DUE DATE SLIP

GOVT. COLLEGE, LIBRARY

KOTA (Raj.)

Students can retain library books only for two weeks at the most.

BORROWER'S No.	DUE DTATE	SIGNATURE

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BEING A CORRECTED RE-ISSUE

WITH AN

INTRODUCTION, SUPPLEMENT, AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

OF

A NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society

VOLUME V

H–K

OXFORD

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1933

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
AMEN HOUSE, E.C. 4
London Edinburgh Glasgow
Leipzig New York Toronto
Melbourne Capetown Bombay
Calcutta Madras Shanghai
HUMPHREY MILFORD
PUBLISHER TO THE
UNIVERSITY

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS, OXFORD
BY JOHN JOHNSON, PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z *have their usual values.*

g as in *go* (gō^{u}).
h ... *ho!* (hō^{u}).
r ... *run* (rʌn), *terrier* (te·riəɹ).
ɹ ... *her* (həɹ), *farther* (fā·ɹðəɹ).
s ... *see* (sī), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (baþ).
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bē^{i}ð).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (ditʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi·ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒönē).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (si·ŋiŋ), *think* (þiŋk).
ŋg ... *finger* (fiŋgəɹ).

(FOREIGN.)
ṅ as in *French nasal, environ* (aṅvi·roṅ).
l^{y} ... It. *seraglio* (se·ā·l^{y}o).
n^{y} ... It. *signore* (si·n^{y}ō·re).
χ ... Ger. *ach* (aχ), Sc. *loch* (loχ, loχ^{w}).
χ^{y} ... Ger. *ich* (iχ^{y}), Sc. *nicht* (nêχ^{y}t).
γ ... Ger. *sagen* (zā·γĕn).
γ^{y} ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lē·γ^{y}ĕn, rē·γ^{y}nĕn)

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... aye=*yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (əizai·ă).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pɑs), *chant* (tʃɑnt).
ɑu ... *loud* (lɑud), *now* (nɑu).
ʌ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sʌn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ę ... *survey sb.* (sə·ɹvę), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃę).
‖ę ... Fr. *chef* (ʃęf).
ə ... *ever* (evəɹ), *nation* (nē·ʃən).
əi ... *I, eye,* (əi), *bind* (bəind).
‖ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ō də vī·).
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).
į ... *Psyche* (səi·kį), *react* (rį|æ·kt).
o ... *achor* (ā·^{i}koɹ), *morality* (moræ·liti).
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).
ọ ... *hero* (hī·ə·ro), *zoology* (zoį|ǫlŏdʒi).
ǫ ... *what* (hwǫt), *watch* (wǫtʃ).
ǫ, ǫ́* .. *got* (gǫt), *soft* (sǫ́ft).
‖ö ... Ger. *Köln* (köln).
‖ö ... Fr. *peu* (pö).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
iu ... *duration* (diurē^{i}·ʃən).
ʉ ... *unto* (ə·nʉtu), *frugality* (frʉ-).
iʉ ... *Matthew* (mæ·þiʉ), *virtue* (və·ɹtiʉ).
‖ü ... Ger. *Müller* (mü·lĕr).
‖ǖ ... Fr. *dune* (dǖn).
ᵒ (see ī^{ᵒ}, ē^{ə}, ō^{ɔ}, ū^{o}) } see Vol. I, p. xxiv, note 3.
ⁱ, ᵘ (see ē^{i}, ō^{u}) }
' as in *able* (ē^{i}b'l), *eaten* (īt'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bāɹ).
ə̄ ... *curl* (kə̄ɹl), *fur* (fə̄ɹ).
ē (ē^{ə})... *there* (ðē^{əɹ}), *pear, pare* (pē^{əɹ}).
ī (ī^{i})... *rein, rain* (rī^{i}n), *they* (ðī^{i}).
ę̄ ... Fr. *faire* (fę̄ɹ').
ō ... *fir* (fōɹ), *fern* (fōɹn), *earth* (ōɹþ).
ī (ī^{ᵒ})... *bier* (bī^{ᵒɹ}), *clear* (klī^{ᵒɹ}).
ī ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sī).
ō (ō^{ə})... *boar, bore* (bō^{əɹ}), *glory* (glō^{ə}·ri).
ǭ (ō^{u})... *so, sow* (sǭ^{u}), *soul* (sǭul).
ǭ ... *walk* (wǭk), *wart* :wǭ:t).
ǭ̄ ... *short* (ʃǭ̄ɹt), *thorn* (þǭ̄ɹn).
‖ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kōr).
‖ǭ̄ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gǭ̄tĕ), Fr. *jeune* (ʒǭ̄n).
ū (ū^{o}) .. *poor* (pū·ɹ), *moorish* (mū^{o}·riʃ).
iū, ⁱū ... *pure* (piū^{əɹ}), *lure* (lⁱū^{əɹ}).
ū̄ ... *two moons* (tū̄ mū̄nz).
iū̄, ⁱū̄ ... *few* (fiū̄), *lute* (lⁱū̄t).
‖ǖ̄ ... Ger. *grün* (grǖ̄n), Fr. *jus* (ʒǖ̄).

OBSCURE.

ă as in *amœba* (ămē·bă).
ă̆ ... *accept* (ă̆kse·pt), *maniac* (mē^{i}·niă̆k).
ə̆ ... *datum* (dē^{i}·tə̆m).
ĕ ... *moment* (mō^{u} mĕnt), *several* (se·vĕrăl).
ĕ̆ ... *separate* (*adj.*) (se·pă̆rĕt).
ė ... *added* (ə·dėd), *estate* (ėstē^{i}·t).
ĭ ... *vanity* (væ·nĭti).
ĭ̆ ... *remain* (rĭmē^{i}·n), *believe* (bĭlī·v).
ŏ ... *theory* (þī·ŏri).
ŏ̆ ... *violet* (vɔɪ·ŏlėt), *parody* (pæ·rŏ̆di).
ǫ̆ ... *authority* (ǫ̆þo rĭti·).
ǫ́̆ ... *connect* (kǫ́ne·kt), *amazon* (æ·măzǫ́̆n).
ʉ̆, ⁱŭ ... *verdure* (və·ɹdiŭɹ), *measure* (me·ʒⁱŭɹ).
ŭ̆ ... *altogether* (ǫltŭ̆ge·ðəɹ).
iŭ̆ ... *circular* (sə·ɹkiŭ̆lăɹ).

* ǫ́ the *o* in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length. ‖ Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e, o,* representing an earlier *a,* are distinguished as ę, ǫ (having the phonetic value of ę and ǫ, or ǫ, above); as in *ęnde* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *męnn* from *mann*, *ǫn* from *an.*

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.
a (as *a* 1300) ..... = *ante*, before.
a., adj., adj..... = adjective.
absol., absol. ..... = absolutely.
abst. ..... = abstract.
acc..... = accusative.
ad. [in Etymol.]... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. ..... = adverb.
advb. ..... = adverbial, -ly.
AF., AFr. ..... = Anglo-French.
Anat. ..... = in Anatomy.
Antiq...... = in Antiquities.
aphet. ..... = aphetic, aphetized.
app..... = apparently.
Arab. ..... = Arabic.
Arch. ..... = in Architecture.
arch. ..... = archaic.
Archæol. ..... = in Archæology.
assoc. ..... = association.
Astr. ..... = in Astronomy.
Astrol. ..... = in Astrology.
attrib. ..... = attributive, -ly.
bef. ..... = before.
Biol. ..... = in Biology.
Boh. ..... = Bohemian.
Bot...... = in Botany.
Build...... = in Building.
c (as *c* 1300) ..... = *circa*, about.
c. (as 13th c.)..... = century.
Cat..... = Catalan.
catachr. ..... = catachrestically.
Cf., cf..... = *confer*, compare.
Chem. ..... = in Chemistry.
cl. L. ..... = classical Latin.
cogn. w. ..... = cognate with.
collect...... = collective, -ly.
colloq. ..... = colloquially.
comb. ..... = combined, -ing.
Comb...... = Combinations.
Comm. ..... = in commercial usage.
comp. ..... = compound, composition.
compl. ..... = complement.
Conch...... = in Conchology
concr. ..... = concretely.
conj. ..... = conjunction.
cons. ..... = consonant.
Const., *Const.* ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. ..... = in Crystallography.
(D.) ..... = in Davies (Supp. Eng. Glossary).
Da. ..... = Danish.
dat. ..... = dative.
def. ..... = definite.
deriv. ..... = derivative, -ation.
dial., *dial.* ..... = dialect, -al.
Dict. ..... = Dictionary.
dim. ..... = diminutive.
Du. ..... = Dutch.
Eccl. ..... = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt. ..... = elliptical, -ly.
e. midl. ..... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. ..... = English.
Ent. ..... = in Entomology.
erron. ..... = erroneous, -ly.
esp., esp..... = especially.
etym. ..... = etymology.
euphem. ..... = euphemistically.
exc. ..... = except.
f. [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f. (in subordinate entries) ..... = form of.
fem. (*rarely* f.) ... = feminine.
fig. ..... = figurative, -ly.
F., Fr..... = French.
freq. ..... = frequently.
Fris. ..... = Frisian.
G., Ger. ..... = German.
Gael. ..... = Gaelic.
gen. ..... = genitive.
gen. ..... = general, -ly.
gen. sign. ..... = general signification.
Geol. ..... = in Geology.
Geom. ..... = in Geometry.
Goth. ..... = Gothic (= Mœso-Gothic).
Gr. ..... = Greek.
Gram. ..... = in Grammar.
Heb. ..... = Hebrew.
Her. ..... = in Heraldry.
Herb. ..... = with herbalists.
Hort. ..... = in Horticulture.
imp. ..... = Imperative.
impers. ..... = impersonal.
impf. ..... = imperfect.
ind. ..... = Indicative.
indef. ..... = indefinite.
inf. ..... = Infinitive.
infl. ..... = influenced.
int. ..... = interjection.
intr. ..... = intransitive.
It. ..... = Italian.
J., (J.) ..... = Johnson (quotation from).
(Jam.)..... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.
(Jod.)..... = Jodrell (quoted from).
L. ..... = Latin.
(L.)(in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's
lang. ..... = language. [Johnson.
LG..... = Low German.
lit. ..... = literal, -ly.
Lith. ..... = Lithuanian.
LXX. ..... = Septuagint.
Mal. ..... = Malay.
masc. (*rarely* m.) = masculine.
Math. ..... = in Mathematics.
ME..... = Middle English.
Med. ..... = in Medicine.
med.L. ..... = mediæval Latin.
Mech. ..... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. ..... = in Metaphysics.
MHG. ..... = Middle High German.
midl. ..... = midland (dialect).
Mil. ..... = in military usage.
Min. ..... = in Mineralogy.
mod. ..... = modern.
Mus. ..... = in Music.
(N.) ..... = Nares (quoted from).
n. of action..... = noun of action.
n. of agent ..... = noun of agent.
Nat. Hist. ..... = in Natural History.
Naut. ..... = in nautical language.
neut. (*rarely* n.) = neuter.
NF., NFr. ..... = Northern French.
N. O. ..... = Natural Order.
nom. ..... = nominative.
north. ..... = northern (dialect).
N. T. ..... = New Testament.
Numism. ..... = in Numismatics.
obj. ..... = object.
Obs., *obs.*, obs. ... = obsolete.
occas. ..... = occasional, -ly.
OE. ..... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).
OF., OFr. ..... = Old French.
OFris. ..... = Old Frisian.
OHG. ..... = Old High German.
OIr..... = Old Irish.
ON. ..... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. ..... = Old Northern French.
Opt. ..... = in Optics.
Ornith. ..... = in Ornithology.
OS. ..... = Old Saxon.
OSl. ..... = Old Slavonic.
O. T. ..... = Old Testament.
OTeut. ..... = Original Teutonic.
orig. ..... = original, -ly.
Palæont...... = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. ..... = passive or past participle.
pass. ..... = passive, -ly.
pa. t. ..... = past tense.
Path. ..... = in Pathology.
perh. ..... = perhaps.
Pers. ..... = Persian.
pers. ..... = person, -al.
pf. ..... = perfect.
Pg. ..... = Portuguese.
Philol. ..... = in Philology.
phonet. ..... = phonetic, -ally.
phr...... = phrase.
Phren. ..... = in Phrenology.
Phys. ..... = in Physiology.
pl., *pl.* ..... = plural.
poet...... = poetic.
pop. ..... = popular, -ly.
ppl. a., ppl. adj.... = participial adjective.
pple. ..... = participle.
Pr. ..... = Provençal.
prec. ..... = preceding (word or article).
pref. ..... = prefix.
prep. ..... = preposition.
pres. ..... = present.
Prim. sign. ..... = Primary signification.
priv. ..... = privative.
prob. ..... = probably.
pron. ..... = pronoun.
pronunc..... = pronunciation.
prop. ..... = properly.
Pros. ..... = in Prosody.
pr. pple. ..... = present participle.
Psych...... = in Psychology.
q.v. ..... = *quod vide*, which see.
(R.) ..... = in Richardson's Dict.
R. C. Ch. ..... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash..... = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ..... = reflexive.
reg..... = regular.
repr. ..... = representative, representing.
Rhet. ..... = in Rhetoric.
Rom. ..... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., *sb.* ..... = substantive.
Sc. ..... = Scotch.
sc. ..... = *scilicet*, understand or supply.
sing. ..... = singular.
Skr..... = Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... = Slavonic.
Sp. ..... = Spanish.
sp. ..... = spelling.
spec. ..... = specifically.
subj. ..... = subject, subjunctive.
subord. cl. ..... = subordinate clause.
subseq. ..... = subsequently.
subst. ..... = substantively.
suff..... = suffix.
superl. ..... = superlative.
Surg. ..... = in Surgery.
Sw. ..... = Swedish.
s.w..... = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ..... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn. ..... = technical, -ly.
Theol. ..... = in Theology.
tr. ..... = translation of.
trans. ..... = transitive.
transf. ..... = transferred sense.
Trig. ..... = in Trigonometry.
Typog. ..... = in Typography.
ult. ..... = ultimate, -ly.
unkn. ..... = unknown.
U.S. ..... = United States.
v., vb..... = verb.
v. str., or *w.* ..... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. ..... = verbal substantive.
var. ..... = variant of.
wd. ..... = word.
WGer. ..... = West Germanic.
w.midl. ..... = west midland (dialect).
WS. ..... = West Saxon.
(Y.)..... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
Zool. ..... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

† = obsolete.
‖ = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5–7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:— = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

H.

H (ēitʃ), the eighth letter of the Roman alphabet, ancient and modern, representing historically the Semitic ח, *Heth* or *Kheth*, through the Greek Η, *Heta*, *Eta*, originally the eighth, but, in the later Greek alphabet, after the omission of *f* (see F), the seventh letter. The Semitic letter represented a laryngal or guttural spirant, or a rough aspirate, and it was with the aspirate value that the letter was originally used in Greek and passed thence into Roman use. (In the later Greek alphabet, H was used as a vowel, to express long *ē*, which had previously not been distinguished from short *e*: see E.) When the Roman alphabet was applied to the Germanic languages, H was used initially for the simple aspirate or breath-sound, which had arisen out of a pre-Germanic or Aryan *k*, through the stages of guttural aspirate (*kh*), and guttural spirant (χ); medially and finally *h* was put for the guttural spirant itself, which, in later times, came to be written *gh* or *ch*: thus, Gothic *hauh*, OHG. *hôh*, OE. *héah*, mod. English *high* (*gh* mute), Scotch *heich*, Ger. *hoch*. In Old English, *h* occurred not only before the vowels, but also before the consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, *w* (representing the pre-Germanic *kl-*, *kn-*, *kr-*, *kw-*, or *q-*), as in *hláf* loaf, *hnecca* neck, *hræfn* raven, *hwá* who; it now stands initially only before vowels. Its power is that of a simple aspiration or breathing, with just sufficient narrowing of the glottis to be audible before a vowel. It is also used to form consonantal digraphs (*sh*, *th*, etc.) with simple sounds; and it is often silent, or merely lengthens a preceding vowel.

The name *aitch*, which is now so remote from any connexion with the sound, goes back through ME. *ache* to OF. *ache* = Sp. *ache*, It. *acca*, pointing to a late L. **accha*, **ahha*, or **aha*, exemplifying the sound; cf. It. *effe*, *elle*, *emme*, etc. (The earlier L. name was *ha*.) The plural occurs as *aitches*, *aches*, *hs*, *h's*.

In late Latin, and in the Romanic languages, the aspirate was no longer pronounced, and consequently often not written; in modern Italian it is entirely omitted, as in *eretico*, *istorico*, *orribile*. In Old French similarly the mute *h* was originally not written, and it was in this form that many Old French words, such as *abit*, *able*, *eir*, *erbe*, *eritage*, *onest*, *onor* or *onur*, *ure* or *oure*, *ympne*, were originally adopted in English. From this stage we derive the still existing forms *able*, *ability*, *arbour* (=*erbere*), *ostler*. But at a later period, imitation of the Latin spelling, by scribes who knew that language, gradually led to the restitution of *h* in the writing of most of these words in French, and thence also in English. In French, the *h*, though thus artificially reinstated in spelling, remained mute; but in England it was gradually, after the usage of the native words, restored in pronunciation, so that at the present day only a very few words, viz. *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *hour*, with their derivatives, remain with *h* mute; though others, such as *herb*, *humble*, *humour*, were so treated very recently, and are by some people still; and *hostler* (also spelt *ostler*) is so pronounced by the majority. A trace of the former muteness or weakness of *h* in other words is also seen in the still prevalent practice of using *an* before words with initial *h*, not accented on the first syllable, as *heretical*, *historical*, *humane*, *hypotenuse*, and in such archaic forms as 'mine host', and the biblical 'an Hebrew'. In the ME. period, during which *h* was being gradually reinstated in words from Old French, these show great variety of spelling, the same word appearing now with, and now without *h*; this uncertainty reacted upon other words beginning with a vowel, so that these also often received an initial *h* (due probably in some instances, as *habundant*, to a mistaken notion of their etymology). This spelling has been permanently established in the words *hermit* and *hostage*, among others.

In Old English, as in the Teutonic languages generally, initial *h* was strongly and distinctly aspirated. But early in the Middle-English period it was dropped in pronunciation and writing before *l*, *n*, and *r*. The old *hw* was from the 12th c. commonly written *wh*, sometimes *w* only, in Scotch *qwh-*, *quh-*; indicating a variety of pronunciation (see W). Before vowels, in words of Old English or Norse origin, *h* has been regularly retained in the standard spelling and pronunciation: but in many English dialects, especially those of the midl. and southern counties (not in Scotland, Ireland, or the United States), the aspirate has disappeared as an *ordinary etymological element*, and is now *employed only* with other functions, viz. to avoid hiatus (e. g. *the egg*, pronounced *the-h-egg*), and especially in the emphatic or energetic utterance of a syllable with an initial vowel; being then prefixed without distinction to words with or without etymological *h*; thus *horse*, *ass*, usually *ɔss*, *ɑss*, emphatically (or after a vowel) *hɔss*, *hɑss*. In earlier periods, these dialectal habits naturally affected the written language of literature, where their influence was reinforced by the uncertainty that prevailed as to initial *h* in words of Latin-French origin; so that during the Middle-English period, and down to the 17th c., we find numerous instances of the non-etymological absence or (more often) presence of initial *h* in native words also. These characteristics are not confined to English: some modern Dutch and Flemish dialects, especially those of Zealand, Flanders, and North Brabant, have entirely lost *h* as an etymological element, and employ it to avoid hiatus, and to impart emphasis, exactly like the English dialects; while in Old High German, Middle Low German, Middle Dutch, and, above all, Middle Flemish literature, the non-etymological absence and presence of initial *h* is even more marked than in Middle English. In this Dictionary, some of the chief forms found in earlier use with adventitious initial *h* are mentioned in their alphabetical order, with a reference to their proper spelling, especially when this is not seen by simple omission of the *h*; but in other cases it is to be presumed that, when a ME. word in *h* is not entered here, it will be found in the form without *h*.

In recent times, the correct treatment of initial *h* in speech has come to be regarded as a kind of shibboleth of social position; this has resulted in the cultivation of the educated usage in many quarters where it is not native. But even in educated pronunciation, there are cases in which *h* is usually mute, e. g. at the beginning of a syllable after certain consonant groups, as in exhaust, exhortation, and in such suffixes as *-ham*, *-hope*, in *Chatham*, *Clapham*, *Durham*, *Greenhope*, *Stanhope*, *Tudhope*, *-herd* in *shepherd*, as well as in the pronouns *he*, *his*, *him*, *her*, when unemphatic and as it were enclitically combined with the preceding word, as in 'I met-*him* on-*his* horse'. In the corresponding neuter pronoun *it*, originally *hit*, in which the unemphatic use predominates, the *h* was long ago dropped in writing as well as speech. (But in Scotch the emphatic form is still *hit*.)

After a vowel, *h* is regularly silent, and such a vowel being usually long, as in *oh*, *ah*, *bah*, *hurrah*, the addition of *h* (so usual in modern German) is one of the expedients which we have for indicating a long vowel in foreign or dialect words. The silence of *h* in certain positions contributed to the currency of such spellings as the obsolete *prehominence*, *proheme*, *abhominable*.

By the combination of *h* with consonants, numerous digraphs are formed for the expression of simple sounds; the origin of this goes back to the ancient Greek alphabet, which used PH, TH, KH, for the aspirated consonants, which were afterwards provided with single symbols Φ, Θ, Χ, and sank into simple spirants. In Latin the digraphs were retained, and thence *th*, *ch*, and occasionally *ph*, were taken to represent German spirants or aspirates. In Old English, which had þ, ð, for the sound or sounds represented on the continent by *th*, these digraphs had little currency until after the Norman Conquest, which introduced *th*, *ch*, *gh*, and sometimes *ph*, for certain English sounds, and substituted *wh* for OE. *hw*; the development of a simple sound (ʃ) from the OE. combination *sc*, led, through *sch*, to the digraph *sh*; *ph* and *ȝh* (pronounced f and r) were adopted from Latin as the representatives of Gr. φ and ῥ; in more recent times *kh* has been used to express Slavonic and Semitic guttural spirants; *bh*, *dh*, *gh*, *ɸh*, *th*, *kh*, to represent Sanskrit and Indian aspirates, or other alien sounds; and *zh* (on the analogy, *s* : *z* :: *sh* : *zh*) for the phonetic representation of French *j* in *déjeuner*, symbolized in this Dictionary by ʒ. (For the history and use of these digraphs, see under their respective initial letters, C, G, etc.)

To drop one's h's (or *aitches*), to omit initial *h* where it is pronounced in Standard English.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *h* and *k* ȝeendiað on *a* æfter rihte. 1530 Palsgr. 17 The soundynge of this letter H, when he hath his aspiration, and when he hath it nat. *Ibid.*, These words 'honest, honour, habundaunce, habitacion' .. in whiche *h* is written and nat sounded with us. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 111 Into what place so euer H, may pike him, Where euer thou finde ache, thou shalt not like him. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.*, *H* which corruptly wee name Ach..we in England haue great need of it. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* iii. iv. 56 *Mar.* For a hauke, a horse, or a husband? *Beat.* For the letter *that* begins them all, *H*. 1847 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 22 A distinguished magnetiser, who could not sound his h's. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* (1881) 220 A drawing-room where the *h* and other points of etiquette are rigorously maintained. 1864 Tennyson *Sea Dreams* 192 Dropping the too rough H in Hell and Heaven. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 313 They liked, as they did not drop their own *h's*, to talk with people who did not drop theirs. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 365 The letter H is absolutely sacred in the Constitution of the United States. 1892 Boldrewood *Nevermore* I. ii. 41 A very fine young man, but evidently a nobody, inasmuch as he dropped his aitches and so on.

attrib. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 4/1 If she can read and write, and is not afflicted with the *h* malady.

b. with reference to the shape of the capital H.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. vii. 8, I had a wound heere that was like a T, But now 'tis like an H. 1688 Evelyn *Diary* 18 Aug., The house..a noble uniform pile in the form of a half H.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb. H-branch*, a branch-pipe joining and proceeding at right angles from two parallel pipes. *H-less* (*aitchless*), adj., without an h or h's; not aspirating the letter h. *H-piece*, in a force-pump, a piece standing on the wind-bore under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece into the standpipe.

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 147 H-piece. 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 322 Millionaire cheesemongers who dwell *h*-less in the feudal castles of the poor. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 14/5 She .. brings 'h'less' Socialists as guests to her husband's house. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 135 Hebrew capitalists and aitchless millionaires.

II. 3. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order; applied e.g. to the eighth group or section in classification, the eighth sheet of a book or quire of a MS., etc.

4. H was a mediæval symbol of 200. $\overline{H}$ = 200,000. (See Du Cange.)

1727-51 in Chambers *Cycl.*

5. *Music.* The note B natural in the German system of nomenclature (the letter B being used only for B flat).

1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.* 1880 Gehring in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 643/1 H major is a key rarely used .. H minor is the key of Schubert's very fine unfinished Symphony.

6. *Math.* In the differential calculus, *h* is used to denote a small increment.

1872 B. Williamson *Diff. Calculus* i. § 6 (1873) 4 Let *x* become *x*+*h*, where *h* = Δ*x*.

7. In *Cryst.*, *h*, *k*, *l* are used for the quantities which determine the position of a plane.

1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. 28. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* ii. 19.

III. Abbreviations.

H. = various proper names, as *Henry*, *Helen*. H. (*Chem.*) = Hydrogen. H. in the Shipping Register = *Hoy*. h. (in a ship's log) = hail. H or h. = hour. H or h (*Physics*) = horizontal force. H (on lead pencils) = hard; the various degrees of hardness being denoted by HH, HHH, etc. H, as a direction in a musical score = horns. HB (on lead pencils) = hard black (denoting a medium hardness). H.B.C. = Hudson's Bay Company. H.B.M. = His (or Her) Britannic Majesty. H.C. = Heralds' College, House of Commons. H.C.F. (*Math.*) = Highest Common Factor. H.E.I.C. = Honourable East India Company. H.G. = Horse Guards. H.H. = His (or Her) Highness, or His Holiness. H.I.M. = His (or Her) Imperial Majesty. H.M. = His (or Her) Majesty. H.M.C. = His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H.M.S. = His (or Her) Majesty's Ship or Service. H.P. = horse-power, half-pay. H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness. † H.q. or h.q.=*hoc quære*, look for this=q.v.

H', formerly used for *he* before a vowel or *h*, as *h' is, h' had*: see HE.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. I. 409 It was so short, h' had much ado To reach it with his desperate Toe. *Ibid.* 425, I would say eye; for h' had but one. 1704 in *Boccalini's Advert. fr. Parnassus* II. A iv b, The Wrongs H'as felt in Paultry Specimens so long.

† **Ha**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Short for HA-HA, a sunk fence.

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) III. 112 There was .. a ditch like a ha to keep cattle out. *Ibid.* III. 149, I saw her .. walking in the garden, near the ha.

Ha (hā), *int.* and *sb.*[2] Also 5–6 **hagh(e**, 7 **haugh**, 8–9 **hah**. [A natural exclamation found in Greek, Latin, most of the mod. Romanic, and all the mod. Teut. langs. The simple *ha!* is not recorded in OE. (which had however the *ha ha!* of laughter), but was used in OF., and is freq. in Eng. from *c* 1300.]

1. An exclamation expressing, according to the intonation, surprise, wonder, joy, suspicion, indignation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4218 Ha! quat þaa bestes war selcuth kene, þat has me refte mi derling dere. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 557 Ha, fals Iustyce! where fynst þou þat resun, So for to dampne an ynnocent man? *c* 1460 *Towneley M.* (Surtees) 63 *Pr. Miles.* A, my Lord! *Pharao.* Haghe! 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. ii, Haknaue, why hast thou troubled and fowled my water? *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 Ha, god, what a fayre knyghte is he. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 3 Ha? Let me see: I, giue it me, it's mine. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV* I. iii. 281 And then the power of Scotland, and of Yorke To ioyne with Mortimer, Ha. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 42 Ha? fie, these filthy vices. 1611 FLORIO, *Hà* .. an Interiection of chiding, haugh [1598 hagh?], what? 1626 MASSINGER *Roman Actor* IV. i, Ha! come you resolved To be my executioners? *c* 1709 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 1 Hah! how the laurel, great Apollo's tree, And all the cavern shakes! 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Ha! my dear Sneer, I am vastly glad to see you. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 170 Ha! they will bind us to the rack. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, 'Good-night, Miss!' said Lizzie Hexam, sorrowfully. 'Hah! Good-night!' returned Miss Abbey with a shake of her head.

b. Sometimes doubled, or preceded or followed by other interjections; as *ha ha!, a ha!, ah ha!,* †*ha a!* (See also AHA.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4917 Ha ha, traiturs, now wel is sene Queþer þat yee be fule or clene. *Ibid.* 9651 A ha! þat wreche wit-vten freind! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 561 [They] cryden, out harrow and weylaway Ha, ha [*v. r.* a ha] the fox! *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 15 Ha a madame, what is this? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 158 Ah, ha, Mistresse Ford and Mistresse Page, haue I encompass'd you? 1602 — *Ham.* I. v. 150 Ah ha boy, sayest thou so? 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 263 Ha, ha: What things are these?

c. Repeated, *ha ha!*, or oftener, *ha ha ha!* it represents laughter: see HA HA.

2. Used as an interjectional interrogative; esp. after a question; =EH 2. (Chiefly in Shakspere.)

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 234 *Q. M.* Richard. *Rich.* Ha. *Q. M.* I call thee not. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. v. 44 What saies that foole of Hagars off-spring? ha. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. xii, Why doe I enter into bonds thus? ha! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 61 Doe you put trickes vpon 's with Saluages, and Men of Inde? ha?

3. An inarticulate vocal sound (hə or ə), expressing hesitation or interruption in speech. Often in collocation with *hum*.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 284 *Patr.* Ioue blesse great Aiax. *Ther.* Hum. *Patr.* I come from the worthy Achilles. *Ther.* Ha? 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 84 *Mar.* Hail, sir! my lord, lend ear. *Per.* Hum, ha! 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, Laying down such—ha—such unnatural principles. Are you—ha—an Atheist?

B. *sb.*[2] The interjection taken as a name for itself. Esp. as an expression of hesitation in the combination *hums and ha's*: see HUM, also HAW.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, You may be any thing, and leave off to make Long-winded exercises; or suck up Your ha, and hum, in a tune. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 115 Thou wouldst haue .. given him an Ha, or a Nod. 1764 R. LLOYD *Prol. to Colman's Jealous Wife*, What hands had thunder'd at each *Hah*! and *Oh*! 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 228 With a ha! and a hum! I come! I come! 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 66 A sort of sound, commendatory, like a *hah*!

Ha (hā), *v.* Also 9 **hah**. [f. HA *int.*] *intr.* To utter 'ha!' in hesitation. Chiefly in the combination *to hum* (*hem*) *and ha*: see HUM *v.*

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* I. xi, He did not ha: neither hum, hem, nor ha, onely stared me in the face. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, The former ha'd, eh'd.

Ha, *pron.*, ME. form of HE, HEO she, HI they.

Ha, ha', worn-down form of HAVE *v.* q.v.

Ha' (hā). Sc. form of HALL.

1780–1836 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* in Chambers *Pop. Poems Scot.* (1862) 146 The bailies caught the welcome strain, And made the ha' resound again. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* ix, A gentleman from the south had arrived at the Ha'. 1832–53 D. S. BUCHAN in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 48 She aye made her hallan to shine like a ha'.

Comb., **ha'-Bible**, the great Bible that lay in the *ha'* or principal apartment; **ha'-folk**, the folk of the hall, kitchen, or common room, the servants; **ha'-house**, the manor-house, the habitation of a landed proprietor.

1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xii, The big ha' Bible, ance his father's pride. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 62 An' tho' the gentry first are stechin, Yet ev'n the ha' folk fill their pechan Wi' sauce. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, There were mair fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 158 The big ha' Bible was accordingly removed..from the shelf where it commonly lay.

Haa, obs. form of HAW, azure.

Haaf (hāf, haf). Also **haave, haff**. [a. ON. *haf* (Sw. *haf*, Da. *hav*) sea, high sea, ocean.]

In Shetland and Orkney: The deep or main sea: now used only in connexion with deep-sea fishing; hence, the part of the deep-sea frequented by fishermen; deep-sea fishing ground or station.

1809 EDMONDSTON *Zetland Isl.* I. 237 The boats set off for the fishing ground, which is called the *haaf*, from 10 o'clock a.m. to 2 o'clock of the afternoon. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* vi, The careful skipper will sleep still enough in the deep haaf. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv, The men employed at the *Haaf*, or the fishing-station most distant from the land. 1888 EDMONDSTON *Home of Naturalist* 168 On returning from a night's fishing at the haaf.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Pertaining to or employed in the haaf or deep-sea fishing, as *haaf-boat, -boy, -fishing*; **haaf-eel**, a name of the conger-eel; **haaf-fish**, the great seal, *Phoca barbata*.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 693 (Jam.) The first master of a boat to the Ha-af, or ling fishing, from Sansting, is now alive. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkney* 107 (Jam.) Teind has always been exigible on the produce of the haaf fishing. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Haaf-fish*, the Great Seal, Phoca barbata. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 359 A crew of four men and a haave-boy. 1856 ELIZA EDMONSTON *Sk. & T. Shetland Isl.* iv. 43 Engaged in the deep sea or haff fishing. 1866 *Morning Star* 17 Aug. 3/3 The 'haaf' boats from the island of Unst. 1880–4 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 251 Haaf-eel, a name given to the common conger in the Moray Firth.

Haaf, Haak, dial. ff. HALF, HAKE.

Haal(e, obs. or dial. forms of HALE *v.*, WHOLE.

Haam, dial. form of HAME, HOME.

Haar (hāɹ). *local.* Also **harr, haur**. [a. MDu. *hare* (Du. *haere*) keen cold wind.] A wet mist or fog; esp. applied on the east coast of England and Scotland, from Lincolnshire northwards, to a cold sea-fog.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, *A Sea Harr*, Lincolniensibus Maritimis Tempestas à mari ingruens. 1777 NIMMO *Hist. Stirlingsh.* 438 In the months of April and May, easterly winds, commonly called *Haars*, usually blow with great violence, especially in the afternoons. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 389 The water of the lake [Loch Ness]..never freezes in the severest winter, and,, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick haar or mist, which has the appearance of smoke. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Harr*, mist with small rain. 'A northern harr Brings fine weather from far.' 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Har*, fog, mist, especially when it is cold. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 171 History broods over that part of the world like the easterly haar.

Haar, -e, obs. forms of HAIR, HARE.

Haaste, Haate, obs. ff. HASTE, HATE, HOT.

Hab (hæb), *adv.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Known in the phrases *hab nab, hab or nab*, from *c* 1550. Conjectured to represent some part of the verb HAVE, presumably the pres. subj., OE. *hæbbe*, early southern ME. *habbe*, in conjunction with the corresp. negative form OE. *næbbe*, ME. *nabbe*; the alternative phrase *habbe he* (*ich, we*, etc.), *nabbe he* (*ich, we*, etc.) = 'have he (we, etc.) or have he (etc.) not', accounts fairly for the sense, and answers phonologically; but there is a long gap in the history, between the general disappearance of the *habbe* forms of the verb in ME. and the first examples of *hab nab*.

Hab ȝe=have ye, if ye have, occurs in *Sir Ferumbras c* 1380; (*h*)*ab* is still a form of *have* in modern Devonshire and W. Somerset dialect (where also the phrase *hab or nab* is in everyday use), but is exemplified by Elworthy only in (*h*)*ab-m*, for *have 'en*='have him', where it may be a modern phonetic change, since the dialectal change of *vn* to *bm* is widely spread, in *eb'm* even, *seb'm* seven, and the like.]

1. In the phrases *hab or nab, hab nab* (*habs-nabs*), get or lose, hit or miss, succeed or fail; however it may turn out, anyhow; at a venture, at random.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 209 Put to the plounge of..habbe or nhabbe to wynne all, or to lese all. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 354 Philautus determined, hab, nab, to sende his letters. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/2 The citizens..shot hab or nab at randon vp to the roodloft and to the chancell. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi, But hab nab [F. *à toutes adventures*], we can never take too much advantage of it. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, Better stil Habs-nabs good wincke and choose, if one must have her, The other goes without her. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 990 Cyphers, Astral Characters..set down Hab-nab, at random. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such..Sayings are a Discredit to your self..As for Instance,..Hab nab, at a venture. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 388 It is all hab-nab at a venture. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., 'Then you 'ont take no less?' 'No, I 'ont, not one varden. 'Then I'll ab-m, hab or nab!'

2. quasi-*sb.* In phr. *at* (*by*) *hab or nab* = prec.; *by hab or by nab, by habs and nabs*: see quots.

1530 PALSGR. 833 By habbe or by nabbe, *par une voye ou aultre.* *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd. No. 29) 93 While thone sought by happ or nap to subdue thother. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* IV. (1633) 91 Jack Straw, with his rebellious crew, That set King, Realme and Laws at hab or nab. 1623–4 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. ii, Take heed, for I speak not by habs and by nabs. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 138 Who said you have drawn up an Impeachment against President Moore at hab nab. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Habs-an-nabs*: Anything done in odd moments or at intervals of leisure, not continuously, is said to be done by *habs-an-nabs*. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 41 It is only by stealth as it were, and that 'by habs and nabs', as we say, that a stranger can learn much of the true folk-talk.

† **Hab**, *v. Obs.* [See prec.] In *hab or nab*, have or not have.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 106 Bernardo sayth the Frenchmen will cum roundely to worke to us at ones, and that we shall habb or nab shortly.

Hab, dial. and negro var. of HAVE.

Habade, Habandoun: see AB- and H.

Habarion, -ioun, obs. forms of HABERGEON.

Habber-: see HABER-.

Habberdehoy, var. of HOBBADEHOY.

Habble, Sc. form of HOBBLE.

‖ **Habeas.** Short for HABEAS CORPUS, q.v.

1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 June, The unterrified man moved himself by habeas to the Fleet.

‖ **Habeas corpora.** *Law.* [L.=thou (shalt) have the bodies.]

1. More fully *Habeas corpora juratorum* (i.e. of the jury): a process formerly issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, directing the sheriff to compel the attendance of reluctant jurymen.

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37, I send you now the habeas corpora and a coppie thereof, and you must desier the sheriffe to serve it. 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 223 b (Stanf.) And if thenquest come nat at the day of this wrytte retourned, than shal go an habeas corpora, and after that a distres vnto they come. 1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crt. Q. B.* I. I. ii. § 8 (ed. 6) 405 If none of the special jurors mentioned in the .. *habeas corpora* appear in court, the cause cannot be tried.

2. More fully *Habeas corpora nuper vicecomitis* (i.e. of the late sheriff): a process for bringing an ex-sheriff to account to the crown or to his successor.

1838 CHITTY *Archbold's Pract. Crt. Q. B.* I. I. i. § 5 (3). (ed. 6) 214 Get your clerk in court to obtain a rule for a habeas corpora to bring in the body of the sheriff.

‖ **Habeas corpus** (hēⁱ·bi̦ǣs kǭ·ɹpǒs). *Law.* [L.=thou (shalt) have the body (sc. in court).]

A writ issuing out of a court of justice, or awarded by a judge in vacation, requiring the body of a person to be brought before the judge or into the court for the purpose specified in the writ; *spec.* the prerogative writ *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined.

[1231 *Bracton's Note Bk.* (Maitland 1887) 527 Preceptum est uicecomiti quod habeat corpus eius, etc.] 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 503 II. 189 Now ther ys com down an *habeas corpus* for hym. 1585 F. ALFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 57 An Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Queenes time hath bin but 2*s.* 6*d.* in the Common Pleas, and 3*s.* 4*d.* in her Majesties Benche. 1642 *Humb. Desire & Proposit. Lds. & Comm.* 1 Feb. 8 Stopping their *Habeas Corpusses.* 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 Lord Shaftesberie's businesse touching the Habeas Corpus is heard today in the House. 1679 *Act* 31 *Chas. II*, c. 2 § 1 Whensoever any person..shall bring any Habeas Corpus directed unto any Sheriffe .. Goaler Minister or other Person. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 131 The great and efficacious writ, in all manner of illegal confinement, is that of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum.* 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiii. 9 Bushell .. being committed for non-payment of this fine, sued his writ of habeas corpus from the court of common pleas.

b. **Habeas Corpus Act**: the name commonly given to the Act 31 Chas. II. c. 2 (1679), whereby the granting and enforcing of this prerogative writ was much facilitated.

1691 C. BLOUNT *Opening of Session* in *Collect. Poems* 20 The *Habeas Corpus* Act, oppos'd, say still The Subjects Rights, is but the Prince's will. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (mod. ed.) III. 135 The oppression of an obscure individual gave birth to the famous *habeas corpus* act. 1777 BURKE *Let. to Sheriffs of Bristol* Wks. III. 136 The other [statute] for a partial suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* appears to me of a much deeper malignity. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 352 By the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the liberty of every Englishman was made as certain as law could make it.

c. *fig.*

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 38 And with an Habeas corpus to remove them from the Shepheards tarre-boxe to the hangmans budget. 1660 T. GOUGE *Chr. Directions* xviii. (1831) 96 There is not a *habeas corpus* comes to remove thy yoke-fellow, child, or friend, but it is signed by thy heavenly Father. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. ii, Here are a great many poor words pressed into the service of this note, that would get their *habeas corpus* from any court in Christendom.

Hence **Habeas corpus** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*) to remove or transport as if by a writ of habeas corpus.

1817 KEATS *Wks.* (1889) III. 3 Habeas corpus'd as we are out of all wonder, curiosity, and fear.

Habeck, var. HABICK.

‖ **Habena** (hăbī·nă). *Anat.* and *Surg.* [L. *habēna* thong, rein, f. *habēre* to hold.]

1. *Anat.* **a.** = FRÆNUM. **b.** = HABENULA.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 677 The pineal gland has no other connexion with the brain than that which these habenæ or peduncles secure for it.

2. *Surg.* 'Formerly applied to a bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*

Habenar (hăbĭ·năɪ), *a. Anat.* [f. prec.: see -AR[1].] Of or pertaining to the habena.

‖ **Habendum** (hăbe·ndŭm). *Law.* [L. = 'to be had' or 'to be possessed', gerundive of *habēre* to have.] That part of a deed (beginning in Law Latin with the words *habendum et tenendum*, and in Eng. deeds 'to have and to hold') which defines what estate or interest is thereby granted.

1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* II. ii, Now I come to the *Habendum*, to haue and to holde, vse and [etc.]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 In every deed of Conveyance there be two principall parts, the Premisses, and the Habendum. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 30 The description of the things granted need not be repeated in the *habendum*; as it is sufficient that they are described in the premises. 1876 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) s. v. *Deed*, In annuity-deeds and money assignments, the phrase 'To have, hold, receive, and take' is the common form of *habendum*. 1884 ELPHINSTONE *Conveyancing* 100 The clause beginning 'to have and to hold' is the habendum and tenendum combined, and is generally called the habendum.

[**Habenry**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

‖ **Habenula** (hăbe·nĭlă). *Anat.* [L. *habēnula* small thong; hence, small strip of flesh cut out of a wound (Celsus).] 'A small, superficial, grey nucleus of the optic thalamus, situated above and in front of the entrance of the posterior commissure.'

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 551 A collection of grey matter .. called the ganglion of the peduncle of the pineal gland (ganglion of the habenula).

Hence **Habe·nular** *a.*, 'ribbon-like; floating like a thong' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Habe·rance, obs. form of ABEARANCE.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* 42 Personal pledges..for his good haberance.

Haberchoun, obs. Sc. var. HABERGEON.

† **Ha·berdash**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 haburdassh, -dashe, haberdash(e. [app. = AF. *hapertas*, of unknown origin, perh. the name of a fabric, which occurs in an Anglo-Fr. customs list of imported peltry, furs, and fabrics, where a parallel and nearly contemporary list has *haberdassherie*. But the English word may, from its date and sense, be a back-formation from HABERDASHER, and *hapertas* may be only a bad AF. spelling of it.

Connexion with mod. Icel. *haptrask* 'haversack' is not possible.]

Petty merchandise, small wares.

1419 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 225 La charge de hapertas, xiiid. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1295, I have an hole armory of such haburdashe in store. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 23 With great store of Haberdash, as bels, necklaces, beades of glasse, collers, points, pinnes, purses, needels, girdels, thred, knives, sissers, pinsers, hammers, hatchets, shirts, Coyfes, headkerchiefs..breeches, coates, clokes, caps, Mariners breeches. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 17 To barter with the Spaniards for their small Haberdash, or Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

fig. 1550–3 *Answ. Papystycall Exhort.* A viij b, Ye vtter soche trashe And pylde haberdashe As laye longe in your mynde.

b. More frequently, *haberdash ware, wares.*

1477 *Inv. Goods* in Earwaker *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) 3 In Dyvers Haburdasshware xs. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 16 All haberdashe wares, as paper, bothe whyte and browne, glasses [etc.]. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 All sorts of Mercery or Haberdash Ware. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1644 One hundred and twentie pieces of Carsies..with divers small Haberdash wares.

† **Ha·berdash**, *v. Obs.* [f. HABERDASHER.] *intr:* To deal in haberdashery or small wares.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. v. (1718) 82 To haberdash In Earth's base wares. 1644 — *Sheph. Orac.* iv, Leave to haberdash In such small pedling wares.

Haberdasher (hæ·bədæʃəɹ). Forms: 4-6 haberdassher, haburdaissher, -dassher, 4 habirdaschere, -dasshere, 5 habardashar, 6– haberdasher, (7 habber-). [Has the form of a derivative of HABERDASH *sb.* (q.v.), or of the AFr. *hapertas* (quasi **hapertassier*, **haberdassier*); but the actual nature of the relationship between these words is left doubtful by their relative dates, as well as by the undetermined relation in which *haberdash* and *hapertas* stand to each other.]

Formerly, a dealer in a variety of articles now dealt with by other trades, including caps, and probably hats: see quots. In the course of the 16th c. the trade seems to have been split into two, those of †a. A dealer in, or maker of, hats and caps, a hatter (*obs.*); b. A dealer in small articles appertaining to dress, as thread, tape, ribbons, etc.

1311–12 *Liber Memorandorum* 53 in *Liber Albus* (Rolls) III. 433 Super diversos haberdasshers et capellarios. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 361 An haberdasshere [*v. rr.* habir-, habur-, -daschere, -daissher] and a Carpenter. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 108 William Warboys citezen and haburdasher of London. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Salters, Towelers, and habardashars. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 64 Haberdashers that sell frenche or milan cappes, glasses, Daggers, swerdes, gridles and such things. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (Howe 1615) 869/1 The Milloners, or Haberdashers, in that place, sould mousetrappes, bird cages, shooing hornes, Lanthornes, and Jews trumpes. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 38 Bookes, pictures, beades, crucifixes, why there was a haberdashers shop of them in euerie chamber. [1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754–5) II. v. x. 278/2 Haberdashers..were also called Milliners, so called from .. Milan in Italy, whence the Commodities they dealt in chiefly came; such were Owches, Brooches, Agglets, Spurs, Caps, Glasses, &c.]

a. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 For the better and truer making of Cappes and Hattes within this Realme..it shalbe lefull to the Maister and Wardens of the Company of Haberdasshers within the Citie of London .. to [etc.]. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxiv, The Haberdasher heapeth wealth by hattes. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* III. 699/2 John Fisher a haberdasher of hats and mayor of Northampton. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 161 ₱ 3 He .. had won so many Hats, that his Parlour looked like a Haberdasher's Shop. 1711 STEELE *Ibid.* No. 187 ₱ 7 Mr. Sly, Haberdasher of Hats..has prepared very neat Hats, Rubbers, and Brushes.

b. 1611 COTGR., *Mercerot*, a Pedler, a paltrie Haberdasher. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, An Habberdasher of small wares.. In London also called a Millenier, à Lat. *mille*. i. a thousand, as one hauing a thousand small wares to sell. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. iii, A great lady dote upon A haberdasher of small wares! 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Haberdasher*, one that sells a great many several sorts of Wares, as Riband, Gloves, &c. Also a Seller of Hats. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4462/4 William Andrews of London, Haberdasher of small Wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 38 Haberdasher [buys] of the thread merchants. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haberdasher*, one who sells small wares; a pedlar. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict., Chaucer* 241 Haberdashers were originally a branch of the mercers; and dealt, like them, in small wares.

c. *fig.* (cf. *dealer, retailer, vendor.*)

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 a, A Haberdasher of Wilde-fowle, or a Merchant venturer of daintie meat. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1235 This haberdasher of lyes. *c* 1664 J. WILSON *Project.* IV. Dram. Wks. (1874) 264 See! your haberdasher of small projects. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Habberdasher* of Nouns and Pronouns, Schoolmaster or Usher. *a* 1764 LLOYD *New River Head* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 65 Haberdashers of small jokes. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* xvi, This 'Haber-dasher of pronouns' was a person of the name of Margot. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., A schoolmaster, alias a haberdasher of nouns and pronouns.

d. *attrib.*

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 296/1 They are altogether haberdasher Statesmen.

Hence **Haberdasheress**, a female haberdasher.

1702 T. BROWN *Lett. Dead to Living* Wks. 1760 II. 272, I found..Thalestris the Amazonian, who, as I hinted to you in my last, is become a haberdasheress of small wares.

Haberdashery (hæ·bədæʃəɹi). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. The goods and wares sold by a haberdasher.

1419 *Liber Albus* III. i. (Rolls) 230 Les Fees de Layn de Spaigne et Haberdasshrie. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 96 Those are the Syrens, that hang out their shining Silks and Veluets, and dazle Prides eyes with their deceitfull haberdashry. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 166 Our own Commodities being some rated very low, as Drapery, Silk Wares, Haberdashery. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 390 Tape and thread, and all the other small wares of haberdashery and millinery. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 373 A highly respectable draper told me that he never could thoroughly understand where hosiery, haberdashery, or drapery, began or ended. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 133, I am involved in a whirlwind of haberdashery, Brussels lace, diamonds.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. Interl. iii, A walking haberdashery, Of feathers, lace, and fur.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *haberdashery-ware*, etc.

1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 467 A ship laden with wynes, sylkes, and other haberdasshery wares. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xlv. (1841) II. 161 Haberdashery-ware from Holland. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxv. 245 A kind of haberdashery shop. 1797–1805 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* V. 40 In the haberdashery line.

Haberdepoies, -poys(e, obs. ff. AVOIRDUPOIS.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Amphora*..a pound and a halfe of haberdepoyse weight. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 139 Sold by the haberdepoies pound.

† **Haberdine** (hæ·bəɹdīn, -din). *Obs.* Forms: 4–6 haburden(ne, 5–7 haberdyne, 6 haberden, -dyn, 6–7 habberdine, haberdin, haberdeen, 7–8 habberdin, -dyn, 6–9 haberdine, 9 haberdden. [The same word as MDu. *abberdaen* (Du. *abberdaan*), var. of *labberdaen*, supposed by De Vries to be derived from the name of a Basque district, the *tractus Lapurdanus*, F. *le Labourd*, or from *Lapurdum* ancient name of Bayonne; the Basques having been the first to engage in the cod-fishery. The loss of *l*- points to the passing of the word through French: Godef. has *Labordean* 1577; Cotgr. has *abordean, habordean, labordean*; but earlier evidence for the word in Fr. is wanting.] The name of a large sort of cod, used esp. for salting; salt or sun-dried cod.

It was sometimes formerly considered a different species from the common cod and classified as *Asellus Islandicus*.

1300 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. I* (1787) 118 In vendicione diversis per diversa precia 5496 stokf[ish] et Aberden'. [1370 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 616 In 1370, 140 haburdenne are bought at 1s. each.] 1496 *Naval Accounts Hen. VII* (1896) 166 Ffyssh, cc haberdyne at xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d} the hundred--lxvj^{s} viij^{d}. 1530 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XIV. 375 Cod and Haberden Eight Hundred. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 156 Fyshers that actually labour to take Lyng Haberdine Lobfyshe. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 63 Broome fagot is best to drie haberden on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. i. (1651) 68 Indurate. Fish as Ling..Red-herrings..Haberdine. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 230 Our Blood is..corrupted with filthy Fish..salt Herrings, red Herrings, Sprats, Haberdin. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. ii. (1743) 154 Cod fish, Haberdine, Ling &c. have 124 to the c. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Haberdden*, cod or stock fish dried and cured on board: that cured at Aberdeen was the best.]

b. More fully *haberdine-fish.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* F 578 Habberdine fish, *Asellus salitus.* 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* (1790) 138 Dried cod fish, at that period known by the name of Habberdyn fish.

Habergeon (hæ·bəɹdʒən, hăbə·ɹdʒən), **haubergeon** (hɔ̄·bəɹdʒən). Forms: α. 3 haubergeun, 4–6 -oun(e, 4–9 -on; also 4–5 hawberjoun, *Sc.* haubrischoun(e, hawbyrschown, haubersion(e, 5 hawburgon, -byrgon, *Sc.* awbyrchowne, 6 haubergyon, haulbergyn, 9 hawbergeon. β. ? 3, 4– habergeon; also 3–4 haberion, habiryun, 4–5 haber-, habar-, habir-, habour-, habur-, habyr-, -geon, -gion, -gioun, -gyn(e, -gon, -goun, -gown, -goyne, -jon(e, -joun(e, -jown(e, -jeoun, -jeon, -jun(e, -yon(e, 5 aburioun, 6 habergyn, habarion, habbergion, -jon, -jeoun; *Sc.* haberjone, -choun, -shoune, haberschone, abrichon. (About 100 variants.) [ME. a. F. *haubergeon* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), deriv. (treated as dim.) of OF. *hauberc*, now *haubert*: see HAUBERK and -ON. In Eng. from an early date reduced to *ha-*, though examples of *hau-*, *haw-*, under French influence, contemporary or historical, occur down to the present day. The word has been since the 16th c. only historical, and it was app. after it had become obs. as a living word, that the pronunciation hăbə·ɹdʒən or hăbə·ɹdʒĭən, found in Milton, Butler, Glover, etc., and in some modern dictionaries, arose.]

A sleeveless coat or jacket of mail or scale armour, originally smaller and lighter than a HAUBERK, but sometimes app. the same as that.

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I* c. 6 A disz liveree de terre..haubergeun chapel espe e cutel.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7521 (Trin.) Helme habirioun [*Gött.* habiryun] on him þei did. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 130 Mony helmys and hawbyrschownys. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 279 Scho wes cled in haubersione Of treuthi and of deuocione. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 23 In his helme and in his haberioun. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 5 Goliath..was clothid with a maylid hawberioun [1388 an haburioun hokid]. 1382 — *Eph.* vi. 14 þe haberioun of riȝtwysnesse. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 150 Nexte his sherte an Aketoun And ouer that an haubergeoun [*v. rr.* habyrioun, habergoun, haberioun]. 1411 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 To Henre my sonne, an aburioun, a ketil Hatte. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxiii. 22 Throw thre fauld of Awbyrchowne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/1 Haburyone [*v.r.* haburgyn], or hawberk, *lorica*. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4129 The haubergeonne whilk his body shuld kepe both vp and doune. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Haulbergyn of mayle. 1535 COVERDALE *Rev.* ix. 9 They had habbergions As it were habbergions of yron. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxii. 15 Some dond a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberion. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 14 And Vzziah prepared for them..shields, and speares, and helmets, and habergions. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 537 The shot let fly ..Lodg'd in Magnano's brass habergeon. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1119 Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 23 Their Knights and freeholders to find Corslets and Haubergeons. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* VIII. (R.), Above, bright maile, habergeons scal'd in gold. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 306 The knights are now seen..each covered with his hawbergeon of mail. 1879 BROWNING *Tray* 4 Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don His helm and eke his habergeon.

† b. Worn as a rough garment for penance. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ₱ 978 Werynge of heyres or of stamyn, or of haubergeons on hire naked flesshe..and swiche manere penances. *Ibid.* ₱ 980 Of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeouns or hauberkes.

† c. Applied to the elytron of a beetle. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, Scaly beetles, with their habergeons, That make a humming murmur as they fly.

Hence **Ha·bergeoned** († **hauberiounyd**) *a.*, equipped with a habergeon.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iv. 7 Thei sawen the tentis of heithen men stronge, and men hauberiounyd.

† **Ha·berjet, hauberget.** *Obs.* Also 6 hauberject, 8 haberject, 9 halberject, -git. [In med.L. *haubergetum*, a word of obscure origin, app. related to HAUBERK and HABERGEON.] A kind of cloth named in Magna Carta, and in some ancient documents.

[1216 *Magna Carta* 1 *Hen. III* § 23 Sit..una latitudo pannorum tinctorum & Russettorum & Haubergetorum, scilicet due Ulne infra listas.] 1502 tr. *Great Charter* in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 219 And one largenes dyed clothes and of russetis and of hauberiectis, that is to sey two ellis betwyxt the listis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haberjects*, or *Haubergets*, a kind of Cloth mention'd in Magna Charta, and other Records. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. i. 10 Clothing of..grising or halbergit and lambs' skins. 1881 RILEY *Liber Albus* Gloss. s. v. *Hapertas*, In *Mag. Rot.* 14 *John*, mention is made of 3043 ells *de halbergo albo* 'of white halberject' for the king's use.

† **Ha·bick.** *Obs.* Also **habeck.** [Etymol. unknown.] 'An instrument in dressing cloth'. (Cussans *Handbk. Heraldry* 116).

1660 *Guillim's Heraldry* IV. vii. 288 Sable, a Cheuron

Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipfull Company of the Cloath-workers. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 11 (ed. 3) 369.

Habide, obs. form of Abide.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22688 Under a fel þai sal habide. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 It will noȝt habyde þerin.

Habil, obs. form of Able, Habile.

Habilable (hæ·bilăb'l), *a. rare.* [= mod.F. *habillable*, f. *habiller* to clothe: see -able.] Capable of being clothed.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. v, The whole habitable and habilable globe.

Habilament, variant of Habiliment.

Habilatory (hăbi·lătəri), *a. rare.* [Arbitrary f. F. *habiller* to dress, or Eng. *habili-ment*, after adjs. etymologically formed in *-atory*.] Having reference to dressing.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxix. (D.) Accustomed to penetrate the arcana of habilatory art. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* i. v, In all his Modes and habilatory endeavours. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. vii. VII. 207 Valuable effects, cosmetic a good few of them, habilatory, artistic.

Habile (hæ·bil), *a.* [A variant of Able (formerly *hable, abil*, etc.), conformed in 16–17th c. to mod.F. *habile* or Lat. *habilis*, and, in modern use, (sense 4) to some extent differentiated: see Able *a.*]

†1. Fitted, suited; fit, suitable; competent (*to do* something); = Able *a.* 2. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 78 To that, baith curtas and cunnand He wes, bath habyll and avenand. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. 334 Quhilk wes mare habil to have desirit than to have obtenit the tribunate. 1678 Marvell *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 184 Apt and habile for any congenerous action. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* II. 24 The most habile way to prevent the ruin of this church. 1795 Macknight *Apostol. Epist.* (1820) I. 624 Many habile and disinterested witnesses.

†2. Manageable, handy; = Able *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1741 Betterton *Eng. Stage* v. 67 The Hands are the most habil members of the Body, and the most easily turned to all sides.

†3. Having the capacity or power (*to do* a thing); = Able *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1558 Kennedy *Compend. Tractive* 71 (Jam.) To be the mair habyl to keip the command of God. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 32 That God's influxe doth..render the subject habile to act.

4. Having general readiness; handy, ready; skilful, deft, adroit, dexterous.

1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* (1880) 169 Ryol sawe the stroke come, and was habylle, and lepte a syde. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 189 The most proper and habile person. 1766 Mrs. E. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 38 'Tis like practising Fencing with the left Hand..it renders one more habile, certainly. 1840 T. A. Trollope *Summer in Brittany* II. 223 The most habile writer of monthly fashions. 1886 H. Conway *Living or Dead* I. viii. 157 The cards fell quickly from his habile fingers. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 894/1 That general training which made educated Americans of earlier generations so habile and adroit.

Habiliment (hăbi·limĕnt). Forms: *α.* 5 abily-, abyl(l)y-, 5–6 abyle-, 5–7 abille-, abili-, 6 abbili-, abilla-, 7 abilli-, abilia-, abliment. *β.* Sc. forms (chiefly in senses 1, 3, 4) 6 abulye-, abuilye-, abuilie-, 6–7 abuljea-, abuiljie-, abuljа-, 9 abuilyiement. *γ.* 5 habyl(l)e-, habyly-, 5–7 habille-, 6 hable-, 6–7 habile-, 6–8 habilli-, habilla-, 7–9 habila-, 6– habiliment. See also Abiliment, Biliment. [a. OF. *habillement, abillement*, f. *habiller* to render fit, fit out, f. *habile* fit, suitable: see Able. In early use often spelt without initial *h*, esp. in the senses which connected themselves with Able, Ability; but with the gradual restriction of the word to sense 4 (like mod.F. *habiller, habillement*, obviously influenced in sense by F. *habit* clothing), the *h* has been restored. (The Sc. *ly, lj*, represents Fr. *ll mouillé.*)]

1. (without *pl.*) Outfit, accoutrement, equipment, array, attire, dress. (Now only of personal attire.)

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* i. xviii, Alle maner of abylement that pretendith to the werre. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 30 b, Hauyng the forme and habylement of a knight. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lvi, Thair abulyement was ..maid..efter the general gise of the cuntre. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4546 Rycht hartfully content Of meit, drynk, and abuilyement. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. vi. 30 Straunge Lady in so straunge habiliment. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 146 The costlie excesse of cleithing, and abulzament of mens bodies. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. l. 229 To keep pace with this romantic extension of habilliment. 1842 S. Rogers *Columbus* App. 14 In rich habiliment Two Strangers at the Conventgate. 1842 Poe *Murders Rue Morgue* Wks. 1864 I. 202 Numerous changes of habiliment.

fig. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 363/2 The style is the habiliment of the spirit.

†2. *pl.* Fittings, apparatus, furniture, gear, outfit, rigging; as of a ship. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The cordes and other habyllemens of the shippe bracke.

†3. *pl.* Munitions, appliances, implements, or apparatus of war; weapons, warlike stores, etc.

(In this sense the initial *h* was more commonly omitted, doubtless from the recognized connexion with *able, ability*, quasi 'things making *able* for war'.)

1422, etc. [see Abiliment]. *a* 1467 Gregory *Chron.* (Camden) 145 Alle the abyllymentys of werre..as welle pouders, gounnys, and arblastys, schott, or othyr artyleres. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII* c. 64 *Preamble*, Shippes with all abilimentis of Werre. 1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* i. iv. 7 To prepare for all such necessarie hablements and engines of warre as were meete. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* v. (1704) 489/1 Ammunition, Victuals, or other Abilliments for the War. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/2 Armour, Munition, Stores..Ordnance, or other Habiliments of War.

†b. *esp.* Personal accoutrements for war; armour, warlike apparel; also the trappings of a horse. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 53 Soo beganne eueriche of theym to seke his armes and habylymentes. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 28 In glistering habilliments of armes. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 51 He armed himselfe in the dead Knights abillements, with guilt spurres. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, To return his armour and abulyements at a moment when it was impossible to find a suitable delegate in his stead.

4. *pl.* The apparel, vestments, or garments appropriate to any office or occasion. Applied also, jocularly or grandiloquently, to ordinary clothes. (The chief extant sense.)

(In this sense initial *h* has always prevailed; the connexion with *able, ability*, being less obvious, and that with mod. F. *habit, habillement* more so.)

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III Clothynge and habyllements of the sayd holy fader. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 35 He cled him with riche and riall abulyementis. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 28 b, Wyth ye gartier, coller, mantell, and other habiliamentes apperteynynge to the companyons of the sayde noble ordre. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. i. (Arb.) 149 They want their courtly habillements. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* iv. i. 11 My riches, are these poore habiliments. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 474 To put on all those abiliments upon him, to kill the fat Calf to welcome him. 1770 Mrs. Boscawen in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 305 We have no winter habiliments. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 218 The Saviour is seen in the habiliments of a gardener. 1867 Miss Braddon *R. Godwin* II. ii. 30 She saw George Stanmore in his everyday habiliments.

fig. 1614 Sir W. Leighton in Farr *S. P. Jas. I.* 265 All curious quaint abiliments exil'd, In humblest habite now my verse compil'd. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* 98 The earth decks herself in her fresh abiliments of blossomes. 1822 Keble *Serm.* i. (1848) 8 Mistaking the circumstances and outward habiliments of things for the things themselves.

†5. Anything worn as an ornament; = Biliment. *Obs.*

c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 8 Pyers.. bought for them abylementes and jewelles. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 Any frenche hoode or bonet of veluet, with any habiliment paste or edge of golde perle or stone. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Gen.* xxiv. 22 The man took a golden abillement of half a shekell weight. 1621 Ainsworth *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* xxiv. 22 Eare-ring: or abillement, jewell, ouch: which was hanged sometime on the eare.

†6. *fig.* Mental equipment or qualification; capacity; *pl.* abilities, faculties, powers (of mind). *Obs.*

1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 2 How can the Holy Ghost..but require us to bestow all the forces and habiliments we have? 1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. iv. 102 If the impediments of Nature bee but small. And the habiliments otherwise great. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Wouldest thou haue eloquence added to all these former abilliments? 1633 Ford *Broken Ht.* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abliment to steer a kingdom. *a* 1640 Jackson *Creed* xi. xlvi. § 10 There is a freedom or abiliment to do that which is pleasant and acceptable unto God.

Hence **Habilime·ntal** *a.*, of or relating to attire.

Habilime·ntary *a.*, dealing with habiliments.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 466 Embodied representatives of antiquity in a moral as well as habilimental point of view. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 731 The result of his habilimentary effort. 1882 Hardy *Two on a Tower* II. vii. 109 Researches among habilimental hulls and husks.

Habi·limented, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ed².] Equipped, arrayed, apparelled, dressed.

1607 Dekker *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 257 Habilimented gloriously for warre. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylors Frauds* Wks. III. 98 A Chimney-sweeper's wife.. Habilimented like the Diamond Queene. 1630 H. Lord *Persees* Ep. Ded., Habilimented in the ridiculous vesture of his owne Superstitions. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Oct. 625/1 The staid and decorously habilimented banker.

†**Habi·litate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *habilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *habilitā-re*: see next.] Endowed with ability; rendered able; capacitated, qualified.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 12 Not legall, nor habilitate to serue in Parliament.

Habilitate (habi·litē't), *v.* Also Abilitate. [f. L. *habilitāt-* ppl. stem of *habilitāre* to make fit, enable, f. *habilitās*, aptitude, Ability.]

†1. *trans.* To endow with ability or capacity; to capacitate, qualify. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* VI. 322 The internall gifts of God..fortifie vs against vice, and habilitate exceedingly to vertue. 1678 Marvell *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 187 A superadded influence, which may habilitate them for action. 1819 Southey *Hist. Brazil* III. xl. 527 Till a second order from the King should habilitate them so to do.

b. To furnish with means, esp. for the working of a mine. [After Sp. *habilitar.*]

1824 *Ann. Reg.* 212* He then proposed, not to habilitate the mine in the usual way, but to lend money to the miner, that he himself might pay the workmen.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To qualify oneself for office; *spec.* to qualify as teacher in a German University. [After Ger. *habilitiren.*]

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 925 He meant to habilitate as a privat-docent when he returned. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1612 In 1811 he habilitated at Heidelberg with the dissertation, 'De fidei..idea'.

3. *trans.* To clothe, dress, habit. *rare.*

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 197 Species variously habilitated in artistic patterns. 1888 R. Dowling *Miracle Gold* II. xxiii. 183 Devils..habilitated in flesh for evil purposes.

Hence **Habi·litator** [after Sp. *habilitador*], in western U. S. one who habilitates a mine, or furnishes capital for its working under contract with the proprietors. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Habilitation (hăbi·litē'·ʃən). Also Abilitation. [ad. med.L. *habilitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *habilitāre*: see Habilitate *ppl. a.*

Although the obvious connexion with Ability led to the dropping of initial *h* in this and the preceding word, in 17th. c. the direct Latin derivation finally preserved it.]

The action of enabling or endowing with ability or fitness; capacitation, qualification.

1612 Bacon *Ess., Greatness Kingd.* (Arb.) 483 The Things, which we formerly haue spoken of, are but Habilitations towards Armes: And what is Habilitation without Intention and Act? 1713 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 169 All Augmentations of Duties which were introduced in the said Ports..on occasion of the War, or under the Title of Habilitation, or any other whatsoever, ceasing and being taken away. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 617 The habilitation of new maritime ports for expediting the intercourse with America. 1861 A. McCaul *Ess. Profh.* in *Aids to Faith* (1861) 88 He..had no permanent habilitation to declare the will of God. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 213 I propose that the honour-degrees (M.A., etc.) should of themselves form the habilitation for the office of tutor.

b. The advancing of money on the security of a mine, to enable the owner to work it. (*U.S.*, from Sp. *habilitacion.*)

Hability (hăbi·liti). Also 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie. [An early form of Ability, after OF. *habileté*; in this, the *h* was rarely preserved after 1650; but in the 19th c. it has sometimes been restored in sense 2, which goes with *habile* and mod.F. *habileté.*]

†1. Early spelling of Ability, q.v. *Obs.*

1430–1678 [see Ability]. 1723 *State Russia* II. 77 All their Hability consists in crying out with a loud Voice to the Idols.

2. The quality of being habile; deftness; readiness; easy familiarity. [After mod.F. *habileté.*] *rare.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 64 An hability of conduct which properly constitutes genius in war. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. towards Critical Method* 73 Hability in or familiarity with a given style or form affects our appreciation of it.

Habillament, -ement, obs. ff. Habiliment.

†**Habille**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 habyle, -ylle, abele, 5–6 habyll, 5–7 habille. [a. F. *habiller*, *abillier* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to fit, fit out, put in order, dress, clothe, repr. a late L. type **habiliāre*, f. *habilis* (see Habile and Able); in later use associated with *habit* clothing. Cf. also Able *v.* 1, 2, and the Sc. form Abuilyie.]

1. *trans.* To fit, adapt; = Able *v.* 1.

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 They ought of reason them self to habyle To haue science of Philosophie.

2. To fit out; to accoutre, array, attire, esp. for war; to apparel, dress; = Able *v.* 2.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 141 She went into her chaumbre and abeled her self. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* i. 19 He dyde do make agayn the chirches, and habylled the holy places. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vii. 17 Be he habylled rychely in harnoys and mountures. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. li. 108 a/2 The holy man Abraham thus habilled and arayed .. lepe up on an horse. *Ibid.* 111 To habylle and put theim in armes. 1652 F. Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 128 He stayed there so long till Lozia was habilled.

3. To make or pronounce competent, to enable, qualify; = Able *v.* 4 b.

1530 Palsgr. 576/2, I habyll, as a man to do a thyng, I make him able, or thynke him sufficient..I was habylled to handell this mater by better men than you be.

Habirgeon, -joun, etc. obs. ff. Habergeon.

Habit (hæ·bit), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 abit, abyt, 3–6 abite, abyte, (5 abbyte, 6 abbit, -et(te, -ytte, *Sc.* -eit). *β.* 4–7 habite, 5–6 habyte, (5 habet, 6 habitt, habbet, -ett(e, *Sc.* habeit, 6–7 habette). 5– habit. [a. OF. *habit, abit* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *abit, habit*, It. *abito*; ad. L. *habitus*, noun of action (*u*- stem), from *habēre* to have, *refl.* to be constituted, to be.]

The sense-development, as seen in Latin and the modern languages taken together, is thus: *orig.* Holding, having, 'havour'; hence the way in which one holds or has oneself, i. e. the mode or condition in which one is, exists, or exhibits oneself, *a*) externally; hence demeanour, outward appearance, fashion of body, mode of clothing oneself, dress, habitation; *b*) in mind, character, or life; hence, mental constitution, character, disposition, way of acting, comporting oneself, or dealing with things, habitual or customary way (of acting, etc.), personal custom, accustomedness. This development was largely completed in ancient Latin, and had received some extension in OF., before the word became English; in our language, senses were taken, from time to time, from Fr. or L., without reference to their original order of development; hence the chronological order in Eng. is in no way parallel to the original; and the arrangement below is only partly chronological. In mod.F. the word is narrowed down to our branch I, other senses being supplied by *habitude*; thus Eng. 'habit' is co-extensive with the two French words, and its chief sense corresponds not to F. *habit* but to F. *habitude.*

I. Fashion or mode of apparel, dress.

1. Bodily apparel or attire; clothing, raiment, dress. *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Þe onnesse of o luue & of o wil, þet heo alle habbeð imene wiðinnen hore abit, þet is on. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 141 Þe abyt þat þou hatz vpon, no halyday hit menskez. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 Saul thenne changed his habyte and clothyng and dyde on other clothyng. 1592 R. JOHNSON 9 *Worthies* F iij, The verie aspect of his outwarde abite. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 113 It is her habite onely, that is honest, Her selfe's a Bawd. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 Their habit like to Adams, a few Plaintaine leaves only fixt about their middles. 1651 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Sept., He went about in womens habite. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 336 In the vile habit of a village slave. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 111 The chief peculiarity in his habit was a deep lace ruff.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A set or suit of clothes, a dress (of some specified kind). *arch.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 414 Undir an olde poore habite reignethe ofte Grete vertu. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvi. 305 (Harl. MS.) Weddid..In a simple Abyt. 1521 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 183 To have oon abbit after such fourme. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 348 The colonel himself had on that day a habit which was pretty rich but grave. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 170 Being thinly clothed with one of the digger's habits. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. 465 She dressed herself in a rich habit of silk and velvet. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 104/1 Women..were not to go out of town with more than three habits. 1808 *Sk. Charact.* (1813) I. 180 [They] went on horseback, in a uniform habit, all blue and silver.

c. *pl.* Clothes, garments, habiliments; hence **d.** in *sing.* A garment; a gown or robe. *arch.*

c. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 81 b, Lo here my habytes that be requysite. 1598 YONG *Diana* 257 Your habites denie you to be of any place heereabouts. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 157 Lest the place And my quaint habits breed astonishment. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) V. 170 The latter had put on women's habits over their armour. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 271 [The bodies of] two princes in the habits they used to wear.

d. 1714 GAY *Trivia* I. 43 Thy Doily Habit. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* v. (1739) 66 The Toga was the Habit worn in Peace. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 214 Mr. Cambridge borrowed a dress for her, which was pretty and fine, the habit muslin with green and gold sprigs, with a turban and veil. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 19 St. Catherine of Siena, her habit spangled with stars.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* Outward form or appearance; guise; 'dress', 'garb'.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 2 Hauing vpon hym the habite of mans body. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Habeo* Wks. (1633) 518, I will ever finde Meanes to maintaine a habit for my Minde Of Truth in graine. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. ii. § 9 Though Plato thus..disfigured the habit of his Jewish Traditions. 1824 LONGF. *Autumn* 5 The silvery habit of the clouds. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* II. 13 Tory to-day, and Whig to-morrow, All habits and all shapes he wore.

2. *spec.* The dress or attire characteristic of a particular rank, degree, profession, or function; *esp.* the dress of a religious order; *the habit*, the monastic order or profession (cf. 'the cowl').

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/45 Him-sulf he nam þe Abite þere: and Monek formest bi-cam. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 His abite he gan forsake, his ordre lete alle doune. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 3 In Habite of an Hermite. [1393 C. In Abit as an Ermite.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 353 In kinges abyt went hir sones tuo. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 67 Goo stele an abite, & bicome a frere. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 Frerys whome you wold juge to be borne in the habyte, they are so lytyl and yong. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 So that a Biscayner is capable to be a Cavalier of any of the three habits. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 17 The several Faculties .. are distinguished by their Habits: Divinity-Students wear constantly Gowns and square Caps. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xliii. 471 Puritans, that is, such as refused the habits. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 129 Magellan, whom the king honoured with the habit of St. Jago. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 102 The foreign reformers then in England .. expressed their dissatisfaction in seeing these habits retained. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 77 While walking his hands were clasped under his habit.

b. In the Greek Church: *Lesser habit*, the dress of the proficients or monastics of the second degree. *Great* or *great angelic habit*, the dress of the monastics of the third degree, termed the perfects.

1772 J. G. KING *Grk. Ch. Russia* 366 [After completing their novitiate] they proceed to take the lesser habit or χῖτα. *Ibid.*, They take..last of all, the great angelic habit.

3. = RIDING-HABIT: A dress worn by ladies on horseback; a lady's riding-dress.

[1666 EVELYN *Diary* 13 Sept., The Queene was now in her cavalier riding habit. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 104 ¶ 3 The Model of this Amazonian Hunting-Habit for Ladies, was, as I take it, first imported from France.] 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1870) II. vi. 130 Her habit therefore was thrown off with all possible haste. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xvii, The elegant compromise betwixt male and female attire, which has now acquired, *par excellence*, the name of a *habit*. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xx. i, Whether The habit, hat, and feather, Or the frock and gipsy bonnet Be the neater and completer. 1879 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* vii. (ed. 7) 121 The habit and the side-saddle. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* vii, The St. Aubyn girls were breakfasting in their habits and hats.

II. External deportment, constitution, or appearance; habitation.

†4. Bearing, demeanour, deportment, behaviour; posture. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. v. 60 Me semyth by semblaunt and by habyte that ye shold be Iustyce. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. i. 168 A stately man of habyte of chere and of maynten. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii, Noble and mild this Persian seems to be, If outward habit iudge the inward man. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 So of lying or other habit of body. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 29 The habit and behaviour of this great Prince. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* III. Wks. 1722 II. 136 What's the meaning of this Habit? I never saw a man so overjoy'd.

5. Bodily condition or constitution.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. A ij b, Of the habite of his body, or corporall proportion..hee is a faire and well favoured Gentleman. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354 Cardamon which..made them grow better, and be of a more active habit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 3 She would revive .. out of a wasting Distemper, into a Habit of the highest Health and Vigour. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Habit*, in medicine, is what we otherwise call the temperament or constitution of the body; whether obtained by birth, or occasioned by the manner of living. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 211 A being..of a delicate tender habit. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 136 To bring the patient to a better habit. 1812 AMYOT *Windham* I. 4 A victim to a consumptive habit. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. i, Originally.. of a spare habit, but now a little inclined to corpulency.

†b. *concr.* The bodily 'system'. **†c.** The outer part, surface, or external appearance of the body.

b. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 4 Least..any of the excrements should hastily be received into the habit of the body. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 If it be retained in the habit of the body and veins. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A thing is said to *enter the habit*, when it becomes intimately diffused throughout the body, and is conveyed to the remotest stages of circulation. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 2 (1734) 138 Water..would..dissolve these ..Concretions..and help to carry them out of the Habit.

c. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xii. 98 The humours being drawn outwardly towards the habit of the body. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* III. ii. § 3 (1682) 127 Some Parts of Aer, may continually pass into the Body and Blood, by the Habit, or Pores of the Skin. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 316 The crass, dispirited Serum settles in the Legs, and every where outwardly upon the Habit.

6. *Zool.* and *Bot.* The characteristic mode of growth and general external appearance of an animal or plant. Hence *transf.*; e.g. in *Cryst.* the characteristic mode of formation of a crystal.

1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 22 The same insect under a different Larva or Habit. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 492 You know them by their air, or habit, as botanists usually call it. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 551 When..you know the name of one species, and find another of the same general habit. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxi. 99 Plants..of a tufted habit. 1870 — *Stud. Flora* 34 Exotic species with the habit of Nasturtium. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 90 Languages of other habit than ours. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vi. § 151 Such differences, then, may generally be held to indicate a mero-symmetrical habit.

†7. Habitation, abode. [So in OF.] *Obs. rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxii. (1632) 47 Our greatest vices make their first habit in us, from our infancie.

III. Mental constitution, disposition, custom.

8. The way in which a person is mentally or morally constituted; the sum of the mental and moral qualities; mental constitution, disposition, character.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 520 And shortly turned was al vp so doun Bothe habit and eek disposicioun Of hym. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 53 If we respect more the outward shape, then the inward habit. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. xi. (1651) 30 The principal Habits are two in number, Vertue and Vice. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 181 It argues a good Habit of Mind. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, You..suit the gloomy habit of my soul. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. *27/1* The lecture plan and the lecturer's habit of mind are visible throughout.

9. A settled disposition or tendency to act in a certain way, esp. one acquired by frequent repetition of the same act until it becomes almost or quite involuntary; a settled practice, custom, usage; a customary way or manner of acting. (The most usual current sense. Properly said of living beings; in mod. use occasionally of inanimate things.)

[There is no etymological ground for the distinctive use of 'habit' for an *acquired* tendency; but in philosophical language, such a sense occurs already in Cicero, *Inv.* I, 25, 36, 'habitum appellamus .. item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam'. The sense is late in Fr. and Eng.: Cotgr. has '*Habit*..also an habit; a fashion setled, a vse or custome gotten'.]

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 b, By long studie and great contemplation..got an habite and custome to be melancholike. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 1 How vse doth breed a habit in a man. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Soul* ii, That constant they as Habits grow. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 348 Habit is motion made more easy and ready by custom. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 Being thus used from their Childhood, and that habit being as it were converted into a second nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 158 Habits are said to be an Adventitious and Acquired Nature, and Nature was before defined by the Stoicks to be ἕξις, or a *Habit*: so that there seems to be no other Difference between these two, than this, that whereas the One is Acquired by Teaching, Industry and Exercise; the other ..is..inspired by the Divine Art and Wisdom. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. xii, Although it be hard for a man late in life to remove old habits. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 18 A dog who once takes to worry sheep never leaves off the habit. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. x. 178 Both..are tendencies to action; but .. *disposition* properly denotes a natural tendency, *habit* an acquired tendency. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. II. iii, System of Habits, in a word, *fixed ways* of acting and believing. *Mod.* The chimney has a habit of smoking when the fire is first lighted.

b. (Without *a* or *pl.*): Custom, usage, use, wont.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 8 But allowing his [Aristotle's] conclusion, that virtues and vices consist in habit. 1658 DRYDEN *On the Death of Cromwell* XXXVI, Faction now by habit does obey. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Which power or ability in Man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing, is that Idea, we name *Habit*. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* XXVI. (1819) 449 Habit, the instrument of nature, is a great leveller; the familiarity which it induces, taking off the edge both of our pleasures and of our sufferings. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 151 It is of the nature of habit to make acts easier and easier.

c. (Usually in *pl.*) Applied to the natural or instinctive practices characteristic of particular kinds of animals, and to natural tendencies of plants.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. IV. i, Many of its [the cat's] habits .. are rather the consequences of its formation. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 263 A singular exception in the habits of creatures of the feline species. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 584 Resembling the hare in general appearance and in many of its habits, the Rabbit is readily distinguished .. by its smaller dimensions. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 128 Some relation between the habit of cotyledons rising vertically at night or going to sleep, and their sensitiveness..to a touch.

d. *In the habit* (†*habits*) *of doing* something: having a habit or custom of so doing. So *to fall* or *get into the habit.*

1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solitary Wand.* II. 287 [He] had..for near two years been in habits of occasional access to him. 1829 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* I. 66 Some very wise and devout men have been in habits of reading these romances. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He was little in the habit of resisting importunate solicitation. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 128 The world has fallen into a bad habit of naming everything after something else.

†10. The condition of being accustomed to something through having constantly to do with it; familiarity. *On intimate habits*: on intimate terms, familiar. (Cf. HABITUDE 3.) *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 208 b, Why .. cannot he discourse better of them, who hath had a longer and continuall habit in them? 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 414 By getting an habite of their languages and customes. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 399 Being brought up in this Discipline from Children, they acquir'd a Habit in Science. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 147 The habit of affairs, if, on one hand, it tends to corrupt the mind, furnishes it, on the other, with the means of better information. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Aug. (1894) I. 144 They are on most intimate habits. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 154 Those who were in the habits of his society. 1859 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* ii. (1872) 20 'One gets a habit of the kind of people', said Lady Lackington.

IV. Literal rendering of L. *habitus* in Logic.

†11. *Logic.* The eighth of the categories or predicaments of Aristotle; Having or possession: in Gr. ἔχειν, L. *habitus*. (See CATEGORY 1.) *Obs.*

(Like the other categories, very variously understood and misunderstood by writers on logic.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xi. 49 b, The affirmative is called the habite, the negative the privation thereof. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 93 To haue the habit, and to be deprived of the habit are opposed. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. ix. 30 Habit is a manner after which clothes, or anything like clothes are put about the body, appended, or in any way adjoined to it. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 209 The Categories are the ten heads under which assertions or predications may be arranged;—substance, quantity, relation, quality, time, place, position, habit, action, passion.

V. 12. *Comb.*, as (senses 1, 3) *habit-bodice, -maker, -man, -shop, -skirt*; **habit-cloth**, a light broadcloth used for riding-habits and other outer garments; **habit-shirt**, a kind of chemisette with linen collar, worn by women under the outer bodice; (sense 9) *habit-bound* adj., †*habit-wise* adv.

1892 *Daily News* 2 July 6/7 The becoming *habit-bodice of old, cut away on the hips and fitting like a good glove. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 84 Tailors and *Habit-Makers. 1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. i. 12 That valuable creature Mr. Pasquin the *habit-man. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 245 A covering for the neck and throat, similar to what is now called a *habit-shirt. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* I. 40 The woman at the *habit-shop in Covent-garden. 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 6/4 The *habit skirt of to-day is surmounted by a riding jacket, generally of a totally different colour. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* xix. (1661) 389 His vigour..holdeth out *habit-wise.

Ha·bit, *ppl. a. Sc. Law.* Also **8 habite.** [ad. L. *habit-us*, pa. pple. of *habēre* to have, hold.] Held, holden: in the legal phrase **habit and repute**, repr. a med.L. *habitus et reputatus*, in earlier times translated *halden and repute* (or *reputil*), i. e. held and reputed (to be so and so).

[1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, c. 23 Þe woman .. beand repute & haldin as his lachtfull wif. 1551–2 *Eccles. Scot. Statuta* 135 Quæ talium baptizatorum parentes communiter habentur et reputantur. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xlv. § 4 (1693) 704 In the serving of..terces of relicts, 'commonly holden and repute' is sufficient.] 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 As habite and repute a common .. thief. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I. 86 It is presumed or inferred from cohabitation .. joined to their being habite, or held, and reputed, man and wife. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., If the person..be habit and repute a thief—i. e. one who notoriously makes or helps his livelihood by thieving. *Ibid.* s.v. *Execution*, It is sufficient .. that the person .. shall have been at the time habit and repute qualified.

b. The phrase *habit and repute* is also used quasi-*subst.* for: The fact of being commonly held and reputed (what is indicated by the context).

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1890) 57 If there has been cohabitation and habit and repute for a sufficient time after the parties were free to marry. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., Thus marriage may be constituted by habit and repute .. So also habit and repute is an aggravation of a special act of theft. [By a recent Act, *habit and repute* is no longer made matter of charge in the libel.]

Habit (hæ·bit), *v.* [a. F. *habite-r* to have dealings with, possess, cohabit, dwell, inhabit, ad. L. *habit-āre* to have possession of, inhabit, dwell, abide, f. *habit-*, ppl. stem of *habēre*: see prec.]

†1. *intr.* To dwell, abide, reside, sojourn. *Obs.*

?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 660 That in her swete song delyten In thilke places as they habyten. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A viij b, Many men habyten and dwellyn by fayth in the cytees. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* I. i, Although he habit on the earth. 1649 Earl Monm. tr. *Senault's Use Passions* (1671) 36 Contraries cannot lodge or habit together.

2. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit. *arch.*

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 435 (R.) Some other towne or place habited, vpon or neer the border of it. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 48 The shore of the Æthyopian Ocean, which now is habited. 1847 D. G. Mitchell *Fresh Glean.* (1851) 250 Hinzelmann who once habited an old castle. 1891 H. S. Merriman *Prisoners & Captives* III. xi. 185 Unless they had habited different parts of the globe.

3. To dress, clothe, attire. (Usually in *pa. pple.*)

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 57 Or is it Dian habited like her? 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 They went proudly habited. 1696 Br. Patrick *Comm. Exod.* xxix, The High Priest was first habited, and then his Sons. 1737 Whiston *Josephus Antiq.* xviii. iii. § 2 He habited a great number of soldiers in their habit. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* xxiv, To habit herself as she deemed suitable for her journey. 1889 D. C. Murray *Dangerous Catspaw* 55 A group of girls, habited in white flannel.

fig. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* viii. 16 Good matter well habited. *a* 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. ii, Thy liking is a Glass By which I'll habit my behaviour.

†4. To accustom, familiarize, habituate; *pa. pple.* accustomed, practised, used (*to* or *in*). *Obs.*

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. (R.), O y'are a shrewd one; and so habited In taking heed. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. iv. 166 A generation of men .. That are so habited in falsehood. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 199 He was so habited to poisons, they became food unto him. 1782 Paine *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 63 A mind habited to meanness and injustice. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xx. 11 Habited in crimes.

†b. To turn into a habit, render habitual. *Obs.*

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 When Vices habit themselves into custom and manners. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempt.* (1841) 204 Customary sins, habited in us by practice and presumption.

Habitability (hæ·bităbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality or fact of being habitable.

1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* (1715) p. v, Concerning .. the Habitability of the Planets, and a Plurality of Worlds. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 166 There's no kind of furniture like books:—nothing else can afford one an equal air of comfort and habitability. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* ix. 183 The very habitability of our globe is due to the equalising effects of the waters of the ocean.

Habitable (hæ·bităb'l), *a.* Also 4 **abitable.** [a. F. *habitable* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *habitābilis*, f. *habitāre* to inhabit: see -able.]

1. Suitable for habitation or as a human abode; fit to live in, inhabitable; also *absol.* the habitable globe (cf. Gr. *οἰκουμένη*).

1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xvi. 35 Til thei camen in to the lond abitable. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 62 We haue gyuen her londe habytable. 1555 Eden *Decades* Contents, The description of the north regions: and howe they are habitable. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 3 That vulgar division of the World into Zones habitable..and inhabitable. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 157 A glimps of Light, conveyd so farr Down to this habitable. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 195 The habitable part of the building. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xi, A couple of rooms..which some kind of attempt had been made to render habitable.

†2. Able or ready to dwell. *Obs. rare.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 68 All the virtues are as habitable, and as content to dwell with the meanest Subject as the mightiest Monarch.

Hence **Ha·bitableness**, the quality of being habitable; fitness for habitation. **Ha·bitably** *adv.*, in a habitable manner.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 13 In respect of its habitableness it is as rightly termed an Earth. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 78 To prove not only the habitableness, but healthfulness of that climate and country. 1828 Webster cites Forsyth for *Habitably.* 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 239 The public rooms are in a state of perfect habitableness again.

†**Ha·bitacle.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *habitacle* (12th c. in Littré) ad. L. *habitācul-um* dwelling-place, f. *habitāre* to inhabit.]

1. A dwelling-place, habitation.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4149 Thomas..an other stone i-slong To ser Mahouns habitacle. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xii. 7 Liȝt schoon aȝen in the habytacle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 225/2 Thenne went cristofer to this ryuer & made there his habitacle for hym. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 14 Haile, Alphais habitakle! *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 167 Our bed..which in this little habitacle was not far from the fire. 1829 Southey *Epist. in Anniversary* 11 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle Among the ancient hills.

fig. and *transf.* 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* ii. 22 Be ȝe bildid to gidere in.to the habitacle of God, in the Hooli Gost. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 96 Bringe oute of þe habitacle of myn herte all maner of derkenes. *a* 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 356 These our corruptible habitacles, wherein we abide the Lord's leisure. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 36 The Bloud-vessels (those genuine Habitacles of noxious Vapours).

2. A canopied niche in the wall of a building.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 104 And eke in each of the pinnacles Weren sundry habitacles. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Habitacle*,..applied also to a niche for a statue. *Ibid.* s.v. *Tabernacle*, Tabernacles were also called Maisons, Habitacles, Hovels, and Housings in ancient contracts.

†**Habita·cule.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *habitāculum* (also found in Eng. use); see prec.] = prec. 1.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) In the clos of thilke lytul habytacule [*v.r.* habitacle]. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The habitacule and lordshippe of Kyng Mynos. [1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 112 The topick habitaculum of that contagion.]

†**Ha·bitance.** *Obs.* In 6 -aunce. [a. OF. *habitance*, f. *habiter* to dwell: see -ance.] A dwelling-place, habitation.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 7 What art thou, man .. That here in desert hast thine habitaunce?

Habitancy (hæ·bitănsi). [f. next: see -ancy.]

1. Residence as an inhabitant; inhabitance.

1792 J. Belknap *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 268 The qualifications of a representative are two years' habitancy. 1819 W. S. Rose *Lett.* I. 131 Hospitals .. turning upon some miserable question of habitancy within very confined limits.

2. Inhabitedness, populousness. *rare.*

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 735 An escape from the close air and crowded habitancy of the streets.

3. Body or mass of inhabitants collectively.

1832–3 De Quincey *Tradit. Rabbins* Wks. 1860 XIV. 267 Those [persons] do not comprehend the whole habitancy of this well-stocked house. 1862 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 1 Its habitancy may at one time have competed with that of London.

Habitant (hæ·bitănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 aby-, 5–6 -aunt(e. [a. F. *habitant*, ad. L. *habitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *habitāre* to dwell in, inhabit.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting, indwelling.

1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. xii. i. 230 A habitant spirit.

B. *sb.* 1. One who dwells or resides in a place; a resident, inhabitant, indweller.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 10 This present boke is necessarye to alle cytezens and habytaunts in townes. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxx. 221 Thabytants of the Cyte. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Habytaunt, a dweller. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 74 The habitans in vallye remayned. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 86 The various habitants of the Earth. *a* 1721 Prior *Callimachus* I. 5 To Heaven's great habitants. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. vi, The little city of which he was now an habitant.

fig. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 588 Sin, there in power before, Once actual, now in body, and to dwell Habitual habitant. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxi, O Love! no habitant of earth thou art.

‖2. (pronounced abĭtañ; pl. often as formerly in F. *habitans*). A native of Canada (also of Louisiana) of French descent; one of the race of original French colonists, chiefly small farmers or yeomen.

1836 Sir F. B. Head 28 Oct. in *Narrative* vi. (1839) 130 The real interests of the French *habitans* of Lower Canada. 1839 Earl of Durham *Rep. Brit. N. Amer.* 19 Members of the family of some habitant. 1855 W. Irving *Washington* II. viii. 96 To ascertain the feelings of the *habitans*, or French yeomanry. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 682 A hamlet of cottages, occupied by Acadians, or what the planters call *habitans*, poor white, French Creoles. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 823 Pirogue as the habitants call it.

Habitat (hæ·bitæt). [a. L. *habitat*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. tense of *habitāre, lit.* 'it inhabits', in Floras or Faunas, written in Latin, introducing the natural place of growth or occurrence of a species. Hence, taken as the technical term for this.]

Nat. Hist. The locality in which a plant or animal naturally grows or lives; habitation. Sometimes applied to the *geographical area* over which it extends, or the special locality to which it is confined; sometimes restricted to the particular *station* or spot in which a specimen is found; but chiefly used to indicate the kind of locality, as the sea-shore, rocky cliffs, chalk hills, or the like.

[1762 Hudson *Flora Anglica* 70 Common Primrose—Habitat in sylvis sepibus et ericetis ubique.] 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* Dict. Terms (ed. 3) 62 *Habitatio*, the natural place of growth of a plant in its wild state. This is now generally expressed by the word Habitat. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 127 It has also flowered..after having been transferred from its native *habitat.* 1817 J. Bradbury *Trav.* 7 A catalogue of some of the more rare plants in the neighbourhood of St. Louis..together with their habitats. 1840 E. Newman *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 255 The Black Spleenwort..occurs on rocks as a native habitat. 1857 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* i. 9 The sea is everywhere now..the great *habitat* of the Algæ. 1874 J. A. Allen in Coues *Birds N. W.* 294 A mixed race has been long known to exist in the region where their habitats adjoin.

b. Hence generally: Dwelling-place; habitation.

1854 Lowell *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 48 But every thing is not a Thing, and all *things* are good for nothing out of their natural *habitat.* 1869 Miss Mulock *Woman's Kingd.* III. 54 He reached at last Brook Street, that favourite habitat of physicians. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 372 This word [splotch] has its habitat in Oxfordshire. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 83 Pleas ..for accepting an Asiatic origin and *habitat* for Homer.

Habitate (hæ·bitēit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *habitāt-*, ppl. stem of *habitāre* to dwell; but by Burton used as a derivative of Habit *sb.*] a. *intr.* To dwell. †b. *trans.* To habituate; = Habit *v.* 4. *Obs.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. vi, They being now habitated to such meditations and solitary places, can indure no company. 1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Fasti* v. 626 Mars habitates in the city of his son. *Ibid.* VI. 936 She doth habitate On Tiber's banks.

Habitation (hæbitē·ʃən). Also 4 abitacioun. [a. F. *habi-, abitation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *habitātiōn-em*, f. *habitāre* to dwell, inhabit.

'"Habitacion" in whiche *h* is written and nat sounded with us.' Palsgr. 1530, p. 17.]

1. The action of dwelling in or inhabiting as a place of residence; occupancy by inhabitants.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) A ryht streyt place to the habytasyoun of men. *c* 1386—*Monk's T.* 226 He was out cast of mannes compaignye With asses was his habitacioun. *c* 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 137 The habitacion Of the holy goost..Be in myn herte. 1568 Grafton (*title*) A Chronicle..deduced from the Creation of the Worlde, unto the first habitation of thys Islande. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 622 Every Starr perhaps a World Of destind habitation. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 55 Excepting the plantations, and places of habitation. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 1 Feb. 7/4 The premises to be closed.. until they were made fit for human habitation.

2. *concr.* A place of abode or residence: either the region or country inhabited, or (now more usually) a house, cave, or other particular dwelling-place of man or animal.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* i. 20 The habitacioun [1388 abitacioun] of him be maad desert, and be there not that dwellith in it. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 70 b, Hit pleseth me right well that this noble countre be your habitacion. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 129 Whether the most habitations of the Citie be on high above the alture of the wals. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 67 They had no Cities, nor setled Habitations, but liv'd in Woods. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 138 These indeed, seem'd to have been the habitation of some Animal. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 184 The Habitations of the Indians (which we call Cabbins or Tents) are sufficiently wretched. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 44 The nearest habitation to ours was situated about a mile and a half off. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 246 To render the planet a comfortable habitation for beings constituted like ourselves.

fig. 1535 Coverdale *Hab.* iii. 11 The Sonne and Mone remayned still in their habitacion. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iii. (1888) 24 The head of man is the habitation or dwelling place of the reasonable soule. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 89 An habitation giddy, and vnsure Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

†b. The Jewish tabernacle. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Num.* vii. 1 Whan Moses had set vp the Habitacion and anoynted it, and sanctifyed it.

3. The name adopted for local branches of the 'Primrose League', a political association established in 1883. (Said to have been suggested by that of 'lodge', used by Masonic societies; cf. also 'tent', 'grove', and the like, similarly used.)

1885 *Primrose League* 13 As a Diploma is issued to every Member, Habitations must be careful to send in the Declarations of every Knight, Dame, or Associate to the Registrar for enrolment. 1892 *Primrose League* in *Albemarle Rev.* Jan. 11 The first Habitation started was for the district of the Strand. *Ibid.* 13 In drawing up the rules it was sought .. to give the affair rather a Masonic character..Accordingly the local committee was called a Habitation. 1895 *Times* 15 Nov. 6/1 A meeting of the Arthur Balfour Habitation of the Primrose League.

4. A settlement. [After F. *habitation.*]

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 45 The interpretacion of certeyne wordes. *Colonie*, an habitacion. [1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. ii. 9 In Europe, we speak of settlements, either in a more general sense than colonies, or as included within colonies. The French call them *Habitations.*] 1825 Waterton *Wand. S. Amer.* I. i. 101 From Simon's to the great fall there are five habitations of the Indians..These habitations consist of from four to eight huts situated on about an acre of ground.

Habitative (hæ·bitătiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *habitāt-* (see Habitate) + -ive.] Of or pertaining to habitation or occupancy by inhabitants.

1888 *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. 51 The students of *Toponomastique*, as the French call the modern science of 'habitative nomenclature'.

Habitati·vity. *rare.* [ad. F. *habitativité*: cf. prec. and -ity.] 'The instinct which attaches a person to his own special country or manner of living' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.

†**Ha·bitator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *habitātor* dweller, agent-n. from *habitāre* to dwell.] A dweller, inhabiter, resident.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 325 The longest day in Cancer is longer unto us, then that in Capricorne unto the Southerne habitator.

Habited (hæ·bitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Habit *v.*]

1. Dwelt in, inhabited. *arch.*

1866 *Edin. Rev.* CXXIV. 184 The habited and uninhabitable portions of the globe.

2. Clothed, dressed.

1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* § 10 p. lx, Statues of the Habited Graces. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Dec. 696/1 How little has been done..to elevate the habited man above the naked savage!

†3. That has become habitual; commonly practised; accustomed. *Obs.*

1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 53 This antient and

habited vice. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 101 Not superstition, but a constant tenacity, and an habited custom.

†**Habition.** *Obs. rare.* In 6 habycyon. [ad. late L. *habitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *habēre* to have.] ? Holding, having ; or living, cohabiting.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. 204 By habycyon carnall in fornycacyon.

Habitual (hăbi·tiuăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *habituāl-is*, f. *habitus* HABIT.]

A. *adj.* †1. *Philos.* and *Theol.* Belonging to the 'habit' or inward disposition (see HABIT *sb.* 8) ; inherent or latent in the mental constitution.

With various shades of meaning, as (*a*) latent in the mind or memory, though not exhibited in action, as in *habitual knowledge* or *cognition* (in the Scotist philosophy), knowledge latent in the memory, and capable of being called up when occasion presents itself ; (*b*) latent or inherent in the character, even when not in active exercise (= DISPOSITIVE), as in *habitual faith*, *grace*, *righteousness*, etc., often opposed to 'actual' ; (*c*) potential, virtual, though not practically exercised, as in *habitual jurisdiction* ; (*d*) inherent, native, as opposed to acquired, artificially assumed, or studied ; (*e*) subjective, as opposed to 'objective'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, The attencyon that we ought to haue in prayer must be..not altogyder actuall nor onely habituall. *a* 1535 MORE *Wks.* 732 (R.) The habituall belief is in the childe, verye beliefe, though it be not actuall believing and thinking vpon the faith, as the habituall reason is in the childe very reason, though it be not actuall reasoninge and making of sillogismes. *c* 1585 HOOKER *Disc. Justification* § 21 The difference of the which operations..maketh it needfull to put two kindes likewise of sanctifying righteousnesse, *Habituall*, and *Actuall. Habituall*, that holynesse, wherewith our soules are inwardly indued, the same instant, when first wee begin to bee the Temples of the holy Ghost. 1615 D. DYKE *Myst. Self-deceiving* 114 There is a double both keeping and breaking of the commandments, habitual and actual. *c* 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 160 With the Romanists themselues I distinguish between habituall and actuall Jurisdiction. 1669 COKAINE *Poems* 74 Her sweet Conditions all the vertues were, Not studied but habitual in her. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.) Art is properly an habitual knowledge of certain rules and maxims. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* III. vi. (1860) I. 52 By Objective or Systematic Logic is meant that complement of doctrines of which the Science of Logic is made up ; by Subjective or Habitual Logic is meant the speculative knowledge of these doctrines which any individual.. may possess.

2. Of the nature of a habit ; fixed by habit ; existing as a settled practice or condition ; constantly repeated or continued ; customary.

1611 COTGR., *Habitual*, habituall ; customarie, continuall. 1616 BULLOKAR *Engl. Expos.*, *Habituall*, growne to a habit by long custome. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 128 To deprive women of their naturall feares, though she beleeved them to be rather habituall than naturall. 1681 tr. *Belon's Myst. Physick* Introd., In a Tertian Ague, when it is fix'd and habitual for many days. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 25 Repeat them 'till it becomes habitual to him, to keep his Ground certain, advance .. and observe a due Time. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 253 Habitual dissoluteness of manners. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 108 An Englishman's habitual diffidence and awkwardness of address. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1873) 205 How unconsciously many habitual actions are performed. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 92 The thin, drawn features wear the expression of habitual pain.

b. *transf.* Of an agent : That habitually does or is what is denoted by the noun ; constantly or customarily occupied in a practice. Of a volcano : Constantly or frequently active or in eruption.

1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) 5 A habitual drunkard. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 329 [He] supposed it to have been once a great habitual volcano, like Vesuvius. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 *Vict.* c. 99. § 1 This Act may be cited as The Habitual Criminals Act, 1869. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 20 Almost all English people are habitual tea-drinkers.

3. Commonly or constantly used ; usual, accustomed.

a 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 100 Proverbs are habitual to a Nation, being transmitted from Father to Son. 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 202 Th' habitual scene of hill and dale. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 16 The whale-fishers..who most distinguished themselves by their habitual success in capturing those formidable creatures. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxxii, A low stool .. was Romola's habitual seat when they were talking together.

B. *elipt.* as *sb.* †1. A latent or inherent affection of the soul (cf. A. 1 *b*). *Obs. rare.*

1650 O. SEDGWICK *Christ the Life* 22 For the Habituals of Grace..and..for the Comfortables of Grace.

2. A habitual criminal, drunkard, etc. *colloq.*

1884 *Gd. Words* 398/2 As a body the 'habituals' are no doubt rightly labelled dangerous. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5/1 'Four 'habituals' at ten grains a day in every thousand people, would practically account for the whole of the opium lawfully consumed.

Hence **Habitua·lity**, the quality or state of being habitual, habitualness ; in quot. 1858, the state of being fixed in old habits. **Habi·tualize** *v. trans.*, to render habitual.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 517 With the sole expectation of rivetting and habitualizing the three virtues thereby in our hearts. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 403 Adjectives in *ive*, as *communicative*, *conducive*, *expressive*..bear to the participles present .. the relation of habituality to actuality. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. viii. (1872) 189 With our ponderous Austrian depth of Habituality and indolence of Intellect.

Habitually (hăbi·tiuăli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†1. With respect to habit, disposition, or constitution ; inherently, essentially ; potentially. (Sometimes opposed to *actually* : cf. prec. 1, and DISPOSITIVELY 1.) *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lv. § 6 The gifts and virtues which Christ as man hath above men..make him really and habitually a man more excellent than we are. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. v. (1640) 50 Though Adam were perfect habitually yet not actually, I meane though hee had an ability to attaine perfect knowledge of God and the creatures, yet hee had not yet actually gotten all such knowledge. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 70 Our Anabaptists, and Puritans .. pretend that the Government originally proceedeth and habitually resideth in the people. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vii. 19 If you stand not Habitually ready to leave father [etc.].

2. In the way of habit or settled practice ; constantly, usually, customarily.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. XXX, Often repeated acts make us habitually evil. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 94 Supreme authority placed in the hands of men not taught habitually to respect themselves. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 3 A God-fearing man, who prayed habitually at his children's bedside.

Habi·tualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being habitual ; customariness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 337 The use of the first Particle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing. *a* 1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* cxliv. Wks. 1738 II. 188 The Habitualness of our Obedience. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 The prophet expresses the habitualness of these visitations by a vivid present.

†**Habituary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **habituāri-us*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] = HABITUAL 2.

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 3 How difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature..confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made habituary by custom.

†**Habituate** (hăbi·tiuĕt), *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *habituātus*, pa. pple. of *habituāre* : see next.] 1. Made or become habitual ; formed into a habit ; established by repetition or continuance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, When it is habituate by custome. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Heroick Virtue* vi. (Jod.), Either native, or habituate. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ii. 33 In an habituate course to pursue its Dictates.

2. Of a person : Grown accustomed (*to* a thing) ; established in a habit or custom (= HABITUAL 2 b).

1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 203 That we might grow habituate in grace. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 383 Islanders habituate to moist airs. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 143 An old habituate sinner.

Habituate (hăbi·tiuĕt), *v.* [f. L. *habituāt-*, ppl. stem of *habituāre* to bring into a condition, f. *habitus* condition, HABIT. Cf. F. *habituer*.]

†1. *trans.* To render (anything) habitual, form into a habit. *Obs.*

a 1613 OVERBURY *Newes from Sea* Wks. (1856) 181 Small faults habituated, are as dangerous as little leakes unfound. 1615 BARGRAVE *Serm.* E iij, No injury..could habituate in him an Italianate and eternall malice. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. (1654) 26 A practice that is now so habituated amongst all nations.

2. To fix (any one) in a habit ; to accustom *to*, familiarize *with*. *Pa. pple.* Used, accustomed. Const. *to* (†*in*, †*into*, †*with*), *to do* something.

1530 PALSGR. 577/1 And I may ones habytuate hym in this condiscyon, all is safe. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 61 A man that is habituated with righteousnesse. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 4 To .. habituate him to a more generous forme. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 4 He that habituates himself in some sordid lust. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 202 By Use you must habituate your self to let the edge of your Tool bear upon the Work when the Pole .. comes down. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 308 In minds not habituated to accurate thinking.

absol. 1689 W. ATWOOD *Ld. C.-J. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 58 Mischiefs more remote..may habituate to Corruption.

†3. To settle as an inhabitant (*in* a place). *Obs.* [After F. *habituer*.]

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 548, I shall never be .. so strictly habituated in my country, that I would follow him. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* Wks. II. 584 (L.) Many ..gentlemen left their families habituated in these countries.

4. To resort to habitually, to frequent. *U.S.*

1872 'OUIDA' *Fitz's Election* (Tauchn.) 185 Lounge in the bay window, habituate the coulisses and employ..other ..methods for killing time. 1883 *National Baptist* (U. S.) XIX. 769 The places which he habituated and glorified.

Habituated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.]

†1. Made habitual, formed into a habit. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 55 Any unmortified, habituated, affected sinne. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* ii. 13 Habituated dispositions, good or bad.

2. Fixed in a habit, accustomed.

1619 JER. DYKE *Counterpoyson* 8 A man may fall into these sinnes, and yet not be an habituated sinner. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 47 To prevent the stomach from becoming the habituated slave of any kind of food.

Habituation (hăbitiuēi·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *habituātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *habituāre* : see above. Cf. obs. F. *habituation*.]

†1. The action of rendering or becoming habitual ; formation of habit. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xix. 415 Habituacioun and custom. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 90 The inclinations and dispositions, which by our own industry and habituations are turned now into natural.

2. The action of habituating or accustoming, or the condition of being habituated (*to* something).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 12 Such is the effect of habituation, that .. if passing a river, he hardly puts down his head in effort to drink. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct., Power to endure is most usually the result of habituation to work.

Habitude (hæ·bitiud). Also 5 abitude. [a. F. *habitude* (14th c. in Littré) disposition, habit, ad. L. *habitūdo* condition, plight, habit, appearance, f. *habit-*, ppl. stem of *habēre*.]

1. Manner of being or existing ; constitution ; inherent or essential character ; mental or moral constitution, disposition ; usual or characteristic bodily condition, temperament : = HABIT *sb.* 5, 8.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 65 þe leche muste loke þe disposicioun, þe abitude, age, vertu, and complexioun of him þat is woundid. 1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* B iv b, Helthe is a temperat habytude of the bodye. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 996 Vertue proceeding from the sincere habitude of the Spirit. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 114 His real habitude gave life and grace To appertainings and to ornament. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 9 Bodily exercise .. addeth thereto a good habitude and strong constitution. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 86 Because they had not εὐεξίαν, a good habitude of soul. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 By a happy comparison of the habitudes of the adjacent fossils. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 8 Various as are the physical habitudes which we encounter as we travel over the surface of our globe.

†2. Manner of being with relation to something else ; relation, respect. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 123 He is so conteined in the Sacrament, that he abideth in heauen : and we determyne no other presence but of habitude. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* 89 There is a Father, a Sonne, and a habitude of them both, which wee would haue called the Loue, the Union, or the kindnesse of them, that is to wit, the Holy Ghost. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., The habitude (which we call proportion) of one sound to another. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 288 The habitude of this inferiour globe unto the superiour. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xi. § 14 The same Ideas having immutably the same Habitudes one to another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 21 Proportion..signifies the habitude or relation of one quantity to another.

†b. *In full habitude* : to the full extent, wholly, entirely. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *in all respects.*)

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Although I believe not the report in full habitude.

†3. Familiar relation or acquaintance ; familiarity, intimacy ; association, intercourse. *Obs.* (Cf. HABIT *sb.* 10.)

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xvii. Notes 271 Most kinde habitude then was twixt him and the Pope. 1655 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 65 The discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 314 The entertainment found among their play-fellows, and habitude with the rest of the family. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 56, I have lived for a great many years in habitudes with those who professed them.

†b. *concr.* A person with whom one is familiar ; an associate, acquaintance. *Obs. rare.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, La Corneus and Sallyes were the only habitudes we had.

4. A disposition to act in a certain way, arising either from natural constitution, or from frequent repetition of the same act ; a customary or usual mode of action : = HABIT *sb.* 9.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 235 A man shall plainly perceive in the minds of these two men .. so perfect an habitude unto vertue, that [etc.]. 1641 MARCOMBES in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 234 Beter for a yong Gentleman not to haue Learned under another then to haue taken an ill habitude. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 21 An habitude of commanding his passions in order to his health. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. § 2 Many habitudes of life, not given by nature, but which nature directs us to acquire. 1766 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Attachment to those habitudes which they derived from their ancestors. 1805 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xvii. (1850) 242 All the great habitudes of every species of animals have repeatedly been proved to be independent of imitation. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 367/2 The habitude of nearly three months renders this food..more commodious to my studies and more conducive to my sleep. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 233 The bird, contrary to his habitude, was roosting on a lower perch.

b. (Without *a* or *pl.*) = HABIT *sb.* 9 b.

1599 JAS. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 28 Which..by long habitude, are thought rather vertue than vice among them. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 463 Brought by long habitude from bad to worse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 P 11 [They] can be learned only by habitude and conversation. 1826 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* 307 The natural effect of local habitude is to produce local attachment. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 642/2 In the new land .. the fetters of habitude fall off and the cultivated man will work like the hind.

†5. *Chem.* (*pl.*) Ways of acting or 'behaviour' of one substance *with* another ; reaction. *Obs.*

1793 HOPE in *Phil. Trans. Edin.* (1798) IV. 10 Habitudes of Strontian mineral with acids. 1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1826) 183 Most authors .. have noticed its habitudes with sulphuric acid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 78 Trial should be made of the habitudes of different colours in combination with their flux.

‖ **Habitué** (abitüe). [F. *habitué* (fem. *-ée*), pa. pple. of *habituer* to HABITUATE, to bring into a habit.] One who has the habit of going to or frequenting a place ; a habitual visitor or resident.

1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 7 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 122 The habitués of Oatlands give her *étrennes* and receive them in return from her. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* XXVII,

A smile in which any habitué of the house would have read our fate. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Old *habitués* of the boxes.

†**Habituous** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **habitūōsus*, f. *habitus* HABIT.] Belonging to the 'habit' or mental constitution; native.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* I. To Rdr. 12 Whose learned and habituous abilities can farre better performe it.

†**Habiture.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **habitūra*, f. *habit-*: see HABIT.] = HABITUDE.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv, Each Ape..That can no sooner ken what's vertuous, But will auoid it, and be vitious. Without much doe, or farre fetch't habiture [*rime* cure].

‖**Habitus** (hæ·bitŭs). [L.] = HABIT *sb.* 5, 6.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Habitus*, same as *Habit*, and *Habit of body*. 1886 *Science* 22 Jan. 87/1 The disposition to the disease,—the consumptive habitus.

Hable, early form of ABLE: see also HABILE.

Hablement, obs. form of HABILIMENT.

Hab-nab, Hab or nab: see HAB.

Habound, -ance, -ant, etc. obs. ff. ABOUND, ABUNDANCE, etc., very frequent from 14th to 16th c.

Habourgioun, -joyn, obs. ff. HABERGEON.

Habrik, obs. form of HAUBERK.

Habrocome (hæ·brŏkōᵘm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Habrocoma*, f. Gr. *ἁβρός* delicate, graceful + *κομή* hair.] Name of a genus of small South American rodents with large ears like the chinchillas.

‖**Habromania** (hæbrōmā·niă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἁβρός* graceful, delicate + *μανία* madness.] A kind of insanity in which the delusions are of a cheerful or gay character.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Habroneme (hæ·brōnīm), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *ἁβρός* delicate + *νῆμα* thread, f. *νεῖν* to spin.] Having the appearance of fine threads.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Habund, -ant, obs. ff. ABOUND, ABUNDANT.

Haburden(ne, obs. form of HABERDINE.

Haburdepays, obs. form of AVOIRDUPOIS.

Habur-, habyrgen, -gin, -joun, etc., obs. ff. HABERGEON.

Habyle, habylle, obs. forms of HABILLE *v.*

Habyllement, -byly-, obs. ff. HABILIMENT.

Hacbus(h, obs. forms of HACKBUSH.

Hace, Sc. form of *hoase*, HOARSE *a.*

Hache (haʃ). Now only as F. [a. F. *hache* (12th c. in Littré) = Sp. *hacha*, It. *accia* :—OHG. **happja*, whence *hęppa*, MHG. *hepe* scythe, bill, sickle.]

†1. An ax, hatchet. *Obs.*

[1283 *De Coupiatoribus providendis* in Rymer *Foedera* (1727) II. 207 Magnam & fortem hachiam, vel securim, ad grossas & parvas arbores succidendas.] 13.. *Coer de L.* 4357 Some caughte a bote and some an hach. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 He slouh Colibrant with hache Daneis. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 503 He hedde an hache vppon hei3 wiþ a gret halue. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* ccx. 307 Holdyng naked swerdes or haches or axis danoys. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, His sworde or hache of steele.

2. *Prehist. Archæol.* [mod. F. *hache*]: see quot.

1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 163 The Palaeolithic implements..consist of the flake, the chopper..the hâche, or oval pointed implement intended for use without a handle.

Hache: see HACHY and HASH.

Hache, -ed, hachet: see HATCH, -ED, -ET.

†**Hachee.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *hachee*, *haschiee* pain, anguish, torment.] Pain, pang, torment.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. liv. (1869) 33 Therfore ye shuldren breke al and brose bi smale gobbettes and parties, in grete syhinges and grete hachees in thinkinge.

Hachee, Hachey: see HACHY.

‖**Hachis** (haʃi·). [F.: cf. HACHY.] = HASH.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xliv. 72 A curious hachis of the lights, liver, and blood of a hare. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 173 What a hachis you made of it!

Hachisch, -ish, var. of HASHISH.

‖**Hachure** (haʃiū·r), *sb.* [a. mod. F. *hachure* hatching, f. *hacher*: see HATCH *v.* and -URE.] In *Cartography*, (plur.): The lines used in hill-shading to indicate the more or less steep slope of the surface. Also *attrib.* as in *hachure lines.*

1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 The scale of shade is made to express the degree of slope by the strength of the hachure lines. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 12 If the ground is steep, the lines, or hachures, are drawn thick and close together, so that the hilly spots become dark. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 709/2 There are two rival methods of hill-shading—one by horizontal contours, the other by vertical hachures.

Hachure, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To shade (a map) with hachures to represent the elevations. Hence **Hachured** *ppl. a.*; **Hachuring** *vbl. sb.*

1854 in WEBSTER. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 655/2 The Hill features..are printed in a separate colour..making the Map much more picturesque than the usual black hachuring permits. 1894 *Lit. World* 3 Aug. 76 How vividly hachured maps may bring out the important physical features of accidented ground.

†**Hachy.** *Obs.* Also 4 haché, 7 hachee, hachey. [The 14th c. form app. represents an OF. *haché*, from pa. pple. of *hacher* to HASH; the 17th c. *hachee*, *-ey*, *-y* may be the same, or may phonetically represent F. *hachis* (1539 in R. Estienne) in same sense. See also HASH.] = HASH.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15759 And passed wel þo þat hache; So swete a mete neuer or et he. 1611 COTGR., *Hachis*, a hachey, or hachee; a sliced gallimaufrey, or minced meat. *a* 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 151 Small cut juycy Hachy of Rabbet, Capon, or Mutton. *Ibid.*, A nourishing Hachy. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 46 If our forefathers could see our hachees, and olliaes, and hodgpodges.

‖**Hacienda** (asi,e·ndă). [Sp. (aþye·nda) = landed property, estate, domestic work, (OSp. *facienda*, Pg. *fazenda*) :—L. *facienda* things to be done, f. *facĕre* to do.] In Spain, and existing or former Sp. colonies: An estate or 'plantation' with a dwelling-house upon it; a farming, stock-raising, mining, or manufacturing establishment in the country; sometimes, a country-house.

[1727 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 135 That they call *La Hazienda de la Marquesa*, or the Marchioness's Estate.] 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 116 These extensive tracts of land are divided into Haciendas, or estates belonging to noble families of Lima. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 256 The Hacienda of Pattos was a square enclosure of about three hundred feet. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 477 A square house (the hacienda or farm) contained nearly eighty negroes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hacienda*..in mining is usually applied to the offices, principal buildings, and works for reducing the ores.

Hack (hæk), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 hak(e, 5 hacc, 5–7 hacke. [In sense 1, known from end of 13th c.; app. cognate with MHG. and Ger. *hacke*, Da. *hakke* pick-ax, mattock, hoe, Du. *hak* hoe, mattock, in Kilian *hacke*; related to HACK *v.*[1] The word is not found in OE., nor in ON. The other senses are prob. of later derivation from the vb.: cf. Da. and Sw. *hak* notch, from *hakken.*]

1. A tool or implement for breaking or chopping up. a. Variously applied to agricultural tools of the mattock, hoe, and pick-ax type.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1241 He lened him þan a-pon his hak, Wit seth his sun þus-gat he spak. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 A Hacc, *bidens*, *&c.* *Ibid.* 170/1 An Hak (*A.* hake), *bidens*, *fossorium*, *ligo*, *marra*. 1594 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 36 Payed for sharpinge the church hacke. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 Such seeds may be sowne in little furrowes made with a hacke or grubbing axe. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 With these hacks you shall hew and cut to pieces all the earth formerly plowed up furrow by furrow. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 34 A *Hack*; a Pick-ax; a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 34 The custom .. of breaking the ground or clods with a sort of hack. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hack*, half a mattock, one without the adze end.

b. A two-pronged tool like a mattock, used for pulling up turnips, dragging dung, etc.; = DRAG 2 e.

1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 535 (Jam.) They loosen all the ground completely with a hack, an instrument with a handle of about 4 or 5 feet long, and two iron prongs like a fork, but turned inwards. 1808-25 JAMIESON s. v. *Hack*, *Mudhack*, a pronged mattock, used for dragging dung from carts. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 505 They [turnips] are pulled up by a peculiar drag, or 'hack' as it is provincially called [N. Rid. Yorks.].

c. A miner's pick used for breaking stone, esp. in sinking work.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* Gloss (E. D. S.), *Hack*, a tool that miners use like a mattock. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, *Hack*, a Tool much used in Mines, where it is soft Work to cut it with. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-Trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hack*, a heavy and obtuse-pointed pick, of the length of 18 inches, and weight of 7 lbs., used in sinking or stone work. 1871 MORGAN *Mining Tools* 72 The pick is notably a miner's implement. In different districts it is called either a 'mandrel', 'pike', 'slitter', 'mattock', or 'hack'.

d. A bill for cutting wood: see also quot. 1875.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hack*, a tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hack*, a sharp blade on a long handle used for cutting billets in two.

2. A gash or wound made by a cutting blow or by rough or clumsy cutting; a cut, a nick; *spec.* a notch made in a tree to mark a particular spot or to serve as a guide through a wood; a 'blaze' (*U.S.*); a 'chap' in the skin.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (Harting) 34 Take a pece of clene yonge beefe cut..wt ought hacks or jagges. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 184 The hackes or rids of the lips, is a solution of continuitie in the tender flesh of the lip. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 222 Looke you what hacks are on his Helmet. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hack*, a chop in the hands or feet. 1887 *Forest & Stream* XXVIII. 179 (Cent.) I went into the woods to cut a hack as a guide in hunting.

b. *Curling.* An indentation made in the ice to steady the foot when hurling the stone.

a 1812 *Acc. Curling* 6 (Jam.) A longitudinal hollow is made to support the foot, close by the tee..This is called a *hack* or *hatch*. 1892 HEATHCOTE *Skating & Curling* 361 He [the curler] must first fit the tee..while his right foot rests in the hack or on the heel of the crampit.

c. *Football.* A cut or gash in the skin caused by a kick with the toe of a boot.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi. (1871) 115 [They] showed the hacks they had received in the good cause. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 4/5 Hacks and bruises and hurts more serious are not noticed in the heat of the last few moments.

†3. A ridge of earth thrown up by ploughing or hoeing; = COMB 6 c. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. i. 13 (E. D. S.) That ground which was fallowed in April into broad lands is commonly stirred this month [May] into hacks. *Ibid.* IV. i. 20 (E. D. S.) Plowing the land across in hacks or combs.

4. Hesitation in speech.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xvii. 270 He speaks to this very question .. with so many hacks and hesitations. 1881 F. G. LEE *Reg. Baront.* iv. 46 After many hacks and stammers, he would get through a few sentences of the exordium haltingly.

5. A short dry hard cough.

1885 L. W. CHAMPNEY in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 370/1 She had a little hack of a cough.

Hack, *sb.*[2] Also 6 hacke. [In sense 2, another form of the words HATCH and HECK, having the consonant of the latter with the vowel of the former; cf. *hetch*, a variant of *hatch*. The other senses do not run quite parallel with those of *hatch* and *heck*, and it is possible that some of them are of different origin.]

1. *Falconry.* The board on which a hawk's meat is laid. Hence applied to the state of partial liberty in which eyas hawks are kept before being trained, not being allowed to prey for themselves. *To fly, be at hack*, to be in this state.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 175 To convey in the deuise whereon their meate is served called amongst falconers the Hacke. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 29 Falcons that had flown long at hack, and preyed frequently for themselves before they were taken up. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Valley Indus* iv. 43 As soon as they begin to fly strongly they must be taken from hack. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 39 The food is put out—one ration for each of the hawks which are 'at hack'.

2. A rack to hold fodder for cattle. *To live at hack and manger*, i. e. in plenty, 'in clover'. Usually HECK; see also HATCH. ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 A *Hack* (*Lincolns.*). Fæni conditorium, seu præsepe cancellatum signat; a Rack. 1795 in J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* (1799) 543 A small hack full of fine hay. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvi. (D.), The servants at Lochmarlie must be living at hack and manger. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 9 Dec., [She] lived with half the gay world at hack and manger.

3. A frame on which bricks are laid to dry before burning; a row of moulded bricks laid out to dry.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 42 The *Hacks* (or Places where they Row them [bricks] up..to admit the Wind and Air to dry them). 1873 ROBERTSON *Engineer. Notes* 27 He .. wheels them [the bricks] down to the hacks which should be between the moulding shed and kiln. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 23/1 The stacking of the bricks in long rows or hacks, about five or six bricks high.

4. = HAKE *sb.*[3] 1.

1808-25 in JAMIESON. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hack* ..a framework for drying fish.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hack-barrow,** a barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the hacks; **hack-bell** (see quot.); **hack-board** = sense 1; **hack-cap,** a cover of straw to protect sun-dried bricks from the rain; **hack-hawk,** a hawk kept 'at hack'; **hack-place** (see quot.); **hack-plank,** one on which bricks are laid to dry.

1891 HARTING *Gloss. Falconry*, **Hack-bells*, large heavy bells put on hawks to hinder them from preying for themselves whilst 'flying at hack'. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 240 As soon as the young hawks have..returned to feed at evening on the *hack-board. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising a large quantity of *hack caps, *hack planks. 1686 BLOME *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 62 **Hack Hawk*, is a Tackler. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 9 Small leaden bells are sometimes attached to hawk's legs, to prevent them from preying for themselves..When thus kept, they are termed hack hawks. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 39, The '*hack' place..is an open spot..where the youngsters will be left at complete liberty for the next few weeks. An open moor or large common serves the purpose admirably.

Hack, *sb.*[3] (*a.*) [An abbreviation of HACKNEY, in its various senses, at first in slang use, and mostly familiar or contemptuous. The various senses are connected with those of HACKNEY more closely than with each other. Cf. the following:

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hacks*, *or Hackneys*, Hirelings. 1721 BAILEY, *Hack*, a common Hackney Horse. 1730-6 — (folio), *Hack*, a common hackney Horse, Coach, or Strumpet.]

I. 1. A hackney horse; = HACKNEY 1 and 2. a. A horse let out for hire; *depreciatively*, a sorry or worn out horse; a jade.

1721 BAILEY [see above]. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) 26 Beaten Tits, that had just had the Mortification of seeing my Hack of a Pegasus come in before them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. 43 Mount on a Jack-Ass .. astride his braying hack. 1813 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* IV. ix, Not spurring Pegasus through Tempe's grove, But pacing Grub-street on a jaded hack. 1829 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xlvii, Butcher's hacks That 'shambled' to and fro. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ii, My horse, young man! He is but a hack hired from a roadside posting house.

b. *spec.* A horse for ordinary riding, as distinguished from cross-country, military, or other special riding; a saddle-horse for the road.

The word implies technically a half-bred horse with more bone and substance than a thorough-bred.

Cover-, *Covert-hack*, a horse for riding to the 'meet', or to the covert, where he is exchanged for the hunter. *Park-hack*, a handsome 'well-mannered' horse for riding in the park: so *Town-hack*. *Road-hack*, a horse for riding on the road, travelling, etc.; a roadster.

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 72 Lord Huntley's famous hack. 1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 228 Six hunters and two cover-hacks. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Apr. 390/3 Sir Charles Knightley..stuck to his road hack long after his neighbours had taken to post-horses. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses* viii. 132 A cover or country hack must be fast, but need not be so showy in action or handsome as a town hack. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 340 The hack is a better roadster than the Arab barb. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Every man who .. saunters through Rotten-row from 12 to 2 on a high-priced hack. 1866 Miss Braddon *Lady's Mile* ii, Society doesn't compel him to ride his park-hack across country. 1872 Youatt *Horse* iv. (ed. 4) 91 One of those animals rare to be met with, that could do almost anything as a hack, a hunter, or in harness.

2. A vehicle plying for hire; a hackney coach or carriage; = Hackney 5. Now only *U. S.*

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* III. ii, We'll take a Hack—Our Maids shall go with us. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 510 ¶ 1, I was the other day driving in a hack thro' Gerard-street. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* IV. iii, She took a hack and came directly to the prison. 1795 *Boston* (U. S.) *Gaz.* 28 Dec. 3/1 There is but little safety for the ladies and children [in the streets of Boston], but in the hacks. 1823 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 11 Feb. (1894) II. 166 To make their way in a noble hack, with four horses. 1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* 55 'We must have a carriage', he added..hailing an empty hack.

†3. The driver of a hackney carriage. *Obs.*

1687 Montague & Prior *Hind & Panth. Transv.* 21 [They] slipping through the Palsgrave, bilkt poor Hack. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 14 ¶ 2 The happy minute..when our hack had the happiness to take in his expected fare.

4. A person whose services may be hired for any kind of work required of him; a common drudge, = Hackney 3; *esp.* a literary drudge, who hires himself out to do any and every kind of literary work; hence, a poor writer, a mere scribbler.

a 1700 [see etym. above]. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Epit. on E. Purdon*, Here lies poor Ned Purdon .. Who long was a bookseller's hack. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 424 The paper to which he was a hack. 1831 Macaulay *Ess., Croker's Boswell* (1887) 187 The last survivor of the genuine race of Grub Street hacks. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* ii. 22 A hard-working clerical hack. 1895 *Times* 23 Nov. 11/3 The hacks and wire-pullers on his own side in politics.

b. *slang.* A prostitute; a bawd.

1730–6 [see etym. above]. 1864 Webster, *Hack*.. a procuress.

†5. Anything that is in indiscriminate and everyday use, and is 'hackneyed' or deprived of novelty and interest by such use; a hackneyed sermon, book, quotation, etc.: cf. sense 9. *Obs.*

1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 88 Was not this Sermon of the Doctors a common Hack at Oxford? 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Hack*, any thing that is used in common, or upon all occasions, as a horse, cloak, etc. 1775 Ash, *Hack*..any thing commonly used, any thing used in common. 1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1854) V. 81 *Well* (for that is my hack, as 'however' is my dearest Susanna's) we set off. 1805 G. Colman *John Bull* III. i. (Stratm.), You'll find [Fielding's] *Tom Jones*.—Psha! that's such a hack.

b. *slang.* Applied to persons: see quot.

1876 Jas. Grant *One of the* 600 i. 8 The garrison *hacks*, or passé belles, whose names and flirtations are standing jokes.

6. *Naut.* A watch used, in taking observations, to obviate the necessity of moving the standard chronometer. Also *hack-watch, job watch.*

1851–9 G. B. Airy in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 3 If a hack-watch is used, the comparison of the hack-watch with the chronometer must be given. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hack watch.* 1881 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.*, *Hack.*

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (passing into *adj.*).

7. In apposition or *attrib.*, as a. hack-horse = sense 1; so *hack-cob, -poster*; b. *hack-cab, -cabriolet, -carriage, -chaise, -shay* (see sense 2); c. employed as a hack, at any one's service for literary or other work, for hire, as *hack attorney, author, moralist, pen, preacher, runner, scribe, writer.*

a 1734 North *Exam.* III. vii. § 52 (1740) 541 And so on to the Hack-Runners and Writers. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. ix, Unluckily, a few miles before she entered that town, she met the hack attorney. 1792 Wakefield *Mem.* (T.), Hack preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* v, Mrs. Long..had to come to the ball in a hack chaise. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 282 A hack author for the booksellers. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 239 A fall of 50*l.* per cent...in nag and hack horses. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 27 Apr., The hack-horse patiently trudges to the pole of his chaise. 1834 A. Fonblanque *Eng. under* 7 *Administ.* (1837) III. 163 The journey..was no more to be accomplished .. with his own horses, so he took hack-posters. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxvi, He called a hack-cabriolet. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 2 Feb. 126/2 A hack brougham for morning calls. 1868 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 356 Vilifying with their hack pens. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 190 The hack moralist of the pulpit or the press. 1882 E. W. Gosse *Gray* vii. 142 Three hack-writers .. were copying MSS. for hire.

8. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a hack (senses 1, 2), as *hack-driver, -rider, -stand.* Also Hackman.

1854 M. Harland *Alone* xvi, Going to every hack-stand in the city. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 196/2 Galloping is a pace not generally indulged in by hack riders. 1889 A. C. Gunter *That Frenchman* xii, It occurs to her to ask the hack-driver a question. *Ibid.* xiii, Near a hack-stand .. he tells his assistant to jump out.

9. *attrib.* or *adj.* a. In common or promiscuous use; hackneyed; trite, commonplace. b. Of a hired sort. Also Hack-work.

1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* June, This, indeed, is now become our hack speech to Mr. Crutchley. 1818 Byron *Juan* IV. xvii, When the old world grows dull And we are sick of its hack sounds and sights. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1863) I. 254 To use a hack quotation. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* iii. 156 The hack language on this subject is exceedingly injurious. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 285, I do more or less work of a hack kind for the magazines.

†**Hack**, *sb.*4 = Hackle *sb.*1 3, cover of a bee-hive.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 Like the cover or hack of a bee-hive.

†**Hack**, *sb.*5 = Hackle *sb.*2 1, a flax-comb.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magick* IV. xxv. 156 [Flax] kemmed with hackes, till all the membrans be pilled clean.

Hack (hæk), *v.*1 Forms: 3 acken, 3–6 hacke, hakke, (4 *Sc.* heke), (6 *pa. pple.* hact), 5 hak(e, 5– hack. [Early ME. *hack-en*, repr. OE. **haccian* (whence *tō-haccian* to hack in pieces):—Common WGer. **hakkōn*: cf. OFris. *to-hakia*, MHG., MLG., MDu., G. *hacken*, mod.Du. *hakken*.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To cut with heavy blows in an irregular or random fashion; to cut notches or nicks in; to mangle or mutilate by jagged cuts. In earlier use chiefly, To cut or chop *up* or into pieces, to chop *off*. Const. *about, away, down, off, up.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 A maiden bad te kinge his heued, and he hit bad of acken. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 298 Heo hackede of his heaued. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 216 [He] by pece mele hakked yt al to nogte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 205 þu ma heke þaim as þu wil. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2007 He..leet comande anon to hakke and hewe The okes olde. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 440 Sethe hom, and hak hom smal. 1571 *Mem. Kipon* (Surtees) I. 308 Did cut and hacke away certane pipes of leade. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 187 My Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 212 Causing them to be hacked very small. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1737) X. viii. (R.), That man who could stand and see another stripped or hacked in pieces by a thief or a rogue. 1788 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 133 The tyrant..cut and hacked the limbs of British subjects in the most cruel..manner. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* iii. 27 Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiv. (1871) II. 694 Such a partition as is effected by hacking a living man limb from limb. 1886 Overton *Evang. Revival 18th Cent.* viii. 152 Buildings..hacked about to suit the taste of the last century.

2. To make incisions or jags in by other means.

a. Said of frost: To chap or crack the skin. *dial.*

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Grison* 417 Our faces were hackt and burnt .. by the Cold. 1808–25 Jamieson s. v., The hands or feet, when chapped, are said to be *hackit.*

b. *Football.* To kick the shin of (an opponent) intentionally with the toe of the boot.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov., The practice of 'hacking' .. consists in each side kicking their opponents' shins in so fearful and violent a manner as to disable the players. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* viii. 190 Perhaps the 'education of a gentleman' may properly include giving and receiving 'hacking' of the shins at football. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 297 The Union Code very properly abolished hacking, tripping, and scragging.

3. a. To roughen (a grindstone). b. To dress (stone) with a hack-hammer.

1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 264 Each grindstone, when new, must itself be rough-ground into shape by the workman; and afterwards, perhaps twice or thrice a day, its worn surface must be fresh roughened for use .. processes of 'razing' and 'hacking', as they are called.

4. Applied to various agricultural operations involving cutting or chopping; as, to break up the surface of the ground, to hoe *in* seed, to cut up by the roots, to reap pease, vetches, or the like.

1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 4 When you have thus hacked all your ground, and broke in pieces all hard crusts and roughness of the swarth. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 23 Drawing trenches in the soyle, and then drawing the earth over them with a hoe..and hacking in the seed with the same instrument. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 To Hack, that is to cut up Pease or other haw[m]y stuff by the Roots, or to cut nimbly any thing. *a* 1722 Lisle *Observ. Husb.* 36 (E. D. S.) Hacking is breaking the clots abroad after [the lime] is sown. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 141 The wheat sown nine or ten pecks to the acre, and hacked in. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 541 It does not seem that the scythe was used for harvest-works, except..for hacking peas. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Hack*, to fag or reap vetches, peas, or beans.

5. a. To hoe or plough up (the soil) into ridges: cf. Hack *sb.*1 3. b. To rake (hay) into rows. *dial.*

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* III. viii. 36 (E. D. S.) Combing is also called hacking. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. i. 21 [The grass] is 'hacked' into small rows, the hay-makers following each other. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s. v. *Hay*, The grass .. is next hacked or chopped with a quick action of the rake into windrows.

†6. *Mus.* To break (a note). *Obs.*

14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 101 Jankyn crakit notes an hunderid on a knot, And 3yt he hakkyt hem smallere than wortes to the pot. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 111 Wille ye here how thay hak, oure syre, lyst, croyne. *Ibid.* 116 Say, what was his song? hard ye not how he crakyd it? Thre brefes to a long. *Ter. Pastor.* Yee, mary, he hakt it. 1496 [see Hacking *vbl. sb.* 2].

†7. *fig.* To mangle or 'make a hash of' (words) in utterance. Also *absol. Obs.*

[*a* 1555 Latimer in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. v. 31 [He would] so hawk it [a homily] and chop it that it were as good for them to be without it.] 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 79 Let them keepe their limbs whole, and hack our English. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVIII. xiv. 991 Hacking and hewing his words, as if hee had not been able to speake them out. 1676 [see Hacking *vbl. sb.* 2].

II. Intransitive senses.

8. To make rough cuts, to deal cutting blows. Const. *at*, †*upon*.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 980 He .. Hakkit throw the hard weid, to the hede hynt. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 149/1 Two or three hacked vpon him, & gaue him such deadlie wounds that he fell downe and died. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ix, I was twenty days hacking and hewing at it. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 212 A joint of lamb was being hacked at by the College Dean.

b. Here perh., in a *fig.* or *transf.* sense, belong the following, transl. the Vulgate *molestus esse*, to be troublesome or grievous.

(But Stratmann takes it as a distinct verb.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. [xxxv.] 13 Whils þai to me ware Hackande [Vulg. *molesti essent*]. *Ibid.* liv. 4 [lv. 3] In wrath to me hakand war þai [*molesti erant*].

9. *fig.* †*To hack after*, to aim at, strive for (*obs.*). *To hack at*, to imitate (*dial.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 399 þat is my kynde, And nouȝte hakke [1393 to hacke] after holynesse. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 929 Upon this wofulle thought I hak and hewe. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hack at*, to imitate.

10. Of the teeth: To chatter. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1640 (Halliw.) Ther shull..here tethe togedur hacke and shake. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Theyr teeth hacked in theyr heade, they were staruen for colde. 1844 S. Bamford *Life of Radical* 35, I heard his teeth hacking in his head.

11. To hesitate in speech; to stammer. Cf. Hacker *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes..were a woll gatheryng. 1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 54 Yours, If you read without spelling or hacking, T. M. 1884 Jefferies *Life of Fields* (1892) 155 If any one hacks and haws in speaking, it is called 'hum-dawing'.

†b. *trans. Hack out*, to stammer out. *Obs.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* 49 If any..be admitted to his clergy, and by helpe of a..prompter, hacke out his neckeverse. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 133 Present Parisians can hardly hack out those few lines of the league between Charles and Lewis..yet remaining in old French.

†12. To hesitate, to haggle. *Obs.*

1587 Churchyard *Worth. Wales* (1776) 95 They hacke not long about the thing they sell. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VIII. viii. 783 [He] doth according to his wit, without hacking professe Hakluit..his greatest benefactor.

13. To cough with short, dry, oft-repeated cough.

1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* II. 14 Marianne..has been hacking all the afternoon. Do tell her of some little thing that is good against a cough. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., He has been hacking like that all night.

Hack, *v.*2 [f. Hack *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To place (bricks) in rows upon hacks or drying frames.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1046 They [bricks] are sundried or *hacked* and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them. 1884 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Bricks, etc.* 126 Each man 'takes in his share', and carefully hacks them in the drying shed. *Ibid.* 221 Pressed bricks are seldom hacked on edge in the sheds, but are laid flatwise.

2. *Falconry.* To keep (young hawks) 'at hack' or in a state of partial liberty.

1883 Salvin & Brodrick *Falconry* Gloss. 150 Short-winged Hawks are not hacked; old Falcons are sometimes, when out of health. 1892 *Coursing & Falconry* (Badm. Libr.) 224 If hacking such hawks was not formerly practised.

Hack, *v.*3 [f. Hack *sb.*3]

1. *trans.* To make a hack of, to put to indiscriminate or promiscuous use; to make common, vulgar, or stale, by such treatment; to hackney. Also *to hack about, hack to death.*

1745 Eliza Heywood *Female Spectator* (1748) II. 286 Bred up to the tumbling art..and hacked about at all the petty wells near London. 1762 C. Denis in *St. James's Mag.* I. 153 If ever tale was hackt about, Grown obsolete, almost worn out, 'Tis that which now I undertake. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1874. 614 We would that so good a name had not been..hacked about all over the country and in every newspaper, until it goes against the grain to use it. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. i. 3 Her tenderest emotions had been hacked and vulgarized by long experience in flirtation. 1883 *St. James' Gaz.* 14 Dec. 3/2 [An] argument .. which is being hacked to death in all the Radical newspapers.

2. To employ as a literary hack, hire for hack-work.

1813 Scott *Let. to Lady L. Stuart* 28 Apr. in *Lockhart*, If he takes the opinion of a hacked old author like myself. 1829 — *Jrnl.* 16 Apr., For being hacked, what is it but another word for being an author?

3. a. *trans.* To employ (a horse) as a hack or road-horse. b. *intr.* To ride on horseback at ordinary pace, to ride on the road; distinguished from *cross-country* or *military riding.*

1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* 64 (Hoppe) He asked her if she would lend him Bella Donna to hack to cover. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 198/2 For hacking purposes a double bridle is almost invariably used. 1891 *Riding & Polo* (Badm. Libr.) 61 Ponies are good for boys to learn upon .. It is possible to hack them, but they are not hacks in the true sense of the term. 1894 *Field* 9 June p. xli/1 [These] horses have not been trained, only hacked and carefully hunted with harriers and foxhounds.

4. *intr.* To ride in a 'hack' or cab. *U. S.*

1879 *Philad. Times* 8 May (Cent. Dict.), Are we more content to depend on street cars and walking, with the accustomed alternative of hacking at six times the money?

¶ The sense of *hack* in Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 52, 'These knights will hack', is doubtful. The senses, To be common

or vulgar: to turn prostitute; to have to do with prostitutes; and 'to become vile and vulgar'. (Johnson and Nares), have been suggested; but the history and chronology of this verb, and of the sb. whence it is derived, appear to make these impossible.

†**Hack,** *v.*[4] [Cf. HACK *sb.*[5]] = HACKLE *v.*[3].

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 39 Flax .. combed and hacked upon an iron combe.

Hack-, stem of HACK *v.*[1] in Comb., in sense 'hacking, chopping'. Hence,

†**Hack-chip,** a hatchet; **hack-file,** a locksmith's coarse slitting-file (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hack-hammer,** an adz-like tool with a short handle, used in dressing stone; **hack-hook** (see quot.); **hack-iron,** (*a*) a miner's pick, = HACK *sb.*[1] 1 c; (*b*) a chisel for cutting nails (*Cent. Dict.*); **hack-log,** †**hack-stock,** a chopping-block; **hack-saw,** a saw used in metal-cutting.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hachet, or *hakchyp, *securila.* 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 290 The whole surface of the [mill-]stone chopped with cross lines to make it cut faster, by means of a *hack-hammer. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Hack-hook,* a curved hook with a long handle, used for cutting peas and tares, or trimming hedges. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 195 Striking it upon an upright chisel or *hack-iron. 1831 CARLYLE *Schiller* Misc. Ess. 1872 III. 88 A good enduring *hacklog, whereon to chop logic. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hack saw,* used for cutting off the heads of bolts; made of a scythe fresh serrated. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *hacstok, *jd. ?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) iii. 69 Here is a good hackstock [*v.r.* hacckinge stocke]; on this yow maye hew and knock. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII. i. 363 The very hackstock of Divine vengeance, and the sport and pastime of Misfortune.

Hack, obs. form of HAKE, *sb.*[1] and 4.

Hackamore (hæ·kămōəɹ). *U. S.* [? corruption of Sp. *jaquima,* formerly *xaquima,* halter, headstall of a horse (Minsheu).] A halter of horse-hair or raw hide having a nose-piece fitted to serve as the head piece of a bridle.

1889 FARMER *Americanisms, Hackamore,* a plaited bridle in use on the plains, made of horse-hair, and used for breaking-in purposes.

Hack-barrow: see HACK *sb.*[2] 5.

Hackberry (hæ·kberi). [A phonetic variant of HAGBERRY, q.v.] 1. A northern name for the Bird-cherry, more commonly HAGBERRY, q.v.

2. In North America, the fruit of the tree *Celtis occidentalis,* which resembles the bird-cherry in size; also the tree itself, of which there are several varieties, or sub-species.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 636 Of the natural growth.. we may reckon the .. papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber trees. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 41 Timber, on both sides, generally hackberry, cottonwood, and ash. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia,* often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and Hoop Ash. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 360/1 The hackberry tree is of middle size, attaining from 60 to 80 feet in height, and with the aspect of an elm.

Hackbolt (hæ·kbōult). Also **hagbolt.** A local name for the greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major.*

1843 in Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 505 *P. Major* is very well known to the Scillonians, by whom it is called *Hackbolt.* 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* II, *Hackbolt, hagbolt,* and *hagdown,* names said to be given by the people of Scilly and Man to the larger of the species of Shearwater.

†**Ha·ckbush, ha·gbush.** *Obs.* Also 5 **hak(e)buss,** 5–6 **hacbush,** 6 **hackbus.** [a. rare OF. *haquebusche* (1475). *harquebusche* (1478), a. MFl. *haec-, haegbusse, hakebus, hagelnus,* (mod.Du. *haakbus*) = MLG. *hake-, hakelbusse,* MHG. *hakenbühse,* (mod.G. *hakenbüchse*); f. *haken, hake,* etc. hook + *büihse, busse, bus* gun, fire-arm; lit. 'hook-gun', so called from the hook originally cast on the gun, by which it was attached to a point of support. In French the usual 16th c. forms were *haquebute* and *(h)arquebuse,* whence HACKBUT and HARQUEBUS.] An early form of fire-arm; = HACKBUT; see etymology, and HARQUEBUS. It was at first a wall-piece, afterwards used in the field with a portable tripod or rest.

1484 in *Harleian MS.* No. 433. lf. 157 b, A Warrant to the Constable of the Towre, to delivre to Roger Bikley 8 Serpentynes upon Cartes, 28 Hacbushes with theire frames. 1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 Hakebusses xij. 1497 *Ibid.* 95 Trestelles for hakbusses. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 787 The Prior of Rome was by a Hackbush slayn. *β.* 1539 *Indent.* in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 In the towre at th' end of the whyte wall, 8 double hagbushes. 1547 *Inv.* Ibid. 70 Hagbushes of iron, hagbushes shotte, hagbuttes of croke of iron. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 28 With artilerie, as Fawcones, serpentynes, cast hagbushes.

†**Hack-, hagbushier, hagbusser.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + IER, -ER.] 1. = HARQUEBUSIER 1.

1524 PACE *Let. in* Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 21 Skirmishing with four hundred hagbushiers of France. *Ibid.,* Hagbusheirs mynglied among our mentionid light horses.

2. = HARQUEBUS: cf. HARQUEBUSHER 2.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lii. 22 Handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culuerins, slings.

Hackbut, hagbut (hæ·k-, hæ·gbŭt). *arch.* and *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 6 **haequebute, -buyt,** 6–7 **hackebutte,** 7– **haquebut,** 7– **hackbut** (**hakebut, hacbutt**). *β.* 6–7 **hagbutt(e, -bute** (6 **hagbit, hergbut**), 7– **hagbut** (**haguebut**). [a. 15–16th c. F. *haquebut, -bute* (*hacque-, ague-, harqbute*), ad. MDu. *hakebus,* or MLG. *hakebusse*: see HACKBUSH. Later in the 16th c., this F. form passed (under influence of It. *archibuso*) through the intermediate *harquebute,* to *harquebuse, arquebuse,* whence the corresponding English forms: see HARQUEBUS.] 1. An early kind of portable fire-arm; = HACKBUSH, HARQUEBUS.

α. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. ii. iii. 116 Woundes made by Hacquebutes. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXXVI. 773 Some which had leuer to beare a hackebutte on their shoulder than a distaffe in their hand. 1611 COTGR., *Haquebute,* an Haquebut, or Arquebuse; a Coliuer. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 167 *note,* The identical hackbut with which Bothwellhaugh shot the Regent Murray.

β. 1541-2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* c. 6 *Preamb.,* With crossebowes, litil short handgunnes, and little hagbuttes. *Ibid.* § 2 To seise and take..everie hagbutt and demyhake beinge shorter in lengthe then thre quarters of a Yarde. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXIX. 153 Out gais the Hergbut, in the Cannon glydis. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 40 Sorely stressit be shott of hagbute. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 316 Dischargeng thair hagbitis [L. *bombardis*]. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. iii, A crossbow there, a hagbut here.

†2. **Hackbut à croc** (**acroke, of croche, of croke, upon crocke**): see HARQUEBUS 2. *Obs.*

1547 [see HACKBUSH *β*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy 3our cannons..hagbutis of croche, half haggis. 1552 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) 427 He found in the toune.. 300 hagbutes of croke. 1563 in Meyrick *Anc. Armour* (1842) III. 37 Hagbutts uppon crocke xiij, whereof xij serviceable. 1580 LD. GREY in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 472 They had..muskets and hackbus-acroke.

†3. A man armed with a hackbut. *Obs.*

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* an. 1583 (R.) Capteine Lamie ..sent with two companies of hackbuts.

4. *Comb.,* as *hackbut-man.*

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. vi, The German hagbut-men [*v.r.* hackbut-]. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 93 Under a severe fire from the Spanish hackbutmen.

Hackbuteer, -ier (hækbŭtī·əɹ). Also hag-. [ad. 16th c. F. *hacquebutier,* f. *hacquebute*: cf. *fusilier, cannonier.*] = next.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 16 Send to their Help 2000 Hacbutiers. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* III. xxi, He lighted the match of his bandelier, And wofully scorch'd the hackbuteer. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. liv. 69 Two hundred hagbutiers were sent..to help the master of Forbes.

Hackbutter, hagbutter (hæ·kbŭtəɹ, hæ·g-). *arch.* and *Hist.* Also 6 **haquebuter,** *Sc.* **hagbutar** (**-bitter**). [f. HACKBUT + -ER: see prec.] A soldier armed with a hackbut; a harquebusier.

1544-8 in *Archæol.* XXII. 69 There shall be 150 haquebuters, who shall have good haquebuts. 1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 76 Captain of 200 Hackbutters on horseback. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Epist. 6 He renforsit the toune vitht victualis, hagbutaris, ande munitions. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 24 Of the English one Spanish hackbutter was hurt. 1777 NIMMO *Stirlingsh.* xii. 292 The passage..was lined with an hundred Hagbutters. 1888 *Trans. Glasgow Archæol. Soc.* I. 283 Edinburgh had furnished the hagbutters of his army.

Hacked (hækt), *ppl. a.* [f. HACK *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] 1. Chopped; slashed, mangled; having irregular and jagged cuts or wounds; chapped, as by frost.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 652 Hacked leek or tendir chesis. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 The weather hackt Troians. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 31 Beare our hackt Targets. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 502 His hack'd and riven corslet. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Hackit hands,* hands chapped from exposure to cold. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 The hacked bodies of women and children.

b. *Her.* (See quots.)

1828-40 BERRY *Encycl. Her., Hacked,* as a bend, &c., indented with the indents embowed. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* (1882) 129 *Hacked,* an indented Charge is thus described, when the notches are curved on both sides, similar to the Teeth of Barnacles.

c. *Hacked Quartz,* a variety of Quartz presenting incisions, as if produced by hacking it in various directions with a knife or other sharp instrument. (Bristow, *Gloss. Min.* 1861.)

†2. ? Spoken with hesitating utterance. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 35 By your cloudy and hacked speaches.

Hackee (hæ·ki). [Imitative of the animal's cry.] A species of ground squirrel, the Striped or Chipping Squirrel, or Chipmuck, of North America.

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 599 The Hackee..is one of the most familiar of North American quadrupeds.

Hacker (hæ·kəɹ), *sb.* [f. HACK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] 1. One who hacks; one who hoes with a hack.

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. ii. (1668) 4 One good hacker, being a lusty labourer, will at good ease hack or cut more than half an acre of ground in a day. 1784 *New Spectator* IV. 5/1 Hackers and hewers of reputation.

†b. A 'cutter', cut-throat, bully; = HACKSTER.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 135 b, Like these cutters, and hackers, who will take the wall of men, and picke quarrells. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B b, There is an olde hacker that shall take order for to print them. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiii. (1651) 118 A common hacker or notorious thief. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) Ded., How comes City and Country to be filled with Drones and Rogues, our highwaies with hackers, and all places with sloth and wickedness?

†c. *fig.* One who mangles words or sense. *Obs.*

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 606 To make the Author of the Epistle such a hacker and mangler as they themselues be.

2. That which hacks; an implement for hacking, chopping wood, or breaking up earth; a chopper, cleaver; a hoe, mattock.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 137 Item, for hakkeres ij.*d.* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 292/2 The Dutch Cleever, or Chopping Knife, is termed an Hacker, or Hack-mes. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 214 My labourers came from mowing vetches..not having their hackers with them. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 100 Hoeing with a heavy hacker or hoe between the rows. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Hacker,* a short, strong, slightly curved implement of a peculiar kind, for chopping off the branches of fallen trees, etc. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Hacker,* a sort of axe for cutting faggots.

b. *U.S.* A tool for making an oblique incision in a tree, as a channel for the passage of sap, gum, or resin. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hacker, *v. dial.* [freq. of HACK *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* 'To hash in cutting, to hack small' (Jam.).

1807 HOGG *Mountain Bard* 18 (Jam.) His throat was a' hackered, an' ghastly was he.

2. *intr.* To hesitate in utterance; to stammer; to 'hum and ha'.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Hacker,* to stutter. *S[outh].* 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 473 Compared with this, how can one think with patience of the hackering, and stammering [etc.]? 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 115 To stammer and hacker, to bow and curtsey.

3. To haggle.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 688 Shall national parsimony ..hacker about the remuneration?

Hackery (hæ·kəri). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 **hackary,** 8–9 **hackree,** 9 **hackaree, hackeray, -ee, -ie, hackrie.** [Origin not clear; perh. a corruption of Hindī *chhakṛā* a two-wheeled bullock-cart.] The common native bullock-cart of India used for the transport of goods; also, in Western India and Ceylon, as formerly in Bengal, applied to a lighter carriage (drawn sometimes by horses) for the conveyance of persons.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 83 We were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 264 The hackrees are in the nature of hackney-coaches; and like them, are let to the public for hire. 1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 5 A hackery is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient. Ann.* X. 128 Carried in gaudy palankeens, or in hackeries, with gorgeous canopies, drawn by two prancing horses. 1845 STOCQUELER *Brit. India* (1854) 185 For the conveyance of heavy goods, hackries or bullock-carts are available.

Hack-file, -hammer: see HACK-.

Hackhead, var. of HAKED a pike.

Hackin: see next 3.

Hacking (hæ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HACK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb HACK; chopping, hewing; mutilation, etc. *Hacking off, out:* see quots.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hakkynge, or hewynge, *sectio.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. ii. (1651) 96 Why doth scraping of trenchers offend a third, or hacking of files? 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. s. v., Taking down old plastering from a wall or ceiling is called 'hacking off'. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1693 The removal of old glass and putty from a sash-frame is termed 'hacking out' in the trade. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 266 There was a lot of horrid hacking and butchery.

b. *Football.* See HACK *v.*[1] 2 b.

†2. Breaking of a note; 'mangling' of words or sense: see HACK *v.*[1] 6 and 7. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 101/1 It were better to saye goddes seruyce without note than with note and hackynge of the syllabes and wordes of our prayers. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 6 Having avowed that he had scann'd the Book thorow, this hacking and vain repetition being just like it.

3. *concr.* (Usually **hackin.**) A large kind of sausage or mincemeat pudding which formed, in some districts, part of the 'cheer' on Christmas day.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 159 Thus shall we sort out eternity into as many kinds and lengths, as the Darbyshire huswife does her pudding when she makes whitings and blackings, and liverings and hackings. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 142 A Hackin..*farcimen.* 16..*Aubrey MS.* (N.), The hackin must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Hackin*..a pudding of mincemeat and fruit—used till lately for the family breakfast on Christmas day.

4. *Arch.* (See quot.)

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Hacking* in walling, denotes the interruption of a course of stones by the introduction of another on a different level, for want of stones to complete the thickness.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hacking-block, -stock,** = *hack-log, -stock*; **hacking-knife, -tool:** see quots.

1592 Hacckinge stocke [see *hackstock* s.v. HACK-]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 422 A Hacking-out Tool is an old broken knife, ground sharp on its edge. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 46 The lopping and hacking method. 1842-67 GWILT *Archit.* § 2226 The hacking knife is for cleaning out the old putty from the rebates where squares are to be stopped in. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Hackin-block,* a block of wood for chopping meat upon.

Hacking, *ppl. a.* [f. HACK *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That hacks, wounds, or slashes.

1612 W. MARTYN *Youth's Instruct.* 39 These hacking fencers, impudent stage players, beastly drunkards. 1808

Scott *Let. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Lay hold of..any other new hook you like, and give us a good hacking review of it. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* i. 9 That hacking school of criticism, which hewed out the books of Holy Scripture into as many fragments as it willed.

2. *Hacking cough*, a short, dry, frequently repeated cough. Also Hecking, q.v.

[1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 55 It was called an Hectick fever; because (saith he) of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease.] *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hacking-cough*, a faint tickling cough. 1835 Sir G. Stephen *Search of Horse* vi. 90 The hacking tone of chronic asthma. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxvii, I have had a hacking cough ever since last September.

Hence **Ha·ckingly** *adv.*

1611 Florio, *Alla recisa*, cuttingly, hackingly.

Hackle (hæ·k'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hacele, 3–4 hakel(e, 5 hakille, -yll, 7 hackel, hacle, 6– hackle. [OE. *hacele* and *hæcele*, wk. fem., 'cloak, mantle, cassock', corresponding, exc. in formative suffix, to OHG. *hachul*, MHG. *hachel*, Icel. *hǫttull* 'priest's copè', Goth. *hakuls* 'cloak', str. masc., also to ON. *hekla* str. f. 'cowled, or hooded frock'.]

†**1.** A cloak, mantle, outer garment; a chasuble.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. x. § 3 Þa sende him mon ane blace hacelan angean him. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 153/9 *Clamis*, hacele, *uel* fotsiǒ sciccel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Đe meshakele of medeme fustane.

2. A covering of any kind, as a bird's plumage, a serpent's skin, etc. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2081 Vch hille hade a hatte, a myst hakel huge. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 695 Pecok in hakille ryally. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magc.* I. 17 The herb Dragon..is full of speckles like a Serpents hackle. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* III. ii. 116 (E.D.S.) The slug slipped his outer skin, or what we call his hackle in Hertfordshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackle*, substance about the person, as flesh, clothing. Property in general. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 319 Hackle is the natural covering of any animal, the human skin .. 'He's got a good hackle ov his back'.

3. a. The conical straw roofing of a bee-hive. **b.** The straw covering of the apex of a rick. **c.** The case of a Florence flask.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 26 Swine..rubbing against the hives, and tearing the hackles. 1655 W. Mewe *Let. to Hartlib* in *Ref. Commw. Bees* 49 My Appiary consists of a row of little houses..which I find as cheap at seven yeares end as straw hacles. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 289 The hackles of old flasks. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* 44 The Mouse will..shelter himself betwixt the Hackle and the Hive. 1842 Akerman *Gloss. Wiltsh. Words*, *Hackle*, straw covering of the apex of a rick. 1886 Tegetmeier in *Gd. Words* 810 The old straw hive, which was..to be seen..covered with a straw hackle.

Hackle (hæ·k'l), *sb.*[2] In 5 hakell, 6 hackel; see also Heckle, Hatchel. [Not recorded in OE.; but the various ME. forms *hechele*, *hetchell* (*c* 1300), *hekele* (*c* 1440), *hakell* (1485), and the later *hatchel*, point to OE. **hacule*, **hęcile*. No corresponding words are recorded in the early stage of any Germanic lang., but MHG. *hachele*, *hechele*, (mod.G. *hechel*), MLG. and MDu. *hekele*, (Du. *hekel*), Da. *hegle*, Sw. *häckla*, all point to OTeut. type **hakilā*, **hakulā*, str. fem. with suffix-ablaut; prob. from the root *hak-* of OHG. **hakjan*, *hęcchen*, *hęcken*, to prick, pierce, stab, and of Hook, q.v.

It has been suggested that *heckle* came immediately from Du.; but the ME. *hechele*, *hetchell*, testify to an OE. *hęcel*, which would also give *heckle* in the north; so also, the vowel of *hackle*, *hatchel* can be explained only from OE. (Sense 2 is prob. the same word, or from the same root; sense 3 is more doubtful.)]

I. 1. An instrument set with parallel steel pins for splitting and combing out the fibres of flax or hemp; a flax-comb; = Heckle, Hatchel.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 368 Unum hakell pro lino. 1599 T. M[ouffet] *Silkwormes* 4 Beetles, hackels, wheeles and frame, Wherwith to bruse, touse, spin and weaue the same. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 Mr. Sellars has contrived, by the introduction of steel hackles, in place of wire, to prepare wool, cotton, etc. much more expeditiously, for spinning cordage or lines. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle.

II. 2. Local name of the stickleback.

1655 Mouffet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 275 Hackles or Sticklebacks are supposed to come of the Seed of Fishes spilt or miscarrying in the Water. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles; or Harry bannings. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hackle*..a west-country name for the stickleback.

III. 3. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, as the domestic cock, peacock, pigeon, etc. *A cock of a different hackle*, an opponent of a different character.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 34 The yelow flye, the body of yelow wull: the wynges of the redde cocke hakyll. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 110 Take the hackel of a Cock or Capons neck..take of the one side of the feather, and then take the hackel, Silk or Crewel, Gold or Silver thred, make these fast at the bent of the hook [etc.]. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. iv. 65 Fight it out..with a cock of a very different hackle. 1867 H. B. Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xi. 117 The hackle, or neck-feathers, should be bright. 1874 *Slang Dict.* 185 *To show hackle*, to be willing to fight. 1884 *Times* 18 Mar. 7 The 42nd [1st Batt. Roy. Highlanders]..received the red hackle as an honourable distinction.

[¶ Quot. 1653 was printed in a mangled and distorted form by Johnson, who founded on it a mistaken explanation, 'Raw silk, any filmy substance unspun'. Although corrected in Todd's Johnson, this bogus sense of *hackle*, with 'flimsy' substituted by Webster for 'filmy', continues to be reproduced in dictionaries.]

b. The hackles of a cock are erected when he is angry; hence *with the hackles up*, said also of a dog on the point of fighting when the hairs at the top of the neck stand up, or of a hound when near the fox and on the point of killing him, also *transf.* of a man when aroused. Hence *hackles* is sometimes put for hair, whiskers, etc.

1881 Phillipps-Wolley *Sport in Crimea* 76 As my hackles were now fairly up, I crept and ran as well as I could after my wounded game. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 4/2 Not a single hound with his hackles up. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 98 I almost saw the hackles of a good old squire rise as he waved his hat and cheered. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 179 He had no moustache to stroke—for only cavalry officers..as yet wore ginger hackles.

4. *Angling.* An artificial fly, dressed wholly or principally with a hackle-feather, or something resembling this; a 'palmer'. Also *hackle-fly.*

1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* II. 318 This month also a Plain Hackle or Palmer fly..will kill. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 301 Black-hackle. Body, pale yellow silk, [etc.]. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xxii. (1891) 260 He must go armed with all implements, from the red hackle to the harpoon.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. [from 1]. **Hackle bar**, the bar in which the hackle pins are set; **hackle bench** (see quot.); **hackle pin, tooth**, one of the teeth of a hackle; **hackle sheet**, a sheet carrying hackles and moving over pulleys.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 431 The object of these guide plates is to support the *hackle bars in passing over the small rollers. *Ibid.* 423 *Hackle bench sometimes revolving so as to present different degrees of hackles at its various angles, sometimes stationary with the gradation of hackles upon its length. *Ibid.* 426 The surfaces being placed so close together that the *hackle pins penetrated the flax from both sides, and hackled at the same time. *Ibid.* 425 Pulleys for carrying the *hackle sheets. *Ibid.* 420 For hand-hackling, the tools used consist of a surface studded.. with metal points, called *hackle-teeth.

6. [from III] as *hackle-feather, -maker; hackle-wise* adv.; **hackle-fly**: see 4.

1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* x. § 3 (1689) 102 An Artificial Palmer-Worm or Fly which is to be made with a Hackle Feather. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* vi. (1880) 244 A capital hot-weather fly dressed hacklewise. 1888 *Daily News* 22 May 2/3 The hackle feathers of the male bird are several feet long.

Hackle, *v.*[1] [dim. and freq. of Hack *v.*[1]; cf. MDu. *hakkelen*, having the same relation to *hakken*. Cf. also Haggle *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cut roughly, hack, mangle by cutting.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 741 Caesar..was hackled and mangled among them, as a wild beast taken of hunters. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 274 I have seen a Mountebanke hackle and gash his naked arme with a knife most pittifully to beholde. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1959/4 His Hair not shav'd but cut and hackled with a pair of Sheers. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 351 The other divisions of the kingdom being hackled and torn to pieces. 1876 T. S. Egan tr. *Heine's Atta Troll*, etc. 222 'Twill prickle and hackle your faces.

†**2.** *intr.* To make a hacking. *Obs.*

1589 Nashe *Martins Months Minde* 18 These lustie youthes..hackle at our throate.

Hence **Hackled** *ppl. a.*, **Hackling** *vbl. sb.*

1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1637) 8 Evill cutting or hackling of the knife. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxv. 214 An old knife whose hackled edge..assisted Andy's own ingenuity in the tearing of his coat.

Hackle, *v.*[2] [f. Hackle *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover (a bee-hive) with a hackle or straw roof.

1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 51 That they be close cloomed..and well hackled down to, or below, the Stool.

Hackle, *v.*[3] [f. Hackle *sb.*[2] I: cf. Heckle *v.* in same sense.] *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with the hackle, whereby the fibres are split, straightened, and combed out, so as to be in condition for spinning.

1616 [see Hackling *vbl. sb.*]. 1755 Johnson, *Hackle*, to dress flax. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 164 To be hackled, much in the manner of dressing Flax or Hemp. 1797 Mar. Edgeworth *Early Lessons* (1827) I. 217 I am going to hackle the flax..said the woman, and she began to comb the flax with these steel combs. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 426 Small quantities of hemp were grown.. and..the produce was hackled and spun by the servants.

b. *fig.* = Heckle: see Cross-hackle.

Hence **Hackled** *ppl. a.*

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 422 Each hackled tress of flax.

Hackle, *v.*[4] *Angling.* [f. Hackle *sb.*[2] III.] *trans.* To dress (a fly) with a hackle-feather.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* xi. (1880) 402 Blue jay hackled over the wing. 1886 Pritt *N. Country Flies* 27 Hackled with a golden feather from a Cock Pheasant's neck.

Hence **Hackled** *ppl. a.*, **Hackling** *vbl. sb.*

1867 F. Francis *Angling* xiii. (1880) 475 Where a junction of hackles is to be effected..compare the length of the fibres, so that the hackling may graduate. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/1 In Yorkshire hackled spider flies are the only wear.

Hackler (hæ·klə1). [f. Hackle *v.*[3]] One who hackles (flax or hemp); a flax-dresser, heckler.

1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 164 They next send it to a flax-hackler. 1884 *Quiver* Mar. 299/2 Hacklers' disease ..is produced by a kind of 'pouce', which being inhaled causes severe tickling in the throat. 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 3/3 All the hacklers die young.

Hacklet (hæ·klĕt). Also **haglet**. [Origin uncertain.] A small species of sea-gull; the kittiwake.

1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* xxxii, From the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds..the choughs cackled, the hacklets wailed. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Voy. to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 11 Gulls, haglets, ducks, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 74 The kittywake, or hacklet, a very small species of gull.

Hackling (hæ·klĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Hackle *v.*[3] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Hackle[3]; the combing of flax or hemp.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 568 This line after it hath receiued braking and the first hackling, you shall take the strickles, and platting them into a plat of three, make a good bigge roule thereof. 1839 Stonehouse *Axholme* 29. *attrib.* 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 420 In the early period of the linen manufacture, when spinning was done exclusively by hand, no hackling-machines were employed.

Hackling[2] and 3: see after Hackle *v.*[1] and 4.

Hackly (hæ·kli), *a.* [f. Hackle *v.*[1] + -y.] Rough or jagged as though hacked on a small scale; *esp.*, of metals and minerals: Having the surface rough with short sharp points.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 34 The hackly [fracture] presents sharp points, easily perceived in feeling it. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1830) 533 It [rhubarb] breaks with a rough hackly fracture. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 503 The broad plates..have a very uneven hackly surface. 1849 Varley *Rudim. Min.* 16 The native metals..have a hackly fracture, which may be observed on breaking a piece of thick wire.

Hackman (hæ·kmăn). *U.S.* [f. Hack *sb.*[3] 2.] The driver of a hack or hackney-carriage; a cabman.

1850 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 370 We find ourselves in Boston surrounded by eager hackmen. 1879 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Dec., The..hackman..charged us a dollar and a half for what in England would have been an eighteenpenny drive.

Hackmatack (hæ·kmătæk). Also 8 hakmantak, 9 hacmontac, hackmetack. [American Indian: see quot. 1792.] The American Larch or Tamarack (*Larix Americana*), found in northern swamps of the United States. Also *attrib.*

1792 J. Belknap *Hist. New-Hampsh.* III. 33 On some mountains we find a shrubbery of hemlock and spruce, whose branches are knit together so as to be impenetrable. The snow lodges on their tops, and a cavity is formed underneath. These are called by the Indians, Hakmantaks. 1821 Dwight *Trav.* I. 36 Hacmontac I take to be an Indian name. 1845 N. P. Rogers in *Whittier's Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 240 The dark hemlock and hackmatack woods. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Mar. 11/1 The *Meteor*..is built of oak, hackmatack, and hard pine.

Hackney (hæ·kni), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4 hakenai, -ne, 4–5 hak(e)nei, -ney, 4–6 hak(e)nay(e, 5 hack-, haknay, (haukenay), 5–6 hackenaye, -neye, hakney, 6 hackeny, -neie, (hacqne, hacqueneye), haiknay, -ne, -ney, (*pl.* hacknes, haiknes), 6–7 hackneye, -nie, 6–8 *pl.* hacknies, 7 hacn(e)y, 7–8 hackny, 4– hackney. [a. OF. *haquenée* fem. 'an ambling horse or mare, especially for ladies to ride on'; cf. OSp. and Pg. *facanea*, Sp. *hacanea*, It. *acchinea* (Florio), *chinea* 'a hackney or ambling nag': see Diez, Scheler, etc. (In 1373 latinized in England as *hakeneius*: see Du Cange.)

It is now agreed by French and Dutch scholars that MDu. *hackeneie, hackeneye*, Du. *hakkenij*, to which some have referred the French word, was merely adopted from the French, thus disposing of conjectures as to the derivation of the word from MDu. *hacken* to hoe. The French *haquenée* and its Romanic equivalents had probably some relationship with OF. *haque*, OSp. and Pg. *faca*, Sp. *haca* 'a nag, a gelding, a hackney' (Minsheu): but, although the word-group has engaged the most eminent etymologists, its ulterior derivation is still unknown.]

I. 1. A horse of middle size and quality, used for ordinary riding, as distinguished from a war-horse, a hunter, or a draught-horse; in early times often an ambling horse; now technically = Hack *sb.*[3] 1 b.

13.. *Sir Beues* 1255 (MS.A.) Ac nim a liȝter hakenai & lef her þe swerd Morgelai. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 278 Tille ober castels about þei sent tueye and tueye In aneus for doute, ilk on on his hakneye. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1137 He..loved to have welle hors of prys. He wende to have reproved be Of thefte or moordre, if that he Hadde in his stable ony hakeney. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 6 His hakeney which pat was al pomely grys. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/31 *Equillus*, an hakeney. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3882 A hakeney That ys swyft and ryght well ambling. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* 97 To have viii coursers for his saddle & to them iiii keepers with theyre hakneyes. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Hen. VI*, 165 b, The erle of Shrewesbury ..because of his age, rode on a litle hakeney. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 20/1 The nag or the hackeneie is verie good for trauelling. 1590 R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Carthorsses, mares, and little hackneies are of a very smal price. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 257 The Germans in acknowledgement of their tenure of the Papacie, gaue the Pope yeerly 8. and 40. thousand duckats, together with a white horse. The mony..at this day is paid, together with the white hackney. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 160 Pages, mounted on white Hackneys, having green velvet Saddles. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 412 Mounted on a *Broom*, the Nag And Hackney of a Lapland Hag. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* ii, He rode..a strong hackney for the road, to save his gallant warhorse. 1831 Praed *Poems* (1865) II. 157 Do you canter down the Row, Upon a very long-tailed hackney? 1843 Youatt *Horse* iv. (ed. 2) 96 The hackney

has many of the qualities of the hunter on a small scale. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 266 The farmer .. mounted upon a stout, not over-refined hackney.

†2. From an early date mention is found of hackneys hired out; hence the word came often to be taken as, A horse kept for hire. *Obs.* (Cf. also *hackney horse* in 6, Hackney-man.)

[1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 175 Ac hakeneyes hadde þei none . bote hakeneyes to hyre. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 28 Ride vpon a hired Hackney.] 1614 T. Adams in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxvi. 10 It is a wretched thing when justice is made a hackney that may be backed for money. 1626 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 231 Divers in Town got hacknies, and fled to avoid importunity. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1624/4 There was a Brown Nag left by them, supposed to be a London-Hackney. 1725 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 74 I'll take a hackney, and go to the Mall.

†b. *fig.* from 1 and 2, passing into 3. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Sir Cleges* 245 He had non hors .. But a staffe was hys hakenay As a man in pouerte. 1600 Dekker *Shoemaker's Holiday* i. (1862) 9 Take him, brave men, Hector of Troy was an hackney to him. 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 31 Trampled on By euery hacknies heeles. 1698 B. F. *Modest Censure* 26 His Criticism is .. a hackney to his private Belief and Opinion. 1738 Pope *Epil. Sat.* II. 140 Each spur-gall'd Hackney of the day.

†3. One who is used to do mean or servile work for hire; a common drudge, 'fag', 'slave'. Also *fig. Obs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 34 Whan ought was to doo, I was common hackney. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher., Disc. Divels* x. (1886) 424 Archangels .. are sent onelie about great and secret matters; and angels are common hacknies about euerie trifle. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 11 Feb., Which makes me mad that I should, by my place, become the hackney of this office, in perpetual trouble and vexation. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 8 The idle person is the only common Hackney, and .. stands ready to let out himself Post. 1711 J. Wyeth in *Suppl. Ellwood's Autobiog.* (1765) 405 A mercenary Hackney to some of the Clergy. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 620 Such is all the mental food purvey'd By public hacknies in the schooling trade.

†4. A woman that hires her person, a prostitute.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* Apol. (Arb.) 66 Venus..that taught the women in Cyprus to set vp a Stewes too hyre out them selues as hackneies for gaine. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 80 b, When the hackney he hath payde for lyes by him. 1611 Cotgr., *Bringuenaudée*, a common hackney. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. App. 278 (*tr.* N. Sanders) She was so notoriously lewd that she was called an Hackney.

5. A carriage kept for hire; a Hackney-coach.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 18 Apr., Myself being in a hackney and full of people, was ashamed to be seen by the world, many of them knowing me. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* II. iii, If you won't lend me your Coach, I'll take a Hackney, or a Chair. 1729 Mrs. Pendarves in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 141 We were in no bustle of coaches, for no hackneys were allowed to pass. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1460 He jumped into a Hackney.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. a. In apposition, as hackney horse = senses 1 and 2; so, *hackney jade, mare, post-horse, stallion, steed*; also (in analogous sense) *hackney ass, mule*, and *transf., hackney-devil.*

1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* 78 The next daye, Tewysday .. we toke our sayd hakney horses and rode to Vyncencia. 1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 16 a/1 A hackney horse or horse to be hyred, *equus meritorius*. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 400 (R.) There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here hakney horses. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 25 Their horses of the countrey-breed are..small hackney-jades. *Ibid.* II. 203 Great store of hackney-mules, and asses are kept for trauellers to ride upon. 1667 Davenant & Dryden *Tempest* IV. iii. *Syc.* How wilt thou carry me thither? *Steph.* Upon a hackney-devil of thy mother's. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 159/1 Hackney or Saddle Horses are such as man useth to ride upon for the ease of his Body. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 130 Here are Hackney Asses always standing ready equipp'd for hire. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 509 ₱ 8 Mr. Tobias Hobson..was the first in this island who let out hackney horses. 1884 *Hackney Stud Bk.* I. 33 The Modern Hackney Horse may be said to have been the product of the eighteenth century.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to a hackney (horse), as *hackney hire, pace, saddle, stable, stud*, etc.

1379 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durh.*, In uno Hakenay-sadyll empt. vjs. viijd. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 389 A new hakeney sadylle price v. s. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. v, Out of the old hackney pace, to a fine easie amble. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 56 What for Hackney-hire, was given you. 1754 Foote *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 70 That year the hackney-stable was built. 1809 *British Press* 5 Apr. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1810) XIII. 60 [A mare] only of hackney size. 1884 (*title*) Hackney Stud Book.

c. Plying for hire, as Hackney-carriage, -chair, -coach; also *hackney-boat, chariot.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 130 ₱ 4 The .. Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam. 1813–14 *Act* 54 *Geo. III*, c. 147 (*title*), An Act..for authorizing the licensing of a limited Number of Hackney Chariots. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 382 Expecting to have met with a hackney rattler, but not one was to be found upon the stand.

†7. a. In apposition, or as *adj.* Doing or ready to do work for hire, hireling (also *fig.*); as *hackney author, clerk, fiddler, gladiator, libeller, preacher, scribbler, sonneteer, tutor, writer*, etc.; also *hackney pen, tongue.* b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Done by a 'hackney' or for hire, as *hackney job, writing. Obs.*

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 Is it conscience or lucre, that spurgals thy hackney pen? 1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 361 There were some hackney preachers in the University at this time. 1666 W. Boghurst *Loimographia* 66 Your wild, wanton, hackney fiddlers. 1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 7 A glib Hackney-Tongue he had in his head. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 419 Some starved hackny sonneteer. *a* 1719 Addison *Lover* No. 39 (Jod.) Booksellers, who set their hackney writers at work for so much a sheet. 1719 Bolingbroke in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 What hackney gladiator can you find, By whom the Olympic crown would be declin'd? *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. i. § 7 (1740) 18 The Hackney Libellers of the Faction. *c* 1762 Lloyd *Fam. Ep.* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* (1810) XV. 118, I must serve some hackney job. *c* 1766 Burke *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. IX. 336 As hackney Clerks, at the miserable salary of 7*s.* a week.

†c. Prostitute. *Hackney-woman*, a bawd. *Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2719 Olde hackny women, they hire out their jades. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 36 Hackney-wenches, that ith circus stand. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 892 No more than every Lover Does from his Hackney-Lady suffer.

†B. as *adj.* Worn out, like a hired horse, by indiscriminate or vulgar use; threadbare, trite, commonplace; hackneyed. *Obs.*

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 151 A hackney prouerb'in mens mouths euer since K. Lud was a little boy. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Woman pleased* I. i, Law .. Her rules and precepts .. pamper'd up to cozen him that bought her, When she herself was hackney, lame, and founder'd. 1714 J. Walker *Suffer. Clergy* 82 The most common and hackney charge in this kind was Tavern haunting and common swearing. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* App. 37 One of his hackney fallacies that run from the end of the book to the other. 1792 W. Boys *Coll. Hist. Sandwich* 293 *note*, The hackney-imputations of drunkeness and swearing.

Ha·ckney, *v.* Now *rare* exc. in *ppl. a.* Hackneyed, q.v. [f. Hackney *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a hackney of; to use (a horse) as a hack, for general riding purposes; = Hack *v.*[3] 3 a.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* (1587) II. 20/1 These horses are best for skirmishes, not for trauelling, for their stomachs are such, as they disdaine to be hacknied. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words, Phrases*, etc. s. v., He'll do very well to drive, but he's not any longer safe to hackney.

fig. 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* cii, Galens adoptiue sonnes, who by a beaten way Their iudgements hackney on, the fault of [*later edd.* on] sicknesse lay.

b. *fig.* To use as a 'hack'.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 277 Hackneyed or spit upon, as the caprice or expediency of the moment prevailed.

†2. *trans.* To mount (any one) on a hackney.

1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. i, A coach for my money! and that the courtezans know well: Their riding so makes them last three years longer Than such as are hacknied.

†3. *intr.* To ride in a hackney-carriage. In quot. *to hackney it. Obs.*

1684 Philo Pater *Observ. Reproved* 6 He..must Trudge on Ten-Toes or Hackney it to Sams Coffee-House.

†4. *trans.* To convey in a hackney-carriage.

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 652 To her who..Is hackneyed home unlackeyed.

†5. *fig.* To drive hard; to post; to hurry. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*) To run hard, race. *Obs.*

1617 J. Moore *Mappe Mans Mortal.* III. iii. 201 The minutes that hackney at the heeles of time, runne not so fast away. 1631 Quarles *Div. Poems, Samson* (1717) 241 How are thy Angels hackney'd up and down To visit man? 1676 Marvell *Hist. Ess.* Wks. III. 127 Both men and horses and leather being hackneyed, jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 1 Hackneyed in business, wearied at that oar. 1798 W. Hutton *Autobiog.* 41, I had..paid two shillings for a ticket, been hackneyed through the rooms with violence .. and came away completely disappointed.

†6. To let *out* for hire. Also *intr.* for *pass. Obs.*

1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* II. iii, I know women sell themselves daily, and are hacknied out for silver. 1643 G. Wilde *Serm. at St. Maries* 11 Could they have the heart to hackny out this Kingdome. 1679 Prance *True Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 Hackneying forth of Masses for Twelve-pence apiece. *c* 1736 Savage *Poet's Depend. on Statesm.* 26 No will to hackney out polemic strain.

7. To make common by indiscriminate everyday usage; to render too familiar, vulgar, trite, or commonplace. Also with *out, about, upon.*

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 40 So common hackney'd in the eyes of men. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* IV. 78 Plays come to be so hackney 'd out, the best Actors will soon feel that the Town has enough of them. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 5, I have had some difficulty in fixing upon a title for my work: A *Vade Mecum* is quite hacknied out. 1817 W. Irving *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 392, I should not like to have my name hackneyed about among the office-seekers and office-givers at Washington. 1823 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 376. 1869 Goulburn *Purs. Holiness* viii. 71 Like a popular air..hackneyed upon every street-organ.

†b. To undo the freshness or delicacy of. *Obs.*

1785 *Eugenius* II. 28 Young men..who have been hackneyed, from their very infancy, in some of our public seminaries. 1787 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 241 Their first and most delicate passions are hackneyed on unworthy objects here. 1792 Mary Wollstonecr. *Rights Wom.* vi. 268 To despise the sensibility that had been excited and hackneyed in the ways of women whose trade was vice. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 452 Employments which hackney the minds of the other sex.

8. To render habituated, practised, or experienced *in*: often with dyslogistic connotation.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 91 Hackneyed as he was in the ways of life. 1801 Mar. Edgeworth *Good French Governess* (1832) 100 Hackneyed in the common language of conversation. 1810 Jane Porter *Scot. Chiefs* lix. 376 Long hackneyed in secret gallantries. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 27 Persons a little hackneyed in the world.

Hence **Ha·ckneying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in quot. *attrib.*); also **Ha·ckneyer,** one who hackneys.

1801 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 181 He begins to discover that hackneying authorship is not the way to be great. 1849 J. Wilson *Christopher under Canvass* in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 254 Every hackneyer of this phrase.

Ha·ckney-ca·rriage. [f. Hackney *sb.* 6 c + Carriage.] Any carriage or vehicle standing or publicly plying for hire.

1831 *Act* 1 & 2 *Will. IV* c. 22. § 3 Every Hackney Carriage mentioned and described in the Schedule. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlvi, Alighted from a hackney-carriage. 1847 *Act* 10 & 11 *Vict.* c. 89 § 38 Every wheeled Carriage.. used in standing or plying for Hire in any Street .. and every Carriage standing upon any Street, public or private ..having thereon any numbered Plate required by this..Act ..shall be deemed to be a Hackney Carriage.

Ha·ckney-chair. Formerly, a sedan chair, now a bath chair or the like, plying publicly for hire. Hence **Hackney-chairman,** the bearer, drawer, or keeper of a hackney-chair.

1710 *Act* 9 *Anne* c. 27 (*title*), An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney Coaches and Chairs. *Ibid.* c. 23. § 8 If any Hackney Coachman or Chairman shall..exact more for his Hire than the several Rates hereby limited. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 447 The tax upon every hackney coach .. and upon every hackney chair. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvi, Long stands of hackney-chairs and groups of chairmen..obstructed the way.

Ha·ckney-coa·ch. [f. Hackney *sb.* 6 c + Coach.] A four-wheeled coach, drawn by two horses, and seated for six persons, kept for hire.

c 1610 [implied in Hackney-coachman]. 1635 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Old Parr* D iv, They [Coaches] have increased ..to the undoing of the Watermen, by the multitudes of Hackney or hired Coaches: but they never swarmed so thick to pester the streets, as they doe now, till the yeare 1605. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 7 Nov., Notwithstanding this was the first day of the King's proclamation against hackney coaches coming into the streets to be hired, yet I got one to carry me home. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* Prol., The streets, some time ago, were paved with stones Which, aided by a hackney-coach, half broke your bones. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1849) 49/2 A regular, ponderous, rickety, London hackney-coach of the old school. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* (1890) 16 A machine called a hackney-coach, licensed to carry six people..was the principal mode of locomotion.

attrib. 1623–4 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* p. iiii, 6 str. of oates to the hackney coach horses and the hackney horses. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5344/3 The Hackney Coach Office in Surry street in the Strand. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* (1850) 90/1 Rumours were rife on the hackney-coach-stands, that a buss was building, to run from Lissongrove to the Bank.

Ha·ckney-coa·chman. The driver of a hackney-coach.

c 1610 Middleton, etc. *Widow* v. i, My master kisses, as I've heard a hackney-coachman Chear up his mare; chap, chap. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 77 Chiefly.. Design'd against common Carriers, Waggoners, Hackney Coachmen, and Watermen. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* ii, Mr. Bonney bustled up .. and knocked a hackney-coachman's knock on the table with a little hammer.

Hackneyed (hæ·knid), *ppl. a.* [f. Hackney *v.*]

†1. Hired; kept for hire. *Obs.*

1767 G. S. Carey *Hills of Hybla* 20 On hackney'd steeds, the giddy blockheads fly. *a* 1818 D. Stewart in Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. ix. 385 A village apothecary or a hacknied nurse.

2. Used so frequently and indiscriminately as to have lost its freshness and interest; made trite and commonplace; stale.

1749 Hurd *Notes on Horace's Art Poetry* (R.), The tedium arising from hacknied expression. 1785 Boswell *Voy. Hebrides* 24 Aug., The old hackneyed objection. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 375 It is the hackneyed complaint that England is without a fine public collection. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* I. v. (1881) 82 Along the hackneyed tourist routes. 1887 Symonds *Life B. Cellini* (1888) I. Introd. 11 Handling a somewhat hackneyed subject.

3. Habituated by much practice, experienced; sometimes with the ulterior idea of disgust or weariness.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 146 Hacknied as he was in the ways of wickedness. 1810 Scott in *Croker Papers* 10 Oct., Whatever the practised and hackneyed critic may say. 1823 — *Peveril* xxxix, The hackneyed voluptuary is like the jaded epicure. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. vi. 142 Both much too young for hacknied statesmen.

Hackney-man (hæ·knimæn). Forms: see Hackney *sb.* [f. Hackney *sb.* + Man.] A man who keeps hackney horses or hackney-carriages for hire; †a servant who attends to a hackney.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 161 Hikke þe hakeney mon and hogge þe neldere. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 398 Paid to the hakneyman in party of payment of the horse that my mastyr hered to ryde to Stoke. 1599 *Soliman & Perseda* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 281 A hackney-man Should have ten shillings for horsing a gentle-woman. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 56 (1876) 43 In the same stable shalbe an hackneyman, who shal keepe the hakene of the house. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., Carrier* (Arb.) 36 A carryer is his own Hackneyman; for hee lets himselfe out to trauell as well as his horses. 1797 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Out at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 500 The Hackneymen .. Shall cry 'My money for my Chaise'. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 190 The straggling yard of a hackneyman.

†**Hackster.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 hacster, haxter. [f. Hack *v.*[1] + -ster.]

1. *lit.* One who hacks, a 'hacker' or 'cutter'; a cut-throat; a swaggering ruffian, swashbuckler.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 247 b, If God were such a Royster or hackster that would delight in the slaughter of men. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 11 The hackster, that was hired and sent to kill Marius. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Hospitall-man* 45 To bring an old haxter to the exercise of devotion. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iii. (1851) 357 Happy times; when Braves and Hacksters.. were thought the fittest .. to defend his Person. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 475. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hackster*, a murderer; a hewer down of others.

b. A prostitute's 'bully'.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 58 Thou would'st turne Hackster to any whore.

2. A prostitute. (Cf. HACKNEY *sb.* 4.)

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 42 Out whore, strumpet, six penie hackster. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Danse, Elle sçait assez de la vieille danse* .. she hath bin a hackster, a twigger, a good one, in her time.

Hackthorn (hæ·kθɔ̄n). [ad. Du. *haakedorn*, hook-thorn.] A South African thorny shrub (*Acacia detinens*), also termed 'Wait-a-bit thorn'.

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 173, I must have had nearly five miles through hack-thorns. 1871 J. MACKENZIE *10 Years north of Orange River* 385 The hack-thorn (*Acacia detinens*) is especially sacred; it would be a great offence to cut down a bough from this tree.

Hack-watch: see HACK *sb.*3 6.

Ha·ckwood. *local.* The hagberry tree.

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 58 *Prunus Padus*..The shrub is called Hackwood, and the fruit Hackberry or Hagberry.

Hack-work (hæ·k,wə̄k). [HACK *sb.*3] Work done by a hack or hired drudge; esp. literary work which a person is hired by a publisher, editor, or other, to do.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 60 Trade hack-work is of course out of the question. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. (1876) 182 Literary hack-work. 1881 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 159 Such articles of hack-work as might be intrusted conveniently to an unknown young man on the spot.

Hacky (hæ·ki), *a.*1 *colloq.* [f. HACK *v.*1 + -Y 1.] Of a cough: Characterized by hacking.

Mod. Advt., That rasping hacky cough of yours.

Hacky, *a.*2 *colloq.* [f. HACK *sb.*3 + -Y 1.] Of the nature of a hack (horse).

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, Britannia [a mare]..she is 'hacky', and in the wrong place here.

Hacot, var. HAKED.

†**Hacoyte.** *Obs. rare.* [The latter part appears to be OF. *coite*:—L. *culcita* feather-bed, cushion, pillow; but the *ha-* is unexplained, prob. some error.] A cushion or pillow.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* F iij, The loynes are musculous flesshes lyeng in the sydes of the spondyles of the backe that serue as hacoytes of the synewes [*orig. L.* ut sint illis culcitra].

Hacquebute, obs. form of HACKBUT.

Hacqueton, hacton, var. HAQUETON, ACTON.

†**Had, hade, hod.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 hád, 2–4 had, 3–4 hade, hod. [OE. *hád* = OS. *hêd*, condition, rank (:—OTeut. **haidu-z*: cf. Goth. *haidus* way, manner, OHG. *heit* m. and fem., person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank, ON. *heiðr* honour, dignity, Sw. *häder*, Da. *hæder* honour). Being used in comb. with sbs. as in *cild-hád*, *mægden-hád*, etc., this word, after its obsolescence as an independent word, remained as a suffix, ME. *-hod*, mod. -HOOD q.v. The sb. after 1200 appears in southern and midl. ME. as *hôd*, in north. as *had*, *hode*; the forms in *a* being much more numerous, it is here treated under *had*, although, if it had lived on, the modern Eng. form would have been *hode* or *hoad*.]

1. Person (in various senses).

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xix. [xvii.] (1890) 312 Ænne God on þreom astondnessum oðþo hadum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 16 Þu ne be-sceawast nanes mannes had. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxii. (Z.) 127 Þry hadas synt worda. Se forma had ys þe sprecþ be him sylfum ana. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god .. on þreom hadan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10989 Þreo hadess, Faderr and Sune and Haliȝ Gast. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 On almihti God, þrile ine þreo hodes.

2. Sex. (Only in OE.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. i. (1890) 26 Ælcere yldo and hade. *a* 1000 *Christ* 99 Gewuldrad is se heanra had.

3. Order, rank, degree; holy orders.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* (Sweet) 3 Æzðer ze godcundra hada ze woruldcundra. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 436 Wær inn læwdum hade. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xi. (Z.) 79 *Gradus*, had oððe stæpe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Bisceopas þes ilcan hades. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 9 Unnderr kanunnkess had and lif. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 318 Munuch, preost, oðer clerk, and of þet hode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21248 O biscop siþen he tok þe hade. 1340 *Ayenb.* 235 Uor þet hod þet hi habbeþ onderuonge. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 374 Al at to sic had partenyt.

4. State, condition, quality, kind.

Beowulf (Z.) 1297 Hæleþa leofost, on ze-siðes had. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* (Gr.) 408 Leoht hafað hiw and had halizes gastes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Of þeos þre had, meidenhad and widewehad and te þridde wedlached.

Had, pa. t. and pple. of HAVE, q.v.

Had, mod. form of *hald*, north. f. HOLD *v.*

-had (*-hád*), OE. form of -HOOD, suffix.

Ha day, obs. form of HEY DAY *int.*

†**Had-bot, hadbote.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *hád-bót*, f. *hád* person, degree, order + *bót* recompense, BOOT *sb.*1] In *Old English Law*, Compensation for violence or an affront done to a person in holy orders.

a 1000 *Of Eccles. Compens.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 240 And to had-bote, ȝif feorh-lyre wurþe .. twa pund to bote. [1659 in SOMNER *Saxon Dict.* Whence in BLOUNT, COWELL, TOMLINS, WHARTON and mod. Dicts.]

Hadden, mod. f. *halden*, north. f. HOLDEN.

Hadden, obs. pl. of *had*, pa. t. of HAVE.

Hadder, obs. Sc. form of HEATHER.

Haddie (hæ·di). A Sc. dial. variant of *haddo'* = HADDOCK, which, in certain connexions (*caller haddies*, *Finnan haddies*), has come into somewhat general use.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxix, Weel, Monkbarns, they're braw caller haddies. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. I. 52 The Haggis at first as a haddie was mute. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiv. (1855) 273 A Finan haddie would have had more charm. 1861 [see FINNAN].

Haddo. [? Amer.-Indian.] The humpback salmon (*Oncorhyncus gorbuscha*), a fish closely allied to the salmon, a native of the waters of Kamschatka, Alaska and Oregon.

Haddock 1 (hæ·dɔ̄k). Forms: 4 haddoc, 4–5 -ok, 5 hadok(e, 5–6 haddoke, 6 hadocke, 6–7 haddocke, 8 hadock, 6– haddock. [Origin uncertain. The suffix *-ock* appears to be diminutive, as in *bullock*, *dunnock*, *hillock*, etc.

OF. *hadot*, pl. *hados*, is found in the same sense *c* 1250 (see Godef.), and thus earlier than our first example: it is, however, a very rare word, and, in the opinion of French etymologists, probably from English; its form suggests the Sc. *haddo'*, *haddo's*. The Gaelic *adag* is from Eng.]

1. A fish (*Gadus æglefinus*) allied to the cod, but smaller, abundant in the North Atlantic and the British seas, and much used for food.

1307–8 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, MC Haddoks. 1314 in *Wardr. Acc.* 8 *Edw. II* 1/12, 2 haddoks 1*s.* 1327 *Patent Roll* 20 *Edw. II*, Salt haddoc. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 41 Take turbut, haddok, and gode codlyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Haddok, fysche, *morius*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 552/1, I knew one that shot at an hart & killed an haddoke. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 II. 186, I might haue fed the Haddockes. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 48 Shining .. As Haddocks heads do in the dark. 1785 BOSWELL *Voy. Hebrides* 26 Aug., They set down dried haddocks broiled, along with our tea. 1842 MOULE *Her. Fish* in Trench *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 *note*, A popular idea assigns the dark marks on the shoulders of the haddock to the impression left by St. Peter with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute-money out of the fish's mouth at Capernaum.

†b. Prov. *To bring haddock to paddock*: to spend or lose everything, to come to destitution.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 And thus had he brought haddocke to paddocke. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 23, I had bene like to have brought haddocke to paddocke.

2. Applied, with or without qualification, to other allied fishes, as the Red Cod (*Lotella bacchus*) of New Zealand; *Golden haddock*, the John Dory or *Jerusalem h.*, the Opah; *Norway* or *Norwegian h.*, the Bergylt or Sea Perch.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The Sebastes, or Norway Haddock, which inhabits the northern seas, and is an important article of food. 1871 HUTTON *Fishes N. Zealand* 115 Red Cod. Also called the Yellow Tail and the Haddock.

3. *Comb.*, as *haddock-boat*, *-curing*, *-smoker*, *-smoking*; *haddock-carrying* adj.; also **haddock-meat** (see quot.); **haddock-tea** (in New England), 'a thin chowder made of haddock' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 145 The stone-coated worms, which the fishermen call hadock meat. 1883 S. PLIMSOLL in *19th Cent.* XIV. 148 Haddock-carrying vans. 1886 G. R. SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/6 Haddock-smoking can only be carried on in a very few places.

Hence **Ha·ddocker**, a person or vessel employed in fishing for haddock.

Haddock 2, dial. var. of HATTOCK, a shock of corn, a stook.

†**Hade** (hēd), *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation unknown.] A strip of land left unploughed as a boundary line and means of access between two ploughed portions of a field; also, according to some recent writers, a small piece of greensward left at the head or end of arable land upon which the plough turns.

(But the latter sense is perhaps a mistake arising from the identification of *hade* with *head*.)

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 The horses may be teddered or tyed vpon leys, balkes, or hades, where as oxen maye not be kept. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 222 And on the lower Leas, as on the higher Hades, The daintie Clouer growes. 1615 *Map* (C. C. C. Oxon.), The description of certeine arable landes some of them havinge hades of meadow and grasse grounde lieinge in the Southe fielde of Einsham. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 13 Where great Balkes betwixt Lands, Hades, Meares, or Divisions betwixt Land and Land are left. 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words*, etc., *Hades*..Headlands, or part of a field not ploughed.

b. *Comb.* Hade-way, a hade which serves as a way or road between portions of arable land.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 80 All your Common Fields were never under Tillage neither, As great part Slades and Hade wayes, and a great part Meadow.

Hade (hēd), *sb.*2 *Mining* and *Geol.* [Goes with HADE *v.*2, from which it is app. derived as n. of action.] The inclination of a mineral vein or fault from the vertical; the complement of the *dip*. Also called *underlay* or *underlie*.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 94 The principal vein..has a slight hade to the north-eastward. 1795 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 40 The yellow argillaceous shistus is again seen with its former hade and range. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 578 The hade, slope, or inclination of the vein is chiefly estimated by miners from the lower side. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hade*, the slope or inclination of the leader of a slip-dyke. 1851 TAPPING *Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hade*, a slope.. It also signifies a vein that is not perpendicular, but sloping.

b. *Comb.*, as *hade-slope*.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Hade*, *hadeslope*, the underlie, or inclination of a lode.

†**Hade, hode,** *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hádian, 2 hadien, 2–4 hodien. [OE. *hádian*, f. *hád*, HAD holy orders.] *trans.* To ordain.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. viii[i]. (1890) 118 Þæt he biscopas hadian moste. 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 931 Her mon hadode Byrnstan bisceop to Wintan ceastre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10881 Hadedd Till bisscopp orr till unnderrpreost. *c* 1275 LAY. 21856 Alle þat hoded were, bissopes and canounes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 235 Of clerkes y-hoded.

Hence **Haded** *ppl. a.*; also *absol.*, one in holy orders; **Hading** *vbl. sb.*, ordination.

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) II. 316 Æt hadunge. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 Ealle ze hadode ze læwede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 For ne doð hit none swo ofte se þe hodede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13255 Att hadedd manness hande. *Ibid.* 15967 Whatt mann sitt iss þatt takeþþ her Forr hadinng aniȝ mede.

Hade (hēd), *v.*2 *Mining* and *Geol.* [Etymology uncertain; possibly a dialectal form of *head*, retaining the older pronunciation of that word: cf. *tread*, *trade*.] *intr.* To incline or slope from the vertical, as a shaft, or a vein or fault.

1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner* Gloss. (E. D. S.) s. v., Where any shaft or turn goes descending like the side of a house, or like the descent of a steep hill, it is said to *hade*. 1795 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 40 Which is afterwards seen..running ENE and WSW, and hading NNW. 1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorks. Coast* (1828) 177 The dyke, in traversing these hills, hades, or inclines, to the same quarter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. VI. 525 Faults hade in the direction of downthrow, in other words, they slope away from the side which has risen.

Hence **Hading** *vbl. sb.* = HADE *sb.*2; also *attrib.*

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Kij, The side on which the Plim Line will fall is called the Hadeing-side; and according to the Hadeing of this the other flys off, and that we call the Hanging-side. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 778 Hadings signify that some parts of the veins incline.

Hade, var. of HAD, *Obs.*

Hadean (hē·dī·ăn, he·dī·ăn), *a.* [f. next + -AN.] Of or belonging to Hades.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiv. (1848) 306 Dreams such as gods may dream thy soul possess For ever in the Hadeän Eden-Death. 1878 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* i. (ed. 3) 17 When he stood ..among the spirits in the Hadean prison.

‖**Hades** (hē·dīz). Also 7–8 Ades. [a. Gr. ᾅδης (orig. *αἰδης* or *ἀϊδης*) of doubtful origin; in Homer, the name of the god of the lower world, but in later times transferred to his kingdom, abode, or house, so that it became a name for the nether world; in LXX and N. T. Greek, used to render Heb. שְׁאוֹל *shĕōl*, the abode of the dead or departed spirits. Introduced into English use *c* 1600, in connexion with theological controversies about the fifth article of the Apostles' Creed.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* a. The oldest name of the god of the dead, also called Pluto.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 41 By the Poets figments *Hades* was Iupiters brother, both sonnes to Saturne: and so by your own iudges, the penner of the Creede, when he said that Christ descended *εἰς ᾅδου*, meant that he went into the house of *Hades*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 964 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 384 The drear abodes Of Ades.

b. *transf.* The kingdom of Hades, the lower world, the abode of departed spirits or shades.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 43 Homer presents vnto Vlysses being in Hades, *βιὰν ἠρακλείην*, the force and strength of Hercules a ghost. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv. 62 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer; yet cannot well speak, prophesie, or know the living, except they drink bloud, wherein is the life of man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 419 The enthroned Persephone in Hades. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 417 The old Homeric notion of a gibbering ghost flitting away to Hades.

2. After *ᾅδης* of the Greek New Testament, and hence in the Revised Eng. version: The state or abode of the dead, or of departed spirits after this life; corresp. to the Heb. *Sheol*.

(In the earlier Eng. versions rendered HELL, exc. that in *Acts* ii. 27, 31, Geneva has 'in grave'; hence by some identified with the abode of the devil and his angels.)

1597 H. BROUGHTON *Epistle to Nobilitie* 37 That state to the body is *Sheol*: *Haides* in the Greeke is the very same: and neither of them is euer in Scripture, directlie the state of Eternall Torment. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xi. 38 His [Bucer's] conclusion is, that this article *He descended into Hell*, is but an explication of the former *He dyed and was buried*, taking *Hades* for the graue. 1604 BILSON

(*title*) The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's redemption; and of his descent to Hades or Hel for our deliverance. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 159 Of the Place and State whither they are going, the dark invisible *Hades*. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 127 Shew me the Gulph, that's fixed between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Acts* ii. 31 Neither was he left in Hades, nor did his flesh see corruption.

† **Had-I-wist, hadiwist.** *Obs.* A phrase (='if I had known'), expressing regret for something done in ignorance of circumstances now known; hence, as *sb.* A vain regret, or the heedlessness or loss of opportunity which leads to it.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 105 Upon his fortune and his grace Cometh *had I wist* full ofte a place. *c* 1460 *Urbanitatis* 72 in *Babees Bk.* 15 And kepe þe well from hadde-y-wyste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 131 To eschewe..all slouthfulnes, all negligence, all rashnes..all had I wyst, all dulnes of perceyuyng our dutyes. 1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 262 Till midst the waues of *had I wist* we floate. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 58 Till womens hopes doe end in *Had I wist*. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (R.), His late wisht *had I wists*, remorceful bitings. 1876 Trench *Synon. N. T.* lxix. 250 What our fathers were wont to call 'hadiwist'.

‖ **Hadj** (hædʒ). Also 8 hagge. [Arab. حاج *ḥajj*.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* vii. (1736) 218 Be sure to perform the *Al hage*, or *el Hagge*, i. e. the Pilgrimage to Mecca. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* iv. v, Who..could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj.

‖ **Hadji, hajji** (hæ·dʒī). Also 7 hagee, haggi, (al)hage, (hatzi), hodge(e, hoggie, -ei, -oi, hogi(e, (hugie), 7-9 hadgy, 8 hadgee, hagge, hahdgee, 9 hodgee, haji. [Arab. *ḥāji* pilgrim: see prec.] A pilgrim to the tomb of Mohammed at Mecca; a title conferred on a Mohammedan who has made this pilgrimage.

[1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 110 Of the Pilgrims of Mecqua by the Turks called Hagislars.] 1612 T. Lavender *Trav.* 4 *Englishm.* 81 They that haue beene there [Mecca] but once, are allwaies after called Hogies. 1683 T. Smith *Acc. Prusa* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III, The Haggi, or Pilgrims, that have been at Mecca and Medina, forbear to drink Wine most Religiously. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xxvi. 111 Myrza Mahommed.. who having made a pilgrimage to Mecca..was dignified with the title of *hahdgee*. 1881 J. F. Keane *Six Months Meccah* 144 The day on which I was to acquire the honoured title of Haji. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 205 Hadji is his title, and means that he has been to Mecca.

b. Also given to an Oriental Christian who has visited the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. lvii, A brig, crowded with hajjis to Jerusalem, sailed on the day of my arrival at Smyrna.

Hadland (hæ·dlănd), *sb.*[1] Dial. variant of Headland (sense 1).

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xxi. (1539) 44 The lord hath the hadlandes. 1550 Crowley *Epigr., Baylife Arrantes*, His hadland is good ground and beareth all thynge. 1698 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 6 A Quick-set Hedge..cross the Head of some *Had-Lands* (as they are called). 1854 Baker *Northamptonsh. Gloss.*, Hadland or Headland.

Hence **Hadland** *v. intr.*, to abut or border *upon*.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 10 One Furlong butting, or Hadlanding, upon other Furlongs.

† **Hadland,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. *had*, pa. t. of *have* + *land*: cf. *Lackland*.] A humorous title for one who formerly owned land and has lost it.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) V. 405 They dub him 'Sir John had Land', before they leave him. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* v. i, You master prodigal Had-land; away! 1610 J. Davies *Commend. Poems, Panegyricke* Wks. (Grosart) 3 *note*, Few Hadlands take pleasure to behold the lands they had.

Hadrie, obs. Sc. form of Heathery.

Hadrosaur (hæ·drosɔ̄r). [ad. mod.L. *Hadrosaurus* (name of the genus), f. Gr. ἁδρό-ς thick, stout + σαῦρος (= σαύρα) lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil saurian reptiles found in North America.

1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 467 The Hadrosaur from New Jersey was twenty-eight feet long.

Hadyr, obs. Sc. form of Heather.

Hae (hē, hē, hǣ), Sc. form of Have.

Hæcceity (heksē·iti, hīk-). *Scholastic Philos.* Also 7 hæccity. [ad. med.L. *hæceitāt-em* 'thisness' (Duns Scotus), f. *hæc*, fem. of *hīc* this.] The quality implied in the use of *this*, as *this man*; 'thisness'; 'hereness and nowness'; that quality or mode of being in virtue of which a thing is or becomes a definite individual; individuality.

1647 R. Baron *Cyprian Acad.* 6 Club-fisted Logick with all her Quiddities..nor Scotus with his hæccities. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 8. 67 Scholasticks..could not make a Rational Discourse of anything, though never so small, but they must stuff it with their Quiddities, Entities, Essences, Hæccities, and the like. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 244 Duns Scotus..placed the principle of Individuation in 'a certain determining positive entity' which his school called *Hæceity* or *thisness*. 1890 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Nov. 629/1 Of course, if provision is made only for his general humanity and not for what makes him *hic* or *ille*, not for his *hæceity* as the schoolmen used to say, a man will have cause to complain.

Hæg, obs. form of Haik.[2]

Hæil, Hæle, var. Hail *a.*, Heal *sb. Obs.*

Hæma-, hema-, repr. Gr. αἷμα blood; sometimes improperly used as combining form instead of the etymologically regular Hæmato- or Hæmo-. For such words in *hæma-* see Hæmo-.

These erroneous forms in *hæma-* are nearly all of French origination. Littré has *hémachroïne, -dromomètre, -dynamique, -statique*; to French authors are also due *hémaphéine, hématherma*, etc.

In words derived from Gr. αἷμα, the spelling *he-* is favoured in the United States, but is rarely used in Great Britain, except in *hematite*, where it is the prevailing form in industrial and commercial use, and in *hemorrhage* and *hemorrhoid*, in which *hæ-* is however more usual.

Hæmachrome, -cytometer: see Hæmo-.

Hæmad (hī·mæd), *sb.* [f. Gr. αἷμα blood + -ad, after *monad*, etc.] A blood-corpuscle.

1891 in Foster *Encycl. Med. Dict.*

Hæmad (hī·mæd), *adv.* [f. Hæm-al + -ad in sense 'towards': cf. *dextrad, dorsad*.] Towards the hæmal aspect of the body.

1891 Foster *Encycl. Med. Dict.*, *Hæmad.* In man, forward; in beasts, downward.

Hæmadromograph, etc.: see Hæmo-.

Hæmafibrite, hema- (hīmăfə·brəit). *Min.* [Named 1884, from Gr. αἷμα blood (in reference to its colour) + L. *fibra* fibre + -ite.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, of red colour and fibrous structure.

1887 Dana *Manual Min.* (ed. 4) 210.

Hæmagogue, hem- (hī·m-, he·măgɒg), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. αἷμα blood, Hæm(o- + ἀγωγός leading.] A. *adj.* Promoting a menstrual or hæmorrhoidal discharge of blood. B. *sb.* A medicine which has this quality.

1702 Floyer *Hist. Cold Bathing* I. ii. (1706) 43 Probably for their Hemagogue Faculty, Hippocrates observes, That Cold Bathing makes bloody Urine worse. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Hemagogue. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmagogue.*

Hæmal, hemal (hī·măl), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. αἷμ-α blood + -al.] Of or belonging to the blood or blood-vascular system; belonging to or situated on or towards that side or region of the body which contains the heart and great blood-vessels: opp. to *neural*; in the case of the Vertebrata and Tunicata, synonymous with *ventral*.

Hæmal arch, term used by Owen for the inferior arch of a typical vertebra. *Hæmal cavity*, the cavity formed by a series of hæmal arches (constituted by the ribs, costal cartilages, and breast-bone), and containing the heart, great blood-vessels, and respiratory and digestive organs. *Hæmal spine*, the ventral element of a hæmal arch, represented by a segment of the breast-bone; also (quot. 1868) used by Darwin for a hypapophysis, or process on the hæmal side of the body of a vertebra.

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 1011/2 Near the entry of the hæmal canal. 1848 Owen *Homol. Vertebrate Skel.* 99 The pleurapophyses defend the hæmal or visceral cavity. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 48/1 The hæmal arch is formed by a pair of bones called 'pleurapophyses'..by a second pair, called 'hæmapophyses'..and by a bone, sometimes bifid, called the 'hæmal spine'. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 17 In the Cœlenterata..no distinction between neural and hæmal regions can be noticed. 1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iv. 122 In a half-wild rabbit..a hæmal spine was moderately well developed on the under side of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 217 The close association of the hæmal system and the nerve-tracts. 1891 A. Clarkson in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 183 Hæmal Glands..Certain hitherto undescribed glands which are to be found accompanying the renal artery in some herbivora.

Hæmaphæin, -poietic: see Hæmo-.

‖ **Hæmapophysis** (hīmăpɒ·fisis). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see Hæmo- and Apophysis. (So called as being situated towards the hæmal aspect of the body.)] Owen's term for that portion of the hæmal arch of a typical vertebra situated between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine; represented in the trunk of a vertebrate animal by a costal cartilage.

1849 Owen *On Limbs* 42 The elements more constantly related to the protection of the vascular or hæmal axis..the haemapophyses, [etc.]. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 51 Two haemapophyses which actually coalesce to form on the ventral side the haemal canal for a large trunk of the vascular system.

Hence **Hæmapophy·sial** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a hæmapophysis.

1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 965/2 There are developed hæmapophysial arches. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 27.

Hæmastatic, -tachometer: see Hæmo-.

Hæmatal (hī·mătăl), *a.* [f. Gr. αἷμα- blood + -al.] Relating to the blood or blood-vessels.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 in Dunglison *Med. Dict.*

Hæmataulics (hīmătɔ̄·liks). [f. Hæmato- after *hydraulics*.] The study of the laws of the movement of the blood in the vessels.

1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmataulica*, a term by Magendie for the vascular system; hemataulics.

‖ **Hæmatemesis** (hīmăte·mĭsis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. αἷμα- blood + ἔμεσις vomiting.] Vomiting of blood.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 475 Hæmatemesis. 1806 *Ibid.* xv. 187 This hæmatemesis..being peculiar to the female sex. 1894 *Quain's Dict. Med.* I. 764 Congestion of the portal system is a very frequent cause of hæmatemesis.

Hæmatherm, hem- (hī·măpɔ̄m). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hæmatherma* sb. pl. (Latreille), erroneously f. Gr. αἷμα blood (see Hæma-) + θερμ-ός warm.] A warm-blooded animal. So **Hæmathe·rmal, Hæmathe·rmous** *adjs.*, belonging to the hæmatherms; warm-blooded.

1847 Craig, *Hematherms.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmathermous.* 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hemathermal, hæmathermal.*

Hæmathorax, erron. form of Hæmothorax.

Hæmatic, hematic (hĭmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. αἱματικ-ός, f. αἷμα, αἱματ- blood.]

A. *adj.* a. Relating or pertaining to blood. b. Containing blood, sanguineous. c. Acting upon the blood. d. Of a blood-red colour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854-67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol., Spanæmic*..a term applied to hæmatic remedies when such remedies impoverish the blood. 1872 Peaslee *Ovar. Tumours* 42 Boinet divides simple cysts.. into the 'hydatic'..the serous or 'ascitic'; and the 'hematic' (sanguineous) or purulent, but not gelatinous. 1882 *Lancet* I. 316 Hæmatic crises. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatic acid*, a substance obtained..when carbonised blood is heated to redness with sodium carbonate and the residue treated with alcohol.

B. *sb.* 1. A medicine that acts upon the blood.

1854-67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* s. v., Hæmatics act as restoratives when they enrich the blood, or as spanæmics when they impoverish it. 1881 G. L. Carrick *Koumiss* 168 It is an excellent hæmatic.

2. Hæmatics: That branch of physiology or medicine which treats of the blood.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmatid (hī·mătid, he·m-). [f. Gr. αἱματ- blood + -id.] A red blood-corpuscle.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 335 Blood-corpuscles or haematids. *Ibid.* 353.

‖ **Hæmatidro·sis, hæmathidrosis.** *Path.* [f. Hæmato- + Gr. ἱδρωσις sweating.] A sweating of blood; effusion of sweat mixed with blood.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 335 Hæmatidrosis is known also by the names, hæmidrosis, ephidrosis cruenta, and bloody sweats.

Hæmatin, hematin (hī·mătin, he·m-). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. αἱματ- blood + -in.]

1. The earlier name of Hæmatoxylin.

1819 J. G. Children *Chem. Anal.* 287 Hematin is the colouring matter of logwood. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 A peculiar principle, called Hæmatin.

2. A bluish-black amorphous substance with metallic lustre, obtained from red blood-corpuscles, in which it exists as a constituent of hæmoglobin.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 5 Protein, and its various modifications—gelatin, bilin, and the products of its metamorphosis—hæmatin, urea, uric acid, &c. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 920 Hæmoglobin is resolved by the action of iodine into hæmatin and globulin.

Hence **Hæmati·nic** *a.*, of or relating to hæmatin (sense 2); *sb.*, a medicine which increases the amount of hæmatin in the blood. **Hæmatino·meter,** an instrument for measuring the amount of hæmatin in the blood; so **Hæmatinome·tric** *a.*, relating to such measurement. ‖ **Hæmatinu·ria:** see quot. 1886 (now called *hæmoglobinuria*).

1855 A. B. Garrod *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 83 All the preparations of iron appear to act as blood restorers or hæmatinics. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 117 Iron is synergistic as regards haematinic effects. 1885 Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 25 In the vessel with parallel sides, or hæmatinometer. 1879 J. R. Reynolds *Syst. Med.* V. 468 The existence of hæmatinuria indicates an excessive decomposition of blood corpuscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatinuria*, the passing of urine containing the colouring matter of the blood without the corpuscles.

† **Hæ·matine,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. αἱματίν-ος of blood, bloody, f. αἷματ- blood: see -ine.] Resembling blood; blood-red.

1658 G. Starkey *Pyrotechny* xii. 52 The red is the Hematine tincture.

‖ **Hæma·tinon, -inum.** [Gr. αἱμάτινον, L. *hæmatinum*, adj. in neuter sing. 'resembling blood, blood-red': see prec.] A red glass found in ancient mosaics and ornamental vases.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hæmatinon*, a kind of red Glass, anciently made into Dishes. 1861 C. W. King *Ant. Gems* (1866) 74 An entirely red, opaque sort, called Haematinon.

Hæmatite, hematite (he·mătəit, hī·m-). *Min.* Formerly also in Lat. form **hæmatites** (hīmătəi·tī·z). Also 6-7 em-. The spelling *hem-* is usual in commercial and economic use. [ad. L. *hæmatītes*, Gr. αἱματίτης (sc. λίθος) *lit.* blood-like stone, f. αἷματ- blood: see -ite.] Native sesquioxide of iron (Fe_2O_3), an abundant and widely distributed iron ore, occurring in various forms (crystalline, massive, or granular); in colour, red, reddish-brown, or blackish with a red streak. (Sometimes distinguished as *red hæmatite*: cf. b.)

α. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* 207 a/2 (Stanf.) Of the stone called ematites. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 587 The sanguine load-stone, called Hæmatites. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 98 Emathitis, or Emathites, is a reddish Stone. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 384 The purest iron is made from an ore called hæmatites by ignition with charcoal.

β. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 715 Andreas Balvacensis writeth, that the Bloud-stone called the *Hæmatite*, is made of the Dragons bloud. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* 33/2 The Onix, Topaz, Iaspar, Hematite. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 40/2 The Ematite..is of some called stench blood, for that it stoppeth the..course of flowing. 1849

Murchison *Siluria* xix. 463 Chromate of iron, hematite, and magnetic iron-ore. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* xxxv. (1878) 596 Rich deposits of hæmatite.

b. *Brown hæmatite*: a mineral of a brown or brownish-yellow colour, consisting of hydrated sesquioxide of iron; also called *limonite*.

1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 230 Reniform brown hematite. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 113 A layer of earthy brown hematite. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 11 Brown iron ore or haematite consists essentially of three equivalents of water united to two of peroxide of iron.

c. *attrib.*

1861 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Feb. 167 We find the Whitehaven district yielding annually upwards of 400,000 tons .. of hematite iron ore. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* x. 392 At Llantrissant in Glamorganshire there are hæmatite iron ores. 1891 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 A number of the best pig iron makers..particularly hematite producers.

Hence **Hæmati·tiform, hem-**, *a.*, having the form of hæmatite.

1801 Bournon in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 180 Variety 5. Hematitiform.

Hæmatitic, hem- (hemăti·tik, hīm-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling hæmatite.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 165 Essential to all hæmatitic ores. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* xiii. 321 Spothose and hematitic iron-ores. 1849 Dana *Geol.* ix. (1850) 469 Argillaceous and hematitic iron. 1860 Baird, etc. *Birds N. Amer.* 527 It never..has the haematitic tint.

So † **Hæmati·tical** *a.* = prec. *Obs.*

1805 G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* (1808) 271 They found hæmatitical iron ore.

Hæmato-, hemato- (hīmăto, hemăto), before a vowel **hæmat-, hemat-**, = Gr. *αἱματο-*, combining form of *αἷμα*, *αἱματ-* blood, freely used in Greek, and in many modern scientific terms, chiefly in physiology and medicine. (Several of these have shorter forms in Hæmo-, q.v.)

(The spelling *hæmato-* is more usual in Great Britain; *hemato-* is favoured in U.S.)

Hæmato·bic, Hæmato·bious *adjs.* [mod.L. *hæmatobium*, a parasite living in the blood, f. Gr. *βίος* life], living, as a parasite, in the blood. **Hæmatocatha·rtic** *a.* [see Cathartic], having the quality of purifying the blood. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hæ·matochro·me** [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], a red colouring matter developed in some Protozoa at a certain stage of existence. **Hæmatocry·al** *a.* [Gr. *κρύος* cold, frost], belonging to the *Hæmatocrya* or cold-blooded Vertebrata. **Hæmatocy·anin** = Hæmocyanin (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hæ·matocy·st, Hæmatocy·stis**, a cyst containing blood. **Hæ·matocy·te** [Gr. *κύτ-ος* cell], a blood-corpuscle; hence **Hæmatocyto·meter**, an instrument for ascertaining the number of blood-corpuscles, = Hæmocytometer (Dunglison *Lex.*). **Hæmatodyna·mics, -dynamo·meter** (see Hæmo-). **Hæmatoga·stric** *a.* (see Hæmo-); (Mayne, 1854). ‖ **Hæmatoge·nesis** [see Genesis], the formation of blood. **Hæmatoge·nic** *a.*, relating to hæmatogenesis; also = next. **Hæmato·genous** *a.*, having its origin in the blood. † **Hæmato·gnomist** [Gr. *γνώμη* means of knowing] (see quot.). **Hæmato·graphy** [see -graphy], a description of the blood (Mayne, 1854). **Hæ·matoly·tic** *a.* (see Hæmo-). **Hæmatopatho·logy** (see quot.). **Hæmato·phagous** *a.* [Gr. *-φαγος* eating], feeding upon, or living in, blood. ‖ **Hæmatophi·lia** = Hæmophilia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖ **Hæmatopho·bia** = Hæmophobia (Dunglison, 1857). **Hæmatophy·te** [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], a vegetable parasite inhabiting the blood (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). ‖ **Hæmatopoie·sis** [Gr. *ποίησις* making], the formation of blood. **Hæmatopoie·tic** *a.*, pertaining to hæmatopoiesis (Mayne 1854). **Hæmatosco·pe, Hæmato·scopy, Hæmatospe·ctroscope** (see quots.). **Hæmatosti·biite** *Min.* [L. *stibium* antimony], an antimoniate of manganese and iron, the grains of which in thin sections appear blood-red. **Hæmatothe·rmal** *a.* [Gr. *θερμός* warm], warm-blooded = Hæmathermal. **Hæmatotho·rax** (see quot. 1876). ‖ **Hæmatozo·on** (pl. *-zo·a*) [Gr. *ζῷον* animal], an animal parasite inhabiting the blood (Mayne, 1854); hence **Hæmatozo·an** = prec.; **Hæmatozo·ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hæmatozoon.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 844 When the green-coloured organism passes into a resting phase .. its colour changes to red, owing to the formation of haematochrome dissolved in droplets of fat. 1866 Hæmatocryal [see *Hæmatothermal*]. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatocystis* .. a hydatid, or cyst containing blood .. a hematocyst. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 506 Cysts which arise from blood-vessels, especially veins .. hæmatocystides. *Ibid.* 556 Hæmatogenic icterus. 1881 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/3 For the dyscrasic or haematogenic origin of Bright's disease. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 80 Icterus, as thus induced by changes in the blood itself, is called haematogenous. 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 229 A hæmatogenous jaundice. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 234 These Hæmatognomists or diviners by the Phœnomena's in the bloud. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatolytic*, having power to diminish the number of red corpuscles in the blood. 1881 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615. 347 This modern humoral pathology was essentially blood-pathology (hæmatopathology). 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagus*, blood-eating; applied to those insects which seek the blood of animals for their sustenance, as the flea .. hematophagous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatophagous*..also applied to an Hæmatozoon. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatopoiesis* .. assimilation of the chyle to blood; blood-making. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 536 Consecutive changes..which disturb hæmatopoiesis, digestion, respiration, etc. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscope*, an instrument invented by Hermann to regulate the thickness of the layer of the diluted blood when examined by the spectroscope. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 The determination of the quantity of oxyhæmoglobin by instruments called *hæmatoscopes* or *hæmatospectroscopes*. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hæmatoscopia*, term for an examination of the blood; hematoscopy. 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 470 *Hæmatoscopy* .. a new spectroscopic method of analysing the blood. 1866 Owen *Anat. Vertebr.* I. 7 Vertebrates might be primarily divided ..into *Hæmatothermal*, having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, hot blood, and *Hæmatocryal*, having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood. 1852 J. Miller *Pract. Surg.* xxv. (ed. 2) 315 Blood accumulating within the pleural cavity, may compress the lung, and constitute a dangerous hæmato-thorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 By hæmatothorax is understood hæmorrhage into the pleural cavities.

Hæmatoblast (hī·mătoblɑ:st). [see Hæmato- and -blast.] a. *Phys.* Name given by Hayem to certain yellowish or greenish disks, smaller than the ordinary blood-corpuscles, found in the blood of viviparous Vertebrata; also called *blood-plates*. b. *Embryol.* Name given by Wissozky to cells of the mesoderm from which the first blood-corpuscles and blood-vessels originate. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 525 The first rudimentary masses of these cells. Heitzmann calls them hæmatoblasts. 1880 *Times* 13 Sept. 4/6 Oxygen .. increases the number of red corpuscles and of hematoblasts, and the richness of the former in hemoglobin. 1883 *American* VI. 398 The relation of the hæmatoblasts to coagulation.

Hence **Hæmatobla·stic** *a.*

1882 *Lancet* II. 146 The head of the coagulum .. contains in the centre a prolongation of the viscid hæmatoblastic material.

Hæmatocele, hem- (hī·mătosīl). *Path.* [f. Hæmato- + Gr. *κήλη*, tumour, Cele.] A tumour containing extravasated blood.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Hæmatoce'le*, a Tumour turgid with Blood. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 383. 1877 Erichsen *Surg.* (1895) II. 1246 By Hæmatocele is meant an accumulation of the blood in connexion with the testicle or spermatic cord. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) II. 218 Hæmatocele, usually follows upon some strain or injury.

Hæmato-cry·stallin. *Chem.* [f. Hæmato- + Crystallin.] a. The special form of Crystallin or Globulin found in the blood-corpuscles. b. 'A name given to hæmoglobin when it is obtained in a crystalline condition' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1863-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.*, *Hæmato-crystallin*, a crystalline substance obtained from blood. It has the composition of the albuminoids, and, if quite pure, would probably be colourless. 1872 J. H. Bennett *Text-bk. Physiol.* I. 31 According to Hoppe-Seyler and Stokes hæmato-crystallin exists in the blood in two forms. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 30 There are reasons for regarding hæmatocrystalline as a distinct chemical individual of probably greater complex constitution than fibrin.

Hæmato-glo·bulin. *Chem.* [For *hæmatinoglobulin*, f. Hæmatin + Globulin, as being composed of the two.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood; also called **Hæmatoglo·bin**: now usually shortened to Hæmoglobin.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 According to Berzelius, the hæmatoglobulin of human blood contains 100 parts of globulin and 5·8 of hæmatin. 1858 Thudichum *Urine* 235 Blood-casts may give up their hæmatoglobuline. 1867 J. Marshall *Outlines Physiol.* I. 83 The compound formed by these two substances [i.e. hæmatin or hæmin and globulin] named hæmato-globulin has a great tendency to crystallize even in blood simply set aside.

Hæmatoid, hem- (hī·mătoid, he·m-), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αἱματοειδής* blood-like: see Hæmato- and -oid.] a. Resembling blood; characterized by the presence of blood. b. Consisting of hæmatoidin.

1840 R. Liston *Elem. Surg.* I. (ed. 2) 176 There are certainly few hæmatoid fungi. 1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 262 The hæmatoid crystals are occasionally found in apoplectic clots. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 121 When a soft cancer is filled with blood it is known as a 'hæmatoid variety'.

Hæmatoi·din, hem-. *Chem.* [f. prec. + -IN.] A yellow or yellowish-red crystalline substance found in extravasated blood; by some supposed to be identical with bilirubin.

1855 tr. *Wedl's Path. Hist.* II. i. 115 *note*, Virchow..regards them as composed mainly of a new colouring matter, which he called *hæmatoidin*. 1863 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 15 After the chloroform had evaporated, beautiful crystals of hæmatoidine were left. 1885 tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 36 Hæmatoidin crystals have been found in the urine.

Hæmatoin (hī·mătoin). *Chem.* [Differentiated from *hæmatin*.] A derivative of hæmoglobin containing no iron.

1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 27 The effects of acids upon hæmatin is to separate the iron and to transform the substance into *hæmatoin* (acid-hæmatin).

Hæmatology (hī·mătɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Hæmato- + -logy.] That branch of animal physiology which relates to the blood.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatology*..the doctrine of the blood. 1857 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 440.

Hence **Hæ·matolo·gical** *a.*, relating to hæmatology. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

‖ **Hæmatoma** (hī·mătōu·mă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **he·matome.** [mod.L., f. Gr. type **αἱμάτωμα*, n. of product, f. *αἱματό-ειν* to turn into blood.] 'A bloody tumour or fungus; a swelling containing blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 125/2 A hæmatoma is then a fibrinous mass..arising from hæmorrhage. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., A hematome. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Blood-tumors, blood-boils, Hæmatomata. *Ibid.* 218 A hæmorrhage under the surface, especially of cuticular organs, is called hæmatoma or blood-boil.

Hence **Hæmato·matous** *a.*, of the nature of or affected with hæmatoma (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1886 *Med. News* XLIX. 536 There were hæmatomatous efflorescences in both dural sacs.

Hæmatometer, hem- (hī·mătɒ·mĭtəɹ). [See Hæmato- and -meter.] a. An instrument for measuring the force of the blood = *hæmodynamometer* (see Hæmo-). b. An instrument for numbering the blood-corpuscles. So **Hæmato·metry**, the numeration of the blood-corpuscles.

1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hematometer*..*Hematometry*.

Hæmatose (hī·mătōus), *a.* [f. Gr. *αἱματ-* blood + -ose.] Full of blood; full-blooded.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 43. 65 The raw meat is supposed to have a reconstituent action, and the alcohol a direct effect on the hematose.

Hæmatosin, hem- (he m-, hī·mătosin). *Chem.* [a. F. *hématosine* (Chevreul, 1814), irreg. f. Gr. *αἷματος*, genitive of *αἷμα* blood + -in.] = Hæmatin 2.

1834 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 550 *note*, Pure oxygen gas will heighten the red colour of hematosine. 1878 A. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 77 The Cortical substance of the brain was..more or less colored by hæmatosin.

‖ **Hæmatosis** (hī·mătōu·sis). [med. or mod.L., a. Gr. *αἱμάτωσις* (Galen), f. *αἱματό-ειν* to make into blood.] a. The formation of blood, esp. of blood-corpuscles; sanguification. b. 'An old term for hæmorrhage.' c. The oxygenation of the blood in the lungs (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Hematosis*, Sanguification, or turning into Blood. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hæmatosis*..the action whereby the chyle is converted into blood. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Hæmatosis*, an hæmorrhage or flux of blood. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 165 The interruption of the function of haematosis in the portion of lung affected. 1879-89 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Women* xvii. (ed. 4), Its return to regularity seems to bring with it a healthy hæmatosis.

Hæmatoxylin, hem- (hī·mătɒ·ksilin). *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *hæmatoxylon*, *-um* logwood (f. Hæmato- + *ξύλον* wood) + -in.] A crystalline substance ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$) obtained from logwood; colourless when pure, but affording fine red, blue, and purple dyes by the action of alkalis and oxygen; its aqueous solution also affords a fluid used for staining vegetable tissues.

1847 Craig, *Hæmatoxyline* .. the colouring matter of .. Logwood. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 317 The calcified parts are not colored by carmine, but are colored blue by hæmatoxylin. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 947 The net-work readily stains with hæmatoxylin, but the fluid remains colourless.

Hence **Hæmatoxy·lic** *a.*, derived from hæmatoxylin.

1892 G. S. Woodhead *Pract. Path.* ii. (ed. 3) 81 Hæmatoxylic glycerine is prepared by adding a saturated solution of hæmatoxylin to glycerine saturated with potash alum.

‖ **Hæmaturia** (hī·mătiū·riă). *Path.* [f. Hæmato- + Uria.] The presence of blood in the urine.

1811 in Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 401/1 An old man subject to hæmaturia. 1886 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 920 Haematuria, or bloody urine, occurs in various diseases. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 The great plague [at Uganda] is hæmaturia or 'black-water' fever, which..kills 20 per cent. of those attacked.

Hence **Hæmatu·ric** *a.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with hæmaturia.

1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 Haematuric intermittent fever or miasmatic haematuria. 1895 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/6 Hæmaturic fever and jiggers appear to be the prevailing curses of Uganda.

Hæmautograph (hī·mɒ·tŏgrɑf). [f. Hæm(o- + Autograph.] The apparatus used in tracing the pulse-curve obtained by opening an artery and allowing the stream of blood to strike against a roll of paper moving in front of it. Hence **Hæmautogra·phic**, *a.*; **Hæmauto·graphy**, the operation of recording the pulse-curve in this way.

1885 Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 135 Hæmautography. *Ibid.* 136 Hæmautographic curve of the posterior tibial artery of a large dog. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmautography*. The tracing .. closely resembles a sphygmographic tracing, and consists of a primary wave, a dicrotic wave, and slight vibrations in the downward falling line.

Hæmic (hī·mik), *a.* [Arbitrary f. Gr. *αἷμ-α* blood + -ic: the etymological word being Hæmatic.] Pertaining or relating to the blood; applied *spec.*

to a difficulty of breathing caused by a disordered condition of the blood.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 442 A 'hæmic disease'. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 351 Hæmic respiration is, in other words, greatly interfered with, but not abolished. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmic asthma*..*Hæmic dyspnœa.*

Hæmin (hī·min). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *αἷμ-α* + -IN, differentiated in form from the regular *hæmatin.*] A deep red crystalline substance obtained from blood, containing hæmatin and hydrochloric acid. Also *attrib.*

1857 in Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 5 *Hæmin*, a crystallised intensely red substance. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 921 It is inferred that hæmin consists, not simply of hæmatin hydrochloride .. but of a mixture of that compound with hæmatin and a crystallisable phosphorised substance. 1893 Mann *Forensic Med.* 70 Hæmin crystals are composed of hydrochlorate of hæmatin.

Hæmo-, hemo- (hīmo, hemo), before a vowel **hæm-, hem-** (hīm, hem), repr. Gr. *αἱμο-*, shortened form of *αἵματο-* Hæmato-, combining form of *αἷμα* blood: cf. Gr. *αἱμοπότης* = *αἱματοπότης* blood-drinker, *αἱμορραγία* Hæmorrhage. Many words in *hæmo-* occur also in the fuller form Hæmato-.

Some of these words have been improperly written *hæma-*; a few in which this spelling prevails will be found in their alphabetical places; the rest are entered here under the more etymological form. As regards the spellings *hæ-* and *he-* see note s. v. Hæma-.

Hæ·mochrome (-krōum), erron. *hæma-* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], the colouring matter of the blood = Hæmoglobin; hence **Hæ·mochromo·meter,** 'an apparatus for calculating the amount of hæmoglobin in a liquid by comparison with a standard solution of normal colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæ·mocœle** (-sīl) [Gr. *κοῖλος* hollow, *κοιλία* cavity], the body-cavity of an arthropod or mollusc, analogous to the cœlome of a vertebrate. **Hæ·mocyto·meter** (erron. *hæma-*): see quots. and Hæmato-. **Hæ·modromo·meter** (also shortened **-dro·meter**), **-dro·mograph** [Gr. *δρόμος* course: see -meter, -graph], instruments for measuring and registering the velocity of the blood-current. **Hæ·modyna·mics** [see Dynamics], 'the science of the forces connected with the motion of the blood' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hæ·modynamo·meter** (erron. *hæma-*), an instrument for measuring the pressure of the blood. **Hæmoga·stric** *a.* (erron. *hæma-*) [see Gastric], belonging to, or characterized by, effusion of blood into the stomach. **Hæ·mogene·tic** (-dʒĭne·tik) *a.* (erron. *hæma-*) [see Genetic], blood-producing. **Hæmoglo·bulin** *Chem.* = Hæmoglobin. **Hæmolytic** (-li·tik) *a.* [Gr. *λυτικός* loosening, dissolving], destructive of the blood or of the blood-corpuscles. **Hæ·mopatho·logy,** the pathology of the blood. **Hæmopoie·tic** (see Hæmato-). **Hæ·moscope,** an apparatus for examining the blood; so **Hæmo·scopy** (erron. *hæma-*), examination of the blood: see Hæmato-. **Hæmospa·stic** [Gr. *σπαστικός* drawing, absorbing], *a.* having the property of drawing blood to a part, as a cupping-glass; *sb.* something having this property (Dunglison, 1857). **Hæmotachometer** (-tăkɒ·mĭtəɹ), erron. *hæma-* [Gr. *τάχος* speed, velocity: see -meter], an instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current; so **Hæ·motacho·metry,** the measurement of this. **Hæmotho·rax** (see Hæmato-). **Hæmotrophy** (-ɒ·trŏfi) [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], 'excess of sanguineous nourishment' (Dunglison).

1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* II. 1005 Two New Hæmachromometers. 18.. *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* XXVIII. 384 (Cent.) The hæmocœle is divided into five main chambers. 1877 W. R. Gowers in *Lancet* 798 The hæmacytometer consists of an apparatus for estimating approximately the number of corpuscles contained in a given volume of blood. 1879 — in *Trans. Clin. Soc.* XII. 67 Ascertaining with the hæmocytometer the corpuscular richness of the blood. 1894 *Quain's Dict. Med.* I. 763 The hæmocytometer may .. be employed for ascertaining the globular richness of milk or other liquids. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 97/2 Chauveau and Lorlet first used their hæmadromograph in 1860. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadromometer. 1867 J. Marshall *Outlines Physiol.* II. 227 The hæmadromometer of Volkmann consists of a bent U-shaped glass tube [etc.]. 1885 T. L. Brunton *Text-bk. Pharmacol.* I. xi. (1887) 294 The hæmodrometer shows the rate of circulation in the particular artery experimented on. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 439 Hæmadynamics. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 662/2 The experiments .. made with the hemadynamometer. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 The mercurial hæmodynamometer gives the pulse-waves. 1858 J. Copland *Dict. Med.* III. 138 Hæmagastric or continued yellow fever. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmogastric*, having blood in the stomach; applied to certain forms of pestilential fever in which blood is vomited. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 386 The protein compounds..are thus *histogenetic* and *hæmagenetic.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 520 Poverty of the blood in hæmoglobulin and albumen. *Ibid.* 517 The chief obstacle to the study of so-called Hæmopathology. *Ibid.* 525 When the lost blood shall have been reproduced by means of food, and by the hæmopoietic organs. 1867 J. Marshall *Outlines Physiol.* II. 228 The hæmotachometer of Vierordt. 1888 Foster *Physiol.* (ed. 5) 222 The Hæmatachometer of Vierordt is constructed on the principle of measuring the velocity of the current by observing the amount of deviation of a pendulum, the free end of which hangs loosely in the stream. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 440 Hæmathorax, Hæmatothorax. 1864 T. Holmes *Syst. Surg.* (1870) II. 589 Hæmo-thorax is hæmorrhage into the cavity of the pleura.

Hæmocyanin, hemo- (hīmoˌsəi·ănin). *Chem.* Also erron. hæma-. [See Hæmo- and Cyanin.] a. A blue colouring matter which has been found in human blood. b. A substance containing copper, blue when oxidized and colourless when deoxidized, found normally in the blood of some invertebrates.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 43 Hæmacyanin, or a blue colouring matter, has been detected by Sanson in healthy blood. 1885 Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 12 In cephalopods and some crabs the blood is blue, owing to the presence of a colouring matter (Hæmocyanin) which contains copper.

Hæmoglobin, hemo- (hīmoglō·bin). *Chem.* [Shortened from Hæmato-globulin.] The colouring matter of the red corpuscles of the blood, which serves to convey oxygen to the tissues in the circulation; it is a solid substance, resolvable into hæmatin and globulin; when oxidized (*oxyhæmoglobin*) it has a bright scarlet colour, and is crystallizable. Formerly called *cruorin, hæmatoglobulin, hæmoglobulin, hæmatoglobin.*

1869 *Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 3 The specific gravity of hæmoglobin may by calculation be approximately estimated as 1 . 2 to 1 . 3. 1869-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VI. 352 *Hæmoglobin, Hæmatoglobin*, this substance is the only colouring matter of the blood of vertebrate animals. *Ibid.* 353 Hæmoglobin is the only ferruginous constituent of the blood-corpuscles. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* iii. 65 Called hæmoglobin from its readily breaking up into globulin and hæmatin. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 310 Hæmoglobin ..or Hæmatoglobulin..consists of an albumen and a colouring matter hæmatin. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoglobin*..is a colloid, but when combined with oxygen, as oxyhæmoglobin, crystallises according to the rhombic system in plates, or prisms, or tetrahedra..they are bluish red by transmitted light, scarlet by reflected light.

Hence ‖ **Hæ·moglobinæ·mia** (-ī·miă) *Path.* [f. prec. and Gr. *αἷμα* blood, after *anæmia*, etc.], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the fluid part of the blood. **Hæ·moglobini·ferous** *a.* [see -ferous], containing hæmoglobin. **Hæ·moglobino·meter** [see -meter], an instrument for measuring the quantity of hæmoglobin in blood; whence **Hæ·moglobino·metry,** the measurement of this. ‖ **Hæ·moglobinu·ria** (-iūə·riă) *Path.* [Gr. *οὖρον* urine], the presence of free hæmoglobin in the urine; whence **Hæ·moglobinu·ric** *a.*, characterized by hæmoglobinuria.

1885 W. Roberts *Urin. & Renal Dis.* iv. (ed. 4) 162 *note*, The so-called 'Hæmoglobinæmia' which precedes the change in the urine. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoglobinhæmia*, the condition in which hæmoglobin is diffused into the liquor sanguinis, as occurs in some cases of hæmophilia. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 329/2 The blood fluid is often provided with hæmoglobiniferous disks. 1885 Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Physiol.* I. 26 The hæmoglobinometer of Gowers is used for the clinical estimation of hæmoglobin. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 9 July 80 Hæmoglobinometry. 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 923 A pathological condition of the blood stands in an immediate causative relation to the hæmoglobinuria in this affection. 1893 A. Davidson *Hygiene & Dis. Warm Clim.* 181 Bilious hæmoglobinuric fever is met with in Madagascar, Mauritius .. and some parts of Italy.

Hæmoid (hī·moid), *a.* = Hæmatoid a.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoid*, resembling blood.

Hæmolymph (hī·mŏlimf). *Physiol.* [f. Hæmo- + Lymph.] The fluid, analogous to blood or lymph, in the body-cavity of some invertebrates.

1885 Ray Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 432/1 In Eupolyzoa the cœlom is very capacious; it is occupied by a coagulable hæmolymph in which float cellular corpuscles.

Hence **Hæ·molympha·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to hæmolymph, or to a circulatory system which is not differentiated into separate blood-vascular and lymphatic systems.

Hæmometer (hīmɒ·mĭtəɹ). [See Hæmo- and -meter.] An instrument for measuring (*a*) the quantity of blood passing through a vessel in a given time; (*b*) the pressure of the blood (= *hæmodynamometer*); or (*c*) the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood (= *hæmoglobinometer*).

1872 Rutherford in *Lancet* I. 675 The *Hæmometer*. I give this name to an instrument invented by Ludwig and Dogiel .. The main object of the instrument is to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a vessel in a given time. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmometer*, the same as *Hæmodynamometer.* 1887 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VII. 657 Fleischl's Hæmometer..for the estimation of hæmoglobin in the blood, is based on the colorimetric method.

† **Hæmony** (hī·mŏni). [? f. Gr. *αἵμων* skilful, or *αἱμώνιος* blood-red.] Name given by Milton to an imaginary plant having supernatural virtues.

1634 Milton *Comus* 638 He called it Hæmony, and gave it me..as of sovran use 'Gainst all enchantments, mildew blast, or damp, Or ghastly Furies' apparition.

Hæmophæin (hīmoſī·in). *Chem.* Also hæma-, -phein. [mod. f. Hæmo- + Gr. *φαι-ός* dusky + -IN. The erroneous spelling *hæma-* follows F. *hémaphéine.*] A brownish substance found in the blood in some cases of jaundice.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 40 The ether takes up a certain amount of hæmaphein associated with fat. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 1 *Hæmaphein*, Blood-brown.

Hence **Hæmophæ·ic** *a.*, characterized by or containing hæmophæin.

1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 249 Hæmaphæic jaundice. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hæmaphæic urine.

‖ **Hæmophilia** (hīmoſi·liă, hemo-). *Path.* Rarely anglicized **hæmophily** (hīmɒ·fili). [mod.L., f. Hæmo- + Gr. *φιλία* affection. Cf. Ger. *hämophilie*, 1828.] A constitutional (usually hereditary) tendency to bleeding, either spontaneously or from very slight injuries; hæmorrhagic diathesis.

1854 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 62 Hæmophily appears to be often hereditary. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 123 Report on Hæmophily. 1872 J. W. Legg (*title*) A Treatise on Hæmophilia. 1879 Knory *Princ. Med.* 4 Hæmophilia is .. inherited almost exclusively by males, though capable of transmission through unaffected females.

Hence **Hæmophilic** (-fi·lik) *a.*, affected with hæmophilia.

1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 124 The hæmophilic have for the most part a soft white translucent skin.

‖ **Hæmophobia** (hīmoſōu·biă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Hæmo- + -phobia, after *hydrophobia*: see next.] Fear or horror at the sight of blood.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hæmophobous (hīmɒ·fŏbəs), *a. rare.* [f. mod.L. *hæmophobus*, a. Gr. *αἱμοφόβος* (Galen), f. *αἷμα* blood + *-φοβος* fearing.] Afraid of blood, averse to bloodletting.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 188/1 Some hæmophobous Physicians have falsly thought, that drinking cold water was a Remedy that might be substituted to Bleeding.

Hæmo·ptic, hem-, *a.*, bad form of Hæmoptoic.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Hæmoptoe** (hīmɒ·ptoˌī). *Path.* [A corrupt or erroneous med.L. form of same derivation as next.] = Hæmoptysis.

1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hæmoptysis*, corruptly also called *Hæmoptosis*, and *Hæmoptoe.* 1766 Amory *Buncle* IV. 283 It makes..in the lungs, an hæmoptoe. 1772 Percival in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 462 The spring is..celebrated for its efficacy in hæmoptoes. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scotica* II. 661 It is also recommended to be taken internally..for the hæmoptoe. 1794-6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) II. 15 That kind of consumption which is hereditary, and commences with slight repeated hæmoptoe. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 212 Hæmoptysis, or hæmoptoë.

Hence **Hæmoptoic** (hīmɒptō·ik) *a.*, affected with, characterized by, or good for, hæmoptoe.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 267 Nettle..I think.. is good for hæmoptoïck..persons. 1862 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 195 Quotidian hæmoptoic fever.

‖ **Hæmoptysis** (hīmɒ·ptisis). *Path.* [mod.L. f. Hæmo- + πτύσις spitting, f. πτύ-ειν to spit.] Spitting of blood; expectoration of blood, or of bloody mucus, etc., from the lungs or bronchi.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 46 Julian for his hæmoptysis or spitting of bloud, was cured by hony and pine Nuts taken from his Altar. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 317 Without..removing pneumonia, or even hæmoptysis. 1849 D. P. Thomson *Introd. Meteorol.* 20 Very subject to bronchial hæmoptysis.

Hence **Hæmoptysic** (hīmɒpti·zik, hem-), **Hæmopty·sical** *adjs.*, relating to or affected with hæmoptysis.

1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 173 The hæmoptysical engorgement..is only a lesser degree of the same affection. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hæmoptysic.*

Hæmorrhage, hemorrhage (he·mŏrėdʒ). Also 7-8 hæmorrage. [f. as Hæmorrhagy; for the form of suffix, cf. *-ance* and *-ancy.*] An escape of blood from the blood-vessels; a flux of blood, either external or internal, due to rupture of a vessel; bleeding, esp. when profuse or dangerous.

1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 401 Outwardly it stops an Hæmorrhage. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 327 Profuse Hæmorrages from the Nose commonly resolve it. 1873 E. J. Worboise *Our New Home* xviii. (1877) 284 Taken very ill with hemorrhage of the lungs. 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 38 It is likely to die rapidly from the ensuing haemorrhage.

fig. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 210 We might have been mourning to this very hour a fatal political hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhagic, hemo- (hemŏræ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *αἱμορραγικ-ός*, f. *αἱμορραγία*: see Hæmorrhagy and -ic.] Belonging to, of the nature of, accompanied with, or produced by hæmorrhage.

1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 37 Exciting an hæmorrhagic action in the vessels. 1859 J. Tomes *Dental Surg.* 523 The hæmorrhagic tendency depends upon an abnormal state of the blood. 1881 R. Virchow in *Nature* No. 615. 347 Wepfer, the celebrated discoverer of the hæmorrhagic nature of ordinary apoplexy.

Hence **Hæmorrha·gically** *adv.*, in a way characterized by hæmorrhage.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 350 In the blood-vessels of hæmorrhagically inflamed kidneys.

† **Hæmorrha·gious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hæmorrhagia* + -ous.] Affected with or of the nature of hæmorrhage.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 39 The Patient's Nose bleeds several Times in the Day, but it is not hæmorrhagious, (i.e. I suppose, he means it is a Dripping, but not a Flux of Blood.

† **Hæ·morrhagy, hemo-.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 emorogie, 7 hemoragie, -rogy, hemeragie, hemorragie, -gy, hæmorragy, hemorrhagie, 7–9 hæmorrhagy, hemo-. Also in Lat. form hæmorrhagia (in 7 hæmor-, hæmorragia). [a. 16th c. F. *emorogie*, *hemorragie*, ad. L. *hæmorrhagia* (Pliny), a. Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ραγια*, f. stem *ῥαγ-* of *ῥηγνύναι* to break, burst.] = HÆMORRHAGE.

[Some early forms represent med.L. *emorosagia* (Matth. Silvaticus, 1480): *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 151 If þer folowe emorosogie, þat is to seie, a greet flux of blood. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, Amorrosage [*ed.* 1579, a moresage] or bleding.]

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Yf .. there folowe emorogie or to great flux of blode. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 290 Hemeragie..an issuing of the bloud in great aboundance. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 171 They have stayed the Hemoragie or bleeding at the nose. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. v. i, Hæmoragia, or bleeding at nose. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* XXII. 757 This Hæmorragia lasted above a day. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 9 Observations of profuse Hæmorrhagies of the Nose. 1838 J. BELL in *Cooper's Surg. Dict.* 255 In the hemorrhagy of wounds, we cannot always find the artery.

Hæmorrhe: see HÆMORRHOID[2].

Hæmorrhoid[1], **hemorrhoid** (he·mŏroid); usually in pl. Forms (pl.): 4–5 emeraudes, emeroudis, 5 emerowdys, 6 em(e)rodes, emor(r)oydes, (-ades), hemerrhoydes, 6–7 heme-, hemoroids, -oydes, 7 em(e)rods, emroids, hemrods, -roids, hæmrods, hemorroids, hemorrods, 8 hæmorroids, hæmorhoids, 7– hæm-, hemorrhoids. (See also EMERODS.) *β.* in Gr.-Lat. form **hæmorrhoides** (-rōu·idīz), etc. [a. OF. *emoroyde* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in 16th c. *hemorrhoïdes* (Paré), ad. L. *hæmorrhoida* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*, accus. sing. *αἱμορροΐδα*, adj. 'discharging blood', pl. *αἱμορροΐδες* (sc. *φλέβες*) veins liable to discharge blood, bleeding piles; deriv. of *αἱμόρρο-ος* flowing with blood, f. *αἱμο-* blood- + *-ροος* flowing. Cf. It. *emmorroide*, Sp. *hemorroide*, *-ida.*]

1. *pl.* A disease characterized by tumours of the veins about the anus; = PILES, q.v. Rarely *sing.* One of such tumours, a pile.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (Tollem. MS.), Slymi water and glewy..heleþ emeroudis [*emeroidas curat*]. *a* 1400, etc. [see EMERODS]. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 30 a, The grene leaves [of Rosemary] bruysed doo stoppe the hemorroides. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij, Yf he hath nat had the emorroydes. 1552 HULOET, Hemeroydes or pyles in the fundment. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. v. 11 The roote .. healeth the inwarde Hemerrhoydes. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 739 It is good also against the Hemroids and Piles. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 51 To stay the excessiue flux of the Hemorrhoids. 1634 HARINGTON *Salerne's Regim.* 3 The Hemoroids and Fistula shall graeve him. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 288 Ulcers begotten of the hæmorrhoides. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (R.), To give ease and relief in several pains and diseases, particularly in that of the internal hæmorrhoids. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 28 This brought upon me the hoemaroides. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 123 Painful hæmorrhoids. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 26 The formation of hæmorrhoids as the result of sedentary occupations.

† **2.** *pl.* = Hæmorrhoidal veins. *Obs.* [So in F.]

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 289 Emoroides ben veines þat endiþ in a mannes ers & ben .v. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. x. (R.), Hemorroides be vaynes in the foundement. 1541 [see HÆMORRHOIDAL 2].

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = HÆMORRHOIDAL.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 170 They will stanch bloud, [if] it..issue by the hæmorrhoid veins.

† **Hæmorrhoid**[2]. *Obs.* Also **hæmorrhe**, and in Lat. form **hæmorrhoïs**, **-rhus.** [ad. L. *hæmorrhoïs*, *-ïdem* (Pliny), a kind of poisonous serpent, a. Gr. *αἱμορροΐς*: etym. as in prec. The forms *hæmorrhe* and *-rhus* go back upon med.L. *hæmorrhous* (Du Cange), Gr. *αἱμόρροος*.] A serpent whose bite was fabled to cause unstanchable bleeding.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. x. (1495) 763 Emorois is a maner adder, and hath that name, for he suckyth the blood of hym that he smyteth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 150 A singular counterpoison .. against al serpents, but principally the Hæmorrhoids and the Salamanders. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 731 Of the Hæmorrhe. This Serpent..is called in Latine, *Hæmorrhous*, to signifie unto us the male, and *Hæmorrhois*, to signifie the female. 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX. (1631) 814 In scaly folds the great Hæmorrhus lyes. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The wounds of the Hæmorrhois procure unstanchable bleeding. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The Hæmorrhois, so called from the hæmorrhages which its bite is said to produce.

Hæmorrhoidal, hemo- (hemŏroi·dăl), *a.* [f. HÆMORRHOID[1] + -AL: cf. F. *hémorrhoidal* (Paré).]

1. *Path.* Of or pertaining to hæmorrhoids.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summary 228 The hæmorrhoidal blood not putrid. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 238 Successful in removing hæmorrhoidal excrescences by ligature. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept., Hæmorrhoidal Disease.

b. Affected with hæmorrhoids. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 383 The statue of Christ, erected by his hemarroidall patient.

2. *Anat.* Applied to those arteries, veins, and nerves which are distributed to the rectum and adjacent parts. (In quot. 1541 as sb.)

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Fyue braunches of veynes named Emorroides or Emorroidalles. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxiii. 723 If blood abounds bleed the Hæmorrhoidal veins. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hemorrhoidal nerves are directed principally, towards the inferior part of the rectum.

Hæmostatic, hemo- (hīmostæ·tik, hem-), *a.* and *sb.* Also erron. hæma-, hema-. [mod. f. HÆMO- + Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, stopping. In mod.F. *héma-*, *hémostatique* (Littré).]

A. *adj.* Having the property of stopping hæmorrhage; styptic.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Having the power or property of staunching or stopping a flow of blood, or hemorrhage..hemostatic. 1864 *Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 54 On the hæmostatic treatment of Cholera, Hæmorrhage, Exhaustion, etc. 1883 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 3) I. 351 Hæmostatic remedies become of less and less avail, the longer the blood flows.

B. *sb.* A hæmostatic agent; a styptic.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hæmostatics*, Medicines to stanch Blood. 1883–4 *Med. Ann.* 31/2 The 'puff ball'.. a most powerful Hæmostatic.

Hæmosta·tics, hemo-. Also erron. hyma-, hæma-, hema-. [See HÆMO- and STATICS.] The hydrostatics of the blood; 'the section of physiology which relates to the laws of the equilibrium of the blood in the vessels' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1733 S. HALES (*title*) Hymastaticks; or, an Account of some Hydraulick and Hydrostatical Experiments, made on the Blood and Blood-vessels. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 12 Experiments contained in Hales's hæmastatics. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hemostatics.

Hæredipety, Hæreditary, Hæresie, etc.: see HERE-.

Haet, var. HATE *Sc.*, an atom; obs. Sc. f. HOT.

Hæved, obs. form of HEAD.

Haf, obs. pa. t. of HEAVE.

Haf(e, haff, obs. forms of HAVE.

Hafd(e, hafede, obs. ff. *had*, pa. t. of HAVE.

Hafel, bad form of *afell*, pa. t. of AFALLE *v.*[1]

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þane stede þe se deofel of hafel.

Hafeles, hafles, variants of HAVELESS, *Obs.*

Haffet (hæ·fét). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 halfet, halfhed, 6–7 haffat, 6– haffet, -it. [In 16th c. *halfhed*, *halfet*:—OE. *healfhēafod* the fore part of the head, the sinciput, Ælfric *Gram.* ix. § 78.] The side of the head above and in front of the ear; the temple; the cheek.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. xi. 107 Thow thi self thi halfettis als array With haly garland. *Ibid.* IX. xiii. 67 Hys bos helm..Clynkand abowt hys halfheddis with a dyn. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxv. 20 Hir curling loks.. About hir hevinly haffats hings. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 343 Cuffed on both haffets. 1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* 105 His lyart haffets wearing thin an' bare. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, With the hair hanging down your haffets in that guise. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* iii. (ed. 18) 59 Weather-beaten haffets.

attrib. 1794 BURNS *Theniel Menzie's Mary*, Her haffet locks as brown's a berry.

Hafflin, Sc. var. of HALFLING.

Haft (haft), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 hæft, 4– haft, 5–6 hafte, (6 haughte). *β.* 4 hefþe, 4–6 hefte, 4– heft (7 heaft). [OE. *hæft(e* neut., handle, corresp. to OHG. *hefti* (MHG. *hefte*, G. *heft* neut.), MLG. *hechte* (Du. *hecht*, *heft*), ON. *hepti*:—OTeut. **haftjom*, f. root *haf-* HEAVE, or *hab-* HAVE; app. that by which anything is taken hold of or grasped. (For OE. *æ* for *ę* see Sievers *Ags. Gr.* § 89. I. I.)]

1. A handle; esp. that of a cutting or piercing instrument, as a dagger, knife, sickle, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/21 *Manubrium*, hæft and helfe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 272 ȝegnid þonne ..mid sticcan oþþe mid hæfte. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xix. 5 The axe fleeth the hoond, and the yren, slipt of fro the haft, smytith his freend. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxix. 163 A croked yron well sharp and trenchaunt with a long hafte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 224 A long dager with a hafte of golde. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2525/4, 8 Knives and 8 Forks with Silver Hafts. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 52 The shells of this animal resemble..the haft of a razor. 1866 LAING & HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 41 One end..was clearly inserted in a socket or haft.

β. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 259 Under heft, and under hond. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 791 Tak al-so my swerd..þe hefþe of hym doþ greuaunce to my wounde wyde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 An Hefte, *manubrium*, *manutentum*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H vj b, To make knyffe heftes. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 63 Baith heft and blead ar in ȝour hand. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Suffolk* III. (1662) 73 If the Heaft belonged to Walworth, the Blade, or point thereof at least, may be adjudged to Cavendish. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 113 Hilt and heft.

† **b.** Phr. *Loose in the haft* (*fig.*), unstable, unreliable. *To have other haft(s) in hand*, to have other business to do, 'other fish to fry'. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 362 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 339 Unnethe is nu eny man that can eny craft That he nis a party los in the haft. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 76 Other haftis in hande haue we. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 159 For othere haft in hand haue we.

2. *Comb.*, as *haft-maker*; **haft-pipe** (see quot.).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 395 Bladers, haft-makers, and sheath-makers. 1853 BYRNE *Handbk. for Artisan* 441 Small tools are temporarily fixed by their tangs in a wooden handle to facilitate their presentation to the [grind]stone; the handle is called a haft-pipe.

Haft, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also heft, ?heff. [Goes app. with HAFT *v.*[3]]

1. Fixed or established place of abode.

1785 FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 46 (Jam.) I did resolve to change the haft. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, 'Her bairn,' she said, 'was her bairn, and she came to fetch her out of ill haft and waur guiding'.

2. Settled or accustomed pasture-ground.

c 1800 YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXVII. 185 (Cheviots) The haunt which a sheep adopts, in the language of shepherds is called its haft. 1825 JAMIESON, *Heff*, an accustomed pasture..The attachment of sheep to a particular pasture.

Haft, *sb.*[3] *midl. dial.* [Origin uncertain: cf. prec.] An island in a pool.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 232 To see whether the Hafts or Islands in the pooles (upon which they build their neasts) be prepared for them. 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II. 210 The owners of some of the fens and marshes in this kingdom ..caused the little islets or *hafts* in those wastes, to be cleared of the reeds and rushes.

Haft, *v.*[1] Also 5– heft. [f. HAFT *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To fit with, or fix in, a haft or handle.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxii. (1869) 105 For to hafte ther-with hire mailettes. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxvi. 155 a, His Dagger and Rapyer .. were hafted with pure golde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 528 A bone .. with which he said he would haft a knife. 1753 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 380 I used a wire hafted in a glass tube. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Several show in an interesting manner how the stone celts or chisels..were hafted.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Helvyn or heftyn, *manubrio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 480/1 To Hefte or to make Heftis, *manubriare*. 1871 *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., By dint of the sharp edge of common sense strongly hefted with broad human and Christian sympathy.

† **2.** To drive *in* up to the haft. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 This mye blade in thy body should bee with speedines hafted.

Hence **Hafting** *vbl. sb.*, fitting with a haft.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Heftynge, *manubriacio*. 1538 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for haftyng oft the ij hand saw. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 487 The bones of Sheep have also their use and employment for the hafting of knifes. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 57 The sickle is ready for hafting.

† **Haft,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Known only from 16th c., but perh. representing an OE. type **hæftian*, corresp. to OS. *haftôn*, OHG. *haftên* to remain fixed or fast, to stick, Ger. *haften* (to be distinguished from the trans. OE. *hæftan* = OS. *hęftian*, Goth. *haftjan*, OHG. *heftan*, Ger. *heften* to make fast, fix, etc.).] *intr.* To use subtilty or deceit, to use shifts or dodges; to haggle, cavil; to avoid coming to the point, hold off, hang back.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (1530) S viij, Haftynge, *dolus malus*. 1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* lx, Spende none but thyne owne, howsoeuer thou spende: nor haft not to god ward, for that he doth sende. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xxxix. 967 It was not expedient to lie off and haft any longer. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 474 The tyrant, who put them off from day to day, and hafted with them so, as he gave them no audience. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 161 One while hafting and wrankling, another while praying and intreating.

Hence † **Hafting** *vbl. sb.*, subtle dealing, dodging, cavilling, trickery; holding off, hesitation, demur. Also *attrib.* in *hafting point*, *question*. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* (1530) N iv, There is a haftynge poynt, or a false subtylte. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 707 Craftynge and haftynge contryued is by me; I can dyssemble, I can bothe laughe and grone. *Ibid.* 1698 To vse suche haftynge and crafty wayes. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was there more haftyng and craftyng to scrape money to gether. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Cauilla*..a mocke: a scoffe: an hafting question: a cauill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 377 Why they loitered and made such hafting. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* (N.) He grew enkindled, and without any further hafting or holding off, delivered up all that was demaunded.

Haft, *v.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also heft. [Goes app. with HAFT *sb.*[2]: origin uncertain: a connexion suggests itself with G. *heften* to fasten, attach, OS. *hęftian* to make fast: but sometimes there seems to be association with HAFT *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To establish in a situation or place of residence, to locate, fix; *spec.* to accustom (sheep, cattle) to a pasturage.

1728 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* iv, For sindle times they e'er come back, Wha anes are heftit there. 1823 MACTAGGART *Gall. Encycl.* s.v., Animals are said to be hafted, when they live contented on strange pastures, when they have made a haunt. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 26, I am wonderfully well hefted here; the people are extravagantly kind to me. 1893 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., To heft, to keep stock upon a certain pasture until accustomed to go there.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To establish itself.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Ill-nature hefts in sauls that's weak and poor. 1794 S. YOUNG in *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XII. 86 Such attention .. as ought to be paid to stranger, or what is called hefting sheep.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To set or plant firmly, fix, root, establish, settle.

1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 249 They heft their heart in their own honesty and resolutions, and not in the blessed root Christ Jesus. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, The root of the matter was mair deeply hafted in that wild muirland parish than in the Canongate of Edinburgh. 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let. ix, It may be as well that Alan and you do not meet till he is hefted as it were to his new calling. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* 20 It shows how well hafted is the Royal Society's claim.

Hafted (haːftĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. HAFT *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Having or fitted with a haft or handle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Heftyde, *manubriatus.* 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 366 A shorte blacke hafted knife, like unto an olde halfpeny whitle. 1611 COTGR., *Manché*..hafted, helued. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 176 A hafted-needle may prove a very useful instrument. 1888 BELL *Later Age of Stone* 48 Turning up the soil with picks formed of a hafted stone.

Hafter (haːftəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. HAFT *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who makes hafts or handles for tools.

1598 FLORIO, *Manicatore*..a sleeuer, a hafter, a handler. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 261 This latter opinion was corroborated by the hafter. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/6 Table-knife hafter.

†**Hafter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [f. HAFT *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] A caviller, wrangler, haggler, dodger.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 70 b, A flaterynge hafter [*sedulus captator*] is soone espyed of a wyse man. *Ibid.* (1530) N vj, He is a hafter of kynde, *est versutiæ ingenitæ homo.* 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2485 From crafters and hafters I you forfende. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 11, An hafter: a wrangler: a cauiller, *vitilitigator.* 1611 COTGR., *Tergiversateur,* a flincher,..hafter, dodger, paulterer.

Hafue, Hafyr, obs. ff. HAVE, HAVER.

Hag (hæg), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 3-7 hegge, 6-7 heg. *β.* 4-7 hagge, 6-8 hagg, 6- hag. [The form *hegge* is found once early in 13th c.; *hagge* once in 14th; otherwise the word is not known till the 16th c. Usually conjectured to be a shortened form of OE. *hægtesse, hæhtisse, hægtes, -tis, hegtes* 'fury, witch, hag' = OHG. *hagazissa, hagazussa, hagzus,* MHG. *hęcse,* Ger. *hexe,* OLG. **hagatussa,* MDu. *haghetisse,* Du. *hecse* (:—OTeut. **hagatusjōn-*).

This derivation suits the sense, but the form-history is not clear, though an OE. **hægge* might perh. be analogous to OE. abbreviated names, such as *Ceadda, Ælla, Æbbe,* etc. (The ulterior etymology of OTeut. **hagatusjōn-* is itself unknown.) The order of the senses is uncertain; senses 4 and 5 may not belong to this word.]

1. An evil spirit, dæmon, or infernal being, in female form: applied in early use to the Furies, Harpies, etc. of Græco-Latin mythology; also to malicious female sprites or 'fairies' of Teutonic mythology. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1552 HULOET, Hegges or nyght furyes, or wytches like unto old women..which do sucke the bloude of children in the nyght, *striges.* 1573 TWYNE *Æneid.* XII. (R.), Your filthy soules, and hegges of Limbo low. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 339 A Heg, or fairie, a witch that changeth the fauour of children, *strix.* 1581 J. STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hercules Œtæus* 204 b, After ruin made Of goblin, hegge, or elfe. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV,* ccliv, The Grisly Hagge, With knotted Scorpions. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. vii, Noontide hag, or goblin grim.

†b. Applied to *manes* or shades of the departed, ghosts, hobgoblins, and other terrors of the night.

1538 ELYOT *Dict., Larua,* a spyrite whiche apperethe in the nyght tyme. Some do call it a hegge, some a goblyn. *a* 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1397/2 Lyke shrycke owles and hegges, lyke backes, howlettes.. byrdes of the hellye lake. 1563 B. GOOGE *Egloges* iv. (Arb.) 44 What soeuer thou art..Ghoost, Hagge, a Fende of Hell. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 3 Doest thou liue here (O Socrates) as a ghost or hegge to our great shame and ignomie? 1567 DRANT *Horace, Epist.* II. i. (R.), The goddes above are calm'd with verse, with verse the hagges of hell [*carmine manes*]. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 434 Blue meagre hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost.

†c. The nightmare. *Obs.*

1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 50 In the Hag or Mare..is no con[v]ulsion, as is in the falling sicknesse. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 147 It is to prevent the Night-Mare (viz.) the Hag from riding their Horses.

†d. *fig.* An object of terror, a 'bogey'. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 59 That the Popes Curse was no such deadly and dreadfull Hagge, as in former times they deemed it.

2. A woman supposed to have dealings with Satan and the infernal world; a witch; sometimes, an infernally wicked woman. Now associated with 3.

1587 *Mirr. Mag., Forrex* iii, That hatefull hellish hagge of ugly hue. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 46 A loathly, wrinckled hag, ill fauoured, old. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* III. ii. 52 Foule Fiend of France, and Hag of all despight. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 48 How now you secret, black, and midnight Hags? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 437 The Poets.. made the Hag Circes Sister to Æsculapius. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 266 ¶ 2 One of those Hags of Hell whom we call Bawds. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* III. (1757) 101 As hunted hags, who, while the dogs pursue, Renounce their four legs, and start up on two. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, On this moor she used to hold her revels with her sister hags. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P.* IV. 66 The dull roar of the distant sea spoke of hags riding the blast.

3. An ugly, repulsive old woman: often with implication of viciousness or maliciousness.

(The place of the first two quots. is doubtful.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. V. 191 With two blered eyghen as a blynde hagge. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 108 A grosse Hagge: And Lozell, thou art worthy to be hang'd, That wilt not stay her Tongue. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 481 The Hagg, who by Cosmeticks smear'd, Fair at first sight appear'd. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 40. 261 Oppression..makes handsome Women Hags *ante diem.* 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XVIII. 33 Like an old hag Collied with chimney-smutch! 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. ix, Perhaps in no country are there seen so many hags as in Italy. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 19, 'I am a hag', she said.. 'an ugly old woman who happens to be his mother'.

b. *fig.* Applied to personifications of evil or of vice. (The place of the first quot. is uncertain.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Þe seoue moder sunnen..and of hwuche mesteres þeo ilke men seruеð..þet habbeð iwiued o þeos seouen heggen. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 165 Ill fauoured enuie, vgly hagge. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 124 Shall the hag Evil die with child of Good?

†c. *transf.* Applied opprobriously to a man. (Skelton's use is uncertain.) *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 295 For thou can not but brag, Lyke a Scottyshe hag: Adue nowe, sir Wrig wrag. *a* 1529 — *Col. Clout* 51 My name ys Colyn Clowte, And [I] purpose to shake owte All my Connyng Bagge, Lyke A clarkely hagge. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 80 That old hag [Silenus] that with a staffe his staggring limmes doth stay. 1587 — *De Mornay* xiv. 221 Giue to the oldest Hag that is the same eies that he had when he was yoong. 1696 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 492 Me who am an old hag that must shortly die.

Here perhaps belongs the following:

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 357 Than was all the rable of the shippe, hag, tag, and rag called to the reckeninge.

4. †a. A kind of light said to appear at night on horses' manes and men's hair. *Obs.* b. *dial.* A white mist usually accompanying frost.

1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hagge, a flame of fyre that shyneth by night, *furolle.* 1656 T. WHITE *Peripat. Inst.* 149 *Flammæ lambentes* (or those we call *Haggs*) are made of Sweat or some other Vapour issuing out of the Head. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Hag,* .. a white mist, similar to dag. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Hag,* mist. 'Frost hag', frost haze.

5. A cyclostomous fish (*Myxine glutinosa*) allied to the lamprey, having an eel-like form, and living parasitically upon other fishes. Also *hag-fish.*

1611 COTGR., *Pirot,* the Pirot, or Hag-fish; a kind of long shell-fish. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Hag,* a particular sort of fish, of an eel-shape..It is of so gelatinous a nature, that when placed in a vessel of sea-water it soon turns it to glue. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxi. 373 Those extraordinary animals, the hag and the lamprey. 1881 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 146 This destruction [of a Haddock] is sometimes accomplished by a single Hag, but as many as twenty have been found *in the body of a single* fish. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 525 The majority of the fish caught are totally destroyed by hag-fish.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* (chiefly from 2) as *hag-advocate, -finder, -seed, -witch; hag-born, -steered* adjs.; *hag-like* adv.; **hag-fish** (see 5); **hag-stone,** **hag's teeth** (see quots.); **hag-track** = FAIRY-RING.

1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* Ded. (1720) 17 The odious Names of *Hag-Advocates. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 283 The Son, that she did littour heere, A frekelld whelpe, *hag-borne. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, That do I promise, or I am no good *hag-finder. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* I. iii, Her unkemb'd hair, Dress'd up with cobwebs, made her *haglike stare. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 365 *Hag-seed, hence. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Superstitions 57 A stone with a hole in it, hung at the bed's head, will prevent the night-mare; it is therefore called a *hag-stone. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.,* **Hag's teeth,* those parts of a matting or pointing interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the uniformity. 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk. Kent* Introd. 32 'Fairy rings', sometimes called '*hag-tracks'. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Agst. Ale* v, May some old *Hag-witch get astride Thy Bung, as if she meant to ride.

Hag, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Also 6-7 hagg. [perh. a. ON. *hagi,* Sw. *hage* enclosed field, pasture; cognate with OE. *haga* m., enclosure, place fenced in, MDu. *hāghe* m. and f., hedge, enclosure, thicket of underwood, Du. *haag* f., hedge, enclosure, MHG. *hagen, hage* m., thicket. Cf. HAW *sb.*[1]]

†1. (?) A hedge. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 21 Hagis, alais, be laubour that was thar, [were] Fulȝeit and spilt.

2. A wooded enclosure; a coppice or copse.

1589 *Will of Cornthwhat* (Somerset Ho.), One close..adioyning to one hagg of my maisters called Cock crawe.. & the lytle hagg. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xli. 150 He led me ouer holts and hags. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Hags,* hanging-woods; or woods in general. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Hag,*..a wood into which cattle are admitted. 1847-78 HALLIW. s.v., The park at Auckland Castle was formerly called the Hag. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Hag,* an enclosure, a wood. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Hag,* (Central) a woody place intermixed with grass land; (East) a wooded hill.

Hag, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hagg. [Of Norse origin: cf. ON. *høgg* (:—**haggw-*), cutting blow or stroke, also a hewing-down of trees, *høggskógr,* 'hag-shaw', wood of felled trees; f. *høggva* to hew, HAG *v.*[1] (ON. *ǫ* is regularly repr. by *a* in Eng.: cf. ADDLE *v.*[2])]

1. A cutting, hewing, or felling. (See quots.)

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hag,* one cutting of a certain quantity of wood. 1845 H. FRASER *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. II. 505 At each hagg or felling..these..may produce the sum of £9000. *Ibid.* 520 The value of each hagg or cutting of the woods..amounts to £8260.

2. The stump of a tree left after felling. Also *hagstnare.*

1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. xi. (1668) 33, I see a number of Hags, where, out of one root, you shall see three or four, pretty Oaks, or Ashes straight and tall. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Hagsnare,* a stool or stub off which coppice-wood has been cut. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Hagsnare.*

3. A portion of a wood marked off for cutting; hence, a lot of felled wood, such as is used for fuel.

1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Dunbartonsh.* XVII. 244 (Jam.) They [the oak woods] are of such extent as to admit of their being properly divided into 20 separate hags or parts, one of which may be cut every year. 1803 *Edinb. Evening Courant* 26 Mar. (Jam.) To be exposed for sale by public roup — a hag of wood, consisting of oak, beech, and birch, all in one lot. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, Edward learned from her that the *dark hag*..was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day. 1825 JAMIESON, *Hag*..5. The lesser branches used for fire-wood, after the trees are felled for carpenter-work. 1847-78 [see 4].

4. *Comb.,* as **hag-house,** ? a place for storing firewood; **hag-path,** ? a path through a copse; **hagsnare** (see 2); **hag-staff** (see quot.); **hag-wood,** 'a copse wood fitted for having a regular cutting of trees in it' (Jam.).

1733 *List Chambers in College of Edinb.* in Sir A. Grant *Univ. Edinb.* (1883) II. 192 The Hagg House. Mr. Dawson, Coal-seller. 1816 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 334 (Jam.) Remains of ancient oak forests..which have grown into a kind of copse, or what is termed in Scotland hag woods. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Hag,*..when a set of workmen undertake to fell a wood, they divide it into equal portions by cutting off a rod called a hag-staff, three or four feet from the ground, to mark the divisions, each of which is called a hag. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 197 In Warwickshire the rods which mark the boundary of a fall of timber are called *hagg-staffs.* 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 826 The poacher..will at evening pass under the wood and down by the 'hag 'path.

Hag, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hagg. [Cf. ON. *høgg* (:—**haggw-*), in the sense 'cut-like gap or ravine in a mountain', f. *høggva*: see prec., and HAG *v.*[1]]

†1. A break, gap, or chasm (in a crag or cliff). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9886 þi castel..it es hei sett a-pon þe crag, Grai and hard, wit-vten hag [*Gött.* hagg]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hag,* a rock or cliff. 'Built on the face of the hag.' Old local statement.]

2. 'Moss-ground that has formerly been broken up; a pit or break in a moss', i. e. marsh or bog (Jam.). Used in two opposite senses: a. A piece of soft bog, esp. in a moor or morass.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 292/2 (trans. *Perambulation of Wigenhale, Norfolk* 13 Hen. IV, 1411) All the warp should be thrown into the Common wayes to fill up haggs and lakes. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 79 The wind's drifting hail and sna' O'er frozen hags, like a' foot ba'. 1787 BURNS *Samson's Elegy* 55 Owre many a weary hag he limpit. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxiii, To assist his companion to cross the black intervals of quaking bog, called in the Scottish dialect *hags,* by which the firmer parts of the morass were intersected. 1864 J. BROWN *Jeems* 15 You slip back, you tumble into a moss-hagg. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, I..had to stop..and drink the peaty water out of the hags.

b. One of the turfy or heathery spots of firmer ground which rise out of a peat bog.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. v, A small and shaggy nag, That through a bog, from hag to hag, Could bound like any Billhope stag. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 346 The moss or bog being very soft and treacherous, and the little knolls of soft ground—Scottice, hags—being at that exact distance apart which tempted the ambitious sportsman to a leap, not always a successful one. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 241 Beside a large hag of heather.

3. The vertical or overhanging margin of a peat-cutting: the shelving margin of a stream.

1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Hag, Peat-hag,* or *Moss-hag,* a projecting mass of peat forming an escarpment on a peat moor, or the peat on high moors left by edges of water gutters. These hags form miniature ravines on the surface. *Mod. Sc.* (*Roxb.*), There will be trout lying under the hag there.

Hag, *sb.*[5] *dial.* [Cf. HAG *v.*[2] sense 3 b.]

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Hag,* a task..to work by hag= by task, by the piece, instead of by the day or the week. *Ibid., Hag-master,* the overseer who apportions out the 'hag-work'.

Hag, *sb.*[6]: see HAG-BOAT.

Hag, *v.*[1] *north. dial.* Also 5-7 hagge. [a. ON. *høggva* (:—**haggwan* :—OTeut. **hauwan*) to strike or smite with a sharp weapon, to hack, = OE. *hēawan,* to HEW: cf. HAG *sb.*[3], HAGWORM.] *trans.* To cut, hew, chop; = HACK *v.*[1] 1. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10023 þai..hurlit þurgh the hard maile, hagget the here. 1611 COTGR., *Degrader vne forest,* to hagge, or fell it all downe. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life* in *Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are hashing and hagging them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Yorksh. Gloss., Hag,* to cut and shape with an axe. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 398 Some 'hagged' the coal breaking it in fragments with pickaxes. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* XXV. 192 Like a man hagging hard wood with a blunt axe.

Hence **Hagged** *ppl. a.*; **Hagging** *vbl. sb.*

1825 *Celebrated Trials* V. 362 She drew a pistol, with a new hagged flint from her pocket. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 That he should have a hand in hagging and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hag, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [In sense 1, f. HAG *sb.*[1]; senses 2-4 may be of different origin.]

†1. *trans.* To torment or terrify as a hag; to trouble as the nightmare. *Obs.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* Wks. (1748) 108, I would hag her nightly in her bed, And on her breast lie like a lump of lead. 1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 8, I Sorc'ry use, and hag Men in their Beds. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 20 That makes 'em in the dark see Visions, And hag themselves with Apparitions. *c* 1700 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *To Discontented* 40 Haunted and hagg'd where'er she roves.

2. To incite, urge; to 'egg' *on*. Now *dial.*

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 89 Hope doth hag me to encline with pen once for to paynt The staggering staffe whereby I stay. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Hagg*..to incite; urge; instigate. 'Doon't ye hagg him on.'

3. To fatigue, tire out, 'fag'. Now *dial.*

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 184 Nature is not only even jaded, and hag'd, but likewise for the future admonisht. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xiv, Hagged out with what had happened to her in the day. 1766 *Dodsley's Poets* V. 291 The toilsome employments of mother and wife, Had hag'd the poor woman half out of her life. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'I'se fair hagged off my legs.' 1854 BAKER *Northamptonsh. Gloss., Hagg*, to fatigue, to weary.

b. To overwork and underpay, to 'sweat'.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Hag principle*, term used to denote the system under which a skilled miner employs an unskilled man, paying him, say, 4*s.* per day, when, possibly, he might have earned 7*s.* or 8*s.* if working for himself. This process is called *hagging*. Crudely put, the *hag principle* is the 'sweating system'.

† **4.** *intr.* To go wearily. *Obs.*

a 1763 BYROM *Poems* (1773) I. 11 We hagg'd along the solitary Road.

Hag-, the stem of HAG *v.*[1] in Comb. (cf. HACK-): **hag-clog, hag-stock**, a block of wood or stump on which firewood is chopped. In quot. 1596, *fig.*

1596 *Seruingman's Comfort* (1868) 116 The chine of Beefe, the hagstocke to these Carpenters, was hewen and squared into diuers parcels. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hag-clog*, a chopping block. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 291 The hag-clog where we cut the branches and wood into billets. *Mod.* (Furness phrase) 'As dull as a hagstock.'

Hag, hagg, var. of HAKE 4, fire-arm.

Hag-a-bag, obs. var. of HUCKABACK.

Hagabusyar, obs. f. HARQUEBUSIER.

† **Hagan.** *Obs.* A sort of fishing-net.

1630 *Ducie's Order* in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 78 That no Peter-man do fish with any Hagan or Smelt Net below London Bridge, at any Time of the Year.

Hagard, obs. form of HAGGARD.

† **Hagaren**, *a. Obs.* Erron. for *hegiran*, of or pertaining to the Hegira.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 163 The New Moon of their first Month *Mucharam*..in this Hagaren yeer..was the third day after the true Coniunction or Change.

Hagarene (hægărī·n). [ad. L. *Agarēn-us*, f. *Agar*, Hagar.] A reputed descendant of Hagar the concubine of Abraham and mother of Ishmael; an Arab, a Saracen. Also applied in a transferred sense (from Gal. iv. 22–31): see quots.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxii[i]. 6 The tabernacles of the Edomites and Ismaelites, the Moabites and Hagarenes. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Arrow agst. Atheists* (1637) 46 The Grecians of spite are wont to call the Saracens, Agarens: for that they came not of Sara, but of Agar. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlvii. 9 The Hagarins, the Turks, and Ishmaelites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 152 Mahomet was by birth an Arabian .. a Saracen (or rather of discent from Ismael sonne of Hagar, and so a Hagaren). 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* II. 395 The usual appellation of the Saracens by the Pope is Hagarenes, sons of fornication and wrath. 1856 SPURGEON *Serm.* II. 132 Ye Hagarenes! Ye ceremonialists! Ye hypocrites!

Hagas(e, obs. forms of HAGGIS.

Hagberry (hæ·gberi). Also **hack-, heck-, heg-berry.** [Of Norse origin: Da. *hægge-bær*, Norw. *hegge-bär*, Sw. *hägg-bär* and *hägg*, ON. *heggr*.] A northern name of the bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*. b. Also a less usual synonym of the American HACKBERRY.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1322 Birds Cherrie .. in Westmerland..called Hegberrie tree. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* 253 Bird-Cherry *Anglis*; Hag-berries *Scotis*. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthsh.* IX. 239 (Jam.) On the banks of the Lunan, there is a shrub here called the hack-berry (*prunus padus*) that carries beautiful flowers, which are succeeded by a cluster of fine blackberries. 1818 SCOTT *Let. to Laidlaw* Mar. in *Lockhart*, I shall send..also some Hag-berries. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Heck-berry*, the bird cherry. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 By its side the hagberry grew. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Hag-berry*, the fruit of the bird cherry... See Egg-berry another form of the word. 1879-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND, give *hackberry*, East. Borders, Cumb., Westm.; add. Roxb., Dumf., Perth; *hag-berry* Scotland generally, Cumb., Westm., N. Lancash., Yorksh.; *heckberry*, Cumb., Yorksh.; *hegberry*, Cumb. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 3 Masses of the white heckberry or bird-cherry.

Hag-boat. Rarely hag. [Origin unknown: cf. HECK-BOAT.] A kind of vessel formerly used both as a man-of-war, and in the timber and coal trade; latterly 'a clincher-built boat with covered foresheets and one mast with a trysail' (Smyth).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hagboat*, a huge Vessel for Bulk and Length, Built chiefly to fetch great Masts, etc. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4329/6 The Mary Hagboat, English-built, Burthen about 350 Tons, 8 Guns. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4906/2, I met .. a French Ship of Thirty-six Guns, a Hagboat of Twenty-four. 1725 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (1748) II. 144 The Ships that bring them [coals], Cats, and Hags, or Hag-boats, Fly-boats, and the like. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) G g b, Hag-boats and pinks approach the figure of cats, the former being a little broader in the stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hag-boat*, see Heck-boat. *Heck-boat*, the old term for pinks.

Hagbolt: see HACKBOLT.

Hagbush, -but(t, obs. ff. HACKBUSH, HACKBUT.

Hagden, hagdown. *local.* A name of the Greater Shearwater, *Puffinus major*; = HACKBOLT.

1843 in Yarrell *Hist. Birds* III. 506 Nor could I ascertain that a Greater Shearwater was ever shot .. They are commonly known by the name of Hagdowns. 1878 W. A. ANDREWS *Log of Nautilus* 79 Plenty of Mother Carey's chickens, hagdens, and marble-headers. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 212 Greater Shearwater..Hackbolt (Scilly Islands), Hagdown (Dungarvan, Isle of Man.)

Hage, haze, obsolete forms of AWE.

Hagese, -eys, obs. ff. HAGGIS.

‖ **Haggadah** (hăgā·dă). Also **Hagada(h, Agadah.** [Rabbinical Heb. הַגָּדָה (first in Talmud) 'tale', esp. 'edifying tale or story', f. הִגִּיד *higgīd* to make clear, declare, tell, Hiphil of *נגד *nāgad* to be in front, to be in sight, to be clear or manifest. The Heb. pl. *hagga·doth* occurs in Eng. use.]

A legend, anecdote, parable, or the like, introduced in the Talmud to illustrate a point of the Law; hence, the legendary element of the Talmud, as distinguished from the *Halachah*.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 Hagada is not law, but it serves to illustrate law. 1874 DEUTSCH *Rem.* 17 'Haggadah'..was only a 'saying', a thing without authority, a play of fancy, an allegory, a parable, a tale, that pointed a moral and illustrated a question. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 285/1 This *Haggadah* or *Agadah* varies considerably both in nature and form.

Haggaday (hæ·găddē[1]). *local.* Also 5 **hagin-, haguday**, 9 **hagady.** A kind of door-latch: see quot. 1877.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 778/20 *Hoc manutentum*, a haginday. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Haguday, *vectes*. 1610 *Louth* (*Linc.*) *Ch. Acc.* III 196 (N. W. Linc. Gloss.) To John Flower for hespes..a sneck, a haggaday, a catch and a Ringe for the west gate, ijs. vjd. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Haggaday*, a kind of wooden latch for a door. *Yorksh.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, A *haggaday* is frequently put upon a cottage door, on the inside, without anything projecting outwards by which it may be lifted. A little slit is made in the door, and the latch can only be raised by inserting therein a nail or slip of metal.

Haggadic (hăgæ·dik, -ā·dik), *a.* Also **Hagadic, Agadic.** [f. HAGGADAH + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Haggadah. So **Hagga·dical** *a.*

1866 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* III. 167 The Homiletic or Hagadic Exegesis. The design of this branch of the Midrash or exposition is to edify the people of Israel in their most holy faith. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vi. 33 A text encumbered with Haggadic additions. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2298 A feature of this Targum [Job] is its Haggadical character.

Haggadist (hăgā·dist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] A writer of Haggadoth; one versed in the Haggadah, or Haggadic method.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 516 A Hagadist, or one who dwelt on allegory, legend and historical story more than on the legal precedents of the Halacha. 1891 tr. *Didon's Jesus Christ* I 200 Jesus did not give the impression of a scribe, a doctor, or a Haggadist .. but of a prophet.

Hence **Haggadi·stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Haggadists.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 The general tone of Jewish preaching in the Middle Ages was not so haggadistic as it had been in the East. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 288 That Hagadistic school of Jewish exegesis.

Haggard (hæ·găd), *sb.*[1] Also **-art.** [cf. ON. *heygarðr* stack-yard, f. *hey* hay + *garðr* GARTH.] In Ireland and Isle of Man: A stack-yard.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/2 All such cornes as they had in their haggards. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. xxiv, When the Barn was full any one might thresh in the haggard. 1749 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 511 We saw great quantities of new corn in the haggards as we came along through Staffordshire. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 69 § 2 The malicious burning of houses, barns, haggards, corn, or other articles or effects. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 107 She could see the barley stack growing in the haggard.

Haggard (hæ·găd), *sb.*[2] [Absolute use of HAGGARD *a.* 1.]

1. A wild (female) hawk caught when in her adult plumage. (With some, in 17–18th c. = peregrine falcon.)

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs, etc.* 15 b, Liue like a haggard still therefore, And for no luring care. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 36 Her spirits are as coy and wilde, As Haggerds of the rocke. 1607 *Lingua* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 379 A wondrous flight Of falcons, haggards, hobbies, terselets, Lanards and goshawks. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 139 The falcon, the falcon gentle, and the haggard, are made distinct Species, whereas they form only one. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 32 The older hawks are called haggards: it is these that ornithologists have mistaken for a distinct species, calling it the Peregrine Falcon.

† **b.** *fig.* A wild and intractable person (at first, a female); one not to be captured. *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 74 That if she should yeelde at the first assault, he would thinke hir a light huswife: if she should reiect him scornfully, a very haggard. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. ii. 39, I wil be married to a wealthy Widdow..which hath as long lou'd me, As I haue lou'd this proud disdainful Haggard. 1680 LD. FALKLAND *Hist. Edw. II*, 67 Their first Act sends Baldock the Lord Chancellour to Newgate, a fit Cage for such a Haggard.

2. *Comb. Haggard-tercel*; *haggard-like, -wise* adv.

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs, etc.* 113 b, That Haggard wise doth loue to liue. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 182 Though Christ..*hold out neuer so mooning lures vnto vs*, all of them (Haggard-like) wee will turne tayle to. *c* 1620 *Roxb. Ball.* VII. 423 Haggard like, she me abus'd, another taken, and I refus'd. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hawk*, The Male of a Haggard, the Haggard-Tassel.

† **Haggard,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [? f. HAG *sb.*[1] after such words as *laggard, dotard*, etc.] A hag, a witch.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* VIII. xiv. 232 So children oftentimes effascinate themselves, when their parents attribute it to haggards and witches. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* III. i, I protest yonder comes the old haggard. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Anois' Wks.* 614 She heard the Voice of a Man, and soon after saw an old Haggard.

Haggard (hæ·găd), *a.* Also 6 **haggarde, haggred**, 6–7 **haggart**, 6–8 **hagard, hagger(e)d.** [Cf. F. *hagard*, 'hagard, wild, strange; froward, contrarie, crosse; vnsociable, vncompanable, incompatible' (Cotgr.), orig. said of a falcon 'that preyed for her selfe long before she was taken'. According to some, Normand-Picard for *haiard*, deriv. of *haie* 'hedge' ('esprevier hagard est celluy qui est de mue de hayes' Ménagier 14th c. in Littré). But this is very doubtful.]

1. Of a hawk: Caught after having assumed the adult plumage; hence, wild, untamed; said also of an owl (*obs.*).

1567 TURBERV. *Epitaphs, etc.* 15 The haggarde Hauke That stoopeth to no state. 1583 T. WATSON *Cent. Loue* xlvii. (Arb.) 83 In time the Bull is brought to weare the yoake; In time all haggred Haukes will stoope the Lures. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* IV. xv. 225 Of Falcons some are Gentle and some Haggard. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 260. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* III. iii, No Colt is so unbroken! Or Hawk yet half so haggard, or unmann'd! 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* I. i, A haggard Owl, a worthless Kite of Prey. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 117 (1740) 292 As Men catch haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 As for the taming of a haggard hawk.

† **2.** *transf.* and *fig.* a. Wild, unreclaimed, untrained (often with direct reference to 1). b. 'Froward, contrarie, crosse, vnsociable' (Cotgr.).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 114 Foolish and franticke louers, will deeme my precepts hard, and esteeme my perswasions haggarde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Late a tempest boysterus haggard Oure ships to Libye land with rough extremitye tilted. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (1613), *Haggard*, wilde, strange, contrary. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 21 God hath cast most spirits off his hand of common restraint, and let them fly haggard, till they are stark wild. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Elegies* (1686) 103 At all alike my haggard Love does fly. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* I. 688 So does the Fiend..rise Through the thick haggair'd Air.

† **3.** In disordered or ragged plumage. *Obs. rare.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) D iij a, The Roman Eagle hangs his haggard wings. 1798 COLERIDGE *Picture* 31 The brier and the thorn [shall] Make his plumes haggard.

† **4.** Half-starved; gaunt, lean. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 5).

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Brother* IV. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 164 The slave is haggard. At supper..his vain appetite Fed at Nero's rate. *a* 1736 VALDEN *Fox & Flies* (R.), A swarm of half-starved haggard flies, With furie seiz'd the floating prize. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 179 The gaunt haggard forms of famine and nakedness.

5. Of a person: Wild-looking; in early use applied esp. to the 'wild' expression of the eyes, afterwards to the injurious effect upon the countenance of privation, want of rest, fatigue, anxiety, terror, or worry.

[1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 279 Her looks are haggard and obscure, Which makes me doubtfull sheele not stoope to lure.] 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 370 With hagger'd Eyes they stare, Lean are their Looks, and shagged is their Hair. *a* 1700 — *Theocritus, Despairing Lover* (R.), Staring his eyes, and haggard was his look. 1757 GRAY *Bard* I. i, Robed in the sable garb of woe, With haggard eyes the Poet stood. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* v, Thin, haggard, and hollow-eyed; like a sitter up at night. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 77, I had noticed a haggard expression upon the countenance of our guide.

fig. and *transf.* 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 465 His haggard Fancy still with Horror views The fell Destroyer. 1827–44 N. P. WILLIS *She was not there* 18 All that tempts the eye and taste, And sets the haggard pulses wild. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Bef Crucifix* 2 At this lank edge of haggard wood. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 72 Till the fire had grown haggard and cavernous. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 80 From this proposition she recoiled with haggard indignation.

b. Gaunt or scraggy-looking, from the loss of flesh with advancing years. (App. influenced by HAG *sb.*[1], as if 'somewhat hag-like': cf. HAGGED 2.)

1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 547 His cheeks were haggard, hollow was his eye. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 To prevent the haggard look which comes upon women who grow thin at fifty. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) II. VII. vi. 304 She is getting haggard beyond the power of rouge.

6. *Comb.*, as *haggard-cheeked, -looking, -wild.*

1794 BURNS *Friend's Amour* viii, Fancy..Reigns, haggard-wild, in sore affright. 1855 BROWNING *Statue & Bust* 162 Hollow-eyed and haggard-cheeked. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 205 Some dozen haggard-looking crones.

Ha·ggardly, *a.* and *adv.* [f. HAGGARD *sb.*[2] and *a.* + -LY[1] and [2].]

† **A.** *adj.* Like or of the nature of a haggard hawk; wild. *Obs.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Hawk*, A Hawk .. by how much the later you take her, by so much the more Difficulty will she be to be reclaimed and manned, as being more *haggardly* or wilder of Nature.

B. *adv.* In a haggard manner; wildly; gauntly. 1692 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* vi. 600 How haggardly soe'er she looks at home. 1860 HOLME LEE *Leg. Fairy Land* 39 Her lips paled, her eyes stared haggardly.

Ha'ggardness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Haggard quality or condition; wildness as of an unreclaimed hawk; gaunt and worn appearance of face.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 41 Though the Fawlcon be reclaimed to the fist, she retyreth to hir haggardnesse. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* I. vi, His..haggardness ill became the years of palmy youth. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. li, A new haggardness had come in her face.

Haggas, obs. form of HAGGIS.

Hagged (hægd, hæ'gĕd), *a.* Now *dial.* [A late formation from HAG *sb.*[1]: prob. influenced by HAGGARD, with which it runs together in sense 2. Perh. in some cases influenced by HAG *v.*[2]]

1. a. Bewitched. b. Witch-like, hag-like. ? *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hagged*, Lean, Witched, Half-Starved. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. v. 14 Who grin'd and look'd (the Lord defend her) As hagged as the Witch of Endor. 1765 GRAY *Long Story* 129 The ghostly prudes with hagged face. 1817 SOUTHEY *Let.* 28 May in *Life & Corr.* IV. 266 [French women] appear to pass at once from youth to hagged old age.

2. Lean, gaunt; haggard; worn-out, fagged.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 66 A Hagged Carrion of a Wolfe. *a* 1700 [see 1]. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 62 My red eyes and my hagged looks. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 312 To see..how hagged and battered she was grown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 22 Through the streets he went With haggèd mien. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xviii, Thou look'st hagged at times, and folk'll see it, and talk about thee.

Haggerd, -ered, obs. ff. HAGGARD *a.*

†Haggess, haggiss. *Obs.* [a. F. *agace, agasse* 'a Pie, Piannet, or Magatapie' (Cotgr.), in 13th c. also *agache*, Walloon *agnèse*, med.L. *agasia*, a. OHG. *agazza* pie, also OHG. *agalstra* (MHG. *egelster*, Ger. *elster*: see Kluge). Cf. also HAGGISTER pie, Du. *aakster, ekster*, MDu. *aextre, extre*, from ODu. and OLG. *agastria*, all from same root as OE. *agu* pie.] The magpie.

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 44 Hardy are Haggesses, but yet giuen to prate. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 184 Pyes or Haggisses feed upon Flesh, Eggs, Worms, and Ants.

Haggi, obs. form of HADJI.

†Hagging. *Obs. rare.* [f. HAG *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] The meeting of hags or witches.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* Epist. (1886) p. xxi, The witches..their hagging, their riding in the aire. *Ibid.* II. iv. 19 He would spie unto what place his wife went to hagging.

Haggis (hæ'gis). Also 5 hagas(e, hagese, hageys, hagws, (hakkys), 6 hagges, -eis, -ise, 6–8 haggas, -ass(e,-ess)e, 7–8 haggus, 8 haggice, -ies, 9 -ish, -iss. [Derivation unknown.

The analogy of most terms of cookery suggests a French source; but no corresp. F. word or form has been found. The conjecture that it represents F. *hachis* 'hash', with assimilation to *hag, hack*, to chop, has app. no basis of fact; F. *hachis* is not known so early, and the earlier forms of the Eng. word are more remote from it. Whether the word is connected with *hag* vb., evidence does not show.]

1. A dish consisting of the heart, lungs, and liver of a sheep, calf, etc. (or sometimes of the tripe and chitterlings), minced with suet and oatmeal, seasoned with salt, pepper, onions, etc., and boiled like a large sausage in the maw of the animal.

(Now considered specially Scotch, but a popular dish in English cookery down to the beginning of the 18th c. Cf. also quots. 1879–90.)

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 52 For hagese. Þe hert of schepe, Þe nere Þou take..Hacke alle togeder with gode persole [etc.]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Hagws of a schepe. Take Þe Roppis with Þe talowe, & parboyle hem; Þan hakke hem smal. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Hagas, puddynge (*S.* hakkys, puddyngys, *H.* hageys). 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 128 The gallowis gaipis eftir thy graceles gruntill, As thow wald for ane haggeis. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Haggas a podyng, *caliette de mouton.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 178 This small Oat-meal mixed with blood, and the Liver of either Sheep, Calfe, or Swine, maketh that pudding which is called the Haggas or Haggus, of whose goodnesse it is in vain to boast, because there is hardly to be found a man that doth not affect them. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 219 Antinous a haggas brought, fill'd up With fat and blood. 1721 BAILEY, *Haggess*, a Sheep's Maw fill'd with minc'd Meat. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 268, I am not yet Scotchman enough to relish their singed sheep's-head and haggice. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 85 To make a Scotch Haggass, take the lights, heart, and chitterlings of a calf. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Haggis, Haggish*, a dish..sometimes only of oatmeal, suet and sugar—stuffed into a sheep's maw and boiled. Sold in the Newcastle market. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. iv. I neglected to nick a haggis one day I was roasting to dine my relations. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. v. 323 There is something transcendentally Scotch about a haggis. [1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Haggis*, .. the smaller entrails of a calf; what the chitterlings are in a pig. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Haggus*, calf's chitterlings (Hundred of Berkeley).]

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The paunch.

1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 307, I can certainly testify to the inordinate quantity that..the human haggis will hold.

c. An indolent do-nothing fellow.

1822 CARLYLE in *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 28 The lazy haggises! they must sink when we shall soar.

2. *Comb.*, as *haggis-bag, -maker, -pudding*; *haggis-fed* adj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/1 An Hagas maker, *tucetarius.* 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. xiv. (1634) 51 The bag of an Haggasse pudding. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* 37 But mark the rustic, haggis-fed. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 677 More like an empty haggis-bag than any thing else.

Haggish (hæ'giʃ), *a.* [f. HAG *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Like, resembling, or of the nature of a hag.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Mars..with sweld furor haggish, Lyke bandog grinning. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. ii. 29 On vs both did haggish Age steale on. 1687 *New Atlantis* I. 329 Guilt leaves an haggish fear that haunts the mind. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 11 The beldam's haggish grin. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* i, A haggish creature of about fifty presided.

Hence **Ha'ggishly** *adv.*; **Ha'ggishness.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Haggishly.* 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 2 Mar., [The land] of dazzling beauty and most hideous haggishness in women.

†Haggister. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 hagester, 8 -ister. [Cognate with Du. *aakster*, MDu. *acxtre*, OLG. *agastria* magpie: see HAGGESS.] A local name of the magpie.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* IV. viii. (1886) 65 The eating of a haggister or pie helpeth one bewitched in that member. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Hagester*, a Magpie. *Kent.* 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833), *Hagister*, a name for the Magpie. [1847–78 in HALLIWELL.]

Haggle (hæ'g'l), *v.* Also 6–7 hagle. [In sense 1, freq. of HAG *v.*[1] (cf. HACKLE *v.*[1]); the other senses may possibly have originated from this, though it is not clear that they did. Cf. HIGGLE.]

I. 1. *trans.* To mangle with repeated irregular cuts or cutting blows; to cut clumsily, with uneven jagged edges; to hack, mangle, mutilate.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 11 Suffolke first dyed, and Yorke all hagled ouer Comes to him, where in gore he lay ..kisses the gashes That bloodily did yawne vpon his face. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. (1629) 145 They not only slew him and his family, but butcher-like hagled their bodies. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) X. iii, Haggling the nails of your right hand with a pair of blunt scissors held in the left. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, That was a good clean cut..I dislike to see a tree haggled down. *fig.* 1760 LLOYD *The Actor* Wks. I. 14 Your fool..Who murders what the Poet finely writ, And like a bungler haggles all his wit.

b. *intr.* To make rough or clumsy cuts; to hack.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 296 For fear any little motion..should bend our instrument, and make us haggle or cut awry. 1804 *Man in the Moon* xvii. 131 She haggles at a wing, until it flies off into the plate of one of the astonished guests.

II. 2. *intr.* To cavil, wrangle, dispute as to terms; *esp.* to make difficulties in coming to terms or in settling a bargain; to stickle.

1602 [implied in HAGGLER 2 and 3]. 1611 COTGR., *Barguigner*..to wrangle, dodge, haggle. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 22 To bid a shilling more, and haggle with them. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlii, There were two points on which he haggled. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, I recollect well how I used to haggle at that story of the cursing of the fig-tree. 1886 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. 278 The King now haggled about the præmunire.

3. *trans.* To weary or harass with haggling.

1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Aug. in *Carlyle*, We are so harassed and haggled out in this business. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. xi. 359 Moore, and one or two others, were neither awed nor haggled with their inquisitors. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxiii. 218 'Old Mr. Barnabus is quoit haggled with it.'

III. 4. *intr.* To advance with difficulty and obstruction: cf. HAGGLER 1. (*Sc.* also *haigle.*)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 The giaunt, with his hole flock lowbylyke hagling. *Ibid., Conceites* (Arb.) 136 Wheare the great hulck floated, theare now thee cart-wheele is hagling. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 36 A Third Edition got done..Printing haggles forward till October.

Hence **Haggled, Haggling** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 30 Suffer no more of these haggling and profane pamphlets to be published against Martin. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 36 The stumps of the haggled brushwood where it had been cleared by the hatchet. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 4 The insolence of haggling porters. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 133 There is a pile of haggled heads by thee.

Haggle, *sb.* [f. HAGGLE *v.*] The action of haggling; wrangling or dispute about terms.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xliv. 195 In dealing, a small farmer is never happy without a haggle. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. v. V. 55 In the detail of executing, it was liable to haggles. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xiii, Then the usual haggle began between them.

Haggle, dial. var. of HAIL *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Haggler (hæ'glə1). [f. HAGGLE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who haggles. Cf. also HIGGLER.

†1. A clumsy, awkward workman; a bungler. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1807–8) VI. 5 As neere the pricke as you are, and as verie an hagler as I am, yet the scantling shall be mine. *c* 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* D ij, Alas poore haglers, their fathers are too yoong to outface the least of your sonnes. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. ii, Will you, like a haggler's arrow, be down the weather? strike whilst the iron is hot. 1847–78 HALLIW., *Hagler*, a bungler. *Var. dial.*

2. One who haggles or stickles in making a bargain or coming to terms.

1602 DEKKER *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 245 Thy Muse is a hagler, and weares cloathes upon best-be-trust. 1611 COTGR., *Cagueraffe*, a base micher, scuruie hagler, lowsie dodger. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 373/2 Twenty shillings more, twenty shillings less, is not the thing I stand upon. I'se no hagler, gadswookers! 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 502 [He] was anything but a haggler about the prices he paid.

3. An itinerant dealer; a huckster; = CADGER 1, 2. b. (See quot. 1851.)

1602 *Act Com. Counc. Lond.* 6 July in *Stow's Survey* v. xxix. (1754) II. 511/1 The open Streets..ought to be used..for open Passage..and not for Hucksters, Pedlars, and Haglers to stand and sit to sell their Wares in. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 278 Dorsers are Peds or Panniers carried on the backs of Horses, on which Haglers use to ride and carry their Commodities. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 208 These Rounds of the Haglers..are not incompatible with a daily Market. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Hagler*, one that Buys of the Country-Folks, and Sells in the Market, and goes from Door to Door. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 79 A 'haggler' being ..the middle-man who attends in the fruit and vegetable-markets, and buys of the salesman to sell again to the retail dealer or costermonger.

Haggling (hæ'glin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAGGLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb HAGGLE. a. Wrangling about terms, bargaining with much discussion. b. Uneven or clumsy cutting.

a. 1632 SHERWOOD, A haggling, *barguigne.* 1765 COWPER *Wks.* (1835–37) I. 197 Disagreeable haggling and higgling, and twisting and wriggling, to save my money. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 95 After some haggling he consented to sell..his pretensions..for a pension of five hundred pounds a year.

b. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. II. iii. § 13 Half the chiaroscuro is totally destroyed by the haggling, blackening, and 'making out' of the engravers.

Haggly (hæ'gli), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Bearing the marks of having been haggled or unevenly and clumsily cut. *dial.*

1825 in JAMIESON. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss., Haggly*, hacked uneven.

2. a. Characterized by haggling about terms. b. Moving with obstruction and difficulty.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 347 A haggly settlement. 1865 *Ibid.* XIII. v. V. 55 It is hoped the Insurrection will go well, and not prove haggly, or hang-fire in the details.

Haggred, obs. form of HAGGARD *a.*

Haggus, obs. and dial. form of HAGGIS.

Hagh)e, haȝe, early ME. forms of HAW *sb.*[1]

Haghel, haȝel, obs. ff. HAIL *sb.*[1]

†Hagheli, -like, *adv. Obs.* In 3 (*Orm.*) haȝhe-. [a. ON. *hagliga.*] Properly, becomingly.

c 1200 ORMIN 1228 Oxe ganngeþþ haȝheliȝ. *Ibid.* 1231 All haȝhelike & faȝȝre.

†Hagher, *a. Obs.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) haȝherr, haher, hawur, 3–4 haȝer, 4 hauer. [app. a. ON. *hag-r* handy, skilful; but the retention of the inflexional *-r* of nom. sing. masc. is quite anomalous.] Skilful, clever, dexterous; apt, fit.

c 1200 ORMIN 13471 Forþi þatt Sannt Anndrew wass Rihht god and haȝherr hunnte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 A ful hawur [*v.r.* haher, haȝer] smiþ. *a* 1327 *Sat. Consistory Crts.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camd.) 155 Be he never in hyrt so hauer of honde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 352 Non haȝer er of wylle.

b. Skilfully wrought.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1738 Þe haȝer stones Trased aboute hir tressour, be twenty in clusteres.

Hence **Haȝ(h)erlie33c** [cf. ON. *hagleik-r*], dexterity. **Hagherliche, haȝ(h)erlike** *adv.* [cf. ON. *hagliga*], skilfully, aptly, fitly.

c 1200 ORMIN 4906 To rosenn off þin haȝherrle33c. *Ibid.* 6672 Tatt wass haȝherrlike don. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 18 He is..honeste in his hous-hold & hagherlych serued.

Ha'ghood. *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hag.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* IV. 324/2 All is over with the toy that he calls woman. Haghood sets in at once.

Haginday, obs. form of HAGGADAY.

Hagio-, hagi-, combining forms of Gr. ἅγιος holy, saintly; as in **Ha'giarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή rule], the rule or order of saints; **Hagi-hero'ical** *a.*, characterized by saintly heroism; **Hagioma'nia** [Gr. μανία madness], saintly madness; a mania for sainthood; **Hagio-roma'nce,** the romance of a saint's legend; **Hagioty'pic** *a.*, pertaining to types of saints.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 323 Personages of the highest order in the *hagiarchy. 1829 — *Sir T. More* II. 14 Of the most *hagi-heroical austerity. 1797 — *Journ. Spain* (1808) I. 270 One regular symptom of *hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. *a* 1843 — *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) III. 806 Growing like saint-worship and *hagio-romance. 1886 *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* VIII. 84 Such a remarkable *hagiotypic arrangement of saints of the first rank.

Hagiocracy (hægiɒ'krăsi). [f. Gr. ἅγιος holy + -CRACY.] A government or sovereignty of persons esteemed holy; *spec.* as in quot. 1875.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1874 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* V. 198 The internal weakness..of the hagiocracy already betrays itself in the one small but significant circumstance of its treatment of the name of God. 1875 *Edin. Rev.* CXLII. 434 *note*, The term 'Hagiocracy'.. is employed by Ewald as the designation of that modified form of the theocratical government which was instituted after the return from the Babylonian Captivity. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 359 [To make] the Mosaic state the ideal which religious men ought to seek resolutely to realize in a hagiocracy.

‖ **Hagiographa** (hægiɪp·grăfă), *sb. pl.* [late L., a. Gr. *ἁγιόγραφα*, f. *ἅγιος* holy + *γραφή* writing, *-γραφος* writing, written.] The Greek name (lit. 'sacred writings') of the last of the three great divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures (called in Heb. כתובים *k'thūbīm* writings) comprising all the books not included under the two divisions of 'the Law' and 'the Prophets'.

These are Psalms, Proverbs, Job; Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther; Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, Chronicles.

1583 FULKE *Defence* (Parker Soc.) 24 These books..are sometimes called Hagiographa. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 501 The Hebrews dividing the whole Scripture into three parts, viz., The Law, the Prophets, and Hagiographa. 1860 *Horne's Introd. Knowl. Script.* (L.), In all there are twenty-two books of the old law; that is, five books of Moses, eight of the prophets, and nine of the Hagiographa. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* i. 10 In the time of Josephus the books called the Hagiographa were not yet gathered into a clearly defined collection.

Hence **Hagio·graphal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* 152 (T.) Strabus .. saith that Tobit is to be set among the apocryphal books, and not among the hagiographal. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. 284 In the number of hagiographal writers.

Hagiographer (hægiɪp·grăfəɹ). [f. med.L. *hagiograph-us*, (f. Gr. *ἅγιος* holy, saint + *-γραφος* writing, writer; cf. prec.) + -ER.1]

1. A sacred writer; *spec.* one of the writers of the Hagiographa.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hagiographer*, he that writes holy things [citing RALEIGH]. 1703 WHITBY *Paraphr. N. T.* Gen. Pref. 5 They were hagiographers, who are supposed to be left to the use of their own words. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 95 The Jews..ranked him [Daniel] only among the number of their hagiographers.

2. A writer of saints' lives; a hagiologist.

1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 91 Which chronicle .. has alway been held in much esteem by the hagiographers. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* App. 36 [He] by no means assumes that he is an historian because he is a hagiographer. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 390.

Hagiographic (hægiɪogræ·fik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC, after Gr. *-γραφικός*: see -GRAPHIC.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Hagiographa.

1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* viii. 455 There is Hagiographic Inspiration enabling the assimilation of Revelation.

2. Pertaining to the writing of saints' lives.

1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXI. 378 The Devil began to act a greater part in hagiographic romance. 1893 *Athenæum* 24 June 791/2 A curious compound of genuine historical research and hagiographic adulation..

Hagiogra·phical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] † a. Of or pertaining to sacred writings or the sacred Scriptures. *Obs.* b. Of or relating to the Hagiographa. c. Of or pertaining to biographies of saints.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded. ¶ iij, I might adde to these Hagiographicall examples, other.. brought out of prophane Chronologies. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* ii. 89 The Canon of Hagiographicall Scripture. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 247 That which is Hagiographical, or, as they call it, the dictate of the Holy Spirit. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vi. 302 He manifestly intends .. hagiographical writers, (as of Solomon he says). 1874 GILBERT in *4th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 600/1 Preparing some of the hagiographical manuscripts for the press.

Hagiographist (hægiɪp·grăfist). [f. as HAGIOGRAPHER + -IST.] = HAGIOGRAPHER 2.

1817 SOUTHEY *Pref. to Malory's Arthur* p. xl, A miraculous conception is the only miracle which the Romish Hagiographists have not bestowed upon their saints.

Hagiography (hægiɪp·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ἅγιος* holy + *-γραφια* writing: see -GRAPHY.]

† 1. = HAGIOGRAPHA. *Obs. rare.*

1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 500 Ecclesiastes .. perhaps was not really a part of the Hagiography.

2. The writing of the lives of saints; saints' lives as a branch of literature or legend.

1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXIV. 476 Such tales as these are common in Romish hagiography. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 4 In the hagiography .. of the Mohammedan world. 1867 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. xiv. 312 A famous name in Cornish hagiography.

Hagiolatry (hægiɪp·lătri). [f. Gr. *ἅγιος* holy + *λατρία* worship.] The worship of saints.

1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 207 Reducing the established hagiolatry to that posthumous veneration for the benefactors of the human race, which is the natural religion of every grateful heart. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. vii. 348 The error was in the hagiolatry or adoration of saints, not in the adoration of the image.

Hence **Hagio·later,** one who worships saints. **Hagio·latrous** *a.*, given to saint-worship.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 100 That Hagiolatrous Superstition which he deems the Essence of the predicted Apostasy. 1875 Miss COBBE *False Beasts* 157 As a hagiolater kneels beside the relics of his Saint.

Hagiologic (hægiɪolp·dʒik), *a.* [f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IC: see -LOGIC.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with hagiology.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 169 Any person versed in hagiologic reading. 1834 J. RAINE *Pref. to Reg. Dunelmensis Lib. de Adm. Cuthberti Virt.* (Surtees) p. x, Reginald, one of the most credulous of hagiologic writers.

Hagiolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1872 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 330 There is a growing tendency.. to unfairly depreciate the value of lives of the saints written upon the 'hagiological' method. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 255/2 To consist of religious and hagiological anecdota.

Hagiologist. Also agio-. [f. HAGIOLOGY (or its Greek elements) + -IST.] A writer of hagiology; one versed in the legends of saints.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* 416 *note*, This miracle is claimed by some Agiologists for St. Baldred. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 204 The Hagiologist assigns an adequate cause. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 199 The Buddhist theologians and hagiologists.

Hagiology (hægiɪp·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἅγιο-s* holy + *-λογια* discourse: see -LOGY.] The literature that treats of the lives and legends of saints; also, by extension, of great men or heroes; a work on the lives and legends of the saints.

1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 106 There are few finer miracles in hagiology. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 20 We shall be in danger of mistaking hagiology for history. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 96 In the hagiology of each nation, the lawgiver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue.

Hagioscope (hæ·gioskōʊp). Also agioscope. [f. Gr. *ἅγιος* sacred, holy + -SCOPE.] A small opening, cut through a chancel arch or wall, to enable worshippers in an aisle or side chapel to obtain a view of the elevation of the host; a squint; also, sometimes applied to a particular kind of window in the chancel of a church.

1839-40 *Hints on Eccl. Antiq.* (Cambr. Camden Soc.) (ed. 2) 18 *Hagioscope.* By this term is intended the aperture made through different parts of the interior walls of a church ..in order that the worshippers in the aisles might be able to see the Elevation of the Host. The technical term in use is 'Squint'..It is hoped..that the new term..may be thought useful. 1844 PALEY *Church Restorers* 35 A.. chandelier hung from the roof..threw its faint light through a hagioscope upon the founder's tomb by the altar side. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 350 (s.v. *Squint*) The name of Hagioscope has lately been applied..but it does not seem desirable to give Greek names to the parts of English buildings. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Eccles.* 192 A late wayside church..with open grated hagioscopes.

Hence **Hagiosco·pic** *a.*

1872 *Paroch. Hist. Cornwall* IV. 125 The transept has an hagioscopic communication with the chancel. 1881 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IV. 433/2 The sacrist..could command, by a hagioscopic window, the different parts of the mass.

† **Hagiosidere.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἁγιοσίδηρον*, f. *ἅγιος* holy + *σίδηρος* iron.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hagiosidere*, a Plate of Iron..which the Greeks under the Dominion of the Turks (being prohibited the Use of Bells) strike on, with a Hammer, to call the People to Church.

Hagister, var. HAGGISTER, magpie.

Hagle, Haglet: see HAGGLE, HACKLET.

Hagmena, obs. form of HOGMANAY.

Hag-ridden (hæ·gɪrid'n), *ppl. a.* Also hagrid. [f. HAG *sb.*1 + RIDDEN *ppl. a.*]

1. Ridden by a hag; *esp.* afflicted by nightmare.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, He's marry'd, plagu'd, troubled, and Hag-ridden. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* vii. 49 (Jod.) Thus the glutton..is hag-ridden in his sleep. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* i. Prel. 88 Must I hag-ridden pant as in a dream? 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbr.* I. xx. 246 When she had not slept she did not quaintly tell the servants next morning that she had been 'hagrid'.

2. Oppressed in mind; harassed.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. II. xxviii. (1852) 507 He did not allow himself to be hagridden with the enchantments thereof. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 85 So completely hag-ridden by the fear of being influenced by selfish motives. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr. 471/1 Our minds are jaded and hag-ridden, as it were, by the physical fatalities of modern science.

Hag-ride (hæ·gɪrəid), *v.* [f. HAG *sb.*1 + RIDE *v.*] *trans.* To ride as a hag: see prec.

1661 A. BROME *Songs & Poems* p. xii, When force hag-rid our Land and Seas. *c* 1718 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 164 As for Apparitions and Hag-riding, they are generally the Effects of Imagination and a disturbed animal Faculty. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* II. xiv, To..hag-ride some poor rustic's sleep. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* iii. 29 The thought of the dead men hag-rode my spirit.

Hag-seed: see HAG *sb.*1

Hagship (hæ·gʃip). [f. HAG *sb.*1 + -SHIP.] The personality of a hag: used as a mock title.

1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. ii. (R.), 'Tis the charm her hagship gave me For my duchess' obstinate woman. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* IV. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 230, I mean to lay the Country for their Hagships. 1785 MRS. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1813) II. xix. 96, I fancy their hagships [Macbeth's witches] resided hereabouts.

Hag-taper (hæ·gɪtē·pəɹ). Also 6 higgis-, hickis-, hig-; 8 hagtaber. [The original form and etymology of the first element are left doubtful by the early instances (*hag-* appears to be late); the second is TAPER *sb.*: cf. Ger. *kerzenkraut* 'taper-wort', MDu. *tortsecruyt* 'torchwort'.] A plant, the Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Verbascum*, in englishe Mullen higgis taper or Longe wurt. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 161 The whyte Verbascum is called commonly in English mollen or hickis taper. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxxxi. 120 In English..Mulleyn, or rather Wulleyn, Higtaper, Torches, and Longworte. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. i. 83 Then put to it a Handful of Hagtaber. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.* s.v., In our modern Floras it is incorrectly spelt *High-taper.* 1876 *Treas. Bot.* 1209/2 The English name, Hig-taper.. and Hag-taper.

Haguday, obs. form of HAGGADAY.

Hague, dial. var. HAW, the fruit.

Hagworm (hæ·gɪwɜ̄m). *dial.* [a. ON. *hǫggormr*, the adder, f. *hǫgg* (:— *haggw-*) cutting stroke + *ormr* worm. (In different localities *hag* seems to be taken as = copse, hedge, or bog.)] A northern name for the adder or viper; but in some districts applied to the common snake, and in others to the blindworm.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hagworme, *jaculus.* 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* ix. 69 That great hagworme of a Corroding Conscience. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Hag-worms*, snakes of all kinds. *Yorks.* 1828 *Craven Dial., Hag-worm*, a snake, or blind worm, haunting the hag or hedge. 1844 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 12. 87 A large specimen of the Slow or Hag-worm, *Anguis fragilis.* 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxvii. 6 A snake (a poor harmless creature, by the way.. always excepting the hag-worm). 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 313, I could account for the presence of the hag worm three or four feet below the surface of the hone.

Hagws, obs. form of HAGGIS.

Hah, var. of HA *interj.* and *vb.*

Ha ha (hā hā·), *int.* and *sb.*1 Also 7–9 hah-hah. [A natural utterance occurring in most languages: cf. Gr. ἁ ἄ, ἃ ἄ, L. *hā hā*, OF. *haha, aha*, etc.]

A. *int.* The ordinary representation of laughter.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) 279 *Ha ha* and *he he* getacniað hlehter on leden and on englisc. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' Prol.* 5 (Harl. MS.) Haha felaws be war for such a iape. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxviii, Ha, ha! quod he, love doth you so prycke. 1821 BYRON *Deformed Transf.* II. iii, *Caes.* (aside and laughing). Ha! ha! here's equity! 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Goethe's Faust* ii. 31 Ha, ha! your worship thinks you have to deal With men. 18.. W. JONES *Song 'The Monks of Old'* i, For they laugh'd ha! ha! and they quaff'd ha! ha! And lived on the daintiest cheer.

b. *Ha ha ha!* and further repetitions express continued laughter.

[*c* 1150 REGINALD *Libellus de Vita Godrici* (Surtees) 262 Cum stridore cachinnans, ait, *Hach, Hach, hach.*] 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 608 Ha ha he, M. Sander hath a pleasaunt witte. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 36 Ha, ha, ha. So: you're paid. 1691 RAY *Creation* II, Those accounts..are so excessively absurd and ridiculous, that they need no other confutation than ha, ha, he. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 373/2 Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! Did ever man behold the like? ha! ha! ha! ha! ha! 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. v, Ha! ha! ha! I'll be very particular. 1873 S. T. SMITH *My Uncle's Will* 29 By Jove! Ha! ha! ha!—upon my life—ha! ha! ha! ha! *Flor.* What is he laughing at?

B. *sb.* A loud or open laugh.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 196 Titters from ladies, and ha, ha, ha's from gentlemen. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. v. (1871) 113 Commented on with loud *hahas* and deep grumblings. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 The *hah-hahs* and guffaws with which certain laughing frogs and jocular toads celebrate their nuptial rites.

Hence **Ha ha** (hā hā·), *v.*, to utter *ha ha* in laughter; to laugh aloud.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 43, I wood have put the third *hah* to it..and *hah, hah, haht* him out of the presence yfaith. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 456 The hyæna hah! hah's! at the pleasant prospect. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii, All Regensburg was loud, wailing or haha-ing according to humour.

Ha-ha (hahā), *sb.*2 Also haha, ha! ha!, ha-hah (8 ah, ah), 8–9 haw-haw. [a. F. *haha* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) 'an obstacle interrupting one's way sharply and disagreeably, a ditch behind an opening in a wall at the bottom of an alley or walk'; according to French etymologists, from *ha!* exclamation of surprise.] A boundary to a garden, pleasure-ground, or park, of such a kind as not to interrupt the view from within, and not to be seen till closely approached; consisting of a trench, the inner side of which is perpendicular and faced with stone, the outer sloping and turfed; a sunk fence.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 28 The End of this Terrass is terminated by..an Ah, Ah, with a dry Ditch at the Foot of it. *Ibid.* 77 Thorough-Views, call'd *Ah, Ah*, ..are Openings..to the very Level of the Walks, with a large and deep Ditch at the Foot.., which surprizes.. and makes one cry, *Ah! Ah!* from whence it takes its Name. 1724 in Amherst *Gardening* (1895) 234 The walks are terminated by Ha-hah's, over which you see [etc.]. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 4 June, The *Ha! Ha!* is digging. 1803 H. REPTON *Landscape Gardening* 86 The sunk fence or ha! ha! in some places answers the purpose. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liii. 300 (The hound] ran a black cart-colt, and made him leap the haw-haw. 1880 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 336 The constant use of Ha-has (or sunk-fences).

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1773 MASON *Ep. to Sir W. Chambers*, Leap each ha-ha of truth and common sense. 1858 H. MILLER *Rambles Geol.* Wks. (1869) 303 These ravines..are *ha-has* of Nature's digging.

c. *attrib.*, as *ha-ha ditch, fence, wall.*

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 325 Throwing down the Walls of the Garden, and making, instead of them, Haw-haw Walls. 1774 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 17 Sept., A ha-ha fence at the bottom of the garden. 1849 *Ann. Reg.* 106 The Ha-ha ditch in Kensington Gardens.

Haher, var. of HAGHER *a. Obs.*, skilful.

Hai, obs. form of HAY.

Haid, obs. Sc. f. *had, hid.*

Haidingerite (hai·dɪŋəɹəit). *Min.* [Named after Von Haidinger, an Austrian mineralogist.]

1. A hydrated arsenate of calcium, occurring in minute white crystals.

1827 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* VI. 317 I propose to employ the name of Haidingerite to designate the species. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 552. 1875 PLATTNER *Anal. Blowpipe* (ed. Cookesley) 144 *Haidingerite*, pharmacolite, and picropharmacolite .. in the matrass yield much water, especially the latter.

2. Formerly used as a synonym of BERTHIERITE. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 581. 1868 DANA *Min.* 86.

Haiduck, variant of HEYDUCK.

Haie, obs. form of HAY.

Haif, haiff, obs. Sc. forms of HAVE.

Haifer, Haige, obs. ff. HEIFER, HEDGE.

† **Haik**[1], **heyke.** *Obs.* [Cf. EFris. *heike, heik', haike, hoike*: see HUKE.] A kind of cloak or upper garment; app. the same as the HUKE, q.v.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 280 Of þe twa haikis þat he had He tuk þe tane & bakvart kest. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Heyke, garment (*K.* or hewke, *infra*; heyke, cloth; *S.* hayeste garment, or huke), *armelus*. 1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 132 (Jam.) Twa govnys, price iij *lb.*, a haik, price x *s.*, a pare of clokis, price x *s.* 1553 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* (Maitl. Cl.) 51 Ane hayk and ane kyrtyll, price xl *s.* to þe behwf of þe barnis.

‖ **Haik**[2], **haick** (haik, hoik). Also 8 haeg, hayick, 8–9 haique, hyke. [Arab. حايك *hayk*, f. حاك *hāk* to weave.] An oblong piece of cloth which Arabs wrap round the head and body, as an outer garment.

[1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 633 Newes from Barbary..his Turban of course Callico, his Alheik or loose gowne of Lile Grogram.] 1713 S. OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 45 Over all this, the best..wear Haegs, or very fine white Blankets, about 6 yards long, and 2 broad. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Morocco* 27 (Stanf.) The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists in a haique for winter, another for summer, [etc.]. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. 10 *note*, One of these Hykes is usually six yards long and five or six feet broad, serving the Arab for a complete dress in the day. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*. xxvii, Wild forms with their persons covered with haicks. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* I. 150 His four Mahommedan wives ..were gazing furtively down from behind their haiks.

Haik: see HAKE *sb.*[3], 5 and *v.*[1].

Hail (hēl), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 hagol, -al, -el, 3 hagel, hawel, haul, 4 haghil, 4–5 hawle, haule. β. 1 hægl, hægel, hegel, 3– hail, (3 ail), 4–6 hayl(e, 4–7 haile, 5 hayll(e, hayel. γ. 7–9 (*dial.*) haggle. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hagol* (*-al, -el*), and *hægl* (*hægel*):—WGer. **hagal, *hagl*: cf. OFris. *heyl* (:—*hegl*), MDu. *haghel*, Du. *hagel*, OHG. *hagal*, MHG. and Ger. *hagel*, all masc., ON. *hagl* neut. (Sw., Da. *hagel*):—OTeut. **hag(a)lo-*; perh. cognate with Gr. καχλ- in κάχληξ pebble; cf. the notion in *hailstone*. The two OE. types *hagol* and *hægl*, gave the respective ME. types *hawel, hawl*, and *hæil, hayl, hail*, of which the former was southern and came down to the 15th c. Beside these a third type *haggle* directly from Norse, survives in Yorkshire dialect.]

1. Ice or frozen vapour falling in pellets or masses in a shower from the atmosphere. (In spring and summer most frequently occurring in connexion with a thunderstorm.)

α. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 127 Ren æfter þæm, swylce hagal and snaw. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 192 Swa micel ðunor and hagol becom on ðam leodscipe. *c* 1205 LAY. 21975 Hagel & ræin þer aræs. *Ibid.* 20504 Swa hahsel [*c* 1275 þe hawel] deð from wolcne. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 216 Hi al i-frore ben, Thanne hit is hawel [*r.r.* hawl] pur. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 14 Haghil and coles of fire. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* ix. 29 Thundres shulen ceese, and hawle [1388 hail] shal not be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 198 God keste ham dovne wyth grete Stonys of hawle..And moche Pepill more were dede by the haule, than by Sweorde.

β. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii[i]. 13 Hegel & colu fyres. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 60 Pær ne hægl ne hrim hreosað to foldan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 808 (Gr.) Cymeþ hægles scur. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3046 Ðhunder, and hail, and leuenes fir. *Ibid.* 3183 Oc ðe ail haued so wide spiled, ðat his graue is ðorvnder hiled. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 210 Water molten of snowe and of hayel is erthly. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 42 Then in this middle region I suppose all Haile, Snow, and suche like is ingendrid. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 130 Thinking (as the Proverb is) that he may use Hail, when he hath no Thunder. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1144 Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. 104 I have seen the hail fall in Italy till the forest branches stood stripped and bare.

γ. [see HAILSTONE.]

2. With *a* and *pl.* A shower or storm of hail; now usually *hail-storm, hail-shower*.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Hæglas and snawas and se oft ræda ren leccaþ ða eorþan on wintra. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6019 A thonor wit an haile. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xvi. 16 With newe watris, and hailis, and reynes, they suffreden persecucioun. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 93 In hailes or tempestis. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 33, I am not a day of season, For thou maist see a sunshine, and a haile In me at once. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 458 A very considerable portion of this country has been desolated by a hail.

† b. A pellet of hail, a hailstone. *Obs.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV. ii, My head heavy With hails and frosty icicles. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 580 Some of the Hail were Eight Inches about.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A storm, shower, or volley of something falling like hail, esp. of shot.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 244. 1597 — *Lover's Compl.* 310 That not a heart which in his level came Could 'scape the hail of his all-hurting aim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 589 Chaind Thunderbolts and Hail of Iron Globes. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 262 'Mid snows of paper, and fierce hail of pease. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 60 A perfect hail of round-shot assailed us.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hail-shower*; *hail-like, -stricken* adjs. Also HAIL-SHOT, -STONE, -STORM.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1259 (Gr.) Veder coledon heardum hægelscurum. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* I. 26 That neuere had harnesse, ne hayle schouris. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 With an haile-like storme of stones Kild him. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 116 Having finished our dinner of hail-stricken meat.

† **Hail**, *sb.*[2] Chiefly *north. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 hayl, 3–6 hail, 4–5 haylle, 4–6 haile, hayle, 5 haille, heylle, 5–6 heyle. [a. ON. *heill* health, prosperity, good luck, cognate with OE. *hǽl*: see HEAL *sb.*]

1. Health, safety, welfare. In northern ME. taking the place of the native Eng. *hele*, HEAL.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3272 (Dubl.) When on athyll was so wele in happe and in heyle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 73 I am Lord and lech of heyle. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 547 To se his heyle his comfort was the mor. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 45 The maist part of vs hes gude hail in our body.

b. *To drink* (a person's) *hail*: a modification of the phrase DRINK-HAIL, q.v.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 118 He..custe hire..and glad dronk hire hail.

2. With defining words: *evil, ill, wroth hail*, bad luck, misfortune; often used adverbially, with the adj. in dative fem. or some representative thereof: to (one's) hurt, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. HEAL *sb.*, HALE *sb.*[1] in similar use.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6583 Ful iuel hail [*v.r.* ille hayl] brak yee þe dai. *Ibid.* 7320 Ful ilhail [*v.r.* ill a hayle] sal þai it se. *Ibid.* 7335 Þis saul haue þai mad þair king.. Ful wreþerhail [*v. rr.* wraþer haile, wroþerhele] to þair behoue. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2590 Morgan ..wroughte hym self to wroþer haylle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 169 Ilhayl, by god Aleyn thou is a fonne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5880 Þir robbours wand vp þair sayle To þe hey se with euel hayle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 61 Wyth yl a haylle! *Ibid.* 89 Ha, ha, goderhaylle!..this is good for the frost. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 299 Alas I it tourned to wroth-hir-heyle. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 618 God gyve it yll hayle!

Hail, *sb.*[3] [A later subst. use of HAIL *int.*, and n. of action f. HAIL *v.*[2]]

1. An exclamation of 'hail!'; a (respectful) greeting or salutation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 1 As 3ung Aurora, with cristall haile. *a* 1667 COWLEY *On Virgin* Wks. 1711 III. 53 An Hail to all, let us An Hail return. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 385 The Angel Haile Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd Long after to blest Marie, second Eve. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Dec., His hail was pleasant, and we bade him 'Good-bye and good luck'.

2. The act of hailing some one; a shout of welcome; a shout or call to attract attention.

1811 WORDSW. *Ep. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 207 Whence the blithe hail? behold a Peasant stand On high, a kerchief waving in her hand! 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vanderput & S.* i. 1 The hail of the pilots or the quay-keepers. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, I could hear hails coming and going between the old buccaneer and his comrades.

b. Phr. *Within hail*: within call, near enough to be hailed; so *out of hail*, beyond call. Originally nautical phrases.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 191 When we came within hale, we found that they were English. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 163 The vessel came within hail of us. 1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 16 May (1894) II. 267 Your late remove has brought you a good deal more within hail, as the sailors say. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 86 Warning them .. not to wander away nor be out of hail.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-peal*, a peal of salutation or call.

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 192 To give my neighbors louts an hail-peal in a morn.

Hail, *sb.*[4] *Sc.* [f. HAIL *v.*[3]]

1. *orig.* (At hand-ball, etc.) The act of saluting the dool or goal with the exclamation 'hail!', when it is hit by the ball; hence, the act of hailing or driving the ball to the dool or goal; a 'goal' or victory in one game or round. In phrases *to give the hail, to win a hail* or *so many hails*.

a 1673 WEDDERBURN *Voc.* 37 (Jam.) *Transmittere metam pila*, to give the hail. *Hic primus est transmissus*, this is the first hail. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 66 (Jam.) The hails is wun. 1861 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highl.* (1892) III. 10 They went to play shinny and Jain won three hales.

2. *transf.* Each of the two goals at hand-ball, football, shinty, and the like.

1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 58 The hails, or boundaries of the game, were the .. fishing hamlet of Headchesters as one terminus, and the conical height of Hoggeslaw..as the other. 1880 *Boys' Own Book* 130 These posts are the hail or goal.

Hail, *sb.*[5], dial. var. of AIL *sb.*[2], the awn of barley.

1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 8 The black knots on the delicate barley straw were beginning to be topped with the hail..the hail is the beard of the barley.

† **Hail**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 hæil, 3–4 heil, 3–8 hail, 3–5 heyl(e, 4–7 haile, hayl(e, 5 hayll(e. [a. ON. *heill* hale, sound, whole = OE. *hál*:—OTeut. **hailo-, hailā-*: see HALE and WHOLE. A ME. equivalent of the northern *hale* and the midl. and southern *hôl, whole*.]

1. Free from injury, infirmity, or disease; sound, unhurt, safe; healthy, robust; = HALE, WHOLE.

c 1205 LAY. 12528 Wunieð her hal and hæil. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 366 Al heil and sund. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3829–30 He es bath hail and fere, Ya hail and sound, wit-outen were. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 2232 Y might aschape out of mi wo, Al hayl and hole to be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl fro sekenesse, *sanus*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xv. (1878) 33 Let timber be haile, least profit doe quaile. 1673 A. WALKER *Leez Lachrymans* 3 The hayl Constitution, the graceful Fashion .. of his Youth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jaundice*, The Water of a Young Child that's hail.

b. *fig.* Sound, wholesome; pure, uncorrupted.

13.. *K. Alis.* 7036 [He] tok counsaile, That him n'as neither god ne haile. *c* 1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 92 in *Percy's Relig.*, He durste not loke on my bred banner, For all Ynglonde so haylle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., To shew that a Book .. might be understandingly and roundly written, in hail and clear English.

2. In phr. *Hail be thou*, etc. used as a salutation expressing well-wishing or reverence. Hence (in part) HAIL *int.*, q.v.

c 1205 LAY. 14309 Lauerd king, wæs hæil! *Ibid.* 29030 Hail seo þu Gurgmund..hail þine drihtliche men. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* vi. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail be 3e freris wiþ þe white copis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 204 Heil be þou, marie, ful of grace. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. iv. 36/1 Hayle be thou our kynge.

3. Whole, entire. *All hail*: cf. ALL-WHOLE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22306 Turn þam till his trouth al hail. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 56 'Dame', he sede, 'þis hail is þin, þat win and þat gold eke.'

Hail (hēl), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 1 hagalian, 3 hauli, 4 haweli. β. 4–7 hayle, 7 haile, 6– hail. γ. 7–9 (*dial.*) haggle. [OE. *hagalian*:—OTeut. **hag(a)lôjan*: in ON. *hagla*, MHG. *haglen, hagelen*, Ger. *hageln*, Du. *hagelen*, from the sb. The north. dial. *haggle* is from ON. See HAIL *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* a. Impersonally: *it hails* = hail falls.

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. v. § 1 On sumre tide hit hagalade stanum ofer ealle Romane. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 198/37 Hit bi-gan to þondri and hauli. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 32 Hit began to haweli faste.

β. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 665/6 *Grandinat*, hayles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 To Hayle, *grandinare*. 1530 PALSGR. 130 *Il grésle*, it hayleth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 19 When it shall haile, comming downe on the forest. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 19 It hayleth most in Autumne and in the Spring. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 263 It Hails most in the Wine-Countries. *Mod.* Does it still hail?

γ. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 23 It Haggles: It hails. *Var. Dial.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'It both haggl'd and snow'd'. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-t.* 319 'It haggled heavy t' last neet'.

b. With subject: (*a*) To pour or send down hail.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 62 The welkne hath myht to shyne, reyne, or hayle. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* ix. 23 The Lorde hayled and rayned vpon the londe of Egipte.

(*b*) To fall as hail.

1859 [see *vbl. sb.* below]. 1879 C. F. HOFFMAN *Monterey* in *Poems of Places, Br. America* 143 Now here, now there, the shot it hailed In deadly drifts of fiery spray.

2. *trans.* To pour down as hail; to throw or send down in a shower with considerable force like hail in a storm.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 Such huge Stones..did he with his engynes hayle among them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. i. 243 He hail'd downe oathes that he was onely mine. 1607 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 45 Ile set thee in a shower of Gold, and haile Rich Pearles vpon thee. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 155 Walter hail'd a score of names upon her. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* III. (ed. 2) 37 Hailing down a storm of blows.

Hence **Hailing** *vbl. sb.* (in first quot. *concr.*).

1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1841 Lyghtenynges and haylynges destroyed their corne. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* § 12 The hailing of the shot and the shriek of battle.

Hail (hēl), *v.*[2] Forms: 3–6 haile, hayle, (3 haille, *Orm.* hezzlenn), 4–5 heile, 5 heyle, 7–8 hale, 7– hail. [An early deriv. of HAIL *sb.*[2] and *interj.* which has superseded HAILSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To salute with 'hail!'; to greet; to receive with expressions of gladness, to welcome.

c 1200 ORMIN 2814 He wollde swa Allmahhtiȝ Dribhtin hezzlenn. *c* 1205 LAY. 14968 Þus hailede him on þe swiccfulle wimman; Lauerd king, wæshail. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 10 Ich heilede hem hendeli. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heylyn, or gretyn, *saluto*. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xx. i, They hayled, Wyth a great peale of gunnes, at theyr departyng, The marvaylous toure of famous cunnynge. 1725 C. PITT *Vida's Art of Poetry* I. (R.), The ravish'd crowds shall hail their passing lord. 1804 [see HAIL *int.*]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 183 In Scotland the restoration of the Stuarts had been hailed with delight.

b. With complement (with or without *as*).

1671 MILTON *Samson* 354 Such a Son as all Men hail'd me happy. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 396 Extol and hail him as their guardian god. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 416 The second witch hailed him thane of Cawdor. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iii. 6 A bird that ever hail'd her Lady mistress.

† 2. *intr.* To address a salutation *to*; to drink a health *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1275 LAY. 18573 For þe king him louede ase his lif, and haylede to his wif.

3. *To call or shout to* (a ship, a person, etc.) from a distance, in order to attract attention. (Originally and chiefly in nautical use.)

1563 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 42 The instant we hadd one hayled another, there rose up soche a great

storme. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* iv. 128 We anchored .. and in friendly manner sent to hale them. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* i. xvi. 78 *To hail a Ship* .. is done after this manner, *Hôa the Ship!* or only *Hôa!* To which they answer *Hâe*. Also to salute another Ship with Trumpets or the like, is called *Hailing*. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 343 Two of them came down to the Sea Side and haled us; I answered, and told them who I was. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. xii, I heard a voice on a sudden haling me with great familiarity by my Christian name. 1857 Longf. *Daybreak* 3 It hailed the ships, and cried, 'Sail on'. 1891 *Spectator* 22 Aug., The ignominy of being refused by cabs and omnibuses that he has hailed himself.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To call out in order to attract attention. (Formerly with *to*; now only *absol.*)

To hail aloft, 'to call to men in the tops and at the mast-head to look out' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *to hail for a trip* (*U.S. colloq.*), 'to state the quantity of the catch during a fishing voyage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 7 He .. hasted to the water side, and hailed to our ships. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 190 Unto her sonne she hails. 1798 Millar in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. p. clv, Captain Berry hailed as we passed. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* I. xiv. 220 A troop of slaves gorgeously dressed, and hailing and shouting as they turned their faces to the rider.

b. *To hail from* (a place): said of a vessel in reference to the port from which she has sailed; hence *transf.* of a person, to come from.

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. i. 2 The country from which he hails. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 397 Ships and sailors hailing from these distant shores. 1888 M. Robertson *Lombard St. Myst.* x, Most of the pupils hailed from France.

Hail (hēl), *v.*[3] *Sc.* Also 8 hale. [app. a special use of Hail *v.*[2], originating with the phrase *to hail the dool*, i.e. to greet or salute the goal with the exclamation *hail!* when striking it with the ball.] In phrase *to hail the dool*, to reach or strike the goal, to win the goal; *to hail the ball*, to throw or drive the ball to the goal, to win the goal.

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xxii, Fresch men cam in and hail'd the dulis. 1783 Tytler *Poet. Rem. Jas. I*, 187 (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) When the [foot]ball touches the goal or mark, the winner calls out, Hail! or it has hail'd the dulis. 1802 Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poet.* II. 370 *note* (Jam. s.v. *Dule*) In the game of golf..when the ball reached the mark, the winner, to announce his victory, called, Hail dule! *a* 1809 *Skinner's Misc. Coll. Poet.* 133 (Jam.) The ba'-spell's won, And we the ba' hae hail'd.

Hail (hēl), *int.* Forms: see Hail *sb.*[2] and *a.* [An elliptical or interjectional use of Hail *a.*, the imperative *be*, or some equivalent, as in Hail *a.* 2, having been originally present: cf. ON. *heill*, and OE. *hál* similarly used.] An exclamation of greeting or salutation; now *poetic* and *rhetorical*, and usually implying respectful or reverential salutation; = L. *ave*, *salve*. a. *absol.* with vocative.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 53 'Hail ðu, Marie', he seide. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 191 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Heyl, he seyde, mayster, to ihesuc þat hi souhte. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* v. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 153 Hail seint franceis wiþ þi mani foulis. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xv. 18 Hail, thou kyng of Iewis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/1 Heyl, sede for gretynge, *ave, salve.* 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* i. i. 69 Haile Rome: Victorious in thy Mourning Weedes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 1 Hail holy Light, ofspring of Heav'n first-born. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* ii. 204 Hail! glorious chief. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 40 Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day.

b. with *to* [cf. Hail *sb.*[2], health, well-being].

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. ii. 160 Haile to your Lordship. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* ii. xix, Hail to the chief who in triumph advances! 1820 Shelley *To a Skylark* i Hail to thee, blithe spirit! 1855 Tennyson *Maud* iii. vi. 42 Hail once more to the banner of battle unroll'd!

Hail, Sc. spelling of Hale *a.*; obs. f. Hale *v.*

Haile, obs. form of Hale, Heal.

Hailelie, haililie, Sc. spelling of Halely, *Obs.*

Hai·ler. [f. Hail *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who hails, or calls to attract attention.

1880 T. Hardy *Wessex T., Fellow-Townsmen* 130 'Hullo Downe—is that you?' said the driver..The other turned a plump, cheery..face over his shoulder towards the hailer. 1891 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 5/6 Let him hail a 'bus for a penny ride in Fleet-street .. the chances are that the hailer will get nothing but a grin.

Hail-fellow, *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* [The familiar greeting or accost 'Hail, fellow!' (now *obs.* or *arch.*), used as a descriptive expression, in various grammatical constructions.

1589 Nashe *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 16 Their best lovers would bee much discontented, with the collation of contraries, if I should write over al their heads, Haile fellow well met.]

A. *adj.* On such terms, or using such freedom with another, as to accost him with 'hail, fellow!'; on a most intimate footing; over familiar or unduly intimate.

1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 371 Where diddest thou learne that..being suffered to be familiar thou shouldest waxe haile fellowe? 1688 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 26 Let not your Servants be over-familiar or haile fellow with you. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xv, All's hail-fellow, here. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* II. ii. 20 He crossed the room to her..with something of a hail-fellow bearing.

b. So the fuller phrase *Hail fellow well met.*

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 171 The maister .. being as you say haile fellow well met with his servant. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 105/2 He..placed himselfe..hard at the earle of Ormond his elbow, as though he were haile fellow well met. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 463 Gentlemen will be haile fellow well met with Jesters. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* I. i. 4 He was popular ..though not in any hail-fellow-well-met kind of way. 1888 *Graphic* Summer No. 12/3 His hail-good-fellow-well-met shake of the hand.

B. *adv.* On most intimate terms.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 74 The multitude did not go hail fellow well met with Him. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* I. 26 Apr. Let. i, You see the highest quality and the lowest trades-folk jostling each other, without ceremony, hail-fellow well met. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 91 Palavering rascals, who come, hail-fellow-well-met.

† **C.** *sb. Obs.*

1. An intimate or familiar associate.

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* ii. 36 It brings men, now hail-fellows with God.

2. The state or footing of intimate friends.

1684 J. Goodman *Winter-Evening Confer.* 46 The Master and Servant are at *Hail Fellow. a* 1687 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 107 This Youth hail Fellow with me made.

Hailing (hē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hail *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Hail[2]; greeting, salutation; calling out to attract attention.

c 1205 Lay. 14442 He com to þan kinge, mid are hailinge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Heiling..haþ noo vertue among þes freris: for þei saluten ofte fendis. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 163 The vanishyng smoke of hailynges and gretinges. 1699 Dampier *Voy. II.* i. 157 Ready to fire on us, if we had gone abroad without haling. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 13 The other Ship came up to us, and, without hailing, pour'd a Broad-side into the Pyrate.

b. *attrib.*, as *hailing-distance*; **hailing-bough,** one hung up in a house to 'hail' May morning.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 11 And dear to him the rural sports of May, When each cot-threshold mounts its hailing bough. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii. 4 They passed to leeward of us, and out of hailing distance.

Haill, Sc. var. Hale *a.*, or Whole.

Haill(e, obs. f. Hail *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2], Hale *sb.*[4]

Haillely, haillie, etc., Sc. var. Halely, *Obs.*

Hail Mary, *phr.* and *sb.*

1. The angelic salutation (cf. Luke i. 58) = L. *Ave Maria.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10837 'Hail maria', said he, 'ful o grace.' 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Hayl Marie of þonke uol, lhord by mid þe. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 273 Hail Marie ful of grace, our lord is with the.

2. As a devotional recitation = Ave Mary.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 111 First men seien, Heil, Marie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 50 With fasting and praying, And Haile Marie saying. 1860 Faber *Hymn, Flowers for the Altar* vi, By the picture Lucy loves Hail-Maries will we say. 1881 G. W. Cable *Mme. Delphine* vi. 32, I am just going to say Hail Marys all the time.

† **Hail-mate,** *a. Obs.* = Hail-fellow.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 164 He who was haile-mate with the Emperour.

Hailscart: see Haleskarth.

† **Hailse,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 hails, (4 heilse, haylce, haylis), 4–6 hailse, hayls(e (6 helse). [a. ON. *heilsa* to greet, to say hail (*to* a person): cf. Halse *v.*] *trans.* To greet, salute.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5046 (Cott.) þai hailsed him, kneland bi-forn. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 7396 (Trin.) Wiþ chere ful swete he heilsed hendely þat prophete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vii. 160 The mone and the sonne And þe elleuene sterres, hailsed hym alle. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 404 Do thi hode off, I highte, And haylse hym in hy! 1530 Palsgr. 577/1, I haylse or greete, *je salue*..Haylse yonder gentylman. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* i. (1895) 29 When we hadde haylsede thone thother. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1039/1 The Almans or lanceknights .. getting neere to the enimies, hailsed them with their harquebut shot. 1585 James I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 73 Fyrie Titan .. by his rysing in the Azure skyes, Did dewlie helse all thame on earth do dwell.

Hence † **Hai·lsing** *vbl. sb.*, greeting, salutation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10848 Sco hir vmbi-thoght Quat was þis hailsing he hir broght. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 677 There was none oþer haylsynge Bot stowte wordes and grym. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* N iv b, No wether-cocke..no ewe tree, that he would overslip without haylsing after the same methode.

† **Hai·l-shot.** *Obs.* [f. Hail *sb.*[1] + Shot *sb.*]

1. Small shot which scatters like hail when fired: used in distinction from a ball or bullet.

1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 69 Hayle shotte xl. 1555 Eden *Decades* 114 Owre men were enforced to shute of their byggest pieces of ordinaunce with hayleshotte. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2120/8 The discharge of a Pistol loaden with Hail-shot. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lxii. (1737) 253 Little Pellets like Hail-shot. 1830 Scott *Devorgoil* ii. ii, Every hint Is lost on him, as hail-shot on the cormorant.

fig. a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 193 He shoots his Hail-shot, with his Hail-stones from Heaven. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 318 All this hailshot flyes quite over my head.

2. The discharge of such shot. Also *fig.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 1364 There came such thicke Hayleshot of Artillery out of the Towne. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* i. 21 To do them good, I shall venter the Hail-shot of their Tongues.

3. *attrib.*, as *hail-shot drop.*

1598 Marston *Pygmal.* iv. 151 And weepe for anger that the earth was dry..that all the haile-shot drops Could neuer peirce the christiall water tops.

Hailstone (hē·lstōn). [f. Hail *sb.*[1] + Stone *sb.* OE. *hagolstán*, ON. *haglsteinn*, MHG. *hagelstein*, MLG. *hagelstên*, Du. *hagelsteen*, Yorksh. dial. *haggle-steean.*] A pellet of hail.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 52 Orsorh betwux ðam greatum hagolstanum. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2190 The bowmen..shot quarelles and eke stone, As thick as the hail-stone. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 69 Þere fel so grete reyn imedled wiþ hailstones [*v. r.* hawelstones]. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* iv. (1640) 54 b, When the hayle-stones are square, or three-cornerd, the hayle was generated neere the earth. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* 1 Pamphlets thus like hailstons fly About mine eares. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 375 At Hertfordshire, in the year 1697..The hail-stones..being measured, were found to be many of them fourteen inches round. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. iii. 31 Each hailstone being a frozen cone with a rounded end. 1892 M. C. F. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-t.* 319 In the East Riding .. hailstones are in some places called 'haggle-steeans'.

Hai·lstorm, hail-storm. [f. Hail *sb.*[1] + Storm *sb.*] A violent fall or storm of hail.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 577 A Letter .. giving Account of a great Hail-storm [in Herts]. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Hail*, The mischiefs that violent hail-storms are able to do, is scarce to be conceived. 1813 T. Forster *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 252 Hard hailstorms are generally accompanied with thunder and lightning.

fig. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* v. (ed. 8) 46 Christ bore with undisturbed patience a perpetual hailstorm of calumny.

Hailsum, obs. Sc. var. Halesome.

Haily (hē·li), *a.* [f. Hail *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Consisting of or characterized by hail or hailstorms.

1552 Huloet, Haylye, or full of hayle, *grandinosus.* 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 111 Of these is compounded an haylie doctrine, hurtfull doubtles and pestilent. 1611 Cotgr., *Gresleux*, haylie. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 495 A rattling tempest..Which the cold north congeals to haily show'rs. 1737 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 87 A very rainy, snowy, haily, stormy, blustering ride.

Haim, var. of Hame; Sc. form of *hame*, Home.

Haimhald, obs. f. Hamald.

† **Hain,** *sb. Obs.* [ME. from Norse. Cf. OSw. *hægn*, Sw. *hägn* enclosure, hedge, Da. *hegn* hedge, fence. See Hain *v.*[1]] An enclosure, a park.

c 1205 Lay. 5064 Ne sculde na cniht hærȝien, þær he hauede haines iwald [walled enclosures]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 70 Fayere parkes in-wyth haynus, Grett herdus in the playnus [*Thornton MS.* Grete hertes in the haynes, Faire bares in the playnes].

Hain (hēn), *v.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 5 *Sc.* hane, 6– hayn. [a. ON. *hegna* (Sw. *hägna*, Da. *hegne*) to hedge, fence, protect, preserve, deriv. of OTeut. *hag-* fence, hedge.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or protect with a fence or hedge; *esp.* to preserve (grass) from cattle.

14.. [see Hained]. 1555 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 23 It is .. ordanit..that the said wod of Falkland be..keipit and hanit for rysing of young grouth thairof. 1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Portmeade shalbe hayned and layed freshe from Cattell untyll May daye. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xxviii, A ground would be hained in, left lay, and kept for grasse and hey. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 328 Ten oxen..broke into the manured field which had been hayned for mowing. 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* (1813) 258–68 in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., Hain up the land, to shut it up for a crop of hay. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. xxxi. 486 The uplands are usually 'hayned', or laid up at Candlemas; but richer land is often left open until March.

† 2. To shut up, confine, restrain. *Obs. rare.*

1636 James *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham) 255 Can mans wisedomme haine The streames of Dee from gliding to ye maine?

3. To spare, save, refrain from consuming or spending. *Sc.*

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 386 Quhen he ane hail 3ear wes hanyt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 140 And 3e wer in yair hands, yai wald not hane 3ow. 1583 *Leg. St. Androis* 590 *Ibid.* xlv, In Seytoun he remaned, Whair wyne and aill was nothing hayned. 1728 Ramsay *Fables, Miser & Minos* ii, The Miser..shaw'd the ferryman a knack, Jumpt in, swam o'er, and hain'd his plack. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Hain*, to save, to preserve. 1826 Scott *Diary* 20 Jan. in *Lockhart*, 'Hain your reputation, and tyne your reputation' is a true proverb. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 21 A penny hain'd Is a penny gain'd.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. (1612) 406 Yet haine they at their feed. 1737 Ramsay *Scots Prov.* 72 (Jam.), They that hain at their dinner will hae the mair to their supper.

Hain, *v.*[2] *dial.* Also 5–6 heyne, 6 hayn. [app. deriv. form from *hey*, High *v.* to raise, with -en.[6]] *trans.* To raise, heighten, set up.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn or heynyn (*S.* hawnsyn or yn heyyn), *exallo, elevo, sublevo. Ibid.* 233 (*K. H.*) Heynyn (*P.* heighthyn)..*exalto, elevo.* 1465 Marg. Paston in *Past. Lett.* No. 499 II. 176, I have spoke with Borges that he shuld heyne the price of the mershe. 1564 *Order* 28 Feb. in Swinden *Gt. Yarmouth* 53 Ordered that the merchants' dinner, or feast .. shall be erected and heyned this present year. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 12 Edward the thirde .. hayned the price of their priuiledges and not brought them downe one barley Kirnell. 1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) Gloss., *Hain*, to raise, or heighten; as 'to *hain* the rent, the rick, or the ditch'. 1895 Rye *Gloss. E. Anglia, Hain*, to heighten; to rise in price. *Mod. Suffolk.* 'I want my wages hained.'

Hence **Haining** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heynynge, *exaltacio, elevacio.*

Hainch, Sc. form of Haunch.

† **Haine.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 hayn(e. [a. F. *haine*, formerly *haïne* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ha-ïr* to hate; cf. *saisine* from *saisir.*] Hatred.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol., Envye forsothe commendeth nought his reason that he hath in hayn. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 112 b, Ne of hayne or hate precedent.

Haine, var. of Hayne *Obs.*, a mean wretch.

Hained (hēⁱnd), *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HAIN *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] a. Fenced, enclosed. b. (*Sc.*) Preserved, reserved, spared, saved from consumption.

Hained grass, pasture from which grazing cattle have been kept for a time.

14.. *Forest Lawes* c. 1. § 1 in *Scot. Stat.* I. 323 At þai enter nocht in ony hanyt place of þe woddis with þar bestis. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 84 Quhatsumever person.. pullis or cuttis haned Broome. 1727.. *Earl Richard, Queen's Brother* vii. in Child *Ballads* IV. cx. (1886) 465/1 You'll have them, and as much haind grass As they all on can gae. 1786 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Night* xi, The dame brings forth .. her weel-hain'd kebbuck. 1786 — *N.-Y. Salut. to Maggie* 106 I'll flit thy tether To some hain'd rig.

Haining (hēⁱnin), *vbl. sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HAIN *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] Enclosing or preserving; that which encloses or is enclosed; an enclosure.

1535 *Sc. Acts Jas. V*, c. 8 All distroyaris of grenewod be Cutting peling..and siclike of all new hanyngis. *Ibid.* (1597) c. 9 That euerie man..plant woodde and Forrest, and make hedges, and haning for him selfe, extending to three aickers of land. 1572 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* 25 Apr. (Jam. *Supp.*), The Vanelaw to be proclamit waist, seute, and hanyng. 1728 W. STARRAT *Epist.* in *Ramsay's Poems* (1877) II. 276 We'll to the haining drive. *c* 1856 *Denham Tracts* (1895) II. 208 A company of hay-makers, whose work in the adjacent haining had been interrupted by a shower.

b. The preserving of grass from cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 By this Way we are deprived of the Benefit of Winter-haining. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 203 The laying or shutting up meadows for hay is, in Derbyshire, called hayning.

c. That which is saved; savings.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. 145 (Jam.) My ain lawful jointure and honest hainings.

d. *attrib.*, as *haining-time*.

1605 *Burgh Rec. Prestwick* 2 Oct. (Jam. *Supp.*), Vnles the samyn guddis be sufficientlie tedderit in hanyng tyme.

Hainous, -ly, etc., obs. ff. HEINOUS, -LY, etc.

Hainsch, hainsh, Sc. ff. HAUNCH *sb.* and *v.*

Hain't, haint, vulgar contr. of *have not*.

Haique, obs. form of HAIK [2].

Hair (hēəi), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 hǽr, hér, 2–3 hær, 2–5 her, 4–6 heer, 5–6 heere, here, (5 herre), 6 hear(e. *β.* 4–5 har, hare, 4 hor, 4–5 hore, 5 haar(e. *γ.* 5–6 heyr(e, 5–7 haire, hayre, heir(e, 6– hair. [Com. Teutonic, OE. *hǽr, hér* = OFris. *hêr*, OS. *hâr* (MDu. *haer*, Du. *haar*), OHG. *hâr*, (Ger. *haar*), ON. *hár* (Sw. *hår*, Da. *haar*):—OTeut. **hâro*ᵐ; not known in Gothic. The *α* forms are native, from OE., WS. *hǽr*, Anglian *hér*; the *β* forms are immed. from ON. *hár*, which gave in ME. *hâr* in northern, and *hôr* in some north midland dialects. The later *heyr, heire, hayre, hair*, is not a normal repr. of ME. *hêr, heer*, the modern Eng. form of which would be (as in 16th c.) *hear* or *here*; it seems to be partly a northern spelling, but mainly due to assimilation to HAIRE.]

I. 1. One of the numerous fine and generally cylindrical filaments that grow from the skin or integument of animals, esp. of most mammals, of which they form the characteristic coat; applied also to similar-looking filamentous outgrowths from the body of insects and other invertebrates, although these are generally of different structure.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1594 *Pilus*, her. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 236 An hær of eowrum heafde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2288 An her of hare fax. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 36 Thou maist not make oon heer whyt, or blak. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer (*K., S., P.* here), *capillus*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 335 There will alwayes remaine some heare in the cliffe of the penne.

β. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5007 Na hare sal perishe, ne faile. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6961 He had a hare, þe whilk grewe On cuthberts heued. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 87 Not oone hore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 An Hare, *crinis*.

γ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 An Heire, *pilus*. *Ibid.* 184/1 A Heyr, *crinis*. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, A sword .. hanging by a haire over his head. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 158 The long hairs of Horses..seem Cylindrical. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace Epist.* II. i. (R.) For hair by hair I pull the horse's tail. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. v, And would not hurt a hair upon his head. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 70 A hair..is larger when wet than when dry.

b. The plural *hairs* was formerly used = the collective sense 2. [Cf. L. *crines*, Fr. *les cheveux*, Ger. *die haare*.] Now *obs.* or *arch.* as in *grey hairs*, which is also often taken not collectively.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 6 Iohannes wæs gescryd mid oluendes hærum. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8079 (F.) Þaire browes ware growen side with heres. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* vii. 38 And wypide with heeris of hir heed [*K. V.* 1881 the hair of her head]. — *John* xi. 2 And wipte his feet with hir heeris [*All 16–19th c. versions* with her hair]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3989 Gilde hores hade þat gay, godely to se. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 42/2 His old age or white heares. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 4 He..would..knocke his head, and rend his rugged heares. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xliv. 29 Ye shall bring downe my gray haires with sorrow to the graue. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* x. 19 He rends his hairs in sacrifice to Jove. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 230 Venerable for his white hairs.

fig. (= 2 b). 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* Ffiv b, A blazing-starre with long haires appeared.

2. *collect.* The aggregate of hairs growing on the skin of an animal: *spec.* that growing naturally upon the human head; also, hairs collectively or in the mass, as used for manufacturing purposes and the like.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 156 Gif hær to þicce sie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3208 Hiss clað wass off ollfenntess hær. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12236 About hure hed hure her *to*-schaked. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heer fyrste growynge yn' mannys berde, *lanugo*. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 396 That they wasshe none heare, but benethe the brugge. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 19 Cussions stuffed with horse here..neetis here, deris here, and gotis here. 1584 [see 8 o].

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3662 Esau es rugh wit har. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 235 Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5476 With haare to þaire heelis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 21 Þe hore þat pillis my heed.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 225 Hayre scho had, quhyt & streke. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 21 Kemmit was thair cleir hair. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 For fallinge of the heyre of the head. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 287 Which makes the hair stand on the heads of such as hear it related. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 17 Among the hairy caterpillars..the cast skin is covered with hair. 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 169 All our hairs were done to the astonishment of all the company. 1816 BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* i, My hair is grey, but not with years. 1870 TENNYSON *Holy Grail* 42 She .. shore away .. all that wealth of hair Which made a silken mat-work for her feet. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 238 Our hair and nails are..modifications of the external layer of the skin.

b. *fig.* Applied to the rays or 'tresses' of the sun, the tail of a comet, 'leafy locks' of a tree, etc.

1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. i, Yet shall the agèd sun shed forth his hair. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* I. 8 A blazing star..shooting its fiery hair point blank against the Monastery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 710 Like a Comet..That..from his horrid hair Shakes Pestilence and Warr. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 168 New fire ..Shook its portentous hair beneath Heaven's frown. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1268 The heavy hair of pines.

3. In plants: An outgrowth of the epidermis, consisting of an elongated cell, or a row of cells, usually soft and flexible like the hair of animals. In *Bot.* sometimes extended to other outgrowths of similar origin, as prickles, spore-capsules, etc.: = TRICHOME.

1632 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 35 The Quince..his fruit hath downie hayre. 1811 MRS. IBBETSON in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXX. 1 (*title*), On the Hairs of Plants. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* 354 The glandular hairs of ordinary plants .. have the power..of absorbing both a solution and the vapour of ammonia. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* I. iii. 138 Hairs (*Trichomes*) is the term given in the higher plants to those outgrowths which arise only from the epidermis.

4. *transf.* Applied to various things having the shape, consistency, or appearance of a hair or mass of hair: e.g. threadlike stamens or filaments.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. i. 655 The yellow heare which groweth in the middle of the Rose is called..in shops and of the Arabian physitions Anthera.

b. In names of plants having foliage fancifully likened to hair: as *Isis Hair, Lady's Hair*, MAIDENHAIR, *Venus' Hair*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B iij, It [Adianthum]..may be named in English Venus heyre or ladyes heyre. 1598 FLORIO, *Capelli di venere*, the herbe Maiden-haire, Venus-haire, or our Ladies-haire. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Portland*, Among the sea-weeds here is found a sort of shrub, not unlike coral. It is called Isis's Hair.

c. *African* or *Vegetable hair*: see quots.

1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1259 'Vegetable hair', made of the leaves of the Algerian dwarf palm-tree..for the use of upholsterers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 565 *African Hair*, the fibre of the leaves of the Palmetto, *Chamærops humilis*.

d. Applied to sertularian and other polyps which grow on oyster shells. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. A spring mechanism which is freed by the HAIR-TRIGGER, q.v. - 1864 in WEBSTER.

5. Used as a type of what is of extremely small magnitude, value, or measure; a jot or tittle; an iota; the slightest thing; the least degree. See also *to a hair* in 8 c.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 334 Kynghod ne kny3thod.. Helpeth nouȝt to heueneward one heres ende. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlv, Him lakket no more to be slayne, Butte the brede of hore. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1223/1 The prayse had not bene the lesse of one heere. 1536 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Convocat.* Wks. I. 48 They would not set an hair by the name, but for the thing. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 201 Neither is there one haires difference to choose. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 191 If I be false, or swerue a haire from truth. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 159 Their estate is not an haire better then the others. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *Hair*, a very small portion or quantity; as *a hair of meal*, a few grains.

†**6.** Taken as the distinctive type of sort or kind; *of one hair*, of one colour and external quality; hence = sort, kind, nature; stamp, character. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. 365 With mylk of a cowe þat is of oon here [*unius coloris*]. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 244 Two notable knaues, both of a haire, and both cosen germaines to the deuill. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 61 The Qualitie and Heire of our Attempt Brookes no diuision. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* Author to Bk. 6 Expect but flowts, for 'tis the haire of crime. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* I. i, A lady of my hair cannot want pitying.

7. A cloth, mat, or other fabric of hair used for various purposes in some trades, e.g. in hop-drying, extraction of oils, etc.; a haircloth.

[Historically, the same word as HAIRE, which, in losing the final *e*, has become identical in form with this.]

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* 371 Hayr pro ustrina. 1594 *Fairfax Inv.* in *Archæologia* XLVIII. 130 On Seasterne of leade for barley and a kilne haire. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 568 The roof of the building coming on above much nearer the hair than in the modern kilns. *Ibid.* 572 A step-ladder to carry the green hops to lay on the hair. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 742/1 Measured quantities .. of [oil-seed] meal are filled into woollen bags .. Each bag is further placed within 'hairs', thick mats of horse-hair bound with leather.

II. Phrases and locutions.

8. a. *Against the hair*: contrary to the direction in which an animal's hair naturally lies; contrary to the natural set of a thing; against the grain, inclination, or sentiment. **b.** *In one's hair*: (*a*) with the hair down; (*b*) bare-headed, without hat or wig. **c.** *To a hair*: to a nicety, with the utmost exactness. **d.** *Hair about the heels*: a mark of under-bred horses; hence *fig.* of persons. †**e.** *Hair and hide, hair and hoof*: every part, entirely, wholly. **f.** *A hair in one's neck*: a cause of trouble or annoyance. **g.** *A hair of the dog that bit you, of the same dog* (or *wolf*): see DOG *sb.* 15 e. **h.** *A hair to make a tether of*: a slight pretext of which to make a great deal. **i.** *To comb* (*a person's*) *hair* (slang): see COMB *v.* 3. **j.** *To cut* (or *divide*) *the hair, to split hairs*: to make fine or cavilling distinctions. **k.** *To keep one's hair on* (slang): to keep cool, not to lose one's head or get excited. **l.** *To put up, turn up her hair*: said of a girl when she exchanges her floating hair or ringlets for the dressed hair of womanhood; *to do* or *put up, to let down her hair* (i. e. in the toilet). **m.** *To tear* (†*rend*) *one's hair*, i. e. as a symptom of passionate grief. **n.** *Not to turn a hair*: *lit.* of a horse, not to show sweat by the roughening of his hair; *fig.* not to show any sign of being discomposed, ruffled, or affected by exertion. **o.** In other expressions: see quots.

a. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv, Ayenst the heere it tourneth. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 388 All went utterly against the hair with him. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 40 If you should fight, you goe against the haire of your professions. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 63 [Cows] in the licking of themselves against the hair. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* III. ii, Books in women's hands are as much against the hair, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers, or night-rails. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 170 Something that crosses them, and goes against the hair. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. iii, He was a wee toustie when you rubbed him again the hair.

b. 1533 CRANMER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 39 She in her here, my Lord of Suffolke beryng before herr the Crowne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 143 Many a time he would shew her to his Souldiours in her haire. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* i, A large grave man in his own hair.

c. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 157 *Pan.* Youle remember your brothers excuse? *Par.* To a hayre. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 98 Distinguishing between good and bad to a hair. 1765 COWPER *Lett.* 28 Oct., Three or four single men, who suit my temper to a hair. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), I could hit him off to a hair.

d. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Fancit of B.* III. II. xxiii. 240 'Hair about the heels', muttered the Count to himself.

e. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6860 Þai were destroyed, bath hare and hyde. 1705 JEAN IRVINE in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 57 Poor people that would fain have strength to stand by hair and hoof of the truths of God. 1728 P. WALKER *Peden* Pref. (ed. 3) 28 None contending earnestly for Substance and Circumstances, Hair and Hoof of that dear-bought Testimony.

f. *a* 1450 *Ratis Raving* III. 199 Think one the har is in thi nek. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, An Ballie Grahame were to get word o' this..it wad be a sair hair in my neck!

h. 1809 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 3 Nov. in *Lockhart*, Those who wish to undermine it want but, according to our Scotch Proverb, a hair to make a tether of.

j. 1652 SANCROFT *Mod. Policies* in D'Oyly *Life* (1821) II. 241 Machiavel cut the hair when he advised, not absolutely to disavow conscience, but to manage it with such a prudent neglect, as is scarce discernible from a tenderness. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Philo's Emb. Caius* x. (1702) 901 To cut a Hair betwixt Satyr and Flattery. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 75 When Persons have a Mind to split Hairs, and to distinguish away the Christian Duties by a Word. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 [He] splits hairs with such surprising versatility.

k. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vi, Keep your hair on, my young friend. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This is the English way of doing things; they keep their hair on their heads.

m. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 14 b, This knight.. sobbed, wept, and rent his heare. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 113 Teare my bright heire, and scratch my praised cheekes. 1715-20 [see 1 b]. 1802 SOUTHEY *Inchcape Rock* xvi, Sir Ralph the Rover tore his hair And curst himself in his despair. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xix, Tearing her hair, crying and bemoaning herself.

n. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vii, Hot! he [a horse] had not turned a hair till we came to Walcot church. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* xviii, When I tried her with a lot of little dodges .. she never turned a hair—as the sporting people say.

o. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 755 The thinges proued .. are but the heire and nayles of the masse, and not the substantiall partes thereof. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 13 Hee will .. in the next Section tugge it in by the heare. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 80 As when one tells ..a lie, to bid him take the haire from his lips.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

9. a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with hair or a hair; made or consisting of hair, or of a texture like hair; as *hair-bracelet, -broom, -bud, -bulb, -camlet, -cell, -club* (CLUB *sb.* 6), *-crape, -felt, -fibre, -glove, -goods, -guard, -hat, -list, -merchant, -rope, -scale, -seating, -sheath, -substance, -tint, -tip, -work*, etc. Also HAIRBREADTH, -CLOTH, etc.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transpr. Reh.* 138 The mode of wearing *hair-bracelets was scarce in use then. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Horse*, Seams, Scabs, and *Hair-brokenness..on the inward Bow of his Knees. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Broom*, We say, a birch-broom, a *hair-broom, a rush-broom. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 96 At the origin of each hair two parts are distinguished, the hair-sheath, and the germ or *hair-bud. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 34 The root is found..to terminate in a bulb-shaped expansion, termed the *hair-bulb. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1107/4 A *Hair-Camblet Coat. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 288 If you are fond of *hair-clubs, you should see the Portuguese ladies' hair! 1730 MARTIN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 454 A Piece of Muslin, or thin *Hair-Crape. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Hair-gloves*, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing, etc. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. i, With his decent silver watch..and its decent *hair-guard. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.*(1762) I. v. lxiv. 291 British woollens, such as *hair-list drabs. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4098/4 William Taylor .. *Hair-Merchant. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* vii. (1875) 179 Bringing it to a *hair-point for the eye and hand of the philosopher. 1577 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 580 *Hair rope to stake the mill horse. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 115 At the tip of the moth's body there is a brush of long *hair-scales resembling feathers. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 535 Specimens of damask and striped *hair-seating, various colours. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* (1881) 36 The *cortical substance*, termed also **hair-substance*, constitutes the bulk of the hair. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1593) 329 The cursed witch had smit Our highest *hairetips with hir wand.

b. *attrib.* For or for the use of the hair; *hair-caul, -comb, -dye, -net, -oil, -pad, -ribbon, -scissors, -wash.* Also HAIR-BAND, -BRUSH, -PIN, etc.

1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1856) 160 The ear-rings, necklaces, *hair-cauls, or fillets, of the female busts. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, Two brass *hair-combs set with glass rubies. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *Ro. Lynne* II. v. 116 There were hair-washes, and *hair-oils. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 98 Two hats .. *hair-ribband and hair-dressing. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. ix. 398 They ought .. to be named what kind of cisers they are, whether *Hair cisers .. or Beard cisers.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *hair-buyer, -clasper, -curler, -cutter, -dealer, -frizzer, -monger, -seller, -stainer*, etc.; *hair-clipping, -curling, -cutting, -dyeing, -nourishing, -picking, -raising, -teasing*, etc., vbl. sbs. and ppl. adjs. Also HAIR-DRESSER, -SPLITTER, -SPLITTING.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5921/4 Mary Penstone..*Hair-buyer. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1878) 153 Parasitic mites.. furnished with *hair-claspers. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 11 Undergoing the process of *hair-clipping. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3036/4 Perriwig-maker and *Hair Cutter. 1868 'HOLME LEE' *B. Godfrey* lii. 295 The *hair-cutting parlour behind the shop. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4336/8 John Jesson .. Grazier and *Hair-dealer. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 96 The art of *hair-dyeing came into vogue. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxxviii, Language-masters, music-masters, *hair-frizzers. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer Brittany* I. 324 The profit thus netted by these *hair-mongers, during a tour through the country. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Cor.* xi. 14 Homer calleth the Greeks *hair-nourishing men. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5154/4 William Bell..*Hair-seller. 1725 *Ibid.* No. 6382/11 Charles Parker..*Hair-Stainer.

d. instrumental, as *hair-hung, -suspended* adjs.

e. similative and parasynthetic, as *hair-fissure; hair-coloured, -pointed, -shaped*, etc., adjs. Also HAIR-STREAK, -STROKE, -WORM.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1272/4 A *hair-coloured large Suit. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 A *hair fissure is perceptible..in the upper hieroglyphic. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 300 *Hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the Gulph. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 376 Leaves egg-spear-shaped, *hair-pointed. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 385 Hair-pointed .. terminating in a very fine, weak point; as the leaves of many mosses. *Ibid.* 376 *Hair-shaped .. the same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 398 Like the Sicilian's *hair-suspended sword. 1868 WHITTIER *Among the Hills* 1, The hangbird..His *hair-swung cradle straining.

10. Special Combs.: **hair-ball** (see quot. 1753); **hair-bird**, a popular name of the chipping-bird (*Zonotrichia socialis*) of North America; **hair-bracket** (see quot. 1867); † **hair-bramble**, the dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*; **hair-brown** (see quot.); † **hair-bush**, a bushy head of hair; **hair-button**, a button made with hair; **hair-colour**, ? = *hair-brown*; **hair-compasses**, compasses which can be regulated to the utmost nicety; see quot.; **hair-cord**, a fabric of which the surface is covered with fine stripes so closely placed as to resemble hairs; **hair-drawn** *a.*, drawn out as fine as a hair; **hair-eel**, a kind of filiform worm inhabiting stagnant water; **hair-follicle**, the cylindrical depression in the skin from which a hair grows, extending through the corium to the subcutaneous connective tissue; **hair-hygrometer**, a hygrometer depending upon the expansion of hair when exposed to damp; **hair-kiln**, a hop kiln covered with a haircloth on which the hops are spread out to dry; **hair-lead**, a very thin lead used for spacing in printing; **hair-lichen**, an eruption attacking the roots of the hair; **hair-locket**, a locket for holding a lock of hair; **hair-man**, a man who dresses or makes up hair; † **hair-meal**, a hair's breadth, the extent of a hair; **hair-mole** († -mold), a mole on the skin, having a hair or hairs on it; **hair-moss**, a moss of the genus *Polytrichum*; † **hair-needle** = HAIRPIN; † **hair-patch**, haircloth; **hair-pencil**, a painter's brush made of camel's hair or the like; **hair-plate**, the plate at the back of a bloomery; **hair-pyrites**, a synonym of MILLERITE; **hair-restorer**, a preparation used to promote the growth of hair; **hair-sac** = *hair-follicle*; **hair-salt** [Ger. *haarsalz*], a name given to alunogen; **hair-seal**, an eared seal of the family *Otariidæ*, sub-family *Tricophocinæ*; † **hair-slitting** *a.*, hair-splitting (*fig.*); **hair-space**, a very thin space used in printing; **hair-spring**, the fine hair-like spring in a watch which serves to regulate the movement of the balance-wheel; **hair-stone** [Ger. *haarstein*], a synonym of SAGENITE; † **hair-tail**, a name given to fishes of the family *Trichiuridæ*, esp. *Trichiurus lepturus*; **hair-tail worm** = *hair-eel*; **hair-trunk**, a trunk covered with skin retaining the hair; † **hair-weed**, a conferva.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* vii. 451 In the Stomachs of these .. the *Hair-Balls are compos'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hair-balls*, masses of hair of different shapes and sizes found in the stomachs of cows, oxen, calves, deer, and other animals. 1869 J. BURROUGHS in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., The social-sparrow, *alias* '*hair-bird', *alias* 'red-headed chipping-bird', is the smallest of the sparrows. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Hair-bracket.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hair-bracket*, the moulding at the back of the figure-head. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 The Bramble is of two sortes..the great and the smal..The lesser berie is called .. a *heare Bramble..The fruite is called a Dewberie. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Course*, **Hair brown*, a colour formed of brown with a little yellow and grey. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Cheveture*, the *haire bush. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 Wee ruffled his hearebush. 1593 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 371, iiij grose of *haire bottonnes. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebrides* i, He wore a full suit of plain brown clothes, with twisted hair-buttons of the same colour. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 123 If you will dye your wool of a bright *haire colour. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 36 Pure hair colour dapled with green. *Ibid.* 62 Cockroaches..of a pure hair-colour. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Compasses*, *Hair Compasses, so contrived with-in side, as to take an extent to a hair's breadth. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. x. 101 When great accuracy is required, hair compasses may be employed, having a joint with a spring in one of the legs which is bent a little by means of a fine screw. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1304 Its lengthy and *hair-drawn dialectics. 1895 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable*, **Hair Eels*, these filiform worms belong to the species *Gordius aquaticus*, found in stagnant pools. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 9/1 Into each *hair-follicle..there open the ducts of one or two little glands. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. xii. 319 The *hair-hygrometer continues to work in an unsatisfactory manner. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 754 Where *hair kilns are in use..charcoal is had recourse to. 1888 JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*, **Hair leads*, very thin leads—mostly sixteen to a pica—rarely used nowadays. 1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Hair Lichen*, an eruption confined to the roots of the hair, followed, after ten days, by desquamation. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1379/4 A *Hair Locket, set round with small Table Diamonds. 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2477/4 He took her from a *Hair-man upon the Highway. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6170/9 James Mathewson..Hairman. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Whan the shadwe of the pyn entreth any-thyng with-in the cercle of thi plate an *her-mele. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1496/4 A *hair mold on his left Cheek. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 311 The undulating *Hair-moss..is found on most shady banks. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. Comm., Stuff nothing so substantial, but such gross sowtege or *hair-patch as every goose may eat oats through. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1686) 38 Take an Hair-patch, and rub his Body all over. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 243 It may .. be cleansed by wiping it with a soft *hair-pencil. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. *Bloomary*, The sides are iron plates, the *hair-plate at the back, the cinder-plate at the front, etc. 1805 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* II. 263 *Hair- or Capillary-Pyrites. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 266 The search for a good *hair-restorer .. is as vain as the search for happiness. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 292 A *hair .. is at first wholly enclosed in a kind of bag, the **hair sac*. 1795 SCHMEISSER *Syst. Min.* I. 270 *Hair salt..is of a silver-white color. 1865 BOYD *Swartzen* 106 Greenland *hair-seal, South-Sea fur-seal. 1894 LYDEKKER *Roy. Nat. Hist.* II. 107 The fur-seals are, of course, far more valuable commercially than the hair-seals. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 139 Our *hair-slitting and irrefragable Doctor. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/1 The smallest kind, which are called, from their extreme thinness, **hair-spaces*. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* xiv. 195 A spiral spring..called a *hair spring. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1049 Hair-springs are made of fine steel, which comes upon spools like thread. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 354 The ribbon-fishes..some of these, as the *hair-tail ..are of large size. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 436 The 'Hair-tails' belong to the tropical marine fauna. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hair-Tail Worm*, common name for the *Gordius aquaticus*. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2832/4 A yellow *Hair Trunk Mail. 1881 POYNTER *Among Hills* I. 311 Her feet planted on her little hair-trunk in front. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Hair-weed, conferva*, in botany, the name of a genus of mosses.

Hair, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Hence **Hairing** *vbl. sb.*

† 1. *trans.* (?) To edge with hair or fur. *Sc. Obs.*

1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 37 (Jam.) Lynit with quhit furring, and harit with martrikis sabill. 1578 *Ibid.* 219 (Jam.) Ane..gowne..pasmentit with silver and a haring of martrikkes.

2. *trans.* To free from hair; to depilate.

1802–14 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 81 (Jam.) This practice..was called hairing the butter. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 30. 32 By his method, raw hides, after hairing and baiting, are converted into leather in less than 30 hours. 1888 *Milit. Engineer.* I. 11. 55 The hair is removed with a semi-circular knife, called a hairing-knife.

3. *intr.* a. 'To produce or grow hair.' (*Cent. Dict.*) b. 'To produce hair-like fibres: said of maple-sirup when boiled so low as to string out when dripped from a spoon.' (Funk.)

Hair, obs. form of HARE, HERE *sb.*, HOAR.

Hairb, obs. form of HERB.

Hair-band. Also 5 -bond(e. A band or fillet to confine the hair.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Heere bonde (*P.* herbonde), *vitta.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 An Herebande, *trica, crinale.* 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Heerbande, *ruban.* 1552 HULOET, Heere bande or heere lace, *discriminale, texta.*

Hairbell, -brain, -brained: see HARE-.

Hairbreadth (hēə·ɪbredþ).

1. The breadth or diameter of a hair; an infinitesimally small space or distance; a hair's-breadth.

[*c* 1420 See HAIR *sb.* 5.] 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 259 Let vs not suffer our selues to be led so much as on heare breath away from this onely foundation. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* XX. 16 Euery one could sling stones at an haire breadth, and not misse. 1767 FAWKES tr. *Idylls of Theocritus* XIV. 12, I'm within a hair-breadth raving mad. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlvi, Drawing herself up so as not to lose one hair-breadth of her uncommon height.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Extremely narrow or close, as *hairbreadth difference, escape, scape*; hence, *hairbreadth adventure, risk.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 541 The hair-breadth differences of language. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. ii. (1849) 320 His hair-breadth adventures and heroic exploits. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 9 The hair-breadth scapes of hunted patriots.

Hair-brede, -breed. *north. dial.* = prec.

14.. *Camb. MS.* Ff. ii. lf. 38 in *Retrosp. Rev.* Nov. (1853) 203 Oon heere-brede owt of this peyne They have no power to lyste me. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108, I am streight at feedyng within a here breade Where I fed before. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'She's dying by hair-breeds', by very slow degrees.

Hairbrush (hēə·ɪbrɒʃ). A toilet-brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 259/2 Pinguefye the hayre◦brushe in Hartes marrowe, or in stale Bitches milcke, when as you will dresse your hayre. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 528 Circular hair brushes, capable of revolving either way. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* i, The nail had been driven in with the back of a hair-brush.

Haircloth (hēə·ɪklɒþ). [Cf. HAIRE.]

1. Cloth or fabric made of hair, used for various purposes, as for tents, towels, shirts of penitents and ascetics; also in drying malt, hops, or the like.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 452 Every peece of hayrcloth. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xi. 21 They had done penance in heare◦cloth and ashes long agoe. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 19 Tents of blacke haire-cloth. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ii. § 17. 75 The same sort of hair-cloth of which our coal-sacks are made. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 220 Chastening herself with haircloth, which she wore under her royal apparel.

attrib. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 229 [We] pitched our haire-cloth Tents round about Jacobs Well. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii. (1878) 408, I sat down on a haircloth couch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 247/1 Milk..poured through a haircloth sieve.

2. An article (as a shirt, towel, etc.) made of this fabric.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xi. 68 Woulde haue doen penaunce in heerclothes and ashes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, It serveth to convey downe the Malt, after it is watred, unto the heare◦cloth. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 57 The Master of the Bath rubb'd me all over with a hair-cloth. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Hair-Cloths, in military affairs..are used for covering the powder in waggons, or upon batteries. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 176 The ascetic, Jonadab..in his hair-cloth.

Hairdress. The mode of dressing the hair; a head-dress.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 336 (heading) Hair-dress of the Madagascarites. 18.. *Amer. Antiquarian* X. 41 (Cent.) The Angakut of Cumberland Sound wear at certain parts the hairdress used by southern tribes.

Hairdresser. One whose business is to dress and cut the hair.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 112, I was not above six hours under the hands of the hair-dresser. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xvi. 131 [He] went to a hair-dresser, to have his hair cut and brought into decent order. 1856 B. CORNWALL *Barber's Shop* xvii. (1883) 161 Valets and ladies' maids have usurped the office of the hairdresser.

Hairdressing. The action, process, or occupation of cutting and arranging the hair; the business of a hairdresser.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 184 He..values himself chiefly upon his skill and dexterity in hair-dressing. 1782 JAS. STEWART (*title*) Plocacosmos: or the whole Art of Hair-Dressing. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 209 It is in the Modern Period..that the handicrafts auxiliary to hairdressing have been developed.

attrib. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 27 Dec., Mrs. Thrale ran a great black hair-dressing pin into her eye.

†**Haire.** *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 hǽre, hére, 2–3 hære, 3–4 here, 3–6 heare, 4–6 heer(e. *β.* 3 hai3re, 3–7 haire (4 hei3re, 4–5 heyre, 4–6 hayr(e, heire, 5 hayr, heyeer, 5–6 hayer, 6 heyer). *γ.* 4–5 hare. [Of this word there were two ME. types, both however going back to WGer. **hârjâ* deriv. of *hâr* hair: the first directly through OE., WS. *hére*, Angl. *hére* wk. fem., which regularly became in ME. *hêre*, *heare*, *heere*, and, with mutescence of final *e*, *heer*; the second, ME. *haire*, through OF. *haire*, med.L. *haira* :—OFrankish **hârja* (OHG. *hârra*); the form from French survived longest, but is now obs. or merged in HAIR *sb.* (sense 7). The ME. variant *hare* evidently arose from assimilation to the corresponding Norse form of *hair.*] Cloth made of hair, haircloth; *esp.* a hair shirt worn next the skin by ascetics and penitents; extended later to any kind of coarse or harsh fabric, as sackcloth or the like.

a. *c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxiv. 13 Ic gegerede mec mid heran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 21 Hi dydun dæd-bote on hæran [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* on hæren] and on axan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Stiue here to shurte. *c* 1205 LAY. 19707 Iscrudde mid heren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Iudit .. ledde swuðe herd lif..& werede heare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 227 Hy hire ssredde mid þe here. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 109 Marcellus deide y-cloþede in heer. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. ix. (1554) 201 b, Sharpe heares wer also layde asyde. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 116/1 [He] fasted, watched, praied & ware heare. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* i. 8 He had a rough heer vpon him.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1977 His cloðes rent, in hai3re srid. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22510 þe sun .. it sal becum .. dune and blak sum ani hair [*v.rr.* haire, hayre]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4778 Hastili þei hent hem on hei3resse ful rowe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's Pr. & T.* 133 She..Hadde next hire flessh yclad hire in an haire [*v.rr.* heyre, heire]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/2 Hayyr, or hayre, *cilicium.* 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hayre for parfite men, *hayre.* 1553 *in* Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 221, iiij yerdes of heire for thalter at viijd. the yerde. 1600–1 *Ibid.* II. 482 Helpinge to carrie home ye haires y^t^ were vsed by the Painters *ijs.* [See also HAIR *sb.* 7.]

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 29090 In askes and in hare [? *orig.* haire] and weping and vneses lair [? *orig.* laire]. *c* 1450 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/25 *Hoc cilicium*, a hare.

Haire, obs. form of AIR.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 19846 (Fairf.) Foure listis lange Vn-to þe haire þer-wiþ hit [a cloth] hange.

Haired (hēəɪd), *a.* Forms: see HAIR *sb.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having hair; covered with hair or hairs. Often with adj. prefixed, as *black-haired, golden-haired, long-haired.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 308 þe sterre herid or beerdid. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3780 A tulke full faire, Blake horit. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 78 In Ethiopy er 3ung childer white hared. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* v. (1888) 34 He that hath not his Browes heyred is not seemely. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 106 Crooked-leg'd, and commonly short-hair'd. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 30 A good skin well haired is sold for a guinea. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. v. 149 Others are granulated or haired.

†**Hai·ren,** *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hǽren, 4–5 heren, 4–6 heren, 6 haren, hairne, 6–7 hearen, 7– hairen (9 *dial.* harren). [OE. *hæren*, **hêren* = OHG. *hârin* (MHG. *hærin*, Ger. *hären*), MDu. *harijn*, *harin* (Du. *haren*): see HAIR and -EN[4].] Made or consisting of hair; hair-.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 He..hine þa gezyrede mid hærenum hrægle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 382 Wring ðurh hærenne clað. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 32 Skynnes and heren shertes. 1591 *Widowes Treas.* (1595) F viij b, Strain it through an haren strainer. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 462 An hairne tedder. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 117 More .. afflictive than his hairen shirt was to his body. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 385 'Tis bolted through an hairen sack. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A harren brum', is a hair broom.

†**Hairester.** *Obs.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -STER.] A worker in horsehair.

1415 *Ordo Paginarum* in *York Myst.* Introd. 25 Turnours, Hayresters, Bollers. 1422 *Ibid. note*, Pagina de lez Turnors, Hayresters, et Bollers.

Haireve, obs. form of HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hair-grass. [After L. generic name *Aira*, with reference to the slender hair-like branches.] A name for grasses of the Linnæan genus *Aira.*

1759 B. STILLINGFL. *On Grasses* Misc. Tracts (1762) 371 To give such [names] as..approach as near as possible to the Latin names in sound where they could not be interpreted..Thus I have called the *aira* hair-grass, the *bromus* brome-grass, etc. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 123 The grass it now produces (chiefly the aira or hair grass) is so hard and wiry. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s. v. *Aira*, The tufted Hair-grass..is one of the tallest-growing British grasses.

Hairif, hayrif (hēəˑrif). Forms: 1 hegerife, 4 hayrive, 5 hayryf, heyriff, haryffe (harryf), harofe, harife, 6 herif (haylif), haireve, 7– hariff, S– hairough, 9 *dial.* (see quots.). [OE. *hegerife* wk. fem., app. f. *hege* hedge + *rife*, of uncertain meaning. Another OE. name was *hegeclife*, f. *clifan* to cling, CLEAVE: see *clife*, *clive* under CLEAVERS.] A widely-diffused popular name of Cleavers or Goose-grass, *Galium Aparine.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 66 Wudu weaxe and hegerife gecnuwa þa togædere. *Ibid.* II. 78 Wyl on wætere æscrinde..hegerife, marubian; bebe mid, & þæt lic gnid mid þære hegerifan. *Ibid.* III. 38 Wyll in buteran þas wyrta elenan moran and hegerifan. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 37/1 *Rubea minor*, hayrive. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 712/20 *Hec uticella*, haryffe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/1 Hayryf, herbe (*S.* harryyf), *rubea vel rubia minor, et major dicitur* madyr. *c* 1440 *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, lf. 283 (Halliw.) Tak wormwod, or harofe, or wodebynde, and stamp it, and wrynge owt the jeuse. *a* 1500 *MS. Sloane* 5, lf. 29 a *Rubia minor*, Hayreff clyuer oþer aron is like to wodruff, and þe sed tuchid will honge in one is cloþis. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Haylife an herbe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Haireue is Cliuers. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Hariff* and *Catchweed*, goose grasse [*misprr.* goose-grease], *aparine.* 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Hairough, galium aperine*, cleavers. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 62 A dressing machine..for separating cleavers, goose-grass, or hariff from wheat or barley. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hairrough* or *Harif.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Hairif.* 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Hairiff, Hairup, Hairif.* 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Hariffe.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Erriff..Hayrough* is another and possibly the correct form. 1883 *Hampshire Gloss., Heriff.* 1884 *Cheshire Gloss., Harif, herif.* 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Hairiff, harif, hariff, harifie, hairif, haireve.*

Hairiness (hēəˑrinės). [f. HAIRY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hairy or covered with hair; hirsuteness.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xv. (1495) 120 By the herynesse therof he defendyth the synewes of the chekes from colde ayre. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IX. 112 In the Hare such hearynes furthereth her swiftnes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 146 Cover'd all over with a brown short hairiness. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 414 Old Father Pan, roaming in all his original hairiness in the forests.

Hairing: see HAIR *v.*

Hai·rish, *a. rare.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -ISH.] Slightly or partially hairy; † hairy, of hair.

1570 *Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne* (N.), They teare their herish mantels grey. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iii. 658 The first kinde of Cistus..hath rounde rough or hearishe stalkes.

†**Hair-lace.** *Obs.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + LACE.] A string or tie for binding the hair; a fillet, headband; also, a fillet in *Archit.*

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 69 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 þe pilers ..wiþ harlas and capitale. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 145 Some haue no herelace, Theyr lockes about theyr face. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 485 She took off her hairlace, and would have cut off her fair hair. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 About their Heads they wear an Hairlace..not to tie their Hair up, which is short enough; but it may be, as our Dames in England, to keep the Wrinkles out of their Foreheads. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 205 They say, a marry'd Woman has nothing of her own, but her Wedding-Ring and her Hair-Lace.

Hairless (hēəˑlės), *a.* [f. HAIR *sb.* + -LESS.] Without or destitute of hair; bald; glabrous.

1552 HULOET, Heerles or without heere, or hauing no heere, *depilis.* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 487 The..sun..Whose beams upon his hairless face are fix'd. 1611 COTGR., *Pelé..* pild, hairelesse, bauld. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/1 In front this region is concave and hairless. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 759 A toothless, hairless, slow-limbed animal.

Hence **Hai·rlessness.**

1871 *Athenæum* 27 May 649 This marvellous people (of which hairlessness..is one of the masculine phenomena). 1875 J. HAWTHORNE *in Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 556 His head is hatless..not to mention its hairlessness.

Hairlet (hēəˑlėt). [f. HAIR *sb.* + -LET.] A small or diminutive hair.

1862 *All Year Round* 13 Sept. 8 Mr. Samuelson .. adopts the belief that each single hairlet on the fly's foot, serves as a sucking disc. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 287 A rod-like process, provided with long, slender hairlets.

Hair-like, *a.* [f. as prec. + LIKE.] Like or resembling hair; finely drawn out like hair.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Fibrous*..full of hair-like threads, or strings. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 59 *note*, Thinly covered with hair-like feathers. 1892 *Daily News* 7 May 2/8 Seeds..winged or provided with hair-like processes.

Hai·r-line.

1. A line or rope made of hair.

1731 GRAY *in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 33, I took a Piece of a Hair-Line, such as Linnen-Cloaths are dried on. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sp.* § 2946 In..hair lines, each hair in every link should be equally big, round, and even.

2. A very thin or slender line, as the up-stroke of a written letter. *To a hair-line*: to a nicety.

1846 WORCESTER, *Hair-line*..a very slender line. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 64 A carpenter swings his axe to a hair-line on his log. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 654/2 The first hair-line of this letter.

3. *Printing. Hair-line letter*: A very thin-faced type, generally used for letterings of mounts.

1888 in JACOBI *Printer's Vocab.*

Hair-lip, erroneous form of HARE-LIP.

Hair-lock. A lock of hair on the head.

c 1000 *Hpt. Gl.* 526 (Bosw.) Hær-loccas, *cincinni, crines.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her dischenaueled hearlocks. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 403 Shore me of two of my hair-locks.

Hairm, Hairn, obs. or dial. ff. HARM, HARN.

Hairough, local form of HAIRIF.

Hai·rpin, hai·r-pin. A kind of pin used in dressing and fastening up the hair, fixing a headdress, etc.

1818 TODD s. v. *Hairpeedle*, The modern hairpin kept the hair in certain fanciful shapes. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, Kate was dressed to the very last hairpin. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 23 Many of the latter articles found in the Swiss lakes appear..to have been hair-pins.

Hair-powder. A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used in the 18th c. for sprinkling the hair or wig in hairdressing; now seldom used except for men-servants.

1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 To my barber for haire powder, *6d.* 1800 HERSCHEL *in Phil. Trans.* XC. 444, I examined the focus of light, by throwing hair-powder, with a puff, into the air. 1864–5 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 220 Hair-powder had altogether gone out.

Hai·r-ring. A memorial finger-ring set with a small lock of hair.

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3229/4 An Hair-Ring, set round at the top with Diamonds. 1709 PRIOR *Cupid & Ganymede* 23 Heaps of Hair Rings, and cypher'd Seals.

Hair's-breadth, hair's breadth (hēəˑzbredþ). The breadth of a hair; = HAIRBREADTH.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. v. (1886) 80 Limits..beyond the which they cannot passe one haires breadth. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 31 There is not a haires breadth of difference betweene them. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 101, I am within a hair's breadth of doubting. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 3. 6 Our faith in the fact is not shaken a hair's-breadth.

b. (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Hair's-breadth*, a Measure accounted among the Jews the 48th part of an inch. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 400 A hair's breadth..the twelfth part of a line.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Extremely narrow or close = HAIRBREADTH 2.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 72 Our chief conversation was..hairs breadth escapes. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. (1864) 52 To draw some subtle hair's-breadth distinction. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 120.

Hair-shirt. A shirt made of haircloth, worn by ascetics and penitents. (Cf. HAIRE.)

1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* I. i. 165 No prelate's lawn, with hair shirt lin'd, Is half so incoherent as my mind. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 213 After her death..a hair-shirt was found on her.

fig. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 1/1 If he had chafed less passionately at the hair-shirt of existence.

Hair-sieve (hēəˑɹsiˑv). Forms: see HAIR and SIEVE. A sieve with the bottom made of hair finely woven; usually for straining liquid.

a 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 264 Hersyfe, tæmespilan, fanna, etc. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 7 Þorowgh a herseve loke þou hit sye. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Heer cyve, *sas.* 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 345 Drain them on a hair sieve. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 *Hair sieve*, a sieve with very fine meshes, used in the washing of gelatino-bromide of silver emulsions.

Hai·r-splitter. One who 'splits hairs' (HAIR *sb.* 8 j); one who makes minute or over-refined distinctions.

1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. i. 42 A critical hair-splitter! 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 60 Not the cavilling hair-splitter, but, on the contrary, the single eyed servant of truth. 1857 DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 105 It is good to have hair-splitters and lumpers. *Note*, Those who make many species are the splitters.

Hai·r-splitting, *vbl. sb.* The 'splitting of hairs'; the making of over-nice distinctions.

1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* 15 Metaphysical hair-splitting could hardly show the difference. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. i. 306 The hair-splitting of logical Casuistry.

Hai·r-splitting, *ppl. a.* That 'splits hairs'; that makes over-nice distinctions, over-refining.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. CXXXV, The hair-splitting niceties of language. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* XXXIV, Credit..for their hair-splitting ingenuity. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 121 It takes a more hair-splitting mind, than negroes are generally endowed with, to think otherwise. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvii. (1879) 602 Subjects for dispute to hair-splitting theologians.

Hairst, Sc. form of HARVEST.

Hai·r-streak. In full, *hair-streak butterfly*: A butterfly of the genus *Thecla*; so called from the fine streak-like markings on the wings of some species.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 29 A small East Indian hair streak Butterfly (*Thecla Isocrates*). 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 12 The only butterfly that really feeds on the Oak is the Purple Hair-streak. *Ibid.* 45 The very pretty though not brilliant Brown Hair Streak.

Hai·r-stroke.

1. A very fine line made in writing or drawing; *esp.* a fine up-stroke in penmanship.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 28 The veines..are made with two or three haire stroks with a fine touch of your pen. *Ibid.*, Drawing small haire strokes from the hip to the knee. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 393 Those who in matters of opinion varied from the Popes copie the least hair-stroke are condemned for Hereticks. 1781 COWPER *Let.* 23 Apr., You can draw a hair-stroke where another man would make a blot as broad as a sixpence.

2. *Printing.* The fine line at the top or bottom of a letter, a CERIPH. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

Hairt, Sc. form of HEART.

Hair-trigger. A secondary trigger in a fire-arm, which acts by setting free a spring mechanism called the *hair*, and being delicately adjusted, releases the main trigger by very slight pressure.

1830 E. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 249 The hair trigger, when set, lets off the cock by the slightest touch; whereas the common trigger requires a greater degree of force. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 192 My pistol, which had the hair trigger set, went off. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 353 Double rifle..with single hair-trigger.

fig. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 23 Her laugh was hung on a hair trigger, to go off at every jest and fancy.

b. *attrib.*: see quots. Also **hair-trigger flower**, an Australian plant of the genus *Stylidium*, having a very sensitive column of stamens, which move from side to side on the slightest touch. (*Treas. Bot.* 1866.)

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 4/2 What is known in stage parlance as a hair-trigger audience—an audience, that is, of play-goers experienced enough to recognize every delicate bit of acting or skilful contrivance of stage-management. 1892 Fitzpatrick *Secr. Service under Pitt* xxi. 331 His temper was of as hair-trigger a character as the pistols which he carried.

Hence **Hai·r-triggered** *a.*, having a hair-trigger. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xii, There are your hair-triggered rifles, that go off just at the right moment.

Hairum-scairum: see Harum-scarum.

Hairup, local form of Hairif.

Hair-worm (hēə·ɹwɔ̄m). A nematoid worm of the genus *Gordius*; spec. *G. aquaticus*, a common inhabitant of ponds and rivers. (Sometimes applied to the Guinea-worm, *Dracunculus medinensis*.)

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 65 Gnatworms, Acari, hairworms. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 14 The Hair-Worm, called also the Guinea-Worm..This is the worm that..gets into the flesh of the natives. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 404 The common hair-worm. The popular name of this worm originated in the notion, that it was produced from the hair of horses and other animals; a notion that is even yet prevalent among the lower classes.

Hairy (hēə·ri), *a.* Also 4 **hari, heeri**, 4–5 **hery**, 4–6 **heery**, 6 **hary, heary, (hearry), heyry**, 6–7 **hairie, hayrie, -y.** [f. Hair *sb.* + -y¹.]

1. Having much hair; clothed with hair; hirsute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 Þair armes hari wit hirpild hid War sette til elbous in þair side. 1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvii. 11 Esau my brother is an heeri man, and Y am smethe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 106 An hery skyn. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 68 The hotter of complexion therefore that every man is .. the hayrier is his body. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 128 His eares rough and heary. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 13 Caterpillars .. are either smooth, or hairy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 60 A bald man and a hairy man are opposed in a single point of view.

b. *transf.*

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. x. 280 They be called Comets or hairie starres, for that .. by the flashing of fire from them, certaine haires seeme to be scattered. 1672–3 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 48 We call it [a Comet] an Hairy-star. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 559 When Storms have shed From Vines the hairy Honours of their Head.

c. In specific names of animals. *Hairy Woobud* (*oobut*), *Sc.*, a woolly-bear.

1856 Sharpe *Birds Gt. Brit.* II. 11 On two occasions the Hairy Woodpecker is said to have occurred in the British Islands.

2. Consisting of hair or of something resembling hair; hair-like. Now *rare*.

1535 Coverdale *Song Sol.* vi. 5 Thy hayrie lockes are like a flocke of goates vpon yᵉ mount of Galaad. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 625 His brawny sides, with hairy bristles arm'd. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* 16 Take a Broome stalke..chew it betweene your teeth till it..grow heary at the end like a pensill. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 98 Her Feathers are thready or hairy.

b. Made of hair.

1535 Coverdale 2 *Macc.* x. 26 Gyrded with hayrie cloth aboute their loines. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 94 b, Like an heery sacke which is wouen or made of heeres. 1632 Milton *Penscroso* 169 The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 25 With hairy springes we the birds betray. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* vii. 177 Clad in hairy raiment such as prophets used to wear.

3. *Bot.* Covered with short weak thin pubescence. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xiv. § 2, 16 Hairie grasse .. is small and little, and rough or hairie like a goate. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 45 Though the proper leaves are often hairy, yet these are ever smooth. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 150 Styles 2, reflected, hairy. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 70 They preponderate in very hairy plants.

b. In the specific names of plants: see quots.

1597 [see prec.]. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 118 Hairy Rest-harrow.. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 41 Hairy Sedge.

4. *Comb.*, as *hairy-armed, -clad, -eared, -fibred, -heeled, -legged, -locked, -looking* adjs.; also **hairy-back**, a fish of the family *Trichonotidæ*; **hairy-crown, hairy-head**, species of Merganser.

1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Heary locked that hath syde lockes, *cheuelu*. *c* 1611 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Schisme* 1039 Fasting hairy-clad. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 291 Covered with hairy-looking feathers. 1888 G. Trumbull *Names Birds* 69 In..Cabinet of Nat. Hist., Vol. III., 1833, the present species [*Merganser serrator*] is referred to as Hairy-crown. *Ibid.* 74 *Hairy-head*, name in New Jersey of the Hooded Merganser. 1894 Forbes *Monkeys* I. 52 The Hairy-eared mouse-lemur, *Chirogale trichotis*. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The remarkable fishes known as hairy-backs..distinguished from the last [*Cepolidæ*] by the jugular position of the pelvic fins, which are in front of the pectorals.

Hais, Sc. form of *hoase*, Hoarse *a.*

Haise, obs. form of *has* (see Have *v.*).

Haist, etc., obs. Sc. forms of Haste, etc.

Hait, heit (hēit), *int.* Forms: 4 **hayt, haite, heyt**(e, 5 **hyte**, 6–7 **haight**, 8– **hait.** [Cf. Ger. *hott!*] A word of encouragement or command given to horses to urge them forward; in some dialects, to turn them to one side or the other.

c 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 245 The Cartere smoot and cryde as he were wood, Hayt [*v.rr.* haite, heyt] Brok, hayt Scot, what spare ye for the stones? *Ibid.* 263 Heyt now quod he. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9 Harrer, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand. *a* 1577 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 101 His thought sayd Haight, his silly speech cryed Ho. 1614 Copley *Wits, Fits & Fancies* (N.) Saying to his asse by the way.. Haight, beast, and on a God's name. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hait-wo*, a word of command to horses in a team, meaning, 'go to the left'; for *wo*, in this case, is not stop, but go. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Waggoner's words to horses*, The waggoner, standing to the left of his horses, would address..the Pin-horse and Shafter alike: 'Haw-woop'..come towards; 'Heit' go from me. The whole team: 'Woo'..stop.

Hence **Hait** *v. intr.*, to cry 'hait'.

?*c* 1690 *Bagford Ball.* (Ball. Soc.) 757 And Carters for the sport left Ho and Haiting.

Hait, obs. form of Hate, Hight, Hot, Hote.

Haith (hēþ), *int. Sc.* A quasi-oath: a deformation of *Faith! i' faith!*

1724 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. sp. 3 Haith, lasses, ye're no blate. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 149 Haith, lad, ye little ken about it. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* xi, Haith, lass, he'll gar you be sorry some day.

Haiver, Haivin, obs. ff. Haver, Haven.

Haji, hajji: see Hadji.

Hak(e, obs. form of Hack *v.*¹

Hake (hēik), *sb.*¹ Also 6 **haake**, 8 **hack.** [Known only from 14th (?) or 15th c.; origin uncertain. Mod. Norw. has *hakefisk*, lit. 'hook-fish', applied to fish, as the salmon or trout, with a hooked under-jaw.]

1. A gadoid fish, *Merlucius vulgaris*, resembling the cod. Also extended to the genus *Merlucius*.

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 Alle heo lyven from last of lot, ant are al hende ase hake in chete.] *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy) 201 (Mätz.) Hire skyn is tendyr for to towche, As of an howndfyssh or of an hake. 1555 Eden *Decades* 273 A fysshe..whiche we caule haddockes or hakes. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 1 Haake, fish, *Pagrus vel Pagurus*. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 212 Hake you may haue when the Cod failes in Summer. 1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 157 The hake is in England esteemed a very coarse fish. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 542 The 'Hake' is found on both sides of the Atlantic .. to a length of four feet. It is caught in great numbers, and preserved as 'Stock-fish'. 1885 J. S. Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 275 The popular name current in England is hake, but in the United States the prefix 'silver' is generally added, to distinguish it from the species of *Phycis*..It is also frequently called whiting, New England whiting, or Old England hake.

b. Applied to other gadoid fish, esp. to species of the genus *Phycis* found on the coast of North America, and to the New Zealand *Lotella rhacinus*.

1871 Hutton *Fishes N. Zealand* 116 No. 74 (*Lotella rhacinus*)..has been termed the Hake. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 274 The greater Fork Beard or Forked Hake..a rare fish in British seas, but ranges round the European coasts and into the Mediterranean. 1885 J. S. Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 273 Three species are common along the eastern American coast, *Phycis chuss*, *Phycis tenuis*, and *Phycis regius*. The first two are of some economical importance .. they are generally known as hakes.

2. *transf.* (See quots.)

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A greedy hake', a grasping discontented person. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hake*..also, a grasping, covetous person.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hake-broil, -fishery, -hook*; **hake's dame**, an English fish, *Phycis blennioides*; also called *forkbeard, forked hake*.

1864 Couch *Fishes Brit. Isl.* III. 125 Greater Forkbeard. Hake's Dame, Forked Hake, Goat fish. 1865 Whittier *Snowbound* 244 The hake-broil on the driftwood coals. 1895 Bickerdyke *Sea-Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 390 There are important hake fisheries in Irish waters .. and also off Devon and Cornwall. *Ibid.* 152 A large hake hook.

Hake, *sb.*² *dial.* [prob. a. ON. *haki* (Sw. *hake*, Da. *hage*) hook; cf. also MDu. *hake*, Du. *haak*, also mod.Ger. *haken* hook. In OE. *haca* occurs only as a gloss of 'pessulus' bolt (*Epinal Gl.* 803).]

1. A hook, esp. a pot-hook.
(The sense in the first quot. is very doubtful.)

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 100 For cordis and hakkis and ryngis to hyng vp the claythis. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hake*, a Pot-hook. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 31 The tea-kettle, and the hake on which it was suspended. 1806 Bloomfield *Wild Flowers, The Horkey* vii, On went the boilers, till the hake Had much ado to bear 'em. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hake*, a pothook.

2. The draught iron of a plough; = Cops 3.

1787 W. Marshall *E. Norfolk* (1795) Gloss., *Hakes, sb. pl.* the copse or draught-irons of a plow. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 34 One end being fastened to the 'hake' of the plough, and the other to the top of the coulter. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720–7 (E.D.S.) *Hake* (*Suff.*), the dentated iron head of a plough.

Hake, haik, *sb.*³ [Known only from 15th c.; derivation obscure: possibly from the root *hak-* of Hatch and Heck, if not merely a dialectal variation of the latter. It appears to be the prevalent form for sense 1 (which also occurs as Hack *sb.*² 4); in the other senses it seems to be merely a by-form of *hack* and *heck*.]

1. A wooden frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; a wooden frame on which fishes are dried; a wooden frame for holding plates. *Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 77 A hake was frae the rigging hanging fu' Of quarter kebbocks, tightly made and new. 1880 J. Skelton *Cruiket Meg* xiii. 145 Plates suspended in a haik above the dresser. 1891 A. Matthew *Poems & Songs* 24 Hung like haddocks on a hake. 1895 *Month* Sept. 53 The hake was a triangle of wood studded with nails, and from every nail there hung a haddock.

2. A frame for drying bricks; = Hack *sb.*² 3.

1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 352 They [tiles] are placed one upon another on the *hakes* or piles in the sheds till placed in the kiln. 1843 *Ibid.* IV. II. 371 Set them to dry on frames (provincially termed *hakes*), covered with cloth, supported on iron standards.

attrib. 1886 W. A. Harris *Techn. Dict. Fire Insur.*, *Hake-houses*, air-drying sheds, for bricks.

3. A rack for cattle to feed at; = Heck.

1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. 720-7 (E. D. S.) *Hecks* or *Hakes* (*Lothians*), sparred boxes for holding fodder for sheep. 1891 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* III. 387 Haiks to be fitted over troughs in byres and in cattle-courts.

4. A latticed framework in a mill-race or the like to prevent anything but the water from passing through; = Heck.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/2 At the 'backwater hakes' adjoining these mills the workmen sometimes break a bar or two, and the salmon coming from the sea get into the dam and are secured in very large numbers.

†**Hake,** *sb.*⁴ *Obs.* Also 6 **haack**(e, **hag**(g, 7 **haque.** [app. an abbreviation of *haquebut, hagbut*, originally in *half-hake* or *demi-hake* = half hackbut, applied to a firearm of shorter length than the *hackbut*. It would appear that for this the simple *hake, haque*, or *hag* was soon substituted.] A short fire-arm used in the 16th c.

c 1538 [see Half-hake]. 1541 [see Demi-hake]. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 An Acte was made in the [33rd] yere of the late Kinge .. for some libertye to shoote in Handegonnes hakes and hacquebuytes. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* liii. 22 Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culuerins, slings. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Haque* is a handgunne of about three quarters of a yard long. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Hake, haik (hēik), *sb.*⁵ *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Hake *v.*¹] (See quots.)

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Clout* 252 Howe some synge *Lætabundus* At euery ale stake, With, welcome hake and make. 1825 Jamieson, *Haik*, a term used to denote a forward, tattling woman. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hakes*, a lounging idle fellow.

Hake, haik (hēik), *v.*¹ *Sc.* and *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. Du. *haken* to long, to hanker.]

1. *intr.* 'To go about idly from place to place.' *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 73 The caller cryed; How, haike vpon hight, Hald draught, my dowes. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 34 *To Hake*, to sneak or loiter. 1703 Thoresby *Lett. to Ray* (E.D.S. B. 17) A haking fellow, an idle loiterer. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Haik, hake*, to lounge, to loiter. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hake*, to go about idly..*about* is generally added. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *To hake*, to lay wait for news; to 'go haking about', prying.

2. *intr.* To go, advance; 'to tramp, trudge or wend one's way': the act implies considerable exertion or endurance' (Jam. *Suppl.*).

c 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 32 The Muske, the little Mouse with all her might, With haste shee haked vnto that hill of hight. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilʒear* 644 In that hardy in hy, he haiket to that hall For to wit gif Wymondis wynning was thair. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hake*, to toil; particularly in walking...'He has been haking and hattering all day long'.

3. *trans.* To urge; to pester.

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He hakes my very heart out.' 1892 M. C. Morris *Yorksh. Folk-t.* 319 To hake is to follow with inquiries, to annoy, to pester, to hurry on. 'Hake 'em away!' i.e. urge them on almost faster than they are able to go.

Hake, *v.*² [f. Hake *sb.*¹] *intr.* To fish for hake. Hence **Ha·king** *vbl. sb.*

1895 J. Bickerdyke *Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) xiii. 390 The hakeing season is principally in the autumn and winter.

‖ **Hakea** (hāki·ā). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.: from name of Baron Hake.] A large genus of proteaceous plants, consisting principally of tall shrubs, found in Australia and Tasmania.

1849 C. Sturt *Expedit. C. Australia* I. 353 The shrubs for the most part consisted of hakea and mimosae. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 398/1 Banksias and Hakeas are numerous.

Haked, hacot (hæ·kĕd, hæ·kət). *dial.* Forms: 1 **hacod, hæced, hæcid**, 7 **hacot**, 8 **hackhead, haget**, 8–9 **haked.** [OE. *hacod, hæced* = OS. *hacud*, OHG. *hahhit, hęhhit* (MHG. *hęchet, hecht*, G. *hecht*), prob. from the root of WGer. **hakjan*, OHG. *hęcken*, to stick, pierce: cf. the other names *pike, gad*, Fr. *brochet*.] A fish, the pike: usually applied to a large sort of pike.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 660 *Mugil*, hæcid. *a* 800 *Erf. Gloss.* Hecid. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1342 *Mugil*, hæced. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 94 Ælas and hacodas, mynas and æleputan. *c* 1050 *Voc.* Ibid. 443/32 *Mugil*, hacod, oððe heardra. *a* 1667 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Hakot*, occidentalibus adhuc usitatum. 1720 T. Cox *Magna Britannia* II. 1053/1 Pikes of a wonderful Bigness, which they call Hakeds. 1759 B. Martin *Nat. Hist. Eng.* 107 The neighbouring Meers abound with Fowl and Fish, Eels, Pikes, Hackheads, &c. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 56 In Rumsey mere..are..large Pikes which they call Hagets. 1847 Halliwell, *Haked*, a large pike. *Cambr.*

‖ **Hakeem, hakim** (hākī·m). *Oriental.* Forms: 7 **hackeem, hackin**, 7–9 **hakim**, 8–9 **hakem**, 9 **hakeem.** [Arabic حكيم *ḥakīm* wise, learned, philosopher, physician, f. *ḥakama* to

exercise authority, in deriv. conj. to know, be wise or learned.] A physician or doctor, in Mohammedan countries and in India.

[1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xii. 93 The common Phisitions which the Turkes call Echim.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 234 The Doctors are nam'd *Hackeems*. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* v. 220 He brought along with him his *Hakim*, or Physician. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 308 Many ignorant *hakeems* who impose..upon the dense population of that locality. 1884 BROWNING *Fershtah, Family* 51 Why, his reason chimed Right with the Hakim's.

Hakeney, Hakern, obs. ff. HACKNEY, ACORN.

Ha·ke's-tooth. [f. HAKE *sb.*[1] + TOOTH.] The tooth-shell, *Dentalium*.

1731 CAPT. W. WRIGLESWORTH *MS. Log-bk. of the 'Lyell'*, 18 June, The Soundings Red Sand with Hakes teeth. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl.*, *Hake's Teeth*, a term for *Dentalium*, a species of shell-fish whose presence in the British Channel serves as a guide to pilots in foggy weather. Also applied to some of the deep soundings in the Channel.

Haketon(e, obs. form of HAQUETON, ACTON.

Hakille, obs. form of HACKLE.

‖ **Hakim** (hā·kim). *Oriental.* Also 7 haccam, hackame, hackum, 8 hackham. [Arabic حاكم *ḥākim* governor, f. حكم *ḥakama* to exercise authority.] A judge, ruler, or governor, in Mohammedan countries and in India; the administrative authority in a district.

1615 BEDWELL *Arab. Trudg.*, The Haccams ofttimes are men of meaner degree. 1673 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* 105 Married the next Day by a Priest or Hackham. 1811 *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* xxii. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 37 (Stanf.) I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village. 1866 SIR A. LYALL *Verses in India*, *Old Pindaree* (1889) 3 Then comes a Settlement Hakim, to teach us to plough and to weed.

Hakim, var. of HAKEEM.

† **Ha·king.** *Obs.* A kind of net, or apparatus with net attached, used for taking sea-fish.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30a, For the Haking, certain stakes are pitched in the Ose at low water, athwart some Creeke, from shore to shore, to whose feete they fasten a net. *Ibid.*, Of round fish..The generall way of killing these..is by Weares, Hakings, Saynes, Tuckes, and Tramels. *Ibid.*, The tramel..serueth to such vse as the Weare and Haking.

Hal, obs. f. HALE, HALL; pa. t. of HELE *v.*[1]

‖ **Halachah, halakah** (hălā·kā). Also **halacha, -aka.** [Heb. הלכה *hălākāh* (pl. *hălākōth*) that which one walks by, f. הלך *hālak* to walk.]

A legal decision regarding a matter or case for which there is no direct enactment in the Mosaic law, deduced by analogy from this law or from the Scriptures, and included as a binding precept in the Mishna.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 182 *Hilkatha*, or *Halaka*, the ultimate conclusion on a matter debated; henceforth constituting a rule of conduct; from *halak*, 'to walk'. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii. 13 Halacha was legal teaching, systematized legal precept. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 555 He was met by Rabbi Eliezer in the street of Sepphoris, and gave to the Rabbi a Halacha, or legal decision, which pleased him, on Deut. xxiii. 19.

Hence **Hala·chic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or relating to the Halachah. **Hala·chist,** one who deduces laws from the Bible.

1856 ETHERIDGE *Jerus. & Tiberias* 428 An entire systematic discourse..on an halakic thema. 1878 *Academy* 606/1 A great Halakhic teacher in Castille at the time of the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 473 The Jewish Halachists, who spend their whole lives in torturing strange inferences out of Levitic regulations.

‖ **Hala·lcor.** *East Indies.* Forms: 7 halalchor, holacueur, holencor, alchore, 8 halla-, halichore, hollocore, 9 hallalcor. [Persian (Urdū) حلال خور *ḥalālkhōr*, f. Arab. حلال a thing religiously lawful or indifferent + Pers. خوردن *khūr-dan* to eat.] One of the lowest and vilest class in Persia, India, etc., to whom everything is lawful food.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 59 One of those *Holacueurs*, who are wont to march in the head of the Caffilas..and serve instead of Trumpeters. 1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surat* 382 (Y.) The Halalchors..are another Sort of Indians at Suratt, the most contemptible. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 28 As base as the Holencores. 1788 BURNS *Let. to K. Aiken* Oct., Those misguided few..who joined, to use a Gentoo phrase, the 'hallachores' of the human race. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 323 He is wholly driven from all honest society.. He becomes an Halichore. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 31 (Y.) For the meaner offices we have a Hallalcor or Chandela (one of the most wretched Pariahs).

Halas, obs. var. ALAS, *int.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvii. 298 'Halas, Melusyne', sayd Raymondin..'now haue I lost you for euer'. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 296 It of Edward King (halas) our Hector, wailes the death.

Halatinous (hălæ·tinəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἁλάτιν-ος made of salt, f. ἅλς salt: see -OUS.] Saline, salt.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halation (hălē·ɪ·ʃən). *Photogr.* [irreg. f. HALO + -ATION.] The term used to denote the spreading of light beyond its proper boundary in the negative image upon the plate, producing local fog around the high lights, or those portions of the picture which are brighter than the rest of the image (*Cycl. Photogr.*).

1859 G. W. PERRY in *Jrnl. Photogr. Soc. Lond.* 15 Nov., [The phenomenon] to which, until a better one is found, I have applied the term halation. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2826. 857 Papers read: 'Halation', by Capt. Abney. This was shown not to arise from any turbidity in the glass, but from light being reflected from the back of the plate.

Halberd, halbert (hæ·lbəɹd, -əɪt), *sb.* Forms: 5 haubert, 6 hauberd(e, hal-, hawbart, holber, halbearde, 6–7 holberd(e, 7 hol-, houldb(e)ard, holbert, harbert, hallbard, halbar, 6– halbard, -berd, 7– -bert. [a. OF. *hale-, hallebard* (15th c.), *alabarde* (14th c.) (= Pr., Sp., It. *alabarda*), ad. MHG. *helmbarde*, mod.G. and Du. *hellebarde*, of which the second element is OHG. *barta* (Ger. *barte*), OLG. *barda* (MDu. *baerde*) broad-ax, deriv. of OTeut. **bardo-z* beard. For the first element, two derivations have been suggested; (1) the very rare MHG. *helm, halm* handle, as if 'handled broad-ax', (2) *helm* helmet, with the sense 'ax for smashing helmets'. The latter is, on phonetic and other grounds, approved by Kluge, and by Darmesteter. Formerly pronounced hɔ̄l-.]

1. A military weapon, especially in use during the 15th and 16th centuries; a kind of combination of spear and battle-ax, consisting of a sharp-edged blade ending in a point, and a spear-head, mounted on a handle five to seven feet long.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Preamb., Armours Defensives, as.. Bowes Billes Hauberts. 1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 99 Halberdes of fflaunders making.. cxx. Halberdes of London making..x. Halberdes of the forest of Deuon..lx. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halbarde, *halebarde*. *Ibid.* 229/2 Hauberde, a weapen. *a* 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 No..Sergeant with mace, with hawbart, sword, nor knife. 1567 TURBERV. *Poems* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 588/2 For push of pike, for holbers stroke. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 8 To bende euery man the point of his Holberde at her. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 89 Hee..committed mee to the custody of foure souldiers armed with Houldbeards. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 280 He was slain by a blow with a halbert on the hinder part of his head. 1664 *Flodden F.* vii. 71 Some did in hand their holberds hent. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. I. 24 The Offensive [Arms] were the Javelin, the Pike or Halberd, and the Sword. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 375 This wall..the soldiers defended desperately with musket, pike, and halbert.

b. As denoting the rank of a sergeant.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xi, He..had .. so well ingratiated himself with his officers, that he had promoted himself to a halbert. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., A weapon carried by a serjeant of foot. To get a halbert; to be appointed a serjeant. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., *Old halberd* is a familiar term formerly used in the British army, to signify a person who had..risen to the rank of a commissioned officer.

† c. (See quot. 1796.) *Obs.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 388 The plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court-martial. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To be brought to the halberts; to be flogged *à la militaire*: soldiers of the infantry, when flogged, being commonly tied to three halberts, set up in a triangle, with a fourth fastened across them. 1824 MACAULAY *Gt. Lawsuit* Misc. Writ. (1889) 55 My old uncle .. would have had some of them up to the halberts.

† **2.** *transf.* A soldier armed with a halberd; a halberdier. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1402/1 Foure thousand men..the greater part whereof were shot [= gunners], the other were pikes and halberds. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1223 Two halberds of Archias guard knocked at the outward gate.

3. (See quot.) ? *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Halbert*, among farriers..is a piece of iron, an inch broad, and three or four inches long, soldered to the toe of an horse's shoe, that jets out before; to hinder a lame horse from resting or treading on his toe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halberd-bearer, -length, -staff*; **halberd-headed** *a.*, **halberd-shaped** *a.* *Bot.* (of leaves), shaped like the ax of a halberd; **halberd-shoe** (see sense 3); **halberd-weed,** the West Indian shrub *Neurolæna lobata*.

1775 FLETCHER *Script. Scales* II. § 17 Wks. 1795 V. 267 To rank him with an *halbert-bearer. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Halbert-headed*, abruptly enlarged at the base into two diverging lobes, like the head of a halbert. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xix. F j b, The distance betwene GE 30 *halberde lenghtes. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 587 Leaves egg-shaped .. I have not seen any *halberd-shaped. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves are Hastate or Halberd-shaped, when the lobes, at the base, point outwards. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., **Halbert-shoes*..constrain a lame horse to tread, or rest, on his heel. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 315 The *Halbert-weed .. generally rises to the height of four or five feet.

Hence **Ha·lberded** *a.*, armed with a halberd.

a 1800 *Loyal Songs* (Mason), The hálberted train. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 41 The halberded bands of the city.

Halberd, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To slash with a halberd.

1874 *Droll Stories fr. Abbeys Touraine* 11 At the risk of having his body halberded by the soldiers.

Halberdier (hæ·lbəɹdī·əɹ). Also 6 holbarder, hal-, holberder, halberdear, 6–8 halbard(i)er, 7 halbertere, -tier, halbeerter, holberteer, 7–8 halberdeer, -teer, 8–9 halbadier, 9 hallebardier. [a. OF. *hale-, hallebardier* (= Sp. *alabardero*, It. *alabardiere*), f. *halebard* HALBERD: see -IER.] A soldier armed with a halberd; *spec.* a member of certain civic guards carrying a halberd as a badge of office.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 227 Horsemen, besyde a great number of Lanceknightes and Halberders. 1589 IVE *Instruct.* 73 The Halbardiers maye also fight better in a prease then the Pikemen. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B b, The big bodied Holberders that guarde her Maiestie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 9 Yet Perseus would not venture to inuade The Halbertere Eritheus with his blade. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 87 The King was brought to the Bar by Colonell Hacker with Halberdeers. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1956/4 Several Constables, Holberteers and Inhabitants waited their coming. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 49 The company of halbadiers bringing up the rear. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 4 The royal coach, escorted by an army of halberdiers.

Hence **Halberdie·red** *a.*, attended by halberdiers.

a 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. ii. 33 The Town Council of the city, robed and halberdiered, walked from the gate to the hall.

Ha·lberdman. = HALBERDIER. Also **Ha·lberdsman.**

1595 DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Satelles*, a halbert man. 1633 SHIRLEY *Bird in Cage* (Fairholt), 'You are one of the guard?' 'A poor halbert-man, sir.' 1638 *Sp. Star Chamber at Censure of Bastwicke*, etc. 30 The Halbertmen standing round about. 1867 MOTLEY *Netherl.* III. 96 Pikemen as well as halberdsmen carried rapiers.

Halbergit, var. HABERJECT.

Halboie, obs. form of HAUTBOY.

† **Halch,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 halche(n, 6–9 halch, 9 *dial.* halsh. [In senses 1 and 2 app. a dial. variant of HALSE *v.*[1] and *v.*[2]; whether sense 3 has arisen out of these is not certain.]

† **1.** *trans.* To clasp in one's arms, embrace; = HALSE *v.*[2] 1. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 939 He hym þonkked þroly, & ayþer halched oþer.

† **b.** *intr.* To hang *upon* in embracing, throw one's arms *upon*. *Obs.* (? *pseudo-archaism.*)

c 1650 *Marr. Gawaine* 65 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 110 To halch vpon him, King Arthur, this lady was full faine.

† **2.** *trans.* To hail, salute, greet; = HALSE *v.*[1] 3.

1515 *Scot. Field* 52 in *Chetham Misc.* II, When he heard how unkindly his townes they were halched, He piked him to Parice, for thinges that might happen. *c* 1650 *Earle Westmorland* 27 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 301 The Lord Hume halched them right soone, saying, 'banished men, welcome to mee!'

3. To fasten, tie, knot. Now *dial.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 185 þat half his armes þer vnder were halched in þe wyse Of a kyngez capados. *Ibid.* 657 Nowe alle þese fyue syþez, were fetled on þis knyȝt, & vchone halched in oþer, þat non ende hade. *Ibid.* 1852 For quat gome so is gorde with þis grene lace, While he hit hade hemely halched aboute. 1828 *Craven Dial., Halsh*, to tie, to fasten, to knot. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Halch.*

† **Ha·lcydon.** *Obs.* [An incorrect form of *halcyon*, prob. influenced by L. *alcedo* kingfisher.] = HALCYON 1. Hence † **Halcydo·nian** *a.* [cf. L. *alcedonia* the halcyon days], calm, tranquil.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 389 It enioyeth great peace and a very halcedonian time. 1647 A. ROSS *Muse's Interpr.* viii. (1675) 145 The Halcyons or Halcydons were said, I think, to be begot of Lucifer.

Halcyon (hæ·lsiən, hæ·lʃiən), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 4 alceon, alicion, 6 alcion, halsion, 6–7 halcion, 7 alcian, 6– alcyon, halcyon. [a. L. *halcyon*, more properly *alcyon*, a. Gr. ἀλκυών kingfisher.

The spelling ἁλ- *hal-*, is supposed to have arisen out of the fancy that the word was f. ἅλ-ς sea + *κύω* conceiving, connected with the fable that the halcyon broods upon her nest floating on the calm sea in the 'halcyon days'.]

A. *sb.*

1. A bird of which the ancients fabled that it bred about the time of the winter solstice in a nest floating on the sea, and that it charmed the wind and waves so that the sea was specially calm during the period: usually identified with a species of kingfisher, hence a poetic name of this bird.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 106 (Bodl. MS. 294) Hir briddes ȝit.. Of Alceon þe name bere. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxxix. (1495) 910 In the cliffe of a ponde of Occean, Alicion, a see foule, in wynter maketh her neste and layeth egges in vii dayes and sittyth on brood..seuen dayes. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* Ep. Ded. (R.), Thei saye, that in the..coldest tyme of the yere, these halcions (making their nestis in the sea rockis or sandis) wille sitte their egges and hatche forth their chickens. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. i, How stands the wind? Into what corner peers my halcyon's bill? *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), There came the halcyon, whom the sea obeys, When she her nest upon the water lays. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* v. 22 So smiles the surface of the treach'rous main As o'er its waves the peaceful halcyons play. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 104 The brilliant halcyons..fluttering upon azure wings, appear Loveliest above secluded waters. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 252 The alcyon sits her floating nest.

fig. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Makes Scotland's name to fly On halcyons wings.. Beyond the ocean to Columbus shores. 1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atlantic Monthly* No. 268, 200 The halcyons of literature, art, and science were floating on the calm and sunlit sea.

b. In *Zool.* a kingfisher of the Australasian genus *Halcyon*, or of the subfamily *Halcyoninæ*.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1805 We found the halcyon,

or great king-fisher, having fine bright colours. 1802 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s. v. *P. William's Sound*, The birds found here were the halcyon, or great kingfisher [etc.].

†2. Calm, quietude, halcyon days. *Obs.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* ix. 15 Our halcyons here are but as marriage feasts, for continuance. 1654 — *Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 By this means the Church had an happy Halcyon. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. 4 'Tis well one of us does [want courting], else the man would have nothing but halcyon. 1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 144 All, therefore, was halcyon with Mrs. Woudbe.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1. Of, or pertaining to, the halcyon or kingfisher. *Halcyon days* [Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, L. *alcyonei dies, alcyonides, alcedonia*]: fourteen days of calm weather, anciently believed to occur about the winter solstice when the halcyon was brooding.

[1540 Hyrde tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Pj, Wherefore those daies be called in Latine *Halcionii*, that is as you would say, the Halcion birdes daies. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* 2 a (Stanf.), I remembred the halcyons dayes. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 131 Expect Saint Martins Summer, Halcyons dayes.] 1601 Holland *Pliny* x. xxxii. (R.), They lay and sit about mid-winter .. and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the halcyon daies: for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. ii. 84 Bring oile to fire, snow to the colder moodes..and turne their Halcion beakes With euery gale, and varry of their Masters. [For the allusion see Kingfisher.] 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 230/1 The fable of the floating cradle in which during the Halcyon days the bird was said to rear its young.

2. Calm, quiet, peaceful, undisturbed. (Usually qualifying *days*.)

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 It hath pleased thy grace to give us these Alcyon days, which yet we enjoy. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* v. xvii. 429 Were our daies more halcyon, more quiet and peaceable. 1641 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 12 Fortifications (a great rarity in that blessed halcyon time in England). 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 11 When two are seen, they foretel Halcyon weather. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 250 Peace and policy had diffused a halcyon calmness over the land. 1878 *Masque Poets* 218 The bird of love, in days so truly halcyon, Upon the billows well might build her nest.

†**Halcyon,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To calm, tranquillize.

1616 J. Lane *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 236 Shee, callinge Horbell, Gnartolite, Leyfurco too, thus halcioneth her spite.

†**Halcyonian** (hælsiˌōuˈniăn), *a. Obs.* Also 7 halci-. [f. L. (*h*)*alcyoni-us* of the halcyon + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the Halcyon; calm, quiet, peaceful; = Halcyon B.

1617 Drumm. of Hawth. *Forth Feasting*, What halcyonian days thy reign should give. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 11 Halcionian quiet times at Sea. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xciv. 15 The halcyonian dayes that the Christians had.

Halcyonic, -ite, -oid, var. Alcyonic, etc.

Halcyonine, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the subfamily of kingfishers (*Halcyoninæ*) of which the genus *Halcyon* is the type.

Hald, -en, obs. forms of Hold, Holden.

†**Hale,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [A parallel form to Heal *sb.*, ME. *hele*, and Hail *sb.*², conformed in vowel to the adj., OE. *hál.*] Health, well-being, welfare; cure, remedy; = Hail *sb.*², Heal *sb.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 202 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 226 Ac mihte libbe afre-mo a blisse and an hale. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 29 Ne on wele ne on wauȝhe, ne on hale ne on unhale. *c* 1205 Lay. 17755 Þat scal be on þin hale. 1596 Spenser *Astroph.* 103 All heedlesse of his dearest hale. . 1795 Burns *Poem addressed to Mitchell* v, My hale and weel I'll tak a care o't. [But here perh. only a Sc. dial. form of Heal *sb.*]

b. *Ill hale,* var. of *ill hail* (Hail *sb.*² 2), bad luck. In quots. used advb. = Unfortunately, unluckily, disastrously.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4905 Ful illhale [*Fairf.* il haile] did yee þat dede. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 Now illa hale was he borne.

†**Hale,** *sb.*² *Obs.* Forms: 1 healh (heale), 1–4 hal, 4–5 hale. [OE. *halh, healh*, infl. *hale, heale.*] A corner, a nook; a secret place.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 245 Forðæm ælc waȝ bið ȝebiezed twiefeald on ðæm heale. *c* 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xx. 82 Hleonian on ðam hale his cyrcan. *a* 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 326/9 *Angulus*, hyrne, oððe heal. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 2 Ich was in one sumere dale, In one suthe diȝele hale. *c* 1315 Shoreham 160 Ac tho hy herde God speke, Wel sone an hal by-gonne threke. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 We beth honted from hale to hurne. *c* 1450 Myrc 1384 Hast þow do þat synne bale By any wommon þat lay in hale?

†**Hale,** *sb.*³ *Obs.* Also 5 halle, 6 hail, hall. [app. a. OF. *hale* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *halle* a covered market-place, a. OS. and OHG. *halla*, an area or space covered over. The word is thus in origin a doublet of Hall, with a different pronunciation and application, due to its French use.] A place roofed over, but usually open at the sides; a pavilion; a tent; a booth, hut, or other temporary structure for shelter.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9280 In halles and hales bordes leyd. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale or tente, *papilio, scena.* *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 734 Euery man had plente in hale and in halle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 277 The kyng lete make in al hast a long and a large hous of tymbre the which was callid an hale (and couered with tylles ouer) and it was open al about on both sides and at the endes. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Hall a long tent in a felde, *tente.* 1572 I. B. *Let.* in Brydges *Cens. Lit.* VII. 240 (N.) Dangerous diseases .. to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of hales. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 81 Certeine Frenchmen .. hearing that the English tents and pavillions were a good waie distant from the armie..spoiled the hails, robbed the tents. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 55 A certaine rate in monie ..allowed, For their sumpter-mules, for their tentes and hales.

b. *pl.* (as *sing.*)? A market-hall [= F. *les halles*].

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The townis consent to mak a halis to mett the wyttal that hapenis to cum to this burgh to sell.

Hale (hēl), *sb.*⁴ Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* haill. [f. Hale *v.*¹, of which sense 1 may be the imperative, used subst. See also Haul sb.]

1. In *hoise and hale, hale and how,* exclamations of sailors in hauling something.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xv, Where were many shyppes and maryners noyse with hale and how. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. viii. 111 Towart the left, with mony heis and haill, Socht all our flot. 1867 Morris *Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how. On to the grass. 1890 — in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* July 759 Uprose the hale and how of the mariners.

b. The act of haling or hauling.

c 1695 Congreve *Taking of Namur* (Seager), Uprooting hills with most tremendous hale.

2. A haul (of fish).

1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* xxxiv. (1883) 92/2 It being a large hale, and a shelving bank, I could not lift it.

Hale, *sb.*⁵ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 haile. [app. a. ON. *hali*, Da. *hale* tail: cf. *plough-tail.*]

1. *pl.* The two handles of a plough or wheelbarrow.

1611 Cotgr., *Le manche d'une charrue*, a Plough-tayle, or handle; the Plough-hale. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. vi. (1635) 36 If your Plough-irons .. will not bite on the earth..it is a signe that you hang too heavie on the Plough hales. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 190 For the Plough-handles, some call them Stilts, and some Hales, and some Staves. 1725 in Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plough.* 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Hales*, the handles or ends of the plough-stilts: usually in the compound form Plough-hales. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Barrow-hale*, the handle of a wheel-barrow.

†2. A pot-hook. *Obs.*

1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 68 *A Hale*: (Suff.) i. e. a trammel in the Essex dialect.

†**Hale,** *sb.*⁶ *Obs. rare.* = Halo.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/1 Hale, or cyrcle a-bowte þe mone, *halo.*

Hale (hēl), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: α. *Eng.* 1 hál, 2–4 hal, 3– hale (4 halle, ale, hele, 8–9 heal, *north. dial.* heale, heeal, heyel, yell). β. *Sc.* 4 halle, 4– hale, 5– hail (5 hayle, 5–6 haile, 5– haill, 6 heale, hele, 6–8 heal). [The northern dial. repr. of OE. *hál*, which became in south and midl. dial. *hôl, hool, hole,* Whole, but remained in the north *hâl, hale,* in which form it has been taken over in modern times into the literary language in sense 3.

In Scotch from 15th c., long *ā* was spelt *ay, aï*; hence, the later Sc. forms *hayl, hail, haill,* for earlier *hale,* OE. *hál,* must be distinguished from original north Eng. Hail, in same sense, derived from Norse *heill. Heal(e* is a modern Sc. repr. of the closer sound (hīăl, hiəl) into which *hale* has now passed, and must be distinguished from Eng. *heal* (hīl), ME. *hele.*]

1. Free from injury; safe, sound, unhurt. Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 22 Se þurh-wunaþ oð ende, se byþ hal. *c* 1200 Ormin 14818 Godess follc all hal & sund Comm..to lande. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24888 If þou will hale Cum o þis scip to land. 1375 (MS. 1489) Barbour *Bruce* III. 92 The King..eschapyt haile and fer. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 It kepez þe lymmes of a man hale. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (1553) IX. iv. 102 So hele and fere [*ed. Small* hail and feyr] mote sauf me Jupiter. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 74 It wald mak ony haill hairt sair. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 897 Quhyle my heart is heal [*rime* prevail]. 1786 Burns *Ep. to Major Logan* iii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 35 O heale be thy heart! my auld cronie.

2. Free from disease, healthy, in good health, well; recovered from disease, healed, 'whole'. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Þonne bið se man hal on þreora nihte fyrste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde..þet ne mei beon longe hwile hal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13106 Messels er hale, cripels gas right. *c* 1375 (15th c. MS.) *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 125 Of all sekness, and of all bale, In name of Ihesu þai mad haile. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3638 [He] had made diuerse hale and fere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 126 Ane haill mannis estait, In temperat warmnes, nother to cald nor hait. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 107 My seely sheepe .. bene hale enough, I trowe. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1474 Our full intent is now To haif ȝe hale. 1792 Burns *Duncan Gray* iv, Meg grew sick—as he grew heal. 1871 G. Macdonald *Gospel Women*, in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 135 Sickness may be more hale than health.

†b. *fig.* Free from what is injurious; sound, wholesome. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 24650 (Edinb.) þi suet sun sa halle [*v. r.* hale] of hiht. *c* 1320 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 693 Hit n'is non hale To leue stepmoderes tale. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 101 Latte ay youre chere be lowly, blythe, and hale. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* xxxii. Wks. 1888 I. 97 Preist..that may instruct the peple be hale and syncere doctrine.

3. Free from infirmity; sound in constitution; robust, vigorous. (The current literary sense: now most freq. of old persons.)

(Not exactly the same as any northern dialect use, and perh. originating in Spenser's use: cf. sense 2, quot. 1579.)

1734 Jarvis *Let. to Swift* 24 Nov. in *S.'s Lett.* (1766) II. 207 Finding my old friend..so hale at 83–4. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 401 The soundest halest constitution may .. catch an infection. 1823 Scott *Peveril*, Then came the strong hale voice of the huntsman soldier with its usual greeting. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 530 A hale, active, and comprehensive mind. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxvi. 541 A hale hearty old age.

II. The northern form of Whole, in its current senses.

4. Of things material: Whole, entire, unbroken, undivided; undecayed.

c 1200 Ormin 18512 All hal and unntodæledd. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 31 Sein iuhan..ase hal com up þrof; as he wes hal meiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19313 We find .. þe dors sperd, þe walles hale. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6601 Þai fand him all hale liggand. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 96 Ane hede of ane man, with visage hale, but ony corruptioun. 1786 Burns *Scotch Drink* xxi, Hale breeks.

5. Of things immaterial, time, numbers, etc.: Whole, entire, complete; with no part wanting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 419 [Pai] suld be of a numbre hale. *Ibid.* 9262 Fra adam þe ald to crist es tald Sexti hale generacions. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3933 þe space of alle ane hale yhere. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maryit Wemen* 386 Ane hail ȝear. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* (1553) VII. ix. 105 With hale [*ed. Small* haill] routis Ascaneus to reskew. 1802 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 34 Wad dance for a heale winter neet. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Hyel, Hale*, whole.

6. *The hale,* the whole, all the; also with possessives, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6420 Had godds folk þe hale maistri. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 274 The halle condicioun off a threll. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 441 Halden heuydman of all þe hale werde. 1558 Q. Kennedy *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 98 Puttande my heale confidence in God onelie. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The haill Kirk of God. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 6 The laird.., his lady, and haill household. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xv, Him that the hale town kens naething about. 1853 *Tyneside Songs* 25 Aw elways gan The yell hog or nyen.

b. *pl.* The whole of the, all the.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2992 And cald his men be for him hale. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 357 Thai lands hayle than was his heretage. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Thair victuallis haill were consumit aw. 1557–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 62 The haill lordis past to the tolbuith. 1582–88 *Hist. Jas. VI*, The haill subiects of this realme.

†7. All. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13303 (Cotton MS.) Tuelue þai war to tell in tale, Quen þat þai war to-gedir hale. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 22 Quhen þu hale ynd has to me Conuertyt.

8. Sole.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 137 He hyme mad Hale kepare of al þe thinge. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 140 Protector haile he maid hym of Scotland. 1578–1600 *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 153 Thy helpe and haill succour.

9. Possessing full rights as a citizen; not a 'broken man' (Broken 9).

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 80 He is oblissed onely to enter his persone, or bodie, gif he be ane haill man, in the court.

B. *adv.* Wholly, entirely. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 102 To þe varld ded vare þai hayle. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 9 Contrar haile thair will. 1508 Dunbar *Twa Maryit Wemen* 325 Quhen I the cure had all clene, and him ourcummyn haill. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 43 Ane hors, whien he is barded haile. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 32 Better ae e'e than hail blind.

Hale (hēl), *v.*¹ Forms: 3– hale; also 4 halie, halye, (halle), 4–6 hayl(e, 5–7 haile, (6 haale), 6–7 (8–9 in sense 4 b) hail. See also Haul. [a. OF. *haler*, in sense 1 (12th c. in Littré), a. OFrankish *hâlon* = OHG. *halôn, holôn*, modG. *holen*, to fetch, etc., OS. *halôn*, MDu. and Du. *halen*, to fetch, draw, haul, OFris. *halia*, EFris. *halen*, to draw, pull, haul.

Icel. and Sw. *hala*, Da. *hale* (on the ground of which the OFr. word has been erroneously assumed to be from Norse) are late adoptions from LG. (the Icel. perh. from Eng.).]

1. *trans.* To draw or pull. †a. Formerly in gen. sense, and in various spec. uses now *obs.* or *arch.*: e.g. to draw *up*, hoist, set (a sail); to take a 'pull' at, toss *off* (liquor); to pull or tear asunder or in pieces; to contract, cause to shrink; to draw back (an arrow) on the string. (= Draw *v.* in various senses.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 992 They setten mast, and halen saile. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1520 He haled of þe cuppe. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12061 Bowlyne on bouspret to sette and hale. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 The fumositees in the stomak come to the brayne and..drawe and hale the skynnes of the brayne, and brede ache in the same skynnes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halyn, or drawyn, *traho.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. ix. 36 Mynestheus..Onto the heid has halit wp on hie, Baith arrow and ene etland at the merk. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hale al and ane, hail hym vp til vs..The ankyr vas halit vp abufe the vattir. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiii. 218 The place that's haled with the crampe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. II. i. (1651) 450 Thou shalt be haled in pieces with.. some passion or other. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* I. xix. (1658) 209 A..pin of wood, over which they use to hale their lace when they wind it. 1740 Nelson *Wond. Nat. Displayed* III. xxvi. 284 Fastened to a thick Rope, which is haled in by an Engine. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 63 The rope that haled the buckets from the well.

b. To draw or pull along, or from one place to another, esp. with force or violence; to drag, tug. Now superseded in ordinary speech by HAUL.

c 1205 LAY. 16712 Toward Hengest he leop..and igrap hine bi þan toppe, & hine æfter him halede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VIII. 95 Dobest..bereth a bisschopes crosse, Is hoked on þat one ende, to halie men fro helle [1393 C. XI. 93 And halye with þe hoked ende ille men to goode]. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 363 b/2 She remembryd how Jhesus..was..haled forth and mocked. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 230 He..drew and haled the rest out of the doores, by the haire and heeles. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* viii. 3 Saul..hailing men and women, committed them to prison. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* III. xix. 153 As one hal'd to execution. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Some score or two..are indignantly haled to prison. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. xii. (1881) 244 They were haled before the magistrates, fined and imprisoned.

2. *fig.* To constrain, or draw forcibly *to*, *into*, or *out of* a course of action, feeling, condition, etc.; to bring *in* violently, drag *in*.

1377–93 [see 1 b]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 54 [It] haleth me into a certaine hope of perpetual renowne. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* ii. 7 They..hale and force them by their commands and threats. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 347 Texts..haled to their purposes by force of wit. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 493 The Land hales the wind. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvi. 216 Inferences, consequences, strained deductions..haled in to tease me. 1869 FRISWELL *Ess. Eng. Writers* x. 139 Garrick haled on one hand by Tragedy and on the other by Comedy.

† b. To harry, molest. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 579/1, I harye, or mysse entreate or hale one. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 67 To let them still hale us, and worrey us with their band-dogs, and Pursivants. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hale*..to vex, or trouble; to worry.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To pull, tug.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clxix, Thou art to feble of thy-self ..to clymbe[n] or to hale Withoutin help. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 276 Hale on apace..and merrily hoise up your sails. *c* 1580 DRAKE in *The World Encompassed*, etc. (Hakl. Soc. 1854) App. iv. 213, I must have the gentleman to hayle and draw with the mariner, and the maryner with the gentleman. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 The Minister may hale and pull, but vnlesse the Father draw, none come to the Sonne. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes*, A yoke of..stolid oxen were patiently haling at the plough.

† 4. *intr.* To move along as if drawn or pulled; to move with force or impetus, hasten, rush; *spec.* of a ship, to proceed before the wind with sails set, to sail (cf. 1 a). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 136 Per hales in at þe halle dor an aghlich mayster. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12286 He..halit on full hard vnto the hegh Sea. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 221/1 Several other ships are haleing out of this Harbor. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 256 A more convenient Place..for the Man of War to hale ashore. *Ibid.* 257 That Day that his Ship haled off.

b. To flow, run down in a large stream. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (In later use written *hail.*)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 125 Doun after a strem þat dryȝly halez. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 284 From grapis blake a myghty wyn wole hale. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 22, I wept and I wayled, The tearys downe hayled. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 101 The teris began fast to hale owre hir chekis. *a* 1783 *Willy o' Douglass-dale* xiv. in Child *Ballads* IV ci, An the tears came hailing down. *a* 1835 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. I. 101 Het tears are hailin' ower your cheek, And hailin' ower your chin. *Mod. Sc.* The sweat was just hailin' off me.

† c. *transf.* To project, extend, reach. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr Knt.* 788 A ful huge hezt hit [the wall] haled vpon lofte. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2077 The hede [of the spear] haylede owtt behynde ane halfe fote large.

† **Hale,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Either f. HALE *a.*, or a variant of HEAL *v.* assimilated to HALE *a.*] *trans.* To make hale or whole; to heal.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 71 Þat þu cunne hes halen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14157 (Göttt.) Þai troud þat he moght þair broþer hale of all his soght. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Fiue woundes That ere not ȝit haled, ne salle be many stoundes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xcvii. 2 Þa þat ere halyd [*v. r.* holed] in trouth & luf. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 789 In name of Christe thay halit *mony* hounder, Rasyng the dede, and purgeing the possest.

† **Hale,** *int. Obs.* [app. the same as MHG. *hale*, OHG. *halo*, imperative of *halôn*, *holôn*, *holen* to fetch, of which the emphatic forms *halâ*, *holâ* were esp. used for hailing a ferry-man: see Hildebrand in *Zeitsch. f. d. Deutschen Unterricht* III. 393.] A cry to call attention.

c 1290 *St. Christopher* 84 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 273 A niȝt in þe oþur half of þe watur, a uoiz þare cam and gradde 'Hale, hale' to seint Cristofre, þat he him þare-ouer ladde. [See also *E. E. Poems* (1862) 62.]

Hale, obs. f. HAIL *v.*[2] and *v.*[3]; var. HELE *v.*[1]

† **Hale-bowline.** *Naut. Obs.* [f. HALE *v.*[1]] One fit to hale a bowline; an able seaman.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 56 Manned with prest men, being halfe of them scarce hale Boulings. [1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul-bowlings*, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.]

Halec, Halecize, var. ALEC, ALECIZE.

Halecoid (hæ·lĭkoid), *a.* and *sb. Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Halecoides*, f. *halec*, *alec*, sauce prepared from small fish, and perh. the fish itself: see -OID.] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the herring family. *b. sb.* A clupeoid fish.

Halecomorphous (hæ·lĭkomō·rfəs), *a. Ichth.* [f. L. *halec*, *alec* (see prec.) + Gr. *μορφή* form + -OUS.] Belonging to the *Halecomorphi*, an order of ganoid fishes, also called *Cycloganoidei*.

† **Halecret, hallecret** (hæ·lkrĕt). *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 6 halkrig, halkri(c)k, 9 halkrike, hal(l)ecret, allecret. [a. F. *halecret*, in 15–16th c. *allecret*, *halcret*, of uncertain origin: perh. containing Ger. *hals* neck.] 'A species of corslet, of beaten iron, composed of two pieces for the front and the back' (Littré); according to Meyrick 'a half-suit of light plate armour, worn alike by footmen and horsemen, furnished with long tassels'; used about the middle of the 16th century.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* V. v. (1821) I. 174 He armyt hym with his halkrig, bow and arowis. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 87 That all vthers..haue jack of plate, halkrik, or brigitanes. 1801 GROSE *Ant. Arm.* 250 (Jam.) The halecret was a kind of corselet of two pieces, one before and one behind; it was lighter than the cuirass. 1842 MEYRICK *Anc. Armour* II. 206 Officers of infantry in allecrets. *Ibid.* 227 Hallecret.

† **Ha·lely,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 halic, halik, haali, *Sc.* halily, 4–5 halli, hally, hali, haly, 4–6 halely, 6 *Sc.* hailelie, halelie, 6–7 hailly. Northern and esp. Sc. form of WHOLLY, q.v.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22931 Sua haali [*Fairf.*, *Gött.* hali] sal þai þan rise þare, þam sal noght want a hefd hare. *Ibid.* 26398 Þan be-houis him screue him halli [*Fairf.* hali] þat will haf halik his merci. 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) iv. 92 For þare þan had þe lely flowre Lorn all halely his honowre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 139 To putte vs all halely in þe mercy of Godd. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 302 Haililie left woyd. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* xxxviii. 18 To vse them hailly as they wold.

Halende, var. HEALEND *Obs.*, Saviour.

Haleness (hē·lnės). [f. HALE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Northern dial. form of WHOLENESS, q.v.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 8 The halnes of all creatures.

2. The quality or state of being hale; healthiness, robustness.

1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 455 Struck by the haleness and comeliness of the English men and women.

Haler (hē·lər). [f. HALE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who hales or hauls. See also HALLIER, HAULER.

1611 COTGR., *Tireur*, a drawer, puller..haler, lugger. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haler*, he who pulls or hales. 1815 *Pocklington Canal Act* 43 Boatmen, watermen, halers. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 17 The halers of the hawsers.

‖ **Halesia** (hălī·sĭă). *Bot.* [Named after Stephen Hales, an English botanist, 1677–1761.] A genus of plants (N. O. *Styraceæ*), containing the beautiful Snowdrop or Silver-bell tree of the southern United States, *Halesia tetraptera*, and other species.

1760 J. ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XI. 508 (*title*) Of the Plants Halesia and Gardenia. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* iv. (1875) 58 Here the halesia hangs out its silvery bells.

† **Ha·leskarth, hai·lscart,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. HALE *a.* + *skart*, *scart*, SCRATCH.] Free from injury; unhurt, unscratched.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. v. 72 And brocht his feris haill-scarth to the cost. *a* 1603 in *Moyses' Mem. Jas. VI*, 71 (Jam.) And then brocht the said Will. away hailscart.

Halesome (hē·lsŭm), *a.* Forms: 3–4 halsum, 4–6 (chiefly *Sc.*) halesum, 4–5 (8–9 *Sc.*) halesome, 5–6 *Sc.* hailsum, 6 halsome. [Cf. ON. *heilsamr* salutary.] The northern, and now chiefly Sc. form of WHOLESOME, q.v.

c 1200 ORMIN 10799 Sannt Johaness fullhtninng wass Halsumm and god to fanngenn. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 18 Nathynge iss halesumere þan to hope in god in all anguys. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 130 Þe aer es noȝt so gude þare ne so halesome. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 Trewly your counselle is ryght good and eylsum. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1381 Nane hailsomer for his behuve. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmeny* iii, Yet you are halesome and fair to see.

Hence **Halesomely** *adv.*, **Halesomeness.**

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 7 Þai melt halsumly in godis luf. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/2 An Halesomenes, *salubritas.*

Halewe(n, obs. form of HALLOW.

† **Halewei, -wey.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 halewei, haliwei(e, halewi, he(a)lewi, halwei, haleweiȝ, 5 haliw(h)ey, halyvey. [ME. *haleweiȝ*, *heale-*, *helewi*, pointing to an OE. **hǽlewǽg*, **hálwǽg*, corresp. to MHG. *heilwâc*, *-wâc*, *-awâc*, *wæge*, ON. *heilvágr*, f. OE. *hǽl*, OHG. *heil*, ON. *heill* health (HAIL *sb.*[2], HEAL *sb.*) + OE. *wǽg*, OHG. *wâg*, ON. *vágr* wave, water. Some of the forms show association with *hálig* holy. See Grimm *Deutsche Mythol.* II. 551.] A healing water, used both as a drink, and as a lotion for wounds; balm, antidote.

c 1205 LAY. 23071 Heo sculde mid haleweie helen his wunden. *Ibid.* 28617 Heo scal..al hal me makien mid haleweiȝe drenchen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 749 A smel..ðat ouercumeð haliweie wið swetnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Hit is a derne healewi þet no mon ne icnoweð þet naueð hit ismecched. *Ibid.* 282 Þu attrest þe mid helewi, & wundest þe mid salue. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 200 Swete iesu mi leof, mi lif, mi leome, min healewi, min huni ter. *Ibid.* 183 Min halwi. *a* 1300 *Land of Cokayne* 84 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Per beþ iiij willis in þe abbei, of triacle and halwei. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/2 Halyvey, or bote a-ȝen sekenesse, as treacle or oþer lyke (*K.* haliwey), *antidotum ..salutiferum.* ?14.. *Arundel MS.* 42, f. 93 (Promp. Parv. 223 *note*) *Balsamum*, &c. haliwhey.

Half (hāf), *sb.* Forms: 1– half; also 1 healf, (halb), 2–3 alf, (3 hælf, *Orm.* hallf, olf, 4 helf, helue), 4–5 halue, 4–7 halfe, (6–7 haulf(e, hafe). *Pl.* 4– halves (hāvz): also 4 halfis, 5–7 -es, (6 hawves), 7–8 halfs. [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *healf* fem. = OS. *halba* (MDu., MLG. *halve*), OHG. *halba* (MHG. *halbe*), ON. *halfa* (*hálfa*), Goth. *halba* side, half: see HALF *a.* The oldest sense in all the langs. is 'side'.]

I. † 1. Side; one of the (two) sides (of an object) as a specification of position or direction; the right or left side, the right or left 'hand' (of any one); the direction indicated by the side or hand. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 51 *Altrinsecus*, an ba halbae [*Erf.* halbe, *Corp.* halfe]. 805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* (1885) 442 On nænge oðre halfe. 862 *Ibid.* 438 An easthalfe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 21 Sittan, an on þine swiðran healfe, and an on þine wynstran. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 262 On þa healfe þe þæt sar biþ. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 338/8 *Altrinsecus*, on twa healfa. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 67 He shoded þe rihtwise an his rihthalue. *c* 1205 LAY. 14018 A þas hælf þere Humbre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6263 (Fairf.) Þe see on ayþer half ham stode as ij. wallis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 7 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo, 'and seo wher [he] stondeþ'..I lokede on þe luft half, as þe ladi me tauhte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 150 Thai on twa halfis war assalit. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 882 Þan laid he on þe Sarsyns wykke faste be euery helue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1353 Thai soght into the Cite vpon sere haluys. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 1 On this halfe the fest of Ester. 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 805/1 Then thou shalte see me on the backe halfe. [1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. lxxiv. 174 The purple morning peeped ore The eastren threshold, to our halfe of land.]

† 2. *fig.* One of the opposite sides in a conflict, of the opposite sexes in descent, etc. *Obs.*

a 885 *Will of Alfred* in Earle *Land Charters* 148 Min yldra fæder hæfde gecweden his land on ða sperehealfe, næs on ða spinlhealfe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 217 Þe compaynye aþes half muche anehered was. *Ibid.* 325 He was, in hys moder alf, Seynt Edwardes broþer. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 248 Þe Jewis seide þat Crist was not on Goddis halfe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13474 His beayell..On his modur halfe. 1563 DOLMAN in *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lxxviii. 2 On princes halves the myghty god doth fyght.

† b. Side, part (as of one of the parties to a transaction). *On* (*in*, *by*) *the half of*: on the part of, as far as concerns, with respect to. *On this half*: in regard or respect of this, on this account. *Obs.*

1068 *Charter Will. I* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1896) 741 And þær-to eake on minre healfe ic heom geaf and ȝeþafe ..þæt land. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Nu þenne on oðer half nim þe to þe worlde. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3302 In myne halff, I graunt the foreward. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 917 (945) It shal not lakke, certeyn, on myn halve. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxiii. 199 In that other halfe it was founde by an Enquest. that [etc.]. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1032, I am so occupied On this half, & on every syde.

† c. Hence *On* (*in*) *the half of*: on the part of, in the name of, as the agent or representative of, for, instead of, on or in behalf of. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 2830 Þatt word .. þurrh Gabriæl Wass se33d o Godess hallfe. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 114 Ber him þis ring On mine halue to tokning. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 99 Send hem boþe on þyn helf. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlix. 129 We amonest yow fyrst in the popes half, that [etc.]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 414/1 He would fayne haue his false translacion..sayde and songen a goddes halfe.

† d. *On God's half*: in God's name, for God's sake; used to add emphasis to a petition, command, or expression of consent or resignation. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Hwo se mei stonden euer on vre Leafdi wurschipe, stonde a godes halue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Hé let hom go a Godes half. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 370 'A goddys halfe, in goode tyme!' quod I. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 219 'Go we forthe, fader', quod þe childe, 'vpon goddes halfe!' *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 501 She yelled lyke a calf, Rise up on God's half.

II. 3. One of two opposite, corresponding, or equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided.

a. Of material objects, in which each half lies on one *side* of the dividing line (thus connected with 1).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 23 A half rices mines. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Muche del of Engolond, þe on half al bi Weste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8715 (Cott.) Wit suerd it [child] sal be delt in tua And aiþer sal haue an half [*Fairf.* half, *Gött.*, *Trin.* a side] in hand. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* x. 4 Hanun..shoue of the one halue of their beerdes. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 89 Making as if he would cut the child into halfs, and give either of them one half. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 136 In the parting of it into halfes (as when our Hazle Nuts..part in the middle longwise). 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 120 *note*, To unite the two Sides, or Halves of the Float. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 182 A continuation of the sagittal-suture down the middle, dividing it into two equal halves.

b. Of quantities or numbers, in which the half bears the same proportion to the whole as one of the halves of a material object, but all connexion with *side* is lost; a moiety.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xix. 8 Heono half godra minra Drihten sello ic ðorfendum [*Ags. Gosp.* Nu ic sylle ðearfum healfe mine æhta; *Hatton G.* half mine ehte]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 [Leir] ȝef hys twei dozȝren half, & half hym self nom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3999 Ar he þe half o þaa haa slayn. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxi. 464 Yf men had gyven hym the halve of all the worlde. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* iv. (1640) 47 They ascend not past the halfe of one mile in height. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 32 Ambition being the one half of the game. 1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 157 And in that sense the ingenious Paradox is true: That the half is more than the whole. 1820

Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 129 Of this number of whales, considerably above half have been taken by five ships now in the trade. *Ibid.* 223 One-half or three fourths of an inch thick. 1823 — *Whale Fishery* 5 For sale .. at one-half the cost prices.

c. After a cardinal number, as *one...and a half.* (For the earlier mode of expressing this, see Half *a.* 2.)

c 1290 *Beket* 14 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 107 To 3eres and an half. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4554 Thre days and an half. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 46 A bolle pece þat weyyth vij ouunsus & halfe, and halfe a quarter. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 77 They must be set a foote and a halfe a sunder. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 157 An houre and a halfe after we are up. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 3 We took places in the Passage-Boat for Bruges, and at a League and halfs end came to a Lock. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 11 For about three parts and a half of four in the Year. 1817 J. McLeod *Voy. Alceste* ii. (1820) 45 One of his attendants .. received ..about a dozen and a half blows with a flat bamboo.

4. More vaguely: One of two divisions more or less approaching equality: esp. with comparatives, as *the larger* or *better half.* † Formerly, sometimes, one of three or more divisions.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25046 Four halues o þis werld rond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Ech of þe ilke zeuen [heauedes] him to-delþ ine uele halues. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13303 The more halfe of my men & my mayn shippis. 1580 etc. Better half [see Better *a.* 3 b]. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 196 One halfe of the world knowes not how the other lives. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 25 The top of it is hollow like the long half of an Egg. *c* 1730 Swift *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1778 X. 331 Swear..it broke into three halves. 1858 A. W. Drayton *Sport. S. Africa* 74 The better half of a chicken-pie. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. v. § 55 The larger half of the phenomena.

b. *Better half*, a wife (or † husband): see Better *a.* 3 c. Hence, humorously, *worser half.*

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 388 These fair helpmates are as convivial..as their 'worser halves'.

† **5.** One of two partners or co-sharers. *Obs.* Cf. *To go halves*, 7 f.

1520 Whittinton *Vulg.* (1527) 13 Wheder you wynne or lese, I wyll be your halfe. 1591 Florio *2nd Frutes* 25 Master John will you be halfe with me? 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 78 *Bap.* Sonne, Ile be your halfe, Bianca comes. *Luc.* Ile haue no halues: Ile beare it all my selfe.

6. Elliptical uses of Half *a.*, some sb. being omitted. *colloq.*

a. = Half-year. (Sometimes applied to a Term, after the new division of the school-year *c* 1865). b. = Half-boot. c. = Half-pint, half-gill of spirits. d. = Half-back (at Football: cf. Half- II. 1.). e. = Half-mile (race); etc.

1659 Willsford *Scales Comm.* II. 29 Paving tyles..to all these pavements they make halfs, to close the work at the sides and ends.

a. 1820 Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 3 It..has completely stopped the boats for this half. 1875 A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Fr.* 172 This half, all my friends had returned to Whitminster. 1876 *World* V. No. 109. 10 Since the school year has known the triple distribution into terms instead of the *halves* of our boyhood.

b. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* x, There's two pair of halves in the commercial.

c. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 27 July 4 To sustain themselves in their public duty by resort to what is technically known as 'a half'. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 7/1, I heard him call for two halves of ale and a cigar.

d. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 306 The best halves were strong thick-set men, rather under than over middle height. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 One change..occurs at half, where Mr. B. plays his first match for London.

e. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 The half, after a splendid race, was won by..King.

7. Phrases. a. † *At halves*, † *to (the) half*, † *to (the) halves*: to the extent of a half = Half *adv.* 1 c; imperfectly, incompletely, by halves (*obs.*). Also, in letting or hiring a house, land, or the like, *to (the) halves* = so as to have a half-share in the profits (now *U. S.*). b. *By halves*: to the extent of a half only; imperfectly, in part; half-heartedly, with half zeal. † c. *Half in half*: half (to or by half) the total amount; cent per cent (*obs.*). d. *In half* or *halves*: into two (more or less) equal parts. e. *By half*: by a great deal; much, considerably, far. f. *To go halves* (cf. 5): to share equally (with a person). g. *To cry halves*: to claim a half-share in what is found by another. (See also 2, 3.)

a. 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Hannery*, to ye halfe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 47 b, He may occupie it by his Bayliffe, or to hawves. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 Not at a rent certaine as we do in England, but to halfes, or to the thirds of all graine, fruit and profits, arising of the ground. 1647 W. Browne tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. 222, I see but at halfes. *Ibid.* 240 To be reveng'd at halfes. *a* 1673 Caryl in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 8 They do it not to halves, but thoroughly. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 170 In Arphaxad.. the great Age of the Ancients was cut to halves. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* 115 Nor did I do this to the halves. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 104 It is usual .. for the owners to let their Lands to halfs to their Tenants. 1866 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd. Poems 1890 II. 188 *To the halves* still survives among us, though apparently obsolete in England. It means either to let or hire a piece of land, receiving half the profit in money or in kind.

b. 1563-87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (K. O.) 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 6 Faint idle Artizans..Working by halfs. 1641 Symonds *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* E, Hitherto the work hath been done by the halfes. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. i. 343 Nadir, who did nothing by halves, was determined to pull off the mask. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 389 A king is not to be deposed by halves. 1863 P. Barry *Dockyard Econ.* 86 Those charged with the responsibility ..should not deal by halves with a question in which all classes have so deep an interest.

c. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 21 Gaining..more than halfe in halfe in euerie thing they buy or sell. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 The armie halfe in halfe in number and courage diminished. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 371 By this means they will out-last other Candles of the same stuff, almost half in half. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* I. 57 The price is fallen half in half to what it was. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. iii, My father gained half-in-half, and consequently was as well again off.

d. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* B viij b, First part them in halfes and cut out the Cores. 1706 S. Clarke *Attrib. God* viii. (R.), When a square cut in halves makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two halves of the square. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 714 Each by lightning riven in half. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 723 The ball..swift enough to cut the middle stump in half.

e. [*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xii. 18 Healfe þy swetre.] ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2127 Thowe arte to hye by þe halfe, I hete þe in trouthe! 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 13 Shee is fayrer by one halfe than shee was before. 1658 Cokaine *Trappolin* I. i, 'Tis better by half than a soldier. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, Pshaw! he is too moral by half. 1858 Whyte Melville *Interpreter* xli, Too clever by half.

f. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 270 For those that save themselves, and fly, Go halves, at least, in th' Victory. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxxxi. 291 If you think I shall win it, you may go my halves if you please. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvi, We would go halves, and share it equally. 1851-61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 122 (Farmer) He'll then again ask if anybody will go him halves. *Mod.* I will go halves with you.

g. 1659 Cleveland *C. Revived* 1 The devided Damme Runs to the Summons of her hungry Lamb, But when the twin cries Halves, she quits the first. 1730 Savage *Horace to Scævа* 32 (L.) And he, who sees you stoop to th' ground Cries, halves! to everything you've found. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, You cannot cry *halves* to anything that he finds. He does not find but bring.

8. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *half-share.* b. quasi-*adv.*, as *half-sharer*, *-partner*, *-worker.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 480 That which..maketh the will of his halfe-partner to be wholy his own. 1603 Dekker *Wonderf. Yeare* E iv, Downe she lights this half-sharer, but conueis him into a by-room. 1612 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. v. 2 Is there no way for Men to be, but Women Must be halfe-workers? 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. viii. § 2 The metayer is at least his landlord's partner, and a half-sharer in their joint gains. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxv, I presented him with a half-share in my boat.

Half (hāf), *a.* Forms: 1 healf, hæalf, 1–half; also 5 halve, alfe, halff, 5–7 halfe. [Common Teut.: OE. *healf*, *half* = OFris., OS. (MDu., Du., LG.) *half*, OHG. and Ger. *halb*, ON. *halfr*, (Sw. *half*, Da. *halv*), Goth. *halbs*:—OTeut. **halbоz*; not known outside Teutonic. The appearance of 'side' as the oldest sense of Half *sb.* makes the original meaning of the adj. uncertain.]

1. Being one of the two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided; forming a half or moiety.

a. immediately preceding the sb., and preceded by a defining word (demonstrative or possessive, genitive case, etc.), as *a half length, his half share.*

When the two words constitute a recognized unit or individual, *half* is usually hyphened to the *sb.*, as in *half-crown*: see Half- II. The limits are necessarily undefined and vague, and the use of the hyphen is a matter of perspicuity in the particular connexion.

835 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447, & him man selle an half swulung an ciollan dene. 859 in Earle *Land Charters* 130 An healf tun que ante pertinebat to wilburgewellan. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 Þrittiġ dagа & tyn tida & healfe tid. *a* 1056 *Charter of Leofwine* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Leofwine .. hæfð geboht healfe hide landes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Half oðer þridde lot. *c* 1205 Lay. 18971 Half hundred cnihten. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vii. 267 Ich pynchede on hus half acre. 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* xii. 6 Vnto the Rubenites, Gaddites and to the halfe trybe of Manasse. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 9 ¶ 1 The Town has this half Age been tormented with Insects called Easie Writers. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 84 The number of half bricks in the thickness. 1865-6 A. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 148 In five or six weeks the army was on half allowance. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 122/2 A smudged half sheet of paper.

b. separated from the sb. by demonstrative or defining words, as *half the length, half my family.* (Formerly sometimes following the sb.)

The adj. character of *half* appears in OE. and early ME. by its inflexion; in mod. use it is sometimes viewed as a sb. with *of* suppressed, as in 'half (half of, one half of) the men were sick, a quarter or a third of them seriously ill': cf. also quot. 1667.

a 1000 *Judith* 105 (Gr.) Heo healfne forcearf þone sweoran him. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 ġenim healfe þa sealfe. *c* 1205 Lay. 22441 Halfe þa steden, & halfe þa iweden. *Ibid.* 31814 He brohte ham halue his oxen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13147 Þof þou ask half mi king-rike. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 324 Half a shef of arwes. *a* 1400 Chaucer *Balade of Compleynt* 2 Compleyne .. might myn herte never My peynes halve. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij, The space of alfe a quarter of an howre. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 236 b, Halfe the charges, and halfe the wages of his souldiers. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey, and scarce begins His other half in the great Zone of Heav'n. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 104 He lost half his men. 1820 Shelley *To a Skylark* 101 Teach me half the gladness That thy brain must know. 1823 Byron *Juan* x. lxiv, The..wind blew half a gale. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 612 His victory.. had deprived him of half his influence.

c. esp. with sbs. denoting numbers, quantities, measures of weight, space, time, or money, as *half a dozen, half a bushel, half a pound, half a foot, half an hour, half a crown.*

When these are viewed as independent numbers, amounts, coins, etc., half is preceded by *a*, *the*, etc. and hyphened to the sb., as *a half-dozen, the half-bushel, his half-pound, a long half-hour, a bad half-crown*: see Half- II. *A half-crown* is the silver coin worth 2*s.* 6*d.*; *half a crown* includes the equivalent amount in any coins, e. g. n five sixpences.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 31 Hire hed was worth halue a marke. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 324 Thou shalt a Cake of half a busshel fynde. *a* 1450 *Fyssh̄ynge w. Angle* (1883) 9 Let it boyle halfe a myle wey and then set hyt down. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5058 Noght the space of half a myle, Was done the houre of pryme. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 244 The whiche they recountred a half a myle fro the toun. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Baconica* 49 At Avering..there are halfe a dozen, or halfe a score stones little inferiour to the Stonehenge. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 203 For half an inch the letters stand awry. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* I. ii, Capable of holding about half a Gallon.

d. preceding a relative clause.

(Here it may be a *sb.* with *of* omitted.)

1696 Southerne *Oroon.* III. i. (Mätz. *Gram.*), If he dares half what he says, he'll be of use to us. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 162 Of half that live the butcher and the tomb. 1785 Cowper *Gratitude* 41 All these are not half that I owe.

† **2.** *Half*, preceded or followed by an ordinal numeral, was formerly used to express a half-unit less than the corresponding cardinal number; thus OE. *þridda healf*, ME. *thirdde half* or *half thrid* = two and a half. *Obs.*

This is an ancient Teutonic mode of reckoning: cf. Ger. *anderthalb* (= OE. *oðer healf*), *dritte halb*, etc. In English it is scarcely found after 1300. The expression is explained in quot. 811 as elliptical: 'two (whole) messuages and a third half-messuage', contracted to *þridda half haza.* Hence the following sb. was originally singular, *þridde half hýd* = two and a half hide. As in Old Norse, etc., *half* was either declined as an adj. (quot. 891), or stood in the uninflected combining form.'

811 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 456 Duas possessiunculas et tertiam dimediam, id est in nostra loquela, ðridda half haza. 891 *O. E. Chron.*, Se bat wæs ġeworht of þriddan healfre hyde. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* viii. 3 Ða wætera..begunnon to wanigenne æfter oþer healfhund daga. *c* 1200 Ormin 13777 þatt sahh & herrde da33whammli3 Halff ferþe 3er þe Laferrd. *c* 1205 Lay. 32195 Ne wunede þe king þer bute uifte half 3ere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16599-600 Half feirth of eln was þe length, And oþer half þe brede [of þe rode]. *c* 1300 *Beket* 11 For ful other half 3er. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 45 Thritty wynter and thridde half yer Hav y woned in londe her.

3. In reference to space or distance: Half the length (or breadth) of. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* xxvii. 61 They waded in the blood vnto the half legge. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 74 Their hair..hangs down over their shoulders to half their backs. *Ibid.* 302 A Casaque, or Coat, which falls down to half the leg. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1628/1 Soon after the Algerine fell astern, and there lay within half Pistol shot. 1692 *Ibid.* No. 2776/4 They saw our Fleet off of Portland, half Channel over. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxvi. 50 The lower Part of the Frock reaching Half-thigh down.

4. As a measure of degree: Attaining only half-way to completeness or to the actual action, quality, or character in question; falling short of the full or perfect thing; partial, imperfect, incomplete. (Const. as in 1 a.)

In this use now more usually hyphened: see Half-.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27341 He lede penant to half reuing. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 899 Both dawes and halfe fooles may bee made ministers or byshoppes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. v. 116 b, The greater part whereof being halfe christians. 1653 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 22 Bargaining, conditional, or half ways beget nothing but factions and divisions. *a* 1765 Young *Wks.* (1767) IV. 81 (Jod.) Half converts to the right. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 198 Contented with half views of things and truths. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 A half toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence. 1858 C. Hunt in *Merc. Mar. Mag.* V. 84 Steam should be shut off to half speed. 1862 Whately in *Life* (1866) II. 392 A half measure is not a medium between two extremes, but a medium between what is right and what is wrong—between what will effect its purpose and what will not.

Half, *v.* Obs. and dial. f. Halve *v.* (q.v.); also *colloq.* in sense To 'be half', go halves.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 June 5, I asked Sir G. C. if he would 'half'. He consented. I paid for the horse, he repaying me afterwards, and also paying half the training expenses.

Half (hāf), *adv.* [OE. *half*, *healf*, in composition; in OE. sometimes, and in ME. often, written separate. Both usages are now found, usually with no difference of sense: see Half- I.]

1. To the extent or amount of half. Hence loosely: In part, partially; to a certain extent, in some degree.

a. qualifying an adjective.

[971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Ða hæþnan leode, þa þe lifdon heora burh healf-cwice.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Half quic ho wes-burh healf-cwice.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Half quic ho wes. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1697 *Lucrece*, They were halfe ydel, as hem thoghten. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/39 *Surdaster*, *-a*, *-um*, halfe deffe. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xix. civ, Thither she ran with speed, Like one half mad. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 96 Halfe wilde beasts. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 64 Fill it half full of water. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* vi. (1869) 258 Governments which are styled by

writers on positive international law *half sovereign states*. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* ii, 'I am half sick of shadows' said The Lady of Shalott. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xix. 106 Half wild with rage and grief.

b. qualifying a pa. pple.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3569 Er þay wern o3t helf y-dy3t, þus barons come oppon hem ry3t. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 228 We ben halfe discomfyted. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 199 b, The erle had not halfe tolde his tale. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* H vj b, Coleworts .. Halfe sodden, make soluble. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 8 In her halfe ruin'd cell. *Ibid.* 432, I am halfe perswaded that if hee had but a balladmakers poetry, he would sooner make an Epitaph. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 12 Dinner being near half done. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 66 ¶ 5 A Man's Life is half spent before he is taken notice of. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, Half hidden behind a little forest of palms and ferns.

c. qualifying a pr. pple. or verb.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxiii, Half sleping and half swoun, in suich a wise. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 1 This hinder nycht halff sleiping I lay. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* 135 Halfe reading every title. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 162, I half suspect some concurrent affectations. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 A bow which a Norwegian can scarce half bend. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxxi, On entering he half turned to look back. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* 273 He..half wished he had not come.

d. qualifying an adv. or advb. phrase.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 40 Nys non so 3eep, ne half so freo. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 225 There may no mannes private Ben heled half so well. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 128 Halff in wraith frawart him gan he gang. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 740 A man halfe beside himself. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 191 The three Spaniards were halfe of the same mind. 1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 18 Caudle will not go down half so sweetly as this will. 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* Wks. 1753 I. 132 The lily was not half so fair, Nor half so sweet the rose. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 66, I rowed half round .. the first Day. 1832 Half right, half-left [see HALF- II d].

2. Used correlatively: *Half...half....*

(Now sometimes hyphened to the following word; but this is unnecessary.)

944 in Earle *Land Charters* 179 Ðonne is þæt land æt snoces cumbe healf þæs cinges healf uncer brentinges. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 109/16 *Onocentaurus*, healf mann and healf assa. *c* 1205 LAY. 1330 Hit is half mon & half fisc. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 304 He was half man and half beste. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 The Sonne .. halfe above the Horizont, and half under. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 23, I ment not that they are halfe good, and halfe evill. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 60 An evill man is halfe a beast, and halfe a Divell. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxvii. (1737) 274 With..one of his Stockins, half on half off, about his Heel. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxiv, Half shewing, half concealing all The uncouth trophies of the hall. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 78 A kind of pouting look, half kind, and half reproachful. 1858 ABR. LINCOLN *Sp.* 16 June in *Life* (1890) II. viii. 137, I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.

3. *Not half*: a long way from the due amount; to a very slight extent; in mod. *slang* and *colloq.* use = not at all, the reverse of, as 'not half bad' = not at all bad, rather good.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 66 b, Thei were not halfe well prouided to goe awaie vpon the spurre. 1619 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* xi. (1842) 11 Sir W. Alexander was not half kinde unto him, and neglected him. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. I. iii. II. 30 He thought this was hard teaching, he did not halfe like it. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., 'He's nut hauf a bad an', i.e. he is a fair, respectable person. 1859 HUGHES *Scouring W. Horse* vi. 133, I didn't half like the way in which Miss Lucy was running on. 1871 PLANCHÉ *King Christmas*, He never admits a thing is good, but merely 'not half bad'. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* Pref., One or two friends to whom I showed these papers in MS. observed that they were not half bad.

4. Idiomatic uses, in which *half* is now adverbial, though probably originally the adj. or sb.

a. In stating the time of day, *half past* (or *after*) *one* or *one o'clock*, etc. = half an hour past the hour named. (In Scotland, 'half' is often prefixed to the following hour, as in Ger. *halb elf*, etc.)

1750 G. B. DODDINGTON *Diary* (1785) 74 Just at half past twelve she was delivered of a Prince. *a* 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 107 *C.* Pray what's o' clock? *W.* It will be half ten. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 494 From half after seven .. they remained exposed to the fire .. till nine o'clock. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. civ, About the hour Of half-past six. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 294 Flucker informed her that the nock said 'half eleven'—Scotch for 'half-past-ten'. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 445 It was half after eight o'clock one evening.

b. *Naut.* Between the names of two points of the compass, *half* = half a point (i.e. $5\frac{5}{8}°$) from the first towards the second point mentioned.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 17 Bearing South East half East, distant six leagues. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 252 We .. altered our course from north to east half-south by the compass.

c. *Naut.* In soundings, *half* before a numeral adds half to it; thus *half four* = $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms.

1809 TRIMENHEERE in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 191 The ship..shoaled her water to a half three. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xlvii. We shall have *half four* directly, and after that the water will deepen. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 43 Suppose 4½ fathoms, what soundings would you call? And a half four.

Half-, in *comb.* [OE. *half-*, *healf-*, was regularly combined with an adj. or pple., as in *healfcwic*, *healfdead*, *healfhwit*, *healfrad*, *healfsoden*, *healfsläpiende*; also with a sb., as *healfhéafod* forehead, *healfmann*, *healfpenig*, *healftrendel* hemisphere. In OTeut. *halb-* appears to have been a later substitute for the original *sämi-*, OE. *sam-*, as in OHG. *sâmiquec*, OS. *sâmquic*, OE. *samcwic* half alive, so *sambærnd* half-burnt, *sambrice* a half-breach; = L. *sēmi-* in *sēmidoctus*, *sēmivīvus*, *sēmicoctus*, *sēmideus*, *sēmihomo*, etc.; Gr. *ἡμι-* in *ἡμιβάρβαρος*, *ἡμιπλήρης*, *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, *ἡμίθεος*, etc.; Skr. *sāmi*, in *sāmijīvas* half alive, etc.]

I. In adverbial relation.

1. With adjectives and pa. pples. Already in OE.: see above. Very common in later use, esp. with pa. pples., to which *half-* may be prefixed whenever the sense suits: e.g. *half-afraid*, *-awake*, *-blind*, *-crazy*, *-deaf*, *-drunk*, *-full*, *-human*, *-learned*, *-mad*, *-open*, *-raw*, *-ripe*, *-savage*, *-true*; *half-armed*, *-ashamed*, *-bent*, *-buried*, *-cured*, *-disposed*, *-done*, *-dressed*, *-eaten*, *-educated*, *-finished*, *-formed*, *-hidden*, *-opened*, *-roasted*, *-ruined*, etc., etc. With adjs. expressing shape, it implies the form of half the figure, as *half-cordate*, *-sagittate*, *-terete*.

The two elements are often written separately when the adj. is in the predicate (see HALF *adv.* 1); the use of the hyphen mostly implies a feeling of closer unity of notion in the compound attribute, as in *half-blind*, *half-dressed*, *half-raw*, viewed as definite states; but it is often merely for greater syntactical perspicuity, on which ground it is regularly used when the adjective is attributive, thus *I am half dead* (or *half-dead*) *with cold*; a *half-dead dog*.

a. in the predicate.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ix. § 4 & funde hiene .. healfcucne. *a* 1000 *Elene* 133 (Gr.) Sume healfcwice fluzon on fæsten. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/7 *Subalbus*, healfhwit. *c* 1475 *Nom.* Ibid. 710/3 *Semicecus*, halfblynd. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The officers of the kings houshold .. must look both ways, else they are but half-sighted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* i. (1709) 29 As if they were half-ashamed to own us. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 144 Her eyes half-languishing, half-drown'd in tears. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 340 A rascal half-melancholy. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 144 Leave half-heard the melancholy tale. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxi. 271 Being half-vexed, and half-afraid of his raillery. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 329 Either half-educated or cock-brained by nature. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 58 Stipules ovate, half-cordate. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. IV. (1868) 123 Stories of it, some false and some half-true. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* v, The meat half-done, they tore it and devoured. 1868 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 80 Half-sterile, i. e. produce half the full number of offspring. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 8. 279 Amphitropous, also termed .. Half-anatropous. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 196, I am more than half-disposed to go along with you in what you say.

b. as attribute.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. § 10 Certaine halfewaking men. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 54 The halfe-blowne Rose. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 The Half-present Man, he whose body is here and minde away. 1629 CHAPMAN *Juvenal* Sat. v. 293 That half-eat hare will fall .. to our shares. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 16 And clos'd her speech with an half-dying swoon. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 409 The clown unread, and half-read gentleman. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 333 Half-form'd Words. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 196 The half-shut door conceal'd his lurking foes. 1772 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 453 Half-digested food. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 10 The learned, the half-learned, and those who were neither. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 223 In one of his half-earnest, half-joking moods. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 679 The half-armed, half-clothed, half-hungered Arragonese. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* viii. I. § 37 Some half-informed critics. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 Her half-childish, half-womanly grief. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xii. 220 A little half-coloured child..from India. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 494 List of half-hardy plants. 1874 J. SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 95 Vague and half-thought-out recollections.

c. Hence derivatives, as *half-dressedness*.

1887 *Daily News* 29 June 5/4 That delicious condition of half-dressedness.

2. With adverbs, as *half-angrily*, *-ashamedly*, *-blindly*, *-divinely*, *-learnedly*, *-questioningly*, etc.; *half-left*, *-right*, *-round*, etc. (Cf. HALF *adv.* 1 d.)

c 1700 WATTS *Lyric P.*, *To Mitio* Pt. III. ii. Wks. 1813 IX. 200 Damon is half-divinely blest. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. 296 Struggling half-blindly, as in bitterness of death against that! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney's Girlhood* i. 10 Holding the bank-note half-ashamedly in her hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 141/2 The .. little trot .. lisped, half-coaxingly, half-questioningly.

3. With verbs, as *half-believe*, *-deify*, *-fill*, *-make*, *-murder*, *-poison*. (Cf. HALF *adv.* 1 c.)

1674 WOOD *Life* 2 Feb. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 281 Men that half-hanged themselves to try how it was. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1330 Locks, That half-embrac'd her in a humid veil. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 60 Half-filling a bottle with water. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 25 Two out of the remaining four halfstarted from their chair. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, He half-murdered a ferret. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Woman* 19th C. (1862) 343 Madame Recamier is half-reclining on a sofa. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 60 The mind which before was .. half-deified. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 125 We shall not only halve, but half-halve, or quarter the aberration. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvii. 477 In Cicero Nature half-made a great man.

4. Special comb.: **half-equitant** *a.* (*Bot.*) = OBVOLUTE: cf. *demi-equitant*; **half-high** *a.* (see quot.); **half-imperial** *a.*, half imperial-folio size; **half-large** *a.*, (a card) 3 × 2¼ inches (Jacobi *Printer's Vocab.*); **half-saved** *a.*, half-witted (*dial.*).

1891 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 3/1 An evening dress to be worn by a very young girl is made '*half-high'.. which means that the bodice is to be cut away to a line midway between the neck and bust. 1893 COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 92 Ruskin made sketch after sketch on the *half-imperial board. 1896 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 6/5 He generally completed a half-imperial sketch .. in two hours. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* x. 115 He was what is called *half-saved. Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* I. iii. 100 He was what the villagers called 'half-saved'; not absolutely imbecile.

II. In attributive relation to a sb.

Of these there were already a few instances in OE. (e.g. *healfmann* 'semivir', *healfpenig*, *healftrendel* hemisphere); their number has been enormously increased in later times, especially through the practice of hyphening an adjective and substantive when these have a special or individualized application. These combinations may be distributed among the following classes:

a. In names of *Coins*, *Weights*, *Measures* of space, quantity, time, etc., as *half-barrel*, *-bit*, *-cent*, *-cooper*, *-farthing*, *-firkin*, *-florin*, *-foot*, *-hogshead*, *-inch*, *-joe*, *-mile*, *-mutchkin*, *-peck*, *-pint*, *-pipe*, *-pound*, *-quarter*, *-quartern*, *-tierce*. Cf. DEMI- 7. Also HALF-ANGEL, -CROWN, -DOLLAR, -HOUR, -MINUTE, etc. These forms may also be used *attrib.* as in *half-inch board*, *half-mile race*, *half-quartern loaf*, etc.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Preamb., Every barell, *half barrell and firkyn. *c* 1782 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. App. 173 The smallest coin .. is the *half-bit, or 1-20 of a dollar. *a* 1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846 for **Half-cent.*' 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Half-cent*, a copper coin of the United States..weighing 94 grains, current from 1793 to 1857. 1836 W. H. MAXWELL *Capt. Blake* II. i, Carrying off diurnally his *half-cooper of port. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Half-farthing*, a British copper coin ..the number..issued between 1852 and 1854 was 2,621,784. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 129 þe secunde *half-fote wose in coueytise is raueyne. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4337/4, 40 *half Hogsheads, of true neat Bourdeaux Brandy. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 194 Defended by plates of *half-inch iron. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 53 An half-inch boiler plate. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 470 Guineas, *half joes, and milled dollars in as high estimation as in Pennsylvania. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 86 Distant from the towne some *halfe mile. *Mod.* The winner of the half-mile race in the Oxford University Sports. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, He might have stayed to take a *half-mutchkin extraordinary with his crony the hostler. 1753 *Scots Mag.* June 310/1 Each..received a *half-peck loaf. 1611 COTGR., *Demi-sextier*, the quarter of a French pinte, and much about our *halfe pinte. 1744 BERKELEY *Let.* 21 Aug. Wks. 1871 IV. 299 Either in half-pint or quarter-pint glasses. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 186 An old half-pint bottle. 1552 HULOET, *Halfe pounde, *selibra*. Halfe poundē wayght, *semissis*. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iii. 16 The ruler of the *halfe quarter of Bethzur. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2078/4 Lace, three half quarters broad. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 224 Half-quarter repeaters, instead of giving the minutes, strike one additional blow if the half quarter has passed. *Mod. Alm.* 8 Feb., Half-Quarter Day. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* V, A *half-quartern loaf and a piece of cheese. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xlv. (1737) 191 A *Half-Tierce, or Hogshead.

b. In *Heraldry* = DEMI- B 1, as *half-belt*, *-cheek-bit*, *-spade*, *-spear*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 44 He beareth Gules, an Horse Bit, Argent. Some do call it .. an Half Cheek-Bit. *Ibid.* viii. 5 He beareth Vert, an Half Spade. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* s.v. *Spade*, This..spade is borne in the arms of Swettenham, but they appear as half-spades. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Heraldry*, Half-belt and four buckles.

c. In *Artillery*, *Arms*, denominating a piece of half the size of the full-sized piece, or a shortened size of the latter, as *half-armour*, *-cannon*, *-culverin*, *-falconet*, *-head-piece*, *-lance*. Cf. DEMI- 2–4. Also HALF-PIKE, -SWORD, etc.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 188 **Half-Armour*, the period of the partial use of armour, extending to the commencement of the 18th century. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* I Cor. xi. 30 (1867) 86 Sometimes He shooteth *half cannon. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1116/3 A Battery of 12 Half-Cannon. 1611 FLORIO, *Mezza testa*, a kind of halfe skull, or *halfe head-peece. 1868 KIRK *Chas. Bold* III. v. i. 332 Armed with a *half-lance.

d. In *Military tactics*, *dress*, etc., as *half-squadron*, *-turn*, *-wheel*; **half-battery**, **-company**, **-distance**, **-file**, (see quots.); **half-mounting**, the underclothing and minor articles of apparel belonging to a soldier's outfit in the 18th c. Cf. DEMI- 6. Also HALF-FACE, etc.

1800 *War Office Order* 9 Apr. in Grose *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) II. 186 In lieu of the former articles of cloathing, called half-mounting, two pair of good shoes of the value of five shillings and sixpence each pair. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 73 The .. troops wheel half right. *Ibid.* 99 The Base Troop wheels more than a half-wheel. *Ibid.* 103 The Troops wheel half-left. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Half-companies* are the same as subdivisions, equal to two stations. *Half-distance* is the regular interval or space between troops drawn up in ranks, or standing in column. ..*Half-files* is half the given number of any body of men

drawn up two deep. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) II Right half turn. Front turn. *Ibid.* 30 A battalion in open, or half-distance Column. *Ibid.* 134 Three subdivisions constitute a half-battery.

e. In *Fortification*, as **half-bastion, half-caponier** (Sir G. Duckett, *Mil. Dict.*), **half-sap**: see Demi-bastion, etc.; **half-merlon**, that solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery. Also Half-circle, -moon.

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4721/1 We shall be obliged to finish it by the half Sap.

f. *Naut.* and *Ship-building*: **half-beam** (see quot. 1850); **half-board**, an evolution by which a sailing vessel is luffed up into the wind with everything shaking, and then, before she has quite lost way, permitted to fall off on the same tack: see Board *sb.* 15; **half-breadth** (see quot.); **half-breadth staff**, a rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **half-floor, -point, -port, -top, half-watch tackle** (see quots.); † **half-wind**, a side-wind. Also Half-timber.

1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 415 The *half-beams are all to be of fir. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 95 *Half-Beams* are short beams introduced to support the deck where there is no framing. 1863 Luce *Seamanship* (ed. 2) 484 In a tideway the *half-board is of great use. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) D ij b, The breadth of the ship at every top-timber is limited by an horizontal line drawn on the floor-plane, called the *half-breadth of the top-timbers. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 66 The '*half-floors'.. are pieces of timber placed between the 'cross pieces', to which they are 'coaked' and bolted. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Half-point*, a subdivision of the compass card, equal to 5° 37′ of the circle. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 122 **Half-ports*, a sort of shutters made of deal, and fitted to the stops of those ports which have no hanging lids. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 76 The *half-tops are bolted to the cross trees, and the sleepers are bolted above the trussle trees. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 317 *A luff tackle, or *half watch tackle*, consists of one double and one single block: the fall is fixed to the single. 1611 Cotgr., *Demivent*, a side-winde, or *halfe-winde.

g. In *Music*, as **half-cadence, -close**, an imperfect cadence; **half-demisemiquaver**; **half-rest** (*U.S.*), a minim rest; **half-shift, -stop** (see quots.). Cf. Demi- B. 9. Also Half-note, -tone.

1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.*, **Half-cadence.* If the last chord is the dominant and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 29 A *half close is when a passage ends upon the chord of the dominant, regardless of what harmony may precede it. 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 355 The *half demisemiquaver is still much used. 1880 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.*, **Half-shift*, a position of the hand in violin playing. It lies between the open position and the first shift. 1880 C. A. Edwards *Organs* (1881) 146 A stop is a set of pipes that run in order from the one end to the other of the clavier. If this set..discontinues at any portion of the keyboard, it is said to be a *half stop. *Ibid.*, Half Stops, properly so called, have practically gone out of fashion.

h. Applied to a stuff which is half of inferior material, as *half-gauze, -silk, -worsted, -yarn.*

1759 Symmer in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 360 The sort I fixed upon, is what is called *half gauze. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 66 Ladies, you are mistaken in the Stuff; 'tis *half Silk. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 217 No fewer than 443 silk-looms, 149 of half-silks. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* v. iii. (ed. 7) 533 Worsteds, and *halfe Worsteds.

i. In *Games*, as **half-back** (*Football*), a position immediately behind the 'forwards'; a player in this position; **half-ball** (*Billiards*): see quot. 1850; **half-hit** (*Cricket*), a mistimed hit that sends the ball into the air; **half-volley** (*Cricket, Football*, etc.), a ball which pitches so that it can be hit or kicked as soon as it rises from the ground; hence *half-volleying* vbl. sb. Also Half-bowl, etc.

1882 *Standard* 20 Nov. 2/8 The *half-backs..effectually checked the threatened danger. 1887 Shearman *Athletics & Football* (Badm. Libr.) 346 A good half-back must be a versatile player. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 524 A *half ball, or a contact in which the half of one ball is covered by half of the other, produces in each an equal motion, both with regard to direction, strength, and velocity. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/5 Caught at extra mid-off from a *half-hit. *c* 1880 *A correspondent says*: A *half-volley at cricket is a ball bowled up so as to pitch just about the point at which the batsman has a good reach. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* viii. 233 Occasionally you may get a half-volley on the pads. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 691 *Half-volleying consists in playing the ball when close to the ground, immediately after it has been dropped.

j. In *Bookbinding*, 'half' signifies that only the back and corners of the binding consist of the material specified; e.g. *half-calf, half-russia.*

1844 *Catal. Messrs. C. Knight & Co.* 8 Half Morocco or Russia. 1872 O. W. Holmes *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. (1885) 192 None of your 'half-calf' economies in that volume! *Mod. Bookseller's Catal.*, Original half sheep.

k. In names of animals, as Half-ape, Half-ass, Half-snipe, etc.

l. Applied to various articles and structures of about half the usual or full size or length; as *half-case, -door, -frame, -furnace, -gaiter, -gown, -hatch,* † *-head bedstead, -hessian, -hose, -jar,* † *-kirtle, -sleeve, -stocking, -tester, -tub, -veil, -wicket.* Cf. Demi- B. 11. Also Half-boot, etc.

1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, **Half cases*, small cases used for jobbing purposes. 1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Hasp*, a small iron or brass fastening to a hatch or *half-door. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* iii, The half-door of the bar. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, **Half frames*, small composing frames made to hold one pair of cases only. 1775 F. Marion in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 546/1 Black *half-gaiters. 1552 Huloet, *Halfe gowne, *hemitogium.* 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. 88 A *half-hatch door. 1598 *Inv. King's Coll.* ibid. III. 325 Item a *halfe head bedsteade of walnuttree. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* 76 A pair of *half-hessians completed his costume. 1851 *Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Lambs-wool and Cashmere hose and *half-hose. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 24 If you be not swing'd, Ile forsweare *halfe Kirtles. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2477/4 A sad coloured Cloth Coat, with..blue *half Sleeves. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 104 Some wear *Half-Stockings. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 206 The old stratagem..of turning a light adrift, in a *half tub. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. viii. 60 The..*half-wicket that closed the entrance.

m. In various connexions: as *half-barbarian, -battle, -belief, -believer, -christian, -conformity, -defence, -defender, -honesty, -knowledge, -look, -principle, -quotation, -reason, -reasoning, -repentance, -servant, -service, -sleep, -view, -whisper.* (In most of these *half-* has an adverbial force.)

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 9 To speak as half-defenders of the faults. *Ibid.* v. lxxxi. § 4 They judge conclusions by demi-premises and half-principles. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. ii. (Rtldg.) 6 It is no injury to call an half-quotation an half-reason. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. viii. 276 Half-views, which shew but Part of an Object. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 120 A parcel of half-barbarians. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 367 A kind of half-reasoning, that suffices to raise difficulties but not pursue them to an issue. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 237 A kind of stupefied half-sleep. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 57 To admit of no half-conformity in religion. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. 219 Richter says of Luther's words, 'his words are half-battles'. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 2 The character of Jehu and his half-belief. *Ibid.* 188 A half-repentance is no repentance. *Ibid.* 199 Another instance of this half-service. 1865 — *Truth Eng. Ch.* 3 Unbelievers, or half-believers. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxii, A voice said brokenly in a half-whisper. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 349 That half-knowledge which is more mischievous in an enditor than down-right ignorance.

n. In specific combinations: † **half-almond stitch**; **half-arm**, half arm's length; **half-barrel** *a.*, semicylindrical (vaulting); **half-bend**, a half fillet for the head; **half-bent**, (*a*) the condition of being half-bent; (*b*) the catch by which the hammer of a gun is placed at half-cock; † **half-bloom**, the round mass of iron taken from the puddling furnace, which was hammered and shingled into a 'bloom'; **half-boarder**, one who has half his board, a day-boarder; **half-box**, a box open at one side; **half-braid** (see quot.); **half-bull**, a pontifical letter issued by a new pope before his coronation, so called because the *bulla* is impressed with only one side of the seal, that representing the apostles (Giry); **half-catch, half-chronometer** (see quots.); **half-class**, a class that is half one and half another; **half-column**, a column or pilaster half projecting from a flat surface; **half-communion**, communion in one kind, as practised in the R. C. Ch.; † **half-compass**, hemisphere: see Compass *sb.* 5 b; **half-course, half-coward** (see quots.); **half-dike**, a sunk fence; **half-flat**, † (*a*) one of the shapes into which a 'bloom' of iron was worked; (*b*) half of a Flat (*sb.*[2]) or entire storey of a house; **half-hatchet**, 'a hatchet with one straight line, all the projection of the bit being on the side towards the hand' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **half-header**, a half-brick used to close the work at the end of a course; **half-house**, a shed open at the side; a hovel; **half-hunt** (*Bell-ringing*): see Hunt; † **half-labour, half-margin** (see quots.); **half-mask**, a mask covering part of the face, such as is worn with a Domino; † **half-member**, a semicolon; **half-plate, half-press** (see quots.); **half-principal** (*Carpentry*), 'a rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **half-pull** (*Bell-ringing*): see quot.; **half-relief** = *demi-relief* (see Demi- 12); **half-royal**, a kind of millboard or pasteboard; **half-shade** (*Painting*), a shade of half the extreme depth; **half-sheet** (*Printing*), the off-cut portion of a duodecimo (Knight, 1875); **half-shoe**, see quot.; also a shoe on one side only of a horse's foot; **half-sole**, that part of the sole of a boot or shoe which extends forward from the shank to the toe; hence **half-sole** *v.*; **half-space** = Half-pace 2; † **half-sphere**, hemisphere; † **half-square** (see quot. 1674); **half-stitch**, a loose open stitch in braid work or pillow-lace making (Caulfeild *Dict. Needlewk.* 259); **half-storey**, an upper storey half the height of which is in the walls and half in the roof; **half-stuff** (*Paper-making*), partly prepared pulp; **half-swing plough** (see quot.); **half-text**, a size of handwriting half the size of 'text' or large hand; **half-throw, -travel**, half the full movement of a piston, valve, etc.; **half-tint** (see quot. 1851); **half-title**, the short title of a book often placed in front of the full title; **half-tongue** (*Law*), a jury of which one half were foreigners, formerly allowed to a foreigner tried on a criminal charge; **half-trap**, a semicircular depression in a sewer pipe; † **half-vowel**, a semivowel; † **half-vowelish** *a.*, of the nature of a semivowel; **half-water** = Half-tide; **half-world**, hemisphere; the demi-monde.

1611 Florio, *Mezzo-mandolo*, Seamsters call it the *halfe-almond stitch. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 18 Each fought at *half-arm for superiority. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 56 The abandonment of the *half-barrel vaulting of the aisles. 1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 48 Canute's queen wears..either the diadem or the *half-bend. 1774 Goldsm. *Grecian Hist.* II. 11 With one leg put forward, and the knee upon the *half-bent. 1881 Greener *The Gun* 259 A half-bent in the tumbler that prevents the hammer being accidentally pushed down. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 934 The Metal runs together into a round Mass or Lump, which they call a *Half-Bloom. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 They [birds] .. may be taken as *Half-Boarders. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xiii, The half-boarders whispered their fears to the ushers. 1885 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Leather* 479 The support is provided with two *half-boxes. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 42 **Half*, or *Shadow*, or *Lace Braid*, the passement is pricked, as in cloth braid, and twelve pairs of bobbins put on. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Aug. 6/4 What is called the '*half-catch' system—i. e., the owner of the boat (who is usually a fisherman) provides the fishing gear, and receives in return half of the total catch of fish. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 115 *Half Chronometer..originally used to denote watches having an escapement compounded of the lever and chronometer, appears now to be applied to fine lever watches which have been adjusted for temperature. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* ix. 76 There was nothing .. to distinguish L. M. from the *half class—neither gentleman nor farmer. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit., Life* 4 Four *half Columns of the composite order. 1687 *Reflect. Hawk & Panther* 27 The *Half-Communion is no older, than the time of Acquinas. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vi. 72 The daysun..which inlighteneth not onely the *halfe compasse whereon he shineth, but also euen a part of that which seeth him not. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Half-course*, half on the level and half on the dip. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 41 Unless the whole evening's milk is skimmed and added to the whole new morning's milk—in which case the cheese made is '*half-coward'—the produce, whether single or double, is said to be whole-milk cheese. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 421 Ditches, hedges, and *half-dikes or sunk fences. 1795 *Repert. Arts* in J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* (1831) I. 124 Anconies, bars, *half flats. 1889 Masson in *De Quincey's Wks.* I. Gen. Pref. 16 A half-flat set of apartments on the second floor of..a house of six such half-flats in all, accessible by a common stair. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 342 A Hovel or *half House for them to run into. 1895 R. Kipling in *Pall Mall G.* 25 Oct. 3/1 When they were tired Kotuko would make what the hunters call a 'half-house'. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 443 The rent was frequently paid in kind, or in what was called **half-labour*... One-half of the crop went to the landlord. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iii. 13 The Paper must be folded in the centre, lengthways, by which it will be divided, equally, into what is technically termed *half-margin. *Ibid.*, All Official Letters for the Inspector-General are .. to be written on half margin. 1762 Lowth *Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 195 The Semicolon, or *Half-member, is a less constructive part, or subdivision, of a sentence or member. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 116 [A] *Half plate .. [is] a watch in which the top pivot of the fourth wheel pinion is carried in a cock so as to allow the use of a larger balance. 1888 Jacobi *Printer's Voc.*, **Half plate paper*, machine made paper of fine and soft texture used for woodcuts. 1883 Percy Smith *Gloss. Terms*, **Half-press*, the work done by one man at a printing-press. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 90 Ringing at *Half-pulls is now the modern general Practice: that is, when one Change is made at Fore-stroke, another at Back-stroke, etc. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* iii. 36 What the trade would probably consider a 'pull' is, in ringing, termed only a half-pull. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 240 Paint the *half-shades in first. 1552 Huloet, *Halfe shoes beynge of suche fashion, that aboue they couer but the toes. 1861 F. W. Robinson *No Church* ii. I. 71 Two days at Penberrigo to rest his ankle and get his boots *half-soled. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 439 The floor between the two flights is termed a *half-space or resting-place. 1611 B. Jonson *Cataline* I. i, Let .. day, At shewing but thy head forth, start away From this *half-sphere. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 18 Aug., The whole mystery of *off [half] square, wherein the King is abused in the timber which he buys. 1674 Leybourn *Compl. Surv.* 345 Most Artificers when they meet with Squared Timber, whose breadth and depth are unequal .. usually add the breadth and depth together, and take the *half* for a Mean Square, and so proceed .. If the difference be great, the Error is very obnoxious either to Buyer or Seller. 1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 206 The *halfe storie to be eight foote and a halfe. 1886 *Ibid.* II. 737 The dormer-gablets of the half-storey. 1766 C. Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 370 In these Mortars the Rags are beaten into what is called *Half-stuff. 1836 *Encycl. Metrop.* VII. 764 A mill in which the rags are ground to a coarse imperfect pulp, called half stuff. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, **Half-swing Plough*, a plough in which the mould-board is a fixture. 1845 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 322 Writing in *half text on ruled paper. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/1 The brilliant lights relieving from a large proportion of *half tints. 1851 *Dict. Archit., Half-tint*, .. in a monochrome, it embraces all gradations between positive white and black. 1879 Furnivall *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 8 The notes on the back of the *half-title of the Part. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 21 All Attaints .. upon any Record, wherein the triall and enquest was by *halfe tongue. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 Varro devideth his husbandry necessaries into .. vowels .. *halfe vowels .. and mutes. *a* 1637 B.

JONSON *Eng. Gram.* iv, L is a letter *half-vowelish. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xix, The low, sandy spit .. is joined at *half-water to Skeleton Island. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 49 Now o're the one *halfe World Nature seemes dead. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 260 The night's whole half-world. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 3 Feb., The endless intrigues of the 'half-world'.

III. Parasynthetic, as *half-languaged, -legged, -lived, -sensed, -sighted* (hence *half-sightedness*), *-sleeved, -souled, -syllabled, -tented, -winged*, etc.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 48 Halfe-leg'd Buskins curiously ytide with loopes of burnisht gold. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 3 The men weare halfe-sleeued gownes. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 7 In the Daylight, they wink and are but half-sighted. 1762 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 662 This genus of insects is placed..under the Hemipteræ or half winged. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 167 Like things half-lived, catching and giving life. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 378 The national half-sightedness. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 76 Half-languaged men.

‖ **Halfa** (hæ·lfā). Also alfa, alpha, halfeh, hulfa. [Arab. حلفا *ḥalfah*, or الفا *ḥalfā*.] The North African name of species of Esparto grass (*Stipa tenacissima, S. arenaria*) used in the manufacture of paper, etc.

1857 Sir W. HOOKER *Rept. Veg. Prod. Algeria, Paris Exhib.* 39 Halfa or Alfa..the Moorish names for certain grasses possessing very strong and tenacious fibres. 1876 W. J. SEATON *Forests & Alpha Algeria* 30 Alpha or hulfa ..here covers enormous areas..described by French writers as *mers d'Alpha*. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 216 Overgrown..with coarse halfeh grass.

Half-a-crown, Half-a-dozen, Half-an-hour, etc.: see HALF-CROWN, -DOZEN, -HOUR, and HALF *a.* 1 c.

Half-and-half, *phrase.*

1. A mixture of two malt liquors, esp. of ale and porter.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* 299 They had at that house 5 or 6 pints of half and half. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 14 And, o'er a pint of half-and-half, Compose poor Arthur's epitaph. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xx, Our tipple is half-and-half.

2. Something that is half one thing and half another, or half this and half that.

c 1814 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 264 That finer shade of feeling, the half-and-half. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Precious Leg* xiii, All sterling metal,—not half-and-half. 1890 *Review of Reviews* II. 357/1 It is not all humbug. Agreed, agreed: It is probably a case of half-and-half.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* That is half one thing and half another; half the thing in question, and half not: often merely an emphatic expression for *half.*

Half-and-half jury: a jury chosen half from one class, half from another.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastatio* I. 118 A half-and-half pleasantry, peculiar to our author. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 221 A half and half jury. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *Croker P.* 6 Jan., What is to become of your half-and-half administration? 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxiv. 163 Cromwell..hated all half-and-half measures. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/3 Trimmers and half-and-half people.

4. as *adv.* In two equal parts; in equal proportions; half... and half not.

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 136, I go half and half with the Longmans. 1827 SCOTT *Diary* 22 July in *Lockhart*, Am I sorry for this truce or not? Half and half. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 59 The cup That half-and-half so cunningly was mixed.

5. In a half-intoxicated state.

1715 RAMSAY *Christis Kirke Gr.* II. viii, Thomanly miller, half and half, Came out to shaw guid will. 1848 DUNCOMBE *Sinks of Lond.* (Fa.), *Half and half*, half seas over, tipsy.

Hence **Half-and-ha'lfed** (-hāfd), *pa. pple.*; **Half-and-ha'lfer**; **Half-and-ha'lfism.**

1832 *Examiner* 503/2 Toryism is hateful, but he more hated half and half-ism. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct., High bushy hedge-rows—thorn half-and-halfed with ash and other hedge-row trees. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 6/6 You are not an out-and-out Liberal?..a half and halfer?

† **Half-angel.** *Obs.* An English gold coin, worth at different dates, from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 5*s.*; issued from Henry VII to James I.

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Thangell and half Angell.. shall go and be curraunt in payment through all this his Realme. 1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The olde noble, the Aungels and the halfe aungels, is fyne golde.

Ha'lf-ape. A lemur.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 5 The little marmosets .. and, linked on to these, the Half Apes or Lemurs.

† **Half-ass.** *Obs.* [tr. Gr. ἡμίονος.] A mule.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 414 A Halfeasse of Persia shall come and make vs his thralles.

Half-baked (hā·fbē·kt), *a.*

1. *lit.* See HALF *adv.* and BAKED; hence, underdone, not thorough, not earnest; raw, crude, ill-digested; half-finished, incomplete, rude.

1621 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 330 Our profest Popelings, and halfe-baked Protestants. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Serm. Bef. His Majestie* (1630) 36 They are either done withoute heate, or but half-baked. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, He must scheme, forsooth, this half-baked Scotch cake!.. this lump of oatmeal dough! 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 81/2 The half-baked measures by which politicians try so hard to cripple the Australian system.

2. Deficient in intellect; silly, half-witted. *dial.*

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* iii. (D.), A sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, half-baked. 1893 *Spectator* 24 June 847 Nor could a special variety of intellectual feebleness be better described than by the epithet 'half-baked'.

Ha'lf-baptize, *v. trans.* To baptize privately or without full rites, as a child in danger of death.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii. He got out of bed .. to half-baptize a washerwoman's child in a slop-basin. 1838 — *O. Twist* ii, The child that was half-baptized, Oliver Twist, is nine years old to-day. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., If you please, sir. will you be so good as to half-baptize the baby?

So **Half-baptized** *ppl. a.*, baptized privately or without full rites; hence, semi-barbarous, (*dial.*) deficient in intelligence.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* II. Wks. (1853) 16 Irish Kerns, Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, half-baptized. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., You must have been half-baptized to water those flowers when the sun was full on them.

Ha'lf-beak. A fish of the genus *Hemirhamphus*, having the lower jaw long and ensiform, and the upper short.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 621 The 'Half-beaks' are common between and near the tropics.

Ha'lf-binding. [Cf. HALF-BOUND.] A style of binding of books in which the back and corners are of leather, the sides being of cloth or paper.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 87. 1881 A. LANG *Library* 67 In half-bindings there is a good deal of room for the exercise of the collector's taste.

Ha'lf-bird. (See quot.)

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 404 *Half-bird*, a common fowler's name for the smaller kinds of Duck, especially the Teal.

† **Ha'lf-block**, *sb. Obs. Naut.* A block of which one side is formed by a cheek-piece fastened to an object that forms the other side; = CHEEK-BLOCK.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 155 Cheek-blocks, or half-blocks, are made of elm plank.

Ha'lf-block, *v.* = BLOCK *v.* 8.

1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 3/4 Hatters.—Wanted, an Assistant..able to half-block.

Ha'lf-blood.

1. The relation between persons having only one parent in common.

1553 *Lett. Patent Edw. VI*, 16 June in *Chron. Q. Jane* etc. (1850) 93 For that the said Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth be unto us but of the halfe bloud. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 129 What, is a brother by the half bloud no kinne? 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 227 He is only his brother of the half blood, and for that reason they shall never inherit to each other. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handybk. Prop. Law* x. 64 The brother of the half-blood, on the part of the father, will inherit next after the sisters of the whole blood on the part of the father and their issue.

attrib. 1882 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguin.* 17 Aunt, half-blood..Brother, half-blood.

2. A person or group of persons related in this way.

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Half-blood*, one not born of the same father and mother. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 2 (1). 388 By the change effected by the Inheritance Act, the half-blood, if descended from a common male ancestor, is to take next after any relation in the same degree of the whole blood.

3. One whose descent is only half derived from the blood of a particular race; a half-breed.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 147 That rich oriental olive which distinguishes the haughty offspring of the half blood of French or Spaniards.

Hence **Half-blooded** *a.*, born of different races; *spec.* of superior blood or race by one parent only.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 80 *Alb.* The let alone lies not in your good will. *Bast.* Nor in thine Lord. *Alb.* Halfe-blooded fellow, yes. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 375 A half-blooded Indian, of the great Mohawk breed.

Ha'lf-boot. [HALF- II.1.] A boot reaching half-way to the knee, or considerably above the ankle.

1787 COWPER *Let.* 19 Dec., She had half-boots, and laughed at her own figure. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 49 Half-boots and gilded spurs were a long time used in common visits. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1833) II. xix. 26 Persuaded ..to lay aside her half boots, and to equip herself in men's whole boots. 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* (1879) 340 Nothing sets off a neat ankle more than a half-boot. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 587/2 The name Caligula.. from his wearing the *Caligae*, or half-boots of the common soldiers.

Ha'lf-bound, *ppl. a.* Of a book: Having a leather back and corners, with cloth or paper sides: cf. *half-binding.*

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. ii, They were half-bound volumes, with marble covers! 1863 *Bookseller's Catal.*, Half bound morocco. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 424 If the book is 'half-bound', instead of 'whole-bound', the leather is limited to a strip at the back and a short distance from the back to each side, and to the corners.

† **Half-bowl.** *Obs.* A game played with a hemisphere of wood and fifteen small pins of a conical form.

1477-8 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 3 (1763) Diverses novelx ymagines Jeuez appelles cloish, kayles, half-bowle, handyn & handoute. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9. § 11. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 12. (1810) 241 Half-bowl is practised to this day in Hertfordshire, where it is commonly called rolly-polly.

Ha'lf-bred, *a.* (*sb.*) [See BREED *v.*, BRED.]

1. Of mixed breed; born of parents of superior and inferior strain; mongrel. Also *fig.*

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. iii. 2022 Half-bred and of the Mungrel Strain of mischief. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* 43 One stallion, and 46 half-bred mares. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, Lost, a Half-bred Setter and Retriever Dog.

† 2. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding; under-bred. *Obs.*

a 1732 ATTERBURY *Proverbs* xiv. 6 (Seager) An half-bred man is conceited in his address, and troublesome in his conversation.

B. *sb.* A half-bred horse, pigeon, etc.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 171 The best express carriers (pigeons) are half-breds, between an Antwerp and a dragon. 1894 G. ARMITAGE *Horse* iv. 47 The half-bred is going..at the top of his pace.

Half-breed (hā·fˌbrēd). [See BREED *sb.*, and cf. HALF-CASTE.]

† 1. A mixed breed or race, sprung from parents of two races. *Obs.*

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 82 Before the English traders came among them, there were scarcely any half breed, but now they abound among the younger sort.

2. One who is sprung from parents or ancestors of different races; esp., in U.S., applied to the offspring of whites or negroes and American Indians.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 440 His mother being a Chactaw slave, and his father a half breed, betwixt a Creek and white man. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 33 A few civilized Indians and half breeds. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 415 The laws which interfered with the marriages of English and Irish, and forbade the inheritance of half-breeds, were relaxed or abolished.

3. In *U.S. politics*, a name applied in derision to certain Republicans of New York who in 1881 wavered in their party allegiance.

1881 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 4/8 A Cabinet of 'Half-breeds', as the party of Civil Service reform are called. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlvi. 203 The 'Stalwart' and 'Half-breed' sections of the Republican party in the same State.. were mere factions..without distinctive principles.

4. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 12 Half-breed boys were paddling about in their little canoes. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* li, A half-breed woman in the fort.

Half-brother. [In ME. from *c* 1300; cf. Ger. *halbbruder*, ON. *halfbróðir.*] A brother by one parent only, a brother of the half-blood.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 Roberd went hir with, Malde's half broþer. *c* 1475 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 690/13 *Hic germanus*, a halfebrodyre. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 108 They are termed halfe brothers, or brothers of the halfe bloud. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 265 And seeks the cave of Death's half-brother, Sleep. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 He is my half brother, the son of my mother, but not of my father.

Half-butt. *Billiards.* A cue intermediate in length between the ordinary cue and the *long butt*, used to reach a ball beyond the distance for which the ordinary cue is available. (Like the long butt it is made with a piece of heavy wood at the butt-end, to balance the weight of the longer end, which is of light wood.)

1896 *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 97 Half-butts and long-butts, on account of their length, have to be made of pine for lightness' sake .. They are cumbrous things, and a disagreeable necessity. *Ibid.* 115 [To be] obliged to use the rest, and, worse still, the half-butt and long-butt, is at any time a drawback.

Ha'lf-cap.

† 1. A half-courteous salute, shown by a slight movement only of the cap. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 221 With certaine halfe-caps, and cold mouing nods, They froze me into Silence.

2. A kind of lady's head-dress: see quot.

1893 GEORG. HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 243 What were called half-caps were worn in the early forties; they were circular head-dresses set well back from the front, and trimmed with bunches of ribbons and flowers at each side, over the ears.

Half-caste. Also **half-cast.**

† 1. A mixed caste; a race sprung from the union of two castes or races. *Obs.*

1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 15 Several of them are Caffres and people of half-cast.

2. One of a mixed race, a half-breed; *esp.*, in India, one born or descended from a European father and native mother.

1789 MUNRO *Narr. Milit. Oper.* 51 (Y.) Mulattoes, or as they are called in the East Indies, half-casts. 1840 ARNOLD in Stanley *Life & Corr.* (1844) II. ix. 200 To organize and purify Christian Churches of whites and half-castes. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 919 Much as we admired the Maori race, we were even more struck by the half-castes.

3. *attrib.* (from 1.)

1793 DIROM *Narr. Campaign India* 11 (Y.) Half-cast people of Portuguese and French extraction. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 284 The daughter of a half-caste merchant. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 263 No half-caste offspring of Norman or even of .. Flemish mothers, but Englishmen of purely English blood.

Hence **Half-castism**, a half-caste system.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 8/1 The problem of Half-castism which slavery has been mainly instrumental in bequeathing to South Africa.

Half-cheek.

† 1. A face in profile, a side-face. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 620 S. Georges halfe cheeke in a brooch.

2. *Naut.*: see CHEEK 13.

c 1850 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 Four half cheeks dowelled and bolted to spindle and side trees.

Half-chess. A short chess or plank in a military bridge: see CHESS[2] 4.

1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 68 [They] will bring up two half Chesses and lay them across the Balks.

Half-circle.

1. The half of a circle; a semicircle.

1552 HULOET, Halfe circle, *semicirculus*. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 126 Describe in th' intersections in like maner, halfe circles. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Baconica* 104 A double course of half circles. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 299 A little more than a half-circle.

2. *attrib.* (See quots.)

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Half-circle guard*, in fencing, is one of the guards used with the broadsword to parry an inside cut below the wrist. *Ibid.*, *Half-circle parade*, is a parade of the small sword, used against the thrust in low carte.

So **Half-ci·rcular** *a.*, semicircular.

a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* ii. 19 The half-circular window over the hall-door.

Half-cock, *sb.*

†**1.** Part of a watch: cf. COCK *sb.*^{1} 16. *Obs.*

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3717/4 A Silver Pendulum Minute Watch..with a Bob Ballance, and Glass in the half Cock.

2. Of a fire-arm: The position of the cock or hammer when raised only half-way and held by the catch or half-bent, from which it cannot be moved by pulling the trigger. Hence *To go off* (*at*) *half-cock*, to 'go off' prematurely; to speak or act without due forethought or preparation, and consequently to fail in attaining one's object.

1745 [see COCK *sb.*^{1} 13 b]. 1752 J. B. MACCOLL in *Scots Mag.* Aug. (1753) 401/2 The .. gun was in use, when going to be snapped, to stand at half cock. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 152 It [a gun] went off at half-cock. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 40 The cock is..to be drawn back to the catch of the half-cock. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. (1880) 38 Now don't go off Half-cock. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 1/3 Poor Doctor Jim! What disasters he brought down upon his country and his company by going off at half-cock!

So **Half-cock** *v. trans.*, to put (a gun) at half-cock.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 100 The carbine may be half-cocked. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, If you choose to half-cock your gun..I will do the same.

Half-cousin. The child of one's father's or mother's cousin; a second cousin. Sometimes applied to the child of one's own cousin, or to the cousin of one's father or mother.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 231 'Sophy', an orphan half-cousin.

Half-crown. A coin (now silver) of Great Britain, of the value of two shillings and sixpence; sometimes used for the equivalent sum, which is regularly expressed by **Half-a-crown.**

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The crownes and the halfe crownes..be not so fyne Golde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 109 b, There is not past an halfe crowne lost. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xvii. 109 Thirty single Pence with us make a Half-Crown. 1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins Eng.* 142 In 1551 commenced the circulation of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences. 1884 R. L. KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 92 Henry VIII .. Second Coinage..Half Crowns Value 2*s.* 6*d.* .. Obv. like the reverse of the crowns. Rev. like the obverse of the crowns.

1580 LUPTON *Sivqila* 27 [They] will not sticke to spende halfe a crowne. 1623 *Vox Graculi* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 54 Half-a-crown's worth of two-penny pasties. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 560 A..mark as large as half-a-crown. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 155 Half-a-crown each you may lay out for them.

b. *attrib.*

1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, Has no attorney's clerk ..chang'd his half-crown-piece? 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 347 A man, who keeps an half-crown or twelve-penny ordinary. 1800 HELENA WELLS *C. Neville* I. 165 [To] sit down to half-crown whist with antiquated spinsters.

Half-curlew. A local name of the Whimbrel or Jack Curlew, and of the Bar-tailed Godwit, both being smaller than the curlew.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 198, 199.

Half-dead, *a.* [See HALF *adv.*]

1. In a state in which death seems as likely as recovery; in a state of extreme exhaustion or prostration from sickness or fatigue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 282 Wið þære healf deadan adle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 For-whi hit seið alf quic and noht alf ded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 163 Nys he more þan half ded y lad in a bere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6652 Half ded of þe dynt, þer þe duk lay! 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 Their horses halfe dead through travell. 1864 TENNYSON *Grandmother* ix, And all things look'd half-dead, tho' it was the middle of May.

2. Of a clock: see quots., and DEAD 24 b.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 79 For clocks with shorter than half seconds pendulums the pallets are generally made 'half dead', that is the rests..are formed so as to give a slight recoil to the wheel. *Ibid.* 116 [A] Half Dead Escapement .. [is] a clock escapement in which there is a little recoil.

†**Half-deal,** *sb.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. HALF *a.* + DEAL *sb.*^{1} Cf. HALFENDEAL.]

A. *sb.* 'Half part'; half.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 2 Where was euere ony cristen kynge..þat helde swiche an household be þe half-delle As Richard. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1368 Hugir by þe halfe dele & hiȝere þan þe toþire. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 200 Offered hym his eldest daughter..in mariage, with the whole halfedele of his wifes inheritaunce. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 18 Deprived of all Soveraigntie over one halfe-deale of his Kingdome.

B. *adv.* Half.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 403 The hie houusinge herborowe ne myghte half-delle the housholde. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 212 All kynd of vicis to comprehend half deill..I mycht nocht rekkin.

Ha·lf-deck. [See DECK *sb.*]

1. *lit.* A deck covering half the length of a ship or boat, fore or aft: in this sense still used in some small partly open craft. *spec.* **a.** In old ships of war: A deck extending from the mainmast aftward, situated between the then smaller quarter-deck and the upper or main deck. After the two decks above the main deck were reduced to one, for which the name 'quarter-deck' was retained, 'half-deck' survived only in the expression 'under the half-deck', applied to the part of the main deck from the main mast aftward, formerly covered by the 'half-deck'.

†**b.** In colliers: A deck under the main deck, extending forward to near the after-hatch and containing berths, etc., for the crew (*obs.*).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 7 As the Captaine doth [make good] the halfe decke; and the quarter Maisters the midships. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 The halfe Decke is from the maine mast to the steareage. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes and a Forecastle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-house. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 357/1 The other lofty and high charged, with a Half Deck, Fore-Castle, and Copperidge-heads. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2291/4 The said Bark is about 50 Tuns, square Stern, without a Head, an half Deck from the main Mast..and a blue painted Stern. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Half-Deck*, a space under the quarter-deck of a ship of war, contained between the foremost bulk-head of the steerage, and the fore-part of the quarter-deck. In the Colliers of Northumberland the steerage itself is called the half-deck, and is usually the habitation of the ship's crew. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I followed my new friend down the ladder, under the half-deck. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii, He confined him in irons under the half-deck.

2. A local name in U.S. of the Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*, or a related species, which has an under half-shell. (*Century Dict.*)

Hence **Ha·lf-decked** *a.*, of a boat, etc.: that is about half covered in or decked; **Half-de·cker**, a boat which is half-decked.

1872 *Daily News* 3 Aug., The smaller boats, the wherries and the half-deckers, resembled a collection of small white tents. 1882 ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* (1890) 383 Like the half-decked craft which were used by the later Vikings.

Half-dime. A coin of the United States, value 5 cents, originally of silver, but since 1866 of copper and nickel; popularly called *a nickel*.

1796 T. TWINING *Trav. Amer.* (1894) 170 The silver coins, of dollars, half and quarter ditto, dimes or tenths, and half-dimes.

Ha·lf-do·llar. A silver coin of the United States and other countries, equal to 50 cents.

1786 *Jrnls. of Congress* (U.S.) 8 Aug., Resolved..that the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing 187 82–100 grains of fine silver, to be called a Half-Dollar. 1792 *U. S. Stat. at L.* 248, 2 Apr. § 9 There shall be.. struck and coined at the said mint..*Half-dollars*—each to be of half the value of the dollar or unit. 1871 *Worcester's Dict.* App. (Money), Since the act of Congress of June 1853, the half-dollar contains 192 grains of standard silver.

Half-dozen, half-a-dozen. The half of a dozen; six (or about six). *Const.*: see DOZEN.

a. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. of Elphin* vi, Some half-dozen..forgers. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 7 Pointing out a half dozen of people in the room. 1865 *Derby Mercury* 15 Feb., I..might have laid hold of some half-dozen at least. *Mod.* Would you like another half-dozen?

b. *c* 1401 *Jack Upland* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 The cloith of oo man Myȝte hele half a doseyne. 1420–1555 [see DOZEN *sb.* 1]. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 12 He offered unto me halfe a dozen of Spanish pistols. *Ibid.* 80 Halfe a dozen Hollanders leapt into the boat after him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 1 ¶ 5 Half a dozen of my select Friends. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 145 We came suddenly upon half-a-dozen fellows, armed with muskets.

Hence **Half-dozenth** *a. colloq.*, sixth.

1840 [see DOZENTH]. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* IX. 665 The first or second or half-dozenth attempt.

Half-eagle. A gold coin of the United States, of the value of 5 dollars: see EAGLE 5.

a 1824 R. PATTERSON cited in WORCESTER 1846. 1868 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iii.

Half-ebb. The state or time of the tide, when its reflux is half completed.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 46 And þere also maist þou wite .. wheþer it be .. half flode, or quarter flode .. half or quarter ebbe. *a* 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 153 Et a half flode usque half ebb tunc debet navis transire. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 116 It was about half ebb, when one of our men took notice of a Rock. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. i. (ed. 2) 9 The stream flows from half flood to half ebb, and ebbs from half ebb to half flood.

†**Halfen,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. HALF + -EN^5.] *trans.* To make into a half; to sever as a half from the whole.

1677 H. SCOUGAL *Wks.* (1765) 319 Then the halfned soul is left to the doleful resentments of so sad a loss.

†**Halfen,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A pseudo-archaic formation, perh. taken from next.] Half.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 5 He Malbeccoes halfen eye did wyle; His halfen eye he wiled wondrous well.

Ha·lfendeal, ha·lven-, *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 1 healfan dǽl, 3–6 halfen-, halvendel(e, 4 helven-, helvyndel, 4–5 halvendell, 5 halfon-, -un-, halvundel(e, -dell(e, 5–6 halfendell, 5–7 halfyndele, 6–7 halfendeale. β. 4 -dole, 5 -doole. γ. 4–6 -dale. [OE. *þone healfan dǽl*, accus. case of *se healfa dǽl*, the half part (see HALF-DEAL, DEAL *sb.*^{1}, DOLE *sb.*^{1}), occurring after verbs of giving and the like, and mechanically retained after the sense of the inflexion was lost.]

A. *sb.* 'Half part'; a half, a moiety.

c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (1834) 12 He..sealde apollonige þone healfan dæl. *c* 1205 LAY. 7093 He hehte..Þat he dælde his æhte a twam, And nom þa hæluen dale [*c* 1275 halfendele]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 5 Ac Schropschire naþ haluendel to þilke bischopriche i wis. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10919 He parted his host in haluendel. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3253 Þat haluendol þan diȝte he wiþ-inne forþ to stonde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2364 That in oo place thou sette, alle hoole, Thyn herte, withoute halfen doole. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* 14 Þou schalt doubul þat merke þe quych stondes for haluendel on, for too haluedels makes on. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 19 The same halvendele of thissues and profites. 1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. xxxv. 274 That the king's highness may have the moyety and halfendale of the dividends. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 212 When they had ridd away the halfendeale and dearest part, every man of himself, out of danger. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., I let'n had a full halfen deal, same's off we was to share and share alike.

†**B.** *adj.* Half. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 22 Evene helven-del than appel heo wolde ȝyve hire liȝt. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 783 Yif haluendel the child were thyn. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 812 He passed never out on the playn Halvendel a myle. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xc. 414 (Add. MS.) The porter..to whome I graunted halfyndele my mede.

†**C.** *adv.* Half, by half. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. v. (Rolls) 45 The brede .. [is] wel nyh haluendel lasse þan þe lengþe. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 272, I have nought yet halvendel sold up my ware. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 53 Lampes..halfendeale ybrent.

Halfer: see HALVER. [**Halfer** is a frequent mispr. for HALSER and HALTER.]

Half-face, *sb.*

1. Half of a face; the face as seen in profile; a profile on a coin, etc. Also *attrib.*

1542 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 They haue halfe face crownes. 1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* (1565) 169 b, A new coyne of siluer; as grotes, halfegrotes, and shyllinges with halfe-faces. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 399 Wee sawe a boy there, whose halfe-face was devoured by one of them [wolves]. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 28 (Jod.) Unless we would draw him with a half face. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 784 Those ravishing and charming Graces, Are all made of two half Faces. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1255 Then turn'd the tongueless man From the half-face to the full eye.

b. A thin face: cf. HALF-FACED 1, quot. 1595.

2. *Mil.* The action or position of facing half-way to the right or left, i.e. at an angle of 45 degrees.

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 14 *Right, or Left, Half Face*, each man will make an exact half face, as directed, by drawing back or advancing the right foot one inch, by which the whole will stand individually in echellon. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 22 Make a half-face to the right.

So **Half-face** *v. Mil., intr.*, to make a half-face. Hence **Half-facing** *vbl. sb.*

1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 20 The men move on the oblique lines upon which they are..placed..as described in the half-facings. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, To *half-face* is to take half the usual distance between the [front and] right or left face, in order to give an oblique direction to the line.

Ha·lf-faced, *a.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. Presenting a half-face or profile. Of a coin: Having a profile stamped upon it; hence, of persons, having a thin, pinched face. So *half-faced groat*, applied contemptuously to a thin-faced man.

1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 92–4 Because he hath a half-face, like my father? With halfe that face would he haue all my land, A halfe-fac'd groat, fiue hundred pound a yeere? 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 283 This same halfe-fac'd fellow, Shadow, giue me this man: hee presents no marke to the Enemie. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. R. Earl of Huntington* I iij, You halfe-fac't groat, you thick [? thin] cheekt chittiface. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 22 The third is onely halfe faced, as you see..Philip and Mary upon a twelve pence.

2. With only half of the face visible.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 98 Our halfe-fac'd Sunne, striuing to shine. 1607 *Puritan* III. vi. in Steevens *Suppl. Shaks.* (1780) II. 591 (N.) Why cam'st thou in half-fac'd, muffled so? 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xiii, The half-faced moon shone dim and pale.

3. Imperfect, incomplete, half-and-half.

1592 NASHE *Apol. P. Penilesse* (N.), With other odd ends of your half-faced English. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 208 Out vpon this halfe-fac'd Fellowship. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 201 Papists in disguise .. Time-servers, and half-faced Protestants. 1824 GODWIN *Hist. Commw.* I. 105 Temporising and half-faced measures.

4. *Half-faced camp* (*U.S.*), among frontiers-men: A camp or shelter left open on the south side.

1850 *Americans at Home* I. 95 (Bartlett) Commend me to a hunting-party in a half-faced camp. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXIII. 379 Sleeping in half-faced camps, where the heavy air of the rank woods was in their lungs all night.

Ha·lf-fish. A half-grown salmon: see quot.

1677 JOHNSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 A salmon cock, which some call a half-fish, usually about twenty or twenty-two inches, and a whole fish, above that length.

Half-flood. The state or time of the flowing tide halfway between low and high water.

c 1391, *a* 1490 [see HALF-EBB]. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 622 To shut their gates next the sea a little after half flood. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Flood*, When the water begins to rise, it is called a young flood, next it is quarter-flood, half-flood, and top of flood, or high water. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 378 The river was at half flood.

Half-fou' (hafū·, halvu·). *Sc.* [lit. *half-full.*] A half-bushel.

a 1800 *Sir P. Spens* xi. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. B.*, I brought a half-fou of gude red goud Out o'er the sea wi' me. 1818 Scott *Br. Lamm.* vii, There was some half-fous o' aits.

Half-galley. A galley of about half the full size.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2300/5 Three Gallies, one Half-Gally, and several low Boats. 1794 Nelson 30 July, in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 463 One whole Galley, two Half Galleys, as reported to me. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Galley*, There are also *half-galleys* and *quarter-galleys*, but found..to be of little utility except in fine weather.

†**Half-god.** *Obs.* [Cf. OHG. *halbgot* (Ger. *halbgott*).] = Demigod.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1517 (1545) Satiry and fawny .. That halue goddes ben of wildernesse. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* Prol. 387 For they ben half goddys in this world here. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* i. xvi. (Arb.) 51 Bacchus, Ceres, Perseus, Hercules, Theseus and many other, who..came to be accompted gods and halfe gods or goddesses. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 39 Those magesticke Heroes, or halfe-gods. 1895 A. Nutt *Voy. of Bran* I. 261 The godlike kin of the heroes, whom the older world called half-gods.

†**Half-groat.** *Obs.* An English silver coin, of the value of two pence, issued from the time of Edward III till the Commonwealth.

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 2 At the..half grote [haif coursse] for iiij *d.* 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 All maner of half grotes or pence of ij^{d}. of English coine. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 192 The coyne..he newly devised..and the silver he called grotes and halfe grotes. 1841 E. Hawkins *Silver Coins Eng.* 98 The coins of Edward III were groats, half groats, pennies, halfpennies and farthings.

Ha·lf-gui·nea. An English gold coin worth (in 19th c.) 10*s.* 6*d.*, coined from the reign of Charles II to 1813: see Guinea.

1696 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III*, c. 13 § 4 It shall not bee lawfull for any Person .. to import Guineas or Halfe-Guineas into this Kingdome. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Coins*, In England, the current species of gold are, the guinea, half-guinea, jacobus, laureat, angel, and rose-noble; the four last of which are now seldom met with.

†**Half-hake.** *Obs.* Forms: see Hake *sb.*4: also **half hakk, halfake, -aque, half-hag.** = Demi-hake; a smaller size of hackbut.

c 1538 R. Cowley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 100 vj half hakes, a redd pese, a passvolant, ij hackbusshes, and a shipp pese. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Mak reddy 3our cannons..hagbutis of croche, half haggis, culurenis. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) § 9 To schutte with the halfe hag, Culuering, or Pistolet. *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 73 Souches and Burgonyons with gounes and half hakks. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* ix. (1599) 369 Fiue hundred footemen with halfaques, and fiftie harquebusiers.

Ha·lf-headed, *a.* Half-intelligent; deficient in intellect, stupid.

1621-31 Laud *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 83 Either he is but half-headed to his own principles, or he can be but half-hearted to the 'house of David'. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 73 A Company of half-headed lawyers. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 9/1 Half-hearted and half-headed advocacy.

Ha·lf-hearted, *a.* Not having one's 'whole heart' in a matter; having the heart or affections divided; wanting in courage, earnestness, or zeal.

1611 Florio, *Semicorde*, a coward, halfe-hearted. 1621 [see prec.] 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 108 Some half-hearted Calvinists, who are ashamed of their principles. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* v. 154 After a half-hearted search, they go home. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 320 [He] found himself surrounded by the perplexed and half-hearted.

†**b.** 'Wanting in true affection, illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.' *Obs.*

1854 in Webster, who cites Ben Jonson.

Hence **Half-hea·rtedly** *adv.*; **-hea·rtedness.**

1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 686 If the heart be divided..there is no blessing for this half-heartedness. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 11 Is it that Venice.. sympathizes but faintly and half-heartedly with the master feeling of Italian aspirations? 1881 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 918. 495/2 The natural halfheartedness born of years of disappointment. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. iii. 317 To speak half-heartedly of the Anglican cause.

Half-hitch. [See Hitch *sb.*]

1. *Naut.* A hitch formed by passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight: the simplest form of hitch.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-cleff*, a half-hitch on a rope. 1869 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 156 Taking two half hitches round it.

2. A term used by pillow lace makers to denote the loop given to tighten the thread after it has been wound upon the bobbins. (Caulfeild & Saward, *Dict. Needlework*, 1882.)

Half-ho·liday. Also 7 half-holyday.

†1. A day which is considered only half a holy day; a saint's day or holy day other than Sunday.

1552 Huloet, Halfe holidaye, *profestus*. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 140 The fourth Commandement..concerneth the Sabbath and not halfe holidaies.

2. †**a.** The half of a holy day (used for recreation). **b.** The half (usually the latter half) of a working day, given up to recreation. **c.** A day of which the latter half is taken as a holiday. Also *attrib.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* vii. 75 What a poore halfe-holyday is Methusalems nine hundred yeares to eternity? 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1105 Half-holiday school-boys. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* v. (ed. 2) 109 Who does not rejoice in the weekly half-holiday, wherever it is allowed? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Mar. 8/4 The Saturday half holiday was another ameliorative measure. *Mod.* Wednesday and Saturday are half-holidays.

†**Ha·lf-horse.** *Obs.* A centaur. Hence †**Half-horsy** *a.*, of the nature of a centaur.

1588 Spenser *Gnat* 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 270 The brave Halfe-horse Phylerian Scout. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 38 It pleas'd the Halfe-horse to be so imploy'd.

Half-hour. The half of an hour; a period of thirty minutes. Also **b. Half an hour** (not used with a defining word).

c 1420 *Siege of Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden 1877) 15 Withsin] the mount of ij halfe hourys. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v, Faith, some halfe houre to seven. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* III. ii, She has gone out this half-hour. 1847-8 C. Knight (*title*) Half-hours with the Best Authors. 1892 E. Reeves *Homeward Bound* 96, I have spent one delightful half-hour with him.

b. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24742 It war not half an hore o dai. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* viii. 1 Silence is maad in heuen, as half an hour [Coverd. & 1611 aboute the space of halfe an houre]. 1604 *Commons Jrnls.* I. 203/2 He..delivered [the Writ] half an Hour before Eight, at the Fleet. 1663 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 479 Till half an houre past six. 1670 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 30 In half an hours time. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 56 Half an Hour after Eleven we sounded. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* II. I. xvii. 1 A country-town about half-an-hour from London.

Hence **Half-hou·rly** *a.*, occurring at intervals of half an hour; lasting half an hour. **Half-hou·rly** *adv.*, at intervals of half an hour, every half-hour.

1807 T. Williamson *Orient. Sports* II. 197 Pills..given half-hourly. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 71 His ordinary *half-hourly* beat.

Half-imperial, *sb.*

1. A gold coin of Russia valued originally at 5 and afterwards at 7½ silver roubles.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/1 The half-imperial of 1780, at 15*s.* 4*d.* 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* II. 165 Some of the gold Russian coins called 'half-imperials'. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase..orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

2. A size of mill-board (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Half-imperial, *a.* See Half- 4.

†**Ha·lfing,** *adv. Obs.* Also 1 healfunga, 4 halving, halfine. [f. Half *a.*+-ing.] Half.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxi. 207 Hit is nyttre ..ðæt hit mon healfunga sprece. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 126 Na healfunga, ac fulfremedlice. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 869 As he halfine-slepand lay in his bed. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 206 The leon shall..torne away halfing ashamed. *Ibid.* 356 Halving of scorne she said thus.

†**Half-island, half-isle.** *Obs.* or *arch.* A peninsula; = Demi-island.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xi. 554 Standing as it were in an halfe Island. 1618 Bolton *Florus* III. vi. (1636) 192 Creekes, promontories, straightes, halfe-iles. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxi, Of islands jewel and of half-islands, Fair Sirmio.

Ha·lflang, *sb.* and *a. Sc.* Also 9 haaflang. [f. Half + *lang*, Long; but prob. in part altered by popular etymology from Halfling.]

A. *sb.* = Halfling *sb.* 1.

1660 in Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 (Jam.) A man servand, of younger yeires, commonlie a halflang.

b. (See quot.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 393/2 A cross betwixt the Cheviot ram and blackfaced ewe..known by the name of *Halflangs*.

B. *adj.* 1. = Halfling *a.*

1805 J. Nicol *Poems* II. (Jam.), The haaf-lang chiels assemblin there.

2. Of half length.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 188 Braggand Forguson, Vith halflang suord.

Ha·lf-length.

1. A portrait of half the full length; one representing the upper half of the person.

1699 C. Hopkins *Crt. Prosp.* Pref., This Piece was only intended for an Half-Length. 1758 J. Kennedy *Curios. Wilton-Ho.* 12 Half Length of Philip, Earl of Pembroke. 1762-71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 229 The figures are less than life, and about half lengths.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of half the full or entire length.

a 1739 Jervas in *Pope's Wks.* (1751) VII. 291 (Jod.) Behind some half-length picture.

Half-light. A light of half the full intensity; a dim, imperfect light. Also *fig. At, by half lights*: indistinctly, vaguely, dimly.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Simulation* (Arb.) 506 What things [are] to be showed at Halfe lights. 1647 Trapp *Comm. John* i. 5 The former [i. e. light of nature] is but a dim half-light. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 199 What by half-Lights to Saints inspir'd was shewn, To you is with all circumstances known. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* xii. 229 Lines which in a half-light appear definite and fixed.

Halfling (hāˑflin), *sb.* and *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 8 haflin, 9 hawflin, halflin. [f. Half + -ling.]

A. *sb.* 1. One not fully grown; a stripling.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfarsh.* XII. 304 (Jam.) Wages of a man servant £10..Of a haflin, £5. 1824 R. Anderson *Cumberld. Ball.* 87 She'd little to de, To tek sec a hawflin as he. *Med. Sc. Advt.*, Baker, Wanted, a stout Halflin, about 3 years at the trade.

2. The half of a silverling or old silver penny.

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* v, 'Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a halfling'..said the Jew.

B. *adj.* Not fully grown; about the age of 15.

1815 Scott *Guy M.* xi, My mother sent me, that was a hafflin callant. 1883 Stevenson in *Longm. Mag.* II. 381 Religions so old that our language looks a halfling boy alongside. 1895 Crockett in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 579 She .. ran .. more like a halfling lassie than a douce mother of eleven bairns.

Ha·lfling, halflings, *adv.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 3 halflunge, 5 -lyng, halvelinge, 8 haflen, 9 -in. *β.* 3 (*Orm.*) halflinngess, 6 halflingis, 8 haf(f)lins. [*a.* f. OE. type **healflunga*; *β.* with adverbial genitive ending *-es*, *-s*. Cf. Alling, -ings.] To the extent of a half, half; in part, partially.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 354 He nis bute halflunge upo Godes rode. 1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* xlix, Thus halflyng louse for haste. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxxv. (1869) 106 Haluelinge j foryat Grace dieu.

β. c 1200 Ormin 16575 Off swillke þatt hemm turrndenn swa Hallflinngess to þe Laferrd. 1500-20 Dunbar *Thistle & Rose* 187 Than vp I lenyt, halflingis in affrey. 1592 *Lyndesay's Wks.* Prol. 3 (Jam.), I stude gazing halflingis in ane trance. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* vii, While Jenny hafflins is afraid to speak. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* I. xxi, Haflins seen and haflins hid.

b. quasi-*adj.*

1801 R. Gall *Tint Quey* 175 Wi' Habby Græme the haflins fool. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* let. xi, My father was then a hafflins callant.

Ha·lf-looper. A caterpillar of the *Plusiidæ*: see quot.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 345/2 There is a family called the Half-Loopers coming intermediate, with six claspers, of which the..caterpillar of the Gamma moth is an instance.

Ha·lf-lop. A fancy name for a rabbit having *only one ear pendent.*

1868 Darwin *Variat. Anim. & Pl.* I. 107 When one parent or both are half-lops, that is, have only one ear dependent.

†**Halfly,** *adv. Obs.* [-ly².] = Half *adv.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 1418 Til hyme, þat halfly-slepand lay. 1565 J. Halle *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 39 Thine arte is halflye wunne. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 358 So holy that him there they halfly deify'd. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 167 This is what it is halfly.

Ha·lf-man. **a.** A eunuch. **b.** One who is only half-human, or deficient in humanity.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* viii. (Z.) 27 *Hic..semiuir* healfmann. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xix. xii. (1620) 720 Calling him halfe-man, for his inhuman barbarism. 1727 Somerville *Poems* 357 (Jod.) Sha Sefi, among eunuchs bred .. Beardless, halfmen.

†**Half-mark.** *Obs.* The half of a mark; an old English money of account, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

a 1056 *Charter* in Thorpe *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 136 Mid healf marce goldes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 134 Hure hefd was worth half mark. 1695 W. Lowndes *Amendm. Silv. Coin* 64 A Noble which the Law used to call the Hauf Merk. 1891 Hubert Hall *Antiq. & Cur. Exchequer* 40 The denominations mark and half-mark, so often met with in old accounts, had no existence either in gold or silver currency.

b. *attrib.* Costing half a mark: applied to non-canonical or 'border' marriages. *Sc.*

1663 Lamont *Diary* 207 (Jam.) Went away..to the borders to be married at the half marke church (as it is commonlie named). 1724-7 Ramsay *For Sake Somebody* iii, Since ye are content to tye The haff mark bridal band wi' me.

Half-marrow. [See Marrow².]

†1. A husband or wife; a spouse. *Obs.*

1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 446 A treacherous half-marrow to her husband. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 104 That [she] hath given her sweet Half-Marrow such a Meeting.

2. *Mining.* A partner. (See quots.)

1847-78 Halliwell, *Half-marrow*, one of two boys who manage a tram. *North.* 1856 Whellan *Hist. Durh.* in *Times* 11 Oct. (1894) 4/6 When two boys of equal size worked together [in 'putting' a load of coal] they were called half-marrows. 1883 Gresley *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Half-marrow*, a butty or partner.

Half-mast. The half of a mast, half the height of a mast; in the expressions *at half-mast, half-mast* (*high*), at a point at or near the middle of a mast: said esp. of the position of a flag lowered to half the height of the staff as a mark of respect for the dead.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 38 Hoise your Sailes half mast high. 1712 W. Rogers *Voyage* App. 41 Have .. your Foretop-sail half-mast, and all your Anchors ready. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5333/1 The Flag was hoisted half-Mast high. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson's Fun.* 17 The St. George's jack .. was lowered half-mast high. 1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 At Dover the flags on the public buildings and in the harbour are half-mast.

Hence **Half-mast** *v. trans.*, to hang half-mast high.

1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Feb. 174/1, I looked for the flag that Helga and I had half-masted. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 149 Flags were halfmasted, and the..prominent buildings were draped with mourning.

Half-measure. [See Half *a.* 4.] A measure, plan, effort, etc. wanting in the thoroughness or energy required by the circumstances, or necessary for success; procedure characterized by compromise.

1798 Bp. Watson *Let. People Gt. Brit.* (Jod.) Half-measures cannot save us. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 101 The Academy has taken more than half-measures for improving..it [art]. 1862 [see Half *a.* 4]. 1866 Kingsley *Herew.* II. i. 4 Who would have advised some sort of compromise, pacifying half-measure. 1881 Freeman *Sk. Venice* 380 We feel how vain is the dream of those who think that this or that half-measure has solved it.

Half-minute. The half of a minute; a space of thirty seconds; also half a minute. **b.** *attrib.*

and *Comb.*, as *half-minute gun*; half-minute glass (*Naut.*), a sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log-line.

1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 41 To calculate..an eclipse, to minutes and half-minutes. 1708 N. Frowde *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 140 Half minute Guns were fired the whole Time, and every other Honour shewn to his Memory. 1717 Frezier *Voy. S. Sea* 7 To answer the Half-minute Glass. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Glass*, Half-minute and quarter-minute glasses, used to ascertain the rate of the ship's velocity measured by the log.

Half-moon, *sb.*

1. The moon,' when only half its disk appears illuminated; more loosely, a crescent.

1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Halfe moone, *croissant de la lune.* 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 With targat, an haulfmoone Lykning. 1631 Widdowes *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 13 The Moone..when she is horned, or halfe moone. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 11 A sharp Iron in form of an half-moon, fastened to a staffe.

2. Applied to various things of the shape of a half-moon or crescent; a figure or outline of this shape; a formation of ships, men, etc., drawn up crescent-wise; the 'Crescent' or Turkish power.

1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 24 The which..is the battaile called the halfe moone. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 100 And cuts me from the best of all my Land, A huge halfe Moone, a monstrous Cantle out. 1608 Middleton *Mad World, my Masters* III. iii, To wear half-moons made of another's hair. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 242 She [Venice] was not able alone, to sustain the weight of the Half-Moon. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 304 See how in warlike muster they appear, In rhombs and wedges, and half-moons, and wings. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xlviii. 256 A half-moon is the Turkish arms. 1893 H. A. Macpherson *Partridges* iv. 173 When he directed the half-moon it was a most beautifully executed manœuvre.

3. *Fortif.* = Demilune 2.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 101 Out-workes, halfe-moones and retrenchments to hold the enemy. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 149 A Half-Moon, on which six Guns may be planted. 1807 Pike *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 19 Some were half moons and quite a breastwork.

†4. A cuckold; in allusion to his 'horns'. *rare.*

1659 Shirley *Honoria & Mammon* III. i, Bow in homage to your sovereign antlers, Most high and mighty half-moon, prince of beccos.

5. *Mining.* Scaffolding filling up one half the sectional area of a circular *pit-shaft*, on which repairs are done.

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal-Mining.*

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Shaped like a half-moon, as *half-moon battery, bit, roof, shoe*; *half-moon-shaped, -like* adjs.; **half-moon knife**, a double-handed knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 324 Shooe him with half-moon shooes called 'Lunette'. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 396 Marks..half-moon shaped. 1794 Nelson 22 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 359 The two guns mounted en barbette, are now making a half-moon battery. 1875 Whyte Melville *Riding Recoll.* iii. (1879) 58 What I believe is called the half-moon bit, of which the bridoon, having no joint, is shaped so as to take the curve of the animal's mouth.

Hence **Half-moon** *v. trans.*, to surround like a half-moon; *intr.* to move in a half-moon formation. **Half-mooned** *a.*, shaped like a half-moon; semilunate.

1611 Coryat *Crudities, Praise of Travel*, In his halfe-mooned chair. 1707 Funnell *Voy.* (1729) 151 Fins .. stretching to his tail, which is half-moon'd. 1791 Miss Seward *Let.* 30 July, A pretty little lawn, half-mooned by the house and shrubberies. 1893 H. A. Macpherson *Partridges* iv. 175 Half-mooning should always be done across the drills if possible.

Half-mourner. A name of the Marbled White Butterfly, *Hipparchia Galathea.*

1832 J. Rennie *Consp. Butterflies & Moths* Index, Half-mourner. 1876 Morris *Hist. Brit. Butterflies* 29.

Half-mourning.

1. The second stage or period of mourning, after the expiry of full mourning. b. Attire in which the black of full mourning is relieved or replaced by white, or by such colours as grey, lavender, or purple.

1820 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* (1854) VII. 273 They had already made up dresses for *half mourning*, of black and white. 1848 Thackeray *Dinner at Timmins's* iii, She treated herself likewise to a neat, sweet pretty half-mourning. 1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Mar. 327/2 Half-mourning bareges and muslins.

2. The Marbled White Butterfly; = prec.

Half-naked, *a.* As nearly naked as clothed.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 Halfe naked. 1552 Huloet, Halfe naked, *seminudus.* 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xx. xvi, This host with whom you must encounter now Are men half-naked. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 52 P 11 The half-starved and half-naked beggars in your streets. 1828-40 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 99 Half-naked..mountaineers.

Half-nephew. The son of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 [see Half-niece]. 1834 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 14 A Frenchman who is her own half-nephew, the son of a sister who was daughter to the same father by a former wife.

†**Ha'lfner.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Half: cf. *partner.*] One who shares to the extent of a half.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 85 Of my harmes a halfner ouer right.

Halfness (hā·fnés). [f. Half *a.* + -ness.] The condition or quality of being half or incomplete, or of being half one thing and half another; a hesitation between two opinions or courses; half-hearted action; irresoluteness.

1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Halfenesse, *demieté.* 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 131 Such Halfness, such halting between two opinions. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. vi. (1871) 201 All Girondism, Halfness, Compromise is swept away. *a* 1859 tr. *Goethe's Convers. with Eckerman* in Smiles *Self-Help* i, There is no halfness about them. They are complete men.

Half-net, halve-net. *Sc.* [Etymology doubtful; perh. more than one word.] A fishing-net set or held so as to intercept the fish as the tide ebbs. See also quot. 1812.

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) An halfnett & half hawnett of the Pott water. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 76 All such as have pitched, set or erected any Riff-Hedge, or Half-Net, upon Stakes or otherwise. 1810 Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale & Galloway Song* 305 (Jam.) He was standing with a halve-net, awaiting the approach of the tide. 1812 Singer *Agric. Dumfries* 603 *Halve Nets* are a kind of bag-net which catch salmon, gilse, and sea-trout .. The persons..entitled to use these and other small nets, are the proprietors within the royalty of Annan.

Half-niece. The daughter of one's half-brother or half-sister.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 To pay a .. visit to a half-nephew and niece, or rather a half-niece and her husband.

Half-noble. A gold coin issued by Edw. III in 1344 and by succeeding kings to Edward IV.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 The halfe noble of the value of thre shyllinges four pens. 1866 Crump *Banking* x. 222.

Ha'lf-note.

1. *Mus.* † a. A half-tone; a semitone. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 3 The *b* cliefe..is made thus♭, or thus ♮, the one signifying the halfe note and flatt singing: the other signifying the whole note or sharpe singing. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 These are named *Semitones*, or the *Half Notes*, which must be well observed. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 The modern Chromatic Kind is an incidental Ascent or Descent by Half-Notes, with a variable Intervention of whole Notes.

b. A minim.

1847 in Craig.

2. The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

1882-93 in Bithell *Counting-house Dict.*

Halfon-, halfundel, var. of Halfendeal.

Half-pace. [In 1, app. a corruption of earlier *haulfpace, haltpace,* Halpace, q. v. In 2, app. f. Half + Pace, but prob. an extension of sense 1.]

1. A step, raised floor, or platform, on which something (*e.g.* a throne, dais, etc.) is to be placed or erected. b. The platform at the top of steps, on which an altar stands. = Foot-pace 2 b.

1569 in *Etoniana* (1865) 220, ij half-paces in the hawle for the Bybelers to stand upon. 1593-4 *Bursar's Roll, Peterhouse, Camb.*, Efficienti le halfe pace bibliothecæ. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 381 The cardinal, standing upon the uppermost step, or half-pace, before the choir. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 433 Raised with a half-pace, almost a foot higher than the rest of the room. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 1/2 On the half-pace below the reredos.

2. A broad step or small landing between two half flights in a staircase; = Foot-pace 2 d.

1611 Cotgr., *Aire*, the halfe-pace, or landing place of a half-pace staire. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 267 You ascend from one half pace to another, by ascents of 7 steps. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 125 A Half-Pace, or Rest of two Paces broad. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Foot pace* or *half pace*, that part of a staircase whereon, after the flight of a few steps, a broad place is arrived at, on which two or three paces may be taken before coming to another step.

Hence **Ha'lf-paced** *a.*, having a half-pace.

1603 P. Stringer *Reccpt. Q. Eliz. at Oxf.* in Plummer *Eliz. Oxf.* (O. H. S.) 255 An easie half paced stayre, which was of good bredth. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1170 The broad step of a halfpaced staire.

†**Ha'lf-part.** *Obs.* = Half *sb.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxv. (1495) 362 The halfe part of mannys lyfe. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiv. 264, I wyll gyue hym the halfe parte of my londes. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 437 He is the halfe part of a blessed man, Left to be finished by such as shee. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 If the Column .. be divided into 6 half parts..give 5 halfs of them to the diameter next to the Capitel. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 100 Within the first Half-Part of the Voyage.

Half-pay.

1. Half the usual or full wages or salary; a reduced allowance to an officer in the army or navy when not in actual service, or after retirement at a prescribed time.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 30 Nov., The Dutch having called in their fleete and paid their men half-pay. 1749 *Refut. Pamph. Navy Bill* 10 Every Officer, whilst he receives the Half-pay, is bound to enter upon Service. 1753 *Scots Mag.* May 261/2 Cashier and Paymaster of the Half-pay. 1823 Byron *Juan* VIII. ciii, No hero trusteth wholly to half pay. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 65 Officers upon the Half-Pay who are desirous of being employed upon Full Pay, are to report their wish to the Military Secretary.

2. An officer in receipt of half-pay.

1826 *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 Now, like the other half-pays in London, he must live on plates of beef and goes of gin for the next seven years. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 10/2 The half-pays..have come over in great force.

3. *attrib.*, as *half-pay officer*, etc.

1715 Dk. Marlborough 30 June in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5343/1 Filled up with a half Pay Officer. 1727 Somerville *Poems* 68 (Jod.) Half-pay captains and half-witted beaux. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 163 Englishmen with small means, of what might be termed the half-pay class.

Halfpenny (hē·pĕni, *dial.* hā·fpĕni, hā·pĕni, ha·pĕni, ha·pni). Also *α.* 4–7 halfe-, 4–8 half-, -peny, -ie, -ye; *β.* 4 (alpeny), 4–5 halpeny(e, 6 hapeney, happenny, (*dial.* hawpny). Pl. **Halfpennies** (hē·pĕniz), **halfpence** (hē·pĕns). Also 4 halpenns, 5–6 halpens. [f. Half *a.* + Penny. The pl. *halfpennies* means the individual coins only; *halfpence* is usually collective, or expresses the sum however made up.]

1. A coin (formerly of copper, now of bronze) of half the value of a penny; a sum equivalent to two farthings. *Halfpenny farthing* = three farthings (¾*d.*); *Three halfpence* or *a penny halfpenny*, the ordinary expressions for 1½*d.*

The halfpenny was first issued by Edward I, of silver. Under Charles II copper halfpennies were first struck; since 1860 they have been of bronze. From Charles I to George III no copper pennies were struck, whence *halfpence* is still colloquially used for copper or bronze coins collectively.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 238 Edward did smyte rounde peny, halfpeny, ferthyng. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xii. 6 Wher fiue sparrowis ben not seeld for tweyne halpens? 1389 *Eng. Gilds* 98 þe clerke, a peny; þe deen, a alpeny. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii. 177 Not worth an halfepenye. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19. § 14 Those penyes to be taken and have course oonlye for halpens. 1579 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 193 A quart of ale or bere for a penne and a pynte for a hapeney. 1597 Bacon *Ess.* Ep. Ded., They will bee like the late new halfe-pence, which though the Siluer were good, yet the peeces were small. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 181 To the Philosopher, three halfpence. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 229 Their As, which is but half-penny-Farthing in our Money, with them weigh'd a Pound. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 440 The Species call'd Nine-pences and Four pence half-penies are gone. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, There are thousands who would not have contributed a single halfpenny. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* 38 He was only unsuccessful in turning my halfpennies into halfcrowns. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 79 Adrift upon the town, with but a few half-pence in his pocket.

†b. *Halfpenny of gold*: name given to the half-ryal, a piece worth (in reign of Edward IV) 5*s. Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15, I beqwethe to the Prior a good purs and a halpenye of gold ther in.

c. *Halfpenny under the hat*, a low game of chance.

1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1863) 240 Tom lies on a tomb-stone outside playing at halfpenny-under-the-hat with street blackguards.

2. Phrases. †*To have one's heart*, or *hand, on one's halfpenny*, to have a particular object in view (*obs.*). So †*to have one's hand on another halfpenny. More kicks than halfpence*: see Kick *sb.*

a 1577 Gascoigne *Hearbes, etc.* Wks. (1587) 255 But his mystresse having hyr hand on another halfpeny gan thus say unto him. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 49 Twere necessarie he tolde us how his heart came thus on his halfe-pence. 1590 — *Never too late* Wks. (Rtldg.) Introd. 10 Francesco that was tied by the eies, and had his hart on his halfpeny, could not deny her. 16.. *Notes on Du Bartas*, To Rdr. ii. (N.), But the blinde man, having his hand on another halfe-penny, said, What is that you say, sir?

†3. A small fragment, bit, or piece. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 147 O she tore the letter into a thousand halfpence.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* That costs, or involves the outlay of, a halfpenny, as *halfpenny ballad, dole, loaf, sheet*; of the shape or size of a halfpenny, as *halfpenny mark.* See also next.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 293 Ne non halfpeny Ale In none wyse drynke. 1419 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 40 Smale Halpeney Loves. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 45, I will crie halfepenie doale for your worshyp. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/1. I sent it by the Halfpenny-Post. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 100. 2/2 The Half-Penny Carriage. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. v, A choice collection of halfpenny ballads.

b. Expressing depreciation: To be had for a halfpenny; worth no more than a halfpenny; of contemptible value; trumpery. Also *three-halfpenny, twopenny-halfpenny.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 481/1 These halfpenie knaues (as they cal them) these syr Iohns that are hired for three halfe pence, or two pence, or two pence halfe pennie. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 93 A *Low-Pad* is a base Sheep-stealing half-penny Rogue. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. xv. 370 Patrons .. gave some three half-penny priest a curate's wages. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 2 Obliged to go on all her halfpenny Errands. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. i, Whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter.

Halfpennyworth (hē·pĕniwŭrþ), *sb.*, contracted **ha'p'orth, ha'porth** (hē·pərþ). Also: *α.* 1 healfpeniġwurþ, 5 halpenyworth, 6 halpynworth. *β.* 5 halpworthe, 6 halporth, 7 half-p-worth, halfperth, 8 halp'worth, halfporth, 8–9 ha'p'worth, (*dial.* hawporth). [See Worth.] As much as a halfpenny will purchase; hence, a very small quantity.

α. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* xii. (Thorpe) I. 366 Leoht ġesceot ..healf-peniġ-wurð wexes æt ælcere hide. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/26 *Obolatus*, an halfpeny worth. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 To serue the powere people of penyworthes and halfpenyworthes. 1519 *Presentm. of Juries* in *Surtees*

Misc. (1888) 32 A halpynworthe off hale for a halpney. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 591. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 To buy a Half-peny worth of Incle at a Shoemaker's.

β. *c*1490 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halpeny worthe..(*K.* halpworthe), *obolitas, oblata.* 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 132/2, I would wishe none heretike one halporth harme, that had clerely left his heresy. 1692 SOUTHERNE *Wives Excuse* I. i, Three halfperth of farthings. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Love Spirits* I. 142 Wearing out three Pens, and exhausting a Halfp'worth of Ink in her Service. 1728 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* Wks. 1755 III. II. 203 A longer ha'p'orth never did I see. 1738 — *Pol. Conversat.* 169 Bring us a Halfporth of Cheese. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, A penny loaf and a ha'porth of milk. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 734 Haste and secure that ha'p'worth, on your life!

b. *To lose the ship* (orig. and prop. *sheep, ewe, hog*) *for a halfpennyworth of tar*: to lose an object, spoil an enterprize or court failure, by trying to save in a small matter of detail.

Originally referring to the use of tar to protect sore places or wounds on sheep from the destructive attacks of flies. (*Sheep* is dialectally pronounced *ship* over a great part of England.)

1670 RAY *Proverbs* 103 Ne're lose a hog for a half-pennyworth of tarre [*ed.* 1678 154 *adds* Some have it, lose not a sheep, &c. Indeed tarr is more used about sheep then swine.]. 1672 J. PHILLIPS *Maronides* VI. 22 And judge you now what fooles those are, Will lose a Hog for a ha'porth of tar. [1705 J. SPRUEL in J. Smith *Mem. Wool* (1747) II. 66 So as the Proverb is verified, many a Time, we lose the Hog for the Halfpenny.] 1828 *Craven Dial., Hawsforth*, 'Dunnut loaz t' yow for a hawporth o' tar'. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Proverbs* 431 'To spoil the ship for a half-pennyworth of tar.' *Note.* But in Cornwall I heard a version ..more consistent with probability, 'Don't spoil the *sheep* for a ha'porth of tar'. 1891 *Review of Reviews* IV. 576/1 To sink the ship by the refusal of the traditional ha'porth of tar.

† **Ha'lfpennyworth,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To 'stick at' halfpence; to haggle about minute expenses.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. vi. § 4. 855 Their halfpenny worthing in matter of Expence when they had adventured their whole Estate in the purchase of a great Empire.

2. *trans.* To deal *out* by halfpennyworths.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 He having .open'd the whole Pedlers-pack of his malice, which he half-p-worths out..to his petty Chapmen.

Half-pike. Now *Hist.* A small pike, having a shaft of about half the length of the full-sized one. There were two kinds; one, also called a *spontoon*, formerly carried by infantry officers; the other, used in ships for repelling boarders, a *boarding-pike.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Here's a half-pike. 1632 CHETTLE *Hoffman* II. C iij, Ile trie one course with thee at the halfepike, and then goe; come draw thy pike. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay [assagai], which is a very light Half-Pike. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5358/2 The Duke of Guise with an Half-Pike in his Hand, being at the Head of the Regiment. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Demi-pique*, a half-pike, sometimes used to oppose boarders in a sea-fight. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 422 Camp followers, armed with scythes, halfpikes, and skeans.

b. *Comb.*, as *half-pike-man.*

1689 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 60/2 That the said Half-Pike-men..be disarmed.

Half-pounder (hāfpau·ndəɹ). [f. HALF *a.* + POUND *sb.* + -ER[1].]

1. A gun that fires a shot weighing half a pound. (In quot. *attrib.*) Cf. *four-pounder*, etc.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 235 We charged a half-pounder swivel with an ounce and an half..of the mercurial powder.

2. A thing (e.g. a fish) of half a pound weight.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 202 The great half-pounders are feeding in the broad spreading fords.

Half-price.

1. Half the usual or full price; esp. that at which children or poor people are admitted to an entertainment or the like, or that at which people are admitted to a theatre when the performance is half through. Also, the time at which people are so admitted, 'half-time.'

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 314 It was much better for us to sell all our cargoes here, though we made but half price of them. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 624 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough..To insure a side-box station at half price. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Feb. 108/1 That class..whom the half-price admits to disturb the order .. of the .. Theatres. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xlviii, We drank mulled port till half-price. *Mod.* Children under 12, half-price.

2. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.*

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii. (1890) 41 Theatrical converse, arising out of their last half-price visit to the Victoria gallery. 1886 *Cornh. Mag.* July 59 Can this have been the origin of the old English half-price plan?

3. quasi-*adv.* At half-price.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxii, He takes me half-price to the play. 1852 — *Bleak Ho.* xi, To go half-price to the play.

† **Half-rater.** *Obs.* A small racing yacht, so classed from 1891 to 1896; now called an 18-foot boat. (Also *attrib.*)

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/4 Conditions..imposed in order to keep out the ordinary racing half-rater. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Jan. 4/1 A half-rater yawl of his design is a novelty.

Half-round, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Semicircular, in shape or section; semi-cylindrical; as *half-round bit, drill, file.*

Half-round spade (*Whaling*), a spade with a blade resembling a carpenter's gouge, used in cutting the blanket piece free from the carcase.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 57 Baths..which were made all halfround. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1606 A spacious Theatre Half-round on two main Pillars. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 With the edge of an half-round File. *Ibid.* 193 Half-round holes or Semi-circles. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 95 For long holes of large diameter nothing beats a half-round drill.

B. *sb.* A semicircle; a hemispherical figure.

1718 PRIOR *Knowledge* 638 This fair half-round, this ample azure sky. *a* 1721 — *Her Right Name* 11 In her forehead's fair half-round. 1811 *Self Instructor* 27 In the midst of the half-round [of the quill].

b. *Arch.* 'A semicircular moulding which may be a bead or torus' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842–76).

So † **Half-rounding** *a.*, forming a semicircle.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 862 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joind.

† **Half-seal.** *Obs.* The impression of the reverse side or 'foot' of the Great Seal, with which certain documents used to be sealed. (Cf. *half-bull*, under HALF- II n.) Abolished in 1833.

1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16. § 4 Lettres patentes.. under the great seale or halfe seale of Englond. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 91 A wrytyng..under the halff seale. 1566 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 5 Nomynated and appointed by her Maiestie, her heyres or successours, by Commyssion under the Half Seale as it hath ben heretofore used in such Cases. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179 Halfe seale is a seale used in Chauncery for the sealing of Commissions unto Delegates upon an appeale in a cause civill or marine. 1832 *Act* 2 & 3 *Will. IV*, c. 92 § 4 Nothing herein..shall.. affect..the Right of His Majesty to grant any such Commission under the Great Seal or under the Half Seal as aforesaid, to hear..any Appeal..which may before the said First Day of February [1833] be pending.

Half-seas-over. [*Seas* was prob. a genitive case; *half sea's* = half of the sea.]

1. Halfway across the sea.

1551 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 107 The commodities..wch ben taken and retorned againe, when they be halfe the seas over. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 17 That ride it out at Anchor, half Seas over betweene England and Ireland. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2366/4 About half Seas over, we discovered the Dutch Fleet. 1831 G. FOWLER *Jrnl. State N. York* 8 It was his intention to have kept below until he thought we were about half seas over, when we surely could not have refused to carry him through.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Halfway towards a goal or destination, half through with a matter; halfway between one state and another.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* III. ii, That's thinking half-seas over. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), I am half-seas over to death. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xiii. 113, I returned them both my sincere Thanks, and thought myself half Seas over. 1823 BYRON *Juan* X. lxi, And hover Upon their airy confine, half-seas-over.

2. Half-drunk. (*humorous.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Half Seas over*, almost Drunk. 1714 *Spect.* No. 616. ¶ 4 Our friend the alderman was half seas over before the bonefire was out. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 42 There's nothing too bad for a man to say or do when he is half-seas over.

† **Half-shirt.** *Obs.* A kind of shirt front for men, and chemisette for women, worn in 17th c.

1661 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Oct., This day left off half-shirts, and put on a wastecoate. 1664 *Ibid.* 28 June, This day put on a half-shirt first this summer, it being very hot. 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 The Dutchesse of Cleveland was very fine in a riche petticoat and halfe shirt, and a short man's coat. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1343/4 One Half Shirt, with laced Cravat and Ruffles. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Table-Talk* in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 128, I hate that Puppy..that goes open breasted; 'tis but a Half-Shirt. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 233/1 Half shirts were stomachers, richly decorated with embroidery and lace, over which the bodice was laced from side to side.

Half-sister. [Not recorded in OE., though *healf-sweostor* was prob. in use: cf. MHG. *halpswester* (G. *halbschwester*), Sw. *halfsyster*, Da. *halvsöster.*]

1. A sister by one parent only.

c 1205 LAY. 8412 He wes his hælue suster sune. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2464 Arthurez half suster þe duches dojter of Tyntagelle. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 120 Half sisters of þer fader syde wedd þai. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halfe suster, *sœur uterine.* 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 587 The elder Countess Adelaide has been commonly taken to be only a half-sister of William.

fig. 1832 TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land' 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. (1885) 118 The genius for religion..is half-sister to the genius for music.

† 2. A lay sister in a convent. *Obs.*

1482 *Marg. Paston's Will* in *Paston Lett.* No. 861 III. 284 Iche hole and half susters at Normans in Norwich.

Ha'lf-snipe. The jack snipe or lesser snipe, *Scolopax gallinula.* (Cf. *double snipe.*)

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 360 The French call them *deux four un*, we the *half snipe.* 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* 448.

Ha'lf-sovereign.

1. An English gold coin, worth ten shillings. The sum is also expressed by *half a sovereign.*

Originally (with the sovereign) coined in 1489 (but see quot. 1884); in the 17th c. these coins were superseded by the guinea and half-guinea, for which the sovereign and half-sovereign were again substituted in 1817: see SOVEREIGN.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 § 1 All maner of Gold of the Coynes of a Sovereyn Halfe Sovereyn [etc.]. 1551 *Proclam. Edw. VI*, in *Wriothesley's Chron.* (1877) II. 59 The half soueraigne of crowne gould of tenne shillinges. 1817 *Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* 11 Oct. 2093/1 To order that certain pieces of gold money should be coined, which should be called 'half sovereigns or ten shilling pieces'. 1884 KENYON *Gold Coins Eng.* 77 This [the ryal] is doubtless the coin mentioned as a half-sovereign in the Statute 19 Henry VII, c. 5. .As the reverse is unlike the ryals and the same as that of the sovereigns, it would very likely be popularly called a half-sovereign.

2. The name given by paviors to a 6-in. Purbeck stone pitcher; also to a granite pitching, because it is worth half a sovereign a yard (*Dict. Archit.* 1851).

Half-staff. 1. = HALF-MAST.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4480/2 The Ships Flags, which were only half-staff high. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* III. xix. 519 Pennants hoisted at half-staff.

† 2. Half the length of a staff. *To fight at the half-staff*, to fight at close quarters with staves. *Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 517 The Persian horsemen also .. bearing staves of good ash .. fight with them as occasion servith at the halfe staffe.

Half-starved, *a.* Having insufficient food; poorly fed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 595 Unmanned, undreaded, and thyself half starv'd. 1713 [see HALF-NAKED]. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xv. 266 A half-starved Merry-Andrew.

† **Half-strain.** *Obs.* The quality of being half of a good strain or stock and half of an inferior one; half-breed. Also *attrib.*

1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i, I am but of half-strain courage. 1678 — *Limberham* III. i, I humbly conceive, you are of the half-strain at least.

Hence † **Ha'lf-strained** *a. Obs.*

1682 DRYDEN & LEE *Dk. Guise* IV. iv, Half-strained shopkeepers, got between gentlemen and city wives. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebast.* III. i, I'm but a half-strained villain yet.

† **Ha'lf-sword.** *Obs.*

1. A small-sized sword. Cf. HALF- II c.

1552 HULOET, Halfe sworde, *semispathium.* 1611 FLORIO, *Mezza arma*, a halfe-sword, any halfe weapon.

2. Half a sword's length. *To be at half-sword*, to be at close quarters with swords.

1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D b, To meete with his wisedome at the halfe sword. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 182. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* v. ii, I was four several times at half-sword with him.

Half-thick, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of half the normal thickness: see quots.

1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Hauf-thick*, when applied to bacon means half-fed, or half fat, but if to a man, half-witted. 1884 CASSELL, *Half-thick file*, a large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

† B. *sb.* A kind of cloth. *Obs.*

1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 Broad-Cloths, Serges half thicks, Duffils, Kerseys. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XXVI. (1841) I. 258 Kerseys, cottons, half-thicks, duffields .. in Lancashire and Westmorland. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 135 Rochdale .. very considerable for a Sort of coarse Goods, called *Half-thicks* and *Kersies.*

Ha'lf-tide.

1. The state of the tide half-way between flood and ebb, when it is half the height of high water.

1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Voy.* III. (1699) 61 A Rock that .. is covered at half Tide. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 240 Innumerable pools of water left at halftide.

2. (See quots.)

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 62 It flowes halfe tyde, that is, from whence the flood commeth, the water thither returneth, two houres before it be high water. 1762 MORE in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 453 The different tides daily observed between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, called there tide and half-tide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 146/1 When the stream continues to flow up for three hours after it is high-water, it is said to make tide and half-tide; if it continues to flow during one hour and a half, it is said to make tide and quarter-tide, and so on.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Left dry or accessible at half-tide, as *half-tide cavern, rock*; **half-tide basin** or **dock**, one fitted with gates which are closed at half-ebb.

1847 CRAIG, *Half-tide dock*, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance basin. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 532 Half-tide rocks, very dangerous to the mariner, which lie a full half-mile from the shore. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 242 It is not every half-tide cavern that is thus inhabited. 1888 T. STEVENSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 466/1 In order to extend the time during which vessels can enter or leave a wet dock there are two additional works which are often connected with it. These are the entrance-lock and the outer or half-tide basin.

Hence **Half-tidal** *a.* = half-tide (*attrib.*).

1885 *Truth* 11 June 920/2 This difficulty might be met by a half-tidal lock and weir.

Ha'lf-timber, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb. Ship-building.* (See quot.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Half-timbers*, in ship-building, those timbers in the cant bodies which are answerable to the lower futtocks in the square body.

B. *adj.* 1. Built half of timber.

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Half timber building*, a structure formed of studding, with sills, lintels, struts and braces, sometimes filled in with brickwork and plastered over on both sides. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. i. 20 Half-timber houses .. of which the foundations and the ground-floors only are of stone, and the upper part of wood.

2. Made of timber split in half.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 42 Timbered with

half-timber sets. *Ibid.* 80 In the middle of these half-timber bearers the uprights..are morticed.

Hence **Half-timbered** *a.* = B 1.

a 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* IV. xxiv. 80 At the porch of an old half-timbered cottage. 1893 K. L. Bates *Eng. Relig. Drama* 225 The many-gabled, half-timbered edifice of one of Edward VI's Free Grammar Schools.

Half-time.

1. Half of a (particular) period of time.

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 282 Months, weeks, daies, and half-times, and such like Chronology.

b. (See quot.)

1880 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* ii. (1887) 21 It is customary to allow half-time to students engaged in school-keeping,—that is, to count a year, so employed, .. as equal to six months of the three years.

c. Half the usual or full time during which work is carried on. (In quot. 1862 as adv.)

1861 *Weekly Times* 13 Oct., Notices of cotton-mills being put upon half-time. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. viii. § 72 Factories are worked half-time, or close entirely.

2. In *Football*, etc., The time at which the first half of the game is completed.

1871 A. G. Guillemard in *Bell's Life* 1 Apr., The call of 'Half-time' found the play exactly in the centre of the ground. 1894 *Times* 23 Feb. 4/2 Before half-time he kicked two goals out of the three registered for Middlesex.

3. *attrib.*, as in *half-time system*, the system by which school-children are enabled to attend school for half the usual time and spend the other half at some remunerative occupation; so *half-time register*, a register of half-time scholars. *Half-time survey* of ships: see quot. 1894.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 13 Apr. 353/3 The extending the half-time system. 1887 *Educational Department Circular* No. 271. 7 Apr., A separate *half-time register* will be kept of all half-time scholars. 1894 H. Pasch *From Keel to Truck* 466 *Half Time Survey*, this applies to wooden and composite vessels, on either of which a special survey is held, when about one half of the time for which they may have been classed, has elapsed.

Half-timer. One who spends half the usual or full time at anything. *spec.* a. One who works half-time in a factory.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov. 5/5 Now a half-timer will get more than he once did for full time. 1883 *Standard* 30 Nov. 2/4 A child entered the mill as a half-timer at ten years old.

b. A half-time scholar: see Half-time 3.

1870 [see Full-timer]. 1879 Escott *England* I. 260 The half-timer [at school] is compelled to be regular in attendance. 1890 *Times* 19 Sept. 7/5 Half-timers—that is, children who divide their time between the school and the factory.

Half-tone, *sb.*

1. *Mus.* = Semitone.

1651 [see Tone *sb.* 4]. 1880 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 685/1 The mechanism for raising the pitch of the strings [of a harp] one half tone..or two half tones.

2. *Art.* A tone intermediate between the extreme lights and extreme shades; one of the lighter shadows of a photograph, engraving, picture, etc.; used esp. with reference to the production of blocks for printing by photography. Also *attrib.*

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xv. 251 The pictures were especially wanting in half-tones. 1894 Wilson *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh. 1894 *Times* 31 Jan. 3/3 The making of the blocks for the half-tone illustrations.

†**Half-tone,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. (?) To sing or play in semitones.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/1 To Halfe tone, *semitonare.*

Half-truth. A proposition or statement which is or conveys only one half or a part of the truth.

1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* 4 Half-truth hath filled the world with looseness. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 398 The noisy conflict of half-truths. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* App. 91 A half-truth is often a falsehood.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*

1832 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 757 Self-designated Tories, and of course half-truthmen.

Half-way, halfway (hāfwē: see below), *adv., adj., sb.*, and *prep.* [f. Half *a.* + Way *sb.*]

A. *adv.* (Stressed *ha·lfway* when preceding the word it qualifies, *ha·lfway* when following.) At or to half the distance. *To meet halfway*: see Meet *v.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's Prol.* 52 Lo Depeford and it is half wey pryme. 1530 Palsgr. 861/2 Halfe waye, *au milieu du chemyn*, or *a my chemyn*. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 62 I-wis it is not halfe way to her heart. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, An half-way boundless Bulk. *c* 1696 Prior *Love Disarmed* 12 Her bodice half-way she unlac'd. 1717 Frezier *Voy. S. Sea* 106 A little above half way up a high mountain. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 108 Before I had got half way off. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* x, About halfway home. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. lxix, Combined marauders half-way barr'd egress. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. vi, The morning service was halfway through.

B. *adj.* (Usually stressed *ha·lfway.*)

1. Midway or equidistant between two points. *Half-way house*, a house (often an inn) situated midway between two towns or stages of a journey, and therefore considered as a convenient halting-place. Also *fig.*

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 511 ? 3 He was resting with it upon a half-way Bridge. 1793 in *Corr. Ld. Auckland* (1861) II. 515 Yours will be an excellent half-way house, almost as good as the inn at Bromley. 1839 Alison *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) VII. xlii. § 32. 115 The Cape of Good Hope had become a half-way house to their possessions in Bengal. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 195 My aim was to reach the halfway tent.

2. *fig.* That is midway between two states or conditions; half one thing and half another.

1679. *Ad Pop. Phaleræ* II. ii. 29 You're then Phanatick, Neuter, Half-way-man, Or mungrel Latitudinarian. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 231 Some half-way state, something between paganism and christianity. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, I. II. xi. 261 It fared with this compromise..as with most..half-way measures.

C. *sb.* A point or position midway between two extreme points; a halfway place or house.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 13 Cape of good Hope.. being the halfe way into India. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 46 In the halfway between Owthorpe and Nottingham. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 3/1 The door opens to a hospitable halfway.

†**D.** *prep.* Half-way up, down, along, etc. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 488 A cloth .. which reacheth halfe way the thigh. 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.* I. *Devotion & Muse* iii, Faint devotion panting lies Half way th' ethereal hill.

Ha·lf-wit. [See Wit *sb.*]

†1. One who is only half a wit; a dealer in poor witticisms. *Obs.*

1678 Dryden *All for Love* Prol., Half-wits are fleas; so little and so light, We scarce could know they live, but that they bite. 1713 Steele *Englishman* No. 43. 280 Pen and Ink..in the Hands of a Half-Wit will do more Mischief than Sword and Dagger. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 208 Let the half-wits do it, 'tis their drudgery.

2. One who has not all his wits; a half-witted person.

1755 Johnson, *Half-wit*, a blockhead or foolish fellow. 1828 in Webster. 1853 A. J. Morris *Bible* Introd. 8 Fools and half-wits think themselves justified in calling prophets and apostles to order. 1884 J. H. Wylie *Hist. Hen. IV*, I. 268 He often acted like a half-wit or a madman.

Ha·lf-witted, *a.* [f. *half wit* + -ED.[2]

1706 Hearne *Collect.* 12 Dec. I. 312 A man of half wit.]

†1. Lacking or deficient in (common) sense or reason; simple; senseless. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 32 To have to doe with perverse, irrationall, half-witted men. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 102 The half hearted, and half witted people, which made much the major part of both Houses. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 228 As if we should call a Man an idle, vain, empty, shallow-pated, or half-witted Fellow. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. ii. 8 A self-satisfied, half-witted fellow, is the most ridiculous of all things.

2. Not having all his wits; imbecile; daft.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. App. ii, A poor, simple.. half-witted, crack-brained fellow. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* I. § 3 A poor half-witted man that means no mischief. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxx. 92 A half-witted king, every day growing feebler in mind.

Hence **Half-wittedness.**

1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 If the attempt to hedge-in gold and silver was unmixed folly, the Mercantile System was the kind of hybrid denominated half-wittedness.

Ha·lf-word. A word or speech which hints or insinuates something, instead of fully asserting it; a hint, suggestion.

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1022 She wolde not fonde To holde no wight in balaunce By halfe worde ne by countenaunce. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 161 b, He said .. he understood by ye halfe word, what the whole ment. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 118 Only by one rash half-word [he was] exasperated against me. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 1224 We must scrupulously hint With half-words, delicate reserves.

Half-year. The half of a year; six months. As a space of time, expressed by *half a year.* b. In Schools, etc. = Half *sb.* 6 a.

c 907 in Earle *Land Charters* 164 Ymb an oðer healf ȝear. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137, xx wintre & half ȝær & viii dæis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 51 A child þat was of half yeer age. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 3 He departed oute of Englonde after halff ȝere. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 136, I am out of feare Of death, or deaths hand, for this one halfe yeare. 1611 Florio, *Mezzannata*, a halfe-yeares rent. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 56. 3 I can open this Half-year with congratulating my Disciples. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. i, The Doctor now talking of holiday doings, and then of the prospects of the half-year, what chance there was for the Balliol scholarship [etc.].

Half-yearly, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Happening every half-year or six months.

1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 70 Half yearly or quarterly payments. *Mod.* He pays a half-yearly visit to London.

B. *adv.* Each half-year; twice in a year.

a 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 111 The Rents .. are paid half yearly. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 717 At liberty to draw out half-yearly the moneys.

Halgh(e, halȝ(e, -en, obs. ff. Holy, Hallow.

Hali, obs. form of Halely, Wholly, Holy.

Halibut (hæ·libut), **holibut** (hɒ·libut). Forms: α. 5–6 **halybutte,** 7 **allebut,** 7–8 **halli-but,** 7– **halibut.** β. 7 **holybut,** 7–8 **hollibut(t,** 8 **hollybut(t,** 7– **holibut.** [app. f. *haly,* Holy + Butt *sb.*[1] flat fish: cf. mod.Du. *heilbot* (in Kilian *heylbot, eelbot*), LG. *heilbutt, heilige bult,* Norse *heilag-fiski,* Sw. *helgeflundra,* Da. *helleflynder* i.e. holy flounder; supposed to be so called from being so commonly eaten on holy-days.]

A large flat fish (*Hippoglossus vulgaris*), abundant in the northern seas, and much used for food. (Plural *halibuts,* also collectively *halibut.*)

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 60 Halybutte. Plays fryid. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 195/27 Halybutte, fish. 1616 Capt. Smith *Descr. New Eng.* 30 Cod, Cuske, Holybut [1624 *Virginia* VI. 216 Hollibut] Mackerell, Scate. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iv. 75 The Hallibut is a big fish, and of great accompt. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 99 Holibut or Halibut. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 612 Sharks, Hollybutts, Red-fish, Trout. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 358 The hippoglossus vulgaris, or holibut .. individuals have been captured nearly eight feet in length, four in breadth, and a span thick. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* xi. 302 An Indian canoe was out catching halibut.

b. Applied to other flat fish of the family *Pleuronectidæ*, as the *Greenland halibut* (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), and the *Monterey halibut* or *bastard halibut* of California (*Paralichthys californicus*).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halibut-killer*; **halibut-broom,** a disgorger for halibut; **halibut-slime,** a kind of sea-anemone, parasitic on halibut.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Halibut-killer and gob-stick for killing the fish and disgorging the hook.

Hence **Ha·libutter, ho·libutter,** a vessel engaged in the halibut-fishery.

Halic, early ME. form of Halely, Wholly.

Halichondroid (hælikɒ·ndroid), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Halichondria,* name of a genus of sponges (f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- sea + χόνδρος cartilage) + -oid.] Related to a group of sponges including *Halichondria palmata,* the largest British sponge.

1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 427/2 A very common Halichondroid sponge.

‖ **Halicore** (hāli·kōre). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- sea + κόρη maiden, lit. 'mermaid'.] Name of the genus of Sirenians, found in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, to which the Dugong belongs.

1828 J. Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 161 Halicore, Cuv. .. Dugungus, Lacep. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 305 The Dugong or Halicore is a native of the Indian Seas. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 269 The Dugong, typical of the genus Halicore, is a living form, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long.

Halidai, obs. form of Holiday, Holy-day.

†**Halidom** (hæ·lidəm), **-dome** (dōum). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 **hálizdóm,** 2–3 **haliȝdom,** 4 **halydam,** 4–7 **halydom, halidam,** 5–6 **holy-dom(e,** 6 **hollidam(e, hollydam,** 6–7 **halli-,** 6–9 **halidome,** 7 **haly-doome, holidam(e,** holy-dam(e, 8–9 **halidame,** 3– **halidom.** [OE. *hálig-dóm* = MDu. *heilichdoem* (Du. *heiligdom*), OHG. *heiligtuom* (Ger. *heiligtum*), ON. *helgidómr* (Da. *helligdom*), f. OTeut. **hailag-,* OE. *hálig,* Holy: see -dom. The substitution of *-dam, -dame,* in the suffix was app. due to popular etymology, the word being taken to denote 'Our Lady'.]

†1. Holiness, sanctity. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 167 Mycel is se haliȝdom & seo weorþung Sancte Iohannes. *c* 1200 Ormin 2117 Hiss haliȝdom Was godedd himm and ekedd. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm.* xiii. (1661) 488 Then had it His perfect halydome; then it was holy indeed.

2. A holy place, chapel, sanctuary. *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxi. 6 Bringe his hlaford hine to þæs haligdomes dura. 1636 James *Iter Lanc.* (Chetham Soc.) 2 They were not onely streets but halydoms. 1820 Scott *Monast.* ii, Under the necessity of marching with the men of the Halidome, as it was called, of Saint Mary's. 1839 Bailey *Festus* v. (1848) 46 The world Is Thy great halidom.

3. A holy thing, a holy relic; anything regarded as sacred. Much used, down to 16th c., in oaths and adjurations.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* III. c. 2 On þam haligdome swerian þe him man on hand sylð. *c* 1200 Ormin 1785 Itt iss Godess arrke, & iss All full off haligdomess. *c* 1205 Lay. 15343 Ær he heom hæfden isworen uppen halidom. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5629 Þat dar y swere on þe halydom. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2123 As help me God & þe halydam. *a* 1483 *Gild Tailors Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 318 As god you helpp and holydom. 1529 More *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 237/2 My Lordes all, as helpe me God and halidome maister doctour here sayd vnto me [etc.]. *c* 1561 T. Preston *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 244 So help me God and halidom, it is pity of his life. [1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 103 *note,* Let the twelve senior thegns..swear on the halidome which shall be put in their hands.]

b. Hence the asseveration: *By my halidom.*

1533 J. Heywood *Johan & Tib* B ij, Nowe so God helpe me, and by my holydome. 1567 *Triall Treas.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 276 Now, by my halidom, it is alone. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 136 By my hallidome, I was fast asleepe. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, V. i. 117 Now by my Holydame, What manner of man are you? 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1798) 79 By my halidame, if it should ever be known. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, 'By my halidome, he is ashore.'

Halie, obs. form of Hale *v.*, Holy.

Halier, early form of Halyard.

Halieutic (hæliy·ūtik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *halieuticus,* a. Gr. ἁλιευτικός, f. ἁλιεύτης fisher, f. ἁλιεύειν to fish, f. ἅλς the sea.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to fishing.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 85 Suggestive of old halieutic associations.

B. *sb. pl.* **Halieutics:** The art or practice of fishing; a treatise on fishing.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 Foure bookes of Cynegeticks or venation, five of Halieuticks or piscation. 1696 J. Edwards *Exist. God* I. 192 Other particulars which are mention'd in halieuticks. 1854 Badham (*title*) Prose Halieuticks; or Ancient and Modern Fish Tattle.

Hence **Halieu·tical** *a.* = Halieutic *a.*; **Halieu·tically** *adv.*, in relation to fishing.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 437 Halieutical. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Dec. 796 To be halieutically encyclopædic.

Haligraphy (hăli·grăfi). [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- salt + -γραφια writing.] A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halig, -en, obs. forms of Holy, Hallow.

Halik, ME. var. Halely *Obs.*, wholly.

Ha·likeld. *north. dial.* [f. *hali*, Holy + Keld, a. Norse *kelda* spring, well.] A holy well.

1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 132 The pins cast into the halikeld.

Hali·metry. [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- salt + -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of the amount of saline matter in a solution. Hence **Halime·tric** *a.*, relating to halimetry. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Halimot(e, var. of Hallmote.

Halimous (hæ·limәs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἅλιμος of or belonging to the sea (f. ἅλς sea) + -ous.]

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halimous* .. of, or belonging to, the sea; marine; maritime. Also. .of, or belonging to salt; saline; salt.

Haling (hē·lĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hale *v.*[1] + -ing [1.] The action of the verb Hale; dragging, hauling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halynge, or drawynge, *tractus*. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 41 By haling and pulling of sentences. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 159 The beggarly help of halings and amercements. 1791 R. Mylne *Rep. Thames & Isis* 27 Cutting down the Trees which annoy the haleing of Boats.

b. *attrib.*, as *haling-path, -way.*

1726 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/7 For Towing or Haleing-Paths. 1784 *Mkt. Weighton Drainage Award* 10 A haleing way, or towing path, along the east side of the said canal.

† **Ha·linitre.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *halinitrum*, f. ἅλς salt + *νίτρον* nitre.] A name for saltpetre.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 741 If the fat of a Lizard is mixed with Wheat-meal, Halinitre, and Cumin it maketh Hens very fat. 1672 T. Venn *Compl. Gunner* viii. 10 Artificial Salt-Peter, Sal Nitre, or Halinitre.

Ha·linous, *a.* [f. Gr. ἅλινος made of or from salt + -ous.] Containing or consisting of salt; saline. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

† **Halio·graphy.** *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- sea + -γραφια writing.] A description of the sea (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). So † **Halio·grapher,** a describer of the sea (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

‖ **Haliotis** (hæli,ō[u]·tis). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- sea + οὖς, ὠτ- the ear; so called from their resemblance to the human ear.] A genus of univalve shells, the Ear-shells, the tropical species of which are an important source of mother-of-pearl. One species is found as far north as Guernsey.

1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 118 (Jod.) The great ear shell: the haliotis, with an even edge, and with seven holes. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 200 Cattle, skins, timber, coal, seaweed, and haliotis, are plentiful enough.

Hence **Halio·toid** *a.*, akin to the Ear-shell.

1864 in Webster.

† **Halit.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *halit-us* breath.] Exhalation, perfume.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 377 Their gratious halit.

Halite (hæ·lәit). *Min.* [ad. mod.L. *halites* (Glocker, 1847), f. Gr. ἅλς salt.] Rock salt.

1858 Dana *Min.* 112 *Halite*, common salt. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 228/2 *Halite* or *Rock-salt* (chloride of sodium) is more widely diffused than was formerly supposed.

Halithere (hæ·lĭpĭəɹ). [ad. mod.L. *Halithērium*, f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλι- sea + θηρίον beast.] An animal of the genus *Halitherium* of extinct Sirenia.

1880 Dawkins *Early Man* iv. 80 Halithere, so closely allied to the manatee of Africa and America.

Halituous (hăli·timəs), *a.* [f. L. *halitus*: see next.] Of the nature of breath or vapour; vaporous; charged with or characterized by vapour.

1616 J. Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Halituous*, vaporous, thin, moist, which may be voided out by the pores. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xviii. 620 An halituous Poyson is sent from the Antimony. 1757 Walker in *Phil. Trans.* L. 130 The blueish tincture, which it received from this halituous body. 1686 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Halituous heat*, heat of the body accompanied by a slight moisture on the skin. *H. skin*, a skin covered with slight moisture.

Hence **Halituo·sity,** vaporous quality.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 412 Wedelius saith it [the tincture]..concentres the Halituosity..of the Serum.

‖ **Halitus** (hæ·lităs). [L. *halitus* breath, f. *halāre* to breathe.] A vapour, exhalation.

1661 Evelyn *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. I. (1805) 227 The same dangerous halitus of char-cole. 1675 — *Terra* (1729) 14 Evaporating the malignant Halitus's and impurities of the imprisoned Air. 1758 W. Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 25 The faintings which seize the workmen, are owing .. to ..the heat..not to a sulphureous or mineral halitus. 1875 T. Hayden *Dis. Heart* 9 If the pericardium be laid open..its serous surface will be found moistened .. by a fine halitus.

Haliwei, -wey, var. of Halewei, *Obs.*

Haliwerfolk (hæ liwəɹfōuk). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1–2 haliwere(s)folc, 2 -werefolk, 3–4 -warfolc, -folk, 4–5, 9 (*Hist.*) -werfolk, -folc, 5 -waresfolc, -ueresfolch, 8 -wor-folk, 9 haly-werfolc. Also, corruptly, 4 (h)aliwarcfolk, 7– haly-, holy-, -wark-, -work-, -folk. [OE. **halig-weresfolc*, people of the holy man or saint (cf. Bæda IV. xxvii. þone halgan wer...Cuþbyrht).] The folk of the holy man or saint (Cuthbert); those who held their lands by the service of defending the body, relics, and territory of St. Cuthbert; also the county of Durham wherein they dwelt.

Called in Life of St. Cuthbert, *c* 1450 (Surtees) 4608 'Cuthbert folk', 7517 'þe saint pople'.

1099–1126 *Charter* in *Finchale* (Surtees) 20 Rannulfus .. omnibus hominibus suis, Francis et Anglis, de Haliweresfolc, salutem. ?12.. *Charter* in *Newminster Cartulary* (Surtees) 133 Unam bovatam terræ in Cunsdine, quæ est in Haliwerefolc. *c* 1303 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) III. 39 Antiquiores totius Haliwarfolk' et Northumbriæ. 1430 *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees) (*passim*), Haliwerfolc, Haliwaresfolc, Haliueresfolch. 1816 Surtees *Hist. Durham* I. xxxiii, The tenants of St. Cuthbert, who pleaded their privilege of Halywerfolc. 1892 Boyle *County of Durham* 74 The tenants..on several occasions claimed that they were Haliwerfolk, the folk or men of the holy man (*wer*).

¶ In some 14th c. documents (after *wer* was obsolete), misunderstood and corrupted as *haly-wark-folk*, i.e. people who had the *holy work* of defending the body etc. of St. Cuthbert.

1311 *Reg. Pal. Dunelm.* (Rolls) I. 8 A senioribus de Aliwarkfolk' et Northumbriæ. 1316 *Rot. Parl.* 9 *Edw. II*, No. 8 *Ibid.* IV. 137 In libertate episcopi Dunolmensis de Haliwarcfolks. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 736 They pleaded..that they were Haliwerke folkes, and held their lands to defend the Corps of Saint Cuthbert. 1627 Speed *England* (1666) P b, Whose charge..was to keep and defend the corps of S. Cuthbert their great adored Saint, and therefore they termed themselves, The holy work folks. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) 207 The *Halywerfolk* or holy work people.

Halk, obs. Sc. form of Hawk.

† **Halke.** *Obs.* [Only in ME.: perh. a dim. of OE. **halh, healh*, corner: see Hale *sb.*[2]] A corner, recess, hiding-place.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1119 He lokede in eche halke Ne seȝ he nowhar walke Apulf his felawe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Bide þine uader of heuene ine halke. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1780 *Lucretia*, In he comyth in to a priue halk. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 93 O thou edder..tornynge hyder and thyder by a thousande holettes and halkes. [1598 Speght *Chaucer's Wks.* Rdr. to Chaucer (R.), Where hast thou dwelt good Geffrey al this while?..In haulks, and herne, God wot, and in exile.]

Halket (hæ·lkĕt). The large grey seal, *Halichœrus gryphus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Halkri(e)k, -krig, -krike, var. Halecret.

Hall (hǭl), *sb.* Forms: 1– hall, 1 heall, heal, 3–7 halle, (4 alle), 4–7 hal, haule, 5 (hale, awle), 5–6 hawl(l)e, 6 haull, *Sc.* 5 hawe, 8– Ha'. [Com. Teut.: OE. *heall* str. f. = OS., OHG. *halla* (MLG., MDu., MHG. *halle*, Du. *hal*), ON. *höll, hall-* (Sw. *hall*, Da. *hal*):—OTeut. **hallâ-* :—**halnâ-*, deriv. of ablaut series *hel-, hal-, hul-* to cover, conceal.]

† **1.** A large place covered by a roof; in early times applied to any spacious roofed place, without or with subordinate chambers attached; a temple, palace, court, royal residence. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

Beowulf (Z.) 89 He dogora ȝe-hwam dream ȝehyrde hludne in healle. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 þat se hlaford into þar halle come. *c* 1205 Lay. 28033 þa postes .. þa heolden up þa halle. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 540 He wende & lai withoute toun, atte kinges halle. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8098 Loverd! better es a day lastand In þi halles þan a thowsand. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 15 þai make pittes in þe erthe all aboute þe hall. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 32 The virgyne, wych stant..In the hey weye, venus halle by. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxv. 75 Trywmphale hall, hie tour royall Of Godis celsitud. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* 211 Being once Emperour did set up also in his Haule (or Court yard) the Lineall processe and race of his house. *fig.* 971 *Blickl. Hom.* xiv. 163 Seo heall þæs Halgan Gastes. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 148 Whiche hathe dwelled in the halle of the maydens wombe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 33 Douse, byrd fulle blist, fayre myght the befalle I .. Fulle welle I it wist thou wold com to thi halle. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 136 Stairs That climb into the windy halls of heaven.

2. The large public room in a mansion, palace, etc., used for receptions, banquets, etc., which till nearly 1600 greatly surpassed in size and importance the private rooms or 'bowers' (see Bower *sb.*[1] 2); a large or stately room in a house. *In hall*, was often rhetorically contrasted with *in the field*.

Servants' hall: the common room in a mansion or large house in which the servants dine.

c 1200, etc. [see Bower *sb.*[1] 2]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1470 In halle & i bure. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 252 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 And nu ben theih liouns in halle, and hares in the feld. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 723/7 *Hoc atrium*, a hawlle. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 388 in *Babees Bk.* 311 In halle make fyre at yche a mele. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 23 The honourable vse is all ago, In hall and bour, in burgh and plane. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Halle in a house, *salle*. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxi. 383 The ryche chambers that were on the syde of the hall. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 78 When by a part we understand the whole, as to say..a *hall* for a house. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 16 The Hall for Audience is on the right hand of the Court. 1717 Frezier *Voy. S. Sea* 261 The first Room is a large Hall, about 19 Foot Broad, and between 30 and 40 in Length. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The hall .. in the houses of ministers of state, public magistrates, &c., is that wherein they dispatch business and give audience. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 152 One [compartment] occupying nearly half the area, which was designated 'the hall', and appropriated to the ordinary daily purposes of drawing and dining-room. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xvi, To quarrel in the servants' hall while waiting for their masters and mistresses.. 1874 Parker *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 89 Part of the great Norman hall remains, now converted into the servants' hall.

b. *transf.* The company assembled in a hall.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, At her comynge gladdeth all the halle.

3. The residence of a territorial proprietor, a baronial or squire's 'hall'.

(In early use; not separable from 1.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 23 Se hælend com in-to þas ealdres halle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8683 Within houses & hallis hard was þere chere. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/19 *Quactum*, halle, howse. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 189 But Kate, the prettiest Kate in Christendome, Kate of Kate-hall. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 235 In town she dwelt;—forsaken stood the Hall. 1832 Macaulay *Armada* 60 The warlike errand..roused in many an ancient hall the gallant squires of Kent. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 36 Aylmer followed Aylmer at the Hall, And Averill Averill at the Rectory Thrice over; so that Rectory and Hall, Bound in an immemorial intimacy, Were open to each other.

4. A term applied, esp. in the English universities, to a building or buildings set apart for the residence or instruction of students, and, by transference, *to the body of students occupying it.*

a. Originally applied at Oxford and Cambridge to all residences of students, including the Colleges when these came to be founded. Now only *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *poetic* for 'academic buildings'.

At Cambridge this use survived till modern times, when some of the smaller colleges, though corporations, were still called *halls*; the older designation survives, for distinction's sake, in the name of Trinity Hall.

[1379 *Patent Roll Rich. II*, I. 32 (New Coll. Oxon.) Custos et scholares collegii, domus, sive aulæ prædicti.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 83 Poure clerkes two That dwelten in this halle of which I seye. 1474 in Wood *City of Oxford* (O. H. S.) I. 126 Tenementum magistri et scholarium Collegii vulgariter nuncupati University Halle. ?15.. *Ibid.* I. 580 Gardinum quod pertinet ad Collegium de Queen Hall. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 140 Pretty were the sight If our old halls could change their sex, and flaunt With prudes for proctors, dowagers for deans, And sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1886 tr. *Statutes of Trinity Hall* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* Introd. 17 The house [*domus*] which the aforesaid college shall inhabit, shall be named the Hall [*aula*] of the Holy Trinity of Norwich.

b. After the institution of the colleges, applied specifically to those buildings and societies which, unlike the colleges, were governed by a head only (and not by head and fellows), and whose property was held in trust for them, they not being bodies corporate. (Cf. College 4.)

The 'Halls' were originally very numerous, but in Queen Elizabeth's time only eight remained in Oxford, and they are now almost extinct.

1535–6 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Provostshippes, Maistershippes, Halles, Hostelles. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 950 In Oxford..he founded also Magdaleyn Hall. 1611 Florio, *Alloggio* .. also a skollers house, as the halls in Oxford, that haue no lands, but all liue of themselues. 1683 Wood *Life* 18 May (O. H. S.) III. 47 A Master of every College and Hall to have procuratoriall power during the duke of York's being at Oxon. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 699 In colleges and halls, in ancient days, When learning, virtue, piety and truth Were precious. 1877 *Statutes of Univ. Oxf. Commissioners* (1882) 215 A Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 91 The halls are governed by the *Statuta Aulularia*; a code of regulations originally formed by the University, and since amended by Convocation. *Ibid.* 92 The four Dyke Scholarships formerly belonging to this hall [St. Mary] have now been suppressed.

c. In recent times applied to buildings in University towns, established, whether by the Universities or not, for the use of students in the higher learning, sometimes enjoying the privileges of the University and sometimes not: e.g. at Oxford, private halls for the residence of undergraduate members of the University, under the charge of a member of Convocation; theological halls (e.g. Wycliffe Hall), halls for women students (e.g. Somerville Hall, Lady Margaret Hall).

For the last two classes the name 'college' has also been assumed: see College 4 e.

Divinity Hall, the name applied to the theological department of the Scottish Universities, and to the theological colleges of the Nonconformist churches.

1879 *Minutes of Committee of Assoc. for Education of Women* 21 June, The Scholarship to be called the Mary Somerville Scholarship tenable at Somerville Hall for 3 years. 1879 *Times* 23 June, Other exhibitions and scholarships have been and will be awarded by the Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls. 1882 *Addenda to Statutes* (*Oxford*) 879 § 1 Of the granting of Licenses to open private Halls. *Ibid.* § 6 Of the Conditions upon which a Private Hall may become a Public Hall of the University. 1896 *Kelly's Oxford Directory* 94 To open a suitable building as a private hall for the reception and tuition of matriculated students who shall be admissible to degrees..the proprietor of such hall is to bear the title of 'Licensed Master'.

d. In American colleges: A room or building appropriated to the meetings of a literary or other society; also the society itself.

1888 J. A. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Sep. 751 The twin literary societies, or 'halls', generally secret, and always intense in mutual rivalry, which have been institutions at every leading college in the land. *Ibid.*, Oliver Ellsworth, afterward Chief-Justice..founded Clio Hall at Princeton, and a few years later, in 1769, Whig Hall arose at the same college.

5. In English colleges, etc.: The large room in which the members and students dine in common.

1577 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 371 The Comedie played publiklie in the hawlle at Christmas. 1683 WOOD *Life* 19 May, They went into the hall [of Queen's Coll. Oxford], and viewed the pictures of King Charles I and his queen. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* vi, That he might make his first appearance in Hall with proper éclat. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xix. (1895) 111 Will you dine in hall with me? *Mod.* Concert in Balliol Hall.

b. *transf.* The dinner in a college hall.

1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i, You ought to dine in hall perhaps four days a week. Hall is at five o'clock. *a* 1890 R. F. BURTON in *Life* (1893) I. 74 The time for 'Hall', that is to say for college dinner, was five p.m.

6. A house or building belonging to a guild or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen.

At these places the business of the respective guilds was transacted; and in some instances they served as the market-houses for the sale of the goods of the associated members; as *Apothecaries' Hall, Habcrdashers' Hall, Merchant Tailors' Hall, Saddlers' Hall,* etc. etc. in London. See also *cloth-hall* (CLOTH 19), COMMON HALL, GUILD-HALL, etc.

c 1302 [see COMMON HALL 1]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 370 To sitten in a yeldehalle on a deys. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 170 The Mayre .. ordeyned, that all Wardeins of misteries, should assemble their felowship in their particular hawles. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* v. i, And therefore use a conscience (tho' it be Forbidden in our Hall towards other men). 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 233 Examine the truth of it at Stationers Hall. 1708 *New View Lond.* 593 An Alphabetical Account of Companies and their Halls. 1869 ARUNDELL *London & Liv. Comp.* 187 The custom of possessing magnificent halls had not..become general.

7. A large room or building for the transaction of public business, the holding of courts of justice, or any public assemblies, meetings, or entertainments. (See also MUSIC-HALL, TOWN-HALL, etc.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 390 The tour he made of Londone, Wyllam þys proute kyng, And muche halle of Londone, þat so muche was þoru all thyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 27 Thanne knistis of the president takynge Jhesu in the mote halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 237 The king and the Erle went hand in hand to the great Hall of the Towne. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 334 They desir'd the ambassadors to go out of the hall. 1802 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) II. 79 The House [Congress] .. adjourned .. for the purpose of giving opportunity to workmen to fix some ventilators, which were greatly wanted in the Hall. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 193 The Court House..contains a hall on the ground floor for the Assembly. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* 16 Dec. (1880) II. 318, I have to go to the hall to try an enlarged background.

†**b.** *The Hall*, Westminster Hall, formerly the seat of the High Court of Justice in England; hence, the administration of justice. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 185 b, To Westmynster, and there set in the hawle, with the scepter royall in his hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 2 Whether away so fast?..Eu'n to the Hall, to heare what shall become Of the great Duke of Buckingham. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 218 To Virtue's work provoke the tardy Hall.

†**c.** A formal assembly held by the sovereign, or by the mayor or principal municipal officer of a town; usually in phr. *to keep hall, call a hall. Obs.* (See also COMMON HALL.)

1551–2 EDW. VI *Jrnl.* 7 Jan. in *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 388, I went to Detford to dine there, and brake up the halle. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* (1809) II. 526 [Christmas] kept at Greenewiche with open hous-hold, and franke resorte to the Court (which is called keping of the Hall). *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1848) 162 Whereupon a hall was called, and the danger of the place declared to the whole town. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1956/4 The next day the Mayor called a Hall, and..swore all the Aldermen.

8. The entrance-room or vestibule of a house; hence, the lobby or entrance passage.

(The entrance-room was formerly often one of the principal sitting-rooms, of which many examples still remain in old country houses.)

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 10 The Hall of a private-house, serving for the most part but for a Passage. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* I. i, The Company .. has stood in the Hall this Hour, and no Body to shew them to their Chambers. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Ind. Isl.* 24 Do not keep loitering about the hall or piazza. 1848 THACKERAY *Dinner at Timmins's* iii, Fitz tumbled over the basket.. which stood in the hall. 1897 M. HAMILTON *McLeod of Camerons* 259 They were still standing in the hall of the hotel.

†**9.** A space in a garden or grove enclosed by trees or hedges. *Obs.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gard.* 19 Groves..Close-Walks, Galleries, and Halls of Verdure. *Ibid.* 49 You should always .. make something Noble in the Middle of a Wood, as a Hall of Horse-Chesnuts, a Water-work .. or the like.

†**10.** = HALLING. *Obs.*

1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) I. 197 They [the walls] were also sometimes hung with tapestry or carpeting, and a set of hangings of this kind was occasionally called a *Hall* or *Hallyng.*

11. In allusive phrases: *Bachelor's hall*, an establishment presided over by an unmarried man, or a man in the absence of his wife. † *Cutpurse hall*, † *Ruffian's hall*, a place where cutpurses or ruffians congregate, or exercise their pursuits. *Liberty hall*, a place where one may do as one likes.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. vii, 'Tis the cunningst nimmer Of the whole Company of Cut-purse-Hall. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, My gate ruffian's hall! What insolence is this? 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (Globe) 652/1 This is Liberty-hall, gentlemen. You may do just as you please. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, I'll have my Bachelor's Hall at the counting-house. 1844 — *Mart. Chuz.* xi, 'Bachelor's Hall, you know, cousin', said Mr. Jonas. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 226 Captain Sol, who was a widower, and kept bachelor's hall, so to speak.

†**12.** *A hall! a hall!* a cry or exclamation to clear the way or make sufficient room in a crowd, esp. for a dance; also to call people together to a ceremony or entertainment, or to summon servants.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 28 A Hall Hall, giue roome, and foote it Girles. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 103 A hall, a hall, the pageant of the Butterie. 1623 MIDDLETON *Entertainment at Lord Mayor's* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 373 A hall! a hall! below, stand clear. 1689 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 Mar. (1878) I. 249 When the people cry'd, a Hall, a Hall, the Aldermen came up two by two, the Mace carried before them. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xvii, Lords to the dance,—a hall! a hall!

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hall-bible, -board, -book, -ceiling, -chair, -chimney, -cleaner, -clock, -feast, -floor, -hearth, -keeper, -lamp, -man, -pillar, -porter, -table,* etc.; *hall-like* adj.; also **hall day** = COURT-DAY I; **hall-disputation, hall-exercise,** a disputation in a college hall; **hall-full,** as many as a hall will hold; † **hall-reader,** one who read the Bible or other book in the college hall; † **hall-spoon,** a spoon made of hall-marked silver. Also HALL-HOUSE, -MARK, etc.

1672 *Acc. Christ's Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 368 The *Hall-Bible is bound in 1672. 1786, 1823 Ha' bible [see HA']. 1746 M. HUGHES *Jrnl. Late Rebellion* Back of Title, Entered in the *Hall-Book of the Company of Stationers. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* IV. 23 The hall-clock .. points at nine. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 371 *Dies fastus*..An *hall day: a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 642 A private verdict was given, and will be affirmed the next hall day in court. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1765 Amydde the *halle flore. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxviii, A *hall-full of men smoking pipes. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 12 Nov., A *Hall Keeper for Blackwell Hall. 1834 *W. Ind. Sketch Bk.* I. 153 A common *hall lamp was suspended from one of the centre beams. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 369 The desk which was used by the *Hall-Reader. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2339/4, 15 Spoons, 4 being *Hall Spoons gilt. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 52 Being drunk, and falling asleep under the *Hall-table. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. Introd. 52 The huge hall-table's oaken face, Scrubb'd till it shone.

Hall, obs. form of HAUL.

Hallabaloo: earlier form of HULLABALOO.

Hallachore, Hallalcor: see HALALCOR.

† **Hallage** (hō̆·lėdʒ). *Obs.* Also 7 **halledge.** [a. F. *hallage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *halle* market-hall + -AGE.] A fee or toll paid for goods sold in a mercantile hall or market; see quot. 1607.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Hallage* is a fee due for cloths brought for sale to Blackwell hal in London. 1648 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 181 Paid for townes customes and hallage iij^{li}. 1664 *Ibid.* 298 Goods distreyned for anie towns custome of Halledge. 1678 *Act of Common-Council, London* B ja, All sorts of Broad .. Cloths .. brought unto, pitched, and harboured in Blackwell-Hall..there to remain till..the Duties of Hallage herein after-mentioned also [be] paid. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* II. v. 181/1.

† **Hallalloo',** *sb. ? Obs.* [Extended form of HALLOO. Cf. also *halla-*, HULLABALOO.] Shouting, loud and excited vociferation.

1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* I. v, Would I had heard..The hallalloo of fire in every street! 1749 — *Tom Jones* IV. viii, So roared forth the Somersetshire mob an hallaloo.

Hallan (hæ·lăn). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6–8 **halland,** 8 **hallon,** 8–9 **hallen.** [perh. derivative or dim. of HALL.] A partition wall in a cottage; particularly, that between the door and the fire-place, which shelters the room from the draught of the door; also the inside porch formed by this partition.

1490–91 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durh.*, Pro dalbura murorum, gabellorum, hallandorum, per xiv dies. 1500–20, etc. [see HALLAN-SHAKER]. 1728 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife* 249 Hab got a kent, stood by the hallan. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Farmer's Ingle,* When he out o'er the halland flings his een. 1829 HOGG in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 48 The family being at prayers when she went..she stood still behind the hallan.

b. *Comb.*, as *hallan-end, -pin, -post, -side.*

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* III. ii, A foundling that was laid Down at your hallon-side ae morn in May. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Hallen-pin,* a pin fixed upon the hallen for the purpose of hanging up coats, hats, etc. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 55 John and Rab were hid at the back of the hallan-end.

Ha'llan-shaker. *Sc.* A beggar who stands shaking the hallan; a vagabond, sturdy beggar.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 57 Sic knavis and crakkaris.. Sic halland schekkaris. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 758 Land lowper, light skowper .. Halland shaker, draught raiker. 1785 *Jrnl. Jr. Lond.* 4 (Jam.) Staakin about like a hallen-shaker. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, I and a wheen hallenshakers like mysell.

Hallbard, obs. form of HALBERD.

Hall-door. a. The door of a hall or mansion. b. The door leading into the hall or entrance-room of a house; the front door.

c 1205 LAY. 30153 Wið uten his halle dure. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 287 The vsscher at the hall dore was Wyth a staffe stondynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 Fyndying the Hall dore of the Palace of Caunterbury shut against them, they went to an inwarde backe dore. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vi, Several times she went to the hall-door in order to look into the forest. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. (*Lochinvar* vii), They reached the hall door and the charger stood near. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi, The hall-door, which was half of glass, stood open.

Halle, obs. form of HALE *sb.*[3], *a.* and *v.*

Hallecret: see HALECRET.

‖ **Hälleflinta** (helĕfli·ntă). *Min.* [Sw. = hornstone, f. *häll* flat rock + *flinta* hornstone, flint.] A name given to a very fine-grained variety of gneiss, generally free from mica, and resembling felsite.

1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 213 Felsite has also received the names of petrosilex, and in Scandinavia hälle-flinta. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 214 Those varieties termed hälleflinte and hornstone having a peculiar flinty aspect. 1880 *Academy* 20 Nov. 370 The Chinese Rocks are allied to hälleflinta.

Hence **Hälleflintoid** *a.*, of or like hälleflinta.

1888 BLAKE in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 280 Some more hälleflintoid rock (well shown in a quarry by the roadside).

‖ **Hallel** (hălĕ·l, hæ·lel). [Heb. הלל *hallēl*, inf. and imper. 'praise, celebrate', a vb. in the Piel conjugation, with which Ps. cxiii begins.] A hymn of praise, consisting of Psalms cxiii to cxviii inclusive, sung at the four great Jewish feasts. Also *attrib.*

Great hallel, a hymn of praise consisting of Psalm cxxxvi, and, according to some, of part of Psalm cxxxv, sung on occasions of great joy.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 190 After this they proceeded to sing the hymn, or rather to finish the *Hallel*, which in all consisted of six Eucharistical psalms, beginning at the 113th and concluding with the 118th. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 209 That Last Supper .. with its simple Hallel-Hymn. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lv. (1879) 662 At the Feast of Tabernacles, the great Hallel was daily sung in their processions.

Hallelujah, -iah (hælĕlū·yă), *int.* and *sb.*[1] Also 6 **halleluya,** 6–7 **halleluia(h,** 7 **halaluiah.** [a. Heb. הללויה *hallĕlū-yāh* 'praise (ye) Jah (= Jehovah)'; the verb is the imper. plural of הלל: see prec.] The exclamation 'Praise (ye) the Lord (Jah, or Jehovah)', which occurs in many psalms and anthems; hence, a song of praise to God; = ALLELUIA *int.* and *sb.*[1]

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cv[i]. (*heading*) Halleluya. *Ibid.* 48 Let all people saye: Amen, Amen. Halleluya. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rev.* xix. 1, I heard the voyce of muche people in heauen saying, Halleluiah. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 115 The abridgement is short, which some have made of the whole book of Psalms but into two words, *hosannah*, and *hallelujah*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 634 And the Empyrean rung With Halleluiahs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Lift up your Heads' iv, Their Hallelujahs loud and sweet With our Hosannas join. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, That the psalms they now heard must be exchanged in the space of two brief days for eternal hallelujahs or eternal lamentations.

b. = Hallelujah-chorus.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 He [Handel] has written other Hallelujahs or Allelujahs.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hallelujah-band, -victory** (see quots.); **hallelujah-chorus,** a musical composition based upon the word 'hallelujah'; **hallelujah-lass,** a popular name for a female member of the Salvation Army.

a 1763 BYROM *Ep. Gentl. Temple* (R.) Tune the hallelujah song anew. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms, Hallelujah Band*, a sect of Protestant dissenters. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 646 The Hallelujah Chorus in the Messiah is known to everyone. 1889 REDDALL *Fact, Fancy & Fable* 247 *Hallelujah Victory*, That gained by newly converted Bretons, led by Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, in 429. They went into battle shouting 'Hallelujah!'

Hallelujah, *sb.*[2] [Taken as the same word as prec.: but of uncertain origin.] = ALLELUIA *sb.*[2], the wood-sorrel. Prior *Plant-n.* 1863.

Hallelujatic, -iatic (hælĕlūyæ·tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hallelujah; = ALLELUIATIC.

a 1818 *Christian Antiq.* II. 119 (T.) Called halleluiatick psalms. 1888 D. R. THOMAS *Hist. St. Asaph* 7 This engagement, which has been handed down as 'The Halleluiatic Victory'.

† **Hallelu·jous, -u·ious,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* v. 46 Thus when thy awfull presence shall draw near These Hallalujous Courts.

Haller, obs. form of HELLER, a coin.

Hallew, obs. form of HALLOO *v.*

Halleyr, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hall-house. *Obs.* exc. *local.*

†**1.** A house or edifice that is a hall. *Obs.*

1467 *Ord. Worcester* xli. in *Eng. Gilds* 393 Citezen or straunger that hyreth eny chambour in that seide halle house [the Guild-hall].

2. The principal living-room in a farm-house.

1564 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 80 The testament was maid in his haull house, upon a holloday. 1575–6 *Ibid.* 268 The said Thomas was soore sike, lyinge in his hall house. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. in Antiquary* XXXII. 242 In the hawle house.

3. The farm-house, as distinguished from the cottages on the farm.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 191 And then was the old tenant at Mydsomer to remove out of the hall house.

4. (Sc. *ha' house*) A manor-house; = HALL 3.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3826/4 At Latimers in Bucks..is a

fair large Hall-house fit for a Person of Quality. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ▸ 2 Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the hall-house, and the whole estate. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, Saying 'there were mair fules in the laird's ha' house than Davie Gellatley'.

Halli, var. HALELY *Obs.*, wholly.

Halliard: see HALYARD.

Halliballoo: see HULLABALOO.

Hallibut, Hallidome: see HALI-.

† **Hallier** [1]. *Obs.* Also 4 **halyer.** [f. HALE *v.*[1], perh. after an OF. *halier, hallier*: cf. *sawyer.*]

1. One who hales or hauls; a hauler.

1479 *Off. Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 425 Ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 44 Cannons .. might with ease have been easily drawne off, being downe the hill, and many Halliers horses ready at hand for that service.

2. Earlier form of HALYARD, q.v.

3. A kind of net for catching birds.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Call*, Then place your Net, call'd a Hallier, quite round..each Part about twenty Foot distant from the Cage.

† **Hallier** [2]. *Obs.* [f. HALL *sb.* 4: cf. med.L. *aulārius* in same sense.] A student in a hall at Oxford University.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. ii. (1877) I. 87 The students also that remaine in them [Oxford hostels or halls] are called hostelers or halliers.

† **Ha·lling.** *Obs.* Also 5 **hawlyng(e, 5-6 hallyng.** [f. HALL *sb.* + -ING: cf. *bedding, flooring.*] Tapestry or painted cloth for the walls of a hall.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentis of Beddyng, hallyng, pottys & pannes. 1427 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) I. 329 Unum pannum pinctum vocatum hawlyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/1 An Hawlynge, *auleum.* 1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 115 A hallyng of steynyd clothe wt rynnyng vynys and leves wt bestes and birdes. 1565 *Eng. Church Furniture* (Peacock) 94 Item one vale which our vicare haith and he haith made a halling therof.

Ha·llion, hallyon. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **hullion.** [Origin uncertain. Cf. F. *haillon* rag.] A term of contempt: A low or scurvy fellow; an idle, worthless fellow.

1785 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 They..tirl the hallions to the birses. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 26 (Jam.) Some rustic hallion. 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Hullion.* 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* iv, This is a decentish hallion. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hallion*, a term of reproach. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* xxx. 223, I can manage the hullions fine.

Hallite (hæ·ləit). *Min.* [Named from Halle in Germany.] A synonym of Aluminite or Websterite.

1837 DANA *Min.* 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 6.

Halliyard, rare obs. form of HALYARD.

Ha·ll-mark, *sb.* [f. HALL *sb.* 6.] The official mark or stamp used at Goldsmiths' Hall in London by the Goldsmiths' Company, in marking the standard of gold and silver articles assayed by them; hence, generally, a mark used by Government assay offices for the same purpose.

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5974/3 That the same [silver wares] have the Hall-Mark thereon. 1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 4 Every one has observed that all plate bears certain marks;—these are generally five in number and are called the *Hall-marks*, or assay marks. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 150 Birmingham.—Hall mark, an anchor in a square frame for gold, and an anchor in a pointed shield for silver. 1887 *Academy* 1 Jan. 15/3 The hall-mark was a Lombardic capital T, the mark for the year 1496–7.

b. *fig.* A distinctive mark or token of genuineness, good breeding, or excellence.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Sept., A guardsman, bearing on him the 'Hall mark' of Alma. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 The stamping with a hall-mark (called a degree) is not the only, or perhaps even the chief, function of a university. 1894 WOLSELEY *Marlborough* I. 140 The hall-mark of real military genius.

Ha·ll-mark, *v.* [f. prec. sb., after MARK *v.*] *trans.* To stamp with a hall-mark. Also *fig.*

1852 A. RYLAND *Assay Gold & S.* 135 Express instructions ..to have the plate Hall-marked. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* ii. 36 It certainly never occurred to them that Nature had hall-marked him 'genius'.

Hence **Ha·ll-marked** *ppl. a.*, **-marking** *vbl. sb.*

1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 202 Its hall-marking is no guarantee for quality. 1884 BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 116 The hall marking of all watch cases of gold or silver made in Great Britain..is compulsory. 1888 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 852/1 On the plea that the articles were not hall-marked. *Mod.* (*fig.*) Not hall-marked on every link.

Hallmote, halmote (hǭ·lmōut). Forms: 2–5 **halimot,** 4 (7–8 *Hist.*) **halymote,** *Hist.* 6 **haylemot,** 6–9 **halimote, heal-gemot,** 7–9 **halmot,** 8 **hallimote,** 8–9 **hal(l)mote,** 9 **hallmoot.** [Early ME. *hal-imot, -ymote*, repr. an OE. **heall-gemōt*, f. *heall* HALL + *gemōt* meeting, assembly.]

1. The court of the lord of a manor, held in the hall; a court-baron.

1101 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 9 § 4 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* I. 517 Et omnis causa terminetur vel hundreto, vel comitatu, vel halimoto socam habencium, vel dominorum curiis. *Ibid.* c. 20 § 1. 528 In causis omnibus et hallemotis pertinentibus. *c* 1205 LAY. 31937 Hu Aðelstan her com..hu he sette halimot, & hu he sette hundred. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 15 The Court Baron, anciently called Heal-gemot, and corruptly Haylemot, that is..the Court of the Hall, Mannor, or chiefe place. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Halymote* is a court Baron .. the etymologie is the meeting of the tenents of one hall or maner. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 206 *Halmot-court*..The name is still kept up in Durham county, in the bishop's manors. 1892 GARNIER *Hist. Eng. Landed Int.* 63 Private courts, such as those of the King's Thane and Halmote.

fig. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Upo lofte The devel may sitte softe, And holden his halymotes ofte.

2. The court of an incorporated trade-guild or 'company'.

a 1633 COKE *Inst.* IV. (1669) l. § 9 The Court of Hall-mote. This is..as much as to say the Hall Court, *i. Conventus Civium in Aulam publicam*, every Company of London having an Hall wherein they keep their Courts, and this Court anciently called *Hall-mote* or *Folk mote.* 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 209 The court of Halmote, or Assembly of every Guild or Fraternity. 1892 HAZLITT *Livery Comp. Lond.* 104 In 30 Edward I the Bakers were allowed to hold four hall-moots yearly, to determine all offences committed in their business.

¶ It has been erroneously analysed as 'holy or ecclesiastical court'.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. ii. § 22 All these appeared at the Hali-mote or Holy Court of the Cellarer. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Halimote*..also a Holy or Ecclesiastical Court. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Halymote*, Called the holymote or holy-court, *Curia Sanctimotus*, for regulating the bakers of the city.

Hallo, halloa (hălōu·), *int.* and *sb.* [A later form of HOLLO (*hollow, holloa*), q.v. Cf. Ger. *hallo, halloh*, also OHG. *halâ, holâ*, emphatic imper. of *halôn, holôn* to fetch, used esp. in hailing a ferryman. Also written *hullo(a, hillo(a, hello*, from obscurity of the first syllable.] A shout or exclamation to call attention, or expressing some degree of surprise (e.g. on meeting some one unexpectedly). Cf. HALLOO. **A.** as *interj.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, 'Halloa there! Hugh!' roared John. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 217 Any phrase with which one may be heard to accost the other—as 'Hallo, are you here?'

B. as *sb.*

Mod. I gave a loud halloa. Loud halloas were now heard in all directions.

Hallo, halloa (hălōu·), *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To shout or exclaim 'hallo!'

1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, They were all halloaing at this oddity. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* 6 The groom saw him, and halloed to him to know where Mr. Grimes .. lived. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/2 There must be no halloaing before we are out of the wood.

Hallock, var. HOLLOCK, *Obs.*, a Spanish wine.

Halloo (hălū·), *int.* and *sb.* [Goes with HALLOO *v.*; it may be a varied form of HOLLO *int.* and *sb.*, suited to a prolonged cry intended to be heard at a distance.] An exclamation to incite dogs to the chase, to call attention at a distance, to express surprise, etc. **A.** as *interj.*

[1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 79 Pillicock sat on Pillicock hill, alow; alow, loo, loo.] *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Some popular chief..but cries halloo, And, in a trice, the bellowing herd come out. 1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy* Wks. 1755 III. II. 213 Will none the Tory dogs pursue, When through the streets I cry *halloo*? 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* i, The Wildgrave winds his bugle-horn, To horse, to horse! halloo! halloo! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 311 Halloo! I said, I begin to perceive a track.

B. as *sb.* (See also VIEW-HALLOO.)

1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 211 Be sure..you answer with an English Halloo. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, The minstrel heard the far halloo. 1859 *Art of Taming Horses, &c.* xii. 201 When hounds do not come up to the huntsman's halloo till moved by the whipper-in, they are said to dwell. 1885 W. A. B. HAMILTON *Mr. Montenello* II. 47 A piercing view-halloo announces the much-desired event.

Halloo (hălū·), *v.* Also 7 **hallew.** [Either f. HALLOO *int.* and *sb.*, or a variant of earlier HALLOW *v.*[2], with shifted stress as in OF. *haloe·r, il halo·e.*]

1. a. *intr.* To shout 'halloo' to dogs in order to urge them on. **b.** *trans.* To urge on or incite with shouts.

It is doubtful whether the first two quotations belong here or to HALLOW *v.*[2]

1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 195 Then maketh he [Esau] with his horn such toohing and blowing, And with his wide throat such shouting and hallooing. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xli. 162 Admonitions wherby he halleweth men away from those vanities. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 312 Old John halloos his hounds again. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 17 Feb., Many who have hallooed me on at public meetings, [etc.]. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* viii. (1863) 214 Bishops, who hallooed on the inferior clergy.. in this cruel and ignoble sport.

2. *intr.* To shout in order to attract attention; to holla.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* 105, I halloo and call to them till I make them hear. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, His conductor then hallooed. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 124 Hallooing from an open throat, Like travellers shouting for a boat. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 25 We were..hallooed after to go into every lodge to eat. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansfield Park* (1870) III. vii. 333 Hallooing out at sudden starts.

b. Proverb. *Not to halloo until one is out of the wood*, not to shout till one is safe from robbers in the forest; esp. *fig.* not to exult till all danger or difficulty is past.

1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* 85 But, alas! I hallooed before I was out of the wood. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 137 He halloos, not only before he is out of the wood, but before he is well into it.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 He might fall thus, upon the breast of earth, And in her eare halloo his misery. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1870) III. viii. 341 The servants halloo'd out their excuses from the kitchen. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 134 He hallooed into the gaping ears of the landlady the terrible intelligence.

Hence **Halloo·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1568 [see sense 1]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 24 We heard a Halloing from Shorewards. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 540 And with hallooing blast Shake the vast wilderness.

Halloo-baloo, -bo-loo: see HULLABALOO.

Hallow (hæ·lou), *sb.*[1]; usually in pl. **hallows.** Forms: 1 **hálᵹa,** *fem.* **hálᵹe,** 2–4 **halȝe, -ȝie, haleȝe, haliȝ,** etc.; also 3–4 **halwe, halewe,** 4 **halu,** 4–6 **halow(e,** etc. Plural: α. 1 **hálᵹan,** 2–4 **halȝen,** 2 **halechen,** 3 **haleȝ(h)en,** *Orm.* **hallȝhenn, alhen;** also 3–5 **halwen, halewen** (3 **haluwen,** 4 **hawen**), 5 **halowen.** β. 3 **halhe,** 3–4 **halwe.** γ. 4 **halȝhes, -is, haliȝhis, halyȝhs,** 4–5 **haloȝh(e)s;** also 3–5 **halwes,** 4 (**alwes**), **hal(e)wis, halouys, hawlouys, halus,** 4–5 **halowis, -ous(e, -owse,** 4–6 **halow(e)s,** 5 **halewes, -oes,** (**aleues**), 6– **hallows,** (6–7 **-es**). [OE. *hálga*, definite form of *hálig* adj. holy (*se hálga, seo hálge*, the holy (man, woman), *þa hálgan* the holy ones), used at length as an ordinary weak sb. (Cf. Ger. *der heilige, die heiligen*, L. *sanctus*, It. *santo*, F. *saint.*) The *-en* plural was retained in the south during the ME. period, while *halwes* appeared in midl. and north before 1300. In the radical form *hálig*, the *á* became regularly *ō*, and the *-ig* became *-y*; but in *hálga* the consonant group caused shortening of the *á* to *a*, and the *g* before a back-vowel produced *w*, between which and the *l* was developed *o*, as in *arrow, widow*, etc. Cf. HALLOW *v.*[1]]

1. A holy personage, a SAINT. (Little used after 1500, and now preserved only in ALL-HALLOWS and its combinations, q.v.)

a 885 *Will of Alfred* in Earle *Land Ch.* 148 On godes naman and on his haliᵹra. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 142 Cuðberhtus se halᵹa siððan ᵹefremode mihtiᵹlice wundra on ðam mynstre wuniᵹende. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (E.E.T.S.) II. 52 Swa swa seo haliᵹe [St. Mary] ær foresæde. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 5 Hi sæden openlice ðæt crist slep & his halechen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 Ure louerd wile cume and alle his haleȝen mid him. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6009 Bitwenenn Godess hallȝhenn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 As hit deh alhen [*MS. B.* halhe] to donne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 Dream .. þat nane halwes ne mahen. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 Imennesse of haluwen. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 53/227 Heiȝ halewe in heouene is. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 82 Grete halwe..As Seynt Cristyne & Seynt Fey. *Ibid.* 233 Mony ys the holy halwe, that her y bured ys. *Ibid.* 255 Ye relykes of halewen yfounde were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10402 Of halus hei in heuen blis. *Ibid.* 29549 (Cott. Galba) It takes him fro þe cumpany of halows. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 22592 (Edin.) Es na halȝie [*v. rr.* halu, halwe] vndir þe heuin. 13.. *Sir Beues* 1218 (MS. A.) Deliure a þef fro þe galwe, He þe hateþ after be alle halwe! [*v. rr.* alle halowse, al halowes]. *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 9 In þe syȝt of þyn halwen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 182, I vowe to Saynt Michael, & tille halwes þat are. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 15 Ymange aungels & haloghs. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5119 Alle his halghes sal with him come. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 371 To crist & to hal alwes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 48 Acursed of god of fraunseis and of alle hawen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 14 To ferne halwes [*v.r.* halowes] kowthe in sondry londes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. A chirche of al halwen .. oure Lady is after Crist cheef halwe of al mankynde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiii. 60 Him þai honoure and wirschepes before all oþer halowes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlvii. (1869) 133 Ayenst god and alle hise halwen. *c* 1440 *Sir Gowther* 380 Yet may she sum good halowe séche. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 99, I swere you vpon all halowes. *Ibid.* xix. 418, I swere to you, sire, by all halowen. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 238 Martyrs, Confessours, and virgines, and the halowes of God. 1647 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 67 Watson, thee I long to see By God, and by the Hallowes. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. 284 Men said openly that Christ slept and His hallows. (See quot. 1154.)]

2. In *pl.* applied to the shrines or relics of saints; the gods of the heathen or their shrines.

In the phrase *to seek hallows*, to visit the shrines or relics of saints; orig. as in sense 1, the saints themselves being thought of as present at their shrines. Cf. quot. *c* 1440 in 1.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 3 Ðo menn ðe habbeð gode behaten god te donne, oðer halȝe to sechen. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1310 *Dido*, Sche sekith halwis & doth sacryfise. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 650 Swiftly to sweire vpon swete haloghes. *Ibid.* 10948 With Sacrifice solemne [þai] soghten þere halowes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 552, I wylle .. that ye bere wyth you the halowes for to make theym swere thervpon. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1636 Right is over the fallows Gone to seke hallows. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 309 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 117 On pilgremage then must they go, To Wilsdon, Barking, or to some hallowes.

b. *Holy of hallows*: see HOLY.

3. **Hallow-** in *Comb.* (chiefly in *Sc.*) is used for ALL-HALLOW- = All Saints'-, in HALLOW-DAY, HALLOW-E'EN, HALLOWMAS, HALLOW-TIDE; also **hallow-fair,** a fair or market held at Hallowmas; **hallow-fire,** a bonfire kindled on All-hallow-e'en, an ancient Celtic observance.

1795 MACPHERSON *Wyntoun's Cron.* Gloss., Halow-fair is held on the day of all saints. 1799 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XXI. 145 (Jam.) But now the hallow fire, when kindled, is attended by children only.

Hallow (hæ·lou), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **halow,** 6– **hallow,** 7–9 **hallo, halloo.** [f. HALLOW *v.*[2]

Often identified in spelling with HALLOO, although pronounced with stress on first syllable.] A loud shout or cry, to incite dogs in the chase, to help combined effort, or to attract attention.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 223/2 Halow, schypmannys crye, *celeuma*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 With shouting clamorus hallow. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. (R.), With noise of hounds and halloos as distraught. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 481 List! list! I hear Some far-off hallo break the silent air. 1783 COWPER *Epit. Hare* 4 Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew, Nor ear heard huntsmen's hallo. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 226 Galloping, with whoop and halloo, into the camp.

† **Hallow,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* [prob. the same word as HALLOW *sb.*2, transferred to the material encouragement given to the hounds.] The parts of the hare given to hounds as a reward or encouragement after a successful chase.

c1420 Venery de Twety in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 Whan the hare is take, and your houndes have ronne wele to hym ye shul blowe aftirward, and ye shul yef to your houndes the halow, and that is the syde, the shuldres, the nekke, and the hed, and the loyne shal to kechonne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, Wich rewarde when oon the erth it is dalt With all goode hunteris the halow it is calt. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 174 Which the Frenchman calleth the reward, and sometimes the quarey, but our old Tristram calleth it the hallow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Hallow..a reward given to Hounds, of beast that are not beasts of Venery.

Hallow (hæ·lǒu), *v.*1 Forms: 1 *hálgian*, 2–3 *halez(e*, 2–4 *-ize(n*, 2–5 *-we(n*, 3 (*alzen*), *Orm.* *hallȝhenn*, 3–4 *halȝe(n*, *-ie(n*, 3–5 *halewe(n*, 3–7 *halow(e*, (4 *halu, -ugh*, 5 *helewe, hawlowe*), 6– hallow. [OE. *·hálgian, -ode*, = OS. *hêlagôn* (MDu. *hêligen, heiligen*), OHG. *heilagôn* (Ger. (*heiligen*), ON. *helga* (Sw. *helga*, Da. *hellige*), Com.Teut. deriv. of *hailag-* HOLY. For the ME. shortening of the *á* to *a*, see HALLOW *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To make holy; to sanctify, purify.

c1000 Ags. Gosp. John xvii. 19 Ic halȝige me sylfne þæt hiȝ syn eac ȝehalgode. *c1000* ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 10 ȝehalga hiȝ todæȝ. *c1200* ORMIN 10803 He wollde uss hallȝhenn. *a1225 Ancr. R.* 396 Jesu Cristes blod þet haleweð boð þeos oðre. *a1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 28 Traist in him þat he will halighe þe. *1340 Ayenb.* 237 Miȝtuol uor to halȝy ham þet hit onderuongeþ. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xi. 55 Many of the cuntree stiȝeden vp to Jerusalem the day bifore pask, for to halowe them selue. *Ibid.* xvii. 17 Halwe thou hem in treuthe. *c1532* DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 954 To halowe, *sainctifier*. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III). 25 Those women whose teares Antiquitie hath hallowed. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 1 Chief of the Household Gods Which hallow Scotland's lowly cottage-homes! 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 299 Christianity .. meets and hallows our broadest views of nature and life.

2. To consecrate, set apart (a person or thing) as sacred to God; to dedicate to some sacred or religious use or office; to bless a thing so that it may be under the particular protection of a deity, or possess divine virtue. *arch.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Gif hit sie mannes ȝemet þæt he ciricean halȝian sceole. *a1175 Cott. Hom.* 223 Þan seofeðan deȝ he ȝeendode his wurc..and þane deȝ halȝode. *c1205* LAY. 17496 Þe king .. hæt halȝien þe stude, þe hæhte Stanhenge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 358 The pope asoyled & blessed Wyllam & al hys..And halewede hys baner. *a1300 Cursor M.* 8867 Quen þat þe temple halughd was. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. lxxxvi. (1495) 582 Saphire stone was syngulerly halowed to Appolin. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. cxxxii. (R.), For to dedicate and halowe the monastery of Seynt Denys in moost solempne wyse. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 121 The Kynges of Englande doth halowe euery yere Crampe rynges. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 210 Often crost with the priestes crewe, And often halowed with holy water dewe. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 152 Candlemas day .. Bring their Candles to be blessed and hallowed. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 112 Leo..entered France..to hallow the newly built church of his monastery.

† b. To consecrate (a person) to an office, as bishop, king, etc. *Obs.*

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 62 Se halga wer Agustinus..wæs ȝehalȝod ercebiscop Ongolþeode. *c1000 O. E. Chron.* an. 979 On þys ȝeare wæs Æþelred to cininge ȝehalȝod. *1154 Ibid.* an. 1135 And halechede him to kinge on midewintre dæi. *c1325 Metr. Hom.* 79 Thir nonnes when that thai halowid ware, Thai toke thaire leue hame to fare. [1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 179 And there .. the Lady Matilda was hallowed to Queen by Archbishop Ealdred. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 207 In the reign of Offa..Ecgfrith was 'hallowed to king'.]

† c. To consecrate (the eucharistic elements). *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN 1727 Þær he Cristess flæsh and blod Hanndle3þ, hallȝheþþ, and offreþþ.

3. To honour as holy, to regard and treat with reverence or awe (esp. God or his name).

a1000 Hymns v. 2 (Gr.) Sy þinum weorcum halzad rioma niðða bearnum! *c1000 Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu þe ert on heofene, sye þin name ȝehalzed. *a1300 Cursor M.* 25104 Halud be þi nam to neuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 51 Ȝe halwide not me amonge the sones of Yrael. *a1440 Sir Degrev.* 91 They hade halowed hys name Wyth gret nobullé. *c1600* SHAKS. *Sonn.* cviii, Euen as when first I hallowed thy faire name. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 9 Our father which art in heauen, hallowed be thy Name. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 358 To hallow the name of God, is to seperate it from all profane and unholy abuse, to a holy and reverend use.

4. *trans.* To keep (a day, festival, etc.) holy; to observe solemnly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Halziaþ eower fæsten. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 45 To haliȝen and to wurðien þenne dei þe is icleped sunne dei. *c1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 85 Have mynde to halwe þin holiday. *1389 Eng. Gilds* (1870) 17 Euery brother & sister..shullen halwen euermore ye day of seint George. *a1533* LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij b, Halowyng the feaste of themperours natiuitie. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 66 Remember that thow hallow the Sabboth day. 1796 COLERIDGE *Left Place of Retirement* 10 Hallowing his Sabbath-day by quietness.

† b. *absol.* To keep holy day. *Obs.*

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 155 Hure riht time þenne men fasten shal oðer halȝen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 929 Haleweþ wyþ us at þe noun In þe wurschyp of oure lady. *1496 Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 51/1 Tyme to halowe and tyme to labour.

Hallow (hæ·lǒu), *v.*2 Forms: 4–7 halow, 6–8 hallow, 7–9 hallo, halloo. See also HOLLOW. [ME. *halow-en*, corresp. to and prob. a. OF. *hallo-er* to pursue crying or shouting.]

1. *trans.* a. To chase or pursue with shouts. b. To urge on or incite with shouts. c. To call or summon *in, back*, etc. with shouting.

c1340 Cursor M. (Trin.) 15833 Þei..foule halowed him..as he had ben an hounde. *c1369* CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 379 Þe hert found is I-halowed and rechased fast long tyme. *1399* LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 228 He was halowid and y-huntid, and y-hote trusse. 1530 PALSGR. 577/2, I halowe houndes with a krye. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1003/1 To hallow home cardinall Poole their countriman. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 99 Hallow in your Hounds untill they have all undertaken it. 1696 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Jan. (1878) I. 419, I went to Sheaf and he hallowed over Jno. Russell again. *a1713* ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 265 Clapping their Hands and hallowing them on to this evil Work. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 They [fox hounds] were then halloed back.

2. *intr.* To shout, in order to urge on dogs to the chase, assist combined effort, or attract attention.

c1420 Anturs of Arth. v, The hunteres they haulen [=halwen], by hurstes and by hoes. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halowyn, or cryyn as schypmen (*P.* halowen with cry), *celeumo*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. lxi. [lxiv.] 209 They..halowed after them as thoughe they had ben wolues. 1567 W. WREN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 149 When they hallowed we hallowed also. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xiii. 216 The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth halow. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 226, I cannot halloo to my brothers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 2 Though loudly the Bards all against me may halloo, I rank with the time a true chip of Apollo.

3. *trans.* To shout (something) aloud.

?a1400 Morte Arth. 3319 What harmes he has hente he halowes fulle sone. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 291 Hallow your name to the reuerberate hilles. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i. 2226 In your Ear Will hallow, Rebel, Tyrant, Murtherer. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* ix. (1873) 82 And never halloo 'Heads below!'

Hence **Ha·llowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1602 There wat3 blawyng of prys in mony breme horne, He3e with hi3e. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/1 An Halowynge of hundis, *bocma*. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* Pref., The hallowinge Hunter, will set his houndes and hawkes upon me. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 213 Hallowing and singing of Anthemes. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 156 Making great Noises by hallowing, hooting, etc.

† **Ha·llow,** *int. Obs.* [app. a variant of *hollo* interj., influenced by HALLOW *v.*2, *sb.*2] An exclamation to arouse to action, or to excite attention.

1674 BUTLER *Geneva Ballad* 63 Heark! How he opens with full Cry! Hallow my Hearts, beware of Rome.

Hallow, obs. or dial. form of HOLLOW *a.*

Ha·llow-day. *dial.* [In 1, short for ALL-HALLOW-DAY, q.v.; in 2, from HALLOW *sb.*1]

1. All Saints' day, the first of November.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 200 In Edr vpon a [=a'] Halow day, rais sik a wind and wethir. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 10 In any time of K. Edward the 6th's Reign, preceeding Hallow-day 1552. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 292 We had completed all our work ere Hallowday.

2. A saint's day; a holy day, a holiday.

a1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hallowday*, a holiday. *a1829 Clerk's Twa Sons o Owsenford* xvi. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxii. (1885) 175/2 Till the hallow days o Yule.

Hallowed (hæ·lǒud, hæ·lǒuèd), *ppl. a.* [f. HALLOW *v.*1 + -ED1.] Sanctified, blessed, consecrated, dedicated.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxxii. [xxxi.] (1890) 380 Done ȝehalȝodan lichoman Cuðberhtes. *a1300 Cursor M.* 29256 Wit ani halud [*v. r.* halowde] thing. *a1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 2 A halighid kyrke. 1552 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 § 1 In eny Churche Chapell or halowed place. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 28 That the Hallowed oyl is no better than the Bishop of Rome his grease or butter. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 1 How still the morning of the hallowed day! 1859 S. LONGFELLOW *Hymn* i, Again, as evening shadow falls, We gather in these hallowed walls.

Hence **Ha·llowedly** *adv.*; **Ha·llowedness.**

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, In all the hallowedness of resignation. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 364 As hallowedly expressive as they were ever before. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* II. 49 Lest their hallowedness be profaned.

Hallow-e'en. *Sc.* [Shortened from *All-hallow-even*: see ALL-HALLOW 4.] The eve of All Hallows' or All Saints'; the last night of October. Also *attrib.*

In the Old Celtic calendar the year began on 1st November, so that the last evening of October was 'old-year's night', the night of all the witches, which the Church transformed into the Eve of All Saints.

1556–1698 [see *All hallow eve*, ALL-HALLOW 4]. 17.. *Young Tamlane* in *Border Minstr.* (1869) 478 This night is Hallowe'en, Janet, The morn is Hallowday. 1773 FERGUSSON *Eclogue* 18 Nae langer bygane than sin Halloween. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* ii, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Halloween. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *To haud Halloween*, to observe the childish or superstitious rites appropriated to this evening. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. Days* II. 519/1 The evening of the 31st of October, known as All Hallows' Eve or Halloween. It is the night set apart for a universal walking abroad of spirits. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 930/2 Halloween is the carnival-time of disembodied spirits. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 69 We saw the commencement of the keeping of Halloween.

attrib. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* XV. 517 Formerly the *Hallow Even Fire*, a relic of Druidism, was kindled in Buchan.

Ha·llower. [f. HALLOW *v.*1 + -ER1.] One who or that which hallows, sanctifies, or consecrates; a sanctifier, consecrator.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvii. 28, I the Lord, halewer of Yrael. *c1440 Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Halware of holydayes, *celebrator*. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 140 The holy gost, is ye commen sanctifier or halower. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 62 The..grande hallower and consecrator of al holy things.

Ha·llowing, *vbl. sb.*1 [f. as prec. + -ING1.] The action of the verb HALLOW; consecration, dedication, sanctification.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 72 Æt biscopes halȝunge. *a1300 Cursor M.* 10215 Þe haluing Of temple. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxxi. (1495) 368 Thenne men goon wyth processyon to the fonte halowinge. 1482 *Churchw. Acc. Vatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 113 Costs for hawluyng of the Cherche erde. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 397 Consecrating or Hallowing. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* v. 127 The hallowing of the name of God is that He may be known, and worshipped .. and honoured by all His creatures.

Ha·llowing, *ppl. a.*1 [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That hallows; sanctifying.

c1175 Lamb. Hom. 103 Twa sarinesse beoð, an is þeos uuele oðer is halwende. *a1225 St. Marher.* 18 Wið þe halwunde fur of þe hali gast. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* v, On Thee, O God of Purity, I wait for hallowing Grace. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Feb. 226/1 The civilizing and hallowing influence of Christianity.

Hallowing, *vbl. sb.*2 and *ppl. a.*2: see after HALLOW *v.*2

Hallowmas (hæ·lǒmæs). Forms: see HALLOW *sb.*; also 4 **hallomese, halumes,** 6 **hollomass,** 7 **hallamas.** [Shortened from *All-hallow-mass*: see ALL-HALLOW 5.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints. Also *attrib.*, as *Hallowmas-day, -eve.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 60 Ye soneday be-forn halwemesse day. *Ibid.* 69 Ye souneday next after halumesday. *c1450 Merlin* 97 At halowmasse Antor made hys sone knyght, and at yoole he come to logres. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* F iv b, Your solempne and double feasts of your hollomass, Christmass, Candlemass. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. i. 80 She came adorned hither like sweet May; Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 268/2 Sow Wheat before Hallowmas Eve. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 123 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmass returns. *a1832* SCOTT *St. Swithin's Chair*, On Hallow-Mass Eve the Night-Hag will ride. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiv. 469 The old quarterly terms for paying the school fees were Lammas, Hallowmas, Candlemas, and Beltane.

† **Ha·llow-tide.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 halow-, 6 halon-, halun-, hallon-, 7 hallen-, hallow-tide. [Shortened from *All-hallow-tide*, † *all hallowentyde*: see ALL-HALLOW 6.] The season of All Saints; the first week of November.

c1450 Merlin 100 Antor hadde made his eldeste sone knyght at the halowtide be-fore yoole. *c1530* LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 444 The which shal be now at this Halontyde. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallontide, slaughter time entereth in. 1606 W. KELLETT in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 95 Against michelmas or hallentide. 1609 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 292 On Saint Mathew daye, and so till Hallowtyd.

Halloysite (hălŏi·zəit). *Min.* [Named 1826, after d'Halloy, a Belgian geologist: see -ITE.] A clay-like earthy mineral, a hydrated aluminium silicate, resulting from the decomposition of felspar.

1827 *Edin. Jrnl. Sc.* VI. 183 Halloysite, a new mineral species. 1837 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 157 Adheres to the tongue like Halloysite. 1849 DANA *Geol.* iii. (1850) 208 The Halloysite group of minerals.

Hallucal (hælū·kăl), *a. Anat.* [f. HALLUX (*halluc-*) + -AL.] = next.

1889 *Century Dict.* mentions 'hallucal muscles'.

Hallucar (hælū·kăr), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] Of or belonging to the hallux or great toe.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 620 Posterior feet with clawless hallucar wart, or pollex none.

Hallucinate (hælū·sinēt), *v.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. (*h*)*allūcinārī* (more correctly *ālūcinārī*), to wander in mind, talk idly, prate. Cf. F. *halluciner.*]

† 1. *trans.* To deceive. *Obs. rare*—0.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hallucinate*, to deceiue, or blind. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hallucinate*, to deceiue.

2. *intr.* To be deceived, suffer illusion, entertain false notions, blunder, mistake. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 88 If prognosticators have so often hallucinated..about naturall effects. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* ix. 75 Physicians do extreamly hallucinate in the discern of their causes. 1751 WARBURTON *On Pope* III. 287 (Jod.) It is no wonder that the verbal criticks should a little hallucinate in this matter. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 329 The man who cannot think and see; but only hallucinate, and missee the nature of the thing.

3. *trans.* To affect with hallucination; to produce false impressions or perceptions in the mind of.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 117 Pascal himself was..so hallucinated with hypochondrism as to believe that he was always on the verge of an abyss. 1877 Wraxall tr. *Hugo's 'Misérables'* I. iv, The scaffold .. has something about it that hallucinates.

Hence **Hallu·cinated, Hallu·cinating** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1763 Byrom *Ep. to Friend* (R.), Some poor hallucinating scribe's mistake. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 461 The hallucinated person .. imagined [etc.]. 1892 A. B. Bruce *Apologetics* Introd. 27 It may be mistaken hallucinated conviction.

Hallucination (hălˌūsinēˈʃən). [ad. late L. *ālūcinātiōn-em* (*all-*, *hall-*), n. of action f. *ālūcinārī*: see prec. Cf. F. *hallucination* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. The mental condition of being deceived or mistaken, or of entertaining unfounded notions; with *a* and *pl.*, an idea or belief to which nothing real corresponds; an illusion.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 Notions..arising from the deceptions and hallucinations of sense. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 198 The Exposition is a mere hallucination. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 33 Reason .. is not swept away by the hallucinations of sentiment.

2. *Path.* and *Psychol.* The apparent perception (usually by sight or hearing) of an external object when no such object is actually present. (Distinguished from *illusion* in the strict sense, as not necessarily involving a false belief.)

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 153 If vision be abolished, it is called *cæcitas*, or blindnesse, if depraved and receive its objects erroneously, Hallucination. 1859 Hulme tr. *De Boismont's Hallucinations* Introd. 7 The most celebrated men have been liable to hallucinations, without their conduct offering any signs of mental alienation. 1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 459 The definition of a sensory hallucination would thus be a percept which lacks, but which can only by distinct reflection be recognised as lacking, the objective basis which it suggests.

Hallucinative (hălˈūsinătiv), *a.* [f. *hallūcināt-*, pa. ppl. stem of L. *hallūcinārī* (see Hallucinate) + -ive.] Productive of hallucination.

1873 J. Forster *Dickens* IX. i, The vividness of Dickens' imagination..[he] finds..to be simply hallucinative.

Hallu·cinator. *rare.* [late L., agent-n. f. *hallūcinārī*.] One who hallucinates.

1860 Worcester cites *North Brit. Rev.*

Hallucinatory (hălˈūsinătəri), *a.* [f. *hallūcināt-*, pa. ppl. stem of L. *hallūcinārī* to Hallucinate + -ory.] Characterized by, pertaining to, or of the nature of hallucination.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The indolent and hallucinatory oisivity of Campbell. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. x, Hallucinatory visions rise.

‖ **Hallux** (hælˈŭks). *Anat.* Pl. **halluces** (hælˈūsīz). [mod.L., corrupted from *allex* (*allic-*) the great toe (Isidore *Gloss.*), found once in Plautus in phr. *allex viri* a 'thumb of a man', a thumbling.] The innermost of the digits (normally five in number) of the hind foot of an air-breathing vertebrate; the great toe; in birds (when present) usually either the inner or the hind toe. (Corresponding to the *pollex* or thumb of the fore limb.)

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 161 The Toes .. are distinguished .. by their numerical names .. The first is also called the Great Toe, (*hallux*). 1839 W. Jardine *Brit. Birds* II. 53 All [Insessores] have the hallux, or hind toe. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 388 In the Emeu, Cassowary, ..the hallux is..absent. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 280 Prehensile hind feet with their opposable hallux.

Hallway. *U.S.* An entrance-hall or passage leading to various rooms in a house or building.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 347 Entering the Senate hallway. 1883 Roe *Ibid.* Dec. 45/1 The hallway .. is wide, and extends to a small piazza in the rear.

Hally, obs. form of Halely (*wholly*), Holy.

Hallyba·loo: see Hullabaloo.

Hallyer, obs. form of Halyard.

Hallyly, obs. form of Halely, Holily.

Halm: see Haulm.

‖ **Halma** (hælmă). [a. Gr. ἅλμα leap, f. ἁλ-λεσθαι to leap.] A game played on a checkerboard of 256 squares, by two persons with 19 men each, or four persons with 13 each, each player's men being placed in a corner of the board and moved towards the opposite corner, the characteristic move consisting of a leap over any man in an adjacent square into a vacant square beyond, or of a series of such leaps. Named also *hoppity*.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/2 She had better stay in the drawing-room and play *halma* with her sisters. 1891 *Ibid.* 30 Sept. 5/1 Halma is offered as a cheap and safe substitute for chess, but Halma, like football, is being ruined by professionalism.

Halmeshouse, obs. form of Almis-house.

1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Halmeshouse, *aumosniere.*

Halmot, obs. or arch. form of Hallmote.

Halo (hāˈlo), *sb.* Also 6 halon, 7–8 in L. form halos. Pl. **haloes, halos** (also 9 halones). [= F. *halo*, It. *alone*, Sp. *halon*, ad. L. *halōs*, a. Gr. ἅλως threshing-floor, disk of the sun, moon, or a shield. The Romanic forms imply a L. type **halo*, *-ônem*, which is also used in mod.L.]

1. A circle of light, either white or prismatically coloured, seen round a luminous body and caused by the refraction of light through vapour; *spec.* that seen round the sun or moon, commonly of 22 or 46 degrees radius, with the red extremity of the spectrum inside the circle.

The definite size of halos and the arrangement of their prismatic colours distinguish them from *coronæ*, which are phenomena of diffraction, varying in size and having the red outside: see Corona 1, quot. 1849. But the two words are often treated as synonymous.

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* iii. (1640) 34 The Circle caled Halon is a garland of divers colours that is seen about the Sunne, the Moone, or any other Starre. *Ibid.* 36 Halon is seen about Candles, in smoky places, as are baths and kitchins. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1202 Rainbowes, haloes or garlands about the Sunne, Moone, etc. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 128 This appearance is commonly called Halo; and the matter..of it is a cloud. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* I. 190 A mighty halo round the lucid sphere, Cross'd and divided, did on high appear. 1813 T. Forster *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 100 A double halo is not a very common occurrence..simple halones are generally about 45° in diameter .. Triple halones are extremely rare occurrences. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* II. 568 The halos.. In summer..announce rain; in winter, thaw.

b. Applied to other circular luminous appearances; hence, by extension, to other things in the form of a circle or ring.

1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 102 That [light] which, bursting from the Fairy's form, Spread a purpureal halo round the scene. 1844 A. Welby *Poems* (1867) 33 The sunlight round thy mossy cell A golden halo weaves. *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* II, When Death's nuptial change Leaves us for light the halo of his hair.

c. A coloured circle, such as those around the nipples, and those which surround vesicles or pustules; = Areola 3.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Halo*, or *Halos* .. also a reddish Spot or Circle of Flesh which encompasses each Nipple in the Breasts of Women. 1807–26 S. Cooper *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 352 An ulcer of the cornea .. its margin is surrounded by a slight halo of lymph. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 Eruption of minute, acuminated vesicles..occasionally surrounded by a blushing halo.

d. *pl.* The rings of lighter and darker colour, usually concentric, in the yolk of an egg, the result of its deposition in successive layers.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The circle or disk of light with which the head is surrounded in representations of Christ and the Saints; a nimbus.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. viii. 247 Our Saviour, and the Virgin Mary..are commonly drawne with scintillations, or radiant Halo's about their head. 1866 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) III. yii. 186 Few saints, if any, did deserve their halo better than St. Louis.

3. *fig.* The ideal glory with which a person or thing is invested when viewed under the influence of feeling or sentiment.

1813 Byron *Giaour* iii, Expression's last receding ray, A gilded halo hovering round decay! 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 207 Encircled by a halo of literary glory. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xii. 690 That halo which time had thrown round the oldest monarchy in Europe. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 390 Hagiographers have of course surrounded him with a halo of sanctity and miracle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halo-zone*; *halo-bright*, *-girt*, *-like* adjs.

1833 Browning *Pauline* 320 Halo-girt with fancies of my own. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 132 A glory dances Halo-like around her. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. I. ii. 10 The highest virtue like a halo-zone Circles the emperor's head.

Ha·lo, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To surround, encompass, or invest with a halo. *lit.* and *fig.* Also with *round*. Hence Ha·loing *ppl. a.*

1801 Southey *Thalaba* IX. xxvii, The fire That haloed round his saintly brow. 1832 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 176 The burning light with which Minerva haloed his head. 1888 R. G. H[ill] *Voices in Solit.* 14 The Spring .. with a haloing rainbow crowns her head. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* I. xiii. 244 The two lamps of a carriage, haloed by the fog.

Haloed (hāˈlōd), *ppl. a.* [f. Halo + -ed.] Surrounded or invested with a halo.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 105 Ray'd from his lucid breast and halo'd brow. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 107 A wide sky holding a haloed moon.

Halogen (hælˈodʒen). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλο- salt + -gen; cf. F. *halogène*.] An element or substance which forms a salt by direct union with a metal. The halogens are chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, and the compound cyanogen.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 219 The epithet halogen is applied to bodies whose binary compounds with metals are deemed salts. 1872 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 *Halogen*, the electro-negative radicle of an haloid-salt. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 290 Displacement between oxygen and the halogen elements united with metals.

Hence **Halo·genated** *a.*, combined with a halogen. **Halo·genous** *a.*, of the nature of a halogen.

1846 Smart Suppl. s.v., The simple halogenous bodies or halogens at present known, are chlorine, fluorine, iodine and bromine. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 353 The action of halogenated..radicals on the potassic compounds of pyrol.

Halography (hælˈogrăfi). [mod. f. Gr. ἅλς, ἁλο- salt + -graphy; cf. F. *halographie*.] The or a description of salts.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Haloid (hæˈloid, hæˈlo͡id), *a.* and *sb. Chem.* [f. Gr. ἅλς salt + -oid.]

A. *adj.* Having a composition like that of common salt (sodium chloride, Na Cl); applied to all salts formed by the simple union of a halogen with a metal, as potassium iodide, KI.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 369/2 Common salt is the principal of a class composed of a metal and such bodies as chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, and the radicals of the hydracids, and which are included by Berzelius in his class of *haloid-salts*..because in constitution they are analogous to sea-salt. 1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 6 The term haloïd is still occasionally applied to the chlorides, bromides, iodides, fluorides, and cyanides. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 537 Haloid Ethers are Compounds of hydrocarbons with halogens. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 782 Modern ideas on the constitution of salts have greatly tended to weaken the old distinction between haloïd salts and oxysalts.

B. *sb.* A salt of this nature.

1846 in Worcester. 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* s.v. *Halogens*, Salts thus formed are termed haloids. 1881 S. Thompson in *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 454 Chief amongst those substances are chlorine and the haloids.

Halok, halock (hælək). *Sc.* [Origin unknown.] A light thoughtless girl or young woman. Hence **Halokit** *a.*, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, crazy.

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 465 Hutit be the halok lase a hunder ȝeir of eild! 1675 *Rutherford's Rel. Lett.* Postscr. 270 A well-meaning kind of harmless, though half hallocked Persons. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Shangymou'd, halucket Meg.

Halology (hălˈolŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + -logy; cf. F. *halologie*.] That branch of chemistry which treats of salts.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Ha·lomancy. [mod. f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + μαντεία divination, -mancy; cf. F. *halomancie*.] Divination by means of salt.

1864 Webster, *Alomancy.*

Halometer (hælˈomĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, and planes of the crystals of salts.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Halophile (hæˈlofəil). *Med.* [a. F. *halophile*, f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + φίλος loving.] A name given by Berzelius to the extractives of the urine.

1844–53 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* iii. (ed. 4) 103 Berzelius has..described such a yellow colouring matter under the name of halophyle. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Halophilous (hălˈofiləs), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ous.] 'Salt-loving'; growing in salt marshes.

1888 F. A. Lees *Flora W. Yorksh.* 81 Certain Halophilous (salt-loving) plants.

Halosaurian (hæːlosō·riăn). *Palæont.* [f. mod.L. *Halosaurus*, f. Gr. ἅλο- sea + σαῦρος lizard: see -ian.] A marine saurian, as the extinct ichthyosaur or plesiosaur.

1884 tr. *Claus' Zool.* 177 The Halosaurians, with their best known genera Ichthyosaurus and Pleiosaurus, are entirely peculiar to the secondary period.

Halotechny (hæːlotekni). [ad. F. *halotechnie* (Dict. Acad. 1762), f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + τεχνή art.] That branch of chemistry which deals with salts. So **Halote·chnic** *a.*, relating to halotechny.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* IX. I. 588 [A school to study] the formation of salts, and the extraction of acids and alkalies ..which he calls the *halotechnic* school. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Halotechnia*..old term for that branch which treats of salts: halotechny.

Halotrichine (hălˈotrikəin). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + θρίξ, τριχ- hair: see -ine.] A variety of halotrichite from the Solfatara, near Naples.

1863–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 6. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 655.

Halotrichite (hălˈotrikəit). *Min.* [Named by Glocker, 1839, f. as prec. + -ite.] Iron alum, occurring in yellowish-white, fibrous masses.

1849 Nicol *Min.* 323. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 654 *Halotrichite*, Silky fibrous. Yellowish-white. Taste inky-astringent. 1875 Plattner *Blowpipe* 208 Halotrichite fuses in the matrass in its water of crystallization.

†Halover. *Obs.* [f. Hale (or Haul) *v.* + Over *adv.*] A portage.

1699 S. Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 120 The Halover is a small Neck of Land, parting the Sea from a large Lagune. It is so call'd by the Privateers, because they use to drag their Canoas in and out there.

Halow, obs. f. Halloo *v.*, Hallow *sb.* and *v.*

Halowe Thursdaye, obs. f. Holy Thursday.

Haloxylin, -ine (hălˈoksilin). [f. Gr. ἅλο- salt + ξύλον wood + -in.] An explosive: see quot.

1883 H. S. Drinker *Explosive Compounds* 60. 1895 *Dict. Explosives* 17 *Haloxyline*, An explosive (patented 1866) in which a powdered cellulose substance and a rapid explosive are added to charcoal and saltpetre.

Halp, obs. pa. t. of Help.

†Halpace, haltpace. *Obs.* Forms: α. 6 hault-, halt-pase. β. 6 halpace, hal(l)pas. [a. 16th c. F. *hault pas*, *haut pas*, lit. 'high step'; see also Half-pace, Haut-pas.] = Haut-pas; Half-pace 1.

α. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* 60 a (Stanf.) A haulte pase.. at the ende of the Theatre, where the emperour shoulde sytte in his maiestie. 1587 Fleming *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1382/2 The edge of the haltpase, or mounting floore.

β. 1507 *Will of J. Saunders* (Somerset Ho.), An halpace

of Tymbre werk .. for the Organs theron to stonde. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 7 For halpasis to the Awters xvjd. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 606 On the aultare was a deske or halpace. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 857/1 On the altar an halpas..and on the same halpas stood twelue images.

Halpens, -peny, obs. ff. *halfpence*, HALFPENNY.

† Halper, *v. Obs.* [a. Ger. *holpern* (1540 in Kluge) to stumble, vacillate: see Grimm.] To stumble, go unsteadily, go backward and forward.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* L iv, If .. he is not well acquainted with the place, he goes filthely halpering, and asking cap in hand from one shop to another, where's such a house and such a signe? 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* 54 Hee might have tooke him at his proffer, which since he refused, and now halpерd with him, as he eate up the first, so would he eate up the second.

Halpworth, halpynworth, obs. ff. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Halse, halls, *sb.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* **hause, hawse** (hǭs). Forms: 1 **hals, heals,** 3 *Orm.* halls, 4–7 hals(e, (4 halce, 6 halsz, halss, hawes, heylis, 7 hose), 7–9 hause, hass(e, 8–9 hawse. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hals, heals* = OFris., OS., OHG., ON. *hals*:—OTeut. **holso-z*:— pre-Teut. **kolsos*: cf. L. *collum*, earlier *colltus*, from **colsus*.]

1. The neck.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 385 Mid þy me god hafað ġehæfted be þam healse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4777 Side, & halls, & hæfedd. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 279 þe Scottis be alle schent, & hanged bi þe hals. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 170 To..Knitten on a colere..And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 712 Hire þat from the roope kepte his hals. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 240 Many a truer man than he has hanged up by the halse. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* xxxv. 45 Hir halse more vhyt Nor I can wryt. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Halse* [*Obs.*], a necke. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Hass, Hause*, the neck. A very old word. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hass, Hause*, the neck, the throat.

2. The throat, gullet.

c 1440 *Promt. Parv.* 224/1 Hals, or halce, throte, *guttur*. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1474 Hyt stekyth in my hals, I may not gete hyt downe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 34 With baitis in our hals. 1697 W. CLELAND *Exped. Highland-host* 448 Poems 22 He got of Beer a full bowl Glass, Which got bad passage at his Hasse. 1819 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 241 His words stuck in his hause. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Hause*, the throat.

† 3. *transf.* A narrow neck of land or channel of water. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 808 Throuch out the moss delyuerly thai ȝeid; Syne tuk the hals, quharoff thai had most dreid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 8 Ane havin place with ane lang hals or entre. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii, Nidisdail..beginnis with ane narow and strait hals. [Cf. The 'Hawse Inn' at South Queensferry.]

4. A narrower and lower part of a line of hills, joining two heights; *a col*: in the form HAUSE, q.v.

† 5. Phr. *To hold in hals*, to flatter, beguile, delude with false professions. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxiii. 23 Hir fenȝeit wordis..held me in the hals. 1583 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 783 With mony flattering taill and fals He held that bischop in the hals. 1616 HART *Pref. to Barbour's Bruce* (1620) 14 (Jam.) Edward had..long time holden them in the hals, upon vain hope of the kingdome.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to the neck, as *halse-bone* (*bane*), *-riband*; † **hals-man,** executioner, headsman; **hawslock, hasslock,** the wool on the neck of a sheep.

1794 *Ritson's Scott. Songs* I. 50 (Jam.) There's gowd in your garters, Marion; And silk on your white *hauss-bane. 1818 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) I. 148 Tell him .. to write instanter if he wish his head to continue above his hass-bone. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, A tartan plaid spun o' good *hawslock woo. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 664 Card them through each other like black wool and white hawslock. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Scots Apostacy* II. 14 Do Execution like the *Halls-man's Sword.

Hence † **Halsed** *a.*, having a neck, -necked. *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxxiv, Ane lang mand, narrow halsit, and wyid mouthit.

† Halse, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **halsian, healsian,** 2 **hælsien,** 2–3 **halsi(en,** 3–6 **halse.** [OE. *halsian, healsian*, ? from earlier **hálsian* = OHG. *heilisôn* to augur, expiate, ON. *heilsa* to hail, greet (with good wishes):—OTeut. **hailosôjan*, f. **hailos* weal, well-being, prosperity: see HEAL *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To augur, divine, soothsay; to declare in the name of something divine or holy. (Only OE.)

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 354/13 *Ariolandi*, on wiġbede to halsienne.

2. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something divine or holy; to exorcize, adjure, conjure; to implore, entreat, beseech.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 7 Underðioded bio ðu dryhtne & halsa hine. *c* 870 *Halsunege* in *O. E. Texts* 176 Ic eow [ðe] halsiġe on fæder naman..þæt ge to þys husle ne gangen. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxii. (E. E. T. S.) 213 Ic eow healsiġe broður for ðæm tocyme Dryhtnes Hælendan Kristes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 63 Ic halsiġe þe [*Lindisf.* ic halsa ðec, *Rushw.* ic halsio þe, *Hatt.* ic hælsiġe þe] ðurh þone lyfiendan god, þæt ðu secġe us ġyf þu sy crist godes sunu. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 þurh þeo ilke neiles ich halse ou ancren, nout ou, auh do oðre, uor hit nis no neod. *Ibid.* 348 Ich halsie ou..þet ze wiðholden ou from vlesliche lustes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 17 Ich halsi þe o godes nome. *c* 1386 [see HALSEN *v.* 1]. 14.. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 85 He was so agast of þat grysyly gose.. He halsed hit þorow goddes myȝte. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 244* The whiche wicked spirite is halsed or coniured or caste out of hym.

3. To hail, salute, greet. [= HAILSE *v.*, of which it may be a by-form.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 116 Thai met the Kyng and halsit him thar. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 618 He met a pilgrime in the gat, þat haliste hyme, and sad þusgat. 1498 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VI. The holy ymages of sayntes bowed downe to hym whan the body of hym was broughte in to the chyrche..& honourably hym halsyd. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 12 Thei so brauely halsed him with Harquebouze shotte. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 354 Sa tha all salute and halse her.

Halse, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (hās, hǭs). Forms: 4–5 hals, 5–6, 9 halse, 5, 8 hawse, 6 haulse, 6–7 hause, 9 hass. [Either an independent deriv. of *hals*, HALSE neck = OHG. *halsan, -en, -on*, MHG. *halsen* to throw one's arms about the neck of, embrace; or a sense developed upon HALSE *v.*[1], through association with HALSE *sb.* In many passages it is difficult to distinguish it from HALSE *v.*1, sense 3, since either 'salute' or 'embrace' makes sense.]

1. *trans.* To embrace.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4357 Sco can hals him son wit þis And bedd him mothes for to kys. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 174 As whanne he halsiþ a womman wiþ hise hondis. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxix. 320 (Harl. MS.) He ran for gladnesse, and halsid hire, and kist hire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halsyn, *amplector*. 1530 PALSGR. 577/1, I halse one, I take hym aboute the necke, *je accolle*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 49 Each other kissed glad, And lovely haulst .. And plighted hands. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Hose, Hause*, to hug, or carry in the arms, to embrace. 1733 *Cock-laird-Orph. Caled.* (Chambers 1829), He hawsed, he kiss'd her, And ca'ed her his sweet. 1819 SCOTT *Noble Moringer* i, He halsed and kiss'd his dearest dame.

absol. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9614 There thei halsed and thei kist.

† **b.** *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iv. 3 ȝe hals & kys & sekis wiþ traiuaile, vanyte and leghe. *a* 1547 SURREY *Praise mean Estate* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 27 Who so gladly halseth the golden meane, Voyde of dangers..hath his home. 1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 179 To come nigh Christ and hause Him and embrace Him.

† 2. To encompass by going round. [= L. *complecti*.] *Obs. rare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xlvii. 11 Vmgifis syon & halsis it.

Halse, s.w. dial. form of HAZEL *sb.*

Halse, Halser, -ier, obs. ff. HAWSE, HAWSER.

Halsen, *a. s.w. dial.* Also **-on.** [f. *halse*, HAZEL + -EN.] Of hazel.

1586 J. HOOKER [of Exeter] *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 178/1 He caused a number of flakes and hurdels to be made of halson, allers, and withie rods. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., A hazel-rod is..a 'halsen stick'.

Halsen, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 3 halsni, 4 helsny, 6 halson, 6–7 halsen. [Extended form of HALSE *v.*[1], as if from an OE. **hálsn-*, **hælsnian*.]

† 1. *trans.* To call upon in the name of something holy, to adjure; = HALSE *v.*1 2. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 479/587 Ich halsni þe a-godes name þat þou wende to Marcilie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 253 Ich you helsny þet ye .. loki uram wilninges. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prioress' T.* 193 O deere child I halsen [so *Heng.*; *v.rr.* halse, hailse, hailese] thee In vertu of the hooly Trinitee, Tel me what is thy cause for to synge.

2. To augur, foreshow by auspices, prognosticate; in mod. s.w. dial., to augur ill, predict evil *of*.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 181/1 Some speciall points of his late seruice..which doo halson and giue a hope that he will *Addere colophonem*, and bring that land to a full and perfect gouernment and regiment. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'Her'll halseny all the day long 'bout every body.'

Hence **Ha·lsening** *vbl. sb.*, augury, prognostication; **Halsening** *ppl. a.*, auguring, boding.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 52/2 He tooke ship in Milford hauen, but for hast he left to doo his deuotion and oblation at saint Dauids, which was but an euill halsoning. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 305/2 Which his halsening in the end came partlie to effect. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b, This ill-halsening hornie name [Cornwall] hath..opened a gap to the scoffes of many. *Ibid.* 133 b, But this halsening, the present flourishing estate of that Kingdome, utterly convinceth of falsehood. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 56 Thee wut..Oll vor whistering and pistering, and hoaling and halzening, or cuffing a Tale.

† Halsfang, healsfang. *O. E. Law.* Also 1 **halsehang, halfehang,** 7–9 **healfang.** [OE., f. *hals, heals*, neck, HALSE *sb.* + *fang* seizure, catching, booty.] A word used in the OE. or Anglo-Saxon Laws, meaning app. originally some punishment and afterwards the fine in commutation thereof. The legal antiquaries since *c* 1600 have taken it to mean the pillory; but this is strongly combated by Schmid, *Gesetze der Angelsächsen* s.v.

a 1000 *Laws of Wihtræd* c. 12 (Schmid) ġif ceorl buton wifes wisdome deoflum ġelde, he sie ealra his æhta scyldiġ and heals-fange. *a* 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 7 Of þam dæge on XXI niht gilde man heals-fang. *a* 1135 *Laws Hen.* I. c. 14 § 3 Mediocris thaini, equus cum apparatu suo, et arma ejus, et suum halsfanga in Westsexa; in Myrcenis duae librae. *Ibid.* c. 76 § 1 Et debet halsfang primo reddi, sicut weræ modus erit. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Pillorie*, This was among the Saxons called *Healsfang* of (*Heals*) a necke and (*Fang*) to take. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 121 The Baxter sall be put vpon the Pillorie (or 'halsfang') and the Browster upon the Cockstule. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Healfang* or *Halsfang*, the pillory; also a pecuniary mulct, to commute for standing in the pillory.

† Halsier. *Obs. rare*–0. [Origin uncertain: perh. to be connected with *halser*, HAWSER.] See quots. and HALSTER.

1583 J. HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* (N.), *Helciarius*, .. an halsier, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into a ship. 1598 FLORIO, *Alzaniere*, a halsier or he that haleth a ship or barge by a rope: a halse or halsier in a ship. 1658 [see HALSTER].

† Halsing, *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. HALSE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. Exorcizing, exorcism.

870 Halsunċge [see HALSE *v.*[1] 2]. *a* 1039 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 4 (Schmid) Micel is seo halsung and mære is seo halzung þe deofla afyrsað. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 He [Solomon] fonde up halsynge conjuresouns forto slake wiþ siknesse.

2. Supplication, entreaty.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 1 Dryhten .. onfoh halsunge mine. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 Mid wependre halsunga hine bædon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 330 Mid þus onwille halsunge, weopeð & gret efter sume helpe.

3. Greeting, salutation.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 117 The Kyng thame thar halsing ȝuld. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xii. 149 *Ang.* Hayle! Marie! full of grace..*Maria*. What maner of halsyng is þis?

Halsing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HALSE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] Embracing, embrace.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Her housbonde halsynges. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 187 Handlynge and halsynge and al-so þorw cussynge Excitynge oure aiþer oþer til oure olde synne. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* v. i, I will say nothing of hausing and kissing. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. ii. (1635) 7 Affable without haussing or kissing.

Halsome, -sum, obs. forms of HALESOME.

Halss, halsz, obs. forms of HALSE *sb.*

Halst, obs. 2 sing. pres. of HOLD *v.*

† Halster. *Obs. rare*–0. = HALSIER.

First found in Kersey's ed. of Phillips as a variant of the latter's *halsier*, and hence in various Dicts.; of the statement of Halliwell and Smyth, that it is a west-country term, no confirmation has been found.

[1658 PHILLIPS, *Halsier*, a term in Navigation, he that draws the Halser or Cable wherewith boats are towed along some Channel.] 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Halsier*, or *Halster*. 1721 BAILEY, *Halsier, halster*. 1732–1800 — *Halser, halster*. 1775 ASH, *Halster*. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Halster*.. *West.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Halster*, a west-country term for a man who draws a barge along by a rope.

† Ha·lswort. *Obs.* [f. HALSE *sb.* + WORT.] *lit.* Throatwort: a name app. given in OE. times to different plants, either having throat-like flowers, or supposed to cure maladies of the throat. Cockayne includes under it *Campanula Trachelium*, Throatwort; *Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, *Scilla autumnalis*, Autumnal Squill; and *Symphytum album*, White Comfrey; others apply it to Orpine.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 158 Þysse wyrte wyrttruman ðe man halswyrt nemneð. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/22 *Auris leporis*, halswyrt. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 23 *Halsewort*, i. crassula major. *c* 1450 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/27 *Orpina*, orpyne *vel* halsewort.

Halt (hǭlt), *sb.*[1] Also (6–7 alto, 7 alt), 8 **hault.** [Orig. in phrase *to make halt* = Ger. *halt machen*, f. *halt* 'hold', holding, stoppage, stand. The German military phrase was before 1600 taken into the Romanic langs., as Sp. *alto hacer*, It. *far alto*, F. *faire halte* or *alte*, whence the Eng. forms *to make alto, make alt*, and finally *make halt*. From the military vocabulary the word passed into hunting, travelling, and general use.] A temporary stoppage on a march or journey.

1591–1598 [see ALTO *sb.*[1]]. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. iii. § 4. 171 To make stands (which some call *Altoes* or *Haults*) .. whereby the souldier may be refresht when he is weary with travell. 1623 [see ALT[1]]. *a* 1625 EARL SOMERSET in *Cabala* I. (1654) 1, I understand of some halt you made, and the Cause of it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 Part of the Caravane made an halt. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 63 Without any halt by the way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 532 To descrie the distant foe .. In motion or in alt. *Ibid.* XI. 210 And on a Hill made alt. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4583/4 The Duke of Marlborough commanded an Hault. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 154 Seeing them come to a halt above the island. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* § 1144 On arrival at the destination, the Halt is to be sounded. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet Major* XXVIII, Leaving them at halt, he proceeded rapidly onward. *Mod.* Here let us make a halt.

attrib. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 396 On the halt day the men should wash..their clothes.

Hence **Ha·ltless** *a.*, without a halt.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 379 An unbroken ice-walk of..twenty haltless hours.

Halt, *sb.*[2] [f. HALT *v.*[1] and *a.*]

1. A halting or limping, a limp. *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 308 A cripple soon can find a halt. [Cf. HALT *v.*[1] 1, *c* 1374]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Halt*, the act of limping; the manner of limping. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* I. 310 *note*, He had a halt in walking, occasioned by a lameness in one of his legs.

2. The disease foot-rot in sheep. *Obs.* or *local.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 124 (E. D. S.) About Buckingham town they call [foot-rot] the halt. 1757 DYER *Fleece* (1807) 56 Long rains in miry winter cause the halt.

Halt (hɔ̄lt), *a. arch.* and *literary.* Forms: 1 healt, 1–halt; 3 *Orm.* hallte, 5 halte, 5–7 hault. [A Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *halt, healt* = OFris., OS. *halt* (MDu. *halt, hout*, OHG., MHG. *halz*, ON. *haltr* (Sw., Da. *halt*), Goth. *halts*:—OTeut. **halt-oz.*] Lame; crippled; limping.

[*a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 589 *Lurdus*, laempihalt; *Erf.* lemphihalt.] *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. i. (1883) 96 Ænne wisne mon, þeh he healt wære, se wæs haten Ageselaus. *c* 1200 Ormin 15499 Þe blinde 3aff he wel to sen, & hallte wel to ganngenn. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Nan misbilimet bern, nowðer halt ne houeret. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20885 (Fairf.) Halt men he gaf þe fote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Halte, or crokyd, *claudus*. 1526–34 Tindale *John* v. 3 Halt and wyddered, waytynge for the movynge off the wather. 1612–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (R.), To waite upon the gout, to walke when pleases Old January hault. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 471 Halt, and weary of the path they tread. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 42 If a man were halt or hunch'd. *fig.* 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 214 Many..made very imperfect and halt returns. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 3 Mar. 246/1 The case proceeds in a halt, cumbersome style.

b. *Comb.*, as *halt-footed* adj.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 176, I ne ham not maymet in handis ne in armes, thegh y be halte-footed. 1877–8 Morley *Crit. Misc.* (1888) I. 205 Hollow and halt-footed transactions.

Halt (hɔ̄lt), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 healtian, haltian, 5–6 halte, 6–7 hault(e, 4– halt. [OE. *haltian, healtian* = OS. *haltôn* (MDu. *halten, houten*), OHG. *halzên* (MHG. *halzen*), f. Halt *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be lame, walk lame, limp. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvii. 46 Bearn fremðe aldadon & haltadon. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xi. 65 Stæppað ryhte, ne healtigeað leng, ac beoð hale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3942 All his liue þan halted he. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1429 (1457) It is ful hard to halten vn-espied By-fore a crepul for he kan þe craft. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxii. 31 He forsothe haltide with the too foote. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 175 But bayarde wente haltynge. 1530 Palsgr. 582/1, I haulte, I go nat upright of one of my legges or of bothe. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. i. 24 Thou cold Sciatica, Cripple our Senators, that their limbes may halt As lamely as their Manners. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxxviii. 17, I am ready to halt. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 317, I am not inclined to halt before I am lame. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 560 Halting on crutches of unequal size. 1868 Helps *Realmah* iii. (1876) 29 He halted slightly in his walk.

† **2.** To cease haltingly or hesitatingly *from* (a way or course); to fall away. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xx[ii]. (1890) 472 Hi..fram rihtum stiġum healtiað. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 49 Þai haltid fra þaire stretis. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 277 Whom the Jesuites.. report to halt from his former Mahumetisme, and to incline to Gentilisme.

3. To walk unsteadily or hesitatingly; to waver, vacillate, oscillate; to remain in doubt.

Esp. in the scriptural phrase 'to halt between two opinions'; now often associated with Halt *v.*[2]

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* xviii. 21 How long halt 3e into two parties? [1611 How long halt ye between two opinions?] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 343 Their religion halteth betwixt divers religions of the Turkes, Persians, and Christians. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* II. ii. 134 Such as halted, in some things doing that which was good, in other things that which was evill. 1875 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 150 No longer halting between his loyalty and his plighted oath. 1881 J. Grant *Cameronians* I. iii. 37 The conversation halted irregularly between music and literature.

4. *fig.* To proceed 'lamely', imperfectly, or faultily; to be at fault; to be defective in logic, analogy, measure, rime, etc., as a syllogism, metaphor, or verse; not to go 'on all fours'.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 159 Allas! oure reule halteth, hit is benome. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* 108 Doo they not know that eche comparison halteth and in some matters discordeth? 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 388 That usuall verse, althoughe it hault in one syllable. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* iv. (1887) 22 How so euer men hault in doing of their duetie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 339 The Lady shall say her minde freely; or the blanke Verse shall halt for't. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* v. § 24. 175 All Comparisons halt in some part. *a* 1771 Gray *Corr.* (1843) 228 Where the verse seems to halt, it is very probably occasioned by the transcriber's neglect.

† **5.** To fail in soundness or straightforwardness of conduct; to use shifts, play false. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Yet in the truth somewhile doth he halte. 1585 Q. Eliz. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 29, I cannot halt with you so muche as to denye that I have seen suche evident shewes of your contrarious dealings. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxii. xxx. 828 Some doubt and suspition they had, that their allies haulted, and were not sound of al four.

Halt (hɔ̄lt), *v.*[2] Also 7 alt. [f. Halt *sb.*[1]; cf. F. *halter* (17th c.), Ger. *halten* to hold, to stop.]

1. *intr.* To make a halt; to make a temporary stoppage in a march or journey. (At first a military term only, but sometimes in later use a mere synonym of 'stop'.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Halt*, or to make an halt..to stop, stay, or make a stand or pause. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 15 Halting and advancing according to the orders. 1672 T. Vent *Milit. Discipl.* viii. 20 *note*, The word *Alt* doth signify to make a stand, and is derived from the Dutch word *Halt*, which is as we say *hold*. 1686 *Abridgem. Eng. Milit. Discipl.* 117 As soon as the Body is marched as far as is intended, they are to be commanded to Halt. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xii. 265 They halted on our first approach, and never advanced afterwards. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xxi, We took a walk into the country and halted for refreshment at a farm. 1854 Wood *Anim. Life* (1855) 398, I would defy the best trained cavalry horse to have halted more instantaneously.

b. *Mil.* In the imperative, a word of command.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 69 The officer of the second division gives his word *Wheel!*.. and then *Halt! Dress!* when the wheel is completed.

2. *trans.* To cause to halt; to bring to a stand; to stop.

1805 Lake in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 533 The flight of Holkar..induced me to halt the army. 1827 Steuart *Planter's C.* (1828) 275 When the machine has got within forty or fifty yards of the place, it is proper to halt the horses.

Hence **Halted** *ppl. a.*, brought to a stand.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 15 Wheels of divisions of the squadron or line, are made on a halted, or on a moveable pivot. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 62 Wheeling round the halted file.

Halt, obs. 3 sing. pres. of Hold *v.*

Halt, obs. form of Haught *a.*

Haltand, -ane, var. Hautain *a. Obs.*

Halte, obs. var. of Holt, copse.

Halter (hɔ̄·ltəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hælfter, 3–5 haltre, (4 haltyr, 6 aulter), 6–7 haulter, 3– halter. β. 2 helfter, 5 *north.* heltir, -yr(e, 5–6 helter(e. [OE. *hælftre* = OHG. *halftra* (Ger. *halfter*), MDu. *halfter, halter*, OLG. *helftra*, MLG. *helchter, halter*:—WGer. **halftra-*, **haliftra-*, f. root **halb-*, whence OHG. *halb*, MLG. and MDu. *helve*, OE. *helfe*: see Helve. The primary sense was 'that by which anything is held': cf. L. *capistrum* halter. The *f* between *l* and *t* was lost in ME. as in MDu. and MHG.]

1. A rope, cord, or strap with a noose or headstall, by which horses or cattle are led or fastened up.

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 199/14 *Capistrum*, hælfter, *uel* cælfster. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* 332/18 *Capistrum*, hælftre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Þet is þes deofles helfter. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1028 Hom ne mai halter ne bridel Bringe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 48 And trusse her halters forth with me. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/44 *Hoc capistrum*, a heltyr. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5361 Þe hors heltirs to breke he ran. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 119 Horsharnes without halters. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 44 It wolde haue made a hors breake his halter sure. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 240 The nooses, or halters, are thongs of a cow's hide. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* v. v, The horse runs from one hand, the halter remains in the other.

2. A rope with a noose for hanging malefactors.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 313 Ye shalle clym on helle crokkys With a halpeny heltere. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 32 Hadde we an halter which were mete for his necke and strong ynough we shold sone make an ende. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 63 One after another in their shertes, and every one a halter about his neck. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V*, IV. i. 379 *Por.* What mercy can you render him Anthonio? *Gra.* A halter gratis, nothing else for Gods sake. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. iv. 295 Break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. xxvii. 220 The archers and men-at-arms were hung in halters to every tree in the forest.

fig. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xviii. 105 A Childe.. if his father let him haue his Swindge lyke a Goose: hee putteth the halter about his Neck by cockering of him too much. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. vi. 15 The same counsels observed are chains to grace, which neglected prove halters to strange undutifull children. 1860 Kingsley *Misc.* I. 84 Raleigh.. finding that James was betraying him, and sending him out with a halter round his neck.

b. Used typically for death by hanging; 'the gallows'.

1533 Frith *Another bk. agst. Rastell* 337 Which doth rather purchase them a halter than the remission of sins. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1554 (R.), Ready to offer up their lives to the halter, or the fire, as God should appoint. 1790 Pennant *London* (R.), Edward.. resigned to them the monopoly of the ax and halter. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 520 Scared with threats of jail and halter.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *halter-chain, -maker, -place, -seller, -strap, -string*; *halter-proof* adj.; **halter-break** *v.*, to accustom (a horse, etc.) to a halter; to break by means of a halter; **halter-cast** *ppl. a.* (see quots.); †**halter-man**, a hangman. Also Halter-sack, -sick.

1883 W. H. Bishop in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 725/2 They are *halter-broke, and turned loose again. 1704 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.*, **Halter Cast* happens thus: when a Horse endeavours to scrub the itching part of his Body near the Head or Neck, one of his hinder Feet entangles in the Halter.. by the violent strugling of the Horse to disingage himself, receives sometimes very dangerous hurts in the hollow of his Pastern. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 58 Danger of being halter cast, which has proved fatal to so many horses. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 183 *Halter-chains.. used with bridles. 1596 Nashe (*title*) Haue with you to Saffron-walden, or, Gabriell Harueys Hunt is vp. Containing a full Answere to the eldest sonne of the *Halter-maker. 1638 *Conceited Lett.* (N.), *Haltermen and ballet-makers were not better set aworke this many a day. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* III. 80/1 The priuiledges of this graund *Haulter-master are many. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/4 A bay Nag..with.. a Dent cross his Nose in the *Halter-place. *a* 1679 Earl of Orrery *Guzman* III, By your Charms you may make your self *Halter-proof. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 5 Hary *halter seler at tyborn. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Halter-Strap* or *String*, a cord, or long strap of leather, made fast to the head-stall, and to the manger, to tye the horse.

Halter (hɔ̄·ltəɹ), *sb.*[2] [f. Halt *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One who halts or limps, as a cripple.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/1 Haltare, *claudicator*. 1552 in Huloet. 1749 Lavington *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1820) 205 Calling him one-eyed, halter, baldpate.

2. One who wavers; a waverer.

c 1611 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. iv. *Decay* 315 Double Halters between God and Gold. 1684 Renwick *Serm.* vii. (1776) 92 O halters! take heed and be admonished.

Ha·lter, *v.* Also 6 haltren; β. 5 heltryn. [f. Halter *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To put a halter upon (a horse or the like); to fasten *up* with a halter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Heltryn beestys, *capistro*. 1530 Palsgr. 577/2, I halter, I tye in a halter, *Iencheuestre*. 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 75 When the colt is haltered. 1881 Fenn *Off to Wilds* xxix. (1888) 203 The horses were haltered up to the wheels.

fig. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxii. 12 He was muzzled or haltered up, that is, he held his peace, as though he had had a bridle or a halter in his mouth. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 35 Should they now halter themselves, called by a woman's voice?

† **b.** *To halter apes in hell*: see Ape *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* IV. ii, All that be Dian's maids are vow'd to halter apes in hell.

2. *fig.* To put a restraint or check upon; to bridle; to fetter; to hamper.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 130 A faire feelde, that the Steeres may..not be feard, or haltred, with trees, or bushes. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 22 They thought they had made him their own, and halter'd up his Conscience.

3. To catch or entrap with a noose or lasso.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 54 To halter, or intangle, *laqueum injicere alicui.* 1597–8 Br. Hall *Sat.* (1753) 70 Or halter finches through a privy doore. *a* 1625 Beaum. & Fl. *Wit without M.* IV. ii, What pretty gins thou hast to halter woodcocks! *a* 1732 Atterbury (T.), Catching moles and haltering frogs. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 416 They are very dextrous in haltering a bull at full speed..The noose is made of cow-hide.

4. To put a halter about the neck of (a person); to hang (a person) with a halter.

1616 Hayward *Sanct. Troub. Soul* I. xii. (1620) 248 A cord, to halter me in hell. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, civ, The Great ones.. hanged are, The Rest were halter'd, Pardon'd; and 'twas faire. 1765 *Meretriciad* 49 Silent and sad as any Rogue cou'd be, That halter'd rode, to dreaded Tyburn tree. 1894 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Sept., The Chicago bombthrowers who were haltered for practising their principles.

fig. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 Lusts.. to serve him like Absalom, and halter him at the next bough. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* V. vii. (1647) 239 Suffered to have rope enough, till they had haltered themselves in a Præmunire.

Hence **Ha·ltering** *vbl. sb.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Cabestrage*, haltering. 1598 Florio, *Capestratura prima*, the first haltring of a coult.

Haltered (hɔ̄·ltəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Halter *sb.*[1] or *v.*] Having a halter on; fastened with or as with a halter; *fig.* fettered, hampered.

1520 *Treat. Galaunt* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 452 They go haltered in them as horse in the stable. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 130 A halter'd necke, which do's the Hangman thanke, For being yare about him. 1811 Byron *Hints from Hor.* 281 A halter'd heroine Johnson sought to slay—We saved Irene, but half damn'd the play.

† **Ha·lterer.** *Obs. rare*—°. In 5 helterere. [f. Halter *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] A halter-maker.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 651/35 *Hic capistrius*, helterere.

‖ **Halteres** (hælti·ərīz), *sb. pl.* Also alteres. [Gr. ἁλτῆρες (in sense 1), f. ἅλλεσθαι to leap.]

1. Weights, similar to dumb-bells, held in the hands to give an impetus in leaping.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* xxxiii. (1541) 47 The plummets, called of Galen Alteres, whiche are nowe moch vsed with gret men..are verrye good to be vsed fastynge, a lytel before breakefast or dyner. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 414 The halteres or leaping dumb-bells, are seen hung up. 1896 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 5/7 An ordinary long jump..made with the help of halteres or leaping dumb-bells.

2. *Entom.* The pair of knobbed filaments, also called *balancers* and *poisers*, which in dipterous insects take the place of a pair of posterior wings.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 449 The halteres are entirely exposed. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 23 The hinder pair being represented by minute club-shaped organs called 'halteres'.

† **Halter-sack.** *Obs.* [f. Halter *sb.*[1] + Sack.] A 'gallows-bird': a term of obloquy.

1598 Florio, *Capestro*, a rope, a halter, a headstall. Also a wag, a halter-sack, or gallowes-clapper. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Capestrello*..a haltersacke, a waghalter. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no K.* II. ii, Away, you halter-sack, you. *a* 1616 — *Triumph of Hon.* i, Thy beginning was knapsack, and thy ending will be halter-sack.

Halter-sick, *sb.* and *a.* [prob. originating in an error for prec.] **A.** *sb.* = Halter-sack.

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, An Halter-sicke, or one that the gallowes groanes for, a knauish boy.

B. *adj.* (Cf. *death-sick.*)

1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 511 You.. villainous, infamous halter-sick miscreant.

Haltie, obs. form of Haughty *a.*

Halting (hɔ̄·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Halt *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of limping or walking lamely.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Haltynge, *claudicacio*. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 147 b, And when he shall walke upright by himselfe, he may boldlie take uppe others for haultinge. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* xiii. (1881) 136 Whether lameness and halting do still encrease among the inhabitants.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (See Halt *v.*[1] 4, 5.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Ther is

noon haltinge so foul as lyinge. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 7, I would the woorst were curbd with a checkthong, as bigge as a towpenny halter, for halting with a Queene so good and gratious. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 269 Without hollowness, halting, and hypocrisie. *a* 1680 GLANVILL *Serm.* v. (R.), They lay in wait for our haltings. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vi, A wonderful halting in their logic.

Ha·lting, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HALT *v.*[2]] The action of making a halt; stopping; chiefly *attrib.* At or on which a halt is made, as *halting ground, morning, point.* (See also HALTING-PLACE.)

1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 347 After halting three hours, she set out for Hamilton. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xxiv. 249 *Halting Morning*, the morning when there is no parade. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 110 When they reached any of the halting-huts. 1859 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 62 When halting ground is reached, it may be necessary to filter the water.

Ha·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. HALT *v.*[1]]

1. That halts; limping, lame.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iv. 6, I schal gedere the haltinge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 Haltande, *claudicans.* 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 81 Better is an haltyng man whiche kepeth the right waie than the swift runner.. that wandereth a straie. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Sonn. to Friend* 6 That halting slave, who in Nicopolis Taught Arrian.

2. *fig.* Maimed; defective, imperfect, faulty.

1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 228 That halting verse shall run merrily..upon his right feet. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 7 If anything be halting, or superfluous, or not so agreeable to the originall, the same may bee corrected. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* III. 248 How to reach with halting words That infinite perfection.

3. Hesitating, wavering, shifting.

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 273 Their halting hearts.. their friendly words and malicious deeds. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvii. 601 The weak and halting policy of Edward II. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. ii. 60 An easy way Between two worlds to suit the halting crowd.

Hence **Ha·ltingly** *adv.*, in a halting manner; limpingly, lamely (*lit.* and *fig.*). **Ha·ltingness,** defectiveness, imperfection, faultiness.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Boistement*, haltingly. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 341 Him that walketh in the way, although it be haltingly. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 169 This Life is full..Of haltingness and baffled shortcoming.

Ha·lting-place. [f. HALTING *vbl. sb.*[2]] Place of halting; temporary stopping-place.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. xxiv. *note*, In their long migratory flight..to their halting places. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, [They] had resolved to make Rochester their first halting-place.

Halt-pace, var. of HALPACE, *Obs.*

† **Haltstring.** *Obs. rare.* = STRINGHALT.

1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 823/4 A dark brown Mare .. having the haltstring in both the hinder leggs when she is cold.

Haltyn, var. HAUTAIN *a.*, *Obs.*

Halud, obs. pa. pple. of HALLOW *v.*

Halurgist (hæ·lɒ̆ɪdʒist). [f. Gr. ἅλ-ς salt + -ουργος working + -IST.] A worker in salt.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 82 It is by the halurgists, or workers in salt, called scum.

Halurgy (hæ·lɒ̆ɪdʒi). [f. as prec. + -ουργία a working: cf. *metallurgy.*] Salt-working.

1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxxi. 255 A long residence in the salt-producing districts of Europe, and the labours of practical halurgy. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Halus, haluuen, haluwen: see HALLOW *sb.*[1]

Ha·lvans, *sb. pl.* [Deriv. of *half, halve*: cf. '*halvans* half-produce of labour, given instead of wages' (*West Cornwall Gl.*).]

1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Halvans*, in Cornish, the refuse ore. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Halvans*, the refuse heap of mines, which still contain a small portion of ore, the residue of the dressing processes.

Hence **Ha·lvaner** (see quots.).

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Halvanner*, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Halvaner*, one who receives the half produce of his labour.

Halve (hāv), *v.* Forms: 4–6 **halfe**, 5–8 **half**, 4– **halve.** [ME. *halfen, halven*, f. HALF *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To divide into two halves or equal parts; to share equally; to deal *out*, take, or complete the half of; to reduce to half.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* liv. 24 Man-slaer and swykel his dayes halfe sal. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1246 What I have, I wole it with you halve. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/2 To Halfe, *mediare, dimidiare.* *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 39 Not trobled, mangled, and halfed, but sounde, whole, full, and hable to do their office. 1641 W. BRAY *Sermon* 23 The Church of Rome..halfes out to them an imperfect Sacrament. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxi, Not lightened entire, But halfed like the Moon. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 54 The setting off.. being halfed. 1789 COLERIDGE *Philedon* Poems I. 5 The fervid Sun had more than halved the day. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 5 These quantities might..in most cases be halved.

fig. 1638 WOTTON *Lett., Rem.* (L.), Our Nicholas, for I account him at least halfed between us, tells me that [etc.]. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 59 Power that sinks and pettiness that soars, all halved and nothing whole.

† **b.** To attain or amount to the half of. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* liv. 24 [lv. 23] Men of blodis and trecherous shul not haluen ther daȝes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xv. 775 There is a manere wylde oxe that..in eyther of hys hornes may halfe the mesure that hyghte Boz.

2. *Carpentry.* To fit (timbers) together by HALVING, q.v. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 43 An upright bar, with the horizontal bars halved into it. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 159 The ends notched out so as to halve into each other.

3. In *Golf, To halve a hole* (*with* another), to reach it in the same number of strokes. Also, *to halve a round, a match.*

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/1 When players are very equally matched, neither party has, at the close of a day's play, gained an advantage; every round has been halved, hence the match itself is halved, and remains to be played another day. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 2/5 They ultimately halved the match. 1894 *Times* 28 Apr. 13/3 Both players reached the green in 3, and the hole was halved in 5.

† **4.** *intr.* To render half service or obedience.

1566 ASCHAM *Divæ Elizab.* Wks. (1761) 183 Saul, first halfing with God, (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) then halting in religion. 1613–80 [see HALVING *vbl. sb.*[1] 1 b].

Hence **Halved** (hāvd), **Halving,** *ppl. adjs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 439 A mangled and halfed Decree of God. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 84 This you call a faithlesse and a halved citation. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demol.* 41 Suited only to halfing and crooked thinkers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 7/2 After a halved match.

Halve, obs. form of HALF *sb.*

Halvelings (hā·vliŋz), *adv.* [Cf. HALFLING.] In half, in two halves.

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 397 The horizontal poles are cleft halvelings, and nailed or tied to the uprights.

Halvendeal: see HALFENDEAL.

Halve-net: see HALF-NET.

Halver[1] (hā·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 **halfer.** [f. HALVE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who halves; one who has a half share in anything; a partner.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* II. v. 141 If your selves and such Halfers in opinion, *omnium horarum homines.* 1633 *Terrier Tieths Swinton* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. (1885) XI. 366 The inhabitants of Swinton as likewise the lands are partly Wholers and partly Halfers to the Churches or Parsonages of Wath and Mexborough. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 8 Sep. (1675) 85 Enough to me..that Christ will have Joy and Sorrow Halfers of the Life of the Saints. *a* 1787 J. BROWN (Haddington) *Sel. Rem.* (1807) 305 Christ is more than halver with me in this cleanly cross.

2. A half-share; esp. in *halvers!* as an exclamation claiming half of something found. Cf. HALF *sb.* 7 g.

1517 *Aberdeen Burgh Recds.* 24 July (Spalding Cl.) Scho had ane young swyne in hawfaris betuix hir and Ellene Crippill. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiii, The beggar exclaimed, like a Scotch school-boy when he finds anything, 'Nae halvers and quarters—hale o' mine ain, and nane of my neighbour's'. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., If the finder be quick he exclaims 'no halfers—findee keepee, losee seekee'. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hafers* .. the ordinary word which is used to claim half of any treasure-trove.

¶ Pegge in *Anonym.* IV. xlii. (*a* 1796) proposes *halfer* as the proper form for *havier* 'a castrated fallow deer'; whence in Todd and later Dicts.

Halver[2]**.** One who fishes with a halve-net or half-net.

1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfries* 603 The halvers, or persons who claim and practise this kind of fishing.

Halving (hā·viŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HALVE *v.*]

1. The action of the vb. HALVE; division into two equal parts; sharing equally.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 The halfyng of euery nombre. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The often halfing of ages.

† **b.** The rendering of half service, divided obedience. *Obs.*

1613 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 700 Against halving, hee will bee served with all the heart. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 16 To reprove and humble us, for our Hypocrisie and halvings with God. *a* 1680 BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 145 God neither loves halting nor halving; he will be served truly and totally.

2. *Carpentry.* A method of fitting two pieces of timber together by cutting out half the thickness of each, so as to let them into each other.

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Halving*, a method of joining timbers by letting them into each other. It is preferable to mortising. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 437 *Halving* is the simplest mode of performing the operation to which the term 'scarfing' is applied.

Halving, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. *halve*, HALF(-NET) + -ING[1].] Fishing with a half-net.

1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Dumfriessh.* II. 16 (Jam.) A second mode of fishing, called haaving or hauling. 1812 SINGER *Agric. Dumfries* 604 In halving, all animosities are forgot.

Halvundele, var. of HALFENDEAL.

Halwe, halwy, obs. forms of HALLOW.

Halwei, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Haly, var. of HALELY *adv.*

Halyard, halliard, haulyard (hæ·lyăɹd, hǭ·l-). *Naut.* Forms: α. 4–5 **halier**, 5–6 **hallyer,** (5 **halyher, halleyr, hayllyer,** 6 **hellier,** 7 **harriar**). β. 7–9 **hallyard,** 7– **halliard, halyard,** (7 **halli-yard, hallyeard**), 8– **haulyard.** [orig. *halier, hallyer*, the same as HALLIER, f. HALE *v.*: in 17th c. perverted by association with *yard.*]

1. A rope or tackle used for raising or lowering a sail, yard, spar, or flag.

1373 *Indenture* in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 370, 2 haliers, 2 yerderopes .. 2 shettes. 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII*, (1896) 106 Ropes cald Hawsers, Cranneropes, Gynne ropes, Haliers, Cartropes. *Ibid.* 197 Hallyers for the foresale. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 144 Not any helliers end, Hawser, booling, but soone he will amend. 1611 COTGR., *Guinderesse*..the mizen halliards; the rope whereby the mizen sayle is hoysed vp. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 Let goe your Harriars, let goe, amaine louere amaine. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 The Halyards belong to all masts, for by them we hoise the yards to their height. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 16 From the sprit-sail-yard to the mizen top-sail haulyards. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 13 The bow-lines and the hall-yards quickly gone. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii, Clap on, both of you, and get another pull at those haulyards. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Halliards, Halyards, Haulyards.* 1879 TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* i, Banner of England..Shot through the staff or the halyard.

b. With defining word prefixed: as *Crow-foot halyards*, lines through a block on the lower stay, and bent to the crow-foot on the awning (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.*); *peak-halyards*, those used on gaffs and hooked to the peak; *signal-halyards*, light lines extending from the deck to the trucks or gaff-ends, used for hoisting signal-flags; *throat-halyards*, those that are used on gaffs, hooked to the jaws, etc.

1770 WINN in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 191 The pendant halliards, which pass over a sheave in the truck, on the top-gallant-mast-head. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxviii, A tail-block and the studding-sail haulyards. 1836 —*Midsh. Easy* xvii, Made it fast to the peak halyards and hoisted it up.

2. *attrib.*, as *halyard-block*; **halyard-rack,** a wooden framework in which the running part of any halyard is kept coiled, so as to be always clear for running.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, I'll come to an anchor on the topsail halyard rack. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 75 The mizen cap has a bolt on the after part for the peak halyard block.

Halyer, var. HALLIER.

Halymote, Halyvey, obs. ff. HALLMOTE, HALEWEI.

Ham (hæm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **ham(m, hom(m,** 3–4 **homme,** 3–7 **hamme,** 5 **hame,** 5– **ham.** [OE. *ham(m, hom(m*, str. f. = OHG. *hamma*, MHG. *hamme*, Ger. dial. *hamm*, angle of the knee, Du. *hamme* (Kilian) *ham* 'ham'; cf. also, with single *m*, OHG. *hama*, MHG. *hame*, Flem. *hame*, ON. *hǫm*: app. f. an OTeut. **ham-*, **hamm-* to be crooked.]

1. a. That part of the leg at the back of the knee; the hollow or bend of the knee.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 160/13 *Poples*, hamm. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 68 Monegum men ȝescrincað his fet to his homme. *Ibid.* ȝebeþe þa hamma mid þam stan baðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Mid hommen iuolden, þet is, cneolinde. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/42 Þe senewes in his hamme schronken. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1541 His cnes cachchez to close and cluchches his hommes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 295 Loke in his hamme, vnder his knee. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Hamme of the legge, *jarret.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 921 We must not suppose that he doth sit with bended hammes. 1679 *Confinement* 31 With supple ham, and pliant knee. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. v. 210 He hangs by his hams upon a pole. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 254 He broke it to pieces by the tendons of his hams.

b. By extension: The back of the thigh; the thigh and buttock collectively. Usually in *pl.*

1552 HULOET, Hamme, *femur.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 57 The vtter part of the thigh, the hamme, *fæmur.* 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 190 He cannot, without trembling, quiet sit; But dances on his hams, and changes hue. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 562 They sit on their hams, with their legs and arms disposed in the manner of monkeys. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 753/1 Squatting on their hams at respectful distance.

c. In quadrupeds: The back of the hough; the hough.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 A kinde of Scab breeding in the ham, which is the bent of the hough. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* II. 156 To cut the hammes of the Mules of the Coach. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 250 His [a hound's] round Cat Foot, Strait Hams, and wide-spread Thighs.. confess his Speed.

2. The thigh of a slaughtered animal, used for food; *spec.* that of a hog salted and dried in smoke or otherwise; also, the meat so prepared.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow) 324 Mr. Henrie Blyth had such antipathie aganis an ham, that no sooner did he heare a ham spoken of but he swarfed. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 A Jew eat me up half a Ham of Bacon. 1712 PRIOR *Extempore Invitation* 4 If they can dine On bacon-ham, and mutton-chine. 1734 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea & Slave Trade* 210 Several Westphalia Hams, and a large Sow. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* 331, I purchased some bear, bacon and venison hams of them. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxv, A smoked mutton ham 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, She took out..some slices of ham.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ham-pie, -smoker*; **ham-beetle,** one of several American beetles whose larvæ are destructive to hams, esp. *Corynetes* (*Necrobia*) *rufipes*, the red-legged ham-beetle; **ham-tail,** ? a (horse's) tail of a rounded shape like a ham.

1611 COTGR., *Veine iartiere*, the garter veine, or hamme veine. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4183/4 A .. Gelding .. with a Ham Tail. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 46 None deny..Darty his Ham-pie. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 164 Ham-smoker, and pork-butcher. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, The old-established Ham-and-Beef Shop.

Ham, *sb.*[2] *local.* [OE. *ham(m, hom(m*, str. m. = OFris. *ham, hem, him*, NFris. *hamm*, EFris. *ham*,

hamm a pasture or meadow enclosed with a ditch, LGer. *hamm* piece of enclosed land (on the Rhine, 'meadow'); WFlem. *ham* meadow, in Kilian *hamme, ham* 'pratum, pascuum'; a word confined on the continent to the Frisian and Lower Saxon area, where its specific application varies as in England.] A plot of pasture ground; in some places esp. meadow-land; in others *spec.* an enclosed plot, a close. Found in OE., and still in local use in the south; in some places surviving only as the name of a particular piece of ground.

901–9 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 166 Đanon on ġerihte to Scealdæmeres hamme. *?c* 1000 *Ibid.* V. 383 Đa hammas ðа ðer mid rihte tozebyriaþ. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A *Hamme* or a little plot of ground growing by the riuers or Thames side, commonly crooked, and beset with many willow trees or osiers. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1810) 6 Between the North and the South Hams (for that is the ancient name) there lieth a chain of hills. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3838/4 The said Fair will be kept..upon a Place ..called the Ham. 1796 W. Marshall *West Engl.* I. 33 The forests [would] be converted, by degrees, into common pastures, or hams. 1880 Williams *Rights of Common* 91 Within these two meadows were several hams or home closes of meadow. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* iv, The sheep-wash corner in the lower ham.

Ham, *sb.*[3] The OE. *hám* Home, which, in composition, has been shortened to *ham*, as in *Hampstead, Hampton* (:—*Hámtún*), *Oakham, Lewisham*, etc., and, in this form, is sometimes used by historical writers in the sense 'town, village, or manor' of the Old English period.

1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1882) 82 In the Anglo-Saxon charters we frequently find this suffix (ham) united with the names of families, never with those of individuals. 1872 E.W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 118 A separate homestead apart from the ham of the vill. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* 3 The home or 'ham' of the Billings would be Billingham.

† **Ham,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Ham *sb.*[1]]. = Hamstring *v.*

1618 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 114 The bailiffs assaulted him in his coach, hammed his horses, and threatened no less unto himself.

Ham, obs. var. *am* (see Be *v.*); obs. f. Home.

Hamac, hamaca, etc., obs. ff. Hammock.

Hamacratic (hæmăkræ·tik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἅμα* together + *κράτος* rule + -ic.] Pertaining to government based on mutual action.

1838 F. Lieber *Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 414 More of a hamacratic character.

Hamadryad (hæmădrəi·ăd). Pl. -ads: also in Lat. form **hamadryades** (-ădī·z). [ad. L. *Hamādryas*, a. Gr. 'Αμαδρυάς, chiefly in pl. *Hamādryad-es*, 'Αμαδρυάδ-ες wood-nymphs, f. *ἅμα* together with + *δρῦς* tree.]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Mythol.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree which she inhabited.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2070 In whiche they woneden in reste and pees Nymphus, ffawnes, and Amadrides [*v. rr.* amadries, Amadryes]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 336 With suche, as Amadriades Were cleped wodemaidens tho. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vi. 18 The wooddy nymphes, faire Hamadryades,..And all the troupe of light-foot Naiades. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* Concl. § 13 (R.) The fittest sacrifice for the royal oaks, and their hamadryads. 1769 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 14 Aug., Nothing has deterred these audacious aldermen from violating the hamadryads of George Lane. 1873 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 166, I am not sure that the tree was a gainer when the hamadryad flitted and left it nothing but ship-timber.

transf. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 357 An innocent frolic with this gay assembly of hamadryades [Indian girls].

2. *Zool.* a. A large, very venomous, hooded serpent of India (*Naja hamadryas*, or *Hamadryas* (*Ophiophagus*) *elaps*), allied to the cobra.

1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 140 The Serpent-eating Hamadryas..feeds almost wholly on reptiles. 1894 *Daily News* 4 June 7/5 When the Zoological Gardens were first opened, a hamadryad, imported with a selection of cobras, ate up fifty pounds' worth of the latter before its nature was discovered.

b. A large baboon of Abyssinia (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*).

1894 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 5/3 Four hamadryads are now the sight of the day at the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris.. M. Milne-Edwards gives the hamadryad a high character for intellect.

Hamal: see Hammal.

Hamald, hamelt, hamel (hæ·mld, -lt, -l), *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Forms: 5 hameholde, 6 hamald, hammald, hamhald, 6–7 haim(e)hald, haymhald(e, 8–9 hamelt, -eil, -el, -il, 9 hamilt. [A deriv. of *hame* Home, app. akin to ON. *heimolt, heimull, heimill* homely, domestic, household-.]

Belonging to home, domestic; home-grown, home-made; homely, vernacular; unpolished.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1843 Hethynge es hame holde, vse it who so wille. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. ii. 27 Cariand to Italy Thair vincust hammald goddis. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Haimhaldtarf*, Hamhald lint, or haimhald hemp, is that quhilk growis at haime. 1722 Ramsay *Three Bonnets* IV, Thus I ha'e sung in hamelt rhyme. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 24 (Jam.) To chaunt their hameil lays. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* I. 93 (Jam.) To send some hamelt, rustic lays. 1809 *J. Skinner's Misc. Poet.* 179 Critic, or bard, or hamil kine, Or high degree. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. III. 5 Auld hamilt cheer.

† **B.** *sb.* In phr. *borgh of haimhald* (*Old Sc. Law*), a pledge exacted from a seller of an article that it is home produce. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Burrow Lawes* c. 128. § 1 Na man sall buy any thing within burgh, without the seller finde him sufficient borgh of haymhalde. *c* 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 216 Except the sellar find him ane sufficient pledge thairanent, and borgh of hamehald. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 15.

Hence † **Hamald, haimhald** *v.* (*Old Sc. Law*), to prove (something withholden or claimed by another) to be one's own property. *Obs.*

c 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 523 The persewar sall hame-hald, and with him away have, the said beist or cattel. 1609 Skene tr. *Quon. Attach.* c. 10 § 6 The challenger sall haymhalde [*debet haymaldare*] that thing, as his awin.

Hamarchy (hæ·măɹki). [f. Gr. *ἅμα* together + *-αρχία* rule.] (See quot.)

1838 F. Lieber *Political Ethics* II. cxxviii. I. 411 Hamarchy..is that polity which has an organism..in which a thousand distinct parts have their independent action, yet are by the general organism united into one..living system.

Hamart, Sc. form of Homeward.

Hamartiology (hămăːtiɒ·lŏdʒi). *Theol.* [mod. f. Gr. *ἁμαρτία* sin + -logy.] The doctrine of sin; that part of theology which treats of sin.

1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 119 The hamartiology of the Old Testament has its counterpart in the soteriology of the New. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 195 Righteousness and sin, soteriology and hamartiology, are the fundamental thoughts in St. Paul's theological system.

Hence **Hamartio·logist.**

1890 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Mar., Scientific and scriptural hamartiologists.

Hamate (hē·mĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *hāmāt-us* furnished with or shaped like a hook, f. *hām-us* hook: see -ate[2].] Furnished with hooks, or having the shape of a hook; hooked. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 227 To explain cohesion by hamate atoms is accounted *ignotum per ignotius.* 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 108 Teeth single, hamate.

Hamated (hē·mĕtĕd), *a.* [f. as prec.] = prec.

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 685 Small hamated or crooked Prickles. 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 294 Nothing less than a violent Heat can disentangle these Creatures from their hamated Station of Life.

† **Ha·mbargh.** *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 5 hamberwe, -burwe, 8–9 **howmbark.** [f. Hame[2] + OE. *-beorg, -berg* = *gebeorg* protection: cf. *héafod-beorg* helmet, *healsbeorg* hauberk, gorget. The elements are the same as in the synonymous Bargham, (*berhom, brecham, barkum*).] The collar of a draught horse; a bargham or brecham.

13.. *Gloss W. de Biblesw.* MS. Arundel 220 lf. 302 (Way *Promp. Parv.* 33) Les cous de chiuaus portunt esteles (*gloss* hames, *MS. Phill.* hamberwes). Coleres de quyr (*gloss* beruhames). 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/23 *Epyphium*, an hamborwe. *Ibid.* 599/12 *Epifium*, an hamburwe. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 52 His wig..on lee like o howmbark on his shilders.

Hence † **Ha·mbargh** *v. trans.*, to put a collar on.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/24 *Epyphio*, to hamburwe.

Hamber, hambir, obs. ff. Hammer.

Hamber, obs. form of Amber *sb.*[2]

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 14 Vij hamber barelis ful.

Hamber-line (hæ·mbəɹ ləin). *Naut.* [corr. of *Hamburgh.*] (See quot. 1867.)

1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 109, 2 skeins of hamber line, to lash the planks to the outside cables. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hamber*, or *Hambro'-line*, small line used for seizings, lashings, etc.

Hamble, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hamelian, (3 *pa. pple.* heomelede), 4 hameled, hamled, 7–9 **hamble, hamel,** 9 **hammel.** [OE. *hamelian* to mutilate = OHG. *hamalôn*, MHG. *hameln*, ON. *hamla* to maim, mutilate; from an adj. appearing in OHG. as *hamal* maimed, mutilated, whence mod.G. *hammel* a castrated sheep.]

1. *trans.* To mutilate, maim; to cut short, dock; *spec.* to cut off the balls of the feet of (dogs) so as to render them unfit for hunting.

(Erroneously taken in 17th and 18th c. as = *Hamstring.*)

a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Sume hi man blende, sume man hamelede. *c* 1205 Lay. 11206 He heomelede þa reuen, nalde he mænne bi-lesuen. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 915 (964) Algate a fot is hameled of þy sorwe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 300 Hosen in harde weder y-hamled by þe ancle. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Hameling* of dogges, or hambling, is all one with the expeditating of dogges. 1616 Bullokar *Engl. Expos., Hameled*, cut off, abated (*obs.*). [1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Hameling*, or *Ham-stringing*, the act of cutting the great tendon, vulgarly called the *ham-string.*]

2. *intr.* To walk lame. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial., Hamel*, to walk lame. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial., Hamlin*, walking lame.

Hence † **Hamble-shanked** *a.*, maimed or lame in the leg.

1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Informer* (1860) 47 A club-footed, hambleshanckt..hircocerous.

Hamblet, obs. form of Hamlet.

Hamburg, -burgh (hæ·mbʊɹg, -bʊɹɣ). [*Hamburg*, a city of North Germany.]

1. (Also *Hamburg grape*) Name of a black variety of the grape, of German origin, which is specially adapted to hothouse cultivation.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 500/2 Grapes.. The following are suitable for a vinery:—Black Frontignan, Black Prince, Black Hamburg. 1892 Barron *Vines & Vine Cult.* (ed. 3) 139 The Black Hamburgh Grape is stated to have been imported from Hamburgh in the early part of the last century by Mr. John Warner.. Hence it became known as Warner's Black Hamburgh, i. e. Mr. Warner's Black Grape from Hamburgh..The best known [of its German names, are] Trollinger, and Frankenthaler, which, of late years, has been much adopted in this country by some as synonymous with Black Hamburgh, by others as representing a larger and coarser variety.

2. Name of a small variety of the domestic fowl.

1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 647/2 True-bred Hamburgs never shew any inclination to sit..The Hamburgs are very timid, shy fowls, and easily distressed. 1885 Tegetmeier in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 645/1 The Hamburghs, erroneously so called from a name given them in the classification adopted at the early Birmingham shows, are chiefly breeds of English origin.

† **Hame**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: 1 ham, (in comb.) -hama, -homa (5 haum), 4–6 hame. [OE. *-hama* = OS., OHG. *-hamo* in comb. 'covering, garment', MHG. *-hame, -ham*; also ON. *hams*, (Da. *ham*) snake's slough, cf. *hames* in quot. 13..] A covering, *esp.* a natural covering, integument; skin, membrane, slough (of a serpent).

Beowulf (Z.) 1570 Bil eal ðurh-wod fægne flæsc-homan. *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 276/23 *Camisa*, ham. 13.. *K. Alis.* (Laud MS. 385) Neptenabus..takeþ hym hames of dragon. *Ibid.* 391 Offe he cast his dragons hame. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 224/2 Hame, thyn skynne of an eye, or oper lyke, *membranula.* *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* III. 1132 All þis ilk tyme þer was a hame Of blyndenes be-for þis ermytes yʒe. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) C vj a, An Adders hame sodden in wine. 1546 — *Bk. Childr.* x. 5 The hame or skynne of an adder or a snake, that she casteth.

Hame[2] (hēm). Also 6 **haame, haume,** 8 *dial.* **hawm,** 9 **heam,** *dial.* **haam,** *Sc.* **haim.** [Not known before 1300. Corresponds to MDu. *hame, haem*, MHG. dial. *hame*, Du. *haam*, LG. Westph. *ham*: perh. from an OTeut. root **ham-* to hold against, hinder.] Each of two curved pieces of wood or metal placed over, fastened to, or forming, the collar of a draught horse.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11496 Syt wyl þey neuer shryue here shame, So are þey bounde yn þe fendes hame. 13.. [see Hambargh]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hame of a horse. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* I. 425 Euyr hamis conuenient for sic note, And raw silk brechamis ouir thair halsis hingis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, Collers, Bridle reynes, Headstalles.. Haames. 1611 Cotgr., *Attelles*, the haumes of a draught horses collar; the two flat sticks that incompasse it. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 538 Horses with open collars, and large hames. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 146 The Heams are the two irons made to fix round the neck collar. 1883 J. P. Groves *From Cadet to Captain* xxii. 223 Harnessing..Nellie's ponies..he managed to get the hames upside down, with the kidney-links on the top of the collars.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hame-loop, -maker, -strap, -terret, -tug.*

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 139 The Heam-Tugs ..are riveted to the heam-loops. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 393 A pole-chain may be unhooked, or a hame strap get loose.

Hame, obs. and Sc. f. Home; obs. f. Ham, Haulm; var. Hem *Obs.*, them.

Hameil: see Hamald.

† **Hamel.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also **hamell, -il.** [a. OF. *hamel* (13th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hameau*, (med.L. *hamellum*), dim. of **ham* (Picard *ham, hem*), a. WGer. *haim* village, dwelling, Home.] = Hamlet.

c 1514 *Exam. Cokeye More* in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. 7 How feere the town or hamell of Aynsworth extends. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xv. (1539) 33 No townschyppe nor hamell. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 390 *Hamlet, Hamel*, or *Hampsel* are diminutives of *Ham*, which signifies an Habitation. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) p. xxxvii, They look'nt on im as th' Hammil-Scoance. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss., Hamil Sconce*, the light of the village or hamlet.

Hamel, variant of Hamald, Hamble.

Hamelet, Hamelt: see Hamlet, Hamald.

† **Hamel-tree.** *Obs.* or *dial.* (See quot.)

1740 [W. Ellis in] *Lond. Mag.* 386 That cross Piece of Wood, to which the Wheel-horses in a Coach are fasten'd, which I call a *Hamel-tree.*

Hamely, Sc. form of Homely.

Hamer, Hamester, obs. ff. Hammer, -ster.

Hamesucken, †-soken (hē·msʊk'n). *Old Eng.* and *Sc. Law.* Forms: 1 hámsócen, 3 hamsokne, 4 hamsokene, homsokne; *Hist.* 7–9 **hamsoken, homesoken;** *Sc.* 7 **haimsuckin,** -suken, 8 -sucken, 7– **hamesucken.** [OE., f. *hám* home, dwelling + *sócn* fem., seeking, visiting, attack, assault, ON. *sókn* attack.]

1. The crime of assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place. Now only in Scotch Law.

a 1000 *Laws of Edmund* II. c. 3 Be mund-brice and be ham-socnum. *c* 1030 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 62 (63) Gif hwa ham-socne ġewyrce ġebete þæt mid fif pundan. *c* 1250 Bracton *De. Leg. Angl.* III. II. xxiii. (Rolls) II. 464 Hamsokne, quæ dicitur invasio domus contra pacem domini regis. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 95 Hamsokene oþer Hamfare, a rese i-made in hous. *c* 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 541 Na man may challenge ane uther of hamesucken, bot for assailzeing him at his awin proper house and dwelling-place. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 123 In the crime of hamesucken,

he and his accomplices might be all equally principals. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scotl.* 719 Haimesucken..is the crime of beating or assaulting a person within his own house. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* I. 367 Half a dozen Selkirk processes, among others one which savours of Hamesucken.

2. A franchise of holding pleas of this offence and receiving the penalties imposed on the offender; also the penalty or mulct itself. (By English legal antiquaries variously misunderstood and erroneously explained.)

1020 *Charter of Cnut* in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 233 þæt he beo his saca and socne wyrðe and grið bryces, and ham socne and forstealles and infangenes þeofes. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hamsokne*, quite de entrer en autri ostel à force. *c* 1290 Fleta I. xlvii. § 18 (1647) 63 Hamsokne [signat] quietantiam misericordiæ intrusionis in alienam domum vi & injuste. 1579 Rastell *Expos. diff. Words* 132 *Home soken* (or *hame soken*), that is, to bee quite of amerciaments for entring into houses violently and without licence, and contrary to the peace of the king. And that you holde plea of such trespas·e done in your Court, and in your lande. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Homesoken, Hamsoken*..the Privilege or Freedom which every Man hath in his House; and he who invades that Freedom is properly said *facere Homesoken*. This I take to be what we now call *Burglary*. *Ibid.*, It is also taken for an Impunity to those who commit this crime. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xvi. 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking..which by an antient law was called hamesecken, as it is in Scotland to this day. 1861 Riley *Liber Albus* Gloss. 326 *Hampsokne*, literally House-protection, i. e. the protection from assault afforded by a man's house.

† **Ha·mfare.** *Old Law. Obs.* [OE type **hámfaru*, f. *hám*, home, dwelling + *faru* going, passage, expedition.] = Hamesucken 1.

a 1135 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 80 § 11 Hamsocna est, vel hamfare, si quis premeditate ad domum eat..et ibi eum invadat, si die vel nocte hoc faciat. 1387 [see Hamesucken]. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 223. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Hamfare*. 1727 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) *s. v.*, I rather think that *Hamfare*..is a Breach of the Peace in a House.

Hamhald, obs. form of Hamald.

Hamiform (hæ·mifɒ̄m), *a.* [f. L. *hāmus* hook: see -form.] Hook-shaped.

a 1849 Maunder cited in Worc. (1860).

Hamil, hamilt: see Hamald.

Hamillet, obs. form of Hamlet.

Hamiltonian (hæmiltō·uniăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. the surname *Hamilton* + -ian.] **A.** *adj.* a. Pertaining to James Hamilton (1769–1831), or to his system of teaching languages. b. Pertaining to the Scottish philosopher and logician, Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856). c. Pertaining to or invented by the Irish mathematician, Sir William Rowan Hamilton (1805–65), as *Hamiltonian equation, function, operator*. d. Pertaining to or holding the doctrines of the American statesman, Alexander Hamilton, a leader of the Federalist party (1757–1804). **B.** *sb.* A follower of any of the above.

1826 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1869) 531 We would have Hamiltonian keys to all these books. 1858 S. A. Allibone *Dict. Eng. Lit.* I. 755 *Hamilton, James*, 'author of the Hamiltonian system', excited much attention in the learned world by his publications..of interlinear English translations of books in various languages. ·1864 Bowen *Logic* viii. 228 (heading) The Hamiltonian Doctrine of Syllogisms. *Ibid.* 252 Under the Hamiltonian doctrine of eight fundamental Judgments, we have five hundred and twelve conceivable Moods. 1879 H. Adams *Gallatin* 174 (Cent.) Laying entirely aside the general proposition that the Hamiltonian Federalists considered a national debt as in itself a desirable institution.

Hamiltonism (hæ·miltoniz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The doctrine or philosophy of Sir William Hamilton (see prec. b).

1857 Mill *Exam. Hamilton* iii. (ed. 3) 37 This is Kantism, but it is not Hamiltonism.

Hamirostrate (hămirɒ·strēt), *a.* [f. L. *hāmus* hook + *rostr-um* beak: see -ate².] Having a hooked beak. In mod. Dicts.

Hamite (hæ·məit), *sb.*¹ and *a.* Also 7–9 **Chamite,** 9 **Khamite.** [f. *Ham* (formerly spelt *Cham*, Heb. חָם, Gr. Χάμ, L. *Cham*), name of the second son of Noah (Gen. vi. 10) + -ite.]

A. *sb.* †1. A follower of Ham: used as a term of obloquy. (Cf. Gen. ix. 22–25.) *Obs. rare.*

1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1647) 59 Terming..us..Balamites, Chamites, Cainites.

2. A descendant of Ham; a person belonging to one of the nations or tribes supposed to be descended from Ham (cf. Gen. ix. 18, 19), viz. the Egyptians and other African races.

1854 C. C. J. Bunsen *Chr. & Mankind* IV. (*title*) The Asiatic origin of the Khamites or Egyptians. 1860 R. S. Poole in *Dict. Bible* I. 742 Egypt may have been the first settlement of the Hamites whence colonies went forth.

B. *adj.* = Hamitic (see below).

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 144 The Phoenicians or Canaanites, both being Chamite, and not Shemite, nations. 1871 P. Smith *Anc. Hist. East* 6 The Hamite Race..is located in Africa and South Arabia.

Hence **Hamitic** (hămi·tik) *a.*, belonging to the Hamites; esp. applied to a group of African languages, comprising the ancient Egyptian, and the Berber, Galla, and allied extant languages.

Hamitism (hæ·mitiz'm), the fact of being a Hamite.

1844 G. S. Faber *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 273 Of Hammitic Origin. 1854 C. C. J. Bunsen *Chr. & Mankind* III. 183 Chamitism, or ante-Historical Semitism. *Ibid.*, The Chamitic deposit in Egypt. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* 215 The Egyptian language belongs then to a Chamitic family. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* iii. 116 Considering Hamitism as nothing more than a special form of Semitism, and altogether unconnected with the Turanian family. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* xii. 260 The Semitic and Hamitic mythologies are derived from the primeval cherubic worship of Eden.

Hamite (hē·məit), *sb.*² [ad. mod.L. generic name *Hamites*, f. *hām-us* hook: see -ite.] A fossil cephalopod having a shell of a hooked shape.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 265 The hard black limestone (containing an abundance of Scaphites, Hamites, Turrilites, and other fossils). 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* x. 244 A hooked shell..called a Hamite.

† **Ha·mkin.** *Obs.* [? f. Ham *sb.*¹] (See quot.)

1616 Bullokar *Engl. Expos.*, *Hamkin*, a pudding made vpon the bones of a shoulder of mutton, all the flesh being first taken off. [So in Cockeram, Blount].

Hamlet (hæ·mlĕt). Also 4 **hamelat. hamillet,** 4–6 **hamelett**(e, 4–7 **hamelet,** 6 **hamlette,** 7 **hamblet**. [a. OF. *hamelet*, in AFr. also *hamelete, hamlette*, (med.L. *hameletum, -letta*), secondary dim. of *hamel*: see Hamel.] A group of houses or small village in the country; *esp.* a village without a church, included in the parish belonging to another village or a town. (In some of the United States, the official designation of an incorporated place smaller than a village.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 310 þe fote men ilk a flok, A pouere hamlete toke, þe castelle Karelauerok. *Ibid.* 340 He dïed at a hamelette, men calle it Burgh bisandes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 A Hamelett, *villula*. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 Wᵗ vij lyttle hamlettes therto belonging. 1604 *View of Fraunce* C b, One hundred thirtie two thousand of Parish Churches, Hamlets, and Villages of all sorts. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd. 3 The Hamlets of the Tower made up 2 Regiments. 1750 Gray *Elegy* iv, The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. 1820 Scott *Monast.* i, A small village or hamlet, where..some thirty or forty families dwelt together. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 247 Ohio..divides her municipal corporations into (*a*) cities (*b*) villages..and (*c*) hamlets, incorporated places with less than 200 inhabitants.

attrib. 1641 *Commons Jrnls.* II. 262 For the Hamlet Men, it was Harvest-time. 1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 123 The thatcher, the most important perhaps of the hamlet craftsmen.

b. *transf.* The people of a hamlet. (*poetic.*)

1726-46 Thomson *Winter* 422 Hamlets sleeping in the dead of night. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* x, Where the kneeling hamlet drains The chalice of the grapes of God.

Hence **Ha·mleted** *a.*, located in a hamlet. **Hamleteer,** an inhabitant of a hamlet. **Ha·mletize** *v. U.S.*, to incorporate as a hamlet; hence **Hamletiza·tion.**

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlix. 256 Hamletted in some untravelled village of the duller County. 1825 T. Cromwell *Hist. Colchester* 102 Overcoming a feeble opposition from the Tower Hambleteers. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 283 Going back to give the rudiments of education to remote hamleteers. 1893 *Dispatch* (Columbus) 9 Feb., The controversy concerning the hamletizing of Bullitt Park. *Ibid.*, Annexation, not hamletization, should occur.

Hamloun, in *Gaw. and Gr. Knt.*, error for *hauiloun*, Havelon *v.*

Hamly, -nes, obs. north. ff. Homely, -iness.

Hamlynge, obs. form of Ambling.

c 1440 *Eng. Cong. Iret.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Vnneth he wolde ryde any hamlynge hors but mych trottynge hors.

Hammack, hammacoe, etc.: see Hammock.

‖ **Hammal, hummaul** (hʊmā·l). Also 8–9 **hamaul,** 9 **hamal, khamal.** [Arab. حَمَّال *ḥammāl* porter, f. *ḥamala* to carry.] A Turkish or Oriental porter; in Western India, a palanquin-bearer.

1766 Grose *Voy. E. Ind.* (1772) I. 120 (Y. s.v. *Hummaul*) The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses. 1839 Miss Pardoe *Beauties of Bosph.* 38 Stanf.) Here the khamals deposit the heavy bale. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 93 The palankeen-bearers (called hammals at Bombay). 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* I. i. 37 Hamals, bearing clove and cinamon bags.

Hammald, obs. form of Hamald.

‖ **Hammam, hummaum** (hʊmā·m). Also 7– **hamam**; and see Hummum. [Arab. حَمَّام *ḥammām* bath.] An Oriental bathing establishment, a Turkish bath.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1419 (Stanf.), I went to the Hammam. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mohammetans* 47 They have many Hammams or Wash-houses to bath themselves in. 1820 T. S. Hughes *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 174 (Stanf.) We proceeded to the public hummaum, or Turkish bath. 1832 Gell *Pompeiana* I. vi. 87 The first chamber of an oriental *hamam*. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 33 There..she is free from the jealous espionage of her lord, which stops at the hammam's threshhold.

Hammed (hæmd), *a.* [f. Ham *sb.*¹ + -ed².] Having hams; usually in comb., as Cat-hammed, *fickle-hammed*.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4808/4 Stolen or stray'd..a bay Gelding..fickle hamm'd.

Hammel, variant of Hamble.

Hammer (hæ·mər), *sb.* Forms: 1 hamor, 1–3 homer, 1–5 hamer, 4 hamyr, 4–5 hamur, 5 hamere, hamour(e, -owre, 6 *Sc.* hemmir, 6– hammer. β. 5 hambir, -yr, 5–7 hamber. [Common Teutonic: OE. *hamor, -er, hǫmer* = OS. *hamur* (MDu., Du. *hamer*), OHG. *hamar* (Ger. *hammer*), ON. *hamarr*. The Norse sense 'crag', and possible relationship to Slav. *kamy*, Russ. *kamenʲ* stone, have suggested that the word originally meant 'stone weapon'.]

1. An instrument having a hard solid head, usually of metal, set transversely to the handle, used for beating, breaking, driving nails, etc. Hence, a machine in which a heavy block of metal is used for the same purpose (see Steam-hammer, Tilt-hammer, Trip-hammer).

Knight of the hammer, a blacksmith or hammerman. *Throwing the hammer*, an athletic contest, consisting in throwing a heavy hammer as far as possible

a 1000 *Juliana* 237 Carcernes duru..homra geweorc. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 272.36 *Malleus*, hamer. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 182/23 *Porticulus*, hamor. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 284 Wultu þet God nabbe no fur in his smiððe—ne belies—ne homeres? *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1164 As hys brothres hamers ronge Vpon hys Anuelet yp and doon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxx. 78 Withouten strook of hamour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Hamur (*v. rr.* hambyr, hamowre), *malleus*. 1528 in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 55 Withe too grett yerne hambers. 1555 Eden *Decades* 161 Such maces and hammers as are vsed in the warres. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 210 Mechanicke Slaues With greazie Aprons, Rules, and Hammers. 1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scotl.* II. 38 He that has a Nail to drive, will not want a Hammer. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. ii. 359 The perforated oblong stone for a hammer. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* 473 [Those] known by the name of Sedgwick's, and by that of De la Beche's geological hammer. *Ibid.* 474 Mineralogical hammers of various forms. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar boy* 4 The marriage was celebrated in a common lodging house in Gretna Green. I believe the ceremony was performed by a knight of the hammer.

b. *fig.* A person or agency that smites, beats down, or crushes, as with blows of a hammer. Cf. L. *malleus*, O.F. *martel*.

[1308 *Inscr. on tomb of Edw. I*, in *Westm. Abbey*, Edvardus Primus: Scotorum Malleus: Hic est: MCCCVIII: Pactum serva.] 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* l. 23 Hou to-broke and to-brosid is the hamer of al erthe? 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls. VI. 43 Saladinus .. þe strong hamer of Cristen men. 1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* iv. 30 Let my victorious hand Be scourge and hammer of this Heathen Band. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. xiv. § 14 As *malleus Scotorum*, the hammer or mauler of the Scots, is written on the tomb of King Edward the First in Westminster; *incus Scotorum*, the anvil of the Scots might as properly be written on the monument (had he any) of Edward the Second. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* Epist. (ed. 2) A iv b, St. Austin (the hammer of Pelagianism). 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 154 Broken by the hammer of affliction. 1873 Edith Thompson *Hist. Eng* xxviii. 5 Thomas Cromwell..has been called 'the Hammer of the Monks'.

2. In various specific senses or uses:

a. A lever with a hard head arranged so as to strike a bell, as in a clock.

1546 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 26 Item, for shotynge on hammer and a sprynge. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xi, A Clocke, whose hammer was stricken by an Image like a Man. 1854 Skeat *Uhland's Poems* 319 Within the gray church-tower The hammer strikes the midnight hour. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon* i. 22 At Exeter..each bell has a sort of clock hammer striking on the outside.

† b. The knocker of a door. *Obs.*

1585 Higins tr. *Junius Nomencl.* 214/2 *Cornix*..the ring or iron hammer wherewith we knocke at the doore. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Aldaua de puerta*, the ring or hamer of a doore. 1625-6 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1661 They neuer knock at the Gate (for there is no Ring or Hammer). 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* VI. 104 They heard againe great knocking at the gate by the hammer thereof.

c. *Fire-arms.* (*a*) In a flint-lock, a piece of steel covering the flash-pan and struck by the flint; (*b*) in a percussion-lock, a spring lever which strikes the percussion-cap on the nipple; (*c*) applied to analogous contrivances by which the charge is exploded in various modern kinds of guns.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* II. 47 To strike just upon the wheeles being fire-lockes, or upon the hammers or steeles, if they be Snap-hances. 1745 Desaguliers tr. *Gravesande's Nat. Philos.* I. 108 To drive the Cock, which carries the Flint against the Hammer. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 30 The flint strikes the hammer. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1203 Percussion-gun, with an improved under-box and a safety hammer.

d. A small bone of the ear; the malleus.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 531 With three Bones, the smallest of the whole body..the first is called the *Hammer*, the second the *Anuile*, the third the *Stirrop*. 1718 J. Chamberlayne *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 5 The Auditory Bones are four in Number, the Hammer, the Anvil, the Stirrup, and between the Anvil and Stirrup there lies a small Bone 1879 Calderwood *Mind & Br.* 71 The first bone has a rounded head, a narrow neck..its shape has led to its name hammer.

e. A small hammer or mallet used by auctioneers to indicate by a rap the sale of an article. Hence in phrases, as *to bring, send, put up*) *to the hammer*, to sell by auction; to *go* or *come to* or *under the hammer*, to be sold by auction.

(A similar hammer is used by a chairman to call a meeting to order.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 571 When my dear volumes touch the hammer. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 291 Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls. 1828 MARLY *Life Planter Jamaica* 181 These girls were brought to the hammer to pay their father's debts, being held to be part of his moveable property. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Crt.* 59 His books .. Came to the hammer here in March. 1856 READE *Never too late* x, He threatened to foreclose, and sell the house under the hammer. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* ii. (1868) 128 If you like it, keep it; if not, send it to the hammer.

f. (*a*) A small wooden mallet with a padded end or head, held in the hand, with which the strings of a dulcimer or similar instrument are struck. (*b*) A part of the action of a pianoforte, consisting of a slender wooden shank and a padded wooden head, which strikes the strings when the corresponding key is pressed down.

1774 *Specif. J. Merlin's Patent* No. 1081 A set of Hammers of the nature of those used in the kind of Harpsichords called Piano Forte. 1783 *Specif. J. Broadwood's Patent* No. 1379 The hammers which strike the strings. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 52 The leap from a dulcimer to a pianoforte would have been immediate, if the first instruments with keyboards had hammers wherewith to strike the strings. 1880 HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 468/2 The dulcimer, laid upon a table or frame, is struck with hammers.

†3. A small iron-forge. *Obs.*

1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Of Iron Work* 127 In every forge or hammer there are two fires at the least.

†4. A disease in cattle. *Obs.*

[Cf. Cotgr. *Marteau*, 'also, the Stithie (a beasts disease).']

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 94 The Stithie happening to the Oxe, being otherwise called a Mallet or Hammer, is knowne when the beast hath his haire standing vpright all ouer his bodie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 172.

5. A match at throwing the hammer. (See note to sense 1.)

1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 635/1 J. Flanagan .. won the Hammer with 131 ft. 11 in.

6. Phrases. *Hammer and tongs* (colloq.): with might and main (like a blacksmith showering his blows on the iron taken with the tongs from the forge-fire). *Hammer and pincers*: a phrase descriptive of the noise made by a horse striking the hind-foot against the fore-foot: cf. CLICK, FORGING. *Thor's hammer, h. of Thor*: (*a*) the hammer carried by the god Thor in Norse mythology; (*b*) a figure somewhat like a cross (= FYLFOT); (*c*) a prehistoric ornament resembling a hammer. *Up to the hammer* (colloq. or slang): up to the standard, first-rate, excellent.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/2 I'm now coming at you, with Hammer and Tongs. 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV 187 To go hammer and pincers, is to over-reach and strike the hinder toe upon the fore-heel. 1801 *Ibid.* XVII. 119 For Hammer and Pinchers, or over-reaching. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XXXV, Our ships were soon hard at it, hammer and tongs. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iv, By Thor's hammer boys, see if I do not return some day. 1882 MABEL PEACOCK in *Academy* 7 Oct. 259 You shall mark your food with the hammer of Thor, and think you are signing a holy sign. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* in *Longm. Mag.* III. 241 What cooking there was in it was up to the hammer. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 277 He turns to me, and we went at it hammer and tongs.

7. Combinations. a. attrib., as *hammer-bar, -beat, -bolt, -clang, -drudge, -mark, -rod, -spring, -stroke*, etc.; (sense 2 f *b*) as *hammer-butt, -felt, -fork, -rail, -shank*; b. objective, similative, and instrumental, as *hammer-beater, -catcher, -wielder*; *hammer-like, -proof, -shaped, -strong* adjs. c. Special combs.: **hammer-ax**, a tool consisting of a hammer and ax combined (Craig, 1847); **hammer-blow**, a blow or stroke of a hammer; also in the steam-engine (see quot.); **hammer-cap**, a cap covering the cock of a gun; **hammer-cramp**, a form of cramp or spasm to which hammermen are liable; **hammer-dress** *v. trans.*, to dress (stone) by strokes of a hammer; **hammer-fish**, the hammer-headed shark; **hammer-flaw, -flush**, the flakes of heated iron struck off by a hammer; **hammer-gun**, a gun fired by means of a hammer (see 2 c); **hammer-hard** *a.*, made hard by hammering; **hammer-harden** *v. trans.*, to harden (metals) by hammering; **hammer-mill**, a water-mill driving a hammer in a small forge; **hammer-oyster** = *hammer-shell*; **hammer-palsy**, paralysis of the arm caused by use of the hammer; **hammer-pick**, a tool with a head formed as a hammer on one side and a pick on the other; **hammer-pike**, 'a long-shafted weapon, like the *war-hammer* .. carried by the subalterns in charge of the flag under the First [French] Empire' (Farrow, *Milit. Encycl.* 1885); **hammer-pond**, a pond in which water for driving a *hammer-mill* is stored; **hammer-scale**, the coating of oxide which forms on red-hot iron and can be separated by hammering (also called *forge-scale*); **hammer-sedge**, *Carex hirta*; **hammer-shark**, the hammer-headed shark; **hammer-shell**, the hammer-shaped shell of a bivalve mollusc of the genus *Malleus*; also the animal itself (also called *hammer-oyster*); **hammer-slag, -slough** = *hammer-scale*; **hammer-stone**, a prehistoric stone implement resembling, or used as, a hammer; **hammer-throwing** (see sense 1, note); **hammer-toe** see quot.); **hammer-tongs**, tongs having projecting pins for holding hammer-heads or other articles with holes punched in them; **hammerwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a hammer; **hammer-work**, (*a*) work performed with a hammer; (*b*) something constructed or shaped with the hammer; **hammer-wrought** *a.*, worked into shape with the hammer, as iron, brass, etc. Also HAMMER-BEAM, etc.

1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 54 The joiner's *hammer-beat. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 15 His herte..shal be streyned as the stithie of an *hamer betere. 18.. *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* CXXIII. 42 (Cent.) The so-called *hammer-blow in locomotives is the irregularity of the pressure exerted between the wheel and rail, which arises from the vertically-unbalanced action of the counter-weights placed in the wheel to neutralize the horizontal action of the piston and other moving parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Block passed through the *hammer butt. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* Gloss., *Hammer-Butt*, the centred butt of the hammer-shank in the so-called English action, shaped with the notch against which the sticker of the hopper works. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Hammer-cap*. 1883 R. MACDONNELL in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 12 May 912 (*title*) *Hammer-cramp. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 191 There are four viaducts of *hammer-dressed sandstone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 272 He hammer-dressed his stones with fewer strokes than other workmen. 1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 183 The grossest *hammer-drudge in a country. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/5 A local tuner had ingeniously brightened the tone of a piano by anointing the *hammer-felts with a mixture of whiting and glue. 1835 BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* (Worc.), **Hammer-Fish*, a rapacious fish; the balance-fish. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 182 Take of the Filings of Iron or of *Hammerflaw. 1644 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* III. II. 742 The Line strongly guarded with *Hammer-guns and Murtherers. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/2 He used a breech-loading double-barrelled hammer gun, with two triggers within a guard. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 31 **Hammer-hard*, is when you harden Iron, or Steel, with much hammering on it. 1694 *Ibid.* 92 The Iron-Saws are only *Hammer-hardned. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 105 We recommend hammer-hardening in all mixtures containing iron. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The squalus with a very broad transverse *hammer-like head. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit., Sussex* 306 Pooles and waters..of sufficient power to driue *hammer milles, which beating upon the iron, resound all ouer the places adioyning. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 326 To form ponds for driving the hammer-mills. 1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) I. xiii. 55 Of all the curious shells .. the *hammer oyster was what I wondered at most. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 261 The 'hammer-oyster' is remarkable for its form, which becomes extremely elongated with age; both ears are long, and the umbones central. 1869 W. FRANK-SMITH in *Lancet* 27 Mar. 427 (*title*) Hephæstic Hemiplegia; *Hammer Palsy. 1887 HISSEY *Holiday on Road* 366 *Hammer-ponds. 1895 C. R. B. BARRETT *Surrey* vii. 168 Parallel to the road ..I see a long series of hammer ponds. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 (Piano-forte) *Hammer rail. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 118 *Hammer Rods..in a Turret Clock.. connect the movement with the hammers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hammersedge, *Carex hirta*. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 29 Cedar has been much used for *hammer-shanks on account of its elasticity. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Sella* 146 Hideous *hammer-sharks, Chasing their prey. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 349 A sort of Rock or Tree-Oyster, call'd by some a **Hammer-Shell* from its Shape. 1736 *Specif. Kingsmill Eyre's Patent* No. 553 There is then added..a certain small quantity of..*hammer slough. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v. *Hammer*, **Hammer-spring*, the spring on which the hammer of the gun-lock works. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 107 The little finger touches the hammer-spring. 1872 J. EVANS *Anc. Stone Implem.* 29 The *hammer-stones used in the manufacture of flint hatchets. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 41 Similar hammer-stones occur in Danish peat-mosses. 1580 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 310 The steele obeyeth the *hammer-stroke. 1873 MISS BRADDON *L. Davoren* Prol. ii, Geoffrey Hossack practises *hammer-throwing with an iron crowbar. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hammer-toe*..a distortion of the second toe..so that it is bent upwards at an angle, the two terminal phalanges being flexed. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 6/4 That resemblance to a section of a square arch which is known..as 'hammer toe'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 11/1 A second will..thump down his fist, *hammerwise, to nail his arguments. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVI. iv. (Tollem. MS.), No þinge streccheþ more with *hamoure-werke þan golde. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 107 Made several statues of this hammer-work.

Hammer, *sb.*[2]: prob. = Ger. *ammer*, the yellow bunting or YELLOW-HAMMER, q.v.

1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* IV. (D.), S' light I ever took thee to be a hammer of the right feather.

Hammer, *v.* [f. HAMMER *sb.*]

I. *trans.* 1. *lit.* a. To strike, beat, or drive with or as with a hammer.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xviii. (1869) 184 Whan I haue..beten him and hamered him. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 950 To hamer, *marteler*. 1642 J. GODWIN (*title*) Anti-Cavalierism .. for the suppressing of that butcherly brood of Cavaliering incendiaries, who are now hammering England. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 334 He hammered the anvil hard into the ground! 1890 BAKER *Wild Beasts* II. 167 They commenced hammering the good dogs with their heavy bamboos.

b. To fasten with or as with a hammer, e.g. by nailing; to drive *up, down*, etc., with a hammer.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 152 Crist as he was ruthfully hamerd upon the croce. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 247 There beings .. Are hammer'd to the galling oar for life. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* V. 358 All that long morn the lists were hammer'd up. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 35 If the hooks are hammered down too hard.

c. To beat out, as metal, with a hammer; to shape with blows of a hammer.

1522 [see HAMMERED]. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 200 The Lord hath dilated me by hammering me vpon the anvild. *a* 1712 W. KING *Ovid's Art of Love* 16 Is it not hammer'd all from Vigo's plate? 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. i. 331 Armillæ of pure gold, hammered into rounded bars. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Cratylus* (ed. 2) II. 232 This is hammered into shape. 1878 SMILES *Robt Dick* xiii. 94 Has been literally hammered out by the force of the waves.

2. *fig.* a. (from 1 c.) To devise, design, contrive, or work out laboriously; to put into shape with much intellectual effort. Often with *out*. (Frequent in 17th c. 'Used commonly in contempt' J.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV (Arb.) 96 What broyle Tyrus angrye doth hammer. *Ibid.* 108 Hym shee left daunted with feare, woords duitiful hamring For to reply. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 He hammered in his head many meanes to stay the faire Samela. 1628 CHAS. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 631 The profession of both Houses in the time of hammering this Petition. 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 125 The Peers are Co-ordinate with the Commons in presenting and hammering of Laws. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 139 He endeavoured to hammer out some excuses for him. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxii, At first he tried to hammer an excuse. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* viii. (1890 314 Songs like these are not to be hammered out by the most diligent ingenuity.

†b. To discuss, debate. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 117 A question, much hammered betweene Plato and Aristotle.

c. To drive by dint of reiterated argument or persuasion (as an idea, etc. into a person's head).

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 63 Others it must either be forced and hammered into. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 241 Hammering into his head the designs I wished for. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* Pref. (1879) 97 That priggishness and forwardness .. are soon hammered out of any Cambridge man. 1856 W. COLLINS *Armadale* III. xiv, Hammering common sense into his head.

d. *Stock Exchange slang.* (*a*) To declare (a person) a defaulter (see quot. 1887). (*b*) To beat down the price of (a stock, etc.); to depress (a market).

1865 *Harper's Mag.* XXX. 619 The chronic bears were amusing themselves by 'hammering' i. e. pressing down the price of Hudsons. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 5/2 Having omitted to settle within that time [the three days' grace] he was promptly 'hammered'. 1887 *Financ. Critic* 19 Mar., The head Stock Exchange waiter strikes three strokes with a mallet on the side of a rostrum in the Stock Exchange before making formal declaration of default of a member. Thus, to be 'hammered', is to be pronounced a defaulter. 1890 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 6/4 Bears were induced to hammer the market on bad shipments reported from Glasgow.

II. *intr.* 3. *lit.* To deal blows with or as with a hammer; to strike a succession of heavy blows; to thump.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2311 Þa3 he homered heterly, hurt hym no more. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 To bete or hameren vppon his hede by yeuynge of counceylle contrary to his plesaunce. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 32 We haue no leasure to serue the Muses, but to be hammering with weapons. 1886 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 He found an English tourist hammering away with a geologist's hammer. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 186 The lawyer .. hammered on the door with his heavy whipstock.

4. *fig.* †a. To devise plans laboriously, 'cudgel one's brains', debate or deliberate earnestly (*upon, on, at, of*); with *upon*, sometimes, To reiterate, persist in, insist upon. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 18 That Whereon, this month I haue bin hamering. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XV. viii. 232 He came againe to Rome, hammering greatly with himselfe of going to the prouinces of the East. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* V. 18 This the heathens had .. hammered at. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 293 We have been several days hammering upon money.

†b. Of an idea: To present itself persistently to one's mind as matter of debate; to be in agitation.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 39 Blood, and reuenge, are Hammering in my head. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Rich. III*, xviii. Poems Grosart) 151 So still a crowne did hammer in my head. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* I. i. (R.), A thousand things are hammering in his head; 'tis a fruitful noddle, though I say it.

c. To work hard, toil; to make persistent and laborious attempts. Const. *at.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Hammer*, to work; to be busy: in contempt. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 May, Hammered on at the Review till my backbone ached. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 41 He liked .. to hammer away at his poems in a study where chaos reigned supreme. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. ix. 215 The examiner had been hammering away at the man next before me for an inordinate time. 1892 A. S. WILKINS in *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Hammering away at a point which he wished to enforce.

5. To make reiterated laborious efforts to speak, to stammer. Now only *dial.*

1619 R. WESTE *Bk. Demeanor* 109 in *Babees Bk.* 294 If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt thy words. 1685 WOOD *Life* 21 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 132 He hammered so long for a Latin word for an 'address'. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* III. 351 Was he hammering over the name. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *To Hammer*, to speak confusedly, to stammer.

Hammerable (hæ·mərăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being hammered, or beaten out with a hammer; malleable.

1611 Cotgr., *Malleable*, mallable, tractable, hammerable. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 4 That cleere and hammerable glasse of old.

Ha·mmer-beam. *Arch.* A short beam projecting from the wall at the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam.

1823 in P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 1843 *Ecclesiologist* II. 57 The wallpieces, spandrils and hammer-beams are plain. 1876 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Hammer Beam*, a beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* vii. 38/1 Rows of hammer-beams, terminating in beautifully-carved figures of angels. *attrib.* 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 292 The hammer-beam roof..once more shows its ancient pitch.

Hammer-cloth. [Derivation unknown. The conjecture in quot. 1854 is obviously untenable: the coachman's 'box' is not known before 1600. De Quincey, *Autobiog., Germ. Stud*, 1836, (Wks. 1889 II. 83) has a conjecture that *hammer-cloth* is 'a corruption from *hamper-cloth*.' Prof. Skeat has compared Du. *hemel* 'heaven, canopy, tester', citing from Hexham *den Hemel van de koetse* 'the Seeling of a Coach.' But these suggestions are not corroborated by the evidence. See also Hammock-cloth, with which this is either connected or confused.]

A cloth covering the driver's seat or 'box' in a state or family coach. (In quot. 1465 applied to a material.)

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 315 My mastyr bout of Baron of Hadlegthe xlj. elles of hamerclothe. 155. in *Archæol.* XVI. 91 (D.) Hamer clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon. 1736 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 10, I never knew before that the golden fangs on hammercloths were so old a fashion. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 153 Hammer Cloths are among the principal ornaments of a Carriage. 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 18 The [coach] man carried a hammer, pincers, nails, ropes, and other appliances in case of need; and the *hammer-cloth* was devised to conceal these.. remedies for broken wheels and shivered panels.

Hence **Hammer-clothed** (-klǭþt) *a.*, provided with a hammer-cloth.

1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 182 The great..heavy hammer-clothed, double-seated family Carriage.

Hammered (hæ·məɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hammer *v.* + -ed[1].] Beaten out or shaped with a hammer.

1522 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 116 A ewer of pewter hamerd. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 951 To spoile Antiquities of hammerd steele. 1671 Milton *Samson* 132 The hammered cuirass. *a* 1700 Dryden *Disc. Epick Poetry* (R.), I had certainly been reduced to pay the publick in hammered money, for want of milled. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 136 The quays..faced with hammered stone. 1863 P. Barry *Dock-yard Econ.* Pref. 11 If rolled armour-plates were to be pronounced superior to hammered plates.

b. Of grapes: Having innumerable marks as if they had been hammered into shape, a result of good cultivation.

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The berries of the Vines with their roots outside were hammered, while those on the inside ones were not.

Hammerer (hæ·mərəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].]

1. One who hammers or wields a hammer; often, one who plies the geologist's hammer, a geologist.

1611 Cotgr., *Marteleur*, a hammerer; one that worketh with a hammer. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 5. 146 All the late Hammerers of Papists. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* xii. 378 The geologists..half-a-dozen stalwart hammerers. 1890 *Nature* 4 Sept., A source of regret to the whole brotherhood of hammerers.

2. 'The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, *Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus*' (Cent. Dict.).

Ha·mmer-head.

1. The head or striking part of a hammer.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 144 The hammer hed..werth [= weareth] quite out. 1896 Hipkins *Pianoforte* 30 The flattened shape of the hammer-head favours a musical quality of tone in soft playing that distinguishes many good pianos when the hammers are nearly worn out.

†2. A head, likened to a hammer; a blockhead. (Cf. *beetle-head.*) *Obs.*

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 645/1 Is not ther an hamer hed more meete to make horshoune in hel, then to constre yͤ scripture in earth. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 4 b, Your owne foolish lying wordes properly forged in that hammerhead of yours. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 216 The Hammer-heads sate lately vpon like consultation.

3. a. A hammer-headed shark; so called from the great lateral expansions of the head. b. An American fish, *Hypentelium nigricans*, having a head of hammer-like shape.

1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* I. 71 The Hammer Head is a rare wanderer to our seas. 1880 Gunther *Fishes*, The 'Hammer-heads' or Hammerheaded Sharks belong to the most formidable fishes of the ocean.

4. An African bird, the shadow-bird or umber-bird (*Scopus umbretta*); from the shape of the head with its occipital crest and long stout bill.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 139/2 The umbre is known in South Africa as the hammerkop or hammer-head. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* 773 That singular bird known as the hammer-head.

Ha·mmer-hea·ded, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].]

1. Having a head shaped like that of a hammer.

1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* vii. 74 Their hammer headed Joawles Are ioyned to their shoulders iust. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 301 (Jod.) The balance fish and the hammerheaded shark. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* i. ix, A long hammer-headed old horse.

2. *fig.* Dull in intellect; stupid; beetle-headed.

1552 Huloet, Hammer headed knave, *Tuditanus.* 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 92 Hammer-headed..clowns. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* (Househ. Ed.) 402/2 You hammer-headed woman.

Hammering (hæ·məriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of striking, knocking, or beating out with a hammer; the dealing of hard reiterated blows as with a hammer. Also *fig.*

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* v. (1640) 67 Copper is most like to Silver in the waight. and in the hammering. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xx. xii, After a thousand hammerings of the menaces of Gods law. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 676, I have found the first working too laborious to leave me strength for a second hammering. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 18 He stood the hammering of his antagonist ..with uncommon firmness. 1883 W. E. Norris *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 I'll give you such a hammering that you won't do it again for a year.

attrib. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 41 My door became a hammering place for every bailiff in the county. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 32 A beaver using his tail as a hammering instrument.

2. *fig.* †a. Devising, contriving, or constructing.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 34 Newe alterations were in hammering. 1626 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 150 There is a hammering..a brave design to set forth the next spring.

b. *Stock Exchange slang.* (See Hammer *v.* 2 d.)

1893 *Times* 19 Dec. 11/3 'Bears' assisted the decline by 'hammering'.

c. Of grapes: see Hammered b.

1882 *Garden* 21 Jan. 50/3 The views of those who have maintained that the hammering was due to culture more than anything else.

3. Hesitation in speech, stammering.

1731 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 489, I never..saw so much hammering and indecency in delivery. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hammering*, stammering.

Hammering, *ppl. a.* That hammers.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 129 That puts a thousand hammering suspitions into thy head. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 257/1 It is the hammering alliteration which he especially adopts.

Hammerless (hæ·məɹlės), *a.* [f. Hammer *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a hammer: *esp.* of a gun.

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* i. i. ii. § 4. 44 The hammerless gun. 1886 *Badm. Libr., Shooting* (1895) 34 In matter of safety the hammerless has the advantage of the hammer gun.

Hammerman (hæ·məɹmǣn). A man who works with a hammer. *spec.* a. A smith or worker in metal. b. A blacksmith's unskilled assistant or 'striker'. c. A man who manipulates a steam-hammer. d. *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1829.

1483 *Charter Town Council Edinb.* 2 May, The Hammermen Craft, bayth blacksmyths, goldsmiths, lorymeris, saidlaris. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xli. 7 The Smyth comforted the moulder, and the Ironsmyth the hammerman. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.) Anthony Pullen of Hawkhurst, hamorman. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* vii. 226 Not only the Hammer-men, but the very Court of Moneyers itself. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 103 The fourteen incorporated Trades are: Surgeons, Goldsmiths..Farriers, Hammermen, Wrights, Masons [etc.]. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 17 After the manner of a hammer-man at a forge. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, The hammermen of Edinburgh are to my mind afore the world for making stancheons, ring-bolts, fetter-bolts, bars, and locks. 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 58 When the holers have finished their operations, a new set of men, called hammer-men, or drivers, enter the works. These fall, or force down, large masses of coal, by means of long and sharp iron wedges.

Ha·mmersmith. A smith who works with a hammer; a hammerman.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubalcaym, that was an hamer smyth. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* i. (1686) 318 When such proof is found by the Magnet.. then the Hammer-smiths.. use further to prove..it. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 201 Ziegenhals..remarkable for its great number of hammer-smiths, and a manufacture of glass. 1887 *Standard* 8 Apr. 2/4 The men are blacksmiths and hammersmiths.

Ha·mmer-tail. a. 'In a striking clock, a continuation of the hammer stalk that is lifted by the pins in the pin wheel' (Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 1889). b. In a pianoforte: see quot. 1896.

1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 355 Fixed with the hammer-tail to the hammer-bar by means of a pin. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 252 For lifting the hammer-tails of small clocks, pins in the wheel..do very well. 1896 Hipkins *Pianoforte* Gloss., *Hammer-tail*, a prolongation of the hammer-head shaped so as to be caught in its descent by the check.

† **Hammerwort.** *Obs.* The Wall-pellitory.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 374 Genim..hamor wyrte blosman. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 300/22 *Perdicalis*, homorwyrt. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Hammerwort is Pellitorie of the wall.

‖ **Hammochrysos** (hæmokrəi·sǫ̆s). *Min.* [L. (Pliny), a. Gr. ἀμμόχρῡσος, f. ἄμμος sand + χρυσός gold.] A sparkling stone mentioned by the ancients; perhaps yellow micaceous schist, or the sand from it.

1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 110. 1868 Dana *Min.* 302. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 321 Nearly everything was glass in the frontage of this fairy mart, and its contents glittered like the hammochrysos stone.

Hammock[1] (hæ·mək). Forms: α. 6–9 hamaca, 7 -acca, -acco, -ackoe, hammacho, 8 hamacoe, 8–9 hammacoe. β. 7 hamack(e, hammac(k, -aque, amack, hamock, hammok, 8 hammoc, 8–9 hamac, 7– hammock. [a. Sp. *hamaca* of Carib origin; cf. F. *hamac* (1555 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A hanging bed, consisting of a large piece of canvas, netting, etc. suspended by cords at both ends; used esp. by sailors on board ship, also in hot climates or seasons on land.

α. 1555 Eden *Decades* 200 Theyr hangynge beddes whiche they caule *Hamacas.* 1596 Raleigh *Discov. Guiana* 55 They lay each of them in a cotten Hamaca, which we call brasill beds. 1613 R. Harcourt *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 191 Hamaccas, which are Indian beds, most necessary in those parts. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 7 Saylers, who..get forthwith into their beds (or hamackoes) [1677 or hamacks]. 1761 *London Mag.* XXX. 220 Orders were..given for sewing him up in a hamacoe, in order to bury him. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 170 To keep the hammacoes in the stantions. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 101 Carried on the shoulders of the natives in the *hamacas*, or sedans, of the country.

β. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A Hamacke, the lockers, the round-house. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 45 Lye down and rest them in their Hamocks. 1675 *Mistaken Husband* v. i. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 It cannot be so convenient as a Hammaque. 1698 Froger *Voy.* 134 There is nothing but Famine that can draw them out of their Amacks. 1723 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 112 Travelling is in Hammocks..slung cross a Pole and bore up at each end by a Negro. 1804 Nelson 26 Apr. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 514 Seamen's beds and hammocks are very much wanted. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxviii. 93, I went aboard, and turned into my hammock.

2. *transf.* Applied to the suspended nest of the hangbird or American oriole; and to the suspended case made by the caterpillars of certain moths.

1856 Bryant *Poems, Strange Lady* vii, And there the hang-bird's brood within its little hammock swings. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vii. 208 A caterpillar which had completed its hammock up to, say, the sixth stage of construction. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 60 (1879) 61 There is a Caterpillar that makes a very complicated hammock.

†3. = Hammock-cloth 1. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2612/4 Lost..a Coach-Horses Hammock of Crimson and Musk Colour Caffaw fringed with the same colours.

4. *Comb.*, as *hammock-bearer*; *hammock-cradled* adj.; **hammock-batten**, one of the battens or strips of wood nailed to the ship's beams, from which the hammocks are slung; **hammock-clew, -clue**, the series of small cords (**hammock-lines**) by which a hammock is suspended at each end; **hammock-man**, one of two or more men employed in carrying a hammock slung on poles; **hammock-nettings**, *orig.* rope nettings in which the hammocks when rolled up were stowed away on board ship, these being lashed or hung to the **hammock-rails** above the bulwarks; hence, the long troughs afterwards constructed for this purpose on the top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war; **hammock-rack** = *hammock batten*; **hammock-shroud**, a hammock used as a shroud in which to bury a corpse at sea.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hammock Battens* or *Racks*, cleats or battens nailed to the sides of a vessel's beams, from which to suspend the seamen's hammocks. 1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 389 Carried by *hammock-bearers at a foot pace. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 62 *Hammock-lines are made from groundtows. 1734 W. Snelgrave *Guinea & Slave Trade* 25, I had six *Hammock-men, who relieved one another by turns. [1777 Suckling in Laughton *Lett. & Disp. Nelson* 9 The Commanding Officer should always be particular in having the hammocks well stowed in the nettings.] 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1862) 349 Heavy bulwarks four feet high, surmounted by *hammock-nettings. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xv, The captain..stood upon the weather *hammock-rails, holding by the main-rigging. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* vi, His heavy-shotted *hammock-shroud Drops in his vast and wandering grave.

Hammock[2]: see Hummock.

Hammock-cloth. [The relation of sense 1 to Hammock[1] is not apparent.]

†1. A cloth for the back of a horse. *Obs.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2060/4 A Hammock Cloth for a Coach-Horse, of a Dark-hair-color'd Cloth Imbroider'd with Red and White. 1687 *Ibid.* 2270/4, 2 Hammock Cloaths of green Flowred Velvet on a white Ground, both fringed with Scarlet and White.

2. = Hammer-cloth. (? By confusion.)

1830 Miss E. Eden *Let.* in Mrs. Swinton *Lady de Ros* (1893) 41, I thought a hammock-cloth would be better under those circumstances than a dicky.

3. *Naut.* A cloth used for covering the hammocks to protect them from wet when stowed in the nettings on the top of the bulwarks.

1804 Nelson 28 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI. 120 The want of these hammock-cloths will be severely felt, and there is none on board to cover the men's bedding. 1842 J. F. Cooper *Jack o' Lantern* I. 148 The hammocks were not stowed, and the hammock-cloths had that empty and undressed look so common to a man-of-war in the night.

Hammy (hæ·mi), *a.* [f. Ham *sb.*[1] + -y.] Characterized by the presence of ham.

1861 Wynter *Soc. Bees* 103 The eating-house connoisseur ..ordered a slice of beef cut with a hammy knife.

Hamose (hē[1]mōu·s), *a.* [ad. L. type **hāmōsus*, f. *hāmus* hook.] Having hooks, hooked.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 2/1 Compos'd of less Hamose and Twining Particles. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamour(e, obs. form of Hammer.

Hamous (hē[1]·məs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *hām-us* hook + -ous.] = Hamose.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 6 Hamous, or hooked particles.

1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 256 A hamous crooked little fang.

Hamper (hæ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 4–5 -ere, 6 -ier, 7 -ire: see also Hanaper. [A phonetic reduction of Hanaper, by elision of middle vowel, and assimilation of *np* to *mp*, as in *ampersand*.]

1. A large basket or wickerwork receptacle, with a cover, generally used as a packing-case. In earlier times a case or casket generally; but from 1500 usually of wicker-work.

1392 *Acct.* in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 196 Pro emendacione vnius serure de j hampere. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 659/10 *Hic cophinus*, hampere. 1490 [see Hanaper 1]. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 607 The mayer and aldermen yode vnto the kynge, and presented hym with an hamper of golde, and therin a thousande pounde of fayre nobles. 1528 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 254 A hamper of wikers wth writinges in yt, *jd.* 1530 Palsgr. 203/1 Casket or hamper, *escrayn*. 1552 Huloet, Hamper for women to put in spindels or bottomes of threade. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 131 Baskets, hampiers, and small hand-panniers. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 345 His mother had hidden him within a little corne flasket or twiggen hamper. 1610 *Althorp MS.* p. vi. in Simpkinson *Washingtons*, 3 hampers for the plate covered with sayle skinnes, and all of them with lockes and keyes. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 27 Sept., We found a hampire of millons sent to me also. 1665 *Ibid.* 21 Sept., A hamper of bottles of wine. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Adv. to Future Laureate* Wks. 1812 II 333 Like Porters sweating underneath a hamper. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, Undo the hamper, Joe. *Mod.* Christmas hampers have taxed the resources of the Parcel Office.

b. Of definite size or measure (*U.S.*): in New York, an oyster-basket holding two bushels; in Virginia, a measure of small fish holding about a bushel. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 2. = Hanaper 3. *Obs.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 29 *Preamble*, Fine and fee to your Highnesse in your hamper .. to be payde. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609 58 The Clarke of the Hamper is hee that doth receiue the fines due for euery Writ sealed in this Court. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 1 Livery out of the Hamper 28. 08. 4. 1714 J. Fortescue-Aland *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 39 An Annuity of 180 Marks out of the Hamper.

3. *Comb.*, as *hamper-maker*. Also **Hamperful.**

1411 *Close Roll* 12 *Hen. IV*, (dorso), Petrus Sandhurst, hamper-maker. 1812 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 55, I could kill a hamperful of partridges in the neighbourhood.

Ha·mper, *sb.*[2] [f. Hamper *v.*[1]]

† 1. Something that hampers, or prevents freedom of movement; a shackle. *Obs.*

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v. His shackles, shacklockes, hampers, gives, and chaines His linked bolts. *a* 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 34 If they wil needs entangle themselves with those hampers that are made against practisers against the state, who can helpe them?

2. *Naut.* Things which form a necessary part of the equipment of a vessel, but are in the way at certain times. (See esp. Top-hamper.)

1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, The boat..immediately filled, and turned over with us, and it was with difficulty that we could escape from the weighty hamper that was poured out of her. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. iv. ii. 182 Their vessels..with heavy hamper and a flowing sail.

Hamper (hæ·mpəɹ), *v.*[1] [Occurs first *c* 1350, in northern writers; actual origin uncertain; possibly from a radical *ham-* (?*hamm-*), found in Icel. *hemja*, pa. t. *hamdi* to restrain, hold back from roving, Ger. *hemmen*, MHG. *hemmen*, MG. *hamen* to restrain, clog, hamper: see Kluge. The ending is that of a freq. or dim.; but the phonology is obscure.]

1. *trans.* To obstruct the free movement of (man or beast), by fastening something on, or by material obstacles or entanglements; to fasten, bind, fetter, shackle, clog; to entangle, catch (*in* something).

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1115 Hampres him so harde, to sum cost þat he drawe. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 220 We be now y lodged bytwene our enemyes and yf they mowe vs hampre ther is no bote but deth. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 395, I will hamper some of the knaves in a bridle. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 418 They passe the nights in prisons..hampered and yoaked together like brute beasts. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 207 Not contented to be caught in every other gin, but he must be such a novice, as to be still hamper'd in his owne hempe. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 339 He caused them to be hampered with ropes, and tied together. 1749 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* II. 231 At five we engaged with Ice..and were hampered in it until eleven. 1873 Davies *Mount. & Mere* ii. 11 The Carp were hampered in the rushes.

† b. To restrain by confinement.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1175 Syr Emere..hamperde hym in hys holde. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 446 Mad folk with fyr hampryt in mony hauld. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Where blusterus huzing Of wynds in Prison thee great king Æolus hampreth.

c. To derange (a lock or other mechanism) so as to impede its working.

1804 Miss S. Lee *Life of a Lover* VI. 264 (L.), I hampered the lock of the library door, so that I might be secure of interrupting those who should resort thither. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* III. x. 405 He has hampered the lock.

2. *fig.* and *gen.* To impede or obstruct in action; † a. to restrain, fetter (*obs.*); b. to entangle, encumber, or embarrass, with obstacles or difficulties. (Now the common use.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 441 þat barne, For wham myn hert is so hampered. *Ibid.* 668 So loue now me hampris. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1493 That proude hertid Narcisus .. Myght on a day ben hampred so For love. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 722, I am hamperd with hate! 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. (R.), To snibbe and hamper the hardenesse of herte that reigned in the people. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 106 He so hampered their insolencies that they brought the 2 prisoners. 1654 Trapp *Comm. Ps.* xxxiv. 13 The Tongue is an unruly member, and can hardly be hampered. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* I. iv, If I could hamper him with this girl. 1812 Wellington *Let. to Earl of Liverpool* 27 Mar. in Gurw. *Desp.* IX. 14, I believe no officer at the head of an army was ever so hampered. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. I. ii. iii. § 5. 41, I do not mean to hamper myself with any fine-spun theory. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 296 The duty of protecting her had often seriously hampered his movements. 1891 Freeman *Sk. fr. French Trav.* 117 The builder was hampered by the existence of aisles.

3. To tie up together, pack up; to put together into one bundle or parcel. (Cf. also Hamper *v.*[3] 2.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1284 þe golde of þe gazafylace .. Wyth alle þe vrumentes of þat hous, he hamppred togeder. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 198 The unconsidered trifles counted, priced, or hampered up together.

† 4. *fig.* (with *up*) To fasten up, make fast. *Obs.*

c 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vi. 136 To avoid ensuing jars He hamper vp the match, Ile..wed you here.

Hence **Ha·mpering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Ha·mperer,** one who or that which hampers.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 21 Sept. 595/1 Fresh hamperings..with a new ally. *a* 1837 in Lockhart *Scott* xli. (1839) V. 352 *note*, 'Tis a sad hamperer of genius. 1861 Wilson & Geikie *Mem. E. Forbes* ii. 40 No hampering pecuniary restrictions were laid upon him in his early days.

Ha·mper, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Derivation obscure] To strike, beat. (*trans.* and *intr.*)

a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 325 Masyd, wytles, merry smyth, Hampar with your hammer, upon thy styth. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* vii. 118 Out with your blades And hamper these jades. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hamper*, to beat. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hamper*, to beat. *North.*

Ha·mper, *v.*[3] [f. Hamper *sb.*[1]: cf. the following passage in which there is a word-play on the sb.:

1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 6 I'll hamper somebody if I die, because I am a basket-maker.]

1. *trans.* To load with hampers; to present with a hamper (*humorous*).

1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 325 (D.) One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well hampered. 1838 Brenton *Life E. St. Vincent* II. ix. 155 It was a common expression with the receiving clerks in the dock yards, to say that 'they had not been hampered', as a reason for refusing to receive inferior articles into store .. The 'hampering' meant a bribe in the shape of a hamper of wine [etc.]. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 3/3 There is something particularly charming in being 'hampered' at Christmas-time.

2. To pack in a hamper. (Cf. also Hamper *v.*[1] 3.)

1775 Ash, *Hamper*..to put up in a hamper. 1846 in Worcester.

Hampered (hæ·mpəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hamper *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Fettered, entangled, impeded, encumbered, embarra-sed; see the verb.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Home* xi, As an entangled, hamper'd thing. 1635 Quarles *Embl.* III. xv. (1718) 186 These fleshly fetters, that so fast involve My hamper'd soul. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 108 A toiling owner of a small station, a hampered purchaser of a larger one.

Hence **Ha·mperedly** *adv.*; **Ha·mperedness.**

1831 Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1882) II. viii. 211 The worst thing about our establishment is its hamperedness. 1837 — *Mirabeau* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 254 Count de Mirabeau 'rides in the garden of forty paces' with quick turns, hamperedly.

† **Ha·mperman.** *Obs.* a. An official in charge of the hamper or hanaper. b. A bearer of a hamper.

1526 *Housch. Ord.* 171 The said gentleman-usher, sewer, hampermen, groomes, pages, and yeomen ushers..to have the reversion of the said service. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Pedler* 140 Something he would gladly leave the young hamperman, his hopefull heire.

Hampier, -ire, obs. ff. Hamper *sb.*[1]

Hamshackle (hæ·mʃæk'l), *v.* [app. of Sc. or northern dial. origin; possibly f. radical *ham-*, as in Hamper *v.*[1] + Shackle *v.*; but the first element also occurs as *hab-*, *hap-*, *hob-*, *hop-*.] *trans.* To shackle (a horse or cow) by a rope or strap connecting the head with one of the forelegs; hence *fig.* to fetter, curb, restrain.

1802 J. Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* Gloss. (Jam.) *Hamschakel*, to fasten the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs, to prevent its wandering too far in an open wild. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss., Hamshackle*, to fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs. Vicious cows and oxen are often so tied, especially when driven to slaughter. 1847 in Craig. 1864 in Webster.

Hamsoken, -sokne, obs. ff. Hamesucken.

Hamster (hæ·mstəɹ). Also 6 hamester, 9 hampster. [a. Ger. *hamster*; so in MHG.; OHG. had *hamastro* masc., OS. *hamstra* fem., corn-weevil.]

A species of rodent (*Cricetus frumentarius*) allied to the mouse and rat, found in parts of Europe and Asia; it is of a stout form, about 10 inches long, and has cheek-pouches in which it carries the grain with which it stores its burrows; it hibernates during the winter. Also applied to other pouched rodents allied to or resembling this.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 413 The skins of Hamsters are very durable. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Cricetus, or German rat, which Mr. Buffon calls the hamster. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 69 Fortunately for England the hamster is not indigenous within the precincts of the island. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 350 Dormice and hamsters are found in the stony region South of Judea.

b. Also *hamster-mouse*, *-rat*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 411 *heading*, Of the Hamester-mouse. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Nat.* 151 The hairs of the hamster mouse..have a central perforation, apparently uninterrupted throughout their whole length. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xviii, You purblind old hamster-rat.

c. The fur of the hamster.

1895 *Spectator* 23 Nov. 722/1 Lining-furs, such as squirrel, hampster, musk-rat.

Hamstring (hæ·mstriŋ), *sb.* [f. Ham *sb.*[1] + String *sb.*]

a. In human anatomy, one of the tendons (four inner and one outer) which form the sides of the ham or space at the back of the knee; they are the tendons of the semimembranosus, semitendinosus, gracilis, sartorius, and biceps muscles of the thigh. b. In quadrupeds, the great tendon at the back of the 'knee' or hough in the hind leg; it is the *tendo Achillis*, corresponding to that of the heel in man.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 53 Hir hamstrings and her knees were stiffe. 1600 Holland *Livy* 462 (R.) Wounding their backes, and cutting their hamstrings. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 293/1 A Leg of Veal or Mutton hung by the Ham String on a Hook. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 260, I also drew the integuments gently towards the inner ham-string.

Hamstring (hæ·mstriŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-stringed** (-striŋd), **-strung** (-strʌŋ). [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cut the hamstrings of, so as to lame or disable; also to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale.

1675 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 33 If they should know this to, they would hamstring me. 1831 Youatt *Horse* i. (1847) 4 The Israelites were commanded to hough or hamstring the horses that were taken in war. 1865 *Reader* 17 June 676 Poor Cyrill Lucar was ham-stringed by order of the Sultan in 1638.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To disable as if by hamstringing; to cripple, destroy the activity or efficiency of.

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 47 So have they hamstrung the valour of the Subject by seeking to effeminate us all at home. *a* 1678 Marvell *Poems, Damon the Mower*, Hamstringed frogs can dance no more. 1719 T. Gordon *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 129 A Reason sufficient, why Oaths ought not to Hamstring the Ambassadors. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* III. ii. (1865) I. 144 Thought all hamstrung, shrivelled by inveterate rheumatism.

Hamular (hæ·miulăɹ), *a.* [f. L. *hāmul-us* small hook + -ar.] Of the form of a small hook; hooked; applied *spec.* in *Anat.* to processes of certain bones.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 271/2 The Pterygoid processes..present in each of these species distinct hamular processes. 1854 Owen *Skel.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 249 A hamular process is sent off from the head of the tibia and fibula.

Hamulate (hæ·miulĕt), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ate.]

a. *Bot.* Having a small hook at the tip (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); also = Hamulose, a. b. *Anat.* = Hamular.

Hamule (hæ·miul). [ad. L. *hāmulus* small hook, dim. of *hāmus* hook.] = Hamulus.

1847 Craig, *Hamule*, in Anatomy, any little crookedlike process.

Hamulose (hæmiulōus), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *hāmul-us* small hook + -ose.] a. Covered with little hooked hairs or bristles. b. Having a small hook, hamulate.

1860 in Worcester (citing Gray). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hamulous (hæ·miuləs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 279 Take the hamulous Pericarpium of the Teazle.

‖ **Hamulus** (hæ·miulŭs). Pl. **hamuli** (-əi). [L. *hāmulus*, dim. of *hāmus* a hook.]

a. *Anat., Zool.*, and *Bot.* A small hook or hook-like process, as in certain bones, in feathers, etc.; in *Bot.* a hooked bristle. b. *Obstetric Surg.* A hook-shaped instrument for extracting the fœtus.

1727–51 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1855 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 101 The external or orbital surface has a vertical ridge upon it which terminates below in a small lancet-like process or tongue, termed hamulus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hamulus*.. The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. Also, a term for the unciform bone.

Hamur, hamyr, obs. ff. Hammer.

[Hamylone, in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154, error for *hauylone*, Havelon *sb.*]

Hamyne = *amen*, Aim *v.*

1530 in Palsgr. 577/2.

Han = *haven*, obs. inf. and pres. t. pl. of Have *v.*

Han, obs. form of Khan.

Han', Sc. form of Hand *sb.* and *v.*

Hanafite (hæ·năfəit). Also **Hanef-, -ifite.** [f. Arab. حنفي *ḥanafī* (f. حنيفة *Ḥanīfah* personal name) + -ite.] A member of one of the four sects or schools of the Sunnites or orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Abu Hanīfah of Kufah (*c* 700–770). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

[1738 J. Pitts *Relig. & Mann. Mahometans* 57 The Hanifees .. put their Hands on their Belly. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 17 This class consists of four sects, Hanafees, Shâfe'ees, Mâlikees, and Hambelees.] 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 292 Hanifah .. founder of the Hanifites, the oldest of the sects of Mohammedans considered orthodox. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The Hanafite rite is official in the Turkish empire.

† **Hanap** (hæ·năp). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. OF. *hanap* (= Prov. *enap*), drinking-vessel, cup, ciborium :—OFrankish **hnapp-* = OHG. *hnapf, napf* = OE. *hnæp, hnæpp*, Du. *nap*, cup, bowl, basin.] A drinking-vessel, a wine-cup or goblet. Now applied, as an antiquarian term, to mediæval goblets of ornate character.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 540 Kyng Rycharde gaue vnto the Frenshe Kyng an hanap or basyn of golde, wt an ewir to the same. 1530 Palsgr. 54 *Hanap* is olde romant, though I synde it used in Froissart. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* iv, He had indeed four siluer hanaps of his own. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 365 Charles the Bald gave to the Abbey of St. Denis a hanap, said to have belonged to Solomon. 1879 C. Dickens *Dict. Lond.* (1884) 25/1 A .. collection of mazers and hanaps and cups. 1894 *Times* 19 July 4/4 A silver-gilt bulb hanap and cover, on three feet formed as draped male figures on diamond-shaped plinths..German, end of the 15th century.

Hanaper (hæ·năpəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **hanypere, hanapre, 7 haniper, hanper.** [a. OF. *hanapier* case to hold a hanap : see prec. and Hamper *sb.*!]

†**1.** A case for a hanap or hanaps; a plate-basket; a repository for treasure or money. Cf. Hamper *sb.* 1. (In quot. 1570–6 perh. transferred from 3.)

[1380 *Thorne's Chron.* (Du C.), Hi 4 bacini in uno Hanaperio. Item undecim ciphi argentei..cum suis hanaperiis.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 226/1 Hanypere [*c* 1490 *MS. K.* hamper], *canistrum, cartallus.* 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The yeerely maintenance theieof [the Chapel at Hakington] was to be drawn from the same Hanaper [St. Thomas's offerings at Canterbury] and to be bestowed on certain Secular Chanons.

2. A round wicker case or small basket in which documents were kept : see quots. and references.

[1292 *Indenture* 30 Dec. in *Stat. Scotl.* I. 117 (*red*) Item vij Haneparios quos magister Thomas de Karnoto olim Cancellarius Scocie misit..In quorum uno hanepario ix^xx & xvij littere, etc. 1323–4 *Pipe Stapleton's Kalendar* 17 Edw. II lf. 59 In hanaperio de virgis, ad hoc signum .. Carte et scripta de feoffamentis & donacionibus Regis Anglie [242 Documents]. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 49. 1796 J. Anstey *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 45 The Writ Original .. Which erst in mouldy hamper slept By Lawyers Hanaper yclept. 1836 Palgrave *Antient Kal. & Inv.* (Rec. Comm.) I. Introd. 28 Upon a recent inspection of a bag of deeds..I found that it contained the hanaper so described ..and within the hanaper were all the several deeds with their seals in the highest state of preservation. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 658 Surprised that you should rake up such rubbish as this from the old hanapers of empiricism. 1891 Hubert Hall tr. *Memorand. Scacc.* 42 *Ed. III* in *Antiq. & Curios. of Exch.* ii. 53. 1891 Scargill-Bird *Guide Documents in P. R. O.* Introd. 13.

3. The department of the Chancery, into which fees were paid for the sealing and enrolment of charters and other documents. Abolished by Statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV, c. 11 (1832).

So called, according to some, because documents that had passed the Great Seal were here kept *in hanaperio*, in a hanaper (sense 2), until the fees thereon were paid; others have taken the name as orig. applied (in sense 1) to the *fiscus* in which the money thus accruing was itself kept: so Du Cange, s. v. *Hanaperium*.

Clerk, Controller, Warden of the Hanaper: see quots.

[1314 in *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls) 920 Qe le Clerk del Hanaper de notre Grant Seal rende son acounte a notre Escheqier. 1326 *Ibid.* 932 Les acountes..des issues du seal de la Chauncellerie par le clerk gardeyn del Hanaper. 1350 *Close Roll* 24 *Edw. III* in Rymer *Foedera* (1825) III. i. 196 Rex dilecto clerico suo ..custodi hanaperii cancellariæ nostræ. 1433 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 433 Status Reventionum .. Regni..De Exitibus Hanaperii..M^vi^c Lxviij *li.* iij *s.* iiij *d.*] 1455 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 317/1 That this .. Acte .. be not prejudiciall..to the clarke of oure Hanaper. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Household. Ord.* (1790) 29 Twyce in every yere the clerke of the hanapre should calle a newe householde rolle oute of the King's countynghouse. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 2 And that the said clarke of the Hanaper shall make a true and juste accompte therof [sc. of the moneys received for first-fruits, etc.], as he is bounde to do of the money receyved of the profites of the Kings greate seale. 1536 *Statutes Irel.* 28 *Hen. VIII* (Bolton, 1621, 108) The writings obligatorie or money taken for the same shall rest, remaine, and abide in the hands of the underthesaurer, or in the Hanaper of the kings Chauncerie in Ireland. 1607 Davies *Lett. Earl Salish.* i. (1787) 233 The commission was drawn and sealed in the haniper. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, Haneper of the Chauncerie, anno 10 R. 2. cap. prim., seemeth to signifie as *fiscus* originally doth in Latine. — *Ibid.* (1672) *Clerk of the Hamper*, or *Hanaper*, is an Officer in the Chancery..otherwise called *Warden of the Hamper*.. whose business is to receive all Money due to the Kings Majesty, for the Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions and Writs; as also Fees due to the Officers for enrolling and examining the same. *Ibid., Controller of the Hamper*.. is an Officer in the Chancery, daily attending in Term-time on the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, to take all things sealed from the Clerk of the Hamper, to note the just number and effect of all things so received, and to enter the same into a special Book. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. 354/1 They recieve it [their rent of five marks] very duly, either out of the Exchequer, or Hanaper even until this present. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 49. 1842 *Act* 5 & 6 *Vict.* c. 103 § 1 The following Offices of the High Court of Chancery, namely, the Offices of Clerks of the Enrolments..Comptrollers of the Hanaper..are hereby abolished. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. Introd. 6 The place where the Chancellor carried on his business.. was divided between the 'Hanniper' or hamper, in which writs were stored up; and the 'Petty Bag'.

† **Ha·naster, ha·nster.** *Obs.* Also 4 **haunc**er, ? 5 **handster, -ester.** [The earliest form cited by Brian Twyne from Oxford City documents is *hauncer*; *hanster* occurs in 14–15th c.; *handester* is mentioned by Twyne as also found by him; the usual form after 1500 was *hanaster*, latinized *hanasterius*. The earlier forms *hauncer, hanster*, favour the view that the word was a derivative of *hansa* or *hanse*: cf. esp. *Hansing* s.v. Hanse.] The name given (in the city of Oxford) to persons paying the entrance-fee of the guild-merchant (see Hanse 2), and admitted as Freeman of the City.

1321–2 *Oxf. City Doc.*, in *Twyne's MSS.* XXIII. 241 [in *Rot. Comp. Camerariorum* de anno xvo Regis Edw. II.] Item, summa rec^t des Hauncers hoc anno vij li. xi s. 1393 *Ibid.* [In *Rot. Comp. Camerar.* de an. 17o Ric. II.] Item recept. de admissis in gilda hoc anno 17 li. 2 s. 1399 *Ibid.* [In alio rentali sive computo de 23o Ric. II.] Item recept. de Hansters hoc anno 7 li. 2 s. 6 d. 1410 [in *Rot. Comp.* de xio Henr. IV] Comput. de Hansteris hoc anno 14 li xis. 6 d. 1519 *Title of List* in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 23 Hanasterii ibidem tempore Johannis Traves maioris, Walteri Gover et Johannis Kyng Cameriariorum, Anno regni regis Henrici Octavi undecimo. *c* 1608 Bryan Twyne *MSS. Collecta* XXIII. 241 (*Note* to quot. 1399) *Hansters*, sive ut alibi legitur ibidem *Handesters* .. Conjicio autem hoc vocabulo denotari illos quos frequentius illic vocari observavimus *Intrantes* sive *Admissos* eo anno *in gildæ Audam*. [margin] *Hansters* et *Hanasters*, et sunt apprentitii ad libertatem civitatis vocati, et ita dicuntur Oxoniæ hodierno die, vocabulo ab Hanse deriuato. 1887 C. W. Boase *Oxford* 44 In the sixteenth century they [the chamberlains] were still joined with the mayor in admitting the new hanasters or members of the trading corporation. 1890 Gross *Gild Merchant* II. 194 Oxford..Those admitted to the Gild or freedom seem to have borne the name 'hanasters'. Among the town muniments there is a book containing lists of the latter.

Ha·nbalite. Also Ham-. [f. Arab. حنبلي *ḥanbalī* (f. pers. name حنبل *Ḥanbal*) + -ite.] A member of the strictest of the four sects of orthodox Mohammedans, following the rite of Ahmad Ibn Hanbal (A.D. 780–855). Also *attrib.* or *adj.*

[1841 (*Hambelee*) see Hanafite. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *C. & E. Arabia*, Those of the Hanbalee sect.] 1886 Blount *Dict. Sects* 283/1 Four sects, named after their founders, Hanifites, Malekites, Shafeites, and Hanbalites, who differ in some unimportant points of ritual and Koranic interpretation. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 661/1 The *Hanbalites*, whose system is the strictest, have practically disappeared in the *Malikites*.

Hance (hans), *sb.* Also 6 **hawnce, hawnse, haunse, 7 haanse, 6–9 hanse, haunce.** [perh. a. AF. **haunce* = OF. *hauce, haulce*, later *hausse*, rise, elevation, raised part, f. *hausser* see Hance *v.*]

†**1.** The lintel of a door or window. *Obs.*

1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1295/2 He commaunded ..they shoulde bysprincle the postes and the hawnce of their doores with the bloud of the lambe. *Ibid.* 1297/2 Marke ourselfe .. in the hawnce of oure forcheade, wyth the letter of *Tau*. 1552 Huloet, Haunce of a dore or other lyke, *limen..supercilium*. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 213/2 *Supercilium*..the hanse of a doore. 1611 Cotgr., *Clveau*..the Haunse, or Lintell of a doore. 1618 [see 5].

2. *Naut.* a. A curved rise from a lower to a higher part, as of the fife-rails or bulwarks from the waist to the quarter-deck. Also erroneously *haunch* or *haunch*. b. = Haunch.

(Viewed from the 'higher part', the 'rise' was a fall or descent; hence, the explanation in Harris and later Dicts.)

1637 Heywood *Royal Ship* 41 Upon the Hances of the waste are foure Figures. 1664 E. Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 11 Then set off the Tumbling Home, at the Height of the two first Haanses. 1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Hances* (in a Ship) are Falls or Descents of the Fife-Rails, which are placed on Banisters on the poop, Quarter-Deck, &c., down to the Gangway. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hance* or *haunch*. A sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. Also those breaks in the rudder, &c., at the parts where it suddenly becomes narrower. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hances*, spandrels; the falls or descents of fife-rails.

3. *Arch.* The arc of smaller radius at the springing of an elliptical or many-centred arch. Now usually viewed as the 'haunch' of the arch, and often so spelt : cf. Haunch.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 33 A part of the Ellipis..which is called the *Hanse*; The other part..is called the *Scheam*. 1725 W. Halfpenny *Sound Building* 9 If the Arch is required to be quicker or flatter on the Hanse. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 269 The exterior surface is formed by two planes touching the curvé on the hances, and meeting in a ridge over the vertex of the arch.

b. (See quot.)

1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Hance*, the small arch which often joins a straight lintel to a jamb. Hence the term *Hance arch*.

†**4.** *transf.* A curved or rounded part of a body. Cf. Haunch. *Obs. rare.*

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. i. 69 The last shot .. struck.. against a former shot .. with the hance of its end so as to flatten it in that part.

5. *Comb.*, as **hance-head** = 1.

1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 207 The Jawmes and munions to be of white stone with hance heads also of white stone. 1886 *Ibid.* 112 The arches, or hanse-heads, were cut out of the window-heads, which are now square at the top.

Hence **Hanced** *a.*, provided with a hance.

1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 555 Rectangular windows divided by monials into two or three lights, each light being 'hansed' or arch-headed.

† **Hance,** *v. Obs.* Forms : 4–6 **haunce,** 4–7 **haunse,** 5 **hawnce,** 6 **haunsh,** 6–7 **hance.** [app. a. AF. **hauncer* for OF. *haucer, haulcer* (F. *hausser*) to raise. Cf. Enhance.] *trans.* To raise, lift, elevate, exalt; = Enhance 1, 2.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 12436 Alle þese kalle men 'cyrcumstaunces' þat vn to þe grete dede men haunces. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxvi[ii]. 35 The vnpitouse aboue hauncid. *c* 1450 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 121 To ben haunsyd in hyȝe estate. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawncyn, or heynyn .. *exalto, elevo, sublevo*. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) v. 424 He haunshed our kinde on high. *Ibid.* vi. 98 Meeke also he haunsed has. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 326 Or euer the geaunt myght have haunced his Clubbe. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 791 Every thing was haunsed above the measure. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 Yt toe the skytyp is haunced.

b. (?) To excite with liquor, 'elevate'.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. iii. 78/1 At the Table ..every man did his best endeauour to hauns mee for my welcome. [Cf. Nares s.v. *Hanced.*]

Hence † **Ha·ncing** *vbl. sb.*, raising, elevation.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlix. 16 Thin owne hauncyng desceyuede thee. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 36 The hogshead was euen come to the hauncing, and nothing could be drawn from him but dregs.

Hancel, obs. form of Handsel.'

† **Hancenhede.** *Obs.* In 4 **haun-.** [app. a deriv. of Hance *v.*; as if f. a ppl. adj. **hauncen* + *-hede*, -head.] The condition of being 'lifted up'; pride, haughtiness.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5164 Þe fyrst ys ouer moche drede, Þe toujer ys proude hauncenhede.

Hanch (hanʃ), *v.* Now chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 **hantch, 7 haunsh, -9 hansh.** [a. obs. F. *hancher* 'to gnashe or snatch at with the teeth' Cotgr.] *trans.* and *intr.* To snatch, snap at, or bite with violent or noisy action of the jaws; said of large dogs, wild beasts, cannibals, or greedy men.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 774* Þar liggez lymmes of laddes, leggez and harmes .. Som hanchyd of þe heued, som þe handez etyn. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* vii. 2 Lest he hantch vp my soule like a lyon. — *Isa.* v. 29 They shal roare, and hanch vp the praye. *a* 1662 R. Baillie *Lett.* (1841) I. 252 A number greidilie hanshit at the argument..bot came not near the matter. 1808–25 Jamieson, *Hansh.* 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 38 Several men had been terribly torn by the Blood-hounds who..stood gasping and barking and hanching at us, at the entrance of the opening.

Hence **Hanch,** *sb. Sc.*, a voracious snap.

1808–18 in Jamieson. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., 'The dog made a hanch at me.'

Hanch, Hanck, obs. ff. Haunch, Hank.

Hanckleth, obs. Sc. form of Ankle.

c 1538 Lyndesay *Syde Taillis* 123 Syder nor may thair hancklethis hyde. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Thair cotes war syd evin to the hanckleth.

Hand (hænd), *sb.* Forms : *a.* 1–5 **hond,** 4 **hoond(e,** 4–6 **honde.** *β.* 1– **hand,** 4 **haunde,** 4–7 **hande.** *Plural. a.* 1 **honda,** 2–4 **honde,** 4 **hond**; 1 **handa,** 2–4 **hande.** *β.* 2–5 **honden,** (2 **-an,** 5 **-on**). *γ.* 4 **heind,** 4–5 **hend, hende.** *δ.* 3–6 **hondes,** 4–5 **-is,** 5 **-us, -s**; 4–7 **handes,** 5 **-us,** 5–6 **-is, -ys,** 4– **hands.** [Com. Teut. : OE. *hand, hond*, fem. *u*-stem, pl. *-a*, = OFris. *hand, hond* (pl. *honda*), OS. *hand* (pl. *hendi*), OHG. *hant* (pl. *henti*), ON. *hond* (genit. *handar*, pl. *hendr*), Goth. *handus* (pl. *handjus*). Regarded by some as belonging to Goth. *-hinþan*, pa. pple. *-hunþans* to seize; but this is doubtful. The original OE. pl. *handa*, ME. *hande*, was (like other plurals in *-e*), superseded in ME. by *handen*, and this eventually by *handes, hands*. Northern Eng. had in 14–15th c. an umlaut-plural *hend* from Norse.]

A. Illustration of the plural forms.

a. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 20 He æt-ywde him his handa (*Lindisf.* ða hond, *Rushw.* hond), and his sidan. *c* 1160 Hatton *Gosp.* Matt. iv. 6 On heora hande. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His fet and his honde. *c* 1200 Ormin 14673 Abraham..band itt fét & hande. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 112 Wringinde here honde. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 156 Therto thai held vp her hond. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2658 He hew of heuedes, armes, and haunde.

β. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xx. 20 He ateowede heom hys handen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 His fet and his hondan. *Ibid.* 91 Heo setten heore honden [tot here hondan] ofer ilefde men. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/304 Opur heore hondene oþur baþeden al. *c* 1400 A. Davy *Dreams* 95 He vnneiled his honden two. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1224 My hondon and my fete.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3566 His hend [*v.rr.* hende, handes, hondes] vnquemli for to quak. *Ibid.* 17142 (Gött.) Take vte mi herte bituix þi heind [*Cott.* hend]. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3214 Bunden by hend and fete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe pece..to þe whilk his hend ware nailed. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 7 God has maide man with his hend. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 200 Somme holde the clothe, somme poure vpon his hende.

δ. *c* 1205 Lay. 10187 Heo letten heom draȝen vt oðer bi hondes oðer bi fot. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3678 Sco .. couerd þar-wit his hands [*v.rr.* handis, handes, hondes] als. 1382

Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2 The hoondis feblid. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 28 þe handus leyd vpon. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 22 in *Babees Bk.* 29 Þin hondis waische also. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxxvii[i]. 9, I .stretch out my hondes vnto the.

B. Signification.

General arrangement. I. The simple word. *The member, its use, its position, 1–6. ** As representing the person, 7–10. *** As put for its capacity or performance, 11–17. **** Something like a hand, 18–22. ***** That which is held in the hand, 23–24. II. Phrases. * With governing preposition, 25–36. ** With verb and preposition. 37–42. *** With governing verb, 43–46. **** With qualifying adjective, 47–51. ***** With an adverb, 52–54. ****** With another noun, 55–59. ******* Proverbial phrases and locutions, 60. *III. Attributive uses and Combinations, 61–63.*

I. The simple word. * *The member, its action, its position, its symbolic use.*

1. The terminal part of the arm beyond the wrist, consisting of the palm and five digits, forming the organ of prehension characteristic of man. The name is also given to the similar members forming the terminations of all four limbs in the quadrumanous animals or monkeys.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxvi[i]. 4 Strelas in honda mæhtges. *Ibid.* cxxviii[i]. 7 Ne gefylleð hond his se ripeð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 264/32 *Manus*, hand. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3336 Moyses helde up his hond. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Prol.* 107 In his hand [*v. rr.* hond, honde] he baar a myghty bowe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 125, I bryng rekyls. .Here in myn hende. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 234 Then eche Prince layed his right hand on y' Missal, and his left hand on the holy Crosse, and toke there a solempne othe. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 108 As long as their hands were able to holde a penne. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 67 Here walk'd a French Fop with both his Hands in his Pockets. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 215 And when the Vicar joined their hands, Her limbs did creep and freeze. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 31 This opposition of a fifth member to the other four constitutes what is properly called the *hand*. 1842 Tennyson *Break, Break, Break* iii, O for the touch of a vanish'd hand. 1863 Huxley *Man's Place Nat.* ii. 90 The Gorilla's hand is clumsier, heavier, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of a man; but no one has ever doubted its being a true hand.

b. The terminal part of the fore-limb in quadrupeds, esp. when prehensile; the fore-foot. Also more widely applied to the terminal part of any limb of an animal when prehensile. In *Anat.* and *Zool.*, the terminal part of the 'arm' or fore-limb *in all vertebrates above fishes*; also applied to the prehensile claw or chela in crustaceans, and formerly to the tarsus of the anterior leg in insects.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxx. 28 A lisard with hondis cleueth. 1535 Coverdale *Ibid.*, The spyder laboureth with hir handes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 341 [A hyæna] coming to a Man asleep in a Sheep-cot, by laying her left hand or fore-foot to his mouth, made or cast him into a deed-sleep. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 159 The Lizard .. raceth out with her tayle, the markes which with her hands she printed in the sand. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Hand*, in falconry, is used for the foot of the hawk .. *Hand*, in the manage..sometimes..stands for the fore-feet of an horse. 1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 428 Hands subtuberculate.

†**c.** *transf.* The whole arm. *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 728 The vpper ioyntes are called by the common name of the *Hand*, for the Ancients accounted the whole member from the shoulder to the fingers ends to bee all the Hand. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 The limbs are divided into the hands and feet, and the hand into the shoulder, cubit, and extremity. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., The hand, among anatomists, extends from the shoulder to the fingers ends: this is called also the *greater hand*.

†**d.** The trunk of an elephant. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 162 They reverence the Sun rising, holding up their trunck or hand to heaven. [1843 Macaulay *Lays, Prophecy of Capys* xxiv, The beast who hath between his eyes The serpent for a hand.] 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 576 The brutes of mountain back .. with their serpent hands. [Cf. Skr. *hasti* the 'handed'.]

e. *fig.*

1592 T. Timme 10 *Eng. Lepers* B b, Moses and Aaron are but Gods hands, Gods lieutenants here in earth. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, Pref. 5, I..look to be Anatomized myself by the Hand of Opinion. 1724 R. Falconer *Voy.* (1769) 3 Safe from the griping Hands of the Law. 1877 Brockett *Cross & Cr.* 32 To crumble beneath the hand of time.

2. In reference to the use of the hand for grasping, holding, or retaining; hence used to denote possession, custody, charge, authority, power, disposal: usually in phr. *in* (*into, to,* etc.) *the hands of, in other hands*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxx[i]. 16 [15] Genere me of hondum feonda minra. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 109 Is sawl min symble on ðinum holdum handum. *c* 1290 *Beket* 357 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 116 þe bischopriches fullen bobe In-to þe kingus hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22265 þar sal he bath yield up of hand, His corun and his king wand. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 140 Manye men dieden in hise handis bi þis wey. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 18 Many oþer landes he haldes in his hand. *a* 1530 Pace *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. lxxxi. 199 In Pacquett off Lettres .. comyn to my handis thys mornynge. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 106 The Frenchemen .. thinkyng the victory to be in their handes. 1606 Dekker *Sev. Sinnes* 35 They .. take the lawe into their owne handes, and doe what they list. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xvi. 6 Behold, thy maid is in thy hand. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 53 ¶ 11 The Citadel will be in the Hands of the Allies before the last Day of this Month. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 593 The land .. round his pleasure grounds was in his own hands. 1889 Doyle *M. Clarke* iii. 25 Not once in a month did a common newsletter fall into our hands.

b. In Roman Law (tr. L. *manus*): the power of the husband over his wife.

1875 Poste *Gaius* I. § 111 Possession invested the husband with right of Hand after a whole year of unbroken cohabitation. *Ibid.* Comm. (ed. 2) 97 According to Cicero, the wife was only called materfamilias when subject to Hand. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* xi 313 [In early Roman Law] the wife was said to come under the hand of her husband.

3. In reference to action performed with the hand, and hence (*fig.*) to action generally; thus, often = agency, instrumentality: esp. in phr. *by the hand,s of, by* (a person's) *hand.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii[i]. 27 Dæt witen ðætte hond ðin ðeos is. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 17 [lxxvii. 20] Folc þin ðu feredest..þurh Moyses mihtige handa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 þa warhte god feole tacne .. þurh þere apostlan hondan. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 235 Makyth clene 3oure handys, þat is, 3oure werkys. 1535 Coverdale *Judg.* vi. 36 Yf thou wilt delyuer Israel thorow my hande. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 4 If everie one did not put to his helping hand for the correction and reformation of them. 1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 58 To suffer by the hands of the hangman. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 8 If some..attribute such things to Gods immediate hand. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 305, I sent it by the Hand of an Enemy. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 226 Many .. eminent Stoics died by their own hands. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 11 She could turn her hand to anything.

b. Part or share in the doing of something: esp. in phrase, *to have a hand in.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 140 In which you (Father) shall haue formost hand. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 303 His Queen had the principall hand in the Deposing and Murther of her Husband. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, We had two romantic names in the family; but I solemnly protest I had no hand in it. 1837 C. M. Goodridge *Voy. S. Seas* (1843) 122, I am at a loss myself to discover what hand the moon could have had in it.

4. In reference to the position of the hands, one on each side of the body: Side (right or left); hence more generally, side, direction, quarter. Also *fig.* (See also 10 and 32 h, i, j.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlviii. 13 Sette Ephraim on his swiþran hand þæt wæs on Israheles wynstran hand. *c* 1205 Lay. 14734 Heo isæȝen an heore riht hond, a swiþe fæier æit-lond. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 357 Chese on aiþer hand Wheþer þe leuer war Sink or stille stand. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 At the last he came out .. with a Bishop on every hand of him. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 93 All Gallowa and Walis of Annand, And all the dalis on the efter hand. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 On the other hande or syde of the gate, was set a pillar. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 91 When you are there, turne on the right hand, and then on the left hand. 1627 J. Doughty *Divine Myst.* (1628) 12 Schoolmen do alwaies incline to the worse hand. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 5 The Floor, on her right Hand, and on her left, was covered with vast Sums of Gold. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Sept. 8/6 The mountains on either hand become loftier and steeper.

b. *fig.* In various phrases with present participles, expressing a way, direction, or tendency as opposed to its contrary; as *on* (*upon, in, of*) *the mending hand*, i.e. in the way to mend or recover, getting better; so also with *advancing, growing, thriving, declining, gaining, losing, suffering, giving, receiving*, etc. *arch.* and *dial.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. ii. 3 Giuing out that Augustus was on the mending hand. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xviii. (1739) 95 What the Chancery was in times past, hath been already shewed; still it is in the growing and gaining hand. 1701 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 187 When the nation shall once be brought as much upon the thriving or growing, as now it is upon the declining hand. 1789 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 439 Mr. Wrigley .. is now also on the mending hand. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'To be on the mending hand', to be in a state of convalescence. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iv. (1865) II. 166 Friedrich Wilhelm's ill-humour..has long been upon the growing hand.

†**c.** In phr. *At a bad hand, at the worst hand*, = position, case. *Obs.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 He saw well that his folke was at the worste hande. 1622 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* III. 421 Paulus .. at worst hand hath related it in good and true Latine. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 144 Is the world at this bad hand..that one must be far from trusting their nearest friends?

5. As used in various ways in making a promise or oath; *spec.* as the symbol of troth-plight in marriage; pledge of marriage; bestowal in marriage.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 50 Þer to þai bed her hond To heije and holden priis. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 156 Therto thai held vp her hond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 604 On the book they layde her hand, To that forewarde for to stand. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 95 Have here min honde, I shal the wedde. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 245 '3ys', seyde the erle, 'here myn honde!' Hys trowthe to hym he strake. 1586 W. Massie *Marriage Serm.*, Many a one for land takes a foole by the hand. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. v. 31 More convenient is he for my hand Than for your Ladies. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* III. vii, In obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand within this hour. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxix, Catharine's hand is promised —promised to a man whom you may hate. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* ii. (1894) 47 Marriage is honoured, and the heart always follows the hand.

†**6.** Hence, In oaths and asseverations. (See also Right hand.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3313 'Say me now', he said, 'be þi hand, Has þou any fader liuand?' 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 194 Master, for my hand, Both our inuentions meet and iumpe in one. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 327 *Bene.* Tarry good Beatrice, by this hand I loue thee. *Beat.* Vse it for my loue some other way then swearing by it. 1601 — *All's Well* III. vi. 76 By the hand of a souldier I will undertake it. 1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* Wks. (1673) 386 A comely old fellow, by this hand.

** *As representing the person.*

7. In reference to the person who does something with his hands; hence often denoting the person in relation to his action.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 5 The Nourse of time and everlasting fame, That warlike handes ennoblest with immortall name. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 77 The quadrate of ground..wherein many hands are brought at one time to fight. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 242 Except some charitable hand reclaimes him. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 177 The Pentateuch..was translated .. by different hands. 1893 E. M. Thompson *Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xi. 150 Additions..by the hand that retouched the writing.

b. *spec.* In reference to an artist, musician, writer, actor, etc. as the performer of some work; hence sometimes used to denote the person himself.

1644 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) I. 70 Painted in miniature by rare hands. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* Pref. (1845) 9 These Papers .. [as well] as those of the same hand that have preceded them. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 86 Paintings, by the most celebrated Hands. 1738 *Daily Post* 12 July, A Band of Musick, consisting of the best hands from the Opera, and both the Theatres. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* i. 7 Everything about them indicates that they come from the same hand.

8. A person employed by another in any manual work; a workman or workwoman.

1655 Mrq. Worcester *Cent. Inv.* § 14 Many hands applicable to the same force, some standing, others sitting. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Those hands .. that must be employed in their building. 1721 Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 200 Manufactures, which..would employ many hands. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 29 My son has lately lost his principal hand by death. 1778 *Eng. Gaz.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Kettering*, Near 2000 hands are said to be employed here in the manufactory of shalloons, tammies and serges. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 433 The children beginning as 'quarter-hands', advancing to 'half-hands', and then to 'three-quarter hands'; and, finally, to 'full hands'. 1886 Froude *Oceana* i. 7 The 'hands' and the 'hands'' wives and children.

b. *spec.* Each of the sailors belonging to a ship's crew. *All hands*: the whole crew.

1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 18 Come aft all hands. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 312 In the Morning we put 35 good Hands aboard her. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 13, I shipped Hands and began to get things ready as fast as I could. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 515 All hands on board perished. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 144 Another hand would not have been amiss. *Ibid.*, She has just hands enough to weigh anchor.

c. Hence (colloq.) *All hands*: all the members of a party, esp. when collectively engaged in work.

1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* IV. i, Come, gentlemen, all hands to work. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 263 Then all Hands went to fishing. 1860 Dickens *Uncomm. Trav.* v, If all hands had been got together, they would not have more than half filled the room.

9. *colloq.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his ability or skill in doing something. (See also Old *hand.*) Usually with *at.*

1792 Cowper *Let.* 30 Mar. He..might be one of our first hands in poetry. 1797 G. Washington *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 422 A rare hand at all obsolete claims that depend much on a good memory. 1830 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 227, I am a bad hand at criticising men. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. iii. 45 He was always but a poor hand at writing a letter. 1858 A. W. Drayson *Sporting S. Africa* 48 'Do you sketch?' 'Well, I'm no hand at that'. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 280 He was a good hand at singlestick.

b. *collog.* or *slang.* Used (with defining adj.) of a person in reference to his action or character.

1798 I. Milner in *Life* ix. (1842) 162 His moral character was exceedingly bad .. he is still a loose hand. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. 146 (Hoppe) Little S., the Major's partner..is well known as a cool hand.

†**10.** Used of or in reference to a person as the source from which something is obtained (cf. 4): **a.** as the source of information, etc. (usually with defining adj. indicating the degree of trustworthiness.) *Obs.*

1614 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 334, I have heard it, through several ways, from good hands. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 164 He had it from a very good hand, that the King of Poland had sent an Ambassador. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 30 Jan., An account .. which I have been very solicitous to get from the best hands. 1811 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* June (1884), I hear from a good hand that the King is doing much better.

†**b.** as the supplier of goods: in phrases denoting rate or price (with qualifying adj.), as *at the best hand*, most profitably or cheaply; so *at the better hand, at a dear hand. Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Bye dearer, or at the last hande. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 82 b, To the end our Merchaunts..might..buye theyr Spices at the better hande. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 3 For the procuring of which..commodities at the best and first hand. 1696 J. F. *Merchants' Ware-ho.* 11 The whole sute is generally sold at the best hand for three Pound ten. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 Buying and importing..Linens, and Pictures, at the best hand. 1767 Cowper *Let. to Hill* 14 May Wks. 1837 XV. 16, I might .. serve your Honour with cauliflowers and broccoli at the best hand.

c. With ordinal numerals, indicating a series of

so many persons through whom something passes. See also FIRST HAND, SECOND HAND.

1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 32/1 Your Lieges selle the Merchandises .. in the said Contres, and at the first hand bye ayeinward Merchandises of the same Contres. 1551 EDW. VI *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 504 We should by all thinges at the first hand of straungers. 1589 *Hay any Work* 44, I had it [the tale] at the second hand. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* xi. 141 You haue it but at the third, or fourth hand, perhaps the thirtieth or fortieth. 1713 OCKLEY *Acc. Barbary* Pref. (1718) 11 The Uncertainty which attends the writing Things at second Hand. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 273 Very few of the members..had been in England so as to know her constitution..at first hand.

*** *As put for its capacity or performance.*

11. Capacity of doing something with the hand, and hence of doing generally; skill, ability, knack.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (1495) 137 We sayen thyse haue a good hond, that is to vnderstonde, a good crafte of wrytynge other of payntynge. 1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 416 You be indeed *scius artifex*, and hath a good hand to renew old bottles. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 130 The perfection of his hand in the variety and neat delivery of his letters in writing. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 297, I cannot but take notice of his unlucky Hand, whenever he meddles with Authors. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, I have no hand at making of Speeches. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, I had always a hand at carpentry. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 The 'hand for crust' which is denied to many cooks and cannot be learned.

12. *Horsemanship.* In various expressions referring to the management of the reins and bit with the hand; often = skill in handling the reins.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 120 For thar na horss is in this land Sa wycht, na 3eit sa weill at hand. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 b, The father .. ought in this doubt, to carrie a heavie hand, rather than a light, on the bridle. 1686 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 3) 54 In a short time he will..be at such command upon the hand, that he will strike at what rate you please. 1725–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A horseman is said to have *no hand*, when he only makes use of the bridle unseasonably. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 22 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 279 She not only sits gracefully but has a master's hand. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* v. (1879) 73 Strong of seat, and firm of hand. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 197/1 Much depends on the rider having good hands. .. A rider with good hands never depends upon his reins for retaining his seat. *Ibid.* 199/1 A jockey must therefore .. have a hand for all sorts of horses, and in the case of two and three year olds a very good hand it must be.

b. See quot.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Hand* is also used for a division of the horse into two parts, with respect to the rider's hand. The *fore-hand* includes the head, neck, and fore-quarters. The *hind-hand* is all the rest of the horse.

13. The performance of an artist, etc.; execution, handiwork; style of execution; 'touch'. † Also *concr.* The product of artistic skill; handiwork.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 438 Among thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours Imborderd on each Bank, the hand of Eve. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 57 Carved work, the hand of famed artificers In cedar, marble, ivory or gold. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 77 By what I have seen of his hand, particularly his own head at Houghton, he was an admirable master. 1883 *Athenæum* 30 June 834/2 An exhaustive acumen in discriminating styles and 'hands' [in prints].

b. Touch, stroke (in phr. *last hand*, etc.).

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* Ep. Ded. A iij b, The last hand of the Painter. 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 132 An opportunity of putting the last hand to the happy union of the 2 kingdoms. 1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 154 An itinerary I am giving the last hand to. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 291 Willing to put the finishing hand to our principal work. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. 376 The compiler did not put his last hand to the work.

14. A turn or innings in certain games, as cricket, racquets, billiards. (See also 23 c.)

17.. *Laws of Cricket* in Grace *Cricket* (1891) 15 To allow 2 minutes for each man to come in when one is out, and 10 minutes between Each Hand to mark ye Ball, that it may not be changed. 1819 HAZLITT in *Every-day Bk.* (1825) 868 The four best racket-players of that day..Davies could give any one of these two hands a time, that is half the game. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 45 Fine all-round fielding enabled them to get Marylebone out for 80 in their second hands. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 7/2 (Racquets) Mr. Dawkins opened, and in the sixth hand he went from 5–3 to 14–3. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/6 (Billiards) Peall had four or five hands to score 16, but the champion could only muster a 40 and a 50.

15. A round of applause.

1599 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 444 Giue me your hands, if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends.

16. The action of the hand in writing and its product; handwriting; style of writing; *esp.* as belonging to a particular person, country, period, profession, etc. (See also COURT-HAND, SHORT-HAND, etc.).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 305 To make an ende And write ayein her owne honde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Written in Parchement in a fayre set hande. 1530 PALSGR. 433/1 He goeth to the writyng scole, but his hande appayreth every daye. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. (1877) 251 Written in greate letters of texte hande. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 276 He wrote a running hand. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* To Rdr. A ij, Mr. Nathanael Sharp, who writeth all the usuall hands writ in this Nation. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Aug., A French woman writ the Proverbs .. in variety of Hands. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 4 A Letter which he acknowledged to be his own Hand was read. 1840 LYTTON *Money* I. iii, But he will recognize my hand. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xix. 301 We find it convenient to treat the cursive or charter-hand as a separate branch of mediæval English writing apart from the literary or book-hand.

b. *Hand of writ, write* (*Sc.*) = prec.; also *transf.* said of the person.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, 'Div ye think naebody can read hand o' writ but yourself?' 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118, I am not a good *hand of write*. 1890 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 14, I request a specimen of your hand of write.

17. The name of a person written with his own hand as an attestation of a document; signature. *Obs.* or *arch.*, exc. in phrases in which *hand* is now understood more literally. See also *under the hand of*, 35 d. *Note of hand*: see NOTE.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 4 Euery writinge .. subscribed with the hande and name of the clerke of the hanaper. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 29 Notwithstandynge his othe..and his awne hand and seale. 1607 DEKKER *Hist. Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 84 Will you not subscribe your hand with other of the Lords? 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 288 *Dor.* Is it true too, thinke you. *Autol.* Fiue Iustices hands at it, and witnesses more then my packe will hold. 1640 S. D'EWES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 167 A petition .. from the Cittie of London accompanied with fifteene thousand hands. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept. (1879) IV. 92 By Coach to Lord Brouncker's, and got his hand to it. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 41 In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals. *Mod.* (Form of testing clause) As witness the hands of the said A. B. and C. D.

**** *Something like or of the size of a hand.*

18. An image or figure of a hand.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 7 Honda habbað and ne grapiað. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, Their ymages..haue handes and handle not. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 165 The custome of the Romans..to erect a statue of Mereurie with the Fore-Finger pointing out the maine road, in imitation whereof.. we have in such places notes of direction; such is the Hand of St. Albans. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xvii. 399/1 He beareth Vert, a Hand proper, holding of a Pen. 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 242 The Ladies wear..a little Jeat Hand..called *Higa*, the Fingers closed, but the Thumb standing out. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* ix, A great wooden hand,—a glove-maker's sign.

b. A conventional figure of a hand with the forefinger extended (☞), used in writing or printing to draw attention to something.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. iv, A Hand pointing at some places which are of most necessary use.

19. The pointer or index which indicates the divisions of a dial, esp. that of a clock or watch. (See HOUR-, MINUTE-, SECONDS-HAND.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 55 The handz of both the tablz stood firm and fast, allweyz poynting too iust too a clok. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 119. 1661 *Humane Industry* 100 Now this animated needle shews with the Lilly-hand..the North. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5863/4 A striking Gold Watch with an Alarm, Hour-Hand and Minute-Hand. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1846 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* ii, Half-way up the stair it stands, And points and beckons with its hands.

20. A lineal measure, formerly taken as equal to three inches, but now to four; a palm, a HAND-BREADTH. Now used only in giving the height of horses and the like.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* I. xviii. 19 Foure graines of barlye make a fynger: foure fingers a hande: foure handes a foote. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 102 Prickles .. of two or three hands length. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 694 A Roan Gelding twelve Hands high. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 196 A galloway under fourteen hands. 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* (Tauchn.) 67 (Hoppe) A chestnut standing full sixteen hands.

21. As a measure of various commodities (the single articles or parts being sometimes compared to fingers). **a.** A bundle of tobacco-leaves tied together. **b.** A certain quantity of water-cress. **c.** Five oranges or herrings. **d.** A palmate root of ginger. **e.** One of the clusters, each containing from 8 to 20 fruits, into which a bunch of bananas or plantains naturally divides.

1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 102 In another Locker, I found four or five Hands of Tobacco. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 92 (Hoppe) A single hand being 5 oranges. *Ibid.* 150 We buy the water-cresses by the 'hand'. One hand will make about five halfpenny bundles. 1851 *Ibid.* III. 163 Five herrings make a hand. 1879 J. R. JACKSON in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 603/2 Uncoated ginger .. the 'races' or 'hands' [are] from 3 to 4 inches long. 1886 *U. S. Consular Rep.* No. 65. 216 (Cent). The fruit [banana] .. consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hands. 1888 PATON & DITTINAR in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 425/1 The leaves .. [of tobacco] are made up into 'hands', or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves. 1894 in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 497 A hand [banana] may contain from a dozen to twenty fruits or 'fingers'.

22. *Cookery.* A shoulder of pork. (Formerly applied to part of a shoulder of mutton.)

1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* x. 102 A Shoulder of Mutton is to be cut like a semicircle betwixt the flap and the hand. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hand* (*of Pork*), the shoulder joint of a hog, cut without the blade-bone. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* I. 62 Flitches of bacon and 'hands' (i. e. shoulders of cured pork..) abounded.

***** *That which is held in the hand.*

23. In games of cards: The cards dealt to each player; the handful of cards held by each at the beginning of the game.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 41 He that winnes the game, gets not only the maine Stake, but all the Bets by follow the fortune of his hand. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* II. i. Plays (1887) 122 Then I find it's like cards: if either of us have a good hand, it is an accident of fortune. 1726 SWIFT *Th. Various Subj.* Wks. 1778 XI. 358, I must complain the cards are ill shuffled, till I have a good hand. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 4. 83/2 In whist each player is to consider his partner's hand as well as his own.

b. The person holding the cards. *Elder* or *eldest hand*, the person who plays first; so *younger hand, second, third hand*, etc.

1589, etc. [see ELDER *a.* 4, ELDEST 5]. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV i, Zounds, the rogue has a quint-major, and three aces younger hand. 1746 HOYLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 22 You are an elder Hand. 1828 T. AIRD in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 713/1 A fag partner at whist when a better fourth hand is wanting.

c. A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 123 When I had wonne two or three hands, I tooke pleasure now and then to lose a little. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 66 They take a hand at whist, or descant upon the General Advertiser. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. 1876 *World* V. No. 113. 17 We have a room where we can take a hand at whist.

d. *fig.*

In many phrases, as *to* PLAY *into the hands of another, to* FORCE *the hand of, to* SHOW *one's hand*, etc., for which see the verbs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. XXXIV. 575 They..expected certainely to haue another hand as good as this. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), There was never a hand drawn, that did double the rest of the habitable world, before this. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, I have a difficult hand to play in this affair. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Until you saw my hand. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xiii, You don't show me your hand like this for nothing.

† **24.** A handle. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 23 Holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1549 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 40 For makynge a hand to our lady belrope. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 142 The little Hand to turn the Cylinder or Shutter. 1764 V. GREEN *Surv. Worcester* 232 The business called handling .. i.e. putting the hand to cups.

b. The part of a gun grasped by the hand.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 433 The circumference of the hand may be obtained by passing a string round it immediately behind the trigger-guard..The usual hand is about 5-in. in circumference for 12-bores.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

(See also AFOREHAND, AFTERHAND, *asidehand* (s.v. ASIDE IV), BEFOREHAND, BEHINDHAND, *between-* (Sc. *atween-*) *hands* (BETWEEN *prep.* 3 b); NEARHAND, NIGH-HAND, OFF-HAND, UNDER-HAND.)

25. At hand.

a. Within easy reach; near; close by. (Sometimes preceded by *close, hard, near, nigh, ready.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15710 He es cummand negh at hand þe tresun has puruaid. *Ibid.* 17922 (Gött.) He cums at hand to slak 3ur site. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 81 Artaxenses is at hand, & has ane ost reryd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii i). 151 Be thou nye at honde also (o Lorde). 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 46 b, Their enemies wer ever at hande. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 674 Satan was now at hand. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 ¶ 15 Forced to produce not what was best but what happened to be at hand. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* x, Have you a messenger at hand?

b. Near in time closely approaching. (Sometimes qualified as prec.) Also † *at hands.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16147 Himm þinnkeþþ þatt hiss herrte shall Tobresstenn neh att hanndess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14206 If he mai slepe, hele es at hand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 396 And she at hond for to haue husband for age. 1526–34 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 2 As though the daye of Christ were at hende. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 34 The end of both his Voyage and life were neer at hand. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 39 The diet at Frankfort is at hand. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* viii. The hallowed hour was near at hand. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 433 Further great changes were at hand.

† **c.** At the immediate moment; at the start. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. ii. 23 Hollow men, like Horses hot at hand, Make gallant shew..But when they should endure the bloody Spurre .. Sinke in the Triall. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 133 Some men's affection spends itself with its violence, hot at hand, cold at length. 1650 — *Pisgah* II. xiv. 297 Rebellion, though running so at hand, is quickly tyred .. Loyalty is best at a long course. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 223 Many .. though hot at hand, yet quickly abate of their Speed.

† **d.** = By hand: see 26 a. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 75 A Lion fostered vp at hand.

† **e.** At the wrist. *Obs.*

[*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 193 (Harl. 7334) I saugh his sleues purfiled atte hond [*Six texts* at the hond] Wib grys.] 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3256/4 The Coat buttoned close at Hand.

† **f.** At close quarters in conflict; fighting hand to hand (*with*). Also *at hands. Obs.* (Cf. *to come to hands*, 37 b.)

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Cominus, Pugnare cominus cum hoste*, to fight at hand, or hand to hand with hys enimy. *a* 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 97 When they were come up and at hands with the enemy.

† **g.** *At (on, upon) any hand*: on any account, in any case. So *at no hand*: on no account, by no means. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 995 He never sir James slowe at none honde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 200 The feined Fables .. would not bee forgotten at any hande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 27 The Welshemen would at no hand geve him

any oportunitie to fight with them. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 1. 35 His secret drift was, to apt and prepare the Duke to a Rebellion at any hand. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 128 This the Gravity of Zeno's School will, at no hand, permit.

† h. *At every hand*: on all hands. *Obs.*

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 48 It is believed at every hand.

† i. *At* (a person's) *hand*: near him, close by him, in attendance upon him, at his disposal, subject to him, (also *at the hand, at hand unto*). *At one's own hand*: at one's own disposal, one's own master. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xviii. 17 Forsothe the sonys of Dauid [were] first at the kyngis hond. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 2066 Al the gretest of that lond Because of mede were at his hond. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 12, I hard .. Ane hie speiche, at my hand. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 136 The Gibeonites .. were at hand unto the Levites in the meanest offices about the .. Temple. 1619 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Lidia Webb .. nowe at her owne hand, her parents being all dead. 1700 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 130 The proprietors did not set up a government at their own hands but were authorized.

j. *At the hand's of*: from the hands of; from. (Expressing the immediate source, after such verbs as *receive, take, find, seek, require*, etc. See AT 11.)

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 22 To onfonne..æt bisceopes handa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9261 To wurrþenn fullhtnedd att hiss hannd. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* ii. 10 Seing we haue receaued prosperite at the honde of God. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Visitation of Sick*, You may fynde mercy at our heauenly fathers hande. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 288 The King would take it very ill at their hands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii, The many little favours, received..at his hands. 1768–1884 [see AT *prep.* 11 b]. 1893 F. W. MAITLAND in Traill *Social Eng.* ii. 165 He had just received the Christian faith at the hands of Roman missionaries.

26. By hand.

a. With the hand or hands; by manual action or labour, as opposed to machinery, or to natural processes.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Tim.* 21 The ghospell, whiche I delyuered vnto thee..delyuer likewise by handes vnto others. 1592 T. TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* G ij, They bring up by hand crammed and franked foules and beastes. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 204 Many will fish for the Gudgion by hand. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 163 A very great bank, so even, that it seems to have been done by hand. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 89 P 6, I was bred by Hand. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 278 Implements employed in the preparation of flax by hand. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ii, She had brought me up 'by hand'. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 Embroidery done by hand.

b. By, past, aside (as in *to put by hand*); usually *pred.* or *adj.* laid aside, done with, disposed of; past, finished, over. *Sc.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1830) 199 Many ells and inches of the short thread of your life are by-hand since I saw you. *Ibid.* 1. xi. (1664) 32 The greatest part but play with Christianity, they put it by hand easily. 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 53 (Jam.) A good thing by-hand: a good thing over.

c. *By the hand*: expeditiously, readily, straightway. (Cf. *from hand* 28 a.)

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ix. § 1. (1669) 38/2 That they should grow rich by the hand.

27. For one's own hand. For one's own interest or benefit, on one's own account.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, 'I fought for my own hand', said the Smith. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 218 Each But sought to rule for his own self and hand. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ix. 92 Lesbos was occupied by adventurers, who were fighting for their own hand.

28. From hand.

† a. 'Out of hand', at once, immediately. [Cf. Ger. *von der hand.*] *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 607 The Danis..Wand saill to top, and saillit syne fra hand. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 440 Gude sirs, I sall be reddie, evin fra hand. † *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 378 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 297 The caponis als ȝe sall ws bring fra hand. 1558 in *Miscell. of Wodr. Soc.* (1844) 265 Fra hand, eftir that the mater wes schawin to me, I persauit.

† b. Out of reach, away, off. *Obs.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b, And the reason heereof is not farre from hand.

29. In hand.

a. *lit.* (Held or carried) in the hand.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 338 With a bow in honde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 110 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 61 With sword in hand. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 259 With brush in hand and pallet spread. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb 3 Suppose that it went cap in hand to every Government in Europe. *Mod.* There sat a reporter pencil in hand to take down his words.

† b. *In hand, in one's hand*: (led) by the hand, or by a string, or the like. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 213 And from a fer com .. The god of love and in his hande a quene. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* 79 Ech in his stage, and his make in his hand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 47 Panthus..in his hand also Harling him eftir his litle nevo, Cummis. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 126 s. v. *Dogge-draw*, A Hound that hee leadeth in his hand. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 21 Trot him about in your Hand a good while: Then offer to Mount. 1782 C. A. BURNEY in *Mad. D'Arblay's Early Diary* (1889) II. 305, I charged him to bring his sister in his hand. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myster. Warn.* II. 237 Bringing your friend in your hand.

† c. *In hand*: in the company or presence of a person, or in attendance on him. *To come in hand*: to present oneself, appear. *To hold in hand*: to attend on. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22239 (Edinb.) Firste sale be descenciune, are antecriste sal cum in hande. *Ibid.* 2432 (Cott.) Þe king ..commaunded..Men suld him mensk and hald in hand. *Ibid.* 3916 Ilkan wit oþer went in hand.

d. In actual or personal possession, at one's disposal; † in early use, Under one's authority, subject to one; in one's charge; in custody. (Also *in hands.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 17990 Þe Faderr .. hafeþþ ȝifenn himm inn hannd To weldenn alle þingess. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15813 Petre was in hand nummen for forfait he had don. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Cristen men ware wont for to hafe þat citee in hand. *c* 1530 A bird in hand [see BIRD *sb* 6]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 86 Promised to give hym a greate somme of money .. and gave hym .. halfe in hande. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 22 The Milesian..being in hand to the Kings people, escaped away naked to the Grecians. 1627 J. CARTER *Exp. Serm. Mount* 38 It lyeth us in hand, seriously to consider what our practice is. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1810) 98 Then Desmond O Conner layed hold upon James Fits Thomas, and said, My Lord you are in hand. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 146 Apt to judge a little in Hand better than a great deal to come. 1751 *Affect. Narr. Wager* 43 With a little yet in Hand, we were almost starving. 1844 M. HENNELL *Soc. Syst.* 50 To make..purchases..according to convenience and cash in hand. 1884 CURTIS PRICE in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 157/2 His scrupulous desire to keep the mansion-house in hand. *Mod.* You may keep the offer in hand till the 20th.

† e. In expectation or suspense (with *hold, keep*). *Obs.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1019 Hyr lust to holde no wyght in honde. *c* 1374 — *Troylus* II. 426 (477) But that I nyl not holden thym yn honde. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 152 Not to hold him longer in hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xviii, The rogue-lawyers, after taking fees, and keeping me in hand for years.

f. In process; being carried on or actually dealt with in any way. (See also *take in hand* 42.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 115 It shal be doon, quod Symkyn..What wol ye doon whil that it is in hande? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 147 Som what is in hand, what ever it meyn. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No warre in hande, nor none towarde. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 The matters or newes in hand amongst us. 1692 LD MOLESWORTH *Acc. Sweden* 109 Though it be something forreign to the Matter in hand. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vii, Having much business in hand. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 332 He..gave his whole attention to whatever he had in hand. 1895 *Manch. Guard.* 19 Oct. 4/8 The work..is now well in hand.

g. *In hand with*: occupied or engaged with, dealing with; in conference with, endeavouring to persuade (also *in hands with*). *Obs.* or *dial.* † *In hand to do* something: occupied in doing it. *Obs.* (See also *to go in hand with*, 39.)

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxii, I shal neuer be at ease in my herte tyl I be in handes with them. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 25 Another with Grece and Cesyll is in honde. 1515 SUFFOLK in *State Papers Hen. VIII* (*For. & Dom.*) II. 1. 26 The Queen was in hand with me the first day I [came], and said she must be short with me. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lvi. 2 Myne enemyes are daylye in hande to swalow me vp. 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 111 Is it not a great vanitie, that a man cannot heartily welcome his friend now, but straight they must bee in hand with Tobacco? 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 598 Zerubbabel, who is now in hand to build the Temple. 1635 LAUD *Wks.* (1860) VII. 116 For the statutes, I am in hand with them. [1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., He's in hands wi' Jean.]

h. *In hand*: under control, subject to discipline. (Originally a term of horsemanship, cf. b.)

1832 *Prop. Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 64 They will have their horses in hand..with their heads well up. 1856 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 1491 An Irishman..who has been kept well in hand at a tight University in his calf-days. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* 1892) I. iv. 151 If he had strong passions..he kept them well in hand.

i. Preceded by a numeral denoting a number of draught horses, etc. driven by one person. See FOUR-IN-HAND.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 2/1 An eight-in-hand team.

† j. *In any hand*: in any case, at any rate: = 25 g. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 45 Let him fetch off his drumme in any hand. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 150, I would not in any hand..he should slip his necke out of the collar.

30. Of . . hands.

a. *Of one's hands* (rarely *hand*): in respect of one's actions, of action, of valour in fight: usually with *valiant, proper*, etc. *A man of his hands*: a man of valour, skill, or practical ability. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7 O brut þat bern bald of hand. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2092 Three gentil barouns of England, Wise of speech, doughty of hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 481 This Schir Eduard..Wes of his handis a nobill knycht. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II xvii, Ye are the man of moost prowesse of your handes lyuyng. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 130 Mony thousand douchty men of handis. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 73 in *Babees Bk.* 84 A man of his handes with hastynesse Should at no tyme be fylde. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 27 He is as tall a man of his hands, as any is between this and his head. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 47 He loved sword and buckler men, and such as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. 108 Learning to be a man of your hands with another weapon or two besides.

† b. *Of all hands*: on all hands (see 32 h), on all sides, on the part of every one; also (quot. 1588) in any case. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 6 b, Callyng him of al handes kynge. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 219 Of all hands must we be forsworne. 1621–31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 45 Then there is 'joy', 'great joy', of all hands. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 260 Both are own'd of all hands to be spurious.

31. Off hand.

a. See OFF-HAND. b. *Off one's hand(s)*: out of one's charge or control. *To take off one's hands*: to relieve one of the charge or responsibility of.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. ccx. (1675) 394 The scattered Flock once committed to me, and now taken off my Hand by himself. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, He has seemed to make his wench rich, only that I might take her off his hands. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P* 81 Good Masters, who had taken off of his hands more Flesh in that time..than he had sold in some Years before. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 9 A friend of the lady's will take the child off her hands. 1889 *The County* xxii, I have taken him off your hands.

32. On hand, upon hand.

a. In one's possession; in one's charge or keeping: said of things, or of work or business which one has to do. *To have on hand*: to have with one; to be charged with, have the care or responsibility of; to have in order to deal with or dispose of; to be about or engaged on.

c 1025 *Interl. v. Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 75 Swa hwylce þinc on handum mid hælicum ofoste si becumen. *c* 1205 LAY. 248 Al þat lond þat Eneas heore fader hefde on hond. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 94 Thou hast on honde such a game. 1470 85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xvii, These xj kynges haue more on hand than they are ware of. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 91 b, It onely lyeth you vpon hande to fyght manfully. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* I. 59 We have other matters on hands. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. v. 470 If he possessed in India any money on loan or merchandize on hand. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. ix, The abode..which had so evidently hung long on hand. *Mod.* We have at present a large stock of tweeds on hand.

† b. Said of evil, harm, etc. affecting a person. *To have on hand*: to have to bear or suffer. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 192 Þet ure eldre misduden, we habbeþ uuele on honde. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 62 Fader, what harm es þe on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 For ever he hath drede upon honde.

† c. In or into one's presence; present; at hand. *To bring on hand*: to bring in, introduce. *To nigh on hand*: to draw nigh, approach. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4937 Sargantz send i son on hand þat in þair gare mi god þai fand. *Ibid.* 10680 To bring a custom neu on hand. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11362 Noy..neghis on hond. *Ibid.* 12265 Onone come the night & neghit vppon hond. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4791 A new note neghis on hand.

† d. *On (an) hand*: favourably, prosperously. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 177 Here tuder swiðe wexeð and wel þieð and goð wel on hond. *c* 1205 LAY. 22313 Wind heom stod an honde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1649 Me þunch þat þu me gest an honde.

e. At hand; in attendance (*U.S.*).

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 372 The slaves they had employed never would be *on hand*, when the hour for relieving came. 1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* x, Jonson proposed to be on hand again before breakfast. 1891 *Chicago Inter Ocean* 16 Feb., I heard that he was about to make a sale, and I was on hand.

† f. On in time, as time goes on. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7165 Þeos children weoxen an hond þat heo mihten halden lond. *Ibid.* 12711 Ah þene nome hit losede an hond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 326 Þe wunde þet euer wurseð an hond. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 933 On hand Mani man wepen sare For ransoun to yrland.

g. *On, upon, one's hands* (rarely *hand*): resting upon one as a charge, burden, or responsibility, or as a thing to be dealt with or attended to; opp. to *off one's hands.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 134, I haue wife and children vpon my hande. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1167 Kerseis, and Collons, lay on their handes. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 214 Seeing three men upon his hands, what could he doe? 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 48 Persons .. that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 78 That night, a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 110 Were we thrown a little more on our own hands. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 158, I have this house on my hands till next October.

h. *On all hands, on every hand*: on all sides, in all directions, to or from all quarters.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 105 They are oppressed on all hands. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 86 The grace of Heauen, Before, behinde thee, and on euery hand Enwheele thee round. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* (Globe) 506 It is agreed on all hands that he writes even below Ogilby. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, I have heard it on all hands. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. vii. 66 The shameful servility of some, the immoral life of others, the bigotry of almost all, repelled him on every hand. 1893 *Law Times* XGV. 227/2 It is admitted on all hands.

i. *On (the) one hand, on the other hand*, are used (besides the physical sense 4) to indicate two contrasted sides of a subject, circumstances, considerations, points of view, etc.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 55 My mother .. being sicke on one hand, and my selfe on the other. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 434 We are obliged to depart without our Money: But on the other hand, the next time we come hither, we are sure to be honestly paid. 1711 ADDISON

Spect. No. 101 ¶ 2 If men of eminence are exposed to censure on the one hand, they are as much liable to flattery on the other. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 5 But there is a danger of mistake in our judgment of books, on the other hand also. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* i. (1876) 10 Either being elevated on the one hand, or degraded on the other. *Mod.* This is the larger; on the other hand, its flavour is not quite so fine.

†j. So formerly *on either hand, on some hands, on this hand. Obs.*

1655 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 205 Here we live with men, yea beasts, yea, if (on some hands) I should say with incarnate Devils, I should not [etc.]. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II vii. § 2 It is no question on either hand whether God may require these things or no. 1769 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 188 On this hand I would not choose a very shy and cold behaviour.

k. *On any hand*: see 25 g.

33. Out of hand.

a. At once; immediately, straight off; without premeditation, suddenly; extempore.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destine, and do hit out of honde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 214 Redde him of his lyff out of hand a-non. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxviii. 427 Aconit is..very hurtful to mans nature, and killeth out of hande. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Antiq.* xv. xi. (1733) 413 Salome and her Faction were Tooth and Nail for dispatching her out of Hand. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 82 Bid him finish the business out of hand. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* vii. 114 She will marry you out of hand after a three months' engagement.

b. The opposite of *in hand* (in various senses: see 29): No longer in process; done with; not led by the hand; from or as a result of some treatment (quot. 1823); out of or beyond control.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 107 Were these inward Warres once out of hand, Wee would (deare Lords) vnto the Holy-Land. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 513 Do what you have to do at once, and put it out of hand. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 153 Though repeated with muriatic acid also, it comes out of hand in a most enviable state of whiteness. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 223 Your temper seems to have got rather out of hand.

34. To hand.

a. Within reach, accessible, at hand; †near, close by, close up, to close combat (*obs.*); into one's possession or presence. (See also *to come to hand*, 37 a.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11235 Sli[k] clathes als sco had to hand. *Ibid.* 14142 His sisters serued him to hand. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4198 It were foly to prece to honde. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 992 Ffor be his massageris sente he me to hande Al my sustenauns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 8 By this, the dreadful Beast drew nigh to hand. *Ibid.* II. vi. 19 Him needed not long call; shee soone to hond Her ferry brought. 1750 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks. 1887 II. 166, I sent this essay .. and have since heard nothing of it, which makes me doubt of its getting to hand. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 69 Evidences ready to hand.

b. *To hand, to one's hand*: into subjection, under control.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 241 Alexander..at last wan the horse to hand. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 266 (1810) 275 He .. brought the hawk to hand. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 63 Some of these they had brought so to their hand, that they taught them to go and come.

c. *To (unto) one's hand(s*: ready for one, without exertion on one's own part.

1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ffij b, I English it to your hande, because you deale not with the Greeke. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 29 What thou would'st do Is done vnto thy hand. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 53 The Court of Rome had done that to their hands. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Commodus* i. 188 The Work is done to your Hands already by your Father. 1855 BROWNING *A Light Woman* xiv, Robert Browning, you writer of plays, Here's a subject made to your hand!

35. Under hand.

†a. In subjection, under control or rule; under one's charge or care. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6442 (Cott.) Þis ilk folk..þat moyses had vnder hand. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4261 (Trin.) Ioseph..haþ his godes vndir honde.

b. Secretly, stealthily: see UNDERHAND.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* III. iii. Wks. 1878 I. 92 He does it under hand. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1707) 49 Selling this Liquor by their Emissaries under-hand.

c. *Under one's hand(s*: under one's action, charge, care, or treatment.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxi. 20 He that smyteth his seruaunt..that he dye vnder his handes. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 As a Physician doth to see many patients dying under his hands. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 16 We had a Man, who had lost a Limb..under our Hands to cure.

d. *Under the hand of*: with the signature of. (Cf. 17.)

1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vii. (1810) 98 Letters which were intercepted and brought to mee (under the Presidents hand). 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 70 An especial Order under my hand. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 309 The Lady..gave it my Wife, without any thing under my Hand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 125/1 The rule which makes it necessary to stamp with a sixpenny stamp an agreement under hand only.

Unto one's hand: see 34 c. **Upon hand**: see 25 g, 32 g.

36. With .. hands.

†a. *With one's hands, with* (*seventh, twelfth*, etc.) *hand*: by oath, by the testimony of (seven, twelve, etc.) witnesses. (See Du Cange s.v. *Juramentum*.) *Obs.*

1484 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 43 He welbe at all tymes redy to prove and make good eythre upon a book or els with his handes. 1609 *Leges Marchiarum* in *Stat. Scott.* I. 84*/2 He sall purge him perof at þe merchis..with þe sevynt hand. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 472 The Aubot with his twelfth Hand..should swear.

b. *With both hands* (fig.): with all one's might; †fully, freely (quot. 1624). (See also *to play with both hands*, 40.)

[1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1258 Þe world..Agayn us fightes with twa handes.] 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vii. 3 That they may doe euill with both hands earnestly. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* viii. 118 All this is yeelded with both hands. 1871 L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* ix. 188 You couldn't deny that, if you tried with both hands.

** *With verb and preposition.* (See also *bear in hand* (BEAR *v.* 3 e), *bring on h.* (32 c above), *come in h.* (29 c), *have in h., on h.* (29 f. 32 a, b), *hold in h.* (29 c, e), *take off one's hands* (31 b).)

37. Come to hand.

a. To come to one, or within one's reach, to arrive, to turn up; to be received or obtained.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19893 Þan com þaa thre men him to hand. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2401 Thai slowen down þat came to honde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 782 To put on such harnesse as came next to their handes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1658) 72 The common people..eat whatsoever comes to hand. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 101 The enclosed letter..came to hand yesterday. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 358 Seizing any weapon that comes to hand.

b. *Come to (one's) hands*; to come to close quarters, engage hand to hand. (Cf. 25 f.)

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 257 The battell come to their handes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 74 Who came to hands, before the whole Armie ioyned. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 237, I want to come to my hands with them, and be done.

†**38. Fall in hand(s.** *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

†a. To fall to blows; to come to words *with*. (Also *fall on hand.*) *Obs.*

1448 *Paston Lett.* No. 60 I. 74 When they met to gyder, they fell in handes togyder, and [Sir Robert] smot hym..with hys sord. *Ibid.* No. 711 III. 72, I felle on hande with hym for Matelaske Kerre. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1224/1 She fel in hand with hym and all to rated him. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 275 His wife fell in hand with him, and asked him; What will you do, list you not to put forth your selfe as others doe?

†b. *Fall in hands with*, or *to do* something: to set about, take in hand. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 30 b/1 Or he fall in hand wyth the tone or the tother. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 83 King Stephan .. fell in hand to besiege the residue of those places which the rebels kept. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 Neither..were we the first that fell in hand with translating the Scripture into English. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 141 Neaver to fall in hands with mole catchinge till St. Marke day bee past.

†**39. Go in hand, on hand.** *Obs.* (Cf. 29 f, g.)

†a. *Go in hand with*, or *to do* something: to engage or deal with, be about; to proceed with.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1323/2 Our Sauiour foorthwyth went in hande wyth the instytutynge of..the blessed Sacramente. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 38, I will..go in hand with the limits..of our seuerall sees. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 124 [That] he should..go in hand with it himself, with all convenient care and speed.

†b. To come to be dealt with or treated. *Obs.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (c 1600) 159 b, When Atreus part should goe in hand [*cum tractaretur Atreus*].

†**40. Play on** (or **with**) **both hands.** To practise double dealing, act with duplicity. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 The kyng of ingland playit vithe bayth the handis. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 358 He slew..King of the Hunnes, for playing on both hands.

†**41. Stand** (one) **in** (or **on**) **hand.** To concern; to be incumbent on; to be the duty or business of. (Cf. 32 g.)

c 1555 *Fisher's Life* lf. 118 It standeth vs in hand..to prostrate ourselves before him. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. Ep. 3 It standeth us on hand to strengthen ourselues in the infallible certaintie of the holy Christian Religion. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 89 It stood him in hand to stand upon his guard. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Bundling* (1869) 99 Sence it doth stand each one in hand To happyfy his life.

42. Take in hand, †**on hand.** To take the charge or responsibility of; to set oneself to carry out or deal with; to undertake; sometimes *spec.* to undertake the discipline, care, or cure (of a person).

a. with *simple obj.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25928 Þis hali wark j tak on hand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 268 Wedding is the hardest band That ony man may tak on hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Where dedly werre is taken on honde. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cl[i]. 4, I wil take no wicked thinge in honde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 22 To morrow .. we wil take againe our matter in hand. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* II. § 12 Before I take any man in hand, I will knowe whether hee be a thorne or a nettle. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii, Very obedient to me she was when a little child, before you took her in hand. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi, I've taken you in hand. *Mod.* It is a difficult task that you have taken in hand.

b. with *inf.* (*arch.* or *dial.*)

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, v, That oure kyng hede take on honde, Al Engelond to ȝeme ant wysse. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 143 To take an hond aȝen hym to take þe fyȝte. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* i. 1 For as moche as many have taken in hond to compyle a treates off thoo thynges. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 268 T'appease Achilles I will take in hand. *Mod.* (*north. dial.*) He took in hand to inform the others.

*** *With verb governing* hand. (For other phrases, as BEAR *a hand*, FORCE (*a person's*) *hand*, HOLD (*one's*) *hand*, JOIN *hands*, KISS *the hand*, LAY *hands on*, LEND *a hand*, SET *hand* (*to, on*), SHAKE *hands*, STRIKE *hands*, TRY *one's hand*, WASH *one's hands of*, etc., see the verbs. *To have a hand in*: see 3 b above. *To show one's hand*: see 23 d.)

43. Change hands. To substitute the left hand for the right and the converse; to pass from one hand to another, from one person's hand or possession to another's (cf. 2).

1670, 1732 [see CHANGE *v.* 2]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 100 The property in the soil must change hands. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The whole soil would soon change hands.

44. Give (one's) **hand.**

a. To present or hold out the hand to be grasped, in token of salutation, bargaining, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 320 Giue me your hands, God send you ioy, Petruchio, 'tis a match. 1601 — *Jul. C.* v. v. 49 Giue me your hand first. Fare you wel my Lord. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 114 She gave him a hand so cool and still that Christopher..was literally ashamed to let her see and feel his own.

†b. *fig. To give hands*: to consent, agree (*to*); to pledge oneself. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 24 So they all gaue hands to this opinion, saue onely Aristotle. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 432 So they gave him their hands to be subject to him.

45. Make a hand.

a. To make one's profit; to make a success *of*, to succeed or speed with. Freq. with qualifying adj., as *fair, fine* (often ironical), *good*, etc.

1538 LONDON in *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 234 They mak ther handes by leesys, salys of wodde, and of ther plate. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 15/1 All is one with them, so as they may make their hand. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 74 Y' haue made a fine hand fellowes? 1669 W. HACKE *Collect. Orig. Voy.* iii. 1699) 69 We should have made a better hand of them. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 596 Through the disadvantages of their feet by the snow they could make no hand on it. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii, The farmer..concluding I must soon die, resolved to make as good a hand of me as he could. 1808 WINDHAM *Let.* 21 Oct in *Sp. Parl.* (1812 I. 98, I do not find that I make much hand (I should rather perhaps say much *foot*) in walking. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 90, I don't suppose you'd have made much hand of them by yourself.

b. *To make a hand of* (*with*): to make away with, make an end of, 'do for'. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) III. 142 They falling to the spoile made a hand, and therewith departed. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 55 To giue them such medicines..as will soone make a hand of them. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. lx, It makes a hand with it, and digesteth it presently. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr. Progr.* 93 He [Moses] had doubtless made a hand of me, but that one came by, and bid him forbear. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. v. (1871) VI. 8 Hungarian Majesty..attacks Seckendorf furiously..in mid-winter; and makes a terrible hand of him. 1887 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I mun know about th' markets afore I sell: I dunna want to be made a hand on.

46. Take the hand of. To take hold of the hand which is given or offered; to join hands.

1565 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 68 The said Roger and Ellin..toke handes together. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 376 Come vnto these yellow sands, And then take hands. 1771 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lady Barton* II. 274 A pair .. as firmly united as any that ever took hands, from the first wedding in Eden, down to this present day. *Mod.* Take my hand; I will lead you safely.

**** *With adjective qualifying* hand.

(For other phrases, as BLOODY *hand*, EVEN *hand*, FREE *hand*, HELPING *hand*, HIGH *hand*, LOOSE *hand*, OLD *hand*, RED *hand*, SINGLE *hand*, STRONG *hand*, UPPER *hand*, etc., see the adjectives. See also LEFT HAND, OVERHAND, RIGHT HAND, SECOND HAND, etc.).

47. Better hand. †a. Superiority, the 'upper hand'; precedence.

1523 [see BETTER *a.* 5]. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 243 The name of the Turkes hath gotten the bettre hande, and the other [Saracens] is out of remembraunce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 341 If they might have the better hande of us. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. i, To let strong nature have the better hand. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theologia Theol.* 2 That the Gospel should have the better hand of the Law.

b. See 10 b, 45 a.

48. Clean hands. *fig.* Freedom from wrong-doing, innocence or uprightness of life: see CLEAN *a.* 3 d.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvii. 9 The riȝtwis shal holden his weie, and with clene hondis adde strengthe. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxiv. 4 He that hath cleane handes and a pure hert. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, My Lord Treasurer .. is said to die with the cleanest hands that ever any Lord Treasurer did. 1896 MORLEY in *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 495 You would go..into the councils of Europe with clean hands.

49. First hand. a. *At* (*the*) *first hand*: see 10 c above, and FIRST HAND. †b. *At first hand*: at first. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxxvii. 577 At first hand they wist not what to doe.

†**50. Good hand.** *To get* or *have a good hand against*: to get or have a decided advantage over. *Obs.* (See also *make a good hand of*, 45 a.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. vii. 253 The other armie..got a good hand against their enemies. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 160/1 A prince who since he came to age, hath had a good hand against the Turks.

†**51. Higher hand.** Superiority in contest, mastery. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 758 3ef ha mahen on me þe herre hond habben. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5239 And who that haves the heyer hand Have the cyte and al her land. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 399 If þat he faughte and hadde the hyer honde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 124 That he myghte haue the hier honde.

***** *With an adverb.*

52. Hand in, out. *To have one's hand in*: to be actively engaged, to be in habitual practice, to be at it; to be in practice. *His hand is out*: he is out of practice, not in working order.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 220 Yit efte, whils thi hande is in, Pulle ther at with som kyn gyn. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 There was no rake-helf..but his hand was in with him, and that he was a copesmate for him. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 137 And if my hand be out, then belike your hand is in. 1667 BARROW in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 54 Now my hand is in, I will add briefly these theorems. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. CXCVIII. 246 Write a line or two of it every day to keep your hand in. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., *To have the hand in*, to be accustomed to business. 1848 *Mem. Tod of Balerno* 17 There are particular seasons when .. his hand is out, when he is unable to wield the pen, when imagination flags. 1875 M. PATTISON *Casaubon* 354 Mere exercises to keep his hand in.

53. Hands off! *colloq.* Keep off! let (the person or thing) alone! a peremptory order to cease or desist from touching or interference.

1563 BECON *Display. Pop. Masse* Wks. III. 42 Take thys bread, sayth..Christ..Hande of, saye ye papistes. Gape and we will put it in your mouthes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iv, Hands off, good fellow; I will be his bail. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Hand off, rude ranger!—Sirrah, get you in. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, 'Hands off!' cried Silver leaping back a yard.

54. Hands up! An order or direction to people to hold up their hands to signify assent, etc.; also, a robber's, policeman's, etc., order to preclude resistance.

1887 J. HAWTHORNE *Trag. Myst.* xviii, Hands up—every soul of you! *Mod.* (at school). Hands up, those who have the right answer!

****** *With another noun.*

(See also HAND AND GLOVE, HAND OF GLORY, HAND OVER HEAD, HAND TO MOUTH, etc.)

55. Hand . . fist. a. *Hand over fist* (colloq.) = HAND OVER HAND.

1880 W. C. RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* II. iii. 173 A heavy squall was coming up hand over fist along with the wind. 1884 in *L'pool Daily Post* 9 Jan. (1885) 6/2 [It] enables..lighter and better rigged whalers to get away from them, as the phrase goes, 'hand over fist'.

b. *Hand to fist* (colloq.) = HAND TO HAND.

1652–3 WOOD *Life* 4 Mar., Going to the ale-house .. they set hand to fist, and drunk very desperatly. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 59 Killing a Lyon and a Bear, Hand to Fist. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 245 He and Jenny Cummins drank three flasks, hand to fist, last night. 1811 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* Sept. (1894) I. vii. 229 The Edinburgh reviewers have been down on my poor *Don Roderick*, hand to fist.

56. Hand and foot (also in earlier use *f. and h., fect and hs., hs. and f.*) are often found in collocation; usually (now always) in adverbial construction; esp. in phr. *to bind hand and foot* (in mod. use sometimes *fig.*). *To wait upon* or †*serve* (*to*) *hand and foot*: to wait upon or serve assiduously. (See also FOOT *sb.* 26 b.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi. 44 ȝebundeno foet & hond. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Ibid., þe dead wæs ȝebunden handan & fotan. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 17 And binden me, baðe handen and fiet. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14355 Bath fete and hand þar was he bunden. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 70 Sche..seruede hem to hande & fote. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camd.) lviii, To serue him wele to fote and honde. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 56 He is forthwith bound hand and foot. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 502/2 The Divisional Court held themselves bound hand and foot by the authorities. *Mod.* They expect to be waited on hand and foot.

57. Hand . . . hand. (See also HAND IN HAND, HAND OVER HAND, HAND TO HAND.)

†a. *Hand by hand, Hand for hand*: = HAND TO HAND, at close quarters; side by side. *Hand of hand, hand with hand, to hand and hand, with hand to hand*: = HAND TO HAND. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 174 Hond wiõ honde, fuhten þa heȝe men. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4364 Hand be hand to geve bekyr. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 394 That thai myght fight with hem anoon, Honde of honde. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. ix. (1554) 107 The King and he walking hand by hand. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* liv. 150 To fyghte wyth hym hande for hande. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 371 Tha kingis..raid togidder to the toun, Hand for hand. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 56 b, To get upon the walles and with hand to hand to grapple with his enemy. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 33 Being enforced to joyne hand for hand, they valiantly used the sworde.

b. *From hand to hand*: from one person to another; through a series or succession of hands. (Cf. 10.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 18 Their writings came to posteritie..from hand to hand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 10 The word was given from hand to hand through the company. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* ix. 217 This tract had been circulated from hand to hand.

c. *Hand under hand*: bringing each hand successively below the other, as in climbing down a rope, etc.: the opposite of HAND OVER HAND.

1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 92 [He] let himself down, hand under hand, by a rope.

58. Hand and thigh. *Old Irish Law.* (See quot.)

1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. 172 Ultimately, however, daughters appear to have become entitled to inherit all if there were no sons. The land thus given to a daughter was called 'an inheritance of hand and thigh'. *Ibid.*, An explanation of why the estate 'of hand and thigh' was one-third the estate of a *Fiath*.

59. Hand's turn. *colloq.* A stroke of work.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., She winna do a hands-turn. 1881 *Queen* LXX. 522/3 She..has to be waited on by the maids rather than doing a hand's turn for herself or you.

******* *Proverbial phrases and locutions.*

60. a. In comparisons, as *as bare, flat, as one's hand.* b. *Like hand and glove*, etc.: see also HAND AND GLOVE. †c. *To have long hands*: see quots. d. *To have one's hands full*: to have enough to do or as much as one can do, to be fully occupied. e. *Many hands make light work.* f. *In the turn(ing) of a hand*: in a moment, instantly (cf. *in the twinkling of an eye*). g. In other expressions: see quots. (*To have a hand in the pie*: see PIE. *To play into a person's hands*: see PLAY.)

a. *c* 1420 *Siege Rouen* in *Collect. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 4 Buschys and brerys and boughys they brende And made hyt as bare as my honde. 1876 BROWNING *Nat. Magic* i, The room was as bare as your hand. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147 1 That coast..is flat as your hand, as we say.

b. 1798 G. WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 129 He .. has been as familiar with all .. as the hand is with the glove.

c. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 17 What if I should call thee theefe? What if I should say that thou hast long handes? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, His father is a powerful man—hath long hands—reaches as far as he can.

d. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xxii, Ye shalle haue bothe your handes ful of me. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* V. i, You shall have your hands full Upon the least incitement. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 65 Horn..had his hands full with the main battle. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. xii. 479 The king had his hands full in Poictou.

e. 14.. *Sir Beues* 3012 (MS. M.) Thoughe Ascaparde be neuer so starke, Many handes make lyght warke! 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 36 Many handes make a lyghte burthen. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 90 Many hands make light work.

f. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23223 Quils þou moght turn þi hand abute, It suld worth rose witvten dute. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Fv, In the turne of an hand: in the twinckling of an eye. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. II. XXXVI. 289 In the turning of an hand they were all in flames.

g. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 133 b, Thou must hold vp thy hand to thine eares for me: that is to say, thou shall confirme me this by an oath. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. I. ii. 17 He that writes often, shall often receiue letters for answere: for one hand washeth another.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

61. *attrib.* a. Of or belonging to the hand, as *hand-clasp, -gout, -grasp, -guard, -reach, -skill, -touch, -turn, -wave*, etc. b. Worn on the hand, as *hand-fetter, -ring, -ruffle, -shackle.*

1887 JEFFERIES *Amaryllis at the Fair* 85 Books..bound in the best style of *hand art. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 105 Fayth plighted in *handclaspe. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, Their hands met in a long hand-clasp. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 325 When the knotty *hand-gout has once broke Their joynts. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 2/1 Losing their foothold and *handgrasp on the ladder ways. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 128 At the handle the shaft [of the lance] passed through a small circular shield, or *hand-guard (called a vamplate). 1637 *Bp.'s Transcr. of Register S. Geo. Martyr* (Canterbury', [Signed] William Wellton by W his *hand mark. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IX. 258 At his side Within *hand-reach his sword. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, His collar and *hand-ruffles were of lace. 1549 HOOPER *Commandm.* xi. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 405 A manacle or *hand-shackle to keep them from doing of ill. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER in *Bible-Work* II. 131 Daily labor, *hand-toil or brain-toil. 1859 *Bentley's Q. Rev.* July 544 When it comes to shifts and *hand-turns..we are utterly at a stand.

c. That is or may be held or carried in the hand, portable; as *hand-anvil, -bag, -camera, -candle, -candlestick, -lamp, -lantern, -lexicon, -litter, -mirror, -net, -screen, -specimen, -spectroscope, -tray*, etc.

1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xlv, She had her waterproof..and a *hand-bag. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 The two travellers .. stowed their *hand-baggage away in their compartment. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 1 Both to the stay-at-home and the tourist the *hand camera has become a necessity. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1706/8 One large Candlestick and Socket, one *hand Candlestick, Snuff-pan, and Snuffers. 1892 A. HEALES *Archit. Ch. Denmark* 31 A king is holding up a similar *hand-cross. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/1 With a *hand-eye-glass disposed across the nose. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* viii. § 1. 388 The contact- or *hand-goniometer. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 8 He has furnished himself with a *hand-lamp. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iii. 49 In a *hand-lexicon of any modern tongue. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 162/1 An ivory backed *hand-mirror. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 16 A little *hand nest of drawers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 243 Birds..caught in their little *hand-nets. 1891 D'O. CARTE in *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 1/3 There were some 3000 *hand-properties employed in 'Ivanhoe', and 10 scenes. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. (1863) 342 Painted shells and roses..on card-racks and *hand-screens. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 198 By the examination of *hand specimens. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lxix. 418 The *hand-spectroscope of Huggins. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 228 A payre of *hand-trayes. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* XXXV. 18 Yf he smyte him with an *handweapon of wodd.

d. Managed or worked with the hand (sometimes *spec.* with one hand); driven or operated by manual power, as distinguished from that of an animal or a machine; as *hand-bat, -bellows, -besom, -brake, -card* (in cotton-spinning), *-comb, -drill, -flail, -harpoon, -hook, -lathe, -lever, -mangle*, †*-mell* (= mallet), *-mortar, -piercer, -pump, -punch, -quern, -rake, -rope, -sail, -shears, -shell, -sledge, -tool, -wagon, -wheel*, etc. e. Made or done by hand. as *hand-embroidery.*

1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 181 *note*, Beaten level..with their feet and a kind of *hand-bat or beetle. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 23 Blowing now and then the Coles with *hand-Bellows. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 4/2 To stop the train at the proper place by the application of the ordinary *hand-brake only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/1 Carding..was performed by a pair of *hand-cards upon the knee. 1882 *Encycl. Dict.* I. 685/2 The slivers are made by *hand-combs. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4712/4 Several Persons..did attempt to murther..Mr. Stone.. wounding him with a *Hand-Crow. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The seed must be drilled by a *hand-drill. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 149 It was a tambour, timbrel, or *hand-drum. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 233 The *hand-harpoon is placed upon the nick or rest with its stock. 1765 CROKER *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, **Hand-Hook*, an instrument used by smiths to twist square iron. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism.* xv. 107 He used to .. make use of his mother's *hand-mangle to work off impressions of type. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 133 For a *handmell, and crosspin of iron, to mend or make baldrigs for our bells. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawitzers, and 100 *Hand-Mortars. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 26 Whether they draw Water with Buckets, or *Hand-Pumps, or Chain-Pumps. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* xvi. 21 Heton hine grindan æt hira *hand-cwyrne. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 26 The only mills for grinding corn were hand-querns, turned by a woman's hand. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 28 A man or woman folowythe the more with a *hande-rake halfe a yarde longe, with .vii. or .viii. tethe. 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII*, (1896) 267 *Hande ropes—xviij; takes for the mayne sayle—ij. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The seamen will neither stand to their *hand-sails, nor suffer the pilot to steer. 1881 DU CHAILLU *Land Midn. Sun* II. 256 The women were up and busy sharpening the *hand-scythes. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 193 The coin being cut with *hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. 53 (Stanf. s.v. *Granada*) They tossed their granadoes or *hand-shells among us. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxv. 249 They have given us *hand-sledges for our baggage. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 255/2 The ores are generally brought to surface by means of a common *hand-whim.

62. a. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *hand-binder, -clapping, -kissing, -spoiler, -warmer, -washing*; *-wringing* adj.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 106/2 *Manicæ*.. manicls, or *handbinders. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) IV. 144 If rumour and *hand-clapping could be credited. 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* i, A dropping fire of hand-clapping. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* III. v, The ladies exchanged sweet *handkissings. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* XXVI, I brought up to her the penitent *hand-presser. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Maisterfull and violent *handputting in his dekin. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* Extra 24 July 14/2 *Hand-warmers fitted with charcoal pans. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 43 The Talmud .. devotes one whole treatise to *hand-washings. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* C, You desolate *hand-wringing widowes.

b. *instrumental* = With the hand, by hand; *esp.* as distinguished from what is done by machinery; as *hand-coloured* ppl. adj., *-colouring, -comber, -combing, -dressing, -eating, -feed* vb., *-fed, -hidden* ppl. adjs., *-kill* vb., †*-laboured, -moulded* ppl. adjs., *-rear* vb., *reared* ppl. adj., *-rub* vb., *-rubbed, -spun, -turned*, ppl. adjs., *-weaver, -weaving, -woven* ppl. adj., *-wrought* ppl. adj., etc.

1796 W. MARSHALL *West. Eng.* I. 142 (E. D. S.) With a Beating-axe..large chips, shavings or sods are struck off .. This operation is termed *hand-beating. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 The prints .. were .. finished by *hand-colouring. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 This was in the days of *hand-combing and hand-weaving. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xi. 206, I often presented my friends with iron spoons, and it was curious to observe how the habit of *hand-eating prevailed. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 421 The snow..render[s] it necessary to *hand-feed their flocks of sheep. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 191 Cattle, when *hand-fed. 1880 *Libr Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) XI. 404 The joints should be carefully *hand-filled with fine screened sand. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 895 Face *Hand-hidden, as for utmost grief. *c* 1575 *Chalm. Air* c. 25 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 585 Gif ony Fleshour..slayis or *hand-killis ony beif or flesh with his awin handis. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xiii. (1858) 287 This same *hand-moulded pottery of the bronze period. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xix. 128 The futility of attempting to *hand-rear them. 1894 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 6/6 Both with natural and *hand-reared birds. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 224 *Hand-rub and bandage legs. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VII. iii. 101 Two attendants whose duty it was to hand-rub (*shampoo*) their master. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* V. 11 There are tongue-

smiters, as well as *hand-smiters. 1892 *Eastern Morning News* (Hull) 16 Feb. 2/8 *Hand-split laths. 1895 *Daily News* 15 June 5/3 A piece of *hand-spun and hand-woven cloth. 1884 Roe *Nat. Ser. Story* v, A profitable crop .. can only be grown by careful *hand-thinning. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 263 *note*, I wish to God our poor *hand-weavers could as easily migrate to Sydney. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 177/2 In *hand-weaving, the weaver suspends his operations from time to time in order to apply dressing to his warp. 1772 A. Young in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 27 [I] *hand-weeded it, Aug. 22d. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 861 The plants are twice hand-weeded. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 58 Ic to-wurpe þis *hand-worhte tempel. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/1 The train..was covered with hand-wrought embroidery.

c. *locative*, etc. In or as to the hands; as *hand-bound*, *-gyved*, *-lopped*, *-shackled*, *-tied* ppl. adjs.

?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 176 Better *hand-bounde wrastell with the Sea. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i. (1872) 4 A poor Legislative..had let itself be *hand-gyved.

d. *similative*, etc., as *hand-footed*, *-high*, *-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1890 O. Crawfurd *Round the Calendar* 147 The wall running by the garden paths, *hand-high. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 63 The *hand-like conformation of their fore-feet. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 102 Branches widening, *hand-shaped.

63. Special Combs. †**hand-adventure**, a single-handed contest; **hand-alphabet**, an alphabet of signs made by the hands, a 'deaf-and-dumb' alphabet; **hand-buckler**, a small shield held in the left hand to parry an adversary's sword-thrusts; **hand-cannon**, an early portable fire-arm of the cannon type; **hand-car** (*U.S.*), a light car propelled by cranks or levers worked by hand, used in the inspection and repairing of a railway line; **hand-chair**, a Bath chair; hence **handchairman**, one who draws a Bath chair; **hand-darg** (*Sc.*), a day's work of manual labour; **hand-drop** (see quot.); †**hand-evil**, gout in the hands; **hand-fight**, a fight at close quarters, or hand to hand; **hand-fish**, a pediculate fish, having the pectoral fin articulated; **hand-flower**, the flower of the *hand-plant* (q.v.) or **hand-flower-tree**; †**hand-friend**, (?) a friend at hand, or who will 'stand by' one in case of need; **hand-gear**, the starting-gear of an engine; **hand-hole**, a hole giving passage for little more than the hand; **hand-in** (*Tennis*), the person who is serving the ball; †**hand in and hand out**, the name of a game with a ball in 15th c.; **hand-language**, the art of conversing by signs made with the hands; †**hand-laying** (*hond leggynge*), imposition of hands, ordination; **hand-lead** (*Naut.*), a small lead used in taking soundings less than 20 fathoms; **hand-light** (*Gardening*), a bell-glass (=Hand-glass 2); †**hand-loose** *a.*, free from restraint; †**hand-maker**, one who makes gain fraudulently (cf. 45 a); so †**hand-making**; **hand-mast** (see quots.); also *attrib.* as *hand-mast piece*, *spar*; †**hand-muff**, a boxing-glove; **hand-mule** (see quot. 1892); also *attrib.* as *hand-mule spinner*; **hand orchis**, a name for *Orchis maculata*, from the finger-like lobes of the tubers; **hand-out** (*Tennis*), the person to whom the ball is served; **hand-pin** (*Gunnery*), see quot.; **hand-plant**, a Mexican tree (*Cheirostemon platanoides*, N. O. *Sterculiaceæ*), having large flowers with bright red stamens, which are united at the base and then spread in five finger-like bundles; †**hand-point**, a children's game, the same as *span-counter*; **hand-post**, a guide-post at the parting of roads, a Finger-post; **hand-promise**, a solemn form of betrothal among the Irish peasantry; **hand-quill**, one of the large pinion feathers of a bird; †**hand-reaching** [cf. Ger. *handreichung*], used by Coverdale for ministration or contribution; **hand-screw** (see quot. 1850); also *attrib.* as *hand-screw-maker*; †**hand-shaft** (see quot.); †**hand-sleeve**, a sleeve reaching to the wrist; **hand-spring**, a somersault in which the body is supported by the hands while the feet are in the air; †**hand-stripe** = Hand-stroke; †**hand-stuff**, app. some sort of refuse; **hand-swipe**, a shadoof worked by hand for raising water; †**hand-table**, a writing tablet; **hand-taut** *a.* = *hand-tight*; **hand-tennis**, tennis in which the ball is struck with the hand, not with a racket; **hand-tight** *a.*, as tight as it can be drawn or fixed by the hand; †**hand-timber**, small wood; **hand-tree** = *hand-plant*; **hand-wave** *v.*, to smooth the surface of (a measure of corn) with the hand, instead of using a strike; †**hand-whip**, a riding-whip; †**hand-wolf**, a wolf brought up by hand.

1649 H. Watson *Valentine & Orson* xiii. 59 All this *hand-adventure now knitting up in this manner. 1680 Dalgarno *Didascolocophus* viii. 73, I have at last fixt upon a Finger or *Hand-alphabet according to my mind. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 283/1 We shall give his hand-alphabet. 1847–78 Halliwell, **Hand-cannon*, a musket. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* Notes 293 The hand-cannon soon gave place to the hand-gun. 1850 Lyell *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 14, I left the *hand-car and entered a railway-train, which carried me in one hour into the town. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Sept. 5/1 A relief train carrying hand-cars eventually rescued them from their perilous position. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 37 It seemed to mee a *Silla de manos*, or easie *hand-Chaire. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 447 **Hand-drop*, *Wrist-drop*. A popular term for the paralysis of the hand, induced by the action of lead. 1562 Turner *Baths* 6 b, It is good .. for the *handeuell and fote euell. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed II. 168/1 Wherevpon they fell at *hand-fight. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 286 A strenuous hand-fight then commenced. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 564 The *Cheironectes*, or *Hand-fish; bears a strong resemblance to the common Angler in its structure and habits; but its fins are still more capable of motion, enabling it to walk along the ground almost in the manner of quadrupeds. 1822 C. Wells *Stories after Nature* (1891) 17 There is one thing greater than revenge, and *hand-friend to our cause—it is mercy. 1842 G. Francis *Dict. Arts*, etc. **Hand-gear*. 1846 Worcester, *Hand-Gear*, an arrangement of levers and other contrivances for opening and shutting the valves of a steam-engine. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 690 If the *hand-in makes one, the game is called vantage. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c 3 Diversez novelx ymaginez Jeuez appelez Cloishe Kaylez half Kewle *Hondyn & Hondoute & Quekeborde. 1540 *Order Hen. VIII* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 707 Keper aswell of the Playes of Hande oute and al Keyles. 1680 Dalgarno *Didascolocophus* viii. 73 Neither ..is it so proper a medium of interpretation between persons present face to face, as a *Hand-language. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 243 Unwis *hond leggynge is chalenged of þe [Pope Leo]. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 314 Sometimes we should have seven Fathom on one Side of the Ship, and no Ground with the *Hand Lead on the other. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 384 The hand-lead-line, which is generally 20 fathoms in length, is marked at every 2 or 3 fathoms. 1860 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 78 A *handlight or bell-glass. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 72/1 Cuttings..root readily under a small handlight. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 304 The peple lyke a cumpanie of Wylde beistes, *hand louse. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 97 A *hande maker in hys office, to make his sonne a great man. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 23 *Handmaking of gaynes, whiche thinge dooeth moste principally defile the doctrine of Christe. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* III. i. 11 We can carry away a top-mast, and make a new one out of the *hand-mast, at sea. 1875 Laslett *Timber* 232 Hand-mast..is a technical term applied..to a round spar, holding at the least 24, and not exceeding 72, inches in circumference. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hand mast-spar*, a round mast; those from Riga are..over 70 feet long by 20 inches diameter. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* 93 In the on-set the combatants wore *hand-muffs. 1834 Mr. Martineau *Moral* II. 59 *Hand-mules are worked in pairs. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Hand-mules*, spinning-machinery, driven by steam power and manual labour combined, used in producing yarn. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* III. I. v. § 4. 690 If the player who fails to return the ball is the server or hand-in, he becomes *hand-out. 1881 Greener *Gun* 262 Another pin will then be seen in the rear end of the trigger-plate, remove this pin (occasionally this '*hand-pin' is placed in the reverse way). 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 36 The *Hand plant of Mexico. 1659 Torriano, *Al-palmo*, the play our children call, At span-counter, or at *Hand-point. 1791 J. Hampson *Mem.-Wesley* III. 101 A clergyman is like a *hand-post; if he shew the way, it is not necessary he should walk in it himself. 1830–3 Carleton *Traits & St., Going to Maynooth* (Cent.), Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise. 1535 Coverdale *Acts* vi. 1 Their wyddowes were not loked vpon in the daylie *handreachinge. 1765 Croker *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, **Hand-Screw*, an instrument more usually called a jack. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 63 Smith and Hand screw-maker. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hand-screws* or *jacks*. This engine is used to cant beams or other weighty timbers: it consists of a box of elm containing cogged iron wheels of increasing powers. The outer one, which moves the rest, is put in motion by a winch. 1598 Florio, *Sommessa*, the length of a span or hand-breadth, a *hand shaft so called of our drapers. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 172/1 *Manica*..the *handsleeue: the sleeue of a garment. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2192/4 A Purple Wastcoat, with narrow Gold Lace on the Hand sleeves. 1875 W. Carleton *Farm Legends* (1885) 88 He al'ays could..Make somersets on the mow, *Hand-springs, cart-wheels, an' such. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 437/3 Children .. throwing handsprings and standing on their heads. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 132 To fighte it oute at *hand stripes. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2597/4 If any Brown Paper-maker will Buy either Rags, Ropes or *Hand-stuff of the said Company, they may be supplied at the Companies Warehouse. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 314 Dealers in..what is called hand stuff and old stores. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. 271 The use of the *Hand swipe .. is mentioned by Herodotus and even represented upon the sculptures. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 *Hand tablys .. *pugillaris*. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 33 Heave *hand taut. 1825 Hone *Everyday Bk* 865 **Hand-tennis* still continues to be played .. it is now called fives. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 167 **Hand-tight*. A moderate degree of tension on a rope, as to make it straight. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 443. 194 This tongue should fit the groove somewhat tightly indeed in the manner called by joiners 'hand tight' meaning so tight that it cannot readily be pulled out with the hand.. 1664 *Husbandm. Practice* (N.), Fell *handtimber from the full to the change. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 28/1 Called the '*hand-tree', in consequence of its stamens being so arranged as to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of a human hand. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 104 The millers will say that they had as leave haue corne stricken, as soe *handwaved, and left hollowe in the midst. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 533 (Jam.) Measured by hand-waving, i.e. they are stroked by the hand about four inches above the top of the firlot. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1835/4 One short *Hand-Whip, with a Silver twist about the Handle. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, Though I am tame..I may leap, Like a *hand-wolf, into my natural wildness, And do an outrage.

†**Hand**, *sb.*[2], var. Ande *Obs.*, breath.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 775 His nese oft droppes, his hand stynkes.

Hand (hænd), *v.* [f. Hand *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To touch or grasp with the hand, lay hands on, lay hold of; to work or manage with the hand, manipulate, handle; also *fig.* to deal with, treat of. *Obs.* exc. in technical use: see quots.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 25 If you can command these Elements to silence..wee will not hand a rope more. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 63 Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes First hand me. *Ibid.* IV. iv. 359 When I was yong, And handed loue, as you do. *a* 1721 Prior *Lady's Looking-glass* 29, I hand my oar. 1786 J. Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 397 What we call handing or slapping the clay, an operation by which its different parts are intermixed. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 414/1 Brought up ..to full perfection by 'handing', i.e. brisk rubbing with the palm of the hand.

2. *Naut.* To take in, furl (a sail).

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 5 The Sailers .. handing in their sailes, and standing on the Deckes .. in their wet clothes. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 364/1 With Ten Sailors to hand the Sails. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiv (1840) 239 We were glad to hand all our sails. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 192 The mizen top-sail was handed to prevent the mast and rigging from falling about their ears. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., 'They must be handing the maintopsail', I thought.

3. To lead or conduct by the hand; to assist with the hand in mounting a step, alighting, etc.

a 1631 Donne (J.), Angels did hand her up, who next God dwell. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 120 The Sultan and Shawbander handed him out of his Bardge. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 15 Our tallest men stood in the deepest place, and handed the sick, weak, and short men. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 169 Enter Mrs. Sneak, handed by the Major. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 34 He hands her o'er the stile. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii, He handed her into the carriage.

4. To deliver or pass with the hand or hands. (Also with adverbs, as *about*, *in*, *over*.)

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. (1658) 298 Judas .. was so near, that our Saviour could hand the sop unto him. 1692 *Royal Proclam.* 13 Sept. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2802/1 Persons who .. shall .. hand or bring any such Libel to the Press. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 3 There were several Satyrs and Panegyricks handed about. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Years Voy.* 329, I would hand the Hat and his Arms to him. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 173 You may as well hand me over the money. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* iv, Come, hand in the eatables. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 201 Hilary handed the paper to Sir Sampson.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To deliver, pass, transfer, transmit. Now only with adverbs, as *to hand down*, i. e. to a later generation or age; *to hand on*, i. e. to the next in a series or succession; *to hand over*, i.e. to another's possession, keeping, etc.

1642 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 49 In a vacuity .. there wants a body or Medium to hand and transport the visible rays of the object unto the sense. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 401, I would hand this word unto the Merchants of our Land also. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor., In praise of Epictetus*, Every word .. Your hearers have receiv'd as from an Oracle, And handed down to us. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 176 A Story handed by Tradition. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, The father handed on the work. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 His function of chief speaker is handed over to the Pythagorean philosopher.

5. To join the hands of. *rare.*

1643–1881 [see Handed 3].

†**6.** *intr.* To go hand in hand, concur. *Obs.*

1624 Massinger *Renegado* IV. i, Let but my power and means hand with my will.

Hand and glove, (also with - -), *pred.* or *adj. phr.* Also (later) **hand in glove**. In constant close relations; on very intimate terms.

1680 R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* 103 Mrs. Cellier, to whom Mr. Willoughby was such a Croney, that they were hand and glove. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 173 As if the world and they were hand and glove. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 206 He's not hand-and-glove with Lord Derby. *β.* 1799–1800 Burdon *Pursuits Lit.* I. 47 (L) Our author is here hand in glove with Providence. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iv, The Doctor is..hand-in-glove with the bishop. 1889 *County* xxii, Priestman and the new Lady Sandilands are already hand in glove.

Ha'nd-ax, -axe. An ax to be wielded by one hand; anciently a battle-ax.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 26 He ne dradde noȝt þo that handaxe, as it was y sene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2553 Hand-ax, ..gisarm, or spere. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 57 The hand ax schaft ruschit in twa. 1498 *St. Giles' Charters* (1859) Pref. 41 Ane hand-ax or sword. 1886 J. H. Kennedy in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (1892) II. 372 The other..with only a handax and jackplane made a drum cylinder.

Hand-ball.

1. A ball for throwing with the hand.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1771 Se quat I send to þe, son, hi-selfe with to laike, A hatt & and a hand-balle, & a hernepanne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand balle, *pila manualis*. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 296 Throw a hand-ball against any moveable body, and it will displace that body.

2. A game played with such a ball in a space between two distant goals.

(An annual hand-ball contest (usually on a holiday in spring) is an ancient institution in towns, villages, and parishes in the south of Scotland: see Ball *sb.*[1] 4 b.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 105 The litle

handball is counted to be a swift exercise. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1870) I 98 It was customary in some churches for the Bishops and Archbishops themselves to play with the inferior clergy at hand-ball .. even on Easter-day itself. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. iii. 84 The game of handball was indiscriminately played by both sexes. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* XCIV. 256/1 In a large open space reserved for the boys to play handball.

3. A hollow ball of india-rubber punctured so as to emit a spray of fluid when pressed in the hand.

1888 *Med. News* LII. 639 Whether the spray be given with a handball spray apparatus or with a small steam vaporizer. 1896 T. C. ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 305 The hand-ball sprays are used at ordinary temperatures.

†**Hand-band.** *Obs.* [Cf. ON. *handaband* a joining or shaking of hands.] Covenant made by joining hands; covenanted condition, union, or possession.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3915 Wit wijf and child, and al hand-band, Ilkan wit oþer went in hand. *Ibid.* 13428 O wijf for-sok he hand-band. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 43 God gif the to thyn handband The dew of heven and frute of land.

Hand-barrow. [BARROW *sb.*3 1 a.] A flat, rectangular frame of transverse bars, having shafts or 'trams' before and behind, by which it is carried.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/2 *Ce[no]vectorium manuale*, an handberwe. 1511 *Demaundes Joyous* in *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 *note*, What thinge shall be hardest to hym to knowe? *R.* A hande-barowe, for of that he shall not knowe whiche ende shall goo before. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed III.* 1548/1 Caried from the gaole to the place of iudgement, some vpon handbarrowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 Barrow, is of two sorts; either a Hand-barrow, or a Wheel-barrow. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxii. (1860) 234/1 We could see..a dead body borne forth by two persons on a hand-barrow.

† b. A similar flat barrow having a wheel. *Obs.*

1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For a hand barow whele vjd 1555 EDEN *Decades* 333 Hand barrowes bothe with wheeles and without wheeles.

c. *Comb.* **Handbarrow beggar**, a mendicant cripple carried from door to door on a stretcher, as formerly customary in Scotland.

Ha·ndba·sket. [BASKET *sb.*] A basket to be carried in the hand.

1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 197 Hand baskettes for brede—ij; Maundes to bere in flleshe—ij. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 97 Buye a salate, and radishes, and cheries. Take the hand-basket. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 69, I can see when I see, surely; I don't carry my eyes in a hand-basket. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 281 He prepares the materials at home, and brings them all together in a hand-basket.

attrib. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 339 That their wives be no dish-clouts, nor no hand-basket-sloys, nor no drudges, nor yet slavish people, but fellow-heirs with them of everlasting life.

Ha·ndbell. A small bell rung by being swung in the hand, as distinguished from one rung by a bell-pull, bell-rope, etc.

a 1000 *Charter of Leofric* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275 Nu ðа synd .xiii. upphangene and .xii. handbella. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 57/20 A Handbell, *tintinnabulum*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 461/2 A Saint Bell, or Hand Bell..is held in a mans hand, and soe rung. 1859 W. COLLINS *After Dark* (Tauchn.) 307 (Hoppe) He took up the hand-bell to ring for lights. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 43 The abbot or bishop called the brethren together by the sound of a hand-bell.

b. That carried by a town-crier or bellman.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy) 18 The handbell ofte dyd she tolle, Full great sorowe makynge. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 1066 It passes about like an hand-bell. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Criers rushing with hand-bells: 'Oyez, oyez, All men to their Districts to be enrolled!' 1880 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (ed. 4) 130 A hand-bell was rung through the streets when a person departed this life.

c. *spec.* A bell specially constructed with a leathern handle, and the clapper made and attached in a particular way, for *handbell-ringing*.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *handbell-shaped* adj.; also **handbell-ringer**, one who performs musically on handbells; **handbell-ringing**, a musical performance executed by a company of ringers with handbells tuned to different notes.

1889 HURST *Horsham* Gloss., *Handbellringer*, at Christmas handbell ringers go round to different towns or villages with their bells.

Handbi·ll[1]. [BILL *sb.*[1] 4.] A light bill or pruning knife.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 127 Take a sharpe hatchet or a handbyll and cut the settes. 1702 EVELYN in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 254 With his handbill and pruning knife.

Ha·ndbill[2]. [BILL *sb.*[3]] A printed notice or advertisement on a single page, intended to be delivered or circulated by hand. Sometimes applied to a small bill to be posted on walls, etc.

1753 *World* No. 1. 3 Who make their appearance either in hand-bills, or in weekly or daily papers. 1793 *Regal Ramble* 26 Lucifer drew up a most inflammatory hand-bill. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. v. (1862) 152 A large hand-bill in the post-office window offering a reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of a delinquent. 1864 KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. v. 218 [He] had the indiscretion to circulate a hand-bill from house to house.

Ha·nd-blow, ha·ndy blow. [f. HAND *sb.* + BLOW *sb.*[1] The form with *handy-* found *a* 1600, as also in *handy-cuff*, *-grip*, *-stroke*, etc., appears to be due to the co-existence of *handwork* and *handiwork* from 14th c.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. Usually in *pl. To come to hand(y)-blows*, to come to blows at close quarters; so *to fall to, be at hand* (or *handy-*)*blows*.

a. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1138/1 The enimie boldlie approcheth, the pike is offered, to handblowes it commeth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1997/2 At length through shot .. scalding water and handblowes they were repelled. 1643 [ANGIER] *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 26 The Enemy came on desperately, even to hand-blowes.

β. 1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Serm.* 162 (T.) By whose means the matter came to handie-blows. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 114 Belaboured him soundly with handy blowes.. 1639 R. WARD *Animadv. War* XIV. 1. ccl, An instrument called a Flaile, used .. when the Enemy is at handy blowes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s. v. *Blow*, To come to handy blows, *Comminus pugnare*. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 316 Nought of handy blows I know.

Ha·nd-bolt, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [BOLT *sb.*[1] 6.] A handcuff. Also *fig.*

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers*, The hand-bolt hurt us. 1831 *Examiner* 467/1 [He] pronounces the nomination boroughs conservative—the hand-bolts of the Commons.

Hence **Ha·nd-bolt** *v. trans.*, to handcuff.

1816 *Trial Berkeley Poachers* 44 Colonel Berkeley, and several more came up to us, and hand-bolted us. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 22 July 2/3 'Constable, do your duty—handbolt them.'

Handbook (hæ·ndbuk). [Found in OE. in form *handbóc*, *-bók*, as a rendering of L. *manualis* and Gr.-L. *enchiridion*. But the current word was introduced after Ger. *handbuch* in 19th c.]

A small book or treatise, such as may conveniently be held in the hand; a manual.

† a. in OE. The MANUAL of ecclesiastical offices and ritual. *Obs.*

a 900 *Canons of Ælfred* 21 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350/15 Da halgan bec, saltere and pistolboc, sangboc and handboc. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 321 Enchiridion þæt ys manualis on lyden & handboc on englisc. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 327/26 *Manualis*, handlin oððe handboc. *c* 1367 *Eulogium Hist.* (1863) III. v. lxxxii. 9 Librum in sinu quod ipse vocabat manuale, quod Anglice vocabat handbok. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 130/1 A booke of his owne making in his owne toong, which in the English speach he [K. Alfred] called a handbooke, in Greeke called it Enchiridion, in Latin a manuell.

b. A compendious book or treatise for guidance in any art, occupation, or study; *spec.* a book containing concise information for the tourist.

1814 (*title*) A Handbook for modelling wax flowers. 1833 NICOLAS *Chronol. Hist.* Pref. 19 What the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, 'The Handbook of History'. 1836 (*title*) A Hand-Book for Travellers on the Continent [Murray's]. 1838 H. ROGERS *Introd. Lect. Eng. Gram. & Comp.* 70 Such tasteless innovations as 'Morning-land' (*Morgen-land*) for the East, and 'hand-book' (*hand-buch*) for 'manual'. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 649 The compiler of this *Handbook* [Murray's Handbook to N. Italy] we are obliged to use his coined word by way of distinction) does not give the prices. 1863 *Reader* 21 Feb. 190 If by handbook he intends anything of a guide, he has failed in his object.

† **Ha·nd-borow.** *Obs.* [See BORROW *sb.*] *lit.* 'hand-pledge' or security; according to Spelman, Cowell, and their copiers, a name for one (or each) of the nine sureties associated with the HEADBOROW in a frank-pledge.

(It does not appear where the 16th c. antiquaries got the word, no trace of which has been found in OE. or ME.)

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, *Handborowe*, in Decuriis seu Friborgis vnus e nouenis est, decimo, quem Headboruw vocant, suppositus. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Hand-borow*, A Surety, a manual Pledge, that is, an inferior Undertaker; for *Head-borow* is a superior or Chief Instrument, *Spelm.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Head-borough*, The head boroughs were the chief of the ten pledges, the other nine being denominated *hand-borows*, or inferior pledges.

Ha·ndbow. [Bow *sb.*[1]] An ordinary bow in which the string is drawn and released by hand, as distinguished from a CROSS-BOW.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 51 He made all maner ordinaunce: handbowes, fyrie dartes, rackettes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 42 Mak reddy 3our corsbollis, hand bollis, fyir speyris. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 160 Neither had they any other weapons but hand-bowes (for crosse-bowes were not then used).

Ha·ndbreadth. Also 6 **handbreth, -breath,** 8– **hand's breadth, handsbreadth.** A unit of lineal measure in many countries and periods, founded on the width of the adult human hand, a PALM; formerly estimated as one-fourth of a foot, but now as four inches.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 26 The thicknesse was an handbreth. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 A Hande breadth. Conteyninge in it 4 Fingers. A Fote. Conteyninge in it 4 Hande breadth. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxvi. 267 Within nine hand-bredths of the Water. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* xlv, The good sword stood a hand-breadth out Behind the Tuscan's head. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Riding Recollect.* iv. (1879) 65 A handsbreadth behind the girths.

Ha·ndbrede. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Also 4 **handibre(e)de,** *erron.* 6 **hand-brode,** 8 **-broad,** 8–9 *dial.* **-breed.** [BREDE *sb.*[2]] = prec.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 158/11 *Palmus*, span *uel* handbred. 1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xl. 43 The brenkis of the boordis ben of oon handibreede [1382 of oo palme].

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2229 Hurttes his herne-pane an haunde-brede large. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 361 Vp to goon Ouer the hed too hondbrede is his kynde. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Q v b, Twoo handbredes from that place. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 A handbrode in height. 1726 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 89 The thickness of two handbroads or there-abouts. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iii, Ae limpin leg a hand-breed shorter. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hand-breed.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Handbraed.*

Hand-broa·d, *adj.* Of the width of a hand.

1612–15 Br. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XVIII. viii, A hand-broad cloud. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 The hand-broad Cloud shall the expanse bedew. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Ill-lighted by a hand-broad window.

Ha·nd-ca·nter. [CANTER *sb.*[3]] A gentle, easy canter. Cf. HAND-GALLOP.

1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 73 The Whigs .. have probably made up their minds to carry their Bill through in a hand canter. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 284 We had seven miles to ride to the city, which we did at a hand canter.

Ha·nd-cart. A small cart pushed or drawn with the hands.

1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 56 Any..dray, hand-cart, wheel-barrow. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 44 A man who was selling cabbage in the street stopped his hand-cart.

Ha·ndclap. [CLAP *sb.*[1]] A clap of the hands; the brief space of time which this takes, an instant.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* III. 205 (Jam.) It is God speed, or spulyie wi' thee in three handclaps. 1864 BURTON *Caerngorm Mountains* 77 In a hand-clap, in it swept .. dashing everything before it.

† **Ha·ndcloth.** *Obs.* [See CLOTH *sb.* 1.] A towel, a napkin; a duster.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 426 Ic ġeseo Godes engel standende ætforan þe mid hand-claþe, and wipaþ þine swatizan limu. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Hire handcloðes and hire bord cloðes ben makede wite. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 773/10 *Hoc manitergium*, a hand-clothe. [1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 143 We cannot now speak, as did our Saxon ancestors..of hand-clath (hand-cloth) for towel.]

Ha·ndclout. *dial.* [See CLOUT *sb.*[1] 4.] = prec.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Handclout*..a towel.

† **Ha·ndcraft.** *Obs.* Manual skill, power, or work; = HANDICRAFT 1.

a 975 *Edgar's Canons* § 11 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 246 (Bosw.) We læraþ þæt preosta ġehwilc to-eacan lare leornize handcræft ġeorne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 392 Mid his handcræfte he teolede his and his ġeferena forþ-dæda. *c* 1100 *Rule St. Benedict* lvii. (Durh. Chapt. MS. B. iv. 24) To be ceapienne ænig þing heora handcræftes. *c* 1205 LAY. 4899 Þurh his hænde crafles [*c* 1275 Þorh his hendi crafles]. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 18 So þat it be don with hand craft [*MS. B.* hande craftе]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 An Hand crafte, *mechania*. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1062/1 Menne of handcraft. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 Diuers inuencions of handekraftes and sciences. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 166 Euery broking hand-crafts artizan. 1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. x. 358 Our Anglo-Saxon goldsmiths' hand-craft.

† **Ha·ndcraftman.** *Obs.* Also β **handcrafty man.** [f. prec.; in β implying a derivative adj. *handcrafty*.] = HANDICRAFTSMAN.

1463–4 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 506/2 Artificers, handcrafty men and women..have been gretely empoveryshed. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 9 § 1 Beyng an Artificer or handcrafty man. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* VII. 159/1 The same evenynge the handcrafty men of the towne arose. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 194, I meane the handecrafteman. 1564–78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 6 Ause I haue many of my sirename here..yea, honast handcraftie men.

† **Ha·ndcraftsman.** *Obs.* [lit. *handcraft's man.*] = prec.

1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Preamb., Supposyng that Straungers usyng bakyng, bruyng, surgerye or wrytyng, shulde be hand craftesmen .. suche handcraftesmen as were entended by any the sayde Estatutes.

Handcuff (hæ·ndˌkʊf), *sb.* Also *dial.* **handy-cuff.** [f. HAND *sb.* + CUFF *sb.*[1] 3 in same sense (of which a single instance is known of 1663).

The first examples of the sb. imply that it arose in the north. For connexion with OE. *handcops*, there is no historical evidence.]

A manacle, or shackle for the hand, consisting of a divided metal ring which is locked round the wrist. Handcuffs are used in pairs, connected by a short chain or jointed bar, so as to fasten the hands of a prisoner together or secure him to the hand of the officer who has him in custody.

1775 ASH, *Handcuff*, an iron instrument to confine the hand. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Handcuffs*, manacles. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* XXVII, 'A rash promise .. is not a steel handcuff: it may be shaken off.' 1818 TODD, *Handcuff*, a manacle, a fetter for the wrist. [No quot.] 1828 *Craven Dial., Handy-cuffs*, handcuffs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, The Inspector put a pair of handcuffs in his pocket.

Ha·ndcuff, *v.* [f. HAND *sb.* + CUFF *v.*[2], in same sense.] *trans.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle, shackle the hands of.

1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* V. (1840) 79 Tied two and two by the wrist, as we handcuff prisoners. 1754 W. HAY *Ess. Deformity* 26 (T.) If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handcuffed in the oak, by attempting to rend it. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 313 To handcuff and fetter your fellow-man.

Hence **Handcuffed** (hæ·ndˌkʊft), *ppl. a.*, **Ha·ndcuffing** *vbl. sb.*

1784 COWPER *Tirocc.* 819 Bedlam's closeted and handcuffed charge. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iii. 35, I should like to have the handcuffing of you.

Handed (hæ·ndėd), *a.* [f. HAND + -ED.]

1. Having hands; esp. of some specified kind.

1552 HULOET, Handed longe, or longe handes hauynge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 816 It hath the body of a Fox, handed and footed like a Monkie. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., We and others of the Handed Philosophers. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. iii. 178 Nor handed moles, nor beaked worms return.

b. Very frequently in parasynthetic compounds, as *empty-, hard-, open-, two-, four-handed.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2257 Ye both well handyd. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxi. 19 A man that is broken footed, or broken handed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 88 [They] doe not vse to come empty handed. 1894 LD. WOLSELEY *Marlborough* II. xlix. 40 A peculiarly indulgent or open-handed master.

2. = PALMATE.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Handed Fucus*..common name for the *Fucus palmatus.*

3. Joined hand in hand.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 15 If any two be but once handed in the Church. 1667 — *P. L.* IV. 739 Into thir inmost bower Handed they went. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* III. xxxiv. 234 They sat handed, looking at each other now and then, but quite wordless.

Hander[1] (hæ·ndəɹ). [f. HAND *v.* + -ER[1].] One who hands, delivers, or passes. Also with adverbs, *down, in, out,* etc.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1288/4 The Hander of it to the Press. 1680 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* 361 Grant they were The handers down. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 123 An excellent hander of muffins and cake. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xix. 303 The hander down of his likeness to posterity.

Ha·nder[2]. [f. HAND *sb.* + -ER[1] I.]

1. A blow on the hand.

1868 J. GREENWOOD *Purgat. Peter the Cruel* v. 149 (Farmer) You've got to take your handers. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 7/4 The matron gave her six 'handers' with a cane.

2. *-hander* in comb., a. as BACK-HANDER, a back-handed blow; b. as *left-hander*, a left-handed man.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 12 June, The next comer, Scotton, the left hander..played out time.

Handewark, -werk, *sbs.* : see HANDIWORK.

†**Ha·ndfast,** *sb. Obs.* [app. f. HAND *sb.* + FAST *a.*: an unusual formation for a sb. Senses 3, 4, go with HANDFAST *v.*]

I. 1. Firm hold or grip with the hands.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. v. (1634) 118 That part of the which she hath handfast. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxxiii. 81 a, He could not escape, forsomuch as our men caught handefast of him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 105 Such were the blowes he gave them with his pinnions, as both left their hand-fast, being beaten blacke and blewe.

fig. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* (1615) 30 By faith to lay sure handfast on Gods eternal mercy and Grace. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 55 You seem to have good handfast of your opinion. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 61 If we search it, we shall find some Hand-fast, some Circumstance that will make it easie to be born.

b. *In handfast*, in hold, held fast.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 795 If that Shepheard be not in hand-fast, let him flye.

2. A handle by which anything is grasped: e. g. of a flail. *local.*

1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack Z.* I. 180 Zita took both flails..there was a deep bruise in the 'handfast' of one. *Ibid.* The leather thongs that attached the flapper to the handfast were twisted.

II. 3. The joining of hands in making a bargain.

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Qt. Life* V. ii, A firm covenant, signed and sealed by oath and handfast.

4. A contract or covenant; *spec.* a betrothal or marriage contract.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. v. 78 The Remembrancer of her, to hold The hand-fast to her Lord. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weapons* v. i, Here in Heaven's eye, and all Love's sacred powers..I knit this holy hand fast, and with this hand, The heart that owes this hand, ever binding.. Both heart and hand in love, faith, loyalty. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 175 In its original acceptation the word *handfast* simply meant a contract of any sort, though it seems to have been gradually applied almost exclusively to a marriage contract. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 119 Then they assembled together .. and made a covenant and handfast of fealty with him.

5. *Comb.*, as *handfast-maker.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 (D.) Britona, handfast-maker shee, All clad in Laurell green.

Ha·ndfast, *a.* [In senses 1, 2, orig. pa. pple. of HANDFAST *v.*]

†1. Contracted by the joining of hands; espoused. Also 'Betrothed by joining of hands in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage' (Jamieson).

c 1200, etc. [see HANDFAST *v.* 1]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxxvii, Anone he made them hand fast and wedded them. 1484 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 162 *note*, 'I take the Margaret to my handfest wif.' 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 728/1 Vpon the day when they should haue been made handefaste and ensured together. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* 26 (Jam.) This Isobel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased before the marriage. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 384 Tame and Isis meeting in one streame become hand-fast (as it were) and joyned in Wedlocke.

fig. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. 63 b (T.) A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.

†2. Bound; having the hands fast; manacled.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 437 Þou shalt stond up by the post as þou were hond fast. 1611 COTGR., *Emmanoté*, manacled, handfast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 463 At last being loosed from these Pinnacles of paine, I was hand-fast set on the floore.

3. Having a firm grip of the hand; tight-fisted, close-fisted. *lit.* and *fig.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 227 Being also much more handfast than were his honourable predecessors. 1606 BRETON *Praise Vert. Ladies* Wks. (Grosart) 57 (D.) Some will say women are covetous: are not men as handfast? 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 15 Ludlow, a common handfast, honest, dull and indeed partly wooden man. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.* s. v., 'Old George is middlin' handfast today' (said of a good catch at cricket).

Handfast (hæ·ndfast), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 3–6 -fest(e. Pa. pple. -ed; in earlier use **hand-fast.** [In sense 1, early ME. a. ON. *hand-festa* to strike a bargain by joining hands, to pledge, betroth, f. *hand-* hand- + *festa* to fasten, make fast, settle, pledge, bind in wedlock, betroth. The other senses appear to be independent formations from *hand* and *fast*: cf. HANDFAST *sb.* 1.]

I. 1. *trans.* To make a contract of marriage between (parties) by joining of hands; to betroth (two persons, or one person *to* another).

c 1200 ORMIN 2389, 3ho wass hanndfesst an god mann þatt Josæp wass 3ehatenn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 16 Scho..Ves handfast with a 3ungmane, þat in maryag vald hire haf tan. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. i. B ij b, A right fayr mayde .. which was assured & handfast vnto a noble yong gentilman of cartage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/1 To Handefeste, *fedare, subarrare.* 1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand), Every man lykewyse must esteme the parson to whom he is handfasted none otherwyse than for his owne spouse, though as yet it be not done in the Church ner in the Streate. 1565–73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 242 Lancelott Eyttes, the said Janett grandfather, dyd handfast them. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 337 The Auspices or Auguries were Southsayers and such as used to handfast or contract marriages. 1808–25 JAMIESON, *To handfast*, to betrothe by joining hands, in order to cohabitation, before the celebration of marriage. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* ix. 90 Margaret, daughter of Lord Crichton, to whom he had been betrothed or hand-fasted.

fig. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 191 He hath .. handfasted vs hys chosen children vnto hys deare sonne our Christ. 1631 *Celestina* VII. 81 If you will but hand-fast your affections each to other. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 7 Mr. Andrew Cant..called unto them to come, and be hand-fasted unto Christ by Subscribing the Contract.

†b. Said of the man: To engage in a marriage contract. Also *refl. Obs.*

14.. *Eger & Grime* 1274 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 394 Gryme handfasted that faire Ladye. 1577 87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 125 Which earl by letters of procuracie..affied and handfasted the foresaid ladie Margaret in all solemne wise. 1611 COTGR., *Accorder vne fille*, to handfast, affiance, betroath himselfe vnto a maiden. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 40 We list not to hand-fast ourselves to God Almighty.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. II. 151/2 John Mac-Vic Ewen..had handfasted (as it was called) with a daughter of Mac Ian of Ardnamurchan.

†d. *fig.* To engage with an earnest; to give earnest of. *Obs.*

1630 LORD *Banians* Introd., Handfesting the Reader with as good hopes, as may bee expected from a subject of this nature.

II. †2. To grasp, seize with the hand; to take fast hold of. Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 96 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 84 Learne thou to handfast honesty. 1562 BULLEYN *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* 25 b, A newe labour and care will handfaste you. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* X. lix. (1612) 262 Euen this grand-Captaine of the Hosts..Hand-fasting now the Altar clames that priuiledge in vaine. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 156 One of the Children hand-fasted the spear.

†3. To make fast the hands of, to manacle. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 134/2 He was taken prisoner, and handfasted, and so kept for a space. 1611 COTGR., *Emmanoter*, to manacle; to handfast, or tie the hands together.

Ha·ndfasted, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.*]

1. Contracted or engaged by joining of hands; betrothed. Also *fig.* in spiritual sense.

1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxii. 27 The handfested damsell. 1555 L. SAUNDERS in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 212 We be handfasted vnto hym as the spiritual spouse of so heauenly an husband. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 339, I am glad that ye are still handfasted with Christ.

b. (See quots. and HANDFASTING b.)

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXV, She is not my wife, but she is handfasted with me, and that makes her as honest a woman. *Ibid.*, When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day,—that space gone by, each may choose another mate, or at their pleasure, may call the priest to marry them for life—and this we call handfasting.

†2. With hands firmly grasped, hand in hand.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 12 b, Dauncing in a ring, with theyr armes spred abrode, and hanfasted, man with man and woman with woman.

†**Ha·ndfa·stening.** *Obs.* = HANDFASTING.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 115/7 *Mandatum*, handfæstnung.] *c* 1545 COVERDALE *Ord. Ch. Denmark* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 480 Even at their hand-fastening, (when the knot of holy wedlock is fast knit) there are present the father and mother of the parties.

†**Ha·ndfaster.** *Obs.* [f. as next + -ER[1].] One that 'handfasts', or makes a contract between parties; the maker of a nuptial contract or union.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XI. ix. 151 That shee should heare the words of the Auspices, or hand-fasters. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* Pref. 17 Any Physiologicall Handfaster that can marry them stronger together, might doe it if he pleas'd.

Ha·ndfasting, *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. HANDFAST *v.* + -ING[1]. Cf. Sw. *handfästning* solemn engagement.] Betrothal.

1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes fiansayles*, an assuryng or handfastynge of folkes to be maryed. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 256 In matrimonie there is a contract or makyng sure, there is a coupling or handfasting of eyther partie, and finally mariage. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 167 After they had in their handfasting, solemnly professed before God: they would live (etc.). 1691 NICHOLSON *Gloss. Northanhymb.* 142 Hand-festing. *Contractus Matrimoniales.* 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demonol.* 5 The betrothal, or handfasting.

b. Formerly treated as an uncanonical, private, or even probationary form of marriage. See Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 46, Jamieson s.v.

1541 COVERDALE *Chr. State of Matrim.* (1543) 43 b (Brand) In some places..at the Handefasting ther is made a greate feaste and superfluous Bancket, and even the same night are the two handfasted personnes brought and layed together, yea, certan wekes afore they go to the Chyrch. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772 I. (1790) 91 Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of handfisting, in use about a century past. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 284 This was called *hand-fasting*, or hand in fist. 1884 *Spectator* 16 Feb. 224 A rude morality even attached to the probationary marriage, made by the joining of hands or 'hand-fasting'. 1888 *Durham Parish Bks.* App. (Surtees) 371 In vol. XXI of the Surtees Soc. publications .. interesting instances will be found of such *handfasting* (as it was called) in private houses or elsewhere, being proved and recognised in court.

†**Ha·ndfastly,** *adv. Obs.* [-LY[2].] By solemn engagement made by joining hands; firmly.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 237 The which if the Scots would most holilie and handfastlie promise.

†**Ha·ndfastness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.] The condition of being fast bound; firm attachment.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankinde* II. vii. (1564) 83 b, Great motions .. wherby many times the handfastnesse of the Cotilidons is broken.

Handfist, -ing, erron. ff. HANDFAST, -ING.

Handful (hæ·ndful), *sb.* [OE. *handfull* str. fem., plur. *handfulla*, f. *hand* + *full* adj.: cf. ON. *handfyllr*, Ger. *handvoll.*

Though composed, like *monthful*, of sb. and adj., the compound was in OE. and ME. a true sb., inflected as a whole; hence its plural is properly *handfuls*, not *handsful.*]

1. A quantity that fills the hand; as much or many as the hand can grasp or contain.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 645 *Manticum*: handful beouuas [*Corpus Gl.* beowes]. *c* 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxxv[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Berende handfulla heora. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* ii. 2 Nime hira ane handfulle smideman. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 An honful 3erden. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxvii. 7, I wenede vs to bynden hondfullis in the feelde..and 3oure hondfullis stondynge al aboute to loute myn hondful. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. 112 And glene my handfuls of the shedinge after their handes *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 107 Ye ben not worth an hanfull of strawe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 242 The negros or blacke Moores..gaue golde by hole handfuls. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 41, I had rather haue a handfull or two of dried pease. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 794 Others ful of Gold in powder, each containing two handfuls. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 690 In frequent handfulls, there, they bound the sheaves. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 53 To throw in salt by handfuls.

b. Through later analysis into sb. + adj., the plural has been improperly made *handsful.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxi. 144 The noble burgeys .. cast oute at hir wyndowes gold and siluer hondes ful. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 108 Take three or four handes full of the Straw-berrie leaues. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 1 Of y flowers of S^t. John's Wort two Handsfull, of ye Leaves of Plantan, of Alehoofe, of each three handfulls. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 64, 20 handsfuls of Wampum. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 727/2 Throwing incense into the fire by handsful. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 254 Throwing handsfull of sand and sticks at it.

2. A small company or number; a small quantity or amount. (Usually *depreciative.*)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* cccxcix. (R.), Ye se yonder your enemyes, they be but a handefull of men. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 2 a, The ignorant souldiours were here thus taught, a handful of witte to be moch more worth than a horslode of strengthe. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 149 His Page atother side, that handfull of wit. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 148 The longest liver hath but a handfull of dayes. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 Conquered about an age since by an handful of Tartars. 1828 PLANCHÉ *Desc. Danube* 62 Passing a handful of villages. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Mrs. Crummles herself has played to mere handfuls. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 550 They kept their own tongue, borrowing only a handful of words from the British tongue.

†3. A lineal measure of four inches; = HAND *sb.* 20. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* I. 620 Thorwh the scholdere it [the knife] Cam thore A large handful and wel More. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 A cap of sylke..of .iiii. handfull longe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 134 A tree .. foureteene handfuls about. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. Pref., Raised some few handfuls high. 1731–37 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* (1822) 194 A handful high.

†b. *spec.* used in measuring the height of horses.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 2 Two mares .. of the altitude or height of .xiii. handefulles at the least. 1541–2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Every hor-e..to be..in heyght xiiij handfulles, reconynge and accounting to every handfull foure ynches. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 256 In height it was about twenty two handfuls and three fingers. 1676 *Ibid.* No. 1080/4 A bay Gelding 14 handful high.

4. *fig.* As much as one can manage; an affair or person with which one has one's hands full.

1755 JOHNSON, *Handful*..4. As much as can be done. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i, I can assure you he was a handful even for me. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., The troublesome boy .. the boy that is generally described by his attendants as a 'handful'.

Hence **Ha·ndful** *v.*, to deal *out* by handfuls.

1625 BP. HALL *Serm.* Wks. (1837) V. 215 Not sparingly handfulled out to us, but dealt to us by the whole load.

Ha·nd-ga·llop. An easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent excess of speed.

1675 *Mistaken Husb.* IV. vi. in *Dryden's Wks.* (1884) VIII. 626 If it rides but a Trot or a hand gallop. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* I. 29 May, I have .. seen a waggon pass .. at the hand-gallop. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 11 She .. goes off at a canter, which soon becomes a hand gallop.

fig. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* Ded., He is always .. upon the hand-gallop. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 16. 3/2 Sometimes an Hand-Gallop She goes in her Strains.

Hand-glass.

1. A magnifying-glass held in the hand to help the eyesight.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 153 Thirty-two either wore spectacles or used hand-glasses. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxviii, He .. pulled a pair of hand-glasses out of his pocket..and..commenced reading.

2. *Hort.* A portable glass shade used for protecting or forcing a plant.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 40/1 A hand-glass..keeps the temperature in which the plant breathes higher than the external air. 1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 25 The perennials may be raised from cuttings, under a common hand-glass.

3. A small mirror with a handle.

1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iv. (1883) 94 She took up a hand-glass, and intently examined her own face.

4. *Naut.* A half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used for measuring the time in running out the log-line.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hand-grenade (hæ·nd,grĕnēɪ·d). Also 7-9 -**grenado**, 7-8 -**granado**.

1. An explosive missile, smaller than a bomb-shell, thrown by hand. They have been made of various shapes and materials, but are now usually spherical and of cast-iron.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 61 If they lye board and board they throw hand-Granadoes with stinck-pots into the ship which make so noisom a smell that, [etc.]. 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 43 A Hundred fresh Men armed with Hand-Granadoes. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, The boatswain .. called for a hand-grenado, and threw it among them. 1809 10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 83 The result and relict of this author-like hand-grenado. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* 91 A Land service Hand grenade weighs 1 lb. 13 oz., and may be thrown from 40 to 60 feet.

2. A glass bottle containing a chemical, to be broken in order to extinguish fire.

1895 *Army & Navy Coöp. Soc. Price List* Sept. 286 Fire Extinguishers (Imperial Hand Grenade)..The Harden Star Hand Grenades.

Hence **Hand-grena·ding** *vbl. sb.*, the throwing of hand-grenades.

1882 *Standard* 25 Aug. 3/7 [They] remained on the camp side of the river, escalading, hand grenading, and double lock bridge building. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 102 The squad will then be put through the hand grenading drill in slow time. *Ibid.* 105 The stores being arranged in the same order as for hand-grenading.

Handgrip. Also **-gripe, handy-, handi-grip(e.** [OE. *handgripe*, f. *gripan* to gripe, grip. In 16th c. varied with *handy-gripe, handy gripe*, after *handiwork*: cf. also HANDY *a.*]

1. Grasp, seizure with the hand. *To come to handgrips*, to come to close combat. So *to be at* or *in handgrips*.

α. *Beowulf* (Z.) 965 For hand-gripe minum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4002 Sal i slip And fal noght in his hand grip. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxii. 2 He commeth to handgripes ageine. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 A iollie man..Good at hand grippes, better to fight a farre. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1258 Hee, that both Globes in his own hand-gripe holds. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Now at actual handgrips with Destiny herself. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* IV. ii. (1865) I. 281 The Bridge of Cassano; where Eugene and Vendôme came to handgrips.

β. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* II. 185 b, Fyghtyng in warre ought to bee within handye grypes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 567 *margin*, Two wrestlers .. at handy-gripes. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. v. 188 Unless we left our Swords, and promised not to go to handy Grips. 1895 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 2 Feb., At other places, where they have come into handi-grips with the invaders.

2. Grip or firm pressure of the hand in greeting.

1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* (Tauchn.) II. iii. 115 With his warmest hand-grip. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 99 The laird exchanges a hearty hand-grip with him.

3. The handle by which a grip is taken.

1887 *N. Y. Semi-weekly Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent.), The handle or handgrip [of a sword].

† **Handgriping.** *Obs.* Also handi-. [f. HAND + GRIPING *vbl. sb.*] = prec. 1, 2.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 284 When they ioyned together, and came to handigriping. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* IV. xii, The heart-heavings and the hand-gripings.

† **Ha·ndgrith.** *O.E. Law.* [See GRITH.] Peace, protection, or security given by the king's hand.

a 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guthrum* 1 þæt ciric-grið binnan wagum and cyninges hand-grið efne unwemme. 1717 in *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3).

† **Ha·ndgun.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* An old name for any fire-arm carried and fired in the hand (with or without a rest), as opposed to a great gun or cannon. *Obs.* (in actual use) before 1700.

1446 in *Archæologia* XXII. 63 Bought ii handgunnes deere. *c* 1449 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 67 I. 83 Wykets ..*to schote owte atte*, bothe with bowys and with hand gunnys. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kynge Edwarde..hede withe hym..three hundred of Flemynges with hande-gonnes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Preamb., Crossebowes, little short Handguns, and little Hagbuts. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Arquebuse*, a hand-gunne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 117 They having not above 3 or 4 Hand-guns, the rest of them being arm'd with Lances. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 293 Hand-guns..in our own country..seem to have been used as early as 1375.

b. *Comb.*, as *handgun-maker*, *handgun-shot*.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 79 The handgunshot was innumerable and incredible. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 26 Handgun-maker: Fee. — 24. 6. 8.

Hence † **Handgunner.**

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Han[d]gonner, *coulevrinier*.

† **Hand-habend,** *a.* (*sb.*) *O.E. Law.* Also 3 **-habbynde**, 4 **-habbing**, 6 *Sc.* **-havand** [Early ME. form of OE. **hand-hæbbend* 'hand-having', for which the phrase actually found is *æt hæbbendre handa* 'at or with a having hand'. The form *habend* was subseq. more or less modernized.] Of a thief: Having (the thing stolen) in hand. Also applied as *sb.* to the offence, and to the franchise of holding plea thereof.

[*a* 725 *Laws of Wihtræd* c. 26 (Schmid), Gif man frigne man æt hæbbendre handa ʒefo. *a* 940 *Laws of Æthelst.* IV. c. 6 Quicunque sit [fur] sit handhabenda, sit non handhabenda, si pro certo sciatur. *Ibid.* v. Proem § 2 Se þe æt hæbbendre handa ʒefangen sy. *c* 1125 *Laws of Hen. I*, c. 59 § 20 Forisbannitum, aut furem handhabendum.] *c* 1250 BRACTON III. II. xxxii. § 2 Ubi latro deprehensus est..hondhabende & bacberende. 1292 BRITTON I. xxx. § 6 Acun .. robbeour seisi de soen larcyn handhabbynde et bacberinde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 668 Felons inome hond habbing. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 691 Who is founde hond-habbing, Hit nis non nede of witnessing. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 39 Theives .. apprehendit in manifest thift, sic as hand-havand and back-beirand. 1609 SKENE tr. *Quoniam Attach.* c. 39 § 1 Gif he is taken..in handhauang theift, or roborie. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Our outfang and infang, our hand-habend, our back-bearand, and our blood-suits.

Ha·nd-ha:mmer. A hammer that is used in one hand; the smith's working hammer, as distinguished from the two-handed *sledge-hammer*, etc.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 448/2 *Malleolus*, handhamur. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 36 Lucrifaction, like Jacobs, whose wealth was the winning of his owne hand-hammers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 3 The Hand-hammer, which is..of such weight, that it may be weilded ..with one hand at the Anvil. 1876 FOX BOURNE *Locke* II. xi. 193 Silver .. coins being cut with hand-shears, and stamped with hand-hammers.

Ha·nd-hoe, *sb.* A hoe managed by the hands, as distinguished from a horse-hoe, etc.

1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 7 A Man, with the common Hand-hough, may directly follow, and pull up the loose Mould to the Stalks. 1853 *Catal. Roy. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 111 A Hand Hoe for Corn and Turnips.

Hand-hoe, *v. trans.* To hoe by hand. Hence **Ha·nd-hoeing** *vbl. sb.*, **Ha·nd-hoer.**

1733 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 'Tis seldom that these Rolled Turneps can be Hand-Ho'd at the Critical time. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. i. 15 This Machine ..will..fit the remaining Turneps for Hand-houghing. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 52 Many..make it a rule to hand-hoe their broad-cast crops. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 89 They are..planted in drills, hand-hoed, and horse-hoed. 1895 *Economic Rev.* Oct. 455 [This] necessitated a greater width of idle soil between each wheat-plant than that required by the Italian hand-hoer.

Handhold (hæ·nd,hōuld). [See HOLD *sb.*]

1. Hold for the hand, grip with the hands; that by which one can hold on in climbing. Also *fig.*

1643 TUCKNEY *Balme of G.* 17 Let the desperatenesse of the cure prove an handhold for our faith in prayer to fasten on. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 164 Be very careful of giving thine enemy hand-hold. *a* 1688 BUNYAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 2, I had..left myself neither foot-hold, nor hand-hold, amongst all the stays and props in the precious word of life. 1892 *Badm. Libr., Mountaineer.* vii. 225 Whenever there is any handhold obtainable. 1893 C. WILSON *Mountaineer.* vii. 121 If really good handholds are plentiful, the rocks are easy. *Ibid.*, Various anomalous kinds of handhold are met with upon more difficult rocks; for instance, finger-tip holds, side-holds, and holds facing downwards.

2. That portion of any implement that is grasped by the hand, e.g. the part of a fishing-rod immediately above the reel.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 43 A strong spring forming the head or hand-hold.

Handiblow, var. of HANDBLOW, q.v.

Handicap (hæ·ndikæp), *sb.* [A word of obscure history. Two examples of the sb., and one of the verb, are known in 17th c.; its connexion with horse-racing appears in the 18th; its transferred general use, esp. in the verb, since 1850. It appears to have originated in the phrase 'hand i' cap', or 'hand in the cap', with reference to the drawing mentioned in sense 1.]

1. The name of a kind of sport having an element of chance in it, in which one person challenged some article belonging to another, for which he offered something of his own in exchange. (Also *fig.*)

On the challenge being entertained, an umpire was chosen to decree the difference of value between the two articles, and all three parties deposited forfeit-money in a cap or hat. The umpire then pronounced his award as to the 'boot' or odds to be given with the inferior article, on hearing which the two other parties drew out full or empty hands to denote their acceptance or non-acceptance of the match in terms of the award. If the two were found to agree in holding the match either 'on' or 'off', the whole of the money deposited was taken by the umpire; but if not, by the party who was willing that the match should stand. (See *Notes & Queries* 23 June, 1855).

This sport is described under the name of *Newe Faire*, in *Piers Plowman* A. v. 171, B. v. 328, C. VII. 377, where 'Clement þe cobelere caste of his cloke', for which 'Hikke þe hakeneyman' wagered his hood, and 'Robyn þe ropere' was named for 'a noumpere', to ordain how much 'whoso haueth the hood shuld haue amendes of the cloke'. For reference to a similar sport in Scandinavia and Germany (where called *Freimarkt*), see *Germania* XIX. (1874) 1, *Engl. Stud.* V. 150. A recent example occurs in R. S. Surtees 'Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour' ch. xlv, in which the challenge is between a gold watch and a horse. In later times the result became the subject of further betting on the part of the bystanders: see *The Sportsman* 17 April 1897, 5/5.

? *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyl* ii. 120 Ev'n those who now command, The inexorable Roman, were but what One step had given: Handy-Capps in Fate. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Sept., Here some of us fell to handicap, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good. 1832 *Mem. Sir J. Campbell* I. xi. 300 Buying horses by what is called handy-cap; a kind of lottery, which everybody knows. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xlv.

2. *Horse-racing.* (orig. *attrib.*) † a. *Handicap match*: a match between two horses, the arrangement of which was made in accordance with the sport of handicap in 1, the umpire here decreeing the extra weight to be carried by the superior horse, and the parties drawing as in 1 to declare whether the match should be 'on' or 'off', with the same chances as to the forfeit-money. *Obs.*

(Such matches are recorded as early as 1680, but the term 'handicap' does not appear.)

1754 *Pond's Racing Calendar* p. xxxii, Rules concerning Racing in general, with a Description of a Post and Handy-Cap Match..A Handy-Cap Match, is for *A. B.* and *C.* to put an equal Sum into a Hat, *C.* which is the Handy-Capper, makes a Match for *A.* and *B.* which when perused by them, they put their Hands into their Pockets and draw them out closed, then they open them together, and if both have Money in their Hands, the Match is confirm'd; if neither have Money, it is no Match: In both Cases the Hand-Capper draws all the Money out of the Hat; but if one has Money in his Hand, and the other none, then it is no Match; and he that has the Money in his Hand is intitled to the Deposit in the Hat. If a Match is made without the Weight being mentioned, each Horse must carry ten Stone. [So in 'Rules of Racing' in *Racing Calendar* 1826, and Blaine *Encycl. Rural Sports* ed. 1832.]

b. *Handicap race* (shortened *handicap*): a horse-race in which an umpire (the handicapper) decrees what weights have to be carried by the various horses entered, according to his judgement of their merits, in order to equalize their chances. So *handicap plate, sweepstakes*, etc.

1786 PICK *Sportsman & Breeder's Vade Mecum* I. 103 (Newmarket) Handicap Plate of 83 gs. for all ages. Two Middle Miles. Won by Mr. Fox's Balloon .. 13 others started. 1789-90 WEATHERBY *Racing Calendar* 194 (Curragh, June Meeting) Handicap plate of 50 gs. from the Red Post home. Mr. Hamilton's King David, by High-flyer, 6 yrs. old, 8st. 12 lb.; Mr. B. Daly's Little Moll, 5 yrs. old, 6 st. 12 lb. [and 2 other horses]. 1793-4 *Ibid.* 288 (Races to come: Bath.) The day after the Races, a Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 gs. each, for horses, etc. of all ages, two miles. The horses to be named to the Clerk of the Course by eight o'clock the evening before running, and the Stakes to be then paid. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 184 Six horses entered for a Handicap-plate of £50. 1812 *Ibid.* XXXIX. 99 Four or five of the greatest Handicaps, to be run for at Newmarket next Spring. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* iv. 75 The luckiest of handicaps was the Chester Cup of 1853, when 131 out of 216 horses accepted. *Ibid.* vii. 114 In these more degenerate days of light-weights and handicaps. 1858 *Jockey Club Rules* 17 in Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) 373/1 If a horse shall fraudulently run..The owner shall..return any sum.. won in plates, matches, or sweepstakes (whether handicap or not), which the said horse may have won. *Ibid.* 39. 374/1 In all handicaps with twenty subscribers, when the highest weight accepting is under 8 st. 12 lb, it is to be raised to that weight..but in all minor handicaps and in two-year-old handicaps .. the highest weight .. is to be raised to 8st. 7lb. 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., The most prolific source of mischief, perhaps, on the Turf, is the increase and magnitude of the handicaps. There is no beast so miserable, but that he may possibly succeed in a handicap. 187. *Rules of Racing* in J. Rice *Hist. Brit. Turf* (1879) II. 367 A 'handicap' is a race in which the weights which the horses are to carry are to be adjusted after the time limited for entering or naming, according to the handicapper's judgment of the merits of the horses, for the purpose of equalizing their chances of winning..A free handicap is one in which no liability for stake or forfeit is incurred until acceptance, and no entry need be made.

3. Any race or competition in which the chances of the competitors are sought to be equalized by giving an advantage to the less efficient or imposing a disadvantage upon the more efficient.

Besides the method of weighting, as in 2, this may be done

in various ways, according to the nature of the game, as by requiring the superior competitor to accomplish a greater distance (*i.e.* giving a start to the inferior), to do it in a shorter time, to play with fewer men or pieces, etc.

1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 87 There is a variety called Time Handicaps, in which, if the game be not concluded at the expiration of a given time, the player who is ahead wins. 1895 *Badminton Libr., Billiards* 439 No two men should play in the same handicap when one can give the other much more than a third of the game.

4. The extra weight or other condition imposed on a superior in favour of an inferior competitor in any athletic or other match; hence, any encumbrance or disability that weighs upon effort and makes success more difficult.

1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 153 Two minutes at such a time is .. a heavy handicap on the efforts of hounds. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/3 The president.. will not be called upon for an address, as this is felt to be a severe tax upon the person and a handicap on the post. *Ibid.*, His broken wing is a heavy handicap to him, and his chances against fox and stoat are now reduced to a minimum. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231 If other nations are injured by the absence of that advantage, what is to prevent them from altering their laws, throwing off the handicap, and riding with equal weights?

5. (See quot.)

1868 BREWER *Phr. & Fable, Handicap*, a game at cards not unlike Loo, but with this difference—the winner of one trick has to put in a double stake, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on. Thus: if six persons are playing, and the general stake is 1s., and A gains three tricks, he gains 6s., and has to 'hand i' the cap' or pool, 3s for the next deal. Suppose A gains two tricks and B one, then A gains 4s. and B 2s., and A has to stake 3s. and B 2s. for the next deal. [No confirmation has been found.]

6. *attrib.*, as *handicap match, plate, prize, race.*

1754, etc. Handicap-match, -plate [see 2]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* x. 175 At York about 10,000[cards] are sold on the Handicap day. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 633/2 The A. A. A. rules fixed a limit of ten guineas for handicap prizes [in foot races]. *Ibid.* 649/2 The *Hester*..was more successful in handicap matches, winning 5 firsts and 4 seconds.

Ha·ndicap, *v.* [f. prec. sb., or of same origin.]

†**1.** *trans.* To draw or gain as in a game of chance. *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, xcviii, The Treasurer ..for a price Mercates his Maister to extend his purse: And handy-capps some Crownes: may the boot rise To the boot worthy.

2. *intr.* To engage or take part in a handicap match (see HANDICAP *sb.* 2).

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 353, I need not explain .. the art and mystery to give and take the long odds knowingly, to make a 'book', to 'handicap', and to 'hedge'. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 36 He had mingled in turf experiences..and betted and handicapped with men of fortune.

3. *trans.* To equalize the parties to a handicap, by decreeing the 'odds' to be given.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xliv, 'Who shall handicap us? Captain Guano, Mr. Lumpleg, or who?'.. 'Name me arbitrator', muttered Jack.

b. *fig.* To equalize the chances of competing or contrasted things.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 17 Oct. 5/3 You can't handicap Paris and London as to vice..Paris can still give two stone of iniquity.

4. *trans.* To weight race-horses in proportion to their known or assumed powers, in order to equalize their chances.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 198 The present system of handicapping we believe to be vicious in the extreme; and our impression of a true English handicap is, that no horse should carry more than 9st. 9lbs., or less than 5st. 5lbs. 18.. *View Eng. Racer & Saddle Horse* in *Youatt's Horse* iv. (1872) 74 Four horses were handicapped by Dr. Bellyse at Newcastle-under-Lyne. 1881 E. D. BRICKWOOD in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 202/2 When well-known winners entered for a race, other competitors withdrew, and sport was spoiled. A remedy was devised in handicapping, that is, apportioning a table of weights to the competitors.. in proportion to their known or assumed demerits.

5. *trans.* To weight, hamper, or otherwise 'penalize' a superior competitor in any match or contest, so as to reduce his chances in favour of inferior competitors. More generally, To place any one at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment, impediment, or disability; to weight unduly.

1864 *Reader* 9 July 57 He is handicapped with the weight of his own reputation. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 132/2 A man of real mathematical ability must be very heavily handicapped to allow competitors of inferior talent to meet him with any chance of success. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 3 Not only are our crack shots, our best billiard players, our fleetest runners, and our grandest racehorses handicapped to let the worthless have a chance for the prizes, but even statesmen, clergymen, and soldiers are managed similarly. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 298 If the law handicaps one kind of labour and so hinders its employment. 1880 *Standard* 15 Dec., The British farmer is so severely handicapped that he cannot possibly compete with the American farmer. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Annual* 1 They were handicapped in their out-play by the absence of their best bowler. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 6 Nov. 7/3 A high expenditure and heavy taxation handicaps a country. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* i. 6 The inevitable something which handicaps any one who comes as a stranger into the parish. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 231, I thought..our system..much to our advantage, and that other nations not enjoying it were handicapped in the race.

Hence **Ha·ndicapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* ii. 46 Dr. Bellyse, whose love of handicapping and cock-fighting was so [great]. 1889 W. T. LINSKILL *Golf* iii. (1895) 15 Another form of odds is 'so many holes up'. This is handicapping by holes and not by strokes.

Handicapper (hæ·ndikæpəɹ). [f. prec. vb.] One who handicaps; *spec.* the public official who decrees what weights the different horses are to carry in a handicap.

1754 [see HANDICAP *sb.* 2 a]. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 199 Handicappers do well in a large handicap if they get two-fifths of the horses to accept, and a third of the acceptances to the post. 1851 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 202 You are bad handicappers, ladies! 1862 *Times* 2 Jan., An honest handicapper is in the hands of the public runners of horses and utterly at their mercy, and the runners of horses are as completely at the mercy of the dishonest handicapper. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 91 Referee (and handicapper, when necessary) should be appointed, to superintend the various games, and to settle disputes.

Handicraft (hæ·ndikrɑft). Also 6–8 handy-craft; and as 2 words or with hyphen. [A development of earlier HANDCRAFT, after the original pair *handwork, handiwork.*]

1. Manual skill; skilled work with the hands.

c 1275 [see HANDCRAFT]. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 In this Warke finde ye nothing shall, But handie-crafte called Arte Mechanicall. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 22 Coonning in handy craft and facultie. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* i. 16 All kind of Handicraft, or Art. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Ep. Ded., A Piece of Natures Handicraft. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 61 You ask of him nothing but a little quick handicraft 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 79 He prefers handicraft to field labour.

2. A manual art, trade, or occupation.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 46 b, They also teache vs diverse waies of marchaundise, many handycraftes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cheshire* 181 He [Speed] was first bred to a handicraft, and as I take it to a Taylor. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 6 Smithing is .. as curious a Handy-Craft, as any is. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref.* II. 27 Students left the university and went home to learn a handicraft. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 286 Improvements were introduced into agriculture and the handicrafts.

†**3** A handicraftsman, artizan, workman. *Obs.*

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 698 Made by Masons, Carpenters, Geometricians, Sawyers, Ioiners, and other handy-crafts. 1650–66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 398 Repining Tradesmen, and Poor Handicrafts. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 99 He hath also the Oversight of .. Handicrafts and Artisans .. in the King's Service. 1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* Introd., Those who make the goods they sell, though they keep shops, are called Handicrafts. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv, 'Beshrew thy heart for the word', replied the handicraft.

4. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.* = 'manual, practical'.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 59 We see by handicraft-demonstration, that the Air in deep Wells and Cellers is stable in the same point of heat. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behaviour* 79 Handy-craft-trades, which require the labour of the hand. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 67 Sollicite Handicraft Tradesmen and Slaves. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 139 The ingenuity of the handicraft people here is very striking. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 202 The inhabitants..who lived by the cultivation of trade, commerce, and the arts handicraft and mental.

Ha·ndicraftsman. Formerly also as 2 words, or with 1 or 2 hyphens; also *β.* **handicraftman.** [lit. *handicraft's man*, man of handicraft; cf. CRAFTSMAN.] A man who exercises a handicraft; one employed in a manual occupation.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 148 A handicraftes man doth so earnestly bestowe hys vacaunte and spare houres in learninge. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 698 Bakers, Cookes, Vintners, and other handy-crafts-men. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 450 All other artisans and handi-craftsmen. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 23 All the handy-crafts-men particularly carpenter's mates, caulkers. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* v. § 24. 160 From the mass of available handicraftsmen the power is gone.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Gens de mestier*, handiecraft men. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 10 The best wit of any handycraft man in Athens. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 24 Mechanical handicraft-men, and husbandmen. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. li 394 No security for handicraftmen and traders. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 346 Be he..scholar, handicraftman, or what not.

Hence **Ha·ndicra·ftsmanship.**

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4 The man who best united literary handicraftsmanship with the highest scientific and technical mastery of his subject.

Ha·ndicra·ftship. *rare.* [-SHIP.] Exercise of handicraft, workmanship.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 927 Did he furnish the materials for the handicraftship of others?

Ha·ndicraftswo·man. [after HANDICRAFTSMAN.] A woman who exercises a handicraft.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Gent. Mag.* 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* iv. (1858) 69 The class which I have distinguished as handicraftswomen. 1865 F. HALL *Dasá-rúpa* Pref. 18 A female devotee, or a handicraftswoman.

Handicuff. Also handy-. [f. HAND *sb.* or HANDY *a.* + CUFF *sb.*2: app. after *fisticuff.*] *pl.* Blows with the hands; fighting hand to hand. Also *fig.*

1701 *Dial. betw. Marphorio & Pasquin* 12 By the Posture you are in, I suppose you are for handy-Cuffs. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 271 [They] must have gone to handy cuffs with the enemy. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxi, His rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual handy-cuffs. 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 383/2 *Jeux de main*, manual play, or what are vulgarly called handicuffs.

Handicuff, dial. var. of HANDCUFF.

Handigrip, variant of HANDGRIP.

Handil(l, obs. forms of HANDLE.

Ha·ndily, *adv.* [f. HANDY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a handy manner or way: expertly; †manually.

1611 FLORIO, *Manoalmente*, manually, handily. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, Not being able to guide it so handily. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 78 She used..the threads of flax more handily than they.

†**Ha·ndiment.** *Obs.* Handling, management.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 194 In thy heedless handiment of this more General Subject.

Handiness (hæ·ndinés). [f. HANDY *a.* + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being handy or expert.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* I *Pet.* i. 12 Girding implies, 1. Readinesse, 2. Nimblenesse, handinesse, handsomenesse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 60 If he have any handiness in the business. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 He could .. do any sort of work requiring handiness and dexterity.

2. The quality of being easily or conveniently handled; manageableness, convenience.

1877 W. H. WHITE *Naval Archit.* (1882) 461 Handiness is held to be an essential quality in most classes of war ships. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 166 The all-important qualities of stability when travelling, and handiness in turning.

Handing (hæ·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAND *v.*]

1. The action of the verb HAND, in various senses.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ii. 8 Like handing of things from one to another. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 In knotting and splicing, in handing and reefing of sails.

†**2.** A handle. *Obs. rare.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, a Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch.

3. *attrib.* **Handing-post** (*local*), finger-post.

1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* I. 24 On the handing-post at the lonely cross-roads. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 It [powder] is passed..from one handing-room to the other, and then on deck.

Hand in glove: see HAND AND GLOVE.

Hand in hand (also with - -), *adv. phr.* (*a., sb.*). [See HAND *sb.* 57.]

1. *adv. phr.* With hands mutually clasped; each holding the other's (or another's) hand.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* (E. E. T. S.) 33 Than wente they two hand yn hand vndir the clothe of estate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 648 They hand in hand, with wandring steps and slow, Through Eden took thir solitarie way. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 117 The portraits of the dwarfs hand in hand by Sir Peter Lely. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. xii. 236 They dance hand-in-hand through [the] streets.

b. *fig.* In conjunction, side by side, concurrently; *to go hand in hand with*, to keep step with.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 341 The same .. as it were running hand in hande with his wonderfull knowledge. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* I. i. Wks. 1873 III. 358 Thy charity there goes hand in hand with mine. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 177 The debates went on daily hand in hand with the Indian business. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* i. § 3. 31 The industrial progress of the Mercian Kingdom went hand in hand with its military advance.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Going hand in hand or side by side; well-matched.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 75 As faire, and as good: a kind of hand in hand comparison. 1817 L. HUNT *To T. L. H.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1860) 258 Ah, first-born of thy mother..My bird when prison-bound, My hand in hand companion.

b. The name given to a Fire Insurance Office in London, founded in 1696; implying the mutual sharing of risks.

1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106 Like hand in hand insurance plates. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 493 It may be defined a *hand-in-hand* assurance office for securing mercantile credit.

3. *sb.* **a.** A representation of two hands mutually clasped. **b.** Mutual clasping of hands. **c.** A company of persons hand in hand.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ℙ 2 A broad thick Gold Ring with a Hand in Hand graved upon it. 1842 TENNYSON *Vis. Sin* 162 Loving tears, And the warmth of hand in hand. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine hand-in-hand of radiant heaven-climbers.

Handiron, obs. form of ANDIRON.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/2 *Hec andena*, a handyryn. 1731 FIELDING *Grub St. Op.* I. xi, The very handirons..have not more brass in them than thy forehead.

Handistroke, by-form of HANDSTROKE.

Handiwork (hæ·ndiˌwɝk). Forms: 1 handgeweorc, 2–4 handi-, hondiwerc, -werk(e; 6 handye-, -ie-, 6– handy work, 7– handiwork. [OE. *hand-geweorc*, f. *hand* + *geweorc* work (a collective form). OE. had also *handweorc* HANDWORK containing the simple *weorc* work. As *geweorc, iwork* did not survive in ME., *hand-iwerc*, was naturally analysed as a compound of the simple *werc*, with *handi*, often written separately, and treated as an adj.: see HANDY. See also, under HANDWORK, the ME. northern form *hande-werk.*]

1. Work of the hands; a thing or collection of things made by the hands of any one.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* iv. 28 And ȝe þeowiaþ fremdum Godum, manna hand ȝeweorc. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 And sette hine ouer his hondiwerc. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10

Help me þin hondi were. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1589 (Trin.) His owne hondiwerke so soone Wolde god not hit were fordone. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xviii[i]. 1 The very heauens declare the glory off God, and the very firmament sheweth his handye worke. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. x, I am thy handy-worke, thy creature, Lord. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handy-works adore. 1795 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 230 To see the handiworks of God In sun and moon and starry sky. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 112 To see the sempstress' handiwork.

2. Work done by the hands or by direct personal operation or agency. Sometimes, the work of man's hands as opposed to nature.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 15 On his hand ȝeweorce byð ȝefangen se synfulla. 1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 350 They..undertake to get their own living with their handy-work. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 44 b, An Image whiche is an artificiall thyng, is made by the handie worke of man. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* v. 327 The cave .. seemed as if it had been made by handy-work. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 67 The shapes of nature being of another kind of make than those of handy-works. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 2 What they performed was chiefly nature's handy-work.

b. Work of any kind); doing, performance.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix, That was your handiwork, Giles, I understand. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 510 The Liturgy and Canons had been Laud's own handiwork.

3. Manual employment: working with the hands, as opposed to *head-work*; practical work. [Cf. HANDY.]

1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Expost.* (Percy) 41 Chirurgery is *Operatio manualis*, that is handye worke. Wherefore..call it the handye worke of medicine. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1326 The Estates..have raised handiworks as well as traffike and navigation to the highest point of perfection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. vii. 55 She accounted Handy-work a great means of advancing, and perfecting her Religions. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* Pref. 2 To what purpose would Geometry serve, were it not to contrive Rules for Handy-Works? 1866 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. Pref. *note*, We wish we saw more time, and more handiwork, more mind spent upon anatomy and surgery.

‖ **Handjar, hanjar** (hæ·ndʒăɹ). Also 7 handiarre, haniar; see also KHANJAR. [Pers. (Arab.) خنجر *khanjar* dagger.] A Persian or Turkish dagger or sword-knife.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1313 He stabbed her with his handiarre. 1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. IX. 1588 (Stanf.) They always weare a Haniar (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hanjar*, a certain kind of Dagger worn by the Bashaws Wives. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. i 234 He hung a Moorish hanjar on his thigh. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 1/2 A Montenegrin noble ..greatly encumbered in his play by the revolvers and handjar in his belt.

Handkerchief (hæ·ŋkəɹtʃif), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 handekerchefe, -carcheff, handcercheue, -kerchef, 6-7 -kerchiefe, 7 -kercheefe, -chife, -chiffe, hankerchief, 7- handkerchief. *β.* 6-7, 9 (*dial.* and *vulgar*) handkercher, hankercher, 9 *dial.* hancutcher. [f. HAND *sb.* + KERCHIEF, q.v. also for the form *handkercher*. The latter was common in literary use in 16–17th c., and remained the current spoken form for some time after *handkerchief* was commonly written (cf. quot. 1866); it is still a common dialect and vulgar form.]

A small square of linen, silk, or other fabric (which may be embroidered, fringed, etc.), carried in the hand or pocket (*pocket-handkerchief*) for wiping the face, eyes, or nose, or used as a kerchief to cover the head, or worn about the neck (*neck handkerchief* or *neckerchief*).

To drop or throw the handkerchief, i. e. in young people's games, in which he or she to whom it is thrown runs after and tries to catch the other; hence, allusively, to signify that one may be run after, to invite courtship.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handekerchefe, *mouchoyer*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xix. 12 From his body, were brought vnto the sycke, napkyns or handkerchefs .. 1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 274 a, The shadow of Peter, the handcercheue of Paull. 1604 SHAKS. *O.h.* III. iii. 434 Haue you not sometimes seene a Handkerchiefe Spotted with Strawberries, in your wiues hand? 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 76 He also wiped mine Eyes with his Hankerchief. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6056/1 The Santo Sudario (or Holy Handkerchief)..is to be exposed. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 477 When, on looking through the window, we see the women pulling their handkerchiefs over their heads, we take this for a sign that it is beginning to rain. 1825 R. WARD *Tremaine* II. xxxix. 338, I imagine he must do something more than merely throw his handkerchief. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 29, I think his blue linen handkerchief was very wet with tears.

β. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 907 The hande kercher .. *mouchoir*. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 31 Put this hande-kircher at thy girdle, to make cleane thy nose. 1583 in *North. N. & Q.* I. 77 Gloves, hand-carchaes, gyrdylles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 322 Mine eyes smell Onions, I shall weepe anon: Good Tom Drumme lend me a handkercher. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) IV. 46, I took occasion to fall out with her [my wife] for buying a laced handkercher without my leave. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hancutcher*, handkerchief. 1837 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* (1887) 29 A blue bird's-eye handkercher. [1866 LOWELL *Biglow P. Introd.* Poems 1890 II. 166 Voltaire tells his countrymen that *handkerchief* was pronounced *hankercher*..This enormity the Yankee still persists in.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *handkerchief-box, -loom, -monger*, etc.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 4 May, I have been a mighty handkerchiefmonger. 1885 J. J. MANLEY *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 There was also a remarkable handkerchief-loom exhibited.

Hence **Ha·ndkerchiefful**; †**Ha·ndkerchiefly** *a.*, such as calls for the use of a handkerchief.

1753 C. CIBBER in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) II. 177 Having as handkerchiefly a feeling of it as Mr. Sylvester himself. 1876 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/3 An orderly produced a handkerchiefful of bread and cheese.

Ha·ndkerchief, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *a. intr.* To use a handkerchief. b. *trans.* To cover or wipe with a handkerchief.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) II. xvi. 179 The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, handkerchiefed, twinkled, took up our knives and forks. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., I began now a vehement nose-blowing, for the benefit of handkerchiefing my face.

Ha·nd-labour. Labour or work of the hands, manual labour; †' art' as opposed to nature; now, usually, manual as opposed to machine work.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We wrought with our handelabour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 548 Strong .. as well by naturall situation as hand-labour. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 176 St. Paul at Corinth..maintained himself a long while together with his own hand-labour. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* xvii. 385 The hoeing of a cane-field..was [formerly] always effected by hand labour.

Hence **Ha·nd-la·bourer,** a worker with his hands.

1598 FLORIO, *Manifattore* .. a hand-labourer. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 265 The mere hand-laborer is thrown out of employment.

Handlangwhile: see HANDWHILE.

Handle (hæ·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: 1 handle, 3 hondel, 4-6 handel(l, 5 handele, handyl(l, e, andyll, 5-6 handil(l, 5- handle. [OE. *handle*, deriv. of HAND.]

1. That part of a thing which is made to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1904 *Stiba*, handle. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 104/11 *Stiba*, sulhhandla. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 59 Forte turnen þat hweol wið hondlen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXVIII. (1495) 933 An handell by the whyche he is heue hyther and thyther. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxiii. 249 To smyte an hors with the handill of a whippe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. iii, He handled the sweord by the haudels. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 109 b, The handles, or steeles of Husbandmennes tooles. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 34 Is this a Dagger, which I see before me, The Handle toward my Hand? 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 177 Do you not consider what a handle a long beard affords to the enemy? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 The handle of my hatchet.

b. Phr. (*U.S. colloq.*) *To fly off* (or *off at*) *the handle* (*fig.* from an ax): to be carried away by excitement; to lose self-control. *To go off the handle*: to die.

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Attaché* (Farmer), He flies right off the handle for nothing. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. (1885) 258 My old gentleman means to be Mayor..before he goes off the handle.

2. *transf.* Something resembling a handle; in *Bot.* = MANUBRIUM. *Handle of the face*: used jocularly for the nose.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 39 The crocks and handles of the scull. 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 102 A Leg of Mutton is cut above the handle, by thrusting the Knife as deep into it as one may. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v, Carbuncles .. which undermine the Handles of their Faces. 1887 *Modern Society* 27 Aug. 864 (Farmer) A restless..old lady, with an immense handle to her face.

3. *fig.* That by which something is or may be taken hold of; one of two or more ways in which a thing may be taken or apprehended (in phr. *to have two handles, to take a thing by the best handle*, etc.); a fact or circumstance that may be 'laid hold of' or taken advantage of for some purpose; an occasion, opportunity, excuse, pretext.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 330 (R.) He would gladly catch holde of some small handell to kepe hys money fast. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Confession* iv, Fiction Doth give a hold and handle to affliction. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xiii. 56 A dilemma is .. as it were a syllogism with two handles and catching one both ways. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1716) IV. 196 Hope and Fear are the two great Handles, by which the Will of Man is to be taken Hold of. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VIII. 224, I would not give this handle to calumny. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 1061/1 He took care to give her no handle against him. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 168 Where tradition afforded any sort of handle for the purpose.

4. *A handle to one's name* (colloq.): a title of rank, honour, or courtesy attached to the name.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* iv, 'Mister Coxswain! thanky, Sir, for giving me a handle to my name.' *Ibid.* lxiv, 'Captain O'Brien', said the general. 'Sir Terence O'Brien, if you please, general. His Majesty has given me a handle to my name'. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* xxiii, She..entertained us with stories... mentioning no persons but those who 'had handles to their names', as the phrase is. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 23 Jan. 94/3 Very distinguished young women, with handles to their names.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.* Of, belonging to, or next to, the handle, as *handle end, -hand*; forming the handle, as *handle-piece, -stick*; having a handle, as *handle-cup, -dish, -net*; † handle-band (see quot.).

1532 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 568/2 Greenwich. Welsh mats..Frail mats..*Handleband. 99 lb. @ /4. [1882 *Ibid.* IV. 578 The edges of these mats appear to have been bound with a material called handleband, which..is probably a coarse hempen tape.] 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 260 Your Lines .. of good, fine and strong *handle-bound Pack-thread. 1727 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 65 A Wooden Instrument .. consisting of a *Handle-Cup at one End, and a long Beak. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 The patterns he puts at the *handle-end of his swords. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 17 You must dip your *Handle-hand, and mount your end-hand a little. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in W.* I. 45 Ash for the bottom or *handle-piece.

Hence **Handleless** *a.*, without a handle.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 22 Three handleless, saucerless blue china cups. 1887 A. STORY *Fifine* I. 62 A young moon hanging like a handleless sickle in the sky.

Handle (hæ·nd'l), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 handlian, hondlian, 2-4 handlen, 3 hondlien, 3-4 hondlen, 4-5 hondel, 4-6 handell, -il(l, -yll(e, 4-7 handel, 5 hondle, 6 *Sc.* hanel, 4- handle. [OE. *handlian* = OLG. *handlôn*, OHG. *hantalôn* to take or feel with the hands (MHG. and Ger. *handeln*), ON. *hendla* to lay hold of; deriv. of HAND *sb.*]

I. To manipulate, manage.

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of the hand or hands: in earlier use, *esp.*, to touch or feel with the hands, to pass the hand over, stroke with the hand; later, to take hold of, turn over, etc., in the hand, to employ the hands on or about.

To handle a horse, to get him accustomed to the hand. *To handle a dog*, etc., to hold and set him on in a fight or contest.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxvii. 12 Gif min fæder me handlaþ and me ȝecnæwð. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 204 Ylpes ban handlian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18913 Þatt menn himm mihhtenn cnawenn & hanndlenn himm. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 He ne mei iðolien þet me hondle his sor. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 49 A weeg of siluer .. þei wolen handil faste. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 82 [He] bi gan with his hand to hondel his berd. 1530 PALSGR. 578/1 She can handell a chylde dayntely. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 301 This merry deuill .. would haue handled him with rough Mittins, as the prouerbe is. *a* 1698 TEMPLE (J.), The hardness of the winter forces the breeders there to house and handle their colts six months every year. 1727 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 118, I have handled and felt it. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 992 The dogs to be handled by Mr. Edwards [at a baiting]. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 41 It is impossible to handle these volumes without the deepest interest. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* 93 I'll do nothing but handle him [a horse] to-day.

absol. *c* 1275 *Passion of our Lord* 607 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Hondleþ ny and iseoþ þat gost nauęþ none bon Ne vleys. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii. 15 [cxv. 7] They haue handes and handle not. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 386 A Brute is supposed to speak..or to handle.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To have a (specified) feel, behaviour, action, etc. when handled.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hop-garden*, If they handle moist or clammy when you squeeze them they are fit to bag. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 77 The wheat..soon handles cold and damp 1881 GREENER *Gun* 250 If the balance is not the same, they will handle as if of different bends.

2. *trans.* To ply or wield (something, e.g. a tool or weapon) with the hand; to manipulate.

c 1205 LAY. 1338 He hihte hondlien kablen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 347 Þe beste knicth þat euere micte .. handlen spere. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2594 *Hypermnestra*, That ypermystra dar nat handele a knyf. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* ix. [viii] 40 The children of Vlam were valeaunt men, and coulde handell bowes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 437 That I may see..how well you handle your penne. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* iv. 21 Iubal..was the father of all such as handle the harpe and organ. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* v. xi. 421 More fit .. to handle a mattocke then to hold a musket. 1741-3 WESLEY *Jrnl.* (1749) 61 As soon as they could handle a knife and fork, they were set to our table. 1872 *Even. Standard* 10 Aug. (Farmer, Her Royal Highness .. appears to handle the ribbons in a very skilful manner.

b. *Mil.* (See quots.)

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 46 *Handle your Charger*, Gripe fast your Bandilier or Charger, hold it even with the Muzzle. *Ibid.* 48 *Handle your Musket* step forward, and lay your Right-hand on the Muzzle. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 265 To all other Officers they [sentinels] are to carry or handle their Arms. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Handle Arms!* .. by which the soldier is directed to bring his right hand briskly up to the muzzle of his firelock, with his fingers bent inwards.

c. *Tanning.* (See quot., and HANDLER 3.)

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III 83 s.v. *Leather*, The hides.. are *handled*, at first several times a day; that is, they are drawn out of the pits, or moved up and down in the liquor.

3. To manage, conduct, direct, control: (*a*) a thing, animal, or person; †(*b*) a matter, course of action, etc. (sometimes = carry out, perform, transact).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 Yet at manye tymes they [mares] maye drawe well, if they be well handled. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 11 b, While these thynges were thus handeled and ordred in Englande. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxi. 125 b, The skirmish was valiantly handled. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 93 Most of his actions are to be handled in the face and view of the enemie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 Thus you see the Ship handled in fair weather and foul. 1679-1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1529 (R.) [To] see with what moderation as well as justice the matter was handled. 1874 WHYTE MELVILLE *Uncle J.* (Tauchn.) II. ii. 3 A smarter officer never handled a regiment. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 463/2 Adepts in marshalling facts and handling witnesses.

†b. *refl.* To conduct oneself, behave. *Obs.*

1540 HYNDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) A vij, So you have handled your selfe in all the order and course of your life. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18. 1869 E. PEACOCK *Two Deaths in Once a Week* 27 Mar. 230 And one with cruel, bitter words, Handleth herself right scornfully.

4. To use, do something with; to make due use of.

[*c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 108 We hondlen no money, but menelich faren.] 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 3 The devill desiers no better sport then to see light heads handle their heels. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., To know how to handle one's fists; to be skilful in the art of boxing. 1842 TENNYSON *Walking to Mail* 16 He lost the sense that handles daily life. 1860 RUSKIN in A. Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson, etc.* 29 Sept. (1892) 137 It struck me..that you depended too much on blending and too little on handling colour.

II. To deal with, treat.

5. To deal with, operate upon, do something to; to treat.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 260 It wyll make good drynke or euyl; euery thinge as it is handled. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 53 With the French, lesse [meat], but well handled. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. D ij, So vast is the variety of Objects..so many different wayes there are of handling them. *a* 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* III. xv. (R.), [He] fears to expose a good cause by his method of handling it. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, You would be as much afraid of handling this matter, as if it were glowing iron. 1879 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 603/3 The most difficult of all musical forms to handle successfully.

b. To deal with, treat, 'serve', 'use' (in a specified way); to act in some specified way towards.

a 1225 *Juliana* 46 Me seli meiden hu derstu nu hondlin me ant halden me swa hardeliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19206 Quen þai to þeir breþer þare Had tald hu þai handeld war. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 10 Deth was comyn him to & handlid him ful sore. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxiv. 29, I wil handle him, euen as he hath dealte with me. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 The miserable Ilande men whom they handeled moste cruelly. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III) 163 Lucan; whom Scaliger hath handled so hardly. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 26 Men whose good Name and Reputation I shall always handle very tenderly. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iv. 417 He was handled twenty times worse than he had been before. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* I. 405 Handle him kindly.

† b. *intr.* To 'deal', act (in a specified way).

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 78 Let the proude be confounded, which handle so falsly agaynst me. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 616 They handle together with good faith.

6. To deal with or treat in speech or writing; to treat of, discuss; † formerly sometimes = to confer about, discuss in a deliberative assembly.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 304/24 Þa þing þe we nu handledon. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 94 For þys skyle hyt may be seyde 'Handlyng synne'. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 30 The cause was handled and ytreated bitwene the forsaid primates. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 41 The Preacher handeled his matter learnedly. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 126 To discusse the matter of oathe..which is appoynted to be handled that daye. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. (1648) 12 Astronomy handles the quantity of heavenly motions. 1725 WATTS *Logic* IV. ii. § 6 The very same theme may be handled..in several different methods. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* Introd. 1, I could not within reasonable limits handle both criticism and interpretation.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To treat, discourse, confer.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 378 Tha hanelit anent the Mariage of the Quene. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvi. 177 In the Chapter which handleth of exiccated Members. 1673 WOOD *Life* 12 Oct., They finding that I had handled upon that point, Peers altered it.

7. To treat artistically; to portray or represent (in a particular style).

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 A deuyll made of copper, and that so workemanly handeled that he semeth like flaming fire. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. xliii, The story of his fortunes past In lively pictures neatly handled was. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 204. 193 The countenance is always handled in a less spirited manner. 1860 KINGSLEY *Misc.* II. 77 Our painting is only good when it handles landscapes and animals.

8. To have in hand or pass through one's hands in the way of business; to trade or deal in; to buy and sell. *U.S.*

1888 C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 776/1 It does not pay to 'handle' books, or to keep the run of new publications. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Large jobbing houses who handle all the new and standard publications in considerable numbers to supply small dealers. 1897 *Glasgow Herr.* 12 Feb. 7/2 Export houses which handle steel rails.

Hence **Handlable, -eable** (hæ·ndlăb'l), † **Ha·ndlesome** (*obs.*), *adjs.*, capable of being handled.

1611 COTGR., *Maniable*, tractable, wieldable, handleable. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 47 All feelers numb, nothing handlesom. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 297/1 She [a boat] must be handleable by one man in all ways and weathers.

Handle, *v.*[2] [f. HANDLE *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a handle; to affix the handle to.

1600 T. MASHAM in *Hakluyt's Voy.* III. 695 Wee were informed, that their bowes were handled with golde. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 52 With a flint, handled the Indian way. 1888 BELL *Later Age of Stone* 36 You may now ask how these implements were handled.

Handled (hæ·nd'ld), *a.* [f. HANDLE *sb.* and *v.*[2] + -ED.] Furnished with or having a handle: *esp.* with defining word, as *long-handled, ivory-handled.* Used in *Heraldry* when the handle of a tool or weapon is figured of a different tincture from the blade, as 'a sickle or, handled gules'.

1785 COWPER *Let.* 24 Dec., It..is hinged, handled, and mounted with silver. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 6 Smart-handled knives. 1888 BELL *Later Age of Stone* 19 The modern aborigines of Australia use daggers formed of handled flakes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 5/2 As for the 'handled' names..Mr. Knowles produces four Duchesses [etc.].

Handled, var. of ANLETH (ON. *andlit*), *Obs.*, countenance.

c 1250 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 214 Bleye was his fair handled (*v.r.* neb).

Handler (hæ·ndlər). [f. HANDLE *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who handles (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses: see HANDLE *v.*[1]). In *Football*, One who plays 'Rugby'.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xiii. (1495) 320 Chaungers handlers of syluer. 1540 COVERDALE *Conjut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 429 An unreverent handler of God's word. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 A cunning Archer or handler of a Gun. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 25 Outgivings to traders and handlers in this Kingdom. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Mar. 3/1 The rough play which has prevailed this winter, both among the dribblers and the handlers.

b. Something that has a specified feel when handled: cf. HANDLE *v.*[1] 1 b.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 444 They..are often bad handlers, and slow feeders.

2. *spec.* A man who holds and sets on a dog or a game-cock in a fight or contest.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 996 The..dogs darted at the..lion, amid the horrid din of the cries of their handlers. 1828 MARLY *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 320 In the temporary cock-pit..The handlers made their appearance. 1897 *Field* 6 Feb. 168/1 Each hound has a handler. They work the dogs in front of the judges.

3. *Tanning.* A pit containing a weak tannin infusion, in which the hides are 'handled': see HANDLE *v.*[1] 2 c.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 The leather is ready for the ooze, and at first is thrown into smaller holes, which are termed handlers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 311 The pits containing the weakest solutions are called 'handlers'.

4. [f. HANDLE *v.*[2]] A workman who fastens the handles to vessels, tools, etc.; a hafter.

1598 FLORIO, *Manicatore*..a sleeuer, a hafter, a handler. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The turner..having completed the form of the cup it is passed to the Handler.

Handles, var. ANDLESS, *Sc. Obs.*, breathless.

Handless (hæ·ndlĕs), *a.* [f. HAND *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Without hands; deprived of hands.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 Handles, *mancus, mancatus.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 67 What accursed hand Hath made thee handlesse in thy Fathers sight? 1607 DAY *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 87 For which thou shalt go handless to thy graue. 1867 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handless painter.

2. *fig.* Not doing, or not able to do, anything with the hands; incapable or incompetent with the hands, or in action. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 Wherfor is he nought handeles, for he hath full power to helpen and comforten all. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. ii, The mighty handlesse grew as men that slumbered. *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Expos. Rev.* vii. (1680) 34 Believers have not a handlesse Mediator. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 28 You are truly a poor handless thing. 1897 BARRIE *Margaret Ogilvy* 128 He is most terribly handless.

Ha·nd-line.

1. A line to be worked or drawn by hand; *esp.* a fishing line worked without a rod.

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 20 Fasten your Hand-lines or drawing Cords, which must be at the least a dozen, a fathom long. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 343 (Jod.) The same rapidity of tide prevents their using hand-lines. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 105 The fishery is carried on by hand-lines..the bait being cuttlefishes, shell-fishes, etc.

2. *Naut.* 'A line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called *marks* and *deeps* from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20' (*Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 415 We want a hand-line for soundings.

Hence **Ha·nd-liner,** one who uses a hand-line for fishing. **Ha·nd-lining** *vbl. sb.*, fishing with a hand-line.

1887 MARQ. LORNE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 464 A fleet engaged wholly in handlining and trawling.

Handling (hæ·ndlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HANDLE *v.*[1] and [2] + -ING[1].] I. The action of the vb. HANDLE.

1. The action of touching, feeling, or grasping with the hand; management with the hand, wielding, manipulation; laying hands on; treatment in which the hands are effectively (or roughly) used.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 182 Æt ðam cristenan menn..ðone ðe se eadiga Benedictus na handlunge..fram his bendum alysde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Mid sweorde of deadliche hondlunge. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxiii. (1495) 71 In a stronge man and flesshly the pulse is gropyd and knowe wyth stronge and harde handlyng. 1512 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 608 Made and set vpp after the best handlyng and fourme of good workmanship. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 19 May, To perform what was commanded, in the handling of their arms. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* July 581/2 Irony, like Satire, is one of those edged tools which require careful handling. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* IX. (1889) 76 There might be some reason in the rough handling he had got.

b. Quality perceived by feeling with the hand.

1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 8/1 Fat soon accumulates..and forms the 'quality' or 'handling' which indicates the extent to which she [a cow] may be considered fit for the butcher.

2 *fig.* Dealing with a thing or person; treatment; management.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handelyng, entreating, *traictement.* 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 21 Apply your selfe to the handelyng of the materys of the commyn wele. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66 The Venetians, Ragusans, and Marseillians have great handling with them. 1776 JOHNSON 28 Mar. in *Boswell*, A woman of fortune being used to the handling of money, spends it judiciously. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Book-Worm* ii. 37 De Quincey, with his marvellous handling of English prose.

3. Artistic manipulation: cf. HANDLE *v.*[1] 7.

1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* IV. (1876) 360 What the painters call handling; that is, a lightness of pencil that implies great practice, and gives the appearance of being done with ease. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 147 A miniature..remarkable for its brilliancy of colour and charming freedom of handling. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 231 Handling is that part of the mechanical 'execution' or manipulation of a picture which exhibits the pencilling or play of the brush.

4. [f. HANDLE *v.*[2]] The action or process of putting on the handles of vessels, etc.

1764 V. GREEN *Surv. Worcester* 232 Part of the business called handling and spouting, i. e. putting the hand to cups.

5. *attrib.*

1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xxix. 211 If they were not touched in the right handling-place. 1882 JAMES PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/2 After colouring, the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pits. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/3 Under Rugby Union rules..a determined effort is being made to revive the interest in the handling game [Rugby Union Football].

II. † 6. A handle. *Obs.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxviii. 275 Thus the lettres of the handelyng spak. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 117 The swerd..in the handelyng thereof was closed on of thoo III nayles that were in Cristis handis and feet. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 65 They were as grete as the handlyng of a fan.

† **Ha·ndlings,** *adv. Obs.* [In OE. *handlinga* adv.; in ME. with adverbial gen.: see -LING, -LINGS.] Hand-to-hand, at close quarters.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 386 Þæt he handlinga ænigne man acwealde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3933 Sammen handlinges wristeld þai.

Hand-list, *sb.* [Cf. *hand-book.*] A list of books, etc. in a form handy for reference.

1859 HALLIWELL (*title*) A brief hand-list of books..illustrative of..Shakespeare. 1893 *Edin. Even. Disp.* 22 Apr. 2/3 To provide a hand-list for this library.

Hence **Handlist** *v. trans.*, to enter (books, etc.) in such a list.

1888 NICHOLSON *Bodleian Library in* 1882–7 445 The Librarian also commenced..handlisting the considerable accumulations of inscribed fragments of papyrus. 1897 — *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 18 May 509/1 [He] handlisted the entire collection of Mr. Hallam's MSS., consisting of 144 vols.

† **Ha·ndlock.** *Obs.* [See LOCK *sb.*] A shackle for the hands; a manacle, a handcuff.

1532 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 158 The malefactour wished that he had the King in the ende of a hand lokk, and the Deputie in the other ende. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 313 Who should also have kept me companie in a handlocke with the rest. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1810) 35 The White Knight, and his sonne in law..Whom in handlockes he carried away with him.

Ha·ndlock, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. also LOCK *v.*] *trans.* To handcuff. Also *transf.* Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 21/2 The king..commanded him to be handlocked and fettered, with an other prisoner. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxvi, Still holding his..friend's arm enclosed and hand-locked in his. 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* I. iv. 197 The son was still kept handlocked.

Ha·nd-loom. A weaver's loom worked by hand as distinguished from a power-loom.

1833 SIR D. BARRY *Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 42 Thinks her daughter's health rather better than when at the handloom. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 182/2 If [the weaver] clings to the hand-loom, his condition will become worse from day to day.

b. *elliptical* in *pl.* for *handloom linens.*

1890 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/7 Flax and Linens.—Belfast..In brown power loom linens the demand continues very languid..Handlooms are unchanged.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1833 SIR D. BARRY *Factory Comm. Rep.* App. A. 3. 43 *note*, The power-loom dressers have been all hand-loom weavers. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 99/2 Hand-loom weaving is altogether a domestic manufacture. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 7/3 Drills and handloom goods dull.

† **Ha·ndly,** *a. Obs.* [f. HAND *sb.* + -LY[1].] Used by the hands; manual; mechanical.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 129 To remeue a boon wiþ handely [*MS. B*, handly] instrumentis. *Ibid.* 40 Remeuynge of þe boon wiþ handliche instrumentis.

Ha·nd-made, *a.* Made by hand. Formerly distinguished from the work of nature (= artificial), now usually from that of machinery.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 511 A hand-made strait of Sea water. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 209/2 Hand-made paper is now commonly marked with the name of the maker, and the date of the year when it was made. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 156 Hand-made pottery is abundant.

Handmaid (hæ·ndmēⁱd), *sb.* [f. HAND *sb.* + MAID. Cf. OE. *handþegn* personal attendant or servant, also the ME. phrase 'to serve any one to hand', HAND *sb.* 34 a, 56.]

1. A female personal attendant or servant: *a.* in literal sense. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* CXXII[i]. 2 As the eyen of the hondmaide in the hondis of hir ladi. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 7, I am the handmayde of the lorde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 61 b, The goddesse of warre called Bellona..hath these .iij. handmaides ever of necessitie attendyng

on her, bloud, fyre, and famine. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, II. iii. 72 Vouchsafe to speake my thankes, and my obedience, As from a blushing Handmaid, to his Highnesse. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 122 With Dinah, her sturdy handmaid, as her attendant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 412 To be the handmaid of a lawful spouse.

b. *fig.* (in common use).

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* v. vi, As God's Handmaid, Nature, doth create Bodies. 1779 WESLEY *Collect. Hymns* Pref. 5 Poetry..keeps its place as the handmaid of Piety. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 533 Heraldry became a handmaid of chivalry.

†c. A vessel employed to attend upon a larger one; a tender. *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 121 Vnto which 4 ships [under Sir Francis Drake] two of her pinasses were appointed as hand-maids.

2. A moth (also *Handmaid moth*), *Datana ministra*, of the family *Bombycidæ*.

1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 473 The Handmaid (*Naclia Ancilla*).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Also *handmaid-like* adj.

1629 MILTON *Christ's Nat.* 242 Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 459 Full fifty of the handmaid train. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Al. de Lacy* I. 61 With handmaid-like humility of judgment. 1855 TENNYSON *Enid* 400 [He] let his eye .. rest On Enid at her lowly handmaid-work.

Hence †**Ha·ndmaid** *v. nonce-wd. Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* Ep., Natural Philosophy, which should hand-maid it to Divinity.

Ha·ndmai·den. [f. HAND *sb.* + MAIDEN: see prec.] = HANDMAID. a. *lit.* (*archaic*).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* CXXII. 2 Als eghen of hand-maiden klene, In hende of hir levedy bene. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXI. 10 Throw out this handmayden and the sone of hir. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Handemayden, *abra, ancilla*. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* I. 48 He hath regarded the lowe estate of his handmaiden. 1825 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 353 Who filled an equivocal post in the household, half hand-maiden and half companion. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 330 During several generations..the relation between divines and handmaidens was a theme for endless jest.

b. *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 243 To haue the handmaiden sciences to attend vpon their mistres profession. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 28 Health and temperance..are the handmaidens of virtue.

So **Handman** *dial.*, manservant, serving-man.

1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 245 She..went to Bed to the Handman.

Ha·nd-mill. A grinding mill consisting of one millstone turned upon another by hand, a quern. Now, also, applied to a simple machine for grinding coffee, or the like, worked by hand-power.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 75/2 Quirinus the bishop of Scescanius having a handmill tied about his necke, was throwne headlong from the bridge into the flood. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 92 An Handmill: a querne. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 536 Feudal tyranny in Bretagne, armed with the judicial power, has not blushed even in these times at breaking hand-mills. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 43 A quern-stone, or upper half of an ancient hand-mill.

Ha·nd-mould.

1. A small mould managed with the hand; e.g. one used in casting hand-made type.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 155 He mellid so þe matall with þe hand-molde, That [þey] lost [of þeir] lemes þe leuest þat þey had. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

†2. An apparatus for holding the hands in correct position in pianoforte-playing. *Obs.*

1819 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 179, I..presented my pianoforte hand-moulds to Messrs. .. Pleyel, which they approved and accepted for their manufactory.

Hand of glory. [A transl. of F. *main de gloire*, a deformation, by 'popular etymology', of OF. *mandegloire, mandeglore, mandegore* (Godefroy), orig. *mandragore* mandrake.]

Originally applied, in French, to a charm formed of the root of a mandrake; afterwards, in consequence of the deformation of the word, applied to a charm made of the hand of an executed criminal: see quot. 1816 and context.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 284 Mountebanks..make of it [mandrake] what we call a Hand of Glory..They .. make believe, that by using some little Ceremonies, the Silver they lay near it, will increase to double the Sum every Morning. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* Superstitions 73-5. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, 'De hand of glory..is hand cut off from a dead man, as has been hanged for murther, and dried very nice in de shmoke of juniper wood' [etc.]. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* (*title*) The Hand of Glory.

Hand-organ. A portable barrel-organ played by means of a crank turned with the hand.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 334 Hand-organs, and other musical inventions. 1892 G. S. LAYARD *C. Keene* I. 8 A hand-organ turned with might and main by the baby sister.

Hand-organist, one who plays a hand-organ.

1896 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp., Tribul. Cheerf. Giver* IV. 162 Ought one to give money to a hand-organist?

Hand over hand, *adv. phr.* (*a.*) Chiefly *Naut.*) With each hand brought successively over the other, as in climbing up or down a rope, or rapidly hauling at it.

1736 COOKE in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 380 A lusty young Man attempted to go down (hand over hand, as the Workmen call it) by means of a single Rope. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) *Main avant*, the order to pull on a rope hand-over-hand. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iv, Up went Martin, hand over hand.

b. *fig.* With continuous advances; said of a vessel, etc. approaching or giving chase to another.

1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xiii, The frigate was within a mile of the lugger, and coming up with him hand over hand. 1890 BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* I. 38 The second boat .. came up hand over hand, rapidly overtaking the first boat.

c. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with hyphens).

1859 M. THOMSON *Cawnpore* 86 (Hoppe) With mere hand-over-hand labour it was wearisome work. 1884 *Leisure Hour* June 343/1 A final hand-over-hand climb.

Hand over head, *adv. phr.* (*a., sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1. *adv. phr.* Precipitately, hastily, rashly, recklessly, without deliberation; † indiscriminately.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 475 Than they faght hand ovyr hedd. 1549 LATIMER *7th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 185 So adict as to take hand ouer hed whatsoeuer they say. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. iii. 433 He would..do all in hast, hand over head, without discretion. 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de pace* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 369 The ruder sort..shall hand-over-head follow the Authority of others. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* 8 May in *Early Diary*, I don't urge you, hand over head, to have this man at all events. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 240 A lavish guardian, who .. spent the estate hand-over-head.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with - -). Precipitate, rash, reckless; † indiscriminate.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 In a hand-over-head Confusion. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hand-over-head*, thoughtlessly extravagant. 1866 LE FANU *All in Dark* II. xix. 156 They never think what they are doing, girls are so hand-over-head.

† 3. Phr. *To play at hand over head*, to act precipitately or rashly; in quot. app. with allusion to climbing (cf. HAND OVER HAND). *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 2 Neuer will I .. play at hand ouer head so high, but where I may feele sure footing.

Ha·nd-paper.

1. A make of paper having the figure of a hand in the water-mark.

1855 R. HERRING *Paper & P. Making* 79 An open hand with a star at the top, which was in use as early as 1530, probably gave the name to what is still called hand paper. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phr. & Fab., Hand paper*..so called from its water-mark..☞ *.

2. Hand-made paper.

Handpike: see HANDSPIKE.

Ha·nd-play. *arch.* Interchange of blows in a hand-to-hand encounter: an OE. phrase, revived by some modern writers.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 327 Heard handpleza. *a* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1004 (1865) 138 *note*, Þæt hi næfre wyrsan handpleȝan on Angel cynne ne ȝemitton. [1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 350 They never met in all England with worse handplay.] 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May (Cassell), Memories of Scandinavian glee in the hard hand-play of battle.

Ha·nd-press. A press worked by hand; *esp.* a printing-press so worked, as distinguished from one worked by steam or other power. Hence

Hand-pressman.

1679 DUDDELL in R. Mansel *Narr. Popish Plot* (1680) 54 Mr. Willoughby did once ask him, if he could make a Hand-Press, in order to Printing. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 191 With hand-presses .. two hundred and fifty copies were obtained per hour from the same types, which required the work and superintendence of two men.

Ha·nd-rail. A rail or railing supported on balusters or uprights, as a guard or support to the hand at the edge of a platform, stairs, etc.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 54 The hand-rail of the balcony. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* IX. (1879) 92 The shattered gig, thrown on its side, crashed up against the handrail of the bridge. 1892 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Heyford* 46 A wooden staircase with a single handrail.

So **Ha·ndrai·ling,** (*a*) the making of handrails; (*b*) = HANDRAIL.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 204 The whole of the art of hand-railing depends on finding the section of a cylinder. *a* 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for a Rainy Day* (1845) 65 It was only enclosed by a low and very old hand-railing. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 2/1 Classes for..wood carving, etching, hand-railing and chasing and repoussé work.

†**Ha·nd-ruff.** *Obs.* [See RUFF.]

1. A ruff worn on the hand or wrist.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Polaymas*, hose without feete, hand rufs.

2. A game at cards.

1611 COTGR., *Ronfle*, hand-Ruffe, at Cards .. To play at hand-Ruffe.

Hand running, *adv. phr. dial.* or *colloq.* Straight on; in continuous succession. Cf. *end-running*.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'He did it seven times hand-running.' 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'There was six deaths from th' fever hand-running.' 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 70 Irene's been up two nights hand running.

†**Handsal,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 3 **hondsal.** [a. ON. *handsala* to make over by stipulation, f. *handsal* bargain, f. *hand* hand + *selja* to hand over, make over.] *trans.* To hand over.

a 1225 *Juliana* (Royal MS.) 6 Ant ȝettede him his dohter, & wes sone ihondsald al hire unwilles.

Ha·nd-sale. [f. HAND *sb.* + SALE.] See quots. (In some uses a corruption or conjectural explanation of AUNCEL.)

1607-1691 [see AUNCEL]. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 448 (Seager) Anciently among all the northern nations shaking of hands was held necessary to bind the bargain: a custom which we still retain in many verbal contracts; a sale thus made was called handsale (*venditio per mutuam manuum complexionem*). 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Handsale weight*, any article purchased by poising it in the hand so as to judge of the weight without actual weighing, is called *handsale weight*.

Ha·nd-saw. A saw managed by one hand.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j hondsawe. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 Also for an handesawe price vj^{d}. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 78 A hand sawe..*une scietie, ou petite scie*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 187 My Buckler cut through and through, my Sword hackt like a Hand-saw. 1664 COTTON *Scarron*, Pref. (D.), 'Tis all the world to a handsaw but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them. 1798 GREVILLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 413 A stone-cutter was sawing rock crystal with a hand-saw. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hand-saw*, the smallest of the saws used by shipwrights, and used by one hand.

b. In the following, *handsaw* is generally explained as a corruption of *heronshaw* or *hernsew*, dial. *harnsa*, heron. (Other conjectures taking *hawk* in a different sense from the bird have also been made.) No other instances of the phrase, (except as quotations from Shakspere), have been found.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 367, I am but mad North, North-West: when the Winde is Southerly, I know a Hawke from a Handsaw.

Handsbreadth: see HANDBREADTH.

Handsel, hansel (hæ·ndsĕl, hæ·nsĕl), *sb.* Forms: 3 **handselne,** (**handsselle**), 4 **hancel,** 5 **hanselle,** 5–7 **hansell,** 6 **hansselle,** 6–7 **handsell,** 6– **hansel, handsel.** [The form corresponds to OE. *handselen* glossed 'mancipatio' (giving into the hands of another), or to ON. *handsal*, 'giving of the hand, promise or bargain confirmed by joining or shaking hands', also, in same sense, *handseld*; cf. OSw. *handsal*, Sw. *handsöl* money, etc. handed over to any one, gratuity, 'tip'. But though there are some quotations (sense 2 b) which may have the simple sense of 'gift', the general notions of 'omen, gift to bring good luck, luck-penny, auspicious inauguration or first use', which run through the English uses of the word, are not accounted for by the sense of these OE. and ON. words. Cf. however Da. *handsel* 'handsel, earnest-money', also Ger. *handgeld, handgift, handkauf*, and esp. F. *étrenne*, OF. *estreine*, the senses of which are exactly parallel to our 2, 3, 4.

c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 449/29 *Mancipatio*, handselen.]

†1. Lucky prognostic, omen, presage, augury; token or omen of good luck. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 29 Sum oðer dwel hie driueð, and seggeð þat he nafde naht gode han(d)sselle ðe him þat sealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 11 Warienge and handselne and time and hwate and fele swilche deueles crafles. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 369 Of hancel y can no skylle also, Hyt ys nouȝt to beleve þarto..For many hauyn glade hancel at þe morw And to hem or euyn comþ mochyl sorw. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4885 Where the Erle shold haue ill hansell anon. 1500 *Ortus Vocab.*, Strena est bona sors, *Anglice* hansell. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* X. Eeij, Æneas first the rusticke sort sets on For happy hansils sake [*omen pugnæ*]. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* To Rdr. (1676) Av b, Among the cries of good handsell [Amyot, *cris d'heureux presage*] and the wishes of good luck .. one was; Happier be thou than Augustus. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 305 He had it [a pewter dish] from Alice Duke for good Handsel for his Daughter, who had lately lain in.

2. A gift or present (expressive of good wishes) at the beginning of a new year, or on entering upon any new condition, situation, or circumstances, the donning of new clothes, etc.; originally, deemed to be auspicious, or to ensure good luck for the new year, etc. [= L. *strena*, F. *étrenne*.]

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 66 Syþen riche forth runnen to reche honde-selle, ȝeȝed ȝeres ȝiftes on hiȝ, ȝelde hem bi hond. *Ibid.* 491 This hanselle hatz Arthur of auenturus on fyrst, In ȝonge ȝer. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* V. 120 Sic hansell to the folk gaf he Richt in the first begynnyng, Newly at his ariwyng. 1500–20 DUNBAR *New Year's Gift to King* iii, God giue the guid prosperitie..In hansell of this guid new ȝeir. *c* 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 38 Iuellis pricious cane y non fynde .. To sende you..þis newe yeres morowe, Wher-for lucke and good hansselle My herte y sende you. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 945 To geve the first hansel, *estrinér*. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. ix. 189 The Syrian Kings civilly tendered their service, to give it as good handsell to so good a work. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 22 As it was the first time .. he took 1*l.* 5*s.* from my part, and told me I should give him that for handsel. 1784 BURNS *There was a lad'* ii, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar' win' Blew hansel in on Robin. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Neighbour after neighbour gave thee as handsel, silver or copper coins. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1874) 95 About the New Year..every child had got its handsel, and every farthing of every handsel was spent there. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 656 It was the immemorial custom for servants to receive handsel or first gifts of the year on this day.

†b. Gift, present, given on any occasion; reward.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 373 If I might ought of love take, Such hansel have I nought forsake. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 91 Some..were be-hote hansell if þey helpe wold To be seruyd sekirly of þe same siluere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 104 Sik bodword heir the twys takyn Troianis Sendis for hansell to Rutilianis.

†c. *ironically.* A 'dressing' given or received.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xvi, Anon with lytel myght he was leyd to the erthe, And as I trowe sayd sir Sagramore ye shal haue the same handsel that he hadde. 1583 RICH

Phylotus & Emelia (1835) 29 That your daughter should bestowe suche hansell on her housband as she hath alreadie bestowed vpon me.

3. A first instalment of payment; earnest money; the first money taken by a trader in the morning, a luck-penny; anything given or taken as an omen, earnest, or pledge of what is to follow.

[*a* 1400 *Sir Beues* 3109 (MS. A.) Her þow hauest liþer haunsel, A worse þe be-tide schel.] 1569 GOLDING *Hemynges Post.* Ded. 4 Accept this Booke as a first hansell. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* i. (1633) 60 Take this .. but for hansell, the gaine is to come. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 The apostles terme it sometime..the pledge of our heauenly inheritance, sometime the hansell or earnest of that which is to come. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Bring him a sixe penny bottle of Ale; they say, a fooles handsell is lucky. 1630 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. iii, Nothing, sir—but pray Your worship to give me hansell. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* Superstitions 64 It is a common practice among the lower class of hucksters, pedlars, or dealers..on receiving the price of the first goods sold that day, which they call hansel, to spit on the money, as they term it, for good luck. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Hansel*, a small sum on account, confirming the agreement. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 369 'Who'll give me a handsel—who'll give me a handsel?'

4. The first use, experience, trial, proof, or specimen of anything; first taste, foretaste, first fruits: often with the notion of its being auspicious of what is to follow.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. Gg iij, Here now remaine the spoiles, and hansell, of the hautie kinge [*de rege superbo Primitiæ*] Mezentius loe here lies. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 71 Had not Samela passed by..he should like inough haue had first handsell of our new Shepheards sheepehooke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 504 But this Perillus was the first himselfe that gaue the hansell to the engine of his own inuention. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxi. § 655 That a novice, or young beginner, which sets up a trade, may give a taste, hansell or tryall of his skill to the Masters of the Company. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III. iii, I have not seen one Prisoner brought in for a Rape this Fortnight, except your Honour. I hope your handsel will be lucky. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* Oct. an. 1818 Such was the handsel, for Scott protested against its being considered as the house heating of the new Abbotsford. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Handsel, hansel*..the first use of anything, from a shop to a new implement, of whatever kind.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Handsel Monday**, the first Monday of the year (usually according to Old Style), on which New Year's handsel is given. (*Sc.*)

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 80 The first bridall banket after the wedding daye: the good handzell feast. 1788 BURNS *'I'll kiss thee yet'* ii, Young Kings upon their hansel throne, Are no sae blest as I am, O! 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* V. 66 Besides the stated fees, the master [of the parochial school] receives some small gratuity, generally 2*d.* or 3*d.* from each scholar on handsel Monday. 1795 *Ibid.* XV. 201 *note*, On the evening of Handsel Monday, as it is called..some of his neighbours came to make merry with him. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, Grizy has..maybe a bit compliment at Hansel Monanday. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hansel-Monday*, the first Monday in the New Year, when it is customary to make children and servants a present.

Handsel, *v.* [f. HANDSEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To give handsel to (a person); to present with, give, or offer, something auspicious at the commencement of the year or day, the beginning of an enterprise, etc.; to inaugurate the new year to (any one) with gifts, or the day to (a dealer) by being his first customer; to present with earnest-money or a luck-penny in auspication of an engagement or bargain.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* II. cxviii. (1869) 119 It [a horn] hath be maad euere sithe j was born. And of him I was hanselled [*de li je fu estrenée*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/1 To Hanselle, *strenare, arrare.* 1530 PALSGR. 578/2, I hansell one, I gyve him money in a mornyng for suche wares as he selleth, *je estrene.* 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 153 Being in this sort hanseled with a newyeeres gift. 1611 COTGR., *Estrener*, to handsell, or bestow a New-yeares gift on. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. Jan. 1641 *The Vote*, Then let me somthing bring May hansell the New-Year to Charles my King. *Mod. Sc.* When I was at school, the custom of handselling the master on Handsel Monday still flourished in Scotland.

2. To inaugurate with some ceremony or observance of an auspicious nature; to auspicate.

1600–62 I. T. *Grim the Collier* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 426 Let's in, and handsel our new mansion-house With a carousing round of Spanish wine. 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transport.* (1881) 189 Who com'st from heauen to blisse the earth, To handsel with thy bloud thy blessed birth. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. of Faith* (1845) 207 That they may handsel the new throne with acts of mercy. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. ix. 101 Romulus having hanselled it with his brother's blood made it an asylum for all commers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. (1865) 44 Capt. Samuel Holioke handseled his Office with the Slaughter of four or five of the Enemy. 1746 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Dewes* in *Life & Corr.* 437 Having ordered Mr. Langhorne to send in a little wine to your cellar at Welsbourne, by way of hanselling a new place. 1881 BESANT & RICE 10 *Years' Tenant*, etc. *Sweet Nelly* I. 200 I wanted to present her with something to handsel friendship.

b. *fig.* (*ironical*).

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* II. 52 He was by and by handsled with a Pistoll. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. 274 The Gallies were assayled by Sir John Winkefield, who with his small ships so hanselled their sides, as they were forced to creepe by the Shore. 1632 BROME *Court Beggar* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 200 Take heede I begin not now, and handsell your Ladies house..and your gentlewoman's presence here with a fist about your eares. 1699 FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* III. v, I'll hansel his woman's clothes for him!

3. To inaugurate the use of; to use for the first time; to be the first to test, try, prove, taste.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastward Ho* II. i, My lady .. is so ravished with desire to hansel her new coach. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 8 Haman shall hansell his owne gallowes. 1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav. Eng. & Wales* 104 The Earl of Morton, who erected the Scotch Maiden, was himself the first who hansell'd it. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 202 However, we hanselled your cup. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* ii. 35 No expression was ever yet used which some one had not to handsel. 1892 DOBSON *18th C. Vignettes* 34 Joseph Warton had handselled them [Spence's unpublished 'Anecdotes'] for his 'Essay on Pope.'

Hence **Ha·ndselling** *vbl. sb.*

1885 BLACK *White Heather* iii, A more substantial handselling of good luck.

Hand-seller, handseller. [f. HAND *sb.* + SELL *v.*: app. not from *handsel.*] a. An itinerant auctioneer, who sells by 'Dutch auction'; a 'cheap Jack'. b. A street-dealer who carries his stock-in-trade in a basket, tray, or the like.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 In the provinces, and in Scotland, there may be 100 'cheap Johns', or, as they term themselves, 'Han-sellers'. *Ibid.* 354 The sellers of tins, who carry them under their arms, or in any way.. apart from the use of a vehicle, are known as *hand-sellers.* The word *hand-seller* is construed by the street-traders as meaning literally *hand seller*, that is to say, a *seller* of things held or carried in the *hand.* 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 5/2 A glib 'hand-seller'..mounted on his rostrum, dilates upon the contents of the volumes which he has to sell. 1879 *Era* 6 Dec., Wanted, One First-class Hand-seller and Planksman. Apply to Mr. T. H, Auction Vans, Chipping-Norton.

So **Hand-selling.**

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Sometimes its a better game than 'han-selling'. 1879 T. DIXON in W. B. Scott *Autobiog. Notes* II. 267–8 There is a plan of dealing in books called hand-selling, which is selling by a kind of auction. The upset price..is gradually reduced, till somebody takes it.

† **Ha·ndsenyie.** *Obs.* Also and-. Sc. form of ENSIGN, in various senses.

1572 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1825) 139 Capten James Bruce..Johne Robesoun, in Braydwodside, his andsenyé. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 330 Handsenyie of Scotland..wes set on the castell heid of Edinburgh. 1591 R. BRUCE *Eleven Serm.* P viij a (Jam.), He gaue them handseinyeis of his visible presence, as was the tabernacle, the ark. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* lix. 8 Funerall mark and handsenzie.

† **Ha·ndservant.** *Obs.* [Cf. *handmaid.*] A servant attending upon one; an attendant.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 443 The devil, and his handservant the world.

Ha·ndshake. A shake of the hand: cf. next.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xviii. 344, I gave him a hearty handshake. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 130 Let me return your handshake!

Ha·nd-sha·king. Shaking of hands in greeting or leave-taking.

1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 45 What tears of rapture, what vow-making, Profound entreaties, and hand-shaking! 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 50 That pleasant confusion of laughing interjections, and hand-shakings, and 'How are you's'. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxx, There was much hand-shaking on the steps of the Abercorn Club.

† **Ha·ndsmooth,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

A. *adj.* Level or flat as if smoothed with the hand; smooth to the hand.

1530 PALSGR. 452/2, I beate downe to the grounde, or I beate down hande smothe, *je arrase.* This castell was beate downe hande smothe with ordonaunce. 1558 MORWYNG *Ben Gorion* (1567) 6 Iudas .. spedely set upon them, beat them downe handsmoth. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham* 233 Poems (Arb.) 165 O heards and tender flocks, o handsmooth plains. *a* 1603 T. CANTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 595 This Epistle .. beateth it down as hand-smooth as it doth the sacrifices.

b. *fig.* Flat, plat, unqualified.

1612 W. SCLATER *Minister's Portion* Ep. Ded., Having no such evidence..to carry away so handsmooth a conclusion.

B. *adv.* Flatly; downright; without check, interruption, or qualification.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 500 He fretteth and chafeth hand-smooth with the Lord. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 768 This they avouch, hand-smooth. 1632 *Celestina* XI. 130 Shee .. will seaze hand-smooth on a whole drove of us at once. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvii. (1662) 137 All things goe on hand-smooth for it, without any check or stop. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* III. i, Let 'em accuse me if they please, I come off hand-smooth with *Ignoramus.* *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hand-smooth*, uninterruptedly, without obstacle; also entirely..'He ate it up handsmooth'.

Handsome (hæ·nᵈsŭm), *a.* (*adv.*). Forms: 5 **hondsom**, 5–6 **handsum**, 5–8 **handsom**, 6 **handesom(e, hansum**, 6–7 **hansom(e**, 6– **handsome.** [Known only from 15th c., f. HAND *sb.* + -SOME: cf. *toothsome.* Cf. early mod. (16th c.) Ger. *handsam*, Ger. dial. and EFris. *handsam*, early mod. Du. *handsaem*, Du. *handzaam*, all in sense 1.]

† **1.** Easy to handle or manipulate, or to wield, deal with, or use in any way. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1301 Sir Torrent gaderid good cobled stonys, Good and handsom ffor the nonys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 Handsum, or esy to hond werke .. (*Pynson* hansum), *manualis.* *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiv. 695 Lyghtere and more hondsom it was Thanne his owen [ax]. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 262 Both easy to be caried, and handsome to be moued. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. iv. 37 Neither, were the barbarous huge targets, and long pikes so handsome, among trees and low shrubs, as darts and swords.

† **b.** Handy, ready at hand, convenient, suitable. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1530 TINDALE *Prol. Lev.* in *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 428 Beware of allegories; for there is not a more handsome or apt thing to beguile withal than an allegory. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 93 b, Whiche of these partes shall seeme moste commodious and handsome to take it out by. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 183 b, Carry all your Coames into some handsome place, where you meane to make your Honie. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* Pref., A short and handsome abridgement of the chosen sayinges of the holy fathers. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxix. 571 Whatsoeuer came next to their hands, and lay handsome for them, they rifled. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 505 *Δίκαιον* quasi *διᾶιον*; the Letter Cappa, being only taken in for the more handsom pronunciation. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 7 On the west shore, there is a very handsome situation for a garrison. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iii. (1872) 184 A handsome shelter for the next two years.

2. Of action, speech, etc.: Appropriate, apt, dexterous, clever, happy: in reference to language, sometimes implying gracefulness of style (cf. 3, 6). ? *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 9/2 He wrote a sharpe and an handsome letter to Celestinus. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 239 An handsome sudden evasion. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 121 They fell upon this handsom project. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 Mr. Recorder in a handsome speech congratulated the King on his happy successe in Ireland. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 Close Reasoning, and handsome Argumentation. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. xi, He determined to quit her, if he could but find a handsome pretence. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 83 They use the word 'handsome' much more extensively than we do: saying that Webster made a handsome speech in the Senate.

b. Of an agent: Apt, skilled, clever. *Obs.* exc. in *U.S*, or as associated with other senses.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Hylaw*, handsome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 735 O handsome expositors! 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 162/11 Handsome, *scitus.* 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 83 You would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnes, then to haue written processe. *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* (R.), If some handsome players would it take, It (sure) a pretty interlude would make. 18.. *Presbyterian* (*Americanisms*), A writer is styled 'a very handsome author', meaning a good and clever one, and quite irrespective of his appearance, which may be the reverse of comely. 1883 *Standard* 22 Feb. 3/7 The bitch was a most handsome winner when she killed.

† **3.** Proper, fitting, seemly, becoming, decent.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 3 Came to Church in hansome holiday apparell. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. xvi. (1639) 304 Let all things be clean and handsome about him. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* III. i, Go get you handsom. 1654 in *Whitlock's Zootomia* To Author A iv b, Wit, Learning, and Variety of matter, put into a handsom Dresse.

4. Of fair size or amount; 'decent', fair, considerable, moderately large. Now *unusual.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 66 b, So groweth it to a handsome height, meete to shadowe hearbes. *a* 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 7 The wind at E. and by N. a handsome gale with fair weather. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 Cut the Bodies in good handsome pieces. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Age*, Two handsome Glasses of this Water may be drank every Morning fasting. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 164 They export pretty handsome quantities of pickled salmon. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* (1814) 231 It continues a handsome width. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 14 The soil, everywhere of handsome depth.

b. Of a sum of money, a fortune, a gift, etc.: Considerable. Now (by association with 5) in stronger sense: Ample, generous, liberal, munificent.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, I graunt I coulde make a good handsome gayne of them. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 270 Having..given him a handsome piece of money to unlock his secret. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* V. liii. 410 To get handsome fortunes by small profits, and large dealings. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 210 By a *handsome* price he meant a good price. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxix, She has been told that he has left you something handsome. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii, King Valero-o also sent Sir Tomaso .. a handsome order for money. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., His pay..very much handsomer than his brother Jack gets.

c. Humorously, of a reproof or punishment: Ample, strong, severe, 'fine'.

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 131 And reproach'd me in a handsome Manner. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Handsome Reward*, This, in advertisements, means a horse-whipping. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xi, Finding the cow-boy, with a shirt about him..and treating him to a handsome drubbing.

5. Of conduct, etc.: Fitting, seemly, becoming; courteous, gracious, polite. Now in stronger sense, denoting a quality that evokes moral admiration (cf. sense 6): Generous, magnanimous.

1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* IV. ii, Was it fair play? did it appear to you handsome? 1673 S. C. *Rules of Civility* 56 Because it is not so handsom to sit full in his face, it will be esteemed good Breeding, if he place himself *en profile* or something side ways. 1693–4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 'Twill be handsome for me first to apply myself to the Provost, for fear it should otherwise be not well taken. 1782 OPIE in J. J. Rogers *Opie & Wks.* (1878) 24, I was introduced to Sir Josh. who said many handsome things of me both to my face and behind my back. 1830 J. H. MONK *Bentley* 115 Through this handsome conduct of the dean the dispute was amicably settled. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 142 In the sequel, however, Ford does make a handsome atonement.

b. *spec.* Of military exploits: Soldierly, gallant, brave, admirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 293 Now was a very handsom Sally made out of Coevorden. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 454 [The] second lieutenant, who made a handsom resistance. 1812 WELLINGTON *Disp.* 4 Aug. in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 552/2, I enclose..[a] report of a very handsome affair with the enemy's cavalry.

6. Having a fine form or figure (usually in conjunction with full size or stateliness); 'beautiful with dignity' (J.) 'fine'. (The prevailing current sense.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 3 A handsom stripling. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 69 The streetes..more neate and handsome then those of Italy. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. iii. 37 This Lodouico is a proper man..A very handsome man. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 710 Who could dote on thing so common As meer outward handsome Woman? 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 17 Young Lords, very handsome, both as to Face and Body. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., She appeared to me handsomer than before. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Nov., I can look at..a handsome tree, every day of my life with new pleasure. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, He was one of the handsomest and most splendid Cavaliers of his day. 1849 — *Woodman* ii, A large and handsome room, lined entirely with beautiful carved oak. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 281 New and vigorous shoots, producing much better and handsomer plants. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xvii, She is very pretty, but not so *extraordinarily* handsome.

B. *adv.* = HANDSOMELY (in various senses). Now only in vulgar use, exc. in proverb *Handsome is that handsome does.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2128 Thowe arte to hye by þe halfe, I hete þe in trouthe! Thowe salle be handsomere hye, with þe helpe of my Lorde! 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 This geere doth cotton hansome, That couetousnesse so cunningly must pay the lechers ransome. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 303 Proue that euer I dresse my selfe handsome, till thy returne. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* i, She would answer, 'they are as Heaven made them—handsome enough, if they be good enough; for handsome is that handsome does'. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Handsome is that handsome does; a proverb frequently cited by ugly women. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, Do you suppose Highwaymen don't dress handsomer than that?

†**Ha'ndsome,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To make handsome (in various senses); to fit, adapt; to make seemly or becoming, bring to a proper condition (also with *up*); to beautify, adorn.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 324 Let the ploughe be handesomed for them also, acording to their sortes. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* i, Him..all repute For his device, in handsoming a suit [of clothes]..to have the best conceit. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. x. 48 He shall ouerlooke his warren to stoare it a new, and to handsome vp the earths. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 42 Some of the Planters that meant to handsom their houses, were minded to send for gilt leather, and hang their rooms with that.

Handsomeish (hæ·nsŭmiʃ), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat handsome.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1811) VI. 339 He is a fine, jolly, hearty, handsomeish man.

Handsomely (hæ·nsŭmli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a handsome manner.

†1. Conveniently, handily, readily. *Obs.*

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (ed. Palfr.) 77 Heauy things shall little grieve him that can handsomely bear them. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 173 If you can handsomely convey them, it is best to bring from the Sea, little Rockes with the Weedes and all uppon them. 1653 GODDARD *Let.* 28 July in *Mert. Reg.* II. 396, I finde that I cannot handsomely or indeed without great preiudice ..come to Oxford. 1669 SHADWELL *Royal Shepherdess* IV. Wks. 1720 I. 280 If thou canst handsomely, do it, and be back early in the morning.

†2. Fitly, appropriately, aptly. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 6 Though he can handsomely sette them together. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 202 How much more fitly and more handesomely might these thinges be applied by way of allegorie. 1635-56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. *note* 13 The 20 years of the Arks abiding at Curiath-jearim will be handsomely made up. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* II. (1713) 606 Heterogeneous Bodies, which can never handsomly mix together. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ¶ 4 He says very handsomly..that he does not act for gain.

†3. Skilfully, dexterously, cleverly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 100 To handle the matter wyttelye and handesomelye for the purpose. 1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Pop.* 57, I have known some under the cullour of selling Tobacco have carried Letters handsomly, privily in the balls or roules. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 26 The cards were handsomely shuffled. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 7 The Iesuite handsomely answers, That Peter was then probably from home.

b. Carefully; without haste, gently, gradually. Now only *Naut.* (Cf. CANNILY.)

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxii. (1588) 212 He hath a sure eie to the stern to rule that as handsomly and cunningly as he can. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 31 Poure in water, handsomly. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 915 Lay it handsomely and as closely on as the sick can endure it. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Lower handsomely!* and *lower cheerly!* are opposed to each other, the former being the order to lower gradually, and the latter to lower expeditiously. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* v, Ease off the main sheet, handsomely my lad—not too much. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Handsomely*, signifies steadily or leisurely; as 'lower away handsomely' when required to be done gradually and carefully. The term 'handsomely' repeated, implies 'have a care; not so fast; tenderly'.

4. With becoming or elegant action; in good style, neatly, elegantly. Now *rare.*

1582 MUNDAY *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 179 After they are risen, they fold vp theyr sheetes handsomelie. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 The girl was to be commended, for she answered the Musick handsomely. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Journey* I. xxv, Instruct a child in the science of coming handsomely into a room. 1809 M. CUTLER in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 341 Dr. Griffin preached a good sermon, handsomely delivered. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Apr., In the end, Kirkup threw his man handsomely.

b. Ironically, in reference to reproof or punishment: Severely, 'finely', 'in fine style'.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 2 Phavorinus the Philosophier did hit a yong man over the thumbes very handsomely. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii, You take pains to whip me so handsomely. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 3 Aug., We were all Sunday night tossed very handsomely. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxvii, The Frenchman who cleaned you out so handsomely last night.

5. In accordance with what is becoming in conduct; courteously, graciously; decently; now in stronger sense, Generously, magnanimously.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 74 That it maie please God handsomly and fauourably to send the good aide of his spirite. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 21 He maintained them handsomely, and near his person. 1708 N. FROWDE *Life Adv. Voy.* (1773) 120 If I could handsomely have refrained going to the House. 1827 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 18 Feb., The Duke spoke handsomely of Canning in all their personal intercourse. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 4/7 It is admitted..that in giving this pledge the Government have acted handsomely.

b. Liberally, generously, amply; usually in reference to a payment or gift.

1735 P. T. in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 20 If you'll pay the Paper and Print, and allow me handsomely for the Copy. 1778 JOHNSON in Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 26 Sept., 'He must come down very handsomely with a settlement.' 1851 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward..granted new privileges to the Hanse association, for which they were always ready to pay handsomely.

6. So as to have a fine or pleasing aspect; admirably, beautifully.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 293 Goe Sirha, to my Cell .. trim it handsomely. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 14, 10 Soldiers..as proper men as I have seen, and as handsomely cloathed. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, He now therefore entered, handsomely drest in his regimentals. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 130 A vast plain..handsomely diversified with prairie and woodland.

Handsomeness (hæ·nsŭmnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being handsome.

†1. Convenience, handiness; fitness. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *229/1 Hansomnesse, aduenanteté.* 1552 HULOET, Boke whyche for hansomenes may be caried in iourney. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 14 For handsomeness sake ..it were good you hang the upper Glass upon a Nail.

†2. Skill, dexterity, ability, cleverness; propriety, becomingness, decency. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. vi. 151 Teachinge them to ride, to shote..with great diligence, and handsomenes. 1611 COTGR., *Habileté* .. readinesse, handsomenesse, dexteritie. 1656 JEANES *Fruln. Christ* 66 There may be decency or handsomnesse in the first usage of a thing.

3. Graciousness, courtesy (*obs.*); magnanimity, liberality.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, He will not look with any handsomeness Upon a woman. *Mod.* We must admit the handsomeness of the reward.

4. Seemliness or pleasantness of aspect, or (*obs.*) of style; elegance, neatness; beauty, comeliness; in mod. use, beauty of a somewhat stately kind.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 248 (R.) Townes and villages also, but built out of order, and with no hansomeness. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* I. i, A goodly woman; And to her handsomeness she bears her state, Reserved and great. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 75 Hansomeness in a man I have heard of .. but never of Beauty before. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 32 Handsomeness is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 195 Admiration of the picturesque handsomeness of the men.

Handspike (hæ·ndˌspəik), *sb.* Also 7 -spiek, -speck, 7–8 -speek, 9 -spec. [ad. early mod.Du. *handspaecke*, mod.Du. *handspaak*, in same sense (f. *spaak*, MDu. *spake* pole, rod). In Eng. app. assimilated to SPIKE (or in quot. 1615 to *pike*).]

1. A wooden bar, used as a lever or crow, chiefly on ship-board and in artillery-service. It is rounded at the one end by which it is held and square at the other, and usually shod with iron.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 627 Two or three handpikes, of ash. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 31 A gunners quadrant, a hand spike, a crow of iron, to mount a peece. 1648–78 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Handt-speecke*, Bar, or Hand-Spiek. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Nautical Staticks, and Mechanicks, relating to Pullies and Crows, Handspecks. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), A *Handspeek*, a Wooden Leaver, used in stead of a Crow of Iron to traverse the Ordnance [1706 (ed. Kersey), or to heave in a Windlass to weigh up the Anchor]. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 53 The Ice .. was cleared from the Head of the Ship with Handspikes. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiv, Jack knocked him down with a handspike. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Handspec.* 1860–75 *Urc's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 *Handspike*, a strong wooden bar, used as a lever to move the windlass and capstan in heaving the anchor.

2. Incorrectly for Sc. *handspake*, HANDSPOKE.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *handspike-end*, *-man*; **handspike-ring** (*Artill.*), the thimble on the trail transom of a gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 208 The assistant handspikemen will attend the compressors. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xx, Pretty handy with a handspike-end.

Ha'ndspike, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To move or strike with a handspike.

1776 in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 In the act of hand-spiking up the Canon into the embrasure. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* vi, He never would have handspiked *me.*

Ha'ndspoke. In Sc. -spake, -spaik, -spike. [See SPOKE.] A spoke or bar of wood carried in the hand; *spec.* one of those used in carrying the coffin at a funeral in Scotland.

1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 140 (Jam.) Friends would not suffer them to put their hands to a handspaik, tho' they offered. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxi, The coffin, covered with a pall, and supported upon handspikes by the nearest relatives. 1850 *Loudon's Encycl. Gard.* 515 The carrying lever, or handspoke is used in pairs for carrying tubs of plants or other bodies..Two of them united to a platform of boards form the common hand-barrow.

Ha'nd-staff.

1. A staff-like handle; *spec.* that part of a flail by which it is held.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/47 *Manutercium*, an handstaf. *Item*..an handele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 165/2 Fleyl staffe or honde staffe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 333/1 The Caplings [of a flail] .. are the strong double Leathers made fast to the top of the Hand-staff. 1827 H. NEELE *Rom. Hist.* (1831) I. 77 Every English lance was red to the hand-staff with blood. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 161 By means of the reciprocating motion of a lever to which [in bellows] the racket or handstaff is attached.

†2. A popular name of some asterism; according to Jamieson, 'supposed to be Orion's sword'. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane, The elwand, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe, The horne and the hand staff. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 419 Be the..Charlewaine, Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell.

†3. A staff carried as a weapon. *Obs.*

The word is a literal rendering of the Hebrew.

1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxxix. 9 They..shall..burne the weapons .. the bowes and the arrowes, and the handstaues [*marg.* iauelins, 1382 WYCLIF stafs of hond] and the speares.

†**Ha'ndstone.** *Obs.* A stone that can be lifted or thrown with the hand.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. xi. 107 The barbarians .. now threw hand-stones against the rampire. *a* 1725 A. SIMSON *Descr. Galloway* (1823) 27 (Jam.) A cairn, or great heap of small handstones, with five or six high stones erected.

Handstroke (hæ·ndˌstrōuk). Also **handi-, handystroke.** [f. HAND *sb.* + STROKE. For the variant *handistroke, handy stroke,* cf. HAND-BLOW and HANDY *a.*]

†1. A stroke or blow with the hand. *To come to handstrokes* (*handy strokes*), to come to blows or hand-to-hand fighting. So *to be at handstrokes*, etc.

α. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xx. 30 They shulde soone assemble to gether to fyght at hande strokes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 90 After thei came to hande strokes: greate was the fight. 1625–6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1486 Immediately we came to handstrokes. *c* 1840 MANNING *Let. to Archdeacon Hare* in Purcell *Life* (ed. 4) I. 163 Till I can come, as Hobbes says, to handstrokes with you.

β. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 50 When thei came to handystrokes. 1589 *Disc. Voy. Spaine & Port.* (1881) 104 Having beaten an Enemie at handie strokes. 1602 *Hist. Eng.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 455 To..bring the matter to handy strokes. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus, Wars* III. xix. (1733) 687 Provoking them to handy Strokes.

2. *attrib.* (See quot.)

1880 C. A. W. TROYTE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 219/2 [The bell] would in swinging past that point raise the rope; this gives the ringer a second pull..and this is called the 'handstroke' pull.

†**Hand-tame,** *a. Obs.* Tame and submissive to handling; mild, gentle. Hence **Hand-tameness,** submissiveness, gentleness, mansuetude; also **Handtamed** *ppl. a.*, reduced to submission.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 3 (Mätz.) Here handtame [*mansueti*] and faine withal. *Ibid.* xliv. [xlv.] 5 For sothnes, and handtamenes, And rightwisenes, þat in þe es. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 398 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 341 To waxen al hand-tame that rathere weren so proude. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 504 As scho were hand-tame. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 98 We ar mayde hand tamyd, Withe these gentlery men.

Hand to hand, *adv. phr.* (*a.*). Also † hand unto hand (*obs. rare*). With close approach of hands; at close quarters; man to man. (Chiefly in reference to fighting.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10351 Neuer hond vnto hond harmyt he nother. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 144 To fyght with me hand to hande. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 9 My selfe drinking hand to hand with the founder of them. 1640 LD. KYNALMEAKY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 147 The King went imediately with him, and there talk'd hand to hand some three houres. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. xl. 434 A close combat hand to hand was indispensable.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with - -).

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 478 The hand-to-hand valour of the Greeks. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 209 In these hand-to-hand engagements there were no wounded.

Hand to mouth, *phr.* (*a., sb.*).

1. *From hand to mouth*: by consuming food as soon as it is obtained; with attention to immediate wants only; without provision for the future; improvidently, thriftlessly.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 45 Theyr vayne myndes to farther thynges is dull Saue on that which from

hande to mouth is brought. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 11 Hungery folkes that are fed from hand too mouth. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 56 No supply, But just from hand to mouth, no Granary. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Newton* 5 Feb., I subsist as the poor are vulgarly said to do, from hand to mouth. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* Introd. 14 We in the country are one and all living from hand to mouth.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* (with - -). Involving immediate consumption (or, *transf.*, disposal of goods) as soon as obtained; aiming at the satisfaction of present needs only; improvident.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 181 Contented with hand-to-mouth conveniencies. 1860 W. G. CLARK *Vac. Tour* 10 The hand-to-mouth purblind policy of your Government. 1892 W. PIKE *Barren Ground N. Canada* 71 Very agreeable after the hand-to-mouth existence we had been leading.

3. *sb.* Lack of provision for the future.

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 116 Low miserable lives of hand-to-mouth.

Hand-vice. A vice that may be held in one hand. Sometimes applied to a small movable vice that can be fixed to a bench.

1611 COTGR., *Oberon* .. the hand-vice, or toole, wherewith a Locksmith holds a key as he files it. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 53 You should have a Hand-Vice, so made as to screw into the edge of a Board for your use. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 5 The Office of the Hand-Vice, is to hold small work in, that may require often turning about. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 426 Fix a hand-vice to some part of it where no work is intended to be.

Hand-waled, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 7 -weal'd, 8–9 -wailed. [See WALE *v.*] Chosen or selected by hand; individually or carefully selected, picked.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 293 Communicating with hand-weal'd companions. 1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Hamilton* 2 Sept. 74 Sic wordy, wanton, hand-wail'd ware. 1727 WALKER *Remark. Pass.* 58 (Jam.) To apprehend and bring to condign punishment our hand-wail'd murderers. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, The hand-waled murderers, whose hands are hard as horn wi' haudin the slaughter-weapons. [By Scott app. thought to refer to wales on the hands.]

So **Hand-waling** (**-wailling**), *vbl. sb.*

1709 ? W. GUTHRIE *Serm.* 15 (Jam.) Tho' ye be a singular waill'd companie .. and the best that by hand wailling can be waill'd out of Clydesdale.

Handwarp: see HANDYWARP.

†Ha'ndwhile. *Obs.* Also *β.* handlang-while, *mod.Sc.* hanla'while. [OE. *hand-hwil*: see HAND and WHILE *sb.*] A moment, an instant, a span (of time).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 294 Ða tid oððe ða hand-hwile þe min Fæder gesette þurh his mihte. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12166 þatt deofell let te Laferrd seon .. inn an hanndwhile .. þe kinedomess alle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hure þet is agon in one handhwule! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 267 Þise foure .. harwed in an handwhile al holy scripture. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11030 Halpe hym to horse in a hond qwhile. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXX. 23 Conscience euery handwhile thou doste cry. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 27 Contradict not at every hand-while, that which others say. *β. c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 109, I may not syt at my note, A hand lang while. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* Gloss. (Jam.), *Handwhile*, vulg. *Hanla-while*, a short time. *Mod. Sc.* He canna sit still a hanla' while.

Ha'nd-woman. *Obs.* or *dial.*

†1. A female attendant; a handmaid. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2593 Sar. had hir wit a hand womman, þat agar hight. *Ibid.* 10906, I am mi lauerd hand-wimman.

2. (*dial.*)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hand-woman*, a midwife. *Devon.*

Handwork (hæ·ndˌwɜ·k). Forms: 1 -weorc, 3–5 -werk, 6- work; also *β.* 3–5 hande-, (honde-) -werk, wark. [OE. *hand-weorc*, found beside the more frequent *hand-geweorc* HANDIWORK. In ME. the northern dialect had *hande-werk*, as if f. an inflected form of *hand*; perh. after ON. *handa-verk*. When the *e* became mute in 14th c., this also sank into *hand-werk*.]

†1. A thing or quantity of things wrought or made by the hands; = HANDIWORK 1. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* xxi. 7 Sinc hondweorc smiþa. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxviii[i]. 8 þi hend-werke ne forsake for-þi. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 71 This Makary Come unto the cyte .. To sell thar hys handwerke. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3340 His handwerk and his creature. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) II. 253 Thou heaven's hand-work Fair Illium. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 16 The best of all war-shrouds, The hand-work of Weland.

β. c 1200 ORMIN 5054 Mann iss Godess handewerrc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1155 (Cott.) Mi handewark als egges me. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 20222 (Fairf.) Kepe þi hande werk fra shame. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 186 Quhi will thow giff thi handewark for nocht?

2. Work done with the hands; working with the hands; manual operation or labour; now esp. as distinguished from work done by or with machinery.

1 *a* 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* 3 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 404 (Bosw.) Þurh ðæt handweorc. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6683 Of his hondwerk wolde he gete Clothes to wryne hym. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 41 They think they get their livings with their own handwork. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 39 The Architect .. directeth the Mechanicien, to handworke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 531 One brasen image he had of Mentors hand-worke. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The incessant repetition of the same hand-work dwarfs the man. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 261 We hear a great deal about 'handwork'; everything must be handwork. 1897 *The Chiswick Press* 4 The reputation for Handwork which they have acquired.

Ha'nd-worked (-wɜ·kt), *ppl. a.* Worked, made or done by hand, and not by mechanism.

1818 TODD, *Handwarked*, made with hands; formed by workmanship. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 440 The substitution of the steam printing-machine for the hand-worked printing-press. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 8/2 Hand-worked bilge pumps. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 June 7/2 A specimen of a hand-worked gun now in use in the navy.

Ha'nd-wo·rker. One who works with his hands: opposed variously to one who works with his head, one who employs the hands of others, or one who works with a machine.

1844 COBDEN in *League* 10 Aug., Be he..merchant, manufacturer or handworker. 1862 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 20 The hand-workers' prices were much reduced by the machines. 1896 L. ECHENSTEIN *Woman under Monasticism* 238 The productions of the old hand-worker.

Ha'nd-working. Working with the hands; manual labour or operation. Also *attrib.*

In first two quots. a literal transl. of Gr. χειρουργία surgery.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 7 (MS. B.), For þe ende and þe prophyte of surgerye ys of hand wyrchynge..whyche techiþ vs to worche with handes in a Mannes body. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* i. (1888) 13 Ipocras sayth, that Surgerie is hande working in mans body. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XIX. i, The firmament..Shewes His hand-working wonders.

†Ha'ndworm. *Obs.* An acarid, the itch-insect (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) which burrows in the hands.

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 320 *Brienis*, honduyrm, *c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wright 288/4 *Urcius*, hand-wyrm. 14.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 625/6 *Curio*, hondworme. 1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Handeworme, *ciron*. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.), All the world is .. to the heavens, as a hand-worme or nit may be compared to the world. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. v. 274 That Animal that well near escapes his sight by reason of its smalness, as the *Acarus*, the *Cyro* or Hand-worm. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. XXI. 181 Fleas, Punies, Handworms.

Ha'nd-wrist. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [OE. *hand-wrist, -wyrst*, f. HAND + WRIST, *wyrst*, OFris. *wriust* wrist, and instep, Ger. *rist* instep.]

1. The wrist or joint of the hand. Now *dial.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 216/24 *Cuba, i. ulna*, elnboga, *uel* hondwyrst. *c* 1050 *Ibid.* 356/20 *Articulus*, handwyrst. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Le con de la meyn*, the hand wriste. 1560 FRAMPTON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. XX. 244 The blood sprang out at my hand-wrists, where I was tied. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Whalley only cut in the handwrist. 1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Physic. Enl.* 212 Bruised and applied to the soles of the feet and hand-wrists. [In Somersetsh., Wiltsh., and Glouces. Dialects.]

†2. A cuff. *Obs. rare.*

1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 229 Ruffles and Hand-wrists, to appear in sight, and represent Shirt-Sleeves.

†Ha'ndwrit. *Obs.* [f. HAND *sb.* + WRIT: cf. OE. *handgewrit*, and HANDWRITING; also Sc. *hand of writ*: see HAND 16 b.] Handwriting; autograph; signature.

c 1200 ORMIN 13566 Þurrh Moysæsess hande writt. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 390 He demandit thaim gif thay kend thair handwrittis and selis. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 An assured promise under their handwrits. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 Which he pretends was of my handwrit. 1693 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 116 Deny your own Hand-Write if you dare?

Ha'ndwrite, *v. rare.* [prob. a back-formation from *hand-written*, written by hand, like *handmade*, etc.: see HAND *sb.* 6 2 b.] *trans.* To write with the hand, or with one's own hand.

1849–53 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. ix. 223 A fine psalter .. hand-written. 1871 *Athenæum* 13 May 584 To prove that Francis hand-wrote the Junian letters is not to demonstrate that he composed them. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* XCV, I myself Hand-write what's legible yet picturesque.

Handwriting (hæ·ndˌrəitiŋ). [Cf. L. *manuscriptum*, Gr. χειρόγραφον.]

1. Writing with the hand; manuscript as distinguished from print, etc.; the writing of a particular hand or person, or that pertaining to a particular time or nation.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 16 Versis off his awin hand vrytting. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 199 A young man that could artificially counterfeit all manner of hand writing. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Comm. India* Wks. XI. 215 A paper in his own handwriting. 1891 SCOTT & DAVEY *Historical Documents* 46 The study of handwritings. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Handbk. Gk. & Lat. Palæogr.* Pref. 7 As he grows up the child developes a handwriting of his own, diverging more and more from the models.

2. That which is written by hand; manuscript; a piece of written matter; a written document or note. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1534 TINDALE *Col.* ii. 14 He .. hath put out the handwritinge that was agaynst vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* i. 17 He gaue him the sayde weight of syluer vnder an handwritinge. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 155 When hand writing and Epistles passe too and fro in absence and distance. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 66 To forge 4 parchment leaves of an olde handwriting. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, Adeline took it up, and opening it perceived a hand-writing.

fig. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 10 The optic nerve is the channel by which the mind peruses the handwriting of Nature on the retina.

Handy, *sb. north. dial.* [f. HAND *sb.*] See quot. 1825.

1681 *Inv.* in *Biggar & Ho. of Fleming* (1862) 62 Item to Andrew Murray ane Say a handy and a seck rindle.. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Dec. 593 (Jam.), I flang the hannie frae me. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Handy*, a small wooden vessel with an upright handle. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Handy*, a piggin.

Handy (hæ·ndi), *a.* [In sense 1, app. developed from the first element in HANDIWORK (q.v.), which was often written separately as *handi, handie, handy*, being app. taken as an adj. = 'manual', and so extended to other words, as *labour, occupation, operation, art*, and the like. In the later senses (after 1600), it appears to be a normal derivative of HAND *sb.* + -Y. (Not directly connected with *hendy.*)]

†1. Of, or done by, the hand; manual. *Obs.*

[*a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xix. 60 Thin hondy werk nult thou lete. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 49 But handie crafte called Arte Mechanicall. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1077 A Temple of mans handy worke.]

1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 11 Vpon men and vpon catell, yee and vpon all handy laboure. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* A iij, Thynges belongynge to handy operacyon. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 148 He is taken frome hys handy occupation. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 17 Tinkers, Carters, Tipplers, handy Artificers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. XXVII. 146 He was punished by death as a private person, but not by handye execution. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 5 *Chirurgia*, or the Handy part of healing. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 150 Whose exercise was .. handy labour, digging and filling vp againe their graues. 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 15 Sept. (1879) II. 398 Took the Churches Handy vote; Church sat in the Gallery.

† b. Wielded by the hand; hand to hand.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 29 Then fettle they to handy Armes.

2. Ready to hand; near at hand; conveniently accessible or ready for use.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 400 It was placed very handy, and convenient for such as went up to sacrifice. 1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 54, I .. found mahogany growing so handy that I took in about 4000 feet of it in a very few days. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XX, Knocked down with the shovel or tongs, which ever came handiest. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* II. 760, I happen to have it handy.

3. Convenient to handle or hold in the hand; easy to be manipulated, managed, or directed.

1694 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 Use has made the Mawl more handy for them. 1776 J. Q. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 382 The galleys first built..were too large to be handy. 1880 *Times* 25 Dec. 7/4 The ship sails well .. Steers well under all circumstances, and is very handy. 1897 A. LANG in *Bookman* Jan. 115/2 The volume is delightfully handy, and the type excellent.

4. Ready or clever with the hands; dexterous; able to turn the hand to anything.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 89 They are very handy, and easily imitate any thing they see done. 1790 J. B. MORETON *W. Indies* 43 Two smart handy boys or girls. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 112 A man .. of that peculiar universality of genius which forms, what is called in country phrase, a handy fellow. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* v. (1853) 9 She was a handy girl. She could turn her hand to anything. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 300 That strange ingenuity which makes an American the handiest of all human beings.

5. Handy- in *comb.* a. (from sense 1, or having the same origin): **Handy-blow**: see HAND-BLOW; **Handy-craft**: see HANDICRAFT; **†Handy-fight**, a hand-to-hand fight; **†Handy-frame**, what is framed by the hands, handiwork; **Handy-grip(e**: see HANDGRIP; **Handystroke**: see HANDSTROKE; **†Handythrift**, what a man earns with his hands; **Handy-work**: see HANDIWORK; **†Handywright** [repr. OE. **handgewyrhta*], a worker with his hands, a mechanic. b. (from senses 2–4): **Handy-billy** (see quot.); **Handybook** (*nonce-wd.*) = HAND-BOOK; **Handy-man**, a man of general utility, a man useful for all sorts of odd jobs.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Handy-Billy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Handy-billy*, a small jigger purchase, used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed. A watch-tackle. 1867 BUCHAN (*title*) *Handy Book of Meteorology. 1888 *Athenæum* 20 Oct. 522 (Cent.) Handbooks, or handybooks, may be designed or used in two different ways. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. i, Castor his horse, Pollux loves *handy-fights. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Sol. Paraphr.* xvi. 4 Say, is your god like this, whom you ador'd, Or is this god like to your *handy-frame? 1872 *Times* 27 Aug. (Farmer), The result is he cannot be called a *handy-man. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. III. 514 Often heard among labourers, handy-men, and artizans. *Mod. Advertisem.* Handy-man wanted, used to horses and cows and make himself generally useful. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 86 He should gette it with his *handy-thrift. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 193 Isaac Habrechtus that cunning *Handywright who made the Clock at Strasburgh.

Ha'ndy-da'ndy, *sb.* or *adv. phrase.* Also handy-bandy, -pandy, -spandy. [A riming jingle on *hand*, or its childish diminutive *handy.*]

1. A children's game in which a small object is shaken between the hands by one of the players, and, the hands being suddenly closed, the other player is required to guess in which hand the object remains.

The transferred use in sense 3 implies that the child's play was known before that date.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 297/2 s. v. *Artéres*, The play called handie dandie. 1598 FLORIO, *Bazzichiare*, to shake between two hands, to play handy-dandy. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. Darel* 73 A little yong child playing at handie dandie happely..to make choise of that hand, wherein the pin or the point is placed. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzmán d'Alf.* I. II. ii. 112, I learned to play at

Cock-All, at Handy-Pandy, and at Nine-holes [*à la taba, al palmo y al hoyuelo*]. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Cobbler of Cripplegate* 103. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 349. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v., He whirls his hands round each other, crying, 'Handy-spandy, Jack-a-dandy, which good hand will you have?' 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Handy-Bandy*, the name of a game. A person conceals an object in one of his two closed hands, and invites his companion to tell which hand contains the object in the following words: Handy-Bandy, sugar-candy, Which hand wun yo have?

b. *To play handy-dandy.* Often *fig.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 319/2 Yet these mates will come hither and play handidandy. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 2 Master Cartwright would playe at handie dandie with vs, and yet not giue vs that hand which we doe choose. 1683 WILLIAMS *Answ. Hunt's Postscr.* 20 All the Arts and Acts of Parliament afterwards, which..played handy-dandy with the Crown. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1865) III. 46 You cannot play handy-dandy with a King's Crown, your Majesty! say his new Ministers.

c. The words used, as in the game, in offering a choice, or when it is indifferent which of two things is chosen; ='Choose which you please'.

1598 CHAPMAN *Bl. Begg.* Plays 1873 I. 16 Why loe heere we are both, I am in this hand, and hee is in that, handy dandy, prickly prandy, which hand will you haue. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 157 Change places, and handy-dandy, which is the Iustice, which is the theefe? 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 51 The expression is so excellent in either sense, that *Handy Dandy*, 'tis no matter which you choose.

†2. Transposition, shifting, as from hand to hand.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 110 But is not heere olde handy pandy, when sentences shall be tossed from one place to another, without the Authors aduise?

†3. Something held or offered in the closed hand; a covert bribe or present. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 61 Wro[n]g þenne vppon Wisdom wepte to helpe Him for his handidandi Rediliche he payede [1377 B. IV. 75 Thanne wowed wronge wisdome ful 3erne, To make his pees with his pens handi-dandi payed. 1393 C. V. 68 On men of lawe wrong lokede and largelich hem profrede, And for to haue of here help handy-dandy payede.]

B. *Adverbially.* With change of places; alternately, in rapid alternation.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 176 Donatus be dryven out of schole, Prisians hed broken, now handy dandy And *inter didascolos*, is reckoned for a fole. 1679 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. to Appeal fr. Country to City* 20 These people..can set Governors and Subjects handy-dandy to Box one another like Punchinello's Puppets, when they please.

Handy-pandy, -spandy: see prec.

Handyron, -yn, obs. forms of ANDIRON.

†Ha'ndywarp. *Obs.* Also **handwarp.** [f. HANDY *a.* 1 + WARP *sb.*] A kind of cloth made in the 16th c., of which app. the warp was prepared in some particular way.

1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 1 All and everie colored Clothe or Clothes..of lyke sortes commonlye called Handywarpes. *Ibid.*, All Whites .. made in the saide Shires or elswhere as Coxsall Whites Glaynesfordes and other beinge Handwarpes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1593) 127 Or on the rocke doth spinne the hand-warpe woofe Or else imbroidereth. 1606–7 *Act* 4 *Jas. I*, c. 2 § 1 Every White Cloth..of like makinge commonlye called Handywarpes.

Hane, Sc. var. of HAIN *v.*; obs. form of KHAN.

‖ **Haneg, hannege, hanega,** obs. forms of FANEGA, a Spanish measure of capacity.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* iii. 7 You shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 461 Halfe a hannege of maiz. 1717 FREZIER *Voy. S. Sea* 117 Corn..6000 Hanegas..the Hanega weighing 150 Pounds.

[Hanelon, -oune, erron. ff. HAVELON *sb.* and *v.*]

Hang (hæŋ), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **hung** (hʊŋ), **hanged** (hæŋd). Forms: see below. [The history of this word involves that of two OE. and one ON. verb; viz. (1) the OE. str. *hón* (:–*hâhan*), *heng* (?*héng*), *hangen*, (*hongen*), trans.; (2) the OE. weak *hangian*, *hangode*, *-od*, (also *hong-*), intr.=OFris. *hangia*, OS. *hangôn* (for OHG. *hangên*); (3) the ON. causal vb. *hengjan* trans. = OHG. *hengan*, MHG., MDu. *hengen*. OE. *hón*=OS. and OHG. *hâhan*, MHG. *hâhen*, *hân*, MLG. *hân*, MDu. *haen*, represented the OTeut. reduplicating vb., with consonant-exchange (*grammatischer wechsel*), *hâhan* (from earlier **hayhan*), *hehâh* (pl. *hehaŋgun*), *haŋgan-*, in Gothic, *hâhan*, *haihâh*, *haihâhum*, *hâhan-* (levelled under the present tense form). In WGer. and Norse, the pa. t. had the type *heŋg*: OS. *heng*, OHG. *hiang*, MHG. *hienc*, Ger. *hing*, ON. *hekk*, pl. *hengu*; OE. *heng* (?*héng*), ME. *heng*, *hieng*, *heyng*, *hing*. The pa. pple. *hangen* also varied in OE. and ME. with *hongen* (as in *lang*, *long*, etc.). Already in ON. the present stem *hâh-* had been ousted by the weak form *hanga*, and in the Middle period a similar change took place in all the WGer. langs.: MHG. *hâhen*. *hangen*, MDu. *hâen*, *hangen*, ME. *hôn*, *hangen* (*hongen*). This identified the old trans. vb. with the intr. *hangian*, *hongian*, so that both had now for the pres. t. *hang* (*heŋg*); in consequence of which the strong pa. t and pa. pple. *heng* (*hing*), *hangen* (*hongen*), and the weak forms, *hangede* (*hongede*), *-ed*, became also generally confounded in sense, and (with some exceptions) used indiscriminately. Meanwhile the ON. causal verb *hengja* came into northern Eng. as *heng(e*, also (with Eng. change of *-eŋ* to *-iŋ*), *hing*; at first app. with weak inflexion and trans. sense, *hengde*, *henged*, *hingde*, *hinged*; but soon, by assimilation to the 3rd ablaut-class of str. verbs, with a pa. t. *hang*, varying in north. midl. with *hong*, both trans. and intr. At this period (13–15th c.), therefore, while the south had pres. t. *hang*, *hong*, and pa. *heng*, *hing*, the north had conversely pres. *heng*, *hing*, pa. *hang*, *hong*. Finally the northern inflexion *hing*, *hang*, was completed by the pa. pple. *hung*, which in the 16th c. penetrated into general Eng.; where arose a new pa. t. *hung* (like *sing*, *sung*, *sung*), in presence of which the earlier *heng*, *hing*, and *hong* became obs. The weak inflexion *hanged* however continued in use (being the only one used in Bible versions from Coverdale to 1611, though Tindale had also *houng*); but was gradually superseded by *hung* in the general sense, trans. and intr., leaving *hanged* only in the special trans. sense (3) 'put to death by hanging', owing prob. to the retention of this archaic form by judges in pronouncing capital sentences. The distinction is found already in Shakspere, and is established in the objurgatory expressions 'You be hanged!' 'I'll be hanged if I do', and the like. Nevertheless southern speakers and writers still often say 'the man was hung' instead of 'hanged'. In the northern dialects, on the other hand, the distinction runs all through the verb, the special sense 'put to death by hanging' being expressed by *hang*, *hang'd*, *hang'd*, while the general verb is *hing*, *hang*, *hung*; the present tense *hing* extends into England as far south as Northamptonshire: see A. 1 ϵ, quot. 1821. In those dialects, therefore, *hing* and *hang* are distinct verbs, differing both in sense and inflexion; but in Standard English, there being only the single form *hang* for the present tense, it is necessary to treat all the forms together. (*Hang* is parallel in inflexion to FANG *v.*)

The distinction of trans. and intr. has always tended to break down. The strong verb was orig. trans. in WGer. and in OE., *hangian* being the intr.; but in ON., *hanga*, *hekk*, *hangenn* was intr., and the causal *hengja* trans.; *hengen* is only trans in Ormin, but Cursor M. and Hampole have *heng*, *hing*, both trans. and intr., like the contemporary southern *hang*, *hong*. Cf. also mod. Ger., in which the true intr. *hangen* is archaic, and ordinarily superseded by the trans. *hängen*, though the pa. tenses *hing* intr. and *hängte* trans. remain distinct in use.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present tense stem.

α. 1–3 **hó-** (inf. **hón,** imper. **hóh,** 3rd sing. ind. **hóþ,** pl. ind. and imper. **hóð**). (Only *trans.*)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 34 ȝe hiȝ ofsleað and hoð and swingað on eowrum ȝesomnungum. — John xix. 6 Hoh hyne, hoh hyne .. Nime ge hine and hoð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hoh hine, hoȝ hine. *c* 1205 LAY. 10009 Þat þe king heom sculde don oðer slan oðer hon. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1123 Me þe hoþ in one rodde.

β. 1 (*intr.*) **hang(i)-,** 3– (also *trans.*) **hang-.**

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 *Pendeo*, ic hangiże. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 596 Swa haliȝ wer hangian ne sceolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5015 (Cott.) Elles wil þai..Your eldest sun or hefd or hang [*Fairf.* hange, *Trin.* honge]. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxii. 40 In these two maundementis hangith al þe lawe and prophetis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 Hangyn, by the selfe, *pendeo*. Hangyn a thynge on a walle, or other lyke, *pendo, suspendo*. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 62 Come, hang him upon that Willow twig. *Mod.* Hang it in front of the fire, and let it hang all night.

γ. 3–4 (*intr.*) **hong(i-**; 3–5 (also *trans.*) **hong-** (**hongue, honge**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 40 In ðisum tuæm bibodum all ae stondes *vel* honges [*Rushw.* ealle ae hongaþ]. *c* 1205 LAY. 510 Alle heo sculden hongien [*c* 1275 hongie] on heȝe treowen. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 5715 Þat an hii solle hongy. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 448 He suor, honge he ssolde Anon. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 555 The cloth that so heȝe hongeth there. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Hit behoueþ yelde oþer hongy.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/312 Orle louerd þaron to hongue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11890 (Fairf.) Traytours, he saide..I sale honge ȝou [*Cott., Gött.* hing]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 20 Hong on him an heui Bridel. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Knottis..hongynge bifore. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 375 Let picche her pedifeet, & honge hem hie. 14.. *Eger & Grime* 122 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 358 Faire on his brest he cold it honge.

γ2. 3 **heongi-** *intr.*, **heong-** *trans.*

c 1205 LAY. 26474 Alle heo sculleð heongien [*c* 1275 hongi] heȝe uppen treouwe. *Ibid.* 12281 Heo gunnen heongen [*c* 1275 honge] cniues.

δ. *north.* and *n. midl.* 2–6 **heng.** *trans.* and *intr.* [*c* 1200 ORMIN *henngenn: see 2 ϵ]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16182 Dide henge his lymes on a bow. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 182 A much berd as a busk ouer his brest henges. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 1 Hye on galouys fore to heng. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 199 Make Crist plesid with hem which henge in him. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 118 Many mennys materys heng in sute.

ϵ. *north.* and *n. midl.* 3– **hing-** (4–6 **hyng-**) *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4946 If yee giue dome, þan sal þai hing [So all MSS.]. *Ibid.* 16020 To hefd him or to hing. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Galwes do ȝe reise & hyng þis cheitefe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Hingand apon þat crosse. 1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q.* lxxxix, Thaire hudis oure thaire eyne thay hyng. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 77 3a, late hym hyng! 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hynge, *pendere*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 135/36 *Hing*, to hang. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B vj b, Whose bloudy flaggs like fierie streamers hing. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 265 To hing your vessels..upon the Nail. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 46 Nodding bulrush down its drowk head hings. *Ibid.* II. 168 The lane-path where the dog-rose hings. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 356 Hing't on my thoomb. *Mod. Sc.* Hing it up, and let it hing for a day.

2. Past Tense.

α. 1 **heng** (?**héng**), pl. **hengon**; 2–6 **heng,** pl. **henge**(n; 4 **heeng, -e**(n, 4–6 **henge,** 6 **heyng.** Orig. *trans.*; also 4–6 *intr.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 13 Hine man heng. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 33 Þar hiȝ hine hengon [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* hengen]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] him on rode hengen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8498 (Gött.) He .. henge [*Cott., Fairf.* hang(e, *Trin.* heng] þer-on, his folk to bie. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 18561 (Trin.) Þei him henge [*C.* hang, *F., G.* hanged]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 641 (Mätz.) His picher on-þe sonnebeme he hieng. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxxvi[i]. 2 Wee heengen [1388 hangiden] vp oure instrumens. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 93 The Tree of Eldre, that Judas henge him self upon. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 10 For me thou henge vpon the crosse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 53 His legges and his reynes hengen above the water. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 13 Agabondus..after henge his wyf. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b, The thefe that heng vpon the crosse by our lorde. 1596 *King & Barker* 8 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 4 Blake kow heydys sat he apon, The hornys heyng besyde.

β. 4–5 **hing**(e, **hyng, hynge.** *trans.* and *intr.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 17035 (Laud) While he hyng on that tre [*Cott., Gött.* hang, *Trin.* hong]. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii. (MS. Digby 230, lf. 106 b/2), Vpon his arme he hinge [*MS. Digby* 232, lf. 82 b/1, heng] his hors rene. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 379 He hynge hymself upon a tre. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 214 Anon the Kyng .. hing [*misprr.* hung] the Januensis, and mad a new Capteyn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ccxliii, Thys mater hynge in argument .. by the space of xv dayes. 1532 *Gower's Conf.* VIII. (ed. Berthelet) (R. Supp.), A pair of bedes blacke as sable She toke and hynge my necke about.

γ. 1 **hangode,** 2–4 **hangede** (4 **-ude**), 4– **hanged.** Orig. *intr.*; from 3– also *trans.* (the only form of pa. t. in 16th c. Bible versions, exc. occas. Tindale). Now only *trans.*, in sense 3.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 240 Ðaða Crist hangode on rode for ure alysednysse. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 Ðe hali rode ðe Crist on hangede. *c* 1205 LAY. 29559 Heo .. nomen tailes of rehȝen, and hangede on his cape. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19344 (Fairf.) Þe quilk ȝe hanged [*Cott., Gött.* hang] with fals assise. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 23 (Mätz.) Iesus hangude is picher on þe sonne beme. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvii. 5 Goyinge awey he hangide [*v.r.* heeng, 1388 hongide] hym with a grane. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Matt.* xxvii. 5 And went and hanged hym selfe. *Mod.* [see B. 3.]

δ. 3–4 **hongede (-ide),** 4 **honged.** Orig. *intr.*

c 1205 LAY. 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 Þe munt of Caluarie, þer ure Louerd hongede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11898 (Trin.) Þerynne þei honged him bi þe fete. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 22 The tother he hongide [1388 hangide] in a gibite. — *Josh.* ii. 21 She hongide [*v.r.* heeng, 1388 hangide] a litil reed coord in hir wyndowe.

ϵ. *north.* and *n. midl.* 3 **hengde,** pl. **-en,** 4 **henged.** Orig. *trans.*; in 4 also *intr.*

c 1200 ORMIN 9952 And henngdenn himm o rode. *Ibid.* 13773 Þatt Judisskenn laþe folc, þatt henngde Crist o rode. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 732 Þe colde borne..henged heȝe ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5260 Als he henged on þe rode tre. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 47 So I hengide [1388 hangide, *v. r.* hynge] eer ryngis to honoure the face of hir.

ζ. *north. dial.* 3–4 **hinged,** 4 **hynged** (**-id, -ud**). *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8080 (Cott.) Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern. *Ibid.* 16676 (Cott. & Gött.) A theif on aiþer side þai hinged [*Fairf.* hong, *Trin.* heng]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 1 When he hyngid on þe crosse. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 5334 Þe man..Þe whilk yhe hynged on þe rode. *c* 1410 *Hampole's Psalter* cviii. 7 (Laud MS.) His dayes was few þat hyngid him selfe.

η. *north. dial.* 3– **hang.** *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4468 (Cott.) Apon ilk bogh..hang winberis inogh [*Fairf.* hange, *Gött.* hing, *Trin.* henge]. *Ibid.* 18415 (Cott.) Þe Iuus me hang bi-side iesu [*Gött.* hanged, *Laud* hanggyd, *Trin.* honged]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þat pece..on whilk his body hang. 1578 *Ps.* li. in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 116 The thief that hang on thy right hand. *Mod. Sc.* He hang his bonnet on the peg. A man that hang aboot the place.

θ. *n. midl.* 3–7 **hong,** 3–5 pl. **-e**(n, 5–6 **honge,** 6 **houng, hoong.** *trans.* and *intr.* (But the 16–17th c. instances may perh. mean *hung*.)

c 1275 LAY. 29559 Hii..nemen rohȝe tayl .. and honge[n on hjis cope. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 68 For love thou hong on rode tre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16717 (Trin.) Þo þeues þat bi him honge. *Ibid.* 20336 (B. M. Add. MS.) Mi sone þei hongen on a tre. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1564 The rynges on the temple dore that honge [*Camb.* henge]. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 781 Nothing ware that the axe hong so nere his awne heade. 1526–34 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvii. 5 He..went and hounge hym sylfe (*later vv.* hanged]. — *Acts* x. 39 Whom they slew and honge [*later vv.* hanged] on tree. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 219 Then he hoong altogither on his sleeve. *Ibid.* III. 163 At this answer the duke hoong the groine. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I ii. 222 Hearers hong vpon his melting tong [*rime* he song].

ι. 6– **hung.** *trans.* and *intr.* The current form.

1577 E. HOGAN in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 157 Some of them .. hung down their heads like dogs. 1597 DANIEL *Civ.*

Wars VII. (R.), That which hung by more than by one nail. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* (Cassell) [Thou] hung'st the solid earth in fleeting air. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 49 They..hung about his neck some Pipes. *Mod.* I hung the pictures where they hung before.

3. Past Participle.

α. 1–5 **hangen** (5 **-yn**). β. 3–5 ***hange**, 5 **hang.**

a 1000 *Elene* 852 (Gr.) On hwylcum ðara beama bearn wealdendes .. hangen wære. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4074 Ðe bidde ic hangen ðat he ben. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 38 Some were hangyn on galows.

14.. *Sir Beues* 4051 (MS. M.) With skyll he shall be hang and drawe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 226 Lo so hy thay have hym hang.

γ. 3–4 **hongen.** δ. 3–4 **yhonge**, 4–5 **honge.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Better .. þan to be hongen in þi frendis sight.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys sseld .. was þanne yhonge wast Aboute ys ssoldren. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 779 (Ashm.) Has a helme on his hede, and honge on his swyre A schene schondirhand schild.

ε. 4– **hanged.** (Now only in sense 3.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Edrik was hanged on þe toure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 176 þo þe belle was ybougt, and on þe beige hanged. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iii. 51 Hye bemes and long on which were many hanged. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* ii. 8 Which she hath hanged vpon Baal. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 35 If he be not borne to be hang'd. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 319 The Apple hanged in the Smoak. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 143 There were also hang'd in the Wall two small Bells. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 202 When no weight is hanged to it. *Mod.* They were hanged, drawn, and quartered.

ζ. 4–5 **honged, -ud, -id.**

c 1388 *Tract* in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 472 He wolde raþer be hongud. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 3 Thevys al day hongud thay be. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 152 a/1 Theron he was honged tyl hys Armes were out of Joynte.

η. *north.* and *n. midl.* 3–6 **henged** (5–6 **-ed**).

c 1200 ORMIN 1018 Þatt waþerifft wass henngedd tær. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2480 To þe galwes drawen .. And þore ben henged wit two feteres. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 119 Hengyd wythout mercy or pyte.

θ. 4–5 **hinged, hynget**, 5 *Sc.* **hingit.**

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 Þe crosse on whilk Dismas þe gude theefe was hynged. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 779 (Dubl.) And hynget vmby þar shwyre A shemerand sheld. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 438, I war wourthy to be Hingit heigh on ane tre.

ι. *north.* 6 **hingen** (**-in, -yn**). *rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 49 Ane arrow cais..Hingin [*ed.* 1553 hingyn] by a braid tische of gold.

κ. 6– **hung.** The current form.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 103 Over my altars hath he hung his lance. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. i. 6 Our bruised armes hung vp for Monuments. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 214 Baits were hung on Hooks. *Mod.* [see B. I.]

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To place (a thing) so that it is supported from above, and takes, below the point of support, the position due to the action of gravity or any external force; to fasten, hook on, or attach to an object above; to suspend.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 362 Wiþ fefore nim blæces hundes deades þone swyþran foten sceancan, hoh on earm. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Hys sseld .. was þanne yhonge wast Aboute ys ssoldren. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxii. (1495) 918 Ostryches egges ben hangyd in chyrches for lyghtnesse for they ben so grete and selden seen. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 6 Yt were better for hym that a millstone were hanged aboute his necke. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 199 And hang a Calues-skin on his recreant limbs. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 8 He .. will for a need hang Gods Bible at the Devills girdle. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., All the afternoon .. hanging things, that is my maps and pictures and draughts. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 202 It was frequently usual for the court to direct the murderer, after execution, to be hung upon a gibbet in chains. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* III. xxv. 4 Hung them on high by the entangled hair. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* (Tauchn.) III. 68 (Hoppe) I'll have a bell hung from this room to yours. *Mod.* The artists whose pictures have not been hung in this year's Academy Exhibition.

fig. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse demeres, þet ham zelue hongeþ more of one half þanne of anoþre. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. viii. § 2 Why we should hang our iudgement vpon the Churches sleeue. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 59 God.. hung it [my strength] in my hair. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xii. 203 He had hung the sweetest and highest hopes of his life upon me.

b. To suspend or tie up (bacon, beef, etc.) in the air to mature, to dry for preservation, or (game, venison) to become 'high'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* I vj b, Fallow Deere .. fat, very well chased, hang'd untill it be tender. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 43 The meat they string up, and hang it a drying. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* iii. 20 If your venison be very sweet, only dry it with a cloth, and hang it where the air comes. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5 Potter .. said game is not fit to eat until it has been hung.

†**c.** To hook (a fish). *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 46 The Pike.. being hung, he hath drawn the Duck clear under water. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Passion of Byblis* Wks. (1686) 134, I should have first with art disguis'd the hook..And found him hung at least before I strook. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 168 *Hang a fish*, hook him.

d. To suspend floating without attachment in the air, or in space.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxvi. 7 He..hangeth vp the erthe vp on nouȝt. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. III. 971 Heavie things, hang'd in the Aire must fall. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 56 Over this Tohu or Nothing it was that he stretched the north or firmament and then hanged the Earth upon the same Nothing.

2. *spec.* To attach or suspend in such a way as to allow of free movement about or on the point of attachment; e.g. to hang a door (on its hinges), a coach (on springs), the tongue, the under jaw, etc. Also, to attach in a well-balanced or poised position, as to hang a scythe (on its 'snead').

1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* vi. 1 Had I not hanged the dores vpon the gates. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 597 If a swarthy Tongue Is underneath his humid Palate hung. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6318/2 A .. Spring .. to be used in hanging of Coaches. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Converss.* 4, I warrant, this Rogue's Tongue is well hung. 1852 LANMAN *Daniel Webster* 20 (Cent.) He complained to his father that his scythe was not hung right. Various attempts were made to hang it better, but with no success. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hanging the rudder*, so as to allow the pintles to fall into their corresponding braces. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 836 To shew its construction and the mode adopted in 'hanging' it [a door].

3. To fasten up or suspend on a cross or gibbet, as a mode of capital punishment; †**a.** formerly, *spec.* to crucify; **b.** now, *spec.* to put to death by suspension by the neck.

In this sense, *hanged* is now the specific form of the pa. tense and pa. pple.; though *hung* is used by some, esp. in the south of England.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 308 Het se wælhreowa hine hon on heardre hengene. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 (Hil him on rode hengen for ure Drihtines luue. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 Honged hire on heh. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 28 þe reue .. het hire hon up ant hongin bibe toppe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 The king..hangede men gultles. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1797 Sche swore bi godes rode þai schuld ben hong and drain. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 As a þefe slawen, on galwes hanged hie. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3692 The devyl hange you be a corde! *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7573 To be hangit in hast, or his hede tyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 99 I. 135, I was arestyd .. and was thretenyd to have ben hongyd, drawen, and quarteryd. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 16 Caused hym to be hanged, in the Palaice of Westminster, where he hong twoo daies. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Apr., He had hanged him at the yard's arm, without staying for a Court-martiall. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* III. 33 And like a Trew Blew Moderator Would Hang him first, and Try him a'ter. 1721–2 R. WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scott.* (1838) I. I. iv. § 4. 357/1 That he should be hanged at the cross of Edinburgh ..and after he was hanged dead, that his head be severed from his body. *c* 1801 C. K. SHARPE in *Mem.* (1888) I. 25 Paul slew his sire, was hanged, and hung in chains. 1817 SHELLEY *Address* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 372 These men were..at last brought to the scaffold and hung. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXX, I hope they hanged the villain high enough? 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* lii, To be hanged by the neck, till he was dead—that was the end. 1896 *Globe* 18 Nov. 1/4 No one would have hung a dog upon the evidence. 18.. *Times* 11 Sept., Alleging the dictum of a Judge: 'Beef, Sir, is hung, men are hanged'.

b. *refl.* To commit suicide by hanging.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16504 A rape..fast he fest abute his hals, þer-wit him-self he hang. 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVII. 5 He passide forth, and 3ede, and hongide hym silf with a snare. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 142 Let thame go hang thame. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. 42 He constrayned them of dispaire and anger to hang themselves. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 366 If hee that writ it had ..hung [*Qq.* hanged] himselfe in Thisbies garter. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 51 Such an one that hang'd himself. 1855 LD. LONSDALE in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxix. 323 You may regard it as only giving them rope to hang themselves! 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 10 May 293/1 Zeno hanged himself at the ripe old age of ninety-eight.

c. Used as an imprecation, or as a strong expression of anger, vexation, or impatience. Also, *I'll be hanged if . . . , I'll see* (*you*, etc.) *hanged first*, as emphatic forms of angry refusal or denial.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4414 Hangyd be he that this toun yelde, To Crystene men, whyl he may leve! *c* 1390 CHAUCER *Compl. Venus* 33 Jelousie be hanged be a cable! 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 4 And so fare well, and be hangd! 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 301 Ile see thee hang'd on sonday first. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 196 Hang him, dishonest rascal! 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 87 Hang thee, Monster! *Ibid.* v. i. 134 Speake and be hang'd. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. 1296 Hang me if he hath any more mathematikes then wil serue to count the clocke. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 208 But, hang him!..labour for his living he will not. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. ii, No, hang it! 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ¶ 7 I'll be hanged if you and your silent Friend there are not against the Doctor. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ix, Part with my country-seat..I'll see him hanged first. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Converss.* 82 She's immensely rich.—Hang her! they say, her Father was a Baker. 1779 MRS. THRALE in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* 20 Oct., I would have sent to you, but hang it, thought I, if I only name her [etc]. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xiii, But hang me if I hadn't the best of the argument. 1851 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 143 I'll be hanged if I ever give you anything another time. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xix, 'Hang the rain!' exclaimed Jawleyford. 1862 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, De finibus* 276 'Be hanged to you, can't you leave me alone now?' 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 246 'Well, hang it all, I've done more than old J., anyhow.' 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* V. 1541 'You and your Persian customs be hanged, sir.'

4. To let droop or bend downward; to cause to lean or slope over.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 45 Thus droupes this loftie Pyne, and hangs his sprayes. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 81 But rather drowz'd, and hung their eye-lids downe. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 490 The Clouds began to hang their heads to the Eastward, and at last moved gently that way. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 34 Where the snow-drop hings Its silver bell.

b. *To hang the head (down)*: i. e. as a sign of shame, despondency, contrition, or sheepishness. So *to hang the lip*, etc.

c 1205 LAY. 15688 Þa heng heo hire hæfued & heolde touward þræsten. *c* 1375 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1030 (1079) And þerwithal he heng a-doun his hed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 69 Crist comfortiþ his children..þerfore shulden þei rere þer heedis .. and nouȝt hong þere heedis doun. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III*, 54 Although he was there wᵗ all a litle vexed, beganne somewhat to hang yᵉ hedde [1568 GRAFTON Began somwhat to hang the lip]. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 56 He hung down his head, and .. withdrew quite abashed. 1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, The Brethren o' the mystic level May hing their head in woefu' bevel. 1790 MRS. LENNOX *Euphemia* XXXV. III. 2 Miss Bellenden hangs her fair head at this intelligence. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 173 The landlord hung his brow, abashed and self-reproved. 1887 BESANT *The World went* vi. 48 He began to hang his head again, and to be despondent.

c. *To hang the groin, a leg, an arse* (vulgar): to hesitate or hold back; to be reluctant or tardy; to hang back.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 163 At this answer, the duke hoong the groine. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 61 Some of our rude countrymen english this hanging an arse. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie, Ad Rithmum* 194. 1633, 1663 [see ARSE I b]. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v. *Hing*, 'To hing an a—', to loiter. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. v, You have your hands on thousands, you fools, and you hang a leg!

5. To furnish or decorate *with* things suspended about or around; *esp.* to deck or ornament (a place) with tapestry or hangings.

1451 [see HANGED 3]. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 1 He saw the bedde rychely couerd & the walles wel hanged. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxiv. 48 The hall of the towne was apparelled and hanged, as though it had ben the kynges chamber. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 183 Conveyed her through the Citie, which then was richely hanged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Their eares hung with five, six, or eight Rings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VI. 124 Till unperceiv'd the Heav'ns with Stars were hung. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6084/2 The first Room was hung with Bayes. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 121 How many yards of paper..will hang a room?

6. *To hang fire*: (of a fire-arm) to be slow in communicating the fire through the vent to the charge; hence *fig.* to hesitate or be slow in acting. (It is doubtful if this is really transitive: it is perhaps connected with 17.)

1781 THOMPSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 278 In consequence of which the piece is slower in going off, or, as sportsmen term it, is apt to hang fire. 1801 SCOTT *Let. to G. Ellis* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Leyden's Indian journey..seems to hang fire. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 120 He .. was sure the jury would not hang fire in giving him a verdict. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 174 It is a flint-lock concern, and half the time hangs fire. 1892 *Literary World* 27 May 509/2 A book produced anonymously hung fire for six weeks.

7. To catch or fasten in something.

18.. *Georgia Scenes* 17 (Cent.) Jake hung his toe in a crack of the floor, and nearly fell. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 183 If the crosstrees hang the mast..heave the mast up.

II. Intransitive senses.

8. The proper verb expressing the position or posture of a thing unsupported beneath, and kept from falling by being attached above; usually implying motion or mobility of the unattached parts: To remain fastened or suspended from above; to depend, dangle, swing loose.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 466 His loccas hangodon to ðam anccleowum. *c* 1205 LAY. 13109 Þe hod hongede adun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3067 On þat tre hinges frut ful gode. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxiv. (1495) 456 A drope hangynge fallynge or stondynge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 21 He ete the appill I badde schulde hyng. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 3 Her heire hangyng downe to her backe, of a very great length. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iii. 115 b, They hadde theyr Woodknife or skaine hanging at their girdle. 1597 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* I. i. (1867) 7 Another apartment, where hung the richest armour in the world. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 Sheep..with the Ears hanging down. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 93 They have alwaies some [water] hanging over the fire in a kettle. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 246 It often also hangs by the tail, which is long and muscular. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 219 Curls..clotted into points and hanging loose. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Among the portraits which hung above were two allegorical pieces.

b. In various proverbs and phrases.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 168 b, By whose misgouernaunce .. his auctoritie [might] hang in a very small thred. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 97 b, With a sword still hanging by a haire over his head. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'Thee we adore, Eternal Name' V, Great God! on what a slender Thread Hang everlasting Things! 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Na, na! let every herring hing by its ain head, and every sheep by its ain shank. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1863) XV. 43 *note*, During the currency of the three Sundays on which the banns were proclaimed by the clergyman from the reading-desk, the young couple elect were said jocosely to be 'hanging in the bell-ropes', alluding perhaps to the joyous peal contingent on the final completion of the marriage.

c. Of flesh for food: To be suspended or fastened up in the air to dry, mature, or become 'high': cf. I b.

1861 MRS. BEETON *Househ. Managem.* (1880) 528 A hare ..is better to hang without being paunched.

d. (By transposition of subject and adjuncts): To be furnished or adorned with things suspended or attached.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5712 Hys crouper heeng al full off belles. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 95 He is apt .. to hang all over with a kind of dewy Sweat. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 181 Banks of sand..hanging with every variety of wild flower.

9. To be supported or suspended at the side, as on a hinge or pivot, so as to be free to turn or swing horizontally.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18104 He .. brast þe brasen ȝates sa strang, And stelen croc þat þai wit hang [*Gött.* lock þat þar-on hang]. 1869 W. C. Hazlitt *Eng. Prov. & Proverbial Phrases* 7 A creaking door hangs long on its hinges.

10. *spec.* Of a person: To be suspended *on* or *upon* a cross, gibbet, gallows, etc.; to suffer death in this way; esp. as a form of punishment. Also as an imprecation: cf. 3 c. *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 256 Þes halga Hælend hangað her unscyldig. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 106 He [our Lord] ase he hongede, muhte habben hore bred .. amidden his neose. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12218 Worthi he war on gebet hang. 1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Þanne hit behoueþ þet hi yelde: oþer þet hi hongi. Vor ase me zayþ: 'oþer yelde: oþer hongi'. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 481 He shall see me hange shamfully. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 74 If I hang, Ile make a fat payre of Gallowes. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 59 Go hang sir, hang: tell me of that? Away. 1610 — *Temp.* II. ii. 53 [She] Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 22 Wretches hang that jurymen may dine. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 24 Betting which knave would 'scape, which hang. 1881 C. Gibbon *Dead Heart* v, 'The Count..may go hang for me.'

11. To have the top bending or projecting beyond the lower part; to bend forward or downward; to lean over; also, to incline steeply (see Hanging *ppl. a.* 2).

Beowulf (Z.) 1362 Se mere..ofer þæm hongiaþ hrinde bearwas. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 Ordeyne þe lyme so þat þe mouþ of þe wounde hange dounward. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 77 a, Dædalus .. first inuented the plomline, whereby the Euenes of the Squares bee tried whether they batter or hang ouer. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Mariage* D vij, The top of a highe rocke, which hang over the sea. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* XII. viii. 165 The high hils which hanged ouer them. 1641 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 19 Go not with thy head too high, nor too low, nor hanging to the right, or left. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* I. xxiii, The mountains hang and frown Over the starry deep. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 29 *Hang*, to incline or dip. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 191 The later castle, whose picturesque turrets and battlements hang so proudly over the river at its feet.

b. To lean or watch *over* (with care and anxiety, as a sick or dying person).

1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 45 O'er infant innocence to hang and weep. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xix. iv, When only Maud and the brother Hung over her dying bed.

12. To remain suspended without visible support; to rest, float (in the air, etc.).

c 1200 Ormin 7339 Þe sterrne comm rihht till þatt hus .. And .. heng þæroferr stille. *c* 1305 *St. Cristopher* 210 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 In þ'eir hi [arewes] honge aboue him. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* iv. (1640) 46 b, A Cloud is a vapor cold and moyst, drawne .. by the heate of the Sunne, into the middle region..where, by cold it is so knit together that it hangeth. 1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* III If the Stars .. seem to hang as if they were ready for to fall, it argues [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 420 ¶ 3 To see so many Worlds hanging one above another. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cvii. 10 Yon hard crescent, as she hangs Above the wood. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* III. xiv, The few birds ..still hung in alarm above the heads of the intruders.

b. *fig.* Of an evil or doubt: To hover *over* one, ready or liable to fall; to impend, be imminent; esp. in phrase, *to hang over* (*one's*) *head.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 219 The greate calamities and adversities, whiche then did hang over her hed, and were likely .. to fall. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, How sore punishmente hangeth ouer your heades. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 The punishment hanging over us for our sins. 1664 *Flodden F.* iv. 34 Now since at hand such danger hings. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 76 Embittered as they were by .. the popular odium which hung over them. 1865–6 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 72 Uncertainty hung over the movements of the British troops in New York.

13. To rest *on*, *upon* (†*of*, etc.) for support or authority; to depend *upon*; to be dependent *on*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 314 Hi ealle ȝesette] hangiað on ðisum twam wordum. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 312 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Al hit hangeð and halt bi þese twam worde. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xliv. 30 The lijf of hym hongith [1388 hangith] of the lijf of this. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 52, I had made .. one of yow Chaunceler and another tresorer in whiche offyces specially hanged alle the gouernaunce. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* IV. xiv. in Ashm. (1652) 147 And in two thyngs all our entent doth hing. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 14 The vnyuersal and true law of nature..no thyng hangyng of the opynyon and folysch fansy of man. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 202 The proces hanging upon such writs. 1718 Prior *Pleasure* 299 Does life or death Hang on the wrath or mercy of my breath? 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 444 A sentence composed of several members linked together, and hanging upon one another. 1852 Tennyson *Ode on Wellington* 240 One, upon whose hand and heart and brain Once the..fate of Europe hung.

b. To remain or rely in faith or expectation; to count or depend confidently *on*, *upon* (†*of*). ? *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xv. 214 And hope hongeþ ay þer-on to haue þat treuthe deserueþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8089 At hir wordes, I-wis, the worthy was glad; Hengit in hope, held hym full gayne. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 18 But what thing was it that made him more dearly beloued of God then his brother Cayn: Forsoth faith, wherby he wholy hanged of him. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* Pref. D ij b, Matters which hee vnderstandeth not, whereby he must needs hang altogether of other mens opinions. 1817 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* V. 123 Determined..to hang.. solely upon herself.

c. To remain in consideration or attention.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 37 Hafe in mynde his manhede sumtyme..bot leue of sone and hyng noghte to lange þare-appone. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 92 A man shall put suche myswenyng away from hym, ne dwelle not ne henge not longe therupon. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xix. 48 All the people hanged vpon him when they heard him. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 215 You have auditors ..they run after your words, and hang at your mouth. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 18 Attention will hang upon her words. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 873 Enoch hung a moment on her words.

14. To attach oneself for support; to cling, hold fast, adhere. a. with arms, claws, mouth, etc.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B.M. MS.) 653 The Iewe þat henge apon þe bere [l. 615 To þe bere he cleued fast]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 227 Thou hast hanged on myn hals elleuen tymes. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 47 Yonge childrynne lay ded in the stretis, hangyng on the ded modris pappis. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 43 Halt, blind, lame .. hanging vpon his sleue .. crauing of releefe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 310 Shee hung about my necke, and kisse on kisse Shee vi'd so fast. 1622 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 376 Notorious sinners..begging the prayers.. hanging upon the knees of all that entered into the Church. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 2 The dogs..would hang upon their Prey by their Teeth. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 June 8/4 Two young maids..hang with laughing glee on his arms.

b. Of things: To stick, adhere, cleave.

1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 130 Whose foote hanging in one of his stirrups, and the Mule setting himselfe to run..drag'd. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 305 The fat hangs to them in great gobbets. 1688 J. Smith *Baroscope* 37 The Mercury will never play free therein, but hang to the Sides. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 51 Secondary glaciers..hanging on the steep slopes.

c. To stick close, so as not to leave or let go.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 226 With..all the toun tykis hingand at thy heilis. 1697 Bentley *Phal.* etc. *Ep. Euripides* (1836) II. 213 Give me an advocate that will stick close, and hang upon a cause. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 227 The patient Pack Hang on the Scent unweary'd. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xl. V. 119 Alexander .. hung upon their rear, obstructed their march.

d. Of the wind: To remain persistently in a certain point of the compass.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 142 The Easterly are..very often the most freezing winds, especially if they hang somewhat towards the North. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 82 The Winds hung in the western quarter betwixt the N.W. and the West, so that we could not get much to the Westward. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 351 The winds hanging in the northern board. 1781 Nelson 5 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 40, I am sorry the wind hangs so much Western board, as it must hinder the sailing of the Grand Fleet. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 6 On one occasion the wind had hung long from the westward.

e. To attach oneself as a dependant or parasite; to be a hanger-on.

1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xix. 6 The multitude hangeth vpon greate men. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 367 Oh how wretched Is that poore man, that hangs on Princes fauours? 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 584 His son Edm. lived by hanging on Gentlemen, and by his shifts. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* iii, Crowds of dependants..hung upon him for a time. 1832 *Examiner* 268/1 They..continued to hang on the parish.

15. To cling or adhere as an encumbrance or drag; to be a burdensome or depressing weight.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1176 As tuiching this thing That now hingis on my hart. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 71 Contempt and beggery hangs vpon thy backe. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 50, I begin to bee weary; yester dayes hunting hangs stil upon me. 1700 Bp. Patrick *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 68 Though some, as I said before, were sold at a very vile rate, next to nothing; yet others hung upon the sellers hands. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 6 Something hangs upon your spirits. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 436 Most heavy remorse hangs at my heart.

b. esp. of time.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 2 Several Hours of the Day hang upon our Hands. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 316 So much time hanging heavy upon our hands for want of employment. 1770 Gray in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 104 To pass my solitary evenings, which hung much lighter on my hands before I knew him. 1892 W. Pike *Barren Ground N. Canada* 137 With these attractions and a fair supply of books, time did not hang at all heavily.

16. *fig.* To be attached as an adjunct or connected circumstance.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 60. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. iv. 159 Wel, thereby hangs a tale. 1688 Kennet in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 258 Thereby hangs a tale. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* II. iv. 52 Thereby hangs an anecdote that shall be noticed presently.

17. To be or remain in dubious suspense; to be doubtful or undecided. Also *to hang in the wind.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 66 Thi lijf shal be as hongynge before thee. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 27 b, Althea .. Gan sore muse and henge in a balaunce. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 228 Wherfore the cyte henge in balaunce to be delyuered & gyuen ouer to the Sarasyns. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 77 b, The Counsaill have long debated .. and as yet the matter hangeth in suspence. 1555 J. Proctor *Hist. Wyat's Rebell.* in Arb. *Garner* VIII. 70 Such .. as hung in the wind, as neuters. 1679 T. Siden *Hist. Sevarites* 95 We began to hang between fear and pleasure. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 7 He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest. 1862 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 144 He has been hanging betwixt life and death. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., I .. hung in the wind a moment before asking leave to step down. 1881 Jowett *Thucyd.* I. 65 A battle was fought which hung equally in the balance.

† b. To remain unsettled or unfinished; to be held in process or in abeyance: often with a notion of delay. See also Hanging *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

1494 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 57 The summoundes that ar now dependand and hingand betuixt ony parties. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 118, I see many mennys materys heng in sute ii, iij, or iiij yere. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 27 Oct., While the business of money hangs in the hedge. 1728 W. Smith *Ann. Univ. College* 321 The Cause would never have hung upon the Hedges so long as it did.

18. Of a note in music: To be prolonged.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 81 He woulde saie it hangeth too much in the close. 1779 Burney *Infant Music.* in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 198 A particular note hung, or, to speak the language of organ builders, ciphered, by which the tone was continued without the pressure of the finger.

19. To remain with motion suspended.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 189 A noble stroke he lifted high, Which hung not. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* VII. 64 Ida came behind Seen but of Psyche: on her foot she hung A moment, and she heard.

20. To remain as unwilling to depart or move on; to loiter, linger, as with expectation or interest: often with the implication of parasitical attachment. Cf. *Hang on*, 25.

1842 Tennyson *Godiva* 2, I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge, To watch the three tall spires. 1854 Kingsley *Hypatia* ix, Groups of monks, priests .. and citizens .. were hanging about the courtyard. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. iv. 49 This same deer has been hanging round the lake. 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* xxxviii, Drummle so hung about her .. that I resolved to speak to her concerning him. 1883 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xxxiv, Stephen .. hung by her side while she gathered the flowers. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 490/1 The witnesses had to be kept hanging about.

† 21. To hanker *after* or *for*. *Obs.*

c 1672 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 475 His mind still hung after antiquities and musick. 1684 Southerne *Disappointment* II. i, Alphonso..whom my heart hangs after for its peace.

III. In combination with adverbs.

22. **Hang back.** *intr.* To resist advance by one's weight or inertia; *fig.* to show unwillingness to advance or come forward; to be backward.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 So if hee hang backe, hee shall bee halled forward with honour. 1673 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, Pr'ythee do not hang back so. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 Another, that hung back at the Entrance, and would have excused himself. 1819 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 4 May, Peel and Plunkett were hanging back, each unwilling to speak first. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* x. 140 The horses hanging back from the pole [of the phaeton] in this fashion.

23. **Hang behind.** *intr.* To lag behind and retard progress.

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 16 When Hounds hang behinde, and beat too much upon the scent or place, we say, They Plod.

24. **Hang off.** a. *intr.* To cease to cling; to leave hold.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 260 Hang off thou cat, thou bur; vile thing let loose.

b. To show hesitation in coming to close quarters or to an agreement; to hang back, demur.

1641 Trapp *Theologia Theol.* 238 Moses..hung off a great while from going to Pharaoh with a message of dismission. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 3 Jan., I, out of my natural backwardness, did hang off, which vexed her. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xii. 44 We hang off, and seem loth to come upon the Stage. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 2/7 Buyers hanging off to an unusual extent.

25. **Hang on.** a. *intr.* To remain clinging, to continue to adhere: usually implying expectation, or unwillingness to sever one's connexion.

1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 61 Charlotte..is still hanging on at her mother's..with nothing to do. 1861 Dutton Cook *P. Foster's D.* II. 56 What does he do now? Oh, he hangs on at the Nonpareil. 1884 Church *Bacon* iii. 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who hung on to the Tudor and Stuart Courts. 1893 Farmer *Slang*, *To hang on by one's eyelashes*..to persist at any cost, and in the teeth of any discouragement.

b. *To hang it on*: to delay or protract a matter; cf. *to hang it out*, 26 d. (*slang.*)

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Hang it on*, purposely to delay or protract the performance of any task or service you have undertaken, by dallying and making as slow a progress as possible. 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

26. **Hang out.** a. *intr.* To protrude with downward direction.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 Wiþ open mouþ..his tunge hangiþ out. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* IV. ii. 42 Let not him that playes the Lion, paire his nailes, for they shall hang out for the Lions clawes. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 120 The canine Teeth..hang out very long.

b. *trans.* To suspend (a sign, colours, or the like) from a window, on a projecting pole, a rope, etc.; to display as a sign or signal.

To hang out one's shingle (*U.S. colloq.*) to put up one's sign-board or door-plate, to establish oneself in business.

1564 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 166 Takynge care, that they..doe neyther hange or beate oute..eny maner of beddynge or apparrell. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 129 While women are bathing themselves, they hang out a rope at the first entrance of the house, which is a signe. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 79, I will..be the Physitian, and hang out an Urinall. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6 The Whig and Tory Ladies begin already to hang out different

Colours. 1884 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* 2 When she was hanging out the clothes. *Mod.* Flags and banners were hung out in honour of the royal visit.

c. *intr.* To reside, lodge, live (*colloq.* or *slang*).

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum* s.v., *The traps scavey where we hang out*, the officers know where we live. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxx, I say, old boy, where do you hang out? 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxvii. (D.), I've found two rooms at Chelsea..and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.

d. (*Australian colloq.*) *To hang it out* = 'to hang it on', 25 b.

1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 236 As long as they have their grub and their wages they'll hang it out, one again the other. *Ibid.* 341 The rest of the time you'll have to hang it out the best way you can.

27. Hang together. a. *intr.* To adhere together loosely or without rigid attachment.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 48 Ouþer a boon is not kutt al atwo but sum of his substaunce is don awey .. or ellis he hangiþ togidere. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 421 Bastons of wood hacked and cleft (but so as the pieces hang together).

b. To be coherent or consistent; to constitute a coherent or consistent whole.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 107 The rather their tale maie hang together. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 4 Here is the Indictment..And marke how well the sequell hangs together. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 47 How can these two stories hang together? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Sept. 5/1 There are many things in the Berlin Treaty which do not hang well together.

c. To hold together; to be associated, united, or mutually dependent; *spec.* (of a person) to keep body and soul together, to continue to exist.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 25 b, Therefore it hangeth together as Germaines lippes, as we use to saie. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. ii. 13 As idle as she may hang together for want of company. 1644 Milton *Jdgm. Bucer* Wks. 1738 I. 284 Many Marriages hang as ill together now, as ever they did. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 140 Let us now see how Sir Tunbelly hangs together. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) III. 24 We have always been remarkable for hanging well together. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 3/1 Someone having said to him, 'You know, Franklin, we must all hang together in this matter', he instantaneously replied, 'Yes, or we shall assuredly all hang separately!'

28. Hang up. a. *trans.* To fasten a thing on high so that it is supported only from above; to suspend on a hook, peg, or the like.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12072 And be þe har he vp him hang þat all moght se him spek him to. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 477 Now sir, heng vp þyn ax. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 447 Honge hit up in a clothe a lytel while. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 3) 28 A Range of Presses made with Peggs in them to hang up Saddles [etc.]. 1726 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 174 All Mayors..are hereby ordered to hing or cause to be hung up this order in some public place. *Mod.* Let me hang up your overcoat.

b. Phrases. *To hang up* (*one's sword, gun*, etc.): to put aside in disuse; to give up using. *To hang up one's hat*: see quot. 1888.

[1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 561 Ich mai honge vp min ax, febliche ic abbe agonne. 1595 *Maroccus Ext.* p. v, And therewith mee thinkes I see him hang the hat upon the pin againe. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 46 Before we sheath our sword, and hang it upon the nail.] 1826 H. N. Coleridge *West Indies* 249 And having fought through the Peninsula hung up his sword *non sine gloria*. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* v, A little more practice, and I will..hang my gun up over the chimney. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xix, Eight hundred a year, and as nice a house as any gentleman could wish to hang up his hat in. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., When a man marries and goes home to the wife's house to live, he is said to 'hang up his hat'.

†c. To hang on a gibbet (=sense 3); hence as an imprecation (=3 c). *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 54 The shape of Loues Tiburne, that hangs vp simplicitie. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 57 Hang vp Philosophie: Vnlesse Philosophie can make a Iuliet, Displant a Towne. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 10 Feversham, immediately after the victory, hanged up above twenty prisoners. 1774 — *Grecian Hist.* II. 59 If Philip takes the city, he will hang up Aster.

d. To put 'on the shelf' or into abeyance; to keep back, delay, detain for an indefinite time.

1623 F. Ryves *Let.* 8 Oct. in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 301 After a while, that Negotiation was hung up upon the Nail, in expectance of the Princes return. 1803 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 33 He might hang the matter up..as long as he pleased. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xiii. (1855) 118 The Roost of Sumburgh will ..'hang up' a vessel among its..currents..for days together. 1878 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 18 Dec. 426 Others ..find..their logs 'hung up' for want of water to float them. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Oct. 1/1 Carried by a larger majority than that which hung up the Franchise Bill in July. 1890 *Spectator* 12 July 37/2 The proposal..to hang up Bills which might be proceeded with in another session of the same Parliament without beginning *de novo*.

e. To fasten or tie up (a horse). *Austral. colloq.*

1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* xvi. 185 The gentleman in advance hung up his horse and walked into the house. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 104 He hung up his horse to that post.

f. *intr.* To be suspended on a wall, etc.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 22 July, In my Lord's room..where all the Judges' pictures hung up.

Hang (hæŋ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The action of hanging, drooping, or bending down; also, a downward inclination, slope, or bend; a declivity.

1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 50 Yarcombe is favorably situated on the south-east hang of a hill. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 140 *Rum-line.* A .. line .. used for the purpose of forming the sheer or hang of the decks. 1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* i. (1860) 25 Never shall I forget her face..with that weary hang of the head on one side.

b. A slackening or suspension of motion.

1866 *Morning Star*, The objectionable hang at the termination of the stroke [of an eight-oar] had almost entirely disappeared. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* v. (1880) 182 A trout usually rests where the hang and eddy of the stream will give him the best chance.

2. The mode in which a thing hangs or is poised.

a 1797 Mrs. M. Godwin *Posth. Wks.* (1798) IV. 121 Death could not alter the rigid hang of her limbs. 1864 Webster s.v., The hang of a scythe or of a discourse. 1878 Jefferies *Gamekeeper at H.* 6 So accustomed is he to its balance and 'hang' in the hand that he never thinks of aiming. 1885 Miss Braddon *Wyllard's Weird* III. 22 She believed that for the hang of a skirt..she could hold her own with any house in London.

3. *To get the hang of*: to become familiar with the proper wielding or use of a tool; *fig.* to get to understand, manage, master, deal with as an adept; to acquire the knack of. (*U.S. colloq.*)

1845 N. S. Prime *Hist. Long Island* 82 (Bartlett) After they have .. acquired the hang of the tools for themselves. 1847 Darley *Drama in Pokerville* 67 (Farmer) The theatre was cleared in an instant .. all running to get the hang of the scrape. *a* 1860 T. Parker in J. Weiss *Life* (1864) II. 434, I .. think I have got the hang of the people and their institutions. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* xxii. (1892) 245 Your folks have never got the hang of human nature. 1881 *Spectator* 12 Feb. 223 They .. have not yet got the hang of good biography. 1883 Crane *Smithy & Forge* 21 The hammer is one of those tools that the workman gets used to, or 'gets the hang of'.

4. *concr.* (*dial.*) Something that hangs or is suspended; a hanging mass or clump; a crop of fruit; a hang-net.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hang*, a crop of fruit. 'A good tidy hang of apples'. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xxv, It might be .. one of the 'hangs' with which the clubwater was studded, torn up and stranded. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 Sched. iii, License Duties for each .. Weir, hang, baulk, garth, goryd, box, crib, or cruive..£12. 0. 0.

5. *Not..a hang*: an angry or impatient equivalent of 'not a bit', 'not in the least': usually with *care*. Cf. Hang *v.* 3 c, Damn *sb.* 2.

1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She looks as well as you by candlelight, but she can't ride a hang. 1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* vi. 125 She don't care a hang what anybody says of her.

Hang-, the verb-stem used in comb. in various constructions; as **hang-back**, one who hangs back or hesitates; **hang-bench** (dial. **hing-bench**), in *Lead-mining*, a piece of timber forming part of a stow, which is pinned to the sole-tree by wooden pins; **hang-choice**, a choice between two evils; **hang-fair** (see quot.); **hang-gallows**, *a.* destined or fit for the gallows; *sb.* a gallows-bird; **hang-head** *a.*, that hangs its head; †**hang-lipped** *a.*, having hanging or drooping lips; †**hang-lock**, a hanging lock, a padlock; **hang-nest**, a bird that constructs a pensile nest, a Hangbird; **hang-net**, a kind of net which is set vertically; †**hang-on**, a hanger-on, a mean dependant; **hang-out** (*slang*): see quots.; †**hang-rope**, †**hang-string**, †**hang-up** = *hang-gallows*.

1866 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 720 'You mean Emancipation!' exclaim the *hang-backs. 1653 Manlove *Lead-mines* 268 (E. D. S.) Stowes, Crosses, Holes, *Hange-benches. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* P iij b, The Sole-trees and Hang-benches are fastned together with Pins of Wood. 1851 Tapping *Gloss. Derbysh. Lead-mining Terms* (E. D. S.), *Hange-benches* or *Hing-benches*. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxx, I hope Saint Patrick sung better than Blattergowl's precentor, or it would be *hang-choice between the poet and psalmist. 1811 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VI. 283 Regarding an execution as a holiday, which..they call *hang-fair. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Hang gallows look*, a thieving or villainous appearance. 1790 *By-stander* 233 A hang gallows rascal without money. *Ibid.* 298, I was sent to Coventry, as an incorrigible hang gallows. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hang-gallows*, a villain; a proper subject or pendant for the gallows. 1871 G. Macdonald *Wild Flowers* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* III. 27 *Hang-head Bluebell. 1574 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 313 She..did heare the said Janet Wilkinson call the said Katheryne '*hange lipped witche'. 1421 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. *henglok, iid. 1587 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 26 Item given for a key to a hinge locke, jd. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* IV. xiii. 233 *note*, The Icterus minor, and the Jupujuba, or whatever other Name the American *Hang-nests may be called by. 1868 Wood *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names..such as Hang Nest and Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1812 *Agric. Surv. Dumfr.* 605 (Jam.) *Hang-nets are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 No byelaw made under the authority of this section shall limit the length of a hang net. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 45 Ungodly bishopps, with their *hangones and parasites. *Ibid.* 69 What is that you Bb. and your hangones will not saye by Walde-graue. 1852 Bristed 5 *Years in Eng. University* (Farmer), The fourth of July I celebrated by a *hang-out. 1893 Farmer *Slang, Hang out*, a residence; a lodging; and (American university) a feast; an entertainment. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 712/1 He [the tramp]..calls his clubhouse a hang-out. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 170/6 *Handgrope, *furcifer*. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer Scoft* 40 A pretty Child thou art .. little *Hang-string. 1562-3 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 151 You have cause now to thank this same *hang-up.

Hangable (hæ·ŋăb'l), *a. rare.* [See -able.]

1. Capable of being or liable to be hanged.

1595-6 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 238 [James VI..was resolved no more to use great men or chancellors in his affairs, but such as he could correct, and were] 'hangable'. 1719 Ozell tr. *Misson's Mem.* 122 All those People calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians, are hangable as Felons at the Age of 14 Years.

2. Of an offence: Punishable by hanging.

1815 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 323 It does not..appear that he ever committed any hangable or transportable offence.

3. That may lead to hanging.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) III. iii. 351, I felt none of that hangable, drownable desperation about her.

So **Hangabi·lity**, capacity of being hanged.

1829 Lamb *Lett.* xvii. To Procter 157 The theoretical hangibility (or capacity of being hanged, if the judge pleases) of every infant born with a neck on.

‖ **Hangar** (hañgār). [Fr.; ulterior origin uncertain: see Du Cange, Diez, Littré.] A covered space, shed, or shelter, *esp.* for carriages.

1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. xiii, Mademoiselle, may we take your coach to town? I saw it in the *hangar*. 1861 tr. *Du Chaillu's Equat. Afr.* xv. 253 The people gathered .. under the immense *hangar* or covered space. 1886 Sheldon tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* vii, The rumbling chariot..halted under a wide hangar.

Hangbird (hæ·ŋbɔ̄rd). [f. Hang *v.* + Bird.] A bird that builds a hanging nest; *esp.* an American oriole of the family *Icteridæ*.

1856 Bryant *Poems, Gladness of Nature* ii, There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren. 1868 Whittier *Among Hills* 1, The hang-bird overhead, His hair-swung cradle straining.

†**Ha·ng-by.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* (**hing-by**). [f. Hang- vb.-stem + By *adv.* and *prep.*]

1. A contemptuous term for a dependant or hanger-on.

1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 40, I meane those hangebyes whome they succour with stipend. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. iii, Enter none but the Ladies, and their Hangbies. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 9 To condemn the whole University for a hand-full of Hang-byes, such as never were matriculated members therein. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, A *Hing-by*, an adherent, a dependent, a flatterer.

2. An appendage, an adjunct.

c 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 35 Why then will he haue the Lordes discipline..to be but an accident or hangby to the Church? 1620 Thomas *Lat. Dict.*, *Appendix*..a pent-house..a processe, a hangby, a labell. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 89 Her hands are the clumsie hangbyes of her body.

3. *attrib.*

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* 1. i. 3 Creatures, and hang-by Dependants.

Ha·ng-dog, *sb.* and *a.* [f. Hang *v.* + Dog: cf. *cut-throat*.]

A. *sb.* A despicable or degraded fellow fit only to hang a dog, or to be hanged like a dog.

1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* III. vi, There's the hangdog his man. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 476 The Hang-dogs who murdered Christ. 1840 Thackeray *Catherine* IX, Paws off..You young hang-dog.

b. *attrib.* in *apposition*.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, How can thy traffic with the hang-dog executioner be of avail to serve me? 1862 Sala *Ship Chandler* ii. 21 That hang-dog buccaneer, who had Captain Kidd for a grandfather.

B. *adj.* Of, befitting, or characteristic of a hang-dog; low, degraded; having a base or sneaking appearance.

1677 Otway *Cheats of Scapin* III. i, A squinting, meager, hang-dog countenance. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 7 Jan., I can't have the hang-dog look which the unfortunate Theseus has. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 191 With an extremely hang-dog air. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 3/2 They sat silent and hang-dog throughout.

Hange, var. of Henge, 'pluck' of a sheep, etc.

Hanged (hæŋd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hang *v.* + -ed 1.]

1. Suspended, etc.; see the verb. (Now *Obs.* in the general sense; the form in use being Hung.)

2. Put to death by hanging by the neck.

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xvi, The syghte of these hanged knyghtes. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 187 Reistit and crynit as hangitman on hill. 1599 Minsheu *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* 68 A rope of a hanged man. 1876 *Mr. Gray & Neighb.* I. 205 England was 'merrie'.. for the hangers, though scarcely quite so 'merrie' and pleasant, perhaps, for the hanged.

b. As an expletive (also *advb.*): 'Confounded', 'cursed'.

1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 102 A hanged uncomfortable position for a fellow to be in. *Ibid.* 105 A confounded bad dinner and hanged bad wine.

†3. Furnished or decorated with hangings. *Obs.* or *arch.*; usually Hung.

1451 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 351 An hanged bed. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 179 Walles, Som seeld, som hangd. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 144 Musick is better in Chambers Wainscotted than Hanged. 1876 Brewer *Eng. Studies* iii. (1881) 117 The king's chamber and the rooms adjoining were matted and hanged.

Hangee (hæŋī). *nonce-wd.* [f. Hang *v.* + -ee.] A person who is hanged.

1831 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 424 Now let us, the *hangees* that are to be, sift and examine this position. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 3 Why should the hangee be subjected to the hands of a bungler?

Hanger [1] (hæ·ŋəɹ). [OE. *hangra*, pl. *-an*, deriv. of HANG *v.* Now identified in form and feeling with the next. See Napier & Stevenson, *Crawford Charters* in *Anecd. Oxon.* 134.] A wood on the side of a steep hill or bank: cf. HANGING *ppl. a.* 2 b.

*c*938 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 409 Ealle þa hangran betweonan ðam wege and ðam ðe to Stanleage ligþ. *c*987 *Ibid.* III. 229 Of ðam hangran suþ to þære stræt. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxxxvii, A considerable part of the great woody hanger at Hawkley was torn from its place and fell down, leaving a high freestone cliff naked and bare. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 179 These hangers are woods on the sides of very steep hills. 1851 COBDEN in Morley *Life* (1882) II. iii. 91 The nightingale and cuckoo are already heard in the hanger. 1883 G. ALLEN *Col. Clout's Cal.* xxxv. 202 It [wild service-tree] grows sparingly in hangers and copses.

Hanger [2] (hæ·ŋəɹ). Also 5–6 *Sc.* hingar(e, -er, 6 hengar. [f. HANG *v.* + -ER [1].] One who or that which hangs.

1. One who suspends a thing from above; often in *comb.* as *bell-hanger, paper-hanger*, etc. (q.v. under the first element). *spec.* One of those who select and hang the pictures for an exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy).

1791–1851 Bell-hanger [see BELL *sb.*[1] 12]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr., The hangers of the year are Messrs. E. M. Ward, Millais, and E. W. Cooke. It is not unusual for the hangers to limit their own contributions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 1/2 So soon as a man is elected to full membership he becomes a hanger for the next exhibition..Hangers are almost as anxious to be excused as High Sheriffs.

b. One who puts a person to death by hanging, or causes him to be hanged.

*c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcv. (1869) 110 Afterward i wole be drawere and hangere of thee. 1680 AUBREY *Lives Eminent Men* (1813) II. 351 A very severe hanger of highwaymen. 1876 [see HANGED 2].

† c. One who hesitates or wavers: see HANG *v.* 17. *Obs.*

1536 STARKEY *Let.* 30 July in *England* (1871) p. xxxix, You schal fynd me..to be no sterter, wauerar nor hengar in the wynd.

2. Something that hangs down or is suspended.

† a. A piece of tapestry hanging. † b. A hat-band with a part hanging loose behind. † c. A pendant; also *attrib.*, as *hanger-pearl.* † d. A bell-rope. e. A pendant catkin. f. A local name for the sea-weed tangle.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 78 The chief yeoman of this office hathe in charge .. cuppes of silver & leather, tankardes, & earthe asshen cuppes..hangers & all that other stuffe of this office. 1488 *Inv.* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 Item a collar of gold maid with elephantis and a grete hingar at it. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. iii. 35 Or in the crownell pycht, or rych hynger, Quhilk dois the nek array. 1516 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 25 (Jam.) Item, ane black hatt with ane hingar contenand ane greit ruby balac. Item, v hattis of silk without hingaris. *c*1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 159 And also commanded her to take what hingers or tapestry-work..she pleased. 1578 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 266 (Jam.) A small carcan with hingar perll and small graynis anamalit with blak. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 225 (D.) On pulling the hanger of a bell, the great door opened. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xvii, The hangers of the hazel, too, having shed their dust to make the nuts.

3. Something that overhangs; in *Mining*, The rock over the lode or vein; the 'roof'.

1631 JORDEN *Nat. Bathes* xiv. (1669) 136 Most metals breeding between a Hanger and a Lieger .. are seldome above a foot thick. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 585 The rock on both sides, or, in the miners' language, the *roof* and the *sole*, the *hanger* and the *leger*, is altered and decomposed.

4. A contrivance by which anything is hung; a rope, chain, or hook used to suspend something; a support for a journal-box, etc., of a shafting. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER s.v. *Pulley.* 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 27 Having the hanger-plates ready, ..mount the shaft in the hangers and invert them. *Ibid.* 65 The rods and fingers or studs are now generally furnished with hangers for the smaller shafts. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 134 Pass the gaskets and clew hangers. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 2/7 The spring hanger of the tender broke.

† b. A loop or strap on a sword-belt from which the sword was hung; often richly ornamented.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which ..both for fashion and workmanship, was most peremptory beautiful and gentlemanlike. 1599 MINSHEU, *Talabarte*, sword hangers. *Tiros de espada*, sword hangers. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 483 Their sword-girdles, hangers, and bawdricks, gingle again with thin plates of siluer. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 157. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 217, I give vnto my nephew..my guilt wrought sword and the girdle and hangers to it. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 289 The boys with silver hangers were adorn'd And golden swords.

c. A loop by which anything is hung, as the loop at the back of the neck in a coat, etc.; the loop of a hunting-whip or crop.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1935/4 He had a Whip with a red Handle and a Buff hanger at the end of it.

d. A chain or iron rod to which a pot or kettle is hung by means of a pot-hook in the old-fashioned kitchen fireplace. Hence *transf.* A nursery name for the stroke with a double curve (*s*), one of the elementary forms in learning to write; usually in the phrase *pot-hooks and hangers.*

1599 MINSHEU, *Llares*, or *Ollares*, pot hangers. 1608 *Withals' Dict.* 186 To hang as the pots doe vppon their hangers. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Introd. 82 His Skill in making Pot-hooks and Hangers with a Pencil. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 127 But little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks and hangers. 1896 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 64 The old iron 'hangers' for pots are common.

5. Hanger-on. a. A follower or dependant (*familiarly* and often *disparagingly*).

1549 *Lansdowne MSS.* 238 lf. 292 The multytude of Reteynours and hangers on. 1603 SIR R. CECIL in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 206 Among some hangers-on upon the Court. 1727 SWIFT *Wonder of Wonders* Wks. 1755 II. II. 54 He is a perpetual hanger-on: yet no-body knows how to be without him. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 142 Scotland was for the first time treated as a needy and troublesome hanger-on of France.

† b. An appendage, an adjunct. *Obs.*

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vi. (1845) 419 But here is one addition, one hanger on: 'As we forgive them that trespass against us'. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., All the words about body and hangers on to body.

c. *Coal-mining.* The same as *onsetter*, a workman who puts the corves or tubs into the 'cage' or 'chair' at the bottom of the pit-shaft. Formerly these were hung on to the end of the rope or chain.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hanger-on*, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7 Three young fellows who were employed as hangers on at the pit bottom.

Hanger [3] (hæ·ŋəɹ). Also 6 hangre, 7 hangar; β. 6 hynger, henger, 7 hinger. [app. the same as HANGER [2], from HANG *v.*; though possibly not of Eng. formation: cf. early mod.Du. *hangher*, '*stoot-deghen* [rapier], pugio de zona pendens'.

The suggestion has been offered that this is the same word as the Pers. Arab. *khanjar*: see HANDJAR. But, although 'hanger' has sometimes been employed to translate the latter (prob. with a notion of etymological identity: neither history nor phonology appears to support the conjecture.]

A kind of short sword, originally hung from the belt.

1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 My lord paied for a hanger for hymselff viij. *s.* iiij. *d.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchaunt Straungier..[shall] bring into this Realme .. Knyves, Hangers, Tailloursshires, Scisors, Andyrons. *c*1500 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 303 Cum gladiis vocatis hyngers vel baselardys. 1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Hangre a weapen, *bracquemart.* 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 408, I give and bequeath to James Hartley my henger and my dagger. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 33 The sight of a Hanger rusted in the sheath hanging by ones side. 1619 *Naworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 A silke belt for my Lord's hinger. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 182 Yet, on my word the Knave had wit in's Anger, And wisely took along his rusty Hanger. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 12 Their ordinary Arms are the Hanger, the Sagay, which is a very light Half-Pike, and the Bow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv, I made him a belt with a frog hanging to it, such as in England we wear hangers in; and in the frog, instead of a hanger, I gave him a hatchet. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* i, A small crooked sword, like what we now call a hanger.

Hangie (hæ·ŋi). *Sc.* [f. HANG *v.*]

1. A term of reproach: ? hangman or gallows-bird; a worthless fellow.

1787 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ii, Hear me, auld Hangie, for a wee, An' let poor damned bodies be.

2. A drift-net.

1889 *Scott. Leader* 11 Mar. 5 The use of the hangie or drift-net on the waters of the Tay.

Hanging (hæ·ŋiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HANG *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb HANG.

1. The action of suspending or fact of being suspended; suspension.

*c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 Bi him [ligament] þe membris..schulden ben y-teied, þe whiche þat neden hangynge. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 446 A foolish hanging of thy nether Lippe. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 136/4 The New Invention of Major Thorny Franke, for the hanging of Coppers. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 153 The Hanging of Doors, Windows, etc. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ¶ 2 Like the hanging out of false Colours.

2. The action of putting to death on the gallows, etc., or the fact of being so put to death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Thoru þair aun gilt Wit hefding, draght, or hanging spilt. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 190 Where Thomas was juged to drawying, hanging, and hedyng. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 129 Weddyng and hangyng are desteny. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 20 Many a good hanging preuents a bad marriage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 78 'Twas her Fate; they say, Marriage and Hanging go by Destiny. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 677 That, of all sights, that in which the English most delighted was a hanging.

3. A downward slope or curve; esp. in *Shipbuilding* (see quots.).

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 83 The chusing out your Ground, and preventing the Windings, Hangings, and many turning Advantages of the same, whether..open wide Places ..or in close Bowling-Alleys. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 160 Hanging; the opposite to Snying, when the middle of the Plank appears lower than the Ends, but circular. *c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hanging*, declining in the middle part from a horizontal right line, as the hanging of the decks, hanging of the sheer, etc.

4. *fig.* † a. Dependence. *Obs.*

*c*1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xxxiii. (1869) 21 For þat oon hath his comyng out, and his hangynge, of þat ooþer.

b. The condition of being in suspense or left over for an indefinite time; also *hanging-up.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 86 If .. pretenders avoid a sudden falling, it is by enduring a tedious hanging, receiving perpetuall affronts. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 7/1 This measure authorized the 'hanging up' of bills by either House provided..that the consent of the Crown were obtained. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Jan. 2/2 A hanging-up resolution is never satisfactory.

5. *concr.* Something that hangs or is suspended; something attached, an appendage; also *fig.* (Usually in *pl.* Also *hangings-on.*)

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 55 As it foloweth in the texte wyth the appurtenaunces and hangynges on. 1552 — *Serm. in Lincoln* i. 63 These be sequels or hangings on, wherewith the chiefe dish is poudred. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 63 In one night A Storme .. Shooke downe my mellow hangings: nay my Leaues. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. vii, Many a cragge dependeth; Like to the hangings of some rockie masse.

6. *spec.* A piece of drapery with which a bedstead, the walls of a room, etc., are hung; a curtain or the like; also the material for this.

1431 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 550/3 Hanging to hall with a border of Cowchye work 11*s.* 1530 PALSGR. 129/1 Hangyng for a bedde, *accoustrement de lict.* 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Country Mouse*, Behind a Hanging in a spacious room. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 A hanging that is to represent Cranmer in the flames. 1836 B. CORNEY *Bayeux Tapestry* 3 A piece of hanging which belongs to the cathedral church of Bayeux.

b. *pl.* The pieces, folds, or masses of tapestry or other stuff, with which a room or bed is hung; also extended to wall-paper (*paper-hangings*).

1485–6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 46 Hangings of Say to hang aboute the Ship, oon of vj peces. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 71 Quishions for his house and hanginges for his bedd. 1593 DONNE *Sat.* iv. (R.), Though his face be as ill As theirs, which in old hangings whip Christ. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. iv, No more than a picture in the hangings. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5434/3 Paper painted, or stained for Hangings. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* i, He pushed back the hangings as he continued speaking.

7. A steep slope or declivity of a hill. Now *local.*

*c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 34 Þai er in þe hingand [*en le declin*] of þe hill. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xii. 113 Went vpon the hangynge of a montayne for to byholde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xcviii. 140 Ladies Mantell groweth.. in the hanging of hilles. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn) 332 Upon the brow or hanging of a hill. 1888 G. VENABLES *Garianonum Greetings* ii. 3, 'The Hanging', which forms part of the Garden and Grounds of the Rectory here. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., E'll vind moor partridges on the hangin' yander'n anywher.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *hanging day, matter, time*; (sense 6) *hanging-cloth, -paper*; **hanging clamp** (see quot.); **hanging committee**, the committee who decide the hanging of pictures in an Exhibition (e.g. that of the Royal Academy); **hanging-head, -post, -stile**, the post or upright which bears the hinges of a door or gate; **†hanging-holder**, an attendant; **hanging-needle**, a seine-needle, used in attaching a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line; **hanging-press**, a press in which clothes are hung.

*c*1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 **Hanging clamp*, a semicircular iron with a foot at each end, to receive nails, by which it is fixed to any part of the ship to hang stages to, etc. *c*1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 206 Cyteseyns had hanged theire houses withoutforth toward the stretes, with theire best and rychest **hangyng* clothes. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 33 A painter having some interest with one of the **Hanging* Committee. 1866 *Reader* 12 May 476 The hanging committee could not possibly have found artists to occupy them so worthily. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Hanging-head*, same as Haunch; the upright part of a gate, to which the hinges are attached. 1624 FLETCHER *Wife for a month* I. ii, You scurvy usher..thou poor base **hanging-holder*. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., A **hanging* matter. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict., Ship-Chandler* (L.), It's a hanging matter to touch a penny's worth of them. 1752 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Let. to Shenstone* 19 July, My **hanging*-paper is arrived, and the cracks of the ceiling have been filled. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 30 The limb of a Chestnut..was put down as a **hanging* post for a gate, and carried the gate .. fifty-two years. 1743 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 174 They broke .. the **hanging*-press. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* xi. 93 What in Ireland is called a hanging press, in which ladies suspend their dresses. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 **Hanging Stile*, the stile of a door or shutter to which the hinge is fastened; also, a narrow stile fixed to the jamb on which a door or shutter is frequently hung.

Hanging (hæ·ŋiŋ), *ppl. a.* (*prep.*) [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That hangs.

1. Supported above, and not below; suspended, pendulous; projecting downwards; drooping.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 Hyngynge, *pendulus, suspendens.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 115 b, The eares..if they bee great and hanging, are signes of a Jade. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Himacas*, hanging beds. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 690 The land there is hollow and hanging. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 11 A hanging cabben, a Hamacke. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31/1 Huge pieces of hanging Stone. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 228 It faded more and more into the hanging darkness.

b. *Hanging sleeve*, a loose open sleeve hanging down from the arm; formerly worn by children and young persons. Hence **hanging-sleeved** *adj.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 580 The Popes .. being then in their bibs and hanging-sleeves. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iv. 46 Children .. in their Nurse's arms, or not out of their Hanging-sleeves. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 301 When I was a Girl, or when I was in Hanging-sleeves. 1748 — *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 406 The hanging-sleeved, go-carted property of hired slaves. 1826 SCOTT *Woodstock* v.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 71 In which case they kiss the end of the hanging-sleeve.

2. Leaning over, overhanging; steep, declivitous.

a 1350 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5270 Þan com þer bi an hongend hille ..Guyoun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiii. 222 They.. met the baillol and his companye at an hongyng bought of the more in a streit passage. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. iv. 40 Vndir a hingand hewch. 1598 FLORIO, *Silo*..he that hath a skowling looke..or hanging eie-browes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 To bring Water, from some Hanging Grounds, where there are Springs. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 99 The branches, or smaller drains .. are cut a-cross the ground with a hanging level. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, The dark man with the heavy hanging brow.

b. Of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: Situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so.

Hanging Gardens (of Babylon), a transl. of L. *pensiles horti* (Quintus Curtius), κρεμαστοὶ κῆποι (Plutarch, etc.).

c 1170 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 75 Le Hangande scauhe. 1487 *Ibid.* 263 Hanhand bray. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 315 We call hanging Gardens, such as are planted on the Top of the House. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 415 ⁋ 3 The Walls of Babylon, its hanging Gardens. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. I. ix. 48 They abound in lofty trees, and different kinds of hanging walks. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug., Hills..mostly covered with hanging woods. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 5 Its lovely grouping of rock and hanging meadow.

†**3.** Remaining in suspense or abeyance; pending.

c 1460 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 192 The lebel or artycles of the cause ayenst hym before you in the courte of cristiante moued and hanging. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 16 Both stand sencelesse..Forgetfull of the hanging victory.

†**b.** Pending, during; orig. with a sb. in absolute construction; when placed before the sb., liable to be treated as a prep.; cf. DURING, and Fr. *pendant*; *this hanging* (=Fr. *cependant*), pending this, meanwhile. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2654, I rede also how that, hangyng a stryfe Bitwene Kyng Porrus and a lord clept Fabrice. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 50 This hangynge, the duke..came afore the kynge. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xciii. 127 b/1 Hangynge this tyme was a philosophre in the sayd cyte. *c* 1500 3 *Kings Sons* 91 This tyme hangyng, ye may leue garrisons in this Reaume. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 151 This matter thus hangyng, the king [etc.]. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 52 The patent was gyven up, hanging the suyte. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13 a, Hanging the process, the defendant conveyeth the land.

4. Having a downward cast of countenance; gloomy-looking. (Often with play on HANG *v.* 3.)

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 34 A good fauor you haue, but that you haue a hanging look. 1607 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* IV. iii, Like a hanging morn, a little waterish awhile. 1766 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) III. 79 He had the most hanging look I have ever seen. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 308 Have you noticed, now, Your cullion's hanging face?

5. In transitive sense: That causes (persons) to be hanged; addicted to hanging.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, Celebrated as a hanging judge.

6. In various specific collocations or combinations, as **hanging ball** (*Golf*), a ball lying on a downward slope; **hanging barrel**: see quot.; †**hanging basin**, a basin with a hole in the bottom suspended so that the water might run from it into another vessel below; **hanging bird** = HANGBIRD; **hanging bits**, small plates of iron fixed to the upright iron bar of a stocking-frame and having projecting studs which come into contact with the caster-backs; **hanging buttress**, 'a buttress supported upon a corbel, and not standing solid on the foundation' (Webster 1864); **hanging-coal, -side, -wall** (*Mining*), that which hangs or leans over the working; †**hanging-dog** *a.* = HANG-DOG; **hanging gale**: see GALE; **hanging guard**, a guard in fencing, esp. sabre-play: see quots.; also known as 'high seconde'; †**hanging jack**, a roasting jack hung before a fire; **hanging knee** (see quot.); †**hanging laver** = *hanging basin*; †**hanging lock**, a padlock; **hanging-moss**, a lichen or moss that hangs in long fringes from the limbs of trees; **hanging press**, a sliding book-press or case in a library which hangs, supported above, in front of a fixed press, so that it can be drawn out to permit access to the shelves behind; also called a *sliding press*; **hanging valve**, a hinged valve which falls open by the action of gravity; †**hanging-waggon**, a coach hung on springs.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695/2 *Hanging balls..are caused by a little rise of the ground close behind the ball, from whatever cause. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 120 [A] *Hanging Barrel..[is] a going barrel whose arbor is supported only at the upper end. 1558 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 150 Syxe *hanginge basons of latton, iij wasshinge basons of latton. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 92 The *hanging bird .. fixes it[s nest] upon the bough of some tree hanging over the water. 1868 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiii. 241 The Baltimore Oriole goes by many names .. such as Hanging Bird, from the beautiful pensile nest which it makes. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 242 In 1714 .. Hardy added the caster-back and *hanging-bits [to the stocking-frame]. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Hanging-coal, a portion of the coal-seam which, by the removal of another portion, has had its natural support removed, as in holing. 1667 J. LACY *Sauny the Scot* v. Dram. Wks. (1875) 386 Looks he not like a disbanded officer with that *hanging-dog look there? 1707 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* 12 Of the advantage that the *Hanging-Guard hath over all, or most of the other Guards. 1889 A. HUTTON *Cold Steel* 8 The Hanging Guard .. is formed by dropping the point to a level with the opponent's right hip, raising the hand as high as the head, the edge to be uppermost—and looking at the opponent under the shell of the sword. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 3/1 The old hanging guard has been discarded, and in its place a position of 'engage,'..has been adopted. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Feb., They were buying of a *hanging-jack to roast birds on. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 **Hanging knee*, those knees against the sides whose arms hang vertically or perpendicularly. 1462 *Test. Ebor.* II. (Surtees) 256 A *hangyng laver with the halling, a cesterne. 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger..shall bring into this Realme..hanging candlesticks..hanging lauers. 1493 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 82 My best hangyng lauour stondyng in my parlour. 1424 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 549/1, 6 *hanging locks 1/6. 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 261 Hangyng lokes to the Storehouse dore. 1497 in *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* 2 Nov., Tua hingand lokkis to the thesaure kist. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Hanging-side*, or *Hanging-wall*, or *Hanger*, the wall or side over the vein. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 266/2 *Pilentum*..an *hanging waggon: a stately waggon for ladies and gentlewomen: a coch. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 109 Great persons are carried..in a hanging-waggon, which is called a coach. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 782 **Hanging-wall*..the rock which hangs over the lode. 1883 *Standard* 20 Jan. 1/5 The hanging wall is composed of granite.

Hence †**Ha·ngingly** *adv.*, in a hanging manner.

1548–67 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *In pendente*, hangeyngly, or in doubte.

Hangle, var. of HENGLE *Obs.*

Hangman (hæ·ŋmăn). [f. HANG *v.* + MAN.]

1. A man whose office it is to hang condemned persons; also more generally, an executioner, a torturer, racker. *Common hangman*, the public executioner.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 368 Þe hangeman of tyborne. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 10 b, See how froward a face ȝoon hangeman makes. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vi. 27 The kynge sent the hangman and commaunded his heed to be brought in. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 328 Since the Hang-man dealt so roughly with him.. racking as much from him as there needed no farther confession. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 51 A Paper ..avowed to contain the matter of the Treaty, was burned by the Common Hang-man. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Hangman's wages*, thirteen pence halfpenny, which according to vulgar tradition was thus allotted, one shilling for the execution, and three halfpence for the rope. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 175 The Commons began by resolving .. that the Covenant should be burned by the hangman in Palace Yard.

b. *transf.* A term of reprobation; also used playfully. Also *fig.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 Amplification .. to call a naughtie fellowe theef, or hangman, when he is not knowne to bee any suche. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 11 He hath twice or thrice cut Cupids bow-string, and the little hang-man dare not shoot at him. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 373 You suffer'd this nameles hangman to cast into public such a despightfull contumely.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1825 CAMPBELL *To Memory Spanish Patriots* v, Manglers of the martyr's earthly frame! Your hangmen fingers cannot touch his fame. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxvii. 56 Put to two deaths at once by the hands of a hangman-judge.. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xii, 'It strikes me rather as a hang-man air.'

Hence **Hangman-like** *a.* and *adv.*; **Ha·ngmanship**, the office or function of hangman.

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v. (1735) 107 Six or seven arm'd rogues with hangmanlike faces. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. I. Wks. 1846 I. 23, I abominate and detest hangmanship. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* IV. i. 137 [They] rage not hangmanlike upon the prey. 1883 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Sept. 4/7 To decide upon the claims of 1,200 candidates for the hangmanship of England.

Ha·ngment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. HANG *v.* + -MENT: perh. after *judgement*.]

1. Hanging.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/2 Hangement [*v.r.* hongment], *suspendium, suspencio.* *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 146 (Harl. MS.) This is to seye, My soule hathe choson hongment. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 324 Power into hangement and into deeth. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hangment*..also hanging, execution.

2. (See quots.)

1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, s.v., To play the hangment, is to be much enraged, to play the very deuce. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hangment* .. an expression of surprise, as, 'what the hangment!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 6/1 'What the dickens have you to do with it? .. who the hangment are you?'

Ha·ng-nail. [f. HANG *v.* + NAIL; but historically an accommodated form of *angnail*; cf. AGNAIL 3.] A small piece of epidermis partially detached, but hanging by one end, near to a nail.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* xxiii. (1705) 482 The Ripping of a Hang-nail is sufficient to Dispatch us. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hang-nail*, a minute portion of the cuticle, rising and slivered off about the roots of the finger-nails. 1842 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) II. 219 Will you..be so good as to remember what a hang-nail is like?

†**Ha·ngrell.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. HANG *v.* (Cf. MDu. *hangereel* a term of reproach, a gallows-bird.)] A gallows; see also quot. 1802.

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 772 Gleyd gangrell, auld mangrell! to the hangrell, and sa pyne. 1802 SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry* Gloss. (Jam.), *Hangarell, hangrell*, an implement of the stable, upon which bridles, halters, etc. are hung.

†**Ha·ngster.** *Obs. rare.* [ME. *hangestre*, fem. of *hangere*, HANGER: see -STER.] = HANG-WOMAN.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xviii. (1869) 144 Now, quod j, art thow an hangestere? Ye, certeyn, quod she.

†**Hangum-tuum.** *humorous.*

[Perh. a parody on *judicium tuum*, or *et ideo habeat judicium suum*, 'and therefore let him have his judgement'; a phrase found in court rolls, referring to hanging.]

c 1650 *Dialogue on Oxford Parl.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808–12) II. 127 (D.), *Tom.* They shall not come and rob him by a strong hand. *Will.* They durst hardly do that; for then it had come to hangum-tuum.

†**Ha·ngwite.** *Old Law.* A penalty and offence mentioned in Domesday Book, and in *Leges Willelmi*: see quots.

1086 *Domesday* I. 262 b, Hangeuuitham faciens in ciuitate [de Cestre] x. sol. dabat. Propositus autem regis uel comitis hanc forisfacturam faciens xx. solid. emendabat. *a* 1195 *Charter Rich. I.* in *Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Quiete..de Ferdwita et hengwita..et de blodwita. *a* 1200 *Laws of Will. I*, I. c. 4 Si quis latronem sive furem, sine clamore et insecutione ejus, cui dampnum factum est, ceperit, et captum ultra duxerit, dabit x. solid. de henwite [*Fr. text* hengwite], et ad primam divisam faciet de eo justitiam. Quod si eum ultra primam divisam sine justitiarii licentia duxerit, erit in forisfacto xl. sol. *c* 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 *Hangwite*..Quite de larum pendu sanz sergant. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. diff. Words*, *Hangwit*, that is to be quite of a theefe or felone hanged without iudgement, or escaped out of your custody. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 179.

Hang-woman. *nonce-wd.* A woman who performs the function of a hangman.

1883 *Philad. Press* 30 Aug. 4, In Ireland, a sheriff once, not being able to find a hangman, hired a hangwoman. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 11/1 Some amusing tales about sextons and hangmen (and of one hang-woman).

Hangworthy (hæ·ŋwɔ̄ːðì), *a. rare.* [f. HANG *v.* + WORTHY; cf. *blameworthy, trustworthy*, etc., in which, however, the first element is a sb.] Worthy to be hanged.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 426 To lay their hang-worthy neckes vpon the constancie of his promised pardon. *c* 1670 *Expost. Let. Men Buckhm.* 2/2 Most Hang-worthy Gentlemen! 1888 *Scott. Leader* 22 June 4 A provisional list of the half-a-dozen most hangworthy of my confreres.

‖**Hanif, Haneef** (hanī·f). [Arab. حنيف *ḥanīf*, app. the same as Heb. חנף *ḥanēf* impious.

It has been conjectured by Sprenger and others that in Mohammed's early days there was a sect of reformed Jews, who professed to follow the religion of Abraham, to whom enemies gave the epithet *ḥanēf*, 'impious', and that Mohammed, being misled as to the meaning of the word, adopted it in a good sense.]

A name or epithet applied in the Koran to Abraham; hence, also, to one sincere or orthodox in the faith of Islam. By historical writers, applied to a sect of religious reformers, with many of whose tenets Mohammed identified himself, as professing to restore the religion of Abraham.

Hence **Hanifism, Hanifite** (Haneе-, Hany-) *sb.* and *a.*

1734 SALE tr. *Koran* vi. 79, I [Abraham] have turned my face to him who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the idolaters. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 94 To constitute Hanyfism into a religion, a fixed doctrine, an organised worship, and a divine sanction were needed. These were provided by Mohammed. 1877 DODS *Mohammed, Buddha & Christ* ii. 85 He aimed [at first] at nothing else than to restore the religion of Abraham, the Hanyfite creed. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 546/2 There were individuals who were not content with a negation, and sought a better religion..They were called Hanifs, probably meaning 'penitents', men who strive to free themselves from sin. They did not constitute a regular sect, and had in fact no fixed and organized views.

Hank (hæŋk), *sb.* Also 6 **hanc**, 6–7 **hanke**, 7–9 **hanck(e**. [Found in 14th c.; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hǫnk* fem. (:–**hanku*), genit. *hankar* hank, coil, skein, clasp; also *hanki* m., the hasp or clasp of a chest; Sw. *hank* m., string, tie-band, rowel; Da. *hank* handle (as of a basket), ear of a pot. (The connexion of senses 6 and 7 with the others is not certain.)]

1. A circular coil or loop of anything flexible.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 173/2 An Hank. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 34 As he [Laocoon] etlis thair hankis to have rent, And with his handis thame away have draw. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1677) 40 Tie them fast with the two ends of the Silk, that they may hang in so many Hanks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 107 An Hank is a slipping made up into a knot. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 196 The hair .. is usually twisted into many little ringlets or hanks. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. ii. 119 The stems..were coiled in great hanks round the trawl-beam.

2. A skein or coil of thread, yarn, etc.; a definite length of yarn or thread in a coil.

A hank of cotton yarn contains 840 yds.; of worsted yarn 560 yds. *To make a ravelled hank*, to entangle a skein hence *fig.* 'to put anything into confusion' (Brockett).

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 694 Ane Reill .. To reill thair hankis .. of reid gold wyir. 1633 *Naworth Househ.*

Bks. (Surtees) 328 For sixe hanckes and 3 cutts of yarne. 1776–7 *Act 17 Geo. III*, c. 11 § 11 Every several hank of such worsted yarn shall..contain seven raps or leas. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 41 Knotting my hanks of gut. 1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 102 In cotton yarns, the rule of numbering is very simple, being the number of hanks, each eight hundred and forty yards long, requisite to form one pound in weight. Thus No. 40, written 40's., denotes yarns of which forty hanks weigh one pound.

fig. a 1745 Swift *To Dr. Sheridan* 31 Thy words together ty'd in small hanks, Close as the Macedonian phalanx. 1896 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) July 136 The tangled hank has yet many knots and hitches.

3. A loop of string, wire, or the like, used to fasten things together, or to hang a thing up by; *spec.* in rural use, A bight of rope or a withy used as the fastening of a gate or hurdle.

1388–9 *Abingdon Acc.* (Camden) 57, j hank pro cemetar'. 1617 Markham *Caval.* VI. 9 If his Rider start him sodainly, or hold his hankes too straite. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 Yow are to make your hankes 3 quarters of a yarde in length, and to putte to everie barre yow sende to fielde a hanke. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Hank*, a with, or rope, for fastening a gate. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hank*, a rope-loop for fastening a gate.

b. *Naut.* A hoop or ring of rope, wood, or iron, fixed upon the stays, to seize the luff of the fore-and-aft sails, and to confine the staysails thereto, at different distances (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1721 W. Sutherland *Shipbuilder's Assist.* 134 Fore-sheet, Main-sheet, Hanks, Swifter. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Anneaux d'étai*, the hanks of a stay-sail. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 88 *Reef-hanks*, short pieces of log-line, or other small line, sewed at certain distances on the reefs of boom-sails. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 132 A rattling of hanks announce that the flying-jib has come in. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 450/1 Then comes a foresail, which is fitted with hanks to the fore-stay.

c. *Hank for hank*: see quots.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 238 Able to go, hank for hank with any thing that swims the sea. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 251* *Hank-for-hank*, when two ships tack and make a progress to windward together. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hank for hank*.

4. *fig.* **a.** A restraining or curbing hold; a power of check or restraint: esp. in *to have a hank on* or *over any one*. Now *rare* or *dial.*

1613 T. Potts *Disc. Witches* (Chetham) P iv a, The said witches .. had then in hanck a child of Michael Hartleys. 1706 Farquhar *Recruit. Officer* II. ii, 'Twill give me such a hank upon her pride. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* V. xxi. 172 So that their landlords might have them [the tenants] upon the hank. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 251 Humphry had this double hank upon her inclinations. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., To keep a good hank upon your horse, is to have a good hold of the reins. 1851 De Quincey *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1862 XII. 45 He had defied all the powers of Chancery to get a hank over him.

b. Connexion, entanglement; *no hanks with*, no relations with, nothing to do with. *dial.*

1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Hanks*, connection or dealings with—used only with a negative construction..I have heard people warned..' not to have no hanks' with a certain horse, or with an undesirable bargain. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v., 'I won't ha' no hank wi' un', will have nothing at all to do with him.

5. The handle of a jug or pot. *dial.*

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 318 The mending of twoo Pottile Pottis .. the gilding and mending the hancs lyddes and saudering them in sartaigne places. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hank*, a handle. *Somerset.*

6. A baiting of an animal.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., *A Smithfield hank*, an ox rendered furious by over driving and barbarous treatment. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Hank*, a bull-bait, or bullock-hunt. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 24 To appear at a mill, a hanck, or a dog-fight. 1881 *Diprose's Annual* 64/2 The needful preparations for these Tiger Hanks. *Ibid.* 66/2 Thus ended my first, though..not my last tiger hank.

7. A propensity; an evil habit. *dial.*

1721 Bailey, *Hank*, a Habit, Custom or Propensity of Mind. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hank*, a habit. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'Shoe's gitten a sad hank o' runnin out ot neets.' 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hank*, an evil habit.

Hank (hæŋk), *v.* Also 4 hanc, haunk, 4–7 hanke, 7 hanck. [Known from 13th c.; prob. from Norse: cf. ON. *hanka* to coil, refl. *hankask* to coil oneself up, f. *hǫnk*, *hank-* sb.: see prec. (The connexion of senses 5 and 6 is uncertain.)]

1. *trans.* To fasten by a loop or noose; to entangle; to catch by any loop-like part. Now *dial.*

[*c* 1205 Lay. 25872 Beoð þine feðer-heomen Ihannked mid golde.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16044 Ful herd þai did [him] hanc, And bonden brogt him forth as thef. *c* 1450 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* 50 The Lyon fled and..Fell in the net and hankit fute and head. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. iii. 10 At the schoyr wndir a gresy bank, Thair nauy can thai ankir fast and hank. 1617 Markham *Caval.* VI. 44 He shall hold [the reynes] fast betweene his fore-finger and his thumbe, and then hanke them about his hand twice. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* liii. 242 Others hank their horses on to the crook at the door. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 39 There he hung, hanket by the waistband o' his breeks.

fig. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 456 Dedli synnes .. gastely sla ilk mannes saule, That er hanked [*Lamb. MS.* bound] in al or in any of tham. 1744 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. (1871) III. 201 The heart of the bride being thus hanked or catched with the glory of the Bridegroom.

† **2.** To hang. *Obs.* (Perh. a scribal error.)

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 10 The kyng pardoneth the thy drawyng and hankyng, but thyn hed shalle be smyte of.

3. *intr.* To hang or remain fastened; to 'catch.' (In quot. 1547 prob. a misprint.)

1547 Hooper *Declar. Christ* viii. (Zurich) Hij, The same bodye that hankyd upon the crose. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* v. iv, You should have hankt o' th' bridle, Sir, i' faith. *Mod. Sc.* Take care that your line does not hank on the bushes.

4. *trans.* To make up (thread) in hanks.

1818 Todd, *Hank*, to form into hanks. Used in the north of England. 1825 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*

5. To bait: cf. Hanker *sb.*[1] *slang.*

1823 [see Hanker *sb.*[1]] 1893 in Farmer *Slang.*

† **6.** *intr.* = Hanker *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1589 C. Ocland in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 71 Where I hanked after plentie I have runne upon scarcetie. 1716 *Cuckoo* in *Jacobite Songs* (1871) 23 He'll fley away the wild birds that hank about the throne.

Hence **Hanking** *vbl. sb.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 16 The 8th thinge belonge to barres is fold-hankes or hankinges, as they call them, which is as thicke againe as plough-string, beinge a loose kinde of two plettes. 1820 J. Cleland *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* 45 The hanking of handspun yarn.

† **Ha·nker,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Hank *sb.* 6 or *v.* 5 + -er [1].] One who takes part in bull-baiting.

1811 *Lexicon Balatronicum*, *Bull Hankers*, persons who over-drive bulls, or frequent bull baits. 1823 Egan *Grose's Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Bull Hankers*, men who delight in the sport of bull-hanking; that is, bull-baiting, or bullock-hunting. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1171 [Smithfield] drovers, and bullock-hankers.

Ha·nker, *sb.*[2] [f. Hanker *v.*] A longing after something; a secret yearning.

1827 Beddoes *Let.* Oct. in *Poems* p. lxxvii, Nothing but the desperate hanker for distinction .. ever set me upon rhyming. 1881 T. Hardy *Laodicean* III. ix, She has not shown a genuine hanker for anybody yet.

Hanker (hæ·ŋkəɹ), *v.* [Not known before 1600; history obscure. Mod.Du. has *hunkeren* (Plantijn, 1673, *hungkeren*), dial. *hankeren*, in same sense. Generally thought to be frequentative and intensive deriv. of Hang *v.*, but cf. Hank *v.* 6.]

1. *intr.* To 'hang about', to linger or loiter *about* with longing or expectation. Now *dial.*

1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 539 [He] hauing hankered a long time about the Chauncery. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 66 But let us not..stand hankering and politizing, when God..points us out the way to our peace. *a* 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 3, I was hankring at an ordinary, In quest of a new Master. 1713 Warder *True Amazons* 53 If you find any [hornet] hankering about your Bees. 1858 Hughes *Scouring of W. Horse* viii. 198, I used to hanker round the kitchen, or still-room, or wherever she might happen to be.

2. To have a longing or craving. Const. *after*; less usually with *for*, or *infin.*

In Johnson's time 'Scarcely used but in familiar language'; now common in literature.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 111 The soules misery is..that she is alway hankering and catching at every shadow and vanity. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 248 The Saxons inhabiting the shore over against us, hanker'd after it. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 15 The mind..always hankering after what she has not. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. viii. 325 The tendency of human nature to hanker after all that is forbidden. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* x, To be told what you've been hankering to know so long. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IX. 514 That Romney dared to hanker for your love.

Hence **Ha·nkerer,** one who hankers; **Ha·nkering** *ppl. a.*; whence **Ha·nkeringly** *adv.*, in a hankering manner.

1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* CXXIV. (1857) VI. 84 The bishops..had among them hankerers after the exiled family. 1859 Kingsley *Misc.* (1860) I. 286 Hankerers after fame and power. 1864 Webster, *Hankeringly.*

Hankering (hæ·ŋkəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ing [1].] A mental craving or longing.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 79 He had an ambitious hankering after a cap. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 239 And felt such Bowel-Hankerings, To see an Empire all of Kings. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 431 ¶ 3, I then took a strange Hankering to Coals; I fell to scranching 'em. 1771 Franklin *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 16, I still had a hankering for the sea. 1893 A. Jessopp *Stud. Recluse* vii. 217 The hankering for what we call sympathy is the virtue —or the vice—of advanced civilisation.

Hankle (hæ·ŋk'l), *v. dial.* Also 7–8 hanckle. [f. Hank *v.* + dim. and freq. ending -le.] *trans.* † **a.** To fasten lightly. *Obs.* **b.** To twist or entangle; also *fig.*

1621 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1637) 356 An unruly Coult..fettered and side-hanckled for leaping. 1781 J. Hutton *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hanckle*, to entangle. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hankle*, to twist, to entangle thread, silk, or worsted. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hankled* or *Handkled*, joined hand-in-hand in a pursuit. 'They hankled him on', enticed him to unite.

Hanksite (hæ·ŋksəit). *Min.* [Named in 1885 after H. G. Hanks, mineralogist, California: see -ite.] Sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in hexagonal prisms of white or yellowish colour.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXX. 133 Hanksite, a new anhydrous sulphato-carbonate of sodium.

Hankyl, obs. form of Ankle.

c 1475 in Wr.-Wülcker 751/4 *Hec cavilla*, a hankyl.

Hanky-panky (hæ·ŋki,pæ·ŋki). *slang.* [An arbitrary formation, prob. related to *hocus pocus*, *hoky-poky*.] Jugglery, legerdemain; trickery, double dealing, underhand dealing.

1841 *Punch* I. 88 (Farmer) Only a little hanky-panky. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xlvii. (1879) 409 Necromancy, my dear Sir—the hanky-panky of the ancients. 1864 E. Yates *Broken to Harness* xxxviii, If there was any hanky-panky, any mystery I mean. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 265/1 Madame Blavatsky's hanky-panky with teacups and cigarettes. 1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 161 He won't play hanky-panky with me.

attrib. 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 292 Any sort o' hanky-panky work. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* III. 41 Some hanky-panky trick of hers.

Hanlawhile : see Handwhile.

Hann, var. of Khan, caravanserai.

Ha·nnayite. *Min.* [Named 1878 after J. B. Hannay of Manchester: see -yte.] Hydrous phosphate of magnesium and ammonium found in slender yellowish crystals in the guano of Skipton Caves.

1879 *Min. Mag.* III. 108 Hannayite..found at the Skipton caves, Victoria.

Hanover (hæ·novəɹ, orig. stressed as in Ger. hanō·vər). [Ger. *Hannover.*] The name of a North German town, the capital of a country of the same name, formerly an Electorate of the Empire, now a province of Prussia; in 1714 the Elector of Hanover became king of England. *Go to Hanover* = begone, be off (cf. *go to Hexham, Bath, Jericho*); so *to send to, wish at Hanover.* Hence, **Hanoverian** (hænovīə·riăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to Hanover or the House of Hanover; *sb.* an inhabitant of Hanover; also, an adherent of the House of Hanover. † **Hanoverianize,** † **Hanoverize** *vbs.*, *trans.* to make Hanoverian; *intr.* to become Hanoverian.

17.. Swift *Wks.* (1768) VII. 264 And now God save this noble realm, And God save eke Hanover; And God save those who hold the helm, When as the King goes over. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 649 Our Hanovranised Ministers here. 1775 Ash, *Hanoverian*, belonging to Hanover..A native of Hanover. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 179 Sir John Philipps reproached Pitt with Hanoverizing. 1827 Macaulay *Hallam's Const. Hist.* Ess. (1887) 78 Like William and the princes of the Hanoverian line. 1869 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* I. 37 It became manifest that the law of the Hanoverian succession would be respected.

Hanper : see Hanaper.

‖ **Hans** (hans). A familiar abbreviated form in German and Dutch of *Johannes*, John; hence, a German or Dutchman.

1569 Harding in *Jewel's Sedit. Bul* (1570) 5 Accused by Hicke, Hob, and Haunce, and judged by Jacke and Gill. 1667 Ld. Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) II. 202 We shall give Monsieur, or Hans, or both, good entertainment. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 485 For Hans, after filling the pockets of his huge trunk hose with our money..would, as soon as a press gang appeared, lay claim to the privileges of an alien.

† **b.** *Hans-in-kelder* (Dutch, lit. Jack-in-cellar): an unborn child; cf. Ger. *Hänschen im keller.*

1635 Brome *Sparagus Garden* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Come here's a health to the Hans in Kelder, and the mother of the boy, if it prove so. 1648 Needham *Mercurius Pragmaticus* No. 1. A iij b (Stanf.), The Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a Hans-en-kelder. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* v. ii, It seems you are desirous I should father this hans en kelder here. 1785 in Grose *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.*

Hans, obs. form of Hanse.

Hansard [1] (hæ·nsăɹd). *Hist.* [f. Hanse + -ard. (As a surname, Hansard occurs early in 13th c., but its identity is doubtful.)] A member of one of the establishments of the German Hanse.

1832 McCulloch *Comm. Dict.* (1852) 655 The merchants of the Hanse towns, or Hansards, as they were then commonly termed, were established in London at a very early period. *Ibid.* 656 The Hansards were every now and then accused of acting with bad faith. 1890 Cunningham *Growth Eng. Comm. Early & Mid. Ages* § 121 At the beginning of the fifteenth century the Hansards found that their monopoly of the Baltic trade was threatened.

Hansard [2] (hæ·nsăɹd). The official report of the proceedings and debates of the Houses of Parliament; colloq. so called as having been compiled for a long period by Messrs. Hansard. Also *transf.*

1876 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* II. 154 Hansard was not, and newspapers were in their infancy. 1880 *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 79 The Queensland legislature..has its own official daily Hansard.

Hansardize (hæ·nsăɹdəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To confront (a member of Parliament) with his former utterances as recorded in 'Hansard'; to prove (a person) to have formerly expressed a different view or opinion. Also *absol.*

1869 Huxley in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 506/2 I do not wish to *Hansardize* Sir William Thomson by laying much stress on the fact that, only fifteen years ago, he entertained a totally different view of the origin of the sun's heat. 1869 Ld. Granville *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 15 June, I will venture now —to use a word, an admirable word invented by the noble lord opposite—to Hansardise. 1894 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 822/2 M. Ollivier goes out of his way to attack Thiers by 'Hansardizing' him, as the Prime Minister Lord Derby used to say.

Hence **Ha·nsardiza·tion,** the action of 'Hansardizing'.

1883 Huxley in *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 97/2 That process so hateful to members of Parliament, which may be denoted by the term 'Hansardization'.

Hanse (hæns, ‖ ha·nzə). *Hist.* Also 2–7 hans, 6–7 haunce, haunse. [a. OF. *hanse*, and med.L. *hansa*, a. OHG. (and Goth.) *hansa* (= OE. *hós*)

military troop, band, company, MHG. *hanse* fellowship, association, merchants' guild.

The early examples of this word relating to England occur in Latin charters and other documents, and in the L. form *hansa*, the precise sense of which, e.g. in the phrase 'gilda mercatoria et (*or* cum) hansa', is often difficult to determine. See the discussion of the word in Gross, *The Gild Merchant* I. Appendix C. The following two main senses may be distinguished, but the order of their appearance in Eng. is not clear.]

1. A company or guild of merchants in former times; an association of merchants trading with foreign parts; the merchant guild of a town; also, the privileges and monopolies possessed by it; sometimes, app., the guild-hall or 'hanse-house'.

The *Old Hanse* was the Fellowship of the London Merchants which had a monopoly of the foreign trade of London since Norman times; the *New Hanse* was the company of Merchant Adventurers first incorporated in 1497, which received charters from Henry VII in 1505 and Elizabeth in 1566.

1199 *Charter of K. John to Dunwich* in Brady *Boroughs* (1790) App. 10 Concessimus etiam eis hansam, et Gildam Mercatoriam, sicut habere consueverint. 1297 in *Lib. Cust.* (Rolls) I. 71 Quod non sunt del Hauns de Amyas, Corbie, et Nele, nec aliquid habent in societate cum hominibus eorundem partium, nec cum creditoribus ejusdem Hanciæ. 1552–3 in *Hist. MSS. Comm. Rep. Cecil Papers* I. 132 (Petition to Lord Chancellor, from the] New Haunce [of the Merchant Adventurers, for redress of their grievances against those of the] Old Haunce. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 275/1 A deed, in which king John granted to the citizens of Yorke a guildhall, hanse, and other liberties. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 Offering to exchange their freedome, both of the olde Haunce and of the newe, for this multiplying Art [of alchemy]. *c* 1600 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, lf. 23 (Gross I. 195 *note*) Euerie persone admitted into the Freedome of the Fellowshippe of Merchant Adventurers of the Realm of England shall pay at suche his admission yf he come in one the old hanse, as yt ys termed, 6*s.* 8*d.* sterlinge, And yf he come in one the newe hanse, tenn markes sterlinge. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. iv. 79 Made among one part of them a Hanse, that is to say, a League and Societie. 1872 Cosmo Innes *Lect. Scott. Legal Antiq.* III. 114 All the burghs beyond the Munth had a confederacy called by the name of Hanse. [But it is disputed whether this was the meaning or effect of the *liberum ansum* conferred by K. William the Lion, 1165–1214, upon all his burgesses north of the Munth: see Gross I. 197.] 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 198 *note*, This Hanse of London flourished in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries .. Bruges and Ypres were at the head of this league, which originally consisted of seventeen towns of Flanders, and North France.

b. *spec.* The name of a famous political and commercial league of Germanic towns, which had also a house in London. *pl.* The Hanse towns or their citizens.

1305 in *Lib. Cust.* I. 112 Quod Alemanni de Hansa, mercatores Alemanniæ, sint quieti de ij solidis, ingrediendo et exeundo .. ad Portam de Bisshopesgate. 1485 in *Mat. illust. Reign Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 115 The merchants of the Hanze in Almayne, having a house in the city of London, commonly called Guyldhall Theutonicorum. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 'For þe Stillyard', To the prejudice hurt or charge of the seid merchaunres of the Hanse. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 155 [They] passed through the chiefe cities of the Hanse and treated in such sorte with the Burgomasters of them that [etc]. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 24 The rest, the Popes, then the Hanses, and lastly the Turks have in effect ruined. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 196 In charters conferred by English kings upon the Teutonic Hanse, gild and hanse are used synonymously.

2. The entrance-fee of a mediæval trading guild; also, a toll or impost levied upon merchants or traders not of the guild.

[This was a very early sense of *hansa*: see Du Cange.]

1200 *Charter of K. John to Ipswich* (Gross II. 121) Ad ponendum se in Gilda et ad hansam suam eidem Gilde dandam. 1279 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 292) Quod non tenetur aliquid super Gildam quam tenet, pro qua interrogatus fuit soluere suum hans. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1571 (MS. Laud) He gaf þe bisshopp to gode hans, Riche Baizes besauntz & pans. ' *Ibid.* 2935 Sendith ows, to gode hans, On hundreþ þousande besauntz From þer to þerne molke þee faile. 1659 *Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 18913, lf. 19 (Gross I. 195 *note*) For all Hanses, Fines and Broakes att Admissions, and all Broakes condemned in Court for any kind of Transgressions against the orders of the Fellowshipp. 1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. App. C. 194 The term 'hanse' was most commonly used to denote a mercantile tribute or exaction, either as a fee payable upon entering the gild merchant, or as a toll imposed upon non-gildsmen before they were allowed to trade in the town.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hanse-house**, the house in which the members of a hanse met, a guild-hall; sometimes = sense 1; †**hanse-penny**, a payment levied by a hanse; also *hanse-gild*, etc. b. **Hanse city, Hanse town**, one of the towns of the German Hanse or Hanseatic League; so *Hanse association, league, merchant*, etc.

a 1135 *Charter of Thurstan to Beverley* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1816) I. 10 Volo ut burgenses mei de Beverlaco habeant suam hanshus. 1337 *Andover Gild Rolls* (Gross II. 333) Et solutum est eadem die de Hanspanes..iis. *xid.* 1585 in Poulson *Beverlac* I. 330 The rent, revenewes, yssues, profittyes, and comoidytyes perteyninge to the hanse house and comynaltie of the same towne. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 472 The men of York had their Hanse-house; the men of Beverley should have their Hanse house too.

b. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 14 Merchant strangers..from the lxxii. hanse Townes. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 155 The common society of the Hans marchants. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 76 Not subject to the duke, but a free and hanstown. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 268 Of Hanse cities there were 72, mutually bound by ancient leagues to enjoy common privileges and freedomes. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. I. iii. 14 Hamburg is well known to be a hanse town. 1787 A. Anderson *Hist. Comm.* I. 502 The naval superiority of the Hans-League at this time [1474]. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Edward.. granted new privileges to the Hanse association.

Hence **Hansing** *vbl. sb.*, as in *hansing-silver*, money paid for admittance into a hanse.

1304 in *Collect. Buriensia* Add. MS. 17391 (Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 32) ij solidos et unum denarium, quam quidem solutionem vocant inter se hansing-silver.

Hanse, obs. form of Hance.

Hanseatic (hænsi,æ·tik), *a.* Also 7 anse-, ansiatike, **hansiatick, -tique.** [ad. med.L. *hanseaticus*, f. MHG. *hanse*: see Hanse.] Of or pertaining to the German Hanse.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* Pref. C iij, The Hansiatique Societie, beginning about CIↃ.CC. of Christ some while before Frederique the second. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 27 'Tis numbred among the Hanseatick Towns. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 265 Deventer, formerly a free City of the Anseatike League. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 275 The Hanseatic association, commonly called the Hanse towns. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 44 The free towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg as heirs of the corporate estate of the Hanseatic League, became possessed of the Steelyard.

b. as *sb.* A member of the Hanse.

1787 A. Anderson *Hist. Comm.* I. 502 Any city of the Hanseatics.

Hansel: see Handsel.

†**Hanselin.** *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 **hanselyn(e, hanslyne, hanse lyne, haunseleyn** (also **anslet**). [a. OF. *hainselin, hamselin.*] A kind of jacket or 'slop', worn by men in the 14th c.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothyng, as been thise kutted sloppes or haynselyns [*v.rr.* hanselyns, haunseleynys, hanse lynes, hanslynes, anslets].

†**Hanse-pot.** *Obs.* Also **haunce-, haunch-.** An ornamental pot or vase of some kind.

1561 *Gifts to Queen* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* I. 111 A haunce-pott of allabaster garnished with silver. 1575 *Inv. Abp. Parker's Goods* in *Archæologia* XXX. 25, ij hance potts withe Angells wings chased on the bellies, withe covers annexed, weyinge xliij oz. 1590 *Inv. Sir T. Ramsey, ibid.* XL. 336 vj hanse potts parcell gilt poiz lxxxv oz.

†**Hanskin.** *Obs.* [ad. Ger. *Hänschen*, dim. of Hans.] (Cf. Hans, and Eng. use of *Jack.*)

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Sayler* 89 Stares cannot bee more faithfull in their society, than these hanskins in their fraternity.

Hansom cab; also short **hansom** (hæ·nsŏm). [f. *Hansom*, surname of an architect who in 1834 patented a vehicle with some of the essential features of this cab.] A low-hung two-wheeled cabriolet holding two persons inside, the driver being mounted on a dickey or elevated seat behind, and the reins going over the roof.

1852 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 343 A flying hansom cab, which cut along almost at railway speed. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Exper.* ii. 20, I have lived to see an archbishop in a hansom cab! 1884 M Carthy *Eng. under Gladstone* xiii. 250 Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who invented the Hansom cab, died this year [1882].

β. 1847 *Punch* XIII. 193 The Hansoms were rattling. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxvi. (D.), He hailed a cruising hansom .. 'Tis the gondola of London', said Lothair, as he sprang in. 1893 *19th Cent.* Mar. 470 The hansom as we know it bears little resemblance to the cumbrous vehicle designed by the inventor.

b. *attrib.* as *hansom cab-driver, -cabman.* β. *hansom-driver*; *hansom-borne* adj.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* II. xxxvi. 346 The cabman, although a Hansom cabman, said thank you for the gratuity which was put into his hand. *a* 1860 Alb. Smith *Med. Student* (1861) 17 Dashing up to the door as Hansom cab-drivers are wont to do.

Hence **Ha·nsom** (*it*) *v.*, (cf. Cab *v.*, Coach *v.*), to travel or go in a hansom. **Hansomee·r** (*nonce-wd.*), the driver of a hansom.

1890 Baring-Gould *Arminell* xli, To think that I..a raging Democrat, should be hansoming it to and fro between my Ladies and Honourables. 1893 F. F. Moore *Gray Eye or So* III. 50 Driving as fast as the hansomeer thought consistent with public safety. 1894 Miss Broughton *Beginner* xi, One slippery January morning as she hansoms it along.

Hansom(e, -sum, obs. ff. Handsome.

Han't, ha'n't, vulgar contr. of *have not.*

Hant, obs. form of Haunt; pa. t. of Hent, *Obs.*

Hantle (ha·nt'l). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Not known before *c* 1700; origin obscure.

It has been conjectured to be identical with Da. and Sw. *antal*, 'number, quantity, multitude', which suits the sense, but presents historical and phonetic difficulties, esp. as to the initial *h* in Sc.; it has also been viewed as composed of *hand*+*tale* number, which suits the form, and as a corruption of *hankle*, or of *handful*: the last is unlikely, seeing that *handful, handfu'* itself exists in all the dialects.]

A (considerable) number or quantity; a good many, a good deal.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 149 Here's a great Hantle of Bonny-braw well-fac'd young Lasses. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxix, He has a hantle siller. 1816 — *Antiq.* xvi, A hantle letters he has written. 1823 J. Wilson *Marg. Lyndesay* xxxiii, They make the avenue look a hantle tosher. 1896 Masson in *Edinb. Even. News* 14 Nov. 4/2 Scotland had been a hantle the better for having had him. [In Glossaries of Cumberland, Mid Yorkshire, Whitby, etc.; in Lancashire and Cheshire Gl. *Hantle, hontle* 'a handful'.]

Hanylon, in *Bk. St. Albans*, error for Havelon *v.*

Hanypere, obs. form of Hanaper.

Hap (hæp), *sb.*[1] *arch.* Also (3 heppe), 3–7 **happe**, 4–6 **hape, happ.** [Early ME. a. ON. *happ* neut., chance, hap, good luck. The same root is found in OE. *gehæp* adj., fit, *hæplic* equal.]

1. Chance or fortune (good or bad) that falls to any one; luck, lot.

c 1205 Lay. 3857 His hap [*c* 1275 heppe] wes þa wurse. *Iliad.* 4894 Brennes wes swiðe hende, his hap wes þe betere. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 447 Gode cas & hap ynou..com to þe kyng. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 59 He had bien in his courte, whan his happe was more hard. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671 Þai comyn to the cost..And þere hyt into hauyn as hom happe felle. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxi. 618 Alas what hap and desteny haue I. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 56 If you have the good hap to come into their houses. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 421 He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find Eve separate. 1770 Waring in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 It has not been my hap to meet with it elsewhere. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. iii, Remember then thy hap erewhile A stranger in the lonely isle. 1884 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. iv, Sickness and suffering, birth and death, good hap and evil hap.

2. (with *pl.*) An event or occurrence which befalls one; a chance, accident, happening; often, an unfortunate event, mishap, mischance.

c 1205 Lay. 18215 He wes his hire-mærke in æuer ælche happe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 43 A wonder hap which me befelle. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 273 b/1 That I be no more constreyned to haue soo many cursidnesses or ylle happes. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 38 No redress to salue our awkward haps. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 154 ¶ 3, I entertained the Company .. with the many Haps and Disasters. 1849 Geo. Eliot in *Life* (1885) I. 201, I have nothing to tell you; for all the 'haps' of my life are so indifferent.

†3. Good fortune, good luck; success, prosperity. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 187 Bisohte him help, and hap And wisdom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5564 Drightin þam sent bath happ and sele. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 383 Now kynde me auenge, And sende me happe and hele. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxi. 388 (Add. MS.) He had hape in all thing that he bought. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 255 My hap is turned to vnhappinesse. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 471 Some have the hap; some stick in the gap. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. Introd. iii, Be it hap, or be it harm.

4. Absence of design or intent in relation to a particular event; fortuity; chance or fortune, considered as the cause or determiner of events. (Occasionally personified.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 Huanne þe iheuedi of hap heþ hire hueȝel y-went to þe man. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) Hap is an vnwar bytydynge of causes assembled in thingis þat ben don for som other thinge. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1773 *Lucrece*, Hap helpeth hardy man alday. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 710 Hit is bot happe of plaunte a tre to gete. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1311/1 Thynges accompted to fall vnder chaunce and hap. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 50 Nothing seemth to passe by meer hap or chance. 1888 *Quiver* May 504/2 By curious hap..[she] was actually located at 'The Beeches'. *Mod.* As hap would have it, I went there also.

†b. In phr.: *By* (*through, in, on*) *hap*: haply, by chance, casually; perchance, perhaps. Also, in same sense, *On* (*upon, in*) *haps. Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Josh.* xiv. 12 If in hap the Lord is with me, and Y mai do hem awai, as he bihiȝte to me. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 (MS. B.) þenne by hap sum grete drope of blod may be congelyde togedre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4936 Þou sall here apon happis:.Þat neuire hathill vndire heuen herd bot þi-selfe. 1533 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 775/1 Yf it fortuned them to fal vppon it by happe. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 122 One may through hap.. hit the naile on the head. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xii. 181 They must needs hit the mark sometimes, though not by aim, by hap.

†c. *In hap*: in case. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6801 (Trin.) In happe he hab on bac nor bed Cloþ to hule him but þat wed. 1388 Wyclif *Dan.* iv. 24 In hap God schal forȝyue thi trespassis.

Hap, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* [f. Hap *v.*[2]] A covering of any kind.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc., Hap me with thy petticoat*, Grant me for a hap that charming petticoat. 1787 Burns *Brigs of Ayr* 25 When the stacks get on their winter hap. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 209 *Hap* is a cover of any kind of stuff, but generally applied to one of coarse material. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Haps*, over-clothes; rugs, shawls, great coats, etc.

Hap (hæp), *v.*[1] *arch.* Also 4–7 **happe**, 5 **hape.** [ME. *happe(n*, f. Hap *sb.*[1]: cf. ODan. *happe* to chance.]

1. *intr.* To come about by 'hap' or chance; to happen, come to pass, occur, chance. a. with the event expressed either by a sb. or pron. preceding the verb as subject, or by a clause or infinitive following it, the verb being then generally preceded by *it*. Formerly with auxiliary *be* instead of *have.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 521 A Lioun .. may lightlych driue Of hertes an holle herde as happes ilome. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 796 Happe how happe may, Al sholde I deye, I wole here herte seche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 47 Wel may happe in heuene, þat he worth worthier sette. 1398

Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 Suche euyll shape ..happyth selde in wymmen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7553 As hit happit of þes hynd, herkyn a while! *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 86 Theyr fayne aventure that was happed to theym that daye. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 The perylles .. whiche dayly..myght haue happed vnto her. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lxxvi. 97 It happed so well for hym, that it rayned all night. 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 2 For nowe is hapt that I fearedde leaste. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iv. 107 Then wherefore should I doubt: Hap what hap may, Ile roundly goe about her. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 22 What can hap to him worthy to be deemed evil? 1808 Scott *Marm.* iii. xiv, Thus oft it haps, that..A feather daunts the brave. 1880 Tennyson *Battle Brunanburh* xv, Never had huger Slaughter of heroes..Hapt in this isle.

† b. with an indirect object (dative). (Const. as in a.) *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1634 To schewe to þe þorw my sawe, how þat ous is hapid. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 634 *Cleopatra*, In the se it happede hem to mete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5527 If any thing hap him amys. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxx, It may me happe a remedy to fynde.

2. To have the hap, fortune, or luck (*to do* something, or with clause).

(With the indirect obj. of 1 b changed into the subject, thus '*him* (it) happed to come', '*he* happed to come'.)

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 114 Yf þou happe .. þat þow hitte on clergie. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 (MS. B.) Ofte tymes alle þese causes happe to come togedres. 1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 55 If the Skie fal, we may happe to catche Larkes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 9 He of the race of Troy a remnant hapt to find. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week, Thursday* 8 A maiden fine bedight he hapt to love. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* iii. xiii, Where'er I happ'd to roam.

3. To come or go by chance; to light or chance *on* or *upon*. Cf. Happen *v.* 4.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 205 If ye happe therupon Ye shal be riche men for ever. 1548 W. Patten *Exp. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 92 Whose Grace..had happed upon a fellow like a man. 1590 Recorde, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1646) 154, I have a generall rule for the fraction that may hap in this worke. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* v. xl, But he is hap'd into his earthly hell. 1718 Bp. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* xv. (1720) 168 He chanced to hap upon a Boy. 1762 Foote *Orators* ii. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Was it yourself that was happing about here but now? 1863 A. B. Grosart *Small Sins* Pref. Note (ed. 2) 14 [This book] I have not been fortunate enough to hap upon.

† **4.** To have luck (of some kind), to speed, or fare (well or ill). *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3340 3e wite þei do wrong, þe worse schul þei happe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iii. 284 Riȝte as agag hadde, happe shul somme. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1437 Thorgh Godes grace well he hapte. 1601? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* iii. 391 Your ship (the Hope-well) hath hapt ill, returning from Barbarie.

† **5.** ? To take one's luck. *Obs. rare.*

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 151 Therefore hap and be happy, hap that hap may.

Hence **Happing** *ppl. a.*

1593 Q. Eliz. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Thinkes thou that this world is wheeled by rash and happing chaunce? *Ibid.* 103 It coms not of nought, for it hath his own proper occasion, of which the happing and unlookt for luck, seems to haue wrought this hap.

Hap, *v.*[2] Now only *Sc.* and *dial.* Also 4-7 happe, 6 hop. [Derivation unknown. Its distribution from East Anglia and Lancashire to Scotland seems to point to Norse origin.]

1. *trans.* To cover up or over.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 626 þre mettez of mele menge & ma kakez, Vnder askez ful hote happe hem byliue. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12627 Fund a bag full bret..Happit at þe hede of his hegh bed. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 38 The dasy and the maryguld vnlappit Quhilks all the nicht lay with their leuis happit. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 399 With hir awin hand scho happis me. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 27/18 *Happe*, to cover. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake*, *Kilmeny* vi, Her bosom happed wi' flowerets gay. 1891 L. Keith *Halletts* II. ix. 189 How softly they [leaves] fell and happed the graves!

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9198 What wildnes, or worship, waknet my hert For to hap her in hert, þat hates my-seluyn? *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 214 This sk[e]p vnto the tree thow bynde & happe. 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 102 Stonie walles Which fast (in hold) hir hapt.

2. To cover for warmth, as with extra clothing or bed-clothes; to wrap; to 'tuck *up*' (in bed).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6802 (Göttl.) He has nouþer on bac nor bedd, Clath to hap him. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9017 He gaf hym drynke poysoun, And happed hym warme, and had hym slepe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 195, I pray þe Marie happe hym warme. 1465 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 528 II. 235 Worsted for dobletts, to happe me thys cold wynter. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (1895) 151 If he had them he should not be the better hapt or couered from colde. 1591 Nashe *Prognost.* 21 [He] shall hop a harlot in his clothes all the yere after. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. i. xxiv, A lucid purple mantle in the West Doth close the day, and hap the Sun at rest. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 23 *To Happe*: to cover for warmth. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (*title*) Hap me with thy Petticoat. *a* 1825 in Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, Hap up the children well in bed, it's varry cold. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xxiv, His chaplain hapt him up in bed. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 277, I took my cloak to her and sought to hap her in the same.

† **3.** To put or lay as a covering (*on*). *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 655 His clannes & his cortaysye croked were neuer, And pite, þat passez alle poyntez, þyse pure fyue Were harder happed on þat haþel þen on any oþer.

Hence **Happed** *ppl. a.*; also **Hap-warm**, a warm wrap or cloak (*dial.*).

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 17 Well happed sheepe are the best for an hard faugh. *a* 1774 Fergusson *Hallow-Fair* 4 Whan fock..Their winter hap-warms wear.

† **Hap,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Also 6-7 happe. [a. F. *happer* to seize suddenly, a. Du. *happen* to snatch, seize.] *trans.* To seize.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 80 b, The feoffour entrethe and happethe the possession of the deede poll. 1611 Cotgr., *Happer*, to hap, or catch; to snatch or graspe at. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 30 The Lord that first can happe the Wardship of his heire, shall haue it.

Hap, *v.*[4] *Sc.* Also 9 haup. *trans.* and *intr.* To turn to the right: used in the management of horses in the yoke, and esp. as a call to a horse so to turn; opposed to *wynd*, turn to the left. Hence *fig. neither to hap nor to wynd*, to take neither one course nor the other.

a 1745 Meston *Poems* (1767) 16 (Jam.) But he could make them turn or veer, And hap or wynd them by the ear. 1794 Scott *Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, In carters' phrase [she] would neither hap nor wynd till she got rid of him. 1816 R. Kerr *Agric. Surv. Berwicksh.* 503 (Jam.) Formerly, in speaking to their horses, carters employed *hap* and *wynd* in ordering them to either side, now mostly *high-wo* and *jee*.

Hap, Sc. form of Hop; obs. form of Heap.

Hapalote (hæ·pălōut). [ad. mod. Zool. L. *hapalōtis*, f. Gr. ἁπαλός soft + οὖς, οὐτ-, ear.] An Australian genus of rodents of the mouse family, having large tapering soft ears, and enlarged hind legs somewhat like those of the jerboa.

[1887 H. H. Howorth *Mammoth & Flood* 370 Six or more species of hapalotes and mus have been found in the Wellington valley caves.]

Hape, obs. form of Ape.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 759/24 *Hec simia*, a hape.

Hapeney, obs. form of Halfpenny.

† **Hap-harlot.** *Obs.* Also 6 hopharlot, hap-harlat, 7 *ei ron.* hap-hartlet, 8 happarlet, hapherlet. [f. Hap *v.*[2] + Harlot varlet, knave: cf. *wrap-rascal.*] A coarse coverlet.

1552 Huloet, Happe harlot, couerlet so called, *matta, teges.* 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* H 122 *A Hapharlat*, a course couering made of diuers shreds. 1577 Harrison *England* ii. xii. (1877) I. 240 Our fathers..haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets, on rough mats couered onelie with a sheet vnder couerlets made of dagswain or hopharlots. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hapharlet*. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hapherlet* or *Happarlet*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hap-harlot*, a coarse coverlit.

Haphazard (hæ·phæ·zărd), *sb.*, *a.* and *adv.* [f. Hap *sb.*[1] + Hazard: lit. 'hazard of chance'.]

A. *sb.* Mere chance or accident; fortuity. Chiefly in phr. *at, by* († *in*) *haphazard*, by mere chance, without design; at random, casually.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 106 [One of the dramatis personæ] Haphazard. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 227 It is hap hazard, if you escape undamnified. *Ibid.* 237 Happe hasarde it is, if you be not prest out for a souldier. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 339 The interchangeable course of these calamities, commeth not to pass by hap hazard. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 21 One that goes not to worke at a meere hap-hazard. 1726 Leoni *Designs* Pref. 1/1 Ornaments thrown together at hap-hazard. 1852 Beveridge *Hist. India* II. v. viii. 479 Everything was left to a kind of hap-hazard. 1889 *Spectator* 23 Nov., The ..hereditary principle, with all its necessary haphazard.

† b. A matter of chance. *Obs.*

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 268 If the generation take not effect at the first comming, it is a great hap hazard, but that at the second a female shalbe begotten. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 557 How many events..seem to persons ignorant of these counsels to be a hap-hazard.

B. *adj.* Characterized by haphazard; dependent upon chance or accident; random.

1671 Maynwaring *Anc. & Mod. Phys.* 101 This is not a time to practice with hap hazard medicines. 1805 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 346 But his praise and his censure are alike haphazard and worthless. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii. 365 Some haphazard remark. 1875 J. C. Cox *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 208 Fragments of coloured glass..inserted in a haphazard fashion.

C. *adv.* In a haphazard manner; at haphazard; at random; casually.

1857 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 30 We came here haphazard, but could not have done better. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 383 Knowledge of human nature gained haphazard. 1883 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 395 This new social system did not come hap-hazard.

Hence † **Hapha·zarder** (*obs. nonce-wd.*), ? one who ventures at haphazard. **Hapha·zarding**, haphazard action. **Hapha·zardly** *adv.*, in a haphazard manner, at haphazard. **Hapha·zardness**, haphazard quality or character.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 142 Who but happ hazarder in Madame fortunes lapp? *a* 1819 J. Watt in *Athenæum* 6 Sept. (1890) 311/2 [He fell upon most of his best things by a kind of chance, or, as James Watt put it, by] 'random haphazarding'. 1867 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 336 [Κυβεία] in Ephes. iv. 14..is translated *sleight*: the proper rendering seems to be recklessness, haphazardness. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxv. 232 This haphazarding sort of profession. 1887 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 26 Nov. 754 Seating them quite haphazardly.

‖ **Haphtarah** (haftā·rā). [Heb. הפטרה *haphṭārāh*, pl. *haphṭārōth*, lit. conclusion, f. פטר *pāṭar* to bring to an end.] The lesson from one of the Prophets, which is associated with each lesson from the Law (called *parashah*), and is read after it in the Jewish synagogue on the sabbath.

1723 Mather *Vind. Bible* 362 Which custom of reading these Haphthorahs as an addition to the law paraschas, still continues.

Hapless (hæ·plės), *a.* Also 6-7 -les, -lesse. [f. Hap *sb.*[1] + -less.] Destitute of 'hap' or good fortune; unfortunate, unlucky, luckless.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 2 Desyryng to ende their haplesse lyfe. *a* 1592 Greene *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 243/2 O hapless hap! o dire and cruel fate! 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 The object of an hopelesse and haplesse love. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 404 O much deceav'd, much failing, hapless Eve! *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 5, I .. wish my hapless life a shorter date. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* x. (1880) 170 Nor did distinction in learning protect the hapless Protestants.

Ha·plessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a hapless manner; unfortunately, lucklessly; unhappily.

a 1631 Drayton *Wks.* IV. 1560 (Jod.) If ought it ail'd, or haplessly it cry'd. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* ix, He haplessly for himself thought he had a grievance. 1887 Swinburne *Locrine* iii. i. 41 This came By chance—mishap—most haplessly for thee.

Ha·plessness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] Hapless condition. In recent Dicts.

Haplite (hæ·plәit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ἁπλοῦς (see next) + -ite.] (See quot.)

1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xii. 211 Aplite or haplite .. also termed semi-granite or granitell, is a rock..consisting of a crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz.

Haplo-, combining form of Gr. *ἁπλό-ος*, contr. *ἁπλοῦς* single, simple, as in **Haplocardiac** (hæplōkā·rdiæk), *a.* [Gr. *καρδία* heart], having a heart of simple structure; belonging to the *Haplocardia* or *Brachiopoda*. ‖ **Haplo·cerus** [Gr. *κέρας* horn], generic name of the Rocky Mountain sheep; hence **Haplo·cerine** *a.* **Haplocyemate** (-sәi,ī·mĕt), *a.* [Gr. *κύημα* embryo], developed directly from a more or less elongated gastrula (*Cent. Dict.* cites J. A. Ryder). **Haplomorphic, -ous** (-mō·rfik, -әs), *adjs.* [Gr. *μορφή* shape], of simple form; belonging to the *Haplomorpha*, a division of medusans and also, in some classifications, of gastropods. **Haplopetalous** (-pe·tălәs) *a.*, monopetalous; also, having a single row of petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Haplostemonous** (-stī·mŏnәs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* stamen], having a single circle or row of stamens. **Haplotomy** (hæplo·tŏmi) [Gr. *ἁπλοτομία*], a simple cutting or incision (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854.)

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 *note*, The androecium or the blossom is said to be Isostemonous or Haplostemonous when the stamens are of one series equal in number to that of the ground-plan of the blossom.

Haplodont (hæ·plodɒnt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Haplo- + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Having the crowns of the molar teeth simple or single, and not divided into ridges, etc.

2. Belonging to the *Haplodontidæ*, a family of North American rodents, called sewellels.

B. *sb.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.

Haplography (hæplo·grăfi). [f. Haplo- + -graphy.] Single writing; the unintentional writing of a letter or word, or series of letters or words, once, when it should be written twice. (The opposite of Dittography.)

1888 Gow *Comp. Classics* 55 *Haplography* or *Lipography* ..is a special and very common case of omission. 1896 W. M. Lindsay *Introd. Latin Textual Emend.* iii, The commonest kind of omission is that known as Haplography .. In Virgil *G.* iv. 311, for example, *Miscentur, tenuemque magis, magis aera carpunt*. Some MSS. offer *tenuemque magis aera*, omitting the second *magis*.

Haplohedral (hæplohī·drăl), *a.*[1] *Cryst.* [f. Haplo- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -al.] Applied to a system or form in which each normal bears only one face.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 54. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* v. 105 Where for each of its origin-planes the system or form belonging to it has only one plane extant parallel to the origin-plane, the system or form will be termed haplohedral.

Haplology (hæplo·lŏdʒi). [f. Haplo- + -logy.] The utterance of one letter, syllable, or word instead of two. Cf. Haplography.

1895 M. Bloomfield in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XVI. 411 The philosopher who coined *symbolatry* after *idolatry* (the latter εἰδωλολατρεία changed by haplology.)

Haply (hæ·pli), *adv.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Also 4 hapliche, 5-7 happely. [f. Hap *sb.*[1] + -ly[2]. The form *happely* connects this with Happily.] 'By hap'; by chance or accident; perhaps, perchance; mayhap, maybe.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 104 þe dore I-closet..to [kepe] þe þer-oute; Hapliche, an Hundred ȝer er þou eft entre. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 76 b/1 Or I was unworthy to them or happely they were unworthy to me. 1526 Tindale *Acts* v. 39 Lest haply ye be founde to stryve agaynst god. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. ii. 44 If happely you my Father do suspect. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* ii. 33 Some of them may be negligent .. and some happely ignorant. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 378 My dwelling haply

may not please .. your sense. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* I. i. 147 Hap'ly I stole unheeded to her Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 97 Haply some hoary-headed swain may say [etc.]. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* III. v. 481 This age, haply, may not witness the emancipation.

Ha'p'orth: see HALFPENNYWORTH.

Happ, Happe, obs. ff. HAP.

Happen (hæ·p'n), *v.* Forms: 4–5 happene(n, hapnen, 4 hapene, -in, -yne, 4–6 happine, -yn(e, 5 happin, -on, 4–8 hapne, (*infl.* hapneth, hapned, etc.), 5– happen. [ME. f. HAP *sb.*[1] + -EN[5] 2, or extended form of HAP *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To come to pass (*orig.* by 'hap' or chance); to take place; to occur, betide, befall. The most general verb to express the simple occurrence of an event, often with little or no implication of chance or absence of design.

a. with the event expressed by a simple subject. (Formerly sometimes with *be* as auxiliary.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 392 þu mycht sone peryste be Be storme þat hapnis in þe se. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* x. 32 What thinges shulde happen vnto him. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 56 The mater hapnit thus. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 153 He shewed there all that was hapned. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 The greatest evill that can happen in this life. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 There happened between these Two Men a Dispute about a Matter of Love. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 131 He would like to know what will happen to him.

b. *impersonally*, with or without *it*. The event may be expressed by a *subord. clause* or *infin. phr.* following the vb.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 464 Sa happinnyt þan in þat stede þar wes dede lyand a 3ong man. *Ibid., Bertholemeus* 73 Gyf it hapyne sa þat he Wil thole hyme of 3ou fundyn be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 118 If it happe þat any man..dye by þe way. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 382 That I haue hecht I sall hald, happin as it may. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b, If there happened to be any thing broken. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, It happened not so. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* I. (1680) 47 Some of their party .. might quarter at the house (as had often hapned). 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 127 It happening to Rain. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vii. (1833) 24 As it happens, they are all of them very clever.

†c. with an indirect object (dative): To befall. Constr. as in a or b. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 27 þe habel clene of his hert hapenez ful fayre. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 147 It hapnyt syne þir 3unge men twa Vith Johne, þare master, for to ga. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8831 Now fryndes, in faith, vs is faire happont. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3178 If hym hapne to haf enemys. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 3 If..it shall happen any such person or persons to retourne into the realme. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 612/1 Yf it should happen the Captayne suddaynly to dye, or to be slayne in battell. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1656) 52. 1801 E. HELME *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 272 Lest any vexatious accident should happen him by the way. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* II. 123 No harm shall happen you.

†d. With *out*. (Cf. *to fall out.*) *Obs.*

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND in *View some Exceptions*, etc. (1646) 124 The case he puts is morally impossible to happen out. 1684 tr. *Eutropius* VII. 106 It happened out that these two Consuls..were slain. 1701 SWIFT *Mrs. Harris' Petition* Wks. 1755 III. II. 60 Here's an ugly accident has happen'd out.

†2. With *to, unto*: To fall to the lot of; to fall into the hands of; to come in the way of. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* I. Wks. 1851 I. 154 If temporal dominion or possession happen to the minister of the gospel. 1581 SAVILE *Agric.* (1622) 186 His Pretorship also he passed ouer in the same sort, with the like silence: for none of the iudiciall places happened vnto him. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 37 All such duties, rents, reliefes, wardships, coppyholds or the like, that had hapned unto him. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* x. 53 So little a part of it, as that which will happen to my share. *a* 1764 R. LLOYD *Fam. Lett. Rhimes* Wks. 1774 II. 85 More compassion..Than always happens to the share Of the more cruel human fair.

3. To have the hap or fortune (*to do* something). (With the indirect obj. of 1 c changed into the grammatical subject; cf. HAP *v.*[1] 2.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 3602 (Gött.) þu may hapin to sla sum dere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 239 Supplaunt with his slie caste Full ofte happeneth for to mowe Thing which another man hath sowe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 160 b, If they happen to eate Lupines, they will straight swell under the eyes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 740 One of their Ships .. happened to strike on a great Whale with her full stemme. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* 17/2 The conversation happened to turn on the lottery. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* iii. I happen to know that she is. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 The impression that the hearer .. happens to have formed.

4. To chance to be or to come; to come or go casually; to make one's appearance; to 'turn up', occur. *Obs.* or *dial.* exc. as in b.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2364 Alexander with his armee .. Has happend 3it ai hedire-to þe herre of his faes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 351 Scho .. tald his eyme, that he was hapnyt thar. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. viii. 30 He felt himself hapnit amyd his fone. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cl, The knots or kernels that happen in any part of the body. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. v. 37 Two other Officers .. coming up to us, asked how we happened abroad so late? 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 85, I once happened in Company with a very ingenious Gentleman. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* i. (1877) 5 Some young Americans happening at Toulon. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxiii, It's the only book thou canst not happen wrong in.

b. with *on, upon* (occas. *of*): To come upon by chance or casually, to chance to find or meet with.

1533 MORE *Apology* 5 [They] can not yet happen on them, but after longe sekynge. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 1 They happened on the place where it was wrytten [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 190 The capitain..happened by chaunce of a fishar man. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 If sometime you happen of an uncouth word. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 71 The Harwich..happ'ned upon a quick sand. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 33 When we were driving our Piles, we often happened on some of the large Stones. 1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 'Pockets' of precious metals happened upon by miners. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xii, I had just happened of him up a tree when you began to halloa.

c. with *into*. *Obs.* exc. *U.S.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 143 a, If at any time a riche man happen into his handes, [etc.]. 1643 *Alyst. Inig.* 36 They happened into the company of a.. Priest. 1707 FUNNELL *Voy.* (1729) 193 If they do chance to come amongst them and happen into their hands. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Oct. 2/3 Happening into a book auction sale in Boston.

d. *Happen in*: To go or come in casually; *esp.* to 'drop' in (at a house). *U.S. Happen in with*, to fall in with, to meet casually. *Sc.* and *Eng. dial.*

1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xxxiii. (1876) 422 A friend or two happening in now and then to see them. 1883 W. BLAIKIE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 905/1 Just happen in with them at meal-time. 1893 MCCARTHY *Red Diamonds* I. 34 Say, stranger, have you any objection if I happen in here along of you?

5. *trans.* (by ellipsis from 4 b.) To meet with casually, to incur. *dial.*

1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Happen*, often used actively, in the sense of, To meet with, to incur. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 2/2 Men-of-war are constantly..happening mischances of one kind or another.

†**Ha'ppen,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 -yne. [Deriv. of HAP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]: suffix uncertain.] Fortunate, happy, blessed.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 13–15 þay arn happen þat han in hert pouerté..þay ar happen also þat haunte mekenesse. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 56 þe hapnest vnder heuen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 31 Happyne man is he þat, befor he þire taknis se, Penance to do here wil begyne.

Hence †**Ha'ppenly** *adv.*, fortunately, happily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Marcus* 25 þare he sa hapinly wrocht þane þat mony sawle to criste he wane.

Happen, *adv. north. dial.* [app. HAPPEN *v.* in pres. subjunctive: cf. *mayhap* (in north. dial. *mappen*).] Mayhap, perhaps, maybe, perchance.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 59 Weest happen git an Organ then. 1828 *Craven Dial., Happen*, used as an adverb, probably, perhaps. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre*, She'll happen do better. 1865 T. BRIERLY in Harland *Lanc. Lyr.* 246 Happen the ice may let in.

†**Happenable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [-ABLE.] Capable of happening; that may possibly happen.

a 1659 OSBORN *Queries* Misc. (1673) 583 Through a confluence of all events happenable to Man.

Happening (hæ·p'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. HAPPEN; occurrence.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 13 By accidentall happenyng. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 8 The every daies hapning of such things. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 684/1 Waiting for the happening of any future event.

2. (with *pl.*) An event, occurrence; a chance.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 169 No place is left to the happenynges of fortune. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 107 The many and strange alterings and happenings to Men. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 338 The Happenings must bear nearly the same Ratio to the Failures. 1895 H. P. ROBINSON *Men born equal* 101 The happenings of the next day or the next month.

Happening, *ppl. a.* [f. HAPPEN *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That happens; occurring; chancing.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happenyng, *aduenant.* 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 42 b, An Ague maie be the happenyng cause. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Of the succession of Chaunce, of hapning Luckes.

2. Casual, chance, occasional. *Sc.*

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 560 Hapning haires blawin withersuns aback. *Mod. Sc.* I have been there at a happening time. You may still find a happening apple on the tree.

Happenny, obs. and dial. f. HALFPENNY.

†**Happer,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.*—[1] [Cf. MDu. *haperen* to hesitate, stutter (Kilian), Ger. *hapern* to stick, stop: see Grimm.] *intr.* ? To stutter.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 75 A foule anger: in the whyche the mouthe foometh: the nostrellys droppethe: and the tonge happarthe.

†**Happer,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* [In quot. 1587, app. freq. of *hap*, HOP *v.*; in the s.w. dial. use perh. a different word.] *intr.* (See quots.)

1587 HARMER tr. *Beza's Serm.* xix. 242 A new swarme of locusts..to happer and swarme throughout the worlde [*pour formillier parmi le monde*]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Happer*, to crackle; to patter. *West.* 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Happery*, v. i. and adj., snap or crackle.

Happer, Sc. form of HOPPER *sb.*

Happify (hæ·pifəi), *v.* [f. HAPPY *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make happy. (Now unusual.)

1612 SYLVESTER *Trag. Hen. Gt.* 642 This Prince .. One short Mis-hap for ever Happifies. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 88 It will surely conduce to prolong your days, besides happyfying them. 1786 I. PERKINS *Poem* in H. R. Stiles *Bundling* (1869) 99 To happyfy his life. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 79 If that don't happify your heart, then my name's not Sam Slick. 1892 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 497/1 Finding infants whom she could wash and dress and happify among the alleys and courts of the East-End.

Hence **Ha'ppified** *ppl. a.*

a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 63 Purged of the idea of.. happified selfishness. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End* 461 This happified convention.

Happiless, *a. rare.* [erron. f. HAPPY *a.* + -LESS.] Void of happiness.

1618 FIELD *Amends for Ladies* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 144 Because man does not so, Shall we conclude his making happiless? 1870 *Daily News* 3 Nov., The hopeless, happiless condition of this poor girl.

Happily (hæ·pili), *adv.* Also 4–7 happely. [f. HAPPY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a happy manner.

1. By chance; perchance; = HAPLY. *arch.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 624 þe dore closed .. to kepe þee with-outen Happily an hundreth wyntre. *a* 1400 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 8/2 *Fortassis*, happylyche. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 109 þat appily I be not greuid to denay God. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 493 Such as happily will demaund, what reason this custome .. hath. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 57. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Happily .. they intended Neptune, or I know not what Devill. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 432 Happily there may not be so considerable Alterations in the gravity of the Atmosphere far off at Land. 1890 I. TAYLOR *Orig. Aryans* 18 The Iranian traditions may take us back for three, or happily, for four thousand years.

2. With or by good fortune; fortunately, luckily, successfully. (Now often in weakened sense, expressing that it is well that things are so.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2495 No gom miȝt hem finde, so happiliche þei hem hidde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 986 Schir Jhone the Grayme to thaim come happely. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 266 It chaunced so happely the same time for the Englishmen that [etc.]. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. ii. 0, I am glad I came this way so happily. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 421 How happily several members of the Arcadian academy have succeeded. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 110 The case happily stands alone in his biography.

3. With successful or satisfactory adaptation to circumstances; aptly, fitly, appropriately; felicitously.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 168 She happely resteth with him, whom in her lifetime she so earnestly served. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 191 Thou art to wilde, to rude, and bold of voyce, Parts that become thee happily enough. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 341 After those haue bin rightly conceiued, they are as happily to bee expressed. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 20 Some (I will not say how happily) have conjectured, that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xiii, Their chronology..coincides very happily with the accounts given by Moses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 Minds ..happily constituted for the cultivation of science purely experimental. 1874 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 235 A capital example of your happily-planned publication.

4. With mental pleasure or content.

In early instances difficult to distinguish from 2 and 3.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 788 To marry himself wherin he should never happily love. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 57 He writes How happily he liues, how well-belou'd. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 134 Which they once happily enjoy'd. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 A very loving Couple most happily paired. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 19 So with Mallius happily Happy Julia weddeth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Those who would live happily should..do no wrong to one another.

Happiness (hæ·pinés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being happy.

1. Good fortune or luck in life or in a particular affair; success, prosperity.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Happynesse, *prosperité.* 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 14 Wish me partaker in thy happinesse, When thou do'st meet good hap. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. i. § 1. 263 This also..was a part of her happinesse; that she was neuer ouer-laied with too great warres at once. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. of Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 24 Whether .. we follow them by the only force of natural happiness, or instinct. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 277 It is a very great Happiness, and particular Providence of God, that the Sea and Rivers here seem..to contest. *Mod.* When in Switzerland I had the happiness to meet a friend whom I had not seen for many years.

b. in *pl.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 36 Nature hath ..heaped into this teritorie .. all those delightfull happinesses. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* 18 Ten thousand happinesses wait on you. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 69 It was therefore one of our greatest happinesses. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxviii. 2 Heaped up happinesses in the plural belong to that man who fears the Lord.

2. The state of pleasurable content of mind, which results from success or the attainment of what is considered good.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 357 Like beast [that] hath no hope of happinesse or blis. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 26 To sowre your happinesse, I must report The Queene is dead. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 621 Let it suffice thee that thou know'st Us happie, and without Love no happiness. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 3 Happiness consists in the attainment of the highest and most lasting natural good. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 1 Oh Happiness! our being's end and aim! Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content! whate'er thy name. 1851 H. SPENCER *Soc. Stat.* Introd. 5 Happiness signifies a gratified state of all the faculties. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. i. § 8 Each one's happiness may be defined as the surplus gained when the total of pain is subtracted from the total of pleasure.

b. *Greatest happiness of the greatest number*, as a principle of moral and political action: first enunciated by Hutcheson 1725, thence taken into Italian 'la massima felicità nel maggior numero'

by Beccaria *Dei Delitti e delle Pene* (Monaco, 1764) 4 (English translation 1766); thence in Priestley 1768, and Bentham 1776; at the instance of Gen. P. Thompson, 1829, shortened to 'greatest happiness principle', 'rule of greatest happiness'.

1725 HUTCHESON *Ideas Beauty & Virtue* iii. § 8. 164 That Action is *best* which accomplishes [1726 procures] the *greatest Happiness* for the *greatest Numbers*; and that worst, which in like manner occasions Misery. 1768 PRIESTLEY *Ess. on Govt.* 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. on Govt.* Wks. 1843 X. 142. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 130 The latest improvement, therefore, of the philosopher [Bentham] .. is to dismiss the superfluous 'greatest number', and declare that the just object of politics and morals, is simply 'the greatest happiness'.. And the accessary proposition is, that the greatest aggregate of happiness must always include the happiness of the greatest number. *Ibid.* 240 The rule of the greatest happiness evidently includes the motive. 1834 *Ibid.* III. 118 But these [ascetics] too, were pursuers of the Greatest-Happiness Principle..after a sort. 1894 B. KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* x. (1895) 290 'The greatest happiness of the greatest number —long a prominent doctrine in English politics.

3. Successful or felicitous aptitude, fitness, suitability, or appropriateness; felicity.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 191, *Clau.* He is a very proper man. *Prince.* He hath indeed a good outward happines. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 213 How pregnant (sometimes) his Replies are? A happinesse That often Madnesse hits on. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 361 The charge of the whole fleet she committed to Charles Howard of Effingham .. of whose happinesse she had a very good persuasion. *a* 1668 DENHAM in *Guardian* No. 164 P 3 There being certain graces and happinesses peculiar to every language. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 23 He .. reduces it from strength of thought to happiness of language. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, Possessing no vigour of language, and gifted with no happiness of expression.

Happing, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HAP *v.*[1] + -ING [1].] The action of the verb HAP [1]; in quot., Fortune.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3958 Here es the hope of my hele, my happynge of armes!

Ha·pping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HAP *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] a. The action of the verb HAP [2]; covering up. b. *concr.* A covering; a coverlet, quilt, rug.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Canticles 510 Þou reſt him all þe happynge þat he had of þi chosen men. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Happynge, or hyllynge. 1503 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 450 Stuffe of bedding..a quilt happing.. a square happing, white and black..a chike happing. 1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 134 How fraile a Carkasse..is shrouded under so gorgeous Happings. 1893 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 23/2 Her head smothered in the bed-happings.

†**Happious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HAP *sb.*[1], or HAPPY *a.*, after words of Fr. origin in -OUS.] Fortuitous; 'chancy'.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. x, This worlde..governed, not with unstedfast or happyous thing, but with rules of reson.

Happy (hæ·pi), *a.* [f. HAP *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

†1. Coming or happening by chance; fortuitous; chance. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 3 The wery hunter to fynd his happy pray. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 258 Any happy concourse of Atoms.

2. Having good 'hap' or fortune; lucky, fortunate; favoured by lot, position, or other external circumstance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 121 Wys men sayis he is happy That be othir will him chasty. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11217 He is happy, þat a harme hastely amendes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 226/2 Happy, *fortunatus.* *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 376 Happy he was, tuk fysche haboundanle. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 7 Happy man happy dole. *c* 1572 GASCOIGNE *Fruites Warre* lxxvi. Wks. 1869 I. 166 He..Weenes yet at last to make a happie hande By bloudie warre. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xi, I was so happy as not to be thereabouts at that time. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 The happy seat of liberty, plenty, and letters. 1895 L. J. SMITH in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 692/1 A testator in the happy position of having..realty both in Lancashire and in America.

† b. Blessed, beatified. *Obs. Of happy memory*, a phrase conventionally applied to the deceased.

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* i. 25 He shalbe happi in his dede. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* v. 3 Happi be ye beggars in sprijt. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* I. iv. 15 As the happy Chrysostome hath learnedly spoken. 1611 BIBLE *John* xiii. 17 If yee know these things, happy are ye if ye doe them. 1693 *Humours Town* 69 To the Assigns of Tom. Saffold, of happy Memory. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 84 Prettier than Dony of Happy Memory.

3. Characterized by or involving good fortune; fortunate, lucky; prosperous; favourable, propitious. (Now used only in certain collocations, in which there is association with senses 4 or 5.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1334 Continuel happy commyng Of worldly gudes, es a takenyng Of þe dampnacion þat sal be. 1434 MISYN *Mending of Life* xii. 130 A Ioyfull hap & happy ioy. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvii. 157 It was happy for them that the wether was so fayre. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 378 What king in his adventures hath had more happie successe? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 In lesse then one houre..we enjoyed a happie blast. 1734 W. SNELGRAVE *Guinea* 277 It proved very happy for me. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 489 When one of those happy accidents occurs. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xi, 'This is my birthday, Pip'. I was going to wish her many happy returns.

4. Having a feeling of great pleasure or content of mind, arising from satisfaction with one's circumstances or condition; also in weakened sense: Glad, pleased.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvii. [clxxxiv.] 572 Therfore it is an olde prouerbe: he is nat poore y[t] is happy. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 145 Better be happy then wise. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* v, Heaven created him, To make her happy. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 5 Resolved to leave England since he could not be Hapy in itt. *a* 1732 GAY *Songs & Ball., New Song on New Similes* (1784) II. 117 Full as an egg was I with glee, And happy as a king. 1773 in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 161, I am happy at your liking Eastbourn so well. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* I. vi. (1830) 15 In strictness, any condition may be denominated happy, in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xi, We will do all we can to make you happy. 1891 O. W. HOLMES *Lett.* Oct., I am glad to hear that you are well and busy, which is, I think, the same as being happy.

5. Successful in performing what the circumstances require; apt, dexterous; felicitous.

Happy dispatch: see DISPATCH, HARA-KIRI.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 3505 (Fairf.) He was happy to gammys sere Of beste of wode of fowels of riuer. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3878 Hardyeste of hande, happyeste in armes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) G viij, He was apt and happie in armes. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 34 Haue you the Tongues? *Val.* My youthfull trauaile, therein made me happy. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 338 Our English Translators have not been very happy in their Version of this Passage. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* Introd. 3 One Gentleman is happy at a Reply; another excels in a Rejoinder. 1884 G. SHAW-LEFEVRE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 37 The artist..has been most happy in depicting the parents reposing in death.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by fitness for the circumstance or occasion; appropriate, fitting, felicitous.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4677 (Fairf.) Þorou his awen happy [*v. rr.* scel-wis, witti] rede He filled wiþ wine baþ quyte and rede. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 18 Saint Dennis blesse this happy Stratageme. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 162 If a lye may do thee grace Ile gil'd it with the happiest tearmes I haue. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. i. § 8 The happy use the Primitive learned Christians made of all those passages. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* II. i, A most happy thought. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept., The situation is happy, the gardens elegantly disposed. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 82 His definition appears to me far from happy. 1862 MILL *Utilit.* 84 This happy thought was considered to get rid of the whole difficulty. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 391 No comparison could be more misleading or less happy. *Mod.* No happier reply could have been given.

6. *colloq. humorous.* Slightly drunk; 'elevated'.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow..under the effects of good fellowship, it is said that he is .. Happy. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxx, An opportunity of making himself a 'little happy'.

7. *Comb.* as *happy-hearted, -making, -tempered.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Poems (1717) 208 Yet happy-hapless Day, blest ill-lost Breath, Both for our better Fortune, and your own! *c* 1630 MILTON *Time* 18 Him, to whose happy-making sight..When once our heavenly-guided soul shall climb. 1858–61 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 163 A singularly happy, and happy-making man. *Ibid., Miss Stirling Graham* (1882) 173 She retained to the last her happy-heartedness. 1864 E. H. W. *Sonn. & Poems, Longest & Shortest*, 'O summer day! so soon away!' The happy-hearted sigh and say.

†**Happy**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render happy.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* vi, That use is not forbidden usery Which happies those that pay the willing lone. 1600–26 *Breton's Pasquil's Message* iii, While onely Trueth .. Happieth the Heart, and makes the Soule divine. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 419 We are happied euer.

†**Happy-be-lucky**, *adv. Obs.* = next.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 40 We must goe forward: happy be luckie. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, Happy be lucky, 'tis all a case.

Ha·ppy-go-lu·cky, *adv., a.* (and *sb.*).

A. *adv.* Just as it may happen; as luck will have it; haphazard.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* I. i, You have your twenty guineas in your pocket for helping me into my service; and, if I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters, you have a hundred more—if into the widow's, fifty:—happy go lucky! 1699 SIR T. MORGAN *Progr. France* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 641 The Redcoats cried, 'Shall we fall on in order, or happy-go-lucky'. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 238 Hittee Missee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 272 Messrs. Hubbards resisted [the action] on the plea of having sold him 'happy go lucky' (meaning the purchaser was to take him with all faults, for better for worse.)

B. *adj.* Of persons or their actions: Taking things as they happen to come; easy-going.

1856 READE *Never too late* xv, The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the happy-go-lucky way of his class. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vi. 241 There were never such comfortable, easy-going, happy-go-lucky people. 1880 'T. MCGRATH' *Pict. fr. Irel.* 7 Forced habits of industry not natural to the happy-go-lucky Celt.

C. *sb.* a. A happy-go-lucky person. b. Happy-go-lucky quality or character.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xxvii. 128 A happy-go-lucky; neither craven nor valiant. 1893 S. POPE in *Times*, There had been a good deal of 'happy-go-lucky' in the manner in which the election was conducted.

Hence **Happy-go-luckyism**. *nonce-wd.*

1889 LD. DESART *Little Chatelaine* II. xxiv. 136 The atmosphere of happy-go-luckyism she had come into.

Haprune, obs. form of APRON.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 770/7 *Hec limas*, a haprune.

†**Haps**, *adv. Obs.* Also 6 happes. [f. HAP *sb.*[1], with adverbial *-s*: cf. PERHAPS.] 'By hap', haply, perhaps, perchance.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* C iij b, Who so snatcheth up follies too greedilie may happes prove a wittome whiles he fisheth for finer witte. 1595 — *P. Pennilesse* (ed. 2) Ep. to Printer A ij, I might haps (halfe a yeare hence) write the returne of the Knight of the Post from Hell. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 94 It may haps be objected on the other part, That [etc.].

Haps(e, Happys, obs. forms of HASP.

Ha'p'worth, contracted f. HALFPENNYWORTH.

Haque, -but, var. HAKE *sb.*[4], HACKBUT.

Haqueton (hæ·ktŏn). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 hacton, 5–9 haqueton, 6 hocton, hugtoun, 6–7 haketon(e, ho(c)queton, 9 hauqueton, hawketon, 6– hacqueton; see also ACTON. [A later modification of ME. *aketoun*, ACTON (q.v.), after OF. *hocqueton, hocton*, F. *hoqueton.*]

A stuffed jacket or jerkin worn under the mail; a jacket of leather or the like plated with mail: = ACTON.

a 1400 *Octavian* 878 When he on Florent hacton caste. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 He percid hit and the hauberk and the haqueton. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 734 Hocquetons and gantlettes of steele. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 91 His Hugtoun was of Crammesie veluet. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 'Haketon' is a slevelesse Iackett of plate for the warre, couered withe anye other stuffe. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. vii. 65, I am..weary of wearing..Hoquetons. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, To see the gore trickle down his rich embroidered hacqueton. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxi, He was dressed in a hacqueton, or close jacket of buff leather.

Har, obs. form of HAIR, HER (*her, their*), HIGHER, HOAR; var. of HAAR, HARRE.

Haracana, harancane, early ff. HURRICANE.

Harach, var. of HARATCH.

†**Ha·rageous**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 haraious, -iows, hareious, harageus. [perh. repr. an OF. **arageux*, related to *aragier* to become furious, *aragié* furious, *aragement, aragerie, aragison*, rage, fury.] Stern, cruel, violent.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1645 They hye to þe holte, thes harageous knyghttez. *Ibid.* 1834 The hethene harageous kynge appone the hethe lyggez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Haraiows, or sterne..*austerus, rigidus.* 14.. *Medulla, MS. Cant.* in *Promp. Parv.* 227 *note*, *Immanis*, haraious, grete, cruelle or dredefulle.

Hence †**Harageously** *adv. Obs.*, cruelly.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 Whan þou hast dysdeyn of symple folk..& hareiously takyst on wyth hem.

‖ **Hara-kiri** (hā·räkī·ri). Also corruptly **hari-kari, hurry-curry**. [Japanese (colloquial and vulgar), f. *hara* belly + *kiri* cut. (The more elegant expression is said to be *seppuku.*)] Suicide by disembowelment, as formerly practised by the higher classes in Japan, when in circumstances of disgrace, or under sentence of death. Also called (by Englishmen) *happy dispatch*: see DISPATCH *sb.* 4. Also *transf.*

1856 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 460 (*title*) Hari-kari of Japan. 1859 *Times* 18 Aug. 10 These officers no longer perform hari-kari, or in other words disembowel themselves, rather than survive the disgrace of admitting foreigners. 1862 HOLMES *Hunt after Captain* in *Old Vol. of Life* (1891) 58 He will very commonly consent to the thing asked, were it to commit hari-kari. 1871 A. B. MITFORD *Old Japan* II. 195 The ceremony of hara-kiri was added afterwards in the case of persons belonging to the military class being condemned to death. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 17 Mar. 4 The Liberal Unionist party..will hesitate long before committing 'hari-kari' in that fashion. 1888 J. L. ATKINSON in *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 7 June, Hara-kiri, the Japanese method of self-destruction in the baronial days, was practiced only by the Samurai, who were the two-sworded retainers of the barons or Daimiyos..Hara-kiri is rarely if ever heard of as being done in Japan nowadays.

Hara(l)d, harat, obs. forms of HERALD.

Haram, var. of HAREM.

Harangue (hăræ·ŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **arang**, 7 **har(r)ange, harang**, 8 **harrangue**, 7– **harangue**. [In Scottish writers from *c* 1450: in Eng. after 1600: a. OF. *arenge* (14–15th c.), *harangue* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *harenga* in same sense, It. *aringa*, Pr., Sp. *arenga*; cf. It. *aringo* place of declamation, arena, etc. Referred by Diez to OHG. *hring*, MHG. *ring*, ring, circle of auditors, spectators, etc., arena.] A speech addressed to an assembly; a loud or vehement address, a tirade; formerly, sometimes, a formal or pompous speech.

a 1450 *Ratis Raving* I. 243 To tell the al how mycht befall, To lang arang men wald it call. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Oratio*, a prayer, a harang, speeche. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 2. 32 Sweetely touched with eloquence and perswasion of Bookes, of Sermones, of haranges. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 313 All who heard his grave Harangue. 1611 COTGR., *Sermon* .. an Harang, or Oration, made vnto the people. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 86 He made a long harrange about that horrid Act. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 P 2 Mr. President began an Harangue upon your Introduction to my Epistle. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* II. 112 Telemachus, intemp'rate in harangue. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) 298 He uttered his spirit-stirring harangues. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 219 He called an assembly..and made a harangue in vindication of his past conduct.

b. *Comb.*, as **harangue-maker**, one who makes a harangue; *spec.* the speaker or chairman in the old Scottish parliament.

1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 127 Harangue-maker. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* II. App. 141 His lieutenant for this time, is chosen speaker of the parliament, or haranguemaker as these men call it.

Harangue, *v.* Also 8 harrangue. [a. F. *haranguer* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), 'to make an Oration; to preach or speak long vnto', Cotgr.]

1. *intr.* To make an address or speech to an assembly; to deliver a harangue; to declaim.

1660 Evelyn *Mem.* 4 July, I heard Sir Samuel Tuke harangue to the House of Lords. 1709 Steele & Swift *Tatler* No. 67 ¶ 19 Such as harangue in Pulpits. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, My wife..undertook to harangue for the family. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) II. 14 There is no subject, which men in general like better to harangue on than politics. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 437 Haranguing against each other, moving votes of censure.

2. *trans.* To address in a harangue; to make a formal public speech to.

1682 Wood *Life* 31 May, Thence to the Physick Garden where Dr. (Robert) Morison harangued him [the Moorish ambassador]. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 591 He often harangued the troops. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 119 Heard the voice of T. R. ..haranguing the mob. *a* 1852 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 553 In the sixteenth century ambassadors were obliged to harangue princes in Latin.

b. To urge *out of* or *into* by haranguing.

a 1678 Marvell *Wks.* II. 307 (R.) The author..indeavoured to harangue up the nation into fury against tender consciences. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 128 The Doctor .. harangues them out of the little Sense they have.

Hence **Hara·nguing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1708 R. O. in *Hearne's Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) II. 91 Y^e^ Haranguing Tribe y^t^ fills ye dignitys in ye Church. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 435 His talent at haranguing. 1850 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) I. 158 The haranguing style to which Plato was in general so averse.

Haranguer (hăræ·ŋəɹ). [f. prec. vb. + -er 1.] One who harangues or addresses an assembly; a noisy declaimer.

a 1668 Davenant *To the Noble Widow* Wks. (1673) 306 More Brains then would serve the head of a Giant Or all the Haranguers of Paris and London. 1681 Dryden *Abs. & Achit.* 509 With them join'd all th' haranguers of the throng, That thought to get preferment by the tongue. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 397 Those haranguers of the mob. 1858 Hogg *Life Shelley* I. 430 To look the petulant little haranguer in the face.

Haras (hæ·răs, ‖ arā). Now treated as Fr. Forms: 4 harace, 4, 9 harras, 5 hareys, harrasse, (haryage), 6 harres, harreise, harrage, 7 harace, harrase, 4– haras. [a. OF. *haraz* (12th c.), later *haras* 'horses and mares kept only for breed' (Cotgr.), in med.L. *haracium*, of uncertain origin; Diez suggests relationship to Arabic *faras* horse.] An enclosure or establishment in which horses and mares are kept for breeding; hence, † a stud, breed, or race of horses (*obs.*).

[1292 Britton III. vii. § 5 As vaches et a genices et as harascz des jumentz et des poleyns en boys.] *a* 1300 *Land Cokaygne* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 157 Nother harace, nother stode. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 5710 As wicked coltes out of haras. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 840 This craft in gentyl haras is to charge. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxii. 55 (Jam.) Ane haryage .. he had gud, That had swlyk twelf in til his stud. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 147 3ondyr is an hous of haras that stant be the wey. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 127 Who setteth by a ragged, a restie or ill fauoured colte, because that the harreise, wherof that kinde is comen..wanne the price of rennyng at the game of Olympus? 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 306 A mare of a good harrage. 1602 — *Cornwall* 24 a, Nature denying a great harace. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 54 Supporting a wretched haras (stud). 1887 *Times* 24 Dec. 10/1 The foreign haras which were established..in various countries on the Continent created a most serious drain upon our resources in this country. *Ibid.* 10/2 The establishment of a Government haras, or breeding station.

Harass (hæ·răs), *v.* Also 7 harraze, har(r)asse, 7–8 harrass. [a. F. *harasser* (1562 in Godef.) 'to tire or toyle out, to spend or weaken, wearie or weare out by ouertoyling; also, to vex, disquiet, importune, harrie, hurrie, turmoile, torment' (Cotgr.); perh. a derivative form of OF. *harer* to set a dog on.]

† 1. *trans.* To wear *out*, tire *out*, or exhaust with fatigue, care, trouble, etc. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1626 Bacon (J.), These troops came to the army but the day before, harassed with a long and wearisome march. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Harasse*..to tire or toyl out, to spend or weaken, weary, or wear out. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 214 When athirst, restrain 'em from the Flood; Their Bodies harrass, sink 'em when they run. 1713 Addison *Cato* v. i, Nature oppress'd, and harass'd out with care, Sinks down to rest. 1720 W. Gibson *Diet. Horses* x. (1731) 159 After they [horses] have been harass'd, and gone through their assigned Tasks .. they should be rid gently out of the Manage. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 37 They are so harrassed with labour, and their wages so small.

† 2. To harry, lay waste, devastate, plunder. *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Mahomet* (1637) 65 Burnt and harrazed the Countrie. 1665 Manley *Grotius's Low C. Warres* 261 While they harassed the Fields. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* VI. 137 Parties which Harrassed and Plundred and Burnt all the Country. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* IV. 198 The Danish War..very cruelly harassed this Land.

3. To trouble or vex by repeated attacks.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 63 (R.) To harrasse and wearie the English, they did vpon all aduantages set vpon them with their light-horse. 1727 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. I. 183 The Britains..daily harrassed by cruel inroads from the Picts. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 77 The new settlers had ..no enemy to harrass them. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 343 The Argives continued..to harass the Epidaurians with repeated incursions. 1865 Parkman *Huguenots* I. (1875) 8 The Indians unceasingly harassed their march.

4. To trouble, worry, distress with annoying labour, care, perplexity, importunity, misfortune, etc.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Harasse*: also to vex, disquiet, etc. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. I. (1723) 158 Alarmed and harrassed by Earthquakes. 1738 Johnson *London* 166 The griefs that harass the distress'd. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* (1864) III. VI. iii. 415 A mind harassed by the perplexing state of affairs. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xix. 22 Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

transf. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* I. i. § 4 When it [the ground] should be harassed by their labour, it should bring forth some of its fruits.

5. *techn.* To scrape or rub.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 93 To soften the skins after dyeing, they are harassed by a knife, the point of which is curved upwards.

Hence **Ha·rassed** *ppl. a.* (whence **Ha·rassedly** *adv.*); **Ha·rassing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Ha·rassingly** *adv.*). Also **Ha·rassable** *a.*, capable of being harassed. **Ha·rasser**, one who or that which harasses. **Ha·rassery** (*nonce-wd.*), harassing action.

1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xiv, She .. knew where his *harassable points were and how to irritate them. 1693 Chas. Dryden tr. *Juvenal, Sat.* VII. (1697) 178 Whether he should..into Quarters put his *harrass'd Men. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 217 Not..a seat whereon to rest our harrassed limbs. 1884 L. J. Jennings in *Croker Papers* I. xii. 359 His successor .. passed a harassed life. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 710/2 On the edge of life, fighting anxiously, *harassedly, for a foothold. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/1 Fire and Sword, the too too fatal *Harassers of these bordering Places. 1805 G. Ellis *Spec. E. E. Rom.* I. 23 (R.) Unnumbered harassers Of the Fleet and Scots. 1834 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 10 Dec. (1884), Well may you talk of 'harassing cares'. The first that I dread for you are the personal *harasseries of individual pretenders. 1689 Dillingham *Myst. Iniq. Anatomised* 35 The *harassing, spoiling, and imprisonment of the Nonconformists. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 238 To be set free from the harassing of indwelling evils. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. vii. 137 You must have had .. an extremely *harassing day, Sir. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 389 The harassing attacks of the nimble Welsh. 1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XCIX. 290 The roads became *harassingly bad. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 417 Schumann literature .. has become almost harassingly voluminous.

Ha·rass, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] Harassment.

1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 66 This late harrass of us by a more than Gottish and Vandallique fire. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xliii. 286 The harasses and doubts under which I have laboured. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xi, The daily harass, and the fight delay'd. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 31 He struggles, all through a life of harass, to have his time for himself.

Harassment (hæ·răsmĕnt). [f. Harass *v.* + -ment.] The action of harassing, or the fact of being harassed; vexation, worry.

1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxix. 126 The perpetual harassments which the Tartars usually give a regular army. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 146 The harassment of these applications. 1893 Beatrice Harraden *Ships Night* (1894) 6 A face..pathetic because of its undisguised harassment.

‖ **Hara·tch.** Also harach, haratsh. The same as Caratch, the poll-tax levied by the Turks on their Christian subjects.

1745 R. Pococke *Trav.* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1811) X. 729 (Stanf.) The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the harach or Christian poll tax. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* II. xx. *note*, 'Rayahs',—all who pay the capitation tax, called the 'Haratch'. 1884 W. Carr *Montenegro* 27 *note*, To escape the haratch and the tribute of children.

Harateen: see Harrateen.

Haraulde, obs. form of Herald.

Harbagar, -be(n)ger, obs. ff. Harbinger.

Harbar, -ber, obs. forms of Harbour *sb.* and *v.*

Harbarie, var. of Harbourie, *Obs.*

Harbary, var. of Herbary.

Harbegeon, incorrect form of Habergeon.

† **Ha·rbergage, he·rbergage.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 herber-, herbur-, herby-, (4 harbi-), 5 herbergh-, herbe-, herba-, harbergage, (harbergach), 5–6 herbi-, 6 erbigage, (herbadge). [a. ONF. *herbergage* (*herbeg(h-), herbag-, heberg-, harbegage*), = Central OF. *herberjage* (*herbaj-, heberge-, harberj-*), f. *herberge, herberger*, in ONF. *herberghe, -gue, herberghier, -heguier*: see Harbinger.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

c 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 5 This Millere hadde a sharpe conclusion Vpon his argument of herbergage [*v. rr.* harbigage, herburgage]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 97 This is the same Julyan, that men clepe to for gode Herberghgage [*Roxb.* xi. 48 gude herbery]. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1264 Withe a riche hoost he toke his herbegage. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. xi. (1554) 155 b, Such..Should of custome haue their harbergage In that citie. 1439 W. Bynghan in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 56 For the free herbigage of poure scolers of gramer. *c* 1445 *Ibid.* 54 He hyrd hym logynge for his scolers and for harbergach of his stor and hustilmentes for his householde. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 74 Making herbigage there by the space of iiij dayes.

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 626/8 His Innes & his orchardus..Halles, & herbergages, hei3 vppon heiht. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2475 Hyes to the harbergage thare the kynge houys. *Ibid.* 3014 At the herbergage. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1017 Euery man went to hys erbigage.

† **Harberger,** earlier form of Harbinger.

† **Harbergery, herbergery.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 herbergery(e, -i(e, herbagery, -ie, herbergrye, -borgerie, (harbergary), 4–5 herbe-, harburgery. [a. OF. *herbergerie* (*herbegerie, hebergerie, habergerie*, etc.), f. *herbergere* Harbinger, *herbergier* to lodge: see Harbinge *v.* and -ery 1 b.]

1. Lodging, entertainment.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10106 Parfore makeþ he none herbergerye. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 203 At þe dangu þat nyght he tok his herbegerie. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14709 (Fairf.) His herbagery sal be in helle. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxiv. 32 He ladde hym into the hows of herbergrye [1388 the ynne]. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* v. ix. (Rolls) V. 403 Oon to þe bisshop and his meyne to fynde harburgy [*v. rr.* herbergrye, herbegerye].

2. Place of lodging or entertainment; inn.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8286 Make þam a riche herbergeri [*v. rr.* herbageri, herbergery, wonyng]. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxii. 11 Where is the herborgerie [1388 chaumbre] where I schal ete pask with my disciplis? 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 99 The splen is to malencoly Assigned for herbergery. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1760 At thys burges hows he toke hur downe, There was hur harburgerie.

Harbergh, -berow(e, etc., obs. ff. Harbour.

Harberie, -ry: see Harbourie -bry, *sb.* and *v.*

Harbert, obs. form of Halberd.

Harbesher, -biger, obs. ff. Harbinger.

Ha·rbin. A local name of the Coal-fish (*Merlangus carbonarius*), at a certain age.

1806 Neill *Tour Orkney, etc.* 209 (Jam.) The appearance of the coal-fish varies much with its age: hence a new series of provincial names. In Orkney it is 1. a sillock; 2. a cooth; 3. a harbin; 4. a cudden; and 5. a sethe. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 251. 1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* III. 84.

Harbinge (hā·ɹbindʒ), *v.* Forms: α. 5–7 herberge, 5 herbige; β. 6, 9 harbinge, 7 herbinge. [ME. *herberge, herbige*, a. OF. *herbergier, herbigier* (3rd sing. pr. *herberge, -bige*): see next, and cf. Harbour *v.*]

† 1. a. *trans.* To lodge. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*, as in OFr.) To take up one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1313 And ther ooste myght see ful fast herbiging. 1515 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* IV. 35 b/1 A wyse man..that was herberged a nyght in his house. 1561 Stow *Eng. Chron., Universities* X. (R. Supp.), Fro the reuerence and eminence of the personages therein harbinged. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 91 One Master Bradburies, where the late deceased Countesse of Darbie was then harbinged. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II*, § 56 (1876) 42 They shal..make the liveree of hay for horses herberged out of the court. *a* 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 30 The creature and the Creator, which if they were well herbinged should not haue lien so neere together.

2. [*nonce-use* from *harbinger.*] *trans.* To be a harbinger of, to announce beforehand.

1868 Whitman *Sel. Poems, Starting fr. Paumanok* 17 The future of the States I harbinge. 1897 *Mem. F. O. Morris* 83 Harbinging the return.

Harbinger (hā·ɹbindʒəɹ), *sb.* Forms: α. 2–7 herberger(e, 4 herborgere, 4–7 herbergeour, 5 herberjoure, -owre, 5–7 herberjour, -barjour, 6 her-, harburger, 6–7 harberger, -geour. β. 5–6 herbeger(e, harbyger, herbejeour, 6 herbe-, herbigeour, harbiger, -bagar, -besher. γ. 5 herbengar, 5–8 herbenger, 6 herbynger, 6–7 herbinger, harbenger, 6– harbinger, (6 arbinger). [Early ME. *herbergere* and *herbergeour*, a. OF. *herbergere* (*-begiere, habergiere*), in obl. case *herbergeor* (*-geur, -geour, -jur, heb-, hab-*) one who provides shelter or lodgings (= med.L. *heribergātor, herebergiātor*), agent-n. from vb. *herbergier* (*-bargier, -begier, -bager, -bigier, har-*) to provide lodgings for (= med.L. *heribergāre*), f. OF. *herberge* = med.L. *heri-, hereberga* lodging, quarters (for an army, etc.), a. OHG. and OLG. *heriberga* lit. 'shelter for an army', f. *hari, heri*, host, army + *-berga* (= OE. *-berg, -beorg*) protection, shelter, f. *bergan* to protect. Already in OHG. this word had been extended from the original military sense, to mean 'place of entertainment, lodging': see Harbour. The form *herbegere*, occurring in OF. and ME., was in the latter changed to *herbenger*, whence, with *har-* for *her-* (as also sometimes in OF.), the current *harbinger*: cf. *passenger, messenger, wharfinger.* See also Harbourer.]

† 1. One who provides lodging; an entertainer, a host; a Harbourer. *Common herberger*, a common lodging-house keeper. *Obs.*

a. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 þe herbe[r]gers, þe þolemode, þe elmesfulle..sculen beon icleoped on þe fader riht halue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 Robberes and kueade herbergeres [*MS.* herbergeres] þet berobbeþ þe pilgrimes an þe marchons. 1382 Wyclif *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus, my herborgere [1388 oost] greetith 3ou wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Herberiowre, *hospiciarius.* 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 26 Comon herburgers in the same cite and in the subharbes..as well as oder comon harburgers free and of the same fraunches.

β. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5000 Gronyng and Grucchyng, hir herbeiours..tellen hir, erliche and late, That Deth stondith armed at hir gate. *Ibid.* 7585 With sory happe to youre

bihove, Am I to day youre herbegere! · Go, herber yow elleswhere than heere.

2. One sent on before to purvey lodgings for an army, a royal train, etc.; a purveyor of lodgings; in *pl.*, an advance company of an army sent to prepare a camping-ground; a pioneer who prepares the way. *Hist.* and *arch.* †*Knight Harbinger*: an officer in the Royal Household (the office was abolished in 1846).

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 899 The fame anon thurgh out the toun is born..By herbergeours [*v.r.* -jours], that wenten hym biforn. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2448 Thane come þe herbariours, harageous knyghtez. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 Harberger, *fourrier du roy.* *a* 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 64 His harbergers passyng byfore to provyde lodgyngs for his trayne.

β. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 357 I. 525 The Harbyger of my Lord of Marche. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* VII. xxviii, Thenne ther cam the herbegeours from kynge Arthur for to herborowe hym and his kynges. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. liii, Men must win the Marshall or els herbegere With price or with prayer. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (an. 5) (1809) 555 The English cariers that came with the Harbeshers to take ground..tooke certayne wagons with beere and vitaill. 1552 Huloet, Harbiger, to appoint lodgynges for the traine of princes, *epistathmi.* 1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cv, To them as herbeger Lo Joseph sold to servitude.

γ. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 27 Theyr herbengars were come afore them as ferre as Sudberrye. 1524 *State Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 115 He shalle not sett his men too coyne uppon the Kinges subjectes .. but by bille made by the arbinger. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxviii. [cxxiv.] 364 They had sent before their herbyngers to take vp their lodgynges. · 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 185 Where the Herbinger had before marked the lodgings for Otho. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. 567 The chief Magistrate..as an Harbinger appoynting out their billet. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. II. xii. (1743) 105 They have a gentleman harbinger to provide lodging for them. 1743 *List King's Officers above Stairs* ibid. II. 190 William Cowper, Esq.; Knight-Harbinger. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* IV. ii. 25 Harbingers were sent before, to prepare quarters for all this train.

3. One that goes before and announces the approach of some one; a forerunner. Mostly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses, and in literary language.

β. *a* 1550 *Hye way Spyttel Hous* 834 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 60 These to our place have dayly herbegers.

γ. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (R.), Hope is harbenger of all mishappe. 1630 Milton *May Morning*, Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger, Comes dancing from the east, and leads with her The flowery May. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* III. (1672) 702 His Harbinger John had now finished his Message. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iii, First came two harbingers with wands. Next a herald. 1768 Beattie *Minstr.* I. xxxvi, Proud harbinger of day .. Fell chanticleer! 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* II. 359 The boding cry of the tree-toad, that harbinger of storm. 1874 H. Ainsworth *Merry Eng.* I. iv, A harbinger, apparelled in the royal livery, had been sent on to announce the approach of the Princess. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 72 The prophet and harbinger of better days coming.

†**4.** = Harbourer 2. *Obs. rare.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 In Harbouring the Hart, the Huntsman or Harbinger must .. put his Hound before him, and beat the Outside of the Springs or Thickets.

5. Harbinger of spring. A small umbelliferous herb of North America, *Erigenia bulbosa*, which flowers in March in the Central States. In its tuberous root, twice ternate leaves, and small white flowers, it resembles the Earth-nut of Great Britain.

1868 Asa Gray *Man. Bot. Northern U. S.* (ed. 5).

Hence **Ha·rbingership**, the office or position of a harbinger. **Ha·rbingery** (*nonce-wd.*), the act or function of a harbinger (in sense 3).

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 242 Thou shalt go one houre before; and presently caused his head to be smitten off. An unhappie Harbengership in regard of his Art. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ii. 46 They do not come in with the somewhat ostentatious usherment and harbingery, which for instance laid the even more splendid bursts of Jeremy Taylor open to the sharp sarcasm of South.

Ha·rbinger, *v.* [f. prec. sb. (in sense 3).] *trans.* To act as a harbinger to; to announce, presage.

1646 G. Daniel *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 24 To Harbinger his learned name. 1662 Cokaine *Ovid* I. i, Before .. I for this untimely courtesy Make thee to harbinger my soul in death! 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* Poems I. 88 More bright than all the angel blaze That harbinger'd thy birth. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xviii. 299 The star that harbingers a glorious day. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* v. 131 Heralded and harbingered by smiles and greetings.

Harbor, var. spelling of Harbour.

Harborie: see Harbourv.

†**Harborough, -borow,** etc. ME. forms of Harbour *sb.* and *v.*

†**Ha·rborous,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 herber-, herbo(u)r-, harber-, harbour-, etc. [f. Harbour *sb.*[1], after words in -ous from French, e.g. *humorous*.]

1. Affording harbour or shelter; given to hospitality.

1526 Tindale 1 *Tim.* iii. 2 A bishoppe must be .. honestly aparelled, harberous, apt to teache. — 1 *Pet.* iv. 9 Be ye herbrous and that without grudginge. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 38 An other sorte promyseth their howse to be herbourouse to the howsehold of fayth. *a* 1613 Overbury *Observ. France* Wks. (1856) 237 Their nature, which is easie and harborous to strangers. 1632 Vicars *Virg. Æneid* 72 In this kinde harb'rous town.

2. Furnished with harbours or havens for ships.

[1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* III. 49 That water at the first Was harborous to brode wide ships, now harborous to wains.] 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 5 Her haven angled so about her harbrous sound. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1671) 266 A Countrey harborous on either side with commodious Havens. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. ii. vii. (1852) 397 This is a well known sea, called Euxine, or harborous.

Harbory: see Harbourv.

Harbour, harbor (hā·ɹbəɹ), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 2 herebergе, herburgе, -byrgе, 3 herbergе, 4 herboru, herbergh, -berw, -beruh, 4–5 herberwe, -berewe, -borewe, -borwe, -boruhe, -borouȝ, -borw, -burhe, -burgh(e, 4–6 herberow(e, -borow(e, 5 herbarwe, -barow, -barou, -bourgh, 5–6 herboroghe, -borough(e, 6 herberough, -bourough, -burrouh. *β.* 4 herbore, -bure, 4–5 -ber(e, 5–6 -bour(e. *γ.* 5 harburrow, 5–6 harbarow(e, -brough(e, 5–7 harborow(e, 6 harberowe, -bourgh, -borrow, -bourough, 6–7 harborough(e. *δ.* 5 harbar, 6–7 harboure, 6– harbor, harbour, (7 harber). [Early ME. *hereberȝ(e, herberȝ(e*, corresp. to an OE. **hereberg*, f. *here* army, host + *-berg, -e* protection, shelter, not recorded, but found in the cognate langs., OHG. *heri-, here-, herberga* (MHG. and mod.G. *herberge*), OLG. *heriberga* (MDu. *herberghe*, Du. *herberg*) all fem., ON. *herbergi* neuter (Sw. *herberge*). The ME. word has been assumed to be from Norse; but the phonology points rather to an OE. type (original, or perh. after the Norse). The subsequent history shows two lines of phonetic change, viz. the change of *her-* to *har-*, usual with *er-* before a consonant (as in *bark, barrow, hart, marsh*, and the pronunciation of *clerk, sergeant, Berkshire, Hertford*, etc.); and the weakening of the second element to *-ber, -bor, -bour*; the current *harbour* exhibits both of these changes. The late ME. form remains in place names, e.g. *Market Harborough*.]

1. Shelter, lodging, entertainment; sojourn, abode.

a. *c* 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Leseb.* 72) Na synderlice onoðren herbyrȝe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þe node habbeð ȝiuen heom red, Mid herebergе and mid fode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1392 If þe miȝte taken Herbergе for hire frendes sake[n]. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* xviii. 4 Withoute hurting of good herberewe [1388 herbore]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 957 Neede of cloþing, and herberwe [*v.rr.* herborugh, harborowe, herboruhe]. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xiv. 6 Graunt vs gode herborow þis nyght. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* x. ix, They..praid the lord of the castel of herburgh. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 If any personne..geue any herborowe moneye or lodgeynge to any beggers. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* D ij, That Alexander shoulde fynde no herborow [*v.r.* herberowe] there. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 166 Frendly voutsave him herburrouh.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6153 Of herber grete nede I had, Yhe herberd me with hert glad. 1388 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxix. 31 To seke herbore [*v.r.* herberow] fro hous in to hous. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 2940 Whi wil thou her thi herber tane? 1538 Bale *Brefe Com.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207 Helpe alwayes the poore, with herbour, foode, and aparell. 1552 *Ord. St. Bartholomew's* Ej b in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xvi. 310 For the herboure and succour of the dere members of Christes body. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 9 To take herbour.

γ. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (1510) C iv, She .. asked harborowe in dyvers places. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 260 What crystyn man axithe harburrow here? 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Lette them have harbroughe. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* i. (1633) 62 Those cursed exactions of diet and harborow. 1598 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 115 Whoesoever..shall lodge or gyve harborough to any rogues. [Cf. Market Harborough.]

δ. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxv. 115 Whan I was a straunger and nedy of harboure. 1592 *Nobody & Somebody*, in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 289 Nobody takes them in, provides them harbor. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* III. i, All I desire of you is but harbour for a minute. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 148 Our great Want .. was Harbor and good Company. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 253 They serve for the Harbour..of various Animals. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* II. 397 Give harbour in thy breast on no account To aftergrudge or enmity. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. xxvi, To harbour safe, and friendly cheer, That gives us rightful claim.

2. A place of shelter or sojourn; lodgings, quarters, resting-place; place of entertainment, inn; place of refuge, asylum. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

Cold harbour, a place of shelter from the weather for wayfarers, constructed by the wayside. Hence, a frequent name of a locality, and in comb. *Cold Harbour Lane.*

a. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 742 Þore were Of here herboru herborwed þere. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 406 Holicherche, þat he[r]berwe is and goddes hous to saue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 765, I saugh nat this year so myrie a compaignye Atones in this herberwe [*v.rr.* herborowe, harborowe, herberw, herburhe] as is now. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 539 Thei fonde nether house ne herberowe. 1530 Palsgr. 230/2 Herboroghe, *logis.* *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Discoveries* Wks. (Rtldg.) 743/1 To have his arms set up in his last herborough.

β. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 448 With-in his awen moder body, Whar his herber with-in was dight. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 523 Dyuerse Ostries or Herbouris for to logge the more multitude.

γ. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 179 Yf ye may no harbroughe se, Than must ye lodge under a tre. 1530 Palsgr. 169 *Herberge*, an harborowe. 1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. v. 6 a, Thy harborow or Inne, or rather thy pryson. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xli. 616 That the legions from out of their winter harboroughs, should there meete together.

δ. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 174/2 An Harbar, *hospicium.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 222/36 Harboure, *hospitium.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Fair harbour that them seems: so in they entred are. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 462 They will capitulate for their honour to go out of their harbour, with their pikes traild..and in array. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 2 Ivy and Elder-Bushes, the Harbours of several solitary Birds. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Harbour*, shelter, lodging.

†**b.** The 'house', mansion, or position of the sun or a planet in the zodiac. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 307 To ech of hem his tyme and his seson As thyr herberwe [*v.rr.* herborwe, harborowe, hebour] chaungeth lowe or heighe.

c. The covert or place of retreat of wild animals.

1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 234 Terriers..driue them out of their hollow harbours. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 310 Hee dreames of .. a Bucke lodged, or a Hart in harbor. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 74 They resort to those places as to their harboroughs or couerts. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 When you intend to find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* vi. 103 The stag..When he has settled himself down he is said to be 'in harbour'.

d. *fig.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iv. 35 Fynde any quietnesse, or sure harborowe. 1591 R. W. *Tancred & Gismunda* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 85 Ah, pleasant harborough of my heart's thought! 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 268 These saving Harbers. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* I. 11 In what vale Shall be my harbour?

3. A place of shelter for ships; *spec.* where they may lie close to and sheltered by the shore or by works extended from it; a haven, a port.

a. [*c* 1205 Lay. 28878 Sexisce men..seileden to londe, And herbergе token..Bi-ȝeondе þere Humbre.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 403 To rekene wel his tydes His stremes .. His herberwe and his moone, his lodemenage. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 11 Thei .. digged out herborowes, where their shippes might ride saulfe fro the storme.

β. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda* I j b, The Ports, Herbours, and Riuers, where he tooke in fresh water.

γ. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 53 Also the Sirtes, unfrendly harbrought. 1555 Eden *Decades* 350 A bycht or bay as thowgh it were a harbarowe. 1578 Bourne *Invent.* 11 They must cheyne their Hauen or harborrow. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III. 121 They put into the foresayde Harborough. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. (1634) 302 A Harborow of great capacitie, being in former times but an open bay.

δ. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxii. 126 b, Their harbour or hauen is verie good. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 119 They were not able to put into the Harbor. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 609 A Station safe for Ships, when Tempests roar, A silent Harbour, and a cover'd Shoar. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 23 Some of the men of war, then in the harbour. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 178 Like a wreck that is drifting to harbour, I come to thee, Lady, at last.

4. *Glass-making.* A large shallow trough-like box with handles or wheels used for holding the mixed ingredients or 'batch' and conveying them to the pot for fusion.

1891 *Sale Catal. Glass Wks. Stourbridge*, Seven mixing harbours. 1897 *Correspondent*, Each harbour of separate mixture is placed around the furnace before each pot for the purpose of filling.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 3), as *harbour-admiral, -bar, -buoy, -duty, -light, -room, -town*, etc.; **harbour-due,** a charge for the use of a harbour (usually in *pl.*); **harbour-gasket, -log, -watch** (see quots.); **harbour-master,** an officer who has charge of a harbour, and of the mooring of ships, etc. therein; hence *harbour-mastership*; **harbourward** *adv.*, towards the harbour.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* iv, The *Gladiator*, the flagship of the *harbour-admiral. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* VI. xv, We drifted o'er the *Harbour-bar. 1864 Tennyson *Sailor Boy* 2 He rose at dawn and, fired with hope, Shot o'er the seething harbour-bar. 1842 — *Audley Court* 85 The bay was oily calm; the *harbour-buoy..With one green sparkle ever and anon Dipt by itself. 1718 *Bridlington Pier Act*, All such tolls, *harbour-dues, or other dues. 1863 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* x. vii. (1876) 614 A harbour due is..paid for the accommodation obtained by shipping. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Harbour-gaskets*, broad, but short and well-blacked gaskets..for showing off a well-furled sail in port. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 371 A *Harbour-Light will be established. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Harbour-log*, that part of the log-book which..relates only to transactions while the ship is in port. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Maître de ports*, an *harbour-master, or officer appointed to take care of a port. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* I. 37 The honourable sinecure of a *harbour-mastership. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xliv. (1862) IV. 9 To provide *harbour-room at once safe and adequate. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. (R.), Halos *harbor-towne, that Neptune beats upon. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Harbour-watch*, a division or subdivision of the watch kept on night-duty, when the ship rides at single anchor.

†**Harbour,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [A frequent spelling of Arbour *sb.*[1] from 16th c., intermediate between the earlier *herber, erber*, and the present form.] **a.** A grass-plot, a green = Arbour 1. **b.** A bower or retreat covered with climbing shrubs and plants.

a. 1505 *Will of M. Huntyngdon* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be buried in our lady Harbar of the Cathedrall Church of Hereford. [1573 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 234 My bodye to be buried within y^e^ arbour on the north side off the churche of Richmonde.] 1804–20 *Hereford Cath., Sexton's Bk. of Fees*, For Ground in the Cathedral Lady Harbour, or Cloister, 4*s.* 6*d.*

b. 1563 [see Arbour 5.] 1593 G. Fletcher *Licia, etc.* xxvi. (Grosart) 107 Where loving Wood-bine, doth the Harbor binde. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ombrage*,

shade, harbor, or bower to rest vnder. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 222 A gravel walk..with a covered harbour at each end of it. *a* 1790 WARTON *Poet. Wks.* (1802) II. 194 An avenue so cool and dim Shall to an harbour, at the end, In spite of gout, entice a friend.

Hence **Ha'rboured** *ppl. a.*, = ARBOURED.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 We rid in shallow cradles, two on a Camell: harboured aboue, and couered with linnen.

Harbour *sb.*3, var. of ARBOR *sb.*1

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 Effected by a jagged wheel, fixed on the barrel harbour.

Harbour, harbor (hɑ·ɹbəɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 2 hereburȝen, herborȝen, 3 herber(e)ȝen, hereborwen, 3–5 herberwen, herborwen, 4 herberghen, herborghen, herbarwen, herbweren, 4–5 herberghwen, herberewen, 4–6 herberowe(n, 5 hereboroghe, herburghe, herberrowe, 5–6 herborowe, 6 herberoughe, herbrough. *β.* 3–7 herber(e(n, 4–5 herbor, 5 herbar, 6 herbowr(e. *γ.* 4–6 harborough, 5 -bergh, -berough, -burrow, -bourrow, 5–6 -borowe, 6 -barow, -brough. *δ.* 5 harbur, 5–6 harber, 6 harbar, 6– harbor, harbour. See also *herbery*, HARBRY *v.* [f. HARBOUR *sb.*, in its various phonetic forms:—OE type **hereheorgian*, corresp. to ON. *herbergja*, *-byrgja*, to lodge, harbour; OHG. *heribergôn*, MHG., MDu., Ger., Du. *herbergen* intr. and trans. Cf. also *herberge*, early form of HARBINGE *v.*, from OF. *herberger* (which was ultimately the same word).]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To provide a lodging or lodging-place for; to shelter from the weather or the night; to lodge, entertain. *Obs.*

a. c 1150 *Homily* (Kluge *Leseb.* 73) Swa swa leofne gyst heo hire husede and innlice herebyȝeode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þu..fedest wreche men and hereburȝest and scrudest. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 260/146 To hereborewi Miseise men. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 201 Clobe .. and herberwe hem. *Ibid.* 371 Þere he schal be hereberowid. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/1 Herberwyn [*v.rr.* herbergwyn, herborowen] or receyvyn to hereboroghe. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 12 To lodge and herberough any persone .. of charitee or almes. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils*, *Exhort. bef. Communion*, We have not hymselfe now .. to herbrough him. 1557 *Jest Mylner Abingt.* 157 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 106 Herberowe us to night.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15494 To spek o iesu þar he was herberd in þat tun. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* x. 32 Symound, that is named Petre; this is herborid in the hous of Symound coriour. *c* 1400 *Isumbras* 524 Bot mete ne drynke couthe he gete none, Ne house to herbere hyme inne. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 264 ȝe sall nocht herbere me and Eis at anes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. I.* 20 Na man be herbered or lodged in the houses or granges.

γ. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 262, I wold harburrow the full fayne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1252 To harbergh the nedy wagring. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1, I intende to harborowe folkes no more. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 29 Tethis who doth harbrough me within her surges wide. 1587 *Siwgila* in *Polimanteia* (1881) Introd. 18 To al them that harborough such a guest.

δ. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1971 He harberde hym far therfro All behynde men .. Hys sekenes was so felle. 1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* E ij, Those [children] that are harboured in the Howse. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 102 She harbors you as her kinsman.

fig. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 1 Which would willingly harbour themselues, vnder the roofe..of the Church of England. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 458 The anguish of my soul, that suffers not Mine eye to harbour sleep.

b. *absol.* To show hospitality.

1534 TINDALE *Rom.* xii. 13 Diligently to harboure [1535 COVERD. Be glad to harbarow. 1539 (Great Bible), Be readie to harboure.]

†**2.** To quarter (soldiers or retainers); to assign lodgings to, to billet; *refl.* to take up quarters, encamp. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Nouber cite ne burgh myght þei in herberd be. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1626 Alle þe genge of grece was gayli resseyued & herbarwed hastely. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 427 in *Babees Bk.* 312 The marshalle shalle herber alle men in fere. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 83 They comen .. in grete companyes and lodged and herburghed hem in the countrey al aboute where they wold. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 32 Within the kinges gates no man shall harborow or assigne but this chamberlayn or usher. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclvi. 381 They .. layde siege about Monsac, and harbored themselfe, as though they wolde nat go thence in a moneth. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 90 [We] were .. harboured in a green plot of ground resembling a meadow.

3. To give shelter to, to shelter. Formerly often in a good sense: to keep in safety or security, to protect; now mostly dyslogistic, as to conceal or give covert to noxious animals or vermin; to give secret or clandestine entertainment to noxious persons or offenders against the laws.

a. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 491 The gardin was not daungerous To herberwe briddes many oon. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 320 Ordeyne þe an hous, peers, to herberghen in thi cornes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxv. (1869) 66 This scauberk is cleped humilitee..in whiche thow shuldest thi swerd herberwe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xx, The swalowe..herberowed her in the plowgh mans hows.

β. 1420 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 17 Yt lette noght William Selby to herber hys tymber apon the same walle. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 83 Yf any freman .. suffer ony wares or marchaundises..to be kepte or herbowryd in his house.

γ. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf*, To harborough the persecuted Christians in your owne kingdome.

δ. c 1460 *How Marchande dyd Wyfe betray* 148 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 203 Y swere .. Y wylle neuyr harbur the kyngys felone. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 Oone panyermaker..harbers suspect persones in his hous. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 180 Ignoraunt what lewdnes lurketh, and what heynousnesse is harboured in the deedes they go about. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xviii. (1810) 193 Traitours, which harboured themselves in the bogs and woods. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 106 *note*, I would have Captains to say that our ships shal harbour no such Sailors. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 44 These Woods harbour vast numbers of Monkeys. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ₱ 5 He wishes Sir Roger does not harbour a Jesuit in his House. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. vi. (1762) 12 Dung harbours insects. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 641 After the conviction of the rebels whom she had harboured. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 780 Cocoa-nut fibre .. does not harbour vermin. *Mod. Newsp.* A tobacconist was fined £100 for harboring smuggled tobacco.

fig. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 15 It is a dangerous thing to harbor a Traytor within your brest. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, What religion can it be that harbours such a villain? 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 33 Harbouring every vagrant story that may ask shelter in his pages.

†**b.** Of a place, etc.: To afford accommodation or room for; to contain, hold. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 40 Bote þer nas halle ne hous þat miht herborwe þe peple. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 106 The mydle moder becly ppyth the brayne and herboryth and holdeth togyders the veynes of the brayne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 125 It [a horn spoon] will herbar fourty pese. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ix. 115 That there is but one God, and that The Ayre, the Heauen, the Sea, the Earth, and Hell .. were harbered in his breast from all Eternitie. 1667 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The specifick actions of a Body that harbours subordinate Forms. 1680 — *Produc. Chem. Princ.* v. 240 The Aeriall particles, that are wont to be harboured in the Pores of that liquor.

4. *fig.* To entertain within the breast; to cherish privately; to indulge. Now usually in reference to evil thoughts or designs.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. viii. 258 In þyn hole herte to herberghwen alle treuthe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 337 O heart appointed even from thy creation to harbour kindenesse. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 Such festred rancoure doo Sayncts celestial harbour? 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 353 The citizens..harboring their old grudge. 1602 ROWLANDS *Tis Merrie when Gossips meete* 20, I know that beauteous wenches are enclinde, To harbour hansome men within their minde. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 109 They will be tempted to harbour suspicions. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 561 Hearts .. that harbour at this hour That love of Christ and all its quickening power. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 70 He believed them to harbour the worst designs. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i. 28 It was impossible for him to harbour resentment.

5. To shelter (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 Naturall hauens, of capacitie to harborowe greate nauies of shippes. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 232 A faire haven, where the ships of Alger are safely harboured. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. liii, Harbour my fleshly bark safe in thy wounded side. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2840/4 Directions..how to Harbour a Ship in the same with Safety. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 375, I ..Harboured his vessels, saved from death his mariner band.

6. To trace (a stag) to his 'harbour' or lair. Also *transf.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, A few nombre of houndes, onely to harborowe, or rouse, the game. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 239 We herbor and unherbor a Harte, we lodge and rowse a Bucke. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Here's Little John hath harbord you a Deere. 1741 [see HARBINGER 4]. 1886 WOOD in *Gd. Words* 690 A .. tigress had been tracked ..and at last 'harboured', as Stag-hunters say, in a small thicket. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Isl.* 6, I can harbour a stag against any man on Exmoor.

II. *intr.* **7.** To shelter oneself, lodge, take shelter; to encamp; later, often with some notion of lurking or concealment. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 ȝif he mai þer-inne herberȝen. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10290 Lete hym herber yn hys hous. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 53 Wont to sleen hys gestes þat herburghden in hys hous. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5251 Thar herborghede þe kyng & ys barouns, Wyþ-oute tentes oþer pauyllouns. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 745 Vnder a Mountayne þey herberde þan Besyde a reuer. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 125 Ye sholde not fynde an house in to herberowe. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 79 Now for this Night, lets harbor here in Yorke. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 448 Others say that the Robbers themselves harbour'd here. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Econ.* I. 52 Beneath one common roof Thou ne'er shalt harbour. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 59 Where the Dove and Olive-Bough Once hung, a Poet harbours now. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 200, I was suspicious that possibly some party of Indians might be harboring round.

fig. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 207 Neither sleepe nor quiet could harber in her head. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 105 b, But nowe this plague .. doth not onely herberoughe emonge temporall men. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 214/1 Think not a thought so villanous Can harbour in a man of noble birth. 1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* I. 33 [To] suffer such a thought to harbour in our minds. 1760 LAW *Spir. Prayer* II. 161 No vice can harbor in you. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 266 If envy could have harboured in such a breast as Sophia's.

8. Of an animal: To have its retreat or resort; *spec.* said of a stag.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij, It is a Seafish ..It harboureth some time about the shore. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Hart Harboureth. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Penguin .. cannot flie,..feeds on fish and grasse, and harbors in berries. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. ix. 338 Here the bellowing Harts are said to harbour..the belling Roes to bed. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1680 The place where the turtle were known to harbour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 46 In the woody parts wild boars frequently harboured.

9. Of a ship (or its crew): To take shelter or come to anchor in a haven or harbour. Also *fig.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 72 Wee saulfiye dyd harbor in hauen. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 206 To show what coast thy sluggish crare Might easiliest harbour in. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 331/2 He might have Harbour'd in Falmouth. 1718 SEWALL *Diary* 12 May (1882) III. 184 Wind was Contrary that was forc't to harbour at Marblehead. 1842 BROWNING *Waring* II. ii. 2 We were sailing by Triest Where a day or two we harboured.

Hence **Ha'rboured, Ha'rbouring** *ppl. adjs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 15 An herbordi man of a dai, that passith forth. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 267 Calling his vanquished Sons into his Azure Bosom and harbouring streams. 1833 WORDSW. *Warning* 44 Harboured ships, whose pride is on the sea. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* viii. 361 A harboured grudge and exasperation.

Harbourage, -orage (hɑ·ɹbəɹêdʒ). Also 6 **herberage**. [f. HARBOUR *sb.*1 + -AGE: cf. the earlier ME. *herbergage*, HABERGAGE, from French.]

1. Shelter, lodging; = HARBOUR 1.

1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1236 *note*, Now in hewin he has his herberage [1470 heretage]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 234 Your King .. Craues harbourage within your Citie walles. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maidenh. well Lost* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 124 You shall not want nor foode, nor harborage. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Did you give him harbourage in this very house? 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 281 Where can I get me harbourage for the night?

transf. and *fig.* 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 297 Both infidelity and heresy have, till of late, found harbourage in the supposed or pretended corruption or uncertainty of the canon. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. xi. 174 An idea to which..he would give no harbourage.

2. A place of shelter; a lodging; = HARBOUR 2.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 113 Happy England, if the same prove good Harbourage for a fainting Nation! 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii, The worst of these harbourages .. would unquestionably be more fitting for your residence than the abode of a despised Jew. 1883 *Graphic* 19 May 498 The island has been a harbourage of conspiracy and sedition.

3. Shelter for ships, shelter in a haven: cf. HARBOUR 3.

[*a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 412 That Enemy .. windriven on the British Coast, would find safe Harbourage in Milford.] 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 38 Harsh harbourage, hard hammocks, and scant sleep. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 204 He took soundings all round the proposed harbourage. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 33 The new stone-pier That was to make safe harbourage for the boats.

Harbourer, -orer (hɑ·ɹbəɹəɹ). [f. HARBOUR *v.* + -ER1. This took up sense 1 of *herberger*, HARBINGER, after that word came to be used chiefly in senses 2, 3.]

1. One who harbours, shelters, or entertains; an entertainer, a host. Also *fig.* Now more usually dyslogistic.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. (R.), Of an harbourer of deuils, was he sodainly made a disciple, and scholar of Jesus. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 Eyther..harberours of Antes..or else breeders of..weedes. 1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Populi* 28 Abettors, maintainors, concealors of their plots or harberours of their persons. 1652 J. AUDLEY *Eng. Commw.* 29 It became the Commons to be harborers of the people. 1710 STRYPE *Life Abp. Grindal* an. 1582 (R.) A great nurse of pious men, and harbourer of exiles for religion. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. III. 19 Not to the Don as harbourer of his daughter. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/3 Unpolished granite ..is a sad harbourer of soot and dust.

2. *Stag-hunting.* One whose office it is to trace a deer to its covert.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. xxix, Old Forrest Spys, the Harborers With hast approach. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 72 The Harbourer having taught his Hound to draw mute always round the outside of the Covert. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* vi. 104 The work of the 'harbourer' is to find where a runnable stag is in 'harbour' on the morning of the meet.

Hence **Ha'rbouress, -oresse**, a hostess.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IX. 428 Mary..was a devout harboresse,..that gladly entertained the disciples of Christ.

Ha'rbouring, *vbl. sb.* [f. HARBOUR *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb HARBOUR, in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14709 His herbering sal last in hell. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 13 Kepinge, hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 28 Lorde god, that wythin the holy wombe..toke thy herbowrynge. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 141 There is not so muche skill to be used in lodgyng of a Bucke as in harboring of a harte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 376 Places for the.. docking, and harbouring of his warlike gallies. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 56 Here was an harbouring of a popish priest.

b. *attrib.*, as *harbouring house, place.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 10 Tha saw evin at thair hand Ane herbering place. 1585 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 302 Harboringe Howses for Maisterles Men, and for such as lyve by theifte. 1605 WAYMOUTH in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. (1883) 708/2 The most..secure harboring river that the world affordeth.

Harbourless (hɑ·ɹbəɹlês), *a.* For early forms see HARBOUR *sb.*1 [f. HARBOUR *sb.*1 + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of shelter, houseless, homeless.

c 1200 ORMIN 6166 Himm þatt iss herrberȝhelæs þe birþ herrberȝhe findenn. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 129 Þo men þat not herberwid suche pore herberweles. 1382 — *Matt.* xxv. 35, I was herberlesse [1526 TINDALE herbroulesse (1534) herbourlesse; 1535 COVERD. harbourlesse] and ȝee..herberden me. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xxxii, For kyng Arthurs sake he shall not be herberoules. 1526

Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 153 b, Harbourynge the harboroughles. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lviii. 7 The needie, and herberles bring in into thy house. *a* 1677 Manton *Exp. Lord's Pr.* Matt. vi. 11 We should soon be shiftless, harbourless, begging from door to door. 1829 J. Donovan *Catech. Counc. Trent* I. iv. § 11 He is born in poverty; he is born as a harbourless stranger.

† 2. Of a place: That affords no shelter. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 7, I entred by and by The harbroughlesse and cruell house. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Addit. (1612) 334 The harborlesse Desart.

3. Without harbours or havens for ships.

1600 Holland *Livy* 352 (R.) The haven-lesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1795 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 107 A vast ocean, howling and harbourless. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 16 The sea roars against your harbourless cliffs—you have to build the breakwater.

† **Ha'rboursome,** *a. Obs.* [f. Harbour *sb.*[1] + -some.] Given to hospitality, hospitable.

1584 Lodge *Alarum* 79 Harden not your hearts..releeve the poore, be harboursome.

† **Ha'rboury, ha'rb(e)ry,** *sb. north.dial.* and *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herberi, 4–6 -ery(e, herbry(e, 5 herbre, 5–6 harbery, 5–7 -erie, 6 harbry, -rie, harbarie, -ory, -orie, 6–7 harbourie, 7–9 harboury. [In 13th c. northern Eng. *herberi*, parallel to ME. *herberȝe, herberwe*; perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergi* (see Harbour *sb.*[1]); but possibly with a suffix *-y* or *-ry.*]

1. Shelter, lodging, harbourage; = Harbour *sb.*[1] 1. In quot. 1375, military encampment.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14135 To þis castel was iesus cald Til herberi [*Fairf.* herborwe] als i forwit tald. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 298 Till gret lordis, ilkane syndri, Ordanit ane felde for thar herbry. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 28 Ne clathes to þe nakede ne herbery to þe herberles. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 472 Sewyn scor with him that nycht tuk herbry thar. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 41 He na harberie had for his behufe. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 244 He giffis the meit, drink, and claith and harbory. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5942 Oftymes ȝe gaue me Herberye. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 107 These..in *rye* are formed of substantives as of armour, armorie..of harbour harbourie, *hospitium.* 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. David II*, 44 All they quha sellis bread and aill, sall receaue passengers in herberie within their houses. 1619 Sir J. Sempill *Sacrilege Handl.* 50 For harboury, No certaine dwelling place. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scot.* 96 He that's ill o' his harboury is gude at the way-kenning.

2. A place of shelter, a lodging-place; = Harbour 2.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 63 Thar was na herberie To Josep and his spouse Marie. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 280 Sa till thar herbery wend sall thai. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 675 Thair was ane hailsum harbery. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. x. 95 It is a stelling place and sovir harbry, Quhar ost in staill or enbuschment may ly. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 135 Hareyt furtht of house and herberye. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 104/29 Harborie, *hospitium.* 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 94 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Leaving the heavinlie harbrie whair he satt.

3. Shelter for ships; a harbour.

15.. *Ship Laws* in *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 625 Quhair ony great presse of shippis lyis in ane harberie. 1576 in W. M'Ilwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* (1875) 90 All the ports, creeks, harbories, and landing-places. 1617 *Ibid.*, The burgh and harbourie of Stranraer. *c* 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 95 The said burgh of Pittenweyme..hes ane guid and saiff harberie.

4. *Comb.*, as *harboury-place.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i. 31 Ane ancyant and ane tender herbry place To Troianis. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We..exhort the latter marinaris..to..direct it to sum mair sure harbery place.

Harbrough'e, obs. ff. Harbour *sb.* and *v.*

† **Ha'rbry, he'rbery,** *v. north. dial.* and *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4 herbery, herbory, 4–6 herbri, herbry, 6–7 harbry, harberie. [In 14th c. *herbery, herbry*, a northern doublet of Harbour *v.*, perh. immediately a. ON. *herbergja*: cf. Harboury *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To shelter, lodge: = Harbour *v.* 1.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 300 And bad thaim herbery thaim that nycht. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 218 Nane wald herbry þam in house. 14.. *Burgh Laws* c. 85 (Skene 90) Na man..aw to harbery ony strangear in his house langar þan a nycht. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxvi. 29 Nor veseit the seik, nor..Harbreit the wolsome. ? *a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 239 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 293, I will herbry no gaistis heir perfay. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 129 Na man sovld harbrie strangers.

2. To anchor (a ship) in a haven or harbour.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 159 Thi schippis and fallowschip .. Other ar herbryit in the havin. 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 205 þat Lord may harbary so thy bairge.

3. *intr.* To take shelter, to lodge; to come into a haven, to land.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 710 Quhen he harbreit with me. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. viii. 81 We ar defendit to herbry on the sand.

Hence † **Ha'rbrying, herbreyng** *vbl. sb.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 703 Strange men had tane herbreyng In the place.

Harburrow, obs. form of Harbour *sb.* and *v.*

Harcabuz, obs. form of Harquebus.

Harcarrah: see Hircarra.

Harcelet, var. Haslet.

Harcken, obs. form of Hearken *vb.*

Hard (hārd), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 1 heard, 2–4 herd, (3 ard, *Orm.* harrd), 3–7 harde, (6 heard, herde), 4– hard. [A. Common Teut. adj.: OE. *heard* = OFris. *herd*, OS. *hard* (MDu. *hart(d)*, MLG. *hard, harde*, Du., LG. *hard*), OHG. *hart, harti, herti* (MHG. *hart, herte*, Ger. *hart*), ON. *harðr* (Sw. *hård*, Da. *haard*), Goth. *hardus*:—OTeut. **hardús*, corresp. to pre-Teut. **kartús* = Gr. *κρατύς* strong, powerful. Like other adjs. in *-tus, hardus* became in WGer. partly a *jo*-stem *hardja-*, whence OHG. *harti, herti*; but there is no trace of this in OS. and OE.]

I. Passively hard: resisting force, pressure, or effort of some kind.

1. A primary adjective expressing consistency of matter: That does not yield to blows or pressure; not easily penetrated or separated into particles; firm and resisting to the touch; solid, compact in substance and texture. The opposite of *soft.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2509 Billes ecg, hond and heard sweord. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 221 Mid hærenum hrægle swiþe heardum & unwinsumum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 182 Wiþ heardum swile þæs magan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Weter of þan herda flinte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6390 (Gött.) Of þe hard stan. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 707 ȝoure hartis ar herd as flynt. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 þai er so hard þat þare may na metell pulisch þam. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn towchynge, or felynge .. *durus.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 434 He buylded of hard stone, the bewtifull Librarie in the gray Friers in London, now called Christes Hospitall. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 148 The substance thereof is thicke, and harder then any other skinne, and therefore it is called the harde mother. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 Sallads, acharrs, and hard egs. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 Leaves..extreamly stiff and hard. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 12 The hair of both Sexes is generally black and hard. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. v. (1695) 54 That being generally call'd hard by us, which will put us to Pain, sooner than change Figure by the pressure of any part of our Bodies; and that, on the contrary, soft, which changes the Situation of its parts upon an easie and unpainful touch. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* v. § 2 Wks. I. 120/1 When the parts of a body adhere so firmly that it cannot easily be made to change its figure, we call it hard. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 10 If it did not yield in the slightest degree it would be perfectly hard. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 541 Harder than adamant.

† b. Undigested (in the stomach). *Obs.*

1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 31 Neither is it..Only the bespoken Thanks, at last, that lyes so Hard in our Author's Stomach. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* iii. 88 Suppers lie hard in the Stomach.

c. *Hard fist*, an ungloved fist. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 5/5 Time was when the opening night was a velvet-glove contest. The hard-fist 'battle was postponed.

d. *Hard iron, hard lead*: see quots.

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* II. 44 Iron which retains its magnetic properties when removed from the magnetic field is called Hard iron. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Hard lead*, lead containing certain impurities, principally antimony.

2. Of money: In specie as opposed to paper currency. See also quot. 1882.

1706 Farquhar *Recruiting Officer* IV. iii, Your mother has a hundred pound in hard money, lying .. in the hands of a mercer. 1779 A. Adams in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 365 Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 154 Husbandmen, like other labourers, are paid in hard money by the week. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* v. viii. (1849) 230 We were to get hard cash to meet a run. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 157 The nomination of Governor Tilden, upon a hard-money resumption platform. 1882 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict., Hard cash*, a term used to distinguish metallic money, from..paper money. ..Often popularly used to denote bank notes, and other documents of undoubted value, in contradistinction to mere book debts, or commercial rights.

3. Said of the pulse when the blood-tension is high, so that the artery feels firm and not easy to be compressed.

1727–52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pulse*, A hard Pulse signifies 1. That the membrane of the artery is drier than ordinary.. 3. That the arteries are full [etc.]. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 508 A full if not a hard pulse. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 440 The pulse .. is hard and full—not weak and oppressed.

4. Not easy to wear out or cause to give way; capable of great physical endurance and exertion; formerly, *esp.*, hardy and bold in fight. Now chiefly in sense approaching 1.

Beowulf (Z.) 342 Wlanc wedera leod word æfter spræc heard under helme. *c* 1200 Ormin 1596 And ȝiff þin heorrte iss harrd and starrc, And stedefasst o Criste. *c* 1205 Lay. 18958 Brutael þat is a cniht swiðe herd. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 808 Fir[umbras] was hard, & suffrede wel. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxi. 253 Þei ben full harde folk and moche peyne and wo mow suffren. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 b, A hard fellowe, brought up from his childehood to labour. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 119 Yet is the black Hound harder and better able to endure cold, then the other which is white. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 95 Men, a hard laborious Kind. 1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* 65 (Hoppe) [The horses] are both in hard condition, so it [a race] can come off in ten days. 1885 *Times* 11 Feb. 8/1 The men .. look as hard as nails and fit for anything.

† b. Firm, steadfast, unyielding. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 662 A man es a tre, þat standes noght harde, Of whilk þe crop es turned donward. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 174 His name in Saxon soundeth a pearl, to which he answered in the preciousness of his disposition, clear and hard.

† c. Inured, hardened, obdurate. *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 111 When we in our viciousnesse grow hard. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 269 Thy Nature, did commence in sufferance, Time Hath made thee hard in't.

5. Difficult to do or accomplish; not easy; full of obstacles; laborious, fatiguing, troublesome.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 4 Ful hard it is to be turnyd enterly til þe brynghthed and þe pees of godis lyght. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Harde yn knowynge, or warkynge, *difficilis.* 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 97 It is as harde, and laborus, to get the Longitude. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 So hard a thing it is to please all. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 60, I see now it is a harder matter to catch a Trout then a Chub. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 36 ¶ 8 How hard a thing it is for those to keep Silence who have the Use of Speech. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* iv. 90 Often ..what we must do as simply right..is just the hardest thing to do.

b. Of the object of an action. Const. *inf.*, or *of, in*, with sb. expressing the action.

c 1200 Ormin 6326 And tatt iss swiþe strang and harrd To forþenn her onn eorþe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16992 (Gött.) His pine was hardir [*Cott.* herder] for to drei. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 825 But paiement is harde to gete now adayes. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 Hard it is to be wrested out. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 143 Other remedies more harde to bee com by. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* E b, Chestnuts .. are hard of digestion. 1653 Walton *Angler* viii. 168 He is a very subtle fish and hard to be caught. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 112 (*Case of Consc.*), I was hard to please. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Tale of Tyne* iii. 64 It is a hard thing to manage. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lxii. 382 She was hard to be entreated in this affair.

c. Of the subject of an action: Not easily able or capable; having difficulty in doing something. Const. *inf.*, or *of* with sb. denoting action or faculty. *Obs.* exc. in *hard of hearing.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 9326 Men sua herd of vnder-stand. *a* 1400 *Serm. agst. Miracle-plays* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 50 Yvil and hard of bileve. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxvi. 464 We ar hard of byleue that this shall be. 1564 *Child Marriages, etc.* (E. E. T. S.) 134 The testatrixe was hard of hearinge. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 179 Of slow capacitie, and hard to learn and conceive. 1726–7 Swift *Gulliver* III. x, He..found the natives..very hard to believe that the fact was possible. 1858 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 55, I have been very hard to sleep too, and last night I was all but sleepless. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* xxxvii, I am hard of hearing. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 148 Wise words in hard ears are but lifeless lore.

6. Difficult to penetrate with the understanding; not easy to understand or explain.

[1382 Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Epistlis..in whiche ben summe harde thinges in vndirstondinge.] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 118 Knouleche of many harde questiouns. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxii[i]. 16 Then thought I to vnderstonde this, but it was to harde for me. 1663 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* 73 Dictionary .. a Lexicon, a Book wherein hard words and names are mentioned and unfolded. 1720 Swift *Lett. Yng. Clergym.* Wks. 1841 II. 201 Obscure terms, which by the women are called hard words. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 364 To ask hard questions.

7. Difficult to deal with, manage, control, or resist. † *Too hard for*, too much for, more than (one) can manage. *Hard case*, a difficult case to treat or deal with; a person that cannot be reclaimed, a hardened criminal, a 'bad lot'. *U.S.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 258 *Boy.* What then, do you see? *Lad.* 2. I, our way to be gone. *Boy.* You are too hard for me. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 31 The Hollander was too hard for the Frenchman, and threw him downe. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 330 If we found the enemy too hard for us. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxl. 101 A man who is master of his matter will with inferior parts be too hard .. for a man of better parts who knows his subject but superficially. 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* 71 (Farmer) La Bonte had lost all traces of civilised humanity, and might justly claim to be considered as hard a case as any of the mountaineers then present. *a* 1891 Stevenson (Dixon), He was a fellow-clerk of mine, and a hard case.

8. Of a nature or character not easily impressed or moved; obdurate; unfeeling, callous; hard-hearted.

Beowulf (Z.) 166 Atol angenga .. heardra hynða. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Manige men beoð heardre heortan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3061 Ðis weder is softe, And ðis king hard, And brekeð him eft ðat forward. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 759 Why wil thyn harde fader han thee spilt? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde demare, or domys mann wytheowte mercy. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 282 There was not so heard a hart, if they had seene them but would have had pittie upon them. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 466 So wretched is thy Son, so hard a Mother thou. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.*, With his hard eye, casting envious looks at them all the while. 1864 Tennyson *Grandmother* 17 You think I am hard and cold.

† b. *To die hard*: to die obdurate or impenitent. *Obs.* See also Hard *adv.* 3, Die *v.*[1] 3.

1709 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 5 Most Writers..seem to place a peculiar Vanity in dying hard. 1712 Swift *Let. Dr. King* 8 Dec. (T.), He died hard, as their term of art is here, to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 490 Who saw the villain .. dying hard, Without complaint. 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulgar T.* s.v. *Dye hard* or *game*, To dye hard, is to shew no signs of fear or contrition at the gallows.

9. Not easily moved to part with money; stingy, niggardly, 'close'. Cf. Hard-fisted.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 165. 1393 *Ibid.* C. II. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour þan men of holy churche, Auerouse & euil-willed whanne thei ben auaunsed. 1530 Palsgr. 314/2 Harde, as one that is a nygarde, *chiche.* 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his familiers and servauntes. 1849

MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 282 Many wondered that a man ..could be so hard and niggardly in all pecuniary dealings.

10. Not easily moved by sentiment; of a practical, shrewdly intelligent character. See also HARDHEAD.

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 147 The French have hard heads. 1824 R. B. PEAKE *Americans Abroad* I. i. (Farmer), We Americans have got hard heads. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. iv, My books don't tell me that it is a good heart that gets on in the world: it is a hard head.

II. Actively hard: pressing severely; severe.

11. Difficult to bear or endure; not easy to suffer, put up with, or consent to; pressing severely; severe, rigorous, oppressive, cruel. *Hard lines*: see LINE.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Þæt he þonne .. onfo þæs heardestan þeowdomes. *Ibid.* 95 Þonne bið þam eft heard dom ȝeteod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þurh þreo herde weies. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1442 Harrd and hefiȝ pine inoh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 213 In such ard cas as hym vel. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4539 And do þam to hard dede at þe last. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 77 b, [He] had grete sorow in his corage whan he was aduertised of these harde tydinges. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 It was his hard lucke and curssed chaunce. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 102 Fearing hard measure, if they should be carried unto the king. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) II. ii. 29 We think our position particularly hard. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 218 It is a little hard, indeed, that I should have these fine compliments and severe reproaches at the same time. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 109 The life these people lead is a hard one.

b. Of time.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 312 It hath ben sene and felt full ofte, The harde time after the softe. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, The time must be taken as hit cometh, is hit hard or softe. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 73 Money is Money, a very necessary Commodity in Hard times. 1812 SHELLEY *Address* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 228 There are always bad men who take advantage of hard times. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* viii, They had a hard time of it too, for my father had to go on half-pay. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 14, 1793 was eminently a 'hard year', and great numbers of labourers were out of employment.

c. Of the weather, etc.: Severe, rigorous, violent. In *hard winter* there is often present a notion of the frozen state of the ground, etc.

1552 HULOET, Harde winter or verye colde, *sæuissima Hyems*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 37 A blasyng starre, whereupon folowed an hard Wynter. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 81 His said Majesties bounty and charity..in respect of the extreme hard weather. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2199/4 With a hard gale of Wind at S.S.W. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 115 Very hard frost. Thames frozen. Carts went over. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 16 We had extraordinary hard Rain. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 299 A very hard Storm fell upon us in the way. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 98 Any Thing that falls over board [or] is spoiled or damaged by hard Weather. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Ss iv b, It is called a storm or hard gale. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 62 To catch..wood-pigeons in hard weather. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 16 Oct. 1006/1 We shall have a 'hard' winter. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 160 A grizzled, hard-weather-looking old sea-dog.

12. Of persons: Harsh or severe in dealing with any one. Const. (†*to*), *on*, *upon*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 24 Hlaford ic wat þæt ðu eart heard mann, þu ripst þær ðu ne seowe. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1043 Heo wæs þan cynge hire suna swiðe heard. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28743 Sin crist is buxum to vnbind, Qui sal man preist ouer hard find. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 Be not harde to him þat is tempted, ȝeue him comfort. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 84 Heavie and hard neighbours to the Church in Judea. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1737/2 The French..are very hard upon the Tenants to make them pay their Rents, with all their Arrears. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 19 Colonel, why so hard upon poor Miss? 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv, Felix began to perceive that he had been too hard upon her.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by harshness or severity; unfeeling, cruel, harsh, rough.

a 1000 *Crist* 1443 Ic þæt sar for ðe .. ȝebolade hosp and heard cwide. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 122 God shal take veniaunce..Wel harder and grettere..þan euere he dude on ophni. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xii. 26 Þai fed me comonly or on hard maner. 1552 HULOET, Hard fare, *aridus victus*. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. ix. 45 He is fierce, and cannot brooke hard language. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 3 When hard words, jealousies, and fears Set folks together by the ears. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 123 Hard fare I but such as boyish appetite Disdains not. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 109 All was rough, hard, and ungenial. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* viii. 135 She almost invariably took a hard view of persons and things.

c. Strict, without abatement or concession.

1612 EARL OF DORSET *Lett.* in *Crt. & Times Jas. I*, 210 He will have but a hard bargain of it. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 30 They never complain of me for giving them hard measure, or under-weight. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xvii. 163 A man who had possessed the power to drive a hard bargain.

III. In various transferred senses.

13. Having the aspect, sound, etc., of what is physically hard (sense 1); harsh or unpleasant to the eye or ear, or to the æsthetic faculty.

1513 [implied in HARD-FAVOURED]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* V. ii. 38, I can finde out no rime..for scorne, [but] horne, a hard rime. 1622 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* II. ii, When we're us'd to a hard face, 'tis not so unpleasing. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., Some of the Plates..are a little hard and stiff. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), His diction is hard, his figures too bold, and his tropes .. insufferably strained. *a* 1744 POPE *Answ. to Mrs. Howe* 6 A Virgin hard of Feature. 1754 EELES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 142 And form what the sailors call a hard dry sky. 1830 CAPT. T. HAMILTON *C. Thornton* (1845) 47 A stiff and raw-boned looking matron, hard in feature. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 170 A generally hard outline of country. 1872 TENNYSON *Lynette* 1083 Then that other blew A hard and deadly note upon the horn. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin Coll. Man.* xxv. 363 The hard and peculiar style of the period. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* iii. (1883) 72 It was a hard face even when she smiled. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI. 51 Very dense, or as we should call it now, *hard*, negatives.

14. a. Applied to water holding in solution mineral, especially calcareous, salts, which decompose soap and render the water unfit for washing purposes.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 18 The water was sharp and hard, but nothing brackish. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 83 Hard waters are the best for builders and plasterers. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 305 A very hard water, curdling soap, and possessing a large portion of selenite and earthy carbonats. 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water-cure* (1869) 85 Hard water makes the skin rough, but soft water, on the contrary, renders it smooth.

b. Of liquor: Harsh or sharp to the taste; acid; sour from being stale. Now *dial.* or *slang*.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 73 Neither hard wine is pleasant to the tast, neither haughtie behaviour acceptable in companie. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* III. 20 Hee tastes the other pinte of wine..it dranke somewhat harde. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hard Drink*, that is very Stale, or beginning to Sower. 1833 *Drakard's Stamford News* 1 Oct., To prevent beer from getting acetous, or what is called hard.

c. Intoxicating, spirituous, 'strong'. *colloq. U.S.*

1879 *Boston Trav.* 20 Sept. (Cent.), Before the court.. for selling hard liquor, when he had only a licence for selling ale. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words* May 330/2 Two or three kegs of the 'hard stuff'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 7/2 The consumption of 'hard liquors'..has steadily decreased.

15. *Comm.* Of prices: High and unyielding; stiff. Said also of the market, etc.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 5/2 Yesterday's Money Market was extremely hard. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 2/5 In American cotton..prices are reported harder.

16. *Phonetics.* Popularly applied to certain consonants: a. to the letters *c*, *g*, when they have their original 'back' or guttural sounds (k, g), as distinguished from the palatal and sibilant sounds (ʧ, ʦ, s, ʤ, etc.) into which they have passed in various languages; b. to the breath consonants (k, t, p, and sometimes χ, ʃ, s, þ, f) as opposed to the corresponding voiced consonants (g, d, b; γ, ʒ, z, ð, v).

[*c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. (1870) 17 Quhen the hammer and the stiddie are ane, the difference is in the hardnes and softnes of the tuich; as may be seen in ca and ga, ta and da.] 1775 J. WALKER *Dict.* Introd. 13 Shewing that the preceding *c* and *g* in these words are soft, which might possibly be mistaken, and pronounced hard, if written *changable*, *peacable*. 1828 WEBSTER *Dict.* Introd. 36 When *a* is preceded by the gutturals hard *g* or *c*. 1846 WORCESTER *Dict.* Introd. 15 *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is sometimes hard and sometimes soft. *Ibid.* 19 *Th* .. has two sounds; one, hard, sharp, or aspirate, as in *thin*..the other flat, soft, or vocal, as in..*then*, *breathe*. 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Comp. Philol.* iii. (ed. 2) 32 Consonants..*a. Tennes* .. also called 'sharp', 'hard', 'surd'.

IV. Intense, strenuous, violent.

†**17.** Intense in force or degree; strong, deep, profound. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 On þone heardestan stenc. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 323 Thei fell in to so harde a slepe that thei forgate richard. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 21 The Lorde God caused an herde slepe to fall vpon man. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 30 Passed some large islands and remarkably hard ripples.

18. Carried on or performed with great exertion, energy, or persistence; unremitting; (of study) close; involving great labour or effort; vehement, vigorous, violent. Qualifying a noun of action, and akin to HARD *adv.*

Beowulf (Z.) 577 No ic on niht ȝefræȝn..heardran feohtan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5527 Wit herd werckes þai held þam in. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 446 Full harde and felon was the bateile ther. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 87 b, A sore conflict and an hard encountre. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 23 Their courage with hard labour tame and dull. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* L. Argt. 1239 Hard hold [*magno certamine*] there was about him. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii, A day's hard riding. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 417 Many ..kill themselves with hard drinking. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv. 200, I had obtained by hard study a good degree of knowledge. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 29 Reduced to have recourse to mean and hard labour for subsistence. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 55 My hard day's work is done. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 445 The fight must be long and hard. 1884 HON. I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 3 A fine specimen of hard hitting.

b. Hard labour: labour imposed upon certain classes of criminals during their term of imprisonment; see quot. 1865. *Hard swearing*, swearing (as a witness) persistently and tenaciously to one effect regardless of perjury; hence often a euphemism for 'perjury'.

1853 *Act* 16 & 17 *Vict.* c. 99 § 6 Every Person..ordered to be kept in Penal Servitude..may during such term be kept to Hard Labour. 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 126 § 19 Hard Labour for the Purposes of this Act shall be of Two Classes, consisting, 1st, of Work at the Tread Wheel, Shot Drill, Crank, Capstan, Stone-breaking, or..other like Description of hard bodily labour. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1114 There is not, we fancy, much false-swearing; but there is probably a considerable amount of hard-swearing. 1892 T. SECCOMBE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 37/1 The hard swearing of Oates and Bedloe..overcame any scruples on the part of the jury. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 July 5/1 The term 'hard' now has no particular meaning except as applied to the kind of labour called 'first-class hard labour'.

19. Acting or carrying on one's work with great energy, exertion, or persistence; unremitting, persistent. Qualifying an agent-noun: cf. prec. sense.

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 5 A hard Student for a week or two. 1747 tr. *Le Blanc's Lett. Eng. & Fr. Nations* I. 327 The Goths .. are said to have been hard-drinkers. 1813 LD. ELDON *Sp. in Parl.* 18 May in *Examiner* 24 May 326/1 For him .. and others who were hard labourers. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 151 The hardest rider for many a mile round. 1895 J. W. BUDD in *Law Times* XCIX. 543/1 Every hard worker .. requires sufficient and regular holidays.

V. Phrases and Combinations.

†**20.** *To the hard* . . . (with various sbs.): to the very . . . Also, *at* (*the*) *hard* . . . *At hard edge*, at close conflict, in actual contact. *Obs.*

This app. began with things that were actually *hard*, and was thence extended to others. (See exhaustive article by Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in (N.Y.) *Nation* 24 May 1894.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 283 Wee weren cast doun and beten down..to the hard erthe be wyndes, and thondres. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, Their hors knees brast to the hard bone. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii. 305 He clove his hede to the harde teeth. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 7 Filled them up to the harde brym. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 187/1, I am in this matter euen at the harde wall, & se not how to go further. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 Vp is he to the harde eares in loue. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 457 To mainteyne a lye in any matter whatsoever, even to the hardhedg, as they say. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXIII. lxxii. (1634) 273 They might a thousand times at hard-edge meet And neither blade thereby a gap would get. 1635 N. R. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. 213 That he might follow the report of his comming at the hard heeles. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 203, I kept all the canvas .. at hard bats-end. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) I. 120, I will never meet at hard-edge with her.

21. *Comb.* Parasynthetic compounds, as *hard-billed*, having a hard bill; so *hard-boned*, *-burdened*, *-coated*, *-conditioned*, *-edged*, *-eyed*, *-faced*, *-fated*, *-feathered*, *-fortuned*, *-haired*, *-mailed*, *-minded*, *-named*, *-natured*, *-skinned*, *-spirited*, *-timbered*, *-toiled*, *-visaged*, *-walled*, etc.; **hard-grained**, having a hard grain; *fig.* of a close or unsympathetic character; †**hard-necked**, †**hard-nolled**, obstinate, stiff-necked; †**hard-witted**, dull at learning. Also HARD-FAVOURED, -FEATURED, etc.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) V. 339 (Jod.) *Hard-billed singing-birds. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. p. v, The hard-billed birds .. which live chiefly on seeds. 1636 EARL STRAFFORDE *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 20 An austere *hard-conditioned Man. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 173 Moaning women, and *hard-eyed husbands. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Encañonarse las nues*, to be *hard feathered. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 178 *Hard-grained Muses of the cube and square. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxii, A hard-grained man, close, dry, and silent. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 53 All those *hard-named fellows cannot make So great a figure as a single quack. 1889 F. M. PEARD *Paul's Sister* II. 192 A handsome, imperious, *hard-natured woman. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* ii. 30 It is an *hardnecked people. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 134/2 That effrenated and hardnecked people. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xvi. 11 If oon hadde be *hard nollid, wondur if he hadde be giltles. 1552 HULOET, *Hard skynned, *duricorius*. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 541, I dare appeal even to the *hardest-spirited person to judge of it. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 55 Hewes downe and fells the *hardest-tymber'd Oake. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6009/3 George Parsons..*hard visag'd, with a narrow Cloth Drab coloured Coat on. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 31 When they meete with a *hard witted scholer, they rather breake him, than bowe him.

22. a. In names of trees and plants: **hard-corn**, a general name for wheat and rye; **hard-grass**, a name given locally to various coarse dry grasses, e.g. *Dactylis glomerata*, *Lepturus incurvatus*, species of *Sclerochloa*, *Rottbœllia*, etc.; † **hard-hay**, *Hypericum quadrangulum*; † **hard-how**, a name of the Marigold, *Calendula officinalis*; **hard-rush**, *Juncus effusus*; **hard-tinder fungus**, *Boletus igniarius*. Also HARDBEAM, -HACK, -HEAD. b. In other connexions, chiefly technical: **hard bargain**, a thing or person not worth its cost; see also 12 c; **hard-bread**, a kind of hard-baked cake or biscuit; **hard-core**, **-dirt** (see quot.); **hard finish**, **-ing**, in *Plastering*, the third and last coat, consisting of fine stuff laid on to the depth of about an eighth of an inch; **hard fish**, **-holing** (see quots.); **hardway** = HARD B. 4.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hard bargain*, a useless fellow; a skulker. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip, etc.* 48 Let a couple of the hard-bargains sling their hammocks in the after-hold. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 739/37 *Hoc colifium*, *hardbred. 1866 PRIME in *Harvard Mem. Biog., G. W. Batchelder* II. 10 He has divided his last cake of hard-bread, and compelled me to take it. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 281 'Hard-dirt', or ''hard-core', consisting of the refuse bricks, chimney-pots..broken bottles ..oyster-shells, &c., which form part of the contents of the dustman's cart. 1608 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 201/2 The *harde corne fielde to be made before the feast of St. Mathewe. 1646 *Yorksh. Roy. Compos. Papers* I. 94, 350 stooks hardecorn, 49 stooks barley. 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* stooks hardecorn, 49 stooks barley. 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 231 The side-walls of ye Chapel done with *Hard finishing (as 'tis call'd) and ..of ye Chapel done with *Hard finishing (as 'tis call'd) and Stucco-work. 1808-18 JAMIESON, **Hard fish*, cod, ling, &c., salted and dried. 1806 J. GALFINE *Brit. Bot.* § 44. 10

Rothollia incurvata, sea *hard-grass. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cli. § 4. 434 S. Peters woort, Square or great S. Iohns grasse: and of some *Hardhay. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Hard Holing*, hard strata underneath the coal which has to be holed or curved. /1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Hardhow is Marygolds. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 74 Gigantic specimens of the *Hard-tinder fungus (*Boletus igniarius*). 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 467 The owner was walking on the beach, or *hardway, at the mouth of the river whither the Ellen was bound.

B. *sb.* (elliptical use of the adj.).

†1. [The adj. used absolutely.] That which is hard, something hard; hardship. *Obs.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 459 Ne recche ich noȝt of winteres reve; Wan ich i-s[e]o that cumeth that harde, Ich fare hom to min erde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 472 But ȝif myn hauteyn hert þe harde a-sente.

b. Phrases. † *Of* (*by, with*) *hard*, with difficulty. † *On, with hard*, with violence, fiercely. † *At the hardest*, at the utmost. *Let the hardest come to the hardest, when hard comes to hard*: if, or when, the worst comes to the worst. *In the hard*, in hard cash, 'down'.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Corineus ther with harde smot. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1726 Y com fram Lombardy Of hard y-schaped for þe maistrie. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 100 Þes synneris bi hard ben turnid to God. 1382 — *Eccl.* i. 15 Peruerted men of hard ben amendid. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3004 He with hard schapid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 Atte the hardest, for a while, thou wilt not goo ferre. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 845 He .. Hewyt on hard with dyntis sad and sar. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 114 Let the hardest come to the hardest; if they can get by heart, *Quid est fides?* 1727 P. WALKER in *Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 266 When Hard came to Hard, of Boots, Thumbikins, and Fire-matchs. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43 Four hundred and thirty-three dollars .. counted out to me in the hard. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 598 Now that hard had come to hard.

†2. The hard part, the shell. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 135 Of squyllis whyte, al raw, taak of the hardis.

†3. Hard or firm ground. *Obs.*

1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 385 That hurst or bancke is of hard, and some gravell. 1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) A iij b, The Inhabitants upon the Hards, and the Bankes within the Fennes.

4. A firm beach or foreshore; also, a sloping stone roadway or jetty at the water's edge for convenience in landing and putting out. (Hence, at Portsmouth, a street which adjoins the landing; also called the 'Common Hard'.)

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, [At Portsmouth] the Common Hard, a dingy street leading down to the dock-yard. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan. 4/4 The loves of the 'Hard' are proverbially of brief duration. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* iv. 64 Well-known sheltered beaches, or 'common hards', as they were called. These hards still remain in old seaports. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hard*, a firm foreshore, used for beaching vessels. 1896 CHARPENTIER *Guide to Southsea & Portsmouth* 76 The Hard is not a beautiful place now-a-days. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 268/1, I have started from the hard of the boathouse with fingers..benumbed.

5. *U.S. Political slang.* a. = HARDSHELL *sb.* 3. b. One of the supporters of Senator Benton of Missouri about 1850, so called from their advocacy of 'hard money'.

1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 91 (Farmer) Hards, softs, whigs and Tylerites were represented. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlvi 203 The Hunkers and Barnburners who divided the Democratic party forty years ago, and subsequently passed into the 'Hards' and the 'Softs', began in genuine differences of opinion about canal management and other State questions.

6. A slang abbreviation of *hard labour*.

1890 *Globe* 26 Feb. 1/4 Seven days' incarceration, with or without hard. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/5 They don't hang them nowadays, but give them six months' hard.

7. *Hard and sharp*, (?) a kind of bit. ? *Obs.*

1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 36 *note*, Were a Pig to be driven in a hard and sharp, or a Weymouth.

Hard, *adv.* Forms: see the adj. [OE. *hearde* = OS. *hardo*, OHG. *harto* (MHG. *harte*), f. HARD *a.*] In a hard manner.

1. With effort, energy, or violence; strenuously, earnestly, vigorously; violently, fiercely. In early use, sometimes = intensely, exceedingly, extremely.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 256 Him hearde ðyrste. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 157 Þer we muȝen bon eþe offerd and herde [*v.r.* harde] us adreden. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 28/81 Huy tormenteden him harde and stronge. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 33 Yit þe kyng Anlaf so hard gan he chace. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20736 (Trin.) Þidurwarde þei hyȝed hem harde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8215 Ector .. macchit hym so harde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Harl. MS.) Grete labour þat he hadde on the day afore made him to slepe hard. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 33 A certayne man bended his bowe harde. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIV, Strangers .. Who hunt me hard. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 68 Presse it downe hard. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 338 He strikes the Gong as hard as he can. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 128 We worked hard, lodged hard, and fared hard. 1776 FOOTE *Capuchin* I. Wks. 1799 II. 388 His majesty looked at me very hard. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, Pulling 'hard all' from Sandford to Iffley, and then again from Iffley over the regular course. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlvi. 16 He..bid the cabman drive hard.

b. Of the weather, wind, snow, rain, frost, etc.

13.. *Sir Beues* 4580 (MS. A.) Þe wind blew hardde wiþ gret rage. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 51 It blew hard all night. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 13 It rained very hard. 1798 NELSON 28 Dec. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 212 The next day it blew harder than I ever experienced since I have been at sea. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 237 If it .. snows as hard there as here. *Mod.* Last night it froze hard.

2. So as to bring or involve oppression, pain, trouble, difficulty, or hardship; severely; cruelly, harshly. See also HARD-SET 1.

c 1205 LAY. 8814 Ich wes .. hærde [*c* 1275 herde] biðrungen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3470 Als womman þat ful hard was stad. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 12 Þe harder will he punysch. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* I. 28 Al..lyneden ful harde, In hope to haue a gode ende. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 59 Fulle hard halden ar we here. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 124 (R.) The poor geese were so hard handled. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 38 Having fared very hard already. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 P 4, I shall be very hard put to it to bring my self off handsomly. 1771 *Junius Lett.* I. 260, I will not bear hard upon your .. friend. 1885 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/6 Hard put to it to veil their feelings.

†b. With an uneasy pace. *Obs.*

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 283 He troteth hard, He will breake all my bones. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 331 He [Time] trots hard with a yong maid, between the contract of her marriage, and the day it is solemnizd. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/8 Dark Brown Gelding .. Trots very hard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. vii. 150 A trotting horse, when he sets hard, and goes of an uneasy pace. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vii, I am heated, and my pony trotted hard.

c. *To go hard with* (a person): to fare ill with him, to prove to his serious hurt or disadvantage; with *but*, introducing a statement of what will happen unless prevented by overpowering difficulties. See also Go *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 550/1 It shall go harde but I wyll fynde one mater or other to breake hym of his purpose. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 86 It shall goe hard but ile proue it by another. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 109 It shall goe hard if Cambio goe without her. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 292 It will goe hard with poore Anthonio. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. 231 Not a Farthing abated .. which goes hard in Hard-times. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 87 It shall go hard but I will make it afford them entertainment. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. iii. 51 It might have gone hard with the envoy, had the mistake not been discovered.

3. With difficulty, hardly; scarcely. *To die hard*: see DIE *v.*[1] 3.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 24 How hard thei that han richessis schulen entre in to the rewme of God. 1536 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* Wks. I. 41 Now hard and scant ye may find any corner .. where many of his children be not. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 10 With the little godlinesse I haue I did full hard forbeare him. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 830 Solid bodies foreshow rain, as boxes and pegs of wood when they draw and wind hard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, And hard his labouring breath he drew. 1811–68 [see DIE *v.*[1] 3]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxiii. 100 Now, though it dies hard, its monopoly of office is departing.

4. Firmly, securely; tightly; fast. Now *rare*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 59 And bunden hire þerto hearde and heteneste. *c* 1400 *Gamelyn* 346 Gamelyn was i-take and ful hard i-bounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Harde sett (*P.* or obstynat) yn wyckydnesse..*obstinatus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 48 All the hollis wes stoppit hard. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 22 With both his hands behinde him pinnoed hard. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 87 He tooke me by the wrist, and held me hard. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin..to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 241 Bound hard and fast.

5. So as to be hard; to hardness. (Often qualifying a pa. pple. See also 8 d.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6455 Þus may men se by an egge hard dight, How heven and erthe and helle standes right. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron., Hen. VI* (Camden 1856) 55 The Thamise and othir grete rivers were so hard frosen that hors and cariage myȝte passe ovir. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 10 Being very neere compact, and as it were hard tempered together. 1632 J. LEE *Short Survey* 12 Lapland, where all rivers..and lakes are hard frozen. 1766 LANE in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 456 A piece of common tobacco-pipe hard-baked. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 124 The coke should be hard burnt.

b. On a hard surface, floor, etc.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 161 The harder they lie, the sooner they fatte. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 237 That so he may lie soft and stand hard. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 173 'Ye maun lie bare and hard, and brook many an empty belly.'

6. In close proximity, of time or place; close. *Hard upon* (*on*), close before or after so as to press upon. Now chiefly in *to run* (a person) *hard*. See also HARD BY.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxviii. (Sherard MS.), Answerde harde ageyn reprouynge hem. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 62 [We] laye amost harde abrode the grete yggly rokkes. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 7 Whose house ioyned harde to the sinagoge. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvii. 1, I am hard at deathes dore. — *Ps.* xxi[i]. 11 Trouble is harde at honde. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xii. 29 b, The King..came in a great boate hard to our Fleete. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 519 The shee-wolfe..whose covetousnesse is followed hard at the heeles with envy. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 230 You are hard upon sixty. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. Interl. i, While conjuring wand Of English oak is hard at hand. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 285 It was now hard upon three o'clock. 1865 THACKERAY in *Daily News* (1896) 27 Jan. 4/7 Who will one of these days run you hard for the Presidentship. 1897 F. HALL in *N. & Q.* 17 Apr. 310/1 Incongruity which trenches hard on nonsense.

b. *Naut.* Expressing the carrying of an action to its extreme limits, as in *hard-a-lee*, *-a-port*, *-a-starboard*, *-a-weather*: see the second elements. (Hence **hard-a-ported**, **hard-a-starboarded** *pa. pples.*, put hard a-port, a-starboard. Also **hard-a-weather** *adj.*, able to stand the utmost rigours of the weather.)

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Hail doune the steir burde lufe harde a burde. 1679 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* (1684) 15 The helm is hard aweather. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4380/2 We clap'd our Helm hard a Starboard. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* xi. (1877) 151 Washington then seized the helm, with a gallant hard-a-lee. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 87 [He] wore a remarkably hard-a-weather pilot-coat. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 332/2 The Margaret .. had her .. helm hard-a-starboarded. 1892 *Ibid.* LXVII. 251/1 The pilot ordered the helm of the Merchant Prince to be ported, and shortly afterwards to be hard-a-ported.

†7. Parsimoniously. *Obs. rare.*

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P 3 The Rogues buy as hard as the plainest and modestest Customers they have.

8. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which *hard* is always united by a hyphen when they are used attributively, and generally also when they are used predicatively unless the order is reversed; thus, 'A hard-boiled egg', 'Do you prefer it hard-boiled?' 'Will you have it boiled hard?'. The advb. is used thus in nearly all its senses, and the number of combinations is unlimited. Examples:

a. With effort, strenuously, violently, etc., as *hard-biting*, *-contested*, *-drinking*, *-driving*, *-fought*, *-hitting*, *-ridden*, *-riding*, *-swearing*, *-trotting*, *-worked*, *-working*, etc. b. With hardship, severely, etc., as *hard-besetting*, *-bested*, *-bred*, *-faring*, *-judging*, *-kept*, *-living*, *-pressed*, *-used*, etc. c. With difficulty, as *hard-acquired*, *-bought*, *-earned*, *-gained*, *-got*, *-learnt*, *-won*, *-wrung*, etc. d. So as to be hard, tight, etc., as *hard-baked*, *-beaten*, *-boiled*, *-braced*, *-cured*, *-dried*, *-pressed*, etc. e. **hard-bound**, slow in action; costive, constipated; **hard-drawn**, drawn when cold, as wire; † **hard-holding**, close-fisted, niggardly; † **hard-laced**, strait-laced, strict and precise; **hard-spun**, tightly twisted in spinning.

1858 W. ELLIS *Vis. Madagascar* viii. 206 *Hard-baked reddish earth. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 985 O *hard-believing love, how strange it seems Not to believe, and yet too credulous! 1634 MILTON *Comus* 857 In *hard-besetting need. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxv, We found *hard-boiled eggs, bread, and a smoked mutton-ham. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 157 The *hard-bought victory. 1735 POPE *Ep. Arbuthnot* 182 The Bard .. strains, from *hard-bound brains, eight lines a year. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. i. Wks. 1873 I. 1 Some *Hard-bred Citizen. 1780 NAIRNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 334 A piece of *hard-drawn iron wire. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* viii. 119 *Hard-drinking, hard-riding, hard-swearing, fox-hunting English parsons. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (T.), To take their *hard-earned bread from the lowest offices. 1847–9 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1854) I. 28 The hard-earned gains of civil society. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 91 The *hard-fighting clans near the Border. *a* 1666 FANSHAW *On Ld. Strafford's Trial* (T.), [The] *hard-fought field. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 175 Defeated in a hard-fought battle. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., He was swift, adroit, *hard-hitting. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 206 Like a *hard-kept warde new come to his lands. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 194 So sparyng a niggard, and *hardelaced. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Princ. Relig.* IV. 17 All life's hard-earned virtues and *hard-learnt lessons. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* IV. 17 A *hard-riding .. sort of sportsman. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* (1879) III. 27 A *hard-trotting sorrell horse. *a* 1845 HOOD *The Mary* 58 *Hardwon wages, on the perilous sea. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) II. 224 (Jod.) The *hardworking wives of the peasants. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 371 Five nights' camping out in the snow, with hard-working days between. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 786 A rude Clown, whose *hard-wrought hands, before Nothing but spades, coulters, and bils had bore.

† **Hard**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *heardian* = OS. *hardôn* (MDu., MLG., Du., LG. *harden*), OHG. *hartên* and *hartôn* (MHG. *harten*), orig. intrans., f. *hard-* adj. HARD; but already in late OE. used also for the cognate trans. vb. *hierdan*, *hyrdan* = OFris. *herda*, OS. *gi-hердian*, OHG. *hartian*, *hertan*, ON. *herða*, Goth. *ga-hardjan* to make hard.]

1. *intr.* To be or become hard. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 76 Seoð þonne þa wyrte oð þæt heo heardige. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 Ure Louerd spareð a uormest þe ȝunge & þe feble..Auh so sone so he isihð ham hearden, he let arisen & awakenen weorre. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. 6 Inwardli harde he and waxe drie. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxi. (1495) 898 Wexe meltyth .. in hete and hardyth in colde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or growyn harde, *dureo, induresco*.

2. *trans.* To make hard, harden. a. *lit.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 188 Þæt wyrmð and heardaþ þone magan. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xiv. (1495) 233 Medycynes that drye and harde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 436 When that is drie .. harde hit wel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/1 Hardyn, or make harde, *induro*. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxiii. 28 a/1 A salte humour, the whyche by the hete of the sonne..was harded as yce.

b. *fig.* To deprive of feeling or emotion; to render callous, obstinate, or obdurate.

c 1205 LAY. 5871 And auer alc god mon harde [*c* 1275 hardi] hine sulue. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 324 Heretikis hardid in here Ertour. 1382 — *Exod.* xiv. 8 The Lord hardide the herte of Pharao. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1098 Soo ar ȝe harded with obstinacye. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* I. 723 He sees their harts y[t] hard them In Guiles and Wiles.

Hence **Harded** *ppl. a.*; **Harding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 237 Hardyng of metal. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lxx. (1495) 291 Hardyng medycyne rennyth the matere. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxvii, His herded herte of stele. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxvi. 205 Bodies of harded Cork trees.

Hard and fast, *a.*

1. *Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hard and fast.* Said of a ship on shore. 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* iv. (1896) 80 Finding the ship hard and fast, he had nothing for it but to remain quietly on board.

2. Rigidly laid down and adhered to.

1867 J. W. HENLEY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 11 Apr., Whether the franchise is to be limited by a hard and fast line. — 28 May, The House has deliberately, after long consideration, determined to have no 'hard and fast line'. 1867 W. H. GREGORY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 28 May, What were the whole of the fancy franchises but 'a hard and fast line'? It was very easy to affix a nickname. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 412 Who are the wicked, and who are the good, whom we venture to divide by a hard and fast line? 1881 J. EVANS *Anc. Bronze Implem.* i. 1 It is impossible to fix any hard and fast limits for the close of the Stone Period. 1890 BP. STUBBS *Primary Charge* 45 We are none of us in a condition to lay down a hard and fast rule about inspiration.

Hardback (hā·ɹdbæk). a. Name in West Indies of a coleopterous insect.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 82 The Hardback. This fly is about half an inch long .. Its membranaceous wings are defended with sheaths or shell-wings.

b. Name of a river fish of Central America.

1883 J. G. WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676/2 Many of these rivers are inhabited by a fish (*Callichthys*) popularly called the Hassar or Hardback.

Hard-bake (hā·ɹdbē·k). [f. HARD *a.* + BAKE *v.* and *sb.*] A sweetmeat made of boiled sugar or treacle with blanched almonds; 'almond toffee'.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 51 Show-glasses, containing ..hard-bake, brandy-balls, and bull's-eyes. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, A taste .. for hardbake and raspberry tarts. *attrib.* 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. v, Brandy-ball and hardbake vendors.

Hardbeam (hā·ɹdbīm). ? *Obs.* [f. HARD *a.* + BEAM tree.] The HORNBEAM, *Carpinus Betulus.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 398 Ælces treowcynnes .. butan heardan beaman. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of diuerse woodes as brasell,..hardbeame [etc.]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 1296 It is also called .. in English Hornbeame, Hardbeame, Yoke Elme, and in some places Witch hasell. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 54 [Arrows] made of oak, hardbeam, or birch.

Hard-bitten, *a.* [f. HARD *adv.* + BITTEN *pa. pple.* (here used actively: cf. *ill-spoken*).] Given to hard biting; tough in fight.

1784 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 65 So hard-bitten an animal that all the torture you can use will not make him leave his hold. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* liii, They will be hard-bitten terriers will worry Dandie. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, Such hard-bitten, wiry, whiskered fellows.

Hard by, *prep.* and *adv.* Somewhat *arch.* [HARD *adv.* 6 + BY *prep.* and *adv.*]

A. *prep.* Close by; in close proximity to; close to, very near to. (Now only of place.)

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxvii. 7 We saled harde by the costes off Candy. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 575 *note*, Your ships were hard by drowning. 1682 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* v. Wks. 1738 II. 143 They saw many Whales very monstrous hard by their Ships. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 628 Hard by the remains of Monmouth were laid the remains of Jeffreys.

B. *adv.* In close local proximity; close by, very near; † also *transf.* close at hand in time.

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 15 The daye off the Lorde is harde by vpon all Heithen. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 43, I will place thee in a Farme house of mine hard by adioining. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* 19 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 527 Hard by we saw the remains of the circus of Sallustius. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 58 Our cottage is hard by. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 300 The lily of the valley wild in the copses hard by.

Hard(e, obs. pa. t. of HEAR; obs. f. HOARD.

Hardel(l, obs. forms of HURDLE.

Hardely, obs. form of HARDILY, HARDLY.

Harden (hā·ɹd'n), *v.* [f. HARD *a.* + -EN [5]: cf. ON. *harðna*, which is, however, only intr. *Harden* has taken the place of OE. *heardian*, ME. *hard-en*, to HARD.]

I. *trans.* 1. To render or make hard; to indurate.

c 1200 ORMIN 1487 Tu..grindesst itt [corn], and cnedesst itt, And harrdnesst itt wiþþ hæte. *Ibid.* 1567 Þu bakesst Godess laf And harrdnesst itt þurrh hæte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 55 The spot of filth hardynit [*concretam labem*] in the spreit. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 97 Pykes and dartes hardened at the endes with fyere. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 12 Fishes dryed and hardened with the frost. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 159 The Heat must be but moderate, to harden Bodies. 1793 [see 7]. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 73 The snow was hardened by the night's frost. *transf.* and *fig.* 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 193 Thy Reason ..shall..Entangle Justice in her net of Law, And right, too rigid, harden into wrong. 1856 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. viii. 373 The strong metaphorical language of Christ became hardened into the doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 177 The rise of a lawyer class was everywhere hardening customary into written rights. 1880 EARLE *Philol. E. T.* § 405 Many of these [adjectives] are hardened into substantives, as *commandant*, *inhabitant*.

† 2. To render bold or stout in action; to embolden, confirm; to incite to action. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1574 Itt hardneþþ all þe gode manness heorrte, To þolenn..All þatt tatt iss unnsellþe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1200 He .. hardneth al his men. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 500 The horss with spuris hardnyt thai. *c* 1470 [see HARDENED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 502 Greyndcob's Stubbornness hardens on the Clowns.

3. To make difficult of impression or emotion; to make callous or unfeeling.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5908 Þe hert o pharaon..es mar Hardend for mi sau þan ar. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciv. [xcv.] 8 Wileth not hardne 3oure hertis. 1611 BIBLE *John* xii. 40 He hath blinded their eyes, and hardened their heart. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 456 ¶ 1 Men hardened beyond the Sense of Shame or Pity. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 390 The disbelief of a future state hardeneth rogues against the fear of death. 1825 LYTTON *Falkland* 54, I hardened my heart against his voice.

4. To make persistent or obdurate in a course of action or state of mind.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9966 His hert was so hardonet all in hote loue. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 272 Sacke and strong liquours hardens him in his custome. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 145 Harden'd in Impenitence. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vi, He hardened himself..to the act. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 4/7 It would..confirm and harden her in a policy of settled hostility to this country.

† 5. To maintain stiffly, affirm. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 18219 Te33 wolldenn bliþeli3 Harrdnenn, 3iff þatt te33 mihhtenn, þatt te33re Bapptisstess fullubht Wass bettre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12239 He hardens [*Fairf.* arguis; *Trin.* argueþ of] suilkin thing þat i ne wat end ne beginning.

6. To make firm and tight.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 For with the wyndynge of the edderynges: thou dost lose thy stakes & therfore they must nedes be dryuen newe and hardened agayne. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Retenue*, fastened, or hardened home in its place. *Ibid.* G b, The forelock..is thrust through a narrow hole .. where it is hardened home by a hammer. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 Studding-sail tacks..will..want hardening out.

7. To render hardy, robust, or capable of endurance. Chiefly of the physical constitution.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 b, Being hardened with labour in peace, they might the better be able to abyde the trauayle of warres. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 4 The sharpenes of the place which doth harden them. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 162 It is not true..that cold hardens children as it hardens steel. 1852 *Beck's Florist* Aug. 174 The principal secret of preserving half-hardy plants over the winter with indifferent accommodation, lies in their being rooted early and gradually hardened afterwards. 1875 RUSKIN *Hortus Inclusus* (1887) 34 [They] never put me through any trials to harden me, or give me decision of character.

8. *Phonetics.* To make a sound 'hard'. Cf. HARD *a.* 16.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 12. 8 Poets sometimes .. harden v- vocalis into v- consonans: as, *gen-va* for *ge-nu-a.*

II. *intr.* 9. To become hard.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 37 In playand water þou kast hit schalle, To harden. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 A mater that wirkis out of the stanes, and hardnes throuch the calde nature of the Sey. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 114 As they are of a petrifying quality, they harden..into various forms. 1833 LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 314 Pure iron may..be superficially converted into steel, so as to harden, temper, and receive a fine polish. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 254 That we might..watch The sandy footprint harden into stone.

fig. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xiv, That cold dislike ..was hardening within him. 1891 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 65 The weather was hardening into what promised to be half a gale. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 99/2 This natural sequence hardened first into custom and then into law.

10. To become hard in feeling, emotion, constitution, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 572 Now his heart Distends with pride, and hardning in his strength Glories. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 590 There hardening by degrees, till double steeled, Take leave of nature's God, and God revealed. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ii. 64 He hardened into a valiant man. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xii. 105 Though he might have softened to Lady S., he now hardened to himself. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 62 He said they would soon harden to the work.

11. *Comm.* Of prices: To become higher, to rise; to stiffen. Cf. HARD *a.* 15.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 s. v., The Market Hardens, i. e. Things grow dear. 1828 *Craven Dial., Harden*, to advance in price; 't' corn rayther hardens'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 4 May, Prices are hardening on the Continent.

Hence **Ha·rdening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 234 By hardning and custome. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 292 Half the white stream to hard'ning cheese he prest. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The plate .. has received an injury in the hardening. 1885 J. J. MANLEY in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 18 The butter is placed in a Danish cooler or hardening box.

Harden, herden, hurden (hā·ɹd'n, hə·ɹd'n), *sb.* and *a. local.* Forms: *a.* 5–7 **hardin, -yn,** 5–9 **harden,** 6–9 **harding.** *β.* 5–9 **herden,** 6–9 **hurden.** [Belongs to HARDS *sb.*; it is prob. a derivative in *-en* rather than the OE. *heordan*, ME. *herden* sb. pl., and may have been orig. adj., although the sb. use appears earlier in our quots. *Harden* appears to be northern and eastern; *herden*, *hurden* midl. and western; some northern dialects have the form HARN, q.v.]

A. *sb.* A coarse fabric made from the hards of flax or hemp.

c 1430 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro viij uln. panni vocati Herdyng, ij s. 1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 449 II. 101 Nat withstandyng, ther herden at Wyggenalle shall be don this day. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 38 Duo parca linthiaminum de harden. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One payer of sheets of hurden. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 134 That which comes from the flaxe being a little towed again in a pair of Wooll Cards, will make a course harding. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. (1716) 235 (D.) A shirt he had made of coarse harden, A collar-band not worth a farthing. 1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* II. xxiv. 257 The tumbled herden which did duty for linen.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, After the stalkes of the Flax be wel dried, they are to be beaten and punned..with an hurden mallet or tow-beetle. *a* 1652 BROME *City Wit* IV. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 348 You hurden smock'd sweaty sluttery.

B. *adj.* Made of harden.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 147 A hardyn apperon. 1542 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 31 Item vij score of lyn garne, and iiij score of hardyng garne vij^{x}. viij^{d}. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 118 An herden or wullen cloth waxed. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 67 A course hempe or harden cloath. *a* 1652 BROME *New Acad.* III. i. Wks. 1873 II. 47 The hurden smock with lockram upper-bodies. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess., On Dress* (1765) 124 The country-fellow..appears genteel..when he is hedging in his hurden frock. 1824 MRS. SHERWOOD *Waste Not* II. 2 They wore a linsey petticoat and herden apron. 1887 D. C. MURRAY *Old Blazer's Hero* (1889) 87 With a corner of her herden apron.

† b. Clothed in harden. *Obs.*

1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 453 The ..Ring-leaders of the hurden rustick Raggamuffins.

Hardened (hā·ɹd'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. HARDEN *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. Rendered hard, indurated.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 24 Upon his crest the hardned yron fell. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i. 365 The laborious Hind Whose harden'd Hands did long in Tillage toil. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii. 38 Bronze or hardened brass.

2. Rendered unfeeling or callous; hard-hearted; obdurately settled or determined in a course.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 455 Sum sa hardnyt ware þat þai Vald trew til hyme be na way. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 283 Thai hardnyt hors fast on the gret ost raid. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 65 Some are..so hardened.. that they care not for their countrie. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devot. Poems* iv. 59 Stoup, hardint hairt, befor the Lord. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 42 The very Buryers of the Dead, who were the hardnedest Creatures in Town. 1740 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 285, I was desired to pray with an old hardened sinner. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Advent.* (1859) ix. 124 The most hardened grumbler.

Hence **Ha·rdenedness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXII. 3 The hardenednesse of our flesh. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxix. 309 A kind of brutality and hardendness.

Hardener (hā·ɹd'nəɹ). [f. HARDEN *v.* + -ER [1].] One who hardens; *spec.* one whose work is to harden metals; one who case-hardens guns, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Affermisseur*..a stiffener, hardner. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 181 Misfortune is not a hardener of the heart. 1881 *Academy* 8 Jan. 30 A grand zoologist, not a mere hardener and slicer of microscopic stuff. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 14/1 When the grinding is completed the blades are returned to the hardeners to be reset.

Harderian (haɹdī·ɹriăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of J. J. Harder (Swiss anatomist 1656–1711) + -IAN.] *Harderian gland*: the lubricating gland of the nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid', in the inner angle of the eye of birds and some mammals.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 307/1. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 543/1 Ruminants are provided with an Harderian gland.

† **Hardfast,** *a. Obs.*—° Dense. Hence **Hardfastness** *nonce-wd.*, density.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 147 For the sake of its hardfastness or closeness.

Ha·rd-favoured, *a. arch.* [See HARD *a.* 13 and FAVOUR *sb.* 9.] Having a hard or unpleasing 'favour', appearance, or look; ill-favoured, ugly.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Richard the thirde sonne..was..hard favoured of visage. *a* 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 141/1 As hard-favoured a devil as ever I saw. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 226 The Corsicans are in general of small stature, and rather hard-favoured. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xix, Humouring the joke with a hard-favoured smile.

Hence **Hardfa·vouredness.**

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Because of his hardfavourednesse and deformity. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 56 The fat [kine] had need .. to have been..twenty times seven times fatter than they were, to have wrought a cure upon the leanness and hard-favouredness of the other.

Ha·rd-featured, *a.* [See HARD *a.* 13.] Having hard, harsh, or unpleasing features.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xlix. (1804) 338 A tall raw-boned man with a hard-featured countenance. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 94/1 The old hard-featured man..is a county Member. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xxiii. 424 A hard-featured but commanding and not uncomely woman.

Hence **Hardfea·turedness.**

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 22 That absence of perception of the Beautiful, which introduced a general hardfeaturedness of figure into all German and Flemish early art.

Hard fern. A general name for ferns of the genus *Lomaria*, as the Northern Hard Fern, *Lomaria* (*Blechnum*) *Spicant*, of Europe.

1828 SIR J. SMITH *Eng. Flora* IV. 316 *Blechnum boreale*, Northern Hard-fern. 1830 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* 449. 1852 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The *blechnum*, or hard fern, is plentiful in both islands.

Ha·rd-fisted, *a.* [Cf. HARD *a.* 9.] Stingy, niggardly.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Balm of Gilead* (T.), None are so gripple and hard-fisted as the childless. 1890 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 4/7 Women..this soft-handed but hard-fisted sex.

Hence **Hardfi·stedness.**

1869 MARQ. SALISBURY *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 22 July, A spirit of hard-fistedness which even Shylock would have envied.

Ha·rdhack. *U.S.* [f. HARD *a.* + (?) HACK *v.*] A low shrub, *Spiræa tomentosa*, common in New England, having dense terminal panicles of rose-coloured or white flowers.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (Ward) 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introd. Poems 1890 II. 203 Our narrow New England lanes .. where no better flowers were to be gathered than goldenrod and hardhack.

Hardhake: see HARDHAW.

Ha·rd-handed, *a.*

1. Having hard hands, from manual labour.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 72 Hard handed men, that worke in Athens heere, Which neuer labour'd in their mindes till now. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 271 The hard-handed men of the working classes.

† 2. Niggardly, penurious, close-fisted. *Obs.*

1593-5 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Mdsex* II. (1598) 16 More or lesse, as the passengers were bountifull or hard-handed.

3. Ruling with a firm or cruel hand; severe.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 36 The easie, or hard-handed Monarchy's. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 827 The cruel gripe That lean hard-handed poverty inflicts.

Hence **Hardha·ndedness.**

1885 A. MACLAREN *Week Day Addr.* 126 The insolence and hardhandedness of Roman rule.

† **Ha·rdhaw.** *Obs.* [Cf. HARDHEAD[1] 6.] Knapweed. Also **Hardhake.**

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 83 *Iacea nigra* .. Bulwed uel hardhaw. 14.. *MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.* R. 14, 32 *Jacea nigra*, Hardhake.

Ha·rdhead[1], hard-head.

1. A hard-headed person; one not easily moved; one dull of intellect.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 63 Some men counte them nygardis and hardheedis that wyll haue a rekenynge of expensis. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 36 A flintie fellowe and a hard head. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 22 Hard-head and Block-head, terms of reproach with us. 1848 DURIVAGE *Stray Subj.* 110 (Farmer) Most of the passengers had disappeared for the night, and only a knot of hard-heads were left upon deck.

† 2. A contest of butting with the head. Also *hard-heads. Obs.*

1681 DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* v. ii. I have been at hard-head with your butting citizens. 1687 — *Hind & P.* II. 443 Both play at hard-head till they break their brains. 1831 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 16 Oct., He has been at hard-heads with the rogues, and come off with advantage.

3. The name of several fishes: a. The sea scorpion or father-lasher, *Cottus scorpius*. b. The grey gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*. c. The menhaden (*New England*).

1803 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 128 (Jam.) *Scorpius major nostras*; our fishers call it Hardhead. 1810 NEILL *List of Fishes* 14 (Jam.) *Trigla Gurnardus*. Crooner or Crointer. It is known by a variety of other names, as Captain Hardhead [etc.]. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. vi. 91 The very air was fishy, being perfumed with dead sculpins, hardheads, and dogfish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hard-head* .. on our coasts the father-lasher or sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

4. The Californian grey whale, *Rhachianectes glaucus*: so called from its habit of butting boats.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They have a variety of names among whalemen, as 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'.

5. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, more fully called *hard-headed dipper* (Atlantic Coast, U.S.) (*Cent. Dict.*)

6. The plant Knapweed. Also *hard-heads.*

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 401 Common or Black Knap-weed .. which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hard-heads*, Knapweed. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 250 Hard-head.

7. A variety of sponge.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The principal varieties..are known as sheep-wool, white reef, abaco velvet, dark reef, boat, hardhead, grass, yellow and glove.

8. A residual alloy of tin, iron, and arsenic, produced in the refining of tin.

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*

Ha·rdhead[2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also **hardit.** [?A corruption of F. *hardit*, *hardi* (in Cotgr. *ardit*, *ardy*) HARDY; said to be from *hardi*, surname of Philip III of France, under whom the coin was first issued.] A Scottish copper coin of Mary and James VI, of the value of about three halfpence English money. App. the same as the LION.

1563 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scott.* I. 440 Convict of contirfeeting of the prenting irnes..of ane Lyone callit þe Hardheid. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 365 (MS. G) Daylie thair was suche numbers of Lions (alias called Hardheids) prented, that the basenes thairof maid all thingis exceiding dear. 1644 D. HUME *Hist. Douglas* 334 (Jam.) A certain brasse or copper coyne (called Hardheads). 1893 *Antiquary* Mar. 105 Coins found in St. Queran's well 1869 ..James VI hardheads or bodles.

Ha·rd-headed, *a.* 1. *lit.* Having a hard head.

† 2. Not easily turned, as a horse; *fig.* obstinate, stubborn. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* x. 57 We bee hardheaded and thinke that all that euer is sayde is but a mockerie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 It must be regarded that the Horse in leading be not drawn after you, for so will he be made hard headed, unwilling to follow. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. to Earles of Bristol & Dorset* 7 By which we may rectifie this hard-headed distraction.

3. Not easily influenced by sophistry or sentiment; matter-of-fact, logical, practical. Cf. HARD *a.* 10.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Oct., Mrs. Dickens is .. a sensible, hard-headed woman. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 1/1 Standing..at Bradford before five thousand hard-headed Yorkshiremen. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxiv. 609 A shrewd, cool, hard-headed man of business.

Hence **Hardhea·dedly** *adv.*; **Hardhea·dedness.**

1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 317 A proof of his indomitable hard-headedness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 5/2 To deal with an irresponsible romancer thus hardheadedly may seem like breaking a butterfly on a wheel.

Ha·rd-heart, *a. arch.* = HARD-HEARTED.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 66 It wolde make an harde hert man to falle the teris of his yen. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 120 *note* 5 Are they not hard-hart butchers remedies? 1895 MRS. K. T. HINKSON *Miracle Plays* v. 74 O hard-heart little town!

† **Hard heart,** *v. Obs.* [f. next.] *trans.* To make hard of heart, to render hard-hearted.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 27 After the Duke had hard harted himselfe, and waxed insolently obstinate. *Ibid.* 246 Even so Pharao..was..hard harted by God.

Ha·rd-hearted, *a.* [f. *hard heart* + -ED[2].] Having a hard heart; incapable of being moved to pity or tenderness; unfeeling; unmerciful.

c 1205 LAY. 11990 Nes næuere na mon iboren..þæt hæleð weore swa stærc Ne swa hærd iheorted. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7505 Here es no man lyfand Swa hard-herted. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. metr. vi. 43 (Camb. MS.) He was so hard hertyd, þat he myhte ben domes man or Iuge of hyr dede beaute. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 126 Y cowde not wepe, y was so hard hertyd. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 51 Such a..horrible conflicte, that .. would have affrighted any man, were he never so hard harted. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 736 Neither can the hard-hearted Rockes breake these yeelding Vessels. 1708 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 287 She soon grew sullen; I hard-hearted. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 400 That he might die the same hardhearted, wicked Jeffreys that he had lived.

Hence **Hardhea·rtedly** *adv.*; **Hardhea·rtedness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* i. 3 Because of their hard-hartednesse and stubbornesse. *Ibid.* clxxxiv. 1142 Let vs deale not so hardheartedlie. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 67 The dens .. where malice, hardheartedness, and oppression love to dwell. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 186 These are the sort of persons whom so hardheartedly .. we see him thus devising plans for getting rid of. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 270 A hardheartedness produced by the long enjoyment of wealth and power.

† **Hardhede.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HARD *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Hardness.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 236 In hyȝe hylles of pryde arn iiij. wyckednessys, þat arn, dryehed, hardhed, bareynhed, & a foul fall doun.

† **Hardhewe.** *Obs.* Also 6 hardewes. [app. f. HARD *a.*; second element uncertain.] The wild Chicory, *Cichorium Intybus*.

a 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cicoria* .. Ang[lice] hardhewe. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 44 *Intybus sylvestris* ..in englishe Succory or hardewes.

† **Ha·rd-hewer.** *Obs.* A stonemason.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 400, xxiiij masons of kent called hard hewers. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Tylers, brycke leyers, harde hewers. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 3 No person..shall..lett or disturbe any..joyner, hardhewer, sawyer, tyler, pavyer, glasyer [etc]. 1602-3 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Will's Jacobe de ffolkston hardhewer. 1637 *Articles for building Wye bridge* cited in Pegge *Kenticisms.*

‖ **Hardiesse** (hardie·s). [a. F. *hardiesse* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *hardi* HARDY. Adopted from OFr. in 14–15th c.; and anew as an alien loan-word in 18th c.] Hardihood, boldness.

1340 *Ayenb.* 83 Ine prouesse byeþ þri þinges to-deld, hardyesse strengþe an stedeuestnesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 147 Cowardy It torneth into hardiesse. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 29 In lessing youre courage ne abating your hardiesse. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) III. 411 (Stanf.) The frank *hardiesse* of the answer saved him. 1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 48 Fantastic or startling *hardiesses* of expression.

† **Hardifly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [? repr. OF. *hardivement*, f. *hardif* hardy.] A by-form of HARDILY.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 They of poytou receyued them moch hardyfly, and wete it wel that there was grete losse of peple of bothe partyes.

Hardihead (hā·rdihed). *arch.* [f. HARDY *a.* + -HEAD.] = next.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded. 12 Craue pardon for my hardyhedde. 1590 — *F. Q.* I. iv. 38 Enflam'd with fury and fiers hardyhed. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Progr. Envy* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 139 Fly, reckless mortals, fly, in vain is hardy-head. 1889 F. W. BOURDILLON in *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 454/1 True maiden art thou in thy dread; True maiden in thy hardihead.

Hardihood (hā·rdihud). [f. HARDY *a.* + -HOOD.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, hardiness; audacity.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 650 With dauntless hardihood, And brandish'd blade, rush on him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii, More than one day .. was retrieved by the hardihood with which he rallied his broken battalions. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ii. § 82 That the winds do make currents in the sea no one will have the hardihood to deny.

2. Robustness (of body or constitution). *rare.*

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 165 Amidst the rudeness and hardihood of the savage state. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 304 The vigour of his mind was properly supported by the hardyhood of his body. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 148 Their hardihood is not to be depended on, and they can only be trusted as conservatory plants here.

Hardily (hā·rdili), *adv.* [f. HARDY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a hardy manner.

1. Boldly; courageously, with hardihood.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 676 Hald hardiliche [*v.r.* herdeliche] on þæt tu hauest bigunnen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12953 Herdili [*Gött.* hardli] he yode him nerr. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2966 Now..fiȝt þai agin ardiliche. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxvi. (1869) 85 Go, quod she, hardiliche, with oute dredinge rude entendement. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 72 Nochttheles he sparet nocht to speik hardilier. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 461 (R.) At the first the Gaules and Spanyards .. mainteined the conflict right hardily. 1799 BP. HORSLEY *Speech* July (R.), Confidently and hardily I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 313 They could foretell hardily, because they could not yet be convicted of untruth.

† 2. Robustly; not tenderly. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (1686) 41 Horses that run abroad all Winter, which however hardily bred, and kept [etc.]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 She loves to use herself hardily. 1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 167 Among those hardily brought up.

† 3. *Parenthetically.* = It may be boldly said; freely, certainly, assuredly, by all means. In later use changed through *hardely* to *hardly. Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23767 (Edin.) Hardilik [*v.r.* hardeli] es he cuard, þat nankin part mai pol of hard. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 68 Alle othere manere giftes, hardily [*so* 4 *MSS.*; 2 hardely] .. alle been giftes of Fortune. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1934 þou hardly no hede of þi hele toke .. When þou entrid our Ile. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1348 There lyue noon better at this day, hardyly. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 270 No, no, syr, hardely. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 19 Yea now hardly lette me alone. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 4 Bee he Preacher, Lawier, yea, or Cooke either hardely. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. viii, Elect him Consull hardly, and good leave have you.

‖ **Hardim** (hā·rdim). In 5 hardan. [Arab. حردون *ḥardawn*, lizard, land crocodile.] An agamoid lizard, *Stellio vulgaris*, of the Levant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 780 Al his [chameleon's] body is rough and sharpe as the body of an Hardan. 1860 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 88 *Hardim*, the Arab name for the Stellio. 1884-5 *Standard Nat. Hist.* III. 414 (Cent.) The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, and below a pale yellow.

Hardiment (hā·rdiment). *arch.* [a. OF. *hardiment* (in Godef.), f. *hardi* HARDY: see -MENT.] Boldness, courage, daring, hardihood.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 505 (533) Artow in Troye and hast noon hardiment To take a womman which þat loueth þe? *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxiv. (1869) 189, I wot neuere how þou hast take hardement to turne ayen to me. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvii. 20 He tynt all hardyment, Ffor feir he chaingit hew. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xxxiv. 100 Our foes fierce courage, strength and hardiment. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VII. 203 This brunt of hostile hardiment severe. 1803 WORDSW. *'Vanguard of Liberty'*, Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent..Now is the time to prove your hardiment! 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. vii, The full carouze, that lent His brow a fiercer hardiment.

† b. A deed of daring, a bold exploit. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 509 Mony ane hardyment douchtely Wes thair eschewit [=achieved]. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 101 He did confound the best part of an houre In changing hardiment with great Glendower. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* C vj, Tis often seen, ill-pleasing accidents Proceed from rage and hare-brand hardiments. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 75 Like hardiment Posthumus hath To Cymbeline perform'd.

Hardiness (hā·rdinés). [f. HARDY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hardy.

1. Boldness, daring; audacity; hardihood. Now somewhat *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 64 He .. the emperour with stod, And dredde of hys hardynesse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 80 No boye hadde hardinesse hym to touche in deyinge. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 231 A yonge knyght of grete hardynesse. 1561 EDEN *Arte Navig.* Pref. ¶¶ j, Accountyng desperatnesse for boldnesse, rashnesse for hardinesse. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 261 There being none that had the hardiness yet to declare .. for the King. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 76 [Du Bartas] coining words when he did not find them ready minted for his use, introducing new compounds, good or bad, with equal hardiness. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 27 To execute a purpose so lofty.. would have..required great hardiness of heart.

2. Capability of endurance, physical or mental. Now chiefly, Physical robustness.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1847) 80/1 Preserving the Body's health and hardiness. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xl. 490 Luxury enervated the hardiness of their minds and bodies. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vi. § 9 The external indications of hardiness are the firmness of the muscular fibres and the callosity of the skin. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 189/1 [The apple] from its hardiness and great abundance, is one of the most important productions of cold climates. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 39/1 The extreme hardiness of the race.

¶ Catachr. for *hardness.* (Often an error of copyists and editors.)

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 3 a, The office of a capitayne is agaynst rebelles to use hardynesse, and agaynst his liege subiectes, gentylnesse. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 640/1 Great endurours of cold, hunger, and all hardiness.

† **Harding.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. A slowly developing plant; cf. HASTING. In quot. *transf.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 19 Ripenes in children is not tyed to one time, no more then all corne is ripe for one reaping .. Some be hastinges and will on, some be hardinges, and drawe backe.

Hardish (hāːdiʃ), *a.* [f. HARD *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hard (in various senses).

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Duret*, hardish. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/2 For my pillow.. The hardish hillocks have suffic'd my turn. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to King* Wks. 1731 II. 423 With Terms something hardish. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 55 In 8 days it grew hardish, and in 14 quite dry. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iv. 160 It will require a hardish course of reading.

† **Hardiship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. HARDY *a.* + -SHIP.] Hardy behaviour, courage.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Moni man þurh his strengðe and hardischipe ek makes him luued and 3erned.

Hardishrew (hāːdiˌʃrū). Now *local.* Also 7 **hardyshrew, hardshrew,** 9 (*dial.*) **hardistraw, hardistrow.** [app. f. HARDY *a.* + SHREW.] A name variously applied to the field-mouse, harvest-mouse, and shrew-mouse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 234 In Italy the hardy shrews are venomous in their biting. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 193 The Rat, Hardshrew, and whole herd of mice, enemies to corn. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 222 A Hardishrew or Nursrow (as they here call them,) i. e. a field-mouse. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hardishrew*, a field-mouse. *Staff.* Also called the *hardistraw.* 1882 *W. Worcestersh. Gloss., Hardishrew*, the field-mouse; also *Hardistraw.* 1884 *Upton Gloss., Hardistrow*, a shrew-mouse.

† **Hardiss, hardysse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *hardiss-*, extended stem of OF. *hardir*, f. *hardi* HARDY.] *trans.* To make hardy, embolden.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 204 So muche .. he truste To hym sulue & to hardyssy ys men. *Ibid.* 426 Vor so wel he vaȝt, & hys men hardyssede echon.

† **Haːrdlaik.** *Obs.* [a. ON. *harðleikr* hardness, harshness.] Hardship, harshness, severity.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3476 With hardlayke & harme, þat happyn shall after. *Ibid.* 8124 The shall happon in helle hardlaikes mo.

Hardly (hāːdli), *adv.* Forms: see HARD *a.* [f. HARD *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hard manner.

† **1.** With energy, force, or strenuous exertion; vigorously, forcibly, violently. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 7480 Hardliche [*c* 1275 hardeliche] heo heowen. *Ibid.* 16700 Samuel þæt sweord an-hof And hærdeliche adun sloh. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 He.. step hardeliche & faste. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 247 Lay on him hardely, And make hym go his gate. ?*a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 552 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 303 Stryk, stryk herdely, for now is tyme to the. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 625 The Lamprey caught fast hold on his hand, biting hardly. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 58 P 6 I..drink stale beer the more hardly, because, unless I will, nobody else does. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* iv. (1865) 68 My pulse beat so quickly and hardly, that I felt the palpitation of every artery.

† **2.** Boldly, daringly, hardily. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Heo..þet, wiþ swuche goste, herdeliche ne uihteð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12953 (Göttl.) Hardli [*Fairf.* baldeli] he ȝode him nere: *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 446 Feghte one, dere Sone, hardely. *c* 1469 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 194 Lete vs goo to it hardly For we durste well assaylle the devylle when ye be wyth vs. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 99 b, Speake hardly thy minde. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (ed. 18) 258 Keep on your hats, sit even as you do hardly.

† **3.** Firmly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 Herdeliche ileueð þet al þe deofles strencðe melteð þuruh þe grace of þe holi sacrament. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 264 Leue this doctryne hardyly as ȝoure crede! 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis, Conceites* (Arb.) 138 In brest of the godesse, Gorgon was coketed hardlye.

4. With hard pressure; with severity or rigour; severely, rigorously, harshly.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 158 He is hardely matched, wherfore he hathe nede of your ayde. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 190 Two Bishops and an Abbot..were hardly and streightly kept in strong prison so long as the king lyved. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 3, I besout [him] .. that he wuld not deale so hardly bi me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 51 The unconstant people .. now began to speak hardly of him. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 32 Being shipped at Deep, the Sea used us hardly. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, How is it, Sir, that this poor man..is used thus hardly? 1853 A. J. MORRIS *Business* i. 10 Conscience is hardly bestead by the demands of life. 1886 *Law T.* 20 Feb. 283/2 The rule worked hardly.

5. With trouble or hardship; uneasily, painfully.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxi[i]. 29 They that lye in the dust, and lyue so hardly. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 41 Cornyshmen .. gate theyr lyvyng hardly by minynge and diggyng tinne and metall. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 118 The Husbandmen live hardly. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 108 The Money we get here is indeed hardly enough acquired. 1712 SEWALL *Diary* 17 June (1879) II. 352 Mr. White condescending to ride before, sitting hardly. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 555 What is made is slowly, hardly, and honestly earned.

6. Not easily, with difficulty. *Obs.* exc. as contained in 7.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* ix. 16 Very hardly can we discerne the thinges that are vpon earth.. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xviii. 24 How hardly [TIND., CRANM., *Geneva*, with what difficulty] shal they that haue money enter into the kingdom of God? 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 We are hardliest able to bring such proofe .. as may satisfie gainesayers. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* iv. xvi. 116 Vnto whom accesse was hardliest obtained. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 270 Bitumen..quickly kindled, hardly quenched. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 123 When it has rain'd ever so little..the Carts go deep, and are hardly drawn. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiv. 271 Easily provoked and hardly pacified. 1822 KEBLE *Serm.* i. (1848) 17 The rock, to which Solomon hardly won his way after many hard conflicts.

7. Barely, only just; almost not; not quite; scarcely. (In early use only gradually distinguished from 6. Formerly sometimes (as still in vulgar use) with superfluous negative.)

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 It hardelye agreeth with the principles of Philosophie and common experience. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 310 Being so little..(as hardly the finenesse thereof cannot be seen). 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 89 All which will hardly amount to fower score pounds. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* III. (1677) 59 Either of these will not suffer him to keep hardly flesh upon his back. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 142 When Day broke I could hardly believe my Eyes. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 P 1, I had hardly entered the Room, when I was accosted by Mr. Thomas Dogget. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* i. 2 We can hardly place it earlier. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks. XI. 262 With a life of leisure, but with hardly any books. 1860–1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 46, I need hardly say, that [etc.]. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 A year had hardly passed. [*Mod.* (*vulgar*) I couldn't hardly tell what he meant.]

8. In close proximity, closely; = HARD *adv.* 6.

1584 in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 483 Being hardlie followed by certaine kearnes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 They were so hardly pursued. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 They are hardly run by some of the English Potteries.

† **9.** *Parenthetically.* Certainly, assuredly, by all means: see HARDILY 3. *Obs.*

10. *Comb.* (with *ppl. adjs.*), as *hardly-acquired, -earned, -labouring, -rendered, -removed, -used.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. xii. 190 Tokens of his hardly-removed sicknesse. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* II. 31 Many a hardly-labouring soul, full of generous plans and motives, has seen a stranger enter into its labours. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 34 With her hardly-earned gains. 1890 W. STEBBING *Peterborough* ix. 176 The honour and loyalty of the hardly-used veteran.

Hard-meat. ? *Obs.* Corn and hay used as fodder, as opposed to grass.

1481–4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 280, I had my horsse with hym at lyvery .. I payed for hard mete ever to hym. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 66 A cowe shall gyue more mylke with a lyttell grasse and strawe .. thanne she shall doo with hey and strawe..for the harde meate dryeth vp the mylke. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 73 If there fall a good thicke snowe and frosts with it .. it will make them fall to theire hard-meate most sharpely and keenely. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 85 To suffer Horses to lie at Hard-meat..for Weeks.

† **b.** *fig. At* (*to*) *hard-meat*: in close confinement; under strict restraint. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Dreame .. that I am close at hard meate at Windsore or at Hampton Court. 1642 BAKER tr. *Malvezzi's Disc. Tacitus* 459 They meant to hold Augustus (as the saying is) to hard meat, and make him grant what they demanded. 1725 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 46, I hear nothing of our friend Gay, but I find the court keeps him at hard meat.

Hard-mouthed, (hāːdmauðd, -mauɬt), *a.*

1. Having a hard mouth: said of a horse not easily controlled by the bit or rein.

1617 MARKHAM *Cavel.* II. 106 When they haue either hard mouthed horses, or runne away Iades. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease..all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses. 1854 WOOD *Aneed. Anim. Life* (1855) 398 Little hard-mouthed animals..perfectly independent of bit and bridle.

2. *fig.* Self-willed, obstinate.

1686 D'URFEY *Commw. Women* I. i. 5 They are so hard mouth'd, there's no dealing with 'em. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 299 Wonderfully headstrong, and hard-mouth'd. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 311 Two wenches, a couple of hard-mouthed Jades. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* (1860) 432 Robertson's soothing manner prevented his being hard-mouthed with him.

Hardness (hāːdnés). Forms: see HARD *a.* [f. HARD *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being hard; difficulty of penetration, solution, apprehension, performance, endurance; inflexibility, rigidity, stiffness, harshness; rigour, severity, cruelty; obduracy, obstinacy; hardiness, etc.: see HARD *a.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 871 *Rigore*, heardnissæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 8 For eower heorte heardnysse. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 296 Wiþ ðæs maȝan heardnysse. *c* 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 96 Beon ȝebodenne ealra heardnessa and stiðnissa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 He mihte noht iþolie þe herdnesse of þe rapes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19325 (Göttl.) Þai durst no hardnes þaim do. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 71 Hys lady .. With hardnesse his herte fyreth. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 195 Hardnes of clothyng on bak & in bed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Hardeness of knowy(n)ge, or dede doynge..*difficultas*. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Now synge we, etc.* 75 Jesu .. That for man suffred great hardnes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, From hardnesse of hearte..Good lord, deliuer us. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* N 108 Hardnesse is sparing of expenses, niggardship. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 14 The tediousnesse and hardnesse thereof driveth them away. *Ibid.* IV. 160 b, Powre in Plaister, or some liquid thing, that may come to a hardnesse in the shell. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 23 By reason of Winters hardnesse. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 Enur'd to hardnesse and to homely fare. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 440 Wealth maketh a woman proud, beauty suspected, and hardnesse of favour lothsome. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 34 Oh hardnes to dissemble! 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 164, I have armed thee with courage and Hardness to attempt the Seas. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 155 Honeycombs of Golden Juice ..T' allay the Strength and Hardness of the Wine. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* (Churchill) III. 53/2 Because of the Hardness of the Weather. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The tenants poor, the hardness of the times. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 191 When hardness of hearing depends upon a deficiency of cerumen. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 142/1 Carbonate of lime .. to this in part the hardness of water is owing. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxvi. (1888) 290 A stony hardness settled on the young lady's face. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 4/1 The tendency of the rates was firm, owing to the hardness of the short loan market. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. 8 The hardness of crystals in different directions has been estimated by means of an instrument termed a sclerometer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; a hardship.

1340 *Ayenb.* 236 Hit be-houeþ þet uless beate and wesse be dissiplines and be hardnesses. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 102 (Camb. MS.) So as god .. yeueth .. to goode folk hardnesses and to shrewes he grauntyth hym hir wyl. 1658 JER. TAYLOR *Let. to Evelyn* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 102 One of the hardnesses will be that you must overcome even this just and reasonable grief. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Sculptors are obliged to .. make many ample folds, which are insufferable hardnesses. 1790 *By-stander* 43 The crudest hardnesses..are to be rubbed off.

† **Haːrdock.** *Obs.* Also **hor-dock, hardoke.** [app. f. OE. *hâr*, ME. *hôr*, HOAR + DOCK.] Some coarse weedy plant: probably burdock.

The burdock has hoary foliage. (Some have however suggested that the word is a misprint for *burdock* itself; and various other conjectures have been offered.)

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. iv. 4 (Fol. 1) Crown'd .. with Hardokes [*Qq.* hor-docks, *Fol.* 2 hardocks], Hemlocke, Nettles, Cuckoo flowres, Darnell, and all the idle weedes that grow.

Haːrd-pan. *U.S.* [See PAN.]

1. A firm subsoil of clayey, sandy, or gravelly detritus; also, hard unbroken ground.

1828 WEBSTER, *Pan*, among farmers, the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil; called the *hard pan.* 1829 H. MURRAY *N. Amer.* II. III. i. 273 The farmer comes to what Mr. Spafford calls hard-pan, a stiff impenetrable surface on which no vegetable substance will grow. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 113 The New [World] is for the most part yet raw, undigested hard-pan. 1886 MARQ. LORNE in *Gd. Words* 166 Large quantities of loose rock and hardpan.

2. *fig.* Lowest level or foundation; bottom; 'bed-rock'.

1852 W. B. PIKE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 444 Almost all the novel-writers I have read, although truthful to nature, go through only some of the strata; but you are the only one who breaks through the hard-pan. 1860 HOLMES *Elsie V.* viii, Mr. Silas Peckham had gone a little deeper than he meant, and come upon the 'hard-pan', as the well-diggers call it, of the Colonel's character. 1872 B. TALBOT in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* July 135 Down in the very hard-pan of ignorance .. must the workman prepare a bed for this foundation. 1883 H. A. BEERS in *Century Mag.* June 285/2 But it [a book] didn't appear to get down to hard-pan or to take a firm grip on life.

Hards, hurds (hāːdz, hɜːdz), *sb. pl.* Now *local.* Forms: *a.* 1 heordan, 2–3 heorden, 4–5 herdes, -is, 4–7 hurdes, 5–6 heerdis, hyrdes, -ys, -is, 6–7 hirds, 6– hurds. *β.* 4–6 hardes, -is, -ys, 5– hards. [OE. *heordan* fem. pl.: cf. early mod.Du. *herde, heerde* 'fibra lini' Kilian (not in Hexham). Corresp. to OLG., OFris. *hêde*, NFris. *hêde, heed*, MLG., MDu., Da. *hede*, LG. *hede, heden, heen*:—OTeut. type **hizdôn-*; cf. Goth. *mizdô*, OS. *mêd(a*, OE. *meord.* The form *hards* is north. and n. midl., *herds* or *hurds* s. midl. and west. These are in form plural, but are sometimes construed as sing. Cf. HARDEN *sb.* and *a.*] The coarser parts of flax or hemp separated in hackling.

a. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1908 *Stuppa*, heordan. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 451/29 *Naptarum*, heordena. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Nexst fleshe ne schal mon werien no linene cloð, bute ȝif hit beo of herde and of greate heorden. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 81 Hir clathes..bigan to brin Als herdes þat had bene right dry. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe ne heerdis was. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xliii. (Tollem. MS.), Yf suche a stone is set aforne þe sonne, hurdes set þerto beþ tende and set on fyre. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 35 A plumaciol .. maad of herdis [*B.* hurdes] or of towe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hyrdys, or herdys of flax, or hempe, *stuppa*. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vnes estoupes*, a locke of towe or hurdes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 193 It [coco-nut] is inuolued and couered with many webbes much lyke vnto those hyrdes of towe whiche they vse in Andalusia. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 292 Wounds..dress'd with Hurds. 1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 Hold the strike of flax stiff in your hand, and break it well upon the coarse hackle, saving the hurds to make harder cloth of.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 612 Pik and ter als haf thai tane, And lynt and hardiss with brynstane. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 696/9 *Hec stupa*, a hardes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 Chyppes, hey, & hardes, whiche be maters apt to burne. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 64 A Cokar tree, whose hairy stuff or hards which is next the outer bark doth make cordage and tackle for ships. 1795 M. MADAN *Persius* 145 *note*, The coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum to calk ships with. 1818 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 16 Jan. (1894) II. 8 These Regalia .. were smuggled out by a clergyman's wife under a quantity of hards of lint. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hards*, coarse flax.

Hard-set, *a.* [f. SET *pa. pple.*]

1. In a hard or difficult position; beset by difficulty or trouble.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 55 Þere Hanibal was harde sette [*infestatus*] foure dayes wiþ Galles. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht, bot I be

hard set. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 254 The poor Creature is very hard set to drive his Water from him. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 221, I have sent for some books..Until they arrive, I shall be rather hard-set.

2. Set so as to be hard or firm.

1813 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* II. 448 More like Egypt's alluvium during the inundation than hard-set soil. 1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 602/1 Beds of rigid lava and hard-set ash.

b. Of eggs: That have been subject to incubation.

1879 Jefferies *Wild Life in S. Co.* 339 Some say it is the hardset eggs he [the snake] prefers.

c. Of the features, etc.: Rigidly set.

1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. iv. iv, I..smile a hard-set smile, like a stoic.

3. Determined, obstinate.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, It's a hard-set willyard beast this o' mine.

Ha·rdshell, ha·rd-shell, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* 1. Having a hard shell: applied to some crustaceans and molluscs, as crabs, clams, etc.

2. *fig.* Rigid and uncompromising in religious orthodoxy.

Hardshell Baptists (U.S.), a strict sect of Baptists, of extreme Calvinistic views.

1857 Elliott *Sp. in Ho. Representatives* (Bartlett), A regular member of the Hardshell Baptist Church. 1864 *Spectator* No. 1875. 643 'Hardshell Churchmen' is the title of an article in this number, and the epithet is applied to Lord Robert Cecil's party. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., The tough and hard-shell type to which Judaism owes such strength and permanence as it has ever possessed. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 5/5 Like the American Hardshell Baptists they hold that there is nothing like religion.

B. *sb.* 1. A creature with a hard shell; a hard-shelled crab or clam. (*U.S.*)

2. = Hardshell Baptist: see A. 2. (*U.S.*)

1848 Jones *Sketches Trav.* 30 (Farmer) The old hard-shell laid about him like death.

3. *U.S. Politics.* A member of the more conservative of the two factions into which the Democratic party in New York state was divided in 1852 and following years.

1853 *N. Y. Tribune* 2 Apr. (Bartlett), The difference between a Hardshell and a Softshell is this: one favors the Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law and goes for a distribution of the offices among the Nationals, while the other is a loud stickler for Union and Harmony. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov., After Democrats and Republicans, Hunkers and Hardshells, Miscegenators and Copperheads, have been replaced by honester and abler politicians.

So **Ha·rd-shelled** *a.*, having a hard shell.

1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Reffe*, An hard-sheld nut.

Hardship (hā·ɹdʃip). [f. Hard *a.* + -ship.]

†1. The quality of being hard to bear; hardness; rigour; severity; painful difficulty. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 364 Herdschipe of liue. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 35 Lady Latimer was delivered with much hardship on Wednesday, the child dead.

2. A condition which presses unusually hard upon one who has to endure it; hardness of fate or circumstance; severe toil or suffering; extreme want or privation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2686 What vnhappe & hardship hapnes the to! 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 341 Men to much misery and hardship born. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 667 Inur'd to Hardship, and to homely Fare. 1775 Burke *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 110 The Durham act..confines the hardship of want of representation to the case of subsidies. 1847 Grote *Hist. Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 179 He had his share of the benefit as well as of the hardship. 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* III. i. 18 Resolute choice of a life of hardship.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Swuche oðre heardschipes þet moni flechs mai þolien. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 33 The unwelcome hardships of Winter. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. i. (1840) 26 A hardship that never was put upon any one before. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* II. 14 The hardships inflicted on himself and his brother partners.

† c. An infliction of severity or suffering; a piece of harsh treatment. *Obs.*

17.. Swift (J.), To recover the effects of their hardships upon us. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 369, I do not know that I have ever offered .. a hardship, or even an affront, to the religious prejudices of any person whatsoever.

Hardshrew, obs. form of Hardishrew.

Hard-tack. [f. Hard *a.* + Tack *sb.* in fig. application: cf. *hard fare.*] Ship-biscuit; hence, ordinary sea fare in general.

1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii. (Farmer), No more hard-tack .. no salt butter, but a genuine land breakfast. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 326 Another set of fellows adhered pertinaciously to their salt junk and hard tack. 1859 *Mayne Reid's Mag.* June 513.

Hard u·p, *advb.* and *adj. phr.*

1. *adv. Naut.* Said of the tiller when it is put as far as possible to windward, so as to turn the ship's head away from the wind. (Usually as a command.)

1612 Dekker *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 293 Whoes at Helme? beare vp hard: and hard vp. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 117 'Ice on the lee bow!' 'Hard up the helm!' 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 354 Hard up the helm, *la barre au vent.*

2. *adj.* Hard put to it; in difficulties; in want, *esp.* of money; in destitution. *Hard up for,* sorely at a loss for. *colloq.* (of slang origin).

1821 Haggart *Life* 104 (Farmer) There I met in with two Edinburgh snibs, who were hard up. 1840 De Quincey *Style* iv. Wks. 1860 XI. 322 As hard up for water as the Mecca caravan. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xi, He was in want of copying work to do, and was..hard up! 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 2 You don't feel nearly so hard up with elevenpence in your pocket as you do with a shilling. 1889 Besant *All in a Garden Fair* II. ii, Every man in England who was hard up or had a hard-up friend.

Hence **Hard-u·pness, Hard-u·p(p)ishness.** *slang* and *colloq.*

1870 Sala *Dickens* 45 The occasional 'harduppishness' of a young man striving to attain a position. 1876 Hindley *Adv. Cheap Jack* (Farmer), There were frequent..collapses from death or hard-upness. 1882 *Times* 13 Mar. 11 Enough to account for the general 'hard-uppishness', as it has been called. 1888 McCarthy & Praed *Ladies' Gallery* II. i. 8 My old familiar condition of hard-up-ness.

Hardware (hā·ɹdˌwēə). [See Ware.]

1. Small ware or goods of metal; ironmongery.

c 1515 [implied in Hardwareman]. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6146/10 John Lowe .. Haberdasher of Hard-Ware. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 10 Locks, hinges, cast-iron and other branches of hardware. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 535 Pedlars..with a pack of scissors or other hardware at their backs.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hardware dealer, factory, merchant, trade.*

1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 14 Mr. Wood .. a hard-ware-dealer, procured a patent .. to coin 108,000*l.* in copper. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. iv. § 1. (1876) 35 Suppose ..that the capitalist is a hardware manufacturer. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* vi. 36 A..man in the hardware line.

Ha·rdwareman. Also 6 **harder man.** [f. prec.] A manufacturer of or dealer in hardware.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Harde waremen, mole sekers, and ratte takers. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 65 Then the French harder men opened their wares, and made the Taylers hal lyke to the paunde of a marte. 1577 Harrison *England* III. ix. (1877) II. 64 Grindstones for hardware men. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 181 The persuasive eloquence of the itinerant hardwareman.

Ha·rdwood, *sb.*

1. The wood or timber of deciduous trees, as distinguished from that of pines and firs; in some localities *spec.* that of oak and ash. Mostly *attrib.*, as in *hardwood tree, forest,* etc. Chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*

1568 *Kirton-in-Lindsey Churchw. Acc.* in *N.-W. Lincoln. Gloss.*, William Chapman, iij lode of hardwodde. 1813 Geo. Robertson *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 343 (Jam.) Deciduous trees, or what is here called hard wood; in distinction from the evergreens or firs, whose timber is comparatively softer. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 165 Hard-wood land; or land, producing oak and other kinds of wood, which are called hard, in opposition to pine, and other soft kinds. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hard-wood-trees,* Deciduous trees, in contradistinction to evergreens and the fir tribe. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 146 The rounded..outline of hard-wood trees. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) X. 149 Forests of hardwood diversified by groves of sugar maple. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 641 Do not start a plantation on soil that is not growing hard-wood forest. *Mod.* Will you have it of deal or hard-wood?

2. a. In Australia, applied to many kinds of timber resembling teak, *esp.* to *Backhousia Bancroftii,* used in building and fencing. b. A West Indian shrub, *Ixora ferrea.*

1888 Candish *Whispering Voices* 108 Sitting on a block of hardwood..Is the grayhaired forest feller. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* iii. 24 A hammer-like piece of hard-wood above a plate of tin. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 2/1 Hardwood can be found in any quantity from the Dutch boundary to the Louisiade group.

Ha·rd-wooded, *a.* a. Having hard wood. b. Of hardwood as opposed to pine or fir; deciduous.

1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 111/1 Hard-wooded plants want most attention. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 91 This will become a forest of soft-wooded plants and palms; and finally of hard-wooded trees.

Hardy (hā·ɹdi), *a.* Also 3–4 **herdi, -y,** (4 **ardi**). [a. F. *hardi,* nom. sing. *hardiz* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *ardit,* It. *ardito,* pa. pple. of OF. *hardir,* Pr. *ardir,* It. *ardire* to harden, make hard, bold, etc., a. WGer. **hardjan,* Goth. *hardjan,* OHG. *hartjan* to make hard, f. *hard* Hard *a.*]

1. Bold, courageous, daring. a. Of persons, their manner, etc.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1745 Porphire and Auguste wurðen..se swiðe wilcweme, and se hardi. *c* 1275 Lay. 4181 Six hundred cnihtes of alle þe kenneste and of þan hardieste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15503 We er herdi [*v.rr.* hardi, hardy] men i-nou agains iudas vr fa. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1136 Gode knizt and ardi in fizt. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 343 Petre was .. hardi in axing. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xvii, The hed of that hardy, He sette on a stake. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* III. 94 A good Knight and hardie of his handes. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1343/1 Philip duke of Burgognie, surnamed the hardie. 1625–6 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1043 No man is so hardy as to ride on horse-back by a church. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* i. (1798) 25 Art thou so hardy, as to dare my vengeance? 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 185 In this treatise such a hardy spirit of innovation was displayed..that [etc.]. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/2 No one..would be hardy enough to take up the reins after he had thrown them down.

b. Of actions, qualities, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 248 Herdi bileaue bringeð þene deouel a vlihte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7659 (Fairf.) Þis batal was hardy I-nogh. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. 20 *note,* A hardie enterprise of certaine knights. 1685 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) II. 253 He .. has served the Court interest on all the hardiest occasions. 1783 Johnson *Let. to J. Fowke* 19 Apr., Silenced by a hardy denial of facts. 1884 E. Reclus in *Contemp. Rev.* May 633 A hardy stroke on the Stock Exchange.

2. *opprobriously.* Presumptuously bold, audacious; rashly bold, showing temerity. Cf. Foolhardy.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Þu, a wrecche sunful mon, ert so swuðe herdi to kesten kang eien upon ȝunge wummen. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 42 Þat na man be hardy him to heghe abouen þe stabilnes of haly men. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 37 Thei sholde not be so hardy be-fore me to make yow no lesynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/1 Hardy .. *temerarius, qui sine consilio agit.* *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 474 Yf Reynawd were soo hardy to doo ony harme vnto richarde of normandy, I sholde hange hym wyth myn owen handes. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 503 What shall we say now to such a hardy Writer, as this is? 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Feb. 150/1 A warning to others not henceforward to be so hardy.

† 3. Strong, enduring, tough. *Obs.*

c 1381 Chaucer *Parl. Foules* 176 The byldere ok & ek the hardy [*v.r.* harde] ash.

4. Capable of enduring fatigue, hardship, rigour of the weather, etc.; physically robust, vigorous.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI,* 150 A tall and a hardye personage. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 32 How strong and hardie I was, and how I could endure the cold and tempestuous season. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 920 [Art] Thou then they Less hardie to endure? 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 183 When once grown up, turkies are very hardy birds. 1783 *Polite Trav.* 105 Northward of the bay, even the hardy pine is seen no longer. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 93 The hardy mountaineers of the Caucasus.

b. *Hort.* Able to grow in the open air throughout the year. *Half hardy,* able to do this except in winter, when shelter is required. *Hardy annual,* an annual plant that may be sown in the open ground, or that ripens its seed and sows itself year after year. Also *fig.*, a subject that comes up year after year in Parliament, or in the newspapers.

1852 Half-hardy [see Harden *v.* 7]. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind., Chaucer* (1886) 216 It may well be doubted whether Roman literature, always a half-hardy exotic, could ripen the seeds of living reproduction. 1871 S. Hibberd *Amateur's Flower Gard.* 188 Many of the hardy annuals are weedy and short-lived. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 4/2 (Farmer) Readers ..are once more filling the columns of that journal with 'Is Marriage a Failure?' The hardy annual is called 'English Wives' this time.

c. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1601 Chester *Love's Mart., K. Arthur* liii, The Saxons men of hardie strength. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 124 The Laplanders lead a miserable and hardy kind of life. 1845 Ford *Hand-bk. Spain* I. 53 The horses of Navarre .. are still esteemed for their hardy strength.

5. *Comb.*, as *hardy-limbed, -mannered, -witted,* etc.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. 11. *Babylon* 650 Ronsard ..hardy-witted, handleth happily All sorts of subject, stile, and Poesie. 1825 Moore *Mem.* (1853) IV. 339 The sexton, a shrewd, hardy-mannered fellow.

Ha·rdy, *sb.* [prob. f. Hard, or Hardy *a.*] The vertical bar or blade of hard iron with a sharp edge, on which nailmakers cut or strike off the shaped nail from the iron rod; also, a movable piece, called also 'fuller', fitting into a socket in an anvil, used for similar purposes by blacksmiths.

1870 *Gd. Words* Apr. 247 My bore and hardy must be done, Or I cannot make good nails. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hardy*..A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil called a *hardy-hole.* 1894 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 150 [Blacksmith's tools] a poker, a rake, a shovel, a sprinkler, a hardy.

† **Ha·rdy,** *v. Obs.* [f. Hardy *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make hardy or bold; to encourage.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2163 Hardi min heorte. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 218 Lucye, to hardy ys men, prykede her and þer. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1156 Forto hardien þe hertes of here heiȝh burnes. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxi. (1869) 41 Al gates j hardied me and went wel nyh to hire.

2. *intr.* To become bold. *nonce-use.*

1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy,* Still hardying more and more in his triumphs over our simplicity.

† **Ha·rdydа·rdy.** *Obs.* [A reduplicated extension of Hardy: cf. *handy-dandy.*] a. Rash or foolish daring. b. A daring fellow, dare-devil.

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 450 So myche hardy dardy and so lytell manlynes. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 80 A very hardydardy in deede as euer liued.

Hardyshrew, obs. form of Hardishrew.

Hare (hēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 **hara,** 2– **hare,** (4–5 **haar(e, hayre,** 5 **are,** 6–7 *Sc.* **hair(e).** [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. *hara,* = OFris. *hase* (WFris. *haeze,* MDu. *haese, hāze,* Du. *haas*), OHG. *haso* (MHG., MLG., mod.Ger. *hase*), ON. *here, heri* (Sw., Da. *hare*):—OTeut. **hason-, *hazon-,* cognate with OPruss. *sasins* (for *szasins*) hare. Cf. also Skr. *çaça* (? for *çasa*) hare. Relationship to the OE. adj. *hasu, heasu* 'grey, ash-coloured' is doubtful. The OE. and Norse words show rhotacism, the latter with resulting umlaut.]

1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus,* having long ears and hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip.

The common hare of Great Britain and Europe (*L. timidus*), is a timid, watchful, and very swift animal. 'Its eyes are so situated, that the animal can see nearly all around it' (Carpenter); hence, prob., the popular saying that it sleeps with its eyes open (Topsell): cf. *hare-eyed, hare's eye, hare-sleep,* in 6. A less common species or subspecies is the Alpine or varying hare (*L. variabilis*). In North America there are several species or subspecies, of which *L. Americanus* comes closest to the common European hare.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 608 *Lepus, leporis,* hara [*Erf. Gloss.*

hæra]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 (Earle) 222 He sætte be þam haran þæt hi mosten freo faran. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 383 Ich mai iseon so wel so on hare. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 210 About þei gan him chace, and hunted him als hayre. 1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xi. 6 An haar [1388 hare] forsothe (is vnclene], for and he chewith kude. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 186 Skynnes of otere, squerel, and Irysh are. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Trippe of haaris. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 15, I saw the hurcheoun and the hair, Quha fed amangis the flowris fair. 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 23 As much out of order, as if .. an Hare had crossed his way. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 8 The Hare the first Year a Leveret, 2 a Hare, 3 a great Hare. 1820 Keats *Eve of St. Agnes* i, The hare limp'd trembling through the frozen grass. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 236 The Alpine or varying Hare (so named from its usual residence, and from the changes of colour which it undergoes), inhabits the northern parts of Scotland, the mountainous parts of Ireland, and has been occasionally seen in the mountains of Cumberland. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 7 Aug. 4/2 The white hare has risen in value during the last two seasons.

b. The male or buck hare is sometimes called *Jack hare*. During March (the breeding season) hares are wilder than at other times; hence the proverbial saying *As mad as a March hare.*

1529 More *Supp. Soulys* Wks. 299/2 As mad not as a march hare, but as a madde dogge. *a* 1631 Drayton *Nymphidia*, Oberon .. grew as mad as any hare, When he had sought each place with care, And found his queen was missing. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 300 The Males are usually call'd *Jack Hares*. 1783 Cowper *Epit. on Hare* 8 Old Tiny..Who, nursed with tender care,..Was still a wild Jack hare. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* iv. viii, For what is Hamlet, but a hare in March? 1865 L. Carroll *Alice's Adv. Wonderland* vi. (1886) 90 'In that direction .. lives a Hatter: and in that direction .. lives a March Hare ..they're both mad.'

2. Phrases and Proverbs. *To hold* (or *run*) *with the hare and run* (or *hunt*) *with the hounds; to run with hare and hounds*: to try to keep in with both sides; to play a double part. *First catch your hare* (i.e. as the first step to cooking him): a direction jestingly ascribed to Mrs. Glasse's Cookery Book, but of much more recent origin.

† *To hunt for* or *catch a hare with a tabor*; † *to take hares with foxes*, † *to seek a hare in a hen's nest*, also *to set the tortoise to catch the hare*: to seek to do something almost impossible. † *To kiss the hare's foot*: to be late. † *To have two hares afoot* or *to run after two hares*: to undertake too many things. *To get the hare's foot to lick*: to obtain very little. *To make a hare of*: to make ridiculous. † *To set the hare's head (foot, hare-pie) against the goose-giblet*: to let one thing serve as a set-off to another. *Here* or *there the hare went* or *goes away*: here or there the matter ended. Also, expressions referring to Æsop's Fable of the Race between the Hare and the Tortoise.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 58 Men myȝtten as well haue huntyd an hare with a tabre As aske ony mendis ffor þat þei mysdede. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 263 Þou hast a crokyd tunge heldyng wyth hownd and wyth hare. 1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 36 As I say in our Englyshe prouerbe: Set the hares head against the gose gyblet. [See also 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 52; 1607 Dekker *Westw. Hoe* v. iv, Dram. Wks. 1873, and *note*.] 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 17 And yet shall we catche a hare with a taber, As soone as catche ought of them. 1562 *Ibid.* 137 Holde with the hare and run with the hounde, run thare As wight as the hounde, and as wyse as the hare. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 52 But in deed it is hard to take hares with foxes. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 137 You are the Hare of whom the Prouerb goes Whose valour plucks dead Lyons by the beard. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 103 Hee is gone to seek a hayre in a hennes nest .. which is as sildome seene as a blacke swan. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxv. xlv. 914 And here went the hare away. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii, We had need Make haste away, unlesse we meane to speed With those that kisse the Hares foot. 1633 Rowley *Match Midn.* v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 88 As I have been bawd to the flesh, you have been bawd to your money; so set the hare-pie against the goose-giblets. 1658–9 Burton *Diary* 9 Mar. (1828) IV. 108 Keep to your debate. You have two hares a-foot. You will lose both. *a* 1683 Sidney *Disc. Govt.* II. xxiii. (1704) 151 An ill Hare is said to make a good Dog. 1690 *Turn-Coat of Times* iv. in *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 515, I can hold with the Hare, and run with the Hound: Which no body can deny. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) III. 113 It would appear to be setting the tortoise to catch the hare. 1818 Scott *Let. to Croker* 5 Feb. in *Lockhart*, The poor clergyman [got] nothing whatever, or, as we say, the hare's foot to lick. 1855 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* xiv, 'A soldier, Prince, must needs obey his orders: mine are .. to seize wherever I should light upon him—' 'First catch your hare!..' exclaimed his Royal Highness. 1858 *Times* 25 Aug. 6/2 Bitter experience has taught us not to cook our hare before we have caught it. 1896 *Daily News* 20 July 8/2 The familiar words, 'First catch your hare', were never to be found in Mrs. Glasse's famous volume. What she really said was, 'Take your hare when it is cased'.

3. a. *fig.* Applied to a person, in various allusive senses.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 252 in *Pol. Poems* (Camden) 334 Nu ben theih liouns in halle, and hares in the feld. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 7 At the very first charge..this hare in a Helmet fled out of the Field. 1729 Swift *Libel on Dr. Delany, etc.* 53 Thus Gay, the hare with many friends, Twice seven long years the Court attends. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 490 The.. distant blaze of those dull banquets made The nightly wirer of their innocent hare Falter before he took it.

b. He who lays the 'scent' (usually paper torn into fragments) which the 'hounds' follow in the sport *hare and hounds*, also called 'paper-chase'.

a 1845 Hood *To Mr. Malthus* i, You're quite enough to play at hare and hounds. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vii, Please, sir, we've been out Big-side Hare-and-Hounds, and lost our way. 1883 W. H. Rideing in *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

4. One of the southern constellations, *Lepus*.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 268 Vnder the feete of Orion, is there a constellation of 12 starres, named the Hare. *a* 1701 Creech *Manilius* v. ix. 61 The Hare appears, whose active Rays supply A nimble force. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 444/2 *Lepus* (the Hare), one of the old constellations, said by Hyginus to be in the act of running from Orion's dog.

5. = Sea-hare, a molluscous animal, *Aplysia depilans*.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 89 Foot-less, and finn-less (as the baneful Hare, And heat-full Oyster). 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 71 It represseth the poison of the venomous fish called the sea-Hare. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 917 The *Aplysia*, commonly termed Sea-Hare..from the peculiar form of the superior pair of tentacula, which are flattened and hollowed like the ears of a quadruped.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib., as *hare-back, -catcher, -chase, -drive, -flesh, -hunter, -park, -pie, -skin, -sleep, -soup*. b. objective or obj. gen., as *hare-hunting, -shooting* sbs. and adjs. c. similative, as *hare-like, -mad* adjs.; **hare-eyed** *a.*, having eyes that look all round, or that are never closed: see sense 1, note; **hare-hearted** *a.*, timid; † **hare-hound**, a dog for hunting hares; **hare-kangaroo**, a small kangaroo of the genus *Lagorchestes*, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and colour; **hare's eye** = lagophthalmia: see quot.; † **hare-shaw** = Hare-lip; **hare-sighted** *a.*, short-sighted; † **hare-sleep**, a very light sleep; † **hare's-tooth** (see quot.). Also Hare-brain, -foot, etc.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 36 Some leather..wil straight-way become browne as a *hare backe. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 356 (Jod.) The vulture leporarius, or *hare-catcher. 1884 Speedy *Sport* xiii. 216 A large bag of ptarmigan is not usually obtained in connection with a *hare-drive. 1611 Tarlton *Jests* (1844) 12 To which he said little, but, with a squint eye, as custome had made him *hare eyed, hee looked for a jest to make them merry. 1612 Chapman *Death Pr. Henry* D, Frantick Distemper & Hare-eyd vnrest. 1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 33 Two right *Hare-harted coward Fooles. 1679 T. Blount *Anc. Tenures* 42 With..two *Harehounds, or Greyhounds. *a* 1744 Pope *Let. M. & T. Blount* (T.), I..then ride out a hunting ..How can a..*hare-hunter hope for a minute's memory? 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. Argt., Description of the *Hare-hunting in all its Parts. 1864 Sir S. Northcote *Lect. & Ess.* iii. (1887) 89 A hare-hunting farmer. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 483 The *hare-like coward runs his ways. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* iii. ii, Here's a day of toil well pass'd over, Able to make a citizen *hare-mad. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 100 The largest *Hare-Parks that ever I heard of, and the best furnished ..are in Ireland. 1633 *Hare-pie [see 2]. 1664–5 Pepys *Diary* 23 Jan., Dined upon a hare pye. 1870 Ouida *Held in Bondage* 21 Audit and hare-pie had not much temptation for us that morning. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Eye*, **Hare's Eye*, *Oculus Leporinus*..a disease arising from a contraction of the upper eye-lid..so that the patient is obliged to sleep with the eye half-open. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 185 The *Hare-shaw is a defectuositie of nature which happeneth .. in the Lip, Eare or Nose .. sometimes found cloven or they come in the world. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxv. 45 'Tis indiscretion that is *Hare-sighted. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xiv, A cap, which I had made of a *hare-skin. 1832 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 36 Hare-skins would accumulate into the purchase money of a coat. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hare-sleep*, with Eies a'most open. 1804 Scott *Let. to Ellis* 21 Aug. in *Lockhart*, *Hare soup may be forthcoming in due season. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 Whatsoever Beast be born in your flock, having that mark upon them, which is commonly called *Hares-tooth, never suffer them to suck their dam.

7. In names of plants: as † **hare's-ballocks**, popular name for species of Orchis; **hare's-bane**, *Aconitum Lagoctonum*; **hare's-beard**, the Great Mullein; † **hare-bottle**, Knapweed; **hare's colewort, house, lettuce, palace, thistle** (also *hare-thistle*), names for the Sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus*; **hare's-eye**, the Red Campion, *Lychnis diurna*; **hare's-meat**, Wood-sorrel; **hare-nut** (*dial.*), the Earth- or Pig-nut; **hare-parsley**, Wild Chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; **hare's-tail** (grass), a species of grass, *Lagurus ovatus*; **hare's-tail rush**, Single-headed Cotton-grass, *Eriophorum vaginatum*. Also Hare-bell, etc.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 128 b, Whyt Satyrion .. or in other more vnmanerly speche, *hares ballockes. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cclvi. § 2. 630 Mullein is called .. of some *Hares bearde. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. viii. (1668) 40 The weeds which are most incident thereunto, are Twitch..besides Thistles, *Harebottles. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxi. § 8. 232 Sowthistle is called.. of some *Brassica leporina*, or *Hares Colewoort. *Ibid.* App., *Hares eie is *Lychnis sylvestris*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1656) 209 An herb called *Lactuca Leporina*..that is, Hares-lettice, *Hares-house, Hares palace. [*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 226 Se hara .. mid þysse wyrte hyne sylfne gelacnað, for þy heo ys lactuca leporina genemned.] 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxi. § 2. 229 The stalk of *hares lettuce or smooth Sowthistle, is oftentimes a cubite high. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), **Harenut*, [an] earthnut. *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* cccli. T v/2 *Palacium leporis*, *hares palays, is an herbe lyke Spurge, but it hath longer and ryper leues .. It is called hares palays. For yf the hare come vnder it, he is sure that no beest can touche hym. 1874 *Young Fancier's Guide* 4 July (Britten & H.), There is a plant known as *hare parsley, of which rabbits are extremely fond. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Hare Parsley*, in Aubrey's Wilts..This [*Anthriscus sylvestris*] is no doubt the plant intended. 1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* § 41. 10 *Lagurus ovatus*, *hare's-tail-grass. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 232 Apuleius calleth it [Sowthistle] *Lactuca Leporina*, or *Hares Thistle.

† **Hare**, *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 **hair.** [Origin not clear: in sense 1 app. allied to Harry *v.*; sense 2 may have some association with Hare *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To harry; to worry; to harass.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxv. 271 The other parte of the same company..sayd, howe they wolde se the pope and cardynalles .. or els to hare and to pyll the countre. [*Ibid.* 272 So thus they haryed the pope, the cardynals, and the marchauntes about Auygnon.] 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* (1809) 330 The Princes of Burgoyne had not been so plucked hared & spoyled of her faire townes & Castles as she was. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 110 Let the Hounds kill the Fox themselves, and worry and hare him as much as they please.

2. To frighten, to scare.

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 153 Who..so staggered and hared him, that he could not make one word of answer. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 47 To Hair Them out of their Wits with Croking. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 67 To hare and rate them thus at every turn, is not to teach them. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xiii. 122 Being but simple before, he was now haired out of his wits indeed. 1732 Gay *Distress'd Wife* II. Wks. (1772) 285 Your ladyship hares one so. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxli. 106 Little minds are in a hurry..they run, they hare, they puzzle, confound, and perplex themselves.

Hence **Hared**, Ha'ring *ppl. adjs.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumph.* I. 128 While Hee yet spake, there came Another in, Hared and hot. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hared*, Hurried. 1755 T. Amory *J. Buncle* (1825) I. 23 The multitude are thereby..rendered a hairing, staring, wrathful rabble.

Hare, obs. f. Haar, Hair, Haire, Hoar.

Hare, obs. form of *are* (see Be), Ere.

Hare, obs. form of Air *adv.*, before.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 763 Rycht as þe feynd sad hyme hare.

Harebell, hare-bell (hēə·rbel). Also 7–8 **hare's-bell**, 9 **hairbell.** [f. Hare *sb.* + Bell: perh. as growing in places frequented by hares.]

1. The wild hyacinth, *Scilla nutans*: = Blue-bell 2.

1387–8 *Compotus of Mary C'tess of Derby* 2 P' armilaus domine et capucio broid' cum harebells. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 713/9 *Hec bursa pastoris*, harebelle. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 99 The blew Harebels or English Jacint is very common throughout all England. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 222 The azur'd Hare-bell, like thy Veines. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iii, The Hare-bell..for her stainless azure blue, Claims to be worn of none but those are true. 1620 Parkinson *Paradisi* II. xi. 122 Our English Iacinth or Hares-bels is so common euery where, that it scarce needeth any description. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 13 The ground was strewed with violets, hare-bells, and pansies. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 203 The root of the *Hyacinthus non scriptus*, the plant commonly called Blue-Bells, or Hare-Bells. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

2. The Round-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula rotundifolia*: = Blue-bell 1.

(This application appears to have arisen in Scotland, where the Campanula is much more abundant than the wild hyacinth. Sometimes, with reference to the slender stalk, altered to *hairbell*, which Lindley tried to establish in this sense, leaving *harebell* to its original use in sense 1. Originally, in English use, 'Blue-Bell' was *Campanula*, 'Hare-bell' was *Scilla*, 'Hair-bell' non-existent.)

1765 Mickle *Sir Martyn* I. (R.), On Desmond's mouldering turrets slowly shake The trembling rie-grass, and the hare-bell blue. 1790 Burns *Elegy Henderson* v, Mourn little harebells, o'er the lee. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xviii, E'en the slight hare-bell raised its head, Elastic from her airy tread. 1810 Southey *Kehama* VII. vii, Gently as the dews of night that gem And do not bend the hare-bell's slenderest stem. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 208/2 *Campanula rotundifolia*, Hare-bell, or..Hair-bell, the Blue-bell of Scotland. *a* 1882 Whittier *To* — 5 Poet. Wks. 162 Banks inclined, With trembling harebells hung.

Ha're-brain. Also hair-. [f. Hare *sb.* + Brain. The spelling *hair-brain*, suggesting another origin for the compound, is later, though occasional before 1600.]

† 1. One who has a brain like a hare's, or no more brain than a hare; a giddy or reckless person. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 29 Thys rashe kynde of vowyng..he may wele bequethe to his madmen, hys harebraynes. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 Ah foolish harebraine, This is not she. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. ix. (1651) 105 What a company of hare-brains have done in their rage. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. 137 (D.) The hare-brains among us are engaged with them.

Comb. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 237 Vndiscretely or harebrainlike, he would nedes .. bee reputed .. for an Academique.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Hare-brained.

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 109 The most outragious and harebrayne stomaches of the Donatistes. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 79 For love is measured..not by a haire-braine furie, but by a discreete and moderate ascention. 1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Leg.* Ded. ¶ ij b, Newfangled, youngheaded, harebrayne boyes. 1660 J. Sharp in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Were the game .. to be reacted, ther would be few of those hairbrain men..now found. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 6 They also handed on to me a hare-brain humour. 1886 *American* XII. 309 Hairbrain schemes of economic policy.

Hence † **Ha'rebrainness.** *Obs.*

1598 R. Haydocke tr. *Lomazzo's Tr.* II. 72 Hare-brainnesse hath ridiculous, furious, and phantasticall motions.

Ha're-brained, *a.* Also hair-. [parasynth. f. *hare brain* + -ED[2]. For the form *hair-*, see prec.] Having or showing no more 'brains' or sense than a hare; heedless, reckless; rash, wild, mad. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 216 b, My desire is that none of you be so unadvised or harebrained as to be the occasion that [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 148 If his sonne be haughtie, or haire brained, he termeth him courageous. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 100 Whilst they, out of a hare-brained lunacie desire battaile. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 42 The hair-brain'd advise of his young Cavalieres. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 144 Perhaps it will make me hare-brain'd. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* vii. (1870) 172 The excesses of mad, hairbrained, roaring mirth. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxii, Keeping hare-brained follies at arm's-length.

Hence **Ha're-brainedly** *adv.*; **Ha're-brained-ness.**

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fruite of Fetters* (R.), Fansie..farewell, whose badge..in my hat full harebrayndly, thy flowers did I weare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Cerebrosity*, brainsickness, hairbrainedness. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Ep. Ded. C ij, Profane, and giddy hairbrainedness.

Ha're-bur. [cf. HARDOCK.] Burdock.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hareburr, *Arctium Lappa*. [1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Hareburr*.., perhaps a misprint for Hurrburr.]

† **Ha're-cop.** *Obs.* [? f. HARE *sb.* + COP head.] ? = HARE-BRAIN *sb.*

1567 *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 75 A merry harecop 'tis, and a pleasant companion.

Ha're-finder. A man whose business is to find or espy a hare in form.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 186 Or doe you play the flowting jacke, to tell vs Cupid is a good Hare-finder? 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. vii. (1668) 43 The Hare-finder should give the Hare three sohows before he put her from her Lear. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Wks. 1720 I. 364 *Clarinda*. You stare about like a Hare-finder; what's the matter? *Longvil.* Faith, madam, I expected to have met your Sister here. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 185 Rat-catcher, hare-finder, and broom-maker.

Harefoot, hare-foot. ? *Obs.*

1. The foot of a hare, or a foot resembling a hare's; *spec.* a long narrow foot found in some dogs.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 118 (D.) Better a hare-foot than none at all; that is, than not to be able to walk.

2. A nickname for a swift-footed person.

c 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 899 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* (1802) II, Harald, Godwyne sone He was cleped Harefot, for he was urnare god. 14.. *Bromton Chron.* in Twysden *Hist. Angl. Script. decem* (1652) 932 Propter levitatem pedum & cursus Haraldus Harefot communiter extitit appellatus. *a* 1491 ROUS *Hist. Reg. Angl.* 105 Haroldus Harfote quasi levis in cursu ut lepus aliquis.

3. A plant; = HARE'S-FOOT 1.

c 1265 *Voc. Plant-n.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/6 *Auencia*, harefot. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 24 Harefote, *avancia*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 178/29 Harefoote, herb, *lagopus*.

4. Name given to the ptarmigan and other species of *Lagopus*, from the densely feathered feet.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Haresfoot* .. also a kind of Bird.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Harefoot.* 1. A bird. *Ainsworth.*

Hareld (hæ·rĕld). Also herald, harold. [ad. mod.L. *Harelda* (Stephens 1824), arbitrary alteration of earlier *Havelda*, from Icel. name *havelle*.] A species of sea-duck, *Harelda glacialis*.

1841 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 9. 261 *Harelda glacialis*, Long-tailed Hareld. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. (1889) 258 Harlequins and eiders, harolds and garganeys.

Hare-lip (hē·ə,li·p). Also 8 hair-. [f. HARE *sb.* + LIP.]

1. Fissure of the upper lip, caused by the arrest of development in the upper lip or jaw; so called from the resemblance to the cleft lip of a hare.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 82 Wylliam Coper with the Harelyp. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 418 Neuer mole, harelip, nor scarre. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. ii. (1678) 2 The Chirurgeon .. cicatriceth cloven lips, commonly called Hare-lips. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND in *Observer* No. 98 P 11 [He] had a remarkable hair-lip, which exposed to view a broken row of discoloured teeth. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 98 In cases of double hare-lip, where the fissure is not confined to skin, the pre-maxillary bones on each side fail to unite with the rest of the upper jaw.

2. *Hare-lip sucker*, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera*, of the Ohio river and its tributaries, remarkable for the conformation of the mouth.

Hence **Hare-lipped** (-lipt) *a.*, having the upper lip cleft like the hare.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 If the childe prove not Hare-lipt. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 277, I spoke..to a hair-lipped warrior among them. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 114 The hideous, hare-lipped uranoscopus..the singular position of whose eyes attracted early the attention of naturalists.

Harelot, obs. form of HARLOT.

Harem, haram (hē·rĕm). Also 7 haramm, 8 harram (haræ·m); 9 hareem, harīm (harī·m). [a. Arab. حرم *haram*, and حريم *harīm* lit. (that which is) prohibited or unlawful, that which a man defends and fights for, as his family, a sacred place, sanctuary, enclosure; the women's part of the house; wives, women; from حرم *harama* to prohibit, forbid, make unlawful. The two Arabic words are practically synonymous, *esp.* in countries where Arabic is not the vernacular. From the first come the earlier Eng. *haram* and *harem*; from the second the later *harīm, hareem*; see also sense 3.]

1. The part of a Mohammedan dwelling-house appropriated to the women, constructed so as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy; called also *seraglio*, and in Persia and India *zenana*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 62 He has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here Haram). *Ibid.* 148 The other women belonging to Seraglioes or Haramms, live discontented. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 132 The Governor sent for me to visit his Lady in the Haram. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., I have been in a harem, where the winter apartment was wainscoted with inlaid work of mother-of-pearl. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxxiv. 157 The harram is magnificent, consisting of a square within its own wall of brick. 1863 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 220 This drum is especially used in the hareems. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 349 Brought by the Abyssinian traders to be sold for the Turkish harems.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlix, [She] stood with her arms folded on her breast, with an humble air, as different from that which she wore in the harem of the Duke of Buckingham as that of a Magdalene from a Judith. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Books* Wks. (Bohn) III. 86 A man's library is a sort of harem. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* viii. 248, I must have my literary harem, my *parc aux cerfs*, where my favorites await my moments of leisure and pleasure.

2. The occupants of a harem collectively; the female members of a Mohammedan family; *esp.* the wives and concubines collectively of a Turk, Persian, or Indian Mussulman.

1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelypthora* 108 Seraglios sing and harems dance for joy. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. i, Were it less toil .. To head an army than to rule a harem? 1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* XV. (1893) I. 295 The kitchen..being as usual occupied by the 'Harim'. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egyptian Bonds* I. iii. 37 The Viceroy's harem were disporting themselves on the sand.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 447 Where chanticleer amidst his haram sleeps In unsuspecting pomp. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. xxxvi. 324 Could our hearts let in such a harem of dear friendships. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 47 In the harem entertained for him in the Louvre many pitfalls entrapped him.

3. A Mohammedan sacred place or area; one which is prohibited to any but the Faithful. More usually in form *harām*, Arabic حرام *harām*, forbidden, sacred place.

1855 BURTON *Pilgr. Meccah* XV. (1893) I. 294 We all set out in a body to the Harim..a duty which must not be delayed by the pious. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* vi. 106 On the summit of Mount Moriah .. there spreads the noble enclosure of the Haram.

4. Comb., as *harem-court, -wall*; *harem-bred* adj.

1829 *Bengalee* 226 Humble puppet, Haram slave. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii, Wulf came rapidly down stairs, through the hall into the harem-court. 1883 A. THOMSON *Holy Land* viii. 138 To sink shafts as near as possible to the prohibited distance, and then to approach the Haram walls by tunnelling underneath. 1890 C. W. C. OMAN *Hist. Greece* 187 A mere harem-bred despot.

Hare·ngiform, *a.* [f. mod. Zool.L. *harengus* herring + -FORM.] Having the form of a herring.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† **Ha're-pipe.** *Obs.* [f. HARE *sb.* + PIPE.] A trap for catching hares.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, Stat. I. c. 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 45, I have an hare-pype in my purce, Hit schal be set al for thi sake. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 200 As you may take a hare with Harepypes or such like gynnes. 1603 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 27 § 1 Everie person..which..shall..take, or destroy any Hares with any Harepipes, Cordes, or with any such Instrumentes. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 45 You must have..an Hare-pipe for an Hare. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hare-pipes, gins, snares.

Hare's-ear (hēəz,ɪəɹ). [From the shape of the leaves.] The name given to species of *Bupleurum* (N.O. *Umbelliferæ*), and *Erysimum* (N.O. *Cruciferæ*), having auricled leaves. *Bastard Hare's-ear*, a name for *Phyllis Nobla* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a shrub found in the Canary Isles.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxix. 485 Which hath caused me to call it Hares eares, hauing in the middle of the leafe some hollownesse resembling the same. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 131 *Erysimum orientale* (Hare's-ear Treacle Mustard). 1866 *Treas. Bot., Bupleurum*, Hare's-ear, Thorow-wax.

Ha're's-foot.

1. A species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*), with soft hair about the flowers. Also called *hare's-foot trefoil*. (See also HAREFOOT.)

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 26 a, Lagopus maye be called in Englishe Haris foot or rough clauer. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 62 Its blush Flowers stand in a round flusey Head, like our Haresfoot. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* II. 109 *Trifolium arvense* (Hare's-foot Trefoil).

2. The Corkwood tree (*Ochroma Lagopus*) of the West Indies and Central America; so called from the dehiscent ripe fruit with the cotton of the seeds protruding from it. *Treas. Bot.* 1866.

3. *attrib.* **Hare's-foot Fern,** a name of *Davallia canariensis*; also extended to other species, as (in Australia) *D. pyxidata*. **Hare's-foot Sedge,** *Carex lagopina*. **Hare's-foot Trefoil:** see 1.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 27 Hare's-foot Sedge.. a very rare plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Davallia*, a .. genus of polypodiaceous ferns .. They have scaly creeping rhizomes, which feature has given rise to the name of Hare's Foot Fern, applied to *D. canariensis*. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/3 *Davallia Fijiensis Plumosa* [is] a very elegant Hare's-foot Fern.

Harestane, -strang(e, Sc. ff. HOARSTONE, STRONG.

Ha're-wa'rren. A warren or breeding-place for hares.

1647 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 878 Another Rendezvous of the Army was upon the Hare-warren near Kingston. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard.* IV. i, Like a pack of hounds in a hare warren. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 He puts me in mind of a pack of hounds in a hare-warren; by eternally shifting the game, the pursuit never ends. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 392 A county .. which .. has degenerated..into a mere hare-warren and pheasant-mew.

Harewe, obs. form of ARROW.

‖ **Harfang** (hā·ɹfæŋ). Also harphang. [a. F. *harfang* (1760 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Sw. *harfång* the snowy owl, f. *har(e* hare + *fånga* to catch.] The Great Snowy Owl.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. vii. 55 The Harfang, or Great Hudson's Bay Owl of Edwards..the largest of all the nocturnal tribe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 382 The Harfang or Great Snowy Owl .. is found in very high northern latitudes, of both the Old and New World. 1884 *N. Y. Herald* 27 Oct. 5/2 It was I who killed the harphang.

Harga-, harge-, harguebush(e, etc., obs. ff. HARQUEBUS, etc.

† **Hargulater.** *Obs.* Also -atier, hargo-, hargeletier, argolatear. Variant forms of ARGOLETIER: see quot. 1598.

1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 123 Sending alwaies before 100 Hargulaters on Horsebacke. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 197 The Argolateares are to gallop the field and scale the side of a squadron. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* Gloss. 251 *Hargulatier*..is the souldier seruing on horsebacke, vnarmed, vsing a Calliuer with a snap hance. 1625 MARKHAM *Souldiers Accid.* 26 Whosoeuer is a good Musquetier cannot chuse but be a good Hargeletier.

Harhalde, obs. form of HERALD.

Hariant, obs. form of HAURIENT.

Haricot (hæ·rikō, -kŏt), *sb.* Also 7 aricot, 8 arico, harricot, 8-9 harico, harrico. [a. F. *haricot* (16th c. in Littré), in 14th c. *hericoq de mouton* (Hatz.-Darm.), *hericot* (Littré), in sense 1; in sense 2 Hatz.-Darm. cite *fevre de haricot* of 1642. Origin uncertain: see Littré.]

1. A ragout (originally of mutton, now sometimes of other meat). Also *attrib.*

[1611 COTGR., *Haricot*, mutton sod with little turneps, some wine, and tosts of bred crumbled among.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haricot*, a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, or several sorts of Fowl and Fish in a Ragoo with Turneps; also a kind of French beans. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 102 Harico of a Neck of Mutton. 1816 CATHERINE HUTTON in *W. Hutton's Autobiog.* Concl. 90 Harico of mutton and gooseberry pudding. 1870 *Daily News* 16 Nov., Irish stew or haricot mutton.

2. A leguminous plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *P. vulgaris*, the common Kidney-bean or French-bean: also *Haricot bean*. Applied both to the plant and the beans or seeds. See BEAN 3.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 99 A little meal, aricot beans, onions..wherewith we made the best shift we could. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Arico*, the French-Bean, or Kidney-Bean [see also 1]. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 353 Another course is to sow rye; after that millet; and with this *harricots*, or kidney-beans. 1815 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. thro' France* 16 Women were every where hoeing French beans (*Haricos*). 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 90 On the Continent .. the ripe seeds, or haricots proper, are largely cultivated for winter use. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 175 Haricot beans frequently form part of the vegetables.

Hence **Haricot, Harico** *v. trans.*, to make into a haricot (sense 1).

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 To harico a Neck of Mutton. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 226 Veal cutlets, haricoed mutton.

Haridan, Harier: see HARRIDAN, HARRIER.

Harif, -iff, -of, dial. forms of HAIRIF.

Hari-kari, erron. form of HARA-KIRI.

† **Ha'riolate,** *v. Obs.* Cf. also ARIOLATE, etc. [f. L. *hariolāt-*, ppl. stem of *hariolārī* to divine, foretell, f. *hariolus* soothsayer.] *intr.* To soothsay; also, in 17th c., to practise ventriloquism. Hence † **Ha'riolating,** † **Hariola'tion;** also † **Ha'riole** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*), to divine, guess; † **Ha'riolize,** to soothsay.

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. XXXV. (1612) 168 The lad was loftie, for himself he hariolized well, At full he could his lessons, and a formale lie would tell. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Hariolation*, a fore-telling or South-saying. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* 80 The imposture of Hariolating or speaking in the belly. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ii. 333 What is the guess or hariolation of two or three to the constant opinions of a whole multitude? 1677 J. WEBSTER *Witches'* vi. 121 The Genii hariolating forth of the belly. 1833 C. WORDSWORTH in *Ann. Early Life* (1891) I. 130, I think I may venture to hariole [*rime* carriole].

Hariot, obs. form of HERIOT.

† **Harish** (hē·ərĭʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. HARE *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a hare; mad, foolish.

1552 HULOET, Harishe, or of a hare. 1579 TOMSON *Cal-*

vin's Serm. Tim. 693/1 Our harish and madde zeale. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 420 b, More then harishe maddnes.

Hark (hāɹk), *v.* Forms: 2 herkien, 3 harkien, (3–4 herc), 3–5 herken, 4–6 herk(e, 6–8 harke, heark, 6– hark. [Early ME. *herkien*:—OE. type **heorcian* corresp. to OFris. *herkia*, *harkia* (WFris. *herckjen*, *harckjen*, NFris. *harke*); in ablaut relation with MDu. *horken*, *horcken* (Kilian) mod. Flem. dial. *heurken*, *horken*, MHG. and mod. Ger. *horchen*; from an ablaut series *herk-*, *hark-*, *hork-*. OHG. *hôrechen*, MHG. *hôrchen*, perh. owe their long *ô* to the influence of *hôren* to hear. The change of OE. *eo*, ME. *e*, to *a* is regular: cf. OE. *beorc* bark, *deorc* dark: the Sc. form is still *herk* as in *derk*, *berk*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To give ear or listen to; to hearken to, hear with active attention.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Bluðeliche he wule herkien þet þe preost him leið on. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virt.* (1888) 19 Harkið hwat se haligast seið. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 147 Sone after she gan herk Cokkes crowe, and houndes berk. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1276 *Dido*, Now herkith how he schal his lady serue. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 246 Herke what we wyll telle you. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 30 Now harkis quhat I purpos do this tyde. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 401 What, I say, herke a worde. 1598 YONG *Diana* 282 Harke but one worde that I shall say vnto thee. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 506 Hark what he himself here saith. 1830 TENNYSON *To J. M. K.*, Hating to hark The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone.

2. *intr.* To give ear, hearken, listen. a. with *to*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14030 (Gött.) Herk to me a stund. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 6 Quha thartо harkis fallis in fragilite. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* Amiot to Rdrs. (R.), A certain singular pleasure in hearking to such as be returned from some long voyage. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. i, Just Lord, to my suit hark. 1646 CRASHAW *Temperance* in *Steps to Temple* (1670) 207 Hark hither, Reader, wilt thou see Nature her own Physitian be? 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. 25 Had I to guid advice but harkit. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXIX. v, We hark with holy fear To the lingering sounds sublime. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 178 Hark to the rattle of the guns.

b. *absol.* Chiefly in *imperative*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21378 Herc, and i sal tel yow. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herkyn, and take heede, and ley to þe ere ..*asculto*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. Prol. 15 Harkis, ladyis, 3our bewtie was the caus. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 27 Hearke Countreymen, eyther renew the fight Or teare the Lyons out of Englands Coat. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 262 Harke, they rore. *c* 1709 PRIOR *2nd Hymn Callimachus* 4 Hark! he knocks. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* iii. 727 Hark, hark! Deep sounds..Are howling from the mountain's bosom. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 86, I knew her well And her whole history, if ye'll hark, can tell.

c. In the imperative the nom. *ye* is often added (also written *hark'ee*, *harkee*); less commonly *hark yot*, and by confusion *hark thee* (cf. *fare thee* well).

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 99 Why harke yee, harke yee, and are you such fooles, To square for this? 1591 — *Two Gent.* III. i. 127 Harke thee: I will goe to her alone. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. i, But, heark you: Remember, what your ladyship off'red me. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv. (1737) 261 Harkee me, dear Rogue! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 9 Hark'ee, No Names. 1721 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 9 Hark you, Sirrah, I'll pay off your extravagant Bills once more. 1751 E. MOORE *Gil Blas* Prol. (R.), But hearkee, poet!—won't you though? says I. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* II. iii, Harkee, Quick haul up your ponderous dolphins. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 69 Hark ye! one word more with me, sir, and you quit my service to-morrow.

†3. *trans.* To get to hear of, find out by inquiry and listening; = HEARKEN *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) N vij b, Those that go alwaies harking out the loues of others, & disclose them so point by point.

4. *intr.* Used in hunting, etc., as a call of attention and incitement, esp. in conjunction with an adverb directing what action is to be performed: hence denoting the action: see below. Cf. also HARK *sb.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 258 *Pro.* [setting on dogs] Fury, Fury: there Tyrant, there: harke, harke. Goe, charge my Goblins that they grinde their ioynts.

a. *Hark away, forward, in, off*: to proceed or go away, forward, in, draw off.

1737–1801 [see HARK *sb.*]. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* VIII. 228 Hark! forward, sportsmen—'tis the same. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Haurk*, When the hunter hears by them [terriers] the situation they are in, he bawls down to *haurk to him*, *haurk to him*, *ye wee blasties*. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 270 The word was given 'Yoi—hark in, hark'. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. v, I think the hounds are too hot to hark off now. 1846 R. E. EGERTON-WARBURTON *Hunting Songs* v. (1883) 15 Away! Hark, away!..Ne'er slacken your pace.

b. *Hark back*. Of hounds: To return along the course taken, when the scent has been lost, till it is found again; hence *fig.* to retrace one's course or steps; to return, revert; to return to some earlier point in a narrative, discussion, or argument.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 175, I must 'hark back', as we say in the chace. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xli. 225 Basil must needs hark back on the subject of the papers. 1877 CRUTTWELL *Hist. Rom. Lit.* 223 The mind of Lucretius harks back to the glorious period of creative enthusiasm. 1882 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks., J. Knox* 349 He has to hark back again to find the scent of his argument. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 31 To hark back to *scientist*..I am ready to pit it against your *agnostic*.

c. *trans. Hark on, forward*: to urge on with encouraging cries. *Hark back*: to recall.

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 178 Scho herkit on her revining [i. e. ravening] crew. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* I. i. 9 (D.) There is but one that harks me back. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, Yelling and harking his bloody war-dogs on. 1865 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) I. 209 He..harked forward his packs of hounds with a cheer.

5. *intr.* To speak in one's ear; to whisper or mutter. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 168 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* XIV, Auld Captane Kirkburne to him harkit. 1697 W. CLELAND *Poems* 99 (Jam.) Then some began to hark and rown. 1785 R. FORBES *Dominie Deposed* 38 (Jam.) Then whispering low to me she harked. 1851 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Hark*, to whisper and to listen.

Hence **Ha'rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Ha'rker** *Sc.*, a listener.

1530 PALSGR. 229/1 Harkyng, *escout*, *audience*. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Thee les he furth pratled, thee more wee longed in harcking. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harking* [1785 GROSE, *Hark-ye-ing*], whispering on one side to borrow Money. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., Harkers never hear a gude word of themselves. 1885 LADY GREVILLE *Creatures of Clay* I. xvii, The sense that I was bound to another woman would prevent any vain harkings back.

Hark, *sb.* [f. HARK *v.*] a. An act of harking. b. A whisper, a privy communication. *Sc.* c. A shout starting or urging on the hounds in the chase; also *hark away*. d. *Hark back*: a retracing of steps, a backward move.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 83 Exulting at the hark-away. 1786 *Lounger* No. 87. 300, I have not forgotten .. the encouraging Hark forward to a cautious hound. 1743 GARRICK *Lethe* I. Wks. 1798 I. 20 All hie to the midnight hark-away. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 5 The chace an oblique 'hark back' of two miles. 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 114 Ye peaceful Streams that wind along Repeat the Hark-away. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. iii, With hark and whoop and wild halloo No rest Benvoirlich's echoes knew. 1820 HOGG *Wint. Even. T.* II. 207 (Jam.) Take heart till I tell you the hark of my mind. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* ii. 152 The attempt..is interesting as a hark-back to mediævalism.

Harkaboise, etc., obs. forms of HARQUEBUS.

Harkee = *hark ye*: see HARK *v.* 2 c.

Harken, *v.*, etc.: see HEARKEN, etc.

Harl, harle, *sb.*[1] Also 9 *dial.* hurle: see also HERL. [app. = MLG. *herle*, *harle*, *harrel*, *harl*, LG. *harl*, EFris. *harrel* fibre of flax or hemp.]

1. A filament or fibre (of flax or hemp).

[13.. see HERL 1.] 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 262 The watering of it [flax] opens, and breakes the harle the best. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 54 Beating and often dressing will cause the Harle to open. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans. Soc. Impr. Agric. Scot.* 331 (Jam.) Broken pieces of straw, hanging in a great measure loose upon the harle or flax. 1882 JAGO *Cornw. Gloss.*, *Hurle*, a filament.

2. A barb or fibre of a feather: cf. HERL.

[*a* 1450, etc. see HERL 2.] 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* ii, The ribs and harl of feathers. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 21 June 6/2 The body is made entirely of peacock's harl. 1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* I. 254, I began to chew the harl [of a quill pen].

Harl, *sb.*[2] *dial.* [f. HARL *v.*[2]]

1. A tangle; a knot; a confusion; *fig.* mental confusion.

a 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wilts* 51. 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wilts* (E. D. S.), *Harl*, something knotted, or entangled. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., Jimmy H... is e' such 'n a harl as niver was. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.* s.v., If 'e dwoant mind thee 'ooll get that string in a harl.

2. A leash of hounds. *local.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 26 In the [county] I live in, they call a couple and a half, or three hounds, a 'harl' of hounds. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Harle*..(2). Three hounds. *Oxon.* This corresponds to a leash of greyhounds.

Harl, *sb.*[3] *Sc.* [f. HARL *v.*[1]]

1. The act of harling or dragging.

1808–18 in JAMIESON.

2. That which is harled or scraped together.

1808–25 JAMIESON s.v., 'He got a harle of silver.'

3. A small quantity, a scraping (of anything). Also *fig.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 400 (Jam.) Ony haurl o' health I had was aye about meal-times. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 101 And see if I cannae get a little harle of justice out of the military man.

4. An implement for 'harling' or raking mud or soft manure; a wide hoe-like scraper for scraping the soft mud off roads. 1825 in JAMIESON.

Harl, *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north.* Also 3–9 harle, 6 harrell, 6 *Sc.* haurl. [Origin unknown.

Although there are instances of confusion (perh. only scribal) of *harl* and *hurl*, the two verbs appear to be distinct; in mod. Sc. they are distinct in use.]

1. *trans.* To drag: usually with the notion of friction or scraping of the ground.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 391/4 Alle þat comen bifore him: luþere Men to-drowe And harleden heom out of þe londe. *Ibid.* 226/245 þe wynd hem harlede vp & doun: in peryls meni on. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 487 King Richard this noble knigt Acres nom so, & harlede so the Sarazins, in eche side aboute. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29533 (Cott. Galba) Cursing es þe fendes lyne þat harles a man to hell pine. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Barnabas* 442 In ane rape for-owte chesone þai harlyt hyme one to presone. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2968 A ship ..Halyt into havyn, harlit with ropes. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 52 Thai harlit him furth with raip and corde. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* iv. 48 Yt they shulde harle cedre trees from Libanus vnto Ierusalem. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Commend. Uprichtnes* XXX, Harling thame beforr Princes and Kings. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Rab & Ringan* Poet. Wks. 147 Frae house to house they harled him to dinner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, They should never harle the precious young lad awa' to captivity.

†b. To drag in a vehicle. *Sc. Obs.* (Cf. HURL.)

1557–75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 69 Harling of thame throw the toun in ane cart. *a* 1575 *Ibid.* 341 The Magistrates causit harrell him in ane cairt throw the toun.

c. To scrape roads with a 'harl'. *South Scotl.*

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To drag or trail oneself, to go with dragging feet.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxix. 29 And lairdis in silk harlis to the eill. 1710 in *Collect. Dying Testimonies* (1806) 166, I had heard the curates and harled after the bulk of the.. ministers. 1888 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* vii, To go away harling here and harling there out o'er the country.

b. *intr.* To come as if dragged off.

1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii, 'Till skin in blypes came haurlin.

3. *trans.* To rough-cast with lime mingled with small gravel.

c 1730 [see HARLING below]. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 455 The habitations..are generally built of stone and clay, and pointed or harled with lime. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 441/1 It was whitewashed or 'harled' as they say in the North.

4. *intr.* To troll for fish: see below.

Hence **Harled** *ppl. a.*, **Harling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) I. 65 On the outside they..face the work all over with mortar thrown against it with a trowel, which they call harling. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 385 The fishing .. is mostly from a boat, and the style is called 'harling'. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 348 The inn is merely a small, one-storied, 'harled' house. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 6/3 You are rowed about the vast expanse of water in a stout boat, with a large phantom minnow, blue or brown, let out, by fifty yards of line, behind the boat .. This is the process of 'harling'.

Harl, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Etymol. uncertain.

Prob., from the sense, a different word from prec.]

1. *trans.* To entangle, twist, or knot together; to ravel or confuse.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 þe hasel & þe hay-borne were harled al samen. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 171 [Barley] harled or fallen down. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Harl'd*, or *hurl'd*, warped or crooked. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.*, *Harl*, to entangle; to get thread into knots.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become entangled, twisted, or confused.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* C v b, Twisting them [a bundle of reeds or straws] fast together in your hand, let the band harle or double in the very top of the Head. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 212 If corn harles or lodges, a scythe cannot carry a cradle.

2. *trans.* (See quots.)

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, *Harle*, to harle a rabbit; to cut and insinuate one hind leg of a rabbit into the other, for the purpose of carrying it on a stick. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* 35 An adept at everything, from 'harling' a rabbit upwards.

Harlakeene, -ken (e, -kin, obs. ff. HARLEQUIN.

Harlas, var. of HAIR-LACE *Obs.*, fillet.

Harlat, -ry, obs. forms of HARLOT, -RY.

Harleian (haɹlī·ăn, hāɹlīăn), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *Harleiānus*, f. surname Harley.] Of or belonging to Robert Harley Earl of Oxford (1661–1724), and his son Edward Harley; esp. in reference to the library of books and MSS. collected by them, of which the MSS. were purchased in 1753 by the British nation and deposited in the British Museum.

1744–6 (*title*) The Harleian Miscellany: a Collection of.. Pamphlets and Tracts..selected from the Library of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford. 1754 (*title*) Act of 26 Geo. II, for the purchase of the Museum or Collection of Sir Hans Sloane, and of the Harleian Collection of MSS. 1808 A Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. 1895 ZAEHNSDORF *Sh. Hist. Bookbinding* 12 The Harleian style took its name from Harley, Earl of Oxford. It was red morocco with a broad tooled border and centre panels.

Harlequin (hāɹlĭkwin, -kin), *sb.* Forms: 6 harlicken, 7 harlaken(e, -keen(e, -kin, arlequin, 7– harlequin. [a. Fr. *harlequin* (1585 in Hatz.-Darm.), *arlequin*, ad. It. *arlecchino*.

The Italian word is possibly the same as OFr. *Hellequin*, *Herlequin*, *Herlekin*, *Hierlekin*, *Hielekin*, *Helquin*, *Hennequin*, a devil celebrated in mediæval legend, esp. in *la maisnie Helequin*, *Harlequini familia* (Mièges), a company or troop of demon horsemen riding by night. Of this the ultimate origin is possibly Teutonic. See Diez, Mahn *Etymol. Untersuch.*, Godefroy, Skeat.]

1. A character in Italian comedy, subsequently in French light comedy; in English pantomime a mute character supposed to be invisible to the clown and pantaloon; he has many attributes of the clown (his rival in the affections of Columbine) with the addition of mischievous intrigue; he usually wears particoloured bespangled tights and a visor, and carries a light 'bat' of lath as a magic wand.

(In reference to quot. 1590, it may be noticed that the *arlecchino* is said, in Italian Dictionaries, to have originally represented the simple and facetious Bergamese man-servant. Cf. the stage Irishman.)

1590 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* Ded., Taking Bergamo in my waye homeward..It was my happe..to light in fellowship with that famous Francattip' Harlicken, who..asked me many particulars of the order and maner of our playes. 1606 DAY *Ile of Guls* II. iii, Like a Harlakene in an Italian comedy. 1607 DAY, etc. *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 56 Here 's an Italian Harlaken come to offer a play to your Lordship. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* II. 43 To omit all

the Doctors, Zawnyes, Pantaloones, Harlakeenes, in which the French, but especially the Italians, have beene excellent. 1676 DRYDEN *Epil. Etheredge's Man of Mode*, Those nauseous Harlequins in Farce may pass. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1766) 68 Harlequin's part is made up of blunders and absurdities. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masques* II. i, A man of sense acts a lover just as a Dutchman would a harlequin. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 107 A bundle of contradictions, a piece of patch-work, a mere harlequin's coat. 1757 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* L. 204 As if an harlequin had leaped thro' the window. 1759 JOHNSON *Gen. Concl. Brumoy's Grk. Theat.* (R.), They represented ..a complete tragedy or comedy in the same manner as dumb harlequin is exhibited on our theatres. 1778 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 28 Apr. Wks. 1851 III. 146 In the evening we went to the Italian comedy, where I saw a harlequin for the first time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* iii, Harlequins and clowns, with feats gymnastical. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 81 The papal guard in their .. party-colored dress ..looking not a little like harlequins.

b. *transf.* A buffoon in general; a fantastic fellow.

1878 CARLYLE in Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* xxvii. (1883) II. 175 [He called Beaconsfield] 'that melancholy harlequin'.

2. A small breed of spotted dogs. So G. *harlekin* (Grimm).

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The mongrel kind ..the Dutch mastiff, the harlequin, ..and the Dane.

3. More fully *Harlequin duck*. A northern species of duck, *Histrionicus minutus*, with fantastically variegated plumage.

1772 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 419 *Anas. A. Histrionica* .. Harlequin Duck. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* vii. 269 Swans and brantgeese, harlequins and eiders. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* xiii, The Harlequin..and the Eider duck visit the loch occasionally in winter. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 706/2 Harlequin-ducks of the gayest plumage.

4. The Oriental or noble opal. Also *attrib.*

1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 62 Opals .. Amongst the polished stones are some of the harlequin class.

II. 5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the characteristics of a harlequin or of his dress; burlesque, ludicrous; particoloured.

Harlequin china, service, set, a name given to a set of cups, etc., of different colours and patterns.

1779 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) V. 223 A formal declaration of war by harlequin heralds. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. i, A china Shakspeare and Milton in Harlequin jackets. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 10 At this Harlequin period of the world what is written one week may seem obsolete the next. 1871 MRS. WHITNEY *Real Folks* xiii. (Cent.), She had six lovely little harlequin cups on a side-shelf in her china-closet..rose, and brown, and gray, and vermilion, and green, and blue.

6. *Comb.*, as *harlequin-leap, -preacher*; *harlequin-looking* adj. Also **harlequin bat**, an Indian species, *Scotophilus ornatus*, of pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots; **harlequin beetle**, a South American longicorn beetle, *Acrocinus longimanus*, with particoloured elytra; **harlequin brant**, the American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli*, also called *pied* or *speckled brant*; **harlequin cabbage-bug**, an American hemipterous insect, *Murgantia histrionica*, having brilliant markings; †**harlequin deer**, ?a particoloured fallow deer; **harlequin duck**: see 3; **harlequin-flower**, a name of the South African genus *Sparaxis*, N.O. *Iridaceæ*, with great variety of colouring; **harlequin garrot**, the golden-eye duck or pied wigeon, a species of *Clangula*; **harlequin moth**, the magpie moth, *Abraxas grossulariata*; **harlequin pigeon**, an Australian Bronze-wing pigeon; **harlequin ring** (see quot.); **harlequin rose**, a variety of rose with striped petals; **harlequin snake**, the coral-snake and other species of *Elaps*, so called from their variegated colouring of orange and black.

1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 176 The magnificent insect which is known to entomologists as the *Harlequin Beetle .. belongs to the wood-burrowers. 1882 *Stanford's Compend. Geogr., Central Amer.* 128 The most deadly enemy of the gum-elastic tree is .. the well-known 'harlequin beetle'. 1872 C. V. RILEY in *4th Ann. Rep. Missouri Entomol.* 35 *Harlequin cabbage bug. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Ickworth*, A park well stocked with the fine *harlequin-deer. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 162 A magnificent *harlequin garrot floated unmoved within a stones throw. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 69/2 A *harlequin-leap through a window. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xv. 111 The *harlequin-looking Swiss guard. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* vii. 227 We saw two flocks of the *harlequin pigeon (*Peristera histrionica*). 1760 JORTIN *Erasm.* II. 195 Stories of a *Harlequin-Preacher, who used to surprise his audience with his monkey-tricks. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 414 *Harlequin-rings .. were so called because they were set round with variously-coloured stones. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 194 They were striped, red and white, and appeared to be leaves of the *Harlequin rose. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 131 The coloring of the *harlequin [snake]..is exceedingly rich.

Hence **Harlequina, -ess**, a female harlequin. **Harlequine·sque, Harlequi·nic** *adjs.*, having the style of a harlequin. **Harlequi·nically** *adv.*, after the manner of a harlequinade. **Ha·rlequinism**, the performance of a harlequin; action characteristic of a harlequin. **Ha·rlequinize** *v.*, to convert into a harlequin; to dress or do up in fantastical colouring.

1867 *Harlequina [see HARLEQUINADE a.]

1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* II. xii. 222 His blouse was stained with oil colours in a *harlequinesque disorder. 1785 in *Cornh. Mag.* (1883) June 718 Humorous and characteristic masks; among the best of which we reckon .. a whimsical *harlequiness. 1804 *Miniature* No. 4. 14 (*title*) Ode to the Rainbow, in the genuine Fantastical, Unmeaning, *Harlequinic Style of Sentimental Sonneteers. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 47 The Tale..is..so *harlequinically metamorphosing. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 203 The philosophical *harlequinism of that valiant knight. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) I. 345 In popular governments, men must not..be disgusted by occasional exhibitions of political harlequinism. 1876 MISS BROUGHTON *Joan* II. viii. III. 225 The small dining-room..is travestied indeed and *harlequinized like the rest of the house.

Harlequin, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *trans.* To conjure *away*, like harlequin in a pantomime. b. *intr.* To play the harlequin.

1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* (1807) 148 And Kitten, if the humour hit Has harlequin'd away the fit. 1828 WEBSTER, *Harlequin*, to play the droll; to make sport by playing ludicrous tricks.

Harlequinade (hāɹlĭk(w)inēˑd), *sb.* [a. F. *arlequinade* (1769 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *h)arlequin*: see -ADE.] A kind of pantomime; that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts.

1780 T. DAVIES *Mem. Garrick* I. x. 129 He formed a kind of harlequinade, very different from that which is seen at the Opéra Comique in Paris, where harlequin and all the characters speak. 1823 *Simmonds's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. xv. 439 A specimen of these old harlequinades. 1827 W. S. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 502 In 1717, the first harlequinade..was performed at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. 1867 *Morn. Star* 27 Dec., The harlequinade subsequent to the transformation scene was cleverly supported by Mr. —— (harlequin), Mdlle. —— (columbine), Mr. —— (pantaloon), Miss —— (harlequina), and Mr. —— (clown).

b. *transf.* Buffoonery; fantastic procedure.

1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1887) 93 No unity of plan, no decent propriety of character and costume, could be found in the wild and monstrous harlequinade [reign of Chas. II]. *a* 1849 POE *Longfellow, Willis, etc.* Wks. 1864 III. 334 Every trick of thought and every harlequinade of phrase.

c. A piece of fantastic particoloured work.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 72 An elaborate harlequinade of stripes and diamonds on a raw blue or red ground, called illumination.

Hence **Harlequina·dish** *a., nonce-wd.*, of the nature of a harlequinade.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 417 All is jarring, discordant, tawdry and harlequinadish.

Harlequina·de, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. *to masquerade*.] *intr.* To play the harlequin; to act fantastically. Hence **Harlequina·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1788 'A. PASQUIN' *Childr. Thespis, Tom Blanchard*, Broad Humour the province of wit is Invading, And his efforts are weaken'd by harlequinading. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 515 The three pirates who .. harlequinade it in the air on the banks. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* iii. 175 The stream of masks harlequinading along. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 160 As fantastic as the harlequinading tits.

†**Ha·rlequinery.** [a. F. *arlequinerie*, f. *h)arlequin*: see -ERY.] Pantomime, harlequinade.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) IV. 89 The French taste is comedy and harlequinery; the Italian, music and opera. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 167 Feats of harlequinery.

Harlicken, obs. form of HARLEQUIN.

†**Ha·rlock.** *Obs.* Some flower not identified.

It cannot be the same as *hardock*; and *charlock*, proposed by some, does not flower in May, and is not likely to have been used for decoration.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Dowsabel*, This Maiden .. Went forth when May was in the prime, To get sweet setywall, The honey-suckle, the harlock, The lily, and the lady-smock, To deck her summer hall.

Harlot (hā·ɹlŏt, -ət), *sb.* Forms: 3– **harlot**; 3–4 **herlot**, (3 *pl.* **har-, herloz**), 4 **harelot, harlatte**, 4–6 **harlote, -lotte**, 5–6 **-lat**, 6 **harllott**. [As a word of masculine gender found early in 13th c., as feminine in 15th c.; a. OF. *herlot, harlot, arlot* masc., lad, young fellow, base fellow, knave, vagabond = Pr. *arlot* vagabond, beggar, It. *arlotto* 'a lack-latin or hedge-priest' (Florio), 'glutton, greedy gut, great eater' (Baretti); cf. med.L. *arlotus, erlotus* glutton (Mahn); OSp. *arlote, alrote* lazy, sluggardly, loafing; OPg. *alrotar* to go about begging, Pg. to mock. Of this widely-diffused Romanic word, the ulterior history and origin are uncertain: see suggestions in Diez, Mahn *Etymolog. Untersuch.* No. 155, and Skeat.

The random 'conjecture' of Lambarde, 1570–6, retailed by many later writers, that *harlot* in sense 5 c was derived from the name of Arlette or Herleva, mother of William the Conqueror, could have been offered only after the earlier senses and uses of the word were forgotten.]

†1. A vagabond, beggar, rogue, rascal, villain, low fellow, knave. In later use (16–17th c.), sometimes a man of loose life, a fornicator; also, often, a mere term of opprobrium or insult. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 And beggen ase on harlot, ȝif hit neod is, his liueneð. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 317 A foule herlote him slowe [*un ribaud li tuayt*]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 108 He was vnhardy, þat harlot and hudde hym *in inferno*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 348 Ye false harlot, quod the Millere, hast? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 248 Outt, harro! what harlot is he That says his kyngdom shalbe cryde? 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 359 Herefore, fals harlot, hursone, hald thy tong. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 Was not thys a sedyciouse harlot? 1561–77 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 107 That I called him openly 'beggerly harlot and cutthrote'. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 103 A man a harlot, and a wife a whoore. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 37 What should you do with such Harlots in your Service? which calls for holiness, and better principled men.

†2. An itinerant jester, buffoon, or juggler; one who tells or does something to raise a laugh. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunncynge of tumblers and herlotis, and oþer spectakils. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 48 Hold not þou with harlotes, here not heore tales. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Mynstrel and joȝelour, tumbler and harlot, wole not take of þe puple bifore þat þei han shewid þer craft. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694 *note, Hic scurra*..harlot. 14.. *Medulla, MS. Cant.* (Promp. Parv.), *Gerro*, a tryfelour, or a harlott. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 An Harlott, *balatro* (A. *histrio*) .. *ioculator, -trix*.

†3. Applied to a male servant or attendant; a menial: cf. KNAVE, in similar use. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 39 þen þe harlot with haste helded to þe table. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 46 A sturdy harlot went ay hem bihynde, That was his hostes man, and bar a sak. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 9 When hir suster com .. she brought with her a grete hepe of harlotys. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 55 He repudiat his nobil quene..and gart his vicious harlotis deforce hir.

†4. = 'Fellow'; playfully 'good fellow'. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 647 He [Somonour] was a gentil harlot and a kynde A bettre felawe sholde men noght fynde. *a* 1634 CHAPMAN *Revenge Hon.* Wks. 1873 III. 325 That is an harlot. Prithee be musical and let us taste The sweetness of thy voice.

5. Applied to a woman. a. As a general term of execration. (Cf. 1.) *rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 326 What, ye harlottes, I haue aspied certeyn That ye be traytours to my lord the kyng. 1823 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 236, I bullyrag the sluttish harlots of the place.

†b. A female juggler, dancing-girl, ballet-dancer, or actress. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 175/2 An Harlott .. *ioculatrix, pantomima..histrix*.

c. *spec.* An unchaste woman; a prostitute; a strumpet.

(Very frequent in 16th c. Bible versions, where Wyclif had *hoore*, whore; prob. as a less offensive word.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 The harlottes at Rome were callede *nonariæ*. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 784 King Edwarde woulde say that he had three concubines .. the thirde the holyest harlot in the realme. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 30 Thy sonne..which hath devoured thy goodes with harlootes [WYCL. hooris; *Rhem.* whoores]. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxi. 9 O then let my wife be another mans harlot. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200 Robert, the Duke of Normandie, had issue by a Concubine (whose name .. was Harlothe, and after whom, as I coniecture, such incontinent women have ever since beene called Harlots). 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 170 An harlot, a whore, a strumpet, *meretrix*. [The only sense mentioned.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, unindeard. 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 905 To each new harlot I new altars dress. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, A tyrant and a harlot were fitting patron and patroness for such vanities. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 819 Tho' harlots paint their talk as well as face, With colours of the heart that are not theirs. *fig.* 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* i. 21 How is the faithful citie become an harlot! [WYCL. 1382 a strumpet; 1388 an hoore.] 17.. PHILIPS *Wit & Wisdom* (R.), Wit is a harlot beauteous to the eye. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* V, The Church a harlot then, When first she wedded civil power. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 298 The wealth..shall go to another harlot, Nineveh.

†6. Applied to unchaste persons of both sexes. *Sc.*

1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* liii. Wks. 1888 I. 109 Gif the harlotis, for quhais causs matrimonie is violatit or adnullit, may mary whiris. *Ibid.* 110 The twa harlotis to be ȝokit vp in a prætendit band of matrimonie.

b. Hence, *Play the harlot.* (Chiefly of women.)

1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 28 Thou hast played the whore also with the Assirians .. Yee thou hast played the harlot. 1541 *Lond. Chron. Hen. VIII* in *Camd. Misc.* IV. 16 Hanggid and quartarid .. for playing the harlottes with queen Kataryn that then was. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 226 Nobil men..with quhom she was accuiset to play the harlat. 1611 BIBLE *Hos.* iii. 3 Thou shalt not play the harlot. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) App., [American Revisers' renderings] Substitute .. 'play the harlot' for 'go a whoring' and 'commit whoredom'.

†7. Applied to the pointed boots worn in the 14th c. *Obs.*

13.. *Eulog. Hist.* (Rolls) III. 231 Habent etiam caligas ..quas cum corrigiis ligant ad suos 'paltokkos' quæ vocantur 'harlottes' [*v. r.* harlotes], et sic unus 'harlot' servit alteri.

8. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*: That is a harlot; of or pertaining to a harlot.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 Harlot sagh, speche o disur, rimes vnright, gest of logolur. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3336 Thow him clepedst an harlot gome: Now thow seist he is the beste knyght. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1234 'Wat! harlot gadelyng .. mote þou be heȝe an-honge!' *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 219 Rouch rewlyngis apon thi harlot fete. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Godles papistes, harlat protestantis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 138 And teare the stain'd skin of my Harlot brow. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1060 The Harlot-lap Of Philistean Dalilah. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 45 A Harlot form, soft gliding by. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Vis. Death* (R.), Colours laid on with a true harlot grace; They only show themselves, and hide the face. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xviii. I. 331 The harlot city which had made the nations drunk with the..wine of her fornications.

9. *Comb.* **Harlot-house**, a brothel or stews.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Ep. Ded. C viij, The Mercenary Harlot houses that bee in the Italian..and Spanish Cities.

Ha·rlot, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the harlot. Hence **Harloting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1847) 58/2 They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and harlotting. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* v. iv, O! thou harloting harlotry! hast thou done't then? 1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 35 By their own Argument, all the Quakers are Harlotted from the Church of Christ. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 9 Feb., How about the courtesans harlotting in your streets?

† **Ha·rlotize,** *v. Obs. trans.* To make a harlot of; to characterize as a harlot; to call harlot.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1612) 150 Is it to harlotize, thinkst thou, a Goddesse, wrong too small?

Harlotry (hā·ɹlǫtri), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Harlot *sb.* + -ry.]

† **1.** Buffoonery, jesting; ribaldry, scurrility, scurrilous talk; obscene talk or behaviour. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song Merci* 132 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 122 Now harlotrie for murþe is holde, And vertues turnen in-to vice. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 27623 (Fairf.) Of pride be-comis..manikin vnnaite oþer þing, Als sange of harlotery & lesing. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 413, I haue leuere here an harlotrie or a somer game of souteres, Or lesynges to laughe at. 1382 Wyclif *Eph.* v. 4 Either filthe, or foly speche, or harlotrie [1388 harlatrye; 1526-34 Tindale gestinge; 1582 *Rhem.* scurrilitie], that perteyneth not to thing. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 134 þe v. inche is harlotrie, makyng iapys a-forn folk, in pleying at þe spore, at þe bene, at þe cat. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To do Harlottry, *scurrari*. 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballatis* Title-p., Diueris vtheris Ballattis changeit out of prophane Sangis in godlie sangis, for auoyding of sin and harlatrie. 1809 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 10 Sept., To reprint..the only original Caxton..with all the superstition and harlotrie which the castrator..chose to omit.

† **2.** Filth, trash. *Obs.*

1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 374 Item that no man caste donge or harlotry at the slipp, ner vpon the key. *Ibid.* 398 That non persone cast eny donge of eny manere harlotre in the Slippe goynge to Severne.

3. Profligacy or vice in sexual relations, unchastity; the conduct of a harlot; dealing with harlots; the practice or trade of prostitution.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 353 Lechoures..of her harlotrye and horedome in her elde tellen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 1018 Thanne shal he knowen al hire harlotrye. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5024 In hordam & harlotry vnhyndly to lye. 1530 Palsgr. 220/1 Harlottrye, *paillardyse*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 104/30 Harlotrie, *meretricium*. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 37 This..causeth Joseph see nothing in harlotry, but pure, unmixed guiltiness against God. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 65 Happy contrast to the court, with its intrigues and harlotries.

4. *concr.* A harlot; a term of opprobrium for a woman. (In 1821 *collective.*)

1584 Peele *Arraignm. Paris* iv. iii, A harlotry, I warrant her. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, iii. i. 198 A peeuish selfe-will'd Harlotry. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, You are a company of proud harlotries: I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. iv. 26, I expect you will produce the little harlotry. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* ii. i. 126 He loved his queen —And thrice a thousand harlotry besides. *c* 1836 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 91/2, I have no patience with the bold harlotry.

5. *fig.* Meretriciousness, illegitimate attractiveness.

1768 G. Mason *Eng. Gard.* i. (R.), The simple farm eclips'd the garden's pride, Ev'n as the virgin blush of innocence, The harlotry of art. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 57 They will then perceive .. the harlotry of the ornaments. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 425 To throw off .. the harlotry of the imagination.

† **B.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Base, scurvy, filthy, worthless, trashy. *Obs.*

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 305 A young Harlotry filth. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Descr. Germ.* i. 259 Cattle plentie, but for the most part harletry runts. ?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* ii. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 193 Thys vertue is The scurvyest, harlottryest, undoeing thynge That ever mixte with rysing courtyers thoughts. *a* 1607 J. Raynolds *Proph. Haggai* iv. (1649) 57 No building was to be found.. unles it be three or four harlotrey houses. 1663 Dryden *Wild Gallant* iii. ii, I squorn your harlotry tricks, that I do.

Harm (hām), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 **hearm**, 2–5 **herm**, 3 (**harem**), **hærm**, (**ærme**), (3–5 **arme**), 3–7 **herme, harme**, (4 **harim, arm**, 5 **harome**), 6 *Sc.* **hairm(e**, 3– **harm**. [Com. Teutonic: OE. *hearm*, corresp. to OFris. *herm*, OS. *harm*, OHG. *harm*, *haram* (mod.G. *harm*), ON. *harmr* grief, sorrow, rarely harm, hurt (Sw. *harm*, Da. *harme*):—OTeut. **harmo-z*: perh. cogn. w. Skr. *śrama* labour, toil.]

1. Evil (physical or otherwise) as done to or suffered by some person or thing; hurt, injury, damage, mischief.

Beowulf (Z.) 1893 No he mid hearme of hliðes nosan, gæs[tas] grette. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 His men mycel to hearme æfre ȝedydon. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 277 To gret harm to al þys lond, the gode kyng he slou. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4898 (Fairf.) Do ham na arme in na way. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2578 þay mowe noȝt her y-wys hem-selue fram herme saue. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* ii. 537 Thou shalt have no harme truely. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) iv. 23 Sche doth non harm to no man, but ȝif men don hire harm. 1442 *Searchers' Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 18 Ye same place has taken mikel herm for defaut of a gutter. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 28 in *Babees Bk.* 72 Vnto your Elders gentle be, agaynst them say no harme. *a* 1586 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxv. 59 Ȝe knaw quhat hairme he hes susteind. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* ii. 62 What harme was done by us amongst the Infidels, we were not assured. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 62 Caterpillars'.. do very great harm. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* i. (1721) 21 Harm watch, Harm catch. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* x, I meant no harm. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 44 Aware that the divulging of the truth might do harm. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 331 Rains doing harm instead of good.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An evil done or sustained; an injury, a loss.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 756 Ealle synt uncre hearmas ȝewrecene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 59 Ær ðu muȝe þoliȝen alle harmes and scames and bismeres. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Oþer bodili harmes. *c* 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 428 II. 73 Of ij harmys the leste is to be take. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 73 Wise is hee, whom other mens harmes can cause to take heede. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* II. iv. 263 The inconceivable Harms he did to Christendom. 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth* xix, They..from your harvests keep a hundred harms.

c. *Out of harm's way*: Out of the way of doing or of sustaining injury.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. xviii. 61 Some great persons .. have been made sheriffs, to keep them out of harm's way. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 207 He took care to keep himself out of harms way. 1721 Steele *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 4 People send Children .. to School to keep them out of Harm's way. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* I. xiv. 333 They had..migrated in time out of harm's way.

† **2.** Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble, distress, affliction. Also with *a* and *pl.* *To make harms* (quot. 1375): to make lamentation. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 751 Eac is hearm gode, mod-sorȝ ȝemacod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24089 þis harm mi hert it held sa hard. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 68 Mony ane Of hir kine..Folowit hyr, makand harmys. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 578, I wende verraily That he had felt as muche harm as I Whan þat I herde hym speke and saugh his hewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 197 Sic hauie harme sall happin to ȝour hart. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 47 He lays aside his Arms, for harms to feed his humour.

† **3.** Pity, a pity. (Cf. F. *dommage.*) *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4230 It was harme it wanted oght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 44 Sobbit full soir that harme wes for to heir.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harm-doer, -doing, -taking*; *harm-averting, -eschewing* adjs.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 389 Husebondes hire haten for hire harm dedes. 1386 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VII. 526/2 þair sall not be at þa Rydings no Harme doynges. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 81 Them .. yᵗ ben harmedoers and loueth falshode and desepcion. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiv. 11 To live quietly .. without any harmetaking. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* i. v, I judge they may pass without harm-doing to our Cause. 1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 102 Harm-averting songs.

Harm, *v.* Forms: 1 **hearmian**, 2–3 **haremen, hearmen, hærmen**, 2–5 **herme**, 3–4 **hermien**, 3–7 **harme**, 4 **harmi, -y**, 6 **arme**, 4– **harm**. [OE. *hearmian*, f. *hearm* Harm *sb.*: cf. OHG. *harmjan, harmen, hermen* to calumniate, injure.]

To do harm (to); to injure (physically or otherwise); to hurt, damage. Orig. *intr.* To be hurtful, with dative (like L. *nocēre*), which was sometimes in ME. expressed by *to*, but generally became a simple object, making the verb *trans.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 140 Gif ðu hine forȝitst, hit hearmað þe sylfum and na Gode. *c* 1000 in *Leg. Rood* 105 þeah þe hit hearmiȝe sumum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 To hermen alle monnen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 þe wise mon asked .. hweðer ei þing hermeð more wummon þene hire eien. 1340 *Ayenb.* 23 To oþren ha wyle harmy..to miszigge to ham þet he wyle harmi. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 248 And holy churche þorw hem worth harmed for euere. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 175 Protractyng of tyme onely hurted and harmed the Kyng. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 153 Harme him as little as you may possibly, that he may live the longer. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 77 *note*, An High Elme..in the midst of a Garden..harms all round about it. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 578 He that hunts Or harms them there, is guilty of a wrong. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 291 When a man has no sense he is harmed by courage.

b. *absol.* To do harm or injury.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 136 And hongeþ him for hate þat harmede neuere. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 23 She can no more harme than can a she ape. 1633 P. Fletcher *Ps.* cxxvii. (R.), As arrows .. Where they are meant, will surely harm, And if they hit, wound deep and dread.

Hence **Harmed**, **Ha·rming** *ppl. adjs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harmyd, *dampnificatus*. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 149 They temper the harming force of the colde of it.

Harm, -e, obs. forms of Arm *sb.*1

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3237 He..clepys hym in harmez.

‖ **Harmala** (hā·ɹmălă), **harmel** (hā·ɹmel). [Late L., = Gr. ἅρμαλα, from Semitic; cf. Arab. ﻫﺮﻣﻞ *harmil* wild rue, whence the form *harmel*; cf. F. *harmale* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Wild rue, *Peganum Harmala*, a plant native to Southern Europe and Asia Minor. Also *attrib.*, as **harmala red**, a red colouring matter obtained from the seeds of the plant. Hence **Harmaline** (hā·ɹmălain), *Chem.*, a white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$) obtained from the seeds of wild rue. **Harmalol** (hā·ɹmălǫl), another alkaloid ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$), from the same source.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 140 Sealf..armelu..wyl on buteran to sealfe. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Harmala, Harmel*, or wild rue. 1847 Craig, *Harmaline*. 1865 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 The seeds contain about 4 per cent. of alkaloids of which one-third consists of harmine and two-thirds of harmaline. *Harmala red*, the seeds of harmala contain also a red colouring matter. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem., Harmalol.*

† **Ha·rman.** *Thieves' Cant. Obs.* [Origin of first syllable uncertain, ? from *hardman*; *-man*(*s* as in *crackmans, darkmans*, etc.]

1. pl. *Harmans*, the stocks.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harmans*, the stockes. *Ibid.* 86 So may we happen on the Harmanes.., So we maye chaunce to set in the stockes. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C iij b, To put our stamps in the Harmans.

2. Short for *Harman beck*: A constable.

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Harman*, a Constable. *a* 1791 Grose *Olio* (1796) 231 When I leave Nan in the vile Harman's hands. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* 8 The worst have an awe of the harman's claw.

Hence † **Ha·rman-beck** [*beck*, Beak *sb.*3], a constable; the parish-constable or beadle.

1567 Harman *Caveat* (1869) 84 *The harman beck*, the Counstable. 1609 Dekker *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C iij b, The Ruffin cly the nab of the Harman beck. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* ii. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Let's..bowse in defiance o' th' Harman-Beck. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxv, I am not the lad to betray any one to the harman-beck.

Harmatian (haɹmē·ʃăn), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἅρματ- chariot + -ian.] (See quots.)

1774 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 386 Plutarch enumerates the changes which he made in the Harmatian, or chariot air. 1861 J. S. Adams *5000 Mus. Terms, Harmatian* or *chariot air*, a spirited martial air employed to animate the horses that drew the chariot during battle.

‖ **Harmattan** (haɹmæ·tăn, in 18th c. hā·ɹmătæn). Also 7 harmetan, 8 -atan, (air-mattan). [From *haramata*, the name in the Fanti or Tshî lang. of W. Africa.

According to Norris in Phil. Trans. LXXI. 52 (1780) 'a corruption of *Aherramantah*, compounded of *Aherraman* to blow and *tah* tallow, grease, with which the natives rub their skin to prevent their growing dry and rough'; but acc. to Christaller, Dict. Asante & Fante Lang. (Basel 1881), a borrowed foreign word, viz. 'Sp. *harmatan*, an Arabic word'. (But no such Arabic word has been found.)]

A dry parching land-wind, which blows during December, January, and February, on the coast of Upper Guinea in Africa; it obscures the air with a red dust-fog.

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 195 Of the Harmetans in Guiny. 1723 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 149 Air-mattans, or Harmatans, are impetuous Gales of Wind from the Eastern Quarter about Midsummer and Christmas. 1725 J. Reynolds *View Death* (1735) 30 And Harmatans revenge the richness of their oar. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. 5 During those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere.

attrib. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 196 The Harmetan Winds, so called by the Natives, come..in December about Christmas. 1803 T. Winterbottom *Sierra Leone* I. ii. 2 *note*, Known by the name of the harmattan wind. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) I. 187 The Harmattan breath of doubt.

Harmel : see Harmala.

Harmer (hā·ɹmǝɹ). [f. Harm *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which harms; an injurer.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* viii. (1637) 69 Harmers of the commodities which they inioy. 1838 J. Struthers *Poetic Tales* 14 Fell Boreas, cruel harmer.

† **Harmesay', harmisay'.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 harmissa. [Origin uncertain: it perh. contains the word *harm*.] A cry of grief or distress; = 'alas'.

a 1487 *How Good Wife taught her Dau.* 102 Than 'had I wittyn!' will thai say, With mony 'allas' and harmesay. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 84 'Bot now', he said, 'allace, and harmissa! For all that welth is went full far awa'. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5973 Than sall thay say, With mony hydous harmesay, Allace! gude Lorde. 1603 *Philotus* civ, Allace, and harmisay..quhat sall I say?

Harmful (hā·ɹmfûl), *a.* [f. Harm *sb.* + -ful.] Fraught with harm or injury; injurious, hurtful.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 10 It is a harmefull winninge to win cattell and tine rightowsnes. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 22 Hou long foolis schulen coueyte tho thingis that ben harmful to hem silf. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiv, How harmefull it wolde be to the kynge, and to his reaume, yff his commons were pouere. 1549 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* iv. (R.), An harmfull person. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 95 Better is .. A harmelesse lie, than a harmefull true tale. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v. v. 344 Fame is ever quicker..to bring us harmefull newes, then such as we desire. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* i. 115 And sleepy Poppies harmful Harvests yield. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* iv. 65 That other doubt Which moves thee, is less harmful. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 4/7 To establish and endow a particular form of religion by the State is harmful to religion generally.

Harmfully (hā·ɹmfûli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a harmful manner; injuriously, mischievously.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) Cast a-way hir þat pleyyth so harmfully. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1274/2 To see theyr fayned friend..so harmefully disceiue them. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 353 Men that were harmfully troublesome. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The thought..operated harmfully upon his mind.

Ha·rmfulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being harmful; injuriousness.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* v. Wks. 465 This Daiphantus..disguised himself like a woman; which being the more simple and hurtless sex might easier hide his subtile harmfulness. 1696 Tryon *Misc.* i. 12 Whether it be in Vertue, or in Harmfulness. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* i, Deeds and words, of the harmfulness of which I had no notion.

Harmine (hā·ɹmǝin). *Chem.* [f. Harma(la + -ine.] An alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) contained in

the seeds of HARMALA, or obtained by oxidation of harmaline. (Discovered in 1847.) Hence **Harmi·nic** *acid*, an acid ($C_{10}H_8N_2O_4$) obtained by oxidation of harmine.

1864 WEBSTER, *Harmine*. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 10 *Harmine*..is a weaker base than harmaline. 1889 *Ibid.*, *Harminic acid*.

Ha·rming, *vbl. sb.* [f. HARM *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HARM; harm, injury, hurt. In quot. *a* 1300 = sorrow, grief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9385 A ! lauerd, gret herming was þar. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 110 Erle Patrik..harmyng did ws mast. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 The harming of the one is the weakning of the working of the other. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 189 Dreadful harming.

Harmissa, var. of HARMESAY *Obs.*

Harmless (hā·ɹmlės), *a.* [f. HARM *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Free from harm or injury; unhurt, uninjured, unharmed. Now *rare*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 72/39 Harmles he feol and hol man i-nov3. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2664 *Hypermnestra*, To passen harmlesse of that place, She graunted hym. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxiv. 201 The scottes escaped harmelees. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Sabrina* xvi, Drowne mee, and let my mother harmlesse goe. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 482 Some .. undertook by this means .. to save harmless the religion of others. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xii, Pecking up her food quite harmless and successful.

2. Free from loss, free from liability to punishment, or to pay for loss or damage; *esp.* in *to save harmless*.

1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 33 That þ' same Ionet saue and kepe harmeles myn heirs..a-3ens Iohn Roe. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Yf ye saue me harmles in the spirituel court. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 103E, That he the same R. S...shall acquite, discharge, and from time to time for euer saue harmelesse the said H. M. and J. his wife. 1651 J. MARIUS *Bills of Exchange* 23 Giving Bond to save harmelesse. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 112 It was agreed to keep the king harmless. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 472 A person..covenanted .. that he would save the lessee harmless from any claiming by, from, or under him.

3. Free from guilt; innocent. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 509 Harmles me him nom, & mid hors to drou, & suþþe anhunge him. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 675 þe ry3t-wys man schal se hys face, þe harmlez haþel schal com hym tylle. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. Wks. 279/1 To the helpe and defence of his good and harmelesse neyghbour, against y' malice and crueltie of y' wrong doer. 1594 *1st Pt. Contention* vi. 24 In Pomphret Castle harmelesse Richard was shamefully murthered. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxix. 50 How happy .. those things live, that follow harmless Nature? 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 134 Up to the very last scene, she bears him harmless of all suspicion.

4. Doing or causing no harm; not injurious or hurtful; inoffensive, innocuous.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1047/1 They loue better hunger and thurste, then the harmelesse lacke of them bothe. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 71 The sucking Lambe, or harmelesse Doue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 16 The most honest, ingenious, harmless Art of Angling. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 279 The harmlessest Fellow in the World. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 29 One of the most harmless of human vanities. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 32 The harmless snake.

5. *Comb.*, as *harmless-looking*.

1890 MARIE CORELLI *Wormwood* III. 248 Liquid..harmless-looking as spring-water.

Ha·rmlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a harmless manner; without causing or receiving injury.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 740 They might behave themselves harmlesly and quietly together. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 32 He had spent that day .. both harmlesly and in a Recreation that became a Church-man. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 301 Their balls passed harmlessly over the heads of the Russians. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 83 The sudden tumult was harmlessly over.

Ha·rmlessness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being harmless; inoffensiveness.

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Innocentia*, innocencie, integritie, harmelessenesse. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 382 Justnesse in dealing without holinesse, is but heathenish harmlessnesse. 1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref. Wks. 1811 IV. 55 Its harmlessness or malignity is the only matter of inquiry. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 151/1 The absolute harmlessness of the safety matches.

† Ha·rmoge. *Obs.* [L. *harmogē* = Gr. ἁρμογή joining, fitting, arrangement, f. ἁρμόζειν to fit.] A harmony of colours or sounds.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 528 As for the apt coherence of one colour with another, the ioint as it were between, and the passage from one to another, they named it Harmoge. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 128 The alteration could no more certainly be defin'd, then [by] the Semitons or Harmoge in Musick.

Harmole, harmehole, obs. ff. ARMHOLE.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 637/17 *Hec acella*, harmole. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* Ibid. 748/21 *Hoc bachium*, a harmehole.

‖ Harmonia (haɹmō·niă). *Anat.* [L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. ἁρμονία joining, joint, agreement, harmony, etc.; in Galen, 'the union of two bones by mere apposition'. See also HARMONY.] A kind of suture in which the two bones are apposed to each other by plane or nearly plane surfaces.

1657 *Physical Dict., Harmonia*, is the juncture of a bone by a line. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 41 The Harmonia suture is the simple apposition of contiguous surfaces. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 121 The adjoined even edges form what is termed an harmonia or false suture.

† Harmoniac (haɹmō·niæk), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἁρμονία HARMONY + -AC.] Relating to harmony, or to the cultivation of music; = HARMONIC *a.* 1. Also *absol.*

1771 MRS. J. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 212 They talk of nothing but the charms of the Harmoniac meeting. *Ibid.* 216 The Harmoniac met last night .. The Harmoniac is over.

† Harmoni·acal, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Full of harmony, harmonious; harmonical.

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII*, Jesus, the honor Angelicall, To them so sweet armoniacall. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 23 There's no one Structure .. wherein more clearly shines those harmoniacal Proportions. *a* 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* v. Wks. 1684 IV. 592 To tune him to that sweet harmoniacal Gospel temper. 1693 J. BEAUMONT *On Burnet's Th. Earth* I. 71 Another mind, to whom other harmoniacal Laws may be more pleasing.

Harmonial (haɹmō·niăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. ἁρμονία HARMONY + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by harmony or agreement; harmonious. (In quot. 1622, Relating to collation of parallel passages: see HARMONY 6.)

1569 SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 b, A certaine Harmoniall daunsinge of the heauenly Bodies. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 121 Seeing the Statute Law can receive no due construction, but by the rules of the Common Law, I have..made a harmonial composition of them both. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 111 All Vegitative Foods .. are far more agreeable and harmonial than Flesh or Fish. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 Jan. 55/3 The peeping moon contributes to the harmonial rivalry of colour.

† Harmo·nian. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *harmonia* HARMONY + -AN, after *musician*.] One versed in harmony or music; a musician.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 Lasus the harmonian ..brought a great change into Musicke.

Harmonic (haɹmo·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *harmonic-us*, a. Gr. ἁρμονικός skilled in music, musical, in neut. pl. ἁρμονικά as sb., theory of music, music, f. ἁρμονία HARMONY: see -IC. Cf. F. *harmonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Relating to music, musical; in reference to ancient music, Relating to melody as distinguished from rhythm. *Obs.* exc. in specific uses.

Harmonic hand: a figure of the left hand, having the finger-joints marked with the syllables denoting the notes of Guido Aretino's scale. *Harmonic telegraph*: see quot. 1884.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 121/33 Harmonicke, *harmonicus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1259 The Harmonique skill conteineth the knowledge of intervals, compositions, sounds, notes and mutations. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) Introd., Of the Nature of Sound in General; and then, more particularly, of Harmonick Sounds. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* II. 90 No proof can be found in the writings of Guido that the Harmonic Hand was of his construction. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xi, At the Sol's Arms, where the Harmonic Meetings take place. 1880 W. H. HUSK in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 82 An association for..printing the best music ..called the Royal Harmonic Institution. *Ibid.* 691 Harington..born in 1727..founded the Harmonic Society of Bath. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Supp., *Harmonic telegraph*, a telephone, which sends messages by audible musical tones.

b. Addicted to music; musical. *nonce-use.*

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 200 Heroes of the harmonic family. *Ibid.* II. 377 Take care of your health, for the honour of the harmonic family.

2. Sounding together with pleasing effect; harmonious, in harmony, concordant.

Harmonic triad, an old name for the common chord.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 687 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 254 Ass intones to Ass, Harmonic twang! of leather, horn and brass. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Music* vi, Softest flutes or reeds harmonic join'd. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* V. 774 *Harmonic triad* .. another name for the common chord. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 212 A tuning-fork may be set vibrating, if its own particular note or one harmonic with it, be sounded in its neighbourhood.

b. Melodious, tuneful, sweet-sounding. *rare.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 36 Harmonic and vigorous poesy.

3. *Mus.* Relating to harmony (as distinct from melody and rhythm); belonging to the combination of musical notes in chords.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Harmonick*..that pertains to harmony, which is the accord of divers sounds or notes. 1784 SIR W. JONES *Mus. Modes Hindus* Wks. 1799 I. 413 Natural philosophy .. limits the number of mixed, or harmonick, sounds to a certain series. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* i. 1 When we look at a piece of harmonized music from the harmonic point of view, we confine our attention to the chords of which it is composed. 1879 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Dec. 699 Chromatic notes are used .. for two .. purposes—a harmonic purpose in modulation to new keys, and a melodic purpose in ornamentation.

4. *Acoustics* and *Mus.* Applied to the tones produced by the vibration of a sonorous body in aliquot parts of its length (see B. 2); relating to such tones.

Harmonic scale: the scale formed by the series of harmonics of a fundamental note. *Harmonic stop*: an organ-stop in which each of the pipes is pierced with a small hole in the middle of its length, so as to give the note corresponding to half the length; e. g. the *harmonic flute*.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii. (1833) 182 The acute sounds given out by each of the vibrating portions are called harmonic sounds. 1867 TYNDALL *Sound* iii. 123 The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the division of suitably stretched strings into a greater or less number of harmonic parts by a current of air passing over them. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 665 Any brass instrument, such as the hunting horn or military bugle .. yields the familiar harmonic scale. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS *Ibid.* 666 Harmonic stops have in recent years come into great favour. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 157 [The] Harmonic-flute .. is an open flue stop .. of extreme beauty, the tone being full and fluty.

† b. *Optics.* Applied to 'accidental' or subjective complementary colours, formerly supposed to be analogous to harmonic sounds. *Obs.*

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxvi. 309 As in acoustics, where every fundamental sound is..accompanied with its harmonic sound, so..the sensation of one [colour] is accompanied by a weaker sensation of its accidental or harmonic colour. 1858 G. BARNARD *Landscape Paint.* 29 The term harmonic has been applied to accidental colours because the primitive and its accidental colour harmonise with each other in painting.

5. *Math.* a. Applied to the relation of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression (e.g. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, ...); or to points, lines, functions, etc., involving such a relation; = HARMONICAL 7.

(This application, which originated with the ancient Pythagoreans, is generally held to have arisen from the fact that a string or other sonorous body, divided into segments whose lengths are $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, etc. of the total length, gives a definite series of musical notes whose relations are of fundamental importance in harmony; see A. 4, B. 2.)

Harmonic conjugates, each of the two pairs of points AB, CD, in relation to the other pair, in a straight line ACBD divided harmonically at C and B. *H. division*, division of a line at four points A, C, B, D, such that the lengths AC, AB, AD, are in harmonic proportion; also analogous division of an angle or other magnitude. *H. pencil*, a system of four straight lines in a plane meeting at one point, such as to divide harmonically every straight line that cuts them. *H. progression*, the relation of a series of quantities whose reciprocals are in arithmetical progression, or such a series itself. *H. proportion*, the relation of three quantities in harmonic progression; the second is said to be a *harmonic mean* between the first and third. *H. range* or *row*, a series of four points in a straight line, forming two pairs of harmonic conjugates.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 Whence, if the 2 first Terms of an Harmonic Proportion be given, the 3d. is readily found. 1862 MULCAHY *Mod. Geom.* 7 Four right lines drawn from the same point and cutting a right line harmonically (called a harmonic pencil) will also cut harmonically any other right line meeting them. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 88 If *C* and *D* be harmonic conjugates to *A* and *B*, *AB* is called a harmonic mean between *AC* and *AD*. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 41 If..the harmonic range..be projected upon any other straight line, its projection..will also be a harmonic range. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 63. 75 Harmonic division of a zone. *Ibid.*, The harmonic division of an angle.

b. **Harmonic motion,** a periodic motion, which in its simplest form (*simple harmonic motion*) is like that of a point in a vibrating string, and is identical with the resolved part, parallel to a diameter, of uniform motion in a circle. Hence in many connexions, as

Harmonic function, a function consisting of a series of terms, each of which expresses a harmonic motion; in a wider sense, any function that satisfies a differential equation of a class of which that expressing a simple harmonic motion is the first example. *Harmonic analysis*, the calculus of harmonic functions, an important part of modern mathematical analysis. *Harmonic curve*, a curve in which the ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissæ; a curve of sines. *Harmonic analyser*, an integrating machine invented by Lord Kelvin for producing mechanically the harmonic constituents of meteorological, tidal, and other curves.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 53 Simple harmonic motion .. Such motions [are] approximately those of the simplest vibrations of sounding bodies .. whence their name. *Ibid.* § 56 The velocity of a point executing a simple harmonic motion is a simple harmonic function of the time. *Ibid.* § 75 A complex harmonic function, with a constant term added, is the proper expression..for any..periodic function. *Ibid.* I. i. App. B, The..method..commonly referred to by English writers as that of 'Laplace's Co-efficients'..is here called spherical harmonic analysis .. A spherical harmonic function is defined as a homogeneous function, V, of x, y, z, which satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = 0$.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 7 If a point..moves..round in a circle with constant velocity, the foot .. of the perpendicular from the point on any diameter of the circle moves backwards and forwards..with a motion which is called a simple harmonic motion.

6. Relating to or marked by harmony, agreement, or concord (in general sense); harmonizing in aspect or artistic effect; harmonious in feeling, etc.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) I. i. 33, I came to a little harmonic building, that had every charm and proportion architecture could give it. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* I. 110 Souls..united by harmonic union. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 3 The most harmonic of all contrasts. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 435 He is Harmonic Man, He is God manifested.

7. *Anat.* Belonging to or of the nature of a HARMONIA, q.v.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxiv. 402 *note*, A harmonic suture is when the margins of two flat bones simply touch each other without any intermediate substance.

B. *sb.*

1. *pl.* A theory or system of musical sounds or intervals; that part of acoustics which relates to music. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs.* exc. in reference to ancient systems.

1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 48 That the

Lovers of Musick may have the Proportions in view .. we thought it convenient in this place to expose the Harmonicks of the Ingenious John Kepler. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 698 Harmonic was divided into these seven parts; 1. of sounds, 2. of intervals, 3. of genera, 4. of systems, 5. of tones, 6. of mutations, 7. of melopœia. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 50 The truths of Harmonics .. were cultivated with much care.

2. (Short for *harmonic tone.*) One of the secondary or subordinate tones produced by vibration of the aliquot parts of a sonorous body (as a string, reed, column of air in a pipe, etc.); usually accompanying the primary or fundamental tone produced by the vibration of the body as a whole. Also called *overtones* or *upper partials* (as being of higher pitch than the fundamental tone).

Harmonics are sometimes produced independently, as in the violin and other stringed instruments by varying the point of contact of the bow, or by lightly pressing the string with the finger at special points, and in certain wind instruments by varying the force or direction of the breath. *Natural harmonics*: the series of harmonics naturally produced by the vibration of a string, etc., in halves, thirds, quarters, and so on; also, on instruments of the violin class, harmonics obtained from an open string, those from a stopped string being called *artificial harmonics*. *Grave harmonic*: a name sometimes given to a low tone resulting from the combination of two tones = *differential tone*.

1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Arts* Poems, etc. 196 These accessory sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called harmonicks, and the whole system of modern Harmony depends upon them. 1831 H. MELVILL in *Preacher* II. 281 The harmonics of some Italian musician. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 664 The harmonics..determine..as has been lately proved by Helmholtz, the quality of musical tones. *Ibid.* 665 Natural harmonics..are an important resource in harp music..Brass instruments are richest in the practical employment of harmonics. 1884 HAWEIS *My Musical Life* i. 26–7 Playing all sort of melodies in flute-like harmonics.

3. *Math.* = *Harmonic function* (A. 5 b), in the wider sense. *Spherical harmonic*, a harmonic function having a relation to Spherical Geometry akin to that which functions expressing harmonic motion have to Plane Geometry. Such are *spherical solid harmonics, spherical surface harmonics, sectorial, tesseral,* and *zonal harmonics*, etc.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Philos.* I. i. App. B, General expressions for complete spherical harmonics of all orders. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 163 When the poles are given, the value of the harmonic for a given point on the sphere is a perfectly definite numerical quantity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 67 To express the potential at any point *P* of any distribution of matter in a series of spherical solid harmonics. *Ibid.* 68 It is evident that the density of this distribution on the sphere must be symmetrical about *OC*, and must therefore be expressible in a series of zonal harmonics with *OC* as axis.

Harmonica (haɪmɒ·nikă). Also 8 armonica. [fem. of L. *harmonicus* HARMONIC, used subst.]

1. Name of several different musical instruments.

a. An instrument invented by Dr. B. Franklin, consisting of a row of hemispherical glasses fitted on an axis turned by a treadle and dipping into a trough of water, played by the application of the finger; an improvement of the earlier 'musical glasses'. Also applied to other forms in which the tones are produced in various ways from graduated glass bowls or tubes. b. An instrument consisting of a row of glass plates mounted on a resonance-box and struck with hammers. c. A kind of mouth-organ; also applied to other wind-instruments with reeds. (See also HARMONICON.)

1762 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 204 In honor of your musical language, I have borrowed from it the name of this instrument, calling it the Armonica. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 433 The invention of the musical glasses, now improved into the *harmonica*. 1831 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 207 His genius is not an Æolian harp, but a scientific harmonica. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 301 The flame would sing..as in the well known case of the hydrogen harmonica. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 663 The name Harmonica is now used for a toy-instrument of plates of glass hung on two tapes and struck with hammers. 1880 A. J. HIPKINS *Ibid.* 667 In England keyboard harmonicas with bellows were known by the name of Seraphine.

2. Name given to different organ-stops.

1840 *Specif. Organ, Town Hall, Birmingham* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 601 On Solo Manual..Harmonica, 4 ft. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 98 Harmonica..is a register of a most refined, delicate tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T., Harmonica* .. A name sometimes given to a mixture stop on foreign organs.

Harmonical (haɪmɒ·nikăl), *a.* Also 6 armonical. [f. as HARMONIC + -AL.]

1. Marked by harmony or agreement; harmonious, concordant: = HARMONIC *a.* 6. (In later use mostly *fig.* from 4.) Now *rare.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Sterres and planettes, and their motions harmonicall. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 415 To distribute liberally and according to harmonicall proportion their gifts, graces, and good turnes. 1676 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 (ed. 3) 81 The soul of man was harmonical as God at first made it, till sin, disordering the strings and faculties, put it out of tune. 1691–1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. (1704) 465 The harmonical consent of these two Divine writers. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx, § 18 The arrangement of shadows .. in certain harmonical successions.

2. Relating to or obtained by collation of parallel passages in different books: see HARMONY 6.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 11 Partly by the expresse texts of Scripture: partly by harmonical, parallel, and sutable places. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 354 One Harmonical Gospel made out of the four Gospels.

†3. Belonging or relating to music, musical: = HARMONIC *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 581 (R.) To judge of song and harmonical measures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 105 After euery three whole Notes Nature requireth, for all Harmonicall vse, one Halfe-Note to be interposed. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Harmonical Interval*, the difference between two sounds, in respect of acute and grave. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 255 What new harmonical truth was illustrated in the Gregorian chant?

†b. In ancient Greek music: = ENHARMONIC 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 486 (R.) Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called chromatical..enlargeth ..the heart, whereas the harmonical contracteth and draweth it in.

†4. Of sounds, etc., esp. of musical notes: Harmonious, concordant, consonant; sweet-sounding, tuneful: = HARMONIC *a.* 2. *Obs.*

15.. *Proverbis* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 409 In the Speris of the planettis makynge sownde armonical. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 24 Fetch Orpheus harpe with strings harmonicall. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 873 Harmonicall Sounds, and Discordant Sounds are both Actiue and Positiue. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Harmonical intervals..are the same with concords. 1774 MITFORD *Harmony of Lang.* 186 The Italian has harmonical graces which the English cannot reach.

†b. *transf.* Of verse: Rhythmical, melodious, sweet-sounding. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 144 This ditty of th' Erle of Surries, passing sweete and harmonicall. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit.* Proleg. 12 Unlesse their Verses..were form'd with an Harmonicall Cadence.

5. Relating to harmony, or the combination of notes in music: = HARMONIC *a.* 3. ? *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In its more proper and limited sense, harmonical composition..may be defined, the art of .. concerting several single parts together, in such manner as to make one agreeable whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 10 Not only the effect of musical sounds in melodious succession, but of these too in harmonical combination.

†6. = HARMONIC *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Harmonical sounds are produced by the parts of chords, etc. which vibrate a certain number of times while the whole chord vibrates once.

7. *Math.* = HARMONIC *a.* 5. †*Harmonical numbers*: numbers in harmonic progression (*obs.*).

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 25 b, Of Harmonical Numbers, and Geometrical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annotat., Harmonical proportion is..when the greatest of three termes is so to the least as the difference of the greatest and middle termes is to the difference of the middle and least. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Harmonical series is a series of many numbers in continual harmonical proportion. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 89 The reciprocals of lines in arithmetical progression are in harmonical progression. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 *PQ* : *PS* :: *PR*–*PQ* : *PS*–*PR*, so that *PQ PR PS* are in harmonical proportion.

†b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Straight lines forming a harmonic pencil; quantities in harmonical progression. *Obs.*

a 1746 MACLAURIN *Algebra* (1779) 456 Any right line which meets four harmonicals is cut by the same harmonically. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The reciprocals of Harmonicals are arithmeticals.

†8. *Anat.* = HARMONIC *a.* 7. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 5 A simple line, and Harmonicall meting, haue the Bones of the nose.

Harmonically (haɪmɒ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. In the way of harmony or agreement; agreeingly, harmoniously. (Sometimes *fig.* from 2.) *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 3. 175 A flexible .. voice, accommodated in manner correspondent to the matter .. conueyeth the passion most aptly..and almost harmonically. 1613 F. ROBARTS *Rev. Gosp.* 65 What point soeuer the fathers do harmonically and with consent of all, agreeingly maintain. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xiii. 265 One and the same spirit harmonically works in all believers through the world.

†2. With harmony or concord of sounds; concordantly, tunefully, harmoniously. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. i. (Arb.) 79 Poesie is a skill to speake and write harmonically. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 109 A Lute..though never so Harmonically Set and Tuned, yields no Musick till its Strings be artfully touched. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 3 The sounds of the consonants are less harmonically conjoined.

3. *Mus.* In relation to harmony.

1775 STEELE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 74 These two specimens of melody .. are harmonically the same, though rhythmically different. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 676 Otherwise they [the chords] would have no notes in common and the connection between them harmonically would not be ostensible.

4. *Math.* In a harmonic relation or proportion.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. (·˙·) ij, If you diuide the same [diapason] harmonically. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1255 Plato..intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the foure elements of the soule..in each interval hath put downe two medieties of the soule, and that acording to musical proportion. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 745 One only line cut in three parts, which Line he calls cut harmonically. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 79 When 3 Terms are so disposed .. they are said to be Harmonically Proportional. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 53 If *PQRS* be a harmonic range, then *Q* and *S* are said to be harmonically conjugate with respect to *P* and *R*.

†**Harmo·nicalness.** *Obs.* 'Harmonical' quality; tunefulness, harmoniousness.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 209 That connexion that is between such Motions upon it [the lute] and the Harmonicalness of its sound.

Harmonichord (haɪmɒ·nikɔ̆d). [ad. F. *harmonicorde*, f. *harmonium* + *corde* CHORD.] A keyboard instrument invented by Kaufmann in 1810, in which the tone (resembling that of a violin) was produced by the friction of a revolving cylinder, charged with rosin, against the strings.

1835 *Suppl. to Mus. Library* II. July 71 The harmonichord was not quite in tune. 1880 in GROVE *Dict. Mus.*

†**Harmonician** (hāɪmŏni·shăn). *Obs.* [f. HARMONIC + -IAN: cf. *musician.*] One versed in harmony or musical theory.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 699 The modes admitted by the Aristoxenians were thirteen .. to which two more were added by later harmonicians. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. III. vii. 334 Ptolemy and the rest of the Greek harmonicians.

Harmonicon (haɪmɒ·nikŏn). [a. Gr. ἁρμονικόν, neut. sing. of ἁρμονικός HARMONIC.] A name given to various musical instruments.

a. = HARMONICA 1 a. b. = HARMONICA 1 b; also applied to instruments similarly constructed. c. A mouth-organ consisting of a row of free reeds arranged in a case so as to give different notes by expiration and inspiration. d. A kind of barrel-organ with a number of stops imitating various orchestral instruments; also called *orchestrion.* e. *Chemical harmonicon*, an apparatus in which musical tones are produced by flames of hydrogen or other gas burning in glass tubes.

1825 *Specif. F. H. Smith's Patent* (U.S.) 7 Apr., Musical glasses, called the Grand harmonicon. 1842 *Mechanic's Mag.* XXXVII. 70 The pressure of the performer's finger..is the great charm of such instruments as the harmonicon [etc.]. 1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 11 Instruments consisting of a series of pieces of sonorous wood..made to vibrate by being beaten with a stick or hammer, like our harmonicon. 1875 LOEWY & FOSTER tr. *Weinhold's Introd. Exp. Phys.* 374 As in the glass-harmonicon which consists of strips of glass affixed to cords at the nodal points. *Ibid.* 379 The apparatus ..has been termed the chemical harmonicon. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T., Harmonicon*, a toy instrument which consists of free reeds inclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. 1885 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/1 (Stanf.) A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones ..'reduced to music' by Crosthwaite, of Keswick.

Harmonious (haɪmō·niəs), *a.* Also 6 armonious, *Sc.* ermonius. [ad. F. *harmonieux* (14th c.), f. *harmonie* HARMONY: see -OUS.]

1. Marked by harmony, agreement, or concord; agreeing, accordant, concordant, congruous; having the parts or elements in accord so as to form a consistent or agreeable whole.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 6 If contraries shall bee adhibited to a harmonious temper, 'tis the cause of discord. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xiii, The .. statutes of God .. are most constant and most harmonious each to other. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* viii. 40 A .. harmonious order of architecture in all its parts. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 816 Th' ethereal curve of seven harmonious dyes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 40 The very difference in their characters produced an harmonious combination.

b. Marked by agreement of feeling or sentiment; free from discord or dissent; consentient, unanimous.

1724 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 116, I .. am glad Mr. Paisley's call will be harmonious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 213 No constitutional question had ever been decided..with more harmonious consent. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 160 A long and not quite harmonious interview with his wife.

2. Characterized by harmony of sounds; sounding together with agreeable effect; in harmony, concordant; tuneful, sweet-sounding; full of harmony.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 64 His ermonius sang. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 As, for Astronomie, the eyes; So for Harmonious Motion, the eares were made. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XLVII. iii, Hark, how did ring Harmonious aire with trumpetts sound. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Aaron* i, Harmonious bells. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 767 Your songs confound Our more harmonious notes. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Miss Evans & Eagle* 140 They formed an harmonious quartett. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli, His voice..mixed harmonious with the silver whisper .. [of] light breeze, fountain, and foliage.

b. *transf.* Of persons: Singing, playing, or speaking tunefully or agreeably.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 15 The frenchemen .. covet .. to be armonious in theyr speking. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 11 The sight and hearing of this harmonious beauty. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* I. 400 Harmonious youths..In lofty-sounding strains his praise record. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 655/1 The popular air known as 'The Harmonious Blacksmith'.

Harmoniously (haɪmō·niəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a harmonious manner.

1. In the way of agreement or congruity; in harmony; so as to form a consistent whole.

1632 PORTER *Old Mus. Airs* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 319 Who hath a human soule and musicke hates, Hates his owne soule that's made harmoniously. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 151 The Sovereign Good which ruleth all things powerfully, and disposeth them softly and harmoniously. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Hymn 'The glorious universe around'* ii, All His works with all His ways Harmoniously unite.

b. With harmony of feeling or sentiment.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii. 178 They .. did harmoniously agree. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* (R.), It was their wish to see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring .. but harmoniously combined. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. xii. 159 They were now able to work harmoniously together.

2. With harmony of sounds; tunefully.

1611 COTGR., *Melodieusement*, melodiously, harmoniously, musically, tunably. 1635 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* v. (R.), A king's name Doth sound harmoniously to men at distance. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 269 Poetry, harmoniously divine.

Harmo·niousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Harmonious condition or quality.

1679 KING in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 37 Harmoniousness and Oneness in the things of God. 1696 TOWERSON *Serm. Ch. Mus.* 27 The Organ..both by the Lowdness, and the Harmoniousness thereof doth .. carry the Voices of Men along with it.

Harmoniphon, -phone (haɪmɒ·nɪfɒn, -fōun). [mod. f. Gr. ἁρμονία HARMONY + -φωνος -sounding. Cf. F. *harmoniphon* (Littré).]

A musical instrument consisting of a tube like that of a clarinet, inclosing a set of free reeds governed by a keyboard like that of a harmonium. Also applied to a musical box with a combination of reeds and pipes.

1839 *Mus. World* Oct. 410 The Harmoniphon .. lately invented by M. Paris of Dijon..resembles..the concertina.. but it is played by keys like those of a pianoforte. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 335 When they [musical boxes] have a combination of reeds and pipes, they are known as flutes, celestial voices, and harmoniphones. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 106/2 Barrel organs, mechanical flutes, celestial voices, harmoniphones.

Harmonist (hā·ɪmŏnɪst). [f. HARMONIZE *v.*: see -IST; cf. F. *harmoniste* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One skilled in musical harmony. a. A player, singer, or composer of 'harmonies' or tuneful sounds; a musician. Also *fig.* A poet (cf. *singer*).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 81 Sweet Harmonist! and beautiful as sweet! 1791 HUDDESFORD *Salmag.* 83 Ballads I have heard rehears'd By harmonists itinerant. *a* 1800 COWPER *Lines to Dr. Darwin* 3 Sweet harmonist of Flora's court! 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xii, The Ocean is a mighty harmonist.

b. A composer skilled in harmony (as distinguished from melody, etc.); one versed in the theory of harmony, a writer on harmony.

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Instit. Arts* II. Ess. (1795) 174 A musician may be a very skilful harmonist, and yet be defective in .. melody..and expression. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 284 Milton was a harmonist rather than a melodist. 1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 271 Modern harmonists are unwilling to acknowledge that the minor triad is less consonant than the major.

c. One of a school of ancient Greek musical theorists who founded the rules of music on the subjective effects of tones, not on their mathematical relations, as the *canonists* did.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 The Controuersie betwene the auncient Harmonistes, and Canonistes.

2. One who collates and harmonizes parallel narratives, or the like; one who makes a harmony, *esp.* of the Gospels: see HARMONY 6.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 140 He chargeth the Harmonist with confounding the Terms of Scripture. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 17 The .. careful translator and harmonist of the English Chronicles. 1896 W. F. ADENEY *How to read the Bible* 108 The temptation of the harmonist is to smooth away all differences between the accounts he has set himself to bring into line.

3. One who reduces something to harmony, agreement, or concord; a harmonizer.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 78 The intelligence which ..controls..occurrences, is..represented..under the name.. of the supreme harmonist. 1840 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, The swayers and harmonists of souls. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 The harmonists of science and religion he rated as little better than knaves.

b. *Pre-established harmonist*, one who accepts the doctrine of pre-established harmony: see HARMONY 1. (*nonce-use.*)

1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 234 The occasionalists and pre-established harmonists.

4. (with capital *H.*) One of a communistic religious body in the United States, founded by Geo. Rapp of Würtemberg in 1803; they settled in Pennsylvania, and founded a town called Harmony (whence their name), and another called Economy.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XXXV, When Rapp the Harmonist embargo'd marriage. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 227 The followers of Rapp at Economy (the Harmonists).

Harmonistic (hāɪmŏnɪ·stɪk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Belonging to the work of a harmonist (sense 2); relating to the collation and harmonizing of parallel passages.

1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* i. 19 *note*, Modern writers on harmonistic study. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 124 Its most dangerous work is 'harmonistic' corruption, that is, the partial or total obliteration of differences in passages otherwise more or less resembling each other.

B. *sb.* (Also in *pl.*) Harmonistic studies; the branch of Biblical criticism which seeks to harmonize the Gospels or other parts of the Scripture narrative.

1875 J. B. M'CLELLAN *N. Test.* 372 The present entirely independent contribution to Harmonistics. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Gosp.* iv. 137 The old Harmonistic.. reduced the divergent narratives into conformity..on the principal that [etc.].

Hence **Harmoni·stically** *adv.*, in the manner of a harmonist; in relation to a 'harmony' of writings.

1885 J. S. BLACK tr. *Wellhausen's Prolog. Hist. Israel* v. i. 154 The precept being thus harmonistically doubled.

Harmonium (haɪmō·nɪŭm). [a. F. *harmonium* (invented by Debain, *c* 1840), deriv. of Gr.-L. *harmonia* or Gr. ἁρμόνιος harmonious: cf. *melodium*.]

A keyboard instrument, the tones of which are produced by free metal 'reeds', tongues, or 'vibrators', actuated by a current of air from bellows, usually worked by treadles; a kind of reed-organ.

Strictly distinguished from the American organ by the fact that the air is driven outwards through the reed-pipes, whereas in the latter it is sucked inwards; but the name is sometimes extended to include the American organ.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 95/2 Pianos, melodiums, harmoniums, eolinas, &c. too dear at any price. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 27 What could the musical historian of a thousand years hence gather of the construction of a harmonium [etc.], from the derivation of their respective names? 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xxxiv, The schoolmistress began her voluntary on the harmonium.

Hence **Harmo·niumist**, one who plays a harmonium.

1886 *Standard* 18 Mar. 8/6 A Clergyman's daughter wishes for an engagement as Harmoniumist.

Harmonization (hā·ɪmŏnəizē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of harmonizing.

1. Reduction to harmony or agreement; reconciliation.

1837 G. S. FABER *Justification* xlix, The required harmonisation of the apparently opposite declarations. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* viii. § 54. 147 That harmonization of constitution with conditions forming the limit of evolution.

2. *Mus.* The adding of harmony to a melody.

1880 E. GURNEY *Power of Sound* 248 The harmonisation of melodies.

Harmonize (hā·ɪmŏnəiz), *v.* Also 5 armonyse. [a. F. *harmoniser* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *harmonie* HARMONY: see -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To sing or play in harmony. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 255 b/2 The Thrones Songen, the domynacyons maden melodye, The pryncypates armonysed.

2. *intr.* To be in harmony (*with*); to accord, agree (in sense, sentiment, feeling, artistic effect, etc.).

1629 LIGHTFOOT *Erubhim* 153 R. Tancuman shewes how the making of the Tabernacle harmonizeth with the making of the world. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, III. 24 It harmonizes well with his general character. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* II. i. (1874) 129 Green..harmonises with red. *Mod.* The colours do not harmonize.

b. *Mus.* To be in harmony, form a concord.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 10 The sounds that harmonise are .. related to one another numerically in the number of their vibrations.

3. *trans.* To bring into harmony, agreement, or accord; to make harmonious.

a. To make harmonious or concordant in sound; to attune. (In quot. 1791, to fill with harmony or music.)

1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iph.* 34 Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime, The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the chime. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 286 Most of these beautiful creatures who annually people and harmonize our forests and groves..are birds of passage. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 247 A music harmonizing our wild cries.

b. To reduce to internal harmony; to render tranquil or peaceful; to make agreeable in artistic effect. Also *absol.*

1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 467 Every passion aptly harmoniz'd. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* III. i, When social laws first harmonized the world. 1798 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 136 Those habits of style which .. harmonize and inspirit. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xlviii, Bluest skies that harmonize the whole. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. (1872) 59 It is the graces of the Spirit which harmonize the man, and make him one.

c. To bring into agreement (two or more things, or one thing *with* another); to reconcile.

1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 22 The wise policy .. is to harmonize agriculture and manufactures. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 588/1 An attempt to harmonize the doctrines of the schools. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* iv. III. 259 A man must have harmonised himself with the scenery.

4. *Mus.* To add notes, usually of lower pitch, to the notes of (a melody) so as to form chords; to add harmony to. Also *absol.*

1790 (*title*) Songs Composed by Mrs. Hodges. Harmonised and Published by Mr. Hullmandel. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 57 Take these three notes as a melody to be harmonized. 1875 — *Mus. Form* ii. 4 Any man may learn how to harmonise correctly.

Hence **Ha·rmonized** *ppl. a.*; **Ha·rmonizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 23 The serious Harmonizing of the foure Evangelists together..will make this ..cleare. 1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* (ed. 2) 61 Fogs .. spreading over the landscape a beautiful, grey harmonizing tint. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. iv. 86 A harmonized narrative of the martyrdom. 1872 *Daily Tel.* 11 Jan., The harmonising of labour and capital.

Harmonizer (hā·ɪmŏnəizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹.] One who harmonizes (see the verb).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 215 Plutarch [supposed].. that all the substance of..the world did exist from eternity, unmade; so that God was only the orderer, or the methodizer and harmonizer, thereof. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonizer*..is generally applied to those musicians who add passages to the productions of others, fill up scanty pieces, or garnish popular airs. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vi, You, Sir, harmonizer with myself in opinions.

b. *spec.* = HARMONIST 2.

1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* (1714) 103 Our Judicious Harmonizer. 1762 W. CLEAVER *Char. David* 5 Disdain for commentators and harmonizers. 1871 LIGHTFOOT *Revis. N. T.* iv. 159 Some harmonizer devised the statement.

Harmonograph (haɪmɒ·nŏgraf). [f. as next + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing curves representing sonorous vibrations.

1879 *Jrnl. Sci.* N. S. I. 508 Mr. W. J. Wilson exhibited a new harmonograph and figures drawn by it. 1880 *Athenæum* 20 Nov. 679/1 Mr. Bosanquet .. gave the mathematical theory of the curves drawn by the harmonograph.

Harmonometer (hāɪmŏnɒ·mɪtəɹ). [ad. F. *harmonomètre*, irreg. f. *harmonie* HARMONY + *mètre* (see -METER).] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of musical notes.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Harmonometre*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Harmonometer*. 1861 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms, Harmonometre*, a string drawn between two points, over bridges so arranged as to be lengthened or shortened at pleasure, and used for measuring the harmonic relations.

Harmony (hā·ɪmŏni). Forms: 4–6 armonie, -ny(e, (5 armeny, ermony), 6 harmonye, 6–7 harmonie, 6– harmony. [a. F. *harmonie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr., Sp., It. *armonia*, ad. L. *harmonia*, a. Gr. ἁρμονία joining, joint, agreement, concord of sounds, music, f. stem ἁρμο- of ἁρμός joint, ἁρμόζειν to fit together, arrange.]

1. Combination or adaptation of parts, elements, or related things, so as to form a consistent and orderly whole; agreement, accord, congruity.

Pre-established harmony, in the philosophy of Leibnitz, a harmony between mind and matter, e.g. between the body and soul, established before their creation, whereby their actions correspond though no communication exists between them.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1058 Others have sayd that it [the operation of God] is a maner of armonie. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The soule it selfe by nature is, or hath in it, harmonie. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 6 (1873) 32 The harmony of a science, supporting each part the other, is .. the true and brief confutation .. of all the smaller sort of objections. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 18 Here is a harmony of business, and everything exact. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 382 To heavenliest harmony Reduce the seeming chaos. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 273 His [Leibnitz's] favourite hypothesis of a Pre-established Harmony (borrowed from Spinoza). 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiv. 353 Where other forces mingle with that of crystallization, this harmony of action is destroyed.

b. Phr. *In harmony*: in agreement or accordance, consistent, congruous. So *out of harmony*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 42 He may always be sure of finding nature in harmony with herself. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 149 This mode of attack..was in perfect harmony with every part of his infamous life. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* i. 11 The *vox populi* was the *vox Dei* even when the two voices seemed most utterly out of harmony.

2. Agreement of feeling or sentiment; peaceableness, concord. (Sometimes as *fig.* from 4.)

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 25 Coveting no other companion but sorrowe, nor no other harmonie but repentance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 605 Harmonie to behold in wedded pair More grateful then harmonious sound to the eare. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 140 Love, joy, and peace make harmony more meet. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 408 The harmony which had thus been re-established with the Court of Baroda.

b. *Harmony Society*: see HARMONIST 4.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Harmony Society*, a community formed in 1805 by..George Rapp, on the principle of having all things common.

3. Combination of parts or details in accord with each other, so as to produce an æsthetically pleasing effect; agreeable aspect arising from apt arrangement of parts.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 86 To make up the perfect harmony of a Face. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 419 How pleasing the harmony between hills and woods, between rivers and lawns? 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 192 Harmony results from an agreeable contrast.

4. The combination of musical notes, either simultaneous or successive, so as to produce a pleasing effect; melody; music, tuneful sound. (The earliest sense in English; in mod. use more or less associated with sense 5.)

Harmony of the spheres: see SPHERE.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 306 Songes ful of Armonye. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. viii. 99 The trees folowed him [Orpheus] and the stremes stoden to heren his armony. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xx, Dauid..playinge swetelye on a harpe, with his pleasant and perfect harmonie reduced his [Saul's] minde in to his pristinate estate. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 18 What harmony is this? my good friends, harke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 560 Ten thousand Harpes that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 276 Inraptured with the harmony of a choir of angels. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiv, Harmony, blest queen of smiles and tears, With her smooth tones and discords just.

b. *gen.* Pleasing combination or arrangement of sounds, as in poetry or in speaking; sweet or melodious sound.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 337 For all his armony In metricall muses. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 14 Somewhat solaced in hearing the sweete harmony of her name. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 701 Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought. 1864 TENNYSON *Milton*, O mighty-mouthed inventor of harmonies. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's*

Sound iii. 46 The poets speak often, and not without reason, of the harmony of the waves.

5. *Mus.* The combination of (simultaneous) notes so as to form chords; that part of musical art or science which deals with the formation and relations of chords; the structure of a piece of music in relation to the chords of which it consists.

Distinguished from *melody*, which is the succession of notes forming an air or tune; and, in strict modern use, from *counterpoint*, which is the combination of melodies; but also used of any music in parts, and sometimes in early use synonymous with *counterpoint*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 They excede or passe all ioyes as moche as armony passeth melody. 1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Harmonie*, delightfull musicke of many notes. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Harmonical*, The art of harmony has long been known under the name of counterpoint. 1782 Burney *Hist. Mus.* II. 451 Figurative harmony, consisting of three or four different melodies moving together in consonance. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 19 Singing in harmony of three parts. 1875 Ouseley *Mus. Form* i. 2 A knowledge of Harmony and Counterpoint. 1879 Macfarren *Counterp.* i. (1881) 2 Harmony is the simultaneous sounding of several notes, and includes concords and discords.

6. A collation of passages on the same subject from different writings, arranged so as to exhibit their agreement and account for their discrepancies; now chiefly used of a work showing the correspondences between the four Gospels and the chronological succession of the events recorded in them.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 8 The Harmonie of the Confessions of all those Churches..Which Harmonie was translated and printed by .. Thomas Thomas. 1607 A. Willet (*title*) An Harmonie vpon the First Booke of Samvel..diuers readings compared, [etc.]. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Evangelical harmony*, a title of diverse books, composed to show the uniformity and agreement of the accounts given by the four Evangelists. 1732 Harley (*title*) An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and other parts of Scripture. 1756 J. Macknight (*title*) Harmony of the four Gospels. 1896 W. F. Adeney *How to read the Bible* 108 A 'harmony' of the Gospels is an attempt to arrange the several contributions of the four evangelists, so that they shall all fall into their right places in a common story.

7. *Anat.* = Harmonia.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 443 It..is distinguished from the wedge bone by the bastard seame called a Harmony, which is accounted for the ninth Suture. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. v. 340 There are..in the Skul, also many harmonies, where the bones are joyned together. 1841-71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 312 A species of 'harmony', as it is technically termed by anatomists—two plates of the skeleton being accurately and immoveably fitted to each other, but without being decidedly fastened together by serrated edges.

Harmost (hāːɹmɒst). Also 8 harmoste. [ad. Gr. ἁρμοστής, f. ἁρμόζειν to fit, settle, regulate.] One of the governors sent out by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy (after the Peloponnesian war) to control the subject cities and islands.

1775 in Ash. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 65 After the battle of Leuctra..the Spartans sent no more Harmostes. 1852 Grote *Greece* IX. 261 The few details which we possess respecting these harmosts..are all for the most part discreditable. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 27 Her generals and harmosts made use of their authority for the indulgence of their private vices.

Harmosty (hāːɹmɒ̄sti). [f. prec. + -ʏ, as if after a Gr. *ἁρμόστεια.] The office of a harmost.

1852 Grote *Greece* II. lxxiii. IX. 345 Lucrative posts, harmosties and others, all monopolised by the Peers.

†**Ha·rmosyn.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἁρμόσυνος (Hesych.) = ἁρμοστής.] = Harmost. Hence **Harmosy·nian** (*rare*), in same sense.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 162 In the Spartane Commonweale they had certain set Officers named Harmosyns, who had in charge to punish the insolencie of women. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Harmosynians were magistrates among the Spartans.

Harmotome (hāːɹmɒtoʊm). *Min.* Also *erron.* harmotone. [a. F. *harmotome* (Haüy), f. Gr. ἁρμός joint + -τομος cutting; app. in reference to the fact that the octahedron divides parallel to the plane that passes through the terminal edges.]

A hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium, commonly occurring in cruciform twin crystals of various colours. Also called *cross-stone*.

1804 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* I. 222 Cross-stone..Harmotome. Haüy. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* ii. (1855) 25 An especial value was assigned to the mineral *harmotome*, or cross-stone, on account of the sacred emblem of which it was supposed to be the type. 1881 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* VI. 333 *Harmotone* .. being frequently found in twin crystals or macles, so regular as to form in section a Maltese cross.

Harn (hāːn), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Usually in pl. harns, *Sc.* hairns (hēːrnz). Forms: 2 hærnes, 3-4 hernes, 4-5 harnys, 4-7 harnes, 5 herns, (hernys, harneys, 6 harnis), 6- harns, 8- *Sc.* hairns. [Late OE. or early ME. *hærnes*, ME. *hernes*; app. from Norse: cf. ON. *hjarne*, *-ni* wk. masc. (:—*hernon-, *hernon-*) brain (Sw. *hierna* fem., Da. *hierne*); also OHG. *hirni* (MHG. *herne*, Ger. *hirn*) neut., MLG. *herne*, *harne*, MDu. *herne* fem. and neut., *hersene*, *harsene* fem. (Du., in pl. only, *hersenen*, *hersens*, *har-*), all going back to an orig. neuter **hirzni*, **hirsni*, which subseq. passed into fem. in MDu. The OTeut. **herzn-*, **hersn-*, was co-radicate with Skr. *çírshn-* head, and Gr. κραvίον skull, perh. also with L. *cere-brum* brain.] Brain; brains.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Me dide cnotted strenges abuton here hæued and uurythen to ðæt it gæde to þe hærnes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1808 Was non of hem that his hernes Ne lay ther ute ageyn the sternes. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5032 þe harnes lay vpp on þe stone. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XII. 56 He the hed till harnys claf. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hernys, or brayne (*S.* harneys), *cerebrum*. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lxxxix, My harnis trimblit besily. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 32/39 Harne, *cerebrum*. 1672 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 187 She did take the ax and knocked her husbands harnes out. 1693 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 138 And make the Hairns of these Malignants a Hodge podge. 1828 *Craven Dial., Harns*, brains. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 65 My harns are strangely confused. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 375 In ten minutes, that wife's a weedow, an' gatherin' up her man's harns in a napkin.

Harn, *a.* and *sb.*[2] Also 6-7 harne. [A contracted form of Harden *a.* and *sb.*]

A. *adj.* = Harden *a.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 17 On sonday his garmont wes of ane harne sek. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., A wide setten harn apron. 1862 Hislop *Prov. Scotl.* 22 As coarse as Nancie's harn sark,—three threads out of the pound.

B. *sb.*[2] = Harden *sb.*

1622-3 *Inv.* in *Best's Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 162 *note*, Six pound and a half of harden harne, and three of femble harne, 4*s.* 1651 *Carlisle Crt. Leet Rolls* in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 292 For buying lincloth harne and yarne before the markett bell ring. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 171 Her cutty sark, o' Paisley harn. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perthsh.* VI. 236 (Jam.) Weavers who..manufacture..what they call Harn, and coarse packing cloth. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 42 Coarse fabrics, provincially called *tweels*, *harns*, and *straikens*.

Harness (hāːɹnės), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 harnais, 4 hernis, 4-5 harnays, hernays, -eys, -oys, -es, 4-6 harnes, 4-7 her-, harneis(e, -eys(e, 5 har-, hernas, harnysse, harnoys, 5-7 harnesse, 4- harness (6 -ys, -iss, -ass, 6-7 -ish, 7 -ois, -ace). See also Irnes(s. [ME., a. OF. *harneis*, *-ois* (*her-*), mod.F. *harnais* (Picard *harnas*), whence also Pr., Sp. *arnes*, Pg. *arnez*, It. *arnese*, med.L. (*h*)*arnesium*, *har-*, *hernasium*, *harnascha*, *harnasch* (neuter). Ulterior origin uncertain: the OF. derived vb. *harnesquier*, *-eschier*, shows that *harneis* represented an earlier **harnesc*, L. type **harniscum*. From the Fr. came also MHG. *harnesch*, *-nasch*, *-nas* (12th c.), Ger. *harnisch* masc.; MDu. *harnas*(*ch*), Du. *harnas* neut.; Icel. *harneskja* fem.

Often assumed to be of Celtic origin, on the strength of mod. Breton *harnez*, *hernez*, (1) old iron, (2) harness, cuirass (Le Gonidec), compared with mod. Welsh *haiarn* iron (OW. *hearn*, OIr. *iarn* :— Proto-Celtic **isarno-*). But Thurneysen, *Keltoromanisches* 36, points out fatal difficulties, phonetic and chronological. Breton *harnez* (in this sense) is prob. from French.

In the obscurity that surrounds the origin of the word, the primary sense and the order of sense-development remain uncertain. Several specific uses appear in Engl. about the same time; and the arrangement here followed is provisional. It seems probable that a general sense of 'equipment, furniture, outfit, gear, tackle', is the original.]

1. Tackle, gear, furniture, armament; the equipment or mounting of any thing; e.g. of a ship, a fishing-rod, the metal-work of a girdle, etc. (*obs.*). Still used of the mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and rung.

[1294 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 128/2 Harnesia ad navem illam spectantia. 1333-4 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In..emendacione hernes del fyschors'. 1423 *Act 2 Hen. VI*, c. 17 Null Orfeour ne Juellour nautre homme qe oepere harneis dargent.] *a* 1450 *Fyysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 6 Ye muste furst lurne to mak 3owr harnes þat ys to sey your rod your lynys .. & your hokes. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 12 No .. maner Gurdels nor eny Harnes wrought for Gurdels. 1530 Palsgr. 229 Harnesse for a gyrdelle, *ferreure*. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 11 A bastard Galley of three and thirty banks .. and adorning her with double harnesse, tackling and furniture.

2. The defensive or body armour of a man-at-arms or foot-soldier; all the defensive equipment of an armed horseman, for both man and horse; military equipment or accoutrement. *Hist.* or *arch.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 309 Norreis & Surreis .. With hors & herneis at Carlele mad samnyng. *a* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 566 All the harnes thai hade, Baith birny and breist-plade. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xl, Youre harneis & horses baue ben fayre and clene kepte. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 To make harnoys of yron and steel. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* XX. 11 Let not him yᵗ putteth on yᵉ harnes make his boast like him yᵗ hath put it of. 1581 Savile *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxix. (1591) 44 A kind of harnish .. composed of iron plates or stiffe bend-lether. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* V. v. 52 Ring the Alarum Bell, blow Winde, come wracke, At least wee'l dye with Harnesse on our backe. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* Annot. 5 Enoplia was a kinde of Moriske daunce after a warlike manner in harnois. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xxii. 34 A certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel betweene the ioynts of the harnesse. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 219 Old Knights-errant in their Harness fought. 1852 Longf. *Warden Cinque Ports* xi, A single warrior, In sombre harness mailed.

fig. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* xi. (Arb.) 46 Good hope thy legge harneys shall be. 1558 Br. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* i. 2 Christe..hath armed vs with a seuen fold harnes, that is to say, with the seuen giftes of the holy gost. 1607 Rowlands *Famous Hist.* 54 What scales of Harness arm that crooked nose And teeth? 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* III. iii, Men who win power, easily put on its harness, dignity. 1857 Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iv. 35 To watch him in his training, and spy out the joints in his harness. [Cf. 1611 above].

b. Phrase, *to harness*: cf. *to arms*.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 69 Alle the comyns..[stode] sodanly to harneys and rebelled ayenst the duc of Exetyr. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 42 b, Cryes were made, every man to harneys.

c. With *a*: A suit of mail: see quot. 1559.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 44 Many fayr harneyses shynyng. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 2 Preamb., Souldiors well furnished with good Horses and Harnesses. 1559 *Lanc. Wills* I. 153 My soune .. shall have one harnys that ys to saye a plate coote or jacke a sallett a payre of speutes and a halbert. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxxi. 566/2 Such able men as had white Harnesses. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iii, Had the laird not wanted a harness.

†**d.** *transf. pl.* Men in harness; men-at-arms.

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 314 Than hadde he out of Normandye .. Fowre skore þowsand harneys.

†**3.** The baggage or portable equipment of an army, a party of travellers, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11642 Bath ass and ox at wit þam war, And bestes þat þair harnais [*v. rr.* hernays, harneis] bar. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 236 þis burgeis..þe may & hir herneis did led vnto þe kyng. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1748 Oure harneys comeþ her be-hynde wiþ to hundred men araid. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7477 Whan the pilgrymes commen were..Hir harneis nigh hem was algate.

4. The trappings or accoutrements of a horse: formerly including those used in riding, but now confined to the gear or tackle of a draught horse or other animal. 'The traces of draught horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure or state: of other carriages we say *geer*' (J.).

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4599 To wynne hors and harnyse. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4281 No seg vnder heuene.. araiged more beter .. Of hors & of harneys & alle oþer gere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3664 þe sadel..With gold was fret and pretious ston, and þe harneys was of golde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harneys for hors, *falere*. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 34 My beste hors with sadil and brydil, with alle the beste harneys for oon hors longyng therto. 1530 Palsgr. 229/2 Harnesse for the plough horse, *harnoys de cherue*. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXIX. xxxi. 1043 C. Calpurnius .. highly praised the horsemen, and rewarded them with rich harnish and trappings. 1636 Davenant *Witts* Wks. (1673) 215 Another Coach it drives from the Strand! Then have at the Harnace. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 336/1 Horses are fastned by their Harnish..to draw the Coach. 1743 *Boston Post-Boy* 28 Nov. 4/1 *Advt.*, A fine open chariot, with the harnesses for two horses. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 22 It then bears itself quietly under the harnes, (like good horses). 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 39 Wild horses..which had never before been in harness.

b. *fig.* Working equipments; the conditions, routine, and obligations of regular work. *In harness*, in the routine of daily work; *to die in harness*, i.e. in the midst of work.

1841 Thackeray *Gt. Hoggarty Diamond* ii, In early times, before we were well in harness. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 237 He must .. take on him the harness of routine and obsequiousness. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xvii. 101 Queer pair to run i' harness. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* xii. (1894) 279 After a holiday, the day on which we resume harness joins on to the day on which we dropped it. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. vii. 371 The finest intellects have never lived in harness. 1875 [see Dis *v.* 3]. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 193 Palmerston .. died, as he had lived, in harness, working to the last. 1889 Baring-Gould *Pennycomequicks* II. xviii. 26 If you insist on going into harness at once, in two years I shall be attending your funeral.

†**5.** Household and personal equipment; furniture; apparel. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 þe distinge of his house wyþ eyse of loste, and oþre manere harneys. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1582 William .. wel him a-tyred Gayliin clopes of gold & oþer gode harneys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/1 Harneys, or hustyment (*K.* instrumentys longynge to howsolde), *utensile*. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xl. 159 (Harl. MS.) She dude of hir harnes, and come, and laye downe by him. 1511 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 131 Of John Gurnan for yᵉ Church harnes. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 47 They had about their harneys certaine yron buttons.

6. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed; the mounting.

1572 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 341 That every weaver have in his house or shop from the summe of 16 bores to the summe of 700 harneyses and slayes, 3 beares betweene every harnys. 1826 in *Patents for Invent.* (1861) 88 (*Weaving*) These healds or harness, when complete, are formed by what I shall term double perfect loops. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 216 Heddles, which are commonly called the harness of the loom. 1836 Ure *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The harness of the draw-loom is not confined by leaves but every cord carries a mail or loop for the warp.

†**7.** Privy members. Also, *privy harness*. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ix. 22 The privey herneis of his father. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 136 Euery wight .. That hath swich harneys as I of tolde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 453 Þere [in Nysa] men helep her prive herneys wiþ þynne leves. 15.. *Frere & Boye* in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* (1791) 45 Unnethes on hym he had one cloute..His harneys for to hyde.

†**8.** Ware, gear; *fig.* affairs, matters. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 900 Why þat a man synneþ as by which temptacioun or by excitynge of oþer folke .. and alle such maner harneys. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 102 Loo! here slyke harnays as I haue, A baren broche by a belle of tynne At youre bosom to be.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 4) *harness-boss*, *-horse*, *-maker*, *-polisher*, *-room*, *-tie*, *-work*; (in

sense 6) *harness-board* (see quot.), *-cord*, *-twine*; *harness-bearing* adj.; also **harness-clamp** (see quot.); †**harness-man** = HARNESS-BEARER, an armour-bearer; **harness-plate**, electroplated metal work used in harness; hence **harness-plater** (see quot.); **harness-tub** = HARNESS-CASK; **harness-weaver** (see quot.).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 43 Jove's *harnesse-bearing bird. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Harness-board*, the compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxvi, The polishing ..of stirrup-irons, bits, curb-chains, *harness-bosses. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Harness-clamp* (Saddlery), a kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched. 1836 URE *Cotton Manuf.* (1861) II. 224 The *harness cords of a draw-loom. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 74 A *harness horse in regular work ought to be fed four times a day. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 152 '*Harness' leather is blackened in the grain. 1611 COTGR., *Armorier*, an armorer, or *Harnesse-maker. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 94 It is adviseable..for the harness-maker to see the horse he is required to fit with a collar. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Harnesman, *armigere*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Harness-plater*, a workman who electroplates the metal work for harness. 1889 DK. BEAUFORT *Driving* (Badm. Libr.) 89 The *harness-room should be provided with a fireplace or some kind of stove. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Harness Weavers*, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls. *Mod.* Horses for quiet *Harness-work.

Hence **Ha'rnessy** *rare*, harness collectively; **Ha'rnessy** *a. colloq.*, smacking of harness.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* VII. lxxxii, With chariots, harnessries, and helms. 1892 *Field* 14 May 729/1 She [a mare] seemed a bit heavy about the neck, and 'harnessy'.

Ha'rness, *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 harneyschen, 4–6 -esch(en, 6 harnisch. *β.* 4–5 harneyse(n, -eise(n, -ayse(n, -esse(n, -as(se(n, hernays, 5–6 harnys(e, -es, 5–7 -ass, 6 -esse, 7 -ise, 6– harness. [In form *harnesche*, a. OF. *harneschier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), Picard *harnesquier*, later *harnaskier*, *harnascher*, *harnacher* (Rom. type **harnescāre*, cf. Pr. *arnescar*), f. *harnesc-*, OF. *harneis* HARNESS. The *β* forms are formed from, or conformed to, the sb.]

†**1.** To furnish, equip, accoutre; esp. to mount, or ornament with fittings of some precious material.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3665 Brydel and paytrel and al þe gere Wiþ fyn gold y-harneysed were. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 114 A gay daggere, Harneised wel and sharpe as point of spere. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 86 Brade gyrdils of silke, wele hernayst with gold and preciouse stanes. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 34 My Baselard harneysed with siluer. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxxiv, A fayre horne harnest with gold. 1534 *Eng. Ch. Furnithre* (1866) 193, ij verges paynted made for the chamberlaynes harnesid at bothe endes with syluer. 1877 *Jrnl. Archæol. Inst.* XXXIV. 300 [Wooden drinking-cups] hooped and mounted or 'harnessed' in silver.

2. To equip in 'harness' or armour; to arm, to accoutre. *arch.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 592 So harnayst as he watz he herknez his masse. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 710 [Thai] schot furth, fra thai harnast war. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2929 Harneyscheaþ 3ow with-oute lette. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 195 Both armed and harneysed 3e be. *c* 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 395 When I am harnessed well. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 46 Harness yourselves for the war. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 324 Their decks were thick with warriors harnessed for the battle.

fig. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 79 They .. harnesse themselues with the meditacyon of those thinges which Christ suffered. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 156 Now am I harnest, and redy, Doche for to speke. 1556 J. OLDE tr. *Gualter's Antichrist* 36 The Leoparde..hade foure winges, and was harnessed wyth as many hornes.

†**b.** To equip (a place) defensively; to fortify.

1611 BIBLE *Macc.* iv. 7 They saw the campe of the heathen, that it was strong, and well harnessed.

3. To put harness on (a horse or other beast of burden or draught); now confined to draught animals, *esp.* carriage-horses, and the like.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4708 He dude quyk harnesche hors, And sette theron heore cors. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/1 To Harnes, *epiphiare*, *falerare*. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 Be your horses harnessed yet? it is tyme to go to ploughe. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xlvi. 4 Yee harnesse youre horses, & set youre selues vpon them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 Followed by above 200 of the Lords..all splendidly Array'd, and their Horses extraordinarily Harnessed. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 990 The Trojan train Their mules and oxen harness to the wain. 1890 MISS BROUGHTON *Alas!* III. 285, I should like to buy a little cart to harness him to.

absol. 1864 CARLYLE *Hist. Fredk. Gt.* XVII. iv. IV. 548 Mitchell was harnessing for Potsdam.

fig. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 115 Others that are harness'd with the Apron-strings of Trade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, I wish they were once harnessed together in matrimony. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. ii. 72 Philosophy ..must..harness herself and work. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 We may any day have news flashed to us by cable that Niagara is harnessed, and its stupendous power brought into ordinary commercial uses.

†**4.** To dress, clothe, apparel, array. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2647 Ryse on morwe up erly, Out of thy bedde, and harneyse thee. 1467 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 408 Alle the hole crafte, shallen wayte vppon the seid Baillies .. in ther best arraye harnesid. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 90 A goose is harnest in hir white fethers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 7 With two [wings] they covered or harnessed their feet. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* IV. i, I am harnessed light as any foot-page.

Hence **Ha'rnessing** *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.* trappings, accoutrement. **Ha'rnesser**, one who harnesses.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 129 Certane horssis..harnest wt braue harnessings. 1611 COTGR., *Harnacheur*, a harnesser of a horse. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 35 The deer, whose harnessing is very simple. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ix, The whole process of harnessing had to be gone through afresh.

†**Ha'rness-bearer.** *Obs.* An armour-bearer.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 *note*, The Eagle, Jupiters harnesse-bearer. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 338 The Philistines..were ouercome of Jonathas and his harnesse-bearer. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vi. § 12. 34 His seruant and harnesse-bearer.

Ha'rness-cask. *Naut.* A cask or tub with a rimmed cover used on board ship (and in Australia) for keeping the salt meats for present consumption. Also *harness-tub* (see HARNESS *sb.* 9).

1818 *Aberd. Jrnl.* 2 Dec. (Jam.), Some thieves..breaking open a harness cask on deck, stole about one cwt. of beef. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXX. 109 Before any of the beef is put into the harness-cask. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Harness-cask*, a large conical tub for containing the salt provisions intended for present consumption. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 Father .. began to look at the harness-cask, which stood in a little back skillion.

Harnessed (hā·nĕst), *ppl. a.* [f. HARNESS *v.*]

†**1.** Furnished, equipped; mounted with silver or other metal. *Obs.*

1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 76 A swerd harnesed, a wodeknyf harnesed. 1478 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 20 A harneyste gyrdell. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 136 One harnest gyrdyll callyd a dymysent blacke sylke.

†**2.** Armed, in armour. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Launfal* 377 Ten well yharneysyth men. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hernyst man, *homme darmes*. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. ii. 132 This harness'd Maske, and vnaduised Reuell. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* II. 163 The Ægyptians, until that time, had never seen an harnessed Souldier. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 5 Nature..Doe's alwaies leave some tender place unguarded, About unmatchable vast harnest animals.

3. Yoked, in harness.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 Harnessed, *faleratus*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 221 The houre before the Heauenly Harneis'd Teeme Begins his Golden Progresse in the East. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XV. 56 Join the harnessed coursers to the car. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 113 Hence are the harnessed lions that trail their sovereign's throne.

4. Harnessed antelope, a West African antelope, *Tragelaphus scriptus*, whose markings present the appearance of a set of small harness.

1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 250 The typical harnessed antelopes are small and elegant animals.

†**Ha'rnessment.** *Obs.* = HARNESS *sb.* 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 174 To euery Knight he allowed..100 shillings for his harnessements.

Harnish, -ois, etc., obs. ff. HARNESS.

Harn-pan. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *erron.* hardyn-. [HARN *sb.*[1]] The skull, the brain-pan.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7277 His hernpan [*Gött.* harn panne] he brak wit chance. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5298 Þe thornes hym prikked til þe harnpane. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Herne panne of þe hed, *craneum*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 154, I am leukand gyf i can fynd my fathers hardyn pan amang thir dede mennis banis. 1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (1845) K b, He is naild sore by the heart and hand, And holy harne Panne. 1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 18 He'd swear the harnpans he'd knock in, Of fools who would persist in jokin'. 1828 *Craven Dial., Harn-Pan*, the skull.

b. (Sense obscure.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1713 A ball..þe barne with to play A herne-pann es of a berne of brende gold [*cancram aureum*] yeuen. *Ibid.* 1895 Þe herne-pan, þe hand-ball þe hatt made of twiggis.

Harns *sb. pl.*, brains: see HARN.

Haro: see HARROW *v.*[2], HARROW *int.*

Haroer, obs. form of HARRIER[1], HARROWER.

Harold, var. of HARELD (duck).

Harold(e, -rood, -rotte, obs. ff. HERALD.

Haron, Harow(e, obs. ff. HERON, ARROW.

1426 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 4 Certayn peces in shappe and fourme of harowes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 812/37 *Hec sagitta*, a harow.

Harow(e, obs. ff. HARROW *sb.*, *v.* and *int.*

Harp (hārp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hearpe, (hærpe), (2 herpe, 3 hearpe), 3–7 harpe, 4– harp. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hearpe* = OLG. **harpa*, MDu. *harpe* (Du. *harp*), OHG. *harpha*, *harfa*, (Ger. *harfe*), ON., Sw. *harpa*, Da. *harpe*:—OTeut. **harpôn-*. Thence late L. *harpa* and derived Romanic words.]

1. A stringed musical instrument, which, in its usual form, consists of a framework of wood fitted with a series of strings of definite lengths which are played with the fingers (or, in some earlier types, with a plectrum).

The modern harp is roughly triangular in form and furnished with pedals for raising the tone of the strings by a semitone, in double-action harps by two semitones.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxii[i]. 2 In hearpan ten strenga singað him. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxi. 27 Mid timpanum and mid hearpum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He [David] on 3eo3oþe herpan lufede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 23/127 Þe harpe he heng vp bi þe wouh. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* iv. 21 Tubal..was the fadre of syngerys in harp and orgon. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcvi[i]. 5 Prayse the Lorde vpon the harpe, synge to the harpe with a psalme of thanksgeuynge. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 258 They..touch't thir Golden Harps. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 301 Our pleasures are the feast, the harp, the dance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* II. xvii. 174 The harp originally consisted of four strings, to which Terpander added other three. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. 166 The harp is the true ancient instrument of Scotland, as well as of Ireland.

fig. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 280 Where Cowley strung His living harp. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 325 Man is a harp whose chords elude the sight, Each yielding harmony, disposed aright. 1784 — *Task* VI. 747 Sweet is the harp of prophecy. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 33 Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might.

b. *Double harp*: one having two sets or rows of strings differently tuned. *Triple harp*: one with three such sets. *Æolian harp*: see ÆOLIAN 2.

1552 HULOET, Double harpe, called a roote, *barbitos*. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Double harp*.

c. A representation of a harp.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Harp is also the Irish expression for woman, or tail, used in tossing up in Ireland, from Hibernia being represented with a harp, on the reverse of the copper coins of that country. 1843 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 586 A small volume under the title of the 'Spirit of the Nation', with a vignette emblem of the harp without the Crown. 1873 BOUTELL *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harp*.. headed with the upper part of a winged angel—originally called a Welsh harp. It is the national device of Ireland, and it is borne in the Irish quarter of the Royal arms.

†**2.** Phr., *To agree* (etc.) *like harp and harrow*: not to agree at all (the things being utterly different, though their names alliterate). *Obs.*

1563 BECON *Displ. Pop. Masse* (1637) 299 The Lords Supper and your peevish, popish private masse doe agree together..as the common proverbe is, like harpe and harrow, or like the hare and the hound. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 203 These things hang together like harp and harrow, as they say. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 34 [Bethlehem] Bedlam .. whether the Name and Thing be not as disagreeable as Harp and Harrow?

3. The northern constellation Lyra.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 An other constellation, whiche is called the Harpe. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* V. II. 67 Next shines the Harp. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 225/2 Lyra (the Harp), one of the old constellations, representing the lyre of Mercury..or of Orpheus.

†**4.** The name given to two Irish coins bearing the figure of a harp. **a.** = *harp-groat*: see 8. **b.** Short for *harp-shilling*: see 8 and HARPER[1] 2. *Obs.*

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 There is an other Grote called a Harpe, which goeth for 3*d*. 1561 *Proclam.* in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 122 The said pece called the Reade Harpe shalbe taken and receyved onely for and at two pence currant of this realme. 1606 J. ROWLEY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 90, I..desired you to be pleased to make me over 100[li] in harpes.

5. Applied to various mechanical contrivances: **a.** A screen or sieve used in sifting and cleansing grain from weed-seeds, etc. *Sc.* **b.** An oblong frame filled up with parallel wires and used as a screen for sifting sand, coal, etc. *Sc.* **c.** *Cotton Manuf.* 'A concave grating in a scutching-machine through which the refuse falls as the cotton is driven forward by the revolving beater' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1768 *Specif. Patent* No. 896 A wire harpe which sifts out all the gross sand, dust, small wheat, etc. 1788 *Patent* No. 1645 Harp for separating the straw from the corn. 1830 *Mechanics' Mag.* XIV. 162 The year following [1795] he introduced..what he denominated *plain harps*, to receive the straw as it fell from the shaker, and give it also a shaking motion. 1897 *Alloa Jrnl.* 24 July 3 He was threatening [him] for not giving him his harp (a riddle for coals).

6. Also *harp-shell*: A mollusc of the genus *Harpa* of family *Buccinidæ*, and its shell.

1751 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 150 Harp Shell. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 455/2 The genus [Harpa] .. is more especially abundant at the Mauritius and the neighbouring islands, whence the finest of the more common species and the many-ribbed harps are procured. *Ibid.*, The most precious .. is the Many-ribbed Harp (*Harpa imperialis*). 1853 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 373 The general colours are tolerably similar throughout the Harps, but each species always preserves its peculiar individuality. *Ibid.* 377 The Harp-shells are only found in the hottest seas.

7. Also *harp-seal*: The Greenland seal: so called from the harp-shaped dark marking on the back.

1784 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* 165 The Newfoundland Seal-hunters call it the *Harp*, or *Heart* Seal, and name the marks on the sides the saddle. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 202 The *Greenland*, or *Harp Seal*, is remarkable for the changes of colour which it undergoes. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 76 Four varieties .. the young *harp* and young *hood*, the old *harp* and the *bedlamer*, or old *hood*. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Apr. 2/3 Steamer Ranger..returned to St. John's with 35,600 prime young harps.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harp-form*, *-maker*, *-note*, *-player*, *-solo*, *-twanging*, *-woman*; *harp-fingering*, *harp-like*, *harp-shaped* adjs.; *harp-wise* adv.; **harp-file**, a wire hook for filing papers, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron (Funk); **harp-fish**, a fish of the genus *Lyra*, the Piper; †**harp-groat**, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse; **harp-lute** (see quot.); **harp-master, -mistress**, a teacher of harp-playing; **harp-seal**: see sense 7; **harp-shell**: see sense 6; †**harp-shilling**, an Irish coin having the figure of a harp on the reverse: see HARPER[1] 2; †**harp-star**, Vega, the chief star in Lyra. Also HARP-STRING.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 233 *Harp fish hath a

hard and dry flesh, yet sweet enough if eaten boiled with vinegar. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Lyra*, The lyra cornuta or horned harp fish .. a fish of an octangular form, covered all over with long scales. 1543 in O'Curry *Manu. Anc. Irish* (1873) III. 274 An hundred pounds sterling in *harp grotes. 1851 J. S. ADAMS 5000 *Mus. Terms*, **Harp-Lute*, an instrument having twelve strings and resembling the guitar. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 10 *Harpe makers, leches, and upholsters. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* II. 185 That gentleman is my daughter's *harp-master. 1852 MISS MITFORD *Recollect.* II. 101 The dismissal of the poor little *harp-mistress. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* I. v, Had a *harp-note sounded here, It had caught my watchful ear. 1591 *Fearf. Effects* 2 *Comets* (Halliw.), *Harpe shillings shall not passe for twelvepence. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, III. ii. (Rtldg.) 204/2 What shall I be, then? faith, a plain harp-shilling. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVIII. xxvi. I. 590 The Dolphin star riseth in the morning, and the morrow after, the *Harp-star Fidicula. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 223 You may try it without any sound board along, but only *Harp-wise, at one end of the strings.

†**Harp.** *sb.*[2] In 7 harpe. = HARPY 4. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Colloquies Erasmus* 514 The Ducks and Seaguls, the Harpe and the Buzzard .. The Harpe and the Kite against the Buzzard.

Harp, *v.* [OE. *hearpian*, f. HARP *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu., Du. *harpen*, MHG. *harpfen*, Ger. *harfen*.]

1. *intr.* To play on a harp.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 He mihte hearpian þæt þe wudu waxode. *c* 1205 LAY. 20311 He cuðen harpien wel an his child-haden. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 405 Many hundreth of angeles harpeden and songen. 1525 *Tale of Basyn* 82 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 47 He harpys and gytryns and syngs well ther-too. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 115 The helmed cherubim, And sworded seraphim .. Harping in loud and solemn quire. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyss.* 208 Among them harped the divine minstrel Demodocus.

2. *fig. To harp upon, on* (†*of*), *a, one, the same* (etc.) *string*: to repeat a statement or dwell on a subject to a wearisome or tedious length.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 773 The Cardinall made a countenaunce to the Lord Haward that he should harpe no more upon that string. *c* 1526 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 117 See how he harpeth all of one string. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 13 They are sure still harping on their old string. 1685 *Refl. Baxter* 25 He harps much upon that jarring String. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi. (1872) 198 Harping mainly on the religious string.

3. Hence, *To harp on, upon* (†*of, about*): to dwell wearisomely upon in speech or writing.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 19 The great matter you harp on. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 189 Still harping on my daughter. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 This word revenge he still harpt upon. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 P 2 Ever harping upon things they ought not to allude to. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. x, Still harping of her father.

b. *Harp on* (intr.) : to continue harping.

1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. xii, 'It would be a comfort', harped on Mr. Rivers, dwelling on the subject.

†4. *trans.* To play (notes, etc.) upon a harp. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7430 (Götz.) Harpand a sang bifor þe king. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 572 He..harpeþ notes swete. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 172 b/x An harpe on whiche .. he wold harpe anthemes. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xiv. 7 Howe shall it be knowen what is pyped or harped? 1777 WARTON *Ode* x. Poems 67 A tale .. Never yet in rime enroll'd, Nor sung, nor harp'd in hall and bower.

b. To render in verse, to 'sing'.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 322 What avails To harp for you these known familiar tales?

†5. *trans.* To play upon, twang (a string, etc.).

1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 44 The Promise made, the Prophets harpe the string.

b. *fig.* (*intr.*). To 'play' (*upon*). *rare.*

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 228 They fear the orators who harp upon the bad passions of the people.

6. *intr.* To make a sound like that of the harp.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 59 Yet shall you hear them if you listen in an evening harping like Mise (as if Mise were gnawing on every side). 1823 BYRON *Island* II. xviii, No dying night-breeze, harping o'er the hill.

7. *trans.* To give voice to, to guess.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 74 Thou hast harp'd my feare aright. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* iv, The old dame had .. harped aright the fear of the Lord Keeper. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 420 Thou hast harp'd the truth indeed!

†b. *intr. To harp at*: To guess at. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s. v. *Taston, Parler à taston*, to speake by ghesse or coniecture, onely to harpe at the matter. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 178 Rugged names of places unknown, better harp'd at in Camden, and other Chorographers.

8. *trans.* To bring *out of, into*, a place or state by playing on the harp.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* 341 At his resurrection he harped out of hell Olde patriarkes and prophetes in heuen with him to dwell. *a* 1800 *Glenkindie* in Jamieson *Pop. Ballads* (1806) I. 91 He'd harpit a fish out o' saut water, Or water out o' a stane. *a* 1828 *Water o' Wearie's Well* in Buchan *Anc. Ballads*, He's harped them all asleep. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tourn.* 328 He could harp his wife up out of Hell.

†**Harpagon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *harpago, -ōnem*, f. Gr. ἁρπάγη grappling-hook.] A grappling-hook.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* F v, Certaine instrumentes wherewith they myght pul downe the workes that their enemies made, called Harpagons. [1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 746 (R.) Yron hookes at the end (which the souldiers call *harpagones*) for to take hold upon the Roman ships.]

†**Harped,** *a. Obs.* [f. HARP *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having a harp; bearing the figure of a harp, as *harped groat* = *harp-groat*: see HARP *sb.* 8.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 133 In Irlond they haue Irysh grotes, & harped grotes, & Irysh pens.

Harper [1] (hāːɹpəɹ). Forms: 1 harperi, hearpere, herpere, herperi, 3 harpare, 4–5 -or, -our, 5 -owre, -ure, herper, 6 harpar, 4– harper. [OE. *hearpere* = MHG. *harpfære*, ON. *harpari* :– OTeut. type **harparjo-z*, f. *harpôn-* HARP *sb.*[1]; see -ER [1]. ME. had also the AFr. form *harpour* = F. *harpeur*, OF. *harpeor*, late L. *harpātōr-em.*]

1. One who harps or plays upon a harp.

a 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 147 in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 115 *Fidicen*, harperi. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXX. § 6 Dæs hearperes wif. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 272 Menestral he was gode ynou, & harpare in eche poynte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 880 As harporez harpen in her harpe, þat nwe songe þay songen ful cler. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. viii. 99 The poete Orpheus was so swete an harpoure that the trees folowed him. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harper, *citharedo.* 1580 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 194 Gevyn to the blynde harpar xijd. 1662 T. CROSSMAN *Hymn*, '*Jerusalem on high*', The Harpers..Harping on harps of gold. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. vii. (1862) II. 189 The Lesbian harper Terpander.

b. Phr. *Have at* (*among*) *you, harpers*: see quot. 1785.

1542 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 65 Haue among you blynd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. ii, He has a battalia now in's brains. He draws out; now Have at ye, Harpers! 1641 M. PARKER (*title*) The Poet's Blind Man's Bough; or have among you, my Blind Harpers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. *Harp*, Have among you, my blind harpers; an expression used in throwing or shooting at random among a crowd.

†2. Applied to various Irish coins current in the 16th and 17th c., bearing the figure of a harp; *esp.* the *harp-shilling*, worth 9*d.* of English money. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 40 Art thou yet to learne A harper from a shilling to discerne? 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 26 Your shilling prov'd but a harper. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 157 Elizabeth coined also Irish Money, namely, shillings called Harpers. 1839 W. J. THOMS *Anecd. & Trad.* 54.

3. The harp-seal (*Cent. Dict.*).

Harper [2] (also *harpier*), app. error for HARPY.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vii, Now doth ghastly Death With greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart, And like a harpy [so *8vo*; *Qo.* harper] tires upon my life. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* IV. i. 3 Harpier cries, 'tis time, 'tis time.

Harpineer: see HARPOONEER.

Harping (hāːɹpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HARP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. HARP; playing upon the harp; the sound of the playing of a harp.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 He hi hæfþ geearnod mid his hearpunga. *c* 1205 LAY. 24193 Þer wes harepinge and song. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1043 Pipyng, and eke taboryng, Sytolyng, and ek harpyng. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 315 [Thomas] saide 'harpynge kepe I none, ffor tonge es chefe of mynstralsye'. 1671 MILTON *Samson* Introd., A chorus of heavenly harpings and song between. 1802 HEBER *Palestine* 26 Mysterious harpings swell the midnight gale.

b. *fig.* (See HARP *v.* 2, 3.)

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 79 He..did fall, From harping on that stringe, to faire flattring speeche. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 236 Continual harpings upon the same string. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 149 He made infinite merriment by harpings upon old themes. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. ix. 171 The Examiner ..persisted in harping on his own one idea.

c. Verses, poetry, 'song'.

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* I. 144 And yet my harpings will unfold a tale. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* IX. 323 The evil spirit..charmed to rest by the harpings of his muse.

d. *Comb.*, as † *harping-glee*, harp music.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7251 Sampson .. was sle on harpingleu [*Gött.* harping glew, *Trin.* harp glew].

Ha·rping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That harps or plays on a harp. Also *transf.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., A sevenfold Chorus of Hallelujah's and harping Symphonies. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, He was a dancing, harping fellow.

†**Harping-iron** (hāːɹpiŋˌjəːɹn). *Obs.* [Related to F. *harper* to grapple, grasp, clasp, etc. (Cotgr.), also *harpin* a boat-hook.] A barbed spear or javelin used for spearing whales and large fish; a harpoon. (In quot. 1734, a grappling-iron.)

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 37, I haue prouided harping yrons to catch this great Whale. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 839 A Crocodile or some other monster..which thrust out a tongue like a harping iron. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 21 With his harping Iron he can draw ashore the great Leviathan. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 328 We..strike them with a broad instrument, full of barbs, called an Harping-iron. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. in N. York* (1860) 38 The tow..is a line fastend to the Harping-iron about 50 fathoms long. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. VIII. XIV. 90 Nicias had provided harping irons to grapple them. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 455 They.. insert it [poison] in the point of their arrow or harping iron.

Harpings (hāːɹpiŋz), *sb. pl. Naut.* Also 7 harpins, harpens. [? f. HARP *sb.*]

1. a. The fore-parts of the wales which encompass the bow of a ship and are fastened to the stem, being thicker than the after-parts in order to sustain the shock of plunging into the sea. b. Pieces of oak, forming an extension of the rib-bands, for holding the cant-frames of a vessel in place until the outside planking is worked.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Harpings*, the breadth of a ship at the bow. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 14 The Sweep of the Harping. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 53 The Channel-wales, which are crooked, call'd Harpings.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* XX. 432 Before any frames are hoisted staging is erected at the topsides, and the sheer or gunwale harpins are suspended from it. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 The timbers are secured by means of a longitudinal 'harpin' or 'ribband' wrought along under the floors and secured to them.

2. *Cat-harpings*: the ropes or (now more generally) iron cramps that serve to brace in the shrouds of the lower-masts behind their respective yards, so as to tighten the shrouds and also give more room to draw the yards in when the ship is close-hauled. Also *cat-harping legs.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* V. 21 Cat harpings are small ropes runne in little blockes from one side of the ship to the other, neere the vpper decke to keepe the shrouds tight for the more safety of the mast from rowling. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Catharpin Fashion*, when People in Company Drink cross, and not .. according to the Sun's motion. 1779 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 161 We saw one of our best seamen hanging by his feet in the main catharpins struck dead. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* VII, The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb, that a cat would expostulate if ordered to go out by them.

†**Ha·rping-spear.** *Obs.* = HARPING-IRON.

1657–83 J. EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 82 Even him [Leviathan], with his harping spear, he boldly encounters. 1738 tr. *G. de Lucca's Mem.* 248 These Harping-Spears are pointed..extreamly sharp, with Beards to hinder them from coming out.

Harpist (hāːɹpist). [f. HARP *sb.*[1] + -IST.] A (professional) harper.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. v, That Oeagrian harpist, for whose lay, Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray. 1856 CAPERN *Poems* (ed. 2) 141 'Twas a little fairy harpist Playing on the subtle air. 1890 *Guardian* 24 Sept. 1472/2 Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen.

Ha·rpless, *a. rare.* Without a harp.

1859 *Emin. Men & Pop. Bks.* 177 The performer was soon left harpless.

Harponier: see HARPOONEER.

Harpoon (haɹpūːn), *sb.* Also 7–8 harpon. [ad. F. *harpon* 'a crampiron wherewith Masons fasten stones together' (Cotgr., 1611) = Sp. *arpon*, Pg. *arpão*, deriv. of F. *harpe* dog's claw, cramp, cramp-iron, clamp (1485 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *harpē* (*harpa*) = Gr. ἅρπη sickle, scimitar. Cf. the earlier HARPING-IRON.]

†1. A barbed dart or spear. *Obs.*

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. III. 118 (Stanf.) Their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpon. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 7 Throwing the Lance, Fisgig, Harpoon, or any manner of Dart. *Ibid.* 10 The women .. prevent them from doing any injury to each other by hiding their Lances, Harpoons, Bows and Arrows.

2. A barbed spear-like missile, to the handle or shank of which a long line of rope is attached; it is used for capturing whales and large fish, being either hurled by the hand or fired from a gun.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 8 Saw a Whale, and flung into him three Harpoons. 1704 *Naval Chron.* XII. 32 Taking whales by the Gun-harpoon. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 A very large shark was struck with the harpon. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 318 The gun projected the harpoon into the crown of the [whale's] head, burying it two feet deep. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 26 The manner in which the harpoons are fitted is first with about twelve fathoms for a gun harpoon, and three for a hand harpoon, of the best white untarred hemp rope [etc.].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harpoon-arrow, -barb, -head, -maker, -shaft*; **harpoon-fork**, a kind of hay-fork worked by tackle in loading or unloading hay; **harpoon-gun**, a gun for firing a harpoon; **harpoon-rocket**, a bomb-lance for killing whales; **harpoon-shuttle**, a long shuttle or needle used for sewing mats for hydraulic dikes and jetties.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* VI. 92 Two curved pieces of iron, or blades (probably like small *harpoon barbs). 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 226 The *harpoon-gun was invented in 1731. 1874 MARKHAM *Whaling Cruise* 27 The harpoon gun is fixed on a swivel in the bows of the boat. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* XVIII. 280 He brought back a hook and a *harpoon head. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Harpoon-maker*. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiii. 135 A capstan-bar..invaluable for its adaptation to *harpoon-shafts. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 389 He stripped him [the Devil] .. of horns, cloven foot, *harpoon tail.

Harpoo·n, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *harponner* (1634 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To strike or spear with a harpoon.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 168 A basking shark that had been harpooned. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 56 Sea animals which they harpoon with their bone lances. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 2 They harpooned the whale.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IX. XXXIX, Trying often to harpoon a floating pat of butter. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iii. (1885) 67 The Master harpooned a breakfast-roll.

Harpooneer (hāɹpūnīəːɹ). Now *rare.* Also 7 harpoonier, 7–8 harponier, 7–9 harpin-, 8 harponeer. [f. HARPOON *sb.* + -EER, -IER. (The form and date suggest a. Fr. **harponnier.*)] = next.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 742 A Shallop, in which the Harponier stands ready, with both his hands to dart his Harping iron. 1667 R. NORWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* II. 567 When the Harpineer..sees his opportunity, he strikes his

Harping-Iron into the Whale. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* x. 174 So when Battavian Harpooniers assail. With their sharp Launces, some prodigious Whale. 1752 Bond in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 430 The harpooneer, as they call him, sits rowing in the head of the boat, and observes certain silent signals, which the boat-steerer gives him, to inform him, that he is near enough to strike the whale. 1874 Markham *Whaling Cruise* 14 The harpooneer is in charge of the boat and pulls the stroke-oar.

Harpooner (hāːrpūːnəɹ). [f. Harpoon *v.* + -er[1]. Cf. F. *harponneur* (17th c.).] One who hurls or fires a harpoon.

1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 420 They seldom can want a supply of this [fish], the men being expert harpooners. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xiii, The harpooner poised his weapon. 1878 Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* vii. 86 Selecting the largest of the three as his victim, our harpooner carefully laid his gun.

Harpress. *rare.* [f. Harper + -ess. Cf. OF. *harperesse* (15th c.)] A female harper.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxii, An aspen which overhung the seat of the fair harpress.

† **Harpsical** (also **harpsecol, harpsicol,** vulg. **haspicols**). *Obs.* A corrupt form of Harpsichord, prob. after *virginal.*

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymne to Apollo* 29 Then strait did fall To studie of the harp and harpsicall All th' Immortals. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xxxviii. 447 Some well-strung Harpsicall or Theorbo. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 38/2 Their Quils .. serve for Harpsicals. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Harpsecord* or *Harpsecol.* 1752 Foote *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 12 Playing upon the haspicols. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* iv. i, Her pretty long fingers, that she twists this way and that, over the haspicholls.

Harpsichord (hāːrpsikōɹd). Also 7 **arpsicord,** harpsicord, 8 **harpsecord.** [ad. obs. F. *harpechorde* (Cotgr.) = It. *arpicordo* (Radino 1592, Florio 1598), mod.L. *harpichordium* (*a* 1558 in Scaliger *Poetics* viii), f. L. *harpa* harp + *chorda,* It. *corda* string. The intrusive *s,* due apparently to some mistake, appears in the earliest English instances.]

A keyboard instrument of music (resembling in appearance the grand piano), in which the strings were plucked and set in vibration by quill or leather points set in jacks connected by levers with the keys. (In use from 16th to 18th c.)

Double harpsichord, one having an extra string to each key, sounding an octave higher than the others, and a second keyboard to control the extra strings.

1611 Cotgr., *Harpechorde,* an Arpsicord or Harpsicord; a Dulcimer. 1664 Evelyn *Diary* 5 Oct., There was brought a new-invented instrument of music, being a harpsichord with gut-strings, sounding like a concert of viols with an organ. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 72 In Organs and Harpsicords, where the Notes are fixt, the proper Ascent and Descent cannot be made but only beginning from some Keys. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) I. 280 The quills of ravens sell for twelve shillings the hundred, being of great use in tuning the lower notes of a harpsichord. 1775 Sheridan *Duenna* II. iii, Black and white alternately, just like the keys of a harpsichord. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xxix, She went up stairs to set forth the bird waltz on the harpsichord. 1896 Hipkins *Hist. Pianoforte* 75 The harpsichord is a double, triple—in some instances, quadruple—spinet, the sounds being excited by a jack and quill plectrum, the same as in the spinet or virginal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *harpsichord-lesson, -maker, -making, -master, -player, -wire,* etc.

1772 Brydone in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 167, I cut a quantity of harpsichord-wire into short pieces. 1773 Barrington *Ibid.* 266 The harpsichord-tuners find it more difficult to tune these extreme parts. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* IV. 307 Sandoni, a harpsichord-master and composer of some eminence. *Ibid.* 540 An exquisite harpsichord-player. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T., Harpsichord graces,* certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument. 1896 Hipkins *Hist. Pianoforte* 79 The palm for excellence in harpsichord-making is due to the famous Ruckers family.

Hence **Harpsichordist,** a harpsichord-player.

1878 L. Wingfield *Lady Grizel* II. xi. 283 The Duke's foreign valet was a neat harpsichordist.

† **Harpsicon,** corruption of prec.

1633 A. H. *Partheneia Sacra* 144 (T.) Let them run divisions on the harpsicon or virginals. 1660–1 Pepys *Diary* 26 Feb., There saw the new Harpsicon made for Mrs. The. 1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 12 The strings of the Harpsicon.

Harp-string. One of the strings of a harp.

c 1000 *Apollonius of Tyre* (Th.) 17 He þa hearpe-strengas mid cræfte astirian ongan. *c* 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* II. 269 Whan men harpe strynges smyte Whether hyt be moche or lyte Loo with the stroke the ayre to-breketh. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* 68 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 17 Of the shepe is cast A-way no thynge..For harpe stryngis his Ropys seruythe Ichoone. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. iii, He spoke, and on the harp-strings died The strains. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 230 A harp-string, while vibrating as it sounds, appears like a flat transparent riband.

Harpy (hāːrpi). [ad. L. *harpȳ-ia,* usually in pl. *harpȳiæ* = Gr. ἅρπυιαι 'snatchers' (cf. ἁρπάζειν to snatch away, seize), in Homer used to personify whirlwinds or hurricanes, in Hesiod said to be sisters of Aello and Iris, in later mythology represented as hideous winged monsters. Perh. immediately a. F. *harpie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Gr.* and *Lat. Myth.* A fabulous monster, rapacious and filthy, having a woman's face and body and a bird's wings and claws, and supposed to act as a minister of divine vengeance.

1540 Palsgrave tr. *Acolastus* N iv b, Such were the harpies, as Virgil discribith them. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. iii. 83 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell); a grace it had, deuouring. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 462 Both table and provision vanished quite With sound of harpies' wings, and talons heard. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 51 His vices..like so many harpies, craving for their accustomed gratification. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 159 Strangers at my hearth Not welcome, harpies miring every dish. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 263 The Harpies were wind-tossed films of frothy cloud; the Sirens daughters of foam and mist.

b. A conventional representation or figure of a harpy, as in Heraldry.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 111 b, An Harpie Vert, Wynged de Or. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1611) 183 The Harpey..should be giuen to such persons as haue committed manslaughter. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The field is, *or,* a harpy displayed, crined, crowned, and armed, *or.* 1873 Boutell *Her. Anc. & Mod.* 158 *Harpy,* a fabulous heraldic creature, represented as a vulture with a woman's head and neck.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A rapacious, plundering, or grasping person; one that preys upon others.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Plucke downe those grating harpies that Seduce our king amis. 1643 *Myst. Iniq.* 45 The insolent carriage of Prince Rupert, and his Harpyes. 1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 5 The harpies of taxation. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* xviii, Was it my mother-in-law, the grasping, odious, abandoned, brazen harpy? 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 4 Apr. 4/2 Mr. Commissioner Kerr has begun a crusade against legal 'harpies'.

3. The Harpy-eagle.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 175/2 The harpy is stated to be a solitary bird, frequenting the thickest forests, where it feeds upon the sloths. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 698 The Harpies, or Fishing Eagles, with short wings.

4. The moor-buzzard, *Circus æruginosus.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 183/1 *Circus æruginosus* .. is the.. Moor-Buzzard, Marsh-Harrier, Duck-Hawk, Harpy, and White-headed Harpy. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 252.

5. The Harpy-bat, q. v.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *harpy advocate, breed, fury, grin, lawyer, pettifogger, race, raven*; *harpy-footed, harpy-like* adjs.; **harpy-monument,** a monument found at Xanthus in Lycia, on which are figures resembling harpies.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 32 They..undo one another to enrich an Harpy advocate. *Ibid.* II. i. iv. i. 299 That he be not over-careless or covetous, Harpy-like to make a prey of his patient. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 596 Thither by harpy-footed Furies hail'd. 1749 Smollett *Regicide* II. vii, Why let in A train of harpy sorrows to my breast? 1767 Wesley *Jrnl.* 11 Aug., The harpy-lawyers are..disappointed. 1853–78 W. Smith *Class. Dict.* 298 In the famous Harpy monument recently brought from Lycia to this country, the Harpies are represented in the act of carrying off the daughters of Pandareus. 1866 Trollope *Claverings* xxiv, Woman,—altogether of the harpy breed!

Hence **Harpyian** (erron. **harpeian, harpyan**) *a.,* belonging to or characteristic of a harpy.

1644 Vicars *Jehovah-Jireh* 46 For fear of their Harpeian paws. *c* 1728 E. Prior *Lament.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 676 Those harpyan claws.

Harpy-eagle. A large and powerful bird of prey (*Thrasyaëtus harpyia,* or *Harpyia destructor*) larger than the golden eagle, with crested head and fan-shaped tail, a native of South America.

1830 T. Attwood *Let. to Wife* 21 June in C. M. Wakefield *Life* x. (1885) 143, I went on Saturday to see the harpy eagle, and a most grand and beautiful creature he is. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 276 Although from its size and courage .. generally called the *Harpy Eagle,* it is evident from its structure that it is a Buzzard.

Harquebus, arquebus (hāːrkwĭbŭs, āːrk-), *sb.*; also † **harquebut, † harquebush.** Forms: α. 6 **harquebutt(e,** -but. β. 6 **arkbussh,** 6–7 **harga-, hargu-, harguebush(e, harquebush.** γ. 6–7 **harga-, hargu-, hargue-, -buse, -buze, hargwebusse, harkaboize, harquebuz(e, -busse,** 7 **hargebuse, harguebus(s)e,** 7–8 **harquebuse,** 7–**-buss,** 6– **harquebus.** δ. 6 **arcubos(e,** 7 **-buse, arquebwze,** 7–9 **arquebuss,** 8–9 **-bus, -buse.** [a. 16th c. F. (*h*)*arquebuse* (*-bute,* etc.). The MHG. *hake(n)büihse,* MLG. *hakebusse* (see Hackbush), was transformed in It., by popular etymology, into *arcobugio, -buso* (*arco* bow + *bugio, buso* 'hollow, hole', in reference to the hollow barrel, and to its taking the place of the bow or arbalest), also later *archibugio, -buso* (cf. Sp. *arcabuz*); under the influence of the It., the earlier French name *haquebute* (see Hackbut) was changed through the intermediate *harquebute, harquebuse,* to *arquebuse.* These French forms were in turn adopted in English, where also the influence of the earlier *hackbush, hagbush,* gave rise to the mixed forms *harquebush, hargubush, harguebusse,* etc.]

1. The early type of portable gun, varying in size from a small cannon to a musket, which on account of its weight was, when used in the field, supported upon a tripod, trestle, or other 'carriage', and afterwards upon a forked 'rest'. The name in German and Flemish meant literally 'hook-gun', from the hook cast along with the piece, by which it was fastened to the 'carriage'; but the name became generic for portable fire-arms generally in the 16th century, so that the type with the hook was subsequently distinguished as *arquebuse à croc*: see 2.

According to Wendelin Boeheim, *Handbuch der Waffenkunde* (Leipzig 1890) 447, 455, the hook of the original *hakenbüihse* was intended to hold on to a wall or other fixed object, partly to support the weight of the barrel and partly to diminish the recoil. Maximilian I (early 16th cent.) introduced the portable tripod which could be put together in the field. The forked rest came in about 1520, with the Spanish musket.

α. 1574 *Lanc. Lieutenancy* I. (Chetham Soc.) 42 Sir Thomas Hesketh Knight to furnishe..Harquebuttes ij.

β. 1532 Elyot *Let. to Dk. Norfolk* 14 Mar. in *Gov.* (1883) Life 80 Arkbusshes and crossebowes, I thowght theim innumerable. *a* 1557 *Assault of Cupid* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 173 The hargabushe .. dims the ayre with misty smokes. 1625 Markham *Souldiers Accid.* 5 If you haue Harquebushes (which are now out of vse with vs). 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 153/1 Wounds..either with Arrows, or with the Harquebush, or Gun-shot.

γ. 1555 Eden *Decades* 4 Crossebowes, bylles, hargabuses. 1562 J. Shute tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wars* Ep. Ded. ** j b Yf he vse the harquebuze he is..shotte to deathe with harquebuzes. 1575 Churchyard *Chippes* (1817) 85 As you see.. crowes flie out of a wood, when a harkaboize is shotte of. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* C j b, Caliuers..being of a greater length and heighth of bullet, and more ranforced than Harquebuzes. 1622 F. Markham *Bk. War* I. ix. 33 Harquebusses I cannot allow in this place, because they are grown out of vse, and can by no means make their encounter good where the Musquet is opposed against them. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 270 Harquebuse, a word..borrowed from the Italians, by reason of the touch-hole by which you give fire to the Piece. *a* 1674 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* iv. (1851) 494 A Peal of 170 Brass Ordnance.. and 20000 Harquebuzes twice over. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. vi. ii. 153 A kind of harquebuses, which carry a handful of musket balls. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* iv. xxix, Level each harquebuss on row; Draw, merry archers, draw the bow. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *S. Felton* (1879) 23 The heavy harquebus.

δ. *c* 1540 Pepwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 64 They do ocupy her now .. with Arcubosys, wiche gyvythe doble the strok of a hand gon. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 982 In battell they use the arcubuse and scimitar. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1657) 208 Chambers, slinges, arquebwze. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 521, Each armed, as best becomes a man, With arquebuss and ataghan. 1829 W. Irving *Chron. Conq. Granada* II. lxx. 178 A chance medley combat ensued, with lances, arquebuses, cross-bows, and cimeters.

† **2. Harquebus à croc** (corruptly *of crock*): 'An arquebuss supported on a rest by a hook of iron fastened to the barrel. From the size of its calibre it was used to fire through loop-holes' (Meyrick *Anc. Armour* 1824). *Obs.*

(As this was exactly the original *hakenbüihse,* the addition *à croc,* 'with hook', was doubtless made after the etymological meaning of *haquebute* or *arquebuse* was forgotten, and the name extended to fire-arms which had no *haken* or *croc.* Littré identifies the *croc* with the *fourchette* or *rest,* but one of his quotations has 'chacun une harquebuze à croc sans fourchette' and another explains the use of the *croc*: 'harquebuses à croc, que l'on ne peut bien tirer si elles ne sont liées et accrochées sur du bois', tied and *hooked* upon wood.)

[1547, etc. see Hackbush, -but]. 1572 *Inv.* in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 334, 11 harquebusses of crocke. 1611 Cotgr., *Arquebuse à croc,* an harguebuse a-crocke (somewhat bigger then a musket). 1625 J. Glanville *Voy. Cadiz* 27 Oct. (Camden) 75 By the faire carrieng of their peices Itt was manifest that some of them were Harque-bush of Crocke. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 69 For Curriours, Hargabusacrocks [1653–92 Harquebuses] .. Bastard-muskets, Coliuers. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 280 All the Elephants carried wooden castles on their backs, from whence they shot with Musquets..and a great number of Harquebuses a crock, each of them ten or twelve spans long. 1678 tr. *Gaya's Arms of War* 87 The Arquebuss a Crock is made of Iron, in form of a great Musket. It may be fired three hundred times a day..The Bullet of it weighs three ounces. *a* 1693 Ludlow *Mem.* (1771) 31 A great wall-gun called a Harquebuz de Croq being fired from the top of the castle.

3. *collectively.* Soldiers armed with harquebuses.

1594 Peele *Alcazar* iv. E ij, Garded about With full fiue hundred hargubuze on foote. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. iii, Maine squares of pikes, millions of harguebush. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* iv. ii, Yongster Brogen-foh, with fourscore hargubush.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *harquebus shot, -man.*

1574 G. Baker *Oleum Magistr.* title-p., The which Oyl cureth..Wounds, Contusions, Hargubush Shot [etc.]. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 134, 600 quintals of hargubuze powder. 1600 Dymmok *Ireland* (1843) 34 Towards the northeast not more than halfe an hargubuz shott. 1687 *Knolles' Hist. Turks* (1787) 829/1 Grasold, General of the Italians, there slain with a Harquebuse Shot.

† **Harquebus,** *v.* To shoot as a harquebus.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxvi. 217 Harcabuzzing.

Harquebusade, arq- (hāːrkwĭbŭsēːd, āːrk-). Also **-ada, -ado.** [a. F. (*h*)*arquebusade*: see prec. and -ade, -ada, -ado.]

† **1.** A shot from a harquebus. *Obs.*

1590 Sir R. Williams *Disc. Warre* 26 The soldiers..discharged a salue of hargubusaides on the poore people. 1591 Garrard *Art Warre* 213 (Stanf.) Hauing shot sixe or 7 Hargabuzades a peece. 1633 *Batt. Lutzen* in *Harl. Misc.*

(Malh.) IV. 190 He .. was beaten down with a storm of harquebusado's. 1721 BAILEY, *Arquebusade*, a Shot of an Arquebuse.

2. A continuous discharge of harquebus-shots. Cf. *cannonade, fusillade.*

1562 J. SHUTE tr. *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 36 b, Their aunswere was, with the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* xiv. 133 They opened a brisk harquebussade on the assailants.

3. (in full *harquebusade-water*): A lotion regarded as a specific for gunshot and other wounds.

1747 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxiii. 330 Thank you for the Arquebusade water which you sent her. 1758 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 503 Poor John cut a terrible gash in .. his hand. . I washed it well with arquebuzade. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Aa iij b, Add more or less Arquebusade Water. 1839 LADY LYTTON *Cheveley* I. xi. 242 Let me get you something—a little salvolatile, or some arquebusade.

†**Harquebusery.** *Obs.* [a. F. (*h*)*arquebuserie* (1551 in Godef.), f. *harquebuse*: see HARQUEBUS and -ERY.] Harquebuses collectively; the employment of harquebuses in warfare, harquebus-fire.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 36 To assure himselfe from the artillerie and harquebuserie of the towne. *Ibid.* 37. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 27 Men of warre, that do neither understand the true effects of Mosquetterie, Harquebuzerie, nor Archerie. *Ibid.* 47.

† **Ha·rquebusher, -butter.** *Obs.* Also 6 **harkebuzer, harquebusar.** [f. HARQUEBUS (in its various forms) + -ER 1.]

1. = HARQUEBUSIER.

1567 SIR N. THROGMORTON in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 41 These lords haue for the guard of their town 450 Harqubushers. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 962/1 Manfullie assailed by the harquebutters. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1980/1 Two hundred harquebutters on horsebacke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 224 With..two thousand harquebushers. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 290/2 Assailed by the Harquebusars.

2. A harquebus. Cf. HACKBUSHIER 2.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* G 635 A gunne called an arquebusher, *sclopus.*

Harquebusier, arquebusier (hā·ɹ-, ā:ɹkwĭbʊ̆sī·ɹ). Forms: α. 6 **hargu-, harquebutier.** β. 7 **hargubisheer.** γ. 6– **harquebusier,** (6 **harke-, hargabusier, hargubuzier,** 9 **harquebussier).** δ. 7 **arcabuzier,** 7– **arquebusier.** [a. 16th c. F. *arcabusier* (1533), (*h*)*arquebusier -butier*, f. (*h*)*arquebus*, HARQUEBUS. See also the earlier equivalents HACKBUSHIER, HACKBUTTER, -BUTEER.] A soldier armed with a harquebus.

1548 *Acts Privy Counc.* (1890) II. 202 For the wages of cc harquebutiers. 1553–4 *Q. Jane & Q. Mary* (Camden) 45, vij hagabusyars of Wyats company. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 288 A band of hargabusiers on horsbacke. 1568 DK. NORFOLK in Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 17 Two hundred harkebusiers being in the court. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 39 His Hargabushiers and Crossebowmen. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 82 The Harquebuzier with a light Brigandine. 1611 COTGR., *Haquebutier*, an Arquebusier, or small shot. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxi. (1810) 418 And gaue occasion of skirmish..with some hundred hargubisheers. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Arcabuzier.* 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. III. 108 Three hundred Harquebusiers on Horse-back. 1800 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 175/2 Sixteen arquebuziers to each regiment. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 387 Bayard .. would give no quarter to harquebussiers. 1858 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* ii. 272 Arquebusiers, spearsmen and halberdmen.

Harquebut, obs. form of HARQUEBUS.

† **Harr,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 9 **haur.** [Of echoic origin: cf. ARR *v.*2, HURR *v.*] *intr.* To snarl as a dog; to make a rough guttural trill. Hence **Harring** *vbl. sb.* (in Montg. *harrand*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 159 Som vseþ..harrynge, and garrynge grisbayting. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 61 Ȝe think my harrand something har. 1656 T. ADY *Candle in Dark* 77 A witch or false prophet as had that devilish imposture of harring in their throats to deceive the people, called of some Ventriloquism. *Ibid.*, They spoke with a counterfeit voyce of harring in the throat. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss., *Harr*, to snarl like an angry dog. 1825 JAMIESON, *Haur*, to speak with what is called a burr in the throat. *Lanarks.*

Harr, *sb.*, var. HAAR, sea-fog.

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* Pref., The air being .. cloudy, gross, and full of rotten harrs.

† **Harrage,** *v. Obs.* A form used by Fuller, app. as = HARRY or HARASS (cf. *ravage*).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 16 That this [Diocese] of Lincolne, harraged out before, should now lie fallow. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* Pref. § 1 Of late the Danes..had harraged all this Countrey. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) II. 131 Living in a harraged land.

Harrage, -ras(e, -asse, obs. ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harrald(e, harrat, obs. ff. HERALD *sb.*

Harrass, obs. form of HARASS *v.*

† **Ha·rrateen.** *Obs.* Also **harateen.** A kind of linen fabric formerly used for curtains, bed-furniture, and the like. Also *attrib.*

1711 DK. NEWCASTLE *Let. to Dk. Montagu* 26 Sept. (*Sotheby's Catal.* 15 May 1897) Six field Bedsteads wth Crimson harateen furnitures. 1748–9 *General Advertiser* No. 4440 Ready-Made Furnitures .. either of Harrateen, Cheney, Flower'd Cotton, Checks. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) II. 4 (D.) A wretched hovel..half its nakedness barely shaded with harateen stretched till it cracks. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* xvi. (D.), Thick harateen curtains were close drawn round the bed. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* v. § 67. 36 If you have curtains .. the best .. are linen check harrateen.

Comb. 1770 *Sketchley & Adams' B'ham Direct.*, Haywood, John, 15 Cherry Street, Harrateen maker.

† **Harrawnte,** ? *ppl. a. Obs.* [perh. = OF. *harant*, pr. pple. of *harer* to incite dogs, etc. by shouts, orig. to shout, a. OHG. *haren* to cry, shout. See Skeat *Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1891–3, 362.] ? Shouting.

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2449 Thane come the herbariours, harageous knyghtez, The hale batelles on hye harrawnte ther-aftyre.

† **Harre, har.** *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **heorr, hior,** 3–5 **herre,** 4–7 **harre,** 5–6, 9 *dial.* **har.** [OE. *heorr* (*hior*) fem. and m., and *heorra* m.; the former corresp. to MDu. *herre, harre*, Du. *har, harre* fem., the latter to ON. *hjarre, -ri* m.:—OTeut. types **herrâ-* and **herron-*.]

1. The hinge of a door or gate; in modern dialect use, the heel of a gate which bears the hinges: cf. HARROW *sb.*2

Beowulf (Z.) 999 Heorras to-hlidene. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 423 *Cardo*, heor. *c* 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxlvii. 2 [13] (Bosw.) He ȝestrangode heorran geata ðinra. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Ure helende brac þo þe irene herre and alto shiurede þe ȝiaten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vi. (1495) 304 As the sharp corner of a dore meueth in the herre. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harre of a dore, *cardo.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 72 Furth of har the stapillis hes he bet. 1611 COTGR., *Chardonnereau*, the harre of a dore; the peece, band, or plate, that runnes along on the hindge-side of some dores. 1893 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Har*, the upright pieces of a gate known as the back har and the fore har.

fig. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 7 Seo hior ðe eall god on hwearfaþ. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 472 Cardenals ben an herre to þe fendis hous.

2. *fig.* A cardinal point; an important matter.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 84 Æfter þam feowor heorren heofenes and eorðan. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* viii. 26 Erthe, and floodis, and the herris of the world. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 143, I hope we gete some harre hastely at hande.

3. *Out of harre*: out of joint, out of order.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 318 Wer never dogges there Hurled out of herre. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 139 Wherof this world stant out of herre. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 891 More out of herre, þan is a foole þat can not se be-fore. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 195 Alle is out of har, and that shalle he yrk. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 921 All is out of harre.

Harreise, harres, obs. ff. HARAS, a stud.

Harriage, harrage, var. AVERAGE *sb.*1

a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 358 (Jam.) The services .. of harriage and carriage. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Perths.* XV. 605 Harrage.

Harriar, obs. var. of HALYARD.

Harrico(t, obs. forms of HARICOT.

Harridan (hæ·ridæ̆n). Also 8 **harradan,** 8–9 **haridan.** [Generally supposed to be an alteration of F. *haridelle* an old jade of a horse (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also, a gaunt ill-favoured woman (Littré); but connecting forms are not known.] A haggard old woman; a vixen; 'a decayed strumpet' (J.): usually a term of vituperation.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Harridan*, one that is half Whore, half Bawd. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* v. vi, D'ye hear, d'ye hear, you plaguy harridan, how those bullets whistle! 1727 POPE *Macer* 24 And in four months a batter'd harridan. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 57 The nymphs with whom you first began, Are each become a harridan. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 426 This identical hussy was a tutelar spirit in one house, and a haridan in the other. 1865 *Public Opinion* 31 Dec. 714/1 The harpy and harridan of the establishment was punished. *attrib.* 1820 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) III. 102 The old harridan landlady.

fig. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* II. 299, I heartily consign that old harridan Etiquette, with all her trumpery, to [etc.]

Hence † **Harrida·nical** *a. nonce-wd. Obs.*

1725 MRS. PENDARVES in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 118 Her old harridanical mother-in-law has stripped her house in town of all its furniture.

Harrier 1 (hæ·riəɹ). [f. HARRY *v.* (which see for the phonology) + -ER1. See also HARROWER 2.]

1. One who harries, ravages, or lays waste.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 121 Reiuers, Raikers, Herrieris of the ground. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxviii. 135 Robbers and harriers of our fields. 1868 LOWELL *Pictures fr. Appledore* II. 54 She hides her mountains and her sea From the harriers of scenery.

† **2.** (See quots.) *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Harre*, the voice of a harrier or driuer of beasts, *Eia.* 1598 FLORIO, *Vatigaro*, a harrier, a drouer, a driuer of cattell.

3. (Also † *harrower.*) A name for falcons of the genus *Circus*, and their allies: cf. HEN-HARRIER, MARSH-HARRIER.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 4 a/2 A haroer, *rubetarius.* 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Rubetarius*, a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1611 COTGR., *Bondrée*, a kind of short winged Eagle..some call her a Harrower. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 Called a *hen-harrier* from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 99 The harriers are .. very indefatigable in their hunting, and highly destructive of the feathered tribes, and also of rabbits.

4. *Comb.* (from sense 3): **Harrier eagle,** *Circaetus gallicus*; **Harrier-hawk,** a hawk of the American genus *Micrastur.*

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 270 They retain the facial ruff of the Harriers, and hence the name of Harrier-Hawk. *Ibid.* 284 The Common Harrier Eagle (*Circaetus gallicus*) ..found all over Southern and Central Europe.

Harrier 2 (hæ·riəɹ). Also 6 **haryer,** 7–8 **harier.** [app. f. HARE *sb.* + -IER; but perh. orig. the same word as HARRIER 1, associated with and referred to *hare*: cf. 2nd quot. 1576.]

1. A kind of hound, resembling the fox-hound, but smaller, used for hunting the hare.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 127 b, There bee harryers or buckehoundes. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 165 A hounde whiche is a perfect good haryer. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 233 That kind of dog whom Nature hath endued with the virtue of smelling, and draweth into his nostrils the air of the scent of the beast pursued and followed..we call *Leverarius*, Harriers. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 39 A Kenel of little Hounds called *Harriers.* 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6194/6 A Pack of Harriers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 217 Harriers in general are much slower in the pursuit than fox-hounds.

b. In *pl.* A pack of such hounds; including the persons, huntsmen and others, following the chase.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xx, The harriers had met at Willowby Clump. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* x, The harriers met at Trevena.

2. A member of a 'hare-and-hounds' team.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/6 The first prize for the best costumed 'harrier' was awarded to Mr. E. J. Bagot. 1893 *Birkenhead News* 9 Dec. 7/3 A little diversion was caused through one of the Rock Ferry Harriers falling into a ditch in attempting to leap over it.

Harring: see HARR *v.*

† **Ha·rrington.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* A brass farthing token, coined by John, Lord Harrington, under a patent granted him by James I in 1613.

['Now [1613] my lord Harrington obtained a Patent from the King for the making of Brasse Farthings, a thing that brought with it some contempt though lawfull.' Spark *1st 14 Years Jas. I* (1651) I. xxix. 56.]

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i. 83, I will not bate a *Harrington* o' the summe. 1632 — *Magn. Lady* IV. iii. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Rel. Wott.* (1672) 558, I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one Harrington.

Ha·rringtonite. *Min.* [f. proper name *Harrington* + -ITE.] A variety of Mesolite.

1834 *Edinb. New Philos. Mag.* XVII. 186 (Dana). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 218 Harringtonite forms veins or layers in the .. greenstone of Portrush. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 381 The variety named Harringtonite by Thomson.

Ha·rrisbuck. [Named after Sir W. C. Harris, by whom it was discovered in 1837: see *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1838 p. 2.] The Sable Antelope of South Africa, *Hippotragus niger.*

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 187, I saw this morning three beautiful harrisbucks. 1876 MISS FREWER tr. *J. Verne's 3 Englishm. & 3 Russians* ix. 71 They brought down a couple of harrisbucks. 1894 LYDEKKER *Royal Nat. Hist.* II. 287.

Harrish, obs. form of HARSH.

Harrisite (hæ·risəit). *Min.* [f. proper name *Harris* + -ITE.] A variety of copper-glance, with cubic cleavage.

1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14 *Harrisite*, a variety of cuprous sulphide, Cu^2S, occurring in the Canton mine, Georgia. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 61 *Harrisite* .. is chalcocite with the cleavage of galena.

† **Harro,** *v. Obs. rare.* (See quots.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 13 The swift fleeting of the Deer afore .. the hoounds harroing after, az they had bin a number of skiphs too the spoyle of a karuell. 1825 JAMIESON, To *Harro, Hirro*, v.n. and a., to huzza, to halloo.

Harroer, obs. f. HARRIER 1, HARROWER.

† **Ha·rrohen.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. HARROW *v.*2 + HEN; cf. HARRIER 1 3.] The Hen-harrier.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulc.* 55 The harrohen or capped kyte.

Harrold, harrotte, obs. ff. HERALD.

Harrovian (hǣrōu·viăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod. L. *Harrōvi-a* Harrow + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Harrow school. **B.** *sb.* One educated at Harrow.

1864 R. CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* II. 177 The Harrow Shootings were abolished in 1771. .. The Harrovians deeply regretted the ending of their old amusement. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 402/1 Many eyes besides those of Harrovians must recently have turned with interest..to the great school upon the hill.

Harrow (hæ·rou), *sb.*1 Forms: 4 **haru, harou, harewe,** 4–5 **harwe,** 5–6 **harow(e,** 7 **harrowe,** 5– **harrow.** .[ME. *harwe*, answering to an OE. **hearwe* or **hearge*: app. related to MLG. (MDu.) *harke*, Du. *hark* rake, also ON. *herfi, hervi* (Sw. *harf, härf*, Da. *harv*) harrow; but the form-relations are obscure, and the ulterior origin uncertain.]

1. A heavy frame of timber (or iron) set with iron teeth or tines, which is dragged over ploughed land to break clods, pulverize and stir the soil, root up weeds, or cover in the seed. Sometimes made in two halves, and then locally called *the harrows.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12388 For plogh and haru [*v.rr.* harwe, harou] cuth he dight. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 1365 (Mätz.) Ouȝht .. þat scholde to harewe oþur to plouȝ, He couþe it wurchen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 268 Þise foure .. harwed in an handwhile al holy scripture, Wyth two harwes þat þei hadde..Id est, vetus testamentum & nouum. [1393 C. XXII. 272 eythes.] *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1063 A harrow foreheld ouer with tyndez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2

Harowe [*v.r.* harwe], *erpica*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A barlie rake toothed, with yron and steele, like paier of harrowes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 23 b, The Harrowe, is an instrument crosse lettused, to breake the Cloddes withall, and to cover the seedes. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 626 The harrow is employed after the plough .. to produce a more complete pulverization of the soil. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. XI. 432/2 She was an adept at the management of cart and harrows.

fig. 1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 382 Under the harrow of affliction.

b. With various defining words, as *Berwickshire harrow*, † *back harrow*; **revolving harrow**, a harrow of which the teeth are fixed on radiating arms, so as to revolve horizontally. Also *brake* (or *break*) *harrow* (BRAKE *sb.*[3] 4), **BUSH HARROW**, *chain-harrow* (CHAIN *sb.* 19), etc.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 541 Breake the clods .. and then with your back-harrowes runne ouer them againe. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* (1808) V. 420 Break-harrows and rollers are almost as yet confined to a few proprietors. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 414 The Berwickshire harrow is the most perfect implement of the kind in general use.

c. Phrases and locutions.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 280 Cristene men may seye, as þe poete seiþ in prouerbe—þe frogge seide to þe harwe, cursid be so many lordis. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 It is an olde sayinge, The oxe is neuer wo, tyll he to the harowe goo. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Rationale of Evidence* (1827) I. 385 *note*, Kept like toads under a harrow. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. vii, Placed, and held, under the harrow. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, 'Ower mony maisters, as the paddock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a tig.' 1825 JAMIESON s.v., *To rin awa' with the harrows*, applied to those who do not reason fairly; especially, when they go on .. disregarding any thing that has already been said in reply. 1827 SCOTT *Frnl.* (1890) II. 94 If I die in the harrows, as is very likely, I shall die with honour. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., The Armenians and Cretans are already under the harrow.

2. *transf.* A similar contrivance used for other purposes: see quots., and cf. HEARSE.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 48 b, They have imagined caltrappes, harowes and other new trickes to defende the force of the horsmen. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Chron.* xx. 3 Hee brought out the people..and cut them with sawes, and with harrowes of yron, and with axes. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. (R.), That David made the people of the Ammonites to pass under saws and harrows of iron is not safely imitable by Christian souldiers.

† b. A kind of sledge: also *harrow-sled*. *Obs.*

15.. *Tourn. Tottenham* 203 in Hazl. *Ritson's Songs* (1877) 81 Sum broght gret harows Ther husbandes for to hom fech. 1552 HULOET, Harrowe sled, *traha*.

c. In *Fortification*: see quot.

1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Harrow*, in Fortification, is a Gate made of timber, whose dimensions are commonly six by four inches, and six inches distant from each other, well fastened to three or four cross bars, and secured with iron.

d. In *Gold-mining*: see quots.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss. 613 Harrows are fixed to the pole of a puddling machine, and being dragged round, divide and mix the auriferous clays with water. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. v, The wash dirt being put into these, there was an iron ring held up by chains, having blunt spikes to it, which was called a *harrow*.

3. A diagonal arrangement of soldiers; also of migratory fowl in the air.

1876 HOLLAND *Sevenoaks* xii. 158 The wild geese flying over..had called to Jim..and he had looked up at the huge harrow scraping the sky. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 643 (*temp. Edw. III*) Let your men form a harrow on either side of the ridge. *Ibid.* 647 The four-deep harrow formation which gave strength to their array, and yet permitted every man to draw his arrow freely without harm to those in front.

4. [From the verb.] The act of harrowing.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 13 Scarcely the wave foamed white to the reckless harrow of oarsmen.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *harrow-beam, -maker, -man, -pin, -tooth*; *harrow-shaped* adj.; **harrow-bull** [see BULL *sb.*[5]], one of the pieces of wood which form the frame of the harrow; **harrow-cultivator**, a modification of the harrow supported on wheels; **harrow-spindle**, one of the 'slots' or crosspieces which are mortised through the 'bulls'; **harrow-tine** († **-tind**) = *harrow-tooth*.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 An oxe-harowe, the whiche is made of sixe smal peces of timbre, called *harowe-bulles ..in euery bull are syxe sharpe peces of yren, called harowe tyndes. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 662 Harrow-buls, Harrow-teeth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a *harow maker, *erpicarius*. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 528 The *harrow-man's attention .. should be constantly directed to [etc.]. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 *Harowe pynne, *cheuille de herse*. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 67 *Harrow-shaped planks, set with sharp stones. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees), The smallest sort of them for *harrowe-spindles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An *Harow toothe, *paxillus*. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Plough-graith and harrow-teeth!

Harrow, *sb.*[2] *dial.* = HARRE, hinge.

1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paid for .. ye harrow of a gate. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial., Harrow of a gate*, the backer upright timber of a gate by which it is hung to its post.

Harrow (hæ·rou), *v.*[1] Forms: see HARROW *sb.*[1] [f. HARROW *sb.*[1]: cf. mod.G. *harken* to rake, Sw. *harfva*, Da. *harve* to harrow.]

1. *trans.* To draw a harrow over; to break up, crush, or pulverize with a harrow. So *harrow over*. *Harrow in*, to cover in (seed, etc.) by harrowing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21303 þe toiþer he saus efter þe sede, þe thrid it harus efter wit spede. 1377 [see HARROW *sb.*[1] 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harwyn, *erpico*. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He that soweth his seedes must harowe the grounde by and by, for els the byrdes wyll eate it awaye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 10 Canst thou binde the Vnicorne with his band in the furrow? or will he harrow the valleyes after thee? 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. ix. (1762) 52 Harrow over your ground, with a heavy wide-tooth'd harrow. 1772 T. SIMPSON *Vermin-Killer* 13 When the farmer sows his seed, before he harrows it in. 1834 Low *Agric.* (1847) 412 In a fortnight or more after planting, the whole field is to be harrowed.

fig. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 482 To plow up thy heart, and harrow thy whole man. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xv. 4 It is evill to sow reports and slanders but worse to harrow them in.

b. *absolutely.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 19 Heggen oþer harwen oþer swyn oþer gees dryue. 1565-73 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 104 Harrawinge and sawinge upon a Sondaye. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 3 They will..plough, and harrow, and sow.

c. *intr.* (for *passive*). Of land: To suffer harrowing; to turn out under the harrow.

1841 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 183 It [soil] never failed ..to harrow down as mellow as possible.

† d. *Back-harrow, bull-harrow*: see quots. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Harrow corne when it is in grasse, called back harrowe, *pectino, sarrio*. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 208 Bull harrow it, that is with harrows without teeth.

† 2. *transf.* To cut through as a harrow; to 'plough' (the sea, etc.). *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 His launce staffe thee dust top turuye doth harrow. *Ibid.* III. 76 The sea by our mariners with the oars cleene canted is harrowd.

3. To tear, lacerate, wound (physically).

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 The thorns harrowing his sacred head. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 119 Th' impatient Rider..With galling Spurs harrows his mangled Sides. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 67 Harrowing his cheeks with a few scratches.

† b. To tear *up*. *Obs.*

1604 A. SCOLOKER *Diaphantus* (1880) 36 Ile haue reuenge, or harrow vp my will.

4. To lacerate or wound the feelings of; to vex, pain, or distress greatly. (Rarely with *up*.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 44 It harrowes me with fear and wonder. *Ibid.* I. v. 16, I could a Tale vnfold, whose lightest word Would harrow vp thy soule. *c* 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 305 Our thoughts are so pulled and harrowed this way and that way. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 565 Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 485 Th' ambitious Wretch, whose discontented Soul Is harrow'd Day and Night. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 152 Dreadful stories, whereby the minds of good people .. are harrowed up. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 337 His gentle nature was harrowed by the misery around him.

† b. To vex, disturb. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXI. X. 177 He [Julian] harrowed the memoriall [*memoriam vexavit*] of Constantine, as one that had beene a deviser of innovation.

† 5. To castrate. *Obs.*

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 139 He wants to harrow him [a horse] this spring. *Ibid.* 179 At the harrowing.

Hence **Ha·rrowed** *ppl. a.*, **Ha·rrowing** *vbl. sb.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 As moche plowynge and harowynge. 1552 HULOET, Harrowed after the maner of backe harrowynge, *pectitus*. 1785 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1891) XII. 225 After three ploughings and three harrowings, sowed millet. 1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 41 The harrowed parts of the back of the unoffending seaman. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, 'I cannot leave her', thought the harrowed Tancred. 1888 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 189/3 The inevitable harrowing of the reader's feelings.

Harrow (hæ·rou), *v.*[2] Forms: 1 **herzian**, 3 **herehen, herhen**, 3-4 **herȝen**, 4 **herwen, herewe, harwe, harrowe, haru, horu**, 4-5 **harewe**, 4-6 **harow(e, haro**, 6 **herow**, 6- **harrow**. [A by-form of HARRY *v.*, OE. *herzian*, of which the pa. t. and pa. pple. *herzode, herzod*, and vbl. sb. *herzung* regularly became in ME. *herwede, herwed, herwyng*, whence, by change of *-er* before cons. to *-ar*, and levelling, came ME. *harwe, harowe, harrow*.]

trans. To harry, rob, spoil. a. Used especially in the phrase *to harrow hell*, said of Christ.

c 1000 [see HARROWING below]. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 Þu herehedest helle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26026 Of hell it harus þe hard prisun. 13.. *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 4469 Be him, þat herwede helle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 326 By hym that harwed [*v.r.* hariede, haried, harowed] helle. *c* 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 39 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 211, I byleve in Jhesu Cryste, Whiche suffred dethe and harowed hell. 1589 *Hay any Work* 39 Let him tell what our Sauiour Christ should do, if he did not harrow Hell. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 218 This was before Christ harrowed Hell. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 374 Christ spoiled, or (as they were wont to speake) harrowed Hell. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 168 Christ hath harrowed hell.

b. In the general sense of HARRY *v.*

1606 J. CLAPHAM *Hist. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xvi. 142 These Picts..did oft-times harrow the borders. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 112 The County of Glocester, (which they have pitifully harrowed and spoiled). 1782 SIR W. JONES *Speech Reform. Parl.* Wks. 1799 VI. 719 They racked and harrowed the people. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. XV, Long harrow'd by oppressor's hand.

Hence **Ha·rrowed** *ppl. a.*; **Ha·rrowing** (OE. *herzung*) *vbl. sb.*, spoiling (of hell), also in general sense, plundering, sacking (of a country).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 228 Hell oncneow Crist, ðaða heo forlet hyre hæftlingas ut, þurh ðæs Hælendes herzunge. *a* 1450 *Chester Pl.* xvii. (Harl. MS. 2013) See that you doe well, In pagente sett out the harrowinge of helle. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi, And then in harrowed Hell (Pyrithous buried) he nor she, nor Theseus longer dwell. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 184 The harrowing and desolating of the Countrey. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* III. 234 He came to the harrowing of our Island. 1859 WEDGWOOD *Dict. Eng. Etymol.* s.v. *Harry*, The harrowing of hell was the triumphant expedition of Christ after his crucifixion, when he brought away the souls of the righteous who had ..been held captive in hell since the beginning of the world.

† **Harrow, haro** (hæ·rou), *int. Obs.* Forms: 4 **harou, -ow, -awe**, 4-6 **harowe, harrowe**, 4-7 **harrow** (5 **a rowe**), 5-7 **harro**, 6 **harrok, haroll**, 5- **haro**. [a. OF. *haro, harou, hareu, harol, harau, hero*, of obscure origin. The popular notion, found already in 14th c., that the expression was *ha Rou!*, a call upon Rou, Raoul, or Rollo, duke of Normandy, is not consistent with the OF. forms of the word.]

1. A cry of distress or alarm; a call for succour. *To cry harrow* (on any one): to denounce (a person's) doings. *Obs.* since *c* 1600. (Modern instances are either after ME., or from mod.F.)

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 480 Sche .. gradde 'Harow!' with gret rage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Huanne þe man..nele arere þet heued to gode be zorȝe ne grede harou be srisfte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 100 Lat be Nicholas Or I wol crie, out, harrow, and allas. — *Reeve's T.* 152 Iohn .. gan to crie harrow and weylaway Oure hors is lorn. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. vii. (1859) 6 Lete us cryen a rowe and oute upon them all! *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 307 Oute, haro, out, out! harkyn to this horne. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 66, I crye out harowe on them that so falsely haue belyed me. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. X. 126 Thai rent thar hair, with harrow, and allaik. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. [clxxxiv.] 574 Out, harowe, what myschife is this. 1530 PALSGR. 501/2 My mother was afrayde there had ben theves in her house, and she kryed out haroll alarome. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 46 Harrow and well away! After so wicked deede why liv'st thou lenger day? *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 253 Harrow, alas! I swelt here as I go. [1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iv. 133 You may cry Haro upon me for a Cynic. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 208 Harowe! I cry on that vile crew.]

‖ 2. In Law of Normandy and Channel Isles, in form *haro!*: see quots.

1682 WARBURTON *Hist. Guernsey* § 43 (1822) 100 *Clameur de Haro*, is thus practised. When any man finds another entering upon his possessions..crying out three times *haro*, he in the king's name discharges any workmen .. from proceeding or any person from employing them or others..afterwards he commences his action in the court. If he neglect so to do, then the person against whom the *haro* was cried, may .. bring his action against him who cried *haro*. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxiii. (ed. 2) 539 Encroachments on property are sometimes met by a very peculiar exclamatory appeal, called 'Ha! Ro!' repeated thrice. It is considered to be the remains of an old appeal to Rollo, Duke of Normandy, and is followed by action.

3. as *sb.* The calling of *harrow!*; outcry.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 84 Þanne gete we some harrowe full hastely at hande. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 124 Thair wes no thing bot harfok, how and cry.

Harrower[1] (hæ·rouəɹ). [f. HARROW *v.*[1]]

1. One who harrows land.

c 1440 *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/16 *Hic harpicator*, a haroer. 1552-72 HULOET, Harrower, when it is backe harrowed, or weeder, *sarritor*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 140 Harrowers have usually 3*d.*, or 3*d.* two quarters a day. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 243/2 Good Plowman, Sower, Harrower, and Carter.

† 2. [f. HARROW *sb.*[1]] A harrow-maker. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 176/2 An Harow or a harow-maker (*A.* a Harower), *erpicarius*.

3. One who harrows (the soul, feelings).

1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 283 Harrowers of the soul and slow consumers of the body. 1889 WHITBY *Awaken. Mary Fenwick* III. ii. 58 A glorifier of maudlin sentimentality, a harrower of feelings.

Ha·rrower[2]. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5 **harwere**, 6 **harroer**. [f. HARROW *v.*[2]]

1. A spoiler: a by-form of HARRIER[1]. *Harrower of hell*, an appellation of Christ.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 160 We xulle telle..How harwere of helle Was born this nyght.

2. A bird of prey; = HARRIER[1] 3, q.v.

Harrowing, *vbl. sb.*: see HARROW *v.*[1] and [2].

Harrowing (hæ·rouiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HARROW *v.*[1]] That harrows or lacerates the feelings; acutely distressing or painful.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. vi, My soul with harrowing anguish torn. 1884 COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 279 Other details yet more harrowing..were presented to the jury.

Hence **Ha·rrowingly** *adv.*, **Ha·rrowingness**.

1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 179 Scarcely any single figure so divinely yet harrowingly expressive. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 19 The prayer for annihilation is more harrowingly terrific. 1883 *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 The..tragic and sordid harrowingness [of life].

† **Harry**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. HARRY *v.*] The act of harrying; devastation, molestation, vexation.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 157 Ne þorgh non oþer harie to do him reise his schelde.

Harry (hæ·ri), *sb.*[2] Also 4-7 **Herry**. [ME. *Herry*, from *Henry* by assimilation of *nr* to *rr*; *er* subseq. becoming *ar*, as in HARRY *v.*] A familiar equivalent of the Christian name Henry (whence also the feminine name *Harriet*, originally

= Henriette); used also in transferred applications, and as part of many appellatives.

I. 1. The proper name.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 34 And ther-fore Herry Bailly by thy feith Be thou na[t] wrooth. 1519 *Interlude 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 30 The most wise prince the seventh Herry. 1648 MILTON *Sonnet to Lawes*, Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song [etc.].

2. As a generic name for: a. A country fellow (? *obs.*). b. A young Englishman of a low-class type: cf. 'ARRY.

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Harry*, a country fellow. 1828 *Craven Dial., Harry*, a country man, a rude boor. 1874 *All Year Round* XII. 617 We have all been introduced to Harry at home .. We do not style him 'Arry, as some offensively and in the worst taste do.

3. pl. *Harrys* or *King Harrys*: playing cards of the second quality.

1842 *Bradshaw's Jrnl.* 16 Apr. (in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 1867, 63) The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. (Ibid.), The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews. 1867 FRY *Playing-Card terms* (Ibid. 64) Harrys, so called from the device on the wrappers.

II. With qualification, *Old, Lord, Blind.*

4. **Old Harry**: A familiar name for the Devil: see also OLD and NICK. *To play Old Harry with*: to play the devil or the mischief with; to work mischief upon; to ruin.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) III. 54 In the north of England Old Harry is also one of the popular names of the devil. 1796 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue.* 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. viii, There is none but Ould Harry, as I know of, that can match ye. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xlvii, They've played Old Harry with the rigging. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Merch. Venice* Moral, Pitch Greek to old Harry, and stick to Conundrums! 1880 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* II. ix, These evening damps and chills play Old Harry with one's bronchial tubes.

5. (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Old Harry*, a Composition used by Vintners, when they bedevil their Wines. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue, Old harry*, a composition used by vintners to adulterate their wines.

6. *By the Lord Harry*: a form of swearing; of doubtful origin.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* II. i, By the Lord Harry he says true. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xx. (1737) 87 Sound, Friend, in the Lord Harry's Name. 1821 BYRON *Epigr. Braziers' Addr. Caroline*, By the Lord Harry! They'll find..much more. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv, Then, by the Lord Harry .. if the Devil wins this time, you shall be the prize show of the mad-house!

7. **Blind Harry**: see BLIND *a.* 16.

III. Combinations.

8. In apposition: **Harry-banning**, a local name of the three-spined stickleback. **Harry-bird**, the Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus major*). **Harry Denchman, Harry Dutchman**, local names of the hooded or Danish crow. † **Harry-lion**, 'a horse-godmother' (Halliwell). **Harry-long-legs**, the cranefly or daddy-long-legs. † **Harry-ruffian**, a swaggerer.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Stickle-backs, Hackles: or *Harry bannings, are naught and unwholesome. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Pembrokeshire*, The puffin and the *harry-bird breed in holes, and commonly in those of the rabbits. 18.. W. G. WATERS *Words not in Forby* in *Norf. Arch.* VIII. 167 **Harry Denchman*, the Danish crow. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 86 Hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*)..*Harry Dutchmen. 1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 33 Good-wife Spiggot .. her selfe staulked in the middest like a great *Harry-Lion (as it pleased the audience to terme it). 1676 COTTON *Angler* II. 338 We have also this month a *Harry-long-legs. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 Sept., A Harry Longlegs .. after much trial to catch, eluded me. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1871) 160 She has caught a harry-long-legs and holds it by one of its shanks. 1609-10 CORBET *Elegie on Ravis* Poems (1807) 5 When I past Paules, and travell'd in that walke Where all oure Brittaine-sinners sweare and talk; Ould *Harry-ruffians, bankerupts, southsayers.

9. *attrib.* **Harry groat**, a groat coined by Henry VIII; the *old Harry groat*, is that which bears the king's head with a long face and long hair. **Harry noble**, a gold coin of Henry VI. **Harry racket**, a name of Blindman's buff. **Harry sovereign**, a sovereign of Henry VII or Henry VIII.

1633 MARMION *Antiquary* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 456 A piece of antiquity; sir, 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Vind. Naked Truth* II. 26 In Henry the Eighths time, (when a Harry-groat was the chiefest Silver-Coyne). 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 7 Mone of vþer cuntreis .. sik as the *henry Ingliss noble. 1488 *Ld. High Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 80 Item, in Hari nobilis and salutis fourti and ane. 1497 *Ibid.* 345 Item, to Hannis, gunnar..a quartar of ane Harj nobill. 1611 COTGR., *Capifou*, a play..not much vnlike our *Harry-racket, or Hidman-blind. *Ibid., Cline-mucette*, the game called Hodman-blind; Harrie-racket; or, are you all hid. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 371 She hath old *harry soveraignes..to give away on her death bed.

Harry (hæ·ri), *v.* Forms: 1 **herȝian**, 2–4 **herȝian**, 3 **hereȝen, hærȝien, herien**, 3–4 **herȝen**, 4 **herijen, harre, hare, hari**, 4–7 **hery(e**, 5 **heryȝen**, 4–6 **hary(e**, 6–9 *Sc.* **herry**, 7 **harrie**, 6– **harry**. See also HARROW *v.*[2] [OE. *hęrgian, hęrian*, = OLG. *herron*, MLG., MDu. *heren, hergen* (*heregen, herien*), OHG. *harjôn, herjôn, herron*, MHG. *heren, herjen, herigen, hergen*, ON. *herja*, Da. *hærge*:—OTeut. type **harjôjan*, f. **harjo-* host, army, HERE *sb.* It is notable that in this word the OE. *ȝ* from *j*, though originally palatal (cf. pple. *heriende* in Ælfred's *Orosius*), passed over into the guttural spirant, giving *w* in ME. This prob. took place first before the back vowels, in pa. t. *hergode*, pa. pple. *hergod*, vbl. sb. *hergung*; whence, by extension, the ME. present, *herwhe, herwe, harwe*, HARROW *v.*[2], beside the normal *herȝe, heryhe, herry, harry*. In ME. the native word may have run together with OF. *harier, herier, herrier*, in same sense.]

1. *intr.* To make predatory raids or incursions; to commit ravages.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 19 Þa Cwenas herȝiað hwilum on ða Norðmen. *Ibid.* ii. § 1 He wæs heriende & feohtende fiftiȝ wintra. a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 794 (Earle) 59 Þa hæðenan on Norðhymbrum herȝodon. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1014 (Earle) 151 Hi..sceoldan..ealle ætȝædere faran and herȝian. c 1205 LAY. 14000 Þurh þi lond heo ærneð, and hærȝieð, and berneð. c 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 6 They passed through the country and herried and slew wherever they came. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 86 Harrie and make havock of all. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* II. iii, Harrying for victuals. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, The Prussians were harrying and ravaging about Metz. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 312 The Danes spread themselves over the country, harrying.

2. *trans.* To overrun (a place or territory) with an army; to ravage by war or invasion; to lay waste, sack, pillage, spoil.

c 1205 LAY. 1640 He..herȝede þat lond. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 280 The scottis men all cokdaill Fra end till end thai heryit haill. c 1460 *Batt. Otterbourne* 14 in *Percy's Rel.*, And boldely brente Northomberlonde, And haryed many a towyn. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 209 How the countrey hath been ouer runne, spoyled and heried. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* III. xlix. (1591) 143 Italie he harried as a conquered countrey. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. II*, Wks. (1711) 31 The earl of Huntly burnt and herried all the lands of the earl of Murray. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 500/1 The Saxons with perpetual landings and invasions harried the South coast of Britain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 73 One band .. harried the county of Wicklow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 1. 6 Pirate-boats were harrying the western coast of the island.

† b. *spec.* To despoil *hell*; as said of Jesus Christ after his death; = HARROW *v.*[2] a. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 For to þe time cam þat he hereȝede helle. a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 [He] þuruh his holi passiun werp þene deouel adun and heriede helle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1446 Til þat our lauerd harid [*v.r.* heried] hell. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3032 This helle entered Jhesu..And of alle savles there inne he heryde it.

c. To rob (birds' nests). The current word in mod.Sc.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxxii, I was informed, that some parichoneris..did herit craw nestes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Mony a kittywake's and lungie's nest hae I harried up amang thae very black rocks. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 75, I had come over to harry gleds' nests.

3. To harass (persons) by hostile attacks, forced exactions, or rapacity; to despoil.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29340 Þaa þat pouer men ouer-lais, and herijs [*v.r.* robbes] þam. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1179 He herȝed vp al Israel. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 34 Sum is put owt of his possessioun; Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis. 1635 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 148 It is His honour His servants should not be herried and undone in His service. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Beelzebub* 37 While they're only poind't and herriet. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Harried and undone!—body and gudes!

b. To drive forth stripped of house or goods. *Sc.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* XV. 135 Sic vane hope..hes gart mony of vs be hareyt furtht of house and herberye. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Quhasa..hurtis ony uther man and hareis him out of house and harbarie. 1603 JAS. I *Sp. Hampton Crt. Confer.* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. i, I will make them conform themselves; or else I will harry them out of the land, or else do worse. 1755 JOHNSON s. v., In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress .. as—'he harried me out of house and home'; that is, he robbed me of my goods and turned me out of doors.

4. To worry, goad, torment, harass; to maltreat, ill-use, persecute; to worry mentally.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4484 And othire harlotry ȝe hant þat heris þe goste. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1 Why do you harye the poore felowe on this facyon? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 214 He was haunted and harried with the horrible apparitions and spectres of Furies. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 Being wearied with harrying those poor bodies in such fashion, they cast them all battered to pieces into the Sea. 1764 JOHNSON *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 22 May, That your mind should be harried it is no wonder. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 358 Thou their tool, set on to plague..and harry me.

† 5. To ravish, violate. *Obs.*

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XII. vi, Thus in his sight to have his mistresse hary'd. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 36 He harried her among a throng of Panders.

6. To plunder, carry off in a marauding raid (cattle, etc.). Now *Sc.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 115 The cattell being harried by the one and the other. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* x. ii. 352 They..harrie and drive away prises both of men and cattell. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xix, Harried the wives of Greenlaw's goods. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. viii. (1849) 288 Herrying the webs and yarn of the country wives.

7. To drag. *Obs.* or *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 178 Sembled þay were, Herȝed out of vche hyrne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4305 (Harl. MS. 6923. lf. 62), And deuylles salle harre hym up evene In the ayre. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 97. c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* xxiv. (1884) 53 Than anoon þe holy mayde was haryed forth to turment. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 227/2 Haryyn, or drawyn, *trahicio.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 429 Then the corps..were haryed to Thamys syde, where .. there in the rubbusshe & sande .. they buryed or conueyed these .iii. bodyes. 1530 PALSGR. 579/2 He haryeth hym aboute as if he were a traytour. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. iii. § 4. 73 Like wild horses drawing a coach .. herrying and herling their Maister at their pleasure. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Harrie*, pull violently. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 17 Harrieng the virgin thence. 1845 EMILY BRONTE *Wuthering Heights* xxxiv. 280 'Th' divil's harried off his soul', he cried.

† **Harry**, *int. Obs.* Also 5 **harrer**, 6–7 **aree**. A call to a horse; = HAIT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/2 Hayht, harry. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 9 Harrer, Morelle, iofurthe, hyte, And let the ploghe stand. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Harre* (Sp.), a voice of carters to their horses, saying, aree, gee, haight, etc.

† **Harry-carry.** *Obs.* (See quots., and cf. HURRY-CURRY).

1493-4 *Ordinance* in *Yarmouth Bk. Entries* (*Norf. Archæol.* (1855) IV. 262) Now of late divers of the same inhabitants have devised carts, called Harry Carries, and the owners of the same being called Harry Carmen, set.. boys and girls to go with the said carts..Every harry carry man, keeping a harry carry to get money by the same, shall keep to go with the same one hable man. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xix. 37 These narrow rows [at Yarmouth] created a necessity for a special low, long narrow vehicle, first introduced in Henry the Seventh's time, and hence popularly known as 'Harry-carries'.

Harrying (hæ·riˌiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the vb. [OE. *hergung*, f. *hergian* to HARRY: see -ING[1].] Warlike incursion; devastation, laying waste; ravaging, plundering, raiding.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. ix. [xi.] (1890) 42 Seo herȝung wæs þurh Alaricum Gotena cyning ȝeworden. c 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 994 (Earle) 132 *note*, Hi .. worhton þæt mæste yfel..on bærnette and hereȝunge and on man slyhtum. a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 90 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 To werie þat lond wiþ hunger and wiþ herivnge. 1557-75 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 194 The hereing of Bothuile Mure. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 216 The coasts of Britain..desolated by their harryings.

Ha·rry-net. *Obs.* or *dial.* The same as HARRY-WATER *net*: see below.

1805 *Leslie of Powis* 79 (Jam.) He does not know what a harry-net is. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Harry-net*, a net with such small meshes, and so formed, as to take even the young and small fish.

† **Harry-Soph.** *Obs.* [Shortened from *Henry-Sophister*, latinized *Sophista Henrīciānus*, as given by Fuller: see quot. 1661. (By an academic joke referred to Gr. ἐρίσοφος very wise.)] A class of students in the University of Cambridge: see quots.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 151 *An Henry-Sophister.* So are they called, who after four years standing in the University, stay themselves from commencing Bachelors of Arts, to render them..more capable of preferment. Several reasons are assigned of their name..The truth is this, in the reign of King Henry the eighth, after the destruction of Monasteries, learning was at a loss, and the University .. stood at a gaze what would become of her. Hereupon many Students staid themselves, two, three, some four years, as who would see, how their degrees, (before they took them) should be rewarded and maintained. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 20 (Farmer) A Harry, or errant Soph .. is one who, having kept all the terms, by statute required previous to his law-act, is *hoc ipso facto* entitled to wear the same garment, and, thenceforth, ranks as batchelor, by courtesy. 1852 *Cambridge Univ. Cal.* 38 A student who has declared for Law or Physic, may put on a full-sleeved gown, when those of the same year, who go out at the regular time, have taken their degree of Bachelor of Arts. He is then styled a Harry-Soph (ερισοφος).

† **Ha·rry-water**, *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **herrie-water.** [f. HARRY *v.* + WATER.]

1. *adj.* That harries or despoils the water. As *sb.*, short for *harry-water net*, a kind of net with meshes so small as to catch very small fish.

1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 89 That destroyes the Smoltes and frye of Salmound .. be Polkes, Creilles, Trammel-nets, and Herrie-waters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Cf. *drag-net.*

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4761 Their herywater they spred in all countries. 1620 A. SYMSON *Christ's Test. Unf.* E viij (Jam.), [The doctrine of Purgatory] is ane herrie-water-net, and hath ouer-spread the whole waters. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 488 (Jam.) Alexander had fished the whole world with his herrie-water-net.

Harse, -er, obs. ff. HARSH, HAWSE, HAWSER.

Harsegaye, var. of ARCHEGAY, *Obs.*

1876 in VOYLE *Milit. Dict.*

† **Ha·rsell**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *harceler*, in 15th c. *harceller*, for *herceler*, f. OF. *herser* to harrow.] *trans.* To aggravate, exacerbate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 614 He .. in stead of appeasing, doth harsell and wring them.

Harsh (hāɹʃ), *a.* Forms: 3–6 **harsk**, 4 **arsk**, 5 **harske, hars**, 6 **harse, harshe, har(r)ysh(e**, 6–7 **harrish**, 6– **harsh.** [ME. *harsk*, a northern word, found from c 1300, agrees in form (but hardly in sense) with OSw. *harsk*, Sw. *härsk*, Da. *harsk* rank, rancid, rusty (as bacon), not recorded in ONorse; also in form and sense with

MLG. and mod.G. *harsch* harsh, rough. As a general Eng. word, *harsh* (*harrish*) is not found before 16th c. There is a northern by-form HASK.

Ulterior etymology obscure: conjectured to be a deriv. in *-sk*, *-sh*, of *hard* (quasi *hardsk*), or of the root *har-* in *harm*.)

1. Disagreeably hard and rough to the touch; coarse in texture; rugged.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21343 Leon dantand harsk and herd. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 278 Ine to arsk hare he wes clede. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hundefisch..So was þe hyde of þat hulke hally al over! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. x. 9 Amang buskis harsk. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 36 A kinde of harsh haire like goates. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sidney's Ourania* Dij, Our spokes beene blunt rude harrish uncooth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 516 The Pith and the Kernel..are both of a harsh substance. . 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 322 An old Horse's Mouth being naturally harsh and thin of Flesh upon the Roof. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 85 Volcanic ash and dust feel harsh to the finger.

2. Repugnant or unpleasant to other bodily senses.

a. Unpleasantly rough to the taste; astringent.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske, or haske, as sundry frutys (*P.* hars, or harske). 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 20b, [Grapes] which are in taste bytter or harryshe. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ded. (1580) A ij b, This fruite..maie perhaps in the first tastyng, seeme somewhat rough and harshe in the mouthe. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 40 Such Astriction is found in Things of an Harrish Tast. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 3, I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 139 The water..is so harsh that it cannot be drunk. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 258 Black Oxide of Mercury..is..of a harsh taste.

b. Disagreeably rough to the ear; jarring, discordant.

1530 [implied in HARSHNESS]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was harrish of voyce, but yet eloquent. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxvii. § 2 Certain harsh and vnpleasant discords. ?1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 20 And with harsh din Broke the fair musick. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 65 The Men have a harsh Language, and speak ratling in the Throat. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 217 Loud and harsh as the scream of the peacock. 1892 W. MINTO in *Bookman* Nov. 56/2 They are the only harsh notes in a volume of delightful verse.

c. Of rough aspect; unpleasing or inharmonious to the eye; forbidding.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 200 His face tanned, and all his lineaments .. harsh and blackened by the sun. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 141 The red glare of the fires upon these wild groups and harsh faces. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 177 The energy and harsh proportions, sometimes reaching the height of caricature .. in the bronze and terra-cotta figures. 1894 WILSON *Cycl. Photogr.* 179 A picture without half tones is harsh.

d. Disagreeable or forbidding in general physical effect; attended with discomfort; rough, rude.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 422 The Kirgessen .. Iteseliti, harsh names of harsher people in those most harsh and horrid desarts. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* To Rdr., The physician..prescribes harsh remedies to an inveterate disease. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* ii, The harsh and boisterous state of the weather. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 211 A cache of meat deposited..in this harsh wilderness.

3. Repugnant or roughly offensive to the feelings; severe, rigorous, cruel, rude, rough, unfeeling. **a.** Of actions, systems, etc.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 503 (R.) His speech was not harsh nor churlish, but very mild and pleasant, as appeareth by the letters he wrote. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can neuer be, They will digest this harsh indignitie. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* I. iii. (1850) 55 Whatever crime's the cause Of this harsh sentence. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., Repent of your harsh censure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 Under the harsh administration of Laud.

b. Of persons.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 431 (N.) The verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very harrish subject. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 123 Not on thy soale: but on thy soule harsh Jew Thou mak'st thy knife keene. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 328 As conquerors, they have imitated the policy of the harshest of that harsh race. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 109 He is a harsh master to his servants.

4. Repugnant to the understanding or taste; grating upon the mind or æsthetic faculty; strained, forced; lacking smoothness, unpleasing, ungraceful.

1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 12 Easie to be vnderstood, without harrish absurdity. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. 1 Though the beginning may seeme harsh..a pleasanter Discourse ensues. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 38 It sounds very harsh to say we eat and drink ideas. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* 130 No harsh transitions Nature knows. 1897 GRENFELL & HUNT *Λόγια Ἰησοῦ* iii. 10 An accusative after *νηστεύειν*, 'fast to the world' is very harsh.

5. *Comb.* **a.** Parasynthetic, as *harsh-featured*, *-mannered*, *-syllabled*, *-tongued*, *-voiced* adjs. **b.** Adverbial, as *harsh-blustering*, *-echoing*, *-grating*, *-resounding*, *-sounding* adjs. **c.** †**Harsh-weed**, a name for Knapweed, *Centaurea Scabiosa* (Sir J. Hill *Herb. Brit.* 1760).

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 155 Thy threat'ning voice, *Harsh-echoing from the hills. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* Pref. (1874) 14 Uncouth shapes, *Harsh-featur'd .. rude of limb. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Bars *harsh-grating. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 135 With *harsh resounding Trumpets dreadfull bray. 1595 — *John* IV. ii. 150 In rude *harsh sounding rimes. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 30 *Harsh-tongued! thou ever dost suspect me. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* v. 73 Wisdom is not *harsh-voiced.

Harsh, *v. rare.* [f. prec. adj.]

†**1.** *intr.* To give a harsh sound; to creak. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 32 Gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilbated harshing. *Ibid.* II. 63 At leingth with rounsefal, from stock vntruncked, yt harssheth.

2. *trans.* To rub or clash roughly against.

1889 H. A. C. DUNN *Fencing* vii. 98 The defender parries tierce with a crisp tap, taking care not to harsh his blade.

Harshen (hāːɹʃn), *v. rare.* [f. HARSH *a.* + -EN 5.] *trans.* To render harsh.

1824 *Mirror* III. 123/1 Sounds of harmony, harshened into discord. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxii. A soured and harshened spirit. 1880 BERTHA THOMAS *Violin-Player* II. x. 248 In a strange harshened accent.

Ha·rshish, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat harsh.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii, How to Jonah sounded harshish, Get thee up and go to Tarshish.

Harshly (hāːɹʃli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a harsh or disagreeably rough manner; roughly, rudely, discordantly, unpleasantly, severely, unfeelingly, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 437 þe maydine .. hynt hyme harskly be þe hare. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 7 'Twill sound harshly in her eares. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 32 Althoughe yt sholde be improperlye or harsely applied. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 537 Like ripe Fruit .. Gatherd, not harshly pluckt. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 503 Truths Not harshly thundered forth, or rudely pressed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 214 A harsh code harshly enforced.

Harshness (hāːɹʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being harsh; unpleasant roughness, discordance, severity, rigour, etc.: see the adj.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 122 With harskness he can hir assaile. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 19 For harskness of hir carlich throt. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 15 To avoyde all maner harshenesse..whan many consonantes come betwene the vowelles. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 Hartis tung .. hath a byndyng taste with an harrishnes. 1695 ADDISON tr. *Virg. Georg.* IV. Wks. 1721 I. 21 Luscious sweets, that .. Correct the harshness of the racy juice. *a* 1782 BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. 18 Harshness arises from unusual words; from forced inversions .. and too much neglect of smoothness and ease. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 289 My needful seeming harshness, pardon.

†**Ha·rshy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y.] Of harsh quality or character.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 77 Theartoo skriches harshye reioyning. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 The harshie rockes are all to totters rent.

Harsk(e, obs. forms of HARSH.

Harslet: see HASLET.

Harst, a Sc. form of HARVEST.

†**Ha·rstrang, ho·rstrong.** *Obs. Herb.* [Introd. 1562 from Du. *harstrang*, = Ger. *harnstrenge* strangury, f. *harn* urine + *strenge* tightness, rigidity.] Hog's Fennel, *Peucedanum officinale.*

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 83 b, Peucedanum is named .. in Duch Har strang, and because we haue no other name for it..it may be called in Englishe also Har strang. *Ibid.* 84 Harstrang .. will make hys hede ache and be dusy that gathereth it. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cviii. 298 It is called..in Englishe also *Peucedanum*, Horestrong, or Horestrange. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 430 If the head be annointed with Castoreum incorporat with oile of roses and Harstrang. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Harstrong*, or *Horestrong.*

Hart (hāːt). Forms: 1 heorut, heorot, 1–4 heort, 3–6 hert, 4–6 herte, 5–6 harte, 5– hart. [ME. *hert*, OE. *heort*, *heorot* = OLG. *hirot* (MDu., Du. *hert*, LG. *hart*), OHG. *hiruz*, *hirz* (MHG. *hirz*, Ger. *hirsch*, from earlier *hirsz*), ON. *hjǫrtr* (Sw., Da. *hiort*):—OTeut.**herut-*, perh.:—**herwut-*, **herwot-*, with dental formative *-t*, appended to a stem cognate with L. *ceruo-s*; perh. related to Gr. *κερατ-* horn, as if = 'the horned'.]

1. The male of the deer, esp. of the red deer; a stag; *spec.* a male deer after its fifth year.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xli[i]. 2[1] Swe swe heorut ȝewillað to waellum wetra. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* XXXV. § 6 Nan heort ne onscunode nænne leon. *c* 1205 LAY. 26762 Swa hund þene heort driueð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Wo so .. slou hert oþer hynde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1121 (*Dido*) Ne hound for hert or wilde bor or der. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. XXV. (1495) 134 As it faryth in horses, camelles, and hartes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 226 As the hart renneth to the water. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 889 Your Hart is .. the fourth yeare a Stagge, the fift yeare a great Stag, the sixt yeare a Hart. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlii. 1 As the Hart panteth after the water brookes. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 289 To find out the Harbour or Layer of a Hart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. ii, See him dart O'er stock and stone like hunted hart.

†**b.** *Hart of grease*, a fat hart. *Hart of ten*, a hart with ten branches on his horns. *Hart royal*, a hart that has been chased by a royal personage.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1750 Gyrfacouns y-muwed & white stedes, & hertes of gresse y wene. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 249 Hys proud hertes of grese Bereth no chartur of pes. *c* 1550 *Adam Bell* in Furniv. *Percy Folio* (1868) III. 421 Eche of them slew a hart of greece The best they could there see. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* 24 b, If the King or Queene doe hunt or chase him, and he escape away aliue, then..he is called a Hart Royall. *Ibid.* iv. § 6. 28 When a Hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a Hart of Tenn. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, A great, large deer! *Rob.* What head? *John.* Forked: a hart of ten. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 6 If hunted by the King, a *Hart Royal.* 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, There is a pleasure in looking at a hart of grease.

2. *Comb.*, as *hart-like* adj., *hart-skin*; hartberry, a local name of the Bilberry; †**hart-bramble**, Buckthorn; †**hart-evil** (see quot.); †**hart-fly**, an insect, ? the stag-beetle; †**hart-horse**, tr. Gr. *ἱππέλαφος*, 'lit. the horse-deer, perhaps the rusa, *Cervus Aristotelis*' (Liddell & Scott); †**hart-hound**, a stag-hound; †**hart-root**, **hart's-root** (see quots.); **hart's-balls** = *hart's truffles*; **hart's black** (see quot.); †**hart's-crest**, the imaginary horns on the forehead of a cuckold; †**hart's-eye**, a plant: see quot.; †**hart's-head** (see quot.); †**hart's-trefoil**, Melilot = HART-CLOVER; **hart's-truffle**, a kind of underground fungus (*Elaphomyces*); †**hart-thorn** [tr. L. *spina cervina*], Buckthorn, *Rhamnus catharticus*; †**hart-wolf**, a fabulous animal, a hybrid between a deer and a wolf.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 332 Cnua þonne *heorot brembel leaf. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Hart Evil* (with Farriers), the Stag-evil, a Rheum or Defluxion, that falls upon the Jaws and other Parts..of a Horse, which hinders him from eating. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xviii. (1611) 152 As the *Hart-fly Beetle, Ladi-cow, [etc.] 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* vii. (1877) 59 Greyhoundes, *hartehoundes, buckehoundes, and begles. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handicrafts* 402 With *Hart-like legs. 1611 COTGR., *Libanot*, Hearbe Frankincense .. *Hart-root. 1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Harts-root, *libanotis* [= rosemary]. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hart-Root*, the *Athamanta* of Linnæus. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hart's balls, *Elaphomyces*. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, **Hart's Black*, that substance remaining .. after the spirits, volatile salt and oil, have been extracted from hartshorn .. when .. levigated it answers the purpose of painters nearly as well as ivory black. 1600 J. LANE *Tel-troths Message* 44 The married men might..shunne the *Harts crest to their hearts content, With cornucopia, Cornewall, and the horne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 126 Elaphoscum: (that is, as some call it *Harts eye, others Hart-thorne, or grace of God, others wild Ditany). 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 26 [Clouds] in the form of the letter V, jagg'd on each side..called by the water-men the *Harts-head. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An *Hartskyn .. *nembris*. 1624 HARINGTON *Sch. Salerne* in *Babees Bk.* 255 In the Summer-time I chiefly commend garments of Harts-skinnes, and Calues-skins. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* Table, *Harts Trefoile is Mellilot. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 389 *Deer balls*, a synonym of *Hart's Truffles.. *Elaphomyces*. 1607 *Hart-thorne [see *hart's-eye*]. 1611 FLORIO, *Spina ceruina*, the wilde Harthorne. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 295 *Harte Woolfes .. engendred eyther of a Woolfe and a Hynde, or a Hart and a bitch Woolfe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They have..Hart-Wolves brought up to hunt their own kinde.

Hart, obs. f. HEART; obs. var. *art* (see BE).

Hart-clover, hart's clover. [f. HART: see quot. 1664.] A name for Melilot.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 120 Deos wyrt þe man..heort-clæfre nemneð. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/36–7 *Hoc trifolium*, hartclauer. *Hic sicassis*, *idem.* 1664 R. TURNER *Botanalogia* 199 In English Melilot, Kings Claver, and Harts Claver, because Deer delight to feed upon it. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 35 *Hart-claver*, Melilot. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Hart's Clover.*

Harte, obs. f. ART *sb.*; also of HEART, q.v.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 56 His fadir .. Gert informe hyme .. In liberale hartis. *Ibid.*, *Eugenia* 52 Scho had leyryte..Of þe sewine sciens al þe harte.

‖ **Hartebeest, hartbeest** (hāːɹtĕbīst, hăːɹtbīst). [S. Afr. Du., f. Du. *hert* hart + *beest* beast.] A kind of antelope (*Alcephalus caama*) common in South Africa.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy Cape G. H.* II. xiv. 199 The hartbeest .. is the most common of all the larger gazels. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 99 One of our party fell in with the fresh remains of a *kaama* or *hartebeest*. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 11 Where the gnu, the gazelle and the hartebeest graze. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 198, I saw a magnificent herd of hartebeeste quietly grazing.

Harth(e, obs. form of HEARTH.

Hartheled, obs. var. of *hardled*, HURDLED.

Harth-pace, erron. f. HALF-PACE: cf. HATHPACE.

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 70 You may make these Stairs .. Harth-pace-stairs, and so have one or two landing-places.

Hartichoke, -chough, etc., obs. ff. ARTICHOKE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 76/2 The Artechoke (or vulgarly an Hartichough).

Hartin (hāːɹtin). *Min.* [Named from *Oberhart* in Styria: see -IN.] A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{17}O$) found in the lignite of Oberhart.

1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartite (hāːɹtəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A fossil resin found with hartin.

1863–82 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 14.

Hartleberry, obs. form of HURTLEBERRY.

Hartleian (hāːtlīːăn, hăːɹtliˌăn), *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of David Hartley (1705–57), regarded as the founder of the English associationist school of psychologists. **B.** *sb.* One of the Hartleian school.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 476 The unnecessary complication of the Hartleyan theory. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 57 This *Caput mortuum* of the Hartleian process has been rejected by his followers. 1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., etc.* (1891) III. 564 The thorough-faced Hartleyian walks through these startling paradoxes.

Hart-royal. a. See HART 1 b. b. See quot.

1755 JOHNSON, *Hart-royal*, a plant; a species of buckthorn plantain. [App. an error in J.: cf. HARTSHORN 3.]

Hartshorn (hāːɹtsˌhɔ̄ːn). [f. *hart's* (possessive of HART) + HORN.]

1. The horn or antler of a hart; the substance obtained by rasping, slicing, or calcining the horns of harts, formerly the chief source of ammonia.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 234 Wiþ heafod sare, heortes hornes axan fif penega ȝewæge drinc. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 937 Brent hertis horn. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxxx. 544 Putting thereto Hartes horne burnt and washed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 335 So of the suffitus of a torch, doe Painters make a velvet blacke .. so of burnt Harts horn a sable. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 83 A Rasping-Mill for Harts-horn. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 8 The Spirit of Animals, as what is procur'd from Hartshorn. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 Calcin'd Hartshorn. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 334 The shavings of hartshorn.

2. *Spirit of hartshorn*, also simply *hartshorn*: the aqueous solution of ammonia (whether obtained from harts' horns or otherwise). *Salt of hartshorn*: carbonate of ammonia; smelling salts.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 109 A colourless Liquor, namely Spirit of Hartshorn or of Sal-armoniac. *a* 1698 TEMPLE *Gout* (R.), The Count .. gave me a receipt of the salt of hartshorn, by which a famous Italian physician .. had performed mighty cures. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 Down she fell .. Hartshorn! Betty, Susan, Alice, throw Water in her Face. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 6 Ammonia .. was known by the name of *volatile alkali*; it was also called *hartshorn*, because .. obtained by distilling the horn of the hart. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 557 In the use of hartshorn .. it is necessary to exercise care, lest injury should be done to the delicate mucous membrane.

† **3.** Applied to two plants having leaves branched like a stag's horn: a. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus* (also **Hartshorn Plantain**); b. Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiv. 93 The first Crowfoote or Hartshorne .. bringeth forth vpon each side of the leafe three or foure shorte startes or branches, almost like to the branches of a Hartes horne. *Ibid.* 95 We may also call it Hartes horne ¶Plantayne, Buckehorne Plantayne. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys. Enl., Bucks-horn*, it is also called Harts-horn..the Vertues are held to be the same of Bucks-horn plantane. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 142 Juice of an Herb called Harts-horn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hart'shorn, *Plantago Coronopus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hartshorn drops, -rasper, shavings, tea*; † **hartshorn beetle**, the stag-beetle; **hartshorn jelly**, a nutritive jelly made formerly from the shavings of harts' horns, now from those of calves' bones; **hartshorn plantain** (see 3).

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1005 The πλατύκερως, or *Harts horn Beetle is called *Lucanus* by Nigidius. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. i, Here, here, let's see the *Hartshorn-drops. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 641 Hartshorn drops, and such-like stimulating fluids. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 210 To make *Harts-horn Jelly. 1883–4 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 308 *Hartshorn Jelly.*—Boil half a pound of hartshorn shavings in four pints of water for three hours. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/11 Richard Sill .. *Harthorn-Rasper. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Two ounces of *Hartshorn shavings. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Song to Lady Irwin* i. Lett., etc. 1887 II. 511 'Tis too soon for *hartshorn tea.

Ha'rt's-tongue. [A transl. of med.L. *lingua cervi*; so named from the shape of the long entire fronds: so Ger. *hirschzunge*, Da. *hertstong*, Fr. *langue de cerf*, etc.] The common name of the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*; also extended to other species of the genus; rarely applied to some other polypodiaceous ferns, as *Olfersia cervina* and *Polypodium Singaporianum*. So **Hart's-tongue fern.**

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles.w.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Cerf lange*, hertis-tounge. ?*c* 1350 *O. E. Med. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hertistonge, *lyngua cervi*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hertys tongue, herbe, *scolopendria, lingua cervi*. *a* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 103 *Lingua ceruina..gall.* cerflange, *ang.* herttonge. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 86 b, Hartis tunge..hath nether stalk sede nor floure. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 179 Fumitory, Harts-tong..and such like cooling herbes. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 285 The hart's-tongue fern grows in bunches of long plain leaves. 1882 *Good Cheer* 37 Glossy fronds of hartstongue were uncurling among the wet stones.

Hartwort (hāːɹtwʊɹt). [A 16th c. spelling of HEARTWORT, q.v.]

1. Applied by early herbalists to their genus *Seseli*, including various umbelliferous plants now placed elsewhere.

Seseli æthiopicum is now *Laserpitium latifolium*, Herb Frankincense.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 135 a, Seseli Ethiopicum groweth in diuerse partes of hyghe Germanye..som call it hartzwurt ..wherefore we maye call it Hartwurt, wyth the Duche men, vntyll we fynde a better name for it. 1611 COTGR., *Siler*, the hearbe Seseli, Hartwort. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 4. 90 Umbelliferous Herbs of Finer Leaves.. Hart-wort. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 23/2 Hart-wort, or Bastard Lovage. 1714 *French Bk. of Rates* 89 Hart-wort per 100 weight, 01 00. 1715 PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 239 Shrub Hartwort, Ray 476, c. 5 [= *Bupleurum fruticosum*]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hartwort*, the *Laserpitium siler*, and the *Tordylium maximum*. H. French, H. of Marseilles, *Seseli tortuosum*.

2. A book-name for *Tordylium maximum*, one of the plants formerly included in the genus *Seseli*.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2) I. 269. 1824 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* I. 103. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3), Great-Hart-Wort, *Tordylium Maximum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hartwort, *Tordylium*.

Harum-scarum (hēəˈrəmˌskēəˈrəm), *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb. colloq.* Also 7–9 harum-starum, 8 hare'um scare'um, hairum-scairum, 8–9 harem-scarem. [A riming combination, app. f. HARE *v.*[2] + SCARE *v.*, sometimes taken as = *hare 'em, scare 'em*.]

A. *adv.* Recklessly, heedlessly, wildly. ? *Obs.*

1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 101 To *Hare*, to affright or make wild; to go *harum starum*. 1740 *Round about our Coal Fire* I. (Farmer), While Tom run harum scarum to draw a jug of ale. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., Running harum scarum, said of any one running or walking carelessly..and in a hurry, after they know not what. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xii. (1831) 114, I should not like a son of mine to run harum-scarum through my property.

B. *adj.* Reckless, careless, heedless in action; wild, rash. (Of persons and their actions.)

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 71 Such a hare'um scare'um blood of a bitch. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, He seemed a mighty rattling harem-scarem gentleman. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* iii. (D.), What I call harum-scarum manners. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. vii, A dissolute, harum-scarum fellow..always in debt. 1861 LD. R. MONTAGU *Mirror in America* 66 A mere harum-scarum scramble after the whim of the hour is not government.

C. *sb.* a. A reckless, unregulated person. b. Reckless action or behaviour.

1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* I. 39 More mischief .. than such a hare'em scare'em as I could accomplish in twenty years. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxvi. 133 His reminiscences of Basil as a handsome harum-scarum. 1886 E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* I. 11 Had a tidal wave swept over the rocks and played at harum-scarum? 1896 J. MORLEY in *Daily News* 18 June 3/3 Instead of humdrum you..have got harum scarum.

Hence **Harum-sca'rumness**, recklessness.

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 345 Accustomed to a life-long luxury of dirt and harum-scarumness. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. ii. 35 A reckless Hibernian harum-scarumness in pecuniary matters.

‖ **Haruspex** (hărʊˈspeks). Pl. **haruspices** (-isīz). Also 6–9 **aruspex**, 7 anglicized as (h)ar-uspick, -pect. [L. (*h*)*aruspex*, f. a root appearing in Skr. *hirâ* entrails + L. *-spic-* beholding, inspecting.] One of a class of ancient Roman soothsayers, of Etruscan origin, who performed divination by inspection of the entrails of victims, and in other ways.

1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witcher.* IX. iii. (1886) 138 Another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to Alexander, bicause an eagle lighted on his head. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. i. 331 Not an Aruspex with his whistling spells. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 313 Alexander ..called his aruspicks to inspect the entrayls. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 454 These terrors alarmed the City, and the Senate consulted the Haruspices. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxvi. 458 'Am I to be frightened', he said, in answer to some report of the haruspices, 'because a sheep is without a heart?'

Haruspical (hărʊˈspikăl), *a.* Also ar-. [ad. L. (*h*)*aruspicāl-is*, f. *haruspex*, *-icem*: see prec.] Belonging to, or having the function of, a haruspex. So † **Haru'spicate** (ar-) *a.* [f. L. type **haruspicārī*, *haruspicāt-*], in same sense.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 26 Their oracles, augurs, and all the aruspicate presagers. *Ibid.* 307 The haruspicall diviners. *Ibid.* 327 A great aruspicall diviner would needs forewarn Cæsar.

Haruspication (hărʊspikēˈʃən). [n. of action f. L. type **haruspicārī* to act as HARUSPEX: see above and -ATION.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of animals.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 111 Haruspication belongs .. especially to the Malays and Polynesians. *Ibid.* 112 Haruspication has died out more completely than almost any magical rite.

Haruspice, anglicized form of HARUSPEX: cf. F. *aruspice*.

1828 in WEBSTER, who cites *Encyc. Adam.*

† **Haru'spicine, arus-.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *haruspicīn-a*, fem. of *haruspicin-us* belonging to a haruspex, used as sb. (sc. *ars*).] = HARUSPICY. So † **Haruspici'nal** (ar-) *a.*, relating to haruspicy; † **Haruspi'cinate** (ar-) *v. intr.*, to practise haruspicy; † **Haruspi'ciny** (ar-) = HARUSPICY.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. iii. (1591) 54 The skill and arte of Haruspicine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 189 Augurizing, auspicating, and aruspicinating. *Ibid.* 294 Tages.. taught the Hetrurians the aruspicinall discipline. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 210 Will you have a trial of your Fortune by the Art of Aruspicine?

Haruspicy (hărʊspisi). Also 6–9 ar-. [ad. L. *haruspicīnm*, f. *haruspic-em*: see HARUSPEX.] The practice or function of a haruspex; divination by inspection of the entrails of victims.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 51 b, Of Aruspicie, which is a kinde of soothsaying. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. tr. *Cal. Flora* Pref. in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 236 This institution of augury seems to have been much more antient than that of aruspicy. 1895 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 63 The old Roman haruspicy exists among the Hawaiians.

Harvest (hāːɹvĕst), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 hærfest, herfest, (1 hærfæst), 3–6 hervest, 4–5 hervist, -vyst, -wist, 5 harveste, (-weste, -waste, -wyste, her(r)ust, eruyst); 3– harvest, (*Sc.* 8–9 hairst, 9 ha'arst, harst, herst). [OE. *hærfest*, *herfest* = OFris. *herfst* (mod.Fris. dial. *harvst*, *hearst*, *herst*), MDu. and Du. *herfst*, MLG. *hervest*, *hervst*, (LG. *harvst*, *harfst*), OHG. *herbist* (MHG. *herbest*, Ger. *herbst*), all masc.; ON. (with loss of *r* and contraction) *haust* neut. (orig. masc., Sw., Da. *höst* m.):—OTeut. **harbisto-z*, *-usto-z*, perh. from a root **harb-* = L. *carpĕre* to pluck, crop, cf. Gr. καρπός fruit.]

1. The third of the four seasons of the year, the autumn. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*, or passing into sense 2.

902 *Charter Bp. Denewulf* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 151 To hærfestes emnihte sie simne axyfed. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 299 Þa feower timan .. lengten, sumor, hærfest, & winter. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 317/7 *Autumnus*, herfest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 412 Þe holi rode dei, þe latere, þet is ine heruest. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 12/393 Aftur heruest he comez i-lome. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 107 Þe evenes of þe day and þe nyȝt is ones in þe Lente and efte in hervest. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* lxvi. (E. E. T. S.) 243 Al the olde Phylosofers the yere dyuysedyn in fowre Parties, wyche ben callid Veere, Somer, Herrust, and Wyntyr. *Ibid.* 245 Of Herust. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 32 The 14 day of September .. with it beginneth Haruest, which is the third quarter of the year. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 287 Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvest. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 78 Toward the End of Harvest, when the Days are turning short.

2. The season for reaping and gathering in the ripened grain.

(Not distinctly marked from prec. sense before 14th c.)

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 On hærfeste ripan. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 692 Thapplen were ripe y-nou3 riȝt as hit harvest were. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 523 Sesounez schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* XXX. 14 And Ruben goon out in tyme of wheet heruest into the feeld. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 202 The man, whiche hath his londe tilled, Awaiteth nought more redely The hervest. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 252 Reserue in heruest hem that seed shal brynge. 14.. in *Archæol.* LIV. I. 164/106 July for eruyst. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Harvest, *autumpnus*, *messis*. 1483 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 28 And cutes corn in harwyste. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxi. 9 Whan ye barly haruest begynneth. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* x. 5 He that sleepeth in haruest, is a sonne that causeth shame. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 899 Seed time and Harvest, Heat and hoary Frost Shall hold thir course. 1788 BURNS *Song* Robin shure in hairst, I shure wi' him. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* V. (1858) 242 The harvest of Palestine is in April or May.

b. *transf.* The season for the gathering of other annual products.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 357 Two Honey Harvests fall in ev'ry Year.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (From 2 and 3.)

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 33 The doughter of Babilon hath bene in hir tyme like as a threszhinge floore, but shortly shal hir haruest come [1382 WYCLIF, 3it a litil, and come shal the tyme of his reping]. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. iii. 27 It is needful that you frame the season for your owne haruest. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 674 The Lent .. so weakening their bodies, that the Moores make that their Harvest of Abissine captives. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 93 Fellow-labourers in that harvest of souls. 1841 LONGF. *God's-acre* iii, The great harvest, when the archangel's blast Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain.

3. The reaping and gathering in of the ripened grain; the gathering in of other products.

1526 TINDALE *John* IV. 35 Loke on the regions: For they are whyte allredy vnto harvest [1388 WYCLIF, ben..to repe]. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 950 To go to hervest, *moissoner*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 26 The Seedsman Vpon the slime and Ooze scatters his graine, And shortly comes to Haruest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 981 A field Of Ceres ripe for harvest. 1797 WASHINGTON in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 27, I..shall read it..so soon as I have passed through my harvest, which is now nearly finished. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* xii. 98 When the great hay harvest was not actually amaking.

b. Proverbs and phrases. *To make a long harvest for* or *about a little corn. Lord of the harvest*, (*a*) the proprietor or farmer to whom the crops belong, hence applied to God (Matt. IX. 8); (*b*) the head reaper, harvest-lord. *Lady of the harvest*, (*a*) the woman chosen to receive honour at the harvest-home; cf. HARVEST QUEEN; (*b*) the female 'mate' of the head reaper, harvest-lady.

1534 TINDALE *Matt.* IX. 38 Wherfore praye the Lorde of the harvest [1526 harvest lorde] to sende forthe laborers into hys harvest. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 38 Surely ..ye haue in this time thus worne, Made a long haruest for a little corne. 1600 DEKKER *Shoemaker's Holiday* II. (1862) 12, I am sure you make that garland for me against I shall be lady of the harvest. 1710 *Tusser Redivivus* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1158 He that is the lord of harvest is generally some stayed sober-working man. 1826 *Ibid.* 1167 The lord of the harvest accompanied by his lady (the person is so called who goes second in the reap)..enters the parlour where the guests are seated, and solicits a largess from each of them.

4. The ripened grain or fruit; the corn-crop.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* IX. 37 The hervest is greate [WYCLIF, there is myche ripe corne] but the laborers arr feawe. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 206 Haruest was so plentifull, that barnes would not hold it. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 311 The waving Harvest bends beneath his [Boreas'] Blast. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVIII. 639 Along the furrow here, the harvest fell. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 80 Those who sow and reap her bountiful harvests are often without bread.

b. The season's yield of any natural product.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 421 This ought to be no marvail, that there should be so great a harvest and store of these Mice. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 753 The Vine her liquid Harvest yields. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM The Vine her liquid Harvest yields. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xii. 409 The harvest of bark, in 1879 .. amounted to 106,000 lbs. 1881 *Times* 29 July 4/1 The climatic conditions on which the grouse harvest depends.

5. *fig.* The product or 'fruit' of any action or effort; a supply produced or appearing, a 'crop'.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 225 They shal gather such gleaning as agree with your harvest, namely the same vertue wherwith you are indued. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 15 To reape the Haruest of perpetuall peace. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (J.), Let us the harvest of our labours eat. 1772 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 235, I am not now sanguine enough to expect a more plentiful harvest of parliamentary virtue in one year than another. 1833 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xix. (1874) 336 A rich 'harvest' of fossil ferns has been obtained from them.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to the autumn or harvest.

1382 Wyclif *Jude* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. xvi. 383 Thorų al an haruest cesoun. *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 278 Another..wyth her doth brynge Her haruest gyrdle, her weddynge rynge. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 We here doo call *Fruges*, all sortes of harvest grayne. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 120 The ordinary covenants of most conventionary tenants are, to .. do harvest journies, grind at the mill [etc.]. *a* 1621 J. Vicars in *Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) I. 10/2 All thy full-ear'd Harvest-Swathes. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. viii. 336 An Harvest Bottle of Leather. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 286 No toiling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1128 The harvest-treasures all Now gather'd in. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIX. 384 The former tenant .. kept a piper .. and gave him his harvest-fee. 1801 Eliz. Scot *Alonzo & Cora* 50 'Twas on a cheerful harvest-morn. 1842–4 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 88 Harvest Forks .. used in the loading of corn require to have long shafts. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* iii. 91 The voice of the harvest-bird brings Theognis sorrow. 1884 Miss Surtees *Harvest Home* 16 For that harvest-day the fields are white.

b. Of or pertaining to the harvest-home.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 68 (Brand) The harvest dinners are held by every wealthy man. 1606 *Choice, Chance, etc.* (1881) 28 Another [would] swell with pride, as if she were Mistris of the Haruest cart. 1809 Scott *Poacher* 115 The harvest-feast grew blither when he came. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 27 All the feats that crown the harvest supper night. 1827 Hone *Table Bk.* II. 333 Harvest-Catch in Norfolk. 1884 Miss Surtees *Harvest Home* 17 Compel them to come in to the Master's Harvest-home, to the great Harvest Supper.

c. objective, as *harvest-bearing* adj. d. adverbial, as *harvest-trudging* adj.

1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Isl.* (1846) 184 When harvest-trudging clowns went singing by. 1871 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 557 The harvest-bearing earth.

7. Special comb.: **harvest-apple**, a small apple ripening in August; **harvest-bell**, (*a*) a bell rung in harvest time; (*b*) a flower, the Autumn bell, *Gentiana Pneumonanthe*; **harvest-cock**, a salmon of a certain age; **harvest doll**: see quot., also cf. Harvest queen; † **harvest ears**: see quot.; **harvest festival, thanksgiving**, a thanksgiving service for the ingathering of the harvest, at which the church is usually decorated with grain, fruit, etc.; **harvest-fever**, an autumnal fever; **harvest-fish**, the butter- or dollar-fish of North America, a species of *Stromateus*; **harvest-fly**, a name in U.S. for species of *Cicada*, which appear during harvest time; **harvest-folk**, the people engaged in harvesting; **harvest-goose** = *harvest-home goose*; **harvest-hand, -hind, -swain**, a reaper in the harvest-field; **harvest-herring, -mackerel**, one caught during harvest; **harvest-hog**, 'a young sheep, that is smeared at the end of harvest, when it ceases to be a lamb' (Jam.); **harvest-lady** and **harvest-lord**, the couple of reapers who lead the others in the harvest-field; see also 3 b; **harvest-louse, -mite** = Harvest-bug; **harvest-play**, 'the vacation of a school during harvest' (Jam.); **harvest-rig** *Sc.*, (*a*) a ridge, rig, or 'land' of a harvest-field, between two furrows; the harvest-field so divided; (*b*) the couple, man and woman, who reap together during the harvest, cutting a 'rig' conjointly; **harvest-saver**, a machine for economically drying hay, etc. when cut in wet weather; **harvest-spider**, a long-legged spider, *Phalangium*, common in harvest-fields; **harvest-tick**, (*a*) = Harvest-bug; (*b*) any small spider of the family *Leptidæ*; **harvest-trow** (*dial.*) = Harvest mouse; **harvest-wench, -woman**, a female reaper; **harvest-work**, the work of reaping and gathering in the harvest (so *harvest-worker*).

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ciii. § 4. 355 Calathian Violet .. is called .. of some *Haruestbels. 1860 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. X. 356 To ring what is called the 'Harvest Bell' .. to warn the labourers in the harvest fields when to begin and cease their labour. 1861 *Act 24 & 25 Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names .. *harvest cock, sea trout, white trout..or by any other local name. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 20 Not half a century ago, they used everywhere to dress up something.. at the end of harvest which was called a *Harvest Doll. 1608 *Withals' Dict.* 46 Thine eares be on pilgrimage .. as they say commonly, thou hast on thy *haruest eares. *Vestræ peregrinantur aures.* 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 43 Pentecost was a *harvest festival. 1891 C. Creighton *Epidem. Brit.* 409 Autumnal or *harvest-fever, was a pestilential fever. 1885 Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 191 The species known in Massachusetts and New York as the butter-fish, in New Jersey as the *harvest fish. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Harvest-fly, Cicada*..the name of a large fly, remarkable for the noise which it makes in the summer-months, and particularly about the time of harvest. 1870 Riley *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 131 Reminding one of the mode of escape of our Harvest-flies (*Cicadæ*). 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 132 In haruest-time, *haruest folke, Seruants and all should make, altogether, good cheere in the hall. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 63 The mowers and Harvest folkes .. carrie great peeces of them to the Field with them. *c* 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 113 A yong wyf and an *arvyst-gos, Moche gagil with bothe. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess.* I. 178 *Harvest-hands being greatly in demand just then. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 149 We haue *harvest heryng, & good hawkes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 50 *Harvest Hinds, o'erspent with Toil and Heats. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony *herueist hog. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Harvest-lady*, the second reaper in the row .. but does not seem to have been ever so regularly greeted by the title, except on the day of harvest-home. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 129 Grant *haruest lord more by a penie or twoo, to call on his fellowes the better to doo. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Harvest-lord*, the principal reaper, who goes first, and whose motions regulate those of his followers. 1775 Ash, **Harvestlouse*, an exceeding small insect very troublesome in harvest time. 1874 Riley *Rep. Nox. Ins.*, 'Jiggers' or *Harvest Mites, *Leptus irritans. L. Americanus.* 1877 A. Murray *Econ. Entomol.* 117 *Trombidiidæ* (Harvest mites). 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 148/1 Models of *Harvest Savers, already adopted on twenty of the chief estates in the country. 1852 Wood *Nat. Hist.* (1863) III. 677 Sometimes the *Harvest-spider is seen scrambling over the grass with wonderful speed. 1883 J. Curtis *Farm Ins.* 200 The harvest-bug .. is closely allied .. to our tick .. described by Dr. Geer under the name of *Acarus Phalangii* from its infesting the harvest-spider *Phalangium Opilio*. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Hock-cart* 13 The *harvest swaines, and wenches bound For joy, to see the hock-cart crown'd. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Harvest ticks*, the species of the Genus *Leptus*. 1880 Jefferies *Gr. Ferne F.* I. 90 Looking at a nest of *harvest-trows, as the tiny mice are called that breed in the grass. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 71 ¶ 14 He saw some reapers and *harvest-women at dinner. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 16 Persons..accustomed to goe into other Shires for *Harvest worck.

Harvest (hā·rvĕst), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To reap and gather in (the corn, or, by extension, other ripe crop).

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxx. 300 Men hervesten the Corn twyes a 3eer. 1719 [see Harvesting *vbl. sb.*] 1776–90 Pennant *Tour Scotl.* (T.), I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth two or three hundred pounds. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 222/1 The general crop [of onions] must be pulled, if not already harvested. *Mod.* The tenants had to harvest the lord's grain for him.

b. *intr.* To gather in the corn-crop.

1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/5 Texas and Southern Kansas can harvest in June and July.

2. *transf.* To gather and lay up in store; to 'reap', to husband.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Jan. 10/1 He..has watched Chicago's growth for fifty years, and harvested a fortune of about £40,000 from that city's prosperity. 1889 M. E. Carter *Mrs. Severn* III. iii. xii. 258 The whole of her money was spent. That was soon, for she did not try to harvest it.

Hence **Ha·rvested** *ppl. a.*

1632 Sherwood, Haruested, *mestivé*. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Artificial shelter, and harvested provision. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. xi. 404 The pendant gold of the harvested maize.

Harvest-bug. A minute mite or acarid troublesome during harvest; also called *harvester, harvest-louse, -mite, -tick* (see Harvest *sb.* 7). That common in England is a larval form of *Tetranychus* (*Leptus*) *autumnalis*; those in the U.S. are species of *Tetranychus* and *Trombidium*.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 371 The flea and the gnat regale on his blood; the harvest-bug burrows in his flesh. 1771 G. White *Selborne* xxxiv. 89 This animal (which we call an harvest-bug) is very minute .. of a bright scarlet colour. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. vi. 305 The wound of the Harvest bug occasions an acute burning and insupportable itching.

Harvester (hā·rvestəɹ). [f. Harvest *v.*]

1. A reaper.

1589 Peele *Eglogue Gratulatorie* Wks. (Rtldg.) 562/2, 1595 — *Old Wives T.* ibid. 452/1 Soft, who have we here? our amorous harvesters [*Qo.* haruest starres]. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 91 The Harvester with bubling brow Reaping the interest of his painefull plough. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 243 The French ladies..are fond of habiting themselves as harvesters. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Harvesters' disease*, Duclaux's term for a disorder to which persons working out of doors in the hot summer of 1859 were subject.

2. Applied to various insects: a. = *harvesting ant.* b. 'A harvest-man, daddy-long-legs' (Funk). c. A harvest-bug.

1882 Romanes *Anim. Intell.* 97 The following points of interest in the habits of the European harvesters [ants].

3. A reaping machine; *esp.* one which also binds up the sheaves. Also, a machine for gathering in any particular crop, as a *cane harvester*. **Harvester cutter**, one of the section knives of a harvester.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Harvester-cutter grinder*, a machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar. 1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Aug. 524 With the extensive Harvester Works ..and other manufactories building. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/2 The price of sheaf-binding harvesters. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 702 Trials of Self-binding Harvesters.

Harvest-field. A field in which the corn is being reaped or gathered in; a corn-field in harvest. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 286 Thus to pick The very refuse of those harvest-fields. 1850 Scoresby *Whaleman's Advent.* vi. (1859) 79 The great harvest-field of American whalers. 1855 Tennyson *Brook* 227 My brother James is in the harvest-field. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. 11. 41 Like the harvest-field, when west winds stoop suddenly from above.

Harvest home, harvest-home.

1. The fact, occasion, or time of bringing home the last of the harvest; the close of the harvesting.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 35 His Chin new reapt, Shew'd like a stubble Land at Haruest-home. 1693 Dryden *Persius* iv. 64 At harvest-home, and on the shearing-day. 1757 R. Bentley tr. *Hentzner's Trav. Eng.* 79 (Brand) We happened to meet some country people celebrating their Harvest Home; their last load of corn they crown with flowers. *a* 1826 L. Hunt *Months* in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* I. 1059 Harvest-home is still the greatest rural holiday in England. 1844–61 H. Alford *Hymn*, Come, ye thankful people, come, Raise the song of Harvest-Home.

fig. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 287, I will vse her as the key of the Cuckoldly-rogues Coffer, and ther's my haruest-home. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 85, I have cride haruest home of thus much judgment In my greene sowing time. 1818 Shelley *Lines Euganean Hills* 230 Sheaves of whom are ripe to come To destruction's harvest home.

b. A shout or song of rejoicing on that occasion.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Hock-cart* 6 Crown'd with the eares of corne, now come, And, to the pipe, sing harvest home. 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* v. i, Come, my boys, come; And merrily roar our harvest home. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. Introd., The last blithe shout hath died upon our ear, And harvest-home hath hush'd the clanging wain.

2. The festival or merry-making to celebrate the successful homing of the corn, called in Scotland 'the kirn'. (Now rarely held.)

1573 [see 3]. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Country Life*, Thy wakes..Thy sheering-feast, which never faile; Thy harvest-home; thy wassaile bowle. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 290 The long-accustomed feast of Harvest-home. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 376/2 In England, the festival of ingathering passes generally under the endeared name of harvest-home. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/2, I have nowhere found any survival of the old-fashioned 'harvest home'. 'No; it is quite gone. The Union killed that.'

3. *Comb.*, as *harvest-home call, song*; **harvest-home goose**, one killed and eaten at the harvest-home feast; also called *harvest-goose*.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xc. (1878) 181 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not loose, Till ploughman thou giuest his haruest home goose. 1813–43 *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 19 The Suffolk peasantry use..the following Harvest-home song: Here's a health to the barley-mow! *Ibid.* 29 This 'Harvest-home' Call is the one generally made use of in the county of Devon.

Harvesting (hā·rvĕstiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Harvest *v.* + -ing 1.] The reaping and housing of grain, etc.; also *transf.*, the gathering up of resources.

1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. viii, The end of all my harvesting. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 95 In the harvesting of fruits in the cellar. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. xiv. 78 In more remote regions..the thrifty soldier thought that there might be..good harvesting for his sword.

b. *attrib.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Harvesting-machine.* 1881 *Times* 18 May 11/4 Employment on English harvesting work. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 10/5 The Hon. Walter Abbott Wood, the inventor, and founder of the manufactory, of the harvesting machines..died..on the 15th inst...aged 76.

Ha·rvesting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That reaps or gathers in and stores up grain, etc. *Harvesting ant*, a kind of ant which gathers and stores up the seeds of grasses; *harvesting mouse* = Harvest mouse.

1873 Moggridge *Ants & Spiders* I. 52 These harvesting ants will be found all round the shores of the Mediterranean. 1882 Romanes *Anim. Intell.* 102 The harvesting or agricultural ants of Texas. *Ibid.* 365 Of the harvesting mouse Gilbert White says:—One of their nests I procured this autumn.

Ha·rvestless, *a.* [-less.] Devoid of harvests or crops; sterile, unproductive.

1868 Menken *Infelicia* 81 Break up the harvestless ridges where we starved. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* v. i, Harvestless autumn, horrible agues, plague.

Ha·rvestman.

1. A labourer in the harvest-field; a reaper; *esp.* one who leaves home to obtain harvest work.

1552 Huloet, Haruest man, *messor.* 1611 Bible *Isa.* xvii. 5 And it shall bee as when the haruest-man gathereth the corne. 1774 Johnson *Diary* 4 Sept. in *Boswell*, I saw the harvest-men very decently dressed. 1894 *Times* 14 Aug. 15/1 It can hardly be said that the weather of last week was on the side of the harvestman.

2. A name given to certain insects which abound in the fields in harvest-time; *esp.* a long-legged spider of the family *Phalangidæ*.

1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* II. 85 *note*, Among the almost infinite variety of insects which haunt Grasses .. is the *Gryllus viridissimus*..in Devonshire called the Harvest-man from the season of its appearance. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 765 The *Phalangidæ*, or Harvest-men, have two thread-like palpi, terminated by a small hook. 1872 Riley *Rep. Nox. Ins.* 17 These animals are popularly called 'Grand-Daddy-Long-Legs' in this country, but are also known as 'Harvest men' and 'Grandfather-Gray-Beards'.

Harvest month. The month during which the harvest is gathered in; originally (like Ger. *herbstmonat*, Icel. *haustmánuðr*) a name of September; but in Robert of Gloucester of August.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 43 September, hærfestmonoð. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 61 Þe nexte moneþ afturward, þat heruest moneþ ys, He let clepe aftur hym August y wys.

1826 in *Hone's Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 1155 Had my journey taken place during the present harvest month.

Harvest moon. The moon which is full within a fortnight of the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.), and which rises for several nights nearly at the same hour, at points successively further north on the eastern horizon.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr., Vict. Poles over Osman* 5 Wks. 1813 IX. 275/1 Seventy harvest-moons Fill'd his wide gran'ries with autumnal joy. 1747 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 538 All the Phænomena of the Harvest-Moon become very plain by this additional Part. 1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* I. 267 The waning harvest-moon shone cold and bright. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. xii, The broad harvest-moon was in the heavens, and filled the air as with a softer and holier day. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iv. § 30.

Harvest mouse. A very small species of mouse (*Mus messorius*, or *Micromys minutus*), which builds its nest in the stalks of growing grain; it is the smallest of British quadrupeds, being just over 2 inches in length.

1812 *Pennant's Zool.* I. 149 *heading*, Harvest Mouse. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 505/1 The Harvest Mouse. White, of Selborne, who suggests the name of *Mus minimus*, appears to be the first who drew the attention of naturalists to this the smallest of British quadrupeds. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 67 The harvest mouse is insectivorous as well as granivorous.

Harvest queen. A name given a. to Ceres, the goddess of agriculture and crops; b. to a young woman chosen from the reapers (or an image or doll dressed up, cf. *harvest-doll*), to whom was given a post of honour at the harvest-home.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 36 Well mought it beseme any haruest Queene. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. ii, He stole the daughter of the Harvest-Queen. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 842 Adam .. had wove Of choicest Flours a Garland to adorne Her Treses, and her rural labours crown, As Reapers oft are wont thir Harvest Queen. 1778 HUTCHINSON *View Northumbld.* II. Anc. Customs 17 In some places I have seen an image apparelled in great finery, crowned with flowers..This they call the *Harvest Queen*, and represents the Roman Ceres. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1161.

c. = *harvest-lady*: see HARVEST 7. *local.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Harvest Lady*, The Dictt. call this personage the Harvest-Queen; Dr. D. E. Clark says that, on inquiry in Cambridgeshire, he understood that to be the denomination. He would not have received such information in Norfolk. 1847-78 HALLIWELL s.v. *Harvest-lady*, The second reaper is also called the harvest-queen.

Harvestry. The act or work of harvesting; also, that which is harvested (Ogilvie, *Suppl.*, citing Swinburne).

Harvest-tide. = next.

c 1200 ORMIN 11234 O sumerr, and onn herrfesstid, O winnterr, and o lenntenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4060 He-self was on þe feld biside To geder corn in herueistide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 31 As in the first frost eftir hervist tyde. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 5. 250 In the long interval between harvest-tide and harvest-tide, work and food were alike scarce in the mediæval homestead.

Harvest time. The time of harvest; the season of autumn (*obs.*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 107 He schulde ben huyred þer-aftur whon haruest tyme come. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XX. xi. 815 It befel vpon a daye in heruest tyme. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 13 [They] came to Dauid in the haruest time. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 53 At last a fever seized On William, and in harvest time he died.

b. *fig.* The time for reaping reward or gathering in results.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Crisp* Aug., This is the harvest time of your life. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. xiv. 214 But Gage..whiled away his harvest-time of honor.

Harvey (hā·rvi), *sb.* [Reputed to be named after Gabriel Harvey, d. 1630.] A kind of cooking- and cider-apple; different varieties are named *golden Harvey*, *Siberian Harvey*, etc.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* in R. Hogg *Fruit Man.* (1875) 67 Harvey apple, a faire, greate, goodly apple; and very well relished. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. v. 262 Your Apples must be Pippins, Pearmains, or Harveys. *Ibid.* II. iii. 352 Harvey Apple, Aromatick Pippin. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 189/2 The best varieties [for cider] are..the Siberian Harvey ..and above all, the golden Harvey, or brandy apple.

Ha·rvey, *v.* [After the surname of the inventor.] a. To harden (steel) by a process invented by H. A. Harvey of New Jersey, (patented in England 1888, No. 401); = HARVEYIZE. b. To fit or supply (a ship) with armour-plates so treated. Hence **Ha·rveyed** *ppl. a.*

1894 *Daily News* 21 June 2/6 The Harveyed Steel Plate has now been adopted. 1894 *Times* 12 July 8/4 The 'Harveyed' plates in the tests did not show any marked superiority over the St. Chamond plate. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Oct. 6/1 The royalties on plates ordered to be 'Harveyed', though not yet completed. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/8 The vessel..is Harveyed to the water line.

Also **Ha·rveyize** *v.*, **-ized** *ppl. a.*

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 The trial of two nickel steel plates Harveyised. 1892 *Ibid.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A patent known as high-carbon nickel Harveyized armour for the protection of men-of-war. 1894 *Times* 6 June 7/4 'Harveyized' steel plates will stop the heaviest cannon shot.

Harwe, ME. form of HARROW *sb.* and *v.*

Hary, -er, obs. forms of HARRY, HARRIER.

Harytage, obs. form of HERITAGE.

Has, 3rd sing. pres. Ind. of HAVE *v.*

Has, obs. var. of AS, ASS; ME. f. HOARSE *a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1073 A ded has. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 301 Has he bad, sa haf þai done. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 700/33 *Hic onager*, a wyld has.

Hasagai, var. of HASSAGAI, ASSAGAI.

Hasar, rare obs. f. HAWSER.

† **Hasard, -art,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* [app. a deriv. of OE. *hasu*, *haswe*, or ON. *hǫss*, accus. *hǫsvan* (:—*hasu-*) 'grey, ash-coloured'. See -ARD.]

A. *adj.* Grey-haired, hoary. B. *sb.* A grey-haired man.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 164 Thow ald hasart lychour, fy for schame. *Ibid.* VI. v. 17 This ald hasard careis our fludis hoit Spretis and figuris in his irn hewit boit. *Ibid.* VII. viii. 100 Ouersett with hasart hayr and faynt dotage.

Hasard, obs. form of HAZARD.

Has-been (hæ·zˌbēn), *sb.* (*a.*) [perf. tense of BE *v.*] One that *has been* but is no longer: a person or thing whose career or efficiency belongs to the past, or whose best days are over.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 34 Being now but umwhile, and as an hes-beene. 1786 BURNS *Inventory* 8 My han' afore's a gude auld has-been. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 820 John Jones may be described as 'one of the *has* beens.'

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1819 *Hermit in London* II. 133 A has-been battered beau.

Hase, obs. form of AS *adv.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix, Pride with his purtenans, hase prophetes haue told.

Hase, obs. form of HOARSE, HAZE.

Hasel, -ell, obs. forms of HAZEL.

Hasert, obs. form of HAZARD.

Hash (hæʃ), *v.* Also 7 hache. [a. F. *hache-r*, f. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE.]

1. *trans.* To cut (meat) into small pieces for cooking; to make into a hash.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 34, I gave them some tastes of my Cookery, in hashing, and fricasing this flesh. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Mushroom*, You must hash a Piece of Veal or Fowl. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 28 *Hash*, to mince Meat. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 136 Meat hashed small and well peppered.

2. *fig.* Also *hash up.*

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 231 Be sure I give them Fragments, not a Meal; What Gellius or Stobæus hash'd before, Or chew'd by blind old Scholiasts o'er and o'er. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 385 His own stale scraps..Hash'd up and season'd with an old man's spleen. 1880 *Academy* 25 Sept. 219 Pleased at seeing his waifs and strays of thought thus hashed up.

3. To cut up, to slash or hack about; to mangle. Also *fig.* Now *Sc.* and *dial.* Also *intr.*

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 838 He..rain'd a storm Of blows so terrible and thick, As if he meant to hash her quick. 1727 WALKER *Peden's Life* in *Biogr. Scot.* 489 (Jam.) They are hagging and hashing them down, and their blood is running down like water. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 Feb., Hashed and smashed as my time is, who can make anything of it? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 A hand in hagging and hashing at Christ's Kirk.

Hence **Hashed** (hæʃt) *ppl. a.*, **Ha·shing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ha·sher,** one who hashes or makes a hash.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xix. 66 A great Skillet full of Rice with hached Lard. 17.. *Battle Sheriff Muir* 1715 in Child *Ballads* (1864) VII. 159 There was such hashing, and broad swords a-clashing. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 648 The cuttings, the roastings, and hashings they undergo. *a* 1845 HOOD *Clubs* iii, The Cook's a hasher—nothing more. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* XXV. 298 The breast of a hashed fowl.

Hash (hæʃ), *sb.* Also 7 hache. [*f.* HASH *v.*, taking the place of the earlier *haché*, *hachee*, *hachey*, HACHY, and HACHIS, from French.]

1. Something cut up into small pieces; *spec.* a dish consisting of meat which has been previously cooked, cut small, and warmed up with gravy and sauce or other flavouring.

1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Jan., I had..at first course, a hash of rabbits, a lamb. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 510 They are only Hache, made up of the Fragments that remain'd. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ₱ 9, I..passed my Eye over several Hashes, which I do not know the Names of. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* v. 47 Lay .. thin sippets round the dish, and pour in your hash. 1863 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* 205 If the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediately become hard.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Old matter 'served up' or presented in a fresh form; now often coloured by or associated with 3.

1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 368 To serve up to the Reader continually the cold Hashes of plain repetition. 1759 GOLDSM. *Pol. Learn.* x, Old pieces are revived .. the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of absurdity. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 319 Chiefly a well-done hash of my own words.

3. A mixture of mangled and incongruous fragments; a medley; a spoiled mixture; a mess, jumble. Often in phr. *to make a hash of*, to mangle and spoil in attempting to deal with.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 52 The Hash of tongues A Pedant makes. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 23 Feb. (1833) II. 274 (Farmer) About as like it, as my Lady Pomfret's hash of plural persons and singular verbs or infinitive moods was to Italian. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 459 Froude writes up to me we have made a hash of it. 1847 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. ix. 402 Lord Grey has made somewhat of a hash of New Zealand and its constitution. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 595 They therefore make a strange hash of the story.

b. Phr. *To settle* (a person's) *hash*: to reduce to order; to silence, subdue; to make an end of, 'do for'. *slang* or *colloq.*

a 1825 *Song* in BROCKETT s.v., The hash of the Yankees he'll settle. 1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 389 My finger was in an instant on the trigger, and another second would have settled his hash. 1864 BROWNING *Youth & Art* xiv, You've to settle yet Gibson's hash.

4. A term of obloquy, applied to a person who 'makes a hash' of his words, etc. *Sc.*

1655 in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (1846) I. 211 [In 1655, Henry Hedley was fined 3*s.* 4*d.* for calling William Johnson, one of the stewards of the Company of Bricklayers and Plasterers] 'a slavering hash'. 1722-30 RAMSAY *Fables* i, *Twa Books*, I canna thole the clash, Of this impertinent auld hash. 1785 BURNS *Ep. Lapraik* xii, A set o' dull, conceited hashes. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, 'What was I wanting to say .. to his honour himsell .. ye muckle hash?'

5. A trade name for waste paper of the lowest quality.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/3 'Hash', the paper of lowest marketable value, can be collected and sorted without loss.

6. *attrib.*, as *hash-dish*, *-meat.*

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Love at a Venture* v. Wks. (1723) 312 Your Father..swears..he'll slice me into Hash-meat.

‖ **Hashish, hasheesh** (hæ·ʃiʃ, haʃī·ʃ). Also (6 assis), 9 haschisch, -ish, hachisch, -ish, hachshish. [Arab. حشيش *ḥashīsh* dry herb, hay, the dry leaves of hemp powdered, the intoxicant thence prepared.]

The top leaves and tender parts of the Indian hemp (which in warm countries develop intoxicating properties) dried for smoking or chewing, in Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, etc. Cf. BHANG, an Indian preparation of the same plant.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* I. (1885) II. 116 Bangue .. is made in three sorts..The first by the Ægyptians is called Assis, which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. viii. 502 A compound called Lhasis, one ounce whereof being eaten, causeth laughing, dalliance, and makes one as it were drunken. 1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.* CXX. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 153 (Stanf.) As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Haschisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. vi. 103 It is a well known result of hashish to give an excessive vividness to the sensations. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character* Wks. (Bohn) II. 59 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 3/3 Victims to the excessive use of hasheesh.

fig. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 113 If you put a single grain of philosophic hachisch into that pacific calumet of his. 1884 H. D. TRAILL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 575 Entranced by the haschish of Mr. Frederic Harrison's eloquence.

b. *attrib.*, as *hashish-house*, *-insanity*, *-smoker.*

1883 H. H. KANE in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 944/1 (*title*) A hashish-house in New York. *Ibid.*, A large community of hashish smokers. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 22 Mar. 5/1 Intoxicating effects which recommend the drug to hashish-eaters in India. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 901, I doubt very much if hasheesh insanity can be at present diagnosed by its clinical character alone.

Hashy (hæ·ʃi), *a.* [f. HASH *sb.*] Of the nature of a 'hash', or mixture of mangled fragments.

1891 *Athenæum* 3 Oct. 452/1 A tale .. duplicated in that famous collection, showing the hashy manner in which it was put together.

† **Hask, haske,** *sb. Obs.* [cf. HASSOCK 3.] (See quot. 1579.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 16 Phoebus..hath..taken vp his ynne in Fishes haske [*gloss.*, a haske is a wicker pad, wherein they vse to cary fish]. 1598 FLORIO, *Canagna*, .. a fishers basket, or haske. 1611 DAVISON *Poems* 38 (N.) The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight Had shut from us in watry fishes haske.

Hask (hask), *a.* Now *dial.* [app. a by-form of *harsk*, northern form of HARSH.] Rough and hard to the touch or taste, *esp.* from the absence of moisture; coarse and dry.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Harske or haske, as sundry frutys, *stipticus*, *poriticus*. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* M ij b, Curled and adorned after the same manner by Spar, but hask and dry, and of no pleasant Colour at all. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.*, *Hask*, coarse, harsh, rough, parched .. A hask wind is keen and parching .. Coarse worsted is hask to the feeling. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v.. 'Hask grass', rough, coarse grass. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hask*, deficient in moisture. 'Hask bread', oft said to be as 'hask as chopped hay'. 1885 F. H. BOWMAN *Struct. Wool* Gloss. 354 *Hask*, dry and hard or unpliable.

b. *fig.* Harsh in sound, tone, or manner. *Sc.*

1594 A. HUME *Hymns*, etc. Ep. to Rdr., Rude Scottish and hask verses. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 63 The petition of the Londoners got so hask and insnareing an answer.

c. Dry, husky; as a cough.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 343 They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough.

Hask, obs. form of ASK.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26465, I hask þe þen if it be nede.

† **Ha·skard.** *Obs.* Also -erd. [Of uncertain derivation; the suffix as in *bast-ard*, etc.: its locality is opposed to its being a derivative of the northern HASK *a.*] A man of low degree, a base or vulgar fellow. Also *attrib.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxl. 152 b/1 As .. he came out of the hous of a comyn woman He mette

wyth a lewde haskarde, whyche for to doo the sayd synne of lechery went to the hous. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 31 Declaryng a very folysshe and an haskard felowe vnder the person of Thersyte. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 606 They be haskardis & rebawdis. 1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 14 Priuate persons and haskerds of low degree. 1574 Withals *Dict.* 60/2 A haskarde, or of lowe degree, *proletarius*.

Hence †**Ha·skardly** *a.*, vulgar, low, base. †**Ha·skardy**, baseness; haskards collectively.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 208 Some haskerdly peizaunts, and rascall persons. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 4 Ouerthroun at last by Berthreds Hascardy. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 81 Treason and haskardie in thus leaving their camp at the very point of fight.

† **Haskwort.** *Obs.* [Badly formed in imitation of Ger. *halskraut*, f. *hals* neck + *kraut* plant (perh. with some suggestion of Hask *a.*): cf. Halswort.] Name given by Lyte to two species of Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium* and *C. glomerata*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xx. 170 This Throtewurte or Haskewurte .. is .. of three sortes, that is to say, the great and the small, and the creeping kinde. *Ibid.* 172 The Plante may be very wel called Haskewurte, or Throtewurte..in high Douch Halszkraut: in base Almaigne Halscruyt. 1863 in Prior *Plant-n.* (1879) 105.

† **Ha·sky,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. Hask *a.* + -y.] Dry and stony, as soil; gravelly.

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 157 Dry, haskey, sandy, hungry Land. *Ibid.* 187 St. Foyn is a French Grass much sowed there, upon their barren, dry, hasky Lands. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 403 Clover seldom succeeds on sandy loam, or thin hasky land.

Hasle, obs. form of Hazel.

Haslet (hē·slĕt), **harslet** (hā·slĕt). Forms: *α.* 4–5 hastelet, 4–7 hastlet, 5 hasselet, 6 haselet, 6–7 haslett, -e, 7– haslet. *β.* 6– harslet, (7 harselet, (harsnet), 8 harcelet). [a. OF. *hastelet* (mod.F. *hâtelettes*) roasted meat, dim. of *haste* a spit, a piece of roasted meat (cf. obs. F. *hastilles* 'th' inwards of a beast', Cotgr.):—L. *hasta* spear. The spelling *harslet* appears to arise from the long *ā*.] A piece of meat to be roasted, *esp.* part of the entrails of a hog; pig's fry; also, the 'pluck' or 'gather' (heart, liver, etc.) of other animals, as the sheep, calf, etc.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He britnez out þe brawen in bryȝt brode scheldez & hatz out þe hastlettez. ?*c* 1390 *Form of Cury* (1780) 83 Hastlets of Fruyt. Take Fygs iquarterid, Raysons hool, [etc.]. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1399 Hastelettus in galantyne. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 106 Take a Turbut, and kut of þe vynnes in maner of a hastelette, and broche him on a rounde broche, and roste him. 1530 Palsgr. 229/2 Haselet of a hogge, *haste menve.* 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 121 Concerning hogs .. some .. sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet-breads, the blood, and the haslets. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* ii. 7 In a hog .. the haslet which is the liver and crow, kidney and skirts. 1812 Combe *Picturesque* xxvi. 106 A rich Haslet at the fire, Will give you all you can desire. 1872 Frere *Aristoph., Frogs* II. 242 Keep quiet—and watch for a chance of a piece of the haslets.

β. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 87 A haggise: some call it a chitterling: some a hogs harslet. 1664 Pepys *Diary* 10 Mar., A good hog's harslet, a piece of meat I love. 1739 'R. Bull' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* 235 A roasted Harslet on the Table stood. 1866 Felton *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. v. 365 Poultry and meat .. calf's pluck, pig's harslet and chine..finished the course.

·*attrib.* 1677 Charleton *Exercit. de diff. et nomin. Anim.* (ed. 2) 13 Apexabones, Harslet-Puddings.

Hasp (hasp), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 hæpse, 3–7 haspe, (6 happys, hosp), 4–hasp (7–*dial.* hapse). *β.* (*north.*) 2–7 hespe, 5– hesp. [OE. *hæpse* (:—**hæspe*) wk. fem. 'fastening, clasp, hasp'; cf. OHG. *haspa* fem., a reelful of yarn, MHG. *haspe, hespe* reel, hinge, hinge-hook, Ger. *haspe* hasp, clamp, hinge, hook, *dial.* reel, *häspe* ham of the leg; MLG. *hespe, haspe* hinge, MDu. *haspe* hasp or fastening of a door, reel, skein of yarn, *hespe* hinge, joint, ham, ON. *hespa* wk. fem. 'wisp or skein of wool, hasp, fastening'. The sense-history of the group is obscure, and it may be doubted whether the 'hasp' of a door, and a 'hasp' of yarn, though in form identified in all the langs., were originally the same word. (But cf. Hank.)]

I. 1. A contrivance for fastening a door or lid: now chiefly applied to a hinged clasp of metal which passes over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock; also (in a trunk or box), a hinged plate of metal with a projecting piece of the nature of a staple which fits into a hole and is secured by the lock.

c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* II. 328 Sum sloh mid slecge swiðe þa hæpsan. *c* 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 546/42 *Sera*, hespe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4083 Undernethe is an hasp, Schet with a stapyl and a clasp. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 284 To the chambre dore he gan hym dresse..And by the haspe [*Lansdowne* hespe] he haaf it of atones. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1104 Up is broke lok, haspe, barre, and pynne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 416 Stapill and hesp. 1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 70 For mendyng off a hapoys..ij^{d}. 1560 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 96 A stapulle and a haspe for the .. chest. 1572 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 145 Stapyles, hespes, and brages. 1631 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For charnells and hapses for the two chests in our hall. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 80 In Sussex for hasp, clasp, wasp, they pronounce hapse, clapse, wapse. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1537/4 One Sugar-Box .. with a Hasp to fasten it on one side. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, 'This trunk has got to be shut and locked'.. The hasp snapped sharply in its hole. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* II. i, The pony was tied to the hasp of the gate.

b. Applied to other simple contrivances for fastening a door, casement window, etc.; also, a latch for a sash window.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 138, I fastened the other end with a small hasp to one of the jambs. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xiv. ii, If a hand .. were laid On the hasp of the window. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Hesp*, the door-fastener or button which turns on a pivot in the centre. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Hasp*, the fastening to a common casement. 1885 *Law Times* 315/2 He must not break a pane to undo the hasp of the window. 1886 Fenn *Master of Ceremonies* vi, The spring of the window hasp.

c. 'A semi-circular clamp turning in an eye-bolt in the stem-head of a sloop or boat, and fastened by a forelock in order to secure the bowsprit down to the bows' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

d. *O. Eng. and Sc. Law. By hasp and staple*: see quots.

[*c* 1250 Bracton v. iv. xv. 14 (Rolls) VI. 138 Seysina facta .. vel per nuntium, per fustim, vel per baculum, vel per haspam. 1292 Britton II. ix. § 6 Deliverer al purchaceour la seisine par le haspe ou par le anel del uihs, ou par encousture de la porte.] 1569 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 175 Or he sould be saisit be hesp and stapill, as the commoun use is within burgh. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl., Hasp and Staple* is the form of entering an heir in a burgage subject..The claimant alleges his title, and proves it by witnesses; on which the bailie declares him to be heir, and makes him take hold of the hasp and staple of the door as a symbol of possession, and then enter the house and bolt himself in. [Entry by hasp and staple is now obsolete under Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Act, 1874 (37 & 38 Vict. c. 94 § 25).]

2. A clasp or catch for fastening two parts of a garment, the covers of a book, etc.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 A denkles cope for to bere al brennynde on him was kest, With hote haspes i-mad to spere. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5254 The haspes of his helme heturly brast. *a* 1698 Evelyn *Voy. Marry-land* (R.), A curious hasp The manteau 'bout her neck to clasp. 1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. ii. 155 Shooes .. either lac'd close .. or else clasp'd with Taches or Hasps. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* vi, He strain'd the dusky covers close, And fix'd the brasen hasp.

3. (?) A handle of a trunk or case.

a 1774 Goldsm. *To Sir J. Reynolds* (R.), Four [men] got under each trunk, the rest surrounded, and held the hasps. 1868 W. Collins *Moonst.* (1889) 118 An old japaned tin case, with a cover to it, and a hasp to hang it up by.

II. 4. A hank or skein of yarn, thread or silk; a definite quantity of yarn, the fourth part of a spindle.

a 1400 *Octouian* 1442 The bryde! was made of chaynys, Of grete haspys wer the reynys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3899 Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hespe of threde, *mataxa, haspum, filipulus*. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Fifesh.* VI. 43 (Jam.) About 30 years ago..a hesp or slip, which is the fourth part of a spindle, was thought a sufficient day's work for a woman.

† 5. A reel for winding yarn, thread, or silk. *Obs.* [Only in Dicts. Perh. an error of Skinner.]

1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Ang., Hasp*, alabrum seu Instrumentum Textorium in quod filum fusi evolvitur. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), An *Hasp*, a Reel to wind Yarn on. 1828 Webster, *Hasp*, a spindle to wind thread or silk on (*local*).

III. 6. 'An instrument for cutting the surface of grass-land; a scarifier' (Webster 1864).

7. *attrib.*, as *hasp-lock*.

1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 865 The hasp-lock used for trunks and portmanteaus.

Hasp, *v.* Also 1 hæpsian, 4–7 haspe; 9 *dial.* hesp. [OE. *hæpsian*, f. *hæpse* Hasp *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fasten with, or as with, a hasp.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxvii. (Z.) 220 Ic scytte sum loc oððe hæpsige. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 419 With-outen .. Hurrok, oper hande-helme hasped on roþer. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 205 A dore .. haspet ful faste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8593 Ector..haspit on his helme, & his horse toke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxvii. 408 (Harl. MS.) Be not a-ferde .. for I shall haspe the dore, and pynne it with a pynne. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 35/37 To Haspe, *obserare*. 1611 Cotgr., *Aggrafer*..to buckle, or haspe. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bee hive*, A small light Wooden Shutter, to hasp in cold Weather on the Outside. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 The companion-head was hasped down. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Hesp*, to hasp or fasten the latch of a door. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Tempt.* II. 181 She went to the window and hasped it.

† b. *fig.* To fasten *together*, unite firmly.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 171 So harde heo beoþ with Auarice I-haspet to-gedere [1393 — C. II. 193 So harde hath aueryce hasped hem to-gederes.]

† 2. To clasp, embrace. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1388 He hasppez his fayre hals his armez wyth-inne, & kysses hym. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 367 Hailsyng of hed bare, haspyng in armys. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 91 If hee tooke mee haspt within his bed.

† 3. To gird with mail or tight-fitting clothes; to buckle.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 381 He askez heterly a hayre & hasped hym vmbe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 281 If I were hasped in armes on a heȝe stede. *Ibid.* 831 Alle hasped in his heȝ wede.

† 4. To confine or fasten (in a tight place); to lock *up*. *Obs.*

1680 Eliz. Cellier in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VII. 1187 He told me..that he had been squeezed and hasped into a thing like a trough, in a dungeon under ground. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* v. (1700) 65 Haspt in a tombril .. With one fat slave before, and none behind. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 132 ¶ 2 Being hasped up with thee in this publick Vehicle. *Ibid.* No. 155 ¶ 2, I keep a Coffee-house..I am unavoidably hasped in my Bar.

Hence **Ha·sping** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Aggraffement*, a hooking, clasping .. a hasping.

† **Haspede.** *Obs. rare.* [deriv. of Hasp.] A clasp, a hook.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 189 By þe haspede he hentes hym þenne, & broȝt hym vp by þe brest.

Haspicholls, -cols, corruptions of Harpsical, Harpsichord.

Hass, dial. var. of Halse; obs. form of Ass.

Hassagai, -ay, var. Assagai.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 65 Dexterity in throwing the Hassagaye. 1813 *Edin. Rev.* XXI. 69 The same Caffre .. with his hasagai attacks the horny elephant. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160 The hassagay-tree (*Curtisia faginea*) one of the largest timber-trees in Africa.

Hassar (hæ·sär). [? native S. American name.] One of the genus *Callichthys* of siluroid fishes, found in the rivers of tropical America, and remarkable for building a regular nest and being able to travel considerable distances over land.

1865 W. Houghton in *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 262 These hassars, as they are called. 1883 Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676 Many of these rivers .. are inhabited by a fish .. popularly called the Hassar, or Hardback. *Ibid.* 676/2 The Hassar is as good a walker as the Climbing Perch.

Hassard, obs. form of Hazard.

Hassassin, an etymological var. of Assassin.

1826 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) II. 403 *note*, The Sheik or old man of the mountain, the chief of the Hassassins.

Hassel(l, Hasser, obs. ff. Hazel, Hawser.

Hasslock: see Halse *sb.* 6.

Hassock (hæ·sŏk), *sb.* [OE. *hassuc*, of uncertain etymology. Some have conjectured derivation from Welsh *hesg* sedges. It is doubtful whether sense 4 is the same word.]

I. 1. A firm tuft or clump of matted vegetation; *esp.* of coarse grass or sedge, such as occurs in boggy ground; a 'tussock'. Sometimes applied to an insulated clump of bushes or low trees.

986 *Charter of Æthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* No. 655 III. 223 Of ðam wege on ðone hassuc upp an hrofan hricge. [1147 *Found. Charter Sawtrey Abbey* in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1682) I. 853 Pastores..nostri super exteriores hassocos versus Walton inter pratum & mariscum debent stare.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 And thanne the olde made me gon vp on a gret hassock. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hassok, *ulphus*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxi. § 5. 209 Leaues, spread vpon the grounde in manner of a turffe or hassocke. 1662 Dugdale *Hist. Imbanking* Pref., The stink of smoaky hassocks. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 332 Moss .. lay above the Ground, in little Heaps .. called Hassocks, which were full of Holes, like an Honeycomb. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 444 Great tufts of rushes &c. called hassocks. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 286 With much difficulty I could step from one hassock to another, in laying out the drains. 1814 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. 270 The down is entirely spotted with small islets (the country people call them hassocks) of low trees and luxuriant underwood. 1843 Whittier *Pr. Wks.* (1889) I. 321, I was stumbling over the rough hassocks, and sinking knee-deep in the black mire. 1871 J. R. Nichols *Fireside Sc.* 111 After digging out the hassocks and burning them.

b. *transf.* A 'shock' of hair.

1785 *Jrnl. fr. Lond. to Portsmouth* in *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.) Wi' a great hassick o' hair hingin .. about her haffats. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxxiv, His tatty pow, that ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy hassock of hair! [*a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hassock-head*, a shock head; a bushy and entangled growth of coarse hair.]

2. A thick firm cushion or bass, often stuffed with rushes or straw, used to rest the feet on, and *esp.* in places of worship to kneel upon.

According to Forby s.v. '*hassocks* in bogs were formerly taken up..shaped, trimmed, and dressed..to make kneeling much easier than on the pavement of the church.' Hassocks of turf or peat, formerly used in the church, are still (1897) preserved at Lower Gravenhurst in Bedfordshire.

1516 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 564/3, 20 hassocks for pews. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* v. i, Buy a mat for your bed, buy a mat! A hassock for your feet. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 202 For a hassock and a matt for our Minister, 6 d. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 2 To make them kneel .. he gave every one of them a Hassock and a Common-prayer Book. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 748 Knees and hassocks are well-nigh divorc'd. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fl.* I. viii, A stately pew with red serge seats and hassocks. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* iii, They made her comfortable upon the sofa, with a hassock for her feet.

† 3. A rush basket: cf. Hask *sb. Obs.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 209 A hassocke, a baskette made of twigges, or rushes, *scripiculum*.

II. 4. The soft calcareous sandstone which separates the beds of ragstone in Kent.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hassock*, soft Sand-stone. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 58/2 Mortar..made..of chalk, sand, or hassock. 1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v, The sandstone that separates the beds of the Kentish rag is known by the name of hassock and hassock stone, the latter..when the sand is agglutinated enough to allow its being raised in block. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 281 The calcareous sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent are locally termed hassock.

III. 5. *Comb.*, as *hassock-grass, -plough*; **hassock-filler**, a device for stuffing hassocks; **hassock-knife**, an implement for chopping off hassocks.

1699 *Post Boy* 24–6 Jan. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 168 They were all arm'd, some with Guns, some with.. Hassock-knives. 1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 161 The plough made on purpose, and called a hassock plough, cut laterally much beyond the line of its draught. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* i. 34 The hassock-grass and sedges tumbled him over. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hassock-filler*, a device consisting of a curb and a charging cylinder, whereby the stuffing is packed into the cover.

Hence **Ha·ssock** *v. trans.*, to furnish with hassocks (sense 2).

1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Sir Rupert*, He..resolves to.. new-cushion and hassock the family pew.

Hassocky (hæ·səki), *a.* [f. Hassock + -y.]

1. Abounding in hassocks or clumps.

1645 G. Boate *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 62 Hassocky boys. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 61 Your hassocky morish rough Land. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* xix. 336 A horse cannot keep up with it over the broken hassocky ground.

2. Of the nature of or consisting of calcareous hassock.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 A Rockey or Hassucky sort of Ground. 1881 Whitehead *Hops* 17 The loams .. and hassocky detritus of the Hythe beds. 1894 B. Fowler in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 362 Towards Bramshott the beds become more hassocky.

Hast, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have.

Hast, obs. form of Haste.

†**Hastal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **hastāl-is*, f. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped.

1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. vii. § 3 (1682) 45 It [the cover of the seed] is..Hastal, in *Lactuca*.

[Hastard, prob. a scribal error for Haskard.

a 1529 Skelton *Earl Northumberland* iv. 24 (MS. Reg. 18 D 11. lf. 165) Vilane hastarddis in þer furious tene..Conferd togeder of commonn concente Falsly to slo þer moste singlar goode lorde.]

†**Ha·stary.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hastāri-us* belonging to the spear, subst., a spearman; f. *hasta* spear. Cf. F. *hastaire.*] A spearman.

1589 Ive *Instruct. Warres* 104 Before the first rankes of the Hastaries.

Hastate (hæ·steit), *a.* [ad. L. *hastātus*, f. *hasta* spear: see -ate[2] 2.]

1. Formed like a spear or spear-head; spear-shaped.

1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 117 Lingual teeth .. elongate, subulate, or hastate. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 667 *Astacus*..Lamellar appendage, dentiform or hastate. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 665 Crescentic or hastate spots. 1885 Castle *Sch. Fencing* 44 The hastate weapons: pike, partisan..and poleaxe.

b. *Bot.* Of leaves: Narrowly triangular nearly to the base, where two lateral lobes project at right angles to the midrib.

1788 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (ed. 4) 191 *Hastate*, Javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the Base and Sides hollowed, and the Angles spreading. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvii. 427 Hastate leaves that are quite entire. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 313 *Rumex acetosella*; dioecious, lower leaves hastate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 96 Leaves..Hastate or Halberd-shaped.

2. *Comb.*, as *hastate-auricled, -leaved.*

1864 *Sowerby's Bot.* I. 187 Hastate-leaved Scurvy-grass. 1883 Bentley *Bot.* 159 When the lobes of such a leaf are separated from the blade..it is auriculate or hastate-auricled.

†**Ha·stated,** *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed.] = prec.

1748–52 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Plants* 597 (Jod.) The hastated-leaved arum with a clavated spadix. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf.* 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 478 Towards the tops..they became trifid, hastated, and lastly lanceolate.

Ha·stately, *adv.* [-ly[2].] In a hastate fashion; chiefly in comb. with adjs., denoting a combination of the hastate with another shape, as *hastately-cordate, -lanceolate, -sagittate, -two-eared*, etc.

1831 Don *Gardener's Dict.* Gloss., Hastately-sagittate.

Hasta·to-, combining form of L. *hastātus* Hastate, used like *hastately.*

1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* Gloss., *Hastato-lanceolate*, between halbert-shaped and lanceolate. 1850 Hooker & Arnott *Brit. Flora* 462 *Arum maculatum* .. leaves all radical, hastato-sagittate.

Haste (hēⁱst), *sb.* Forms: 3–haste; also 3–8 hast, 4–5 haast(e, 4–6 *Sc.* (and Coverd.) haist, 5 hayste. [a. OF. *haste* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *hâte*:—WGer. **haisti-*, in OE. *hæst, hést* fem., violence, fury = Goth. *haifsts* fem., strife, contest; cf. OE. *hæste* adj. violent, vehement, impetuous = OFris. *hâst, hâst, hâst*, OHG. *heisti, heist.* The French word was taken back into Middle Dutch, and thence into other Teut. langs.: cf. MDu. *haeste, haest*, Du. *haast*, MLG. and LG. *hast*, Ger. *hast* haste.]

I. 1. Urgency or impetuosity of movement resulting in or tending to swiftness or rapidity; quickness, speed, expedition (properly of voluntary action). Opposed to leisurely motion or action. (Most freq. in phrases: see 4 a, 5.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5198 To bidd hast now es nan sa frek. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 359 This asketh haste. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48, I shall do more in a daye than my brother in twayne, for all his haste. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 17 a, They fled, and made away with great hast. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 13 The old man would have stayed us here .. but our business required more haste. 1765 Goldsm. *Ess.* xv. Wks. (Globe) 328/1 In situations where the action seems to require haste. 1888 A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iv, To make him understand the necessity of haste.

2. Such quickness of action as excludes due consideration or reflection; hurry, precipitancy, want of deliberation, rashness. (See also 4 b, 6.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 33 Þair daies waned in unnaitnesse, And þair yheres with haste ware lesse. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1605 Greuous to me god wot is youre vnreste, Your haste. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcix. 320 An yll haste is not good. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 29 Hast and choler are enemies to all great actions. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 725 Friends, not adopted with a school-boy's haste. 1832 Tennyson *'Love thou thy land'* 96 Raw Haste, half-sister to Delay.

3. The condition of being obliged to act quickly on account of having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly; hurry. (See also 4 c, d.)

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 794 *Thisbe* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), This tisbe hath..so gret haste Piramus to se. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* I. x, After the hast of the letters, they gaf hem this ansuer that [etc.]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 93 b, These joly gallantes left behynde theim for hast, all their tentes. 1581 Savile *Agric.* (1598) 198 Many halfe dead .. were left for haste of winning the fielde. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 200 ¶ 4 The urgent Hast of another Correspondent. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, She advanced, breathless with haste. 1872 J. F. Clarke *Self-Culture* 58 (Cent.) The haste to get rich.

II. Phrases.

4. *In haste.* a. (in sense 1.) With energetic speed; quickly, expeditiously (also, †*an, on haste* (obs.): see An *prep.*). So *in all haste* (arch.), as quickly as possible, with all speed.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 Þai fild a cupp þan son in hast. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 615 He slo3 þer on haste On hundred bi þe laste. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3608 Richard prykede forþ an haste, Ase harde as he may praste. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele [= recover] all in hast. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 50 Reuenge in haist the cruell act. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 456 Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting Peers. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XII. 287 Though I am always in haste I am never in a hurry. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1391 'Not dead!' she answer'd in all haste. 1868 Lynch *Rivulet* cxvii. i, Arise, sad heart, arise in haste.

b. (in sense 2.) With excited quickness; without deliberation, hurriedly, hastily, in a hurry.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Scribled forth in hast at aduenture. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxv. 11, I sayde in my haist: All men are lyers. 1677 Lauderdale in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. lvii. 89 So as they may not trouble us any more in hast. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 1 Who has seen so little, and as it were in hast. 1710–11 Swift *Let. to Mrs. Johnson* 16 Jan., I dined to-day with Dr. Cockburn, but will not do so again in haste, he has generally such a parcel of Scots with him.

c. (in sense 3.) With quickness of action due to being pressed for time; with speed, speedily.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 One Mistlebrooke .. came in great haste to the hous of one Pottier. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 221 The King leuied an armie in Hast. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* v. 60 In hast a Council's call'd. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. i. 181 Four or five men running in great haste up the stairs. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 607 Prepared at any moment to send such as might be demanded in haste.

d. (in sense 3.) As predicate, often with *infin.*: Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 89 Your Father calls for you, He is in hast, therefore I pray you go. 1700 Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 205, I am in no hast for them, but can well wait your leisure. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 196 Mary was in no haste to return into Scotland. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 198 So turning to his horse, he said, 'I am in haste to dine'. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* III. 935 No sooner come than in haste to go.

5. *To make haste*: To put forth energy producing speed; to move or act with quickness; to use expedition, to hasten. (Often with *inf.*)

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 13 Make haist (o Lorde) to helpe me. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 19 b, Making hast to the shore, and attéining the same, they ran away. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 13 One while to march on very slowly, another, to make more haste. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. x, It was necessary for him to make haste home. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, Make haste down, and come out. 1847 James *J. Marston Hall* ix, I made as much haste as I could to get away.

6. In proverbs and phrases: chiefly in sense 2.

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* II. 1682 Of fule haist cummis no speid. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 5 Hast maketh waste. *Ibid.*, The more haste the lesse speede. 1556 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* (ed. 2) To Rdr. (Arb.) 19 With more hast then good spede I broughte it to an ende. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 29 Acts done in haste, by leisure are repented. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 323 The more haste was emphatically not the better speed. 1869 Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 153 Haste trips up its own heels. 1883 Ht. P. Stofford in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 573/1 She married him in all haste—to repent in all leisure. 1897 E. Phillpotts *Lying Prophets* 346 [Cornish phrase] More haste, more let. *Mod.* More haste, less (or worse) speed.

III. 7. *Comb.*

1552 Huloet, Haste maker, *accelerator.* 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 262 Festination or hast making. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* xi. (1874) 199 There is no occasion for being excessively emulous, or haste-bitten.

Haste (hēⁱst), *v.* Forms: see prec. [a. OF. *haster* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *hâter*, f. *haste, hâte*, Haste *sb.* Cf. Du. *haasten*, Ger. *hasten*, Da. *haste*, Sw. *hasta*, all from Fr.] Now chiefly literary, the ordinary word being *hasten.*

1. *trans.* To cause to move more quickly; to urge, drive, or press on; to quicken, accelerate, hurry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26737 Hast noght þi scrift on þiskin wis. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 42 Fals Edrike, þat þam þider hasted. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 83 Dryenesse hastyth aege. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 The children of reynawde hasted somoche the ii. sones of foulques..that thei..were..wery. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lix. 206 They were so hastyd and pursewyd. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. i. 74 Let's hence, And with our faire intreaties hast them on. 1786 Burns *Auld Farmer's N.-Y. Salut. Mare* xiv, Thou..just thy step a wee thing hastit.

2. *refl.* = 3. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5018 Yee most yow hast on your fare. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 469 Þey shulden..haaste hem to make aseeþ. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 550, I will not haist me ane fute faster on the way. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxl. [cxli.] 1 Lorde, I call vpon the: haist the vnto me. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 104 Hast thee, and from the Paradise of God.. drive out the sinful Pair. 1869 Lowell *Foot-Path* iv, I look and long, then haste me home.

3. *intr.* To make haste; to come or go quickly; to act with haste or expedition; to be quick, hurry; (of time or events) to come on or approach rapidly. (Often with *to* and *inf.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2837 'Haste', he said, 'þan þeder yaar'. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 112 Þe seknes na remed Ma haf, bot hastis to þe dede. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* lxix. [lxx.] 1 Lord, hast thou to helpe me. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xli. (1887) 234 If the reward were good, he would hast to gaine more. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. iii. (1736) I. 689 He hasted away towards Utica. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 867 O friends, I hear the tread of nimble feet Hasting this way. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 23 See Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxiv, The hour is hasting but too fast. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* viii. 4 Still ever hasting where she led.

Hasteful (hēⁱstfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Haste *sb.* + -ful.] Full of haste; hurrying, hurried. Hence **Ha·stefully** *adv.*, in haste, expeditiously.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 388 With hastfull hot desire. 1873 J. Duns *Mem. Sir J. Y. Simpson* xv. 519 In the excitement of hasteful travel. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Soc. Depart.* 308 We got hastefully back, three-quarters of an hour before she sailed. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 25 Mar. 7/4 This hasteful, bustling and forgetful age.

†**Hasteler, hastler.** *Obs.* [app. a. AF. **hasteler*, f. **hastele* (whence secondary dim. *hastelet*: see Haslet), dim. of *haste*, mod.F. *hâte* spit, broach:—L. *hasta* spear; cf. the 12th c. L. equivalent *hastalārius* (? *hastellārius*), also *hastelāria* the place where broaches were kept (Du Cange). In this sense, Godefroy has only OF. *hasteeur, hasteur*:—med.L. *hastātōr-em* (Du Cange).] An officer of the kitchen, who superintended or attended to the roasting of meat; also, a turn-spit.

[?*c* 1175 *Constit. Domus Regis* in *Liber Niger Scacc.* (Hearne) I. 348 De Magna Coquina .. Hastalarius.] *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 1 Þis hasteler, pasteler, and potagere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/1 Hastlere, þat rostythe mete .. *assator, assarius.* 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 715 Saying that Nicholas Cadman was Noyes Hastler, that is, such a one as maketh and hasteth the fire.

Hasteless (hēⁱstlĕs), *a.* [f. Haste *sb.* + -less.] Without haste. Hence **Ha·stelessness,** complete absence of haste or hurry.

1873 W. Cory *Let. & Frnls.* (1897) 313 Men who are as the stars, unconscious, hasteless, stedfast. 1883 Jefferies in *Longm. Mag.* June 192 Hastelessness is the only word one can make up to describe it.

Hastelet, obs. form of Haslet.

†**Ha·steling.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 hastling. [f. Haste + -ling.] A hasty person.

1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 203 Haue after the Hastling; nay haue at him with an encounter as resolute, as speedy.

†**Ha·stely, hastly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 hastelich(e, -lyche, 4 -lik (superl. -lokest), 4–5 -li, 4–6 -ly, -lie, 5–6 *Sc.* (and Coverd.) haistely, 5–7 *Sc.* -lie, 6 *Sc.* hestely; also 4–6 hastly, 6 *Sc.* haistlie. [f. Haste *sb.* + -ly[2]; perhaps, in its origin, a variant of *hastily*, the *e* at length becoming mute.]

1. = Hastily 1.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 3/71 He liet him cristni hasteliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 Sua hasteli als he might. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xix. 466 The lawe wil I take it, þere I may hastlokest it haue. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1373 Accidy þat is slownesse Whan a man schuld do a good dede hastly. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3784 As hastely as he it herd, his ostis he flittis. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 113 Twa cant knaifis of his awin haistelie he bad. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 451 He called hastly the duke naymes. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxii. 59 Gif I mend nocht hastely vpon them. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 268 Haistlie..to the west cuntrie to the Quene he past. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 102 Als haistelie as he may.

2. = Hastily 2.

1552 Huloet, Hastely or rashelye, *præcipitanter.*

Hasten (hēⁱs'n), *v.* [Extended form of Haste *v.*, after the numerous verbs in -en[5].]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste; to urge on; to accelerate, expedite, hurry: = Haste *v.* 1.

1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Festino, Mortem in se festinauit*, he hastned his owne death. 1579 Spenser *Sheph.*

Cal. May 152 Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 28 Sebastian..hastened his departure, impatient of the least delaies. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 210 These preparations hastened the king to Nottingham. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 181 Nitre mixt with Water .. is excellent to hasten the Vines. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xx, We had three leagues to go, and our guide hastened us. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 141 A jet of water is admitted to hasten the condensation. 1854 Tomlinson *Arago's Astron.* 121 The ultimate effect .. was discovered in hastening, not in deferring, the time of the appearance of the comet!

† b. To dispatch or send in haste. *Obs.*

1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xxii. 9 Hasten hither Micaiah the sonne of Imlah. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 309, I pray be still pressing the K. of France to hasten his effectual letters. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 178 Your Exce will now have hastened over to me 34 foot Companys. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 40 If there be anything in Brand's letter that will divert me, hasten it to me.

2. *intr.* To make haste; to come, go, or act quickly; to be quick; to hurry: = Haste *v.* 3. (Often with *to* and *inf.*)

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 399 King Richard .. hastened not a little to set all thinges .. in order. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lx, So do our minutes hasten to their end. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hastened into the tent, vnto Sarah. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 142 Nor did he hasten to beat them out of his country. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* (L.), I hastened to the spot whence the noise came. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 Scotland..hastened to sign the Covenant.

Hence **Ha·stened** *ppl. a.*; **Ha·stening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1631 Milton *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 46 Presaging tears, Which the sad morn had let fall On her hastening funeral. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 95 For the speedier hastening of our second breakfast. 1671 Milton *Samson* 958 Thy hasten'd widowhood. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

Hastener (hē·s'nəɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which hastens.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 156 He and .. his Queene ..that hastners of King Albyons bane had beene. 1686 A. Snape *Anat. Horse* iv. xvi. 177 The Muscles .. called *Acceleratores* or Hastners. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 7 Pride and indigence, the two great hasteners of modern poems.

2. A stand or screen for concentrating the heat of the fire on a roasting joint of meat; a haster. *dial.*

1847–78 Halliwell, *Hastner*, same as *Haster*. 1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade*. 1888 [see Hastek].

† **Ha·steness.** *Obs.* [Cf. Hastely.] By-form of Hastiness.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 59 Withouten fowle rebukynge or hastenesse of vengeaunce. *c* 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 482/1 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) His eyen .. as sperkelyng fuyre, as lightnyng with hastenesse.

Haster (hē·stəɹ). *dial.* [f. Haste *v.* + -er; but cf. OF. *hasteur* turnspit, s.v. Hasteler, and see Hastery.] = Hastener 2.

1829 Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 48 (Hall.) *Haster*, a tin meat-screen, to reflect the heat while the operation of roasting is going on. 1839 A. Bywater *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 34 Shoo tumbled backards, and nockt haster uppat beef. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Hastener* or *Haster*.

† **Ha·stery.** *Obs.* [f. OF. *haster* to roast (see *hasté* in Godef.), f. *haste* spit + -ery.] The process or art of roasting meat; roast meats collectively.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5, I wylle schawe, Tho poyntes of cure..Of Potage, hastery and bakun mete. *Ibid.* 38 Here endys oure hastere þat I of spake. 1511 *Earl Northumbld.'s Housek. Bk.* in *Antiq. Repert.* (1809) IV. 244 A Yoman Cooke .. Who doith hourely attend in the Kitching at the Haistry for roisting of Meat.

Hastif, -ly, -ness: see Hastive, -ly, -ness.

Hastifoliate (hæstifōu·liĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *hasta* spear + *foli-um* leaf: see -ate 2.] Having spear-shaped leaves. Also **Hastifo·lious** *a.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hastifoliate.* 1889 *Cent. Dict., Hastifolious.*

Hastiform (hæ·stifɔɹm), *a.* [ad. L. type **hastiformis*, mod.F. *hastiforme*, f. L. *hasta* spear: see -form.] Spear-shaped. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Ha·stihede.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Hasty + *-hede*, -head.] Hastiness, haste.

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 245 Eche of hem in hastihede Shall other slee.

Hastile (hæ·stəil), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. type **hastilis*, f. *hasta* spear: see -ile. Cf. L. *hastīle* spear-shaft.] = Hastate. 1864 Webster cites Gray.

Hastilude (hæ·stilʲūd). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med.L. *hastilūdus, hastilūdium*, f. L. *hasta* spear + *lūdus* play.] Spear-play; a name for a kind of tilt or tournament.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 366 In any Tilt, Iust, Hastilude or Turney. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 148 To concurre with swords, fight at barriers, excercise hastyludes. 1845 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 239 That tangible memorial of round table hastiludes still preserved in the building. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. xviii. 187 One sport, called hastiludes, was no less dangerous than war itself.

Hastily (hē·stili), *adv.* Forms: 4–5 **hastilich(e, -li(e, -le,** (*superl.* **-lokest**), 4–6 **hastyly,** 6 *Sc.* **haistily, -yly** ; 4– **hastily.** [f. Hasty *a.* + -ly 2. Cf. also Hastively, Hastely.] In haste.

1. Quickly, speedily, expeditiously; † soon, without delay, shortly, suddenly (*obs.*); rapidly, swiftly. Now usually with implication of being pressed for time: Hurriedly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+153 To petre & his deciples hastile tell 3ee, þat he is risen. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1989 *Ariadne*, To come & speke with us hastily. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 162 The mone envyrouneth the Erthe more hastyly than ony other Planete. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Ane sterne .. callit ane comeit, quhen it is sene, ther occurris haistyly eftir it sum grit myscheif. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 6 Up he rose, and clad him hastily. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Over-hastily blooming Trees. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, He took the letter, and hastily read it over. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 123 The Northern nobles marched hastily to join their comrades.

2. With undue haste excluding consideration or forethought; precipitately, rashly, inconsiderately.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 129 Young men..by the..want .. of aged experience, are hastily led thereunto. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 279 ¶ 1 That the Reader may not judge too hastily of this Piece of Criticism. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 9 She had married hastily, and as hastily grown weary of her choice.

3. With quickness of temper; in sudden anger.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To hate reuengement hastilie. 1755 Johnson, *Hastily* .. 3. Passionately; with vehemence.

Hastiness (hē·stinės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being hasty.

† 1. Quickness, swiftness, rapidity; suddenness.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 256 þi manace .. in hastynes suorn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/1 Hastynesse, *idem quod* Haaste. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 2 The shortnes .. of thys lyfe, the hastynes of dethe. 1591 Sparry tr. *Catton's Geomancie* 24 All hastinesse and swiftnesse is appointed vnto ☾ and ☿.

2. Undue quickness; precipitancy; hurriedness.

c 1385 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 167 (Harl.) ȝe moste also dryue out of ȝour herte hastynes [4 *MSS.* hastifnesse]..For..þe comune prouerbe is þis; þat he þat soone demeth soone repentith. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 88 Hastinesse of speche maketh men to erre. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 28 That people with a certaine hote hastinesse, brake out oftentimes to seke them idols. 1641 Baker *Apol. Laymen* 189 Oh the wonderfull dammage that is incurred by hastinesse and precipitancy. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Epiphanius was made up of hastiness and credulity. 1888 *Academy* 21 Jan. 49/1 Hastiness of execution.

3. Quickness of temper; tendency to sudden anger or irritation, passion.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 474 He acorsede alle thulke men.. That of an false preste ne abbe eke him nouȝt. That word he sede ofte in hastinesse. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (Gibbs MS.) 77 He waxed nyȝe wood by hedy hastyness. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Hastynesse or irefulnesse. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 105 Thair ouir haistines, and ouer bent to reuenge. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 III. 73 You have a little too much hastiness in your temper. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. v. 73 Laud .. had the bluntness and hastiness of a monastic character.

† b. A fanciful name for a 'company' of cooks.

c 1491 Caxton *Bk. Curtesye* (ed. 2) finis, A Hastynes of cookes.

Hasting (hē·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Haste *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Haste; making haste, speeding; expedition, acceleration.

a 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1590 (Mātz.) þo Josep was comen in hastingue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. iv. (1495) 224 The cause of hastynge of Manasses deth. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 377 Bedwer wyþ alle hastynge Tolde Arthour alle þis þynge. 1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 25 He praieth you in all hastynge To come in his court for to dwell.

Hasting, *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

A. *ppl. a.*

1. That hastes, speeding: see the verb.

1632 Milton *Sonn.* ii, My hasting days fly on with full career. 1870 Emerson *Misc. Papers, Plutarch* Wks. (Bohn) III. 343 To keep up with the hasting history.

† 2. That ripens early: applied to varieties of fruit or vegetables. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxv. 52 The huskes be..like a great hasting or garden pease. 1611 Cotgr., *Hastiveau*..a hasting apple, or peare. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 243 How to raise hasting Strawberries. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Hasting Pear*,..It ripens in July.

B. *sb.* [ellipt. use of the adj.]

† 1. An early-ripening fruit or vegetable; *spec.* a kind of early pea. *Obs.* (or now only *local*).

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 45 Sowe hastings now, if land it alow. 1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 101/2 *Ficus præcox. Figue hastive.* A rathe fig ripened before the time: an hasting. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. *Ep. to Sidrophel* 22 To cry Green-Hastings. 1727 Pope, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 Common cryers .. persuade people to buy their oysters, green hastings, or new ballads. 1878 *Science Gossip* Aug. 190 A day or two since I heard the cry 'Green Hastings!'..fifty years ago, it was the usual cry for green peas.

† 2. Applied to persons who hasten or make haste (with allusion to prec. sense). Only in *pl.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 35 Toward your woorkyng ye make such tastingis, As approue you to be none of the hastingis. 1581 [see Harding]. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Sussex* (1811) II. 385 Now men commonly say they are none of the Hastings, who, being slow and slack, go about business with no agility. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, You are none of the Hastings*, of him that loses an Opportunity..for want of Dispatch.

Hastish (hē·stiʃ), *a. dial.* [f. Haste *sb.* or *v.* + -ish.] = Hasty *a.* 4.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. iii, [An ignorant woman says] A very hastish kind of gentleman.

† **Ha·stity.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 hastite. [Wom down from OF. *hastiveté*, f. *hastif* hasty: see next. Cf. *jollity*, F. *joliveté*.] Hastiness, haste.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2909 (Trin.) þen coom a doom in hastite To hem þat longe had spared be.

† **Ha·stive, ha·stif,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–5 -yf(e, -ife, -yve. [a. OF. *hastif, -ive*, mod.F. *hâtif, -ive*, speedy, hurried, impetuous, f. *haste*, mod. *hâte* Haste *sb.* + -ive. See also Hasty, which is in origin a doublet of this word.]

1. Speedy, swift: = Hasty *a.* 1.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvi. 29 Hastif shal come the kinge of Babiloyne, and waste this lond. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 56 And make many hastif rodes. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2092 Dethe was to hastyfe, To renne on the.

b. Of fruit, etc.: Maturing early; early, forward: = Hasty *a.* 1 d.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl., Hastive*, a French term, sometimes used in English for early, forward..The hastive fruits are strawberries and cherries. We have also hastive peas, etc.

2. Precipitate, rash: = Hasty *a.* 3.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 458 Folc hastyf hii beþ ek ynou, & also wyþout rede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 184 Of hastif red hit uorþingþ efterward. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 1540 (1568) (MS. Gg. 4. 27) Hastyf man wanted neuere care. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 4984 Treulie thou were a litle to hastife.

3. Quick-tempered, passionate (= Hasty *a.* 4); in a passion, angry.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 414 Renable nas he noȝt of tonge, ac of speche hastyf. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 177 Richard was hastif, & ansuerd þat stund, Certes þou lies cheitiff, & as a stinkand hund. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 667 in Ritson *Met. Rom.* II. 298 The king was hastif ant starte up, Ant hente the thef by the top. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vii. 17 That he be not testyf, hastyf, hoot ne angry.

† **Ha·stively, hastily,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Hastily, quickly, speedily.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 Faccheþ me the traytours y-bounde..hastifliche ant blyve. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 1631 (Mātz.) He answerede him ful hastifli.

† **Ha·stiveness, hastifnesse.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] Hastiness, rashness, passionateness.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 129 If any man mad pleynt of clerk for hastiuenesse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 167 Ye moste also dryue out of youre herte hastifnesse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 99 Fool hastifnesse.

† **Hastive·ss.** *Obs.* In 4 hastiwes. [a. AF. *hastivesse*, f. *hastif, hâtif* Hastive.] = prec.

[1292 Britton iv. ix. § 8 Acuns .. mentent par fole hastivesce.] *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 159 Quen we hald our hert fra wreth, And hastiwes.

† **Hasti·vity.** *Obs.* In 5 **hastyvyte**: see also Hastity. [a. OF. *hastiveté*, mod.F. *hâtiveté*, f. *hastif* Hastive: see -ity.] = prec.

c 1450 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeaunce and wrathe in an hastyvyté.

Hastler, Hastlet, obs. ff. Hasteler, Haslet.

Hastly: see Hastely.

Hasty (hē·sti), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) [a. OF. *hasti* for *hastif* (pl. *hastis*), mod.F. *hâtif, -ive*, f. *haste, hâte* Haste *sb.*: see Hastive, and cf. Jolly, Tardy. The termination was doubtless from the first identified with native *-i, -y* from OE. *-ig*; and it is noticeable that the other Teutonic langs. have formed corresponding adjs. of that type: Du. *haastig*, Ger., Da., Sw. *hastig*.] Marked by haste; acting, moving, performed, etc. with haste.

1. Speedy, quick, expeditious; swift, rapid (in action or movement); sudden. *arch.* exc. as in b.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5324 (Trin.) þe kynge lete write lettres .. wiþ hasty fare. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1548 Gret hasty myscheves..þat tyll þe world er nere command. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Lete me have word in as hasty tyme as ye may. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 This people hathe a swyfte hasty speche. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. B ij a, Thys wolfbayne of all poysones is the most hastye poison. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 We wish hasty ruin to all Tyrants. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 174 When impetuous Rain Swells hasty Brooks. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 198 A very smart and hasty Rain. 1770–4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 24 The dung of pigeons is a rich and hasty manure. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xviii, The sportive toil..Served too in hastier swell to show Short glimpses of a breast of snow.

b. Speedy or quick on account of having little time; hurried.

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 5 b, A hastie retraite. 1746 Berkeley *Let. to Prior* 20 May, Wks. 1871 IV. 317, I have written these hasty lines in no small hurry. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xxv, Brushing with hasty steps the dews away. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 113 Aberdovey, of which I made a hasty common-ink sketch. 1844 Wilson *Brit. India* III. 9 [He] had scarcely..time to cast a hasty glance at the novel circumstances around him. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 20 Rasselas..is ill calculated for the hasty readers of to-day.

c. Requiring haste or speed; made in haste. *spec.* in *Cookery*: see also Hasty pudding.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 359 (Harl. MS.) This axeþ hast, and of an hasty [5 *MSS.* hastif] þing Men may nought preche or make taryyng. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 Sommer Hony, or hasty hony, made in thirty daies after the tenth of June. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 90 He [Columbus] built a hasty Fort with wood and earth. 1742 P. Francis *Horace, Ep.* I. xvi. 91 To purchase hasty wealth. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery, Hasty Puff.*

† d. That ripens or comes to maturity early in

the season; early, forward [L. *præcox*]: = HASTING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hastybere, corne..*trimensis.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 12 Hasty pees ..be sowen before Christmasse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxviii. 4 As the hastie fruite before the summer. 1626 BACON *Sylva* Introd. to § 422 How to make the Trees .. more Hastie and Sudden, than they vse to be. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 131 Hasty, or Forward-Cherries.

†2. Eager to get something done quickly; in a hurry. (In early use sometimes nearly = Ready, willing: cf. *quick.*) Usually with *inf. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Effame* 70 His hasty lykine til fulfil. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 No wise woman aught to be hasty to take upon the new noualitees of array. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 376 a/2 She was hasty for to obeye and constaunte to suffre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxvi. 227 How is it that ye be so hasty to departe? 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 344 The Queene is not so hasty of your death. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. v. 61 Is hee so hastie, that hee doth suppose My sleepe, my death? 1754 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 85 'Tis partly to prevent bad consequences, that I am..so hasty to match him.

3. Characterized by undue quickness of action; precipitate, rash, inconsiderate.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 223, I have harde .. That haste mene sholde wante no woo. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hasty..*preceps.* 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 44 Hastie and furious of heart, and unware of perilles. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 237 Aptitude..to give too hasty beleefe to pretended Miracles. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ii, I .. will not be hasty in my decisions. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 505 He has been led into many hasty assertions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* V. 146 Do not be hasty in forming a conclusion.

4. Of persons or their dispositions: Quickly excited to anger, quick-tempered, passionate, irritable. Of words or actions: Uttered or done in sudden anger or irritation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency, is a frayle & hasty disposycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hastye, disposed to be angry. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 143 Be not dyspleasyd yf I spake eny hasty worde. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xiv. 29 Wrath and haistie displeasure. 1611 BIBLE *Ibid.*, Hee that is hasty of spirit, exalteth folly. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 45 The natural disposition of Theodosius was hasty and choleric. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 129 Do you suppose I do not know myself to be hasty and irritable?

B. as *sb.* The murrain which attacks cattle. *Sc.*

1812 *Agric. Survey Scotl., Caithness* 200 (Jam.) Called the murrain (provincially *hasty*), because the animal dies soon after it is seized with it. 1815 *Ibid., Sutherland* 101 The disease called murrain or *heasty*, prevailed among the black cattle of this county.

† C. as *adv.* Hastily; quickly, rapidly, soon.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 847 Discrecyon .. That hasty wyl medle on nouthir syde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 54 Mercurius ..quhilk makkis reuolutione nyne dais mair haistiar nor dois Venus .. is ay sene befor the soune rysing, and haisty eftir that the soune is cum to the vest orizon.

D. *Comb.*, as *hasty-footed, -minded, -witted.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 200 Wee haue chid the hasty footed time, For parting vs. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 40 An hastie witted bodie. 1736–1816 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, Hasty-minded, *fervens animi.*

† **Hasty,** *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. prec.] = HASTE *v.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 37 Þaire dayes fayld in vanyte and þaire 3eris wiþ hastiynge [*cum festinacione*]. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 He peyned him to hasty þe Mule. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 2 Thay will hasty thameself to here thir novelties and recent dedis. *Mod. Sc.* He told them to hastie.

† **Ha·styfully,** *adv. Obs.* Corrupt form of HASTIVELY under the influence of HASTY.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxi. 231 He .. putte hym emong the sarasyns more hastyfully than thunder falleth fro heuen.

Hasty pudding. A pudding made of flour stirred in boiling milk or water to the consistency of a thick batter; in some parts applied to a similar preparation of oatmeal (usually called 'porridge'); in U.S. made with Indian meal and water.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F ij, I can thinke of no fitter name then an hasty pudding. For I protest in so great haste I composed it, that [etc.]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 45 They cast barlie-meale into boiling water..stirring the same..Then setting this pap or hastie-pudding upon the table. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 28 Like a hastie Pudding, longer in eating, then it was in making. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. ii. 160 Take a large Pint of Milk, put to it 4 Spoonfuls of Flour .. and boil it into a smooth Hasty-Pudding. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 243 The common Breakfasting hereabouts is Hasty-pudden, made of Oatmeal and Water boiled to a Paste. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow* (1865) 438 Great fields of Indian corn..holding out the promise of cakes and hasty pudding.

† **Ha·swed,** *a. Obs.* [f. OE. *hasu, haswe* grey, tawny + -ED.] Marked with grey or brown.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1723 Sep or got, haswed, arled, or grei, Ben don fro iacob fer a-wei.

Hat (hæt), *sb.* Forms: 1 hæt, hætt, 3–8 hatt(e, 6 (haitte, atte), 3– hat. [OE. *hæt*, cognate with OFris. *hat*, north.Fris. *hatt*, *hatt*, hood, head-covering; ON. *hǫttr* (genit. *hattar*, dat. *hetti*):—**hattuz*, later nom. *hattr*, hood, cowl, turban, Sw. *hatt*, Da. *hat*, *hatte*-hat: cf. also Icel. *hetta* (:—**hatjôn*-) hood. The OTeut. **hattuz* goes back to earlier **hadnús*, from ablaut-series *had-*, *hêd-*, whence OE. *hêd* HOOD. Cf. Lith. *kūdas*, *kõdas* tuft or crest of a bird.]

1. A covering for the head; in recent use, generally distinguished from other head-gear, as a man's cap (or bonnet) and a woman's bonnet, by having a more or less horizontal brim all round the hemispherical, conical, or cylindrical part which covers the head. (But cylindrical 'hats' without brims are worn by some Orientals). a. as worn by men.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1318 *Mitra*, haet. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. x. § 11 [He] bær hæt on his heafde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5314 On his heued a hatt he bar. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He doffez his hatte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2981 Some in stele plates With hard hattes on þair heddez. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* vi. 60 The hatte of steel or yron is gyuen to the knyght to sygnefye shamefastnes. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 He was commandyd to put of hys atte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. i. 69 b, Wearing on their heads a hygh yealow hatte made after the fashion of a suger loofe. 1694 WOOD *Life* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) III. 469 Dr. Henry Aldrich.. spoke against hatts turnd up on one side. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 29, I never admired a round hat, but with a large wig it is insupportable. 1879 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1102 The feature which distinguishes the 'hat' from other forms of head-dress is the possession of a brim.

b. as worn by women.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 242 A wowyn quhyt hatt scho brassit on with all. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 44 Madinis .. With quhyt hattis all browderit rycht brav[elie]. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 31 Some [hair], untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. ii. 78 There's her thrum'd hat, and her muffler too. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 556 In cloak of satin trimmed With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii, 'I want to finish trimming my hat' (bonnet she meant). 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. xx. i, The habit, hat and feather, Or the frock and gypsy bonnet .. nothing can be sweeter Than maiden Maud in either. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, By the way, they call a lady's dress here [New York] a 'robe', and a bonnet a 'hat'. 1881 GRANT WHITE *Eng. Without & Within* ii. 55 A bonnet has strings, and a hat has not.

2. With qualifying words: a. specifying the material, shape, or kind of hat, the place or occasion on which it is worn, etc., e.g. *beaver, felt, silk, straw hat*; *high, tall* (*chimney-pot, stove-pipe, top*) *hat*, the ordinary cylindrical silk hat of the 19th c.; *opera, tennis hat.* See these words; also BILLYCOCK, COCKED, CRUSH-HAT, WIDE-AWAKE, etc.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 105 Fyne felt hattes or spectacles to reede. 1540 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, iij straw hats. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvi. 101 Covering their head with a felt hatte. 1837 C. NEWTON in Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 294 When the outer batt is considerably finer than the inner one, the retailer terms it a 'plated hat'. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/1 There are three descriptions or qualities of hats made of wool, viz. beaver-hats, plate-hats, and felt-hats. *Ibid.*, Silk-hats are composed of a form made of chip or of felt, and covered with woven silk plush or shag. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* i, He wore a three-cornered hat, a sandy-coloured scratch wig. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 334 He now wears .. a tall hat a-Sundays. 1886 MRS. E. KENNARD *Girl in Brown Habit* viii. (1888) 67 Sooner or later, hunting hats all meet with the same fate. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 8/1 The first high hat, it is said, was worn by John Hetherington, a haberdasher, who was in business on the Strand in London..It is to be remembered, however, that the beaver hat preceded the silk hat, and the modern top hat is only the successor of the hat with a sloping body commonly worn in the seventeenth century.

b. With the name of some person known to have habitually worn or to have been represented in such a hat, or of some artist (Rubens, Gainsborough) fond of depicting such.

1889 N. F. REDDALL *Fact, Fancy, & Fable* 309 He presented all of the refugees .. with 'Kossuth' hats. 1890 CARMICHAEL *In God's Way* III. i. 127 A tall man in light clothes and with a Stanley hat on. 1891 DOBSON *Hogarth* 100 A red-haired lady in a Pamela hat and white dress. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* II. 259 A young woman .. with a large black Rubens hat. 1893 GEORGIANA HILL *Hist. Eng. Dress* II. 254 Anglesea hat with the bell-shaped crown. D'Orsay hat with ribbed silk binding and a large bow to the band.

3. A head-dress showing the rank or dignity of the wearer; *esp.* a cardinal's hat (see CARDINAL *sb.* III); whence *transf.*, the office or dignity of a cardinal; called also *red hat.*

Hat of Estate, cap of estate (Halliw.). † *Hat of Maintenance*: see MAINTENANCE.

a 1352 MINOT *Poems* (Hall) viii. 41 Cardinales with hattes rede. 1431 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 496/1 Fur to Mayor's hat. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. 85 The red hat that tries the luckless main. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 150 Who..with dispensation from the Pope would resigne uppe their Hattes. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2540/1 The Pope, in a publick Consistory, gave the Hats to nine of the new Cardinals. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Pope Innocent IV. first made the hat the symbol or cognizance of the cardinals, injoining them to wear a red hat, at all ceremonies and processions, as a token of their being ready to spill their blood for Jesus Christ. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 13/2 There are .. fifteen hats vacant in the sacred college. 1850 LD. HOUGHTON in Reid *Life* (1890) I. 445 Wiseman proceeds to Rome to get his hat. 18.. KNIGHT *Crown Hist. Eng.* 133 The pope bestowed on him the red hat. 1884 G. B. MALLESON *Battle-Fields Germany* viii. 229 The electoral hat of Brandenburg.

4. Felting, such as is used in felt hats.

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 Giving a preference to wadding made of hat.

5. Phrases and locutions: a. Referring to the custom of uncovering the head as a mark of reverence, courtesy, or salutation (often reduced to a momentary taking off, raising, or touching of the hat). *Hat in hand*, with the head uncovered in respect; obsequiously, servilely. Cf. CAP *sb.*[1] 4 g.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* i. (R.), That, when thou meet'st one .. Dost search, and, like a needy broker, prize The silk and gold he wears, and to that rate, So high or low, dost raise thy formal hat. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, etc.* (1677) 68 He is punctual in exacting your Hat. *c* 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 299 The common civility of a hat. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 247, I..gave you my hat as I passed you. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 97 The governor.. gave them the compliment of his hat and leg. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1875) III. iii. 27 To compliment Mrs. Crawley..with a profound salute of the hat. 1851 — *Eng. Hum., Congreve* (1858) 65 John Dennis was hat in hand to Mr. Congreve. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* v, Raising his hat and bowing. 1884 MRS. EWING *Mary's Meadow* i. (1886) 12 The Scotch gardener touched his hat to me.

b. Referring to the collecting of money in a hat by street minstrels or similar performers: hence, *to send round the hat, go round with the hat*, etc., applied contemptuously to the collection of money by personal solicitation for charitable or benevolent purposes.

1857 [Remembered in colloquial use]. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1882) 370 After passing round the hat in Europe and America. *a* 1878 C. J. MATHEWS in *Daily News* 11 Sept. (1894) 4/7 It was easy enough to make the hat go round, but the difficulty was to get any one to put anything in it. 1890 FENN *Lady Maude's Mania* xxx. 331 Allow me to take round the hat for coppers. 1891 *Morning Post* 10 Jan. 4/6 Dispatching men to send round the hat in America.

c. Miscellaneous phrases: *Bad hat*: a scapegrace. *Black hat* (Australian slang): a newly-arrived immigrant. *As black as* (*one's*) *hat*: absolutely black. *By this hat, my hat to a halfpenny, I'll bet a hat*: common forms of asseveration. *A brick in* (*one's*) *hat* (U.S.): overcome with liquor. (*His*) *hat covers* (*his*) *family*, etc.: said of one who is alone in the world, and has to provide only for himself. *Hats to be disposed of*: lives lost. *I'll eat my* (*old Rowley's*) *hat*: an asseveration stating one's readiness to do this, if an event of which one is certain should not occur. *To hang up one's hat*: see HANG *v.* 28 b. *To be in a* (*the*) *hat*: to be in a fix. *To throw up one's hat*: i.e. in token of joy; cf. CAP *sb.*[1] 9.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 563 My hat to a halfe-penie, Pompey prooues the best Worthie. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 173 By this hat, then he in the red face had it. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 95. 2/1 Three Stumps in her Head .. as Black as my Hat. *c* 1758 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxxxv. 131 It is by no means a weak place; and I fear there will be many hats to be disposed of before it is taken. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 11 With his face as black as your hat. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, 'If I knew as little of life as that, I'd eat my hat and swallow the buckle whole.' 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxix, Her husband..often came home very late, 'with a brick in his hat', as Sally expressed it. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* 141 They would say, 'While my hat covers my family'..I have only one to feed. 1882 MRS. CROKER *Proper Pride* III. i. 6 I'm in a most awful hat this time, and no mistake. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* II. 239 'Hat covers his family, don't it?' 'He has no one belonging to him I ever heard of.' 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, There are always bad hats in every family. 1887 R. M. PRAED *Longleat of Korralbyn* xxviii. 277 I'd never let it be said that a black hat had cut me out. 1887 MISS E. E. MONEY *Litt. Dutch Maiden* II. viii. 148 (Farmer) If you don't run up against him next day ..you may eat your hat! 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* III. 169 The man whose estate lies under his hat need never tremble before the frowns of fortune. 1897 T. M. HEALY in *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/3 The Irish farmer would throw up his hat on learning that hostilities had broken out.

II. In various technical uses.

6. a. The layer of tan-bark spread on the top of a pile of hides with interposed bark filling a tan-pit. b. *Metallurgy.* A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). c. In *Soap-making*: A depressed chamber in the bottom of a copper (see quot. 1885).

1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 208 When the skins have all been imbedded in the tan, they are to be covered with a six inch stratum of bark, technically termed the hat. 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 156 The copper, provided with a 'hat'..to receive impurities that subside.

7. The pileus of a fungus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1215/2 Different parts of the mushroom contain more or less albumen, the 'hat'..having twice as much as the stem.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. In sense: 'Forming part of a hat', as *hat-brim, -crown, -leaf, -lining, -plush, -spring*; 'for supporting or holding hats', as *hat-peg, -pin, -rack, -rail, -shelf, -shop*; also in other connexions.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. ii, To..shake the wet out of his *hat-brim. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. VIII. 402 Leaving an orifice bigger than a *Hat Crown. *c* 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xvi. 142 Philip took a pair of scissars, and hid them in his hat-crown. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 76 The heavy shot .. carrying off an entire whisker, a very small portion of ear, and a rather larger portion of *hat-leaf from the policeman. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xliii, To hang 'em up to their own *hat-pegs. 1891 J. O. HOBBES *Some Emotions* 137 'Would you like that *hat-pin?'

she said. 1872 MARK TWAIN *Innoc. Abr.* xxxi. 241 A sort of vestibule, where they used to keep the *hat-rack. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 14/3 Steadying himself with one hand upon the *hat-rail of the [railway] carriage. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 2/1 The programmes, and the *hat-shelves for the guests. 1892 HOWELLS *Mercy* 37 She had been one of the *hat-shop hands. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Hat-spring Maker*, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 193 It may be preferred to *hat-wadding.

9. obj. and obj. genitive, as *hat-bearer, -dresser, -dyer*; *hat-doffing, -tipping, -turning*; *hat-sizing, -wearing* adjs. Also HAT-MAKER, -MAKING.

1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 216 Graceful *hat-doffings and hand-kissings. 1640 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), John Lewknor of Canterbury, *hat-dresser. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4580/4 Brian Thompson, of London, *Hat-dyer. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia, etc.* I. 167 *Hat-wearing townspeople.

10. Special combs.: **hat-body**, the unshaped or partly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is formed; **hat-brush**, a soft brush for brushing hats; **hat-card**, a card worn in the ribbon of a hat by a partisan in sport or politics; † **hat-commoner** (see quot.); **hat-conformator** = CONFORMATOR; **hat-die** = *hat-mould*; **hat-frame** (see quot.); **hat-grip**, a device for holding a hat on the head; **hat-guard**, a string or cord to prevent a hat from being blown away; **hat-homage**, † -honour, reverence shown by removing the hat, a phrase in use among the early Quakers; **hat-mould**, the die on which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing; **hat-palm** (also *chip-hat palm*), a name for *Thrinax argentea* and *Copernicia cerifera*, the leaves of which are used for making hats; **hat-piece**, (*a*) a metal skull-cap worn under the hat as defensive armour, (*b*) a coin of James VI on which the king is represented wearing a hat; **hat-plant**, an East Indian plant (*Æschynomene aspera*) of the bean family, yielding a very tough pith which is made into hats, bottles, etc.; † **hat-respect** = *hat-honour*; **hat-roller** (see quot.); **hat-shag**, woven silk plush for silk hats; † **hat-shaker**; **hat-stand**, a standing piece of furniture for hats to be hung on; **hat-string** = *hat-guard*; **hat-tree**, a hat-stand with projecting arms for hats and coats; † **hat-worship** = *hat-homage*. See also HAT-BAND, -BLOCK, -BOX, etc.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 245/2 Very soft brushes, such as *hat-brushes. 1892 *Times* 24 Nov. 8/4 *Hat-cards..were distributed and worn by hundreds on the polling day. 1803 *Gradus ad Cantabr.* (Farmer), **Hat Commoner*, the son of a Nobleman, who wears the gown of a Fellow Commoner with a hat. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Hat-frame*, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale. 1896 *B'ham Weekly Post* 6 June 1/8 A *hat-grip which will make it possible to wear a straw hat in a gale of wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* vi. (1872) 50 *Hat-homage is our social creed. 1669 PENN (*title*) No Cross, No Crown: or Several Sober Reasons against *Hat-Honour, Titular-Respects, You to a Single Person. 1677 G. Fox in *Jrnl.* (1852) II. 206 If this hat-honour, and shewing the bare head, be an invention of men, and not from God. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* x. 177 Sometimes called ..the thatch-palm, and the *hat-palm. 1599 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials Scotl.* II. 99 False *hat-peiceis, pistulettis and crownis. 1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 6 Mar., I saw him try on his buff coat and *hat-piece covered with black velvet. 1669 PENN *No Cross* ix. § 25 Honour was from the Beginning, but *Hat-respects, and most Titles, are of late. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.*, **Hat Rollers*, cast iron or steel rollers, shaped like a hat, revolving upon a vertical pin, for guiding incline hauling ropes round curves. 1698 *Post Man* 12–14 Apr. (N. & Q.), Joseph Briant, a *Hatshaker. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iv. The *hat-stand (with a whip or two standing up in it). 1892 F. M. CRAWFORD *Three Fates* II. 162 There is no more romance about her than there is in a hatstand. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 118 Used for ornamental *hat-trees, together with deer's horns, in front entries. 1742 *Note on Pope's Dunc.* IV. 205 The *hatworship, as the Quakers call it, is an abomination to that sect.

Hat, *v.* [f. HAT *sb.*] *trans.* To cover with a hat; to furnish or provide with a hat. Also, to bestow the cardinal's hat upon.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxii. (1869) 121 Al be it I be mantelled and wel hatted. 1598 FLORIO, *Incapellare* .. to hat one. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* II. xiii. 164 We had ..hatted and cloaked ourselves. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 31 July 1/6 The Pope .. held a public consistory..at which the newly appointed Cardinals were hatted. 1891 ANNIE THOMAS *That Affair* I. x. 171 Miss Polthuan hats and veils herself.

b. To place one's hat on (a seat) so as to claim it.

1885 *Philad. Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Twenty seats had .. been hatted before noon to secure them for the debate.

Hat, obs. f. HATE *sb.* and *v.*, HIGHT *v.*, HOT *a.*; obs. pa. t. HIT; north. f. HOTE *sb.* promise; obs. var. of AT *prep.* and *rel.* (= that).

Hatable, var. of HATEABLE.

Hatare, var. HATER *sb.*[1]

Ha·tband, hat-band.

1. A band or narrow ribbon put round a hat above the brim.

1412–13 *Durh. MS. Alm. Roll*, Pro hatbandys de serico nigro, ijs. 1552 HULOET, Hatte bande, *spira*. 1594 H. DEANE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 8 A hat-bande, with xviij gowlde buttons. 1623 DK. BUCKHM. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 146 He hath neyther chaine nor hatband. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2094/4 A Hat, with a Black and Gold coloured Silk Hatband of the new twisted fashion. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. 247 Flapping hats with silver hatbands. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 105 Louis XI .. loaded even his hat-band with medals of the saints.

b. Phrase. *As queer (tight, odd,* etc.) *as Dick's* (or *Nick's*) *hatband.*

(*Dick* or *Nick* was prob. some local character or half-wit, whose droll sayings were repeated. See *Notes & Queries* 8th ser. XII. 37, et seq.)

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Dick*, I am as queer as Dick's hatband; that is, out of spirits, or don't know what ails me. [*Newcastle form c* 1850. As queer as Dick's (Nick's) hatband, that went nine times round and wouldn't meet.]

† c. *Gold hatband*: a nobleman at the University; a 'tuft'. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Yng. Gent. Univ.* (Arb.) 45 His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow, that ha's beene notorious for an Ingle to gold hatbands. 1889 *Gentl. Mag.* June 598 Noblemen at the universities, since known as 'tufts', because of the gold tuft or tassle to their cap, were then known as gold hatbands.

2. A band of crape or other dark material worn round the hat as a sign of mourning.

1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 74 To Hatband black..This sable place doth fit you best to mourne. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Dec., My uncle Thomas, with a mourning hat-band on for his daughter Mary. 1702 *Order in Council* 8 Mar. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3791/4 It will be allowed as full and proper Mourning, to wear Hatbands of Black English Alamode covered with Black Crape. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 18 Six mourners, in scarfs and hatbands. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 32 The undertaker's mute in streaming hat-band.

3. *Comb.*, as *hatband-hater, -maker.*

1602 *How to Choose Gd. Wife fr. Bad* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 17 A hatband-hater, and a busk-point wearer. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 115 A. B. of London, Cittizen and Hatband-maker. 1720 *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xv. 334/1 The master, wardens, and assistants of the incorporated company of Hat band Makers of London.

Ha·t-block. [See BLOCK *sb.* 4 a.] A form or mould upon which a man's hat is shaped. Hence *hat-block maker, turner.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6192/9 Thomas Bossworth .. Hat-Block Turner. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hat-block maker*, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

Hat-box. A box adapted to hold a hat or hats; *esp.* as in quot. 1794.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 219 A Hat-box is a convenience for carrying hats, made of stout leather, in the exact form of a hat. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. L. Oliphant* II. xi. 152 Standing before a table on which his hat-box answered the purpose of a desk.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Box Makers.

Hat-case. = HAT-BOX.

1598 FLORIO, *Porta beretta*, a capcase, a hat case. 1662 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, The hat-case must be disposed under the bed. 1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 523/4 A square large Box .. with a leather Hat-case upon it. 1890 *Store Catal.* Mar. 1384 Square Hat Cases in Solid Leather.

Comb. 1884 *Lond. P. O. Directory*, Hat Case Makers.

Hatch (hætʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hæc(c, 3–7 hacche, 4 hach, hachch, 4–6 hache, 5–7 hatche, 6 acche, 6– hatch. β. 1 hec(c, 5 hecche, hetche, 5–6 hech(e. [OE. *hæc*, genit. *hæcce*, less commonly *hec* (the umlaut of *a* before *cc* being generally *æ* instead of *ę*: Sievers § 89. 1 Anm. 1):— WGer. **hakjā-*: cf. MLG. *heck*, Du. *hek* (in Kilian *hecke, heck*), Da. *hekke* rack in a stable, Sw. *häck*. Ulterior history and original signification obscure. The variant OE. forms gave *hatch* (sometimes *hetch*) in southern and midl. Eng.; HECK and sometimes *hack* (HACK *sb.*[2]) in north. dial.]

1. A half-door, gate, or wicket with an open space above; the lower half of a divided door, which may be closed while the upper half is open. Also formerly, and still dial., any small gate or wicket.

(It is doubtful whether the masc. word in quot. 1015 belongs here.)

[1015 in Earle *Land Charters* 393 Of ðam hæcce to Dudemæres hele .. swa eft innon ðane hæcc.] 1062 in Thorpe *Dipl. Ævi Sax.* 395 Of þare hlyge to þare ealden wude hæcce. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1056 Thu come sone to than hacche. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xvii. 335 Þauh ich my by-lyue sholde begge a-boute at mennes hacches. *c* 1465 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 60 Som .. lepe over the hache, They had no tyme to seche the lache. 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For hangyng of an acche at Syster Sawyers jd. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1687 T. BROWN *Lib. Consc.* in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 126 Affairs were come to that pass, that he durst hardly show his Nose over his hatch. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 336/1 An Hatch..is a diminutive Field Gate..only to let a single Beast in and out of the Field..also for Milk Maids to go in and out safely without Climing or going over Stiles. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 A poor..Scholar begging for some Relief at the Kitchen-Hatch. 1879 TROLLOPE *J. Caldigate* (1880) 17 He..passing by the well-known buttery hatches, looked into the old hall for the last time.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore (*K.* hecche, *S.* heke, or hech), *antica*. *c* 1456 *Turnam. Tottenham* 205 Sum on dores, and some on hech. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 155 Go begge a byt Of brade, at ylke mannes heche.

† b. *fig.* esp. in proverbial phrase, *To keep* (*set, have*) *a hatch before the door*: to keep silence. *Obs.*

1555 R. SMITH in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 336/2 Seeing God hath given a Tongue, And put it under power: The surest way it is to set A hatch before the door. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 53, I wish that euery rebuker shoulde place a hatch before the doore. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 21 Tush (quoth his wife) profite is a good hatch before the dore. 1594 *Knacke to Knowe* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 535, I say no more, 'Tis good to have a hatch before the door.

c. 'Salt-making term. The door of a furnace' (*Cheshire Gloss.* 1886).

† 2. A hay-rack; = HECK *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxv, Hay hely thay hade in haches vn-hi3te [*Douce MS.* in haches on hight].

3. *Naut.* † a. Formerly (in *pl.*, rarely *sing.*), A movable planking forming a kind of deck in ships; hence, also, the permanent deck. *Obs.* Hence *Under hatches* = below deck; † *over hatch* = overboard.

b. Now (since *deck* has become the term for the permanent covering of the hold), A trap-door or grated framework covering the openings in the deck called hatchways. (The phr. *under hatches* is now associated with the last sense.)

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 179 A lodes-mon ly3tly lep vnder hachches. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2770 [They] busked hem boþe sone aboue þe hacches. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 648 *Cleopatra*, He pouryth pesyn up on the hachis sledere. 1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* 177 For x dossen Candell..bought & spent vnder the haches in tyme of Reparacion of the sayd Ship. 15.. *Egyngecourte* 110 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 97 With theyr takyls they launched many a longe bote, And ouer hache threw them in to the streame. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hatche of a shippe, *tiliac, trappe*. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 15 The Scottes foughte sore on the hatches. 1552 HULOET, Hatche of a shyppe where they walke, *pergula*. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 223 The hatches, or deckes in a ship, where men stand to fight, *catastroma*. 1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 178 Vp I went to the top of the hatches. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxv. 64 a, Commaunded him to prison vnder the hatches. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 48 The maryners lay and slept upon the hatches. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 17 We pac'd along Vpon the giddy footing of the Hatches. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* in Arb. *Garner* III. 19 They have .. cabins above the hatches. 1611 COTGR., *Tillac*, the Orelop, or Arloup, or, more generally, the hatches of a ship. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, The *Hatches* of a shippe, so called because they fall to like an hatch of a doore. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 146 Seas impell'd by winds .. Assault the sides and o'er the hatches tow'r. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 382 Then burst the hatches off. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 298 When..we came to heave the hatches, we found him. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* vii, The object crawled along the deck to the hatchway of the hold, raising the hatch cautiously, and disappeared.

β. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3683 Owt of botes on burde was busked with stonys, Bett down of þe beste, brystis the hetches. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiv. 19 Endlang the hechis lyand heir and thairis.

c. A square or oblong opening in the deck, by which cargo is lowered into the hold; a hatchway.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 99 He was going to see the covers of the Hatches of forty of the fish ships .. nailed down. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. I, Hatches with open gratings, instead of the close hatches which are usual in merchant vessels.

4. *fig. Under* (*the*) *hatches*: Down in position or circumstances; in a state of depression, humiliation, subjection, or restraint; down out of sight.

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 21 Ye have..brought yourself..so far under the hatches..that ye cannot find the way to rise again. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vi. (1651) 156 If he be poor .. he is under hatches, dejected, rejected and forsaken. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvii. 511 In this servile condition to have kept us still under hatches. 1678-9 FOULKES *Alarm Sinn.* 7 Conscience has been kept under hatches. 1710 in Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 356 The Whigs must..think the Church under Hatches. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 143 It is impossible to live in a country which is continually under hatches.

5. *transf.* a. An opening in the floor of a timber-shed or other building, which is covered by a trap-door; also, the trap-door itself.

1888 in *Ward & Lock's Techn. Dict.*

† b. *Mining.* An opening made in the ground.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2099 We sink..an Essay hatch (an orifice made for the search of a vein). 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hatches* .. used in Cornwal, to express any of the openings of the earth, either into mines, or in search of them.

6. A flood-gate or sluice. See also quot. 1727–51.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 § 1 All the sand, stones, grauell, and robell digged about..the said tin, there to be wholly and surely kept, by the said hatches and ties, out and from the said fresh riuers or water-courses. 1587 [see FLOOD-HATCH]. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 326 *Hatches*, Flud-gates placed in the water to obstruct its Current. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hatches*..the word is particularly used for certain dams, or mounds..to prevent the water that issues from the stream-works, and tin-washes in Cornwal, from running into the fresh rivers. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 60 The Navigation..was impeded by Hatches, Stopps and Wears. 1840 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 187 The water suddenly abated, and we then opened the doors, and let it pour from the rooms as from a mill hatch. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 107 The farmers lower down the brook pull up the hatches to let the flood pass.

7. 'A contrivance for trapping salmon' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). Cf. HECK *sb.*[1] 2.

1826 J. THOMSON *Etym. Eng. Wds.* s.v., A salmon caught in a machine called a *hek* or *hatch*.

8. A wooden bed-frame. ? *Obs.*

a 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864), A rude wooden stool, and still ruder hatch or bed-frame.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) † *hatch-stead*; (3) *hatch-man, -nail, -noup, -ring*; (3 c) *hatch-head, -ladder*; **hatch-bar, hatch-deck** (see quots.); **hatch-gate**, (*a*) a wicket, (*b*) = sense 6.

1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Hatch*, The grate or frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck, now called **hatch-bars*. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatch-bars*, to secure the hatches. *Ibid.*, **Hatch-deck*, gun brigs had hatches instead of lower decks. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 74 We reached the *hatch-gate, with the white cottage beside it. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 89 Some lock or hatch-gate. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii, The sea ..washed the faces of the men as they sat in oilskins on the *hatch-head. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 201 Item, for iiij. *c.* *hache nayle, xvj. *d.* 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 429 Ventilators .. placed at the fore, main, and mizen *hatch-noup. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 261 Thei myghtt not passe the dure threscwold, Nor lope ouer the *hache-styd.

Hatch, *sb.*2 [f. HATCH *v.*1] The action of hatching, incubation; that which is hatched; a brood (of young).

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 A Serpent of a Difficult hatch, and dangerous. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 145 These birds make a second hatch. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 240 Two hybrids from the same parent but from different hatches. 1875 WHYTE MELVILLE *Katerfelto* ii. (1876) 15 If she addles all these as she addled the last hatch, I'll forswear keeping fowls. 1894 *Field* 9 June 832/1 There was a good hatch of Mayfly, and the fish were taking them fairly well.

fig. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 86 Such things become the Hatch and Brood of Time. 1602 — *Ham.* III. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And I do doubt the hatch, and the disclose Will be some danger. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 297 The canonizing of Saints by Popes is of a latter hatch.

Hatch, *sb.*3 Also 7 hache. [f. HATCH *v.*2] An engraved line or stroke; esp. one of those by which shading is represented in an engraving.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 110 Sculptors in their strongest shadows .. do draw their double Haches. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* v. 118 The conducting of Hatches and stroaks, whether with pen, point, or Graver. *Ibid.* v. 129 To discern an Original print from a Copy print..is a knack very easily attain'd; because 'tis almost impossible to imitate every hatch, and to make the stroaks of exact and equal dimensions. 1747 CREED in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 449 Sounds of minute Duration will be expressed by the Pencils by small Hatches geometrically proportion'd to those Durations. 1811 *Self Instructor* 524 Working in hatches with a middling full pencil. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* iv. 180 He uses but few hatches in his shadows.

†**Hatch,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [a. F. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE.] A hatchet.

1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 132, 100 large Hatches or light Axes made pretty broad. 1716 *Ibid.* (1865) I. 33 To run upon them with their Hatches. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 197 To demand three whale teeth and twelve hatches for their ransom.

†**Hatch,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* [? var. of HITCH.] A knot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 288/2 At a Hundred threds round the Reel..Housewives make a Hatch as some call it, or a Knot, or an Hank.

Hatch, *sb.*6 *Curling.* = HACK *sb.*1 2 b.

a 1812 [see HACK *sb.*1 2 b].

Hatch, *v.*1 Forms: 3 *pa. t.* ha3te, 4 *pa. pple.* y-haht, i-hey3t, 5 haughte; 4–6 hacche, 5 hetch, 5–6 hatche, 7 hach, 6– hatch. [Early ME. *hacche(n*, pa. t. *ha3te*, prob.:—OE. **hæccean* (not recorded): related to MHG. *hecken* (see Grimm H 746), Sw. *häcka*, Da. *hække* to hatch from the egg. Ulterior etymology unknown.]

1. *intr.* To bring forth young birds from the egg by incubation.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 105 Thu..leidest thar-on thy fole ey; Tho hit bi-com that he ha3te, And of his eyre briddes y-ra3te. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 44 Þis brid .. hopith ffor to hacche or heruest begynne. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 226 That hath lately hatched, or brought forth..*effœtus*. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 316 My Hen has hatched to-day. 1879 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/3 Robins and hedge-sparrows are now setting or hatching-out.

2. *trans.* To bring forth from the egg either by natural or artificial heat. (Also with *forth*, *out*.)

a. with the young as obj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. i. (Tollem. MS.) Whan hire 3onge briddes beþ newliche i hey3t [1495 haughte]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hetchyd, as byrdys, *pullificatus*, *fetatus*. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* 2 These..wil sitte their egges and hatche forth their chikens. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 160 You must not take the chickins away as they be hatcht. 1653 WALTON *Angler* x. 189 Barnacles and young Goslings bred by the Suns heat and the rotten planks of an old Ship, and hatched of trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 241 In this fortress the male and female hatch and bring up their brood with security. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb., One of them having failed to hatch out a brood.

b. with the egg as obj.: To incubate.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 5 [The ey] that is hacchid, shal breken out in to a cokatrice. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 Sume haue alredy hatched their egges. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 424 Turtles, or Tortoises .. came ashoar to lay their Eggs, which these Sands hatch. 1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 168 No Reptile hatches its eggs. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 4 These eggs are hatched by the heat of the sun.

3. *intr.* for *pass.* a. Of the young: To come forth from the egg. b. Said of the egg.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 849 Why should..hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests? 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hatching*, After this they put in the eggs to hatch. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 178 Larvæ rising from the bottom to hatch out. 1888 LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 26 The eggs will hatch out in from twenty-three to twenty-five days.

4. *transf.* (*trans.*) Of other animals, and generally: To bring forth, bring into existence, breed.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Gedelynges..Palefreiours ant pages, Ant boyes with boste; Alle weren y-haht Of an horse thoste. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Bladud* xvii, Would you not maruell then, what monsters now doth nature hatche. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. (1732) 7 Hatching..or quickening and bringing to Perfection the Seeds. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 7 Serving as a nursery bed to hatch .. the infant plant. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Sylv. Urban* vii, Parishioners,—hatched,—husbanded,—and wived.

†**5.** *intr.* To brood (*fig.*) *Obs.*

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* 62 Thick darkness lyes And hatcheth o'er thy people.

6. *fig.* (*trans.*) To bring to maturity or full development, esp. by a covert or clandestine process; to contrive, devise, originate and develop. Also with *up*, *forth*.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 39 Other mennes swette hatched vp you. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 436 Transubstantiation..was first hatched by pope Innocentius the third of that name. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 298 He that mischiefe hatcheth, mischiefe catcheth. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 100. 468/2 The Gunpowder Treason was hatched here in England. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., How I wish you would hatch up a comedy between you! 1873 S. & J. HORNER *Florence* I. xviii. 274 Charged with hatching plots against the State.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (In *to be hatching*, orig. from vbl. sb., *to be a-hatching*.)

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 74 Who finds his warm heart hatch into a nest Of little eagles and young loves. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Jer.* ii. 2 Treason hatching in his heart. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. ii. 140 The great dangers and plots, that were now hatching against the State.

Hence **Hatched** *ppl. a.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 64 These hatched, and those resuscitated worms. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 484 They suspected it to be a hatched rumour.

Hatch, *v.*2 Also 5–6 hach(e. [a. F. *hache-r* to cut, hack, draw lines upon metal, paper, etc., f. *hache* hatchet: see HACHE; cf. CROSS-HATCH.]

1. *trans.* To cut, engrave, or draw a series of lines, generally parallel, on (a metal, wood, or paper surface); chiefly used for shading in engraving or drawing. In quot. 1598 used of 'cutting' a file.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 522 He hatcheth files, and hollow vices wormeth. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 3 Sable..is aptly expressed by lines hatchid across one another. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 55 This Globular end must be Hatch'd with a fine cut, by a File-cutter. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 194 Distinguished in the plan by being hatched with slant lines. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 82 Having heated the steel..they hatch it over and across with the knife.

transf. 1858 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* vii. § 430 (ed. 5) 283 The exterior of another [moon crater] is all hatched over with deep gullies.

absol. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXV. x. II. 535 To hach also, yea and to fill within, requireth..much labour. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* 101 Before that you begin to Hatch or shadow, you must draw all the outmost lines with a needle.

2. To inlay with narrow strips or lines of a different substance; to lay strips or plates of gold or silver in or on (a surface) by way of ornament. (In quot. 1480 with the material inlaid as obj.)

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 160, xij yerdes of clothe of silver hached uppon satyn grounde. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 77 The fether was blacke and hached with gold. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 35, I might enamel and hatch ouer this deuice more artificially and masterly. 1621 HAKEWILL *David's Vow* 224 The handle or pummell hatcht or inameld. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1395/4 A Hanger, with a Sawe on the back, hatch'd with silver. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, The poignet being of silver exquisitely hatched.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1556 *Harpalus' Compl.* ix. in Gilfillan *Less-known Poets* (1859) I. 129 It seem'd unhap had him long hatcht In midst of his dispairs. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 218 A Rymer Is a fellow whose face is hatcht all over with impudence. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theodoret* II. iii, A fair design .. To which your worth is wedded, your profession Hatch'd in, and made one piece. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CCXXV, His sword .. Hatch't in Blood Royall. 1658 BRATHWAIT *Honest Ghost*, To State Censor A iv, A Rubrick Story, ach't in blood.

Hence **Hatched** *ppl. a.* *Hatched moulding*: a kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, formed with two series of oblique parallel incisions crossing each other.

1607 MIDDLETON *Your Five Gallants* II. iii, One gilt hatcht rapier and dagger. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 397 The most usual ornaments were..7. The hatched. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* s.v. *Moulding*, The *Hatched* moulding is also not uncommon, and is found early in the style, as it can be cut conveniently without the aid of a chisel, with the pick only. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 223 Simple carvings, chiefly hatcht work or straight lines.

†**Hatch,** *v.*3 *Obs.* [f. HATCH *sb.*1] *trans.* To close (a door) with a hatch; to close.

1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* XXXVIII, While sleepe begins with heauy wings To hatch mine eyes. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. ii. 37 'Twere not amiss to keep our door hatched.

†**Hatch,** *v.*4 *Obs.* [var. of HACK *v.*1] *trans.* To hoe (seed) *into* the ground; = HACK *v.*1 4.

1653 PLAT *Gard. Eden* 78 Hatch them into the ground with a rake striken thicke upon them.

†**Hatch,** *v.*5 *Obs.* [Cf. HACK *v.*1 13.] *intr.* To cough.

1733 *Revolution Politicks* III. 63 His Holiness .. when my Lord had gone a pretty way in his Speech, did mimick, hatch, and pretend to be taken with a violent Fit of Coughing.

Hatch, *v.*6, obs. var. of HITCH *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hatchyd, or remevyd (*K.* hichid, *S.* hychyd), *amotus*, *remotus*.

Ha·tch-boat. [f. HATCH *sb.*1 + BOAT.] a. 'A sort of small vessel known as a pilot boat, having a deck composed almost entirely of hatches' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*). b. 'A kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* iii. 47 The poor little hatch-boat has come near with..its scanty crew.

Hatchel (hæ·tʃl), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4 hechele, hechil, 5 hychele, 6–7 hetchell, -ill, hichel, 7 (9 *dial.*) hetchel, hitchel. *β.* 7–9 hatchel(l. [A parallel form to HACKLE *sb.*2, q.v. for etymological relations. Of the various Eng. forms, *hechele* (*hetchel*) and *hekele*, are the earlier, and appear to be the southern and northern forms of OE. **hęcel*; while *hackle* and *hatchel* point to a parallel form **hæcel*. *Hatchel* may be merely a late variant of *hetchel* with the vowel assimilated to *hackle*; *hitchel* seems to be a casual variant.] An instrument for combing flax or hemp; = HACKLE *sb.*2, HECKLE.

a. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Ich makid on of 3ou sit opon a hechil. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/12 *Mataxa*, an hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hetchell for flaxe, *serancq*, *serant*. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 261 Spindles, reeles, distaffes, and hitchels for flaxe. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hichel*.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Ferreur*, a flax-combe, or hatchell. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 385 They are..hatchelled with an iron hatchell. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 54 *A Hatchell* .. has forty sharp-pointed iron teeth, one foot long, fixed in wood. 1853 J. S. BARRY *Hist. Sk. Hanover, Mass.* 38 The hatchel, and swingling-knife, alas! are numbered..with the things that were but are not!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchel-maker*, *-teeth*.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/14 *Mataxarius*, an hychel-maker. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 Kembed with hetchell teeth of yron. 1721–2 in *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 To making 36 hatchel teeth 0 3 0.

Hatchel, *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 hecchele, 5 hychele, 6 hetchyll, 7 (9 *dial.*) hetchel, hitchel. *β.* 6 hachell, 6–9 hatchel(l. [f. prec.; cf. HACKLE, HECKLE.]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a hatchel; to hackle.

a. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 La serence [*gloss* the hechele] dont pernet E vostre lyn serencet [*gloss* hechelet]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] is knokked and bett .. ribbed and hecchelid [1535 heckled] and sponne. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/11 *Mataxo*, to hychele. 1530 PALSGR. 583/2, I hetchyll, *je cerance*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 260–1 Hetchelling and dressing it up.

β. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Serancer du lin*, too hatchell flaxe. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* II. ii. (Song), She her flaxe and tow did hatchel. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2729/4 Breaking, Swingling, and preparing it to be Hatchelled. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/1 The flax is ..hatchelled to..arrange the fibres for spinning.

2. *fig.* To harass, worry; cf. HECKLE. *rare.*

1833 CARLYLE *Cagliostro* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 95 Bewritted, fleeced, hatchelled, bewildered and bedevilled. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/1 He doesn't 'hetchel' either of them into misery.

Hence **Ha·tchelled** *ppl. a.*, **Ha·tchelling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ha·tcheller**, a flax-dresser, heckler.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 595/13 *Mataxator*, *mataxatrix*, an hycheler. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. i, The short shuds or shives that are .. parted in the hetchelling. 1611 COTGR., *Serancier*, a flax-man, a hatcheller, or comber of flax. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* P 385 That which is separated in hatchelling is hurds and tow. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 56 Over which is the hatchelling-loft. 1798 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Mar. (MS.), I have lately met with a Shropshire word new to me, viz. Hatcheler, it means a dresser of flax or hemp.

Hatcher (hæ·tʃəɹ). [f. HATCH *v.*1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which hatches (eggs).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 381 The Oven producing..three or foure hundred living Chickens..the Hatcher or Curator, is onely Recompensed according to the living numbers. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. viii. (1737) 30 A Curse light on the Hatcher of the ill Bird. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 600 Those diligent hatchers who cackle so much and sit so little.

b. *spec.* A contrivance in which eggs are hatched; an incubator.

1884 DAY in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 84 Chester's semi-rotating hatcher. 1888 LLOYD PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 37 Take them [the eggs] from under the hen, and place them in the drawer of the hatcher.

2. *fig.* A contriver, deviser, plotter, covert or clandestine producer.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. vii. (1591) 5 The crime whereof themselves were the hatchers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Eph.* v. 3 He found theaters to be the very hatchers of all wickednesse. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, A great hatcher and breeder of business. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* v. 135 His informant, as the hatchers of anecdotes too often are, was under a delusion.

Hatchery (hæ·tʃəri). [f. HATCH *v.*1 + -ERY.] A hatching establishment; *spec.* one for hatching the ova of fish by artificial means.

1880 *Times* 17 Sept. 4/2 Means of introducing each year numbers of young fry from 'hatcheries'. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 481/1 New trout and salmon hatchery opened at Linlithgow. 1885 *Times* 18 Sept. 3 The Government may ..see the importance..of fish hatcheries.

Hatchet (hæ·tʃĕt), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 hachet, 4 acchett, hachit, 5 hachytt, hacchet, 6 hach-,

hatchette, 5- hatchet (7 -ed). [a. F. *hachette* fem. (13th c. *hacete* in Littré), dim. f. *hache* ax. In 15th c., F. had also *hachet* (masc.).]

1. A smaller or lighter ax with a short handle, adapted for use with one hand.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 174 A ȝheman .. suld dryf the vayn, and ber Ane hachit, that war scharp to scher, Vndir his belt. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. III. 304 Alle þat bereþ.. Axe, oþer hachet [C. IV. 362 acchett]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hacchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 61 He ought to haue on his gyrdel a sharpe or crokyd hatchet. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 11 b, Axes, Hatchettes, and Sithes, of all sortes. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 114 The Indians..knocked the poor Maid down with their Hatchets, and gave her many Wounds. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 95 The Hatchet .. is to Hew the Irregularities off such pieces of Stuff which may be sooner Hewn than Sawn. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* I. vi. 184 Hatchets or wedges are among the most abundant..relics of the Stone period.

2. Phrases. † *To hang up one's hatchet*: to cease from one's labours; to take a rest. *Obs.* *To take* or *dig up the hatchet*: to take up arms in warfare, to commence hostilities. *To bury the hatchet*: to lay down one's arms; to cease from hostilities. (These two phrases are derived from the customs of the North American Indians.) *To throw* (*fling, sling*) *the hatchet*: to make exaggerated statements. See also Helve.

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 223 Hang up thyn hachet ant thi knyf, Whil him lasteth the lyf with the longe shonkes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 69 Hange up þin hachet & take þi reste. *c* 1530 R. Hilles *Common-Pl. Bk.* (1858) 140 When thou hast well done hang up thy hatchet. 1753 G. Washington *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 21 Three Nations of French Indians .. had taken up the Hatchet against the English. 1780 G. Parker *Life's Painter* xii. 85 Many ..habituate themselves by degrees to a mode of the hatchet-flinging extreme. 1794 J. Jay *Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 147 To use an Indian figure, may the hatchet henceforth be buried for ever. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 219 The chiefs met; the amicable pipe was smoked, the hatchet buried, and peace formally proclaimed. 1893 T. B. Foreman *Trip to Spain* 97 The ladies titter, knowing, as we do, the skipper's habit of slinging the hatchet.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hatchet-edge, -head, -man, -work*; *hatchet-like* adj.; *hatchet-fashion* adv.; **hatchet-face**, a narrow and very sharp face: so **hatchet-fist, -jaw**; **hatchet-faced** *a.*, having a hatchet-face: so **hatchet-headed** *a.*; † **hatchet-fitch** (*vetch*), a leguminous plant, *Securigera Coronilla* = Ax-fitch; **hatchet-stake**, a small anvil for bending thin sheet metal.

1858 H. Miller *Cruise Betsy* vi. 98 Thè Scuir..resembled a sharp *hatchet-edge presented to the sky. 1650–65 Wharton *Wks.* (1683) 389 Their Prodigious Ears, Short Hair, and *Hatchet-Faces. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 372 A Lanthorn Jaw'd Woman, with a Hatchet Face. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. (1871) II. 351 They had pulled him about and called him Hatchet-face! *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hatchet-fac'd*, Hard-favor'd, Homely. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 12 A thin hatchet-faced gentleman, with projecting eyes like a lobster. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 18 A most violent and unexpected blow of his *hatchet fist. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. d. 1055 *Hatchet Fetches. *Ibid.* 1057 In English, Axseed, Axwoort, Ax-fitch, and Hatchet Fitch. 1829–55 *Loudon's Encycl. Plants* 638 Hatchet Vetch. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 322 The heavy-shouldered, *hatchet-headed, zebra-striped brute before him. 1755 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 299 *note*, To detain both mulattoes and negroes..and employ them as Pioneers or *Hatchetmen. 1836 H. G. Knight *Archit. Tour Normandy* xxiii. 199 The most common mouldings are the billet, the nail-head, the chevron, the zig-zag or embattled frette, *hatchet, nebule, star, rope, beak-head, dog-tooth. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 85 This their digging or *hatchet work they help out by fire .. making the inside of their Canoa hollow. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* i. § 10. 20 Choose .. the Norman hatchet work, instead of the Flaxman frieze and statue.

Hence † **Hatchet** *v. trans.*, to cut with a hatchet.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* Ded., I .. serve but as Vulcan to hatchet this Minerva from that Jupiter's bigge braine. 1700 S. Parker *Six Phil. Ess.* 36 A large stump of a Tree .. hatcheted into an Elbow Chair.

Hatchettin (hæ·tʃĕtin). Also -ettine, -etin(e. *Min.* [Named after C. Hatchett, the discoverer of columbium and tantalium: see -IN.] 1. =next.

1821 *Thomson's Annals* Ser. II. I. 136 It should be distinguished by the name of Hatchetine. 1852 *W. Phillips' Elem. Introd. Min.* 627. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.*, *Hatchettine*, a Mineral Tallow. Occurs either flaky like spermaceti, or subgranular like bees-wax. 1881 *Pop. Educ.* VI. 30 Mineral tallow or hatchetine is the lightest of the known minerals, its specific gravity being 0·6078.

2. =Chrismatite. 1868 Dana *Min.* 728.

Hatchettite (hæ·tʃĕtəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] A yellowish-white subtransparent fossil resin or wax-like hydrocarbon found in the coal-measures of South Wales.

1868 Dana *Min.* 732 Conybeare..stated that..hatchettite melts in warm water under 170° F.

Hatchettolite (hæ·tʃĕtələit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -LITE.] A columbate of uranium, of yellow-brown colour and resinous lustre.

1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 369 Hatchettolite is doubtless a neutral columbate of uranium oxide and lime.

Hatchety (hæ·tʃĕti), *a.* [f. Hatchet + -y.] Resembling a hatchet; thin and sharp: said of the face. Cf. *hatchet-faced.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 654 Losing had a thin hatchety face. 1873 Besant & Rice *Little Girl* II. vi. 82 Some of them are flat-faced, some of them are inclined to be 'hatchety'. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 3/2 The other a hatchety-faced woman.

Hatching (hæ·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Hatch *v.*[1]] The action of Hatch *v.*[1] in its various senses.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 606/6 *Pullificacio*, hacchynge. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 18 Euen from the firste hatchynge of the worlde. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 257 Good marriages are not chickins of every dayes hatching. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 478/1 The twenty-one days required for the hatching of chickens.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1864) III. 24 A shop in Leicester Square, where Cantello's hatching-eggs machine was. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 203 Model of hatching house .. fitted up with miniature hatching apparatus ..Ferguson hatching jars .. hatching troughs .. hatching boxes [etc.]. 1884 Day in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 75 Carp require a hatching-pond. 1885 *Chr. World* 15 Jan. 37/3 That..hatching-place of hellish plots of wholesale murder.

Hatching, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Hatch *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Hatch *v.*[2]: the drawing of parallel lines so as to produce the effect of shading; chiefly *concr.*, the series of lines so drawn; hatches.

In *Heraldry* different modes of hatching are used to represent the different tinctures or colours.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* v. (R.), Hatchings express'd by single strokes are ever the most graceful and natural; though of greater difficulty to execute, especially being any wayes oblique; because they will require to be made broader and fuller in the middle, then either at their entrance, or exit. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 146/1 When one Hatching or Stroke in a piece of Work crosses another .. this is called a Double Shadow, also a Double Hatch. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The first kind of hatching in pale, or from top to bottom, signifies gules or red. 1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 212 The cross hatching in the print. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* vi. 163 The attempts to imitate the shading of fine draughtsmen, by dotting and hatching.

attrib. 1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresny's Art Paint.* Wks. 1808 XVII. 472 Those hatching strokes of the pencil. 1798 *Characters* in *Ann. Reg.* 360 A hatching style of pencilling.

Ha·tching, *vbl. sb.*[3] *Mining.* =Hatch *sb.*[1]

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Digging*, Expressing the random openings which they make in search of mines, by the word *hatching*, or *essay-hatching.*

Ha·tching, *ppl. a.* [f. Hatch *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That hatches, in various senses.

1856 Aird *Poet. Wks.* 382 Yearning As if to cast some birth of shape from out Her hatching loins. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. 127 To sit at home..'like a hatching hen'.

Hatchment[1] (hæ·tʃmĕnt). [Shortened and altered from Achievement (q.v.) through the forms *atcheament, atchement, atch'ment.*] An escutcheon or ensign armorial; =Achievement 3; *esp.* a square or lozenge-shaped tablet exhibiting the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is affixed to the front of his dwelling-place.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 50 The Hachementes wer borne onely by capitaynes. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 121 b, Because ye may the better vnderstande what suche achementes bee..It might be asked of me what thys worde *acheuement* meaneth. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. v. 214 No Trophee, Sword, nor Hatchment o're his bones. 1687 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 216 A hatchment or achivment hanging over the great gate leading into Magd. Coll. 1747 Hervey *Medit.* II. 62 The Hatchment suspended on the Wall, or the Crape streaming in the Air, are silent intimations. 1755 T. H. Croker *Orl. Fur.* XLI. XXX, Orlando, to adorn his atch'ment bright Did lofty Babel thunderstruck display. 1810 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIX. 318 Ye windows dim with achments. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiii. 108 It is customary to place on a Hatchment some brief legend of a religious character.

transf. 1617 Fletcher *Valentinian* IV. iv, My naked sword Stands but a hatchment by me; only held To shew I was a soldier. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* XXX, With black hatchments of pictures blotching the walls.

attrib. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxix. (ed. 3) 444 Characteristics of modern hatchment-painting.

† **Hatchment**[2]. *Obs.* [f. Hatch *v.*[2] + -ment.] The 'hatching' with which the hilt of a sword is ornamented. (See Hatch *v.*[2] 2.)

1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* II. ii, Five Marks in hatchments to adorn this thigh. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxxviii, Scabbards teare From over-rusted Blades, to furbish them Worthy the Hatchment they intend to weare.

Hatchway (hæ·tʃwe·i). Also 7 hatches way. [f. Hatch *sb.*[1] + Way.]

1. *Naut.* A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship down which cargo is lowered into the hold; also forming a passage from one deck to another. Qualified, as *after-, fore-, main-hatchway.*

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* II The hatches, the hatches way, the holes in the commings. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Hatches way is .. where the goods are lowered that way right downe into the howle. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 137 On the Larboard Side, a-breast the main Hatch-way. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* vi, The sentry standing by me with his lantern over the coombings of the hatchway. 1836 — *Midsh. Easy* xii, Kicking Mr. Easthupp..down the after-lower-deck hatchway.

† 2. An opening in a weir or sluice: cf. Hatch *sb.*[1] 6. *Obs.*

1705 *Act* 4 & 5 *Anne* c. 8 Preamb., Preventing the .. Fish to pass .. through their Fishing Wyres and Fishing Hatchways from the Sea into the said Rivers.

3. An opening in a floor, etc. which may be closed with a hatch or trap-door. (Applied by Scott to the sliding door of a box-bed.)

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxvii, Waverley had repeatedly drawn open, and they had as frequently shut, the hatchway of his cage. 1825 *Beverley Lighting Act* ii. 19 Leave open .. the door, hatchway or flap-window.

4. *Comb.*, as *hatchway-netting, -screen.*

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hatchway nettings*, nettings sometimes placed over the hatchways instead of gratings, for security and circulation of air. *Hatchway-screens*, pieces of fear-nought, or thick woollen cloth, put round the hatchways of a man-of-war in time of action, to screen the passages to the magazine.

Hate (hēⁱt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–4 (6 *Sc.*) hete, (1 heate, 3 hæte), 3– hate, (3 ate, 4 het, haat(e, hat, 6 *Sc.* heyt, hait). [OE. *hete* masc. = OS. *hęti* (:—*hatī-*); cf. OHG. *haz* (*hazzes*) masc. and neut. (Ger. *hasz* m.), MDu. *hāte* fem., m., *hat* m., Du. *haat* m., ON. *hatr*, Goth. *hatis* neut.; these forms point to an OTeut. **hatoz, -izos* (:—pre-Teut. **kodos, kodesos*) which passed into an *i*- stem in WGer. In ME. *hete, het* was, under the influence of the verb, and perh. of ON. *hatr*, changed into *hate.*]

1. An emotion of extreme dislike or aversion; detestation, abhorrence, hatred. Now chiefly *poet.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2554 Hete wæs on-hrered. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxix. 3 [cxl. 2] Ða ðohtun heatas in heortan alne dęȝ. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xv. [xxi.] (1890) 222 He forseah & on hete hæfde þa men. *c* 1200 Ormin 4454 ȝiff þu beresst hete and nið. *c* 1205 Lay. 20441 Muchel hunger & hæte [*c* 1275 hate]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3638 Wið-uten ate and strif. *c* 1275 Lay. 8322 Þat after hate comeþ loue. *c* 1315 Shoreham 161 Thou areredst therne storm And alle thys hete. 1340 *Ayenb.* 8 Zenne of hate and of wreþe and of grat ire. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xiii. 15 With to myche greet haate. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 22I b/2 A relygyouse that shall haue in a hate the delectacyons of the flesshe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 129 Thus sayr me dredis I sal thoill a heyt, For the graue study I haue so long forleyt. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 107 ȝour Inobedience hes purchessit Goddis hait. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 54 Unimaginable as hate in Heav'n. 1777 Sir W. Jones *Ess. Imit. Arts* in *Poems, etc.* 195 Where there is vice, which is detestable in itself, there must be hate. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* i. 10 Generations which succeeded each other in the same hates and friendships.

b. The object of hatred. *poetic.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 140 My onely Loue sprung from my onely hate. 1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* III. ii, Here lies my hate, Aeneas' cursed brat. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 505 Of half mankind the dread and hate.

2. *Comb.*, as *hate-bearing* adj.; *hate-philtre, -wile.*

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. 45 The hideous clang of her hate-bearing wing. *a* 1822 Shelley in *Athenæum* 2 Mar. (1895) 276/1 Why is it that we all write love-songs? why shouldn't we write hate-songs? 1884 Tennyson *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Brew..A strong hate-philtre as may madden him. 1895 Morris *Beowulf* 17 He with his hate-wiles Of sudden harms framed.

Hate, haet (hēt), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* Forms: 6–7 haid, 8–9 haet, hait, hate, 9 hade. *orig.* The words *hae't* in the phrase *Deil hae't* (South Sc. *hae'd*), 'Devil have it!' This deprecatory expression became a strong negative (cf. Devil 21), and thus equivalent to 'Devil a bit', i.e. not a bit, not a whit. Hence *haet*, with an ordinary negative, as *not a haet*, came sometimes to be understood as equivalent to 'whit, atom', or 'anything, the smallest thing that can be conceived' (Jamieson).

c 1590 James VI in Rowe *Hist. Kirk*, *Coronis* (*a* 1650), Wodr. Soc. (1842) 419 The King replyed: 'The Divill haue it aills you, but that, ye would all be alyke, and ye cannot abyde any to be ouer you'. [M'Crie *Life Knox* (1814) II. 299 *prints* 'The d—l haid ails you.] 1603 *Philotus* cvi. in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* (1792) III. 40 For that deuyse deuill haid it dowis. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. H.* xv, Damn'd haet they'll kill. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 208 Tho' deil haet ails them, yet uneasy. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xliv, Deil haet do I expect. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 133 Fient haet ae button would keep sticket. 1825 Jamieson s.v. *Hate*, *Ne'er a hate*, nothing at all; *Neither ocht nor hate*, neither one thing, nor another. *Mod. South Sc.* She has-na a haet left.

Hate (hēⁱt), *v.* Forms: 1 hatian, 2–3 hatien, 3 hatiȝen, 3–5 haten, 4– hate, (4–5 hatte, *Sc.* 4–6 hait, 6 heit); also 2 hetien, 3 heatien. [OE. *hatian* = OFris. *hatia*, OS. *hatōn*, OHG. *hazzōn* and *hazzēn*, Goth. *hatan*, a primary *ē* verb, from root *hat-* (:—*kod-*), whence also Hate *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To hold in very strong dislike; to detest; to bear malice to. The opposite of *to love.*

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 222 Doð þæm wel þe eow ær hatedon. *Ibid.* xlvi. 353 Mid fulryhte hete ic hie hatode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 ȝif we hetieð us bitwene. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 To forleten and hatien his senne. *c* 1205 Lay. 29781 We hine hatiȝen wulleð. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Euchan heateð oðer. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12054 Þai hatte vs all and has in leth. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11673 Wel oughte we hat hem þat hem han hated. 1382 Wyclif *John* xv. 24 Thei han seyn and hatid me and my fadir. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxv. 404 Oure olde lawes as nowe þei hatte. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 169, I hait him with my hert. 1553 Gau *Richt Vay* 72 He yat heitis his liff in this vardil he sal keip it in ye euerlestand liff. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 181 Shee hated her selfe for suffering her resolution to bee overcome. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 53 Our Children .. are taught in their Infancy to hate one half of the Nation. 1832 Tennyson *Œnone* 225 Her presence, hated both of Gods and men.

absol. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12236 Þai hatid in hert, as any hed fos. *a* 1592 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (Rtldg.) 134/1 Servants, amend, and masters, leave to hate. 1855

Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1880) II. 158 She hated easily; she hated heartily; and she hated implacably.

b. It is intensified by various phrases.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13070 Herodias him hated to ded. 1530 Palsgr. 579/2 He hateth me lyke poyson. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 237 They do hate ech other deadly. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 8 The Spaniards they hate mortally. 1699 Swift *Mrs. Harris' Petit.* 54 He hates to be call'd *parson*, like the *devil*!

2. To dislike greatly, be extremely averse (*to do* something). Also constr. with *vbl. sb.*

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 290 Þys god man Seyn Dunston Hatede muche to crouny hym. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iv. 106 Haten to don heor harlotrie. 1607 Beaum. & Fl. *Woman Hater* II. i, I hate to leave my friend in his extremities. 1653 Walton *Angler* To Rdr. A vj b, I hate to promise much, and fail. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* II. 87 The easy-going who hate being bothered. 1897 D. Sladen in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 278/2 Dickens..hated to have to blot his manuscripts while he was writing.

3. *Comb.*, as *hate-Christ, hate-peace*, etc. adjs.; † **hate-light** *a.*, that hates or shuns light; † **hate-spot** *a.*, that shrinks from the slightest defilement: an epithet of the ermine, which, it was supposed, died if its fur was soiled.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 141 Which leaded are with siluer skinne, Passing the hate-spot Emerlin. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* ix. Wks. (1637) 87 Through speech of hatelight pick-thankes. 1592 Sylvester *Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* I. 47 The Bridge it was For hate-Christ Turks the Hellespont to passe. *a* 1618 — *Sonnets upon Peace in Fr.* xxv, Ye hate-peace Hacksters, flesht in Massacres. 1637 N. Whiting *Albino & Bellama* (N.), In this hate-light den.

Hate, obs. var. Heat; obs. north. form of Hote promise, Hot *a.*; obs. pa. t. of Hight *v.*

Hateable (hēi·tăb'l), *a.* Also 7–9 **hatable.** [-able.] Deserving of being hated; odious.

1611 Cotgr., *Haïssable*, hatable; fit, or worthie to be hated. 1818 Todd, *Hateable*..It should be written *hatable*. 1837 Carlyle *Mirabeau* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 221 Really a most .. hateable, lovable old Marquis. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 805/1 Some customs he found hateable.

Hated (hēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hate *v.* + -ed.] Regarded with hatred, greatly disliked.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4386 (Göt.) Þe most hatid of all þis land. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 264 Out loathed medicine; O hated poison hence! 1646 Hammond *View Some Except.* 137 Your hatedst enemies and your dearest friends. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 47 Hell, our hated habitation. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 59 The hated threshold of the deserter. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 9 The hated Voltaire.

Hateful (hēi·tfŭl), *a.* [f. Hate *sb.*[1] + -ful.]

1. Full of hate, cherishing hatred, malignant.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23750 (Trin.) Þe world hateful & couetous. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 82 Enuyus pepul, sclaunderers, hateful peple. 1530 Palsgr. 314/2 Hatefull, full of hatred, *hayneux*. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 23 Ah Gloster, hide thee from their hatefull lookes. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Maidens Blush* 209 When from a Hill, his hatefull Brethren spi'd Him yet far-off. 1712 Pope *Messiah* 58 Nor ardent warriours meet with hateful eyes. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impiteous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

2. Exciting hate; odious, obnoxious, repulsive.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xviii. 2 The keping of ech vnclene foul, and haatful [*odibilis*]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxviii. (1495) 430 Theyr crye is hatfull and odiouse to other byrdes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 71 Youre aunsweres is hedouse and hatefull to here. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 55 My name deare Saint, is hatefull to my selfe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 264 These Acts of hateful strife, hateful to all. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 113 No vice is universally so hateful as ingratitude. 1855 Maurice *Learn. & Work.* 285 That mother herself who had drawn him into the hatefullest crimes.

b. as *sb.* A hateful thing. *nonce-use.*

1797 Mrs. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 110 A remove from the Grange, the Hall, and all the hatefuls belonging to each of them.

Ha·tefully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. With hatred; malignantly, maliciously.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, King Humerus hath a bowe take .. And hatefully therein set an arowe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* v. 120 The Jewes so maliciously and hatefully persecute me. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxiii. 29 They shall deale with thee hatefully. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 7 Jan. 12 Who writes hatefully of folk.

2. In a way that one hates; odiously, abominably.

1632 Sherwood, Hatefully, *odieusement*. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Hatefully*, odiously. 1754 A. Drummond *Trav.* 75 The ceremony was hatefully tedious.

Ha·tefulness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being hateful.

1. The quality of being full of hatred or strong dislike; loathing.

1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Istomacaggine*, hatefulnesse or lothsomnesse of the stomake. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 54 The eternall hatefulnesse of my destinie made Gynecia's jealousie stop that, and all other my blessings. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 129 Those vices .. vilenesse, and execrable hatefulnesse.

2. The quality of deserving hatred; odiousness; abominableness.

1611 Cotgr., *Haineuseté*, hatefulnesse, odiousnesse. 1679–1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1542 (R.) To inform the people of the hatefulness of vice, and the excellency of holiness. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 110 Able to recognise the past in its true hatefulness.

† **Hatel,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 hatol, 3–4 hatel; also 1 hętol, -el, 3 hetel, heatel. [OE. *hatol, hętel* = OS. *hatul* (MDu. *hatel*), OHG. *hazzal*:—OTeut. **hatulo-, *hatilo-*, cognate with Hate *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]: see -le.] Full of hatred; malignant, hostile; severe, cruel; fierce, bitter.

a 850 *Kentish Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 69/13 *Odiosus*, hatol. *Ibid.* 85/24 *Odiosam*, hatol. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 304 Mid hetelum geðance. *c* 1000 *Screaduncga* (Bouterwek) 17 (Bosw.) Se heahengel ðe nu is hetol deofol. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Lo! ich holde her hetel sweord ouer þin heaued. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Me hatele hund quoð ha .. Me ne schendest tu nawt. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1971 Þeos heane & teos hatele tintreohe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2544 Ðe ęstenede king amonaphis, Ąsenes ðis folc hatel is. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 481 With hatel anger & hot, heterly he callez. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 339 Pouerte is hatel [*v.r.* hateful] good.

B. *sb.* Anger; outburst of hatred.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 200 Ne so hastyfly watz hot for hatel of his wylle.

Ha·teless, *a.* [f. Hate *sb.*[1] + -less.] Void of hate, having no feeling of hatred.

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1867) 288 Philantus .. sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy. 1587 *Misfort. Arth.* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 331 You hateless sought the safeguard of them all. 1820 Shelley *Lines to Reviewer* 2 What profit can you see In hating such a hateless thing as me?

† **Ha·telich, -ly,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *hętelíc* = OS. *hętelîk* (Du. *hatelijk*); OHG. *hazlîh* (MHG. *hazlîch, hezlîch, hetzelîch*), f. WGer. *hati-* Hate *sb.*[1]: see -like, -ly 1.] Malignant, hostile; hateful.

Beowulf (Z.) 1267 Heoro-wearh hetelic. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. viii. § 4 Ymb hiora hetelican forlȳgnessa. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 682 He is so dredful and hateliche To alle..his fon.

† **Ha·tely,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *hętelíce* = OHG. *hazlîhho*, MHG. *hazlîche*; f. prec.: see -ly 2.] Fiercely, bitterly; scornfully, hatefully.

c 1000 Ælfric *Josh.* xi. 8 Hiġ hetelice sloh. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Hu ha þe bunden swa heteli faste. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14669 Hetli þai bi-hinted him. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2655 He..smoth godrich, and Godrich him, Hetelike with herte grim. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 10681 Guy .. hetelich smot to Colbrand. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2910 So hately [*Dubl.* hetterly] þou spekis.

Haten, obs. form of Heat *v.*

Hater (hēi·təɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Hate *v.* + -er 1.] One who hates; an enemy.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 6 The gileful kosses of the hatere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatare, or he þat hatythe, *osor*. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxx[ii]. 15 The haters of yᵉ Lorde shulde mysse Israel. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. ii, Haters have I, more than haires. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. i. 9, I wore my life To spend vpon his haters. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 102, I suppose, the Gentleman's a Women-Hater. *a* 1784 Johnson in Piozzi *Anecd.* (1786) 83 Dear Bathurst..was a man to my very heart's content; he hated a fool, and he hated a rogue, and he hated a whig: he was a very good hater. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. iv. 124 A violent hater of the old Dutch school.

Hence **Ha·tress** *nonce-wd.*, a woman that hates.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/3 A man-hatress, as clever girls so often are.

† **Ha·ter, ha·tter,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: *pl.* 1 hæteru, -ra, 3 hateren, 4 hatere, hattren, 9 *dial.* hattern. *sing.* 3 hatter, heater, hetter, 4 hater, 4–5 hatere, 5 hatir, -yr, hattir. [OE. *hæterū*, prob. from a sing. **hæt* (? *hǽt*): cf. MHG. *hâz* 'coat, dress, clothing', mod.Swabian *häs, hesz* (pl. *hesser*), Swiss *hās, gehäs*. The ME. plural would thus be parallel to *childer, children*; and the sing. *hater, hatter*, a new formation. (If the vowel of OE. *hæt* was orig. short, it would be in ablaut relation (*hatoz-*: *hêtoz*) to the MHG. form.)]

1. *pl.* (and *sing.*) Clothes, clothing collectively.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 330 He næfde ne bixleofan, ne hælðe, ne hætera. *Ibid.* 374 Se hund..totær his hæteru sticmælum of his bæce. *c* 1205 Lay. 30778 Alle his hateren weoren to-toren. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Swoti hateren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20211 Of scho did tan al hir hater. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7054 Naked they goth, withowten hater [*rime* water]. *c* 1310 *Man in Moon* in Ritson *Anc. Songs* (1877) 59 Þe þornes beþ kene, is hattren to tereþ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hattern*, clothing of all kinds.

2. *sing.* A garment, a vestment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ȝe schulen liggen in on heater [*v.rr.* hatter, hetter], and i-gurd. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 157 An hater, to helye with hus bones. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 360, I have here a hatir to hyde hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatyr, rent clothe (*K.* hatere, *H., P.* hatere, or hatyr), *scrutum, pannucia*.

† **Ha·ter,** *v. Obs.* [f. Hater *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To clothe, attire. Hence **Hatering** *vbl. sb.*, clothing.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 33 In to þesse wrecheliche haterinġe of þisse worelde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5922 Thinnelich hy beth y-hatered. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 76 Freres..folilich spenen [*v.r.* spenden] In housyng, in haterynge .. More for pompe þan for pure charite.

Haterad, -red, -reden, -redyn, -retin, -rid, -ryd, -rent, obs. ff. Hatred.

Haterel(l(e, obs. ff. Hattrel.

† **Haterell.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. related to Hater *sb.*[2]] (?) A garment.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 342 *i Dux.* We will with a goode will for his wedis wende, For we wotte wele anowe what wedis he schall were. *ii Dux.* Loo! here is an haterell here at youre hent, Alle facionnd þerfore foolis to feere.

Haterly, -lynge, hatirly, var. Heterly *adv.*

† **Ha·tesome,** *a. Obs.* [See -some.] Hateful.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxiv. 30 Ȝe han maad me haatsum to .. the dwellers of this loond. — 2 *Sam.* xiii. 15 And ful haatsum Amon hadde hir. — *Prov.* i. 29 Hatesum thei hadden disciplyne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. iv. 89 The caus..that this haitsum lyfe sustene he wald.

Hatful (hæ·tful). [See -ful.] As much as a hat will contain; loosely, a considerable quantity.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 9 Having Goosberries to sell, whereof we bought a hatful for a Copec. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2153/3 The Soldiers divided Ducats and Dollars by Hat-fulls. 1866 Mrs. H. Wood *St. Martin's Eve* vii. (1874) 66 Mr. Pym had gone home, loudly promising Benja a hatful of physic as a punishment for his carelessness. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* xviii, I mean to earn a hatful of money by literature.

† **Hath,** (?) *a. Sc. Obs.* [Cf. ON. *háð* mocking, scoffing. (Cf. Hething.)] (?) Scornful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 435 [She] saynit hyr, & rase vp hath, & rakit to þat body rath.

Hence † **Hathful** *a.*, scornful, mocking.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 For hu mon þe ofte seide schomeliche wordes and haðfule hokeres.

Hath, arch. 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Have.

† **Hathel.** *Obs.* Also 5 hathil(l. [app. var. of Athel.] Noble, man of worth; man. (Chiefly in alliterative verse.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2065 His haþel on hors watz þenne þat bere his spere & launce. *c* 1350 *Wynnere & Wastoure* (Roxb. 1897) 68 Appon ynglysse tonge 'hethyng haue the hathell þat any harme thynkes'. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 84 Siche a somme .. þat any hathil vnder heuen ware hardy to rekyn. *Ibid.* 2086 Þai haue hedid of oure hathils [*v.r.* athelys] & a hepe woundid. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxviii, The hathels in hie, hor horses haue hente. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 293 Why, what harmes has þis hatell here haunted? *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1299 All his hathillis in that heir. 1515 [see Athel].

Hathen, Hathen(n)es, obs. ff. Heathen, -esse.

Hather, -ir, obs. forms of Heather.

Hathful, *a. Obs.*: see s.v. Hath *a.*

Hathorn, obs. var. Hawthorn.

Hath-pace, erron. f. Half-pace; cf. *harth-pace.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Montgomerysh.* IV. (1662) 47 A Hath pace of fourteen foot square, on the midst of which is placed a Dorrick Columne.

Hatine *ppl. a. Obs.*, called: see Hight.

Hating (hēi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hate *v.* + -ing 1: cf. OHG. *hazzunga*.] The action of the vb. Hate; hatred, detestation, malice.

a 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* cviii. [cix.] 5 (Bosw.) Hiġ ġesetton hatunge for lufrædenne minre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Wraðe and onde and hatinge and oðer iuele lastes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Rancor siue odium: þet is, hatunge. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxix. v, Powring out their inward hating. 1895 *Mouth* Oct. 201 Fond likings and fond hatings.

Hatir, var. Hater *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, clothing.

Ha·tless, *a.* [f. Hat *sb.* + -less.] Having no hat; not wearing a hat.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 388 He inclynand agane, Hatles, but hude. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 98 Hatted among his hatless disciples. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxiv, The chief clerk came rushing hatless after him.

Ha·t-maker. A maker of hats.

1477 *Charter Jas. III*, in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin.* I. i. (1753) 8 The Hatmakars and Skynnars fornent thame. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 3 The Sciences, Crafts, Mysteries or Arts of .. Turners, Cappers, Hatmakers or Feltmakers. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4322/4 Samuel Delamare, late of Wandsworth .. Hat-maker. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hat-makers' Battery*, a large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen.

Ha·t-making. The trade of making hats.

1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 4 Yarn..wrought in Hats, or employed to Hat-making. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 64/2 The greatest modern improvement in hat-making.

Ha·t-money. [In Fr. *chapeau*, Sp. *sombrero*, app. because dropped in a hat.] (See quots.)

1676 C. Molloy *De Jure Maritimo* II. xi. § 6 (1688) 270 Petty Averidge is another small Duty which Merchants pay to the Master .. The French Ships commonly term the Gratuity *Hat-money*. 1755 tr. *Ordenenzas di Bilbao* in Magens *Insurances* II. App. xiv. 395 By reason of what the Captain's Hat-Money [*sombrero*] or Primage is wont to vary. 1808 C. Abbott *Law Merch. Ships* II. vi. § 3 (ed. 3) 270 The word *primage* denotes a small payment to the master for his care and trouble..It is sometimes called the master's hat money. 1825 *Ryan & Moody's Rep.* (1827) 177 It was called *hat-money*, sometimes *pocket-money*. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl., Hat-Money*, or primage, is a small sum .. paid along with the freight, to the master of a ship for his care. It is entirely regulated by usage.

† **Ha·tous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Hate *sb.*[1] + -ous, after words of OF. origin.] Hateful, odious.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxiii. xx. (1543) 52 Malga kyng of Pightes, painimes hatous.

Hatred (hēi·trĕd). Forms: α. 3–5 hatereden, (4 hatredyn, hattredin, hateretin, 4–5 hateredyn, 5 haatredyn). β. 2–4 hatrede, 4– hatred (also 4 hattred, 4–6 hatered(e, 5 haterad, -ryd, hattered, 6 haterid, *Sc.* haitred, -rid). γ. (*Sc.*) 5 hattrende, -rent, 5–6 haterent, 6 hat(te-, hait-, hettrent, het(t)rand. [Early ME., f. Hate *sb.*[1] (or *v.*) + -red, OE. *rædden* condition (also direction, reckoning), cf. *bróðorræden, frēondræden, lufræden*, etc. The historical sequence of forms must have been *hatereden, -rede, -red*, although the extant examples do not quite show this. With the Sc. form. in *-rent* cf. *kinrent, maurent.*]

The condition or state of relations in which one person hates another; the emotion or feeling of hate; active dislike, detestation; enmity, ill-will, malevolence.

α. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii. 5 (Mätz.) Þai set againe me

for godes wa, And hatereden for mi lovered. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7394 Þai salle be fulle of hatereḍyn þan. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 56, I holde it but hatereden. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/1 An Hateredyn..*inimicicia, invidea..odium.*

β. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Þat ȝie hatrede and widerwardnesse aȝenes me ȝe win sceolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27752 (Cott.) A wreth .. hattred [*v.r.* hatred] it es, and ir to strang. *Ibid.* 9666 (Gött.) Þar hatered wonys, or were, or pride. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2519 Whether he war worthy after his dede To hafe luf of God or hatrede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 140 She..hangeth hym for hatred [*A.* hate, *C.* hateredе], þat harme dede neure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatерede, idem quod *Hate*. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 28 Ware that ye be no mokers for that engendreth hattered. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 All this great hatered betwene these two beastes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 131 Stryfe, haitrid and jnvie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 500 Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 28 The detestable sentiments of hatred and revenge. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii, A family famous for its hatreds. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* x. 239 Dislike easily rises into hatred. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Her most vital trait was a hatred of conventionality.

γ. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* I. 422 Our-all quhar þat scho hattrende hayde. 14.. *Burgh Laws* lxx, For wroth na for haterent. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 333 Hatrent I hid within my hert all. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 59 Quhen Abbotschaw sic hauie haitrent tuik At the haill hous of Lennox. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 58 A haterent against the pride and avaritiousnes of the preastis.

Hatreel, -relle, var. HATTREL *Obs.*

Hatte, obs. form of HATE *v.*, HOT *a.*

Hatte, obs. pa. t. of HEAT *v.*, HIGHT *v.*

Hatted, *ppl. a.* [f. HAT *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Wearing a hat, having a hat on.

1552 HULOET, Hatted, *petasatus.* 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref., Hens with your hatted Mercury, and with his rod also. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 19 It is as easie way unto a Dutchesse, As to a Hatted-dame [=peasant woman]. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., Ready hatted and cloaked. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. (1872) I. 40 We will pity the crowned head, as well as the hatted or even hatless one.

b. *fig.* Capped, crowned.

1880 CHARLOTTE M. MASON 40 *Shires* 376 Here and there they are hatted with trees.

c. *Hatted kit*: † (*a*) A dairy vessel: ? a pail 'kit' with a cover (*obs.*). (*b*) A preparation of milk, etc., with a creamy top.

1572 *Inv. Ger. Salwyn* in *Wills & Inv. N. Counties* (Surtees 1835) 349 One butt' skepp, ij hattyd kitts. 1600 *Let.* in *Mem. J. Napier of Merchiston* v. (1834) 219 We sould have prepared ane fyne hattit kit, with succar, comfeits and wine. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xi, He has spilt the hatted kitt that was for the Master's dinner. 1831 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1857) 1048 *Hatted kitt*, a gallon of sour buttermilk is put in the bottom of the milk-pail, and a quart or more of milk drawn from the cow into it..The new warm milk .. rises to the top and forms a creamy scum or hat over the other; whence the name.

Hatten, *pa. pple. Obs.*: see HIGHT *v.*

Hatter (hæ·tə1), *sb.* [f. HAT *sb.* + -ER 1.]

1. A maker of or dealer in hats. *As mad as a hatter*: see MAD.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 12 Johannes de Thame ciuis, et Hatter Londonie. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 9 No hatter nor capper..[shall] put to sell any hatte..above the price of xx*d.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When hatters vse to bye none olde cast robes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 331 Goats-Wool..with which our Hatters know well how to falsify their Bevers. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxx, I..stopped at a hatter's and purchased a hat according to the mode. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 109 Sister Sall..walked out of the room, as mad as a hatter. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. iii, He's a very good fellow, but as mad as a hatter.

2. *Australian Mining.* (See quot. 1869.)

[Cf. *Hat covers his family* in HAT *sb.* 5 c.]

1864 ROGERS *New Rush* II. 49 Some days ago a sturdy hatter joined. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss. 613 *Hatter*, one who works alone .. The hatter leads an independent life, and nearly always holds a claim under the byelaws. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* iv. 37 To take to fossicking like so many 'hatters'—solitary miners.

Hatter, *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [? Onomatopœic, with freq. ending: cf. *batter*, *shatter*, *tatter*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To bruise with blows; to batter the edge or face of, to erode. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 702 Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and heuch. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Where hattering bullets are fine sugred plums. 1806 J. TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* 49 (Jam.) This hatters and chatters My very soul wi' care.

2. To harass; to wear *out*, exhaust with fatigue or drudgery.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 371 Religion shows a rosy-coloured face, Not hattered out with drudging works of grace. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He's hattered out with penance. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hatter*, to harrass and exhaust with fatigue. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 116 From hattering chase of undeserved unrest..She rests. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss* s.v., 'He wis sair hattert' is said of a person who has had a bad time of it in his circumstances generally.

Hatter, dial. var. of HOTTER *sb.* and *v.*; obs. f. *hotter*, comp. of HOT *a.*; var. HETER *Obs.*

Hatter, -ir, -ern: see HATER *sb.*2 *Obs.*, clothing.

Hattered, hattred, -redin, hat(te)rent, hattrende, -rent, obs. ff. HATRED.

Hatters, *int.* [perh. the pl. of *hatter* HATER *sb.*2, used as an oath. Cf. ZOUNDS, ZOOKS.] An asseveration (perh. = Christ's or holy garments).

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 113 Bot hatters! I can fynde no flesh, hard nor nesh, Salt nor fresh, Bot two tome platers. [In 19th c. use in South of Scotl.]

Ha·ttery. [f. HAT *sb.* + -ERY.] a. Hatters' wares; hats collectively. b. A hat manufactory.

1823 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Silk fabrics, hattery, jewellery and cutlery. 1871 R. S. FERGUSON *Cumbld. & Westm. M.P.'s* xi. 307 The marble works .. the hatteries.

‖ **Hatti.** In full, *a.* hatti-sherif (haːtiˌʃɛ̈rīˑf), *β.* hatti-humaiun, -humayun (haːtiˌhu:mäˑyūn). [Persian خطّ شريف *khaṭṭ-i-sharīf*, خطّ همايون *khaṭṭ-i-humāyūn*, f. Arab. *khaṭṭ* line, written line, writing + *i* (Pers.) connective + (*a.*) Arab. *sharīf* noble, honourable, sacred, and (*β.*) Pers. *humāyūn* sacred, august, royal, imperial.]

A decree or edict issued by the government of Turkey, differing from a *firman* in being personally approved of by the Sultan, and bearing his special mark, which is considered to render it irrevocable.

1858 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) II. 126 He will take this opportunity, if he finds one, to urge on the Sultan the observance of the Hatti.

a. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2320/2 The Chiaus Basha .. with Tears, gave him the Hattesheriff (or Imperial Decree). 1799 TROUBRIDGE in *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 23 It was a hattesheriff. 1861 T. H. DYER *Mod. Europe* I. 9 The Sultan .. promulgated his decrees in *Firmans*, or simple commands, and *Hattischerifs* or rescripts.

β. 1876 GLADSTONE *Bulg. Horrors* 11 The reforms, which were publicly enacted in an Imperial Firman or Hatti-humayoum. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 651/2 The Porte published a firman, the *Hatti-Humaiun*, professing to abolish 'every distinction making any class of the subjects of the empire inferior to any other class'.

Ha·tting, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAT *v.* and *sb.* + -ING 1.] a. = HAT-MAKING. b. Material for hats. c. The covering of a tan-pit with its hat of bark: see HAT *sb.* 6 a. d. The taking off or lifting of the hat in reverence or courtesy; giving a hat.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 Hatting is a business long established. 1853 MORFIT *Tanning, etc.* 208 The hatting of the pit is completed. 1880 G. ALLEN in *Academy* 24 Jan. 59/1 The kneeling, bowing, and hatting of modern Europe.

† **Hattir,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. Of maple. (It renders L. *acernus*.)

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. [ii.] 99 This hors..Of hattyr [1553 haltir] geistis beildit wp.

Hattock. *dial.* Also haddock, huttock. [app. a dim. of HAT *sb.*: see -OCK.]

† 1. A little hat. *Sc. Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 153 And Quintine with ane huttok on his heid. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 604 (*Isobel Gowdie's Confession*) I haid a little horse, and wold say 'Horse and Hattock, in Divellis name!' And than we vold flie away, quhair we vold. *a* 1800 *Jamie Telfer* in Scott *Black Dwarf* viii, Now horse and hattock speedilie They that winna ride for Telfer's kye, Let them never look in the face o' me. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, Get your boots and your beasts—horse and hattock, I say.

2. a. A shock of standing sheaves of corn, the tops of which are protected by two sheaves laid along them with their bottoms in contact in the centre, and their heads slanting downwards, so as to carry off rain. b. The two covering sheaves themselves, called also in various districts *head-sheaves* and *hoods*. (This is prob., from the etymology, the earlier sense.) *dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 *Hattock*, a Shock containing 12 Sheaves of Corn. 1763 R. BURN *Eccl. Law* II. 406 It [rape-seed] is never bound up in sheaves, or made into hattocks. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 The grain .. is mostly set up into what are provincially termed *stooks*, *stouks*, *shocks* or *hattocks*. 1846 *Brockett's N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 234 The huttock consists of ten sheaves of corn, set two and two upright, with two hoods, one at each end to cover them. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 133 The wheat is..immediately put into small 'haddocks' or 'mows'. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hattocks*, sheaves of corn inverted over the 'mow' to protect it from wet. The two end sheaves of the 'mow', which consists of eight sheaves, are taken as hattocks for the remaining six. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Huttock.*

† **Hattrel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 haterel, hat-, haatreel, 5 haterell(e, hatrelle, hattrel. [ME. a. OF. *haterel*, *hasterel*, *hatrel*, nape of the neck, head.] The apex or crown of the head; also, the nape of the neck; the neck.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxviii[i]. 4 Our Lord rigtful shal kerue̯n the haterels of the sinȝers [*cervices peccatorum*]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1492 Fra þe haterel oboven þe croun..tyl þe sole of þe fot doun. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 80 It wendys vp to þe haterell with attempre hete. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 674/4 *Hec vertex*, hatrelle. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3492 Joye and sorow take hym be the haterell. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 35 And strake the Hattrel of his head away. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 745/14 *Hic vertex*, a natrelle.

Hat trick.

1. Any trick with a hat, e.g. one performed by a conjurer. (In quot. applied to securing a seat in the House of Commons by placing one's hat on it.)

1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 He may soon acquire the hat trick and other ways of securing a place.

2. *Cricket.* The feat of a bowler who takes three wickets by three successive balls: considered to entitle him to be presented by his club with a new hat or some equivalent.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, He thus accomplished the feat known as the 'hat trick', and was warmly applauded. 1896 WEST *1st Year at School* xxvi, The achievement of the hat-trick afforded Eliot the proudest moment of his life.

Hattyn: see HIGHT *v.*

† **Ha·ture.** *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. HATE *v.* + -URE.] = HATRED.

1538 BALE *Comedy J. Baptiste* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 215 To appeyse thy hature.

Hatyr, var. HATER *sb.*2 *Obs.*, clothing.

Hau- (in ME. and 16th c.): see HAV-.

Haube, obs. form of ALB.

Hauberd(e, -bert, obs. forms of HALBERD.

Haubergeon, -gioun(e, -gyon, -jeon, -joun, obs. forms of HABERGEON.

† **Haubergier.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *haubergier* (1275 in Godefroy, in same sense).] A maker of hauberks or coats of mail.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cx. 168 They were named in theyr langage Bam and Cyrra, that is..the sones of haubergyers.

Hauberk (hɔ̄·bəɹk). Forms: 3– hauberk; also 3 hauberc, 3–5 haubert, 4 haberke, 5 hau-, hawbergh(e, 4–6 hawberk(e, -brek, 5–6 haubrek, 6 hawbrik, habrik. [a. OF. *hauberc*, earlier *holberc*, later (and mod.F.) *haubert* = Pr. *ausberc*, It. *osbergo*, *usbergo*, med.L. *halsberga*, etc., a Com. Rom. deriv. of OHG. *halsberg*, *halsperc* masc. (also *halsberga* fem.) = OE. *healsbeorg*, ON. *hálsbjǫrg* fem., f. *hals* neck + *-bergan* to cover, protect (cf. HARBOUR). The OE. word did not survive: the OF. form was introduced in ME. See also the deriv. HABERGEON.]

A piece of defensive armour: originally intended for the defence of the neck and shoulders; but already in 12th and 13th c. developed into a long coat of mail, or military tunic, usually of ring or chain mail, which adapted itself readily to the motions of the body.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 99 Wyþ haubert noble and ryche. *Ibid.* 174 With swerd or hauberk eny batail to do. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10029 Hauberk wiþ plates y-burnuscht ful wel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1573 The Statue of Mars bigan his hauberk rynge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5828 Hurlet þurghe the hawbergh, hurt hym full sore. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 118 Thei .. ronnen agein hym .. and smyten hym on the shelde and on the haubrek. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 64 Armours Defensives, as Jakkes Salettis Brigandynes..Haubertis Curesses [etc.]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 44 And on the haubergh stroke the Prince so sore, That quite disparted all the linked frame. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. lxxii. 15 Some dond a curace, some a corslet bright, An hawberke some, and some a haberion. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lviii. 434 His breast was defended by an hauberk or coat of mail. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 242 My ears no sweeter music know Than hauberk's clank with saddle-bow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 259 Hauberk woven of polished chain.

† b. worn as a garment for penance. *Obs.*

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 Þe moder weredе hacke hare .. and harde hauberk aboue; In suche penance heo ladde hire lyf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 980 Clothing of whiche Ihesu crist is moore apayed than of heyres or haubergeons or hauberkes.

Haubersion(e, haubrischoune, obs. Sc. ff. HABERGEON.

Haubitzer, obs. form of HOWITZER.

Hauceour, -or, obs. forms of HAWSER.

† **Hau·cepy.** *Obs.* [a. F. *haussepié*, *-pied*, 'a net or engine wherewith Wolues, etc. are caught' Cotgr.; f. *hausser* to raise, lift up + *pied* foot.] A kind of trap for wolves and other wild beasts.

c 1425 *Bk. Huntynge* (*MS. Bodl.* 546, lf. 36 b), Also men takeþ hem yn puttys..and wiþ haucepys or with venemous powdres þat men gyueþ hem yn flesh.

Hauch, *int.* and *sb. Sc.* [Cf. Ger. *hauch* breath, aspiration.] 'The forcible reiterated respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke' (Jam.); a panting sound.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ix. 79 With mony pant, and felloun hauchis and quhaikis.

Hauch, Hauck, obs. ff. HAUGH, HAWK.

Haud, Sc. form of HOLD.

Hauerite (hau·ĕrəit). *Min.* [Named by Haidinger, 1846, after Von Hauer, an Austrian geologist.] Native disulphide of manganese, occurring in reddish-brown crystals, usually octahedral.

1847 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. IV. 108 Hauerite belongs to Mohs' order of blende. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 87 The hauerite crystals are sometimes coated with pyrite.

Hauf, Sc. f. HALF; var. of HOWFF *Sc.*

Haugh (hāχ, hāχʷ, hāf). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 halche, 4–6 hawch, 4–7 hawgh, 5– haugh (8 haw); also in north. Engl. halgh as in *Greenhalgh*. [app. a phonetic descendant of OE. *healh*, *halh* 'corner, nook' (see HALE *sb.*2): cf. Sc. *sauch*, *saugh*:—OE. *sealh*; Sc. *tauch* = ME. *talȝ*.]

A piece of flat alluvial land by the side of a river, forming part of the floor of the river valley.

The original sense was perh. 'corner or nook (of land) in the bend or angle of the river'. A northern stream usually crosses and recrosses the floor of its valley, striking the

base of the slope on each side alternately, and forming a more or less triangular 'haugh' within its bend, on each side in turn.

[814 *Charter of Cænwulf* in *Cod. Dipl.* I. 257 Of þam ȝebyhte..oð cyninges healh. 967 *Charter of Oswald* Ibid. III. 19 Se westra easthealh.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 336 In the hawch [*v. r.* halche, hawgh] of Lyntoun-le. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XIII. Prol. 22 Amyd the hawchis, and euery lusty vaill. 1525-6 *Durh. MS. Cell. Roll*, Operantibus apud Rayls circa le haughe in bearparke. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 330 Inundations of waters took away to the sea wholl large haughs full of shorn corne. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Haw*..in the North it signifies a green plot of Ground in a Valley. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iii, Let husky Wheat the haughs adorn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 15 All the land, which has been occasionally flooded, time immemorial, is commonly called Haugh. 1809 LD. MINTO in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 157, I..hope one day to see his wandering staff planted in some Teviot haugh. 1827 MACKENZIE *Hist. Newcastle* II. 743 Proposed to excavate the haughs above bridge.

b. *attrib.*, as *haugh-land*.

1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Lanark.* XII. 34 (Jam.) The haugh-ground is generally ploughed 3..years for oats. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXIII. 61 A quantity of haugh-land. *a* 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 255 The stream .. covers all the haugh lands with its turbid waters. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 81 The great haugh flats.

Haugh, obs. f. HOE, HAW *int.* and *sb.*[4]

Haught (hɔ̄t), *a. arch.* Forms: α. 5-6 haute, hawt(e, 6 halt, 6-7 haut, hault(e. β. 6- haught. [orig. *haut*, *hault* from contemporary French: see HAUT *a.*; corrupted late in 16th c. to *haught* after words like *caught*, *taught*, etc. in which *gh* had become mute: perh. influenced by *high*, *height*.]

1. High in one's own estimation; bearing oneself loftily; haughty. *arch.*

α. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxiv. (1554) 138 a, He was haute in his prosperitie. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 516 Many hawte wordys were blowen on eyther partye. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. v, A proude and haulte countenaunce. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxx. 35 Nations proud and haut.

β. 1608 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 254 (2nd Qo.) *North.* My lord. *Rich.* No Lord of thine, thou haught insulting man. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xxxi, That bearing haught and high, Which common spirits fear! 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* I. 313 As the haught high-bred bearing and dispose.

† 2. Of exalted character, esp. in the matter of courage; high-minded, noble; lofty. *Obs.*

α. *a* 1470 TIPTOFT *Cæsar* (1530) 12 He was a man of haute courage. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lix. 97 With corage hawte, Thonset to giue, this castell to assawte. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1593) 99 Valiant deedes and halt exploits. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1609) 97 The nature of our Nation is free, stout, hault.

β. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 29 His courage haught Desyrd of forreine foemen to be knowne.

† 3. Of exalted rank or station; high-born, noble.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, Galahad the haute [1634 haughty] prynce. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* F iij, In hault estate of worldly power. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 106/1 That boast the pride of haught Latonas son. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gipsy* II. ii, As brave a Spaniard As ever spake the haut Castilian tongue.

† 4. High, in literal and other senses. *Of hawt grees*, tr. F. *de haute graisse*, 'full, plumpe, goodlie, fat, well-fed, in good liking' (Cotgr.). (In Bailey prob. only Fr.) *Obs.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 409 Capon, & hen of hawt grees, þus wold þey be dight. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 5, I know how haut thy muse doth flie. [1731 BAILEY, *Haut*, high or shrill .. *Haut Contre* (in Musick Books) signifies Counter Tenor. *Haut Dessus*, first Treble.]

5. *Comb.*, as *haught-hearted*, *-minded*.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 23 Haulte mynded and sterne towardes the communaltee. 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palsr.) 103 Th' ambicious and hautehearted felowe. 1595 *Eng. Tripe-wife* (1881) 145 Haught minded, and hot spirited Simon.

Haughte, obs. pa. pple. of HATCH *v.*[1]

Haughtily (hɔ̄·tili), *adv.* Also 6 hawt-. [f. HAUGHTY + -LY [2].] In a haughty manner; proudly, arrogantly.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 261 Hawtily, *elate .. excelse.* 1611 BIBLE *Micah* ii. 3 Neither shall ye goe haughtily. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 176 To be neither remiss, nor haughtily imperious. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 19 Haughtily the trumpets peal, and gaily dance the bells. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, He .. strode haughtily out of the office.

Haughtiness (hɔ̄·tinės). Also 6-7 haut-, halt-, etc. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being haughty; loftiness of demeanour; pride, arrogance, disdainfulness.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 165 He coulde not longe abyde the hautynes of Petrus Arias. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxi. 23 The hawltinesse wherewith they be pufft up. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 179 Honors made him haughtie, and his haughtines to erre. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 206 To lay their hautinesse under a severity which they deserv'd. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Will. II*, Lett., etc. 1768 IV. 261 King William discovered so much haughtiness and disdain, both in words and gestures. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 331 The dignity of bearing .. was..often replaced and travestied by a frigid haughtiness.

b. as a mock title.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. 1738 I. 76 To send home his Haughtiness well bespurted with his own Holy-water. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode* Wks. 1812 III. 261 Their most high Haughtinesses.

† 2. Exalted character, loftiness, nobility, grandeur; loftiness (of courage), bravery. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 77 (R.) In hautinesse of courage .. and in strength of body, he farre excelled all. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer .. moued a maruellous shout and reioising..the haltinesse thereof was so wonderfull. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. 44, I hope that the haughtinesse of the Attempt..shall rather purchase pardon to my slippes, then blame for my rashnesse.

† **Hau·ghtly,** *adv. Obs.* In 6 hawt-, haute-. [f. HAUGHT *a.* + -LY [2].] = HAUGHTILY.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1117 She loked hawtly and gave on me a glum. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 77 b, So hautely and arrogantly enhaunced. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (1589) 67 As haughtelie doest thou reuenge, as humblie I repent.

† **Hau·ghtness.** *Obs.* In 5-6 hault(e-. [f. HAUGHT *a.* + -NESS.] = HAUGHTINESS.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xvii. 280 Dyuerse deuyses taken by haultnesse fro the tyme ryght auncyent. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv. 58 High solemnitie and haultenesse of countinaunce. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 114 O how she haultnes now and pride forgoes!

Haughtonite (hɔ̄·tənəit). *Min.* [Named 1878, after Dr. S. Haughton.] A variety of BIOTITE, in which iron replaces much of the magnesium.

1878 *Min. Mag.* V. 183 Plates of bronzy Biotite (or Haughtonite). 1881 *Academy* 6 Nov. 350 The black mica which Dr. Heddle described as Haughtonite.

Haughty (hɔ̄·ti), *a.* Forms: α. 6 haltie, haultie, -y, hawtie, -y, 6-7 hautie, -y. β. 6- haughty. [An extension of *haut*, HAUGHT *a.*, either as in *dusk-y*, *worth-y*, or simply by assimilation to *doughty*, *mighty*, *naughty*, *weighty*, etc.]

1. High in one's own estimation; lofty and disdainful in feeling or demeanour; proud, arrogant, supercilious. (Of persons, their action, speech, etc.)

α. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hawty as one that is proude, *hautain.* 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rich. III*, x, Puft vp in pride, so hawtie then I grewe. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxi. 55 Hautie wordis. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xlv. 4 The prides of the hautiest heathen obdurate hearts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 858 The Fiend..like a proud Steed reind, went hautie on.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Orgoglioso*, proude, disdainefull, haughtie. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* CXXX. 1 Lord, my heart is not haughtie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 852 Whereat rejoic'd Th' Apostat, and more haughty thus repli'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 191 The cruel haughty temper of the Spaniards. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* 105 The humble broom-plant—the haughty Plantagenet's device.

b. *fig.* Of an appearance that seems to claim or assume superiority; imposing in aspect; grand, stately, dignified: often with some mixture of sense 3.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. v. 78 With their great tufts of feathers upon their heads, they seem in their appearance proude and hawty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 641 His haughty Crest. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 86 Philosophers build those hauty Edifices they call Systems. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* lv. 254 I'll carry the war into yon haughty mountains.

2. Of exalted character, style, or rank; elevated, lofty, eminent; high-minded, aspiring; of exalted courage or bravery. *arch.*

α. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs, etc.* (Arb.) 72 The hawtye verse, that Maro wrote. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 438 Sithence your estate is so hautie and high. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1171/2 His stoutnesse and haltie courage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 484 Of courage hautie, and of limb Heroic built.

β. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 25 Men of haughtie corage, that no force or strength of Indians can offende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 1 Who now shall give unto me words and sound Equall unto this haughty enterprise? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 These their haughtie attempts were stayed. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, No haughty feat of arms I tell.

† 3. High, lofty (in literal sense). *Obs.* (Often with some shade of sense 1.)

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 50 b, From the toppes of hawtie towres. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 272 Plantes as growe in highe mountaines, in loftie and hautie places. *Ibid.* 288 Others .. pufft upp in the pride of their nature, advaunce themselves to the hautie heavens. 1578 *Mirr. for Mag.* II. *Vortiger* xiii. (1610) 206 God who rules the haughtie heauen a hygh. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 156 In mind they beare Their ancient fall and haughtie places feare.

4. *Comb.*, as *haughty-hearted*, *-minded*, *-stomached*.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 5 Some .. report you to be proude and hautie harted. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 281 Were his power and spirit Ten times more hauty-ventrous. *a* 1777 FAWKES tr. *Apollon. Rhod., Argonautics* III. (R.), The haughty-minded Pelias.

Haugou, -gout, obs. forms of HAUT-GOUT.

† **Hauht, haht.** *Obs.* Also 3 hazt (azte). [Cf. ON. *hætta* (:—**háhtjôn*) danger, peril, risk.] Peril, risk.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 Hu michel haht hit is godes forbod to brekene. — *Ibid.* 87 Ac ðat is michel hauht, bute ðu hierof neme michele zieme. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 486 Of his soule beð mikel hazt. *Ibid.* 2082 Ic am in sorze and hazt. *Ibid.* 3384 Amalechkes folc fledde for azte of dead.

Hauke, hauker, obs. ff. HAWK, HAWKER.

Haukim, obs. form of HAKIM.

Haul (hɔ̄l), *v.* Forms: 6-8 hall, 7 hawle, 7-9 hawl, 7- haul. [A variant spelling of HALE *v.*[1], in 16th c. also *hall*; representing a different phonetic development of ME. *hale* (hāl): cf. *small*, beside OE. *smæl*, ME. *smal*, *smale*, Sc. *smale*, *smail*. For the spelling *au*, *aw*, which dates only from 17th c., cf. *crawl*.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw with force or violence; to drag, tug (*esp.* in nautical language).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 110 If hee hung backe, hee shall be hailed forward. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 37 Thy Dol .. is in base Durance, and contagious prison: Hall'd thither by most Mechanicall and durty hand. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heaue out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* I. i, All within, Haul catt, haul catt, haul catt, haul. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 17 Hawl down both Top-sails close. . *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 352 See him hall'd from one judgement seat to another. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* III. (Globe) 664/1 Didn't I see him hawl you about like a milk-maid? 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 101 The expence of halling must be governed by the distance they are halled from. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* i. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 246 We hauled anchor, and passed gently up the river. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 264 They were pushing and hawling every body about. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 160 He began to haul in the net. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Feb. 5/2 [They] would rather be stoned and hauled before the magistrates.

fig. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 141 There is no Necessity always to hall in fermenting Humours to cause pain.

† b. To search, examine thoroughly, overhaul (cf. *drag*). *Obs. rare.*

1666 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 83 Continually hauling taverns and alehouses [for undergraduates].

† c. *colloq.* To worry, torment, pester. *Obs.*

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XIV. v. 506 They went up and down..preaching..tho' daily beaten, whipped, bruised, halled, and imprisoned therefore. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* XIX. i. § 1 Caius..pulled and hauled its other citizens, especially the senate. 1743 GAY *Distress'd Wife* V. Wks. (1772) 328, I won't be haul'd and worried.

d. *colloq.* To bring *up* for a reprimand, to call to account. Also, *to haul over the coals* (see COAL *sb.* 12).

1795 NELSON 25 Nov. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 107, I think the Admiral will be hauled over the coals for not letting me have ships. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 142 The first native .. refused to sell his fowls at the Government prices [and] was hauled up before the irate commandant. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. ix. 215 They were all young officers..and probably at times require to be hauled up sharply. 1893 ST. AUBYN *Junior Dean* xxix. 233 He was what, in figurate undergraduate language is termed 'hauled'.

2. *intr.* To pull, tug (*at* or *upon* something).

1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 115 All Hands haul'd. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* IX. (1809) 106, I..pull'd, and haul'd, to try to turn him [a horse]. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* XIV. 129 He was hauling nervously at the reins. 1859 READE *Love me Little* II. iv. 177 He .. made the rope fast to her [the schooner's] thwart, then hauling upon it, brought the lugger alongside.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* in passive sense.

1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 42, I found .. the Spanish ensign hauling down. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 138 Till their flag hauls down to the foe.

3. *Naut.* (*intr.*) To trim the sails, etc. of a ship so as to sail nearer to the wind (also *to haul up*); hence more generally, to change or turn the ship's course; to sail in a certain course. (Also *trans.* with the ship as object; also, to sail along *a coast*.)

1557 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 113 We halled off our ships to fetch the winde as neer as wee coulde. *a* 1599 H. SMITH *Ibid.* (1599) I. 445 The wind being at West, we did hall the coast East northeast, and East..Wee .. hald along the coast East and East southeast, and all the same night wee halled Southeast, and Southeast by East. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 51 He halled into the Harbour, close to the Island. 1743 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. XXIII. 101 We haul'd round Zeloi island for Baku bay. *Ibid.* IV. lix. 272 Hauling out north northeast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 48 The enemy .. hauled up on the Terpsichore's weather-beam. 1858 C. KIRTON in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 209, I hauled in to S. 23° E., true. *Ibid.*, I told the Chief Officer to haul her off four points.

b. Phr. *To haul upon* or *to the wind*, also trans. *to haul* (a ship) *on a wind*, and *to haul the* (*her*, *our*, etc.) *wind*: to bring the ship round so as to sail closer to the wind.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 328 Unwilling to run .. into the enemy's clutches, I hauled again on a wind. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. Argt., The ship bears up: again hauls upon the wind. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 At 15 h. we hauled the wind to the southward. 1797 NELSON in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 40 The Spanish fleet .. hauled to the wind on the larboard tack. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 24 The enemy hauled their wind and made off. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxi, My intention is to..haul dead on a wind. 1835 — *Pirate* xiv, The Enterprise took in her topmast studding-sail, and hauled her wind. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Haul your wind*, or *haul to the wind*, signifies that the ship's head is to be brought nearer to the wind.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* (*intr.* and *trans.*) To change one's course of action; to withdraw, retreat; to make one's way, to come or go.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 495 He took it in mortal offence, and from that moment has been hauling off to his former enemies. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 177 Such works haul but slowly into this northern region. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* XXII. 230 The morning looked ..threatening, but the clouds gradually hauled off to the eastward. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haul my wind*, an expression when an individual is going upon a new line of action.

4. Of the wind: To change direction, shift, veer.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Echars*, a wind that veers and hauls; a light and variable wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXXI. 111 The wind hauled to the southward. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 123 The wind also is hauling round to the right quarter. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's*

Word-bk., Haul round, said when the wind is gradually shifting towards any particular point of the compass.

Haul (hǭl), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of hauling; a pull, a tug; *spec.* the draught of a fishing-net.

1670 W. Hacke *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 82 We caught in our Sean at one Haul no less than seven Hundred. 1726 Thomson *Winter* 627 The leap, the slap, the haul. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 220* The largest hawl, taking 1452 salmon. 1858 Peard *Water-Farm.* viii. 87 This first haul of the net. 1871 Proctor *Light Sc.* 156 On October 5th.. both the sun and the moon will give a particularly vigorous haul upon the earth's waters.

b. With *adv.*, as *haul-down*, the act of hauling down. *Haul-down promotion*: see Hauling *vbl. sb.* b, quot. 1867.

1882 *Navy List* July 512/2 Haul down promotions abolished by Circular 75, of 10th November 1874.

2. *concr.* a. A draught of fish.

1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xx. (1860) 212 The entire haul consisted of rather more than twelve barrels. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 30 June 4/8 When they make good hauls of fish the price immediately drops.

b. *Rope-making.* (See first quot.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 55 *A Haul of Yarn* is about four-hundred threads, when warped off the winches, with a slight turn in it, to be tarred. *Ibid.* 61 It is generally tarred in hauls, as other rope. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The haul is dragged through a *grip, gape*, or sliding nipper which expresses superfluous tar.

3. *fig.* The act of 'drawing' or making a large profit or valuable acquisition of any kind; *concr.* the thing or amount thus gained or acquired.

1776 A. Adams in *J. Q. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 220, I think we made a fine haul of prizes. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 176 If I can but wheedle him out of a few anecdotes, it would be a great haul. 1891 *Lit. World* 24 Apr. 396/1 £25,000 is said to be the great haul made .. as the result of his recent lecturing tour.

4. *Comb.* **haul-rope**, a rope for hauling something; **haul-seine**, a large seine that is hauled, a drag-seine.

1884 Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Haul Seine.* 1890 O. Crawfurd *Round Calendar in Portugal* 32, I have seen the whole population of a coast hamlet .. at the haul-ropes, and drawing home..the harvest of the sea.

Haulage (hǭ·lėdʒ). [f. as prec. + -age.]

1. The action or process of hauling or pulling; the traction or conveyance of a load in a wagon or other vehicle; the amount of force expended in hauling (quot. 1883).

1826 J. Adamson *Sk. Inform. Rail-roads* 39 The company have actually let the haulage of their coal. 1857 Smiles *Stephenson* ix. 81 The haulage was both tedious and expensive. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Nov. 5/5 The impossible gradient of one in 25 .. is .. denounced .. as the haulage would have to be trebled, and three horses employed in place of one.

2. The expense of or charge for hauling.

1864 in Webster. 1869 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 822 He estimates his pair of cottages..at 205*l.* plus the haulage.

3. 'A traction-way' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haulage-clip* (see quot. 1883), *-power, -road, -rope, -work.*

1864 *Reader* 7 May 594 The diminution of haulage power owing to the wheels becoming rail-bound. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Haulage Clip*, levers, jaws, wedges, etc., by which trams, singly or in trains, are connected to the hauling ropes. 1896 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* 555 The air in the haulage road was clearing fast.

Haulbergyn, obs. form of Habergeon.

†**Haul-bowline, -bowling** = Hale-bowline.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Haul-bowlings*, the old name for the able-bodied seamen.

Hauld, Sc. f. Hold.

Hauler (hǭ·ləɹ). [f. Haul *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which hauls; a man employed in hauling something, e.g. coal in a mine (= Haulier).

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., Whatever is a Nonesuch, will draw enough as 'tis, without the Hogou of the stifling Haulers. 1846 Worcester, *Hauler*, one who draws. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Hauler*..2. A device for catching fish, consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line..as, a *hauler* for bluefish. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Drawers*, also called 'haulers', are the workmen in a coal mine who fill the tubs at the face and draw or haul them to the pit bottom.

Haulier (hǭ·liəɹ). [f. Haul *v.* + -ier, cf. *collier, sawyer* and Hallier[1].] A man employed in hauling or pulling something; *spec.* a workman in a coal mine who pulls or drives the tubs which convey the coal from the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 461 Maister .. of the hauliers. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 5/4 They found in the upper roadway two hauliers or carters .. overcome by the foul gas. 1893 *Times* 9 Aug. 9/2 The hauliers employed at the Prince of Wales Colliery, Risca.

Hauling (hǭ·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Haul *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of pulling, dragging, or traction.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 The Marshall is to..see Justice executed .. ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 134 There will be hauling and pulling, and irregular proceedings. 1731 Swift *Adv. Repealing Test* Wks. 1841 II. 243/2 Pullings and haulings backward and forward. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The hauling down of the signal.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1791 *Selby Bridge Act* 3 To..make any hauling roads. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 212 The hawling track for the navigation by horses. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* x, He is drawn aft by a hauling line. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hauling down vacancy*, the colloquialism expressive of the promotion of a flag-lieutenant and midshipman on an admiral's hauling down his flag.

Hauling, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That hauls.

1891 T. Hardy *Tess* I. 170 A driver sitting upon one of the hauling horses.

Haulm, halm (hǭm, hām), *sb.* Forms: 1 **halm, healm, 6–7 halme, hawme, ham(e, 7–8 hawm, 7–9 haum, 5– halm, 7– haulm.** (See also Helm *sb.*[3]) [OE. *healm* = OS. (MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., mod.G.) *halm* stem or stalk of grass, stalk of a plant, ON. *hálmr* (Sw., Da. *halm*) straw:—OTeut. **halmo-z*, repr. a pre-Teut. **kalmos*: cf. Gr. *κάλαμος*, L. *calamus* reed.]

a. *collective sing.* The stems or stalks of various cultivated plants, as peas, beans, vetches, hops, potatoes, etc., now less commonly of corn or grass; *esp.* as left after gathering the pods, ears, etc., and used for litter or thatching; straw.

*c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxii[i]. 14 [13] Swe swe halme biforan onsiene windes. *c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 ȝenim cetelhrum and berenhealm, ȝebærn & gnid togædere. *Ibid.* 148 ȝenim riȝen healm eft and beren. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/2 Halm, or stobyl..*stipula.* 1570 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* Apr. (1888) 170 For hame to thatche the churche howse. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 130 The hawme is the strawe of the wheat or the rie, which once being reaped, they mowe by and bie. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 282 Finish the gathering and drying of your Hops; cleanse the Poles of the Hawm. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Haulm* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is inned. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 398 These apparent tangles were the ham of the beans. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *November*, Cut off the Asparagus Haulm when it is become Yellow. 1808 Curwen *Econ. Feeding Stock* 11 *note*, The potatoe top, or haulm, when properly dried, makes very good litter for cattle. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 984/2 Peas often produce a great show of pods on short haulm in a dry summer.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A stalk or stem (of a bean, potato, grass, etc.).

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 12 Ða halmas..forbernes fyres in undrysnende. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 5 Great plenty of greene Pease and Fitches .. the hawmes of them are good fodder for cattell. 1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 61/2 The decaying haulms of the potato. 1881 Darwin *Veg. Mould* 117 A thin cylindrical object such as a haulm of grass.

c. *attrib.*

1862 T. Hughes in *Macm. Mag.* V. 241/2 They..came upon haulm walls and hurdles, within which were a flock of sheep.

Haulm, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To lay (straw or haulm) straight for thatching. (See also Helm *v.*[3])

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 60 Sometimes..wee have beene forced to hawme wheate and rye stubble and therewith to thatch our stackes. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 205 Haulming, at one shilling and six-pence. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 40 Without having to wait for haulming the stubble.

Haulmy (hǭ·mi, hā·mi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Having haulms; having long or large haulms.

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) Gloss., *Hawmy*, long-stalked. *Ibid.* 19 The Grass .. is much discoloured, and grown so hawmy. *Ibid.* 326 Pease or other haw[m]y stuff.

Haulse, haulser, obs. ff. Halse *v.*[2], Hawser.

Haul-seine: see Haul *sb.* 4.

Haulster. [f. Haul *v.* + -ster: cf. Hauler.] A man or beast that hauls; a horse used to haul.

1882 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/6 Four of Pickford's most magnificent haulsters were in the shaft team.

Hault, haultie, haultness, obs. forms of Halt, Haught, Haut, Haughty, Haughtness.

Haultain, -ayn(e, -eyne, -igne, var. Hautain, *Obs.*

Hault-boy, -goust, obs. ff. Hautboy, -gout.

Haulyard: see Halyard.

Haum(e, obs. form of Haulm, Hame.

Haumed, (*Her.*): see Hawmed, Humet.

Haunce, variant of Hance *sb.* and *v.*

Haunch (hǭnʃ, hānʃ), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–7 **hanche, haunche**, (5 **honche**), (*Sc.* 6 **hench(e)**, 6–8 **hanch**, 6– **haunch**, (*mod.Sc.* **hainch**). [a. OF. *hanche* (ONF. *hanke*), 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm. = Pr., Sp., It., Pg. *anca* hip, buttock of the horse, med.L. *hancha* (1275 in Du Cange), prob. of German origin: cf. OHG. *anchâ* (*enchâ, cinkâ*) leg, lit. joint. It is only since the 18th c. that the spelling *haunch* has displaced *hanch.*]

1. The part of the body, in men and quadrupeds, lying between the last ribs and the thigh; the lateral expansions of the pelvis; of a horse, that part of the hind quarters which extends from the reins or the back to the hough or ham.

*a*1225 [see 6]. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9108 And noþer body, ne þe arme, Bledde neuer blode, colde ne warme, But was as drye wyþ al þe haunche, As of a stok were ryue a braunche. *c*1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1088 In þe haunche riȝt Tristrem was wounded sare. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 176 Bonys of haunchis ben maad fast wiþ þe lattere boon of þe rigboon. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 268 Thorugh herte, other thorugh honche, Wyth hys sper he wyll launche. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 55 With hoppir hippis, and henches narrow. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Clunis*..the buttocke or hanche. 1595 Gosson *Quippes Upst. Gentlewom.* 151 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 256 These hoopes, that hippes and haunch do hide. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 81 Strukne in the hench or he was war. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 130 The Rain-deer..are white not only on their belly but on their haunches. 1721–1800 Bailey, *Hanch*, the Hip, a Part of the Body. 1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 196 On their Haunches rear'd. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 118 The pelvis properly so called, or that expansion which constitutes the haunches. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* (1868) 12 A fine black retriever..sat on his haunches, and watched him as he went to and fro.

b. The leg and loin of a deer, sheep, or other animal, prepared for, or served at, table.

1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 320 For bryngenge of halff a haunche. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 66 An hanch of venison. *a*1612 Harington *Epigr.* II. li. 9, I was no ghest, Nor ever since did tast of side or haunch. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 482 ¶ 4 The best Pickle for a Walnut, or Sauce for an Haunch of Venison. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 292 When the Huntsmen come in to the Death of the Hart, they should cry, *Ware Haunch*, that the Hounds may not break in to the Deer. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 29. 57 Nowhere can the equal of a Sussex haunch or saddle be obtained.

c. The pelvis as containing the womb. (Cf. Scriptural use of *loins.*)

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 778 O too fruitfull hanches! O wretched root! O hurtfull, hatefull branches! 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 693 A Vine, sprung from her hanches O'er-spread his Empire with its branches.

d. *fig.* The hinder part, the latter end.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 92 A Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day.

e. Phrases. (See quot.)

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Putting him* [a horse] *upon his haunches*..to *couple* him well, or to put him well together, or make him compact..*To drag the haunches*, is to change the leading foot in galloping.

2. The coxa or basal joint of the leg in insects, spiders, and crustaceans.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 314 The two anterior feet much larger than the others, with long haunches. *Ibid*, Anterior legs with a blackish blue spot on the internal side of the haunches. 1834 McMurtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 302 Xyphosura..the haunches of the first six pair of feet are covered with small spines, and perform the office of jaws.

3. *Arch.* The side of an arch between the crown and the piers, the flank; = Hance *sb.* 3, q.v. Hence the corresponding part of any arched figure.

1793 Sir G. Shuckburgh in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII. 87 *note*, When the arch had stood two years, the haunches were filled up with bricks. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 230 Let the substance of the rope, on the convex side, be increased in some parts, for example at the haunches; it will then no longer describe a catenary. 1877 Ll. Jewitt *Half-hrs. among Eng. Antiq.* 158 The decorations upon bells consist of encircling inscriptions, usually on the haunch. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1173 The sides of the arch between the crown and the piers are called its haunches or flanks.

4. *Naut.* a. (See quot. 1823). b. = Hance *sb.* 2 a.

1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Haunch*, (*Mar.*) a sudden decrease in the size of a piece of timber. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haunch*, a sudden fall or break, as from the drifts forward and aft to the waist. The same as *hance.*

5. A mechanical contrivance for lowering one end of a wine-cask while drawing off the contents.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †*haunch-evil, -hoop, -joint*; **haunch-vent** *Sc.* (see quot. 1824); (from sense 3), as *haunch-stone.* Also Haunch-bone.

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Hu ueole þe grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe, and werp, mid þe haunche turn, into golnesse. 1562 Turner A ij b, *Baths, Names of Siknesses* The sciatica or hanchevel. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Henchvents*, the same with 'gores', pieces of linen put into the lower parts of a shirt .. to give 'vent' or room for the 'haunch'. 1824 R. Chambers *Trad. Edin.* (1825) II. 59 There were the breast-knots, two hainch-knots, (at which there were also buttons for looping up the gown behind). 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 98 A venerable lady who always wore a haunch-hoop. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Henry..swung the ponderous implement far behind his right haunch joint. 1883 *Surv. W. Palestine* III. 407 With narrow key-stone and broad haunch-stones.

Hence **Hau·nchless** *a.*, not having haunches. **Hau·nchy** *a.*, having prominent haunches.

1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* xcvii. (1890) 394 Greasy and haunchy brutes. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 300 Ill-cut, and haunchless shape.

Haunch, *sb.*[2] (*Sc.* hainch): see under Haunch *v.*[3]

†**Haunch**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. Haunch *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To bring down (a deer, etc.) upon its haunches.

1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 256 When the said King John saw a faire bucke haunched.

Haunch, *v.*[2] [f. Haunch *sb.*[1] 4 a.] *trans.* To reduce in thickness. *intr.* Of a piece of timber: To decrease suddenly in thickness.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 4 *Cleats*..are haunched on the back with a hollow. *Ibid.* 31 The square .. haunches from thence into the round.

Haunch, *v.*[3] In *Sc.* **hainch, hench.** [f. Haunch *sb.*[1] 1, in Sc. *hainch, hench.*] *trans.* To throw with an underhand movement, the arm being jerked against the haunch; 'to elevate by a sudden jerk' (Jam.).

1788 E. Picken *Poems* 75 (Jam.) To hainch a chield aboon the moon. 1825 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, *Haunch, Hainch*, to throw; as a stone from the hand by jerking it against the haunch. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 110 With a pebble cunningly 'henched'.

Hence **Haunch**, *Sc.* **hainch, hainsh** *sb.*, a jerked underhand throw; **Hauncher**, *Sc.* **haincher, hencher**; **Haunching, henching** *vbl. sb.*

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Hainching*, throwing, by springing the arm on the haunch. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 54 The bowl..launched in the manner which in Scotland is called a *hainsh*, being precisely the fashion after which the Greek Δισκος was impelled. *Ibid.* 58 The bowls were sometimes thrown by raising the arm..but more frequently they were propelled in the *hainshing* mode. 1863 J. BROWN *Beggar*, in *John Leech*, etc. (1882) 328 A dextrous hencher of stones. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 310 Throwing stones at them in the manner known as 'henchin'.

Hau'nch-bone. The bone of the haunch: sometimes applied to the *os innominatum* as a whole, but more frequently to the *os ilium*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 93 He .. heeld hire harde by the haunche bones. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* x. (1888) 84 The thye bone..the roundnes that is at the vpper ende..is receyued into the..hole of the hanche bone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 195 The hanch bones in women ..are more protuberant then they are in men. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 111 The Coxal, Iliac, or Haunch Bone ..which is a double unsymmetrical bone .. the largest of all the flat bones, and occupies the lateral and anterior parts of the pelvis. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 2 The os ilium, hip or haunch bone, is the largest of the 3 divisions of the os innominatum.

Haunched, *a.* [f. HAUNCH *sb.*[1] + -ED [2].] Having haunches: usually in comb.

1611 COTGR., *Hanchu*, big haunched..great hipt.

Hau'nching. [f. HAUNCH *sb.*[1] 3.] The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch collectively.

1886 *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Ser. III. XCI. 433 The arch was of brick while the haunching, as shown by the dotted lines, was of rubble. Above the haunching was gravel filling.

Haunchman, erroneous form of HENCHMAN.

Haune, obs. form of AWN.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 25 Least..they be choaked with the haune before they can come at the karnell.

Hauns(e, haunsel, obs. ff. HANCE, HANDSEL.

Haunt (hɔ̄nt, hänt), *v.* Also 3–4 **haunten,** 4 **hauntyn, hanten,** 4–6 **haunte,** 4–7 **hant(e,** 5 **hawntyn.** [a. F. *hante-r* (12th c. in Littré), of uncertain origin: see Diez, Littré, Hatz.-Darm.

From the uncertainty of the derivation, it is not clear whether the earliest sense in F. and Eng. was to practise habitually (an action, etc.) or to frequent habitually (a place). The order here is therefore provisional.]

I. *trans.* †**1.** To practise habitually, familiarly, or frequently. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Unseli horlinges unlaheliche hit hauntеð in inwarde helle. *Ibid.* 33 Þe nuten neauer hwat hit is & hatieð þat ha hauntеð. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 320 Þe kyng said .. þe pape .. haunted Maumetrie. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 74 And leueþ hit to losels þat lecherie haunten. *c* 1375 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 601 Haunte studie, þauȝ þou haue Wel conceyued þi craft. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xi. 214 Men woned for to haunte daili contemplacioun. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 195 His preceptis hant kepe and exercyse. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxvii. (1878) 155 The honestie in deede I graunt, is one good point the wife should haunt, To make hir husband thriue.

†**2.** To use or employ habitually or frequently; *refl.* to use, accustom, or exercise *oneself. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 1 þerfor is þis psalme mast hauntid [*v.r.* vsede] in halykirke. *c* 1340 — *Prose Tr.* (1866) 20 Men or women the which hauntene leuefully worldely goodes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xiv. 31 The greet hoond that the Lord hauntide aȝens hem. — 1 *Tim.* iv. 7 Haunte [*exerce*] thi silf to pite. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xii, How wyues and maydens in that companie .. Haunted be, and used at theyr luste. 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* Gj, Diuers and sundry goldes .. which .. yee may reduce into your vsuall money, such as you daily haunt.

[1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hant*, to haunt, to accustom, as a pigeon to its dovecot.]

3. To resort to frequently or habitually; to frequent or be much about (a place).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 413/381 Formest he gan haunti wakes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 534 Sir Edward .. hauntede tornemiens with wel noble route. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 6 These ofte hauntiden the hous of Joachym. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 106 We haunten none tauernes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2963 Hit were..semly for wemen, Paire houses to haunt & holde hom within. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 201 Takyng a waye whiche was not moche haunted. 1529 MORE *Dyalogе* III, Hunne had haunted heretikes lectures by nighte long before. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 33 The Town was hauntid with Shippes of diverse Nations. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxii. 59 b, The Turks wives .. delight at al times to haunt the bathes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 12 Ye Nymphs that haunt the Mountains and the Plains. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 12 The rest of the country to Astracan .. is haunted by the Calmucks. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 459 She was the daughter of a poor Cavalier knight who haunted Whitehall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 46 It is difficult, unless you have haunted these seas, to realise the interest we take..there in currents.

4. To frequent the company of (a person), to associate with habitually; to 'run after'. (Now chiefly transferred from 5 b.)

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 37 Yf thou haue haunted eny felowe, and thou se hys companye is not couenable vnto the, spare it. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 5 A man who for his hospitalitie is so much haunted, that no newes stirre, but come to his eares. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 The preacher .. who hath the conditions of a perfect Orator .. is more haunted than he that wanteth them. 1692 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (1817) III. 914 He [was] removed from Shrewsbury where he was much haunted by his party. 1713 SWIFT *On Himself* Wks. 1755 IV. I. 11 A certain doctor is observed of late To haunt a certain minister of state. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 98 Rather given to haunting rich men.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Of unseen or immaterial visitants. a. Of diseases (*obs.*), memories, cares, feelings, thoughts: To visit frequently or habitually; to come up or present themselves as recurrent influences or impressions, *esp.* as causes of distraction or trouble; to pursue, molest.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 228 One that is haunted with a fever or quivering ague. *Ibid.* 363 Heavinesse shall never haunt your heart, whiles your mind is marching with the Muses. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 122 Your beauty, that did haunt me in my sleepe, To vndertake the death of all the world. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 240 He is ever haunted with a blushing weakenesse. 1724 R. WELTON 18 *Disc.* 469 He hath no secret guilt that haunts and doggs him. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 7 Regret of another kind still seems to haunt you. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 12 A painful recollection will haunt a person through life.

b. *esp.* Of imaginary or spiritual beings, ghosts, etc.: To visit frequently and habitually with manifestations of their influence and presence, usually of a molesting kind. *To be haunted*: to be subject to the visits and molestation of disembodied spirits.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 107 O monstrous. O strange. We are hanted; pray masters, flye masters, helpe. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. ii. 158 Some haunted by the Ghosts they haue depos'd. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Bug-beares and spirits haunted him. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 312 They were told .. how there was a Chamber haunted with spirits, and strangely molested with horrible rumblings. *a* 1679 LD. ORRERY *Herod Gt.* iii, My ghost shall haunt thee out in every place. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. IV. 244 It was much talked of, that spirits haunted this dungeon, and walked there. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 301 We need not that boy's Ghost amongst those who haunt us. 1871–4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* VII. i, Phantoms haunt those shadowy streets.

II. *intr.* †**6.** To be wont or accustomed. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12683 Sua haunted he on knes to lij. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1223 Al her gret trost.. With þe whiche thei haunted her goddis for to calle. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 33 Thocht bruckill wemen hantis In lust to leid thair lyvis.

7. To resort habitually; to stay or remain usually (in a place); to associate (with a person). Now usually said of the lower animals.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15742 Iudas wel he kneu þe stede quar iesus was hauntand. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 439 Per a Neddre hauntes. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 47 (Promp. Parv.) It is good for to haunte amonge the vertuous men. 1526 TINDALE *John* xi. 34 Jesus..there haunted with his disciples. 1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 All maner of choughes..breedynge or hauntynge within or vppon anye the sayde manours. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 391 Where now fell Tartars hant In wandring troops. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 96, I haue charg'd thee not to haunt about my doores. 1627 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 35 Be diligent to know with whom she loveth to haunt. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xii. (1853) 52 Some birds haunting with the missel-thrushes. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) I. xvi. 158 A homeless dog, that haunted thereabouts.

†**8.** To have resort, betake oneself, go *to. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13691 Mont oliuet it es an hill þat iesus hanted mikel till. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cccxiii. [cccxix.] 695 There hanted into Turkey a marchaunt genouoy of the isle of Sio. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XV. 132 My counsell is expres, That to your wyfis ye haunt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 28 To Lorett people haunt with naked feete.

Haunt (hɔ̄nt, hänt), *sb.* Also 4–6 **haunte,** 6–7 **hant.** [f. HAUNT *v.*]

1. Habit, wont, custom, usage. Now *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4730 Ilkaman after his auenaunt Made offrynge, as was his haunt. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 248 So grete Evidences of the Faith .. ben hadde in so greet Haunt & uce. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 275 When once they have got a haunt of such companies, and habit of gaming. 1674 TEMPLE *Let. to Coventry* Wks. 1731 II. 307 'Tis hard for a Man to lose a good Haunt, or an ill Custom. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Haunt*, a habit. 'He has a sad haunt on 't', a fixed habit of doing so and so. 1894 *Hetton-le-hole Gloss.* S.V. *Hant*, 'He has a nasty hant of doing that'.

†**b.** Habitual practice or use (of anything).

c 1385 CHAUCER *Prol.* 447 Of clooth makyng she hadde swich an haunt [*Camb. MS.* hand], She passed hem of ypres and of Gaunt. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xviii. 103 Summe ben .. avoutreris in greet haunt and contynuaunce. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 249 Eschew thine hant, and mynniss all thi mycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 216 Than wes not usit sic hant of dise and cartis as ar now usit. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. iii. 74 For their haunt and traficke of merchandise.

†**2.** The act or practice of frequenting or habitually resorting to a place, etc.; resort. *Of great haunt*: much frequented. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 223 Of Axholm to þe Ile he scaped himself alon .. þer he held his haunt. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 295 Of game they fonde grete haunt. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 94 A straw for þe stywes..And þey hadde non oþer haunt bote of poure peple! 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Copiosus, Urbs celebris & copiosa*..a citie of great haunt and well peopled. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 15 This our life exempt from publike haunt, Findes tongues in trees, bookes in the running brookes. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, John Bull..had got such a haunt about the courts of justice.

†**b.** Companionship, society, company. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 7 Sic hant of harlettis with thame bayth nicht and day. 1552 HULOET, Hawnte or felowshyp, *familiaritas, frequentia*.

3. *concr.* A place of frequent resort or usual abode; a resort, a habitation; the usual feeding-place of deer, game, fowls, etc.; often, a den or place frequented by the lower animals or by criminals.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1753 In þat tyme wer here non hauntes Of no men bot of geauntes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XI. xi. (1495) 396 Snowe is noyefull to wylde beestes; for he..sheweth and dyscoueryth theyr hauntes and steppes. 1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Meter of Utopia (1895) p. xciii, Me Utopie cleped Antiquitie, Voyde of haunte and herboroughe. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 53 We talke here in the publike haunt of men. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 145 To know the Haunts and Resorts of Fish, in which they are to be usually found. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 261 From Brake to Brake she [a hare] flies, and visits all Her well-known Haunts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. (ed. 4) 169 This place being the usual haunt of the buccaneers and privateers. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 345 One of the most noted haunts of the ancient highwaymen. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

fig. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 116 Sinne where it hath gotte an haunt looketh for more. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* CX, The feeble soul, a haunt of fears.

†**4.** (?) A topic, a subject of discussion. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* clv. (ed. Alford) VI. 213 When some.. points that beat upon that Haunt, had been ventilated. 1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 162 Appius Claudius (still upon the old haunt) would have it [etc.]. 1658 — *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* II. v. (1660) 81 But this..is not to come off from the haunt, but to run still upon the People in a common or publick capacity.

5. A spirit supposed to haunt a place; a ghost. *local U.S.* and *Eng.*

1878 MRS. A. W. HUNT *Hazard of Die* I. vi. 131 Our Cordy is terrible for being afeard o' haunts.

†**Hau'nt-dole,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HAUNT *v.*] That haunts doles, or the givers of doles; of or pertaining to a parasite.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 38 The haunt-doal gown [*trechedipna*], Quirinus, thy Clown wears, And his oil'd neck rewards of Mast'ry bears.

Hau'nted, *ppl. a.* [f. HAUNT *v.* + -ED.]

1. Practised; used, habituated, or accustomed (to a course); wonted. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxviii[i]. 15 Y shal be haunted [*exercebor*] in thy comaundement. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Bewtyfied with hawntid and vsuall tokenys of celestiall vertu. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. vi. 31 Hantit to ryn in wodis [*assueti silvis*] and in schawis. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Hee .. keepeth them a weeke till they be wonted and hanted togeather. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* S. V., *To be Haunted*, to grow used to, or become accustomed.

2. Frequented by many people, much resorted to.

1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 77 Their populous and great haunted Cities. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 359 Africke hath ever beene the least knowen and haunted parte in the world. 1838 PRAED *Home of Childhood* ii, The play-haunted lawn.

b. Frequented by noxious creatures; infested.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 504 Few instances.. of plants and animals in perfect health being thus haunted. 1887 J. M. BROWN *Shikar Sk.* 14 A tiger-haunted jungle.

3. Frequented or much visited by spirits, imaginary beings, apparitions, spectres, etc.

[1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 The Isle of Devills, so called because they hold it to be haunted with spirits.] 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 1, I like this Retirement the better, because of an ill Report it lies under of being haunted. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 110 Here was the haunted wing of the castle. 1848 DICKENS (*title*) The Haunted Man. 1859 — The Haunted House.

Hence **Hau'ntedness.**

1888 MRS. JOCELYN £100,000 *versus Ghosts* II. ix. 134 That will put a stop to its hauntedness.

Haunter (hɔ̄'ntəɹ, hä'ntəɹ). [f. HAUNT *v.* + -ER [1]. Cf. OF. *hanteur*.] One who or that which haunts, in various senses; a frequenter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Hawntare, *frequentator, frequentatrix*. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 154 Hauntarys of thes vayn plesurys, and tryfelyng thyngys. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 69 He that is a whore haunter. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 57 Dice, cardes, tables..do not al thys sende the haunters of them streyght a stealynge when theyr money is gone? 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 123 To call an alehouse haunter a dronkarde. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 84 (R.) Haunters of theatres. 1794 J. VAILLANT tr. *Dyer's Rep.* 254 b, The presentee was refused because he was a common haunter of taverns. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 Plants..haunters of waste ground.

Haunting (hɔ̄'ntiŋ, hä'nt-), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAUNT *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of HAUNT *v.* †**a.** Practice, exercise. **b.** Customary resort; frequenting; visitation by fears, suspicions, imaginary beings, spirits, etc.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 2 Ich am made sori in my hauntеyng [*in exercitatione mea*]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6084 Telle in what place is thyn hauntyng. 1489 CAXTON *Fayttes of A.* I. x. 27 The hauntyng and continuaunce therof be nedefull. 1558 PHAER *Æneid.* IV. K j b, A byrd that nere the bankes of seas his haunting keepes. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 57 Avoid the haunting of brothell houses. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 126 To escape the hauntings of Ghosts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 222 She had a sore grief of her own, A haunting in her brain. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 389 I have..No ghostly hauntings like his Highness.

Hau'nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING [2].] That haunts, in various senses of the vb.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., The hauntende puple [*frequens turba*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hawntynge, *exercens, exercitans*. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 4 The Temple-haunting Barlet [*mod. edd.* martlet]. 1836 KEBLE *Serm.* viii. Postscr.

(1848 412 Exempting them..from haunting doubts. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/1 We seek in vain for haunting cadences or phrases of rare felicity.

Hau·ntingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] †a. Frequently, customarily. *Obs.* b. So as to haunt the thoughts or memory.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 HawntynglY, or ofte, *frequenter.* 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* xv. 200 Those words rang hauntingly in Kennedy's ears. 1889 ANNIE THOMAS *That other Woman* III. ix. 152 The idea of death by drowning clung hauntingly to him all the evening.

†**Haunty,** *a. Obs.* or *dial.* [Origin uncertain.] Unruly, wanton, restive.

1671 S. CLARKE *Mirror Saints & Sinners* 631 Abner, Ishbosheth's servant, grew so haughty, and haunty that he might not be spoken unto. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Haity,* wanton, unruly; spoken of a horse .. whose provender pricks him.

Haurient (hō·riĕnt), *a. Her.* Also 6–7 hariant, 7–9 hauriant (erron. 6 eirant). [ad. L. *haurient-em,* pr. pple. of *haurīre* to draw (water, etc.).] Of a fish borne as a charge: Placed palewise or upright with the head in chief, as if raising it above the water to draw in the air.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 64 b, Twoo Delphines d'Argent, addorsez hariant. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1370/1 Charged with foure leuses heads eirant. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxii. (1660) 233. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* ix. 66 When [a fish is] in pale .. as if rising to the surface for breathing, it is *hauriant.*

transf. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 534 A flapping prawn . mounts hauriant to the top.

Haurl(l, variants of HARL *sbs.*1, 3 and *v.*1

Hause, hawse (hǭs). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [mod. northern dial. form of HALSE neck, used in a special sense.] A narrower and lower neck or connecting ridge between two heights or summits; a *col*; the regular name in the English Lake district and on the Scottish Border.

Generally at the head of two stream valleys which descend opposite sides of the hause, forming a pass over the ridge or mountain chain at this point; e. g. the Hause between Fleetwith and the Newlands Mountains crossed by Honister Pass, Esk Hause between Scawfell Pike and Bowfell at the head of Eskdale, Buttermere Hause, Deepdale Hause, etc.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hause,* see *Hose. Hose, Horse,* a deep vale between two mountains. 1786 W. GILPIN *Lakes Cumb.* (1808) I. xv. 229 The mountain over which we passed, is called. in the language of the country, a hawse. 1822 *Lights & Shadows Scot. Life* 114 (Jam.) A storm is coming down from the Cairnbraehawse. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide to Eng. Lakes* (1879) 218 Between Esk Hause and Bow Fell is a mountain called Hanging Knott, which can be scaled from the top of the Hause in about twenty minutes.

Hause, hauser: see HALSE, HAWSE, HAWSER.

[Hauselins, in Cockeram (1623–31), error for HANSELINS.]

‖ **Hausen** (hau̯z'n, hǭ·z'n). Also 8 hawson. [Ger. *hausen,* MHG. *hûse, hûsen,* OHG. *hûso.*] The largest species of sturgeon, of the Black and Caspian Seas and their rivers, *Acipenser huso.*

1745 R. POCOCKE *Descr. East* II. II. 251 They say that the hawsom fish in the Danube has been taken twenty-one feet in length. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 210 Their larger fish are called hawsons, being about twenty feet long, and not unlike a sturgeon in the taste. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes, Acipenser,* the Hausen..from rivers falling into the Black Sea and the Sea of Azow..sometimes 12 feet long and yielding an inferior kind of isinglass.

†**Hau·sible,** *a. Obs. rare*−°. [f. L. *haus-,* rare ppl. stem of *haurīre* to draw (water): see -BLE.] 'That may be drawn or emptied' (Blount *Glossogr.*).

Hausmannite (hau·smănəit). *Min.* [Named 1827, after Prof. J. F. L. Hausmann (1782–1859).] Native proto-sesquioxide of manganese, found in brownish-black tetragonal crystals; pyramidal manganese ore.

1831 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XI. 128 Dr. Turner and myself propose to call the present species, Hausmannite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 162 Hausmannite..occurs with porphyry along with other manganese ores.

‖ **Hausse** (hǭs). [F. *hausse,* from *hausser* to raise.] A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

1787 J. JEFFRAY *MS. Th. on Guns addr. to Dk. Richm.,* I have never seen this Hausse de culasse. 1818 *Descr. Sights for Navy proposed by Congreve* 34 Neither the Hausse nor any other sort of dispart. *a* 1859 *Ordnance Man. U. S.* 112 Pendulum Hausse or tangent scale. 1887 *Rep. Chief Ordnance U. S.,* 8 Pendulum Hausses: 3 inch gun.

‖ **Hausse-col** (hǭs,kol). *Armour.* [F., f. *hausse* raise + *col* neck.] A gorget of chain-mail, or (later) of plate-armour.

1821 S. R. MEYRICK in *Archæol.* XX. 507 In consequence of hausse-cols, or gorgets of plate, becoming more generally worn than mail, the basnet acquired a different form. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 215 The salade and the hausse-col, or gorget of steel, was still worn [under Richard III].

Haussmannize (hau·smănəiz). [f. name of Baron Haussmann, who, when prefect of the Seine (1853–1870), carried out the remodelling of a great part of the city of Paris.] *trans.* To open out, widen, and straighten streets, and generally rebuild, after the fashion in which Haussmann rebuilt Paris.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 24 Oct. 5/3 The street .. is now Haussmannised, open, airy, beautiful; but then, on the other hand, it is now 'up' for the fourth time within twelve months. 1884 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks., etc.* (1891) 238 Paris has fewer records of the feudal ages than London; and it is hopelessly Haussmannised. 1892 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 326/1 To remodel the thoroughfares and otherwise 'Haussmannize' the Charing Cross district.

Hence **Haussmanniza·tion.**

1865 *Let.* in F. M. Whitehurst *Life in France under Napol. III* (1873) I. 85 The Budget has again attracted the public attention to the Haussmannisation of Paris. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks., etc.* (1886) 276 These Attilas .. of modern society .. are rapidly achieving the Hausmannisation..of every mediæval city of Europe.

†**Haust** (hǭst), *sb.* [ad. L. *haustus* draught.] 1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 339 To drinke vp the Thames at a haust.

†**Haust,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *haust-,* ppl. stem of *haurīre* to draw (water).] *trans.* To draw in, drink up, drain, absorb.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 261 Hote breade .. doth lye in the stomache lyke a sponge, haustyng vndecoct humours. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* v. vii. 161* When the liquor hausted to the Gurgulio is again revoked.

Haust, var. HOAST *sb.* and *v.,* cough.

Haustellate (hǭ·stĕlĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *haustellāt-us,* f. *haustellum*: see -ATE 2.]

A. *adj.* 1. Provided with a haustellum or mouth fitted for sucking; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata* or suctorial insects.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 754/1 The Haustellate Crustacea. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* 364 The mutual relations of flowers and haustellate insects.

2. Adapted for sucking, suctorial.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 316 The instrument of suction in a Haustellate mouth consists of pieces.. analogous to those employed in mastication in a Mandibulate one. 1856 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 630 That which prevails among the Lepidoptera or Butterfly tribe .. adapted for suction, is termed the haustellate mouth.

B. *sb.* A haustellate or suctorial insect; a member of the *Haustellata,* or suctorial insects.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sc.,* etc.

So **Hau·stellated** *a.* = HAUSTELLATE *a.* 1.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 855/2 Fabricius .. divided Insects..into..the Mandibulated..and the Haustellated.

Hau·stellous, *a.* = HAUSTELLATE *a.* 2.

In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Haustellum** (hǭstĕ·lŭm). *Zool.* Pl. -a. [mod. L. dim. of *haustrum* a machine for drawing water, f. *haurīre, haust-* to draw (water).] The sucking organ or proboscis of an insect or a crustacean.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 233 Species also of Empis whose haustellum resembles the beak of a bird. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 893 The beak, or haustellum, arises from the under part of the head. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 308 An haustellum formed of setæ.

‖ **Hau·stement.** *Obs.* An under-garment fitting the body, over which the armour was worn. (Planché *Encycl. Costume.*)

a 1483 in *Archæol.* XVII. 292 An haustement for the body with sleevis. 1821 S. R. MEYRICK *Ibid.* XX. 497 The Haustement or Ajustement .. was made to the shape and worn with the shirt .. The doublet and haustement of this period supplied the place of the wambais and hoqueton previously worn.

‖ **Haustorium** (hǭstō·rĭŭm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod.L., f. L. *haustor* a drawer, drainer, f. *haurīre, haust-* to draw, drain: see -ORIUM.]

A small sucker of a parasitic plant, which penetrates the tissues of the host; a specialized branch or organ of the mycelium of a fungus, whereby it attaches itself to its host.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 733 These haustoria and adhesive discs .. are altogether indispensable for the life of the plant; for Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 311 The ramified mycelial filaments extend over the epidermis, crossing and re-crossing one another, and throw out haustoria at numerous points which penetrate into the cells of the epidermis.

†**Hau·sture.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **haustūra,* f. *haust-,* ppl. stem of *haurīre*: see HAUST *v.*] The action of sucking or drinking up.

a 1650 T. ADAMS *Serm. Luke* xvii. 19 Wks. 1861–2 II. 199 With an avarous hausture to lick up the mud of corruption.

†**Haut,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 haute, 7 hault: see also HAUGHT. [a. F. *haut, haute* high, height, in OF. *halt,* 14–16th c. *hault*:–L. *altum* high, the initial *h* in OFr. being due to the influence of Ger. *hoh, hoch* high. In English changed in end of 16th c. to HAUGHT, after native words in *-aught.*]

A. *adj.* High, lofty, haughty: see HAUGHT.

1430–1648 [see HAUGHT].

B. *sb.* Height; a height.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 31 The soueravne hautes of heuen. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 9 The Difference arises from the difformity of the parts of the Earth amongst themselves, of Hault or Bate.

†**Haut,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 hawte. [f. prec.] *trans.* To raise, elevate, exalt.

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 113 He daunted þe proude & hawted þe poure. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 (MS. K.) Hawtyn.. (*Pynson* hawten or heithyn vp), *exalto, elevo.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Chiefe stags vpbearing croches high from the antlier hauted.

†**Hau·tain, -tein,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 hautein, 3–6 hawteyn, 4–6 hauteyn, -tain, hawtane, hauten. (Also 4–6 hawteyne, 4–5 -tayne, 5 -ten, awtayne; 4 hautyn, 4–5 -teyne, 4–6 -taine, 5 -tyng, 5–6 *north.* -tand, 5 haughten, haltyn, haultand, -tayn(e, -tigne, 6 haultain; *Sc.* haltand, -tane.) [a. F. *hautain,* OF. (*h*)*altain* (11th c.), 15–16th c. *haultian,* f. *haut* high, after L. type **altān-us*: see HAUT, and for the formation cf. *sovereign,* F. *souverain,* L. type **superānus.*]

1. Holding or behaving oneself loftily; proud, arrogant: = HAUGHTY 1.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 66 Þe kyng, þei he hawteyn were, ches þe best won. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 540 Som tyme detraccion maketh an hauteyn man be the moore humble. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* iii. 27 For to a-bate his hautand cheere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xliv. 173 He was soo proude and so hawten. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 119 Prowd and haltand in his hert. 1549 PAGET in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. 114 Ye se how lofty they are and haultain in al their proceedings.

2. Of the voice: Raised, loud.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2187 Herty houndes, hauteyn of cryes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 2 In chirches whan I preche, I peyne me to han an hauteyn [*v.rr.* hautyn, haunteine; *Glasgow MS.* (1476) haughten] speche. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 236 With hie hautyng voice the erle answering. *Ibid.* 2829 Raymounde gan speke with vois full hautain.

3. High-flying.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido,* Ne gentil hawtein faucoun heroner.

4. Of exalted courage, courageous: = HAUGHTY 2.

c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 923 Syne laught out suerdis..And hewit on hard steill, wondir hawtane. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 203 By haultayn and grete puyssaunce thou shalt surmounte thyn enemyes.

B. as *sb.* The treble in music.

c 1320 *Owain Miles* 41 Foules..breke her notes with miri gle, Burdoun and mene gret plente, And hautain with heighe steuen.

†**Hautainesse.** *Obs.* In 3–4 hautenesse, 5 hauteynesse. [deriv. of HAUTAIN; the suffix may be F. *-esse* as in *justesse,* etc., or Eng. -NESS; cf. HAUGHTNESS.] Haughtiness, pride, arrogance.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 29 Heo was best and fairest, & to hautenesse drow lest. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Pryde & hauteynesse he hated.

†**Hau·tainety.** *Obs.* In 5 hautynete. [a. OF. *hautaineté, -teineté* highness, hauteur, f. *hautain.*] Haughtiness.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 126 The woman defamed for her hautynete and her foly and chidinge.

†**Hau·tainly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. HAUTAIN + -LY 2.] a. Haughtily, proudly. b. With raised voice, loudly. c. Boldly, courageously.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5820 That sworne hath ful hauteynly. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 1906 Ful lowde he spake And ful hautaynly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. 98 Richt haltandly, as curageus vnder scheyld, [She] Musturis this ymage.

Hautboy, hoboy (hō·u̯boi). Forms: 6 hautboi, halboie, hawboy, (howbowe), 6–7 hoeboy, 6–9 hautbois, hoboy, 7– hautboy, (6–7 ho-, how-, haut-, haugh(t)-, hoa-, hout-, 7 hault-, heaut-, -boie, -bois, -boy(e, hoybuck, hobo). See also OBOE. [a. F. *hautbois* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm., *haultbois* Cotgr. in sense 1), f. *haut* high + *bois* wood. In sense 1, from 17th c. frequent in naturalized spelling *hoboy*; the italianized spelling of the French, OBOE, is now usual.]

1. A wooden double-reed wind instrument of high pitch, having a compass of about 2½ octaves, forming a treble to the bassoon. (Now usually OBOE.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 7 This Pageaunt waz clozd vp with a delectable harmony of Hautboiz, Shalmz, Cornets, and such oother looud muzik. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 451 The sound of flutes and hoboyes. *Ibid.* 553 Howboies. *Ibid.* 921 Howboyes. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV,* III. ii. 351 The Case of a Treble Hoeboy. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 156 Winding the Cornets, Haughtboyes. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainm.* Wks. 1873 I. 321 This song went foorth at the sound of Haultboyes. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. vi. (1611) 200 He beareth Azure three Howboies betweene as manie crosse Crosselets. 1611 COTGR., *Haultbois,* a Hobois or Hoboy. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* IV. 67 The lively Hoboy, and the sweet-mouth'd Flute. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 5 The Hautboy is the most perfect of the Flute-species. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 281 Drums, trumpets, hautboys, and flutes are exempted from this proscription, as being manly and warlike.

†b. Humorously applied to a clyster-pipe. *Obs.*

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Malta* II. iv, Wilt thou give me another glister..where's thy hoboy?

c. A reed-stop on an organ: = OBOE 2.

c 1700 *Specif. Organ St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 595 Echo..25. Trumpet. 26. Hautboy. 1829 *Specif. Organ St. James's, Bermondsey* Ibid. 599 Hautboy.

d. *transf.* One who plays a hautboy.

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* IV. ii, Wire-string and catgut men, and strong-breathed heautbois. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2142/1, 12 English Trumpets with Silk Banners, and Six Hoe-Boys, all in Red Coats, playing by turns. 1724 RAMSAY *The Cordial,* When the hoboys are gawn by. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 199 A very fine concert..for Mr. Fischar's (the celebrated Hautbois) benefit.

e. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* IV. 257 His admirable Hautbois concerto in F. 1793 BURNS *Let. to Thomson* June, Frazer, the hautboy-player in Edinburgh. 1871 HILES *Dict. Mus. T., Hautboy-clarion,* a 2 ft. reed stop in an organ, also called octave-clarion. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Mus.* 342 The box ..exceedingly shallow, so as only to take in hautboy reeds.

†2. *Forestry.* Lofty trees, as distinguished from shrubs or underwood. *Obs.*

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 15 Vert is of divers kinds..Some called Hautboys, serving for food and browse of and for the Game, and for the defence of them; as Oaks, Beeches, etc. Some Hautboys for Browse, Shelter, and Defence only; as Ashes, Poplars, etc. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Haut-bois,* Oaks, Beaches, Ashes, Poplars, etc.

3. A species of strawberry (*Fragaria elatior*), of taller growth than the common strawberry, and having fruit of a musky flavour. Also *hautboy strawberry.* (In this sense also spelt *hautbois.*)

1731–3 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Fragaria,* The Scarlet Strawberry should be planted a Foot square Plant from Plant, and the Hautboy sixteen or eighteen Inches Distance each Way. *c* 1759 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 58 Here's fine savoys, and ripe hautboys. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Fragaria,* The Hautbois have plicated, rugose leaves, and the fruit has a musky flavour, which many persons greatly prefer. 1883 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* July 313 The hautboy, a taller plant, with fewer and larger blossoms and a richer flavour.

Hautboyist (hō^{a}·boi$_{i}$ist). [f. prec. + -IST: cf. F. *hautboïste.*] A player on the hautboy: = Oboist.

1864 in Webster. 1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 45, I had the opportunity of hearing..the hautboyist Scherwenka.

Haute, hautely: see Haught, -ly.

Hautein, -en, -eyn, var. Hautain *Obs.*

Haute-pace, -pase, -pass, obs. ff. Haut-pas.

‖ **Haute-piece.** *Obs.* [F.; lit. 'high piece', 'a Poldron; or the vpper part thereof' (Cotgr.).] The shoulder-piece in plate armour; = Pauldron.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. (E. E. T. S.) 145 Vryan .. atteyned hym with his trenchaunt swerde betwix the heed & the sholders..and his hawtepeyce fell of with the forsaid stroke. *Ibid.* xlix. 325 Thenne Geffray smote hym [the giant] with his swerd vpon the sholder, for he myght not reche his heed, and cutte the haulte piece of his harneys.

Hautere, obs. form of Altar.

†**Haute·sse.** *Obs.* Also 4–7 haw·tesse, 5 **hautes,** 7 -ess. [a. F. *hautesse* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *haut* high, Haut.] Highness, height; loftiness of rank or character, nobility; haughtiness, pride; grandeur, stateliness; length (of time).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2454 Weldez non so hyze hawtesse, þat ho ne con make ful tame. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 13 The hertis that hautesse of yeris That pasture prikkyth, and her prevy age. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2835 Hoo with þi hautes and þine vnhemed wittis, A-vaile of þi vanite and of þi vayne pride. 1415 *Crowned King* 127 So shall thy hawtesse highlich be honoured. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms* 217 This Perewig of hawtesse. 1667 — *Fire Lond.* 166 Cæsar and Pompey's hautess being revived in them.

‖ **Hauteur** (hotō·r). Also 7 **haughture.** [F. *hauteur* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *haut* high.]

1. Loftiness of manner or bearing; haughtiness of demeanour.

a 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* iii. (1652) 37 In his Spanish haughture. 1745 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1857) I. 413 (Stanf.) A comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants. 1792 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 98 That your habits of expression indicated a hauteur disgusting to those, who happen to differ from you in sentiment. 1823 Byron *Juan* xiii. xiv, Both seem'd secure—She in her virtue, he in his hauteur. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 96 He seemed to think hauteur an essential feature of the clerical office.

†2. A height. *Obs. rare.*

1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4989/2 The Enemy have drawn off all their Cannon from the Hauteurs of Wavrechin.

†**Hau·tful.** *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 hawtful. [f. Haut + -ful.] Exalted, lofty: = Haught *a.* 3.

c 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xliv, Some tyme sheweth Jhesu .. hymself as an hawtful mayster and somtyme as a reuerent fader.

‖ **Haut-goût** (ho$_{i}$gu). Forms: 7 **haugou, hau-gou, hau-, hautgoust, haut-goust, haut goust, hault-gust, haut-gust, haugout,** (**hought-goust**), 7–8 **hautgout,** 8 **haugust,** 7– **haut-gout,** 9 **hautgoût.** See also Hogo. [F.; lit. 'high flavour', 'anything that excites the appetite, and is put into sauces, such as pepper, lemon, musk, verjuice, etc.' (Littré), as in sense 1; f. *haut* high + *goût* (formerly *goust*) taste, savour, flavour. (The 17–18th c. spellings, show that the pronunciation was sometimes anglicized (hɔ̄·tgʊst, hɔ·gʊst); but *hogo* bears witness to the French form.)]

†1. A high or piquant flavour; a strong relish; something that gives a relish, seasoning. *Obs.*

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. v. xxxviii, He can marinat fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *Haugou. a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 194 [Garlick] giving a delicious Hault-gust to most meats they eat. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Country Mouse* 18 For a *Hautgoust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 166 Our English-Tobacco .. many are of Opinion that it's better than Forreign, having a more *Haut-gust,* which pleaseth some. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 97 Which will .. greatly improve the Drink, by giving it a fine Haugust, or a true Tincture of the Malt. 1752 *Milton's P. R.* I. 344 *note* (Jod.) A little book writ by a gentlewoman of Queen Elizabeth's court, where ambergris is mentioned as the hautgout of that age.

b. *fig.* 'Flavour', 'spice'. [So in French.]

1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 88 Their conjecture hath ever had a strong hautgoust of absurdity. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 40 Every impertinent story or insipid jest must have the haut-goust of an oath to recommend it. 1683 Kennett *Erasm. on Folly* 12 What stage of life is not melancholy ..unless we spice it with Pleasure, that haut goust of Folly? 1711 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 31 Danger gives a *haut goût* to everything.

2. In later use: A 'high' or slightly putrescent flavour; a taint.

1693 Congreve *Juvenal, Sat.* XI. 224 (Jod.) Nor is there ever left Any unsav'ry hautgout from the holt. 1795 Pegge *Anonym.* 185 People affect to eat venison with a haut-gout in the country. 1820 T. S. Hughes *Trav. in Sicily* II. i. 26 (Stanf.) Oil..is relished the better for a slight taint or hautgout. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 281 (Stanf.) This gives a haut goût, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch.

†3. A highly-flavoured or seasoned dish. *Obs.*

1656–7 Davenant *Rutland House* Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 226 She having not known..the sufficient mystery of hautgouts. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 598 Or season her, as French Cooks use Their Haut-gusts, Buollies, or Ragusts. 1693 *Humours of Town* 10 Rather..than come within forty miles of the smell of the *Hought-goust.* 1702 Motteux *Prol. to Farquhar's Inconstant,* Your rakes love hauts-goûts, like your damn'd French cheese. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems II. 312 Each haut-gout cook'd by monk or priest.

4. *attrib.*

1651 Stanley *Excitations* Poems 93 This hau-gou Carbonade.

†**Hau·ther, hawther.** *Obs.* (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr., *Annelet,* a gimmew, or little ring for the finger; also, a hawther. *Ibid., Maille,* mayle, or a linke of mayle..also, a Hauther; or, any little ring of mettall resembling a linke of mayle. *Ibid., Porte..*any entrance, or way to enter at; also, a hauther, or eye.

‖ **Hautin.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [F. *hautin,* also *hautaigne* (16th c. in Littré), *hautain,* deriv. of *haut* high.] A tree used as a support for a vine.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 534 Gon this hath for currant many yeares past..That the best and most dainty Wines came of those grapes onely which grew vpon such Hautins or trees ..Yea..that the higher a Vine climbed vpon these trees the better grapes it bare.

‖ **Haut-pas.** Now only as Fr. (ho$_{i}$pa). Forms: 5 **hautepase, haught passe,** 6 **hautepace, haulte pace,** 7 **haute pass,** 7– **haut-pas.** [F. *haut pas,* lit. 'high step'; in common use in 15–16th c. and anglicized in the form Halpace, whence also the corrupted forms Half-, Hath-, Hearth-pace.]

A part of the floor of a hall, etc., raised one or more steps above the level of the rest; a dais: = Half-pace I.

1460 *Will of Burgate* (Somerset Ho.) The hautepase that y made for the maidens & women seruents to pray for my soule. *a* 1483 Earl Rivers *Let.* in Gairdner *Hist. Rich. III,* (1878) App. B. 395 That the steyres of my h[a]ught passe schulbe vj fote. 1540 Haulte pace [see Halpace]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII.* 65 b, There was made from the West doore to the quere doore of the churche egall with the highest step, a hautepace of tymber of xii fote broade, that the kyng and the Ambassadors might be sene. 1670 F. Sandford *Dk. Albemarle* (1722) 5 At the upper end upon a Haute-pass, a Bed of State of black Velvet was placed. 1735 in *Etoniana* x. (1865) 157 The .. hall was fitted with a haut-pas at the upper end, and a chair of state upon it. 1761 Gray *Let.* 24 Sept. in *Leisure Hor.* (1884) 752/1 Below the steps of the *haut pas* were the tables of the nobility.

‖ **Haut-relief** (hō·rĭlī·f). [F. (*ho* rəlyef).] High relief, Alto-relievo: opp. to *bas-relief.*

1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 244. 251 Colossal haut-reliefs of imaginary animals. 1886 A. D. Ainslie *Reynard* x. 241 Graved in haut relief..Rich clustered grapes.

‖ **Haut ton** (ho$_{i}$toṅ). [F. = high tone, the manners of the higher circles of society. (Now little used in Eng.)] High fashion; *ellipt.,* people of high fashion.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 22 People of the *Haut Ton* are about to return to town. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 6 The gentlemen, who doze away their time in the circles of the *haut-ton. a* 1849 Poe *Wks.* (1884) I. 348 (Stanf.) An air of extreme *haut ton.* 1850 *Harper's Mag.* I. 288 [It] has excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad.

Hauty, earlier spelling of Haughty.

Hauwitzer, obs. form of Howitzer.

Hauy, obs. form of Heavy.

Haüyne (hā·win). *Min.* [a. F. *haüyne*; named 1807 after the French mineralogist *Haüy.*] A silicate of aluminium and sodium with calcium sulphate, occurring in certain igneous rocks in crystals or grains of various shades of blue or green.

1814 L. Gmelin (*title*) Some Account of the Mountains of Ancient Latium; in which the Mineral called Haüyne is found. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 293 Haüyne, or Latialite, occurs..in cavities of gray micaceous or augitic lava.

Haüynite (hā·winəit). [f. prec. + -ite.] = prec. 1868 Dana *Min.* 332 *Haüynophyr,* a black to brown rock containing the haüynite disseminated through it.

Haüynophyr (hā·winofəɪ). *Min.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *φύρ-ειν* to mix, mingle.] A name for various rocks having haüyne disseminated through them.

1865 Watts *Dict. Chem., Hauynophyr,* a name applied to the lava of Melfi on the Vulturo. 1868 [see prec.]. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 133 Haüynophyr..a rock ..which essentially consists of augite and haüyne.

Havage (hæ·vĕdʒ). *s.w. dial.* Also **haveage.** [f. Have *v.* + -age.] Lineage, parentage.

1846 *Spec. Cornish Prov. Dial.* 55, I do knaw all the havage of thee. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. West of England* Ser. II. 245 He came of good havage. 1897 *Western Times* (Exeter) 3 Jan. 2/2 A man of Western havage, of Western education, and once Bishop of this Westernmost See.

Havana (hăvæ·nă). Also **Havanna**(h. [Name of the capital city of Cuba, now in Spanish *Habana.* Cf. F. *havane*]. (In full, *Havana cigar*): A cigar of a kind made at Havana or in Cuba. (Also applied to the tobacco of which these are made.)

[1711 *Advt.* in *Spect.* (1868) 903 Barcelona, Havana, and Old Spanish Snuff.] 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* IV. v. (Stanf.), A grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvi, Having very fortunately about a couple of dozen of real Havannahs in my pocket. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 426/2 Genuine ('legitimas') Havana cigars are such only as are made in the island; and the cigars made in Europe..from genuine Cuban tobacco are classed as 'Havanas'.

b. *Comb. Havana-brown,* the shade of brown which is the colour of havana cigars.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 189 Havanna brown. *Ibid.* II. 778 *Habana brown,* this name has been given to aniline-brown. 1896 *Daily News* 11 June 3/6 Floral design upon a ground of havana-brown.

Have (hæv), *v.* Forms and Inflexions: see below. [A Common Teutonic vb.: OE. *habban, hæfde, hæfed,* = OFris. *hebba, hêde, heved, hevd,* OS. *hebbian, hadda, habda, -habd, -hadd* (MDu., Du. *hebben, hadde, gehad,* MLG. *hebben,* (*hân*), *hadde, gehat*), OHG. *habên, habêta, gihabêt* (MHG. *habên, hâte, gehabet,* Ger. *haben, hatte, gehabt*), ON. *hafa, hafða, haft* (Sw. *hafva, hafvde, haft,* Da. *have, havde, havt*), Goth. *haban, habaida, habaid-*:— OTeut. stem **habē-.* On account of its correspondence in form and sense with L. *habē-re,* generally referred to a hypothetical Aryan radical form **khabhē-.* The OE., OFris., and OS. had in all parts of the present, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind., the stem *hab-* (from *habē-*), reduced by gemination to *habb-* (*hæbb-, hębb-*), while these two persons and the past retained *hab-* (*hav-, haf-*); hence OE. *habban, hæbbe, habbað, hæbbende,* etc., beside *hafast* (*hæfst*), *hafaþ* (*hæfþ*), *hæfde, hæfed.* In ME. the *habb-* forms were gradually reduced by levelling to *hav-* (*have(n, I have, they have(n, having*); while the original *haf-* (= *hav-*) forms at length lost their *f* (*v*), before the following consonant (*ha-st, ha-th, ha-s, ha-d*). Even the later *v,* for OE. *bb,* was worn down in colloquial and dialect speech, so that OE. *habban* passed through ME. *habben, haven, han,* to later *ha, ha',* Sc. *hae.* These phonetic weakenings, due largely to the weakness and stresslessness of the word in many uses, both as principal verb and as auxiliary, have given rise to a very great number of historical forms for every inflected part, a number further increased by the graphic interchange of *f, v,* and *u,* and by the frequent dropping of initial *h.* The *ne plus ultra* of all these tendencies is seen in the reduction of OE. *habban* to *a,* or its entire elision, as in *I would a been,* occas. Sc. *I wad been.* In ordinary English, contracted forms are now only colloquial or metrical, in *I've, thou'st, he's, we've, I'd, he'd, we'd.* By coalescence with *ne,* this verb had also, in OE. and early ME., as in OFris., a negative form *nabban, nave,* which held in OE. the rank of an independent word (cf. *will, nill,* L. *volo, nōlo*); it is here included under the positive form.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. *Infinitive.*

a. *Simple Infinitive,* **have** (hæv, hăv, həv, əv). Forms: α. 1 **habban, haban,** 2–3 **habben, -eon,** 3–4 **haven,** 4–5 **havyn, hawyn, han, (hanne).** β. 1–2 **habba, hæbbe, habe,** 2–4 **habbe** (**abbe**), 3–4 **hafe, haf,** 3– (**haue**), **have** (4 **hawe,** 4–5 **haff,** 5–6 *Sc.* **haif**(**f, hayf,** 9 *dial.* **hab**). γ. 3–5 **ha,** 3–7 **'a, a,** 5– (now *dial.*) **hay,** 6– **ha', ha',** 7– *Sc.* **hae.**

α. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 107 Þonne magon we .. habban. *c* 1200 Ormin 647 Alle þa þatt shulenn habbenn blisse. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 196 Ðat tu milce mote hauen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 78 He dede hem sone to hauen riȝth. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 294 Let me of him han a sight. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 109 To han þat power. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 225/1 Han, or havyn, *habeo.*

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 24 He scile habba. *Ibid.* xviii. 9 Ðon tuoe eȝo hæbbe. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Let ham habba agenne cire. *Ibid.* 241 Hi sculen habe þat brad. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ho ne scal .. habbe nan oðer uuel. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 315 Þat myȝte abbe ys grace. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 3 How hi hit mow hab and winne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8572 O riches sal þou haf god wan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þou ne sselt habbe uele godes. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 98 He..Grete payne sal have. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 25 He wald haf refyn. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 Men wald..hafe putte þe appel. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 52 How thai suld haif ane end. *Ibid.* 383 Fysche we wald hawe [*rime* gawe]. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 379 Will you have your long cloke? 1828 *Craven Dial., Hab,* a corruption of have.

γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17343 Þar he o naman suld ha [*v.r.* haue] sight. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 351 Þou schalt ha ȝeganuce. 1434 Misyn *Mending of Life* viii. (1896) 120 Begynnyng þou may hay of oþer mens wordis. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lviii. 197, I wolde not a refused him. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 231, I wold not ha your distemper. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 26 Will you ha the truth on't? 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 27, I thought you would a come in.

1786 BURNS *Ep. Yng. Friend* iv, A man may hae an honest heart. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hay't*, have it.

b. *Dative Infinitive* (with *to*) to have (tŭhæv); in OE. tó habbanne (hæbbenne), ME. to habben(n)e, habben, habbe, haven, have.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 59 Ælcon men .. to hæbbenne. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 He ahte to habbanne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me brekeð þe nute for to habbene þene curnel. *c* 1205 LAY. 145 To habben to wife. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 18 Riȝt is to habbe in munde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 14 Socour forto haue. *a* 1350 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 168 Knistes to hauen & holden of pris. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthew* 62 To haf na mycht. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxvi, To heve a sone of his. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 122 As he thocht best to haid [=hae't]. 1562 WINȜET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 5 To haif brocht the baronis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 75 Be sure neuer to haue good day with them. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* (1867) 287 If you knew what it is to have an empty heart.

2. *Indicative Present.*

a. 1*st pers. sing.* have. Forms: α. 1–3 hæbbe, (1 hebbe, hafu, hafo), 2–4 habbe, 3 (abbe, ab), haf, 3– (haue), have, (ha'); *Sc.* 4–5 haff, 6 haif; 8–9 *colloq.* 've, *Sc.* hae. β. *north.* 4– has, hes.

α. *Beowulf* (Z.) 2523 Ic me on hafu bord ond byrnan. 832 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 Ic beboden hebbe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 9 Ic habbe þegnas under me. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. *c* 1205 LAY. 462 Ich abbe..seoue þusend kempen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 205 Þe pyte, þat ychabbe of þe. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* in *E. E. P.* (1862) 21 Þoȝt ic ab to blinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Haf I na frend. *Ibid.* 3294, I ha ben [*Fairf., Trin.* haue bene] sumdel in suinc. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 14 One haff I tane. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 28, I haue fyue bretheren. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 37 In it haif I in pulpet gon. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv. 17, I have no husband. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* iv. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 226 Alas, 'ch a lost my good nee'le. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1852 The wrongs I ha' done thee. 1788 BURNS *Naebody*, I hae a penny to spend. 1885 F. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 95 I've a good mind to take the tram. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Tomlinson* 73 This I ha' heard.

β. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14135 (Fairf.) As I be-fore ȝou has talde. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 13 Sen I with pen .. hes servde you. *Mod. Sc.* To me that has seen him.

b. 2*nd pers. sing.* hast (hæst, həst). Forms: α. 1 hafast, hæfst, 1–3 hafest, 2–6 (hauest), havest, 3 hafuest, hæfuest, hæuest, hafust, (afest, auest), hafst, 3– hast, (4 hest, 5–6 haste, 7–'st). β. *north.* 3–5 haues, 3– has, hes, 3–4 hauis, (3–5 as), 4 habbes, -ez, 5 hauys, hais, 5–6 hase, (6 hess).

α. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1850 Þu þin feorh hafast. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 569 (Gr.) ȝif þu his willan hæfst. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Þenne hafest þu þes hundes laȝe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 35 Þu hauest feorliche fan. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 144 Þu hast poer ouer mi bodi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 Þe ilke zenne þet þou hest ine þine herte. *c* 1460 *Frere & Boye* 79 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. P.* 38 Thou haste gyuen mete to me. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 81 Thou hast it..at the fingers ends.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1760 Qui as ðu min godes stolen? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2464, I sal ta me þat þou haues left. *Ibid.* 2976 Þou has anoþer mannes wijf. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 327 Þat þou boden habbes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 262 Der sone, this lang quhar has thow beyne? *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 400 Why haves thou not refreynyd? 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3157 Why hase thou vs lefte? *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiii. 39 Thow hess þi horne ay in þair syde. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 32 What haesta ithe cart?

c. 3*rd pers. sing.* has (hæz, həz, əz), orig. *north.*; *arch.* hath (hæþ). Forms: α. 1 hafaþ, hæfeþ, 1–3 hæfþ, hafeþ, (2 afeð), 2–3 hafð, haueð, habbeð, 2–5 haþ, 3 hafueð, hæfueð, hæueð, hauið, (aueþ, abbeþ, aþ), 4 heþ, 4–7 (8–9 *arch.*) hath, (5 avyth, hat, 7 haith). β. 1 hæfis, 3–5 haues, hafs, 4 habbes, -ez, habes, hauis, haffys, 4–5 hase, 5 hais(e, 6 hace, 3– has, (5– *Sc.* hes, 6– *colloq.* 's). γ. 6– *dial.* have.

α. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 635 (Gr.) Þonne he his ȝeweald hafað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 30 He hæfð unclænne gast. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1154 [He] fair haued begunnon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Se gode man .. godes lufe hað ȝefolȝed. *Ibid.* 239 His hlaford þe he ȝegremed afeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Heo hafð mid hire þreo wurdliche mihte. *Ibid.* 99 He haueð alle blisse. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3969 Þatt illke mann Þatt hafeþþ a33 god wille. *c* 1205 LAY. 1331 Hit hafð þes wurse taken. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 3369 Þat aueþ Amari. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 2 Wateres he haþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 90 Huo þet mest heþ, mest is worþ. 1453 *Paston Lett.* No. 191 I. 260 Every man .. auyth gretely to marveylle. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 53 Varro hath an excellent schoole. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 226 There haith happened a misfortune this morneing. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 849 In so far as meaning he hath. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 112 This it is which hath prevented my answering thee.

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 20 Sunu monnes ne hæfis huer heafud ȝehlutes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 (Cott.) He þat has [*Gött.* hafs] his bodi clene. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 19008 (Edin.) Þe giftis..giuin us hauis he als ȝie se here. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1080 He haues a wunde in the side. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 995 A stonen statue þat salt sauor habbes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 434 Tharoff haffys he nane. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 135 Man þat hafs his spirit in his nose. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 886 God haues puruayde for our best. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 794 He is makar of man, and alkyn myght haise. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 138 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 303 At borde to sitt he hase no myȝt. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1733 Eche kynge at other lysence taken hace [*rime* place]. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 15 No body but has his fault. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 79 The Earth hath bubbles, as the Water ha's. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxv. 77 Quhais beutie hes me burt? 1882 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 799/1 *Steer.* Hes the cow cawved? *Dora.* No, Father.

γ. 1547 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 236 Of monks have it gotten a purgatory .. Of the universities have it caught all the subtilties. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* I The Race that every man .. have to runne. *Ibid.* 55 A point .. is that which have no partes. *Mod. E. Anglian dial.*, Have he come? Yes, he have.

d. *plural* have; contracted 've. Forms: α. 1 habbað, hæbbað, (habað); 2–4 habbeð, (2 habeð, 2–4 abbeþ, 3 abbiþ), 3–4 haueþ, (abbeþ), 4 hebbeþ, 5–6 hath, -e. β. *north.* 1 habbas, 3–4 habbes, (4 -ez), hauis, 3– has, (4 hase, haffis, haffs, as, 5 hafez, hays, 6 haves, 5– *Sc.* hes). γ. *midl.* 2 hafen, habben, 3 hebben, 3–5 (hauen), haven, 3–6 haan, 3–7 (*dial.* –9) han, (4–7 an). δ. 3– (haue), have, (3–5 haff, haf, 3–6 hafe, 5 haffe, 6– *Sc.* hef), *colloq.* 9 've. ε. 3–6 (*dial.* –9) ha, 6–7 ha', (6 haie), 8– *Sc.* hae.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 5 Muð habbað and ne spreocað. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 313 (Gr.) Þær hæbbað heo on æfen. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp. Luke* xvi. 29 Hiȝ habbað moysen and witeȝan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ure sunne þet we abbet idon. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 ȝif ȝe habbeð neode. *c* 1275 LAY. 364 We abbeþ seue. 1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Þo þet hebbeþ drede of naȝt. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 41 Whan these caytyfes hath hurt a mannys name. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 9 All hathe offendyd. *a* 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 201 The rulers of this realm hath no better a God..than the poorest in this world.

β. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 16 Ne habbas ned. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21638 (Cott.) Meracles..Has [Edin. hauis] ben in semblance and in sight. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 23114 (Edin.) Murþerers..þat..of kirk as tint þe help. *Ibid.* 23706 (Edin.) Al þat euir hafs herd þis bok. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 57 Þe creatures þat skill has nane. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 308 Alle þat lyf habbez. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 25 Þe treessez .. hafez lefes of a fute brede. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxix, Thenne sex..Hase armut hom. 1578 *Ps. lxxviii.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 109 Our nighbours hes mocked vs. *a* 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 31 We er rycher men then he, and mor gode haves. *Mod. Sc.* Thaim at hes aye gets mair.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 His nome þet we of him hafen. *Ibid.* 69 Halde we us from uniwil, and habben feir lete and ec skil. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4940 Ne hebben hy non other fyre. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15066 (Trin.) We han desired þe. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 29 Thei han Moyses and the prophetis. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/1 The ordenance that Thomas Archebisshop of Canterbury, and Richard Lord the Grey.. haven made. 1452 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 364 The said Meire and Cominalte .. han' putte to their comune sealle. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 62 When shepheardes groomes han leave to playe. 1828 *Craven Dial., Han*, they have, an old contraction for haven. *Mod. Lancash. Dial.*, We han seen them. Han yo any?

δ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3591 Quen þai it haue. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 Þe lordschip þei toke, & haf it ȝit. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 12 How thai haff wrocht. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 29 They have Moses and the prophettes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 320 We hafe a true gyd. 1611 BIBLE *John* viii. 41 We haue one Father, euen God. *Mod. colloq.* They've done it; we've seen them.

ε. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5173 Yee ha sin. *Ibid.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wit yow? 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. iii. (1544) 6 a, Some ha be lost. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, Haie ye anie gold ends to sell? 1793 BURNS *Bannockburn*, Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads, Tomlinson* 26 Give answer—what ha' ye done? *Mod. Sc.* Hae ye ocht to say for yersel?

3. *Indicative Past.*

a. 1*st* and 3*rd pers. sing.* had (hæd, həd, əd); contracted 'd. Forms: 1–3 hæfde, hefde, 2 hefede, heffede, heofde (efde), 2–3 heuede, hafde, 2–4 haued, 3 hæuede, hæfuede, hæfede, hauede, hafuede, hafede, heuede, hefuede, hefte, hafte, hauid, hædde, hadd (eftte, afte, adde, ad), 3–4 hafd, hedde, hede, 3–7 hadde, 3– had (4–5 hade, haid, 6 haved, *Sc.* 4– hed, 6 hayd).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] Ger ece in mode ic hefde. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvi[ii]. (1890) 446 Osred .. ðæt rice..hæfde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Godalmihti heofde iwriten þa ten laȝe. *Ibid.* 25 Erðon he hefde anfalde sunne. *Ibid.* 121 Al swa þe prophete heffede iboded. *c* 1200 ORMIN 113 He .. haffde an duhhtiȝ wif. *c* 1205 LAY. 2624 Cnihtes he hædde gode. *Ibid.* 4316 Anne hird-cniht he hauede. *Ibid.* 6552 Þe æfre hedde kinedom. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 15729 Þisne cnaue ich hadde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9234 (Cott.) Salatiel he had to sun. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 24824 (Edin.) He hauid al þair wil. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 103 He hafd charite inoh. 1340 *Ayenb.* 14 Hit hedde zeve heauedes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 38 Alexander .. That Scotland haid to steyr and leid. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 Joon hadde cloth of the heeris of cameylis. 1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 29 Judas had the bagge. 1741–2 RICHARDSON *Pamela, passim*, I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd. *Mod.* I'd seen him before.

b. 2*nd pers. sing.* hadst. Forms: α. 1 hæfdes, -est, 2–3 hefdest, 3–4 heuedest, haddist, 4–6 haddest, 4 hadest, 6– hadst. β. *north.* 3–5 hade, 3– had.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 12 Ne hæfdes ðu wede. *a* 1000 *Crist* 1383 (Gr.) Þæt þu onsyn hæfdest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þu hefdest mare deruenesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Uor þe ilke muchele blisse þet tu heuedest. *Ibid.* 40 Þet tu hefdest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17046 Þi sorus..þou had [*v. rr.* hade, haddist, -est] in hert. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1816 Of hardnesse hadestow neuer. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 474 And haddest mercy on þat man. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxx. 30 It was little which thou hadst [WYCLIF haddist, COVERD. haddest] before I came.

c. *plural* had; contracted 'd. Forms: α. 1 hæfdon, hefdan, 2 heofden, heoueden, 2–3 hefden, (efden), hafeden, 2–5 hæfden, hadden, 3 hafueden, hafden, (afden), haueden, hædden, (adden), 3–4 hedden, haden, haddyn, hadon. β. 2–3 hæfde, hefde, 2–5 hadde, 3 hafde, hauede, hafd, haued, (adde), 3–4 hade, 3– had, (4– *Sc.* haid).

α. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 25 Hæfdon ȝielp micel. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þe..men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa þe hi alle hafeden þisne red .. ȝefestnod. *c* 1205 LAY. 19008 Þa hædden [*c* 1275 haden] heo ..Merlin þer. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1428 Clað þat ha hefden. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 238 Mikel sorwe haueden alle. *a* 1375 *Joseph. Arim.* 244 Þei .. hedden de-deyn. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12456 Þai hadon hom in hate. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 193 Alle they that eny hadden.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen .. þe beste þet heo hefde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1933 Þa hæfde þa Troinisce men ouercomen heora teonen. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 26558 Ou [*c* 1205 hu] his iveres hadde idon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13501 (Cott.) All þai had i-nogh at ette. *Ibid.* 24326 (Edin.) Miht hasd we nan. *Ibid.* 16767+149 (Cott.) Þai hade of him drede. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 111 Þey þat haved served me. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 514 To hald that thai forspokyn haid.

4. *Subjunctive Present.*

a. *sing.* have. Forms: 1 hæbbe, hebbe, 1–4 habbe, 2–3 æbbe, abbe; 3– have, etc., as Indic. present.

805 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 442 Gif hio bearn hæbbe. 835 *Ibid.* 448 Se ðæt min lond hebbe. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 675 Þes papa curs..he habbe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Bute ic þis habbe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Þah þu riche beo & nurice habbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3999 (Cott.) Ar he þe half of þaa haa [*v. r.* haue] slayn. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 334 Bot he haf wit to steir his stede. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 28 That he haue wherof he schal ȝyue. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* II. i, If he have the itch of knighthood upon him.

b. *plural* have. Forms: 1 hæbben, habban, hæbbe, 1–3 habben, 3–5 haven, 3– have, as Indic.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 644 (Gr.) Þæt ȝe .. brynewylm hæbben. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxix. 5 [lxx. 4] Habban þa mid wynne weorðe blisse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Halde we us from uniwil and habben feir lete. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 8 Hauen [*B.* i. 8 haue] heo worschupe in þis world. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 88 Y wille that my parisshe chirches haue alle here duetees.

5. *Subjunctive Past* had: as in Indic. Past.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12358 Nere sleighte and queyntise hadde ben. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 238 Sterand, as þai lyf had hade. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 19 If thei hadden ony thing [1526 TINDALE had ought] aȝens me. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 147 O that I had her heere. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Janet* II. v. 81, I wish I had.

6. *Imperative*: have.

a. *sing.* Forms: 1 hafa, 3–5 hafue, hafe, 3– have (3–4 haf, hab, 4 hawe, haa, 4–6 ha, a, 6 *Sc.* haif).

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2429 Hafa arna þanc. *c* 1205 LAY. 31401 Hafue þu al þi kine-lond. *Ibid.* 25787 Hafe mine godne horn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Haue trust on his help. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 969 Of alkin fruit haf þou þe nine. *Ibid.* 3889 Haa lya in þi bedd. *a* 1300 *Fragm.* 14 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Beþenche þe, man, and hab drede. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1177 A mynde on me. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 71 Hafe good day! 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 145 Haif mercy, lady. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 321 in *Babees Bk.* 91 Doe well, and haue well. 1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 21 Then ha with thee. *Mod.* Have a cigar.

b. *plural.* Forms: α. 1 habbaþ, 3 habbeoð, 3–4 habbeþ, 4 haueþ, hauithe. β. 3–4 haues, hauis, has, 4 haffis. γ. 3– (haue), have, (4 hab, 4–5 ha).

a 1000 *Andreas* 1360 (Gr.) Habbað word ȝearu. *c* 1205 LAY. 32172 Habbeoð þat lond auer mære. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 26 Þis word habbeð muchel on vs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4884 Haue [*v.r.* has, haueþ] god day. *Ibid.* 9049 (Gött.) Hauis sone of me merci. *c* 1300 *Beket* 2067 His bodi habbe ȝare. 1370–80 *XI Pains of Hell* 276 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Poul, Michael, on vs ha merci. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIII. 305 Haffis gud day! 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xi. 22 Haue ȝe the feith of God [1611 Haue faith in God]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 15 Hauithe youre loke. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 183 A Trenchoure ha ye clene. *Mod.* Have your tickets ready!

7. *Present Participle* having (hæ·viŋ).

Forms: 1 hæbbende, habbende, 1–3 hæbbende, 3 habende, 4–6 hafand, hauvyng(e, 6– having (*Sc.* haifand, havand).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopedon. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 351 Hafand at hyr gret wlatsumnes. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xv. 30 Hauynge with hem doumbe men. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 709/26 *Idropicus*, hafand the dropsy. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxii. 24 If a man dye havinge no children. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 78 Nouther to God nor honoure hauand Ee.

8. *Past Participle* had (hæd, hæd, həd, əd).

Forms: α. 1 ȝehæfed, 3 ihaued, ihafd (hihafd), 4 yhet, 4–5 yhadde, ihadde, yhad. β. 1 hæfed, 2–4 haued, 4– had (4–6 hadde, hade, *Sc.* haid).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 148 Æfter ðisum wordum wearð ȝemot ȝehæfd. *c* 1205 LAY. 6223 We habbeð ihaued moni burst. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 2685 He hafde many wimmen hi-hafd. *Ibid.* 4501 Hadde hire i-wedded, and i-hafd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 To yelde þet hi habbeþ y-het kueadliche of oþren. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxix, Vot-men .. hadde y-hadde þe meystry. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxx. 65 Our folke haue it longe y had.

β. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i[i]. (1890) 154 Is seo stow ..in micelre arwyrðnesse hæfd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2659 Þat þou has had. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 8 He & his

haf had þe lond. *Ibid.* 15 If he had haued myght. 1482 Warkw. *Chron.* 5 That thei shuld be hade to the Toure Hylle. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* II. xi. [x.] 38 In bondage with hir haid. *c* 1531 R. Morice in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Thei caused suche diligent watch to be hadde. *Mod.* Have you had enough?

9. *Negative Forms.*

Inf. OE. nabban, ME. nabbe(n, nave(n; *Ind. pres.* OE. næbbe (nafu); næfð, nabbað, ME. nabbe, naveþ, naþ; *Ind. pa.* OE. næfde, ME. nafde, nauede, nadde, nedde, nad, etc. In OE. *nabban* was sometimes treated as an independent verb with pa. pple. genæfd 'not had'.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. §1 Donne sint hie þe pleoliceran .. gehæfd þonne genæfd. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 41 Næfde ge nane synne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Moni mon nafð ehta. *c* 1205 Lay. 557 Neafde [*c* 1275 nafde] he nenne oðer. *Ibid.* 4905 Ah he neuede [*c* 1275 nadde] nenne sune. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 Nabbe ȝe þis also? *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 211 Nabbich nowðer in me wisdom ne wurschipe. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 65 Ac rest ne mizte he nabbe none. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1066 Naf I now..bot bare þre dayez. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 To þe wreche fayleþ: þet he heþ and þet he neþ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 157 Ȝe naue no more merit. *Ibid.* v. 4 Þat I nedde sadloker i-slept. 1393 *Ibid.* C. VII. 214 (MS. F.) Hit nad be sold. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1876 Þai naue no will to my notis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 176 Necessite nath neuere halyday.

B. Signification.

From a primitive sense 'to hold (in hand)', *have* has passed naturally into that of 'hold in possession,' 'possess,' and has thence been extended to express a more general class of relations, of which 'possession' is one type, some of which are very vague and intangible. For just as the verbs *be* and *do* are the most generalized representatives of the verbal classes κεῖσθαι (*situs*) and πράσσειν (*actio*) in Aristotle's classification of verbal predications (κατηγορίαι), so *have* is the most generalized representative of the class ἔχειν (*habitus*, having). For although *have* in its primitive sense of 'hold' was a verb of action, in the sense 'possess,' and still more, in the weakened senses 2, etc. below, no notion of any *action* upon the object remains, what is predicated being merely a static relation between the subject and object. In the older languages this relation was often predicated not of the possessor but of the thing possessed, the possessor standing in the dative, thus L. *est mihi liber*, there is to me a book, I have a book. The extended use of *have* and its equivalents to express this relation is a general feature of the modern languages. Like the two other generalized verbal types *be* and *do*, *have* also tends to uses in which it becomes a mere element of predication, scarcely capable of explanation apart from the context, and at length an auxiliary verb.

General scheme of arrangement. I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*) * To *possess*, and connected uses. ** To keep in possession, *hold*, maintain, etc. *** To come into possession of, to *get*; and connected uses. **** Phrases. ***** Idiomatic uses, *had better, rather*, etc. II. As an auxiliary verb. III. Combinations.

I. As a main verb (*trans.* or *intr.*)

* *In the sense* possess, *and uses thence arising.*

1. *trans.* To hold in hand, in keeping, or possession; to hold or possess as property, or as something at one's disposal.

Beowulf (Z.) 814 Hine se modega mæg Hygelaces hæfde be honda. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 He hæfþ on his agenum genoh. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Soþlice he hæfde mycele æhta. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þa þe uurecce men ne hadden nan more to gyuen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Sprengeð ou mid hali water þet ȝe schulen euer habben mid ou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5809 Quat has þou in þi hand? 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiv. 17 We han nat here, no but fiue looues and two fishis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvi. 106 Men askiþ hov muche a man haþ. 1483 *Lett. etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls 1861) I. 9 Sir William A Parre ..having an axe in his hand. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 46 My lord you haue very good strawberies at your gardayne in Holberne. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* (1570) A v b, But, trust me, Coridon, there is diversitie Betwene to have riches and riches to have thee. 1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 56, I haue them about me. 1611 Bible *Luke* xxii. 31 Satan hath desired to haue you. 1631 Massinger *Emperor East* IV. iv, What have you there? 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 26 For I have Insured more by a Thousand Pounds, than I have in her. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 366 My will is that my son shall have and enjoy the manor of B. only for his life. *Mod.* How many shares have you in the company?

b. *absol.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 29 Witodlice ælcon þæra þe hæfð man syl̃þ. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* iv. 25 Sothely it shal be ȝouen to hym that hath. 1593 Drayton *Idea* 867, I have, I want, Despaire, and yet Desire. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 115, I count my selfe the same man whether I want or haue.

c. *To have and to hold*, a phrase app. of legal origin (cf. law L. *habendum et tenendum*: see Habendum), retained largely, as in German, Dutch, etc., on account of its alliterative form: To have (or receive) and keep or retain, indicating continuance of possession.

Beowulf (Z.) 659 Hafa nu ond ge-heald husa selest. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Þa þe Godes rices geleafan habbað & healdaþ. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 70 Þe Vle of vsure..To habben and to holden. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 24 He gaffe hym his syster Acheflour, To have and to holde. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, I N. take thee N. to my wedded wife, to haue and to holde from this day forwarde. 1664 Butler *Hud., Lady's Answer* 96, I fear they'll prove so nice and coy To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy. 1839–56 Bouvier *Law Dict.* s.v. *Habendum*, The habendum commences in our common deeds, with the words 'to have and to hold'.

2. To hold or possess, in a weakened sense; the relation being other than that of property or tenancy, e.g. one of kindred, relative position, etc.

The relation is often reciprocal: the father has a son, the son has a father; the king has subjects, his subjects have a king; the man has a wife, she has a husband; or it may be reciprocal to sense 1: a man has (sense 1) a house, the house has an owner or tenant.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 28 Ic hæbbe fif gebroþru. *c* 1200 Ormin 113 He .. hafde an duhhtiȝ wif. *c* 1205 Lay. 462 Ich abbe i min castlen Seoue þusend kempen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 961 Bot þe haf I na frend. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þou ne sselt habbe god bote me. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* ix. 36 As sheep nat hauynge a sheperde.. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 23 Whose specyall pleasure and coumforte were to haue his brother with hym. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 44 If we note well what enemies we have. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 134 Wherefore haue these gifts a Curtaine before 'em? 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 192 Let me haue men about me, that are fat. 1708 Mrs. Scott in *Caldwell Papers* I. (Maitland) 212 So having none but men, our ceremonys was the less. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 71 We had fifty-two fathom of water. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 535 He having no son at the time. 1890 W. F. Rae *Amer. Duchess* I. 50 The worst Administration which we have ever had.

b. with complement or adverbial extension, particularizing the relation of the object or expressing some qualification, condition or limitation thereof.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 9 We habbað abraham us to fæder. — John viii. 41 We habbaþ anne god to fæder. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2042 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 165 Ȝe to þe kingus wille is bodi ȝe habben al-ȝare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15317 He þat has his bodi clene. 1388 Wyclif I *Tim.* iv. 2 That .. haue her conscience corrupt. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iv. Civb, A knyght which had to name malechete. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* iii. 4 This Jhon had his garment off camels heer. *Ibid.* xxii. 11 A man which had not on a weddinge garment. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 183 As long as we have this monkey to our cooke. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. i. 112 When Oxford had me downe, he rescued me. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 3 They used to have their Wives in common. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 14 We still had France on the left of us. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* I. ii. 21 A person who had a foreigner to his mother. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* V, You .. have the laugh on your side now. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. iii, They had him to dine with them at the inn. 1891 Mrs. Newman *Begun in Jest* I. 112, I have women at work for me.

3. To possess, bear, contain, as an appendage, organ, subordinate part, or adjunct; to contain as parts of itself. (In this last shade of meaning now chiefly confined to *time*, 'Thirty days hath September', 'the year has twelve calendar months'.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xiii. [xvi.] (1890) 144 He..hæfde blæc feax, and blacne ond wlitan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 13 An fic-treow þe leaf hæfde. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 300 ȝif se monð sceal habban · xxx · nihta. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 153 Þu havest wel sharpe clawe. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 24 Schewe ȝe to me a peny; whos ymage and writynge aboue hath it? *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 349 Harlot, hast noo tonge? 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 A lake, is that which continually hath water. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iii. 3 The saide Ilande hath two cities. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 389 The sea hath bounds. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 101 The leaves.. having many veines. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 113 Intercalary years, there is one day added to February, which then hath 29. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 6 She had 12 Guns, and 150 Sea-men and Souldiers. 1704 W. Penn in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 80 Virginia has not a town bigger, if half so big, as Knightsbridge. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 9 If riches have wings to fly away from their owner, they have wings also to escape danger.

4. To possess, as an attribute, quality, faculty, function, position, right, etc.; to be characterized by; to hold; to be charged with. (With very various immaterial objs.)

Obsolete uses are *to have right, wrong*, *to have* a certain *age, so many years.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 280 Ic hæbbe geweald micel to gyrwanne godlecran stol. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John ix. 21 Acsiað hine sylfne, ylde he hæfð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He hefde anfalde sunne and seodðan he hauet twafald. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Euch meiden þat haueð meidene þeawes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6029 Þan said þe king 'i haue þe wrang, And al þis wrak on me es lang'. 1382 Wyclif *John* viii. 57 Thou hast not ȝit fifty ȝeer. 1489 *Paston Lett.* No. 914 III. 359 Havyng the auctorite to se the Kynges money levied in the North parties. 1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 159 The Corinthians had no suche contencions among them. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 147 Eyes Diamond-like, having blacke lustre. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 32 They have a Fashion to cut holes in the Lips. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 102 They have a very austere and acerb taste. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 Every poor family in the neighbourhood had reason to regret his departure. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* xxi. 293 If two circles have different magnitudes, they will then have different curvatures. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xiii. 243 Their policy had the desired effect.

5. To be possessed or affected with (something physical or mental); to be subjected to; to experience; to enjoy or suffer.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 11 Swa fela swa untrumnessa, & unclæne gastas hæfdon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Swilche pine ic habbe. *Ibid.* 83 Hwet node efde moncun þet he Mon were? *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Uor vuel þet he haueð. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28904 (Cott. Galba) When þou sese any haue hunger or calde. 1382 Wyclif I *Cor.* vii. 28 Suche schulen haue tribulacioun of fleisch. 1464 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 486 II. 153 My Lord hath had gret costs syn he came hedyr. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* B vj b, Such as have the collicque. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 119 He had a Feauer when he was in Spaine. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. ii, Hussy, you shall have a rod. 1710 Lady Mansell in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 542, I had a tolerable night of it. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 94 Some patient of his, has inflammation of the lungs. 1890 W. F. Rae *Amer. Duchess* I. 123, I have had a real good time! *Mod.* He has very bad health.

6. To possess as an intellectual acquirement, to be versed in, to know; to understand, grasp with the mind.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. i. 33 Haue you the Tongues? 1596 — *Merch. V.* I. ii. 74 Hee vnderstands not me, nor I him: he hath neither Latine, French, nor Italian. 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. iii. 131, I thinke I haue the backe-tricke. 1602 — *Ham.* II. i. 68 You haue me, haue you not? 1619 Drumm. of Hawth. *Conv. w. B. Jonson* vii. (1842) 9 He hath by heart some verses of Spenser's Calender. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxxvii. 26 Our young countrymen have generally too little French. 1839 H. Ainsworth *Jack Sheppard* iii, 'Ah! I have it', he added after a moment's deliberation. 1868 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 21/2 A person who having no mathematics attempts to describe a mathematician.

7. To possess as a duty or thing to be done. With object and dative inf. expressing what is to be done by the subject.

(This is in origin a particular case of 2 b.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Uton we forþon gepencean hwylc handlean we him forþ to berenne habban. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vii. 40 Ic hæbbe ðe to seczenne sumðing. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 9 Þe þat se heh þing hefde to heden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16487 Ha we noght þar-of to do. 1382 Wyclif 2 *John* 12, I hauynge mo thinges for to wrijte to ȝou. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 181 We have othere thynges at do. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 179 Wishing Adonis had his team to guide. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 He will have too much to do. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 415 He had much to see. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 106 Every absent Member..has it to reproach himself with the Consequences that may follow. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 42 Condensing what they had to say into a very portable compass. 1892 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 165/1 The time limited.. had still three years to run.

b. Hence *to have to do*: see Do *v.* 33 c, d.

c. With infinitive: To be under obligation, to be obliged; to be necessitated *to do something*. It forms a kind of Future of obligation or duty.

[Cf. the Future tense of the Romanic langs., e.g. *je parler-ai, je finir-ai*, I *have* to speak, to finish.]

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 6 He told him, he had not to beleeue, that the couetousnesse of Virginio .. had moued Ferdinand. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 We have..to strive with a number of heavy prejudices. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 657/2 This is the manner of the Spanyardes captaynes, whoe never hath to meddle with his souldiours paye. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1798) 80 Having to talk with him on urgent affairs. 1831 Mrs. F. Trollope *Dom. Manners. Amer.* (1894) II. 271 But 'we had to do it' as the Americans say. 1848 Mrs. Gaskell *M. Barton* ix, Mary had to change some clothes after her walk home. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/4 In 1831 the firm had to suspend payment. 1892 Lopes in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 144/1, I regret to have to say that I do not believe that evidence. *Mod.* I have to go to London to-morrow.

** *To keep possession of*, to hold; *and related uses.*

8. To hold, keep, retain (*in* some relation to oneself: as *to have in use*, to use (habitually); *to have in mind*, to remember; *to have in possession*, to possess; etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvi. 6 [lxxvii. 5] ger ece in mode ic hefde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 On bendum hie wæron hæfde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 þis word habbeð muchel on vs. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28456, I..has hade it in myn vsage, O mete and drink to do virage. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* x. 6 Haunyge in redynesse for to venge al vnobedience. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3243 The kinge hade wel in mynde The tresone of Genelyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/1 Have yn possessyon, *possideo*. 1462 *Plumpton Corr.* 7 Whom our Lord govern & haf in His keeping. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. (1895) 151 But lynen clothe is..hadde more in vse. 1550 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 37 The northe Pole, Still we have in sight. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 399 We had a Moorish Frigot in Chase. 1654 Cromwell *Sp.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The Government hath had some things in desire. 1777 Johnson *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 Aug., Which they have in contemplation—there's the word now.

9. To hold or entertain in the mind (a feeling, opinion, etc.); to entertain, hold, cherish.

c 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* viii. in *Thwaite's Heptat.*, Buton hiz habbaþ andan to hym. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Ne we ne beoð iboren for to habbene nane prudu. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Hwi abbe ich eni licung in oþer þing þene in þe? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 Haf na drednes. *Ibid.* 17273 Iuus had til him envie. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 What lufe he had til his sugets. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 61 Of this have not any doubt. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 5 Let me see .. what you have against it. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Who .. had a mind to act the mad-man. 1882 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* I. xv. 280, I have no doubt the Italian is at the bottom of all this.

b. Hence, To show, exhibit, exercise, exemplify (such sentiment, etc.) in action.

Have a care: see Care *sb.*[1] 3 c; *have the face*: see Face *sb.* 7: see also Diligence, Heed, Mercy, Regard, etc.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þet he abbe ihersumnesse and ibuhsumnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22474 Lauerd, ha merci on all nu. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4355 Of þis pure man haue hede. 1483 *Lett., etc. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 45 Havynge respecte .. to othere presidentes passed afore. 1539 Bible (Great) *Matt.* xviii. 26 Sir, haue pacience with me, and I will paye the all. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 131 All dillygence is to be had to search such a one. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 It doth certainely belong vnto Kings to haue care of Religion. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 341 There was less regard had to them afterwards. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 193 Have the goodness to permit an old friend to say a few words in his own defence. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 266/2 The court will have regard to slight indications.

10. To hold in (some specified) estimation; to esteem or account as; to consider or regard as. *arch.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i[i]. (1890) 154 Is seo stow .. in micelre arwyrðnesse hæfd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20133 Saint iohn hir keped and had ful dere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 438 3if .. he be lettid of his preching .. teche he his floc bi hooly lif and god wole haue hym excusid. 1382 — *Luke* xiv. 18, I preie thee, haue me excusid. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 198 Thay haue me all at Inuy. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1534) E iij, Truely, wyse men have hym as suspect. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxviii[i]. 51 The proude haue me greatly in derision. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 86 That their lawes were hadde in contempte. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 70 They were then had in great reverence. 1728 T. Sheridan *Persius* vi. (1739) 95 The Athenians had him in so great Esteem.

11. To hold, keep up, carry on (some proceeding or performance); to engage in, maintain, or perform, as a chief actor; to engage in and perform some action.

(This has many affinities and connecting links with other senses.)

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Æfter þisu hæfde se cyng mycel ȝeþeaht. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4766 How he hadde mony batailles With wormes. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xiv. 154 The Kyng had Werre, with hem of Sithie. 1456 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 7 þat þe Demyis..sulde cum out and haif courss throu þe Realme. 1523 Sir W. Bulmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 327 If it pleas youe to haue spech with the said Scotishman. *a* 1535 More *Ibid.* Ser. I. II. 48 In eny suit that I shold after have to your Grace. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 79 b, Socrates sheweth that Aspasia had this talke with Zenophon and his wife. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* I. (1859) 178 *note*, That any true Christian ought to have any ado with filthy and dead images. 1664 Dryden *Rival Ladies* v. ii, Why should we have recourse to desperate ways? 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5271/2 The Queen has had a Circle every Evening. 1738 Swift *Pol. Convers.* 45 She and I had some Words last Sunday at Church. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 257 Whenever a marriage shall not be had within three calendar months after the entry of the notice.

b. When the action or proceeding is treated as something experienced, got at, attained, or enjoyed, the sense blends with 14.

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (1609) 54 Lets haue a little sport with him. 1697 Collier *Immor. Stage* (1730) 351 He had, says he, an admirable Stroak at the Pathos in general. 1760 Foote *Minor* I. (1781) 31 Shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* v, You will then have a good shot at him. 1868 W. Collins *Moonst.* iii, I went and had a look at the bedroom. 1891 Mrs. Walford *Pinch of Exper.* 268 Rhoda went, had an enchanting walk.

†**12.** *refl.* To comport oneself, behave. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 609, I shewe yow hou ye shul haue yow .. in gaderynge of richesses. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 123 þai hafe þam riȝt warly and wysely. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 46 How yee Babees..Shulde haue youre sylf whenne yee be sette at mete. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* (1864) 1 How .. temporall Iugis sulde haue thame in thare officis.

13. To assert, maintain; to phrase it, put it (with reference to the manner).

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii. 96 Also Johun vj^e^ cap. it is had. *Ibid.* Thou3 it mai be had by tho textis that God schal ȝeue and do. 1738 Swift *Pol. Convers.* 44 All the Town has it, that Miss Caper is to be married to Sir Peter. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 71 Wonder, as Plato has it, is a truly philosophic passion. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox..has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'.

b. With *will*: To maintain or assert as a fact. With *will not*: To refuse to admit as a fact, etc.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 þa læwedan willað habban þone monan be þam ðe hi hine ȝeseoð. 1577 Harrison *England* I. xix. (1881) III. 145 A traueller of my time .. noteth the said street to go another waie, insomuch that he would haue it to crosse the third Auon. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 30 If I were couetous, ambitious, or peruerse, As he will haue me. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 12 Stephanus .. will not have him to be Hellen the son of Deucalion, but the Son of Pthius. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 271 P 3 Some will have it, that I often write to my self. 1829 *Bengallee* 462 Nawaub, or *Nabob*, as John Bull will have it. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* iv. 227 The Anti-Messianic interpreters will have it to be written after the event.

*** *To come into possession of, to* get, *and connected uses.*

14. To possess by obtaining or receiving; hence, to come or enter into possession of; to obtain, receive, get, gain, accept, take; to have learned (*from* some source); to take (food, drink). *To let one have*, to allow one to get, to give one.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 885 þa Seaxan hæfdun siȝe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 16 Hwæt godes do ic þæt ic ece lif hæbbe? *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Ealle..heora land ongean hæfdon. *c* 1205 Lay. 10273 Seuerius wende anan to hæbbene þisne kinedom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9574 þat he moght haue forgi[u]nes. 1382 Wyclif *John* iii. 15 That ech man that bileueth in to him, perische not, but haue euerelastinge lyf. 1466 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 560 II. 291 Remember that yf the[y] wer had from you, ye kowd never gyte no moo. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 17 Yf we can have him, I shall make hym to be shamefully hanged. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 318 The winde was so contrarious that he could have no passage. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, Hee shoulde haue..anye thing..that was to be had in his Countrey. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 229 [She] had two children at a birthe. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 536 You shall have a kiss. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 What thanks had he? 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 131 Would you have me marrie, when there is no man .. that will have me? *c* 1680 Beveridge *Serm.*, They have it..from his own mouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 166 On their having no news of us .. they were persuaded that we.. had perished. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 94 The Gentlemen of Westminster .. made Application to Parliament for having a Bridge. 1803 G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) II. 35 If Lord Spencer returns he must have the Admiralty. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* (1866) 78 The number of marks banco which are to be had for the pound. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxiii, Have another egg, Jess? *Mod.* There is nothing to be had here.

b. The imperative is used *absol.* in the sense '*Here!*' '*take this!*' Now *dial. Have to, towards*, used in drinking to any one = here's to. *arch.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 49 Haue, haukyn! .. and ete þis whan þe hungreth. *a* 1529 Skelton *El. Rummyng* 563 Have, here is for me, A cloute of London pinnes. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 37 *Petr.* Spoke like an Officer: ha to the[e] lad. [*Stage direct.*] Drinkes to Hortentio. 1639 W. Cartwright *Royal Slave* III. i, *Str.* Here's to thee Leocrates. *Leoc.* Have towards thee, Philotas. *Phil.* To thee, Archippus [pledging one the other]. 1861 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. II. 44 He came back in a few minutes, crying, '*Hae*'. *Mod. Sc.* He's nane saë deaf, that he canna hear 'Hae!'

c. *To have it*: to gain the victory or advantage, to win the match; to have the superiority.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 181 Well go thy waies olde Lad, for thou shalt ha't. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* I. xiv. 232 Upon the whole, the dark browns, chestnuts, etc. have it with us. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xvii, As many as are of that opinion, say Aye, — contrary, No — the Ayes have it.

d. *To have it*: to receive (or have received) a drubbing, thrashing, punishment, reprimand; *to let one have it*, to 'give it' one. *colloq.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 112 They haue made wormes meat of me; I haue it, and soundly. 1816 Byron *Ch. Harold*, Notes to IV. cxliii, When one gladiator wounded another, he shouted '*he has it*', 'hoc habet,' or 'habet.' 1848 Ruxton *Life in Far West* 8 (Farmer), I ups..and let one Injun have it, as was going plum into the boy with his lance. 1891 L. Malet *Wages of Sin* II. 102 If she catches him she'll let him have it hot. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* IV. i, I shall let her have it, you'll see.

15. Hence, in pregnant sense: To get or have got into one's power, or at a disadvantage; to have caught (*fig.*), to have hold upon.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. — 1 *Hen. IV*, III. iii. 145 She's neither fish nor flesh; a man knowes not where to haue her. 1659 *Shuffling, Cutting & Dealing* 6 One had better sometimes play with a good gamester then a bungler, for one knowes not where to have him. 1723 Steele *Consc. Lovers* I. i, O, I have her; I have nettled and put her into the right Temper to be wrought upon. 1744 M. Bishop *Life & Adv.* 190 We had them [the French] all Ways, Front, and Rear, and Flank. 1892 Mrs. Oliphant *Marr. Elinor* II. xx. 81 Women are all hypocrites alike. You never know when you have them.

b. To have caught (a person) in argument or discussion; to have put into a fix or non-plus. *colloq.*

1820 *Examiner* No. 631. 306/1 We have you there; you must concede the solemnity of the Proclamation. 1848 Thackeray *Lett.* 12 Aug., I eagerly seized—the newspaper (ha ha! I had somebody there). 1890 Baring-Gould *Arminell* I. xv. 249, I admit that you have me there. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 464/2 M. Renan 'has' Leo XIII on the subject of his dallyings with the Republic.

c. To get the better of, outwit, take in, deceive, 'do'. *slang.*

1805 G. Harrington *New Lond. Spy* (ed. 4) 26 (Farmer) Ten to one but you are had, a cant word they make use of, instead of saying, as the truth is, we have cheated him. 1847 De Quincey *Sp. Mil. Nun* Wks. 1862 III. 65 The good señora .. was not .. to be had in this fashion. 1879 Miss Braddon *Clov. Foot* xviii, There's not a real diamond among them. If you've advanced money on 'em, you've been had.

16. To 'get' into a place or state; to cause to come or go; to take with one; to bring, lead, convey, take, put. *arch.* Also † *refl.* To betake oneself.

c 1205 Lay. 19008 þa hædden heo mid ginne Merlin þer wiþ inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16913 (Cott.) Ioseph wald haf awai þe rode. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 15 That na man haue out of the realm gold nor silver. *c* 1430 *Arte Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 11 Euery part of the nombre multiplying is to be hade into euery part of the nombre to be multipliede. 1453 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 189 I. 256 This day I have had inne ij. cartfull of hey. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, He was had before the Juge. 1490 — *Eneydos* l. 144 His knyghtes toke hym and hadde hym awaye fro the bataylle. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 800 The next daie the corps was had to Westminster. *a* 1600 *Turnam. Tottenham* 183 Thay wold have thaim to Tyb. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xi. 15 Haue her foorth without the ranges. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 230 Make haste to have away the woman. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. iii, There I was had into a whole room full of women. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* vi. 176 A little later he was had to bed.

b. *Have up*: to take up or cause to go before a court of justice in answer to a charge; to summon; to call to account. *Have out*: to cause to come out to a duel.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, So the fellow was had up, and Frank was had up for a witness. 1820 *Examiner* No. 638. 427/2 Sir Matthew has been had up before his brother Magistrates on charges connected with bill-broking. 1855 Smedley *H. Coverdale* iii, If he feels aggrieved, he can have you out (not that I admire duelling). 1861 Miss Yonge *Stokesley Secret* xi. (1862) 169 I'd have you up for that. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. 173 The man who had let them the rooms ought to be 'had up'.

17. With object and complement: **a.** (with *adj.*, *adv.*, or *advb. phr.*): To get (something) into a specified condition. **b.** (with *pa. pple.*, or *dative inf.*): To get (something) done; to cause, procure, or oblige (something to be done, or a person to do something).

a. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 541 So that the clerkes adde the stretes sone iler. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* ix. (1809) 105, I have .. determined to have the apple trees down. *Mod.* They are having the pavement up for the electric light. b. 1390 Robt. III. in *Records Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 67 We have had den Johne of Aclyff..at spekyn wyth the byschof of Sant Andrew. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 33 He had gette hym a synger of psalmes. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxxv. 150 Hanybal .. cam by fore the cyte for to haue hyt dystroyed. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 28 Preamb., Divers .. made .. pursuyte .. to have the seyd atteyndours reversed. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 258 To haue their Balmy slumbers wak'd with strife. 1618 Bolton *Florus* Ep. Ded. (1636) A iij, So desirous..to have it understood by others. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 28 She would needs have the young Counts .. go to the Inn .. to Complement them. 1678 *Trials Ireland, Pickering, Grove* 24 Grove would have had the Bullets to be Champt. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1754) 32 To have their Fortunes told them. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xii, That he might have a bed prepared for him. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 571 Before their parents were compelled to have them baptized. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Jan. 5/3 He had counted the guns, or had had them counted.

18. *To have something done to one*: to be subjected to the doing or infliction of it, to receive, experience, or suffer it as the action of others or of fate; to 'get' (such a thing) done (to one). Also in same sense, *to have some one do something, to have something happen to one.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 940 Som the throte, and som the heorte Hadyn y-perced. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ciii. 343, I haue had slayne mo then xx.M. men, besyde my thre neuewes and my yonger brother. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 141 If they had any parte of their liberties withdrawne. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 73, I had myselfe twentie Angels giuen me this morning. 1603 — *Hamlet* III. iv. 206 (*Qo* 1611) For tis the sport to haue the enginer Hoist with his owne petar, 1611 — *Cymb.* I. vi. 3 A Wedded-Lady, That hath her Husband banish'd. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxxiv. 107 Jacob had his wife Rachel to dye suddenly in his journey on his hand. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. x, Another had one of his hands..burnt. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* i, We often had the traveller or stranger visit us to taste our gooseberry wine. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 119 (Hoppe), I had a horse run away with me. 1886 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 565/1 A man.. who certainly deserved to have his biography written.

b. with *will, would*, or the like: To wish, will, require that something be done (to oneself or others).

c 1205 Lay. 32197 þa com him ufel on, Swa godd hit wolde habben idon. 13.. *Coer de L.* 112 All they gunne .. aske her what she wolde have doo. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl v. 573 Thenglysshmen wolde gladly haue had hym to ben maryed in Heynalt. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* i. 17, I will not haue the to be afrayd of them. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 80 What would your Grace haue me to do in this? 1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. i. 22 Sir Pierce, I'll have him a cavalier. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlviii. 185 Good luck would have it that this young Damosel came hither. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 33 Those who will have us judge of distance by lines and angles. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 34, I would have you make an essay to accomplish it. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 24 As good fortune would have it.

c. with a negative, sometimes: Not to allow, bear, or suffer.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 21 Thy mother will not have it so. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 106, I must not haue you..question me. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. p. v, [He] would by no means consent to have him chosen. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* VII. Introd. Song ii, Yet, O my friend, I will not have thee die! 1890 E. R. Esler *Way of Transgressors* III. xiv. 238, I will not have the merits of the poor forced upon me. *Mod.* I would not have it spoken about.

†**19.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) or *absol.* To betake oneself, go. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 937 And ou3t of þe chapell in gret hast he hedde. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 260 Cryeng with lowde voyce: captayne abyde, haue in. 1849 Aytoun *Lays, Heart of Bruce* xxv, Have down, have down, my merry men all—Have down unto the plain.

†**b.** *Have over*: a call to a ferryman. *Obs.*

1590 Greene *Never too late* Wks. (Rtldg.) 300/1 'Have over, ferryman', there cried a boy. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 224 How happy are they who .. can cry to Christ 'Lord Jesus, have over: come and fetch the dreary passenger.' 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour* II. 238 Hanover..took its present name .. because of a ferry here over the Leina, Hanover..signifying as much as have-over in English.

20. *intr.* or *absol. Have at*: To go at or get at, esp. in a hostile way; to have a stroke at, make an attempt at. Chiefly in imperative; app. 1st pers. plural, but often singular in sense, announcing the speaker's intent to get at or attack. So with other preps. as *after, among, through, to, with.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2288 'Haf at þe þenne', quod þat oþer. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1383 *Hipsiphile*, Haue at the Iason now thyn horn is blowe. *a* 1529 Skelton *Bowge of Courte* 391 Have at all that lyeth vpon the burde! 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 65 Haue among you blynd harpers (sayde I) The mo the merier. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 119 Have with ye, have at ye, your manhood to try. *Ibid.* 138 Well, sith here is no company, have with ye to Jericho. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 63 Haue through the verie middest of you. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 268 *Cel.* Will you goe Coze? *Ros.* Haue with you. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 89 *Mar.* Let's follow; 'tis not fit thus to obey him. *Hor.* Haue after, to what issue

will this come? 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xi. (1647) 128 He wintered in Askelon, intending next spring to have at Jerusalem. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, *Charles S.* Careless..you shall be auctioneer; so come along with us. *Careless.* Oh, have with you, if that's the case. 1853 READE *Never too late* xvi, Well, come here and I'll have at you in the vulgar tongue.

**** *Phrases.*

21. *Have* is used in numerous phraseological expressions, which are treated under their distinctive words; e.g. *to have* ADO, *h. at* AVAIL, *h.* BUSINESS, *h. in* CHARGE, *h.* CONCERN, *h.* COURSE, *h.* DONE, *have an* EYE *on* or *to*, *h. a* FINGER *in*, *h. at one's* FINGER ENDS, *h. a* HAND *in*, *h. in* HAND, *h. on* HAND, *h. at* HEART, *h. a* MIND, *h.* ON (clothes), *have it* OUT, *h.* PART, *h.* RECOURSE, *h. under one's* THUMB, *h. in* VIEW, *h. the* WIND *of*, etc.

***** *Idiomatic uses.*

22. The past Subjunctive *had*=would have, is used idiomatically with adjectives (or adverbs) in the comparative, as *better*, *liefer*, *sooner*, *rather*; in the superlative, as *best*, *liefest*; or in the positive with 'as', *as good*, *as lief*, *as soon*, *as well*, to express preference or comparative desirability.

In the earliest form of these expressions, in OE. the adjs. *léofre*, *betre* were construed with *be* and the dative, e.g. *him wære betere*=it would be better for him. In ME., side by side with this, appears *have* and the nominative, in the sense 'he (I, etc.) would hold or find it better or preferable'. The use with the positive, and superlative, and the extension to *rather* are later; the use of *as soon*, *sooner*, *well*, is recent, since *liefer* and *better* began to be felt as adverbs. (See exhaustive treatment by F. Hall in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* II. 281.) The following instances illustrate this idiom generally; fuller illustration will be found under the several words.

[*O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þa cuædon hie þæt him nænig mæg leofra nære. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Him wære betere þæt he næfre geboren nære. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxix. 19 Leofre me ys þæt ic hig sylle þe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 172 Better him wer .. in clostre haf led his life. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 794 Yet were hym leuere abyde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 306 He cast what thing him were best to do. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 16 Perfor lerne þe byleue leuest me were. 1614 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. (1772) 21 Leuer me were be slaine.]

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6235 (Fairf.) We had leyuer [*Cott.* vs leuer ware] euermare to serue in egipte .. þen in þe wildernes to dey. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 25 Thei had welle lever haue bene stille. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 276 An old rebekke, That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke, As for to yeue a peny of hir good. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1186 Better he had to have be away. 14.. *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) iii. 99, I had as lief thou sleppit. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) II. 109 Of alle knyghtes .. I had levest have you. 1478 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 818. III. 231, I had rather that ye never maryd in yowyr lyffe. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 She had as leef to deye as to lyue. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. 168 They had rather that their lord therle shulde take .. the kyng of Englandes doughter. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) L vij, I had rather to bee Cato. 1537 etc. [see BETTER *a.* 4 b]. 1559 etc. [see BEST *a.* 4]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 36 Sconce call you it?..I had rather haue it a head. 1595 *True Tragedie*, etc. in *First Sketches* (1843) 169, I thinke I had as good Goe with you. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 34, I had as liefe be a Brownist, as a Politician. 1665 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 134 He had better, far..have been drown'd. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 287 ¶ 3 There had better be none at all. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. (Globe) 622/2 You had as good make a point of first giving away yourself. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess.* (1878) II. 27 You must give way; and you had as well do so voluntarily. 1844 B. BARTON *Selections* (1849) xxvii, I had almost as well never have been a child. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xx, I had rather that you had fired through his arm. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* (1867) 335 I'd as lief have an old man as a young one; perhaps liefer. 1878 W. H. MALLOCK *New Republic* 145, I had best not give her any.

b. Formerly the indicative (present and past) was also thus used.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 918, I haue leuer it layne. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 422 (471) Yet have I lever maken him good chere. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 632 Yet haue I leuere to lese My lif, than [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 93 This knight hath lever for to deie. 14.. *St. Wenefrid* in Hearne *R. Brunne* Pref. Append. xv, I have lever that thou do me to dethe then [etc.]. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101, I haue leuer to quytte yow and gyue yow my parte. 1456–7 *Past. Lett.* No. 297 I. 407, I have lever other men go to the Dille..than I do. 1595 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 Poesie..like Venus..hath rather be troubled in the net with Mars, then enioy the homelie quiet of Vulcan.

c. Confusion of the two forms of expression produced *he* (*I*, etc.) *were better* (see BE *v.* 19), and *him* (*me*, etc.) *had liefer*, *rather*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3502 Hym hadde lever have ben at home. 13.. *Syr Degarre* in Utterson *Pop. Poetry* I. 139 Me had lever..That I were fayre out of this lande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 388 Al had hir leuer han had a knaue childe. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 192 Me rather had, my Heart might feele your Love, Than [etc.].

23. *Had like* (*liked*, *likely*) *to*: see LIKE. *Had need to*: see NEED.

II. As an auxiliary verb. As in the other Germanic (and Romanic) languages, the various moods and tenses of *have* are used with the pa. pple. of another verb, to form a series of compound or 'perfect' tenses of the latter, expressing action already finished at the time indicated, and answering to the Latin perfect tenses *dedi*, *dederam*, *dedero*, *dedisse*, etc.

This use arose directly from sense 2 b, the object possessed having in agreement with it a passive participle of a transitive verb as attribute or complement; thus, *I have my work done*='I possess or have my work in a done or finished condition', whence, by inference of antecedent action from result, the actual sense 'I have done my work'; cf. the series 'have you the article ready?', 'have you the article completed?', 'have you completed the article?' In some dialects the distinction between the original and developed forms, e.g. 'He has the house built', 'he has built the house', is still in regular use; with some past participles, as *begun*, *completed*, *done*, *finished*, etc., it is recognized generally. With transitive verbs the developed use was already frequent in OE.; the pa. pple., which originally agreed in number and case with the object, was sometimes left uninflected. In early ME. the usage is found with verbs of action without an object, whence it was extended to intransitive verbs, especially, at an early date, to the verb *to be* (as in French and other Romanic languages, and in opposition to continental Teutonic use), as *he has been*, *had been*, *will have been*, etc. (cf. F. *il a été*, Ger. *er ist gewesen*). Verbs of motion and position long retained the earlier use of the auxiliary *be*; and *he is gone* is still used to express resulting state, while *he has gone* expresses action. See BE 14 b.

24. The present tense of *have*, forms a present of completed action, or 'present perfect'. a. To a trans. vb. with object.

Here in origin and form belongs *I have got*, colloquially used for *I have*; see GET *v.*

832 *Charter* in Sweet *O. E. Texts* 447 Dis..ðet ic beboden hebbe in ðisem gewrite. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 36 Bearnleasne ge habbaþ me gedonne. — *Exod.* v. 21 ge habbaþ us gedon laþe Pharaone. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Ic habbe ifunde hu me mei in sunne ben ibunde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4458 Himm haffst tu slaȝenn. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 Mi feader and mi moder..habbe forsake me. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5182 Ha yee broght him wit yow? ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 71–2 The briddes, that haven lefte her song, While thei han suffrid cold so strong. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xii. 30 (Gibbs MS.) Dere sone what hastow done to vs? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 25 Sithe that Vortiger hath do sle oure kynge. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 61 Hauing burnt Holyhed. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* II. (1676) 20 An opinion that ha's mortally offended me. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 2/2 The having satisfied necessity is a very small matter. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 274 One of those objects which it is more pleasant to have seen, than to see. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* vi, I've got a great deal on my hands now. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 118 It was open to Christianity to have prohibited property and war.

b. Extended to verbs of action without object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 We habbeð bigunnen ou to seggen .. hwat bi-qu[e]þ þe crede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11 Icc hafe don swa summ þu badd. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is knowun þat many popis han synnyd, & ben snibbid. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 133 Els [thei] came of a meaner house then wee have dooen. 1809–10 WORDSW. in Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 23 Every age hath abounded in instances.

c. Extended to intransitive verbs generally. Used at an early date with *been*, pa. pple. of BE, and hence with the passive voice. With verbs of motion later, partly displacing *be* as auxiliary.

c 1205 LAY. 8325 Twien þu hafuest ibeon ouer-cummen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 3 Engelond haþ i be y nome..ylome. *c* 1300 *Beket* 133 Lute we habbeth togadere ibeo. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 180 þe were betere habbe bileued atom. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 Hard gates hauy gon. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6050 (Fairf.) Yet ys pharaon als he as bene & ay wille be. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 387 Bot rather ha stoud by hurr' futt stylt. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 24 The Englisshe ..made semblaunt to haue come to them. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. x. 12 b, Having sojourned there a night. 1722 DEFOE *Plague* (1756) 174 What I found to ha' been the Case. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1856 I. 174 Things hae really come to a queer pass. 1882 L. KEITH *Alasnam's Lady* III. 165 Why haven't you been to see me?

25. The past of *have* forms a past tense of completed action or 'pluperfect'. a. With transitive verb and object.

a 800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Oþ þæt hie hine ofslægenne [*Laud MS.* ofslægen] hæfdon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þaða he ȝesceapen hafede. *c* 1200 ORMIN 354 Hiss faderr..haffde itt all forrworrpenn. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 86 That joy that he hafd tinte. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 20 The hurting hadde mouȝt destroȝed them. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 15 Thou hadest chosen me for thy wife. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393, I had thought I had ended this Chapter and our Persian Expedition. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123, I had not blamed him had he acknowledged his authors. *Mod.* Had you met him before? Who had caused the disturbance?

b. With active verbs without object, and with intransitive and passive verbs.

c 1205 LAY. 112 Heuede Eneas .. widen iwalken. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Hefdich ȝare so idon. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 37 He hedde so longe ibeo ine wrecche lyue þisse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14256 Had þou her wit vs bene Mi broþer had noght ben ded, i wen. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 111 Als myn harte wolde, and I had ought. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvi. 17 They had soiourned there in great ease. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 The Company had no doubt been enriched .. had it not beene prevented, by a Rascall. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 190 It did not return me sensation for sensation, as my former feelings had done. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 1 He had been taught to dislike politeness.

26. The compound tenses (*shall have*, *will have*, *should have*, etc.) are similarly employed.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Ec crist hit walde habben idon. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 438 If he cuth hafe born it wele. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, viii, So fain thou woldest hit han ywonne. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 536 Þt he shulnot havy come to Þt joyfull place. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 384 II. 4 Brybers that wold a robbed a ship. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iv. 42, I should haue lost the worth of it in Gold. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 186 Multitudes..wou'd ha' been continually running up and down the Streets. *Ibid.*, The Person.. wou'd as certainly ha' been incurably infected.

¶ In 15th and 16th c. occur many instances of redundant *have*, *had*, in the compound tenses.

1442 BP. BEKYNTON in *Official Corr.* II. 213 He might never have had escaped. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* (1817) I. 152 Had not he have be, we shold never have retorned. *c* 1482 W. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 Sir John ..wold have largely have recompensed. 1509 J. STYLE in *Mem. Hen. VII*, 433 The sayd kyng had not so sone have returnyd. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* (1696) 37 Cleanthes might well have fail'd..had not accident have helped him. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. (The Monk, Calais), Nature seemed to have had done with her resentments in him.

III. 27. *Comb.* (mostly *nonce-wds.*) † **Have-at-all** (cf. sense 20), 'a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers' (Nares); also of a person (quot. 1742). **Have-been**, something that has been but is no longer; a thing belonging to the past: cf. HAS-BEEN; so *had-been*, that had been at a former time. † **Have-likeness**, ? the possession of likeness or resemblance. **Have-not**: see HAVE *sb.* 2. **Have-something**, one who has something; so *have-nothing*.

1622 *Good Newes & Bad N.* (N.), Her dearest knight.. What with his debts, and what with *have at all, Lay hidden like a savage in his den, For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-Glasse* (N.), But you will starve yourselfe, that when y' are rotten, One have at all of mine may set it flying. And I will have your bones, cut into dice, And make you guilty of the spending of it. 1742 NASH in *Guide Watering Places* (1806) ix, That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N.B. this does not extend to the *Have at Alls.* 1874 *Daily News* 21 Oct., Swept into the *have-beens. 1892 SIR H. MAXWELL *Meridiana* 9, I am a have-been—a phantom—a mere *simulacrum*. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xii. 93 A *had-been beautiful woman. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 52 Such an *have-likeness being as needful on the behalf of the organ and object both. 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 280 All the *have-somethings would be earnest to impart knowledge.

Have (hæv), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. Having, possession. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 Man hoh..of þan þe god him haueð lend loc to chirche bringen .. and wurðin þer-mide godes bord alse his haue beð. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlii. 11 For haif, ȝe heir, is haldin half a fill. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 358 Want is a growing giant, whom the coat of Have was never large enough to cover.

2. *colloq.* One who *has* or possesses; one belonging to the wealthier class. (Usually in *pl.*; and in conjunction with *have-not.*)

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 328 The division .. of the Rich and the Poor—the Havenots and the Haves. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 338 In the hostility of rich and poor, or of capital and labour, in the fears of the Haves and the desire of the Have-nots. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 7/1 An excellent thing it was to see the Not-Have and the Have colloguing over the wrongs of the people.

3. *slang.* 'A swindle; a *take-in*; a *do*' (Farmer *Slang*). Cf. HAVE *v.* 15 c.

Have, obs. pa. t. of HEAVE *v.*

Haveable (hæ·văb'l), *a. rare.* [f. HAVE *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be had; obtainable.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 A thing not haveable in this world. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 104 No more Justice..than is haveable from a Spoyler.

† **Havegooday**, obs. form of HAGGADAY [? *ha' good day*, as a form of leave-taking in going out of the door], a kind of door-latch.

1396 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 76 [The purchases in 1396 included a new key and a] havegooday [of iron, with two plates of iron for the same].

Havek(e, obs. forms of HAWK.

† **Havel**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5 hawvelle. [Derivation obscure.] A term of reproach applied to a man; ? low fellow.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Ther syt thai so Alle nyghte, With hawvelle and jawvelle, Synaynge, of lawvelle, Thise ar howndes of helle. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 95 Hauell and Haruy Hatter, Jack Trauell and Cole Crafter. *Ibid.* 604 Stowpe, thou hauell, Rynne, thou iauell!

Ha·vel, *sb.*[2] *local.* The beard or awn of barley.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.*

Hence **Havel** *v. trans.*, to free (barley) of the awn.

1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. II. 281 Machines for havelling barley, in lieu of the old-fashioned barley-choppers.

Ha·vel, *sb.*[3] *local.* [cf. ON. *hafald*: see HEALD.] ? A heald or heddle.

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 (Occupations of the people) Havel and heald maker.

Haveless, † havenless, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *a.* 1 hafenleas, 3 hauenles, 5 *superl.* hauenlest, 9 *dial.* avenless. *β.* 2–4 hafeles, 2–5 haueles, 3 haueleas, 4 hefles, 4–5 hafles, 5 *Sc.* hawless, 9 *dial.* have-, haiveless. [OE. 5 *Sc.* hawless, f. *hafen* = ON. *hafn* (genit. *hafnar*) possession, holding, f. ON. *hafa*, OE. *haf-*, *hæf-* stem of *habban* to HAVE + -LESS. The current form

rests immed. on the verb-stem: cf. Du. *haveloos*, OHG. *habalôs*.]

†1. Without possessions, destitute, indigent. *Obs.*

c. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 176 Sum hafenleas man. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 312/21 *Inops*, hafenleas. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 157 Me hit shal giuen hauenlese men. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1864 Oft þe hauenlest here is houen to þe sternes.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þet hauelese monnam meie fremian. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Gief þe nedfulle, help þe hauelease. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28875 Hafe-les lete ga fra þe nan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 362 Though a man be haveles, Yet shall he nought by thefte stele. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5439 Bot haueles away he past. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 982 A foule carioun, Hatit and hawless [*v.r.* hafles].

2. (*Sc.* hē·vlĕs). Without resource, shiftless, helpless; careless, slovenly. *Sc.* and *dial.*

1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 83 Dinna ye think I'm the haveless crater I used to be. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* (1873) 118 Eh, he's a haiveless man. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Aveniess*, shiftless, without any faculty for contriving. 1880 JAMIESON, *Haivless*, slovenly. *Banffs.*

Havelock (hæ·vlŏk). *U. S.* [Named after Gen. Henry Havelock, distinguished in the Indian Mutiny 1857.] A white cloth covering for the cap, with a flap hanging over the neck, to be worn by soldiers as a protection from the sun's heat.

1861 Mrs. H. B. STOWE *Let.* in *Life* (1889) 365 He is a fine-looking man with black eyes and hair, set off by a white havelock. 1863 O. W. HOLMES *Inevitable Trial* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 116 Two years ago our women's fingers were busy making 'Havelocks'. It seemed to us then as if the Havelock made half the soldier.

†**Havelon, -ilon,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4 have-, havi-, havyloune, 5 havylon, (erron. hamylon). [a. OF. *havellon, havillon, havrillon*, of obscure origin; possibly related to *havet* = *crochet*, a sharp change of direction.] Doubling, as of a fox; wile, guile; double-dealing.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 308 Whi þat he not sped, þis skille mot it be, With hauelon þam led, to mak þe purale [i.e. perambulation]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 129 Þo þat vseth þis hauelounes [*v.rr.* hauylounes, -louns, hauelons] to blende mennes wittes. *a* 1422 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 154 If yowre houndes renne to one chace, that is to seye, ruseȝt or hauylon [*printed* hamylon], or croiseth.

Hence † **Havelon** *v. intr.*, to double, or use wiles, as a fox. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 Þe fox .. trantes & tornayeez þurȝ mony tene greue; Hauilounez [*printed* Hamlounez] & herkenez, bi heggez ful ofte. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vj b, And the beest begynne to renne, as herttis be wont, Or for to hauylon as doos the fox with his gyle, Or for to crosse, as the roo dooth oder while.

Haven (hē·v'n), *sb.* Forms: 1 hæfen, hæfene, 3–5 hauene, 3–6 hauen, 3– haven, (4 have, 4–5 heven, *Sc.* hawin(e, -yn(e, 4–6 havin, -yn, 5 havayn, 6 heaven, *Sc.* heiven, haevin, haivin, hevin, -yn). [OE. *hæfen*, str. fem. and *hæfne* wk. fem. = MDu., Du. *haven*, MLG. *havene*, LG. *haven*, MHG. *hafen, haven, habene* (mod.G. *hafen*), ON. *höfn*; usually considered to be a deriv. from the root either of HAVE *v.* or of HEAVE *v.* (Goth. *haffan* = L. *capere*), though possibly of ON. *haf*, Da. *hav*, OE. *hæf* sea.]

1. A recess or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, affording good anchorage and a safe station for ships; a harbour, port.

1031 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa hæfenan on Sandwic. *c* 1205 LAY. 7415 Þat hauen of Douere he hauede inumen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 134 Heo wolleþ to morwe aryue atte haue [*v.r.* havene] of Tottenays. *Ibid.* 423 An hauene..þat me cluþeþ Portesmouþe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Nyxt þe hauene spilþ ofte þet ssip þet geþ zikerliche ine þe heȝe ze. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 1068 A hundreth schippys ..in hawyn was lyand thar. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvi[i]. 30 So he bryngeth them vnto the hauen where they wolde be [1611 vnto their desired hauen]. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 28 Ane skyppar can nocht gyde his schip to ane gud hevin without direction of his Compas. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 161 Weymouth, a very convenient Harbour and Haven. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. 152 Goods imported and exported at the havens of the realm.

2. *fig.* A place of shelter, safety, or retreat; a refuge; an asylum.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Lead me þurh þis lease..lif, to þe hauene of heale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25711 Penance .. schal him hauen of merci win. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 To the godly, death is..the port of paradise, the hauen of heauen..& harbour from all misery. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* XXXVIII. (1878) 92 Cause rooke and rauen to seeke a new hauen. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *True Courage* 44 The fair haven of eternal bliss. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. vii. (1872) VII. 215 My sole refuge and only haven .. is in the arms of death.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haven-finding, -keeper, -master, -mouth.* Also HAVEN-TOWN.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Havene Kepare, or gouernare, *portunus*. 1599 E. WRIGHT (*title*) The Haven-finding Art, or the way to find any haven or place at sea, by the latitude and variation. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 953 (R.) To sinke them in the verie hauen-mouth, for to choke it up. 1835 *Munic. Corpor. Rep.* 2399 The Haven Master is an officer appointed under the charter of James I, by which the admiralty rights were acquired. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 206 The fall Of the low haven-waves when night was still.

Hence **Ha·venful** *a.*, full of havens; **Ha·ven-ward** *adv.*, towards the haven.

1616 CHAPMAN *Musæus* 364 The havenful shore he sought. 1842 TENNYSON *Golden Year* 44 Blowing havenward With silks, and fruits, and spices, clear of toll.

Ha·ven, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* To put into or shelter in a haven or port.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 310 Sa þai sailyt furth & land has sene & hawynit. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* XX. 15 An other day we haueneden at Samum. 1535–1621 [see below].

2. *trans.* To put (a ship, etc.) into a haven.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. li. (1631) 322 They are never havened, and their Anchors hold not. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juven. Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 200 Safe haven'd from the sea. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 41 The creek, in which the good providence of God had havened us. *fig.* 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* XXVII, Blissfully haven'd both from joy and pain. 1890 A. AUSTIN in *Spectator* 14 June, They havened you from strife.

Hence **Ha·vening** *vbl. sb.* (*attrib.*, as *havening-place*, Sc.).

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 601 Ane hevyning place tha fand syne in that steid. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1888) II. 17, I hid me self in the heuinning place of religioun. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 68 (1814) 658/2 The sey poirtis and havening places of Eymouth and Coldinghame.

Havenage (hē·v'nĕdʒ). [See -AGE.] Harbour-dues. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Havener, -or (hē·v'nəɹ). [f. HAVEN *sb.* + -ER1, -OR.] The overseer of a haven, a harbour-master. Hence **Ha·venership,** the office of havener.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 10 Thoffice called the Havenershippe and of Collectour of our Custumes..in oure Porte of Plymouth. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 79 a, Speciall officers, as..Havener, Customer, Butler, Excheate, Feodary. 1885 *Law Times* 4 Apr. 403/1 Casual profits of the office of Havenor (proceeds of sale of unclaimed wreck).

†**Ha·venet.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ET.] A small haven or harbour.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 53 To Whiteby, wher is an havenet holp with a peere, and a great fischar Toune. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xiv. (R.), A portlet or hauenet also for ships. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 441 Shoberie a village..which sometime was a citie an Hauenet.

Havenless (hē·v'nlĕs), *a.*1 [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a haven; having no haven.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. LXXX. (1495) 520 Icaria ..is hauenlesse in euery syde. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 352 (R.) The havenlesse and harbourlesse coasts of Italie. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V. 145 The one great port of a havenless sea.

†**Havenless,** *a.*2 *Obs.*: see HAVELESS.

†**Ha·venlet.** *Obs.* [-LET.] A little haven.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 29 A litle Havenlet, wither Alen that rennith thorough S. David Close cummith.

†**Ha·ven-town.** *Obs.* A town having a haven or harbour; a seaport town.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1789 At Mansua..A hauyn toun. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 175 b, To prohibite their landyng.. haven tounes were watched. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 186 Porto, a Haven-Town at the Mouth of the Dueras.

Haveour, var. of HAVIOUR.

Haver (hæ·vəɹ), *sb.*1 [f. HAVE *v.* + -ER1.] One who has or possesses; a possessor, owner. Now *rare* in *general* sense.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 To selle is þe hauer to ȝeue his þing for price tane. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. 153 Hauers and vsers of ymagis. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 32 b, He taught true..vertue, whiche dooeth specially aboue all other thynges commende and sette out yᵉ hauer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 89 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue, And most dignifies the hauer. 1728 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 199 Havers thereof shall be liable in ane pecuniarie punishment.

b. *Sc. Law.* One who has possession of a deed or writing which is called for by a court of justice; the holder of a document.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 188 The haver of ane manis evidentis may be chargit to deliver the samin within sax dayis to the awner. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 395 The apparent heir may..sue havers, *i. e.* custodiars or possessors, for exhibition of all writings pertaining to his ancestor. 1837 *Act* 7 *Will. IV & 1 Vict.* c. 41 § 3 The officer summoning parties, witnesses, or havers. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 19 Any witness or haver requiring to be cited to attend said Court.

Haver (hæ·vəɹ), *sb.*2 *dial.* Also 5 hafyr, havyr. [ME. 14th c. *haver* (*hafyr*), corresp. to OS. *hab-, havoro* (Du., EFris. *haver*, LG. *hawer*), OHG. *habaro* (MHG. *habere, haber*, G. *haber, hafer*), ON. *hafre*, pl. *hafrar* (Sw. *hafre*, Da. *havre*):— OTeut. **habron-* wk. masc. In Eng. only northern, and presumably from Norse.] Oats.

1362 [see HAVER-CAKE]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/19 *Hec avena*, hafyr. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 Havyr, *auena*. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 29 In the Northe this grayne is called Hauer; the Southern people cal them Otes. 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 99, I mun off to deetin havver. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. X. (1872) IV. 218 The hay, straw, barley and haver, were eaten away.

b. = HAVERGRASS, oat-grass.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 40 Wild oat or haver.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haver-bannock, -bread, -malt, -meal, -straw.* Also HAVER-CAKE, -GRASS.

a 1804 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* (1821) 114 *Havver bannock, cald dumplin, and a potatoe pie. 1466–7 *MS. Hostill. Roll, Durham*, Super le *Hauerbarne infra manerium. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 52 The furthest roomestead in the haver barne next the East. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/29 *Panis auenacius*, *hafyrbred. 1889 BARING-GOULD *Pennycomequicks* x. 149 *note*, In Yorkshire cake is white bread, bread is oat-cake, Haver-bread. 1572 *Inv.* in T. D. Whitaker *Craven* (1812) 332, lx quart of *haver-malte, at viii *s.* the quarter. 1624 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 217, xlj bushells of haver malt. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* II. 33 A dubbler of *haver-meal. 14.. *MS. Lincoln A. I.* 17. lf. 282 (Halliw.) Take and make lee of *havyre-straa. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 154 To hurkle down on a heap o' haver straw.

Haver, *sb.*3, usually in pl. **havers** (hē·vəɹz). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **haivers.** [Origin unknown.] Foolish or senseless talk; nonsense.

1787 BURNS *To Gudewife o' Wauchope House*, Wi claivers, an' haivers, Wearing the day awa. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Dinna deave the gentleman wi' your havers. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 30 The haivers the twa o' ye talk aboot auld Tam. 1896 J. M. BARRIE *Margaret Ogilvy* vii. 141 It's a haver of a book.

Haver (hē·vəɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **haiver.** [Goes with prec.] *intr.* To talk garrulously and foolishly; to talk nonsense.

1721 [see below]. 1816 SCOTT *Antiquary* xliv, He just havered on about it to make the mair of Sir Arthur. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Haver, Haiver*, to talk foolishly, to speak without thought. 1881 CHESNEY *Private Secret.* II. xix. 148 Hilda shuddered as her father havered on.

Hence **Ha·vering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ha·verer.**

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Council Edin.* ii, Gleg-eyed friends..Receiv'd it as a dainty prize, For a' it was sae hav'ren. 1809 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 15 Feb. (1894) I. v. 131 A little havering and fun upon the other side of the question. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 90 The dull, stupid, superannuated, havering Edinburgh. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 23 Unhappy haverers are they over tumbler or jug.

Haver, var. HAGHER *a.*, skilful; obs. f. HAVIER.

Ha·ver-cake. *north. dial.* [f. HAVER *sb.*2: see CAKE *sb.* 1 a and b.] Oatcake.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 269 (MS. U.) A fewe Cruddes and Craym and an hauir cake [1377 B. VI. 284 hauer cake]. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xi. (1870) 259 Hauer cakes in Scotlande is many a good..lordes dysshe. 1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 68 A blew stone, such as they make Haver or Oten cakes upon. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 198 Oat bread, or Haver-cake is the food of a large portion of the Derbyshire peasantry. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 104 Oatmeal porridge, and oat-cake, enter largely into the diet of country people in this part of Lancashire. They used to pride themselves in the name of 'the Havercake Lads'.

Ha·verel (hē·v'rĕl). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -al, -il, hairvel. [f. HAVER *v.*]

1. One who 'havers' or talks without sense.

a 1818 MACNEILL *Poems* (1844) 105 Gley'd Sawnie, the hairvel. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* s.v., 'Parfitly rediccilous is that haveril there.' 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 103 Their only child 'Bett', a loud haveril of a lass.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Given to havering or foolish idle chattering.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Drink Eclogue* 90 Ye haveril Scot! 1785 BURNS *Halloween* 32 Poor hav'rel Will fell aff the drift. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 176 A good-hearted, rattling, clever haveral sort of woman.

Ha·vergrass. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* [f. HAVER *sb.*2] 'Oat-grass'; a name for several wild grasses resembling oats; species of *Avena* and *Bromus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xlvi. 505 Hauergrasse is..much like to Otes, in leaues, stemmes, and eares. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxii. (1633) 30 Hauer-grasse hath small creeping roots. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 35 Single spiked Havergrass. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n., Haver-* or *Havver-Grass*, the northern name for 'oat-grass'. *Bromus sterilis*; *Avena elatior*; *Bromus mollis.*

Haversack (hæ·vəɹsæk). Also havresack, and as F. havresac. [a. F. *havresac* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. G. *habersack* lit. 'oat-sack' (cf. HAVER *sb.*2), orig. the bag in which cavalry and horsemen carried the oats for their horses (Grimm), thence extended to a bag in which travellers and others carried personal property, and to that used by French and English soldiers.]

A bag of stout canvas, worn with a strap over the shoulder, in which a soldier carries his current day's rations. Also, any similar bag used for a like purpose by travellers, etc.

(In Cavendish's *Wolsey* edd. Singer 1827, Morley 1885, an error for *half hakks*.)

1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl.* II. viii. (1782) I. 198 A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an havresack, of which he had unloaded his shoulders. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, The venerable man From out his havresack and can Prepared and spread his slender stock. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 257, I .. strapped on my havresac. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 71 Converting my waterproof havresack into a cushion. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 1128 Both straps of the havresack are to be worn outside the waist belt. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 165 Every private in the French army carries in his haversack the bâton of a marshal.

†b. 'A gunner's case for ordnance, being a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading'. *Obs.*

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

Haversian (hăvə·ɹsiăn), *a. Anat.* [f. the name of Clopton Havers, an English anatomist (*c* 1690).] Applied to certain structures in bone discovered by Havers, as in

Haversian canal, one of the minute cylindrical passages in bone which form the channels for blood-vessels and medullary matter. *H. glands*, the fringed vascular folds of the synovial membranes, described by Havers as mucilaginous glands, and regarded by him as the source of the synovial secretion; also called *H. folds, H. fringes. H. lamellæ*, hollow cylinders of bone tissue surrounding and concentric with a Haversian canal. *H. space*, the name given to a Haversian canal when large and irregular, as in

growing bone and the cancellous tissue of adult bone. *H. system*, ' term applied to the H. canal, its concentric lamellæ of bone, and the lacunæ with their canaliculi ' (*Syd.Soc.Lex.*).
1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 785/2 The fatty .. structure named Haversian gland. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 2 The cells represent the Haversian canals, and are each surrounded by concentric lamellæ. 1845-6 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.*, Haversian system. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 15 Almost all the compact substance of bone is made up of a multitude of these 'Haversian systems'. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 9 The reptiles possess very few Haversian canals.

Haversine (hæ·vəɹsəin). *Trigonometry.* [Abbreviation of *ha(lf) versine* (versed sine).] In nautical phraseology: Half the versed sine.
1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 381 Add together the log. secants of the two first terms .. and the half haversines of the two last.

Havie, -y, obs. forms of HEAVY.

Havier (hæ·vyəɹ). Also 7–9 haver, 8–9 havior, -our, 9 heavier. [Etymology uncertain: the earliest recorded form is *haver*, which Pegge took as = *halver*, from *half*, comparing Latin *semimas* 'castrated'. The forms in *-ier*, *-iour*, would in this case be corruptions: cf. *saviour*, *haviour*.] A gelded fallow deer. Also *attrib.*
1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 The finest haver deere..that ever I saw. *Ibid.*, Lady Stanhope .. to whom I sent the hanch of the haver. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* IV. xlii. (1809) 152 *A Halfer* .. means a male Fallow-deer gelded .. Those that pronounce half, *háfe*, say *háver*; and those that speak half with *a* open, say *hauver*: but many, through ignorance of the etymon, will call it *havior*, which is very absurd. 1803 *Ann. Agric.* XXXIX. 556. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 369 It has been known for a havier to be hunted three times a season for ten years. 1850 LD. BRAYBROOKE in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 230/1 The word *Havior*, by which all park-keepers denote an emasculated male deer.. Never having seen the word written or printed, I am guided, in attempting to spell it, by the usual pronunciation. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 332/1 A poll havier has no antlers, nor even the stumps, because he was added to the list in his infancy.

Ha·vil. A small kind of crab.
1857 *Illustr. Lond. News* XXXI. 70/2 A small species [of crab)..known by the French as *l'Etrille*, and called in some parts of our country grubbin, or crabbin..in London havill.

‖ **Havildar** (hæ·vildɑɹ). Also 7 haveldar. *E. Ind.* [Pers. حوالدار *ḥawāl-dār*, *ḥawāla-dār*, f. Arab. حوالة *ḥawālah* charge + Pers. دار *dār* holding, holder.] ' A sepoy non-commissioned officer, corresponding to a sergeant' (Yule).
1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 126, I sent to the Havaldar, to know when he would pass us up the Gaot. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 68/1 (Stanf.) A second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* vii, The .. havildars were absent. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* ii, I left the havildar, sepoys [etc.].

Having (hæ·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAVE *v.* + -ING[1].]
1. The action or condition expressed by the verb HAVE; possession.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 121 Of riches þe haffynge Is nocht Ill, bot þe Ill spendinge. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 679 He would not consent to the idolatrous hauing of images. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 65 The covetous desire of goods and the thirst of having. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. I. 743 Find all his having and his holding Reduc'd t'eternal noise and scolding. 1890 ESLER *Way Transgressors* II. 221 If a book is worth buying and having it is worth taking care of.
2. *concr.* (often in *pl.*) That which one has or possesses; possession, property, wealth, belongings.
c 1325 *Rel. Ant.* II. 119 Litel and povere is myn having. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 162 For nothyng Thi neghburs goodys yerne wrongwysly; his house, his rent, ne his hafyng. *a* 1652 BROME *Novella* I. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 114 Looke to my house and havings; keepe all safe. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. x. § 8 Neither imagination .. nor industry, nor sensibility, nor energy, nor any other good having. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, Your havings wasted by the scythe and spade.
3. (Often in *pl.*) Behaviour, manners, demeanour, deportment. Chiefly *Sc.* (Cf. HAVE *v.* 12.)
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 135 The kyng..Persauit weill be thair hawyng That thai lufit hym in na thing. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Þe wykkyd & wondyrfull hauyngys & beringes of men. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xliii, The merie speiche, fair hauingis, hie renoun Of thame. 1789 BURNS *Kirks Alarm* xiii, Ye may ha'e some pretence To havins and sense. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let.xii, By and attour her gentle havings.

Having, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]
1. That has or possesses; possessing property. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as participle.)
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28943 Til him þat has bene hauand..and falles in-to state o nede plight-les. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 178/2 Havynge, *habens*, *possidens*.
2. Desirous of having or possessing; greedy, covetous, grasping. Now only *dial.*
1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 3 To be of a hauing and couetous mind. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 213 To a having mind, all is too little. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* I. vi, She's as jealous and having as can be. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. ii. 91 A..spending, having brood they are.

† Ha·vingness. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] a. The quality of having or possessing. b. Desire of having, covetousness.
1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 609 God..by whome, in whome, and to whome all things are, being himselfe a perpetuall and most absolute ἐντελέχεια, or perfite hauingnes. 1646 J. BENBRIGGE *Usura Accommod.* 17 Mens Havingnesse..will be the onely Remora to this good work.

Haviour (hē·vi·əɹ), **† havour.** Forms: 5 hauoyr(e, -ore, 5–6 havoir, -oire, -ur(e, -eour, -your(e, 5–7 havour, -oure, 6– haviour (6 hauior); see also AVER *sb.* [Orig. a. F. *aveir*, *avoir* ' having, possession, property, estate, wealth, etc.', subst. use of *avoir*, OF. *aveir* to have. First used in Eng. in the Norman form *aveyr* (see AVER); the Central Fr. form *avoir* appeared about 1400, and displaced *aver*, exc. in the northern dialect, where that form survived in a specific sense. In 14–15th c., association with the Engl. *have*, *having*, introduced the variants *haver*, *havoir*, *havour*, and the *h* was established before 1500. At the same time the parallel *behavour* was formed on the Eng. *behave*; and in 16th c. *havour*, beside its original sense of 'possession', took also that of *behavour*. Subsequently the termination of both words passed through *-eour* to *-iour* (cf. *saviour*, and vulgar '*lovier*'); the original sense 'possession' became obs.; and, in the new sense, *haviour* came down alongside of *behaviour*, of which it may often have been viewed as a shortened by-form.]
†1. The fact of having; possession; a possession, property; estate, substance, wealth. *Obs.*
[1330, etc., in form *aveyr*, *avoir*, etc.: see AVER.] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4720 Love, it is ..Wit withoute discrecioun; Havoire withoute possessioun. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/1 Havure, or havynge of catel, or oþer goodys (*K.* havour, or werdly good..), *averium*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 He toke al his hauoir and put hyt in a shippe. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 84 After her power and havyoure. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 223 Every man off hys havore. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 185 Prisoners of haveour takyn in the kinges armye. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1378/1 Persons of wealthie hauior. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xli. 502 Manlius had levied of them certaine money ..according to the havoir and abilitie..of each of them. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. clxiv. 409 Food, Cloath, and havour competent. 1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Hauoire*, possession.
2. The action of having or bearing oneself; deportment, bearing, behaviour, manner. Also *pl.* manners. *arch.* or *dial.*
1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vi. (Arb) 22 Mylde in her hauour, dyscrete of chere. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 4 b, Of base haviour. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 66 Her heauenly haueour, her princely grace. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Nearer the haviour of a funeral, Than of a wedding. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 13 Mind your haviours. Where's your best bow? *a* 1756 WEST *Abuse Trav.* (R.), A courteous haviour, gent and debonair. *a* 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1814) 378 *Haviours*, manners. 'Do you think I have forgot my haviours?'

Hence **Ha·vioured** *a.*, in Comb., as *modest-havioured*, modestly behaved.
1878 C. & MRS. C. CLARKE *Recoll. Writers* 177 The modest-havioured woman simply sitting there.

Havoc (hæ·vȫk), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 havok, 5 hauoke, haue ok, 6-7 havocke, 6–9 havock, 6– havoc. [a. AFr. *havok*, altered in some way from OF. *havot* (*c* 1150 in Du Cange, *havo*), used in same sense, esp. in phrase *crier havot*. Prob. of Teutonic origin.]
1. In the phrase *cry havoc*, orig. to give to an army the order *havoc!*, as the signal for the seizure of spoil, and so of general spoliation or pillage. In later use (usually after Shaks.) *fig.*, and associated with sense 2.
[1385 *Ord. War Rich. II*, in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 455 Item, qe nul soit si hardy de crier havok sur peine davoir la test coupe. 1405 ABP. SCROPE in *Historians Ch. York* (Rolls) II. 296 Idem dominus Henricus .. bona regia ubicunque fuerant inventa vastavit, et, clamando havok, fideles homines, tam spirituales quam temporales, quosdam spoliavit.] 1419 *Ord. War Hen. V*, in *Black Bk. Admiralty* (Rolls) I. 462 That noman be so hardy to crye havok upon peyn that he that is founde begynner to dye therfore. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 207 And for his euylle dedys his godys be cryed be þe kyng 'haue ok'. *c* 1525 in Grose *Hist. Eng. Army* (1801) I. 194 Likewise be all manner of beasts, when they be brought into the field and cried havoke, then every man to take his part. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. I. 273 Cæsars Spirit .. Shall .. with a Monarkes voyce, Cry hauocke, and let slip the Dogges of Warre. 1602 — *Ham.* V. ii. 375 His quarry cries on hauocke. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) II. I. 76 That bold and sceptical spirit which cried havoc to the prejudices and superstitions of men.
2. Devastation, destruction; esp. in phr. *to make havoc*, *play havoc*, in which the earlier sense of spoliation or plunder has gradually passed into that of destructive devastation.
1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXIX. 265 They .. slowe al alyens and despoilled al hir goodes and made hauoke. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 92 Whole Jewry came to havoc, and finally both destruction and desolation. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 202 Make havock of them one with another. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* XXXVI. Comm., By discord al thinges goe to havocke. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* IV. § 2 (1643) 66 What havock the floud had made. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 22 The Scurvy..made a most dreadful Havock among us. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 22 The wicked broth Confused the chemic labour of the blood ..Made havock among those tender cells. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii. 289 The work of William at this time was simple unmitigated havoc.

Ha·voc, *v.* Infl. -ocked, -ocking. [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To make havoc of; to devastate; to lay waste. Also *absol.*
1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 171 A great Prince..entreth into the land of his enemie .. to surmount and hauock his enemy. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 38 To havock and turn upside-down whole Kingdoms of men. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 617 See with what heat these Dogs of Hell advance, To waste and havoc yonder World. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, Those baron-brutes That havock'd all the land in Stephen's day.
2. *intr.* To make havoc, work devastation.
1796 MRS. INCHBALD *Nature & Art* xli, Remorse .. havocked on his firm inflexible mind as it would on a weak and pliant brain.

Hence **Ha·vocking** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ha·vocker,** one who havocs or makes havoc.
c 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 148 This lords vast havocking of his patrimony. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* I. i, This Havocker..That..hunts Our senate into holes. 1824 J. SYMMONS tr. *Æschylus' Agam.* 145 The havocker meets havock in his turn.

Havoir, Havour, earlier forms of HAVIOUR.

Havy, obs. Sc. form of HEAVY.

† Haw (hō), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 haga, 3 hage, hahe, 5 hawge, 4–6 hawe, 7 *dial.* haghe, 5– haw. [OE. *haga*, corresp. to MDu. *hage*, *haghe*, Du. *haag*, in same sense (whence *'s Graven hage*, the Count's Haw, the Hague), MLG. *hage*, ON. *hagi* (Sw. *hage* pasture-field, Da. *have* garden) :—OTeut. **hagon-*; co-radicate with OHG. *hag*, *hac*, enclosure, Ger. *hag* hedge, bush, coppice, fenced place; also OHG. *hagan*, MHG. *hagen* thorn, thornbush: cf. HAY *sb.*[2], and HEDGE.] A hedge or encompassing fence (OE.); hence, a piece of ground enclosed or fenced in; a messuage (OE.); generally, a yard, close, or enclosure, as in *timber-haw*. See also CHURCH-HAWE.
Beowulf (Z.) 2893 Heht ða þæt heaðo-weorc to hagan biodan. *c* 825 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 70/15 *Sepis*, haga. 1044 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 86 Se haga binnan port þe Ægebric himsylfan getimbrod hæfde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 585 Wane þu comest to manne hage, þar þornes boþ and ris i-drage. *Ibid.* 1612 Heo hongeþ me on heore hahe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 527 Ther was a polcat in his hawe, That .. hise capons hadde yslawe. 1442 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 387 For cariage of xxxj lodes of lome .. in to the tembre haw. 1457 in Arnolde *Chron.*(1811) 72 Wharfes kranes tymbre hawes. 1594 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Essex* 10 Certayne ladinges..wher they take in wood..which places are called vpon the Thames, westward, haws or woodwharves. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *Haw*, (Kent.) a close. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Haw* .. a Close or small quantity of Land near a House; as Beanhaw, Hemp-haw. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 76. 614 St. Mary, called Wool-church, because in its haw or churchyard is the beam whereby wool is appointed to be weighed.
b. *transf.*
c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Then wolle the see wytdrawe, And wend to hys owyn hawe.
c. *attrib.*, as *haw-yard.*
1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 58 A great Haw-yard, or garden, of old time called Coleman Haw.

Haw (hō), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 haga, 3–7 hawe, (5 hawghe, 9 *dial.* hag, hague, haghe, haigh), 4– haw. [OE. *haga*, in pl. *hagan*.
App. the same word as prec.: perh. short for **hægberie*, i. e. hedge-berry; but this sense appears in none of the other langs., and the history of its development is not clear.]
1. The fruit of the hawthorn.
a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 204/20 *Cinum*, hagan. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4983 Other mete thai ne habben Bot hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 7 They eten mast hawes and swyche pownage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/1 An Hawghe, *cinum*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 He eate none other meate but only berryes and hawes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 737 Stores of Haws and Heps do commonly portend cold Winters. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* XXXII, The old thorns .. ruddy with a wealth of haws. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss., Hag*, a haw, or berry of the hawthorn. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Haghe*, or *Haigh*, the haw.
† 2. Used as a type of a thing of no value. *Obs.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138/39 *Gignalia*, hagan. *a* 1100 *Voc.* Ibid. 269/5 *Quisquilia*, hagan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 524 Al nas wurth an hawe. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE in *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 81 No latyn ne lawe may helpe an hawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 659, I sette noght an haw Of his proverbes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 99 Of suche fresch lustes set not an hawe. 1593 *Jack Straw* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 394 We'll not leave a man of law, Nor a paper worth a hawe.
3. The hawthorn, *Cratægus Oxyacantha.* (Also applied with qualifying words to other species of *Cratægus*, or other similar shrubs.)
[1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 260 *Testament Hawthorne*, I, Sely Haw, whose hope is past.] 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* (U. S. A.) XI. 244 Clearing away the haw, dogwood, and pawpaws. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* C, Hoary knoll of ash and haw. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. 19 Sweet is the air with the budding haws. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Haw, .. Black, *Viburnum prunifolium*. May, or Apple, *Cratægus æstivalis*. Summer, *Cratægus flava*.
† 4. A head or ear of grass. *Obs.*
[Etymologically perh. a different word.]
1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 Wild Otes..beareth in the haw or head certain grains hanging down, which resemble small locusts. *Ibid.* 235 Then the haw or eare that it

beareth, ought to be taken away. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Haw*, the ear of oats.

5. *attrib.*, as *haw-berry*, *-blossom*; haw-grosbeak, the Hawfinch.

1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1787 We saw some currant, and hawberry bushes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 67/1 *Haw-finch.* Haw Grosbeak, Grosbeak of the modern British.

Haw, *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 hawe. [Etymology uncertain.] The nictitating membrane or 'third eyelid' of a horse, dog, etc., being a triangular cartilage lying just within the inner corner of the eye, which is capable of expansion, so as to sweep dust, etc. from the eye-ball.

The haw is liable to inflammation and temporary enlargement, and it was to this affected form, which the old farriers considered an 'excrescence,' that they usually applied the name.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 89 The hawe is a sorance in a horse eye, and is lyke gristell, and maye well be cutte oute, or els it wyll haue out his eye. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* II. (1661) 131 The haw in the eye of the horse is a little white and hard gristle in the inner corner of the eye, and it will grow. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1763) 140, I take what the Farriers call the Haws, to proceed from a long and continued Defluxion of Rheum upon the Eye. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Prelim. Treat.* 30 (U. K. S.) A third eyelid .. in the horse .. called the haw; it is moistened with a pulpy substance..to take hold of the dust on the eyeball, and wipe it clean off. 1865 Youatt *Horse* viii. (1872) 159 The old farriers strangely misunderstood the nature and design of the haw. 1880 *Times* 5 June 6/5 A chief point in bloodhounds was the appearance and quality of the 'haw'. 1893 H. Dalziel *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 62 Enlargement of the haw..This membrane sometimes becomes inflamed and enlarged, interfering with the sight and preventing the eyelids from closing.

†b. *transf.* Applied to an excrescence in the human eye. *Obs.*

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) F ij, The joyce of the Lyly rote put into thy eye taketh awaye the hawe. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1915/4 Joshua Bugge, Aged 15 years.. having a Haw or Speck on his left Eye.

Haw, *sb.*[4]: see Haw *int.*

Haw, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 heawi, hęwi, hæwi, hawi, hæwen, 5 haa, 6– haw (8 *Sc.* haave). [OE. *hǽwi, hǽwi, hǽawi*, whence *hǽwen* blue, discoloured.] †a. Blue, azure; bluish, grayish- or greenish-blue; of a dull leaden blue. *Obs.* b. Discoloured, livid. *Sc.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 221 *C(a)erula*, haeuui [*Erf.* haui]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 444 *C(a)erula*, heawi. *Ibid.* 981 *Glaucum*, heauui, grei. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Hur hud of a haa hew. *c* 1450 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 257 Hawe as the leed, of colour nothing clere. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. i. 121 Crownit with garlandis all of haw see hewis. 16.. *Sir P. Spens* in Child *Ballads* III. lviii. (1885) 28/2 He saw the green haw sea. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 23 (Jam.) Twa shepherds out of breath..and as haw as death. 1785 R. Forbes *Poems in Buchan Dial.* 8 (Jam.) He look'd sae haave as gin a dwam Had just o'ercast his heart.

Haw, *int.* and *sb.*[4] [Echoic.] An utterance marking hesitation: cf. Ha *int.* 3. Usually in collocation with *hum*. See also Haw-haw.

1679 *Hist. Somervilles* in *Ann. Lesmahagow* (1864) 73 She had a little haugh in her speech. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 180 His frequent and pathetic hums and haws. *a* 1729 Congreve *Wks.* (1761) III. 459 (Jod.) If thro' any hums or haws, There haps an intervening pause. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 14/1 Pauses filled by a prolonged 'haw'.

Haw, *v.* [f. Haw *int.*] *intr.* To utter 'haw!' as an expression of hesitation. Usually in the collocation *hum* (*hem*) *and haw*: see Hum *v.*

1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, *Nov.* Ha? *Bella.* D'ee stand Humming and hawing now? 1739 *Joe Miller's Jests* cxiii, The Fellow was loath to speak, but humm'd and haw'd for a good Space. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 47 Such a humming and hawing caitiff. 1814 L. Hunt *Feast of Poets* 11 A whole court of Aldermen hawing and humming. 1884 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* 62 Public meetings where no heart is, And a chairman haws and hums.

Haw, obs. form of Awe.

Haward, obs. form of Hayward.

Hawbart, obs. form of Halberd.

Hawbe, obs. form of Alb.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 755/23 *Hec alba*, a hawbe.

Hawberg, -berke, -brek, obs. ff. Hauberk.

Hawbergeon, -berioun, -byrschown, etc., obs. var. Habergeon.

Hawbitzer, obs. form of Howitzer.

Hawbuck (hɔ̄·bŭk). [perh. f. Haw *sb.*[1] or [2] + Buck *sb.*[1] 2.] An unmannerly lout; a country bumpkin.

1805 *Times* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 312, [I] Damned the hawbuck who quizzed us, and agreed to cross the fields towards Newington. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 32 Davy .. called all the boys in our brig a set of haw-bucks. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 97 'Slife, Sir, sorrow is making a hawbuck of me. 1858 *Leeds Express* 14 Aug. 4/3 The veriest hawbuck that ever grew and flourished in the wilds of Kent.

Hawcubite (hɔ̄·kəbəit). Also Hawca-, Hawku-. One of a band of dissolute young men who infested the streets of London in the beginning of the 18th century; a street-bully, a ruffian.

1712 Swift *Wonderf. Prophs.* Wks. 1755 III. i. 174, I am the porter, that was barbarously slain in Fleet street: by the Mohocks and Hawcubites was I slain. 1880 Brewer *Reader's Hand-bk., Hawcubite.* 1882 *Athenæum* 25 Nov. 693/1 Pounce in the 'Tender Husband' .. having a wholesome distrust at his return of possible Mohocks and Hawkubites.

†**Haw'dod.** *dial. Obs.* [app. f. Haw *a.* blue + Dod *sb.*[2]] A name for the Blue Cornflower, *Centaurea Cyanus* (Britten and Holland).

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Diuers maner of wedes, as thistyls, kedlokes, dockes .. gouldes, haudoddes, dogfennel. *Ibid.*, Hawdod hath a blewe floure, and a fewe lyttell leues .. and groweth comonly in rye vpon leane grounde, and dothe lyttel hurte. 1730 in *Yorks. Diaries* (Surtees) 296 (Brit. & Hol.) A flower call'd hawdods.

Haw(e, *obs. var.* Hoe.

Hawe, obs. Sc. and north. form of Hall.

†**Hawe-bake.** *Obs.* In the following, usually taken as = 'haw(s) baken', baked haws, equivalent to 'plain fare'; but this is doubtful.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's Prol.* 95 But nathelees I recche noght a bene Though I come after hym with hawebake [*Camb. MS.* aw bake, *Lansdowne* halve bake] I speke in prose and lat him rymes make.

Hawel, obs. form of Hail *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Ha'wer. [f. Haw *v.* + -er 1.] One who 'haws'.

1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 119 He is such a doubter,—such a hummer and hawer.

Hawes, obs. f. *hawse*: see Halse *sb.*

Hawfinch (hɔ̄·finʃ). [f. Haw *sb.*[2] + Finch.] The common grosbeak, *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, a bird about six inches in length, having a large strong beak adapted for breaking the hard seeds and kernels which form its food.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words, Birds* 88. 1759 B. Stillingfl. tr. *Biberg's Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 66 The crossbill that lives on the fir-cones, and the hawfinch that feeds on the pine-cones. 1881 *Standard* 2 Mar. 5 The hawfinch some years ago was as common in Epping Forest as are pigeons in the Guildhall-yard.

Hawgher, obs. form of Heifer.

Haw-haw (hɔ̄·hɔ̄·), *int.*, *sb.*, and *a.* [Echoic; cf. Ha ha.]

A. *int.* An expression of hesitation uttered repeatedly in an affected tone. Also, the representation of loud or boisterous laughter.

1834 Seba Smith *Maj. J. Downing's Lett.* (1835) 160 'Major, call back Jany, and Barry, and Amos, and haw-haw-haw', says the Gineral.

B. *sb.* The utterance of *haw haw*; a loud or boisterous laugh, a guffaw.

1834 James *Robber* i, The first indication of his coming was a peal of laughter, a loud "Haw, haw, haw'. 1889 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 715/3 There was another chorus of haw-haws, which made Ronald's temper boil over.

C. *attrib.* or *adj.* Characterized by the utterance of *haw haw* as an affected expression of hesitation.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 314 (Hoppe) 'Hush!' said the stranger, perfectly unconcerned, and regaining the dignity of his haw haw enunciation. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 464 The affected, lisping, and haw-haw fool. 1867 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1891) 102 Lounging with that ineffable haw-haw air of your Rotten Row.

Hence **Haw-haw'ism,** the habit of affectedly uttering *haw haw*.

1867 E. Yates *Forlorn Hope* x, Forbes would assume a languid haw-hawism.

Haw-haw, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To utter *haw haw*; to laugh loudly or boisterously. Hence **Haw-hawing** *vbl. sb.*

1834 Seba Smith *Maj. J. Downing's Lett.* (1835) 160 He step'd up to me .. throw'd his head back, and haw-haw'd right out. 1889 A. R. Hope in *Boy's Own Paper* 10 Aug. 715/3 The other rustics haw-hawed at their master's repartee.

Haw-haw, var. Ha-ha *sb.*[2]

Hawin, -yn, obs. forms of Haven.

Hawk (hɔ̄k), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hafoc, heafoc, -uc, (haefuc, habuc, hæbuc), 2 hauek, heauek, 2–4 havek, 3 havec, 3–4 hauck, 3–7 hauk(e, 5–6 halk, 5–7 hawke, 7 haulk, 7– hawk. [Com. Teut.: OE. *habuc, heafoc* = OS. *haboc-* (in proper names) (MDu. *havic, havec, hawic*, Du. *havik*, EFris. *hâfke*, WFris. *hauck*), OHG. *habuh, hapuh*, MHG. *habech, -ich*, G. *habicht*, ON. *hauk-r*, from **hafukr* (Sw. *hök*, Da. *høg*):—OTeut. **habuko-z*; generally referred to root *hab-*, *haf-* to seize, as L. *accipiter* to *capere*.]

1. Any diurnal bird of prey used in falconry; any bird of the family *Falconidæ*. In *Nat. Hist.*, restricted to a bird of the subfamily *Accipitrinæ*, with rounded and comparatively short wings, which chases its prey near the ground; distinguished from a falcon or bird of the subfamily *Falconinæ*, which has long pointed wings and lofty flight.

Hawk of the fist, the lure, the soar: see quots. 1841, 1879.

a 700 *Epinal Gl.* 1023 *Horodius*, uualh[h]ebuc [*Erfurt* uualhhæbuc]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gl.* 1890 *Soricarius*, mushabuc. *a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 51 in *O. E. Texts* 112 *Accipitres* [-iter], haefuc. *a* 1000 *Wyrde* 86 in *Exeter Bk.* lf. 88 b (Bosw.) Sum sceal wildne fuzol atemian heafoc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þe habbeð feire huses .. heauekes and hundes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes and hors and wepnes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 307 Þe havec folȝeþ gode rede He fliht his wei. *c* 1325 *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Y gladie for no song, Of haveke ne of hounde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 230/2 Hawke, *falco*. 1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 189 Theyr haukys and theyr houndys. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 8 (1877) 60 We have hawkes of the towre, as leonardes, leonerettes, fawcons, jeafawcons, hobbes, & merlyons. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 42 His deepe mouth'd Hound to hunt, his long-wing'd Haulk to flie. 1614 Br. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 161 The Soule, like unto some noble Hauke, lets passe the crowes. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 162 The Age of a Hawk; The first year, a Soarage. The second year, an Interview. The third year, a White Hawk. The fourth year, a Hawk of the first Coat. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When..carefully looked after, she [the merlin] proves an excellent hawk. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33 The books of hawking assign to the different ranks of persons the sort of hawks proper to be used by them..The eagle, the vulture, and the merloun, for an emperor..The gos-hawk, for a yeoman .. The sparrow-hawk for a priest. 1841 Belany *Falconry* 6, *Hawk of the Fist.* One that flies direct off the fist without mounting or waiting-on. *Ibid.*, *Hawk of the Soar.* One that mounts in the air, and waits-on until the game be put up. 1879 E. D. Radcliffe in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 6 The first class comprises 'falcons', 'long-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the lure';..The second class is that of 'hawks', 'short-winged hawks', or 'hawks of the fist'. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Hawk*, a word of indefinite meaning, being often used to signify all diurnal Birds-of-Prey which are neither Vultures nor Eagles, and again more exclusively for those of the remainder which are not Buzzards, Falcons, Harriers or Kites.

b. With prefixed word indicating species, varieties, sorts used in hawking, etc.: as *brush-*, *field-*, *fishing-*, *game-*, *long-* or *short-winged*, etc. Also **Black hawk,** the American rough-legged buzzard; **Jack-hawk,** a male hawk; **Kitchen hawk** (see quot. 1686); **Musket-, Small-bird-,** or **Spar-hawk,** the Sparrow-hawk; **Ringtail hawk** (*Falco Hudsonius*); **Sharp-shinned hawk** (*U.S.*), a small species (*Accipiter fuscus*) with extremely slender shanks, also called *Pigeon hawk*. (See under their first element *Duck-*, *Fish-*, *Lark-*, *Mouse-*, *Partridge-*, *Quail-hawk*; also Goshawk, Hobby-, Pigeon-, Sparrow-hawk, etc.).

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv, Ther is a Spare hawke, and he is an hawke for a prest. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 45 If you have a..Spar-hawke in Winter to make the Black-bird stoop into a bush or hedge. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 172 This is a great fault, and more incident to and worse in Field-Hawks than such as are fitted for the River. 1686 Blome *Gentl. Recreat.* II. 29 The Lanner..is a Hawk well known .. being called a Kitchin Hawk. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack-hawk*, the Male. 1772 Forster in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 382 This species [Pigeon Hawk] is called a small-bird hawk at Hudson's Bay. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 528 *Accipiter fuscus*, sharp-shinned Hawk, 'Pigeon' Hawk, so-called, but not to be confounded with *Falco columbarius*. *Ibid.* 549 American 'Rough-legged Buzzard' 'Black Hawk'. 1873 Sir W. Buller *Birds N. Zealand* I. 222 The continuous screaming of the Bush-Hawk is understood by the natives to be a sure indication of change.

c. Proverbs and phrases. (See also Buzzard *sb.*[1] 1 b, Handsaw b, Hernshaw.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 214 With empty hand, men may none haukes tulle [allure]. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* 740 in *Babees Bk.* 102 For empty fystes, men vse to say, cannot the Hawke retayne. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* (1860) 17, I entered Richmond between hawk and buzzard [= at twilight]. 1846 G. S. Faber *Lett. on Tractarian Secess.* 171 As different from..modern Popery, as a hawk from a handspike.

2. With qualifying word as *night-hawk*, *dor-hawk*, *gnat-hawk*, *moth-hawk*, *screech-hawk*, applied to the goatsucker. (See these words.)

3. *fig.* Applied to a person, in various senses derived from the nature of the bird of prey: e.g. one who preys on others, a rapacious person, a sharper or cheat; one who is keen and grasping; an officer of the law who pounces on criminals (as in vagabonds' phrase, *ware the hawk*: see Ware).

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 199 b, If he might .. allure the duke to his partie, that king Edward should be destitute of one of his best Hawkes. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Ye were take vp for haukes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawk*, a Sharper. 1824 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 328 Men are hawks when they view their interests singly, and beetles when they are to lose in crowds. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* I. iii. (Farmer), *The game's spoiled this time..the hawks* are upon us. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* ix. (1878) 56 He..ended by becoming a hawk, where he had begun as a pigeon.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. obvious combs., as *hawk-cage*, *-hood*, *-perch*; *hawk-headed* adj.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/1 An Hawke bage, *cassidile*. 1743–51 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* 165 The Hawk-Headed Parrot. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 27 The hawk-cage. 1832 G. Long *Egypt. Antiq.* I. x. 222 The hawk-headed sphinx. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 280 O wretched set of sparrows ..Who pipe of nothing but of sparrow-hawks! Speak; if you be not like the rest, hawk-mad. 1891 Kipling *Man & Beast in India* 55 The hawk-hood of soft deerskin .. jesses, lures, and hawk-bells, are still regularly made in the Punjab.

b. Special combs. **Hawk eagle,** an eagle of the genus *Nisaetus*; **hawk-eye** (*U.S.*), colloq. appellation of a native or inhabitant of Iowa, popularly called the 'Hawk-eye State'; **hawk-eyed** *a.*, having eyes like a hawk's; very keen-sighted; **hawk-fly,** a fly of the family *Asilidæ*, also called hornet-flies, which prey on other insects; †**hawk's-foot, -feet,** an old name for the columbine; **hawk-kite,** a kite made of silk or cotton in form of a hawk, used in shooting to make the birds lie;

hawk's meat, food for a hawk; also *fig.* (cf. 3); hawk-nut, a name for the earth-nut or pig-nut; hawk-parrot, a parrot of the genus *Deroptyus*; hawk-swallow, a local name for the swift; hawkwise *adv.*, in the manner of a hawk.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 284 *Hawk Eagles (*Nisaëtus*), remarkable for their long legs. 1818 TODD, **Hawk-eyed.* 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xiii. (1866) 227 The hawk-eyed deities of Egypt..implied omniscience. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 335 The hawk-eyed Piambook had descried the stranded coach .. about a mile off. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 6 The Dragon, or more properly, large *Hawk-fly. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 86 These insects (the *Asilidæ*)..from their habits, might very well be called 'Hawk Flies'. *a* 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5, lf. 6*b* *Columbina, pes aucipitis, idem* G[allice] *columbine*, A[nglice] *hauekesfet. *Ibid.* 10*b* *Pes aucipitis*, A[nglice] hauekesfot. 1888 LL. PRYCE *Pheasant Rearing* 161 Who can make a really satisfactory *hawk kite? 1577 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) I. 34 A minister taking a benefice .. was inforced to paie to his patrone twentie quarters of otes, ten quarters of wheate, and sixteene yeerelie of barleie, which he called *hawkes meat. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 82 Wash your Hawks-meat with the Juice thereof when you feed him. 1724 *Ray's Synops. Stirp.* 209 Earth-nut, or Kipper-nut..by the Vulgar Pignuts..in some Places *Hawknut. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 96 Swift..*Hawk swallow. From its habit of hawking for flies. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* IV. 514 Her steed a little higher soar'd, and then Dropt *hawkwise to the Earth.

† **Hawk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [Cf. HECK *sb.*[1] 2.] A kind of fish-trap: see quots.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 There is a sort of Engine, by some termed a Hawk, made almost like unto a Fish-pot, being a square frame of Timber fitted to the place .. and wrought with Wire to a point almost, so that what Fish soever go through the same, cannot go back again. 1705 *Act* 4 *&* 5 *Anne* c. 8 § 5 Nets, Pots, Racks, Hawks, Gins or other Devices to kill Salmon.

Hawk (hǭk), *sb.*[3] [Origin uncertain.] A plasterer's tool: see quots. Hence **Hawk-boy.**

1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 12 Tools relating to Plastering ..3. A Hawke, made of Wood about the bigness of a square Trencher, with a handle..whereon the Lime and Hair being put, they take from it more or less as they please. 1823 *Builder's Perp. Price-Bk.* (Kelly) 142 Hawk-boy, per day 1*s.* 9*d.* 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Hawk*, a small quadrangular tool with a handle, used by a plasterer, on which the stuff required by him is served..He has always a boy attending on him, by whom he is supplied with the material. The boy in question is called a Hawk boy. 1892 SIR G. DUFFY in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 152 A plasterer called to the boy to bring him his hawk.

Hawk, *sb.*[4] [f. HAWK *v.*[3]] An effort made to clear the throat; the noise made in such an effort.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 18 After a rotten hawk and a hem, he began to spit. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hawk*..an effort to force phlegm up the throat.

Hawk, dial. form of HACK *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Hawk*, a dung fork. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hawk*, an implement or hand-tool for filling manure.

Hawk (hǭk), *v.*[1] [f. HAWK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To chase or hunt game with a trained hawk; to engage in or practise falconry.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 299 For to hauke ne hunte haue we no leue. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 294 Every on an hauke on honed bere, And went haukyng by the rivere. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 Thei hauke, thei hunt, thei card, thei dyce. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* I. iv. 81 [He] went hence, to his own House, to Hawk (after the Harvest was in) for a Month. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 45 Where is the King? ..Gone hawking on the Nene.

b. *trans.* Cf. *to hunt a cover.*

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v., Let us first hawk this ersh, for here lieth a covey.

2. *intr.* Of birds or insects: To hunt on the wing.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 389 Thus hawkyd this egle, and hoved above. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* XII. 693 As the black swallow .. Now hawks above, now skims along the flood To furnish her loquacious nest with Food. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* XXI. (1853) 89 The bird [a martin] was hawking briskly after the flies. 1852 THOMAS in *Zoologist* 3650 As daybreak advanced, I could see the fern-owls .. hawking for moths. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 318 A dragon fly, hawking to and fro on the sunny side of the hedge.

b. *trans.* To pursue or attack on the wing, as a hawk does; to prey upon while flying.

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. xvii. 316 The lark sings to the moment when she is hawked. 1868 KINGSLEY *Christmas Day* 15 Flitting bats Hawk the pale moths of winter.

3. *To hawk at;* to fly at or attack on the wing, as a hawk does. Of a person: To fly a hawk at.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 13 A Faulcon towring in her pride of place, Was by a Mowsing Owle hawkt at, and kill'd. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxiii, Who does hawk at eagles with a dove? 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* Ep. to Rdr. 7 He that hawks at Larks and Sparrows has no less Sport..than he that flies at nobler Game. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 36 Will you hawk at game or carrion? *fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvii. (1739) 106 He hawked at all manner of game, France, Scotland, England, Laity, Clergy. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XX. To hawk at one brother with another, is less than fair play. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 28 Accustomed to be welcomed with smiles, and even hawked at by young ladies on promotion.

b. *trans.* To let fly.

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 563 They straightway hawked at their adversaries the terrible name of the high commission.

† 4. *To hawk after* (*for*): to hunt after, to endeavour to catch or gain. *Obs.*

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 All the aduauntage that ye hawke after, and all the fauour of the court. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XXIII. 107 To hawke for a vayne opinion of holines. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 1076 When we do any good deed..we should not hunt and hauke after the praise of men. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 98 It hawks after his Favour, with the Nets of Flattery. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 9 A Bookseller..hawked at the Inn for Oxford Scholars.

Hawk (hǭk), *v.*[2] Also 6 hauk(e. [app. a back formation from HAWKER *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To practise the trade of a hawker.

1542–3 *Act* 34 *&* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 2 Euill disposed persons..vse daily the craft and subtilty of hauking abroad in the Country, to Villages and to mens houses, putting the same naughty ware to sale secretly. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 The little Emissaryes .. hawke about from London to Westminster with their Britches stiffe with the Copyes, and will sell them to any one. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, To go hawking and peddling about the streets, selling knives, scissors, and shoe-buckles.

2. *trans.* To carry *about* from place to place and offer for sale; to cry in the street.

1713 SWIFT *Imit. Hor.* I. vii. 41 His works were hawk'd in ev'ry street, But seldom rose above a sheet. 1759 *Compl. Let.-writer* (ed. 6) 215 They immediately hawked it about to every surgeon. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) I. vi. § 56. 51 Inflammatory addresses were hawked in every street. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xix. 457 Salt was hawked about by retail dealers.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1745 SWIFT *Friendly Apol.* (R.), All this with design .. To hear his praises hawk'd about. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. ii. 28 Last winter, when I was at Bath .. this Belinda Portman was hawked about everywhere. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. x. 237 She consented to be hawked about as a sort of nurse and overseer. 1869 LOWELL *Winter-Even. Hymn* ix, I come not of the race, That hawk their sorrows in the market-place.

3. *trans.* To traverse as a hawker with something to dispose of; to canvass.

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. i. V. 3 That is all her Hungarian Majesty-has yet got by hawking the world, Pragmatic Sanction in hand.

4. *intr. slang.* (See quot.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 328 They have a man .. sometimes at a fair, to hawk, or act as a button (a decoy) to purchase the first lot of goods put up.

Hence **Hawked** *ppl. a.*, **Haw·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 *&* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 3 No .. couerlet-makers..shall..vse the said craft of haukynge, or go as haukers..shall..vse the said craft of haukynge, or go as haukers. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hawking*, going about Town and Country, with Scotch-Cloth, &c. or Newspapers. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* V. i, Those little Hawking Females that traverse the Park, and the Play-House, to put off their damag'd Ware. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 346 Hawk'd-about Tryal-Pamphlets. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* VI, I call it hawking and peddling, that going round the country with your goods on your back. It ain't trade.

Hawk (hǭk), *v.*[3] Also 6–7 hauk(e, 7 haulk. [Of uncertain origin; probably echoic.]

1. *intr.* To make an effort to clear the throat of phlegm; to clear the throat noisily.

1583 [see *hawking* below]. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 9 Then they will hamme and hauke, and saie they are not euery bodie, and so take their mony. 1638 MEDE *Rever. God's House* Wks. (1672) II. 349 Nor is it lawful for us..to hauk or hem in the Church. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 272 A man .. began to hawk and spit. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXX, 'I shall prove a wretched interpreter', said M'Intyre .. coughing and hawking as if the translation stuck in his throat. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 299 There is a frequent tendency to cough and hawk.

2. *trans.* To bring *up* with a strong effort of clearing the throat.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XX. (1887) 84 For hauking vp of blood. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), A stinking tough phlegm which she hawked up in the mornings. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* XIV, He hawked up, with incredible straining, the interjection ah! 1843 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* XXVIII. (1871) 593 He hawked up in the course of the day a considerable quantity of ropy mucus.

Hence **Hawking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* Ded. (Arb.) 7 In such hauking wise, as if he were throtled with the chincoughe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* V. iii. 12 Shal we clap into 't roundly, without hauking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse? 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 149 A gawky..bilious, hawking Frenchman. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* XX. 307 The violent hawking of a man clearing his throat.

Hawk-bell: see HAWK'S BELL.

Haw·kbill.

1. A species of turtle; = HAWK'S-BILL 1.

1782 P. H. BRUCE *Mem.* XII. 424–5 Many sorts of tortoises, of which the hawk-bill is the most valuable for its fine shell. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 27, I found a hawk-bill turtle lying on the surface.

2. An instrument. (See quots.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hawk-bill*, a pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering. *Ibid.*, *Hawk-bill-tooth-saw*, a saw having a curving, hooked saw-tooth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

So **Hawk-billed** *a.*, having a mouth like a hawk's beak, as the *hawk-billed turtle* (= HAWK'S-BILL).

Hawkbit (hǭ·kbit). [f. HAWK(WEED) + (DEVIL'S) BIT. Called by Ray and others, '*Hieracium minus præmorsâ radice*, Hawkweed with bitten roots, Yellow Devil's bit' (after Devil's bit Scabious); the compressed form *Hawkbit* was introduced by Petiver in 1713.]

A book-name for the genus *Apargia* of composite plants, resembling hawkweeds.

1713 PETIVER *Herb. Brit. Raii Catal.*, Common Hawkbit, Jagged Hawkbit [etc.]. 1825 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* III. 351., 1843 W. GAZE in *Zoologist* I. 30 The autumnal hawk-bit and dandelion. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nature* XXII, Some golden heads of the autumnal hawkbit.

Hawked (hǭkt), *a.*[1] [f. HAWK *sb.*[1] + -ED: cf. *hooked.*] Curved like a hawk's beak; aquiline.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 72 Adrian had an high bodie .. nose somewhat hawked. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. XI. 333 Flat noses seem comly unto the Moore, an Aquiline or hawked one unto the Persian. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 439 He had a hawk'd Nose. 1845 JAMES *Stepmother* (1846) II. XXIII. 351 A stout, well-made, hawked-faced man.

Hawked (hǭkt), *a.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **hawkit.** [Derivation obscure.] Of cattle: 'Having white spots or streaks' (Jam.); spotted, streaked, as in *red-hawked.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Fenzeit Freir* 103 He maid a hundreth nolt all hawkit. 1612–3 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 11 A cow..red hawked in colour. 1658 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Love's Victory* in *Pharonnida* IV. (1850) 181 As much as the slit in our hawked bullock's ear. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Ayrshire* XIV. 425 A cow with much white on her neck was termed a hawked cow. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* XXXIX, I do still haud by the real hawkit Airshire breed.

Hawker (hǭ·kəɹ), *sb.*[1] [OE. *hafocere*; f. *hafoc* HAWK *sb.*[1]: see -ER[1] (cf. *fowler*).] One who hawks, or engages in the sport of hawking; one who tends or trains hawks; a falconer.

a 975 *Canons Edgar* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 258 We lærað þæt preost ne beo hunta, ne hafecere. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 225 Item, the same day my mastyr gaff to the hawkerys, xij. *d.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* X. viii. (R.), The hawkers and foulers when they have caught the foule, divide the bootie with the hawkes. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 269 Hassan Beg .. enlisted the services of a professional hawker..so off we went with our falcon.

Hawker (hǭ·kəɹ), *sb.*[2] [app. a. MLG. *hoker*, in LG. and Ger. *höker*, Du. *heuker*, higgler, hawker, huckster, costermonger. The LG. word is usually referred to *hocken* to take upon the back, to carry pick-a-back, also, to squat, keep sitting in the same place; and has been variously explained as one that carries a pack or load on his back, and one that sits at a stall.]

A man who goes from place to place selling his goods, or who cries them in the street. In mod. use technically distinguished from *pedlar*: see quot. 1895.

1510 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 104 Pro correctione habenda de les Hawkers, iijs. iiijd. 1533 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 Sundry euill disposed persons, which commonly beene called haukers .. goe about from place to place within this Realme, vsing buying and selling of Brasse and Pewter. 1542–3 [see *hawking*: HAWK *v.*[2] 1]. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1432/4 A sort of loose and idle persons, called Hawkers, who do daily publish and sell seditious Books..contrary to Law. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ₱ 1, I heard the Hawkers with great Vehemence crying about a Paper. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 118 The rattling hawker vends through gaping streets. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/7 He saw defendant acting-as a hawker..He asked him if he had a licence, when he produced a pedlar's licence..A hawker is a man who travels about selling goods with a horse and cart or van. A pedlar carries his goods himself..The cost of a pedlar's licence is 5*s.*, and is granted by the police. Hawkers' licences are granted by the Inland Revenue, and cost 2*l.*

fig. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 26 The Churches Hawkers in Divinity, Who 'stead of Lace, and Ribbons, Doctrine cry. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. X. iii, This broad-brim'd hawker of holy things.

b. A horse used in hawking goods.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers.

Hence **Haw·ker** *v. intr.*, to act as a hawker; whence **Haw·kering** *ppl. a.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 620 [He] was implacable and auker'd To all that Interlop'd, and Hawker'd. 1682 OLDHAM *Sat. to friend* Wks. (Bell) 221 They are forced to ply For jobs of hawkering divinity.

Hawker, obs. form of HOOKER, a small vessel.

Hawkery (hǭ·kəri). *nonce-wd.* [f. HAWK *sb.*[1]: cf. *rookery*, and see -ERY.] A place where hawks are kept.

1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 35 Lord Berkeley had proposed to shew them a hawkery of his in the neighbourhood.

Hawkey, hawkie (hǭ·ki). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of same origin as HAWKED *a.*[2], with denominative *-ie*, *-y*, as in *blacky, brownie*, etc.] 'A cow, properly one with a white face; often used as a general name for a cow or an affectionate name for a favourite cow' (Jam.).

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii, Nae mair the hawkeys shalt thou milk. 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* xi, The soupe their only Hawkie does afford. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hawkie*, a white-faced cow. Also a general pet-name for the cow.

Hawkey, hawkie, var. HOCKEY.

Hawking (hǭ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HAWK *v.*[1]]

1. The sport or practice of chasing birds or small animals by means of trained hawks.

1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1779. *c* 1375 BARBOUR *Troybk.* I. 279 Quhar-throw of halkinge and of huntinge Haboundantly thar hade þe kynge. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*

Aymon iv. 120 Theyr fader was a hawkyng vppon the ryver. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xii. 35 Desyryng me to ryde with hym an hawkynge. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 45 Dost thou loue hawking? 1660 H. Adis *Fannaticks Mite* 7 He runs not to Hawkings nor Huntings. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 Hunting and hawking were common and favourite diversions of the Arabs.

fig. 1611 Dekker *Roaring Girle* Wks. 1873 III. 166 What dost thou go a hawking after me?

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Relating to or used in hawking, as *hawking-bag, costume, -gauntlet, -glove, language, -pole, -pouch, spaniel.*

1598 Florio, *Falconiera,* a faulkners bagge, a hauking pouch. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xx, The falconers take their hawking-poles in hand. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 185 His Tongue is not acquainted with the hawking Dialect. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 52, I can seclude Æolus and his Sons in a Hawking-bag. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1124/4 A large well made Hawking-Spaniel. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* ii, A hawking gauntlet on his left hand, though he carried no bird. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 255 Behrám took advantage of Akber's absence on a hawking party. 1888 Miss Braddon *Fatal Three* I. i, The Chelsea lady was in hawking costume.

Hawking, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Hawk *v.*[1] + -ing[2].] That hawks; addicted to the sport of hawking. In Shaks. 1601, 'hawk-like, keen' (Schmidt).

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 105 His arched browes, his hawking eie. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* xxii, Me thinkes a drunken Cobler, and a meere hawking Gentleman ranks equally. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. 770 His sarcastic remarks on the hunting, hawking boors.

Hawking, *vbl. sbs.* and *ppl. adjs.*[2] and[3]: see under Hawk *v.*[2] and 3.

Hawkish (hɔ̄·kiʃ), *a.* [f. Hawk *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Somewhat of the nature or appearance of a hawk.

1841 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) IV. 245 Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish. 1859 H. Kingsley *G. Hamlyn* I. vi. 64 She..was now too fierce and hawkish looking, though you would still call her handsome.

Hawkit, *Sc.* var. of Hawked[2].

Haw·k-like, *a.* Like a hawk, or like that of a hawk.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 121 Who, hawk-like, ayres swiftest passenger That holds a timorous dove in chace [etc.]. 1775 G. White *Selborne* xliii. 109 This species may be easily distinguished from the common buzzard by its hawk-like appearance. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *D. Grieve* I. 6 With a sudden hawk-like gesture..she tried to get hold of it.

Haw·k-moth. A moth of the family *Sphingidæ* or *Sphingina*; a sphinx-moth; so called from their manner of flight, which resembles the hovering and darting of a hawk. There are many genera and species, as Death's-head *h.*, Elephant *h.*, Humming-bird *h.*, Privet *h.*: see these words.

1785 M. Martin (*title*), The Aurelian's Vade Mecum; containing .. Catalogue of Plants affording Nourishment to Butterflies, Hawk-moths..and Moths in the state of Caterpillars. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 707 The larvæ of the Hawk-Moths have always sixteen feet. 1851 Medlock tr. *Schoedler's Zool.* 565 Lepidopterous insects are .. ranked as Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinges or hawk-moths.

Hawk-nose. A nose curved like a hawk's beak; an aquiline nose.

1533 Udall *Flowers Lat. Speakyng* 192 (R.) Crokyng or bowyng inwarde, like as the bil .. of an hauke, and such we call in scorne or derision hauke-noses. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Nez,* A high-raisd, or hawke, nose. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1544/4 A Dapple Grey Mare .. seven years old, a Hawk Nose. 1889 Browning *Imperante Aug.* 122 Those sparkling eyes beneath their eyebrows' ridge (Each meets each, and the hawk-nose rules between).

Haw·k-nosed, *a.* Having a nose curved like a hawk's beak.

1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Hawknosed, *becqu.* 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 271 He was..somewhat Hawk-nos'd, as most of the Persians are. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 120 A fierce, game-looking set of fellows; tall and hawk-nosed, and very much resembling the Crows.

Hawk-owl. A name given to: a. The Short-eared Owl, *Asio brachyotus.* b. The Day-owl, *Surnia ulula* or *funerea.* Both so called from their smaller heads, and habit of seeking their food during the day.

1743-51 G. Edwards *Nat. Hist. Birds* 62 The Little Hawk Owl. This Bird is rather bigger than a Sparrow-Hawk. 1802 G. Montagu *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 242 The Hawk Owl comes to us in October. 1812 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VI. 64 Hawk Owl .. This is another inhabitant of both continents..a connecting link between the Hawk and Owl tribes. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 026 *Surnia funerea*..it hunts frequently in the day-time. The smaller head..combined with these habits, have obtained for it the name of Hawk-Owl.

Haw·k's-beard. A book-name for the genus *Crepis* of composite plants, allied to the hawk-weeds.

1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* § 347 *Crepis,* hawksbeard. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 180.

Hawk's bell, hawk-bell. A small spherical bell, for fastening on the leg of a hawk.

[1468 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 557/2, 2 hawks' bells.] 1483 *Act 1 Rich. III,* c. 12 That no merchaunt Straungier.. brynge into this Realme..belles except haukes belles [etc.]. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij (heading), Of hawkys Bellys..Off spare hawke bellis ther is chooce and lyttill of charge of thaym. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xx, The trembling fowl that hear the jigging hawk-bells ring. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. II. 93 They .. received from them hawks-bells, glass beads or other baubles. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVI. 132 Beads and hawk-bells. 1835 W. Irving *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 298 Morris-dancers, gaily dressed up with ribands and hawks'-bells.

Hawk's-bill.

1. (Also *hawk's-bill turtle.*) A species of turtle, *Chelone imbricata,* having a mouth resembling the beak of a hawk, inhabiting the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic, and furnishing the tortoiseshell of commerce. Also Hawkbill.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 4 The Loggerhead Turtle, and the Hawks bill Turtle, of which sorts, the latter is the best. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 103 The Hawksbill Turtle is the least kind; they are so called because their mouths [resemble] the Bill of a Hawk: On the backs of these Hawksbill Turtle grows that Shell which is so much esteem'd for making Cabinets, Combs [etc.]. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 20 There is Plenty of Tortoises, or Turtle, but not very good to eat, being a sort of Hawksbill. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2 The thirteen plates of tortoise-shell on the carapace of the hawk's-bill tortoise.

2. Part of the striking action of a clock.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hawk's bill,* a catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in effecting the proper number of strokes.

3. (See quot.)

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Gryphites,* the Hawk's Bill, or Ague-shell.

Haw·k's eye. Also hawk-eye.

1. The eye of a hawk; hence, a sharp or keen eye like a hawk's.

1684 Otway *Atheist* iv. i, A plague of her Hawk's Eyes! 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. i, I have a Hawk's Eye at a Woman's Hand. 1833 Tennyson *Poems* 119 Your hawk-eyes are keen and bright. 1884 Spurgeon in *Sword & Trowel* July 338 There are persons in the world who seem to have hawks' eyes where anything evil is concerned.

2. A name given to some species of plover, as the golden plover and the black-bellied plover.

1813 A. Wilson *Amer. Ornith.* VII. 42 It is said, that at Hudson's Bay it [the black-bellied plover] is called the Hawk's-eye on account of its brilliancy.

Hawkweed (hɔ̄·kˌiwēd). [transl. of L. *hieracium* = Gr. ἱεράκιον, f. ἱέραξ hawk, falcon; but the ancient application of the name was different (see Liddell and Scott).] The common name for plants of the large genus *Hieracium* (N.O. *Compositæ*).

Also sometimes loosely applied to other yellow-flowered composites, as *Senecio hieracifolius, Picris hieracioides,* and the genus *Crepis* (*Bastard Hawkweed*).

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 56 Hafocwyrt on hluttrum ealoð.] 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 14 b, The nature of Hawke wede is to coule and partly to binde. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxxii. 232 Haukeweede is also a kinde of Succorie. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 381 Hieracium or Hawkweed is a numerous genus of this order. 1806 J. Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 340 *Picris hieracioides,* hawkweed ox-tongue. 1849 Kingsley *Misc., N. Devon* II. 281 Crumbling rocks, festooned with heath, and golden hawkweed.

Hawky (hɔ̄·ki), *a.*[1] [f. Hawk *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of the nature of a hawk; greedy as a hawk.

1732 Ellis *Pract. Farmer* 98 in Britten *Old Country Wds.* (E. D. S.), [Gravel is] of a hawky voracious nature.

Hawky (hɔ̄·ki), *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Hawk *v.*[3]] Characterized by hawking.

1866 Carlyle *Remin.* II. 204 Speech of the most haggly, hawky, pinched and meagre kind.

Hawle, obs. form of Hail *sb.*[1]

†Hawler. *Obs.* [f. *hawle,* Hall *sb.* + -er; cf. Hallier[2].] The keeper or steward of a hall.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxx. 136 A kyng es porter, anoþer hawler, anoþer chaumberlayne.

Hawling(e, var. Halling *Obs.,* tapestry.

Hawm (hɔ̄m), *v. dial.* [Etymol. unknown.] *intr.* To move about awkwardly; to lounge.

1847-78 Halliwell, *Haum,* to lounge about. *Leic. Ibid., Hawming,* awkwardness. *Linc.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Hawm,* to move about awkwardly. 1880 Tennyson *North. Cobbler* iv, Guzzlin' an' soäkin' an' smoäkin' an' hawmin' about i' the laänes.

Hawm(e, obs. forms of Haulm.

Hawmbel, -ble, etc., obs. ff. Amble, etc.

†Hawmed, *a. Obs.* [Derivation doubtful. It may possibly be f. *haum, hawm,* Hame *sb.*[2] (of the collar of a horse) as resembling them in their curvature. Another suggestion is f. *haum,* Haulm + -ed[2]: in allusion to the prominent joints or frequent crookedness of jointed stalks.] Of legs: Bandy, curved.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 530 The diuels of Crowland with their..crooked and hawm'd legs [*uncis cruribus*].

Hawmed, haumed, ? corrupt form of Humet, Humetté.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 14 b, The Hawmed in this Cote armour, is a manifeste demonstration of buriall, and is an aunciente token in Armorie. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 373 He..beareth, a, a cross haumed s.

† Hawm-legged, *a. Obs.* Also haume-. [See Hawmed *a.*] Bandy-legged, bow-legged.

1608 *Withals' Dict.* 286 That is hawme legged [1634 haume-legged], legges turned outward (as some say) that hath a paire of left legges, *valgus.*

Hawse (hɔ̄z), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* Forms: 5–7 halse, 6 haulse, 7 hause (houlse, 8 harse), 6– hawse. [A phonetic spelling of 16th c. *halse, haulse,* app. a. ON. *háls* neck (cf. Halse *sb.*), *fig.* part of the forecastle or bow of a ship or boat, also, the front sheet or tack of a sail, the end of a rope, etc.]

1. That part of the bows of a ship in which the hawse-holes are cut for the cables to pass through; hence, sometimes, in *plural,* the hawse-holes themselves.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 313, ij peces of tymbre for the halse of the seyd ship. 1567 G. Fenner in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 147 We cut our cable at the hawse. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxiv. 130 To let slippe their Gabells by theyr Halsis. *a* 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comm.* 28 After many attempts to wind up the anchor I was forced to cut cable in the haulse. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 The Hauses are those great round holes before, vnder the Beak-head, where commonly is vsed the Cables when you come to an Anchor, the bold or high Hause is the best. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 46 Our Cables froze in the hawse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., A *Bold Hawse,* is when the Hole is lofty above Water. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iv. 330 We were in a leaky ship, with three cables in our hawses. 1842 F. Cooper *Jack o' Lantern* I. 140 Two men appeared near the Knight-heads .. looking at the vessel's hawse.

†2. A cable, a hawser. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Alzana*..a halse or cable to draw a bote or ship withall [1611 *Alzaniere*..a halse or halsier in a ship]. *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 346/1 Cat-holes are over the Ports in the Gun-Room .. to heave the Ship a stern by a Cable, or Hause.

3. The space between the head of a vessel at anchor and the anchors, or a little beyond the anchors, *esp.* in phr. *athwart* (†*thwart*) *the hawse* (cf. *athwart-hawse,* s.v. Athwart C), *to cross the hawse,* etc. Also *fig.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Brave Sea-fight* Wks. III. 39/1 In the darke night they might haue chained two or three Frigots together, and turning them vpon them; vpon the Ebbe, thwart their hawse, might much haue endangered them. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 332 Both fell foul one anothers houlses, through which mischance her boltsprit gave our mizen shrouds a [etc.]. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21/4 He fell thwart the Man of Wars Halse. 1667 *Ibid.* No. 160/4 The Vice Admiral..intended then to cross the Hause. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 350 Then I lay a-thwart the Enemy's Harse. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxv, Nothing would suit Nelson but this four-decked ship; so we crossed the hawse of about six of them, and .. were abreast of her. 1859 Reade *Love me little* (Ward) ix. 112 'There are mischief-makers behind'. 'Ay?..I'll teach them to come across my hawse'. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., If a vessel drives at her anchors into the hawse of another she is said to 'foul the hawse' of the vessel riding there; hence the threat .. 'If you foul my hawse, I'll cut your cable'.

4. 'The situation of the cables before the ship's stem, when she is moored with two anchors out from forward, one on the starboard, and the other on the port bow' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). b. Phr. *Clear hawse,* when both cables lead directly (without crossing) to their respective anchors. *Foul, open hawse* (see quots.). †*Full hawse,* with all the cable run out (*obs.*). *To clear the hawse, fresh* (*freshen*) *the hawse* (see quots.). *Cross, elbow, round turn in the hawse* (see quot. 1881, and Elbow *sb.* 2 e).

1597 J. Payne *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee, full hawse in tumbling roades. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Burning in the Hawse,* is when the Cable endures an extraordinary Stress. *Clearing the Hawse,* is the untwisting of two Cables, which being let out at two several Hawses, are wound about one another. *Riding upon the Hawse,* is when any weighty Substance falls directly before the Hawse, or lies across it. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Fresh the Hawse* when there is reason to suspect the cable may be fretted in those holes, they veer out a little, to let another part endure the stress..*Freshing the hawse* is also used when new pieces are laid upon the cable in the hawse. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 116 These..gusts make it difficult for ships .. to keep a clear hawse when anchored. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Hawse, foul,* implies that the cables lie across the stern, or bear upon each other, so as to be rubbed or chafed by the motion of the vessel. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 254* When a ship at her moorings has her cables lead strait to her anchors, without crossing, she is said to ride with an open hawse. 1881 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* s.v., If from an open hawse a ship swings 180° she brings a *cross* in the hawse, a second half swing in the same direction makes an *elbow,* a third, a *round turn,* a fourth, a *round turn and an elbow,* and so on.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hawse-bag, -block, -bolster, -box, -boxing, -buckler; hawse-fallen** *pa. pple.,* **hawse-full** *a.,* **hawse-hook, -timber:** see quots.; **hawse-wood** = *hawse-timber.* Also Hawse-hole, -piece, -pipe, -plug.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., **Hawse-bags,* are bags of canvas made tapering, and stuffed full of oakum .. to prevent the sea from washing in at these [hawse] holes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.,* **Hawse-blocks,* bucklers, or pieces of wood made to fit over the hawse-holes when at sea, to back the hawse-plugs. **Hawse-bolsters,* planks above and below the hawse-holes. Also, pieces of canvas stuffed with oakum and roped round, for plugging when the cables are bent. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The *hawse boxes, or deck pipe. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hawse-box,* or *Naval Hood,* pieces of plank bolted outside round each of the hawse-holes, to support the projecting part of the hawse-pipe. 1881 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.,* **Hawse-Boxing*..was formerly a projection left upon the hawse-timbers in the wake of the hawse-holes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.,* **Hawse-bucklers,* plugs of wood to fit the hawse-holes, and hatches to bolt over, to keep the sea from spurting in. *Ibid.* 373 To ride *hawse-fallen, is when the water breaks into the hawse in a rough sea, driving all before it. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 81 *To Ride *Hawse-full,* is when in a rough Sea the Water breaks into the Hawses. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 373 *Riding hawse-full,* pitching bows under. *c* 1850

Rudim. Navig. (Weale) 123 **Hawse-hook*, the breast-hook over the hawse-holes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hawse-timbers*, the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stem, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

Hawse, *sb.*[2], var. of Hause.

† **Hawse**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **hause**, 6–7 **halse**, 7 **haulse**. [a. F. *hausser*, in 16th c. *haulser*, OF. *halcier*, *haucier* (12th c.) = Pr. *alsar*, *ausar*, It. *alzare*, Sp. *alzar*:—late L. type **altiare*, f. *altus* high. For the initial *h* in Fr. see Haut; and cf. Hance *v.*] *trans.* To raise, exalt, hoist.

c1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 166 He made to be haused a lytel galyote out of the grete galeye with viii hores. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 62/1 Euery thing was hawsed aboue the mesure: amercementes turned into fines, fines into raunsomes. 1548 Hall *Chron.*, *Rich. III*, 11 b, Halsed up their sailes. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxv. xxv. 568 Bomilcar ..having sea-roume, halsed up sailes.

Hence † **Hawse** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, exaltation, enhancement.

c1475 *Partenay* 498 Puttyng my hole hert..and thought ay To your honour, hawse, and encrese also.

Hawse, var. of Halse *sb.* and *v.*[2]

Ha·wse-hole. *Naut.* A cylindrical hole, of which there are two in the bows of a vessel, for the cable to run through. Phr. *To enter* (*come, creep, get in*) *by the hawse-holes*: to enter the service at the lowest grade, to rise from before the mast.

1664 E. Bushnell *Compl. Shipwright* 8 Provided that the Rails .. fall not fowl of the halshols. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. iv. 330 We made a great quantity of water through our hawse-holes. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 321 This .. accident was owing to the hawse-holes being extremely large and low, the hawse-plugs not being in, and the holes being pressed under water by a crowd of sail on the ship. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xvii, Working my way up as regularly as one who gets in at the hawsehole and crawls aft to the cabin windows. 1894 C. N. Robinson *Brit. Fleet* 341 Very few captains and flag-officers came in at the hawseholes.

Ha·wse-piece. *Naut.* One of the timbers of a ship through which a hawse-hole is cut; one of the timbers which compose the bow of a vessel and whose sides look fore and aft.

1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1526/4 The Adventure Pink, Dogger built..new Hawse pieces. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Ecubiers* .. also the hawse-pieces, through which those holes are cut. c1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Hawse-pieces*, the timbers which form the bow of the ship, whose sides stand fore and aft, or nearly so; that is, parallel to the middle line of the ship.

Ha·wse-pipe. *Naut.* A cast-iron pipe fitted into a hawse-hole to prevent the cable from abrading the wood.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 465 The chain attached to the anchor, and made fast through a hawse-pipe to the bow or forepart of the vessel, acts as a pivot on which it swings. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 2/7 Abbey Home..left this morning for Dover Harbour, with hawse-pipe broken.

Ha·wse-plug. *Naut.* A plug made to fit into the hawse-pipe to prevent water from entering.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 10 They [use] a Hause-plug at Sea. 1803 [see Hawse-hole]. 1886 J. M. Caulfeild *Seamanship Notes* 8 When..heavy weather [is] expected..hawse-plugs [should be] put in.

Hawser (hǭ·zəɹ). *Naut.* Forms: 4 **hauceour**, **hauucour**, **haucer**, (5 *erron.* **anwser**), 5–8 **hauser**, 6 **halsor**, 6–9 **halser**, **haulser**, (7 **haurser**, **harser**, **-or**, **hasar**, 7–8 **hasser**), 5– **hawser**. [app. Anglo-Fr. *hauceour*, f. OF. *haucier* to Hawse, hoist; in reference to the original purpose of a hawser. Cf. obs. F. *hausserée*, *haulserée* 'the drawing, or haling of Barges, or great Boats vp a riuer by the force of men ashore' (Cotgr.) from same source. Evidently from an early period associated in form and sense with Hawse *sb.*[1]: cf. sense 1 b, and Hawse *sb.*[1] 2.]

1. A large rope or small cable, in size midway between a cable and a tow-line, between 5 and 10 inches in circumference; used in warping and mooring; in large ships now made of steel.

1338 *MS. Sacrist's Roll, Durham*, Item j cabilus magnus xl cubitorum. Item j hauceour xxx cubitorum. 1355–6 *Ibid.*, Item j hauucour et j alia corda. 1373 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 369, 2 haucers pour boyropes, 2 touropes, 3 werpropes. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 200 An anwser weying iij. stone, viij. li. 1485–6 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 18 Cables of sundrie sortes vj, Caggyng cable j, Hauser j. *Ibid.* 36 Hawsers for the botes takle iiij. 1592–3 *Act* 35 *Eliz.* c. 8 Preamb., Cables, Halsors, and Cordage. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* ii. 609 With well-wreath'd halsers hoise Their white sails. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 46 Ships.. have a Hasar or Rope ready to send one end ashore. 1745 P. Thomas *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 178 We .. carry'd out two Hawsers and Anchors to heave the Ship off. 1831 Trelawny *Adv. Younger Son* I. 230 He desired me to make fast a halser .. to the ring-bolts of her bob-stays. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 393 Saturnia snaps the halser. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. vi. 205 With three huge hawsers the ship's stern was made fast.

b. Used by confusion for Hawse *sb.*[1] 3.

1684 Otway *Atheist* ii. i, Laying your self atwart my Harser. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 443 *note*, A barge .. in great danger of running, as they call it, athwart the hawser and of oversetting.

2. *Comb.*, as *hawser-fashion* adv., *hawser-like* adj.; **hawser-bend**, a kind of hitch or knot; **hawser-clamp**, a gripper for a hawser to prevent its veering out (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); † **hawser-hole** = Hawse-hole; **hawser-laid** *a.*, made of three or four strands laid up into one; † **hawser-work**, towing.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* 197 A rope laid *hawser fashion is a rope consisting of any number of yarns according to the strength required, which divided into three strands, and each being twisted equally, are prepared to be laid into a rope. 1802 Mitchell in *Naval Chron.* VII. 52 Daley was looking out at the *hawser-hole. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Ropes*, Ropes are either cable-laid or *hawser-laid. c1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 52 When three cablets are laid up together, it is called 'hawser-laid' rope. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Running rigging is hawser-laid, right-handed. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 411 The seamen, whom he encouraged at their *Halser-work.

Hawslock: see Halse *sb.* 6.

Hawson, obs. form of Hausen.

Hawt(e, obs. ff. Haught; var. Haut *v. Obs.*

Hawtane, -en, var. Hautain *a. Obs.*

Hawtere, obs. form of Altar.

Hawthorn (hǭ·þǭɹn). Forms: 1 **hagu-**, **haga-ðorn**, 3 **hawȝ-**, 4 **haȝþorn**, 4–6 **hau-**, **haweþorn**, **-thorne**, (7 **hathorn**), 5– **hawthorn**. β. 1 **hæg-**, **hæguþorn**, 5 **heiþorne**, 6 **hai-**, **haythorne**. [OE. *haga-*, *hægu-*, *hægþorn*, f. *haga* Haw *sb.*[1] + *þorn* Thorn. Cf. MDu. *hagedorn*, Du. *haagdoorn*, MHG. *hage(n)dorn*, *hagdorn* (Ger. *hagedorn*), ON. *hagþorn* (Sw. *hagtorn*, Da. *hagetorn*).]

1. A thorny shrub or small tree, *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*, extensively used for forming hedges; the White-thorn. It bears white, and, in some varieties, red or pink blossom (called 'may'); its fruit, the haw, is a small round dark red berry. (Also extended to other species of *Cratægus*.)

a800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, hagudorn. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 16 Hueðer somnigas..of hagaðornum fic-beamas. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4532 Þiderward sir Gij him drouȝ, And loked vnder an hawe-þorn bouȝ. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 744 Þe hasel & þe haȝ-þorne. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 173 A man .. As hore as an hawethorne. c1450 *Merlin* 681 A bussh..of white hawthorne full of floures. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 68 And every shepherd tells his tale Under the hawthorn in the dale. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 2 Nor any tree bigger than a small Hathorn. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 89 The hawthorn whitens. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 317 The Hawthorn is justly considered the best plant for hedges.

β. a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 19 *Alba spina*, haeguthorn. c725 *Corpus Gloss.* 114 *Alba spina*, hea[go]ðorn. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 54 Hægþornes blostman. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 572/45 *Cinus*, an haythorne & an hawe. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxiv. (1878) 76 The box and bay, Haithorne and prim, for clothes trim. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xviii. (1886) 218 Haythorne, otherwise white[t]horne gathered on Maie daie. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* iii. 386/2 Before..finding out of the Needle..our Fore-fathers are said to make use of an Hay-thorn, or a Thorn Prick.

2. *Angling.* Short for *hawthorn-fly*.

1884 Senior in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 399 The Grannom, Yellow-dun, Hawthorn, and Sedge.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hawthorn bough*, *bud*, *bush*, *hedge*, etc.; **hawthorn china**, a kind of Oriental porcelain, in which the decoration represents flowering branches of the Japanese plum-tree in white on a dark blue ground; **hawthorn-fly**, a small black fly appearing on hawthorn-bushes when the leaves first come out; an artificial imitation of this fly used by anglers; **hawthorn-grosbeak**, the hawfinch (? *U.S.*); **hawthorn pattern**, a pattern in which the hawthorn is represented in flower; the pattern used in hawthorn china. Also Hawthorn-tree.

13.. [see 1]. c1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 650 Were it of wodebynde or hawethorn [*Lansdowne* heiþorne] leues. 1423 Jas. I, *Kingis Q.* xxxi, And so with treis set Was all the place, and hawthorn hegis knet. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 4 This greene plot shall be our stage, this hauthorne brake our tyring house. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 116 You may also make the hawthorn-flie, which is all black and not big, but very small, the smaller the better. *Ibid.* 118 The smal black fly, or hawthorn fly is to be had on any Hawthorn bush, after the leaves be come forth. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 13 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made. 1890 Dorothea Gerard *Lady Baby* I. viii. 187 The hedges were strung with pearls of hawthorn-buds. 1892 A. T. Fisher *Rod & River* 177 The Hawthorn-fly..at times proves so good a killer that I have placed it on the list. 1896 *Daily News* 5 May 7/3 The characteristic of the Sakura silks is the design of Japanese plum blossom with a fine and delicate tracery of stems, very similar to the 'hawthorn' pattern familiar upon china.

Hence **Haw·thorned** *a.*, furnished or planted with hawthorns. **Haw·thorny** *a.*, characterized by hawthorns, redolent of the scent of hawthorn blossom.

1831 Fr. A. Kemble *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 42 Read one of Miss Mitford's hawthorny sketches out of 'Our Village' .. they always carry one in fresh air and green fields. 1885 W. P. Breed *Aboard & Abroad* 23 A narrow path, with high hawthorned inclosures on each hand.

Hawthorn-tree. = Hawthorn 1.

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 350/185 Onder an hawȝþorn- [*v.r.* haȝþorn-] treo. 1562 Turner *Herbal* ii. 73 b, Our haw thorn tre leseth hys leues euery yere. 1786 Boswell *Tour Hebrides* 27 Aug., There is a hawthorn-tree, which rises like a wooden pillar through the rooms of the castle. 1876 Mackay *Poems*, *Secr. Hawthorn* i, O thou snow-white hawthorn tree!

Comb. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 99 The Thorn or Hawthorn Tree fly.

† **Haw-tree.** *Obs.* [f. Haw *sb.*[1] or [2] + Tree.]

1. The hawthorn.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 905 Up to the hawe-tre he steghth. c1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 Awe-tre [*v.r.* hawethen], *ceneler*. 1388 Wyclif *Dan.* xiii. (*Susanna*) 54 Vndur an haw tree. 1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Hawe tree, *espine blanche*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 46/37 An Haw tree, *sentis*.

2. Applied by Hudson to the Whitebeam (*Pyrus Aria*) and the Service tree (*P. torminalis*).

1762 W. Hudson *Flora Angl.* (1798) 214 *Cratægus foliis cordatis* .. wild Haw-tree or Service. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

Hawur, var. of Hagher *a. Obs.*, skilful.

Hawvelle, var. Havel *sb.*[1] *Obs.*

Hawves, rare obs. pl. of Half *sb.*

Hax, obs. form of Ax.

c1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 807/17 *Hec securis*, a hax.

Haxter, variant of Hackster, *Obs.*

Haxyn = *ashen*, obs. plur. of Ash.

1515 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 68 For ye ledde haxyn..iiii[s]. iiii[d].

Hay (hē[i]), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **híeg**, **híg**, **hég**, (**heig**, **hoeg**), 2–4 **hei**, 3–7 **hey(e**, 4 **hai**, 4–5 **heyȝ(e**, 4–7 **haye**, 5 **heiȝ(e**, **heygh**, **heey**, 6–7 **haie**, 4– **hay**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *híeg*, *híg*, *hég*, = OS. *houwi*, (MLG. *hoi*, *houwe*, MDu. *hôy*, *hooi*, *hoey*, Du. *hooi*), OHG. *hewi*, *houwi* (properly, nom. *hewi*, gen. *houwes*, MHG. *höu*, *hou*, *houwe*, G. *heu*), ON. *hey* (Sw., Da. *hö*), Goth. *hawi* (gen. *haujis*):—OTeut. **haujom*, app. an adj. used subst. = (that) which can be mowed, f. stem of vb. **hauw-*, OE. *heaw-* to Hew, cut down, mow.]

1. Grass cut or mown, and dried for use as fodder; formerly (as still sometimes) including grass fit for mowing, or preserved for mowing.

c825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 2 Swe swe heg hreðlice adrugiað. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 10 Uæs..gærs vel heig micil on ðæm styd. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Þæt londes hoeg þæt to dæge is and to mærgen *vel* marne bið in ofne sended. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 178 On .vi. nihtne monan do þonne hig on þin beð. c1205 Lay. 24441 Þer com hey, þer com gras. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* vi. 39 He comaundide to hem, that thei schulden make alle men sitte to mete aftir cumpenyes vpon greene hey. c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 126 Seynt Elene..founde þe same heiȝe þat crist was leyde in yn þe manger. c1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 450 Ye be not worthe a botelle of heye. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 5 Go thorow the londe vnto all the welles of water & ryuers, yf happlye we maye finde hay. c1645 Howell *Lett.* i. 47 They leave it dry many dayes like Hey. 1725 Swift *Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 575, I gave over all hopes of my hay..for I reckoned the weather had ruined it. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1270 Amid the fragrant hay. 1830 Tennyson *Owl* i. 9 Rarely smells the new-mown hay. 1897 Grant Allen in *Strand Mag.* Oct. 404/1 Mice, shrews and lizards..can conceal themselves less easily than they were wont to do in the long hay before the cutting.

2. *Burgundian* or *Burgundy hay*, Lucerne, or Sainfoin: see Burgundy, Burgundian A. *Camel's hay*, an oriental grass or rush: see Camel 5.

3. Phrases and Proverbs. *To carry hay in one's horns*: to be ill-tempered or dangerous (Lat. *fænum habet in cornu*, Horace; from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay). *To look for a needle in a bottle* (*bundle*) *of hay*: see Needle. *To make hay*: (*a*) *lit.*, to mow grass and dry it by spreading it about and exposing it to the sun's heat; (*b*) *fig.*, to make confusion. *To make hay of*: to throw into confusion, turn topsy-turvy, upset. *To make hay while the sun shines*: to lose no time, to seize or profit by opportunities.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 6 Whan the sunne shinth make hay. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Oberon's Pal.* (1869) 176 He's sharpe as thorn, And fretfull carries hay in 's horne. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 138 She .. was resolv'd..to make Hay whilest the Sun shin'd. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 144 No Hay being here made. 1817 Mar. Edgeworth *Rose, Thistle, etc.* i. ii, Oh! father, how you are making hay of my things! 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 Sussex made hay of the Gloucestershire bowling. 1891 J. M. Dixon *Dict. Idiomatic Eng. Phr.* s.v., *Between hay and grass*, in an unformed state; hobble-de-hoy. F[amiliar]. An Americanism, said of youths between boyhood and manhood.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** attributive, as *hay-bottle*, *-bundle*, *-farm*, *-green*, *-ground*, *-land*, *-market*, *-mead*, *-meadow*, *-month*, *-season*, *-stalk*, *-wisp*; (used in the cultivation, carriage, storage, etc. of hay) *hay-basket*, *-boat*, *-cart*, *-chamber*, *-crook*, *-hook*, *-knife*, *-press*, *-spade*, *-wagon*, *-wain*, *-yard*. **b.** objective genitive (as name of a person, or of a mechanical contrivance), as *hay-binder*, *-carter*, *-dryer*, *-farmer*, *-loader*, *-mower*, *-pitcher*, *-presser*, *-raker*, *-stacker*, *-tedder*, *-tier*, *-tosser*. **c.** objective, as *hay-binding*, *-carting*, *-pitching*, *-tedding*. **d.** instrumental, as *hay-fed* pa. pple., *hay-feed* v. **e.** parasynthetic, as *hay-coloured*, *-scented* adjs.

1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 96/1 Your Cart .. Harrow, Yoke, *Hay-baskets and the like utensils. 1826–44 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* 384 The *hay-binding machine is an invention by Beckway for weighing and binding straw or hay. 18.. Whittier *Countess*, The heavy *hay-boats crawl. 1552 Huloet, *Haye bottell, *foenusculum*. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* iii. vi. § 6 While he was making hay-

bottles in the barn. 1696–7 *Act* 8–9 *Will. III*, c. 17 Preamb., *Hay Cartes and Straw Cartes which are dayly brought into and stand in a Street .. called the Hay-Markett. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 159 We entered the meadows, where the men were at haycart. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4187/4 A.. House, with..Barns, Stables, *Hay-Chambers. 1887 *Daily News* 20 July 6/1 *Hay colour is the fashionable tint for the straw of rustic hats. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 As for stackes, they..cutte them eaven downe to the bottome with an hey-spade made for that purpose; but for pykes, they usually pull out the hey with *hey-crookes. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Very good arable grounds and *Hay-ground. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/2 The *Hay Hook is..for the pulling out of Hay made either in a Rick, Stack, or Mow. 1828 WEBSTER, **Hay-knife*, a sharp instrument used in cutting hay out of a stack or mow. 1690 *Act* 2 *Will. & M.* Sess. II. c. 8 § 15 Noe person..shall..suffer his..Waggon Cart or Carr to stand..in the place now called the *Hay Market neere Pickadilly..loaden with Hay or Straw..after two of the Clocke. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 14 The merry *hay-month gone, now August threw Her golden mantle over every plain. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 *Hey mower, *fauchevr de foyn*. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 145 *Hay-scented fields. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 182 The delicate hay-scented fern (*Lastræa æmula*). 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 146 It shall perysshe and weder awaye as a floure in the *hey season. 1641 *Hay-spade [see *hay-crook*]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. **Hay-knife*, The hay-spade has a sharp blade, a handle, and a tread.. *Ibid.*, **Hay-stacker*, a portable derrick for the suspension of tackle in the use of the horse hay-fork in stacking. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 As small as an *Hay-stalk. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hay-tedder*, a machine to scatter hay to the sun and air. 1826–44 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 420 *The *hay-tedding machine*, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 3/3 A farm labourer, *hay tier, and thatcher. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 It is very behoovefull to see that an *haywaine bee well raked. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xv. (1857) 260 The hay-wains .. pass and repass to and from the hay-field. 1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 403 Robbing, plundering, and burning houses, *hay-yards, corn, &c.

5. Special combs.: **hay-barrack** (*U.S.*) = BARRACK 1 b; **hay-bearded** *a.*, having a beard of the colour or texture of hay; **hay-cap**, a piece of canvas or tarpaulin put on the top of a haycock or haystack to protect it from rain; **hay-crome**, an old kind of hay-rake (cf. CROME); see also quot. 1825; †**hay-dust**, hay-seed; **hay-goaf** (†**golph**, †**gulfe**), a hay-mow; **hay-grass**, grass preserved for hay; **hay-harvest**, the season when hay is made, hay-making time; **hay-man**, a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman; **hay-pack**, a large bundle of hay packed in a sheet; **hay-plant**, an umbelliferous plant of Tibet, *Prangos pabularia*; **hay-rig, -rigging**, a framework projecting from the sides of a wagon so as to increase its carrying capacity, a shelving (*U.S.*); **hay-rope**, a rope twisted of hay, a hay-band; **hay-tallat**, a HAY-LOFT; **hay-tea**, a decoction of hay used for cattle; **hay-time**, the season at which hay is made and carried; **hay-worm**, a worm or caterpillar bred in hay.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 129 This contrivance is called a *hay-barrack, in Pennsylvania, where they are equally used for the profection of hay as well as of corn. 186–. O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after* 'the Captain' in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 29 A grave, hard, honest, *hay-bearded face. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 116 The white *hay-caps, drawn over small stacks of beans or corn in the fields on account of the rain. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 40 They fell downe on their mary-bones and lift vp their *haycromes vnto him. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-crome*. No rustic implement is now literally called by this name, but a metaphorical use of the word is very common. The characters scrawled by an awkward penman are likened to 'hay-cromes and pitchforks'. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 1715 The seed of grasse, commonly called *Hay-dust, is prescribed against the biting of Dragons. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 744 The poor man and woman were compelled to step into an *Hay-golph to hide themselves from their cruelty. 1604 PARSONS 3 *Convers.* III. xv. 254 They two being taken togeather in a hay gulfe..were carryed to the assises at Berry. 1895 *East Anglian Gloss., Hay-goaf*, hay mow. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 286 Among the kinds of *hey-grasse. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* July 446/1 What a leap from the grass of an English meadow..to the hay-grass in Bengal! 1552 HULOET, *Hay harvest, *foenisecium*. 1824 Miss MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 178 His master .. had begun the hay-harvest that very morning. 1800 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 285 The *haymen .. who sell the Kentish wheat. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* cii, Already some *hay-packs were thrown in. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 3/1 We came in sight of some men, with hay-packs ready for the downward leap. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 490/1 The Prangos *Hay-plant is herbaceous and perennial .. The crop consists of the leaves, which .. have a highly fragrant smell, extremely similar to that of very good new clover hay. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 19 Mar. 414/1 Two great farm wagons, provided with those wide projecting frames, technically known as *hay-rigs. 1865 THOREAU *Cape Cod* i. (1894) 4 We met several *hay-riggings and farm-wagons .. each loaded with three large, rough deal boxes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 38 Bynde her heed with a *heye rope .. to the syde of the penne. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* ii. (1662) 123 If your horse be sprained .. then bind him round in a hay rope. 1685 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 29 To tuck it out of the Rick by little and little, as you have occasion to use it, makes it spend much better than it would otherwise do out of the *Hay-tallet. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* xix, Being forced to dress in the hay-tallat. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 905 To make *hay-tea. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 *Heytyme, *temps de fener*. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. I. (1869) I. 121 The demand for country labour is greater at hay-time. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., It [hay] is a proper nidus of itself, sometimes, for a much larger species of insect called the *hay-worm, whose origin and changes have not, as yet, been properly observed.

Hay, *sb.*[2] Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 hege, (heiġe, heaze), 3 heie, 4–7 haie, hey, 5 hey3, heȝe, 6–7 heye, 4– haye, 5– hay. [OE. *hegge* (:—**hagi-z*) a deriv. of the same root as *haga* HAW *sb.*[1], HAG *sb.*[2], and HEDGE. In its ME. form the word became more or less identified with Fr. *haie* :—OLG. *haga* (cf. MDu. *hâge*) hedge, a word of cognate origin.]

1. A hedge, a fence. (In some 17th c. writers distinguished as a 'dead hedge'.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 606 *Crates*, hegas. 845 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 437 *Et jacit* be norðan hege. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 448 Wiðutan minum hegum. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 817 The vox kan crope bi the heie. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 41 [40] Þou for-dide his haies. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv, Both on hayes and in freshe greues. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz. c.* 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges next adjoining..any high or common fairing Way. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xx. § 5 (1615) 172/2 The wild beasts..must have their free passage..without any forestalling or foresetting of them .. either with dogges, gunne, crosbow, longbow, dead hey, quick hey, or any maner of engin or let whatsoeuer. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* in *Harrison's England* II. Suppl. 196 A hedge implieth quickset and trees: but a hay a dead fence, that may be made one yeere, and pulled downe another. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 17 The game was usually enclosed with a haye or fence-work of netting. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay*, a hedge; more particularly a clipped quickset hedge. 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Story Doom* II. 235 The golden bilhook, wherewithal He wont to cut his way, when tangled in The matted hayes. 1880 HARTING *Brit. Anim. Extinct* II. 224 Great tracts of forest were .. inclosed within a pale, haye, or wall.

2. An enclosed space; an enclosure; a park.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 108 (Exeter) Another [religious house] was for..Nuns, which is now the kalender-hay. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 57 This Hay of Hereford was a great Woodland ground near the City, and heretofore reputed a forest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 38 The Plains or Hays below in great part being covered only with..Ling. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* v. iii. (1862) 381 Five hays, or royal parks, each fenced in, and furnished with its lodge. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Nov. 2/1 The sale of 1,270 acres to one of the Dukes of Kingston out of the hays of Bilhagh and White Lodge..[in] Sherwood Forest.

†3. *Mil.* An extended line of men. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *haie*.]

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 55 Then draw up in Hay to the Rear. 1753 *Execution Dr. A. Cameron* (Tower Rec.), The Yeoman Warders were formed into a Hay. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hay*, a straight rank of men drawn up exactly in a line.

4. *Comb.* †**Hay-brier** (*heybrere*), hedge-brier; **haymaids**, ground-ivy; †**hay-saule**, a hedge-stake. Also HAYBOTE, HAYWARD.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cliii. (1495) 704 Sudes ..is an heysaule other a stake sharped at eyther ende. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 568/25 *Bodarius*, heybrere. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. xciii. 677 Wee in English [call it]..Gill creepe by the ground, Catsfoote, Haymaides, and Alehoofe.

†**Hay,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 haie, 5–8 haye, 6–7 hey(e, 5– hay. [AFr. *haie*: origin uncertain. A conjecture is that it may have been an extension of HAY *sb.*[2] (cf. sense 1 there, quot. 1598), or of the equivalent F. *haie*; but evidence is wanting.]

A net used for catching wild animals, *esp.* rabbits, being stretched in front of their holes, or round their haunts.

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, Stat. I. *c.* 13 § 1 Nene use furettes haies rees hare pipes ne cordes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 220/2 Haye, net to catche conys wythe (1499 *Pynson* hay net, *W.* hanet). 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiv, He which entendeth to take the fierse and mighty lyon pytcheth his haye or nette in the woode, amonge great trees and thornes. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 139 A Rabbet, who having escap'd a Weasel, fell into the Hayes. 1710 *Act* 9 *Anne c.* 27 § 5 The pernicious Practice of driving and taking them with Hayes, Tunnells and other Nets, in the Fens, Lakes, and broad Waters. 1774 *MS. Redsham Manor, Suff.*, Gamekeeper to destroy hays, nets, and snares. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 11 Hays, nets, low-bells, hare-pipes.

fig. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iv. § 4. 389 Harold.. tooke counsel how he might traine into his Haye the sonnes of Queene Emma. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* v. i, How 'l you then subdue them? By policy; set Hays, and Traps, and Springs, And pitfals for 'em.

b. *Comb.* **Hay-net**, in same sense.

1499 [see above]. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 In his pocket were found several bag nets and a hay net. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hay-net*, a hedge-net. A long low net, to prevent hares or rabbits from escaping to covert, in or through hedges.

Hay, hey, *sb.*[4] Forms: 6 heye, 6–8 haye, 7 haie, 6– hay, 7– hey. [Of uncertain origin: *haye d'allemaigne* is used in 15th c. Fr. by Marot.]

1. A country dance having a winding or serpentine movement, or being of the nature of a reel.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 170, I cannot let the the knave to play To dauns the hay and run the ray. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the northt of scotland .. ihonne ermistrangis dance, the alman haye, the bace of voragon, [etc.]. 1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* lxiv. in Arb. *Garner* V. 39 He taught them Rounds and winding Heyes to tread. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* v. (1623) L ij, They doe most nimbly bestirre themselves, sporting and playing in and out as if they were dancing the Hey. 1656 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* IV. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 418 Scourge him As boys do tops; or make him dance The Irish hey over a field of thistles Naked. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xvii. 237 One of the most pleasing movements in country-dancing .. is what they call 'the hay': the figure of it, altogether, is a cypher of S's, or a number of serpentine lines interlacing or intervolving each other. ?1810 MAR. EDGEWORTH *M. Lewis* (1849) 151 He..danced the Hays round two elbow chairs. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* II. iv, The hymns they sang might have been a hey or a jig in a country dance.

b. *transf.* and *fig. To dance the hay* or *hays*: to perform winding or sinuous movements (around or among numerous objects); to go through varied evolutions like those of a dance.

1597 C. LEIGH in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 200 Through variety of judgements and euill marinership we were faine to dance the hay foure dayes together.. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873. II. 14 The King and subiect, Lord and euerie slaue Dance a continuall Haie. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 28 P 12 To make him thus dance the Hay of Scepticism and Latitude. 1813 HANSARD *Parl. Debates* XXVI. 614 Lord Ellenborough considered the Bill as a most arbitrary measure; it tended to make property dance the hays, and to alter every description of tenure. 1887 BROWNING *Parleyings, Daniel Bartoli* XV, To be duchess was to dance the hays Up, down, across the heaven amid its host.

c. Comb. *hay-fashion* adv.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 196 He.. made his horse dance in and out by every other tree, Hay fashion.

†2. **Hay-de-guy, -guise.** Forms: 6 hay the gy, haydeguies, -guyes, hey-day guise, heidegyes, 6–7 heydeguies, 7 haydegues, -digyes, hey-de-gay, -gey, -guize, hydegy, hy-day-gies, *erron.* hadegynes. [lit. *Hay of Guy* or ? *Guise*.] A particular kind of hay or dance, in vogue in 16th and early 17th c. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 13 Enforce me Nothing to write but hay the gy of thre. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 27 With Heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces. *c* 1580 *Robin Goodfellow* 101 in *Percy Rel.* (1765) III. 205 By wells and rills in meadowes greene, We nightly dance our hey-day guise. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* v. Argt., Whilst the nimble Cambrian rills Dance hy-day-gies amongst the hills. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Eglogues* Wks. (1772) 112 With an heydeguies, pipt by Tom-piper, or a lorrel-lad. 1633 J. FISHER *Fuimus Troes* III. ix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 507 Be bonny, buxom, jolly, Trip haydegues belive. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i, Not in a hey-de-gay of scurvy gallantry. 1694 *Ladies Dict.* 217 *Hadegynes*, a Country dance.

Hay, *v.*[1] [f. HAY *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or supply with hay; to put (land) under hay.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4409/4 An Estate to be sold..well Hay'd and Wooded. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* (1858) 143 The postillion stopped..to hay his horses. 1861 *Times* 27 Sept., Part of the land is hayed, the hay put in large cocks of about four tons each.

2. *intr.* To make hay. (Chiefly in *gerund* or *pr. pple.*)

1556–1677 [see HAYING *vbl. sb.*]. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hay*, to dry or cure grass for preservation. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 1/2 A great many of the Irish voters in towns go regularly haying, harvesting, hopping.

3. *trans.* To make into hay.

1884 W. BARROWS *Oregon* 332 The bunch grass..is hayed by the sun uncut. 1893 *Times* 11 July 4/1 In making hop bines into hay the bines must be got together directly they are 'hayed'.

†**Hay,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *hegian*, f. *haga* HAW, *hege* HAY *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To enclose or fence in by a hedge; to hedge.

a 1050 *Liber Scintillarum* xvi. (1889) 80 Hega [*sepi*] earan þine mid þornum. *c* 1425 *MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B 1 lf. 78 *Sepio* .. to heghyn. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as siding, furrowing, balking.. haying, hedging or shawing. *Ibid.*, Compound Contiguall Boundage is more significant, as side-haying, head-shawing, etc.

†**Hay,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* [f. HAY *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To set 'hays' or nets for rabbits, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 221/1 Hayyn for conys, *cassio*. 1552 HULOET, Hayen for conyes, *cassio*. 1572 *Lease Manor Hawsted, Suffolk* in *Promp. Parv.* 221 *note*, Hawking, haying [=rabbit-netting]. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. iii, We shall scout here, as though we went a-haying.

†**Hay,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* [f. HAY *sb.*[4]] *intr.* To dance the hay. Hence **Haying** *vbl. sb.*

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 492 What pretty country-dancings, and hayings, your five million of million of corpuscles make! 1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 199 We danced round the room, Hayed in and out with the chairs, and all that.

†**Hay,** *int.* and *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [a. It. *hai* (pron. *aï*) thou hast (it). Cf. L. *habet*, exclaimed when a gladiator was wounded.]

A. *int.* An exclamation on hitting an opponent.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, O, it must be done like lightning, hay!

B. *sb.* A home-thrust.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 27 Ah the immortall Passado, the Punto reuerso, the Hay.

Hay, obs. or dial. form of HAVE.

Hay, obs. var. HEIGH, HEY; see also HAYE.

Hay-a·sthma. [In F. *asthme de foin*, Ger. *heuasthma*.] = HAY-FEVER.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (ed. Warter) IV. 61, I escaped from the hay-asthma with a visit of one month. 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 86 In cases of hay-asthma, Dr. Elliston recommends the diffusion of chlorine in the air of the

patient's apartment. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 760/1 The name 'summer catarrh' is perhaps preferable to the more commonly used 'hay fever' and 'hay asthma'.

Hay-band. [BAND *sb.*[1] 2.] A rope of twisted hay used to bind up a truss or bundle of hay.

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 They twine two longe hey-bandes and cast over the toppe of it. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Streets* (1850) 30 Decayed cabbage-leaves, broken haybands, and all the indescribable litter of a vegetable market.

Hay-barn. A barn in which hay is stored.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 My Heybarne, which hath in the upper roomes my Hey, and beneath, Waynes, Cartes. 1774 JOHNSON *Tour Wales* 1 Aug. in Boswell (1848) 418/2 The hay-barn, built with brick pillars from space to space, and covered with a roof. 1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 22 The hay-barns are now, as a rule, constructed entirely of iron.

Hay-bird.

1. A name given locally to various small birds that build their nests with hay, *esp.* of the genera *Sylvia* and *Phylloscopus*, as the Blackcap, Garden Warbler, and Willow-Wren.

1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) s. v., A much more compact structure than the Hay-bird usually makes. *Ibid.* s.v. *Pettychaps, Lesser*, Dr. Latham says [the lesser Pettychaps] is called in Dorsetshire the Hay-bird. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 24 Blackcap..Hay bird (Northants). 1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man. Brit. Birds* 64 In many places the Willow-Wren is also known as the Hay-bird.

2. The Pectoral Sandpiper or Grass-snipe, *Tringa maculata*. (New Jersey, U.S.)

Hay-bote. Also 5 heybote. [f. HAY *sb.*[2] + BOTE, BOOT *sb.*[1]] Wood or thorns for the repair of fences; the right of the tenant or commoner to take such material from the landlord's estate, or the common. By legal writers also called HEDGE-BOTE.

?1170 *Charter* in *Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263-4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo de Dicton. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 83 Haybote similiter sine vasto. 1484 *Lease of Scotter Manor* (N.W. Linc. Gloss.), 12 carect subbosci pro le heybote. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 55 Housebote, haibote, and plowbote, may be demanded by the name of estovers. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Haye boote*..is used in our common lawe for a permission to take thorns and freeth to make or repair hedges. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Mansfield*, Nottingh. ..has..the privilege of having housebote and haybote out of his majesty's forest of Sherwood. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* I. iv. (1895) I. 251 When this allowance [of wood] is for..repairing hedges and fences, it is termed haybote or hedge-bote.

Haycock (hē[1]·kǫk). [f. HAY *sb.*[1] + COCK *sb.*[2]] A conical heap of hay in the field.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXIII. ii, Walter Wareyn among the hay kockes bushed. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 25 Toward nyght make it in wyndrowes and than in smal heycockes. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 90 To the tanned haycock in the mead. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Of an oval form, resembling the construction of an haycock. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXX. 306 Perched upon a Kent haycock.

Hay-day, obs. form of HEY-DAY.

Hay-de-guy, haydigyes: see under HAY *sb.*[4]

Haydenite (hē[1]·dĕnait). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. H. Hayden.] A yellowish variety of chabazite.

1822 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 478 Haydenite..occurs in reddish or garnet colored crystals. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 435 *Haydenite* is a yellowish variety in small crystals .. from Jones's Falls, near Baltimore, Md.

†**Haye.** *Obs.* Also 7 hayen, hay. [a. Du. *haai*, pl. *-en*, WFlem. *haaie*, in Kilian 1599 *haeye*, whence also Sw. *haj*, mod.Ger. *hai* (in 1711 *häye*), all = shark; cf. ON. *hár*, *hárr* 'dog-fish', and *há-* in comb. marking fish of the shark kind, as *hákarl* shark, etc.] A shark, or a particular species of shark. (Also hay-fish.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 504 They have of Hayens or Tuberons which devour men, especially such as fish for Pearles. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 6 The greedy Hayen called Tuberon or Shark. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 139 They do not fling away the Hays in Spain, but sell them. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 282 When the Haye seizes his Prey he is obliged to turn himself on his Back. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 193 There are in the Cape sea two sorts of Sharks. The Cape-Europeans call 'em Hayes. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* III. 105 The Frozen Ocean..teems with..the sea-dog..sea-hog, hay-fish. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Haye*, a peculiar ground-shark on the coast of Guinea.

Hayel, obs. form of HAIL.

Hayer, -yr, var. HAIRE, *Obs.*

Hayesine (hē[1]·zəin). *Min.* [Named 1844, after A. A. Hayes.] A hydrous borate of calcium found in globular fibrous masses.

1844 F. ALGER *Min.* 318 Hayesine .. occurs in globular masses of a fibrous structure. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 341 Much borax is now manufactured .. from .. hayesine, which occurs in southern Peru.

Hay·ey, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. HAY *sb.*[1] + -Y; cf. *clayey*.] Of the nature of or resembling hay.

1611 COTGR., *Feneux*, hayie, full of hay.

Hayfar(r)e, -fer, -fre, obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hay-fever. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A disorder of the early summer, characterized by a catarrhal condition of the ocular, nasal, and respiratory mucous membranes, accompanied generally by asthmatic symptoms; usually caused by the pollen of grasses and some flowers, sometimes also by the dust of other substances or the odorous emanations of some fruits and animals.

First described under the name of *Summer Catarrh* by Bostock in *Trans. Medico-Chirurg. Soc.* 1819, X. 161, and 1828, XIV. 437. Gordon in 1829 used the names *Hay-asthma*, *Hay-fever*.

1829 GORDON in *Med. Gaz.* IV. 266. 1835 SYD. SMITH *Lett.* No. 354, I am suffering from my old complaint hay-fever (as it is called). 1840 *Tweedie's Syst. Pract. Med.* III. 84 The Summer Catarrh, hay-fever, or hay-asthma as it is termed from its supposed connexion with the effluvium of new hay. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. ix. 379 The King enjoyed an exemption from his annual attack of hay-fever.

Hay-field. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A field in which haymaking is going on, or in which grass is standing to be cut for hay.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 295 From the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creeps The loaded wain. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iv, They were now in the hayfield.

Hay-fork. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A long-handled fork used for turning over hay to dry, or in pitching and loading it.

1552 HULOET, Hay forcke, *furca*, *furcula*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 Sharp sikle and weeding hooke, haie fork and rake. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. (*Race*) Wks. Bohn II. 26 If a farmer has so much as a hayfork, he sticks it into a King Dag.

b. A large fork elevated by a horse and pulley in unloading hay from a wagon to a mow, or *vice versâ* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

c. *attrib.*, as **hay-fork frame**, a frame (of a tricycle) made in the shape of a hay-fork.

1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 330/2 [Tricycle] A hayfork frame carries the wheels on short independent axles.

Hay-house. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A building in which hay is stored, a hay-barn; *spec.* a structure having a roof supported on pillars, and without side or end walls.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 237/36 *Fenile*, hezhus. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 169/2 An Hay howse, *fenerium*. 1588 *Bursar's Roll* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 26 [There were .. a] haye house [and a hen-house]. 1611 COTGR., *Foinil*, a Hay-stacke..Hay-loft, Hay-house.

†**Hayhove.** *Obs.* In 4 heyhowe, hayhof, 5 heyhove, -offe, -oue, haihoue. See also ALE-HOOF. [f. HAY *sb.*[2] + HOVE *sb.*] The herb Ground Ivy.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 162 *Eyre terestre*, heyhowe. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* 18 *Edera nigra*, *Edera terrestris*, idem sunt i. hayhof. 14.. *Roy. MS.* 18 *A. VI*, lf. 74 b, *Edera terrestris* ys an herbe þat me clepyþ erth yuye, or heyoue. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 993 Hey hove, heyriff, herbe benet, bresewort, and smallache. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Heihow is *Hedera terrestris*.

Haying (hē[1]·in), *vbl. sb.* [f. HAY *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The process of making and storing hay.

1677 *Dade's Prognost.* A viij, In this Moneth [July] ply your Haying. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 108 The haying being over, fires blazed or smouldered against the stumps in the fields. 1882 *Times* 30 Nov. 11 The object of ensilage is to maintain the sap as nearly as possible in its original state, without .. transformation into grain or straw, or the fermentation of haying.

b. *attrib.*, as *haying season, time*.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 2 a/1 Heying time, *fœnificium*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1542/2 Till haruest or haieng time. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 206 One Sunday in the haying season. 1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 83 In haying-time, thrice a day, a score or more of stout-limbed laborers gathered around my grandfather's board.

Hay-jack. [cf. HAY-BIRD.] A name given to several small birds which build their nests of hay.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hay-jack*, the lesser reed-sparrow, or sedge-bird of Penn. 1888 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 553/1 The nests of each of these species [of Sylvia] are very pretty works of art, firmly built of bents or other plant stalks..This style of nest-building..has obtained for the builders the name of 'Hay-Jack', quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the nests together.

Hayl(e, haylle, obs. forms of HAIL, HALE.

Haylce, -se, var. of HAILSE *v. Obs.*

Haylemote, haylife, obs. ff. HALLMOTE, HAIRIF.

Hayllyer, obs. form of HALYARD.

Hayloft (hē[1]·lǫft). [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A loft or storing place for hay over a stable or barn.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxix. (1878) 179 Feare candle in hailoft, in barne, and in shed. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 128 The stables with the hay-lofts placed over them. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 148 The ruined house, used as a stable and hay-loft, which stands near the Tiber at the foot of the Aventine.

Haym, obs. Sc. form of HOME.

Hay·maker. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]]

1. A man or woman employed in making hay; *esp.* one engaged in lifting, tossing, and spreading the hay after it is mown.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/36 *Fenissa*, a heymakere. 1528 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For mete & drynk for the hay makers. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 103 A womans smile is as good to a Louer, as a sunshine day to a haymaker. 1770 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 July, A shower brought all the haymakers home. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. iii, For the refreshment of the thirsty haymakers.

2. An apparatus for shaking up and drying hay.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 67 Patent Improved Double Action Haymaker. 1862 J. WILSON *Farming* 149 Haymakers are valuable implements.

3. *pl.* The name of a country-dance. Also called *haymakers' jig*.

Hay·making, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec.] The process of cutting and drying grass for hay.

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 45 Tooke his seruants and went a heymaking. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 290 How that at York the Monkes of Saint Mary Abbey and the Nunnes of Clement Thorpe met together at heymaking. 1749 BERKELEY *Word to Wise* Wks. III. 447 The lightest labour, that of hay-making. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, Where there was merry hay-making in the summer time.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haymaking season, time*, etc.; **haymaking furnace**, an apparatus in which the heat of a coke furnace is driven by a fan through new-mown hay in order to dry it; **haymaking machine**, an apparatus for drying grass for hay.

1752 THYER *Note on Milton's L'Allegro* 92 The haymaking scene in the lower lands. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, II. 39 To catch Woodcocks in haymaking time. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 420 Horse Rakes and Haymaking Machines. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 60 There was hay-making-machine-work going on at the farm.

Hay-mow (hē[1]·mau). Also 5 -moghte, 7 -mough. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A rick or stack of hay; in some places applied to the pile of hay stored in a hay-house or barn, or to the compartment of a barn in which hay is stored.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 170/1 An Hay moghte, *arconius*. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Heymowe, *tas de foyn*. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* (1746) III. iv. 26 The poor Fellow thinks belike that we sleep here in a Hay-mow. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 77 Which I have tried..in a Barn, from one end to the other, on an Hay-mow. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 13 A little white short-leg'd Spider (which you shall find..in a sweating Hey-mough). 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 198 Fields of grass beyond, where stand the hay-mows of last year. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 303 Our inability to find a needle in a hay-mow is no proof that the needle is not there. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* 182 The hay-mow at the other end of the floor was full of men and boys.

†**Hayne**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4–5 heyne, 6 haine, hayn. [Origin obscure. Connexion with HAIN *v.*[1] 3 has been suggested. (The phonology shows connexion with OE. *héan* to be impossible.)] A term of reproach: A mean wretch, a niggard.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 766 He..in his sleue ..hadde a siluer teyne He slyly tooke it out, this cursed heyne [*v.rr.* hayn(e, haine, *Lansd.* hyne]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 328 It is great scorne to see such an hayne As thou arte..With us olde seruantes such maysters to playe. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 51 a, Haines and niggardes of their purse. *Ibid.* II. 215 a, That sparing, pinching, and plaiyng the nygardes or haynes, belonged to cookes, and not to kinges. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 200/6 Hayne, *verna*.

†**Hayne**[2]. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. HAIN *v.*[2] to raise, elevate.] = EXALTATION 3.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxx. 416 The Significator of the Man hath no manner of affliction, viz. ♀ she being in her Hayne, and free from the least manner of misfortune.

Haynous, obs. form of HEINOUS.

Hayr, obs. form of HAIR, HOAR; var. HAIRE.

Hay·rack. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]]

1. A rack for holding hay for cattle.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1601 A crow cawing on the hay-rack. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* 191 [They] had to climb over a hayrack and thence down to the ground.

2. A light framework projecting from the sides of a wagon to increase its carrying capacity for hay or other bulky material; a shelving. *U.S.*

Hay·rake.

1. A hand-rake used in haymaking.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 552 A Boy..with a Hay-rake upon his Shoulder. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1844) 370 The hay-rake is usually made of willow, that it may be light and easy to work.

2. An implement drawn by a horse for raking hay into windrows ready for pitching.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hayrick (hē[1]·rik). Also 5 heyrek, 6–8 hayreek. [f. HAY *sb.*[1] + RICK.] A haystack.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 582/39 *Fenile*, heyrek. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 24 A bocher had a sonne that fel out of a hyghe haye-rycke. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Almiar*, a Hay reeke. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1451/4 Many Hay-Reeks are spoiled. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fools* II, I'm mute as..a goose in a Hay-Reek. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, In the meadow or at the hay-rick. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, The rich, sweet smell of the hayricks.

Hayrif, var. HAIRIF, cleavers.

Hayron, Hayse, obs. forms of HERON, HAZE.

Hay·seed, hay·seed. [f. HAY *sb.*[1]]

1. The grass seed shaken out of hay.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 41 b, Some doo cast Hey seede, geathered from the Heyloaft or the racks, over the grounde. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 350 With rye grass and clovers .. and what are termed hay seeds, a permanent pasture of the best quality ..cannot be made. *Note.* Hay seeds consist of the sweepings of hay-lofts, or the seeds and chaff obtained from hay. *fig.* (cf. sense 3). 1894 W. C. RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* I. 43 They were fresh from a rural parish; the hayseed smelt strongly in their hair, as the sailor says.

2. The redseed, brit, etc., on which mackerel and other fish largely feed. *U.S.* (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. Humorous name for a rustic. *U.S.*

1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Apr. 2/2 To send a glimmer of returning reason through the mind of the frontier hayseed. 1891 *Harper's Weekly* 19 Sept. 705/3 Dickey thought it a base presumption for an 'old hayseed' to try to enter

the town's society. 1896 *Daily News* 9 July 4/2 His 'hay seed' following sent him to the U. S. Senate.

Haysel (hē·sĕl). [f. HAY *sb.*[1] + ME. SELE season.] The hay season. (Proper to East Anglia.)

[1674–5 *Watertown* (Mass.) *Rec.* 9 Mar. (1894), The town agreed to alow him for his salary 30 pounds and A fortnites time in hay-sill [*printed* hay fill].] *a* 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1865 *Times* 14 Feb. [Lett. fr. Suffolk] Only at certain times—as in haysel and harvest. 1869 *Gd. Words* Mar. *Suppl.* 5 It was glorious weather for haysel. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 240 In the period between 'haysel' (hay-harvest) and November.

Haystack (hē·stæk). [f. HAY *sb.*[1]] A stack or large pile of hay built in the open air, of regular form and finished off with a pointed or ridged top.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 725/32 *Hic arconius*, a haystak. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 351 The myddlemost is lyke a heye stacke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 A Hay Stack is .. shaped broad at the bottom and narrow at the top. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 205 If these rats meet a haystack, they eat their way through it.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *haystack roof*; **haystack boiler**, an old tall form of steam-boiler somewhat like a haystack in shape.

1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* I. iii. 42 A large white house, with a kind of haystack red roof.

Haysugge. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hæġesugge, 3 heisugge, 4–5 heysoge, -soke, -sug(ge, 5 eysoge, haysugge, 9 *dial.* haysuck, -zick, [OE. *hægesugge*, f. *hæge* HAY *sb.*[2] + fem. form of *stugga*, *sucga* sucker, f. *sūgan* to suck.] The hedge-sparrow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 131/34 *Cicada, uicetula*, hæġesugge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 505 Thu singst worse thon the hei-sugge, þat fliȝth bi grunde among the stubbe. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 612 Thow mortherere of the heysoge [*v.rr.* heysoke, heysug(ge, haysugge]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 577/16 *Cu*[*r*]*ruca*, an heysugge. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 296 Eysoges..and other smale briddes. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Heisugge*, a bird which hatcheth the Cuckooes egges. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Haysuck* or *Hayzick*, the hedge sparrow. Generally pronounced 'Isaac'.

Hayt, obs. form of HOT; var. HEIT *int.*

Hayte, obs. form of AIT *sb.*[1], an islet.

1532 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 108 A certain parcel of meadow called a hayte, lying between the said meadow..on the east, and the Thames on the west.

Haythe, Haythen, Haythorn, obs. forms of HEIGHT *v.*, HEATHEN, HAWTHORN.

Haytorite (hē·tŏrəit). *Min.* [Named 1827, from Hay Tor, in Devonshire.] A pseudomorphic chalcedony, having the form of datolite.

1827 *Philos. Mag.* Ser. II. I. 39 We contemplate calling it Haytorite in honor of its birthplace. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Haytorite is datolite altered to chalcedony.

Hayuie, obs. Sc. form of HEAVY.

Hayward (hē·wŏrd). Also 3 heiward, 4 haiward, 5–7 heyward, 7 haward. [f. HAY *sb.*[2] + WARD, OE. *weard* guardian.] An officer of a manor, township, or parish, having charge of the fences and enclosures, *esp.* to keep cattle from breaking through from the common into enclosed fields; sometimes, the herdsman of the cattle feeding on the common.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Þeonne mot heo þenchen of þe kues foddre .. oluhnen þene heiward. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Þe emperor..makede hise bishopis haywardis of þe world. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 16 Canstow..haue an horne and be haywarde, and liggen oute a nyghtes, And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers and þeeues? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Heyward, *agellarius*. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 9 The said accomptauntes .. that is to saye, Feodaries Bailliffes Reves Heywardes and Bedelles. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Haward*..signifieth with us one that keepeth the common heard of the towne. 1638 in Coffin *Hist. Newberry, Mass.* (1845) 28 Thomas Hale and John Baker are appointed hay wards till the town shall appoint new. 1654 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 The Heyward..shall take and impound the said swyne. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 399 Are not 5000 Oaks worth the fencing and inspection of a Hayward? 1880 *Daily News* 18 Feb., The hayward at Corfe Castle has charge of the beautiful common which lies on the Swanage side of the village, on which the inhabitants are allowed to turn their cattle. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 443/2 In some parts of Massachusetts a 'hayward' was employed to attend the cattle of a whole township. 1892 *Oxford Chron.* 23 Apr. 8 From 1810 to 1852, the time of the Cowley Inclosure, he had frequently tended the cattle as hay-ward in these grazings.

Hazard (hæ·zărd), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4–6 hasard, 5–6 -arde, 6 hazarde, (hassard(e, hazered, *Sc.* hasart), 6–7 hazzard, 5– hazard. [a. OF. *hasard*, *-art* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *azar*, It. *la zara*, *azzardo* (from Fr.), med.L. *azardum*, *azarum* (Du Cange).

The origin of the French word is uncertain, but its source was prob. Arabic. According to William of Tyre, the game took its name from a castle called *Hasart* or *Asart* in Palestine, during the siege of which it was invented: see Littré s.v. The true Arab name of this castle appears to have been *'Ain Zarba* (Prof. Margoliouth). Mahn proposes vulgar Arab. الزهر *az-zahr* or الزار *az-zār* 'die' (Bocthor); but early evidence for this sense is wanting.]

1. A game at dice in which the chances are complicated by a number of arbitrary rules.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2326 Leyk of mine, of hasard ok, Romanz reding on þe bok. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 152 Þei fallen to nyse pleies, at tables, chees & hasard. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 228/2 Hasarde, play, *aleatura*. 1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hasarde a dyce playe, *hasart, azart*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 93 Who will goe to Hazard with me for twentie Prisoners? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They can play at chesse, irish, passage, in and in, hazard. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 209 The Game of Hazard.. may be played by any Number of Persons. He who takes the Box and Dice throws a Main, that is to say, a Chance for the Company, which must be above four, and not exceed nine [etc.]. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* iv. 52 The principal game played was hazard, of which there were two kinds: French hazard, in which the players staked against the bank, and English, or chicken hazard, in which they played against each other.

2. Chance, venture; a chance.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 71, I viewd with wundring a grisly monsterus hazard. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 10 Slaue, I haue set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. (R.), These mighty actors..on the hazard of a bad exchange, Have ventur'd all the stock of life beside. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxix. 121 All games depending upon hazzard or chance are to be eschewed. 1697 *Conf. at Lambeth* in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 44 They very unfairly threw out the Bill without so much as giving it a hazard. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, On what hazards turns our fate!

3. Risk of loss or harm; peril, jeopardy.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 219 In so many hasardes and ieoperdies of his life. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 164 To inlarge your dominion: yea, and that without hassard and detriment. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 46 By preservation of himselfe from Hazards of Travell. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 33 Love .. in case of distance and long absence would be in hazard to languish. 1701 PEPYS *Corr.* 4 Dec., I should not fear the hazard of sending him abroad. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 284 Profits proportionable to their expence and hazard. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 723 A service of some hazard was to be rendered to the good cause.

†4. That which is risked or staked. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 151, I do not doubt .. Or to finde both, Or bring your latter hazard backe againe.

5. In various phrases belonging to prec. senses.

1340 *Ayenb.* 171 He hise heþ folliche y-spended .. and al ylayd to an hazard. 1530 PALSGR. 582/2, I play at the hazarde, or put a thynge in daunger, *je hazarde*. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 197 b, To abyde the hasarde of hys dishonour. *Ibid.* 222 To put the estate of ye realme on [GRAFTON in] an yll hasard. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iv. ii. (1651) 628, I had rather marry a fair one, and put it to the hazard. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 91 Allured .. to runne a bold hazard with him to the gates of Death. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. viii. 21 What a sad hazard a poor maiden .. stands against the temptations of this world. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ¶ 15 Lest they should put their reputation in hazard. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 368 They would have run such hazards getting home! 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1854) 304 To put both his power and his popularity to hazard.

b. *At hazard* (†*hazards*): (*a*) by chance, fortuitously, without design or plan; (*b*) at stake, in danger. *At* (*to, with*) *the hazard of*, at the risk of. *At all hazards, at every hazard*, at all risks, in spite of every peril. *By hazard* (F. *par hasard*) = at hazard. *In hazard*, in peril. *On the hazard*, at stake. *Out of hazard*, out of peril.

a 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 19 In hazarde of his health. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 181 Selling al at hazard. *Ibid.* 260 My reputation, and my worship had beene in hazard. 1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 24 He did let and suffer his spirituall estate to run on at hazards. 1641 TRAPP *Theologia Theol.* 267 S. Hierome learnt Hebrew with the hazard of his life. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Art Love* Wks. 1760 IV. 118 Some choose, and some at hazard seize their mate. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 304 It was resolved, at all hazards, to go. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 10 No man can justly aspire to honour, but at the hazard of disgrace. 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Solitary Wand.* II. 337 The life of Montgomeri appeared to be out of hazard. 1804 *Something Odd* I. 126 He once saved me ..to the imminent hazard of his own life. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 2 The two following examples, taken at hazard. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. v. 235 He determined to relieve it at every hazard. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxi. (1862) 334 Where their worldly interests were at hazard. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* ix. 339 Two plants taken by hazard were protected under separate nets. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* v. xii, Messala's whole fortune was on the hazard.

c. † *To fall into* (*a person's*) *hazard*, i.e. his power to hurt or harm: cf. DANGER *sb.* I. (*Obs.*) *To make a hazard*, to make a guess or venture.

1615 T. ADAMS *Two Sonnes* 75 At last they fall into the usurers hazard. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 107 Making a hazard at the direction in which the trail ran.

6. *Tennis.* Each of the winning openings in a tennis-court. *Hazard side*, the side of the court into which the ball is served.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 263 We will in France..play a set, Shall strike his fathers Crowne into the hazard. 1611 COTGR., *Pelouse* .. also the lower hazard in a Tennis-court. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 20 When at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 265 They that serve upon the Pent-house, are to serve behind the Blew on the Hazard side, else it is a loss. 1702 BOYER *Dict. Royal, Trou..Le petit trou* (*au jeu de Paume*), the hazard at Tennis. 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* iv. 148 The positions of these various *hazards*, on a system which can only be excused by their name, seem to have been left very much to chance, or to the individual fancy of the builders of Courts. *Ibid.* 149 That writer says 'The players on the *hazard-side* have two openings to defend, the last gallery and the grille'. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* LXXII. 690 The hazards, or winning openings, of modern tennis courts are three in number—the Dedans, the Grille, and the Winning-Gallery. To strike the ball into any one of these, at any point of the game, is to score a point.

fig. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* v. iv, Our adverse fortune Bandying us from one hazard to another.

†7. *Billiards.* One of the holes or pockets in the sides of a billiard table. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Scaduta*, a hole or hazard at billiard boord. 1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec., A billiard-table, with as many more hazards as ours commonly have. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 The Hazzards, the Holes in the four corners and sides of the .. Billiard Table. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Billiards*, Hazards, or holes, on the edges and corners.

b. Hence, A stroke at billiards by which one of the balls is driven into a pocket.

Losing hazard, winning hazard (see quot. 1856).

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 197 Common Odds of the Hazards. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 153 Why, you cannot make a hazard, Gilbert; what is the matter? 1850 *Bohn's Handbk. Games* 532 The full (or straight) winning hazard should first be practised. 1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 14 The *Winning Hazard* is one in which the object ball is struck with your own ball and sent into a pocket; the *Losing Hazard* is a stroke in which the striker's ball is pocketed from off, or after contact with, another. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 713 A white winning hazard is made when you play at the white ball and pocket it..A red winning hazard is when you pocket the red.

8. *Golf.* A general term for bunkers, furze, water, sand, loose earth, or any kind of 'bad ground'.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693 He possibly drives his ball into some hazard—such as sand or whin-bushes—from which he is only extricated after expending several strokes in the operation. *Ibid.*, Driving it over hazards, such as bunkers, whins, etc. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 5/2 At Wimbledon certainly there are some very good 'hazards', or perilous places. 1889 LINSKILL *Golf* ii. (1895) 8 The ground should be of an undulating character, and .. should abound in hazards of every description.

9. A cab-stand (in Ireland).

1882 *Times* 9 May, Being on a car 'hazard' (stand) at Parkgate-street on Saturday evening. 1884 *Freeman's Jrnl.* 5 Dec. 5/2 What about providing a hazard at each arrival platform?..the public would then know that it was beyond the power of a cab or cabman to refuse the first call.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (from sense 1) *hazard-bet, -board, -table*, etc.; **hazard side**: see sense 6.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 30/26 Hazard play, *alearum ludus*. *c* 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 301 There are two hazard boards. *a* 1737 POPE *Wks.* (1886) X. 263 Moralizing sat I by the hazard-table. 1829 *Bengallee* 109 Salary, wasted at keen Hazard-bets. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 65 His ill luck at the hazard table was such that his estates were daily becoming more and more encumbered.

†B. *adj.* = HAZARDOUS. *Obs. rare.*

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* D iij, But one of more experience..Such hazard rash proceedings did not like.

Ha·zard, *v.* Forms as in sb.; also *Sc.* 6 haszard, hasert, hazaird, 7 haisard. [a. F. *hasarde-r* (1407 in Hatz.-Darm., in sense 'play at hazard'), f. *hasard*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (anything) to the risk of being lost in a game of chance or other doubtful issue; to stake; to expose to hazard or risk.

1530 PALSGR. 582/2 It is a great folye for a man to hazarde his lyfe for the mucke of this world. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G j, For thinordinate gain wherof we do alwaies hazard our honoures, lifes, and countrey. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortesc. Papers* 11 Nor hazard the reputation of my owne workes under the discretion or skill of an other. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 At Passage, or In and In, they [Chinese] will hazard all their worth, themselves, wives, children and other substance. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 98 When a Sick Man leaves all for Nature to do, he hazards much. When he leaves all for the Doctor to do, he hazards more. 1857 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 263 He would not hazard the prize by clutching at it too soon.

absol. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 31 Unfortunate Gamesters .. hazard on, thinking to recover their Loss.

b. *refl.* To expose oneself to risk; to run or incur risks. Also *intr.* in same sense (*obs.*).

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 176 Ȝe maye haszard and fecht quhen that ȝe think ȝour comodius tyme. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 88 Nobillis, quha durst couragiouslie Hazaird thame self to saif vs. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 135 He shunnes blowes, and will not hazard himselfe, yet requires as much as wee who hazard our lives. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 151 Thinke not that the Hunnes, Herulians, and Lombards will hazard to the death. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 157 Not willing to hazard himself on a Voyage undertaken only for Pleasure.

2. *trans.* To run or take the risk of (a penalty or misfortune). Also with *inf. obj.*

1577 LD. BUCKHURST in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 272 To hazard .. your dishonor and her Ma. dislike. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 1451 What Censures thou shouldst hazard, in thy stay. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg. 1883) 282 He will hazard to be famished. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 93 That your Adversaries being forced to follow you, may hazzard stumbling. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 181 Hazards the breaking of the String. 1796 *Hist. Ned Evans* I. 179 Your son would .. perish in the dust before he would hazard to offend her. 1824 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 223 They hazard to .. break their shins by stemming the current. 1827 C. BRIDGES *Exp. Ps. cxix.* (1830) 78 We shall be ready to hazard all consequences.

b. With *object* and *infinitive*.

1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vi. 8 Hazarde..ourselves to be .. drowned in the waters of schisme. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1292/2 Forced to..hazard himselfe to fall into the hands of naughtie people. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 480 It hides it self, and will not hazzard its tender flower to bee shaken.

†3. To endanger (any person or thing). *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 651/2 There will helye in wayte, and..will daungerously hazarde the troubled souldiour. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 172 The king of Biarma in our times greatly hazarded the states of Pagu and Siam. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 868 Lillies limn'd on cheeks, and roses, With painted perfumes, hazard noses. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 Oct. (1882) III. 109 Mr. Lynde comes up from Nantasket, having .. been much wearied and hazarded with the Storm. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 558 His death, with that of the king of Prussia, would hazard the tranquillity of Europe.

†4. To get by chance or luck; to chance upon.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 132 Be you not afraid, And so you may happen to hazard the maid: It is but in hazard and may come by hap: Win her or lose her, try you the trap. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 155 Might not such Microscopes hazard the discovery of the Aerial Genii, and present even Spiritualities themselves to our view?

5. To take the chance or risk of; to venture upon; to adventure, venture (*to do* something).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 18 Who that otherwise hazardeth to enter into it, exposeth himselfe to a great danger. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 103 Not daring to hazard the fight, or by stratagem break out to hazard their deliverance. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* xxviii, That what both love, both hazard to destroy. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ₱ 9 It is not believed..that the Enemy will hazard a Battle for the Relief of Douay. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 84 Scarification was hazarded without being looked on as an approved Method. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 337 The Koles .. rarely hazarded an action.

b. To venture to offer (a statement, conjecture, or the like).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 188 If one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 174, I have hazarded the few preceding pages. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 314 [This] justifies me .. in hazarding the bold assertion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvii. 379 He did not hazard an explanation of the phenomenon.

†6. *Billiards.* To 'pocket' (a ball). *Obs.*

1679 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Dec., The game being only to prosecute the ball till hazarded, without passing the port .. It is more difficult to hazard a ball..than in our table.

Hence **Ha·zarded** *ppl. a.*, risked, ventured.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 12 How to save hole her hazarded estate. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 26 These disagreeing dates are all hazarded conjectures.

Hazardable (hæ·zărdăb'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.]

†1. Involving hazard; hazardous, risky. *Obs.*

1623 WINTHROP *Let.* in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 342 It is so difficult and hazardable..I cannot tell how to convey that, or anything else to thee. 1656 S. H. *Golden Law* 47 We made it hazardable and doubtfull, by dallying with him. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 16 [It] were an hazardable peece of art.

2. That can or may be hazarded or risked.

In mod. Dicts.

Hazarder (hæ·zărdəɹ). Now *rare.* Also 4-6 hasard-, (5 hass-, 5-6 -erd-), 4-6 -our, 5 -ar, 5-6 -er. [ME. and AFr. *hasardour* = 14th c. F. *hasardeur*, f. *hasarder* to HAZARD: see -ER 2 3.]

1. A player at hazard or dice; a dicer, a gamester.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26854 Theif, reuer, or hazardour, hore or okerer, or Iogolour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 268 It is reproef and contrair to honour For to be halde a comun hasardour. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694/23 *Hic aliator*, a haserder. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 56 The hasartouris haldis thaim heryit, hant thay nocht the dice. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1087/2 An honest man or els a false haserder. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 293 None hasardours at cards nor dyce. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 115 A common hazarder. 1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, III. 397 No simoniac, adulterer, hazarder, drinker.

2. 'He who hazards' (Johnson).

†**Ha·zardful,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD *sb.* + -FUL.] Risky, hazardous, perilous.

1626 *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 86 How hazardful are the events of the most parts of such conferences. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 86 Her infirmity being hazardfull, but not mortall. 1679 J. CLIDE in *Naphtali* 504, I judge the loss of my Soul to be more hazardful.

Ha·zarding, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZARD *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. HAZARD in various senses.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B iij b, To the hazarding of their owne liues. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 90 Without the hasarding of battell.

attrib. 1552 HULOET, Hasarding house [gaming-house], *aleatorium, aleatorium, forum aleatorium.*

†**Ha·zardize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. HAZARD *sb.* + -IZE.] To put in hazard; to jeopardize, risk.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VI. 339 We will hazardize Our peace, our fame, and our posterities. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 297 They make you idolize yourselves, and..hazzardize the state of your soules.

†**Ha·zardize,** *sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [For *hazardise*, f. HAZARD *sb.* + *-ise* as in *merchand-ise.*] A hazardous position, a condition of peril or risk.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 19 A .. ship Which .. Her selfe had ronne into that hazardize [*rimes* merchandize, mesprize].

†**Ha·zardly,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. HAZARD *sb.* + -LY 2.] Risky, dangerous.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 123 A hazardly chance may harbour a clap.

Hazardous (hæ·zărdəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS. Cf. F. *hasardeux*, 16th c. in Littré.]

1. Of the nature of the game of hazard; dependent on chance; casual, fortuitous.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xii. 47 b, The adventure therof on the one side and the other was very hazardous and variable. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 In other Generations that are more hazardous. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 257 They may indeed stop short of some hazardous and ambiguous excellence. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* I. 9 Hazardous betting or playing for stakes. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) IV. 285 Hazardous contracts, in which the performance depends upon some uncertain future event.

†2. Addicted to risks; venturesome. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 323 Who was in the disposition of his nature hazzardous. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 769 Hazardous Mariners. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 129 Too hazardous in engaging the publique stock into a long, or costly war.

3. Fraught with hazard or risk; perilous; risky.

Hazardous insurance, an insurance effected at a high premium, on a life, building, etc. exposed to more than average risks. *Hazardous occupation table*, an actuarial table showing the probability of life in trades or professions the members of which are exposed to more than average risks.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xvii. (1636) 51 A most hazzardous War. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 228 The enterprize so hazardous and high. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 47 The most hazardous enterprise in which he had ever been engaged. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 419 To attempt to analyse the motives of a double-minded man is always a hazardous experiment.

Ha·zardously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hazardous manner; venturesomely; perilously.

1611 COTGR., *Audacieusement*, boldly, aduenturously .. hazardously, daringly. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 447 Grotius his either judgment or conscience does very hazardously lie at the stake. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 252 Lord Bacon said once too boldly and hazardously [etc.]. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxxiii, Cottages .. apparently clinging hazardously to the ascent.

Ha·zardousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hazardous; riskiness; perilousness.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 219 The hazardousness of these terms. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 74 That no difficulties, or hazardousness of these assemblies, may make us indifferent about thy service. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 141 The hazardousness of their employments.

†**Ha·zardry.** *Obs.* Also 3 hasarderye, 4-6 -drie, -drye (6 hasarttrie). [f. OF. type **hasarderie*, f. *hasardeur* HAZARDER: see -ERY.]

1. The playing at hazard; dicing; gambling.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 195 Ydelnesse hem ssal brynge to synne lecherye, To tauerne, and to sleuþe, and to hasarderye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 262 Now wol I yow deffenden hasardrye. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 306 Leif hasarttrie. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1612) 78 Hazardrye and going to common Taverns. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. i. 57 Some fel to hazardry.

2. The incurring of risk; venturesomeness. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 13 Hasty wroth, and heedlesse hazardry, Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy.

Haze (hēiz), *sb.* [Of obscure origin.

Not known till nearly a century after HAZY *a.*, so that it may be a back-formation from that word. For the derivation, connexion with OE. *hasu, haswe* 'grey', has been suggested; but there is a long gap in time between the words, and there are difficulties both of form and early sense: see HAZE *v.*2]

1. An obscuration of the atmosphere near the surface of the earth, caused by an infinite number of minute particles of vapour, etc. in the air. In 18th c. applied to a thick fog or hoar-frost; but now usually to a thin misty appearance, which makes distant objects indistinct, and often arises from heat (*heat-haze*).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Haze*, a Rime, a thick Fog. 1721 BAILEY, *A Hase*, a thick Fog or Rime. 1755 JOHNSON, *Haze*, fog; mist. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 4 To trust ourselves to the haze and mist and doubtful lights of that changeable week. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze .. marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* viii. 128 Till he disappeared in the silvery night haze. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 526 A hot haze hung over the whole. 1849 D. P. THOMSON *Introd. Meteorol.* 114 When..the temperature falls below the dew-point, the moisture becomes visible in the form of a haze, mist, or fog; haze when there is merely an obscuration near the surface of the earth; mist when it presents a defined outline, resting on, or hovering a few feet above the ground; fog when the humid vesicles are so numerous as to produce a general obscuration in the atmosphere. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xiv, There was a thin yellow haze from incense mingling with the breath of the multitude. 1891 MRS. OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* 435 The soft hills on the other side in a haze of sunshine.

b. *transf.* Something having a misty appearance, or obscuring the view.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Repts.* IX. 526 Ulceration [in the eye] .. sufficiently deep to leave a permanent haze. 1891 DOUGALL *Beggars All* 181 The copse..showed nothing but a haze of gray and reddish twigs.

2. *fig.* A condition of intellectual vagueness and indistinctness; the obscurity of a distant time.

a 1797 BURKE (T.), In the fog and haze of confusion all is enlarged. 1843 MIALL in *Nonconf.* III. 489 A haze of false and wretched morality. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 44 The annalists..were peopling the haze with obscure persons. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxix. 362 No shade or faint haze of a doubt appeared anywhere. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxx. 55 Nor do their moral and religious impulses remain in the soft haze of self-complacent sentiment.

3. *Comb.*, as *haze-cradled, haze-hung* adjs.; haze-fire, brilliantly luminous mist.

1842 FABER *Styr. Lake, etc.* 328 The Carpathian chain, A fence of white haze-fire Compassing the plain. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Summer Night* 21 The blue haze-cradled mountains spread away. 1894 *Rev. of Rev.* Feb. 170 The low and haze-hung country.

Hence **Ha·zeless** *a.*, free from haze.

1874 TYNDALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 826 A calm and hazeless atmosphere.

Haze (hēiz), *v.*1 [Cf. OF. *haser* (1450 in Godef.) 'irriter, piquer, fâcher, insulter, aiguillonner'.]

1. *trans.* To affright, scare; to scold; also, to punish by blows. *dial.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To haze or hawze one, *perterrefacio, clamore obtundo.* 1721 BAILEY, *Hase*, to affright with a sudden Noise. *Ibid.*, *Hawze*, to confound or frighten, to stun one with Noise. C[ountry Word]. 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to scold; also, to beat. 1881 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Haze*, to thrash soundly; to upbraid.

2. *Naut.* To punish by keeping at disagreeable and unnecessary hard work; to harass with overwork.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii.' 18 Every shifting of the studding-sails was only to 'haze' the crew. *Note.* Let an officer once say 'I'll haze you', and your fate is fixed. You will be 'worked up', if you are not a better man than he is. 1846 J. R. BROWNE *Etch. Whaling Cruise* (1850) 187 The captain disliked him .. and continually hazed him for his awkwardness. 1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip, etc.* 283 Now then, fore-top, there, shift your pins, or I'll haze you.

3. To subject to cruel horseplay (as practised by American students); to bully. *U.S.* See HAZING 3.

1850 *Poem bef. Iadma* 22 in B. H. Hall *College Wds.* (1856) 251 'Tis the Sophomores rushing the Freshmen to haze. 1868 in G. M. Sloane *Life J. MacCosh* xiv. (1896) 216 Did you not hear that he had been hazed? .. They gagged his mouth .. shaved his head, then put him under the pump, and left him tied on the campus. *Ibid.*, I called the hazed student to my house. 1886 *Century Mag.* 905/1 Two of our roughs began to haze him. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* Aug. 293 The man who assists in hazing you in Freshman year, and who compels you to stand on a street-corner and scan Greek verse for the edification of the by-standers. *Ibid.*, Hazing, in its offensive signification, is practically dead and buried at Yale.

4. *intr.* To frolic, 'lark'. *U.S.*

1848 *N. Y. Com. Adv.* 2 Dec. (Bartlett), W. had been drinking and was hazing about the street at night. 1855 H. A. WISE *Tales for Marines* (ibid.), Hazin' round with Charity Bunker and the rest o' the gals.

5. *Haze about*, to roam about aimlessly; to loaf about. [? Associated with HAZY 2 b.]

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 592 It would be idle to follow [her]..in hazing about—a capital word that, and one worthy of instant adoption—among the usual sights of London. 1870 MRS. PRENTISS *Let.* in *Life* (1882) 335 The boys are hazing about.

Haze, *v.*2 [In sense 1, related to HAZE *sb.*, HAZY *a.*; perh. a back-formation from the latter; in sense 2 from the sb.]

1. *intr.* To drizzle. *dial.*

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 36 *It hazes*, it misles, or rains small rain. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 33 O'er Valladolid's regal turrets hazed The drizzly fogs from dull Pisuerga raised. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Haze*, to drizzle, to be foggy.

2. *trans.* To make hazy, to involve in a haze. Hence **Hazed** *ppl. a.*

1801 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 353 The noble mountains..are here [i.e. in the picture] softened and hazed away into indistinctness. 1888 R. G. H[ILL] *Voices in Solit.* 180 The hazed sun with lurid weakness stared.

Haze, *v.*3 *dial. trans.* To dry.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Haze*, to dry linen, etc. by hanging it up in the fresh air..any thing so exposed is said to be hazed, as rows of corn or hay, when a brisk breeze follows a shower. 1853 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Hazed*, surface-dried.

†**Haze** = *ha'* 's, syncop. form of *have us. Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iv. (Arb.) 49 Nay and ye will haze, haze .. And ye will not haze, then giue vs our geare againe.

Hazel1 (hēi·z'l). Forms: 1 hæsel, hæsil, hæsl, æsil, 3 hasle, asele, 3–4 hesel, 4–6 hasil, 4–7 -ell(e, 4–8 hasel(e, 5 hesil(l, -yl(le, -elle, 5–6 hasill, 6 -ille, -yll(e, heasle, (*Sc.* hissill), 6–7 hazell, 6–8 hasle, 7 hassel, hassle, 7- hazel, hazle, (*mod.Sc.* heazle, heezle). [OE. *hæsel* = MDu. *hasel(are*, Du. *hazel(aar*, LG. *hassel*, OHG. *hasal* masc., *hasala* fem. (MHG., mod.G. *hasel* f.), ON. *hasl* (Sw., Da. *hassel*):—OTeut. **hasalo-z*:—pre-Teut. **kósolos* = L. *corulus*, *corylus*, OIr. *coll* (:—**cosl*). ON. had also *hesli* neut. (:—**hasili-*) whence app. north. ME. *hesel, hesyl*, mod.Sc. *heezle.*]

1. A bush or small tree of the genus *Corylus*, having as its fruit a nut. The European species, *C. Avellana*, grows to a small tree; the North American species are *C. Americana*, a shrub forming dense thickets, and the Beaked or Cuckold Hazel, *C. rostrata*, found in Canada, etc.

There are other species, as the Constantinople or Turkey Hazel, *C. Colurna*, Japanese Hazel, *C. heterophylla*.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 236 *Corylus*, haesil [50 aesil]. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 536 *Corylus*, haesl. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Hæsles ragu, & holen rinde niþewearde. *c* 1205 LAY. 8697 Hasles [*c* 1275 aseles] þer greowen. *a* 1307 *Thrush & Night.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 50 Somer is comen with loue to toune..The note of hasel springeth. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vi. 5 If thou desire grapes thou goest not to the Hasell. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xviii. 83 It es lyke vnto þe floure of þe hesill, þat springes oute before þe lefes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Hesyl, tre, *corulus*. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 67 The Place wher the Town was ys al over growen with Brambles, Hasylles, and lyke Shrubbes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lviii. 733 There be two sortes of Hasel or wood Nut trees. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 4 Beneath the grateful Shade, Which Hazles, intermix'd with Elms, have made. 1769 HOME *Fatal Disc.* v, A dell, whose sloping sides are rough With thick-grown hazel. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 153 The variegated and Purple Hazels are ornamental shrubs of some esteem.

b. The wood of this tree.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 54 Ther is a lake that torneth hasell in to asshe and asshe in to hasell. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* xxi. 251, I leave it to their [Anglers'] owne discretion, whether to use either Haysell, or Cane. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 161 Hasle was the Material of which the Stakes were at first made.

c. A stick or rod of this wood.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 276 The horsemens cudgell .. to be a hasell. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cxxxv, The Hassle soe will bend (A Rhabdomancie, was observ'd of old) Stretch'd on the Earth, vnto a Mine of Gold. 1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. 71 Let the Angler fit himself with a Hazle of one piece or two set conveniently together. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* xxi. (1749) I. 144 Mr. Solmes..fell to gnawing the head of his hazel.

d. Short for *hazel-nut*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XV. xxii. (R.), As for other nuts, their meat is solide and compact, as we may see in filberds and hazels.

e. *Oil of hazel*, a jocular name for an oil alleged to be contained in a green hazel rod, and to be the efficacious element in a sound drubbing; *to anoint with oil of hazel*, to drub with a hazel rod. So *sap of hazel* in the same sense: cf. *hazel-oil*, 4 c.

c 1678 *Roxb. Ball.* (1882) IV. 359 Take you the Oyl of Hazel strong; With it anoint her Body round.

2. Applied with qualification to other plants, as Evergreen Hazel, *Guevina Avellana*; Australian H., *Pomaderris lanigera* of N. S. Wales, *P. apetala* of Victoria; WITCH or WYCH HAZEL, q.v.

3. The reddish brown colour of a ripe hazel-nut.

b. *adj.* Of this colour; used esp. of eyes.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 82 The different colours of the eye are the dark hazle, the light hazle, the green, the blue, the grey, the whitish grey. 1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* I. 52 An eye .. the index of an intelligent soul; it was a full, bright hazel. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 5 Of a light hazel in their colour.

b. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 22 Thou wilt quarrell with a man for cracking Nuts, hauing no other reason, but because thou hast hasell eyes. *c* 1730 SWIFT *Dick, a Maggot* 4 You know him by his hazel snout. 1743–51 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* 69 The Eye of a yellowish Hazel Colour. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xix, O'er her white bosom stray'd her hazel hair. 1813 — *Rokeby* IV. v, Her full dark eye of hazel hue. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VIII. ii, In the quick glance of his clear hazel eye.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hazel bank, bavin, bough, bower, bush, copse, cover, leaf, rod, staff, stick, twig, wand*, etc.; *hazel-hooped, -leaved* adjs.

a 1307 *Thrush & Night.* 106 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 54 Fowel, thou sitest on hasel bou. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 22 (Promp.) It was lytelle as a hesylle styke. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* x. vii. (1886) 147 There must be made vpon a hazell wand three crosses. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 255 Kate like the hazle twig Is straight, and slender. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1547 He's mounted on a hazel bavin. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1269 Close in the covert of a hazel copse. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 59 Budge barrels .. hazle hooped. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 171, I slide by hazel covers. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 693 Hazel rods have been supposed to have magical properties, as it was of them that the *divining-rod* was formed. 1864 *Sowerby's Eng. Bot.* III. 193 Hazel-leaved Bramble. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 549/1 The virtue of the hazel wand was supposed to be dependent on its having two forks.

b. From sense 3.

1769–74 J. GRANGER *Biogr. Hist. Eng.* (R.), Cherry cheeked, hazel-eyed, brown haired. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 24 Black and hazle colour soils. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 228 A deep hazel-coloured loam. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 141 A dark hazel-eyed, slim-made, lively girl. 1891 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wom. Heart* I. 3 Large hazel-brown eyes.

c. Special combs.: **hazel carpet**, a geometer moth, *Cidaria corylata*; **hazel crottles**, the lichen *Sticta pulmonaria*; **hazel-fly**, *Phyllopertha horticola*, also an artificial fly imitating it; **hazel hoe**, 'a grubbing hoe for working in brush and bushes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); †**hazel-mouse** [Ger. *haselmaus*], the common dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*); **hazel-oil** (*humorous*): see 1 e; **hazel-rag, -raw** = *hazel crottles*; †**hazel-rise** [cf. Ger. *haselreis*], a twig or bough of the hazel; **hazel-rough** (*U.S.*), a hazel copse; **hazel-worm** [Ger. *haselwurm*], the blind-worm (*Maunder's Treas. Nat. Hist.* 1854). Also HAZEL-GROUSE, etc.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 4) IV. 55 Lungwort. Hazel Rag, or *Hazel Crottles..On the trunks of old trees. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 117 The Welchman's Button, or *Hasle-Fly. 1883 A. RONALDS *Fly-Fisher's Entomol.* (ed. 9) 104 Hazel Fly, Coch-A-Bondhu. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 423 Of the Nut-mouse, *Hasel-mouse, or Filbird-mouse..so called because they feed upon Hasel-nuts and Filbirds. 1825 JAMIESON, **Hazel-oil*, a cant term, used to denote a drubbing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 46 Ye shall suffer for this, if there's hazel oil in Dumfries. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Pulmonaria*, after some lungeworte: after other *hasel ragge. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 831 Lungwort Lichen..*Hazleraw, Scotis. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3293 (Bodl. MS.) Whan notte brouneþ on *hesel rys. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xvi, Heich Hutchon with a hissil ryss. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 23 Nov., Among the *hazel-roughs are still a few chewinks.

Ha·zel[2], **hazle.** Also hassell, hasel(l. [Of uncertain origin; known first in attrib. use or comb., and in the adj. HAZELLY[1].

Markham's *hassell ground, hassell earth*, correspond to Ger. *hasselboden* 'ground consisting of gravel, reddish clay, and somewhat black earth' (Grimm), said also to be called in Switzerland *haselerde*. The latter implies connexion or association with *hasel* HAZEL[1], and some would so explain the word in Eng., with reference to the colour of hazel ground, its suitableness for hazel, or other reason.]

1. A kind of freestone: see quots. *local.*

1855 PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* Gloss., *Hazle*, a hard, often cherty, gritstone. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Hazle*, a tough mixture of sandstone and shale.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Consisting of a mixture of sand or gravel, clay, and earth, as *hazel earth, ground, loam, mould, soil*, etc.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. vi. (1635) 36 If it bee a rich hassell ground. *Ibid.* xiii. 83 Blacke Clay mixt with red Sand, which..is called of Husbandmen an hassell earth. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 556 Any mixed earths or hasell-grounds which are clayes and sands or clayes and gravells mixed together. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 341 The manner of tillage that is also given light or hasel mould. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 165 A field of good hazle loam. 1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 70 To make summer-fallows on light land, such as hazel loam, sand, gravel or chalk. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 26 On all soils, except those of a deep hazel mould or sandy loam.

Hazeled (hē·z'ld), *a.* [See -ED[2].] a. Full of or clad with hazel bushes. b. Of a hazel colour.

1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 159 Hazled cocks, which are quick for motion,..strong to fight. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 263 In our hazled deans. 1857 in Miss Pratt *Flowering Plants* I. 148 Up yon hazel'd slope the farmer loudly rallies Reapers to their morning task.

†**Ha·zelen,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hæslen, 4 haselne, heslyn. [f. HAZEL[1] + -EN[4] (= Ger. *haseln*): cf. HALSEN *a.*] Of or pertaining to the hazel.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 104 ȝenim..hæslenne sticcan oþþe ellenne. 1388 WYCLIF *Pref. Ep.* 72 Of the haselne ȝerd. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2504 Holtis and hare woddes with heslyne schawes.

Hazel grouse. = next.

1783 LATHAM *Hist. Birds* s.v. *Grouse*, Hazel Grouse, *Haselhuhn*. 1862 MEDLOCK tr. *Schædler's Treas. Sc.* 538 Under the section of grouse .. we note .. the black grouse (*T[etrao] tetrix*), and the hazel grouse (*T. bonasia*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 141 The Hazel Grouse .. does not come to England, but is found over Northern Europe and North Asia, and is a pretty bird with a fine crest.

Hazel-hen. [transl. mod.G. *haselhuhn*, f. *hasel* HAZEL + *huhn* hen.] The European ruffled grouse (*Bonasia sylvestris*).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The .. heath-cock, hasle-hen, land duck. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 195 Floundering in the dirt like hazle-hens. 1893 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 Ptarmigan and hazel hens are now the only inexpensive game procurable.

Hazeline (hē·zĕlīn). [See -INE.] An alcoholic distillate from the Witch Hazel, *Hamamelis virginica.*

1881 NETHERCLIFT in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 June, The new product of Hamamelis Virginica called 'Hazeline'. 1882 W. SYMES in *Lancet* 4 Nov., Hazeline was highly recommended two years ago for cases of haemoptysis.

Hazelly (hē·z'li), *a.*[1] [cf. HAZEL[2].] Consisting of a mixture of sand, clay, and earth.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 The stuffe carried..for the erection of the walles at Dover, was earth, being of a haselie mould, chalke and sleech. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* III. (1708) 53 All sorts of Land may be reduced to Sandy, Gravelly, Chalky, Stony, Rocky, Hazely, Blackearth, Marsh or Boggy, and Clay-land. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pine*, Any dry Soil, especially light hazelly Brick Earth will do. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 383 The soil proper for carnations is a hazelly or sandy loam, procured from a pasture.

Hazelly, *a.*[2] [f. HAZEL[1] + -Y.] Abounding in or clad with hazel bushes.

1790 BURNS *Elegy Henderson* 20 Ye hazly shaws and briery dens! 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 942 The Steep and hazelly banks of the Woodburn. 1835 CLARE *Rural Muse* 158 From the hazelly wood.

Hazel-nut (hē·z'lˌnʊt). Forms: see HAZEL and NUT. [OE. *hæselhnutu* = Du. *hazelnoot*, LG. *haselnot, haselnöt*, OHG. *hasalnuz*, mod.G. *haselnuss.*] The nut of the hazel, a well-known fruit.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 33 *Abelena*, haeselhnutu. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 345/15 *Abellana*, haslhnutu. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hasel-notes, & oþer fruit..þat in forest growen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Dyamaundes ..of þe mykilnes of hesill nuttes. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresback's Husb.* II. (1586) 95 b, Among Nuttes, is also .. the Hasell Nuttes, a kinde whereof is the Filberte. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 207 The common hazel nut yields an oil most valuable for the delicate machinery of watches.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hazel-nut oil, tree*, etc.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 457/14 *Nuculeus, siue nucleus*, hæslhnute cyrnel. 1762 W. HUDSON *Flora Anglica, Corylus stipulis ovatis*, etc., common Hazel-nut-tree. 1884 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 310 *Hazel-nut Cakes.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hazel nut oil* .. is pale yellow..and is not a drying oil.

Ha·zel-tree. The hazel, *Corylus Avellana.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/45 *Corulus*, an haseltre. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 207 An hasell tree, or nut tree, a filbert tree. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, To Mr. Hobs* Note, *Virgula Divina*, or a Divining Wand, is a two-forked Branch of a Hazel-Tree, which is used for the finding out either of Veins, or hidden Treasures of Gold and Silver. 1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* 14 On the bridge beneath the hazel-tree.

Hazel-wood.

1. A wood or thicket of hazel bushes.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 1174 From hasel-wode, there Ioly Robin pleyde. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 7 A hazel-wood By autumn nutters haunted.

2. The wood or timber of the hazel.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 208 The magnificent and heroicall vertues of the haselwood. 1848 SIR J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia & Montenegro* I. 516 On the neighbouring mountains much hazelwood grows.

†3. In phrase *hazelwoods shake*, or merely *hazelwood!* (in Chaucer) app. = Of course. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 841 (890) A ryng quod he, yé haselwodes shaken, Ye Nece myne þat ryng moste han a stoue þat myhte a dede man a-lyue maken. *Ibid.* v. 505 Ye haselwode þoughte þis Pandare, And to hym self ful sobrelich he seyde, God wot refreyden may þis hote fare.

Ha·zelwort. *Herb.* [An adaptation of 16th c. Ger. *haselwurtz*, OHG. *haselwurz* (also *haselwurzel*), f. *wurz* herb, WORT, *wurzel* root.] A book name in the herbalists for Asarabacca.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. E ij b, Asarum is called .. in english folfote .. and asarabacca in duche hasell wurt: because it groweth abowte hasell tree rootes.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. v. 319 This herbe .. is called in English Asarabacca, and folefoote, it may also be called Haselworte .. in Germanie Haselwurtz: in Brabant Haselwortel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccvi. (1633) 837. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Cabarick*, an Herb otherwise call'd Hazlewort [*misprr.* Harlewort]; so 1730–36 in BAILEY (folio). 1862 MEDLOCK tr. *Schædler's Treas. Sc.* 460 The Pipe tree.. and the Hazelwort.

Hazen (hē·z'n), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also -an, -on. [prob. from same source as HAZE *v.*[1]; see -EN[5].] *trans.* To scare, terrify; to scold, threaten.

1605 *Hist. Evordanus*, Night .. sent .. fantasie for to hazan idle heads. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xiv. § 12 That custome .. to beat, and to box, and with strange words and out-cryes to hazen Children. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* vii. 141 To awake, and hazen, and drive those that wil not be allured and drawn. [1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Hazon*, to scold or threaten. 'Now dwoan't 'ee hazon the child for 't.']

Hazer (hē·zəɹ). *U.S.* [f. HAZE *v.*[1]] One who hazes or practises cruel horseplay on another.

1887 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 5 Sept. (*heading*) A Hazer in Trouble. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 636/1 The hazers in college are the men..to whom the training and instincts of the gentleman are unknown.

Hazily (hē·zĭli), *adv.* [f. HAZY + -LY[2].] In a hazy manner; dimly, indistinctly. Also *fig.*

1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 31 The river .. glittered hazily in the last rays of sunset. 1889 'RITA' *Sheba* III. iii. 36 The light and the shadows seemed to swim hazily before her sight. 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 31 May, One is so likely to think hazily of African territory.

Haziness (hē·zinĕs). [f. HAZY + -NESS.] The quality of being hazy.

1. Mistiness, fogginess.

1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 71 Though there be no extraordinary fog or haziness. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 106 The haziness of the weather. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 315 The sun .. being obscured by a general haziness in the atmosphere.

2. The quality of being intellectually indistinct; vagueness of mental perception; uncertainty.

1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 25 In no department of human knowledge is haziness deemed a merit. 1882 MASSON in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 235 Carlyle himself seems to have become aware of the haziness of his dating of the transaction.

Ha·zing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HAZE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. A sound beating, a thrashing.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 396, I gave him a hazing.

2. *Naut.* See HAZE *v.*[1] 2.

1893 J. A. BARRY *S. Brown's Bunyip, etc.* 285 The process is called 'hazing'. The sufferer gets all the dirtiest and most disagreeable .. jobs to be found on shipboard.

3. A species of brutal horseplay practised on freshmen at some American Colleges.

a 1860 *Harvard Mag.* I. 413 (Bartlett) The absurd and barbarous custom of hazing, which has long prevailed in the college. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 5/3 'Hazing' at Yale has unhappily led to the death of an unfortunate young student named Rustin, and to a general denunciation of this custom as 'stupid and brutal'. 1894 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 5/4 The freshman class of Princeton is smaller this autumn than last..due in part to the hazing outrages of recent years.

Hazle, hazzle (hæ·z'l), *v. dial.* [freq. of HAZE *v.*[3]: see -LE. OF. had *hasler* as variant of *haler* to burn, to dry; but this was prob. not connected.] a. *trans.* To dry superficially. b. *intr.* To become dry on the surface.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 886 Who by that happy wind of thine .. didst hazle and drie up the forlorne dregges and slime of Noahs deluge. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hazle*, to grow dry at top. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Hazzle*, to dry slightly. 'If the clothes don't dry much, they'll hazzle'. 1893 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl., *Hazzle*, to dry slightly .. It is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun hazzle the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

Hazle, Hazly: see HAZEL[1] and [2], HAZELLY *a.*[2]

Hazy (hē·zi), *a.* Forms: 7 hawsey, heysey, hasie, -ey, haizy, 8 hazey, 7– hazy. [In form,

as if from HAZE *sb.* + -Y; but known nearly a century before the sb., so that their mutual relation is uncertain. The early forms also offer difficulty.]

1. Of the atmosphere, weather, etc.: Characterized by the presence of haze; misty. (orig. *Naut.*) In 17–18th c. use = foggy; but now usually applied to a kind of atmospheric indistinctness less determinate than mist or fog, and often caused by heat.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 7 The weather beeing thicke and hawsey, the winde highe. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 27 Moistness of the Air .. which the Seamen call a Heysey weather .. as though the Sun shine out bright, yet we cannot see his body, till nine a clock. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 183 An hasie Morning. 1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 241 The Air being light, though moist and a little hazy. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 2 The Air was haizy and full of fogs and snow, so that we could not see far. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hazy Weather*, when it is Thick, Misty, Foggy. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vii. 72 We had little wind, with thick hazy weather. 1799 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* xxi. (1810) 231 A diffused light, which made the air seem hazy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 64 It was too hazy to see anything in the distance.

2. *fig.* Lacking intellectual distinctness; vague, indistinct, uncertain.

1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newspapers* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, A hazy uncertain delicacy. 1862 BURTON *Bk.-Hunter* (1863) 35 His communications about the material wants of life were hazy. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Some hazy idea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 211 The chief article of Rousseau's rather hazy creed.

b. Somewhat confused with drink. *colloq.*

1824 T. HOOK *Sayings & Doings* Ser. I. *Friend of Family* II. 10 Hazy, Sir—You understand? smoking and drinking. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, Staggering about just as if he were 'hazy'.

He (hī, hĭ), *pers. pron.*, *3rd sing. masc. nom.* Forms: see below. [The simplest form of the (orig. demonstr.) base *hi-*, which supplies not only the pronoun forms *him, his, her, (h)it, (h)em*, but also the adverbs *here, hence, hither*. OE. *he, hē* was cogn. with OFris. *hi, he* (fem. *hiu*, neut. *hit*), OS. *hi, he, hie*. The other old Teutonic langs. (with OS. in the oblique cases) have parallel forms from stem *i-*: OHG. *ir, er*, Goth. *is*. Fragments of a *hi-* stem, in sense 'this', are found, however, in Gothic, in dat. *himma*, acc. m. and n. *hina, hita*; they differ only in the initial *h* from the corresponding inflexions of *is* 'he'. In OHG. the East Franconian had also *her* in place of the usual OHG. *er*, 'he'. In English, the typical form in all ages has been *he*, from which emphasis probably produced *heo, hye, hee*, and tonelessness *hă, ă*, which last long prevailed in representations of familiar speech, as in the dramatists, and is still a prevalent dialect form. In OE. the base *he* supplied all parts of the third personal pronoun, singular and plural; it was thus inflected:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL.
Nom.	he, hē	hīo, hēo, hīe, hī	hit	hī, hīe, hēo, hiᵹ
Acc.	hiene, hine (hyne)	hie, hī (hēo)	hit	hī, hīe, hēo, hiᵹ
Dat.	him (hym)	hiere, hire (hyre)	him	him, heom (hym)
Gen.	his (hys)	hiere, hire (hyre)	his	hiera, hira, heora

1. In all the cognate languages, even in the early period, certain parts of the *hi-* or *i-* stem were lost, and supplied by the corresponding parts of the demonstrative base *syă*, a derivative of *să*, SE. This extended to English also in the 11th or 12th c. when the fem. *hio, heo*, became supplanted by the fem. demonstrative *sio, syo*, which appears as *sco, scho=sho* in northern, and *scæ=shæ* in midl., now SHE, q.v. In the south and west *heo* (*ho, hoo*) survived in literature till the 15th c. and is still native in the dialects in various forms; but *she* has been the only literary Eng. form since the introduction of printing. In the oblique cases HER remains.

2. The original plural has been supplanted by a plural of the demonstrative *that*. In the northern dial. *c* 950, the O.E. *þá*, plural of *þæt*, was often used instead of *hia, hi*; within the next two centuries the equivalent ON. *þei-r* must have been adopted, as it appears *c* 1200 in full use in Orm. as *þeȝȝ*, whence the later *they, thei, thay, thai*, which gradually spread south, and before 1500 superseded *hi, hy*, first in the nominative, and then also in the other cases, so that the plural forms are now *they, them, their*. But a relic of the earlier pronoun survives, in southern dialect and colloquial use, in the dat.-accus. *hem*, commonly written *'em*.

3. The original accusative forms have everywhere, except in the neuter, been replaced by an extended use of the dative: this began in the midl. dial. before 1000, and was completed in the southern by 1350. In this change, the analogy of the 1st and 2nd persons was followed (see ME). Traces of the original acc. sing. masc. *hine* remain as *en, 'n (un)*, in southern dialects: see HIN.

4. In the neuter the acc. *hit* remained, and also displaced the dative *him*; in all constructions *hit* lost its initial *h* between 12th and 15th c. in Standard English; and in 16–17th c. the original neuter genitive *his* was displaced first by *it*, and then by *it's, its*.

5. The genitive cases *his, hire, hire, (their)*, were treated after 1100, on the earlier analogy of *mine, thine, our, your*, as adjectives, and inflected to agree with substantives; the plurals *his-e, hir-e* were still used by Wyclif. Like the other possessives, they also developed two forms, an adjective and an absolute, the latter being *hers, theirs* (the *-s* of which was originally the possessive *'s*); *hisis* was used by Wyclif, but in mod.Eng. *his* and *its* take no additional *s* in the absolute form. *Hisn, hern, theirn* (perhaps by false analogy with *my, mine*) appear in 16th c. in midl. counties, but are now only dialectal. The changes which these, originally genitives of the Personal Pronoun, have undergone, make it more convenient in modern grammar to treat them separately as Possessive Pronouns.

The present inflexion of this pronoun (with its derived possessives) is therefore:

SING.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	PLURAL.
Nom.	he	[she]	it	[they]
Acc. / *Dat.*	him	her	it	[them]
Possess. adj.	his	her	its	[their]
absol.	his	hers	its	[theirs]

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative singular masculine HE; the other inflexional parts are treated separately, each in its alphabetical place. So also the now colloq. 'EM, formerly HEM 'them', the obs. or dial. HEO (*hoo*) 'she', HI 'they', HIN (dial. *'en, 'un*) 'him', the ME. HEMEN (dial. *min, mun*) 'them', the early ME. HISE 'her', and HISE 'them', and the dial. HISN, HERN, THEIRN.]

A. Forms.

α. 1– he (6–7 h'); β. 2–3 hi; γ. 2 heo, 3–4 ȝe, ghe; δ. 3 hæ; ε. 3–4 ha, 4 ho; ζ. 3 e, 3–9 (*dial.*) a; η. 4–5 hye, 6 hie; θ. 4–7 hee.

α. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 He cwæð þæt he bude on þæm lande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 636 Thanne wolde he speke and crie as he were wood. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* x. H iij b, H'ath made a common-place booke out of plaies. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 85 And when h' hath done, 'tis good to lay 't aside.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 And cweðen in his þonke þar hi bið. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 221 Neure in helle hi com.

γ. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Heo [God] is hefone liht. *Ibid.* 225 Heo and his wif þa bearn ȝestriende. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 874 Mid mine songe ich hine pulte That ghe groni for his gulte. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 123 Tho ȝe [Jesus] was bote twelf wynter ald.

δ. *c* 1205 LAY. 23113 Hæ hafeð al his kineriche bi-queðe her Loððe.

ε. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 Goþ, ha seide, into bethleem. *Ibid.* 30 Ha maket of þo watere wyn. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 573 Þey hye hym, and ho goþ withoutyn any stryfe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 30 Ha beat and smit and wyf and children, ..ase ha were out of his wytte.

ζ. *c* 1205 LAY. 15636 E [*c* 1275 he] wende þat he ilad weore limen for to leosen. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* lxiv, E cleped forð malcus is monquellere. 1250–1610 [see A *pron.*]. 1756 A. MURPHY *Apprentice* I. i, I got as far as the jesuit before a went out of town. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (Passim).

η. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6376 And for he him so miseise y-seye Of prisoun aschaped, bliþe was hye. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 40 Maist witt hes hie that moniest owrsylis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 50 The hie Salmonte haueng castne the meltis, and the sche salmonte the Rounis.

θ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+165 His name neuend hee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 2 Of a craft of vitailliers was hee. *c* 1440 [see B 2]. 1567 [see B 7]. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 Hee waz so loth to cum forward. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 1 Hee was no babe, but a great clearke. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 That whereof before hee was so scrupulous.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person, nominative case.

1. The male being in question, or last mentioned: Used of persons and animals of the male sex.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 13 Ohthere sæde .. þæt he ealra Norðmonna norþmest bude. He cwæð þæt he bude on þæm lande norþweardum wiþ þa Westsæ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ix. [x.] 8 Drihten þurhwunað on ecnesse. And he ȝearwað his dom-setl, and he demð ealre eorþan swyðe emne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þis witeȝede dauid .. Þis he witeȝede bi drihtene þurh þene halie gast. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 146 Ðe neddre .. If he naked man se, ne wile he him noȝt neggen, oc he fleð fro him als he fro fir sulde. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* iii. 6 And sche..eet, and ȝaf to hir hosebonde, and he eet. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1141 Þan drafe he sa to Damac with dukis and princes. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 28 He is the noat of the male; as, he is a gud judge; he is a wyse man; he is a speedie horse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 297 For contemplation hee and valour form'd, For softness shee and sweet attractive Grace; Hee for God only, shee for God in him. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 40. 49 He will go about to prove that there is something besides He-knows-not-what. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 700 He first, and close behind him follow'd she. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. viii. 122 Our Saviour spake of man as he is.

b. In some northern dialects (Westmorland, Cumberland, etc.), *he* is used instead of *thou* or *you*, in addressing a boy or inferior (cf. Ger. *Er* so used): e.g. 'Well, Joe! where has he been? what is this he has brought me?'

2. Of things not sexually distinguished: † **a.** Things grammatically masculine. *Obs.* **b.** Things personified as masculine, as mountains, rivers, oak-trees, etc.

It is not easy to say when grammatical gender ceased to be used, this differing according to dialect. In dialect speech, *he* is still used for most things of definite shape, without any feeling of personification.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 144 Swines brede is swiðe swete. swa is of wilde dore. alto dore he is abuh[t]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 40, Ichulle tellen him Wherfore þe world was i-wrouht, And aftur how he was bi-tauht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 314 The Philosophres stoon Elixer clept .. With al oure sleighte he wol nat come vs to. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* V. 1379 Yet was this fyre soo horryble that hee..Brent men eke. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 4 This present book..he schal have v. principal parties. *Ibid.* 8 An argument if he be ful and foormal..is mad of twey proposiciouns. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 The better the stake wyll be dryuen whan he is well bounden. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. C vj a, Dyll..hath..a spokye top as fenell hath, whome he doth represent wonders nere. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 65 The blushing discontented Sunne..When he perceiues the enuious Clouds are bent To dimme his glory. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* iv. 265 That, euerie nation as he was strong, should not set himselfe in possession.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 409 Jove's own Tree..Full in the midst of his own Strength he stands..His Shade protects the Plains, his Head the Hills commands. 1823 BYRON *Island* III. i, The flashing .. Which robes the cannon as he wings a tomb. 1832 TENNYSON *New Year's Eve* ii, To-night I saw the sun set: he set and left behind The good old year.

3. Peculiar constructions: **a.** Used pleonastically along with its noun. Common in ballad style, and now in illiterate speech.

c 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* v. (1848) 32 Moyses ærest and Helias hi fæston, and swylce eac se Hælend..he fæste. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 120 Þe kyng he sende aftur hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4055 Ioseph he sagh a night in sueuen. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 744 The kyngys sone of Armony..To Tryamowre he ranne. 15.. *Chevy Chase* 74 The first man that did answer make, Was noble Percy hee. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 85 'Fair and softly', John he cried, But John he cried in vain. 1839 LONGF. *Wreck of Hesperus* iii, The skipper he stood beside the helm.

¶ **b.** Erroneously for objective *him*.

1560–2 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573–4) II. 36 a, These instrumentes helpeth much more him that besiegeth a towne then he that is besieged. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* V. ii, Yet he, whose heart['s] of adamant or flint, My tears nor plaints could mollify a whit. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 770. 338 It behoveth not he to be ready upon the land to make the feoffment.

c. In s.w. dialects *he* is the emphatic objective, beside the unemphatic *'en, 'un*. 'I zeed un drow it tu *hee*', I saw him throw it to *him*.

1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 23 Gi'e the money to *I*, not *he*. 1878 ELWORTHY *Grammar of W. Somerset* 34 Our objective *him* is always *un, n*, unless it is emphatic, when it is *ee*.. *uur ded'n zai noa·ŭrt tŭ ee*, 'she did not say anything to *he*'.

d. He self: earlier form of *himself* nom., *he himself*: see SELF.

II. As Antecedent pronoun, followed by relative, etc.: = OE. *se, þe*; Fr. *celui*; Ger. *derjenige, der*. (The neuter is *that*, the plural *they* or *those*.)

4. The or that man, or person of the male sex (*that* or *who* . . .). Hence *Indefinitely*, Any man, any one, one, a person (*that* or *who*).

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 259 He sit on heh þat is ow on helpe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3693 If þou be he i luue sa wele. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2186 Þis is he þat fader myn ordeyneþ my lord to be. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xciii[i]. 9 He that plauntede the ere, shal he not heren? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. *Prol.* (1839) 2 He that wil pupplische ony thing. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ix. 8 As he that was yong and lusty desiryng all honoure. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eares to heare, let him here. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 77 There is not he, who is not glad with all his heart to be honoured. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 43 He that the stubborne Sprites can wisely tame. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 34 Are you not hee, That frights the maidens of the Villagree? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 4 He who considers himself abstractedly. 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 127 He that roars for liberty. 1859 — *Elaine* 1083 He makes no friend who never made a foe.

b. Followed by a prepositional phrase; as 'he of Modena', 'he of the sevenfold shield', 'he with the scar on his face'. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 173 He in the red face had it. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 39 If he of the bottomlesse pit had not long since broke prison. *a* 1821 KEATS *2nd Sonn. to Haydon*, Great spirits now on earth are sojourning; He of the cloud, the cataract, the lake.

III. As demonstrative pronoun.

5. *He and he*: this and that, the one and the other, both. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16161 For he and he had samen ben, forwit selcuth wrath. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 166 It likyth hym at wrastelyng for to be, And demyn ȝit wher he do bet or he. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xii. 68 And gan begyn desyre, baith he and he, In bodeis ȝit for to returne agane. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 371 Talkand thai raid togidder to the toun, Hand for hand rycht hamelie he and he. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. (1865) 18 He snapped me on this hand and he on that. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* iii. 20 Arthur..Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* Introd. Sonn., But he and he, if soul be soul, are where Each stands full face with all he did below.

IV. As *sb.* (not changing in the objective).

6. Man, person, personage. *Any he*: any person whatever. *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *Ho. Fame* III. 979 And nat so sone departed nas That he fro him, thoo he ne mette With the thrid. 1472 SIR JOHN PASTON in *Lett.* No. 703 III. 59, I mente weell by my trowthe to hyr..as any he that owythe heer best wyll in Ingelond. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1439, I am no other but euen the very he. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 25 The way, truth, and lyfe, and to be short, the only he that can saue vs for euer. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 150/1 Who .. challenged the proudest He of the Macedonians, to a single combat. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 275 He has shewed as much honesty and bravery of spirit as any he in Mansoul. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.), The best he in the kingdom. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 230 He—that great *he*—covers all.

7. Opposed to *she*: Male. (Also as adj.: see S.)

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x. 6 From fruma .. scæftes woepen mon *vel* hee and hiuu *vel* wifmon worhte hia god. — *Luke* ii. 23 Eghuelc he *vel* woepen-mon to-untynes hrif ..haliᵹ drihtne ᵹe-ceiᵹed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vii. (Z.) 18 Ælc nyten byð oððe he oððe heo. *Ibid.* 19 *Hic coruus* ðes hremn, swa hwæðer swa hit byð, swa he, swa heo. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 105 It is also carefull in laying vp store for Winter, both the Hee and Shee. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 467/1 Any one not a poet, whether he or she, might toil, [etc.].

b. A male. (With pl. *hes*, *he's*, † *hees*.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 53 The hées to sum laughing, but the shées to more sport. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* x. Wks. (1851) 415 The dissolute rabble of all his Courtiers .. both Hees and Shees, if ther were any Males among them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1725 The greatest he..Must have confest Woman's superior Wit. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* I. 225 Unprotected by some ostensible he or she. 1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 12 Jan. I. 102 Good spouses to the *shes*, and none at all to the *hes*! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 331 Do we divide dogs into hes and shes, and take the masculine gender out to hunt?

V. *attrib.* (Now generally hyphened to following noun; sometimes written separately like an adjective.)

8. Male. (Now confined to the lower animals, as *he-goat*; in 16–18th c. with nouns denoting persons; this is now contemptuous.) † *He-she*: see quots. 1661, 1754.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6067 A clene he lambe, wit-vten sake. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/24 *Catta*, a hecatte. 1509 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) 10 Oon he swan. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* viii. 5 Then came there an hegoate from the west. 1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastell* 759 Be there hee Angels and she Angels also? 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Amoureux*, a hee louer. *Amoureuse*, a shee louer. *Ibid., Barbier*, a hee barber. 1596 [see A η]. 1605 *Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 357 I'll be the he-one then, and rid thee soon Of this dull, leaden, and tormenting elf. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxi. 171 Thou and thy Wife, with two of thy He-friends, and two of her She-friends. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. iv. 15 Pope Joan..this He-she.. is generally believed born at Metz. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 11 June, My aunt James and he-cosen Harman. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 193 You now make He-Saints, and She-Saints, at your pleasure, as if you were a true genuine Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* I. Wks. 1882 X. 44 A woman .. may speak to one of her husband's he-friends there. 1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 88 A He-she Thing! a Disgrace to his Sex. 1813 MOORE *Post-bag* iii. 8 A He-cook, of course! .. ne'er keep a She-cook. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxii, Great he-fellows of footmen. 1836 *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* Ser. III. XXXII. 1201 The appropriate language of a noble Lord..who..said, 'I have not risen to defend these he-pensioners, and she-pensioners, whom I find in this list'. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 46 Safe is thy he-goat.

b. Sometimes with names of plants. **He-oak**, an Australian tree, *Casuarina stricta*; also *C. suberosa*. Cf. SHE-OAK, applied to other species.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 608 For the difference of Sexes in Plants, they are oftentimes by name distinguished; as *Male-Piony, Female-Piony..He-Holly, She-Holly.* 1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/3 'Wattle' in large variety, he-oak, she-oak, and very many others. 1880 FISON & HOWITT *Kamilaroi* 252 They chose a tall He-oak, lopped it to a point.

c. Of things. Cf. *male* and *female screw*.

1816 *Specif. T. Welch's Patent* No. 4052 The claws or prongs of the he part received or inserted in the she part.

Hence **He**, *v. trans.*, to speak to or of (a person) as 'he'.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 17, I must *he* and *him* him now; for he has lost his Dignity with me.

† **He**, *int.*[1] *Obs.* [Cf. F. *hé*, and HEH.] An exclamation used to draw attention or express emotion.

13.. *K. Alis* 880 He! fyle asteynte horesone! To misdo was ay thy wone

He (hī), *int.*[2] [A natural exclamation: cf. L. *he, hæ*, Ger. *he*, etc.; also HA, HO.] Repeated, as *he, he*, or in combination with *ha, ha*, etc.: A representation of laughter expressing a closer utterance than *ha, ha*, or *ho, ho*, usually affected or derisive.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xlviii. (Z.) 279 *Ha ha* and *he he* getacniað hlehter on leden and on englisc. 1567 *Triall Treas.* E iij, We, he, he, he, he! ware the horse heles, I saye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 23 How now! interiections? why then, some be of laughing, as ha, ha, he. 1675 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* II, He! he! he! he's my wife's gallant; he! he! he! 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* ii, Pray, sir, what do you mean by Ha! ha!?..Precisely, sir, what you mean by He! he!..You need not dispute about terms; they are two modes of expressing merriment. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii, 'O, ho, ho! ha, ha, ha! he, he, he!' And he nearly choked himself with laughing.

Hence **He-he** *v.*, to utter *he he* in laughter.

1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxii, This was said with much archness and he-he-ing.

He, obs. form of EYE, HIGH.

Heach, var. HETCH.

Head (hed), *sb.* Forms: 1 héafod, -ud, -ut, 1–2 heofod, 2 hefed, -et, heavet, 2–3 heafd, hæfed, 2–4 hefd, heaved, 2–5 heved, 3 hæfd, heifd, hafed, hafd, hafved, hæfved, hefved, hæved, (hæhved), hevod, hevd, 3–5 hevid, -yde, 3–6 head, 3–8 hed, 4 hewid(e, -yd(e, 4–7 hede, 6– head; (5–6 heede, hedd(e, 6 heade, 5– (*Sc.*) held, 6 heide, heyd). [Com. Teut.: OE. *héafod* = OFris. *hâved, hâfid, hâvd, hâd*, OS. *hôbid* (LG. *höved, höfd*, MDu. *hôvet(d)*, Du. *hoofd*), OHG. *houbit, haubit* (MHG. *haubet*, G. *haupt*), ON. *haufuð*, later *hofuð* (Sw. *hufvud*, Da. *hoved*), Goth. *haubiþ*:—OTeut. **haubud-, -idō* (with suffix ablaut). Notwithstanding a close consonant correspondence with L. *caput, capit-*, the difference of the root vowel makes it very difficult to identify the words, or to refer them to a common root. Some refer the Teutonic word to an ablaut stem *heuð-, hauð-, huð-*, whence OHG. *hûba*, Ger. *haube*, OE. *hilfe*, head-covering, cap. The phonetic development of the word in Eng. has been *héafod, hêved, hêvd, hêd, hed* (hēə·vəd, hē·vəd, hēvd, hēd, hed); in *Sc.* (hēd, hēd, hīd, hɨd). In some dialects a diphthongal (hēəd) has developed as (hi·əd, hie·d, hyed, yed).]

I. The literal sense, and directly connected uses.

1. The anterior part of the body of an animal, when separated by a neck, or otherwise distinguished, from the rest of the body; it contains the mouth and special sense-organs, and the brain.

a. In man, the upper division of the body, joined to the trunk by the neck.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iii. 4 Uphebbende heafud min. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xiii. 9 Honda and heofod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 36 Ne ðu ne swere þurh ðin heafod. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ȝif þin hefet were offe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 205 Uppen his holi hafde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1596 He gurde Suard on þat hæfd. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Lustne me wið earen of þin heaued. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 And smot hym vpon þe hed. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 641 þat heued i þe bringe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 528 (Cott.) Mans hefd has thirls seuen. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 5314 (Trin.) On his heede his hatt he bare. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* v. 36 Neither thou shalt swere by thin heued. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 2 From þe heed to þe foot. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 924 His fete vpwarde, his heued doune. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 93 I. 125 Oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde him ley down his hedde. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* viii. 20 The sonne of the man hath not wheron to leye his heede [1557 *Geneva* head]. 1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Heed of a man or beest, *teste*. 1535 COVERDALE *Mark* vi. 24 Ihon baptistes heade. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 God sende that hed (said she) a better nurs. For whan the head aketh, all the bodie is the wurs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 40 Keepe a good tongue in your head. 1726–7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. (1865) 130, I had like to have gotten one or two broken heads for my impertinence. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, As if I had brought the Gorgon's head in my hand. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xxvii. 233 He'd leave his head behind him, if it was loose.

b. In lower animals.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 15 Heo tobryt þin [the serpent's] heafod. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3151 Heued and fet..lesen fro ðe bones and eten. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 93 He his hors heved aside Tho torned. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 Take fayre garbagys of chykonys, as þe hed, þe fete, þe lyuerys. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 412 The great and venomous hydra was thus shortened of one of his heads. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 407 He [a stag]..tosses high his beamy Head. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 246 The asexual 'head' or 'nurse' [of the tapeworm] is armed with a double circlet of spines. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 333 *Coelomata*..A shorter anterior region or head which is preoral, and a longer postoral region, the body.

fig. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 An envious sea curled up its green head right over the quarter.

c. As a measure in comparing persons' heights, as *taller by a head; to cut shorter by the head*, i.e. to behead. So in *Racing*, as *to win by a head*, i.e. by the length of the horse's head. (See also *head and shoulders*, 47 b.)

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI.* 166 b, Beyng taken..was made shorter by the hedde. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 44 Thou art not so long by the head as honorificabilitudinitatibus. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 69 Near the head higher than most tall Men. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 163 She stood Among her maidens, higher by the head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 480 A is taller by a head than B. 1886 *World* 17 Nov. 21 To be beaten by a head or a neck.

2. a. As the seat of mind, thought, intellect, memory, or imagination; cf. BRAIN *sb.* 3. Often contrasted with *heart*, as the seat of the emotions: see HEART 9. Formerly (rarely) in reference to disposition (quot. *a* 1450). (See also in phrases, 33–62.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 845 (894) Discrecioun out of ȝoure heuid is gon. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 134 Monnis hond helpis his heved. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 22 Thei that haue an euelle hede and wold chide. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 159 There is now an other dout entred into my hed. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 271 They remembred, or it came into their heads. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 46 To set their Heads to work at it. 1708 SWIFT *Death Partridge* Wks. 1755 II. i. 258 He had often had it in his head. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 153 Accounts .. which he kept in his head. *c* 1820 *Houlston Juvenile Tracts* No. 17 *Forethought* 3 We ought not to expect old heads to grow on young shoulders. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1877) 282 Tell him, Sylvie .. for my head's clean gone. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 696 The story .. was running in the heads of those who devised it. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. xvi. 312 That young man hasn't got a head on his shoulders. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knight-Errant* xvi. (1889) 144 Your head will be turned with all this triumph. 1892 *Daily Tel.* 29 Mar. 5/3 Whether he bowls with his head, as it is called, or turns himself into a catapult.

b. As a part essential to life; hence, in phrases, = life.

a 1000 *Laws Edgar* IV. c. 2 § 11 (Schmid) Sy he þeof and þolize heafdes. *c* 1205 LAY. 28148 Min hafued beo to wedde þat isæid ich þe habbe Soð buten lese. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 10 ȝe shuln condempne myn hed to the kyng. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xv, The peril of my hed. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iv, Many 's the man would have given his head to have had my lady told. 1887 P'CESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 42 Proofs enough against this scoundrel, Fritz, to cost him his head.

3. A representation, figure, or image of a head.

c 1430 LYDG. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 39 Gargoyle, & many hydous heede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 The statue of a woman .. certaine yeeres before the head had been taken away. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Paria* Wks. 1871 II. 13 A head of Titian by his own hand. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Vert, a chevron gules, between three Turks heads, couped, side-faced, proper. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. ii. 296 Any other coin with a head impressed upon it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 650 William and Mary must be king and queen. The heads of both must appear together on the coin.

b. The obverse side of a coin, when bearing the figure of a head; the reverse being called the *tail*; in phr. *head(s) or tail(s)*, used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. *colloq.*

1684 OTWAY *Atheist* II. i, As Boys do with their Farthings .. go to Heads or Tails for 'em. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* (1810) 296 One person tosses the halfpenny up and the other calls at pleasure head or tail. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 82 In 100,000 tosses, between what limits is it 99 to 1 that the heads shall be contained? 1846 DK. RUTLAND in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 59 A game which a sharper once played with a dupe, intituled, 'Heads I win, and tails you lose'. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 189 'We tossed up', to settle the question .. 'Heads' came up.

4. In reference to, and hence denoting, the hair on the head. (See also *head of hair*, 42.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 1999 His hed was crolle, and yolow the here. 1530 PALSGR. 662/1, I holde best to polle my heed. *Ibid.* 694/2 You muste nedes rounde your heed for shame or you go home. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crines emissi*, ..heare cast abroade as a woman loosing hir heade. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, He'll never forsake his bob, though all the college should appear with their own heads! 1832 TENNYSON *Sisters* vi, I curl'd and comb'd his comely head.

† **5.** The hair as dressed in some particular manner; applied esp. in the 18th c. to the heads of powdered and pomaded hair drawn up over a cushion or stuffing, and dressed with gauze, ribbon, etc., then worn; hence, a head-dress. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxiv. 251 For that tyme clerkes vsed busshed and brayded hedys. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3199/4 A striped Muslin Head, laced with a fine small edging. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. viii, To buy .. some high-heads of the newest cut, for my daughters. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 7 At my toilette, try'd a new head. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ¶ 9 Ladies .. asked me the price of my best head. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* I. ii. 70 *note*, Blushing is full as much out of date as high-heads. 1792 *Northampton Merc.* 20 Dec., The ladies now wear the lappets to their gauze heads worked with aces of spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs, and call them quadrille heads. 18.. MRS. MARKHAM *Hist. France* xxxix. (1855) 539.

b. A horse's headstall.

1897 *Price List*, Best Billeted Weymouth Heads and Reins, with Noseband..Double-Rein Snaffle Head and Reins.

6. *Venery.* The 'attire' or antlers of a deer, roebuck, etc.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 He [a hart] goth wexyng tyl he come to .xxxij. yere..his hed aftir that tyme wexith no furthere. *a* 1547 SURREY *Descr. Spring* 6 The hart hath hung his old head on the pale. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. iv. (1668) 24 The Red Deer is said the first year to have no head. *Ibid.*, Stags yearly cast their Heads in March, April, May or June. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 87 The Rain-deer .. intrapped with Nets .. by reason of his great and spreading Head. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2 The state of a deer's antlers, by which his age is known, is spoken of as his 'head'.

b. Phr. *Of the first head*: said of a deer, etc. at the age when the antlers are first developed; hence *fig.* of a man newly ennobled or raised in rank.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The .vj. yere a hert at the fyrst hed..for alleway we calle of the fyrst hed tyl that he be of .x. of the lasse. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, Robucke of the first hede he is at the iiij. yere. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 36 A fox furred Jentelman: of the fyrst yere or hede. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 439 Reproching him .. that he was a new upstart, and a gentleman of the first head. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 329 The buck is called .. the fifth year, a buck of the first head. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxi, But here is my lord, just upon us, like a stag of the first head.

7. Put for the person himself: a. in reference to his mind or disposition (cf. 2 a), or to some quality or attribute.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 88 b, Some heddes are verie bolde to enter farther than witte can reache. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 476 A pleasant companion, a merrie head. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Gen. Argt., Sauing the leaue of such learned heads. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 21 Pestered with the admission of too many young heads. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 424 Montesquieu .. is certainly one of their best heads. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xv, The swaggering Smith, and one or two other hot heads. 1840–1 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1862 X. 57 Different crowned heads .. bidding against each other. 1887 P'CESS CHRISTIAN *Mem. Margrav. Baireuth* 281 Those wise heads came to the conclusion that there was hope.

b. in enumeration: An individual person. *Per head*: for each person.

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xiii. [xii.] 23 This is the nombre of the heades harnessed vnto the warre which came to Dauid vnto Hebron. *Ibid.* xxiv. [xxiii.] 24 Counted after the nombre of ye names heade by heade. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* viii. (1691) 105 Forty Millions, that is 4*l.* per Head. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Montagu* xxx, A play at Kingston, where the places are two-pence a head. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xxi. 355 An anna a head for each boy. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 57 Except by taking the votes not by heads, but by tribes, cities, or cantons.

c. As a unit in numbering cattle, game, etc. (Plural, after a numeral, *head*.)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. i. 96 Wyth thretty heyd .. of grysis syne. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 105, x hed of shepe and lams. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 186 Thirteen Head of Neat Cattel were also killed by them. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 The low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 219 Next year, twenty head of black men, direct from Africa, were landed from a Dutch ship, in James River, and were immediately bought by the gentlemen of the Colony. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xvi. 183 Every head of cattle about the place had died.

d. An indefinite number or collection of animals, esp. of game.

1601 *Death Earl of Huntington* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 292 This howling like a head of hungry wolves. 1852 C. W. H[oskyns] *Talpa* 5 Adapted for the..accommodation of a better and larger head of stock. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 69 Everything has been lost sight of except the possible head of pheasants to be bagged next Christmas. 1894 *Times* 16 Apr. 7/3 Shooting tenants ought to be obliged to wire-in their woods where they kept a large head of rabbits.

II. A thing or part of a thing resembling a head in form or position.

8. The upper or principal extremity of various things, esp. when rounded, projecting, or of some special shape.

a. The striking or cutting part of certain weapons and instruments (as distinct from the shaft or handle): as of an ax, spear, arrow, hammer, club, etc. b. The rounded or knobbed extremity of a pin, nail, screw, etc., opposite to the point. c. The extremity of a bone, at which it articulates with another bone; esp. when rounded. d. The relatively fixed end of a muscle (usually consisting of a tendon) by which it is attached to a bone; the origin of a muscle. (A muscle may have more than one head; e. g. the Biceps.) e. The bulb at the end of a tube as in a thermometer. (Cf. Bolthead 2.) f. The rounded part of a comet, comprising the nucleus and coma, as distinct from the *tail*. g. *Music.* That part of a note (in modern notation round or oval) which determines its position on the stave, as distinct from the *stem* or *tail*. h. That part of a lute, violin, etc. above the neck, in which the tuning-pins are inserted; usually of a rounded form, and often artistically carved. i. The upper end or point of a violin-bow; also, the projecting part at the handle end in which the hairs are inserted. j. The upright timber of a gate at the opposite end from the hinges (opposite to the *heel*); each of the two upright pieces at the ends of a hurdle. k. The flat end of a barrel, cask, or similar vessel; the membrane stretched across the top or end of a drum. †l. The capital of a column. *Obs.* m. The cover of an alembic or crucible. n. A cover or hood for a carriage. o. A collective trade-name for the larger plates of tortoiseshell (usually thirteen) on the carapace of the hawk's-bill turtle. (Cf. Foot *sb.* 17.) p. The upper member or part of various other things: see quots.

a. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2201 King Richard..Let him make an ax..The head was wrought right wele; Therin was twenty pounde of stele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 171 His spere it was of fine Ciprees .. The heed ful scharpe ygrounde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1784 This arowe .. I anoon dide al my crafte For to drawen out the shafte..But in myn herte the heed was lefte. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* viii. 19 A spere with a sharpe hed. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 A shaft hath three principall partes, the stele, the fethers, and the head. 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 248 The hedd of the mase fell of. 1562 [see Hammer-head 1]. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xix. 5 A stroke with the axe .. and the head slippeth from the helue. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Head*, .. the striking part of a hammer. 1896 Park *Golf* Gloss., *Head*, the lowest part of the golf-club.

b. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 Pinnes .. such as .. haue the heads soudered fast to the shanke. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Acus*, Thou hast hitte the nayle on the heade. 1694 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 119 Those Chissels Joyners use have their wooden heads made hollow to receive the Iron Sprig..to endure the heavy blows of the Mallet they lay upon the head of the Chissel. *Ibid.* 157 That the Head of the Rivet be on the outside. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 83 Which drives the Nail to the Head. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 153 Little protuberances .. as large as a pin's head. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 424 Measured by means of a divided head fixed perpendicularly to the screw at one end.

c. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., When a bone has a round tip, or end, which advances, or projects forward..it is called the head of the bone. 1793-1804 J. Bell *Anat. Hum. Body* (1829) I. 35 The head of each rib has .. a small articulating surface. 1871 Huxley *Vertebr. Anim.* 155 Head of the hyomandibular which articulates with the skull.

d. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Head* is also used for the extreme of a muscle, which is fastened or inserted into the stable-bone..The head of a muscle is always a tendon. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* (1881) 13 The ends are spoken of as the head and tail, of the muscle.

e. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 120 Take a long Tube, with a Head like a Weather-Glass, onely open at both ends. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. C b, I prepare a pretty capaceous Bolt-head .. with a small stem about two foot and a half long..and then fit the whole .. that almost half the head .. may lye buried in a concave Hemisphere cut into the Board.

f. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Comet*, Their tail is a very thin, slender vapour, emitted by the head, or nucleus of the comet. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* III. v, Nucleus and coma..are together called the *head* of the comet.

g. 1727-52 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Note*, There are three things to be considered in these [musical] notes: 1. The quantity, i. e. the size and figure, of the head. 2. The quality, i. e. the colour, of the head; whether it be white or black, or full or open. 1888 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.*

h. 1611 Cotgr., *Ioug* .. the head of a Lute, Violl, etc. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The head of a lute, theorbo, or the like, is the place where the pins, or pegs, are screwed, to stretch or slacken the strings.

i. 1836 Dubourg *Violin* ix. (1878) 280 Their bend .. is so regulated as to cause the nearest approach made by the stick to the hair to be exactly in the middle, between the head and the nut. 1879 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 264 The bow now [13th c.] gradually loses more and more the actual bow-shape; the head is distinct from the stick.

j. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 To a barre [=hurdle] belongeth two heads .. into which the 4 spelles are to bee putte. 1826 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 500 When gates are hung to open one way only, their heels and heads generally rest against the hanging and falling post. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 251 The head, heel, and top rail of a gate should be of oak.

k. 1390-1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 41 Hans Couper pro barelhedes et pro imposicione eorundem in dictos barellos, v scot. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 2 He opend ye heued of ye other barell. 1567 Golding *Ovid's Met.* XII. 155 As a man should pat Small stones vppon a dromslets head. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 159 The diameter at the bung 30, and at the head or either end 21 inches. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1701) 271 A membrane .. stretched like the head of a drum. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 22 A paper cylinder with two small heads or bases. 1835 Marryat *Pacha* ii, I was directed to take the head out of the cask.

l. 1552 Huloet, Heade or chapiter of a pyller. 1660 Bloome *Archit.* A, The Corinthian head.

m. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 3 Let the bucket, or cooler in the head containe as much more colde water, as our ordinarie Limbecks doe. 1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Alembic.*, consisting of a matrass or body, fitted with a roundish head, terminating in a sloping tube. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 230 Fill therewith a crucible..heat it till it melts: then set it on fire, and when its whole surface is lighted place it under a large glass head. 1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 91 An alembic of pure silver, furnished with a glass head.

n. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 202 Heads to phaetons, &c. are found great conveniencies for sheltering from the sun, wind, or rain. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* v. 174 A 'bogy'—a gig with a head but no back. 1868 Rumpf *Techn. Dict.* s.v., Head of a carriage (covering which may be taken down).

o. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 14 May 318/2.

p. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* x. 19 Ye heade of the seate was rounde behynde. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm., Archit.* 30 A post with a turn'd or carv'd head. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 22 Cover the top of Chimneyes..the smoake holes can be.. made on the sides of the heads of them. *Ibid.* 29 The middle part of the head of the Windowes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Head of an Anchor*, the Shank or longest part of it. 1848-52 *Dict. Archit.* IV. 34 *Head of a Down Pipe*, a sort of small cistern .. which receives the water directly from the gutter and conveys it into the .. down pipes. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Capstan*, Capsterns..agree in having a horizontal circular head, which has square holes around its edge, and in these long bars are shipped. 1868 Rumpf *Techn. Dict., Head*, cap of a windmill. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* 252 The rudder generally tapers considerably from the head to the heel. 1886 Baring-Gould *Court Royal* II. xxxii. 181 Captain Otley .. put the silver head of his cane to his mouth. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. viii. 271, I offered to design the entire window head.

9. a. Any rounded or compact part of a plant, usually at the top of the stem:

e. g. a compact mass of leaves (as in the cabbage and lettuce), of leaf-stalks (as in the celery), of flower-buds (as in the cauliflower), or of flowers, esp. of sessile florets upon a common receptacle, as in the *Compositæ* (= Capitulum); one of the young shoots of asparagus; an ear of corn; the 'cap' or pileus of a mushroom, etc.; the capsule of the poppy. Also applied to the compound bulb of garlic, and formerly to a simple bulb, as in the onion.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 376 Nim þes leaces heafda and dryġ swiðe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Heed of a garlek, lely, or oþer lyke (*Harl.* or of a leke), *bulbus*. 1565 J. Sparke in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 57 The head of mayis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 56 The great Cabbedge with broad leaves and a great head. *Ibid.* 61 Garliche groweth both of the head and the seede, as the Onyon and other of this kind dooth. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 135 The great, hard, and compacted heads of Cole, commonly called Cabbage. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 128 Resembling the head of a mushroom. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Wilts* (1862) 198 The mowers..have always a pound of beefe and a head of garlick every man. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 425 Bearded Grain: While yet the Head is Green. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), How turneps hide their swelling heads below, And how the closing coleworts upwards grow. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 67 An aggregate or capitate flower, or a head of flowers. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 842/2 A decoction of poppy-heads. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* v. 147 A Head or Capitulum is a globular cluster of sessile flowers, like those of Red Clover.

b. The rounded leafy top of a tree or shrub.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 133 And euery boughe wyll haue a newe hede. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vii. 8 Most dainty trees, that .. seeme to bow their bloosming heads full lowe. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 157 Your Trees .. should be cut..by taking off their Heads. 1794 Cowper *Needless Alarm* 11 Oaks..that had once a head. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* V. 80 A large tree..with a bushy head.

10. A collection of foam or froth on the top of liquor, esp. ale or beer.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 117 Newe ale..wil sone lease his pith, and his head, afore he be longe drawen on. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. (1708) 574 Stirring of it twice a day, and beating down the Head or Yeast into it. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 50 Palm-wine..bears a greater head than beer, and is of a very inebriating quality. 1810-20 B. Silliman *Jrnl. Trav.* (ed. 3) III. 89 The porter drinkers of London reject the liquor unless it foams, or *has a head*, as they call it.

b. A collection of cream on the surface of milk.

[1589 Cogan *Haven Health* cxcv. (1636) 179 Creame .. is indeed the very head or heart of Milke.] 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 480 The extent of surface in the large milk-pans produces a large 'head' of cream. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v., 'I ont break my head vor nobody'—meaning, now that the head or cream has begun to rise, I will not disturb it. *Mod.* (Devonshire Farmer's Wife) Would you prefer raw head or scald head?

11. Various technical uses.

a. A bundle of flax or silk: see quots. b. A tile of half the usual length, used at the eaves of a roof. c. Local name for certain geological formations: see quots. d. *Gold-mining.* A rammer for crushing quartz. e. (*pl.*) *Tin Manuf.* (See quot.)

a. 1704 *Dict. Rust., Head of Flax*..signifies twelve Sticks of Flax tied up to make a bunch. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Head*,..a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt. 1876 Tolhausen *Techn. Dict., Head of silk.*

b. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 165 *Heads*,..a Term used by Bricklayers, by which they mean ½ a Tile in length, but to the full breadth of a Tile; these they use to lay at the Eaves of a Roof.

c. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 452 'Heads' or prominent parts of the substratum of sand rising up through the substratum of brick earth in the manner that 'heads of marl' shoot up towards the surface. 1876 H. B. Woodward *Geol. Eng.* (1887) 485 During later Tertiary times, a great part of the country was dry land, and then no doubt much 'head' or subaërial detritus was formed. 1882 Geikie *Text-Bk. Geol.* III. II. ii. § 1. 340 'Brick-earth', 'head' and 'rain-wash'.. earthy deposits, sometimes full of angular stones, derived from the subaerial waste of the rocks of the neighbourhood.

d. 1890 *Goldf. Victoria* 7 Forty additional heads will be shortly added to the crushing power, bringing the battery up to sixty heads. 1896 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 11/5 The new ten heads are running well, but the old 10-head mill has been giving trouble.

e. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 98 (*Tin-washing*) The rack or frame..consists of a long table on a slight incline down which the slimes are carried by a gentle stream of water .. The purest ore called 'heads' collects at the upper part of the table.

12. The top, summit, upper end (of an eminence, or erection, as a pole, pile, mast, sail (cf. Foot *sb.* 18 d), staircase, ladder, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16577 Apon þe hefd o þis rode, ouerthwart was don a brede. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E.E.T.S.) 7 Þen write þe articulle þat is ten ouer þe figuris hed of twene as þus $\frac{1}{322}$. 1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* 135 b, 30 is represented by the ioynynge together of ye headdes of the foremost fynger and the thombe. 1548 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 51 Ane man beand on the hede of ane hil. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. i. 276 The skyish head Of blew Olympus. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* v. 19 The head of the fore top-Mast. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 The upper Part is called the Head of the Sail. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 17 From the Head of these Steps you have a general View of the Garden. 1797 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* Dec., I then accompanied her to the head of the stairs. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. i, But when the sun his beacon red Had kindled on Benvoirlich's head. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 9 *Head*..The upper end of a spar.

13. The top of a page or writing; hence, Something, as a title, written at the top of a page, section, etc.; a heading.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* To Rdr. (1625) A iv, Peruse but the head of every page, and there you shall finde what in the same page is contained. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 58 Being stated (as in the head of the table). *Ibid., Archit.* 9 Contracted to heads in necessary particulars. 1685 Locke *Comm.-Pl. Bk.* Wks. 1812 III. 311 The heads of the class appear all at once, without the trouble of turning over a leaf. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 2 Without seeing his name at the head of it. *a* 1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* vii. (1855) 189 The heads of chapters are ornamented with artistic woodcuts. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sc. etc.* II. 101 In Printing .. The divisions and subdivisions of a work, when they are set in lines and chapters are also called heads.

14. The maturated part of a boil, abscess, etc., at which it tends to break. Chiefly in phrases, as to *come to a head*, to suppurate: see also 31.

1611 Cotgr., *Aboutir*, to wax ripe, or draw to a head, as an impostume. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 691 To lance the Sore, And cut the Head. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 15 Suppuration, or coming to a Head, as it is vulgarly called. 1871 Diaz *W. Henry & Lett.* 134 Come to a head—like a boil or a rebellion.

15. The upper end of something on a slope or so regarded; e. g. that end of a lake at which a river enters it; the higher end of a valley, the inner extremity of a cave, gulf, etc.; that end of a bed, grave, etc. towards which a person's head lies; that end of a table at which the chief seat is (cf. 26).

847 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 434 Fram smalan cumbes heafde to græwanstane. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 6/179 Þe heued of þis valeie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+219 þat one at þe fote of þe graf, þat other at the hede. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 49 Vndir here beddis hed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 At þe heued of þis see of Galile..es a castell. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV*, 32 b, He caused his crowne to be set on the pillowe at his beddes heade. 1676 Walton & Cotton *Angler* xx. (Chandos) 341 The head of the pond. 1786 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 July, I was offered the seat ..at the head of the table. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 286 A point which must..be considered the head of its delta. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xiv. 98 A crevasse that extended quite round the head of the valley. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. viii. 159 At the head of the Gulf.

16. *spec.* The source of a river or stream. Now chiefly in Fountain-head, q.v.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 589 Till þai come to þe hed off tay. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 9 The riuers Seuarn and dee almost to the heedes. 1538 Leland *Itin.* (1768) II. 51 The Hed of Isis in Coteswalde risith about a Mile a this side Tetbyri. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 35 Cleane running water, issuyng out of the heades of freshe springes. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. ix. (1635) 142 Nilus in Africke is thought to haue his first head in the mountaines of the

Moone. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* CXIV. ii, Jordan beheld their March and fled With backward Current to his Head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. II. 426 Where the spring head has been boggy. 1871 PHILLIPS *Geol. Oxf.* iii. 25 The refreshing rivulet which has been honoured by the name of 'Thames Head' or 'the very head of Isis'.

b. *fig.* Source, origin: usually FOUNTAIN-HEAD.

1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 206 b, The wel and heade, out of the which al these euylle do spring is original synne. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 96, I will go to the head of the matter. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 112 By referring all Things to one Head and Fountain. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 80 Acquiring facts at the fountain head.

17. A body of water kept at a height for supplying a mill, etc.; the height of such a body of water, or the force of its fall (estimated in terms of the pressure on a unit of area). Sometimes, the bank or dam by which such water is kept up.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXXVII. 261 Brekyng hir fisshponde hedes and lete the water of hir pondes, stewes and riuers renne out. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I damme or make the heed of a water. 1563 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 21 § 1 Any Hedd or Heddes, Damme or Dammes, of any Pondes, Pooles, Motes, Stanges, Steues, or severall Pittes. 1723 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6135/2 Heads of Fish-Ponds. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 274 Here is a very large Pond, or Lake of Water, kept up to an Head by a strong *Battre d'Eau*, or Dam. 1791 R. MYLNE *2nd Rep. Thames* 15 Millers..working their Heads of Water in a spendthrift way. 1814 *Gen. Rep. Agric. State Scotl.* xiii. § 4 II. 671 Heads, or banks of earth, for the confinement of water in artificial lakes or ponds. 1832 *Examiner* 289/1 He has dammed the stream to give it head. 1861 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 178 The head of water is 132 feet. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 181 At certain seasons the head of water attains to as great a height as forty feet.

b. *transf.* The difference of pressure (per unit of area) of two columns of fluid (liquid or gaseous) of different densities communicating at the base; the pressure (per unit of area) of a confined body of gas or vapour.

1862 *Times* 27 Mar., The 'Merrimac'..made direct for the 'Cumberland' under a full head of steam. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) I. 141 By the time I had got a good head of reserved steam on.

c. A high tidal wave, usually in an estuary; = BORE *sb.*3 2, EAGRE.

1570 *Tarlton's Jests* App. 127 At twelve a clock at night, It [the rushing river] flowde with such a hed. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* III. 380 The tide [in the Parrot] instead of rising gradually, flows in a head. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 5 [The] river came down with a 'head' similar to the tidal phenomenon on the Severn.

d. *Founding.* (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Feeder*,..a large head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings. 1867 GWILT *Arvhit.* § 2265 h, Cannon, pipes, columns, &c., are stronger when cast in a vertical than in a horizontal position, and stronger still when provided with a *head* or additional length, whose weight serves to compress the mass of iron in the mould below it. 1869 [see DEAD-HEAD 2]. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Head*, over the thickest part of heavy castings, a large flow-gate or riser for the metal is placed. Through this the contracting mass below is fed from time to time with hot metal, while a boy keeps the head open with a feeding or working rod.

18. The foremost part or end; the front. (See also AHEAD.)

a. The front of a procession, army, or the like.

c 1205 LAY. 8671 Þer com Julius teon forn aʒæien heore hæued. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 610 And syne schir Eduardis cumpany .. Set stoutly in the hedis agane. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. ii. (1636) 288 Caesar .. ranne like a madman into the head of the battell. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 116 If gradual and inconsiderable changes of direction are to be made during the march of the column, the head will, on a moveable pivot, effect such change. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv, The head of the vast column of troops.

b. The front, outer or projecting end of a fortification, a pier, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Head of a Work* (in *Fortif.*), the Front of it next the Enemy, and farthest from the Body of the Place. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Head of the Camp* is the front, or foremost part, of the ground an army is encamped on; or that which advances most towards the field, or enemy. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* iv. 53 The Seyn-boats, riding at the head of the pier. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Head* (*Gunn.*), the fore part of the cheeks of a gun or howitz carriage.

c. The front part of a plough which bears the share. (Cf. *plough-tail.*)

1842-4 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 76 The attachment of the sock is with the lower end of the head of the plough. *Ibid.* 488, I caused to be fitted to the plough .. a shifting head with unequal sides. 1844 *Loudon's Encycl. Agric.* 391 The materials with which ploughs are constructed is, generally, wood for the beam and handles, cast iron for the head.

†**19.** The beginning (of a word, writing, etc.).

b. *Astrol.* The commencement of a zodiacal sign, i.e. the point where the sun enters it. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 486 E es þe first letter and þe hede Of þe name of Eve. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* XXXIX. 8 [xl. 7] In the hed of the boc it is write of me, that I do thi wil. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heued of cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXI, 'When she [the moon] is in her fifteenth mansion, which mansion is in de head of Libra.'

20. The thick end of a chisel or wedge, opposite to the edge.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 [see 46]. 1842 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 24 Here the wedge is seen to taper from a thick end or head..to a thin edge or point.

21. The fore part of a ship, boat, etc.; the bows.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 50 Sheves of Iren in the bote Hede. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* XXX. 73 b, The Shippes laye with their beake heads close to the same [land]. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 4 They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to land. 1795 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. XXX, We are getting on very fast with our caulking; our head is secured. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1867) 108 We were riding with our head up the river. 1847 GROTE *Greece* (1862) III. XXXVIII. 374 They were moored by anchors head and stern. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*, .. the whole fore-part of a ship, including the bows on each side.

b. Phrases. *By* (*down by*) *the head*, with the head lower in the water than the stern; hence *fig.* (*slang*), slightly intoxicated. *Head on*, with the head pointed directly towards something: see ON *adv.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* U u iv, The vessel is too much by the head. *Ibid.* (1789), *Orser*, to row against the wind, or row head-to-wind. 1860 *Times* 17 Dec. 10/5 He said he was a little by the head, but not drunk. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii, The boat was brought head to the wind.

c. *spec.* The work fitted in front of the stem in some (mostly obsolete) types of ships, including the knee of the head, the figure-head, rails, etc. Also used simply for FIGURE-HEAD.

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1130/4 A square stern'd Sloop with a Deck, a small Head, and the Figure of a Cat thereon. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3968/1 The Privateer .. carried away her Head and Boltsprit. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 *Head of a Ship*, that part which is fasten'd to the Bow or foremost part of the Ship without-board. 1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 19 A Head is an ornamental figure erected on the continuation of a ship's stem. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head* .. particularly applied to all the work fitted afore the stem, as the figure, the knee, rails, etc. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Head*, .. in a confined sense that part on each side of the stem outside the bows proper which is appropriated to the use of the sailors for wringing swabs, or any wet jobs.

22. A projecting point of the coast, esp. when of considerable height; a cape, headland, promontory. Now usually in place-names.

c 1155 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 45 Usque ad Gladenehefde. 1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* IX. XXXIII, Apud locum qui Sanct Abbis Heid vocatur. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 5/1 The name of an head of land in Britaine called *Promontorium Herculis*. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 52 Our ouer-plus of shipping will we burne, And with the rest full mann'd, from th' head of Action Beate th' approaching Cæsar. 1843 MACAULAY *Armada* 38 High on St. Michael's Mount it shone: it shone on Beachy Head. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 162 Hardly were we within the 'Heads', when the wind dropped.

b. A projecting point of a rock or sandbank.

1775 ROMANS *Hist. Florida* App. 34, 1½ miles E. from the land are a parcel of dangerous sunken heads called the Hen and Chickens. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 61 The Bunt Head, on the west side [of the Goodwin Sands] is very dangerous.

23. *Coal-mining.* An underground passage or level for working the coal: = HEADING 11.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 177 If a Pistol be shot off in a head remote from the eye of a pit, it will give but a little report. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 13/3 He knew that gas existed in one of the heads, and fences were placed there to indicate that it was dangerous.

24. An end, extremity (of anything of greater length than breadth). *Obs.* exc. in certain special uses, as of a stone or brick in a building (cf. HEADER 5), or of a bridge.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1672 At the tother hede of þe halle was .. A wonderfull werke. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) XXII. 242 His Lond..durethe so ferre, that a man may not gon from on Hed to another, nouther be See ne Lond, the space of 7 ȝeer. 1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 336 [A messuage] abbuttyng at the one heved vpon the high strete and at the other heved vpon the said College. 1622 *Ibid.* II. 74 The east hed abutting upon the strete and the west hed upon the buildings belonging to Katherine Hall. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 29 If a Barn consist of a Floor, and 2 Heads, where they lay Corn, they say a Barn of 2 Bays. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Br. Thames* 4 A House on each Head of the Bridge .. to receive the Toll. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 Two Headers or bond pieces; whose heads being cut dovetail-wise, adapted themselves to and confined in the stretchers. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horatius* XXXV, As that great host, with measured tread .. Rolled slowly towards the bridge's head.

III. Various figurative uses arising from preceding senses.

25. A person to whom others are subordinate; a chief, captain, commander, ruler, leader, principal person, head man.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XVII. 112 Da ic ðe ȝesette eallum Israhelum to heafde. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1087 Hine þe wæs ærur heafod to þam unræde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 362 He wass Preost Hæfedd off alle preostess. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Þat heaued þrof is þe feont [fiend]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+172 He ordend him hede of heli kirk. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2, I rede we chese a hede, þat vs to werre kan dight..For werre withouten hede is not wele, we fynde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 339 Heed of þis Chirche is Crist, boþe God and man. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* XV, Thai all haue an hed, or a cheef to rule þe counsell. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 314 The heed of the vnyuersall chirche is the pope. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Preamb., This Realme of Englond is an Impire .., governed by oon Supreme heede and King. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 83 The soueraigne head Of shepheards all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1155 Why didst not thou the Head, Command me absolutely not to go? 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 106 Madam Brick is a Gentlewoman whose Head [i. e. Husband] has been cut off, and yet she lives and walks. 1725-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A dean is the head of his chapter. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 71 The President and heads of departments ought to be near Congress. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iv. 198 The head of the house of Mendoza. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 47 That a single head is not necessary to a republic might have been suggested to the Americans by..ancient examples.

b. *spec.* The master or principal of a college or 'house' in a university; also short for HEAD-MASTER.

1565 in Strype *Parker* (1821) III. 127 All Heddes, and all other Scholers .. shal weare in ther cherches or chappels .. surplesses and hodes. 1576 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 111 The said Vice-chauncelor and hedds of Colledges. 1583 *Ibid.* 406 Reverend Doctors and heads of houses all on horsebacke. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 147 From the Vice-Chancellour and Heads of your famous University. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 42 He never knew any Fellow turn'd out in the Heads Absence. 1780 V. KNOX *Lib. Educ.* (R.), In the presence of heads of houses, public officers, doctors, and proctors. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head Took half-amazed. 1889 A. R. HOPE in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug. 697/3 Who could .. mix on equal terms with these ineffable beings the head's daughters.

c. A collection of persons holding a position of command or leadership; in quot. 1665, translation of CAPUT 3, q.v.

1665 J. BUCK in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B 66 The V. C. readeth all the graces, some one of the Head holding the Posers Bill to stay those whose names are not in the said Bill.

d. Applied to things or places: The chief city, capital; the chief or most excellent part.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. i. § 3 Sameramis..ȝetimbrede þa burȝ Babylonie, to þon þæt heo wære heafod ealra Asiria. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4081 Bygyn at Rome; For it es heved of all cristendome. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 18 This Cite was hede and chief Cyte of alle Venedocia. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CXCV. (1636) 179 Creame..is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* VII. 8 The head of Syria is Damascus.

26. Position of leadership, chief command, or greatest importance; chiefly in phr. *at* († *in*) *the head of.* (Sometimes with mixture of sense 18 a.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XVII[I]. 44 (Mätz.) Þou sal In heved of genge me set with al. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 5 Oure gastely fadire þat hase heuede of vs. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1841) I. 341 Thus Rome first began to take a head above all other churches. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* IX. 32 To keepe their wiues from soueraintie, and not suffer them .. to take head and ouerrule. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* I. ii, Tho' you charged me I' the head of your troops. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 23 Certain opinions of his..in the head of which he names this of the Prae-existence of the Soul. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. V. 51 Having such a Prince as the Duke of Yorke at the head of our Armies. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 22 Some leading Men .. who thought it better to be at the Head of a Sect, than at the Tail of an Establishment. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 7 At the head of the class of the pictorial historians stands Augustin Thierry. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 166 At twenty-one..he was placed at the head of the administration. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 143 Anatomy places Man at the head of all other animals that were ever made.

b. *Head of the river* (in Bumping races): the position of being first boat; also said of the boat, crew, or college, which gains this position in a race or series of races, such as the Oxford 'Eights'.

1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* X, The placing of the Brazen-face boat at the head of the river. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 632/1 On the first night New College bumped Magdalen and went head of the river.

27. One of the chief points of a discourse; the section of it pertaining to any such point; hence, a point, topic; a main division, section, chapter of a writing; a division of a subject, class, category. (Partly arising from sense 13, and often associated with it, as in the phr. *under this head.*)

c 1500 *Melusine* XXIV. 185 This gentylman thanne reherced to them fro hed to hed .. all thauenture of theire vyage. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 271 Set this on my head in your booke, or write that you haue lent it, or deliuered it to me. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 28 As if they labour'd To bring Man-slaughter into forme, and set Quarrelling Vpon the head of Valour. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* A iij, The Contents or principall heads handled in this whole Discourse. 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 We were acknowledged to agree in those two heds. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 209 He made me many compliments upon that head. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. (Globe) 653/2 Make yourself easy on that head. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. XXXII. 241 The accusation comprised several heads. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 306 The expenditure under this head must have been small indeed. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* XV. (1876) 411, I have very little to say upon this head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 603 The heads of our yesterday's discussion.

28. Turning of the head, backward change of the course: = HEADING *vbl. sb.* 4. ? *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 The wandring hares..making heads upon the plain ground, to the confusion of the dogs. *Ibid.* 211 In her course she taketh not one way, but maketh heads like labyrinths to circumvent and trouble the Dogs. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 3 After much manœuvring, *heads* and *doubles*, as well as equally good racing in view, she [the hare] was killed in the rickyard of the Sun Inn.

29. Advance against opposing force; resistance; insurrection: in certain phrases, as *to make* or *gain head* (see 52); *to bear* or *keep head against*, to resist successfully, hold one's own against.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xi, If any hardier than the rest ..offer head that idle fear to stay. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 101 Young Laertes, in a Riotous head, Ore-beares your Officers. 1612 HAYWARD *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 43 Unable.. to beare head against this storme. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., This 'gypsy-jargon' ..Which is gaining head upon us every hour. 1818 KEATS *Isabella* xxvii, The bream Keeps head against the freshets.

†**30.** A body of people gathered; a force raised, esp. in insurrection. (See also *to make a head*, 52 b.) *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 63 The Gothes have gather'd head. 1596 — *1 Hen. IV*, I. iii. 284 To saue our heads, by raising of a Head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 69. 115 Korah .. impudently gathered an head against Moses and Aaron. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., Some talk to-day of a head of Fanatiques that do appear about Barnett.

31. Issue, result; conclusion, summing up; culmination, crisis; maturity; pitch, height; strength, force, power (gradually attained): in various phrases, as *to come, grow, gather to a head; to bring, draw to a head; to gather head.*

App. a blending of various senses: often, in reference to evils, consciously *fig.* from 14. Cf. also F. *venir à chef, mettre à chef*, and the derivative, *achever*, ACHIEVE.

1340 *Ayenb.* 183 He yetþ red huerby me comþ to guode heauede and to guode ende of þet me nimþ an hand. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 Sith these abuses are growne too head and sinne so rype. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 673/2 To keepe them from growing to such a head. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 56 To take away the head or force from the fire. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 166 There (which is the heade of all thy felicitie,) thine eyes shall see him whom now thine heart longeth for. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Oct., Some plots there hath been, though not brought to a head. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s. v., To draw to a head, or to sum up, *recapitulor, in summam colligo.* 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 156 Vice is risen to such a head, that it is impossible to suppress it. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ix, Where valiant Lennox gathers head. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. vi. 207 Religious troubles in France had been fast gathering to a head. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 281 The revolt of Sardinia was stamped out before it came to a head. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. ix. 168 It might bring things to a head, one way or the other. 1888 R. F. HORTON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. (1889) 176 But it is time to draw to a head this somewhat lengthened discussion.

IV. Phrases.

* *With a preposition.*

32. *At* or *in the head of*: see sense 26.

†**33. Of** one's **own head.** Out of one's own thought, device, or will; of one's own accord, spontaneously. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 121 Tak him as off thine awyne heid, As I had gevyn thar-to na reid. 1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 69, I of myn owne heuede have wryte vn to hym a lettre. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 27 The master carpenter would woorke all of his awne hedde without counsayll. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 181 He that entereth into land of his owne head, and receiueth the profits of it. 1687 WOOD *Life* 30 May, The Bishop sent it of his owne head. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, It [the pistol] may go off of its own head. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 313, I do not propose to give you all this trouble merely of my own head, that would be arrogance. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Newsp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, He never went in of his own head.

34. Off one's **head.** Out of one's mind or wits, crazy. *colloq.*

a 1845 HOOD *Turtles* iii, He 'was off his head'. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xiii. 177 He is off his head: he does not know what he says. 1883 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 156 One poor girl went off her head in the midst of all.

35. On or **upon . . head.**

a. *On one's head*: said of evil, vengeance, etc., or of blessing, etc. figured as falling or descending upon a person; also of guilt, 'blood' (see BLOOD *sb.* 3 c), or responsibility of any kind, figured as resting upon him.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 17 Sie ȝecerred sar his in heafde his.] 13.. *Coer de L.* 1732 On his head falleth the fother. 1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* ii. 19 The blood of hym schal be on his heed, that goith out at the dore of thin hows. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 191 What hee gets more of her then sharpe words, let it lye on my head. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 123 You Gods looke downe, And from your sacred Viols poure your graces Vpon my daughters head. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 348 The distant threats of vengeance on his head. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 253 If Harold sinned, his guilt was on his own head.

†b. *On one's own head* = of one's own head, 33.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8874 Yhit wille I ymagyn, on myne awen hede, Ffor to gyf it a descripcion. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1/2 That he [S. Paul] thrust not in himselfe, vppon his owne head, but that he was appointed of God. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iii. 133 If the persons so banished will return on their own heads. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. Titus* ii. 7-8 Wks. 1831 IV. 179 Let no man, on his own head, reprove the religion that is established by law. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 123 He had quitted the army in discontent and upon his own head.

†c. *On head*: Straight forward; towards the front, or in front; AHEAD. *Obs.*

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 44 It runnes on head. 1590 SPENSER *Muiop.* 420 Some vngracious blast .. perforce him [the butterfly] droue on hed. 1672 H. SAVILE *Engagem. w. Dutch Fleet* 4 Sir F. Holles in the Cambridge, came .. on Head of us. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 256 We were becalm'd, and could hardly get o' head. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. i. 288 To make forth on Head.

†d. *On* (*upon*) *head* (*a, the head*): Headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly, inconsiderately. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 36 Roilyng and rowmyng vpon heade, heather and thether. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Abruptum ingenium*, a rashe braine that doth all things on heade. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 129 So went Lucius upon a head to present battle to the Enemy. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1825 III. 306 Rebels contrariwise run upon an head together in confusion. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 207 The Faulcon..is apt presently to fly on head at the check.

36. Out of one's **own head.** From one's own mind, imagination, or invention. (Somewhat *colloq.*)

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii, It came from you, and not out of my own head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 288 Were not all these answers given out of his own head?

37. Over . . . head.

a. Over one's head, up aloft; cf. OVERHEAD.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The roofe hereof was arched over head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 278 Bridge .. coped over Head. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 188 It was dry over head. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* viii. (1867) 134 A faint distant strain of solemn music seemed now to float over head.

b. To such a depth that the head is submerged.

1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 35 That silly women shall be dipt over head in a Gumble-stool for scolding?

c. *Over* (one's) *head*: *lit.* above one, e.g. in the sky or air, or affording shelter; also of something (e.g. waves) rising and overwhelming one; hence *fig.* of danger or evil impending, or of some overwhelming or oppressive force.

1530 PALSGR. 595/2 They have jombled so over my heed to nyght I coulde nat slepe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 2 The daungers hangyng over theyr heades. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xli, Dinna be cast down—there's a heaven aover your head. 1883 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Rossmoyne* III. v. 156 You will have the roof burned over your head one of these dark nights. 1886 *Cassell's Mag.* Dec. 12 That the father and child might have a roof over their heads.

d. *Over* (some one's) *head*: passing over (a person) who has a prior right, claim, etc.; said esp. in reference to the promotion of a person into some position above another who is considered to have a better right to it.

c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxv[i]. 12 Ðu onsettes men ofer heafud ur. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 142 They take one anothers ferme ouer their heades. 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* an. 7. I. 59 [He] devorcing his first wife, marryed over her head in her life time. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. vi. 25 The younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal. 1887 *Times* 31 Oct. 9/3 It is no compliment .. that an ex-diplomatist should be chosen for promotion over their heads.

e. *Over* (one's) *head*: (of time) past, over.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Persuade your self..that her uttermost houre passed over head. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 141 When all these strokes are over your head, what will ye say to see your wellbeloved. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 118, I have now another Month over my Head. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. to J. Clerk* 69 Now seventy years are o'er my head. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* I. ii. 26 Ere many more days were over her head!

f. *Over* (one's) *head*: beyond one's comprehension or intellectual capacity (cf. sense 2 a).

1622 BACON *Holy War* Ep. Ded. Misc. Wks. (1629) 86 It flies too high ouer Mens Heads. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* (1886) 111 Talking over the heads of the company. 1886 H. SMART *Outsider* II. ii. 20 Welstead quickly became cognizant that his wife was over his head.

38. To (one's) **head.** To one's face; directly to the person himself. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 147 And to the head of Angelo Accuse him home and home. 1607 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. § 31 (1625) The 22..Brethren tell K. James to his head, how the Subscription..is more then the Lawrequireth. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., We say, 'I told him so to his head', not to his face, which is the usual phrase.

** *With another substantive.*

39. Head and ears.

a. *By the head and ears*: roughly, violently, as one drags a beast; see EAR *sb.*[1] 1 c. (Cf. 47 a.)

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C b, They have all vowed to hale thee out of thy trenches by the head and eares. 1873 *Punch* 17 May 200 An..utterly irrelevant story, lugged in by head and ears.

b. *Over head and ears*: completely immersed; also *fig.* deeply immersed or involved (e.g. in love, in debt). Rarely *head and ears.*

1530 PALSGR. 725/2 He souced him in the water over heed and eares. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 That Man.. should lye .. and shrowde himselfe, head and eares, in slouthfulnesse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvii. (1887) 104 To dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water ouer head and eares. 1663, 1768 [see EAR *sb.*[1] 1 c]. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 875 The Commonwealth ..would run over head and ears in debt. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 233 He is over head and ears in love. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. iii, The poor lad plumped over head and ears into the water. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. liii. 103 You are over head and ears in debt.

¶ Also corruptly *head over ears* (cf. 'head over heels', 44 b).

1887 CAROLINE FOTHERGILL *Enthusiast* II. 95 He was head over ears in debt when he married her.

40. Head . . . foot.

a. *From head to foot*: all over the person; *fig.* completely, thoroughly, 'all over'. (Also *head to foot, head and foot.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16435 Fra the hefd vnto þe fote, Oueral þe blod vte-wrang. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xiii. 12 If..the rennynge lepre..couer al the flesh, fro the heed vnto the feet. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 228 *Ham.* From top to toe? *Both.* My Lord, from head to foote. *Ibid.* II. ii. 478 Head to foote. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 188 He..leaves..to Lord Rothes the King's picture from head to foot. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 269 He overthrew it head and foot. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III, A gentleman?..That he is, from head to foot.

†b. *Neither head nor foot*: = 'neither head nor tail', 48. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1837–41) V. 479 When the bishop ..looked on the writing, he pushed it from him, saying, 'What shall this do? It hath neither head nor foot'. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* II. i. (D.), I find neither head nor foot in it.

41. Head and front. A Shaksperian phrase, orig. app. denoting 'summit, height, highest extent or pitch' (cf. 12, 31); sometimes used by modern writers in other senses.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 80 It is most true: true I haue married her; The verie head, and front of my offending, Hath this extent; no more. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 25 July in *Lockhart*, The head and front of your offending is precisely your not writing explicitly. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xii. 375 He was the head and front of every movement for good in his neighbourhood.

42. Head of hair. The covering or growth of hair on the head, esp. when long or copious. (See 4.)

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed (1808) VI. 328 This head of haire they call a glibe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 36, I have a good head of haire. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., I never saw in my life so many fine heads of hair. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 131 It was a head of hair more than a yard long..which he had bought.

†**43. Head to head.** Face to face; in private conversation. (F. *tête-à-tête.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 595 An account of a long discourse..I had head to head with the Baron of Renswoode. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 453 Head to head, as the French have it, he was by no means silent.

44. Head . . . heel(s.

a. *From head to heel*: = from head to foot, 40 a.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7720 Fro þe hede to þe hele herit as a capull! 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thelyphthora* 184 So polished and compact from head to heel. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Regillus* xxiii, And many a curdling pool of blood Splashed him from heel to head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 29 Disprinced from head to heel. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksmere* I. iv. 96 A tall figure..clothed from head to heel in sombre garments.

b. *Head over heels*: a corruption of *heels over head*, frequent in modern use: see HEEL *sb.*[1]

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 133 He gave [him] such a violent involuntary kick in the Face, as drove him Head over Heels. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 32 Why did you..hurl royalty..head-over-heels out of yonder Tuileries' windows? 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* i. 4 Away he went head-over-heels like a shot rabbit.

45. Head of horns. The horns of a deer, etc. as forming the adornment of the head. (See 6.)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 757 To make an Oxe or a Deere haue a Greater Head of Hornes. 1786 BURNS *Calf*, That you may wear A noble head of horns.

46. Heads and points. Said of nails, wedges, etc. placed alternately in opposite directions, so that the head of one lies against the point or edge of the next; hence *transf.* of persons lying; also of whales (see quot. 1889).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Bechevet, Teste a teste Bechevet*, the play with pins, called, heads and points. 1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 21 On these round about the house, they lie heads and points one by thother against the fire. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 238 The two wedges in each groove would then lie Heads and Points. 1889 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., *To blow heads and points*, to run..hither and thither, spouting and blowing..said of whales when attacked.

47. Head and shoulders.

a. *By head and shoulders* (sometimes with ellipsis of *by*): by force, violently; with *thrust, push, drag, bring* (*in*), etc.; *fig.* of something violently and irrelevantly introduced into a speech or writing.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 All theyr Playes .. thrust in Clownes by head and shoulders. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 24 Any, whom necessity..thrusts out by head and shoulders. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 20 The Lecturer brought in this whole affair by the head and shoulders into his Sermon. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 116 He..hunts perpetually for texts..introduces them by head and shoulders upon the most trifling occasions. 1887–9 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. iii. 44, I must drag the mention of the fact in head and shoulders here, or else I shall forget it.

b. (with *taller, higher*, etc.) By the measure of the head and shoulders (cf. 1 c); hence *fig.* (in reference to intellectual or moral stature), considerably, by far.

1864 WEBSTER s. v., He is head and shoulders above them. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. iv. v. 124 Job walked leisurely among them, head and shoulders higher than his neighbours.

48. Head or tail.

a. Either one thing or another; anything definite or intelligible. (With negative expressed or implied.) Now always *to make head or tail of.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 213 On a loose sheet or two that had neither head nor taile. 1679 MARG. MASON *Tickler Tickl.* 7 Their Tale..had neither head nor Taile. 1729 FIELDING *Author's Farce* III. i, Pray what is the design or plot? for I could make neither head nor tail on't. 1890 J. H. MCCARTHY *Fr. Rev.* II. 88 It is difficult to make head or tail of the whole business.

b. *Head(s or tail(s*: see sense 3 b.

*** *With a verb.* (*To come to a head*: see senses 14, 31. *To* BEAT *one's head*, BREAK *Priscian's h.*,

EAT *one's h. off*, HIDE *one's h.*, KNOCK *on the h.*, TURN *h.*, etc.: see the verbs.)

49. Get head. To gain force, ascendency, or power; to attain to vigour. (Cf. 26, 31.)

1625 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 226 The times were such, as wherein sin had gotten head. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* iii. § 84. 341 Whereas..Haman..got some head, the Lord had warre with him. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 252 A great Fire..gets a Head. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 92 Hydrophobia .. will occur and get head even in the coldest weather.

50. Keep one's head. To keep one's wits about one, retain self-control, keep calm: the opposite of *to lose one's head*, 51 b. (Cf. 2 a.)

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 186 Richard, keep thy head, And hold thy peace. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. i. 22 If only the man in the post of responsibility .. can contrive to keep his head.

b. *To keep one's head above ground*: to keep oneself in life; so *to keep one's head above water*; also *fig.* = out of debt or insolvency.

1627 DRAYTON *Moon-Calf* Wks. (1753) 513 Scarce their heads above ground they could keep. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i, I have almost drowned myself, to keep his head above water. 1886 TENNYSON *Promise of May* III. Farmer Dobson, were I to marry him, has promised to keep our heads above water.

51. Lose one's head.

a. *lit.* To have one's head cut off, be beheaded (as a form of capital punishment).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 849 Namoore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. iii, Which haue been cause of theyr dethe and to lese theyre heedes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 242 Vp to some Scaffold, there to lose their heads. 1888 BARING-GOULD *Eve* I. iii. 31 Copplestone..escaped losing his head for the murder by the surrender of thirteen manors.

b. *fig.* To lose self-possession or presence of mind, to become confused.

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 59 The gravest citizen seems to lose his head. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* lxxiv. (D.), It has now and then an odd Gallicism—such as 'she lost her head', meaning she grew crazy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 121 He lost his head, almost fainted away on the floor of the House.

52. Make head.

a. (in sense 29): To advance, press forward, esp. in opposition to some person or thing: also formerly *to make a head*. Usually, *To make head against*: to advance against; to resist; to rise in insurrection or revolt against; to resist successfully, advance in spite of.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. 82 That..they might the better make head against both Romans and Britons. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Romants* I. 50 That done, he made head to the Giants, who battered him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 992 That mighty leading Angel, who of late Made head against Heav'ns King. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* III. i. 89 [They] make strong head against The rebels. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiv, They made head against the wind.

† b. *To make a head* (sense 30): to raise a body of troops. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 141 In the Marches heere we heard you were, Making another Head, to fight againe. 1627 DRAYTON *Miseries Q. Marg.* 153 That Warwick..Had met the Duke of York, and made a head Of many fresh and yet unfought-with bands. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 8 To make a handsome head, and protect such as shall recruit.

53. Put (a thing) **in** or **into** (a person's) **head**: to suggest it to his mind, make him think of it; formerly also, to remind him of it. So *to put out of one's head*, to cause one to forget.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 158 b, Puttyng into mens heades secretely his right to yᵉ crown. 1682 CLAVERHOUSE in Napier *Life* (1859) I. i. 135 What those rebellious villains they call *ministers* put in the heads of the people. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 178 She bids her footman put it in her head. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliii, You said something just now that put every thing out of my head. 1844 *Hawkstone* ix. (1846) 127 If you had not put it into my head, I should never have done it!

† b. Hence, by corruption, *to put* (a person) *in the head of* (a thing): to suggest the idea of it to him; to remind or put in mind of. *Obs.*

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 60 (D.) Putting the king in head that all these great castles..were onely to entertaine the partie of Maude. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 31 Jan., Griffin did .. put me in the head of the little house by our garden .. to make me a stable of. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. vi, And now you put me in the head of it, I verily and sincerely believe it was the devil.

54. Show one's head. To show oneself publicly; to appear abroad. Cf. *to show one's face* (see FACE *sb.* 2 b).

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 This manne..durst not once for his life shewe his hedde, for feare. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 44 With Caine go wander through the shade of night, And neuer shew thy head by day, nor light. 1610 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 122 He hath scarce shewed his head ever since. 1775 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 50 The Tories there durst not show their heads.

55. Take . . . head.

† a. *To take* (*a*) *head*: to make a rush forward, to start running. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 129 Having broken out of a Forest and taken head end-ways, he [a boar] will not be put out of his way either by Man, Dog .. or any thing. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* xvii. (1792) IV. 5 So I took a head, and ran into the country as fast as my feet would carry me.

† b. *To take a head*: to make insurrection; to raise a tumult. (Cf. 29.) *Obs.*

1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To take a head, *tumultuor.*

† c. *To take* (one) *in the head*: to come into one's mind, occur to one. *Obs.*

1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 b, Moved either by some sodaine toie which taketh them in the head. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 38 He ..will not do any thing but that which taketh him in the head. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* (Farmer), Now, it tooke him in the head .. to set first upon Constantino. *a* 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* I. I. xx. (1642) 70 It took him in the head to..visit Rome.

d. *To take into* (*in*) *one's head*: to conceive the idea or notion of; to have (something) occur to one's mind: usually, *to take it into one's head* (*that . . .*, or *to do* something).

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 7 When every Body takes it in his Head to make as many Fools as he can. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* (Tauchn.) I. x. 66, I took it into my head to walk up and down the gallery. 1876 E. JENKINS *Blot on Queen's Head* 17 Little Ben had taken it into his head .. that the sign-board..could be improved.

**** *With adverb.*

56. Head first, head foremost: with the head first or foremost; hence *fig.* precipitately, headlong, hastily. (Also with hyphen, or as one word.)

[1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 8 [She] thrust him .. his head foremost, into an ouen.] 1697 [see FOREMOST *a.* 3 d]. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Loss o' the Pack* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 86 Frae that day forth I never mair did weel, But drank, and ran headforemost to the deil! 1828 WEBSTER, *Headfirst, adv.* with the head foremost. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sub-marine* iv, Down he went, Head-foremost. 1877 [see FIRST 3 b]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 3/1 The .. Dean .. plunged headforemost into the controversy.

***** *Various figurative and proverbial phrases.*

57. *To give* (a horse) *the head*, also *to let him have his head*: not to check or hold him in with the bridle; to give him freedom, let him go freely. So *to take the head*, to throw off control or restraint. Hence *fig.* in reference to persons.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 24 You are no sooner entred, but libertie looseth the reynes, and geues you head. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 29 Thrusting theme to rashenes, vnrulines, and to take ouermoche heade and bridle. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 43 With that he gaue his able Horse the head. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* I. i, What a Fool have I been to give him his Head so long. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* xxxiv, He had yielded so far to the necessities of the case as to give Lady Jane her head. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* III. 148 She let him have his head for a bit.

† **58.** *To give one's head for the polling* or *washing*: to yield tamely without resistance. *Obs.*

c 1583 J. HOOKER *Descr. Excester* (1765) 82 Such a one as would not give his Head for the polling, nor his Beard for the washing. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 256 For my Part it shall ne'er be sed, I for the washing gave my Head.

59. *To lay* († *run, put,* † *cast,* † *draw*) *their heads together*: to consult or take counsel together.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 554 The watyr foulis han here hedis leid Togedere .. They seydyn sothly al be on assent How that [etc.]. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 Whenne they sawe hym, they began to murmure, and began to ron togyder thre heedes in one hood, and sayde, beholde yonder great maister. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 572 Nay, let vs our heddes togyder cast. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 70 They will laye theyr heddes together and conspire agaynst the weale publyque. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 122 And there lay their heads together and consult of matters. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. i. 17 We'll put heads together and consider what is to be done.

† **60.** *In spite of* or *maugre his head*: in spite of himself; notwithstanding all he can do. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 31 Of which mayde anon, maugree hir heed By verray force birafte hire maydenhed. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 52 He schal consente in his witt.. amagrey his heed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 114 He gave them all to the French men in spight of their heades. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. XXX. 760 You pulled me maugre my head out of Italie.

61. *To talk* (etc.) a person's *head off* (humorous): i.e. until he is too weary to reply, or thoroughly sick and tired of it, *ad nauseam*. So *to beat his head off*, i.e. to beat him out and out; etc.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* vi, He pretends to teach me billiards, and I'll give him fifteen in twenty and beat his old head off. 1872 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mem. Montalembert* I. 29 In society in the evenings yawns his weary head off. 1897 D. GERALD *Spotless Reput.* vii. (ed. 2) 88 If it were not for the standing danger of having one's head talked off one's shoulders.

62. Prov. *Two heads are better than one* (cf. sense 2 a, and Eccl. iv. 9).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 18 Two heddis are better than one. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 82 Two is better than one head. 1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 289 Here comes brother Thomas; two heads are better than one; let us take his opinion. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii, O certainly; but two heads are better than one, you know.

V. Attributive uses and Combinations.

* *Simple attrib. or as adj.* (Often hyphened.)

63. At the head (sense 26); in the position of command or superiority; chief, principal, capital.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 420 Abiathar, ðæra Iudeiscra heafod biscop. *c* 1200 ORMIN 299 Aaron wass hæfedd preost. *Ibid.* 8469 Ȝerrsalæm was hæfedd burrh Off Issraæless riche. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Uour heaued luuen me iuint iðisse worlde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22229 Þe kingrikes o grece and pers war hefd kingrikes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10902 Thurgh helpe of þat hynd, and hir hede maidons. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 58 b, London .. the hed citie of hys realme. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 10 The lord Stuard nor the head officers could not cause them to abstaine. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 43 Which is the head Lady? 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. vi. 22 Having cleared the two head points.. I will touch also other abuses. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 318 How the inferiour imps appear, when the head-goblin is securely laid. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 82 At the Market Cross of the Head-burgh of the Shire, Stewarty, or other Jurisdiction. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* lxxxix, He..scribbles as if head clerk to the Fates. 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* i, O plump head-waiter at The Cock.

† b. Applied *spec.* to the 'cardinal virtues' and the 'deadly sins'; see CARDINAL *a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 592 Þa heafod leahtras sind mansliht, cyrc-bræce [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Nu beoð .viii. heofod sunnan. *Ibid.* 105 Nu beoð .viii. heafod mihtan þe maȝen ouercumen alle þas sunnan þurh drihtnes fultum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10213 Gredinesse iss hæfedd plihht. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10010 Four vertus principals, þe quilk man clepes cardinals; All oþer vertus o þam has hald, For-þi er þai hede vertus tald. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 448 The seuen heued synnes or dedely synnes. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xi, Of pryde or enuye, of couetyse or lechery, or of ony other hede synne. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 67 His Popish reckoning of the seven Hed-sins.

† c. as adj. in superl., *headest* = chiefest. *Obs. rare.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 181 b, To kill the heddest of the dissention, and to appease the fury of the fighters. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 101 Content is a lesson too hard for the headst Of the highest forme a King.

64. Situated at the head, top, or front (see senses 12–24); † initial (quot. 1387); coming from the front, meeting one directly in front, as *a head wind.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 299 Þe heed lettres of þe vers speleþ þis menynge. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 If your course be right against it, you shall meet it right a head, so we call it a head Sea. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 8 Part of .. [the] head wall ..is brick. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 153 The head division of each .. regiment. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 107 This fence .. because it ran across the head of every farm..was called .. the head-dyke. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 53, I was kept by storms and head winds for three long days. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 226 The vessel paid off under the weight of her head canvas.

** *Combinations.*

65. General Comb. a. *attrib.*, 'of or for the head', as *head-affection, -attire, -brush, -covering, -end, -fillet,* † *-hair, -knot, -notion, -rest, -room, -shake,* † *-top, -vein, -wing, -wrapping*, etc.

1862 J. B. HARRISON *Lett. Dis. Children* iii. 47 In relation to *head affections. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 With their hoods and other *head attire of sundry colours. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. v, Duel and *head-breakage. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III. 135 His case of *head-brushes and beard-brushes. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 482 The Anglo-Saxon *head-coverings were very simple. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 127 The *head ende would euer be downwardes, and neuer flye strayght. 1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* (Chandos ed.) 155 It must not be at the head-end of the worm. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 156/30 *Capilli*, *heafodhær. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (Add. MS. 27,944), If a man is withoute hed-her. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 332 Her scarf pale pink, her *head-knot cherry. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Þe *haued line [linen] sward, and hire winpel wit. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 23 Absolon is snatcht up, by his long *head locks. 1884 H. N. HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The *head-logic grows so..as to stifle and crush the heart-logic. 1886 H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 84 *Head-nets, to go over the hat and tuck in under the shirt-collar. 1801 W. HUNTINGTON *Bank of Faith* Ded. 22 Filled with *head notions from commentators rather than the grace of God in their hearts. 1853 *Handbk. Photogr.* App. § 37. 72 Instruments have been constructed called *head-rests, to assist the sitter. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 102/2 Invalids' Bedstead and Mattress, with adjustable headrest. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 190 The frames..should be set..perpendicular to the slope; more *head-room is thus obtained. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 174 With Armes encombred thus, or this [*Fol.* thus] *head shake; Or by pronouncing of some doubtfull Phrase. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3188/4 Two laced *Head-Suits. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 65 A certeyn lightning on his *headtop glistered harmelesse. 1838 ELWIN *Bk. Fam. Crests* II. 17 The *head-trappings of their horses. 1600 ROWLANDS (*title*) The Letting of Humours Blood in the *Head-Vaine. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 273 [Mercury] had *head-wings also behind each of his eares. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *She* xvii. 198, I looked up at Ayesha, whose *head-wrapping had slipped back.

b. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *head-breaking, -combing, -hanging, -purging, -shaking*, sbs. and adjs.; *head-breaker, -maker.*

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 11 Dyssymulynge beggers, *hede brekers. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 8 To use your utmost endeavours to promote *head-breaking. 1845 HOOD *Craniol.* i, By simple dint of *Head-combing. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 137, I woulde wyshe that the *head makers of Englande shoulde make their sheafe arrowe heades more harder poynted. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 197 Veyne-healing Verven, and *hed-purging Dill. 1847 L. HUNT *Men Women & B.* II. ix. 189 In very solemn, *head-shaking style. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xxvii, There is to be a tremendous *head-smashing when he and Murtough meet. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Importable *head-tearings and heart-searchings

c. *locative*, as *head-felt, -wise, -wrong* adjs.; *instrumental*, as *head-lined, -lugged* adjs.; *similative*, etc., as *head-high, -like* adjs.

1880 T. W. Allies *Life's Decis.* 137 Heart-felt and *head-felt difficulties. 1842 Wilson *Ess., Streams* (1856) 32 The ancient Moss with its heather *head-high..is now drained. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., The so-called head of .. tape-worms is only the end of attachment, the globular hook-bearing mass being *headlike on a long neck. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 514 *Head-lined helmes, heaw'n from their trunks. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. ii. 42 (1st Qo.) A gracious aged man Whose reuerence euen the *head-lugd beare would lick. 1673 Penn *Life* Wks. 1782 I. 43 Carnal *head-wise opposers .. skilled in science falsely so called. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 415 The headlong and *headwrong Richard II.

66. Special Comb.: †**head-angles**, vertical or opposite angles; **head-ax** (*Whaling*), an ax used in cutting off the head of the whale; **head-bay**, the water-space just above a lock in a canal; **head betony**: see Betony b; also a name for *Pedicularis Canadensis* (Cent. Dict.); †**head-bone** (OE. *héafod bán*), the skull; **head-boom** (*Naut.*), a boom at the ship's head, a jib-boom or flying-jib-boom; **head-bound** *ppl. a.*, wearing a turban, turbaned; **head boy**, the senior pupil in a school, the captain of the school; †**head-brand** (ME. *hedbronde*), a brand or log placed at the back of the fireplace to keep the fire in during the night; **head-cap** (*Bookbinding*), the leather cap over the head-band; **head-case** (*Entomol.*), that part of a chrysalis which covers the head of the insect; **head-cell** (*Bot.*), a cell at the end of the manubrium in the *Characeæ*; **head centre**: see Centre *sb.* 8; **head-chair**, a chair with a high back forming a rest for the head; **head-cheese** (*U. S.*), pork-cheese, brawn; **head-chute** (*Naut.*), a tube leading from the ship's head down to the water, for conveying refuse overboard; **head-coal**, the upper portion of a thick seam of coal which is worked in two or more lifts (Gresley *Coal-mining Terms*); **head-collar**, the leather headstall of a horse; **head-cone** (*Zool.*), one of two or three conical appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropods; **head-cowl** (*Zool.*), one of the two coverings on the head of certain pteropods; **head-cracker** (*Whaling*) = *head-spade*; **head-cringle** (*Naut.*), a cringle at the upper corner of a sail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **head-earing** (*Naut.*), an earing attached to a head-cringle (*ibid.*); †**head-edging**, ? an ornamental edging to a head-dress; **head-fish** (*U.S.*), 'a sun-fish of the family *Molidæ*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **head-footed** *a.* (tr. Cephalopoda), having the organs of locomotion attached to the head; †**head-fountain** = Fountain-head; **head-frame**, the frame of a head-block in a saw-mill; also, a structure at the head of a shaft in a mine, a gallows-frame; **head-gate**, (see quot.); †**head-height** (*Arch.*) = Headway 3; **head-hid** *a.*, having the head or source hidden; **head-house** (*Mining*), the 'house' or structure forming a shelter for the *head-frame*; †**head-hung** *a.*, hanging the head, despondent; **head-hunter**, one who practises head-hunting; **head-hunting**, the practice, among certain savage tribes, of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies, etc.; so *head-hunting* adj.; **head-kidney** (*Embryol.*), the foremost of the three parts of the rudimentary kidney in a vertebrate embryo, the pronephros; **head-knee** (*Naut.*): see quot.; **head-knife** (*Whaling*), a knife used in cutting off the head of the whale (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); **head-lease** (*Law*), a lease granted directly by the freeholder; **head-ledge** (*Ship-building*), one of the thwart-ship pieces which frame the hatchways and ladderways; **head-lessee** (*Law*), a person to whom a head-lease is granted; **head-light**, a light carried on the front of a locomotive, or on the mast-head of a steamer; **head-lining** (*U.S.*): see quot.; **head-lobe**, an appendage on the head of the embryo in certain molluscs; **head-louse**, the common louse (*Pediculus capitis*), which infests the hair of the head; †**head mass penny**: see quots.; **head-matter** (*Whaling*), the substance obtained from the head of the sperm whale, consisting of oil and spermaceti, also called shortly *head*; **head-netting** (*Naut.*), 'an ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **head-page** (*Printing*), a page on which the beginning of a book, chapter, etc. is printed; †**head-polles** *sb. pl.*, a name for the swan, crane, and bustard, ? as the chief or largest of fowl used for the table (F. *poule*); **head-post**, (*a*) one of the posts at the head of a four-post bedstead; (*b*) the post nearest to the manger in a stable; **head-pump** (*Naut.*), a small pump at the head of a ship, communicating with the sea, and used for washing the decks; **head-reach** *v. intr.* (*Naut.*), to shoot ahead, as a sailing vessel while tacking; **head-rent** (*Law*), rent payable to the freeholder; **head-ridge** (*Sc.* **head-rig**) = Headland 1; **head-ring**, (*a*) see quot. 1794; (*b*) a decoration consisting of a leaflet of palm fixed to the hair, worn by Kafir men after marriage; **head-shield** (*Zool.*), a horny plate on the head of a snake, lizard, tortoise, or armadillo; **head-sill**, (*a*) the upper part of the frame of a door or window; (*b*) a piece at each end of a saw-pit, on which the end of the log rests; †**head-silver** = Head-money 1 (*obs.*); **head-skin** (see quot.); **head-spade** (*Whaling*), an instrument with a long handle and steel blade, used in cutting the bone which joins the whale's head to the body; **head-station** (*Australia*): see quot.; **head-stool**, a kind of small pillow, formerly used to rest the neck or cheek upon without disturbing the hair or head-dress; †**head-strain** = Head-stall *sb.*[1] 2; **head-territ** = *head-ring* (*a*); **head-timber** (*Ship-building*), one of the upright pieces of timber which support the frame of the head-rails; **head-tin**: see quot.; **head-tone** = Head-note 2; **head-tree** (*Coal-mining*), 'a piece of wood about a foot long set across the head of an upright prop to support the roof in a pit: cf. *crown-tree*' (*Northumb. Gloss.*); **head-turner**, 'a machine for rounding and beveling barrel-heads' (Knight *Dict. Mech., Supp.*); **head-valve**, in a steam-engine, 'the delivering valve, the upper air-pump valve' (*ibid.*); **head-veil**, a veil worn over the head and falling behind it, not over the face; †**head-well** = Head-spring, Fountain-head; **head-word**, a word written or printed at the top or beginning of a chapter, paragraph, etc.; a word forming a heading; **head-yard** (*Naut.*), one of the yards on the foremast.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. xv. 24 If two right lines cut the one the other: the *hed angles shal be equal the one to the other. 1874 Scammon *Mar. Mammals* 232 The rest of the cutting gear..which consists of toggles, spades ..*head-axes, etc. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Monnes *heafod ban bærn to ahsan. *c* 1205 Lay. 1467 He smot Numbert..þat his hæfd-bon to-brec. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1190 He .. Made the Sarazenes hede bones Hoppe, als dose hayle stones, Abowtte one the gres. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. of Malta* I. iii, *Head-bound infidels. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum., Steele* (1853) 120 The person to whom he has looked up with the greatest wonder and reverence, was the *head boy at his school..Addison was always his [Steele's] head boy. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 607/33 *Repofocilium*, an *hed-bronde. 1888 *Arts & Crafts Catal.* 87 The *head-band* and *head-cap*, the fillet of silk worked in buttonhole stitch at the head and tail, and the cap or cover of leather over it. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 249 The *Head-case covers and protects the head of the inclosed imago. 1887 K. Goebel *Morphol. Plants* 58 Each *head-cell is surmounted by six smaller cells (secondary head-cells). 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *Head-Cheese*, the ears and feet [*ed.* 1877 scraps of the head and feet] of swine cut up fine, and after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. 1852 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 174/2 The *head-cowls are shown partially folded back, so as to display the conical appendages (*head-cones) which the cowls enclose and protect. 1731 *Chron.* in Thackeray *Four Georges* ii. (1861) 96 Her Majesty .. wore a flowered muslin *head-edging. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IV. 11 A fish found upon Squam Beach N. J. called by the fishermen the *Head-fish. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 248 [The head] is surrounded by a circle of fleshy processes, or feet, from whence the name of the class, '*head-footed', is derived. 1688 Norris *Theory Love* I. iii. 24 The Heart is..the *Head-fountain of Life. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 The *head frame .. is supported by track wheels secured to axles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Head-gate* (Hydraulic Engineering), (*a*) one of the upper pair of gates of a canal-lock. (*b*) a crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, sluice, etc. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 There could not possibly be a convenient *Head-height remaining a Passage underneath. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xii. 33 A land where *head-hid Nile his streames divides. 1631 Shirley *Love in Maze* IV. ii, You must not be so *head-hung. 1632 — *Bird in Cage* III. ii, Gentlemen, be not head-hung, droop not. 1853 H. Keppel *Ind. Archip.* I. 141 A chief named Dungdong..had..adopted the Dyak costume, and become a notorious *head-hunter. *Ibid.* 129 Some..Dyaks have..stated that they would give up *head-hunting, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts. 1884 Rajah Brooke in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 2/1 The *head-hunting Dyaks. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 644 The hypothesis of Gegenbauer and Fürbringer as to the relation of the *head-kidney to the hinder part of the excretory system. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Head-knees*, pieces of moulded compass timber fayed edgeways to the cutwater and stem, to steady the former. 1882 *Law Rep.* 8 Queen's Bench Div. 329 The contract of a sub-tenant to perform the covenants of the *head-lease. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v., **Head-ledges*, are the thwart-ship pieces which frame the openings in the decks. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 275 Half round iron is riveted to the upper edges of the plate coamings and head-ledges. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 132 There are no landlords, *head-lessees, main-masters, or butties in Wodgate. 1864 Webster, **Head-light*, a light..placed at the head of a locomotive, or in front of it, to throw light on the track at night. *Ibid.*, **Head-lining*, the lining of the head or hood of a carriage; the oil-cloth or other textile lining of the roof of a railway car (*U. S.*). 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 99 The..eggs of the fresh-water limneids .. are not hatched until the young have passed the larval condition, and their ciliated *head-lobes .. are superseded by the creeping disk, or foot. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* § 273 *Head lyce, body lyce, crabbe lyce. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VI. i. 292 The Head (or Common) Louse..is found on the head, in people who are neglectful of their person. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 104 To gyf alle in my cofer, To morne at next to offer Her *hed mas penny. 1514 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 144 For a hedmesse penny, a penny. 1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 44 A cargo of 76 tons of spermaceti oil and *head-matter. 1874 C. M. Scammon *Marine Mammals* III. 239 The oil taken from the case of the Sperm Whale is..when put into casks..known as head, or head-matter. 1838 Timperley *Printer's Man.* 114 **Head page*, the beginning of a subject. 1553–4 *Act Comm. Council Lond.* (Journal 16, fol. 334–5) That theare be no Swanne, Crane, nor bustarde, which are wonte to be called *hed polles. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Head-post*, a stanchion by the manger in a stable. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyss.* 382 Beginning from this head-post, I wrought at the bedstead till I had finished it. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiv. 33 The crew rig the *head-pump, and wash down the decks. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 310 Lying *head reaching, under close-reefed stormsails. 1859 *Rules* 15 July (*Landed Estates Act Ireland* 1858) § 31 What sums are due for arrears of rates, cess, taxes, *head rents, quit rents. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 452 The earth of a *head-ridge. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 42 A path along the head-rigs of some fields. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. 189 **Head Ring*, or *Head Territ*, a ring, placed on the top of the bridle of the wheel harness, through which the leading reins pass, when four horses are drove in hand. 1893 H. N. Hutchinson *Extinct Monsters* 31 The eyes are placed on the margin of the *head-shield. 1694 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 144 The Window Frames are so framed, That the Tennants of the *Head-sell, Ground-sell, and Transum, run through the outer Jaums about four Inches. 1467 *Rolls Parll.* V. 582 Hidage, Beaupleder, Frithsilver, *Hedesylver. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Capitatio* .. headsilver: subsidie. 1874 C. M. Scammon *Marine Mammals* I. viii. 75 This [whale's nostril], with the 'case,' is protected by a thick, tough, elastic substance called the '*head-skin,' which is proof against the harpoon. 1881 A. C. Grant *Bush-Life Queensland* I. 42 A *headstation, as the homestead and main buildings of a station are invariably called. 1598 Florio, *Testiera*,.. the headstall of a bridle, a *headstraine. 1658 *Hist. Christina Q. Swedland* 371 With Furniture of Velvet .. twisted with Silver, with buckles, bridles, and head-strains of the same metall. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 **Head-timbers*, the pieces that cross the rails of the head vertically. They are bolted through their heels to the cutting-down of the knee, and unite the whole together. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., When the [tin] ore has been pounded and twice washed, that part of it which lies uppermost or makes the surface of the mass in the tub, is called the *Head-tin. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* G iij b, If the Wholes be too soft .. we put a Sill under them..and drive them fast up against the *Head-tree. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Head-tree*, a piece of a crowntree, a foot long, placed upon a prop to support the roof; the head-tree being to extend the bearance of the prop. 1896 L. Eckenstein *Woman under Monast.* 115 The dark *head-veil is given up for white and coloured head-dresses. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 868 On *heued-welle of flum iordan. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, **Head word.* 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. Argt., The *head yards braced aback.

Head (hed), *v.* Forms: 4–5 hefd(en, heued, (5 hefed), 4–6 hedde, hede, hed, 5–6 heed, 6 heade, *Sc.* heid, 6– head. [f. Head *sb.*; in many senses having no connexion with each other, but formed independently on the sb. and its phrases, at various times. Not in OE., which had, however, in sense 1, *behéafdian* to Behead.]

I. To take off the head.

1. *trans.* To cut off or remove the head of; to decapitate, behead. †**a.** a person. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7587 Daui .. hedded him wit his aun brand. *Ibid.* 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 30 The king .. gert draw hym, & hede, & hing. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Pare es a kirk of sayne George, whare he was heuedid. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 160 Hym..caused..to be hedded, and his head to be fixed on a poole. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II i. 251 If you head and hang all that offend that way. 1608–33 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* (1676) 397 Are we headed? so was John Baptist.

b. an animal.

c 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G., etc.* (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A pigge heded & syded. 1800 *Naval Chron.* III. 284 They head and gut the fish.

2. To lop off the branches forming the head of (a tree or plant); to top, poll. Also, *to head down*.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 132 Excepte thou hede thy trees & cut of the toppes. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 172 [The Lime-tree] being headed and set in walks in roes, makes a very gallant shady walk. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 145 The Willow..is headed every three or four Years. 1769 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 Your fruit-tree is planted and headed down. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 111, I was obliged to head them [Ash trees] the first year. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/3 Stocks intended for grafting are headed down in readiness for that operation.

II. To put a head on; to form a head.

3. *trans.* To put a head on; to furnish or fit with a head; to fit with an arrow-head.

(The first quot. is, from its date, very doubtful: Chaucer may have written *hedid*: see Headed *ppl. a.*)

[*c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. (993) 1042 Yf a peyntour wolde peynte a pyk With asses feet and hede it (*MS. Gg.* 4. 27 hedit] as an ape.] 1530 Palsgr. 582/2 Heed your arowes with Strande heedes. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 31 Like two drums which are headed, the one with a sheeps skin the other with a woulfes hide. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 357 Let him..whet the shining Share..Or sharpen Stakes, or head the Forks. 1766 Postlethwayt *Dict. Trade* (ed. 3) s.v. *Fisheries*, The Coopers put the

finishing hand to all, by heading the casks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 300 Engines, to cut and head nails. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 510 Acquiring the ability .. of heading a pin with the necessary adroitness. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 363 The..fence..is..then headed or finished with 2 feet of grass sods.

b. To close *up* (a barrel or cask) by fitting the head on; to enclose (something) in a barrel or cask by this means.

1611 COTGR., *Foncer*, to head a peece of Caske. 1641 S. SMITH *Herring-Busse Trade* 10 [He] then fills them up, and Heads up the Barrels. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Herrings*, In a fresh Barrel .. close packed and headed up by a sworn Cooper. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* ii. 59 To open and again head-up the casks. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 57, I was going to pack my most valuable seeds, and head them up in flour-barrels.

c. To form or constitute the head or top of.

1637 DAVENANT *Brit. Triumph.* Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 279 His hook was such as heads the end of pole. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 389 The Mangers were..so placed that the range of them headed the end of the barn. 1870 MRS. GATTY *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. v. (1871) 67 Carved oaken finials headed the divisions of the open sittings.

4. a. To furnish with a heading or head-line; to place a title, name, etc. at the head of. b. To stand at the head or form the heading of (a page, list, etc.). See also HEADED 6.

1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair W.* 201 Heaven heads the count of crimes With that wild oath. 1844 *Hawkstone* (1846) I. iii. 34 Mr. Lomax very liberally headed it [a subscription-list] with two pounds. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xviii. 80 We have so headed this chapter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 5/2 At the last general election Mr. L. headed the poll with 4,159 votes.

5. *To head a trick* (at cards): to play a card of a higher value.

1863 PARDON *Hoyle's Games* 130 (All Fours) It is not incumbent on the player to head the trick with one of the same suit or a trump.

6. *intr.* To form a head; to come or grow to a head. Also with *out*, *up*.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 156 Now leek, ysowe in veer, transplaunted be That hit may hede. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 b, If you will not have it [onion] seede but head, plucke off the blade still close by the ground. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* II. i, I charge you check Your appetite and passions to our daughter, Before it head. 1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 242 All my early wheat..was headed and heading. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 289 The crop of early muscle that heads out under the forcing-glass of the gymnasium. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* i. (1885) 23 Cabbages would not head.

7. Of a stream: To have its head or source, to take its rise, to rise. Chiefly *U.S.*

1762 J. BARTRAM in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 423, I believe Haw River..heads in the high hills on the south side of the bottom. 1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl.* in *Views Louisiana* 220 The Kansas, a very large river..heads between the Platte and the Arkansas. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/1 The upper waters of the Cubango, the great artery which heads..in the highlands of Bihé..and dies of drought in the Ngami Lake. 1887 R. MURRAY *Geol. Victoria* 9 [These rivers] head from a range which forms the divide between their waters and those of the Morwell.

8. *trans.* (with *up*): To collect (water) so as to form a head. Also *fig.*

1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 281 The means of diffusing religious knowledge long .. accumulated and headed up above the level of the plains of China. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heading up the land water*, when the flood-tide is backed by a wind, so that the ebb is retarded, causing an overflow.

III. To be at the head, to lead.

9. *trans.* To be the head, chief, captain, or ruler of; to be or put oneself at the head of.

a 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) liii. 188 Hir herte holliche on him þat þe heuene hedes. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* II. i, They head those holy factions which they hate. 1696 PRIOR *To the King* 73 Heading his troops, and foremost in the fight. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 96, I in person will my people head. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xvii. (1875) 303 The reforming party in the church, headed by Gerson.

10. To go in front or at the head of; to lead; to go before, precede; *fig.* to surpass, outdo, excel.

1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 7 The old Dogs, which had hitherto lain behind, now headed the Pack. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 14 Some find their account in heading a cry of hounds. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Apr. 4/7 The Cambridge crew..took the lead from the first, were never headed, and won by upwards of three lengths. *Ibid.* 11 June 5/2 [He] has headed all the records of mountaineering by a long stretch.

IV. To direct the head, advance, face, etc.

11. *intr.* To direct the head or front in a specified direction; to face, front.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Confrontage Actiue may enter the Plot with these or the like Epithetons, Abutting, Heading, facing, fronting..etc. Or Passiue headed, faced, etc. 1850 SCORESBY *Whaleman's Adv.* iii. (1859) 34 Sing out when we head right! 1880 C. C. ADLEY *Rep. Pioneer Mining Co., Lim.* 2 Oct. 1 Two strong veins..heading on in the direction of the main lode. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. 566 The Fram lay moored..with her bow heading west.

b. To have an upward inclination or slope: opp. to *dip*.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 409 The secondary strata..are not horizontal, but rise or head towards the west, dipping towards the east.

c. *trans.* To cause to take a specified direction.

1610 [see 11].

d. To point towards with the head, to face.

1887 FLORENCE MARRYAT *Driven to Bay* III. viii. 126 The .. ship..drifted along idly, with her nose heading every point except the one she was wanted to follow.

12. *intr.* To move forward or advance towards (a particular point); to shape one's course in a specified direction; to make *for*. (Especially of a ship.)

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* I. xxiv. 167 We head for Venice. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We saw a small, clipper-built brig .. heading directly after us. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 23 Out [the fox]..comes, heading down the field for the main road. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Wagons were coming into view, heading for the court-house.

†b. *To head it*: to make head, advance; cf. 13.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 137 That which heads it against the greatest opposition, gives best Demonstration that it is strongest.

c. *trans.* To direct the course of.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Feb. 4/7 The vessel was then headed for Brodick. 1888 B. W. RICHARDSON *Son of a Star* III. xi. 200 Joshua heads his troops towards Caesarea Philippi.

13. *trans.* To move forward so as to meet; to advance directly against, or in opposition to the course of; to face, front, oppose; to attack in front.

1681 TATE in *Dryden's Abs. & Achit.* II. 597 At once contending with the waves and fire, And heading danger in the wars of Tyre. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Franchir la lame*, to head the sea; to sail against the setting of the sea. *Ibid.* E ee ij b, The wind heads us, or takes us a-head. 1877 CLERY *Min. Tact.* v. 63 Headed and attacked in flank. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 34 In a district where he has to cover his face with a muffler, and head the driving snow.

b. To get ahead of so as to turn back or aside; now often with *back*, *off*; also *fig.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 133 Concluding that if they headed him and beat him back, that he would take back in his own Track. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 232 The fox being repeatedly headed, the hounds ran into him. 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (1894) II. xviii. 136 The Bavarian General..tried to head back Bony in his retreat from Leipsic. 1891 R. H. SAVAGE *My Offic. Wife* iii. 35 To head my rival off I indulged in a tremendous flirtation. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 75, I saw that I must head my eland before she crossed the valley.

14. To go round the head of (a stream or lake).

a 1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* x. 81 They..headed a great creake. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 12 Jan. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 33 Soon came to a little lake which we headed. 1866 HUXLEY *Lay Serm.* (1870) i. 14 It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.

V. 15. *trans.* To strike or drive with the head.

1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 29 Old Crabtree .. headed and handled the door so dexterously, that he sprained his collar-bone. 1887 [see HEADING *vbl. sb.* 5]. 1897 ROSEBERY in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Apr. 4/1 The way in which the [football] players headed the ball.

-head (hed), *suffix*, later form of ME. hêde, hêd, found already in 12th c., but not known in OE., though pointing etymologically to an OE. **-hǽdu*, *-o* (obl. cases *-hǽde*) fem., beside OE. *-hâd* masc., corresp. to OHG. *-heit* masc. and fem.

This suffix was orig. an independent subst. (OTeut. **haidu-z* masc. in Goth. *haidus* m., manner, way (see HAD *sb.*, HEDE), which, after coming to be used only in comb., was practically only a suffix of condition or quality. In its primary use, *-hede* appears to have been appropriate to adjs. as *boldhede*, *biterhede*, *drunkenhede*, *fairhede*, *falshede*, etc., but it was soon extended to sbs., as in *knyghthede*, *manhede*, *maydenhede*, *wommanhede* (all in Chaucer), being thus used indiscriminately with *-hâd* (*-hode*, *-hood*) from OE. *-hâd*. In Cursor M. *fadirhede*, *faderhade*, *preistes hede*, *pristis hade*, occur as MS. variants. This led the way finally to the obsolescence of *-hede*, *-head*, and the substitution, even in adjs., of *-hood*, as in mod. *falsehood*, *likelihood*, etc. One or two special forms in *-head*, e. g. *godhead*, *maidenhead* (distinguished from *godhood*, *maidenhood*), only remain. In Scotch, on the contrary, *-hede*, *-heid*, remained the current form, but is now more or less obsolescent. See also HAD *sb.*, HEDE *sb.*, and -HOOD.

Headache (he·dˌeik). Forms: see HEAD *sb.* and ACHE *sb.* Also 5–8 **-ake**, 7–9 **-ach**.

1. An ache or continuous pain, more or less deep-seated, in the cranial region of the head.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wiþ heafod ece hundes heafod ȝebærn to ahsan :. leȝe on. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 370 Ase þauh hit were betere to þolien golnesse brune þen heaued eche. 1398 TREVISA *Barth De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 104 Also heed ache cometh of grete fastinge and abstynences. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 44 How many head-aches a passionate life bringeth vs to. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 119, I like not him that will cure the Headach by cutting the Throat. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 154 Having a severe head-ake. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 90 His most frequent assailant was the headach. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vii. (1879) 128, I was confined..to my bed by a headach. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Ld. Walter's Wife* vii, Will you vow to be safe from the headache on Tuesday? 1884 OUIDA *P'cess Napraxine* i. (1886) 5 No doubt, it is utterly wrong, and would give [him] a sick headache.

2. A rustic name for the wild poppy (*Papaver Rhœas*), from the effect of its odour.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Head-ache*, the wild field-poppy. Any one, by smelling it for a very short time, may convince himself of the propriety of the name. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 47 Corn-poppies .. Call'd 'Head-achs' from their sickly smell. *Mod.* (*Northampton*), The barley field is red with head-aches.

3. *Comb.* Headache-tree, a verbenaceous shrub, *Premna integrifolia*, found in the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which are used to cure headache (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); headache-weed, a shrub, *Hedyosmum nutans* (N.O. *Chloranthaceæ*), found in the West Indies (Miller *Plant-n.*, 1884).

So **Head-aching** *sb.*, aching of the head, = HEADACHE 1; *adj.*, causing headache.

1679–80 MARLBOROUGH in Wolseley *Life* (1894) I. 228, I never had so long a fit of headaching. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 259 She, an excellent, head-aching woman. 1860 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 155 Written in six weeks, even with headaching interruptions.

Headachy (he·dˌeiki), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. Suffering from or subject to headache.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* vi. 136 Mrs. Temple arose, head-achy and feverish. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* i. To Coleridge, From your afflicted, headachey, sore-throatey, humble servant. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 234, I go, dead tired and still head-achy..with my host.

2. Accompanied with or producing headache.

1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 26 The consequence .. is the heavy headachy *accablement*. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. 44 The wine, 'sweet but headachy'.

Hence **Headachiness.**

1872 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 149 Dragged back into headachiness by a little too much fatigue.

Headband (he·dbænd).

1. A band worn round the head, a fillet.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 20 Headbandes, rynges and garlandes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 120 Coyfe of white Linnen..like the Headband which the Conservators of their Laws wore at Athens during their Office. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sleeping*, To promote Sleep, take common Roses with the white of an Egg well beaten .. and make an Headband or Fillet of it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 547 Let me wear the head-band as conqueror.

b. tr. L. *capistrum* a halter. (Cf. FILLET 1 c.)

1782 ELPHINSTON tr. *Martial* I. civ. 77 A beast, like Calydon's of yore, Boasts headbands never bristler wore.

2. A band round the top of trousers or drawers.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, Giving the head-band of his breeches a .. hoist with one hand. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* x. (1863) 180 The iron-hook was .. passed through the head-band of his nether garment.

3. *Bookbinding.* An ornamental band or fillet (usually of silk or cotton) fastened to the inner back of a bound book at the head and tail; also, the material of which this is made.

1611 COTGR., *Trenchefile*, the head-band of a booke. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Book-binding*, The headband.. is an ornament of silk of several colours .. placed at each extreme of the back, across the leaves. 1817 DIBDIN *Bibl. Decameron* II. 526 His great error lay in double head-bands, and brown-paper linings. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding of Bk.* 11 In cheap work this headband, bought by the yard, is fastened on by glue .. In early times this headband was twisted as the book was sewn, and .. laced into the wooden boards.

4. *Arch.* The band of mouldings on the inner contour of an arch; = ARCHIVOLT.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 57 The Archivolte or Head-Band.

5. *Printing.* a. A thin slip of iron forming the top of the tympan of a printing-press. b. A printed or engraved band of decoration at the head of a page or chapter. (*U.S.*)

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* 310. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 774/2 These tympans are light square frames covered with parchment. They consist of three slips of thin wood with a *headband* or top slip of thin iron.

Hence **Hea·dbander**, the person who fastens on the headbands of books; **Hea·dbanding**, the process of fastening these; also *concr.* the headband.

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2401 Bookbinding shall be handled in all its Parts..Folding, Sewing, Headbanding. 1873 SPON *Workshop Rec.* (1875) 396 *Headbanding*, there are two kinds, stuck on and worked. 1892 ZAEHNSDORF *Binding of Bk.* 11 Headbanding next follows, and is the work of women, it is the silk or cotton finish at the edges, head and tail. *Ibid.* 18 *Headbander*, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book.

Head-block (he·dˌblɒk).

†1. A log put at the back of the chimney to keep the fire in by night: cf. *head-brand* in HEAD 66.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xix. 439 These Netherlands being like the head-block in the chimney, where the fire of warre is alwayes kept in (though out every where else).

2. In a saw-mill: The device for holding the log upon the carriage, while it is sawn.

1864 WEBSTER, *Head-block* (*Saw-mill*), the movable cross-piece of a carriage on which the log rests. 1878 *Sci. Amer.* XXXVIII. 291 An improved head block..for saw mills.

3. The piece which connects the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel' of a carriage with the fore-body.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Head Block Plate* (*Carriage*), an iron resting on the fore-axle and supporting the head block.

Head-board (he·dbōɔrd).

1. A board at the head or upper end of anything, as a bedstead, a grave, etc.

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 34 Deal Head-Boards..avoid. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss., *Head-Board*, a wedge of wood, or part of a slab, placed against the hanging-board. 1895 HOFFMAN *Beginn. Writing* v. 65 The head-board, erected to the memory of a woman, has displayed upon it various articles used by her in life. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 412 A big wooden bedstead of the native type—a wooden bench without sides, but with a head- and foot-board.

2. *Naut.* (*pl.*) 'The berthing or close-boarding between the head-rails' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

Headborough (he·dbʊ:rə̆). Forms: 5 -borwe, 5–7 -borow, 6–7 -borowe, -boroughe, 7 -burrowe, -burrough, 8 -bourg, 6– -borough.
Originally, the head of a *friðborh*, tithing, or frankpledge (see BORROW *sb.* 3); afterwards a parish officer identical in functions with the petty constable; = BORROWHEAD, BORSHOLDER, TITHINGMAN.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Heed borow (*K.*, *H.* hedborwe), *plegius capitalis.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Constables, hede borowes, and katers. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Euery..counstable, hedborowe, thyrdboroughe, borsolder, and euery other lay officer. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 11, I must go fetch the Headborough. *Beg.* Third, or fourth, or fift Borough, Ile answere him by Law. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 228 Oh! yee Headburrowes, and Officers of Townes, let this truth of God convince yee. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 301 There died six and forty Constables and Headboroughs. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 389 The officers stand thus; 6 church-wardens ..3 headboroughs. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 11 The Whig theory is .. that the right of a king is divine in no other sense than that in which the right of a .. judge, of a juryman, of a mayor, of a headborough, is divine.

b. *transf.* An official holding a similar position in foreign countries.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iv. 47 The headborough of the Citie (whom we call the Mayour). 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 152 Two other headboroughs, one of Dantzick, and the other of Elburg. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlix. (1872) 283, I was visited by various alguazils, accompanied by a kind of headborough who made a small seizure of Testaments and Gypsy Gospels.

Head-cloth (he·dˌklǫþ). [See CLOTH *sb.* 1.]
1. A cloth or covering for the head; in *pl.* the pieces composing a head-dress.

a 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 199/13 *Capitale*, heafodclaþ, *uel* wangere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 Hore heued cloð sitte lowe. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* 46 Item iiij or hedclothes. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. (1712) 106 The Spirit .. stuck two pins in the Maid's head cloaths, and bid her keep them. 1707 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Platon. Lady* III. Wks. 1760 II. 214 Head-cloaths to shorten the Face, Favourites to raise the Forehead. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1811) I. 12 (D.) Two suits of fine Flanders laced head-clothes. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 426 A..bodice of coloured prints with a cotton head-cloth to match.

2. A piece of cloth at the head of a bed.

1730 SOUTHALL *Bugs* 34 Head-Cloths lined with Deal, or Rails of that Wood.

3. 'A canvas screen for the head of a ship' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Head-court. *Hist.* A chief court (of justice); *spec.* in Scotland, a court or meeting of the freeholders of a county, anciently held thrice a year, in later times once a year; now obsolete.

This court was for some time, under an act of 1681 and Act 16 Geo. II, c. 11, used as a court for the registration of county voters, a function which it ceased to have after the Reform Act of 1832.

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 22 Gret and wayghty matters, which may be brought to one head court of the reame. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 55 Advocat to the kings heid court. 1748 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 18 Whereas the ancient usage of the vassals of the king and other subject superiors, being obliged to give suit and presence, or to appear at head courts at certain times of the year, has of a long time been useless. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* I. iv. § 5 All freeholders were bound to attend the three head-courts which were held by the Sheriff yearly. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd. Ep., The laird .. had to attend trustee meetings, and lieutenancy meetings, and head-courts.

Head-dress (he·dˌdres). Any dress or covering for the head; *esp.* an ornamental attire for the head worn by women.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3743/4 Lost..a Deal Box .. having in it .. three Head-Dresses. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 111 As ridiculous as an old woman with a head-dress of flowers. 1877 M. M. GRANT *Sun-Maid* vii, It is the old national head-dress of the women of Russia.
transf. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 3 Among Birds ..the Male..very often appears in a most beautiful Head-dress; whether it be a Crest, a Comb, a Tuft of Feathers, or a natural little Plume.

†**Head-dressing.** *Obs.* The dressing or attiring of the head; *concr.* a head-dress.

1568 in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 394 She hathe a new Devyce of Heade dressyng. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1325/4 A laced Apron, a laced Head-dressing.

Headed (he·dėd), *a.* and *pa. pple.* [f. HEAD *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]
1. Having a head (of a specified kind). **b.** Of a stag: Having a 'head' of horns.

c 1374 [See HEAD *v.* 3.] 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 11 Þe seson was paste For hertis y-heedid so hy and so noble. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 133 (R.) Schinocephalos, as much as to say, headed like an onion. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Setting their horses in a double front, so as they appeared headed both wayes. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 They are..headed and beaked like a Crow. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the 600* ix. 75 Headed like a snake.

c. Frequent in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-headed*, *clear-headed*, *light-headed*, *many-headed*, etc., q.v. under the first element.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 645 He..hire forsok for terme of al his lyf Noght but for open-heueded he hir say Lokynge out at his dore vpon a day. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 They are all naked .. and go beare headed. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 16 Clearest headed thinkers.

2. Of things: Furnished with a head; tipped, as an arrow, etc. (Often as pple., const. *with.*)

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* 168 Flanis fedderit with yse, and heidit with hail-stanis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 853 With speris hedyt weill. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Dei* To Rdr. 5 All the arrowes they shoote..are both headed and feathered. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 98 A Cane..headed with Silver. 1830 TENNYSON *Poet* iii, The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed And wing'd with flame.

3. Of a plant: Having a head, grown to a head.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 60 The headed, or sette Leeke. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 51 Good chinnell-oates, that are large and well headed. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Brassica*, The headed cabbage. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 227 Oats, at that time, were headed out and luxuriant.

4. That has come to a head or matured, as a boil.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 67 All th' imbossed sores, and headed euils.

†**5.** Of flints: = Faced: see FACE *v.* 14.

1671 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Oct., Buildings of flints so exquisitely headed and squared. 1717 TABOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 554 A very firm..Wall, made of Roman Brick, squar'd Stone and headed Flint. *Ibid.*, Pitch'd with small Flint and Stones, Pointed at their lower ends, and Headed at their upper ends.

6. Furnished with a heading, written or printed. (Usually as pple., followed by *with*, or simply by the word or words which constitute the heading.)

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* vii. § 30 (L.) Prayers.. headed with the promise that such and such religious advantages shall be given to all who devoutly recite them. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 69 A column headed t. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 18 Feb. 5/6 The following five-lined whip, headed 'Most important', has been issued to members of the Opposition. 1894 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 2/7 A letter on the headed notepaper of a firm in New Bond-street.

Header (he·dəɹ). Forms: 5 hevedare, hefdare, heder(e, -are, 6 heeder, 7 (9) headder, 6– header. [f. HEAD *v.* and *sb.* + -ER [1].]
1. One who or that which removes the head.
†**a.** One who beheads; a headsman, executioner.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 113 Alban .. conuertede his heder in to the feithe of Christ. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hedare, or hefdare..*decapitator.* 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 136 An hangeman or an heeder is odiose to loke vpon.

b. One who removes the heads of fish; also, a machine used for this purpose.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 82 Skilfull headders, and splitters of fish. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 21 The headder cuts open the fish, tears up its entrails, and..breaks off its head.

c. A kind of reaping-machine which cuts off only the heads of the grain; also, a machine for gathering the heads of clover for the seed.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Clover-seed Harvester*, .. it is known as a header. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 389/1 Here are .. no 'headers' devouring fields and delivering sacks of clean grain. 1884 *Ibid.* Sept. 503/1 The use of 'headers' rather than the ordinary mowers and reapers.

2. One who puts a head on something, e.g. casks, nails, pins, etc. **b.** An apparatus for shaping the mouth end of a cigar.

1755 JOHNSON, *Header*, one that heads nails or pins, or the like. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Header*, a cooper who closes casks. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 599/1 A 'header'.. shapes the head or mouth end of the cigar.

†**3.** One who makes head against or resists something; an opponent. *Obs. rare.*

1537 HILSEY in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxxviii. 232 The headers of that truth that God techyth cannot escape just judgment.

4. One who heads or leads a party, etc.; a leader. *rare.*

1818 TODD, *Header* .. 2, one who heads a mob or party. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law Labor* 94 The header, captain, intertaker..must conduct the operation.

b. 'A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header' (*Cent. Dict.*).

5. *Building.* A brick, or stone, laid with its head or end in the face of the wall; opp. to *stretcher*, which is laid lengthwise. Also applied to sods, etc., similarly placed in fortification.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 261 *Header*, is the laying the end of a Brick in the outside of a wall. 1700 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 The Header half the length of the Stretcher. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 51 The Course..consists of two Streachers and one Header. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to..bond with the interior parts. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 63 The third kind of revetment .. made with sods of unequal sizes, called headers and stretchers. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 73 Making good the interval between parapet and gabions with filled sandbags, header, and stretcher.

6. *Pugilism.* A blow on the head.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 279 The latter almost instantly surprised Johnson with another header.

7. A plunge or dive head foremost. *colloq.*

1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* 298 A 'header' from the bank through a thin coat of ice. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 276 Four blacks one after the other took a header into the boiling current. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xiv. 113 The delights of a header off a rock ten feet high, and an unknown depth of clear, cold water below.
transf. and *fig.* 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* (1870) II. iv. 59 Till we..take our final header out of this riddle of a world. 1870 H. MEADE *N. Zealand* 286 The mast.. took a clear header overboard. 1891 *Spectator* 25 July, The world in general goes a header for the new system.

8. One who dives head foremost. *rare.*

1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* III. 20 There they bathed, of course, and Arthur, the glory of headers, Leapt from the ledges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.

9. *Mining.* A collier or coal-cutter who drives a head (see HEAD *sb.* 23).

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining.*

10. *Needle Manuf.* A person who turns the needles all one way for drilling (*Cent. Dict.*).

Headfast (he·dfɑst), *sb.* *Naut.* Also 7 -fest. [f. HEAD *sb.* + FAST *sb.*[2]] A rope or chain at the head of a vessel, to make her fast to a wharf, buoy, or other point.

c 1569 HAWKINS *3rd Voy.* (1878) 77 So leesing her hedfasts, and hayling away by the stearne fastes shee was gotten out. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. W.* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 146 They cut the head-fest from the sterne of their ship. 1724 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 98 The Ships ride here .. with their Head-fasts on Shore. 1837 COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 31 The *painter* is the rope attached to the stem to make fast by, and is otherwise called the *headfast.*
attrib. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 349 A strong pull from a headfast rope might drag the erection completely over.

Hence **Hea·dfast** *v. trans.*, to make fast with a headfast.

1889 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/4 The point in the river at which the barge may be headfasted.

Head-foremost, headforemost, *adv. phr.* and *a.* **a.** *adv. phr.* See *head foremost*, s.v. HEAD *sb.* 56. **b.** *adj.* Headlong, precipitate. *rare.*

1871 *Member for Paris* I. 180 That headforemost kind of rhetoric which capsizes a jury.

Headful (he·dful), *sb.* [f. HEAD *sb.* + -FUL 2.] As much as the head contains or will hold.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 234 A headfull of vapours. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* I. ii, I'll undertake, with a handful of silver, to buy a headful of wit at any time. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 54 For all his headful of knowledge.

Head-gear (he·dˌgīəɹ).
1. That which is worn on the head; a hat, cap, bonnet, or head-dress of any kind.

1539 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 53 (Jam.) Item, ten heid geiris of fedderis for hors. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. iii, Glittering attires, counterfeit colours, headgears, curled hairs. 1729 SOMERVILLE *Ep. to Ramsay* 65 In her tartan plaid And all her richest headgear trimly clad. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. iii. (ed. 5) 76 The peculiar headgear used in India as a protection against the sun. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. iii. 47 His headgear—a billy-cock-hat.

2. The parts of the harness about a horse's head.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Head-gear*, the bridle of a horse. The head-stall and bit.

3. *Mining.* Apparatus at the head of a shaft. (See also quot. 1881.)

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 200 The erection of head-gear will depend much .. upon the description of machinery to be employed. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez Winding Mach.* 97 An iron head gear consisting of two vertical lattice girder legs and two struts. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Head-gear*, that part of deep-boring apparatus which remains at the surface.

4. The rigging on the fore part of a vessel.

Headgrow, dial. form of EDGROW.

†**Hea·dhood.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 heedhode. [f. HEAD *sb.* + -HOOD.] = HEADSHIP.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 439 If Crist wolde Petir or hise Successouris to stonde in Heedhode of al the chirche in Erthe.

Headily (he·dili), *adv.* [f. HEADY + -LY [2].] In a heady manner; headlong, precipitately, hastily, rashly; violently, impetuously; †eagerly.

c 1450 *Merlin* 119 Antor .. met hym so hedylyche with a grete spere, that bothe the tymbir and stelen heede shewed thourgh his shuldre. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* Epist. (1593) 10 A person sage and wise..who headily will nothing enterprise. 1683 R. GROVE *Perswas. Communion* 17 Why should we run so headily into opposite Parties? 1736 L. WELSTED *Scheme Provid.* iv. Wks. (1787) II. 454 The multitude..ran headily into mischief.

Headiness (he·dinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being heady.
1. Rashness, hastiness, precipitancy; unruliness, self-will, obstinacy, headstrongness.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 Usid after his owne wilfulnesse and hedinesse and without counceile. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Ded., Of witlesse headinesse in iudging, or of heedelesse hardinesse in condemning. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 414 The rationalist, who complains so loudly of the headiness and hastiness of zeal. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 85 Famous for headiness and the spirit of contradiction.

2. The quality of going to the head; intoxicating quality.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 b, He was not able to beare his drinke nor resist the least headinesse and strength thereof. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. x. § 2 (1669) 56/1 Water to dash this strong wine of joy, and take away its headiness.

Heading (he·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING [1].]
I. The action of HEAD *v.*, in various senses.
1. The cutting off or removal of the head: **a.** of persons: beheading, decapitation. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22860 Men .. wit hefding draght, or hanging spilt. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xxxvii. 27 By heddyng, fleyng, brennynge, & other cruel execucions. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 66 To be periured was headyng. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* xv. 102 Their frequent Headings and Gibbettings. 1893 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 346/1 Plots and rumours of plots, with their consequences of headings and hangings.

b. of trees, etc.

1552 HULOET, Headynge, or choppynge, or clyppynge of

any thynge, *truncatio*. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. (1708) 335 As 'tis a large tree you must avoid heading of them if you can. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 396 Heading-down, that is, removing all the branches to within a foot or two of the main forks or the stem of the tree. 1886 G. NICHOLSON *Dict. Gard.* s.v., Heading-down will be requisite with fruit-trees which it is intended to graft.

2. The action of furnishing or fitting with a head.

1390–1 in *Exped. Earl Derby* (Camden) 22 Pro hedynge iiij doliorum pro floure imponendo. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 For hopyng and hedyng and settyng in of hedys of pypys and barells. 1599 MINSHEU, *Enastadura*, heading with iron.

3. The process of forming a head or coming to a head; *fig.* culmination. Also *heading-up*. (See HEAD *sb.* 9 a, 17, 31; HEAD *v.* 6, 8.)

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Brassica*, The true purple kind is superior both in size and perfectness of heading. 1857 P. FREEMAN *Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 98 It was .. the heading-up and the final effort of a form of thought, which .. had for near a century past been gathering momentum. 1873 F. ROBERTSON *Engin. Notes* 12 The heading up of the water.

4. A facing or advancing in a particular direction; the doubling of a hare, etc. (= HEAD *sb.* 28).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 107 Remembring and preventing..the subtile turnings and headings of the hart. *Ibid.* 120 The nature of this hare is sometimes to leap and make headings, sometimes to tread softly. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 98 With your present heading you will run aground.

5. *Football.* The action of striking or driving the ball with the head.

1887 *Sporting Life* 28 Mar. 4/5 Their kicking and heading being perfection. 1887 M. SHEARMAN *Athletics & Footb.* (Badm. Libr.) 347 Heading is often quicker than 'footing' when the ball is high in the air.

II. Concrete senses.

6. A distinct or separable part forming the head, top, or front of a thing; b. in *Needlework*; c. in *Mining*: see quots.

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 40 The Heading is made like the Heading of k. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 81 The east window has [a] low four-centred arched heading. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Heading*..(*Fireworks*), the device of a signal-rocket, such as a *star-heading*, a *bounce-heading*.

b. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Heading* .. (*Sewing*), the extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Heading*, a term used sometimes instead of Footing, to distinguish the edge of the lace that is upon the side of the lace sewn to the dress from the edge that is left free. 1886 *Queen* 22 Jan. 114 Two curtains..with headings made in soft silk.

c. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Headings*, in ore-dressing, the heavier portions collecting at the upper end of a buddle or sluice, as opposed to the tailings, which escape at the other end, and the middlings, which receive further treatment.

d. The highest part; that which is at the top.

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 56 The middle or heading of the stetch would grow little. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Heading*,..the top portion above the tub sides of the load carried.

7. Material for the heads of casks.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 230/2 Bounties .. to be allowed upon the importation of white oak staves and heading. 1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Diary* 17 Aug. Wks. 1850 II. 344 They had vast forests, and could make their own heading, staves, and hoops. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Heading*, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogsheads, and other casks.

8. The title or inscription at the head of a page, chapter, or other division of a book, manuscript, etc.; cf. HEAD *sb.* 13.

Dead heading (*Printing*), the numbers indicating the pagination; *live heading*, the running title at the top of the page (Tolhausen *Technol. Dict.* 1874).

1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 53 The Heading .. should be written the whole width of the paper on which the account is to be made out. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1870) I. App. 667 This is the date given in the heading of one of the manuscripts. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Times Rep.* LII. 672/1 A group of sections, the heading of which is 'Official Receivers and Staff of Board of Trade'.

b. *fig.* A division, section of a subject of discourse, etc.; cf. HEAD *sb.* 27.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 122 The principle discussed under the last heading may be applied to our present subject. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxii, The woman Bolster is in the next room, And I .. will take down the headings of what evidence she can give.

9. A fancy striped border at the end of a piece of calico, or the like.

†**10.** ? A bank or dam: cf. HEAD *sb.* 17. *Obs.*

1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbanking* xlv. 234/1 The Hevedinges of Spalding, on Westone Side, had used and ought to be whole, but then were cut through in divers places. 1793 *Southburn Inclos. Act* 14 Cuts, drains .. headings, trays. 1832 *Holderness Drainage Act* 13 Dams, mounds, headings, cloughs.

11. A horizontal passage driven through in preparation for a tunnel, for working a mine, or for draining, ventilating, or other purpose; a drift or drift-way; also, the end of a drift or gallery.

1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Headings*, are small soughs or tunnels driven underground to collect and draw off the springs of water from any tunnel, deep-cutting, or other large work. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 32 The heading must be carried through before any part of the main tunnel is commenced. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 422 The bottom of the landslip..was drained by underground headings of great depth.

12. A top layer or covering: in various technical applications.

1777 MACBRIDE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 115 Ooze is then poured on, to fill up interstices; and the whole crowned with a sprinkling of bark, which the tanners call a heading. 1846 WORCESTER, *Heading* .. foam on liquor. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldf. Victoria* Gloss., *Headings*, coarse gravel or drift overlying the washdirt. 1873 *Q. Rev.* CXXXV. 143 The lignite is covered by a thick heading of sand [etc.].

13. A mixture for producing a 'head' on beer, etc.

1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 85 The heading..is a mixture of half alum and half copperas ground to a fine powder.

14. Homespun cloth. Southern *U.S.*

1878 N. H. BISHOP *Voy. Paper Canoe* 236 A roll of homespun for a pillow, which the women called 'heading'.

III. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. From sense 1 a: used for beheading, as *heading ax, block, hill, man*, †*stead, sword*. b. from sense 8, as *heading-line*. c. In the names of tools used in various trades for making or manipulating the 'head' of an article, as *heading chipper, chisel, circler, hammer, jointer, planer, saw, tool*, etc. d. **heading-course**, a course of bricks lying transversely or consisting of headers; **heading-joint** (see quot.); †**heading-stone**, a faced or pitched stone: cf. HEADED 5. Also HEADING-KNIFE, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 46 So bryme and felloun with the *heding ax. 1679 in *Daily News* 1 Jan. (1894) 5/6 [A] 'heading axe' [does not appear in the Tower Inventories before the year 1679.] *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D iij, There shoulde be no nede of .. *heaadd-yng blockes for traitours. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Heading-chisel*, a chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise, a mortise-chisel. *Ibid.*, **Heading-circler* (*Coopering*), a machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Arch.* 2 The length of 2 bricks or 18 inches for the *heading course. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 116 The Parapets .. must rest on a heading Course of cut Stone. 1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, **Heading-hammer* (*needlemaking*). *a* 1800 *Young Waters* xiv, They hae taen to the *heiding-hill His lady fair to see. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Heading Joint* (*Carpent.*), the joint of two or more boards at right angles to the fibres. 1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.* s.v., *Heading-line, head-margin, running title. 1890 CHILD *Ballads* VII. ccviii. 125/2 He orders the *heading-man to make haste. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 594 Christofore furth þan haf þai lede, Furth one to þe *heading stade. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 424 St. James's-square..is neatly paved with *heading-stone all over. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiv. 30 *Heding sword, baith felloun, scherp and gair. 1564–5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* (Rec. Soc.) 3 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), His tua handit sword to be vsit for ane heiding-sword. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 120 Make sharp thy fearful heading sword. 1852 APPLETON *Dict. Mech.* I. 693 The *heading tools..are made of all sizes and varieties of forms. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Heading-tool* (*Forging*), a tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts.

Heading, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That heads or forms a head.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Brassica*, Of the..common heading cabbage, the varieties are numerous. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 515 The sheaves are set on end in pairs .. and covered..by what are called heading sheaves.

Heading-knife. A knife used for heading. Applied a. to various kinds of knives used by coopers, saddlers, curriers, etc.; b. to a knife for removing the heads of fishes.

1574 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 580/2 (*Carpenter's tools*) 23 heading knives. 1880 TURNER *Catal. Tool Wks.* (Sheffield) 10 Cowpers Heading Knives.

Heading-machine. a. A kind of harvester; = HEADER 1 c. b. A machine for forming heads, as for casks, pins, bolts, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Heading-machine* (*Agriculture*), a machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 23 Feb. 2/4 Heading-machine, for bicycle spokes.

†**Hea'dish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HEAD *sb.* + -ISH.] Heady, headstrong.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heedysshe or heedstronge, *testu*.

Headkerchief (he·dkəɹtʃif). *rare.* Also **headkercher.** A kerchief for the head.

1540 COVERDALE *Fruitf. Less.* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 327 The clothes wherein the Lord was wrapped, the headkerchief, every thing folden together in his several place. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* (1580) 3 They doe perfume therewith their head kerchers, when they doe goe to sleepe. 1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* 78 Over his Kiffiah or headkerchief was folded a Turban. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 2/1 The costumes and headkerchiefs are infinitely picturesque and varied in colour.

Headland (he·dlænd). [f. HEAD *sb.* + LAND *sb.*]

1. A strip of land in a ploughed field, left for convenience in turning the plough at the end of the furrows, or near the border; in old times used as a boundary. Called in Scotland, *headrig*, † *headroom*.

In some districts the headland is left only at the two ends of the ridges or 'lands', but in others it runs parallel to the fence, round the whole field; it is ploughed last, with furrows parallel to the fence, which at the head and foot of the regular furrows of the field cross these at right angles.

956 *Charter of Eadwig* in Earle *Land Charters* 291 On þæt heafod lond of þe heafodon andlang fura. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 147/18 *Limites*, hafudland. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 584/8 *Forarium*, an hedelonde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 An Hede lande, *auiseges, artifinium*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 58 Now plough vp thy hedlond, or delue it with spade. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 209 Custom to turn his Plough upon the Head-land of another is a good Custom. 1637 *Watertown* (*Mass.*) *Rec.* 26 Feb. (1894) 3 There shalbe two Rod of hadland lying next to every mans particular meddow. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Head-land, that which is ploughed overthwart at the ends of the other Lands. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. 8 1 After the centre of the field has been ploughed, the headlands will remain to be ploughed separately.

2. A point of land projecting into the sea or other expanse of water; a cape or promontory: now usually, a bold or lofty promontory.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 An head lond called Capo verde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 350 A rounde hyll ouer the hedde lande. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 283 An high headland thrust far into the sea. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 179 In all the coast from head-land to head-land. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 312 The Cape or Head-land of St. Bees..still preserves its Name. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 102 Lofty headlands walled it in.

attrib. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 699 The towering bluffs of Pachynum's headland brow.

Headle, variant of HEDDLE.

Headless (he·dlés), *a.* [See -LESS.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head, beheaded.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/1 *Truncus*, heafodleas bodiȝ. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1333 The heuedles bodi..Was i-drawe thourgh eueri strete. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 331 Hym that never shall come agayn, but he be hedles. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 86 Cuddie, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainely taduance thy headlesse hood. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. iii. 20 The headlesse tronke, as heedlesse of that stower, Stood still awhile. 1773–91 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XLII. (R.), The headless trunk of Agramant. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xix. 126 Headless figures are the symbols of the dead.

(*Headless hood*, in quot. 1579, is explained in the Globe ed., followed by recent Dicts., as = *heedlesshood*; but Spenser elsewhere always distinguishes *headless* and *heedless*.)

†**b.** In grimly jocular phr. *to hop headless* = to have the head struck off, to be beheaded. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1082 Hedles schal þou hop. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 1039 Hou the Sarazins that day Hopped hedles for heore pray. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 9 Mony ane of the cheif nobilitie .. the Bruse gart hap heidles. 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. 111 Lest she saw ere long those on whom she most leaned, hop headlesse.

c. Having no head, or having lost the head (in various senses, see HEAD *sb.* II); without the top.

Headless cross (*spec.*) = *tau cross*; see CROSS *sb.* 18.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 881 Brenne heer and ther the heedles garlek stelis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xiii. 12 That lenys him apon his heidless speir. 1563 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 163 There shalbe CC blew hedles Crosses made with all convenient spede. 1693 C. MATHER *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets..with headless Pins in them, the Points being outward. 1884 *Milit. Engin.* I. II. 86 Each cylinder is made of gabions or headless casks, placed end to end, and lashed together.

d. Having no part distinctly organized as a head; = ACEPHALOUS 3.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vii. 107 Sedentary animals, though they may possess a Nervous System, are often headless. 1883 *American* VI. 46 It [the oyster] is a headless creature.

2. Having no chief or leader. b. Subject to no ecclesiastical head. (Cf. ACEPHALI 2.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6617 A lond hedles in tyme of nede. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1260/1 Now to this great glory can ther no man come hedlesse. Our head is Christ. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 93 b, Headles heretikes bicause they were vnder no bishops. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 28 Not to send them out like headlesse men. *a* 1647 SIR R. FILMER *Patriarcha* ii. § 17 (Rtldg.) 41 It will lie in the hands of the headless multitude. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIII. ix. (L.), He..would .. appeal to Christendom against the decrees of a headless council.

3. Wanting in brains or intellect; brainless.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 225 That the kyng of heuen wolde marry his onely eternall sone to a hedles woman. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 22 Neither.. touched of headlesse Captaines, nor holden of brainlesse Rebels. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Sept. 4/2 A landowner, perfectly heartless and headless.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Senseless, stupid.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 86/1 Their bare words or headlesse saiengs. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. ix. § 2 (1622) 62 Headlesse Old-wiues Tales. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* Introd. (1751) 12 The main hazard .. will be, of a rash, raw, giddy and headless direction.

Hence **Hea'dlessness,** headless condition.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 112 This singular example of sanitary headlessness.

Hea'dlet. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. HEAD *sb.* + -LET.] A little or miniature head.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 55 The heads [of the crocus] are said to child, that is, to yeeld out of some parts of them diuerse other headlets. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Headlets*, buds of plants. *West.*

Hea'd-line.

1. *Naut.* a. One of the ropes that make a sail fast to the yard. b. See quot. 1794.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Diuerse other small cordage, as head lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* V. 22 Head lines, are the ropes that make all the sailes fast to the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 169 *Head-line*, is the line sewed along the upper edge of flags to strengthen them.

2. *Printing.* †a. See quot. 1676. †b. See quot. 1823. c. The line at the top of a page in which the running title, pagination, etc., are given; a title or sub-title in a book, newspaper, etc.

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Head-line is the upper line that bounds the Short Letter. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Head, Head-line*, the line which is drawn across the

top or head of a page. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vi. 133 Head-lines are generally set in small capitals of the same fount, or in Italics. 1825 Hansard *Typogr.* 411 Having .. placed the head-line at the top, and signature or direction line at bottom. 1890 Dilke *Probl. Greater Brit.* I. 78 The amazing headlines which are so conspicuous a feature in the leading journals of New York.

3. A line or rope attached to the head of an animal, as a bullock (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hea'd-line** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a head-line; **Hea'd-liner**, one who writes head-lines.

1891 *Punch* 25 Apr. 196/2 A daily newspaper gave a head-lined account of the speech. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Oct. 2/2 The *Times* is becoming quite smart as a 'head-liner'. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 2 Aug., The headliner of the Journal. 1897 *Literary Guide* 1 July 199/1 The book is head-lined with the announcement that [etc.].

† **Hea'dling**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 héafod-, -ud-, 3 heuedling. [f. Head *sb.* + -ling[1]: cf. Darling.] In OE., Equal, fellow, mate; in quot. 1275, Chieftain: cf. Ger. *häuptling*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 49 Gif..yfle ðræl..ongann slae heafudlinges his. *c* 1275 Lay. 9986 Hadden hii anne heuedling [*c* 1205 to here-toge].

† **Hea'dling**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [f. Head *sb.* + -ling[2]: cf. OE. *hæcling*.]

A. *adv.* 1. With the head foremost; headlong.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2261 Heore hors hædlyng mette. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* viii. 32 Al the droue wente heedlynge [1526 Tindale hedlinge] in to the see. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 354, I schall..put the out hedlynge. 1540 Cranmer *Bible* Pref., To tumble a man heedlinge downe the hyll.

2. Without thought or regard; precipitately.

1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog* 647 Thou wilt nat haaste, I trowe, Vn-to thy penne and ther-with wirke heedlynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 51 To renne hedlynge .. vpon all ieopardyes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 170 The rest of his discomfited armie flying headling back againe to Constantinople.

B. *adj.* Precipitate.

c 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, In sentence remise is lesser iniury, Then in headling sentence pronounced hastely.

† **Hea'dlings**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4–6 -es, -is. [f. prec. with adverbial genitive *-es*: see -lings.]

1. = Headling 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7485 [He] hurlit hym doun hedlynges. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* ix. 33 Cast her downe headlinges. 1550 — *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 In a slippery and sliding place he might fall headlings ouer & ouer.

2. = Headling 2.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 150 þei gon hedlingis to helle. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xx. 127 Whether so euer the fleshe and the deuyll leadeth hym, thyther he runneth headlynges. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Mony walde be drawne heidlings into the deip swallie of al abhominable vice.

Headlong (he·dlɒŋ), *adv.* and *a.* Also 5–6 hedlong. [Alteration of the earlier Headling, by erroneous assimilation to -long: cf. *sidelong*.]

A. *adv.* 1. Head foremost, in falling or plunging; head downmost.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* xli. (Arb.) 85 Oftyn times he fylle down hedlong. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 32 To cast a man hedlong into the ryver. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xxiv. (ed. 7) 330 Capricornus..riseth right up, and goeth downe headlong. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 36 Achæus whom his subjects took And hang'd him headlong in the golden brook. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 556 To plunge it headlong in the whelming wave. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 176 Headlong into the waters the laggard helmsman he threw.

fig. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 28 a, He casts him selfe head-long to hel. 1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* III. (1676) 34 He plunged himself headlong into his grief.

2. Head foremost, as in rushing forward; with ungoverned speed; with blind impetuosity.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 117 The harbrainde colte Which headlong runnes and for no bridle bydes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 140 He bears his Rider headlong on the Foe. 1719 Young *Revenge* I. i, Darting headlong to thy arms, I left The promis'd fight. 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 678/4 A train ran off the line, and went headlong into a morass.

b. *fig.* With unrestrained course; without regard to where one is going; precipitately.

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* I. xxix, They..runne headlong vnto al mischief. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 129 This cast the Duke head-long upon Counsels, dangerous, and full of desperation. 1721 Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. 1871 III. 205 To see their country run headlong into all those luxurious follies. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 362 He among us who would be divine .. should not rush headlong into pleasures.

B. *adj.* 1. Of heights, etc.: Such as one might fall headlong from; precipitous. Now *rare*.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* viii. 32 Bi an hedlong place in to yᵉ see. 1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) lx, You tumble down a headlong Precipice. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xli, Like a tower upon a headlong rock. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 890 Such a headlong hill.

2. Plunging downwards head foremost, as when one falls or dives: a. of actions.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxiii. v, They fell with headlong fall. 1608–11 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. § 60 The descent..[is] easie and headlong. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* I. 617 Headlong leaps of waters. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 612 Taking a headlong dive into the deep Atlantic.

b. *poet.* of a person, etc.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 870 The Friendly Rug preserv'd the ground, And headlong Knight from bruise or wound. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* viii. 124 Down .. Plunged the headlong Hiawatha.

c. Hanging head downmost. *rare*.

1710 Pope *Windsor For.* 210 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies The headlong mountains and the downward skies.

3. Rushing forward impetuously; wildly impetuous. Of actions or agents.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xi. 18 Nor bounds nor banks his headlong ruine may sustayne. 1613 J. Dennis *Secr. Angl.* I. in Arb. *Garner* I. 158 The rivers making way .. With headlong course into the sea profound. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XII. 120 The moving legions speed their headlong way. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88 P 4 At her Call, he plunged into the headlong Stream. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They saw a brigade of their countrymen..drive before it in headlong rout the finest infantry of Spain. *Ibid.* 540 Wild mountain passes..torn by headlong torrents.

4. *fig.* Characterized by unrestrainable or ungoverned haste; precipitate, madly impetuous; rash, reckless. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1566 T. Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 58 Of most high wickednes or of hedlonge arrogancie. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/2 The lord Thomas being youthfull, rash, and headlong. 1640 Yorke *Union Hon.* 29 The headlong crew of London favour the rebelles. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* II. 222 Injurious Mentor! headlong orator! 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxi, The sparkling glance .. Of hasty love,-or headlong ire. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Oct. 5/1 Rash and headlong leaders.

Hence † **Hea'dlongwise** *adv.*, in a headlong way, precipitately. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* 29 Should still run on end, and headlongwise fall unto such base varlets.

† **Hea'dlong**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To cast headlong; to precipitate.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxii. ii, To headlong him their thoughtes devise. 1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 170 That place from which he was headlonged. ?*a* 1655 T. Adams *Wks.* (1861–2) III. 93 (D.) Our own sinful ignorance that headlongs us to confusion.

2. *intr.* To proceed in a headlong fashion.

1654 Trapp *Comm. Esther* vi. 14 [They] hurried and headlonged in a turbulent manner.

† **Hea'dlongly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Headlong *a.* + -ly[2].] In headlong manner; = Headlong *adv.*

1610 R. Abbot *Old Way* 29 Warning vs .. to doe nothing headlongly and rashly. *a* 1612 Donne Βιαθανατος (1644) 94 In France the Lawes abound against Duells, to which they are headlongly apt. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 16 They were not hurried, or headlongly driven on.

Hea'dlongness. *rare.* [see -ness.] Headlong quality or speed; precipitateness, rashness.

1580 *Apol. Pr. Orange in Phenix* (1721) I. 517 By the Headlongness or Hastiness of some. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec., It..saves him from any dangerous headlongness of impulse.

Hea'dlongness, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [An alteration of the earlier Headlings.] = Headlong *adv.*

[*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10980 [MS. 16th c.; cf. Headlings 1] He hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe.] 1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 21 She should haue bene brought into a high mountaine & there throne down headlonges. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 101 To rome hedlonges the contrary waye. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xxvi. 166 To runne hedlonges without bridle, from one crime to another. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* vi. 135 That's the road you'd all like to go, headlongs to ruin.

† **Hea'dly,** *a. Obs.* Also 1 héafodlíc, 4 hauedliche, hedly. [f. Head *sb.* + -ly[1].] Chief, principal; capital; (of sins) deadly.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Pæt we us healdan..wiþ þa heafodlican leahtras. 1340 *Ayenb.* 15 Þe zeuen hauedliche zennes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 162 þis weddyng is broken by iche hedly synne. [1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 32 The filthy and contagious Clouds Of headly Murther, Spoyle, and Villany. *Fols.* 2, 3, 4 heady.]

† **Headly,** *adv. Obs.* Also 4 heedli. [f. Head *sb.* + -ly[2].] In a heady manner; impetuously; precipitately; headily.

1388 Wyclif *Judg.* v. 22 The strongeste of enemyes fledden with bire, and felden heedli. 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 45 Headly they proceed as men well nigh madd.

Head-man, headman, head man. Forms: see Head *sb.* [OE. *héafodman*: cf. MHG. *houbetman, houptman*, Ger. *hauptmann*, ON. *höfuðsmaðr*, Sw. *hufvudman*. See Head *sb.* 63.]

1. Chief man, chief, leader. In various contextual applications.

c 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 155/20 *Primas*, heafodman, *uel* þegn. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 þa wurdon þa heafodmen wiðerræden tozeanes þam cynge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Ȝif þa hefdmen of þissere worlde hefden icnawen crist. *c* 1200 Ormin 297 Moysæs wass hæfedd mann Off Issræle þeode. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 441 To be halden heuydman of all þe hale werde. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* vii. 50 An headman, & a doctor of the lawe. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 164 All Lords, and heidmen of all parts of this Realme. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 489 The head men, or chiefs of the whole nation, were convened. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Head-man*, the chief hind on a farm. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 407 The landholders and head-men of the villages. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 § 2 The term 'foreign state' includes any foreign nation..sovereign, prince, chief, or headman.

† 2. = Headsman 2. *Obs. rare.*

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 69 Probationer for the headmans office. 1816 Byron *Parisina* xv, The headman [*some edd.* headsman]..Feels if the axe be sharp and true.

Hea'd-mark. *Sc.* [f. Head *sb.* + Mark *sb.*]

1. The peculiarity of head, face, and features, which distinguishes each individual of a species: said primarily of sheep, and opposed to any artificial mark as of a brand or 'buist'. Hence *to know by head-mark*: to know by personal appearance, recognize by face.

1727 P. Walker *Remark. Passages* 169 (Jam.) K. James VI..knowing them all by head-mark. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 180 An intelligent shepherd knows all his sheep from personal acquaintance, called head-mark, and can swear to the identity of a sheep as he could to that of a fellow-servant. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xl. *note*, He knew every book, as a shepherd does the individuals of his flock, by what is called head-mark. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. lx. 426 In cities where people do not know their neighbours by headmark.

2. A headland marking the limits of fields.

1820 D. Turner *Normandy* II. 101 Not a fence to be seen; nor do there even appear to be any balks or head-marks.

Head Master, hea'd-ma'ster. The principal master of a school, having assistant masters under him.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 357 The head maister of the schole lysteneth. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Gymnasiarch*, the head Master of the place where Champions did exercise, also the head Master of a School. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 29 Apr. an. 1778, We were all as quiet as a school upon the entrance of the head-master. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. iii, The head-master publicly complimented him.

Hence **Head-ma'sterdom** (*nonce-wd.*), the world or sphere of Head Masters. **Head-ma'stership**, the position or office of Head Master.

1827 Arnold *Let.* 21 Oct. in Stanley *Life & Corr.* ii. (1890) 48 Wishing to procure for me the head-mastership at Rugby. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/2 The successful removal of Uppingham to Borth by Mr. Thring was always regarded as one of the greatest triumphs in the annals of headmasterdom.

Head Mistress, hea'd-mi'stress. The principal mistress of a school, having assistant mistresses under her.

1872 (May) *Prospectus School Women's Educ. Union*, The School will be under the general superintendence of a qualified Head Mistress, who will have the same powers and duties as the Head Master of a Public School. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 483 The attendant soon brought the head-mistress.

Hence **Head-mistress-ship**, the position or office of Head Mistress.

Hea'd-money. Money paid for or by each person or head.

1. A fee, tax, etc. paid per head; a poll tax; a capitation fee.

1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Heed money, *truaige*. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Rem.* (1644) 101 He used David's Law of Capitation or Head-money, and had of every Duke ten marks. *a* 1716 *Politia United Prov.* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) III. 632 All the people of the land..pay yearly for head money..x*d*. 1794 J. Gifford *Louis XVI.* 119 An ancient custom..by which a kind of poll-tax was levied upon the subjects of either nation in the other, called, in England, *head-money*; in France, *argent du chef*. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Head*, Capitation..called also *poll* and *head-money*.

2. A sum paid for each prisoner taken at sea, for each slave recovered, or for each person brought in certain circumstances.

1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5099/3 Her Majesty's Bounty for the Head-Money of the Prisoners taken in the .. St. Francis. 1868 *Every Boy's Ann.* (Rtldg.) 219 The freed Africans were made over to the civil authorities, and the ship's company..received the head money allowed by government. 1893 W. T. Wawn *S. Sea Islanders* 67 A small sum per head for all recruits [Polynesian labourers] brought to Queensland .. The practice of paying 'head-money' was stopped 10th March, 1884.

† 3. Payment for redemption from death. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege euery yere .iiii. drams of gold for thy hed money.

Hea'dmost, *a.* [f. Head *sb.* + -most.]

1. Most forward or advanced in order or progression. a. Said *esp.* of the foremost ship of a line.

1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* 36 My sattia (that was headmost by much) kept sight of her all night. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. i. 226, I kept in the headmost Jonk, and a good Officer in the sternmost. 1797 Nelson in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 40 The Excellent was engaged with the headmost, and .. leewardmost of the Spanish division. 1850 Scoresby *Whaleman's Adv.* v. (1859) 72 Each striving to be headmost in the chase.

b. Foremost of any advancing series.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 62 [65] They .. would joyn, and at least be the Headmost in Position of their own former Party. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. ii, Then, as the headmost foes appeared. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. xxi. 216 They saw the headmost squirrel walk into Dred's hand.

2. Topmost. Chiefly *dial.*

1798 H. Tooke *Purley* (1829) I. i. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently.. Topmost, Upmost or Headmost. *Mod. Sc.* Gang up the glen to the heidmost house.

† **Hea'd-mould**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Mould skull.] The skull. Only in **head-mould-shot**: see quot. 1719. So **Head-mould-shottenness**: see quot. 1684.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 321 Seiriasis, or, An Inflammation of the Brain, and of its Membranes, attended with a Hollowness of the Mold of the Head..It may be called Head-mold-shottenness most properly. 1719 Quincy *Phys. Dict.*, *Head-Mould-shot*, is when the Sutures of the Skull, generally the Coronal, ride; that is, have their Edges shoot over one another. 1781 *Gentl. Mag.* LI. 633 (*Lond. Bills of Mortality*) Headmouldshot, Horseshoehead, and Water in the Head..20.

Head-mould[2], **-moulding.** *Arch.* A variant of Hood-mould, -ing, given in some mod. Dicts.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Head-molding. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, Head-mold, -molding.

Hea·d-note.

1. *Law.* A summary prefixed to the report of a decided case, stating the principle of the decision, with, latterly, an outline of the facts.

1855 SIR R. B. CROWDER *Comm. Bench Rep.* XVI. 491 The head note or the side or marginal note of a report, is a thing upon which much skill and exercise of thought is required. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 812 The facts .. may be gathered from the above head-note.

2. *Mus.* A note produced in the second or third register of the voice: cf. HEAD-VOICE.

1869 in *Eng. Mech.* IX. No. 220. 259 The result will be the emission of a firm, clear, sharp head note. 1889 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* IV. 322 The peculiarity of the female voice is the possession of a large range of fine head-notes in the place of the male falsetto.

† **Hea·d-pan.** *Obs.* [OE. *héafodpanne*, f. *héafod* HEAD + *panne* PAN.] Skull, brain-pan.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 33 On þa stowe þe ys genemned golgotha, þæt is, heafod-pannan stow [*Lindisf. G.* heafudponnes stowa]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Hundes heafodpanne gecnucad. 13 .. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2876 A karf ato his heued pan.

Hea·d-penny. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1. A poll tax or capitation fee. Cf. HEAD-MONEY.

c 1200 ORMIN 3293 He shollde þær forr himm Hiss hæfeddpeninng reccnenn. 1444 *Act* 23 *Hen. VI*, c. 7 La somme de lx li. & pluis, appellez hede peniez. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 70 Byd ych man com to you holly, And bryng to you a heede penny. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 167 A Penny vpon euery Poll, called a head-penny.

2. A personal or individual ecclesiastical payment or offering.

1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 11 b, .I. d. to the curate, which he called an heade penye, and .vi. d. to .ii. clarkes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 182 First-fruits, Redemption of the first-borne, head-pence, and such like, were by his Laws reserved to the use and benefit of the priests.

Hea·d-piece. The piece that covers or forms the head.

1. A piece of armour for the head, a helmet.

1535 LATIMER *Serm., Insurrect. North* (1844) 31 Take also the helmet or head-piece of health. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 37 He finding the Earle..without his helmet ..tooke of his owne headpeece and put it on the Earles head. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. (1886) 176 The shining headpiece and the shield. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxviii, Mamilius smote Herminius Through headpiece and through head. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* 106 The head-pieces of these warriors.

2. Any covering for the head; a cap.

1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* (1869) 90 Vj amyses or hed peases. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 26 He that has a house to put 's head in, has a good Head-peece. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii, His ordinary head-piece, a striped woollen nightcap. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 213 A fine plain clear-starched caul..was plaited on a Scotch gauze head-piece.

3. The head, skull, cranium. *arch.*

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 241 In his headpeace he felt a sore payne. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 89 One and the self-same Hood doth fit the head-piece of divers Actors. 1836-8 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharnians* II. ii, I will speak, sir, with my head-piece On a butcher's chopping-block.

b. The figure-head of a ship.

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 136/1 A wooden image of Lord Mulgrave, going down to Chatham, as a head-piece for the Spanker gun-vessel.

4. The head, as seat of the intellect; brain.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 Not lurking in the obscure head-pieces of one or two loytering Fryers. 1613 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 262 The hurt..which was feared had somewhat crazed his headpiece. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 79 You have an excellent head-piece for your years. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* V. 231 An easy, good-natured, and gentlemanly being..with no great head-piece. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 402 With a real good headpiece too, though there 's not much bookearning in it.

b. A man possessed of brains; a man of intellect.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 309 Of all the head-pieces that were there, he was thought to give the strongest reasons. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 226 Is not this Steward of mine a pure ingenious fellow now .. a rare head-piece? 1803 CHALMERS *Lett.* in *Life* (1851) I. 475 Exhibiting yourself ..as a great philosopher, a wonderful head-piece.

5. † a. The protective covering of the forehead of a barded horse (*obs.*). b. A halter, a headstall.

1530 PALSGR. 230/1 Head pece of harnesse, *armet, chafrayn.* 1611 COTGR., *Chanfrain de Cheval d'armes*, the front-stall, head-peece, or forhead-piece, of a barbed horse. 1632 SHERWOOD, The head-peece of a bridle. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.* s.v., The head-piece of a bridle, *capistrum.* 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* (1856) I. iii. 20 Horses [with] head-pieces and bearing-reins.

6. The top piece or part of various things.

a. The lintel of a door or window. b. The head-board of a bed. c. The upper part of a section of a made mast. d. The top part of a yoke for attaching cattle.

1611 COTGR., *Linteau*, the lintell or headpeece ouer a doore. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 46/1 The Windows .. Their head-piece may be upon a line with the top of the Columns. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece ..coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 473 A button or knob at each end .. put into the circular holes of the flat head-piece [of a yoke].

7. *Printing.* A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a volume and at the beginning of books, chapters, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 70 P 1, I am at a Loss for a Head-Piece to my Paper; to speak in the Printer's Language. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 156 This and several head-pieces in the same book were designed by Holbein. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sc., Lit. etc.* II. 101 Headpieces have been revived of late years; they are mostly copied from old works.

† **Hea·d-place.** *Obs.*

1. The residence occupied by the owner of a property containing several messuages; the capital messuage.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20, I will yt my newe hous .. be deseverid and partyd froom the hefd place. *Ibid.* 21 The seid hefd place or whoo that ocupyeth it, to paye the hool rente.

2. A head or chief division of a subject.

1559 BP. SCOT in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 15 For the better understandinge of the same [reasons], I will brynge them unto three head-places.

Hea·d-plate.

† 1. *Coach-building*: see quot. 1794. *Obs.*

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 171 Head Plates .. are ornaments made to fix on the upper quarters of a coach or chariot, and on the flats of a chaise head. *Ibid.* 172 Fig. 21, a fashionable bead-rim head-plate for a crest to go in. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 276 The crests, in raised silver, will be placed in a garter in the head-plates.

2. *Artillery.* 'The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

3. *Saddlery.* 'The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree' (*Ibid.*).

1874 in TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*

4. *Entom.* The chitinous upper surface of the head of a caterpillar or other larva.

1836 SHUCKARD *Man. Entomol.* § 53. 37 Larvæ with a distinct corneous head-plate.

Hea·d-quarters, *sb. pl.* (Rarely *sing.* headquarter.) [f. HEAD *sb.* 63.]

1. *Milit.* The residence, permanent or temporary, of the commander-in-chief of an army; the place whence a commander's orders are issued.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 80 Edge-hill..where the head-quarters of the earl was. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 158 The head-quarters of the Army were at Windsor. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 279 To repair to the head quarters on the .. western frontiers. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 12 He..was on his way to report himself at headquarters, in the hopes of being reinstated in the service.

b. The officers belonging to head-quarters.

1812 in A. H. Craufurd *Craufurd & Light Div.* (1891) 218 Lord Wellington and the whole of head-quarters moved in the mournful procession. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 5 It turned out to be the Mauritius with headquarters on board.

c. 'The man of war, or transport, which carries the staff of an expedition' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

2. A chief or central place of residence, meeting, or business; a centre of operations.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xix. 202 Whereupon the canvassing party returned to their head-quarters. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 161 The Mattmark hotel, which was to be my head-quarters for a few days. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. ii. 178 Sound guidance .. and a strong continuous impulse from head-quarters.

3. *attrib.*, usually in form *head-quarter.*

1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* i. 5 For recruiting expenses, headquarter expenses, or non-effective charges. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 194, I must drive round by the headquarter camp to explain about my going.

Hea·d-race. The race or flume which brings water to a mill-wheel. Cf. *tail-race.*

1846 KANE tr. *Rühlman's Turbines* 12 Head race and tail race. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 17 No person shall catch .. any salmon .. in the head race or tail race of any mill.

Hea·d-rail [1].

1. One of the rails at the head of a ship.

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 123 *Head-rails*, those rails in the head which extend from the back of the figure to the cat-head and bow, and which are not only ornamental to the frame, but useful to that part of the ship.

2. The upper horizontal piece of a door-frame.

1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, Head-rail, *linteau en cloison.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hea·d-rail [2]. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *héafodhrægl* (Sweet), f. *héafod* head + *hrægl* garment, dress.] The kerchief or head-dress of women in Old English times.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 35 The head-dress of all classes is a veil or long piece of linen or silk wrapped round the head and neck..The Saxon name for it appears to have been hæfodes rægel (head-rail) or wæfles. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 43 The hood, coverchief, or headrail (the latter being the genuine Saxon name).

Hea·d-roll. † 1. A phylactery. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xlvi. 275 Men must haue Gods lawe continually in their sight and make as it were a headroll thereof.

2. A roll or list of names of individuals.

1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 114 Froissart gives a headroll of those whose names he remembered. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 306 Names which hold an honorable place in the annals and headrolls of the Church.

† **Hea·droom.** *Sc. Obs.* = HEADLAND 1.

1572 in *Peebles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 337 It is statute .. that the haill inhabitantis .. euery ane to big their awne heidroome betuix the Tolbuth to Peblis brig. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* 439 All landis..In Scotland's partis, has merchis thre; Heid-roume, water, and monthis bord .. Heid-roume is to the hill direct, Fra the haugh callit in effect.

Hea·d-rope.

† 1. One of the stays of a mast. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3668 Thane was hede-rapys hewene þat helde vpe þe mastes. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 805/5 *Hec antemnis*, a hedrope.

2. 'That part of the bolt-rope which terminates any sail on the upper edge, and to which it is accordingly sewed. Also, the small rope to which a flag is fastened, to hoist it to the mast-head, or head of the ensign staff' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 22 The Robbins are little lines reeued into the eyelet holes of the saile vnder the head ropes. 1762–9 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 207 To each yard-arm the head-rope they extend. 1861 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 205 A head-rope along the top edge.

3. A rope along the top of a fishing-net.

1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 94 The floating barrel fixed to the head-rope of a pilchard-net.

4. A rope for leading a horse, or for tying him up.

1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser, and the head-ropes.

† **Hea·d-roping.** *Obs.* = HEAD-ROPE 3.

1615 E. S. *Britains Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 630 Round about the head and two sides of each net, but not at the bottom, must be set a small cord, about the bigness of a bowstring, which is called [the] Head-roping or Nostelling.

Head-sail. *Naut.* A general name for any of the sails belonging to the foremast and bowsprit.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 32 All head Sailes, which are those belonging to the fore Mast and Boltspret, doe keepe the Ship from the wind, or to fall off. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 21, I braced the Head-sails to the Mast. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 123 The enemy appeared in great confusion, being reduced to his head-sails. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 221 Her sails should be much reduced, a half-lowered foresail or other small head-sail being sufficient.

Hea·d-sheet.

† 1. (?) A sheet put at the head of a bed. *Obs.*

1423 in *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 228 Item, 1 Hedeshete de Reyns veilx, de 11 toelx. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 925 Bope hedshete & pillow also. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 843 Your headshete shall be of pery pyght, With dyamondes set and rubyes bryght.

2. *Naut.* A sheet belonging to the head-sails.

c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 6 The men .. to .. stand firmly on the head sheets.

Headship (he·dʃip). [f. HEAD *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or office of head, chief, principal, or supreme governor; chiefship, leadership; the first place or position; supremacy, primacy.

1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* III. 272 Knocke Sisera of Roome in the temples of his usurped headship. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 54 Hedship of one of the principal Colledges. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 73 Henry the Eighth, (who being of all mortal men the most unfit for a Churchman, ascribed to himself the Headship of the Church). 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I†I. 342 As to the Supremacy, he thinks such an Headship as the Kings of England claim..is not to be justified. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv. The prize is the headship of the river. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 113 The headship of a college is the best prize which the fellows of the society have to bestow. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 209 Keeping .. the headship of her class [in school].

Hea·dsman. [f. *head's*, genitive of HEAD + MAN: cf. *draughtsman.*]

1. A chief, leader, head man. Now *rare.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 281 Thei .. Hyngede of þeire heddysmene by hundrethes at ones. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 478 Mony othir noblis and heidismen. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. iii. 1864 The worshipfull headsmen of the towne. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xix. 183 One boss or headsman.

2. One who beheads; an executioner.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 342 Come headesman, off with his head. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. vi. 14 Brought upon the scaffold to offer her tender necke to the Headsmans axe. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* V. xxvi, The grisely headsman's by his side.

3. The man in command of a whaling boat, who steers till the whale is struck, and then moves to the head of the boat.

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* xiii. 157 The crew of the boat..consists of the headsman, boatsteerer and four hands ..The headsman..has the command of the boat. *Ibid.* 164 The line is running through the groove at the head of the boat .. the headsman, cool and collected, pours water upon it as it passes. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 53 We gain on one fine fellow, which our headsman is steering for.

4. *Mining.* A labourer in a colliery who pushes coal from the workings to the tramway; a 'putter'.

1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 227 These (who push a tram singly) are called hewing putters or headsmen: the others are two to a tram, and are called headsmen and foals. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 This little boy is called a foal. He sometimes assists the headsman by pushing the tub beside him.

Hea·dspring.

1. The fountain-head or main source of a stream.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xii. (1544) 23 a, From one headspring There ran out riuers and stremes of al cunning. 1586 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1808) VI. iv. 40 The riuer of the Banne flowed from this head spring. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxii, The great winding of the River .. and the low-lying of the Head-springs of it. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. iii. 54 The land was not less fertile to the very head-springs of the river.

2. *fig.* The chief source of anything; the quarter whence anything originates.

c 1450 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 47 Hede-spryng and welle of perfite continence! 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 630 As the Sunne is the headspring of the light and the heat: so is the Father the headspring of the Son. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 30 Faith being..the Head-Spring of all that is good in us. 1859 MILL *Liberty* ii. 46 The two headsprings of ethical as of all other philosophy.

Head-stall, headstall (he·dˌstɔl), *sb.*[1] [f. HEAD *sb.* + STALL, OE. *steall* position, standing position, standing place, place, stall for horses, etc. Possibly applied first, as in *finger-stall*, to a closed place or case made to contain a part, and thence extended to the open casing of a *head-stall*.]

†1. (?) See quot. *Obs.*

1404 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 264 Item, for a hedstalle for the taberet, iiij. *d.*

2. The part of a bridle or halter that fits round the head.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 153, x hedstalles and x broderayns for x hobyes and palfreys. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. 5 A litle white leather head-stal and rains. 1684 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Dec., The reins and headstalls were of crimson silk. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 676 And fix'd their headstalls to his chariot-side. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* vi. 25 The collar-shanks were neatly coiled under the headstalls.

3. A bandage worn by ancient flute-players to prevent undue distension of the cheeks in blowing.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Head-Stall*, among antient musicians. 1888 in STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*

Hence **Head-stall** *v. nonce-wd. trans.*, to put a headstall on (a horse).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 92 You must first beat him from these faults, before you goe about to head-stall him.

†Head-stall, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* A choir-stall for a chief official, having its back against the screen, i.e. facing east.

c 1515 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 483 Karving and ioynyng for x hedstalles with their tabernacles of them.

Hea·d-stick.

†1. An ancient piece of artillery. *Obs.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 Slangis, and half slangis, quartar slangis, hede stikkis, murdresaris.

2. *Naut.* 'A short round stick with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some triangular sails is thrust, before it is sewed on. Its use is to prevent the head of the sail from twisting' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick.

3. *Printing.* (See quot.)

1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Print.* 310 *Head stick*, pieces of furniture put at the head of pages when a form is imposed, to make the margin at the head of the page.

Headstock. [f. HEAD *sb.* + STOCK *sb.*]

1. Name applied to the bearings or supports of revolving parts in various machines.

a. The framing which supports the gudgeons of a wheel or axle. b. That part of a lathe which carries the mandrel or live stock. c. The framework in which the carriage of a spinning-mule runs. d. The head which supports the cutters in a planing machine. e. (*pl.*) *Mining.* A frame over a shaft, carrying the pulleys for the hoisting cables; a gallows-frame. f. The stock of a bell.

a. 1731 BEIGHTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 6 A quadruple Crank .. the Center .. is fixed in Brasses at each End in two Head-stocks.

b. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 55 An accommodation of a few inches is obtained by screwing H further through or out of the headstock. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 9 A large headstock, carrying a hollow spindle through which is inserted a mandrill.

c. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vi**/1 In some Mules the headstock is placed in advance of the roller-beam, towards the middle of its length. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 395/2 Seven .. to nine hundred spindles..arranged..upon the 'carriage'..in one long row, which is interrupted at the middle..by the 'headstock'.

d. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 11 A headstock carrying two cutters, one for roughing, and the other for finishing.

e. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Nov. 238/1 It .. was taking the chair and men .. over the headstocks. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Jan. 8/2 The engineman .. failed to pull up in time to prevent the ascending empty cage from being wound over the headstocks.

f. 1881 *Standard* 20 Dec. 2/1 In ordinary peals the bells are swung well upwards, and..every headstock is provided with a stop, to prevent the bell accidentally turning over. 1882 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 2/4 The bell is secured to the headstock by iron straps passing through its canons and bolted above the stock.

2. *Sc.* (See quots.)

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* (1858) 420 The schoolmaster would call on the boys to divide and choose for themselves 'Head-stocks', *i.e.*, leaders, for the yearly cock-fight. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* iii. (1857) 50, I contributed in no degree to the success of the *head-stock* or leader.

Hea·dstone, head stone.

1. (*head stone*) The chief stone in a foundation; the cornerstone of a building. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxvii[i]. 22 The same stone which the buylders refused, is become the heade stone in the corner [WYCLIF the hed of the corner]. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 1 His first foundation and as it were the head stone of his whole Structure. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems* (1872) 37 Thou headstone of humanity, Groundstone of the great Mystery.

2. (*hea·dstone*) An upright stone at the head of a grave; a gravestone.

1775 ASH, *Headstone*..a gravestone set up at the head with an inscription. 1787 *Sederunt Managers Kirk Canongate* 22 Feb. in *Burns' Wks.* (1856) II. 35 The said managers .. grant power and liberty to the said Robert Burns to erect a headstone at the grave of the said Robert Fergusson. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 3 Come only, when the days are still, And at my headstone whisper low, And tell me if the woodbines blow. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. 5 The churchyards, with their grassy mounds and venerable headstones.

†Hea·dstoops, *adv. Obs.* In 5 **hedstoupis.** [f. HEAD *sb.* + *-stoupes* an advb. genitive, from root of ME. *stoupen*, OE. *stūpian*, to STOOP: lit. 'with the head falling'.] Head downmost; headlong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6638 Mony hurlit doun hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe. *Ibid.* 7434 Hedstoupis of his horse he hurlit to ground.

Headstrong (he·dstrɒŋ), *a.* [f. HEAD *sb.* + STRONG *a.*; lit. strong of or in head.]

1. Of persons: Determined to have one's own way or to pursue one's own course; wilful, obstinate; violently self-willed.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (1495) 200 An euyl seruaunte and heedstronge settyth more by hymself than of his lorde. 1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heedstrong, selfe wylled, *effronté, estourdi.* 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 15 To tie a headstrong girle from loue, is to tie the Furies again in fetters. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 335 They were too stiff-necked and headstrong. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 172 The headstrong coursers tore the silver reins. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 61 They are testy and headstrong through an excess of will and bias.

2. Of things, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. To Rdr., That none through any headstrong conceit should be wedded to private opinions. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 317 Commonly our own choice is headstrong and foolish. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 25 Dangerous and headstrong passions. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 14 Should..humour headstrong Drive thee wilfully..to such profaning.

Hence **Hea·dstrongly** *adv.*

a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xix. (1640) 224 He will head strongly like a madded beast runne on in his owne race.

Hea·dstrongness. [f. HEADSTRONG + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being headstrong; wilfulness, obstinacy.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. iii. 339 The headstrongnesse of any bad men. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xcviii. 483 A little sort of perverseness and headstrongness. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 131 He followed out his views with a headstrongness that wrought great troubles.

Hea·dswoman, *dial.* [f. *head's* genitive case: cf. HEADSMAN sense 1.] A midwife.

a 1825 in FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1857 in DUNGLISON.

Head-tire (he·dˌtəiəɹ). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Attire for the head; a head-dress.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) 1 *Esdras* iii. 6 An head tyre of fine linnen. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* I. xiii. 20 The King..took from him his Head-tire of gold and pearl, which tied up his hair. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Life* xxiii. 378, I see this tyrant now, in her smart head-tire, seated in her elbow chair. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Head-gear* or *Head-tyre*, the head dress and its adornments. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Isa.* iii. 20 The headtires, and the ankle chains.

Hea·d-voice. One of the higher registers of the voice in singing or speaking; applied both to the second register (that immediately above the *chest-voice*), and to the third register or falsetto.

1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxxvi, He has a remarkable head-voice. 1880 B. HARTE *J. Briggs's Love Story* ii, Come here! she cried in a small head voice not unlike a bird's twitter. 1896 R. J. LLOYD *Gen. of Vowels* in *Jrnl. Anat. & Physiol.* XXXI. 239 Here..in singing up the scale, the 'chest' voice changes into the 'head' voice.

Hea·d-ward, *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [OE. *héafodweard*: cf. ON. *hǫfuðvǫrðr* body-guard.] The guarding or protection of the lord's head or life; attendance as a guard upon the lord or king.

c 1000 *Rect. Sing. Pers.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* (1840) I. 432 Heafod-wearde healdan and hors-wearde. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 206 *note*, He must..do heed-ward and horse-ward, go post far and near, as he is told. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 331 To keep 'head-ward' over the manor at nightfall, or horse-ward over its common field..were tenures by which the villagers held their land.

Headward (he·dwɒɹd), *adv.* and *a.* Also 9 **-wards.** [f. HEAD *sb.* + -WARD.]

†**A.** *orig.* in phrase *To the headward*, toward the head, in the direction of the head. b. Of a ship: In advance, ahead. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 A brigt swerd..and þe poynt dounward evene to his hevedward. 1662 HOBBES *7 Problems* vi. Wks. 1845 VII. 44 The ship will gain the space DF to the headward. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 130 Why earthworms are limed so much to the headward.

B. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the head.

1798 H. TOOKE *Purley* (1829) I. ix. 423 Where you may use indifferently either *Upward*, *Topward*, or *Headward*. 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I* xxix. (1876) 221, I was thrown headwards from my seat. 1883 A. MACLEAN in *Memorial Vol.* 295 They are robust enough headward.

C. *adj.* Being in the region or direction of the head.

1667 T. COXE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein .. and the head-ward part of it. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 195/1 Headward growth of branches.

†Head-wark, -werk. Now *dial.* Also 6 rarely **-work.** [OE. *héafodwærc* masc., ON. *hǫfuðverkr* headache, f. *hǫfuð* head + *verk* work; cf. *verkja* to ache, pain, 'virkir mik í hǫfuðit', it aches me in the head. OE. *weorc* neut., besides 'work', had the senses 'hardship, pain, grief'.]

1. Pain in the head, headache. Cf. dial. *belly-wark.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Wið heafod wærce ȝenim rudan. *c* 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX 350 All hys hedwerk awey xal synke. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2580 Alle hir hedewerk went away. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 þe Hedewarke. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. lvii, Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Caterris, hede verkis, ande indegestione. 1629 Z. BOYD *Balm Gilead* 59 (Jam.) A toothache, or an head-worke, as we say. *attrib.* *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Heedwarke sufferere.

2. The Common Corn Poppy; = HEADACHE 2.

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Headache*, or *Head-warke*, from the effect of its odour, the red field-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas.*

Head water, head-water.

1. *pl. Head waters*: The streams from the sources of a river.

[1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 10 A ryuer .. there deuyded it selfe in to foure heade waters.] 1802 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lexington*, Lexington .. on the head waters of the Elkhorn river. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* I. viii. 271 The head-waters of the Mississippi. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 4 The main stream splits up into a number of smaller streams, forming the 'head-waters' of the river.

attrib. 1895 *Educ. Rev.* Nov. 356 The whole river-system, its dismembered headwater streams excepted.

2. *Head-water-mark*, a mark showing the 'head' (cf. HEAD *sb.* 17) to be allowed above a weir, etc.

1894 *Act* 57–8 *Vict.* c. clxxxvii. § 75 [They] shall..prevent the waters of the Thames being at any place above the level of any head-water-mark for the time being fixed.

Headway. [In I. short for *ahead-way*; in II. f. HEAD *sb.* + WAY *sb.*]

I. 1. Of a ship: Motion ahead or forward; rate of progress.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 By means of the head-way we had got, we loofed close in. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Rr ij, The head-way .. is .. feeble. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1849) 88 She made as much leeway as headway. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The boat made slight headway against it [the tide].

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Advance, progress (in general).

1775 ASH, *Headway*, the act of moving forward, the motion of advancing. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i, There is rearing, rocking, vociferation; not the smallest headway. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* v. 159 Rarely, except in the open parishes, do the demagogues make headway.

II. 3. *Arch.* Room over head; the clear height of a doorway, arch, tunnel, or the like.

1775 ASH, *Headway*,..room for the head to pass. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Headway of Stairs*, the clear distance, measured perpendicularly, from a given landing place or stair to the ceiling above. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 355 The strength as well as lightness of a bridge of this material .. is of great moment where headway is of importance. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 The bridge has a clear headway of 20 ft. 6 in. above high water.

4. *Mining.* (Also *headways.*) A narrow passage or 'gallery' connecting the broad parallel passages or 'boards' in a coal mine.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 41 This Headways..or first working..is carried on, according to the Grain of the Coal, as it lies along the Grain, and not cross the Grain. *Ibid.* 42 A Yard and a Quarter broad or wide for a Headways. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 247 A series of broad parallel passages or bords..communicating with each other by narrower passages or 'headways'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v., The headways are the second set of excavations in post-and-stall work.

5. *Comb.* **Headways course**: see quots.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Headways Course*, a line of walls or holings, extending from side to side of a pannel of boards. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, *Headways Course*, when a set of headings or walls extend from side to side of a set of boards, they are said to be driven headways course.

Hea·d-work. [f. HEAD *sb.* + WORK *sb.*]

1. Mental work; brain-work.

1843 MAURY in Mrs. Corbin *Life* (1888) 46 Destroying myself with over-much head-work. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* III. xxxiii, His headwork was so much more important to Burge than his skill in handicraft. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 49 The art..is not hand-work, but head-work.

2. *Arch.* 'An ornament for the keystone of an arch' (1864 in Webster citing Gwilt).

Hence **Hea·d-wo:rker,** one who works with his head or brain.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Force* (U. S. ed.) viii. 224 The head-worker is not equally fitted to be a hand-worker.

Heady (he·di), *a.* Forms: 4–5 **hevedi, -y, hedi,** 4–6 **hedy,** 6 **heedye, heddie, -y,** 6–7 **headie, -ye, headdy,** 6– **heady.** [f. HEAD *sb.* + -Y. Allied in orig. sense to *headling* adv.]

1. Headlong, precipitate, impetuous, violent; passionate; headstrong; 'hurried on with passion' (J.). a. Of motion, action, personal qualities.

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* v. 15 Into hevedi fallynge [*quasi in præceps*] and helle, he 3af hym silf to peryl. 1460 *Paston Lett.* No. 349 I. 514 With here hevedy and fumovs langage. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Prol. (1634) 8 They that giue so precipitate and heady iudgements. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. ii. (1634) 118 Raging with headie lust. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 145 That hot and heady humor which he is by nature subiect vnto. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 149 Carried with an heady and furious impetuousnesse. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 281 His heady rage. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xv. 11 Let luxury run her heady riot. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 112.

b. Of a person. (In early use, also, domineering, overbearing (quots. 1494, 1526); passionately desirous of something, 'keen' *upon* (quot. 1540).)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 342 Noo wonder thoughe yᵉ kyng were thus hedy or greuouse to yᵉ cytie. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 The fyfthe condicyon that becometh a prynce, is, that he be not heddy to his subgectes. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 4 Traytours, heddy, hye mynded, gredy apon voluptousnes more then the lovers of god. 1540 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 324, I wold have men not be heady upon flesh at such times as yt is forbydden them. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 85 Wales being headye, and rebelling many yeares agaynst vs. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xviii. § 205 Mischiefs that may happen .. when a heady Prince comes to the Throne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ₱ 6 Passions by which the heady and vehement are seduced and betrayed. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* xii, He was too heady a man to reason overmuch.

c. Of a stream or current: Impetuous, violent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 34 Neuer came Reformation in a Flood, With such a heady currance scowring faults. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxii. 428 Like as a headie streame glides by the bankes. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 602 Swept .. by the currents of the heady ocean.

2. Apt to affect or 'go to' the head; having an intoxicating or stupefying quality.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 There is such headie ale. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 128 All heady and intoxicating Drinks are by Law prohibited. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* II. vii. (1812) II. 161 They are driven from their haunts, for a time, by garlic, and other heady smells. *a* 1774 W. HARTE *Charit. Mason* (R.), Both ways deceitful is the wine of Power, When new, 'tis heady, and, when old, 'tis sour. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vi. 278 Just the man to be easily intoxicated with this heady liquor. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 39 The yellow was out on the gorse, with a heady scent like a pineapple's.

fig. 1669 PENN *No Cross* viii. § 1 His [Nebuchadnezzar] Successes and Empire were too Heady for him.

†b. Affected in the head; giddy. *Obs. rare.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VIII. 820 Some sheep are headdy; Some get the staggers; some the scab.

†3. Having a large head. *Obs. rare.*

1552 HULOET, Headye, or hauynge a great heade, *capito.*

†4. Of a tenure: In chief (*in capite*); held direct of the crown. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 179 Tenure..All to be headdy, or free-hold at least.

5. Comb., as *heady-rash, heady-minded* adjs.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 216 Nor headie-rash prouoak'd with raging ire. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Hecyra* IV. i, What are you so headie-minded that you wish the death of the child?

Heaf, *north. dial.* [Modification of *heft*, HAFT, *sb.*², *v.*3.] Accustomed pasture-ground (of sheep).

c 1525 *Survey St. Bees Priory* in *Monast. Angl.* (1821) III. 579/1 A pasture for shepe upon the morez or hefe called Sandwith Marshe. 1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 265 (Cumberland) Some shepherds are at the daily pains of taking a few stones of hay..five or six miles to their sheep-heaf, and thus induce the sheep to keep their heaf in all weathers. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 4/1 Some of the largest farms have most extensive 'heafs', and graze from two to four thousand sheep. 1894 R. S. FERGUSON *Hist. Westmld.* xviii. 290 A Herdwick sheep is very much attached to its own 'heaf', or that part of the fell where it generally goes.

Heaft, rare obs. form of HAFT *sb.*¹

Heake, erron. form of HECK *sb.*

†**Heaking-time.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. ? Time to draw in the HAKING, or the fish caught in it.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 20 Now it is high heaking-time, and bee the windes neuer so easterly aduerse, and the tyde fled from vs, wee must violently towe and hale in our redoutable Sophy of the floating Kingdom of Pisces, etc.

†**Heal, hele,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Forms: 1 hǽlu, hǽlo, hǽl, 2–3 hœle, 2–6 hele, 2–7 heale, 4–5 heel(e, 6–7 heal; also 4 hel, *Sc.* heile, heyle, 5 helle, (ȝele), 5 *north.*, 5–7 *Sc.* heill, 6 *Sc.* heil, 7–8 *Sc.* heal(l, 9 *Sc.* hale. [OE. *hǽlu, hǽlo, hǽl*, corresp. to OS. *hêli* (MDu. *heile*), OHG. *heili, hailî, hêli* (MHG. *heile*), Goth. **hailei, -ein*, from *hail-s*, OE. *hál* adj. HALE, WHOLE; one of the abstr. fems. in WGer. *-i*, from earlier *-ī̆n*, which in OE. changed this ending to *-u*. Cf. the doublets HAIL *sb.*², HALE *sb.*¹]

1. Sound bodily condition; freedom from sickness; health.

a 1000 *Crist* 1654 Þær is .. hælu butan sare. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Him cymð god hæl. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 145 Þer scal beon..hele wið-uten unhele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23465 Hele [*Edin.* hel] wit-vten seke or sare. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 66 Kepyng of hele ys mor bettir and mor precious þan any medicyne. 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 87 Beyng yn goode heale and yn my full wittes. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 351 To preserue your lord in heele [*rime* euery deele]. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 1, I that in heill wes and gladdnes, Am trublit now with gret seiknes. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 46 He was your right good maister while he was in heale. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XVI. ciii. 405 That thou beest, Pegge, in better heale than I my selfe am now I wish. 1721 RAMSAY *Answ. Burchet's Epist.* 31 I'll wish ye weel, And aft in sparkling claret drink your heal. 1795 BURNS *To Mr. Mitchell* v, My heal and weal I'll tak a care o't.

b. Recovery from sickness, healing, cure. (In quots. 1470–85, 1687, A cure, remedy.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Ane wunde .. oðer hwile hit is on wane of his hele. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 16/514 Heore hele huy hadden riȝt þere. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 19754 Crist ȝiue þe hele of þi wo. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. xi, And she myght haue a dysshe ful of blood of a mayde..that blood shold be her hele. 1687 P. MADAN *Tunbridge Waters* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 586 A common heal, A free-cost health.

2. Well-being, welfare, safety; prosperity.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 47 Gif ȝe hælo beadas broðero. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 16 Þat wele þat wont watz .. heuen my happe & al my hele. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 359 Arueragus with heele and greet honour .. Is comen hoom. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, Where thrugh thin honor worship & thin hele Was lost. 1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 768 To cause the commune weale Longe to endure in heale. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lviii. 14 Revenge, revert, revive, revest, reveall, My hurt, my hairt, my hope, my hap, my heall.

b. *Good heal*, welfare, fortune; whence ME. (*to*) *godere hele*, to good fortune, to welfare; fortunately.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Godere hele þu hit scalt iseon. *c* 1205 LAY. 3597 ȝef þu heo þus dalest, to godere þire hæle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 Þat goder hele al Engelond was heo euere ybore.

c. *Evil heal*: disaster, harm. (*To*) *evil hele, wrother heal*, unfortunately, disastrously. Cf. HAIL *sb.*² 2, HALE *sb.*¹ b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Hwet seið þe dusie? to ufele hele wes tc iboren. *c* 1205 LAY. 490 To wroþer heore hele habbeð heo such werc idon. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 211 Sarazin, nere thou messager Wrother hele come thou her. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6583 (Trin.) Ful euelhele brake ȝe þe day.

3. Spiritual health, well-being, or healing; salvation. Cf. SOUL-HEAL.

901–9 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 163 Ic ðær mynster on ȝestaðolode for mine saule hælo. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 9 To-dæȝ þisse hiw-ræddene ys hæl ȝeworden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 He .. bihat us to mede eche hele. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 To alle uolkes heale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11341 Do me to rest nu seruand þin, For nu min ei has sen þin hel. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 39 Godd .. has wroȝt hele in myddes of þe erthe. 1578 *Ps. lxvii.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 128 Thy sauing heill and righteousnes.

Heal (hīl), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 hǽlan, 2–3 hælen, 2–6 hele(n, 3 (helien), healen, 4 haile, 4–5 heel(e, (*Sc.* heile, heyle, hel), (5 ȝele), 6–7 heale, (*Sc.* heil(l), 7– heal. [A Com. Teut. vb.: OE. *hǽlan* = OFris. *hêla*, OS. *hêlian* (MDu. *hêlen, heilen*, Du. *heelen*, LG. *helen*), OHG. *heilan* (Ger. *heilen*), ON. *heil* (Sw. *hela*, Da. *hele*), Goth. *hailjan*, deriv. of *hail-s*, OTeut. **hailo-z*, OS. *hál*, HALE, WHOLE.]

1. *trans.* To make whole or sound in bodily condition; to free from disease or ailment, restore to health or soundness; to cure (*of* a disease or wound).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 8 Hælað untrume. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Heo weren iheled from alle untrumnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13261 He..heild mani þat war seke. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 130 The prophet Helesius Of leper heled an hethen man. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 117 He heilys sek men And quyknyse dede. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* iv. 23 Leeche, heele thi silf. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) vi. 69 The drye tree .. helep him of the fallynge euyll. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1066 How aungel Raphael helyd his kne. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 24, I .. must not breake my backe, to heale his finger. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arth.* 264 Where I will heal me of my grievous wound. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 20 Christ, healing a sick man with his word.

b. *absol.* To perform or effect a cure.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 10 Ys hyt alyfed to hælenne [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* to hælen] on reste-dagum? *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 342 Wið eagena dymnysse ȝenim foxes geallan.. hyt hæleþ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 32 Of fewire and parlesy, Vith word þu heilis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 124 Þe Oyle..helep of many sykenesses. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 132 Þe heuenly leche of soules, þat smytist & helist. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 39, I wound, and I heale. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 234 As Poison heals, in just proportion us'd. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Visit. Sick iii, As if one prayer could heal.

c. *spec.* To touch for the 'king's evil'.

1503–4 in Pegge *Curialia Misc.* (1816) 127 For heling 3 seke folks 20. o .. for heling 2 seke folks 13. 4. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 13 Apr., I went to the Banquet-house, and there saw the King heale.

2. To cure (a disease); to restore to soundness (a wound); also *to heal up, over*. Also *absol.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 Dæt hiȝ .. hældun [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* helden] adle, and ælce untrumnysse. *c* 1205 LAY. 23072 For heo sculde mid haleweie helen [*c* 1275 heale] his wunden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxi. (1495) 209 To kepe helthe and to heele sykenesse. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 882 Thai hynt of his harnese, to helyn his wound. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 42 O foolish physick..That heales up one, and makes another wound! 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), A fontanel had been made in the same leg, which he was forced to heal up. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 153 They saw distemper healed, and life restored. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* ix. (1864) 62 Mere scratches, skin deep, and healed over now.

3. *fig.* To restore (a person, etc.) from some evil condition or affection (as sin, grief, disrepair, unwholesomeness, danger, destruction); to save, purify, cleanse, repair, mend.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlvii. 3 Se haeleð ȝeðreste on heortan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spl.) xliii. 4 [xliv. 3] (Bosw.) Earm heora ne hælþ hiȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He ne com na to demane moncun..ac to helenne. *c* 1205 LAY. 15871 ȝif ich þi wærc [a ruined wall] hæle. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* vii. 14, I schal ..ben mercyable to the synnes of hem, and helyn their lond. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ii. 22 So the water was healed. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1834) 190 Let it alone, and the thing will heal itself. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xii, Our ship was .. healed of all her leaks. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 49 Heal me with your pardon.

b. To cure, repair, amend (any evil condition compared to a disease or wound).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 173 Elch sinne..bute hit be here forgieue oðer mid bote iheled. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1724 Þe gastly woundes of syn Thurgh penaunce may be heled. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, Sacramentes of the chirche: the whiche cureth, releueth & heleth all defautes. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 117 Faster then his tongue Did make offence, his eye did heale it vp. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 348 Octavia, Antony's Wife and Cæsar's Sister..at various Times, heal'd up their Breaches. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 135 Something might have been done to heal the lacerated feelings..of the Irish gentry. 1887 TREVELYAN in *Times* 7 Mar. 10/6 The breach in our ranks might be healed tomorrow.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become whole or sound; to recover from sickness or a wound; to get well. (Said of the person, of the part affected, or of a wound or sore.)

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 681 Þe arm helede a-ȝeyn hol to þe stompe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2817, I sall hele all in hast. 1530 PALSGR. 595/1 Whan thy wounde begynneth to heale, it wyll ytche. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 229 Those wounds heale ill, that men doe giue themselues. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 432 He suffered the issues to heal. 1888 *Gardening* 11 Feb. 685/1 The incisions in the crowns soon heal over.

Heal, *v.*², to cover: see HELE *v.*²

Heal(e, dial. forms of HALE *a.*

Hea·lable, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. HEAL *v.*¹ + -ABLE.] That may be healed; curable, remediable.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/26 Healeable, *sanabilis.* 1611 COTGR., *Guarissable*, healeable, cureable, recouerable.

Heal-all (hī·lˌɔl). [f. HEAL *v.* + ALL. Cf. ALL-HEAL.]

1. Something that heals or is reputed to heal all diseases; a universal remedy; a panacea. Also *fig.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 It was called in the olde time Panacea or Healeal. *a* 1878 LEWES *Study Psychol.* (1879) 150 Forgiveness is contemplated as a heal-all. 1891 *Lit. World* 4 Sept. 159 Unlike many other popular economic heal-alls, co-operation does not involve any fundamental economic fallacy.

2. *Herb.* A popular name of various plants, including *Rhodiola rosea, Valeriana officinalis, Prunella vulgaris*, and *Collinsonia canadensis.*

1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 82 (Britt. & Holl.) *Rhodiola rosea.* Often to be met with in gardens, where it is sometimes called *Heal-all*, for the leaves are applied to recent cuts of a slight nature. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Heal-all, *Collinsonia canadensis* and *Rhodiola rosea.*

†**Hea·l-bite.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + BITE *sb.*] = HEAL-DOG, q.v.

Heald (hīld). *Weaving.* [app. the same word as OE. *hęþeld, hęfeld, hęfel*, ON. *hafald*, a deriv. of **haf-jan, hębban, hęf-* to raise, with instrumental suffix; cf. OE. *nǽdl*, ME. *nedel*, and *nelde*, needle. But the OE. word appears to be applied to the threads of the warp or woof themselves.] = HEDDLE.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 602 *Liciatorium*, hebild [*Corpus* hebelȝyrd]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (*O. E. T.*) 1232 *Licium*, hebeld. *Licia*, hebeldôred. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 320 Gewrið to anum hefel-præde. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 187/13 *Licium*, hefeld. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Helde, *trama.* 1760 *Specif. Patent J. Stell* No. 753 The lashes, harness or healds which contain the warp. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270* An improved method of making healds to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* p. vii**/1 Placed in the healds or 'heddles' of the loom. 1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 189 In the case of plain weaving the threads of the warp are divided alternately by the loops of each heald.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heald-cord,-knitter,-ing, -machine, -maker, -shaft, -thread, -yarn.*

1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 [Occupations of the people] heald maker, heald knitter. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 276 The manufacture of heald yarns .. employs the chief attention of several manufacturers. 1864 *Ibid.* VI. 189 Six heald-threads and six warp-threads are shown. 1874 TOLHAUSEN *Technol. Dict.*, Heald-cord, cross string..*embarbe.*

Heald, var. HIELD *v.* to lean, incline to one side.

Heald(e, obs. forms of HOLD *v.*

†**Heal-dog.** *Obs.* [f. HEAL *v.* + DOG.] A name formerly given to species of Alyssum, called also *heal-bite.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. C j a, Alysson of Dioscorides and Plyny may be named in English helebyte or heledog, of the property that it hath in helyng of the bityng of madde dogges. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxviii. § 2. 380 Madwoort or Moonewoort is called .. of some Heale dog. 1611 COTGR., *Alysson*, the hearbe Madwort..heale dog.

Healed (hīld), *ppl. a.* [f. HEAL *v.*¹ + -ED¹.] Restored to health, cured. Also *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13863 Iesus..þar spak he wit þis heeld man. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 167, I am loth to gall a new-heal'd wound. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* II. 150 To give evidence of a healed mind.

†**Hea·lend.** *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 hǽlend, 2 helend(e, halende, 3 helind(e, halind, healend, -ent. [OE. *hǽlend, hélend* = OS. *hêljand, hêleand, hêland*, OHG., MHG. *heilant*, G. *heiland*: substantival form of pres. pple. of OE. *hǽlan*:—OTeut. **hailjan* to heal, save.] One that 'heals' or saves; the Saviour. In OE. regularly used instead of the proper name Jesus.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. i. 1 Her is on cneorisse-boc hælendes cristes dauides suna. *Ibid.* 16 Se hælend þe is genemned crist. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 214 Iesus is

Ebreisc nama, þæt is on Leden 'Saluator', and on Englisc 'Hælend'. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þe helend nehlechede to-ward ierusalem. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3355 Ȝuw iss borenn nu to dæȝ Hælennde off ȝure sinness. *c* 1205 LAY. 9144 A child ..þat scolde beon ihaten Hælend [*c* 1275 Helare]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Þe luuewurðe Louerd and helinde, of heouene.

Healer[1] (hīlə(r)). [f. HEAL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who heals (wounds, diseases, the sick, etc.); a leach, doctor; also, one who heals spiritual infirmities; in early use, Saviour = prec.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Ȝef he hefde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad, ne mihte nawiht brekere bon icloped helere. *c* 1275 *Passion Lord* 115 in *Old Eng. Misc.* 40 He com to þe Gywes .. And chepte heom to sullen, vre helare. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliv, This name Jhesu is nouȝt elles for to saye upon englisshe but heler. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 7, I will not be a healer. 1680 OTWAY *Complaint* (R.), In vain you strive To act a healer's part. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ. Middle Ages* I. 9 Healers of the sick in their hospitals.

2. A healing substance; a remedy.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 Terre of hym-selfe is to kene, and is a fretter, and no healer. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 151 The said Hearb .. is an extraordinary healer. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physick* 5 This can no waies be better, and safelier done than by Spirituous, Valiant, and Innocent Healers, seconded by a regular Diet.

Healer[2]: see HELER, coverer.

Healewei, -wi, var. of HALEWEI, *Obs.*

Healfang: see HALSFANG, *Obs.*

†**Healful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: see HEAL *sb.* [f. HEAL *sb.* + -FUL.] Fraught with health, well-being, safety, salvation; wholesome, salutary.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 1 Ihesu es als mekyll to be mene als saueoure or helefull. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Pelagia* 206 [He] Iniungit hyr heileful pennance. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 305 Þis lond haþ hoot welles and heleful. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 67 Þe Ewangels, in þe whilk es helefull teching and sothefastnes. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 122 Healful remedies to know and to withstand the privy suggestions and the apert temptations of the fiend.

Hea·ling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HEAL *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. HEAL; restoration to health; recovery from sickness; curing, cure.

c 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* x, Ne be hælinge, ne be reste daga geweminge. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13871 (Trin.) Of sekenes hastou helynge. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 68 Of þis heelyng .. hise neiȝeboris hadden greet wondir. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 71 It is yll healyng of an olde sore. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 19 There is no healing of thy bruise: thy wound is grieuous. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* v. 213 Numerous healings..performed in the plain of Gennesareth. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/4 The wound is already showing signs of healing.

b. *spec.* The touching by English sovereigns for the king's evil.

(An *Office for the Healing* was formerly often printed with the Prayer-book. A MS. copy, said to be of 1559, is in the Bodleian Library.)

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1082/4 Lost in the Banketing-house at Whitehall..presently after the Healing, a Ring, with an Onyx-Stone. 1707 *Bk. Com. Prayer* V vi (*title*), At the Healing. 1876 BLUNT *Annot. P. B.* 580 The Office used at the Healing. *Ibid.*, Two silver touch-pieces for distribution at the healing.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Mending, reparation; restoration of wholeness, well-being, safety, or prosperity; spiritual restoration, salvation.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 19 Fulht of fonstan healunge. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iv. 2 Vnto you that feare my Name, shall the Sunne of righteousnesse arise with healing in his wings. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 100 It seems to promise enough, and carry more Healing with it. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* i. (1882) I. 9 A new reign .. was favourable to the healing of political differences.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *healing action, art*; **healing-box,** the box containing the chrism for unction (Ogilvie, 1885); †**healing-coin, -gold,** the money given to those that were touched for the king's evil; **healing-pyx** = *healing-box.*

1683 *Treasury Warrant* 17 Nov. (Halliwell), Privy purse healing-gold £500. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vii, It covered more of the healing science than the gowns of a whole modern university. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 777 If the healing action is languid, some stimulating ingredient may be added. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* xxvii. 124 Ample practice in the healing art.

Healing, *vbl. sb.*[2], covering: see HELING.

Hea·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. HEAL *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That heals or cures; curative; salutary.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxiv. (1495) 618 The apples of the cypresse tree .. ben soure and heelyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* iv. iii. 156 To the succeeding Royalty he leaues The healing benediction. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxx. 13 Thou hast no healing medicines. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* iv. 56 A branch of healing Spleenwort in his hand. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* i, An analysis of the healing waters.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 331, I should be glad that this question might be a healing question among us. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 290 To whom with healing words Adam reply'd. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i. 535 By his Concurrence, Help, and healing Counsels To stop those wounds. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. iii. 228 He made the following mild and healing speech to them. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 281 Some Lords..came down to give a healing vote.

3. Of a wound: That cicatrizes or closes.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 777 The best dressing for a healing wound. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 6/2, I saw six.. healing sores on the left forehead.

4. *Comb.*: **healing blade, leaf,** (*a*) the Common House-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; (*b*) the Greater Plantain, *Plantago major*; **healing-herb,** the Common Comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*; †**healing-horn,** ? hartshorn; **healing-oil,** the chrism used in the rite of extreme unction (Lee *Gloss. Eccl. & Liturg. Terms*).

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 317 Ivory, Furs, Musks, Sables, healing-horns, Bezarstones, etc., come not there from Beasts? 1799 *Ess. Highland Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) The uniformly successful treatment of sheep affected with this disorder .. by giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing leaf boiled in buttermilk. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Struct. Bot.* (1882) 43 In direct contrast to the generating tissues are the healing-tissues, tuberous tissues, or cork-tissues.

Hence **Hea·lingly** *adv.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. ii. 39 The lovely common sights of early morning touch healingly upon his bruised brain.

†**Healless,** *a. Obs.* In 4–5 heleles. [f. HEAL *sb.* + -LESS.] Deprived of health or well-being.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1593 How myght a wyght in torment and in drede, And heleles [*ed.* 1561 healelesse] yow sende as yet gladnesse.

Healm, -et, obs. forms of HELM, HELMET.

†**Healme.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *heaulme, heaume* helmet, 'the Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie, French cherrie' (Cotgr.): see HELM.] A kind of cherry.

1574 HYLL *Planting* 86 Ye may well begin to graffe .. at Christmas..and principally the healme or great Cherrie. 1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great healme cherry.

†**Healmier.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *healmier, heaulmier* 'the Heart-cherrie tree' (Cotgr.), f. prec.]

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 The great Cherry (called Healmier).

†**Healness.** *Obs.* In 3 heilnesse. [OE. *hælnes*, f. *hæle*, by-form of *hál* whole + -NESS.] Welfare; salvation.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 246 Nu is hiersumnesse tima & nu sint hælnesse dagas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2068 Heilnesse and blisse is ðer-in.

Healp, obs. form of HELP.

Healsfang: see HALSFANG.

Healsome, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [ME. *helsum*, f. *hele*, HEAL *sb.* health + -SOME. Cf. HALESOME; Ger. *heilsam*, ON. *heilsamr.*] Wholesome, salutary; healthful.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cecile* 150 Sene þat þu Has trewit heilesum consel now. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 It is helsum to þe pope .. þat þe peple be rigtly enformid, how þei owe to accept þe pope as þe vicar of Crist. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 3 Helsome and good to mans sustenance. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xv. 1 Vp, helsum hairt! thy rutis rais, and lowp! 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 92 The healsome parritch, chief o' Scotia's food.

Hence **Healsomeness,** wholesomeness.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, The healsomeness of the food.

Health (helþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 hælþ, 3–5 helþe, 4–5 heelthe (elth(e), 4–6 helth(e, 6 healthe (hellthe), 6– health. [OE. *hælþ* = OHG. *heilida, -itha, -idha*:—WGer. type **hailiþa*, f. *hail-s* WHOLE, HALE: see -TH.]

1. Soundness of body; that condition in which its functions are duly and efficiently discharged.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 540 Ure lichamana hælðe we awendaþ to leahtrum. *c* 1205 LAY. 29992 Þa weoren Æluriches wunden..alle iheled, ah þe helðe was neoðered for lurre of his monnen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 298 Þe fyfte [pouerte] is moder of helthe. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 190 b/1 A preest .. had lost the helthe of one of his handes that he myght synge no masse. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxxvi, Whan helth and welth is hyest. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 82 All health vnto my gracious Soueraigne. 1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* v. ii, I, that feel myself in health and strength. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 75 ¶ 3 With a.. Flush of Health in his Aspect. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* v, One hears sometimes of a child being 'the picture of health'; now Emma always gives me the idea of being the complete picture of grown-up health. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 253 The accumulation of nutritive matter in the blood is so far from being a condition of health, that it powerfully tends to produce disease.

2. By extension, The general condition of the body with respect to the efficient or inefficient discharge of functions: usually qualified as *good, bad, weak, delicate*, etc.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. iv, Your lady .. is in perfect health. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ix. 26 Her crased helth. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* xxiii, Amidst their sickly healths. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 34 Ignorant of the state of your health. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* iii. 32 The ill health of her uncle had hitherto prevented her. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 210 She enjoyed very tolerable health. 1827 G. BEAUCLERK *Journ. Marocco* xvi. 190 Our healths slightly improved.

b. *Bill of health*: see BILL *sb.*[3] 10; formerly in Scotch Law, an application by an imprisoned debtor to be allowed to live out of prison, on the ground of bad health (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Board of Health*, (*a*) in the United Kingdom: a Government Board which existed 1848–58 for the control of matters affecting the public health: its duties are now discharged by the Local Government Board; (*b*) in the United States: the name of boards of commissioners for controlling sanitary matters, esp. in reference to contagious and infectious diseases. *Office, Officer of Health*: see *health-office, -officer* in 8.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 74 Hee must bring to the Confines a certificate of his health..Neither will the Officers of health in any case dispence with him. *Ibid.* 252 Appoint chiefe men to the office of providing for the publike health, calling the place where they meete, the Office of Health.

†3. Healing, cure. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 28 Gif we wyllaþ ealle ða wundra and hælða awritan .. ȝefremode þurh ðone wuldorfullan cyðere Stephanum. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iv. 22 The man..in the which this sygne of heelthe was maad. — 1 *Cor.* xii. 9 To another, grace of heelthis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 88 b/2 Holy oylle..moche vayllable to thelthe of sykenesses of many men. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 74 The diseased woman obteyned healthe of the fluxe of her bludde.

4. Spiritual, moral, or mental soundness or well-being; salvation. *arch.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 236 Þam arist rihtwisnysse sunne, and hælþ is on hyre fiðerum. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* ii *Old Eng. Misc.* 32 Greded gode .. þet he us yeue gostliche helþe in ure saule. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvii[i]. 1 The Lord my liȝting and myn helthe. — *Luke* ii. 30 Myn yȝen han seyn thin helthe. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xix. 9 Iesus sayd vnto hym: This daye is healthe come vnto this housse. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Gen. Confess., There is no health in vs. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 1620 He hath made sale of his soules dearest health. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. xi. (1765) 185 That Health, that Perfection of a Social State. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xxiii. 224 As you value the health of your own souls.

†5. Well-being, welfare, safety; deliverance.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2344 Ic am iosep, dredeð ȝu noȝt, for ȝure helðe or hider broȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Sam.* xxiii. 12 He smoot the Philisteis, and the Lord made a greet heelth. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 45 Ionathas..that hath done so greate health in Israel this night. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. iv. 40 Be thou a Spirit of health, or Goblin damn'd. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xx. 683 There is no mercy in the wars, your healths lie in your hands.

†b. *Evil health*: bad luck, hurt, disaster. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 30 Thenne cam agaynst him the king of Poulane, but that was to his euill helthe. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 287 To theire euyl helthe they haue recountred geffray.

6. A salutation or wish expressed for a person's welfare or prosperity; a toast drunk in a person's honour. See also DRINK *v.* 14.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 171 Hee calls for wine, a health quoth he. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* iv. Wks. 1856 I. 46 Your drunken healths, your houts and shouts, Your smooth God save's. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 9 By drinking others healths, to lose their own. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. ii, Cæsar sends health to Cato. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Convention Bill* Wks. 1812 III. 378, I like not healths; too oft they carry treason. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 7 As often as any of the..princes proposed a health, the kettle drums and trumpets sounded.

†7. Healthiness, wholesomeness, salubrity. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 13 Bretayne passeþ Irlond in faire weder and nobilte but noȝt in helþe.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *health-culture, -drop, -recuperation, -token*; b. obj. and obj. gen., as *health-building, -drinker, -ing, -giver, -seeker, -wishing*; *health-bearing, -boding, -giving, -hunting, -promising, -restoring, -saving* adjs.; c. instrumental, as *health-flushed, -proud* adjs. d. Special Comb.: **health-board** = Board of Health; **health exhibition,** a public exhibition of sanitary appliances and the like; **health-guard,** an officer appointed to enforce quarantine regulations (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **health laws,** the statutes regulating general sanitary conditions by the appointment of Boards of Health (Bouvier *Law Dict.* 1856); †**health-offering,** peace offering; **health-office,** the department having the administration of the health laws; **health-officer,** an officer charged with the administration of the health laws and sanitary inspection; **health-resort,** a place to which people resort for the benefit of their health; **health-roll,** a list showing the state of health of a company of people, as of a ship's crew.

1888 MISS A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iii, He is on the *Health Board. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Ark* 383 O sacred Olive!..*Health-boading branch. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 6/3 The time that you can devote to *health-building. 1552 HULOET, *Health causynge .. *sospitalis.* 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* iv. Wks. 1856 II. 72 Favour-wearers, sonnet-mongers, *health-drinkers. 1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* Title-p., Sundry particulars concerning Dancing, Dicing, *Healthdrinking. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 52 Until pure *health-drops, from the cup of joy, Fall like a dew of balm upon the world. 1884 *Nature* 388/2 Preparations for .. the International *Health Exhibition. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxiv. [lxv]. 6 God, oure *helthe ȝiuere. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* xxi. (1887) 257 It drew him away from the thought of weakness and soul-disease to the Health-giver. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 236 The moste wholesome Physicke of thy *health-giuing ayre. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. lv. 433 Health-giving truth. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xliii. 27 The prestes shal offre their burntoffringes and *healthoffringes vpon yᵉ aulter. *Ibid.* xiv. 15, xlvi. 12. 1856 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* I. 581 *Health Officer*, the name of an officer invested with power to enforce the *health laws. 1804 tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 252 The establishment of lazarettoes and *health-offices. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* xv. (1865) 116/1 It is ridiculous that a surveyor, or a *health officer..should be appointed by popular suffrage. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment.* 164 People may be *health-proud as well as purse-proud. 1865 R. B. GRINDROD *Malvern* 29 No other *health resort in England which presents such a

combination of hygienic advantages. 1891 FREEMAN *Sk. fr. French Trav.* 181 Royat, a village which has become a health-resort. 1715 ROWE *Lady Jane Gray* I. i, [He] Try'd ev'ry *health-restoring herb and gum. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 256 His *health-roll makes a sorry parade. 1888 M. B. EDWARDS *Parting of Ways* III. xi. 179 A .. *health-saving invention. 1883 W. H. BISHOP *House Merch. Prince* iii. (1885) 40 They went .. to the *health springs of Colorado and Florida. 1886 ANNIE EDWARDES *Playwright's Dau.* ii. 21 The companion of her father's Italian *health-wanderings. 1613 SELDEN *On Drayton* Wks. III. 838 (Jod.) An usual ceremony among the Saxons ..as a note of *health-wishing.

†**Health,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To drink a health or healths. Also *to health it.*

1611–1696 [see HEALTHING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* IV. Wks. 1874 IV. 72 Goe, health it freely for my good successe. 1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* II. i, They now are healthing, and carrowsing deepe.

Hea·ltheries, *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -ERY.] A name familiarly given to the Health Exhibition held in London in 1884; suggested by the *Fisheries* of the preceding year.

1884 *Daily News* 30 May, The Shakspeare show..will be more attractive to poetic souls than the Healtheries. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 2/1 If the Fisheries spoiled the early Promenades last year, it is probable that the Healtheries will do so with these..this year.

Healthful (he·lþfŭl), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.*+-FUL.]

1. Promoting or conducive to bodily health; health-giving, wholesome, salubrious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. xii. (1495) 473 Mount Effraym was most helthfull in ayre. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 180 These famous, and helthfull rivers, the Rhine, Danuby. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 212 The Country seems much subject to Earthquakes, else very healthful. 1709–10 STEELE *Tatler* No. 128 ▶ 4 Cleanliness and healthful Industry wait on all your Motions. 1877 THOROLD in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 16/1 The cheapest and healthfullest route..is by steamer.

b. Bestowing, promoting, or conducive to moral or spiritual welfare or prosperity; salutary, saving.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iii. 32 He offride for helthe of the man an helthful sacrifice [*hostiam salutarem*]. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* (Gibbs MS.) lf. 121 In þat furst makynge of þis helþfulle sacramente. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 201 His glorious passion and healthful death. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 281 King Gregorie .. setis out helthfull and gud lawis. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 23 Nov. 2 Healthfull for the present State of this Kingdome. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 Healthful elements of European civilization.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Full of or characterized by health; enjoying good health; healthy. Now *rare.*

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 138 When a man hath been a long season healthful and without any manner of sickness. 1667 D'CHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. N.* (1886) III. 208 By this temperance he finds himself very healthful. 1754–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cave,* He was generally healthful, and capable of much labour. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* i. (1880) 2 Kate was tall, skinny, and brown, though perfectly healthful.

b. Marked by intellectual or moral soundness.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 319 Such an exploit haue I in hand Ligarius, Had you a healthfull eare to heare of it. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* I. (R.), In healthful body how A healthful mind the longest to maintain. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Ld. Nugent's Hampden* (1887) 205 A mind so great .. so healthful and so well proportioned. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Nov. 5/7 The Chinese will continue to be a clog upon the healthful progress of the world.

Hea·lthfully, *adv.* [f. HEALTHFUL *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthful manner: see the adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxiv. (1495) 829 A wesell brent to asshes is helthfully done in medycyn. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 74 They therby are stirred to hate themselues, and so are healthfullie killed. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 394/1 The Island [is] Healthfully seated. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* VI. (1691) 97 New England..where People live long, and healthfully. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Husb. & Wives* V. Wks. 1811 IX. 81 An admonition..healthfully sharp. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *S. Felton* (1870) 14 Living healthfully in the open air.

Hea·lthfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being healthful; wholesomeness, salubrity, healthiness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiii. 86 They refreshe their body, so muche as sufficeth for life and healthfulnesse. *a* 1568 COVERDALE *Ghostly Ps.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 375 Thou God of all my healthfulnesse. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., According to the healthfulnesse of the place, in which they live. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 20 The healthfulness of the climate. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* IV. 110 Solid ability and moral healthfulness.

Hea·lthily, *adv.* [f. HEALTHY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a healthy manner.

1632 SHERWOOD, Healthfully, or healthilie, *sainement, salubrement, salutairement.* 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 Where they might live the most healthily. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Behmen is healthily and beautifully wise, notwithstanding the mystical narrowness. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* CXLVII. ii, His wind, that bloweth healthily, Thy sicknesses to heal.

Hea·lthiness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Healthy quality or condition, salubrity: see the adj.

1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 96 A good Testimony of the healthiness of the Country. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* 313 All these advantages were greatly enhanced by the healthiness of its climate. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 503 'Werther'..has certainly no advantage in healthiness of tone.

†**Hea·lthing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* or *v.*]

1. The furthering or imparting of health. *rare.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 298 The helping, and healthing of all studentes.

2. The drinking of healths; toasting.

1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 324 What bouzing, and quaffing, and whiffing, and healthing is there. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 8 This detestable healthing and carousing too too common in all parts of Christendom. 1696 O. HEYWOOD *Let.* in *Thoresby's Corr.* (Hunter) I. 229, I prefer this exercise to ranting, railing, healthing.

†**Hea·lthist.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -IST.] One who is addicted to drinking healths.

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* I. i. § 3 The Greeks drink in small cruses at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end: an order ill imitated by the lavish Healthists of our time.

Healthless (he·lþlĕs), *a.* Now *rare.* [see -LESS.]

1. Without health, out of health; destitute of bodily, mental, or spiritual health; unhealthy.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 97 Why doe I seeke to heate my helthlesse hart? 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. iii. (1718) 139 Restore health to my healthless soul. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 165 It may be for the lust of thy youth thou hast a healthlesse old age. 1857 MRS. MATHEWS *Tea-t. Talk* I. 48 [Her] healthless condition had kept her many years in painful retirement.

2. Not conducive to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. i. § 16 Like him whose ..meat [is] nothing but sauces; they are healthless, chargeable, and useless. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 354 Who dwell In..ancient Pyrgi, and Graviscæ healthless.

Hence **Hea·lthlessness,** unhealthiness; unwholesomeness.

1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* vi. § 7 (R.) There is such a certain healthlesness in many things to all..that to supply a need is to bring a danger. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii.–viii. § 7 Fasting..is the best..unless it be altered by the inconveniences or healthlessness of the person.

Healthsome (he·lþsŭm), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -SOME.]

†1. Full of health; possessing good health; healthy. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 A stomach .. which is healthsome and sound. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 225 Some say he is ye healthsomer for it [sickness].

2. Bestowing health (bodily, mental, or spiritual); wholesome; salutary.

1538 BALE *Comedy Johan Baptiste* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 105 Thys helthsome counsell maketh my hart joyfull and glad. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xi. (1878) 27 And healthsom aire inuest thee. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 63 That healthsome light of Jesus Christ shone..upon the Britans. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 45 A stream of hot water, which..becomes cool and healthsome. 1891 H. C. HALLIDAY *Someone must suffer* II. xiii. 240 The healthsome joys of the covered-cart.

Hence **Hea·lthsomely** *adv.*; **Hea·lthsomeness.**

1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* (1565) 271 He..made so many iorneyes ..for chaunge of the places for healthsomnesse. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 498 He did helthsomly or profitably consecrate his bodie and bloud. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* ii. 16 Wellspring of all healthsomnes.

Hea·lthward, *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -WARD.] Tending in the direction of health.

1884 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 382 There is a strong healthward tendency in the constitution. 1886 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Sept. 585/2 If we can do nothing to help nature on her healthward course.

Healthy (he·lþi), *a.* [f. HEALTH *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Possessing or enjoying good health; hale or sound (in body), so as to be able to discharge all functions efficiently.

1552 HULOET, Healthye or healthfull, *incolumis, saluber, salutifer, salutaris, sanus.* 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 23 Healthie men..are properly those, who have ye foure humours so equally tempered in them .. that one thing exceede not another. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 96 The Spaniards are well-complexioned People..and seem to be mighty healthy. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 535 He is of a very vigorous and healthy constitution. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 15 My abstinence keeps me quite healthy. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* V. 57 Healthy eyes, if given anything like a fair chance, will take care of themselves.

2. Conducive to or promoting health; wholesome, salubrious; salutary. Also *fig.*

1552 [see sense 1]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, Best is it..in good and healthy places, to set the house toward the East. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and healthy recreations for a man of study or business. 1748 WESLEY *Let. conc. Tea* in Besant *London* (1892) 372 A Mixture of Herbs ..healthier as well as cheaper than Tea. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. v. 135 Healthy dwelling-houses. *fig.* 1884 *Chr. World* 11 Sept. 682/4 The deep, wide, and healthy influence which he exerted upon society.

3. Denoting or characteristic of health or sound condition (*lit.* and *fig.*); opp. to *morbid.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. ii. 4 He said..the water it selfe was a good healthy water. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 77 ▶ 1 With a fresh, sanguine, and healthy Look. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 34 The healthy habit of the British constitution. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 199 An interchange of small gifts served as a healthy augury for the future. 1897 *Daily News* 7 June 9/4 The cutlery trade is in a very healthy state.

b. *spec.* in *Med.*: see quots.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surgery* 2 By healthy inflammation, is meant that which is not characterized and modified by any particular disease in the part or constitution. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Healthy Pus,* term applied to pus discharged from abscesses which are the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; formerly termed laudable pus.

4. *Comb.,* as *healthy-looking, -minded* adjs.

1800 SIR M. HUNTER *Jrnl.* (1894) 176 The farmers are healthy-looking. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii. 17 Displaying healthy-looking, sun-tanned throats. 1886 MRS. C. PRAED *Miss Jacobsen's Chance* I. ii. 33 She was as thoroughly discontented with her own lot as any fairly healthy-minded girl can be.

Healve, obs. form of HELVE.

†**Heam.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [A dial. variant of HAME *sb.*1] The amnion of an animal (= CAUL *sb.*1 5 b); the secundine.

1681 WALLER *Advice to Painter* II. 2 (Brand) Then draw a Haw-thorn Bush, and let him place The Heam upon't. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Heam* (in Beasts) is the same thing with the after-birth in women.

Heam, var. HAME 2, EME, uncle.

†**Hean, hene,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hēan, 3 hæne, heane, 3–4 hene, 4 heyne. [Com. Teut. adj.: OE. *hēan* = OHG. *hôni,* Goth. *hauns* contemptible, base, humble: cf. Lettish *kauns* shame, disgrace, dishonour.] Mean, abject, poor; humble, lowly.

Beowulf (Z.) 1275 Þa he hean ge-wat, dreame be-dæled. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 39 [x. 18] Doem ðæm freondleasan and ðæm heanan. *c* 1205 LAY. 3172 Heo hold me for hæne [*c* 1275 wrecche]. *Ibid.* 12136 Hermes heo worhten and hene lond makeden. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Who makeð out..of heane hine, of fa freond. *c* 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Me halt hem ful hene. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 26 To stere men to be heuy of þer mysse and to desire to be heyne.

†**Hean, hene,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hīenan, hȳnan, hénan, 2–4 hene(n, 3 heanen, hænen. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hīenan* = OFris. *héna* (MDu. *hônen,* Du. *hoonen*), OHG. *hônen* (MHG. *hœnen,* Ger. *höhnen*), Goth. *haunjan,* f. *haun-s* adj.: see prec. (From the OHG. came OF. *honir* to dishonour, pa. pple. *honi,* in 'honi soit qui mal y pense').] *trans.* To treat with contumely; to insult, humiliate, debase, lower.

Beowulf (Z.) 2320 Geata leode hatode ond hynde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke x. 16 Seðe iuih teleð *vel* ȝeheneð mec henes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Stala and steorfa swiðe eow scal hene. *c* 1205 LAY. 6874 Al his folc he hatede and al he hit hænde. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Vre flesch is ure fa & heaneð us & harmeð. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 1030 (Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 313) Heo heveden him in henyng, Ant seiden he wes traitour.

†**Hea·nling.** *Obs.* In 3 heanlung. [f. HEAN *a.* + -LING.] A base, abject, or humble person.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Heanlunges makeð ham wið heouenlich hirð.

Heap (hīp), *sb.* Forms: 1 hēap, 2–heap, (2 hap, 3 hæp, 3–5 hep, 4 (*Ayenb.*) hyeap, hyap, 4–7 heep, hepe, 5 heppe, heype, 6 *Sc.* heip, 6–7 heape). [OE. *hēap* = OFris. *hâp,* OS. *hôp* (MDu., MLG., LG. *hôp,* Du. *hoop*), OHG. *houf* (MHG. *houf*), ON. *hópr* (Sw. *hop,* Da. *hob*) adopted from LG.; wanting in Gothic; :—OTeut. **haupo-z.* In ablaut relation to OHG. *hûfo,* MHG. *hûfe,* Ger. *haufe*:—**hûpon-*; from stem **hup-,* pre-Teut. **kub-*: cf. L. *cumbĕre, cubāre.*]

1. A collection of things lying one upon another so as to form an elevated mass often roughly conical in form. (A heap of things placed regularly one above another is more distinctively called a *pile.*)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1912 (O. E. T.) *Strues,* heap. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlviii. (Sw.) 367 Galað on Ebreisc, ðæt is on Englisc ȝewitnesse heap. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Heo gedereð al þet greste on one heape. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Zuo hit is of þe hyeape of huete y-þorsse. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 2 An hep [1388 heep] of whete. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Hepes of grauell and erthe. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1470 Of .. twelue stones fro the bank .. Thai made a hepe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 1 They haue..made Ierusalem an heape of stones. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 An heap of old papers and parchments. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* iii. 13 The waters of Jordan..shall stand upon an heape. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 252 The waters will .. be attracted by the moon, and rise in an heap. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 111 Coking in Heaps or Ridges.—The oldest and still very common method of preparing coke is in meiler or heaps. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 266 At first sight, these sand-covered cones appear huge heaps of dirt. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Heap* (*Newc.*), the refuse at the pit's mouth.

b. *fig.* of things immaterial.

c 1200 ORMIN 4330 All þiss þrinne taless hæp. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26021 Scailand a hepe es samen o sin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 130 He yzigþ þane greate heap of his zennes.

†c. Mass, main body. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 33 Her countlesse glory .. which, without desert, because thine eye Presumes to reach, all thy whole heap must die. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 87 ▶ 8 If we consider the Heap of an Army, utterly out of all Prospect of Rising and Preferment.

d. *Fallacy of the heap*: see quot. 1768–74.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 140 Their sophism of the sorites, or argument of the heap; because, say they, if you drop a number of things upon one another you can never tell precisely when they begin to make a heap. 1893 *Oxford Mag.* 1 Nov. 39/1 Mr. A.'s contention..seems to us based on a *petitio principii,* or on the fallacy of the heap.

2. a. A heaped measure of capacity. b. A pile or mass of definite size, varying with the commodity.

: 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 70 Usage in some places hath continued Measure by heap, although some Statutes order it by Strike. 1813 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berw.* 448 (Jam.) In Berwickshire..four fills [of a firlot with potatoes], heaped by hand as high as they can go, called heaps, are counted as one boll. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Heap* (*Print.*), any number of reams or quires as is set out by the warehouse keeper for the pressmen to wet is called a heap..'The heap holds out,' i. e. it has the full intended number of sheets. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Heeap* or *Heap*, a quarter of a peck measure. 1862 MIALL *Title Deeds Ch. Eng.* 39 *note*, Barley and oats were titheable by the heap or cock.

3. A great company (esp. of persons); a multitude, a host. An early sense in the Teutonic langs.; now only as in 4.

Beowulf (Z.) 400 þryð-lic þegna heap. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 81 Se halga heap hehfædera and witgena. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He ȝescop tyen engle werod oðer hapes.. Her beoð nigen anglen hapes. *c* 1275 LAY. 10300 þo wes Seuarus heap mochel ibolded. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 63/331 An hep of foules grete i-nov3. 1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Ich yze3 to þe blyssede heape of confessours. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 309 An heep [C. hepe] of houndes at his ers, as he a lorde were. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 105 A great heep of sheep. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxviii. 22 Fyre and brymstone, wil I cause to rayne vpon him and all his heape. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 16 The heapes of people, thronging in the hall, Doe ride each other, upon her to gaze. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 53 Among this Princely heape, if any heere..Hold me a Foe.

4. Hence, in later colloquial use: A large number or quantity; a (great) deal, 'a lot'.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 53 No county in England hath such a heap of castles together. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 116 This heap of artificial terms first entring with the French Artists. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 389 The Principal of a heap of Islands. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 What a heap of hard names does the poor fellow call himself! 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 166 A man on the coach said the horses took a 'hellish heap o' drivin''. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xlv. 12 She lives in a big house, and has a heap of servants. 1884 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxxii, He got into trouble a heap of times.

b. *pl.* in same sense. Cf. the like use of 'lots'.

a 1547 SURREY *Poems, Compl. Lover*, What pleasant life, what heapes of ioy these litle birdes receue. 1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 170 For the antiquity of this Feast, heaps of Testimonies might be brought. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* i, We're in heaps of time. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii. 25 He has..knocked heaps of things to smithereens.

c. *absol.* and as *adv.* A great deal, much; a 'lot'. (*sing.* and *pl.*) *colloq.*

a 1834 DOW *Serm.* (Bartlett), To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable style costs a heap a-year. 1848 RUXTON *Life in Far West* 223 (Farmer) He pronounced himself a heap better. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* x. 80 It's nature I should think a heap of him. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* viii. (1873) 46 'Aw wudna care a great heap, gin we can 'gree aboot the waages.' 1887 MRS. H. MARTIN *Amor Vincit* I. 5 You will find some one somewhere you think heaps better than me.

5. Phrases. †a. *By, in heaps*: in crowds, in large quantities, in great numbers. b. *In (of) a heap*: (of a body falling or lying) in a mass, in a state of collapse, having the appearance of a shapeless inert mass. c. † *On heap* (4–5 *an hepe*): in a heap or mass, together; = AHEAP. † *On a heap, on heaps*: in a prostrate mass, prostrate. †d. *To heap*: together, into one mass. e. *All of* (†*on*) *a heap*: all in a mass falling or fallen; so † *all on* (*upon*) *heaps. To strike all of* (†*on*) *a heap* (colloq.): to paralyze, prostrate mentally, cause to collapse.

a. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxiii. (R.), They..slewe and hanged them vpon trees by heapes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 259 They..walked in the streetes in heapes. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 14/1 The inhabitants..are enforced by heaps to forsake their native country. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alcyone* 174 The sailors run in heaps, a helpless crowd. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. i. 157 [Hengist] is affirmed..to have butchered in heaps the people who fled to the mountains and deserts.

b. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1844 I. 23 What is this, Eve? thou droppest heavily In a heap earthward.

c. *a* 1000 *Wonders of Creation* in *Codex Exon.* (Thorpe) 350 Gewiteð þon..forð mære tungol, faran on heape. *c* 1205 LAY. 28292 Þa heo weoren þer on hepe an hunddred þusende heðene and cristene. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles.* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *En monceus*, on hepe. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 15 Gar hit on hepe to renne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 16 He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 101 When I haue laid proud Athens on a heape. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 1 They haue layd Ierusalem on heapes.

d. *a* 1300 *Sarmun* xxxiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 5 Sei, sinful man, whi neltou leue þat al þing sal come to hepe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 105 (Camb. MS.) Puruyance embraceth alle thinges to hepe. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 14 A litel wegge..þat streyneth alle thise parties to hepe. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 189 And 3ut were best to bee aboute and brynge hit to hepe, That alle londes loueden, and in on lawe by-leouede. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/26 *Invicem*, to geder, to hepe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 83 Bot, micht we bring this harberie this nicht weill to heip. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 12 Gadrith to hepe grete hepes of grauel.

e. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 223 Lord Bassianus lies embrewed heere, All on a heape. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. xi. (1712) 34 That lies like a Net all on heaps in the Water. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 133. 2/1 A Young Woman..struck me all on a heap. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 205 This alarm'd us both; and he seem'd quite struck of a Heap. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxi, The story..is long and interesting..it would be running my history all upon heaps to give it you here. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiv, The interrogatory seemed to strike the honest magistrate, to use the vulgar phrase, all of a heap. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 120 Some one who..will not be struck all of a heap like a child by the vain pomp of tyranny. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 3 It..struck her horse upon the spine..so that it fell all of a heap on to the veldt.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **heap-cloud** = CUMULUS 2; **heap-flood**, a heavy sea; **heap-measure** = heaped measure; **heap-keeper, heap-stead** (see quots.).

1561 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 335 To be mesourit with ane straik mett corresponden to the hep messour. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 One ship ..was swasht wyth a roysterus heapeflud. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Heap-keeper*, a miner who overlooks the cleaning of coal on the surface. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Heap-stead*, the entire surface works about a colliery shaft. 1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 26 The common cumulus or heap-cloud, which is the commonest cloud of the day-time in fine weather.

Heap (hīp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [OE. *héapian*, corresp. to OHG. *houfôn*, MHG. *houfen*, mod.G. *haufen*, *häufen*; deriv. of the corresp. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make, form, gather, or cast into a heap; to pile *up*, amass, accumulate; to pile one thing *upon* another so as to form a heap. Often with *up, together, on.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 38 God ȝemet .. ȝeheapod and ofer-flowende. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 314 Heo .. heapeð .. togederes al þet was er bileaued. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 207 He þat mony heppis ay, Is seruand þare-to nycht and day. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/1 To Heppe, *accumulare*. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 6 Lyke vnto ryches hepyd in cornerys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 47 The Titans which did make Warre against heven, and heaped hils on hight To scale the skyes. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxvii. 16 Though he heape vp siluer as the dust. 1611 — *Ezek.* xxiv. 10 Heape on wood, kindle the fire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 198 The snow had been heaped in oblique ridges across my path.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* (Chiefly *U. S.*)

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 A stripe of phosphorescence heaping before you in a star-sown snow. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 865/1 Fallen avalanches heap whitely at intervals below.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To amass, accumulate; to add many things together or one thing to another. Often with *up, together*. Also *absol.*

c 900 [see HEAPING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4331 All þiss þrinne taless hæp Iss hæpedd a33 wiþþ ehhte. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 865 þey wounded here, and haped harm vp on harmes. 1382 WYCLIF *Hab.* ii. 5 He shal hepe togidere to hym alle peplis. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 13 [They] haue heped to him benefice vpon benefice. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 According to their owne desires they will heape to themselues maisters, hauing itching eares. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxxiv. 5 More hevynes within my hairt I heep. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 260 ¶ 1 The Circumstances which are heaped up in my Memory. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 3 Generations of antiquaries have heaped together vast piles of facts.

†b. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* (or *pass.*) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3548 Thes harmes so heterly hepit in his mynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 334 And ȝit hatrent I hid within my hert all; Bot quhilis it hepit so huge [etc.]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 17 Heape you together and come. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 53 b, The preasse of people which heapeth together at the iudgement place.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a heap or heaps; to fill, load, cumber, with a heap or heaps. Also with *up.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Your measure .. heped & fylled vnto it flowe ouer. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1 Heape this busshell as hye as you can. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 The mouth & hole channell of the saide hauen is so heaped and quarred with stones. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 391 With these various fruits the Trees of God Have heap'd this Table. 1790 A. WILSON *Death* Poet. Wks. 63 Frowning dread Stalked o'er the world, and heapt his way with dead. 1824 MACAULAY *Ivry* v, The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, and flags, and cloven mail.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* and *pass.* *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (1495) 465 The erthe hyght Tellus, for we take fruyte therof, and hight ops, for he hepyth wyth fruyte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3688 The heuyn in hast hepit with cloudis.

4. *trans.* To deal or bestow in heaps or large quantities. Const. *upon.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 303 To heape euill upon him, *conglomerare mala in aliquem.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 33 Yet he perforce him held, and strokes upon him hept. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 175 Your great Graces Heap'd vpon me (poore Vndeseruer). 1671 MILTON *Samson* 276 To heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds. 1861 BRIGHT *Sp. on India* 19 Mar., To heap insults on his memory.

5. To load, charge, or overwhelm (a person) *with* (something in large quantities).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 21 Hee..sees thee Troians wyth seas and rayne water heaped. *Ibid.* II. 58 Pat fals thee turret, thee Greeks with crash swash yt heapeth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 91 ¶ 14 Some were .. heaped by Patronage with the gifts of Fortune. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 427 We are received with open arms, and heaped with hospitality.

Heaped (hīpt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Gathered or thrown into a heap; piled *up.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Heepyd, *cumulatus*. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 95 As lurcking sparke in hept straw inclosed. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 147 A bed Of heaped Elysian flowers. 1820 SHELLEY *Vision Sea* 128 The heaped waves behold The deep calm. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. xii, Heaped-up piles of fruit and vegetables.

2. Having its contents piled up above the brim instead of being levelled. *Heaped measure*, a dry measure used for certain commodities which are heaped up in a cone above the brim of the measure.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Heaped, as thynges that be measured, *comble*. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 455 If any person have bought .. corne by heaped measure. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 5 The common allowance for lime is one quarter, or 8 bushels (heap'd measure) to every 1000 of bricks. 1740 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 8 Feb. Wks. 1871 IV. 263 A heaped spoonful of rosin. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Pr.* I. x. 168 When the bushel is described as heaped, nine struck bushels are reckoned as equal to eight heaped. 1896 *Whitaker's Almn.* 424 Coke, apples, potatoes .. are still sold by heaped measures and the sack of three bushels.

3. *fig.* Accumulated; stored *up.*

1402 HOCCLEVE *Let. of Cupid* 407 Hir heped vertu hath swich excellence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 228 In mair hepit malice. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. iv. (1871) 264 All the heaped-up lore of ages. 1865 NEALE *Glor. Parad.* 66 O how dear, how heaped, the rapture!

Hea·per. [f. HEAP *v.* + -ER 1.] One who heaps up or accumulates.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 (MS. K.) Hepar, *cumulator*. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. (1551) 377 b, An heaper of sinnes vpon sinnes. 1755 RAMSAY *Ep. to J. Clerk* 9 May, Tho' I ne'er was a rich heaper, To make that up I live the cheaper. 1861 DASENT *Burnt Njal* I. 90 Heaper up of piles of dead.

†**Heap-full,** *a. Obs.* [f. HEAP *sb.* (in advb. relation) + FULL *a.*] Full and heaped up.

1530 PALSGR. 549/2 Fyll your busshell heape full. *Ibid.* 849/2 Heape full, or heaped full, *a comble*. 1769 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/2 A corn-bushel heap-full.

Hea·ping, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAP *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HEAP; making into a heap; accumulation. Also *concr.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiv. [xiii.] (1890) 440 In heapunge eowerre niðerunge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Hepynge, *cumulacio*. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxv. 7 In that unmeasurable heaping of the earth. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 30 This better resurrection is a heaping euen of that fulness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 1 Grown old in the heaping up of riches. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xx. 156 Circular mounds or heapings-up of the crumbled limestone.

2. *Comb.* † heaping figure, a rhetorical figure in which epithets, etc. are heaped up. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 243 The Latines called it Congeries and we the heaping figure.

†**Hea·ply,** *adv. Obs. rare*—°. [f. HEAP *sb.* + -LY 2.] In heaps.

1552 HULOET, Heape upon heape, and heapelye.

†**Heap-meal,** *adv.* [OE. *héap-mælum*, f. HEAP *sb.*: see -MEAL.] In heaps; in large quantities or numbers. (Also *by heap-meal.*)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 348 Hu hie hie gadriað heapmælum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Numb.* i. 3 Telle þu and Aaron heapmælum. *c* 1000 — *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 282 Þa hæþenan .. feollon heap-mælum ealle to þæs halȝan weres cneowum. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 71 And thereon powre the same forth by heap-meale.

Heapy (hī·pi), *a.* [f. HEAP *sb.* + -Y. Cf. Ger. *häufig* frequent.] Full or consisting of heaps.

1552 HULOET, Heapye or full of heapes, *acervosus*. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 242 My heapy doubtes and trembling feares are fled. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 515 With wither'd foliage strew'd, a heapy store! 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iv. 128 Lava lying in heapy ridges.

Hear (hī·er), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **heard** (hɔ̄rd). Forms: *Inf.* I híeran, hýran, héran, 2–5 heren, 4–5 heere(n, 3–6 here, 6–7 heare, 6– hear; also 3 (*Lay.*) hæren, (*Orm.*) herenn, 3–4 heoren, 3–5 *s.w.* hure(n, 4 hyere(n, hiere(n, 4–5 hir(e, *s.w.* huyre, *Sc.* heyre, 4–6 her, hyre, 5 *2nd sing.* harst; *Sc.* 5–6 heire, 5– heir. *Pa. t.* I híerde, hýrde, héred, 2–6 herde, 4–6 herd, hearde, 4– heard; also 3 heorde, (*Orm.*) heorrde, 3–4 herede, 3–5 hirde, hurde, 3–6 harde, 4–7 (*Sc.* –9) hard. *Pa. pple.* I ȝehíered, -hýred, -héred, 2 hered, 2–6 herd, 6– heard; also 3 (*Orm.*) herrd, heorrd, 3–5 hurd, 4 y-hyerd, 5 y-herd, 4–6 harde, 4–7 (*Sc.* –9) hard. [Com. Teut. vb.: OE., early WS. *híeran*, late WS. *hýran*, Anglian *héran* (:—**héarjan*) = OFris. *hêra, hôra* (:—**hôrja*) (WFris. *hearren*, Satl. *hêra*), OS. *hôrjan, hôrean* (MLG., MDu. *hören*, Du. *hooren*), OHG. *hôrren* (MHG. *hœren*, Ger. *hören*), ON. *heyra* (Norw. *høyra*, Sw. *höra*, Da. *höre*), all :—**haurjan* = Goth. *hausjan* :—OTeut. **hauzjan*. Beside the simple vb., OE. had, like the other old Teutonic langs., the compound *ȝehíeran* (Goth. *gahausjan*) in the same sense, but perhaps with greater implication of completeness of action. In some uses *ȝehíeran* was more frequent in OE. than the simple vb., so that the latter is rare or not evidenced; it occurs more frequently in Old Northumbrian, and becomes commoner after 1200, perhaps under Norse influence. The pa. pple. in *ge-*, in early ME. southern dialect, may belong to either verb. See YHERE.

Cognates of *hausjan* outside Teutonic are unknown. Conjectures of its relationship to the root *aus-* EAR, to L. *audire*, and Gr. ἀκούειν, are all extremely doubtful.]

1. *intr.* To perceive, or have the sensation of, sound; to possess or exercise the faculty of audition, of which the specific organ is the ear. The proper verb to express this faculty or function.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Ðy læs eȝum hia ȝeseað and earum herað [*Ags. G.* ȝehyron]. — 16 Eadȝo biðon.. earo iuere forðon héras hia [*Ags. G.* hiȝ ȝehyraþ]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15501 And dumbe menn and dæfe he ȝaff To spekenn wel and herenn. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 62 Als þai tuk fra men þe sycht, And for to here to haf na mycht. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eeris of heeryngе, heere he. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 566/44 *Audio*, to huyre. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xi. 15 He that hath eares to heare, let him here. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 89 Leonato, I am sorry you must heare. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxiii, To heare with eies belongs to loves fine wit. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 28 Ye shall serue gods..which neither see, nor heare. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* II. i, We cannot see without eyes, nor hear without ears. *Ibid.*, The ear is not that which hears; but the organ by which we hear. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 54 [He] whispered..so that Menexenus should not hear. *Mod.* He does not hear readily; he is dull of hearing.

b. *To hear of both ears, Not to hear of that ear* (see EAR *sb.*[1] 3 d), *on that side* (see quot. 1617).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV*, 16 b, The kyng was required to purchase his deliverance..but he could not heare on that side. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* i, If he have no mind to perform it, we say, hee cannot heare on that side. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* Pref. 9 We should have heard thereof on both eares to a purpose.

2. *trans.* To perceive (sound, or something that emits or causes sound); to have cognizance of by means of the ear or auditory sense.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 ȝewillnadon..ȝehera ða ilco ȝe heres and ne herdon [*Ags. G.* ȝehyran þa þing þe ȝe ȝehyrað, and hiȝ ne ȝehyrdon]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Þeos ilke weord..god ha beoð to heren [cf. 49 for to iheren godes weordes]. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 11 He it ne herde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10850 Þær wass þe Faderr heorrd anan Off heoffne þurrh an steffne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2849 Sir loth wijf þis cri sco hard. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 24 Many prophetis and kyngis wolden .. heere tho thingis, that ȝe heere, and thei herden not. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lix. 243 (Harl.) He harde a voyse seing to him, 'Whi erte thowe so hevy?' 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 20 Thyngys wych we se, fele, or her. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 Although the lightning appeare unto us, a good pretty while before the thunderclap be heard. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 35 Lay thine eare close to the ground, and list if thou can heare the tread of Trauellers. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 So great a noise, that one can hardly hear his own words. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 15 How can he hear what I say? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 215 The men shouted ..and I distinctly heard them through the falling snow.

b. predicated of the ear.

[*c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 38 [x. 17] Lustas heortan heora ȝeherde eare ðin.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 428 Na þine eris to her it sa lange ma nocht thole. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* ii. 9 Yȝe syȝ not, ne eere herde .. what thingis God made redy bifore to hem that louen him. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. (1586) 191 Ladie Lelias eares are to daintie to heare anie reasons. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Better Land* iv, Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy.

c. *Not to hear day nor door*: not to hear anything distinctly. *Sc.*

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 86 (Jam.) That day nor door a body cudna hear. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'She's as deaf as Corra-linn—we canna mak her hear day nor door.'

3. As with other verbs of perception, the subst. or pronominal object may be followed by an *inf.*, *pres. pple.* (orig. *vbl. sb.* with *a-*), or *pa. pple.*, expressing an action performed or suffered by it.

The infin. now takes *to* after the passive, but not after the active vb.: *We heard him groan; he was heard to groan.* But exceptions to both rules are to be met with: see b.

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1346 Ic þæt lond-buend leode mine .. secȝan hyrde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 901 Godd .. wollde himm sellf þa belless herenn ringenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 279 He hurde angles synge an hey. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 550 (Trin.) Of þese þinges I haue herde seide Was adames body to gider leide. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 58 As he mycht heyre þe cok craw. *c* 144 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne þe seruauntis hirde hire lord crye. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 117 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 As I heard once a doctor of Divinitie .. earnestly defendyng his cause with examples. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. v. 113, I heare a Bird so sing. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 141 To assemble the people .. to heare it read. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 11 (Seager), Mr. Motteux has been heard to say it more than once. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 93 A Poet begs me, I will hear him read. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 206 Whereat his horse did snort, as he Had heard a lion roar. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* x. 2, I hear the bell struck in the night. *Mod.* I heard a clock striking; I heard the clock strike three.

b. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 8 b, Yf that childe.. bee harde crye. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* I. 180, I heare the magnanimous Benzaida to accuse the ingratefull Nephizus.

c. Hence, by ellipsis of such objects as *people*, *persons*, *some one*, before the infinitives *say*, *speak*, *talk*, *tell*, the phrases *to hear say*, *hear tell*, etc., of which some are still in dialectal or colloquial, and occasionally literary, use. Formerly also with pa. pple., as *to hear told* (obs.).

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 582 No ic wiht fram þe swylcra searoniða secgan hyrde. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1114 Ða þe munecas of Burch hit herdon sæȝen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 584 He hauen herd told of ðis mere .. half man and half fis. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 391 Kyng Macolon hurde telle her-of in Scotlonde. 1465 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 531 II. 244 When Debnam herd sey how that I began to gadyr sylvyr. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 379, I her spek of that man. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 225 Ye neuer herd speke of a trewere nor more noble man. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 139, I have heard tell of a bishop of this land, that would have eaten fryed frogs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 322 He was..neuer afterwards seene or heard tell of. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* II. 71 The burning Knight, of whom it may be you have heard talk. *Ibid.* III. 59 Hee would by no means hear speak of sleeping till Florisbell had related [etc.]. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, We heared tell as he'd sold his own land. 1892 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's St. Peter* 131 Even those who had heard tell of his conversion did not know [etc.].

d. Hence the gerundial phrase †(*by*) *hearing say*, (by) hearing it said (by) hearsay. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 304 Edward vnderstode, þorgh oft heryng say, How [etc.]. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 49 a/2 He sayde soo by heryng saye. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxxvii. [cxxiii.] 361, I knowe nothyng of the mater but by heryng saye. *a* 1533 — *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B v b, Thei wrote by heryng saie. *Mod. Sc.* They knew by hearing tell of it.

4. To exercise the auditory function intentionally; to give ear, hearken, listen. **a.** *intr.*

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 10 ȝehyrað and onȝytaþ.] *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 271 *heading* (Trin.) Hereþ now of þe trinite dere And of þe makyng of þis world here. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* iii. 9 Spek, Lord, for thi seruaunt herith. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 17 Harstow, boy? ther is a podyng in the pot. 1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 27 A castelle that spekethe, and a womane that wille here, thai wille be gotene bothe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xx. 16 Then cried a wise woman out of the Citie, Heare, heare. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 443 When first thy moving Accents Won me to hear.

b. *trans.* To listen to (a person or thing) with more or less attention or understanding; to give ear to, hearken to; to give audience to. Orig. with dative of the person or thing. *To hear out*, to listen to to the end: see OUT.

a 1000 *Juliana* 371 (Gr.) He minum hraðe leahtrum ȝelenge larum hyreð. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John viii. 47 Se þe is of gode he herð [*Ags. G.* ȝehyrð] godes word. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 And bigan þat folc..to here his wise lore. *c* 1205 LAY. 1329 Ne bið na man weri heora songes to heræn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Her me, dohter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20510 Sittes stell now .. And hers [*Fairf.* heris] now þis mirines. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 239 (Harl. MS.) He that hurithe the doctrine of the ioyes of paradys. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 79 He..disdeyned to hire theym. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 9 Wherfore hearest thou mens words? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 137 There is a Chamber [in the Vatican].. wherein Ambassadours are heard. *Ibid.* III. 32 The Pharises ..were to be heard, as sitting in the chaire of Moses. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* III. (Dodsley *O. Pl.* 1780 IX. 63) It will be inconvenient to hear out your curranto. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. iii, I desire only to be heard out. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 81 Hear my story, O fisherman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 363 There was an agreement between us that you should hear me out.

c. With two objects, as *To hear* (one) *his lessons*: to listen to the recitation of his lessons.

1804 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Jrnl.* (1894) 202, I..have heard George and James their lessons. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* (1812) II. 256 He hears some of the younger ones their lessons. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 111 Three pupils, and not a lesson have I heard them.

5. *trans.* To attend and listen to (a lecture, sermon, play, musical performance, etc.); to form one of the audience at.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9764 (Gött.) He mote þaim giue his benisoun, Þat wil gladly here þis sarmoun. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 2 Hou mon scholde here hys masse. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. ix, Vpon the morowe whan they had herde masse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 9 He and the Quene heard evensong. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 136 They thought it good you heare a play. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 95 Many persons were sent to prison for hearing mass.

b. 'To be a hearer of; to sit under the preaching of; as, what minister do you hear? (A colloquial use of the word.)' Webster, 1828. Also *absol.*

1783 COWPER *Let.* 8 Sept., There are, however, many who have left the Church, and hear among the Dissenters.

6. *trans.* To listen to judicially in a court of law; to give (one) a hearing; to try (a person or a case).

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John vii. 51 Demð ure eæ aniȝene man bute hyne man ær hyre [*Ags. G.* ȝehyre]? 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* i. 17 The litil ȝe shulen here as the more. 1484 *Lett. etc. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. 79 If any persone wolle come and compleyn of any of the said baillieffes that they shalbe herd. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 62 He quha first accuses, is first hard. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, V. iii. 120 His Royall selfe in Iudgement comes to heare The cause. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 1 They are so in haste, that they never hear out the Case. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 115 Three Judges were appointed to the special duty of hearing appeals from the courts below. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 202/1 The plaintiff ought to have had an opportunity of being heard before he was dismissed.

7. To listen to with compliance or assent; to accede to, grant (a request or prayer). Chiefly in scriptural use.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 49 Gif him mon þonne hyran nelle, þonne mot se mæsse-preost hit wrecan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 Ah lauerd god her ure bone. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10499 'Anna', he said, 'herd es þi bone, Þou salt haf child and þat wel sone'. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xviii. 15 Ȝif he shal heere thee, thou hast wonnen thi brother. — *Luke* i. 13 Thi preier is herd. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 188 Though ye deserue not to be harde for youre selfe, yet that he wylle graunte you youre askynges. 1562 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 91 That altar, vpon the quhilk the prayaris of all acceptit and hard be our heuinly Father are offerit. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 73 The king .. sent to Rome with his excuse, which the Pope woulde in no wise heere. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 656 Orpheus' dying Pray'rs at length are heard. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* St. Peter's Day ii. 1 The prayer is heard.

b. *To hear of*, with *will* (*would*) and negative: to refuse to listen to, entertain the notion of, consent to, or permit.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 274 He would in no case heare of reconciliation. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 150 The learned Antiquary will not hear of it. 1785 MRS. S. BOYS *Coalition* I. 143 She would not hear of it. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV. 347 He would by no means hear of her going. 1879 MRS. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* (Tauchn.) II. xxix. 237 Mother would not hear of her staying.

†**8.** To obey. *Obs.* (Only OE., ME., and *arch.*) Orig. with *dative*.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 41 Hua .. is ðes þæte ec wind and sæ herað him. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xiv. 31 Þæt Israhelisce folc .. hyrdon Gode and Moise his þeowe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 214 [Crist] ordeynede many folk to here alweie þis newe lawe. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 215 The fiery Pegasus disdains To mind the Rider's Voice, or hear the Reins. *a* 1729 CONGREVE *Ode to Godolphin* (T.), The beast..Whom soon he tam'd to use, and taught to hear the reins.

†**9.** *intr.* To be subject (*to*); to belong. *Obs.* [So MHG. *hœren*, beside *gehœren*.]

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 22 Þas land eall hyrað to Denemearcan. 940 *Chart. Eadmund* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 415 Se haȝa æt Wiltune ðe hyrð into Wiliȝ. *c* 1205 LAY. 24062 Þa hafuenes alle, þe herden to þan londes. ? *a* 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 146 Her-to hereþ viii store schire.

10. *trans.* To learn or get to know by hearing; to receive or obtain as information; to be told; to be informed of.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 2 Huætd ðis ic hero from ðe? [*Ags. G.* Hwi ȝehyre ic þis be þe?] *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hwi here ich þis be þe? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1370 Sum good tiding heren or sen. *c* 1290 *Beket* 814 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 130 To court eft-soone he wende, For-to heore [*v.r.* hure] þe kingus wille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4192 His fader of him hirs na tiþand. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 32, I shall often .. brynge soche tidinges as thow shalt put in thi boke, And wite it well, peple shulbe glad euer to heiren it. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 159/1 The Jewes that were vnworthy to hyre it, were offended. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 377 The next newes that was heard of him, was, that he was slaine in Lorraine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 888 Adam, soon as he heard The fatal Trespass don by Eve. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 804 Great changes and new manners have occurred, And blest reforms, that I have never heard. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 53 The inquiry over, I heard nothing more about the matter.

b. with *obj. clause.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 2173 Hyrde ic þæt he ðone heals-beah Hyȝde ȝesealde. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 321 We habbað on gastlicum ȝewritum oft ȝehyred þæt us ys beboden. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John ix. 32 Ne herde [*Ags. G.* ȝehyrde] we næfre..þæt anyȝ un-tynde þas eaȝen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Nu ȝe hauen herd þat ure drihten bit turnen to him, hereð nu o hu uele wise. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 2, I haue herd that wheet is sold in Egipte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 5 Let me here what you call Cosmographie. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 113, I likewise heare that Valentine is dead. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21, I am very sorry to heare that the small pox increases so as to fright you from Exton. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 193 Garlick I have heard will do the like. 1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav.* 32 The courteous Behaviour of the Inhabitants, which, I hear, is habitual to them. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 198, I hear there are no lodgings to be had.

11. *absol.* or *intr.* To be informed, learn; to receive information or tidings *of*, or obtain news concerning; to receive a message or letter *from*.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1371 Ȝe habbeþ i-herd nou riht Of his strengþe and of his miht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1866 Ne I hardely herde of hym hade in my lyue. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2667 As sone as Darye þe derfe of þis dede heris. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxvii. 466 They neuer had hard of suche a myracle. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 78 Therle of Suffolk .. hearing of their doynges. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iii. 36–8, I heard no Letter from my Master..Nor heare I from my Mistris, who did promise To yeeld me often tydings. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1 Would you not have heard if he had been so ill as not to be able to come out? 1830 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 168, I too had been looking to hear from you. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, You shall hear from me in the morning, sir. *Mod.* When did you hear from your son in South Africa? We hear from him regularly every mail. He has never been heard of since.

b. *To hear of it*: to be spoken to about it; to be called to account for it. *colloq.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 124 Send vs your Prisoners, or you'l heare of it. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 15. xiv. § 3 (1669) 161/2 We .. look to find them at hand on the shelf, clean and fit for use, or our servants shall hear of it. *Mod.* You'd better not do it again, or you'll hear of it.

†**12.** To be reported or spoken (well or ill) of. [After Gr. εὖ, κακῶς ἀκούειν, L. *bene, male audire.*]

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 85 Desire ever .. rather to heare well, than to be rich: yea .. to leave unto thy posterity an honest report and name, before heaps of any riches. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 23 O! what of gods then boots it to be borne, If old Aveugles sonnes so evill heare? 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. i, Aristotle himself is wont to hear ill for his opinion of the soul's mortality. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 147 You have been three days upon it. It hears ill abroad. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 502 If such Indulgences hear ill in the World, and naturally expose a Man to Censure and Disrepute.

b. *To hear rather*: to prefer to hear, to prefer to be addressed or called. (A Latinism.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 7 Or hear'st thou rather pure Ethereal stream Whose Fountain who shall tell? 1829 LAMB *Let. to V. Novello* Oct., Dear Fugueist—or hear'st thou rather Contrapuntist?

13. The imperative Hear!, now usually repeated, Hear! hear! (formerly *Hear him! hear him!*)

is used as an exclamation to call attention to a speaker's words, and hence has become a general expression of approbation or 'cheering'.

It is now the regular form of cheering [CHEER *sb.* 8] in the House of Commons, and expresses, according to intonation, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, derision, etc.

1689 SIR E. SEYMOUR 19 Feb. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* V. 122, I see gentlemen speak here under great disadvantages .. When gentlemen speak with reflections, and cry 'hear him, hear him', they [the former] cannot speak with freedom. 1689 SIR H. CAPEL *ibid.*, When Seymour was in the Chair, I have heard 'Hear him, hear him', often said in the house. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1836 II. 176 *Ter.* Dermot, be easy— *Scam.* Hear him— *Tire.* Hear him— *Ter.* Ay, hear him, hear him. 1768 LD. J. CAVENDISH *Sp. Ho. Com.* 8 Dec. in Sir H. Cavendish *Deb.* (1841) I. 96 Let us.. give a dispassionate attention to everything that passes. [Hear !) That very word 'hear!' I dread of all others. 1769 SIR F. NORTON *Sp.* ibid. 432 The common law is as much the law as the statute law. [Mr. Grenville called out hear ! hear !] If the hon. gentleman will hear, by and by he will hear. 1770 G. GRENVILLE *Sp.* 16 Feb. ibid. 461 The House will be obliged to you [the Speaker] for your information. [Hear, Hear !) *Mr. Speaker*, I beg the House will be silent. I am sure that is disorderly. 1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 822 As to himself, he was free to acknowledge..the hand which he had in it (A cry of *Hear him ! Hear him !*) By the cry of *Hear Him !* said his Lordship, gentlemen seem to think I am going to make a confession. 1803 in Stanhope *Life Pitt* (1862) IV. 49 When he [Pitt] sat down there followed three of the .. most enthusiastic bursts of applause I ever heard..as far as I observed, however, it was confined to the parliamentary 'Hear him! Hear him!' 1812 *Parl. Deb.* 5 May in *Examiner* 11 May 292/2 Orders were sent off to Mr. Henry to withdraw from the United States.—(*Hear, hear !*) 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 251 One Noble Lord or Honorable Member asking a question, and another Noble Lord or Honorable Member endeavoring to dodge it, amid cries of Hear ! Hear !

b. Hence as sb. **Hear, hear !** (formerly *hear-him*), a cheer. Also **Hear-hear** *v. intr.*, to shout 'hear! hear!'; *trans.*, to acclaim with shouts of '*hear ! hear !*'; to cheer. Hence **Hear-hea·rer.**

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 115 The *hear him* of the house of commons. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 48 With repeated hear-hims ringing in his ears. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 233 The *hear hims* are more fervent than on almost any other occasion. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii, I thank my honourable friend, if he will allow me to call him so—(four *hears*, and one certainly from Mr. Jingle)—for the suggestion. 1855 — *Dorrit* I. xxxiv, Hearing, and ohing, and cheering. 1868 DISRAELI *Sp.* in *Ho. Com.* 3 Apr., If the hear-hearers have their way. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 374 The members seemed generally very quiet; there was little 'Hear, hearing !' 1883 *Standard* 3 Apr. 5/4 He ..'hear, hears' the member for Northampton. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 3/1 Mr. Morley's explanation of his position.. was received with sympathetic hear, hears.

Hear(e, obs. ff. HAIR, -E, HEIR, HERE, HIGHER.

Hearable (hīə·răb'l), *a.* [f. HEAR *v.* + -ABLE.] That can be heard, audible.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiv. 74 That he haue sure knowing of heereable treuthis and that bi heering of eeris. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Hereabylle, *audibilis.* 1851 RUSKIN *Let. to F. D. Maurice* (1889) 9 He is to me Visible and Hearable. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. viii. 106 It was necessary to scream to make one's words hearable.

Hearb, Hearce, Heard, obs. ff. HERB, HEARSE, HERD.

Heard (hɔ̄ɪd), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of HEAR *v.*] Perceived by the ear.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 Herde, *auditus.* 1819 KEATS *Grecian Urn* II Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard Are sweeter.

Heard-say, obs. var. of HEARSAY.

Hearer (hīə·rəɹ). [f. HEAR *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who hears; an auditor, listener.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 11 þai shew stynkand wordes þat corumpis þe herers. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 23 An herere of the word, and not a doere. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 150/2 The fruit of stryfe among the hyrers. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 309 Thou wilt be like a louer presently, And tire the hearer with a booke of words. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 19 (1740) 517 As in the proverbial Court at Dover, all Speakers and no Hearers. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 P 1 He knows me to be a very patient hearer. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 151 Those who are present..ought to be impartial hearers of both the speakers.

† b. One who hears causes; a judge. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xi. 10 The Lorde be hearer betwene vs.

2. One who receives oral instruction, or attends lectures or sermons; a disciple. Cf. AUDIENT.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 59 Mr. Burroughs .. formerly a hearer, and still a great lover, of my Reverend Father in Law, Dr. Samuel Annersly. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 251 He was for a time one of Plato's hearers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 14/1 The non-matriculated students, or 'hearers', at the four [Swiss] universities are about four hundred in number.

3. *Eccl. Hist.* [tr. L. *audiens.*] One admitted to hear the Scriptures read and receive instruction, but not to the common worship of the church: applied to catechumens and penitents of the second order.

1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 109 This sort of Catechumens were called Hearers, because they heard the Instructions which were given in the Church. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* III. Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 76 Within the hallow'd Door on either Hand, The Penitents advanc'd to Hearers stand. 1722 J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antiq.* VI. 534 St. Basil says expressly, they were hearers only, and not allowed to be present at any prayers whatsoever.

Hear-hear, *v.*, etc.: see HEAR *v.* 13 b.

Hea·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAR *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HEAR; perception by the ear or auditory sense; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition.

' *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Fif wittes, sihðe & heringe [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 Þe def has hering, blind has sight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 10 Suth thyngis .. Tyll mannys heryng ar plesand. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 64 Alway the heryng is gendred by ayre smytte. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 Her heryngе sholde haue dulled more and more. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 232 b, Fayning that he was thycke of hearyng. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 79 Aged eares play treuant at his tales, And yonger hearings are quite rauished. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 856 Ground-Iuy is commended .. for them that are hard of hearing. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 154 Captivating .. at the first hearing. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 224 The organ of hearing is not manifest in insects.

b. *In one's hearing*, in such a position or way as to be heard by one. *Within hearing, out of hearing*, at such a distance as to be heard, or not heard; within, or out of, hearing distance.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng, Go ȝe thorouȝ the citee .. and smytte ȝe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 455 Quhen that the Bruce out off thair heryng wer. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 200 [He] curssed his sonne in the hering of those that had the guyding of them. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 152 What, out of hearing, gone? No sound, no word? 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 241 In the hearing of these manie friends I sweare to thee. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 9 Where stood that renowned Citie of Corinth, in hearing of both Seas. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, As soon as we came within hearing, I called out to him by name. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) III. 79 It was not said in his hearing. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 361 Within the hearing of Niagara's voice.

2. The action of actively giving ear, listening (e.g. to a lecture, sermon, play, etc.); *spec.* attendance at preaching (*dial.*); audience. Also *fig.*

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Hercnið alle þe mahen, ant herunge habbeð. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13708 (Trin.) Þei ȝaf hering to him vchone. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 168/2 To gyue diligent hyrynge .. and faithfull obedience to the churche. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 390 At that tyme the Archebishop had no further heeryng. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 161 We begge your hearing Patientlie. 1604 HIERON *Preacher's Plea* Wks. 1624 I. 539 To draw the people to hearing upon the weeke-dayes. . 1791 COWPER *Let.*, 26 June, He .. has a mother between seventy and eighty, who walks every Sunday eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 170 New doctrines ever gain readiest hearing among the common people.

3. The listening to evidence and pleadings in a court of law; the trial of a cause; *spec.* a trial before a judge without a jury. b. (*Sc. Law.*) *Hearing in presence*, 'a formal hearing of counsel before the whole thirteen Judges' (Bell *Dict. Law Sc.* 1861).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 357 The Usher..is willing to give us the hearing, and to determine the controversie. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 141 I'll take my leaue, And leaue you to the hearing of the cause. 1690 WOOD *Life* 15 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 322 There was to be a hearing between the University and City of Oxon on the 15 January [*note*, at the barr of the house]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 Nov., On ye 14th Instant..came on the Hearing of ye Election of St. Albans. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1800) III. 453 The cause is again brought to hearing on the matters of equity reserved, and a final decree is made. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 554 The cause was twice heard in Ireland, on the last of which hearings, before Lord Middleton..he decreed a perpetual injunction against Lord Forbes 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 80/1 [They] attended the hearing before the registrar.

4. Knowledge by hearing or being informed; esp. in phr. *to come to one's hearing.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 322 So long they spoken of this thing .. that it cam to hire lordis hering. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxviii. 281 The brute therof come to the heryngе of duke Raoull. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 111 Upon the hearing of his Lordships returne.

5. Something heard; report, rumour, news. *dial.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxi[i]. 7 Of ivel hering noght drede sal he. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* vii. 26 Trublynge togidre shal come vpon trublynge togidre, and heryngе vpon heryngе. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiv. (E. E. T. S.) 220 þin erys, þat first spak dyshonest herynges of bacbytyng, flateryng, lesynges, & rybaudrye. ? *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* 3680 (Pynson) The pope [of] that heryngе was ful glad. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 182 Tis a good hearing, when children are toward, But a harsh hearing, when women are froward. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. i. 4 Whose remembrance .. will to Eares and Tongues Be Theame, and hearing euer. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Aug., De Ruyter dares not come on shore..Which is a very good hearing. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlviii. (1892) 348 This is a pleasant hearing. I thank Heaven for it.

6. A 'lecture', a scolding. *dial.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, 'After she had gi'en us a hearing on our duties.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xli, [She] left the room for the purpose..of giving her a good hearing.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hearing-day, -distance, -organ, -tube*; **hearing-fee,** the fee paid by a suitor to an official of the court before the case is heard; **hearing-trumpet** = EAR-TRUMPET.

1860 FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 343 What is called 'a good *hearing-day', may be mentioned among the signs of wet. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 141/2 You must pay 2*s.* for every pound you sue for, for *hearing-fee. 1895 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/2 So poor that she actually could not pay the hearing-fee. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 1 Mediums which assist the Hearing, such as Speaking-Trumpets, *Hearing-Trumpets. 1856 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 41 A small hearing trumpet fastened by a black ribbon to a button-hole of his coat.

8. Hearing say, *gerundial phr.*: see HEAR *v.* 3 d.

Hea·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. HEAR *v.* + -ING 2.] That hears: see the verb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27989 Þe eres o þe herand. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xx. 12 The herende ere, and the seende eȝe. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, If it had not been for me, thou hadst been yet but a hearing counsel at the bar. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/1 A school..for teaching deaf-mute infants in..association with hearing infants.

Hearing, obs. form of HERRING.

† **Hea·ringless,** *a. Obs.* [f. HEARING *vbl. sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of the faculty of hearing; deaf.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (Tollem. MS.) Ambrose sayeþ þat men of þe contray þere þe ryuer Nilus ariseþ ben heringles [1582 void of hearing].

Heark, obs. form of HARK.

Hearken, harken (hā·ɹk'n), *v.* Forms: 1 **hercnian, heorcnian,** 2–3 **hercnen,** (*Orm.* **herrcnenn**), 3 **hærcnien,** 3–4 **heorknien, herknen, herkin,** 3–6 **herken,** 4 **herkon,** 4–5 **herkyn,** 5 **harkyn,** 6 **harcken** ; 4– **harken,** 6– **hearken.** [OE. *hercnian, heorcnian, hyrcnian,* formed with suffix *-n-* from **heorci-an,** the OE. type of HARK *v.*

The spelling *harken,* which agrees with that of HARK, and is at once more regular and of earlier standing, is the accepted one in modern American Dictionaries, and is preferred by some good English writers; but in current English use it is much less frequent than *hearken.* The preference for the latter spelling is probably due to association with HEAR, supported by the analogy of *heart* and *hearth.*]

1. *intr.* To apply the ears to hear; to listen, give ear. Const. *to* († *of*), in OE. and ME. with dative.

a 1000 *Life St. Guthlac* (1848) 42 Guðlac .. eode þa sona ut and hawode and hercnode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 422 Ypolitus .. heora wordum heorcnode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Hercnið alle to þis writ. *c* 1205 LAY. 19668 Heo..hærcneden ȝeorne of þas kinges hærme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 966 He said, 'adam, now wel sais þou I sal þe tell, and herken (*Gött.* harkin] now'. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1708 þe fox .. Hauilounez, & herkenez, bi heggez ful ofte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 668 His felawe That was so neih to herken of his sawe. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 155 They ought often to herken yf they can here eny noyse or smytynge of hamers. 1530 PALSGR. 579/1 Harken here at this hole. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 255 Herken you possessioners. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 868 She hearkens for his hounds and for his horn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 564 But aged Nereus harkens to his Lore. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 10 Oct., It is full employment enough to hearken, whether one answers or not. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 50 Whenever it is whistled to, it stops to hearken. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 23 Dear mother Ida, harken ere I die.

† 2. *intr.* To listen privily; to play the eavesdropper; to eavesdrop. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxi. 27 [24] The folie of a man to herknen thurȝ the dores. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, A foolish man standeth herkenynge at the dore. 1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 219 By harckeninge of our howses with drawen weapens.

3. *intr.* To apply the mind to what is said; to attend, have regard; to listen with sympathy or docility. Const. *to.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 39 Hercne his read. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* vi. 9 But they herkened not vnto him, for very anguysh of sprete, and for sore laboure. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 No man wyll herken to it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 Josiah not hearkning to them, was slain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1134 Would thou hadst hearkʼnd to my words, and stai'd. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VI. 205 Instead of hearkening to some of his officers. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. 1. 12 To him Who hearkens to the gods, the gods give ear. 1896 A. AUSTIN *Eng. Darl.* II. iv, They would not harken.

† b. with *on. Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxiii. 414 The people..had great desyre to harken on the promysses that the duke of Amiens made vnto them. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1627) 434 Harkening on euery rumour.

4. *trans.* To hear with attention, give ear to (a thing); to listen to; to have regard to, heed; to understand, learn by hearing; to hear, perceive by the ear. Now only *poet.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 440 Heo ȝesæt æt Godes fotum, his word heorcniende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11723 Forr ȝuw birrþ herrcnenn Godess word. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Nout one þeo þet hit speked, auh þeo þet hit herkneð. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. i. 50 (Camb. MS.) For thow seyst þat thow art so desirous to herkne hem. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2304 In-to þe temple he turned tythandis to herken. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1232/2 When they heare it, harken it but as they woulde an idle tale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 122 This King of Naples being an Enemy To me inueterate, hearkens my Brothers suit. 1832 TENNYSON *New-Year's Eve* 39 Tho' I cannot speak a word, I shall harken what you say.

b. With personal obj. (orig. dative as in 1; but this afterwards levelled with the accusative or objective). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 308 Kyng Edmond .. lende vp hys sseld, & herkned hym ynou. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9238 Sho herknet hym full hyndly. *Ibid.* 9264 Long he stode..Doun hengond his hed, herkonyng the qwene. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lvi. 334 Raymondyn herkned hym gladly. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 76 Who would Cassandra then harcken? 1890 *Yorksh. Clergyman*, What do you come to church for? *Boy.* To harken yo.

† 5. *intr. Hearken to*: Listen, give ear. [As if from a compound vb. *to-hearken*; cf. Ger. *zuhorchen*, imper. *horch zu!* Cf. *Go to*, from vb. TO-GO.] *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE *Mark* iv. 3 He..sayde vnto them in his doctrine: Herken to. Beholde, The sower went forth to sowe. — *Acts* vii. 2 Brethren, and fathers, harken to. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 27 Herken to, all ye people.

†**6.** *intr.* To seek to hear tidings; to make inquiries, to inquire *after*, ask *for*. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccliii. 450 There abode styll the Englysshmen to harken after other newes. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 36 A this day allso waz thear such earnest tallk and appointment of remoouing, that I gaue ouer my noting, and harkened after my hors. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 216 *Clau.* Harken after their offence my Lord. *Prince.* Officers, what offence haue these men done? *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 19, I hearkened no more after it: for I reckon'd it was done. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Miss S. A. Thrale* 18 Nov., I hearken every day after a letter from her. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 41 To abstain from hearkening after libels upon himself.

†**7.** *intr.* To lie in wait; to wait. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1523 in 6.] 1580 R. HITCHCOCK *Politic Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 159 People who daily do harken when the world should amend with them. 1584 STAFFORD in Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 70 The king hearkeneth to see the end, and then to believe as he seeth cause. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 260 The yongest daughter whom you hearken for, Her father keepes from all accesse of sutors. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib.* I. xv. (1810) 167 Whether it were..the hearkening after a Ship, to arrive in those parts..that occasioned his delatory excuses.

†**8.** *trans.* To get to hear of; to search *out* or find by inquiry. *Obs.*

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting* B iij, Your Hounds .. harken them foorth of such a kinde as bee durable. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 226 If I can hearken out some wealthy marriage for her. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 57 It is some ease to Syr Timothy .. to harken out the worst that others haue endured. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* I. ii, He has imploied a fellow .. to harken him out a dumbe woman. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 118 Hunting and hearkening out places of mart where hee may best vent them.

†**9.** *intr.* To have regard or relation. *Obs. rare.*

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 40 There's not a blessing Individuals find, But some way leans and hearkens to the kind.

10. To talk in one's ear, to whisper. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 200 This harkneth with his friend, as though with him to breake Of some intended act. *Mod. Sc.* What are ye herk'ning thegither aboot? He herk'nt to me to gang and fetch them.

Hearkener, harkener (hāːɹkˈnəɹ). Also 4–5 herkner(e, 6 harkner. [f. HEARKEN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who listens or gives ear; a listener.

1340 *Ayenb.* 58 Þe herkneres do wel lheȝe. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 547 Thyn herkners and thyn Auditours. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* clvi, There sawe I .. The fery tigere .. The herknere bore. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 101 The predication is not to be lawded that endureth ouer the power of the herkeners. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1421 An herkener of fables and lyes. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 486 The starers..or harkeners are satirized.

†**b.** An eavesdropper; a scout. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tim.* v. (R.), Babling tale-tellers & curious herkeners. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Escouteur*..a harkner, a scout, an eavesdropper.

Hearkening, harkening (hāːɹkˈniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [In OE. *heorcnung*, f. *heorcnian* to HEARKEN + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. HEARKEN; giving ear, hearing with attention; listening; giving attention.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 26 Deafum [he forȝeaf] heorcnunge. *Ibid.* 96 We sceolon .. awendan [ure] earan from yfelre heorcnunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 104 Auh hold wiðinnen þin hercnung, þi speche, & tine siheðe. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 28 To him þou gyue gode herknynge. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 131 Toe graunt mee Gratius harckning. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 29 The ill effects of his not harkening to their address. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 185 The sound was gone, nor could his closest hearkening recapture it.

†**b.** Searching *out*; inquiry; discovery. *Obs.*

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 53 The Steward .. specially owith to have herkenyng uppon this clerkes demeanyng in the countries for oppressions. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 66 His eares to be open for the harkning out of their offences.

Hearn(e, hearon, obs. ff. HERN, HERON.

Hearsay (hīəˑɹsēɪ). Forms: see HEAR *v.* and SAY *v.* Also 6 heard say. [subst. use of phr. *to hear say*: see HEAR 3 c.]

1. That which one hears or has heard some one say; information received by word of mouth, usually with implication that it is not trustworthy; oral tidings; report, tradition, rumour, common talk, gossip.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1075, I knowe nothyng of it but by here say. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (*c* 1600) 14 b, I have heard nothing but by heard say. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 315 Thou speakest by heare-saye, rather then by anye experience. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 199 So much as I have gathered by report and common heare-saie. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 11 Heresay is too slender an euidence to spit a mans credit vpon. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIX. vi. 1026 Things.. which by bare heeresay were reported to haue beene done. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* v. vii. 417 The whole world was made to tremble at the heare-say of them. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 117 The hearsay of Christ wrought all these things in them. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 298 Not meerly upon hearsay or tradition. 1761 *Gilbert's Law Evidence* 112 Hearsay is good evidence to prove, who is my grandfather, when he married, what children he had, etc. of which it is not reasonable to presume that I have better evidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* xxvi. 121 Is it hearsay, or the evidence of letters, or ocular? 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, I gave him stronger proof than mere hearsay.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A report received; a rumour, a piece of gossip.

a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* IV. (1704) 428/1 This Report seems to be a Hearsay of a second Person. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 7, I am asham'd to see a Person tell such little Hear says. 1730 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 7 May Wks. 1871 IV. 283 A hearsay, at second or third hand. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i, Wrappage of traditions, hearsays, mere words. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. i. 33 Sometimes a rumour, a hearsay..came.

2. *attrib.*, passing on one side into an *adj.*, on the other giving rise to *combinations*: (*a*) Of the nature of hearsay; (*b*) founded or depending upon what one has heard said, but not within one's direct knowledge, as *hearsay account, censure, declaration, knowledge, report, rumour, tale*; (*c*) of hearsay, speaking from hearsay, as *hearsay author, babbler, witness*, † *hearsay-man*.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. x. 139 Poet. Wks. 1873 II. 33 [Those] whose metall stiff he knew he could not bend With hear-say pictures. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 59, I can in these tin cases plead but a hearsay experience. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 171 An hearsay account by Bellonius. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 361 These Hear-say-men or Book-Philosophers, called, The Learned, are as ignorant as any..of the true knowledge of God in themselves. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* App. M.'s Wks. I. 94 All the Evidence was two hear-say Depositions taken in 1642, from Persons who were told so by the common Soldiers of the Irish. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life, etc.* (1888) I. 254 We had both of us an hearsay knowledge of each other. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 44 The report of hearsay witnesses. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 149 To promulgate hearsay reports. 1826 in *Sheridaniana* 315 The crude opinions of the hearsay babbler. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 800 She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales.

b. *Hearsay evidence*: evidence consisting in what the witness has heard others say, or what is commonly said, as to facts of which he has himself no original or personal knowledge.

1753 W. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* Mar. 135/1 Hearsay-evidence is..rejected in law. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. (1800) 368 Yet in some cases (as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute) the courts admit of hearsay evidence. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Hearsay Evidence*, The exceptions to the general rule of the inadmissibility of hearsay evidence are..(1) dying declarations; (2) hearsay in questions of pedigree; (3) hearsay on questions of public right, customs, boundaries, [etc.]. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 148 Hearsay evidence of the loosest kind was freely admitted.

Hence **Hearsay** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to tell what one has heard; to repeat rumours. †**Hear-saying** (in 4 hyere zigginge), hearsay, report = *hearing say*: see HEAR 3 d.

1340 *Ayenb.* 117 He ne may noþing wel conne bote ase me kan þe batayle of troye be hyere-zigginge. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. vii, Men riding and running, reporting and hearsaying.

Hearse (hɔ̄ɪs), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 heers(e, 5 heerce, 5–6 hers, 5–6 (9) herce, 6 hearce, herst, 7 hierce, 4–9 herse, 6– hearse. [Formerly *herse*, a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *erpice*:—L. *hirpic-em* (*hirpex*) large rake used as a harrow; ? cf. Gr. ἅρπαξ grappling-iron. See HERSE, under which the sense 'harrow' and its immediately derived senses are treated.]

†**1. a.** A triangular frame somewhat similar in form to the ancient harrow, designed to carry candles, and used at the service of *Tenebræ* in Holy Week. **b.** A candlestick used at the *Benedictio ignis* on Easter Eve. *Obs.*

[1287 *Synod of Exeter* xii. in Wilkins *Conc.* (1737) II. 139 Vas ad aquam benedictam. Hercia ad tenebras.] 1563 *Inv. Chr. Ch., Canterb.* (Chapter Libr. Canterb.), Item a heade for the hearse of coper and gylte to carrye the iij. lyghts to the fier vppon Estereuen.

2. a. An elaborate framework originally intended to carry a large number of lighted tapers and other decorations over the bier or coffin while placed in the church at the funerals of distinguished persons; also called *castrum doloris, chapelle ardente*, or *catafalco*.

[1291 *Acc. Executors Q. Eleanor* in *Gloss. Archit.* (1845) I. 199 Pro meremio ad hercias Dominæ Reginæ, apud Westmonasterium.] *c* 1368 CHAUCER *Compl. Pite* 15 Adown I fell when I sawe the herse, Dede as stone. [1399 *Test. Rich. II* in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 75 Ita .. quod, pro prædictis Exequiis, iv Herciæ .. per Executores nostros congrue præparentur.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8753. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3532 By-fore a tombe, that new was dyghte ..There-on an herse, sothely to saye, Wyth an C tappers lyghte. 1485 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 277 That there be byrnyng on herse v serges, ilkoone of a pownde of waxe. 1526 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for strykyng of iiij tapers for the herst jd. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 1 b, The body was taken out, and caried into the Quire, and set under a goodly Herce of waxe, garnished with Banners, Pencelles, and Cusshions. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* III. 510 And starrs, like tapers, burn'd upon his herse. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* Concl., That one poor garland, twined to deck thy hair, Is hung upon thy hearse, to droop and wither there! 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. vii. 495 There used to be put up in the church a 'hearse', which was a lofty framework of wood..with four or eight posts..and ceiled. 1896 PEACOCK in Andrews *Church Gleanings* 218 It was the custom in the case of rich families to erect one of these hearses in every church where it [the body] rested for the night.

b. A permanent framework of iron or other metal, fixed over a tomb to support rich coverings or palls, often adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 10 A herse of Irone. 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* 129 There is a brass frame..over the effigy of Richard, earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, which is called a herse in the contract for the tomb. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* II. v. 242 The Sheriff of Southampton is commanded to repair the herces in the king's chapel. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 128 A very graceful iron hearse of this kind .. in Tanfield Church.

c. A temple-shaped structure of wood used in royal and noble funerals, after the earlier kind (2 a) went out of use. It was decorated with banners, heraldic devices, and lighted candles; and it was customary for friends to pin short poems or epitaphs upon it.

c 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 145 The nexte daye his herse was sett vpe, beinge made after the forme of a felde bedd, covered with blacke..garnyshed with scogeons and with yelowe pynyons full of blacke lyons. 1598 *Remembrance of Eng. Poets* in *Barnfield's Poems* (Arb.) 119 Whose Fame is grav'd on Rosamond's blacke Herse. *c* 1621 ? B. JONSON *Epit. C'tess Pembroke*, Underneath this sable herse Lyes the subject of all verse. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xcvii. § 962 Gravestones (toombs) and herses are rear'd up, and epitaphs..written on them. 1659 PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 119 Shall I to pin upon thy Herse, devise Eternal Praises; or weep Elegies? *a* 1667 COWLEY *Voy. IV. Harvey* Wks. 1710 I. 27 Be this my latest Verse With which I now adorn his Herse. 1898 ANDREWS *Church Treasury* 280 The last herse used in this country was the one under which her effigy [that of Mary II] was placed.

3. A light framework of wood used to support the pall over the body at funerals. It fitted on to the parish bier, and was probably adapted to carry lighted tapers.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 36 Item a hearse—sold to John Banton..who hathe put it to prophane use. 1896 PEACOCK in Andrews *Church Gleanings* 216 Of these hearses, not a single example is known to have come down to our time.

†**4.** A hearse-cloth, a funeral pall. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herce for a deed corse of silke, *poille*. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 16 All other Marchaundize that wee buy from beyond the Sea .. and all Hearses, and Tapestry. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1200 This coffin of the great Sultan .. covered with a rich hearse of cloth of gold bowne to the ground.

5. A bier; a coffin; vaguely, a tomb, grave. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 169 Stand from the Hearse, stand from the Body. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xliv, One touch would rouze me from my sluggish hearse. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hearse*, a buriall coffin couered with blacke. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxix, But, wheth'r I live, or be first laid on herse. 1625 — *Du Bartas, Noe* 132 As thou my cradle wert, so wilt thou be my herse. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. (R.). When she with flowres lord Arnold's grave shall strew..She on that rival's hearse will drop a few. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager* 325 Ah! hadst thou died, my son, in infant years, Thy little hearse had been bedewed with tears. 1849 LONGF. *Blind Girl* iii, Decked with flowers a simple hearse To the churchyard forth they bear.

†**6.** The solemn obsequy in a funeral. *Obs.* (Perh. only an error.)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 60 O heauie herse [*gloss.* Herse, is the solemne obsequie in funeralles]. *Ibid.* 70 The earth now lacks her wonted light, And all we dwell in deadly night, O heauie herse.

†**7.** A dead body, a corpse. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Herce, a deed body, *corps*. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* III. lxxxvi. 72 Bold Archas pierses Thrugh the mid-hoast and strewes the way with herses. 1633 MAY *Hen. II*, v. 775 Her hearse at Godstow Abbey they enterre.

8. A carriage or car constructed for carrying the coffin at a funeral. (The current use.)

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 2 It is hung about with as many.. trappings, as Coll. Rainsboroughs Herse and horse were at his fine Funerals. 1672 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 245 Thomas Moor hath a hearse .. for the carrying of dead corps to any part of England. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Dec., He was very decently interr'd, being carried in a Hearse, and the Company in Mourning Coaches. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Rtldg.) 35 They saw Herses and Coffins. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 128 A hearse too, with plenty of plumes, and many black coaches. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. Fleet* I. 294 A hearse stopped before our door.

b. *transf.* A vehicle for carrying pianofortes.

1812 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 564 Musical Instrument Manufacturers, whose grand pianoforte hearses he [a horse] now draws in the streets of London.

9. *Comb.*, as *hearse-light* (see 1, 2); *hearse-man, -plume* (sense 8); **hearse-cover,** a pall; **hearse-house,** a dead-house; a building in which a hearse is kept; **hearse-like** *a.*, like a hearse; mournful. Also HEARSE-CLOTH.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Three *hearse-covers..eight stall-cloths. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 101 A vestry, with a *hearse-house beyond it .. has been built in modern times. 1895 PRYCE *Burden of Woman* 91 The hearse-house or dead-house of the church (the lowest room of a tower where in old days the bodies of strangers who had lost their way and perished were placed for possible identification pending burial). 1555 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helens, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 141 For making the *herse lyghtes. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 127 The sepulcre and herse lightes wt all the bookes of papistrie rent and burned. 1625 BACON *Ess., Adversitie* (Arb.) 505 If you Listen to David's Harpe, you shall heare as many

*Herselike Ayres, as Carols. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 289 It steals Hearselike and thieflike round the universe. 1893 J. W. Barry *Stud. in Corsica* 170 It [the corpse] is..abandoned to the *hearseman. 1848 Eliza Cook *Lines among Leaves* viii. 3 Like *hearse-plume waved about.

Hearse, var. of Hearst *sb.*

Hearse, *v.* [f. Hearse *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lay (a corpse) on a bier or in a coffin; to bury with funeral rites and ceremonies. b. (in recent use) To carry to the grave in a hearse.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 319 We will forbeare our spleene..till you have hearsd Your husbands bones. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 93 Would she were hearst at my foote, and the duckets in her coffin. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xviii. 199 Then the Grecians spritefully drew from the darts the corse, And hears'd it, bearing it to their, his friends with all remorse Marching about it. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* vii. 295 Richly hearsed With gloomy garniture of purchased wo. 1854 Gilfillan *Life Blair* in *Beattie's, Blair's,* etc. *Wks.* 126 He lashes the proud wicked man whom he sees pompously hearsed into Hell. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 81 In his own resting place consign him first, And hearse him in the grave.

c. To enclose or contain as in a bier or tomb; to entomb.

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* III. iv, Please you survey the cell, go in and see, I'me hearst, and none but sorrowe lies with me. 1764 Churchill *Ep. to Hogarth* 452 Worth may be hears'd but Envy cannot die. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 489 Shall marble hearse them all? 1819 Wiffen *Aonian Hours* (1820) 160 Murmurs deep, not loud, Swelled in the gale when earth thy relics hearsed.

2. *fig.* To furnish with something hearse-like.

1646 Crashaw *Steps to Temple* (R.), The house is hers'd about with a black wood, Which nods with many a heavy headed tree. 1864 Longf. *Hawthorne* vi, The hill-top hearsed with pines.

Hence **Hearsed** *ppl. a.*, placed on, in, or under a hearse.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 47 Tell Why thy Canoniz'd bones Hearsed in death, Haue burst their cerments.

Hea'rse-cloth. [f. Hearse *sb.*] A black cloth to cover a bier or coffin; a funeral pall.

1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Marg. Westm.* (Nichols 1797) 9 Sir Robert Danby Curett .. of him, for his herst-clothe 2*s.* 1530 Palsgr. 231/1 Herse clothe, *poille.* 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 282 No more then a dead corps is affected with a velvet herse-cloth over it. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* x. 22 Foure Mourners..each of them holding in their hands a corner of the Herse-Cloth. 1829 Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 14 *note,* The Fishmonger's Company have preserved their herseclothe or pall ..at their Hall.

Hea'r-so, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. Hear *v.* + So *adv.*] One who has heard so; one who knows by hearsay.

1639 J. Clarke *Paræmiologia* 309 One eye-witnesse is better than two heare-so's.

Hearst. *Hunting.* Also 7–8 hearse. A hind of the second or third year.

1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 7 A Hinde..is called the first year, a Calf. The second year, a Hearse; and sometimes we say Brockets Sister. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. (1862) I. 324 The female is called a hind .. the second year she is a hearse. 1877 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 134 According to the Devonshire Hunt—Deer under one year are called Calves; till three, the male a Brocket, and the female a Hearst.

†**Hea'rsum, hersum,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 híer-, hér-, hýrsum, héarsum, 2 hersam, 2–4 hersum, 3 hærsum, (horsom). [OE. *hiersum* = OFris. *hârsum,* OHG. *hôrsam,* f. stem of *hieran,* Goth. *hauzjan* to Hear: see -some. *Héarsum* was a later OE by-form.] Ready to hear; obedient, compliant; dutiful, devout.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 58 Se þe him hyrsum beon wolde. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 677 Þæt ge.. him hearsume .. siþþan wæron. *Ibid.* 697 Gearwe stodon hæftas hearsume. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þat israelisshe folc ..was hersum godes hese. *c* 1205 Lay. 19395 He hæhte his cnihtes leoue beon hærsume [1275 horsom] Loðe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 932 To þe hersum euensong of þe hyȝe tyde.

Hence †**He'rsumlecg** (mod.type **hearsomledge*), †**He'rsumnesse,** obedience.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii[i]. (1891) 478 Ealle þas mægþe ..Æþelbolde Mercna cyninge in hyrsumnesse under þeodde seondon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Mid edmodnisse and mid hersamnisse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Þif þe ȝunge bið butan hersumnesse. *c* 1200 Ormin 2521 All full off haliȝ mahhtess, Off herrsummleccg, off rihhtwisleccg. *c* 1205 Lay. 29731 Austin..hehte heom comen..& don him hersumnesse.

†**Hea'rsum, he'rsum,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 héar-, hýr-, hérsumian, 2–3 hersumien, -sumen. [OE. *hier-, héarsumian* = OHG. *hôrsamôn*; f. *hiersum* adj.: see prec.] *trans.* To obey, be obedient to; to revere. (In OE. with dative.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. vi. (1890) 116 Hwæðre he..þæm godcundan bebodum þeowode ond hersumede. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 27 Windas and sæ him hyrsumiað [*Hatton G.* her-]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 Hine ȝe scule wurþian and hersumen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 249 [He] hereð and hersumeð seheliche schaftes.

Heart (hāɪt), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 heorte, 3–6 herte, 4–6 harte, 4–7 hert, hart, 6– heart. (Also 1 *north.* hearta, 2–3 horte, hierte, 3 *Orm.* heorrte, herrte, 3–4 *s.w.* hurte, 4 huerte, ert, 4–6 hertte, hartt, herth, 6 hearte, 6–7 *Sc.* hairt). [Com. Teut.: OE. *heorte* (Northumb. *hearta*) = OFris. *herte, hirte,* OS. *herta* (MLG. *herte,* MDu. *hert(e, hart(e,* Du. *hart*), OHG. *herza* (MHG. *herze,* Ger. *herz*), ON. *hjarta* (Sw. *hjerta,* Da. *hjerte*), Goth. *hairtô*:—OTeut. **herton-*; orig. a weak neuter, which became in OE. and OFris. a weak fem., in MLG. and MDu. fem. or neuter. Radically related to L. *cor, cord-,* Gr. *καρδία, κραδία* (also *κῆρ* from *κηρδ-*); OIr. *cride,* Lith. *szird-is,* OSlav. сръдьце *srĭdĭ-tse,* сръдьце *srĭdĭ-tse* (Russ. *serd-tse,* Boh. *srd-ce*) heart; root *kerd-, krd-.*]

General arrangement. I. The simple word. * The bodily organ, its function, etc., 1–4. ** As the seat of feeling, etc., 5–13. *** Put for the person, 14–16. **** Something having a central position, 17–19. ***** The vital part or principle, 20–22. ****** Something of the shape of a heart, 23–30. II. Phrases. * With governing preposition, 31–39. ** With verb and preposition, 40–44. *** With governing verb, 45–49. **** With another noun, 50–52. ***** In exclamations, 53. ****** Proverbial phrases, 54. III. Attributive uses and Combinations, 55–56.

I. The simple word. * *The bodily organ, its function, region,* etc.

1. The hollow muscular or otherwise contractile organ which, by its dilatation and contraction, keeps up the circulation of the blood in the vascular system of an animal.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 42 Gif þin heorte ace. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 He wes..mid speres orde to þere heorte istungen. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 872 He smot him þurej þe herte. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* ix. 24 The arewe is sent out thoruȝ his hert. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hert, ynwarde parte of a beste. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 A Harte, *cor, cordialis, corculum.* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI,* 183 [He] stacke the erle to yᵉ hart with his dagger. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* vii. (1888) 56 The Hart .. is the principal of al other members, and the beginning of life. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 140, I send it through the Riuers of your blood Euen to the Court, the Heart. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 357 The vse of this *Mediastinum* or bound-hedge is first to hold the hart vp suspended. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 58 Perfect Animals have an incessant motion of their Heart, and Circulation of their Bloud. 1812 *Morn. Chron.* in *Examiner* 25 May 336/2 After the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart continued to perform its functions .. for four hours. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 556 A heart is present in all the Brachiopoda. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* i. 4 The Heart .. is rhythmically contractible and propulsive. 1887 H. S. Cunningham *Cæruleans* I. 145 Camilla's heart went pit-a-pat. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 297, I saw a sight that made my heart stand still.

fig. *a* 1822 Shelley *Ode to Heaven* 44 Drops which Nature's mighty heart Drives through thinnest veins. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 140 Tho' the deep heart of existence beat for ever like a boy's. 1866 Longf. *Killed at Ford* i, The heart of honor, the tongue of truth.

b. *Right (left) heart,* the right (or left) side of the heart. *Smoker's heart,* a disordered condition of the heart due to excessive tobacco-smoking.

1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Nov. 722 Those who suffer from chronic rheumatism have often weak right hearts. 1888 *Science* (N. Y.) 9 Nov. 223/2 The frequent existence of what is known as 'smoker's heart' in men whose health is in no other respect disturbed.

2. Considered as the centre of vital functions: the seat of life; the vital part or principle; hence in some phrases = life. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xx[i]. 27 Hergað dryhten ða soecað hine leofað heorte heara in weoruld weorulde. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* ciii[i].15 And wyn glade mannes hert. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* ci[i]. 5, I am smyten as heiȝ, and myn herte driede. 1382 — *Gen.* xviii. 5, I shal sett a morsel of breed, and ȝoure herte be coumfortid. 1535 Coverdale *Ibid.,* A morsell of bred, to comforte youre hertes withall. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 213 Commaundyng, upon pein of the harte, that no man should once passe the sea with hym. *c* 1601 Sir C. Hatton in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 2 Beecause hee hath nothinge deerer then his harte. 1611 Bible *Ps.* civ. 15 Bread which strengtheneth man's heart. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Lett.* (1651) 109 That the King (though I were not pardoned) had granted my heart under the Great Seal. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 97 Desiring no more than to go off Heart in Hand from this Place to the Southward. [1871 *Speaker's Comment.* Gen. xviii. 5 The heart considered as the centre of vital functions, is put by the Hebrews for the life itself. To support the heart therefore is to refresh the whole vital powers and functions.]

3. *transf.* The region of the heart; breast, bosom.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 477 He..it hyng About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart. 1535 Coverd. *Exod.* xxviii. 29 Thus shall Aaron beare the names in yᵉ brestlappe of iudgment vpon his hert. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 26 He..ever held his hand upon his hart. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 192 Lay hand on heart, aduise. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Urim and the Thummim..shall bee vpon Aarons heart, when he goeth in before the Lord. 1717 Pope *Eloïsa* 123 Let me..Pant on thy lip, and to thy heart be press'd. 1887 H. S. Cunningham *Cæruleans* II. 226 He pressed her to his heart.

b. Hence in *fig.* expressions.

1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. vi. 280 Godwin..had indeed taken the young disciple to his heart. 1887 Edna Lyall *Knt.-Errant* xviii. 162 He hugged his old conviction to his heart.

4. The stomach. *Obs.* or *dial.* Chiefly in phr. *next the heart*: on an empty stomach, fasting (*obs.* or *dial.*). Cf. Fr. *avoir mal au cœur*: to be sick (bilious).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 359 (D.) A newe founde diete, to drink wine in the morning nexte the harte. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 189, I have knowne some maidens to drinke vineger next their heart to abate their colour. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* vi. 637 (D.) The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackamoore next their hearts in a morning. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 116 So much is it the mode still to call the Stomach the Heart, that people frequently say their Hearts were at their Mouths, when on a sudden fright or surprisal their Stomach's have been mov'd. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Heart,* the stomach. 'A pain at the heart' means the stomach-ache.

** *As the seat of feeling, understanding, and thought.*

5. = Mind, in the widest sense, including the functions of feeling, volition, and intellect.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 13 [lxxxi. 12] Ne forleort hie efter lustum heortan heara. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 51 His modor ȝeheold ealle þas word, on hyre heortan smeaȝende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He seið mið þa muðe þet nis naut in his heorte. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2142 Do nu þenne hihendliche þat tu hauest on heorte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 225 His hert and tunge must accorde. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 36 A principle..depelie printed in the hart of man. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 257 His Heart's his Mouth; What his Brest forges, that his Tongue must vent. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* viii. 18 Thou diddest well that it was in thine heart. 1635 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 306 The heart ..is..very often in Scripture..taken more largely, so as to comprehend the whole soul, in all its faculties, as well the apprehensive as the appetitive; and consequently taketh in the thoughts, as well as the desires, of the soul. 1729 Butler *Serm., Love Neighbour* Wks. 1874 II. 159 The whole system, as I may speak, of affections (including rationality), which constitute the heart, as this word is used in Scripture and on moral subjects. 1886 H. Conway *Living or Dead* II. ix. 180 Capable of any villainy that the heart of man could devise.

b. In this relation spoken of as having ears, eyes, etc., meaning those faculties of the mind, understanding, or emotional nature, that have some analogy to these bodily organs. Cf. *heart of heart(s.*

c 1025 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 1 Ahyld eare heortan þinre. *c* 1200 Ormin 3899 Wiþþ innwarrd heorrtess tunge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Opene to vnderstonde þe ehne of þin heorte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 Wiþ þe eeris and een of his hert, he schuld vnderstond hem. 1604 *Act* 1 *Jas. I,* c. 1 Vpon the knees of our hearts to agnize our most constant faith, obedience and loyaltie to your Maiestie. 1620 Sir T. Matthews tr. *St. Augustine's Confess.* I. v, Behould the eares of my hart, are set before thee; open thou them, O Lord. 1735-8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* 13 The Parliament acknowledged, on the Knees of their Hearts (such was the Cant of the Age) the indubitable Right, by which .. the Crown descended to Him.

6. The seat of one's inmost thoughts and secret feelings; one's inmost being; the depths of the soul; the soul, the spirit.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 34 Soþlice of þære heortan willan se muþ spiceþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 43 Vr dedis fro vr hert tas rote. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xii. 34 Sothely the mouth spekith of the grete plente of the herte. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 162, I sall a ragment reveil fra [the] rute of my hert. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Communion, Vnto whom all hartes bee open. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Contre son cueur,* dissemblingly, or against his heart. 1611 Bible *Judg.* v. 16 For the diuisions of Reuben there were great searchings of heart. 1627–8 Feltham *Resolves* (1636) 366 Rather than have poured out his heart with such indiscretion. 1794 Mann in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 440 Excuse my laying my heart open to you and exposing my feelings as they are. 1886 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* xviii. I. 283, I like you to speak out of your heart freshly what you think.

b. *Double heart, two hearts*: phrases indicating duplicity or insincerity; see Double *a.* 5, and cf. 51 b.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Fyfty thousand camen in to help, not in double hert. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 4 Men of two harts, or of a double heart. 1611 [see 51 b].

7. Intent, will, purpose, inclination, desire. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *after one's own heart.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xix. (xx.) 4 Selle ðe dryhten efter heortan ðinre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo urnen on-ȝein him .. mid godere heorte and summe mid ufele þeonke. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/330 Muche aȝein heore heorte it was. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 437 He hadde þe money aȝenst herte. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 386 Waith suld be delt, in all place, with fre hart. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 47 Now have I told yow my hart. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xiii. 14 The Lorde hath soughte him out a man after his owne hert. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 200 Mawgre the heart and minde of all his Barons. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xv. v. (1886) 330 They..may be forced to yeeld in spight of their harts. 1883 Mrs. Hungerford *Rossmoyne* I. vi. 120, I am going to give you a mission after your own heart.

†8. Disposition, temperament, character. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 Auh swote and schir heorte is god to alle þinges. 1397 *Elegy Edw. I,* i, Alle that beoth of huerte trewe. 1402 Hoccleve *Let. of Cupid* 36 Fful herd yt is to know a manys hert. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 205 They had the herte so fell that they wolde take none amendes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII,* 40 To whom at the fyrst he shewed his good hart. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 324 In faith Lady you haue a merry heart. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 389 Not changing heart with habit. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* iii. 27 An obstinate heart shall be laden with sorrowes.

9. The seat of the emotions generally; the emotional nature, as distinguished from the intellectual nature placed in the *head.*

In earlier use often referring to the physical organ; in later mostly *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2463 Heortan sorge. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317 Him mæg beon þe glædre his heorte. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 6 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Heore heorten weren so colde. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 88 Vp he rase with hert ful light. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. iii. (1859) 4 The syght .. gladyd moche my harte. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 20 Breakynge their stonie hertes. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 64 Tell me where is fancie bred, Or in the heart, or in the head. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xlvi. 1 Mine eye and heart are at a mortal war How to divide

the conquest of thy sight. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Art Love* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 252 Tears will pierce a heart of adamant. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 250 To raise the Thought, and touch the Heart be thine! 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 897 One comfort yet shall cheer thine aged heart. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvi, With zeal honourable to his heart and head. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. l. 71 Her heart was too full to speak. 1884 OUIDA *P'cess Napraxine* vi. (1886) 67 In her it was a thirst of the mind, in him it was a hunger of the heart. 1885 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* II. ix. 193 If the man had a soft place in his heart I felt sure I was finding it.

†b. The feeling or sentiment which one has in regard to a thing. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. ii. 141 If I could bid the fift welcome with so good heart as I can bid the other foure farewell, I should be glad of his approach. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 356 Above others, his heart was greatest against the Hungarians.

10. More particularly, The seat of love or affection, as in many fig. phrases: *to give, lose one's heart* (*to*), *to have, obtain, gain a person's heart.* Hence = Affection, love, devotion. *Near, nearest, one's heart,* close or closest to one's affection.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 We sulen habben ure heorte and habben godne ileafe to ure drihten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 24 Kyng Locryne's herte was al clene vp hire y went..[He] thoȝte hire to spouse, so ys herte to hire droȝ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 253 Sir Edward .. His herte gaf tille dame Blanche, if hir wille wer þerto. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiii. 26 Gif, sone myn, thin herte to me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 24 So hadde Vortiger the hertys of the peple. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 40 Thrise happy man .. Possessed of his Ladies hart and hand. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 65 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart flie to your seruice. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. (1735) 43, I have an Ambition.. of losing my Heart before such a fair Enemy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 18 ¶ 4 The Lover..gained the Heart of his Princess. 1884 EDNA LYALL *We Two* xxv, Lady Caroline will quite lose her heart to you. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* xxxiii. II. 195 In matters of the heart..I am confused. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* ix. 69 She..won all hearts. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 28 Important for the cause which was nearest to his heart.

b. Kindly feeling; cordiality, heartiness. *rare.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Life* in *Sat.* (1824) p. lv, His welcome to Waltham could not but want much of his heart without me. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 7 Mar., I must say, too, there was a heart,—a kindly feeling prevailed over the party.

c. Susceptibility to the higher emotions; sensibility or tenderness for others; feeling. (Often qualified by indef. article or *no.*)

1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 159 With ev'ry pleasing, ev'ry prudent part, Say, what can Chloe want?—She wants a Heart. 1839 C. L. H. PEPENDIEK *Crt. Time Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 55 A total want of heart or filial affection. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lady's Dream* xvi, But evil is wrought by want of Thought, As well as want of Heart! 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi. 218 Our Ida has a heart. 1886 MRS. ALEXANDER *By Woman's Wit* II. viii. 266 Which would have been pain and humiliation to a woman of real heart and delicacy.

11. The seat of courage; hence, Courage, spirit. Especially in *to pluck up, gather, keep* (*up*), *lose heart.* See also 48, 49, *to have the heart, take h.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxi[i]. 8 Getrymed is heorte his. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2348 (Gr.) Heortan strange. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3253 On and on kin, als herte hem cam, ðat folc ilc in his weiȝe nam. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 28 King Robert .. That hardy wes off hart and hand. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 12 He hath the sore, which no man heleth, The whiche is cleped lacke of herte. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 470 'Nay', quod þe comly kyng 'cache vp þine hert'. 1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 Thanne his herte faylyd him. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlix. 221 They ran on them with grete herte, and slewe them som of them. 1530 PALSGR. 661/2 Plucke up thy herte, man, thou shalte be set at large to morowe. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* (Globe) 659 To give harte and encouradgement to all such bold rebells. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. iii. 212 Why, had your Bodyes No heart among you? *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Hector & Androm.* 48 Thy dauntless heart .. will urge thee to thy fate. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 107 You have, however, heart to the last. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. x. 435 The Germans lost heart. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* (1877) 247 Now, good-by..and keep a good heart. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 376 Æthelred seems to have plucked up a little heart. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Jan. 103/2 Its younger members, if brainless, are not without heart and pluck. 1886 F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp.* II. i. 14 You put heart into me again.

b. The source of ardour, enthusiasm, or energy. So *to have one's heart in, put one's h. into* (a thing).

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 22 Jan., I have so little heart in the affair, that I have now again quite dropped it. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xii, His whole heart was in the game. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* I. x. 181 A man who puts his heart into all he does.

12. The seat of the mental or intellectual faculties. Often = understanding, intellect, mind, and (less commonly) memory. *arch.* exc. in phrase *by heart*: see 32.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 40 Ofblindade eȝo hiora & onstiðade hiora hearta þætte ne ȝeseað mið eȝum & ongeattað mið hearta. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þe deofel ablende heore heortan þet heo ne cunnan icnawen ure helend. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 285 Ne mai non heorte it þenche, ne no tunge ne can telle. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1190 His hurte him ȝaf that hit was he. 1415 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 85/1 As free mak I the, as hert may thynk, or eygh may see. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50 And me they found .. Whose harmelesse hart, perceivde not their deceipt. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 121 Would heart of man once think it? 1611 BIBLE *Hosea* vii. 11 Ephraim is like a silly dove without heart [1885 *R.V.* understanding]. — *Luke* xxiv. 25 O fooles, and slow of heart to beleeue all that the Prophets haue spoken.

13. The moral sense, conscience. Now only in phrase *my* (*his*, etc.) *heart smote me* (*him*, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 10 Forsothe the herte of Dauid smoot hym, aftir that the puple is noumbred. 1382 — 1 *John* iii. 20 For if oure herte shal reproue us, God is more than oure herte. *a* 1699 LADY HALKETT *Autobiog.* (1875) 3 That my owne Hart cannott challenge mee.

*** *Put for the person.*

14. Used as a term of endearment, often qualified by *dear, sweet* (see SWEETHEART), etc.; chiefly in addressing a person.

c 1305 *St. Kenelm* 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 Allas, heo seide .. þat mie child, mie swete hurte, scholde such þing bitide. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1649 Whi so, mi dere hert? *Ibid.* 1655 Mi hony, mi hert, al hol þou me makest. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 138 Alas whan shall I mete yow, herte dere? *c* 1440 *Partonope* 792 As ye byn hir hert swete. 1494 *Will of Combe* (Somerset Ho.), My last derest hart & lady. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xlv. 318 Adieu, myn herte, & al my joye. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 25 Howe dothe sweete Custance, my heart of gold, tell me how? 1676 BEALE *Pocket-bk.* in H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 139 My dear heart and self and son Charles saw at Mr. Walton's the lady Carnarvon's picture. 1677 *Epist. to Yng. Maidens*, Sweet Hearts..I have..composed this little Book, as a Rich Storehouse for you. 1719 HAMILTON *Ep. to Ramsay* 24 July x, Do not mistake me, dearest heart. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. XVIII. viii, Dear heart, I feel with thee the drowsy spell.

†b. *Dear heart*: a boon companion. *Obs.*

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i, He's one of your Dear Hearts, a debauchee. *Ibid.* II. i, That you were one of the errantest Cowards in Christendom, though you went for one of the dear Hearts.

15. As a term of appreciation or commendation: Man of courage or spirit. Often in nautical language: cf HEARTY C. 2.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 141 Whan the noble hertes herde hym saye thoo wordes they held it to grete wysedome of hym. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. (1883–4) VI. 104 What cheere, what cheere, my hearts? 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiii. 61 Courage my hearts for a fresh charge. 1684 MERITON *Praise Yorksh. Ale* (1697) 14 Come here my Hearts, Said he. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 23 History .. Tells of a few stout hearts that fought and died. *a* 1845 HOOD *Storm* iv, Come, my hearts, be stout and bold. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii, They were all true English hearts; and they came to their end like good knights-errant.

b. *Hearts of Steel*: the name of an agrarian organization formed by the Protestant tenants in Ulster in 1770.

1772 *Petition* in Froude *Irel.* 18*th C.* v. ii. (1881) II. 133 It is not wanton folly that prompts us to be Hearts of Steel, but the weight of oppression. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 217 The hearts of steel lasted 3 years; began in 1770 against rents and tythes. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 468 The insurgent banditti of Tories, Hearts of Steel, Peep-o'day Boys, White Boys, etc. 1882 LECKY *Eng. in* 18*th C.* IV. 393 In the North the disturbances of the Hearts of Steel had just broken out.

†**16.** As a term of compassion: *Poor heart!* (cf. *poor soul, poor body*). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 123 A poore heart, hee is so shak'd of a burning quotidian Tertian. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Dec., My wife and I fell out a little .. she cried, poor heart! which I was troubled for. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 91 Wherefore the town of Mansoul (poor hearts!) understood him not. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. ii, The poor little heart looked so piteous, when she sat down.

**** *Something having a central position.*

17. The innermost or central part of anything; the centre, middle.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 That ys in heovene hert in-hyde. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlv[i]. 2 Þe mounteins shul be born in-to þe hert of þe see. 1530 PALSGR. 34 The herte of Fraunce. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 228 In the hart of a great towne. 1658 COKAINE *To W. Dugdale* Poems 112 Our Warwick-shire the Heart of England is. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 71 A bore through the heart or centre of the earth. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 30 The Heart of the City. 1855 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi. 44, I got into the heart of city life. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v, We soon found ourselves in the very heart of the glacier.

b. The part of any time or season when its character becomes most intense (usually the middle part); the height, depth.

1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 168 To send me away in the heart of a severe winter. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. i, It was the heart of the London season.

18. *esp.* A central part of distinct conformation or character, as a. The pith of wood, the white tender part of a cabbage or the like, the core of an apple, etc., the receptacle or other central part of a flower; b. The central strand of a hawser-laid rope, round which the other strands are twisted; c. The central solid portion or core of a twisted column (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxi. 402 The Roote..hauing in the middle a little white, the whiche men call the Harte of Osmunde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 102 A goodly apple rotten at the heart. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 715 The heart or pith of a tree, *medulla.* 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 45 A Flower is compos'd of..the Cup .. the Leaves, and the Heart. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 155/2 Ropes formed in the most common manner, with three strands, do not require a heart, or central strand. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 166/1 Cabbage .. eaten in a young state .. before the heart has become firm and hard. *Ibid.* 166/2 The heart, or middle part of the plant [Large-ribbed Cabbage] has..been found very delicate. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 360 Shroud-laid rope, 4 strands and a heart.

19. *spec.* The solid central part of a tree without sap or alburnum. Cf. HEARTWOOD.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Treesse..failed in þaire hertes and become holle within. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 126 Get the stakes of the hert of oke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 103 The Elme..(as it is all hart) it maketh good tymber. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 16, 3 kinds, *viz.* heart of Oak, sap and Deal lath. 1760 *New Song* in *Universal Mag.* Mar. 152 Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men.

b. Hence fig. *Heart of oak*: a stout, courageous spirit; a man of courage or valour; a man of sterling quality, capable of resistance or endurance. (Cf. F. *cœur d'or*; also sense 15.) Also *attrib.*

1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh.* (N.), Yonkers that have hearts of oake at fourescore yeares. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 221 He was .. a heart of oke, and a pillar of the Land. 1760 [see 19]. 1832 TENNYSON *Buonaparte* 1 He thought to quell the stubborn hearts of oak. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, A nation of hearts of oak. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 320 Thrashers, Whiteboys, Heart-of-Oak-boys .. and other offspring of agrarian and political discontent.

***** *The vital part or principle.*

20. The vital, essential, or efficacious part; essence. (Often combined with other notions.)

c 1533 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 God looketh not to the work of praying, but to the heart of the prayer. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 233 Now (Sir John) here is the heart of my purpose. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 44 The Heart of saving faith is this Acceptance of Christ. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1844 I. 52 And from the top of sense, looked over sense, To the significance and heart of things. 1871 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 147 Mr. Huxley's unrivalled power in tearing the heart out of a book. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* iii. 122 The church of a monastery was the heart of the place.

21. Of land, etc.: Strength, fertility; capacity to produce or effect what is required of it; 'proof' (of grass, etc.). *In* (*good, strong*, etc.) *heart*: in prime condition. *Out of heart*: in poor condition, unproductive.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xix. (1878) 49 Land out of hart, Makes thistles a number foorthwith to vpstart. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 59 A fruitfull molde, and such as giueth hart vnto the earth. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xi. (1668) 49 This ..shall maintain and keep the earth in good heart. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 139 To Till it forth of heart is just as if you work an Ox off his legs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 108 That the spent Earth may gather heart again. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 231 Their Horses large, but extreamely out of Case and Heart. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hops*, If the hops be in good heart, manuring and pruning is most adviseable. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* I. 263 The soil being kept in heart, or rich ..by superior agriculture. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 212 The produce of upland hay varies according to the season, the heart, and condition, the land may be in. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 528 Such grass affords, as the farmers say, 'no heart'—'no proof' in it. 1895 W. RYE *Ibid.* Mar. 5 In 1787 the heart of the land was so improved that Coke began to sow wheat.

b. Hence, generally, *In heart*: in good or sound condition.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 305 The Lees..keepe the Drinke in Heart, and make it lasting. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 11 The Lee, tho' it makes the Liquor turbid, doth yet keep the Wine in heart.

22. The best, choicest, or most important part.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxcv. (1636) 179 Creame..is indeed the very head or heart of Milke. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 528 To deliver into his power the castle with the heart of the citizens.

****** *Something of the shape of a heart.*

23. A figure or representation of the human heart; esp. a conventionalized symmetrical figure formed of two similar curves meeting in a point at one end and a cusp at the other. Also, an object, as a jewel or ornament, in the shape of a heart.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 The seid broche herte of gold to be hange, naylyd, and festnyd vpon the shryne. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 107, I tooke a costly Iewell from my necke, A Hart it was bound in with Diamonds. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* I. (1741) 20 The Justs ended with his receiving a Heart of Diamonds from the Dutchess. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 150 A Man's Heart Gules, within two equilateral triangles braced Sable. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.*, Hearts are..met with in coat-armour, borne in several ways. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 104 At the foot of the tomb was another heart in white marble.

24. A playing card bearing one or more conventionalized figures of a heart; one of the suit marked with such figures; *pl.* the suit of such cards.

1529 LATIMER 1*st Serm. on Card* (1886) 27 Now turn up your trump, your heart (hearts is trump, as I said before), and cast your trump, your heart, on this card. 1599 *Hist. Pope Joan* A j b in Singer *Hist. Cards* 259 Like the ace of hearts at Mawe. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Oberon's Palace* (1869) 177 With peeps of hearts, of club and spade. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 79 Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen. *Mod.* I couldn't follow suit; I hadn't got a heart.

†**25.** The sole of a horse's foot. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 100 Morfounde .. appereth vnder the houe in the hert of the fote. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 210 He has got a Prick thro' the Sole or Heart of the Foot (as it is called).

26. *Naut.* A triangular wooden block pierced with one large hole through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the stays; a kind of dead-eye.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Heart*, a peculiar sort of dead-eye, somewhat resembling the shape of a heart .. only furnished with one large hole in the middle, whereas the

common dead-eyes have always three holes. 1804 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* Pref. 17. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 37 Lanyards, rove through iron-bound hearts.

27. *Mach.* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

28. Short for *heart-shell* (see 56).

1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) 153, I found in the Quarries several of those bivalve petrifyed shells, call'd hearts.

29. Short for *heart-net* (see 56).

30. In names of trees and plants:

Black-heart, *White-heart*, varieties of cultivated Cherry (see Black *a.* 19, White *a.*). *Bleeding-heart* (see Bleeding *ppl. a.* 5). *Floating heart*, an American name for *Limnanthemum* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 219 Black Cherry, Morellos, Black Heart, all good. 1803 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 674/1 Cherries..White heart, Black heart, Bleeding heart.

II. Phrases.

* *With governing preposition.*

31. At heart. In one's inmost thoughts or feelings; in one's actual character or disposition; inwardly, secretly; at bottom; in reality.

1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 216 But every Woman is at heart a Rake. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 191 Patriots, who love good places at their hearts. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 222 It was certain that the King at heart preferred the Churchmen to the Puritans. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 153 Rice was charged to tell James that Mountjoy was a traitor at heart. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. viii. (1857) 296 One cannot doubt that Philip was at heart an inquisitor.

32. By heart. In the memory; from memory; by rote; so as to be able to repeat or write out correctly what has been learnt. Cf. F. *par cœur.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1494 She told ek al þe prophesies by herte. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 103 [We] rehearsed by heart the chapter *Veniens.* 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* H 202 To learne by harte, or without booke..To say by harte. 1645 Fuller *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 15, I had said them [prayers] rather by heart than with my heart. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* v. 367 The Tragedians gat their Plays by heart. 1709 Prior *Hans Carvel* 13 Whole Tragedies she had by Heart. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. xliii. 138 Pray get these verses by heart against the time I see you. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 339/2 Few lawyers know by heart the complicated statutes relating to Church matters.

†**33. For** one's **heart.** For one's life; to save one's life. See For *prep.* A. 9 c. *Obs.*

34. From one's **heart.** Out of the depths of one's soul; with the sincerest or deepest feeling.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 93 And wee know .. that hee speakes from his heart. 1651 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 249, I wish from my hart Mr. Attorney had come away. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* III. vi. (1845) 159 In such kind of Sermons, there is little spoken, either from the Heart, or to the Heart. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* ii. (1858) 234 If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts.

35. In . . . heart.

a. *In* (*one's*) *heart*: in one's inmost thoughts or feelings; inwardly; secretly; at heart.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 48 ȝyf se yfela þeowa ðencþ on hys heortan and cwyþ, min hlafurd uferað hys cyme. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 [He] cweð an his herto, þat he wolde and eaðe mihte bien his sceoppende ȝelic. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2959 (Gött.) Abraham syhid in his hert ful sare. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lii[i]. 1 Þe vnwys seid in his hert, God nis nouȝt. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 64 Many one Which speketh of Peter and of John And thenketh Judas in his herte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 127 b, Whiche thyng in his harte, he moste coveted and desired. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 2 They..wish in their heart the Temple had neuer bene built. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 105 Julian had..pretended to abhor idolatry, while in heart an idolater.

†b. *In all one's heart* (transl. L. *in toto corde*): with all one's heart (39 a). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 1 Ic ondetto ðe dryhten in alre heortan minre. 1382 Wyclif *Ibid.*, I shal knoulechen to thee, Lord, in al myn herte. 1382 — *Jer.* xxiv. 7 Thei shal turne aȝeen to me in al ther herte.

c. *In heart*: in good spirits. So in phr. *to put in* (or *into*) *heart*: to restore to good spirits.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 78 Well, Petruchio, this has put me in heart. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 His Armie must have somewhat to keep it in heart. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. v, Whether they were still in heart to fight. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* viii. 100 To put you in heart again.

d. In good condition: see 21.

36. Near, next one's **heart**: see 10, 4.

†**37. Of** (all one's) **heart.** With all one's heart; sincerely, earnestly. *Obs.* (Cf. F. *de tout mon cœur.*)

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 To holde religioun of Crist and love hym of hert siþ..Cristis religioun stondiþ in love of God of al our herte. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 47, I cnowlech of mowþ & hert, me to hold þe same feiþ of þe sacrament of þe Lordis bord.

38. Out of heart.

a. In low spirits; discouraged, disheartened.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* viii. in *Holinshed* II. 9/2 Perceuung them to be somewhat dismaied and out of heart. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 234 After he had lost his boy, he grew quite out of heart. 1711 tr. *Werenfels' Disc. Logomachys* 143 Pray, dear Good Sir, don't be out of Patience, or out of Heart. 1882 Tennyson *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 300/1 What is it Has put you out of heart? 1891 *Spectator* 11 Apr. 497 The Regent is evidently out of heart.

b. In poor condition: see 21.

39. With . . . heart.

a. *With* (OE. *mid*) *all one's heart*, *With one's whole heart*, † *With heart*: with great sincerity, earnestness, or devotion; now chiefly in weakened sense, with the utmost goodwill or pleasure.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 Herede heo hine..mid ealre heortan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 420 ȝelyfst ðu mid ealre heortan? *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 171 To helden wit herte ðe bodes of holi k[i]rke. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 20 He luffyt him with hart and all hys mycht. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxxix, With all my herte I wyll, quod he, accepte Hym to my servyce. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxiv. 7 They shal returne vnto me with their whole herte. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 86, I thank you alwaies with my heart, la: with my heart. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 294 God buy you with all my heart. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 44 Take one with all my heart. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* vii. 60 That I will promise you, with all my heart.

b. *With a heart and a half*: with great pleasure, willingly. *With half a heart*: half-heartedly, with divided affection or enthusiasm.

1636 Massinger *Gt. Dk. Florence* IV. ii, Such junkets come not every day. Once more to you With a heart and a half, i faith. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. 587 Some naval officers..though they served the new government, served it sullenly and with half a heart. 1885 Tennyson *Let. to S. Cox* 5 Aug., I thank you, as the Irishman says, 'with a heart and a half', for your volume of Expositions.

** *With verb and preposition.*

40. Find in one's **heart.** To feel inclined or willing; to prevail upon oneself (to do something): now chiefly in negative and interrogative sentences.

c 1440 [see Find *v.* 10 c]. 1530 Palsgr. 687/1 Thoughe you can nat fynde in your herte to honour hym for his owne sake. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Yet can these men finde in their hearts to boast. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* IV. viii, [One] that can find in his Heart to destroy Armies, and ruine Provinces. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* vii. 122 Neither of us could find it in our hearts to speak. 1883 E. Blackwell *Booth* iv. 45 They could hardly find in their heart to disturb its peaceful surface.

41. Have at heart. To have as an object in which one is deeply interested.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 20 P 1 The Correction of Impudence is what I have very much at Heart. 1712 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1721 II. 138 The Pope has this design extremely at his heart. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. v. 199 The Romans had no object more at heart than to obtain possession of this key to Gaul. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 206 A matter which we have very much at heart.

b. So; conversely, *to be at the heart of.*

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* iii, The interests of the establishment being very much at the heart of this honourable council.

42. Lay to heart. To take into one's serious consideration, as a thing to be kept carefully in mind; to think seriously about; to be deeply affected by or concerned about (a thing); *rarely*, to impress it seriously upon another.

1602 Dekker *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 234 Captaine, I'm sorry that you lay this wrong so close unto your heart. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. v. 15 Lay it to thy heart, and farewell. 1611 Bible *Mal.* ii. 2 If yee will not lay it to heart, to giue glory vnto my name. 1802 Beddoes *Hygëia* II. v. 21 Many writers .. have laid it to the heart of mothers not to commit to hirelings the task of nurse. 1853 Trench *Proverbs* 141 It contains..a lesson which I should do wisely and well at this present time to lay to heart. 1884 *Century Mag.* Oct. 942/2 Do not lay it to heart, my child.

†**43. Put** or **set to** or **on the heart**: earlier equivalents of prec. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Mal.* ii. 2 ȝif ȝe woln not putte on the herte, that ȝe ȝeve glorie to my name. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 If ȝe wil not sett to þe hert to ȝef glory to my name. *Ibid.* 34 Son of man, putt to hert, and see wiþ þin een..alle þings þat I spek to þe.

44. Take to heart. To take seriously; to be much affected by; to grieve over; † to be zealous, solicitous, or ardent about (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24010 þat mast i tok til hert. 1535 Coverdale *Eccl.* vii. 2 There is the ende of all men, and he that is lyuinge taketh it to herte. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1808) VI. 299 Whose death he is said to haue taken greatlie to hart. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. VII. (1651) 352 But why shouldst thou take thy neglect, thy canvass so to heart? *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), If he would take the business to heart, and deal in it effectually, it would succeed well. *a* 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 257 It was very vehemently pressed by many persons .. and amongst those who took it most to heart, sir John Stawel was the chief. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Dream Children*, Though I did not cry and take it to heart as some do .. yet I missed him all day long. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* vi. 60 She had no idea when she was refusing him that he would have taken it to heart as he had done.

*** *With governing verb.*

45. Break the heart of.

a. To kill, crush, or overwhelm with sorrow.

See Break *v.* 7 c.

b. To accomplish the hardest part of (a task), to 'break the back of'.

1684 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (ed. 3) 383 You must by this time have broken the Heart of the Difficulty of your Warfare. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., 'To break the heart of a business', to have almost finished it.

46. Cry (*eat, fight, plague, slave, tease, tire, weary, weep*, etc.) one's **heart out**: to cry (etc.) violently or exhaustingly: see the verbs.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii. 54 Nay, you shall fight your hearts out ere I part you. 1712 Swift *Let. to Mrs. Dingley* 25 Jan. (Seager), They have never paid him a groat, though I have teazed their hearts out. 1885 Edna Lyall *In Golden Days* III. vii. 142, I could weep my heart out. 1886 Miss Yonge *Mod. Telemachus* I. i. 15 Making him weary his very heart out.

47. Eat one's **heart**: to suffer or pine away from vexation or longing. See Eat *v.* 8 c.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 47 b, If you thinke to stoppe everie ones mouth: Which were to eate up your heart, as they say. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 904 To eate thy heart through comfortlesse dispaires. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 15 'Eat not thy heart', that is to say, offend not thine owne soule, nor hurt and consume it with pensive cares. 1890 W. A. Wallace *Only a Sister?* xviii. 155 Why, there's poor Aikone .. eating his heart out and getting no further.

48. Have . . . heart. *To have the heart*: to be courageous or spirited enough, to prevail upon oneself (to do something); also (in mod. use and chiefly in negative sentences), to find it in one's heart, to be hard-hearted enough.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11805 Hu had he hert to sced þair blod? 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 63, I am soo full of sorow, and of heuynes, that I haue no herte to speke to yow. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. vi. 12 All thoost shold haue the better herte to fyghte. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 15 Cursed the Heart, that had the heart to do it. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 44 The Turks being discouraged..had not the heart to defend themselves. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 30 (Seager) One cannot have the heart to be angry at this judicious observer. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 6 Dec., I had no heart to leave .. Mr. Thrale in a state so precarious. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, Have you the heart to say this of your own son, unnatural mother! 1882 Tennyson *Promise of May* III. Wks. (1894) 798/2, I hadn't the heart or face to do it.

b. *Have, put* (*one's*) *heart in, into*: see 11 b.

49. Take heart. To pluck up courage. (Also with qualifying adj.) *To take heart of grace*, etc.: see Heart of Grace.

13.. *Coer de L.* 5757 They wer bolde, her herte they tooke. 1530 Palsgr. 748/1, I take herte, *je prens couraige.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 26 Take good hart, And tell thy griefe. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 174 Take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 35 Took heart again and fac'd about, As if they meant to stand it out. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* (Libr. ed.) II. ix. 76 Take heart, take heart. We'll find them.

**** *With another noun.*

50. Heart and hand. (Also *with h. and hand.*) With will and execution; readily, willingly.

a 1547 Surrey *Poems, Lover describeth* (Aldine) 79 And all the planets as they stand, I thank them too with heart and hand. 1847–78 Halliwell s.v., *To be heart and hand*, to be fully bent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/3 The woman said she would have admitted me 'heart and hand', only that her orders were peremptory.

51. Heart . . . heart.

a. *Heart of hearts* (orig. more correctly, *heart of heart, heart's heart*): the heart's core; the centre or depth of one's heart; one's inmost heart or feelings. Usually *in one's heart of hearts.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 78, I will weare him In my hearts Core: I, in my Heart of heart. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. Law 1287 O Israel .. in thy heart's-heart (not in Marble) beare His ever-lasting Law. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 171 From heart of very heart, great Hector welcome. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/1 Him deep engrave In your heart's heart, from whom all good ye have. 1806 Wordsw. *Intim. Immort.* 190 Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your might. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lxxiii. 293 That she should be admitted to his heart of hearts. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 298 In his heart of heart Froude would have admitted that.

b. *A heart and a heart*, a Hebraism = duplicity, insincerity. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xi. 3 [xii. 2] Welure faecne in heortan and heortan spreocende. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xi[i]. 2 Ther trecherous lippis in herte and herte speeken. 1583 Harsnet *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 137 God doth abhor a Heart and a Heart, and his soule detesteth a double minded Man. 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 They were not of double heart [*Heb.* without a heart and a heart]. 1633 Earl Manch. *At Mondo* (1636) 86 A heart and a heart God cannot abide.

[*Heart and part*: error for *art and part*: Art 16.]

52. Heart and soul.

a. The whole of one's affections and energies; one's whole being.

1883 Rita *After Long Grief* xxvi. 160, I saw that you were mine, heart and soul, as ever. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 6/2 The earnest actor who has heart and soul in his work.

b. *advb.* With all one's energy and devotion.

1798 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 261 Read it heart and soul. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 Entering heart and soul into the dust and heat of the Church's war with the world. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. xi. 329 He threw himself, heart and soul, into every requirement of the time.

c. *attrib.* Devoted and enthusiastic.

1836 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 275 The heart-and-soul manner in which he put himself in my place.

***** *In ejaculations of surprise and exclamatory invocations.*

53. † *God's heart!*, † *Ods heart!*, *'s heart*, or simply † *Heart!* (obs.). Also, *For God's heart, Heart of God!, Ads my heart!*, † *My heart!* (obs.), *Dear heart!* The commonest expressions now are: *Lord* (*God*) *bless my* (*your*, etc.) *heart!* elliptically, *Bless my* (etc.) *heart!* See Bless *v.*! 9 and cf. Life, Soul.

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 629 Help, water! water, help!

for goddes herte. 1573 *New Custom* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 37 Heart of God, man, be the means better or worse, I pass not. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 252 Heart! you swear like a comfit-maker's wife. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 306 S'hart, what a name's that! 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. i, Heart! you were hot enough, too hot, but now. 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* II. i. 27, I can't bear this! 'Sheart, I could cry for Madness! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 42 Odsheart! this was so kindly done of you naw. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* v. i, Bless her heart! good lady! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 84 Ad's my Heart! I think it would be the best Thing. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* 161 Dear heart alive, how his niece by marriage started! 1862 MRS. SEWELL *Patience Hart* xxv. 166 Bless your heart, child; you are a good girl. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* II. vii. 164 She can no longer look upon me as a child, bless her old heart!

* ****** *Proverbial phrases and locutions.*

54. a. *One's heart* †*is in* (*at*) *one's heel*(*s* or *hose*, †*is at the bottom of*, or *turns into*, *one's hose*, *sinks in one's shoes*, etc.; ludicrous intensifications of 'the heart sinks', connoting extreme fear or dejection. (See BOOT *sb.*[3] 1 b.) b. *To have one's heart in one's mouth*, *one's heart leaps into one's mouth* (*throat*), referring to the violent beating and apparent leaping of the heart under the influence of a sudden start. So, *to bring one's h. into one's mouth*, *make one's h. leap out of one's mouth*. c. †*To wear one's h. in one's mouth*, †*to have one's h. at one's tongue's end*: to be always ready to speak what is in one's mind. †*To carry one's mouth in one's h.*: to do the opposite of this, to conceal one's thoughts, keep silence. d. *One's h. is in its right place*: one's sympathies are rightly engaged, one means well. †e. *To have one's h. upon one's pouch*: to be set upon one's private profit. f. *To wear one's h. upon one's sleeve*: to expose one's feelings, wishes, intentions, etc. to every one. g. *To do one's heart good*: to make one feel better, gladdened, strengthened, etc. (see also GOOD).

a. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 91 Myn herte fil doun vnto my too. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Your hert is in your hose all in dispaire. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxii. 174 b, Petur beeyng feared with this saiyng of a woman.. as if his herte had been in his hele clene gon. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 253/2 When the Bishop heard this, by and by his heart was in his heeles, and..he with the rest of the Court betooke them to their legges. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. v, My hart is at the bottome of my hose. 1642 [see BOOT *sb.*[3] 1 b.] 1682 N. O. tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 174 Chear up, and pluck thy Heart out of thy Hose! 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. 153 An expression which sent the sister's heart into her shoes.

b. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiii. 199 Hauyng their herte at their verai mouth for feare, they did not believe that it was Iesus. 1601 W. PARRY *Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 16 It had been an easie matter to have found a company of poore hearts neere their maisters mouthes. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i. (D.), I fell across a beam that lay in the way, and faith my heart was in my mouth; I thought I had stumbled over a spirit. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 154 Antony .. sounded a charge with such a tremendous outset .. that it was enough to make one's heart leap out of one's mouth only to be within a mile of it. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* xiii, A ring at the door-bell brings everybody's heart into everybody's mouth. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xviii. 158 Francesca's heart leapt into her mouth.

c. *c* 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ii b, I will carrie my mouth in my hart..there is a time for speech, and a time for silence. 1592 — *P. Penilesse* Wks. 1883–4 II. 5 A hare braind little Dwarfe .. that hath his hart at his tongues end.

d. 1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* (K. O.), Heart lies in the right place. 1886 SCHMITZ tr. *Stinde's Buchholtz Fam.* 51 Your heart is in its right place; if only you had the right words on your tongue.

e. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clxxxviii. 1171 Hee was such a one as had his tongue to sale, and his heart vppon his powche.

f. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. i. 64 'Tis not long after But I will weare my heart vpon my sleeue For Dawes to pecke at. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. xi. 282 A..ready-tongued man, wearing ..his heart upon his sleeve. 1891 SMILES *J. Murray* II. xxxiv. 449 He did not wear his heart upon his sleeve.

g. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 73, I will roare that I will doe any mans heart good to heare me. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vii, It's done me muckle heart's good.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

55. a. *attrib.* Of, for, or pertaining to (*a*) the physical heart, as *heart-action*, *-beating*, *-disease*, *-failure*, *-murmur*, *-pulse*, *-shape*, *-shock*, *-stroke*, *-throb*, *-valve*, *-wall*; (*b*) the heart as the seat of emotion, etc., as *heart-agony*, *-anguish*, †*-brest* (= burst), *-corruption*, *-grief*, *-grudge*, *-hardness*, *-hate*, *-heaviness*, *-ill*, *-religion*, *-service*, *-sorrow*, *-worship*, etc., etc.; also, with vbl. sbs.: *heart-bleeding*, *-heaving*, *-longing*, *-pining*, *-rising*, *-sinking*, etc.

1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 467/2 A belladonna plaister ..to quieten pain and *heart-action. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe Rylstone* II. 102 That dimness of *heart-agony. 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* IV. 162 Who can relieve *Heart-anguish sore. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883–4 IV. 248 This holy Father (with no little commiserate *hart-bleeding) beholding [etc.]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4283 (Trin.) What is more *herte brest þen want of þing þat men loue best. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 211 To temper all the Sisters *Heart-complaints. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 116 From the *heart-deeps where it slept. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 275 Elizabeth had no..comprehension of the *heart-depth of that Puritanism which thus opposed or slighted her mandates. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 264 He suddenly dropt dead of *heart-disease. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Tristesse et douleur de cueur*, sorowe, or *hartgriefe. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1339 In my midst of sorrow and heart-grief To show them feats, and play before their god. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 53/2 Which..was to them an occasion of *hartgrudge. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xix. 8 Moosees did suffer iou to loos iourselves from yor wiifes for iour *harthardnes. 1883 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 50 *note*, The gushing lip-kindness with heart-hardness of many. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, A fierce resolve and fixt *heart-hate. *a* 1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II*, iii. 210 (Jod.) With a *heart-hatred of popery, prelacy, and all superstition. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 51 The more shall I to morrow be at the height of *heart heauinesse. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. viii. 65 Frequent palpitations, *heart-heavings, and alterations of countenance. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 115 A life of holiness, *heart-holiness. 1892 G. E. WOODBERRY *Introd. Lamb's Elia* p. xiii, That mournful fancy, that affection for things unrealized, which betray *heart-hunger. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the *hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1884 HUDSON *Stud. Wordsw.* 243 The head-logic grows so out of proportion as to stifle and crush the *heart-logic. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 263 *Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high, Our Height is but the Gibbet of our Name. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 21, I, who in every *heart-pulse feel her glow. 1758 *S. Hayward's Serm.* p. viii, How truly his mind was bent in pursuit of *heart-religion. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxvii. 222 Ye must looke whether ye haue not some *hartrisings and eagernesse in you. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 859 The Interception of the *Heart-sap may have an effect analogous to the boring at the Heart. 1863 G. SETON *Law Her. Scotl.* v. 192 This form .. tending to the pear-shape and *heart-shape. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. (1864) 95 The man who has received the *heart-shock from which..he will not recover. 1660 BAXTER *Call Unconverted* 158 They charge them with *heart-sins, which none can see but God. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 38 A heart-sin, indulged in secret, which eats into their whole spiritual life. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 312 Moments of keenest fear and utmost *heart-sinking. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xxi, They could read each other's *heart-symptoms like books. 1846 WHITTIER *Lines 2 He*..felt the *heart-throb of the free. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xxii, To devyde my ioye and my *hert torment. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 21 *Heart-weariness, the languishing longing for repose. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10979 Pantasilia..Hit hym so heturly with a *hert wille, þat he hurlit down hedlonges to the hard erthe. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 262 The lip-worship they may have .. but the *heart-worship they shall never have.

b. *objective* and *objective genitive*, as *heart-biting*, *-conner*, *-disposer*, *-searcher*, *-wringing* sbs.; *heart-affecting*, *-cheering*, *-dulling*, *-easing*, *-freezing*, *-fretting*, *-hardening*, *-melting*, *-moving*, *-purifying*, *-stirring*, *-wounding*, etc., etc., adjs.

1563 MAN *Musculus' Commonpl.* 45 a, He that made man ..is aptly called Cardiognostes, that is, The hart-conner. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 166 Consider..the hart-bitings..which he indureth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* v. 2 God the great Heart-disposer so ordered it. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxiii. 327 What bitterness and grievous heart-wringing.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 431 What a heart-tickling joy it is. 1581 — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 This hart-rauishing knowledge. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 5 With hart-thrilling throbs and bitter stowre. 1593 DRAYTON *Essex* Wks. 1753 II. 590 Heart-moving music. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1782 Heart-easing words. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxxix, A melting pleasance..me revived with hart-robbing gladnesse. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. v. 45 Disquiet and hart-fretting payne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. i. 25 Thou hast oft beheld Heart-hardning spectacles. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. v, Sequestred from all company, but heart-eating melancholy. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro*, 13 In Heav'n ycleap'd Euphrosyne, And by men, heart-easing Mirth. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 5 The Suns..heart-cheering bright beams. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recaut.* v. 67 The heart-corroding Fangs Of griping Care. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 304 One of the dreadfullest, and heart-bleedingest conditions that can bee seen. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 112 Heart-melting Zeal. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 40 A gayly-checker'd heart-expanding view. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxi. (1804) 439 Heart-gnawing cares corrode my pensive breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 714 In darkness and heart-chilling fears. 1784 BURNS *Commonpl. Bk.* Sept., There is..a heart-melting tenderness, in some of our ancient ballads. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xxvii, The long and heart-sickening griefs which attend a rash and ill-assorted marriage. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 101 The heart-affecting elements of piety and virtue. 1848 BLAKEY *Free-w.* 91 These heart-stirring and delightful emotions.

c. *locative* and *instrumental.* In, at, from, with the heart; as to the heart: as *heart-blow*; *heart-angry*, *-burdened*, *-chilled*, *-deadened*, *-dear*, *-deep*, *-drawn*, *-free*, *-full*, *-happy*, *-hardened*, *-heavy*, *-hungry*, *-sorrowing*, *-true*, *-weary*, *-wounded*, *-wrung*, etc. adjs.; *heart-eat* vb.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 160, I was *heart-angry with my selfe, that I had told him so much. 1731 MEDLEY *Kelpen's Cape G. Hope* I. 362 The *coup-de-grace*, or *heart-blow, as it is called, not being given them, they were taken alive from the wheel. 1646 CRASHAW *Delights Muses* (1652) 102 The *heart-bred lustre of his worth. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iii. 12 My *heart-deere-Harry. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 100 It is my loue .. that makes me step *Heart-deepe in disobedience to my mother. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise*, *Blessed among Women* 106 Heavens own heart-deep blue. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xi. 111 A deep, *heart-drawn sigh broke from him. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 197 They..cannot see..anything which likes them, but with a greedy eye they *heart-eat it. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* 111 *Heart-fallen and sick of the profitless usages of devotion. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 167 If indeed she be hitherto innocent and *heart-free. 1886 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* (1887) 4 Rose is still heart-free. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 168 She was *heartfull of many emotions. 1623 PENKETHMAN *Handf. Hon.* IV. i, If thou would'st be *heart-happy, wealth despise. 1661 R. DAVENPORT *City Night-cap* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 107 She that is lip-holy Is many times *heart-hollow. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xlii, *Heart-holy men he still kept at his table. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* 15 Do you know what it is to be *heart-hungry? 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 892 The *heart-shed tear, th' ineffable delight Of sweet humanity. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 112 You clowdy Princes, and *hart-sorowing-Peeres. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, *K. Arth.* xcvii, *Heart swolne heauinesse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxviii, And theare did him the *heart trew King most kindly intertaine. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 12 Sinking *heart-weary, far away from home. 1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* 93 Floods of *heart-wrung tears.

d. *similative*, as *heart-fashioned*, *-leaved* adjs. Also HEART-SHAPED.

1756 SIR J. HILL *Brit. Herbal* 359 The lower lip..is short, broad, and heart-fashioned. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 630 The three species of cinchona .. the lance-leaved..heart leaved..and oblong leaved.

56. Special Combs.: †**heart-bag**, the pericardium; **heart-bearer**, † (*a*) a name of the Franciscan friars; (*b*) a name of the moth *Anarta cordigera*; **heart-bird**, the Turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres* (*U.S.*); **heart-cake**, a heart-shaped cake; **heart-cam** (see quot.); **heart-clot**, a clot of blood or fibrin formed in the heart, usually after death; **heart-cockle**, a bivalve mollusc, *Isocordia cor*, so called from its shape; †**heart-lath**, a lath made from the heartwood of the oak; **heart-moth**, the moth *Dicycla Oo*; **heart-motion**, the motion generated by a heart-cam; **heart-net**, **-piece** (see quots.); †**heart-pit**, the hollow in the middle of the breast at the bottom of the breast-bone; †**heart-purse**, **heart-sac**, the pericardium; **heart-seine**, **-shake** (see quots.); **heart-shell** = *heart-cockle*; †**heart-side**, the left side; **heart-sound** (see quots.); **heart-strand**, the central strand of a rope: cf. 18 b; †**heart-strength**, the central strength or fortress; **heart-stroke**, (*a*) the impulse of the contraction of the heart, apex-beat; (*b*) = Angina pectoris; **heart-thimble** (*Naut.*), a heart-shaped thimble; **heart-trace**, 'the record on smoked paper made by the needle of a cardiograph' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **heart-urchin**, a sea-urchin of the genus *Spatangus*, being heart-shaped; a spatangoid; **heart-warm** *a.*, warm-hearted, genuinely affectionate; **heart-wheel** = *heart-cam*; †**heart-white**, the white spot on a butt or target; **heart-yarn**, the soft yarn in the centre of a rope.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 The Watry Vapors of both the Ventricles, are congealed into the water of the *Heart-bag. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 116 b, The secte of the Fryers Minors (otherwyse called *hartbearers). 1844 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* II. 216 Known under the name of Brant-bird, *Heart-bird, Horse-foot Snipe, and Beach-bird. 1756 MRS. BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 36 (1764) 294 Delicate *heart-cakes, a penny a-piece. 1885 *Old Lond. Cries* 29 'Spanish Chestnuts'; 'Ripe Turkey Figs'; 'Heart Cakes'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Heart-cam*, a form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Polypus*, Fibrinous concretions found in the heart, *Heart clots. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 300 The *heart-cockle burrows in sand by means of its foot. 1479 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 94 For 4 cwts. of *Hertlaths. 1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 205 The studies to bee lathed with hart lath. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, Heart Laths of Oak are one shilling and ten pence a bundle or hundred. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 381 The *Heart Moth .. appears on the wing in July, and has occurred in the New Forest. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a *heart-motion. 1884 KNIGHT, *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Heart-Net*, a [fishing] net with a leader and a bowl or pound, between which is a heart-shaped funnel. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* (ed. 4) 121 **Heart Piece*, a heart-shaped cam used in chronographs to cause the chronograph hand to fly back to zero. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2250 He hit him thorugh theo *heorte put. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 426 Hee thinketh that the water which is found in the *heart purse is a portion of our drinke. 1896 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/2 The heart had been slowly bleeding into the pericardium or '*heart-sac'..and no help would have availed to save her life. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Heart Seine* (Fishing), a species of seine, with a leader, heart, and pound secured by stakes so that the upper edge is floated at the surface and the lower touches the bottom. 1875 LASLETT *Timber* 25 Timber having much *heart-shake. 1884 *Spon's Mech. Own Bk.* (1886) 167 'Heartshakes: splits or clefts in the centre of the tree; common in nearly every kind of timber. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Heart-shells*..always expressing what we call the figure of a Heart. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 664 Closing her eyes, and turning upon her *heart-side. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 111 *Heart-sounds were clean and free from murmur. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *H*[*eart*] *sounds* .. are two in number, one dull and prolonged, the other shorter, sharper, and terminating more abruptly. They have been likened to the syllables tŭb, dŭp. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 52 The standing rigging is often made with four strands and a *heart strand. 1618 BOLTON

Florus III. x. (1636) 205 Then assaulting the *heart-strengths of the Warre, he destroyed Avaricum. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl.* I. 254 Subject to fits of the *heart-stroke. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Heart*, The Beating or Impulse of the heart, Heart-stroke, Apex beat .. against the parietes of the chest is mainly caused by the systole of the heart, which tends to project forwards. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 37 The shroud is turned in round a *heart thimble. 1843 EMBLETON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 51 *Amphidotus cordatus.* Common *Heart Urchin. 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 167 The great purple heart-urchin (*Spatangus purpureus*), clothed in pale lilac hornyspines. 1787 BURNS *Farew. Brethren St. James's Lodge*, Adieu! a *heart-warm, fond adieu! 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 200 A shout of heartwarm and heart-felt gratitude. 1806 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 203 *Heart wheel is the name given in England to a well-known method of converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear one .. contrived we believe by Sir Samuel Morland about the year 1685. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 997 The periphery of the heart-wheel .. is seen to bear upon friction wheels. 1600 *Look about You* xiv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 426 Ay, there's the But, whose *heart-white if we hit, The game is ours. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The *heart-yarn or centre, on which four-stranded rope is formed.

b. In names of trees and plants: **heart-cherry**, a heart-shaped variety of the cultivated cherry; **heart-clover**, *Medicago maculata*; **heart-leaf**, (*a*) = prec.; (*b*) an American species of *Limnanthemum*, also called *floating heart*; **heart-liver** = *heart-clover*; †**heart-nut**, a name for the Cashew-nut, *Anacardium*; **heart of the earth**, a popular name of Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; **heart-pea, heart-seed**, a name for plants of the genus *Cardiospermum*, especially of *C. Helicacabum*, from the heart-shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed; †**heart-trefoil** = *heart-clover*.

1596 GERARDE *Catal. Arborum* (1876) 29 C[*erasus*] *cordata maiora.* Great *hart Cherrie. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 294 Heart-Cherries, because they are made like a Heart .. are the firmest of all other. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 16 *Herba chamedris* þæt is *heortclœfre. 1794 Heart-clover [see CLOVER *sb.* 2]. 1854 THOREAU *Walden* ix. (1886) 178 A few small *heart-leaves and potamogetons. 1794 MARTYN *Flora Rustica* III. lxxvi, *Heart Medick* .. others call it Heart Claver or Clover, which has been corrupted into *Heart Liver. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 51 Anacardium maye be called in Englishe *Hartnut of the likenes that it hath with an hart. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lii. § 2. 271 The blacke winter Cherrie is called .. in English the Indian hart, or *hart Pease. 1731–68 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Cardiospermum*, Hart Pea; by the inhabitants of America called Wild Parsley. *Ibid.*, *Heart-seed with smooth leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 222 The common Heartseed..sometimes called also Winter Cherry, or Heart Pea. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1189 The *Hart Trefoile hath..leaues ioined together by three on little slender foot-stalks, euery little leafe of the fashion of a heart, whereof it took his name. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 89 Heart Trefoyle is so called .. also because each Leafe containes the perfect Icon of an Heart, and that in its proper colour, viz. a flesh colour.

Heart (hāɹt), *v.* Forms: 1 **hyrtan, hiertan**, 3 **hirten**, 3–5 **hert(e-n**, 5–6 **hart**, 6– **heart.** [OE. *hiertan, hyrtan*:—**hertjan*, **heortjan*, f. *hert*, *heort*, HEART *sb.* (Cf. MHG. *herzen*, MDu. *herten* in same sense.)]

1. *trans.* To give heart to, put heart into (a person, etc.); to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage, inspirit, animate; = HEARTEN 1. *arch.*

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* viii. 53 Mid oðrum worde he hierte. *c* 1205 LAY. 25941 Beduer heo gon hirten mid hendeliche woorden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1980 His sunes comen..And hertedin him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27296 Þat þe preist..hert þe sinful wel. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1889 He herted so his cumpany, The moste coward was ful hardy. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxii. 115 (Gibbs MS.) Þis one thyng schulde stire & herte þin intencioun. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Cj, Those that bee apt, should bee harted and encouraged. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 372 Growing now so hearted in his resolution. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 189 To sing and pray .. hearts them more when danger comes, Than others trumpets and their drums. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 A grief not uninformed and dull, Hearted with hope.

b. Const. *to* and *inf.*, or *subord. cl.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (1495) 737 All beestys of the erthe ben..hertyd to gendre. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 165 That he mai therbi be hertid .. for to serue God. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 262 Martyrs she harted to suffer ioyfully trybulacyons. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. liii. 169 Harting the Pagans that they shrinked not. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was hearted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†**2.** To supply with physical strength or stimulus; to put (land) into good heart. Cf. HEARTEN *v.* 3 b, HEART *sb.* 21. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 106 The land is well harted with helpe of the fold, for one or two crops.

3. To take to heart, establish or fix in the heart. (See also HEARTED 5.)

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 373, I hate the Moore. My cause is hearted; thine hath no lesse reason. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 6 There is one thing, if we hear it, and heart it, enough to fright us all.

b. To establish as central or essential. *rare.*

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 84 The richness hearted in such joy Is in the knowing what are gifts we give.

† c. To utter with the heart or sincerely. *Obs.*

1642 S. ASHE *Best Refuge for Oppressed* 48 It will not be sufficient to say a Prayer .. or to word it before the Lord; but we should rather heart it before God in holy prayer.

4. *Building.* To fill up the central space within (a piece of masonry) with rubble or similar material. Also with *in*.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 49 We..laid a Course of large flat Stones, and filled and hearted them in close about the Pile. *Ibid.* 79 They hearted their Walls with their Spawls and smallest Stones. 1892 *Gd. Words* Feb. 103/1 It was enough to 'heart' the embankment with clay, and protect it outside with heavy stonework.

5. *intr.* Of a plant, *esp.* cabbage, lettuce, etc.: To form a 'heart' or close compact head; to have the leaves growing into a firm dense globe.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 166/1 Cabbages are preferred when .. thoroughly hearted and blanched. *Ibid.* Heading or hearting cabbages. 1887 *Gardening* 17 Dec. 569/1 The cabbages heart sooner by two or three weeks.

Heart-ache (hāɹtˌēɪk). [f. HEART *sb.* + ACHE.]

1. Pain in the heart; formerly = HEARTBURN 2.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 192 Wið heort ece, ȝenim þysse ylcan wyrte. 1685 *Cooke's Marrow Chirurg.*, *Physic* II. v. 526 Heart-ach Fever is caused by the Pancreatick Juice getting a corroding quality.

2. Pain or anguish of mind, esp. that arising from disappointed hope or affection.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 62 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shockes That Flesh is heyre too. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. vi, Many bitter heart-achs, that Fortune seems to have in store for me. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 373 The anxieties and heartaches that are inseparable from our arduous career.

So **Hea·rt-aching** *vbl. sb.* = HEART-ACHE; **Hea·rt-aching** *ppl. a.*, causing heart-ache, distressing.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 227 Many a groan, many a sigh, and heart-aking. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* IV. i. 1751 If ever maid was yet belov'd..With such Heart-aking, eager, anxious Fondness. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxiii. 229 The heart-aching that is concealed within the glare and tinsel exposed to the audience.

Heart-bag, -bird, etc.: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Hea·rt-beat. [See BEAT *sb.*[1] 6.] A beat or pulsation of the heart; *fig.* an emotion; *transf.* an extremely brief space of time.

1850 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 211 Those who do not know one native heart-beat of my life. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xxi. 218 Speaking many tongues, yet feeling But one heart-beat in their bosoms. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 584/1 In another heart-beat the whole .. valley was afloat.

Hea·rt-blood, heart's-blood. Blood from the heart; blood shed in death, life-blood; hence, vital energy, life.

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 Al min heorte blod to ðe ich offrie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17136 For þe i gaf mi hert blode. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 243 My hartblood is welnigh frorne. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 151 Thy sins are washed away with His heart-blood. *a* 1723 *Ld. Thomas & Fair Ellinor* xvii. in Allingham *Ballad Bk.* (1864) 239 O dost thou not see my own heart's blood Run trickling down by my knee? 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 250 The cement of this Union is the heart-blood of every American. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* III. v. 128 The gush of human heart's-blood comes to dim My crystal eyesight.

b. *fig.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 34 The mortall Venus, the heart bloud of beauty. 1627 CRESWELL *Sp.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 506 Justice..is the Life and the Heart-blood of the Commonwealth. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 397 Creations which throbbed with the very heart's-blood of genius.

Hea·rt-bond. [See BOND *sb.*[1] 7, 13.] **a.** A union of hearts, betrothal. **b.** (See quot. 1851.)

1823 in CRABB *Technol. Dict.* 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Heart-bond*, the construction of walling in which two stones side by side form the width of the wall, and a third stone of an equal breadth is put over the joint in the course above. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore* 32 Our plighted heart-bond gently bless.

Hea·rt-bound, *ppl. a.* [See BOUND *ppl. a.*[2]] Bound in heart, having the heart bound: **a.** Having the heart enchained or entirely devoted (*to* an object). †**b.** Having the heart shut up or fast-closed (*to* a person); pitiless, hard-hearted (*obs.*).

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 Her, who both them did possesse As heart-bound slaues. 1616 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Wks. 1861 I. 169 The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish..to their lusts, are yet heart-bound to the poor. 1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 82 Because she should not think him barren of education, nor heart-bound to his ambitious designs.

Hea·rt-break, *sb.* (*a.*) [See BREAK *sb.*[1]]

A breaking of the heart; great and overpowering sorrow, such as breaks the heart; overwhelming distress of mind.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 64 Those griefes, cares, heart-breakes, and sorrowes, which are incident daily to maried folks. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. iii. 11 Better a little chiding, then a great deale of heart-breake. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 130 [This] deformitie being a sorrow to the father, and almost a heart-breake to the daughter. 1828 SCOTT *Aunt Marg. Mirr.* i, The poor girl ..died of heart-break.

†**B.** *adj.* Heart-breaking. *Obs.*

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 105 Shunne Jelousie that heart-breake loue. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silk-wormes* 63 The hart-breake crush of melancholies wheele.

So **Hea·rt-break** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to break the heart of. **Hea·rt-breaker, a.** one who breaks hearts; **b.** a curl, a love-lock: by Butler used contemptuously of Samson's long hair. **Hea·rt-breaking** *vbl. sb.* = HEART-BREAK *sb.* **Hea·rt-breaking** *ppl. a.*, causing intense sorrow or crushing grief, extremely distressing; hence **Hea·rt-breakingly** *adv.*

1792 BURNS *What can a young Lassie do* iv, I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I *heart-break him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 253 Like Sampson's *Heart-breakers, it grew In time to make a Nation rue. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 124 A red Heart-breaker next she mow'd off, A Wart that Dido was full proud of. 1863 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 301 We don't refer to the ball-room butterfly..but to the regular professional heart-breaker. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 74 It is a *heart-breaking to see a handsome man loose-Wiu'd. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1683) 56 They took them to the fields to her Majesty's great dissatisfaction and heart-breaking. 1885–6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxli. 5 Head-breaking and heart-breaking attend the anointings of the riotous. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 6 Making your musick of *hart-breaking mone. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 163 Nothing can more Heart-breaking Grief excite, Than utmost Love, repaid with utmost Spite. 1886 ANNIE THOMAS *Reigning Favourite* III. ix. 169 Dull, level tones that were *heart-breakingly significant.

Hea·rt-broke, *a.* Archaic variant of next.

1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 14 At last downe falls The heart-broke Hare. 1711 SWIFT *Let. to Mrs. Johnson* 9 Feb. Wks. 1778 XIV. 164 They say the old King is almost heart-broke. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Seraphim* Poems I. 116 He seemeth dying..heart-broke by new joy too sudden and sweet.

Hea·rt-broken, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BROKEN.] Having a broken heart, broken-hearted; overwhelmed with anguish, despair, or crushing grief.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. vii, The sacrifice that God will hold respected, Is the heart-broken soule. 1694 WOOD *Life* 14 Sept., Benjamin Wood..died of a feaver, and hart-broken. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, He views, with horror, what mad dreams have done, And sinks, heart-broken, on a murder'd son. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xviii. 319 They were heart-broken at the idea of losing their animal.

b. *transf.* Said of a person's feelings, acts, etc.

1832 J. M. REYNOLDS *Miserrimus* (1833), I stood before you in heart-broken penitence. 1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. vi. 139 To make us weep over the heart-broken death of Katharine. 1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 60 In low heart-broken tones [he] tells her of Heaven's will.

Hence **Hea·rt-bro·kenly** *adv.*, **-bro·kenness.**

1881 D. C. MURRAY *Joseph's Coat* xxviii, Quite heart-brokenly penitent. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 95 Who has felt heart-brokenness on account of sin?

Heartburn (hāɹtbɒ̄ɹn), *sb.* Also 3 **herte-bren.** [f. HEART *sb.* + BURN *sb.*[3] Sense 2 translates Gr. καρδιαλγία in Galen: cf. HEART *sb.* 4.]

†**1.** Burning of heart; fire of passion. *rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4054 Ðe ȝinge wimmen of ðin lond .. ðe cumen brewen herte-bren.

2. An uneasy burning sensation in the lower part of the chest, due to putrefactive fermentation of the food in the stomach; cardialgy.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxvi. 414 Small stonecrop..is good for the hart-burne. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 142 It is of singular force against the heart-burne. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 105 Congreve's nasty white wine has given me the heart-burn. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 419, I have frequently known the heart-burn cured.. by chewing green tea. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 93 Chalk or magnesia is taken for the relief of the Heartburn.

3. Rankling jealousy, discontent, or enmity; = HEART-BURNING *sb.* 1.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 42 Faire Herse's happy state such heart-burne breeds In her black bosom. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 78 Not without a little of the heart-burn. 1862 H. AÏDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 253 Was so poor a triumph worth the exchange to an existence of struggle, and heartburn, and unrest?

†**Hea·rt-burn,** *v. Obs.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BURN *v.*; cf. HEART-BURNING *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with heartburning; to render jealous or grudging.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 86 Not being able to reconcile them .. for the greate hatred which harteburned them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 4 How tartly that Gentleman lookes, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howre after. 1669 SHADWELL *R. Sheph.* II. Wks. 1720 I. 241, I had been most abominably heart-burnt, if I had kept it in: this Love-passion [etc.].

2. To regard or treat with jealous enmity.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 4 To quippe, raile, heart-burne their betters. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *N. T.* IV. iv, He once reverencd him .. whom now he heart-burns as an enemy.

Heart-burning (hāɹtbɒ̄ɹniŋ), *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BURNING *vbl. sb.*]

1. A heated and embittered state of mind, which is felt but not openly expressed; jealousy or discontent rankling in the heart; grudge.

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 38/1 A long continued grudge and hearte brennynge betwene the Quenes kinred and the kinges blood. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxxii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 76 Lest there should be any new feud or hart-burning occasiond thereby. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 107 Which outrages occasioned as much vexation and heart-burning as does the modern right of search on the high seas.

b. *pl.* Feelings of this description; grudges.

1605 *2 Vnnat. & Bloodie Murthers* (Collier) 31 Their seuerall seruants could not agree one with another, but would expresse their heart-burnings. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* ii. (ed. 2) 120 There was nothing but heart-burnings, and miserable dissensions. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iii. 23, I was manager of a theatre where there were neither heart-burnings nor jealousies.

†**2.** = HEARTBURN *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Azedia*, sharpnes, sowernes of

stomack, hartburning. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 262 Lettice..cooleth a hot stomach called heart-burning. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 74 The Heart Burning, a sharp gnawing Pain at the Orifice of the Stomach.

attrib. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 749 The hearts of them that die of the heart-burning disease.

Heart-burning, *ppl. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + BURNING *ppl. a.*] That inflames, kindles, or consumes the heart; distressing the heart.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 280 *Thine in all complements of* deuoted and heart-burning heat of dutie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1821 BYRON *Juan* v. xxiv, Swallowing a heart-burning sigh.

Heart-cake, -cam, -cherry, -clover, -cockle, etc. : see HEART *sb.* 56.

Hearted (hā·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. HEART *sb.* and *v.* : see -ED [1], 2.]

1. Having a heart ; *esp.* in parasynthetic comb., as FAINT-HEARTED, HARD-HEARTED, etc., q.v.

c 1205 [see HARD-HEARTED]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Mine leoue sustren..lokeð þet ȝe beon..swete & swote iheorted. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 169 They are good men Much herted like an hen. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1176/1 Which answer of so noble an hearted princesse .. mooued a maruellous shout. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Torrismond* I. iii, If this man should be Vain, selfish, light, or hearted with a stone. 1860 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 56 In cutting a hearted cabbage.

†2. Sagacious, wise, prudent; = HEARTY *a.* 2.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxxiv. 10 Therfor ȝe men hertid [*gloss.* that is, vndirstondinge] here ȝe me.

†3. Full of heart, spirited, courageous. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 26 Coltes..better fed then harted or apt for War. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 7 O coward troups, far better arm'd then harted.

4. Having the shape of a heart; cordate.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 199 The steeple head-dress, which succeeded the horned or hearted shape. *a* 1864 LANDOR (Webster), *With hearted spear-head.*

5. Fixed or established in the heart.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 448 Yield vp (O Loue) thy Crowne, and hearted Throne To tyrannous Hate. 1850 TALFOURD *Lett. Lamb* vii. 67 A deep and hearted feeling of jealousy.

Hence **-heartedly, -heartedness** in comb.

1583 [see HARDHEARTEDNESS]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 So fainte heartedlie to surrender themselves. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 93, I ask for great-heartedness—all but infinite heartedness, that will listen to all kinds of people.

Hearten (hā·ɹt'n), *v.* Also 6-7 harten. [Extended form of HEART *v.* : see -EN [5] 2.]

1. *trans.* To put heart into, give heart to (a person, etc.) ; to inspire with confidence, embolden, encourage ; to rouse to fresh energy or enthusiasm ; to inspirit, animate, cheer.

1526 R. WHYTFORD *Martiloge* (1893) 182 Saynt Cicily hertned them vnto martyrdom. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 115 b, Because I have halfe weried the reader with a tedious matter, I wil harten him agayne with a merye tale. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 61 Where God .. heartened his own people .. by drying up the waters of Jordan. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. III. 156 One of a noisy multitude to halloo and harten them into doubtful and dangerous courses. 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 76 Hearten our chorus ! 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* xi. (1860) 293 Encounter with difficulties will train his strength..heartening him for future effort.

b. Const. *inf.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 945 This [token] did hearten him..to follow his purpose. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 [They] heartened him by their advice to pursue his Hellish Design of stabbing the King. 1881 ELIZ. R. CHAPMAN *Master of All* I. 77 The slant rays..heartened the robins to chirp their merriest.

c. *refl.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 1 Too thentent he may harten himselfe unto boldnesse. 1708 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 503 Let us hearten our selves with their Assistance against Temptations. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XI. Concl., How long a time you will require to hearten yourself for the next consultation.

2. With adv. a. *To hearten on* : to encourage, inspirit, incite, stimulate.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 221 The princes and capitaines .. crye vnto their men, and harten them on. *a* 1690 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 358 The Train-Band.. kill'd a Ballad-Singer with one Arm, that was heartning on the Women [rioters]. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 259 Heartening on his men, till he dropped exhausted from his saddle.

b. *To hearten up* : to animate, cheer up.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, III. ii, Hearten up your men. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 76 The Doctor heartned him up, and admonisht him not to let in fears. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 185 They boasted of the victory to hearten up their friends. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lx. (1862) V. 292 Marshalling the troops, heartening up their dejection.

c. *refl.* and *intr.* for *refl.* To rouse oneself from despondency ; to take fresh heart or courage, regain one's spirits, cheer up.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxiv. (1737) 101 Who is fain to drink to hearten himself up. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 308 Do hearten yourself up a little, ma'am. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2, I heartened up a good bit. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant Killers* 136 'Hearten up, my sweet', he said.

†3. To give physical strength or stimulus to : a. To strengthen with food or nourishment. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 Good Ale, which inwardly must hearten him. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 82 Peacocks are verie sicke when they moult, and then they must be heartened with Honey, Wheat, Oates, and Horse-beanes. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 118 Messengers..take of it [opium] to hearten themselves. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 220 Of great service both in lengthning out our store of provision, and in heartning the whole crew with .. palatable food. 1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsman* 74/1 A composition given to hearten and strengthen them.

†b. To put (land) into good heart ; to fertilize with manure. Cf. HEART *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 49 These being returned vppon the grounds .. do helpe in some measure to harten them again. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 34 But rather hearten our soils and make us shoot up. 1622 MAY *Virg. Georg.* (J.), The ground one year at rest ; forget not then With richest dung to hearten it again.

†c. To supply (liquor) with stimulant quality.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 293 Makes most delicate Punch ; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it, because this Arack is not strong enough.

4. *transf.* in weaker sense : To strengthen, help on, further, promote. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 4 Somewhat to hearten the probability of this opinion. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* Addit. i. (1654) 384 His offensive marriage with his Neece is hartned by a sophisticall pleader.

Hence **Hea·rtened** *ppl. a.* **Hea·rtener,** one who heartens, encourages, or cheers. **Hea·rtening** *vbl. sb.*, encouragement, stimulus, renewal of strength or spirits. **Hea·rtening** *ppl. a.*, that heartens, stimulates, etc. : see senses of vb.

1649 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 223 The *heartned old man quickly left me. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 514 He was a great *hartner of King John against the Pope. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Nov. 662 What the world most greatly needs is hearteners, not disheartened. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 151 Without any either great feare, or much *heartening. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 109 Which exceedeth all other kinds of dung in goodnesse, for the great substance, strength, and heartening which it giueth vnto the ground. 1816 J. BALLANTYNE in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) I. xviii. 467, 'I am..confident of the success of this work'. This is no bad heartening. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii, They turn'd them tow'rds the *hart'ning sound. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 217 This is a pretty heartening dish for a sick or weak person. 1895 J. SMITH *Message Exod.* v. 67 A new, living and most heartening message from the Unseen.

†**Hea·rter.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HEART *v.* + -ER [1].] One who heartens or encourages ; an abettor.

c 1550 *Vpchering of Messe* 29 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. App. iii. p. cxiii, Plewmen, smythes, & carters, With such as be their hartars.

Hea·rt-felt, *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + *felt*, pa. pple. of FEEL *v.*] Felt in the heart ; appealing to or proceeding from the innermost self ; hence, thoroughly sincere, genuine, real.

1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 168 The soul's calm sunshine, and the heartfelt joy. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 3 Oct., I have been repeating internally, all day long, these heartfelt lines. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 215 Honest and heartfelt enemies of Slavery. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. Pref. 17 Of great religious earnestness, and consistent heartfelt piety.

Heartful (hā·ɹtful), *sb.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 2]. As much as a heart can contain : chiefly *fig.*

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 253 So that I may get my heartful of my Lord Jesus. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 264 It is a handful of eternal truth Make ye a heartful of it. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1861) 302 If she is of the real woman sort, and has a few heartfuls of wild blood in her.

Hea·rtful (hā·ɹtfûl), *a.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -FUL 1.] Full of heart ; characterized by deep emotion or sincere affection ; hearty.

1375, etc. [implied in next]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxvii. 32 They shall mourne for the with hertfull sorow. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. i. 206 Happy, heart-full hours ! 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng., Sir Hugh Willoughby*, The heartful prayers, the fireside blaze and bliss.

Hea·rtfully, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] With the whole heart ; with entire affection, enthusiasm, or devotion ; cordially, heartily ; earnestly.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 510 Thai welcummyt him mar hartfully. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 891, I rid that thow hartfully forsaik thy Mahoun. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1443, I pray you hertfully Take no dysplesure. *c* 1565 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 35 Douglas..was received right heartfully by the King. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 292 To animate and inable us the more heartfully to serve him. 1890 MRS. LAFFAN *Louis Draycott* II. III. iv. 85, I worked harder, and more heartfully.

Hea·rtfulness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heartful quality ; sincerity of affection, cordiality.

1611 COTGR., *Cordialité*, cordiallnesse, heartinesse, heartfulnesse. 1823 *Examiner* 586/1 An additional tinge of acidity, and a consequent negation of what we hope we may be allowed to call heartfulness. 1845 G. MURRAY *Istaford* 157 Whose heartfulness has warmth enough To give the thing a soul.

Hearth [1] (hāɹþ). Forms: 1 heorð, herth, (4 erþe), 4-6 herth(e, 5-7 harth(e, 6- hearth. [OE. *heorð* str. masc. = OFris. *herth, herd*, OS. *herth*, (MDu. *heert, haart*(*d*), MLG. *hert*, Du. *haard*, LG. *heert, heerd*) ; OHG., MHG. *hert*, Ger. *herd* floor, ground, fireplace :—WGer. **herþoz*. (In Sc. and north. dial. still rimes with *earth*.)]

1. That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made, or which is beneath the fire-basket or grate ; the paved or tiled floor of a fireplace.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 5 *Arula*, fyrpannae *vel* herth. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Fornacula*, cyline, heorðe. *c* 1000 *Azariah* 176 Hweorfað nu æfter heorðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxvi. 23 He kutte it..and threȝ it in to the fyr, that was vpon the herth. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 657/1 *Hoc focarium*, harthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Herthe, where fyre ys made, *ignearium*. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 258 Bacford ston for to make þe chymney harth with. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 328 The Hearth wherein fire is kept, *focus*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 95 Thay bake it at the harth. 1634 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *Washingtons* App. 65 The stone for the harth in the Great Chamber. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vi, For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 98 The sacred fire, which was kept constantly burning on the public hearth of the colony, was taken from the altar of Vesta. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ii, A pile of blazing logs on the hearth.

fig. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr. 7 The heart is the harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natiue heate. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Icarus* Poems 247 Hearths of air Whereon the Morning burns her hundred fires.

b. A portable receptacle for fire, or flat plate on which it may be made.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 321 Carrying, for as it were his crest, a chafing-dish or little hearth upon his helmet, and the coales thereof kindling with the motion of his body. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 359 They .. bake it upon small round iron hearths, which they carry with them.

c. 'Applied to the ship's fire-place, coppers, and galley generally' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. As typical of the household or home; the home, 'fireside'. Often in the alliterative phrase *hearth and home.*

c 1000 *Laws Edgar* II. c. 2 (Schmid) Be ælcum frigan heorðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 262 He sceolde bebeodan Israhela folce þæt hí namon æt ælcum heorðe anes ȝeares lamb. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 13 b, This towne doth not now containe above 300 harthes. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 85 Now this extremity, Hath brought me to thy Harth. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* III. iv, A grove which ..twines its roots with the imperial hearths. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 35 To fight for their hearths and altars. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trail* (Rtldg.) 141 Puissant defenders of the hearth and home.

3. Technical. a. The fireplace of a smith's forge. b. The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore, or in a puddling furnace on which the iron, is exposed to the flame. c. The hollow at the bottom of a blast-furnace through which the molten metal descends to the crucible. d. A portable brazier or chafing-dish used in soldering. e. In cylinder glass manufacture : A spreading frame.

Open-hearth furnace, a form of regenerative furnace of the reverberatory type used in some processes of making steel ; hence *open-hearth steel.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), Þe eyer þat bloweþ in þe erþe [1535 forge] is hoot and dry ; hit heteþ and dryeþ smeþis. 1645 G. BOATE in *Nat. Hist. Irel.* (1726) 76 The [melted] iron itself descendeth to the lowest part of the furnace called the hearth ; the which being filled .. *they unstop the hearth, and open the mouth therof.* 1693 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 866 Those Bars which are wrought out of a Loop, taken up out of the Finnery Harth, or second Forge, are much better Iron than those which are *made in the Bloomary or first Harth. Ibid.* 867 Set in the Smiths Forge or Harth, a Crucible, or Dish of Crucible Metal. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 125 The furnaces must be differently constructed..the walls must come down straight to the hearth, or contract gradually. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 996 The puddling furnace..is divided interiorly into three parts ; the fireplace, the hearth, and the flue. 1883 CRANE *Smithy & Forge* 10 The smith's hearth, when of the largest description, is a kind of trough of brickwork about six feet square, elevated several inches from the floor of the smithy. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 412 It may be crucible, Bessemer, or open-hearth steel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hearth-broom, -brush, -fire, -holder, -light, -place, -side, -staff, -tool* ; *hearth-baken* adj. b. **hearth-book,** a book containing a list of hearths for the purpose of the HEARTH-TAX ; **hearth-bottom,** the stone which forms the bed of a blast-furnace ; **hearth-cake,** a cake baked on the hearth ; **hearth-cinder,** the slag formed on the refinery-hearth ; **hearth-cricket,** the common house-cricket ; **hearth-ends,** particles of unreduced lead ore from a blast-furnace ; **hearth-fellow,** a fireside companion ; **hearth-fly,** a kind of artificial fly used in angling ; **hearth-plate,** a cast-iron plate forming the hearth of a reverberatory furnace ; †**hearth-stock,** = HEAD-BLOCK 1 ; **hearth-warming,** a merry-making to handsel a new house ; a house-warming ; † **hearth-yeld** = HEARTH-PENNY. Also HEARTH-MONEY, -PENNY, -RUG, -STONE, -TAX.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 153/36 *Subcinericeus, uel focarius*, *heorðbacen hlaf. 1769 R. PRICE *Observ. Revers. Payments* (1792) II. 276 According to the *hearth-books of Lady-day 1690. 1781 BURNEY in Boswell *Johnson* July, He cut some bristles off his *hearth broom. 1752 G. WHITE *Petty Cash Acc.* in *Selborne* (1879) II. 317 Cinder-sifter and *hearth-brush. · 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 155 They vulgarly eate *harth Cakes of Oates. *a* 1781 R. CHALLONER *Medit.* (1843) I. 379 That hearth-cake of the prophet Elias, with which he was fed. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xlvii. (1853) II. 286 Cats catch *hearth-crickets and .. devour them. 1870 J. PERCY *Metall. Lead* 289 The *hearth-ends.. consist of particles of ore, projected from the hearth partly by the action of the blast, but chiefly by decrepitation of the ore, and of particles of fuel and lime. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 110 For the fall of their lord, e'en they his *hearth-fellows.

1784 M. Underwood *Dis. Childr.* (1799) I. 294 The warm ashes of a *hearth-fire. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 106 The *Hearthfly Dubbed with the wool off an aged black ewe, mixed with some grey colt's hair. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. ii, So many householders or *hearthholders do severally fling down their crafts and industrial tools. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* II. 375 The *Hearth-place is in the middle of the Tent. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 997 Cast-iron *hearth-plates, resting upon cast-iron beams. 1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* IV. 170 Let 'em all get to their own *hearth-side. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* xix. 443 Soldiers .. at their very hearth-sides. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 321/1 The *Hearth-staff .. is to open and stir up the Fire, and cast out the Cinders that come from the Iron. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 10 With your Hearth-staff stir up the Fire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 *Herthe stok or kynlyn .. *repŏsocilium*. 1830 W. Carleton *Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 198 Among the peasantry no new house is ever put up without a *hearth-warming, and a dance. *c* 1300 *Battle Abbey Custumals* (1887) 10 Pro Romescot et *herteeld iiij *d*.

Hence **Hearthing** (*nonce-wd.*) : cf. Furnacing.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 109 By their new kind of furnacing and hearthing.

† **Hearth** [2]. *Obs. rare.* In 4 *Kent.* hyerþe. [f. OE. *hier-an* to hear + -th.] = Hearing.

1340 *Ayenb.* 91 Þe vif wyttes of þe bodye be zyzþe be hyerþe be smellinge be zuelzynge and be takynge.

Heart-heaviness : see Heart *sb.* 55 a.

Hearthless (hā·ɹþlés), *a.* [f. Hearth [1] + -less.] Without a hearth.

1817 Byron *Lament. Tasso* ix, While thou, Ferrara! .. shalt..view thy hearthless halls. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* vi. xlvi, A heap of hearthless walls.

Hearth-money. *Hist.*

† **1.** Used by Coke for the ancient Church-scot.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 175 Let the Hearth-money be first paid to the Church by every Freeman. [*Cnut's Laws* I. c. 11 § 1 (Schmid) And ga ælc cyric-sceat into þam ealdan mynstre be ælcon frigan heorðe 'and let each church-scot go to the mother church for each free hearth'.]

2. A tax upon hearths or fireplaces; *esp.* a tax of two shillings per annum on every fire-hearth in England and Wales, imposed by Act 13 & 14 Chas. II, repealed by 1 Wm. and M.; = Chimney-money.

1663 *Act* 15 *Chas. II*, c. 13 Title, An Additionall Act for the better ordering and collecting the Revenue ariseing by Hearth Money. 1664 Earl Orrery *State Lett.* (1743) I. 155 The payments of hearth and chimney money. 1689 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 506 The king sent a message to the commons, signifyeing that the duty of hearth-money becomeing a greivance to the people, he left it to their consideration. 1733 Berkeley *Let. to T. Prior* 19 Apr. Wks. 1871 IV. 206 The number .. had been lately and accurately taken by the collectors of hearth-money. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* II. 66 The number of people at Corke mustered by the clergy, by hearth-money, and by the number of houses. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 36 Importuned by the common people to relieve them from the intolerable burden of the hearth money.

Hearth-pace, erron. f. Half-pace; cf. *Hath-pace.*

1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* II. (1680) 146 A Pair of Hearth-pace Stairs.

Hearth-penny. *Hist.* Also 1 heorðpeniġ, -pening, 3 hert-, hurt-, hurdpeny, hurpeny. [So called because chargeable on every dwelling-house.]

1. The payment also called Peter's pence and Rome-scot, anciently made to the Pope.

c 1000 *Edgar's Laws* II. c. 4 (Schmid) Sy ælc heorð-peniġ agifen be Petres mæsse-dæge. 1235-52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (1891) 13 Et dat hurdpeny sicut Jordanus. *Ibid.* 76 Edit[ha] ..reddit xij*d*. de Gabulo et vij*d*. ad lardarium et hertpeni. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 159 Let the Hearth-penny be paid before the Feast of S. Peter. 1889 *Archæol. Rev.* Aug. 43 It was called Rome-scot, Rome-penny, Hearth-penny.

† **b.** perh. = *sulh-ælmesse*, or plough-alms, an ecclesiastical tax on ploughed land (Schmid). *Obs.*

c 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* in Schmid *Gesetze* App. iii. 372 Sylle [cot-setla] hi heorð-pæniġ on halgan þunres-dæg, eal swa ælcan frigean men ġebyreð.

Hearth-rug. A rug laid before a fireplace to protect the carpet or floor.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* viii, A setter is .. fitter for his place on the hearth-rug than a pointer. 1835 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Brokers & Mar.-Store*, A bright red, blue, and yellow hearth-rug. 1869 Trollope *He Knew, etc.* i. (1878) 6 He would sometimes come in and eat his biscuit standing on the hearth-rug.

Hearth-stead. [f. Stead place.] The place of a hearth; fireside; hence, = homestead.

c. 1475 in Horstmann *Altengl. Legenden* (1881) p. cxxi. *note*, Þe herthstede þat has bene all wynter browne & blake with þe smok. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 44 The village containeth about two or three hundred hearthsteds. 1834 Southey *Doctor* xxxiv. II. 17 The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's hearth-stead. 1851 Borrow *Lavengro* I. 180 Northmen..flocked thither across the sea to found hearthsteads on its fertile soil.

Hearthstone (hā·ɹþstōun), *sb.*

1. The flat stone forming the hearth; a variety of stone used for this purpose. Also put symbolically for the fireside or home.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Hastre*, the hert-ston. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 779/9 *Hoc focarium*, a hartstone.. *a* 1491 J. Ross *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 130 *Locum antiquæ prophetiæ* .. The hare shall kendyll on the harthstone. 1634-5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Adorned with such stones a yard and dim. high, as are our best hearthstones in England. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii. Song 5, A bleezing ingle and a clean hearth-stane. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. cvii, Whate'er of peace about our hearth-stone clings. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Good-Bye* 15, I am going to my own hearth-stone.

2. A soft kind of stone used to whiten hearths, door-steps, etc.; a composition of powdered stone and pipeclay used for this purpose.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 27/1 The hearthstone-barrow, piled up with hearth-stone, Bath-brick, and lumps of whiting. 1896 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 7 Those who mined for what London housekeepers know as 'hearthstone'.

3. *Comb.*, as *hearthstone-maker, -seller, -woman.*

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Hearth-stone Maker.*

Hearthstone, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To whiten with hearthstone. Also *absol.*

1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 151 Mosette..with her wet feet left many black marks in the hearth-stoned kitchen. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* III. xiv. 255 He..washed and hearth-stoned steps and window-sills.

Hearth-tax. = Hearth-money 2.

1689 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Mar., In the mean time to gratify the people, the Hearth Tax was remitted for ever. 1807-8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 140/2 Ireland does not contain at this moment less than five millions of people. There were returned in the year 1791 to the hearth tax 701,000 houses. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 405 A hearth-tax, or duty proportioned to the number of fire-places in a house, was established in this country [England] at a very early period.

Hearthward (hā·ɹþwȳɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [see -ward.] a. *adv.* Towards or in the direction of the hearth. b. *adj.* Directed towards the hearth.

1847 in J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1882) 408 Folks look hearth-ward then. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 206 Hag of the hearthward cringe and tripod stool.

† **Heartikin.** *Obs.* Also 6 hartykyn. [f. Heart *sb.*; see -kin.] Little heart: a term of endearment. *Ods-heartikins!*, a minced oath (= God's heart); cf. Heart *sb.* 53, and Bodikin 2.

1540 Palsgr. *Acolastus* Hartykyn (Halliw.). 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. xxviii. 45 Ads-heartikins! you young gentlemen are made of iron and steel, I think. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxvii. (1779) II. 230 Odds heartlikins! had I known. *Ibid.* lxxviii. III. 43 Oddsheartikins! this may be some London apprentice running away.

Heartily (hā·ɹtĭli), *adv.* [f. Hearty *a.* + -ly [2]. Cf. also Heartly *adv.*] In a hearty manner.

1. With full or unrestrained exercise of real feeling; with genuine sincerity; earnestly, sincerely, really; with goodwill, cordially.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20054 Qua hertili hers or redis it. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1492 *Hypsipyle*, Myn lady quod he thanke I hertyly. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 243 Most heartily I do beseech the Court To giue the iudgement. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 142 To bid all his guests welcome right heartily. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 17 June, I really could not forbear laughing heartily at your letter. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 174 ₱ 14 No man heartily hates him at whom he can laugh. 1868 Farrar *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 47 To repent heartily is to be forgiven wholly.

2. With courage, zeal, or spirit; spiritedly, zealously.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15954 Þe hertiloker on þem he brak. 1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 168 Taking his cause, to seeming, very heartily. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. i, The Men rowing very heartily. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 55 The people never fought heartily for their masters.

3. With good appetite; to the satisfaction of appetite, abundantly, amply.

a 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 210 He breaks his fast heartilest while hee is making a grave. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 275 We made no dinner this day, having fed heartily in the morning. 1733 Cheyne *Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 7 (1734) 215 Advice to Persons of weak Nerves..to drink a Bottle heartily every Day. 1874 Dasent *Half a Life* III. 172 No man .. ever devoured his food more heartily.

4. Abundantly, plenteously; to the full, completely, thoroughly; exceedingly, very.

1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 67 Follow the Dogs three quarters speed, that he may sweat heartily. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. v, They .. were..heartily beaten. 1727 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vi, Old Lewis Baboon was.. heartily sick in mind of his last Law-Suit. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, II. 244 The citizens had .. become heartily tired of the war.

Heartiness (hā·ɹtinés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being hearty; genuine sincerity of feeling, earnestness; enthusiasm, zeal; cordiality and friendliness of manner; goodness of appetite; strength, healthiness, vigour, etc.

1530 Palsgr. 229/2 Hartynesse, *magnanimité.* 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. (R.), The lustie freashnes & hertinesse of spirit in him. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* § 20 (R.) Idolatry .. which yet they hate and disavow, with much zeal and heartiness of perswasion. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 13 The duke [of York] with a seeming heartiness gave his consent. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 30 Strahan..rushed up to me with the heartiness of old college days. 1882 A. W. Ward *Dickens* i. 14 Half achieving his task by the very heartiness with which he set about it.

Hearting (hā·ɹtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Heart *v.*]

1. The action of the verb Heart; the imparting of courage; encouragement, animation, cheer.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1982 'Nai! nai!' quat he, 'helped it no3t, Mai non herting on me ben wro3t. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 88 He..was ful glad, For he so gude herting þan had.. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 115 3is certis, such hartyng haue we hadde. 15.. *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 'Marye, that's ill hartinge', saies my Lord Charlls Howeward. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxii, In hairting .. of him to byd still langer.

2. *Building.* The filling up of a central space within masonry with rubble or similar material; *concr.*, the material so used.

1858 *Illustr. Times* 7 Aug., The small materials used for the hearting of the breakwater. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 405 Built of ashlar, with a hearting of rubble.

3. The growing to a heart; as 'the hearting of a lettuce'. Also *attrib.*

1858 R. Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 67 Cabbages..assuming the headed or hearting character.

† **Heartist.** *nonce-wd.* A fencer who can pierce the heart.

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Pilgr.* iv. ii, Where is there a man now living in the Town That hath a steady hand?..is there Ever a good heartist, or a member percer, or a Small-gut man left?

Heart-leaf: see Heart *sb.* 56 b.

Heartless (hā·ɹtlés), *a.* [f. Heart *sb.* + -less.]

1. *lit.* Without a heart.

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* (1808) VI. 319 None hartlesse liues. 1603 Drayton *Odes* iv. 19 It cannot two Brests fill, One must be heartlesse still. 1753 *Scots Mag.* July 315/1 A shapeless, helpless, heartless body.

2. Destitute of courage, enthusiasm, or energy; spiritless; out of heart, disheartened, dejected.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11564 Þorow ildelnesse of pes Are Bretons feble & herteles. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 1375 Hertles in eny gostly good. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I hertles was ay thurghe myne impressede drede. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 313 The kingis capitane was sa hartles at the sycht of sik a multitude. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/1 Their own Seamen being poor heartless fellows. *a* 1795 Aikin *Evenings at Home* xvii. (1858) 227 Whence, cold and heartless, home he slunk, Involved in sore disgrace. 1799-1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* ix. 515 A hunger-bitten girl .. Was busy knitting in a heartless mood Of solitude.

b. Without warmth or zeal; not heartfelt, hearty, or zealous.

1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 22. 47 Slight and heartless petitions. 1706 E. Gibson *Assize Serm.* 28 These ill impressions make subjects cold and heartless in their service. *a* 1822 Shelley *Falsehood* 96 Heartless scraps of godly prayer.

† **3.** Without understanding; foolish. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xii. 8 Who forsothe is veyn and herteles [Vulg. *excors*] shal ben open to despising. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/2 Hertles, or vnherty, *vecors.* 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 211 O hertles folys, haste here to our doctryne. 1611 [see Heartlessly].

4. Destitute of feeling; lacking in affection or friendliness; callous, unfeeling, unkind, cruel.

(The current sense, which, however, is not recognized in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828; it is doubtful whether the Shaks. quotation belongs here.)

1599 Shaks. *Pilgr.* 279 How sighs resound through heartless ground. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 690 Heartless things Are done and said i' the world. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's Field* 368 Leolin cried out the more upon them—Insolent, brainless, heartless! 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. vi. 189 He made up his mind that I was heartless and selfish.

5. Of land: Without fertility, sterile.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 38 In an hartlesse peece of ground. 1611 R. Fenton *Usury* II. xiii. 95 The land if it want a Iubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 37 Growndes that are mossy and heartlesse. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xii. 154 Of so cold and heartless a quality as almost to defy improvement.

6. Of food or drink: Without stimulating or sustaining power.

1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* I. 131 Wine that was [not] worth the drinking being so small, and heartlesse. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 90 Following Heartless Slops and Spiritless Small-beer. 1688 Burnet *Persec. Piedmont* 39 Bad Bread, black and heartless, without Substance. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna Doone* lvi, Their wretched heartless stuff, such as they call claret.

7. Of plants or trees: a. Without heartwood or core. b. Not forming a heart or compact mass of leaves.

1731 S. Hales *Stat. Ess.* I. 13 The motion of the sap..in the heartless vegetable would otherwise be very slow. 1859 W. H. Russell in *Times* 24 Mar. 9/1 Spongiose and heartless timbers are of no good. 1883 *Leisure Ho.* 149/1 Heartless..cabbages.

Heartlessly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a heartless manner: † a. Foolishly. † b. Without spirit, dejectedly. c. Without feeling, callously, cruelly; insincerely.

1611 Cotgr., *Bestement* .. witlesly; dully; heartlesly. 1629 J. Cole *Of Death* 95 We must not heartlesly lye downe, but courageously beare [our cross]. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vii. 210, I was stupidly and heartlessly careless of the past history of my family.

Heartlessness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or fact of being heartless: † a. Lack of energy or spirit, dejection; b. Lack of feeling; insincerity; callous cruelty.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Descorazinamiento*, heartlessnesse..sluggishnesse. 1647 Br. Hall *Christ Myst.* I. § 10 (R.) A disconsolate heartlessnesse, and sad dejection of spirit. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* I. § 39. 8 Their negligence and heartlessness when they are at them. *a* 1836 Mrs. Sherwood *Nun* V. 121 Our ceremonies; there is a sameness and heartlessness in them. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 25 May 5/2 There .. cannot be the shadow of excuse for the heartlessness of the atrocity.

Heartlet (hā·ɹtlĕt). [f. HEART *sb.* + -LET.] A little heart or core; a nucleus.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) I. 164 We find the seed to consist internally of a corculum, or heartlet.

Hea·rtlike, *a.* and *adv.*

A. *adj.* Like or having the appearance of a heart.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 343 Garden plummes and hartlike cherries. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 275 (Jod.) The two shells do not close, but leave a large oval or heart-like gap. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 309 Shaped Out of one ruby heartlike.

B. *adv.* Like or after the manner of a heart.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* lxiii, His brain beat heart-like.

Heartlikins: see HEARTIKIN.

† **Hea·rtliness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. HEARTLY *a.* + -NESS.] Cordiality, heartiness, sincerity.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xv. 32 Both in excellence of wark and hartlynes in lufe. 1452 *Declaration* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 387, I..shall take thay personnes in heartlines and friendship.

† **Hea·rtling.** *Obs.* [f. HEART *sb.* + -LING.] Little or dear heart: cf. HEARTIKIN.

Ods heartlings!: a minced oath (= God's heart!).

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iv. 59 Odd's-hart-lings, that's a prettie iest indeede.

† **Hea·rtly,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 hertelyche, 4–5 hertli, -ly, 4–6 hertely, 5 hertlie, (hertelysshe), 5–6 hartlie, -ly, 6 heartly. [f. HEART *sb.* + -LY[1]; cf. MHG. *herzelich*, Du. *hartelijk*, ON. *hjartaligr.*]

1. Proceeding from or seated in the heart; expressive of real feeling; earnest, genuine, sincere; = HEARTY 4.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 961 ȝe han hertely hate to oure hole peple. 1383 WYCLIF *Job* viii. 21 Til thi mouth be fillid with leiȝtir, and thi lippis with hertli song. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I j b, When the persone hath the herte fulle of hertelysshe loue. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 429 He toke for it suche a hertly sorowe.

2. Showing genuine friendliness or warmth of affection; cordial, affectionate, kindly; = HEARTY 3.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L.G.W.* 2124 *Ariadne*, This lady smylith ..at his hertely werdis. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 96 As.. hertlie mother, haifand compassioun of hir tribulit sones. 1573 *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* 289 Efter maist hartlie commendatioun. 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 193 Without any welcomming of his maiestie, or anie other hartlie forme of entertainement.

3. Courageous, spirited.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 95 As þe heie heuene goodus wiþ herteli þouhtus So a-wecchen my wit. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3634 With hertli corage and manful chere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 To caus his men no-forder for to fle, Bot turne agane with hartlie mynd and will.

4. Vigorous, severe, sore.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1835 Of his hertly hurte helyde he neuer. *Ibid.* 2551 Hittes one hellmes fulle hertelyche dynttys.

† **Hea·rtly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 heort(e)liche, 3 hertelike, -li, 4 hert(e)lich, 4–6 herte-, hert-, hartly, etc., 5–7 hartely. [f. HEART *sb.* + -LY[2]. Perhaps in some instances merely a variant of HEARTILY.]

1. With the heart; earnestly, sincerely; cordially; = HEARTILY 1.

a 1225 *Juliana* 75 Wel him þe..heorteliche siked ofte for his sunnen. a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 185 Wend me heorteliche and turn me allunge to þe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22045 All þat..herteli it heres or redes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XI. 84 He helpeth herteliche alle men of þat he may aspare. c 1420 COL. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 8 Trusty & welle belouid, I grete ȝow hertely well. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 198 He..hartely thanked the lady for her consent. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 17 A labor and a trauaile too plowswayns hertelye welcoom. 1664–5 LD. WINDSOR in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 46 Which I am hartely glad are so much.

2. With courage or spirit; courageously; vigorously, with might and main; = HEARTILY 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16814+7 Josephe of abaramathy, Vnto pilat hertly went. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 298 Aȝen errours þat þey sowen men shulden speke hertliche. c 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 849 Thai..girdit out suerdis..And hewit on hard steill, hartlie but houne.

3. With good appetite; = HEARTILY 3.

1589 L. WRIGHT *Summons for Sleepers* Epistle to Rdr., The first friend..deuoured his apple hartely, sound and rotten together.

4. In heart: opp. to *in body, in spirit.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 40 And stien nu heortliche, & hwon ich deie gostliche, a domesdeie al licomliche, into þe blisse of heouene.

Heart of grace, *phrase.* Forms: 6 herte a gresse; 6 hart a grasse, hart of grease, grasse, grace, 6–7 hart at grasse; 6–7 heart of grasse, h. at grasse, 7 h. to grasse, a grasse, 7–8 h. a grace, 6– heart of grace. [Not known before 1530: origin and early form uncertain.

The simple *take heart* (= F. *prendre cœur*) is as old or older. The words *heart, hart,* were both written *herte, hart* in 16th c. Hence it has been surmised that *take herte a gresse*, or *hart of grease*, was orig. a punning or sportive expansion of *take herte*, after the earlier *herte of grese, hart of grease*, fat hart (see HART 1 b); and that when the expression became proverbial, attempts were made to put sense into it by substituting *grass* and *grace*. Of course, *heart of grace* might be the original, and all the other forms popular corruptions of it; but it is not easy to explain *grace* in such a connexion; there is no corresponding F. *cœur de grâce*. In any case, the number and variety of the forms show that the analysis was not clear even in the 16th c.]

a. in phrase *to take h. of gr., h. a gr.*, to pluck up courage. Cf. *take heart* (HEART 49).

1530 PALSGR. 748/1, I take herte a gresse, as one doth that taketh a sodayne courage upon hym, *je prens cueur en pance.* 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxii. 106 They takyng hart of grace agayne. 1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1564) 516 a, They [evil wives] shame not to answer..They haue bene made dolts and foles long inough: it is now high time to take hart of grease vnto them. There is no worme so vile, but if it be troden vpon it will tourne again. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 Thou takest hart of grasse, wyfe, not hart of grace. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 43 The Fir tree .. being cut, eyther hindred or hurt .. it by and by taketh hart a grasse, and groweth .. a little beneath his top. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* clvii. 971 When he seeth that we take heart of grasse against him. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 The Commons should take heart of grasse and hold up head againe. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 141 His wife..took heart a-grace. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. iv, He was afraid to venture himself alone with him. At last he took heart of grace. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 10 (1740) 321 The Loyallists began to chear up, and to take Heart-a-grace. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, The peasants, who at first shrunk from him in horror..took heart of grace as he got to a distance. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxxiv, In a day or two, however, Tom began to take heart of grace. 1890 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/2 The non-union labourers..took heart of grace and applied for work.

b. Hence *to get, give, keep, gather h. of gr.*

1587 HIGINS in *Mirr. Mag., Sir N. Burdet* xv, By our losses they gate heart of grasse. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXI. xxxix, His absence gaue him so much heart of grace. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 213 But they kept heart of grace. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 297 She gathered heart of grace to meet The few words they might speak together.

† c. Also 16–17th c. *to take heart* (*hart*) *at grass, to grass. Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 80 Taking courage and hart at grasse. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 65 Rise therefore Euphues, and take heart at grasse, younger thou shalt neuer be. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 134 b, Our Foyens tooke heart at grasse, and..stiffly refused to vaile their bonets. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 866 Animated by his manly prowesse, they tooke heart to grasse, as the prouerbe is.

d. In other expressions.

(In 1609 perh. associated with *herb of grace*, rue.)

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 3 After I had eaten a little heart a grasse, which grew at my feete, I feared not. 1703 R. WILKINSON IV. *Vice Reclaimed* G ij b, I will hide my self in thy Bosom, and be not far from thy Heart of Grace.

Heart-pea, -piece, -pit, -purse: see HEART *sb.* 56.

Hea·rt-piercing, *a.* [See PIERCE *v.*] That pierces, or is fitted to pierce, the heart; *fig.* that appeals keenly to the heart or emotions. Hence **Hea·rt-piercingly** *adv.*

1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* III. xi. 30 The point of his hart-percing dart. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 4 The Pharisees were not a button the better for all those heart-piercing sermons of our Saviour. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 569 Heart-piercing anguish struck the Graecian host. a 1797 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Posthum. Wks.* (1798) I. 50 So heart-piercingly pathetic in the little airs they would sing. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 460 That sweet heart-piercing melody.

Hea·rt-quake. [See QUAKE, and cf. *earthquake.*] Palpitation of the heart; *fig.* sudden and violent emotion, as of terror, delight, etc.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 6 b, Somtyme commeth it [palsy] of .. swounynge, hartquake, and superfluitye of bloode. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 183 Heartquakes shook the joints Of all the Trojans. a 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 427 When I a Heart-quake feel within, And Pains, Mementos of my Sin. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxxxvi, Each kiss a heart-quake. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 How a lip's mere tremble..cheek's just change of colour..effect a heartquake.

So **Hea·rt-quaking** *vbl. sb.* = prec.; **Hea·rt-quaking** *a.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxxii. (1495) 246 Herte quakinge other Cardiacle comyth of defawte of the herte. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 25 This great heart-quaking dolor wail and mourn.

Hea·rt-qualm. [See QUALM.] An attack of palpitation or faintness of heart; also *fig.*; cf. prec.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 33 Vsing it .. for swones and heart qualmes only. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 205 Borage .. doth greatly hinder swooning and heart-qualms. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 180 To be cured of these heart-qualms.

Hea·rt-rending, *a.* [See REND *v.*] That rends the heart; terribly distressing. So **Hea·rt-rending** *vbl. sb.*, terrible distress, pangs of anguish; **Hea·rt-rendingly** *adv.*

a 1687 WALLER (J.), Heart-rending news .. That death should licence have to rage among The fair [etc.]. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 45 The heart-rending sensation of seeing his children starve. 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 154, I had..heard of the heart-rending calamity. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxi. 343 As a.. mother, I must feel the heart-rendings of those who will apply to me. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xx. 333 The trouble and heartrending of sleepless nights. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* 483 He..heard her heart-rendingly beg him not to go.

† **Hea·rt-root.** *Obs.* Rarely **heart's-root.** [See ROOT *sb.*]

1. (Also pl. *heart-roots.*) The depth or bottom of the heart; the seat of the deepest emotion or most genuine feelings.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Þe teares þe man wepeȝ.. walleȝ of þe heorte rotes, two water doȝ of walle. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14892 He luued þaim in his hert rote. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 471 It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 He draweth a depe sighe fro the herte rote. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iv. (1637) 39 Lamenting the same euen from our heart roots. 1650 S. CLARKE *Eccl. Hist.* I. (1654) 41, I..am sorry from the heart-root. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii, Bash and Battie, blessings on the heart's-root of ye!

2. A sweetheart; a beloved one.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 664 He ys the kynges derlyng And his swete harte rote. 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 322 Praye for me myne own hart roote in the Lord. a 1765 *Old Robin of Portingale* xxvii. in Child *Ballads* III. lxxx. (1885) 241/2 Euer alacke, and woe is me, Here lyes my sweete hart-roote!

3. The tap-root of a tree. *rare.*

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 The best [wood] is found in the midst of the Tree, nourish'd by the Heart-root, which goes straight down into the Ground.

4. ? = HEARTWORT.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Harts-roote, *radix cordialis*: namque radix hujus herbæ confortat et corroborat cor.

Hea·rt-scald, -scad. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See SCALD *sb.*] a. = HEARTBURN. b. *fig.* Disagreeable sensation, disgust, aversion.

1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 1266 (Jam.) What an heart-scald should this bee vnto us, that wee have so long neglected this best part. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Cauler Water* Poems (1845) 25 Tho' cholic or the heart-scad tease us. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xiv, A look..that suld give her a heart-scald of walking on such errands. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss*, *Heart-scad*, any thing disagreeable or contrary to your expectation or wishes. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hea·rt-searching, *a.* [See SEARCH *v.*] That searches or rigorously examines the heart or feelings. So **Hea·rt-searching** *sb.*; **Hea·rt-searcher.**

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 57 Into what importable..heart-searchings you will be ingulfed. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. x. 11 Ministers being not heart-searchers, must pronounce God's Blessing on Men, on uncertainties. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 6 To fear Him ..as an heart-searching God. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, '*Lord in this* [etc.]', Fill me with heart-searching fears. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 697/1 The somewhat superfluous heart-searchings he has undergone.

Heartsease, heart's-ease (hā·ɹtsˌīz). [See HEART *sb.* and EASE.]

1. (prop. as two distinct words.) Ease of heart; tranquillity or peace of mind; freedom from care and trouble; blithesomeness.

14.. *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 378 (MSS. Corp.; Lansd.) And wisly bringe hem alle in hertes eese [*v.r.* reste and ese]. 1444–60 *Paston Lett.* No. 330 I. 443 To his plesaunce, and to your herts ease. a 1569 KINGESMYLL *Confl. Satan* (1578) 50 He is at heartesease both in mind and bodie. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 84 Hap and hearts-ease braue Lordings be your lot. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* III. iii. 32 In mere wantonness and heartsease I was for buffeting the moon. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* x. 265 Songs of happiness and heart's-ease.

2. As name of a flower or plant. In 16th c. applied both to the Pansy and the Wallflower; at length restricted to the former.

The origin and occasion of the name are not clear. By the mediæval herbalists the pansy and wallflower or wall-gilliflower (as well as the stock gilliflower and other plants) were included in their genus *Viola*. Of the 16th c. herbalists, Turner 1548–51 has 'heart's ease' only as a name of the wallflower; Lyte in 1578, both of the wallflower ('viola lutea') and 'pances' ('viola tricolor'). But Palsgrave 1530 applies it only to the pansy, and this appears to be the general usage from R. Greene onward.

a. The Pansy (*Viola tricolor*); more esp. the small wild form. Also extended to kindred species, as the Mountain Heart's-ease (*V. lutea*).

1530 PALSGR. 229/2 Hartysease, a floure. *Ibid.* 231/1 Herteseease, *menue pensee.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. ii. 149 This floure is called .. in English Pances, Loue in idleness, and Hartes ease. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 440 Viola Flammea, Herba Trinitatis..Hearts-ease, it is Emollient, helps Epilepsies. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 97 True-love-lies-bleeding, with the hearts-at-ease. 1828 MOORE *Ill Omens* iii, She stole through the garden, where heart's-ease was growing. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 132 Hearts-ease and red clover..are fertilized by the visits of the bees.

allusively. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* Commend. Ep. in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 47 The golden marygold of obedience, hearts-ease of a settled conscience. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 100 This Boy .. wears more of that Herb called Hearts-ease in his Bosom.

† b. The Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*). *Obs.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 80 Viola .. There are diuerse sortes of Leucoion. One is called in english, Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal Geleflоure..it hath yealowe floures. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 163 b, Viola .. that hath the yelow floure .. is called .. in Englishe Wal gelouer or hartis ease. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes* (1579) 46 This herbe [Viola alba] .. is commonly called Sweete William or Harts ease. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iii. 151 The yellow Gillofer is called ..in English Wall floures and Hartes ease.

c. *locally* in *U.S.* The common Persicary or Peachwort (*Polygonum Persicaria*).

d. An ornament resembling a pansy flower.

a 1542 Q. KATH. HOWARD in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. App. III. lxxii. (1715) III. 171 He gave me a Heart's-Ease of Silk for a New-Year's Gift.

3. *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hearts-ease*, a Twenty shilling piece; also an ordinary sort of Strong Water. 1785–96 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*

Hea·rt-shaped, *a.* Having the shape of a heart, especially the conventional form (HEART 23); cordate.

1776 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) Gloss. 408 *Cordatum folium*, the Heart-shaped Leaf. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 100 Heart-shaped and triply folded, and its root Creeping like beaded coral. 1866 Miss Yonge *Dove in Eagle's N.* i. (1880) 2 The heart-shaped shepherd's purse.

Hea·rt-sick, *a.* [f. Heart *sb.* + Sick *a.*]

1. Sick at heart; *fig.* depressed and despondent, esp. through 'hope deferred' or continued trouble.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 1640 Yet I am not harte seke. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 127 The League is dead, and Spaine heartsicke. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 244 Chatham, heart-sick of his country's shame. 1793 *Resid. France* (1797) I. 442 Faint and heart-sick with the unhealthy air. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* III. xxiv. (1888) 444, I have concealed our troubles until I am heart-sick.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by heart-sickness.

1591 Greene *Maiden's Dr.* v. So was this Hinde with Hart-sicke pains enthralled. 1644 Vicars *Jehovah-Jireh* 21 To recover the Kingdom of its heart-sick diseases. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 482 Qualmes Of heart-sick Agonie. 1857 W. Collins *Dead Secret* VI. i, With a heart-sick consciousness of the slur that was cast on her birth.

3. (See quot.)

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.*, *Heart-Sick*, a Distemper incident to Oxen, and may be known by the frequent panting of the Flanks.

Hence **Hea·rt-sickness**, heart-sick condition.

1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s.v., Heart-sickness in Oxen. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. v, Catherine was..deadly pale with heart-sickness and dismay.

Heartsome (hā·ɹtsŭm), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Heart *sb.* + -some.]

† 1. Courageous, spirited, bold. *Obs.*

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 101 Now euerie Dowglas of ane hartsum mynde, Think on dame Margaret.

2. That gives heart or cheer; that rejoices the heart; animating.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 49 The citie [Aberdeen] enioyes .. a schip read, or hartsum hauining place. 1634 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 110 Pray for well-cooked meat and an hartsome Saviour. 1726 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 288 What a lightsome and heartsome dwelling place the believer has. 1879 Stevenson *Trav. Cevennes* (1895) 191 Overhead the heartsome stars were set in the face of the night. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 121/2 The wild thyme..filled all the air with heartsome fragrance.

3. Full of cheer or gladness; cheerful, merry, joyous, blithe.

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.*, *Polwart on Green*, With sangs and dancing keen We'll pass the heartsome day. 1799–1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* VII. 29 Ye heartsome Choristers, ye and I will be Associates. 1895 Crockett *Sweetheart Trav.* 129 He was a heartsome cleric, and gave us jovial greeting.

Hea·rtsomely, *adv. Sc.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] With good heart or cheer; cheerily, blithely.

1732 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 150 How heartsomely doth faith lay claim to these treasures. 1831 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 184, I can sit down with a clear conscience and talk heartily and heartsomely.

Hea·rt-sore, *sb.* [f. Heart *sb.* 55 a + Sore *sb.*]

1. Pain or grief of heart; a cause of such pain.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 *Cordis contricio*..þat is herte sor for mannes oȝene sinne. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 17 With siching, sobbing, and with greit hart-sair. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 2 That godly knight .. His onely hartsore and his onely foe. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Defence* 114 As Ægina to Athens, λοιμὴ, the eiesore thereof; so is this to Rome, the hartsoare thereof. 1835 Miss Mitford *Country Stories* (1850) 154 Chalcott mill..was to Mrs. Deborah not merely an eye-sore, but a heart-sore.

† 2. A disease of horses, etc. (obs. F. *encastre*).

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 139 The Enceur *marg.* The hartsore or swelling of the kernels of the hart.

Heart-sore, *a.* [f. Heart *sb.* 55 c + Sore *a.*] Sore or grieved at heart; characterized by grief.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. i. 30 With hart-sore sighes. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 412 Heartsore with the cares of wealth. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii. (1866) 98 Every word that the dear, good, heart-sore woman spoke, told the tale of her jealousy.

Hea·rt-spoon. *Obs.* or *dial.* [See Spoon *sb.*] a. The depression at the end of the breast- or brisket-bone, called also *spoon of the brisket* or *stomach*. b. The pit of the stomach; the navel or midriff.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1748 He feeleth thurgh the herte spoon the prikke. *a* 1728 Kennett *Etym. Angl.* Lansd. MS. 1033 lf. 174/2 Ha's varra seek, it warks at his heart-speaun. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xx, I will whet my dagger on his heart-spone, that refuses! *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heart-spoon*, the pit of the stomach.

Hea·rt-strike, *v. rare.* [See Strike· *v.*] *trans.* To strike to the heart, make a deep impression upon the feelings of. So **Hea·rt-stricken** *ppl. a.* (= Heart-struck b); **Hea·rt-strickenly** *adv.*

a 1637 B. Jonson tr. *Horace' Art Poetry* 136 If they seeke to heart-strike us That are spectators, with their miserie. 1797 T. Park *Sonn.* 6 Heart-stricken deeply by some barbed grief. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. iii. 44 Cruel! cruel! groaned the heart-stricken bride. 1846 Landor *Wks.* (1853) I. 571/2 *note*, So heart-strickenly and desperately was I ashamed.

Heart-strings (hā·ɹt,strinz), *sb. pl.* [f. Heart *sb.* + String in sense 'sinew, tendon'.]

1. In old notions of Anatomy, the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 An Hartstringe, *precordia*. 1530 Palsgr. 229/2 Hartestrynges, *ueines de cuevr*. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 238 The head .. heart .. Liuer .. the Sinewes, Heartstrings, and Vaines come from those parts.

1643 Prynne *Rome's Master-P.* (1644) 34 Stabbing [him] first in the mouth, next in the heart-strings. 1881 Rossetti *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 33 Once she sprang as the heifer springs With the wolf's teeth at its red heart-strings.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 30 To seek out gemmes .. we plucke the very heart-strings out of her [the earth]. 1652 R. Saunders *Balm to heal Rel. Wounds* 72 The heart-strings of .. his .. arguments are cut. 1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 537 The Priviledges of this House .. are the Heart-strings of the Commonwealth. 1896 *Daily News* 4 June 6/2 The engineer..holding in his firm grasp the heartstrings of the ship.

b. *esp.* The most intense feelings or emotions; the deepest affections; the heart.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. vi. 29 Her hart did leape and all her hart-strings tremble. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Nice Valour* I. i, The falsest woman, That ever broke man's heart-strings. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. xiii, A young woman, whom he loved as tenderly as he did his heartstrings. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* Introd. 3 By his .. winning ways he made the heartstrings of his children twine around him.

c. Often with allusion to stringed instruments of music.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1982 [A fiddler sings] How can he play whose heart stringes broken are? 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxi. 2 Our heart-strings are evermore getting out of tune. 1887 Lady M. Majendie *Precautions* III. ii. 47, I will play on your heart-strings as I used to do.

Hea·rt-struck, *ppl. a.* Struck to the heart: † a. Keenly affecting or distressing the heart (*obs.*). b. Smitten with mental anguish or dismay.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. i. 17 His heart-strooke injuries. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 264 Adam at the newes Heart-strook with chilling gripe of sorrow stood. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* 61 Wi' heart-struck anxious care. 1818 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 43 Were you not heart-struck at the awful catastrophe?

Heartward (hā·ɹtwŭɹd), *a.* and *adv.* [See -ward.] Towards or in the direction of the heart; as concerns the heart.

1667 T. Coxe in *Phil. Trans.* II. 452 The heart-ward part of the Vein to receive the Maingy Dog-blood. 1862 Froude in *Fraser's Mag.* May, Some silent heartward way. 1883 A. Maclean in *Memorial Vol.* 295 What a wasting disease we soon discover heartward.

Hea·rt-whole, *a.* [See Whole.]

1. Uninjured at the heart; having the spirits or courage unimpaired; undismayed.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxxiv, Neuer drede the, for I am herte hole, and of this wounde I shal soone be hole. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 201 He is as hartt hole as ever he was. 1656 Ld. Hatton in *Nicholas Pap.* (Camden) III. 280, I haue not heard from..the good Earle of N...I hope he is hart whole. 1721 Naish in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 226 Dying daily by Piecemeal; but Heart-whole, as he express'd it. 1843 Sir T. Watson *Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (1871) I. xxviii. 600 The mental faculties are clear, and the patients serene, and what is called heart-whole, to the last.

2. Having the affections free; with the heart unengaged.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 49 Cupid hath clapt him oth' shoulder, but Ile warrant him heart hole. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 1 Your (yet Heart-whole) Admirer, and devoted humble Servant, Melainia. 1862 Mrs. Riddell *World in Ch.* (1865) 314 Having passed heart-whole through a succession of London seasons.

3. Whole-hearted; free from hypocrisy or affectation; sincere, genuine.

1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 141 Any Pilgrim .. if he keeps Heart-whole towards his Master. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 353 The Philippians were heart-whole in their Christian faith. 1886 Mrs. Hungerford *Lady Branksmere* I. i. 18 Such a gay, pretty, heart-whole laugh!

b. Thorough, thorough-paced, unmitigated.

1811 Lamb *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 370 This arch-bigot, this heart-whole traitor.

Hence **Hea·rtwholeness.**

1882 H. G. Merivale *Faucit of B.* III. II. xiv. 69 That same heartwholeness..had been exposed to some dangerous siege-work. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* III. 4 Calmly certain of her own heart-wholeness.

Hea·rt-wise, *adv.* [See -wise.] After the manner or shape of a heart.

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Shoe*, Leaves..made Heartwise and divided by a crooked line. 1865 Swinburne *Ball. of Life* 12 Shaped heartwise.

Hea·rt-wood. A name for the central part of the timber of exogenous trees, hardened and matured by age; duramen.

1801 Knight in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 351 Ossified within the heart-wood. 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 113 Ebony .. is the heart-wood of the date-tree. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 80 In all trees which have the distinction between the sap-wood and heart-wood well marked, the latter acquires a deeper colour.

Heartwort (hā·ɹtwɜɹt). Also **hert-, hart-.** [From form of leaves (or ? seeds).]

1. The plant *Aristolochia Clematitis*, also called Birthwort.

c 1350 *O. E. Med. Gloss.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hertwort, see Wodebron. Wodebron, bot. *Fraxinis* [? *fraxinus*]. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 15 Astrolochia or round hertworte. *Ibid.*, Aristolochia longa..bryngeth furth fruite lyke blacke peares and seede lyke mennes hertes. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aristolochia*..Called astrologe or hartworte. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. i. 314 Called..of some Byrthwort and Hartwort. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 269 Take of Aristoloch, otherwise called round Hartwort, one ounce. 1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 483 Aristolochia, which we call birthwort, or hartwort.

† 2. = Hartwort, q.v. *Obs.*

† 3. A species of Mint. *Obs.*

1597 Gerard *Herbal* (1633) 681 The fourth [species] is called..in English, Hart-woort, or Heart-mint.

† 4. A local name of Melilot. *Obs.*

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 120 In some places of Essex they call it *Hartwort*, because [it causes] heart burne or paines of the heart.

Hearty (hā·ɹti), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* Forms: see Heart *sb.* [f. Heart *sb.* + -y 1.] Full of heart.

1. Full of courage; courageous, bold (*obs.*). In later use coloured by senses 4 and 5: Zealous; energetic or thorough in one's support or action.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 286 Made hem herti to die for þe love of þe treuþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3813 The hertist to helpe of all the high kynges. *Ibid.* 8203 Triet men .. herty to stryke. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXVIII. lix, Dame Minerve .. Dyd me endue with harty hardynes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 219 Valiaunt Capteynes and hartie Souldiours. 1684 Dryden *Epil. to Constantine* 23 Such hearty rogues against the king and laws. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 166 Persons hearty to the English Interest and Government. 1709 Swift *Adv. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 119 Declaring himself hearty for the government. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 259 Two of the allied powers, and two only, were hearty in the common cause.

† b. As an epithet of compliment: ? Great-hearted, magnanimous, noble. *Obs.* (But perh. = prec. 'bold, courageous'.)

1552 Latimer *Wks.* (1844) I. 356 Esay, that hearty prophet, confirmeth the same. *Ibid.* 515 Judas Machabeus, that hearty captain. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 312 Thay namet him a hartie horsman [L. *generosi equitis*] or a noble rydar.

† 2. Possessed of understanding; wise, prudent, sagacious. *Obs. rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* I. 13 ȝyue ȝe of ȝow wise men and herti [Vulg. *gnaros*]. — *Job* xxxiv. 10 Therfore, herty [Vulg. *cordati*] men, hereth me.

3. Full of kindly sentiment or goodwill; exhibiting warmth of affection or friendly feeling; cordial, kind-hearted, genial, cheery.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/1 Herty, *cordialis*. *c* 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* 83 In the most hartyest wyse I recommend me to you. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 No one thing .. gat him .. more hartie favor among the common people. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 5 Our Salutations were very hearty on both Sides. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* V. ii, There was no hearty welcoming smile on his face. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 30 Madame Christiansen..was hearty and warm-hearted as ever.

b. Merry, blithe; = Heartsome 3. *Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 117 (Jam.) Come, deary, gie's a sang, And let's be hearty with the merry thrang.

4. Proceeding from the heart; heartfelt, genuine, sincere.

1479 *Office Mayor Bristol* in *Eng. Gilds* 415, I shal aske theym forgevnes in as herty wyse as I can. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 245 b, With herty thankes. 1546 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 129 Att the hartye desyer of the hole court. 1601 Bp. W. Barlow *Serm. Paules Crosse* 36 His repentance was so harty, that [etc.]. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lv. 292 He is a true and hearty christian. 1875 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U. S.* xxiv. 239 Jefferson had a very hearty faith in it.

b. Existing in the heart; belonging to the inner feelings. *rare.*

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* i. (1877) 55 Perceyvyng .. the sayde boke to be compyled of harty malyce. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 124 Tho they keep still their hearty thoughts, they do quite reform their Language; they are ashamed to say in England, what they are proud to do at Rome. 1880 G. Meredith *Trag. Com.* (1881) 60 His inmost hearty devil was glad of a combat.

5. Giving unrestrained expression to the feelings; vehement, vigorous.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) I. 318 Such hearty laughters and other passionate gestures. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. iii, After an hearty fit of laughter. 1823 Scott *Peveril* XX, The captain bestowed a hearty curse. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* XXXVIII, Mr. Dennis gave him a hearty slap on the back. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 48 Who provoked Fielding to a coarse hearty burst of ridicule.

† 6. Of disease: Violent, severe. *Obs.*

a 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 411 The Chancellor..contracted a hearty sickness.

7. In sound health, having good appetite and spirits; vigorous, hale. Also *euphem.* tipsy (*Sc.*).

1552 Huloet, Hartye not beynge sycke, *sanus, valens in corpore*. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 22. 13 He was hearty and eat his meat. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 41 He awoke in the morning refreshed and hearty. 1818 *Edin. Even. Courier* 8 Oct. (Jam.), The pannel was hearty, but knew what he was about, and could walk very well. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Hearty*, Shoe's feaful hearty to her meat. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxiii. (1855) 266 His honour was riding home hearty. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* v. 73 Square built, hearty, and strong, with an odour of ocean about him.

8. Of food or drink: Yielding good nourishment; strengthening, invigorating.

1617 Markham *Caval.* VI. 17 This foode is verie hartie. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. (1869) I. 171 Bread of oat-meal is a heartier food for labouring people than wheaten bread. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xv. 265 It is a very hearty drink. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 58 Mutton and lamb have the reputation of being less hearty..than beef.

9. Of a meal or portion of food or drink: Satisfying to the appetite; abundant, ample, full.

1593 *Passion. Sonnets* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 328 They .. themselves to the hasty carouse. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. iii. 48 Each drunk an harty draught. 1653 Walton *Compl. Angler* 79 So here's to you a hearty draught. 1721 Ramsay *To a friend at Florence*, Of all those dainties take a hearty meal. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 224 In a hearty and prolonged repast.

10. Of soil, land, etc.: In good heart, well fitted to bear crops.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xix. (1878) 45 Thistles so growing.. signifieth land to be hartie and strong. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 314 Stronger and more hearty Lands. 1879 Ebbutt *Daily Life Farm* Sept. 212 There was plenty of wet hearty muck put underneath.

11. Of timber: Consisting of heart-wood; strong, durable.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* i, Oake and the like true hartie timber. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 115 Hearty and sound red Fir. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/5 The oak is.. clean and very hearty.

12. *Comb.*, as *hearty-hale*, *-mild*.

1591 Spenser *Muiop.* 212 Sound Savorie, and Basil hartie-hale. 1592 Sylvester *Tri. Faith* i. xv, Repentance, Hope, and hearty-milde Humility.

B. *adv.* or *quasi-adv.* = Heartily.

1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* Prol., At your tragedy sure they laugh'd hearty enough. a 1863 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* viii, I don't think I ever.. ate more hearty.

C. *sb.* **1.** The adj. used *absol.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10033 Hard was the hurtelyng the herty betwene.

2. A hearty fellow; a brave, vigorous man; *esp.* in phr. *My hearty! My hearties!* used in addressing sailors. Hence, a sailor, a jack-tar.

1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* xii, You might.. have let me had a side-rope, my hearties. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xxxvi, Monsoon, my hearty, how goes it? 1890 W. C. Russell *My Shipmate Louise* II. xvi. 38 The lively hearty in the bows hooked-on.

†Heascen, *v.* *Obs.* Also 1 hyscan, hiscan. [OE. *hyscan*, f. *husc* insult, scorn, mockery.]

1. *trans.* To mock, deride, taunt.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lii. 4 (Bosw.) Seðe eardaþ on heofonum hyscþ hy. c 1000 *Lamb. Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 10 (Bosw.) He hiscþ .. ealdra. c 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleshliche feader.. heascede mest men þe weren cristene.

2. *intr.* To rail, utter taunts.

c 1000 *Wulfstan* 225 [?] .. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Inker eiðer heascede wið oðer.

Hease, variant of Heeze.

Heast, obs. form of Hest, Highest *a.*

Heat (hīt), *sb.* Forms: 1 hǽto, hǽtu, hǽte, 2–3 hæte, 2–6 hete, 3, 6–7 heate, 6– heat. (4–5 hette, heite, 4–6 heete, *Sc.* heit, 4–5 het, 5 heyte, 5–6 heet). [OE. *hǽtu*, *hǽto*, str. fem., also *hǽte* wk. fem.; the former = OFris. *hête*, MDu. *hitte*, *hette*, *heite*, OHG. *heizî*:—OTeut. **haitîn-*, f. **haito-* Hot: cf. *brede*, *heal* sbs.; *hǽte* corresponds to a type **haitjôn-*. Other words from same root (*hit*, *hît*, *hait*), differing in ablaut-grade and suffix, are Ger. *hitze*, OHG. *hizza*, OS. *hittia*, Du. *hitte*:—OTeut. **hitjô-*, also ON. *hite* masc., and Goth. *heitô* fever.]

1. The quality of being hot; that quality or condition of matter which produces the sensation described in b; often regarded as a substance or thing contained in or issuing from bodies: *esp.* In ordinary use. A high or sensible degree of this quality; the condition of being hot; high temperature; warmth.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 7 [xix. 6] Ne is se ðe hine ahyde from haeto his. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 Þære sunnan hæto þe hat .. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Fir haueð on him þre mihtes, on to giuende hete, oðer to giuende liht[?]. c 1200 Ormin 1463 Þu.. grindesst itt, and medesst itt, And barrnesst itt wiþþ hæte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2248 Þe hete [etc.] o þe sun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Magdalena* 116 Þe gret heit of þe sone. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hete, *calor*, *estus*. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* (1872) a, If there should bee twoo sonnes, it wer perill least their twoo heates should burne up al the erth. 1553 Gau *Richt Vay* 102 As heit procedis fra ye fyr. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. vii. 7 b, The.. storkes of Germanie in the whiche with a small heate they do breed and hatch their egges. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 39 A Thermometer, thus marked and prepared, will be the fittest Instrument to make a Standard of heat and cold. 1731 Arbuthnot *Aliments* 6 The Heat in land Animals helps likewise to the Solution of the Aliment. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* xxxiii. 291 Heat means ordinarily the excess of temperature above the ordinary mean.

b. The sensation or perception of this quality or condition; one of the primary sensations, produced by contact with or nearness to fire or any body at a high temperature, and also by various other causes, e.g. by any agency that quickens the circulation of the blood.

(In early use not easily separable from that which causes the sensation, the external or internal quality (senses 1, 4): see esp. quots. 1225, 1375 in 4 c.)

a 1794 [see c]. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 10 When we approach the fire, our sense [is affected] in a particular manner, and this we name *heat*, which is then purely a sensation. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 8 We can neither feel nor know heat, except in the transition from cold. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 12 The word Heat is used in common language, both as the name of a peculiar kind of sensation, and to denote that condition of matter in which it is capable of producing this sensation in us.

c. With adjectives of colour, used in reference to the appearance of metals and some other substances when at certain high temperatures, as Blue *heat*, Red *heat*, White *heat*; also with other defining words, as Animal *heat*, Blood-heat, Fever *heat*, etc.: see these words.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 8 Several degrees of Heats Smiths take of their Iron.. As first, a Blood-red Heat. Secondly, a White Flame Heat. Thirdly, a Sparkling, or Welding Heat.

2. In *Physics*, formerly supposed to be an elastic material fluid (Caloric), of extreme subtility, attracted and absorbed by all bodies; now held to be a form of Energy, viz. the kinetic and potential energy of the invisible molecules of bodies, capable of being transmitted from one body to another, whether in contact (see Conduction 6, Convection) or separated (see Radiation): in the latter case, the energy during the transmission takes the form of (b.) *Radiant heat*, which is not properly heat at all, but the energy of vibration of the intervening ether, being identical, within a certain range of wave-length, with light.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 95 It is certaine, that of all Powers in Nature, Heat is the chiefe. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 37 Heat is a property of a body arising from the motion or agitation of its parts; and therefore whatever body is thereby touch't must necessarily receive some part of that motion, whereby its parts will be shaken. *Ibid.* Table 248 Experiments to shew, that bodies expand by heat. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. 121 *note*, Heat and Fire differ but in degree; and Heat is Fire, only in lesser quantity. Fire I shall shew to be a Fluid consisting of Parts extremely small and light and consequently very subtile, active, and susceptive of Motion. a 1704 Locke *Elem. Nat. Phil.* xi. (R.), Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object; which produces in us that sensation, from whence we denominate the object hot: so what in our sensation is heat, in the object is nothing but motion. 1760 J. Black *Inq. Nat. Heat* 509 But heat is evidently not passive; it is an expansive fluid, which dilates in consequence of the repulsion subsisting among its own particles. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 10 Heat cannot be exhibited apart, nor proved to have weight or inertia. c 1850 Faraday *Forces Nat.* iii. 79 Whenever we diminish the attraction of cohesion we absorb heat. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* ii. viii. § 66 That mode of force which we distinguish as Heat, is now generally regarded by physicists as molecular motion. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 325 The Dynamical Theory of Heat .. is based upon the conclusion from experiment that heat is a form of energy.

b. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. App. 257 The nature and properties of what has been called *radiant heat*. 1800 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 291 If we call *light*, those rays which illuminate objects, and *radiant heat*, those which heat bodies, it may be inquired, whether light be essentially different from radiant heat? a 1832 Sir J. Leslie *Dissert.* in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 646/2 Scheele pursued a similar path..[That] which streams immediately from its source in rectilineal directions..he designated [c 1775] by the phrase Radiant Heat, which has since become a favourite appellation. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 240 Radiant heat passes through the gases with the same facility as light. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 309 Radiant heat from an open fire.

c. *Latent heat* (Physics): the heat required to convert a solid into liquid or vapour, or a liquid into vapour; which, as it does not raise the temperature and so become sensible to the touch as warmth, was regarded as being absorbed and remaining latent in the resulting liquid or vapour.

Now viewed as the energy absorbed during the change of state, partly in increasing the molecular potential energy of the body, and partly in compressing external bodies.

c 1757 J. Black *Lect.* (1803) I. 157 Considered as the cause of warmth, we do not perceive its presence; it is concealed or latent, and I gave it the name of *latent heat*. 1765 Reid *Let.* Wks. I. 42/2, I have attended Dr. Black's lectures hitherto. His doctrine of latent heat is the only thing I have yet heard that is altogether new. 1787 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 277 The heats absorbed and rendered latent, as some late philosophers express themselves. 1799 *Phil. Mag.* III. 419 A great quantity of vaporific, or, as it is called, latent heat, is carried off by the steam of water. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 406 A portion of the steam is at first condensed into water, and the temperature of the water is raised by the latent heat evolved.

d. *Specific heat* (Physics): the heat required to raise the temperature of a given substance to a given extent (usually one degree); it is calculated relatively to some standard substance, usually water (see quot. 1871), and forms a measure of the given substance's *capacity for heat*.

a 1832 Sir J. Leslie in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 645/2 The best series of experiments on the distribution of heat among different bodies was performed before the year 1784 by Professor Gadolin of Abo, who, rejecting the notion of *Capacity*, introduced the unexceptionable expression, *Specific Heat*. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v., The term *specific heat* is applied to the quantity of thermometric heat required to raise different substances to the same temperature..The specific heat of water being = 1, that of oil is 0·5. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* (1870) 133 As the specific heat increases, the atomic weight diminishes, and vice versa. 1871 Maxwell *The Heat* iii. 66 The Specific Heat of a body is the ratio of the quantity of heat required to raise that body one degree to the quantity required to raise an equal weight of water one degree. 1881 *Nature* No. 617. 15 Platinum has a specific heat of only ·032.

e. *Atomic heat*, *molecular heat* (Chem.): the product of the specific heat of a substance into its atomic or molecular weight: see quots.

1850 Graham *Elem. Chem.* I. 139 The *atomic heat* of bodies, as it is named by this chemist [M. Regnault, 1841], is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 37 Within certain classes of allied compounds.. the molecular heats of the substances.. or the products of their specific heats into their molecular weights.. are approximately equal.. As a rule, the molecular heat of solid compound bodies increases with the number of atoms contained in their molecule.

3. *spec.* A hot condition of the atmosphere or physical environment; hot weather or climate: often spoken of as an agent perceptible by its effects (cf. Cold *sb.* 1 a).

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* viii. 8 Bledsiað cele and hætu dryhten. c 1000 *Ags. G. Matt.* xx. 12 Gelice us þe bæron byrþena on þises dæges hætan. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1438 Now es cald, now es hete, Now es dry, and now es wete. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* viii. 22 All the daies of the erthe, seed and ripe, coold and hete, somer and wynter, nyȝt and day, shulen not rest. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 41 If hit [water] be cole in hete an luke in colde. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* iv. 2 In September.. Quhen passyt by the hycht was off the hette [v.r. heit]. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1145 Some dark deep desert.. That knows not parching heat nor freezing cold. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 581 Weary with his Toil, and scorch'd with Heat. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 78 Throughout a *great part of September*, the heat continued with little sign of abatement. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 4, I had not felt the heat before, save as a beautiful exaggeration of sunshine.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this condition; a hot period or season.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 106 The cheles bothe and eke the hetes. 1448 *Frere Chron.* in *R. Glouc.* (1724) 520 This yere [1252] was a gret hete and droughthe in Engelond. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 12 After a hete oft cometh a stormy colde. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 333 The great heates are abated. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 267 The heats not being excessive, nor the colds severe. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. i. 19 The chief resorts of the Bedouin tribes during the summer heats.

c. A hot place; a fire.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* xxviii. 3 An eddre, whanne she cam forth fro the heete, assailide his hond. a 1400 *Sir Feru.* [illegible] He keste the wiche in the hete. 1611 Bible *Acts* xxviii. 3 There came a Viper out of the heat, and fastened on his hand.

d. High temperature produced by fermentation or putrefaction, as in a hotbed; hence applied *concr.* to a hotbed, esp. in phr. *in heat*.

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 49 Thei.. coveren hem [Eyren of Hennes, etc.] with Hete of Hors Dong, with outen Henne, Goos or Doke, or any other Foul. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 189 The Dung..must have pass'd its first Heat, lest apply'd before, it burn the Plant. 1724 Miller *Gard. Dict.* s.v., All Heat of Hot-Beds, Mr. Bradley says, proceeds from fermentation. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xix. (1815) 355 Some chuse to forward them on heat, in March and April. 1887 *Gardening* 3 Dec. 531/? Those that are wanted to come in early may at once be put in heat. 1887 *Ibid.* 17 Dec. 567/3 Strike them.. in a moderate bottom-heat.

4. As a quality or condition of animal bodies.

a. The normal high temperature of the body in warm-blooded animals; the warmth characteristic of a living body (*natural heat*, *vital heat*).

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 928 Whan we holde waren, Whan mihte lakken our limus & lesen our hete, We schulle forleten oure lif. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 251 The life hath lost his kindely hete, And he lay dede as any stone. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 31 The vitall heat is quite extinguished. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* iii. 397 Astonished at the sight, the vital heat Forsakes her limbs.

b. High temperature in the body arising from a disordered condition, as in inflammation or fever; inflamed or feverish state.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 82 Gif se lichoma hwær mid hefigere hæto sy gebysgod. *Ibid.* 84 Wiþ wunda hatum genim þonne wegbrædan þa wyrt. c 1205 Lay. 30330 Þa iwarð þe king..hafde þat uuel hæte. a 1535 More *Wks.* 572 (R.) No more then the heate of a feuer is a right natural heate. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 333 It helpeth the head ach, the burning heat of the eies, and other inflammations. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1633) 171 The iuyce [of onions] taketh away the heate of scalding with water or oyle. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. viii. 272 The burning heat of his skin. 1862 J. R. Harrison *Lett. Dis. Children* 102 There is room for more apprehension..if there be no febrile heat.

c. A condition of the body in which the general surface temperature is higher than usual, producing the sensation described under 1 b; the state of feeling hot.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1701 Ne eileð þer na mon.. nowðer heate ne chele nowðer hunger ne þurst. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Paulus* 912 He tholit.. bath gret hungir & het. c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 452 For there nys no man so colde, but he sholde soone gete hete there wythin a lytyll while. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 333 When they were in heate with drinking. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* ii, Where over-toil'd, her heat to cool, She bathes her in the pleasant Pool. 1887 Percy Christian *Mem. Marryat.* [?] 373 The soldiers .. having got into a fearful state of heat, threw themselves into cold water.

d. with *a* (rarely in *pl.*): An instance of this bodily condition. † *To catch* or *get a heat*: to become hot or warm (*obs.*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3803 A litill drappynge of dewe.. [he] bringis it to oure balde kyng to bregge with his hete. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 222 Me think ther haldis

3ow a hete, as 3e sum harme alyt. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Dyuers Balettys* Poet. Wks. 1843 II. 22 After her cold she cought a hete. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 When she walketh apace for her pleasure, or to catch her a heate in the colde mornings. 1887 RITA *Lady Nancye* I. ix. 37 To commence, he was in a profuse heat.

†5. In mediæval physiology, as a quality of 'elements', 'humours', and bodies in general: see HOT *a. Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 100 The drie coler with his hete By wey of kinde his propre sete Hath in the galle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 58 Bi hete and wete the vertue inmutatiua werkyth the softer substaunce. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. ii. (1639) 2 By heat in this Chapter is meant a hot distemper without any kind of humour. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 758 Doues are the fullest of Heat and Moisture amongst Birds.

6. The quality of being 'hot' in taste; strength or pungency of flavour.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 190 b, She caused the heate of the wine to be delayed with water. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 21 The heat of the Ginger. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 863 The Root [orris root] seemeth to haue a Tender dainty Heat.

7. A redness or eruption on the skin, accompanied by a sensation of heat, or indicating inflammation.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 999 The ripe Straw-berries.. take away..the rednesse and heate of the face. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1146/4 A black brown [Nag] having a little heat on his fore-feet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 57 ₱ 5, I have seen a Woman's Face break out in Heats, as she has been talking against a great Lord. 1773 (*title*), The History of a Gentleman cured of Heats in the Face.

b. *Prickly heat*: a skin disease common in hot climates (*Lichen tropicus*), characterized by minute papulæ formed by the hyperæmia of the sweat follicles.

1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 37 She had only the prickly heat, a sort of rash, very common here in summer. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, Prickly Heat, *Lichen Tropicus*. The pimples are bright red .. with heat, itching, and scratching.

†8. A heating (in phr. *to give a heat to*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 22 Sette it on þe fyre, an 3if it an hete. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 77 Thay gaif thame in the fyre a heit. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 114, I woulde desyre all bowyers to season theyr staues well, to woorke them and synke them well, to giue them heetes conuenient and tyllerynges plentye.

b. A single operation of heating, as of iron in a furnace; hence *concr.* the quantity of metal heated at one operation.

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 119, I have left my master striking of a heat and stole away. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 79 You idle knaves..What, not a heat among your work to-day? 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 9 But if it be not..throughly welded at the first Heat, you must reiterate your Heats so oft. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 84 It [the..metal] is piled loosely in the middle of the furnace, and is called a heat. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 21 Apr. 246/3 A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loaves of bread for nine 'heats', each loaf forming two rations. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v. *Heats*, The quantity of metal or steel placed in a puddling mill or Siemens furnace is called a *heat*.

†c. A run given to a race-horse by way of exercise in preparation for a race. *Obs.*

[1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 123 b, Then walke him to chafe him, and put him in a heate.] 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, The jockeys breathing their fine barbs and racers, and giving them their heats. 1683 *Markham's Masterp. Revived* Title-p., Containing Methods for the Training of Horses up for Racing, with their Heats and Courses. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Two heats in a week are reckoned a just measure for any horse .. The jockeys lay it down as a rule, that one of the heats be given on the same day of the week whereon the horse is to run his match.

9. *fig.* A single intense effort or bout of action; one continuous operation; a stroke, a 'go'. Chiefly in phr. *at a heat.* (Sometimes associated with 8 b.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2762 Capouns y-bake al-so tok he foure in þilke hete. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10288 Miche harme, in þat hete, happit to falle. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* II. i, I'll strike my fortunes with him at a heat, And give him not the leisure to forget. 1681 — *Sp. Friar* Ep. Ded., Neither can a true just play, which is to bear the test of ages, be produced at a heat. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* III. 26/2 One..shewed him a piece of Painting, with a boast, that he had done it at a single heat. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. iv, The new articles..having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re-revision. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* viii. (1858) II. 12 On one occasion he hanged twenty heretics, including a minister, at a single heat.

10. A single course in a race or other contest. (See also DEAD HEAT.)

a 1663 VISCT. FALKLAND *Marriage Nt.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 129 And will ride his heats as cleanly as a dieted Gelding. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à-la-Mode* IV. i, I take heat after heat, like a well-breath'd Courser. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1026/4 The second Plate will be Run for on the same Moor, by three Heats. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3315/4 The same day in the morning will be run for, by Women, a Smock of 5*l.* value, 3 Heats, half a mile each Heat. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxviii. (Farmer), Seeing his antagonist distanced in the first and second heats. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 82 These contests are extended to two or three heats or trials. 1873 BENNETT & 'CAVENDISH' *Billiards* 12 He won three heats of 100 up, and in the second heat made 22 spot-hazards.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1685 DRYDEN *Epil. to Albion & Albanius* 4 Feigned Zeal, you saw, set out the speedier pace; But the last heat, Plain Dealing won the race. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 222 He that gives out, at the last Heat, loses the Benefit of all his labours and successes in the former. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 5 Apr., As for 'Manfred', the first two acts are the best; the third so so; but I was blown with the first and second heats. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iv, Pen had started in the first heat of the mad race.

†c. The ground on which a heat is run; a race-course. *Obs.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1741/4 The Plates are run for 3 times round the Round-Heat. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3751/8, 3 Plates will be run for on the new Heat upon Epsom Downs.

11. Intensity or great warmth of feeling; fervour, ardour, animation, vehemence, eagerness, excitement, passion, rage.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xi. 9 Se rehta ȝeleafa mid hætu walle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13855 Off all soþ lufess hæte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katherine* 386 In ire & in gret het. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 104 Dewe of grace..wiþ þe hete of charite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 110 Fooles that in hete hasten hem so moche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll..not departe for all this intemperate heate. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* VI. i, While thou art in the heate of thy displeasure. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 40 It is a businesse of some heate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* (1770) 21 He was sorry to hear with what popular heat elections were carried in many places. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* IV. 155 Many a man injures another in suddain heat and passion. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 66 A lady, who spoke with some heat, and great volubility. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* III. iii. (1888) 323 It was done in the heat of passion.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this: an access of feeling or intensity.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He is sendere of alle holie heten. 1340 *Ayenb.* 124 Temperance aye þet zouþ aye þe wykkede hetes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1883) 103 That he .. myght eschewe the heetes and occasions of lecherye. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 238 Amplifications, or heats of speech, the better to stirre vp, and to enflame the minds of the Hearers. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ₱ 6 When the first Heats of Desire are extinguished. 1856 W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* ii. (1885) 27 The very head whose heats of ambition and of vindictiveness He had rebuked.

c. (with *pl.*) A fit of passion or anger; †a quarrel, angry dispute (*obs.*).

1549 W. WRIGHTMAN in Tytler *Edw. VI & Mary* (1839) I. 170 He was in a great heat. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 329 Betweene whom and the predecessors of these Monks there had beene great heats for the erection of the same. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 A vexatious dispute..which..signified no more than a Heat 'twixt two Oyster-wives in Billingsgate. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 136 Fond to spread friendships, but to cover heats. 1804 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* III. 107 To keep alive heats and animosities. 1887 EDNA LYALL *Knt.-Errant* xii. 106 Vexed ! I was never in such a heat in my life.

†d. As a personal quality: Passionateness, excitability, ardour of temperament. *Obs.*

1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 44 One sees in them a heat, and bigotry beyond what appears either in France or Italy. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ₱ 6 The Man of Heat replied to every Answer of his Antagonist with a louder Note than ordinary. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. cxix. 483 She should not choose People of Heat for her Companions.

12. The intense or violent stage of any action; greatest vehemence or intensity; height, stress (e. g. of conflict, debate, etc.).

1588 Q. ELIZ. in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 536 Being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iii. 19 To com vpon them, in the heate of their diuision. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3098/2 The heat of the Action lasted about two hours. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 42 At the first Heat of the Distemper. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1843) I. iii. 187 In the very heat of the war against the insurgent Catalans.

13. Sexual excitement in animals, especially in the female, during the breeding season; usually in phr. *at* or *in heat.*

1768 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 243 Music was also in heat and served promiscuously by all the Dogs. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 102 The female is in heat in the winter, and bears her young in..March. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 441/2 This state of excitement, generally named 'the heat', lasts for a longer or shorter period.

14. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *heat-chart, -flame, -focus, -force, -lamp, -ray, -supply*; (sense 4 b) *heat-pimple, -rash.* Also *heat-like* adj. or adv.

1875 *Wond. Phys. World* II. iv. 311 The *heat-action of the sun. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 42 Weather, wind and *heat charts. 1881 WATTS *Chem.* VIII. II. 1017 The axis of greatest *heat-conduction in uniaxial crystals is parallel to the direction of easiest cleavage. *Ibid.*, The *heat-conductivity of mercury. 1871 TR. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* iii. 11 No soot is deposited..by the non-luminous *heat-flame. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 17 Windmills..with those unwieldy arms swaying around in the *heat-haze. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1848) 292 As a spiritual quality..Hidden or open, *heatlike doth inhere In all existence. *a* 1665 in Walton *Life Hooker* H.'s Wks. 1888 I. 77 His face full of *heat-pimples. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xii. (1890) 450 They were only harmless *heat-rashes, not malignant distempers. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci., etc.*, **Heat Rays*, applied to the red rays of the spectrum, and to other rays which fall outside the red end of the spectrum, and which are consequently invisible. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* xxxix. 696 The least refrangible heat-rays.

b. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *heat-absorbing, -forming, -giving, -making, -tempering* adjs.; *heat-economizer, -giver, -measurer, -regulator.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Posthumi* Sonn. xiii. Wks. 1880 II. 323 The timely sweet heat-temp'ring showers. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 310 If the coloured rays themselves are not of a heat-making nature. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* I. 739/1 The proportion of nutritive to the heat-forming principle in loaf-bread is 10 to 46. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 343 The heat-absorbing capacity of aqueous vapor. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Aliment*, Liebig divides them [aliments] into two classes .. flesh formers and heat givers. 1877 ESTES *Half-hour Recreat. Pop. Sc.* Ser. II. 148 An accurate Heat-Measurer. 1879–81 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. II. 1018 The heat-conducting power of water. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 9/1 Infra-red waves or the invisible rays beyond the red end of the spectrum..being calorific or heat-producing.

c. *instrumental*, as *heat-clouded, -concreted, -cracked, -laden, -oppressed* adjs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 470 Heat-concreted sand-heaps. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. i. 39 A false Creation Proceeding from the heat-oppressed Braine. 1859 LD. LYTTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 179 The glimmer Of day thro' the heat-clouded window. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv. IV. 102 Heat-cracked clay.

d. Special combs.: **heat-apoplexy, -asphyxia** = *heat-stroke*; **heat-engine**, an engine in which the motive power is produced by heat, a thermodynamic engine; **heat-factor** = ENTROPY; **heat-fever**, fever caused by exposure to heat; **heat-lightning**, summer lightning, occurring in hot weather; **heat-potential**, term used by Rankine for the rate of isometric variation with temperature of the external work done by a body per unit mass during its isothermal expansion to any volume from a standard volume; **heat-spectrum**, the spectrum of heat-rays, visible and invisible; **heat-stroke**, an affection of the nervous system, frequently fatal, caused by exposure to excessive heat; **heat-unit**, a unit quantity of heat; usually reckoned as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a unit weight (pound, gramme, etc.) of water one degree. See also HEAT-DROP, -SPOT, -WAVE.

1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Coup de soleil*, .. an affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body .. has been called heat or solar asphyxia, heatstroke, *heat apoplexy. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 Two men were seized with heat apoplexy. 1859 RANKINE *Steam Eng.* 310, ϕ is called the *thermodynamic function* of the substance for the kind of work in question; and in some papers, the **heat-factor.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 24 The lord sal sende pestilens on the, the *heyt feueir, droutht. 1890 JULIA P. BALLARD *Among the Moths* 122 Like the play of miniature *heat-lightning. 1853 RANKINE in *Trans. R. S. E.* XX. 569, I shall call this function a *heat-potential. 1874 *Heat-stroke* [see *heat-apoplexy*]. 1891 *Lancet* 11 July 82 Heat-stroke is not a frequent disease in the British Navy .. the cases .. generally arise in the Red Sea in the persons of cooks, stewards, bakers, and occasionally stokers.

Heat (hīt), *v.* Forms: 1 hǽtan, (haten, hatten), 2–5 hete(n, 3 heaten, (3rd sing. pres. hat), 4–6 *Sc.* het, 5 heete, hette, 6–7 heate, 6– heat. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hǽtan* = MDu. *heeten, heten, heiten*, Du. *heten*, LG. *hêten*, OHG. and MHG. *heizan*, Ger. *heizen*, ON. *heita* (Da. *hede*):—OTeut. **haitjan*, f. **hait-oz* HOT. The pa. t. and pple. underwent in ME. various shortenings, some of which are still dialectal; the literary language now recognizes only *heated.*]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Pa. t.* α. 1 hǽtte, hætte; β. 3–4 hatte; γ. 4 hette, 4–5 hett, 5–7 (*dial.* –9) het; δ. 6–7 heat; ε. 6– heated.

α. *c* 1000 *Shrine* 16/15 Dæs swanes wif hætte hire ofen.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15729 Þe ffeuere agu ful sore hym hatte.

γ. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 145 That on me hette, that othir dede me colde. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 She het his bak. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3491 He hett water and wescht his fete. 1616 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Musæus* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 291/2 Her blushing het her chambers.

δ. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 203 He first of all heat the Goats dung. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 35 Others..I heat red hot..and then suffered them to cool.

ε. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 Thee fields .. thee dogstar Sirius heated.

2. *Pa. pple.* α. 1 ġehǽt(ed, -hætt; β. 3–4 yhat, ihatte, 5–6 hatte; γ. 4 i-het, 4–6 hett, -e, 5–6 (*dial.* –9) het; δ. 5 heet, 6–7 heat, -e, 7 *Sc.* hete; ε. 6– heated.

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 61 The water .. is i-hatte kyndeliche. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* vi. (Gibbs MS.), In þat cold tyme þe chyld .. hadde nede to be hatte [*v.r.* hette] in þat manere. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G ij b, Hit be .. hatte vpon the coles.

γ. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 3if he is i-froted and i-het. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 71 Hit ys cold and nedith to be het. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 When ye have well het it in the fire. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* vii. (1590) 316 So shall the wrath of God..cause hell to bee hette 70 times 7 times hotter.

δ. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 330 The wil is heete and inflamyd into loue. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 19 That they shulde heate the fornace at once seuen times more then it was wonte to be heate [1611 heat]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 61 The Iron of it selfe, though heate red hot. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Verse xviii. Iv. 424/1 To make some sinful impression upon the Saint when he is heat.

ε. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 100 a, So sone as the Sunne had somewhat heated hym.

B. Signification. I. *trans.*

1. To communicate heat to; to make hot, to warm; to raise the temperature of.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 370 Wiþ toþ wræce .. hæt scene

fulne wines. *c* 1000 *Laws Ordeal* in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 gif hit þonne wæter sy, hæte man hit. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe sunne..hat alle þing, þe on eorðe wecseð. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 588 [He] in þe fyre gert þem wele. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Hete it hote, but let it nowt boyle. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 33 When I am cold, he heates me with beating. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 161 If you bore with a Wimble..till you heat it soundly. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1708) 141 As fast as you pick your Hops, dry them, for their lying undried heats them, and changes their Colour. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 5 July, Like emerging from a sick room heated by stoves, into an open lawn.

† b. *fig.* To keep (a place) 'warm' by frequenting it. *Obs. rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 71 Wee haunted I say and heat the dicing house.

† c. (?) To run swiftly over, as in a race. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 96 You may ride's With one soft Kisse a thousand Furlongs, ere With Spur we heat an Acre.

2. To produce the sensation of heat in, cause to feel hot or warm; to bring into a condition of bodily heat, to inflame. Also *absol.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 180 Ammoniack..hath vertue to mollifie, to heat, discusse, and dissolue.. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 80 You'l heat my blood no more. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. *note* Wks. 1811 II. 346 Men heated with wine. 1887 H. AÏDÉ *Passages in Life Lady* III. xii. 55 His blood was heated.

3. *fig.* To rouse to intense emotion; to excite in mind or feeling; to inspire with ardour or eagerness; to inflame with rage or passion.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Sturieð ou euer cwicliche ine gode werkes, & þet schal heaten ou. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 7 Hetand & strenghtand me withinen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2054 His harme, as a hote low, het hym with in. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 60 He hath .. cooled my friends, heated mine enemies. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 180 Nothing heateth their forward spirits so much as the.. applauses of all sorts of men. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii, This .. discourse had heated them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 163 Officers who heated each other into fury by talking against the Dutch.

II. *intr.* 4. To contract heat, become hot or warm, rise in temperature.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 206 *Calentes*, haetendae. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 357 *Calentes*, hatende. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. viii. (1495) 557 Noo thynge ouercometh the adamas..also it heetyth neuer. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hetyn, or waxyn hoote, *caleo*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 They set a Kettle of water over the fire to heat. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. iv. (1708) 35 You must take care .. that it do not lie thick, because it will heat. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., Green hay heats in a mow, and green corn in a bin. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 113 The first machines constructed heated too much.

b. To have or get the sensation of heat, to grow hot; to become inflamed physically.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 608 þe sarazins he smatte þat his blod hatte. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 81 Let her Liuer rather heate with wine. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 185 In walking I am like a spavined horse, and heat as I go on.

5. *fig.* To become inflamed or excited in mind or feeling; to wax warm.

a 1225 *Juliana* 21 His heorte feng to heaten. 1648 W. ASHHURST *Reasons agst. Agreement* Pref., I thought it .. unsafe, to let so great dis-satisfactions lye privately heating together. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 249 Heating into a sneerer. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 238 As I waned, she waned; as I heated, so did she.

Hence **Heatable** *a.*, capable of being heated.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 2/32 Heatable, *calefactabilis*.

Heat-drop. Usually in *pl.*: a. A few drops of rain ushering in a hot day. Also *fig.*, e.g. of tears. b. Drops of sweat.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 55 No more considerable in respect of the whole, then so many heat-drops of error, can stand in competition with a cloud of witnesses. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. i, Nothing at their Command beside their Tears, And we, vain Men, whom such Heat-drops deceive. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 92 Weep if you can, and call the tears heat-drops. 1887 BARING-GOULD *Red Spider* xxii. (1888) 166 Her brow was pearled with heat-drops.

Heated (hī·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Made hot; having the temperature raised.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 97 A long Table furnished with these often heated meats. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 799 The heated lead half melted as it flew. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 484/1 These tubes..increase considerably the heated surface in contact with the water. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 182 A balloon .. containing 23000 cubic feet of heated air. 1881 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* XXXI. 38 Heated bearings in machinery may be relieved .. by the use of graphite as a lubricator.

2. Inflamed, excited (physically or mentally); fevered, impassioned, angry.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 124 But whether 'twas the coldnesse of the King .. That robb'd my Soldiers of their heated Spleene. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. i. 1 When the heated imagination is let loose. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 23 Morning cools my heated brain. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/3 These heated phrases .. are the outcome of a bitter disappointment.

Hence **Heatedly** *adv.*, in a heated manner, with warmth of temper.

1862 H. AÏDÉ *Carr of Carrlyon* II. 90 Mrs. Courteney, (said Carr, rather heatedly,) do you not place enough confidence in me to say candidly what this..is? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Sept. 5/2 The decision..was heatedly discussed.

† **Heaten**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **hatne-n.** [f. HEAT *v.* or *sb.* + -EN 5.] = HEAT *v.* a. *intr.* b. *trans.*

a. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9153 All hatnet his hert, as a hote fyre. *Ibid.* 9304 Now hatnis his hert all in hote loue.

b. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 363 Dry fomentacions do drye..and heaten more. *Ibid.* 366. 1788 D. GILSON *Serm.* 346 The malignant spirit that heatened her veins.

Heater (hī·təɹ). [f. HEAT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A person or thing that heats; a heating agent.

a 1500 *Medulla Gram., Ciniflo*, a fyre blower, an yryn heter. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Heaters from without, during the assimilation after sleep. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 228 Common Stoves, Pans of Charcoal, and other included Heaters. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* V. 104 (R.) Camphire..is..a great heater of the blood. 1803 *Naval Chron.* XV. 56 Cabin keepers, oakum boys, and pitch heaters. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 2/6 The electric current .. in its various capacities of a chemist, a heater, an illuminator, a messenger, and a power.

2. *spec.* The name of various contrivances for imparting heat.

a. A piece of iron, which is made hot and placed in a cavity in a box-iron, smoothing-iron, tea-urn, etc. b. An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax. c. A stove used for heating a room, lobby, or office. d. A vessel or other contrivance in which something is placed to be heated. e. A pan in which cane or maple juice is heated as part of the process in sugar manufacture.

1755–73 JOHNSON, *Heater*, an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen. 1759 COLEBROOKE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot heater. 1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 244 An apparatus, consisting of a stand, an iron heater on which the mercurial powder is thrown, and a tube for conducting the smoke to the part affected. 1848 WORNUM in *Lect. Paint.* 221 *note*, Burning in with a heater (*cauterium*) the ordinary wax colours. 1880 *Girl's Own Paper* 13 Nov. 108/1 A box-iron with three heaters. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 45/2 A great heater, with its ample rotundity and glowing heart..stood there.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heater-shape, -shaped* adj., etc.; **heater-piece**, a gore or triangular piece of land; **heater-shield**, a triangular shield with curved sides, like the shape of a flat iron heater.

1821 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 20 July in *Lockhart*, A three cornered, or heater shield. 1863 G. SETON *Law Her. Scotl.* v. 192 About the middle of the thirteenth century, when the heater-shape was almost universally adopted. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 193 The shield assumed the 'heater' form.

Heatful, *a. rare.* [f. HEAT + -FUL.] Full of heat or warmth; producing heat. *lit.* and *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 977 Bright-flaming, heat-full Fire. *Ibid.* I. v. 90 The banefull Hare, And heat-full Oyster. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 302 In his heatfull humour, set on fire with filthy Lust. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lv. 271 Their Loves that by frequent Intercourses, were heatful and alive between them.

Heath (hīþ), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 hæð, 3–4 heþ, 4–6 heth, -e, heeth, 6 heyth, 4– heath. [OE. *hæð* (:—**haiþi-*), corresponding, exc. in the formative suffix, with MLG. *hēde*, MDu. *hēde, heide*, Du. *heide, hei*, OHG. *heida* (only as in sense 2), MHG., G. *heide*, ON. *heiðr*, Goth. *haiþi* fem., gen. *haiþjôs* field, open untilled land, pasture, open country, from pre-Teut. root **kait-*. A cognate has been suggested in L. *bī-cētum* cow-pasture.]

1. Open uncultivated ground; an extensive tract of waste land; a wilderness; now chiefly applied to a bare, more or less flat, tract of land, naturally clothed with low herbage and dwarf shrubs, esp. with the shrubby plants known as heath, heather or ling.

In ME. often contrasted with *holt* or *wood*.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 118 þy læs him westengryre, har hæð..ferhð getwæfde). *c* 1205 LAY. 12819, I wude i wilderne, inne hæðe & inne uærne. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8864 Ffro stede to stede þey fledde to sculk, On heþ & hilles to hyde in hulk. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 6 Whan Zephirus..Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth The tendre croppes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens.. Fleddon..Ouer hilles & hethes into holte woddes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. iii, On holte and hethe the merye somers daye. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hethe a playne, *lande*. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xii. 12 The distroyers come ouer the heeth euery waye [1611 upon all high places through the wilderness]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 [They] met the King on the Hethe on this side Shene. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 834 Some Woods of Orenges, and Heathes of Rose Mary, will Smell a great way into the Sea. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 46 As for high Downs or Heaths, the best are about Marlborough, Salisbury, Cirencester, and Lincoln. 1784–92 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* in Morse *Amer. Geog.* (1796) I. 366 A large area, called the plain. It is a dry heath, composed of rocks covered with moss. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* (1794) 20 An uninteresting flat, with many heaths of ling. 1815 DUC DE LEVIS *Eng. 19th Cent.* I. 12 A Common .. the English distinguish these uncultivated lands .. into heaths and pastures. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 246 At a comparatively recent period .. in many parts of England..the Common of modern days was known as 'the heath' or 'the waste'.

† b. *transf.* Part of a garden left more or less in the wild state. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Gardens..to be diuided into..A Greene in the Entrance; A Heath or Desart in the Going forth; And the Garden in the middest.

2. A name given to plants and shrubs found upon heaths or in open or waste places. † a. In early times vaguely applied or identified. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 1007 *Thymus*, haeth. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 269 *Calomacus*, haeth. *Ibid.* 2012 *Thymus*, haedth. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Mirix, Mirica, idem*, bruer heath, *sive* genesta. *Ibid.* 33 *Paliurus*, heth.

b. The ordinary name for undershrubs of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, of which the common native species are *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, common heath, heather, or ling, *E. cinerea* fine-leaved heath (the 'common heath' of some parts), and *E. tetralix* cross-leaved heath. By botanical writers sometimes limited to the modern genus *Erica*, sometimes extended to other cognate genera of *Ericaceæ*.

The name *heath* seems native to the south and middle of England: see HEATHER. Since the 'common heath' is now separated from the genus *Erica*, botanical writers sometimes distinguish it from the 'true heaths' by its northern names LING and HEATHER; but locally all three names include all the native species. Of early botanical writers, Turner mentions only *E. vulgaris*, Lyte (transl. Dodoens), *E. vulgaris* and *tetralix*, distinguished as 'long heath' and 'smal heath'.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 354 Wið liþa sare..smeoce mid hæþe, and þæt ylce on wine drince. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 30 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 131 What is al þat forþ is past Hit fareþ as fuir of heth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hethe or lynge, fowaly, *bruarium*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 35 Erice is called in greeke Ereice, it is named in english Heth, hather, or ling .. it groweth on frith and wyld mores; some vse to make brusshes of heath. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xvi. 677 There is in this Countrie two kindes of Heath, one..is called long Heath. The other .. smal Heath. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 70 Now would I giue a thousand furlongs of Sea, for an Acre of barren ground: Long heath, Browne firrs, anything. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 379 They frequently used the *Erica vulgaris*, heath, or ling instead of hopps to preserve their beer. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 513 Oft with bolder wing they [bees] soaring dare The purple heath, or where the wild-thyme grows. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 258 Common Heath..is distinguished by the anthers being terminated with an awn, and lying within the flower. *Ibid.*, Fine-leaved Heath has crested anthers lying within the corolla. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvii. (1849) 307 Heaths are exclusively confined to the Old World. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 482 The *Common Heath*, or *Ling*, of the hills of Britain, is *Calluna vulgaris* .. With Heath, cottages are thatched, besoms are made, and faggots are composed to burn in ovens. *Ibid.* 483 The Heaths [of] our greenhouses are all natives of the Cape of Good Hope, and embrace upwards of six hundred species and varieties.

c. With distinctive additions, applied to other species of *Erica*, and allied genera; and popularly to some other plants.

The three less common British species are the *Ciliated, Cornish*, and *Mediterranean Heaths* (*E. ciliaris, vagans, Mediterranea*); other species are *Sicilian, Spanish, Tree*, and *Winter H.* **American False Heath,** *Hudsonia ericoides.* **Black-berried H.,** the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*; **Irish or St. Dabeoc's H.,** *Menziesia polifolia*; **Australian H.,** *Epacris grandiflora*; **Otago H.,** *Leucopogon Fraseri*; **Sea Heath,** *Frankenia levis*; **Tasmanian H.,** *Epacris exserta.* † **Heath of Jericho,** Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochuntina.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Heath of Jericho, *erica Hiericontæa*, quod similitudinem aliquam habeat cum erica.

d. In two passages (*Jer.* xvii. 6, xlviii. 6) in Coverdale's and later versions of the Bible, applied to some desert plant, identified variously with Tamarisk, or with Savin, *Juniperus Sabina.*

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xvii. 6 He shall be like the heeth, that groweth in the wildernes [1382 WYCLIF iencian trees, 1388 bromes, 1611 heath, 1885 (*R. V.*) *marg.* Or, a tamarisk]. *Ibid.* xlviii. 6 Get you awaye..and be like vnto the heeth in yᵉ wildernes [WYCLIF, 1611 and *R. V.* as before].

3. Short for *Heath butterfly, moth*: see 5 c.

1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade Mecum* 68 *Hipparchia Typhon*, Scarce Heath. *H. Pamphilus*, Small Heath..*H. Tithonus*, Large Heath. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 101 The Brown Heath (*Fidonia*) *atomaria*, Haworth) .. Common. *Ibid.* 102 The Grey Heath (*F. ericetaria*, Stephens) appears in August. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 93 The Large Heath, *Epinephele Tithonus*. *Ibid.* 101 The Small Heath, *Cœnonympha Pamphilus*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib., as *heath-bank, -besom, -broom, -bush, -field* (*a* 1000), *-fire, -flower, -ground, -honey, -land, -man, -mould, -mutton, -pony, -snail, -soil, -tribe.* b. obj. and obj. gen., as *heath-cropping* adj., *-keeper, -tramper.* c. locative and instrumental, as *heath-bred, -clad, -grown, -roofed, -thatched* adjs. d. *heath-like* adj.

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* III. i, Stretched on the broad top of a sunny *heath-bank. 1610 J. HEATH *Epigr.* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 250 That *Heath-bred Muse. 1874 *P. O. Lond. Trades Directory*, *Heath Broom Makers. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. iv, Ryght soo came an adder oute of a lytel *hethe busshe. 1766 J. CUNNINGHAM *Day* vii, On the *heath-clad hill. *c* 900 *Charter of Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 177 Donan to higgeate; ðæt utt on ðone *hæðfeld. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* vii. 20 About March or April .. vast *heath-fires are lighted up. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xviii, A foot more light..Ne'er from the *heath-flower dashed the dew. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 101 The ruddy glow of the heath-flower. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 2 Some sande..and in many places *heeth grounde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 222 Ploughing up heath-ground. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 184 *Heath Hony, a wilde kind of Hony..being gathered.. while the Heath is in floure. 1895 *St. James' Gaz.* 10 Sept. 9/2 An auxiliary *heathkeeper in the employment of the London County Council. 1819 RERS *Cycl., Heath-plough*, a plough for preparing *heath-land for planting. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 159 A barren, *heath-like plain. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 118 In pots, Heaths must have *heath-mould. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1820) 166 As much superior in flavour..as my *heath-mutton is to that of St. James's Market. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1809) 67

Yon *heath-roofed shielin. 1832 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 51 This little *heath-thatched house. 1853 C. A. JOHNS *Flowers of Field* (1885) 392 *Ericaceæ*, the *Heath Tribe.

5. Special Combs.: **heath-ale, -beer**, a traditional beverage said to have been anciently brewed from the flowers of heather; **heath-blooms**, a name given by some to the plants of the Natural Order *Ericaceæ*; **† heath-coal**: see HEATHEN-COAL; **heath-cropper**, *lit.* one that crops or feeds on heath; a sheep or pony, living on open heath or down; hence, a person who inhabits a heath; **heath-fowl** = HEATH-BIRD; **heath-game**, grouse or moorfowl; **heath-stone**, see quots.; **heath-tax**, a tax to defray the expenses of repairing the course at Newmarket; **heath-throstle, -thrush**, the Ring Blackbird or Ring-ouzel, *Turdus torquatus*.

1801 J. LEYDEN *Elfin-King* xxi, The cup..With *heath-ale mantling o'er. 1828 SCOTT *Rev. Ritson's Hist.* Wks. (1849) 356 The genuine heath-ale of the Picts. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 479 *Ericaceæ*, *Heath-blooms. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Sheep*, **Heath-cropper*, a small ill-shaped breed..of sheep..found abundantly..within the precincts of the forest of Windsor. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. 62 You are a heath cropper bred and born. 1893 H. J. MOULE *Old Dorset* 109 They tramped, or rode their shaggy heath-croppers. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 6/2 The *heath-fowl's plumes. 1823 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 287 Conceal'd 'mong the mist, where the heath-fowl was crying. 1711 *Act 9 Anne* c. 27 § 3 *Heath-Game or Grouse. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 229 The claws of our common Grous, or Heath-game. 1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 399 Ragge *hethstones and Flints to be purveid for the seid werkes. 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 3 (Jam.) There is a variety..known under the name of Heathens or heath-stone, and is I think what is otherwise called Gneiss. 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, *Heath-stone*, a name given by builders to a description of sandstone that occurs in irregular masses in the Bagshot sands. 1856 in 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (1886) 510 The payment of *Heath Tax shall not be taken to confer on the person paying the same any legal rights which shall interfere..with the absolute control the Club now has over all persons using or going on to their grounds. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125 *Heath-throstle.. the Ring-ouzle is so called with us in Craven. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 54 Bashful..The *heath-thrush makes his domicile.

b. In names of trees and plants: applied to any species which grows on heaths, as *heath bedstraw, hair-grass, mouse-ear, rush*; **† heath-bramble**, the Dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*; **heath-corn** (*U.S.*), Buckwheat, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*; **heath-cup**, an erect herb, *Artanema fimbriatum* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*), native of the East Indies and Australia, cultivated for its large blue flowers; **heath-cypress**, a Club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*; **heath-fern**, the Sweet Mountain Fern, *Lastrea Oreopteris*; **heath-grass**, *Triodia decumbens*; **heath-honeysuckle**, Australian name for a flowering shrub, *Banksia serrata*; **† heath-rose**, the Rose of Jericho, *Anastatica Hierochuntina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. iv. 661 The lesser berie is called.. in Englishe, a heare Bremble, or *heath Bramble..The fruite is called a Dewberie, or blackberie. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I iv a, *Chamaecyparissus*..may be called in English *hethe cypres because it groweth amonge hethe, or dwarf cypres. 1777 ROBSON *British Flora* 264 *Lycopodium alpinum*..Cypress Wolfsclaw, Heath Cypress. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* ii. (1889) 50 Heaps of fallen limestone..with holes between them full of sweet *heath-fern. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lx. 87 The small [Pilosella] .. may be called in English..*Heath mouse-ear. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1387 The Rose of Jerico..in English, the *Heath Rose.

c. In names of butterflies and moths: see quots. and cf. sense 3.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterflies & Moths* 137 The Heath Rivulet (*Emmelesia*) *ericetata*..) appears in June. 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Butterflies* (1874) 46 The Heath Fritillary ..is fond of basking on thistles. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 67 The Heath Moths, or *Fidonidæ*, fly by day.

Hence **Heath** *v. trans.*, to cover with heath.

1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 426 How was it lichened and mossed, ferned and heathed..and brought to such a show of verdure and softness?

Heath-bell.

1. The bell-shaped flower of the Heath: cf. HEATHER-BELL.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. ix, Let the wild heath-bell flourish still. 1810 — *Lady of L.* III. v, Heath-bell with her purple bloom. 1840 Miss COSTELLO *Summer amongst the Bocages* I. 128 Before the smell of steam has taken the place of the perfume of the heath-bell.

2. Applied to other bell-shaped flowers growing on heaths, esp. the Blue-bell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 67 Thinly strewed with heath-bells up and down. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 135 Last lingering of the flowery kind, Blue heath-bells tremble 'neath the sheltering furze. 1824 L. HUNT *Mirr. Months* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1284 Even the elegant and fragile heathbell, or harebell, has not yet quite disappeared.

Heath-berry. A name vaguely applied to various berries growing on heaths, esp. the Bilberry and Crowberry.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 344 ȝenim..hæþ berȝian wisan .. do þas wyrta in an fæt. 1670-1 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 124 A-shore there is great Store of Heath-berries..and small Black-berries. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1909 Berries of different species, such as cranberries, hurtle-berries, bramble-berries, and heath-berries.

a 1792 S. HEARNE *Journ. North. Ocean* in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 167 Heathberries grow close to the ground.

Heath-bird. A bird which lives on heaths; *spec.* the Black Grouse, of which the male is the HEATH-COCK and the female the HEATH-HEN.

1683-4 W. PENN *Let. to Dk. Ormonde* 9 Jan. in *Academy* (1896) 11 Jan. 36/3 Phesants, heath-birds, Pidgeons and Patredges, innumerably. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xii, Like heath-bird, when the hawks pursue. 1842 FABER *Styrian L.* 151 A heath-bird that lies on the Cheviot moor.

Heath-cock. The male of the HEATH-BIRD or Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*), the Blackcock; in N. America, the Canada grouse and other species.

1590 R. PAYNE *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 7 Great store of wild Swannes, Cranes..Heathcocks, Plouers. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Birds* 85 The common Heath cock, Black game or Grous. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* vi. (1853) 26 That was the heath-cock or black-game. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxxv, Until the heath-cock shrilly crew. 1893 [see HEATH-HEN].

Heathen (hī·ðĕn, -ð'n), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 1 hǽðen, hǽþen, héðen, 2-3 hæðen, heðen, 2-5 heþen, 2-6 hethen (3 heaðen, heaþen, eþen, 3-4 haþen, hethene, 4 heiþen, -in, heypen, heȝthen, haiþen, -in, heþyn, -in, heden, -in, 4-5 haythen, 5 hepun, -on(e, -ynne, 6 *Coverd.* heithen), 6- heathen. [OE. *hǽðen* = OFris. *hêthin, -en*, OS. *hêðin* (MDu., Du. *heiden*), OHG. *heidan* (MHG. *heiden*, Ger. *heide*), ON. *heiðinn* (Sw., Da. *heden*); cf. Goth. *haiþnô* Gentile or heathen woman.

As this word is used in all the Germanic langs. in the sense 'non-Christian, pagan', which could only have arisen after the introduction of Christianity, it is thought probable that, like some other terms of Christian origin (e.g. *church*), it was first used in Gothic, and thence passed to the other tribes. This is supported by the use by Ulfilas, in Mark vii. 26, of the fem. form *haiþnô* (Vulg. *mulier gentilis*, all OE. versions *hǽðen*). The word has generally been assumed to be a direct derivative of Gothic *haiþi*, HEATH, as if 'dweller on the heath', taken as a kind of loose rendering of L. *pāgānus* (orig. 'villager, rustic', later, after Christianity became the religion of the towns, while the ancient deities were still retained in rural districts, 'pagan, heathen'). But in this there are difficulties chronological and etymological, esp. in reference to the form and use of the suffix; and Prof. S. Bugge (*Indog. Forsch.* V. 178) includes this among several words which point to Armenian influence on the language of Ulfilas; he takes *haiþnô* as indicating a masc. *haiþans*, which he refers to Armenian *het'anos* 'heathen', ad. Gr. *ἔθνος* 'nation', pl. 'nations, Gentiles, heathens'. This would explain the OHG. form *heidan*, while in OE., etc., the suffix was, as in *cristen*, levelled under the ordinary *-in, -en*, from *-in*. But even so, the stem-vowel has prob. to be explained by assimilation to *haiþi* heath.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Applied to persons or races whose religion is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; pagan; Gentile. In earlier times applied also to Mohammedans; but in modern usage, for the most part, restricted to those holding polytheistic beliefs, esp. when uncivilized or uncultured.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 15 He bið ȝeseald hæþnum mannum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 206 Se ȝetigeda assa and his fola ȝetacniað twa folc, þæt is Iudeisc and hæðen. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Nære hethen men werse ne diden þan hi. *a*1200 *Moral Ode* 295 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 229 Þar beð þe haðene men þe waren laȝe-lease. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7286 Þatt hæþenn follc, Kalldisskenn follc, Wass warr off Cristess come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 397 Wyllam..an eþene kyng com to. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19740 (Edin.) Baþe to haiþin [*v.rr.* heþen, heþin, heiþen] folc and iues. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5508 Haythen men .. þat never baptem ne right trouthe tuke. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 450 A barne..Til it be crystened in crystes name and confermed of þe bisshop, It is hethene as to heueneward .. Hethene is to mene after heth and vntiled erthe. ?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 435 Lat not þe heþone Men Destroye þe puple crystien. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 13 Helena was of the Heathen men taken as a Goddesse, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 263 Abimelech, an heathen-man, who had not the knowledge of the true God of heaven to direct him. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 142 Made familiar to such practices by the heathen priests. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* vi, I did the heathen Soldan injustice. 1870 B. HARTE *Heathen Chinee* 17 He went for that heathen Chinee.

2. Of things: Pertaining to such persons or races, or to their religion and customs.

826 *Charter of Ecgberht* in *Cod. Dipl.* V. 83 Andlang dic to ðem heðenum birigelsum. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 98 On hæðenum dagum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 53 Þe temple..of hise heaðene godes. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 547 Me ȝhe solde in to heþenlonde. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5673 Out of haythen Spayn. 1485 CAXTON *Malory's Arthur* Pref. 2 In al places crysten and hethen. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 1 Having already shewed a generall defect in the ancient Heathen Histories. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 118 The same authority..may abolish Christianity, and set up the Jewish, Mahometan, and heathen religion. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 Even the Heathen world believed that the souls of men survived their bodies. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The victorious enemy of heathen philosophy and heathen worship had passed his boyhood amid the heathen surroundings of a philosophic city.

3. *transf.* Religiously or otherwise on a level with heathens.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 22 A country of extremes—dukes and chartists, Bishops of Durham and naked heathen colliers.

B. *sb.* (or *adj.* used *subst.*)

1. One who holds a religious belief which is neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; a pagan.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 26 Soðlice þæt wif wæs hæðen sirofenisces cynnes. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6297 He..slowgh ther many a hethene. 1682 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Jan., The Russian Ambassador.. behav'd himselfe like a clowne, compared to this civil heathen. 1720 WATTS *Div. Songs* vi, That I was born of Christian race, And not a Heathen or a Jew. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, I was sorry to find more mercy in an heathen than in a brother Christian. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* iii. § 1 Though himself a heathen, he [Æthelbert] had agreed to allow his wife, as being a Christian, free exercise of her religion.

b. The adj. plural, *the heathen* (cf. the *faithful*), is now collective; in O.T. = the Gentiles, or people who did not worship Jehovah, the God of the Jews.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 322 Þa hæþenan swa dydon. *a* 1131 *O.E. Chron.* an. 1128 Betwenen ða cristene and þa heðene. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 51 And beuall þo haðene mid his leðre meneȝinges. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21254 (Fairf.) Þen come þe heiþen wiþ mikel wrange Þat cristen men to pine was prest. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii[i]. 1 O God, ye Heithen are fallen in to thine heretage. — 2 *Esdras* ii. 7 Scatred abrode amonge the Heithen. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1430 And spread his name Great among the Heathen round. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxviii, It would certainly be a greater self-denial to receive heathen among us than to send missionaries to them.

c. The sb. plural, *heathens*, is mostly individual.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 135 Heathens..want the true knowledge of God. 1736 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 25 My brother and I..went to pay our first visit in America to the poor Heathens. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 692/1 Among the speculations of the more enlightened heathens we find the love of mankind at large highly commended. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* iii. 38 Showing you how both Heathens and Jews were taught.

2. *transf.* One that has no more religion, enlightenment, or culture than a pagan.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xv, Puir frightened heathens that they are. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, My ideas of civility were formed among Heathens.

3. Applied humorously to persons belonging to places bearing the name 'Heath', as Blackheath.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 1/2 Blackheath crossed over with a goal to love .. The Oxonians .. got two goals, while the Heathens were unable to score. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 6/2 Blackheath v. London Scottish .. a victory for the Heathens.

C. *Comb.*, as *heathen-minded* adj.; *heathen-like* adj. and adv.

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 21 Thus prophanelie and Heathen-like he writeth. 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 104 Heathen-heroic songs. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists.

Heathen, *sb.*[2] = *Heath-stone*: see HEATH 5.

† Heathen-coal. *Obs.* (See quot. 1697.)

c 1697 KENNETT *Etym. Angl.* Lansdowne MS. 1033 lf. 174/2 At Amblecot in Staffordsh. .. the second measure is called *Heath* or tough-coal: and the 12th or lowest of all, is called *Heathen-coal*. 1712 BELLERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 542 The Heathen-Coal. 1719 F. HAUKSBEE *Phys. Mech. Exp.* Suppl. 319 The Heathen-Coal.

Heathendom (hī·ðĕndəm). [OE. *hǽðendóm* = MLG. *heidendôm*, OHG. *heidentuom*, Ger. *heidentum*, Du. *heidendom*, ON. *heiðindómr* (Sw. *hedendom*); f. HEATHEN + -DOM. The old word appears to have died out before 1400; in modern use app. formed anew after *Christendom*. Not in Johnson, Todd 1818, Webster 1828.]

1. The belief and practice of the heathen; = HEATHENISM 1.

c 1000 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* § 1 (Schmid) Hi ȝecwædon þæt hi æenne God lufian woldon, and ælcne hæðendom ȝeorne aweorpan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 18855 Þiss þessternesse iss hæþenndom And dwillde inn hæfedd sinness. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 31 Ða unwraste ileaue of hæðen-dome. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 35 And dreien cristene men..alle to heaðendom. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 233 Improvement of human society, beyond what it could possibly attain to in Heathendom. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xx, The many precious souls he hath won from heathendom. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. iv. 179 Whatever traces of heathendom may have cloven to Rolf himself.

b. *transf.* The condition of being unenlightened and untouched by Christian influences.

1850 KINGSLEY *Cheap Clothes & Nasty* in *Alt. Locke* (1879) p. lxiii, He trims his paletots, and adorns his legs, with the flesh of men and the skins of women, with degradation, pestilence, heathendom, and despair.

2. The domain or realm of the heathen; heathen people collectively; the heathen world.

1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* ix. 96 Thick darkness rested over the whole of heathendom. 1861 E. GASKELL *Boyle Lect.* 32 The mighty work of subjugating all heathendom to the faith of the crucified Nazarene.

Heatheness. *rare.* [f. HEATHEN + -ESS.] A female heathen, a heathen woman.

1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 962 The proud heatheness humbly submitted to baptism.

Heathenesse (hī·ðĕnes). *arch.* Forms: 1 hǽðe(n)nes, -nys, 3 hæðenesse, heþinesse, 3-5 heþen-, hethenesse, -es, -isse, -nes, etc., 6 heathennesse, heath-, heythnesse, 6-7, 9 heathenesse, -(n)ess. [OE. *hǽðennes, -nyss*, f. *hǽðen* HEATHEN + -NESS. From an early date one of the two *n*'s was generally omitted, so that the word was sometimes treated as analogous to such words of French origin as *noblesse, Lyonesse*.]

1. The quality or condition of being heathen; the belief and practice of the heathen; heathenism.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 He to hæðenisse [*v.r.* hæðennysse] wæs ȝehwyrfed. *c* 1205 LAY. 29388 And forsaken godes mæsse, and luuien hæðenesse. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 2 Alle conuersis fro hethenesse to the lawe of Israel. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 Aftur I had leyde be-syde me þe errour of hethenesse. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Bb v, When we couple..Paganisme and heathennesse, unto Christianitie: and the devill to God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 627 Then shall the vnfruitfull, rough and woodye heathnesse .. bee tourned vnto the religion of Christes congregation or Church. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i, Merriments, savouring of heathenesse.

2. Heathendom, the heathen world; the lands outside Christendom, including, in Middle English, Mohammedan lands.

c 1205 LAY. 16631 Þe wes in hæðenesse king of muchele mæhte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 480 Saladin nom the holi croys, & to hethenesse it ber. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2102 Asie ..es þe best, for þar in es Bath haly land and hethyennes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2187 In al heþenis ys no Sarsyn wikkeder þan is he. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 His fame..sprang so ferre that it come in to hethnes and barbarye. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 161 Divers provinces of Christendome and of Heathenesse. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* 399 The event was not such as could bear trumpeting in Heathenesse.

† **Hea·thenhede.** *Obs.* [See HEDE, -HEAD.] = HEATHENDOM 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7024 (Cott.) Kinges four of haithen-hede. *Ibid.* 19864 (Götz.) Þe mete þai ete in haiþen-hede.

† **Hea·thenhood, -hode.** *Obs.* [See -HOOD.] = HEATHENDOM 1.

c 1275 *Serving Christ* 38 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 Al þes world is bi-heled myd heþene-hode.

† **Hea·thenic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 6 heathnick, 7 hethnike. Var. of ETHNIC assimilated to *heathen.* So † **Heathnical** *a.* = ETHNICAL.

1554 HOOPER in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xxvii. 78 The sword of the heathnicks and gentils. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 177 Beare baiting and other exercyses ..These Hethnicall exercyses vpon the Sabaoth day. *Ibid.* 185 More then Hethnicall impieties. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 397 Whose presence to me after so long a sight of Hethnike strangers was exceeding comfortable.

Heathenish (hī·ðēniʃ), *a.* Also 6 heathnish, (etnyshe). [OE. *hæðenisc* = OHG. *heidanisc, -inisc* (G. *heidnisch*), ON. *heiðneskr* (Sw. *hednisk*, Da. *hedensk*). In modern use prob. a new formation: see -ISH.]

1. Of or pertaining to the heathen. Now *rare.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. iii. § 1 Him man worhte anfiteatra, þæt mon mehte þone hæðeniscan plegan þærinne don. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* B iij, All her hethnyshe ceremonyes, supersticions, and sorceryes. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 The most eminent part both of Heathenish and Jewish seruice did consist in sacrifice. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. v. 167 The various Denominations of those Heathenish Deities. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 475 The heathenish temples.

† **2.** = HEATHEN *a.* 1. [Cf. *Jewish.*] *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* Contents, Salomon displeaseth God with the loue of Heythenysh wemen. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 92 b, All nations and people, as well Heathenishe, as the Jewes also themselves. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 297 The heathenish philosopher Plutarch. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 239 She was too good a christian to kill herself, as that heathenish Roman did. [1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1941 A heathenish slave bought of a heathen.]

3. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** Heathen-like; unchristian, uncivilized, barbarous; unworthy of a Christian. **b.** *colloq.* Abominable, disgusting, offensive, 'beastly'. (Cf. CHRISTIAN *sb.* 3.)

1593 NASHE *Harvey-Greene Tractates* Wks. (Grosart) II. 206 O Heathenish and Pagan Hexamiters. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 313 Most Heathenish, and most grosse. *c* 1700 T. BROWNE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 147 Tobacca, though it be a heathenish weed. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 3 ¶ 1, I may not appear a strange, heathenish Creature to the Ladies. 1859 MISS CARY *Country Life* (1876) 218 It was heathenish in the mowers to laugh. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 39 That's a heathenish, Brutus-like sort of thing. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 251 The heathenish noises I now hear from a garden near by us.

Hea·thenishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heathen, unchristian, pagan, or barbarous manner.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 84 A thousand yeares after the incarnation of Christ, the Byshops began to defile the Lordes supper .. too heathenishly. 1580 *Ord. of Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 574 The Sabbath days and holy days .. spent full heathenishly, in taverning, tippling [etc.]. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no K.* i. i, 'Tis heathenishly done of 'em in my conscience. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xv, He was heathenishly inclined to believe in, or to worship the goddess Nemesis. 1836 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 24 Dec. 383 The burial place of the royal family heathenishly styled the 'Pantheon'.

Hea·thenishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heathenish quality or condition; barbarity.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Horrible was the heathnishnesse, when the land that was given for an heritage to God's people did foster ungodly and wicked inhabiters. 1633 PRYNNE *2nd Pt. Histrio-M.* IV. i. (R.), The obscenity .. heathenishnesse, and prophanenesse of most play-bookes. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 135 Singing..which sounds like the very essence of heathenishness.

Heathenism (hī·ðēniz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The religious or moral system of heathens; heathen practice or belief; paganism.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 9 The heresy of the Anthropomorphites .. and the opinion of Epicurus, answerable to the same in heathenism, who supposed the gods to be in human shape. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 152 If we be not lesse zealous in our Christianity, then Plato was in his heathenism. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* Pref. 6 A Relick of Heathenism. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* § 5. 8 (Seager) He brought over multitudes both from heresy and heathenism. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 650 The whole..country relapsed into heathenism.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A heathen belief or characteristic.

1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 202 Cast out as a dead heathenism. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 397 Witness the heathenisms in Christianity.

2. *transf.* Unchristian state of things; heathenish condition; unchristian degradation or barbarism.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* (L.), Ay, there is nothing but heathenism to be learned from plays. 1895 MISS MONTRESOR *Into Highways & Hedges* III. ii. (ed. 4) 302 Fitting ornaments for the 'heathenism' of luxury. *Mod.* The practical heathenism of our great cities.

† **Hea·thenist.** *Obs.* [f. HEATHEN + -IST.] One holding or supporting heathenism.

1551 ABP. BROWNE *Serm.* in *Harl. Misc.* V. 567 These sorts will turn themselves into several Forms; with the Heathen a Heathenist; with Atheists, an Atheist; with the Jews, a Jew. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 21 Could the Heathenists finde these vses, of these..Mighty Corporall Creatures.

Hea·thenize, *v.* [f. HEATHEN + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render heathen or heathenish.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 74 Endeavouring to Heathenize the People of God again. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 84 Till very lately we sent out our colonists, not so much to christianize the Heathens, as to be heathenized by them.

2. *intr.* To practise heathenism; to become heathen or heathenish.

1769 [see below]. 1850 S. R. MAITLAND *Erewin* (ed. 2) 174 The Christians, instead of judaizing, began to heathenize. 1861 TRENCH *Serv. Ch. Asia* 74 These..do not judaize but heathenize, seeking to throw off every yoke.

Hence **Hea·thenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hea·thenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1769 W. JONES (of Nayland) *Wks.* (1810) I. 203 By the proud Arian or the heathenizing moralist. 1856 MISS WINKWORTH *Tauler's Life & Serm.* (1857) 75 To combat the heathenizing philosophers of Christendom. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 64 A heathenized Christianity. 1893 E. BELLASIS *Mem. Serjt. Bellasis* 157 The result .. must be the heathenizing of the rising generation.

† **Hea·thenly,** *a. Obs.* [f. HEATHEN + -LY 1. Cf. OHG. *heidanlîh*, MHG. *heidenlich.*] Heathen-like, heathenish, heathen.

1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 21 Fro cristen folk to hethenly couyne. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 176 Which hath made me..of an heathenly Pagan a heauenly Protestant. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 158 The manner .. of this mariage was so streinge and heathenly.

Hea·thenly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] After the manner of the heathen; barbarously.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xv. 2 Do thou not so feersly and heithenly. — *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou, sithen thou ert a Jew, lyuest hethenli [1388 hethenlich] and not Jewly. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 87 Them that teach with the desperate and damnable Turkes, or that do beleeue as his Ienesaries are instructed al too Heathenly. 1776 W. C. COMBE *Diaboliad* 6 *note,* Mercury .. is (Heathenly speaking) the presiding Genius of rogues, sharpers, &c.

Heathenness: see HEATHENESSE.

† **Hea·thenous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. Heathen.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 715 That huge Heathenous Tract of the unknowne South Continent.

Heathenry (hī·ðēnri). [f. HEATHEN + -RY.]

1. Heathen belief, practice, or custom; heathen character or quality; heathenism.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 28/1 In conuerting the Iland from heathenrie to christianitie. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 144 It is all one, as if they had said, bawdrie, hethenrie, paganrie. 1856 T. A. TROLLOPE *Girlh. Cath. de Med.* iii. 46 Aghast on his arrival in Rome at the utter heathenry around him. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 166 Some of our brilliant imitators of Greek poetry seem to pursue it mainly for its heathenry.

2. Heathen people. (Cf. *Irishry.*)

a 1890 R. F. BURTON in Lady Burton *Life* (1893) I. 292 My Goanese boys, being 'Christians' .. will not feed with the heathenry.

† **Hea·thenship.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [OE. *hæðenscipe*; f. HEATHEN + -SHIP.]

1. Heathenism, heathendom.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 634 For þan heðenscipe þe hi drugon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 504 Martinus .. awende his moder of manfullum hæðenscipe. *c* 1205 LAY. 12114 And sumne heo godd wið-soken and to haðenescipe token. *Ibid.* 14862 Hengestes laȝen .. and his hæðene-scipe þæ he hider brohte. [1832 THORPE tr. *Cædmon's Par.* 229 And would not swerve from the Lord of hosts..into heathenship.]

2. Gentilism; uncircumcision. *rare literalism.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 18 Yf eny man be called beynge Circumcysed let him take no Heythenshippe vpon him. Yf eny man be called in the Heythenshippe let him not be circumcysed.

† **Hea·theny,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HEATHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Heathen, heathenish.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. ix, Who hast the heath'ney folk destroy'd From out Thy land.

Heather (he·ðəɹ). Forms: 4, 6 hathir, 5 had(d)yr, 6 haddir, hedder, 6–7 hadder, 6–8 hather, 8 hether, 8– heather. [Of uncertain origin: commonly viewed as related to *heath*; but the form *heather* appears first in 18th c., and the earlier *hadder* seems on several grounds to discountenance such a derivation. The word appears to have been originally confined to Scotland (with the contiguous part of the English Border); the northern Engl. equivalent, as in Yorkshire, etc., being *ling*, from Norse. The word *heath*, on the other hand, seems to be native only in Southern and Midland counties, and never to have been applied to the Yorkshire or Scottish 'moors'; it is only in comparatively recent times that the southern English *heath* and the Sc. *hadder, hedder*, have been associated, and the spelling *heather* thence introduced. On the analogy of *adder, bladder, ladder*, now in Sc. *ether, blether, lether*, and of Eng. *feather, together, weather*, we should expect *heather* to go back through *hedder, hadder*, to a type *hædder* or *hæddre*.]

1. The Scotch name, now in general use, for the native species of the Linnæan genus *Erica*, called in the north of England, LING; especially *E.* (now *Calluna*) *vulgaris*, Common Heather, and *E. cinerea*, Fine-leaved Heath or Lesser Bell-heather.

Some recent botanical writers have essayed to limit the originally local names *heath, ling, heather*, to different species; but each of these names is, in its own locality, applied to all the species there found, and pre-eminently to that locally most abundant. On the Yorkshire and Scottish moors, the most abundant is *E. vulgaris*, which is therefore the 'Common Ling' of the one, the 'Common Heather' of the other. But in other localities, esp. in the south-west, *E. cinerea* is the prevalent species, and is there the 'Common Heath'. Scottish distinctions are *Dog-heather, Heather* (*E. vulgaris*), *Carlin h., She-heather* (*E. cinerea*).

1335 *Compotus Procuratoris de Norham* (Durham Treasury MS.), In strauue et hathir emptis pro coopertura domus molendini. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 300 In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn. *Ibid.* XI. 898 Hadyr and hay bond apon flakys fast. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 86 Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather, Bot ane kirk scant coverit with hadder. 1548 Hather [see HEATH 2 b]. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 19 With Peittis, with Turuis, and mony turse of Hedder. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xvi. 678 Heath, Hather, and Lyng is called in high and base Almaigne, Heyden. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* (N.), Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is one kind, called hather, the other ling. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. i. (1651) 546 Those Indian Brachmanni..lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks do on Hadder. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* I. xxvii. 126 In the Northerne .. places of this Island..They dry their malt with ling, or heath, called there hadder. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 *Hadder*, Heath or Ling. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plague*, They are to give them Hather or Hadder to eat. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xiii. (1754) I. 297 The Surface of the Ground is all over Heath, or, as they call it, *Heather*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 199/1 *Calluna*. The true 'Heather' of Scotland, called also Ling and Common Heath. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 3 Set amid the browns and greens of the heather.

b. phr. *To set the heather on fire*: to make a disturbance. *To take to the heather*: to become an outlaw or bandit.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXV, It's partly that whilk has set the heather on fire. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 1/3 A woman..informed against the murderer, who at once 'took to the heather'.

2. Applied with distinctive additions to other plants.

Himalayan Heather, *Andromeda fastigiata* (Miller, 1884); **Monox Heather,** the Crowberry; **Silver** or **Sponge Heather,** the moss *Polytrichum commune.* (Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or made from heather, as *heather-ale, -bed, -beer, -besom, -bloom, -blossom, -brae, -brake, -bush, -cow* (COW *sb.*2), *-honey, -knoll, -land, -roof, -top, -tuft, -wine.* **b.** Of the colour or appearance of heather: applied to fabrics, etc., of a mixed or speckled hue thought to resemble that of heather, as *heather-mixture, -stockings, -suit, -tweed, -wool.* **c.** *heather-clad, -covered, -mixed, -sweet* adjs. **d.** **heather-cat,** a cat living wild and roaming among the heather; hence *fig.* applied to a person; **heather-grass** = *heath-grass, Triodia decumbens*; **heather-owl,** the Short-eared Owl, *Asio accipitrinus.*

1820 SCOTT *Monast.* XXV, Halbert Glendinning..expressed himself unwilling to take any liquor stronger than the *heather ale, which was at that time frequently used at meals. 1724 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. i, And skulk in hidings on the *heather braes. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* I. 196 Beneath whose shade grew..purple *heather-bushes. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* XVI. 153 He's here and awa; here to-day and gone to morrow; a fair *heather-cat. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* XVI, That daft heather-cat of a cousin of mine. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* II. 12 To climb the *heather-clad hill. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXIX, What good can the poor bird do..except pine and die in the first *heather-cow or whin-bush she can crawl into? 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* (1879) 146 He..smelt..the wafts of *heather honey off the grouse moor. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 181 A considerable extent of the surface yet remains as *heatherland. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* XXVI, He changed his *heather-mixture' for clothes more suitable to Piccadilly. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Heather-roofs are frequently met with in the district of Cowal. 1876 MRS. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest Foe* I. 278 Tom entered, in a bright purple-tinted *heather suit'. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* II, A head like a *heather-tap.

Heather-bell. **a.** A name given to *Erica tetralix* (or spec. to its blossom), and sometimes

also to *E. cinerea*. (In quot. 1725 app. = HEATH-BELL 2.)

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* II. iv, Blue heather-bells Bloom'd bonny on moorland. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* 56 Her moors red-brown wi' heather bells. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 18 Away hath passed the heather-bell, That bloomed so rich on Needpath-fell.

Hea·ther-bleat. *Sc.* [Perversion, after *heather*, of the OE. name *hæfer-bléte*, goat-bleater, f. *hæfer* goat + *bléetan* to bleat: from the noise which it makes in flight, associated in many languages with the bleating of a goat (Newton, Dict. Birds 885; Swainson, Prov. Name Birds 192). So Ger. *himmelziege*, Fr. *chèvre-volante*, Gaelic *meannan-adhair* air-kid, *gabhair-adhair* sky- or air-goat, etc.] The Snipe.

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 116/41 *Bicoca*, hæferblæte, *uel* pur. *Ibid.* 260/3. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* ibid. 361/17 *Bugium*, hæferblæte.] 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Heather-bleet*, the mire snipe. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* xxxvi. The snipe (which is called the heather-bleat). *Ibid.*, Farther off a heatherbleat whinnied.

Hea·ther-blea·ter. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **-blut(t)er**, **-bluiter**, **-blooter**; corrupted *earn-bleater*, *hammer-bleat*, *-er*. [as prec., with second element conformed to agent-nouns in -ER.] = prec.

a 1617 BUREL *Pilgremer* in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 27 (Jam.) The Hobie and the Hedderbluter. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Ayrsh.* II. 72 (Jam.) A bird, which the people here call a hether blutter. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iv, What saw she in the bog, then .. forby moor-cocks and heather-blutters? 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heather-bleater*.. It is also called *mire-bleater* and *gutter-snipe*.

Heathered (he·ðəid), *a.* [f. HEATHER + -ED².] Covered with heather.

1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 319 A treeless but high-heathered rock. 1849 AYTOUN *Lays, Island of Scots* xi, Scotland's high and heathered hills. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 133 A lovely drive with pink heathered hills to the right.

Heathery (he·ðĕri), *sb.* [f. HEATH + -ERY: cf. *pinery*, *fernery*.] A collection of heaths; a place in which heaths are grown.

1804 H. C. ANDREWS (*title*) The Heathery, or Monograph of the Genus Erica. 1849 *Beck's Florist* 10, I know from experience that Heaths will thrive as well in a greenhouse ..as they would do in a heathery. 1850 *Ibid.* Feb. 33 A skilful disposition of the plants in the Heathery.

Heathery (he·ðəri), *a.* Also 6 **hadrie**. [f. HEATHER + -Y.] Covered with or abounding in heather; of the nature or appearance of heather.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 340 In craig and cleuche, and mony hadrie hill. 1710 EARL CROMERTIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 296 The Surface is covered with a heathy, and (as they call it) a heathery Scurf. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 152 Flowers that strangers seem Amid the heathery wild. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. ii, The antlered monarch of the waste Sprung from his heathery couch in haste.

Hence **Hea·theriness.**

1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* I. 67 The romance of the moor has been recently disturbed, and even the gor-cock has begun to lose the old racy heatheriness.

Heath-hen. a. The female of the HEATH-COCK; the Grey-hen. b. Applied in N. America to species of grouse.

1591 *Shuttleworth Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 66 A lade of Alexander Bradshawes wch broughte hethe henes iiij*d*. 1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 5 Wild Fowl there is great store of, as Turkies, Heath-Hens, Quails. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 699 O'er the trackless waste The heath-hen flutters. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Heath-cock* and *Heath-hen*, originally names by which..the Black-cock and Grey-hen were called; but on the North American continent.. applied to one or more species of grouse.

Heath·less, *a. rare.* [f. HEATH + -LESS.] Devoid of heath.

1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 247 There on the heathless moss outstretch'd he broods.

Heathnick, -ical: see HEATHENIC.

Heath-pea (hī·pī). Also 8 **-pease**. A tuberous-rooted leguminous plant, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus* (*Orobus tuberosus*), called also CARMELE. Also **Heath-peaseling.**

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heath-pease*, or *Wood-pease*, a kind of wild Pease. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heath-peas*, a species of bitter Vetch. 1800 GARNETT *Tour Scotl.* I. 337 The *Orobus tuberosus*, or heath-peasling. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 77 Heath peaseling..The roots, when boiled, are savoury and nutritious. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Heath-pea*.

Heath-poult. Also **-polt**, **-powt.** = HEATH-BIRD; more *spec.* the female or young.

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.*, The Merlin..They fly also Heath-pouts with it. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2263/4 It is His Majesties Will and Pleasure, That no Person do .. presume to Hawk at any Heath-Poult, in any year before the 20th day of July. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 422 [He] had the good fortune..to get 16 shots at heath-poults, or black game. 1884 JEFFERIES *Red Deer* ii. 33 Heath-poults, the female of black game, fly like a great partridge. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 5/1 The young heath-poults are at first extremely tender creatures.

Heathwort (hī·þwɜt). Lindley's name for a plant of the Nat. Ord. *Ericaceæ*. Also *attrib.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 461/1 Shrubby plants belonging to the heathwort order.

Heathy (hī·þi), *a.* Also 5 **hethy**. [f. HEATH + -Y.] Abounding in or covered with heath; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heath; heathery.

a 1450 *Fyrshynge w. Angle* (1883) 11 The tawney colour for those waters that ben hethy or morysshe. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* iv. B vj, Such heathy, woddy and moory ground, as is vnfrutefull for corne or pasture. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 525 It is Heathy, Ferny and Furzy. 1809 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 18 The wild berries which grew amid the heathy shrubs. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* ii, An illimitable prospect of heathy undulations.

Heating (hī·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HEAT; imparting of heat, warming; becoming hot; *techn.* 'in the iron and steel industry, Getting the steel hot for rolling' (*Labour Comm. Gloss.* 1892).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 263 Bathynges and heetynges whyche dyssolue and departe and melte the matere. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 115 Well seasoned..wyth hetynges and tillerynges. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 742 Sickness, whose attaint Disorder breeds by heating of the blood. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 37 A gradual heating and cooling does anneal or reduce the parts of Glass to a texture that is more loose. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 175 The loss of strength by heating or softening. 1884 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* 103 There is another cause of heating in field-magnet cores.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heating apparatus, appliance, power, stove*; **heating furnace** (see quot.); **heating pan**, a pan in which substances are warmed in various manufacturing processes.

1611 COTGR., *Chauffage*,.. heating stuffe, or stuffe to heat with. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxxviii, Chemical effects .. independent of its heating power. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ii. 240 Beyond the red..we have rays possessing a high heating power. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 270 Feed-water Heating Apparatus. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Heating-furnace*, the furnace in which blooms or piles are heated before hammering or rolling.

Hea·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. HEAT *v.* + -ING¹.] That heats or makes hot, in various senses.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Caluroso*, hot, heating. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Table, Heating medicines. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 258 Truffles..are heating. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 771/1 To have .. his warmth in an argument traced to a heating diet.

b. *Heating surface*, the total surface of a steam boiler, exposed on one side to the fire, on the other to water; the fire-surface: see quots. *Heating-tube*, a water tube in a boiler surrounded by flame.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 259 The grate is large in proportion to the consumption of fuel, as well as the heating surface. 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* I. 261 The efficient heating surface is obtained by deducting from the total heating surface one-half the area of vertical portions, and one-half the area of horizontal cylindrical flues. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/4 Boilers, which have an aggregate heating surface of 7,890 square feet, with a grate area of 189.

Hence **Hea·tingly** *adv.*, in a heating manner.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 303 Heatingly. Illuminatingly.

Heatless (hī·tlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. HEAT *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of heat.

1596 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 154 This Not-seene Nimph, this heatlesse fire. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii, The heatless Beams of a departing Sun. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAINE *Birth Christ* 3 My Wife is likewise known, Through heatless age, past hopes to have a Son. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. xii. 243 Bright but heatless sun.

Heat-spot. a. A red spot on the skin, a freckle. b. *Physiol.* A spot or point of the skin at which the sensation of heat can be produced.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 479 The blushing halo by which they are surrounded, is popularly called a heat-spot. 1887 G. T. LADD *Physiol. Psychol.* xiii. 315 The sense of locality connected with the cold-spots is about twice as fine..as that connected with the heat-spots.

Heat-wave. a. A wave of radiant heat; one of those vibrations of the ether that produce heating effects: see HEAT *sb.* 2 b. b. A 'wave' or access of excessive heat in the atmosphere, esp. when regarded as passing from one place to another.

1878 J. FISKE in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 35 The sum-total of motion is ever the same, but its distribution into heat-waves, light-waves, nerve-waves, &c., varies. 1893 R. S. BALL *In the High Heavens* xii, (*heading*) The 'Heat Wave' of 1892. *Ibid.* The culmination of what had been somewhat absurdly designated 'the great heat-wave'..The so-called heat-wave then seems to have travelled eastward.

Heaume (hōum). *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *heaume* (hōm):—OF. *helme*: see HELM *sb.*¹] A massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th and 13th centuries, sometimes over a smaller close-fitting one.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 122 Whiche of heraltes is proprely called blazon, heawme, and timbre. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. v. (1660) 394. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Heaulme* or *Heaume*, a Term in Heraldry for an Helmet or Head-piece. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 186 The great crested helmet or heaume was now [temp. Hen. V] only worn for the tournament. 1858 MORRIS *Near Avalon* Poems 239 Their heaumes are on, whereby, half blind, They pass by many sights.

Heauto- (hi,ōto), before a vowel **heaut-**, comb. form of Gr. *ἑαυτοῦ* of oneself, used occas. instead of the more common AUTO-: as in **Heauta·ndrous** *a.* [Gr. *ἀνδρ-*, *ἀνήρ* man] (see quot.). **Heauto·morphism** [Gr. *μορφή* form] = AUTOMORPHISM. **Heauto·phany** [Gr. *-φανία*, f. *φαίνειν* to show], self-manifestation. **Heauto·phonics** [Gr. *φωνή* sound] = AUTOPHONY.

1837 J. F. PALMER in *Y. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 35 *note*, Three kinds of hermaphroditism. First, the cryptandrous ..Second, the *heautandrous, in which the male organs are developed, but so disposed as to fecundate the ova of the same individual. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 248 The act of self impregnation observable in these heautandrous hermaphrodites. 1886 SULLY *Handbk. Psychol.*, *Heauto-morphism, in default of science, is ever the first resource of explanation; i. e. we judge of others by ourselves. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Eng. Divines* (1853) I. 257 If there be one other subject graced by the same total *heautophany, it is in the pouring forth of his [Jeremy Taylor's] profound common sense on the ways and weaknesses of men.

Heave (hīv), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **heaved** (hīvd), **hove** (hōuv). Forms: 1 **hebban**, **hæbban**, 2–4 **hebbe**(n, 3–5 **hefe**(n, 3–6 **heve**(n, 6– **heave**; also 3 **heoven**, (*3rd pres. sing. Ind.* **hefð**, **hefieð**), 4 **heeve**, 5 **heff**(e, 5–6 *Sc.* and *north.* **heive**, 6 *Sc.* **heif**. Pa. t. and pple.: see below. [A Com. Teutonic strong vb.: OE. *hebban* (*hefp*), *hóf*, *hafen* (*hwefen*) = OFris. *heva*, *hôf*, *heven* (*hevet*), OS. *hebbian* (*heffian*), *hof* (*huof*), *haban* (MLG. *heven*, *hov*, *hafen*, LG. *hefen*, *heffen*, *hôf*, *hafen*, MDu. *heffen*, *hoef* (*hief*, *huef*), *gehaven*, *geheven*, Du. *heffen*, *hief*, *geheven*), OHG. *heffen* (*hevit*), *huob*, *haban* (*hapan*) (MHG. *heben* (*heven*, *hefen*), *huop*, *huoben*, *gehaben*, also *hebte*, *gehebt*, mod.G. *heben*, *hob*, *gehoben*), ON. *hefja*, *hóf*, *hafenn* (Sw. *häfva*, *hof*, *häfven*), and *häfde*, *häfd*, Da. *hæve*, *hævde*, *hævd*), Goth. *hafjan*, *hôf*, *hafans*:—OTeut. **hafjan*, *hôf* (pl. *hôbun*), *habano-*, corresp. to L. *capĕre*, *capio*, to take. Originally belonging to the same ablaut-series as *shake*, *shave*, but subseq. affected by many changes. The present stem *haff-* had orig. a formative *j* (= L. *-i-* in *cap-i-o*), which caused umlaut of the stem vowel, giving OE. *ę*, ME. *e*, lengthened by position to *ê*, *ea*. The WGer. gemination of *ff*, giving *bb* in OS. and OE., affected all parts of the present stem, exc. 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. Ind. and sing. Imp., giving *hębbe*, *hębbað*, *hębban*, *hębbende*, beside *hęfest*, *hęfep*, *hęfe*. In ME. the *bb* forms were retained (in the south) till 14th c., but were at length everywhere reduced by levelling to *f* (later *v*). The pa. t. *hóf* came down as *hove*; but in ME. this was largely displaced by a type *hæf*, *heaf*, *hęf*, *héve*, and another *haf*, *have*, both of which survived till 15th c. The OE. pa. pple. *hafen* was by the 12th c. abandoned for *hofen* (later *hoven*, *hove*), with *o* from the pa. t.; there are also traces of *heven* (cf. OFris. and Du.). But, beside these strong inflexions, there appeared also in late OE. (as in some of the other langs.) weak inflexions *hęfde*, *hefod*; these gained ground in ME., and esp. in mod.Eng., in which *heaved* is now the general form, though *hove* remains in certain uses. The original sense, as evidenced by various derivatives, as well as by L. *capĕre*, was 'take', whence, through 'take up', came that of 'lift, raise', already developed in Com. Teut.

The close correspondence to Latin is seen in comparing *capio*, *capis*, *capit*, *capiunt* with OTeut. **hafjō*, *hafis*, *hafiþ*, *hafjanþ*, OLG. *hebbiu*, *hebis*, *hebiđ*, *hebbiađ*, OE. *hębbe*, *hęfes(t)*, *hęfep*, *hębbað*. Since *heave* is thus certainly cognate with *capĕre*, it must be originally quite distinct from *have*, if the latter is = L. *habēre*. The two verbs however come close together in various forms in most of the langs., and their derivatives have probably influenced each other, so that it is difficult in some instances to know whether these belong to *hafjan* 'heave' or *habēn* 'have'.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present tense stem (with consonant-exchange).

a. Beowulf (Z.) 655 Ic hond and rond hebban mihte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Uorte·hebben up hire þreo uingres. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 17 Þat an oþer hit scholde hebbe vn nepe. *Ibid.* 455 Our [= your] herten hebbeþ vp. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 Sche gan þo hebbe and pynge.

β. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxiii. 4 [lxxiv. 3] Hefe þu þine handa. *c* 1200 ORMIN 11865 He wile hemm hefenn upp. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Hwon þe preost hefð up Godes licome. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Þat tu schuldest þin heorte heouen þiderward. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 472 Þy self in heuen ouer hyȝ þou heue. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1346 And heuen hit vp al hole. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 65 Hefeth up ȝoure handes.

2. Past Tense. *α.* 1–5 **hóf**, 3– **hove**; (3 *pl.* **hofen**, **hoven**, **huven**), 4 **hoif**, **hoef**, 6 *Sc.* **huif**, **huve**. *β.* 2–4 **hef**, 3 **hæf**, **heaf**, **heof**, 4 **heef**, 5 **heve**; *pl.* 3 **heven**, **hefven**, **heoven**, 4–5 **hevyn**. *γ.* 4–5 **haf**, 4 **have**. *δ.* 1 **hefde**, 2–5 **hevede**, 4–6 **heved**, (*Sc.* 4 **hewid**, **-it**, **heywit**, 5 **heyffyt**, 6 **huit**), 6– **heaved**. *ε.* 6 **heft'e**.

α. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxii[i] 1 To ðe ic mine eagan hof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11114 Þis ilk was Ion .. þat afterward hof [*v.r.* hoif] iesu crist. *Ibid.* 28240 Childir þat ic houe o funt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5259 [He] hof vp his hond. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* 93 The surface hove up into heaps. 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 16 His prayerful hands he hove. [See also senses 20–22.]

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 He..hef his honde. *c* 1205 LAY. 1914 He..him grimliche heaf [*c* 1275 heof]. *Ibid.* 16509 Aldolf .. hæf [*c* 1275 hefde] hæhge his sweord. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. 23195 Heo..hefuen hine to kinge. *c* 1374 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* liii. 262 Þen Susan..Heef hir hondus on hiȝ. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 640 Þey..heyvn up þe ston.

γ. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17913 (Göttt.) Quen i haf [*r.r.* haue, heef] þat sacles. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 10479 (Laud) She hafe [*v.r.*

heef, lift] hir hondes vp.. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1570 And Arcita anon his hand vp haf. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. i. (1869) 138 She haf it hye to hire tunge.

δ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlviii. 14 He hefde þa his swiþran hand ofer Ephraimes heafod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He dranc..and þarfore heuede siðen up þat heued. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katerine* 350 Þane hewid scho wpe bath hir handis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 544 Þai..Heyffyt wp thar handis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvii. 392 He ..heved his handes.

ε. 15.. *How marchande did his wyfe betray* 42 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 198 Tho .. He heft hyt in hys purs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 39 His raging blade he hefte. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. iii. 12 The other halfe..Cambell fiercely reft, And backe at him it heft [*rinne* cleft].

3. Past Participle. α. 1 hafen, hæfen. β. 2–4 hofen, 2–9 hoven, 4–5 hovin, -yn, -un, 4 ihove, 4– hove. γ. 3 heven. δ. 1 hefod, 2–5 heved, 3 iheved, (efed), 4 *Sc.* heywit, 5 hevyd, hewede, 6 heyved; 6– heaved, 7 heft.

α. α 1000 *Christ* 651 He wæs upp-hafen engla fæðmum. α 1000 *Andreas* 1157 Þa wæs wop hæfen.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Hie þis dai was houen in to heuene. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 17962 (Gött.) Houen [*v.rr.* hovyn, hofen] sal he be in flom iordane. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 55 (Mätz.) 3yf a man have hove a chylde. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 63 Whan he had houun vp the eyen. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 You are so houen and lifted vp. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 162 To be hove out of the ground. 1853 FELTON *Fam. Lett.* i. (1865) 3 The ship was *hoven to*.

γ. α 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xii. 3 [xiii. 2] When sal mi fa heven over me be?

δ. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 2 Siððon þu ofer þone bist ahefod. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 926 And fand þe magdelane .. He [high] heywit vpe with angel hand. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 10 His eyen heued vp.

B. Signification.

I. Transitive senses.

1. To lift, raise, bear up. (Often with *up*.) a. Formerly in general sense; now only *arch.* or *dial.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 149 Hie hofan þa bære. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 516 Þæt hi ðe healdon, and on heora handum hebban. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16705 All swa se Moysæs Hof upp þe neddre i wesste. α 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 102 (Mätz.) Josep .. of þat best þat heo sat on Softeliche haf hire adoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xiii. 14 Heue vp thin eyen. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 550 Ther nas no dore þat he ne wolde heue of harre. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. iv, He swouned ofte tymes, and syr Lucan .. and syr Bedwere oftymes heue hym vp. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 6 b, Heve up thy heed, & be mery. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 10 His hand was heaved up on hight. 1639 E. SPENSER in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 75 He heaved vp his sticke with an *intent*..to haue strooken me. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 197 How could I once look up, or heave the head. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 45 Her trembling hand she heaves To rend her hair. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 174 Moles..do a great deal of Mischief to the young Plants, in heaving the Earth. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* x. 63 It pitched him between two walls, so close that he could not heave an arm. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Heave the Hand*, to bestow charity in mites, amounting to little more than..the mere motion of the hand in the act.

b. In modern use: To lift with exertion (something heavy); to raise with effort or force; to hoist.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 250 Murmuring they move, as when old Ocean roars, And heaves huge surges to the trembling shores. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 98 Our boat, which the seamen were heaving into the sloop, filled with water. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* XV. (1878) 236 For a space they have been heaved nearly on end. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Who heaved up a long twybill, or double axe.

c. *absol.*

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. vii. 23 This shoulder was ordain'd so thicke, to heaue. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 390 Of the Mole or Want..When they heave, they do it more for meat than for breath.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To raise. a. In various figurative senses directly related to 1.

α 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 573 Hofon here þreatas hlude stefne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxiv. [xxv.] 1 To ðe ic hæbbe ..min mod. *c* 1205 LAY. 11280 Scottes huuen up muchelne ræm. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 314 Man to god wordez schulde heue. α 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 552 Hef up 3or hertes in-to heuen. α 1400–50 *Alexander* 3014 Ser Dary .. Heuyd vp a huge ost. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 It is so violent, that it heueth and lyfteth vp the spiryt to god. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 12 The resolution..heaved a load from off my heart. 1851 W. PHILLIPS *Woman's Rights* in *Speeches* (1863) 28 Strong political excitement..heaves a whole nation on to a higher platform of intellect and morality.

†b. To raise, exalt, lift up, elevate (in feeling, dignity, station, etc.); to extol. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviii[i]. 9 Hebbað up dryhten god urne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 He hefieð his lichame, and heneð his soule. *c* 1205 LAY. 23183 We scullen..hebben hine to kinge. α 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 Heo schal .. holden hire stille, & so hebben hire sulf buuen hire suluen. α 1300 *K. Horn* 1267 Þu me to knizt houe. α 1400–50 *Alexander* 3290 Oure lord..heues him to welthis. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 290 Lorde thou art .. heyued aboue all thynges wythouten ende. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 43 b, Ambition .. heaveth those that followe it to the high degree of dignitie and honour. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* i. 127 Rich men, who .. haue bene houen and lifted vp with their heapes of riches. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, For the prevention of growing schisme the Bishop was heav'd above the Presbyter.

†c. To set up, erect, institute. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 16840 Þe33..hofenn þurrh hemm sellfenn upp ..Settnessess.

†3. *spec.* To lift (a child) from the font (formerly the duty of a sponsor at baptism); to stand sponsor to; hence *transf.* to baptize, christen. *Obs.* (Ger. *ein kind aus der taufe heben*, med.L. *levare de sacro fonte.*)

c 1200 ORMIN 10881 Whase shall i Crisstenndom Beon hofenn upp. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9698 3e þat chyldryn heue, 3e shul nat forȝete ne leue, To teche hyt paternoster and crede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 168 (Fairf.) Of baptist seynt Ioan þat ihesus hoef in flume Iordan. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3126 When he was hoven at funtstane. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxii. 94 Edelwold..prayd hym to heue a sone of his at fontstone. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 781 Wee mon all thrie change our names. Hayif me, and I sall baptize thee. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 39 Hammiltoun he me huif..Ane sorie Surname.

†b. *transf.* To present for confirmation. *Obs.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 18 Hym selve no man hebbe schel To the bischoppynge..That hi ne hebbe hare oȝe child.

†4. To lift and take away, carry off, remove, convey. *Obs.*

α 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Summe tide ich habbe iheued of oðer monnes mid woh and mid unriht. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 153 Flemmynges .. were ihoue þennes and i-putte to Hauerforde. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 134 Heue me fro hyne. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxviii. 31 Poems 1873 II. 72 Thy words .. had almost heaued me Quite from my selfe. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* v. lii, His onely Daughter, whom (through false Pretext) Stephen, Earl of Bulloyn, from the kingdom heaves. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 568 Since thir heaving out the Prelats to heave in themselves, they devise new ways [etc.]. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxxxvi, To arrogate all Ill, They heave the Peerage; for that Pale throwne downe In breakes the Herd, to the vnfenced Crowne.

†b. *Thieves' Cant.* To 'lift', to rob. *Obs.*

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 84 To heue a bough, to robbe or rifle a boeweth. 1609 DEKKER *Lanthorne & Candle-lt.* C iij b, If we heaue a booth we cly the lerke. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 39 *Heave a booth*, to rob an house. *Ibid.* 78 They will not stick to heave a Booth; that is rob a Booth at a Fair. α 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.*

c. *Mining* and *Geol.* To move away or displace (a vein or stratum): said of another vein or stratum intersecting it.

1728 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 403 The Load is frequently intercepted by the crossing of a Vein of Earth, or Stone..one Part of the Load is moved a considerable Distance to one Side..the Part of the Load which is moved, is, in their Terms, said to be heaved. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* ix. 157 Guessing..that the lode is heaved, or more properly speaking, started. 1815 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1818) 163 North and south veins..always divide tin or copper veins, and generally alter their course; or in the language of the miner, heave them out of their place. 1884 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* I. 318 The 'cross-courses'..are of later date than the veins which they frequently displace or *heave*.

†5. *fig.* To 'move'; to rouse the feelings of, agitate; to urge, press. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8962 Hit heuet hym hogely of þat hard chaunce. 1593 DRAYTON *Essex* Wks. 1753 II. 616 The king to marry forward still I heave.

6. To cause to swell up or bulge out; to swell.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath houen and puffed vp cheekes, if cheese be so houen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. vi. 21 So fried that it may be hoven as with bubbles. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 923 Glittering finny swarms, That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores. 1808 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXVI. p. vii, Cattle hoven or swollen by this disorder. α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v. *Hoven*, Cattle are hoven by eating too much green clover in a moist state ..Turnips are hoven by rank and rapid growth in a strong wet soil.

7. To cause to rise in repeated efforts.

1612 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) Introd. 12 The surges up and down did heave us. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* I. i, O what a doubtful torment heaves my heart! 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxiii, The death-pangs of long-cherished hope .. Convulsive heaved its chequered shroud. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 111 The water was observed..to be heaved up and agitated. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 83 When pity is heaving his bosom with emotion. 1851 ELIZ. WETHERELL *Old Helmet* xi. 201 The swelling tide of thought and emotion which heaved the whole assembly.

8. To utter (a groan, sigh, or sob; *rarely*, words) with effort, or with a deep breath which causes the chest to heave; to 'fetch'.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 36 The wretched annimall heau'd forth such groanes. 1605 — *Lear* IV. iii. 27 Once or twice she heaued the name of father Pantingly forth. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Answ. to Cloe* 6 Heave thou no sigh, nor shed a tear. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 343 He heaved a deep sigh. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* liii, 'Miss Pratt!' heaved the Earl.

intr. for *pass.* 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Thy sigh soon heaves, thy tears soon start.

9. To throw, cast, fling, toss, hurl (esp. something heavy, that is lifted and thrown with effort). Now only *Naut.* and *colloq.*

α 1592 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 68 The Pirats had heaued me ouer boord. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 12 The other halfe [of the spear]..Out of his headpeece Cambell fiercely reft, And with such furie backe at him it heft. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 44 He that doth heaue this lead..doth sing fadome by the marke. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 57 There is .. so much Stone heaved thereon. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 116 They hove over their grappling in five fathom water. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Heave*, at sea, signifies to throw away, or fling, any thing, over-board. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* xxvi. 248 The Captain .. by heaving the Lead found us to be but three Fathom Water. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heave*, to pour corn from the scuttle before the wind instead of cleansing it by the fan. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, The body..was hove overboard. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xiv. (1859) 329 With a swing he hove the leathern noose at the skipper and whipped it over his head. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* i. (1889) 4 Tom was just hiding behind a wall, to heave half a brick at his horse's legs.

10. *Naut.* To haul up or raise by means of a rope; and, more generally, to haul, pull, draw with a rope or cable; to haul a cable; to weigh (anchor); to unfurl (a flag or sail; also, *to heave out*); to cause (a ship) to move in some direction, as by hauling at a rope (e.g. at the anchor-cable when she is aground, or at the sail-ropes so as to set the sails to the wind).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Heaue out your top-sayles, hawle your sheates. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 95 We heau'd home our Anker. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xvi. 77 *To heave out the Flag*, is to wrap it about the Staff. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. (1886) 109 With iron poles they heave her off the shores. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 *To Heave*, to hale or pull by turning round the Capstan. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 112 The capstan was so weakly manned, that it was nearly four hours before we hove the cable right up and down. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 365 On the 23d, got a hauser .. and hove the vessel off the ground. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Heaving astern*, causing a ship to recede or go backwards, by heaving on a cable or other rope fastened to some fixed point behind her. This more immediately applies to drawing a vessel off a shoal. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 5 The anchor was hove up for good.

absol. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxvii, We hove up [i.e. the anchor] and made sail. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xvi. 176 Poor fellows not yet accustomed to heave together. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Heave and rally*, an encouraging order to the men at the capstan to heave with spirit, with a rush, and thereby force the anchor out of the ground. *Ibid., Heaving in*, shortening in the cable.

II. Intransitive senses.

†**11.** To remove, shift to another place. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 27490 Þa hæf þat fiht of þan studen þer heo ær fuhten.

†**12.** To be moved or agitated in mind; to feel vexation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12815 Hir hade leuer haue lost all hir lond hole .. Thus heuet þat hynd to hir hede lord. *Ibid.* 13426 Pirrus heivet in hert for his hegh chaunse, And myche dut hym for deth of his derf graunser.

13. To rise, mount, come up, spring up. Now *Obs.* exc. in spec. uses: see following senses.

c 1325 *Body & Soul* 252 in *Map's Poems* (Camd.) 343/1 The hed haf up and the swire. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1196 *Dido*, And vp-on courseris .. Hire 3onge knyghtis houyn al a-boute. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 75 Out of molde er colde eek must hit heuen. 1638 SUCKLING *Goblins* IV. (1646) 38 Pox on that noise, he's earth't, Prethee let's watch him and see Whether hee'le heave agen. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIII. 194 The huge trunc rose, and heav'd into the sky. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 238 And temples heave, magnificently great. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 This ice seems to heave up slowly against the sky.

b. *Heave and set*: to rise and fall, as a floating object upon the waves.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXI. i, Quadrant it was, and did heve and sette At every storme whan the wind was great. α 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 232 Sometimes the one end .. sometimes the other .. is mounted-up by the waves; and this is called the heaving and setting of a ship. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., When a ship, being at anchor, rises and falls by the force of the waves, she is also said to *heave and set*. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

14. To rise above the general surface, or expand beyond the ordinary size; to swell up, bulge out.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 94 Marke how he heaves, as though hee almost scorn'd to tread. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Rules & Lessons* (1858) 73 True hearts spread and heave Unto their God. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* X. 109 Alders, in the Spring, their Boles extend; And heave so fiercely, that their Bark they rend. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 P 2 Their Petticoats, which began to heave and swell before you left us, are now blown up into a most enormous Concave. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* iv, That yew-tree's shade, Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 152 It [cheese] is too strong-tasted, and inclined to heave, or get hollow and full of eyes.

15. To rise with alternate falling, as waves, or an object floating on them, the breast in deep breathing, etc. Also *fig.*

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. (1872) 8 Ships do wallow and heave, and sit upon the sea. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. ii, My blood runs cold, my heart forgets to heave. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Meth.* 46 His Breast heaving at the same Time, as in the Pangs of Death. 1827–35 WILLIS *Confessional* 3 When heaved the long and sullen sea. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xi, Dead calm in that noble breast Which heaves but with the heaving deep. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 124 They actually heave and labour with the fiery convulsions that glow beneath their surface. 1884 *Expositor* Mar. 207 The dangerous forces in a community which heaved with discontent.

16. To draw in the breath with effort; to pant, gasp.

1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, While we fantastic dreamers heefve and puff. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 756 He heaves for Breath; which, from his Lungs supply'd, And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring side. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 21 And horse and horseman heave for breath.

17. To make an effort to vomit, to retch; *fig.* to feel loathing. Also *trans., to heave the gorge.*

1601 [see HEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tendernesse wil find it selfe abus'd, begin to

heaue the gorge, disrellish and abhorre the Moore. 1755 JOHNSON. *Heave* .. 4, to keck; to feel a tendency to vomit. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*; *Heave and throw*, to retch and end by vomiting. 1894 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. 120 It makes me heave to hear you.

†18. To make an effort to lift or move something; to push or press with force; to put forth effort, endeavour, labour, strive. *Heave at*: to aim at, strive after. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1240 (1289) But þer-on was to heuen and to done. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1248 As sche wolde þe dore to-breke, sche gan þo hebbe and pynge. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jereslaus' Wife* 912 The wynd ful sore in the sail bleew & haf. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxiii. 4 But they them selues wil not heaue at them with one of their fyngers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 It asks some time to heave or pend in, before it actually starts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 399 Souls immortal must for ever heave At something great.

† b. *Heave at* (fig.): to meditate or threaten an attack upon; to take up a position of hostility to; to oppose; to aim at with hostile intent. *Obs.* (Frequent in 17th c.)

1546 BALE *Scl. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 165 John Frith is a great mote in their eyes, for so turning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass or mammetrous mazan, which signifieth bread or feeding. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 15 a, He was spite blasted, heaued at, and ill spoken of. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 22 His adversaries heaved at him, to cast him out of his Bishoprick. 1674 P. WALSH *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* Pref., Then they shrewdly heav'd at me again.

19. To pull or haul (*at* a rope, etc.); to push (*at* the capstan so as to urge it round and haul in the cable); to move the ship in some direction by such means; of the ship, to move or turn in some direction.

1626 Capt. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 27 Break ground or way Anchor, heaue a head. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *To heave at the capstan* signifies to turn it about. 1749 *Naval Chron.* III. 88 Did you observe her heave up in the wind? 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 338 The chaser heaves about as soon as the vessel he is in pursuit of is on his beam. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 513 Heaving ahead between an iceberg and a heavy field of ice. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heave about*, to go upon the other tack suddenly. *Ibid.*, *Heaving ahead*, is the act of advancing or drawing a ship forwards by heaving on a cable or rope made fast to some fixed point before her.

transf. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. vi, Make the most of it; heave ahead, and pitch into me right and left. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* (1882) 293 Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves Away with all its din.

III. Phrases.

20. From senses 10 and 19: *To heave a-peak*: see quots. and A-PEAK. *To heave* (the ship) *in stays*: to bring her head to the wind in tacking; also *intr.* of the ship. *To heave short*: 'to heave in on the cable until the vessel is nearly over her anchor' (Smyth). *To heave taut*: to heave at the capstan until the cable is taut.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 19 Which done, I hove apeak on my anchor. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Peek*, The ship being about to weigh, comes over her anchor, so that the cable hangs perpendicularly between the hause and the anchor; the bringing of a ship into which position they call *heaving a-peek*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Heaving-short*. *Ibid.*, *Heaving-taught*. 1795 NELSON 13 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* II. 14 At one PM the Frigate hove in stays and got the Ça Ira round .. As soon as our after-guns ceased to bear, the Ship was hove in stays. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xi, The frigate [was] unmoored, and hove 'short stay a-peak'. 1839 — *Phant. Ship* xviii, They had laid an anchor out astern, and hove taut. 1893 W. T. WAWN *S. Sea Islanders* 88 Towards sundown, the chain was hove short.

b. *Heave down*: to turn (a ship) over on one side by means of purchases attached to the masts, for cleaning, repairing, etc.; to careen. (Also *intr.* of the ship.) The part thus raised above the water is said to be *hove out*.

1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 271 They could not .. use it as a Help for heaving down by. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. v. 55 The Commodore .. ordered the *Tryal* to be hove down. *Ibid.* II. iii. 140 There are two coves .. where ships may conveniently heave down. *Ibid.* III. vii. 367 They .. hove out the first course of the *Centurion's* starboard side, and had the satisfaction to find, that her bottom appeared sound and good. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* Uu ij, To heave down or careen a ship. 1798 NELSON 7 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* III. 116 The place where large ships heave down. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* liv, The ship had been hove down.

c. *Heave to*: to bring the ship to a standstill by setting the sails so as to counteract each other; to make her lie to. (*a*) *trans.* with the ship as obj. (*b*) *intr.* or *absol.*

a. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Hove the ship to. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 357 'Shorten sail..and heave the ship to', said the Captain. 1884 LADY BRASSEY in *Gd. Words* Mar. 163/1 We remained hove-to all the next day.

fig. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* iv, [He] was at last hove-to, all standing, in a hospital.

b. 1781 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 337 Soon afterwards we hove-to in order to sound. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 79 This obliged us to heave to. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807 Took in fore and mizen top-sails; hove to under close-reefed main top sail and spencer.

transf. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* iii, We must 'heave-to' in our narrative awhile.

21. *intr.* (from sense 13.) *Heave in sight*: to rise into view, become visible, come in sight, as an object at sea when approaching or approached; hence (*colloq.*) *transf.* in general sense.

1778 J. SULLIVAN in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 205 Those ships were out of sight yesterday morning, but I hear they afterwards hove in sight again. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 24 The Table-mountain heaves in sight. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* III. ix. (1849) 115 A most tremendous hebear hove in sight. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 223 The great Spanish ships heave in sight, and a furious struggle begins. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 103 They hove in sight of the enemy .. to the west of the promontory of Ecnomus.

Heave (hīv), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. An act of heaving, in various senses; a lift; an effort to lift or move something, a push, shove, pressure; a swelling or rising up; rhythmical rising (and falling), as of waves, the breast, etc.; the utterance of a sigh, etc. with a deep breath; an effort to vomit; a throw, cast. *Heave of the sea*: the force exerted by the swell of the sea in quickening, retarding, or altering a vessel's course.

a 1571 JEWEL *On Thess.* iv. 6 When his heaves renew, the heat increaseth, his heart panteth. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. i. 1 There's matters in these sighes. These profound heaues You must translate. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xx. viii, Judah was at a sore heave. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. of Romants* III. 188 The Gyant..gave him such twitches, and terrible heaves, that he had .. like to have overthrown him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 411 After many strains and heaves, He got up to his Saddle Eaves. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 186 Only to have given it an heave at one end, and set it a little to rights again. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* II. 59 Divers heaves were made at the Duke of Lauderdale. 1755 JOHNSON, *Heave*..3. Effort to vomit. 1833 C. STURT 2 *Exped. S. Australia* II. 164 [A channel] so narrow that we passed over it between the heaves of the lead. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 18 The vessel rolled about on the heave of the sea. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 140 It took them a long pull and a great heave to haul the uncomely lump of marble into its place. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 296 There went through me so great a heave of surprise that I was all shook with it.

† b. *Heave and shove*: *fig.* great exertion or effort. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. XXV. 155 They obtained at length with much heaue and shoue, that there should be militarie Tribunes chosen. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolbion* IV. 56 Mongst Forrests, Hills, and Floods, was ne're such heaue and shoue Since Albion weelded Armes against the sonne of Ioue.

2. *Mining* and *Geol.* A horizontal displacement or dislocation of a vein or stratum, at a 'fault'.

1801 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 436 The heave of the copper lode is about eighteen or twenty inches to the right, in the language of the Cornish miner. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 30 These heaves .. are sometimes of great extent, occasionally as much as 70 fathoms. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 514 Sections to show the variation of horizontal displacement or Heave of Faults. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 12 The reefs here have taken a north-west 'heave'.

3. *pl.* A disease of horses, in which the breathing is laborious; broken wind.

1828 WEBSTER, *Heaves*. 1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 86, I blow like a horse that's got the heaves. 1855 — *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 122 It gave him the heaves..it made his flanks heave like a blacksmith's bellows.

4. *concr.* A raised place; a swelling, an undulation. *nonce-use.*

1882 G. MACDONALD *Warlock o' Glenwarlock* (Cent.), Crossing a certain heave of grass.

Heaved (hīvd), *ppl. a.* [wk. pa. pple. of HEAVE *v.*: see also HOVE.] Lifted, swollen, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 35 Lyke a round heaued, or swelled thing. 1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* 49 With heavèd hands she poureth forth these plaints. 1670 DRYDEN *2nd Pt. Conq. Granada* III. ii, With heaved-up hands. 1676 — *Aurengz.* IV. i, Heard you that sigh? from my heaved heart it past. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* I. 47 With heaved-out tapestry the windows glow. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 368 Dankly that high-heav'd grave shall gory Polyxena crimson.

Heave ho, *int.* and *sb.* Formerly also heave and how (hoe, etc.); heave-low (-law, -logh). [app. the imperative of HEAVE *v.*, (?) with Ho *int.* Cf. also HEY HO.] A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.; also used as the burden of a song. † *With heave and how* (*ho*), *fig.* with force, with might and main (*obs.*). Hence **Heave-ho** *v. intr.*, to cry 'heave ho!'

13.. *Coer de L.* 2522 They rowede hard, and sungge ther too: 'With heuelow and rumbeloo'. 1494 FABYAN VII. 420. *a* 1500 *Ortus Vocab., Celeuma est clamor nauticus, vel cantus vel* heuylaw romylawe (*ed.* 1518 *ut* heue and howe, rombylow). *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 252 Heue and how rombelow, row the bote, Norman, rowe! 1558 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iij, Heaue and hoaw for ioy they sing. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVII. lxxxix, Though they seeme in punishing but slow, Yet pay they home at last, with heaue and how. 1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* 243 Here enter..3. maids, singing this song, daunsing: Trip and goe, heaue and hoe, Vp and downe, to and fro. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Cor, A cor & à cry*,..by might and maine, with heaue and hoe; eagerly, vehemently, seriously. 1803 DIBDIN *Songs* II. 254 To the windlass let us go, With yo heave ho! 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXV. 81 They were heave-hoing, stopping and unstopping, pawling, catting, and fishing, for three hours. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 175 Yells,..snatches of song, and heave-hoys rent the air.

Heaveless (hī·vlès), *a.* [f. HEAVE *sb.* or *v.* + -LESS.] Free from heavings; that does not heave.

1784 JERNINGHAM *Matilda* in Evans *Old Ball.* II. xlii. 252 Yes, Yes! his little life is fled, His heaveless breast is cold. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 532 The tents that round and far like a heaveless ocean lay.

Heaven (he·v'n), *sb.* Forms: 1 heben, hefen, -on, heofon, -un, -en, hiofon, -un, heafen; heofene, -one; 2 heofone, hefene, 2–3 heofene, heouene, houene, 3 heauene, heofne, heoffne, heffene, heuone, 3–5 heuene, 4 hefen, heyuen, heiuen, -in; 4–5 hevyn, hewyn(e, -in(e, 4–6 heven, heuin, 5 heuon, -un, 6 heavin, 6– heaven. [OE. *heben, hefen, -on, heofon, -un*, str. masc. = OS. *heban*, MLG. *heven* (Schiller-Lüb.), LG. *hêben, hêwen, hæwen*; in late OE. also *heofone* weak fem. (app. after *eorðe*, in *heofonan and eorðan*). The OE. form in *eo* was caused by *u*-umlaut before the ending *-un, -on*. Southern ME. had usually *hevene*; even in nom., perh. from *heofone* fem.; the more northern form in 13–14th c. was *heven*, i. e. *hêven*, whence *c* 1525 *heaven* with (ē), now shortened as in *bread*. Ulterior etymology unknown: not connected with *hafjan* to HEAVE, the *e* being radical.

The LG. **hebana-*, **hebuna-*, was app. an entirely different word from Goth. *himins*, ON. *himinn* (:—**himina-*), and OHG. *himil* (:—**himila-*), whence Ger. *himmel*, Du. *hemel*; at least no connexion between them can, in the present state of our knowledge, be assumed. The alleged ON. *hifinn*, sometimes cited as a connecting form, has no existence (see Bugge *Archiv* II. 214). The existence of *himil* beside *hebun* in OS. was possibly due to High German missionaries. The mod.Da., Sw., and Norw. *himmel* are also from German.]

1. The expanse in which the sun, moon, and stars, are seen, which has the appearance of a vast vault or canopy overarching the earth, on the 'face' or surface of which the clouds seem to lie or float; the sky, the firmament. Since 17th c. chiefly poetical in the sing., the plural being the ordinary form in prose: see c.

Beowulf (Z.) 1571 Swa of hefene hadre scineð rodores candel. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* XXI. 77 Hiofones leohtes hlutre beorhto. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* I. 8 And God het þa fæstnisse heofenan. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 Wæron gesewen twegen monan on þære heofonan. *c* 1275 LAY. 27455 Ase heauene [*c* 1205 heouene] wolde falle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22694 Al that es vnder heuin [*v.r.* heiuin]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 89 Pane lyftyt he his Ene to hewin. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) I. 94 The heuens iye, which I clepe ye sonne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 84 Any hathill vnder heuen. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 89 A gounn Rich to behald..Off ewiry hew under the hevin. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* iii. 1 All that is vnder the heauen. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 The ordinaunce..made such a great noyse and thundreyng that it seemed the heaven would have fallen. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 187/2 Stars and Constellations; some fixed for the ornament of Heaven. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 63 Heaven's high canopy, that covers all. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *Poems* (1862) 35 Still burns wide Heaven with his distended blaze. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 101 A serene heaven stretched overhead.

b. Things of great height are said by hyperbole to reach to heaven; opposite points of the sky are said to be a whole heaven apart. Also *fig.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* I. 28 Micle burga and oþ heofun fæste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Swa hehne þet his Rof astige up to heofena. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* I. 28 Greet citees, and in to heuene wallid [1611 walled vp to heauen]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 147 Advaunceing you with praises above hilles and mountaines, yea to the very heaven. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 59 That..helps th' ambitious Hill the heav'ns to scale. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 100 Trees, As high as heaven. 1885 J. L. DAVIES *Soc. Quest.* 372 There must always remain a whole heaven of difference between the position of those who know nothing of nature.. and that of those who recognise light and guidance .. as coming to men from the living God.

c. The plural *heavens* was formerly used, esp. in Biblical language (transl. Heb. pl. שָׁמַיִם *shāmayim*) in the same sense as the sing.; it is now the ordinary prose form for the visible sky. Hence *maps of the heavens, planisphere of the heavens, globe of the heavens*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 4 [3] Ic gesie heofenas werc fingra ðinra. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xviii[i]. 1 Heuenes tellen out the glorie of God. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 12 The grounde shal geue hir increase, and the heauens shal geue their dew. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 67 What obscured light the heauens did grant. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 77 The Heauens..are carryed in 24 houres from East to West. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* I. 1 If, on a clear night, we observe the Heavens, they will appear to undergo a continual change. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 441/2 The *Spectator* ..seemed to think the heavens must fall because the Press questioned the capacity of a judge.

2. By extension (in accordance with Biblical use) the region of the atmosphere in which the clouds float, the winds blow, and the birds fly; as in the more or less poetical expressions, *the clouds, winds, breath, fowls of heaven*.

Rain or *dew* of heaven, so called as falling (or supposed to fall) from the clouds.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XXVII. 28 Sylle þe God of heofenes deawe. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* XXXV. 11 The bestis of the erthe..the foulis of heuene. — *Dan.* VII. 2 Loo! foure wyndis of heuen foustren in the mydil see. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 49 b, The water that commeth from Heaven, in raine. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 78 The Mountaine Pines..fretted with the gusts of heauen. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 38 The birds of heav'n shall vindicate their grain. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 429 Tears, and the careless rain of heaven, mixt Upon their faces. 1870 — *Window* 146 Be merry in heaven, O larks, and far away. *Mod.* Exposed to every wind of heaven.

b. In reference to the atmospheric conditions of a country, the clear or cloudy sky, etc., = climate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 26 Everie.. Countrie, by the nature of the place, the climate of the Heaven, and the influence of the starres hath certaine vertues. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 44 The clemencie of the hevin, and gentlenes of the wethir. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not tho' beneath the Thracian Clime we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 12 Flowers of all heavens .. Grew side by side.

3. The 'realm' or region of space beyond the clouds or the visible sky, of which the latter is popularly or poetically viewed as the 'floor'. *Esp.* in the collocation *heaven and earth*, as constituting the universe.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 1 On anginne gesceop God heofenan and eorþan. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 40 In firme biginning, of noȝt Was heuene and erðe samen wroȝt. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiii. 31 Heuene and erthe schal passe, forsothe my wordis schulen not passe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 58 Looke how the floore of heauen Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 A circle of thin haze..marked dimly the limits between heaven and earth. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Agnes' Eve* iii, All heaven bursts her starry floors. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xix. (1866) 149 Papa..would move heaven and earth for her if he could. 1887 *New Antigone* xix. (1888) II. 97 Nothing in heaven or earth would have stayed her hand now.

b. The plural is sometimes used for the realms or regions of space in which the heavenly bodies move.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 683 Lifted up far above the starry heavens. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 95 The Planets and Comets move in the Heavens very freely. 1838 NICHOL (*title*) Views of the Architecture of the Heavens. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* VII. iv. V. 152 The Heavens, for the great vault or void, with all its planets, and stars, and ceaseless march of orbs innumerable.

†c. *transf.* A model showing the motions of the heavenly bodies; an orrery, a planetarium. *Obs.*

1600 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* Wks. 1885 VI. 88 Euery man cannot, with Archimedes, make a heauen of brasse. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 52 The heauen of siluer which .. was sent vnto Soliman the great Turke wherein all the planets had their seuerall courses.

4. In the language of earlier cosmography: Each of the 'spheres' or spherical shells, lying above or outside of each other, into which astronomers and cosmographers formerly divided the realms of space around the earth. These generally corresponded to the spaces supposed, according to the Ptolemaic system, to be comprised within the successive orbits of the seven planets (including the sun and moon), the fixed stars, and other spheres. Their number varied according to computation from seven to eleven.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7567 Sere hevens God ordaynd for sere thyng .. þese hevens er oboven us heghe .. Ane es þat we þe sterned heven calle .. Ane other es þat clerkes calles cristallyne [etc.]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (1495) 296 Heuens ben seuen namyd in this manere Aereum Olimpium Igneum Firmamentum Aqueum, Imperium, Celum. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 95 Þer ar nyne heuens, oon in erthe, þe oþer amonge hem seluyn, ilk oon amonge oþer; þe firste & þe souerayne of þe speres, is þe spere couerant, and þanne with-ynne þat þe spere of þe sterrys; after þat þe spere of Saturne, and so to þe spere of þe mone, vnder whom ys þe spere of þe elemenz, þat er fyre, Eyre, water, and erthe. þe Erthe þanne-ys yn þe myddyl stede of þe oþer elementz. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 210 Whatsoever is conteined within the circuit of the heaven of the Mone. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. iii. (ed. 7) 280 What doth the celestiall part containe? The eleven Heavens and Spheares. *Ibid.* 281 In ascending orderly upwards .. The first is the Spheare of the Moone .. The fourth, the Spheare of the Sunne..The seventh, the Spheare of Saturne. The eighth, the Spheare of the fixed stars, commonly called the firmament. The ninth is called the second movable or Christal heaven. The tenth is called the first movable. And the eleventh is called the Imperiall heaven, where God and his Angels are said to dwell. 1783 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XIII. (Brewer), Sometimes she deemed that Mars had from above Left his fifth heaven, the powers of men to prove. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in the S.* 92 Deepening thro' the silent spheres Heaven over Heaven rose the night.

fig. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, Prol. 2 O For a Muse of Fire, that would ascend The brightest Heauen of Inuention.

5. The celestial abode of immortal beings; the habitation of God and his angels, and of beatified spirits, usually placed in the realms beyond the sky; the state of the blessed hereafter. Opposed to *hell.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader ure þu þe eart on heofene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Grið on eorðe and grið on hefene. *Ibid.* 79 Engles in houene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3263 To brukenn hefinness blisse. *c* 1205 LAY. 21442 Þu woldest to hæuene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24783 (Cott.) He suar be þe king of heuen. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 16 To þe I gyff þe keys of hewyne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* XI. 1236 Scotland he fred, and brocht it off thrillage, And now in hewin he has his heretage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 100 Sufficience dwellis nocht bot in heavin. 1544 *Suppl. to Hen. VIII*, 21 Teache the people to gett heuen with fastynge. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 157 b, Marriages (as they saie) are made in heaven, and are guided by destinie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1825 III. 275 Stirring both heaven and hell to do him mischief. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 263 Better to reign in Hell, then serve in Heav'n. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intim. Immort.* v. 9 Heaven lies about us in our infancy. 1855 BROWNING *An Epistle* 141 Heaven opened to a soul while yet on earth, Earth forced on a soul's use while seeing heaven. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. ix. 326 Heaven is not the firmament overhead, but the condition of the redeemed after death, of which the blue serene gives us the appropriate symbol. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 22 Heaven is the presence of God: the presence of God, then, is heaven.

b. Also in *plural.* [In its origin a literalism of transl. = L. *cæli*, Gr. *οὐρανοί*, Heb. שמים *shāmayim*: cf. 1 c.]

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 9 Fader urer ðu arð in heofnum *vel* in heofnas [*Vulg.* in cælis]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 18 Swa hwylce swa ȝe ȝe-bindað ofer eorþan þa beoþ ȝebundene on heofonum. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 42 Heiris and kyngis of þe kyngdom of heuenys. 1548 UDALL, etc. tr. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 16a, He..sitteth and reigneth in high heauens aboue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 386 Leiuing the course of this lyfe tha pas to the heuinis. 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* iv. 14 Wee haue a great high Priest, that is passed into the heauens.

c. By the Jews (at least in later times) seven heavens were recognized; the highest, called also 'heaven of heavens,' being the abode of God and the most exalted angels. Thence also the seven heavens of Mohammed.

This division was probably of Babylonian origin, and founded on astronomical theories (cf. 4).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* x. 14 Heofon and heofuna heofun. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 948 Paule..thocht þat he was rewyst ewine .. to þe thred hewyne, & syne in paradis. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiii. [cxv.] 16 The heuene of heuene [*c* 1430 *MS. S.* heuenys] to the Lord; the erthe forsothe he ȝaf to the sones of men. 1382 — 2 *Cor.* xii. 2, I woot a man in Crist .. rauyschid til to the thridde heuene. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cxlviii. 4 Praise ye him heauens of heauens, and waters, that be aboue the heauens. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* viii. 27. The heauen and heauen of heauens cannot conteine Thee. 1688 PRIOR *Ode Exod.* iii. 106 The Heaven of Heavens, the high abode, Where Moses places his mysterious God. 1734 SALE *Koran* (1764) II. 178 And we have created over you seven heavens. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 20 According to the common opinion of the Arabs there are seven Heavens, one above another. 1858 W. MUIR *Mahomet* II. 219 From Jerusalem he seemed to mount upwards, and ascend from one Heaven to another.

d. The seat of the celestial deities of heathen mythology.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vii. 18 Thei make sweete cakis to the quen of heuene. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 40 With Ioue in heauen, or some where else. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 69 Against beleaguered heaven the Giants move. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XI. 60 Aurora, now on the Olympian height Proclaiming, stood new day to all in heaven. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. iv. 169 The heaven of Siva is in the midst of the eternal snows and glaciers of Keilas, one of the highest and deepest groups of the stupendous summits of Himalaya.

e. *transf.* and *fig.*

1810 MONTGOMERY *W. Indies* III. 23 In the clear heaven of her delightful eye, An angel-guard of loves and graces lie.

6. The power or majesty of heaven; He who dwells above; Providence, God. (With capital H.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xv. 21 Fæder, ic synȝude on heofon, and beforan ðe. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 23 [26] Aftir that thou knowist that the power is of heuene. 1593 DRAYTON *Essex* Wks. 1753 II. 602 Envy..Affecting the Supremacy of Heaven. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 3 The heaven takes care of your quiet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 212 The will And high permission of all-ruling Heaven. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 347 Sometimes Heaven ordains, and Nature makes an opposition. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 5 Heaven only knows how dear he was to me whilst he liv'd. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* iii, 'For Heaven's sake, no', said his companion. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 57 Sweet Heaven, forgive weak thoughts! 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xiv. 299 How in heaven's name did you manage it all?

b. Also in *plural.* The powers above; the gods; God.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 62, I hope in the heavens my chin will on day be so favorable and bountifull unto me. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. iii, The Heavens forbid your highness such mishap! 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* iv. 26 After that thou shalt haue knowen that the heauens doe rule. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Rom. Romants* i. 174 The heavens .. made me yesterday seek to save you. 17.. *Siege of Aubigny* 118 Whatever power the Heavens have favoured me with. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 893 She was ever praying the sweet heavens To save her dear lord whole from any wound.

c. In asseverations: *By* (†*through, before, 'fore*) *heaven*, (*heavens*). Cf. BY *prep.* 2.

The sense in c and d is somewhat indefinite, probably including the place and its Divine Lord or inhabitants: cf. Matt. v. 34, xxiii. 22.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 22 Seþe swerað on heofonan [*Lind.* on heofne, *Rushw.* be heofune, *Vulg.* in cœlo], he sweryð on godes þrymsetle, and on þam þe ofer þæt sitt.] *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8313, I may not hate hym, by heuyn, þat me in hert tes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 240/2 Not I, by heaven. *Ibid.* 241/2 Fore heaven, I scarce can think you are my friend. 1716 ADDISON tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 176 By heav'n the story's true. 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* VIII. III. 187 'By Heavens!' cried Glanville ..'there's no bearing this'. 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & Vivien* 341 By Heaven that hears, I tell you the clean truth. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* xviii. (1888) 135 He commenced to strut and hector about .. and cry, By Heavens.

d. In exclamations expressing surprise, horror, etc. (Also in *pl.*). Often with qualifications, as *good, gracious, great.* Also *heaven and earth!*

1588 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 559 O Heavens! O Earth! O never-dying Fame! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 59 O the heuens, What fowle play had we. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 7 Heavens! Is it possible you can live without Remorse? 1752 MRS. LENNOX *Fem. Quix.* VIII. III. II. 187 Good Heavens! cried Mr. Glanville .. quite out of patience, I shall go distracted! *Ibid.* IX. i. 209 Oh, heavens! ..this must..be a very notable adventure. *a* 1777 DODD *Fanny Melmouth* (1799) 96 'Heaven and earth!' exclaimed Miss Melmouth, 'what will become of me?' 1801 AMELIA OPIE *Father & Dau.* (1809) 102 Gracious Heaven! who are you? 1819 MRS. MARCET *Conv. Nat. Phil.* ii. (1851) 36 Heavens, Emily, what an idea! 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. iv. 75 Great heaven! What a place to stop at!

7. *fig.* a. A place like or compared to heaven; a place of supreme bliss.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 300 For if heuene be on this erthe..It is in cloistere or in scole. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 33 They that be in hell, wene there is none other heven. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 243, I follow thee, and make a heauen of hell. 1660 *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 14 Nov. in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* (1808) IV. 145 England, that was formerly the heaven, would be now the hell for women. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 254 The mind is its own place, and in it self Can make a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heav'n. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 22 A heav'n of charms divine Nausicaa lay. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. viii, Ere Douglasses, to ruin driven, Were exiled from their native heaven. 1831 CARLYLE *Nibelungen-Lied* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 142 Here for eleven days..there is a true heaven-on-earth.

b. A state of bliss or supreme felicity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 777 (826) It an heuene was hire voys to here. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 70 Husbandes are in heauen whose wiues scold not. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn to Love* 244 What heauens of ioy, then to himselfe he faynes. 1604 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* I. i. (Dalbiac) O what a heaven is love! O what a hell! 1625 BACON *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 501 Certainly, it is Heauen vpon Earth, to haue a Mans Minde Moue in Charitie, Rest in Prouidence, and Turne vpon the Poles of Truth. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 935 And like an Anchorite, gives over This World for th' Heaven of a Lover? 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 59 The clock.. That faithful monitor, 'twas heaven to hear, When soft it spoke a promised pleasure near.

c. In same senses: *Heaven of heavens, seventh heaven, third heaven.* (*fig.* from 5 c.)

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* XXVI, He looked upon himself as approaching to the seventh heaven. 1883 RITA *After Long Grief* XXII, Lady Ramsey was in the seventh heaven of delight. 1885 J. H. MCCARTHY *Camiola* I. vii. 156 The heaven of heavens into which he presumed, an earthly guest, was the West End of London.

†8. *transf.* [from 7]. A quintessence. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Philosophoris clepen þe purest substaunce of manye corruptible þingis elementid, quinta essentia, þat is to seie, mannys heuene. *Ibid.* 13 How þat ȝe may wiþ oure heuene drawe out euery 5 essencia from alle þingis aforeseid.

9. *transf.* [from 1]. A canopy; the covering over a stage. [F. *ciel*, Ger. *himmel.*] In the 19th c. quots. directly fig. from sense 1.

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 In the entre..shalbe craftely conceyvid a place in maner of a heven..under the heven shalbe a world desolaite. 1611 COTGR., *Volerie*,..a place ouer a stage which we call the Heauen. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* II. D ij b, The couerings of the stage, which wee call the heauens..were Geometrically supported by a Giant-like Atlas. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 140 Bright golden globes Of fruit, suspended in their own green heaven. *a* 1822 — *Two Fragm. Love* ii. 3 Under a heaven of cedar boughs.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib.: in sense 'of heaven'. (Many of the early ME. instances in *hevene* are prob. examples of the genitive case: cf. *Lady-day, Lady-chapel, Bride-well*, etc.).

a 1000 *Phœnix* 173 Under heofun-hrofe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Past. Ep.* in Thorpe *Laws* II. 382 Into his fægeran heofonhealle. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 227 If he leue haue of ure heuen louerd. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 101 Þe firmament .. mai ben hoten heuene-Rof. *Ibid.* 281 Al ðe ðhinges..Twen heuone hil and helle dik. *Ibid.* 1547 Heuene dew, and erðes fetthed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8290 (Gött.) An angel com fra heuen trone. *Ibid.* 18741 (Cott.) Þe toþer us come fra heuen ture. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 102 Under the heven cope. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lvi. 373 (Add. MS.) The ioye of heuyne life. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 555 Many Heav'n-floods in our Floods do lose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 52 Ere the Tower Obstruct Heav'n Towrs. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody of Life's Progr.* viii, On the Heaven-heights of Truth. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 172 We have in the Veda the invocations *dyaûs pitar* ..and that means .. Heaven-Father! 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 43 God came down in the great heaven-wind and the great heaven-fire.

b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *heaven-climber, -worshipper*; *heaven-assailing, -defying, -kissing, -rending, -threatening*, etc. adjs. (Mostly since 1600: their number is practically limitless.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 59 Mercurie New lighted on a heauen-kissing hill. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 272 Set forth, against that heaven-threatening Armada. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xi. 60 When that blood pleads, heav'n will not lend an eare If heav'n-engaging Charity be not there. *a* 1671 MARVELL *Poems, Billborow Hill*, The cliff Of heaven-daring Teneriff. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 418 Perjury, that Heaven-defying vice. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 284 Giving out a shout most heaven-rending. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Whitsun Mond., Heaven-assailing cries. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* (1881) 252 The whole Alpine..heaven-climbers.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *heaven-accepted, -begot, -descended, -dyed, -fallen, -forsaken, -given, -made, -protected, -sprung, -taught*, etc. adjs. (The number of these is unlimited: nearly all since 1600.) Also HEAVEN-BORN, HEAVEN-SENT.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 72 Much is the force of heauen-bred Poesie. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 57 Diuine Aurora full as faire as she, Whose heauen-di'de face the Graces still admire. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*

II. iv. 111. *Magnificence* 386 Words of the Heav'n-prompted stile. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* III. iii. (1820) II. 52 The heaven-built pillars of his soul. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 535 All yet left of that revolted Rout Heav'n-fall'n, in station stood. 1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* Sat. xv. (1697) 374 Prometheus Ghost is sure o'er-joy'd to see His Heav'n-stol'n Fire from such disaster free. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* IX. 803 The fall of Heaven-protected Troy. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 314 The Heav'n-instructed Shipman thus replies. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1010 Who heaven-inspired To love of useful glory rais'd mankind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 2 Reason, that Heav'n-lighted Lamp in Man. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 60 (Jod.) Heav'n-sprung, or mortal? if permitted, say. 1787 BURNS *Verses in Kenmore*, Here poesy might wake her heav'n-taught lyre. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 227 In the free heaven-lit atmosphere of the Gospel. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 256 The Heaven-controlled Seer.

d. Adverbial, 'to or toward heaven', as *heaven-affianced, -aspiring, -dear, -devoted, -erected, -translated*, etc. e. Similative, as *heaven-clear, -sweet*, etc. f. Parasynthetic, as *heaven-hued*, etc. adjs. See also HEAVEN-HIGH, -WIDE, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. 667 Heav'n-bent souls. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 215 The heaven-hued sapphire. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 564 Mong the Heav'n deer spirits. 1607 J. DAVIES *Summa Totalis* K j b, Then (with that Heu'n-rapt Saint) rapt Muse ascend. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 526 A Heav'n-aspiring Mind. *a* 1711 — *Hymnotheo* Ibid. III. 155 With a Heav'n-erected Look. 1772 W. HODSON *Ded. Temp. Solomon* 19 This Heav'n-devoted Shrine. 1821 LAMB *Leisure*, The heaven-sweet burthen of eternity. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1848) 253 The Heaven-affianced spirit. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 126 This heaven-aspiring tower.

11. Special combinations: † **heaven-bow**, rainbow; **heaven-bridge**, bridge of the dead; **heaven-burster** (see quot.); **heaven-gazer**, (*a*) one who gazes at the sky, who studies the stars, an astrologer; (*b*) a fish, the star-gazer; so **heaven-gazing**; **heaven-god**, a celestial deity, a god of the heaven or sky; **heaven-plant** = *heaven-tree*; **heaven-send**, something received as sent specially from heaven, a godsend; **heaven-tree**, a mythical tree, which figures in some Malay and Polynesian beliefs, as reaching from the under-world to the earth, or from earth to heaven; **heaven-worshippers**, a Judæo-Christian sect (*Cælicolæ*) of the fourth and fifth centuries. Also HEAVEN-BLISS, etc.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 743 For *heuene-bouwe is abouten i-bent, Wiþ alle þe hewes þat him beþ i-sent. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 352 Like the *Heaven-Bridge, the Heaven-Gulf which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits, has a claim to careful discussion. *Ibid.* xii. 349 The Polynesians .. still call foreigners '*heaven-bursters', as having broken in from another world outside. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xlvii. 13 *The *heauengasers & the beholders of starres. 1611 COTGR., *Tapecon*, the Heauen-gazer; a scalelesse sea-fish..hauing..a great head, on whose top his eyes (wherewith he lookes directly vpward) are placed. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1883-4 IV. 82 Excessiue staring, and stedfast *heauen-gazing. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 235 The Aztec Tlaloc was no doubt originally a *Heaven-god, for he holds the thunder and lightning. 1865 — *Early Hist. Man.* xii. 346 A story.. which contains the episode of the **heaven-plant*. 1811 H. MARTYN in *Mem.* III. (1825) 436 This was a *Heaven-send. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 45/2 The man who has been away, is a heaven-send in a village. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* 348 *note*, In the Samoan group..there was a *heaven-tree, where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles.

Hea·ven, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make heavenly in character, to transport or transform into heaven; also, to bless with heaven, beatify, render supremely happy.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlviii. 153 They are idle Divines that are not heav'ned in their lives, above the unstudious man. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 225 Surely I were rich enough, and as well heavened as the best of them, if Christ were my heaven. *a* 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 194 (D.) He heavens himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Search* (1858) 34 He heav'nd their walks, and with his eyes Made those wild shades a Paradise. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXVI. (1848) 365 Heaven our spirits, Hallow our hearts.

Heaven, obs. form of HAVEN.

† **Heaven-bliss.** *Obs.* [perh. *heaven* was here orig. genitive case.] The bliss of heaven.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2692 (Gött.) Vr lauerd went him to heuen blis. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 113 Of heuene-blisse heo beoþ i-flemed. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 62 Her deitee to the Saincts dooth luster in heunblisse.

Hea·ven-born, *a.*

1. Of celestial birth, of divine origin.

1595 J. WEEVER *Epigr.* IV. xxii. (1599) E vj, Some heaven born goddesse. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 30 While the Heaven-born child All meanly wrapped in the rude manger lies. 1794 COLERIDGE *Monody on Chatterton* 16, I weep that heaven-born Genius so should fall. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* I. vi, The immortal shoot Of heaven-born virtue.

2. Of such original genius or ability as to seem specially prepared or designed by Heaven for the work. Now often *sarcastic*.

1789 in *Parl. Hist.* XXVII. 1080 (*Ho. Lords* 17 Jan.) The duke [of Chandos] parodying what Mr. Pitt's father had said of General Wolfe, pronounced the present Chancellor of the Exchequer a heaven-born minister. 1789 BURKE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 6 Feb. Speeches 1816 III. 394 The present minister, he understood, had been called 'a heaven-born minister' in another place. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Aug., He is a heaven-born teacher. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 265 The same Heaven-born amateurs still occupy the bench, and the quality of their judgments cannot but be the same.

Hea·ven-directed, *a.*

1. Directed or pointing towards the sky.

1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 261 Who taught that heav'n-directed spire to rise?

2. Directed or guided by Heaven; divinely guided.

1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 214 O sacred weapon! .. To all but Heav'n-directed hands deny'd. 1823 E. IRVING *Orac. God* 152 The force of heaven-directed will.

Hea·venful. [See -FUL.] As many, or as much, as would fill heaven.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* I. xlv. (1675) 96 The blessing of that House-ful or Heaven-ful of Dyvours, shall rest for ever upon him. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 He is a host, an army, a whole heavenful..of human nature.

Heaven-gate. The gate or portal of heaven.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1620 Her, heuenegate amongus us. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 269 þin obedyens schal be þin heuene-keye, þat schal opyne to þe heuen-gatys. 1688 BUNYAN *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 48 To see so vile a one knock at heaven-gates for mercy. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Mournful Mother*, Until ye two give meeting Where the great Heaven-gate is.

Heaven-high, *a.* and *adv.* As high as heaven.

A. *adj.* Reaching or piercing the clouds, very lofty. B. *adv.* To the height of heaven, to an immense height.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 553 Þæt þu ȝesawe..heofon-heanne beam. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 13 They songe and daunsed full merely, With swerynge, and starynge heven hye. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Exstasie* Wks. (Grosart) 93 (D.) Their Heav'n-high roofes shal be embattelled With adamant in gold enuelloped. 1854 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* i, Each from the other heaven-high, hell-deep removed. 1878 — *La Saisiaz* 382 World-wide heaven-high sea.

Hea·venhood. *rare.* [See -HOOD.] Heavenly quality or character; heavenliness.

1878 G. D. BOARDMAN *Creative Week* 63 (Cent.) Ripe, rich fruits of heavenhood. 1888 MAX MÜLLER *Nat. Relig.* ii. (1889) 30 This is the heavenhood of heaven.

† **Hea·venish,** *a. Obs.* [See -ISH.] Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial, heavenly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1813 Ful of heuenyssh melodye. *c* 1374 — *Compl. Mars* 30 Lord a-bove..by heuenysh [*v. rr.* -y-ssh(e] reuolucion. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 21 This forseide heuenissh zodiak is cleped the cercle of the signes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 964 Ffor thilk flece be it self wete of this hevenysshe dewe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves..loosing much of his heavenishe Vertue.

Hence † **Hea·venishly** *adv. Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 197 As an Aungel heuenysshly she soong.

Hea·venize, *v. rare.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To render heavenly, imbue with heavenly principles.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soliloquies* lxxx, O my soul, if thou be once soundly heaveniz'd in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee.

† **Heaven-king.** *Obs.* King of heaven: applied to God or Christ.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 201 Ic eom heahengel Heofoncyninges. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Hwilch wurðin(g) eow haueð idon þe heouenking. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14921 (Gött.) Þat for vs gaf iesus, heuene king. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 2642 For loue of hevyn kyng, Tell me the trougth. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 105 The Heav'n-King's glorious Prayse.

Hea·venless, *a. rare.* [See -LESS.] Having no portion in heaven.

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 22 Write this man.. hopelesse, heavenlesse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XX. (1854) 375 As do idolators their heavenless gods, We deify the things which we adore.

Hea·venlike, *a.* (*adv.*) [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like heaven; heavenly, divine.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. (R.) Menne farre aboue the common sorte, or as you woulde saye, heauenlyke felowes. 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 176 The Harmonie of musick is so Heavenlike that I love it with my life. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* (1817) 355 O how heaven-like it is to sit among brethren at the feet of a minister who speaks under the influence of love!

B. *adv.* After the manner of heaven.

1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 1590 Who behold Thee made so heavenlike happy?

Heavenliness (he·v'nlinĕs). [f. HEAVENLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavenly in origin, nature, or character.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hevenlynesse, *celestialeté*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvii. 418 One further marke of the heauenliness of our Scriptures. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 367 By the holiness and heavenliness of his life and conversation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. i. (1852) 183 The heavenliness of the matter, the efficacy of the doctrine. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. vi. iv. 182 Now we feel that in heavenliness of nature he has gone beyond his former self.

b. As a title: Celestial highness, divinity.

1596 DAVIES *Orchestra* (R.), Goddess of women, sith your heavenliness Hath now vouchsaf'd itself to represent To our dim eyes.

Heavenly (he·v'nli), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see HEAVEN *sb.*: in 1-4 -lic, 2-4 -lich, -lik, 4-5 -li, 4- -ly (also 3 heueliche, 5 hefly). [OE. *heofonlic*: see HEAVEN and -LY 1.]

1. Of, in, or belonging to heaven, as the abode of God; divine, celestial.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Dæl-nimende þæs heofonlican rices. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 13 Mycelnes heofonlices werydes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 We ne mazen habben þene heouenlichen eþel. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 638 in *O. E. Misc.* 55 Ye beon byweued of heueliche myhte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 859 Hevinlyk ioy and lestand bliss. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 14 3oure heuenly fadir schal forȝeue to 3ou 3oure trespassis. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 265 Hevinly god!..how happynis this thing? 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Takyng on vs the iourney to the heuenly Jerusalem. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 A shower of heauenly bread. 1713 GAY *Epist.* iii, In her notes the heavenly choir descends. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1861 X. 247 Under a heavenly afflatus.

b. Belonging to the heaven of the heathen gods.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/1 Heuenly, *celestis*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. v. 84 If two gods should play some heauenly match, And on the wager lay two earthly women. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* (1837) I. 645 The heavenly Venus.

2. Of or belonging to the natural heaven or sky; now chiefly in the phrase *heavenly bodies*, i.e. the stars, planets, comets, etc. Formerly also, Coming from the clouds or atmosphere, as 'heavenly dew'.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 Þe ouer party þerof hatte Celica, þat is, heuenliche and hiȝe, for hiȝe mountaignes þat beeþ þerynne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 34 Lo, first the hevenly figures. The sonne and mone eclipsen both. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlet* 431 The colour of asure, ane hevinliche hewe. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 23 The rosis ..powderit brycht with hevinly beriall droppis. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* viii. 2 The Sonne, the Moone and all the heauenly hooste. 1607-12 BACON *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 308/1 Princes are like the heavenly bodyes, which cause good, or evill tymes, and which have much veneration, but noe rest. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 145, 372 Astronomical miles, or 25 Heavenly degrees. 1874 ESTES *Half-hour Recreat.* Ser. I. 96 Of the physical constitution of the heavenly bodies.

3. Having relation to heaven and divine things; divine, sacred, holy, blessed.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1101 Lang sermonyng Of haly lyf & hewinlik thing. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 31 She was so enflawmyd with hevenely hete. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 356 A breaking .. Of heauenly oaths, vow'd with integritie. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vii. § 13 Instructing them by his heavenly preaching. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 312 Never man enjoyed a heavenlier peace. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iii. 72 The Sage .. pursues the heavenly way without the slightest deflection.

4. Having the excellence, beauty, or delight that belongs to heaven; of more than earthly or human excellence; divine. Of music: Such as that of the heavenly choirs.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 3e schulen haue an heuenly medicyn to cure perfiȝtly þis siknesse. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1193 Quhar byrdis blythly sang..in hewynly armony. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 94 Quintessence they name to be the chief and the heavenliest power or vertue in any plant, metall, or beast. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 227 Who sees the heauenly Rosaline That..Bowes not his vassall head? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 1 A graceful Person, an exalted Mien, and Heavenly Voice. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 May, Our journey was delightfully pleasant, the day being heavenly. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 The gush of the direct sunlight could add nothing to this heavenly beauty.

5. *absol.* in pl. *The heavenlies*: a literal rendering of Gr. (ἐν) τοῖς ἐπουρανίοις (Eph. i. 3, iii. 10), variously translated '(in) heavenly places' or 'things', in Rhemish Vers. 'in the celestials'.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems I. 102 Thy speech is of the Heavenlies. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxi. 7 In him we are made to sit together in the heavenlies. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xii. 138 Against spirits of wickedness in the heavenlies, or aerial regions.

6. *Comb.*, as *heavenly-seeming, -dewed* adjs.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. vii. 44 Poems 1873 II. 52 The second sweetly-fenced ward, Her heauenly-dewed tongue to gard. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. 2, I view'd the heavenly-seeming Fair.

7. Heavenly fruit, the genus *Diospyros*, the Fruit of Jove (Loudon *Encycl. Plants*, 1855, 870).

Hea·venly, *adv.* In 1 -lice, 2-5 -liche. [OE. *heofonlice*: see HEAVEN and -LY 2.]

1. a. From or by heaven. b. In a heavenly manner or degree; divinely; qualifying an *adj.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVIII. (Z.) 239 *Cælitus*, heofonlice. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 343 Joon lovede Crist more heuenliche. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. CXXII. (1869) 121 Þat I be a brid, hye raueshed, heuenlich contemplatyf. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 11 Vnder ane holyn hewinlie grein hewit. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. iv, O Goddesse heavenly bright! 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* V. ii. 135 Oh she was heauenly true. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 297 Oh virtue heav'nly fair.

c. Usually hyphened to adjs. used *attrib.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. ii. 18 Poems 1873 II. 115 Captiuing snares Which heau'nly-purest gifts defile. *c* 1630 MILTON *On Time* 19 Our heavenly-guided soul. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 2 Where heav'nly-pensive contemplation dwells. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXVII, Azure orbits heavenly-wise. 1868 LD. HOUGHTON *Select. fr. Wks.* 213 To seem So heavenly-happy in my dream.

2. To the extent of heaven, as in *heavenly wide*, as far apart as the two poles, differing *toto cælo*.

1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 107 But indeed his Opinion and the Remonstrants Opinion, seem to be heavenly wide.

Hea·venly-minded, *a.* Having the thoughts and affections set on things above; holy, devout.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew. to Earth* IX. (Jod.), They are of the heavenly minded with far greater ardency of spirit affected. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Norfolk* (1840) II. 465 This heavenly-minded man Archbishop Whitgift. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 211 To be more holy, more Christ-like, more heavenly-minded.

Hence **Heavenly-mindedness.**
1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 42 Hope, zeale, heavenly-mindednesse. 1835 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 205 Many a pure soul, through heavenly-mindedness .. has fled from the temptations of the world to seek ..a closer walk with God.

Heaven-pointing, *a.* [HEAVEN 10d.] Pointing upward to heaven.
1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* ix. 333 One heaven-pointing pyramid.

† **Heaven-queen.** *Obs.* [Orig. two words with *heuene* in genitive.] The, or a, queen of heaven; *spec.* a title of the Virgin Mary.
c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Meidenhad is heuene cwen and worldes alefnesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20140 Þe leuedi, þat es heuen quene, hir langed sare hir sun cum to. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 536 Sire oste, in faith, and by þe heven [*v.r.* heuenes] quene, It was anoþer Chanon.

† **Heavenric, -rich.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofon-, 2 heofen-, 2–3 heouen-, 2–5 heuen-, heven- (see HEAVEN); 1 -ríce, 2–5 -riche, 3–5 -ryche, 3–4 -rike, 4 -ryke. [OE. *heofonríce* = OS. *hebanrîki*, f. *heofon*, HEAVEN + *ríce* kingdom, realm; cf. OS. *himilrîki*, OFris. *himelrîk*, OHG. *himilrîchi*, ON. *himinríki*. (The form in Ags. Gosp. is *heofona ríce* kingdom of the heavens.)] The kingdom of heaven; heaven as the place of the blessed.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru..belocen standeþ. *a* 1000 *Christ* 1259 Bið him hel bilocen, heofonrice agiefen. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3489 To cumenn upp *Till heofennrichess blisse.* *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 7 Đe angel was ȝedriuen ut of heuene riche for modinesse. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1898 Here lyves nan, under hevenryke, þat can telle .. what þe ded es lyke. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 2423 Of alle þyse oþer, vnder heuen-ryche. *c* 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 119 In erthe and in heuyn-ryche.

Heavens! *int.*: see HEAVEN *sb.* 4 d.

Heavens, *adv. dial.* and *colloq.* Employed as an intensive.
1878 Miss BRADDON *Open Verd.* xxxviii. 260 'It'll rain 'eaven's 'ard presently.' 1888 D. C. MURRAY *Weaker Vessel* xv, It was raining heavens hard.

Heaven-sent, *a.* Sent from heaven; providentially sent. Cf. *heaven-send*, HEAVEN *sb.* 9.
a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/2 If you your heaven-sent good could duly prize. 1777 POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 52 (Jod.) How relate the heav'n-sent tempest That burst upon my head? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 341 He is their heaven-sent friend.

Heavenward (he·v'nwŏɹd), *adv.* and *a.* [f. HEAVEN *sb.* + -WARD.]
A. *adv.* Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven. Orig. *to heaven-ward*: cf. TOWARD.
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3025 Moyses .. warp es vt til heueneward. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 102 To-heuene-ward he loked. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 151 How such thing to the hevenward Among the goddes mighte falle. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 135 He sawe a bryghtenes of a beme Up un-to heveñwarde glyde. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 172 Þin herte is raysyd in sorwe in heueneward. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. xvi. 2 Poems 1873 II. 130 Your heads to heav nward heaue. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 89 When Pelion..saw, that raine which fell But now from angry Heaven, to Heaven ward swell.
1646 JENKYN *Remora* 28 Shall we run with the swiftness of the Roe earthward, and go a dull Asses trot heavenward? 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxi. 533 They would move..heavenward. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 818 Heav'n-ward all things tend. 1838 MARG. FULLER *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 360 Above the heavenward-pointing spire. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 106 The other summits, without a trace of cloud..pointed heavenward.
B. *adj.* Directed towards heaven; tending or conducting towards heaven.
1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 24 The reverend man..with heaven-ward eye Call'd on the God of Justice. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* ii, I smile on death, if Heaven-ward Hope remain. 1828 MOORE *If thou'lt be mine* iii, Like streams that come from heavenward hills.
Hence **Heavenwardly** *adv.*, **Heavenwardness.**
1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 612 The expansivity and soaring heavenwardness of the gases. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 202 Echoes of Light, reacting heavenwardly.

Heavenwards (he·v'nwŏɹdz), *adv.* [f. prec. with advb. gen. *-s*: see -WARDS.] Towards heaven, in the direction of heaven.
1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* To Rdr., Using them .. as ..guides and helps to heaven-wards. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 229 What trade did you drive Christ-wards, and heaven-wards, and holiness-wards? 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 418 Weighing it down that it should not rise Heavenwards.

† **Heavenware.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 heofonwara, 2 houene-, 2–3 heueneware. [OE. *heofonwara* pl., f. *-wara* 'people'.] The inhabitants of heaven.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 36 Cristes acennednys ȝegladode heofenwara, and eorðwara, and helwara. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 Sunnedei blisseð to-gederes houeneware and horðe ware. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 244 (MSS. T. & C.) Al heuene ware and helle ware.

Heaven-wide, *adv.* and *a.*
A. *adv.* By the width of the heavens, as far as the east is from the west.
c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 299 Hurl'd about This way and that..*all heaven wide of his end.* 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* vii. 62 This principle clears the pneumatology of the Bible heaven-wide of the slough of naturalism.
B. *adj.* As wide or broad as the heavens.
1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 71 This heaven-wide principle. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 3/3 An appearance of heaven-wide difference of opinion.

Heave-offering. In the Levitical law: An offering which was 'heaved' or elevated by the priest when offered; also used of other offerings, e.g. those for the construction of the tabernacle.
The word is used in Tindale's version of the Pentateuch and the Bible of 1611 to render Heb. תְּרוּמָה *t'rūmāh* (in 1611 also frequently rendered simply 'offering' or 'oblation'), which was taken by some Rabbis to mean 'elevation', from רוּם *rōmem* to lift up.
1530 TINDALE *Exod.* xxv. 3 This is the heueoffrynge [1611 offering] which ye shall take of them. [*Table exp. Words*, Heveoffringe, because they were hoven vp before the Lorde.] — *Numbers* xv. 20 Ye shall geue a cake of the first of youre dowe vnto an heue offerynge: as ye do the heue offerynge of the barne, euen so ye shall heue it. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxix. 27 Thou shalt sanctifie the brest of the waue-offering, and the shoulder of the heaue offering, which is waued, and which is heaued vp of the ramme of the consecration. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 252 He..passes, by Deed of Gift, this Tenth to the Levite; yet so as offer'd to him first a Heav-offering, and consecrated on his Altar.

Heaver (hī·vəɹ). [f. HEAVE *v.* + -ER 1.]
1. A person who heaves (in various senses: see the verb); *spec.* a labourer employed in landing goods at a dockyard. (See also BALLAST-*heaver*, COAL-HEAVER.)
1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 84/1 Notwithstanding the pushes giuen against him by secret heauers that enuied his fortune. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 69 Padders, Booth-heavers, and the like. 1696 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 96 The heavers of coales from the ships to the lighters. 1824 *Examiner* 70/2 Mere heavers of the leg, kickers of the ankle. 1881 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v. *Heler*, 'The heler's as bad as the heaver'; which is analogous to 'The receiver's as bad as the thief'.
2. Something that heaves; an apparatus for heaving or lifting, a lever; *spec.* (*Naut.*) a wooden bar or staff used for twisting or tightening a rope or strap.
1598 FLORIO, *Toladro*, an instrument, heauer, or engine to mount any piece of ordinance vp into the carriage. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 775 The fourth Muscle is called *Leuator* or the Heauer. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Heaver*, a Breast. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Mar.* (1776), *Heaver*, a name given by seamen to a wooden staff, employed by them as a lever on many occasions. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 190 The strap is nippered, with a heaver, round the block. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heaver*, a wooden bar or staff, sometimes tapered at the ends; it is employed as a lever or purchase.

Heaves, a disease of horses: see HEAVE *sb.*3

Heave shoulder. In the Levitical law: The shoulder of an animal 'heaved' or elevated in sacrifice (cf. HEAVE-OFFERING). Also *transf.* and *fig.*
1530 TINDALE *Lev.* vii. 34 The wauebrest and the heueshulder I haue taken of the childern of Israel .. and haue geuen it vnto Aaron the prest and vnto his sonnes; to be a dutie for euer of the children of Israel. 1647 *Husbandm. Plea agst. Tithes* 38 Then the custome is (in some Parishes) for the Parson to have a tenth joynt, a heave shoulder, or a shake breast. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxi. 278 'God', said Gregory, 'requires..the heave-shoulder and arm of Obedience'.

† **Heave-shouldered,** *a. Obs. rare.* With raised shoulders; high-shouldered.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 157 Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them goe heave-shouldred, it was so boysterous.

Heave thigh, substituted by the Revisers of 1885 for HEAVE SHOULDER in the Bible of 1611.
1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Lev.* vii. 34 The wave breast and the heave thigh [*marg.* Or, shoulder].

Heavily (he·vili), *adv.* Forms: 1 heflīclice, heflīce, hefelīce, 3 hefilike, heui(c)liche, *Orm.* heflīlike, 4 hevyleche, 4–6 hevely, hevyly, -li, 5 *Sc.* hevaly, hewyly, 5–6 havelie, 6 hevily, *Sc.* hewilie, 6– heavily. [OE. *heflīclice* adv., from *heflī* HEAVY: see -LY 2.]
1. In a heavy manner; with or as with weight, *lit.* and *fig.*; ponderously, massively; burdensomely, oppressively.
c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1671, I-charged with synne so hevyleche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 209 His fut he set Apon his man weill hevaly. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 802 They did sound a long time upon Trumpets, Cornets, and Flutes, very heavily. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 188 This .. will light heavilier vpon you then you are aware. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ₱ 2 A Gentleman leaning upon me, and very heavily. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 150 The horses were too heavily laden to travel fast. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 57 On the great house of..Eadward his hand fell more heavily. 1886 MRS. ALEXANDER *By Woman's Wit* I. vii. 207 Mrs. Ruthven did not find time hang heavily on her hands.
2. With heavy, laborious, or dragging movement; laboriously, sluggishly; without elasticity or animation.
c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 15 Hiȝ hefelice mid earum ȝehyrdon. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 The humour by nyghte meuyth heuyly. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 101/2 Yf the seruyce be sayd so hauenly [*Pynson* hauely] & dedely. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xiv. 25 And broke off their charet wheeles, that they draue them heauily. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3288/3 The .. Fireship sailing very heavily. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 72 ₱ 6 He read his Discourse..so heavily, and with so little Air of being convinced himself. 1760 MILLES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 538 Burn heavily, leaving a large quantity of brownish ashes. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Inher.* lxvii, Breakfast passed very heavily. 1887 H. ERROLL *Ugly Duckling* III. vii. 122, 'I think I'll be off now', said Lambert getting heavily up.
3. With sorrow, grief, displeasure, or anger; grievously. *Obs.* or *arch.*
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 11 Abraham þa undernam hefiglice þas word. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 26 Jesus..tok it hevely. 1388 — *Mark* xiv. 4 There weren summe that beren it heuyli with ynne hem silf. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 8 a, I fere me lest my fadyr bere heuyly that ȝisterday j com not to hym. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 35 [They] Hearing them so heavily lament, Like heavily lamenting from them went. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIII. § 124 Berkley..took this refusal very heavily. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 169 Any mistake or neglect of mine is .. heavily taken. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xix, There he sate all heavily.
4. With great force or violence; forcibly, violently; intensely, deeply, strongly; severely.
c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxiv. 179 Ða weras mon sceal hefiglecor and stīðlecor læran, and ða wif leohtlecor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 53 Þa ongunnun .. þa ægleawan hefilice him aȝen standan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8236 He wass .. Biforr þe Romanisshe king Full hefilike wreȝedd. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 235 It ranyt sa hard and hewyly. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 6 Off Fortoun I complenit hevely. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 95 b, Thei had been hevyly thretened for the tyme of his absence. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 155 Thou shalt be heauily punished. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton* (1840) II. 533 Lately the earl of Oxford was heavily fined. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 128 Merchants .. complain heavily of this inconvenience. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 223 The strong tendency to national unity told heavily against judicial inequality.
5. To a large or heavy amount.
1819 *Scotsman* 30 Jan. 40/3 Oatmeal .. sold heavily at fully more money. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 64 Farm-yard manure is used heavily. 1850 *Ibid.* XI. II. 613, I stock heavily. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 164, I have .. corrected so heavily, as almost to have rewritten it. 1864 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. II. 271 The county is heavily wooded.

Heaviness (he·vinės). Forms: 1 heflīgnes, (hæflīgnes, hæfnis), 3–5 heuenes, -nis, -nys, 3–6 hevinesse, 4 *Sc.* hewynes, 4–6 hevynesse, 5 euynes, 6 hevines, heueneys, *Sc.* havines, 6–7 heavines(se, 6– heaviness. [OE. *heflīgnes*: see HEAVY *a.* and -NESS.] The state or quality of being heavy: in the various senses of the adj.; esp.
a. Weightiness, ponderousness; gravity; weight or force of impact.
c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23235 (Fairf.) Is heuenis of dint..Als hit ware dintis of a stiþi þat smiþþis smitis in þaire smeþi. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hevynesse of wyghte, *ponderositas*. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 126 What heuynes doth in a stripe euery man by experience can tell. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 63 Having .. on the one side of their horses a great waight..to counterpoize the heavines of their drums on the other side. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 153 A perpendicular from the centre of heaviness.
b. Burdensomeness, oppressiveness, severity; † a grievance.
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 12 We ða ðe beron hefignise ðæs dæges & hæto. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 132 Þe heuinesse of hire flesche & flesches unðeawes binimeð hire hire vluht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1800 The harmys and þe heuenys hym happit of yow. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 95 The causes and matters of hevinesse, declared in articles. *Ibid.* 97 There were caste many hevinesses and sedicious billes, under the names of suche laborers. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 150 b, The heauinesse of my losse beeing such. 1638 ABP. SYMSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vi. 2 And only lament the heaviness of his sickness.
† **c.** Enraged feeling, displeasure, anger. *Obs.*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* ₱ 782 He hath swich heuynesse and swich wratthe to vs ward. 1431 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 279 If any man be at heuynesse with any of his bretheryne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 291 My sayd Lorde of Glouceter bare heuynes vnto my Lorde off Winchester. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 98 b, Never..take..querelles, displeasures or hevinesses..one against the other. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. v. 6 The instruments of wrath and heavinesse.
d. Oppressed condition of the body, members, or senses; torpor, drowsiness; dullness; want of animation.
c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Nan hæfignes ðæs lichoman, ne nan unþeaw. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 270 ȝif þet tu muhtest wel wakien, he..leið on þe heuinesse. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 45 He fond hem slepinge for heuynesse. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xviii. (1495) 65 Callyd desnes and .. heuynesse of heringe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The dumpishe heavinesse, that proceedeth of Melancholy. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 204 A welcome heaviness That seiz'd his eyes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/3 The terrible dryness and heaviness which make themselves manifest on every page.
e. Dejectedness of mind; † sadness, grief.
c 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 45 in *O. E. Misc.* 212 Hou dredful is hel..In þe wyche is heuenes with-out gladnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 100 Hire freendes..Conforten hire in al þat euer they may Al for to make hire leue hire heuynesse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4625 Hir joy was turnyd into hevynes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 He was with great funerall honor and heavynesse of his people ..enterred at Windsore. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 200 Let 'vs not burthen our remembrances, with A heauinesse that's gon. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 215 So much Heaviness had I lost, and so much Joy had I received! 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. viii. 92 Richard, in seeming heaviness of heart, broke up his Court.

Heaving (hī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HEAVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HEAVE, q.v., in various senses.
a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxl[i]. 2 Heving of mi hend. *a* 1310

in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 36 Ne kepte heo non heuyng here. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 250 With heuynge and shounynge, haue in and haue oute. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 62 The sicke heauing of the stomacke. *Ibid.* 277 They shall not be sea-sicke nor giuen to heauing, as commonly they be that are at sea. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 35 'Tis such as you That creepe like shadowes by him, and do sighe At each his needlesse heauings. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 82 ¶ 4 The silent heaving of the Waves. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 391 A reduction of the Lead, which is always attended with a sort of effervescence, and such a considerable heaving, that .. most of the mixture runs over the crucible. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 255 The heaving of one vein by another. 1805 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* II. 279 A..mode of fishing, called heaving or hauling, is standing in the stream..with a bag or net fixed to a kind of frame.. Whenever a fish strikes against the net, they.. instantly haul up the mouth of the net above water. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Threnody* 101 When thou didst yield thy innocent breath In birdlike heavings unto death.

b. The rustic custom, formerly observed at Easter, of heaving or lifting into the air persons of the opposite sex.

1787 *Public Advertiser* 13 Apr. (Brand), The counties of Shropshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire boast of one [custom] of equal antiquity, which they call Heaving. 1800 F. Leighton *Let. to J. Boucher* 17 Feb. (MS.), With respect to the custom of heaving at Easter .. The men heave the women on Easter Monday; the women heave the men on the Tuesday. 1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Lifting or heaving differs a little in different places. In some parts the person is laid horizontally, in others placed in a sitting position on the bearers' hands. Usually, when the lifting or heaving is within doors, a chair is produced.

c. A name for certain diseases of animals: see quots.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 116 The pox of swine, called also by the London feeders, the heavings. 1883 *Standard* 19 Apr. 2/3 The disease from which ewes die, about three days after parturition..generally called 'inflammation', or sometimes 'heaving', is due to a disease which is analogous to puerperal fever in women.

†d. *Heaving of the maw*: name of an old game at cards. *Obs.*

a 1612 Harington *Epigr.* IV. 12 Then thirdly follow'd heauing of the Maw, A game without Civility or Law, An odious play, and yet in Court oft seene, A sawcy knave to trump both King and Queene.

e. With adv. *Heaving-down, heaving-to*: see Heave *v.* 20.

1799 Nelson 6 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1843) III. 280 The Emerald..having been on shore and got so much damage as to require heaving down. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* i. (1876) 4 Heaving to was impossible. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. 146 Conveniences for heaving down.

f. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: **heaving-day** (see quots., and b above); †**heaving-house**, (?) a gambling-house, for dice-play; **heaving-line** (*Naut.*), a line, usually from 5 to 10 fathoms long, used for casting from a vessel to enable a hawser to be hauled ashore or to another vessel; **heaving-net**, a net that is heaved or hauled up: see quot. 1805 in a.

1584 *Order* in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 63 No Fishermen, Garthmen, Petermen..shall avaunce or set up any Wears, Engines..Heaving Nets, except they be 2 Inches in the Meish. 1579 T. F. *Newes fr. North* xiv. (1585) Fiv, I call to witnesse the Theaters, Curtaines, Heauing-houses, Rifling boothes, Bowling alleyes, and such places. 1826 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 425 Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday were known by the name of *heaving day*, because on the former day it was customary for the men to heave and kiss the women, and on the latter day for the women to retaliate on the men. *Ibid.*, The women's heaving-day was the most amusing.

Heaving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing ².] That heaves, in various senses; see the verb.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 196 The performance of our heauing spleenes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 166 The Youthful Charioteers with heaving Heart Rush to the Race. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 193 The heaving tide In widen'd circles beats on either side. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 66 A heaving ocean of upturned faces. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 33 Over the heaving billows the ships of the Teucrians go.

†**Hea·visome**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 heuisum, evysum. [f. Heavy *a.* + -some.] Of heavy mood, doleful, sad; dull, gloomy.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* II. iv. 77 Heuisum longyng of þis exile me castis downe. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 365 Sory and evysum ye ben alway: Your myrthe is gon. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 60 A heauisome mistinesse is cast before our eyes. 1825 Brockett, *Heavisome*, dark, dull, drowsy. So 1828 *Craven Dial.*

Hence †**Hea·visomely** *adv. Obs.*, sadly.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* vi. 26 Vnderlei thi shulder, and ber it, and ne bere thou heuysumli in the bondis of it.

†**Hea·vity**. *Obs.* In 5 hevyte, -ee [irreg. f. Heavy *a.* + -ty.] Heaviness of heart, sorrow.

14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1736 (MS. Fairfax) *Lucrece*, And eke the teeres ful of hevytee [*v. rr.* oneste, honeste, -ee, heuynesse] Embelysshed hir wifely chastitee. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2466 The french departed wyth grete heuyte.

Heavy (he·vi), *a.*¹ (*sb.*) Forms: 1 hefiġ, hefeġ, (*north.* hæfliġ), 2–3 hefeȝ, 2–4 hevi, 3 (*Orm.*) hefiȝ, (evi), 4 heve, 4–6 hevy, *Sc.* hewy, 5–6 (evy), hevye, 6 hevey, (*Sc.* havy, -ie, hawy(e, hayvie), 6–7 heavie, -ye, 6– heavy. [OE. *hefig* = OS. *hêbig* (MDu. *hevich*, Du. *hevig*), OHG. *hebîg*, *hevîg*, *heuîch*, MHG. *hebec*, ON. *höfugr*, *höfigr* :—OTeut. **habigo-*, **habugo-*, f. **hafi-z*, OE. *hefe* weight, f. **hafjan*, to Heave.]

I. In the primary physical sense, and uses connected therewith.

1. Of great weight; weighty, ponderous. The opposite of *light*.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 4 Hiġ bindaþ hefiġe byrþyna ,.and leggeaþ þa uppan manna exla. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 95 Ic am heui, al so he þe is imaked of ierðe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17288+99 Who sal vus helpe To remou þat heuy stone? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 289 Þis ax, þat is heue innogh. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iij, Looke..that thay be not to heuy ouer hir power to weyr. 1592 Timme 10 *Eng. Lepers* Civ b, [A coate] too colde for winter, and too heavie and hote for sommer. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 204 It [the ant] was able to grasp and hold a heavy body, three or four times the bulk and weight of its own body. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 158 Bad tradesmen make this plough heavy and clumsy. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 24, 1 atom of oxygen will be eight times heavier than 1 atom of hydrogen.

fig. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 3 Þe weght of wickednes þt makis 3oure herts heuyere þan lede. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 2868 For syn es swa hevy and swa harde, þat it drawes þe saul ay dunwarde. *a* 1786 Cowper *Yearly Distr.* iv, Each heart as heavy as a log.

b. *To lie, sit heavy upon* or *at*: chiefly *fig.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 118 Let me sit heauy on thy soule to morrow. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. II.) 32, I have something, I know not what, lies heavy at my heart. 1721 Berkeley *Prev. Ruin Gt. Brit.* Wks. III. 209 This public calamity that lies so heavy on the nation. *c* 1726 A. Evans *Elegy on Vanbrugh*, Lie heavy on him, earth! for he Laid many heavy loads on thee! 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 287 These burdens did not lie very heavy on the nation.

c. Weighty because of the quantity present; hence, in large quantity or amount, abundant.

1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 78 Heavy harvests nod beneath the snow. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 539/1 Another sharp frost and heavy snow. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 464/1 The early-sown crops are..in general the heaviest. 1857 Livingstone *Trav.* xix. 373 Virgin soil does not give such a heavy crop as an old garden.

d. *techn.* Possessing (appreciable) weight. In *Physics*, applied to bodies whose weight may not be disregarded in calculations.

1871 Tait & Steele *Dynamics of a Particle* (ed. 3) iv. Example 46 A heavy particle is projected from a given point with a given velocity.

2. Possessing great weight in proportion to bulk; of great specific gravity.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 266 Eorþe is hefiġre oðrum ġesceaftum. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxvii. 3 Heuy is the ston, and charjous is the grauel. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 20 Hevye as leede. 1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Heavy as golde is or any thyng that wayeth moche, *massif.* 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., According to the Order of their Gravity those which are heavyest lying deepest in the Earth. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 608 An oil, deeper coloured.. but equally heavy. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 59 Platinum, the heaviest metal.

b. Of bread, pastry, etc.: That has not properly 'risen', and is consequently dense and compact.

1828 Webster, *Heavy*.. 25. Not raised by leaven or fermentation; not light; clammy; as heavy bread. 1837–42 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades* 17 Kneading .. is .. indispensable, or the dough would be in lumps and the bread heavy. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* II. (ed. 5) 208 If the bread turned out heavy. 1887 Baring-Gould *Red Spider* xxix. (1888) 218 The pasty is heavy.

3. Great with young; gravid, pregnant. Also *fig.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 396 Suppose with barne scho hewy ware. *a* 1684 Leighton *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. 1835 I. 345 When they are big and heavy with some inward exercise of mind. 1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* ii. 32 Two of them were heavy in calf.

4. Increased in weight by the addition of something; laden *with*. Also *fig.*

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1825 III. 324 His men heavy and laden with booty. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/2 Winds .. from the West .. are heavyest at Sun-rise. 1840 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 109 The very air heavy with the rich perfume of the seringas and acacias. 1888 L. Malet *Couns. Perfect.* 63 The words seeming to her heavy with meaning. *Ibid.* 290 This hour, heavy though it was with possible sorrow.

5. Applied technically to classes of goods, manufactured articles, breeds of animals, etc. of more than a defined or usual weight. Hence b. *transf.* Connected or concerned with the manufacture, carriage, etc. of such articles.

1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 56 They have not heavy luggage. *Ibid.* 95 They have a race of heavy Horses. 1883 Mrs. Croker *Pretty Miss Neville* xiii. (1884) 110 Your heavy baggage—is it all right? 1887 *Daily News* 2 May 2/7 In heavy woollens .. there is a little more doing. 1895 *Ibid.* 3 Jan. 5/3 Precedence is as usual given to the exhibition of heavy horses, colloquially known as 'shires'.

b. 1888 *Lit. World* 7 Sept. 179/1 The father became a curate in the Heavy Woollen District of Yorkshire. 1894 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 3/7 Those engaged in the heavy steel trades. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/1 The passenger lines have secured gains on increases a year ago, but on some of the 'heavy' lines less satisfactory results are shown.

6. Applied to ordnance of the larger kind.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Artillery*, There was no attacking such a place for want of heavy artillery. 1813 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* X. 479, I have not by me the state of the heavy ordnance and stores which were sent. 1828 Webster s.v., *Heavy metal*, in military affairs, signifies large guns, carrying balls of a large size, or it is applied to large balls themselves. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 24 Heavy guns were brought up .. and preparations were made to carry the fort by storm. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, s. v. *Artillery, Heavy Artillery* [U. S], all artillery not formed into batteries or equipped for field evolutions.

b. fig. *Heavy metal*: see quot.

1882 Ogilvie s.v., *Heavy metal*, guns or shot of large size; hence, *fig.* ability, mental or bodily; power, influence; as, he is a man of heavy metal; also, a person or persons of great ability or power, mental or bodily; used generally of one who is or is to be another's opponent in any contest; as, we had to do with heavy metal. (Colloq.)

7. *Mil.* Carrying heavy arms or equipments; heavily armed or equipped: said chiefly of soldiers (who are themselves usually specially selected for their height and weight). *Heavy* (*marching*) *order*: see quot. 1883. (Cf. B. 1.)

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 389/1 The heavy cavalry in general carry carabines, pistols and swords; and the light cavalry very small carabines, pistols, and sabres. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 43 To raise an army of 20,000 heavy infantry and 500 cavalry. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 55 To be frequently paraded, and exercised at least once a week in Heavy Marching Order. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 394 The soldier..when he marches in time of peace in heavy order, carries his pack, kit, haversack. 1883 H. P. Smith *Gloss. Terms & Phr., Heavy order* or *heavy marching order*, that of a soldier equipped and carrying, besides his arms and ammunition, complete kit, and great coat, amounting altogether to about 60 pounds. 1885 Tennyson (*title*) Charge of the Heavy Brigade.

II. Expressing the action or operation of things physically weighty.

8. Having great momentum; striking or falling with force or violence.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 369 He him-selff .. Sa hard and hewy dyntis gave. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxix. 7 With haill, and havy schouris. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 18 The stroke upon his shield so heavie lites. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 871 Like feather-bed betwixt a wall And heavy brunt of cannon ball. 1805 in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. 166 *note*, The Enemy opened a very heavy fire on the Royal Sovereign. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, They mean heavy play and no mistake. 1865 Gosse *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 A heavy sea running outside. 1888 Mrs. Alexander *Life Interest* I. x. 198 A heavy thunderstorm came on.

9. Of ground, a road, etc.: That clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious. Also *transf.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 22 b, If you breake up newe ground, yf it be riche, heavie, and prepared for seede, it suffiseth to plowe it once. 1710 S. Sewall *Diary* 1 Dec. (1879) II. 294 The ways were heavy. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* vi. (1840) 105 The sand was nowhere so deep and heavy. 1827 Whately *Logic* I. iii. (1836) 181 Universally what are called heavy soils are specifically the lightest. 1837 *Boston Herald* 3 Jan. 2 Scarcely any of the mail-coaches arrived in London before half-past 8 o'clock, owing to the heavy state of the roads. 1855 Thoreau *Cape Cod* iii. (1894) 34 That we should find it very 'heavy' walking in the sand. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 44 The ground was so heavy from recent rains.

10. That weighs upon the stomach; difficult of digestion.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* Lij, Mullets and Barbilles.. fried .. are heauie and hard to digest. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The flesh of the males is more strong, dry, and heavy of digestion. 1708 Swift *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 127 It may lie heavy on her stomach, that she will grow too big to get back into her hole. 1842 J. Wilson *Ess., Health* (1856) 172 Bacon is a coarse and heavy food.

11. *Heavy in, on* (*upon*) *hand*: said of a horse that bears or hangs on the bit. Also *fig.*

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A Spring Snaffle, that Commandeth with the greatest ease imaginable, all hard-mouthed Run-away Horses .. and those that ride heavy in hand. 1831 Johnson *Sportsm. Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to be heavy in hand, when from want of spirit he goes sluggishly on, bearing his whole weight upon the bit. 1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* xi. 106 Poor Bella! how heavy on hand she will find him.

III. Weighty in import, grave, serious.

12. Of great import; weighty, important; serious, grave. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 101 Eac we magon ġeþencean þæt þæt hefiġre is þæt man [etc.]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 23 Ge forleton þa þing þe synt hefeġran [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* hefeȝeren], þ ære æ dom, and mildheortnysse, and ġeleafan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 For þe seldspeche hire wordes weren heuie, and hefden much mihte. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 66 Some heauie businesse hath my Lord in hand. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 49 Trust him not in matter of heauie consequence. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec., To make a graver, and, if we may be allowed the adjective, a heavier speech.

13. Grave, severe, deep, profound, intense.

c 1000 *Eccl. Inst.* xxvii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 424 Hwa..on swa hefiġe scylde ġehreoge. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 320 Wið hefiġum synnum. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 Þises ġeares eac wæron swiðe hefiġe and sinlice ġewinn betwux þam Casere .. and his sunu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Ulcne mon..þet lið in heuie sunne. *c* 1200 Ormin 10028 Full of hefiȝ dwilde. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. i. § 1 A number of heauie preiudices, deepely rooted in the hearts of men. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* III. 196 *margin*, The hayuie hatred and Jnuie of the Pechtes towarde the Scottis. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 827 A dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the campe. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. i. 50 In the sixteenth century we meet with heavy complaints respecting the disuse of the long-bow. 1820 Shelley *Œdipus* I. 371 The heaviest sin on this side of the Alps! 1861 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) II. 138 You have read in the papers of our heavy English frost.

IV. Having the aspect, effect, sound, etc. of heaviness.

14. Of the sky, clouds, etc.: Overcast with dark clouds; lowering, gloomy.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee welken is heauye. 1596 Bp. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* Ded. 82 Who so obserued our heauie heauens. 1876 Mrs. ALEXANDER *Her Dearest Foe* I. 304 A mild, heavy day.

15. Having comparatively much thickness or substance; thick, coarse; also, massive in conformation or outline; wanting in gracefulness, lightness, elegance, or delicacy.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, The good humour and content which was expressed in their heavy features. *Ibid.* xix, We feel that its appearance is heavy, yet that the effect produced would be destroyed were it lighter or more ornamental. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 The church, like most of the purely monastic buildings .. is heavy. 1886 F. L. SHAW *Col. Cheswick's Camp.* I. x. 217 With heavy renaissance porch and wide spreading flight of granite steps. *Mod.* The heavy lines of the drawing. Make a heavier stroke. His handwriting is heavy and clumsy.

16. Having a sound like that made by a weighty object; loud and deep.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. i, The deep-mouthed blood-hound's heavy bay Resounded up the rocky way. 1819 SHELLEY *Julian* 97 Listen well If you hear not a deep and heavy bell. 1845 *Hawkstone* (1846) I. xxvii. 383 One heavy tramp he could hear close at his side.

†**17.** *Of an accent*: = GRAVE. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. vi[i]. (Arb.) 92 To the lowest and most base because it seemed to fall downe rather then to rise vp, they gaue the name of the heauy accent.

V. Having the slow or dull action of what is weighty.

18. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Ponderous and slow in intellectual processes; wanting in facility, vivacity, or lightness; †slow of understanding, inapprehensive, dull, stupid (*obs.*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27789 (Cott. Galba) Slewth .. makes a man lath for to lere, And heuy in hert sarmon to here. 1340 *Ayenb.* 31 Þe man is zuo heui þet ne louep bote to ligge and resti and slepe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2708 Bot parde, þi prouidence impossible it semes, A heuy As to be houyn vp to þe sternes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 144 Oh heauy ignorance: thou praisest the worst best. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 71 The heaviest man in the country. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A heavy Fellow*, a dull Blockish Slug. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 132 P 1 A Set of heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 259 If there is anything worse .. it is a heavy man when he fancies he is being facetious.

19. Acting or moving slowly, clumsily, or with difficulty; wanting in briskness or alacrity; slow, sluggish; unwieldy. **a.** of material objects.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5572 With heuy hedis and hoge as horses it were. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 79 Of them.. we haue ouer many, wych altogyddur make our polytyke body vnweldy and heuy, and, as hyt were, to be greuyd wyth grosse humorys. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 43 If that surly spirit melancholy Had bak'd thy bloud, and made it heauy, thicke. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 214 More creese than the Lanner, and more heavy and sluggish in her flight. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Pyth. Phil.* Wks. 1808 XII. 221 His heels too heavy, and his head too light. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 45, I understand that some of the transports you have with you are heavy sailers. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* II. 77 He flapped his heavy wing all brokenly and weak.

b. of abstract things.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 375 The heauy gate [gait] of night. 1595 — *John* IV. i. 47 Still and anon cheer'd vp the heauy time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* To Rdr., The diversion of some of my idle and heavy Hours. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, Sleepless nights and heavy days. 1831 *Lincoln Herald* 30 Sept. 1 The oat trade is heavy, and this grain may be quoted full 1s. per qr. under our last quotation.

c. Time is said *to lie* or *hang heavy*, when its passage seems slow and tedious.

1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* v. iii, My time lies heavy on my hands. 1794 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 444 My time does not hang heavy on my hands. 1833 TENNYSON *Clara Vere de Vere* 65 If Time be heavy on your hands, Are there no beggars at your gate, Nor any poor about your lands?

20. Of things, esp. artistic or literary productions: Wanting in vivacity; dull; ponderous; tedious, uninteresting.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 533 Polygnotus the Thasian .. represented much variety of countenance, far different from the rigorous and heauy looke of the visage beforetime. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 61 Without such a force of phantasie the whole labour of their braines will be but a heavie, dull, and life-lesse piece of worke. 1708 SWIFT *Remarks* Wks. 1883 VIII. 111 It may still be a wonder how so heavy a book .. should survive to three editions. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 257 The longer poems..of the first half of the fourteenth century are dull and heavy. 1853 Mrs. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xv. 383 This play..has been denominated a 'heavy one', which means that it is not distinguished by various and rapid action, or abrupt and startling incident.

21. In *Theatrical phrase*: Sober, serious; relating or pertaining to the representation of sombre or tragic parts; as *heavy villain, heavy business.*

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii, The regular dramatic performance was thought too heavy a business for the evening. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxii, I played the heavy children when I was eighteen months old. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 230 As the heavy villain at the Surrey Theatre would say. 1885 W. C. DAY *Behind Footlights* 113 Practising attitudes before the cheval glass we have the heavy gentleman, chronic villain of the footlights.

VI. That weighs or presses hardly or sorely on the senses or feelings.

†**22.** Of persons: Oppressive; troublesome, annoying; angry; severe, violent. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 4 [lv. 3] Onhældon in mec unrehtwisnisse and in eorre hefie werun me. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) liv. [lv.] 3 Wurdon me þa on yrre yfele and hefige. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xviii. 5 Netheles for this widowe is heuy [*gloss*, or diseseful] to me, I schal venge hir. 1388 *Ibid.* xi. 7 Nyle thou be heuy to me. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12320 Eneas with anger was angardly heuy With Antenor the traytor. 1452 in *Paston Lett.* I. Introd. 72, I..am informed that the King, my sovereign lord, is my heavy lord, greatly displeased with me. 1476 SIR J. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 771 III. 153 It is demyd that my lady wolde heraffir be the rather myn hevy lady ffor that delyng. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 902 Above all others Fabius Maximus was his heavy Enemy. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 38 You would have been no less heavy to the confederates than we. 1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 225 Who groan to find their deliverer prove so heavy.

†**b.** *Heavy friend*: a troublesome or evil friend; an enemy. So *heavy father. Obs.*

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F iij, If this ioconde person would alter his visage, And counterfayt in chere an heuy father sage. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxiii. 193 Sir, I perceive that thou art my heavy friend. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xiv. 1124 He .. was an heavier friend unto Asia than Antiochus had bene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 4 Some..thinke him to haue beene an heauy Father to the Common-wealth. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* I. iii. 8 This woman while she liued was an heauie friend of mine.

23. Hard to bear, endure, or withstand; oppressive, grievous, sore; distressful.

a 1000 *Laws Ælfred* I. c. 49 § 3 (Schmid) Þæt ure ȝeferan sume .. eow hefiȝran [wisan budan] to healdanne. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1442 Harrd and hefiȝ pine. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4583 Þe days þat er ille and hevy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hevy and grevows, *gravis*. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 21 My hauie hap and piteous plicht. 1592 TIMME 10 *Eng. Lepers* D ij, Wherewithall they carie the heavie vengeance of God. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* V. vi. 143 Ile .. endure Your heauiest Censure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 103 Who for the shame Don to his Father, heard this heavie curse. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 145 Let. p. 2 [They] hold their own Slaves in the heaviest Bondage. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess* II. 46 Universally regarded as a heavy calamity. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xl. 349 The world has been very heavy on him.

24. Hard to perform or accomplish; requiring much exertion; laborious, toilsome.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2565 For al ðat swinc heui & sor. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., Curio[u]s enditing and hard sentence is ful heuy atones for swich a child to lerne. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 288 Certain factious persons did beat into their ears, how heavie a journie that would be unto them. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xviii. 18 This thing is too heauy for thee; thou art not able to performe it thy selfe alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 537 The work, he said, was heavy; but it must be done. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. v. 170 The day had been a heavy one.

25. Causing or occasioning sorrow; distressing, grievous, saddening; sad, sorrowful.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 12 The glad nyght ys worthe an heuy morowe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 492 Your departyng is so hevy to me that I trowe I shall deye for sorow. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 626 Where he without great solempnitie kept a heavie Christmasse. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1241 These proved in effect to be unfortunate and heavie presages [*auspicia tristia*] unto Mancinus. 16.. *Chevy Chase* II. 19 in *Percy's Reliq.*, It was a hevy syght to se. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. x, This was a heavy piece of news to my nephew. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 30 To the great body of mankind this were heavy news.

†**b.** *Heavy hill*: the ascent to Tyburn; the way to the gallows. *Obs.*

1577 GASCOIGNE *Arraignm. Lover* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1810) I. 76 Thou must go hence to Heavy Hill; And there be hang'd all but the head. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* IV. i, I saw you follow him up the heavy hill to Tyburn.

26. Oppressive to the bodily sense; overpowering.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 702, And vaknit as of hewy slepe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 583 His Eyes with heavy Slumber overcast. 1845 Mrs. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* II. 9 The heavy smell of the oil. *Mod.* The poppy has a heavy smell.

VII. Weighed down mentally or physically.

27. 'Weighed down' with sorrow or grief; sorrowful, sad, grieved, despondent.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12625 Wit heui hert and druppand chere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 18 He felt him heuy & ferly seke. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 400 Tho sorowede alle the Citesyns And were full hevy than. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7369 Þe bischop semed to be heuy, þe kirke was left sa unsemely. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 87 Consyderyng some persones to be iocunde and mery, some sadde and heuy. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 113 Her husband is absent and I think she will be heavy. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 117 With heavy hearts we labour thro' the tyde, To coasts unknown, and oceans yet untry'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 1284 For this most gentle maiden's death Right heavy am I. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 34 With a heart heavy enough.

b. Expressing or indicative of grief, doleful.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Heui murnunge. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 170 in *O. E. Misc.* 216 Poule he weppid with heue chere. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 67, I walkid.. Besyde a groue in an heuy musynge. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 217 Then answered he with heavie chere: alas, alas, am not I here in prison, and at your owne will? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 82 With flouds of teares abundantly running down their heavie countenances. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* II, Who farther sings, must change the pleasant lyre To heavy notes of woe.

28. 'Weighed down' by sleep, weariness, or some physical depression or incapacity; hence, *esp.* weary from sleep, sleepy, drowsy.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. 12 The hoondes of Moyses weren heuy. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 885 *Thisbe*, On hire he caste hise hevy dedly eyen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hevy a-slepe .., *sompnolentus*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 43 He..founde them aslepe agayne. For there eyes were hevy. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 152 And stole upon the heavie prince, That slumbring long had byn. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 86 It will make the head heauy by repleating it with vapors. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) II. 247, I thought I had overslept myself—I am so heavy. 1843 HOOD *Song of Shirt* i, With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red.

VIII. Transferred from action to agent.

29. That does what is expressed heavily (in various senses).

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 181 The heavy betters began to quake at this change of things. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 305 To pardon so heavy an offender. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* Jan. 25, I have been a very heavy drinker. 1887 A. C. GUNTER *Mr. Barnes of N. Y.* (1888) 95 Miss Anstruther..returns to the hotel a heavy loser. 1888 *Gardening* 25 Feb. 712/2 A heavy cropper and a good table Potato.

IX. 30. In other specialized uses (chiefly technical from I): **heavy-clay**, *lit.* (see 9); *fig.* an agricultural labourer; **heavy drawer**, in coining, a drawer into which coins exceeding the standard weight are dropped; **heavy drift-ice**, **heavy ice** (see quot.); **heavy-earth** = BARYTA; **heavy gunner**, *fig.* = *heavy swell*; **heavy pine**, a name of the *Pinus ponderosa*; **heavy-sizing**, **-wood** (see quots.); **heavy swell** *colloq.* (with pun on *heavy swell* in sense 8), a man of showy or impressive appearance; one dressed in the height of fashion.

1869 *Daily News* 8 Sept., These unfortunate *heavy-clays never dream of bettering their condition. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 5/1 Should the coin being weighed prove too heavy, the pan into which it falls goes down, and the coin slips into a '*heavy' drawer. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136 We can always find out and trace our '*heavy gunners'. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms p. xv, **heavy-ice*, that which has a great depth in proportion, and not in a state of decay. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 299 Unscrupulous manufacturers introduced the practice of '*heavy-sizing'—that is, in plain terms, of substituting cheap mineral substances for cotton. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 60 The people at Melton..asking 'Who's that *heavy swell?' 1883 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* xlii. (1884) 385 You ought to make a good match, you know, and marry some heavy swell with heaps of coin. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Baroxylon rufum*, Red *Heavy-wood.

31. *Comb.*, mostly parasynthetic, unlimited in number, as HEAVY-ARMED, -HANDED, etc.; also *heavy-blossomed, -browed*, †*-cheered, -eyed, -faced, -fisted, -footed, -fruited, -heeled, -jawed, -lidded, -limbed, -lipped, -mettled, -mouthed, -paced, -pricked, -shotted, -shuttered, -tailed, -winged, -witted*, etc.; also *heavy-looking, -seeming*.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 2 Heuy-chered I ȝede and elynge in herte. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 15 Let.. heauie-gated Toades lye in their way. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vi. 73 He seemed drousie and heauie metled. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 116 As fast as our heavy-footed reason can follow our faith. 1632 SHERWOOD, Heauie-looking, *halbrennt*. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 146 What, do ye think that every heavy-heeled professor will have heaven? 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* I, The dull, heavy-tailed maukin melts him down with her modesty. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 263 Heavy-mouthed horses. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xvii, The great awkward heavy-footed maidservant. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 163 Droops the heavy-blossom'd bower, hangs the heavy-fruited tree. 1850 — *In Mem.* vi, His heavy-shotted hammock-shroud. 1888 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* iv, A dull, heavy-looking girl.

B. *sb.* [absolute use of the adj.]

1. *pl. Heavies*: heavy cavalry; the Dragoon Guards. Rarely in *sing.*

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lviii, We'd better call out the 'heavies' by turns. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlix, Have you .. never happened to be listening to the band of the Heavies at Brighton? 1876 VOYLE *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 86 In the British service there are 7 regiments of heavies, viz. the dragoon guards. The weight the horse of the heavies has to carry is over 19 stone. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 5/3 Old soldiers .. representing the Household Cavalry, the heavies, Lancers, Hussars.

2. A stage wagon for the conveyance of goods.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. VIII. 53 The very few old heavies that had begun to creep along three or four main roads.

3. Short for HEAVY WET. *slang.*

1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 441 A drop of any thing beyond a pint of heavy. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* II, Here comes the heavy. Hand it here to take the taste of that fellow's talk out of my mouth.

4. *To do the heavy*: to swagger, to make a fine show. *slang.*

1884 *Gd. Words* June 399/2 Your ordinary thief, if he have a slice of luck, may 'do the heavy' while the luck lasts.

Heavy (hĕ·vi), *a.*[2] [f. HEAVE *sb.* 3 + -Y.] Of a horse: Suffering from the heaves.

1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Heavy (he·vi), *adv.* [OE. *hefige* = OHG. *hebîgo, hevîgo*; f. *hefig* HEAVY *a.*] = HEAVILY.

1. In a heavy manner; with weight, *lit.* & *fig.*; ponderously; massively; burdensomely, oppressively.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvii[i]. 2 Forþan ðæs wite eft, on eowre handa, hefige geeode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 32 Heo liggeð mid iren heuie iveotered. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 426 Hewy cled in to plait off maill. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxviii. 158 b, The Boates went veryе heavie laden with theyr furniture. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 383 Holding their hands heavie over such as shewed themselves repugnant. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xlvi. 1 Your carriages were heauie loaden. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 17 Lean heavy upon it. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. 1808 V. 403 The least likely to lean heavy on the active capital employed. 1828 Southey *Ess.* (1832) II. 231 The mortality..fell heaviest upon the poor.

2. With laborious movement; slowly, sluggishly; laboriously.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3715/4 Stolen .. a sorrel Gelding .. trots heavy. 1798 Nelson 7 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 116 The Culloden sails so heavy, by having a sail under her bottom in order to stop her leak. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 157 The third [boat], from rowing heavy, did not get up.

† **3.** With displeasure or anger. See also *bear heavy*, Bear *v.*[1] 16. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 Many men þenken ful hevy wiþ þis sentence. 1382 — *Mark* x. 14 Whom whanne Jhesus hadde seyn, he baar heuye. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* v. xxv. (1554) 138 b, Hatefull also to euery creature, And heauy borne of worthy kynges three. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 38 The king took very heavy with this high contempt.

† **4.** Gravely, seriously. *Obs.*

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 106 Thai hef failȝeit hauelie..and ȝe fer hauiar.

5. Now chiefly hyphened to participles which it qualifies. See also Heavy-laden.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 133 (R.) Dimichas yt were footemen, heauye-harnised, but yet rydyng on horsebacke. 1669 Dryden *Tyran. Love* iv. i, Gross, heavy-fed..And shotted all without. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Clouds* i. iv, The pipe's heavy-echoing booming. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* x, A heavy-pulling boat. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 37 A large, heavy-moulded fellow. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891 I. i. 45 Lapham's idea of hospitality was .. to bring a heavy-buying customer home to pot-luck.

† **Heavy,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hefiȝian, hefeȝian, 3 heuegy, heueȝi, 3–4 heuien, 4–6 hevie, -ye, (5 euye), 6 heauy, *Sc.* hewie. [OE. *hefiȝian, hefegian* = OHG. *hevigôn*:—OTeut. **hebigôjan*, f. **hebigo-*, OE. *hefig* Heavy *a.*]

1. *trans.* To make heavy, burdensome, or oppressive.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 4 Dezes and naehtes gehefegad is ofer me hond ðin. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., For over me, bathe dai and night, Hevied es þi hand of might. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hevyyn, or makyn hevy in wyghte, *gravo, aggravo, pondero.*

2. To weigh down; to burden; to oppress, grieve, distress.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* liv. 419 Se hund wile aspiwan ðone mete ðe hine hefigað on his breostum. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xxi. [xix.] (1890) 320 Heo wæs eft hefigad mid þæm ærrum sarum.. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 43 Soðlice heora eagan wæron gehefegode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Þe fule lustes heuien þe sowle. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xiv. 26 Onys in the ȝeer he was doddid, for the heere heuyde [1388 greuede] him. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xlix. (1869) 30 It is not matere of wratthe; it shulde not heuy yow of no thing. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 Thei had hevyed the peple that dwelle ther and that gretly. 1553 Gau *Richt Vay* 62 Cum to me al ȝe quhilk ar hewit (that is with sine). 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xx. (1887) 88 Darke and cloudie aire heauyeth.

3. *intr.* To grow heavy or weighty.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 163 Hu sio byrðen wiexþ and hefegaþ. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 96 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Eueree as he bar þis child: hit gan to heuye faste.

4. To become heavy through weariness or grief.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 956 in *Exeter Bk.* lf. 46 b, Leomu hefegedon, sarum gesohte. *c* 1275 Lay. 18408 Nou non hii solle heueȝi and supe hii solle sleape. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* xiv. 33 He..bigan for to drede, and to heuye [1388 be anoyed].

Heavy-armed (he·vi,ārmd), *a.* Bearing heavy armour or arms.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 388/2 The employment of artillery in the field deprived this heavy armed cavalry of all the advantages it possessed over the soldiers who fought on foot. 1843 Liddell & Scott *Greek Lex.*, Ὁπλίτης, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike and a large shield. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 74 As the heavy-armed Spartans did at the battle of Plataea.

Hea·vy-ha·nded, *a.*

1. a. Having the hands heavy from physical incapacity or weariness. b. 'Clumsy; not active or dextrous' (Webster 1828).

a 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 137 If we grow weary (like Moses who was heavy-handed) yet let Aaron and Hur..lift them up againe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Hebr.* v. 11 Slow-paced and heavy-handed.

2. Having the hands laden; full-handed.

1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. iii. 117 They came back heavy-handed with droves and flocks.

3. Oppressive; overbearing.

1883 Mrs. Croker *Pretty Miss Neville* xvi. (1884) 143 Some day Nemesis will arrive heavy-handed, in the shape of a couple of pretty grown-up daughters.

Hence **Heavy-ha·ndedness,** heaviness of hand; the opposite of lightness of hand.

1892 *Athenæum* 26 Nov. 736/2 The dialogue gives an impression of heavy-handedness.

Hea·vyhead. *rare.* A dull, stupid fellow.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 66 A! hicke hevyheed! hard is þy nolle To cacche ony kunnynge.

Hea·vy-hea·ded, *a.*

1. Having a heavy or large head.

1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1910/4 A dark Iron gray Gelding .. heavy headed. 1771 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 8 May, A very civil, heavy-headed man of the Law..listened with attentive admiration. 1865 H. H. Dixon *Field & Fern* ix. 243 Some of the heavy-headed [rams] grow sadly weary. 1886 *Hurst & Hanger* II. viii. II. 15 The glorious hunters' moon, rising above the heavy-headed elms.

2. Dull, stupid.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, v. ii, To dash the heavy-headed Edmund's drift. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 604, I would not bee accounted so base minded, or heavy headed. 1825 J. Neal *Bro. Jonathan* I. 191 He stood .. regarding his vulgar, heavy-headed..brother opposite.

3. Drowsy, sleepy; = Heavy *a.* 28.

1552 Huloet, Heuy headed, *grauedinosus.* 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* Prol. 31 Heuie heidit, and seindill in game or glew. 1600 Holland *Livy* 735 (R.) Some that had taken their load of wine, and were heauie-headed and sleepie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. i. 17 This heavy-headed revel.. Makes us traduced and tax'd of other nations. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 94/2 No wonder they are heavy-headed, and tired of a morning.

Hea·vy-hea·rted, *a.*

1. Having a heavy heart; grieved, sad, melancholy.

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 235 in *Cursor M.* p. 1672 Heuy herted men and stille studious men. 1535 Coverdale *Neh.* ii. 2 Thou art not sicke, that is not ye matter, but thou art heuy harted. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* I. v. (Jod.), I am a little heavy-hearted at the prospect. 1888 Mrs. Oliphant *Joyce* I. xvi. 304 The old man..saw nothing as he jogged onward heavy-hearted.

2. Proceeding from or caused by a heavy heart; sad, doleful.

1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 Lyght purses Make heauy hartes, and heuy harted curses. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 210 Sad and heavy-hearted thoughts. 1851 H. Melville *Whale* xxii. 117 We gave three heavy-hearted cheers.

Hence **Heavy-hea·rtedness,** sadness.

1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 269 Deep was the sleep..not of heartlessness, but of heavy-heartedness.

† **Hea·vyingly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. *heavying*, pr. pple. of Heavy *v.*] Heavily, severely.

1434 Misyn *Mending Life* (E. E. T. S.) 107 Qwhos cold mynd heviyngly we repref.e.

Heavyish (he·vi,iʃ), *a.* [f. Heavy *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat heavy, in various senses.

1736 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1856) II. i. 47 A little heavyish, I fancied, with drinking wine. 1784 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 17 Apr., I am only heavyish, not ill. 1876 Smiles *Sc. Natur.* iv. (ed. 4) 280 Having put a heavyish stone at the bottom of the trap.

Hea·vy-la·den, *a.*

1. Laden or loaded heavily; bearing a heavy burden. Also *fig.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxvii. (E. E. T. S.) 236 þou art full of fruyte of vertuys, heuy ladyn wyth gode werkys. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 287 No toiling Teams from Harvest-labour come So late at Night, so heavy laden home. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 242 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch, And heavy-laden brings his bev'rage home. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 13 One of Pickford's heavy-laden vans.

2. Weighed down with trouble, weariness, etc.; oppressed.

1611 Bible *Matt.* xi. 28 Come vnto mee all ye that labour, and are heauie laden. 1871 Carlyle *in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 47, I was sickly of body and mind, felt heavy-laden, and without any hope.

Hence **Heavy-la·denness.**

1877 A. Edersheim in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxvii. 3 The cure of weariness, and the relief of heavy-ladenness, lies in this—to take the cross upon ourselves.

Heavy spar. [transl. of Ger. *Schwerspat*, the name given by Werner in 1774.] The native sulphate of barium, barytes; also improperly applied to barium carbonate, and sometimes to the sulphate and carbonate of strontia (Page *Geol. Terms*).

1789 A. Crawford in *Med. Commun.* II. 353 The muriated barytes..was obtained by the decomposition of the heavy spar. *Ibid.* 356 Heavy spar from the lead mines of Derbyshire. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 107 Heavy spar, and actyonite afford examples of the hexahedral prism. 1845 Atkinson in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 137 It is calc-spar, in a setting of heavy-spar or sulphate of baryta. 1892 *Dana's Min.* 903 The septaria of Durham..have the veinings lined with brown heavy spar.

Heavy-weight. A person or animal of more than the average weight; *spec.* in sporting phraseology, applied to a rider, jockey, boxer, etc. of more than the average weight, or *transf.* a horse which carries more than the average weight.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* iii. 17 The horses he kept were well up to his weight, and he stood A 1. in Jem Hill's estimation, as the best heavy-weight that had come out of Oxford for many a day. 1888 W. Day *Horse* Index 447 Heavy-weight carriers, how to breed.

b. *fig.* 'A person of weight or importance; one of much influence' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U. S. colloq.*

Heavy wet. *slang.* [See Wet *sb.*] Malt liquor.

1821 Egan *Tom & Jerry* 75 (Farmer) The soldiers and their companions were seen tossing off the heavy wet and spirits. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 57 One pint of heavy wet was then distributed to every domestic in the establishment. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* I. v, They .. have loved their own appetites, ambitions, their coroneted coaches, tankards of heavy-wet.

Heaw, obs. form of Hew.

Heawin, obs. form of Heaven *sb.*

Heban, obs. form of Ebon, ebony.

† **Hebawde.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [? ad. F. *hibou* owl.] An owl.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 105 Hornit Hebawde, quhilk clepe we the nycht owle, Within hir caverne hard I schout and ȝowle.

Hebbe(n, obs. forms of Heave *v.*

Hebberman, var. of Ebberman, *Obs.*

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames* in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 75 No hebberman shall fish for Smelts before the twenty-fourth Day of August. *Ibid.* 76 No Hebberman shall work any higher for Whitings than Dartford Creek. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Hebber-man*, a Fisherman below London-bridge, who fishes for Whitings, Smelts, &c. commonly at Ebbing-water, and therefore so called. 1839-40 Thackeray *Catherine* xiv, The ferries across the river, and .. the pirates who infest the same—namely tinklermen, petermen, hebbermen, trawlermen.

Hebbing, obs. form of Ebbing.

1475 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 159/1 Fishgarthes..Lokkes, Hebbyng weeres .. and dyvers other ympedyments dayly been made. 1590 *Cal. St. Papers, Dom. Ser.* 692 Regulations for hooks, lamperne rods, and hebbing nets.

Hebdomad, -ade (he·bdŏmĕd, -e·d). Also 6 ebd-. [ad. L. *hebdomas, hebdomad-*, a. Gr. ἑβδομάς (-αδ-) the number seven, a period of seven days.]

† **1.** The number seven viewed collectively; a group composed of seven. *Obs.*

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* x. (R. s v. *Heavy*), I Daniel was so heuey by thre hebdomads of dayes. 1552 Huloet, *Ebdomade*, Vide in number of 7. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* 411 (Stanf.), 9 Hebdomades of yeares. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 376 The Tetrad is an arithmetical mediety betwixt the Monad and the Hebdomad. 1837 Southey *Doctor* IV. Inter-ch. xiv. 57 Like the hebdomad, which profound philosophers have pronounced to be ..a motherless as well as a virgin number.

2. The space of seven days, a week; used particularly in reference to the '70 weeks' of Daniel's prophecy.

1600 W. Watson *Quodlibets Relig. & St.* (1602) 201 (Stanf.) In this Babylonian transmigration Daniels Hebdomades beginning to take their place. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* ii. (1682) 15 Those of creation being concluded within the first Hebdomade. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise Christendom* 413 The Passion was consummated in the time of the seventieth Hebdomad.

3. In some Gnostic systems, a group of seven superhuman beings; also a title of the Demiurge.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods..evolve the intelligible, and at the same time intellectual triads, into intellectual hebdomads. 1853 W. E. Tayler *Hippolytus* II. iv. 97 Seven powers are supposed to have originated from the First Cause of all, which hebdomad formed, with their author, the first ogdoad..or root of all existence. 1881 Chr. Wordsworth *Ch. Hist.* I. 195 In the next lower sphere [below the Ogdoad, in the system of Basilides] called the Hebdomad, or sphere of seven, is the second Archon, or Ruler.

Hebdomadal (hebdǒ·mădăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *hebdomadāl-is*, f. *hebdomad-*: see prec. and -al.]

† **1.** Consisting of or lasting seven days. *Obs.*

1613 Selden on *Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (T.), They had their original of later time than this hebdomadal account. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 Hebdomadall periods or weeks. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* Pref. 11 When he [God] was about his hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick.

b. Changing every week; fickle, changeable.

1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 5 Listening to variable, hebdomadal politicians, who run away from their opinions without giving us a month's warning.

2. Meeting, taking place, or appearing once a week; weekly.

Hebdomadal Council: the representative board of the University of Oxford, which meets weekly, and takes the initiative in all matters to be brought before the University; it has taken the place of the earlier Hebdomadal Meeting of Heads of Houses.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 17 ¶ 2 Several of these Hebdomadal Societies. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* iv, His hebdomadal visitants were often divided in their opinion. 1846 M'Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 333 In the reign of Elizabeth..the regent masters were deprived of the initiative in legislative measures in the House of Convocation in Oxford, which was transferred to the hebdomadal meeting of heads of houses. 1849 Sir J. Stephen *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 403 The whole tribe of party writers, diurnal and hebdomadal. 1854 (see Council 11 b). 1880 Fowler *Locke* ii. 16 A letter to the Hebdomadal Board from Lord Clarendon, then Chancellor of the University.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt.*) A periodical appearing once a week, a 'weekly'. (*pedantic* or *humorous.*)

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 637 Accounts .. have occasionally appeared in the journals and hebdomadals. 1838 B. Corney *Controversy* 4 Let its appearance be proclaimed in the diurnals, in the hebdomadals, etc. 1885 *Advance* (Chicago) 18 June, A fit contemporary of our Eastern hebdomadals.

Hebdo·madally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] Once a week; weekly. (*humorous* or *affected.*)

1816 G. Colman *Br. Grins, Lond. Rurality* (1872) 318 The secondary Cit..From London jogs hebdomadally down And rusticates in London out of town. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 603 He .. is seen hebdomadally in the pulpit. 1880 Mrs. C. Reade *Brown Hand & White* I. ii. 60 The leader she hebdomadally supplies to the advanced weekly.

† **Hebdo·madar, -er.** *Sc. Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadārius* (see next): cf. *ordinar, testamentar*, etc., also F. *hebdomadaire.*] In the Scotch Universities: The name given to one of the superior

members whose weekly turn it was to superintend the discipline of the students; also, in Grammar Schools, the master who took 'duty' for the week.

1700 *Order* 23 Oct. in *Aberdeen Counc. Reg.* (1872) 330 Upon every play day the hebdomader for that week shall goe along with the scholars to the hill when they get the play. 1807 J. Hall *Trav. Scotl.* I. 114 The masters in their turns exercised the office of what was called Hebdomader. His business was to preside and say grace at the college table and to go round and call at every chamber at six o'clock in the morning to see if the students had got up [etc.]. 1840 in Bulloch *Hist. Aberdeen Univ.* (1895) 179 Professor Gordon happened to be the hebdomadar.

Hebdomadary (hebdǫ·mădări), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–6 ebdomadary, -edary. [ad. eccl. L. *hebdomadāri-us*, f. *hebdomas* Hebdomad.]

A. *sb. R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or convent, who took his (or her) weekly turn in the performance of the sacred offices of the Church.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 113 The mansiones also of the ebdomadaries, prestes, and minstres. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 127 Yt ys always sayde of the ebdomedary .. to whome yt longeth rather to gyue blyssynge then to aske yt in that offyce. 1864 Greenshield *Ann. Lesmahagow* 13 While engaged in such services as they performed by weekly turns, monks were called 'Hebdomadaries'. 1877 J. D. Chambers *Div. Worship* 90. 1888 'Bernard' *From World to Cloister* 29 The voice of the Hebdomadary was heard, as he prayed.

B. *adj.* Hebdomadal, weekly; doing duty for a week.

1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. vi. (1635) 97 Marriners make six degrees of change in the tides .. The second Hebdomedary, or weekely. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxi. 614 An Hebdomadary righteousnesse, a Sabbatarian Righteousnesse is no righteousnesse. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 Hebdomadary Priests neglect their turns. 1892 *Speaker* 30 July 141/1 Mr. Pinkerton, of the hebdomadary picnics.

† **Hebdoma·dic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἑβδομαδ- Hebdomad + -ic.] Pertaining to the days of the week.

a 1681 Wharton *Dominical Lett.* Wks. (1683) 68 Seven Hebdomadick [*printed* Hebdomaick] Letters used be, And those are A. B. C. D. E. F. G.

He·bdomary. Also ebd-. A shortened form of Hebdomadary *sb.*

c 1450 *Rules St. Saviour & St. Bridget* xlvi. in Aungier *Syon Monast., etc.* (1840) 362 The ebdomary is bounde..to absteyn thynges that wyke that myght lette her to performe her office. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Ebdomadarius* .. the Ebdomary or Weeks-man, an Officer in Cathedral Churches. 1879 E. Waterton *Pietas Mariana* 260 The hebdomary, i.e., the canon of the week, who sang the daily High Mass.

† **Hebdoma·tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *hebdomatic-us*, irreg. ad. Gr. ἑβδομαδικός weekly + -al.] Weekly; hebdomadary.

a 1659 Morton *Episc. Ch.* (1670) 142 Far from the conceipt of a Deambulatory, Hebdomatical (or peradventure Ephemeral) Office.

Hebdo·mically, *adv.* [f. Gr. ἕβδομ-ος seventh + -ic + -al + -ly 2.] According to the hebdomad or mystical number seven: cf. Hebdomad 3.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 223 The intellectual gods produce all things hebdomically.

‖ **Hebe** (hī·bi). [a. Gr. ἥβη youthful prime, puberty; name of the daughter of Zeus and Hera.]

1. The goddess of youth and spring, represented as having been originally the cup-bearer of Olympus; hence applied *fig.* to: a. A waitress, a barmaid; b. A woman in her early youth.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. *Magnificence* 862 Here, many a Hebê fair, here more than one Quick-serving Chiron neatly waits vpon The Beds and Boords. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef collops. 1889 Mrs. Walford *Stiff-n. Generation* I. ii. 35 'Good heavens! what a perfect Hebe!'

2. *Astron.* Name of the sixth of the asteroids.

1858 Herschel *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) 335 The discovery of Astræa and Hebe by Professor Hencke in 1845 and 1847.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Hebe bloom*; *Hebe-like* adj.; **Hebe's cup**, Heidelberg Punch (*Cassell's Dict. Cookery*); **Hebe vase**, a small vase like a *cotyliscos* of the kind which Hebe is represented as bearing (Brewer *Dict. Phr. & Fable*).

1838 Lytton *Alice* VI. vi, A certain melancholy in her countenance .. I am sure not natural to its Hebe-like expression. 1842 Tennyson *Gard. Dau.* 136 Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom.

Hebe- (hī·bi), used as combining form of Gr. ἥβη youth, also puberty, down of puberty, taken in senses a. Pubescence (in botanical terms), as in **Hebea·nthous** *a.* [Gr. ἄνθος flower], having the corolla of the flower pubescent (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hebeca·rpous** *a.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], having pubescent fruit (ibid.). **Hebecladous** (hībe·klădəs) *a.* [Gr. κλάδος branch], having pubescent branches (ibid.). **Hebegynous** (-e·dʒinəs) *a.* [Gr. γυνή female: see -gynous], having pubescent ovaries (ibid.). **Hebepe·talous** *a.*, having pubescent petals (ibid.). b. Puberty, as in **Hebephre·nia** [Gr. φρήν mind], a form of insanity incident to the age of puberty (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hebephre·niac** *a.* and *sb.*, (a person) affected with hebephrenia.

Heben, Hebeny, -yf, obs. ff. Ebon, Ebony.

† **He·benon, Hebon, Hebona.** Names given by Shakspere and Marlowe to some substance having a poisonous juice.

Commentators have variously identified the word with *ebon, henbane*, and Ger. *eibe, eibenbaum* the yew. Gower has *hebenus* app. in a similar sense.

[1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 103 Of hebenus that slepy tre.] *c* 1592 Marlowe *Jew of Malta* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 164/1 In few, the blood of Hydra, Lerna's bane, The juice of hebon, and Cocytus' breath. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 62 Vpon my secure hower thy Vncle stole With iuyce of cursed Hebenon [*Qos.* hebona] in a Violl. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. *Loves Pl.* III, Brews her black Hebenon, and stealing near, Pours the curst venom in his tortured ear.

† **Hebescate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *hebescĕre* to grow dull.] *trans.* To make dull or blunt.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 570 Such affections .. as stupifie the senses or hebescate motion.

Hebetant (he·bĭtănt), *a.* [ad. L. *hebetānt-em*, pr. pple. of *hebetāre* to Hebetate.] Making dull.

1801 Lamb *Curious Fragm.* iv. Poems, etc. (1884) 202 Who disallows the use of meat in a morning as gross, fat, hebetant.

Hebetate (he·bĭtet), *v.* [f. L. *hebetāt-*, ppl. stem of *hebetāre*, f. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull. Cf. F. *hébéter* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To make dull or obtuse; to blunt.

1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 53 To hebetate or dull the memorie. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* III. 90 It .. effeminates the soul, and dispirits and hebetates the body. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. viii. (1871) 51 Men's souls were blinded, hebetated. 1887 Lowell *Democr., etc.* 118 Desultory reading..hebetates the brain.

2. *intr.* To become dull or inert.

1832 *Examiner* 673/2 Allowing it [the clergy] to cram, and surfeit, and pall, and hebetate, with forbidden wealth.

Hence **He·betated, He·betating** *ppl. adjs.*

1735 Thomson *Liberty* III. 381 Of narrow gust and hebetating sense. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Patients with callous appetites and hebetated tongues. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 186 The hebetated old gentleman.

He·betate, *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *hebetāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hebetā·e*: see prec.] Having a dull or blunt and soft point (Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* I. Gloss.).

Hebetation (hebĭtē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *hebetātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *hebetāre* to Hebetate. Cf. 15th c. F. *hébétation.*] The action of making or fact of being made blunt or dull; blunted or dulled condition.

1623 Cockeram II. *Dulnesse*, hebetude, hebetation. 1755 Johnson, *Hebetation.* 1. The act of dulling. 2. The state of being dulled. *c* 1865 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 363/1 A hebetation of the senses..supervenes.

Hebetative (he·bĭtetiv), *a.* [f. L. *hebetāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *hebetāre*: see -ive.] Having the quality of making dull.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 586 Hebetative and instupifying qualities.

Hebete (he·bīt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull.] Dull, stupid, obtuse.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 325 Observe how hebete and dull they are. 1840 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 56, I am becoming more hebete every hour.

† **Hebete,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *hébéter* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hebetāre*: see Hebetate.] *trans.* To make dull.

1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 53 It hebeteth and maketh grosse the spirits of olde folkes and children.

He·betin. [? f. L. *hebes, hebet-* + -in.] Anhydrous silicate of zinc, the same as Willemite.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 138. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 262.

He·betize, *v. rare.* [f. L. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull + -ize.] *trans.* To make dull; to blunt.

1845 *Vulgar Errors Adapted* 102 The ignorance of the patient thus hebetizing, as it were, the art of the doctor.

Hebetude (he·bĭtiud). [ad. L. *hebetūdo*, n. of quality f. *hebes, hebet-* blunt, dull: cf. F. *hébétude* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The condition or state of being blunt or dull; dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, lethargy.

c 1621 S. Ward *Life Faith* (1627) 62 Motion as well as health..driues away all lassitude, hebetude, and indisposition. 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 10 According to their grosseness or subtility, activity, or hebetude. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Life Johnson* 258 That appearance of hebetude which marked his countenance when living. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* I. iii. 165 A hebetude, if it may be so termed, of the moral sensibilities.

Hebetudinous (hebĭtiū·dinəs), *a.* [f. L. *hebetūdo, -tūdin-*: see prec. and -ous.] Inclined to hebetude; dull, obtuse.

1820 L. Hunt *Indicator* No. 37 (1822) I. 291 Dull, uninformed, hebetudinous. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, His person was heavy and hebetudinous.

Hence **Hebetudino·sity,** dullness, obtuseness.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 5/1 [His] intellectuals are clogged in the peculiar manner which constitutes hebetudinosity.

† **He·bolace:** see Herbelade.

Hebræan (hĭbrī·ăn). Also 6–8 Hebrean. [f. L. *Hebræ-us*, a. Gr. Ἑβραῖ-ος (see Hebrew) + -an.]

† 1. A Hebrew, a Jew. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 3 Kynge Assuerus ..Whiche commaundyd all the hebreans to be slayne.

† 2. A Hebrew scholar, Hebraist. *Obs.*

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 466 His father being a great Hebrean, and the man that first broght the knowledge of Hebrew letters to Scotland. *c* 1770 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 464 The best Hebraean I ever knew. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 214 The translators of the bible were better Hebræans than Anglicists.

3. One of a school of religionists in Holland, whose system rested on the interpretation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language.

1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations..producing, in the 18th century, the Hebraeans in Holland, the Hutchinsonians and Jumpers in England.

Hebraic (hĭbrē·ik), *a.* [ad. late L. *Hebraic-us*, a. Gr. Ἑβραϊκός, f. a stem Ἑβρα-: see Hebrew. Cf. F. *hébraïque* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Pertaining or relating to the Hebrews or their language; having a Hebrew style or quality; Hebrew.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 343 The Ebrayke Iosephus the olde. 1530 Palsgr. 315/1 Hebrayke, belongyng to the countrey, speche of Hebrewe, *hebraicq.* 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 290 Making merry with our Hebraick friends. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. x. 54 Plato affirmes .. that the Hebraic language was the Mother of al Languages. 1730 Bolingbroke *Hist. Eng.* I. (1752) 8 (Jod.) Reducing the immense antiquity of the Ægyptians within the limits of the Hebraick calculation. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 323 His perception of nature .. is mystical and Hebraic.

Hebra·ical, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Answ. Darel* 20 An hebraicall iterating or doubling of one and the selfesame matter, to make it more notoriousliie and expreslie apparant. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* ii. 55 Cosmological conclusions similar to the doctrines of that Hebraical school.

Hebra·ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In Hebrew fashion; after the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew language (e.g. with reference to the fact that Hebrew is written from right to left, or 'backwards').

1720 Swift *Adv. Vng. Poet* Wks. 1841 II. 297 The .. modern device of consulting indexes, which is to read books Hebraically and begin where others usually end. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. vii. 129 Contingencies and consequences hebraically obscure to my comprehension.

† **Hebrai·cian.** *Obs.* [f. Hebraic + -ian, after *physician, logician*, etc.] = Hebraist 1.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 577 A great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewes, *quasi travellers*, for so the word intends. 1675 T. Tully *Let. Baxter* 25 Pagnine, Buxtorf &c. are very good Hebraicians. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 216 He himself also was a great Hebraition.

Hebra·icism (hĭbrē·isiz'm), *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ism.] = Hebraism 2.

1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 183 What..was called Judaism, and in modern times is called Hebraicism.

Hebra·icize, *v. rare* —°. [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* = Hebraize *v.* 2.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Hebra·ico-, comb. form of L. *Hebraicus*, used in sense: Hebraically, Hebrew and ——.

1820 T. Moore *Mem.* (1853) III. 145 [I] wrote a verse or two of my Hebraico-Hibernian Melody.

Hebraism (hī·breiiz'm). [a. F. *hébraïsme* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. mod.L. *Hebraïsmus* = late Gr. Ἑβραϊσμός, f. Ἑβραΐζειν to Hebraize: see Hebrew and -ism.]

1. A phrase or construction characteristic of the Hebrew language; a Hebrew idiom or expression.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 146 Hebraisme, *hæbraismus.* 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The New Testament, though ..originally writt in Greeke, yet hath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 405 ¶ 3 Our Language has received innumerable Elegancies and Improvements, from that Infusion of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the Poetical Passages in Holy Writ. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) I. vi. 228 To fill our pages with Hebraisms.

2. A quality or attribute of the Hebrew people; Hebrew character or nature; the Hebrew method of thought or system of religion, Judaism.

1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 326 The book had been grand, if the Hebraism had been omitted, and the law stated without Gothicism. 1872 Chr. Wordsworth *Comm. Rev.* Pref. 149 *note*, The design of the Apocalypse is not to Hebraize Christianity but to Christianize Hebraism. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* III. 12 In Hebraism of feature, and swarthy smoothness of cheek.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that mode of human thought and action of which the ancient Hebrew is taken as the type; the moral, as opposed to the intellectual, theory of life: cf. Hellenism.

1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 133 Self-conquest, self-devotion, the following not our own individual will, but the will of God, *obedience*, is the fundamental idea of this form, also, of the discipline to which we have attached the general name of Hebraism.

Hebraist (hī·breiist). [f. stem *Hebra-* in Hebraic, Hebraize: see -ist. Cf. F. *hébraïste.*]

1. One versed in the Hebrew language; a Hebrew scholar.

1755 in Johnson. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 55 A very learned man and a great Hebraist. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revis.* viii. 173 The celebrated Hebraist, Gesenius.

2. One who has the qualities of the Hebrew

people; an adherent of the Hebrew system of thought or religion.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 26 St. Paul was a 'Hebraist' in the fullest sense of the word. 1887 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXI. 423 This splendid poetic style..what modern criticism would define as that of a natural Hebraist.

3. A Jew of Palestine, who used the Hebrew Scriptures, as opposed to a Hellenistic or Grecian Jew.

1892 G. F. X. GRIFFITH tr. *Fouard's St. Peter* 62 [The Hellenists] were better prepared than were the Hebraists for the teachings of Jesus.

Hebrai·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Hebraists; marked by Hebraism; of a Hebrew quality, Hebraic.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. xix. 257 Giving a Hebraistic coloring to their habitual mode of expression. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 422 The separation between the Greeks and us is due .. principally to the Hebraistic culture we receive in childhood. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 964/1 In the New Testament.. words .. are often used with more Hellenic than Hebraistic signification.

Hence **Hebrai·stical** *a.* = prec.; **Hebrai·stically** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Hebraistical.* 1864 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 105 Οἱ ἔξω, those without, which is Hebraistically used in the N. T.

Hebraize (hī·breɪəiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. Ἑβραΐζειν to speak Hebrew, to imitate Jews, f. stem Ἑβρα- in Ἑβρα-ικός, etc.: see HEBREW. Cf. F. *hébraïser.*]

1. *intr.* To use a Hebrew idiom or manner of speech.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 237 The Evangelist heer Hebraizes. 1699 [see below]. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 329 If they [Puritans] Hebraized a little too much in their speech, they showed remarkable practical sagacity as statesmen and founders.

b. To follow Hebraism as an ideal of mind and conduct. See HEBRAISM 2 b.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* [see HELLENIZE 1 b]. *Ibid.* v, We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delicacy and flexibility of thinking, too exclusively.

2. *trans.* To make Hebrew; to give a Hebrew character or quality to.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 292 What they hebraized into Sabaoth was, I believe, no other than the Indian Seba. 1869 [see below]. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xiv. 276 An attempt to Hebraize a foreign sound.

Hence **He·braized** *ppl. a.*, **He·braizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Hebraiza·tion,** the action of Hebraizing; **He·braizer,** one who Hebraizes.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 412 We must impeach him not only for Atticizing, but for Hebraizing too. 1869 *Daily News* 1 Feb., A deeply Hebraized Christianity. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & An.* iv. (1882) 143 The Reformation has been often called a Hebraising revival. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 256 The stern old Hebraisers—the Hebrews of Hebrews—who taught in the schools of Palestine and Jerusalem. 18.. *N. York Courier-Jrnl.* (Cent.), The next decade will see a more extensive Hebraization of the wholesale trade of New York than ever.

†**Hebreish,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* In 1 ebreisc, (ebrisc), 1–2 hebreisc, 3 ebreisch, ebris(se. [f. L. *Hebræ-us* (med.L. *Ebrē-us*), Gr. Ἑβραῖος Hebrew: see -ISH.] = HEBREW.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xix. 20 Hit wæs awriten ebreisceon stafon, & grecisceon & leden stafon. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Pasca is ebreisc nama & he ȝetacnað oferfæreld. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Boðe heo speleð on an Ebreische ledene. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 73 Dis ik wort in ebrisse wen He witen ðe soðe ðat is sen.

Hebrew (hī·bru), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (1 (*pl.*) Ebréas), 3-6 Ebreu, 4 Ebru, Ebrewe, Hebru, Hebreu, *Sc.* Hebrow, 4–6 *Sc.* (*pl.*) Hebreis, 4–7 Ebrew, 5–7 Hebrewe, 6 Ebrue, Hebrieu, 6–7 Hebrue, 4– Hebrew. [ME. *Ebreu*, a. OF. *Ebreu, Ebrieu* (nom. *Ebreus*, 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *Ebrēus* for cl.L. *Hebræus*, a. Gr. Ἑβραῖος, f. Aramaic עִבְרָאי *ɛebrai*, corresp. to Heb. עִבְרִי *ɛibrī* 'a Hebrew', lit. 'one from the other side (of the river)'; f. עֵבֶר *ɛēber* the region on the other or opposite side; f. עָבַר *ɛābar* to cross or pass over. Cf. the LXX, Gen. xiv. 13 Ἀβραὰμ ὁ περάτης, 'Abram the passer-over' or 'immigrant', for אברם העברי 'Abram the Hebrew'. At the revival of learning the initial H was resumed after cl.L. in French and English. (The OE. *Ebréas* was immediately from med.L. *Ebrēi*.)

To the Aramaic form on which the Greek word was fashioned is due the stem Ἑβρα-, *Hebra-*, in *Hebraic, Hebraist, Hebraize*, etc.]

A. *sb.*

1. A person belonging to the Semitic tribe or nation descended from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite, a Jew. (Historically, the term is usually applied to the early Israelites; in modern use it avoids the religious and other associations often attaching to *Jew.*)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xl. 15 For þam þe ic wæs dearnunga forstolen of Ebrea lande.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 73 Þare is bot a god but drede, þat of hebreis þe god Is. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Not seruaunt, but a veray hebrewe. 1553 GAU *Richt Way* 35 As it is writine in the vi chaiptur to the Hebreis. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xii. 93 Of nature an Hebrew. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. v. 57 If not, thou art an Hebrew, a Iew, and not worth the name of a Christian. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1319 Thou knows't I am an Ebrew. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The difference between the Hebrews and Greeks generally.

†b. Hebrew race or stock. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 59 A madyne com amange þam all Of hebrow borne In-to þe land. *Ibid.* 65 He of hebrow ves a manne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Theuelich Y am had awey fro the loond of Hebrew [1388 Ebrews].

2. The Semitic language spoken by the Hebrews, and in which most of the books of the Old Testament were written; it became extinct in vernacular use three or four centuries B.C., but survived liturgically, and is still cultivated by educated Jews throughout the world.

(In the New Testament applied to the Aramaic or Syriac, the vernacular language of the Hebrews of the time.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 Vor Iudit on Ebreu is schrift an Englis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2179 Al men spak bot wit on tong, þat es hebru, al for to sai. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxix. 132 Þai can speke na langage bot Ebrew. *Ibid.* All þe Iews .. lerez for to speke Hebrew. 1526 TINDALE *John* xix. 17 A place .. which is named in hebrue, Golgatha. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 As if hee knew both Greek and Ebrew. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 732 The Doctor of the highest reputation for learning, who understood Hebrew, Arabic and the Hindoo Language. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 Even the language of Numidia is supposed by Gesenius to have been a pure, or nearly pure, Hebrew.

b. *colloq.* Unintelligible speech: cf. *Greek.*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confederacy* I. ii, *Mon.* If she did but know what part I take in her sufferings—*Flip.* Mighty obscure! *Mon.* Well, I say no more: but—*Flip.* All Hebrew! 1816 LADY L. STUART *Let.* 5 Dec. in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) I. 394 Even I..found a great many words absolute Hebrew to me.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the Hebrews; Israelitish, Jewish: a. in reference to the nation.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 179/2 Hebrewe, *hebreus.* 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Hebrew*, from Hebers stock. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 128 Which Hebrew priests the more unkindly took. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 123 He is said to be of Hebrew extraction, the son of a converted Jew.

b. in reference to the language; of persons: learned in Hebrew, as a *Hebrew scholar.* (In the New Testament = Aramaic: see A. 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 406 In a dale..þat ebron hatte, in hebru nam. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiii. 38 His superscripcion was written over him in greke, latin, and ebrue letters. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 198 Turks Characters, nor Hebrew points to seek. 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* iii. Wks. (1837) 50 The Maccabees had four Hebrew letters in their ensign. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 59 For Hebrew roots, altho' they're found To flourish most in barren ground. 1895 W. A. COPINGER in *Trans. Bibliogr. Soc.* II. ii. 112 Hebrew type is found in a book printed by Fyner, at Esslingen in 1475.. but no work was, I believe, wholly printed in this character till 1477.

c. *Hebrew character, Hebrew letter*: collectors' names for a kind of moth and of shell respectively, so called from their markings.

1756 T. AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) I. xiii. 51 The Hebrew letter, another voluta, is a fine curiosity. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* (1858–9) 41 *Semiphora Gothica* (the Hebrew Character)..appears to be double-brooded.

Hence **He·brew-wise** *adv.*, in Hebrew fashion; in the manner of Hebrew writing, from right to left, backwards.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to Fleetwood* 61 The God makes not the poet; but The thesis, vice-versâ put, Should Hebrew-wise be understood; And means, the Poet makes the God. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. vii. 100 The opinion of some that the Greek scale and music should be read Hebrew wise.

He·brewdom. [See -DOM.] The Hebrew community; the spirit or quality of the Hebrew people.

1843 T. PARKER in J. Weiss *Life* I. 214 The culmination of Hebrewdom, the blossom of the nation. 1889 *Advance* (Chicago) 28 Feb., He must have enough of Hebrewdom in him .. his spirit and attitude must be sufficiently Hebraic.

Hebrewess (hī·bruɪés). [See -ESS.] A female Hebrew, a Jewess.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxiv. 9 Euery man shulde let fre go his seruaunt and handemayde, Hebrue and Hebruesse (1611 Hebrewesse]. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 749 He was willing to abandon the great Otha, although only for another idol—namely, the young Hebrewess.

Hebrewish (hī·bruɪʃ), *a.* [See -ISH.] †a. = HEBREW *a.* (*obs.*). b. Somewhat Hebrew; having something of a Hebrew character.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 136 On Ebreuwische ledene, Oloferne is þe ueond, þet makeð uet kelf & to wilde, feble & unstrong. *a* 1655 VINES *Lords Supp.* (1677) 37 The expression is Hebrewish.

He·brewism. [See -ISM.] = HEBRAISM.

1611 FLORIO, *Ebraismo*, an Hebrewisme. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xiv. 137 The Hebrewisms are .. more frequent. 1873 GEO. ELIOT in Cross *Life* III. 216 This is, to me, pre-eminently true of Hebrewism and Christianity. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. Gosp.* ix. 342 He has discovered the defects of Hebrewism.

He·brewist. *rare* −°. = HEBRAIST 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Hebrician (hĭbri·ʃăn). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 Hebrecyon, Hebretian, 6–7 Hebrecian, Hebritian. [Another form of HEBRAICIAN: cf. *algebrician.* (In early form perh. assimilated to *Grecian.*)]

†1. A Hebrew. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxii. (1870) 287 Wherfore the Hebrecyon doth say, 'why doth a man dye?' 1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 108 It is the last letter of twenty-two among the Hebritians. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 19/30 Hebretiane, *hæbreicus.*

2. One versed in Hebrew, a Hebrew scholar.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xviii. 2 Some Hebretians interpret it to seeke mercy. 1582 G MARTIN *Disc. Corrupt. Script. Her.* in Fulke *Def.* (1843) 122 The great Grecians and Hebricians of the world. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 70 He was an excellent Hebrician and well skilled in Cabalistical Learning. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. i. (1852) 254 The third chapter of Isaiah ..might therefore have puzzled a very good Hebrician. 1883 C. F. ADAMS *Coll. Fetich* 22 Not to make learned Hebricians, but to teach..the Hebrew alphabet.

Hec, obs. form of HECK *sb.*

Hecatarchy (he·kătaɪki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἑκατ-όν hundred + -αρχία rule, after *heptarchy.*] Government by a hundred rulers; = HECATONTARCHY (with play on HECATE).

1884 BLACKMORE *Tommy Upm.* II. xx. 273 Any other man, of any English era, from Heptarchy to Hecatarchy (that last child of Hecate).

‖ **Hecate** (he·kăti). Also 5 Ecate, Echate, 7 Hecat, Hecat. [a. Gr. Ἑκάτη, fem. of ἑκατος far-darting, an epithet of Apollo. (Always disyllabic, like Fr. *Hécate*, in Shaks., exc. in one passage (see 1 d); so also once in Milton.)]

1. In ancient Greek mythology, a goddess, said to be of Thracian origin, daughter of Perses and Asteria; in later times more or less identified with several others, esp. with Artemis, and thus (b.) with the moon; also, with Persephone the goddess of the infernal regions, and hence (c.) regarded as presiding over witchcraft and magical rites.

a. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 133 Theagenes .. was wont to consult an image of Hecate, which he had ever about him. *Ibid.* 165 Statues of Diana or Hecate, set up at the meeting of three severall ways.

b. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 253 But let not Ecate this craft espie [*marg.* luna].

c. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 Yet had I rather serve Hecate then any sutch. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 391 And we Fairies, that do runne, By the triple Hecates teame, From the presence of the Sunne. 1605 — *Lear* I. i. 112 The miseries of Heccat and the night. 1605 — *Macb.* III. v. 1 Enter the three Witches, meeting Hecat. 1. Why how now Hecat, you looke angerly? 1634 MILTON *Comus* 135 Stay thy cloudy ebon chair, Wherein thou ridest with Hecat', and befriend Us thy vowed priests. *Ibid.* 535 Doing abhorred rites to Hecate In their obscured haunts.

d. *transf.* Applied vituperatively to a woman: = Hag, witch.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 64, I speake not to that rayling Hecate, But vnto thee Alanson, and the rest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate my servant. 1753 SMOLLETT *Cl. Fathom* xxi. (1817) IV. 100 (Stanf.) This declaration had its effect upon the withered Hecate.

e. **Hecate supper** (Gr. Ἑκάτης δεῖπνον), a meal set out by rich persons at the foot of the statue of Hecate on the thirtieth of each month, which became a kind of dole for beggars and paupers, in later times of offal or miserable food (Liddell and Scott).

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 429 Lupines, and a Hecate-supper.

2. *Astr.* Name of the 100th asteroid, discovered in 1868.

Hence **Hecatæ·an** [Gr. ἑκαταῖ-ος: see -AN], **Heca·tic** [see -IC], **He·catine** [see -INE] *adjs.*, belonging to Hecate, magical.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. ix, 'Twas neither Hecatæan spite, Nor charm below, nor pow'r above. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 293 From that Operation about the Hecatine Circle. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 24 *note*, Nicephorus..informs us, that the hecatic orb is a golden sphere [etc.].

Hecatolite (he·kătolăit). *Min.* [f. Gr. Ἑκάτη as 'the moon'; see HECATE 1 b.] = MOONSTONE.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 354.

Hecatologue (he·kătolǫg). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἑκατ-όν hundred + λόγος word, after *decalogue.*] A code of a hundred rules.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 241 Of all offences upon the Sergeant's Hecatologue, mutiny was the most heinous.

Hecatomb (he·kătǫm, -tūm), *sb.* [ad. L. *hecatombē*, a. Gr. ἑκατόμβη, properly, 'an offering of a hundred oxen' (f. ἑκατόν hundred + βοῦς ox), but even in Homer meaning simply 'a great public sacrifice' not necessarily confined to oxen. Cf. F. *hecatombe* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm., 1611 in Cotgr.). The first pronunciation is now usual.]

1. A great public sacrifice (properly of a hundred oxen) among the ancient Greeks and Romans, and hence extended to the religious sacrifices of other nations; a large number of animals offered or set apart for a sacrifice.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 391 Augustus had been very liberal in making the great sacrifice called hecatomb. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. v. 198 Ile offer to thy shrine, An Hecatombe, of many spotted kine. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 157 For many Laurel wreaths, the Prince of Rome, The Gods presented with an Hecatomb. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 121 A whole hecatomb in Chrysa bled.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 231 Great expiations had a hecatomb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 48 His altars reeked with the blood of human hecatombs in every city of the empire.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sacrifice of many victims; a great number of persons, animals, or things, presented as an offering, or devoted to destruction; *loosely*, a large number or quantity, a 'heap'.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 O Hecatombe! O Catastrophe! From Mydas pompe, to Irus beggery! 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks 1878 I. 85 Whole Hecatombes of Tribute Rhimes. 1713 PARNELL *Guardian* No. 66 ¶ 6 A hecatomb of reputations was that day to fall for her pleasure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 7 Hecatombs of broken hearts. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xi. 197 Some of us might be offering grateful hecatombs by mistake.

Hence **He·catomb** *v. trans.*, to furnish with a hecatomb.

a 1745 SWIFT *Misc. Poems* (1807) 37 Bid a hundred sons be born, To hecatomb the year. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IV. 230 What altars hecatomb'd with Christian gore!

Hecatomped (hekătǫ·mpėd), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑκατόμπεδ-os of a hundred feet long, f. ἑκατόν hundred + πεδ- ablaut-grade of πούς, ποδ- foot.] Measuring a hundred feet in length and breadth; a hundred feet square. So **Hecato·mpedon** [Gr. ἑκατόμπεδον], a temple of these dimensions, as the Parthenon at Athens; hence **Hecato·mpedism** (irreg. *hecatompedonism*), applied to the system of exact proportions in architecture.

1703 SAVAGE *Let. Antients* cxlvi. 343 I'll pass over .. the Hecatomped Temples. 1773 MELMOTH *Cato* 239 (Jod.) The Athenians, after they had completed the building of the temple called the Hecatompedon, exempted from all future toil those beasts of burden, whose labours had assisted in carrying on that sacred edifice. *a* 1854 COCKBURN *Ess., Pagan or Chr.* in *Mem.* (1860) 72 Admirers of Grecian Hecatompedonism and the mathematical exactness of a fixed series of Ratios in the proportions of a structure. *Ibid.* 193..

Hecatonstylon (he:kătǫnˌstəi·lǫ̆n). [f. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + στῦλος column, pillar, app. after F. *hécatonstyle.*] A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. Hence in mod. Dicts.

† **Hecato·ntad.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἑκατοντάς, -αδ- a group of a hundred.] A hundred.

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 147 Sixteen Hecatontads or Centuries of furlongs.

Hecatontarchy (hekătǫ·ntaɹki). [ad. Gr. ἑκατονταρχία the post or command of a centurion, f. ἑκατοντ(α)- comb. form of ἑκατόν hundred + -αρχία, ἀρχή rule, sovereignty.] Government by a hundred rulers.

1660 S. FORD *Loyal Subj. Exhult.* 37 One whiles we were under a Saxon Heptarchy again .. sometimes under an Hecatontarchy (give me leave to frame a new name for a new thing). *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 202 What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy, again beware a hecatontarchy. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. (1856) X. 98 The omnipotent Hekatontarchy named by the partisan feelings of Agesilaus.

† **He·catontome.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + τόμος tome, volume.] A collection of a hundred volumes.

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 246 A better confutation of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecatontomes of controversies.

Hecatophyllous (he:kătofi·ləs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. Gr. ἑκατόν hundred + φύλλον leaf + -OUS.] Having leaves consisting each of a hundred leaflets.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hecceitie, obs. form of HÆCCEITY.

1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* XII. 202 The difference of men must be in their hecceities, or numerall diversitie of their bodies onely. 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol.* 68 All other Doctrines, that bear the tru mark and hecceitie of corruption.

Hecche, Hecchele, obs. ff. HECK, HATCHEL.

† **He·cco.** *Obs.* The woodpecker: cf. HICKWALL.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 206 The sharp-nebd Hecco stabbing at his braine. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xiii. 215 The laughing Hecco, then the counterfetting Jay.

Hecfer, -forde, obs. ff. HEIFER.

Hech (heχ, heχʸ), *int. Sc.* [Sc. form of HEIGH.] An exclamation expressive of various feelings, chiefly of surprise, sorrow, or fatigue.

1777–1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* I. 113 Hech, sirs! what crowds were gather'd roun'. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xliv, Hech, sirs! guide us a'! to burn the engines? that's a great waste. 1823 W. TENNANT *Cdl. Beaton* 171 (Jam.) Hech, man! is that possible? 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* i, Hech, sirs, but it's a sorry thing to come to this pass.

Hence **Hech** *v.*, to utter the exclamation *hech!*

c 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. VI. clxxiii. 392 Monie a lady fair Sibing and crying, Och how!..What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

Hech, Sc. var. HIGH *a.*

Hech, obs. form of EACH.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 240 Seynt Peter .. tormented hym sore ynou, þat hech lyme hym oke.

Heche: see HATCH, HECK.

Hechele, -il, obs. forms of HATCHEL.

Hechewal, obs. form of HICKWALL.

Hecht, obs. Sc. form of HIGHT.

Heck (hek), *sb.*[1] Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 1 hec, 4–5 hek, hekke, (5 hec, heke), 6– heck (6 hekk, 7 hecke, heake); other forms, see HATCH *sb.*[1] [OE. *hęc* (in *fodder-hęc*, Anglia IX. 265), also *hæc*:—WGer. **hakjā*: cf. in same sense MLG. *heck*, Du. *hek* fence, rail, gate, in Kilian *hecke*. *Heck* is a northern form, the southern being *hetch*. The OE. variant *hæc* (cf. Sievers *Ags. Gr.*, ed. 3, § 89) gave in southern and midl. Eng. the form HATCH: see also HACK *sb.*[2]]

1. The lower half of a door; also, an inner door; = HATCH *sb.*[1] 1. *north. dial.*

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiv. 231 Of paradys he opened the hekke. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/4 *Hoc ostiolum*, hek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 231/2 Hec, hek, or hetche, or a dore. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 106 Good wyff, open the hek. Seys thou not what I bryng? 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 An Heke (*A.* hekke), *antica.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 54/9 An Heck, hatch, *portella.* 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 36 The *Heck*, the Door. Steck the Heck. *Ibid.* 133 The Hollen is a wall about 2½ yards high, used in Dwelling Houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind rushing in when the heck is open. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Heck*, the heck is ordinarily but half a door, the lower half. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Heck* .. also the inner or entry-door of a cottage; formerly, in all probability made like a *heck*. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heck*, a door, or rather a door in halves as a top and bottom; especially the lower half-door. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Heck*, *heck-door*, the inner door between the entry or lobby, and the house or kitchen.

b. (See quots.) *north. dial.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Heck*, ..the passage into a house. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Heck*, the division from the side of the fire in the form of a passage in old houses.

2. A grating or frame of parallel bars in a river to obstruct the passage of fish, or other solid bodies, without obstructing the flow of the water: variously applied to an apparatus of this kind used to catch fish at a weir, and in Sc. and north Eng., to the bars or spars of which this is composed, also to a horizontal series of bars laid alongside the top of a dam or weir to prevent salmon from jumping over it, and to a grating of vertical bars set in a mill-race to prevent solid floating substances or fish from passing over or under the mill-wheel; = HATCH *sb.*[1] 7.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 12 Þat ilk hek of þe forsaid crufis be þre inche wyde as it is requirit in þe auld statutis. 1472 *Act 12 Edw. IV*, c. 7 Hebbyngwerez, estakez, kideux, hekkez ou flodegates. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 title, Fisshegarthes, piles, stakes, heckes, and other ingins sett in the Ryver & Water of Ouse & Humbre. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 543 All sic cruives and maskis and heckis thairof, sall have at the leist twa inche in lenth, and thre inche in breidth, swa that the smolt or fry may frelie swim up and down the water. 1623 *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. II. 199 Matthew Harland presented for suffering his salmon heckes to stand in the Eske in unseasonable times. *a* 1724 in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) Gloss. s. v. *Hext.* Grates, sett in Rivers or Waters before Fludgates, which are called Hecks. 1804 *Act* 43 *Geo. III*, c. xlv. § 15 No person shall use any grate heck or other engine or device.. in any fishery..whereof the bars or staps shall be otherwise than perpendicular and of an oval shape. 1820 *Aberdeen Jrnl.* 2 Aug. (Jam.), To put proper hecks on the tail-races of their canals, to prevent salmon or grilse from entering them. 1863 *N. B. Daily Mail* 12 Sept., It is in the power of the Commissioners to order hecks above and below mill-wheels. 1870 *Law Rep.* 5 Com. Pleas 717 Besides the perpendicular hecks placed in the apertures of the weir or dam, there were also a set of horizontal hecks .. along the top of the weir. *Ibid.* 718 This coop was legal in all its parts..both in the coop-hecks and the weirhecks.

3. A rack made with parallel spars to hold fodder, either fixed in a stable, or movable, so as to be placed in a field, cattle-yard, or sheep-fold (*stand-heck*); = HACK *sb.*[2] 2, HATCH *sb.*[1] 2. *At heck and manger*: in comfortable circumstances, in plenty, 'in clover'. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 448 (Thornton MS.) Haye hendly, heuyde in hekkes [*v. r.* haches] on hyghte. 1521 in *Archæol.* XVII. 203 A rowm .. which I have orissed with Hek and Mangeor for xx horse. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. 13 The soyle of yong Cattell made in the Winter time by feeding at stand Heakes. 1663 *Inv. Ld. J. Gordon's Furniture*, The stables all in order, with heck and manger. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 99 The Rack or Heck as the common People call it. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, '[He] maintained puir Davie at heck and manger maist feck o' his life.' 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* II. 237 (D.) Six horses..had been living at heck and manger. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Heck*, a rack for fodder in a stable or field.

4. = HAKE *sb.*[3] 1. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. chesehek, ij*d.* 1611–14 [see CHEESE *sb.*[1] 7].

5. (See quots.) Also *heck-board*. *local.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Heck-board*, a loose board at the back part of a cart. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216 One-horse carts, with hecks and shelvings. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss.*, *Heck*,..the rail or hurdle placed in front and behind a cart, used in housing hay.

6. A 'shuttle' or sluice in a drain; = HATCH *sb.*[1] 6. *local.*

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

7. A contrivance in a spinning-wheel, and hence, also, in a warping-mill, by which the yarn or thread is guided to the reel or reels: see quots.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Heck*,..the toothed thing which guides the spun-thread on to the pirn, in spinning-wheels. 1829 E. IRVING *Tales Times Mart.* in *Anniversary* 283 Her spinning wheel was of the upright construction, having no heck, but a moveable eye which was carried along the pirn by a heart-motion. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms & Phr.*, *Heck*, .. an apparatus by which the threads of warps are separated into sets for heddles.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heck-door*, *-stake* (see sense 1), *-stave*; **heck-board** (see sense 5); **heck-box**, a box used to divide the warp threads into two alternate sets, one for each heddle or heald; **heck-stead, -way** (*dial.*), a doorway; **heck-stower**, one of the spars of a heck: see also quot. 1876.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, s.v. *Heck*, The *heck-box slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. 1811 AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 115 (Jam.) The cattle .. turning the contrary way by the *heck-door to the byre or stable. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Heck-doors*, small wooden doors opening into a farmyard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Hecksteeak*, the door-stake or night-bar. 1416-17 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, *Hekstaues pro ovibus in le Holme. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Hecksteead*, or *Heckway*, the doorway. 1401–2 *Durh. MS. Terr. Roll.*, *Hekstaures pro le Holme. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Younge trees..in fower or five yeares space..will serve for flayle-hande-staffes, cavinge-rake-shaftes, hecke-stowers [etc.]. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heckstower*, the portable beam across the middle of the hatchway (i.e. the opening through the shop-floor into the cellar) for supporting the lid.

† **Heck**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. Short for HECTOR *sb.*

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. III. 20 Behind these came two Bully Hecks. With feather'd Cock'd up Cordebecks [cf. quot. 1598 s.v. HECTOR *sb* 1].

Heck, *v.* [Echoic. Cf. HACK *v.*[1] 13.] *intr.* To cough slightly; to imitate the noise of a cough.

1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 44 They had seen me, and they hecked when they came in.

So † **He·cking** *ppl. a.* = HACKING *ppl. a.* 2.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ii. 55 An hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 438 A short, low, hecking, hoarse Cough. 1799 BEDDOES *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 536 A hard cough, which had succeeded to a short hecking cough.

Heckberry, var. HAGBERRY.

Heckel, -ill, obs. forms of HECKLE.

Heckfare, -fer, -furth, etc., obs. ff. HEIFER.

Heckle (he·k'l), *sb.* Also 5–7 hek-, hekk-, heck-, -el l, -il(l, -yl(l. [A parallel form (:—OE. **hęcel*) of HACKLE, q.v. for etymological relations. Another parallel form is HATCHEL, with variants *hetchel*, *hitchel*.]

1. An instrument for combing or scutching flax or hemp; = HACKLE *sb.*[2] 1.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 668/32 *Hec mataxa*, hekylle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekele (*Harl.* heykylle), *mataxa.* 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 372, ij hekels pro lino. *a* 1529 SKELTON *El. Rummyng* 295 Som layde to pledge..Theyr hekell and theyr rele. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 125/30 An Heckyl, *pecten.* 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. v. (1668) 135 When your Hemp hath been twice swingled, dryed and beaten, you shall then bring it to the heckle. 1808 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 101 To determine .. whether long or short heckles make least refuse in dressing the flax. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 197 [Baxter's] machine consists generally of six gradations of heckles.

fig. 1788 BURNS *Ep. to H. Parker* 3 A land unknown to prose or rhyme; Where words ne'er crost the Muse's heckles. ? *a* 1800 *Rob Roy* xii. in Child *Ballads* VII. ccxxv. 246/1 He was a hedge unto his friends, A heckle to his faes, ladie.

2. The long shining feathers on the neck of certain birds, esp. the cock; = HACKLE *sb.*[2] 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Sir Chanticleer* 58, I beheld your fedderis fair and gent, Your beike, your breist, your Hekill & your Came. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 156 Phebus red fowle..Oft streking furth his hekkyll, crawand cleir. 1893 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/1 For Guildersmalsen, January, 1795, the men of the 'Forty Twa', were rewarded with 'the glorious red heckle' or vulture plume, which has ever since been the distinctive badge of the Black Watch.

b. *To set up (one's) heckle.* See HACKLE *sb.*[2] 3 b.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 79 If..you begin (like a cowardlie crauen) so soone to set vp the heckle.

3. *Angling.* An artificial fly; = HACKLE *sb.*[2] 4. Also *heckle-fly*.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Heckle* ..A fly, for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heckle*, *Heckle-flee*, an artificial fly for fishing.

4. One who heckles. See HECKLE *v.* 3. *Sc.*

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. xi. (1849) 183 What was the use of argolbargoling with such a heckle?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heckle-maker*, *-pin*, *tooth* (sense 1); *heckle-fly* (sense 2); *heckle-headed* adj. *To be on the heckle-pins*, to be in painful anxiety or uneasiness.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, *Lion & Mouse* 32 His hude of skarlet, bordowrit with silk, In hekle wyss vntill his girdill doun. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 181/1 (MS. A) Hekylle makere, *mataxarius.* 1770 in A. N. Palmer *Wrexham* (1893) Introd. 11 One heckel-maker. *c* 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 15 Crook-backed, heckle-headed .. lap-lugged, ill-haired. 1808-18 JAMIESON s.v. *Heckle* v., *To come o'er the heckle-pins*, to be severely examined. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 209 [They] present their heckle points radially from their axes. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 198 The short .. fibres .. are taken out by the heckle teeth. *Ibid.*, The bite of the holder is quite close up on the points of the heckle-pins. 1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xix, The poor lad was on heckle-pins.

Heckle, dial. var. of HICKWALL.

Heckle (he·k'l), *v.* Forms: 5 hekel, -ylle, -le, 5–6 heckel(l, (hecle), 6– heckle. [f. prec. sb.; cf. HACKLE, HATCHEL *vbs.*]

1. *trans.* To dress (flax or hemp) with a heckle, to split and straighten out the fibres; = HACKLE *v.*3

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelyn, *mataxo.* 1530 PALSGR. 582/2 My father was a hosyer and my mother dyd heckell flaxe. 1535 [see HATCHEL *v.* 1 *c*, quot. 1398]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 567 Heckle it through a finer heckle, then spinne it. 1794 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 122 The buyer heckles it [the hemp] ..he makes it into two or three sorts: *long strike, short strike,* and *full tow.* 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 213 A system of machines for scutching and heckling flax was specified by patent .. in July, 1833.

b. *transf.* To scratch.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 107 With his hard hurcheone skyn sa heklis he my chekis.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To undergo heckling.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 153 This Kind of Lint heckles away almost to nothing, and is indeed in Appearance very fine.

3. *trans.* To catechize severely, with a view to discover the weak points of the person interrogated. Long applied in Scotland to the public questioning of parliamentary candidates. Also *absol.*

1808-25 JAMIESON, *To Heckle,* 2. To tease with questions, to examine severely. 1880 *Punch* 28 Aug., To heckle with questions and bother with Bogeys Appear the Fourth Party's preposterous rules. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 12 Mar. 5/2 The audience proceeded to 'heckle' him in a way dear to Scotch constituencies. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* xxiii. 298 On the hustings, Lord John Manners was a good deal heckled.

†4. *intr.* To wrangle. Cf. HAGGLE *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 302 And ther they heckled on, till all the hous and clos baith hard much of a large hour.

5. *trans.* To 'dress', chastise. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial., Heckle,* to beat, to chastise. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., A Heckling,* a scolding undergone; the ordeal of being 'called over the coals'.

Hence **He·ckled** *ppl. a.*, dressed (as flax) with a heckle; **Heckler** *nonce-wd.*, one who undergoes heckling or hostile interrogation; **Heckling** *ppl. a.*, that heckles.

1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 198 Heckled flax. 1888 BESANT *Herr Paulus* I. 296 'Permit me one more question', this heckling Professor continued. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 89 He answered, with a heckling laugh. 1895 *Daily Tel.* 17 July 5/1 As a 'heckler'—if the term be permissible—the Liberal candidate for East Fife leaves little to be desired.

He·ckleback. [f. HECKLE *sb.*; cf. HACKLE *sb.*2 2.] Local name of the fifteen-spined or sea stickleback.

1710 SIBBALD *Fife* (1803) 128 (Jam.) Our fishers call it Stronachie or Heckleback.

†**Heckled,** *a.. Obs.* [? f. HECKLE *sb.* 2.] ? Having a border or fringe like the heckle of a cock.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 244 His hude was reid, heklit atouir his croun. *a* 1568 ? LICHTOUN *Quha douttis dremes* 73 in *Bannatyne MS.* (1887) 291 Ane heklit hud maid of the wyld wode sege Trest weill this pundlar thocht him no manis pege.

Heckler (he·klə1). [f. HECKLE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. A dresser of flax or hemp.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekelare, *mataxatrix.* 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5882/10 Robert Pickering, Heckler. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 306 The hecklers or flax-dressers, can unfold 'a tale of wo' on this subject.

2. One who severely questions another; *spec.* one who catechizes a parliamentary candidate.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Oct. 5/2 A lively bout between .. the Liberal candidate .. and some hecklers whom he encountered at Delph. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Mr. Morley's 'heckler', Mr. Laidler, who signs himself 'Bricklayer'.

†**He·cklester.** *Obs. rare.* [See -STER.] A dresser of flax or hemp: originally feminine.

c 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 795/9 *Hec matatrix,* a hekylster [*printed* hok-]. *c* 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 44/40 Roberte the heklester Hath no more hempe, And hath lost her hekell.

Heckling (he·klin), *vbl. sb.* The action of HECKLE *v.*

1. The splitting and separation of the fibres of flax and hemp.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de Worde) XVII. clx. 708 Wyth moche brakyng, heckelynge [*MS. Bodl* hechelinge) and robbyng. hardes ben departyd fro the substaunce of hempe and of flexe. 1618 *Nawworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 93 To iij women for heckling ix dayes, ij^s iij^d. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 197 Heckling..consists in effectually completing the process commenced in scutching.

2. Severe catechizing or cross-examination.

1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black in U. S.* 245 There was no opposition and no heckling. 1888 *Times* 10 Oct. 5/1 He underwent another severe heckling to-day before a *juge d'instruction.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 1), as *heckling-machine, -shop,* etc.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 349/2 Machinery for spinning tow ..has a different heckling apparatus. 1863 SIR W. FAIRBAIRN *Mills* II. 197 Heckling machines are various, according to the quality of the flax. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* iii. (ed. 4) 50 The boys were first put into the heckling shop. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 304 Many of the old 'heckling-mills' are now..abandoned.

He·ckum-pe·ckum. (See quot.)

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 251 The great trout fly for the lakes, known through all the South of Scotland as the *Heckum Peckum.* 1886 *World* 25 Aug. 9 The 'Zulu' and the 'heckum-peckum' are the only two flies for the loch.

Heckyl(l, obs. forms of HECKLE *sb.*

Hecseite, obs. form of HÆCCEITY.

‖ **Hectare** (he·ktē^{ə}1, or as F. (h)ektār). Also **hectar, hecatare.** [F., irregularly f. Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred (see HECTO-) + ARE *sb.*3, ad. L. *ārea.*] In the Metric system, a superficial measure containing 100 ares, or 2·471 acres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectar, square hectometer. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Belgium* 81/1 The third.. contains 138 mines in an extent of 32,777 hectares. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 159 There must exist 133,000 living worms in a hectare of land.

Hectastyle, erron. form of HEXASTYLE.

Hectic (he·ktik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 etik(e, 5–6 etyk(e, 6 eticke, ethyke, hetique. *β.* 7 hecticke, -ique, 7–8 hectick, 7– hectic. [ad. (through Fr.) late L. *hectic-us*; a. Gr. *ἑκτικός* habitual, hectic, consumptive, f. *ἕξις* habit, state of body or mind. The earlier forms *etik,* etc., were a. OF. *étique* (13th c. in Littré) = It., Sp. *etico,* Romanic forms from *hectic-us*; the later agree with F. *hectique* (Paré, 16th c.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to or symptomatic of the bodily condition or habit: applied to that kind of fever which accompanies consumption or other wasting diseases, and is attended with flushed cheeks and hot dry skin.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. XXXV. (1495) 248 The feuer etyk hurtyth and greuyth the sadde membres. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 103 a, In consumyng agues which ar called hectice. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xlix. 71 Such as are fallen into Consumtions and Feuer Hetiques. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.; Hecticke,* inflaming the hart, and soundest parts of the bodie. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ectique,* Thence is a feuer called Hecticke, when it hath possessed all parts of the bodie, without any alteration in it selfe. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict., Hectick..*it is only joined to that kind of Fever which is slow and continual, and ending in a Consumption. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 34 Hectic fever is more or less remittent, but never wholly intermittent.

b. Belonging to or symptomatic of this fever.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 541 No hectique disposition upon the body so sapes away the strength thereof. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. v. (R.) The hectick heate Of Oswald's blood doubled their pulses pace. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 923 All the rose to one small spot withdrew: They call'd it hectic: 'twas a fiery flush. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 This action on the lungs..oppresses them with a hectic cough. 1885 EDNA LYALL *Gold. Days* I. x. 283 Like the hectic beauty of one dying of consumption.

c. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive.

1664 *Phil. Trans.* I. 24 All of them in time .. become paralitick and dye hectick. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1820) 100 Thin, puny, yellow, hectic figures. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* iv, A pretty, hectic girl of sixteen. 1860 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Many young people with hectic cheeks.

2. *fig.* a. Wasting, consuming. b. With reference to the hectic flush.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 495 All enjoyings are not alike. There are some hecticke, faint and languishing ones. 1819 SHELLEY *Ode W. Wind* 4 The leaves .. Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red. 1826 MRS. HEMANS *For. Sanct.* II. xii, Day's last hectic blush. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iii. 99 Thrill with vehement and hectic feeling.

†3. In etymological sense: Habitual, constitutional. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 162 That hectick disposition to evill, the source of all vice. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 5 He seemed naturally to affect a majestique carelesnesse, which was so hectique, so habitual in him as [etc.].

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the adj.) 1. A hectic fever.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. v. (Tollem. MS.), It helpeþ tisik and etik. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 279 Or þe patient falle into etikis. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 37 b, He is in an eticke or a consumption. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 68 Like the Hecticke in my blood he rages, And thou must cure me. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* II. 88 In them that have the consumption, the lungs especially are affected, and the whole body in hecticks. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 237 She had much hectic and sweating.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Æsop* iii. 26 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXV. 25 With suche false etykes many man is shent. 1647 *Cave Kingdom* 2 This heat of Presbytery proved .. an Hectique in the body Politique of Scotland. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 77 Wishing, that constant hectic of a fool. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 30, I have often had the fools' hectic of wishing about the unalterable.

2. A person affected with hectic fever; a consumptive person.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* ii. 126 The Hecticke has ye Day To cease in, but drinks Marrow. 1687 WILLIS *Tunbridge in Hart. Misc.* (1808) I. 587 As for hecticks, they are commonly of a fine texture of body. *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 102 The hectic, lull'd On Death's lean arm to rest.

3. A hectic flush; *transf.* a flush or heightened colour on the cheek; also *fig.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 17 (Monk Calais), A hectic of a moment pass'd across his cheek. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xvi. (1853) 41 One man's cheek kindled with the hectic of sudden joy. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxxii. 193 Overhead the sky had fainted into a sickly hectic.

Hectical (he·ktikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HECTIC *a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1614 WOTTON *Let. to Sir E. Bacon* 8 June in *Relig. Wotton.* (1685) 433, I will keep it from being hectical. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 Hecticall, pestilentiall, or other feevers. 1765 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 8 With the thin, tender, and hectical, it seldom agrees. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 568 The hectical symptoms precluded all hopes ..from the trial of any other means.

Hence **He·ctically** *adv.*

1761 JOHNSON *Ascham* Wks. IV. 635 He was for some years hectically feverish.

†**Hective,** *a. Obs.* [Altered from HECTIC, or corresp. Fr., after adjs. in -IVE, as COSTIVE.] = HECTIC *a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* X. XXXI. (1678) 261 An hective Fever [*la fièvre hectique*] easily follows upon these kinds of Wounds. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ii. 55 Being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an hecking cough which ever attendeth that disease. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 5 Of a very spare and hective Constitution.

Hecto-, hect-, a non-etymological contraction of Gr. *ἑκατόν* hundred, first used as a combining form in French words, esp. in the Metric system of weights and measures to express a hundred times the unit.

Hectocotyl, -e (hektǿkǿ·til); also in L. form **hectocotylus.** *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Hectocotylus,* name given by Cuvier to what he took for a genus of parasitic worms (see def. below), f. HECTO- + Gr. *κοτύλη* small cup, hollow thing (cf. COTYLE 2 b).]

A modified arm in male dibranchiate Cephalopods, which serves as a generative organ, and in some species is detached and remains in the pallial cavity of the female; in this position formerly mistaken for a parasite, to which the name *Hectocotylus octopodis* was given by Cuvier.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 65 Dr. Albert Kölliker has suggested that the real males .. are the *hectocotyles,* previously mistaken for parasitic worms. The *hectocotyle* of *octopus granulatus* was described by Cuvier, who obtained several specimens from octopods captured in the Mediterranean. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 538 The male is very much smaller than the female, and gives rise to a Hectocotylus.

Hence **Hectoco·tylize** *v. trans.*, (*a*) to convert or modify into a hectocotyle; (*b*) to impregnate with a hectocotyle. **Hectocotyliza·tion,** the process of hectocotylizing. **Hectoco·tylism,** the formation of a hectocotyle.

1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 272 The arm so affected..is said to be 'hectocotylised'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 530 The male Cephalopods are distinguished .. by the asymmetry of their arms, one or more of which, on one side, are peculiarly modified, or hectocotylised. *Ibid.* 534 There is thus a kind of hectocotylisation in the Tetrabranchiata. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 327 This 'hectocotylised arm' is not developed, as are the others, by a process of free gemmation, but it is formed in a vesicle, from which it is not let loose till it is mature. *Ibid.* 386 Hectocotylism is the cause therefore of a functional adaptation.

Hectogramme, -gram (he·ktǿgræm). [ad. F. *hectogramme* (ęktǿgram): see HECTO- and GRAMME, GRAM.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 100 grammes, or 3·52 oz. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Hectogram = 3 oz. 2 gros. 12·1 gr.

Hectograph (he·ktǿgrɑf), *sb.* Also **hekto-.** [f. HECTO- + Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An apparatus for multiplying copies of writing: = CHROMOGRAPH 2. Also applied to the process of taking copies by means of this.

1880 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 43/2 A multiplying process based upon the use of the glue plate..used in the hektograph and other similar processes. 1882 *Times* 13 Feb., The manner in which the political 'hectograph' manufactures, reproduces, and multiplies 'public opinion'. 1884 *Standard* 6 May, The police discovered the first number of a new Socialist paper..printed by hectograph.

Hence **He·ctograph** *v. trans.*, to reproduce by means of the hectograph; **Hectogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to, or produced by, the hectograph.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 1/1 The hektographed resolutions of executive committees. *Ibid.* 27 May 7/2 By means of hectographic placards. 1890 *Times* 27 Mar. 5/4 They had helped to hectograph this address to the Russian people.

Hectoid (he·ktoid), *a.* [irreg. f. HECT-IC + -OID.] Of a hectic appearance.

1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Nervous Syst.* I. xvi. (Cent.), The skin was red with a hectoid flush.

Hectolitre, -liter (he·ktǿlītə1). [F. *hectolitre* (ęktǿlītr): see HECTO- and LITRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 litres, or 3·531 cubic feet, or about 2$\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectolittre = 2·9203 cubic feet. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A hectolitre contains a trifle more than a three-bushel English corn-sack. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 2/3 Russia has usually a crop of about 200 million hectolitres of oats.

Hectometre, -meter (he·ktǿmītə1). [F. *hectomètre* (ęktǿmętr): see HECTO- and METRE.] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 100 metres, or 328·089 feet.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Hectometer, 100 M. 1869

Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 24 The multiples of the metre .. are called decametres, hectometres, and kilometres.

Hector (he·ktŏɪ), *sb.* [L. *Hectŏr*, Gr. Ἕκτωρ, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, 'the prop or stay of Troy'; in origin, as adj. ἕκτωρ = holding fast, f. ἔχειν to have, hold.]

1. Name of a Trojan hero celebrated in the Iliad; hence *transf.* A valiant warrior like Hector.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 255 ȝif we wil mene þat þey beeþ..hardy, we clepeþ hem *Hectores*. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxliii. (R.) Thus he [Duglas] went euer forwarde lyke a hardy Hector. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 164 b, Thys English Hector and marcial flower. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 12 Said I well (bully Hector?). 1621-51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. (1676) 18/1 Every Nation hath their Hectors, Scipios, Cæsars and Alexanders.

2. A swaggering fellow; a swash-buckler; a braggart, blusterer, bully.

(Frequent in the second half of the 17th c.; applied *spec.* to a set of disorderly young men who infested the streets of London. Cf. '*Bully Hector*' 1598 in 1.)

1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 256 The Earle of Anglesie and his two Hectors upon Sunday morning last fought a duell with Collonel Dillan..and two Irishe Captains .. His Lordships Hectors had no hurt, and yᵉ Irishe came of untoucht. *a* 1658 Cleveland *To the Hectors* 1 You Hectors! tame Professors of the Sword! 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 2 On Sunday night last 3 hectors came out of a tavern in Holborn, with their swords drawn, and began to break windows. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 Surely this blustering Hector is not one of the Sons of Adam. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 361 The Muns and Tityre Tus had given place to the Hectors, and the Hectors had been recently succeeded by the Scourers.

3. Name of a species of butterfly (*Papilio Hector*).

1853 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 508 The Hector forms a fine contrast to the preceding insect [the Sarpedon], its colours being almost wholly black and flaming crimson.

Hence **Hecto·rean, -ian** *a.* [f. L. *Hectŏre-us* + -AN], belonging to Hector. **He·ctorism**, the quality or practice of a hector or bully. **He·ctorly** *a.*, of the nature of a hector, blustering, insolent. **He·ctorship**, a trait characteristic of a hector.

1715-20 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 18 Warn'd to shun Hectorean force in vain. 1673 O. Walker *Educ.* (1677) 82 Men mislike a vice for a seemingly-like but really-contrary virtue—as hectorisme for valour. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. Appeal* II. 15 A desperate Principle of Hectorism. 1676 Shadwell *Virtuoso* iv. i. Wks. (1720) 375 My wife with a nectorly fellow here! *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxxi. 336 Presumptuous transgression of God's law, (Hectorly profaneness). 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* iii. x. (1872) I 108 His other Hectorships I will forget.

Hector (he·ktŏɪ), *v.* [f. prec. sb. (sense 2).]

1. *intr.* To play the hector or bully; to brag, bluster, domineer. Also, *to hector it.*

1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 80 For which he needs not venture life nor limb, Nor Hector it, nor list under Sir Hugh. 1681 — *Def. Fullwood's Leges Angliæ* 5 While I hector and rant and call names. 1723 Swift *Stella at Wood-Park* 6 Don Carlos made her chief director, That she might o'er the servants hector. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 25 She does now and then hector a little. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* vi. 145 John not only allows himself to be bamboozled, but .. to be hectored over. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. vii. 141 He blustered and hectored as of old.

2. *trans.* To intimidate by bluster or threats; to domineer over; to bully; to bring or force *out of* or *into* something by threats or insolence.

1664 Pepys *Diary* 22 Feb., Our King did openly say .. that he would not be hectored out of his right and pre-eminencys by the King of France. 1670 Dryden *Conq. Granada* II. i, But [Fortune] she's a drudge, when hector'd by the Brave. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 27 You shan't be hectored by him. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. viii, We are..not to be hectored, and bullied, and beat into Compliance. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* II. 37, I was hectored and lectured in my own green-room. 1850 — *Mahomet* xxiii. (1853) 131 But suffers himself to be .. hectored out of his crafty policy.

Hence **He·ctoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **He·ctorer**, one who hectors.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. i. 352 The Hect'ring Kill-Cow Hercules. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 176 Ranting and hectoring atheists. 1788 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 443 A mere piece of hectoring to frighten Russia. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. xii. 175 Ah! you are a hectorer with the boys, when need calls! 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* i, He grew a little insolent, [and] said rude things in a hectoring tone.

Hectostere (he·ktɒstīəɪ, Fr. ɛktɒstɛ̃r). [F. *hectostère*: see Hecto- and Stere.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 100 steres, or 353·1·65 cubic feet. (Little used even in Fr.)

1864 in Webster.

Hecup, obs. form of Hiccup.

Hed, hedd(e: see Head, Heed, Hide *v.*[1]

Hedder, obs. form of Heather, Hither.

Heddir, obs. form of Adder.

Heddle (he·d'l), *sb. Weaving.* Also 6 hedel(l)e, *Sc.* heidle, 8-9 hiddle, 9 ? *dial.* haddle. [app. :—OE. **hefedl*, earlier form of *hefeld*: see Heald.] In *plural*, The small cords (or in recent use, wires) through which the warp is passed in a loom after going through the reed, and by means of which the warp threads are separated into two sets so as to allow the passage of the shuttle bearing the weft.

A leaf of heddles consists of a set of parallel cords of the width of the webs stretched vertically between two horizontal shafts of wood, and forming in their centre loops or eyes through which the warp-threads pass.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. i. 29 With subtell slais and hir heidlis [1553 hedeles] sle, Rych lenze wobbis natly weiffis sche. 1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 791 To weve in the stoule some were full preste, With slaiis, with tavellis, with hedellis well drest. 1792 A. Adam *Rom. Antiq.* 523 The principal parts of the machinery of a loom, vulgarly called the Caam or Hiddles, composed of eyed or hooked threads, through which the warp passes. 1831 G. R. Porter *Silk Manuf.* 215 The depression of each treadle will correspondingly influence the position of its heddle. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 979 In every species of weaving..the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced, either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working.

b. *Comb.*, as *heddle-beam, -maker, -thread, -twine, -yarn*; heddle-eyed, -hook, -lever: see quots.

1794 A. Martin *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 257 (Jam.) Heddles .. are made of very strong thread called heddle-twine. 1852 Appleton *Dict. Mech.* 257 The heddle-beam. 1864 Webster, *Heddle-eye*, the eye or loop formed in each heddle to receive a warp-thread. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Heddle-hook*, a hook used in heddling the warp-threads. 1885 G. A. Grierson *Bihar Peas. Life* 74 Heddle-levers .. the upper levers to which the heddles are attached.

Hence **Heddle** *v. trans.*, to draw (warp-threads) through the eyes of a heddle.

1864 Webster, *Heddling.* 1875 [see b above].

Heddre, var. Eddre *Obs.*, bloodvessel, vein.

a 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 43 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Hy ne miȝtte non lengour libe, Bote here heddre were i-take.

† **Hede.** *Obs.* Also hed. [ME. *hede*:—OE. type **hēdu* (acc. *hēde*) fem., beside *hād* masc.; corresp. to MHG. *heit* fem., OHG. *hait, heit*, m. and f., 'person, order, rank, position', Goth. *haidus*, masc., 'manner, way'. See Had *sb.*, -head *suffix.*]

1. Rank, order, condition, quality.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21220 [Barnabas] wan vn-to þe apostlis hede. *Ibid.* 21700 Suld haf þe preistes hede wit dome. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1103 Blode rede was his stede, His aktone and his other wede, His cote of the same hede.

2. By entering into combination with qualifying adj., or with sb., it became a suffix, ME. *-hede*, mod.Eng. *-head*, Sc. *-heid*: see -head.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Þurh heora druncen hed on an niȝt and on godfulhed. *Ibid.* 1852 Sichem tok hire maidenhed. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6949 (Gött.) His sone Elyazar was neist, And bar þe state of his fadir hede. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (1494) II. xlvi, The fairhede of angels. 1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xi. 14 The brotherheade betwixte Iuda and Israel. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 54 Chyldheid.

Hede, obs. form of Head, Heed.

Hedell, Heden, obs. ff. Hidel, Heathen.

Hedenbergite (he·dĕnbəɪgəit). *Min.* [Named by Berzelius, 1819, after Ludwig Hedenberg: see -ite.] A black crystalline variety of Pyroxene.

1822 Cleaveland *Min.* 615 Hedenbergite..occurs in masses composed of shining plates. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 215 Iron-lime pyroxene; hedenbergite.

Hedeous, -ows, obs. forms of Hideous.

Heder (hī·dəɪ). *dial.* Also 6-7 hidder, 8 heeder. [f. He + (?) Deer: cf. Sheder.] A male sheep; *spec.* one from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 211 He would haue deuoured both hidder & shidder [*gloss.* He & she, Male and Female]. 1633 J. Fisher *Fuimus Troes* III. ix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 507 Hidder, eke, and shidder. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Linc.* 235 (E. D. S.) They are forced to sell their heeders, and joist their sheeders in the spring. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 333 A lamb eight or nine months old, and until his first shearing, is called a 'heder' or 'sheder'.. or 'lamb-hog'. *Ibid.* 341 The 'heder' hogs being grazed on the seeds, and the 'sheders' on grass.

Heder, obs. form of Hither.

Hederaceous (hedĕrē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *hederāceus*, f. *hedera* ivy.] Pertaining or allied to ivy.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Hederaceous*, of or belonging to Ivy. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Hence **Hedera·ceously** *adv.*, after the manner of ivy.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 107 Many several sorts growing up Hederaciously together.

Hederal (he·dĕrăl), *a.* [f. L. *heder-a* ivy + -al.] Of or pertaining to ivy.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v., The Hederal Crown or Garland was given to Poets, and excellent Musitians. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1721 in Bailey. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Hederated (he·dĕre·ĭtĕd), *a.* [f. L. *hederāt-us* in same sense (f. *hedera* ivy) + -ed.] Adorned or crowned with ivy.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorkshire* III. (1662) 207 He [Gower] appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated Poet..but only rosated, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.

Hederic (hĭde·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *heder-a* ivy + -ic.] Of or pertaining to ivy; as in *Hederic acid.*

1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 138 *Hederic acid*, an acid contained, according to Posselt (Ann. Ch. Pharm. lxix. 62) in the seeds of ivy (*Hedera helix*)..It appears to belong to the family of the tannic acids. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hederic acid*..consists of colourless bitter crystals, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water and ether.

Hederiferous, *a.* [f. L. *hedera* ivy + -ferous.] Bearing or producing ivy.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1721 in Bailey. In mod. Dicts.

He·deriform, *a.* [ad. medical L. *hederiformis*, f. *hedera* ivy + *forma*: see -form. Cf. F. *hédériforme.*] Resembling ivy.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein, Hederiform vein*, a certaine veine which passes down along by the sides of the womb. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hederigerent, *a.* [f. L. *hederiger* ivy-bearing + -ent, after L. *gerent-em* bearing.] Bearing or wearing ivy.

1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* III. iii. 96 The hederigerent Maenads of old. *a* 1876 — *Th. in my Gard.* (1880) I. 269 Nymphs, hederigerant, wine that's refrigerant, These are the joy of the poets and gods.

Hederine (he·dĕrəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *hedera* ivy + -ine; in F. *hédérine.*] A bitter alkaloid obtained from the seeds of the ivy.

1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 138.

Hence **Hederi·nic** = Hederic (acid).

Hedero·se, *a.* [ad. L. *hederōs-us*, f. *hedera* ivy: see -ose.]

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Hederose*, full of Ivy. In mod. Dicts.

Hedge (hedʒ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hecg** (*dat.* **hegge**), 3-6 **hegge**, 4 **hegg**, 5-6 **hege**, 6 *Sc.* **haige**, 5 **hedche**, 7 **hedg**, 4- **hedge**; *β.* 4-6 **heg.** [OE. **hecg, hegg** str. fem., corresp. to ElFris. *hegge*, MDu. *hegghe*, Du. *hegge, heg*, OHG. *hegga, hecka* (MHG. *hegge, hecke*, Ger. *hecke*):—OTeut. **hagjō*-; a deriv. of the same root as OE. *haga* Haw *sb.*[1] and *hege* Hay *sb.*[2] Cf. also Hag *sb.*[2]]

1. A row of bushes or low trees (e.g. hawthorn, or privet) planted closely to form a boundary between pieces of land or at the sides of a road: the usual form of fence in England.

A hedge is called *quickset* or *dead* according as it is planted of living or dead plants. (See these adjs.)

785 *Charter* in *Cart. Sax.* (Birch) I. 339 Æt þære lange hegge ænde. 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 547 He ȝetimbrade Bebban burh, sy wæs ærost mid hegge be tined. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 17 Þe nihtegale .. sat up one faire boȝe .. In ore waste þicke hegge. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 211 Hii come among narwe heggys. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16428 Any leues or rotes seþ, þat henged on heg or on heþ. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* x. 8 Who scatereth the hegg [1388 hegge]. 1382 — *Mark* xii. 1 A man plauntide a vyneȝerd, and puttide aboute an hegge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/1 Hedge (*K., S.* hegge), *sepes.* 1481 Caxton *Reynard* xxx. (Arb.) 75 The serpent stode in an hedche. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Hege, *ubi* a garthe. 1508 Dunbar *Goldyn Targe* 34 On every syde the hegies raise on hicht. 1508 — *Tua Mariit Wemen* 13 That in haist to the hege so hard I inthrang. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 10 b, Two beggars that vnder an hedge sate. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 59 The commyns..within the realme ryssyd and pullyd up heggys and palys. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 50 b, Columella .. preferreth the quickeset hedge before the deade. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 62 But turn out of the way..towards yonder high hedg. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 142 To take shelter in the first tree or hedge that offers. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 73 Hedge and ditch is the most common mode of fencing property. 1826-44 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* 475 Dead hedges .. are principally intended for temporary purposes.

b. Locally or spec. applied to other fences.

1850 *Beck's Florist* 25 If we examine the stone walls, or, as they are called, 'hedges'. 1868 Kirk *Chas. Bold* III. v. iii. 428 The Burgundians erected a palisade, called in the military language of the time a 'hedge'. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xvi, One .. had jumped to the top of the broad turf hedge.

2. A fishing weir of faggots or of wattle-work.

1653 Walton *Angler* vi. 135 They [salmon] will force themselves over the tops of Weirs, or Hedges, or stops in the water. 1714 *Act* 1 *Geo. I*, Stat. II. c. 18 § 14 If any person..make, erect, or set any bank, dam, hedge or stank, net or nets, cross the said rivers or any part thereof.

3. *transf.* Said of any line or array of objects forming a barrier, boundary, or partition.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 157 The frenche kynge wolde fayne haue come thyder..but there was a great hedge [*grand'haye*] of archers before hym. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 10 A [Processe]..which..into the nostrels discendyng, constituteth the hedge, or partition of the nose. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 95 These three Countries being an hedge betweene the English Pale, and the North. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Towring in a hedge of hills from Armenia to the furthest part of Indya. 1808 Scott *Marmion* VI. xviii, Flashing on the hedge of spears. 1855 Hr. Martineau *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 121 Hedges of police from our little street to the gates of the Abbey.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* A barrier, limit, defence; a means of protection or defence.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 Hardnesse of liue þet is a strang heg aye þe wyckede bestes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 29 Þus was Poul constreyned to crepe out of his hegge, and holde þe sect of Crist, forsakinge þe sect of Pharisees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 As hedges, *or stoppes to* lette those thynges that myght hurt perfeccyon. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 72 It might appeare by that hedge which he diligently put to all his answers, that he spake .. only to cleere himselfe. 1649 *Belfast Presbytery* in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. 550 Their strong oppositions to Presbyterial Government (the Hedg and Bulwark of Religion). 1825 Scott *Jrnl.* 19 Dec., He talks of..making sales of our interest.. which would put a hedge round his finances. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 148 The Pharisees regarded it as the main function of their existence to raise a hedge around the Law.

5. *spec. Betting.* [f. Hedge *v.* 8.] The act of hedging; a means of hedging.

1736 FIELDING *Pasquin* III. i, *S.* That's laying against yourself, Mr. Trapwit. *T.* I love a hedge, sir. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 To make a hedge; to secure a bet, or wager, laid on one side, by taking the odds on the other. 1805 WINDHAM *Speeches Parl.* 26 Mar. (1812) II. 298 What, in the sporting language was called 'a hedge', the effect of which was, that there was a chance the Right Honourable Gentleman would at all events win. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. viii, The horse is no use to you. He won't win, but I want him as a hedge.

6. Phrases and proverbs. **a.** *To hang* (*be hung*) *on* (*in*) *the hedge*: to be put on one side, to be 'on the shelf'. *To be on the right* (*better, safer*) *or wrong side of the hedge*: to be in a right or wrong position. *To take a sheet off a hedge*: to steal openly. *To take hedge*: to depart. *The only stick left in one's hedge*: one's only resource. *By hedge or by stile* (see quot. 1700). *To be on the hedge* = to 'sit on the fence'.

c 1510 *Hickscorner* 17 Ye whan my soule hangeth on the hedge cast stones. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* LXIX. Epit. 1246 One who ever loved to be on the better side of the hedge [L. *secundam fortunam transire*]. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 27 He durst as well take a sheet of an hedge, as come within the cracke of a pistoll. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* IV. ii, They durst not give the souse, And so took hedge. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 64 That much talked of, and employed distinction .. of implicite, and explicite, faith .. may be hanged on the hedge, for any use is of it. 1644 VICARS *Jehovah-Jireh* 196 Those two Regiments were the onely stick they now had left in their hedge. 1653 BAXTER *Worc. Petit. Def.* 24 If you say, We have too much in any of these particulars; then we are on the safer side the hedge. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., The business of money hangs in the hedge. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, By Hedge or by Style*, by Hook or by Crook. 1816 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* s.v., To be on the wrong side of the hedge, or mistaken, *hallucinor, erro.*

b. Other locutions of obvious meaning.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 56 Where the hedge is lowest, men maie soonest ouer. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1888) II. 54 The serpent sal byte him quha cuttis the haige. 1591 LYLY *Endym.* III. iii, Some men may better steale a horse, then another looke ouer the hedge. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 223 Men are still apt to climb over the hedg where it is lowest. 1869 HAZLITT *Prov.* 201 Hedges have eyes and walls have ears. 1892 *Daily News* 4 July 3/1 The fog..hanging like a heavy pall 'as thick as a hedge'.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., 'of or for a hedge', as *hedge-bottom, -cricket, -fence, -flower, -fruit, -knife, -plant, -scissors, -shears, -spade, -stake, -tree, -weed.* **b.** objective and obj. gen., as *hedge-breaker, -breaking, -clipper, -cutter, -cutting, -maker.* **c.** instrumental, as *hedge-bound.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. XXXVI. (1645) 386 Hares..hide themselves in *hedge bottomes, or in woods. 1816 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* s.v., She lays her eggs in hedge bottoms. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 As *hedge-breakers or breakers of the peace they put them in the stockes. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Poor people who now destroy all the hedges .. will find *hedge-breaking a losing trade. 1871 W. H. BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* I. 6 Heaps of fire-wood and *hedge-clippings. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. i. 2 He can come no other way but by this *hedge corner. 1826-44 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* 475 *Hedge fences are of two kinds: either..of dead materials, or..of living plants. *a* 1774 HARTE *Eulogius* in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* (1810) XVI. 386 Deck'd..With poor *hedge-flow'rs. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XV. 27 Those that are hunger-starved are glad to feed upon *hedge-fruit. 1846 WORCESTER, **Hedge-knife*, an instrument for trimming hedges. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 697/21 *Hic septor*, a *hegmaker. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 229 Hill and *hedge plants. 1887 *Gardening* 10 Dec. 553/2 Laurustinus is used here largely as a hedge plant. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 44 [Pruning instruments] resembling common *hedge-shears. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 326 They haue some of them beene the old *hedgstakes of the presse. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 97, I generally have a stout hedge-stake or clothes-prop to try the soundings with. 1611 COTGR., *Marmaux, Arbres mar.*, *Hedge-trees, wild trees. 1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 73 A number of thieves and *hedge walkers. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1871) II. 473 A small useful implement is the *hedge weed-hook..which pulls out the weeds between the hedge-roots. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1064/1 *Sisymbrium officinale*..a common *hedge-weed.

8. a. Born, brought up, habitually sleeping, sheltering, or plying their trade under hedges, or by the road-side (and hence used generally as an attribute expressing contempt), as *hedge-bantling, -brat, -chaplain, -curate, -doctor, -lawyer, -parson, -player, -poet, -wench, -whore*, etc. Also HEDGE-PRIEST. **b.** Done, performed, produced, worked, under a hedge, in by-ways, or clandestinely, as *hedge-marriage, -notes, -press, -rimes.* **c.** Of such kind as is met with by the way-side; of mean, inferior, 'common', 'third-rate' quality, and generally as a contemptuous adjunct, as *hedge-alehouse, -inn, -lodging, -tavern, -wine*, etc. Also HEDGE-SCHOOL.

c 1530 *Jyl of Breyntford's Test.* 331 A hedge Curat, with as moche wit as a calf. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) L iij, They .. continued vnder the slender name of secular priests or hedge chaplains. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 108 A runnagat hedgebrat. 1590 R. W. 3 *Lds. & 3 Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 421 This blindfold buzzardly hedge-wench. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* V. Wks. 1873 III. 435 Hedge-birds said you? Hedge Lady-birds, Hedge Cavaliers, Hedge Souldier, Hedge Lawyer, Hedge Fidlers, Hedge Poet, Hedge Players, and a Hedge Priest among 'em. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 804. 251 Hee doth not rashly venture upon the cure (as Quacksalvers, and Hedg-doctors are wont). 1711 SWIFT *Rem. Lel. to 7 Lds.* Wks. 1814 IV. 196 These hedge-writers (a phrase I unwillingly lend him, because it cost me some pains to invent) seldom speak a word against any of the late ministry. 1738 THYER in *Byrom's Rem.* (1856) II. I. 198, I find your curiosity tempted into a hedge bookseller's in some bye-lane. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* LXXXVII. (1779) IV. 34 This hedge inamorata. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* XXXI, She ran out into a horrid description of a hedge-ruffian. 1822 — *Nigel* XVII, A hedge-parson, or buckle-beggar, as that order of priesthood has been irreverently termed. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* (ed. 2) I. 183 Not hedge-lawyers, as Captain Lennox used to call those men in his company who questioned and would know the reason for every order.

b. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Answ. Verses fr. Jersey* 13 Such Base, Rough, Crabbed, Hedge-Rhimes, as ev'n set the Hearers Ears on Edge. 1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Sat.* in *Dryden's Wks.* (1821) XIII. 53 When they began to be somewhat better bred..they left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem, somewhat polished. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 7 Corrector of a hedge-press in some blind alley about Little Britain. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hedge-marriage*, a secret clandestine marriage. *North.*

c. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt.* Wks. 1883-4 III. 267 Hedge wine and leane mutton. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* I. i, Is not rich generous wine better than your poor Hedge-Wine stum'd? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern* or *Ale-house*, a Jilting, Sharping Tavern, or Blind Alehouse. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 203, I was forced to go to a little hedge place for my dinner. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 38 A small hedge alehouse. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 26 Aug. (1894) I. xii. 368 Otterbourne..is an indifferent sort of hedge inn.

d. Hence passing into an *adj.* with sense 'Mean, third-rate, paltry, despicable, rascally'.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1883-4 III. 38 Rascally hedge rak't vp termes. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 78 (1740) 643 These are hedge Objections. When nothing can be said against the Matter, they fall upon the Manner, and in Circumstances not material. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do.

9. Special combs.: **hedge-accentor**, the hedge-sparrow; †**hedge-binding**, something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge; **hedge-born** *ppl. a.*, born under a hedge, of low or mean birth; **hedge-brow** (see quot.); **hedge-bush**, a bush used to make a hedge, *spec.* hawthorn; **hedge-carpenter**, one whose business is to repair fences; so **hedge-carpentering**; **hedge-chafer**, the cockchafer; **hedge-chanter, -chat**, the hedge-sparrow; **hedge-crocus**, an itinerant quack-doctor: see CROCUS 4; **hedge-fight**, a fight under cover of hedges or other shelters, as opposed to a pitched battle; **hedge-fire**, firing from a hedge; †**hedge-frog**, a toad; **hedge-green**, the green headland in a ploughed field; **hedge-hook**, a bill-hook for trimming hedges; **hedge-planter**, 'a frame for holding plants in order as to distance and position while being set in the furrow prepared for them' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hedge-popping**, shooting from behind a hedge; **hedge-pulling**, the pulling of firewood out of a hedge; **hedge-rise** (see quot.); **hedge-rustic**, the moth *Luperina Cespitis*; **hedge-shrew**, ? the shrew-mouse; **hedge-warbler**, the hedge-sparrow; **hedge-wise** *adv.*, in the fashion of a hedge. Also HEDGE-BILL, etc.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, **Hedge-accentor*, the hedge-sparrow. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* II. iv, He came and basted me with a *hedge-binding. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 43 Like a *Hedge-borne Swaine, That doth presume to boast of Gentle blood. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* III. I. 37 (E. D. S.) Where bushes, or other trumpery, that grew near hedges, have been grubbed up, which we call *hedge-brows. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 351 The pricking Blackthorne, the *hedge bushe, the Bryer, the bramble. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 38 The Maple, from its valuable qualities as a hedge-bush. 1888 T. HARDY *Wessex T.* I. 29 'You may generally tell what a man is by his claws', observed the *hedge-carpenter, looking at his own hands. 1878 JEFFERIES *Gamekeeper at H.* iii. 55 *Hedge-carpentering was..a distinct business, followed by one or two men in every locality. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 79 Rooks are fond of the erucæ of the *hedge-chafer. 1882 A. HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 The Redbreast and *Hedgechanter were plentiful. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 91 No music's heard the fields among; Save where the *hedge-chats chittering play. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 424 **Hedge crocusses*—men who sell corn salve, or 'four pills a penny', to cure anything, and go from house to house in the country. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 273 It was a kind of a *hedge-fight, for neither army was drawn out in the field..They fought twice through the town..and in the hedges and lanes with exceeding fury. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VIII. v. 372 A *hedge-fire of musketry was kept up in the rear of the terrified elephants. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn verdier* .. a kinde of tode or *hedge frogge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 450 The hedge frog, otherwise called a toad. 1732 W. ELLIS *Gloss. to Pract. Farmer* s.v. *Baulks of grass* (E. D. S.), Those which some call *hedge-greens; they lie next to the hedges in ploughed fields, and serve to turn the plough-horses on. 1890 *Sale Catal. Suffield House near Derby*, *Hedge hook and mittens. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 5 8 Some *hedge-popping boy is made to bear the blame. 1887 C. J. R. TURNER *Vagrants & Vagrancy* 205 Six women were in the year 1800 stripped to the waist and flogged .. for *'hedge pulling' under the Acts of 1766 and 1768. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hedge-rise*, underwood for making hedges. 1862 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* (1874) 297 The *Hedge Rustic..appears on the wing in August. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* Concl. 12 But winter hastens at summer's end, And fire-fly, *hedge-shrew, lob-worm, pray, How fare they? 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 179 *Hedge Warbler. Hedge Sparrow. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden fences*, Rather to be handprun'd with a Knife than clipt or struck up *Hedgewise with a Hook.

10. In names of plants and fruits growing in hedges, as *hedge-apple, -mallow, -nut, -pear, -rose*; **hedge-bedstraw**, the white-flowered species, *Galium Mollugo*; **hedge-bell(s, hedge-bindweed**, the Greater Bindweed, *Convolvulus* (or *Calystegia*) *sepium*; also erron. the Field Bindweed, *C. arvensis*; †**hedge fumitory**, *Corydalis claviculata*; **hedge-garlic**, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), also called garlic mustard, a common cruciferous weed with an odour like garlic; **hedge-laurel**, name of various species of *Pittosporum*, a genus of shrubs or small trees found in Australia and New Zealand; **hedge-maids**, a local name of Ground Ivy = *haymaids*; **hedge-mushroom**, *Agaricus arvensis*; **hedge-mustard**, the cruciferous plant *Sisymbrium officinale*, a common weed with small yellow flowers; also applied to plants of the genus *Erysimum*; **hedge-nettle**, name for labiate plants of the genus *Stachys*, esp. *S. sylvatica*, also called *hedge woundwort*; **hedge-parsley**, common name of the genus *Torilis*, esp. *T. Anthriscus*, an umbelliferous weed with finely-divided leaves; also applied to various species of *Caucalis*; **hedge-peak, -pick, -speak**, local names for the wild hep, the fruit of the dog-rose; also for the sloe, *esp.* a small kind of sloe; **hedge pink**, the Soapwort, *Saponaria officinalis*; **hedge-taper**, the Great Mullein = HAG-TAPER; **hedge-thorn**, a thorn-bush growing in a hedge, *esp.* the hawthorn; **hedge-vine** (*heg-vine*), name given by Turner to *Clematis Vitalba*; **hedge violet**, *Viola sylvatica*; **hedge woundwort**, *Stachys sylvatica.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, **Hedge-apple*.. Vi[de] Crab, or Arbut. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxvii. (1633) 863 Called in English Bindeweed and *Hedgebels. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Henfoote or *hedge Fumeterre..is of the same nature and vertue as the other Fumeterre. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 251 The common *hedge mallow. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 399 *Hedge Mustard .. opens the Lungs, and cures an old cough. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Hedge-nettle, *Galeopsis*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 45 Strong smelling and stinking as hedge nettle. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 127 The common *Hedge, or Hasell-nut. 1830 *Withering's Brit. Plants* (1845) 143 *Torilis anthriscus*, Upright *Hedge-parsley. 1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 159 The broad hedge-parsley leaves, tunnelled by leaf-miners. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The bullesse, *hedg-peake, hips, and hawes, and sloes, Attend his appetite where e'er he goes. 1678 E. HOWARD *Man of Newmarket* (N.), I judge it is with men as it is with plants; take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a sloe or hedg-peake. *a* 1722 LISLE *Observ. Husb.* (1757) 432 The slow, or hedge-peak-bush is apt to die in the hill country. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 95 Their victuals..are acorns and *hedge-pears. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Like the wild *hedge-rose Of a soft winter, possible, not probable. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Hedge-speaks*, hips. *Glouc.* 1855 *Househ. Words* X. 172 That's the very bush ..it's grow'd to almost a tree, and bears hedge-speakes. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.* s.v. *Sloe*, In N. Wilts, at Huish, *Slŏns* are large and *Hedge-speăks* small. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1601) 2 An hearb called Mullen, some calls it *Hedge taper. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1026 The Hawthorne is called..Hawthorne or *Hedgethorne, Whitethorne and May or May-bush. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 81 It maye be called in Englishe *Heguine or Downiuine.

Hedge, *v.* Forms: 4–5 **hegge(n, -yn,** 5 **hedgyn,** 5–6 **hege,** 6– **hedge.** [f. HEDGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To surround with a hedge or fence as a boundary, or for purposes of defence. Also with *in, about. To hedge off*: to fence off with a hedge.

[*c* 1000 *Rectitud. Sing. Pers.* c. 2 in Schmid *Gesetze* 372 On sumon he sceal..bytlian, and burh hegegian.] 1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 33 An hosebonde man..plauntide a vynȝerd, and heggide it aboute. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* v. vi. 517 Heggis and wardis..for to close and kepe and hegge yn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 To Hege, *ubi* to close. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 53 b, Defensed & hedged about with the sacramentes of Chrystes chirche. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 214 Heggyd and dychyd to make yt sure and strong. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Pallisadoes .. hedge in at least a Mile of ground. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) I. 233 Till you hedge in the sky, the starlings will fly. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 443 In need of being watered, and of being hedged round. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 14 Jan. 58/3 A portion of the home-park is hedged-off for her particular diversions.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To construct hedges or fences.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 19 Heggen oþer harwen . oþer swyn oþer gees dryue. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyn, or make an hedge .. *sepio.* 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xx. (1878) 59 No season to hedge. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lay of Labourer* ii, To hedge, or dig the ditch.

3. *trans.* To shape (trees) to form hedges.

1765 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 15 The hedging of trees, in my opinion, takes away much of the beauty they have in their natural shape.

b. To arrange so as to form a barrier.

1812 *Examiner* 25 May 332/1 As well..oppose the inundations of the mountain torrent by hedging up piles of chaff. 1858 MENKEN *Infelicia* 15, I know that ye [Philistines] are hedged on the borders of my path.

†**4.** *fig.* To bound, limit, define. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pork Myst.* xli. 206 The lawe is hedgyd for theme right playn, That they muste be puryfied agayne. 1551 T.

Wilson *Logike* (1567) 74 b, For, this worde [wife] in the firste Proposicion, is hedged with her circumstaunce, that is to saie, adultrie, whiche causeth diuorcement.

5. To surround as with a hedge or fence. Also with *in*, *about*, *around*.

c 1500 *Babees Book* 375 The first cours: brawne, with the bory shed, lying in a felde, hegge about with a scriptur, sayng on this wyse; Welcombe you bretheren godely in this hall. 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxxv, The floure-de-luce.. strongly hedg'd of bloudy lyons' pawes. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 26 England hedg'd in with the maine, That Water-walled Bulwarke. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 123 There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 36 *note*, They would hedge him about with Pearl. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 197 ₱ 3 Hedged in by Logical Terms. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 295 A pursuit which is further hedged about with a formidable and unwieldy terminology.

b. To hem *in*, so as to prevent escape or free movement; to confine, restrict.

1549 Latimer *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 27, I will hedge strongly thy waye. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 2 The Duke .. seeyng all the country ready set to hedge him in. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. i. 18 If my Father had not scanted me, And hedg'd me by his wit to yeelde my selfe His wife who wins me by that meanes. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 This excellent grace hedgeth his heart. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 77 To hedge you up from courses of sin. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. v. 108 The King was hedged in by the most thorny difficulties. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. x. 66, I found myself so hedged in by fissures [etc.]. 1863 Mrs. Riddell *World in Ch.* (1865) 66 'By Jove, I am getting hedged', thought the young man.

†**c.** In reference to trade; to restrict or confine to one's own use; to monopolize. *Obs.*

1701 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 110 Persuaded..that by the meer means or ways of monopoly, praeemption and exclusion, they could hedge in the herring, code and other sorts of fish, as some of the same stamp..that they can thus not only hedge in their wool, but hinder it or anything like it to grow elsewhere. *Ibid.* 149 They are at least as incapable of hedging in the herring, white, and other sorts of fish, as our ancestors have been. 1832 *Westm. Rev.* XVII. 273 The attempt to hedge-in gold and silver.

6. To obstruct as with a hedge; also *hedge up*.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xix. 8 He hath hedged up my path. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Courts Leet* 119 If any high-waies or foote-pathes to Church, Mill, or Market bee stopped or hedged up. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) II. xiv. 259 The path of the army seemed now entirely hedged up. 1864 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stories* 227 The difficulties which hedged all approach.

†**b.** *Hedge out*: to shut or keep out, to exclude.

1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 109 Naye ye be hedged out of that lybertye. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* III. i. 65 Nay this shall not hedge vs out, weele heare you sing certainely. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 496/2 Lollius Urbius .. drew another wall of turves .. to hedge out incursions from the north. 1701 J. Law *Counc. Trade* (1751) 256 Money..[is] capable of being hedged out, but never of being hedged in, by restraints, coercions, and prohibitions.

†**7.** *Hedge in*. **a.** To secure (a debt), app. usually by including it in a larger one for which better security is obtained. *Obs.*

1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* III. i, Some pretty ring or jewel, Of fifty or threescore pound.—Make it a hundred, And hedge in the last forty, that I owe you, And your own price for the ring. *c* 1620 Donne *Let. to Sir H. Goodyere* Wks. VI. 382 You think that you have Hedged in that Debt by a greater, by your Letter in Verse. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 165 To inforce him to hedg in his first Debt by addition of money lent.

†**b.** To introduce and include within the limits of something else; to thrust in, intrude, insinuate. (Perh. in some later instances associated with *edge in*, Edge *v.*[1] 6 b.) *Obs.*

1664 J. Wilson *Cheats* III. ii, Pox o' these bonds! I must persuade him to take another £1000, and hedge all into one good mortgage. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 163 He could never .. have any pretence, to hedge in other Antiquities at his Pleasure. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), I pr'y thee, let me hedge one moment more Into thy promise. 1729 Swift *Direct. Servants, Footman* (1745) 47 When you are sent on an Errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Ep. to Colman* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 167 Proud to hedge in my scraps of wit.

8. *trans.* To secure oneself against loss on (a bet or other speculation) by making transactions on the other side so as to compensate more or less for possible loss on the first. Formerly also with *in*, *off*. Also *fig*. (In origin app. related to 7 a.)

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* 1714) 31 Now, Criticks, do your worst, that here are met; For, like a Rook, I have hedg'd in my Bet. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hedge*, to secure a desperate Bet, Wager or Debt. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. vi. § 65 (1740) 471 Abetting on one Side or the other, to hedge (as they call it) their own Stake. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 583 He .. contrived now-and-then prudently to hedge in a bet, by which means he soon found himself in possession of a sum which placed him above the abject dependence of a waiter. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 4, I kept hedging my bets as I laid them. 1820 *Ibid.* New Ser. VI. 79 This..induced most of the sporting men to hedge off their bets. 1887 E. J. Goodman *Too Curious* xi, Backing the horse named and dexterously hedging his other investments.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* I, [Some] like cunning Betters, sate judiciously hedging, and so ordered their matters that which side soever prevailed, they would be sure to be the Winners. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. 397 This rooking trick, to hedge thus, and save stakes, to play fast and loose, to dodge and shuffle with God, God doth not like. 1761 Colman *Jealous Wife* v. ii, When one has made a bad bet, it is best to hedge off, you know. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 76 No man should venture to bet, who could not hedge well. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 57 Godolphin .. began to think .. that he had betted too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to hedge. 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* II. lxviii. 316 He played for averages .., when, therefore, the stakes became high he invariably 'hedged' against all serious loss.

9. *intr.* To go aside from the straight way; to shift, shuffle, dodge; to trim; to avoid committing oneself irrevocably; to leave open a way of retreat or escape.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 26, I, I, I my selfe sometimes, leauing the feare of heauen on the left hand .. am faine to shuffle: to hedge, and to lurch. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 158 If you giue way, Or hedge aside from the direct forth right. 1611 Cotgr., *Harceler*, to haggle, hucke, hedge, or paulter long in the buying of a commodity. 1861 O. W. Holmes *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life, Bread & Newsp.* (1891) 12 Prophesy as much as you like, but always hedge. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 8 Dec. 623 He has hedged with such dexterity upon this point that his clergy must be sorely puzzled to determine how far they may go in ritualistic observances. 1888 'Cushing' *Blacksm. Voe* I. 245 For a while the miller hedged and dodged, but being pressed hard he finally admitted the truth. 1894 Wolseley *Marlborough* II. 291 It was..natural to him to trim and hedge in politics.

Hedg(e, obs. forms of Edge *sb.*

a 1535 More *How Sergt. wd. be Frere* 118 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 123 He bare it out, Even unto the harde hedge. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b, Supported to ye hard hedg.

Hedge-bank. [See Bank *sb.*[1] I.] The bank or ridge of earth on which a hedge is planted; the slope beneath a hedge by a wayside.

1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 362 Woods, mountainous heaths, walls, and hedge banks. 1854 P. J. Selby *Observ. Wasps* in *Hist. Berwick. Nat. Club* III. 181 [It] makes its nest in hedge-banks.

Hedgeberry, hedge-berry. A 'berry' or fruit growing in a hedge, as the blackberry; *spec.* applied to the hagberry or bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus*, and the common wild cherry, *P. avium*.

1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers* v. ii, Black in mouth, Like boys with eating hedge-berries. 1657 Coles *Adam in Eden* (Britten & Holl.), In Westmerland and Lancashire they call it [bird-cherry] the Hedge-berry-tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgeberry, *Cerasus avium*.

Hedge-bill. [See Bill *sb.*[1] 4.]

1. A bill for lopping and pruning hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 98 Sithes .. vj, ffelling axes .. xxiiij, Hegge billes .. xxv. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 356 Let us gett a hedgebill and fall to repayring broken fences. 1823 Scott *Peveril* x, The peasant-boy .. with a hedge-bill in his hand.

2. A collector's name of a moth.

1832 J. Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 220 The Hedge Bill (*P[lutella] subfalcatella*, Stephens).

He·dge-bird.

1. Any bird that lives in or frequents hedges.

1884 Jefferies in *Chamb. Jrnl.* 1 Mar. 130/1 The hedge-sparrows..are early in spring joined by the whitethroats, almost the first hedgebirds to return.

2. *transf.* A person born, brought up, or accustomed to loiter under a hedge; a vagrant; a sturdy vagabond; a footpad. Cf. *gaol-bird*.

1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* II. i, Out, you rogue, you hedge-bird, you pimp. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 6 His garb spoke him rather a Hedge-bird. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* v. i, I know there's some Business a-foot by this Hedge-bird's cackling. 1877 Spurgeon *Serm.* XXIII. 287 They were highwaymen and hedge-birds.

Hedgebote (he·dʒ,bōut). *Law.* Also 6 -butt, -bot, 6–8 -boot. [See Boot *sb.*[1] 5.] = Haybote.

1565 *Lease Manor Pollington, Yorksh.* (MS.), Lessees may take housebutt, henbutt, firebutt, hedgebutt and ploughbutt. 1579 Rastell *Expos. Diff. Words*, *Haybote or Hedgbot* is necessarie stuffe to make and mend hedges, which lessee for yeres, or for life, of common right may take vpon the ground to him leased. 1716 *Lease of Lands in Brumby* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, To have..sufficient house-boot, hedgeboot..and Stakeboot yearly. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. (1799) 34 Hay-bote or hedge-bote is wood for repairing of hays, hedges, or fences. 1845 [see Haybote].

†**He·dge-creeper.** *Obs.*

1. 'One that skulks under hedges for bad purposes' (J.); a hedge-bird; a sneaking rogue.

1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scott.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 140 A dozen or twenty of their hedge-creepers, horsemen that lay lurking thereby. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 11 A sneaking eauesdropper, a scraping hedgecreeper. 1688 Bunyan *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 35 These poor, lame, maimed, blind, hedge-creepers and highwaymen, must come in. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Rovers, Ruffian-Rogues, and Hedge-Creepers.

2. A hobgoblin, pixy.

c 1580 J. Jeffere *Bugbears* III. iii. 50 Wood-crepers, hedg-crepers, and the whyte and red fearye.

†**He·dge-creeping,** *a. Obs.* That creeps or sneaks by hedges; clandestine, base; cf. Hedge *sb.* 8.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* B ij, To set vp a thousande hyll alters for hedgecreeping Priestes. 1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 107 Some base hedge-creeping Collybist. 1602 F. Herring *Anat.* 6 The croaking and hedge-creeping Quack-saluer. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662), Like the hedge-creeping light of glo-worms.

Hedged (hedʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hedge *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] Enclosed with or as with a hedge. Also with *in*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 232/2 Hedgyd (*K., S.* heggyd), *septus*. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xx. 313 Over ditches and hedged fields. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* (1863) 257 A real cottage..with its hedged-in garden. 1891 Eliz. R. Pennell *Stream of Pleas.* 44 Long walks through hedged-in lanes.

Hedgehog (he·dʒɪhɒg). Also 5 heyghoge, 6 hediock, 7 hedgehock. [f. Hedge *sb.* + Hog: named from its frequenting hedgerows and from its pig-like snout.]

1. An insectivorous quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus*, armed above with innumerable spines, and able to roll itself up into a ball with these bristling in every direction; an urchin.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 2 Wen he wenyt hyt be a hare ful often hit ys a heyghoge [1496 hegge hogge]. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxxiv. 15 There shall the hedghogge buylde, digge, be there at home. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 373 Thou arte..not vnlyke vnto the Hedgehogge, who euermore lodgeth in the thornes, because he himselfe is full of prickells. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 136 The fox knows many pretty wiles, but the hedgehog knows one great one. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 850 The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 1/2 You need a tolerably thick skin when you go to bed with a hedgehog.

fig. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. iii. 142 In .. desire to be delivered of a hedghog that wounds and teares them in their tender inside. 1828 Hawthorne *Fanshawe* vii. (1879) 108 Her firmness, decision, and confident sagacity—which made her a sort of domestic hedgehog. 1876 Eliz. Wetherell *Daisy in Field* xiv. 173 That hedgehog of thoughts began to stir and unfold and come to life.

2. Applied to various animals armed with spines, as (*a*) the Tenrec of Madagascar (*b*) the Porcupine Ant-eater of Australia; (*c*) *Sea-hedgehog*, the Porcupine-fish *Diodon hystrix*; also the Sea-urchin.

1598 Florio, *Hechinometri*, a kinde of sea hedgehog. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* I. 350 The Shells of Sea-hedge-hogs are .. call'd Coquecigruës. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 337 The Urchin-Fish or Sea Hedgehog is a good example of the genus Diodon, or Two-toothed fishes .. remarkable for the tremendous array of spiny points which it bears on its skin.

3. A name for prickly seed-vessels or burs borne by plants, and for the plants which bear them, e.g. *Ranunculus arvensis*, *Medicago Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *Echinaria capitata*.

1711 J. Petiver in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 Hard Bur Hedgehogs. The Fruit of this resembles our Xanthium or Lesser Burdock. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 369 Hedgehogs, whose legumes are closely armed with long spines pointing out every way. 1864 H. Trimen in *Jrnl. Bot.* II. 79 *R[anunculus] Arvensis* .. called 'Hedgehogs' (I suppose from its muricated fruit) by the country people. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 572/2 Hedgehog, *Medicago intertexta*. 1889 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 132 The curious prickly seed-vessels of the corn buttercup—the 'hedgehog'—whose spines, however, will not scratch the softest skin.

4. Applied to other things likened to a hedgehog: †**a.** A disease of sheep. *Obs.* †**b.** A kind of military firework. *Obs.* **c.** (See quot. 1794.) **d.** A kind of vagrant rabbit. **e.** A kind of dredging-machine. **f.** A dish in cookery.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 476 Of the Warts and Cratches of Sheep. This disease is called by the vulgar shepheards the Hedghog. 1672 T. Venn *Milit. Discipl.* III. iii. xv. 13 To make Hedg-hogs, or balls, you must fill them with the same receipts you do your Arrows and Pikes [etc.]. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hedge Hog*, a leather stuck full of nails, to buckle on the pole with the points upward, to prevent the horses gnawing it. 1846 *P. Parley's Ann.* VII. 325 The hedgehog is a sort of vagabond rabbit. 1855 Eliza Acton *Mod. Cookery* (1863) 480 An *Apple Hedge-Hog*, or *Suédoise*, this dish is formed of apples, pared, cored without being divided, and stewed tolerably tender in a light syrop. 1856 S. C. Brees *Gloss. Terms, Hedgehog*, a machine for removing mud and silt from rivers and streams. It is somewhat similar in shape to a road or garden roller, consisting of a wheel revolving on an axle, to which drawing shafts are fixed. Timber stocks are projected from the cylinder with iron spades bolted thereto, which act upon the bottom of the river, clearing away all obstructions.

†**5.** Applied to a person who is regardless of others' feelings; often as a term of obloquy. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 102 Do'st grant me Hedge-hogge. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 306 My name, sir, is Bow wow. S'hart, what a name's that? the Hedge-hog mocks us. 1660 *Mrs. Rump* 2 Thou Dam'd Hedgehock.

6. *attrib.*, passing into *adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling a hedge-hog.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 135 Unlike to those Hedge-hogge holy-ones whose Sharpe censures .. pierce thorow all those who converse with them. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 99 Animals of the Hedge-hog kind. 1891 N. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 461 The tilting, hedge-hog, ransom age.

7. **a.** General Comb., as *hedgehog-hooked* adj., *-hunting*, *-like* adj. or adv.

1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Tropheis* 74 His hands and arms, and bosom bristled were (Most Hedg-hog-like) with wyer insteed of haire. 1678 *Narr. Murder Godfrey* 4 There had been several Soldiers thereabout..a Hedghog-hunting. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to Acad. Chair* Wks. 1812 III. 48 Most hedgehog-like thou bristlest up my hair. 1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, Hedge-hog-hooked, *Echinato-uncinata spica*. A spike beset with prickles.

b. Special Comb.: **hedgehog cactus**, a plant of the genus *Echinocactus*, globular and spiny; **hedgehog caterpillar** (*U.S.*), see quot.; **hedgehog crystal** (see quot.); **hedgehog fruit**, the prickly fruit of an Australian tree, *Echinocarpus Australis*; also the tree itself; **hedgehog fungus** = *hedgehog mushroom*; **hedgehog gooseberry**, a variety of gooseberry covered with stiff hairs; **hedgehog**

grass, † (*a*) a kind of sedge (*Carex flava*) having prickly fruit; (*b*) name of various grasses of which the spikelets form burs, esp. *Cenchrus tribuloides* of N. America; hedgehog holly, a variety of holly with spines on the surface of the leaves (Miller *Gard. Dict.* 1724); hedgehog liquorice, name for *Glycyrrhiza echinata*, an Italian plant from which liquorice is made (*Gerarde's Herbal* 1633); hedgehog medick, a species of *Medicago* with prickly pods, as *M. Echinus* (*M. intertexta*), *M. maculata*; hedgehog mushroom, an edible fungus of the genus *Hydnum*, having prickly hymenium; hedgehog parsley, a name for burparsley, *Caucalis daucoides*; hedgehog plant = sense 3; hedgehog pudding, a pudding stuck over with blanched almonds (*Cassell's Dict. Cookery*); hedgehog rat, a rodent of the subfamily *Echinomyinæ* (see quot.); hedgehog shell, the shell of *Murex erinaceus*, having prickly projections; hedgehog soup (see quot., and cf. *hedgehog pudding*); hedgehog stone, popular name of a brown iron ore occurring in rock crystals; hedgehog thistle = *hedgehog cactus*; hedgehog trefoil, ? = *hedgehog medick*.

1872 C. V. Riley *Noxious Insects* 143 The larva of this insect (*Arctia Isabella*) .. is familiarly known by the name of the *Hedgehog Caterpillar. It is thickly covered with stiff black hairs on each end and with reddish hairs on the middle of the body. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hedgehog-crystals*, the globular masses of sodium urate found in the urine, which are provided with points or prickles. 1887 C. F. Holder *Liv. Lights* 138 The chantarelle and the *hedgehog fungus are esteemed by many. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 229 The *Hedgehog Gooseberry is a large fruit, well tasted, and very hairy. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xiv. § 1. 15 *Hedgehog grasse hath broade, long and stiffe flaggie leaues .. and at the top of euerie stalke groweth certaine round and pricking knobs, fashioned like an Hedgehog. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, Hedgehog Grass, *Panicum stagninum*. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 92 The *Hedge-Hog Medick (*Medicago intertexta*). 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hedgehog Mushroom, common name for the *Hydnum erinaceum*. 1879 Prior *Plant-n.*, *Hedgehog parsley, from its prickly burs, *Caucalis daucoides*. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Hedge-hog-plant, *Anthyllis erinacea* and *Echinaria capitata*. 1884 Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 89 The *Echinomyinæ*, or *Hedge-hog Rats, as they may be collectively termed .. the pelage is usually harsh, or bristly, or even mixed with spines. 1863 Wood *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 370 The British Woodcock or *Hedgehog Shell .. is a native of our seas .. much smaller than the thorny woodcock. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 6 Blanch a few Jordan almonds .. stick them round the edge of the rolls slantways, then stick them all over the top of the rolls..when dished up pour the soup upon the roll..some French cooks give this soup the name of *hedge-hog soup. 1849 J. Nicol *Min.* 403 [Goethite] occurs enclosed in rock crystal .. the Stachelschweinstein, *Hedgehogstone. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* (1633) 1177 Of the Melon or *Hedge-hog Thistle. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* II. 466 *Echinocactus*, a genus of..Cactaceæ..known by the name of Hedgehog Thistles. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Hedge-hog-Trefoil*, a kind of Herb.

He·dgehogged, *a.* [transl. L. *echīnātus*, f. *echīnus* hedgehog: see -ED 2.] Set with prickles.

1793 Martyn *Lang. Bot.*, Hedge-hogged Pericarp, *Echinatum pericarpium*.

Hedgehoggy (he·dʒhɒgi), *a.* [f. Hedgehog + -y.] Of the nature of a hedgehog; externally repellent; difficult to get on with. Hence **He·dgehogginess.**

1858 Motley in *Corr.* (1889) I. 266 'Why is it that we English, when we meet abroad, are so very friendly, and when we reappear in London are so very hedgehoggy?' I told her that the reason why there was no hedgehogginess on this occasion was because I was not an Englishman. 1866 Ruskin *Eth. Dust* (1883) 101 So your hedgehoggy readers roll themselves over and over their Bibles, and declare that whatever sticks to their own spines is Scripture. 1882 Spurgeon in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXII. 163 Get near some of those dear hedgehoggy brethren, and go and make a pillow of them.

Hedge-hyssop. A name given by early herbalists to *Gratiola officinalis*, a scrophulariaceous plant of Central Europe, formerly noted for its medicinal properties; extended to various British plants supposed to resemble this in appearance or properties, e.g. *Scutellaria*, *Lythrum hyssopifolium*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xii. 673 Hedge Hysope is founde in certayne places of Germanie and Fraunce..It groweth in Hedges, and wilde places. Some do call it in Latine, *Gratia Dei*, howbeit it is nothing like *Gratia Dei*, or *Gratiola*. ?*a* 1605 Middleton *Witch* III. iii, Hedge-hyssop too: how near he goes my cuttings! 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* 564 (Britten & Holl.) It [*Polygala*] is vulgarly known in Cheapside to the herbe-women by the name of Hedge-Hyssop; for they take it for *Gratiola*, or Hedge-Hyssop, and sell it to such as are ignorant for the same. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* xxvii. 220 *Gratiola vulgaris*, true hedge Hyssope. *Ibid.* 221 *Gratiola cærulea, sive latifolia major*, the greater broade leafed or blew flowred hedge Hyssope. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 442 *Lythrum..hyssopifolium*..Grasspoly, Small Hedge-hyssop. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 43 The deadly foxglove, and its less deadly cousin, the hedge hyssop.

Hedgeless (he·dglĕs), *a.* [f. Hedge *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of hedges.

1802 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 412 The hedgeless sweeps of field. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 164 The endless, treeless, hedgeless German flats.

Hedgeling (he·dʒlin). [f. as prec. + -ling.]

1. A young or dwarf hedge.

1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* I. 103 The hedgling is defended on one side by a deep ditch.

2. A young hedge-bird. (Cf. *fledgeling*.)

1833 Aird *Wks.* (1856) 337 The callow hedgelings chirping through the briar.

He·dgelong, *a.* [f. as prec. + *-long*, OE. *-lang*: cf. Along.] Extending alongside of a hedge.

a 1758 Dyer *Poems* (1761) 55 (Jod.) On the hedgelong bank Sow frequent sand.

Hedge-pig. 1. = Hedgehog.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. i. 2 Once the Hedge-Pigge whin'd. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 2/2 Hedge pigs are egg eaters, and will also dine off young birds.

2. A corrupt form of *hedge-pick*, *-peak*, *-speak*, dial. name of the sloe. See Hedge *sb.* 10.

He·dge-priest. [See Hedge *sb.* 8 a.] An illiterate or uneducated priest of inferior status. (*contemptuous.*)

1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 167 (1877) 107 In Fraunce..the most parte of your speritual men..be symple persons, hedge priestes not lerned. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 136 Therefore did som of them at Cambrige .. cause hedge priestes fette oute of the contrie to be made fellowes in the vniuersitie. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 8 In times of superstition every hedge-priest's blessing was highly esteemed. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 116 The whole body of the clergy, from Pope to hedge-priest.

Hedger (he·dʒəɹ). [f. Hedge *sb.* or *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who makes, repairs, or trims hedges.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Hedgers, dykers, and mowers. 1634 Milton *Comus* 293 The swinkt hedger at his supper sat. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 3 Apr. an. 1776, A pair of large gloves such as hedgers use. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 1 The hedgers and ditchers, who made the fences necessary for the protection of the crop.

2. One who hedges; a shuffler.

1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 401 The *Go ons* and *Non liquets*, too often hedgers and skulkers. *a* 1845 Hood *Ode to Rae Wilson* xix, A black-leg saint, a spiritual hedger.

3. One who 'hedges' in betting.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., The hedger..cannot lose, providing his information or judgment lead to the required result.

Hedgerow (he·dʒɹōu). Forms: see Hedge *sb.* and Row *sb.* [OE. *heggerǽw*, *-rǽw*, f. Hedge *sb.* + Row *sb.* OE. had also *hegerǽw*.]

1. A row of bushes forming a hedge, with the trees, etc. growing in it; a line of hedge.

940 *Charter of Eadmund* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 229 Of Stanforde on ðe olde heggerewe on sondermede. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 97 Cheryes growing wilde in the Woodes, and Hedgerowes. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. 549 Made of apples, here [Gloucester] grown in hedge-rows. 1769 N. Nicholls *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 100 There are many fine trees in the hedge-rows. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 281 Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hedgerow-bird*, *-carpenter*, *-elm*, *-oak*, *-shrub*, *-thief*, *-timber*, *-tree*.

1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 57 By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. 1781 Cowper *Retirement* 419 Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 115 The common Devonshire plough, made by a hedge-row carpenter. 1878 Stevenson *Inland Voy.* 43 The hedges were of great height, woven about the trunks of hedgerow elms. 1892 A. Birrell *Res Judic.* ii. 48 His family tree.. was indeed of the most ordinary hedge-row description.

Hence **Hedgerowed** (he·dʒɹōud) *a.*, traversed by hedgerows.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 163 That rich and beautifully hedgerowed country.

Hedgery (he·dʒĕri). [f. Hedge *sb.* + -ery.] Hedges collectively.

1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* xxvi. 275 The kindly tangles of its broken hedgery.

He·dge-school. A school held by a hedge-side or in the open air, as was once common in Ireland; hence, a poor, mean, low-class school.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 53 The lower Irish are sufficiently well taught, even in their hedge-schools. 1807 T. Horne tr. *Goede's Trav.* II. 81 Bristol [has] a few charity-schools, and two hedge-schools with only one master. 1830 W. Carleton *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 142 The worthy pedagogue selected the first green spot on the sunny side of a quick-set-thorn hedge..and there..carried on the work of instruction. From this circumstance the name of Hedge School originated. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 194 The hedge-school, a name of contempt for institutions in which the smatterings of knowledge could only be obtained. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The workmen are Irish; taken from common hedge schools.

Hence **Hedge-schoolmaster.**

1830 W. Carleton *Traits Irish Peasantry* (1836) II. 248 What was Plato himself but a hedge schoolmaster? 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* vi, Paddy Byrne, the hedge-schoolmaster, took him in hand.

He·dge-side. The side of a hedge. Also *attrib.*, sometimes with sense of Hedge *sb.* 8 c.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 296 (He) layed him under a hedge side for to refreshe hym. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 208 By hedge-side coolly led, Brooks curl o'er their sandy bed. 1848 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 174 The commonest hedge-side leaf. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xiii. 135 Maid-of-all-work at a hedge-side hotel.

He·dge-sparrow. A common British and European bird (*Accentor modularis*), belonging to the *Sylviidæ*, or Warblers.

1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Hedge sparowe, a byrde. 1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, Soldiers—that, like the foolish hedge sparrow, To their own ruin, hatch this cuckoo, peace. 1774 G. White *Selborne* xli. 106 Hedge-sparrows frequent sinks and gutters in hard weather, where they pick up crumbs and other sweepings. 1897 *Times* 2 Jan. 8/3 The so-called hedge sparrow is not a sparrow at all, the colour of the upper parts being its only similarity with that bird..it has nothing whatever in common with true sparrows.

He·dge-wood. † a. Wood for hedge-bote (*obs.*). b. Trees or timber grown in hedgerows. c. Firewood gathered from hedges.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The termor hath .. hedge-wood, and fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right: and he may cut wood for that purpose. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. (1708) 610 Plant timber-Trees or Coppice-Wood, or Hedge-wood. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* 19 Coals purchased will be cheaper .. than hedge-wood stolen.

Hedging (he·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hedge *v.*]

1. The action of the verb Hedge; the construction or repair of hedges.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 For dichying and hegging, and delvynge of tounes. 1481-93 *Howard Househ. Bks.* Roxb. 366 For woode makynge and hedgynge. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* (1664) 52 Charges for hedging, forty shillings. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 53 No tithes shall be paid of *sylva cædua* employed in hedging, or for fuel.

2. *concr.* Matter forming or made into a hedge.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 249 One acre of Errable land, with hedgyng and Dikyng. 1801 R. Gill *Tint Quey* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 176 Whilk .. had, by light o' day, Within the hedging made its way.

3. The securing of, or limiting the possible loss on, a debt, bet, or the like: see Hedge *v.* 7, 8.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* V. cxxviii. 301 All your Hedgings in of Debt, all your crafty Bargains. *c* 1770 C. Anstey *Hor. Imit.* Wks. (1808) 191 Hedging and odds and bets their theme. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 277 In a manner that will render the practice of hedging off rather precarious. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 172 An affair of bettings, and hedgings, and cheatings.

4. Shuffling, dodging.

1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 645 Where was a great deal of hedging and political disputing. 1728 *Ibid.* III. 407 The plain shiftings and hedgings I have observed before the committee. 1826 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 352 Persuaded that he shall go to heaven, when his hedging here below is done.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hedging time*; esp. = used in hedging, as *hedging cuff, glove, hook, money*.

1521 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 565/4, 3 pr. hedging cuffs & gloves (*a*) *6*. 1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Hedgyng glove, *mouffle*. 1611 Cotgr., *Hayeson*, hedging time, or, the season to make hedges in. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 905 With..his bill-hook and hedging mittens in his hand.

Hedgingly, *adv.* [f. *hedging*, pr. pple. of Hedge *v.* + -ly 2.] So as to hedge (see Hedge *v.* 8).

1894 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 488 The contention which the Chancellor of the Exchequer merely hedgingly threw out on the first night of the debate.

He·dging-bill. [Bill *sb.*1 4.] A bill with a long handle used in cutting and trimming hedges.

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 116 Ffelling axes..xxx, Heggyng billes .. xxiiij. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 5 An husbande muste haue an axe, a hachet, a hedgyngebyll. 1681 Worlidge *Dict. Rust.* (E. D. S.), A *Bill* is an edg-tool, at the end of a stale or handle; if short then it is called a *Hand-bill*; if long then a *Hedging-bill*. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 Cutting the Palisade ..with the Hedging Bill. 1827 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 53 One author contends..for a hedging-bill.

Hedgy (he·dʒi), *a.* [f. Hedge *sb.* + -y.] † a. Of or belonging to a hedge (*obs.*). b. Characterized by abundance of hedges.

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. i, Or search'd the hopeful thicks of hedgy rows, For briery berries, or haws, or sourer sloes. 1643 Nicholas *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 173 Between the rivers of Severne and Avon, in a woodland and hedgy country. 1890 *Times* 10 Sept. 5/1 The hedgy nature of the country rendered it impossible for cavalry to act in force.

Hedious, hedoes, obs. forms of Hideous.

Hedir(e, obs. form of Hither.

† **Hedley medley.** *Obs.* [A riming jingle upon *medley*. Cf. *hugger-mugger*.] A jumble, confusion; an impersonation of confusion.

1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 7 Strange hedly Medly! who would make his swine Turn grey-hounds, or hunt foxes with his kine?

Hedonic (hĭdɒ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἡδονικός* pleasurable, f. *ἡδονή* pleasure.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to pleasure. (In first quot. applied to the Cyrenaic school of philosophers: see B. 1.)

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/1 Aristippus .. Instituted a Sect called Cyrenaick from the place, by some Hedonick, or voluptuous, from the Doctrine. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xi. (1870) 182 'Hedonic' knowledge. 1880 *Mind* V. 88 The defects of Mill's Hedonic philosophy.

B. *sb.* † 1. One who maintains that pleasure is the proper end of action; applied to the ancient Greek school of philosophers (Gr. οἱ *ἡδονικοί*) otherwise called Cyrenaics. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 75 Our Fellow-Atheists, the Hedonicks and Cyrenaicks.

2. *pl.* Hedonics: The doctrine of pleasure; that part of ethics which treats of pleasure.

1865 J. Grote *Treat. Mor. Ideas* ii. (1876) 14 The unideal form of eudæmonics of which I have spoken is *hedonics*, or a science of *indolentia*. *a* 1866 — *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii.

and Stockings out at Heels. 1747 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) II. No. 83. 254 My present Situation being, as I may say, a little out at Heels.

13. To heel. Of a dog: close behind, in behind; under rule. Also *fig.*

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 149 They will back, or come to heel, as commanded. 1849 James *Woodman* xiii, To heel, good dog. 1870 Huxley *Lay Serm.* iii. (1874) 35 Whose passions are trained to come to heel. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* vi. 45 We did so, the dogs, a spaniel and a retriever, keeping to heel.

** *With another substantive.*

14. Heel and toe. a. *adv.* With proper walking, as opposed to running; also as *adj.* and *sb.* b. Of dancing (also *heel over toe*).

1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve* (1865) 251 Master Simon .. was endeavoring to gain credit by the heel and toe, rigadoon, and other graces of the ancient school. 1827 T. Hamilton *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 277 With that sort of walk, generally called heel and toe, he led his fair partner to her station. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xl, Bravo—heel over toe—cut and shuffle. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiv, They returned to college, having done a little over fifteen miles, fair heel and toe walking. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* iii, A curious clamping and shuffling, as if some one were doing a heel-and-toe step on a wooden floor. 1892 A. M. *Yoshiwara Episode* 33 He spent the best part of the day in a healthy heel-and-toe to Ojigoku.

15. Heels over head. With the heels in the air and the head downmost; upside down; *to turn heels over head*, to turn a somersault.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 269 He [Jonas] glydez in by þe giles, þurȝ glaymande glette..Ay hele ouer hed hourlande aboute. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 64 (Jam.), I couped Mungo's ale Clean heels o'er head. *Ibid.* 86 (Jam.) Now by this time the house is heels o'er head. 1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* viii. 387 They .. An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone Heels over head. 1854 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 523 A total circumgyration, summerset, or tumble heels-over-head in the Political relations of Europe. 1885 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 60 *V. After* 135 Tumble Nature heel o er head.

attrib. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 49/1 What'll happen if you go on in this heels-over-head way?

b. So (*Sc.*) *heels over gowdy.*

1796 Burns *Poem on Life* 37 Soon, heels-o'er-gowdy! in he gangs. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 150 Heels-over-gowdie whurlin'.

*** *With a verb.*

†16. Cast or **throw at .. heel(s.** To cast under foot, reject with contempt. *Obs.*

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 350 Those that ..threwe not at their hieles those thinges that Moyses had taughte them. 1576 Gascoigne *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 56 Wherein I see, a corps of comely shape..Is cast at heele, by courting al to soone. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Faith* (1630) 24 They resist it, casting it at their heeles. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 593 The States of England throw not their dear and costly purchased Victories at their heels.

17. Kick one's **heels.** To stand waiting idly or impatiently. Cf. *to cool one's heels*, s.v. Cool *v.* 5.

1760 Foote *Minor* II. (1781) 51 To let your uncle kick his heels in your hall. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, I'll trouble him [not] to leave me here kicking my heels.

18. Lay, set, clap by the heels. To put in irons or the stocks; to fetter, arrest, or confine; also, *fig.* to overthrow, disgrace. So *to have by the heels*; and, of the person confined, *to lie* or *be tied by the heels.*

c 1510 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 170, I will go fetch a pair of gyves, For in good faith he shall be set fast by the heels. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* III. xv. (1886) 51 One of Q. Maries justices .. laid an archer by the heeles. 1654 G. Goddard *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 160 When they had seized upon him and clapped him by the heels. 1700 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 638 The lord cheif justice..will lay the undersherif by the heels. 1781 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Aug., I supposed you would have finished it [a play] in your last fit of sickness .. pray go on with it when you are tied by the heel next. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. xvi. 274 Tell him Hereward has .. half a dozen knights safe by the heels. 1889 *Baltimore* (Md.) *Sun* 19 Nov., The bold offender .. would have been quickly set by the heels.

19. Take to one's **heels**; formerly *to* (*be*)*take himself to his heels, to take one's heels.* To run away.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 127 When this Manes had taken his heeles and renne awaye from his maister. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII*, 49 So deceavyng his kepers [he] toke him to his heeles. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 They..betake them to their heeles as to their best refuge. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 95 Nay, and you will not sir, Ile take my heeles. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxiii. xxxvi. 845 The Gaules..turned their backe, tooke them to their heeles, and ran away. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 7 The Tartars..as soon as they..find the Poles advancing, betake themselves to their heels. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 1 Let us take our heels and run away. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. xi. (1849) 440 The rabble incontinently took to their heels. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 93 The beholders would have..taken to their heels and run for their lives.

20. Trip (*kick, strike, throw*) **up** a person's **heels.** To trip up, upset, or overthrow (him); also *fig.*

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript vp the Wrastlers heeles, and your heart, both in an instant. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) *King's Majesty* Wks. (1872) 3 Thy Constancy hath trip'd up Fortune's heel. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 174 It shall go hard but they will throw up his heels. 1706 Addison *Rosamond* VII. Wks. 1721 I. 123 Death has tripped up my heels. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* III. 58, I wish it were in my power to kick up his heels.

†21. Turn one's **heels.** To run away. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* xxv. in *Holinshed* III. 19/1 He turneth a faire paire of heeles and runneth awaie. *Ibid., Irel.* 142/1 [They] turned their heeles, forsooke the field, and dispersed themselues into the woods. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 220 Big looking minions .. make hast To turne their heeles.

22. Turn on (*upon*) one's **heel.** To turn sharply round, turn back or away.

1757 W. Thompson *K. N. Advoc.* 38 I—d V—e .. turn'd short on his Heel, telling me he knew nothing of the Matter. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* I. 61 Sir Robert .. turned upon his heel, and was striding out of the room. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* viii, He turned round on his heels, and marched out of the cabin. 1887 Edna Lyall *Knt.-Errant* xii. 102 Carlo had turned sharply round on his heel and left him without a word.

23. Turn (*kick, tumble*) **up** a person's **heels.** To knock (him) down; to lay low; to kill. So *to turn* (*kick, lay, tip, topple*) *up one's heels*, to die.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* (Halliw.), He toke a surfet with a cup, That made hym tourne his heels up. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron., Irel.* III. 93/2 He strake him with his bullet full in the forehead..and withall turned vp his heeles. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 13 Of which [sickness]..seauen thousand and fifty people toppled vp their heeles there. 1604 Dekker *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 8, I would not for a duckat she had kickt vp her heeles. 1611 Cotgr., *Passer oultre*, to tipe vp the heeles, to die. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 155 Nowe Shechem's gone, he hath laid up his heeles. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Oftentimes (after a longe declininge and goinge backe) [they] turne up theire heeles. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* vi. 17 Our men with one reasonable Cup of Spanish Sacke presently tumbled up their heeles, and left them like swine. 1688 Bunyan *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 148 He hath turned up their heels, and hath given them an everlasting fall. 1845 Browning *Flight Duchess* xvii. 33 His heels he'll kick up, Slain by an onslaught fierce of hiccup.

**** *Other phrases.*

24. †a. *To bless the world with one's heels*, to be hanged. †b. *To cast* or *lay* (*one's*) *heels in one's neck*, to leap headlong or recklessly. †c. *To run back the heel, run* or *hunt heel, hunt it by the heel, take it heel*, to run back on the scent; to hunt or run counter; also *to run heel-way* (26 c). d. *With the heels foremost* or *forward*, as a corpse is carried.

a. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* 63 The three theues were conueied foorth, to blesse the worlde with their heeles.

b. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 8 His yeomen bolde cast their heeles in their necke, and friskt it after him. 1676 Cotton *Walton's Angler* II. 281 These stones are so slippery I can not stand!..I think I were best lay my heels in my neck and tumble down!

c. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 16 When the Hounds or Beagles hunt it by the Heel, we say, they *Hunt Counter*. 1781 P. Beckford *Hunting* (1802) 148 A fault.. which such hounds must of necessity sometimes be guilty of; that is, running back the heel. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 232, I cannot help challenging a stale scent, or, speaking more technically, taking it heel. 18.. *Rec. N. Devon Staghounds* 45 (Elworthy) The whole pack took it heel, and were stopped before they reached the edge of the covert. 1888 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Heel*, hounds following the scent in the wrong direction are said to 'be running heel'. 1897 D. H. Madden *Diary Silence* 51 He was merely hunting counter (or heel, as it is now called).

d. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. II. 147 He was clapt in Prison, and came not out but with his heels forward. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* IV. ii, *Car.* How came you hither, Sir! *D. Lew.* Faith, like a Corpse into Church, Boy, with my Heels foremost.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

25. General, as *heel-beam, -catcher, -end, -leather, -loop, -stitch, -strap*; *heel-sliding, -treading* vbl. sbs.; *heel-fast, -hurt* adjs.

1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 242 Others..have added what they denominate a '*Heel-beam' 18 in. out from the axle or cross-bar..in front of the axle, and next to the draught-bar, to which the horses are put. 1646 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxv. 26 *Calcanearius*, an *heel-catcher, or supplanter. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 119 At the *heel-end [in a drill-plough] of this sole, a perpendicular bar is inserted. 1887 Flo. Marryat *Driven to Bay* III. xv. 241 Clinging to the heel end of the spar. 1896 *Ch. Times* 2 Apr. 403 Rogues who are lying *heel-fast in gaol. *a* 1569 Kingesmyll *Man's Est.* ix. (1580) 45 Wee are but *heele hurted, but he shall be wounded in the head. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 123 A *heel-leather to shelter the legs behind. 1880 *Turner & Co.'s Catal. Tools* (Sheffield) 66 Common brown Skate Straps, with *heel loops. 1859 Dickens *Haunted Ho.* VIII. 48 There ensued such toe-and-heeling .. and double-shuffling, and *heel-sliding. *c* 1740 Fielding *Ess. Conv.* Wks. (1840) 640 Three dancing-masters..the *heel sophists. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 306/2 Place together the pin holding the *heel stitches and those holding the foot stitches.

26. Special combinations: a. in *Shoemaking* (see sense 5), as **heel-blank** (also *blank heel*), a set of 'lifts' built up into a heel for attachment to a shoe; **heel-block**, a block used in fastening a blank heel or a 'lift' to a shoe; **heel-cutter**, a tool for cutting out the 'lifts' which form the heel of a boot or shoe; **heel-fastener** (see quot.); **heel-iron** = Heel-plate 2; **heel-lift**, one of the pieces of leather, etc., of which the heel of a shoe is built up; **heel-maker**, one who makes the heels of shoes; **heel-quarters**, the part of the shoe round the heel, the counter; **heel-seat**, the part of the sole to which the blank heel is attached; **heel-shave**, a tool like a spoke-shave, used to shape the heel; **heel-tip** = Heel-plate 2 (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **heel-trimmer**, a machine for trimming and shaping the edges of the 'lifts' or heel-blank.

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 23 Hoe, boy, bring him an *heele-blocke, heers a new-journeyman [shoemaker]. *a* 1666 A. Brome *On Death Josias Shute* 32 He was no whirligig lect'rer of times, That from a heel-block to a pulpit climbs. 1888 *Penton & Son's Shoe Mercery Catal.*, **Heel Fastener*, a Metal Plate for placing between the Sock and Innersole and attaching firmly all round the Seat of Shoe to Wood Heel. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1094/2 The *heel-lifts are cut to graduated size, and merely require beveling after attachment. 1660 *Chas. II Esc. fr. Worcester* in *Harl. Misc.* (1744-6) IV. 423/1 A Captain of the Rump, one Broadway, formerly a *Heel-maker. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6196/8 Joseph Cook .. Heelmaker. 1798 Coleridge *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) 252 Countrywomen and servant girls..with slippers without *heel-quarters, tripped along the dirty streets. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 284/2 The crude heel is pressed upon the '*heel seat' of the shoe.

b. *Nautical* (see sense 7 c), as **heel-brace**, 'a piece of iron-work applicable to the lower part of a rudder, in case of casualty to the lower pintles' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **heel-chain**, a chain for holding out the jib-boom; **heel-jigger**, a jigger or light tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out; **heel-knee**, 'the compass-piece which connects the keel with the stem-post' (Smyth); **heel-lashing**, 'the rope which secures the inner part of a studding-sail-boom to the yard; also, that which secures the jib-boom' (Smyth); **heel-tackles**, 'the luff purchases for the heels of each sheer previous to taking in masts, or otherwise using them' (Smyth).

1847 A. C. Key *Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 24 The upper purchase was hauled taut, and heel tackles clapped on. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 74 The heel of the jib-boom has a sheave for the heel rope to reeve through, a score for the heel chain.

c. In other uses: **heel-cap**, a cap or protective covering for the heel of a shoe or stocking; whence **heel-cap** *v. trans.*, to put a heel-cap on (a shoe or stocking); **heel-clip**, a part of a sandal used when a horse has cast a shoe; **heel-dog**, one that comes or keeps to heel; a retriever; **heel-fly**, 'a bot-fly, *Hypoderma lineata*, that attacks the heels of cattle in Texas' (Funk); **heel-joint** (*Ornith.*), the joint between the *crus* or leg and the tarsometatarsus or shank of a bird, the suffrago; †**heel-lifter**, a runaway; **heel-pad**, (*a*) a pad in the heel of a boot; (*b*) see quot.; **heel-ring**, the ring securing the blade of a plough (Halliwell 1847–78); that by which the blade of a scythe is fixed on the snathe; **heel-string**, the *Tendo Achillis* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **heel-tool** (see quot.); **heel-tree**, the swingle-tree of a harrow (Halliw.); **heel-way** *adv.*, backward on the scent (see sense 24 c); **heel-wedge**, (*a*) a wedge used to fasten the coulter; (*b*) a wedge used to tighten the heel-ring of a scythe (Halliw.).

1813 W. Beattie *Fruits Time Parings* 34 [He] *heel-caps his hose. 1859 J. Brown *Rab & F.* 8 His heavy shoes .. heel-capt and toe-capt. 1831 Youatt *Horse* (1848) 429 The *heel clips are two clips at the heels of the side bars. 1887 *Field* LXX. 569/3 Any man..would with ease dispose of twenty '*heel' dogs ere he was asked for one 'Hold up' one. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms*, **Heel Fly*, an insect pest which infests cattle on Western ranches. 1583 Stocker *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 132 b, Amongest the lustie *heele lifters..a good manie..were driuen to returne. 1874 Coues *Gloss.* in Baird, etc. *Hist. N. A. Birds* III. 545 **Heel-pad*, pterna, tuber .. The posterior portion of pelma, immediately under the foot-joint, and frequently prominent. (But *heel-pad* should not be used in this connection, since the heel (*calcaneus*) is at the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom, where the *heel-pad* lies.) 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/3 The knees are squeezed in a vice..and heel-pads inserted in the boots. 1849-50 Weale *Dict. Terms*, **Heel tool*, a tool used by turners for roughing out a piece of iron, or turning it to somewhat near the intended size: it has a very acute cutting edge and an angular base or heel. 1873 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. XII. 198/1 There is a sporting phrase, to 'run *heel-way', when, after a check, hounds take up the scent in the wrong direction, running back towards the start. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 4 In the settyng of the culture: and with the dryuinge of his syde wedges, forewedge and *helewedge.

Heel (hīl), *sb.*[2] [A later form of Hield, after Heel *v.*[2]] *Naut.* An act of heeling or inclining to one side; the amount of such inclination on the part of a ship.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 252 When the ship takes a heel. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. li, She gave a heel, and then a lurch to port. 1862 *Standard* 24 Apr., An average of 2 deg. of deviation for each degree of heel! 1882 W. H. White *Naval Archit.* (ed. 2) 151 The Devastation..was made to reach a heel exceeding 7 degrees, by four hundred men running eighteen times across her deck.

Heel (hīl), *v.*[1] [f. Heel *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move the heel, tap or touch the ground with it in a rhythmical manner in dancing; also *trans.* to perform (a dance) with the heels. Also *to heel it.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. iv. 88, I cannot sing, Nor heele the high Lauolt. 1828 *Examiner* 679/1 Our English Sailor again toed and heeled, almost as neatly as life. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* IV. 30 [He] performed a most characteristic and animated jig in the dust, covering the buckle—heeling and toeing—whirling his whip. 1863 Russell *Diary North & South* I. 273 The men [negroes] .. shuffled

and cut and heeled and buckled to each other with an overwhelming solemnity.

2. *trans.* To furnish with a heel or heel-piece; to add or put a heel to.

1605 Rowlands *Hell's Broke Loose* 18 Hendrick the Botcher, cease from heeling Hose. 1612 Webster *White Devil* I. ii, For want of means..I have been fain to heel my tutor's stockings. 1888 Corney Grain *Autobiog.* 14 One Gibson, who soled and heeled shoes in the world.

b. To arm (a game-cock) with a gaff or spur; hence (*U.S. slang*), to furnish or arm (a person) with something, esp. with a weapon: see Heeled 2.

1755 Johnson, *To heel*, v.a., to arm a cock. 1881 Ld. Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Nov. 688 We ain't much 'heeled' for chairs. *Note*, A bird is said to be heeled when his spurs are put on and he is ready for the fight.

3. To catch or take by the heel (*nonce-use*); to fasten or secure by the heels.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) I. 226 My brother may well be called an Heeler, for he hath heeled me these two times. Now..to come behind a man and take him by the heel was foul play. 1887 *N. Y. Evening Post* 14 Jan. (Cent.), One would heel him (rope him [a calf] by the hind feet), while the other roped him about the neck. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms* s.v., In cowboy vernacular to heel is to lariat or secure an animal by the hind leg.

4. To follow at the heels of, chase by running at the heels; also *absol.* to follow at a person's heels.

18.. *Sportsman's Gaz.* 448 (Cent.) See that he [the collie] .. is staunch on point and charge, heels properly. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 12 The old dog had been heeling him up too, for he was bleeding up to the hocks. 1893 J. A. Barry *S. Brown's Bunyip*, etc. 197 Cattle-dogs were heeling his horses.

5. a. To urge on with the heel.

1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* I. 386 So he made towards his steed and mounted and heeled him on. *Note*, Arab[ic], 'kicked' him, i.e. with the sharp corner of the shovel-stirrup.

b. *Football.* (*intr.* or *absol.*) To pass the ball *out* at the back of the scrimmage with the heels, so that it may be picked up.

1892 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 18 Nov. 2/2 First get mastery in the scrums, and then you will heel out properly. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 Oxford were well content to only hold the scrummage, and heeled out quickly.

c. *Golf.* (*trans.*) To strike (the ball) with the 'heel' of the club.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695/1 When standing too near, the ball is often 'heeled', or struck with that part of the club-head nearest the shaft. 1880 A. Lang *Ballades Blue China, Golf* 4 Ye may heel her and send her agee.

6. *Shipbuilding.* (*intr.*) To rest with the heel or lower end *on* something.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 The stern-timber..heels upon the end of the..transom. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* v. 88 The pillars heeling on the floors and lowest tie plate are 3¼ inches in diameter.

Heel (hīl), *v.*[2] Chiefly *Naut.* [A corruption of earlier *heeld*, Hield *v.*, due perh. in part to the final *d* being regarded as the pa. t. suffix. But cf. MDu. and Du. *hellen* for earlier **helden*, in OS. *-heldian*, LG. *hellen*, in MLG. *helden, hellen*, and ON. *halla, hella*, Sw. *hälla* (= Da. *hælde*), in which also the dental is merged in prec. *l.*]

1. *intr.* Of a ship: To incline or lean to one side, as when canted by the wind or unevenly loaded. Also of other things (quot. 1887).

[1530 see Hield *v.* 1.] *c* 1575 J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 33 (MS. reading) The Mary Rose beganne to heele that is to say leane on the one syde. *Ibid.*, The sayde Mary Rose thus heelynge more and more was drowned. 1659 Somner *Saxon Dict.* s.v. *Hylding*, As we say, the ship heeles, when it lies or leanes to one side. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* III. 286 The Wind abated nothing of its force.. making the Vessel often heel. 1782 Cowper *Royal George* 7 Eight hundred of the brave .. Had made the vessel heel. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 Our cargo is shifting..I could hear the coals rattle below; and see how stiffly we heel to the larboard. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 18/2 The balloon then heeled over, and..there was a large rent in the silk near the escape valve.

fig. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. iii. II. 308 Grumkow himself..is now heeling towards England. 1865 *Ibid.* XVIII. ii. VII. 119 The Austrian Battle .. has heeled fairly downwards, and is in an ominous way.

2. *trans.* To cause (a ship) to heel; to lay (her) on her side; † to careen. Also *absol.*

1667 Pepys *Diary* 30 June, The Dutch did heele 'the Charles' to get her down. 1684 W. Hacke *Coll. Voy.* (1699) 8 Here we heeled our Ships and scraped them. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 363 At the S.E. end of the Island we heel'd and scrubb'd also. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1872 The commodore was determined to heel the ship in our present station. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 The Rescue was heeled over considerably by the floes.

Hence **Hee·ling** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in *heeling error* (see quot. 1893).

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 283 When it doth lean too much on one side: or doth turn too much on each side..Heeling.. Rolling. 1785 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 477 In heeling they are not so subject to take in water as our boats. 1893 *Standard* 15 Mar. 3/5 The error of the compass caused by the heeling of the vessel..Comparatively few compasses are properly adjusted for heeling error.

Heel, heele, obs. forms of Heal, Hele *v.*[2]

Hee·l-ball, *sb.*

1. The ball or under part of the heel.

1796 S. Dinsmoor in Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 667 One of these tracks was very large .. the proximate breadth behind the toes seven inches, the diameter of the heel-ball five.

2. A polishing substance, composed principally of hard wax and lamp-black, used by shoemakers to give a shining black surface to the sole-edges of new boots and shoes; used also for taking rubbings of monumental brasses, etc.

1822 R. G. Wallace *Fifteen Years Ind.* 142 Heel balls, shirts, and nankeen for the use of the soldiers. 1842 *Few Words to Churchw.* (Camb. Camden Soc.) I. 11 There is a way of taking copies of them [brasses] by laying thin paper upon them, and rubbing it over with black lead, or with what is called heel-ball. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 647 What the upholsterers call 'lining paper', and what the shoemakers call 'heelball', form the weapons of a brass-rubber.

Hence **Heel-ball** *v.*, to polish with heel-ball.

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 369 The old shoes are to be cobbled up, and the cracks heel-balled over. 1870 *Daily News* 10 Nov., The Prussian troops have heel-balled the eagle on their helmets.

Hee·l-bone. The bone of the heel; the *calcaneum* or *os calcis*.

1598 Florio, *Calce* .. the heelebone of a mans leg. 1741 Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 297 The internal Side of the Heel-bone is hollowed. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 339/2.

Heeld(e, var. Hield *v.*

Heeled (hīld), *ppl. a.* [f. Heel *sb.*[1], *v.*[1] + -ed.]

1. Furnished with a heel or heel-like projection; esp. in *comb.*, as *long-heeled*.

1562 J. Heywood *Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 245 Persian Boots (which are low-heel'd and good cordovan Leather). 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4034/4 A short Negro Man, long Heel'd. 1711 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 3 A pair of Red-heel'd Shooes. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* (1856) 299 Foot large, heeled.

2. Provided, equipped; armed, esp. with a revolver. *U.S. slang.*

1883 *Leisure Hour* 282/2 The ratio of 'heeled' citizens increased .. the meekest-looking individual having one [revolver]. 1887 A. A. Hayes in *Jesuit's Ring* 227 You fellows would want to go well-heeled.

3. *Golf.* Struck or given with the 'heel' of a club.

1890 Hutchinson *Golf* 63 The tendency of the 'heeled' ball to fly to the right. 1891 *Field* 7 Mar. 349/1 A heeled tee stroke at this point is sure to lie in tufty grass.

Heeler (hī·lə1). [f. Heel *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -er 1.]

1. One who puts heels on shoes; cf. *soler*.

1665 *Canterbury Marriage Licences*, George Robinson of Canterbury, heeler. 1884 L. Gronlund *Co-oper. Commw.* viii. 179 The 'heelers' among the operatives in a shoe-factory.

b. (See quot.: cf. Heel *v.* 2 b).

1831 Johnson *Sportsman's Cycl.*, *Heeler*, is the person who affixes the spur to the heel of a game cock.

2. A fighting cock, that uses his spurs or 'heels'.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 252/1 A Heeler, or a Bloody-heel Cock..strikes or wounds much with his spurs. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 24 Mark them for steady fighters, good heelers..and deep game.

3. One who has light heels; a quick runner.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Heeler*, a quick runner, active.

4. One who catches by the heels; one who trips up, undermines, or supplants.

a 1638 [see Heel *v.*[1] 3]. 1850 J. T. Wheeler *Anal. O. Test. Hist.* 14 Jacob signifying a heeler or one who heels or strikes up his adversary.

5. One who follows at the heels of a leader or 'boss'; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower of a professional politician. *U.S.*

a 1877 *N. Y. Herald* in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1877) s.v., The politician, who has been a heeler about the capital. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiii. 451 By degrees he rises to sit on the central committee, having .. surrounded himself with a band of adherents, who are called his 'heelers', and whose loyalty..secured by the hope of 'something good', gives weight to his words.

Hee·ling, *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Heel *v.*[1] + -ing 1.]

1. The action of Heel *v.*[1], in various senses.

[1691 J. Wilson *Belphegor* IV. iii, Come holding of old shoes; another heeling of stockings.] 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* II. 186 'She'll know nothin' o' narrowin' an' heelin', I warrand.' 1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/5 There was none of the fashionable heeling-out for your Yorkshire forward.

2. *concr.* a. The heel-piece of a stocking. b. *Naut.* The (square) lower end of a mast or spar; the heel.

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 213 His hose broken high aboue the heeling. 1794 *Rigging and Seamanship* I. 29 The heeling is to be square. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.*, *Heeling*, the square part left at the lower end of a mast.

3. *attrib.*, as *heeling-machine*, a machine for attaching the heel to a boot or shoe.

1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 There are other varieties of heeling machines, which also attach the heel with one stroke.

Hee·ling, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see under Heel *v.*[2]

Heelless (hī·llés), *a.* [f. Heel *sb.*[1] + -less.]

a. Having no heel. b. Not using the heel.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 61 Heelless stockings and ragged jerkin. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 1 Villagers in heelless boots. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 309 The red man..steps on ahead with that easy, light-toed, heelless step which has taken these mountain men up many a smoke-wreathed hill.

Hee·l-piece, *sb.*

1. The piece forming or covering the heel. a. The part of a shoe, etc. which forms its heel; a piece added to the heel.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 65. 2/2 A pair of Heel-pieces. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* 173 Like a Heel-piece to support A Cripple with one Foot too short. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 192/1 Heeling..putting new heel-pieces to boots.

b. Armour for the heel; that part of the solleret which bore the spur.

1828 Webster, citing Chesterfield.

c. The piece forming the heel of a mast or the like.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 27 The heel-piece .. coaks on to the heel of the lower tree, and the head-piece to the upper tree.

2. *fig.* The end-piece; the conclusion.

1761 Lloyd *Cobbler Tessington's Let.* 16 And then it griev'd me sore to look Just at the heel-piece of his book. 1786 *Francis, Philanthr.* III. 176 That great furnisher of theatric heel-pieces.

Hence **Heel-piece** *v. trans.* to put a heel-piece on.

1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. vii, Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heelpiecing of her shoes. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 442, I don't think he has had so much as a job of heel-piecing to do since [etc.].

Heel-plate.

1. The plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.

1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 34 Bring the firelock .. to the shoulder, pressing the centre part of the heel-plate..into the hollow of it. 1881 Greener *Gun* 257 The heel-plates are either of buffalo horn or ebonite.

2. A metal plate protecting the heel of a shoe.

Heel-post. a. The post to which a door or gate is fastened. b. *Ship-building.* The post which supports a propeller shaft at the outer end, nearest the screw (Webster 1864). c. The outer post which supports a stall-partition in a stable.

1846 *Loudon's Encycl. Cott. Archit.* Gloss., *Heel-posts*, to which the stalls of a stable are attached. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Heel-post*..(2) That stile of a gate to which the hinges are attached. (3) The post to which a door or gate is hung. (4) The quoin-post of a lock-gate. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 58 Additional security may be given to the heel-post..by nailing on to it slabs of timber.

Heel-rope, *sb.* A rope attached to the heel of anything: *spec.* a. A rope rove through a sheave at the heel of the bowsprit or jib-boom, in order to haul it out; a rope temporarily attached to the heel of a rudder to move or secure it. b. A rope by which the heels of a horse are fastened so as to prevent kicking.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 172 *Heel-rope* is to haul out the bowsprits of cutters, etc. 1854 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* II. 115 The halter and the heel-ropes of the fleet courser. 1869 Sir E. J. Reed *Shipbuild.* xiii. 251 Heel-ropes are usually fitted to large iron rudders. 1886 *Army & Navy Co-op. Soc. Price List* Sept. 1525 Heel Ropes, V Shape, with Leather Leg Strap. 1893 W. T. Waun *S. Sea Islanders* 173, I..rove a heel rope to the main-top-mast.

Hence **Heel-rope** *v.*, to fasten with a heel-rope.

1890 R. Kipling in *Fortn. Rev.* XLVII. 357 Even the stallion too long heel-roped, forgets how to fight.

Hee·l-tap, *sb.*

1. One of the thicknesses or 'lifts' of leather (or other material) of which a shoe-heel is made.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 324/2 A false quarter shooe ..hath one of the Heel Taps cut off. 1797 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Cut at Last* Wks. 1812 III. 494 With heeltaps, toe-caps, soles for worn out fame. *c* 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 240 The imports of Herat..lemon-juice, and ivory heel-taps.

2. The liquor left at the bottom of a glass after drinking; also, the fag-end of a bottle. *Heel-tap glass*, one without shank or foot.

1780 Bannatyne *Mirror* No. 76 P 13 Having, it seems, left a little more than was proper in the bottom of his glass, he was saluted with a call of 'No heeltaps!' 1820-36 [see Daylight 3]. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* lxii, 'Toss it off, don't leave any heeltap.' 1859 L. Oliphant *Earl Elgin's Miss. to China* I. 203 Obliging us to turn over our glasses each time as a security against heel-taps.

attrib. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* June 158 Old heel-tap glasses with toasts engraved round the rim.

b. *fig.* The last or end part of anything.

1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 75 Her heart was full again, and the heel-tap of a sob would have been behind her words.

Hence **Heel-tap** *v. trans.*, to add a piece of leather to the heel of (a shoe). Also *fig.*

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 38 A great club who sit till break of day to heel-tap the nation; which, they say, is also run out at the toes.

Heelthe, obs. form of Health.

Heel-way. Erroneous rendering of *hele-wayes* in '*The Grave*': see quot. *a* 1200 s.v. Helewou.

1838 Longf. *The Grave* ii, The heel-ways are low, The side-ways unhigh.

Heemantic (hī,ēmæ·ntik), *a. Heb. Gram.* In 7 hem-, hæem-. [f. Heb. הֵאֱמָנְתִּי *heĕmantīv* a mnemonic term containing all the letters in question.] Applied to those Hebrew letters which are used in the formation of derivative words and inflexional forms.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) I. 281 Gog .. signifies the very same with Magog, for Mem is but an Hemantick letter. *a* 1646 J. Gregory *Assyr. Mon.* Posthuma (1650) 189 Gir signifying in the Persian tongue an arrow, to which if wee add the Hemantick letter Tau, we have the word entire Tiger or Tigris. 1674 Boyle *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 40 Hæmantik letters. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* 137 The Hemantik ה being prefixt.

Heeme, var. Eme, *Obs.*, uncle.

Heende, obs. f. End *sb.*; var. Hend *a. Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* Prol. 177 Of her lyfe & also of her heende.

Heeng, obs. pa. t. of Hang *v.*

Heenge, obs. form of Hinge *sb.*

Heep(e, obs. forms of HEAP, HIP.

Heer (hīəɹ). *Sc.* Also hier. [Origin obscure: connexion with ON. *herfa* skein has been suggested.] A measure of linen or woollen yarn containing two cuts, 'the sixth part of a *hesp* or hank of yarn, or the twenty-fourth part of a *spyndle*' (Jamieson).

1777 J. ANDERSON *Observ. Nat. Industry* in *Farmers' Mag.* (1856) Jan. 44 It was so coarse that they could not undertake to draw above 'forty heeres' from a pound of it. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfarsh.* IV. 19 (Jam.) A woman could spin at an average only 3½ hiers in a day.—A hier is 240 threads, or rounds of the reel, each..9I inches long.

Heerce, obs. form of HEARSE *sb.*

Heerd(e, obs. forms of HERD *sb.*[1] and [2].

Heerdes, obs. form of HARDS, HURDS.

Heer(e, var. HERE *sb. Obs.*, host; obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE *sbs.*, HERE *adv.*, HIGHER *a.*

Heerin(g, -(r)yng, dial. and obs. ff. HERRING.

Heern, Heerse, *obs. ff.* HERON, HEARSE.

Heest, Sc. and north. form of HIGHEST *a.*

Heet(e, obs. forms of HEAT, HIGHT *v.*

Heeze, heize (hīz), *v. Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 4–6 heis, hese, 6 heiss, heise, 6–9 hease, 8–9 heeze, 9 heize. [orig. identical with *hysse, hyse, hyce,* early forms of HOISE *v.*; cf. Icel. *hisa,* Da. *hisse, heise,* LG. *hiesen, hissen,* Du. *hijschen*; Fr. *hisser.*] *trans.* To hoist, raise, elevate, push or pull up: generally with the notion of exertion. Also *fig.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 6 Than all sammyn, with handis, feit, and kneis, Did heis thar saill, and trossit doun ther teis. *Ibid.* IX. viii. 112 All sammyn haistand wyth a pavis of tre Hesit togidder abuf thar heidis hie. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 41 The marynals began to heis vp the sail, cryand, heisau, heisau. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 166 To have our hearts heased and our minds lifted vp to the heavens. 1721 RAMSAY *Answ. Bourchet* 19 Up to the stars I'm heez'd. 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gun* III. 135 Heeze up his carcass on a chair. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Heeze,* ..to hoist, to elevate.

Heeze, heize, *sb. Sc.* [f. HEEZE *v.*] The act of hoisting or raising; a lift.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 120 With mony heis and how. *Ibid.* III. viii. 111 With mony heis and haill. 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 77 (Jam.) I'll gie the match a heeze. *a* 1832 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xvi, As Scott has confessed, 'the popularity of Marmion gave him such a heeze he had for a moment almost lost his footing'.

Hence **Hee·zy,** in same sense.

1719 RAMSAY *Answ. Hamilton's 1st Ep.* iii, When Hamilton..Lends me a heezy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xiii, If he had stuck by the way, I would have lent him a heezie. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Heezie,* a mighty lift.

Hef, hefe, heffe, obs. ff. HEAF, HEAVE *v.*

Hefd, hefed, -et, obs. forms of HEAD.

Hefen, heffne, obs. forms of HEAVEN.

Heffarth, -forth, hef(fe)ker, heffour, -fre, obs. forms of HEIFER.

Hefful, dial. form of HICKWALL.

Heft (heft), *sb.* [A late deriv. of HEAVE *v.*; app. analogical: cf. *weave, weft, thieve, theft,* etc., also *heft* pa. pple. = *heaved.* In sense 1, there was perh. immediate association with *heavy.*]

I. 1. Weight, heaviness, ponderousness. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1558 PHAER *Æneid* VII. S iij b, A swarme of bees beset the bowes..and fast with feete in cluster clung..and on the top with heft they hung. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 583/1 Or never crusht his head with Helmets heft. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* XV. xiii. 240 Weighing downe with the heft of her bodie. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 56 That all the Weights..shall be perpetually..equal in number and heft to the one side as the other. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. iv. 135 Constitoounts air hendy to help a man in, But arterwards don't weigh the heft of a pin. 1867 *Pennsylv. School Jrnl.* No. 16107 The books have a heft,—a feeling of weight and solidity,—that the book fancier especially prizes. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Heft,* .. a heavy weight. A *dead heft* is a weight that cannot be moved.

fig. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to a sermon—wal, ain't no gret heft in't.

† **b.** Force (of falling blows). *Obs.*

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* V. v. (1820) 98 Each nimble stroke, quick..fell; yet with a heft So full of danger, most behind them left Their bloody marks.

† **2.** *fig.* Stress, pressure of circumstances; 'need, emergency' (Nares). *Obs.*

1586 *Mirr. Mag., K. Forrex* v, Far apart from vs we wisedome left: Forsooke each other at the greatest heft.

3. The bulk, mass, or main part. *U.S. colloq.*

1816 PICKERING *Vocab.* 104 A part of the crop of corn was good, but the heft of it was bad. 1849 *N. Y. Herald* 5 Feb. (Bartlett), He's to his shop the heft of his time. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 740/1 The heft of Mr. Lane's means was placed in the boat and the house.

II. † **4.** A heave, a strain; a heaving effort. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 45 He cracks his gorge, his sides, With violent Hefts.

5. The act of lifting; a lift. *dial.*

1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* iii, The sturdy parson seized the bigger of the two ash staves, and..gave the stuck wheel such a powerful heft, that the whole cart rattled. 1888 'P. CUSHING' *Blacksm. of Voe* I. Prol. 12 Giving a sudden mighty heft that was intended to do the work. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Heft,* or *Hift,* a lift or a push.

Heft, *v.*[1] *dial.* and *U.S. colloq.* [app. f. HEFT *sb.*]

1. To lift, lift up; to remove by lifting.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 106 Hence hefted over into Flanders. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 3 (Jam.) The eagle ..to the beetling cliff he hefts his prey. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. (1883) 260 The Governor hefted the crowns. 1882 JEFFERIES *Bevis* III. xvi. 254 With this considerate ease Bevis was to 'heft' his gun to the shoulder.

2. To lift for the purpose of trying the weight.

1816 PICKERING *Vocab.* 104 *To heft,*..to lift any thing in order to judge of its weight, is not in the dictionaries. 1828 WEBSTER *s.v. Heft* n., We sometimes hear it used as a verb, as, to heft, to lift for the purpose of feeling or judging of the weight. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xii. (1885) 303, I should like to 'heft' it in my own hand. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 58 He..'hefted it' (that is to say, poised it carefully to judge the weight, as one does a letter for the post).

fig. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iii. 24 Come to heft him, tho', he don't weigh much 'longside o' Parson Cushing.

3. *intr.* To weigh, have weight.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* (1871) 241, I remember the great hog up in Dunwich, that hefted nigh twenty score.

Heft, *v.*[2] Chiefly *Sc.* [prob. a. ON. *hefta* to bind, fetter, hold back, restrain, f. *haft* handcuff, fetter; cf. Ger. *heften* to make fast: see HAFT *v.*[2] and [3].] To restrain, retain (milk or urine).

1808–25 JAMIESON, *To heft,* to confine nature, to restrain. A cow's milk is said to be heftit, when it is not drawn off for some time. .. One is said to be heftit, when, in consequence of long retention, the bladder is painfully distended. 1842 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1849) 522/2 The impropriety of *hefting* or holding the milk in cows until the udder is distended.

Heft, var. of HAFT *sb.*[1] and 2, *v.*[1] and [3].

Heft, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE.

Hefty (he·fti), *a. dial.* and *U.S.* [f. HEFT *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Weighty, heavy; hard, grievous.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Fleeing to Tarshish* 167, I reckon I could forgive him .. but I'm afeard it 'd come hefty on me. 1875 *My Opinions & Betsey Bobbett's* 372, I never looked well in the saddle any way, being so hefty.

2. Violent. [Cf. Ger. *heftig.*]

1886 MRS. F. H. BURNETT *Little Ld. Fauntleroy* xi. (1887) 222 A hefty un she was—a regular tiger-cat.

3. Easy to lift or handle.

1885 *American* IX. 232 It should be hefty, light and of a form that can be easily held in the hand.

Heg, obs. form of HAG, HEDGE, HIGH.

Hegberry, dial. form of HAGBERRY.

Hege, obs. form of HAY, HEDGE, HEY, HIGH.

Hegelian (*hĭgē·liăn, hegē·liăn*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (1770–1831).]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with Hegel or his philosophy.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/1 The thought..independent of its subject matter, or, in the Hegelian terminology, of all its contents. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 671 Something which should be a substitute for the Hegelian system. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. xviii, The Kantian and Hegelian philosophies.

B. *sb.* One who holds the philosophical system of Hegel.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 All these facts..are mostly admitted by Hegelians.

Hege·lianism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The philosophical system of Hegel.

A system of Absolute Idealism (as distinguished from the Subjective Idealism of Kant), in which pure being is regarded as pure thought, the universe as its development, and philosophy as its dialectical explication.

1860 MANSEL *Prolog. Log.* ix. 299 *note,* [Michelet] professes to discover in Aristotle's Metaphysics an anticipation of Hegelianism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 214 For this spice of Hegelianism, or identification of opposites, the British mind, it might be thought, was hardly prepared.

So **Hegele·se,** the language or jargon of Hegel; **Hege·lianize** *v. trans.,* to render Hegelian; **He·gelism** = HEGELIANISM; **He·gelize** *v. intr.,* to do like Hegel.

1856 *Mem. F. Perthes* II. xxv. 376 It Hegelized and Straussized too much. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hegelism.* 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) No. 834. 443 Hegelism is .. essentially passive, receptive, feminine. 1887 LOWELL *Democr., etc.* 169 When the obvious meaning of Shakespeare has been rewritten into Hegelese. 1887 A. SETH in *Mind* Jan. 94 The Hegelianising of Kant may be best illustrated from the section on the 'Deduction of the Categories'.

† **Hegemo·niac.** *Obs.* = HEGEMONIC *sb.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 318/2 Profit is a part of Virtuous, as being the Hegemoniack thereof. *Ibid.* A virtuous man being the whole, in respect of his Hegemoniack, which is profit, is not different from profit.

Hegemonic (hedʒĭmo·nik, hĭg-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἡγεμονικός* capable of command, leading, authoritative, *ἡγεμονικόν,* neut. used subst., authoritative principle, f. *ἡγεμών* leader, chief.]

A. *adj.* Ruling, supreme.

Hegemonic functions, 'the functions of the highest value in the animal economy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 332/2 The Supream or Hegemonick part of the Soul. 1800 J. JOHNSTONE *On Madness* 2 (T.) All maniacks have a predominant idea, which .. is hegemonick in most of their propositions. 1893 HUXLEY *Evol. & Ethics* 26 The one supreme hegemonic faculty..the pure reason.

B. *sb.* The ruling or supreme part, the master-principle.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 3 In animals, the members are not determined by themselves, but by that which is the Hegemonick in every one. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 354 Who placed the hegemonic or master-principle of the soul, in the heart. [1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 177 Spirit, or the principle of religious faith or obedience, should be the master principle, the hegemonicon.]

Hegemo·nical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 5 (1622) 120 The most Prince-like and Hegemonical part of his soule. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 859 Mind..hath a natural imperium and dominion over all—it being the most hegemonical thing.

Hegemony (*hĭdʒe·mŏni, hedʒe·məni, hī-*; *or with g hard*). [ad. Gr. *ἡγεμονία,* f. *ἡγεμών* leader. Cf. F. *hégémonie.*] Leadership, predominance, preponderance; esp. the leadership or predominant authority of one state of a confederacy or union over the others: originally used in reference to the states of ancient Greece, whence transferred to the German states, and in other modern applications.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 Keeping our selues free from blame in this Aegemonie or Sufferaigntie of things growing vpon y° earth. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 278 Philip .. claimed for Macedon the hegemony of Greece. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xliv. (1862) IV. 16 The headship, or hegemony, was in the hands of Athens. 1860 *Times* 5 May 9/2 No doubt it is a glorious ambition which drives Prussia to assert her claim to the leadership, or as that land of professors phrases it, the 'hegemony' of the Germanic Confederation. 1887 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VI. 41 A universal Republic under the guidance and hegemony of France.

Hegge, obs. form of HAG, HEDGE.

Heggle, dial. form of HAGGLE.

Hegh, *int.* Variant of HEH, HECH, HEIGH.

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 59 Hegh, hegh, hegh, the rogues..have got away my bag! 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, Hegh, sirs, can this be you, Jenny?

Hegh, heȝ, obs. forms of HIGH *a.*

Hegh, obs. form of HEY, HIE.

Heght, heȝt(e, heȝpe, obs. forms of HEIGHT.

Heght, heȝt(e, obs. forms of HIGHT *v.*

Heȝthen, obs. form of HEATHEN.

‖ **Hegira, hejira** (he·dʒĭră, *erron.* *hĭdʒəi·ră*). Also 7 hegire, hegyra, hegeira. [a. med.L. *hegira* (F. *hégire,* Sp. *hegira,* It. *egira*), ad. Arab. *hijrah* departure from one's country and friends, spec. *al hijrat* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina; f. *hajara* to separate, go away. The more correct form, directly from Arabic, is HIJRAH.]

1. The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D., from which the Mohammedan chronological era is reckoned; hence, this era.

The era is reckoned to begin with 16th July 622, though the actual date of Mohammed's flight is now believed to have been nearly a month earlier. As the era is reckoned by lunar years of 354 and 355 days, it progresses more rapidly than the Christian era, founded upon the solar year.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* 709 (Stanf.) Neither the Arabians of their Hegyra. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 381 From this flight the Mahumetans fetch the originall of their Hegeira. 1681 L. ADDISON *Disc. Tanger* 15 The last Month of the 1073 year of the Hegira. 1788 MARSDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 414 The era of the Mahometans, called by them the Hejerà, or Departure. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* I. 121/1 These transactions occurred in the 38th year of the Hejira.

2. *transf.* Any exodus or departure.

1753 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 205, I perceived how far I was got back from the London hegira. 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 77, I am sorry to find my hegira from town caused you so much regret and uneasiness.

Hence **Hegiric, hejiric** *a.*, pertaining to the Mohammedan era.

1827 G. S. FABER *Calendar of Proph.* (1844) II. 296 The Hejiric Year 699.

Heglar, obs. var. of HIGGLER.

Hegtaper, obs. form of HAG-TAPER.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 236 The iuyce of hegtaper called Foxegloue, put into his eare.

Hegumen (hĭgiū·mĕn). [ad. med.L. *hēgūmenus,* a. Gr. *ἡγούμενος* chief of an abbey, abbot, pr. pple. of *ἡγεῖσθαι* to lead, command, used subst. Also in Greek form. Cf. F. *hégoumène* (Littré *Suppl.*).] In the Greek Ch.: The head of any religious community; *spec.* the head of a monastery of the second class, corresponding to the abbot of a second-class convent; also, the second person in authority in a large monastery, corresponding to a prior in the West.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* III. (1669) 104 (Stanf.) They have *Archimandrites, Kelarii's,* and *Igumeni's,* who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians. 1772 J. G. KING *Gr. Ch. in Russia* 376 The probationer takes up the scissars..and delivers them .. to the hegumen. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. v. 113 (Stanf.) The hegumenos, or prior, in full robes. 1850 NEALE *Eastern Ch.* I. 887 The catechetical discourse..is read by the Hegumen or Ecclesiarch, the brethren standing.

Heh (hē), *int.* [Cf. Fr. *hé* and HE *int.*[1]] An exclamation used to express emotion, as sorrow or surprise, or to attract attention.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 41 Heh allas! thei did crie, and woo be the tyme they saide. 1719 RAMSAY *Answ. to Hamilton* 10 July iii, Ha heh! thought I, I canna say But I may cock my nose the day. 1724 — *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Heh! lass, how can ye loe that rattle-skull? 1806 MRS. OPIE *Black Pelisse* (1846) 186, I suppose it was that very money which she gave..Heh! was it not so, Julia?

Heh, obs. form of HIGH. **He-haw, -n,** var. of HEE-HAW. **Hehte, Heicht,** obs. ff. HIGHT *v.*, HEIGHT. **Heiar, -ast,** obs. ff. HIGHER, -EST. **Heicht,** var. HIGHT *Sc.* **Heid(e,** Sc. f. HEAD. **Heiduc,** var. HEYDUCK. **Heie,** obs. f. HIGH, HIE. **Heif,** obs. Sc. f. HEAVE.

Heifer (he·fəɹ). Forms: *α.* 1 heahfore, heafor, heahfru, 4 hayfre, (? heyffer), 5 heyfre, hayfare, (hawgher), 5–6 heyghfer, 6 heighfer, hayfer, -farre, heyffer, heyfar, haifer, -ir, hafir, 6–8 heyfer, 7 heifar, 6– heifer. *β.* 5 hekfore, -fere, hekefeer, hefker, 6 heffeker, effker, hec(k)fare, -forde, -forthe, -furthe, hek-, heke-, heckefar, 7 heckfer, heicfar, 9 *dial.* heifker. *γ.* 5 heffre, 6 heffour, effer, heffarth, -orth.

[OE. *heahfore* (prob. *héahfore*), *heahfru*, *-fre*, of obscure etymology; not found outside English.

As to the form, *héahfore* might perh. mean 'high-farer', i.e. high-goer or high-stepper (*-fore* unstressed form of *-fare*, fem. of *-fara*, f. *faran* to fare, go). But the applicability of such a name is not apparent; and the form *héahfru*, *-fre*, remains without satisfactory explanation. The difficulties of form and sense are increased by connecting, as some suggest, *-fare*, *-fru*, with OE. *fearr*, OHG. *farî*, *farro* bull.]

1. A young cow, that has not had a calf.

a. *c*900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 272 In Scyttisc ȝenemned Inisbofinde, þæt is ealond hwitre heahfore. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* iii. 1 Bringe unwemme fear oþþe heafre. *c*1000 — *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 120/29 *Annicula, uel vaccula*, heahfore. *Ibid.* 120/35 *Altilium*, fæt heahfore. *c* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* Ibid. 274/20 *Antile*, heahfru. *a* 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 239 With lowe lacede shon Of an hayfre hude. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* IV. 451 An hoyffer [? heyffer; *v.rr.* heyfre, heffre]..enyed a lomb [*vitula agnum peperit*]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 624/14 Hayfare, *iuuenca*. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 10/17 Flessh of moton or of lambe Of an hawgher or of a calfe. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 13 The asshes off an heyfer. 1548 *Will of J. Plume* (Somerset Ho.), A blake bulloke otherwyse called a Hayfer. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 4 Heyghfers and such other of bothe kindes. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Deut.* xxi. 4 Let the Elders of that citie bring the heifer vnto a stonie valley. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 131 b, Oxen, Kine, and Hayfarres. 1587 HARRISON *England* III. i. (1878) II. 2 For the steere and heighfer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 781 Four fair Heifars yet in Yoke untry'd. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 232 Two steers, or heifers, may be kept and fatted in the place of one cow. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 121 The Greek philosophers sat on their stools chewing the facts in much the same fashion as heifers chew their grass.

β. 1407 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 212 De debili vitulo cujusdam hekfore ventido. *c*1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 41 A yonge hefker alone leuyng, Lay yn thryssheholde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/1 Hekfere, beeste ..*juvenca*. 1510 *Will of Parker* (Somerset Ho.), Yong mete callid Heffekers. 1529 *Acc. Metyngham Coll.* (B. M. Add. MS. 27404), For xx kien and for xx heckforthes. 1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156 One blacke heckforde of two yeares age. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 29/1 Heckfare, *bucula*. 1572 *Will of R. Gibson* (Somerset Ho.), To Mary Pye, one heckfurthe. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* CXX, Take a young Hekfar from the droue. 1606 in Maddison *Linc. Wills* Ser. II. 23 To my sister Harrington one heckfer. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Heifker*, a heifer. This is the pronunciation of the word, whatever may be its orthography.

γ. 1387 Heffre [see in *α*]. 1525 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 210 A heffour in calf. 1552 HULOET *Sv. Yonge*, Yonge cowe or heffarth, *iunix*.

b. *To plough with one's heifer*: derived from the story of Samson (Judges xiv. 18).

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* xiv. 18 If ye had not plowed with my heiffer, ye had not founde out my ridle. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 If he doe not, wee will plough with his heifer as well as with others. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 15 Some few which had their own heifer to plough withal. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 63.

c. *fig.* Wife.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* II. v, Her, whom I shall choose for my heicfar.

2. *Comb.*, as *heifer calf*, *yearling*; †**heifer-bud,** a weaned she-calf of the first year.

1507 *Will of Walter* (Somerset Ho.), Juvencas voc. heffer-buddes. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* vii. 133 Deacon Milne bought the heifer yearling. *Ibid.* 140 The brothers only sell a few heifer calves.

Hence **Heiferhood,** the state or age of a heifer.

1886 *All Year Round* 14 Aug. 36 The cows never get a run after they have once grown out of heiferhood.

Heigh (hēi, hē), *int.* (*sb.*). [Cf. also HE *int.*1, HECH, HEGH, HEH, HEY.] An exclamation used as a call of encouragement.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i, They'll leap from one thing to another, heigh! dance and do tricks in their discourse. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. i. 6 Heigh my hearts, cheerely, cheerely my harts. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 2 When Daffodils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy ouer the dale. 1750 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 75 Now, heigh for the Romans! 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 116 Heigh boot and heigh horse, and away with a will.

b. As an expression of inquiry: cf. *eh?*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* (1878) II. xvi. 173 Heigh ha? Run him through the body. Marry somebody else, hay?

B. *sb.* Used as a name for the exclamation.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 369 An' Heigh, or shrill sound, *extentus sonus*. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 61 What..with my Spanish sospires, my French heighes. 1595 *Eng. Tripewife* (1881) 146 Shall he run vp and downe the town, with friskes, and heighs, and fillops, and trickes.

Heigh, obs. form of HAY, HIE *v.*, HIGH *a.*

Heighday, -go-mad, -pass, -presto, etc.: see HEY-.

Heighfer, obs. form of HEIFER.

Heigh-ho (hēi·hó), *int.* (*sb.*, *v.*). Forms: 6 heyhow, -hough, heihow, heigh hoe, heighhow, 7 hey ho, heyho, hai-ho, 6– heigh ho, 7– heigho, heigh-ho. [f. HEIGH, HEY *int.* + Ho.]

An exclamation usually expressing yawning, sighing, languor, weariness, disappointment.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 33 Ah for these long nights, heyhow, when will it be day? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 209 Hey ho, Peter Quince? 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 332, I may sit in a corner and cry, heigh ho for a husband. 1609 BUTTER *Man in Moon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 89 Heigh-ho how he sigheth, and beateth his brest. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. ii, We'll talk of that anon.—Heigh ho! (Falls asleep.) 1776 *Maiden Aunt* III. 151 Heigh, ho!—Be merciful on that trying occasion. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Angelina* ii. (1832) 22 Heigh-ho! must I sleep again without seeing my Araminta? 1842 MIALL in *Nonconf.* II. 832 Heigho! This is a world of ups and downs. 1871 W. H. BEEVER *Daily Life Farm* 40 Heigh-ho! this dreary day!

B. *sb.* An utterance of *heigh-ho!*; a loud or audible sigh.

?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 208 Dreames sonnetts to the tune of syghes and heyhos. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bondica* I. ii, Ay me's! and hearty hey hoes! Are sallads fit for soldiers. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* I. 149, I bid her farewell as a lover, and left her with a low bow and an heigho.

C. *v.* To utter *heigh-ho!*, to sigh audibly.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. 241 She began to sob, and wipe her dry eyes, and heighho. 1852 M. W. SAVAGE *R. Medlicott* I. 11 It was just the sort of house which youthful couples .. heigh-ho'd for as they passed. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Heigh how*, to yawn, as when weary.

Heiɜre, variant of HAIRE, *Obs.*

Height (həit), **highth** (həiþ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 hiehþo, héhþu, héahþu, hýhð; 3–4 heȝþe, 3–5 heiȝþe, 4–5 heiȝthe, heyȝth(e, (5 hekþe, heyeth, heth, 5–6 heygth, heyth(e), 6–9 heighth, (6 heyghth, heighthe, hyghth, hyethe, 6–7 heith, 6–8 heigth, 9 *Glouc. dial.* hecth); also 3–4 hihþe, hiȝþe, 7–9 highth (9 *W. Som. dial.* 'uyth). *β.* 4–5 heȝt(e, height(e, (heyt), *Sc.* heycht; 4–5 heght, heyȝte, heyhte, (*Sc.* hecht); 4–6 heyght, *Sc.* heicht, 5 heghte, heihte, heyȝte, heyghte, 4– height (5–6 heighte, heyght); also 3–5 hiȝt, (4–5 -te), 3–9 hight, (4 hiht, hithte, hit, 4–5 hyȝt(e, 4–6 *Sc.* hycht, 4–7 *Sc.* hicht, 5 highte, hyghte, 5–6 hyght). [OE. *híehþo* (also later *héahþu*) = OLG. **hôhitha* (MDu. *hogede*, *hochte*, *hoochte*, Du. *hoogte*, MLG. *hogede*, LG. *högte*), OHG. *hôhida* (MHG. *hoehede*), Goth. *hauhiþa*, f. *hauh-* HIGH + abstr. ending *-iþa*: see -TH. From the 13th c. the final *-th* after *-ȝ*, *-gh* varied with *t* (cf. *drought*, *drouth*). In ME. the forms in *-t* were predominant in the north, and since 1500 have increasingly prevailed in the literary language; though *heighth*, *highth* were abundant in southern writers till the 18th c., and are still affected by some. The stem-vowel has generally been *ē*, *ey*, *ei*, though forms in *i* occur from 13th c., esp. in northern writers, *hicht* being the typical Sc. form from 14th c.; in Eng. *hight* is found from 15th c., and was very common in 16th and 17th c.; *highth* was also very common in 17th c. and was the form used by Milton. The *hei-* forms come lineally down from OE. (Anglian *héhþo*); the *hi-* forms are due in the main to later assimilation to HIGH. Current usage is a compromise, retaining the spelling *height* (which has been by far the most frequent written form since 1500), with the pronunciation of *hight*.]

I. The quality of being high.

1. Distance or measurement from the base upwards; altitude; stature (of the human body); the elevation of an object above the ground or any recognized level (e.g. the sea).

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 266/190 Fram þe eorþe heo was op i-houe be heiȝhe of fet þreo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xviii. (1495) 613 A shrub that neuer growyth passynge the heyeth and quantyte of two cubytes. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Ek. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 This people ben .xx. Cubettes of heythe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 77 The same Trees were..in heighth from the foote to the toppe .xxxiiii. foote of assise. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.*, Poure in water, handsomly, to the heith of your shorter line. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 76 Stakes or Poles of about a mans highth. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. x, The Medium betwixt an excessive length or heighth and a short or broken quantity. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 22 It depends on the person's heighth. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Hecth*, height.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1419 Of a nellen heght þai ware. *Ibid.* 1677 (Gott.) Fiftene [elne] on..heit. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xi. 4 A citee and a towr, whos heiȝt [1388 hiynesse] fulli ateyne vnto heuene. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* p. 282 All þe housez of þat Cyte were of one hight. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 169, I know she is about my height. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 108 So the same Cylinder of 29 inches is raised by a Column of the height of the whole Atmosphære it self. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* ix. (1879) 323 The average height of the tide round the islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is about 3½ feet.

b. *fig.* (Often in reference to Eph. iii. 18.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 220 b, What is the length, the brede, the heyght & depnes of ye crosse of Chryst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 413 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal wayes. 1672 Bp. PATRICK *Dev. Chr.* (1676) 258 O the heighth, the depth, the breadth of thy love in Christ Jesus. 1850 HARE *Mission Comf.* Pref. 9 The progressive unfolding of the truth, in its world-embracing highth and depth and breadth and fulness.

2. The quality of being comparatively high; great or considerable altitude or elevation.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1380 (Gött.) Cedir [es] a tre of hit [*v.rr.* heght, heȝt], widuten make. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 22 The sea in certaine chanels is of such heigth and depth, that no anker may come to the bottome therof. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 1 Those bodies..named of their height *Meteors*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 107 But the height did not so amate us, as the danger of descending. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 39 The height and the tumult of those tides of Cook's great River.

3. The elevation of a heavenly body, the pole, etc., above the horizon; = ALTITUDE 5.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 165 The subleuation or height of the pole in that region. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 89 A Table of the sonnes height, for every degree of the signes in the Zodiake. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 352 From the Altitudes and Azimuths observed, and the Height of the Pole.

†**4.** The diameter of a bullet; the bore of a gun.

1588 E. YORK *Ord. Marshall* in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. XXXI. 570/1 Some men..brought hither the name of the Height of the Bullet for the Piece. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 18 b, Bullets for the field being smaller and lower..than the heighths of the peeces by a bore. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 49 How by knowing the weight of one Bullet, to find the weight of another Bullet, the height being given. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Caliber*, in Gunnery the height of the bore in any peice of Ordnance.

†**5.** *Geog.* = LATITUDE. *Obs.*

(Cf. the expression *high latitude*.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vi. 35 Cituated betweene the Iles of Samos and Lesbos, about the height of Erithase. 1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 16 The ignorant suppose this Crosse to be the southerne Pole, for that they see the Navigators take their heigth thereby. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 208 Spain lyeth..in the same height and parallel with the Azores Islands. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. (1711) 6 They sailed..until they came to the height of 15 degrees of South Latitude.

†**b.** More generally: Position (at sea) in the parallel of, alongside of, and, hence, *eff* some place. (F. *à la hauteur de.*) *Obs.*

1604 E. G. tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* 58 Vasco de Gama, who in the heigth of Mosambique, met with certaine Mariners. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 751/4 Growing extreamly leaky at the height of the Isle of Wight, they were forced yesterday to run her on shoar. 1721 *Ibid.* No. 4911/2 Six.. Men of War are cruising off the Hight of Lisbon. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. lxxxvi. 403 The 20th we reached the height of Gotland.

†**6.** High pitch (of the voice or of a musical note).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 3 Shewing the heigth and lownes of euery note. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* V. 24 Such is his Voice..in sweetness and in height.

†**7.** Exalted rank, estate, or degree. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwyt him till hyer hycht. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3584 To put away oure pouerte & pas to ȝoure hiȝtes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* XXXII, Exceeded by the hight of happier men. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ii. (1700) 46 To be next to God, seems to be the utmost heigth, to which even the Diabolical Pride could aspire. *a* 1718 PENN *Life Wks.* 1726 I. 160 Such by crying down all Heighth, raise themselves up higher than ever.

8. High degree of any quality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 276 Suffered to seeth gently and leisurely to the height or consistence of honey. 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* III. Fiv, It works with hight, like new Mighty wine! as if 'twould split the Caske. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. III. 22 Heighth of ambition causeth many men to go astray. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* v. ii, I am Become enamour'd on her to that height, That I must marry her or I shall die! 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 142 To such a heighth is licentiousness risen. 1770 GILPIN *Wye* (1789) 84 A gentleman..raised these mines to their greatest height. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height.

9. Haughtiness; *hauteur*. Orig. *Sc. Obs.* Also sometimes in good sense: Loftiness of mind, magnanimity. *arch.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 965 For my hicht I am hurt, and harmit in haist. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 255 Thay war instruckit with sa prideful counsel, that thay couth nocht dissimill thare hicht. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 63 This man .. of hicht and pryde contemned al creature. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 2 Apr. in *Carlyle* Let. CXXX, A very resolute answer, and full of height. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* VII. (1888) 50 The worst of my faults was a height .. that was .. the humour of my family. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* Ded. 4 If there be any such thing in the World as a true height and magnanimity of spirit. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Yrs. Ago*, With something of the old Roman height about him.

II. Semi-concrete senses.

10. A high point or position.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 33 b, It .. negligently letteth them fall from a great height. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 92 Into what Pit thou seest From what highth fal'n. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 434 They take their Flight Thro' Plains, and mount the Hills unequal height. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 78 A mass of water..falling from a given height. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 468 Mounting from strength to strength, from highth, to a higher highth! 1893 *Bookman* June 85/2 There are critics who reach classical heights and metaphysical depths which he does not attempt.

11. The highest part *of* anything; the top, summit.

a. a 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 321 Heoldon englas forð heofonrices hehðe. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 45 He schal sette his tabernacle..on the noble hil and hooli; and he schal

com til to the hei3the [1382 hee3] therof. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heythe (*S.* heyght, *Pynson* heighte),.. *culmen, cacumen, sublimitas, summitas.* 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 30 We went vnto the hyethe and tope of thys.. Mounte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 65 b, On the top and heigth of the same was set a great Egle of golde. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 190 He from heav'ns highth All these our motions vain, sees and derides.

β. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 167 And stabliste hym one þe maste heycht Of þe tempil. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 On the hight of Ouse brigge. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cxxxi. 483 And so came to the heyght of the mountayne. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Phœbus mounting the meridian's hight. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 53 Triumphant Umbriel on a sconce's height Clapp'd his glad wings, and sate to view the fight. 1788 Cowper *On Mrs. Montague's Feather-hangings* 35 Like sunbeams on the golden height Of some tall temple playing bright.

fig. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 510 Her who bore Scipio the highth of Rome.

12. The highest point, the utmost degree (of something immaterial); extremity; summit; zenith.

a. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* i. (1889) 4 Mæg soðes ȝebedes ys hyhð soðre lufe. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 61 He that wyll come to the heyth of contemplacion..euermore he must areyse his herte vpwarde. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* III. iv, The heighth of wickednesse. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 370 Now was the heighth of the Easterly Monsoon. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 164 Carrying the Remainder into Captivity in the heighth of Winter. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 210 Those who professed the heighth of what is called the church principle. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* Pref. 8 The heigth of Beauty.

β. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 508 In-to the takyn that he was set In to the hicht of cheuelry. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 496 Quhill half the haill day may the hicht haue. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 66 God .. grant your Majestie the height of felicity. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 414 The height of the Storm is commonly over when the Corpus Sant is seen aloft. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 79 P 3 Ceasing to be the Height of Folly, it became the Height of Wickedness. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 48 A young lady dressed up to the height of the present fashion. 1841 Macaulay *Let. to Napier* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 130 He was in the height of his popularity.

III. Concrete senses. Something that is high.

†**13.** The regions above; the heavens. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 1087 Fæder ælmihtiȝ, wereda wealdenð..haliȝ of hiehðo. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 796 in *Exeter Bk.*, On eorðan ecan lifes hames in heahþu. *a* 1000 *Christ* 414 *ibid.*, Þe in heahþum sie a butan ende ece herenis. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lviii. (1889) 180 þænne hyhð [*celsitudo*] heofenlic byð openud. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 23 Wonderful is the lord in heyȝthis. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xliii. 1 The glory of the heyth, is the fayre and cleare firmament. 1553 Gau *Richt Vay* 48 He is passit wp to the heicht and led the presoners with hime. 1615 Bedwell *Moham. Imp.* I. § 29 So is God in the height, and in the earth, by Christ his word.

14. A high or lofty rising ground; an eminence.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* X. 52 Thai had .. The hicht abovyn thair fayis tane. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* v. 781 Syn lychtyt for to gang Towart a hicht, and led thar hors a quhill. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xii. 13 b, Caused upon a height..towardes the West, a great castle too be builded. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 5 The wind will blow fatnesse from the heights to the hollowes. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. i, I stood upon a height about two hundred yards from the shore. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 390 The country was .. diversified with heights and swells. 1887 C. Ransome *Short Hist. Eng.* VIII. ii. 349 When morning broke, Montcalm .. saw the British drawn up on the Heights of Abraham close to Quebec.

†**b.** = Eminence 2 a.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 150 Þe ligament of þe þrote is clepid emanence eiþir þe heiȝþe [*MS. B.* hekþe] of þe epiglote.

15. *Her.* (See quot.)

1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 134 *A plume of feathers* strictly consists of three .. If there be more rows than one they are termed *heights.*

IV. Phrases.

16. At (. .) height. *At the height* (arch.), †*At height* (obs.): at the highest point or degree. (Cf. 12.) Now usually *at its height.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 713 Kyng robert now wes weill at hycht. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 41, I feare our happinesse is at the height. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 32 Golden Rain, or Streams of Fire, that will when at height, descend in the Air like Rain. 1709 Mrs. D. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 199 Luxury reigns at the height. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* x, The gale was..at its height. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 397 Her military glory was at the height.

†**17. In (. .) height.** *Obs.*

a. *In height*: on high, aloft.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 8 And for that in heght [*in altum*] agayn ga. *1617* Moryson *Itin.* III. 109 Plants Elme Trees .. and likewise plants Vines, which shoote up in height upon the bodies of those trees.

b. *In* (Sc. *into*) *height*: aloud; openly; in an open or evident manner.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 487 Him thoucht nocht speidfull for to fair Till assale hym into the hicht. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1425 Lof god in hicht, & blissis hyme with all 3our mycht. *?a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 243/350 Why I say this..I shall tell you sone in height.

c. *In the height*: in the highest degree.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* IV. i. 303 Is a not approued in the height a villaine?

d. *In height, in the* (*its*, etc.) *height* = 16.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 21 Anthony .. Leauing the Fight in heighth, flyes after her. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 11 When Learning was in its height in Greece. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 219, I must..speak of the Plague as in its height.

†**18. On or upon height.** *Obs.*

a. On high, aloft (of position or direction).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13620 'Blisce him', þai said, 'þat wons on hight'. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 123 Þe tres..spronngen on hiȝe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 37 Amang thay Montanis on hicht. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 428 To Tyburne, where they hange on hyght. 1540–1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1549) 90 The crosse..beyng lifte vp on height.

b. Aloud.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 249 He sad on hicht, þat all mycht heyre: 'pece be till 3ow'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 926 He..spak thise same wordes al on highte. *c* 1460 *Otterbourne* 34 in *Percy's Relig.*, The Skottes they cryde on hyght. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. vi. 24 And with reprochfull words him thus bespake on hight.

†**19. To the height.** To the highest or utmost degree; to the extremity; to the utmost. *Obs.*

[1375 Barbour *Bruce* V. 183 Syne he drew him to the hicht, To stynt bettir his fais mycht.] 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* V. i. 3 Let vs Feast him to the hight. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 214 By day and night Hee's Traytor to th' height. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 136 It is his interest .. to improve his ground to the height. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. 57 Carrying antinomianism to the heighth. 1798 W. Clubbe *Omnium* 114 His Colonel .. Goes to the Serjeant, praises to the height.

V. 20. *Comb.*, as *height-growth, -increaser*; **height-board,** †(*a*) ? = *height-rule*; (*b*) 'a stair-builders' gage for the risers and treads of a stairway' (*Cent. Dict.*); †**height-rule,** a rule for measuring the bores of guns.

1672 T. Venn *Milit. Discipl.* III. I. xxi. 51 Furnished with all necessary things for his Artillery..viz...Rammers, Spunges, Worms, Tampions, height-board, Auger-bit [etc.]. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Height-Rule of Wood, or Brass. 1889 *Nature* 12 Dec. 122 Different species have a different mode of height-growth .. Scotch pine and beech..make the principal height-growth during the first period of their life.

†**Height, hight,** *a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **heycht,** 4–7 **hecht,** 5–6 **hight,** 6 **heicht, hicht, hycht.** [app. a variant form of *heich* High.] = High: in various senses.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* III. 707 Sum [schippys] wald slyd fra heycht to law. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus* 360 Hyr palace, hecht & square. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 158 A floure, that shalle spryng up fulle hight. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 To the hyght aughter .. xxs. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 291 The words scharp quhilk scho thocht al to hicht. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 166 He is heychtar then the heavins. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 155 The Scots are divided into Hechtlandmen and Lawlandmen.

Hence †**Heightly, heichtlie** *adv.*, highly.

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 265 Quhairat the lord Seytoun wes heichtlie movit.

Height, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: **a.** 5–6 **heyghte,** 6–9 *Sc.* **hicht,** 7– **height.** *β.* 6 **hayth(e, heyth,** 7 **heighth,** 9 *arch.* **highth.** [f. Height *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make high, heighten; to raise aloft or on high. *arch.*

1515 Barclay *Egloges* II. (1570) A vj b/2 Strengthing our bankes and heyghting them agayne, Which were abated with floudes or great rayne. 1530 Palsgr. 577/1 I haythe, I lyfte on heythe, *je haulce* .. Hayth this tester a lytell, *haulcez ce ciel vng peu.* 1890 L. Lewis *Prov. Gennad.* 84 A mightier yet Liveth for us and thee—far highthed above.

2. To raise in amount, degree, quality, or condition; to increase, augment; to elevate, exalt. *arch.*

1528 Roy *Rede Me* (Arb.) 100 Their farmes are heythed so sore That they are brought vnto beggery. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 245 3e hicht yair maills; yair pleuchs 3e dowbil on yame. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* ii. 18 Heighthing with skill his Image to the life. 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 439, I am determined, if I get five hundred subscriptions, not to height the price, for all this addition. 1786 *Harvest Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 60 Weel may the shearers now pretend To height their fee! 1825–80 Jamieson s.v., Provisions are said to be hichted, when the price is raised.

†**3.** To bring or come to its height. *Obs. rare.*

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 14 When..that rebellion [was] ripned, and heighted a while with successe.

¶ Erroneously for Hight *v.*3, to adorn, confused with this verb.

1495 Wynkyn de Worde's ed. *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. 183 Heeres..ben made to heyghte [*MS. Bodl.* hiȝte] the hede. 1861–2 ed. *T. Adams' Wks.* I. 400 When we are heighted [*ed.* 1630 highted] with his righteousness, and shining with his jewels. — *Ibid.* I. 421.

Hence **Heighting** *vbl. sb.*, heightening, increase.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clvi. 145 It stondith at no sertente for heyghtyng and lowyng of theyr coynes.

Heighted (həi·tĕd), *a.* [f. Height *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having a (certain) height; as *moderately heighted*, of a moderate height.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 428 The range of moderately heighted, delicately varied Carnarvonshire mountains.

Heighten (həi·t'n), *v.* Forms: **a.** 6 **heythen, 7 highthen, heighthen,** 7–8 **heigthen.** *β.* 6–8 **highten,** 6– **heighten.** [f. Height *sb.* + -en 5; or perh. extended form of Height *v.*: see -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To give or add height to; to make high or higher; to elevate.

1530 Palsgr. 582/2 This balke is heythened two foote. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 42 They may heyghten it, or let it downe as they list. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 169 The ditches..should bee deepned, and the trenches highthned. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* VI. 119 The Buskin and Masque..the first hightened the Stature, as the second inlarged the Visage. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 125 That church .. had been simply repaired and heightened.

2. To render high or higher in amount or degree; to increase, raise, augment, intensify.

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., That..the owners therof do nat heyghten their rentes of their tenauntes. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. vii. (1647) 180 Men heightened their looking for great matters from him. 1643 Denham *Cooper's H.* 48 In whose face Sate Meekness, heightned with Majestick Grace. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 1 P 14 It heightens his alacrity to think in how many places he shall hear what he is now writing. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. ix. (1869) I. 103 It would be necessary to heighten the price. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 93 The leaves of wormwood are used in salad to ..heighten the flavour. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. (ed. 2) 135 The boiling point of water is heightened by pressure.

b. To augment in description.

1731 Swift *Answ. Simile* Wks. 1755 IV. 223 Your poets, Chloe's beauty hightning, Compare her radiant eyes to lightning. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 526 A story, somewhat heightened in details.

3. *spec.* To render (a colour) more luminous: the opposite of to *deepen.* Also sometimes, to render more intense; to deepen.

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* cxiii. (1634) 127 To heighten or deepen [the shadows] as your body appeareth neerer or farther. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* 69 The Red is diluted.. and the Blue heightned. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 129 A pink color..is heightened to a crimson. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 382 Shade them with deep ochre, and heighten them with masticot and white. 1854 Fairholt *Dict. Terms Art* s.v., To heighten a *tint* is to make it lighter and more prominent, by means of touches of light opaque colour, placed upon it.

†**4.** To exalt in feeling or condition; to elate, excite. *Obs.*

1604 *Twelve Patriarchs* 83 The single-hearted man .. desireth not shift of apparel, nor heightneth himself long time. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. vi. 22, I rais'd him..who being so heighten'd, He watered his new Plants with dewes of Flattery. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 757 Being heighthened with this victory he entred the pallace. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 793 Satiate at length, And hight'nd as with Wine. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 71 The people of God did glory and heighten it self in the doing of good things. 1692 O. Walker *Hist. Illustr.* 236 They..made Caracalla Augustus..which so heightned him, that he continually sought to kill his Father.

5. *intr.* To become high or higher; to increase in height; to rise. Now *rare.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree..heightneth neuer aboue two cubites. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 507 The flood hath heightned and carried you off clear. 1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 298 As we rode up the carriage-way, the Rock seemed to heighten marvellously.

b. To rise in amount or degree.

1803 [see Heightening *ppl. a.*]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 238 Obadiah's description heightens as it goes on. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 9 The public anxiety heightened at every stage of the disorder.

Heightened (həi·t'nd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Raised, elevated, exalted; elated; increased, augmented; intensified.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 67 Without mentioning any particular ground for his so heightened Displeasure. 1701 J. Woodward *Relig. Soc.* iv. 84 Numerous and heightened enormities. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 80 A humbled spirit is better than a heightened condition. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 38 Holiness is but a heightened righteousness.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1873 Boutell & Aveling *Heraldry* 159 *Heightened*, having a decorative accessory or another charge placed above or higher in the field.

Heightener (həi·t'nəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One or that which heightens or intensifies.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 121 This disappointment is a just heightner of his griefe. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* iii. 65 A heightener of his dramatic and poetical effects.

Heightening (həi·t'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Heighten.

1. Raising, elevation.

1598–9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 486 For the hightning of the greate Tower. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 428 The heighthening of the ground for garden plots. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poems* (1697) 39 (Jod.) You'r low And must some height'ning on the place bestow.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Augmentation, increase, intensification; exaggeration. Also with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; sometimes, a means of augmenting.

1629 Dekker *Loud. Tempe* Wks. 1873 IV. 119 The Dutchmans thunder, and the Spaniards lightning, To whom the sulphures breath giues heate and heightning. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iii. § 5 (1673) 28 A great heightning of the Sin. 1752 Mrs. Lennox *Fem. Quix.* I. i, These native charms were improved with all the heightenings of art. 1818 Hazlitt *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 4 Without the heightenings of the imagination.

b. *spec.* in *Art*: see Heighten *v.* 3. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; *concr.* the colouring which produces the heightened effect.

1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* iv. (R.), Had he performed his heightenings with more tendernesse, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings. 1700 Pepys in *Academy* (1890) 6 Sept. 200/3 To .. embellish ye same with its just Heightenings and Shadowings. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* IV. 161 A few heightenings of white and gold.

Hei·ghtening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That heightens (*trans.* and *intr.*): see Heighten *v.*

1768 Beattie *Minstr.* II. xl, To joy each heightening charm it can impart. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* ii. (1831)

15 The palatine observed the heightening animation of his features.

Heighth, heiȝþe, heigth, obs. ff. HEIGHT.

Heih, Heil, obs. forms of HIGH *a.*, HEEL.

Heil(e, obs. f. HAIL *a.* and *v.*[2]; Sc. var. HEAL.

†**Heild,** *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 held. [Var. of HELE *v.*[2], due to phonetic reduction of *-ld* to *-l* (cf. HELE *v.*[2]), and consequent writing of *-ld* for original *-l*.]

1. *trans.* To cover; to shield, protect; to hide.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. v. 140 His schulderis heildit with new fallin snaw. *Ibid.* X. xiii. 102 Thai cast dartis thikfald thar lord to held. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sq. Mel.* 378 Ane quaif of gold, to heild his hair.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To take shelter.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 598 Ane passage wes that tyme quhair he micht heild.

Hence †**Heilding (heildyne),** *vbl. sb.*, covering.

15.. *Barbour's Bruce* XVII. 598 Stalwart heildyne aboyne it haid.

Heild: see HEAL, HELE, HIELD, HOLD.

Heilding, variant of HILDING, *Obs.*

Heildom. *nonce-wd.* [Pseudo-archaic, formed by Scott from *heal*, HALE *a.* + -DOM.] Health.

a 1806 SCOTT *Contn. Sir Tristr.* ii, But never thai no might ..Bring Tristrem..To heildom ogayn.

Heilesum, obs. var. of HEALSOME.

Heill, Sc. var. HEAL, HELE *v.*[2]; obs. f. HEEL.

Heilnesse: see HEALNESS.

†**Heily,** *a. Sc. Obs.* Also helie, -y, hiely. [prob. identical with OE. *héalic*: see HIGHLY *a.*] Haughty, proud.

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 294 His engel..Spræc healic word dollice wiþ drihten sinne.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXVI. 25 Heilie harlottis on hawtane wyiss Come in with mony sindrie gyiss. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. XXIX, Roboam quhilk throw his helie pride, Tint all his leigis hartis. 1513 — *Æneis* IX. X. 13 Rycht proud and hely [1553 hiely] in his breist and hart. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 63 Thai..that ar in thair wordis prydful, helie, vaine glorious.

Heily, obs. form of HIGHLY.

Heind, obs. pl. of HAND; var. HEND *a. Obs.*

Heinous (hē·inəs), *a.* Forms: 4–8 heynous, 5 -nȝous, -nos, heneus, 5–7 haynous(e, 5–9 hainous, 6 h(e)yghnous(e, heighnous, heynouse, hanouse, hainus, 6– heinous. [a. F. *haineux*, in OF. *haïnos*, *haïneus* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *haine* hatred, f. *ha-ïr* to hate.]

1. Hateful, odious; highly criminal or wicked; infamous, atrocious: chiefly characterizing offences, crimes, sins, and those who commit them.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1568 (1617) So heynous þat men myghte on it spete. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 215 To kill a man is hainous murder. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Preamble, Felonies..don in more heynous open & detestable wyse. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 54/1 Worthye to bee punished as heighnous traitors. 1529 — *Dyalogue* III. Ibid. 209/2 The more heyghnouse. odiouse, & abhominable that the crime is, the more slow should we be to beleue it. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 52 Set murther aside, it is the hainousest fault to a private man. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. ix. 192 Thei compted none offence more heinous then theфte. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westm. Assemb.* (1718), *Q.* 83. Are all Transgressions of the Law equally hainous? *A.* Some Sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more hainous in the sight of God than others. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1 The hainous and despightfull act Of Satan done in Paradise. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 87 A Heynous and Grevious Crime. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 436 The Heinousest of Malefactors. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 357 You are guilty of a heinous aggravation of your offence. 1845 R. JEBB in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 710/1 Heinous offenders, whose crimes afford proof of an incorrigibly bad disposition. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 251 A sin of the most heinous dye.

b. *transf.* from crimes or offences to the accusation or charge, or view taken of them.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 b, Against whom .. wer laied diverse and heinous articles of high treason. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlvi. 138 Who had..just and heynouse matter agaynst theym. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii, Contraband trade..is not usually looked upon..in a very heinous point of view. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 148 The greater and more heinous charges included in the first bill.

†2. Grievous, grave, severe. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To clense the blode of haynous superfluytees. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 54 It shall be a heinous sentence unto them, when he shall say unto them .. 'Go, ye cursed, into everlasting fire'. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 225 These men.. will suffer the worst and hainousest inconveniences to follow. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 200 That the sufferings of Christ have been..very great and heinous.

†3. Expressing or denoting hatred; full of hate, malicious. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 [He] said what hym lykyde, Hethely in my halle, wyth heynȝous wordes. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 92 To wreke Their hainous wrath wyth shedyng of my bloud. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 264 The heinous and injurious words which he had heard. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 49 Which hee..tooke in so hainous maner.

Heinously (hē·inəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully, odiously; atrociously, infamously.

c 1440 *York Myst.* XXVIII. 294 Euen like a theffe heneusly. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 144 Your brethe..so haynously doth stynke. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 56 She answered, that she had rather die, then so haynously transgresse the law. 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* Pref. III. § 5 When God hath been so heinously dishonoured by it.

†2. Grievously, severely, sorely; esp. in phr. *to take heinously*: to take in ill part, to be grievously offended at. *Obs.* b. In late use, as a strong intensive: Very badly, shockingly, dreadfully.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 24 God will plague and most heinously punish them. 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. VII. Wks. 1873 III. 19 Tell your Cuz how hainously I take it. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* 43 Lest the Parlament .. might have resented too hainously his doings. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* IV. vi, I'm hainously mistaken if thou beest not cheated of it within these three Years. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 50 ₱ 7 Lest you should think your self neglected, which I have Reason to believe you would take heinously ill. 1792 COWPER *Let.* 10 Mar., I told you..how heinously I am unprovided with the means of being so. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, They are heinously impoverished.

Hei·nousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being heinous; extreme wickedness, infamousness, atrociousness.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Repentance* II. (1859) 537 Sorrow and grief..for the heinousness of sin. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb* X. 26 The heighnousnesse of Apostacy. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 20 (1751) 112 To extenuate the Hainousness of the Rebellion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 The heinousness of offences is apt to depend on accidental circumstances.

†**Heinsby.** *Obs. rare.* ? = HAYNE *sb.*[1], mean wretch, niggard.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 31 Men say also, children and fooles can not ly. And both man and child saieth, he is a heinsby.

Heir (ēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–4 eir(e, 3–5 eyr, ayr, 3–7 air, 4 eier, ere, eeyre, 4–5 eyre, 4–6 ayre, aire, are, 5 eyer. *β.* 4–7 heire, 4– heir (also 4 hair, 4–5 heyr, hayre, 4–6 haire, here, 4–7 heyre, 5 hoir, heyer, 5–7 heier, 6 heyire, hayer, *Sc.* hear). [ME. *eir, eyr*, etc., a. OF. *eir, heir* (central Fr. *oir*, later *hoir*) later AFr. *heyr* (Britton) = Pr. *her*:—late L. *hērem* (found beside *hērēdem*) from nom. *hēres* heir.]

1. The person who is entitled by law to succeed another in the enjoyment of property or rank, upon the death of the latter; one who so succeeds; in general use, one who receives or is entitled to receive property of any kind as the legal representative of a former owner.

The word is correctly applied to either a male or a female, although, in the latter sense, HEIRESS has been in general use since 17th c. In *Law* a person is not called an heir to any property until, through the death of its possessor, he becomes entitled to it (*nemo est heres viventis*). As to the limitations of the word in Common Law and in the Civil Law and systems founded thereon, see quots. 1651, 1861, 1876.

c 1275 LAY. 23115 Þat þe king of Cisille his dead and eyr naueþ he nanne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 469 Henri is eldoste sone, & is eir al so. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2565 He þin ere [*v. rr* ayr(e] sal noght be. *c* 1300 *Beket* 24 For the Princes heir heo was. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 52 To marie his here dere. *Ibid.* 666 Sende to Sare a soun & an hayre. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Com Edward, Eilred sonne..Right heyre of þe lond. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3483 He ys myn ayr after my ded To broke myn heritage. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 38 This is the eire; cume ȝe, slea we hym. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 668 Crist whan him lust may sende me an hair [*v.rr.* heir(e, haire, eyr]. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 12 Thomas Duffeld sonne and ayre unto Richard Duffeld Esquier. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5554 Disherite shall be your hoires manyfold. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 2 Dame Maude, Emperes, soule doughter and heire to..Henry the first. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 9/1 The heyre of his landes he made the poore people of the hospitall of Florence. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 520 The better is ȝouris, ȝour Hearis, and als ȝour Successouris. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 200 The aires of the Lord Fleeming .. and utheris that were slaine. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 23 The onely haire Of a most mighty king. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 133 Fatima, daughter and heire of their greatest Prophet Mahomet. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 128 The Civillians and wee have a different acceptation of the word Heire; for they call him an Heir whom the Testator nominates in his Will: And we him, who is next of Kin to the party deceased, to whom a Fee doth of right belong, after the death of the Ancestor. *a* 1693 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 95 For this word Heir to the Crown was not heard of till Arbitrary Power began to put forth. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5009/4 Sarah Lewis..Heir to the said Rebecca Warren. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 53 The heirs of the founder being, by his will, obliged to have it twice a year carefully cleaned. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 201 An heir..is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor. *Ibid.* 208 By law no inheritance can vest, nor can any person be the actual complete heir of another, till the ancestor is previously dead..Before that time the person who is next in the line of succession is called an heir apparent, or heir presumptive. 1828 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* (1894) 177 The prospect..of Lady Ellenborough presenting him with a heir or a heiress. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 29 On failure of heirs, the property of others escheats to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., The term heir does not mean merely the heir-at-law; it means also the heir by destination; nor does it mean the heir in heritage only; it is likewise applied to the person who succeeds to the moveable estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* X. 385 *note*, The word 'heir' in English law has a sense far more limited than the word 'haeres' in Roman law. The 'heir' is the person on whom the real estate of a deceased intestate devolves. He is opposed to the devisee who is the person to whom real property is left by will, and to the executor or administrator who succeed to the personal estate.

b. With qualifications:

Heir-at-law: the person who succeeds another by right of blood in the enjoyment of his property; in English law confined to one who has such a right in real property, and distinguished from executors or administrators. *Heir of blood*: see quot. 1658. *Heir of the body*: an heir who is a direct descendant: see BODY 12 b. *Heir in capite*: the heir to land held directly of the sovereign. *Heir of conquest* (Sc. Law): the heir of an ancestor who acquired the estate in question by purchase and not by succession (see CONQUEST *sb.* 6). *Heir by custom*: one who succeeds by virtue of a particular or local custom, *e.g.* Borough English, under which the youngest son succeeds his father. *Heir by destination* (Sc. Law): 'the person who is entitled to succeed, failing the person to whom an estate is disponed' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*). *Heir by devise*: 'he who is made, by will, the testator's heir or devisee, and has no other right or interest than the will gives him' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Heir of entail=Heir in tail. Heir-female*: an heiress; also an heir (male or female) whose rights are derived through a female or females. *Heir general=Heir-at-law*: used to include heirs female as well as heirs male. *Heir of inheritance*: see quot. 1658 s.v. *heir of blood*. *Heir of inventory* (Sc. Law)=*Beneficiary heir* (see below). *Heir of line* (Sc. Law) = *Heir-at-Law. Heir male*: an heir who is a male, and who traces his descent from the ancestor in question wholly through males. *Heir portioner* (Sc. Law): see quots. *Heir of provision=Heir by destination. Heir presumptive*: he who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born. *Heir special*: (*a*) *=Heir by custom*; (*b*) one to whom an estate passes by virtue of letters patent or a deed of entail. *Heir in tail* (Sc. *of entail, of tailȝie*): the person who succeeds or is entitled to succeed to an entailed estate by virtue of the deed of entail; tenant in tail in remainder. See also HEIR-APPARENT.

Beneficiary heir (Sc. Law): an apparent heir in heritage who enters upon his predecessor's estate subject to a formal inventory being made, in order to avoid liability for debts beyond the amount stated in such inventory. *Collateral heir*: see COLLATERAL *a.* 4. *Conventional heir*: one who is entitled by virtue of a contract. *Forced heir* (Civ. Law): a person who cannot be disinherited. *Last heir*: see quot. 1607. *Right heir=heir-at-law.*

1729 JACOB *Law Dict.* s.v. *Discent*, If he devise Lands to one who is *Heir at Law, the Devise is void, and he shall take by Discent. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct., If a man received landed property..as heir-at-law it paid no legacy duty. 1853 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* s.v., *Beneficiary heirs are those who have accepted the succession, under the benefit of an inventory regularly made. 1658 PHILLIPS, **Heire of Blood* in Common Law, is he who succeedeth by right of blood in any mans Lands or Tenements in fee, but heir of Inheritance is he that cannot be defeated of his inheritance upon any displeasure. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 125 And if he die withouten *heire of his body, then to Rauf his brother, and his issue. *a* 1626–1788 [see BODY *sb.* 12 b]. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. *Tail*, An estate granted to a man and the heirs of his body should descend to the issue. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 131 The *heir 'in capite', on coming of age was bound to take Knighthood or pay a fine to the King. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 806/2 An *heir of entail in possession was empowered to disentail the estate. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 227 Ane *air mail or female may enter to his blanch landis at ony time. 1611 COTGR., *Heir de quenouille*, an inheritrix, heire female, daughter and heire. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 113 Having lately fallen to Heirs Females. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 15 She was *heire generall to John Mountagu late Erle of Salesbury. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 The ȝounger brother-german..sould be servit and retourit air general or universal to him, and not the elder. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. 458 In England, Spain and Sweeden, the heir general did succeed: whereas it was only the heir male in France and Germany. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* Jan. an. 1776, My father had declared a predilection for heirs-general, that is, males and females indiscriminately. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* IV. XIX. v. 31 All parties in the suit..should know which lands were settled on the heirs male, which on the heirs general. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), **Last heyre*..Is he to whom Land comes by Escheat, for want of lawful Heirs, that is, the Lord of whom they held in some cases, but in others the King. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airis of line..sould be first warnit and discussit..befoir the airis of tailȝie. 1888 MISS LEE *Imperf. Gentl.* I. 59 John Scudamore, heir of line of that Sir Alan Scudamore..who married Joan. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 130 ȝif it fell that his sone davy Deit but [=without] *air male of his body Gottyn. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 24 To him and to his eyris male. 1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 172 He cutting of the entail from the heirs males. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiv, From a romantic idea of not prejudicing this young man's right as heir-male. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 29/2 The *Airs portioners of umquhile Mr. Zacharie Boyd. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law Scotl.* 834 Each heir-portioner has an equal interest in the succession, in so far as it is divisable. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 334 The souldier..with a new oath bound himselfe to the *presumptiue heir. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 272 Apparent (or according to the new-coyned Distinction, Presumptive) Heir of the Crown is His Royal Highness James [etc.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 202 The duke of Clarence, the heir-presumptive to the throne. [*c* 1180 GLANVILL IX. i, Recipere homagium recti heredis.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 Hardeknoute's broþer on his moder side, *Right heyre of þe lond. 1411 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 20 And for defawte of issue of þe forseyd William, y wille þat þe remaynder be to my ryte heirs. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 8 b, For the benefit and safety of right heires. 1872 *Spectator* 21 Sept. 1203 *Laissez-faire* management, supineness because of the interest of the *heir-in-tail. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 325 The *airis of tailȝie may be callit and persewit in supplement. 1685 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 26 It shall not be Lawfull to the Airs of Tailȝie to sell annaluie or Dispone the said Lands.

2. *transf.* One who possesses, or is entitled at some future time to possess, any gift, endowment, or quality in succession to another. The idea of succession is very often lost, so that the word fre-

quently means little more than one to whom something (*e.g.* joy, punishment, etc.) is morally due.

a 1300 *Cursor Mundi* 23555 For þai ar airs al wit[h] crist. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 12 Ayres of heven blys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Priv. Bapt.*, By the lauer of regeneracion in Baptisme, made the childe of God, and heire of euerlastyng life. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 63 The Heart-ake, and the thousand Naturall shockes That Flesh is heyre too. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 31 Thou, great Heir of all thy father's fame. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 314 Such examples will find heirs. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* i. (1852) 19 Before the first born of the human race became the heir of failure and of its bitter fruits. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 178, I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* VII. v. (1876) 250 Heirs of a nobility of spirit.

† **3.** *fig.* That which is begotten; offspring; product. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xv. (1859) 12, I am adredde lest charyte be dede, withouten heyer, or yssue of hir seed. 1593 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* Ded., Dedicating my unpolishd lines to your Lordship..But if the first heire of my inuention proue deformed, I shall be sorry it had so noble a God-Father.

Heir, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To inherit; to be heir to (a thing or person); to acquire by inheritance or succession.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13483 Þey wonne þe londes þat we now heyre. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 161 Not one son more To heir his goods. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xl. 49 His Children shall but heir him; vnto them Shall be noe Sons. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 544 Two fair daughters heir'd his state and throne. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. xvii, She is the loveliest maid, beside, That ever heir'd a crown. 1867 J. B. Rose *Æneid* 13 Pygmalion, her brother, heired the throne.

fig. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr. 149 No tongue hath the Muse's utterance heir'd. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* XVI. 223 The son confess'd his father's heavenly race, And heir'd his mother's swiftness in the chase.

Heir, -e, obs. ff. Hair, Haire, Her *sb.*, Here *sb.*, Here *adv.*, Higher.

† **Heirage.** *Sc. Obs.* In 5 herage. Inheritance, succession.

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Ony accioun that outher of thaim has again other for herage of landis.

Heir apparent. Formerly also apparent heir. [See Apparent *a.* 4.] The heir (of one still alive) whose right is indefeasible, provided he outlives his ancestor, at whose death he is *heir-at-law.*

1375, 1494-1711 [see Apparent *a.* 4]. 1530 Palsgr. 230/1 Heyre apparaunt, *monsievr.* 1555 Bradford in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 131 Thoughe the Quene..disheryt the right heyres apparant. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 168 A designation..of the next Apparant Heire or successor. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. iv. 223 The prince of Wales, or heir apparent to the crown. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* (1877) 96 A man may have an heir apparent, or an heir presumptive, but until his decease he has no heir.

attrib. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 46 Go hang thy selfe in thine owne heire-apparant-Garters.

Hence **Heir-appa·rency, Heir-appa·rentish** *a.*, **Heir-appa·rentship** *nonce-wds.*

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. iv. II. 284 Cannot you renounce the Heir-Apparentship, then? 1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. iv, To keep him out of his elder's heir-apparentish influence.

Heirby, obs. Sc. form of Hereby *adv.*

Heird(e, obs. forms of Herd *sb.*

Heirdom (ēə·ɹdəm). [f. Heir *sb.* + -dom.] Succession by right of blood; the state or dignity of an heir; inheritance; an inheritance.

1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. iii, Or if..Thy wealthy heirdom thou haue buried. 1645 *Sacred Decretal* 13 [We] wisely converted the purchase of their blood..even to the heirdome of Sir Johns. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 30 Whether the heir *per capita* gave way when the heirdom *per stirpes* took place, or the Catholic heir when the Protestant was preferred. 1831 *Crayons fr. Commons* 103 That Duke, the foremost of his peers Who draws his heirdom from a thousand years. 1841 Longf. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 125 To the heirdom of heaven be ye welcome.

Heireftir, obs Sc. form of Hereafter *adv.*

Heiress (ēə·rès). [f. Heir *sb.* + -ess. Introduced app. in 17th c.] A female heir. Also *fig.*

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 14 The Heiress of the house of York. *Ibid.* 84 His first wife was the Princesse, who was heiresse to Sexan. 1690 Evelyn *Diary* 20 Dec., One Johnson, a knight, was executed at Tyburn for being an accomplice with Campbell..in stealing a young heiress. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XIV. v, [He] would have had us consider ourselves as highly as if we had been the richest heiresses. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xv. 208 Their forcible abduction and marriage; which is vulgarly called stealing an heiress. 1878 B. Taylor *Deukalion* I. iii, Heiress of gifts interpreted as woe.

b. *Comb.*, as *heiress-hunting, -portioner*, etc.

1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Executors*, Heiresses-portioners who succeed *ab intestato* to equal portions..of the heritable estate. 1886 Baring-Gould *Crt. Royal* I. vii. 111 He must go about the country heiress-hunting.

Hence **Hei·resshood, -ship** (*nonce-wds.*), the state or position of an heiress.

1862 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* I. 78 This heiress-ship was known to be a very important matter. 1884 Mrs. Houstoun *Caught in Snare* II. viii. 98 The fact of her heiresshood. 1889 Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentl.* III. vi. 109 Mab with her heiress-ship had been thrown at his head.

Heiretrice: see Heretrix.

Heirfoir, -fra, obs. Sc. ff. Herefore, -from *adv.*

Heirie, heyre, var. of Aire *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.* = Aerie; esp. a swan's breeding-place.

[1250 *Concher Bk. of Selby* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.) I. 267 Unam haeram cignorum..in stagno suo, viz. duos cignos haerarias veteres cum sequela sua.] 1552 *Will of Claymonde* (Somerset Ho.), The swannes heyres & Singnetts. *c* 1560 *Order for Swans* in *Arch. Inst. Lincoln* (1850) 306 Such ground where any swan shall heiry. *Ibid.* 309 If any Heirie be leyed with one Swan. *Ibid.*, When they do heire.

Heiriff, dial. var. of Hairif.

Heirless (ēə·ɹlés), *a.* [f. Heir *sb.* + -less.] Without an heir. a. Of persons: Having no one to succeed in the enjoyment of property or title.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* IV. ii. 20 Mony by rycht lyne deyd ayrles. 1845 Costello *Valley of Meuse* 119 Albert of Moha, heirless and broken in spirit. 1892 T. A. Cook *Old Touraine* I. 110 The heirless Duke of Orleans.

b. Of things: Having no one to inherit them on the death of the present possessor.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 10 Heire-lesse it hath made my Kingdome. 1739 G. Ogle *Gualth. & Gris.* 54 To feast on Heirless Crowns with eager Views. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng.* 233 Mine, an heirless sceptre: His, an exile life!

Heirloom (ēə·ɹlūm). Forms: see Heir, Loom; also 6 hare-, earlome (ayrlime). [f. Heir *sb.* + Loom tool, utensil.] A chattel that, under a will, settlement, or local custom, follows the devolution of real estate. Hence, Any piece of personal property that has been *in a family* for several generations.

[1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I wull he haue my grete maser þe which I call ȝele, for þe terme of his life, and so *from heir to heyr lome*]. 1472 *Wolley Charter* (B. M.) ix. 49 In allowance and recompence of all the heir lomes and of all other goodes that he demaunded of in the right of .. his father. 1513 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 39, I will that my best standyng maser .. and my best salt .. remayne evermore for heyerlomys to the heire male. 1526 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 21 That my son Thomas have all heyr lomes that of right after the custome and usage of the shyre of Chester belongeth to hym to have. 1569 *Ibid.* II. 251 One standinge cuppe of silver..wheare upon ys graven this word earlome. 1569 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 309 That the standinge bed in ye perler wth a trendell bed and a longsetle shall remayne styll vnto him as ayrlimes. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 18 b, In some places chattels as heirloomes (as the best bed, table, pot, pan, cart, and other dead chattels moveable) may go to the heire. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxviii. 427 Heir-looms are such goods and personal chattles, as, contrary to the nature of chattles, shall go by special custom to the heir along with the inheritance. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, Learning that had run in the family like an heirloom! *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Ginevra* 240 Alone it hangs Over a mouldering heir-loom its companion, An oaken-chest half eaten by the worms. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 126 A glass cup, called ..'The Luck of Muncaster'.. is carefully preserved as a precious heirloom, and a harbinger of the family's fortunes.

b. *fig.* Anything inherited from a line of ancestors, or handed down from generation to generation.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xi. (R.), He [Edward the Confessor)..obtain'd by earnest pray'r, This tumour by a king might cured be alone: Which he an heir-loom left unto the English throne. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 187 The name of a town, a village, or hamlet, is an heir-loom inherited from our ancestors. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 592 Political wisdom is the heirloom of no one class of society.

Heirof, obs. Sc. form of Hereof *adv.*

Heirship (ēə·ɹʃip). [f. Heir *sb.* + -ship.]

1. The state, condition, or rights of an heir; right of inheritance; inheritance.

1478 [see 2]. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 231 Gif he hes takin or ressavit airschip of ony movabill gudis pertening to his predecessour. 1692 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 224 He came into England, purposely to resign up his Heirship of his Estate at Sherburn. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 56 They are reported to have been .. driven from their .. legal Heirship. 1884 Chitty in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 546 The only heirship there referred to was the heirship to the Earldom.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *heritage.*)

1697 C. Leslie *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 210 To set up their Heirship to any Kingdom they please; when their King (the Son of God) Commands them. 1816 Byron *Parisina* xiii, I could not claim The lawful heirship of thy name. 1833 Medwin in *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 33 What is the lot of man But misery?—'tis the heirship of his birth.

† **2.** *Heirship movables, goods* (*Sc. Law*), the best of certain kinds of movable goods (such as furniture, horses, cows, farming utensils, etc.), belonging to his predecessor, which the heir was entitled to take besides the heritable estate. *Obs.* (The right was abolished in 1868 by Act 31–2 Vict. c. 101.)

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 15 (Jam.) Ony accioun..for herage of landis, or movable gudis of areschip pertening to ane are. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 236 Ane bastard may not be ane air, nor crave airschip gudis. *a* 1646 Sir T. Hope *Minor Practicks* (1734) 538. 1838 *Erskine's Inst. Law Scotland* 834 The heirship-movables fall also to the eldest [heir-portioner] alone. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* 421 *Heirship Moveables* are the moveables to which the heir in heritage is entitled, in order that he may not succeed to a house and land completely dismantled.

Heirship, var. of Hership *Obs.*, devastation.

Heise, variant of Heeze *v.*, to hoist. **Heist,** obs. Sc. f. Hest. **Heisugge,** obs. f. Haysuck. **Heit,** obs. Sc. f. Hate, Heat, Hot; see Hight *v.* **Heith,** obs. f. Height. **Heithen, heipen,** obs. ff. Heathen, Hethen. **Heithing, Heithorne,** obs. ff. Hething, Hawthorn. **Heive, -en,** obs. ff. Heave, Heaven, Haven. **Heivol,** obs. f. Highful *a.* **Heixt(e,** obs. ff. Highest. **Heize:** see Heeze. **Hejalap:** see Jalap.

Hejira, variant of Hegira.

Hek, heke, obs. forms of Heck.

† **Heke**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. A horse (of some kind).

a 1400 *Morte Arthur* 2284 Hekes and hakkenays and horses of armes.

† **Heke**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Cf. Hack *sb.*[1] 2 and *v.*[1] 2 a.] A chilblain.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 144 Quod fit in talo [h]yeme maxime propter frigus et dicitur pernio a pernicie, anglice *heke* uel *moule.*

Hek(e)far, -feer, etc., obs. forms of Heifer.

Hekel, -ill, -elare, obs. ff. Heckle, Heckler.

† **Hekemose.** *Obs.* [Cf. *heckymal, hackmall* dial. names of the Titmouse.] A bird: prob. the Titmouse.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 585/1 *Frondator*, an hekemose. [*Ibid.* 640/28 *Hic frondator*, tytmase. 702/3 *Hic frondator*, a sterkyng.]

Hekk-: see Heck-.

Hekst, obs. f. Highest, superl. of High *a.*

Hel, obs. form of Heal, Hele, Hell.

Heland, obs. form of Highland.

† **Helas,** *int. Obs.* [a. F. *hélas*, the later form of *ha las, a las* Alas.] An exclamation expressing grief, sorrow, etc.; alas!

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xix, Helas for god & for pyte I praye yow that ye wylle hyde me. *a* 1529 Skelton *Col. Cloute* 1022 Helas, I say, helas! Howe may this come to passe. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 300 But if of Edward King (helas) our Hector wailes the death. 1753 Lady Luxborough *Let. to Shenstone* 24 June, Helas!—Lady Plymouth, Lady Archer, &c. are in the neighbourhood, and I in *my chimney-corner.*

Helbow(e, obs. forms of Elbow.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 Helbowes, *coudes.* *c* 1475 Wr.-Wülcker 749/6 *Hic cubitus*, a helbowe.

Helco-, combining form of Gr. ἕλκος 'festering wound, ulcer', used to form technical terms with sense 'ulcer': as in **He·lcoid** *a.*, resembling an ulcer (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Helco·logy,** the doctrine of, or a treatise on ulcers (Mayne). ‖ **Helco·ma,** an old term for ulceration (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Helcophtha·lmia, -my,** ophthalmia with ulceration (Mayne). **He·lcoplasty** [Gr. πλαστ-ός formed], the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of healthy skin from another part or person (Dunglison *Med. Dict.*). ‖ **Helco·sis** [Gr. ἕλκωσις], ulceration. **Helcotic** (helkɒ·tik) *a.* [Gr. ἑλκωτικός ulcerating], of or belonging to ulceration (Mayne).

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 283 The doctrine of ulcers belongs for the most part to special surgery, where helcology has attained to great perfection.

† **He·lctic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἑλκτικός fit for drawing, f. ἑλκτός, verbal adj. of ἕλκειν to draw, drag.] That serves to draw, drawing.

1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 54 Who with I know not what Helktique Instruments..have removed Cataractonium out of Yorkshire.

† **He·lcysm.** *Obs. rare*—[o]. [a. L. *helcysma*, a. Gr. ἕλκυσμα silver dross.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Helcysm*, the froth and filth of silver; the dross and scum of that metal.

Held (held), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Hold *v.*] Kept in, restrained, detained.

1820 Keats *Lamia* I. 300 While, like held breath, the stars drew in their panting fires. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 287 Still whispering under my held breath. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 2/1 The coda with its held notes for the bass clarinet and bassoon deserves close attention.

† **Held, helde,** *sb. Obs.* [Late OE. *helde* fem., allegiance, fealty: cf. OE. *hyldo, hyld* favour, grace, loyalty, allegiance = OS. *huldi*, OHG. *huldî* (Ger. *huld*), Goth. type **hulþei*, f. *hulþs*, OHG., OS., OE. *hold* gracious, kind.]

1. Grace, favour, kindness.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 301 Hyld hæfde his ferlorene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 God..ȝefe us mihte þurh his held þet ure leue beo ure sceld. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde.

2. Loyalty to the liege lord, allegiance.

a 1000 *Laws of Edgar* IV. c. 12 (Schmid) For eowrum hyldum, þe ge me symble cyddon. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1097 He þær on þæs cynges Willelmes heldan to cynge ȝesette. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 285 Understonde þe bet efsone, and hold me þyn helde. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 397 Þat he þe bere al þe helde þat man schal to his louerd ȝelde.

Held, obs. erron. form of Yield *v.*

† **Helde.** *Herb. Obs.* An old name of Tansy.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 86 Genim .. heldan & betonican eolonan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133/33 *Tanaceta*, helde. *c* 1265 *Names of Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/17 *Tanesetum*, i. *tanesie*, i. helde.

Helde, obs. form of Heald, Hield, Hild.

Helder, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [ME. = ON. comp. *heldr* (Sw. *heller*, Da. *heller*).] More; rather.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 430 And nawþer faltered ne fel þe freke neuer þe helder. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1016 My conatyng is elder [*v. r.* helder] þe sadnes of slike men þan swyftnes of childir. *Ibid.* 4657 þat gome is gods gud frend & god neuire þe hildire. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 25 *Heldar*, rather, before. *c* 1840 in *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.* s.v., [One of 'some masons setting a flag'] It's elder slack yet. 1857, 1874 [see Elder *adv.*].

†He·ldest, *adv. Obs.* [superl. of HELDER, ON. *helzt.*] Most, foremost, soonest.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1855 (Dubl. MS.) In howre-selfe to sitte all-þar heldest [*v.r.* heist]. *Ibid.* 2509 When we hope all þe heldest [*v.r.* althire-higest] to herye hym with armes.

Heldest, -ast, obs. forms of ELDEST.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 104 His heldast douchtyre. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2319 Heldest child.

Helding, obs. form of HILDING.

†Hele, *v.*[1] (*str.*) *Obs.* Forms: 1 helan (2nd sing. hilest, 3rd sing. hilþ), 2–3 heole(n, 2–4 hele (2nd sing. hilest), (3 hale), 4 hel. *Pa. t.* 1 hæl, pl. hǽlon, 4 hal. *Pa. pple.* 1 holen (Bosw.), 3 iholen, 4 holn, hole, ihole. [Com. Teut. str. vb. of ablaut series *hel-, hal-, hul-* (*hol-*) : OE. *helan, hæl, hǽlon, holen* = OFris. *hela,* OS., OHG. *helan* (MLG., MDu., Du. *hēlen,* MHG. *heln,* Ger. *hehlen*) to hide, conceal, cover up ; Aryan root *kel-* in L. *celāre* to hide, *oc-cul-ēre* to hide, Gr. *καλ-ύπτ-ειν* to hide. (See note below.) The present stem of this strong vb. blended in ME. with that of the derivative OE. *hęlian* (see next), so that the strong inflexions did not survive the 14th c. Weak inflexions occur beside the strong in MDu. *helen,* and alone in MLG., mod.Ger., and Du.]

trans. To hide, conceal ; to keep secret.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 11 [xl.] 10 Ne hel ic mildheortnisse ðine..from ȝesomnunge micelre. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* vi. xxxiii. § 2 He hit hæl swiþe fæste wið his broðor. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 57 Ne þu nagest for to stele ne nan þef þe for to heole. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 161 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Al sal þar ben þanne cuð þat men luȝen her and halen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 ȝif þi god dede were iholen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 47 ȝif þu wel hiles te under godes wenges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28135 Ic ha þam holn al wit my pride. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 þe kueades þet were y-hole and yroted ine þe herte. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4203 My coppe thow hast y-stole, And undur thy barm hole.

[*Note.* The Teutonic ablaut-series *hel-, hal-, hǽl, hul-* (*hol-*), has an extensive family of derivatives :

I. From *e* grade : OE. *helan,* HELE *v.*[1], HELE *sb.* ; HELM[1].

II. From *a* grade (with umlaut) : **haljan,* OE. *hęlian,* HELE *v.*[2] ; Goth. *halja,* OE. *hęll(l),* HELL *sb.*

III. From *u(o)* grade : OE. *hulu,* HULL 'husk' ; OE. *hol,* Sc. *holl,* HOWE 'hollow' ; OE. *hol,* HOLE ; HOLLOW *a., sb., v.*

IV. From *u* grade (with umlaut) : Goth. *huljan,* OE. **hyllan,* ON. *hylja,* ME. *hyll, hule, hile,* HILL *v.*]

Hele, heal (hīl), *v.*[2] (*wk.*) *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 helian, 2–4 helie(n, 2–5 hele, 4–5 heyle, *Sc.* heile, 4–7 hell(e, 5 heele, *Sc.* heill, 6–9 heal, 7 heale, 8– heel, 9 hele. *Pa. t.* 1 -ode, 2–4 -ede, 3–5 -ed, 4 helled, heild, *Sc.* helit, heylyt, 4–5 helet(e, 6–9 healed. *Pa. pple.* 3 ihæled, iheoled, 3–5 (i)heled, -id, -yd, yheled, 4 *Sc.* helit, 5 -ud, -ut, 6–9 healed. [OE. *hęlian,* a later form of *hęllan* (Sievers, ed. 2, § 400. 2) = OS. *bi-helljan,* OHG. *bi-hellen* :—**haljan,* f. ablaut stem *hal-* of *helan* : see prec. etym. and note.]

†1. *trans.* To hide, conceal ; to keep secret. *Obs.*

c 975 *Canons Edgar* § 47 in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 254 Dæt ænig ġehadod man his sceare ne helige. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxxviii. 15 Heo helode hire nebb. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 þat heued þat he helede. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Mei ich .. helien Abraham þing þet ich þenche uorto donne? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 373 Syne [thai] it helit weill eneuch. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiii. 129 (Harl. MS.) Hele the cors of this dede man in some prive place of thin house. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 989 They made them to swere they schulde be lele, And syr Emers counsell heyle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 189 b/2 But the preest alwey heled his synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 35 Heill nor conceill, reset nane of thay lownis. ?16.. *Bold Burnet's Dau.* ix. in Child *Ballads* II. lii. (1884) 453/2 Although I would heal it neer sae well, Our God above does see.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To practise concealment, keep a secret, keep silence. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 351 No longer hele y nille, Al that soþe tellen y wille. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2522 To hele wel is no folye. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 1034 The abbot seyde .. that he wolde hele, And ellys he were wode.

2. To cover, cover in. Still in local use, esp. in senses (*a*) to cover (roots, seeds, etc.) with earth ; (*b*) to cover with slates or tiles, to roof.

a. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 195 Anes kinnes neddres is þe mid hire lichame heleð hire heued þane he beð of harme offered. *Ibid.* 197 þat heued þat he helede wið þe deules eginge. *c* 1205 LAY. 18405 Heo leggeð i þissen felden Ihæled [*c* 1275 iheled] in heore telden. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ix. 128 Snaw had helit all the land. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 52 Derkenes schulle heele þe erþe. 1497 *Will of Dynham* (Somerset Ho.), A Matynsbooke helid with purpill veluet. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 When his [the lion's] necke and shoulders be healed with heare and mayne. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 287 In this Countrie, with them that retaine the ancient language .. to hell the dead, is as much as to cover the dead. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words, Heal,* to cover ; *Suss.* As, 'to heal the fire' ; 'to heal a house' ; 'to heal a person in bed'. 1773 W. TADMAN in R. Dossie *Mem. Agric.* (1782) III. 102 [It] destroys the small weeds, lets in the earth, and heels the seeds. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 275 At the time of earthing the potatoes by the double mould-plough, turnip seed is sown, and thus 'heled'. 1882 *Gardener's Chron.* 4 Mar. 295 Lay or 'heel them in' sufficiently deep to cover the naked portion of the stems.

b. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 17 Brent tyle to hele wiþ hous and cherches. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 237 Alle þe houses beþ heled .. With no lede, bote with loue. 1458 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 100 It. for a Plomer to hely the batylmente for the styple. 1674 [see prec.]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 275 They Rip, and Heal, and Counter-lath, for 3*s.* per Square. 1894 [see next].

Hence **Heled** *ppl. a.,* covered, roofed.

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 A strete þat þan was clepede þe couerid or þe helid strete. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 46 Olde tyled, or stone healed houses. 1894 *W. Sussex County Times* 5 May 4/2 For Sale, a Block of Four Freehold Brick-built Slate-healed Modern Cottages.

Hele, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. HELE *v.,* in various senses.] **†a.** ? Concealment. (OE.) **†b.** A hiding-place (*obs.*). **c.** Cover (*dial.*).

a 1000 *Inst. Polity* xii. in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 320 Hi ..mid yfelan helan earme men beswicað. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4959 Ac from her frendes hy stelen An gon to wode and maken hem helen, And crepen thereinne. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* III. 106 The man .. had gone home .. keeping under hele with his oilskins on.

Hele, obs. f. HALE *a.,* HEAL *sb.* and *v.,* HEEL *sb.*[1]

Helegug, obs. form of ELIGUG.

Heleles : see HEALLESS.

†Helena (he·lĭnă). *Obs.* [a. L. *Helena,* a. Gr. Ἑλένη female proper name. The Greek *Helene* was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the name given to double meteors at sea ; but there was perh. association also with Gr. ἑλένη torch.] A meteoric light seen about the masts of ships : cf. CORPOSANT.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, Seen on the land, is called..*Ignis fatuus*..That which is seene on the Sea, if it be but one, is named Helena, if it be two, it is called Castor and Pollux. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 18 But if they appeare two and two together, they bring comfort with them..as by whose comming, they say, that dreadfull, cursed, and threatning meteor called Helena is chased and driuen away.

Helend(e, var. HEALEND *Obs.,* Saviour.

Helen-flower. An anglicized form of *Helenium,* a genus of composite plants.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Helenium* .. Dark purple Helen-flower..Autumn Helen-flower or Sneezewort.

Helenge, var. ELENGE *a. dial.,* lonely.

Helenin (he·lĭnin). *Chem.* [f. botanical name *Helen-ium* + -IN.] A colourless crystalline substance (C_6H_8O) obtained from the root of elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 498 When the root of elecampane is distilled, the helenin passes with the water under the form of a yellowish oil. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., According to Valenzuela, helenin is very useful in bronchitis.

Hence **He·lenene,** a yellow oily hydrocarbon obtained by distilling helenin with phosphoric anhydride (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865).

Helepole (he·lĭpoel). *Ancient Hist.* [a. F. *hélépole,* ad. late L. *helepolis* = Gr. ἑλέπολις city-taking, used as fem. sb. = a besieging engine, f. ἑλ- to take + πόλις city.] An ancient besieging engine, a kind of movable tower.

[1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 33 b, Ye engins called..tolleons, Walking toures, Heliopolins.] 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 950/1 His engines, called *helepoles,* were a pleasing spectacle to the very towns which he besieged. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIV. 793 The moveable towers employed by the ancients in their sieges, and which they called *Helepoles.*

Heler, healer (hī·ləɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8–9 heeler. [f. HELE *v.*[2]]

1. a. One who covers up or conceals. b. A thing that covers ; a cover, covering, coverlet.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. vi. (1495), The eye lyddes that ben the helers and couerars of the eyen. *Ibid.* v. viii, A byrde in stede of an eye lydde hath an heler to couere and kepe the syghte. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A proverbial saying heard in the neighbourhood of Stoddesdon :—'The heler's as bad as the heaver'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 334 *Heler,* a horse-cloth ; cocket. 'Better nit put the haler 'pon th' 'oss'. *Ibid.* 335 'The heler's so bad as the stealer.'

2. A slater or tiler : = HELLIER.

1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* s.v. *Heal,* In the West he that covers a House with slates is called a Healer or Hellier. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 82 Squares of .. Tyling in the Healers, or Bricklayer's Work.

3. The upper half of a drain tile, when made in two semicylindrical parts (the under part being the 'gutter tile').

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 231, 1300 tiles with heelers, at 5*s.* per 100.

†Heleth. *Obs.* Forms: 1–3 hæleþ, heleþ, 3 haleþ ; also 7 *pseudo-arch.* health. [OE. *hæleð, hęleð* = OSax. *hęlith,* late OHG. *helid,* Ger. *held* hero.] A warrior, hero, man.

Beowulf (Z.) 191 Ne mihte snotor hæleð, wean onwendan. *c* 1205 LAY. 1779 þa heleðes weren bliðe. *Ibid.* 11989 Hæleð. [1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* viii, They under false pretence of amity and chear, The British Peers invite, the German healths to view At Stonehenge.]

Helewei, -wi, var. of HALEWEI *Obs.*

†Helewou, -wow, -wogh, helowe-wall. *Obs.* [f. HELE, covering + OE. *wǽg,* ME. *woȝ, wow,* WOUGH, wall.] An end-wall ; (? also = roof-wall).

a 1200 *Grave* 17 in Thorpe *Anal.* 153 Ðe hele-waȝes beoð laȝe, sid-waȝes unheȝe. [*c* 1205 LAY. 25887 He nom þare halle wah [*c* 1275 hilewoþ] and helden hine to grunde.] *a* 1300 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 90 Side walles hit hedde to, ac non helewou þer nas ; hit was opun at eiþer ende, to go in al þat wolde. *c* 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B. 14. 39 f. 122 b) *Et pluis pur lever le meistere* and more to rere uppe the helewoghes. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 25 Et in solutis eidem dominæ pro quodam helowe wall unius domus apud Curtlyngton annuatim ii. den. 1695 *Ibid.* Gloss., *Helowe-wall,* the hell-wall or end wall that covers and defends the rest of the building.

Helf, Heli, obs. forms of HALF *sb.,* HOLY.

Heliac (hī·liæk), *a.* [ad. late L. *hēliac-us,* a. Gr. ἡλιακός, f. ἥλιος the sun. Cf. F. *héliaque.*]

1. Pertaining to the sun, solar.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* II. 431 Quito bow'd ; and all the heliac zone Felt the same sceptre, and confirm'd the throne.

2. = HELIACAL 1.

1775 ASH, *Heliac,* emerging from the lustre of the sun, falling into the lustre of the sun. 1839 J. TAYLOR *Poems & Transl.* 203 The Heliac settings and Heliac risings of the constellations.

Heliacal (hĭlə·ĭ·ăkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Astron.* Said of the rising of a star when it first emerges from the sun's rays and becomes visible before sunrise, or of its setting when it is last visible after sunset before being lost in the sun's rays.

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. vi, Setting of stars, chronic, and heliacal. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 6 Apparent rising is called Helia[a]cal which is of stars getting out of the sun beames ; and so if the star get into the sun beames at setting. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 15 By observing the Heliacal Risings and Setting of the stars, they found the length of the Solar year. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U. K. S.) The Egyptian rural year was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius.

†b. *Heliacal year,* the year reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius, the canicular year ; *great heliacal year,* the canicular cycle : see CANICULAR 3.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 1 In 1461 years, which was the great Heliacall year, it returns to the same beginning.

2. Relating to or produced by the sun, solar. *rare.*

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 That the headaches and other symptoms of heliacal injury might not ensue. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 21 Then the whole of your lofty heliacal philosophy is only a blaze of lies.

Heliacally (hĭlə·ĭ·ăkăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In the way of heliacal rising or setting : see prec. 1.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 8 *note,* Cosmically not heliacally : for these two, rising and setting are ascribed to the stars. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 222 From the rising of this [the dog-] starre, not cosmically, that is, with the Sun, but Heliacally, that is, its emersion from the rayes of the Sunne, the Ancients computed their canicular dayes. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Astron.* vii. 169/2 (U.K.S.) The age of Hesiod .. may be determined by the fact that he mentions that Arcturus rose heliacally sixty days after the winter solstice.

Heliæan (hīlĭ·ĭ·ăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Ἡλιαία + -AN.] Belonging to the *Heliæa,* a public hall in ancient Athens, in which was held the chief law-court, before which were tried all offences liable to public prosecution.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxv. 106 Carry him to be tried at the Heliæan court. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Wasps* 119 When you eat the paunch procured by an Heliæan old stager.

Helianthaceous (hīlĭænþē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. HELIANTH-US + -ACEOUS.] Allied to the genus *Helianthus* of composite plants.

Helianthoid (hīlĭæ·nþoid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Helianthoidea,* neut. pl. of *Helianthoides* ; f. *Helianthus* : see next and -OID.]

A. *adj.* a. Resembling the *Helianthus* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). b. Belonging to the *Helianthoidea,* an order of *Actinozoa,* comprising the sea-anemones. B. *sb.* One of the *Helianthoidea.* Also **Helianthoi·dean** *a.* and *sb.*

1865 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* IV. xiii. § 246 (1867) II. 167 Solitary polypes—hydroid or helianthoid—mostly stationary, and when they do move, moving with any side foremost.

‖ Helianthus (hīlĭæ·nþŭs). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἥλι-ος sun + ἄνθος flower.] The botanical genus including the common sunflower (N.O. *Compositæ*).

1776 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 400 Jerusalem artichoke is also a species of Helianthus. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 9/2 Like helianthus, borne on downy wings To distant realms. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 294 The leaves of a single plant of helianthus three feet high exposed nearly forty feet of surface. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* i. 10 Yonder is golden yellow, where the *helianthus* turns her dial-like face to the sun.

Hence **Helia·nthic** *a.,* of or belonging to Helianthus, as in *helianthic acid,* obtained from sunflower seeds. **Helia·nthin,** an aniline dye of orange yellow colour.

Heliast (hī·lĭæst). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ἡλιαστής, f. ἡλιάζεσθαι to sit in the court Ἡλιαία.] One of the qualified citizens of ancient Athens chosen to sit as judges in the Heliæan court ; a dicast.

1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxxv. 127 Set in the stocks five days and as many nights, if the heliasts so order it.

Helia·stic, *a.* [ad. Gr. ἡλιαστικός, f. ἡλιαστής : see prec.] Of or pertaining to the Heliasts.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 10 They executed their Commission in Circuits, like unto the Athenian Heliastick or Subdial Court. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xxxv. 125 The heliastic court alone was to pass sentence upon him.

Helical (he·likăl), *a.* [f. L. *helix, helic-em* (see HELIX) + -AL.] Belonging to or having the form of a helix ; screw-shaped ; spiral.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 27 A Helicall and Spirall

vertue to move on the Cilinder of her Axis in Spirall lines. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ix. (1648) 57 A helicall revolution about a Cylinder. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 217 The mean helical angles of Archimedean or Water Screws. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 16 For marine chronometers helical springs, in which both ends curve inwards, are universally used.

Helically (he·likăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a helical manner, spirally.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 543 Such as we sometimes find so helically twisted. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 594 Turn'd helically like a Snail-shell. 1878 THURSTON *Growth Steameng.* 74 Flues helically traversing the masonry setting.

Helicampana, *obs.* form of ELECAMPANE.

‖ **Helice** (he·lisɛ). *Obs.* [a. L. *Helicē*, Gr. ἑλίκη lit. 'winding', from its revolution round the pole; mod.F. *Hélice*.] A poetical appellation of the constellation Ursa Major.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 33 The Cynosura of the purest thought, Faire Helice, by whom the heart is taught. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 8 Helice the greater Beare hath 27 Starres.

Heliced (hī·list), *a. rare.* [f. HELIX, pl. *helices*, in F. *hélice* + -ED 2.] Adorned with helices.

1875 LEWIS & STREET in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 411/2 Terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium.

Helices (he·lisīz), pl. of HELIX.

Helichryse (he·likrəis). =next.

1893 SYMONDS *In the Key of Blue* 10 While curling through lush grass one spies Tendrils of honeyed helichryse.

‖ **Helichrysum** (helikrəi·sŭm). Also -os, -on. [L., *helichrȳsum*, also *helichrȳsos* = Gr. ἑλίχρυσος, f. ἕλιξ spiral + χρῡσός gold.]

1. A creeping plant with yellow flowers, so called by the ancients: variously identified as *Gnaphalium stœchas* and *Tanacetum annuum*.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Cij a, The ryght Elichryson groweth in Italy .. and it may be called in englysh, flour amor, or yelowe flour amor. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 298. 335 A carved cup .. surrounded at the rim with a wreath of ivy and helichrysos, beneath with acanthos.

2. *Bot.* A large genus of composite plants, having mostly yellow flowers, of persistent character, whence called *Everlastings* or *Immortelles*.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 227 [Plants] least patient of cold .. *Balsamum, Helichryson.* 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 91/1 Helichrysums are not very particular as to soil.

Heliciform (he·lisifōm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *heliciform-is*, f. *helix* HELIX: see -FORM.] Having the form of the snail's shell; spirally wound (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

Helicin (he·lisin). *Chem.* [mod. f. L. *helix* spiral, also a kind of willow + -IN.]

1. The glycoside of salicylic acid.

1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 444. 1865 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 139. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 642 Helicin, $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$, is a white, crystalline, slightly bitter substance, produced by the action of very dilute nitric acid upon salicin.

2. An oily substance extracted from snails.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helicin*, name given by Oscar Figuier for a peculiar substance which he discovered in the garden snail. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 85 An oil with a sulphurous odour .. to which he has given the name of Helicine.

Helicine (he·lisəin, -in), *a. Anat.* [f. as prec. + -INE.] a. Spiral, coiled; applied to certain small arteries of the penis and clitoris. b. Pertaining to the helix of the ear.

1833 DUNGLISON cited in WORCESTER. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 446/1 Passage of the blood from these helicine arteries.

Helicinian (helisi·niăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Helicīna* (f. *helix*) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Spiral; said of a shell. B. *sb.* One of the *Helicina*, a family of Gastropods in De Férussac's classification.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 106/2 *Helicidæ*, The fifth order [of gastropods] contains two families:—1st The Helicinians .. 2nd The Turbicinians.

Helicite (he·lisəit). *Geol.* [f. L. *helix*, *helic-* HELIX + -ITE.] A fossil snail-shell.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 7 The same little helicites..are found in layers of three or four feet thick as far inland as Turmero.

Helicograph (he·likoɡraf). [f. *helico-*, combining form of Gr. ἕλιξ HELIX + -GRAPH.]

1851 *Dict. Archit.* s.v., An instrument..for describing the volutes and scroll work found in Grecian architecture, and called the screw helicograph.

Helicogyrate (-dʒəi·rɛit), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + GYRATE.] Surrounded by an obliquely placed ring, as some spore-cases. Also said of the ferns.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 595 Fée .. includes the helicogyrate ferns also in the general denomination of Polypodiaceæ. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Helicogyrate*, having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it; as in the spore-cases of *Trichomanes*.

Helicoid (he·likoid), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -oeid. [mod. ad. Gr. ἑλικοειδής of winding or spiral form, f. ἕλιξ HELIX + εἶδος shape: see -OID. Cf. F. *hélicoïde* (1704 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the form of a helix; screw-shaped; spiral. Chiefly in *Zool.* of shells, and in *Bot.* of forms of inflorescence, etc. *Helicoid parabola*, in *Geom.* a spiral curve formed by twisting the common parabola so that its axis becomes a circle, the ordinates still remaining perpendicular to the axis and in the same plane with it.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolick Spiral*, is a Curve which arises from the Supposition of the Axis of the common *Apollonian Parabola's* being bent round into the Periphery of a Circle. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid Parabola*, or the *Parabolic Spiral*. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 324 The cyme..is helicoid or scorpioid. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 721 The fusiform helicoid cavity. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 521 *The Unilateral Helicoid Cyme* is a sympodial cyme in which the median plane of each of the successive axes..is always situated on the same side.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to or resembling the *Helicidæ*, gastropodous molluscs including the snail.

1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 37 Molluscs .. with a helicoid shell, similar to that of a small natica.

B. *sb.* †1. Something of a helicoid or spiral form. *Obs. rare.*

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 80 Shells, Some Helicoeids, some Conical appear, These Miters emulate, Those, Turbans are.

2. *Geom.* †a. =Helicoid parabola: see A. 1. *Obs.* b. A warped surface generated by a moving straight line which always passes through or touches a fixed helix.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc., etc.* 547/1 [This] spiral curve .. is the helicoid. 1855 DAVIES & PECK *Math. Dict.*, *Helicoid*, a warped surface, which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner that each point of it shall have a uniform motion in the direction of a fixed straight line, and at the same time a uniform angular motion about it.

Helicoidal (helikoi·dăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELICOID *a.* 1.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 405 The formation of the right and left-handed helicoidal crystals.

He·licoidly, *adv.* [f. HELICOID *a.* + -LY 2.] In a helicoid manner, spirally.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 720 A fusiform chamber helicoidly divided.

Helicometry (helikǫ·mĕtri). *Geom.* [f. *helico-*, comb. form of Gr. ἕλιξ HELIX + -METRY.] The measurement of spirals.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helicometry*, or *Helicosophy*, a Mathematical Art, which teaches how to measure or draw all Spiral Lines upon a Plain, and shews their respective Properties. 1811 *Encycl. Londin.* s.v.

Helicon (he·likǫn). [L. *Helicōn* = Gr. Ἑλικών. In sense 2 b there seems to be association with HELIX.]

1. (With capital H.) Name of a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses, in which rose the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene; by 16th and 17th c. writers often confused with these. Hence used allusively in reference to poetic inspiration.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 99, I gaue hym drynke of the sugryd welle Of Eliconys waters crystallyne. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 28 Eloquence haue I none; I neuer was acquaynted with the muses; I neuer tasted of Helycon. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 42 You Virgins, that on Parnasse dwell, Whence floweth *Helicon*, the learned well. 1600 *title* England's Helicon [ed. 2: .or the Muses Harmony.] 1631 MILTON *Epit. M'chess Winchester* 56 Here be tears of perfect moan Wept for thee in Helicon. 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* v. Wks. (1875) 481 Poor shallow scoundrels .. that never drank any Helicon above a penny a quart. 1892 *Bookman* Nov. 57/1 Any question of his precise place in England's Helicon.

2. a. An ancient acoustical instrument consisting of strings stretched over a resonance-box and capable of being adjusted to different lengths. b. A large brass wind-instrument of a spiral form.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Helicon*, a form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves.

Heliconian (helikō·niăn), *a.* [In sense 1, f. L. *Helicōni-us* = Gr. Ἑλικώνιος, f. Ἑλικών (see prec. and -IAN). In sense 2, f. mod.L. *Helicōnia*, a genus of butterflies.]

1. Pertaining to Helicon, or to the Muses.

1557 GRIMALD in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 107 Th Heliconian Nymphs. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 31 Th' Heliconian maides. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Life T. Parr* Wks. (1872) 17 He .. ne'er did taste the Heliconian cup. 1779 COWPER *Let. to J. Hill* 14 Nov., Your approbation of my last Heliconian present encourages me to send you another. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 224 Shutting reasons up in rhythm, Or Heliconian honey in living words, To make a truth less harsh.

2. *Entom.* Belonging to the genus *Heliconia*, or family *Heliconiidæ* of butterflies. Also **Heliconi·deous, He·liconine, He·liconoid** *adjs.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 645 In several of the Heliconian butterflies the greater part of both wings is transparent. 1867 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* iii. (1871) 85 Every species of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous butterfly. 1887 — in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 355 The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterflies.

†**Helico·sophy.** *Obs.* [f. *helico-*, comb. form of Gr. ἕλιξ HELIX, after *philosophy*.] That part of geometry which treats of spirals.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 Helicosophie, is nere Sister to Trochilike. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Helicosophy*, a mathematical Art which demonstrates the designing of all spiral Lines.

Helie, -y, var. HEILY, HIGHLY *a. Obs.*

Heling, healing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6- helling. Now *dial.* [f. HELE *v.*1 and 2 + -ING 1.]

1. The action of covering; covering up, concealing; the covering in of a house, roofing with slate, tiles, or the like.

a 1200 *Lofsung* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his spotlunge and bufettunge and his heliunge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 þe heliunge is þe god dedes lif, & halt hit ine strencðe. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 222 All wrangwise takyng .. hiding or helyng of othir men godes. 1451 *Churchw. Acc. Vatton* (1890) 94 For helyng of Synt Jamys ys Chapell. 1554 *Ibid.* 166 The tyler for ye hellyng of ye Church. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 Fraudfull heiling and concealing of treasure. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 Healing with Lead or flat Stone is not to be approved of, by reason of its weight. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 275 For Ripping, and Healing again..Bricklayers reckon 3*s.* 6*d.* per Square.

2. *concr.* A covering; a cover, roofing.

13.. *K. Alis.* 6188 Above, and byneothe, is heore heolyng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 11 The heling of thar hevede That vikkit vyntir had thame revede. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 283 Sche hidde hir armes and hir þyghes wiþ dyuers helynges. *Ibid.* III. 273 þe helynge [of the palace] liche to þe firmament. 1498 *Will of Whytmor* (Somerset Ho.), My portouse w^t^ a rede helyng. 1543 *Will of J. Mors* (*Ibid.*), Fetherbedde, a bolster..twoo blankettes a Helyng a matres. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 A *Bed-Healing* (*Derb.*), a coverlet: it is also called absolutely a Hylling in many places. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 169 Of the weight of this sort of Healing. 1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 306 Slaters with us..are called *helliers* and the slate roof of a house is termed the *helling*. 1853 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. VIII. 44/2 Another Devonianism. The Cover of a book is called its healing.

†b. Clothing. *Obs.*

1382 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 519 Ynowȝ for liflode and heling. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 43 Fode & heling hauing, wiþ hem I schal be content.

3. *Comb.*, as *heling-coster*, *-net*, *-stone*.

1447 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 131 All my .. helyng Costurs of hallys. 1558-9 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person..shall use any Heling Nett or Trymle Bote. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 6 b, For covering of houses there are three sorts of Slate, which from that use take the name of *Healing-stones*.

Helio (hī·lio), colloq. abbrev. of HELIOGRAPH *sb.* and *v.*

1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 30, I used to put my signaller under arrest to prevent him reading the helio-orders. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 5/4 Messages had to be helio'd under a hot fire at short range.

Helio-, combining form of Gr. ἥλιος sun, occurring in various scientific and other terms, most of which are entered in their alphabetical places; others of rarer occurrence are placed here. **Helioa·rkite** *a.* [cf. ARKITE], relating to the sun and Noah's ark, as objects of worship. ‖ **Heliocome·tes** [mod.L., f. Gr. κομήτης comet], an appearance of rays of light extending from the sun like a comet's tail. **Helio-dæmo·nic** *a.*, relating to the sun and dæmons. **Helio-elе·ctric** *a.*, relating to electric force emanating from the sun. **Helio-engra·ving** = HELIOGRAVURE. **Helio·fugal** *a.* [after *centrifugal*; cf. F. *héliophuge*], tending away from the sun. **Helio·later** [Gr. -λατρης worshipping], a worshipper of the sun; so **Helio·latrous** *a.*, worshipping the sun; **Helio·latry** [Gr. λατρεία worship], sun-worship. **Helio·logist**, one versed in heliology; **Helio·logy**, the science of the sun's energy and action. **Helio·philous** *a.* [φίλος loving], fond of or attracted by sunlight. **Heliopho·bia** [Gr. -φοβία fear], dread of or shrinking from sunlight, photophobia; so **He·liophobe** [Gr. -φοβος fearing], one affected with heliophobia; **Heliopho·bic** *a.*, fearing or shunning sunlight.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* III. 314 Seats of the *Helio-arkite superstition. 1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* I. 148 The ceremonies of the Helioarkite procession. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Heliocometes*, comet of the sun; a phænomenon sometimes observed at the setting of the sun; thus denominated by Sturmius and Pylen..in regard it seems to make a comet of the sun, being a large tail, or column of light, fixed or hung to that luminary, and dragging after it at his setting. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 293 Notions about an arkite idolatry and a *Helio-dæmonic worship. 1884 *Nature* 8 May 47/2 The *helio-electric theory of the perturbations of terrestrial magnetism. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 49/2 The *helio-engraving by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic, of Vienna, in 1883. 1885 CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* 387 The '*heliofugal' power by which Comets' tails are developed. 1828 WEBSTER, **Heliolater. Ibid.*, **Heliolatry.* 1890 GLADSTONE *Impreg. Rock* (1892) 66 According to *heliologists, the process does not even yet appear to be absolutely completed. 1886 *Spectator* 24 Apr. 545/1 The evolution of *heliology. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Heliophobe*, one whose eyes suffer from the sun's rays. **Heliophobia*, the fear of the sun's rays on the retina, such as occurs in albinism. 1886 J. RATTRAY in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXXII. 598 A heliophobic spore may often find enough of shade among the rhizoids of other pre-existing weeds.

Heliocentric (hī·liose·ntrik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HELIO-: see CENTRIC. Cf. F. *héliocentrique*. Opposed in both senses to GEOCENTRIC.]

1. Referred to the sun as centre; considered as viewed from the centre of the sun: as the *heliocentric latitude*, *longitude*, *place*, etc. of a planet, i.e. that in which it would appear to an observer placed at the centre of the sun.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1217 It was necessary..to make a Table of ♃'s Heliocentrick places, to which the Parallaxes being applied, give the Geocentrick. 1703 GREGORY *Ibid.* XXIII. 1318 Finding the Heliocentrick and Geocentric

places of a Comet. 1786 *Ibid.* LXXVI. 429, I have here given its heliocentric and geocentric longitudes and latitudes. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* v. 210 When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun.

2. Having, or taking, the sun as centre: as the *heliocentric* (or Copernican) *system* of astronomy. (See B.)

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. Gloss. s.v. *Geocentric* (U. K. S.), The moon's orbit is Geocentric; but the orbits of the other planets, and of the earth itself, are Heliocentric. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 12 The heliocentric view of our system..is more religious and, in the fullest sense, more scriptural than the geocentric view which it displaced.

fig. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 285 It [poetry of the Old Testament] is what one might call a heliocentric, as distinguished from a geocentric, representation of life.

† **B.** *sb.* One who takes the sun as a centre. *Obs.*

1667 A. NOWEL in Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* (1674) 48 This assertion is not expugned by Geocentricks .. nor oppugned by Heliocentricks.

Hence **He:lioce·ntricism**, the heliocentric theory; **He:liocentri·city**, heliocentric quality.

1865 F. HALL in H. H. Wilson tr. *Vishṇu Puráṇa* II. 242 *note*, The heliocentricism taught in this passage..is remarkable. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 163 Our readers who are ignorant of astronomy may as well refuse to acknowledge the heliocentricity of things. 1885 W. W. ROBERTS *Pontif. Decrees* Introd. 21 The Pope said in effect that heliocentricism was a heresy.

Helioce·ntrical, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELIOCENTRIC. Hence **Helioce·ntrically** *adv.*, as viewed from the centre of the sun.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 122, I have reason to believe the Planetary motions to be Heliocentrical. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 471 The Earth..when it is in Conjunction with any other Planet Heliocentrically.

Heliochrome (hī·liokrōᵘm). [f. HELIO- + Gr. χρῶμα colour.] A photograph representing an object in its natural colours. (Not yet (1897) obtained in a permanent form by any process.) So **Helio-chro·mic** *a.*, pertaining to *heliochromy*. **Helio-chro·moscope**, a device for superposing three specially prepared photographs of an object so as to produce an image in the natural colours. **Helio-chro·motype** = HELIOCHROME. **He·liochromy**, the production of images of objects in the natural colours by a photographic process.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* xii. 176 The name of *Heliochromes has been given to these naturally coloured photographs..the colours soon faded. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Niépce de St. Victor's Researches* 17 His *heliochromic investigations. 1892 *Daily News* 4 May 5/5 To reproduce them [the natural colours] to the eyes it is sufficient to superpose the three images, one with red light, one with green, and one with blue violet. This is accomplished in .. a device called a *heliochromoscope about the size of a hand stereoscope. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Heliochromotype*, a sun-picture in the natural colors: long desired, partially obtained, but always fugitive—so far. 1855 tr. *Niépce de St. Victor's Researches* 43 **Heliochromy.* 1892 *Daily News* 5 May 6/5 Mr. Fred. E. Ives, of Philadelphia, gave an exhibition .. of his 'composite heliochromy', the name of his process of coloured photography.

Heliochryse (hī·liokrəis). [ad. L. *hēliochrȳsos, -on*, a variant form in Pliny for *helichrȳsos, -on* (see HELICHRYSUM), app. taken by later writers as derived from Gr. ἥλιος sun + χρυσός gold.] Poetic name for some bright yellow flower: ? a sunflower or marigold. (See also HELICHRYSE.)

1593 B. BARNES *Parthenophil* Sonn. xcvi. in Arb. *Garner* V. 394 To whom, for need, Parthenophe did lend At Nature's suit, rich Heliochrise, which shined In her fair hair. *Ibid.* Madr. xxiii. *Ibid.* 404 In his hand, a wreath of Heliochrise He brought, to beautify those tresses. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 55 The Heliochryse..His Golden Leaves expandeth out of love To Phoebus.

Helio-dæmonic, -electric, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliogram (hī·liogræm). [f. HELIOGRAPH 4, after *telegram*.] A message transmitted by a heliograph (see next, sense 4).

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 176 The sight of those who receive the heliogram gets..soon fatigued. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. li. 225 Brigadier-General Massy was informed in reply to his heliogram, that [etc.].

Heliograph (hī·liograf), *sb.* [f. HELIO- + -GRAPH, Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.]

1. Name given to an engraving obtained by a process in which a specially prepared plate is acted on chemically by exposure to light. Also *attrib.*

The name was originally given to the process invented by Niépce de St. Victor in 1826.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* i. 12 Niepce .. had also succeeded in rendering his Heliographs, when once formed, impervious to the further effects of the solar rays. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 11 Copper plate impressions of this kind have been found amongst the papers left behind by Nièpce, which he called 'heliographs'..as far back as 1826. This method .. is still in use .. especially in the printing of paper money. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 7/6 Miniature paintings by Fouquet..copied by the heliograph process.

† **b.** A photograph (Webster, 1864). *Obs.*

2. An apparatus for taking photographs of the sun.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 326 This latter instrument includes a *heliograph* and *nebulograph*, worked by one and the same clock-movement. 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/3 The Kew heliograph, in charge of Mr. De La Rue, continues to be worked by a qualified assistant.

3. An instrument for measuring the intensity of sunlight.

1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* 210 The number of lines marked on the paper .. will furnish a comparative measure of the intensity of solar light..and may be registered as so many degrees of the Heliograph, the name Mr. Jordan has given his instrument.

4. An apparatus for signalling by means of a movable mirror which reflects flashes of sunlight to a distance. Cf. HELIOTROPE 4. Also *attrib.*

1877 ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* (ed. 8) § 509 *Mance's Heliograph.* The reflection of light from mirrors has been lately applied by Mance in signalling at great distances by means of the sun's light. 1880 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 461 The author claims to have contrived a heliograph, or sun-telegraph, by which the rays of the sun can be directed on any given point with greater ease than by those at present in use. 1880 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/4 On the 27th of August, about 9 a.m., a flash was seen in the far distance. In a moment our heliograph was on, and we found, to our great delight, it was from General Roberts. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Sept. 5 They hope to secure heliograph connection with General Blood's force shortly.

Heliograph, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To communicate by heliograph: see prec. 4. Also with *obj. clause* and *absol.*

1880 *Standard* 24 Apr. 5/5 General Stewart heliographed an account of the battle to Brigadier Ross. 1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 10/2 There were all the means for heliographing at Korti. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 29 We used to heliograph to them.

2. To photograph by heliography.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 192/1 When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed, raw sienna is also added to the ink.

Heliographer (hīliǫ·grăfəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER: cf. *photographer*.] One who practises heliography; one who makes or works a heliograph: see the various senses of these words.

1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* xix. 281 The failure of heliographers, lithographers, and photographers who tried to work by combining the two arts.

Heliographic (hīliogræ·fik), *a.* [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHIC. Cf. F. *héliographique*.]

1. Pertaining to the description of the sun.

Heliographic latitude or *longitude*: the latitude or longitude of points on the sun's surface, referred to the sun's equator and to a meridian passing through the node of this with the ecliptic. (Cf. *geographic*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Charts, Heliographick Charts*, Descriptions of the Sun's Body, and of its *Maculæ*, or Spots. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 289 The heliographic latitude of the spot, or its angular distance from the solar equator.

2. † **a.** Belonging to photography; photographic.

1840 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 181 Dr. Patterson exhibited some specimens of the Heliographic Art (Daguerreotype). 1855 tr. *Niépce de St. Victor's Researches* i. 44 The heliographic images coloured by its light.

b. Belonging to photographic engraving: see HELIOGRAPH 1, HELIOGRAPHY 3.

1851 R. HUNT *Photography* ix. 107 Producing a better effect than was given by the Heliographic process in several hours. 1855 LACAN *Pref. Niépce de St. Victor's Researches* 21 The remarkable works which heliographic engraving has produced. 1858 *Photogr. Notes* III. 260/2 The heliographic image formed by the sensitive varnish acted on by the light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 12 Printed off from heliographic plates.

3. Pertaining to or obtained by the signalling apparatus called a heliograph (see HELIOGRAPH 4).

1880 *Standard* 8 Apr. 5/3 Hughes's Brigade is in heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. 1897 LD. ROBERTS 41 *Yrs. India* II. liv. 258 The more perfect heliographic apparatus which is now available.

So **Heliogra·phical** *a.* = HELIOGRAPHIC; **Heliogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of a HELIOGRAPH (sense 4 in quot.).

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 120 How the relieving force first came heliographically into communication with Candahar.

Heliography (hīliǫ·grăfi). [f. HELIO- + -GRAPHY. Cf. F. *héliographie*.]

1. The description of the sun. (Cf. *geography*.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Heliography*, a Description of the Sun. 1798 C. PALMER (*title*) A Treatise on the Sublime Science of Heliography satisfactorily demonstrating our great orb of light, the sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of Ice! 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. vii. 712 So much useful work has been done in heliography.

† **2.** The process or art of obtaining permanent images of objects by the chemical action of light on prepared surfaces; photography. *Obs.*

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 113 s.v. *Photogenic Drawings*, Such apparatus is named after its inventor the Daguerrotype, and the process itself either photogeny, photography, or heliography (sun-drawing). 1840 (*title*) Handbook of Heliography.

3. Name of a process of engraving in which a specially prepared plate is acted upon chemically by exposure to light.

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 The process by which these pictures were procured, called by its discoverer *Heliography.* 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 10 One of the finest applications of photography, that of *heliography*, or the combination of photography with copper-plate printing. 1880 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 Heliography, it seems, makes no impression on the paper as types do.

4. The system of signalling by means of the HELIOGRAPH (sense 4).

1887 *Advance* (Chicago) 10 Nov. 718 Heliography is a sort of telegraphic system of communication by means of flashes of sunlight reflected from mirrors.

Heliogravure (hīliogrēᵘ·viūɹ). [a. F. *héliogravure*, f. HELIO- + *gravure* engraving.] A process of engraving by means of the action of light on a sensitized surface; an engraved plate, or an engraving, thus obtained; photogravure. Also *attrib.*

1879 FURNIVALL *New Shaks. Soc. Rep.* 7 A héliogravure reproduction by M. Dujardin, of Virtue's engraving. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 521/2 The medium of reproduction .. is besides somewhat antiquated in these days of autotype and heliogravure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov., Phototype, heliogravure, woodcuts, photo and chromo lithography, have been each used according to need.

Helioid (hī·li₁oid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -OID.]

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helioid*, resembling the sun. Applied to a body that is round, and has its circumference radiated with hair-like points.

Heliolater, -logy, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliolite (hī·lioləit). *Min.* [a. F. *heliolite* (1797), f. HELIO- + -LITE.] Sun-stone, a variety of orthoclase containing albite or oligoclase.

Heliometer (hīliǫ·mītəɹ). [ad. F. *héliomètre* (1747 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + Gr. μέτρον measure, -METER.]

1. An astronomical instrument originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun; now much used in determining the angular distance between two stars.

It consists of a telescope, having the object-glass divided into two parts, each of which can be made to slide past the other and thus superpose the two images produced.

1753 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 165 M. Bouguer had read..in the year 1748, a memoir, in which he describes an heliometer; which is an instrument, consisting of two objective glasses, for measuring the diameters of the planets. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269 An invention of his in 1748, which he calls the *heliometer*, and which is in fact the first *double object glass micrometer*, and was properly so called. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 334 The heliometer of six inches aperture at the Yale Observatory.

† **2.** Name given to a complex form of portable sun-dial, used for ascertaining solar time, latitude, length of day, times of sunrise and sunset, etc. *Obs.*

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Heliometric (hīliome·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: cf. F. *héliométrique*.] Pertaining to, or obtained or made by, the heliometer; relating to measurement of the sun. Also **Heliome·trical** *a.*; hence **Heliome·trically** *adv.*

1881 *Athenæum* 4 June 753/2 Heliometric observations of Mars. 1882 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 At Harvard more than eight hundred heliometrical measurements were made. 1883 *Science* I. 94 [They] do not maintain a steady contact together when heliometrically observed. 1886 C. A. YOUNG *Recent Adv. in Solar Astron.* in *Pop. Sci. Mo.* XXX. 25 The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest.

Heliophilous, -phobia, etc.: see HELIO-.

Heliopore (hī·liopōᵊɹ). [ad. mod.L. *Heliopora*, f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + πόρος pore: see MADREPORE.] A coral of the genus *Heliopora*; a sun coral.

Helioscope (hī·lioskoᵘp). [a. F. *hélioscope* (1671 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + -SCOPE.] An apparatus for observing the sun without injury to the eye, or a telescope fitted with such an apparatus; the intensity of the light being reduced by smoked or coloured glass, by reflectors, or by other means.

1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 441 A Description of Helioscopes and some other instruments. 1761 SHORT *Ibid.* LII. 178 A reflecting telescope of 18 inches focus, with a helioscope adapted to it. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillemin's Sun* (1870) 85 What are called *helioscopes*, which are merely composed of two prisms, or two pieces of glass cut wedge-shaped, one white and transparent and the other black or coloured.

So **Helioscoˑpic** *a.*, belonging to the helioscope, or to observation of the sun; **Helio·scopy**, the use of the helioscope, observation of the sun.

1869 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. (ed. 10) 75 Helioscopy. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 65 Other forms of helioscopic eyepiece.

‖ **Heliosis** (hīliōᵘ·sis). [mod.L., a. Gr. ἡλίωσις exposure to the sun, f. ἡλιοῦσθαι to be exposed to the sun, also to suffer sunstroke, f. ἥλιος sun.]

1. *Med.* **a.** = INSOLATION. **b.** Sunstroke.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heliosis*, the warming of the body in the sun's rays; insolation. 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Heliosis* .. is also employed as a synonym for the sunstroke.

2. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Heliosis*, a term applied to the spots produced upon leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun through inequalities of the glass of conservatories, or through drops of water resting upon them.

[**Heliospherical**, in recent Dicts., app. an error for HELISPHERICAL.]

Heliostat (hī·liostæt). Also **heliostata, -state.** [a. mod.L. *heliostata*, F. *héliostat* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HELIO- + στατός standing.]

An apparatus consisting of a mirror turned by clockwork so as to reflect the light of the sun in a fixed direction. (Also applied to a simpler apparatus worked by hand, properly a *porte-lumière*.)

1747 J. T. DESAGULIERS tr. *Gravesande's Nat. Phil.* II. v. ii. 107 *An Heliostate*, Whereby the Sun's Rays are fix'd. This Machine consists of two principal Parts.. The first is a plane metallick Speculum, supported by a Stand, the

other is a Clock which directs the Speculum. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 271 The *Heliostata* to take off the inconveniences which arise from the motion of the earth, in making experiments on the solar light. 1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 16 For performing this experiment with very great accuracy, a heliostate would be necessary. 1841 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 97 A simple form of the Heliostat, or instrument for throwing a stationary beam of light into a darkened room.

Hence **Heliosta·tic** *a.*, pertaining to a heliostat.

1881 *Nature* 29 Sept. 514 Phenomena developed by heliostatic star-disks.

Heliothid (hīlio·þid), *sb.* and *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Heliothidæ*, f. generic name *Heliothis*.]

A. *sb.* A moth of the family *Heliothidæ*. B. *adj.* Belonging to or having the character of the *Heliothidæ*.

1884 *Science* 11 July 44/2 Even Agrotis takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore-tibia of the western species.

Heliotrope (hĭ·liotroup). Forms: *a.* 1 eliotropus, 4 elitropium, -ius, eliotropia, 6 helytropium, heliotropion, -ius, 6–7 -ium; see also HELIOTROPIAN *sb.* *β.* 6– heliotrope. [Formerly in Lat. form *hēliotropium*, etc., a. Gr. ἡλιοτρόπιον (also ἡλιοτρόπος) a plant which turns its flowers and leaves to the sun, heliotrope; also a green stone streaked with red, bloodstone, and a kind of sundial; f. ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning, τρέπειν to turn. In current form, a. F. *héliotrope* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A name given to plants of which the flowers turn so as to follow the sun; in early times applied to the sunflower, marigold, etc.; now, a plant of the genus *Heliotropium* (N.O. *Ehretiaceæ* or *Boraginaceæ*), comprising herbs or shrubs with small clustered purple flowers; esp. *H. Peruvianum*, commonly cultivated for its fragrance.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Deos wyrt þe man eliotropus and oðrum naman siġilhweorfa nemneð. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liv. (1495) 635 *Elitropium* is a drye herbe and .. it beeryth and tornyth the leyf abowte wyth the meuynge of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 57 Siklyik, ther is ane eirb callit helytropium, the quhilk the vulgaris callis soucye; it hes the leyuis appin as lang as the soune is in our hemispere, and it closis the leyuis, quhen the soune passis vndir our orizon. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 58 Apollo's heliotropion then shall stoop And Venus hyacinth shall vail her top. 1603 B. JONSON *King's Coronation Entertain.* Wks. (Rildg.) 528/2 Her chaplet [was] of Heliotropium, or turnsole.

β. *a* 1626 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 832 Flowers of heliotrope. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 32 The Heliotrope may live with the last Sun. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 215 Star-wort, Heliotrop, French Marigold. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 89 The French or Peruvian heliotrope. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. 169 The sweet heliotrope exhaled her dying fragrance ere she sank to decay.

attrib. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I *bis*, As the Heliotrope Flower that keeps its ground, but wrests its Neck in turning after the warm Sun.

b. *fig.* (Also *attrib.*)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* iv. v, Good Heliotrope! Is this your honest man? Let him be yours so still; he is my knave. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 99 With free expansions, and heliotrope conversions to that Eternal light. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 149 Let us all be heliotropes (if I may use the expression) to the Sun of Righteousness.

c. Applied, with qualifying words, to other plants, as **False** or **Summer Heliotrope**, *Tournefortia heliotropioides*; **Winter Heliotrope**, *Nardosmia* (*Petasites*, or *Tussilago*) *fragrans*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 777 *Nardosmia*, a name under which the Winter Heliotrope .. and some allied Northern species of *Tussilago*, have been separated generically. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Summer Heliotrope.

d. A shade of purple like that of the flowers of the heliotrope. Also *attrib.*

1882 *World* 21 June 18/1 A white cotton with violet sprig and bonnet of heliotrope. 1885 *Truth* XXI, It is lined with heliotrope satin. 1887 *Daily News* 5 July 5/5 A costume of that peculiar mauve known as heliotrope.

e. A scent imitating that of the heliotrope.

1865 *Public Opinion* 7 Jan. 20 Many scents, however, are imitations—heliotrope, for instance, having no relation to that flower.

2. *Min.* A green variety of quartz, with spots or veins of red jasper; also called BLOODSTONE; anciently credited with various 'virtues', as that of stanching blood, rendering the wearer invisible, etc. (As to the origin of the name see quot. 1601.)

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 112 There sitten five stones mo .. Jaspis and elitropius. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xl. (1495) 566 *Elitropia* is a precyous stone and is grene and sponge wyth red dropes and veynes of colour of blood. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 627 The pretious stone Heliotropium .. is a deepe green in maner of a leeke .. garnished with veins of bloud: the reason of the name Heliotropium is this, For that if it be throwne into a pale of water, it changeth the raies of the Sun by way of reuerberation into a bloudie colour .. Magitians .. say, that if a man carrie it about him .. he shall goe inuisible.

β. 1587 GOLDING tr. *Solinus' Polyhistor* (1590) Sij b (Stanf.), The precious stone called Heliotrope. 1740 tr. *Barba's Metals* 120 The Heliotrope in his fine green Substance hath Veins of the purest Blood. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XXIV. 91 Nor hope had they of crevice where to hide, Or heliotrope to charm them out of view. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Chrysoprase, Heliotrope, and Jasper are forms of silica either amorphous, translucent, or opaque.

3. An ancient kind of sun-dial.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. vii. 36 Phenicians .. communicated the knowlege of the Heliotrope taken from Ahaz's dial. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Heliotrope, Heliotropium*, among the antients, an instrument or machine, for shewing when the sun arrived at the tropics and the æquinoctial line. 1789 WHITE *Selborne* xliv, Two heliotropes; the one for the winter, and the other for the summer solstice. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Heliōtrope* .. The ancient Greek *polos* or *heliotrophion* was a basin in the middle of which was a perpendicular staff or finger, whose shadow indicated on lines the twelve parts of the day.

4. An apparatus with a movable mirror for reflecting the rays of the sun, used for signalling and other purposes, esp. in geodesic operations; cf. HELIOGRAPH *sb.* 4.

1822 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 358 The inventor of the Heliotrope .. had full proof of the great advantage to be derived from it. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 145 Of all signals, the heliotrope—a movable mirror, placed so as to be directed by a telescope—is the most perfect.

Heliotroper (hĭ·liotrōupəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER.] One who manages a HELIOTROPE (sense 4).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Times* 31 July 10, I was doing service as a heliotroper all alone on the top of Arc Dome. 1887 J. T. WALKER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 698/2 Heliotropers were also employed .. to flash instructions to the signallers.

† **Heliotro·pian**, *sb. Obs.* Also heli-, helli-. [A corruption of *heliotropion*, HELIOTROPE (sense 1), frequent about 1600.] 1. = HELIOTROPE 1.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 48 As the yron follows the Adamant .. and the Helitropian the beames of the sun. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 35 The gods .. changed her into an Heliotropian, which is called the Suns flower, which still inclines to what part soever he makes his progresse. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 147 The noble Heliotropian Now turnes to her, and knowes no Sun.

2. = HELIOTROPE 2.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 22 With Agats, Helitropians, Jasper.

Heliotro·pian, *a. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* heli-. [f. L. *hēliotropium* HELIOTROPE + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the heliotrope (1 and 2).

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 5 Most of her Plants have the Heliotropian quality of the Marigold and Tulip, who follow the motion of the Sunne. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 55 He caused .. figures thus drawn to be ingraven very small in Helitropian Stones.

Heliotropic (hĭ·liotro·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning + -IC; or ad. F. *héliotropique*.] Bending or turning in a particular direction under the influence of light; pertaining to or marked by heliotropism. Said of, or in reference to, growing parts of plants, which may be *positively heliotropic*, i.e. bend towards the light (the most usual case), or *negatively heliotropic* (APHELIOTROPIC), i.e. bend away from it, or DIAHELIOTROPIC, q.v.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 676 The fact of heliotropic curvature towards the side which receives the most light. *Ibid.* 677 There are a much smaller number which bend in the opposite direction, *i.e.* become concave on the shaded side. In order to distinguish between them the former are termed *positively*, the latter *negatively heliotropic*. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 418 Heliotropic movements are determined by the direction of the light.

So **Heliotro·pical** *a.* (*rare* −°) = prec.; hence **Heliotro·pically** *adv.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 676 The observation that leaves, some roots, Fungi .. etc., curve heliotropically, indicates that their growth is retarded by light. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 832/3 The action of light and gravitation on the protoplasm of heliotropically and geotropically curving cells and hyphæ.

Heliotropism (hĭ·liŏ·tropiz'm). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + -τροπος turning: see -ISM. In F. *héliotropisme* (1832, De Candolle, *Physiol. Végét.* II. 844), mod.L. and Ger. *heliotropismus*.] The property, exhibited by growing parts of plants, of bending or turning in a particular manner under the influence of light. The most usual case (to which some restrict the term) is that of bending towards the light (*positive heliotropism*); that of bending away from it is distinguished as *negative heliotropism* or APHELIOTROPISM; that of taking a direction at right angles to it, as *transverse heliotropism* or DIAHELIOTROPISM.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Heliotropismus*, term for that faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 677 Both positive and negative heliotropism occur not only in organs containing chlorophyll, but also in those that are colourless. *Ibid.* 775 The positive heliotropism of twining internodes is generally feeble. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 438 The Electric Light .. produced heliotropism in plants exposed to it. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Authors speak of positive and negative heliotropism .. but it is much more convenient to confine the word heliotropism to bending towards the light.

Helio·tropy. *rare.* [f. HELIO- + Gr. -τροπία turning. Cf. F. *héliotropie*.] = prec.

1883 *Nat. Educ.* XXIV. No. 6. 6 The author applies the name selenotropy to these motions, as contrasted with heliotropy produced by the sun.

Heliotype (hĭ·liotəip). [f. HELIO- + Gr. τύπος impression, print, TYPE.] A picture obtained by printing from a film of gelatine which has been sensitized with bichromate of potash and exposed to light under a negative; also, the process by which such a picture is produced. Also *attrib.*

1870 *Echo* 4 Nov., *Art* .. presents its readers with four splendid heliotype pictures. 1874 ABNEY *Instr. Photogr.* xlii. (1886) 297 In the heliotype process a film of gelatine is prepared on a glass plate, from which it is stripped when dry, and printed in the ordinary manner. *Ibid.* 303 The great secret of producing a good heliotype is to have first-rate rollers at command. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 188/2 The most important of the many modifications of the collotype process is the 'heliotype' invented by Ernest Edwards.

So **He·liotyped** *ppl. a.*, produced by the heliotype process; **Heliotypic** (-ti·pik) *a.*, of or belonging to the heliotype process; **He·liotypy** (-təipi), the heliotype process.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 327 Heliotyped Drawings.

Heliozoan (hĭlio,zō·ăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Heliozōa* sb. pl., f. Gr. ἥλιος sun + ζῷον animal.] A. *adj.* Belonging to the *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules, a group of marine Radiolarians. B. *sb.* One of the *Heliozoa*.

Heliozo·ic, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. A.

1881 CARPENTER *Micros.* xii. (ed. 6) 595 So does the Heliozoic type seem to culminate in the marine *Radiolaria*.

Helisphe·ric, *a. rare* −°. = next (Webster 1828).

Helispherical (helisfe·rikăl), *a.* [irreg. f. HELIX + SPHERICAL.] Winding spirally upon a sphere.

Helispherical line: the line traced upon the terrestrial sphere by a ship sailing constantly towards the same point of the compass (other than the four cardinal points), which winds spirally round the pole, continually approaching but never reaching it; otherwise called the *loxodromic curve* or *rhumb-line*.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthum.* (1650) 285 (T.) They are helispherical lines, as they call them. 1659 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. (1686) 9 The Rhumbs are neither circles nor streight Lines, but Helispherical or Spiral lines. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Helispherical line* is the Rhumb line in Navigation.

Helium (hī·liŭm). *Chem.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἥλιος sun, with the termination already used in *selenium*, *tellurium*, etc.] One of the chemical elements, a transparent gas, first actually obtained by Prof. Ramsay in 1895, its existence in the sun's atmosphere having been inferred by Lockyer in 1868 from a certain line (D_3) in the spectrum of the solar prominences. (Cf. CORONIUM.) Symbol He.

1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 266 This hydrogen is always mixed with another substance, provisionally called helium. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 599 The orange-yellow tint of helium. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 7/7 As he had anticipated, argon was given off and not nitrogen, but mixed with it he found what appeared to be another gas. This gas is no other than the hypothetical Helium, whose existence has only been inferred up to the present from a line D 3 in the solar spectrum. 1897 LOCKYER *Sun's Place in Nat.* iv, The Discovery of Helium.

Helix (he·liks, hī·liks). Pl. **helices** (he·lisīz), **helixes**. [a. L. *helix*, a. Gr. ἕλιξ anything of spiral form.]

1. Anything of a spiral or coiled form, whether in one plane (like a watch-spring), or advancing around an axis (like a corkscrew), but more usually applied to the latter; a coil, a spiral, as an electro-magnetic coil of wire, the thread of a screw, a tendril, etc. In *Geom.*, the curve formed by a straight line traced on a plane when the plane is wrapped round a cylinder; more generally, a curve on any developable surface (e.g. a cone) which becomes a straight line when the surface is unrolled into a plane; distinguished from *spiral*, which is applied only to plane curves.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 17 The lives .. of men .. and the whole world, run not upon a Helix that still enlargeth, but on a Circle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 8 [The butterfly's tongue] being drawn up into an Helix, and retracted into the mouth. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 134 The helix .. is described about a sphere or a cone. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 195 A copper wire, by being rolled round a solid rod, was twisted into a spiral so as to form a *helix*. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 156 An electro-magnetic helix enclosing a bar-magnet. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 195 Take a flat helix of .. wire. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 189 Three wheels of magnets and two sets of helices. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 866 The tendrils .. form a spiral .. or .. a helix narrowing conically upwards.

2. *Arch.*, etc. A spiral ornament, a volute; *spec.* applied to the eight smaller volutes under the abacus of the Corinthian capital.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, Helices, the which .. haue but halfe the height of the other great Helices, or Volutas. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 128 At the extreams of the leaves do issue the *Caules*, and *Codds* breaking from the *Helices*. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 98 The greater one, under the horn of the abacus, is called the volute; the smaller one, under the flower, the helix. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 5 The development of the helix or ornament of the antefixae is very remarkable.

3. *Anat.* The curved fold or prominence which forms the rim of the external ear.

1693 BLANCARD *Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Helix*, the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1979 The Prominence called *Helix* ends in the Lobe of the Ear, which it constitutes. 1873 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 324–5 The leaf on one side looks just like the helix of a human ear.

4. *Zool.* A genus of molluscs with spiral shells, of which the common snail (*Helix hortensis*) is a typical example.

1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 180 Helices, and other genera of Mollusca. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 384 Terrestrial shells, chiefly helices. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 94 The Helices do not live to a venerable age.

Helixoid (he'liksoid). *Geom.* [f. prec. (sense 1) + -oid.] = Helicoid *sb.* 2.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 106 The developable helixoid..is the surface swept out by the right line tangents of the helix.

Helk, obs. form of Hulk.

Hell (hel), *sb.* Forms: 1–7 hel, 1– hell, 2–6 helle. [OE. *hel(l*, obl. cases *helle*, str. fem. = OFris. *helle*, *hille*, OS. *hellja*, *hella*, MDu. *helle*, Du. *hel*), OHG. *hella* (MHG. *helle*, mod.G. *hölle*), ON. *hel*, gen. *heljar*, Goth. *halja*:—OTeut. **haljô* str. fem., lit. 'the coverer up or hider', f. *hel-*, *hal-*, *hul-* to hide, conceal, Hele. In ON. also the proper name of the goddess of the infernal regions, 'the ogress Hel, the Proserpine of Scandinavian mythology' (Vigfusson).]

1. The abode of the dead; the place of departed spirits; the infernal regions or 'lower world' regarded as a place of existence after death; the grave; Hades. **a.** In Jewish and Christian use.

In the Bible of 1611, translating Heb. שְׁאוֹל *shĕôl* (31 times), which is also rendered *the grave* (31 times), *the pit* (3 times); in N. T. rendering Gr. ᾅδης Hades (10 times), as well as γέεννα Gehenna (12 times); once (2 Pet. ii. 4) 'cast downe to hel' represents ταρταρώσας pa. pple., 'put in Tartarus.' In the Revised Version, in O. T., *hell* has been retained in the prophetical books, with *Sheol* in the margin; elsewhere *Sheol* is substituted in the text, with *grave* in the margin (exc. in Deut. xxxii. 22, Ps. lv. 15, lxxxvi. 13, where *pit* is retained in the text, with *Sheol* in the margin); in N. T., Hades has everywhere been put for Gr. ᾅδης, and *hell* reserved for γέεννα.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* liv. 16 [lv. 15] Cyme deað ofer hie and astigen hie in helle lifgende. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxvii. 35 Ic fare to minum sunu to helle. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xv. 10 Þou sall noght leue my saule in hell. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlii. 38 Ȝe shulen lede doun myn hoore heeris with sorwe to helle. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. vii. (W. de W. 1506) 68 For before that he styed up in to the heuyns he dyscended in to the helles. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 320/2 *Descendit ad inferna*: that is to say he discended down beneth into the lowe places. In stede of which low places ye english toung hath euer vsed thys word hel. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xiv. 13 O that thou woldest kepe me, and hyde me in the hell, vntill thy wrath were stilled. — *Acts* ii. 31 His soule was not left in hell [1881 *R. V.* Hades]. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 16. 170 Our Lord descended into hell..that is into the state of separation and common receptacle of spirits. *a* 1748 Watts *Improv. Mind* II. v. § 2, I will explain the word hell to signify the state of the dead, or the separate state of souls..and..that the soul of Christ existed three days in the state of separation from his body, or was in the invisible world. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rew. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 113 The real conception of hell, is that which is unseen, the invisible state.

b. In Greek and Latin mythology.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* I. 441 Cybile And Eneas..To helle went for to see His ffader Anchyses. *a* 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 1337 By the feryman of hell, Caron with his beerd hore. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 83 He sung, and hell consented To hear the Poet's prayer. *a* 1822 Shelley *Orpheus* 67 Returning from drear Hell.

c. In Scandinavian mythology.

1770 Percy tr. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* II. 151 The Gods..dispatched messengers throughout the world begging of every thing to weep, in order to deliver Balder from Hell. 1865 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) II. xxv. 287 To Northern nations Hell was a cold place, a dreary region of snow and frost.

2. The infernal regions regarded as a place of torment; the abode of devils and condemned spirits; the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death.

In N. T. rendering γέεννα Gehenna: see note to 1.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xv, Swa byrnende swa þæt fyr on þære helle, seo is on þam munte ðe Ætne hatte. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 36 Na mid ege helle ac mid cristes lufan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 From hwonne þe engles a-dun fellen in to þe þosternesse hellen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þenne nis hit to nout so god ase to þe fure of helle. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 506 Thouȝtes he adde inowe, Leste the deuelen of helle al quic to helle him drowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 478 Lucifer..þat formast fell, thoru his ouergart in to hell. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) viii. 29 Þe entreez and þe ȝates of hell. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 590 As fierce and as cruell As the fynd of hell. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 230 Within the Gates of Hell sate Sin and Death. 1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 148 Who never mentions Hell to ears polite. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* v, Leagues, though holy termed, first made In Hell. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) II. 16 Not fully God's is he who cannot live, Even in hell, and find in hell no hell.

3. a. Represented as a living being; chiefly as a poetical personification.

c 1000 *Nicodemus* xxvi, Seo hell þa swiþe grymme and swyðe egeslice andswarode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18025 Helle ȝaf to satan vnswere. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 14 Therfore helle spredde abrod his soule, and openede his [*16th c. vers.* her] mouth with oute any terme.

b. The powers or inhabitants of hell; the wicked spirits; also, the kingdom or power of hell.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 322 Heuene & helle & ech þyng mot nede hys heste do. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Clifford* x, Hel haleth tiraunte downe to death amayne. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 63 In despight of the diuels and hell, haue through the verie middest of you. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 867 Hell heard th' unsufferable noise, Hell saw Heav'n ruining from Heav'n and would have fled Affrighted. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 193 He had fought against Satan and hell.

c. A hellful, an infernal company, a devilish assembly.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 227 Some tormenting Dreame Affrights thee with a Hell of ougly Deuills. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 71 'Tis that old Python which ..doth fire A hell of Furies in his fell desire. 1652 Bp. Hall *Myst. Godl.* § 13 There is now a hell of the spirits of error broken loose into the world.

4. Something regarded as resembling hell; **a.** A place or state of wickedness, suffering, or misery. (In quot. 1586 applied to a person.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 166 The helle Which suffereth faire Anelyda. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1034, I am right siker it hathe ben an helle, You for to herken me thus langhe and clappe. 1555 J. Philpot in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 541/2 Afterward [he] felt such a hell in his conscience, that hee could scarce refraine from destroying himselfe. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 He was called the hell of the world, the plague of the common-weale. 1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 288 What a hell of witchcraft lies In the small orb of one particular tear! *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* cxx, You've pass'd a hell of time. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 78 In the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatning to devour me opens wide, To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heav'n. 1719 Young *Busiris* I. i, I fear no farther hell than that I feel. 1833 Chalmers *Const. Man* (1835) I. ii. 133 They kindle a hell in the heart of the unhappy owner. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* III. (1871) I. 207 The prisons were hells on earth. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hell-afloat*, a vessel with a bad name for tyranny.

b. A place of turmoil and wild discord.

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxix, The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss, And boil in endless torture.

† **c.** A yawning depth, an abyss. *Obs.*

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 148 The tossed ship from Hells goes to the skye.

d. *A hell of a* —, an infernal —: cf. *a devil of a* — (Devil 14).

1810 *Morn. Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1811) XIV. 278 They all knew what a hell of a row had been kicked up.

†**5.** A part of a building, etc., which for its darkness or discomfort, or for a similar reason, was compared to hell; the name of a part of the old law courts at Westminster, app. used at one time as a record office; also, a place of confinement for debtors; hence, a sponging-house. *Obs.*

1322–3 *Ely Sacrist's Roll* in Stewart *Ely* (1868) 275 Camera in Infirmaria quæ vocatur Helle. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* III. iii. (1860) 3 Men of the lawe..that longe to the courtes of the chaunserye, kynges benche, comyn-place, cheker, ressayt, and helle, and the bagge berars of the same. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 40 One that before the Iudgment carries poore soules to hel. 1598 Florio, *Secreta*, .. also the name of a place in Venice where all their secret records and ancient euidences be kept, as hell is in westminster hall. 1628 R. S. *Counter-Rat* xxi, Aske any how such newes I tell, Of Wood-streets hole, or Poultries Hell. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. (1662) 236 There is no redemption from Hell. There is a place partly under, partly by the Exchequer chamber, commonly called Hell..formerly this place was appointed a prison for the King's debtors, who never were freed thence, untill they had paid their uttermost due demanded of them.

6. The name for the 'den' to which captives are carried in the games Barley-break and Prisoner's Base.

1557, 1608 [see Barley-break]. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* I. (1627) 87 The two that in mid place, Hell called, were, Must striue with waiting foot, and watching eye To catch of them, and them to Hell to beare, That they, as well as they, Hell may supplye. *a* 1641 Suckling (R.), Love, Reason, Hate, did once bespeak Three mates to play at barley-break..Love coupled last, and so it fell That Love and Folly were in hell. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 466/2 s. v. *Barley-Break*, When all had been taken in turn, the last couple was said *to be in hell*, and the game ended.

7. A place under a tailor's shop-board, in which shreds or pieces of cloth, cut off in the process of cutting out clothes, are thrown, and looked upon as perquisites. (So Ger. *hölle*: see Grimm.) Also sometimes applied to a place where refuse type is thrown by printers.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 30 He can cast large shreds of such rich stuff into hell, under his shopboard. 1606 Day *Ile of Guls* I. iii. (1881) 15 Like a Taylers hell; it eates vp part of euery mans due. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* iii. (1709) 57 The Taylor's Hell is the Type of a Critic's Common-place-book. 1805 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 245 *note*, Hell, a place so termed by the knights of the needle, wherein they stow their cabbage.

8. A gaming-house; a gambling-booth. (= F. *enfer*, Mercier *Tableau de Paris* 1783, cxcviii.)

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 130 A noted gambling-house in Dame-street, Dublin..known by the name of *Hell*. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Diary* I. 38 Then to the conversazione, which is no other than a great gambling hall, or *hell* in classical terms. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xxix, Don Juan.. Pursued his path, and drove past some hotels, St. James's Palace and St. James's 'Hells'! 1870 Steinmetz *Gaming Table* I. v. 102. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* I. 107 The proprietor of a hell.

9. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and expressions of impatience or irritation: used similarly to *devil* (Devil 14–20). See also 4 d.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 21 Let Fortune goe to hell for it, not I. 1678 Dryden *All for Love* II. i, Hell, death! this eunuch pandar ruins you, You will not see her? 1691 — *K. Arthur* II. ii, By hell, she sings them back, in my despite. 1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* VI. 142 Gentlemen, you may go to H—ll. 1836 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* I. xiii. 72 So, good men, go to hell all of you. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, What the hell are you making such a howling about? 1842 J. Wilson *Ess., Streams* (1856) 39 Not, at least, for mine—no—hell and furies! not for mine!

10. Phrases and Proverbs. (Cf. Devil.)

1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* Proeme *iij b, They verifie the olde Proverb, which is, That such as were never but in Hell, doo thinke that there is no other Heaven. 1600 S. Nicholson *Acolastus* (1876) 38 Before my hell of foule mishap breake loose. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 53 England..is said to be the Hell of Horses, the Purgatory of Servants, and the Paradise of Weomen. 1632 Hausted *Rivall Friends* V. x, Fye, fye, Hell is broke loose upon me. *a* 1633 G. Herbert *Jac. Prud.* (Chandos) 363 Hell is full of good meanings and wishings. 1640 H. Mill *Night's Search* i. 8 He sets out sin (most lively) black as hell. 1678 Dryden *Œdipus* II. i, Since hell's broke loose, why should not you be mad? 1775 Johnson in *Boswell* (1887) II. 360 Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 609 He that will be cheated to the last, Delusions strong as Hell shall bind him fast. 1784 — *Task* V. 862 Fables false as hell.. lure down to death The uninformed and heedless souls of men. 1811 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 235 Unless the design has been altered..we shall have the Emperor in Spain and hell to pay before much time elapses. 1821 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lviii, Their..cries..realised the phrase of 'hell broke loose'. 1832–4 De Quincey *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 135 Lord Bacon played Hell and Tommy when casually raised to the supreme seat in the council. 1879 McCarthy *Donna Quixote* xxxii, I've played hell-and-tommy already with the lot of them. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, Shillin' a day* ii, When we rode Hell-for-leather Both squadrons together. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxix, I tried every place..and played like hell.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple attrib., as *hell-babe*, *-bond*, *-bound*, *-cauldron*, *-deed*, *-fiend*, *-flame*, *-pain*, *-pot*, *-powers*, *-shout*, *-spell*, *-torment*, *-worm*.

In OE. and early ME. combinations, such as *helle bealu*, *helle dēofol*, *helle fȳr*, *helle* is the genitive, 'of hell'. OE. had a few real compounds, as *hellcræft*, *helldeofol*, *helldor*.

1838 Dickens *O. Twist* I, 'Open the door of some place where I can lock this screeching *Hell-babe.' 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 644 *Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof. 1740 E. Baynard *Health* (ed. 6) 46 Some little *Hell-Cub. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 Thys more then *hell darkenesse. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* X. lxxviii. 189 Thou..with *hell-deeds souls to hell dost sink. 1678 W. Dillingham *Serm. Funer. Lady Alston* 25 So fall down like a Log into *Hell-flames. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 245, I would it were *hell paines for thy sake. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 47 *Hell-Pow'rs the Voice shall quiv'ring hear. 1834 L. Ritchie *Waud. by Seine* 206 There was also the *hell-sauce, composed of pepper. 1813 Plunkett in *Ho. Com.* 25 Feb., Assailed by the *Hell-shout of 'No Popery'. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* III. iii. III. *Law* 752 Think'st..with thy *Hel-spels thus To crosse our Counsels. *a* 1603 A. W. in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 452 Me..He..Brought from *hell-torments to the ioyes of heauen.

b. Objective and obj. genitive, as *hell-confounding*, *-deserving*, *-raking* adjs.; *hell-keeper*, *-raker*.

1648 Jos. Beaumont *Psyche* 20 (T.) His Lord's almighty name..Of *hell-confounding majestie made up. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* 21 To rescue *hell-deserving sinners. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* IX. 151 The 'pals' of fighting men and *hell-keepers. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xli, A' thae *hell-rakers o' dragoons wad be at his whistle in a moment. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 674 Whose *Hell-raking, Nature-shaking Spell.

c. Instrumental and locative, as *hell-assisted*, *-begotten*, *-brewed*, *-engendered*, *-enkindled*, *-girt*, *-governed*, *-hatched*, *-haunted*, *-hired*, *-instructed*, *-kindled*, *-sprung*, *-spun*, *-taught*, etc., adjs.

a 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 378 The Brute .. His *Hell-assisted Inchantation slights. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xi. 94 A *hell-begotten brat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 697 And reck'n'st thou thy self with Spirits of Heav'n, *Hell-doom'd. 1581 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* xlviii, Let not mine eyes be *hel-driv'n from that light. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 67 This good Kings blood, Which his *Hell-gouern'd arme hath butchered. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* 3 For ther's no habite of *hell-hatched sinne, That we delight not to be clothed in. 1691 Dryden *K. Arthur* IV. i, Bound to the fate of this *hell-haunted grove. 1647 Trapp *Marrow Gd. Auth.* in *Comm. Ep.* 610 Hell was long since said by one to be paved with the shaven crowns of those *hell-sprung locusts. 1797 *College* 33 Foul myst'ry drew Around her *hell-spun web.

d. Similative, 'like or as hell', as *hell-black*, *-dark*, *-deep*, *-hued*, *-red*; also *hell-like*, adjs.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 60 With such a storme as his bare head, In *Hell-blacke-night indur'd. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* (N.), To guide the ship in the *helle-darke night. 1592 Sylvester *Triumph Faith* Ded., *Hell-deepe-founded Monuments. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* IV. iv, So horrid oaths, And hell-deep imprecations. 1733 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 178 We are become *hell-hued, black like the Ethiopian. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* (Arb.) 83 From whence these *Hellike torments spryng. 1625 J. Phillips *Way to Heaven* 39 That fearefull and hell-like torment in Purgatory.

12. Special combs.: **hell-box,** a term for a box for holding damaged or broken type; **hell-broth,** a decoction of infernal character or prepared for an infernal purpose; † **hell-cart,** an early nick-name for a hackney carriage: see quots.; **hell-devil,** Satan; also 'the hellgrammite-fly' (Funk); **hell-driver** *U.S.*, a grebe; **hell-dog** = Hell-hound; **hell-door,** the gate or entrance of hell; a place that may lead to hell; **hell-driver,** (*a*) *slang,*

a coachman (*Dict. Cant. Crew, a* 1700); (*b*) *U.S.*, the hellgrammite; **hell-god**, a god of the infernal regions, an infernal deity (so **hell-goddess**); **hell-hag**, a diabolical or vile woman, a hell-cat; † **hell-hated** *a.*, hated or abhorred as hell; **hell-hole, -house**, the hole or mansion of hell, an infernal hole or house; **hell-kite**, a kite of hell, a person of hellish cruelty; **hell-matter**, the broken or battered type in the 'hell-box'; † **hell-moth**, a term applied to a prostitute; **hell-mouth**, the mouth or jaws of hell; **hell-pit**, the pit or abyss of hell, the bottomless pit; **hell-receptacle** = *hell-box*; **hell-wain**, a phantom wagon seen in the sky at night (Halliwell); † **hell-ware**, the inhabitants of hell.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 19 For a Charme of powrefull trouble, Like a *Hell-broth, boyle and bubble. 1861 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) V. 86 The caldron where the hell-broth of anarchy was brewing. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thiefe* 52 Wks. II. 121/1 Then upstart *Helcart-Coaches were to seeke, A man could scarce see twenty in a weeke. 1634 *Withals' Dict.* 417/1 *Rhedæ meritoriæ*, coaches that bee hyred for money. Herein doe the Women that bee called *Meritoriæ*, such Hyrelings..ride..and therefore they cal them *Helcarts*, such Coaches that be so employed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. i. 36 The Ladies in the Hell Carts screem'd out for their Hector. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 179 He could live under water like that notable species of wild-duck, commonly called the *hell-diver. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Sweng hem ajean .. þene *helle dogge. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Panthea* Invoc. iii. in Wks. 1880 II. 343/2 Make these pure Hell-Dogs in their Dens to couch. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. Poet. Wks. 1838 IX. 31 This hell-dog turn'd aside Toward his home. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wuldres cempan haliȝ husul-bearn æt *hel-dore. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 182 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 225 Breoð nafre eft crist helle dure. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, Ay, that's Hell-door, and my Damnation's in the Inside. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Ða þohte he [Orfeus] þæt he wolde ȝesecan *helle godu. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 52 Much to know is given Unto that Hell-God, by the God of Heaven. 1655 BP. J. RICHARDSON *On O. T.* 281 (T.) A corroding disease it [envy] is; an *hel-hag that feeds upon its marrow, bones and strongest parts. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 265 It roused the Hell-Hag. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 147 Backe do I tosse these Treasons to thy head, With the *hell-hated Lye ore-whelme thy heart. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 223 Hurled in-to *helle-hole. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 71 Our 'Hell-holes', as Cobbett calls our manufacturing towns. 1896 *Tablet* 28 Mar. 490 Vice and cruelty.. made of old Goa the hell-hole of India. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 677 in *Exeter Bk.*, In *helle hus. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 491 In ships which are meer Hell-houses of swearing and prophaneness. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 217 All my pretty ones?..Oh *Hell-Kite! All? What, All my pretty Chickens? 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii, There is no knowing what such hell kites may do. 18.. MARK TWAIN *Printer in N. Y. Sun* (Farmer *Amer.*), I put the good type in his case and the broken ones among the *hell-matter. 1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 4 Is there not one appointed for the apprehending of such *hell-moths [harlots and curtizans], that eat a man out of bodie and soule? *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Wat sceol se wrecce don þe..iseȝð .. under him *helle muð open. 1546 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 453 But after this detestable opinion was invented, this unhappy custom proceedeth out of it, as out of an hell-mouth. 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* IV. ii, Hell-mouth be with thee! *c* 1200 ORMIN 10215 Forr *helle pitt niss næfre full. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Procuryng his passe porte to poste it to hell pitt, there to be punished. 1876 J. GOULD *Letter-press Printer* 156 **Hell receptacle*, the receptacle for broken or battered letters; the old metal box; the shoe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. xv. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers .. the man in the oke, the *hell waine, the fier drake..and such other bugs, that we are afraid of our own shadowes. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 362 Ealle ȝesceafta, heofonwara, eorðwara, *helwara, onbuȝað .. ðam Hælendum Criste. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Biforen alle heueneware and herðeware, and ec helleware.

Hell, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A by-form of ME. *held*, HIELD *v.*: cf. HEEL from *hield*; prob. immediately a. ON. *hella*, Sw. *hälle*, Da. *hælde*, to pour, cognate with HIELD *v.*] To pour. *trans.* and *intr.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol. 3 Þai drope swetnes in mannys saule and hellis delite in þaire thoghtis. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 As water .i. am helt. *Ibid.* lxviii. 29 Hell on þaim þi wreth. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3813 As all þe watir of þe werd ware in þaire wambs hellid. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/1 To Helle in, *infundere*..To Helle oute, *fundere, effundere.* 1821 *Harvest* 17 in *Borrowdale Let.* 9 Gash the sickle went into me hand: Down hell'd the bluid. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Helle*, to pour out. [So in Northumberland, Lonsdale, Swaledale Glossaries.]

† **Hell**, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. HELL *sb.*] *trans.* To place in or as in hell, to cause to have their hell.

a 1650 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 231 (D.) The dead in sin are hell'd here by the tormenting anguish of an unappeasable conscience.

Hell, *v.*[3] [a. Ger. *hellen* in same sense (see Grimm), f. *hell* clear.] *trans.* To add lustre to, to burnish (gold or silver).

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 99 To Hell Gold, or Gilt Work. Take two ounces of tartar, two ounces of sulphur ..and it will give it a fine lustre. *Ibid.* 91 Unwrought gold and silver .. undergo several operations, and are heightened by gilding wax, colouring and helling.

Hell, obs. form of HELE *v.*[2], to conceal, cover.

He 'll (hīl), colloq. contraction of *he will.*

Hella·dian, *a.* and *sb.* *rare.* [f. Gr. Ἑλλαδ-, stem of Ἑλλάς Hellas, Greece + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* = HELLENIC. **b.** *sb.* A Hellene or Greek.

1811 in *Encycl. Londin.*

Helladic (helæ·dik), *a.* [ad. Gr. Ἑλλαδικ-ός of or from Greece: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to Hellas or Greece; Grecian, as opposed to Asiatic.

1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 387 The Helladic and the Ionian schools. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 139. 115 Zeuxis, Parrhasius and their followers, under the general name of the Asiatic school, were opposed to the Grecian (Helladic) school.

Hellarne, obs. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

Hellbender (he·lbe:ndəɹ). *U.S.* [f. HELL *sb.* + BENDER, one who or that which bends.]

1. The menopome or American salamander, an ugly and repulsive amphibian, from one to two feet in length, of which two species (*Menopoma alleghaniensis, M. horrida*) are found in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys.

1812 B. S. BARTON (*title*) Memoir concerning an Animal of the Class Reptilia or Amphibia, which is known by the name of Alligator and Hellbender. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 185 A large array of names, among which are Tweeg, Hellbender, Mud Devil, and Ground Puppy. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* II. 179 That extraordinary fish lizard.. known as the hell-bender from its extreme ugliness.

2. A protracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms.*

He·ll-born, *a.* Born of or in hell; of infernal origin.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1519 That jealousy itself could not mistrust..Or blot with hell-born sin such saintlike forms. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 687 Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof, Hell-born, not to contend with Spirits of Heav'n. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Hell-born impostor! 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. ix. 7 The hell-born spirit of revenge.

He·ll-bred, *a.* Bred or engendered in hell.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 40 What outrage and what cries ..The hell-bred beast [the dragon] threw forth unto the skies. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* II. v. Wks. 1873 III. 149 Oh thou hel-bred Rascall thou. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 300 His very Temper seem'd on fire With Hell-bred Ire.

He·ll-cat. [f. HELL *sb.* + CAT: possibly suggested by *Heccat*, HECATE.] An evil or spiteful woman; a furious vixen; a witch.

a 1605 MIDDLETON *Witch* II. ii, The whorson old hellcat would have given me the brain of a cat. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* III. ii, We cannot be too bitter, she's a hell-cat. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* II. i. (L.), A hell-cat, who hates me as she does the devil.

b. Applied to a man: see quots.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hell-cat*, a very Lewd Rakehelly Fellow. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* VI. vi, The Hell-cats [Chartist agitators] as they call themselves, halt at every town, and offer fifty pounds for a live policeman.

Helleboraster (he:lĭbɔræ·stəɹ). [mod.L., f. *hellebor-us* hellebore + -ASTER.] The Fetid Hellebore or Bear's foot (*Helleborus fetidus*).

1663–4 E. BROWNE in *Sir T. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 402, I saw Helleboraster in flower. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 11. 175 To try helleboraster, milk-thistle, henbane, etc.

Hellebore (he·lĭboəɹ). Forms: 5 el(l)ebre (-bur, -byr, eleure), 6–7 el(l)ebor(e, 6–8 hellebor, (7 helebore, -bour), 6– hellebore. Also in L. form helleborus, -um. [ad. L. *elleborus*, in 14th c. F. *ellebore* (Oresme), a. Gr. ἐλλέβορος, more rarely ἑλλ-. (The native L. equivalent was *veratrum.*) The initial *h* has been restored in Botanical Latin and in Eng. after the prevailing Gr. form.]

1. A name given by the ancients to certain plants having poisonous and medicinal properties, and esp. reputed as specifics for mental disease; identified with species of *Helleborus* and *Veratrum*; now, in botany, applied to the species of *Helleborus*, (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*), including the Christmas Rose and its congeners: **a.** the plant; **b.** the drug.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1044 This wermot, and eleure [*eleborus*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 138/1 Elebre, herbe (*K., P.* elebyr', *eleborus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 730 *margin*, Anticyra where groweth Hellebor, a good purgation for phrenticke heads. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 30 Plants, which abound less with Rosin, such as Hellebore. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 56/2 Hellebores..are at present almost the only occupants in flower in outdoor gardens.

b. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 Sle [worms] wiþ þe ius of calamynte..eiþer wiþ decoccioun of elebre. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. i. 172 As methodist Musus kild with Hellebore. 1652 BP. HALL *Invisible World* II. i, These errors are more fit for hellebore than for theological conviction. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* xxxviii, As whether..Hellebore can purge a Mad-man's Head. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 204 Wretches fitter for a course of hellebore than for the stake. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii. 165 Such strong hate-philtre as may madden him—madden Against his priest beyond all hellebore.

2. With qualifying word, denoting, **a.** species of the genus *Helleborus*: **Black Hellebore**, (*a*) of the ancients, *H. officinalis*; (*b*) of some moderns, the Christmas Rose, *H. niger*; **Green Hellebore**, also called Bastard or Wild Black H., *H. viridis*; **Stinking** or **Fetid Hellebore**, *H. fetidus*; **Oriental** or **East Indian Hellebore**, *H. orientalis.* **b.** of the genus *Veratrum* (N.O. *Melanthaceæ*), sometimes called *False Hellebore*: **White Hellebore** (of the ancients), *V. album*; **Swamp Hellebore**, *V. viride*, also called *American* or *Green Hellebore.* **c. Winter Hellebore**, the Winter Aconite, *Eranthis hyemalis.*

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 130 His [Argol's] herbe, which is him betake, Is hote eleborum the blacke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lv. (1495) 635 Eleborus..the Romayns calle this herbe Veratrum..and therof is two manere of kyndes: whyte and blacke.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 348 White Ellebor vnprepared, and taken out of time and place..is very hurtfull to the body. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 52 Dead sleeping Poppy, and black Hellebore. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 34 In the fit, blow Powder of White Hellebore up the nose. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* Let. xli. (1875) 249 *Helleborus fœtidus*, stinking hellebore, bear's foot, or setterwort .. women give the leaves powdered to children troubled with worms. *Helleborus viridis*, green hellebore. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 737 White Hellebore (*Veratrum album*), a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, is a violent emetic and cathartic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 536 Black Hellebore has been used by some as a purgative emmenagogue, but is now very rarely if ever employed.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hellebore-root.*

1792 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* s.v. *Herbes*, They put into a horse's counter a piece of hellebore-root. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 742 Hellebore-poisoning.. results from the joint action of the two active principles contained in the plant.

Hence **He:llebora·ceous** *a.*, botanically related or akin to the hellebores (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **He·lleborate** *a.*, mixed or prepared with hellebore; **Hellebore·in, Hellebo·resin, Hellebore·tin**, and **Helle·borin**, chemical principles derived from hellebore: **Hellebo·ric** *a.*, of or pertaining to hellebore; † **Helleboro·se** *a.*, 'full of hellebore' (Bailey vol. II. 1727); **Hellebo·rous** *a.*, of the nature of hellebore; † **Hellebory** (elebory) = HELLEBORE.

1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 35 Take the roots of white elebory, otherwise called neesing powder. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 4 An Eleborous purge to make him disgorge the gall of his bitternesse. 1633 HART *Diet Diseased* III. xi. 272 His helleborate medicines. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 473 Tuns of helleboric juice. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 695 *Helleborin*, $C_{36}H_{42}O_6$, and *Helleboreïn*, $C_{26}H_{44}O_{15}$, two glucosides existing in the roots of *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis*.. Helleborin.. occurs but .. sparingly in black, more abundantly in green hellebore .. Helleboreïn is much more abundant in black than in green hellebore, but occurs in considerably larger quantity than helleborin, even in the latter..By boiling with dilute acids, it is resolved into helleboretin, $C_{14}H_{20}O_3$, which separates as a dark violet-blue precipitate, and glucose ..[Helleborin] is resolved by boiling with dilute acids, or more completely with a concentrated solution of zinc chloride, into glucose and helleboresin, $C_{30}H_{38}O_4$. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 768 The activity of the root is due to two glucosides, helleborin, and helleborein.

Helleborine (he·lĭborəin). *Bot.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἐλλεβορίνη a plant like hellebore: see -INE: cf. F. *elleborine.*] An orchidaceous plant of the genus *Epipactis* (formerly called *Serapias*), or of the closely-allied genus *Cephalanthera.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cvi. § 1. 357 Helleborine is like vnto white Hellebore, and for that cause we haue giuen it the name of Helleborine. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 527 *Serapias longifolia Lin.*, Marsh Helleborine. 1778 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xl. 266, *Serapias latifolia*, helleborine. *Mod.* The helleborines have mostly dull-coloured flowers; three or four species are found in Britain.

attrib. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 159 The most elegant Flower of all the helleborine Tribe.

Helleborism (he·lĭboriz'm). *Med.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἐλλεβορισμός a curing by hellebore, f. ἐλλεβορίζειν to HELLEBORIZE.] **a.** The treatment of diseases (esp. insanity) by hellebore. **b.** 'The symptoms produced by the charging of the system by hellebore, or by its too free administration' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **c.** A purgative made from hellebore.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. iii, That famous Helleborisme of Montanus, which he so often repeats in his consultations and counsells. 1640 CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Erotomania* 169 (T.) In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and helleborisms, the cure of those that are sick with love. 1883 J. B. WOOD *Addr. Hahnemann* 5 His public thesis, on the Helleborism of the Ancients.

He·lleborize, *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. ἐλλεβορίζ-ειν to dose with hellebore: see -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie), I am represented .. as one who would be helleborised as a madman for harbouring the absurdity.

† **He·llen**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. HELL *sb.* + -EN[4].] Of or belonging to hell; infernal, hellish.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Þis world..is al biset of helle muchares [*MSS. T., C.* hellene mucheres]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Þat teameð hire in horedom of þe laðe vnwiht, þe hellene schucke. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde, of hellen wombe I calde, and þou knew myn vncler steuen.

Hellene (helī·n, he·līn). Also 7–8 Hellen. [a. Gr. Ἕλλην a Greek. The pl. occurs first in Homer, as the name of a Thessalian tribe of which Hellen was chief; in the historical period it was the name applied to themselves by all Greeks.] A Greek: **a.** An ancient Greek, of genuine Grecian race. **b.** A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece or Hellas.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 12 Although the

name of Hellens at last spread its self over all the people of Greece, yet it was at first peculiar to that part of Thessaly called Pthiotis. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 379 A general congress of the Hellenes. 1896 *Whitaker's Alm.* 550/2 George, second son of the present King of Denmark..elected King of the Hellenes..1863.

Hence **Helle·nedom**, the Grecian realm or world; † **Helle·nish** *a.* = HELLENISTIC.

1659–60 JER. TAYLOR in *Evelyn's Diary* (1852) III. 128 The word is used by the Hellenish Jews to signify any place of spiritual and immaterial pleasure. 1891 *Q. Rev.* July 188 Athens, even in the first Christian centuries the Capital of Hellenedom.

Hellenian (helī·niăn), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Gr. Ἑλλήνι-ος HELLENIC + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Grecian; HELLENIC.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* V. 917 The Chaldean Magi .. whose pride To vanquish the Hellenian doctrine tried. 1830 tr. *Aristoph., Knights* 100 Hellenian Jove, thine is the prize of victory!

B. *sb.* = HELLENE, in the Homeric sense.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* (1843) I. II. 69 In Hellade where live the lovely dames, The Myrmidons, Helenians, and Achives, rob'd of fames.

Hellenic (helī·nik, -e·nik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Hellēnicus*, a. Gr. Ἑλληνικ-ός: see HELLENE and -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks, ancient or modern; Greek, Grecian.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 So great an injury they then held it to be depriv'd of Hellenick learning. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 63 Before the name and dominion of the Pelasgians had given way to that of the Hellenic race. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 30 The glamour of Hellenic grace. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1 The Hellenic regular troops round Canea.

B. *sb.* a. The Greek language. b. *pl.* Writings on Greek subjects.

1847 LANDOR (*title*) Hellenics. 1855 (*title*) Xenophon's Hellenics, or Grecian History. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. i. 11 They repaired to the Greek College in Scio, for the purpose of studying the Modern Hellenic.

Hence **Helle·nicize** *v.*, to make Greek, to græcize.

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 467 Resolved .. to hellenicize the name.

Hellenism (he·lēniz'm). [a. Gr. Ἑλληνισμ-ός imitation of the Greeks, use of a pure Greek idiom, f. Ἑλληνίζειν to HELLENIZE: see -ISM.]

1. A peculiarity of the Greek language; esp. a phrase, idiom, or construction used or formed in the Greek manner.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. C iij a, Yee must admit here a Synecdoche, the plurall for the singular, a usuall figure in Hellenisme. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 198 That age, about Alexius his time, generally affected Hellenisme and such words of Greeke as they could get them. 1646 GREGORY *An Order Comm., Oriens* 79 This was but an Hebraisme in the old, and but an Hellenismein the new Testament. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 9 Virgil is full of the Greek Forms of Speech, which the Criticks call Hellenisms. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 244 Their language, though tinctured with Hellenisms, is radically different from the Greek. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 When Greek was first studied .. it planted many a hellenism in our English.

2. Conformity to Hellenic speech and ideas; imitation or adoption of Greek characteristics, e.g. by the Jews of the Dispersion, by the later Romans, etc.; the principle of hellenizing.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lv. 34 The Hellenism which Nero vaunted was apostasy from the goddess Roma. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 126 Hellenist .. means, in the first instance, one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life .. Now this Hellenism expressed many shades of difference, and therefore the exact meaning of the word Hellenist varies with the circumstances under which it is used. *Ibid.* 130 That detestation which had once burned in the Jewish heart against Hellenism.

3. The national character or spirit of the Greeks; Grecian culture.

1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. 12 New foreign centres of rhetoric and literature—Asiatic and Alexandrian Hellenism—were fostered into importance by regal encouragement. 1869 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 188 Their exquisite Hellenism of spirit. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 197 A Poet with the intense Hellenism and Autochthonism of Homer. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 Hellenism (they say) has educated us and prepared us for the enjoyment of liberty.

b. Applied by Matthew Arnold to that form of culture, or ideal of life, of which the ancient Greek is taken as the type: see quot. 1869, and cf. HEBRAISM.

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* iv. (1875) 136 To get rid of one's ignorance, to see things as they are, and by seeing them as they are to see them in their beauty, is the simple and attractive ideal which Hellenism holds out before human nature; and from the simplicity and charm of this ideal, Hellenism, and human life in the hands of Hellenism..are full of what we call sweetness and light. *Ibid.* 143 As the great movement of Christianity was a triumph of Hebraism and man's moral impulses, so the great movement which goes by the name of the Renascence, was an up-rising and re-instatement of man's intellectual impulses and of Hellenism. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 150 Mr. Arnold treats of the great rival forces Hebraism and Hellenism which between them divide the world.

4. Greek nationality; the Hellenic race or 'world' as a political entity.

1883 SEELEY *Expans. Eng.* 239 The Macedonians, through their close relationship with the Greeks, brought all Hellenism in their train. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 4/7 The Government believes it to be its duty to safeguard Hellenism, whose future is menaced. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Feb. 9/1, I shall have the whole of Hellenism on my side.

Hellenist (he·lènist). [ad. Gr. Ἑλληνιστής a follower of the Greeks in language, etc., one who Hellenizes, f. Ἑλληνίζειν to HELLENIZE: see -IST.]

1. One who used the Greek language, though not a native Greek. Applied *esp.* to those Jews of the Dispersion who used the Greek language and were more or less affected by Greek influences.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hebrewes and Hellenists often disagreed. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) These Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called Hellenists. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* vii. 125 It is to these Greek-speaking Jews that the term Hellenist..properly applies..It means one who 'Græcises' in language or mode of life..It is therefore..the ..antithesis..to strict 'Hebrews'. 1881 N. T. (R. V.) *Acts* vi. 1 There arose a murmuring of the Grecian Jews [*marg.* Hellenists] against the Hebrews.

attrib. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 141 The corrupt dialect of the Hellenist Jews.

2. One skilled in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar.

1680 DALGARNO *Didascalocophus* 126 (T.) But if all this do not satisfy the critical Hellenist, then I must add [etc.]. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* i. III. § 3 In Italy..there were still professors of it [Greek] in the university; but no one Hellenist distinguishes this [17th] century. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 479 An Oxford Hellenist (as we venture to call any person with considerable knowledge of Greek).

3. One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century. In mod. Dicts.

Hellenistic (helèni·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Hellenists; using the Greek language and following Greek modes of thought or life. a. Applied to the modified form of the Greek language, with many foreign elements, current in Egypt, Syria, and other countries, after the time of Alexander the Great.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hellenistical*, or *Hellenistick*, belonging to Greece. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Salmasius rejects the common opinion of the learned touching the Hellenistic language. 1827 G. S. FABER *Expiatory Sacr.* 111 Through the Hellenistic use of a well-known Hebrew idiom. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) II. 373 He [Salmasius] says .. in the last age (i. e. prior to 1643) the very name of Hellenistic was unknown to scholars. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 398 The term Hellenistic was coined to denote the language of Greek-speaking Jews.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Greeks of this later age, when the true Hellenic characteristics were modified by foreign elements; belonging to the school of Greek art after the time of Alexander.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* x. 297 Menander, whose essentially refined and social temper belonged more properly to the Platonic than the Hellenistic age.

Hence **Helleni·sticism**, the Hellenistic condition or stage of history.

1897 *Daily Chron.* 24 May, This change in the world's history, the change from Hellenism to Hellenisticism, is regarded by the essayist as an almost unmixed blessing.

Hellenistical (helèni·stikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HELLENISTIC.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hellenistical*, pertaining to Greece, or the Grecians. 1661 FELL *Life Hammond* (R.), Into the importance of the hellenistical dialect he had made the exactest search. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 94 This is a merely hellenistical sense of the word.

Hence **Helleni·stically** *adv.*, in a Hellenistic manner; in Hellenistic Greek.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* 59 *Shakar*.. is often rendered by the LXX ἀδικία, which therefore may beare the same signification Hellenistically in this place. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I. 348 It bears such a sense Hellenistically.

Hellenization (he·lènəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of hellenizing or condition of being hellenized; the giving of a Greek character to anything.

1873 A. W. WARD tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. I. 446 In Sicily also the Hellenisation of the coast had made progress. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/3 The gradual Hellenization of the Byzantine Empire in the language, customs, and the national character.

Hellenize (he·lènəiz), *v.* [mod. ad. Gr. Ἑλληνίζ-ειν to speak Greek, to make Greek, f. Ἕλλην HELLENE.]

1. *intr.* To use the Greek language; to adopt Greek or Hellenistic habits; to become, or live as, a Greek or Hellenist.

1613 [see HELLENIZING *vbl. sb.* below]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 279 Such [of the Jews] as did Hellenize and dispersedly dwell out of Palestine with the Greeks. 1653 HAMMOND *Annot. Acts* vi. 1 (R.) So saith Phavorinus .. to hellenize is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 493 In Alexandria .. the Egyptian superstitions..condescended to hellenize a little. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ii. 27 There had been..Hellenistic Jews who Hellenised in matters far more serious than the language which they spoke.

b. *nonce-use.* To adopt Hellenism (sense 3 b).

1869 M. ARNOLD *Cult. & Anarchy* Pref. (1875) 47 Now and for us, it is a time to Hellenise, and to praise knowing; for we have Hebraised too much, and have over-valued doing.

2. *trans.* To make Greek or Hellenistic in form or character.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 290 Perhaps I shall one day have to hellenize the jargon. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 514 To Anglicize Pindar is not the adventure. It is to Hellenize an English reader. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 274 Why should not Asia be Hellenized?

Hence **He·llenized** *ppl. a.*; **He·llenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **He·llenizer**, one who affects the Greek language and ways.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 137 The Hellenists were so called of hellenizing or vsing the Greeke tongue in their Synagogues. 1844 W. KAY in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 29 *note*, Pelagius is only a Hellenized form of Morgan. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 177 There were numbers of hellenizing Jews just in these parts. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 462 Some of the Hellenisers said she was Minerva. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* vi. 283 Leontius, the candidate for the throne selected by the Heathenizers, or Hellenizers, for the names have the same import. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 151 Mr. Arnold, a Hellenizer by every instinct of his nature.

‖ **Heller** (he·lər). Also 6–7 haller. [Ger. *heller*, in MHG. *häller, haller*, 'usually assumed to be named from the imperial city *Schwäbisch-Hall*, where it was first coined' (Kluge).]

A small coin formerly current in Germany, worth half a pfennig; also a coin = $\frac{1}{100}$ of a crown ($\frac{1}{10}$ of a penny) in the new Austrian monetary system.

1575 *Brieff Disc. Troubl. Franckford* (1642) 134 The summe which they gave growed to so much as thirteene, not Sallers but Hallers or Pennings. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 287 (Stanf.) At Nurnberg..two haller make one pfenning. 1842 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 102 The sister gave two hellers a day to the workmen. 1895 *Baedeker's Eastern Alps* Introd. 11 The new Austrian monetary unit is the Crown (Krone) = 100 Heller. These new coins, however, are still comparatively rare.

Hellespont (he·lèspɒnt). [ad. Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος; explained as sea (πόντος) of Helle (Ἕλλη), daughter of Athamas, said to have been drowned in it.] The ancient name for the Strait of the Dardanelles; hence, in allusion to the story of Leander, something that separates lovers.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 22 & 26 *Val.* Some shallow Storie of deepe loue, How yong Leander crost the Hellespont..You are ouer-bootes in loue, And yet you neuer swom the Hellespont. 1657 *Lust's Domin.* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 123 Your wife..She's the Hellespont divides my love and me.

Hence **Hellespo·ntiac, Hellespo·ntine** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or situated on the Hellespont.

1649 STANLEY *Europa*, etc. 29 Because the Hellespontiack power they slight. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 225 Arridæus was appointed to the Hellespontine Phrygia.

Hell-fire, hell fire. [Orig. two words, *helle* being genitive case; in later use usually hyphened. In N. T. versions rendering Gr. *γέεννα τοῦ πυρός* lit. gehenna (or hell) of fire, i.e. fiery hell.]

1. The fire of hell.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* viii. 101 Etne .. þæt mon helle fyr hatað wide. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 9 Asend on helle fyr [1382 Wyclif, fijr of helle; 1526 Tindale, hell fyre; 1582 *Rhem.* hel of fire]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Iwurð, buten ende, helle fures fode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2894 þat 3ee in hell fire for brin. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 22 In daunger of hell fyre. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. App. I § 34 Devils were not ordained of God for hell-fire, but hell-fire for them. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 316 Neither..hell-fire, nor ichor..can get rid of this limp band.

2. A member of a Hell-fire club.

1720 in Malcolm *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* (1808) 149 The Hell-Fires..fly at Divinity. The third person of the Trinity is what they peculiarly attack .. calling for a Holy-Ghost-pye at the Tavern.

3. *attrib.* **Hell-fire club**, name given to clubs of reckless or abandoned young men, chiefly about the beginning of the eighteenth century. (See N. & Q. 12 May 1860, 27 Aug. 1892, etc.)

1721 (*title*) The Hell Fire Club, kept by a Society of Blasphemers. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 54 The Mohocks, and the members of the Hell-Fire-Club, the heroes of the last generation..struck out mighty good jokes from all kinds of violence and blasphemy. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter* Wks. (1863) XIII. 124 When a member of the Hell-fire club, he actually tied a poor man to the spit, and, having spitted him, proceeded to roast him. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *Trad. Edinb.* II. 259. 1881 *Haydn's Dict. Dates, Hell-fire clubs*, three of these associations were suppressed 1721.

4. *adv.* In profane use: 'Damned'.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1761) II. i. i. 2 The weather in summer is *hell-fire* hot, in winter *hell-fire* cold. Now what sense can the very Devil himself .. make of such contradictions?

Hell-fired, *a.*

1. 'Set on fire of hell' (Jas. iii. 6).

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 447 Blasphem'd by ev'ry Hell-fir'd Tongue.

2. As an intensive: 'Damned'. Cf. ALL-FIRED.

1756 W. TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* III. 157 Sir .. he is a h—ll-fir'd good creature.

He·llful. [f. HELL *sb.* + -FUL.] As many as hell could hold.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 218 Christ hath..casten the knot so fast that the fingers of the devils and hell-fulls of sins cannot loose it. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 15 A host, an army, a whole..hellful of human nature.

Hell-gate, *pl.* **hell-gates.** [Orig. two words.] The portal or entrance of hell.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 228 Ure Hælend Crist tobræc helle gatu. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 18 Helle 3ate ne maȝen on-3ean þa. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1341 Helle-gates he al to-breek. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 314 Oure

porter at helle gate Is halden so strate. 1590 SPENSER *F.Q.* II. vii. 25. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* II. i, Mouths, that day and night Are open, like hell-gates, to feed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 746 The Portress of Hell Gate.

He·llgrammite, he·lgramite. *U.S.* The larva of a neuropterous insect, *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite fly, allied to the May-fly, used as a favourite bait for the black bass.

1884 J. S KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 156 They are much sought after as fish-bait, having a very tough integument, so that one larva suffices to catch several fish; and they are called by fishermen 'crawlers', 'dobsons', and sometimes, we hope rarely, 'heligrammites'.

He·llhoffite. *Chem.* [from the name of the inventor Hellhoff.] An explosive, a solution of a nitrated organic combination (naphthaline, phenol, benzene, etc.), in fuming nitric acid.

1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Aug. 9/4 A new explosive .. hellhoffite .. invented by Hellhoff and Gruson. *Ibid.*, A quantity of hellhoffite poured into a bowl could not be exploded by a lighted match. 1895 CUNDILL & TH. *Dict. Explos.* Pref. 42.

†**He·llhood.** *Obs.* The state or personality of an infernal being; usually as an ironical title.

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* II. ii, We might have done some fine thing To have made thy hel-hood laugh. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I. 92/1 To sacrifice themselues..and all that they esteeme dearest vnto them, to his infernall Hell-hood.

He·ll-hound. [Orig. two words, *helle* in *genitive case.*]

1. Hound or dog of hell; esp. in Greek and Latin mythology, Cerberus, the watch-dog of Hades.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama..wæs Cerueurus. 1006 *Charter* in *Cod. Dipl.* III. 350 Sy he toren of hellehundes toðum on ðam egeslicum hellewitum. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 792 3e ben to þe helle-hond holliche i-like, Tri-cerberus þe tenful of wham i tolde haue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 167 þe helle-huntere, wyth his helle-houndys, com ny. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 630 My Hell-hounds to lick up the draff and filth Which man's polluting Sin with taint hath shed On what was pure. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 408 But hark, the hell-hounds clamour.

2. A fiend; a fiendish person: as a term of execration.

c 1420 *Metr. Life St. Kath.* (Halliw.) 10 Thou false cursyd Sarasyn..Helle hounde, thou fowle wyghte. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrowe* 89 From that hell hounde, That lyeth in cheynes bounde. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 446/1 Neither Luther, Tyndal, nor Huskin, nor all yᵉ hel houndes that yᵉ deuyl hath in hys kenell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. ii. (1810) 39 Tyrone with his Hell-hounds being not farre from Corke. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 533 P 2, I am sure these shameless hell-hounds deserved it highly. 1777 EARL CHATHAM *Sp. in Ho. Lords* 18 Nov., These horrible hell-hounds of savage war. 1879 BROWNING *Ivân Ivânovitch* 208 Hellhounds, we baulk you!

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, Villains! hell-hound dogs! 1790 *By-stander* 46 Of the hell-hound breed. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXII. 117 To account and apologise for the hell-hound-hearted mangling fury.

He·llicat, *a.* and *sb. Sc.* [app. a fanciful alteration by Scott of *halokit* (HALOK); perh. with some notion of *hell-cat.*]

A. *adj.* Lightheaded, giddy, extravagant; rompish.

1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxii, I dare sae now it had been on some hellicat errand or other. 1816—*Antiq.* xxxix, I want to see what that hellicate quean Jenny Rintherout's doing. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 32 That hellicat .. lassie, who had called me a sheep.

B. *sb.* A wicked creature: cf. HELL-CAT.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix, Let us but get puir Grace out o' that auld hellicat's clutches. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 268 It's highly possible the hellicat would try and gar me to marry her when he turned up.

†**He·llick,** *a. Obs. rare.* [OE. had *hel-líc* hellish, infernal, f. *hel* + *-líc* -LIKE. It is not clear whether the 16th c. use was a revival of the OE.] Of or belonging to hell; hellish, infernal.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 380 Ða hellican fynd. *Ibid.* II. 78 Scyldiġ he wæs to hellicere susle. 1581 J. STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Hippolytus* 67 b, Who when the hellicke hound From Tartares grieslie gates in chaynes he dragd above the ground. *Ibid.* 73 The Hellick Tyrant knowes his perfect tale.

Hellier (he·lyəɹ). *Now dial.* Also 5–6 helyer, helier, 5, 9 hillyer. [ME. *helyer*, f. HELE *v.*, to cover: cf. *sawyer*, etc.] A slater or tiler.

c 1450 T. WALSINGHAM *Hist. Angl.* an. 1381 in Camden *Anglica, Hibernica*, etc. (1602) 252 Ductor..dictus Walterus Helier, vel Tyler. *Ibid.* 265 Walterus Tyler vel vt quidam dicunt Walterus Helyer. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 398 Tylers called hillyers. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz. c.* 4 § 30 The Art..of a Smith..Bricklayer, Tyler, Slater, Helier, Tyle-maker. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 287 He that covereth the house with tile or slate, is from thence commonly called a hellier. 1669 S. COLEPRESS in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1009 The most experienced Helliers (or Coverors with Slat). 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6402/8 Francis Budd, late of Horwood, Hellier. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Hellier*, a slater; one who *heles* roofs .. A thatcher is never called a *hellier*. [Hence the surnames *Hellier, Helyar, Hillyer, Hilliard, Helyard.*]

Hellier, obs. form of HALYARD.

Helling, *dial. form of* HELING, *covering, roof.*

Hellish (he·liʃ), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. HELL *sb.* + -ISH.]

1. Of, belonging or pertaining to hell or the infernal regions; infernal.

1530 PALSGR. 315/1 Hellysshe, belongyng to helle, *tartaricque, infernal.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 2 Who, all in rage..gan threaten hellish paine. 1687 *Death's Vis.* Pref. (1713) 12 The Fury and Hideousness of that Hellish Prince. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 48 The last is truly called diabolical and hellish magic.

b. Belonging to Hades.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 In vain does Hercules boast of all his victories, of his Hydra..and the hellish Cerberus.

2. Of the nature or character of hell and infernal things; befitting or worthy of hell; diabolical, fiendish.

1569 *Commem. Boner* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 125 Romishe derision, And hellishe deuision. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 368 To you, Lord Gouernor, Remaines the Censure of this hellish villaine. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402 P 3, I sit down and describe my present Disposition with so hellish an Aspect. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* II. iii, I had done a hellish thing, And it would work 'em woe. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, But we heard hellish noises.

b. As an intensive: cf. *infernal, devilish.*

1798 *Courier* in *Spirit. Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 307 Why did you ride at such a hellish rate?

B. *adv.* Infernally; execrably. Sometimes a mere coarse intensive: cf. *devilish.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 481 A mouth O hellish wide. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on Two Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 You make a little free with our condition .. as, hellish dull, damn'd clever, hellish cold. 1792 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Desmond* II. 37 You've got a hellish clever trotting mare.

Hellishly (he·liʃli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] *In a hellish manner; infernally, devilishly;* execrably. Sometimes merely intensive.

c 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* I. ii. 50 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII. 308 Amedeus is so hellishely bent on the muck of this world. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 218 The Divell .. horribly yea hellishly disquieting them. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1810) VI. xxxi. 221 If he had not interposed so hellishly as he did..I had been the husband of Miss Byron in two hours. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* I. 152 A dark Chesnut .. gets on hellishly, a remarkable Gift of going.

Hellishness (he·liʃnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being hellish; infernal or damnable nature or disposition.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 182, I was..star-cross'd with some hag's hellishness. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 82 Outward seeming and frothy sanctity, and inward hellishnesse. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 192 Enough to convince any one of the hellishness of this system! 1854 DUFF in G. Smith *Life* xxi. (1881) 342 Such utter absolute hellishness I never saw surpassed.

Hellite (he·lәit). [f. HELL *sb.* + -ITE.]

1. An inhabitant of hell.

1866 D. FORBES *Hindûstânî Dict* 455 s.v. اعرافی, The poet Sa'dî says that 'to those in heaven A'râf would seem hell, but the hellites would call A'râf paradise'.

2. The proprietor of a 'hell' or gaming-house.

1824 *Times* 9 Oct. in *Westm. Rev.* (1829) XI. 319 The hellites at all the 'hells'..resort to every species of cheating. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 355 In all the gaming-houses of any note, there are unprincipled reckless persons in the pay of the hellites. 1870 A. STEINMETZ *Gaming Table* II. iv. 93.

Hell-kettle. A deep black gulf or abyss; a name locally applied to holes or pools popularly supposed to be bottomless.

1577 HARRISON *England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 164 What the foolish people dreame of the hell kettles, it is not worthie the rehearsall .. There are certeine pits, or rather three little pooles, a mile from Darlington..which the people call the kettles of hell, or the diuels kettles. 1634 *Relat. Short Survey* (in Longstaffe *Darlington*), The three..deepe pitts called Hell Kettles, we left boyling by Darlington. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 250 An huge Casm, or Hell-Kettle was left where the Mountain had emptied its self.

†**He·llness.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. HELL *sb.* + -NESS, after HIGHNESS.] A title for a person of diabolical character: = HELLHOOD.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii..IV. *Captaines* 1007 There's not a king among ten thousand kings But..gildeth those that glorifie his Folly, That sooth and smooth, and call his Hell-ness holy.

Hello (hĕlō·), *int.* and *sb.* [var. of HALLO, q.v.] An exclamation to call attention; also expressing some degree of surprise, as on meeting any one unexpectedly. A. as *int.*

1883 *Breadwinners* 241 Hello, Andy! you asleep. 1888 BLACK *Adv. House-boat* xxiii, Hello—here's more about evolution.

B. as *sb.*

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 45 The amount of 'Hellos' 'Are you theres?' and 'Speak louder, pleases'.. that must at such times be poured out and wasted .. before the break [in telephonic connexion] is realised.

Comb. 1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 The awful nuisance of the central [telephone] office, and..what is familiarly known as the 'hello-girl'.

Hence **Hello** *v.*, to shout *hello!*

1895 *Critic* 6 Apr. 263/2 There will be no helloing girl to ask you every minute, 'Have you finished?' while you are straining your ears to hear what the person you are talking to is saying.

†**Helluation.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *helluātiōn-em* (*hĕl-*), n. of action f. *helluārī* to gormandize (see next).] 'A devouring gluttony' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Hellue,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. In 6 helue. [ad. L. *helluārī* (*hĕl-*), f. *helluo* (see next).] To gormandize, guzzle.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 59/11 Helue..*potitare, deglutire.*

‖ **Helluo** (he·liu,o). Also 7 helluoh. [L. *helluo, hĕluo* a gormandizer.]

1. A glutton, gormandizer; *transf.* and *fig.* a greedy devourer.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 102 The insaciablest Helluo, the deuouringest glutton, or the greediest cormorant that is. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 32 They eate like gurmundizing Helluohs. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 425 Thereby making him to be a Helluo and Devourer of Gods. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 63 (1740) 470 To let an Helluo loose upon the Revenue, which should be too hard for all Retrenchment. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* VIII. 184 In this ludicrous way the crier treated that helluo.

2. *Zool.* A genus of beetles belonging to the family *Carybidæ.*

†**He·lluous,** *a.* [irreg. f. prec.] Gluttonous.

1641 J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 2 Shee, making me the cadaver of her love to feed her helluous gorge.

Hence **Helluo·sity,** gluttony.

1799 *Public Characters* 101 So voracious and insatiable is his helluosity. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 748 The helluosity of my reading, and omnivorous voracity with which I digest.. all manner of languages.

Hellward (he·lwŏɹd), *adv.* and *adj.* [f. HELL *sb.* + -WARD: orig. *to hellward.*]

A. *adv.* Towards hell: a. Downward, towards the centre of the earth. b. Towards the place of final punishment.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 114 A wenche..Cam walkynge in þe wey, to-helle-ward she loked. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 170 þe depthe of þi skete of contricyoun muste be depe in sorwe downward, to helle-warde. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. P 3 We are hoisted sometime to heaven with a billow of presumption, and dung downe againe with abysse of despaire to helward. 1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 125 Then of the ram and ewe let out the blood Into the pit; their heads to hell-ward place. 1726 W. BROOME *Ep. to Elijah Fenton* 97 Trees .. Root hell-ward, and thence flourish to the skies. 1789 BURNS *Ode in Mem. Mrs. Oswald*, Doom'd to share thy fiery fate, She, tardy, hell-ward plies. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Magician and Wizard to lead us hellward.

B. *adj.* Directed or conducting to hell.

1829 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 632 Still man thinks that hellward paths can e'er lead up to Heaven.

He·ll-weed, he·llweed. A name given to certain plants, noxious as weeds, and difficult to eradicate: a. the species of Dodder (*Cuscuta*) parasitic on cultivated plants; b. Hedge Bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; c. *Ranunculus arvensis.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 10 *Cuscuta* as it is generally called..is called of the Country people *Hell-weede*, because they know not how to destroy it. 1670 [see DEVIL'S-GUTS]. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 109 *Cuscuta europæa*, greater dodder, hell weed or devil's guts. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n., Hell-weed*, dodder, so called from the trouble and ruin it causes in flax fields.

†**He·lly,** *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* [f. HELL *sb.* + -Y (or ? -LY).] Of or belonging to hell; of the nature of hell; hellish, infernal, devilish.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 423/2, I call heartely to yᵉ spirite of God to quenche the foule fyrebrond of yᵉ helly light. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxvi, No worldlie sight More like hell then was sight of that hellie fight. 1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag., How Collingbourne was Executed* (1815) II. 366 Helley haunts, & ranke pernicious ylles. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 His rod .. by which from the helly Bocardo Touzt tost souls he freeth. 1613 *Acc. Anglesea* (Halliw.) 39 Authority conferr'd upon him to keep this helly trade.

B. *adv.* Hellishly, infernally.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* lviii, With poyson hellie blacke. *a* 1762 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems* (1785) 53 No rake helly gay, Or laughing, because he has nothing to say.

Helm (helm), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1– helm; also 3 hælm, healm, 4–7 helme, 6 healme. [Com. Teut.: OE. *helm* str. masc. = OFris., OS. (LG., MDu., Du.), OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *helm*, ON. *hjalmr* (Sw., Da. *hjelm*), Goth. *hilms*:—OTeut. **helmo-z*:—pre-Teut. **kelmo-s*, f. root *kel-* to cover, conceal (see HELE *v.*). OF. *helme* (mod.F. *heaume*) masc., It. *elmo*, Sp. *yelmo*, are from OHG. Senses 7 and 8 are prob. from Norse.]

I. 1. That part of the armour which covers the head; a helmet. Now *poet.* and *arch.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 422 *Cassium*, helm. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 143/27 *Crista*, helmes camb. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Þa beoð sceold helm and brenie. *c* 1205 LAY. 25813 Hælm [*c* 1275 healm] an his hafde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 549 Þane gert þe kinge ane helme tak. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 A helme of brasse on his heed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 182 There was brought him a good harneis, helme, sheld, & spere. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 840 O're Shields and Helmes, and helmed heads he rode. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 5 High on his helm celestial lightnings play. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 345 Methought I had a helm upon my head Wrought all of gold.

fig. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie, and hope to helme. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 17 The helm of helthe in his hed.

b. *Her.* = HELMET 2.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 165 A large helm surmounted by the lion crest.

†2. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5498 Ser Bedwyn þe bald with many brigt helmes. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. vi, The kyng

of Northgaly's with eyght score helmes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 47 In the Vaward wer eight thousande Healmes of Knightes and Esquiers and foure thousande Archers.

† 3. Christ's crown of thorns. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 252 Mid þyrnenum helme his heafod befengon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 Ure helende .. hefde uppen his hefde þornene helm. *a* 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 Þorw-out his helm þe harde hat þe þornes in-to his flesch gan crepe.

II. 4. The crown, top, or summit of anything; in OE. *esp.* the leafy top of a tree. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 He onginþ of ðam wyrtrumum and swa upweardes grewþ .. oþ ðone helm. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 150 His orf læswode mid treowenum helme. *a* 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243/33 *Frondea robora*, ȝeþufe beamas *uel* helmas. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Helm*, the top (crest) or head of a thing. 'Helm o' the hill' .. a considerable eminence on the old post road a few miles south of Felton.

† 5. The head or cap of an alembic or retort.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 5 Those glasses which they call bodies..fitted to their helmes. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. i, She'll mount you up, like quick-silver Over the helm. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 102 That its oil or sulphur came over the Helm upon the first heat. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xviii. § 7 Distil it with a glowing Iron Pot, upon which there is an Iron Helm or Head.

III. † 6. A covering. (Only in OE.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Riddles* iv. 64 (Gr.) Under lyfte helm.

7. A roofed shelter for cattle, etc.; a shed. *north.*

1501 *Searcher's Verdicts in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 For his kid helme upon þe tenement or ground. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 58 The Greate Helme in the Staggarth helde 43 [loades], the Helme in the Foregarth helde 23. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 36 An *Helm*, a Hovel. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Helm*, a hovel, an open shed for cattle in a field. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial., Helm*, a cart or cattle shed.

8. (Also *helm-cloud.*) The local name in Cumberland and Westmorland of a cloud which forms over a mountain top before or during a storm; esp. that which accompanies the *helm-wind* (also occas. called the *helm*), a violent wind which in certain circumstances rushes down the escarpment of the Pennines near Cross Fell, when a helm-cloud lies over the summit. *Helm bar*, a roll of cloud suspended in the air to the leeward of the helm-cloud.

1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 7 It is called a Helm-wind. *Ibid.*, A rolling cloud..hovers over the mountain tops .. When this cloud appears, the country people say the helm is up .. This helm .. continues in its station, although a violent roaring hurricane comes tumbling down the mountain. 1787 J. CLARKE *Surv. Lakes* Introd. xl, A black streak of cloud..continually fed from the white one, which is the real Helm: this is called the Helm-bar, from its being supposed to bar or obstruct the winds that burst upon the vallies beneath as soon as it wholly vanishes. *Ibid.*, Such is the Helm-Wind generated in that enormous cloud, which, like a helmet, covers the summit of Cross-fell. 1801 COLERIDGE *Poems* II. 159 Ancient Skiddaw .. Thus spake from out his helm of cloud. 1885 *Nature* 23/1 Whenever the helm-wind was blowing, there was an easterly wind. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Meteor. Soc.* 2 On certain occasions, when the wind is from some Easterly point, the Helm suddenly forms .. Small portions of thin vaporous clouds are seen travelling from the Helm Cloud to the Bar. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 515/2 Here for weeks at a time prevails a kind of cyclone, revolving on a horizontal axis parallel to the escarpment,—the 'helm-wind'. 1888-9 J. G. GOODCHILD in *Trans. Cumb. & Westm. Assoc.* XIV. 44 The Helm Wind descends with greatest force in the neighbourhood of the highest elevation of the Escarpment, being strongest along a zone extending a few miles on each side of Cross Fell, and gradually diminishing in force in proportion to the distance on either side.

IV. 9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *helm-bearing, -decked, -mover*; **helm-bar, helm-cloud, helm-wind** (see sense 8); **helm-guard**, 'a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mammelière' (*Cent. Dict.*).

a 1100 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 243/40 *Frondigeris coronis*, helmberendum wuldorbeagum. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 725 Helm-deck'd Hector. *Ibid.* VI. 277 The great helm-mover thus received the authoress of his kind.

Helm (helm), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 **helma**, 4-7 **helme**, (7 **helmne**, 8 *Sc.* **hellim**), 6- **helm**. [OE. *helma* wk. masc., corresp. in stem to ON. *hjálm* str. fem. With sense 3, cf. MHG. *helm* handle.]

1. The handle or tiller, in large ships the wheel, by which the rudder is managed; sometimes extended so as to include the whole steering gear.

c 725 *Corpus Gl.* 4 *Clavus*, helma. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 182/6. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12060 Roþeres, helmes, right for to stande. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Helme, or þe rothere of a schyp. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy) 12 Some stered at the helme behynde, Some whysteled after the wynde. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Many times the ships will feele no helme. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Helme* of the Rudder of a ship, is a handle of wood, put on the Rudder for a man to govern the same, and direct the ship. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 17 The Helmne is hard a weather, mind at Helmne what is said to you carefully. 1757 GRAY *Bard* II. ii, In gallant trim the gilded Vessel goes; Youth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm. *a* 1796 BURNS (*Song*), When Guilford good our Pilot stood, An' did our hellim thraw, man. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 76 There was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself.

b. Use or turning of the helm, space through which the helm is turned.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 7/1 Many of the witnesses disagree as to the amount of helm which was given to the ship. 1894 *Times* 17 Mar. 5/4 Very little helm, three or four spokes either to port or starboard, would have done it.

c. Phrases. *Down with the helm, Down helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to windward. *Up with the helm, Up helm*, the order to place the helm so as to bring the rudder to leeward. See also ALEE, AMIDSHIPS, BEAR *v.* 37, EASE *v.* 9, FEEL *v.* 12, OVER, PORT, STARBOARD, WEATHER.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Amidships*,.. Put the helm amidships, i.e. in the middle. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 380 Down with the helm and let her come round, said I. 1849 WILLIS in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) I. 371 So I up helm for my sister's house in Brighton. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xc. 66 See if he does not up helm, and make the best run of it he can. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 215 If caught in a hard sudden squall, down helm at once..A tendency to carry lee helm should be counteracted at once. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 316 *Helm's-a-lee*, the call of the helmsman when his helm is hard down in tacking.

2. a. *fig.* That by which affairs, etc., are guided.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Mid þæm helman and mid þæm stiorrobre his godnesse. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Crt.* 250 Holde up the helme, loke up, and lete God stere. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 79 You slander The Helmes o' th State. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* v. I. xxxi. (1754) 226 Bishop Laud .. sits at the Helm of the Church. 1679 *Establ. Test* 2 'Tis dangerous meddling with the Helm of State. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 216/1 Fabius came to the helm, when Rome experienced the worst .. turn of fortune. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 33 The elderly men, who generally held the tribuneship, now abandoned the helm in despair.

b. *transf.* Any part which is used like a helm.

1660 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Exact Def. 15 The [Water-commanding] Engine consisteth of the following Particulars .. 5. A Helm or Stern with Bitt and Reins, wherewith any Child may guide, order, and controul the whole Operation. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour* 162 Salmon.. give a series of sharp sculling strokes with their broad helms, which sends them sheer out of the water.

† 3. A handle, helve. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 3729 Like mattokes wer here wepens wroght, With long helmes of yren stoute. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 45 Let them once cut a helme for their hatchet, but of a braunch of you, and they will cut downe all the wood handsmooth. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* v. 312 A great axe .. In which a fair well-polish'd helm was put.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **helm circle**, the smallest circle in which a ship can be turned; **helm-coat**: see COAT *sb.* 8; **helm-man** = HELMSMAN q.v.; **helm-port** (see quot.); † **helm-stock**, the tiller (cf. Du. *helmstok*).

1884 *West. Morn. News* 2 Aug. 8/1 The diameter of the *helm circle of the Defence is .. 500 yards. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 **Helm-port*, that hole in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes. *Helm port transom*, the piece of timber placed athwart the inside of the counter timbers at the height of the helm-port. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 62 Our burd hym kest amyde the flowand se, Rycht all togiddir with the *helmstok of tre.

Helm, *sb.*[3] *dial.* Also 6 helme, 8 healm, 9 *dial.* h)ellum, elam, elm. [app. related to HAULM, OE. *healm*, but the phonology is not clear. In sense 2, Du. and LG. have also *helm*, in Holstein *halm*, in Heligoland *hallem*; some Du. dialects have *helm, hellem, hellim* in the general sense of *halm*, straw.

It has been suggested that *helm* might be a special southern development of OE. *healm* HAULM.]

1. The stalk of corn; the stalks collectively, straw; *esp.* as made up in bundles or laid straight for thatching. (In this sense perh. confused with YELM q.v.)

1437 [see *helm-bote* in 3]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. viii. 461 Barley hath helme or strawe, lyke wheaten strawe. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 238 The best..is called Helm, that is, long and stiff Wheat-straw (with the Ears cut off) bound up in bundles unbruised. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Haulm* or *Helm*, stubble gathered after the corn is inned. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Helm, halm*, or straw prepared for thatching. [1862 J. R. WISE *New Forest* (1863) 282 [In the New Forest] three elams make a bundle .. [In Wiltshire] the measurement is somewhat different, five elams forming a bundle. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxxiii, The wind..brought an 'elam' of thatch to shelter her.]

b. = HAULM *sb.* a.

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Hellum*, the stalk of beans, pease, vetches, potatoes, clover, etc...Not.. straw of any kind..A coarse kind of stalk is implied.

2. A name for the Bent-grass of the sandhills. ? *Obs.* or *alien.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1200 The Italians, and Spaniards call it *Sparto* .. The Dutch *Halm*. And we in English, Helme, and Matweede. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* June 863 Swarms of rabbits lie out in the 'helm', buckthorn bushes and little dwarf pine copses [in Holland].

3. *Comb.*, as *helm-sheaf*; **helm-bote** (in quot. *-bought*), the right of cutting helm in a common field for thatching.

1437 *Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc. vol. 4) 178 Uno homini locato pro le stubel vocato helmebought faciendo hoc pro dicta domo pistrine cooperienda. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 855 Good store of Helme-sheaves.

Helm, *v.*[1] [OE. *helmian*, f. HELM *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To furnish or cover with a helm. (Chiefly *poet.*)

a 1000 *Andreas* 1307 (Gr.) Niht helmade..beorgas steape. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Galea*, helm. *Galeatus*, ȝehelmod. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 544 (593) Maris þe god þat helmyd is of stel. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. clxviii. 472 Anone, they were agayne helmed, and ran togider. 1691 DRYDEN *Arthur* I. i. (R. Sup.), Now again you helm your hoary head. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 498 Then from the bank He sprung, and helm'd his head. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 366 Now saddle my steed and helm my head.

Helm, *v.*[2] [f. HELM *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To guide with or as with a helm; to steer. Chiefly *fig.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 151 The businesse he hath helmed, must..giue him a better proclamation. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* II. i. C iij b, Fate helmeth all. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 613 The steerman gaily helms his course along. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, No forsworn Archbishop Shall helm the Church. 1890 RIDER HAGGARD & LANG *World's Desire* 41 He helmed the ship towards these. *intr.* or *absol.* 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 31/4 The Conquerors ..helmed a weather, and stood for the Southward Cape.

Helm, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. HELM *sb.*[3]; but see YELM *v.*] *trans.* To lay (straw) in order for thatching.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 236 Straw is heaped up together in order to be helmed. 1762 FORSTER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 475, I had a woman..helming of straw, i.e. laying it straight, for the thatcher.

He'lmage. *rare.* [f. HELM *v.*[2] + -AGE.] Guidance, direction, management. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Helm-bar, -cloud: see HELM *sb.*[1] 8.

Helmed (helmd), *ppl. a.* [f. HELM *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1] + -ED.] Wearing a helm; helmeted.

c 1205 LAY. 26744 Ihelmede þeines. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxviii. 5 Men of Persis .. alle sheeldid and helmyd. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 33 In coach runs helmed Achilles. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 112 The helmed Cherubim, And sworded Seraphim. 1883 OMAN in *Academy* No. 577. 371/3 The helmed Aphrodite of Corinth.

Helmet (he·lmĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5- **helmet**, (6 **helmette, healmet**, *Sc.* **hewmet, hewmond, heumont**, 7 **helmit**). [a. obs. F. *healmet, helmet*, dim. of *helme* (see HEAUME and HELM *sb.*[1]).]

1. A defensive cover for the head; a piece of armour, usually made of, or strengthened with, metal, which covers the head wholly or in part.

It has varied greatly in shape and material at different periods; the name is still given to the stiff hat of domed or conical form, made of metal or strengthened with bars of metal, worn by many troops.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. ix, [He] gate hym by the Bauowre of his helmet, and plucked hym doune on his knees. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vii. 194 Mesapus rich hewmet [ed. 1553 hewmond] schynand brycht. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 6 For a waippin and a werklume, for a speir or a spade, a heumont or a hemmir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 22 Upon his head he wore an Helmet light, Made of a dead mans skull, that seemd a ghastly sight. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. vii. 139 Virtue is .. a Minerva, armed with helmet, spear, and shield. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 374 The helmet and cuirass worn by cavalry is a cooler dress than might be imagined, the polished metal being a good reflector of heat.

fig. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lii, The helmet mekenes, and the shelde good fayth. 1526 TINDALE *Eph.* vi. 17 Take the helmet off heelth.

† b. *transf.* Put for a man in armour. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 189 Men of armes, to the nombre of foure thousand helmets. *Ibid.* XXX. 225 A houndred helmets of Hongery..valyaunt knightes & good men of werre.

c. Extended to other (non-military) defensive or protective kinds of head-gear, such as those worn by policemen, firemen, and divers, and the felt or pith hat worn in hot climates.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., s.v. *Diving*, A helmet of thin sheet copper, which covers the head of the diver. [1858 cf. *helmet-maker* in 9.] 1882 OGILVIE s.v., Helmets of white felt, with folds of linen wrapped round them, are worn in India and other hot climates as a protection against the sun. The name helmet is also given to a kind of hat worn by policemen. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 6/1 Officers and men were attired in red serge tunics..sun helmets and puggarees.

2. A representation of a helmet; esp. in *Her.* The figure of a helmet placed above the escutcheon in an achievement and supporting the crest.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xv. (1611) 231 The bearing of Helmets after these seueral manners. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 263 They take to themselves coates of Armes .. yet not with open Helmets, as Gentlemen beare them, but with closed Helmets, after the manner used by the Citizens in Germany. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* s.v., Helmets of different forms are placed above shields of arms to denote the rank of the bearers.

3. The upper part of a retort; = HELM *sb.*[1] 5.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 25/1 Distille therout a water, with a glasse helmet as we are used to distille the stronge waters. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* viii. 64 We took a Glass Helmet or Alembick..such as Chymists use in Distillations. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 121 Put in it fifty pounds of Quicksilver .. and place an Helmet upon it. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Helmet*,.. the upper part of a retort.

4. A kind of fancy pigeon: see quot. 1735.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* IV. 76 Of the tame [pigeons] there be helmits and runts, and carriers, and cropers. 1735 J. MOORE *Columb.* in Tegetmeier *Pigeons* xix. (1867) 164 They are called Helmets, from their heads being covered with a plumage which is distinct in colour from the body, and appears somewhat like a helmet to cover the head. 1833 R. MUDIE *Feathered Tribes Brit. Isles* (1841) I. 74.

5. (in full *helmet-shell.*) The shell of a mollusc of the genus *Cassis*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Cassis Ixris*, the smooth helmet shell, a name given by Rumphius, though very improperly, to the genus of shells called dolia and conchæ

globosæ. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 408 The .. real Conques come next after the Helmets. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 290 A Helmet, *Cassis*. 1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 381 Cameos .. that are cut from the Horned Helmet-shell are white.

6. A collector's name for a fossil echinoderm; *Galerites albogalerus*; cf. *helmet-stone* in 9.

1887 H. B. WOODWARD *Geol.* (ed. 2) 405.

7. *Bot.* The arched upper part of the corolla (or calyx) in some flowers, esp. labiates and orchids; the galea.

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, Helmet, *Galea*. The upper lip of a ringent corolla. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* ii. (1885) 59 The whole upper part of the helmet answers to the minute oval bit of membrane to which the caudicle of Orchis is attached. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 335/2 s.v. *Coryanthes*, At the foot of the column are two fleshy feet, from whose toe perpetually distils a clear honey-like fluid, which drops into the hollow of the helmet.

8. An appendage of the stipes of the maxilla of some insects, as the cockroach; the galea.

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 313 A corneous and dentated portion..covered by another piece of a membranous consistence, and arched, called the *galea* or helmet.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *helmet-bonnet*, *-cone*, *-crown*, *-feather*, *-hat*, *-head*, *-maker*, *-shape*; *helmet-shaped*, *-strewn*, *-tubed* adjs.: **helmet-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Cassididæ*, having a dilated thorax forming a kind of helmet covering the head; **helmet-bird**, a bird of the genus *Corythaix*, a turakoo; † **helmet-cherry**, a kind of cherry: cf. HEALME; **helmet-cockatoo**, *Callocephalon galeatum*, 'an iron-grey bird with a bright red head' (Newton); **helmet-crab**, a species of King-crab, *Limulus longispinus*; **helmet-flower**, a name for Monkshood or Aconite, and for orchids of the genus *Coryanthes*; **helmet-hornbill**, a species of Hornbill, *Buceros galeatus*; **helmet-quail**, a quail of the American genus *Lophortyx*, having an elegant curved crest; **helmet-shell**: see sense 5; **helmet-stone**: see sense 6.

1794 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 87 ¶ 6 Still see my *helmet bonnet unimpaired. 1816 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist. Ins.* iv. 35 The larvae of the genus *Cassida* or *Helmet Beetle. 1611 COTGR., *Heaulme*, .. the *Helmet cherrie, Heart-cherrie. 1777 WARTON *Poems* 70 (Jod.) Wearing in death his *helmet-crown. 1832 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* iii, The helmet and the *helmet-feather Burn'd like one burning flame together. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 972 Blew *Helmet-floure, or Monks-hood. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xxvi. 216 The poisonfull Helmet flower. 1893–6 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 434 The *Helmet-Hornbill, a native of Sumatra and Borneo. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Helmet-maker*, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, etc. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* II. viii, Steel from spur to *helmet-plume. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 283 Melampyrum..Upper lip *helmet-shaped, compressed. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 335 If the corolla is very irregular with one petal very large and helmet-shaped, it is sometimes called cassideous. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Galea*,..a genus of..sea hedgehogs, whose shape is that of a large elevated helmet..This genus, when fossile, is called in English the *helmet stone. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*, *Helmet-tubed Petal, *Galeato-tubulatum petalum*.

Hence **He·lmetful**, as much as a helmet will hold; **He·lmetless** *a.*, having no helmet.

1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. xx. (1864) 416 He would give all his share of spoil for a helmetful of water. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* ii, A helmetless soldier was firing over Dick's head.

He·lmet, *v.* [f. HELMET *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a helmet.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 165 Helmeted on their heads and crested like a lark. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* v. 137, I helmeted a brow though white, And took a place in all men's sight. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 637/2 Rock-panoplied giants..helmeted with eternal snow.

Helmet-crest.

1. (Also *helmet crest.*) The crest of a helmet.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. viii, Upon his first head in his helmet crest. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 244 Lycon him hit upon the helmet-crest. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vi, The honoured pledge you gave .. shall wave upon my helmet-crest.

2. A crested humming-bird of the genus *Oxypogon*.

1863 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 241 The Helmet-crests are very curious birds, and are at once known by the singular pointed plume which crowns the top of the head.

Helmeted (he·lmėtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. HELMET *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Wearing a helmet. In *Bot.* helmet-shaped, galeate.

1552 HULOET, Helmeted, *galeatus*. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i, Unto the helmeted Bellona use them. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* Gloss., *Galeate*, helmeted. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* vii, They knelt .. on the green sward, bowing all their helmeted heads.

† **Helmetie·r, helmettier.** *Obs. rare.* [see -IER.] A soldier wearing a helmet.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xxxiii. 1191 He ordained that the helmettiers or morioners [*galeatos*] should stand upon their feet, having their shields upright before them.

Helminth (he·lminþ). [ad. Gr. ἕλμινς, ἑλμινθ- (comb. form ἑλμινθο-) maw-worm, intestinal worm; in mod.F. *helminthe*.]

1. A worm, esp. an intestinal worm.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 6 Certain Vermes, as the Helminths. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. iii. 565 The Fluke belongs to the order *Trematoda*, which signifies that they are internal parasites, suctorial worms or helminths. 1887 F. J. BELL in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 770 (*title*) A Note on the Relations of Helminth Parasites to Grouse Disease.

2. *Min.* A variety of chlorite occurring in felspar and quartz. 1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Mining*.

Helminthagogue (helmi·nþăgǫg), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [f. Gr. ἑλμινθ- (see prec.) + ἀγωγός drawing forth.]

A. *adj.* 'Having power to expel intestinal worms' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); anthelmintic.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

B. *sb.* A medicine for expelling intestinal worms.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helminthagogues*, or *Helminthicks*, Medicines that drive out Worms, or cause them to be voided.

So **Helminthagogic** (-ăgǫ·dʒik), *a.* = prec. A.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Helminthagogick*, expelling Worms.

Helminthiasis (helminþəi·ăsis). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. ἑλμινθιᾶν to suffer from worms, f. ἑλμινθ- HELMINTH: see -ASIS.] A diseased condition characterized by the presence of worms in the body.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1865 *Pop. Sc. Rev.* IV. 165 Introducing this parasite (*Bilharzia hæmatobia*) and its terrible helminthiasis into this country. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 109 The disposition to helminthiasis.

Helminthic (helmi·nþik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. ἑλμινθ- HELMINTH + -IC.] A. *adj.* Pertaining to a helminth or intestinal worm.

1755 JOHNSON, *Helminthick*, relating to worms. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 An hepatic disease, which gradually changed to violent helminthic symptoms in the stomach.

B. *sb.* = HELMINTHAGOGUE *sb.*

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Helmi·nthite. *Geol.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] 'Applied to those long sinuous tracks so common on the surfaces of many flaggy sandstones, and which are usually considered as worm-trails' (Page *Hand-bk. Geol. Terms* 1859).

Helminthoid (helmi·nþoid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Resembling or of the nature of a helminth; vermiform.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 W. AITKEN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 807 Helminthoid Entozoa which have been discovered infesting the human body.

Helmi·ntholite. [f. Gr. ἑλμινθο- HELMINTH + -LITE.] † 1. *Palæont.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1846 WORCESTER cites HAMILTON. 1882 OGILVIE, *Helmintholite*, a fossil worm, with or without shell.

2. *Min.* (See quot.)

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Helmintholite*, a variety of limestone, generally of a dark colour, and distinguished by the beautiful red and green iridiscence of the fossil shells which it contains. It is found in Carinthia, at Halle in the Tyrol, and other localities, and is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

Helmi·ntholith. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. λίθ-ος stone.] 'A calcareous concretion produced from an intestinal worm or other entozoon' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Helminthology (helminþǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] That branch of zoology, or of medical science, which treats of helminths.

1819 in *Pantologia*. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 265 *note*, Persons unacquainted with helminthology. 1864 T. S. COBBOLD (*title*) Entozoa: an Introduction to the Study of Helminthology, with reference more particularly to the Internal Parasites of Man.

So **Helmintholo·gic, Helmintholo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to helminthology; **Helmintho·logist**, one versed in helminthology.

1822 J. FLEMING *Philos. Zool.* II. 416 (L.) Few parts of either England or Scotland have been surveyed by the eye of the helminthologist. 1828 WEBSTER, *Helminthologic*, *Helminthological*. 1862 T. S. COBBOLD in *Intell. Observer* No. 1. 25 Our recent helminthological discoveries. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd., All helminthologists, with few exceptions, looked upon worms in the interior of the body as formed without parents in the same organs which they occupy.

Helminthous (helmi·nþəs), *a.* [f. HELMINTH + -OUS.] Infested with intestinal worms; predisposed to helminthic diseases.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helminthodes*,..helminthous. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. 332 Improper nourishment greatly favours the appearance of the Helmintha...It appears also that the nature of the constitution ('helminthous') has great influence.

Helmless (he·lmlės), *a.*[1] [f. HELM *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a helm or helmet.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. xxvi, Clorinda..helmlesse to the forrestward gan hie. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xvi, The cloven cuirass, and the helmless head.

He·lmless, *a.*[2] [f. HELM *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Without a helm or steering gear; rudderless. Also *fig.*

1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. i. 116 The desert-ship, The helmless dromedary. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* iv, My will is bondsman to the dark; I sit within a helmless bark.

He·lmlet. *nonce-wd.* [f. HELM *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A small helm or helmet.

1883 SWINBURNE *Les Casquettes* xi. in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 18 No touch may loosen the black braced helmlets For the wild elves' heads of the wild waves wrought.

Helmsman (he·lmzmăn). Also 7 **helmeman**. [f. HELM *sb.*[2] + MAN.] The man at the helm who steers the ship; a steersman. Also *fig.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 84 A good helme man may be overcome with an imagination, and so mis-take one poynt for another. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Rudder is so turned to and fro as the Helmesman pleaseth. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* v. xi, The helmsman steered, the ship moved on. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 147 The helmsman, and others of the watch.

Hence **He·lmsmanship**, the function of a helmsman. Also **He·lmswoman, He·lmsgirl** *nonce-wds.*, a woman or girl who steers.

1890 *World* 13 Aug. 28/2 The Squadron..encouraged amateur helmsmanship. 1870 *Daily News* 17 May, A helms-girl at the stern in a pilot jacket and straw hat.

† **He·lmster.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. HELM *sb.*[2]] The helm, tiller.

1594 *Knack to Know a Knave* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 571 While I am master of the bark, I mean to keep the helmster in my hand.

Helmstok: see HELM *sb.*[2] 4.

Helm-wind: see HELM *sb.*[1] 8.

† **Helo**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 7 **helo(e, helaw, 7–9 halo, hala, 8–9 healo.** [Etymology unknown.] Bashful, modest, shamefaced.

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Coiffé*, *Il est né tout coiffé*, .. hee is verie maidenlie, shamefacde, heloe. *Ibid.*, *Honteux*, shamefast, bashfull, helo, modest. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 25 *Heloe* or *Helaw*, bashful, a word of common use. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* III. (1720) 57 *Hack*...Kiss her, I say. *Lolp.* I am so hala; I am ashamed. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 87 *Healo*, bashful. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Halo*, *Healo*, bashful, modest.

Helobious (hĭlōu·biəs), *a. rare*[−0]. [f. mod.L. *helobius* (f. Gr. ἕλος marsh + -βιος living) + -OUS.] Living in marshes; palustrine.

[1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helobius*.] 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Helocerous (hĭlǫ·sĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. ἧλος nail + κέρας horn + -OUS.] Having club-shaped antennæ; clavicorn.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Helocerus*,..applied by Dumeril to a Family..of the *Coleoptera*, comprehending those in which the *antennæ* represent an oblong mass composed of *laminæ*, which seem perforated by a central axis; helocerous.

Heloderm (hī·lodəːm). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *heloderma*, f. Gr. ἧλος nail + δέρμα skin.] A large and repulsive-looking venomous lizard of the genus *Heloderma*, having its skin studded with warts or tubercles like heads of nails. There are two species, found in Mexico and Arizona.

1882 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 632 Sir Joseph Fayrer made the subjoined remarks .. I was present when the Heloderm bit two Guinea-pigs in the hind leg. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 3/3 Mr. Tyrrell does not think the heloderm's poisonous bite would kill a man unless in exceptional cases.

Hence **Helode·rmatoid** *a.*, having the form or character of a heloderm; **Helode·rmatous** *a.*, having a warty skin like a heloderm.

‖ **Helodes** (hĭlōu·dīz), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [mod. L., a. Gr. ἑλώδης marshy, f. ἕλος marsh.]

A. *adj.* Marshy, marsh-; (of fevers) produced by marsh miasma. B. *sb.* A fever so produced; a marsh-fever.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Helodes*, a particular kind of Fever, accompanied with colliquative Sweats, the Tongue being dry and hard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Helodes*..In medicine..used as a characteristic epithet in certain fevers. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Helodes*.. Also, a term for marsh fever.

Helodont (hī·lodǫnt), *a. Palæont.* [f. Gr. ἧλος nail + ὀδοντ- tooth.] Having teeth shaped like a nail or spike; (of a tooth) of this shape.

1885 J. W. DAVIS in *Geol. Mag.* (N.S.) III. 151 A number of small helodont teeth are scattered over some of the pieces of limestone.

‖ **Helosis** (hĭlōu·sis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. εἴλ-ειν to roll.] (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Helosis*, a turning back of the Eye-lid. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Helosis*, an eversion or turning up of the eyelids. 1874 in DUNGLISON.

Helot (he·lǫ̆t, hī·lǫ̆t). Forms: 6 **Hylote, 6–7 Ilot(e, 7 El(y)ot, 7– Helót, 9 helot.** [ad. L. *Hēlōtes*, a. Gr. Εἵλωτες (pl. of Εἵλως), also *Hīlōtæ* (*Ilōtæ*, Livy), a. Gr. Εἵλωται (pl. of Εἱλώτης); traditionally taken as deriv. of Ἕλος Helos, a town in Laconia whose inhabitants were enslaved. (The capital H is now usual only in the original historical sense; so in the derivatives.)]

Gr. Antiq. (*Helot*) One of a class of serfs in ancient Sparta, intermediate in status between the ordinary slaves and the free Spartan citizens.

Drunken Helot: in allusion to the statement (Plutarch *Lycurg.* xxviii), that Helots were, on certain occasions, compelled to appear in a state of intoxication, in order to excite in the Spartan youth repugnance to drunken habits.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48 If Lycurgus .. take counsel of Apollo .. he shalbe charged to leaue those precepts to the white liuered Hylotes. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 194 Well, if yee thinke it good, divide the rest amongst the Ilots. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 100 Like those base Elyots slaved to ebriety. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 166 The Rest Like drunken Helots, either Act the Jest Their Rigours shall impose. 1779 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 1 Apr., In that respect he would be like the drunken Helot. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. (1888) II. 291 The Helots..were Coloni or serfs bound to the soil, who tilled it for the benefit of Spartan proprietors.

b. *transf.* (*helot*) A serf, a bondsman.

[1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 48, I coulde wishe it in England, that there were greater preferment for the valiant

Spartanes, then the sottishe Hylotes.] 1823 Byron *Age of Bronze* vi, Slaves of the east, or helots of the west. 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* II. xxiv. 404 The Saxon helot of the Conquest grew into the sturdy English freeman. 1877 Farrar *Days of Youth* ii. 17 God's heroes may be the world's helots.

c. *Comb.*, as *helot-like* adj.

a 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* 84 The rigid and helot-like slavery to which the native Bithynians were subjected.

He·lotage. [f. prec. + -AGE.] = Helotism.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. iv. *heading.*

Helotism (he·lǫtiz'm, hĭ·-). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of a Helot or helot; the system of serfage which prevailed in Sparta; a system under which a class of the community are treated as a permanently inferior order.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 533 Lamenting over the Helotism of Ireland. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 105 Providing..for the exaltation of a few individuals by the irremediable helotism of the great majority. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vii. (1849) II. 591 The subsequent state of Helotism into which they were reduced.

Helotize (he·lǫtəiz, hĭ·-), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce to the condition of a Helot.

1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. (1862) II. 140 Helotising the inhabitants. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* (1875) 106 Those galling chains of custom and of country which helotize affection, genius, nature herself.

Helotry (he·lǫtri, hĭ·-). [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. Helots or serfs collectively; a class of helots.

1829 Southey *Sir T. More* (1831) I. 174 Down to the poorest hovel in which his helotry are stalled. 1829 Macaulay *Ess., Southey* (1887) 126 The helotry of Mammon are not, in our day, so easily enforced to content themselves as the peasantry of that happy period. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 521 The priesthood have been called in to supply to a trampled helotry..the want of natural leaders.

2. The condition of Helots; serfdom; slavery.

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 400 Who can forget the stories of Spartan Helotry? 1882 *Gd. Words* 748 The ancient system of slavery and helotry.

Help (help), *v.* Pa. t. **helped** (helpt), *arch.* **holp** (hōulp); pa. pple. **helped**, *arch.* **holpen** (hōu·lpĕn, -p'n). Forms: 1 **helpan**, 2–4 **helpen**, 3–7 **helpe**, 4– **help**. (Also 3 **halp-**, **healp-**, **heolp-**, **elp**, 6 **healp(e.)** *Pa. t.* and *pple.*: see below. [Com. Teut. str. vb.: OE. *helpan*, *healp* (*hulpon*), *holpen* = OFris. *helpa*, OS. *helpan* (Du., LG. *helpen*), OHG. *helfan* (Ger. *helfen*), ON. *hjalpa* (Sw. *hjelpa*, Da. *hjelpe*), Goth. *hilpan*, *halp* (*hulpum*), *hulpans*: OTeut. ablaut series *help-*, *halp-*, *hulp-* (*holp-*). The expected pre-Teut. form is **kelb-*: a root *kelp-* in same sense appears in Lith. *szélpti* to help. Of the strong inflexions, the normal ME. pa. t. sing. was *halp*; the pl. was *holpen* (with *o* of pa. pple.), later *holp(e*, which *c* 1500 was extended also to the sing., and continued in frequent use till 17th c.; it is now a rare archaism. The pa. pple. *holpen*, kept alive by biblical and liturgical use, is still employed by poets and archaists; from 14th to 17th c. it occurs shortened to *holp(e*. The weak inflexion *helped* is found from *c* 1300, and has gradually become the usual form. For other points see the Forms below.]

A. Illustrations of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Strong past tense.* α. 1*st* and 3*rd sing.* α. 1 **healp**, 2–3 **hêlp**, 5 **huelp**. β. 3–5 **halp**. γ. 6–7 **holpe**, 6–9 **holp**.

α. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* v. 45 He..his healp. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A preost .. him nawiht ne help. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 761 Ho him rodde and help. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* 558 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* He huelp hire brother.

β. *c* 1200 Ormin 1342 Hemm itt hallp. *c* 1305 *Judas* 108 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 110 He halp menie man. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* II. xiii, Her blood halpe not the lady. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* xiii. 15 His yongest doughter halp hym.

γ. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxx. 283 The kyng of Cypre holpe them. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwicke* xvii, I lyke wyse hym refused: And holpe vp Henry. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* xv. (1633) 48 Who..holpe the Saxons. 1859 Tennyson *Guinevere* 45 Lancelot holp To raise the Prince.

b. 2*nd sing.* 1–3 **hulpe**, (3 **holpe**). *Subj.* 1–3 **hulpe**.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx[i]. 20 Ðonne ðu..hulpe min. *c* 1200 Ormin 12033 But iff þatt Godd himm hullpe þær. *c* 1205 Lay. 8931 Þu me hulpe [*c* 1275 holpe].

c. *plural.* α. 1 **hulpon**. β. 3–4 **holpen**. γ. 4–7 **holpe**, 6–7 **holp**, (4 **hylpe**). δ. 4 **halp**. ε. 5 **heelp**.

α, β, γ. *a* 1000 *Christ* 1353 in *Exeter Bk.*, Ge hyra hulpon. *c* 1000 *Shrine*, 162/16 (Bosw.) Ða steortas hulpan ealle ðæs hæfdes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3382 Hise benes hem holpen wel. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 922 Anone runne to alle .. and hylpe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 108 To erie þis halue acre holpyn hym manye. 1382 Wyclif *1 Esdras* x. 15 Mosollam, and Sebethai, Leuitus, holpen hem. 1600 Holland *Livy* VII. x. 255 Then his feeres and companions holpe to arme the younge Gentleman. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, These hands of mine holp to wind him. δ. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2217 No his tvifold armes halp him nouȝt. ε. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 130/1 All men..heelp them.

2. *Strong pa. pple.* α. 1–9 **holpen**, (4–5 **-yn(e)**. β. 4–7 **holpe**, (4 **hulpe**), 6–7 **holp**.

c 1200 Ormin 6201 E33þer birrþ þurrh oþerr beon Hollpenn. *c* 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* (1866) 28 Nede for to be lukede to and holpyne by þe. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* lxxxv[i]. 17 Thou Lord hast holpe me. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1984 *Ariadne*, He shal ben holpyn. 1526 Tindale *Luke* i. 54 He..hath holpen his servaunt Israhel. 1581 Rich *Farew. Milit. Prof.* (1846) 14 We have .. holpe them at many a pinche. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 120 The Hound must be holp..with the voyce..of the Hunter. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 378 If you have holpen Jove with word or deed. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* 24, I who was Entreated thus and holpen.

3. *Weak pa. t.* and *pple.* α. 3– **helped**, (4–5 **-id**, **-yd**, **-et**, **-it**, **-yt**), 6–9 **helpt**. β. 6–7 **holpt**.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20184 Freindes..me helped. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvii[i]. 7 In him hoped mi hert, and helped [*v.r.* hulpen] am I. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad.* I. 553, I would have helpt you once.

β. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 52 Downe Menelaus is holpt. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 By drinking asses milk they be holpt.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To furnish (a person, etc.) with what is serviceable to his efforts or his needs; to aid, assist. a. To add one's own action or effort to that of (another) so as to make it more effectual; to further the action or purpose of. (See also 5 b).

In OE. construed with genitive or dative (as if = to be a helper *of*, helpful *to*), of which the former became obs. and the latter ceased to be distinguishable from the accusative.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* v. 44 He nyle .. helpan ðæs folces mid ðæm þe he [God] his healp. *a* 1000 *Hymns* vii. 44 (Gr.) Ðu monegum helpst. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxx. 20 [lxxi. 21] Ðonne..ðu hulpe min. *a* 1035 *Laws Cnut* II. c. 68 [69] (Schmid) Helpan aa þam raðost, þe helpes betst behofað. *a* 1067 *Charter Eadweard* in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 206 Gode geuðe mine saule to helpene. *c* 1205 Lay. 9263 And þe eorl Aruiragus Mid æðele help his broðer. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe helpide the womman. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxviii. 263 He worshyped halp and mayntened holy chirche and hir mynystres. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* III. vi, Fortune helpeth bothe the good and euylle folke. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 4/2 They faine .. that Jupiter holpe his sonne Hercules, by throwing downe stones from heauen in this battell. 1700 Gregory in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 322 Machines for the helping and enlarging the sight (as telescopes). 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* § 30 *note*, A nation in its youth may be helped by laws, as a weak child by backboards.

b. To supply or relieve the wants or necessities of; to succour.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 30 Milsa us *vel* help usiȝ sunu dauides. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 442 We sceolon earmra manna helpan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Per com a prost bi þe weie and him nawiht ne help. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Help þe hauelease. *c* 1205 Lay. 28394 Heo him heolpen At heȝere neoden. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3567 þe saules, þat til purgatory wendes, May be helped thurgh help of frendes. 1578 Timme *Calvine on Gen.* 276 Who would haue suffered him rather to perish with hunger an hundred times than that they would haue holpen him in his need. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 111 Helpe me Cassius, or I sinke. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 137 To help who want, to forward who excel.

c. In *subj. pres.*, in invocations and oaths: *esp.* in *So help me God*, the customary formula in a solemn oath; and in *God help him* (*them*, etc.), often a parenthetical exclamation of pity for the helpless condition of the person spoken of.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ah swa me helpe drihten, þe ilke mon þe wule fulien alle his sunne lustes .. ne kimeð ne nefre inne heoueneriche. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2528 And he ðat ðise lettres wrot, God him helpe weli mot, And herȝe is sowle fro sorȝe & grot Of helle pine. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 550, I wolde as wys god helpe me soo Amende hyt yif I kan or may. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Marit Wemen* 159, I hait him with my hert, sa help me our Lord! 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. ii. 59 Now God helpe thee, poore Monkie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 190, I N. N. sweare..that I will..and give my Voice .. as God helpe me, [etc.]. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* III. 67, I never knew my father, but she says (God help her) she was wedded to a fool. 1868 *Act* 31–2 *Vict.* c. 72 § 2, I .. do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law So help me God.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To afford aid or assistance; often in *imper.* as a cry for assistance.

(See note to 1 as to OE. constr.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 320 Cause is, hwi þu hit dudest, oðer hulpe þerto. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 44 Help knyghtes, if ȝe may, I may no ferrer go. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* II. 416 Schir philip..gan cry: 'Help, help! I have the new maid king!' *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 447 Dan Benna halp ryȝt well þerto. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 176 Yet the goodnesse of the pasture helpeth much to the goodnesse of the milke. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 19 Help hands, I haue no lands, Honor is my desire. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xiv. 4 Shee fell on her face to the ground, and did obeysance, and said, Helpe, O king. 1811 Byron *Hints fr. Hor.* 817 Help, Christians, as ye hope for grace!

†2. *trans.* To benefit, do good to; to be of use or service to, to profit. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1.)

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 332 Ponne helpe ge wel þam þe ge lærað, gif hi eowrum larum fyligean willað. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 297 Ne mai heom noþer helpen þer i-bede ne almesse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1439 (Fairf.) Ne mu3t ham help na hali-hede, Attyn to hel þai most nede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 237 Bot loss our men, it helpis ws rycht nocht. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Macc.* ii. 13 What helpeth it vs then to lyue? 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2 b, To consider the things that helpe him, and the things that hurt him. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxv. 9 *margin*, We shal not be holpen by other mens deserts at the day of iudgement. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* vi. 17 Iron, Knives, or such things which may help them in their Wars.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To be of use or service; to avail. Often quasi-*impersonal*. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1 d.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 134 Wiþ fefre eft hylpð syndriȝo marubie to drincanne. *c* 1205 Lay. 16181 Heo rohten, þat heo inoh hafden, þeh hit lutel hulpe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20271 Lat be weping, it helps noght. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1962 What helpeth it to tarien forth the day? *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 76 b, Appollo..dyde all that he coude but yt halpe not ner profited no thing. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 192 A similitude, whiche beyng dilated helpeth well for amplification. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Mustard, and Juice of Scurvy Grass, help in a cold Scurvy. [1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* II. iv, In reality, a great clearness helps but little towards affecting the passions.]

3. *refl.* To put forth needed effort in one's own behalf; to do of oneself what is needed; to extricate oneself from a difficulty.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2103 Ha ne mahen nowðer Helpen ham seoluen, Ne heom þat ham seruið. *c* 1275 Lay. 30390 For niþing worþe þe mon þat nele him seolue heolpe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16255 If þou wil noght help þi-self, men haldes þe for quede. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 74 b, God will helpe them..if thei helpe theimselves. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 247 She is old, and cannot helpe her selfe. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* (1861) 14 He helps himself on each emergency by copying or duplicating his own structure, just so far as the need is. 1873 F. W. Robinson *Little Kate Kirby* I. iv. 45, I don't think that I shall require your assistance, or that I shall be unable to help myself. 1881 S. R. Gardiner *Introd. Eng. Hist.* viii. § 3. 153 He [Cromwell] had no pleasure in ruling by force. But he could not help himself.

†b. with *of* or *with*: To make use of, avail oneself of. *Obs.* (=F. *se servir de*).

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xx. 133 We have holpen us of the saynges of the boke of Vegece. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 528, I byleve that this devyll helpeth himself wyth som devilry. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 50 b, I judge them mervailous unfortunate that cannot helpe themselves with those qualities they are indued withall, at such time. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* 64 Through..a dishonest desire to helpe himselfe of my being there.

c. with *to*: see 7, 8

4. *trans.* To make (an action, process, condition, etc.) more effectual; to assist in bringing about; to further, promote. See *help forward*, *help on*, in 5.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Hen. VI*, xiv, The other sinne, through humours holpe, which god doth highly hate. *a* 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 364 If you make the Earth narrower at the bottome than at the Top..it will helpe the Experiment. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 656 Thir armor help'd thir harm. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 355 We were forced to Eat Bacon ..Raw, and afterwards help the Digestion of it with Indian Brandy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 6. 90 The troubles of the time helped here as elsewhere the progress of the town.

5. With *infin.* or *clause*:

a. With *infin.* alone. (This may either arise through ellipsis of the object in b, or may be a use of sense 4 with inf. obj.)

In this and b the infinitive has normally *to*, which however from 16th c. is often omitted: this is now *dial.* or *vulgar.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 To seke gan, and þa deden helpen to buriene. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 922 And hylpe þat precyus body to bere. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 135 Theodorus..halp to putte Wilfridus out of his bisshopricke. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* I. 104 (Gibbs MS.), I halp to burye hym. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* 6 b, To helpe garnishe his mother tongue. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 220 He proved so good a scholler that it holpe to work the destruction of his owne soule and many others. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. (R.), Many helpfull men That..would then Helpe beare his mighty seven-fold shield. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 18 Yet is hee still..bound to help maintaine his Minister, if he be in want. 1735 Pope *Ep. Arbuthnot* 248 He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* iii. 58 All the leaves that helped nourish it. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer* vi. 55 Such thoughts had a dynamic value, and helped to lift me over the rocks.

b. With *obj.* and *inf.* To aid or assist (a person *to do* something). (See sense 1.)

c 1200 Ormin 1342 Forr hemm itt hallp biforenn Godd To clennsenn hemm off sinne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28363 Or help oþer men to sing. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 99 To heren þis half-Acre helpen him ful monye. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxvi, But who shal helpe me now for to compleyne. *a* 1539 Coverdale *Remains* (1846) 575, I wyll helpe synners turne to the. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 400 The Envoy help'd him to put it on. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 214 Every Ships company made [canoas] for themselves, but we all helped each other to launch them. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles on Etna* I. i, I would fain stay and help thee tend him. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 49 The hereditary enemies of his house had helped him to mount a throne.

†c. With *obj. cl.*: To procure or assist in procuring (*that* something should be done). *Obs.*

c 1410 Hoccleve *Mother of God* 136 Helpith me þat I may my lyf amende. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. 1 (Harl. MS.), I woll wite, if þou cowde helpe þat he were ded by ony Crafte. 15.. *Merch. & Son* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 136 Be yowre bettur avyse, Helpe y had a gode maystyr to teche me marchandyse.

6. Elliptically with adverbs or prepositions: = to help to proceed, go, come, or 'get' (*away*, *down*, *forward*, *in*, *off*, *on*, *out*, *up*, etc.; *to*, *into*, *out of*, etc.). See also 7.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Aris, louerd, and elp me up. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25390 (Cott. Galba) Askinges seuyn þat helpes vs to þe blis of heuyn. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. III. 38 Trewe charite That most helpeþ men to heuene. 1535 Coverdale *Matt.* x. 21 Children shall aryse agaynst their fathers & mothers & shall helpe them to deeth. 1586 Holinshed *Chron., Irel.* III. 89/2 It was holpen forward by Thomas Canon. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 209 Why dost not comfort me and helpe me out, From this vnhallow'd and blood-stained Hole? 1598 — *Merry W.* III. iii. 149 Helpe mee away. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. iv. 179 A Hangman

to helpe him to bed. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 54 To help on his Catastrophe. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 522 Strange! how the frequent interjected dash, Quickens a market, and helps off the trash. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* x. 8 Had it helped me to profit or to money. 1885 MISS FOTHERGILL *Borderland* xxix. (1887) 337, I am thankful to be helped forward a bit. 1886 G. T. STOKES *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 349 You can all do something to help on that work.

b. With adverb (or adverbial phrase) followed by *with*: = to help (a person) to put, take, or get something (*on, off, up, down*, etc.); esp. in reference to clothing, e.g. *to help* a person *on* (or *off*) *with* his coat = to help him to get it on (or off).

c 1300 *Havelok* 901 þan men haueden holpen him doun With þe birþene of his croun. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 170 Helpe me of with my bootes and my spurres. 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 166 He .. helpt the said Holmes on with his mess clothes. 1698 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258, I did all in my power .. to help her off with above £400 worth of her books. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Court. Mary Smith* vi. iv, If you will help me on with my coat. *Mod.* Help me up the hill with this load.

c. *Help out* or *through*: to afford assistance in completing something; to eke out, supplement. Also *absol.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. iii. (1636) 10 Horatius..helping out his valour with his wit. *a* 1632 FAIRFAX (J.), Boldest hearts good fortune helpeth out. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 59. P 6 She .. helps out his Verse, and furnishes him with Rhymes. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 125 They have given me a Bag of Bread too, and a Salt Fish and some Flesh; so all helps out. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 194 To expect omnipotence should interpose to help out a bad cause. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xliv, I will sit wi' you .. and help ye out wi' your bottle. 1874 MRS. WALFORD *Mr. Smith* xxx. (1876) 261, I looked to you, and you wouldn't say a word to help me out.

7. *Help* (a person) *to* (also †*with*): to help him to attain to, to aid in obtaining; hence, to furnish, provide, or present with. *Help oneself to*: to provide oneself with, take for oneself; *euphem.* to appropriate (something not one's own), to steal. Also simply *to help oneself*. Cf. next.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 78 Goddis lawe helpeþ hem not her-to. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 43 Gentil Jeffray, That clothed many a pore man to bed and to rige, And hathe holpe to rentis to holde up this waye. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* viii. 13 Whom they wolde helpe to their kyngdomes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron., Hen. VIII*, an. 19 (R.), The emperor's *dominions had holpen them with corne.* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. i. 31 b, Desiring him too helpe him with a barrell of fresh water, for that theirs began to stinke. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 87 Helpe me to a Candle, and pen, inke, and paper. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 142, I have not met with any one that could help me to the exact shape of them. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. I. 127, I will help you to enough of them. 1858 *Every Boys' Ann.* viii. (Rtldg.) 138 Not quite as bad as the ants, who walked in and helped themselves. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth* iv. 31 They helped themselves freely to the furniture of an uninhabited house.

8. To serve (a person) with food at a meal. Const. *to.*

1638 MIEGE *French Dict.* s.v. *Help*, Shall I help you to a piece of Veal? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 119 P 4 He will not help himself at Dinner 'till I am served. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 110 So I carv'd it in a Trice, and helped the Ladies. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xxxiii, I begged to be helped from a piece of beef. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, He did not help himself to any food. 1881 C. GIBBON *Heart's Prob.* xi. (1884) 171 Maurice..helped himself to a bumper of sherry.

absol. 1888 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* vii. 121 The host sat behind the haunch of mutton, and 'helped' with zeal.

b. *transf.* To serve, distribute (food) at a meal.

1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Douro* II. 191 A goose .. which [she] carved and helped to every person that chose to have any of it. 1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* iv, My father ..was in the very midst of helping his soup. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* II. 53 There's a fate in it .. it is helped, and must be eaten. 1889 J. K. JEROME 3 *Men in Boat* 221, I want a spoon to help the gravy with.

9. To succour in some distress or misfortune (cf. 1 b); hence, to deliver, save, set free, relieve (*from, of*); *spec.* to relieve or cure of a disease, or of some evil condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 110 He ne help him suluen in his muchele pine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5727 (Götт.) He helpid þaim of þair wa. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1126, I haue yow holpe on bothe youre eyen blynde. — *Frankl. T.* 577 Thanke yow lord and lady myn Venus That me han holpen fro my cares colde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 6 This helpith whete From auntys and fro mys. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 To use such remedies .. as have holpen others of like diseases. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 100 Doth not Tryacle as well poyson as helpe, if it be taken out of time? 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 59 To helpe beere that beginneth to soure. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med* III. 647 Some have been helpt of blindness by the use thereof. 1832 TENNYSON *Mariana in South* iii, Mother, give me grace To help me of my weary load. 1870 — *Victim* i, Help us from famine And plague and strife!

10. To relieve or cure (a malady, etc.); to remedy, amend. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 24 Ic ȝelefo, help un-ȝeleaffulnisse minne. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. iii. (1495) 83 The Tysyk and Etyk and other suche euylles may vneth be holpe by socour of medycynes. *c* 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 33 Helpe my distresse. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, All her ill was holpe and remedyed. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 130 b, This helpeth poy-oning and comforteth al the members. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 72 How to helpe smoking Chimnies. 1633 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* cv, This soveraigne water helpeth the Toothache. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 51 He only knows, And helps, another creature's wants and woes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 105 But the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. To mend, repair. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1518 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael Spurriergate, York*, For helpyng ye sacrynbell at Mary Mawdland alter. 1527 *Ibid.*, Paid for helpyng of Sir Herry surples. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Help*, to mend, or repair.

11. To remedy, obviate, prevent, cause to be otherwise. (With *can, cannot*, or some equivalent.)

In earlier use usually in passive 'it cannot be helped', later in active with personal subject 'I cannot help it' = I cannot do anything to remedy or prevent it.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 175 But this last inconvenience may bee holpen, as he teacheth afterward. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 241 Cease to lament for that thou canst not helpe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 7 Deficient they are no doubt .. but the deficience cannot be holpen. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 401 If so bee that ships bee cast away .. it cannot bee helped. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 18 June, One thing there is..which I fear will touch me; but I shall help it, I hope. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 P 3 If other People are not of our Opinion, we can't help that. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* viii. 87 How can I help it that I am not a man and able to work for my bread? 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 60 You do not believe. Well, we cannot help that.

b. *To prevent oneself from, avoid, refrain from*, forbear; to do otherwise than. (With *can, cannot*.) Usually with *vbl. sb.* (rarely *infin.*), or *it* = doing it. (For quot. 1894: cf. BUT C. 7 b.)

1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 39, I was very unwilling to take a Scotch Schoolmaster if I could have holpen it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 P 2, I..cannot help hearing the improper Discourses. 1741 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxxvii. 213 He could not help thinking in verse, whether he would or not. 1757 MRS. E. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 187, I can't help frequently to haunt and revisit these dear scenes. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) I. 38, I thought he should not offend the King if he could help it. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 528 No man can help being a coward or a fool. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. iii. III. 238 Not one of us could help laughing. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. xvi. 276 He could not help to weep and sigh, but yet himself he would not forget. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct. 5/6 A few such blunders as these could scarcely have been helped. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxm.* I. ix. 43 She could not help but plague the lad.

c. Idiomatically with negative omitted (*can* for *cannot*), after a negative expressed or implied.

1862 WHATELY in *Gd. Words* Aug. 496 In colloquial language it is common to hear persons say, 'I won't do so-and-so more than I can help', meaning, more than I can not help. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 25 Your name shall occur again as little as I can help, in the course of these pages. 1879 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXV. 250, I did not trouble myself more than I could help. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* III. xv. 316, I do not believe we shall be at the court more than can be helped.

Help (help), *sb.* Forms: 1 help, helpe, 2– help, (2–7 helpe, 4 heelpe, hilp, hylp, 5 (?) holp, 6 healpe). [OE. *help* = OFris. *helpe*, OS. *helpa* (MDu. and MLG. *helpe, help*), OHG. *helfa, hilfa* (MHG. *helfe, hilfe*), ON. *hjalp* (Sw., Da. *hjelp*):—OTeut. **helpâ* str. fem.; f. stem of *helpan* to HELP. In OE. the sb. was also str. masc. or neut. (gen. *helpes*) and weak fem. (acc. *helpan*). The continental langs. have also a form from the ablautgrade *hulp-*, OHG. *hulfa*, MG. *hulfe*, OLG. *hulpa*, MDu. *hulpe, hulp*, Du. *hulp*, Ger. *hülfe*.]

1. The action of helping; the supplementing of action or resources by what makes them more efficient; aid, assistance, succour.

Beowulf (Z.) 1552 Nemne him heaðo-byrne helpe ȝefremede. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Hwa him to hæle and to helpe and to feorhnere on þas world astaȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 ȝe me þenne clepiað and helpes me biddað. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 33 Habbe ich þin anes help. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 122 Al þis werld, or þis bok blin, Wit cristes help I sal ouerrin. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 28 Þou art goon out in heelpe of þi folk. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1030 Wiþ þe hilp of god almist. *Ibid.* 3208 Hylp on hem nys none. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 By whiche ye atteyne helpe of the holy gost. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. ix. *heading*, Evander sendis his son .. in help of Eneas. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 88 Calling out for helpe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 281 P 4 By the help of our Glasses [we] discern'd in it Millions of little Scars. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 91 He .. neither went to bed nor rose without help. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. E.* ii. I. 208 To learn that the princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded subserviency.

b. With *a* and *plural*. An act of helping, an aid. (Now *rare*, or merged in sense 2.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23759 His helpes and vr wittes eke. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7166 All the Troiens .. Helit þere hurt men þurgh helpis of leches. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 37 Let vs distruste oure owne helpes and the helpes of this worlde. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 27 The Helps we have receiv'd from the Microscope. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 72, I am perfectly sensible of the greatness of the difficulties, and the weakness and fewness of the helps. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* II. xii, I'll ask you, later on, to give us a help.

† c. *At help*: in the quarter for helping, in (our, etc.) favour.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iii. 46 The Barke is readie, and the winde at helpe.

2. *transf.* Any thing or person that affords help; a source or means of assistance; an aid.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. ii[i]. § 1 (Sweet) 100 Crist is eadmodegra help and ofermodigra fiell. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ha is us swiðe god freond and help. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3586 Four maners of helpes er general..þat es to say, prayer and fastyng, And almus dede and messyng. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 18 It is not good that a man be aloone; make we to hym an help lijk to hym self. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 53 Some require staies and helpes to clime by, as Hoppes, Lupines, and Pease. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 453 To give him [Adam] a wife for a faithfull companion .. and a helpe like unto himselfe. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xlvi. 1 God is our refuge and strength: a very present helpe in trouble. 1611 — *Acts* xxvii 17 They vsed helps, vnder-girding the ship. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 73 He looks at a meet help as a portion promised from God. 1722 DE FOE *Relig. Courtsh.* (1840) 187 A husband will be a sorry help to a wife, if he is not a help in the religious part of her life. 1843 G. BUCKLE in *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* II. 80 *note*, Their business is..only to be a decent help to their own sex. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 1 Books are no doubt very useful helps to knowledge.

3. A person, or company of persons, whose office it is to render help. † a. *gen.* Assistant; adjutant.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3405 And taȝte him..Vnder him helpes oðere don. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 475 To put all thare gudis and cariage togidder under ane helpe.

† b. An ally; *pl.* allies, auxiliary troops. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10803 For hope þat he hade of a helpe sone. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 113 Fro hens-forth thei hym deffien and his helpes. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 197 Wold Subyon or not, & all his helpes, the noble lady..was taken oute of his power. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 178 Now if the helpe of Norfolke, and my selfe..Will but amount to fiue and twenty thousand.

c. A person employed to give assistance in household or other manual work; in *U.S.*, a hired labourer or servant, esp. a domestic servant.

In U.S. app. originally a person giving temporary or occasional assistance: cf. J. R. LOWELL *Among my Books* Series I. (1870) 251.

Lady help, a lady engaged as assistant and companion to the mistress of a house. *Mother's help*, a young woman employed to help in the nursery, but in a position reckoned superior to that of a nurse-maid.

1645 *Mass. Col. Rec.* II. 139 (Bartlett) Such of his servants and helps as have been employed about ye attendance of ye court. 1824 *Examiner* 200/2 The hiring of 'a help', *anglicè* a servant,—a word rejected in America. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. iii. (1849) 322 At this moment..the help, or maiden servant, came. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* i. (1862) 38 Fourteen postillions, nineteen hostlers, thirteen helps. 1883 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 54 The Boston 'help' reads Dante while she prepares the succulent pork and beans. *Mod. Advertisements.* Wanted, Lady Help. Wanted, Two superior domestic helps to undertake the duties of cook and housemaid. Wanted, young girl, as useful help. Mother's Help wanted immediately, to assist with two children and housework.

d. The labour of hired persons; *collect.* the body of servants belonging to a farm or household. *U.S.*

1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 318 Ask one of them the reason, he replies, 'I want help'. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 303 The lady's sister..was obliged to milk the cow .. such was the scarcity of 'help'. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. xciv. 316 How simply the rooms are furnished, and how little 'help'..is kept. 1896 HOWELLS *Impr. & Exp.* 204 We were seven hundred and fifty at table, and the help who served us were three hundred and fifty.

† 4. Avail, boot, good, use. *Obs. rare.*

1562 PILKINGTON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 30 There is no help to be disobedient and strive against him, for he will have the victory.

† 5. Relief, cure, remedy. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 262 ȝif þas fultumas ne syn helpe, læt blod þonne. *c* 1275 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 44 Sindry obir, at war leile, Throw his schadow gat helpe and heile. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 3 Not Aesculapius himself .. can .. give you the least helpe .. so long as [etc.]. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 223 What's gone, and what's past helpe Should be past greefe. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 Thir only help against these [winds] is to convey themselves into dens and caves.

b. Means of obviating or avoiding something; in phr. *there is no help for it* = it cannot be helped (see HELP *v.* 11).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 26 There is no helpe in it, but you must settle your selfe to like of such men with their imperfections. 1669 HOLDER *Speech* (J.), There *is no help for it, but he must be taught accordingly* to comply with that faulty way of writing. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 162 It is their way and there is no help for it. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* II. v. 112, I was really sorry to dispel my old friend's illusion; but there was no help for it.

6. A portion of food served; a 'helping'.

1809 MALKIN tr. *Gil Blas* x. iii, Between every succeeding help my servants..filled our large glasses..with wine. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 124 He asked her for a second help of cold pie at luncheon.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *help-giver, -work*; †**help-ale** [see ALE 3], a rustic festival or merry-making in celebration of the completion of some work (e.g. haymaking) done with the help of neighbours (*obs.*).

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807) I. 233 The superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, *helpe-ales, and soule-ales. 1643 WITHER *Campo Musæ* 42 Yea, baser then our Countrey Help-Ales are. 1675 R. FANE *Let.* 19 Apr. (MS.), Going to every feast and help ale within five miles round. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. iii, O my God, my sole *help-giver. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* vii, Then I played the *help-tune of our reapers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 207/1 John Chinaman is in force here, as everywhere, for all *help-work.

Helpable (he·lpăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. HELP *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being helped or aided. Hence **Helpabi·lity**, capacity of being helped.

1887 E. Gosse in *Daily News* 10 Mar. 3/3 The first thing to be done was to distinguish the helpable from the unhelpable author. 1891 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Aug. 334 The main question was helpability. *Ibid.*, To use the refuges for helpable cases.

Help-ale: see Help *sb.* 7.

†**He·lpend.** *Obs.* Also 4 -inde. [Substantival form of OE. pres. pple. of Help *v.*] A helper.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 105 Ealra gasta Nergend, and ealra sawla Helpend. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 556 'God', he seyd, 'be mine helpinde!'

Helper (he·lpəɹ). [f. Help *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who (or that which) helps or assists; an auxiliary. (Also with adverbs, as *helper-off.*)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 11 [xxx. 10] Laverd mi helper made es he. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 20 To Adam forsothe was not foundun an helper like hym. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xcix. R.), Wherfore the kynge sayd after in game, that seynt Martyn was a good helper at nede. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* iv. iii. 110 He hath all the officers of the regiment for helpers. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. iv. 21 It hath fated her to be my motiue And helper to a husband. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 104 Gilding, mosaic work, and such like helpers off of bare walls. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 145 *Must* is sometimes called in for a helper, and denotes necessity: as, 'We must speak the truth'. 1850 Lyte *Hymn*, *'Abide with me'* i, When other helpers fail, and comforts flee, Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

2. A person employed to assist in some kind of work; an assistant; *spec.* a groom's assistant in a stable.

1686 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* v. (ed. 3) 94 You must have two or three Helpers, and..see that they. rub him dry all over. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1827) II. 955 One of the helpers in the king's stables. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ix, Two sleepy helpers put the wrong harness on the wrong horses. 1851 Greenwell *Coal trade Terms Northumb. & Durh., Helper up*, a lad employed to assist the barrowman out of a dip place. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Helpers*, the persons in the blast furnace industry who help the keeper to mould the beds, run the metal in, and generally assist at the front of the furnace.

b. An assistant minister: among the early Methodists, and in Scottish churches. Now *colloq.*

1780 Wesley in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 232 You seem not well to have considered the Rules of a Helper, or the rise of Methodism. 1791 — *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 309 Q. 25. What is the office of a Helper? *A.* In the absence of a Minister, to feed and guide the flock. 1849 Mrs. Oliphant *Marg. Maitland* xii, On that particular Sabbath I can scarce say I got much more from Mr. Wallace himself, the helper.

3. *Hop-growing.* (See quot.)

1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 60 (E. D. S.) The common number of [hop] poles to each hill are three, but .. some add a fourth, called a *helper*: this *helper* is a larger pole than the rest.

Hence **He·lper** *v. trans.* (*Hop-growing*), to support with a 'helper' (see 3); **He·lperess** (*nonce-wd.*), a female helper; **He·lpership**, the office or position of a helper.

1881 Whitehead *Hops* 35 The plants are 'helpered' by short, slight pieces of old poles up which the bines are trained to go. 1886 H. F Lester *Under two Fig Trees* 196 [To] act as a sort of lay helperess. 1893 W. Wallace *Scotl. Yesterday* 178 His successor in the 'helpership' had no objection to his 'Veesiting'.

†**Helpfellow.** *Obs.* A companion who renders help a helpmate.

1549 Coverdale *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Thess.* iii. 4 A tried minister of God and a helpe felowe of our office. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 25 As helpefelowes unto God.

Helpful (he·lpfŭl), *a.* [f. Help *sb.* + -ful.] Full of help; having the quality of rendering or affording help; useful, serviceable, profitable. a. of persons; b. of things.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 14395 (Trin.) Her owne lord ful of blis þat so helpful [*earlier MSS.* helpand] was to his. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc* ii. 21 God be helpful to us. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiii. (R.), But Aiax Telemonius, had many helpfull men. 1796 Burke *Corr.* IV. 404 My friend and kinsman, Nagle, who has indeed been very helpful to me. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 353 Charlotte is much kinder and helpfuller than Anne was.

b. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* iv. 56 Helpful thingis of heryingis. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 77, I holde it helpfful that on of us with 3ow be had. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Gram.* 21 Called *Verbum auxiliarium*, a helpfull verbe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 39 Heauens make our presence and our practises Pleasant and helpfull to him. *a* 1779 Warburton *Wks.* IX. iii. (R.), A pursuit or an abhorrence of what is helpful or hurtful. 1883 *Congregationalist* Sept. 729 One of the ablest, helpfullest books on the subject.

Helpfully (he·lpfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a helpful manner; so as to help.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 271 Two maidens caught her helpfully in their arms. 1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* v. 358 Grave white-turbaned Moors Move helpfully.

Helpfulness (he·lpfŭlnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being helpful.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii. (1851) 107 A disability of future helpfulnesse, or loyalty, or loving agreement. *a* 1791 Wesley *Husb. & Wives* iii 1 Wks. 1811 IX. 62 The Effects of Nuptial Love are three, Pleasingness, Faithfulness, Helpfulness. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. 439 In a spirit of mutual helpfulness, encouragement, and goodwill.

Helping (he·lpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.]

1. The action of the verb Help; help, aid, assistance, succour.

c 1205 Lay. 23748 Þe heȝe heueneliche king stonde me an helping. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5304 (Gött.) Thanck him of his gret helping. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xii. 28 Afterward vertues, afterward graces of heelingis, helpingis. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxix. 347 [He] wolde make..greatter warre then euer he had done before, with the helpynge of the bastarde Henry. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 413 But such sweet Apples..stand not in need of hauing any sowre Apples mixt with them, to the helping of them to make good Cider. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xiii. (1862) 241 The law of all true helping.

†b. Use, service, function. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 26 þer ben þre helpingis of þe arteries. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* ii. (1888) 18 The Bone.. hath diuers formes..for the diuersitie of helpings.

†2. A means of help, an aid; an ally. *Obs.*

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3242 Per-fore ne wonde þou no-þing Nouȝt for him no his helping. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumbr.* 1283 Þou for me schalt don a þyng..And ther-to ben myn helpyng. 1555 L. Saunders in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 205 Yea howe all thynges haue bene holpynges vnto vs.

3. The action of serving food at a meal; *concr.* a portion of food served at one time (= Help *sb.* 6).

1824 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*, Carving could not lessen, nor helping diminish it. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* xxiv. 256 There was some little trouble as to the helping of the fish. 1883 Besant *All in Gard. Fair* II. i, A pretty fair slice, a large helping. 1893 Q [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 286 Holding out his plate for a second helping of the pasty.

Helping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That helps; rendering assistance; helpful; auxiliary. (Chiefly in phr. *a helping hand.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29303 Þe sext [case of cursing] es þaa men .. þat helpand es to sarazines Gain cristen men. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Þe forsaide bretherhede shul be helpyng aȝeins þe rebelle & vnboxhum. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv. 115 It is sone amendid, whan it pleasiþ þe to put to an helping honde. 1590 *Recorde's, etc., Gr. Artes* (1640) 370 When time shall fall fit..you shall not want my helping hand. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 58 All lend their helping hand. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 109 Auxiliary or helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are princ'pally conjugated. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 31 Ready to hold out a helping hand to those whose struggles for fame were just beginning. 1892 Davidson *Heb. Gr.* 50 The helping vowel between the stem and the suffix seems in all cases traceable to *i* or *a*.

Hence **He·lpingly** *adv. rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Subsidiairement*, subsidiarily, helpingly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 263/1 Saints..who..watch over and guard helpingly sinful men on earth.

Helpless (he·lplés), *a.* [f. Help *sb.* + -less.]

1. Destitute of help; having no assistance from others; needy. (Of persons, their condition, etc.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Drihten alesde Jene wrechan..þe wes al helples. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 23 Þat ðu naked ware and helpleas. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 182, I will not leyf you all helples, as men withoutten freynd. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 158 Hopelesse and helpelesse d :th Egeon wend. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 141 Helper of the Helpless..be thou my Fortress. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VI. 513 A widow I, an helpless orphan he. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 379 Even to their families when they have left them in a helpless condition.

†b. Destitute (*of*). *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 83 Olde men and hore, þat helples beoþ of strengþe. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Helpless of all that human wants require.

2. Having no resources in oneself; unable to help oneself; shiftless. (The ordinary current sense.)

1620 Quarles *Div. Poems, Jonah*, This naked portraiture before thine Eye Is wretched, helplesse man, man born to die. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cxxx, One dire shot..Close by the board the Prince's main-mast bore..All three now helpless by each other lie. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* I. 655 Strange names our rustics give To helpless infants. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 631 Tyrconnel looked on in helpless despair. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 18 Helpless as alder Lies, new-fell'd in a ditch.

3. Affording no help; unavailing, unprofitable. (The opposite of *helpful.*) Now *rare.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 39 Thou..With vrging helpelesse patience would releeue me. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 604 As those poor birds that helpless berries saw. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 154 A sharp accuser, but a helpless friend. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VII. ii. II. 242 Incondite dateless helpless Prussian Books.

†4. Admitting no remedy; that cannot be helped. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 49 Helplesse hap it booteth not to mone. *Ibid.* vii. 39 Such helpless harmes yts better hidden keep.

Helplessly (he·lplésli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a helpless manner; without help or remedy; without being able to help oneself.

1594 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* III. Hja, But if he be thus helplesly [*later edd.* haplesly] distract. 1755 in Johnson. 1855 Dickens *Lett.* (1880) I. 404 They all stood looking at it helplessly. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 71 The king was helplessly in debt.

Helplessness (he·lplésnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or condition of being helpless; want of aid or resource; inability to help oneself.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Helplessness*, destituteness of help. 1742 Warburton *Note Pope's Ess. Man* III. 225 (Jod.) From their helplessness in distress. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 167 The mind sinks under them in passive helplessness. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. ii, He was in one of his most wretched moments of conscious helplessness.

†**Helply,** *a. Obs.* Also 3–5 -lich, 4–6 *Sc.* -lyk(e, 6 *Sc.* -like. [f. Help *sb.* + -ly 1.] Affording help; helpful, serviceable.

a 1300 *Sarmun* L in *E. E. P.* (1862) 1 Soch wirkes to wirche þat helplich to ure soules be. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 396 It is helply to the body ageyn venym and poysoun. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 27 God be helplich to me þat am synful. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 The armes of a man ben the moost helpely members. *c* 1500 *Auchinleck Chron.* (Asloan MS) 56 Ane richt gud man and helplyk to the place. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* I. (1822) 36 The favour of Goddis appertit to thame sa supportabill and helplie in all thair besines. 1553 Q. Kennedy in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 148 Helplyke to men.

Helpmate (he·lpmē·t). [f. Help *sb.* or *v.* + Mate; prob. influenced in origin by next.] A companion who is a help, or who renders help; an assistant, coadjutor, partner, consort. Chiefly applied to a wife or husband.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 278 The Jesuits..notable Helpmates to the Monks in that kind of Forgery. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* II. i. (1840) 187 A woman is to be a helpmate, and a man is to be the same. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) I. 57 In Minorca the ass and the hog are common help-mates, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xliv, She next addressed her amiable help-mate. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng* iii, A waiting woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson.

Helpmeet (he·lpmīt). [A compound absurdly formed by taking the two words *help meet* in Gen. ii. 18, 20 ('an help meet for him', i.e. a help (Help *sb.* 2) suitable for him) as one word.

Already in the 17th c. the Scripture phrase is found with the two words improperly hyphened; which led the way to the use of *help-meet, helpmeet*, without 'for him'. But its recognition as a 'word' is chiefly of the 19th c.: it is unknown to Johnson, Todd, Richardson, and to Webster 1832. In the 17th c. they used more grammatically *meet help, meet-help*: cf. *sweet heart, sweetheart.*)

A fitting or suitable helper; a helpmate: usually applied to a wife or husband.

[1382 Wyclif *Gen.* ii. 18 Make we to hym help like hym [1388 an help lijk to hym silf]. *Ibid.* 20 an helper like hym. 1535 Coverd. *ibid.* an helpe, to beare him company. 1611 Bible *ibid.* I will make him an helpe meet for him (marg. *Hebr.* as before him). 1885 (R.V.) an help meet for (*or* answering to) him.]

1673 Dryden *Marr. à la M.* IV. i, If ever woman was a help-meet for man, my Spouse is so. 1696 *Feltham's Resolves*, etc. *On Eccl.* 322 An help-meet (or man [*ed.* 1661 an help meet for man.] 1718 *Entertainer* No. 15 : 6 Socrates had the like Number of Helpmeets; and Athenæus concludes it was no Scandal in those Times. 1739 R. Bull tr. *Dedekinds' Grobianus* 174 Or on your Help-meet let the Blame recoil. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 142 What..if, hoping to find a help meet, we should wed our ruin? 1805 E. de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 22 Much more passed on this subject between Selwyn and his helpmeet. 1849 Clough *Amours de Voy.* I. vii. 150 But for Adam there is not found an help-meet for him. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* i. 32 His piteous anguish to his help-meet in crime—'Oh, full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife!' 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 716 No help-meet for him is found. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* II. ii. (1881 363 A true helpmeet for him, young, beautiful, rich, and withal virtuous. 1881 Lady Herbert *Edith* 19 Mrs. Murray was the model of all that is contained in the old-fashioned word of 'help-meet' to her husband.

transf. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 249/2 Gutta percha..has..sufficient specialities to render it a valuable help-meet to its elder brother [caoutchouc].

He·lpship. *nonce-wd.* The function or position of a 'help' (see Help *sb.* 3 c).

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 297 *Botal*, Helpship. 1849 Carlyle *Misc.* (1872) VII. 93 The state of American helpship.

†**He·lpster.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Help-er: see -ster.] A female helper.

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 113 Godes moder marye .. be to me synful wrechche a meeke helpestre in alle þynges.

†**He·lp-tire.** *Obs. rare* −1. [f. Help *v.*] Something that helps one who is tired.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 253 My powers are yet entire And scorn the help-tire of a horse.

Helpworthy (he·lpwʊ̄ɹði), *a. rare.* Worthy or deserving of help.

1889 Mackay-Smith in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/2 Our preaching..fails in helpfulness to helpworthy people.

†**He·lpy,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Help *sb.* + -y; if not an error for *helply.*] Helpful.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 420 (Add. MS.) 'Blessyd be god', he saide, 'and þis helpy lady'. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 78 Yf ye calle vpon thys moste helpy name Marye..the fende flyeth a waye fro hym.

Helre(n, obs. forms of Elder *sb.*1

Helsum, obs. form of Healsome *a.*

Helt, obs. 3 sing. pres. and pa. t. and pple. of Hield *v.* **Helt(e,** obs. forms of Hilt.

Helter, -ir, -yr, obs. forms of Halter *sb.*

Helter-skelter (he·ltəɹskе·ltəɹ), *adv. adj., sb.*, and *v. colloq.* [A jingling expression vaguely imitating the hurried clatter of feet rapidly and irregularly moved, or of many running feet.

In its form it resembles *hurry-scurry*; but the latter is a jingle upon the intelligible *hurry*, while no satisfactory explanation of *helter* (other than its echoic suggestiveness) has been offered. Cf. also *harum-scarum.*]

A. *adv.* In disordered haste; confusedly, tumultuously, pell-mell.

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 27 Helter skelter, feare no colours, course him, trounce him. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 98 Helter skelter haue I rode to thee, and tydings do I bring. 1598 Florio, *Alla rinfusa*, pelmell, helterskelter. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 210 All running helterskelter, to and again, like mad. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Declam. Adverbs* Wks. 1730 I. 40 Neither diligently enough, nor carefully..but helter skelter, slap-dash, confusedly. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xvii. 294 Away we all went, helter skelter, through the dry grass.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Characterized by disorderly haste or headlong confusion.

1785 *Span. Rivals* 25 'Tis a helter-skelter journey we have taken. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems, Mad Ox* xv. 89 This helter-skelter crowd. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii, A wild helter-skelter sort of fellow. 1894 *Albion Citizen* (Michigan) 290 Something can be done on the harem-scarem helter-skelter plan.

C. *sb.* A helter-skelter run or flight.

1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 57 Dost think .. That, when he proffers Aid and Shelter, Will rudely fall to Helter-Skelter? 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Foot of Alps*, Such a helter-skelter of prayers and sins! 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. xiii. 266 The helter-skelter that ensued..furnished Paris with laughter for days afterwards.

†**D.** *vb. trans.* To throw away or *off*, in disordered haste. *Obs.*

1600 *Look About You* xvii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 436 Here are two crack'd groats To helter-skelter at some vaulting house. 1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* III. 116 He has helter-skeltered off his horseman's coat, palmer's weeds, or what not.

Helter-skeleriness. *rare.* [f. **helter-skeltery* + -NESS.] Random hastiness.

a 1849 POE *Marginalia* Introd., While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-sketches arrested my attention, their helter-skelteriness of commentary amused me.

Helthe, obs. form of HEALTH.

Helue, -uation: see HELLUE, -UATION.

Helve (helv), *sb.* Forms: 1 hielf, helfe, 3 *Orm.* hellfe, 4–5 hilve, 6 healve, 4– helve. [OE. *hielfe* (*hylfe, helfe*) masc. or neut.:—**halfjo-*, corresp. in stem to MDu. *helf* n., *helve* n. and fem., MLG. *helf, helve* n., OHG. *halb, halp* masc., MHG. *halp*, pl. *helbe*:—OTeut. type **halbi-* neut., from a root which appears also in HALTER.]

1. A handle of a weapon or tool, as an ax, chisel, hammer, etc.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 166 ȝif .. sio æcs ðonne awint of ðæm hielfe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/21 *Manubrium*, hæft and helfe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9948 þatt bulaxess hellfe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4655 A mayl of Ire .. þe hilues lengbe was viij fet. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 117 Halberdes with blak helves. 1574 R. SCOT *Hop Gard.* (1578) 27 Made with a rounde hole to receive a helue like to the helue of a Mattock. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 134 These iron tooles are to haue handles, and healues. 1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* III. ii, Vile Caine! that (like the Axe) do'st goe about, To cut thy selfe an helve to weare thee out. 1785 H. MARSHALL in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 544 By twisting a withe of Hickory round the stone, they make a helve, and so cut and bruised the bark round the trees. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 85 The shaft or helve is nine feet in length.

b. Phrases. *To throw the helve after the hatchet*: after losing or risking so much, to risk all that is left; to go the whole length regardless of loss or damage. Also, by confusion, *to throw the hatchet after the helve. To put the ax in the helve*: see AX *sb.*[1] 5.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 80 Here I sende thaxe after the helue awaie. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) IV. 338 Rather throw the helve after the hatchet, and leave your ruines to be repared by your prince. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 59 Wel come on, hatchet after helve, He even loose this too. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* (1711) 222, I abandon myself through despair .. and as the saying is, throw the Helve after the Hatchet. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxvi, Monsieur Martigny will be too much heart-broken to make further fight, but will e'en throw helve after hatchet.

2. (Also *helve-hammer.*) A tilt-hammer, the helve of which oscillates on bearings, so that it is raised by a cam carried by a revolving shaft, and falls by its own weight.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Helve-hammer.* 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 410 Before the introduction of Nasmyth's patent, the only assistance which steam had given to human labour in forging was the helve or tilt-hammer .. It is .. a lever of the first order. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Helve*, a lift-hammer for forging blooms. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 422 The helve-hammer and the trip-hammer are essentially the same—each consists of a heavy head attached to a beam mounted on gudgeons, which is lifted at..intervals by a cam carried by a revolving shaft.

Helve, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a helve.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/1 Helvyn, or heftyn, *manubrio.* 1542 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For helving the mattok *jd.* 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 66 The 2 hatchets to be new helu'd. 1861 LOWELL *P.-S.-S. Rebell.* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 78 To edge it with plan and helve it with direction.

Helve, obs. form of HALF *sb.*

†**Helvenac,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *helvenācus* pale yellow, yellowish, f. *helvus* light bay.] Applied to a kind of grape (obs. F. *helvenague* Cotgr.).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 154 The wines made of the Heluenake grapes.

Helvendel, var. of HALFENDEAL, *Obs.*

Helver (he·lvəɹ). [f. HELVE.] 'In *mining*, the handle or helve of a tool' (Annandale).

Helvetian (helvī·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Helvētia* (sc. *terra*) ancient name of Switzerland, f. L. *Helvētius* pertaining to the Helvētii, a people of the ancient Gallia Lugdunensis. Cf. F. *Helvétien.*]

A. *adj.* a. Pertaining to the ancient Helvetii.

b. Pertaining to Helvetia or Switzerland; Swiss.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 *margin*, Helvetian miles. 1591 SYLVESTER *Ivry* 375 Th' Helvetian Bands alone, Loth to disgrace their ancient valour known. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 345 Some embracing the Waldensian ..and some the Helvetian confession. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The 21st legion .. appropriated to its own use certain moneys destined to pay the Helvetian garrison.

B. *sb.* a. One of the ancient Helvetii. b. An inhabitant of Helvetia or Switzerland; a Swiss.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 308 He came from Friburgum, an Helvetian. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 427/2 The Helvetians appear for the first time in history about 110 B. C.

Helvetic (helve·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Helvētic-us*, f. *Helvētia* (see prec.). Cf. F. *Helvétique.*]

A. *adj.* Helvetian, Swiss.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4399/2 The whole Helvetick Body think fit to stand upon their Guard on this Occasion. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 71 The Church of Geneva and the Helvetick Church. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Helvetic body comprehends the republic of Switzerland, consisting of thirteen cantons, which make so many particular commonwealths. 17.. HOPKINS in Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* (1876) V. ii. 351 The German body votes by states; so does the Helvetic; so does the Belgic.

B. *sb.* A Swiss Protestant; a Zwinglian.

Helvi·dian. [f. *Helvidius*, who lived in Rome in the fourth century.] One of a sect who denied the perpetual virginity of the mother of Jesus.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Helvidians are called, by the Greeks, Antidicomarianites.

Helvin, -ine (he·lvin). *Min.* [mod. (Werner, 1817) f. L. *helvus* light bay + -IN.] A honey-yellow or greenish silicate of glucinum and manganese, occurring in regular tetrahedral crystals.

1818 T. THOMSON *Ann. Philos.* XII. 311 Helvin .. was discovered in..Saxony. 1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 234 Helvine occurs at Schwarzenberg .. in beds in gneiss. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 Helvin affords the only known example of a native compound of a silicate with a sulphide.

†**Helvine,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* helvian. [ad. L. *helvin-us* yellowish (*helvinum vinum* Pliny) f. *helvus* light bay.] Applied to some kind of wine: cf. HELVENAC.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 411 The Eugenian Vines, and the smaller Heluine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Helvian wine*, Claret wine.

Helvite (he·lvəit). *Min.* [f. as HELVIN + -ITE.] = HELVIN.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 264 Helvite. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 394 This somewhat rare metal [beryllium] occurs as a silicate..in beryl, emerald, euclase, leucophane, helvite, and several varieties of gadolinite.

Hely, obs. form of HIGHLY, HOLY.

Helynge, var. ELENGE *a. Obs.*, tedious, dreary.

Hem (hem), *sb.*[1] Also 4 hemm, hemn, 4–5 heme, 4–7 hemme, 6 hembe. [OE. *hem(m*, recorded in one vocabulary, and not found in the other older Teutonic langs.; but NFris. has *heam* 'hem, edge, border', and Fris. a dim. *hämel.* App. from the same root as HAM *sb.*[2], and NorthGer. *hamm* enclosure; the radical sense being 'border'.]

1. The border or edging of a piece of cloth or article of apparel. In earlier times including a fringe or other marginal trimming.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 125/13 *Limbus*, stemning, *uel* hem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21136 Qua rin moght titest on his hemm [*Trin.* who myȝte furste touche his hem]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3664 Men mist wade ouer þe scho hem In þe blod þat of hem kem. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 59 If ȳ touche þe hemn of þe cote of Jesus. 1382 —*Deut.* xxii. 12 Litil cordis in the hemmes thow shalt make bi foure corners of thi mantil. — *Matt.* xxiii. 5 Thei alargen her filateries..and magnyfie hemmys. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 Hem (*A.* hemmes), *fimbria, limbus, limbulus, lacinia, ora.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 2 As sone as the hemme is tore The sho is lost for euer more. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 Ye hemme or edge of his cloke is beset with all maner of..Iewelles. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Ages* iii. 85 The country was chalky, and whitened the hems of her petticoats. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 194 This hem, or blue fringe on the borders of the garment, was put there by divine command.

†b. By extension: the skirt of a tunic or gown.

c 1205 LAY. 4995 Heo nom hire on anne curtel..Hire hem heo up i tæh. *c* 1275 *Lune Ron* 167 in *O. E. Misc.* 98 Þe hwile þu hyne [mayden-hod] witest vnder þine hemme þu ert swetture þan eny spis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 679/8 *Hoc grenium*, a heme.

2. *spec.* (in current use). A border made on a piece of cloth by doubling or turning in the edge itself, and sewing it down, so as to strengthen it or prevent ravelling, as in a handkerchief or a tablecloth; a piece of hemming.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 141 The upper side of the leaf, that by a kind of hem or doubling of the leaf appears on this side. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 201, I took the Hem of a Piece of..Linen. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 ¶ 10 Molly asked me the other day whether *Ireland* was in *France*, and was ordered by her *mother* to mend her hem. 1842 *Father Oswald* 145, I .. wear Spectacles .. only when I am doing open hem by candlelight. 1877 BRYANT *Poems, Song of Sower* v, By whom the busy thread, Along the garment's even hem And winding seam is led.

†3. The edge, border, rim, margin of anything.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo diȝeliche [he] hit al dihte þat on elche feinge is hem onsene. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1000 Iasper hyȝt þe fyrst gemme .. He glente grene in þe lowest hemme. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1648 Hovande one þe hye waye by þe holte hemmes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* v. iv. 66 Timon is dead, Entomb'd vpon the very hemme o' th' Sea. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 82 Imagine we how two Angels .. over against each other, in the hem or rim of the world.

fig. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccclxxxvii, The Refractions of his Spirit Gild Only the Hemme of Life. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 39 Knowledge stands on my experience: all outside its narrow hem, Free surmise may sport and welcome!

4. In technical uses: †a. A socket at the head of a still or the end of a length of pipe, etc., which serves to receive the end of a tube or pipe. *Obs.* b. The partition which divides the hearth from the fireplace in a reverberatory furnace; the fire-bridge. c. The outer edge of a millstone. d. *Archit.* See quot. 1823.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 53 A blynde limbek is that which hath no nose nor beake, nor limbe or hembe. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 676 A Hearth..divided from the Oven it self by a Hem or Partition made open at the top. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Hem*, The Ovens wherein..Calamine is baked, have..a Partition open at the Top, by which the Flame passes over, and so .. bakes the Calamine. This partition is called the Hem. 1711 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 105 The Joint [of a pipe] which is made with a Hem, or Collar is secured with Mastick and Hemp. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XX. 275 Each millstone is..eleven inches thick in the hem, and thirteen at the eye. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 586 *Hem*, the projecting and spiral parts of the Ionic capital.

Hem (h'm, hem), *int.* and *sb.*[2] Also 6–7 hemme. 8 hemm, 9 h'm. [A vocalized representation of the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort, consisting in a guttural or glottal aspiration followed by nasal murmur with the lips closed, more closely represented by *hm* or *h'm.* In spontaneous utterance, the actual sound is used; but, in reading, even the interjection is usually pronounced *hem*, as the sb. and vb. regularly are. See also AHEM, HUM.]

A. *int.* An interjectional utterance like a slight half cough, used to attract attention, give warning, or express doubt or hesitation. Also used to represent the slight clearing of the throat of a hesitating or non-plussed speaker.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 213 Hem, syr, yet beware of Had I wyste! *a* 1536 *Calisto & Melib.* Bj b, Now forward now mume now hem. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 260 When he mette his frendes, than woulde he saye but, hem. 1552 HULOET, *Hemme*, a note of blamynge, disdeynynge, marueylynge, shewynge, or of taciturnitye. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 20 *Cel.* Hem them away. *Ros.* I would try if I could cry hem, and haue him. 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at Sev. Weap.* I. ii, *Old.* Sed quod est tibi nomen?..*Pris.* Hem, hem. *Witty.* He's dry; he hems; On quickly. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II. 151 Hem! ahem! In the first place, said he, clearing his voice. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. viii, Gardens are—hem—are not accessible to me.

B. *sb.* The utterance of this sound; the sound itself as a fact.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxi. 20 After every sygh make an hem, or cough after it, and use myrth and mery company. 1658 SIR R. TEMPLE in *5th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 172/1 My friend heard them all give a general hemme after Goffe's speech in token of satisfaction. 1679 JONES in *Trials Green, etc. Murder Sir E. Godfrey* 10 Whenever a man should come before and make an hem, it should be a sign to Berry to open the Gate. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 3 My friend .. is not a little pleased with any one who takes notice of the strength which he still exerts in his morning hemms. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* vii, Lord R.'s air, looks, manners, hems, all portented a story. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, I heard a hem close at my elbow.

†**Hem, 'em** (ĕm), *pers. pron., 3rd pl., dat.-acc.* Forms: see below. [1. Originally OE. *him, hiom, heom*, dat. pl. in all genders of HE, = OFris. *him* (*hiam*), MDu. *hem, him, hom*, dat.; *hem, him*, acc. (Cf. Goth., OHG., OS. *im* in same sense.) 2. In 10th c. *him, heom* began in north midl. dial. to be substituted for the acc. pl. HI, *hia*, etc.; by 1150 the dative had quite supplanted the accusative in midl. dial., and was encroaching on it in south., and by 1350 *hem* had supplanted *hi* in south. also, the dative and accusative being thus identified under the form *hem*. (Cf. the history of HIM, ME.) 3. In 10th c. we see *þém* dat. pl. of the demonstrative THAT, THE, sometimes used in the north instead of *him, heom* (perhaps as more emphatic); by 1200 we find *þezm, þeym* (from ON. *þeim* = OE. *þém, þám*) beside *hemm* in Ormin (north midl.); and *þaim, thaim*, was the regular northern ME. form. In 15th c. *theym* and *hem* are both used by Caxton, as more and less emphatic. After 1500 *them* is the standard form, *hem* (usually written *'em*) surviving only as a subordinate weak form, chiefly colloquial, in which capacity it is still used in the south (see 'EM). In the 13th c. *hem* was sometimes combined as *-m* with another pronoun, as *hem* = *he 'em, him* = *hi hem*; and in 14th c. was appended to vbs. as *sendem*, identical with modern *send 'em.* In some s.w. dialects, *them* has not yet displaced *hem, 'em*; but in the north no trace of *hem* has been left for 700 years. See also HEMEN.]

A. Forms.

α. 1 him, hiom, 1–4 heom, hym, 3–4 him. β. 2–5 hom. γ. 2–5 ham, (3–4 ȝam). δ. 2–7 hem, (3 *Orm.* hemm, 6–7 'hem). ε. 3–4 huem. ζ. 3–7 am, 3–5 -em, 7– em, 'em (um).

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi[i]. 5 Sawul heara in him asprong. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 866 Hie him friþ namon [*Laud MS.* hi heom wið frið ȝenamon]. *c* 1000 *Psalms* (Cott.) l. 57 (Gr.) Þæt hio cerrende Criste herdon and hiom lif mid þe langsum begeton. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 29 Ða andswarode se hælend hym [*Lindisf.* him, *Rushw.* to heom, *Hatt.* heom]. *c* 1000 *Nicodemus* xii, Ða com he to hym þær þær hiȝ heora ȝesomnunga hæfdon and cwæþ to hym. Hu come ȝe hyder? *a* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1016 Hi gislas him betwynan sealdon [*Laud MS.* (1123) heom betweonan]. *Ibid.* an. 1020 Maneȝa bisceopas mid heom. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1517 Mid heom þu holdest, and heom biwerest. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Alle oþer þe moare dæl of heom. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1470 Coryneus..meintened hym [*v.r.* þam] in pes & were. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2734 (Trin.) Abraham led him [*v.rr.* þam, þaim, ham] inwey. *Ibid.* 16810 (Laud) They comyn as he hym [*v.rr.* þam, þaim, hem] bad. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4995 Þus barouns by-gunne hym þanne to doute.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þet hwile ne studed hom nawiht. *c* 1205 LAY. 21177 Nu fusen we hom to [*c* 1275 to heom]. *c* 1440 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 425 Take raw ȝolkes of eyren and bete hom wel. ?*c* 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 82 Sum of hom had no taylys.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 44 Ic ham ȝeue reste. *c* 1275 LAY. 1989 Neþ him he ȝam [*c* 1205 heom] lende. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 135 Manye of ham. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2650 Somme of ȝam. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 310 Saye that I ham gretyng sende.

δ. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Þa bed se cyng heom þæt hi scoldon cesen hem ærce biscop. *c* 1200 ORMIN 150 Itt turrneþþ hemm till sinne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 379 A Cook they hadde with hem. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 11 If money or sum oþer þing be ȝeuen to hem. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 27 Tho to the greene Wood they speeden hem all. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man. in Hum.* Prol., Except we make 'hem such. 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 To stuff Thy swelling cheeks, to break 'hem with a puff. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxix. Wks. 1872–5 II. 70 The mayor and alderman or any six of hem.

ε. *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxxv. in *Salomon & S., etc.* (1848) 279 Of þi soule huem ys eþe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 106 Me knelede huem by-fore. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 The devel huem afretye! *a* 1400 *Geste K. Horn* 54 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* (Mätz.), Huem wes ful wo.

ζ. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 57 Er þanne he hem forlete, and shewe em his prest. *c* 1275 LAY. 11549 [Þe] king am [*c* 1205 heom] axede read. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5758 (Fairf.), I am þine eldres god..For I am [*v.rr.* þam, þaim, hem] led. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3065 Þan þus doþþepers of fraunce torndem to þat ferde. *Ibid.* 3098 Þer na ascapedem non. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Rys, and wasshem clene. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136 Goe Dame, conduct-am in. 1685 in *Bagford Ball.* (1878) App., They having Money, she'd ease 'um. 1692 WASHINGTON *Milton's Def. Pop.* M's. Wks. 1738 I. 485 You have deserved well of 'em. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 67 *Q.* Have all Languages the Articles? *A.* No: For the Latin is without 'em. 1832 TENNYSON *Death of Old Year* ii, The New-year will take 'em away. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dial.* 22 'Da seem to em, that we be under em.'

B. Signification.

1. *Dative.* (To) them. (Lat. *iis*, Ger. *ihnen.*)

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þa cuædon hie þæt him [*Laud MS.* heom] næniȝ mæȝ leofra nære þonne hiera hlaford. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Æfre þe mare he iaf heom, þe wærse hi wæron him. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 388 Wel hem is. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 26 (Fairf.) Þe þinges þat ham likes best. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 235 Hem semede þat þe legges were to feble. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 359 Forȝeeve hem þat gret mysdede. *Ibid.* 905 He forȝaff hit hom. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 122 He acorded with them to pay hem ȝerely x thousand pound. 1599 [see 'EM].

b. Governed by *prep.* Them. (With many prepositions the dative is original, but in others it answers to an OE. accusative, as in 2, with which it is now classed as a simple objective.)

c 900 *Juliana* 81 in *Exeter Bk.*, Ic are æt him æfre finde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þa be-com godes grama ofer ham alle. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Mildheorte is ure louerd ..toȝenes heom. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 132 Moni of hem. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 8118 (Trin.) He helde hem to hem for to kis. 1417 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 27 Atte þe value of xx. li. amonge hame. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 1 Fore hom that here serven the fynd. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 12 For eyther of hem mayntened. 1661 [see A. δ]. 1672–1750 [see 'EM].

2. *Accusative.* Them. (L. *eos, eas, ea*, Ger. *sie.*)

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 8 Sendende heom [*Ags. G.* hi, *Hatt.* hye] to bethlem. *Ibid.* xx. 32 And cliopade heom [*Lindisf.* ceiȝde hia; *Ags. G.* clypode hiȝ; *Hatt.* clypede hyo]. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124 And brohton hem to þone kinge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hit is riht þet me hem spille. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Eueriche mon ham mot nede holden. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3968 (Fairf.) He dalt ham [*v. rr.* þam, þaim, hem] in twyn. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 96 Let hem forþ pasen. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* i. 37 Take Perys, & seþe ham, & Pike ham & stampe ham, & draw hem þorw a straynoure. 1477 *Paston Lett.* No. 807 III. 211 Ye chal not leke wel be them whan ye see hem. 1605 MARSTON, etc. *Eastw. Ho* III. ii, They goe forth on holydayes and gather 'hem by the Sea-shore. 1702–1868 [see 'EM].

3. *Reflexive* and *Reciprocal Pron.* (*dat.* and *acc.*) Themselves, to themselves; (to) each other.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 27 Hi betwux him cwædon [*c* 950 *Lindisf.* bituih him. *c* 1160 *Hatton* hyo be-tweoxe heom cwæðen]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þa cweðen hi betwxe ham þat hi woldan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 13736 Þeȝȝ baþe hemm hidden. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 121 Men þat ben ypocritis hyen hom in holynes. *c* 1430 *Freemasonry* 7 A cownsel togeder they cowthe hem take. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 149 Yef thei sholde hem arme. 1579 [see A. δ].

Hence, †**Hems** (i.e. *them's*: so MDu. *hems* = *hare, haer*) = their, their own. *Obs. rare.*

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lviii. lf. 113 (Gibbs MS.) To putte awey fro here hertes alle manere..of mysbeleue to boþe hems [*v. rr.* thayre, theyrs] and oure grete profyte.

Hem, *v.*[1] Also 5 hemne, 5–7 hemme, hemm, 7 hemb. [f. HEM *sb.*[1] Not known before 15th c. Sense 3 is usually taken to be the same word, though this is not certain. Quot. 1583 approaches the sense of Ger. *hemmen.*]

1. *trans.* To edge or border (a garment or cloth); to decorate with a border, fringe, or the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Hemmyn garmentys, *limbo, fimbrio.* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 599/25 *Orare*, to hemny. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D j a, Here folowis an odir cros hemyt or borderit. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 175 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 82 With a blak fryng hemyd al about. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. (R.), Walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 26 All the skirt about Was hemd with golden fringe. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isles* 114 The ends of the sleeves..and the bottom of it are hemm'd in with a very thin black skin.

2. To turn in and sew down the edge of (a piece of stuff). *intr.* To do the particular kind of sewing which is used in this operation.

1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I hemme a shyrte or a smocke..Hemme my kercher, I praye you. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 15 ¶ 2 She is..hemming a towel. 1775 — in *Boswell* 14 Apr., A man would not submit to learn to hem a ruffle, of his wife, or his wife's maid. *a* 1845 HOOD *I'm not a single Man* iv, One used to stitch a collar then, Another hemmed a frill. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 13 These pieces should be hemmed on each side, thus making twelve yards of hemming.

intr. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiii. 194 [She] sat ..hemming diligently at certain articles of clothing.

fig. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 202 The contexture of this Discourse will..be the less subject to ravel out, if I hem it with the Speech of our learned..Annotator.

3. To confine or bound by an environment of any kind; to enclose, shut in, limit, restrain, imprison. Now rarely without advb. extension, most usually *in*, also *about, round, up*; *hem out*, to shut out.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 23 A Creeke of Salt Water.. hemmith in a peace of Mr. Reskymer's Parke. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. v, Thy work it is such men safe in to hemm With kindest care. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 135 The northern frostye gale hemd the riuer. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. i, His band of Myrmidons..which hemm'd me about. 1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Pass.* III. 259 Late hemb'd with Auditors whose store Incumbred the too-narrow Shore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 979 Th' Angelic Squadron..began to hemm him round With ported Spears. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IV. 55 On ev'ry side..hemm'd with warlike Foes. 1788 COWPER *Corr.* (1824) II. 150 You will find it pleasant..at least not to be hemmed around by business. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxii, The angle of the wall into which I had hemmed him back. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla L.* I. 166 The tall black trees which hem in the village. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 133 The Carthaginians were..hemmed up in the north-western corner of the island.

Hem, *v.*[2] [f. HEM *int.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the sound described under HEM *int.*; to give a short sharp cough as a signal, etc.; to clear the throat; to stammer or hesitate in speech; to express disapproval of a speaker by factitious coughing.

1470-85 [see HEMMING *vbl. sb.*[2]]. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I hemme, I coughe, *je tousse.* Whan you here me hemme, than come. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 62 Hackyng and hemmyng as though our wittes and our senses were a woll gatheryng. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 5 She speaks much of her father..and hems and beats her heart. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.* II. xxv. (R.), His tongue so vainly did and idly chatter, The people nought but hem, and cough, and spatter. 1679 *Trials Green, etc. Murder Sir E. Godfrey* 19 Some body hem'd, and that was the Sign. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 155 ¶ 2, I heard some body at a Distance hemming after me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 103, I arose; the man hemming up for a speech, rising, and beginning to set his splay feet..in an approaching posture. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xx, Jane, if any one is about, come to the foot of the stairs and hem.

b. In combination, as *hem and hawk, hem and haw, hem and ha.* Cf. *hum and haw*, HUM *v.*

1580 BABINGTON *Exp. Lord's Prayer* (1596) 61 Wee gape and we yawne, we hem and we hawke. 1604 [see HA *v.*]. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Oct, I hemmed and hawed —but the Queen stopped reading. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxi, You would have done better, to have hemmed or hawed, so as to let your officers know that you were present. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 285 The old Colonel..hems and hahs, and repeats himself a good deal.

†**2.** *trans.* To utter or read *out* or *over* with frequent hems or coughs. *Hem in*: to throw in or interject with a hem. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 117 b, Some coughes at euery woorde. Some hemmes it out. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 69 Then follow me, and hem in a word now and then. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xv. 128 Their Matines were hem'd over only with three Lessons.

3. To remove, clear *away* with a hem or cough. Also *fig.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 19 *Ros.* These burs are in my heart. *Cel.* Hem them away. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 201 Emma..tried in vain to hem away a rising sigh.

Hence **He·mming** *ppl. a.*

1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) II. 559 *note*, Made him with a hemming sigh, ilfauouredly sing the ballad.

Hem, obs. by-form of HOME; var. HIM *pron.*

Hem, Sc. var. HAME[2].

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Hem*, a horse-collar. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* v. 73 Not a piece of hem-mounting or trace-chain, not a cart-axle or wheel-rim, was secure.

Hema-, Hemato-, variant spelling of HÆMA-, HÆMATO-, q.v.: common in U.S., less frequent in Great Britain, exc. in the commercial spelling of Hematite (see HÆMATITE).

Hemantick, -ik, obs. forms of HEEMANTIC.

Hematist, obs. var. of AMETHYST.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Calcedons, Hematists, Pearl.

Hemble: see HEMEL.

†**Heme**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [perh. a deriv. of OE. *hám* HOME; cf. next.] ? A man; ? a householder.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1115 For children gromes heme and hine Hi þencheþ alle of þire pine. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in an herygoud with honginde sleven.

†**Heme**, *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. *hám* HOME.] ? Fitting, suitable, agreeable.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 32 In rude were roo with hem roune, That he mihte henten ase him were heme.

So **He·mely** *adv.*, ? fittingly, fitly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1852 While he hit hade hemely halched aboute.

Hemel, hemmel (he·m'l). *north. dial.* Also 8–9 hemble. [Etymol. uncertain: possibly a dim. formation from root of HAM *sb.*[2] (Cf. also HELM *sb.*[1] 7.)] A cow-shed; a close for cattle, partly covered.

1717 in *N. Riding Rec.* VII. 284 A messuage or dwelling house with a stable, a barn, a hemble or cowhouse, on the backside of the said messuage. 1806 R. KERR *Agric. Surv. Berwick* 503 (Jam.) Sheds are named hemmels. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hemmel*, a shed or covering for cattle. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. I. 30 Cattle hemels..are highly favourable to health.

Hemelytrum: see HEMIELYTRUM.

†**Hemen, hymen, -yn**, *pron. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [A form of the 3rd person pronoun dative-accusative plural, found in s.w. before 1400 (many instances in *Sir Ferumbras*). It appears to have been formed from the dat.-acc. pl. HEM, *hym* (perh. for its clearer differentiation from 3 sing. masc. *him, hym*), by addition of the southern pl. ending *-en* (*-yn*); cf. the double plurals *childr-en, brethr-en, ky-en, kyne*, also of southern origin; and the analogous mod.Ger. dat. pl. *ihn-en*, from MHG. *în*, OHG. *im, in*, differentiated from the acc. sing. *ihn* by the same suffix. Already in 14th c. the metre shows that it was often reduced in pronunciation and combination to *'men, 'myn*, which, with the spelling *min, mun*, is still characteristic of Devonshire dialect.] = THEM.

1. *Dative.* To them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1395 Ryche garnymentz forþ sche drow, & by-tok hymen [= 'men] for to were. *Ibid.* 1963 So þow schalt hemen alle schewe, þat þay buþ al mys-went.

b. after preposition. Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1567 A cryede to hymen wel an heȝ, & þus he hymen grette. *Ibid.* 1672 Euerech of hymen þan tok an hed. *Ibid.* 1749 With hymen schalt þou al þyng fynde þat þov hast to ous y-said. 1866 'N. HOGG' *Poems* Ser. II. 6 An zlayp'd way bothe aw-min under tha close.

2. *Accusative.* Them.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3542 To holde hymen [= 'men] þo with-inne. *Ibid.* 4239 Þan clepede he hemen þat were most worthyest. *Ibid.* 4261 Ylefte hymen murye, & in god aray. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 270 (E. D. S.) If e'er tha comst to Hewn only to zey men. *Ibid.* 419 Twonty Nobles a Year and a Puss to put min in. 1866 'N. HOGG' *Poems* Ser. II. 3 Ma spurrit.. Zeth 'Doant put min inta rime.' *Ibid.* 6 Hur'd car'd min upstairs.

3. *refl.* Themselves, to themselves.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2476 Þe amerel & is host..armede hymen ecchon. *Ibid.* 3022 Ac hymen duste doun on þe fon.

‖**Hemera.** *Obs.* Pl. -æ; in 6 *erron.* hæmerae, 7 hæmere. = EPHEMERA 1 (q.v.).

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 124 The flies haemerae..take life with the sun and die with the dew. 1614 *Scou. Venus* (1876) 21 As the flies Hæmere we do see To leaue their breath their life being scarce begunne.

Hemeragie, obs. form of HÆMORRHAGY.

‖**Hemeralopia** (he·mĕrălōᵘ·piă). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. type *ἡμεραλωπία, f. ἡμεράλωψ, f. ἡμέρ-α day + ἀλα-ός blind + ὤψ eye: cf. NYCTALOPIA. (In mod.F. *héméralopie.*) The Gr. ἡμεράλωψ appears in Galen as the contrary of νυκτάλωψ, i.e. ὁ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀλαός that is blind by night.]

'Day-blindness'; a visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by night or artificial light. (But used by many in the sense of 'night-blindness', NYCTALOPIA.)

'Day-blindness' is the etymological meaning of the word, and the sense in which ἡμεράλωψ, as the contrary of νυκτάλωψ, was used by Galen. But, as NYCTALOPIA was, from an early date, taken by some in the opposite sense, these also reversed the etymological sense of *hemeralopia*, and used it as = 'night-blindness', 'day-sight', as if the word were *hemeropia*. 'With the exception of Copland and Henry Power, all or most modern authors..have used the term in the sense of *night-blindness.* The Royal College of Physicians of London have reverted to the true meaning of the word in their "Nomenclature of Diseases"' (*Syd.*

Soc. Lex.). But the *Medical Dictionary* of F. P. Foster, New York, 1891, continues the non-etymological sense of 'day-vision, night-blindness'. The word was rightly used by Paré in 16th c.: *Œuvres* xv. 3 (Littré) Le contraire est quand on voit mieux de nuit que de jour, et se peut dire hemeralopia en grec, œil de chat en françois.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hemeralopia*, a Faculty when one sees clearer in the Night than in the Day. 1814 R. W. BAMPFIELD in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* V. 32 (*title*) A Practical Essay on Hemeralopia, or Night Blindness, commonly called Nyctalopia. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 144 The confusion which has taken place among earlier writers in distinguishing the disease by two directly opposite terms, nyctalopia and hemeralopia. *Ibid.* 145 It [hemeralopia] is the *lucsitas* of Beer; the day-blindness of various other writers. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 896 One terming night-blindness nyctalopia, and another hemeralopia, while day-blindness has been equally designated by both terms. 1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Hemeralopia and scurvy have been very frequently found existing in the same person.

Hence **Hemeralo·pic** *a.*, affected with or subject to hemeralopia.

1878 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XVII. 205 Usually the scurvy is developed first, the patients subsequently becoming hemeralopic. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) X. 757 [He] was the first of the family known to be hemeralopic; his children..were all affected with night-blindness.

Hemerine (he·mĕrəin), *a. Med.* [ad. Gr. *ἡμεριν-ός*, f. *ἡμέρα* day.] Of or belonging to a day; daily; applied to a fever = quotidian.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hemerobaptist (he·mĕrobæ·ptist). *Eccl.* [ad. eccl.L. *Hēmerobaptista*, pl. *-æ*, a. Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτισταί* (Eusebius), f. *ἡμέρα* day + *βαπτιστής* BAPTIST.]

A Jewish sect which practised daily baptism as a spiritual means of cleansing from sin; also an early obscure Christian sect who followed the same practice. Also *attrib.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1585) 556 The Hemerobaptists were Iewes in all points. 1580 FULKE *Retent.*, etc. 314 A great number of the old heresies, in which the papists consent with the ancient hereticks; the Valentinians, in their cross;..the hemerobaptists, in their holy water. 1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* II. iii. 46 The Hemerobaptistes for these continual washings..are by Epiphanius numbred in the catalogue of Jewish heretickes. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. 1895 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N. Y.) Nov. 167/1 The interesting little community of the Sabeans, the descendants of the Hemero-baptists of the first centuries. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 145 The spread of Hemerobaptist principles had developed widely after the destruction of the temple and the Jewish polity.

So **Hemeroba·ptism**, † **Hemerobaptiza·tion**, the practice of daily baptism.

1653 R. BAILIE *Disswas. Vind.* (1655) 81 This..was enough for any Hemerobaptization, and more. 1897 *Expositor* Aug. 147 There appear to be no clear intimations of Hemerobaptism in the Ignatian epistles.

Hemerobian (hemĕrō·biăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hemerobi-us*, a genus of neuropterous insects, a. Gr. *ἡμερόβιος*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *-βιος* living.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the genus *Hemerobius* or the family *Hemerobiidæ* of neuropterous insects.

B. *sb.* An insect of this genus or family; a day-fly.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hemerobians.*

‖ **Hemeroca·llis.** [Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλής* a kind of lily that blooms but for a day, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *κάλλος* beauty.] The Day Lily, a genus of Liliaceous plants chiefly natives of temperate Asia and Eastern Europe.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VIII. 183 (D.) The hemerocallis is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May..Flowers in Prime ..yellow Hemerocallis, striped Jacinth, early Bulbous Iris.

† **Hemerology** (hemĕrǫ·lŏdʒi). *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *hēmerologium*, a. Gr. *ἡμερολόγιον*, f. *ἡμέρα* day + *λόγος* account.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemerologe* (*hemerologium*), a Kalendar or Register declaring what is done every day, a Day-book. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hemerology*, a Calender, or Book wherein are registered the passages of every day.

Hem-fell, *v.* = FELL *v.* 6.

1880 *Plain Hints* 20 Two hems crossing each other (which is the case if gathers are hemmed in and hem-felled), must result in a twisted appearance of the belt.

Hemi- (he·mi-, hī·mi-), *prefix.* [a. Gr. *ἡμι-*, combining element, from earlier **σᾱμι-* = L. *sēmi-*, Skr. *sāmi-*, OTeut. **sâmi-*, OE. *sam-*, all meaning 'half-'. Several Gr. words containing this element were in use as technical terms in later L., e.g. *hēmicyclium*, *hēmīna*, *hēmisphærium*, *hēmistichium*. In the modern langs. they are very numerous, not only in terms adopted or adapted from Gr. (directly or through L.), but in new formations, scientific or technical, from Greek, or on Greek analogies. Words formed from Latin have the corresponding prefix SEMI-; but there are instances of hybridism in the use of both prefixes.]

Half-; one half, the half, pertaining to or affecting one half; *esp.* in *Anat.*, *Biol.*, and *Path.* Pertaining to one of the two halves (right and left) of the body, or of any of its symmetrical organs.

b. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal has only half the number of faces which belong to the corresponding holohedral or perfect form; hemisymmetrical; as *hemi forms*, *hemi-icositetrahedron*, *-octahedron* (hence *-octahedral* adj.), *-scalenohedron*, *-trisoctahedron*, HEMIHEDRON, etc. (See also HEMIDOME, -PRISM, -PYRAMID.)

c. In *Chemistry*, formerly applied to binary compounds in which the combining proportion of the electro-negative or chlorous radical, was supposed to be one half that of the electro-positive or basylous radical, as in 'hemichloride of copper', Cu_2Cl (now Cu″Cl or Cu_2Cl_2, cuprous chloride), 'hemioxide of copper', Cu_4O (now Cu_2O, cuprous oxide). These were called *hemi-compounds*. So *hemi-hydrate*, a compound of one molecule of hydroxyl (HO) with two molecules of an element or radical. Now frequently used to form the name of a derivative body, in which some constituent is present in half the proportion, or in a smaller proportion, than in other members of the group, as in *hemibromhydrin*, $2C_3H_8O_3 + HBr - 4H_2O$ (compared with *monobromhydrin*, $C_3H_8O_3 + HBr - H_2O$), or which forms one of the two substances into which a body may be split up, as in *hemialbumin*, *hemicollin*.

The following are compounds of *hemi-* in less general use; words of greater importance follow in their alphabetic places.

‖ **Hemiable·psia** *Path.* [see ABLEPSY] = HEMIANOPSIA. **Hemialbu·min** *Chem.*, a substance thought to be one of the two original constituents of ordinary albumin; it is converted on digestion into **Hemia·lbumose**, which is probably an antecedent of *hemipeptone*. ‖ **Hemia·lgia** *Path.*, unilateral pain. **Hemia·mb, -iambus** *Pros.*, an iambic dimeter catalectic. ‖ **Hemianæsthe·sia** *Path.* [ANÆSTHESIA], loss of sensation in one side of the body; hence **Hemianæsthe·sic** *a.* ‖ **Hemianalge·sia** *Path.* [ANALGESIA], insensibility to pain on one side of the body (*Quain's Dict. Med.*, 1883). **Hemiana·tropous** *a. Bot.* [ANATROPOUS], half-anatropous; = HEMITROPOUS. **Hemiata·xy** *Path.* [ATAXY 2], ataxy of a limb on one side of the body. **Hemia·trophy** *Path.* [ATROPHY], atrophy of one side of the body or an organ. **Hemica·talepsy** *Path.*, catalepsy affecting one side of the body. **Hemice·ntral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicentrum*, one of the pair of lateral elements which compose the *centrum* of a vertebra. **Hemicepha·lic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to the *hemicephalum* or sinciput (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hemice·rebral** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemicerebrum*, i.e. either of the two CEREBRAL hemispheres. **Hemicho·rdate** *a. Biol.*, partly or imperfectly chordate, as the anomalous genus *Balanoglossus*; *sb.*, a hemichordate animal. ‖ **Hemichore·a** *Path.*, chorea affecting one side of the body. **Hemico·llin** *Chem.* [COLLIN], a peptone-like body formed along with semiglutin, when a solution of gelatin is boiled for a long time. **Hemicry·stalline** *a.*, half or incompletely crystalline. **He·mide·mise·miqua·ver** *Mus.*, a note of half the length of a demisemiquaver, also the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with four hooks. **Hemidiape·nte** *Anc. Mus.* [DIAPENTE], a diminished or imperfect fifth. **Hemidi·tone** *Anc. Mus.* [DITONE], a minor third. **He·midrachm** (he·midræm) [*ἡμίδραχμον*], an ancient Greek coin, a half-drachma. **Hemi-elli·ptic, -ical** *adjs.*, half-elliptic; 'applied to the recess of the vestibule of the external ear'. **Hemi-encepha·lic** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemiencephalon*, or lateral half of the ENCEPHALON or brain. **Hemi-e·pilepsy** *Path.*, an epilepsy producing convulsions on one side of the body only. **Hemifa·cial** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to one side of the face. **Hemi·gamous** *a. Bot.* [*γάμος* marriage], said of grasses, having one of the two florets of a spicule neuter, and the other unisexual. **Hemigeo·meter** *Entom.*, a caterpillar of the *Noctuidæ*, which in its mode of progression resembles the true geometer caterpillars. **Hemiglyph** (he·miglif) *Arch.*, the half-glyph or -groove at the edge of the triglyph in the Doric entablature. **Hemi·gnathous** *a. Ornith.* [*γνάθος* jaw], having one mandible much shorter than the other, as in the genus *Hemignathus* of sun-birds. **Hemiholohe·dral** *a. Cryst.*, having half the number of planes in all the octants; sometimes said of the parallel hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Hemihydrate** *Chem.*: see c above. **Hemimelli·tic** *Chem.*, a crystalline tri-basic acid $C_9H_6O_6$: see c above, and MELLITIC. **Hemili·gulate** *a. Bot.*, half-ligulate: said of the irregular corolla of a composite flower, when it has only one lip of the limb. **Hemio·bole, -obo·lion** *Numism.* [*ἡμιοβόλιον*], an ancient Greek coin, half an obol. **Hemioctahe·dron** *Cryst.*, a tetrahedron considered as to its relation to the octahedron: see b above; hence **Hemioctahe·dral** *a.* **Hemiolo·gamous** *Bot.*: see quot. **He·mione** *Zool.* [ad. L. *hemionus*, Gr. *ἡμίονος*, f. *ὄνος* ass], the dziggetai. **Hemio·rthotype** *a. Cryst.* [ORTHOTYPE] = monoclinic. **Hemipa·lmate** *a. Biol.* [PALMATE], half- or partially webbed, semipalmate (Mayne, 1854). ‖ **Hemiparaple·gia** *Path.* [*παραπληγία* stroke on one side], paralysis of one lower limb. ‖ **Hemipa·resis** *Path.* [*πάρεσις* slackening], paresis or impairment of muscular strength affecting one side of the body; hence **Hemipare·tic** *a.* **Hemipe·ptone** *Chem.*, a variety of peptone derived from hemialbumose by a continuance of the digestive process: see *Hemialbumin*. **Hemipe·talous** *a. Bot.*, applied to a state intermediate between monopetalous and polypetalous, in which the petals have partly coalesced. **He·miphrase** *Mus.*, a half-phrase, usually occupying only one measure. **Hemipi·nic** *a. Chem.*, in *h. acid*, a dibasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$, formed by the decomposition of Opianic acid, $2C_{10}H_{10}O_5$. **Hemipi·nnate** *a. Bot.*, half or partly pinnate. **He·miplane** *Geom.*, half a plane. **Hemipro·tein** *Chem.*: see quot. 1878 under *Hemialbumin*. **Hemirha·mphine** *a. Ichth.*, (a fish) having the upper jaw very short in comparison with the lower, as in the genus *Hemirhamphus*, or half-bills. **Hemise·ptal** *a. Anat.*, of or pertaining to a *hemiseptum*, or lateral half of a septum or partition, as those in the heart and brain. **He·misome** *Biol.* [*σῶμα* body], one half of the body of an animal. **He·mispasm** *Path.*, a spasm affecting one side only of the body. **Hemi·trichous** *a. Bot.* [*τριχ-* hair], half clothed with hairs (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hemitri·glyph** *Arch.*, a half triglyph (Gwilt *Arch.*). **He·mitype**, a half-type, that which is hemitypic. **Hemity·pic** *a. Zool.*, partially typical of a given group, of an intermediate type.

1876 tr. *P. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 145 The hemiproteïdin or *hemialbumin formed by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on albumin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 365 When albumin is boiled with dilute sulphuric acid for a few hours it gives two kinds of syntonin, one of which he names hemiprotein .. the other he terms hemialbumin. 1883 FOSTER *Phys.* App. (ed. 4) 719 The *hemialbumose..was..isolated by Meissner; it is apparently the body called by him A-peptone. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 272 Many Anacreontic poems which are written in *hemiambs. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 100 *Hemianæsthesia is quite marked. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* xxv. 547 In many cases of Hemi-anæsthesia, the viscera remain at least as tender as ever under firm pressure. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* I. ii. 130 Another condition is .. the *amphitropous or *heterotropous, or *hemianatropous, intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 579/2 *Hemianatropous*, an ovule which is anatropal, with half the raphe free. 1886 W. R. GOWERS *Man. Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 299 *Hemiatrophy of the Tongue. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Nov. 704/2 A species of Balanoglossus obtained .. at Herm, Channel Islands, being the first recorded instance of the occurrence of this *hemichordate in any part of the British seas. 1881 PRITCHARD tr. *Eder's Emuls. Photogr.* 44 Semi-glutin, by standing, reduces silver nitrate without precipitating it, while *hemi-colline causes a flaky precipitate of the same. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 669 **Hemi-Compounds* are often called *di-compounds*. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He..describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, Holocrystalline, *Hemicrystalline, and Highly Glassy Rocks. 1853 SHELTON *Rector St. Bardolph's* ii. 22 Many a *hemi-demi-semi-quaver. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, **Hemidiapente*, an imperfect fifth. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 30 (Jod.) The chromatick proceeded by two successive semitones and a *hemiditone, or minor third. 1841 H. H. WILSON *Ariana Antigua* 268 *Hemidrachm. Head of king, with fillet, to the right. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 530 The hemispherical and *hemi-elliptical depressions are separated by a ridge or pyramidal eminence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 200/1 Let us suppose two diagonal lines to be drawn through opposite angles, and crossing each other on the faces of the Cube. It may be observed.. that the solid angles at the extremities of all these diagonals are truncated to produce the octahedron; but it sometimes happens that the solid angles at the extremities of only one of those diagonals on one plane, and a transverse diagonal on a parallel plane, are truncated, producing a four instead of an eight-sided secondary figure; these are termed **hemi* forms, from their presenting only half the number of planes which might be expected from the symmetry of the primary crystal. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, **Hemigamous*. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxii. 286 Other *hemigeometers..have only six prolegs. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 180 The *hemi-icositetrahedron, or tetrahedrid pyramidion..called also the trigonal dodecahedron, or twelve-icosceloheдron. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 833 Mellophanic acid undergoes similar transformations, resulting in the formation of *Hemimellitic and Phthalic acids. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 554 Hemimellitic acid .. crystallises in colourless needles somewhat sparingly soluble in water. 1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 40 The resulting form is a tetrahedron or *hemi-octahedron. 1868 *Ibid.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System* .. The octahedral planes are all hemiotahedral. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., etc.*, **Hemiologamous*, a term employed in speaking of grasses when in the same spikelet one of two florets is

neuter, and the other hermaphrodite, as in several species of Panicum. 1883 Foster *Phys.* App. (ed. 4) 718 In..normal peptic and tryptic digestion .. *hemipeptone [is preceded] by a hemi-albumiose. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 739 *Hemipinic Acid is also produced by oxidation of opianic acid and of narcotine. 1892 G. B. Halsted *Elem. Synth. Geom.* 5 Any straight line in a plane cuts it into two parts called *hemiplanes. 1876 tr. *P. Schützenberger's Ferment.* 65 *Hemi-protein is also soluble in dilute alkalis, and precipitated by acids. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 273 Of the *hemiscalenohedron, instances are met with on certain crystals of phenakite, dioptase, and ilmenite. 1871 Sir T. Watson *Lect. Princ. & Pract. Phys.* (ed. 5) I. xxv. 484 The phenomena of *hemispasm—of convulsions limited to the limbs of one side. *a* 1883 C. H. Fagge *Princ. & Pract. Med.* (1886) I. 534 Hemispasm—the 'mobile counterpart' of hemiplegia.

‖ **Hemiano·psia.** *Path.* [mod.L., f. Hemi- + Gr. *ἀν-* priv. + *ὄψις* sight.] Half-blindness, being a loss of perception of one half the field of vision.

1885 Stirling tr. *Landois' Hum. Phys.* II. 786 When it is spoken of as paralysis of one-half of the retina, the term *hemiopia* is applied to it; when, with reference to the field of vision, the term *hemianopsia* is used. 1891 J. Hutchinson in *Archives Surg.* II. 303 Persisting vertical hemianopsia. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Nov. 1107/1 There was .. complete blindness of one eye and diminished vision, but no hemianopsia of the other.

Hemibranch (he·mibræŋk). *Zool.* [f. Hemi- + Gr. *βράγχια* gills.] a. An incomplete gill. b. A fish of the order *Hemibranchii*, having the branchial apparatus incomplete. Hence **Hemibranchiate** (-bræŋkiēt) *a.*, half-gilled; *sb.*, a hemibranch.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 431 The hemibranchiates .. have imperfect gills or branchiae. 1891 *Nature* 17 Sept. 483/2 The spiracular gill of Elasmobranchs should be described as the hyoid hemibranch, and the opercular gill of the higher fishes as the first branchial hemibranch.

† **He·micade.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *hēmicadium*, Gr. *ἡμικάδιον*, f. *κάδος cadus*, Cade.] 'A half Hogshead' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

He·micarp. *Bot.* [f. Hemi- + Gr. *καρπός* fruit.] A half-fruit; one of the two carpels which constitute the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ*.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 312 Each half-fruit is termed a hemicarp or mericarp.

Hemicentral, -cerebral, etc.: see Hemi-

He·micircle. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Hemi- + Circle *sb.*] A half circle, semicircle.

a 1618 J. Davies *Extasie* 25 Wks. (Grosart) I. 89 Her Browes two hemi-circles did enclose Of Rubies. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. v. (1635) 106 Euery oblique Horizon will diuide the Equatour into two equall hemicircles. 1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xi. (ed. 5) 358 A hemicircle of the majestic granite mountains.

So **Hemici·rcular** *a.*, semicircular.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hemicircular*, halfe round. 1895 Lunn *How to visit Italy* 92 Two grand hemi-circular colonnades.

† **Hemicrane.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-cran,** 7 **-crain, -cranie, -y.** [a. obs. F. *hemicraine* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *hēmicrānia*, a. Gr. *ἡμικρανία*, f. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *κρανίον* skull. *Hemicranie* is an adaptation of the L.] = next.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) C iv, Hyera hermetis purgeth the hemicran. *Ibid.* D j, Oyle of fystikes healeth the hemicrane and watchynges. 1600 Vaughan *Direct. Health* (1633) 87 Here-hence springs the Head-ache..which last we call the Hemicrany or Megrim, possessing but the one side of the Head. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 135 Cephalalgies, Hemicranies, Phthises. 1657 *Physical Dict., Hemicrania*, or *hemicrane*, a kind of head-ach, when but one side of the head is grieved.

‖ **Hemicrania** (hemikrē·niă). *Path.* [L.: see prec.] 1. Headache confined to one side of the head; megrim.

1657 [see prec.]. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 151 The bones help the Hemicrania. *a* 1801 W. Heberden *Comm.* xvii. (1806) 93 The hemicrania, or pain of one half of the head. 1872 Geo. Eliot in J. W. Cross *Life* III. 157, I am..struggling with hemicrania and *malaise*.

2. 'Also a term used in Teratology to denote imperfect development or total defect of one side of the brain and its coverings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Hemicra·nic, *a.* [ad. L. *hēmicrānic-us* = Gr. *ἡμικρανικός*.] Pertaining or subject to hemicrania.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hemicranick*.., subject to the sickness called Megrim or Hemicrain. 1854 in Mayne.

Hemicycle (he·misəik'l). Also 7 **-cicle.** [a. F. *hémicycle* (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hēmicyclium*, a. Gr. *ἡμικύκλιον*, f. *ἡμι-* Hemi + *κύκλος* circle.] A half circle, semicircle; a semicircular structure, as an orchestra or apse-like recess.

1603 B. Jonson *King's Coron. Entertain.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 531/2 Upon the right hand of her .. in a hemicycle was seated Esychia, or Quiet. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 170 The scaberd of his sword was red..the blade formed like a hemi-cicle *c* 1790 Cowper *Notes P. L.* I. 616 Thus forming themselves into a hemicycle or half moon figure, that all migh hear him. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 155 Earlier and larger churches seem to have been contented with the single hemicycle.

Hemicyclic (hemisi·klik), *a. Bot.* [ad. F. *hémicyclique* (Littré), ad. Gr. *ἡμικυκλικ-ός*, f. *ἡμικύκλιον* (see prec.).] Applied to flowers which have the parts arranged spirally in such a manner that the transition from one series to another (e.g. from petals to stamens) occurs at the completion of a turn of the spiral; also to those which have some parts arranged spirally (*acyclic*) and others in whorls (*cyclic*).

1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 533 In hemicyclic flowers those members at least which are arranged in whorls may possibly be distributed symmetrically.

Hemicyli·ndrical, *a.* Having the form of half a cylinder, divided in the direction of its axis.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) V. 771 The articular surface of the condyles is hemicylindrical. 1883 Buchan & Stewart in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 162/2 By means of a hemicylindrical lens.

Hemida·ctyl, *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Hemi- + Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger.]

A. adj. Having an oval disk at the base of the toes, as in the saurian genus *Hemidactylus* (Webster 1864). *B. sb.* A saurian of this genus; a gecko. Hence **Hemida·ctylous** *a.* = A. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1863 Wood *Nat. Hist.* III. 72 The Spotted Gecko, or Spotted Hemidactyle, a rather pretty species of Gecko.

Hemidemisemiquaver, etc.: see Hemi-.

Hemidome (he·midōm). *Cryst.* [f. Hemi- + Dome *sb.* 5 b.] A pair of parallel and equal faces, parallel to the orthodiagonal in the monoclinic (or monosymmetrical) system (in which two such pairs constitute a dome). Hence **Hemidoma·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hemidome.

1868 Dana *Min.* Introd. (ed. 5) 27 *Monoclinic System* .. The domes parallel to the orthodiagonal are hemidomes, the planes in front at top being unlike in inclination those in front below, each being a hemidome. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 88 When the light falls obliquely either on the basal plane..or the hemidome of a monoclinic felspar.

‖ **Hemi-elytrum** (hemiɪe·litrŭm). Pl. **-a.** *Zool.* Also *erron.* hemelytrum. [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *ἔλυτρον* Elytrum, sheath.]

The fore wing of an insect, which is coriaceous at the base and membranous at the end, as in the *Hemiptera* and *Heteroptera*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlvii. 387 Wings covered by Hemelytra or Tegmina. 1870 Nicholson *Zool.* 210 In some of the Hemiptera .. the apices [of the anterior wings] remain membranous, and to these the term 'hemelytra' is applied. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 500 The fore wings may be converted into wing covers .. as in the hemi-elytra of *Dermaptera* and elytra of *Coleoptera*.

Hence **Hemi-e·lytral** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum.

Hemigamous, -gnathous: see Hemi-.

Hemihedral (hemihē·drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Cryst.* Also **hemiedral.** [f. Hemi- c + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -al.] Of a crystal: Having half the number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system; thus, a tetrahedron is the hemihedral form corresponding to the holohedral octahedron.

1837 [see Hemihedron]. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 806/1 Triple phosphate..generally occurs in hemihedral six-sided prisms. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 264 All the crystals..were alike hemiedral ..that is, half of their similar planes or angles were modified independently of the other half. 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 39 When the crystal has dissimilar faces at the two ends of the same axis of symmetry, the form to which those faces belong is called *hemihedral*.

Hence **Hemihe·drally** *adv.*

1837 Dana *Min.* ii. 19 Minerals, whose crystals are hemihedrally modified, are invariably thus modified, if the secondary planes occur, in which the hemihedrism may take place.

Hemihedron (hemihē·drŏn, -he·drŏn). *Cryst.* [f. Hemi- c + Gr. *ἕδρα* after *hexahedron*, etc. Cf. F. *hémièdre*.] A form or crystal of a hemihedral type.

1837 Dana *Min.* ii. 19 This species of hemihedral Crystal has been called the *inclined hemihedron*. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 137 A form of the hemi-symmetrical kind will be termed a semiform or a hemihedron. *Ibid.* § 176 Holo-systematic haplohedral forms; or holotesseral hemihedra.

So **Hemihe·drism, Hemihe·dry** [cf. F. *hémiédrie*], the property or quality of crystallization in hemihedral forms.

1837 Dana *Min.* ii. 19 The first species of hemihedrism gives rise to solids, whose opposite planes are not parallel. *Ibid.*, Examples of the first kind of hemihedrism, in which half the angles of the cube are modified. 1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 143 This kind of hemihedry is strikingly exhibited in apatite. 1883 *Nature* 1 Feb. 317/1 Some remarks on hemihedry in crystals.

Hemi·logous, *a. Chem.* [f. Hemi- + *ana-logous.*] (See quot.)

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 141 *Hemilogous Series*, a name applied by Shiel .. to series of organic compounds, the terms of which differ from one another by *n*CH.

‖ **Hemimetabola** (he·mimĭtæ·bŏlă), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L. neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *μετάβολος* changeable.] A division of Insects comprising those which undergo incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 Nicholson *Zool.* (1880) 341 Insects are divided into sections, called respectively *Ametabola*, *Hemimetabola*, and *Holometabola*. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 508 In the *Hemi-metabola*, the larva may differ notably from the adult in the structure of the antennæ, eyes, mouth-parts..as well as in the absence of wings.

Hence **Hemimetabo·lic, Hemimeta·bolous** *adjs.*, of the nature of the *Hemimetabola*; undergoing incomplete metamorphosis. **Hemimeta·boly,** incomplete metamorphosis.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 The adult insect, whilst gaining certain organs which the larva does not possess, such as wings, loses certain others, which the larva does possess, such as the provisional structures making up the 'mask' of the *Libellulidæ*. Such insects are called 'Hemimetabolous'. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 281 In the hemimetabolic insects there is a metamorphosis, which consists of 3 stages.

Hemimetamo·rphic, *a. Biol.* [f. Hemi- + Metamorphic.] = Hemimetabolic. Hence **Hemimetamo·rphosis,** incomplete or partial metamorphosis; hemimetaboly.

1880 Day *Fishes Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. 91 In some pelagic forms Hemimetamorphosis may occur, or very considerable alterations in their growth and development.

Hemimorphic (hemiɪmō·rfik), *a. Cryst.* [f. Hemi- + Gr. *μορφή* shape + -ic.] Of a crystal: Having unlike planes or modifications at the ends of the same axis. So **Hemimo·rph,** a hemimorphic crystal. **Hemimo·rphism,** the property of being hemimorphic. **Hemimo·rphite** *Min.*, Kenngott's name (1853) for hydrous silicate of zinc, the crystals of which are hemimorphic. **Hemimo·rphous** *a.* = Hemimorphic. **Hemimorphy** = Hemimorphism.

1864 Webster, *Hemimorphic.* 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 407 Calamine..Orthorhombic; hemimorphic-hemihedral. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 32 Tourmaline is Rhombohedral, eminently hemi-morphous. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 138 The crystals when heated and freely suspended, exhibit polar electricity, a phenomenon which usually accompanies hemimorphism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hemimorphy.* 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 140 *Hemimorphism* is the term for a particular case of haplohedral mero-symmetry. One-half or, it may be, one-fourth of the faces of the original form are present in the hemimorphic form: but these all lie on one side of a systematic plane, the symmetral character of which is in abeyance. *Ibid.* § 272 Hemimorphous forms are not rare in the Hexagonal system, but they occur most often as hemimorphs of hemisymmetrical types of crystal.

‖ **Hemina** (hĭməi·nă). Also (anglicized or as F.) 7 hemine, 8 emine, (esmine). [L. *hēmīna*, a. Gr. *ἡμίνα*, f. *ἡμι-* half-. Cf. F. *emine*, *hemine* 'a measure that containes three Possons; and comes to, in weight, about seuen and a halfe of our moderne ounces' (Cotgr.).] A liquid measure (orig. ancient Sicilian) of about half a pint; also, a measure for corn (see above, and quot. 1756).

1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xix, Five heads of the Poppy being sodden in three hemines of wine. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 3 The Ephemera feaver is cured by 3 drops taken from an Asses eare..in two hemina's of water. 1745 A. Butler *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 377 *note*, The hemina of wine allowed by St. Bennet. 1756 R. Rolt *Dict. Trade & Comm.*, *Hemina*, *Emine*, or *Esmine*, is a great corn measure .. At Marseilles the hemina of corn weighs 75 lb. .. and in Barbary it is computed equal to 9 bushels.

Heming, var. of Hemming *sb. Obs.*

Hemioctahedron, etc.: see Hemi-

‖ **Hemiolia** (hemiō·liă). *Mus. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6 **hemiola,** 7 **hemiolion, hemolios,** 8 **hemiolius.** [med.L. *hēmiolia*, a. Gr. *ἡμιολία* (sc. *διάστασις* interval, in Plato), fem. of *ἡμιόλιος* 'in the ratio of one and a half to one', f. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *ὅλος* whole.] In mediæval music. a. A perfect fifth, so called because produced by shortening a string to two-thirds of its length. b. Three notes in the place of two; a triplet.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 30 That proportion which the musitions falselie termed *Hemiola*, when in deede it is nothing else but a round *Tripla*. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 (Stanf.) The proportion of the Musicke or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquitertiall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall..the whole and halfe as much more. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 182 Harmony contains three consents in tune, Diapason, Hemiolion, Diatessaron. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* 1880 in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 727.

‖ **Hemiopia, Hemiopsia.** *Path.* Also (anglicized) **hemiopy, -opsy.** [mod.L., f. Hemi- + Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπ-* eye, *ὄψις* sight.] = Hemianopsia.

1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Hemiopsia*, a defect of vision, in which the person sees the half, but not the whole of an object. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. x. 230 The curious disease of hemiopsy, or amaurosis dimidiata, in which the patient sees with each eye only half of an obj ct, being blind to the other half. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 114/2 *Hemiopia.* 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemiopia*, *Hemiopsia*..hemiopy: hemiopsy. 1864–70 T. Holmes & Hulke *Syst. Surg.* (1883) II. viii. 77 Transient hemiopsia is often an initial symptom of megrim.

Hemipalmate, -phrase, etc.: see Hemi-.

Hemiple·ctic, *a. Path.* [f. Hemi- + Gr. *πληκτικ-ός* of a striking kind.] = Hemiplegic.

1891 in F. P. Foster *Med. Dict.*

‖ **Hemiplegia** (hemiplī·dʒiă). *Path.* [Late L., a. Gr. *ἡμιπληγία* (rare. for *ἡμικληξία*), f. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *πληγή* stroke, f. stem of *πλήσσειν* to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body; usually caused by a lesion in the opposite side of the brain.

1600 Holland *Pliny* xli. xvi. 1105 The Consull..fell downe

in a fit of Apoplexie: which turned into an *Hemiplegia* or dead palsey all the one side of his bodie. 1754 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 92 ¶ 5 Though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a hemiplegia. *a* 1754 MEAD *Wks.* 481 (Jod.) On dissection of the bodies of apoplecticks who had been seized with an hemiplegia, he always found the cause of the disease in the opposite side of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 291 In old Hemiplegias the epidermis is often dry, rough, and scaly.

Hence **Hemiple·giac** *a.*, affected with or subject to hemiplegia; *sb.*, one so affected. **Hemiple·gian** *a.* = prec.

1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* lxix. (1806) 352 In one hemiplegiac the motion of the parts began to return. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 805/1 In hemiplegiac subjects. 1842 SYD. SMITH *Lett. Locking in Railw.* Wks. 1859 II. 324/1 Most absurd .. is this hemiplegian law—an act .. to protect one side of the body and not the other.

Hemiplegic (hemiple·dʒik, -plī-), *a. Path.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characterized by hemiplegia; affected with or subject to hemiplegia.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 478 Hemiplegic palsy. *Ibid.* 480 The jaundice affecting the hemiplegic side alone. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 602 The convulsion is hemiplegic. 1878 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* 419 *note*, A hemiplegic person has the will to move the paralysed limbs, but not the power.

Hemiplegy (he·mipledʒi). *rare.* Also **hemiplege.** [ad. late L. *hēmiplēgia* (see above). (In mod.F. *hémiplegie*, 1752).] = HEMIPLEGIA.

1755 in JOHNSON. *1802 Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 312 To ascertain, whether in hemiplegies the primitive cause continues to act in the brain. 1864 *Gd. Words* 723/1 A twist or a hemiplege of the reasoning faculty.

† **He·miplexy.** *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *hēmiplēxia*, a. Gr. ἡμιπληξία a stroke on one side, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + πληγή stroke.] = HEMIPLEGIA.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 161 b, It prevayleth against the palsie of the members, left after an Apoplexie, or Hemiplexie. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hemiplexy.*

Hemipod, -pode (he·mippd, -pōud). [ad. mod. L. *hēmipodius* (Temminck's generic name), f. Gr ἡμι- HEMI- + πούς, ποδ-ός foot.] A member of the genus *Hemipodius*, or *Turnix*, of three-toed quail-like birds; a bush-quail, ortygan.

1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* V. 149 Certain border-groups..the Sand-Grouse, the Hemipodes, and the Tinamous. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 147 One species, *T[urnix] sylvatica*, inhabits Barbary and southern Spain, and under the name of Andalucian Hemipode has been included..among British Birds as a reputed straggler. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Hemipode*, a recognized English rendering of Temminck's generic name *Hemipodius* (1815)..for a small group of birds some of which Anglo-Indians often call 'Bustard-Quails' or 'Button-Quails'.

So **Hemipo·diine** *a.*, allied to the Hemipodes.

1862 *Trans. Zool. Soc.* V. 189 The Galline, Columbine, or Hemipodiine types.

Hemiprism (he·mipriz'm). *Cryst.* [HEMI-.] A pair of parallel faces, parallel to the vertical axis of the crystal in the triclinic system (in which two such pairs constitute a prism).

1864 DANA in Webster, *Hemiprism*, a form, in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of crystallization, that comprises but one face of a prism and its opposite. 1882 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* (ed. 3) 70 The prisms will be Hemiprisms.

Hence **Hemiprisma·tic** *a.*, of the nature of a hemiprism.

1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 324 Hemi-prismatic Kouphone-Spar. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 In both systems there are hemiprismatic cleavages.

Hemipter (hĭmi·ptəɹ). [ad. F. *hémiptère*, f. L. *hēmiptera*: see next.] One of the *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., The hemipters form an order of insects with the upper wings usually half crustaceous and half membranaceous, and incumbent on each other. 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 420 Hemipters have the outer wings coriaceous for about half their length only.

‖**Hemiptera** (hĭmi·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* Rarely in sing. **Hemipteron.** [mod.L., neut. pl. of *hēmipterus*, f. *hēmi-*, ἡμι- HEMI- + πτερόν wing, in reference to the structure of the wings.] A large order of Insects, comprising a wide variety of different kinds, characterized by a suctorial mouth, and in the largest group (the HETEROPTERA), by wings coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip. Also called *Rhynchōta*. Well-known examples are bugs, lice, and plant-lice.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.*, Hemiptera. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 403 These Hemiptera, also called pseudo-aphides..live on the trees and plants from which they derive their nourishment. 1885 H. O. FORBES *East. Archipelago* viii. 251 A singular case of ants milking a winged Hemipteron, which of course could not be kept in captivity.

Hence **Hemi·pteral** *a.*, hemipterous. **Hemi·pteran** *adj.*, hemipterous; *sb.*, one of the *Hemiptera*. **Hemi·pterist**, a student or collector of *Hemiptera*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hemipteral.* 1865 DOUGLAS & SCOTT *Brit. Hemiptera* 6 The instruments of capture used by the Coleopterist will be those wanted by the Hemipterist. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 424 The absence of palps .. suggesting that the Hemipteran mouth is the extreme term of a series of modifications. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Aug. 512 That terrible microscopic hemipteran, the chinch-bug.

Hemipterous (hĭmi·ptĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. HEMIPTERA + -OUS.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the *Hemiptera*.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 257 The hemipterous order of insects. 1880 *Athenæum* 30 Oct. 574/1 Specimens of..an Hemipterous insect supposed to be damaging the hops grown near Canterbury.

Hemipy·ramid. *Cryst.* [HEMI-.] A figure consisting of two pairs of parallel faces intersecting all three axes in the monosymmetric system (in which four such pairs constitute a pyramid). Hence **Hemipyra·midal** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hemipyramid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hemipyramidal .. Hemirhombohedral.*

Hemirhamphine, etc.: see HEMI-.

Hemisect, *v.* [f. HEMI- + L. *sect-*, ppl. stem of *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To bisect, esp. longitudinally, or into the right and left halves. So **Hemise·ction**, the action or process of thus bisecting.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 In the frog, after hemisection of the cord below the brachial plexus. 1885 *Science* 11 Sept. 223/1 A hemisected skeleton showing the variation in size of the neural and hæmal cavities. 1895 *Athenæum* 30 Mar. 412/1 The Changes in Movement and Sensation produced by Hemisection of the Spinal Cord in the Cat.

Hemisphe·ral, *a. rare.* [f. next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a hemisphere.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxix. (1854) 475 The great galactic line of life Which parts the hemispheral palm of Heaven.

Hemisphere (he·misfīəɹ). Forms: α. 4–5 **hemy-, hemi-, -sperie, -ye,** 4–6 **emy-, emi-, (eme)sperie, -ry,** 6 **hemispherie, -ye.** β. 5 **h)emyspere,** 6 **emispere, hemispher,** 6–7 **-sphære,** 7–8 **hemisphear(e,** 6– **hemisphere.** [In form *hemispherie*, etc., ad. late L. *hēmisphærium*, a. Gr. ἡμισφαίριον, f. ἡμι- HEMI- + σφαῖρα SPHERE; in form *hemisphere*, through OF. *emispere, -sphere* (13–14th c.), mod.F. *hémisphère*.]

1. *generally.* A half sphere; one of the halves of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the centre.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 51 Al made of very cleare glasse .. in forme of a rounde Hemisphere. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 11 In one of our Critical Observations, I could see more then a hemisphere of the eye at once. 1796 HUTTON *Dict. Math.* s.v., The centre of gravity of a Hemisphere, is five-eighths of the radius distant from the vertex. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 331 A hemisphere of the cocoa-nut shell is used as a lamp to burn its own oil. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 325 The sphere of projection is divided into hemispheres by a single symmetral plane.

b. *Magdeburg hemispheres*, a contrivance invented by Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg to demonstrate the pressure of the air

It consists of two strong hollow nicely-fitting brass hemispheres, each of which is furnished with a handle, and one with a cock to be adjusted to an air-pump. When they are fitted together and the air has been exhausted, great force is required to separate them.

1815 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.* 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 179 Two of the strongest men will be unable to tear the hemispheres asunder, provided they are of a moderate magnitude, owing to the amount of the pressure with which they are held together.

2. *spec.* Half of the celestial sphere; in early quots., esp. that half of the heavens seen above the horizon, the sky above us; in *Astron.*, usually, one of the halves into which the celestial globe is divided by the equinoctial or by the ecliptic. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1390 (1439) (Harl. MS.) *Ther god..þe for thyn haste..So fast ay to our hemysperie* [*v. rr.* emesperie, hemy-spere] bynde! *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 18 The cercle þat deuydeth the two Emysperies, þat is, the partie of the heuene a-boue the Erthe & the partie be-nethe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xx. 90 We schuld hafe sene all þe *roundeness of þe firmament*, þat es to say bathe þe emisperies, þe vppermare and þe nedermare. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, With the brightnes of his beames merye For to reioyse all our Hemisperie. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. x, When cleare Dyana..Gan for to ryse, lightyng our emispery.

β. [Cf. quot. *c* 1374 in α.] *a* 1532? LYDG. *Goodly Balade* 27 (Skeat, *Chaucerian Pieces* 406) The rude night, that .. shadoweth our emispere [*rime* dere]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The sternis & planetis..durst nocht be sene in oure hemispere. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hemisphere*, halfe of the compasse of heauen, that we see. 1607 J DAVIES *Summa Totalis* D ij b, Fal'n to rest beneath our Hemyspheare. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shepherd*, The Sun keeps on the Left Hand of the Hemisphear. 1892 R. S. BALL *In Starry Realms* xxi. 304 The number of stars in the northern hemisphere alone is upwards of three hundred thousand. We may assume that the southern hemisphere has an equally numerous star-population.

3. One of the halves of the terrestrial globe, esp. as divided by the equator (*Northern* and *Southern hemispheres*). Also the halves containing Europe, Asia, and Africa (*Eastern hemisphere*), and America (*Western hemisphere*), respectively.

α. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 280 No generall eclipse, whiche should extende to all the worlde, namely for that hemispherye. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 51 Neyther dydde any .. trauerse the Equinoctial line to thinferiour hemispherie or halfe globe of the earthe and sea. 1561 — *Arte Nauig.* I. xiv. 14 b, Also called yᵉ Hemisphery.

β. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 125 *A Card*, for halfe the face of th' Earth whiche..wyll conveniently serve for our Hemisphere. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* xvii. 167 The Western Hemisphere the land of Gold and Treasure; The Eastern Hemisphere the Land of Spices and Perfumes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* vii, These drops.. A Balsome are for both the Hemispheres. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 312 The ancient Cosmographers doe place the division of the East and Westerne Hemisphere, that is the first terme of longitude in the Canary or fortunate Islands. 1753 *Adventurer* No. 99 ¶ 9 When Columbus had engaged king Ferdinand in the discovery of the other hemisphere. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* (1858) 186 It is a fact..that London occupies nearly the center of the terrestrial hemisphere.

b. *Hemisphere of vision, H. of illumination.*

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxiii. 241 The illuminated hemisphere, called, for distinction, the Hemisphere of *Illumination*. *Ibid.* 242 The hemisphere which he sees, called the Hemisphere of *Vision*.

4. A map or projection of half the terrestrial globe or the celestial globe.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., The Maps or Prints of the Heavens pasted on Boards or Cloth are also sometimes call'd *Hemispheres*, but more commonly *Planispheres*. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 25 There was a map—a hemisphere of the world—which his father had drawn.

5. *Anat.* Each of the halves of the cerebrum of the brain. (See CEREBRAL.)

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 188 Inflammation operating probably chiefly on the left hemisphere of the brain. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 409 This surface of the brain has been regarded..as formed of several distinct regions, which they have named Lobes, and which occupy the base of the hemispheres. 1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 181 *note*, Influenced by the inapplicability of the term 'hemispheres' to parts which are more commonly spheres or spheroids. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 366 A very deep fissure running from before backwards, and dividing the visible part of the brain into two lateral halves termed *hemispheres*.

6. *transf.* and *fig.* A realm or region of action, life, or thought; = 'sphere'. In earlier quots. directly *fig.* from 2.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. (Arb.) 66 It may well glad thyn emyspery. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 b, When ..the starre of merit shal appear within the compasse of their Hemisphere, and offer presents. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 16 To guild, by turns, the Gallick Hemisphear. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. § 2. 265 To surmise the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 75 He is a cheering.. gleam coming across the dark hemisphere of treachery, mistrust, and unkindness.

He·misphered, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].]

1. Formed as a hemisphere.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 178 The eyes of Crabs .. are Hemispher'd, almost in the same manner as these of Flies. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1854) 106 The hemisphered abysses here.

2. Having a cerebral hemisphere (of such a kind).

1871 HUXLEY in Darwin *Desc. Man* vii. (1883) 203 The Lemurine, short hemisphered, brain.

Hemisphe·ric, *a.* [f. HEMISPHERE + -IC. Cf. F. *hémisphérique* (16th c.).]

1. = HEMISPHERICAL 1: chiefly in technical use.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 Great bodies of building round and strongly set up vawtwise in form of the Hemispherike. *a* 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), A pyrites, placed in the cavity of another of an hemispherick figure, in much the same manner as an acorn in its cup. 1774 G. WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 197 In about ten or twelve days is formed an hemispheric nest. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 239 Mimosas, with hemispheric tops. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 355.

2. = HEMISPHERICAL 2.

1889 TALMAGE in *Voice* (N. Y.) 28 Feb., Corrupt legislation, which at times makes our State and National capitals a hemispheric stench. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 5/2 The Olney doctrine of the Hemispheric Sovereignty of the United States.

Hemispherical (hemisfe·rikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hemisphere; of the form of or resembling a hemisphere.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 32 Hemispherical Vaults..be..the securest. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ix. 114 A hollow vessel .. of an almost Hemispherical figure. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 194 The capsule is.. covered with a hemispherical lid. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxix. 325, I have proposed to use a hemispherical lens. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 186 The seeds .. are hemispherical, with one side convex and the other flat.

2. Of or belonging to one hemisphere of the earth; extending over a hemisphere.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* x. 334, I suppose we are getting over our hemispherical provincialism. 1884 (*U. S. Senator*) in *Pall Mall G.* 7 June 1/2 The American idea is hemispherical rather than continental.

Hence **Hemisphe·rically** *adv.*, with a hemispherical form.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 524 Hemispherically shrubby-cespitose.

Hemisphe·rico-, combining form of HEMISPHERIC *a.*, joined adverbially with adjectives, as **Hemispherico-conical, -conoid** *adjs.*, conical, etc. but with an approach to the hemispheric form.

1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* Gloss., *Hemispherico-conical*, a shape between a globe and a cone. 1851 LEIGHTON *Brit. Lichens* 23 The slightly raised hemispherico-conoid black apex only visible.

Hemispheroid (hemisfīə·roid). [f. HEMI- + SPHEROID, or f. HEMISPHERE + -OID. Cf. F. *hémisphéroïde* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The half of a spheroid; a figure approaching a hemisphere.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hemispheroidal*, The cacao opens, when yellow and ripe, into two large hemispheroids.

1752 Bevis in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 397 The hemispheroid of the earth formed by the section..of the circle of declination. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 209 The shape of his pontons..was an oblong hemispheroid.

He·mispheroi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Having the form of a hemispheroid.

1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* I. ii. 21 A large hemispheroidal carbuncle.

† **Hemisphe·rule.** *Obs.* A half spherule; a small hemispherical lens.

1696 W. S. Gray in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 281, I was wont to Grind them [glasses] and Polish them on a brass Plane, and so reduce them to Hemispherules. 1756 Amory *J. Buncle* (1770) II. 81 They have them [microscopes] of all kinds, of one and more hemispherules.

Hemistich (he·mistik). *Pros.* Also 7 hemistique, -estique, 7–8 hemistick, 8 -estich; 7–8 in L. form **hemistichium.** [ad. late L. *hēmistichium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιστίχιον*, f. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *στίχος* row, line, verse. Cf. F. *hémistiche* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *hémistique* in Cotgr.] The half or section of a line of verse, as divided by the cæsura or the like; also, a line of less than the usual length.

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 40 In the skro vndergrauen .. iz thear a proper woord, an hemistichi. well squaring with al the rest .. *Lac, Caseus infans.* 1609 Dod & Cleaver *Expos. Prov. ix. & x.* 88 The first hemistich, or former part of the verse. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii, According to that hemistichium of Petronius, *primus in orbe deos fecit timor.* 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. *14th Note*, I am far from their opinion, who think that Virgil himself intended to have filled up these broken Hemestiques. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 5, I do not dislike the Speeches in our English Tragedy that close with an Hemistick or Half Verse. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 169 The occasional hemistich and redundant syllables break the monotony of the measure.

Hence **He·mistichal** *a.*, pertaining to a hemistich.

1824 *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. 15 *note*, The reader will observe the constant return of the hemistichal point, which I have been careful to preserve.

Hemisy·mmetry. *Cryst.* [Hemi- b.] Same as Hemihedrism. Hence **Hemisymme·trical** *a.*, hemihedral.

1881 Thudichum *Ann. Chem. Med.* II, Hemisymmetry in the Chemical Constitution of Gelatin. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 271 A few forms exhibit, in the defalcation of their alternate faces, the gyroidal hemi-symmetry, which, however, must be held really to dominate the structure of the entire crystal. *Ibid.* § 280 Hemi-symmetrical crystals afford abundant examples of twin-structure.

Hemisystema·tic, *a. Cryst.* [Hemi- b.] (See quot.)

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 54 A hemisystematic form. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 139 A *hemi-systematic form* is a form in which only half the origin-planes or normals are extant, the correlative half being absent.

He·mitery. *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *hemiteria*, F. *hémitérie*, f. Hemi- + Gr. *τέρας* monster.] A general term for a malformation that does not amount to monstrosity.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 252 With man, as with animals, varieties have appeared at times which may be classed among hemitery.

† **He·mitone.** *Mus. Obs.* [ad. L. *hēmitonium*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιτόνιον*, f. Hemi- + *τόνος* Tone.] Half-tone, Semitone.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 71 In the Chromatick the Degrees were Hemitones and Trihemitones. 1760 Stiles *Ibid.* LI. 724 But, should we admit more tones than these, as they do, who augment their excesses by hemitones, the meses of two tones must..be applied to the place of one sound.

Hemitrichous, -triglyph, etc.: see Hemi-.

† **Hemitritæ·an,** *a. Obs. Med.* [f. late L. *hēmitritæ-us*, ad. Gr. *ἡμιτριταῖος* (Hippocrates) semi-tertian, f. *ἡμι-* Hemi- + *τριταῖος* on the third day, lasting three days, f. *τρίτος* third: see -an. Cf. F. *hémitritée.*]

Semi-tertian: said of an intermittent fever that combines the symptoms of a quotidian and a tertian fever, consisting of a paroxysm occurring every day with a second stronger one every other day.

1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 374 It will cure the Hemitritean Feaver. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 259, I leave out the names of Feavers Hemitritean.

Hemitropal (hĭmi·trŏpăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] = Hemitropous 2.

1864 in Worcester (citing A. Gray). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 581/1 *Hemitropal*, a slight modification of the anatropal ovule, in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved.

Hemitrope (he·mitrōup), *a.* and *sb. Cryst.* [ad. F. *hémitrope* (1801 Haüy), f. Hemi- + Gr. *-τροπος* turning.] A. *adj.* = Hemitropic.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 225 *Hemitrope* .. that is, one-half turned round, when it is composed of two halves of one and the same crystal, of which the one-half appears to be turned upon the other one-half of the circumference. Example, Twin-crystal of felspar. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 89 A hemitrope crystal .. resembling one of the varieties of the common spinelle. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 159 In the hemitrope position..one pair of the faces forms a re-entrant angle.

B. *sb.* A hemitropic crystal.

1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 176 Haüy has given to these reversed crystals the name hemi-tropes, denoting one half reversed. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 157 Repetition of the twinning on similar twin-faces may indeed occur..Such crystals are triple, quadruple, &c. hemitropes (or triplings, fourlings, &c.).

So **He·mitropism, Hemi·tropy,** hemitropic crystallization.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* IV. 578 A variety of cases of hemitropism. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 92 Due to hemitropy or a half revolution of one of the halves of the crystal. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 163 It results from the law of hemitropy that each pair of corresponding faces on the two crystals lies in one zone with the twin-plane and that the faces make equal angles with it.

Hemitropic (hemitrǫ·pik), *a. Cryst.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Said of a composite or twin crystal: see quots.

1886 F. W. Rudler in *Geol. Mag.* III. 267 The edges of the hemitropic lamellæ are too blurred to allow the exact angles to be taken. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 154 Two crystals are said to be hemitropic or twinned when, presenting identical forms, they are united together in such a way that, if we conceive one of them as being turned through half a revolution round a particular line which wil' be termed the twin-axis..corresponding faces and edges in the two crystals would become parallel. *Ibid.* § 159 In the case of two hemitropic diplohedral crystals, the twin plane becomes in a crystallographic sense a plane of symmetry to the twin-structure; but .. each crystal in the hemitropic group retains its individuality, notwithstanding the mutual interpenetration of the crystals.

Hemi·tropous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

1. *Cryst.* = Hemitropic (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*).

2. *Bot.* Said of an ovule having a form intermediate between the anatropous and orthotropous, so that the hilum lies halfway between the base and the apex.

1860 in Worcester (citing A. Gray).

Hemitype, -typic: see Hemi-.

Hemlock (he·mlǫk). Forms: *α.* 1 hymlice, hymlic, hemlic, 3 hemeluc, 5 hem(e)lok, 6 hemlake, 6–7 hemlocke, 7 hemloc, hemblock, 6– hemlock. *β.* 5 humlok(e, humblok, homeluk, -lok, 6 humlocke, homlo(k)ke, -lock(e, 5–9 (*dial.*) humlock. [OE. *hymlice* weak fem., *hymlic, hemlic*, str. masc.; of obscure origin: no cognate word is found in the other langs.

The form *hym-* is app. the original, that in *hem-* being Kentish. The later *hum-, hom-*, probably come from *hym-*; the ordinary form in mod. Sc. is *humlo'.*]

1. The common name of *Conium maculatum*, a poisonous umbelliferous plant, having a stout branched stem with purplish spots, finely divided leaves, and small white flowers; it is used medicinally as a powerful sedative. b. Also in rural use applied to the large *Umbelliferæ* generally: in south of Scotland esp. to *Angelica sylvestris*, and to *Heracleum Sphondylium*, 'Hairy Humlo'.

It is not clear how far back these uses go. The OE. *hymlice* was a medicinal plant (prob. *Conium*); but in ME. the plant is chiefly referred to as a weed; the definite references to it as poisonous appear to begin with the 16th c. herbalists.

a 700 *Épinal Gloss.* 185 *Cicuta*, hymlicæ [*a* 800 *Erfurt* Huymblicæ]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 463 *Cicuta*, hymlice. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/1 *Cicuta*, hemlic. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 18 Do to hymlican and eofor protan. *Ibid.* II. 74 Nim weax & hemlic, getrifula. *Ibid.* III. 50 Wyll in buteran nyoðerweardne hymlic. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/3 *Herba benedicta, i.* herbe beneit, *i.* hemeluc. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 It es gude to sawe in humbloks and nettles and swilk o'er wedes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/34 *Cecuta*, hemlok. *c* 1425 *Voc.* ibid. 645/21 *Hic tipus*, homelok. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 40/1 *Cicuta* .. *angl.* hemelok *uel* hornwistel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/2 An Humlok, *cicuta, herba benedicta, intubus.* *a* 1500 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 10 (Mätz.) Whan brome wyll appelles bere, And humloke hony in feere, Than sek rest in lond. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iii. (R.), What is it elles than the poison of humlocke myxed with wyne? 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. Kiv, In sum places men vse to eate the yong stalkes of homlokkes in sallattes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 74 Thy garden twifallow, Stroy hemlock and mallow. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxiv. 452 Hemlocke is very euyl, dangerous, hurtful, and venemous. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 904 (Britten & H.) The leaues shoote foorth of the ioints and branches like vnto wilde Homlocks. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 44 Her fallow Leas, The Darnell, Hemlock, and ranke Femetary, Doth root vpon. 1605 — *Macb.* IV. i. 25 Roote of Hemlocke, digg'd i' th' darke. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 4 (1643) 266 Hemlock..is meat to storks, and poyson to men. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* II. (1700) 14 Baneful Hemlock, and cold Aconite. 1758 J. G. Cooper *Apol. Aristippus* (R.), Deadly hemlock's pois'nous weed. *c* 1800 *Yng. Tamlane* lv. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, Their oaten pipes blew wondrous shrill, The hemlock small blew clear; And louder notes from hemlock large, And bog-reed, struck the ear.

b. With qualifying words, applied to various other umbelliferous plants with finely-divided leaves, as **Bastard Hemlock,** *Anthriscus sylvestris* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Lesser H.,** Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium*; **Mountain H.,** *Levisticum officinale* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **Water H.,** various species of *Cicuta* and *Œnanthe.*

1764 Croker, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc., Cicuta-Aquatica*, long-leaved water hemlock, a poisonous plant .. growing in many meadows and watery places. 1788 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 273 *Cicuta*, Water Hemlock. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 231 The waters afford other poisonous herbs as Water Hemlock. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 305 Fool's Parsley, or Ciceley, Lesser Hemlock.

2. A North American tree, *Abies canadensis*, more fully *Hemlock Fir, H. Spruce*, 'so called from the resemblance of its branches in tennity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock'.

1776 C. Carroll *Jrnl. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 49 Several rocky islands appear in the lake [George, N. Y.], covered with a species of cedar here called hemlock. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* xiv. (1847) 197 Forests of spruce-fir and hemlock, a kind of fir somewhat resembling our yew in foliage. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 224 The stems of pines, hemlocks, and oaks, almost gleam like iron on the excited eye. 1847 Longf. *Ev.* Prel. 1 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight. 1856 Bryant *Poems, Catterskill Falls* iv, The long dark boughs of the hemlock fir. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 200 One came upon finely-developed specimens of the Hemlock Spruce .. the Indian Cedar .. and such-like ornamental trees.

b. *Ground Hemlock*: a Canadian species or variety of Yew (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

3. A poisonous potion obtained from the common hemlock. (Believed to have been the poison by which Socrates was put to death.)

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 235 The .. law of the Athenians, wherby malefactors..were forced to drink that odious potion of Hemlock. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 643 The Death that is most without Paine, hath beene noted to be, vpon the Taking of the Potion of Hemlock. 1820 Keats *Ode to Nightingale* 2 A drowsy numbness pains My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 21 Plato was twenty-nine years old when Socrates drank the hemlock.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hemlock draught, -drinker*; *hemlock-like* adj.; (sense 2) *hemlock forest, lumber*, etc.; also **hemlock chervil,** *Torilis Anthriscus*; **hemlock dropwort:** see Dropwort 2; **hemlock parsley,** a North American umbelliferous plant resembling hemlock, but not poisonous; there are two species *Conioselinum Canadense* and *C. Fischeri*; **hemlock pitch,** the resinous exudation of the Hemlock spruce; **hemlock stork's-bill,** *Erodium cicutarium*; **hemlock tree** = sense 2.

1761 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 91 This plant is called, by .. Mr. Ray, Small *hemlock-chervil with rough seeds. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* v. § 3. 138 Architecture .. being especially dependent .. on the warmth of the true life, is also peculiarly sensible of the *hemlock cold of the false. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* iv. (1824) 38 Socrates his poison'd *hemlock draught. 1824 Byron *Def. Transf.* I. i. 228 Be air, thou *hemlock-drinker! 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 155 An agreeable resinous odor, resembling that of a *hemlock forest. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 306 A .. liquid, having .. a penetrating *hemlock-like odour. *Ibid.*, Two priests ate *hemlock-root by mistake; they became raving mad. 1813 Hogg *Witch of Fife* vii, Mine [steed] was made of ane *humloke schaw, An a stout stallion was he. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* II. 45 *Erodium cicutarium* (*Hemlock Stork's-bill).

Hemmed (hemd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hem *v.*1 + -ed.] Furnished with a hem or border; sewed with a hem. *Hemmed in*: shut in, confined, imprisoned.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 311 With thare hemmyd shoyn, Alle this must be done. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 339 The young Men .. wore a hemm'd Gown. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xii, I ken him by his hemmed cravat. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 7/1 With a mere hemmed-in Sierra Leone (and Egypt) to represent its once wide dominions.

Hemmel: see Hemel.

Hemmer (he·mər). [f. Hem *v.*1 + -er 1.] One who hems; in earlier times, one who makes or trims borders of garments.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 182/2 An Hemmer, *limbator.* 1598 Florio, *Orlatrice*, a seame-stresse, a welter, a hemmer. 1852 Miss Mitford *Recoll.* I. 301 The hemmer of flounces ..seemed flurried and fatigued.

b. An 'attachment' to a sewing-machine for doing hemming (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **He·mming,** *sb. Obs.* [a. ON. *hemingr* (*hǫmungr*) 'the skin of the shanks of a hide', f. *hǫm* shank.] The skin or hide of a deer's shank; a rough shoe or brogue made from this.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 468/31 *Pero*, hemming *i.* ruh sco. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 476 Þe heminges swiþe on est He schar and layd bi side. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VIII. xxix. 274 At sa gret myschef he wes, That hys Knychtis weryd Rewylynys Of Hydis, or of Hart Hemmynys.

Hemming (he·miŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Hem *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Hem 1; the making or providing of a firm neat border to any article of clothing, upholstery, or the like; that which is hemmed; a fringe, the border of a garment.

German hemming, a substitute for top-sewing (Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 1882).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 14 (xlv. 13) Doghtres of kinges ..In gliterand gilted hemminges. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 7 Payed for the hemmyng of a kertelle of the Quenes of damaske iiijd. 1530 Palsgr. 230/2 Hemmyng or hemme of a garment, *ourelevre.* 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. ix. 23 Many favours which God giveth us ravell out for want of hemming. 1888 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 384/1 The exquisitely fine hemming and stitching shown at Lord Aberdeen's house.

Hemming, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Hem *v.*2 + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Hem 2; coughing, clearing of the throat.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XI. viii, She coughed soo lowde that syre launcelot awaked and he knew her hemynge. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 263 b, It might chaunce to be cast out by spitting or hemmyng. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Hem, hem. A pox on

your hemmings, do you think we care for your hemmings? 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 6 Oct., At length a prodigious hemming showed the preparation in the Colonel for a speech. 1896 in Sir. A. Otway *Pref. to Autobiog. Ld. Clarence Paget* 5 With his 'hemming' and 'hawing', and other tokens of oratorical imperfection.

Hemmir, obs. Sc. form of HAMMER.

Hemmorhoid(e, obs. forms of HÆMORRHOID.

Hemo-, variant spelling of HÆMO-, usual in U.S., and not unfrequent in Great Britain in words of more general use, as *hemorrhage, hemorrhoid*.

Hemp (hemp), *sb.* Forms: 1 hænep, henep, 4– hemp, (4–7 hempe, 6 hemppe). [OE. *henep, hænep* = OLG. **hanap, *hanip*, MDu. and Du. *hennep*, LG. *hemp*, OHG. *hanaf, -if, -uf* (MHG. *hanef*, Ger. *hanf*), ON. *hampr* (Sw. *hampa*, Da. *hamp*):—OTeut. **hanpi-z, *hanapi-z*, cogn. with Gr. κάνναβις, L. *cannabis*: cf. also Lith. *kanapės*, OSlav. *konoplja*, Pers. *kanab*. The word is perh. not Aryan, but adopted in Greek, Germanic, etc. from some common source.]

1. An annual herbaceous plant, *Cannabis sativa*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*, a native of Western and Central Asia, cultivated for its valuable fibre.

It is a diœcious plant, of which the female is more vigorous and long-lived than the male, whence the sexes were popularly mistaken, and the female called *Carl* or *Winter H.*, the male *Fimble* (i.e. female), *Barren*, or *Summer H.*: see CARL HEMP and FIMBLE.

(The quotations from the *Saxon Leechdoms* appear to refer to some wild British plant, perh. the *Wild Hemp* of 5.) *a* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 198/12 *Cannabum*, hænep. *Ibid.* 198/15 *Cannabin*, hænep. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 16 Herba chamepitys bæt is henep [*v.r.* hænep]. *Ibid.* 228 Deos wyrt þe man cannane silfatica, & oþrum naman henep nemneþ. *c* 1325 [implied in HEMPSEED]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Hempe, *canabum*. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146 In Marche is tyme to sowe flaxe & hempe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H j b, Hempe..is profitable for many thynges..and specially to make stronge cables, and roopes of. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. I. 72 Hempe is called in Greeke κάνναβις .. in English Hempe, Neckeweede, and Gallowgrasse. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 Hemp has a five parted calyx in the flowers which bear stamens, but in the pistilliferous ones it is one-leaved, entire and gaping on the side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 715/2 Land that will grow hemp will grow anything.

b. 1523, etc. [see CARL HEMP]. 1577, etc. [see FIMBLE]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxviii. (1633) 709 The male is called Charle Hempe and Winter Hempe. The female Barren Hempe, and Sommer Hempe. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The male Hemp, or summer Hemp, which bears no seeds, and is called by the farmers *Fimble-hemp*, will have its stalks turn white in July. *Ibid.*, The remaining plants, which are the female Hemp, called by the farmer *Karle-hemp*, are to be left till Michaelmas.

2. The cortical fibre of this plant, used for making cordage, and woven into stout fabrics.

c 1300 *Havelok* 782 Hemp to maken of gode lines And stronge ropes to his netes. ?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1233 A sukkenye, That not of hempe ne [? hempene] heerdis was. 1404 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 22, xlv. strykes de hempe, iiij*d*. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1139 Newe halters of hemppe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 105 Long, deepe prams, sowed together with hempe and cord. 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 18 Feb., Casting up..accounts of 500 tons of hemp brought from Riga. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* VII. (1795) II. 10 Committed to Bridewell and required to beat hemp. 1881 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 2/8 Tows and hemps move off very freely.

3. In allusion to a rope for hanging.

† *Stretchhemp*, a person worthy of the gallows. † *To wag hemp*, to be hanged.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 715/1 To mocke the sacrament the blessed body of god, and ful like a stretch hempe, call it but cake bred. *Ibid.*, Tindall .. feareth not (like one yt would at length wagge hempe in the winde) to mocke at all such miracles. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 45 Let not Hempe his Wind-pipe suffocate. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 60 Of no small use to purge a Common-wealth, without the expence of Hemp. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxviii, If his people catch me, I shall taste hemp. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 56 [He] express[ed] a desire for instant hemp rather than listen to any more ghostly consolations.

b. (See quot.) Cf. HEMPY *sb.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., *Young hemp*, an appellation for a graceless boy.

4. A narcotic drug obtained from the resinous exudation of the Indian hemp; bhang; hashish.

1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 195 Hemp is employed in other forms besides churrus as a narcotic. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 108/1 Its votaries have taken to opium and hemp, the latter of which Sir Lepel Griffin says is far more injurious than tobacco.

5. With qualifying words, applied to numerous other plants yielding a useful fibre, or otherwise resembling hemp: as **African Hemp**, (*a*) = *bowstring hemp* (*a*); (*b*) *Sparmannia africana* (Miller *Plant-names*). **American False H.**, *Datisca hirta* (Miller *Ibid.*). **Bastard H.**, name given to the British plants Hemp-nettle and Hemp Agrimony (Britten & Holland). **Bengal H., Bombay H., Madras H.**, *Crotalaria juncea* (Miller). **Bowstring H.**, (*a*) a plant of the genus *Sanseviera*, esp. *S. guineensis*, a liliaceous plant of tropical Africa, the leaf-fibres of which are used by the natives for bowstrings and for making ropes; (*b*) in India, *S. Roxburghiana*; also *Calatropis gigantea* (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*). **Brown Indian H.**, *Hibiscus cannabinus* (Miller). **Canada or Indian H.**, *Apocynum cannabinum*, a N. American perennial (J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Pl.*). **Cretan H.**, *Datisca cannabina* (Miller). **Holy H.**, an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum* (Miller). **Indian H.**, a tropical variety of Common Hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. **Jute or Plant H.**, *Corchoris capsularis* (Encycl. Brit.). **Kentucky H.**, *Urtica* (*Laportea*) *Canadensis* and *U. cannabina* (Miller). **Manilla H.**, the fibre of *Musa textilis*, of the Banana family. **Mountain H.**, *Hyoscyamus insanus* (Syd. Soc. Lex.). **Nettle H.** = HEMP-NETTLE. **Peruvian H.**, *Bonapartea juncea*. **Queensland H.**, the tropical weed *Sida rhombifolia* (N.O. *Malvaceæ*), called also Paddy or Native Lucerne, and Jelly Leaf. **Ramie H.**, *Bœhmeria nivea*. **Sisal H.**, the fibre of species of *Agave*, esp. *A. Sisalana*. **Virginian H., Willow H.**, *Acnida cannabina*, an amarantaceous marsh plant, native of eastern U.S. **Water H.**, a name given to *Eupatorium cannabinum* and *Bidens tripartita*, in U.S. to *Acnida cannabina*. **Wild H.**, *Eupatorium cannabinum* (Gerarde), and *Galeopsis Tetrahit* (Britten & Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxviii. 573 This wilde Hempe called *Cannabis spuria*, and also *Cannabina Spuria*, or bastarde Hempe. *Ibid.*, In English wilde hempe, Nettle hempe, bastard hempe. *Ibid.* II. ccxxix. 574 The bastarde or wilde Hempes, especially those of the water, are called commonly *Hepatorium Cannabinum* .. in English, water Hempe, bastard and water Agrimonie. 1611 COTGR., *Chanvre sauvage*, Bastard Hempe, wild Hempe, Nettle Hempe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 72/2 The bastard Hemp is with several Burs, or hairy Knobs at a distance on the stalk. 1744 J. WILSON *Synops. Brit. Pl.* 95 *Lamium cannabino folio vulgare* .. Nettle Hemp, or rather Hemp-leav'd dead Nettle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3), *Bidens tripartita*, Trifid Doubletooth, Water Hemp, Water Agrimony. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 350/2 *Crotalaria juncea*..This plant is extensively cultivated in..India, on account of the valuable fibre yielded by its inner bark, which is known by the names of Sunn-hemp, Bombay Hemp, Madras Hemp, Brown Hemp, etc. *Ibid.* 1015/2 The Bowstring Hemps ..are stemless perennial plants. 1897 MORRIS *Austral Engl.* 195 *Queensland Hemp*...is not endemic in Australia.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. *attrib.* Of hemp; made of hemp, hempen.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2224 Oure pepill .. Halis vp hemp cordis. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* II. 349/1 Hemp ropes, mi weight. 1599 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 A p[air] of hempe shetes. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. iii, He may, perhaps, take a degree at Tiburne .. And so goe forth a Laureat in hempe circle! 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 24 Feb., Captn. Cocke and I upon his hemp accounts till 9 at night. 1668 T. THOMPSON *Eng. Rogue* II. i, You have no remedy against a hemp halter I hope. 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Havrez Winding Mach.* 32 The wires..in each strand must be twisted round a hemp core. 1893 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 Inquiry..into the trade in all preparations of hemp drugs in Bengal.

b. Comb., as *hemp-close, -cock, -garth, -hammer, -harvest, -harvester, -heckle, -knocker, -plant, -plot, -ridge, -seller, -smoker, -spinner, -stalk, -top*; **hemp-leaved, -like, -packed, -producing** adjs.; **hemp-beater**, a person employed in beating the rotted stems of hemp, so as to detach the fibre; an instrument used in doing this; **hemp-brake**, an instrument for bruising or breaking hemp; **hemp-bush**, an Australian Malvaceous plant, *Plagianthus pulchellus*, yielding a hemp-like fibre; **hemp-cake**, the residue of crushed hempseed, after extraction of the oil; **hemp-dike, -dub, -pit** (*dial.*), a small pond for steeping green hemp; **hemp-hards, -hurds**: see HARDS; **hemp-hatcheler, -heckler** = HEMP-DRESSER; **hemp-oil**, the oil pressed out of hempseed; **hemp-palm**, a palm, *Chamærops excelsa*, of China and Japan, the fibres of which are made into cordage; †**hemp-roll** (see quot.); **hemp-sick** *a.* (cf. HEMPEN 1 b, quot. 1785); **hempwort**, any plant of the Hemp family; **hemp-yard**, a piece of ground on which hemp is grown, a hemp-garth or hemp-close.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 653 Will convert .. our vagabonds .. into lusty *hempbeaters. 1725 VANBR. *Prov. Wife* IV. iii, That fist of her's will make an admirable hemp-beater [in Bridewell]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Hempbeaters, carders, and spinners .. suffer from dust arising from the material. 1873 BOUTELL & AVELING *Heraldry* Gloss., **Hemp-brake* or *Hackle*, an instrument for bruising hemp. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. 364 *Hemp cake is chiefly used for adulterating linseed cake. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 58 The Fields .. are like those of our *Hemp-Closes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* xii. (1681) 250 Stick them on the tops of *Hemp-cocks or Wheat-sheaves. 1877–89 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Hemp-croft, -garth, -yard*, the gardens attached to old cottages commonly went by one of these names, as they were in former days used mainly for growing hemp. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.* **Hemp dub*, a small pond used for steeping green hemp. 1627 *Merton Reg.* II. 296 Unum *Hempegarth simul cum libertate communii. 1663 *MS. Indent. of Barlby* (Yorksh.), An orchard, a hempgarth, two gardens. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm.* v, The shrieks of tormented ghosts [are] nothing to the noise of *hemp-hammers. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* v. xi. 120 'Tis a very great help to the Poor; the *Hemp-harvest coming after the other Harvest. 1724–7 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc., Bob of Dumblane*, Lend me your braw *hemp heckle. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 300 Apply it with *Hempe-hurds to the heate of the Liuer and stomach. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 76 That petie and counterfait Musick which .. *hemp-knockers [make] wt their beetels. 1744 *Hemp-leaved [see sense 5]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 158 The burnt Oil they make use of in *Hemp-Oil. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 39 This kind .. keeps steam-tight with far less friction than the *hemp-packed piston. 16.. *Add. MS.* 31028 lf. 7 .N. W. Linc. Gloss.) Drowned in a *hempe pitt near a little sink of hempe. 1832 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Cust. Moosulm. India* Gloss., *Gunja*. the leaves or young leaf-buds of the *hemp plant. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 43 Like Thieves that in a *Hemp-plot lie Secur'd against the Hue and Cry. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, **Hemp-riggs*, ridges of fat land whereon hemp was sown in the olden time. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 23 The next..Linnen, is called *Hemp Roles, it is always brought into England brown, and is a strong coarse Linnen ..and..when whited very good for Sheets for Poor People. 1785 *Life Miss Davis* 5 He .. was convicted and hanged .. and her *hemp-sick husband laid in the earth. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1099/2 *Hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fiber. 1853–5 *Cassell's Pop. Educ.* IV. 29/1 Cannabinaceæ or *Hempworts. 1378 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In plumbo empto pro uno aqueducto in le *Hempyard. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hemp*, Pigeons dung is good for Hemp Yards.

Hence **Hemp** *v. trans.* (*rare*), to halter, to hang.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lenten Litany* II. i, That if it please thee to assist Our Agitators and their List, And Hemp them with a gentle twist.

Hemp-agrimony. *Herb.* A book-name for *Eupatorium cannabinum*, a composite plant with dull red flowers; also extended to other species.

b. *Water Hemp-agrimony*, a book-name for *Bidens* or Bur-Marigold.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) 462 *Bidens*, Water-hemp-agrimony, or Bur-marygold. *Ibid.* 464 *Eupatorium cannabinum*, Hemp-agrimony, Dutch-agrimony. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South. Waters* 268 Hemp-agrimony made the bees sing a drowsy song.

He'mp-dresser. One who hackles hemp.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Times* 81 No zealous Hemp-dresser yet dipp'd me in The Laver of Adoption from my Sin. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6171/10 Benjamin Bellamy..Hempdresser.

b. *pl.* The name of a kind of country-dance.

1756 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) II. 25 We .. had the hempdressers one night, which is, you know .. the most difficult, and laborious of all the country dances. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 122, I have 'footed it' away in Sir Roger de Coverley, the hemp-dressers, &c.

Hempen (he'mpĕn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 **hempyn(e, -pene**, (6–7 **hempton, 7 hemton**), 6–8 **hemping**. [f. HEMP *sb.* + -EN[4]. Not recorded in OE.; but cf. OHG. *hanafin* (Ger. *hänfen*), LG. *hempen*.]

1. Made of hemp; of or pertaining to hemp.

Hempen homespun, homespun cloth made of hemp; hence, one clad in such cloth, one of rustic and coarse manners.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X 360 He gert sym of the ledows .. Of hempyn rapis ledderis ma. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. lxii. (1495) 898 The weke is made of hempen threde. *c* 1440 [see HEMPY *a.* 1]. 1535 LATIMER *Serm. Insurr. in North* (1844) 29 It is no knot of an hempton girdle. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* V. 552 But [he] hyt the hemping corde, and of the knot the bands he brast. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here? 1651 *Miller of Mansf.* 8 Good browne hempton sheetes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 44 A very great succour to the poor, the Hempen Harvest coming after other Harvests. 1703 *Wakes Colne, Essex, Overseers' Acc.* (MS.), 6 yards of hempinge cloth for two shifts for Suzan Beets. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. (1869) I. 128 Weavers of linen and hempen cloth. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 236 Hempen cords cast over its neck.

fig. 1675 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 297 Coarse hempen Trash is sooner read Than Poems of a finer Thread.

b. In humorous phrases and locutions, referring to the hangman's halter.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 454 Ware hem of hempyn lane! For stelthe is meeded with a chokelewe bane. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* 162 Stop a tyd, and he welle ware Ye be nat cawte in an hempen snare. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 95 Ye shall haue a hempen Caudle then, and the help of hatchet. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 67, I .. scapde dauncing in a hempen circle. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 44 Lamentable hempen Tragedies acted at Tiburne. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* (N.), Shall not we be suspected for the murder, And choke with a hempen squincey? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hempen-widdow*, one whose Husband was Hang'd. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., A man who was hanged is said to have died of a hempen fever. 1837 SIR F. B. HEAD *Narrative* VIII. (1839) 208 What could they be worth to him but a hempen neck-cloth?

2. Resembling hemp.

1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 100 It makes a Hempen colour. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* IX. IV. iii. (R.), Made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a hempen state.

B. *sb.* Hempen cloth.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 255 They found Balboa .. wearing coarse hempen used only by the meanest peasants.

† **He'mpenly**, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -LY[1].] Relating to or connected with hemp.

1609 PAULE *Life Abp. Whitgift* 40 A choise broker for such souterly wares, and in regard of his hempenly trade, a fit person to cherish up Martins birds.

Hemph, obs. var. HUMPH *int.* **Hempie**: see HEMPY. **Hemping**: see HEMPEN.

Hempland. Land appropriated to the growth of hemp; a piece of land formerly so applied.

1526 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec...for ferme of hempland iiij*d*. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 93 A couple of apple-trees, a brood of ducklings, a hempland, and as much pasture as is just able to summer a cow. 1735 *N. Riding Rec.* IX. 131 The other closes and parcells of

ground called Hemplands. 1846 E. SPURDENS *E. Anglian Words* (E. D. S.), *Pightle*, the little man's little field : called in Suffolk a *hempland*, without respect to the produce.

† **Hempling,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -lynne. [f. HEMP : cf. *hemping* = HEMPEN.] Of hemp, hempen.

1492 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797) 190 Two hempnling toweles. 1594 in *Archæol.* XLVIII. 136 Item v hemplynne square clothes.

He'mp-nettle. *Herb.* A name for the genus *Galeopsis* (N. O. *Labiatæ*), and esp. the common species *G. Tetrahit*; cf. *Nettle-hemp* in HEMP 5.

1801 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 4). 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 251 Another lipped flower is the .. hemp-nettle. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 242 In the grass grew the common hempnettle.

Hempseed (he'mpsīd). The seed of hemp.

A caudle of hempseed = 'hempen caudle' (HEMPEN 1 b).

c 1325 *Gloss. W de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Canoys*, hempseed. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 915 Hempe sede, *canebuise*. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 17 He hath prooued you to haue deserued a cawdell of Hempseed. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 36 Of a grey colour, and a convex figure, like the half of an Hempseed. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 31 This hempseed with my virgin hand I sow, Who shall my true-love be, the crop shall mow. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 Oil of Hempseed is obtained by expression from the seeds of..hemp.

b. A gallows-bird.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 64 Do, do thou Rogue: Do thou Hempseed.

c. *attrib.*, as **hempseed bird**, a bird fed on hempseed; **hempseed calculus** (*Path.*), name given by Wollaston to some varieties of the mulberry-calculus.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 15 Many gold Finches, with other birds which are such as our hempseede birds in England. 1864-70 T. HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surg.* (1883) III. 237 The dumb-bell crystals often unite into a mass and form the nucleus of a concretion called the hemp-seed calculus. *Ibid.* 246 The small, smooth, globular 'hemp-seed calculus'.

He'mpstretch. *nonce-wd.* A person hanged. Cf. *stretch-hemp*, HEMP 3.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* I. 369 One of the men who were hanging..asked him..to cut the rope. He did so, and Hempstretch fell on his feet.

He'mpstring. *lit.* String or cord made of hemp. Hence *transf.*, one who deserves the halter.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* IV. ii, If I come neere you, hempstring, I will teache you to sing sol fa. 1606 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 241 A perfect yong hempstring. *Van.* Peace, least he overheare you! 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* I. i. 40 He cut the heavy hemp-string with his penknife.

† **He'mptery.** *Obs.* Also **hemptre, -teren.** [? for *hempery, hempry.*] Hempen fabric.

1570 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 156, I beqwethe to my dawghter Jone..one payer of shetes of hempteren..to my dawghter Anne..one payer of sheets of hemptery..to John Kanam my sonne..one payer of shetes of hemptre.

Hempton, obs. form of HEMPEN.

† **He'mp-tree.** *Obs.* An old name of the Chaste Tree, *Vitex Agnus-castus.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* G viij b, Vitex is..a tree and hath leaues lyke Hemp..Wherfore it may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast-tree, or Agnus tree. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1388. 1611 COTGR., *Amerine*, Agnus castus..chast or hempe tree.

He'mpweed.

†1. Some kind of sea-weed; ? = DULSE. *Obs.*

1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* iii. 28 You shall gather from the bottome of the Rocks (where the seydge of the Sea continually beateth) a certaine blacke weede, which they call Hemp-weede, hauing great broad leaues.

2. = HEMP-AGRIMONY, and other species of *Eupatorium.*

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 707 *Eupatorium cannabinum*,..Hemp Agrimony, Dutch Agrimony, Water Agrimony, Water Hemp, Common Hempweed. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* (1865) 177 The hemp-weed or hemp-agrimony, a common plant enough. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Aromatic hempweed, *Eupatorium aromaticum*. Round-leaved Hempweed, *Eupatorium rotundifolium.*

Hempy, hempie (he'mpi), *a.* and *sb.* [f. HEMP *sb.* + -Y.]

A. *adj.* 1. Made of, like, or of the nature of hemp; hempen; having or producing hemp.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 235/2 Hempyne, or hempy .., *canabeus*. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 b, Such [euill ayre] as commeth of Hempy grounds, as in Holland. 1611 COTGR., *Chanureux*, Hempen, Hempie, of Hempe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. 54 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton, or hempy kind of Moss, which they wear for their Clothing.

2. *Sc.* and *north.* Worthy of the hangman's halter; usually jocular, meaning merely Mischievous, giddy, often in scrapes.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, I was a daft hempie lassie then, and little thought what was to come o't. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hempy*, mischievous—having the qualities likely to suffer by cat o' nine tails, or by the halter. Applied jocularly to giddy young people of both sexes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 110 Noted as the most 'hempy' boy in the..district.

B. *sb.* One who deserves to be hanged; one for whom hemp grows. Usually jocular: A mischievous giddy boy or girl.

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xviii, He had gather'd seven or aught Wild hempies stout and strang. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* I, 'Where did you get the book, ye little hempie?' said Mrs. Butler. 1864 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* 181 This hempie of a bird has taken to colonising. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* (1894) 259 She had been a big-boned 'hempie' at the Kirkland School.

Hemrod, -roid, obs. ff. HÆMORRHOID, EMEROD.

Hemselve(n, -self(e, themselves: see SELF.

He'm-stitch, *v.* [f. HEM *sb.*[1] + STITCH *v.*] *trans.* To hem with an ornamental stitch of a particular kind, giving the effect of a row of stitching (see quot. 1882); to ornament with this stitch.

1839 MRS. PAPENDIEK *Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) I. i. 28 The tucks and hems being hem-stitched with Valenciennes lace. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, A hemstitched pocket-handkerchief. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xvii. 196 Half-a-dozen handkerchiefs .. that Mrs. Castlemaine had given to her to hem-stitch. *Ibid.* xxii. 254 Diligently pursuing the hem-stitching of the handkerchief. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Hem-stitch*, a term in needlework, designating the mode of producing a delicate kind of open-work, by drawing together certain threads in the material of the stuff, to be sewn in small successive clusters.

Hence **He'm-stitch** *sb.*, ornamental needlework of this kind.

1853 MRS. BROWNING *Let.* Dec. in *Pall Mall G.* (1892) 15 Aug 2/3 You give the facts, as facts, without using them as the confirmatory hemstitch of a preconceived theory. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xix. 220 The work is really beautiful: it is the broad hem-stitch .. four or five rows of it.

Hemton, obs. form of HEMPEN.

† **Hemule, hemuse.** *Venery. Obs.* [A word of uncertain form. The Bk. of St. Albans has *hemule*; the 16–17th c. and later writers (whose information seems to be entirely derived from the Bk. of St. Albans) have *hemuse*: an *I* and a 'long *s*' are easily confused in 15th c. writing. No etymology is known.] A roebuck of the third year.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, The Roobucke .. The first yere .. is a kyde .. The thirde yere an hemule loke ye hym call. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 143 The fawne of a Rowe is called the first yeare a kidde: the second a gyrle: the third yeare an hemuse. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 44/2 A Roe is called..The third yeere, a Hemuse. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 62 (D.) Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, hemuses, and girls, whereof som are mine.

Hemward, toward them: see HEM *pron.* and -WARD.

Hen (hen), *sb.* Forms: 1 hen(n, hænn(n, 2–5 henn, 3–7 henne, (5 hene), 3– hen. [OE. *henn* str. f., corresp. to OLG. **hænna* (MDu. *henne*, Du. *hen*), OHG. *henna* (Ger. *henne*) :—WGer. **hannjā*, deriv. of *hano*, OE. *hana* cock.]

1. The female of the common domestic or barn-door fowl, the male of which is the COCK.

As in the domestic state the females greatly exceed in number the cocks kept, and their economic importance is more prominent, the word *hens* is also used in some connexions as = 'domestic fowls' without regard to sex.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 37 Suæ henne somnigas cicceno hire under feðrum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Ibid., Swa seo henn hyre cicenu under hyre fyþeru gegaderað. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 40 Wiþ þon ilcan genim hænne rysele. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 309 Oft seo brodige henn þeah heo sarlice clocciże. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Þe hen hwon heo haueð ileid, ne con buten kakelen. *c* 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 199 Gees no hen nad ic nost. 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Þe little þyeues þat steleþ .. hire capons, hennen, frut of hire gardins. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 280 As a cock among the hennes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 14 Take Conynge, Hen, or Mawlard. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 170 b, Fesantes .. are better to bee brought up under a Henne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. lvi. (R.), A man shall know a good and kindly hen by her comb, when it is streight and upright. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. iii. ii. (R.), A common hen, if moderately fed, will lay above a hundred eggs from the beginning of spring to the latter end of autumn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 318 'Boys!' shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool.

b. Proverbial and other expressions.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 269 That hurtis 3ow nought worth a hen. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223, I knewe a Prieste that was as nice as a Nonnes Henne, when he would saie Masse. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Ep. to Vespas., As the proverb goeth, looke to drinke there or else no where a good draught of hens milke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, I'll warrant we'll never see him sell his hen of a rainy day. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 318 'Boys!' shriek'd the old king, but vainlier than a hen To her false daughters in the pool.

2. With qualifying words: † *Hen of grease*, fat hen: see GREASE. † *Hen of Guinea*: the Guinea hen. † *Our Lady's hen*: a name formerly given to the wren and the lark. *Pharaoh's hen*: the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron Percnopterus*). *Port Egmont hen*: the Great Skua of the Falkland Isles. *Sea hen*: a name of the *Uria Troile*, Foolish Guillemot (Pennant *Brit. Zool.* 1768 II. 410).

1552 HULOET, Hennes of Genny, *meleagrides*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owl* Wks. (1793) 565/2 The Hedge Sparrow, and her compeer the Wren, (Which simple people call our Lady's-Hen). *c* 1878 *Helps Study Bible* 185 *Gier Eagle* (Lev. xi. 18), the 'Egyptian vulture' or 'Pharaoh's hen'. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 28 The lark was known as Our Lady's hen.

3. The female of various other birds; in a wider sense, of any bird = *hen-bird.* See also 7.

†*c* 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Partriche, fesant henne ant fesant cocke. *c* 1420, *c* 1475 [see COCK *sb.*[1] 9]. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* II. vii. (R.), I my selfe..haue seene the cocke swan kill his hen, because she followed another cocke. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 167 Turky Cockes..the Hennes may compare with either the goose, or the Pehen. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 151 More ielous..then a Barbary cocke-pidgeon ouer his hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 267 The hen [of the blackcock] lays seldom more than six or seven eggs. 1879 J. A. TAYLOR *Mount. & Moor* 219 An old blackcock crowing on a birch-tree with a dozen hens below it.

b. Forming the second element in the name of female birds of various species, as GUINEA HEN, GREY-HEN, HEATH-HEN, MOOR-HEN, PEA-HEN, WATER-HEN, etc. q.v.

In some of these the name of the male is in *-cock*, as *heath-cock, peacock*, etc.

4. A female fish or crustacean.

a 1855 G. JOHNSTON *Fishes Berwicksh.* (in Yarrell), The Cock and Hen Paidle spawn toward the end of March and in April. At that season the Hen .. deposits her spawn among the rocks. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 May 5/3 A splendid salmon..The fish (a hen) was taken with a net.

5. *fig.* Of persons. a. Used for wife, woman, female. *humorous* or *low colloq.* b. A hen-hearted person of either sex.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 79 One of the soldiers .. sayes th'are dainty Hennes. 1632 BROME *North. Lass* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 10 Are you the Cock-bawd to the Hen was here? 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 474 She is the Cock and I am the Hen. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Hen*, a woman. A cock and hen club; a club composed of men and women. *c* 1880 G. MEREDITH *Old Chartist* in *Daily News* (1897) 21 Sept. 6/1 But if I go and say to my old hen: I'll mend the gentry's boots, and keep discreet. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 650 The Krumen are silly hens not to go and wipe out Liberia on shore.

6. A kind of bivalve shell-fish, *Venus mercenaria.* Also *locally*, A fresh-water mussel. Cf. HEN-CLAM.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 126 Perywinkles, hens and diuerse other shell fish [still in local use :Editor's note)]. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 9 Lobsters, Crafish, Muskels, Hens, and other varieties of Shelfish. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 178 Their black Money..is made of the shell of a Fish, which the English call Hens, but the Indians Poquauhock. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* v. (1894) 100 The sea-clam, or hen, was not easily obtained.

7. *attrib.* in sense of 'female': a. of birds.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 92 Nim þonne þa corn and gewurp to sumum henfugle. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Pær æfter swulten þa henne fuzeles. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* I. xxi. 85 The Henne Partridge is so fruitfull that [etc.]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Wks. 1772 I. 97 Soon after we got a hen-sparrow. 1760 EDWARDS in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 835 The whole upper side nearly resembles that of a hen-pheasant. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 264 It is for the same reason that no hen-bird sings. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 1020 The hen-dove shall not hatch Her ready eggs.

b. of fishes, crustacea, etc.

1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* xiii. (1873) 266 There are the cock and hen lobster. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 21 The hen crab is known from the male by her much wider waistcoat.

8. *Comb.*, as *hen-court, -dam, -hutch, -keep, -killer, -loft, -trough*; *hen-feathered, -footed, -tailed, hen-like* adjs.; hen-balk, a hen-roost; **hen-blindness,** nyctalopia; **hen-corn** (see quots.); **hen-driver,** the hen-harrier; **hen-fish,** † (*a*) a kind of shell-fish: see sense 6; (*b*) a local name of the bib or pout; **hen-flesh,** the roughness of the skin arising from chilliness or shivering, goose-flesh; **hen-frigate,** 'a ship wherein the captain's wife interfered in the duty or regulations' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867): cf. HEN-PECKED b; † **hen-harm,** the hen-harrier; **hen-party,** a gathering consisting only of women; hen-plant, a name for two common species of Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata, P. major*); † **hen's bill,** an old name of Sainfoin (Gerarde *Herbal* 1597, Index).

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 135 **Hen bawks*, a Hen Roost, from the Bawks of which it consists. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss., Hen-baak, -balk, -boak*, a hen roost. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 148 Hens .. cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost; on which account the disease is sometimes called *hen-blindness. 1790 *Trans. Soc. Enc. Arts*, etc. VIII. 32 Wheat sown too long on the same spot, without changing the seed, will generally become smutt and **hen-corn.* 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Supp., *Hen corn*, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump. 'It will grow nothing but hen corn'. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 244 A perfectly empty **hen-court.* 1678 T. JONES *Heart & Right Sev.* 201 No more than duck-chickens [hear] their **hen-dam*, recalling them from their connatural element. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 161 Of inferiour sort are these ..The Forked Kite and bold Buzzard, The **Hen-driver*, &c. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 253 This bird..has begot both *hen-feathered and male-feathered offspring. 1603 OWEN tr. *Hor. Sat.* II. iv. in *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 125 *Henfishe best are in Lucrina Lake. 1835-59 *Yarrell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) I. 541 The Bib or Pout..is brought to Belfast Market..under the name of *Henfish*. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/3 *Caro gallinacia*, *henefiesch. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, Hen-flesh. 1892 D. JORDAN ['Son of the Marshes'] *Within Hour Lond* (ed. 2) 153 They know all the fowl, web-footed and **hen-footed.* 1785 GROSE *Vulg. T.* s.v., **Hen frigate*..a sea phrase..applied to a ship, the captain of which had his wife on board, supposed to command him. 1611 COTGR., *Jau le blanc*, a **Hen-harme*, or white Kite. 1826 CARLYLE *Lett.* (1888) I. 41 All the farm-produce that he should need, horse-keep and **hen-keep* [etc.]. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Adventurier*, An idle .. rogue; a hedge-creeper, **henne-killer.* 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Several of these **hen-like* sub-breeds having been long propagated. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 191 Wings outspread after a protective, hen-like fashion. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 68 Hauing no roome for his **hen-loft* but the tester of his bed. 1887 W.

WESTALL. *Her two Millions* xxvii, It was a *'hen party' to which his wife had gone. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 2/1 Eulogistic accounts of his *hen-run and his kitchen-garden. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 A *hen-tailed sub-breed of Hamburghs was recently much esteemed. 1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1207 A small frame about 3 or 4 foot long not much larger than a *Hen-trough.

† **Hen, henne,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: α. 1 *hionane, heonane, -one, 2–3 heonene, 3 hinene, hennene, hinne, heonne, honne, 3–4 hunne, 3–5 henne, (4 hanne). β. 1 *hinan, hionan, heonan, -on, -un, 2 *heonen, (honen, henon), 2–3 henen, (3 hennen, heonnen, honnen, hunnen). γ. 1 (-hina), hiona, heonа, 2–3 heone, 4–5 hene, hen. δ. 4–6 HYNE, q.v. [OE. **hionane, hionan* = OS. and OHG. *hinana, hinan*, MDu. *henen*, MHG. *hinnen, hinne*, Ger. *hinnen*; cf. also OHG. *hina*, MHG. *hine, hin*, Ger. *hin*, MLG. *hen*, MDu. *hēne, hin*, Du. *heen*; adverbial formations from root *hi-* 'this', of HE pron. The various OE. types gave a great number of forms in ME., all which are now obsolete, leaving only the later extended form *henne-s, hen-s*, HENCE, and the Sc. HYNE.] = HENCE: of place, time, or inference.

α. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 791 Nu þu hie grimman meaht heonane ȝehyran. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 20 Gyf .. ȝe cwædon to þissum munte far heonone [*Lindisf. G.* heona, *Rushw. G.* heonan, *Hatton G.* heonen]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 11 We moten heonene feren. *c* 1205 LAY. 7122 Uncuðe leoden..beoð idriuen hennene. *Ibid.* 19119 Þenne maȝen we ..heonene [*c* 1275 hinne] iwenden. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1393 Ear we faren henne. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 Alle ho the driveth honne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226/238 Þat is hunne meni a myle. *Ibid.* 236/584 'Wend heonne', heo seiden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 476 Wende we henne anon. *a* 1300 *St. Michael* 98 in *Treat. Science* (1841) 134 More..Than hit beo hunne to the mone. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1237 Beues, þow most hanne To Brademond. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1218 1246) Þat day is not fer henne. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 173 But two yere henne and one half a yere.

β. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcii[i]. 2 Hionan from weorulde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Gaðhonun [*Hatton G.* Gaðheonen]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Seðen hie henen wenden. *c* 1205 LAY. 5822 ȝif we hennen [*c* 1275 hinne] fareð þus. *Ibid.* 5968 Heonnen [*c* 1275 hinene] he wule buȝen in to Bruttæine.

γ. [*a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 255 in *O. E. Texts* 117 *Citra*, bihina.] *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iv. 9 Asend ðeh heona aduna [*Rushw. G.* hiona of dune]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1808c (Fairf.) Do now go hen fro me sathon. *Ibid.* 20388 (Fairf.), I was farrer hen..ferre out in anoþer lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 113, I pray yow spede vs heythen [*Camb.* hene] that ye may. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 9 And bryng thi lyf to good endyng, here and hen.

Hence † **Hen-, henneforth, -forthward(s, forward** *adv.*, henceforth, henceforward. † **Hen(en)sith** *sb.*, departure hence, death. † **Henward, heoneward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* viii. 21 Nelle ic nateshwon awirȝean þa eorþan heonon forþ for mannum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic nelle henon forð mancyn mid watere adrenche. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2099 Him we kennið..heonne forðwardes. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 593 Henne forward ne reche y me Of mi liif whare it be. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 170 To be hise frendis from henneforþ. 1382 — *Phil.* iii. 1 Henne forthward, my britheren, haue ȝe ioye in the Lord. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 2292 Fro syn henforward thou the absteyne. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xliii. lf. 93 (Gibbs MS.) Now henne forwarde be plesede and welwylled to hem for my loue.

a 1000 *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 450 Heofona hyrde, æfter heonan siþe, godum dædum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Sorehful is ure hider cume, and sorilich ure henen sið.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 115 Þæt þeos world is scyndende and heononweard. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1915 Me longeð heonneward. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Aris up; hie þe heoneward.

† **He·nad.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἑνάς, ἑνάδ- unit, f. ἑν one.] A unit, monad (in the Platonic philosophy).

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 556 One Goodness, Many Goodnesses, and one Vnity or Henade, Many Henades. *Ibid.* 626 That there must be a single Monad or Henad, standing alone by itself. 1792 J. TAYLOR tr. *Proclus* II. 267 There must be an order of Henades prior to that of intellects.

Hence † **Hena·dical** *a.*, relating to a henad.

1678 CUDWORTH *Int. S.* 556 Henadical (or Monadical) Gods.

Hen and chickens. (Beside the literal sense, this has the following transferred uses.)

1. A name for the Pleiades.

[1535 COVERD. *Job* ix. 9 *note*, Some call these seuen starres, the clock henne with hir chekens.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 68 That Constellation, called by the vulgar, the Hen and chickens, and of the learned Pleiades.

2. A name for several plants. a. *Hen-and-Chicken(s Daisy*: a cultivated variety or monstrous form of the daisy, in which smaller flower-heads grow from the edge of the main flower-head.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 163 The main flower is surrounded by a set of very small ones .. as in the Hen and Chicken Daisy. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 81 Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken Daisies. 1884 V. STUART *Egypt* 164 The curious compound daisy called Hen-and-chickens.

b. A name for a variety of Polyanthus; also for a species of Houseleek (*Sempervivum globiferum*); also (locally) for Ground Ivy, London Pride, Columbine, Bird's-foot Trefoil, and Daffodil. (See Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*).

He·natrice. *nonce-wd.* A humorous feminine of COCKATRICE.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cc. (1847) VI. 366 It is affirmed that there is no female Basilisk, that is, no Henatrice, the Cock laying only male eggs.

Henbane (he·nbēn). Also 3 hennebone, 4 henebon, 5 henneban(e, henban, (hen(n)esbane), 6 henbayne. [f. HEN *sb.* + BANE. Cf. HENBELL.]

1. The common name of the annual plant *Hyoscyamus niger*, a native of Europe and northern Asia, growing on waste ground, having dull yellow flowers streaked with purple, viscid stem and leaves, unpleasant smell, and narcotic and poisonous properties; also extended to the genus as a whole.

c 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/9 *Iusquiamus*..i. hennebone. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxvii. (Tollem. MS.), Aristotel..seyeþ þat þe seed of hen bane is poyson. 14.. *Rel. Ant.* I. 55 For the goute..tak leves of the henbane. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 448 Of Henbane are three kindes..that is, the blacke, the yellowe, and the white. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 68/2 No cockle, darnell, henbane, tare or nettle Neere where it is can prosper spring or settle. 1796 COLERIDGE *To Friend writing no more Poetry* 33 In the outskirts, where pollutions grow, Pick the rank henbane. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 213 Henbane..a viscid weed of waste places about villages, with dingy, purple-veined, yellow flowers.

2. The drug extracted from this plant.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* ix, The prospect of finding anybody out in anything would have kept Miss Miggs awake under the influence of henbane. 1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 3 The henbane I took in despair last night.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xxxiii. (1495) 433 The sperrowe etyth venemous thynges wyth hote growinge henban seed. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1081 Henbane juice to swell them till they burst. 1866 *Sowerby's E. Bot.* VI. 108 The baneful effects of the Henbane exhalations.

† **He·nbell.** *Obs.* In 1–5 henne-belle. [f. HEN *sb.* + BELL *sb.*[1]; from the bell-shaped calyx.] Earlier name of HENBANE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/3 *Simphoniaca*, henne-belle. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 Ðeos wyrt þe..sume men henne-belle hataþ. *a* 1500 *Sloane MS.* 5. 6/2 *Cassialago, simphoniaca, iusquiamus* .. A[nglice] hennebelle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App. to Table.

† **Henbilt.** *Obs.* A kind of fishing net (or the cable belonging to it).

1630 *Ord. Preserv. Brood Fish Thames* in *Descr. Thames* (1738) 74 That every Trinck Cable be no more than twenty Fathom long at the most; or any Henbilt above twenty-two Fathom long.

Henbit (he·nbit). [f. HEN *sb.* + BIT *sb.*[2]: app. a 16th c. transl. of the Low German name; see quot. 1578.] Name given to two common weeds.

† a. Ivy-leaved Speedwell (*Veronica hederifolia*); also distinguished as *Small Henbit. Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxv. 51 The fourth kinde [of Chickweed] (called of the base Almaignes Hoenderbeet) that is to say Henbit, hath many rounde and hearie stemmes. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxii. § 3. 492 Iuie Chickweede or small Henbit. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), In a scarcity in Silesia a rumour was spread of its raining millet-seed; but it was found to be only the seeds of the ivy-leaved speedwell, or small henbit.

b. A species of Dead-nettle (*Lamium amplexicaule*), with irregularly cut or inciso-crenate leaves; formerly distinguished as *Greater Henbit*. Also *Henbit Nettle, H. Dead-nettle.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxxii. 492 The great Henbit hath feeble stalkes leaning towarde the grounde, whereon do growe..leaues like those of the dead Nettell. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 309 *Lamium amplexicaule* ..Great Henbit..In cultivated ground, frequent. 1861 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 229 The example given..is the..henbit, or dead-nettle.

Hence (hens), *adv.* Forms: 3–4 heonnes, 3–5 hennes, (3 hinnes, hunnes, 4 hennus, henys, 4–5 hennys, -is); 4–6 hens, (5 hense, henes, -us, 6 *Sc.* henss, ynce); 6– hence. [ME. *hennes*, etc., f. the earlier *henne*, HEN *adv.*, with adverbial genitive suffix *-es, -s*, as in *-ward, -wards*, etc. The spelling *hence* is phonetic, to retain the breath sound denoted in the earlier spelling by *s*, as in *once, twice, mice, pence, defence*, etc.]

I. Of place. 1. (Away) from here, from this place; to a distance.

c 1275 LAY. 1581 Are we hinnes [*c* 1205 heonne] wende. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/231 Ich it wolle hennes lede. *c* 1300 *Beket* 998 Go hunnes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 16562 To Cornewaille þey fledden hennes. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 ȝe shulen not goon hens, to the tyme that ȝoure leest brother come. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 1922 Elles come we nevere hennys oute. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxii. 3 High you hense. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* xii, In wit and learning matcheles hence to Grece. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xx. 57 Thairfoir go hens in haist. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 60 How churlishly, I chid Lucetta hence. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 214 Hence our journey led us homewards in five dayes sayle. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xxiii, Hence might they see the full array of either host.

b. At a distance from here; away.

c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 328 (B. M. MS.), I was fer hens atte my prechinge. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 80 Lyf-holynesse and loue, han *ben longe hennes*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 177 Ye haue tarid longe hence. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 22 Whilest thou wast hence. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 86, I haue a Kinsman not past three quarters of a mile hence.

c. with redundant *from* († *fro*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1264 (Trin.) Þi gate Fro hennes to paradis ȝate. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 15 ȝe schulen not go fro hennus. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 146 Socrates was..boren in a ferre Contre from hens. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iv. 10 Cast thy silfe doune from hens. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Wks. 1804 V. 149 We sailed from hence directly for Genoa. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 489 It being impossible to prescribe them from hence. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 171 From hence I was conducted up a staircase to a suite of apartments.

2. with ellipsis of vb. of motion, chiefly as a command: *Hence!* go hence, depart. *Hence with*: go away with, take away.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 392 Hence, away, *apage te.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 Let vs hence. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 382, I pray you hence, and leave me here alone. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 474 Hence; hang not on my garments. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. iii. 67 Hence with her, out o'dore. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 18 Hence with denial vain and coy excuse. 1769 GRAY *Ode for Music* 12 Hence, away, 'tis holy ground! 1855 BROWNING *Gram. Funeral* 112 Hence with life's pale lure!

3. *spec.* From this world, from this life.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 83 That no fend ous ne schende Nou, ne wanne the tyme comthe Thet we scholle hennes wende. *c* 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. F.) 121 And for the saules that hennes be past. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 86 When God shall call them hence to himself. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxix. 13 Before I goe hence, and be no more. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 443 They go from hence into the other world.

† b. Elsewhere (than in this world); in the next world. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 Hit schal be ponysched here or henus evere trespasse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 89 This must be answer'd either heere or hence. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 232 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife, If once a Widdow, euer I be Wife.

II. Of time.

4. From this time onward, henceforward, henceforth. Also with *from* († *fro*). *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 17 From hens bigan Jesus to preche. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 194 Fro hennes in to domes day. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 826 Hence euer then, my heart is in thy brest. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 379 From hence Ile loue no Friend, sith Loue breeds such offence. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxviii, Hence mayst thou freely play. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IX. xvi, That the rule of men was over now. And hence, the subject world to woman's will must bow.

† b. (At some time in the past reckoned) from now; in quot. 1393 = since, ago. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VI. 35 Whanne ich ȝong was..meny ȝer hennes. 1610 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 738 But you leape backe..from hence to the Apostles times.

c. (At some time in the future) from now.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 122 Ile meet you at that place some houre hence. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Let not posterity a thousand years hence look for truth in the voluminous annals of pedants. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Oct. 5/1 We have to..think of what our position will be five years hence.

III. Of issue, result, consequence, etc.

5. From this, as a source or origin.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 110 Controversy hence a question takes, Whether the horse by him became his deed, Or he his manage by the well-doing steed. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Love's World* 15 Poems (1648) 11 My Flora was my Sun..All other faces borrowed hence Their light and grace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 366 Hence [from the sun] the Morning Planet guilds his horns.

b. *From* († *of*) *hence*: from this world.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xviii. 36 Now for sothe my kyngdom is not of hennis [TINDALE and 1611 from hence].

6. (As a result) from this fact or circumstance. Also with *from.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 107 Hence proceeded that pleasant Motto of the Græcian Courtizan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 62 Hence it is, saith R. Moses, that the Law of Moses forbiddeth these rites. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 252 Learn courage hence! 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 280 From hence he has been accused, by historians, of avarice. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 46 You have fallen out, and hence your thoughts are sad.

7. (As an inference) from this fact or circumstance; from these premisses or data; for this reason; therefore.

1586 YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 226 From hence, saide Lord John, we may know, that if [etc.]. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* (1714) 27 *Coroll.* Hence, All right-lined figures of the same species have the sum of their angles equal. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 77, I grant it; but what do you infer from hence? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 253 From hence, therefore, we may conclude, that the size in these animals is not sufficient to make a distinction among them. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 210 Hence, the surface of the entire sphere is equal to the surface of the entire cylinder. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 167 *Rule.* Both Contraries may be false, but both cannot be true. Hence, to posit A is to sublate E; to posit E is to sublate A. *Mod.* It is so with men generally, and hence we assume it to be so with you.

IV. 8. *Comb.* a. with *sb.*, as *hence-departure, -going*; b. with pa. pple., as *hence-brought, -got*, etc.; **hence-meant**, intended, purposed, or planned from this place. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. ii. 65 From our hence-going, And our returne. — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 450 My people did expect my hence departure Two dayes agoe.

b. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxiii, As if by miracle preseru'd by Forraines long From hence-ment Treasons. 1602 *Ibid.* XIII. lxxix, Much have we done, hence-outed. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 122 Even building the Capitoll up with hence-got spoiles. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 That Rhine with hence-brought beams his bosom warms.

† **Hence,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *trans.* To order hence or away. **b.** *intr.* To go hence, depart.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 95 With that his dog he henc'd his flocke he curst. 1614 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 1281 Here-with the Angell henc't, and bent his flight Tow'rds Our Sad Citie.

† **Hence-along,** *adv. Obs.* [See ALONG *a.*¹] 'Along of' or because of this; for this reason.

1592 NASHE in *Smith's Wks.* (1866–7) I. 17 Hence-along did it proceed that thou wast such a plausible pulpit man.

Henceforth (he·nsɪfɔ·ɹp, hensfɔ·ɹp), *adv.* [f. HENCE *adv.* + FORTH *adv.*] From this time forth; from now onwards.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1050 3e may mete eft dernli hennesforþ eche day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 650 But hennes forth I wol my proces holde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 17 Or why should ever I henceforth desyre To see faire heavens face? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1165 I'll make him henceforth to beware And tempt my fury, if he dare. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* IV. i. (1757) 59 Henceforth let no man trust the first false step Of guilt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 478 A power had at last risen up in the Commons with which the Monarchy was henceforth to reckon.

b. With *from* (†*fro*). *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Make covenaunt wiþ him to leve oure synne from hennsforþ. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 22 They haue fro henes-forth loste ther trauayle. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iv. 8 From hence forth is layde vppe for me a croune of rightewesnes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 159 From henceforth beare his name Whose forme thou bearest. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* I. 72 And to destroy us from henceforth forbear.

† **Henceforthon,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + FORTH ON.] Henceforth, henceforward.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ii. 59 Ye shall now here & vnderstande from the hensfourthon a terryble and a pyetous songe. *Ibid.* xiv. 350 We shall haue peas in Fraunce fromhens forthon. *c* 1500 *Melusine* i. 17 From hens fourthon I wil bigynne & shew the trouth of thystory.

† **Hence-forthward,** *adv. Obs. rare.* = next.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 1 From hennes-forthward, I wol clepe the heyhte of any thing þat is taken by thy rewle, the altitude.

Henceforward, *adv.* [f. HENCE *adv.* + FORWARD.] From this time forward; henceforth.

1388 WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 1 Hennus forward, my britheren, haue 3e ioye in the Lord. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 50 Ye aught hennys forward kepe you welle from falling in suche perille. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 22 Henceforward I am euer rul'd by you. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 128 Hence-forward he will not make so many awkward Jests upon Lexicons and Dictionaries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 4 Henceforward we must consider them as a kind of privileged persons. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* i. 19 They were friends henceforward as long as Guido's life lasted.

b. with *from* (†*fro*). *arch.*

1472 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 If he do so from hensforward. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 90 Bestow them therfore from hence forwarde vppon the trew image of Christe. 1685 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vi. (R.), Let us from hence-forward beware of them. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 42/1 From henceforward for 1500 verses ..we hear nothing further of this second person.

† **Henceforwards,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + FORWARDS.] = prec.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7304 Yhe, sir, from hens forewardis. 1643 in Caryl *Sacr. Covt.* 28 He may be enabled to overcome that temptation from henceforwards. *c* 1705 VANBRUGH *Mistake* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 444/2 Henceforwards all your interest shall be mine. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (MASON), My letters will henceforwards be principally calculated for that Meridian.

† **Hence-from,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [An inversion of *from hence*: cf. *herefrom, hitherto.*] From this (place, source, or fact).

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 131 Hence-from all the spirits of a man are enlivened. *Ibid.* 183, I find no Translator to vary hencefrom but some few into Vulgar Tongues.

Hench, Sc. form of HAUNCH *sb.*¹ and *v.*³

† **Hench-boy.** *Obs.* Also **hinch-boy.** [f. *hench-* in HENCHMAN + BOY.] A page of honour, a boy attendant.

In the 17th c. they ran on foot beside the mayor, sheriffs, etc.

1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Roaring Girl* II. i, You'd have it for a hench-boy, you shall. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas* Wks. (Rtldg.) 602/1 He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriff's hinch-boys, forsooth.. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) VIII. 420, I will match my Lord Mayor's horse, make jockeys Of his hench-boys, and run 'em through Cheapside. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charact., Univ. Beadle* (1860) 70 Much of kin to those hinch-boys, who on my lord mayor's day at London, were wont to run before my lady marice in velvet caps. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 64 When in Solemn State he pleas'd to ride, Poor Scepter'd Slaves ran Henchboys by his side.

Hencher, Sc. form of HAUNCHER.

Henchman (he·nʃmăn). Pl. **-men.** Forms: α. 4 (hengestmannus), henxst-, 4–5 henxt-, 4–7 henx-, hensman, 5 henxe-, heyns-, heynce-, 5–6 hense-, 6 hence-, henxceman. β. 5–6 henche-, 6 hensh(e-, 6–7, 9 henchman. γ. 5 hansemane, (*pl.*) anschamen, 6 hauns-, hansh-, haunch-, 8 hanchman. [A compound of the word which appears in OE. as *hengest, hengst* (in Layamon *hengest*: see HENGEST), OHG. *hengist*, MHG. *hengest*, Ger. *hengst*, OFris. *hengst*, MLG. *hengest, hingest, hinxt*, MDu. *henxt, heynst, henst*, LG. and mod.Fris. *hingst*, Du. *hengst* 'male horse' (at different periods, and in the various langs. = 'stallion', 'gelding', and 'horse' generally) + MAN; but it is not clear how or whence the compound made its appearance in the 14th c.

The latinized *hengestmannus* in 1360, suggests immediate formation from OE. *hengest*; but there is the difficulty that no trace of the latter appears after *c* 1205 (exc. as an element of proper names, where OE. *Hengestes* became *Hinx-, Hinks-, Hinckes-* in accordance with the normal phonetic change of OE. *eng* to later *ing*). On the other hand though *hengest* was also MLG., and *henxt, heynst, henst* the MDu. forms, and Hans Wynsele in quot. 1377 was evidently of 'Dutch' or German nativity, no example of the compound *hengestman*, or *henxtman*, is found in these languages. (Mod.G. *hengstmann*, 'groom of a stallion', is recent and technical.) As to the original sense, the *Promp. Parv.* renders *heyncemann* by med.L. *gerolocista*; a contemporary L.-E. glossary, Wr.-Wülcker 586/21, has '*gerolotista*, sompturman' (cf. also 582/11 '*Falerarius*, a sompterhors; *falerator*, a sompterman'). *Gerolocista* (in Du Cange also *gerulasista*) was app. a deriv. of L. *gerulus* 'carrier, porter', also 'sumpter-horse': cf. *Promp. Parv.*, 'Male horse [OF. *male*, F. *malle* trunk], *gerulus, somarius*'; 'somer hors, *gerulus, somarius, summarius*.' These equivalents seem to point to the sense 'attendant on a sumpter-horse'; perh. the original meaning was simply 'attendant on a horse', 'groom', which might rise to be an honourable title, as in the current 'Groom-in-waiting', 'Groom-of-the-chamber'; cf. also the history of *marshal*, originally 'horse-servant', 'groom'. The '*hengestmanni*, Mustard and Garleke', of 1360, the 'harlottez and hansemene' in *Morte Arthur*, and the 'henxmen and lackies' of P. Holland (1 b), were apparently of the rank of ordinary grooms; but in connexion with the English court, the word came to connote a position of honour, and the royal henchmen of the 15–16th c. were usually young men of rank. In its historical sense, the word appears to have become obs. by 1650 (see sense 1); for the modern use see sense 2. (See the discussion of this word in *N. & Q.* 7th s. II, III, 8th s. III, etc.; also Skeat, *Student's Pastime*, several articles.)]

1. **a.** ? A groom. **b.** A squire, or page of honour to a prince or great man, who walked or rode beside him in processions, progresses, marches, etc.; also, one who, on occasion, fulfilled the same office to a queen or princess. In later 16th c. use, app. = HENCH-BOY. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*) since 17th c.

Henry, Earl of Derby, afterwards Henry IV, had in his retinue, in his Expedition to Prussia and Palestine 1392–3, 'two henxmen', to whom there are many references in the Accounts (edited by Miss L. Toulmin Smith for Camd. Soc.), cited in quot. 1392. In 1402, two 'henxtmen' accompanied Henry's daughter Blaunche from Cologne to the parts of Almaine, whither she went as a bride. From the 14th cent., henxmen or henchmen formed part of the regular household or suite of English kings and queens, their number rising from three under Henry VI to seven under Edward IV and Richard III, under the command of the Master of the Horse. At the coronation of Richard III in 1483, his queen had also five henchmen riding on 'womens sadelles'. In 15–16th c. nobles and knights also had their henchmen, usually three. The royal henchmen or 'chyldren of honor' were abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1565 (see quot.); and the word, though still frequent in transferred and analogical uses *c* 1600, app. became obs. in English use by 1650. (Cf. also HENCH-BOY, which continued in practical use to *c* 1675.)

1360 *Issue Roll* 224 (34 Ed. III Easter) Memb. 20 Mustardo Garlek' et duobus sociis suis hengestmannis domini Regis.. cuilibet eorum, vj. *s.* viij. *d.* per breve de privato sigillo. 1377–80 *Roll of Liveries* by Wardr. Keeper, 1–3 Rich. II, memb. 23 (*Accts. Excheq.* Q. R., Bundle 400 No. 4) Hans Wynsele, henxstman domini regis pro vestura et apparat' suis. 1392 *Earl Derby's Expedition* (Camden) 163 Diuersis hominibus pro tribus equis ab ipsis conductis pro equitacione domini et ij henksmen apud Dansk. *Ibid.* 280 Pro panno.. empto ibidem pro ij henksmen..Item pro factura ij gounarum pro dictis hensmen. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* (Thornton MS. *c* 1425) 2662 Tak heede to þis hansemane, þat he no horne blawe. *Ibid.* 2743 Þat es fully to fewe to feghte with theme alle, ffore harlottez and hansemene salle helpe bott littille. 1402 *Roll of Expenses* for P'cess Blaunche (Q. R., Bundle 404 No. 12) Alberto Blike et Petro Stake, henxtmen domine euntibus cum domina dé Colonia versus partes Alman'. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 233/2 Heyncemann (*H.* henchemanne), *gerolocista; duorum generum.* *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 648 Robyn Redbrest nocht ran, Bot raid as a hensman. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 234 Payd ffor .. iij. bowys for the heynsmen of my lorddys of Norfolke, ij. *s.* 1463–4 *Rolls Parll.* V. 505/2 Provided also, that Henshmen, Herawdes, Purcyvauntes, Swerdeberers to Mayers, Messyngers and Mynstrelles .. be not comprised in this Acte [regulating apparel]. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 167 John Cheyne Squier for the Body of oure said Souverain Lorde the King and Maister of his Henxmen for th' apparaile of the saide Maister and vij of the Kinges Henxemen ayenst the feste of Midsomer. 1481–90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 431 Item, for makyng of ij. gownes of tawney for the said anschamen, price ij. *s.* viij. *d.* 1483 *Wardr. Accts. Coronation Rich. III* (Grose *Antiq. Repertory* 1779, II. 254) To vij of our sayde Souverain Lorde the Kyngs henxemen, that is to wit, The Lorde Morley, Thomas Dane [etc.] for theire apparail agenst the day of the grete solempnitee..viij doubletts. *Ibid.* 258 To v henxemen of our saide Souverain Lady the Quene, ryding in the said v womens sadelles covered in crymysyn cloth of gold. 1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 114* For liverayis to viij Henxemen of þe Kingis. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* xxxvi, And every Knight had after him ridinge Three henchemen on him awaitinge. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 Henchman. *faige dhonneur, emfant dhonneur.* 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 17 Turwith now being yn the Courte a late a haunchman hath maried the Heir Generale of the Eldest House of the Oxenbridges. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* xi. lf. 180 The solemne pompe, passing the pompe of any worldly prince, of such as go before the Bishop, of his hensemen, of Trumpettes of sundry tunes [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 190 b, So nere pursued, that certain of his henxmen or folowers wer taken [1568 GRAFTON Henchmen and folowers]. *Ibid., Hen. VIII*, 9 The chyldren of honor called the Henchemen, whiche were freshely disguised, and daunced a morice before the king. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 256 Clement Adams scole mayster to the Queens henshemen. 1565 F. ALEN *Let. to Earl Shrewsbury* 11 Dec. in Lodge *Illustr. Hist.* (1791) I. 358 Her highnes hath of late, whereat some doo moche marvel, dissolved the auncient office of the henchemen. 1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 138 There attended upon him three henchmen in white and greene. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1949/2 Behind him rode sir John Dudleie maister of his horsses, leading hir spare horsse trapped in rich tissue downe to the ground; after them followed henxmen and pages of honor. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 121, I do but beg a little changeling boy, To be my Henchman. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 337 Profound toung'd Master Puffe, hee that hath a perpetuitie of complement, hee whose phrases are as neatly deckt as my Lord Maiors hensmen. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Henchman* or *Heinsman*, is a German word .. It is vsed with vs for one that runneth on foote attending vpon a man of honour or worship. [So in Blount 1656.] 1616 J. BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Henchman*, a page of honour, neere attendant to a Prince, or other great personage. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 17 Nobles to attend the Court; which was well imitated by our Train of Henchmen, if they were of the Nobler sort.

b. *transf.* (Rendering L. *minister, agaso, accensus, armiger, ministrator.*)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIII. v. 1159 To send presents .. two bard horses with their henxmen and lackies [*agasonibus*]. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 540 Prince Clytus .. hasting to a battell, calling vnto his squire or henxman for his helmet. 1606 — *Sueton.* 238 He served Caius as his henxman at a chariot running.

c. *fig.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 34 Rough Boreas winters Hench-man..scourged the plaines with a troupe of tempests. *a* 1592 GREENE *Orpharion, Orpheus' Song* Wks. (Rtldg.) 316/2 Of Hesper, henchman to the day and night.

2. The personal attendant, 'right-hand man', or chief gillie of a Highland chief; hence, generally, a trusty follower or attendant who stands by the side of his chief or leader, and supports him in every case of need.

This sense begins app. with Burt, who spells *hanchman*, and explains it as derived from *haunch*, i.e HAUNCH; hence Scott (who edited Burt) has *hanchman* in *Waverley*, but elsewhere, in the same sense, uses *henchman*, thus identifying Burt's and his own 'hanchman' with the obsolete Eng. 'henchman'; the rest of the world has taken the word from Scott. It does not appear whence or how Burt got the word: there is no term corresponding to 'haunch-man' in Gaelic (Burt himself, a few sentences on, calls the same individual simply *gilly*), and it is uncertain whether he himself invented the term, or really found the obs. Eng. *henchman* retained in a modified sense in some part of the Highlands. In any case, association between *henchman* and *hanchman* was very natural: *haunch* in Scotch is pronounced *hainch, hench* (see HAUNCH *sb.*¹, *v.*³), 'haunch-man', if it existed, would be pronounced *hainchman* or *henchman*, and the Eng. 'henchman', if in any way known, would be there naturally taken as = 'man at the hench or haunch'.

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1754) II. xxi. 157 The Foster-brother, having the same Education as the young Chief, may besides that .. become his *Hanchman* .. This Officer is a Sort of Secretary, and is to be ready upon all Occasions, to venture his Life in Defence of his Master; and at Drinking-bouts he stands behind his Seat, at his Haunch, from whence his Title is derived, and watches the Conversation. *Ibid.*, A Youth who was *Hanchman*, not understanding one Word of English, imagin'd his Chief was insulted, and thereupon drew his Pistol .. and snap'd it at the Officer's Head. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xvi, He counted upon his fingers the several officers of his chief's retinue—'there is his *hanchman* or right-hand man; then his *bàrdh* or poet; then his *bladier* or orator, .. then his *gilly-more* or armour-bearer..then his *gilly-casfluich* [etc.].'

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxv, 'Malise, what ho!'—his henchman came. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xiii, And roar'd out..Unto his nearest follower or henchman. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* ii, I have been his henchman, and can vouch for it. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. i, A page, who .. was the especial henchman of the Lord of the Castle. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The henchman was an excellent orderly: the hereditary piper and his sons formed the band: and the clan became at once a regiment. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 119 One Jacobus Battus, a faithful brother-scholar, and henchman. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 272 He could still make a good cast over the river..and aided by his henchman land a salmon.

fig. 1811 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Aug. (1894) I. 227, I have the Tweed for my henchman for about a mile.

b. A stout political supporter or partisan; *esp.* in U.S. 'A mercenary adherent; a venal follower; one who holds himself at the bidding of another' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1839 *Morn. Herald* 2 Sept. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 446 Such Liberals as Lord John Russell, and his henchman, Mr. Hawes. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 196 Horsley, the leading political bishop of the day, and a sort of ecclesiastical henchman of Pitt. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 127 A henchman of his, who had a place on the police force, being arraigned before the Commissioners. 1880 *St. James' Gaz.* 11 Oct., The excuses made for him by the scribes who are his henchmen. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 768/2 It is contended by the Government henchmen that there is .. a strong Romanist and Nationalist..party in Ulster. 1891 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 28 Nov. 2/3 These charges are the result of a conspiracy among Hill's henchmen in Syracuse.

Henchwoman. *nonce-wd.* [after HENCHMAN.] A female attendant, a waiting-woman.

1889 *Mod. Society* 24 Aug. 1031/2 She told her faithful hench-woman and scribe to tear up the letter.

Hen-clam. [f. HEN *sb.* 6 + CLAM.] The name given on the Atlantic coast of North America to two large species of clam, *Mactra* (or *Spisula*) *so-*

lidissima and *M. ovalis*. On the Pacific coast, the name is transferred to *Pachyderma crassatelloides*.

1884–5 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 278 *Mactra solidissima* and the closely allied *M. ovalis* are known along our northern coasts as hen-clam, sea-clam, and surf-clam.

Hen-coop (he·nkūp). A coop or pen of basket-work, wire-work, or the like, in which poultry are kept.

1697–1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* 1676 (R.) With provision chests, hen-coops and parrot cages, our ships were full of lumber. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 49 Grill a hen-coop full of fowls. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. xv, She stooped down to put the soaked bread under the hen-coop.

Hencote. Now *dial.* [f. HEN *sb.* + COTE *sb.*1] A place for keeping fowls; a hen-house.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 670/35 *Hoc gallinarium*, henecote. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 129 Exploring some secret recess of the hencote. 1893 *Morn. Post* 23 Oct. 3/2 People .. asserted their right to a common by formally destroying a hencote and shippon, which the owner .. declined to remove.

† **Hen-cub, -cubb.** *Obs.* [See CUB *sb.*2] = HEN-COOP.

1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 4 Some of which [Sea-Birds] were, by force of Wind, blown into and under our Hen-Cubbs.

† **Hend, hende,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: (1 ȝehende), 3–6 hende, (3 ende), 4 heind, 4–5 heende, hind(e, 4–6 hend, hynd(e, 5–6 heynd(e. [app. an aphetic form of OE. *gehende* adj. (and adv.), near, convenient, lit. at hand, handy. corresp. to OHG., MHG. *gehende, gehente*:—WGer. type **gahandja-z*, f. *hand-* HAND. Cf. also ON. *-hendr*, -handed (in comb.).] A. *adj.*

1. Near, at hand. (In ME. only predicative, and thus not easily distinguishable from the adverb; see B. 1, where all the quots are placed.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 456 Þa ferdon hi to ȝehendre byriȝ, þær ðær oðer deofol wæs ȝewurðod. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 38 Fare we on ȝehende tunas. So *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*]

2. Ready to hand, convenient, handy. *rare.*

[*c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 6 (1883) 116 Þæt hie þær ȝehendaste wæren on ȝehwelc lond þonan to winnane.] 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 14, I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xii. 113 Follow the counsale is maist ganand and hend, That agit Nautes gaif the, thi trew frend. *Ibid.* VII. iii. 40 For to remane heyr is oure cuntre heynd.

3. Ready or skilful with the hand, dexterous; expert, skilful, clever.

c 1205 LAY. 18707 An ald man swuðe hende .. muche wisdom wes mid him. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2628 Roberd saw þat dint so hende. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 173 He was hende and wele y-taust, Gij to lern forȝat he naust. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 6 Thorough that connynge and parfyte memorye Of thynges taken whan I was yonge and hynde. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 191 Dame Hamelynes.. That hardy was, and hende in archery. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* x, Ane hasty hensure, callit Hary, Quha wes ane archer heynd.

4. Pleasant in dealing with others; courteous, gracious; kind, gentle, 'nice'. (Of persons; less commonly of speech, action, etc.).

A conventional epithet of praise, very frequent in Middle English poetry.

c 1205 LAY. 14357 Rouwenne þe hende sat bi þan kinge. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 25 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 259 Þat bred of hele & of lif, ihesu crist þe hende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 967 O-mang þine oþer werkes hend [*v. r.* hende] O þi winning giue me þe tend. *Ibid.* 2337 For he was theuful bath and hind [*v. rr.* hende, hend] Vr lauerd him hild his priue freind. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's Prol.* 22 A sire ye sholde be hende And curteys as a man of youre estaat. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 475 So hardy, so hynd in hall for to se. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4448 Þou hase a hende hert. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4655 One thi hoegest mercy Jhesu curtays & heende. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 53 So is his mercy heynd [*rime* feynd]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Pref. 456, I say na mair, bot gentill redaris hend, Lat all my faltis with this offence pas by. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 250 Now I am dubbed a knight hend. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Hend* (obs.), gentle. *a* 1765 *Sir Cawline* XXXVI. in Child *Ballads* III, 'But away, away!' sayd the hend soldan, 'Thou tarryest mee here all day!'

5. Pleasing to the sight; comely, fair, 'nice'.

c 1205 LAY. 3559 Metes and drinches, and hende cladðes. *c* 1305 *Judas Isc.* 39 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Þo he seȝ hit fair and hende: he let hit nemne Iudas. Hit nis noȝt al god þat is fair. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 371 Yon it growyth comely hende Be twyn veye as men wend. 14.. *Stac. Rome* 366 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 126 In þat mynster þat ys so hende. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 893 The farest foule of the firth, and hendest of hewes.

6. *absol.* or as *sb.* Gentle, courteous, or gracious one or ones (see 4); applied conventionally, chiefly to ladies or persons of noble rank. (Cf. similar use of *bright, fair*, etc.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18751 Til his disciplis badd þat heind [*v. r.* hende] Fra iursalem þai suld noght weind. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3851 For the helpe of these hende, & hertely of other. *Ibid.* 8380 In a halle þat was hoge, þere þe hend lay. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 970 His wyfe wald he nocht forȝet .. He send efter that hende. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 32 Alkin hewis under hewin, that ony heynd knew. *a* 1549 *Murning Maidin* 57 in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 151 In hy eftir that heynd I ȝeyd, And in my armes could hir hent.

B. *adv.*

1. Near, at hand. (When used after the verb *to be*, or similarly, this may be considered a predicative adjective: see A. 1.)

[*c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 20 Nu ys her ȝehende an ȝehwæde burh.] *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3370 Amalec, ysmaeles sune, was ðor hende rasadim wune. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 359 Raþe he sende After prestes fer an hende. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8844 He scorned þem on his langage, 'So fer for stones to make passage .. Ffor þey no stones hender fond'. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3616 'Ihesu lord' .. 'þat syttest on þy maieste, And seest boþe fer & hende'. 1456 *Paston Lett.* No. 284 I. 390 Devyle seyd ye were hender the londes at the begynning of your sute thanne ye be now. ?1507 *Communyc.* (W. de W.) B iij, That houndes of hell come me not hende.

2. Courteously, kindly; gently. (Sometimes used merely for the sake of rime or alliteration.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9134 (Trin.) Of salomon now we ende þat regned fourty wyntur hende. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2713 Of þis hert and þis hinde hende now listenes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 212 Bot will ȝe herken hende, now sall ȝe here. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 477 He gart hallowe the hart, and syne couth it hyng, About his hals full hende, and on his awne hart.

† **Hend,** *v. Obs.* [perh. shortened from OE. *gehendan* to handle, take hold of, f. HAND; perh. directly from the corresp. ON. *henda* (Sw. *hända*, Da. *hende*); cf. OFris. *henda* in same sense.] *trans.* To lay hold of, seize; to take; to grasp, hold.

c 1275 LAY. 21365 And Colgrim ȝam hende [*c* 1205 hente] and fulde þe Bruttus. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4033 They..toke the temple of Apolyn. They felde it down, and hende Mahoun. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 192 That bondis of helle can me nat hende. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 27 As if that it she would in peeces rend, Or reave out of the hand that did it hend.

Hend(e, obs. pl. of HAND; obs. f. END; obs. Sc. f. HIND *a.*

Hendeca-, before a vowel **hendec-**; sometimes erron. **endeca-**. Combining form of Gr. ἑνδεκα eleven, occurring in scientific or technical words, as **Hendecachord** (hende·käkɔ̄d) *Mus.* [after *tetrachord, hexachord*], a series or scale of eleven notes; hence **Hendecacho·rdal** *a.*, relating to such a scale. **Hendecaco·lic** *a. Pros.*, consisting of eleven cola (see COLON[2] 1). **Hendecagynous** (hendɨkæ·dginəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], having eleven pistils. **Hendecahe·dron** *Geom.* [Gr. ἕδρα seat, base], a solid figure contained by eleven faces. **Hendeca·ndrous** *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having eleven stamens. **Hendecaphyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.*, (of a leaf) consisting of eleven leaflets. **He·ndecarchy** (-ākiˌ) [after *heptarchy*], government by eleven persons. **Hendecasemic** (-sī·mik) *a. Pros.* [cf. DISEMIC], of the value of eleven more or units of time.

1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 771 Two other suppositions, viz. that either the *hendecachord or disdiapason was here meant. 1842–3 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* 646 A *hendecachordal system, consisting of three tetrachords. 1847 CRAIG, **Endecagynous. Ibid.*, **Endecaphyllous.* 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 164 England being now cantoned under this *Hendecharchy.

Hendecagon (hende·kägŏn). Also erron. **en-**. [f. Gr. ἕνδεκα- (see prec.) + -γωνον, f. γωνία angle.] a. *Geom.* A plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles. † b. *Fortif.* A fort with eleven bastions (*obs.*).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Endecagon*, a plane Figure in Geometry of eleven Sides and Angles. *Ibid., Hendecagon. Ibid., Hendecagon*, in Fortification, 'tis taken for a Place defended by 11 Bastions.

Hence **Hendecagonal** (hendɨkæ·gŏnăl) *a.*, of the form of, or relating to, a hendecagon.

Hendecasyllabic (he·ndɨ-, hende·käsilæ·bik), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* Also erron. **en-**. [f. as next; see also SYLLABIC.]

A. *adj.* Of a 'verse' or line of poetry: Consisting of eleven syllables.

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Sapphic and Phaleucic verses are, *hendecasyllaba*, or *hendecasyllabic.* 1819–20 R. WATT *Bibliogr. Brit.* I. 136 f, Spanish poetry owes to him [Boscan] the introduction of the hendecasyllabic verse. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 448 Specimens of the Italian Endecasyllabic verse. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV. 818 Amand Daniel invented the Hendecasyllabic metre, which was chosen by Dante for his earlier compositions.

B. *sb.* A hendecasyllabic verse. (Usually in *pl.*)

1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 373 How greatly more noble and more sonorous are those hendecasyllabics commencing the Scollion on Harmodius and Aristogiton. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 128 Martial ..frequently uses hendecasyllabics and choliambics.

Hendecasyllable (he·ndɨ-, hende·käsi·läb'l). *Pros.* Also erron. **en-**. [f. L. *hendecasyllabus*, a. Gr. ἑνδεκασύλλαβ-ος, after SYLLABLE.] A 'verse' or line of eleven syllables; = prec. B.

1746 MELMOTH *Pliny* IV. xiv. (R.), I design to give these trifles the title of hendecasyllables. 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Versif. Chaucer* III. § 7 *note* in *Chaucer's Wks.*, As the French Alexandrin may be composed of twelve or thirteen syllables, and the Italian Hendecasyllable of ten, eleven, or even twelve. 1823 tr. *Sismondi's Lit. Eur.* (1846) I. viii. 264 The verses, thus interlinked, are all endecasyllables. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* Pref. xiii, Had Sir Philip Sidney written ..every hendecasyllable like 'Where sweet graces erect the stately banner'.

† **He·ndelaik.** *Obs. north. dial.* [f. *hende*, HEND *a.* + -LAIK *suffix* = ON. *-leikr* action, function.] Courtesy, civility.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2793 And brouthen hire, þat .. ne hauede per, Of hende-leik, fer ne ner. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 860 Harlotez with his hendelayk he hoped to chast. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2715 (Ashm.), I haue herd of þi hendlaike [*Dubl.* hynlake]. *Ibid.* 2718 (Dubl.) Qwat bounte þou schewys, What curtasy and hyndlake [*Ashm.* kyndlaike].

Hendely, Hendeness: see HENDLY, -NESS.

† **Henden,** *adv. Obs.* Also enden. [f. *hende*, HEND *adj.* and *adv.*, with advb. suffix as in *aboven*, etc.] Near; = HEND *adv.* 1.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 Ne mihte no man for stenche cumen him enden. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3361 It was a stede henden ðor-bi.

‖ **Hendiadys** (hendəi·ădis). *Gram.* [Late or med.L. *hendiadys*, f. the Gr. phrase ἓν διὰ δυοῖν 'one by means of two'.

The Gr. phrase is app. not found in Gr. grammarians, but is frequent in Servius on Virgil; in late MSS. of Servius, it appears latinized as *endyadis, endyadys*; Papias (12–13th c.) has *endiadis.*]

A figure of speech in which a single complex idea is expressed by two words connected by a conjunction; e.g. by two substantives with *and* instead of an adjective and substantive.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 Hendiadis, when one thing of it selfe intire, is diversly laid open, as to say, On iron and bit he champt, for on the iron bit he champt. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi (Arb.) 188 Another manner of speach when ye will seeme to make two of one.. which therefore we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes Endiadis. 1621 T. BEDFORD *Sinne unto Death* 21 Whether we..make it an Endiadis, with Bullinger [etc.]. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* II. v. § 215 Hendiadys. 1887 CLARK & WRIGHT *Hamlet* 123 *Law and heraldry*, a kind of hendiadys, meaning 'heraldic law', 'jus fetiale'.

Hendir, obs. Sc. form of HINDER.

† **He·ndly,** *a. Obs.* [f. HEND *a.* + -LY[1].] = HEND *a.* 4.

c 1205 LAY. 8169 I-sæh he enne hendlicne mon. *Ibid.* 25942 Mid hendeliche worden. *c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche.

† **He·ndly, hendely, hendily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: see HEND *a.*, HENDY. [f. HEND *a.*, HENDY *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Courteously, kindly, gently, graciously.

c 1205 LAY. 1227 Heo..hendiliche hire hond on his heued leide. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 334 Anstare him wel hendeliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7396 And hailsed hendli [*v. rr.* hendly, hendely] þat prophete. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 53 Crist heendly reprovede Jewis. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 30 Mede hendiliche by-hyhte hem þe same. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 15 Herkynes me heyndly and holdys 3ow stylle. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 285 Mekelyche and hendlyche, as 3ow sayde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xlix. 33 Conan Meridok thanked him hendly.

2. Finely, neatly, gracefully; nicely.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 187 Hondes hendely wrought, helplich, sweete. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on hese hors hendly a-rayed.

† **He·ndness, hendeness, hendiness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Courtesy, gentleness.

c 1300 *Thrush & Night.* 101 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 54 Hote hendinese and curteysi. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 144 And helde holynesse a iape and hendenesse a wastour [C. XXIII. 145 hendynesse]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. III. 81 Mede ys y-maried more for hure richesse þan for holynesse oþer hendenesse. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xv, Conning, Kyndnes, Heyndnes, and Honestie.

† **He·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. HEND *a.* + -SHIP.] Courtesy, kindness.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 189 Maide for þin hendeschipe þu haue merci of me. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 277 Haþel, for þin hendschipe haue vs exkused.

† **He·n-dwale.** *Obs.* [f. HEN *sb.* + DWALE *sb.*[2] 2.] = HENBANE.

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Caniculata, iusquiamus* ..henbane uel hennedwole. *Ibid.* 84 Hennedewole.

† **Hendy,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 hendi. [f. HEND *a.* + -Y. (OE. had *-hendig* in *list-hendig* skilful-handed.)] = HEND *a.* (with various shades of meaning).

c 1205 LAY. 4833 An oðer stret he makede swiðe hendi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 Þeonne beo ȝe his hendi children þet cusseð þe ȝerden þet he haueð ou mid iðrosschen. *c* 1275 *XI Pains of Hell* 289 in *O. E. Misc.* 155 He is curteys and hendy. *c* 1375 *Sir Beues* (E.) (1886) 181/1 When Iosyan sawȝ þat hendy knyȝt, In here herte sche wax full lyȝt.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 27 He haveth me to hede this hendy a-non.

† **Hene,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *hénan*, f. *hán* stone, HONE.] *trans.* To stone.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x. 32–3 For hwylcum þæra weorca, wylle ȝe me hænan?..Ne hæne we þe for godum weorce. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., For hwilcen þare weorken wille ȝe me stænen?..Ne hene we þe for goden weorkan. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 40 Our giwes him ladde wiþþoute þe toun, and henede [*v. r.* stened] him wiþ stones.

Henebon, obs. form of HENBANE.

Hen-egg. Forms: see EGG. [In OE. two words, with *henne* in genitive; later treated as a compound; in mod.Eng. *hen's egg* is more commonly used.] The egg of a hen.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 38 Hænne æges ȝeolocan. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2841 For an hen..Men gaff oft penys fiften schillings. For an hen-ay penes unlevene. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 75 Oon hen ey. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 83 Neither must this be vnderstood of all kindes of Egges, but of Hen-Egges onely. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 39 Take Hen-egs boyled hard. [1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.*

Wks. 1772 I. 57 We likewise conveyed hens eggs into the receiver.] 1763 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Nov. (1827) III. 150 Some of the hail-stones were larger than hen-eggs. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 149 The albumen of a duck-egg coagulates with less heat than that of the hen-egg.

Henen, obs. var. of HEN, hence.

Henequen (he·nĭken). Also -quin, hennequen. [ad. Sp. *jeniquen, geniquen,* from the native name.] The fibrous product known as *Sisal hemp,* obtained from the leaves of species of *Agave,* esp. *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan; also, the plant itself.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IX. 777 The hennequen plant..from which is prepared Sisal hemp. 1884 F. A. OBER *Trav. Mexico* 28 Stanf.) The road passes through the henequen plantations. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 758 The chief cultivated plants [in Yucatan] are maize, the sugarcane ..and especially henequen..It is..used chiefly for the manufacture of coarse sackcloth, cordage, and hammocks.

Henes, obs. form of HENCE, HIGHNESS.

Henforth, -forward: see HEN *adv.*

Heng, MI. inflexion of HANG *v.*

Henge, hange (hendʒ, hændʒ). Now *dial.* [An early form of HINGE *sb.* q.v., f. *hang* vb.] The 'pluck' (heart, liver, etc.) of an animal.

1469 *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 96 Every sheepe to be brought in whoole, except the hedde and the henge. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Hanje,* or *Hange,* the head, heart, liver and lights of any animal, called in Somersetshire the purtenance. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Hange,* the pluck, *i. e.* the liver, lungs, and heart of any animal. In dressing sheep, the head is usually left attached by the windpipe; this is always called a 'sheep's head and hange'.

Henge, obs. f. HINGE; obs. inflexion of HANG *v.*

† **He·ngest,** *Obs.* Also 1 **hencgest, hengst,** 2 **hængest.** [OE. *hengest, hengst* = OFris. *hengst, hingst, hangst,* MDu. *henghest, henxt,* etc. (Du. *hengst*), OHG. *hengist* (mod.G. *hengst*), LG. (Sw., Da.) *hingst.* (See also HENCHMAN.) The sense has varied in different langs. and at different periods, as stallion, gelding, and horse generally.] A male horse; usually a gelding.

(Also the proper name of the reputed founder of the Saxon or Jutish kingdom of Kent; and in various place-names, as OE. *Hengestesbróc, Hengestesgeat, Hengesteshafod, Hengestesige,* now *Hinxbrook, Hinxgate, Hinxhead, Hinksey.*)

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 274/8 *Cabullus,* hengest. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* Ibid. 119/37 *Canterius,* hengst. 1002 in *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 548 An hundred wildra horsa, and xvi. tame hencgestas. *c* 1205 LAY. 3546 Ich bi-tæche be anne hængest, godna and strongna.

Hengle, obs. form of HINGLE, hinge.

Hengwite, var. HANGWITE, *Obs.*

He·n-ha·rrier. *Ornith.* Also 6–7 -harrow(er. [f. HEN *sb.* + HARRIER: in reference to its preying on poultry.] A European bird of prey, *Circus cyaneus,* also called Blue Hawk, Blue Kite.

The female is known as the Ring-tailed Hawk.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Rubetarius,* a kinde of haukes called an henne harroer. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 A Henharrow, or Henharrier, is the Male of a Ring-tail. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words* Pref. (E. D. S.) 3 There is a sort of puttock called a hen-harrier, from chasing, preying upon, and destroying of poultry. 1774 G. WHITE *Selborne* xl. 101 Hen-harriers breed on the ground, and seem never to settle on trees. 1849 MAUNDER *Treas. Nat. Hist.* 309/1 The Hen-Harrier feeds on birds and reptiles.

He·n-hawk. *Ornith.* A name given in U.S. to various species of hawks or buzzards, esp. to the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered hawks, *Buteo borealis* and *B. lineatus. Blue hen-hawk,* the adult American goshawk.

1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiv. 116 Crane and hen-hawk, And the cormorant. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Hen-hawk* (*Falco lineatus*), the popular name of the Red-shouldered Hawk of naturalists. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* iv, The American goshawk is the dreaded blue hen hawk of New England.

He·n-heart. One who has the heart of a hen; a chicken-heart, coward.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii. 198 A! henne-harte!

He·n-hea·rted, *a.* Timorous or cowardly; faint-hearted, chicken-hearted, pusillanimous.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 164 They kepe them in theyr holdes, Lyke henherted cokoldes. 1638 H. RIDER tr. *Horace's Epodes* xvi, The hen-hearted and despairing wretch. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxvi. (1737) 272 The Hen-hearted Rascal is so cowardly. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, Are you turned hen-hearted, Jack?

He·nhood. *nonce-wd.* The condition of a hen.

1829 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Compost.* Poet. Wks. VII. 265 From which two milk-white chicken To Cock and Henhood grew.

He·n-house. A small house or shed in which poultry are shut up for the night.

1512–13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll,* Eidem pro .. bordyng lez henhowse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 162 b, Let the front of your Henne house stande alwaies towardes the East. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 17 Your Henne-house, and roomes for other Fowles, fashioned foure-square like a tower. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 120 You'll find me as errant a country Joan as ever frequented a hen-house or dairy. 1887 ADELINE SERGEANT *Jacobi's Wife* III. vi. 85 A little deserted building which had once been used as a hen-house.

Henism (he·nizm). [f. Gr. *ἑ͂ις, ἑν-* one + -ISM.] The doctrine that there is but one kind of substance, whether mind or matter; = MONISM. Cf. DUALISM.

1881 MAX MÜLLER *Kant's Pure Reason* I. 187 We have seen how the unreconciled and irreconcilable elements in the Cartesian dualism ended in leading by a double road to Henism, according to which either matter or mind .. had the right to existence alone conceded to it. 1882 *Mind* Apr. 281 One would enter a mild protest against the new term, Henism.

Henlean (he·nlĭăn), *a. Anat.* [f. *Hente,* a German anatomist and pathologist (1809–85): see -AN.] In *Henlean membrane,* the elastic fenestrated membrane forming the outer layer of the innermost coat of an artery. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Henmost, Sc. form of HINDMOST.

Hen-mould. *local.* A kind of soil or earth: see quot.

1712 MORTON *Northampt.* i. 1. § 25. 37 *Hen-mould* .. is of a much like Constitution to the Moory-Land above described. 'Tis a black, hollow, spungy, and mouldering Earth, which is usually found .. at and nigh the Bottoms of Hills. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hen-mould Soil.*

Henna (he·nă). Also 7 hena, hanna, hina, 8–9 hinna(h, 9 hennah. [a. Arab. حِنَّاء *hennā'.* See also ALCANNA.] The Egyptian Privet, *Lawsonia inermis* (N O. *Lythraceæ*); the shoots and leaves of this plant used, esp. by eastern nations, as a dye for parts of the body, or made into a cosmetic with catechu.

1600 J. PORY tr *Leo's Africa* I. 22 They have no oyle of olives, but of another kinde which they call Hena .. in colour it is as beautifull as gold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 637 Their women .. with a certaine colour in their hand called Hanna, which will staine 1678 J PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* (1684) I. 1. 44 (Stanf.) Another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certaine Root call'd Hina. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV 570 Called Henna, or Alhenna, and, by Corruption, Alkanna. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scotl.* 50 A large quantity of the herb hinna is sent by the bride-groom to the house of the bride. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* i. 3 The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *henna-scented* adj.

1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. iii. 137 (Stanf.) Sprigs of the henna-tree. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 369 The Henna-juice..is a very permanent brown dye. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Song Sol.* i. 14 My beloved is unto me as a cluster of henna-flowers.

Henne, obs. form of HEN *sb., adv.*

He·nnery. [f. HEN *sb.* + -ERY.] An establishment or place for rearing poultry; a place where hens are kept: cf. *rookery.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 125 Why not establish extensive henneries, hatch by steam? 1877 E. G. SQUIER *Peru* (1878) 45 Sometimes the roofs are used as grand henneries. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vi, I was soon covering the hennery with my gun.

Hennes, obs. form of HENCE.

‖ **Hennin** (he·nin). *Hist.* [a. obs. F. *hennin* (see Godefroi).] A head-dress worn by women in France in the 15th century, of high and conical shape, with a muslin veil depending from it.

1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* I. 51 An elderly woman in an extravagantly high *hennin* .. the head dress of the times. 1885 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 480/1 Ladies' head-dresses grew so prodigious as to bear comparison with the hennins of the Fifteenth Century.

He·nnish, *a. rare.* [f. HEN *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to a hen.

1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 12 Well might a Cocke correct me with a crowe, Whom hennish cackling first did ouer-throwe.

Hennus, -ys, obs. forms of HENCE.

Henny (he·ni), *a.* and *sb.* [f. HEN *sb.* + -Y.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a hen; hen-like; having the plumage or figure of a hen: said of the males of some breeds of fowls.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 644 There is a tendency towards the assumption of the female plumage by the males, and distinct breeds of 'henny' Game [fowls] are known.

B. *sb.* A hen-like male fowl.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. 252 Males in certain sub-breeds have lost some of their secondary masculine characters, and from their close resemblance in plumage to the females, are often called hennies. 1884 *St. James' Gaz.* 27 Nov. 5/2 Some males are known as 'hennies'.

‖ **Henopœia.** *Obs.* [a. Gr. type **ἑνοποιία,* f. *ἑνοποιεῖν,* i. *ἑ͂ις, ἑν-* one + *ποιεῖν* to make.] A figure of speech by which a number of things are considered as one.

1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 75 The whole succession .. being looked upon but as one Beast, by a Prophetick Henopœia whatever befell any particular King is referred to the Beast

So † **Henopoe·tic,** † **Henopoe·tical,** *adjs.* [Gr. type **ἑνοποιητικός*], involving henopœia; unifying.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, etc. 219 Henopoetick Types of a Multitude collected into one Government. *Ibid.* 322 To him that considers how Collective and Henopoetical, as I may so speak, the Prophetick Types are.

Henotheism (he·nɒ̄pĭiz'm). [f. Gr. *ἑ͂ις, ἑνό-s* one + *θε-ός* god + -ISM.] The belief in one god as the deity of the individual, family, or tribe, without asserting that he is the only God: considered as a stage of religious belief between polytheism and monotheism. See quots.

1860 MAX MÜLLER *Semitic Monotheism* in *Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. 415 The latter form of faith, the belief in One God, is properly called monotheism, whereas the term of henotheism would best express the faith in a single god. 1879 P. LE PAGE RENOUF *Lect. Orig. Relig.* 217 The nature of Henotheism as distinct from Monotheism was explained in last year's lectures as a phase of religious thought in which the individual gods invoked are not conceived as limited by the power of others. 1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 Henotheism, the affirmative belief in one God, without the sharply-defined exclusive line which makes it a belief in Him as the only God. 1886 TIELE in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 367/1 From this primitive naturism sprang .. *henotheism,* not the henotheism of Max Müller, or of Hartmann, or of Asmus, but a practical henotheism, *i.e.* the adoration of one God above others as the specific tribal god or as the lord over a particular people, a national or relative monotheism.

So **He·notheist,** one who worships according to henotheism. **Henothei·stic** *a.*

1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 721 The region of ideas, in which .. Iris had been born, was the henotheistic region. 1882 MAX MÜLLER *India* 182 If the Veda had taught us nothing else but this henotheistic phase. 1884 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 653/2 The Moquis would probably be claimed as 'Henotheists' by the person who believes in 'Henotheism'. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 225 The worshipper of one out of a number of gods; the Henotheist of Prof. Max Müller.

Henotic (henɒ·tik), *a.* [a. Gr. *ἑνωτικός* serving to unite, f. *ἕνωσις* unification, f. *ἕν* one. Cf. F. *hénotique.*] Tending to make one; unifying; reconciling, harmonizing.

1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 226 Nor, I believe, has any country produced a greater number of Henotic writers; the theological peacemakers, who .. have striven .. to close the breaches of Christendom.

He·n-peck, *v. colloq.* [A back-formation from HEN-PECKED in its participial use.] *trans.* Of a wife: To domineer over or rule (the husband).

1688 *Loyal Litany* iii. in *3rd Collect. Poems* (1689) 30/2 From being Henpeck'd worse at home .. *Libera nos* 1753 MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 52 ¶ 3 An uxorious Gentleman, who is sometimes a little Henpecked by his Wife. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. xxii, But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual..have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. vii, That my lady was jealous and henpecked my lord.

He·n-peck, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.]

† **1.** A wife who domineers over her husband. *Obs.*

c 1801 T. SELWYN *Warn. to Batchelors* ix. (MS.), Their Mac Tabs and their Henpecks may prate as they please.

2. = Hen-pecking, the domineering of a wife.

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 23 Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck.

So **He·n-pe·ckery,** the state or condition of being henpecked.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvii, He had fallen .. to the lowest depth of the most snubbed hen-peckery.

Hen-pecked (he·npekt), *ppl. a. colloq.* [lit. pecked by a hen or hens: alluding to the plucking of some of the feathers of the domestic cock by his hens.] Domineered over by, or subject to the rule of, a wife.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 104 The henpect Man rides behind his Wife, and lets her wear the Spurs and govern the Reins. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* II. ii, Was ever poor deity so hen-pecked as I am! 1697 — *Virg. Past.* III. 49 A Step-dame too I have, a cursed She Who rules my hen-peck'd Sire and orders me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 479 ¶ 5 Socrates, who is by all Accounts the undoubted Head of the Sect of the Hen-peck'd. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 59 An obedient henpecked husband.

b. *transf.* Cf. *hen-frigate* in HEN *sb.* 8.

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, I believe he that marries you will go to Sea in a Hen-peck'd Frigat.

Hen-plant: see HEN *sb.* 8.

Henrician (henri·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med.L. *Henrīcĭān-us,* f. *Henrīcus* Henry.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to Henry VIII of England or the ecclesiastical measures of his reign.

1893 R. W. DIXON *Hist Ch. Eng.* XV III. 39 The chief articles of the Henrician settlement of religion.

2. Of or pertaining to the Henricians (B. 1).

1894 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 317 Many of the citizens had embraced the Henrician heresy.

B. *sb.* **1.** One of the followers (in Switzerland and Southern France) of Henry of Lausanne, a religious and moral reformer of the 12th century.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 115 Petrobrusians, and Henricians, that denied the body of Christe to be consecrated, and giuen by the priestes, as it was by Christe him selfe. 1889 S. J. EALES *St. Bernard* I. 61 The zeal of Bernard .. was exercised chiefly against the heresy of the Henricians.

2. A supporter of the opinion and practice of the Emperor Henry IV of Germany, in opposition to Pope Gregory VII.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886) 183/2 *note.*

Hen-roost. [f. HEN *sb.* + ROOST *sb.*] A place where domestic fowls roost at night.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 ge eac henna hrost. 1611 COTGR., *Poulailler,* a Henne-house. or Henne-roost. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* 120 Walkers by night to steale..Hennes from Henrouse, or any other thing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 If a Man prosecutes them [Gipsies] with Severity, his Hen-roost is sure to pay for it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 150 A boy who had robbed a henroost.

Henry: see GOOD HENRY. **Henry-sophister:** see HARRY-SOPH. **Hen's-bill:** see HEN *sb.* 8.

Hens(e, henns, obs. forms of HENCE.

Hen's-foot. Also 6 **henfoote,** 7 **hens-feet.** [From the supposed resemblance of the divided leaves to a hen's claws.] Name given to two different

plants: † a. [tr. L. *pes gallinaceus* (Pliny).] The Climbing Fumitory, *Corydalis claviculata*. *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xv. 24 Called..Hedge Fumeterre, and Hennes foote. .. Henfoote or hedge Fumeterre. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 236 The first Capnos, which in Latine is commonly called *Pedes Gallinacei*, *i.* hens feet.

b. [L. *pes pulli*.] Bur-parsley, *Caucalis daucoides*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxliii. (1633) 1023 In English bastard Parsley or Hennes foot. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 289 *Tordylium Anthriscus*. .. Hedge Parsley or Hens-foot. .. Horses are extremely fond of it.

Henslovian (henslōʊ·viăn). *Bot.* [f. *Henslow*, an English botanist (1796–1861).] In *Henslovian membrane*, the cuticle of plants, discovered by Henslow (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hensman, obs. form of HENCHMAN.

† **Hensour.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hensure. [Origin unknown: see conjectures in Jamieson. The form of the word suggests OFr. derivation.] 'Perhaps a giddy young fellow' (Jam.); perh. = henchman.

(The sense was app. obscure to Henry Charters in 1602.)

15.. *Christs K. on Gr. x*, Ane haisty hensure callit Hary Quha wes ane archer heynd. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre of Thrie Estaitis* (Bann. MS.) 2651 Thir juglars, jestouris and ydill hensouris Thir carriouris and thir quynte sensouris [E. E. T. S. 2605 *from ed.* 1602, Thir Iugglars, Iestars, and idill cuitchours, Thir carriers, and thir quintacensours].

† **Hent,** *v. Obs.* exc. *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 hentan, 3–6 hente(n, 4–9 hent; 4–5 hint, 5 hynt(e. *Pa. t.* 3–6 hente, 4–9 hent; 4–6 hint, hynt. *Pa. pple.* 3–4 yhent, 3–7 hent, 4–5 hente, 5 ihent; 4–6 hint, 5 hynt, hyntyd, 6 *Sc.* hyntit. [OE. *hentan*; also *gehentan*), of obscure formation.

It is probably related to Gothic *hinþan* to seize. Its resemblance, both in form and sense to HEND *v.* is also noteworthy. But in both cases the phonological relations are difficult.]

1. *trans.* To lay hold of, seize, grasp; to take or hold in one's hand; to catch. *arch.*

(In OE. *intrans.* with *genitive* or *prep.*)

a 1000 *Laws Edward & Guthrum* vi. § 6 (Schmid) Beo he þonne utlah, and his hente mid hearme ælc þara þe riht wille. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Þe sinfulle haueð leid grune me to henten. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 185 3yf he nadde wyþ þe selde somdel þe dunt yhent Syker he hym adde aslawe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3841 Abute hir hals þan be hir hent [*v.r.* hint]. *Ibid.* 21624 A wessel .. Sett vnder þat licure to hint. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 41 Alle about þei robbed, & tok þat þei mot hent. 14.. HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 71 þat in the feendes net we be nat hent. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 101 He hente the swerde be the hiltes and drough it oute. 1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I hente, I take by vyolence or to catche, *je happe*. This terme is nat utterly comen. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* II. 355 Scho hint his hors be the renyeis. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 195 His harmefull Hatchet he hent in hand. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 133 Iog-on, Iog-on, the foot-path way, And merrily hent the Stile-a. 1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 311 Hent him, for dern love hent him. [1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 77 Then he hent in hand two stones.]

absol. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 263 Hent on! and hould that thou hase! 1566 DRANT *Horace* A iii, When hande nil houlde or hente.

2. To lay hold of and take away, lift, or move in some way; to snatch, carry off; to take (*away, off, out, up*, etc.), put (*on*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13236 þis bodi vte of erth þai hint [*v.r.* hent]. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 983 þe lorde..Hent heʒly of his hode, and on a spere henged. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1194 Ane Actone one he hent. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 77 Lord god!..þat..wolde .. hendly hente me oute of hell. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 169 Dido nis dead, but into heauen hent. 1589 PEELE *Tale of Troy* Wks. (Rtldg.) 553/2 Her heart was from her body hent. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. III. vii, For a time into high heaven hent.

b. *fig.* To lift *up*, pluck *up* (heart). (Cf. also 5.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9739 Therfore hent vp your hert & your high wille. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4484 Right so þi frendes als faste Heuy hertis sall hente.

3. a. To get at with a blow; to strike, hit.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2715 Moyses .. hente ðe cherl'wið hise wond, And he fel dun in dedes bond. 13.. *Coer de L.* 6783 That other he hint upon the hood.

b. To get to, arrive at, reach, occupy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 39 Tuo outlandes kynges on þis lond hauens hent. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 139 The furste hauyn that ever they hente. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 5272 When of lusignen the faire Cite hent. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. vi. 14 The generous, and grauest Citizens Haue hent the gates.

4. To seize, affect (as an influence or condition).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 141 The vanite of pride him hente. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1730 Therwithalle such colde me hente. *a* 1547 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 8 There might I se how Ver had euery blossom hent. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, Men, whose watchfull eyes no slumber hent.

5. To get, take, receive, obtain, gain, meet with; to experience, suffer, 'catch' (harm, etc.); to 'take' (courage, etc.); to apprehend, perceive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 204 Uerste he was sore adrad..And naþeles he hente herte. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 1195 Þou ne sschalt hente no vileinie, Of no man of king charles lond. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 301 Al þat he myghte of his freendes hente, On bookes and his lernynge he it spente. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1412 Of some man..the Baptisme of watere he hent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 122 So that I no harmes hent. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* I, Then thought I straight such friends are seldom hent.

b. *To hent upon* (or *in*) *hand*: to take in hand, undertake. *To hent one's way*: to take one's way.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7969 To hent vppon hand soche a hegh charge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, Ayen the water his way eeuen iff he hent. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 61 Great labour fondly hast thou hent in hand.

6. *intr.* To take one's way, go. *pseudo-archaism.*

1579 *Poor Knt.'s Pal.* G iv, To seas he hent, whose washinge waves did cause him to returne. 1714 *Orig. Canto Spencer* xlvi, Strait without Word or Answer forth he hent.

7. *dial.* (See quots.) [perh. not this word.]

1677 [see HENTING 2]. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hint*, to lay up; to put together. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., A barn process, well hinted—well secured. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hent*, to plow up the bottom of the furrow.

† **Hent,** *sb. Obs.* Also 6 hint. [f. HENT *v.*]

1. The act of seizing; a clutch, grasp.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 88 Scho was so cleverous of hir cluik..Scho held thame at ane hint.

2. *fig.* That which is grasped or conceived in the mind; conception, intention, design.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xiv. 557 So [they] put the Consull out of his hent [*consilia ducis disjecit*].

¶ It is doubtful whether in the following we have sense 1 or 2, or whether *hent* is for *hint* in its Shaksperian sense.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 88 Vp Sword, and know thou a more horrid hent When he is drunke asleepe: or in his Rage.

† **Hent,** *prep.* and *conj. adv. Obs.* [? f. HEN *adv.* hence + TO, corresp. to OFris. *hent*, MHG. *hin ze, hinz*, LG. *hento, hente*.] Till, until.

A. *prep.* (also *hent to, hento*.)

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 14 He kepis not to restore That he takys amys to no maner mon, Hent his endyng. *Ibid.* 74 Thenke theron and thenke not erke, Hent to the last endyng. 1573 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 252 The brother did put him of warke hento suche tyme as he brought answear from that wyfe.

B. *conj. adv.*

14.. *Cast. Love* (Hal.) 1479 [Thei] nere never i-wyst ne holden Hent [*early MS.* er] he himselvyn come wolde. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 We were put in paradise to have wele withoutyn woo, Hent we had unblest brokyn the commaundmentis of our kyng.

Hent, obs. form of HINT.

† **Henter.** *Obs.* [f. HENT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who seizes, a grasper.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 7 (Camb. MS.) Rauyneres and henteres of fowleste thinges.

Henting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HENT; laying hold, seizing; grasp, apprehension.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 58/1 Cahchynge, or hentynge .., *apprehencio*. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IX. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 174 These of our Secretts have som hentyng. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 8 Hell sould nocht hyd thair harnis fra harmis hynting.

2. *Agric.* (See quot.) [perh. a different word.]

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 246 They have also a way of sowing in the Chiltern Country, which is called sowing Hentings, which is done before the Plough, the Corn being cast in a straight line just where the plough must come, and is presently ploughed in. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* (ed. 2) xi. 116 They call the Top of a Ridge, a Veering; they call the two Furrows that are turn'd from each other at the Bottom, between two Ridges, a Henting, i. e. an Ending.

Henus, obs. form of HENCE.

Henware (he·nwēə1). *Sc.* Also hens-ware. [app. f. HEN *sb.* + WARE *sb.*] The edible seaweed *Alaria esculenta*, also called *badderlocks*.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Hens-ware, Henware.* 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 63 The henware .. a large plant, much resembling the oar-weed, but of paler colour.

He·nwife. Chiefly *Sc.*

1. A woman who has charge of fowls; sometimes applied contemptuously to a man.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 844 He..chairgeit sone his hen-wyfe to do hir cure And mak thame fruct; than to set them [eggs] scho fure. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* v. 24 Scho .. wes our Ladyis hen wif: And held Sanct Petir at stryfe, Ay quhill scho wes in hevin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii, A half-witted lad..who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old henwife. 1831 JANE PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 138 A single 'henwife' .. being found quite enough for the business. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* 108, I am the hen-wife here.

† 2. *Venus' hen-wife*, a bawd. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. Prol. 188 With Venus henvifis quhat wyse may I flite?

† **He·nwile.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. f. HEN *sb.* + WILE.] A petty or contemptible wile or stratagem.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 80 (Jam.) Their old unhappy and unprofitable way of hen-wiles. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 55 (Jam.) Seeks out raw shifts, and poor hen wiles. 1728 P. WALKER *Life Peden* Pref. (ed. 3) 23 Jurants sitting at the Head .. as if they were to communicate, using that Hen-wyle to get the Tables full.

Henwoodite (he·nwudəit). *Min.* [f. the name of W. J. *Henwood*, of Penzance (1805–1875); see -ITE.] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and copper, of bright blue colour, found in Cornwall.

1878 in *Ure's Dict. Arts* IV. (Supp.). 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 220.

Henys, obs. form of HENCE.

† **Heo,** *dial.* **hoo,** *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., nom. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hit, hío, héo*, fem. of HE; = OFris. *hiu*. In Goth., OS., and OHG., the fem. of the parallel pronominal stem *i-s, i-r*, was lost and supplied by a form *sî, siu*, Ger. *sie*. A like substitution took place later in Fris. and Eng.; in the latter, the northern and e. midl. dialects about the 12th c. exchanged *hio, heo, hyo, ȝho, ȝhe* for the forms, northern *sco, scho, sho*, e. midl. *scæ, sȝe, sche*, SHE. But *heo* in various forms survived in the south and w. midl. as a literary word till the 15th c., and is still vernacular from Lancashire to Devon and Sussex, under the forms *hoo, hüh* (the latter often mistaken for the objective *her*), *ŭh, ŭ*.]

The original feminine pronoun corresponding to *he*; the place of which is now taken by SHE. Used of women, and of animals or things grammatically feminine.

α. 1 híu, híuu, hío, héo, 2 hio, 2–5 heo, 2 hyo; 2–3 ȝho, 3 ȝeo, 3o, ȝoe.

855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 718 Hio wæs forgifen Norþan hymbra cyninge. *c* 910 *Ibid.* an. 910 Heo geherȝade swiðe micel on þæm norð here. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 27 Soð hiu cweð [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.*, & hiu cweþ; *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, ða cwæð heo; *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, ða cwæð hyo]. *c* 950 — Mark x. 6 Hee and hiuu. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hio slepeþ [*Ags. G.*, heo slæpð; *Hatton G.*, hyo slæpð]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Heo hi wernað wið drunkenesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 182 He wes king and heo quen. *c* 1300 *Beket* 24 The Princes heir heo was. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 76 To god heo made hire preyers. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 5 'Loke on þe lufthond', quod heo. *c* 1450 MYRC 396 That heo a-vow no maner þynge.

c 1200 ORMIN 2037 þe laffdiȝ Marȝe ȝho barr child Wiþþutenn weddedd macche. *c* 1275 LAY. 1149 ȝeo was cwene [*c* 1205 heo wes quen] of alle wodes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 436 ȝoe was worþy to be ycluped, Mold þe god quene Vor al þe godenesse, þat ȝoe dude her to Engelond. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 81 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 Al hir ioi was ago, þo ȝo him sei dei in rode .. þat del, neuer such nas þer none ..as ȝho makid an seint Jon.

β. 1 híæ, 1 híe, 2–3 hie, 3–4 ȝhe, ȝe, hye.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 23 Forlet hiæ forþon þe hiæ cægeþ æfter us. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 822 þa spræc Eue eft, idesa scienost, wifa wliteȝost, hie wæs geweorc godes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie is þe heuenliches kinges dohter. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2626 ȝhe kepte it wel in fostre wune, ȝhe knew it for hire owen sune. *c* 1250 *Old Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Hye spac to þo serganz þet seruede of þo wyne. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 292 *Ibid.* 121 Swo hie ne þochte. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 15 For to wep ȝe nad no mo bot iiii bitter teris of blode. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 114 That hye nil, no hye ne schal. *c* 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 572 ȝhe said anon right. ȝhe had i-waked al this night.

γ. 1 hí, 2–4 hi, 4–5 hy.

a 1000 *Crist* 559 in *Exeter Bk.*, Hafað nu se halga helle bireafod ealles þæs gafoles þe hi ȝear-dagum .. unryhte swealg. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Hi is ælra libbinde moder. *Ibid.* 227 Hi..warð mid cylde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 32 Me hi halt loþlich and fule. 1340 *Ayenb.* 26 Þeruore is hy doȝter of prede. *Ibid.* 28 Hi ys contrarious to þe holy goste. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 352 Sche badd hym aryse anoon; Hy seyde to hym, Syr gantyl knyght.

δ. 2–5 he, 4 hey, 5 hee.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 þa oðer sunne [is] forliger .. þet is ihaten fornicatio. He buleð þene mon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusteð nu wich maiden..and hwat he hatte, and hware he was fet. *a* 1300 *St. Michael* 203 in *Treat. Science*, etc. (1841) 136 The sonne..sent a-doun hire hete.. and of fersch water he draweth up the breth. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Crist askid þo womman watir to drinke, and ȝitte he was an alien, for he was a Samaritan. *a* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 229 Hey endetz shameliche Hey draweþ dredfulliche. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1119 And thongede hurr' heyȝelyche .. þat hee had delyveryd hym. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 584 Therfor he dude on a Russet cote..And made heore self þo a Nonne.

ε. 3–4 ha, a.

c 1205 LAY. 28219 þa wile a [the queen] beoð aliue. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 136 þus hwil ha [*v.r.* a] wiste hire. 1387 TREVISA *MS. Cott. Vesp. D.* vii. 29 b, He .. prayede hys wyf þat hue wolde helpe..bote a dude þe contrary.

ζ. 2–5 ho, 3–5 hoe.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þe sunne streonþ þe lome þet ho spret in to al þis wide worlde. *c* 1205 LAY. 42 He hoe [boc] ȝef þare æðelen Ælienor. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 13 Ho wende from al hire kyn. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1001 þe olde auncian wyf hegest ho syttez. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi, Ho kissutte hur lord. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 376 In yche werk þt hoe wrouȝt.

η. 4–5 hue.

1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, iv, Ich biquethe myn herte aryht ..Over the see that hue be diht. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 While hue huede alse. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. II. 10 Ich was aferd of hure face, thauh hue faire were.

θ. 5–9 hoo.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 686 Natheles hoo was wel paid. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 *Hoo, he*, in the Northwest parts of England most frequently used for she. *c* 1815 *Lancash. Ballads & Songs* 169 Hoo says hoo can tell when hoo's hurt. 1867 E. WAUGH *Owd Blanket* 72 Th' mistress said hoo thought hoo'd suit 'em.

b. Opposed to *he*: female, feminine.

c 950–1000: see HE 7. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 337 Ay þou meng with þe malez þe mete ho-bestez.

He-oak: see HE *pron.* 8 b. **Heold,** obs. pa. t. of HOLD *v.* **Heole,** variant of HELE *v.*1 *Obs.*

Heom, var. HEM *pron., Obs.* (= them); obs. f. HOME. **Heonene, heonne(n, Heonnes,** obs. ff. HEN *adv.*, HENCE. **Heore,** obs. forms of HER *pron.* **Heou, heow,** obs. ff. HUE. **Heoven,** obs. inf. and pa. t. of HEAVE; obs. f. HEAVEN.

Hep, variant form of HIP *sb.*2, the fruit of the rose-tree.

Hep, obs. form of HEAP, HIP *sb.*1

‖ **Hepar** (hī·pai). *Chem.* and *Med.* [med.L., a. Gr. *ἧπαρ* liver, in reference to its colour.]

1. An old name for a metallic sulphide, having a reddish-brown or liver colour. Also, for compounds of sulphur with other substances. (Cf. HEPATULE.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 321 Molybdenous Acid ..takes Sulphur from its Hepars. 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* 397 Glauber is found..frequently in the state of a hepar. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 149 [Sulphurets] have, for the most part, a reddish brown or liver colour; and hence were formerly called *hepars*, or *livers* of sulphur.

2. Also more fully, *hepar sulphuris* or *hepar sulphur*: a. (*H. s. kalinum*) Old name for *potassa sulphurata*. b. (*H. s. calcareum*) The name commonly given in homœopathy to calcium sulphide.

a. 1693 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1715) 436/1 Le Febure makes this Hepar Sulphuris thus: ℞ Of the best Sulphur in fine Pouder ℥iv. Salt of Tartar very dry, as much: Mix them together..till all be reduced to a Mass, which is called the Liver of Sulphur. 1742 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 73 That sort of *Hepar*, formed by the Union of the Caustic Salt with the Sulphur of the Ashes of the Glass-wort. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 327 Liver of sulphur, or hepar sulphuris, is a name given to a brownish substance, made by fusing together..potassium carbonate and sulphur.

b. 1866 *Allchorn's Handy-bk. Homœop. Pract.* 22 Hepar Sulphuris, Sulphuret of Lime, Proto-Sulphuret of Calcium, or Liver of Sulphur, is prepared by trituration. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Feb. 6/2 Patti, I am told, puts a great deal of dependence upon hepar-sulphur. 1887 *Homœop. World* 11 Nov. 503 If the patient has been already dosed with Mercury, Hepar is the remedy.

Hepat-, before a vowel = HEPATO-, comb. form of Gr. *ἧπαρ, ἡπατ-* liver: as in **Hepatalgia**, pain affecting the liver, neuralgia of the liver (Hooper *Med. Dict.* 1811); hence **Hepatalgic** *a.*, of or belonging to hepatalgia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hepatemphraxis** [Gr. *ἔμφραξις* stoppage], obstruction of the liver (Craig 1847); hence **Hepatemphractic** *a.* (Mayne 1854).

† **Hepatarian**, *a. Obs. rare.*—⁰ [f. L. *hēpatāri-us*, f. *hepat-*: see prec. and -AN.] Of or pertaining to the liver, hepatical (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Hepatic (hĭpæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–8 ep-. [ad. L. *hēpatic-us*, a. Gr. *ἡπατικός* of or belonging to the liver.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the liver.

e.g. *Hepatic artery, ducts, plexus, vein; hepatic apoplexy, colic, disorder, disease, flux.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 178/1 Phlebotomise..in his right Arme, the Hepaticke or Livervayn. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iv, Melancholy, which Laurentius subdivides into three parts.. Hepatick, Splenatick, Meseriack. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict., Hepatick Flux*, is a bilious Looseness, occasioned by overflowing of Choler. 1742 EAMES in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 32 A Discharge of Bile ..'tis but thin and diluted, and such as in other Animals is usually called Hepatic Bile. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 604 His lordship's bilious and hepatic complaints. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 577 The hepatic artery being very small, comparatively with the size of the liver. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 60 Hepatic disorder may disturb the sensorium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 479 The original filaments..follow the pyloric artery, to cast themselves into the hepatic plexus. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. (1872) 118 The hepatic duct, which conveys away the bile brought to it .. from the liver. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 140 *Hepatic colic* .. where a biliary calculus or gall stone passes down from the gall bladder into the intestine.

† 2. Affected with liver complaint. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. viii. (Tollem. MS.), Licoure þat it is sodde inne helpeþ and socoureþ frenetik men, and epatik.

3. Acting on the liver, good for the liver.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii, Mountain-mint .. is Pectoral and Hepatick. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Tabella*, We have cordial, stomachic..and hepatic tablets.

4. Liver-coloured, dark brownish-red; as in *Hepatic aloes, hepatic lunager.*

Hepatic cinnabar, cinnabar mixed with idriolite, carbon, and earthy matter. *Hepatic pyrites*, decomposed liver-brown tessular crystals of iron pyrites (Bristow *Gloss. Min.*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 361 With aloes tweyne vncis epatike. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 92 Take .. of Aloes Epaticke, of white Sugar-Candie, of each the weight of two pence. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 388 Compact Brown Iron Stone or Hepatic Iron Ore. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 21 The Cape aloës have a..more disagreeable odour than the Socotrine and Hepatic.

5. Of or pertaining to a hepar; sulphurous.

† *Hepatic air* or *gas*, sulphuretted hydrogen.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 165 This balsamick hepatick salt. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 118 Hepatic Air is that species of permanently elastic fluid which is obtained from combinations of sulphur with various substances, as alkalies, earths, metals, etc. 1788 *Ibid.* LXXVIII. 384 If nitrous air be mixed with hepatic air volatile alkali will be formed. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXX. 67 Upon applying heat to the sulphur thus blackened, I have perceived an hepatic smell. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 500 Inflammable air possesses the property of dissolving sulphur, in which case it contracts a very fetid smell, and forms hepatic air. *Ibid.* 497 Hepatic gas. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 365 [It] exhales a hepatic odour capable of altering the splendor of silver.

† 6. *Hepatic moss*, a liverwort: see HEPATICA 2.

1824 GREVILLE *Flora Edin.* Introd. 15 Hepaticæ, Liverworts, Hepatic Mosses. Most of the plants of this order have a considerable affinity with the true mosses.

B. *sb.* A medicine that acts on the liver and increases the secretion of bile.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Yeue hir epatike with the flesh of a chycon. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 358 You must use cooling Hepaticks. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch.* 419 The Bitters are Hepatics. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Hepatica** (hĭpæ·tikă). *Bot.* [med.L., fem. (quasi *herba hēpatica*) of *hēpatic-us*: see prec.]

1. A subgenus or section of the genus *Anemone*; esp. the common spring-flowering *Anemone* (*Hepatica*) *triloba*, a native of continental Europe, cultivated in Britain, the three-lobed leaves of which were fancied to resemble the liver.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xl. 58 The leaues of *Hepatica* are broade, and diuided into three partes..Amongst the leaues groweth fayre azured or blew floures, euery one growing vpon a single stemme. *Ibid.* 59 [It] may be called in English *Hepatica*, Noble Agrimonie, or Three leafe Lyuerwurte. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 192 January .. Flowers in Prime..Hepatica, Primroses, Laurus-tinus. 1803 J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man Own Gard.* 688/1 Hepaticas, single white, single blue, single red, Double red, Double Blue. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 155/1 The fine single blue American Hepatica..is a stronger and more vigorous species.

2. The old name in the herbalists for Common Liverwort, *Marchantia polymorpha*, a lichen-like plant which creeps over wet rocks and damp ground, rooting from the lower surface of the leaf. Hence pl. *Hepaticæ*, a group of Cryptogams allied to the Mosses, containing plants which haveno operculum, and as a rule possess elaters; of which the Common Liverwort is an example.

The group was proposed and named by the French botanist Adanson (*Familles des Plantes*, 1763).

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 48 Lichen is called in englise Liuerwurte, in duch Steinliberkraut, in french Hepatique, the Poticaries cal it Hepatica. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxx. 411 This herbe is called in Greeke λειχὴν: in Latine *Lichen*: in Shoppes *Hepatica*..in Englishe Liuerwurt and Stone Liuerwort. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 349 The Cryptogamia Class..may be divided into the following orders or assemblages:—1. Miscellaneæ; 2. Filices; 3. Musci; 4. Hepaticæ; 5. Algæ; 6. Fungi. *Ibid.* 363 Hepaticæ..Female fructifications inclosed in a veil which splits open at the top, and discharges the capsule. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 308 The little group of *Hepaticaæ* or Liverworts which is intermediate between Lichens and Mosses. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 273 His vast collection of mosses and hepaticæ from the valley of the Amazons.

† **Hepatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as HEPATIC + -AL.] = HEPATIC *a.* 1.

1611 COTGR., *Hepatique*, hepaticall. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* 74 He dropt into an Hepaticall flux. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 323 They degenerate into Hepatical Fevers. *Ibid.* 342 The hepatical Artery and the Vena Porta, carry the Blood into the Liver.

B. *sb.* = HEPATIC B.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 357 Hepaticals are such Medicines as are dedicated to the Liver.

Hepatico·logist. A botanist who devotes his attention to the *Hepaticæ* or Liverworts.

1895 *Naturalist* III Work..performed by the distinguished hepaticologist, Dr. Richard Spruce.

Hepa·ticous, *a.* [f. as HEPATIC + -OUS.] a. Of a liver colour. b. Lobed like the liver.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Hepatite**[1] (he·pătəit). *Obs.* Also 4 epetite. [ad. L. *hēpatītis*, a. Gr. *ἡπατῖτις*.] An early name for a precious stone (*hepatitis gemma* Pliny) said to resemble the liver in some respect.

c 1305 *Land Cokayne* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 158 Chalcedun and epetite. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 630 Some [stones] there be which bear the names of certain members of the body; as for example, Hepatites, of the liuer. 1705 PHILLIPS, *Hepatites*, a precious Stone of the shape of the Liver.

Hepatite[2]. *Min.* [Named by Karsten, 1800 (*Hepatit*), from the older name *lapis hepaticus*.] A name applied to varieties of Barytes emitting a fetid, sulphurous, or hepatic odour when rubbed or heated; liver-stone.

1802–3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 145 They form cavities ..filled up with a dun hepatite of the spath kind. 1816 R. JAMESON *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 288 It is named hepatite from the disagreeable sulphureous odour it exhales when rubbed.

‖ **Hepatitis** (hepătəi·tis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ἡπατῖτις* adj., of or pertaining to the liver: see -ITIS.] 'Inflammation of the substance of the liver' (*S. S. Lex.*)

1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The hepatitis bears a near resemblance to the pleurisy. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 173 Phrenitis, Pleuritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis. 1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Expos. Trans. St. Helena* 28 Hepatitis, with its usual train of distressing symptoms, followed.

Hepatization (hepătəizē·ʃən). [f. HEPATIZE.]

† 1. *Chem.* Impregnation with sulphuretted hydrogen. (See HEPATIC 5.) *Obs.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization, Hepatization.

2. *Path.* Consolidation of the lung tissue, so that it becomes solid and friable somewhat like liver, being first of a red and afterwards of a grey colour. Applied also to the state of any texture which has been converted into a liver-like substance (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 130 In the second stage [of Pneumonia] or that of hepatisation, the crepitous feel is entirely lost. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 249 The third [stage] that of grey hepatization, or diffused suppuration of the pulmonary tissue. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 161 In the second stage, usually called the stage of red hepatization..The solidified lung is of a brownish-red color, non-crepitant, and presents an appearance not unlike that of the liver, whence the name hepatization.

Hepatize (he·pătəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. *ἧπαρ, ἡπατ-* liver + -IZE: corresp. in form to Gr. *ἡπατίζ-ειν* to be like the liver, to be liver-coloured.] Hence **Hepatized** (he·pătəizd), *ppl. a.*

trans. † a. *Chem.* To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen. *Obs.* b. *Path.* To convert (the lungs) by engorgement and effusion into a substance resembling liver.

1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 142 Hepatised water in a well closed vessel effects a solution of iron in a few days. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 377 Some form of hepatised ammonia being employed. *Ibid.* II. 134 Sometimes the hepatised portions are exactly circumscribed by a lobule.

Hepato-, repr. Gr. *ἡπατο-*, combining form of *ἧπαρ* liver; as in **Hepatocele** (he·pătoˌsēl) [Gr. *κήλη* tumour], hernia of the liver. **Hepato-colic** (-kɒ·lik) *a.* [Gr. *κόλον* COLON[1]], relating to the liver and the colon (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hepatocystic** (-si·stik) *a.* [see CYST], pertaining to the liver and the gall-bladder, or uniting the two (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hepatoduodenal** (-dī·năl) *a.*, pertaining to the liver and the duodenum. **Hepatoenteric** (he·pătoˌentе·rik) *a.*, pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine. **Hepatogastric** (-gæ·strik) *a.*, pertaining to both the liver and the stomach (Craig 1847). **Hepatogenic** (-dʒe·nik), **Hepatogenous** (hepătɒ·dʒĭnəs) *adjs.* [see -GEN], originating from the liver. **Hepatography** [see -GRAPHY], the description of the liver, its attachments and functions (Dunglison). **Hepatolith** [Gr. *λίθος* stone], a gall-stone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hepatolithic** *a.*, of the nature of a gall-stone. **Hepatolithiasis** (-lĭpəi·ăsis), the formation of stone-like concretions in the liver (Craig 1847). **Hepatology** [see -LOGY], that part of medical science which treats of the liver (Dunglison 1833–46); hence **Hepatologist**, a student of hepatology; **Hepatological** *a.*, of or belonging to hepatology (Mayne). **Hepatopancreas** (he·pătoˌpæ·nkrĭæs) *Biol.*, Klaus's name for the glandular organ, called the liver in Invertebrates, in reference to its two-fold functions of secretion and digestion. **Hepatopathy** [Gr. *πάθος* suffering], disease of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-portal** *a.* [see PORTAL], of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system, as distinguished from *reniportal*. **Hepato-renal** *a.* [see RENAL], relating to the liver and kidneys. **Hepatorrhœa** [Gr. *ῥοία* a flow], a flow or discharge from the liver. **Hepatoscopy** [Gr. *-σκοπία* inspection], inspection of the liver; divination by inspection of the liver of an animal. **Hepatotomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], dissection of the liver (Mayne). **Hepato-umbilical** *a.* [L. *umbilicus* navel], connecting the liver and the navel.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Hepatocele*, an hernia in which a portion of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes. 1738 AMYAND in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 322 *Hepaticocystic Ducts. 1766 HUNTER *Ibid.* LVI. 309 The hepatocystic ducts..enter the gall-bladder at its anterior end or fundus. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 89 Schiff..tied all the structures in the *hepato-duodenal ligament, save the hepatic artery. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 551 *Hepatogenic Icterus in the duodenum. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hepatogenic icterus*, jaundice produced by the absorption of bile already formed in the liver. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 109 That the icterus is not really *hepatogenous, but haemic in origin. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 400 True hepatogenous jaundice, with bile pigment in the urine and decolouration of the fæces. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hepatolithicus*, of or belonging to a *hepatolith, *hepatolithic. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LVIII. 98 Dr. Harley, the English *hepatologist and nephrologist. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 59 In the Invertebrata the secretions of many glands, which are generally called 'liver', but which would be more appropriately termed *hepatopancreas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hepato-renal ligament*, a reflection of the peritonæum extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the kidney. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Divination*, *Hepatoscopy, or the cuisideration of the liver.

He·patoid, *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἡπατοειδής* liver-shaped: see HEPATO- and -OID.] 'Like to the liver in colour or in function' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

† **Hepe.** *Obs. rare.* [Identical with MHG., MLG. *hepe*, early mod.Du. *heepe*, Du. *heep* sickle-shaped pruning-knife or bill; other forms of which are MHG., MLG. *heppe*, mod.Ger. *heppe, hippe*, OHG. *habba, happa, heppa* :—**happja* :—OTeut. **hadjôn*, f. pre-Teut. root *kop-*, whence prob. Gr. *κοπίς* chopper, cleaver, broad curved knife. As there is no cognate word in OE., its appearance in Gower, and this app. in a proverbial phrase (cf. 'by hook or by crook' under HOOK), is not easy to account for.] A curved pruning-knife.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 223 So what with hepe and what with crok(e) They make her maister often winne.

Hepe, obs. form of HEAP, HIP.

‖ **Hephæstus** (hĭfī·stŭs). Romanized spelling of Gr. *Ἥφαιστος* the god of fire, identified by the

Romans with Vulcan. Hence **Hephæ·stian** *a.*, of, or belonging to, or made by Hephæstus. **Hephæ·stic** *a.*, relating to fire; also, relating to the forge or use of the smith's hammer.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Hephæstian* mountains, certain burning mountains in Lycia. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece & Italy* (ed. 3) 434 Arrayed in Hephæstian armour. 1869 *Lancet* I. 427 Cases of hemiplegia among Sheffield smiths were described .. as due to the use of the hammer, and termed..'hephaestic hemiplegia'.

Hephthemimer (hefθĭ·mĭmə·). *Anc. Pros.* [ad. late L. *hephthemimerēs* (*-ēs*) (Diomedes, Sérvius), a. Gr. *ἑφθημμερής* 'containing seven halves', f. *ἑπτ(α-* seven + *ἡμ-* half + *μέρος* part, *-μερης* -partite. So mod.F. *hephthémimère*. Also commonly used in the Latin form; sometimes contracted *hephthemim.*] A group or catalectic colon of seven half-feet; the part of a hexameter line preceding the cæsura when this occurs in the middle of the fourth foot, as in

'Inferretque deos Latio · genus unde Latinum'.

Hence **Hephthemi·meral** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hephthemimeris, as in *hephthemimeral cæsura*: see the example above.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hephthemimeris.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hephthemimeris*, in the Greek and Latin poetry, a sort of verse consisting of three feet and a syllable; that is, of seven half feet. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 226. 464-5 Next in power to the penthemimeral is the hephthemimeral or semiseptenarian cæsura. *Ibid.*, In this verse, *Quid faciat | laetas | segetes | quo sidere terram*.. the principal pause is at the hephthemimeris. *Ibid.* § 232. 470 Trochaic Hephthemimer.

Hepper. A local name of a smolt, or young salmon of the second year.

1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, salmon..pink, last spring, hepper, last brood, gravelling..or by any other local name. 1885 F. DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 69 From one to two years old before it..has gone to the sea it is known as a..skegger, gravelling, hepper..in Wales.

Hepta-, before a vowel **Hept-**, combining form of Gr. *ἑπτά* seven, occurring as the first element of many compounds in Greek, some of which have descended through Latin into the modern langs., while many more have been taken directly from Greek, or formed on Greek analogies. Normally, *hepta-* is combined with elements of Greek origin, but in some instances (chiefly on account of the inconvenience of L. *septem*) it is combined with L. or other elements, as *heptangular*, *heptavalent*. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of seven atoms of an element, as *heptacarbon* (see below), *heptachloride*, *heptoxide*, *heptachlorotoluene*, etc.

Heptaca·psular *a. Bot.* [L. *capsula* CAPSULE], having seven capsules, cells, or cavities (Bailey 1730-6). **Heptaca·rbon** *a. Chem.*, containing seven carbon atoms, as in *heptacarbon compounds*, *series*: cf. HEPTANE. †**Heptace** (he·ptāsē) *Cryst.* [Gr. *ἀκή* point], a summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of seven faces (Kirkman). **Heptachronous** (heptæ·krŏnəs) *a.* [late L. *heptachronus*, a. Gr. *ἑπτάχρονος*, f. *χρόνος* time], in ancient prosody = *heptasemic*. **Heptaco·lic** *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτάκωλ-os* of seven verses or members, f. *κῶλον* COLON], in ancient prosody: of seven cola or members, as 'a heptacolic period'. **Hepta-compound**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven atoms of any element or radical; esp. a heptacarbon compound. **Hepta-hexahe·dral** *a. Cryst.*, having seven ranges of six faces each. **Heptahy·drate**, *Chem.*, a compound containing seven molecules of water ($7H_2O$). ‖**Hepta·meron** [Gr. *ἑπταήμερ-os*, neut. *-ον*, of seven days, f. *ἡμέρα* day], a seven days' work; title of a collection of stories, represented (after the pattern of the Decameron of Boccaccio) to have been told on seven successive days, made by Queen Margaret of Navarre, *a* 1549. **Hepta·meter** *Pros.* [late L. *heptametrum*, a. Gr. *ἑπτάμετρον*, f. *μέτρον* measure], a verse consisting of seven feet or measures; cf. *heptapody*. **Heptame·trical** *a.*, consisting of seven feet or measures. **Hepta·ngular** *a.*, having seven angles. **Heptape·talous** *a. Bot.*, having seven petals. † **Hepta·phony** [f. Gr. *ἑπτάφων-os* seven-voiced, having a sevenfold echo], the union of seven sounds (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Heptaphy·llous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἑπτάφυλλ-os* seven-leaved], having seven leaves or calyx sepals (Webster 1828). **Heptapodic** (-pǫ·dik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *-ποδος* -footed], consisting of or containing seven metrical feet; so **Hepta·pody**, a measure or verse consisting of seven feet. **Heptasemic** (-sĭ·mik) *a.* [late L. *heptasēm-os*, a. Gr. *ἑπτάσημ-os* of seven times], in ancient prosody: containing seven units of time or moræ. **Heptasepalous** (-se·păləs) *a. Bot.*, having seven sepals. **Heptaspe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], bearing seven seeds.

Heptastich (he·ptăstik) *Pros.* [Gr. *στίχος* line], *sb.*, a group of seven lines of verse; *a.*, seven lines long. **Heptastichous** (-æ·stikəs) *a. Bot.*, having seven leaves in the spiral row. **Heptastrophic** (-strǫ·fik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. *στροφή* turning, STROPHE], consisting of seven strophes or stanzas. † **Hepta·te·chnist** [Gr. *τέχνη* art], a professor of the Seven Arts (cf. ART 7), a Master of Arts. **Heptato·mic** *a. Chem.* [ATOMIC], containing or equivalent to seven atoms. **Heptatonic** (-tǫ·nik) *a. Mus.* [Gr. *ἑπτάτον-os* seven-toned], consisting of seven notes. **Heptavalent** (-æ·vălĕnt) *a. Chem.* [L. *valēnt-em* having power or value], combining with or capable of replacing seven atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 109 *Heptacarbon compounds such as the benzoic residue of hippuric acid. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. (ed. 5) 317 A small quantity of.. *heptachlorotoluene. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 66 *Hepta-compounds, including oil of bitter almonds, and the benzoic, salicic, and gallic acids. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 A crystal is *hepta-hexahedral, when its surface consists of seven ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other. 1874 GUTHRIE in *Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.* I. 67 On cooling such a solution .. the *heptahydrate crystallizes out. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Heptameron*..is chiefly used as a title .. The Heptameron of Margaret de Valois..is a very ingenious piece, in the manner of Boccace's Decameron. 1894 H. H. GIBBS (*title*) Colloquy on Currency: a Heptameron. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 84 It revived the old long verse, which he calls the *heptametrical seven-footed line. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Heptangular Figure* is that which consists of seven Angles. 1752 Sir J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 203 (Jod.) The middle of the body heptangular. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Brit. Plants* Gloss., **Heptaphyllous.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 *Heptasepalous. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1945 Of *heptastichs there is only one example [Prov. xxiii. 6-8]. From this heptastich..we see that the proverb of two lines can expand itself to the dimensions of seven and eight lines. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (1892) 375 Several pentastichs and hexastichs, a heptastich and an octastich also occur. 1680 T. LAWSON (*title*) A Mite in the Treasury, being a Word to Artists, especially *Heptatechnists, the Professors of the Seven Liberal Arts. 1886 CROOKES in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 573 Fluorine mon- and *heptatomic. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 24/1 A *heptatonic scale [in Java], consisting of semitones, three-quarter tones, and minor thirds. 1893 *Ibid.* 23 Dec. 890/3 A certain series of notes .. chosen to form the chromatic, heptatonic, pentatonic, or whatever sequential basis may be required. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 235 This substance is Manganese *Heptoxide.

Heptachord (he·ptăkɒ̄d), *a.* and *sb. Mus.* [ad. Gr. *ἑπτάχορδ-os* seven-stringed, f. *ἑπτά* seven + *χορδή* string, CHORD. Cf. F. *heptacorde*.]

† **A.** *adj.* Seven-stringed. *Obs.*

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the antient poetry, Heptachord verses were those sung or played on seven chords; that is, in seven different notes, or tones; and probably on an instrument with seven strings.

B. *sb.* **a.** A musical instrument of seven strings. **b.** A series of seven notes, formed of two conjunct tetrachords. **c.** The interval of a seventh.

1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Heptachord*, .. was applied to the lyre, when it had but seven strings. 1775 ASH, *Heptachord*, a musical instrument of seven strings, a poetical composition played or sung on seven chords or notes. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 35 Forming then the whole system of the octachord, or heptachord. *Ibid.* 205 If these two strings were tuned fourths to each other, they would furnish that series of sounds which the ancients called a heptachord, consisting of two conjunct tetrachords. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* xxii. 197 If .. these two heptachords should harmonize into a double octave.

Heptad (he·ptăd). [ad. Gr. *ἑπτάς*, *ἑπταδ-*, the number seven collectively.]

1. The sum or number of seven; a group of seven.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 383/2 The Heptad was so called, *qu.* σεπτὰς σεβασμοῦ ἄξιος worthy of veneration. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 521 The heptad of wandering animals. 1850 J. BROWN *Disc. Our Lord* (1852) I. iv. 351 This prayer contains a sacred heptad of petitions.

b. *spec.* A group of seven days, a week; = HEBDOMAD.

1876 tr. *Keil & Delitzsch's Ezek.* II. 336 A feast of heptads of days or weeks of days. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* ii. 83 The months are divided into heptads.

2. *Chem.* An atom or molecule whose equivalence is seven atoms of hydrogen, i. e. which can be combined with, substituted for, or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen.

3. *Mus.* A scheme of seven tones in the duodenal system of analysis, containing all the notes from which consonant triads may be formed with the tonic.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 11 The *Harmonic Heptad* or *Unit of Chord-relationship*..The heptad also contains all triads, consisting of three tones, two of which are consonant with C but dissonant with each other.

Heptadecad (heptădē·kăd). *Mus.* [f. HEPTA- + DECAD.] A scheme of twenty-four tones formed by the combination of seven decads, in the duodenal system of analysis.

1874 A. J. ELLIS in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIII. 14 The *Harmonic Heptadecad* or *Unit of Modulation* (or *Decadation*) consists of seven interwoven decads, which are constructed on the seven tones of a heptad as tonics, and contains 24 tones.

He·ptaglot, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἑπτά* HEPTA- + *γλῶττα* tongue, *-γλωττος* -tongued: cf. POLYGLOT.] **a.** *adj.* Using or written in seven languages. **b.** *sb.* A book in seven languages.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxvii. 245 They are indeed much inferiour to the Parisian Heptaglots in the largeness and goodness of the Paper. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 417 It was in connexion with this polyglott that E. Castle produced his famous *Heptaglott Lexicon*.

So † **Heptaglotto·logy.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1618 E. RIVE (*title*) An Heptaglottologie, that is, a Treatise concerning Seven Languages.

Heptagon (he·ptăgŏn). [ad. Gr. *ἑπτάγωνον*, neut. of *ἑπτάγωνος* seven-cornered. Cf. F. *heptagone* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having seven angles and seven sides.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xxxii. 42 In an heptagon, from one angle may be drawne lines to foure opposite angles. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* IV. xi. Schol., The side of a Heptagone. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 187 Suppose it is required to inscribe in the conic a heptagon.

b. *Fortif.* A place strengthened with seven bastions for its defence.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* = HEPTAGONAL.

1775 R. PUTNAM in Romans *Florida* 335 It [a fort] was built of a heptagon figure, with one side fronting the river.

Heptagonal (heptæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HEPTAGON + -AL: cf. F. *heptagonale* (1633 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having seven angles and seven sides.

Heptagonal numbers, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, etc. formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, etc.

1613 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (R.), In a circle describe an heptagonal and equilateral figure, from whose every side shall fall equilateral triangles. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 279 It is called a Heptagonal Pyramide. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., One property .. of these Heptagonal numbers is, that if any one of them be multiplied by 40, and to the product add 9, the sum will be a square number. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 398 Body heptagonal, yellowish brown, variegated with narrow transverse deep brown bars. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 14. 37 We have therefore, externally a heptagonal apse.

b. *sb.* A heptagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Heptagonals are formed by adding continually the terms of the arithmeticals.

‖ **Heptagynia** (heptădʒi·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. HEPTA- + Gr. *γυνή* woman, wife, female, taken in the sense of female organ, pistil.] An order in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants having seven pistils. So **He·ptagyn,** a plant of this order. **Heptagy·nian, Heptagy·nious** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this order. **Hepta·gynous** *a.*, having seven pistils.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 103 Heptandria .. Order IV. *Heptagynia*, containing such plants as have seven Styles. Of this Order there is but one Genus, viz. *Septas*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Heptagyn*, *Heptagynian*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Heptagynious*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Heptagynous*.

Heptahedron (-hī·drŏn, -he·drŏn). Also **heptaedron.** [f. HEPTA- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base.] A solid figure having seven faces. So **Heptahe·dral,** † **Heptahe·drical** *adjs.*, seven-sided, seven-faced.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Heptahedrical*, having seven sides. 1696 *Ibid.*, *Heptaedrical Figure*, or *Heptaedron*. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* ii. § 17. 141 A heptahedral cuspis of brass-coloured Mundic. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 *note*, Hexaedral and pentaedral prisms are most abundant; then the tetraedral, the triedral, heptaedral, and octaedral.

He·ptal, *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἑπτά* seven + -AL.] = HEBDOMADAL.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 208 *Cycle*, *Hebdomadal or Heptal*. A period of seven days, or years, which according to some, either in its multiple or sub-multiple, governs an immense number of phenomena of animal life.

Heptamerous (heptæ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. HEPTA- + Gr. *μέρος* part + -OUS.] Consisting of seven members or parts. So **Hepta·merede** (see quot.).

a 1790 ADAM SMITH *Ess. Imitat. Arts* (T.), The heptamerede of M. Sauveur could express an interval so small as the seventh part of what is called a comma. 1864 WEBSTER (citing ASA GRAY), *Heptamerous*.

‖ **Hepta·ndria.** *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. type **ἑπτάνδρος*, mod.L. *heptandr-us*, f. HEPTA- + *ἀνδρ-* stem of *ἀνήρ* man, male: cf. DIANDRIA.] The seventh class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, containing plants having seven stamens. So **Hepta·nder,** a member of the class Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Hepta·ndrian** *a.*, of or belonging to Heptandria (Webster 1828). **Hepta·ndrous** *a.*, having seven stamens.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Heptandria* .. of this class are the horse-chesnut, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The flowers of the class heptandria should have seven stamens. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 246 A flower having seven stamens is Heptandrous.

Heptane (he·ptēin). *Chem.* [f. HEPT(A- + -ANE, formative of the names of paraffins.] The paraffin of the heptacarbon series, having the formula C_7H_{16}. 'Of these hydrocarbons nine are possible and four are known' (*Fownes' Chem.* 1877).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 49 *Normal heptane*, $CH_3—(CH_2)_5—CH_3$, is contained in Pennsylvanian petroleum, and in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal.

1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) 196 Of the heptylene from normal heptane..somewhat less than one half combines with cold hydrochloric acid, producing a heptylic chloride.

So **Heptene** (he·ptēn) [see -ENE], the olefine of the heptacarbon series (C_7H_{14}), also called **He·ptylene**, homologous and polymeric with ethene (C_2H_4); it is known to exist in three isomeric forms. **Heptine** (he·ptəin) [see -INE], the hydrocarbon of the same series (C_7H_{12}), homologous with acetylene or ethine. **Hepto·ic** *a.*, applied to fatty acids, aldehydes, etc. belonging to the heptacarbon series, as *heptoic acid*, $C_7H_{14}O_2$. **Heptyl** (he·ptil) [see -YL], the hydrocarbon radical (C_7H_{15}), of heptylic or œnanthylic alcohol and its derivatives; hence **Hepty·lic** *a.*; **He·ptylamine** (see AMINE).

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 **Heptene*, or *Heptylene*..also called *œnanthylene*..occurs in the light oils from Boghead and Cannel tar. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 196 When the isomeric paraffins, normal heptene, ethyl-isoamyl..are treated with chlorine, monochlorinated paraffins are produced. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 64 *Heptine, or œnanthidene, is formed by the action of potash on œnanthidene dibromide. *Ibid.* 295 Of these acids, one only is accurately known, viz. *Normal *Heptoic* or *Œnanthylic* acid. 1865–72 — *Dict. Chem.* (1882) III. 144 Chloride of *heptyl ($C_7H_{15}Cl$) is a colourless liquid having an agreeable fruity odour, and burning with a smoky green-bordered flame. *Ibid.* 145 Preparation of *Heptylic alcohol from Castor-oil. *Ibid.* 147 When distilled with caustic potash, it yields **heptylamine* ($C_7H_{17}N$) as a light oily liquid, having an ammoniacal aromatic odour. *Ibid.* 148 *Heptylene is a colourless mobile liquid, having a peculiar alliaceous odour. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 607 Another heptyl alcohol was separated from fusel oil.

Heptanesian (-nī·siăn, -nē·ʃăn), *a.* [f. Gr. Ἑπτάνησος Heptanesus, lit. 'the Seven Isles', the Ionian Isles.] Of or pertaining to the Ionian Isles.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 205/2 Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been incorporated with the kingdom of Greece.

Heptarch (he·ptaik). [f. HEPTA- + Gr. -αρχος ruling, ruler: cf. next and *tetrarch*.] A ruler of one of seven divisions of a country; one of the rulers of the Heptarchy.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 410 Ere yet the bloody Heptarch had controll'd, Or yet Northumbria knew the Saxon's power. 1853 LANDOR *Popery* xi. 33.

† b. A seventh king: with reference to Rev. xvii. 9–11. *Obs.*

1679 HARBY *Key Script.* II. 27 The Secular successive Heptarch of the Apostacy of Antichrist.

So **Hepta·rchal, Hepta·rchic, Hepta·rchical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to a heptarchy, esp. to the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy. † **He·ptarchist** = HEPTARCH.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* (1783) 48 In 752, the Saxon heptarchists, Cuthred and Ethelbald, fought a desperate battle at Beorgford, or Burford. *Ibid.* 69 The Saxons practised this mode of fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 152 We should return to the heptarchical regime of local self-government. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 7 Many of the heptarchal kings.., exchanging the crown for the cowl. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. vii. 171 The heptarchic king was as much stronger than the tribal king, as the king of united England was stronger than the heptarchic king.

Heptarchy (he·ptaiki). [ad. mod.L. *heptarchia*, f. Gr. ἑπτά HEPTA- + -αρχία sovereignty, empire, after *tetrarchy*.] A government by seven rulers; an aggregate of seven districts or petty kingdoms, each under its own ruler; *spec.* the seven kingdoms reckoned to have been established by the Angles and Saxons in Britain.

The term appears to have been introduced by 16th c. historians, in accordance with their notion that there were seven Angle and Saxon kingdoms so related that one of their rulers had always the supreme position of King of the Angle-kin (*Rex gentis Anglorum*), 'so that in the Heptarchy itself there seems always to have been a Monarchy' (Camden). The correctness and propriety of the designation have been often called in question, but its practical convenience has preserved it in use. See, besides the authors quoted, HALLAM *Middle Ages* (1878) II. viii. 1. 270, 354–6; SIR J. MACKINTOSH *England* (1846) I. ii. 31; *Penny Cycl.* IX. 406; FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 22; STUBBS *Const. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 169; EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* ii. § 2.

1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* 1 The exposition of this Map of the English *Heptarchie*, or seauen Kingdomes. *Ibid.* 5. [1586 CAMDEN *Britannia* 48 (*marg.* Monarchia semper in Anglorum Heptarchia) Postquam enim in Britanniæ possessione pedem firmassent, in septem regna distribuerunt, Heptarchiamque constituerunt.. tamen.. ut Monarchiam in ipsa Heptarchia semper fuisse videatur. (See quot. 1610.)] 1592 STOW *Annales of Eng.* 63 Vntill the time that this *Heptarchie*, or Gouernement of seuen, was reduced to a Monarchie, or regiment of one. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 360 The Saxon Heptarchia or their seuen Kingdomes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 135 After that these nations above said, had now gotten sure footing in the possession of Britain, they diuided it into seuen kingdomes, and established an Heptarchie. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 30 In that Heptarchie of our Saxons, vsually six of the Kings were but as subiects to the supreme. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 308 Almeyda in despight of her united Heptarchy landed here [Ceylon] Anno Dom. 1506. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy to bee as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arcite* III. 291 The next returning planetary hour Of Mars, who shared the heptarchy of power. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 5 The inhabitants of Cornwall..remained partly in a state of independence during the Saxon heptarchy. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. v. 195 Ceawlin..changed the Saxon octarchy into a temporary heptarchy. 1812 CANNING *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 3 Feb. (Hansard ser. I. XXI. 530) Repeal the Union! Restore the Heptarchy as soon! the measure itself is simply impossible. 1834 PEEL *Ibid.* 25 Apr. (ser. III. XXIII. 69). 1851 KELLY tr. *Cambrensis Eversus* III. 301 In England there was a heptarchy, but in Ireland a pentarchy. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 June 12 Australia is now only waiting for an Enabling Bill in order to form a Federal Council, the inevitable germ of an Australian heptarchy.

Heptasyllabic (heptăsilæ·bik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. ἑπτασύλλαβ-ος of seven syllables (f. ἑπτά HEPTA- + συλλαβή SYLLABLE) + -IC.] Containing or consisting of seven syllables. b. *sb.* A verse or metrical line of seven syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Corr.* (1843) 256 With Heptasyllabics mixed at pleasure. 1885 SIR P. PERRING *Hard Knots* 78 What is admitted in a decasyllabic line, must be admitted in a heptasyllabic. 1889 SWINBURNE *B. Jonson* 56 His use of the sweet and simple heptasyllabic metre.

So **Heptasy·llable** (*rare*), a word or metrical line of seven syllables.

1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 296 It is the Trochaic Heptasyllable, otherwise called the Trochaic Diameter Catalectic.

Heptateuch (he·ptătiuk). [ad. Gr. ἑπτάτευχος, f. ἑπτά seven + τεῦχος a book.] A volume consisting of seven books; a name sometimes given to the first seven books of the Bible, treated as a section having some historical unity; on the analogy of *Pentateuch*, the recognized name of the first five books.

1678 *Lively Orac.* IV. xxi. 291 Let her learn.. the Heptateuch, or books of Moses, Joshua, and Judges. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Heptateuch*, in matters of literature, a volume, or work consisting of seven books. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 217 The Anglo-Saxon Heptateuch published by Thwaites, at Oxford, in 1698. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 71 Some one was to read aloud, from the Collations of Cassian, the lives of the Fathers, or some other edifying book, but not the Heptateuch, nor the other historical books of the Old Testament.

Heptene, Heptine, Heptoic, Heptyl, -ylic, etc. *Chem.*: see under HEPTANE.

Heptoxide: see HEPTA-. **Hep-tree**: see HIP².

† **Her, here,** *sb. poetic. Obs.* Forms: 1 hearra, herra, hærra, 3 herre, hærre, *north.* and *Sc.* 4–5 her, 5–6 here, (5 heere, hery, 6 hair, heir, heyr). [OE. *herra, hearra*, corresp. to OFris. *hêra*, OS. *hêrro* (MDu. *herre, hêr(r)e*, Du. *heer*), OHG. *hêrro* (MHG. *hêrre, herre*, Ger. *herr*), ON. *harri, herra* (Sw., Da. *herre*). In OHG. and OS., a subst. use of the comparative degree *hêr(o)ro* of the adj. *hêr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august', mod.Ger. *hehr* 'sublime, elevated, august, holy', identical with OE. *hár* hoary, grey, ON. *hárr*:—OTeut. **hairo-* prob. 'hoary with age, venerable'; supposed to have been first used as a form of address to superiors: cf. the Romanic use of L. *senior*, in It. *signore*, Sp. *señor*, F. *seigneur* 'lord', orig. 'older, elder'. Both in OE. and ON. adopted from OLG.; in OE. found orig. in the parts of the 'Cædmon' poems which are transliterated from an OS. original; also in later OE. and ME. poetry, and in Sc. to 16th c. Apparently only in poetical use.]

Lord, chief, master; man of high position or rank; sometimes more generally = Man.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 521 Þe sende waldend god Þin hearra bæs helpe of heofonrice. *Ibid.* 678 Nu hæbbe ic his her on handa, herra se goda; gife ic hit Þe georne. *c* 1067 *Poem in O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1066 Se in alle tid hyrde holdlice hærran sinum. *c* 1205 LAY. 5420 For þu ært ure hærre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 102 Þis lond ich habbe here so fre, þat to non herre y schal abuye. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1920 All þe hathils & þe heris & þe hize maistris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10146 Antenour in angur angardly stroke, Vnhorset the here, hade hym to ground. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 41 Arnwliff..Off South hantoun, that huge hie her and lord. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 29, I sa ane heir in bed oppressit ly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vi. 8 Thiddir the heir [Æneas] with mony thowsand gan hy. *Ibid.* xii. 70 Ane of the eldest herys stude about, Clepit Nautes. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Pap.* 338 Thov arte bot kyng of bone, Frome tyme thyne hereis hartis bene fron ye gone.

Hence † **Here-man**, lord, master.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4938 A! A! happy haly here man.

Her (hɔ̈r, hɔ̈r), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem., dat.-accus.* Forms: 1–5 hire, (1 hir), 2–5 hyre, (3 heore), 3–5 here, (5 heer), 3–6 hir, 4–5 hure, 5 hurre, 5–6 hyr, 5–8 (*dial.*) hur, (6 hare, harre), 4– her. [OE. *hire*, dative case of *hío*, HEO 'she', cogn. with OFris. *hiri*, MDu. *hare, haer, hore*, Du. *haar*; cf. also the parallel OS. *iru*, OHG. *iru, iro* (mod.G. *ihr*), Goth. *izai*. The dative began in 10th c. to be used instead of the original accusative *hie, hí, hig, hý*, and now as indirect and direct objective represents both cases, as in 'we met *her* and gave *her* the book to take with *her*'.]

1. The female being in question: the objective case of SHE.

a. *Dative* or *indirect object.*

a 1000 *Elene* 963 (Z.) Gode Þancode..Þæs hire se willa gelamp. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 7 Þa behet he mid aþe hyre [*Lindisf.* hir, *Rushw.* hire, *Hatton* hire] to syllenne. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 P 8 [Hi] brohten hire into Oxenford, and iauen hire þe burch. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se aengel cydde hyre þat godes sune sceolde beon acenned of hire. *c* 1205 LAY. 3998 Þa deæde [sune] heore wæs leouere, þe quike here wes leoðere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 30 Þe fader..bad hire vnderstonde, To whom heo wolde y maried be. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 562 Hure was lecherie luf. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 1 Yit kneled I on my knees and cried hire of grace. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 395 Hurre was lever to her' maytoynesse and masse. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 74 Full weill was hir that day that sho was fre. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 498 To goe and doe as her listeth. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 130 'Give her the hair'—he spoke, and rapp'd his box. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 77 O Swallow..tell her, tell her, what I tell to thee. 1870 ROSSETTI *Blessed Damozel*, Her seemed she scarce had been a day One of Gods choristers.

b. Governed by *preposition.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xx. 16 Da cwæð se hælend to hyre [*Lindisf.* hir, *Hatton* hire], maria. *a* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1035 [He] let niman of hyre ealle þa betstan gærsuma..þe Cnut cing ahte. *c* 1300 *Beket* 25 Of hire he hadde lute blisse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 107 With hir went many a knyght. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2459 If thou myght Atteyne of hire to have a sight. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11006 When he neighed hur negh. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 70 He had ij childerne by harre. *Ibid.* 72 The fayryst lady that she hade wyth hare.. was stolne away from hare. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 264 I'll speak to her And she shall be my queen. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 6 But ev'ry eye was fix'd on her alone. 1864 TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* 474 And others laugh'd at her and Philip too.

c. *Accusative* or *direct object.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. i. 25 And ne groette hire [*Ags. G.* he ne grette hi]. *Ibid.* xxii. 28 Alle hæfdun hire [*Lindisf.* ða ilca, *Ags.* hig, *Hatton* hy]. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He..sende hire siððen to Normandi; and mid hire ferde hire broðer Rotbert eorl of Gleucestre. *a* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 P 8 Þe king..besæt hire in þe tur; and me læt hire dun on niht of þe tur mid rapes. *c* 1275 LAY. 1146 Þe deouel hire [*c* 1205 heo] louede. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 12 Y ȝeue here þe to þi wyf. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 If ani of prestis..leuiþ not heer þat he holdiþ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10976 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Dyvers lordes and ladys browte hare on hare way. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* v, He observed her; He sent for..dainty Myrrh. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 137 Offend her, and she knows not to forgive; Oblige her, and she'll hate you while you live. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Arrival* iv, He stoops—to kiss her—on his knee.

2. For names of things grammatically feminine, or (in later use) feminine by personification.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxiii. 1 Earðe..and alle ða eardiað in hire. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Manual of Astron.* (WRT.) 18 Þære lyfte ȝecynd is þæt heo sycð zelcne wætan up to hyre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Al þet þe licome luueð, þet þa saule heteð, and wa is hire þer fore. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 312/449 Al so þe sonne, þat heo mouwe schyne a-boute eche on, For alle habbez lijst of hire, and with-oute hire nouȝt on. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 96 Þe eorþe..And al þat euere in hire bi-lyþ. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 668 And syben þe sely soule slen & senden hyre to helle! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1308 Bretens doun all þe bild..Drenches hire in þe hize see & drawis hire on hepis. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 78 Our mother the ground..wyl suffycyently nurysch..al bestys, fyschys, and foulys, wych are brought vp apon hyr. 1598 W. PHILIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 187 They pray likewise to the New Moone..and salute her with great Deuotion. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 143–4 Vice is undone, if she forgets her Birth..'tis the Fall degrades her to a Whore; Let Greatness own her, and she's mean no more. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., SS. Simon & Jude* i, The widowed Church is fain to rove..Make haste and take her home.

b. Represented as used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *he, him*, or for the speaker himself.

1526 *Humdr. Merry T.* xcii. (1866) 150 By cottes blut and her nayle, quod the welchman, if her [a cock] be not ynough now her wyll be ynough anone for her hath a good fyre vnder her. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 3 Bid her, and other such like men. 1671 *Welsh Trav.* 31 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 332 Poor Taffie fell immediately into a great deep pit. Had not a shepherd stood his friend, and helpt hur quickly out, Hur surely there had made an end, Hur makes no other doubt. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, 'No offence meant', said the Highlander; 'but her own self comes to buy an armour.' 'Her own self's bare shanks may trot hence with' her', answered Henry. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 163 It will be made by a bogle and her wanting ta heid upon his body.

3. *Reflexive*: = herself; to herself. (Now *poetic.*)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 16 Heo..sæt hire feorran. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 23 Hæbbe hire þæt heo hafaþ. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2655 Þho ras hire upp. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Hie brohte þat child mid hire in to þe temple. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 241 Þe mire..resteð hire seldum. 1340 *Ayenb.* 260 Hy hyre sseweþ ine alle þe ohre boȝes. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 56 He preyede her to haste her for his sake. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 765 And badde her heyȝe, and make hurr' all redy. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxi. 16 She went and sate her downe ouer against him. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 8 She..had no time to shift her. 1666–7 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cexevi, Like some shepherdess ..Who sate to bathe her by a river's side. 1858 KINGSLEY *Sappho* 20 Then peevishly she flung her on her face.

4. For the *nominative*; esp. in *predicate* after *be*, etc. = she. (Considered incorrect: cf. HIM, ME.)

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* IV. iv, But if it prove her, all that's Woman in me shall be imploy'd to destroy her. 1840–1 DICKENS *Humphrey's Clock*, There was him and her a sitting by the fire. *Mod. dial. and colleq.* I am sure it was her that told me. No! it could not be her. Which is her? Her with the hat. Is that her coming?

5. *Her one* = Sc. *her lane*: see ONE, LONE.

6. quasi-*sb.*: cf. SHE.

1646 CRASHAW *Poems* 137 Now, if time knows That her,

whose radiant brows Weave them a garland of my vows. 1860 WHITTIER in *Westm. Gaz.* (1895) 2 Jan. 8/2, 'I have lost him. But I can never lose a her; the women are more pertinacious than the men'.

Her (hə̄ɹ, hə̆ɹ), *poss. pron.*, *3rd sing. fem.* Forms: 1 hiere, hyre, (hyra), 1–5 hire, 3–5 hyre, hure, hyr, (3–4 yr), 4–5 hur, (5 hurre, here), 4–6 hir, 6 hare, (are), 4– her. [OE. *hiere, hire,* genitive of *hío,* HEO 'she', cognate with OFris. *hiri,* MDu. *hare,* Du. *haar.* (Analogous to OS. *ira, iro, iru, ire*; OHG. *ira, iro,* MHG. *ire, ir,* Ger. *ihr*; Goth. *izōs.*) In OE. used both as an objective and possessive genitive: the former use became obs. in ME., and *hire* remained a possessive genitive, indistinguishable in use from a possessive adj., and is thus included in the same class with *my, thy, his, our, your, their.* Like these, it has developed an absolute form HERS[1], for which HERN[1] was also used in late ME., and still exists in some dialects.]

1. as *gen. case* of *pers. pron.*: Of her; of the feminine being or thing in question.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 878 Him to com þær ongen Sumor sæte alle..ond Hamtun scir se dæl se hiere behinon sæ wæs. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Ha iherde on euch half hire, hu me droh to deaðe cristes icorne. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 113 Y wolde nemne hyre to day, ant y dorste hire munne.

2. *Poss. adj. pron.* (orig. *poss. gen.*): Of or belonging to her; that woman's, that female's; also *refl.* of or belonging to herself, her own.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 838 Hire lic lib æt Paſian. *c* 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 917 Þær wæron eac ofslægene hyre þægna feower. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 Þæt Ælfsiſu Hardacnutes modor sæte on Wincеastre mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra sуna. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Heo nomen þe assa and hire colt. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 370 Mold yr name was. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 10 Ich was a-ferd of hire Face. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 51 His modir kepte to gidere alle these wordis, beringe to gidere in hir herte. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 298 Þis hard hayre he wered hurre body nexst. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 3 (Harl. MS.) My wif..wolle hyde his body by hire beddys syde. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 27 She drewe theym to her part. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 72 Shee went hare wayes. *Ibid.* 86 The qwenes grace came .. are owne persone, with hare cepter in hare honde. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Love* 181 As ritch as his husband. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* i. 19 Belinda still her downy pillow prest Her guardian Sylph prolong'd the balmy rest. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. iii, Her hopes, her fears, her joys, were all Bounded within the cloister wall. *Mod.* Her sister offered her services.

†b. Used of things whose names were grammatically feminine, e.g. sun, soul, book, shire, love. *Obs.*

c. Of things personified or spoken of as female; esp. the earth, the moon, countries, cities, ships, the Church, a university, a school, the arts, sciences, passions, virtues, vices.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii[i]. 19 Sunne oncneow setgong hire [*c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.), Sunne hire setlgang sweotule healdeð]. 1382 etc. [see CHURCH *sb.* 8]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. vii. 61 Thenne ganne this fayre grene appel tree to shaken hyr leues. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 21 A ryver..I beleve verely that in al christendome is not her lyke. 1502 in *Arnolde's Chron.* (1811) 223 That the chartur aforsaid in alle & euerych her articles. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 34 Salt is good but yf salt have loste hyr saltnes what shall be seasoned ther with? 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* v. 7 The prestes broughte the Arke.. vnto hir place. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 142 In whose mynde knoweledge have once builded her Bowre. *Ibid.* 149 The moone is xviij. daies old, the time of hir shining is x. houres. *Ibid.* 205 Englande, and hir principall cities. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 612 There is nothing more common than the Sun, which imparteth of hir light to all the celestiall bodies. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. iii. 93 The Shippe boaring the Moone with her maine Mast. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 9 The Earth..and the principall causes of her Barrenness. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 595 The ruined house that falls And intercepts her lord betwixt the walls. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 376 The Moon will veil her horn In thy last smiles. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Oct. 1/3 England..has tried her best to head him off.

d. Of animals regarded as feminine, irrespectively of sex; e.g. a cat, hare, rabbit, mouse, etc.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 242 Þe mire .. fecheð hire fode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 634 The bisy larke messager of day Salueth in hir song the morwe gray. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 412 [With] þe wose of þe wede hire wengis anoyntis. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vi. 6 Go to the Emmet (thou slogarde) considre hir wayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 210 The Weasil .. hangeth fast upon her throat, and will not lose her hold, run the Hare never so fast. *Ibid.* 398 If a male Mouse be flead all over, or her tail cut off; or if her leg be bound to a post in the house, or a bell be hung about her neck, and so turned going, she will drive away all her fellows. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 The Bezor..knowing by instinct what it is she is hunted for (not her skin, but her stone).

3. After a *sb.*, as substitute for genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of HIS, THEIR.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 9 Nilus seo ea hire æwielme is neh þæm clife. *c* 1435 *Chaucer's Wife's T.* (MS. Camb. Gg. 4. 27) *heading,* Here begynnyt[h] the wyf of bathe hire tale. 1546 *State Papers* (1830) I. 889 Elizabeth Holland her bowse, newlie made in Suffolk. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 94 Curio .. haunted Lucilla hir company. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 5 Presuming on the Queen her private practice. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 455 The Excellency of our Church her burial office. [1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 355 *note,* In England, to this day, the vulgar write, in their Bibles, Prayer-books, and elsewhere, 'John Crane his book', 'Esther Hodges her book', etc.]

†4. *absol.* = HERS[1] (= Ger. *der, die, das ihrige*).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Duue .. fedeð briddes þeh hie ne ben noht hire. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Al is hire þet holi chirche redeð oþer singeð.

†**Her,** *poss. pron., 3rd pl. Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hiera, hira*; *hyra, hiora, hiara, heora,* gen. pl., in all genders, of HE; cognate with OFris. *hiara, hira,* MDu. *hare* (*haerre, haer*), *hore, heur,* Du. *haar*; parallel in inflexion to OS. *iro, ira, ire, èra,* OHG. *iro* (MHG. *ire, ir,* Ger. *ihr, ihrer*), Goth. *izē, izō.* In ME. (like the gen. sing. *his, hire*), treated as a possessive adj., though with fewer traces of inflexion than *his.* It also developed the absolute forms *heoren, heren,* HERN[2], and *hires, heres,* HERS[2] (now both *obs.*). Already in Ormin, the use of *heore, here,* was encroached upon by that of *þeggre* from Old Norse, which, in the form *thair,* the northern texts of Cursor Mundi, Hampole, etc. have exclusively; Chaucer and other southern and south-midland writers retained *her*; Caxton, like Ormin, had both *her* and *their*; but *their* appears to have prevailed before 1500, and *her* has long disappeared even from the dialects which retain the cognate dat.-accus. *hem, 'em.*]

A. Forms.

α. 1 hiera, hira, hiora, hiara, heara, 1–2 hyra, heora, 2 hera.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 449 On hiera dagum Hengest and Horsa..gesohton Bretene. *c* 898 *Ibid.* an. 894 Hiora cyning wæs gewundod. *Ibid.* an. 896 Þa Deniscan hæfdon hira wif befæst. *a* 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 48 In hiara gimersvnge gifeaiga. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Onfengon mearde heara [*Rushw.* heora lean, *Ags.* hyra mede, *Hatton* heore mede]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 6 His þe on hyra handum beron. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1090 [Hi] agefon hera castelas him to hearme. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1125 Heora liman, þæt wæs here elces riht hand and heora stanen beneðan. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. iv. 6 On heora hande. *c* 1205 LAY. 420 He heora monredne mid monscipe onfeng.

β. 1–5 heore, here, 2–3 hore, 2–4 hare, 3–5 hire, hure, (3 huere, 4–5 hyre).

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 979 Heore ræedas syndon nahtlice ongean Godes gepeaht. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 P 2 Hi..wæron æfre togænes muneces and here regol. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þine þreo sunes .. and hare þreo wif. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Hore loking, hore blawing, hore smelling, heore feling wes al iattret. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 86 Acc nohht þurrh skill, acc all þurrh nið, & all þurrh þe33re sinne; & unnc birrþ biddenn Godd tatt he Forr3ife hemm here sinne. *Ibid.* 407, & shulenn habbenn heore læn Forr heore rihhtwisnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 155 Hure riht time þenne man fasten shal. *c* 1205 LAY. 22843 Þa wifmen..kerueð of hire neose [*c* 1275 hure nose]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 70 Hit is hore meister. *a* 1300 *Geste K. Horn* 9 in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* II. 91 Huere sone hihte Horn. *a* 1300 *Assump. Virg.* (Camb. MS.) 713 Boþe here feet & here handes Where bounde with stronge bandes. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Ham þet habbeþ onworþ to lene of hire hand ac hi doþ lene hare sergons oþer oþre men of hire pans. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 41 Til heor Bagges and heore Balies weren bratful I-crommet. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2277 Hure helmes þay duden oppon hure hod. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 138 (Fairf.) This was hire [*v. rr.* here, her, hir, theyr, thair] song, 'the foweler we deffye'. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Morris *Spec. E. E.* 338) Chyldern in scoles..buþ compelled for to leve here oune longage, & for to construe here lessons & here þingis a Freynsch. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 69 Ye Danys..chesen hure place Ryzt at hure owne wyll. *Ibid.* 871 Ryzt at hurre wyll. *Ibid.* 1059 Herre song þey lafton and songon nomore. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 17 The lust of hore lycam. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 6 (Harl. MS.) Whenne the seruauntis hirde hire lord crye. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 Lyke as they deserue here in this world by here lyuyng.

γ. 2–4 heor, 2–5 her, har, (3 ar), 3–5 hor, hur, (5 hurr), 4–5 hir, hyr.

a 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Þa tocan þa oðre and helden her castles agenes him. *Ibid.* an. 1140 P 7 [Hi] treuthes fæston ðæt her nouþer sculde besuiken other. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Har non neste wat oðer cweð. *Ibid.*, Þa..com se deofel to har anlicnesse. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hur eiðer alumð þe se. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xiii, Þe sergaunz deden ar ernde. *c* 1275 *St. Patrick's Purg.* 168 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 3if þu wolt leue on hor lore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 398 Hii, þat myste ofscapye, sone her red nome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5046 He..loude ascried þem on har cry. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 24 Of hem silfe and of hir sugettis. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 97 Dauid .. Dude hem swere on heor swerd to serue treuþe euere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 153 To spoyle hor tenauntis and hor neghtboris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 32, I was of hir [*v. rr.* here, her] felaweshipe anon. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 12 To wex þe Bretones for hurr synne. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 232 Har, kerteles wer of Inde sandel. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxli. (1482) 270 Hyr armure .. and al was whyte hertes with crounes aboute hyr nekkes. 1485 — *St. Wenefr.* 3 Her fader & moder cam & sawe how her doughter was biheded.

B. Signification and uses.

1. *Genitive case* of *Pers.* and *Refl. pron.*: Of them (L. *eorum*); of themselves. (In quot. *a* 1225 with *of.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 10 [9] Forðon nis in muðe heara soðfestnis; heorte heara idel is. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 875 Ælfred cyning..hiera an gefeng, ond þa ofru gefliemde. *Ibid.* an. 895 Þa burgware hie gefliemdon, ond hira monig hund ofslogon. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 P 4 Þæh hit wære here unþancas. *c* 1200 ORMIN 471 Whille here shollde serrfenn firrst. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Ure drihten..lokede gif here ani understoden. *Ibid.* 213 Þesse wise biswikeð her aiðer oðer. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 3if nouðer of hore nere sec.

2. *Possessive adj. pron.* (orig. *possess. genitive*): Belonging to them; their; also *refl.* belonging to themselves, their own (L. *suus*).

917 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 917 And abreddon..eac hira horsa and hira wæpna micelne dæl. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS) an. 1016 P 9 Swa heora gewuna wæs. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1119 Manega .. mid heora castelan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þat ece fer þe ham gearcod was fer hare prede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Ure helende com to helen men of heore symounden. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 5 Trewly y say to 3ou, thei han resseyued her meede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 11 So priketh hem nature in hir corages. 1482 MARG. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 863 III. 293 They withholde her catell and hem selfe bothe from the coorte.

b. Construction with *All, both*: *her aller, her bother, her beyre,* etc.: see ALL D. 4, BOTH 4b, Bo *a.* c.

3. After a *sb.*, as substitute for genitive inflexion.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* i. i. § 4 Affrica and Asia hiera landgemircu onginnað of Alexandria.

4. *Absolutely.* Afterwards expressed by HERS[2], and now by THEIRS. (F. *le leur,* Ger. *der ihrige*).

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* xliv. 319 Da ðe hiera mildheortlice sellað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 10 Hyra [*Hatt.* heora] ys heofonan rice. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 [He] foluwede ham, ase hore, hwuder so heo euer wolden. 1340 *Ayenb.* 144 Þe kingdom of heuene is hare.

Her, obs. form of HAIR, HERE, ERE, HIGHER.

Heraclean (herăklī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Hēraclē-us,* also *-clīus,* a. Gr. Ἡράκλειος, f. Ἡρακλῆς (see HERCULES): see -AN.] Pertaining to Heracles. *Heraclean stone* (*lapis Heracleus,* λίθος Ἡρακλεία): the magnet, so called from its great attractive power.

1883 G. CHRYSTAL in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 219/1 This name [magnet] is said by Plato to have been given to it by Euripides, and he adds that most call it the Heraclean stone. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleas. Eng.* 157 All ordinary architectural lion sculpture is derived from the Heraclean.

Heracleid, -id (he·răkləid, -id). Also Heraklide. [ad. Gr. Ἡρακλείδης (pl. *-αι*), L. *Heraclīdēs* (pl. *-æ*), a descendant of Ἡρακλῆς or Hercules.] One of the descendants of Heracles from whom the Dorian aristocracy of the Peloponnesus claimed descent. (Chiefly in *pl.*)

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. I. 273 *heading,* Return of the Heracleids. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 203 The heart of the Heracleid beats under the robe of the Mede. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 92/1 An ode composed by a Theban in honour of a Heracleid.

b. A 'strong man'. *humorous nonce-use.*

1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. i. 17 The Heraklide showed symptoms of becoming confidential.

Hence **Heraclei·dan** *a.*, of or pertaining to a Heracleid.

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. *Isles of Greece* xiii, And there, perhaps, some seed is sown, The Heracleidan blood might own.

Heracleonite (heræ·klĭðənəit). *Eccl. Hist.* Also *-akl-.* [f. pers. name *Heracleon* + -ITE.] One of a sect of Gnostics founded by Heracleon in the second century.

a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (1842) 424 They do follow the old superstition of the Heracleonites. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Heracleonites, after the example of their master, annulled all the antient prophecies; holding, that St. John was really the voice that proclaimed and pointed out the Messiah. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 789 Irenaeus simply says that the Herakleonites, a Gnostic sect, anointed the dying with a mixture of oil and water.

Heraclitean (he·răklaitī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Hēraclītē-us,* Gr. Ἡρακλείτειος, pertaining to Hēraclītus + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or of the style of Heraclitus of Ephesus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (called the 'weeping philosopher'), or his physical or other theories.

1864 *Reader* No. 105. 824/1 Full of their Heraclitean fire. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 Beginning with the mysteries and the Heracleitean alternation of opposites.

b. *sb.* A disciple of Heraclitus.

1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The extreme Heracliteans, as Cratylus, rejected the proposition, or combination of words, as expressing a unity and permanence not to be found in things.

Hence **Heraclite·anism.**

1885 PATER *Marius* I. 133 Heracliteanism had grown to be almost identical with the famous doctrine of the sophist Protagoras.

Heraclitic (herăklĭ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Heraclitus* (see prec.) + -IC.] a. *adj.* = HERACLITEAN. b. *sb.* A follower of Heraclitus. So **Heracli·tical** *a.*; **He·raclitism** = HERACLITEANISM.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 28. 133 That even the Zenonian and Heraclitick Deity it self, was no other than such a plastick nature. *Ibid.* iv. § 31. 387 Singular and Sensible Things, which, as the Heracliticks rightly affirmed, do indeed all flow. *a* 1688 — *Etern. Morality* II. ii. § 1 (1731) 45 The true meaning of the Heraclitical Philosophy was plainly this, That there is no other being in the World besides Individual Body or Matter. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Heraclitism* .. the philosophy of Heraclitus .. The funda-

mental doctrine..was, that fire is the principle of all things. 1882 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 784/2 The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in change, in the many, is truth to be found.

Herald (he·răld), *sb.* Forms: (3 hyraudus), 4–5 heraud, -e, herowd, -e, herode, (4 herrod, herhaud), 5 herrowd, heroud, herewde, herrold, har(r)awd, -e, harood, -ud, -ott, -owed, harrote, harrold, 5–6 herawde, herrald(e, harralde, harhalde, 5–7 herault, harrot, 5–8 herauld,-e,6 her(e)hault, herehaut, herehaught(e, haraude,-aulde,-ald,-rald,-olde,-rolde,-rould, harhodde, harad, -at, -et, -rat, -ratt, -otte, 6–7 harolde, heralde, 7 heralt, -aute, -old, haralt; (5–6) 7– herald. [ME. *heraud, herault*, etc., representing OF. *heraut, herault*, med.L. *haraldus, heraldus*, It. *araldo*, Sp. *haraldo, heraldo*, OSp. *faraute*; a word of uncertain origin, generally conjectured to be from Teutonic. Diez suggested as a possible source an OGer. **hariwald*, **heriwald*, 'wielder' or 'commander of an army', citing the proper names *Chariovaldus*, OS. *Hariolt*, ON. *Haraldr*; but this seems to fail to explain the sense. Others have suggested a possible derivation from OHG. *harên, herên* to cry, call, which suits the sense better, but involves other difficulties. See Markel, *German. elem. in französisch* (1887) 62.]

1. An officer having the special duty of making royal or state proclamations, and of bearing ceremonial messages between princes or sovereign powers. Also, b, employed in the tourney to make proclamations, convey challenges, and marshal the combatants. Hence, c, having the function of arranging public processions, funerals, and other state ceremonials; of regulating the use of armorial bearings (cf. DISCLAIM *v.* 7); of settling questions of precedence in processions or at court; and, in process of time, of recording the names and pedigrees of those entitled to armorial bearings: see *Heralds' College* in f.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3323 At an herhaud þan asked he, 'This armed folk,what may [þis] be?' 13.. *Coer de L.* 428 He comaunded hastely Herodes for to make cry, And every man for to wende Home. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 371 Throu-out the hoost..gert thai ga Herrodis for till mak ane crye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1675 An herowd [*v.rr.* heraud(e, herald] on a skaffold made a hoo .. And when he sawh þe pepul of noyse al stille Thus schewid he þe mighty dukes wille. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3013 An hawrawde hyes be-fore, the best of the lordes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis [*Dubl.* Harraldes] on heȝe hors hendly a-rayed. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (1856) 46 He .. sente heroudis to the toun [Rouen] and bad thaym yelde it to the kyng of Englond. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 203 Thus departed the herawde from the oost of Charlemagne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v v. 3 With ane harraldis lowde voce. 1565 in Turner *Select. Rec. Oxf.* 316 Wyne for the Quenes Haroldes. *Ibid.*, The Quenes harrodes. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Caduceator*, ..an ambassadour or harold sent to intreat of peace. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 15/46 An herald for peace, *caduceator*. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 59 Take a Trumpet Herald, Ride thou vnto the Horsemen on yond hill. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Herault*, kings messenger. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Harold, Heralt or Herald. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 518 The sounding Alchymie By Haralds voice explain'd. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 245 His Majesty..sent it likewise by Garter, Herauld and King at Armes. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the army, drums and trumpets have succeeded to the function of heralds, being sent by the generals on the same errands; and .. enjoying the same rights and privileges. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xiii. II. 161 A herald came to demand an armistice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 121 Need we hire the herald, or shall I proclaim the result?

b. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 16 Faith..cryde *a l fili dauid!* As doth an Heraude of armes whan [auntrous] cometh to iustes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 159 By here Cote Armures and by hir gere The heraudes knewe hem best in special. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1109 At morne when day sprange, Gentyl men to haruds thrange. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 341 Heraudis he dyd go and Ride Another turnamente for to Crye. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 7 [He] sente his heraulds .. to announce that the jousts shold be halden. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) ii. 63 The harraldes cryd, 'God schaw the rycht,' Syne bad thame go to-gidder. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 6 (Stage dir.) Enter King..and others. Then Mowbray in Armor, and Harrold. *Ibid.* 25 Tucket. Enter Hereford, and Harold. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* viii, The Prince..gave signal to the heralds to proclaim the laws of the tournament.

c. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 321 Pursevantes and heraudes That crien ryche folkes laudes..Had on him throwen a vesture Whiche that men clepen a cote armure. *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3453 Euery syde Armes were hanged fayre and wyde, Herodes gan the armes escrye. 1530 PALSGR. 456/2 He can blase armes as well as any herault..in Englande. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* Pref. (1597) A ij, They .. are named ancient Herehaughtes, who haue made distinction betweene the gentle and the vngentle. 1572 N. ROSCARROCKE *Prelim. Verses to Bossewell's Armorie*, Ye perfit skil Of Herehauts art. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 27 a, Buying Armes of the Herald, who giues them the Lyon without tongue, tayle, or tallents. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 217 The herralde to blason their descente from an old house. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, The first red herring that was broil'd in Adam and Eve's kitchen, dœ I fetch my pedigree from by the Harrots bookes. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 480 (Burial of Archbp. Juxon) Persons that came to attend the corps, wherof Garter King at armes was one and four more heralds. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & P.* III. 156 Do you not know that for a little coin Heralds can foist a name into the line? 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 26 The six heralds are Windsor, Chester, Lancaster, York, Richmond, and Somerset, who take place according to seniority in office. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. iv, The heralds they pay to paint their carriages.

†d. Formerly called, with reference to some functions of the office, *herald of (at) arms.*

1377 [see b]. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2465 Harroldys of armes cryed on hight, The prynce and that other knyght No more juste shall thay. *c* 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 34 Than was it cried by an haraude of armes, yᵗ eche of them should do theyr best. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 50 There was made a proclamacyon with dyvers harhoddes of armes and pursevanttes in their cote armeres. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 134 Geyyn to the haret of armes..xxs. 1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phœnix* (1708) II. 296 The Lords of the Council .. sent a Gentleman .. with an Herald at Arms, to .. dissolve their Meeting. 1727–51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Heralds, or heralds at arms.

†e. *King herald, Lyon herald*: ancient names of Garter king-of-arms and Lyon king-of-arms: see KING-OF-ARMS.

[*c* 1276 in Spelman *Gloss.* (1664) s.v. *Heraldus*, Petrus Rex Hyraudorum citra aquam de Trent ex parte boreali. 13.. *Statuta Armorum* Stat. Realm (1810) I. 231 E qe nul Roy des Haraunz ne Menestrals portent privez armez.] *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1035 A herrowd of Armes as gret a dygnyte has, Specially kynge harrawd must haue þe principalle place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 140 The King of Scotis .. in haist directes Lyon harrat King of armes to the Jnglis King. *Ibid.* 142 The king..his lettres delyuiris to lyon Harratt, wrytne in verie sour and proud wordes.

f. *Heralds' College*, or *College of Arms*: a royal corporation, founded 1483, consisting of the Earl Marshal, kings-of-arms, heralds, and pursuivants, exercising jurisdiction in matters armorial, and now recording proved pedigrees, and granting armorial bearings. *Heralds' Office*, the office of this corporation.

1588 THYNNE *Let. Ld. Burghley* in *Animadv.* Introd. 91 The whoole colledge of hereaudes. *a* 1655 in Cotgrave *Treas. Wit & Lang., Her.* 126 He is at the Heralds Office yondir. What, Has he purchas'd Arms then? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 153 If it was his assigned and not hereditary coat, it will be long enough ere herald's office grant another. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ¶ 4, I shall give you my Genealogy, as a Kinsman of ours has sent it me from the Heralds-Office. 1869 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* I. 32 A parvenu pays the Heralds' College for a pedigree.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. One who proclaims or announces the message of another; a messenger, envoy. Hence, a frequent title of newspapers, as *The Morning Herald, Glasgow Herald*, etc.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 247 Jus haue I [Abraham] ben his heraude here and in helle. 1467 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 570 II. 301, I alweys schall be your herault bothe her, if sche com hydder, and at home when I kome hom. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 97 Their Herald is a pretty knauish Page: That well by heart hath con'd his embassage. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 201 His tongue, the Herald of his imagination, is a busie Officer. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 230, I finde our very enemies Prophets to foretell, and Heraulds to declare it, for us. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 136 A herald of God's love to pagan lands. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 149 Beauty in nature is not ultimate. It is the herald of inward and eternal beauty.

b. A person (or thing) that precedes and announces the approach of another; a forerunner, precursor.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 6 It was the Larke the Herauld of the Morne. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* i, Only herauld to the gaudy spring. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 76 One of the most active heralds to his rising fame. 1802 WORDSW. *To the small Celandine* viii, Herald of a mighty band, Of a joyous train ensuing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 197 Earthquakes are often the heralds of volcanic eruptions. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 295 The Flower, botanically, is the herald of the Fruit.

3. One skilled in heraldry; a heraldist.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xii, 'With neck reguardant,' said the herald. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 126 A print-collector, an ex-librist, and a herald.

4. (In full, *Herald-moth*). Name of one of the noctuid moths, *Gonoptera libatrix*.

1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfl. & Moths* 82 The Herald..appears in April and end of July. 1843 DUNCAN in *Nat. Libr.* XL. 231 The Herald-moth .. is .. found plentifully in October, whence Aurelians have called it the Herald, from an idea that its appearance gave indication of the approach of winter.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *herald angel, star*, etc.; *herald-vouched* adj.; **herald-crab** = *heraldic crab*; **herald-moth**: see sense 4; **herald-painter** (see quot. 1688).

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 45, I neither boast, nor Skorne, a faire discent, Noble, and Herald-vouched Ancient. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 279 Now the herald lark Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry The Morn's approach. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 147/2 A Herald Painter is such as Paints Coats of Arms on Escochions, Shields, Tables, Penons, Standarts, and such like. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 18 The Queen, to glad her sons, proclaims By herald Hawkers, high heroic Games. 1753 WHITFIELD *Hymn*, Hark, the herald Angels sing, Glory to the new-born King. 1771 GRAY *Corr. N. Nicholls* (1843) 127 Jean Froissart, son of Thomas, by profession a herald painter. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xiv, The Herald-bard [Sir David Lyndesay, Lyon-King and poet]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVIII, The herald melodies of spring. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* IV. i. 137 No herald star announced my birth.

Hence **He·raldess**, a female herald. †**He·raldet**, a petty herald. **He·raldship**, the office or dignity of a herald.

1881 J. M. RODWELL *Isa.* 98 Zion, heraldess of joy, get thee up into a high mountain. 1890 G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* II. v. 85 The verses from *Behold your God*, to the end of the Prologue are the song of the heraldess. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, *Fit.* Her grace's herald? *Alm.* No herald yet, a heraldet. 1613 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iii, [Woden], being by name president of ways, and by his office of heraldship Pacifex, i.e. Peacemaker.

He·rald, *v.* Forms: see sb.; also 4–5 hiraude, hyraude. [a. OF. *herauder, heraulder, hirauder*, f. *heraut, hiraut* HERALD *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To proclaim, to announce, as at hand or drawing nigh; to usher *in*, introduce.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 486 His clarioun With which he wonde is to hiraude [*v. rr.* herawde, heraude, hyraude] Hem that me list preised be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. iii. 102 Wee are sent, To giue thee from our Royall Master thanks, Onely to harrold thee into his sight, Not pay thee. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* XV. § 3. 261 She must be .. Heralded, proclaimed, Trumpetted, as the onely Paragon of her Sexe. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. v, The Orient ..Kindles as it receives the rising ray, And heralding his way, Proclaims the presence of the Power divine. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* IX. 126 And the heron..Heralded the hero's coming. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 46 Six months of continued earthquakes .. heralded the eruption. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courting Mary Smith* II. 292 The new young day which the chimes of Coalsby had heralded in a few minutes ago.

†2. *intr.* To act as herald. *Obs. rare*—⁰.

1530 PALSGR. 583/1, I herawde, I expresse the offyce of an herawde, *je haraude.*

Hence **He·ralding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXVI. 42 [St John] who chief proclaim'st E'en at the outset of thy heralding..the mystery of heaven. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXVII. 211 The tempest ..I heard its heralding roar in the gullies of the mountains.

Herald, corrupt form of HARELD.

Heraldic (hĕræ·ldik), *a.* [f. HERALD *sb.*, prob. after F. *héraldique* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or pertaining to heraldry. Also *fig.*

1772 WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 199 (T.) Heraldic surcoats of arms. 1774 — *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. 336 The pompous circumstances of which these heraldic narratives consisted, and the minute prolixity with which they were displayed. 1847 *Gloss. Heraldry* 10 The distinction between the heraldic antelope and the natural. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* I, Rich in the heraldic history of aristocratic alliances.

2. *Heraldic crab*: a Japanese crab, *Huenia heraldica*, one of the *Maiadæ*: see quot.

1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 568 The Heraldic Crab, so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour.

Hera·ldical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HERALDIC.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. XVI. (1660) 201 Whose great study and travell in this Heraldicall Art, hath .. been sufficiently manifest. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 491 High notions of the importance of heraldical studies.

Hera·ldically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. VI. 299 *note*, The armorial bearings of Scotland, most heraldically displayed. 1879 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* IV. 236 The church was heraldically visited..by Sir William Dugdale.

Heraldist (he·räldist). [f. HERALD *sb.* + -IST.] One who is versed in heraldry.

1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 492 [The] excesses of his pen .. show the insensibility of the mere heraldist to the nobler genius of the historian. 1896 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The result of..most painstaking labour of the celebrated Heraldist and Archæologist.

†**He·raldize**, *v. Obs.* [f. HERALD *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To emblazon.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Quarrel betw. Tower Hill & Tyburn*, These arms for thee my muse hath heraldized. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 339 The opportunity..of raising a fortune, and heraldizing a name. 1784 *New Spectator* III. 5/1.

He·rald-like, *a.* and *adv.* Like or after the manner of a herald.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1653 In Scotland sone he cummyn is onon, Bot harrold lyk he sekis his presens. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. ii. 238 A certaine souldier ..attired Herald-like. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 279 (Jod.) According to nice heraldlike ceremony, the son .. ought to take the wall of the father.

He·raldrist. *rare.* [f. HERALDRY + -IST: cf. *symmetrist.*] One who is versed in heraldry.

1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 89 The late celebrated heraldrist, Nicholas John Philipson of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Heraldry (he·räldri). Forms: see HERALD. [f. HERALD *sb.* + -RY: cf. *poetry, pedantry.*]

1. The art or science of a herald; now, esp. the art or science of blazoning armorial bearings and of settling the right of persons to bear arms or certain bearings; in connexion with which it deals with the tracing and recording of pedigrees, and deciding of questions of precedence.

Canting Heraldry, that which deals with canting arms: see CANTING *ppl. a.*² 5.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* Ded., Such one was of late specially in this kinde of Herehaultry a very fruteful and worthy writer, master Gerard Leigh. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel*

E viij a, The Antiquity and Origine of Herauldry. *a* 1668 DENHAM *Progr. Learn.* 183 'Twas no false heraldry when Madness drew Her pedigree from those who too much knew. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 49 You may look back..to an illustrious pedigree, in which heraldry has not left a single good quality upon record. 1830 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Byron* (1887) 160 Is poetry, like heraldry, mere matter of arbitrary regulation? 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 47 The most brilliant, and..most practically effective of the arts—Heraldry.

fig. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 88 As for the Herauldry in blazoning Aerius for an heretick .. We referre to former answeres. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 70 All those discourses which have been written of the soul's heraldry, will not blazon it so well to us as itself will do. *Ibid.* ix. 410 Titles of worldly honour in heaven's heraldry are but only *tituli nominales.* 1823 in *Joanna Baillie's Collect. Poems* 263 Watt, who in heraldry of science ranks With those to whom men owe high meed of thanks.

† **b.** Heraldic practice or regulation. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 87 Hamlet .. Did slay this Fortinbras: who by a Seal'd Compact, Well ratified by Law, and Heraldrie, Did forfeite (with his life) all those his Lands.

† **c.** Heraldic title, rank, or precedence. Hence, 'An old and obsolete abuse of buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes for hearing' (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 280 You are more sawcie with Lordes and honorable personages, then the Commission of your birth and vertue giues you Heraldry. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 435 Nothing sat heavier upon his spirits than a great arrear of business..for he knew well that from thence there sprang up a trade in the register's office, called *heraldry, that is, buying and selling precedence in the paper* of causes.

2. A heraldic emblazonment or device; a collection of heraldic devices; armorial bearings; heraldic symbolism. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 64 This Herauldry in Lucrece face was seene, Argued by Beauties red and Vertues white. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 478 Pyrrhus .. Hath now this dread and blacke Complexion smear'd With Heraldry more dismall. *c* 1708 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 93 The ballads .. high in order plac'd, describe The heraldry of ev'ry tribe. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VIII. 37 Known by the buckler's blazon'd heraldry, Salisbury lay dead. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 76 A series of panels filled alternately with heraldry and figures. 1889 *Century Mag.* Dec. 237/2 Nature soon covers the work of man in wood or stone with a carpet of moss and her own heraldry of lichens.

3. The office of herald or official messenger.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xv. § 1 The law of Heraldry in war is positive. 1834 LYTTON *Pilgr. Rhine* xix, Fulfilling the heraldry of God, to each Star he appointed the duty and the charge. 1835 — *Rienzi* III. i, I trust my next heraldry will be to a more friendly court.

4. The action of announcing and ushering in with pomp and ceremony; heraldic pomp.

1630 MILTON *Circumcision* 10 He who with all Heaven's heraldry whilere Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II, He would proclaim it far and wide, With trump and solemn heraldry. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 427 A writer .. announced, with all the pomp and heraldry of triumphant genius, a discovery.

† **Heˈraldy.** *Obs.* [f. HERALD *sb.* + -Y. With quots. 1390, 1747 cf. OF. *heraudie* cassock, long cloak.] = HERALDRY 1, 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 173 (Fairf. MS.) Yet wole he [detraction] iangle noght forthi, As he which hath the heraldie Of hem that usen for to lye. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 355 He hath Heraldy enough to place every man by his Armes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 5 She Makes pearl and planets humble herauldy. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 51 Red, expressed by the lines thus |||| as in Heraldy. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* No. 73 ⁋ 7 With his Bib under his Chin, his motly Coat, like a Heraldy on his Shoulders.

Heralt, obs. form of HERALD *sb.*

Herand(e, obs. forms of ERRAND.

Herapathite (heˈrăpăþəit). *Chem.* [f. *Herapath*, an English analyst (1795–1868).] Iodo-sulphate of quinine in its crystalline form.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 149. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 61 Crystals of Herapathite separate, in the form of right-angled quadrate rhombic leaves. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 185 Herapathite .. possesses optical properties similar to those of tourmaline.

Heraud, -aught, -ault, -aut, etc., obs. ff. HERALD, etc.

Herb (hə̄ɹb), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **erbe**, 3–7 **herbe**, 4 **eerbe**, 6 **earbe**, **heerb**, *Sc.* **hairb**, 6–7 **hearbe**, 6– **herb**; also 5–6 **yerbe**, 9 *dial.* **yerb**, **yarb**, **yirb**. [In ME. usually *erbe*, a. OF. *erbe* (11th c. in Littré), mod.F. *herbe* (= It. *erba*, Sp. *yerba*, Pg. *herva*):— L. *herba* grass, green crops, herbage, herb. In OF. and ME. occasionally spelt with *h* after Lat.; regularly so since *c* 1475, but the *h* was mute until the 19th c., and is still so treated by many: see H (the letter).]

1. A plant of which the stem does not become woody and persistent (as in a *shrub* or a *tree*), but remains more or less soft and succulent, and dies down to the ground (or entirely) after flowering.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 221/41 Of treon and herbes, þikke .. bi-set in eche side. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 109 To speke of gomme or erbe or tre. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 257 Hilles and woodes .. habundante in yerbes and pastures and mony wilde bestes. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 32 When it is growne it is the greatest amonge yerbes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 92 An Hearb thou [Tobacco] art, but useless. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 64 Strewing Flowers and Herbs in the ways as they pass'd. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 50 Herbs are plants in which the stem does not become woody and persistent, but dies annually or after flowering, down to the ground.

2. *spec.* Applied to plants of which the leaves, or stem and leaves, are used for food or medicine, or in some way for their scent or flavour.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 18/598 A fair herbe, þat men cleopez letuse..In hire mouth heo pulte þarof a lef. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 28 Erbis of vertue þat growen in hem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 246 And herbes [*v.r.* erbis] koude I telle eek many oon As Egremoyne Valerian and lunarie And other swiche if that me liste tarie. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 371 He toke an erbe, and robbed Charlemagnes noose & his lippes wyth it. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 38 b, Flaxe and Hempe ..be not to be received in the number of Corne nor Pulse, Fodder nor Hearbes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* vi, Those Who want herbs for their wound. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 3 If the leaves are of chief use to us, we call them herbs: as sage, mint, thyme. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 530 Fumigations with aromatic substances, woods, herbs, and resins. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 55/1 Broth, made with fish and wild herbs.

3. *collect.* Herbage. Also *fig.* (quot. 1677).

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 7 The erthe drynkynge reyn .. and bryngynge forth couenable eerbe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 2 Cut downe like yᵉ grasse, and .. wythered euen as yᵉ grene herbe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 208 Rich men..are deservedly stiled the Herbe of Drones, which they devour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 597 On the flow'ry herb .. he lay. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xcv, Underfoot the herb was dry.

4. The leafy part of a (herbaceous) plant; esp. as distinct from the root.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 314 The herb and seed of Werme. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 26 The herb and flowers of the arnica are..most conveniently given in simple infusion.

† **b.** *In the herb*: green, not yet ripe. *Obs.* (Cf. in the blade, in leaf; F. *en herbe*).

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 365 Since our haruest is but in the hearb.

† **5.** = HERBA, q.v. *Obs.*

6. General Combs., as *herb-bed, -eater, -flower, -garden, -gatherer, -juice, -locust, -market, -plot, -seller*, etc.; *herb-eating, -like* adjs.

1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 78/2 You get fine healthy young plants..to form a good *herb-bed. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Patrycke peuysshe *heerbeter. 1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* II. x. (R.), His little garden made for .. the feasting of a few Pythagorean herb-eaters. 1726 SWIFT *It cannot rain*, etc. Wks. 1755 III. I. 135 The new sect of herb-eaters [vegetarians]. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* 215 *Herb-eating Animals. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 Senting delicat *herbflowrs. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xxi. 2 Geue me thy vynyarde, I wyll make me an *herbgarden therof. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 34/11 *Herbe-garth, *herbarium, olearium.* 1552 HULOET, *Herbe gatherer, *herbarius.* 1885 TUER *Old Lond. Cries* 32 The simplers, or herb-gatherers .. supplied the herb-shops in Covent Garden. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxvi. 351 Flowers .. of a greene or *herbelike colour. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 997 Either the Bruchus, or the little *Herb-locust, Grashopper, or Kricket. 1552 HULOET, *Herbe market, *lachanopolium.* 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 82 The Herb-Market, now called *Montanara.* 1611 FLORIO, *Herbaio*..an *hearbe-plot where hearbes grow. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Herbe sellar. 1782 S. PEGGE *Cur. Misc.* 45 At Coronations the ground is strewed with flowers by a person..called the *Herbstrewer.

7. Special Combs.: †**herb-bane**, name invented by Parkinson for the parasitic genus *Orobanche* or broom-rape; **herb beer**, a beverage prepared from herbs; **herb-tea**, **herb-water**, a medicinal infusion of herbs. See also HERB-MAN, -WIFE, -WOMAN.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1362 *Orobanche*..Kill herbe or *herbe bane. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/5 The proprietor insists that his *herb beer is .. a medicine .. In the end 'herb beer' was declared to be a refreshment. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 75 When .. *herb-teas shall be found to have little .. effect. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 274 Swallowing pills and herb-tea. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Branksmere* II. xxxiii. 230, I hope ..you took the *herb-water I prescribed.

b. In various names of plants, as **herb St. Barbara** († *herb St. Barbe, herb Barbara*), a name for Winter-cress, *Barbarea*; **herb carpenter**, *Prunella vulgaris* = Carpenter's herb (CARPENTER *sb.* 5) (Britten & Holl.); **herb of the cross**, a name for Vervain, *Verbena officinalis* (see quot.); † **herb fluellin** = FLUELLIN; **herb frankincense**, an aromatic umbelliferous plant, *Laserpitium latifolium* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **herb of friendship**, a species of Stonecrop, *Sedum Anacampseros* (Miller); **herb Gerard**, Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*; **herb-Henry** [med.L. *malus Henricus*, Ger. *böser Heinrich*], Dog's Mercury; † **herb impious** [tr. L. *herba impia*], old name of *Filago germanica* (see quot.); **herb-lily**, a florist's name for plants of the genus *Alstrœmeria* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), natives of South America; **herb-Louisa**, the Lemon-scented Verbena, *Aloysia citriodora* (Miller); **herb Margaret**, 'the daisy, *Bellis perennis*' (Prior); **herb of St. Martin**, *Sauvagesia erecta*, a native of tropical America and the West Indies; **herb Mary**, **St. Mary's herb** = COSTMARY; † **herb paralysy**, an old name for the cowslip; † **herb Peter**, 'the cowslip, from its resemblance to St. Peter's badge, a bunch of keys' (Prior); **herb-royal** [F. *herbe royale*] southernwood; **herb Sophia**, a name for *Sisymbrium Sophia*; † **herb terrible**, an old name for the shrub *Daphne Tartonraira*; † **herb of vine**, an old name for Squinancywort, *Asperula cynanchica*; † **herb William**, a name for Bishop's-weed, *Ammi majus*; † **herb willow**, name given by Turner to the Yellow Loosestrife (*Lysimachia vulgaris*); extended by Gerarde to the Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum Salicaria*), and various species of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*). See also *Herb* ALOE, *H.* BENNET, *H.* BIFOIL, *H.* CHRISTOPHER, *H.* FIVELEAF, *H.* GIT, *H.* MASTIC, *H.* PATIENCE, *H. of* REPENTANCE, *H.* SQUINANTIC, *H.* TREFOIL, *H.* TRINITY, *H.* TRUELOVE, *H.* TWOPENCE, under ALOE, etc.; also HERB-GRACE, HERB IVE, HERB JOHN, HERB PARIS, HERB ROBERT.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. lxi. 626 *Herbe S. Barbe is a good herbe for salade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. viii. § 5. 188 Winter Cresses, or herbe Saint Barbara. 1889 THISELTON DYER *Folklore Pl.* xix. 259 In Brittany, vervain is popularly termed the '*herb of the cross.' 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xvii. 26 Paules Betony, *Herbe Fluellyn, or Speedewell. 1678 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, *Herb-frankincense, *Libanotis.* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. cix. 300 Now called *Herba Gerardi* ..that is to say, *Herbe Gerarde. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 943 Wee in English Goutewort or herbe Gerard after the Brabanders, and of some in our Land Aisweede, or Axeweede. 1827 T. FORSTER *Encycl. Nat. Phen.* 101 *Herb Gerard*..so called from St. Gerard, who is celebrated April 23d, and who used to be invoked against the gout. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 60 Black Hellebore, Aconitum, or Wolf-bane .. *herb Henry, and others. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxcv. § 9. 518 Those flowers .. that come after growe higher, as children seeking to..ouertop their parents ..for which cause it hath beene called *Herba Impia*, that is, the Wicked Herbe, or *Herbe Impious. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1026/1 S[*auvagesia*] *erecta*, the *Herb of St. Martin.. has been used in Brazil for complaints in the eyes, in Peru for disorders of the bowels, and in the West Indies as a diuretic. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants, Herb of St. Martin* .. Its leaves are .. eaten as spinach. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 68 The priest..put thereunto frankincense, *herbmary, and fire. 1516 *Grete Herball* ccxii, *Herbe paralysy that some call artetyke .. is principally good for palsy artetyke and gowty folke. 1552 COPLAND *Bk. Prop. Herbes*, Cristofer female .. hath leues lyke *Herbe Peter, but they be nat in all so whyte. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) Suppl., Herbe Peter, Cowslip. 1530 PALSGR. 230/2 *Herbe royall. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxiii. § 1. 408 *Herbe terrible is a small shrub two or three cubits high. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 112 Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blew flower like that of Scabious .. Herb terrible. 1529 *Grete Herball* ccx, *Herbe or grasse of vyne is otherwise called herbe squynantyke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* (1633) 1037 Of some, *Herbe-William, Bull-wort, and Bishops-weed. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. Ameos, Comin royal, is a Herb of some called *Bulwort, Bishops-weed*, or *Herb-william.* 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* E ij, Lysimachia is of two sortes. The one..hath a yealowe floure..it may be called in englishe..*herbe Wylowe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 268 Herb Willow giueth the hair of the head a yellow colour.

Herb, *v. rare.* [f. prec.] **a.** *To herb it*: to crop herbage, to graze. **b.** *intr.* To gather herbs.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 113, I [a boar] am going to herb it among that tuft of Trees. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 Been herbin' again?

‖ **Herba.** *Obs.* Also 6 **yerua**. [Ital. *herba*, Pg. *herva* grass. Called *panni d'herba* by the Venetian merchant Cesare Federici in 1563.] A sort of grass-cloth imported formerly from India.

1585 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 389 In this place [Orixa] is..great store of cloth which is made of grasse, which they call Yerua, it is like a silke. *a* 1692 SIR H. POLLEXFEN *Disc. Trade* (1697) 98 Muslins, Persian Silks, Herba Taffaties, Herba Longees, Japan Ware. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3737/4 Stuffs mixed with Silk or Herba. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 397 Of Herba (a Sort of tough Grass) they make Ginghams, Pinascos, and several other goods for exportation. 1813 MILBURN *Orient. Comm.* II. 221 Piece-goods form the staple commodity of Bengal.. The following are the kinds imported..with the number of pieces allotted to a ton .. Herba Taffaties 800.

Herbaceous (həɹbēⁱ·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *herbāce-us* grassy, f. *herba* HERB: see -ACEOUS. Cf. F. *herbacé* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of the nature of a herb. **a.** Applied to plants which do not develop wood in the stem or branches, but die down every year, after flowering (opp. to *arborescent*); also to the soft succulent stems of such plants (opp. to *ligneous*).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 97 Ginger is the root of neither tree nor shrub, but of an herbaceous plant. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 254 The Alcyonium is of a middle nature betwixt the herbaceous and horny submarines. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 347 The stem is simple, herbaceous, and procumbent. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 245 Two plants, one being woody and the other herbaceous. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Nov. 13/2 Horticulturists generally apply the term herbaceous in a more limited sense—that is, to those plants which die down annually, as the pæony and Michaelmas daisy.

b. Of the texture and colour of an ordinary leaf; applied esp. to green flowers or floral organs.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xv. 168 The flowers [of Lady's Mantle] .. having no corolla .. are only green, or what botanists call herbaceous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 307 Polygoneæ..sepals 3–6, petaloid or herbaceous.

† **2.** Composed of or containing herbs. *Obs. rare.*

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, One of the most agreeable of all the boil'd Herbaceous dishes.

† 3. Feeding on herbs, herbivorous. *Obs. rare.*

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* iv. xi. (1786) I. 257 The herbaceous eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much. *Ibid.* (J.), Their teeth are fitted to their food..the herbaceous to gathering and comminution of vegetables.

Hence **Herba·ceously** *adv.*, in a herbaceous manner; in quot., With a flavouring of herbs.

1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. iv. 112 To have caught a chub in the Avon, and learned how to cook it spicily and herbaceously .. would have been a better result.

Herbagage, -gerie, -ry, var. Harbergage, -gery, *Obs.*

Herbage (hɔ̄·ɪbɛdʒ). Also 4–6 erbage, 5–6 (sense 3) arbage. [a. F. *herbage*, earlier *erbage* (12th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *herbāticum* 'herba in pratis succisa', f. *herba* Herb: see -age.]

1. Herbs collectively; herbaceous growth or vegetation; usually applied to grass and other low-growing plants covering a large extent of ground, esp. as used for pasture.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 326 She..let her wimpel falle Nigh to the wel upon therbage. 1419 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 The whilke sall kytte the herbage that grewys apon the mote. 1555 Eden *Decades* 188 To renewe the herbage for kyne and other beastes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 68 He that selleth Land, is understood to transferre the Herbage, and whatsoever growes upon it. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 11 A pretty good Garden, that furnishes the Governor's Table with Herbage and Fruits. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1879) 118 From a coarse herbage we passed on to a carpet of fine green verdure. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 4 Steep and lofty chalk hills, covered by a scanty herbage.

† b. *Cookery.* ? Herbs for garnishing a dish. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* (1559) II. 402/2 Brawne and mustarde ..Pyke in erbage.

2. The green succulent parts of herbaceous plants; the stem and leaves: = Herb 4.

1701 Grew *Cosmo. Sacra* iv. vii. (R.), Which comprehended, with the herbage of plants, their roots, and fruits. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 17 A wholesome food; such as..the herbage of the Water-cress, the cabbage [etc.]. 1872 Oliver, *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boragineæ is often very coarse and hispid.

3. *Law.* The natural herbage or pasture of any land as a species of property distinct from the land itself; hence 'a liberty that a man hath to feede his catell in another mans ground, as in the forest.' (Cowell *Interpr.* 1607.)

c 1450 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 180 Graunts made .. of estate of enheritaunce terme off lyf or terme of yeres or att wylle, of ony herbage or pannage. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 94 Sir, afor the arbage, dout yt not; for sir Henry Wentforth, nor yet none other, can have it. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 5 Tharbage of which parke..is common to the tenauntes, and inhabitantes of the towneshippes nexte adioynynge. 1611 Cotgr., *Droict d'herbage*, herbage; or the libertie some haue to graze their cattell in other men's woods. 1647 Haward *Crown Rev.* 46 The Herbage and Pannage: Fee 11. 0.0. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 307 Herbage would have acted as a premium upon tillage, by being a tax upon pasturage. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 302 The herbage or vesture of land may be granted by copy. In a modern case it was resolved, that a person might hold the *prima tonsura* of land by copy, while another might have the soil, and every other beneficial enjoyment of it, as freehold.

4. *attrib.*, as *herbage crop, plant.*

1826 Loudon *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) Gloss. 1244 Herbage plants, forage plants, such as clover and other plants cultivated chiefly for the herb, to be used either green or made into hay. 1875 Wilson & Thornton in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 370/2 Herbage and forage crops .. grown expressly for the sake of the cattle food yielded by their leaves and stems.

Hence **He·rbaged** *a.*, covered or overgrown with herbage; † **He·rbager,** an animal that feeds on herbage; † **Herba·gious** *a.* [= F. *herbageux* (Cotgr.)], abounding in herbage.

1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 475 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides Laves, as he floats along the herbaged brink. 1863 *Pilgrim. Prairies* I. 265 In the more thickly herbaged bottoms. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 25 What an aduantageable creature shee [the cow] is beyonde all the foure footed rablement of herbagers and grasse champers. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 506 Now having seene .. Herbagious fields.

Herbal (hɔ̄·ɪbăl), *sb.* [perh. repr. a med. or early mod.L. **herbāle* or **herbālis* (sc. *liber*), f. *herbālis* adj. (see next); cf. med.L. *nominale* name-book, *manuale* hand-book, also *diurnal, missal, ordinal, ritual*, etc., as names of books.]

1. A book containing the names and descriptions of herbs, or of plants in general, with their properties and virtues; a treatise on plants. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1516 (*title*) The Grete Herbal. 1551 Turner (*title*) A new Herball; wherin are conteyned the names of Herbes in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duch, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* Ded., Hauing newly translated into English this Herball or Historie of Plantes. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* Fiij, Two kinds of Sage, not named in our Herbals. 1628 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 540 To George Peren, Barber-Surgeon, my yearball knowne by the name of Gerard's yearball. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 211 *Herbarium Mauritianum.*—'The Mauritian Herbal': by P. R. Willemet..The herbal before us is the fruit of a journey to India. 1862 Wright *Bacon's Ess.* Pref. 23 Consulting the old herbals of Lyte, Gerarde, and Parkinson.

† 2. A collection of herbs or plants; *esp.* a collection of botanical specimens; = Herbarium 1.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Herbier*, an Herball. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* II. 33 He may .. lay it being drie in his herball. 1665 Pepys *Diary* 5 Nov., Leaves..of several plants, kept dry; which preserve colour, however, and look very finely, better than any herball. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 2 To collect in voluminous Herbals all the several Leaves of some one Tree. 1847 Emerson *Poems* (1857) 171 Who saw what ferns and palms were pressed ..In the safe herbal of the coal?

† b. (See quot.) *nonce-use.*

1606 Chapman *Gentl. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 278 These verdant herbals cleeped Broome Do pierce and enter euerie Ladies roome.

Herbal (hɔ̄·ɪbăl), *a.* [f. L. *herbāl-is* (in med.L.): cf. obs. F. *herbal* (opposed to *mineral*) Godef.]

1. Belonging to, consisting of, or made from herbs.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), Calling of me to that herball dinner and leane repast. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* iv. 267 All the herbal fragrance of the Field. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 5/1 A specific herbal remedy for the treatment of this disease.

† 2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous. *Obs.*

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 28 The least of herbal Plants, which arise unto such a proportion.

† **He·rbalism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -ism.] The science of herbs or plants; botany.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 47 The old quarrel in Herbalism, which is the least of Seeds. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Orig. Physick* 46 Those Pieces of Herbalism and Tillage, writ by Cato, Varro, Columella.

Herbalist (hɔ̄·ɪbălist). [f. Herbal *sb.* (or its source) + -ist.]

1. One versed in the knowledge of herbs or plants; a collector of or writer on plants; a botanist. Now used of the early botanical writers.

1594 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 50 Mr Gherardt, the chirurgeon and herbalist. 1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. liii. (1632) 331, I am no herbalist, not curious about flowers and weeds. 1672 *Mede's Wks.* Life 5 He was a curious Florist, an accurate Herbalist, thoroughly vers'd in the Book of Nature. 1758 Borlase *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 233 It is the *Eryngium marinum* of Herbalists. 1840 E. Newman *Brit. Ferns* (1844) 291 We learn from the herbalists that this plant was much in vogue as a medicine.

2. A dealer in medicinal herbs or simples; one who prepares or administers herbal remedies.

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218, I thought them to be some herbalistes, or some apothecaries. 1611 Florio, *Herbaio*, a Simpler, an Herbalist. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxv, He left an old man, a herbalist, who was supposed to understand a little of medicine, to attend Waverley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 These bunches are afterwards hung up in the herbalists' shops.

He·rbalize, *v. arch.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* To collect (medicinal) herbs. Hence **Herbalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1695 Sibbald *Autobiog.* (1834) 131, I went and herbalized in the downes and woods with the gardner of the medicine garden. 1767 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 89/1 At the herbalizing feast of the company of apothecaries Mr. Latham recommended the Lamium Album or white nettle to the notice of his brethren. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 12–14 July 45 Yesterday the Apothecaries Company held their Herbalizing feast, at the Assembly-house on Blackheath. 1801 Charlotte Smith *Solit. Wand.* II. 93 Of the fruits of her herbalizing. 1835 *Gentl. Mag.* July 3 The Briseis of the tent, with her handmaids, was sent to herbalize on the banks of the river for some fresh and cooling diaphoretic.

Herbar(e, obs. var. Arbour: see Herber.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 46 The roofe hereof was arched over head, And deckt with flowers and herbars daintily.

† **Herba·rian.** *Obs.* [f. L. *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, or *herbāri-us* botanist + -an.] One skilled in the knowledge of herbs, a herbalist.

1577 Harrison *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 14 As Pena the French herbarian hath also noted in the verie end of his herball. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* Ded., This Herball .. by the trauayle of sundry skylfull Herbarians into diuers other languages translated. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 82 A little pulse or grayne, called of the Herbarians Faseoli.

† **He·rbarism.** *Obs.* [f. as next + -ism.] The knowledge of herbs; = Herbalism.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxiv. § 6 (1633) 35 Curious in herbarisme. 1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 204 The professers of Herbarisme or Herbarists there. 1834 Southey *Doctor* I. 240 The very pith and marrow of herbarism.

† **Herbarist.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 herberist. See also Herborist. [f. L. *herbāria* Herbary, botany + -ist.] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 329 Carolus Clusius, the noble herbarist. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Gerard, with other Herbarists. 1640 (*title*) Theatrum Botanicum: The Theater of Plants, .. by John Parkinson Apothecarye of London, and the Kings Herbarist. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* x. i. 454 Their seed hath been discovered by the industry of the ingenious Herbarist, Mr. Sam. Doody. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 The science which distinguishes the true botanist from the mere herbarist or nomenclator.

Herbarium (həɪbē·rĭvm). [Late L. (Cassiodorus *c* 550): the neuter of an adj., f. *herba* Herb, which gave also *herbārius* botanist, *herbāria* (sc. *ars*) botany, both in Pliny. See -arium.] A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a *hortus siccus*. Also, a book or case contrived for keeping such a collection; the room or building in which it is kept.

[1700–19 Tournefort *Instit. rei Herb.* I. 671 Herbarium sive Hortum siccum appellant collectionem plantarum exsiccatarum quæ in codicibus vel capsis asservantur. 1751 Linnæus *Philos. Botan.*, Herbarium præstat omni iconi, necessarium omni Botanico.] 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 35 An Approved Method of Preparing Plants for an Herbarium. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* viii. 77 A *hortus siccus*, or *herbarium*, by which Latin terms we call a collection of dried plants. 1863 Berkeley *Brit. Mosses* x. 41 No plants are so easy to prepare for the herbarium as Mosses.

fig. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 333 Relegated to that herbarium of Billingsgate gathered by the elder Disraeli. 1883 Mrs. Holmden tr. *Pressense's Study Orig.* 321 Language is a tissue of metaphors .. an herbarium in which the plants are withered.

He·rbarize, *v. arch.* [f. as Herbarist + -ize: cf. *botanize.*] = Herbalize, Herborize. Hence **He·rbarizing, Herbariza·tion.**

1670 *Lex Talionis* 24 Having a laudable Custom once a Year..to go a Herbarizing. 1734 J. Soame *Anal. Hampstead Water* 27 (R.) The Apothecaries Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every spring, and here have their herbarizing feast. 1768 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Herbarize*, to go abroad in the fields in quest of different or new herbs or plants. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 60 To enable you, after some months herbarization, to render the air, port, or habit of each plant familiar to you. 1845 A. White in *Life Jas. Hamilton* (1870) 257 Excuse the familiarity of one who has herbarized.

Herbarwe, -barow, etc., obs. ff. Harbour.

Herbary (hɔ̄·ɪbări), *sb.* [Strictly, three different words: ad. L. *herbārius* botanist, herbalist; *herbārium*, in late L. sense 'collection of dried plants', F. *herbier*, and med.L. sense, 'collection of living herbs, place where herbs abound', OF. *erbier*; L. *herbāria* (OF. *herberie, erberie* 13th c. in Godef.) botany. See Herbarium.]

I. † 1. One skilled in herbs, a herbalist. *Obs.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 1 The commune names that Herbaries and Apotecaries use. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Cucumis siluestris*, .. called of harbaries *Asininus.* 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 80 The Herbaries of oure time saye that they are hote and dry.

II. 2. A collection of dried plants, a herbarium.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Erbolario*, an herbarie, *herbarium.* 1810 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* (1839) 68/1 Books filled with plants for our herbary.

3. A place where herbs are grown; a garden of herbs or vegetables.

1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. *Christ's Answ.* § 87 Wks. VI. 478 The sweetest flowers that grow either in the prophetical or evangelical herbary. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxviii. (1840) II. 413 *note*, An Herbary, for furnishing domestic medicines, always made a part of our ancient gardens. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* iii. (1813) 41 Let not pot herbs be forgot, but provide a general herbary in that part of the garden which is most contiguous to the kitchen.

4. A treatise on herbs; a herbal. (*nonce-use.*)

1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. 40 The earliest versified Bestiary, which is also a Volucrary, a Herbary, and a Lapidary.

III. † 5. The science of herbs; botany. *rare.*

1627 Hakewill *Apol.* III. viii. § 1 (1630) 246 The two legges of Physicke are Anatomie and Herbarie.

† **He·rbary,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *herbāria* (*ars*): see Herbarium.] Relating to herbs; botanical. *Herbary art*, botany.

1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., This Herbary Art hath since groaned under the defects of many unworthy Authors.

Herbegage, -gery, -ger(e, -geour: see Harbergage, -gery, Harbinger.

Herbegi, obs. or erron. f. *herberi*, Harbourv.

a 1300 *Signs bef. Judgem.* 167 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 12 Louerd 3if vs ur herbegi, aȝe to helle, let us neuer go.

† **Herbelade.** *Cookery. Obs.* Also hebolace, (h)erbeblade, hayrblad. [cf. It. *herbolata* 'a kinde of tarte made of yoong herbes: greene sauce' (Florio) = OF. *herbolee* 'medicine prepared with herbes' (Godef.). Cf. also med.L. *herbolasta* 'panificium herbis fartum & conditum' (Du Cange).] A kind of pork-sausage mixed with herbs and baked in a crust.

† *c* 1390 *Form of Cury* 13 *Hebolace.* Take Oynons and erbes and hewe hem small and do þerto gode broth, and aray it as þu didest caboch. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 54 *Herbelade.* Take Buttes of Porke [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Ibid.* 76 Take a litul of þe broth þat þe porke was soden yn, and drawe hit þorgh a streynour, and caste to the erbeblade, and yef hit a boyle. 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 58 To mak hairblad opyne.

Herbengar, -er, obs. forms of Harbinger.

Herber(e, -eir, -our, common ME. forms of Arbour, esp. in its earlier senses, Green plot, herb- or flower-garden, orchard.

Herber(e, -age, obs. ff. Harbour, -age.

Herberewe, -reȝen, obs. ff. Harbour *sb.* and *v.*

Herbergage: see Harbergage.

Herberger(e, -geour, -jour, etc., obs. ff. Harbinger. **Herbergery:** see Harbergery.

Herbergh, -berȝ, -berw(e, etc., ME. forms of Harbour *sb.*[1] and *v.* **Herberi, -y(e,** obs. var. Harbourv *sb.*, Harbry *v.*

† **Herberie, erberie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *erberie, herberie*, a collection of herbs, a herb-market, 'herbes; increase, provision, or store of herbes' (Cotgr.), f. *herbe* Herb: see -ery.] Herbs collectively, 'store' of herbs; herbage.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 8 Of erbus and of erberi [v. r.

erbage], so auenauntliche I-diht. *Ibid.* 11 Of Erberi and Alees, Of alle Maner of trees.

Herberough, -rowe, -berrowe, -beruh: see HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Herbescent (həɹbe·sĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *herba* HERB + -ESCENT.] Growing like a herb; becoming or tending to become herbaceous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbescent*, growing to an herb. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbescent*, growing into a herb or in the form of one.

Herb Eve: see HERB IVE.

Herb-grace, herb of grace. Also herb-a-grace, and corruptly herbgrass, herby-grass. [app. of English origin: supposed to have arisen like the synonym, *Herb of Repentance*, out of the formal coincidence of the name *Rue* with RUE *v.* and *sb.* repent, repentance. See quots. 1592–3, 1602. (But Parkinson, *Theatr. Bot.* 134 says 'from the many good properties wherunto it serveth'.)

Notwithstanding Turner, not known in French.]

1. An old name for the herb Rue, *Ruta graveolens.* (Now *Obs.* or *dial.*)

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Ruta* is called..in englishe and frenche, Rue and herbe grace, in dutch, Ruten. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122 b, Take of Garlike heades, seven ounces, of hearbegrace three handfuls. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Some of them smiled and said 'rue was called herb *grace*' which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age, and it was never too late to say *miserere*. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iv. 105 Ile set a Banke of Rew, sowre Herbe of Grace: Rue, eu'n for ruth, heere shortly shall be seene, In the remembrance of a Weeping Queene. 1602 — *Ham.* IV. v. 182 Ther's Rew for you, and heere's some for me. Wee may call it Herbe-Grace a Sundaies. *c* 1610 ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 24 *Angellica* is but a rotten root, Hearbe-grace in scorne, I trample vnder-foot. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 141 The surface of Rue, or Herbgrass, is polish'd. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatauu's Theat. World* I. 27 Rue, or as we call it, Herb of Grace. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 44 The vertue of Rue or Herb-a-grace. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 39 Shakspeare's 'herb o' grace' is sadly corrupted, and hardly recognizable under the form 'herby-grass'.

2. In general sense: a herb of virtue or valuable properties.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Verbena*, Vervein has ever been held to be 'an herb of grace', and so highly was it esteemed, [etc.].

3. (*Herb of grace.*) *fig.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. v. 18 Indeed sir she was the sweete Margerom of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. iv, Mercy, that herb-of-grace, Flowers now but seldom.

Herbicarnivorous, *a.* [f. *herbi-*, combining f. L. *herba* HERB + *carnivorous.*] 'Living on both vegetable and animal food' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Herbicolous (həɹbi·kŏləs), *a.* [f. L. *herba* grass + *-cola* inhabiting + -OUS.] Growing on herbaceous plants, as a fungus.

[1863 BERKELEY *Outl. Brit. Fungology.* Gloss. *Herbicolæ.*] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Herbicolous*, living on herbs.

Herbid (hə·ɹbid), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *herbid-us*, f. *herba*: see -ID. In obs. F. *herbide* (Godef.).] Grassy, grass-like.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 349 It beares an herbid and patulous umbell. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Herbid*, full of grass or herbs.

Herbiferous (həɹbi·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *herbifer* grass-bearing + -OUS.] Bearing or producing herbs.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbiferous*, bringing forth hearbs or grass. 1731–52 in MILLER *Gard. Dict.* 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 208 Modern artists have none of the herbiferous taste of the Greeks.

Herbigage, -bige, -binge, -binger: see HARBERGAGE, -BINGE, -BINGER.

†He·rbish, *a. Obs.* [f. HERB + -ISH.] Resembling a herb; greenish.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 70 b, Out of the which come furth floures, without of an herbishe color. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xxiv. 688 Small white or yellowish knoppes, the whiche doo open into flowers of an herbish colour.

†Herbist. *Obs.* [f. HERB + -IST, after F. *herbiste.*] = HERBALIST.

1611 COTGR., *Herbiste*, an Herbist, or Herballist .. that vnderstands the nature, and temper of hearbes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Herbalist* or *Herbist.*

†He·rbister. *Sc. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ER: cf. *barrister*, *chorister.*] = prec.

1623 *Kings of Scot.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 463 A good medicinar and herbister.

†Herb Ive. *Obs.*. Also herb Ivy, herb Eve. [a. OF. *herbe ive*, f. *ive*, *Ajuga Chamæpitys*; supposed by Darmesteter to be a fem. deriv. of *if* yew.]

a. A name for Ground Pine, *Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

b. Buck's-horn Plantain, *Plantago Coronopus.* c. Buck's-horn or Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus.*

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/21 *Ostragium*, i. herbyue, i. libewurt.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 146 Of herbe yue growyng in oure yeerd ther mery is. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Earthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 17 *Cornu cervi*, i. herbive. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes*, *Coronopus*..is called in Cambryge, herbe Iue..it groweth muche aboute Shene aboue London. 1551 — *Herbal* I. M ij, Coronopus .. is called in Englyshe herbe Iue or Crowfoote plant[ayne]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xviii. 28 Called in English..Ground Pyne, Herbe Iue, Forget me not, and field Cypres. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Yva*, ground pine, herbe Iuie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xcvi. § 2. 347 Buckes horne is called..of many herbe Iuie, or herbe Eue. 1611 COTGR., *Ive arthritique*, Hearbe Iue, ground Pine, field Cyprus, Forget-me-not.

‖ Herbivora (həɹbi·vŏrä), *sb. pl. Zool.* [neut. pl. (sc. *animalia*) of L. *herbivorus* herb-eating.] A general name for animals, esp. mammals, that feed on herbage or plants. *spec.* The name of a division of Marsupials, including the kangaroos; and of a division of Cetacea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 152 They serve to attest the contiguity of land inhabited by large *herbivora*. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 18 There will also be carnivora destroying the herbivora.

Herbivore (hə·ɹbivōəɹ). [a. F. *herbivore* (1748 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *herbivor-us* HERBIVOROUS.] A herbivorous animal; one of the Herbivora.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 254 The herbivore..is, in Australia, a leaping animal. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* ii. 17 That the carnivore may live herbivores must die.

Herbivority (hə·ɹbivo·ɹiti). *rare.* [f. mod.L. *herbivor-us* + -(I)TY.] Herbivorous nature.

1859 R. OWEN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 159/2 The form of the molar teeth of one jaw is recognisable, but the herbivority of the fossil is not thereby determined.

Herbivorous (hə·ɹbi·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *herbivor-us* herb-eating + -OUS.] Herb-eating; applied to those animals that feed naturally on herbage or the leaves of plants.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are ..herbivorous, eating grasse or plants. 1794 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 409 If the bones were those of carnivorous animals and herbivorous. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 The large herbivorous quadrupeds, such as the ox. 1860 tr. *Hartwig's Sea & Wond.* xiii. 240 The sea-snails are either predaceous or herbivorous.

†Herb John. *Obs.* [transl. med.L. *herba Johannis*, F. *herbe de Saint-Jean*, in sense 1.]

1. St. John's-wort, *Hypericum perforatum.*

[*c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/18 *Ypis*, herbe Johan, uelderude.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Erbe Ion, or Seynt Ioyns worte, *perforata*, *fuga demonum*, *ypericon.* *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 992 Walle wort, herbe Iohn, Sentory, rybbewort, & camamelle.

2. App. a name for some tasteless herb of neutral qualities; hence applied, in proverbial phrases, to something inert or indifferent.

[Cotgrave has: *Herbe de S. Iean*, thin-leaued Mugwort; some also call Clarie so.]

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 307 Balme, with the destitution of Gods blessing, doth as much good, as a branch of hearbe-Iohn in our Pottage. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. i, As for that parcell of the testimonie .. it is a Herbe-Iohn in the pot to the purpose of my allegation. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. ii. (1669) 12/1 Like Herb-John in the pot, that does neither much good nor hurt. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 33 The Bishop of Lausanne, being a Flegmatick and heavy piece, moved slowly, and was herb John in the whole proceeding.

Herbless (hə·ɹblĕs), *a.* [f. HERB *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of herbs or herbage.

1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 1108 His bed the herbless ground. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii, Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing Flit o'er the herbless granite. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 84 An herbless waste of stone.

Herblet (hə·ɹblĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET. Cf. obs. F. *herbelette.*] A little herb.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 287 You were as Flowres, now wither'd: euen so These Herbelets shall, which we vpon you strew. 1814 CARY *Dante Purg.* XXIX. 86 The flowers And the fresh herblets. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 The forget-me-not, the ranunculus, and other semi-aquatic herblets.

†He·rbling. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LING. Cf. *shrubling.*] = prec.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 34 Lepidium yt Pliny describeth is no herblyng but a long and a great herbe.

Herb-man. A man who deals in herbs.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Vn verdurier ou verduriére*, an hearbe man or woman which furnisheth a house with hearbes, bowes, and like greene things. 1598 FLORIO, *Herbaio*, an herbe man, a simpler, an herbarist.

Herb of grace: see HERB-GRACE.

Herbor(e, -bour(e, -borȝ, -borough, -borow, -borwe, etc., ME. ff. HARBOUR *sb.*[1], *v.*

Herborgerie, -borgere, -borous, -bory: see HARBERGERY, -BINGER, -BOROUS, -BRY.

Herborist (hə·ɹbŏrist). [a. F. *herboriste* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm., who also cite *herboliste* 1530), 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of L. *arbor*' (Darmesteter): cf. the more etymological synonyms HERBALIST, HERBARIST, also the history of ARBOUR *sb.*] One skilled in herbs, a herbalist.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lvii. 398 Some Herboristes of Fraunce do cal it *Solanum lignosum.* 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart., Dial.* lxxiv, For so our Herborists haue truly told. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 61 All the most curious Herborists in Europe. 1821 J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) I. 503 Some of our best herborists.

He·rboriza·tion. [n. of action f. HERBORIZE: so F. *herborisation.*]

1. The action of herborizing; a botanizing excursion.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 385 The Book..is divided into Six Herborisations, each of which contains the Plants he met with in the Course of the Walk. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 302 Jussieu .. announced excursions in the fields, or herborizations, and appointed his rendezvous near one of the barriers at eight o'clock. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 490 We made a long herborization in a thick forest.

¶ 2. By confusion for ARBORIZATION.

1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 110/1 Agates and jaspers containing curious spots, shades, and herborizations. 1785 MATY in *New Review* Oct. 269 Mr. Daubenton gives an account of three different kinds of herborizations..amongst which are those found on agats.

Herborize (hə·ɹbŏrəiz), *v.* [a. F. *herborise-r* (1611 in Cotgr.) 'derived from *herbe* by confusion with the radical of L. *arbor* tree: cf. *arboriser*' (Darmesteter). Cf. the more etymological *herbarize*, *herbalize.*]

1. *intr.* To tend herbs or plants; to garden. *rare.*

1664 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxiii. 109 Little Mattocks, Pickaxes..Pruning-knives, and other instruments requisite for herborising [1653 gardning].

2. To gather herbs; to botanize.

1749 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 52 They herborized together in Catalonia. 1825 tr. *C'tess De Genlis' Mem.* V. 38, I went with my little companion to herborize in the woods. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 134. 11/1 To herborize on the slopes of Parnassus.

Hence **He·rborizer,** one who herborizes; **He·rborizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1789 COXE *Trav. Switz.* I. ix. 91 Haller, whom he accompanied in his herborising excursions. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 50 Herborizing never ceased..to be the scholar's chief delight. 1882 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 Sept. 295, I am not as Jean Jaques was, a 'herboriser', I only study 'pot herbs'.

Herborized, *ppl. a.* [see HERBORIZATION 2.] Used by confusion for *arborized*: see ARBORIZE.

1788 tr. *Fourcroy's Nat. Hist. & Chem.* I. 275 M. Daubenton has shewn..that herborized stones contain very fine mosses.

Herbose (hə·ɹbō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *herbōs-us*, f. *herba*: see -OSE.] Abounding in herbs or herbage.

1721 BAILEY, *Herbose*, Grassy, full of Grass or Herbs. *a* 1763 BYROM *Crit. Rem., Hor. Odes* III. xviii. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* XV. 239 Now in December, if we reason close, Are fields poetically call'd *herbose*? 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 42 In the Phoenician traditions, where they speak of a herbose or gelatinous sea, situated beyond the Pillars of Hercules.

Hence **Herbo·sity,** *rare.*

1731–52 MILLER *Gard. Dict.*, *Herbosity*, grassiness, abundance of herbs.

Herbour, obs. var. ARBOUR; see HERBER.

Herbour, -bourgh, -bourough, -bowr(e, obs. ff. HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij b, Ye shall say thus: An hert Herbourghith.

Herbous (hə·ɹbəs), *a.* [ad. L. *herbōs-us*: see prec. and cf. F. *herbeux*, *-euse.*] Belonging to or of the nature of a herb; herbaceous.

1712 *H. More's Enthus. Tri.* Schol. 52, I had usually sweet Herbous Scents in my Nostrils. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Jujube*, The Flowers are pale and herbous, consisting of five Leaves, standing Rosewise. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 324/1 Tall, herbous vegetation.

Herb Paris. [ad. med.L. *herba paris*; in Fr. *herbe à Paris*, *parisette.* The origin of the name is obscure; some explain *paris* as the genitive of L. *par* 'equal, a mate, a pair', in reference to the regularity of its leaves and flowers (see quot. 1864); others refer it to the Trojan Paris.]

A general book-name for *Paris quadrifolia* (N.O. *Trilliaceæ*), also called True-love, a dictyogenous plant found in moist woods, bearing a single greenish flower at the top of the stem, and just beneath it four large ovate leaves in the form of a cross.

[1558 MATTHIOLUS in *Dioscaridem* 539 Plantam quam herbariorum vulgus Herbam Paris appellat. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* I. 19 (not in ed. 1551) Ye same herbe is called of ye Barbarus writers *Herba paris.*]

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxxvii. 425 Herbe Paris hath a smoth round stalke .. vppon the whiche growe foure leaues. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxv. § 7. 329 Herbe Paris..is proued to represse the force of poison. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.* (1870) 111 *Herb Paris*, incorrectly so spelt..being..*Herba paris*, Herb of a pair, of a betrothed couple, in reference to its four leaves being set upon the stalk like a trulove-knot, the emblem of an engagement, whence its synonym, *Herb Trulove.* *a* 1888 MARY HOWITT *Autobiog.* (1889) I. 41 In other spots flourished .. the rare four-leaved Herb Paris, bearing its berry-like flower at the central angles of its four leaves.

Herbreoure, var. of HERBRYOUR, *Obs.*

Herbri, var. HARBOURY *sb.* and HARBRY *v.*, *Obs.*

Herb Robert. [ad. med.L. *herba Roberti.*

The name has been variously supposed to refer to Robert Duke of Normandy, to St. Robert, and to St. Rupert.]

The English name for a common wild species of Crane's-bill or Geranium (*G. Robertianum*), with divided leaves and light reddish purple flowers.

c 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/6 *Herba Roberti*, herbe Robert, chareuille. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 Herbe Robert, *herba Roberti.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 136. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 47 The fourth kinde [of Geranium] is called..in English Herbe Robert. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 311 *Herbe Robert* .. stauncheth bloud of greene wounds brused and applyed. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 77 Drink Decoction of Herb Robert. 1826 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 364 The herb Robert blooms about the 29th of April, the day of St. Robert founder of the Carthusians.

Herbrough, obs. form of HARBOUR *sb.* and *v.*

Herbry, var. HARBOURY *sb.* and HARBRY *v.*, *Obs.*

†Herbryage. *Sc. Obs.* [*f. herbry*, HARBOURY *sb.* or HARBRY *v.* + -AGE.] Entertainment, lodging.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 118 Bot he was than 3eit still at herbryage.

†Herbryour. *Sc. Obs.* Also herbre-, herbrey-, herbri-. [*f. herbry, herbery*, HARBOURY: cf. HARBINGER and HARBOURER.] One sent on before to secure lodgings for an army or company; in *pl.* an advance company sent to procure lodgings or a camping-ground; = *herberger*, HARBINGER 2.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 465 The dowglass with thame ferd, That had thar herbreouris [*E.* herbryouris] all slayne. *Ibid.* XVIII. 334 Thai .. saw thair herbreouris then Cum reboytit on that maneir.

†Herbulent, *a. Obs. rare* —°. [f. L. *herba*: cf. *turbulentus*, f. *turba*.] = HERBOSE.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Herbulent (*herbulentus*), full of grass or hearbs.

Herbure, -burgh(e, -burh(e, etc., obs. ff. HARBOUR *sb.*[1] and *v.* **Herburgage, -burger:** see HARBERGAGE, HARBINGER.

Herb-wife. = next.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 111 There is a certeine herbe-wife, Of whom if you do buye. 1631 *Act Com. Councell Lond.* 1 Oyster wiues, Herbe wiues. Tripe wiues, and the like. 1825 JAMIESON, *Yird-wife*, an old woman, who pretends to be acquainted with the medicinal qualities of herbs. 1891 C. CREIGHTON *Epidemics Brit.* 483 Herb-wives and gardeners also prospered.

Herb-woman. A woman who sells herbs.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* IV. vi. 92 Why, your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity. 1642 *Ordin. & Declar. Lords & Com., Lords Day* 5 Any Fruiterers or Hearbe-women. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. CCXXIX. 40 Even the herb-women at Athens were correct judges of it. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 472 Euripides the son of the herb-woman.

Herby (hə·ɹbi), *a.* [f. HERB *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in herbs; grassy.

1552 HULOET, Herby, or full of herbs, or hauynge herbes, *herbidus*. 1611 COTGR., *Herbageux*, grassie, hearbie. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* V. 39 An herby seat on broad Scamander's shore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 729 Columbus.. After many dayes..incountred with that Herbie Sea. 1889 C. EDWARDES *Sardinia* 210 The herby slope.

2. Of the nature of a herb, herbaceous; pertaining to or characteristic of herbs.

1552 HULOET, Herby, or pertaynynge to herbes, *herbarius*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. XXXVI. 367 The flowers .. of a white greene or herby colour. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 189 Maudlinwort, or the herby part of the wilde Dasy. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/2 The Bean Caper is an herby, not a wooddy stalk. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 114 The stem is herbaceous or of a herby nature. 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex Tales, Interlopers* (1889) 171 The herby breath of cows.

Herbygage, -bynger, -byrȝe: see HARBERGAGE, -BINGER, -BOUR.

Herc, Herce, obs. forms of HARK, HEARSE.

Hercogamy (həɹkɒ·gămi). *Bot.* Also **herk-.** [f. Gr. ἕρκος fence, barrier + γάμος, -γαμια marriage.] The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles. So **Herogamic, Hercogamous** *adjs.*, unable to be self-fertilized: see quot. 1880.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) I. 414/2 *Hercogamous* (-*us*), Said of hermaphrodite flowers when some structural obstacle prevents autogamy. 1883 D. W. THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Axell considers that a further advance is shown in passing from dichogamic to herkogamic flowers. 1887 H. M. WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* 799 All the marvellous adaptations of Dichogamy, Heterostylism, Herkogamy..may be looked upon in this sense.

†Hercotectonic, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Gr. ἕρκος wall, barrier + τεκτονικός TECTONIC.] Of or pertaining to the construction of walls or fortifications.

1672 SIR S. MORLAND (*title*) The Count of Pagan's Method of Delineating .. Fortifications .. Reduced to English Measure, and converted into Hercotectonick-Lines.

†Herculanean, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Herculāne-us*, f. *Herculēs*: see -AN.] = HERCULEAN; in quot., *humorously*, 'very strong'.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 28 Here's most Herculanian tobacco.

Herculanean (hɔ̄ɹkiulē·niăn), *a.*[2] [f. L. *Herculāne-us* belonging to *Herculāneum* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Herculaneum, a town in Campania, which was buried with Pompeii in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., and has in modern times been partly excavated.

1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 398 Models of Herculanean pots and pans. 1819 WORDSW. *September* 1819, ix, O ye, who patiently explore The wreck of Herculanean lore.

Herculean (həɹkiū·liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Hercule-us*, f. *Herculēs* (see below) + -AN. Cf. F. *Herculéen*.]

1. Of or pertaining to Hercules.

Herculean pillars, straits: see HERCULES 1 c.

1610 *Chester's Tri.* (Chetham Soc.) Particulars 2 Bearing Herculian Clubbes in their hands. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 233 The Arabike tongue .. It is now the most universall in the world .. from the Herculean Pillars to the Molluccas. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* XLVIII. (1754) 354 You have knocked him down with a kind of Herculean Club. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. III. § 33. 141 That the Mediterranean Sea forced open that passage of the Herculean Straits. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* IX. 17 It [epilepsy] was likewise called the Herculean complaint, an appellation which medical etymologists are puzzled to explain.

2. Like Hercules, esp. in strength, courage, or labours; prodigiously powerful or vigorous; gigantic.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 116 The more than Herculean fury he was in. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1060 The Danite strong, Herculean Samson. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750 (1831) I. 201 Addison's style, though comparatively weak, when opposed to Johnson's Herculean vigour. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. IX, Robust but not Herculean—to the sight No giant frame sets forth his common height. 1891 *Spectator* 18 Sept., His labours in the cause of science were herculean.

b. *transf.* Of things: Strong, powerful, violent.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. III. Wks. 1856 I. 100 Let mine out-woe me: mine's Hurculean woe. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 135 The first (which is the main and Herculean-Argument). 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. XXV, The four Herculean Medicines, Opium, The Bark, Steel, and most of the Preparations of Quicksilver. Herculean indeed! Far too strong for common Men to grapple with.

3. Of a labour or task: Difficult or hard to accomplish as Hercules' labours were; requiring the strength of a Hercules; excessive, immense.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* To Rdr. ¶ v, The adding of these severall values in each daies journy, had been an Herculean labour. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 1 Acquiring true knowledge, that Herculean labour. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 13 An herculean task, to which not one life but many must needs be devoted.

Hercules (hə·ɹkiulīz). [L., ad. Gr. Ἡρακλῆς (-κλέης), f. Ἥρα, Hera, wife of Zeus + κλέος glory, renown, lit. 'having or showing the glory of Hera'.]

1. A celebrated hero of Greek and Roman mythology, who after death was ranked among the gods and received divine honours. He is represented as possessed of prodigious strength, whereby he was enabled to perform twelve extraordinary tasks or 'labours' imposed upon him by Hera, to which, and to his club, there are many allusions in literature. In Greek and Latin his name is used in exclamations and asseverations.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1058 Thogh I had hadde .. al the strengthe of Ercules. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 74 b, A tale of one, whose carte stode fast in the mire, whiche man..cried to Hercules for helpe. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 21 A travel and charge farre greater than the twelve labors of Hercules. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 259/1 'Not Hercules against two' the proverb is. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. i, O Hercules! Why should a Man like this..Be all the care of heav'n? *Ibid.*, By Hercules, the Writing of Octavius!

b. A representation of Hercules or a strong man.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 164 [He] was taken with nothing so much as with a little Hercules standing upon the table. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCIII. 427 The arms of the house of Brandenburg, supported by two herculeses.

c. *Pillars of Hercules, Hercules' Pillars*: the rocks Calpé (now Gibraltar) and Abyla (Ceuta), on either side of the Strait of Gibraltar, thought by the ancients to be the supports of the western boundary of the world, and to have been set up by Hercules; so *Straits of Hercules*. Hence *fig.*, an ultimate limit, the *ne plus ultra*.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 298 To þe see Gaditanus, here Hercules his pileres stondeþ. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 87 We must laie before us the noble devise of Charles the fifth, to wit, the pillers of Hercules, and to dispose ourselves to goe beyond them. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 64 A parochiall Minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice.. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVIII, The Mediterranean squadron.. was vainly struggling to pass the pillars of Hercules.

2. One who resembles Hercules in strength; a man of prodigious strength; a big man.

1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 11 Where is now that valiaunt Hercules? For all his bragges, he is nowe runne away. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 561 Others there are, who can be satisfied with nothing less than heroism in self-denial; they must be .. Herculeses to subdue all monsters. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. XLII. 163 The teakettle was brought in by a black Hercules.

3. A fanciful name given to powerful machines: a. A heavy weight used like the ram or 'monkey' in a pile-driving machine. b. A kind of machine for cleansing the streets.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 80 The *Hercules* is used for setting straight the shank, welding .. the arms to the shank, of large anchors. It consists of a weight of about 400 lb faced with steel, and a long iron shank. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 425/1 The 'Hercules', a ponderous mass of iron attached to a vertical guide rod, which was lifted originally by a gang of men with ropes, but afterwards by steam power, and allowed to fall by its own weight. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/3 This new contrivance is called the 'Hercules' machine—an apt name for the Augæan stable of London .. This new Hercules can scrape thoroughly clean, in sixty minutes, half a mile in length by nearly thirty feet in width of the dirtiest street space in London.

4. *Entom.* (In full, *Hercules Beetle*). A gigantic lamellicorn beetle, *Dynastes* (or *Megasoma*) *Hercules*, about five inches in length.

1816 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Nat. Hist. Insects* IV. 28 The largest of this genus is called the Hercules, and is a Native of South America. 1840 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Insects* 232 Turn to .. the Hercules beetle .. it cannot for a moment be doubted that this gigantic insect is completely arboreal.

5. *Bot.* = *Hercules' club.*

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 189 Zanthoxylum..Prickly Yellow-wood, or yellow Hercules.

6. *Astron.* A name of one of the northern constellations, figured as a man kneeling on his right knee; known to the earlier Greek and Roman writers as *ἐνγόνασι, genuinixus, ingenic(u)lus*, the 'kneeler'.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 212 *Engonasis*..some will have it to be Hercules, that mighty Conqueror. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The stars in the constellation Hercules, in Ptolemy's catalogue, are 29. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 148 *Hercules*, one of the old constellations, called *ἐνγονασιν* by Aratus, Hyginus, and Ptolemy, and described by the first as 'a figure like that of a man in sorrow'. [Hyginus *Poet. Astron.* (B.C. 10) *has* En Gonasin. Hunc Eratosthenes Herculem dicit.]

7. Comb. *Hercules-like* adj.; **Hercules' all-heal,** a perennial umbelliferous plant, *Opopanax Chironium*; **Hercules braid** (see quot.); **Hercules knot,** a kind of knot, attributed to Hercules, very difficult to undo; **Hercules powder,** a powerful explosive used in mining operations.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* 850 *Hercules Alheale or Woundwort. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Hercules Braid*, a thick corded worsted braid, which is employed for trimmings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 305 As for greene wounds, it is wonderfull how soon they will be healed, in case they be bound vp and tied with a *Hercules knot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. XXI. 265 The true lovers knot..had perhaps its originall from *Nodus Herculanus*, or that which was called Hercules his knot. 1593 *Bacchus' Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 304 All the other gods and goddesses, *Hercules-like, are cloyed with such cholericke clubbes. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Hercules powder.* 1882 COPP *Amer. Mining Code* 101 The principal explosives used in mining are..rend-rock, Hercules..and other powders.

Hercules' club. [From the club which Hercules is represented as bearing; see prec., sense 1.] a. The name of a plant, *Xanthoxylon Clava-Herculis*; also, *Aralia spinosa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). b. A kind of firework. c. 'A stick of unusual size and formidable appearance' (Brewer).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2362/3 Rockets..Reporters, Hercules Club..with all manner of other Fire-works were discharged. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Plants, Hercules' Club* .. of the Bean Caper family..Its wood is yellow, and is a useful timber.

Herculite. [f. HERCUL-ES + -ITE.] A kind of explosive: see quot.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 7/1 Herculite, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-grey powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret.

Hercynian (həɹsi·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Hercynia* (sc. *silva*) = Gr. Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός the Hercynian forest (see below and -AN).] Applied by and after the ancient writers to the wooded mountain-system of Middle Germany, or to portions of it; esp. in more recent times to the Erzgebirge, whence *Hercynian gneiss.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Descr. Germanie* IV. 266 The Hercynian forrest doth containe the Catti, and is the bounds of their territory. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 276 Bohemia..is incompassed with great Mountaines and the Hercynian woods. 1885 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 641 Grey gneiss, containing white or grey felspar, and abundant dark magnesia-mica..(termed the Hercynian gneiss).

Hercynite (hɔ̄·ɹsinəit). *Min.* Also **hercin-, hyrcin-.** [Named (1839) *Hercynit*, f. L. *Hercynia* (see prec.).] Aluminate of iron, found in black octahedral crystals in the Bohemian Forest.

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 251 Hercynite. 1887 DANA *Man. Min.* 215 *Hercynite*, a spinel affording on analysis alumina and iron protoxide, with only 2·9 per cent. of magnesia.

Herd (hɔ̄ɹd), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 heord, hiord, 2–3 heorde, (3 hierde), 3– herd; also 3–5 hird, 4 hyrde, 4–6 herde, 5–6 heerd, 6–7 heard. [Com. Teut.: OE. *heord* str. fem. = OLG. **herda* (MLG. *herde*), OHG. *herta* (MHG. *hert(e*, Ger. *herde*), ON. *hjorð* (Sw., Da. *hjord*), Goth. *hairda*:—OTeut.**herdî-* = pre-Teut.**kerdhî*: cf. Skr. *çárdha-s* troop, OSlav. *črěda* herd, flock.]

1. A company of domestic animals of one kind, kept together under the charge of one or more persons. (The notion of a keeper is now little present, and the sense is scarcely distinct from 2.)

a 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 274/18 *Arimentum*, hiord. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. XXVI. 31 Þurh þæs hyrdes slege byð seo heord todræfed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* III. 1 He draf his heorde to innewerdum ðam westene. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. VI, The wulf whiche is enemy of thy heerd. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* V. 11 Ther was there nye vnto the mountayns a greate heerd of swyne fedinge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 b, My heardes of cattel lowing hard by me. *a* 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* I. Wks. 1808 XII. 90 With this he did a herd of goats controul. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* VII. 134 A well-known breeder has a herd of shorthorns.

b. As contrasted with *flock* (see FLOCK *sb.*[1] 3), esp. in the phrase *herds and flocks, herd* is restricted to cattle or bovine domestic animals.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* I. 5 But the tame..do naturally liue in flockes and heardes. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* I. 16 Heards and flockes of cattle and sheepe perish. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* XXVII. 32 Concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock. 1740 C. PITT *Æneid* III. (R.), Our flocks to slaughter, and our herds destroy. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 29 Multitudinous as our flocks and herds have become.

†c. *fig.* A spiritual flock: cf. FLOCK *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 304 Þæt he sy ..rihtwis hyrde ofer cristene heorde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.*

95 Erest he scal hine seolfne wið sunnan isteoran and seoððan his heorde. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iv. The impartial gods, who from the mounted heavens View us their mortal herd, behold who err.

2. A company of animals of any kind, feeding or travelling in company; a school (of whales, porpoises, etc.).

c 1205 LAY. 305 Heo funden ane heorde of heorten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2988 And gnattes hird ðor ðicke up-wond. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1212 *Dido*, The hirde of hertis Is I-founde a-non. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/2 Heerde, or flok of beestys, what so euyr they be, *polia*. *c* 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 30 An Herde of swannys, An Herde of cranys, An Herde of wrennys, An Herde of alle dere. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 1 An Hynd forth singled from the heard. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 7 The porpuses com in heards on boath syds the ship. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 21 Herds of howling wolves that stun the sailors ears. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 324 The grisly Boar is singled from his Herd. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 20 The groups, herds, or 'schools', which are formed by the sperm whale, are of two kinds. *c* 1847 in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/2 Herds of the *Actinia bellis* in prime condition. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 118 We came upon the tracks of a herd of Chamois. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 682 Herds of elephants. 1897 *Daily News* 15 July 5/5 We have ascertained that the seal herd is not in danger of extinction.

b. *To break herd*: to break away from or leave the herd; hence, to take an independent course.

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 151 They dare not break herd, afraid of the ridicule of idiots for not resembling them.

3. A large company of people; a multitude, host. Now always in a disparaging sense: cf. b.

a 1400 *St. Alexius* (Vernon MS.) 182 Sittinge in a chirche-ȝerde Among pore men an herde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, An Herde of harlottys. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 7 He retir'd in the noonday, and in the face of that Rebellious Herd from Wells to Somerton. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Where one Cato shines, Count a degenerate herd of Catilines. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. ix. 290 A herd of parasites and sycophants. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. ii. (1858) 247 Herds of ragged children playing in the lanes.

b. *The herd*: the multitude, the common people, the rabble. Often qualified by *common, vulgar*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 266 When he perceiu'd the common Heard was glad he refus'd the Crowne. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* p. vii, For the good opinion of the rash and inconsiderate Herd of mankind. 1698 *Christ Exalted* 63 Will you now run with the Herd, and cry, God made Millions to damn them? 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* I. 30 Fear, shame, and want the thoughtless herd pursue. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi, The legitimate chief was distinguished from the vulgar herd..by his robust frame. 1894 GLADSTONE tr. *Horace's Odes* III. ii. 30 Neglected, Jove oft smites good men Mixed with the guilty herd.

c. Of things: A great number, a mass.

1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (1872) Introd. 18 Seeing the herd of hireling coaches are more than the wherries on the Thames. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 143 We are now to descend to the common herd of attributives, such as *black* and *white*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *herd-breed, -bull, -driver, -flock, -stall, -swarm*; *herd-abandoned* adj.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xiv. (1495) 774 The hyrde dryuer rulyth the oxen to drawe euyn. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Clustred in heerdswarme Feaze away thee droane bees with sting, from maunger or hiuecot. *Ibid.* 35 From their region with prede too gather an heard-flock. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 To provide Goats for herd-breed and profit. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxxiii, A herd-abandoned deer. *a* 1839 MILMAN *Deborah's Hymn* Wks. 1839 II. 357 Why satt'st thou idle, Reuben, 'mid thy herd-stalls?

Hence **Herdlike** *a.*; **Herdwise** *adv.*, like a herd.

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 189 Herd-wise hieing Through the moss and through the heather.

Herd, *sb.*[2] Forms: 1–2 **hierde**, 1 **hiorde, hyrde**, 1–3 **heorde**, 1–6 **hirde**, 3–5 **hurde**, 3–6 **herde**, 4–5 **hyrde, hierde, heirde**, (**herthe**), 4–6 **heerde**; 4–6 **hyrd**, 4–6 (*Sc.* –9) **hird**, (4 **hered**, 5 **hirid, 3erd**, 6 **hierd, heird, hurd, heard**); 4– **herd**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hirde, hierde*, etc. = OS. *hirdi, herdi* (MDu. *hirde, herde*, MLG. *herde*), OHG. *hirti* (MHG. and mod.Ger. *hirte*), ON. *hirðir* (Sw. *herde*, Da. *hyrde*), Goth. *hairdeis*:—OTeut. **herdjo-z*, f. *herdô-* HERD *sb.*[1]]

1. A keeper of a herd or flock of domestic animals; a herdsman. Now usually with word prefixed, as *cowherd, swineherd*, but in Scotland and north of England still a common word for *shepherd*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 313 *Bobulcus*, hriðhiorde. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xvii. 109 Ure ealdan fædras wæron ceapes hierdas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 32 Swa swa se hyrde [*Lindisf.* & *Rushw.* hiorde; *Hatton* heorde] asyndraþ ða sceep fram tyccenum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Amos het a reoðer heorde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 Þe engel cudde þe herdes .. þat þe helende was þerinne iboren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 456 He was hirde wittere and wal. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1059 (Cott.) Þis abel was a hird for fee. *Ibid.* 19488 (Götz.) Sua dos þe heirdes þat er gode. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prol.* 603 Ther nas baillif ne hierde [*v. r.* herde] nor oother hyne That he [ne] knew his sleighte and his couyne. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 267 Hoow! hurde! wher is þyn hounde? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 91 Herkyn, hyrdes, awake! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 227 b/2 He founde a heerde or keper of Camels. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 7 Hornyt Lady, paill Cynthia, nocht brycht .. That slepand kist the hird Endymione. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 571 Mr. Tyrels Servant .. being his Herd at a Farm of his. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 90 As sheep without their heird. 1592 *Mem. St. Giles', Durh.* (Surtees) 17 Paid more to the hurd for mendinge certayn gapes in the more dyke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ix. 4 Whereas the Heardes were keeping of their neat. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 451 When I was a young lad I wes a herd, and keeped the Sisters of the Sheines's sheep. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. x. 74 The Herd sounding a Horn along the Streets, the Swine run from all Parts of the Town, to join and follow him. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 384 They are obliged to employ herds to their cattle. 1825 BROCKETT, *Herd*, a keeper of cattle. 1876 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* (1878) 26 Unpolluted meads, where never herd Drives his white flock.

†**2.** *fig.* A spiritual shepherd, a pastor. In ME. often applied to Christ. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 Þanc ic do, Crist þu goda hyrde. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 43 Ðe gastliche hierdes, ðe sculen boðe lokin and stieren. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 41 Ure louerd ihesu crist is alre herdene herde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6841 Forr Crist iss..Hirde, þatt uss fedeþþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19384 Þat hirdes war o crist scepe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 363 Crist was þe beste herd and so he puttide his lyf for his sheep. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 92 (Harl. MS.) Neuertheles then þe hurde, *scil.* a prechour, comyth often tyme. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lxxx, Thou Herde that Israell doost keepe.

†**3.** *transf.* A keeper, guardian. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 610 ȝehyrde on beowulfe folces hyrde fæstrædne ȝeþoht. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa he bebyrȝed wæs, settan him hyrdas to. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Genesis* 1007 (Gr.) Ne ic hyrde wæs broðer mines. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 61 Hire aȝenes huses hirde. *Ibid.* xxvi. 16 þiodd aldor ..rices hirde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 163/42 *Paedagogus*, cilda hyrde *uel* lareow. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 102 Ealured englene hurde [*v.r.* herde] Englene durlyng. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXXIII, Therle of Fyffe a fyers man and a sterne herd. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 61 Keip weill thy taill, gude Phillip, I am hird The to award from buffettis.

4. *Curling.* A guard-stone.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 166 (Jam.) Gib o' the Glen, a noble herd Behind the winner laid. *Ibid.*, But miss'd his aim, and 'gainst the herd, Dang frae his clint a flaw.

5. *Comb.*, as †**herd-flock**, a company of shepherds; **herd-girl, -laddie, -lassie, -maid, -maiden**, a girl, etc. who assists, or acts as, a herd; **herd's purse** = SHEPHERD'S-PURSE; †**herd-work (-werch)**, see quot. 1706. Also HERD-BOY, -MAN, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3372 All þatt *hirdeflocc hemm sahh And herrde whatt te33 sungenn. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. viii. (1858) 352 Where she had plucked berries, a little *herd-girl, on the banks of the Auldgrande. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* VI. 174 He was with the Doctor at thirteen, and then became a *herd laddie. 1889 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 87/1 For many years James Wyllie (the 'herd-laddie') was the acknowledged [Draughts] Champion of the world. 1587 *Lyrics*, etc. in Arb. *Garner* II. 76, I sit and watch a *herd-maid gay. 1166 *Regist. Eccl. Christi Cant.* MS. (Cowell), Pro opere quod Anglice *Herdwerch dicitur. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Herdwerch*, or *Heerdwerch* (Sax.), Herdsmen's Work or Labours, formerly done by Shepherds, Herdsmen, and other inferiour Tenants at the Will of their Lord.

Herd (hɜːd), *v.*[1] Also (4 **herdeye**), 6–7 **heard**. [f. HERD *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To go in a herd; to form a herd or herds. Said also contemptuously of men: to congregate or live together as beasts. Constr. *together, with*.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIV. 148 Maules drowen hem to maules .. And femeles to femeles herdeyed [*v.r.* herdyede, herdeiede, herdyyng, herdede] and drow. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1590) 31 They are but sheep which alwaies heard together. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Like swine feeding, eating and promiscuously herding together. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 127 Females, which .. suffer themselves to be led up and down, till some of the wild Elephants herd with them. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. ii, Stoop to the meanest Arts which catch the Vulgar? Herd with 'em, fawn upon 'em, and caress 'em? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 108 These animals are in general fond of herding and grazing in company. 1886 EMILY LAWLESS *Hurrish* V. 57 It was a palace in comparison with the foul hovel in which he and his brother had herded together.

b. Of things: To come together, assemble; to be assembled or associated. *rare*.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Wks. 1760 I. 100 All its properties and adjuncts will herd under this short definition. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 71 Away towards the north and west..they [clouds] appear to be herding together.

2. To join oneself to any band or company; to become one of any faction or party; to associate as one of the 'common herd' or crowd, to go in company *with*.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1010 Ffor-thy hurdez he here, to owttraye hys pople. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. I. XVI, Here greedy Creditors their Debtors chace, Who scape by herding in th' indebted Throng. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1188 The wretch..spurring forward, herds among his Friends. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XI. 463 Hector..Remounts his car, and herds amidst the crowd. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 13 Jan., 'Tis now a cause of humanity .. and I will not herd with those who think otherwise. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 100 Ethel herded not with the children of her own age.

3. *trans.* To place in or among a herd; to associate. Also *fig.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 310 The stag is hearded; come, my Lord, Shall we to horse, and single him againe? 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 276/1 The rest, However great we are, honest, and valiant, Are hearded with the vulgar. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 43, I can allow myself to be .. appliable to my company, but not..to herd myself in every troup. 1691 SWIFT *Athenian Soc.* 81 Wks. 1841 I. 599/2 Our good brethren.. Must e'en all herd us with their kindred fools.

4. To collect into a herd. Also *fig.* To amass.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 366 In all the years of my yeomanry, I could never yoke two crowns, and now I have herded ten fair twenty-shilling pieces. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* xi. (1862) 106 Our mules had scattered far and wide .. and several hours elapsed before they could be herded and got into traveling order.

Hence **He'rded** *ppl. a.*, gathered or placed in a herd; **He'rding** *vbl. sb.*, association in herds, congregation; also *comb.*, as *herding-place*; **He'rding** *ppl. a.*, gathering in herds, gregarious.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclviii, The most in fields like herded beasts lie down. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 110 If eating and drinking be natural, herding is so too. *c* 1740 FIELDING *Ess. Convers.* (R.), The tamer and gentler, the herding and flocking parts of the creation. 1805 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Dom. Recreat.* xiii. (1806) 195 Man, who is a herding, and not a solitary animal. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 235 Among the herded deer. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 The herding places of vast numbers of amphibious animals.

Herd, *v.*[2] Also 5–6 **hurd, hird**. [f. HERD *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To take care of or tend (sheep or cattle).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 106 Þe patriarkis..herdid bestis. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 14 (Jam.) When they were able now to herd the ewes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* IV, The very least boy that can herd a cow. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 283 Cattle, sheep, goats..are all herded by boys or women.

fig. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* IV. ii. 293 God, who herds the stars of heaven As sheep within his sheepfold.

b. To lead or conduct as a shepherd. *rare*.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 72/1 It is also very picturesque to see..the girls..herding the geese and ducks homeward at sundown.

c. *intr.* To act as a herd, to tend cattle or sheep.

1768 ROSS *Helenore* 31 (Jam.), I had na use to gang Unto the glen to herd this mony a lang. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 315 It was long before I was hearted to herd again in the woods by myself.

†**2.** *fig.* (*trans.*) To keep safe, shelter, harbour.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. [l.] 19 Þi tunge herded swikedomes ma. *Ibid.* lvii. 3 [lviii. 2] Un-rightwisnes herdes youre hand. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 469 And [=if] he hurdit sic schrewis Within Ingland quhilk wes his mortall fa. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* xv. 21 My lady, lord, thow gaif me for to hird, Within myne armes I nureiss on the nycht.

Hence **He'rding** *vbl. sb.*, the tending of sheep and cattle.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 In the Summer we must be at the Expence of Herding, to save our Grass from being destroyed by our Neighbours Beasts. 1802 FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of herding are, to allocate to each particular flock, separate walks upon the farm for each season of the year. 1871 *Daily News* 27 Feb., Single whales often broke away..and required a good deal of herding to prevent their escape into the sound. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 215 The Mongols have much solitary travelling and herding.

Herd, obs. f. *heard*, pa. t. and pple. of HEAR *v.*

He'rd-book. [f. HERD *sb.*[1] + BOOK.] A book containing the pedigree and other particulars of a breed of cattle or pigs: corresponding to the *stud-book* for horses, and the *flock-book* for sheep.

1822 COATES (*title*) The General Short-Horned Herd-Book, containing the Pedigrees of Short-Horned Bulls, Cows, etc. of the Improved Durham Breed. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* 86 In 1822, the very year that England began her Shorthorn Herd-Book. 1881 SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 3/1 Long and respectable pedigrees in their owners' herd-books.

Herd-boy. [orig. f. HERD *sb.*[2] + BOY; but in later use app. understood as from HERD *sb.*[1], whence the bad form *herd's-boy*, and prob. sense 2. See HERDSMAN.]

1. A boy who acts as a herd or assists a herd.

1799 WORDSW. *Danish Boy* 19 Nor piping shepherd shall he be, Nor herd-boy of the wood. 1825 J. BANIM *Tales O'Hara Fam., Fetch*, The herdsboy's whistle faintly echoed. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 162 Ossian began life as a herd-boy in Glen Shin.

2. A man or 'boy' engaged in tending a herd of cattle, a cow-boy. *U.S.* and *colonial Eng.*

1878 J. MACDONALD *Food from Far West* VI. 45 The herd-boys—men on horseback—go through the ranges and gather the cattle into 'pens'. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 5/1 Cattle have been captured and fourteen herdboys killed. The defenders have formed a laager.

Herdel(l, obs. forms of HURDLE.

Herden, variant of HARDEN, HURDEN.

Herd(e)s, obs. forms of HARDS, HURDS.

Herder (hɜːdəɹ). Chiefly *U.S.* Also 7 **hearder**. [f. HERD *v.*[2] + -ER[1]. Cf. mod.Du. and LG. *herder*, also OFris. *herdere*:—OTeut. type **herdarjo-z*.] One who herds; a herdsman. Also *fig.*

1635 T. ODELL *Isaac's Pilgr.* title-p., The strife that Isaack had with his heard-men .. shadowing out the strife which Christ our Lord had with his hearders. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Monthly Rev.* 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xiii, He was an imperious master with his herders. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 770/2 The herder, or 'cow-boy', dominates the town.

Herderite (hɜːdərəit). *Min.* [Named (1828) after Baron S. A. W. von Herder.] A fluo-phosphate of glucinum and calcium, found in brilliant transparent crystals.

1828 *Phil. Mag.* Ser. II. IV. 1, I propose the name of Herderite for the species. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min., Herderite*, a very rare mineral, resembling Asparagus-stone ..Colour several shades of yellowish- and greenish-white.

Herdess (hɜːdɛs). [f. HERD *sb.*[2] + -ESS.] A female herd; a shepherdess.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 653 An hierdesse, Whech that clepyde was senome Wrot in a compleynt of hire heuynesse.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* lxix. 111 Poems 1873 II. 152 She is the heardesse faire that shines in darke. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, The louely Heardesse of the Dell.

†**He·rdful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HERD *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Rich in herds of cattle.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 15 With Labour Men become Herd-full and rich.

Herd-grass, herd's-grass. *U.S.* [f. HERD *sb.*[1] + GRASS.] A name for various grasses grown for hay or pasture; esp. Timothy, *Phleum pratense*, and Redtop, *Agrostis vulgaris*.

1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 II. 81, I sowed nearly thirty acres with herd-grass and clover. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 288 They begin, however, to sow some quantity of herd's-grass seed, which they call Timothy. 1834 Low *Pract. Agric.* (1847) 521 It [*Phleum pratense*] is called herd-grass in America, and is greatly valued there as an herbage and forage plant. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 41 Herd's-grass (red-top), sometimes taking the place of the clover, or being grown with it for hay.

†**Herd-groom.** *Obs.* [f. HERD *sb.*[2] + GROOM.] A shepherd-lad; a herdsman, shepherd.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 135 As han thise lytel herde gromes That kepen bestis in the bromes. *c* 1440 *Compleynt* 418 in *Temple Glas* (E. E. T. S.) 64 On bankys hy a-mong the bromys, Wher as these lytylle herdegromys Floutyn al the longe day. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 35 So loytring liue you little heardgroomes, Keeping your beastes in the budded broomes. 1619 DRAYTON *Past.* ix. (R.), But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks, Nor of his bagpipe takes at all no keep. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* VII. lxviii, Upon his shield that cruel herd-groom played.

Herdic (hə·rdik). *U.S.* Also **herdick.** [Named from the inventor, Peter Herdic of Pennsylvania.] A two- or sometimes four-wheeled cab or carriage having a low-hung body with the entrance at the back and seats at the sides. Also *herdic-phaeton*.

1882 T. S. HUDSON *Scamper thro' Amer.* 74 Taking a herdick (small one-horse 'bus named after the inventor) we drove to the White House. 1883 E. M. BACON *Dict. Boston. Mass.* 207 The herdic-phaeton, or herdics as they are universally called..of recent introduction (in 1881). 1884 *Boston Herald* 6 Oct. 1/6 Inquiry among the herdic drivers of this city yesterday failed to elicit any information.

Herdle, obs. form of HURDLE.

He·rdless, *a. rare.* [OE. *hierde-, hyrde-léas*, f. *hierde* HERD *sb.*[2] + *-léas*, -LESS.] Without a herd or shepherd.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 382 Ne beoð hi hyrdelease þonne hi ðe habbað. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 452 Þey renne aboute as herdles shepe. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 46 As a herdles flocke strayth in Jepardy.

†**He·rdman.** *Obs.* Forms: see HERD *sb.*[2] [f. HERD *sb.*[2] + MAN.] A man who herds cattle, sheep, or other animals; a herdsman.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiii. 7 Þurh þone intingan sacu betwux Abrames hyrdemannum and Lothes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2395 He weren hirde-men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28396 Myn hird-men and als oþer maa Haf i þaire seruis halden fra. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 Þai .. ware made hird-men and kepers of bestez. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 236/2 Heerd mann, *pastor, agaso.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 123 The herdman wyll haue for euery beest .ii. d. a quarter. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 11 He shal fede his flock like an hirdman. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 66 Plowmen, Heardmen, and Shepehards. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xiii. 7 There was a strife betweene the heardmen of Abrams cattell, and the heardmen of Lots cattell. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. 217 In vain the Herdman calls him back.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* esp. A spiritual pastor.

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 587 Þenne nis þer such an herde-mon non Ne non so miȝtful lord as he is on. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 b, We wyll that thou be our pastour or herdman. 1553 *Primer* in *Liturg. & Doc. Edw. VI* (1844) 457 Shepherd, and Herdman of our souls.

†**He·rdness.** *Obs.* [OE. *hierd-, hyrdnys*, f. *hierde, hirde* HERD *sb.*[2] + -NESS.]

1. Guard, keeping, custody. Only OE.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 17 He betæhte hiȝ þa þri dagas to hirdnysse. — *Exod.* xxii. 7 Ȝif hwa befæst his feoh to hyrdnysse.

2. A collective term for herds or flocks; 'stock'.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1664 Laban bi-taȝte him, siðen to sen, His hirdenesse ðat it wel ben. *Ibid.* 2771 Moyses was numen an sel In ðe deserd depe sumdel, for te loken hird-nesse fare.

He·rdship. *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. HERD *sb.*[2] + -SHIP.] a. The office or charge of a keeper of cattle. b. The herd of beasts under his charge.

1602 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 19 Could the motions of men craue leaue, and enter into a whole heardship of Swine?

Herdsman (hə·rdzˌmæn). [app. an alteration of the earlier HERDMAN (after *craftsman, kinsman*, etc.), introduced when HERD [2] went out of English use, so that the word was referred to HERD [1], as =man of a herd. The word is not vernacular in the north, where HERD [2] remains in use.]

1. A keeper of domestic animals which go in herds, esp. of cattle.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 133 Who yet with their wives and children, as heardsmen..wander up and downe the countrey. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 168 An heardsman in Turky hath as much right to order his heard, as an heardman in Christendome. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 168 Our favourite elms, That screen the herdsman's solitary hut. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 631/1 Plain simple herdsmen and warriors.

2. A name in Orkney for the Common Skua.

1885 SWAINSON *Brit. Birds* 210 Common Skua..Herdsman (Orkney Isles): Because it is believed to protect the young lambs from the attacks of the eagle.

So **He·rdsmaiden** (for *Herd-maiden*), **He·rdswoman,** a maiden or woman who tends cattle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Her juvenile exercise as a herdswoman had put 'life and mettle' in her heels. 1829 J. STERLING *Ess.* etc. (1848) I. 25 The popular prediction .. was now to be fulfilled by her daughter, the poor herds-maiden. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 1/3 The home of the herdswomen, who..tend the cattle in the heights.

Herdwick (hə·rdwik). [f. HERD *sb.*[2] + WICK: cf. *bailiwick, bailiffwick.*]

†1. The tract of land under the charge of a 'herd' or shepherd employed by the owner or lord of the manor: see quot. 1537; a pasture-ground, a sheep-farm. *Obs.*

[*c* 1086 *Domesday, Gloc.* lf. 162 a, In Wales sunt iii hardvices Lamecare & poteschivet & Dinan.] ?*c* 1150 in Dugdale *Mon. Angl.* (1661) 39/2 (*Grant for foundation of a cell at Bredon*), Viginti solidos de Molendino de Crakemero..et quadraginta solidos in soca de Stapelfordia; et unam Herdewicam in Hethcote, juxta Hertedona, in Pecco. 1537 *Certif. Reven. Furness Abbey* in Beck *Ann. Furnes.* (1844) App. 64 Pastures with Agistament and brusyng..occupied to thuse of the said late Monastery for the sustentacyon of ther catell, and..devyded into sundry herdwyks and shepe cots. *c* 1537 SIR J. LAMPLUGH *ibid., note*, Erleghecote haythe always beyn a hyrdewyke or pasture ground for the schepe of thabbottes of Furnes .. and euer in theyr possessyon; and who soeuer inhabytyd therapone haythe always beyn the Abbottes hyrde, and remouable at theyr pleasures, and not tenauntes by ony custome. 1564 *Decree* in West *Antiq. Furness* (1774) App. ix, Those parcells following, that is to say, the herdwick called Waterside Parke..the herdwick called Lawson Park..the herdwick called Plumers.

2. (In full *Herdwick sheep*): A hardy breed of mountain sheep in Cumberland and Westmorland.

Supposed to have originated on the herdwicks of the Abbey of Furness. They still usually belong to the landlord of a fell-side farm, along with which they are leased to the tenant.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 223/2 A peculiar breed of sheep, called Herdwicks, from their being farmed out to herds at a yearly sum, is met with on the mountains, at the head of the Duddon and Esk rivers. 1868 A. CRAIG GIBSON *Joe & the Geologist* in *Folk-Sp. Cumbld.* (1880) 2 Yan wad ha' sworn he was summut akin tul a Herdwick tip. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss., Herdwicks*, the mountain sheep of the west of Cumberland..let out in herds or flocks with the farms. 1887 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* I. ii, Auld Mr. Ritson's, them herdwicks.

†**Here,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–5 here, 3 hære, 4 her, 4–5 heere. [Com. Teut.: OE. *here* masc., gen. *herges, heriges, heres* = OFris. *here, hiri*, OS. *heri* m. and n. (MDu. *hēre*, Du. *heir, heer* n., LG. *hēr* n.), OHG. *hari, heri* (MLG. *here*, Ger. *heer*) n., ON. *herr* m., gen. *herjar* (Sw. *här*, Da. *hær*), Goth. *harjis* m.:—OTeut. **harjo-z*, **harjom* (in proper names of Roman age *chario-*) = OPruss. *karjiz* host. App. a deriv. (adj.) from a radical *har-*, pre-Teut. *kar-, kor-*, in sense 'war': cf. OSlav. *kara* contention, strife, Lith. *kàras* war. Hence HARRY *v.*, HARBOUR, HERIOT *sbs.*]

An armed host, an army. Also, more generally: A host; a multitude, a great company.

In the *O. E. Chron.* the usual word applied to the 'host' of the Danish invaders.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 837 Þy ilcan ȝeare ȝefeaht Æþelhelm dux wiþ Deniscne here. *a* 890 *Ibid.* an. 872 Her for se here to Lunden byriȝ from Readingum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 7 Ða se cyning..sende hys here. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3889 An here off Godess enngless. *c* 1205 LAY. 3830 Morgan ledde muchele hære. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21840 (Edin.) Be ur scheld eke and ure spere Bituixin us and helles here [*Cott.* her, *other MSS.* here]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5265 Tygres, olyfaunz, and beres Comen flynge with grete heres. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4800 So hard þai hampird oure heere & herid oure erles. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1147 The tothir knightis maid care of Arthuris here. [1872 ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 137 Over 35 men (or 3×12) constituted a *Here* by Ini's laws.]

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **here-burne,** a coat of mail; **here-dring,** a warrior; **here-feng,** booty; **here-gang,** an invasion by an army; **here-gume, here-kempe,** a warrior; **here-marke,** a standard, ensign; **here-scrud** (*-shroud*), **here-weeds,** armour, martial accoutrements; (all only OE. and early ME.). Also **herefare,** a military expedition (in 17th c. legal antiquaries). See also HEREGELD, HERETOGA, HEREYELD.

Beowulf (Z.) 1443 Scolde *here-byrne hondum ȝe-broden. *c* 1205 LAY. 23966 Þe helm an his hæuede, and his hereburne. *Ibid.* 8601 Ȝif here is æi *heredring. *Ibid.* 11716 Heo funden *herre-feng inoh. 10.. tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xi. [xiv.] (MS. B), To wiðscufanne swa reðum *heregange. *c* 1205 LAY. 18194 In þan hire-ȝeonge inne Walisc londe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1191 Ich wot of hunger, of hergonge. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4094 Here is comand to this lond Gret hunger, and here gong. *c* 1205 LAY. 14534 Þus heo comen..hæðene *here-gumen. *Ibid.* 28284 Sixti þusende *here-kempen harde. *Ibid.* 27469 Feollen *here-mærken [*c* 1275 hire markes]. *Ibid.* 28546 Heo..heuen here-marken. *Ibid.* 5069 Leie a-dun þin *hære-scrud. *Beowulf* (Z.) 1897 Sæ-ȝeap naca hladen *here-wædum. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1010 Al to heuy to be hildid in any here wedis.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.*, Herefare, *profectio militaris.* 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, Herefare. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.* s.v. *Subsidy*, Burgbote, Brigbote, Herefare, Heregeld, etc.

†**Here,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *héore, hýre*: cf. ON. *hyrr* sweet, smiling, mild; also OS. and OHG. *unhiuri* dreadful, MHG. *gehiure* gentle.] Gentle, mild, pleasant.

Beowulf (Z.) 1372 Nis þæt heoru stow. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* (Gr.) 1467 Oð þæt heo [culufre] rumgal restestowe fæȝere funde and þa folum stop on beam hyre. *c* 1205 LAY. 25867 Þa sæide þat wif here [*c* 1275 ore]. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 16 And how they were guode & here.

Here (hīəɹ), *adv.* Forms: 1 hér, 2–5 her, 4–7 heer(e, 2– here; also (1 héer, 2 heren, hur), 3–5 hier, 4 hir(e, *Kent.* hyer, 4–6 *Sc.* heyr, 4–7 *Sc.* heir(e, 5 hiere, 6–7 hear(e. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hér* = OFris. *hír*, OS. *hêr, hîr* (MDu., Du. *hier*), OHG. *hiar, hear, hier* (MHG., mod.G. *hier*), ON. *hêr* (Sw. *här*, Da. *her*), Goth. *hêr*: app. from the pronominal stem *hi-* 'this' (see HE); the nature of the formation is obscure.]

1. In this place; in the place (country, region, etc.) where the person speaking is, or places himself.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxi[i.] 14 Her eardung..ic ȝeceas hie. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 17 Nabbas we her buta fif hlafum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 6 Nys he her, he aras .. swa swa he sæde [1382 WYCLIF, He is not here, sothli he roos, as he seide]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Here he is and honen he nis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 236 Ertu, cweð he, ȝet her? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3296 Mi hernes dun heir did i lai. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xix. 9 What dost thow here, Helyas? *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 272 Heere wynne I no thyng vp-on cariage. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 305 Thi modyr and thow rycht heir with me sall bide. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6, I here hier that reygnart is sore complayned on. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 1 b, Let him be heere for the space of sixe daies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 186 We here in the Campe .. have not had much to doe. 1662 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 121, I am doing all I can to gett him a rich wife heere. 1670 LADY M. BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 22 All heare are well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 289 That load which pressed most heavily on .. the great continental states was here scarcely felt.

b. With ellipsis of *I am* (or *we are*), in answer to a call or summons, or to attract attention; esp. in answer to a roll-call: = Present, *adsum*.

c 970 ABBO *Hist. S. Eadmundi* in Surius *Vitæ SS.* (1618) IV. 443 Patria lingua dicens: Her, her, her; quod interpretatum Latinus sermo exprimit, Hic, hic, hic. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) II. 324 Hwær eart þu nu ȝefera? And him and-wyrde þæt heafod, Hêr, hêr, hêr. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 22 Up and doune in þe felde þei souht it aboute..Tille þe hede him self said, here, here, here. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 726 Here, lord, here I qwat wol ȝe? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 45 *Quin.* Francis Flute the Bellowes-mender. *Flu.* Heere, Peter Quince. 1610 — *Temp.* I. i. 2 *Master.* Bote-swaine. *Botes.* Heere, Master. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'Answer to your names, gentlemen, that you may be sworn', said the gentleman in black. 'Richard Upwitch'. 'Here', said the green-grocer.

c. Placed after the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = Who or which is here, whom you see here.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 29 Onely attended by Nerrissa heere. 1634 [see d]. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* II. i, In the mean time, bear my worthy friend here company. 1751 tr. *Female Foundling* II. 4 My Daughter here wants Linen. *Mod.* 'My brother, here, is ready to give information.'

d. Used for the sake of emphasis after a sb. qualified by *this, these*, or after these demonstratives themselves when used absolutely; *dialectally* or *vulgarly* appended to *this, these*, when used adjectively. (Cf. F. *ce livre-ci, ceci, celui-ci.*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 137 The best wyse that we may hast vs out of this here. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) H viij, Now what experience will we have greter than this heare? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXII. xv. 213 *note*, But this here seemeth to be venomous. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 672 And first behold this cordial julep here. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 210, I should be glad to know how my client can be tried in this here manner. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Are you, cried he, the bearer of this here letter? 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* (1791) II. xxxvii. 243, I wou'dn't wish for better sport than to swing her round this here pond! 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxi, 'Now, with regard to this here robbery, master', said Blathers. 'What are the circumstances?' 1872 *Punch* 31 Aug. 92/2 'It is no use a trying on these here games with us'.

2. In weakened sense, more or less directly indicating something present to the sight or the mind. Chiefly with verb *to be* (sometimes with ellipsis). *Here is* calls attention to what the speaker has, brings, offers, or discovers; = there is here, see or behold here. (F. *voici.*)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 66 And therto here my hand. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 33 There's Honour for you: here's no vanity. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 107 Heere's a change indeed in the Commonwealth. 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/2 What's here? an ambush to betray my life! 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. i, Here's no gross flattery! Will she swallow this? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 136 O frightful, thought I; here's an avowal of the matter at once. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 65 Here is half the summer past, and still I'm at the chimney nook. 1889 MRS. ALEXANDER *Crooked Path* vi, I says, 'here's your tea, sir', but he made no answer.

b. *Here's to* (elliptical for *Here's a health to*), a formula used in drinking healths.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 119 Heere's to my Loue. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 209 Well then, here's to you Coridon; and now for my Song. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 143 Come, Madam; here's a Health to our Friends, and hang the rest of our Kin. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III.

(*Song*), Here's to the maiden of blushing fifteen, Now to the widow of fifty..Let the toast pass, drink to the lass. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xiv, Drink about, Master Yellowley..Here's to you, Master Yellowley.

3. Of a point or period of time: *To be here*, to be present, to have arrived.

1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 13 The Easter recess will be here in a day or two.

4. In this world; in this life; on earth. Also *here below* (†*beneath*, *down*). Cf. F. *ici bas*.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 Þa hwile þe we lifgaþ her on worlde. *c* 1000 *Eccles. Inst.* in Thorpe *Anc. Laws* II. 394 Her ȝehyrð Drihten þa þe hine biddað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Þet me her on þisse liue for his saule bidde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94. 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Holy cherche þet is hier beneþe. 1382 Wyclif *Heb.* xiii. 14 Sothli we han not here a citee dwellinge [Tindale For here have we no continuynge citie]. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* vii. 238 Thow wolt hongy heye þer-fore her oþer in helle. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 7 Wnto wardlie prince heir downe. 1576 J. Sanford *Gard. Pleas.* 138 Among us heere beneth. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 232 Both heere, and hence, pursue me lasting strife. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 81 Experience teacheth us, that the influence of..planets are true .. here below, which none can denie. 1766 Goldsm. *Hermit* viii, Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long. 1824 Montgomery *Hymn*, '*Friend after friend departs*', There is no union here of hearts, That finds not here an end.

5. At this point or period in action, speech, or thought; at this juncture; in this passage (of something written): freq. referring to what immediately precedes or follows.

871–89 *Charter of Ælfred* in *O. E. Texts* 452 Her sindon ðæra manna naman awritene ðe ðeosse wisan ȝeweotan sindon. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 Her cuom se here to Readingum. *c* 1200 Ormin 241 Her endenn twa Goddspelless þuss. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1627 *heading*, Her bigins at noe þe lele þe toþer werld right for to del. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 52 An oþer poynt is her putt. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 79 b, Here Zenophon saied never a woorde. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 33 Examples, which to set heer would be superfluous. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.* Rubric, In Quires and Places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus*, etc. 212 Here are some experiments and reasons, upon which their theory of respiration is founded. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 Here Adeimantus interposed a question.

6. In the matter before us or in question; in this case; in this particular.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her me ah to understonden for-whi hit seið alf quic and noht alf ded. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 86 Heere may ye se and heer-by may ye preue That wyf is mannes helpe and his confort. 1586 Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 205 b, And here Ladie Caterine and Cavallero had the honour. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* ii. iii. 41 Here I hit it right. Our Romeo hath not beene in bed to night. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 1099 Here was his sin; An over-reaching of his commission. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 Here can then be no Injustice, where no one is injured. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 575 Certainly there is as much reason to adjudge the heir in by descent here, as there is to adjudge an heir in by descent where a recovery was had against the ancestor. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. *Carlyle* 199 Here more than anywhere else you need to give the tools to him who can handle them.

7. With verbs of coming and bringing: To or towards this place; now, in ordinary use, taking the place of Hither. *Look here*: see Look.

Beowulf (Z.) 376 Is his eaforan nu heard her cumen. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He is iblessed þe þe her cumet on drihtenes nome. *c* 1305 *St. Swithin* 9 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 43 Siþþe hit was þat seint berin her bi weste wende. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 218 Heir cumis our awin queir Clerk! 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 127 See them, Looke here, Here they be. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 384 Returne him here againe. 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 96, I still had hopes..Here to return—and die at home at last. 1814 Byron *Corsair* i. xvii, Call Pedro here! 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 292 The adverbs *here*, *there*, *where*, are often improperly applied to verbs signifying motion, instead of the adverbs *hither*, *thither*, *whither*: as 'He came *here* hastily'.. should be, 'He came *hither*'. *Mod.* Bring them here at once.

b. Hence, by extension, after *belong* = to this place. *colloq.*

Mod. I'm a stranger, I don't belong here.

8. Used elliptically in calling an attendant, etc. (Cf. Goth. *hiri!* come here!) Hence, to call attention to or introduce a command: = Gr. ἄγε, L. *age*, F. *tiens*, *tenez*.

[1576 J. Sanford *Gard. Pleas.* 52 She reaching him foorth to him, added moreover. Holde heere, for I will give him to thee.] 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 Here, take these hundred crownes. 1738 Swift *Polite Convers.* 211 Here, take away the Tea-table, and bring up Candles. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xi, Here, come out to the fresh air. *Mod.* John! here! quick.

9. Here and there. a. In this place and in that; in various places; in some scattered places; at intervals of space: sometimes = *now and then*. Also, in same sense, with notion of constant or very frequent recurrence, *every* (†*ever*) *here and there*. (So, formerly, † *here and yonder*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13981 Iesus preched hir and þar. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3821 But William as a wod man was euer here & þere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) ix. 112 A lyttille Village, and Houses ‚i brood here and there. 1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* iii. xxvii, He shulde on peces hewen be a sonder Upon the playne dismembred here & yonder. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 43 Yet began there, here and there about, some maner of muttering amonge the people. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Pet.* i. 1 Peter an Apostle of Iesu Christ, to them that dwell here and there as straungers thorow out Pontus, Galacia, Capadocia. 1587 R. Hovenden in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 217 They be dispersed here and there in hedgerowis. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* i. i. 97 Young Fortinbras..Hath in the skirts of Norway, heere and there, Shark'd vp a List of Landlesse Resolutes. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 6 Able to understand but here and there a Word of what they said. 1845 *Lond. Jrnl.* I. 189 Every here and there are seen dark pits and vaulted caverns. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 326 A good picture may here and there be found in our churches. 1879 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXIX. 391/2 Her style is a curious medley, every here and there, of the ambitious and the slovenly.

b. To this place and to that: hither and thither; in various directions; to and fro.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 378 Þe kyng hem sende her and þer aboute in Engelond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 66 Ase þe wyȝte þet ualþ ine hot weter, þet kest hyer and þer. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 1357 Th' Ape..Fled here and there, and euerie corner sought. 1646 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 24 Be attentive, turning not thine eyes here and there. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 78 The brute..was caught, and taken here and there for sale.

†**c.** This way and that way; with shifts or evasions. *Obs.* Also *attrib.* ? Shifting, evasive.

c 1300 *Beket* 42 Tho Gilbert ihurde this; he stod in grete thoȝt, And feignede his word her and ther, and ne grantede noȝt. 1711 'J. Distaff' *Char. Don Sacheverellio* 11 Thou canting, whining, here and there Villain.

d. Hence **Here-and-thereian** (*humorous nonce-wd.*), one who moves about from place to place.

1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* iv. iv, I am a kind of a—what d'ye call 'um—a Sort of a Here-and-thereian; I am Stranger no where.

10. Here ... there. In one place ... in another place; = L. *hic ... illic, alibi ... alibi*.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 101 Þai er few, here a hare and þare a hare. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* xviii. 4, I hyd an hundreth of the Lordes prophetes, here fiftye, and there fiftye in the caues. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Ep. Ded. § 1 Borrowing here of the french, there of the Italian, euery where of the Latine. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 12 Here, barrells flote, there packs, not yet through-wet.

11. Here, there, and everywhere. In every place, indicated or not indicated. (Also formerly *here and everywhere*; *here, there, all where.*)

c 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iv. 67 That I may be here and there and everywhere. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* i. i. 138 An extrauagant, and wheeling Stranger, Of here, and euery where. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. v. 26. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 327 Like yong maides, and youths together, Run here and there, alwhere, and none know whether. 1790 J. B. Moreton *Mann. W. Ind.* 97 [He] must go round the corn field and cane pieces .. he must be here and there and everywhere. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 16 We were soon scattered here, there, and everywhere.

12. Neither here nor there. Of no account either one way or the other; of no matter or consequence; unimportant.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 True it is that our so dooing is neither here nor there (as they say) in respect of God. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* iv. iii. 59 'Tis neyther heere, nor there. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* ix. vi, But if he does, that is neither here nor there. 1819 Byron *Juan* i. li, But what I say is neither here nor there. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xiv, You'll find him a little too much for your gravity. However, that's neither here nor there.

13. Here goes! An exclamation declaring one's resolution or resignation to perform some act, usually of a bold or rash character. *colloq.*

1829 J. H. Newman *Corr.* (1891) I. 209, I do not expect to finish this by post-time; but here goes. 1862 Thackeray *Wks.* (1872) X. 218 Since it must be done, here goes! 1889 Browning *Asolando, Ponte dell' Angelo* xxi, Spare speech! I'm resigned: Here goes! roared the goblin.

14. Here we (you) are. Here is what we (you) want. *colloq.*

1850 Smedley *F. Fairleigh* vi, Hum! ha! now let's see, here we are—the 'G-i-a-o-u-r'—that's a nice word to talk about.

15. *Here* was formerly often placed before vbl. sbs. and nouns of action. This is now rare.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Þe eruedliche herbiwist and þe wunderliche heðen sið of ure louerd. *Ibid.* 185 Hure her wunenge is swiðe reulich. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 141 It semeth nouȝt þat ȝe shulle Haue heuene in ȝowre here beyng and heuene her after. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 60 To continue my here-being to some profitable purpose. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* iv. iii. 148 Which often since my heere remaine in England, I haue seene him do.

16. Here- in combination with adverbs and prepositions.

[These originated, as in the other Teutonic langs., in the juxtaposition of *here* and another adv. qualifying the same verb. Thus, in Herebefore, 1st quot. *hér beforan* = here (in this document), before (i. e. at an earlier place). Cf. *hereinbefore*, *hereinafter*, in which *herein* is similarly used. But as many advs. were identical in form with prepositions, and there was little or no practical difference between 'here, at an earlier place' and 'before or at an earlier place than this', the adv. came to be felt as a prep. governing *here* (= this place); and, on the analogy of this, new combinations were freely formed of *here* (*there*, *where*) with prepositions which had never been adverbs, as *herefor*, *hereto*, *hereon*, *herewith*.]

a. with adverbs: as *here-above*, *here-beneath*, *here-within*, *here-without*; **hereforth**, forward in this direction or this way; **here-next**, next to this, immediately after this. Also Hereaway, Hereunder, etc. **b.** with prepositions = this, this place, this matter, etc.: as *hereabove*, *here-among*, *here-beside*, *hereinto*, *here-within*, *here-without*; †**here-afore** = Herebefore; †**hereintil** (*Sc.*), herein; †**hermid**, herewith; †**hereover**, in addition to this; †**herto3eines**, against this, on the other hand. Also Hereabout, Herewith, etc., etc.

871–89 *Charter of Ælfred* in *O. E. Texts* 452 Þas ȝewriotu þe *herbeufan awreotene stondað. 1646 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 32 As hath been said here above. 1892 C. E. Norton *Dante's Par.* xxviii. 185 He who saw it hereabove disclosed it to him. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 224, I have told you *hereafore. 1640 E. Dacres tr. *Machiavel's Prince* 180 To the end hee might be able *here-among to undertake greater matters. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 320 *Her bisyde es a well. 1530 Palsgr. 819/1 Here bysyde, *icy pres*. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 94 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 62 Þat child him bad par charite þat he him ouer bere; ȝe com *herforþ, quaþ Cristofre, y nuste wher þu were. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 144 Heer forth ne lith no wey. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, c. 14 Officiaris þat beis necligent *herintill. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 40 The Schiref ..is on na wayis Judge competent heirintill. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* i. i. § 3 Our first entrance *hereinto. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* (1811) 188 A near friend..looked hereinto with an indifferent and unprejudicating eye. *c* 1205 Lay. 5355 *Her mid we sculled heom bicharren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 141 (Gött.) *Here neist sal be siþen teld Hu Joseph was bath boght and seld. *Ibid.* 26138 (Cott.), I salle þe tel here nest to quam þou sal be shriue. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 27 *Here ouer angels kinde passyth a bodily kynde in subtilte of his essencia. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 268 He eft seið riht *her to ȝeines—ne let tu..þine meiden no gult to ȝiues. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 115 Ȝie maisterlinges *herwið-innen openeð ȝiure earen. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clv. 593 We haue .. chaumbers garnysshed and ordeyned as ye haue sene herewith-in. 1530 Palsgr. 819/1 *Here without, *icy dehors*.

B. as *sb.* (*nonce-uses*): = This place; also, the present; the present life.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. i. 264 Thou loosest here a better where to finde. 1829 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 76 With Him it is a universal Here and Now. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* Introd. 113 Full of all the tender pathos Of the Here and the Hereafter. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* 19 [Motion] requires a here and a there.

Here, obs. f. Hair, Hear, Ear; var. Haire, Her *sb.*, Her *pron. pers.* and *poss.*

Hereabout (hĭ·ərăbau·t), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + About.]

†**1.** About or concerning this (thing, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 46 Scheaweð ofte ine scrifte ower ȝemeleaste her abuten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 376 Go now thy wey and speed thee heer aboute. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 343 We may remember that, which this maister hath tolde us hereabout. 1644 Hunton *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* vi. 49 Reade what I have said here-about.

2. About or near this place; somewhere in this neighbourhood.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 343 Ȝef horn were her abute..Wiþ him ȝe wolden pleie. *c* 1400 *Warres of Jewes* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 106 Prophecie, they sayde, Which man her aboute [bolled] the laste. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 43 Ile hide me here about. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 47 There is not a likely place for a Trout hereabout. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 234, I think it must lie somewhere hereabout. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* iii. v, There haunt some Papist ruffians hereabout.

b. About this point of action, time, etc.

1675 S. Sewall *Diary* 31 July I. 11 Herabout I waked.

Hereabouts, *adv.* [f. prec. + adverbial *-s*.]

1. = prec. 2.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 38 And here abouts dwells. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* ii. 130, I thinke it fittest to stay hereabouts a while. 1732 Fielding *Mock Doctor* iv. Wks. 1882 IX. 256 Is there no physician hereabouts famous for curing dumbness? 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* i, The land hereabouts ceases to be fertile.

†**2.** = prec. 1. *Obs. rare.*

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. iii. (1886) 400 He receiued some trouble himselfe hereabouts. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 381 The dissenting Opinions of learned writers heareabouts.

†**Here a days**, *adv. Sc. Obs.* Nowadays.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 186 Quhilk will be found na fault now heir a dayis.

Hereafter (hĭərɑ·ftəɹ), *adv.* (*a.*, *sb.*) [OE. *héræfter*, f. *hér* Here *adv.* 16 + After: cf. Da. *herefter*, Sw. *härefter*.]

1. After, in this writing, book, or place; in the sequel; after this in order or position; sometimes = next in order, immediately after.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xxii. [xxx.] (1890) 250 Swa swa we eft heræfter secgaþ. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317/37 Heræfter we wyllað þisne circul amearkian. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Lo hwuch on asaumple her efter. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27380, I sal þam recken siþen on rau, Wit þair springes her efter neist, Quen i ha tald þe office o preist. *c* 1315 Shoreham 164 Ase ich her after telle may. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thenke here after to declare. 1508 Dunbar (*title*) The flyting of Dunbar and Kennedie heir efter followis. 1601 Chester *Love's Martyr* 165 (for 169) Hereafter folovv diverse Poeticall Essaies. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 233 In consequence of the statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 28 which will be stated hereafter.

2. After this in time; at a future time; in time to come.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Men..sæden ðat micel þing sculde cumen her efter. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Herefter iseh paul hwer .iii. deoflen ledden an meiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6568 (Gött.) Here efter it sal sare rew ȝou.

1388 Wyclif *Gal.* vi. 17 Heraftir no man be heuy to me, for Y bere in my bodi the tokenes of oure Lorde Jhesu Crist. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 42, [I] wolde that I were there, where I shall be v honderd yere here after. 1483 *Vulgaria abs Terentio* 16 b, I am so gladd that no thynge ereaftyr may make me sory. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 68 So would I have you thinke mee to be, at this present, and for ever hereafter to remaine. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 20 More of this hereafter. 1712 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 497, I shall send the rest hereafter. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We cannot .. anticipate the details which will hereafter be needed.

3. In a future state; in the world to come.

[1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 363 We hopen haue þe lif þat come schal her aftur.] 1618 Bp. Hall *Serm.* vii. Wks. 1837 V. 102 To learn so to be happy here, that it [a Christian's heart] may be more happy hereafter. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 The general doctrine of religion, that God will reward and punish men for their actions hereafter. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 515 What we are as men here depends very much on our conception of what we are hereafter to be.

† **4.** After or in accordance with this. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 358 3if it were a trewe sentence, God my3te move men hereafter.

B. as *adj.* To come, future. Now *rare.*

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 10 That hereafter Ages may behold What ruine happened in reuenge of him. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) 3 May his Hereafter Torments be never ending! 1799 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) V. 269 Claims .. to hereafter compensation. 1881 F. E. Warren *Celtic Liturgy* 103 Requesting the prayers of their hereafter readers.

C. *sb.* **1.** Time to come; the future; futurity.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 67 An auditour of a meane wit, Maie soone accompt, though hereafter come not yit. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 408 Distrustful fears in reference to hereafter. 1689 W. Sherlock *Death* iii. § 6 (1731) 143 The Reason..will serve for all hereafters, but will never serve for any Time present. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1859 II. 145/2 Leave hereafter to the spirit and the wisdom of hereafter. 1883 in J. G. Butler *Bible-Work* II. 768 To read the story of our own hereafter.

2. A future life; the world to come.

1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i. 405 Wretches that are doubtful of Hereafter. 1713 Addison *Cato* v. i, 'Tis heaven it self, that points out an Hereafter. 1744 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 26 What, if there be an hereafter, a judgment to come? 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* vi. 65 For he sang of..life undying ..In the land of the Hereafter.

† **Herea·fterward,** *adv. Obs.* Also -wards. [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Afterward *adv.*] Hereafter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15375 Her efterward yeit sal yee se. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 217 Thou shalt herafterwards my brother deere Come there thee nedeth nat of me to leere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/12 *Imposterum*, hereafterwarde. 1530 Whytford *Werke for Househ.* D iij, Shal cause the persones .. hereafterwarde to bless you & pray for you. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 201 Not one age only, but ages time out of mind, and hereafterward.

† **Here-again,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Again *prep.* Cf. Ger. *hiergegen.*] = next.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 105 Hier aȝean sæde ðe profiete [etc.]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 798 Her egain [*v.rr.* here agayne, aȝeyn] mai naman sai. *Ibid.* 17034 And es naman..þat agh sai her again. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Harl.) And here agayn no creature .. avayleþ for to stryue. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 109 If kynde witt carpe her-aȝen.

† **Here-against,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Against.] Against this; in opposition, contradistinction, or contrast to this; in comparison with this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 94 Euerich worldlich gledunge is unwurð her aȝeines. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 2181 (Ellesm.) And here agayns no creature on lyue Of no degree auailleth for to stryue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxii. (1869) 42 The witt of heeringe oonliche enfoormeth the vnderstondinge more than thilke of taaste doth heer ayens. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xcvi. 593 Now hereagainst a man might reply: I had leauer [etc.]. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3 (1634) 587 Such as would speak here-against.

Hereanent, *adv.* Chiefly *Sc. arch.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Anent *prep.*] Concerning this.

a 1225 *Juliana* 12 Nulich heronont buhen þe nawiht. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 278 To compeir within ane schort day in the Kingis court, to answer heiranent. 1591 in De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* Add. 58 The Lawes of the Realme.. and Constitution of our Kirk are clear hereanent. 1643 Drumm. of Hawth. *Declarat.*, etc. Wks. (1711) 211 The declaration of the commissioners of the general Assembly made hereanent.

Hereat (hīəræ·t), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + At.]

† **1.** At this place; here. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8421 Lengys here at a litill, lystyn my wordes. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxv. (1739) 43 All Free-holders were bound to present themselves hereat. *a* 1650 *Turke & Gawin* 109 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 94, I wold not longer be hereate.

2. At this; as a result of this.

a 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 Heirat was mony hurt with hagbuttis. 1586 Young *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 204 b, Heereat the Ladies objected. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* II. i. (1647) 44 All admired hereat. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 64 Hereat the young fly away for fear. 1860 Rawlinson & Wilkinson *Herodotus* IX. lxxvii. IV. 449 Greatly distressed hereat, they declared themselves to deserve a fine as laggards. 1877 Bryant *Poems, Sella* 149 Hereat broke in the mother.

Hereaway (hīə·răwē), *adv.* Now *dial.* and *U.S.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Away *adv.*]

1. Away in this direction; in this quarter or neighbourhood, hereabouts.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/41 *Istac*, herawey. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 184/1 Heraway (*A.* hereaway), *hac, istac.* 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1864) 95 Minnagara, which Ortelius in his Map placeth here-away. *a* 1718 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* I. 203 The above was read..to the most eminent of Friends hereaway. 1855 Whittier *Lines on Fugit. Slave Act* vi, Hereaway The fell lycanthrope finds no prey. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 11 This is the first time you have been hereaway?

† **b.** In this present life. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1661 Rutherford *Lett.* (1765) II. ii. (Jam.), That light is not hereaway in any clay-body.

2. To this quarter or neighbourhood; hither. *Hereaway thereaway* (*Sc.*), hither and thither, to and fro in every direction.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 2 The more they are holden vnder and turmoyled hereawaye and thereawaye, so muche more they come forwarde. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence* 94 Follow me in this way, or hereaway. 1793 Burns *Wandering Willie*, Hereawa, thereawa, wandering Willie, Hereawa, thereawa, haud awa hame! *Mod. Sc.* They were all running hereaway thereaway.

Hereaways. Now *dial.* = prec.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. (1614) 162 Here-awaies lived a people called 'Dogzijm', which others called Pagans. *Ibid.* v. xiv. 520 It should be sought here-a-waies, or found nowhere. 1869 in *Lonsdale Gloss.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I hevn't seen him hereaways sin' June.

† **Herebefore.** *Obs.* Forms: see Before. [OE. *hér beforan*, f. *hér* Here *adv.* 16 + Before *adv.*: cf. MDu. *hierbevoren*, MLG. *hirbevoren.*]

1. Earlier in this document; herein before.

805–31 *Charter of Oswulf* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Ðeara saula ðe hær beforan hiora namon auuritene siondon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 59 Ase we zede hyerbeuore. 1395 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 8 That this be parfourned as hit is writen herbefore.

2. Before this time; before now; in time past.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 Beten for þat we hauen agilt her biforen. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1329 Alle he ladde herbifore after his wille. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 726 As I ful ofte haue seyd thee heer biforn. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 53 Kinges herbefor resorting unto the citie. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 Our fathers herebefore observed the same. 1613 W. Browne *Sheph. Pipe* I. (R.), Some privy thing now causeth this richesse, As did the ring herebefore I gesse.

Herebergе, -boroghe, etc., obs. ff. Harbour.

[Herebode, -bote: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Hereby (hīə·rbəi, hīə·rbi), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* + By *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierbi*, MLG. *hirbi*, Du. *hierbij*, MHG. *hierbî*, Ger. *hierbei.* The stress shifts with the position of the word; cf. 'I he·reby promise', 'I promise hereby·'.]

† **1.** (*hereby*) By or near this place; in this neighbourhood; close by. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3572 Quat Iosue to moysi, 'Ic wene he fiȝten dun her-bi'. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xv. 13 Or he be borne in burgh hereby. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxiii. 218 Sende fyrst to an abbay that is here by. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 9 Hereby vpon the edge of yonder Coppice. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 588 Hereby was a religious House for preaching Friers. 1655 J. Jennings tr. *Elise* 30 A Tenants daughter of mine, a Gentleman here by.

† **b.** Pa.t this place. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6300, I wole nomore of this thing seyne, If I may passen me herby. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 277 The pepill that passis here-by.

† **2.** In connexion with this. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Loke þenne her bi hwa se of hire meidenhad lihteð in to wedlac. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 127 Her-bi men seggeþ a bispel.

3. By, through, or from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this; by this means.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 67 Here by þou mayst lere þat of o dysshe þey etyn yn fere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 39 Hereby schuld it seme þat haly writte ware no3t trewe. 1526 Tindale *x John* ii. 3 And herby we knowe that we have knowen him. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 94, I will not reason what is meant heereby. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* Table 247 A multitude of Phænomena explicable hereby. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 105 Hereby, we detect the errors of those who evaporate .. waters. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 11, I hereby promise to mend the whole in the most scientific manner. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 157 Hereby you may know that I am right.

† **Hereda·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. type **hērēdāre* (f. *hērēd-em* heir): cf. *exhērēdāre* to disinherit.] The action of inheriting; inheritance.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix. (1833) F ij b, The Iewes doe comprise all titular rights vnder one of three: acquisition, like Abrahams (in the conqueis of the caue, Gen. 23) Heredation, like Isaacs (succeeding thereto) lucrifaction, like Iacobs.

Heredipety (herĭdi·pĭti). [f. L. *hērēdipet-a* legacy-hunter (f. *hērēdium* legacy + *petere* to seek) + -y (as in *colloquy*, etc.).] Legacy-hunting.

1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* I. ii. (1864) I. 91 Heredipety or legacy hunting is inveighed against, in the clergy especially, as by the older Satirists. *Ibid.* III. v. II. 29 Already heredipety, seeking inheritances by undue means, is branded as an ecclesiastical vice.

So **Heredi·petous** *a.*, legacy-hunting.

1866 F. Hall in *Lyndesay's Monarche* 245 *marg.*, To the parrot came the magpie, heredipetous, and the raven and the kite, ready to help heavenward.

Hereditability (hĭre·ditābi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] = Heritability.

a 1837 Sir E. Brydges (cited in Worcester, 1846). 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 107 After the hereditability of the royal office has been accepted. 1895 *Ibid.* July 394 Teratological abnormities resemble neuropathies .. in their origin and the characteristics of their hereditability.

Hereditable (hĭre·ditāb'l), *a.* [a. obs. F. *héréditable*, ad. L. type **hērēditābilis*, f. *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēs, hērēd-em* heir.]

1. Of things: That may be inherited; subject to inheritance; heritable.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 675 A prouerbe amonge the Frenshemen..(Principibus obsequi hereditarium non esse) the whiche is to meane, the seruyce of prynces is not heredytable. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. v. 197 Dropsies, Gowts .. and most diseases are as hereditable from our Parents, as their estates. 1690 Locke *Govt.* I. ix. § 103 Adam..being neither monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy hereditable. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 125 These people..are admitted .. to have a hereditable and transferable interest in it. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 399.

† **2.** Of persons: Capable of inheriting; having a right of inheritance; = Heritable 3. *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 97 Declaring some of his issues legitimate and hereditable to the Crowne, others not. 1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 87 The making any men hereditable.

Here·ditably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] By way of inheritance; heritably.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 34 Preamble, The furst begoten sonnes of hym and of hys heires..in the realme of Englond hereditably to succede. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 343 Which Land from that Family is Hereditably descended to Devia. *a* 1820 Tooke *Russ. Encycl.* (Webster 1828), The one-house-owners belong hereditably to no private persons.

† **Here·dital,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *héréditał* (15th c. in Godefroi), ad. med.L. *hērēditāl-is*, f. *hērēditas* Heredity.] = Hereditary.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix. 72 The successyon is vnto hym dûe of ryghte heredytalle and by verave destynacy after my deth. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 13 As not only hereditall sicknesses doth shew, but also deformed persons doth proue.

Hereditament (herĭdi·tăměnt, hĭre·dită-). Also 7 hær-. [ad. med.L. *hērēditāmentum*, f. late L. *hērēditāre* to inherit, f. *hērēd-em* heir.]

1. *Law.* Any kind of property that can be inherited; any thing, corporeal or incorporeal, that in the absence of testamentary disposition descended to the heir at common law, and now (Act 60 & 61 Vict. c. 65) to the 'real representative'; real property.

1475 *Statute* in Campbell *Lives Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 320 The seid John [Fortescue] shuld..forfeit to you, soureyn lord and your heires, all the castelles, maneres .. seruices, fees, advousons, hereditamentes and possessions. 1483 *Plumpton Corr.* xci, Rents, services, reversions, & here-di[ta]ments. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 650 [A] parlyament, at the whiche ye duke of Alensone was iuged to lose his hede, & his heredytamentys to be forfaytyd vnto ye Kynge. 1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* c. 10. § 2 Tythes tenements or other hereditaments. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 6 a, *Hæreditament* is the largest word in all in that. kind, for whatsoever may be inherited is an haereditament, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real or personal or mixt. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 13 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate .. or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiii. 372 A corporeal hereditament is the thing itself which is the subject of the right, an incorporeal hereditament is not the subject of the right but the right itself. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 540 The representation of Westmoreland was almost as much one of the hereditaments of the Lowther family as Lowther Hall.

fig. 1795 J. S. Hobart in *J. Jay's Corr.* (1893) IV. 196 This power ought to be exercised by the spiritual or the civil rulers solely: it is an hereditament of which they cannot be seized as tenants in common. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* vii. (1861) 178 A kind of hereditament in the family.

2. Heirship, inheritance.

1509–10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 Preamble, The..Kyng.. restored and habled your said Suppliant .. in name state degree blode and Hereditament. 1844 Mary Hennell *Social Syst.* 50 The natural head of the community was the family father; then the son; and this natural hereditament continued as long as the direct line was maintained.

† **Here·ditance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. late L. *hērēdit-āre* (see prec.) + -ance.] Inheritance, heirship.

1641 Earl Monm. tr. *Biondi's Hist. Civ. Warres Eng.* I. i.–v. 107 In successions, hereditance, and last wills and Testaments.

Hereditarian (hĭreditē·riăn). [f. L. *hērēditārī-us* Hereditary + -an.] One who holds the biological doctrine of heredity.

1881 J. Owen *Even. with Sceptics* I. v. 446 The modern hereditarian regards himself as the offspring, mentally as well as physically, of a long succession of ancestors going back as far as the anthropoid ape. 1896 E. A. Fay in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* June 233 Some of the most eminent hereditarians believe that acquired characteristics are never transmitted.

Here·ditarily, *adv.* [f. Hereditary *a.* + -ly 2.] In a hereditary manner; by way of (an) inheritance.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* Ded. 2, With her Realmes and Dominions, the best parts and gifts that were in her be likewise hæreditarily descended upon your roiall person. 1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 50 Children, which are hereditarily subject to the stone. 1796 Russell in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 26 The collyria they apply are secret compositions, which pass hereditarily from father to son. 1807 Knight *Ibid.* XCVII. 241 The acquired habits of the parents being transferred hereditarily to the offspring.

Here·ditariness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being hereditary; capability of being inherited, or transmitted from parent to offspring.

1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* vii. (1867) 181 First, for the hereditariness of it [a leprosy], it is a successive disease.

1683 *Brit. Spec.* 243 The unalterable Hereditariness of the Monarchy. 1861 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 372 His paper about hereditariness beats everything. 1887 SMILES *Life & Lab.* 188 The hereditariness of family features appeared..in the configuration of the head.

† **Hereditarious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hērēditāri-us* (see next) + -OUS.] = HEREDITARY.

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt* (1589) 257 Some sicknesses are hereditarious, and comme from the father to the sonne.

Hereditary (hĭre·dĭtări), *a.* Also *erron.* 7 hær-. [ad. L. *hērēditāri-us*, f. *hērēditās* HEREDITY. Cf. F. *héréditaire* (15–16th c.). The L. *hērēs, hērēd-em*, and its derivatives were till recently often written *hær-*, a spelling formerly also frequent in the English representatives of the family.]

1. *Law* and *Hist.* Descending by inheritance from generation to generation; that has been or may be transmitted according to definite rules of descent; legally vesting, upon the death of the holder, in the person designated by the law as his heir.

Hereditary countries (of the Austrian German emperors): those which were the original inheritance of the Archdukes of Austria, or were subsequently acquired by marriage, i.e. Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Silesia.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 4 [We] haue inherited his foul corruptions, as it were by hereditary right. *c* 1610 Sir J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 63 He lost the Kingdom of Denmark, pretending to make it hereditary, whereas it was elective. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. *note* 33 There was always some haereditary Bowl with which they made their Libations to the Gods, and entertained Strangers. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1049/2 From Vienna they write, that .. great preparations were making in all the Hereditary Countreys. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 242 To revisit your imperial dome, An old hereditary guest, I come. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. 1. 42 All new grants of hereditary offices were prohibited. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. vii. 134 An hereditary priesthood .. in the family of Aaron.

2. Transmitted in a line of progeny; passing naturally from parents to offspring. a. esp. in *Biol., Pathol.*, etc., of physical and mental characteristics, diseases, instincts, etc., that are or may be transmitted from generation to generation.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 163 The fault which like vnto a hereditarie lepresie in a mans bodie is uncurable. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Hon. of Gout* in *Harl. Misc.* (1809) II. 46, I have heard you confess that yours is an hereditary gout. 1826 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (ed. 2) IX. i. § 3 II. 537 All original or connate peculiarities of body are hereditary. *Ibid.* 544 Now it appears that such spontaneous tendencies are alone hereditary. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* II. xxiii. 369 The hereditary instincts of forest life. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 825 Two different sets of hereditary characters are combined in a hybrid, and there is hence a strong tendency towards the formation of new characters which may be more or less hereditary.

b. in *Theology.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 We shoulde seeme thereby to affirme, that sinne is *ex traduce* or hereditarie. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* VIII. xvi, This Sin of Kind, not personal, But real, and hereditary was. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Branded..by God for..their owne wicked assuming of hereditary holinesse.

c. In general sense: Coming to one from one's precursors in national or physical life; identical with or similar to what was possessed by one's parents, so that it might be conceived as having been bequeathed by or inherited from them.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 47 It hath been their hereditarie practise, to stande upon their guard, to prevent their enemies. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* Ded., The Patronage of Arts being hereditary to your noble Ancestors. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, Long burnt a fixt hereditary hate, Between the crowns of Macedon and Thrace. *a* 1856 H. MILLER *Cruise Betsey* II. xv. (1889) 483 His actual beliefs appeared to be very considerably at variance with his hereditary creed.

3. Of persons: Holding their position by inheritance.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 98 If he have Right to appoint his Successor, he is no more Elective but Hereditary. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded., That Romulus was no hereditary prince. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi, Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not Who would be free themselves must *strike the blow*? 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. ix. 561 The great possessors of land were now being organized into an hereditary aristocracy.

4. Of, pertaining to, or relating to inheritance.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 30 It was still a line of hereditary descent; still an hereditary descent in the same blood, though an hereditary descent qualified with protestantism. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 507 In whatever way the peerage be considered, said the enemies of the hereditary principle, the law of descent will be found to be useless. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 4 Abnormal structures are the most obvious instances of hereditary transmission.

Hereditation (hĭrĕdĭtē·ʃən). *Biol.* [n. of action f. late L. *hērēditāre* to inherit (in Vulgate), in med.L. also to invest with an inheritance: cf. 15th c. F. *(h)éréditation* succession, inheritance.] The action or operation of heredity.

1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Med. Sc.* Jan. 74 Hereditation as a cause may exist oftener than appears. 1885 P. BROOKS *Myst. Iniq.*, etc. v. 87 It has its own despair already in itself, this hopeless struggle with hereditation, which .. is .. so literally a wrestling against flesh and blood. 1896 *Expositor* Dec. 416 We preserve hereditary good: we originate good hereditations.

Hereditism (hĭre·ditiz'm). [f. HEREDITY + -ISM.] The principle or doctrine of the hereditary transmission of characteristics, etc.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 229 Mr. Galton, the apostle of hereditism. 1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 580 The doctrine of hereditism. 1897 *Genealog. Mag.* Oct. 341 Evidence that hereditism is not confined to flocks and herds.

So **Here·ditist,** one who holds the doctrine that all individuality is determined by inheritance.

1895 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 6/5 The new theory of the hereditists, headed by Professor Lombroso, to the effect that genius is merely one of the manifestations of brain disease.

Hereditivity. *Biol. rare.* [f. **hereditive* (f. HEREDITY + -IVE) + -ITY.] (See quot.)

1876 LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. viii. 176 Hereditivity is the power of transmission, the capability of organisms to transfer their peculiarities to their descendants by propagation.

Heredity (hĭre·dĭti). [a. F. *hérédité* (11th c. in Littré) the quality of being heir, heritage, ad. L. *hērēditāt-em* heirship, inheritance, f. *hērēs, hērēd-em* heir: see -ITY.]

† 1. Hereditary succession; inheritance; *concr.* that which is inherited; an inheritance. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 252 This Richard was a manne..well worthie the princelie hereditee of his father which hee soberlie governed. *Ibid.* 294 His promise..made to the duke concerninge the hereditee of the kingdom.

2. *Law.* Hereditary character, quality, or condition; the fact of being hereditary or heritable.

1784 LAFAYETTE in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 61 If it is found that the heredity endangers the true principles of democracy, I am..ready..to renounce it. 1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 896/2 The heredity and independence of the fiefs can be shown to have commenced in .. the tenth century.

3. *Biol.* The property of organic beings, in virtue of which offspring inherit the nature and characteristics of parents and ancestors generally; the tendency of like to beget like. (Often spoken of as a law of nature.)

1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 80 Some naturalists seem to entertain a vague belief, that the law of Heredity applies only to main characters of structure, and not to details. *Ibid.* § 82 Some of the best illustrations of functional heredity are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race. 1869 F. GALTON *Hered. Genius* 334, I was desirous of obtaining facts bearing on heredity from China. 1889 POULTON tr. *Weismann's Ess. Heredity* 72 The word heredity in its common acceptation, means that property of an organism by which its peculiar nature is transmitted to its descendants. *attrib.* 1894 *Daily News* 12 July 6/2 Heredity philosophers should be interested in the portraits of Mr. Edison's parents.

Here-dring, -fare, -feng: see HERE *sb.*

† **Herefor, -fore,** *adv. Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + FOR *prep.*: cf. *therefore*; Du. *hiervoor*, Ger. *hierfür*, Da. *herfor.*]

1. For this: instead or in consideration of this, with a view to this. Still in occas. Sc. use, written *herefor.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17506 (Gött.) Þir guiftes her for [*Cott.* þar-for] giue we þu. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 343 He was taust to strive not herfore. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* Sij a, Herefore haue I obteined the mercy of god. *Mod. Sc.* For the sum of twenty pounds, being the consideration herefor given.

† 2. For this reason, on this account, therefore.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 5 Hierfore ic am neðer and unmihti. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 149 Herfor kyng Richard wrathes him. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 66 Here-fore þe gospel of Mathew seys þat crist bad vs pray thus. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* li. 35 Saynt albone suffred his martirdome before that saynt edmond was martryd and herfor saynt albone is callyd the fyrst martir of Englond. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 2, I will not heerefore commende you so much. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 13 Heerfoer, for distinctiones of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of i and u to the voual sound. 1697 DALLAS *Stiles* I. 84 Herefore I beseech your Lordships, that ye would..ordain the said Director..to grant..Precepts.

Herefro·m, *adv.* Now *rare.* Also 6 *Sc.* heir-fra. [f. as prec. + FROM *prep.* Cf. Da. *herfra.*]

1. From this place; hence. Also, from this state or condition.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The boundes [L. *trajectus*] heirfra till Irland is only xvi. myles. 1679 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. viii. 222 Shall we never be redeemed herefrom? 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* xii. § 6. 278 Power to deliver hereto, and to deliver herefrom. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 247 Over the mountain-passes that men see Herefrom, a town there is.

2. From this thing, fact, or circumstance; from this source.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. Ep. to Rdr. 3 The profite and commodity that issueth herefrom is great. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 248 Others..may (perhaps) take some light herefrom to do the like. 1762 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 472 Herefrom, possibly, the .. proportional distances of the fixed stars may be essayed at.

† **Here·ft,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* [f. as prec. + EFT *adv.*] Hereafter.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1007 Gud lordschip I sall gyff the hereft. *Ibid.* 1212 Tithandis off hym ye sall se son hereft.

Heregeld (he·rĕgeld). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 herezield, -ĝild, -ĝyld, -ĝeld, -ĝeold, 7- heregeld, -gild. [OE. *heregield*, f. *here* host, the (Danish) army + *gield, gyld, gild* payment, tribute, tax = OS. *geld*, OHG. *gelt*, ON. *gjald*, Goth. *gild*, tribute, payment. The OE. word did not survive into ME. It was taken up by legal antiquaries and historical writers of the 17th century, who interpreted the Anglo-Saxon ȝ as *g*; the regular antiquarian form is, therefore, *heregeld, -gild* (cf. DANEGELD).]

O. E. Hist. The tribute paid to the Danish host; the tax collected to subsidize the Danes; Danegeld.

1018 *Charter of Cnut* in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl.* (1865) 307 Swa fela syðe swa menn ȝyldað herezyld oððe to scipȝylde [*Orig. Lat.* Ut quotiens populus universus persolvit censum Danis, vel ad naves]. *c* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) anno 1040 Her wæs þet herezeold [*MS. F.* herezild] ȝelæst þæt wæron xxi þusend punda and xcix punda. *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 On þan ylcan ȝeare alede Eadward cyng þæt herezyld þæt Æþelred cyng ær astealde..þæt ȝyld ȝedrehte ealle Engla þeode on swa langum fyrste. 12.. *Charter Eadw. Conf.* (later copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 224 Ic kiðe ihu .. ðat seynt Eadmund inland is scotfre fram herezeld and fram ilk oðer gouel.

1626 SPELMAN *Gloss.* 347 *Heregeld*, Pecunia, seu tributum alendo exercitui collatum. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 267 There intervened 39 years from the beginning of this Tribute (which they call *Heregild*, that is, a Military or Naval Tribute) to that abolishing of it by King Edward. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Heregeld* is a Tribute or Tax levyed for the Maintenance of an Army. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 123 (ed. 3) The war-tax or *heregeld* was no longer exacted. *Ibid.* 124 *note*, The *heregeld* is a tax for the maintenance of the *here* or standing army as distinguished from the *fyrd* or militia.

Herehau(gh)t(e, -hault, obs. ff. HERALD.

† **Here-hence,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6, 9 *dial.* herence. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + HENCE: cf. THEREHENCE, dial. *therence*; also Da. *herhen*, Ger. *hierhin* 'this way, in this direction'.]

1. From this source; from this fact or circumstance; as a result of this.

1526 TINDALE *Jas.* iv. 1 From whence commeth warre and fightynge amonge you? come they not here hence? even off youre volupteousnes. 1578 TIMME *Calvine on Gen.* 195 Herehence flow good works. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Expos. Jas.* 53 Herence is it that God saith by his Prophet, I will loue thee freely. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* App. 693 Another observation I gather herehence.

2. From this point forward; from henceforth.

1594 KYD *Sp. Trag. in Hazl. Dodsley* V. 13 Here-hence the fight was eagerly renew'd. 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Hermes* 59 But Hermes herehence having his content Cared for no more.

3. Away from here; hence.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* I. 20 We will have him before we go here-hence. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Herence*, hence. *West.*

Herein (hĭərĭ·n), *adv.* [orig. *hér inne*, f. *hér* HERE *adv.* 16 + *innan, inne*, adv., subseq. IN, *adv.* and *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierinne, -in*, Du. *hierin*, MHG. *hier inne*, Ger. *hierinne, -in*, Du. *herin(de), heri*, Sw. *härinne, -in, häri.*]

1. Here within, in here; in this place; in this passage, book, etc.; also, into this place.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 312 Se ylca is herinne ðe ȝiu ær ahredde ða ȝelyfedan cnihtas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ame dogge .. hwat wultu nu herinne? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 138 He resteth in my chamber here-ynne.

β. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 113 Þe king of blisse wile faren herin. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18434 Til adam .. Be comen wit his folk here-in. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 136 Of which this letter heerein inclosed shall beare sufficient testimony. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 286 Heerin were many vaulted or arched walks hewn out of the Rock. 1865 WOOD *Homes without H.* i. 20 The animal..scoops out a burrow..Herein it lies asleep all day.

2. In this thing, matter, or case; in this fact, circumstance, or condition; in this particular.

a. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Herinne is religiun, & nout ilȝe wide hod. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2215 Wher moost sorwe is her Inne Ther wol we first amenden and bigynne.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21396 A titel sagh he [on þe cros] li, 'Her-in sal þou ha victori'. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlviii, Now judge, Coridon, if herein be pleasour. 1526 TINDALE *John* XV. 8 Heare in is my father glorified. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 86 Heerein you warre against your reputation. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 59 Herein consists the knowledge of nature. 1897 LEADAM in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 153 He insists strongly that the king can be sued, herein opposing Bracton.

† 3. quasi-*sb.* This place. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Ipomydon* 1877, I am, he said, lorde of hereinne.

Herein above, herein after, herein before = above, after, before, in this document, statute, etc. (cf. HERE *adv.* 16), are often written as one word.

1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The citty of Ierusalem, where part of the olde Temple is yet standing..as herein after shall be shewed. 1687 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 101 All and singular the premises hereinbefore mentioned. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 413 The illustrations hereinbefore attempted of several important scripture doctrines. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 404 The several species of makeshift evidence hereinabove brought to view. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 350 In the way hereinafter prescribed. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. § 115 The requisitions hereinbefore explained.

Hereintil, Hereinto, Heremid: see HERE *adv.* 16.

† **Herely, heirly,** *a.* and *adv. Sc. Obs.* [perh. = OE. *herlic, hérlic* noble, ? praiseworthy,

Boeth. Metr. ix. 18 (Gr.).] a. *adj.* ? Noble, stately. b. *adv.* ? Nobly, gloriously, splendidly.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 411 Part of the feld Was siluer, set with ane hert, heirlie and hie. *Ibid.* 846 All thus thir hathillis in hall heirly remanit, With all welthis at wiss, and worshipe to vale. 898 Thus was the Howlat in herde herely at hicht, Flour of all fowlis, throw fedderis so fair.

Heremeit, -mit, -myt(e, obs. ff. HERMIT.

‖ **Herenach** (he·rēnaχ). *Anglo-Irish.* Also 7 **herenagh, herinach, 9 erenach.** [Corruption of Irish *airchinneach*, OIr. *airchinnich* chief man, principal, prince, leader, f. *ar-*, *air-* over + *cenn*, *ceann* head; cogn. with Welsh *arbennig* (:—Proto-Celtic **(p)arei-gennikos*, Stokes).]

In the ancient Irish Church, A lay superintendent of church lands; the hereditary warden of the church.

1607 DAVIES *1st Let. to Earl Salisb.* (1787) 250 For the Herinach, there are few parishes of any compass in extent, where there is not an Herinach. *Ibid.* 251 The founder gave the land to some clerk not being in orders, and to his heirs for ever, with this intent; that he should keep the church clean and well repaired, keep hospitality, and giue alms to the poor for the soul's health of the founder. This man and his heirs had the name of *Erenach*. 1609 in Reeves *Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 209 The Corbe..hath sometime under him severall herenaghes. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Herenach*, an Archdeacon. 1848–51 O'DONOVAN *Four Masters* A.D. 601 *note*, Irish *Airchinnach*, i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised Erenach or Herenagh. 1864 MCLAUCHLAN *Early Scot. Ch.* xx. (1885) 292 The lands were usually farmed to a certain individual or family of the kin who were called herenachs.

Hence **He·renachy**, the office of a herenach.

1609 in Reeves *Eccl. Antiq.* (1847) 161 But hold their herenaghie free for ever.

Hereness (hĭə·nės). *rare.* [f. HERE *adv.* + -NESS.] The fact or condition of being here.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 11 The herenesses and therenesses of ghosts. *Ibid.* 45 A thing is only there, to me, in behalf of my being here, and not there; for when I am there, the thing is clothed with hereness. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standp.* iii. 167 But the thisness, the hereness and nowness is the illogical and irrational element in all Reality.

Hereof (hĭərɒ·v). [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + OF *prep.*: cf. Da. *heraf*, Sw. *häraf*.]

1. Of this; concerning this.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 317/39 Þehe sum þing herof undergyte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Her of seid seint Iohan .. in apocalipsi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 We schulen þauh sone her efter speken herof more. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 691 What sholde I mo ensamples heer of sayn? 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. viii. (1495) 54 To pursyewe the distyncyon herof. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* Ep. (1580) A iij. The Printer hereof .. provoked me first hereunto. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 206 The Spaniards, departed .. on Tuesday the 16 hereof. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridge* (1840) 223 The twigs hereof are physic [etc.]. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 140 ₱ 2 Upon the Receipt hereof. 1870 MYERS *Poems* (1875) 47 Thinking hereof I wot not.

†2. From this; from here. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 Seint Iohan .. com into þis wreche woreld..her-offe at his ende wurþliche wende. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 265 As þys kyng herof awoc. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 What preest shulde not be paied herof? 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. vi. 177 A more harde questyon..dependeth here of. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 86 Hereof..began the first occasion of the order of the Garter. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 3 What will reasonablie insue hereof?

Hereon (hĭərɒ·n), *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + ON *prep.* Cf. MDu. *hierane*, *-aen*, MHG. and Ger. *hieran*.]

†1. Herein. *Obs.*

c 1000 in *Cod. Dipl.* (Kemble) V. 248 Maneȝa oðre freolsas heron ȝewriten synd. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 6 Yf courtoys had ony parte hieron. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Cardo*, Hereon consisteth the whole matter.

2. a. Of position: On this place, etc. †b. Of motion: To this place (*obs.*).

c 1205 LAY. 1948 Þis lond was ihaten Albion, þa Brutus cum her on. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 3 This..laddre is charite .. Her-on Jhesus stawe uppe..for to teche ous steyȝe.

3. On this subject, matter, etc.; on this basis.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Her on ic wille liggen a þet ic beo ealdre. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 3if heo þencheð wel heron. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 438 Þenke we heronne nyȝt & day. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 72 Hereon I conclude the priest is not bound to minister. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 61, I will not say, that our discourse hereon, shall pass for..authentick Truth. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* VI. viii. Index, With the Perfection of Will .. And of Happiness grounded hereon.

4. On (the occurrence of) this; = HEREUPON 2.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 315 Hereon .. our Foyens took heart at grass. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 272 Hereon the Ithacan, with vast ado, Calchas the seer drags forth.

Hereout (hĭərɑu·t), *adv.* In 3 herut, 4 here ute. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + OUT *adv.* Cf. MDu. *hierute*, *-uut*, Du. *hieruit*, MLG. *hirût*, Ger. *hieraus*, *-auszen*, Da. *herud*, Sw. *härut*.]

1. Out of this place. (Of motion and position.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Ame dogge go herut. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2033 (Cott.) Þi fader slepand..Liggus here-oute, com se þou sall. *Ibid.* 2567 (Gött.) Þu cum here vte. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1451 Here-out I hym herde, And cam out to clepyn hym inne. 1591 SPENSER *Vis. Bellay* 146 A Bird .. Hereout .. did flie. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 Distille heerout a water. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* XII. iii. 273 The sinner..being in purgatory, or the priest..bringing him hereout.

†2. From this source; hence. *Obs.*

1541 COVERDALE *Old Faith* ii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Hereout also bring they the doctrine of repentance. *a* 1568 — *Hope Faithf.* XXV. (1574) 177 Hereout now it followeth, that the soules are passible.

Here-ri·ght, *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 her riȝt. [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + RIGHT *adv.*] Here on the spot; straightway, immediately.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2738 Her riȝt ich þe diffye. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. vi, Pray read it me here-right. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, s.v. No! let's settle it here-right. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Here-right.* (1) Of time: on the spot, immediately .. (2) Of place: this very spot.

†**Here·sian.** [f. as HERESY + AN.] A heretic. 1675–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 182 *note*, That grand heresian, Simon Magus.

Heresiarch (he·rēsi,ā:ɹk, hĭrī·si,ɑɹk). Also 7 **hær-.** [ad. late L. *hæresiarcha*, ad. Gr. *αἱρεσιάρχης* leader of a school, chief of a sect, f. *αἵρεσις* HERESY + *-αρχης* ruler. Cf. F. *hérésiarque* (16th c. in Littré), perh. the immediate source.] A leader or founder of a heresy. Also *transf.*

1624 BP. HALL *Wks.* Ded. to Jas. I, It was a madde conceit of that old Heresiarch. 1640 — *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 29/1 It is one thing to be a heretic, another thing to be an hæresiarch. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* p. xiii, I was not ingag'd in this Controversie, by any Ambition of appearing in Print an Heresiarch in Philosophy, by being the Author of a strange Doctrine. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 2 Jargon and austerities are the weapons that best serve the purposes of heresiarcs and innovators. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iv. 78 The later strife between Courtenay as Archbishop and Wycliffe as principal heresiarch.

So †**Heresiarchy,** the founding of a heresy; in quot. erron. a chief or arch-heresy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2.) 255 The rest of the Book consists of Heresiarchyes against our blessed Saviour.

†**Heresia·stic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. HERESY (or its source), after *ecclesiastic, enthusiastic.*] Prone to heresy; heretical.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B iij b, I would go without being inrolled among Heresiastick Seekers.

Here·simach (-mæk). *rare.* [f. Gr. *αἵρεσι-ς* HERESY + *-μαχος* fighting: cf. Gr. *αἱρεσιομάχος.*] One who fights against heresy.

1824 THIRLWALL 29 Nov. in *Lett.* (1881) I. 81 More of the spirit of charity than commonly breathed through the disputations of the old Hæresimach [Tertullian].

Heresiography (he·rēsi,ɒ·grăfi). [mod. f. Gr. *αἵρεσις* HERESY + -(O)GRAPHY; cf. *Christianography*, an earlier formation of Pagitt's. So mod.F. *hérésiographie.*] A description of, or treatise on, heresy or heresies. (The title of a work by E. Pagitt.) So **Heresio·grapher,** one who treats of heresies.

1645 PAGITT (*title*) Heresiography: or A description of the Hereticks and Sectaries of these latter Times. *Ibid.* B iv b, These sad considerations made me..write an *Heresiography.* 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 10 [Their] names have escaped the notice of our English heresiographers.

Heresiologist (he·rēsi,ɒ·lŏdʒist). [f. as prec. + -(O)LOGIST.] One who treats of heresy or heresies. So **Heresio·loger** in same sense; **Heresio·logy,** the study of, or a treatise on, heresies.

1710 W. HUME *Sacr. Success.* 164 You may hear of his fame..from the antient Heresiologists. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 47/1 Heresiologies .. printed early in the sixteenth century. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 184 For obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology. 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* 285 Heresiologers distinguished four main forms of heresy in the pre-christian world. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 976/1 The principal heresiologists of the early church are Justin Martyr..Tertullian..Clement.

Heresy (he·rēsi). Forms: 3–5 **eresie,** 3–8 **heresie,** 4–5 **eresye,** 4–6 (h)**erysy**(e, **herisie, heresye,** (5 **erreisye,** 6 (h)**eryse,** er(r)**ysse, -ee, -ye, hearesye,** *Sc.* **arrosie**), 6–7 **hæresie,** 4– **heresy.** [a. OF. *eresie, heresie* (12th c.), mod.F. *hérésie*, ad. L. type **heresia* (whence also It. *eresia*, Pg. *heresia*), for L. *hæresis* school of thought, philosophical sect, in eccl. writers, theological heresy, a. Gr. *αἵρεσις* taking, choosing, choice, course taken, course of action or thought, 'school' of thought, philosophic principle or set of principles, philosophical or religious sect; f. *αἱρεῖν* to take, middle voice *αἱρεῖσθαι* to take for oneself, choose.

The Gr. word occurs several times in N.T., viz. Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, xxviii. 22, where Eng. versions from Tindale render 'sect' (i.e. of the Sadducees, Pharisees, Nazarenes or Christians, considered as sects of the Jews); Acts xxiv. 14, where all versions from Wyclif to 1611 have 'heresy', R.V. 'a sect (*or* heresy)'; in 1 Cor. xi. 19 Wyclif, Genév., Rhem., and 1611 have 'heresies', Tind. and Cranm. 'sectes', R. V. 'heresies (*or* factions)'; in Gal. v. 20, Wycl., Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sectes', Genev. and 1611 'heresies', R. V. 'heresies (*or* parties)'; in 2 Peter ii. 1 Wyclif, Tind., Cranm., Rhem. have 'sectes', Genev. and 1611 'heresies', R. V. 'heresies (*or* sects)'. The earlier sense-development from 'religious sect, party, or faction' to 'doctrine at variance with the catholic faith', lies outside English.]

1. Theological or religious opinion or doctrine maintained in opposition, or held to be contrary, to the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, to that of any church, creed, or religious system, considered as orthodox.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Eresie, God beo iðoncked, ne rixleð nout in Engelond. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 279/36 Swuch manere fals bi-leue: Men cleopeden heresie. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 35 Ayens þis eresie shulde trewe preestis crye fast. 1388 — *Acts* xxiv. 14 Aftir the secte which thei seien eresie, so y serue to God the fadir. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxix. 48 He fyll into the heresy called Aryannys heresy. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 300 Fuill arrosie .. That he leirit fra kirkmen of the Britis. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 All hæresie that euir hes bene in the Kirk. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 909 What late was Truth, now turn'd to Heresie. 1689 tr. *Locke's 1st Let. on Toleration* 61 Use, which is the Supream Law in the matter of Language, has determined that Heresie relates to Errors in Faith, and Schism to those in Worship or Discipline.. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* I. xxxiv. (R.), Deluded people! that do not consider that the greatest heresie in the world is a wicked life. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. v. (1864) II. 2 Heresy, or dissent from the dominant religion .. had been introduced into the criminal jurisdiction. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 There are always theologians keen-sighted to see heresy in the simplest orthodoxy. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Such Protestants as are in good faith and sincerely desirous of knowing the truth are not heretics in the formal sense .. Their heresy is material only—*i.e.* their tenets are in themselves heretical, but they are not formal heretics: *i.e.* they do not incur the guilt of heresy.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a heretical opinion or doctrine. (For N. T. use, see note to etymology.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9671 Þan ys a wykkede erysye. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 17 Errours and herysyes. 1479 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 417 Heresies and errours, clepid openly lolladries. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Pecocke that was byshoppe of Chechester .. was apeched of dyvers poynttes of eryses. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Pet.* ii. 1 There shalbe false teachers among you: which pryuely shal brynge in damnable heresies [WYCL. sectes of perdicioun, TIND., CRANM. damnable sectes, R. V. destructive heresies (*or* sects of perdition)], euen denying the Lord, that hath boght them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Scripture .. is..a Physions-shop..of preseruatiues against poisoned heresies. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) IV. xii. 143 Cardinal Farnese declared there were seven heresies in it.

2. By extension, Opinion or doctrine in philosophy, politics, science, art, etc., at variance with those generally accepted as authoritative. Also with *a* and *pl.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 330 (Fairf.) That is an heresye ageyns my lawe. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 66 Bycause I will not have you to erre with Poëtes .. I will take the more diligence to drive this Heresie out of your heade. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. i, Against the received heresy That England bears no dukes. 1711 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 40 ₱ 5 All the heresies in politics profusely scattered by the partizans of the late administration. 1843 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. x. 176, I..prefer Bristol to Bath..which I suppose, is a great heresy. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 209 The doctrines of Evolution .. which it is intellectual heresy .. to question.

3. In sense of Gr. *αἵρεσις* (see etym.): Opinion or doctrine characterizing particular individuals or parties; a school of thought; a sect.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 19 It bihoueth heresies for to be. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 359 Aristotle gadrede meny disciples into his heresie [*in suam hæresim*]. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Cor.* xi. 19 For there must bee also heresies [TINDALE, CRANMER, sectes; R. V. *margin*, factions] among you. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 174 Heresy is a word which, when it is used without passion, signifies a private opinion. So the different sects of the old philosophers, Academians, Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, &c., were called heresies. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Eph.* 230 The word heresies was the common name for the different philosophical sects, as the Stoics, the Epicureans [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heresy-ferret, -hunt, -hunting, -monger, -mongering*; *heresy-stained* adj.

1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 533 Mad. Genlis, and other heresy ferrets, are here censured. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiii. 15 If the consciences of heresy-mongers were not seared. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 140 One of the earliest instances of heresy-hunting. 1891 FROUDE *Divorce of Cath.* 186 More's chancellorship had been distinguished by heresy-prosecutions. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/1 The heresy hunt of Mr. Smith..was one of the most protracted and determined of modern times.

Heretable, -tage, obs. ff. HERITABLE, -TAGE.

†**Herethrou·gh,** *adv. Obs.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + THROUGH *prep.*: cf. Du. *hierdoor*, Ger. *hierdurch.*] Through this; by this means; hereby.

c 1200 ORMIN 12710 Herþurrh maȝȝ mann sen full wel. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. (1893) 141 Here þurus it happenið þat..I se clerly what I owe to do. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 287 Quha wan the gret Jre..of al the Douglasses heirthrouch. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 42, Her Highnesse shipping should heerethrough be defrauded of often supplies.

Heretic (he·rētik), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: 4 **eretik**(e, 4–6 **heretyk**(e, 4–7 **-ike,** 6–7 **heretique, -icke,** 6–8 **-ick,** 7– **heretic**; also 5 **heretyc, eretyke,** 5–6 **herretyk, herytik**(e, **heretyck**(e, **erytyke,** 6 **eret-, erytycke, heretyque, herytyke, -ycke, hæretik, -ick**(e, 7 **-ique.** [a. F. *hérétique* (14th c.) ad. eccl. L. *haretic-us*, a. Gr. *αἱρετικός* able to choose, f. *αἱρέ-εσθαι* to choose; subseq. in eccl. writers (after *αἵρεσις*) heretical, heretic. OF. had the popularly formed *herege*, also *herite* (see EREGE, ERITE). To French derivation is due the position of the stress, as differing from words immed. from Gr. or L. such as *ascetic, theoretic*: cf. *catholic.*]

1. One who maintains theological or religious

opinions at variance with the 'catholic' or orthodox doctrine of the Christian Church, or, by extension, that of any church or religious system, considered as orthodox. Also *transf.* with reference to non-Christian religions.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 320 Þe kyng said & did crie, þe pape was heretike. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* x. 1 Heretikes & fals breþer. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xvi. 73 If I be ane heretyc .. þan es all heresy þat here es writen. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 11 Thys yere was .. an erytyke brentte in Smythfelde for eryse. 1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 71 Gif ȝe heirfor haldis ws Catholikis to be hæretikis. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 Heretikes they call vs by the same right that they call themselues Catholikes, both being wrong. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 251 The Persian Religion at this day varies not from the Turks in any particle of the Alcoran; and yet they account one the other Hereticks. 1725 Watts *Logic* I. iv. § 8 When a papist uses the word heretics, he generally means the protestants. *a* 1856 H. Miller *Test. Rocks* ix. (1857) 357 Every form of faith has its heretics. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 The League rejected Henry's claims as those of a heretic.

2. By extension, One who maintains opinions upon any subject at variance with those generally received or considered authoritative.

1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* I. i. 236 Thou wast euer an obstinate heretique in the despight of Beautie. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* I. vii. § 8 My antagonist .. began that I was becum an heretik, and the doctour spering how, answered that I denyed quho to be spelled with a w, but with qu.

3. *Comb.*, as *heretic-burning, -hunting, -taker.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1861) VII. I. 47 Pashur was..the chief heretic-taker. 1895 J. J. Raven *Hist. Suffolk* 163 Gardiner and Bonner .. were heretic-hunting and heretic-burning.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Heretical. *rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Titus* iii. 10 Schonye thou a man heretyk [1388 eretik] aftir oon and the secunde coreccioun. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 2 That our said Sovereigne Lord the King .. and whole Commonaltie of the realme of England..were heretique. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 189 That they may be dispensed with in their obedience to an heretic prince. 1839 *Morn. Herald.* in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 391 He must consider it heretic and sinful to 'search the Scriptures'. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* x. II. 63 To deprive the heretic Queen .. both of throne and life.

Hence † **Hereticly** (**-ykely**) *adv.*, as a heretic.

1538 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 90 Foure persons of the Anabaptistes heretykely bare fagottes the same daye at Paules Crosse.

Heretical (hĭre·tikăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *hæreticāl-is*, f. *hæretic-us* Heretic: see -al.] Of or pertaining to heresy or heretics; of the nature of heresy.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 346/2 Al that in the while both bought and solde of those hereticall bokes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 Diuerse heriticall erroniouse and dangerouse opinions and doctrines. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 104 Masse bookes .. appertayninge to the hereticall service. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 40 They [the Turks] and the Persians, the one seeming hæreticall to the other, are in continuall warre. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xlii. 318 To prove that Christians are not to tolerate .. Hæretical Kings. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. iv. (1852) 71 To bring heterodox, and it may be heretical persons into their communion. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 246 No one likes to be called 'heretical', but neither is it a term of unmixed eulogy to be called 'orthodox'.

Hence **Here·tically** *adv.*, in a heretical manner.

Here·ticalness, heretical quality or character.

1661 Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* II. xxx. 54 If any Minister Preach or Pray..Heretically, to the Danger of the Peoples Souls. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 291 Multitudes who, because of their supposed Hereticalness, lay dead, useless and unactive. 1701 Strype *Aylmer* (R.), He ignorantly and heretically held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God.

† **Heretica·ster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Heretic: see -aster.] A petty or contemptible heretic.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 10 A Remnant who the Gaps of Schism shall close .. Hereticasters anathematize.

Hereticate (hĭre·tikeⁱt), *v.* [f. med.L. *hæreticāt-*, ppl. stem of *hæreticāre*, f. *hæretic-us* Heretic.]

1. *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1629 Bp. Hall *Answ. Urban's Inurb.* 9 The Pope hath not power (that I may vse his owne word) to hereticate any Proposition. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iii. (1852) 512 Arbitrary and hereticating anathemas. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 19 *note*, Let no one be minded, on the score of my *neoterism*, to hereticate me, as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy.

2. To make a heretic of: applied (by opponents) to the ceremony of death-bed inauguration (*Consolamentum*) reported to have been practised by the Albigenses in the 12th c.

1731 S. Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. I. viii. 54 'Tis reported of Petrus Sancii, that being called to hereticate a certain sick Woman, she was not then hereticated; because he did not think it proper upon Account of her not being weak enough. And afterwards..Petrus Sancii did not hereticate her, because she recovered. 1832 S. R. Maitland *Albigenses & Wald.* XII. 459 Could Peter Auterius really believe that he saved the souls of those whom he hereticated? 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1.

Hence **Heretica·tion** [med.L. *hæreticātio*], the action of hereticating (in both senses); esp. that attributed to the Albigenses. **Here·ticator**, one who hereticates or denounces heresy.

1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Heb. i. Annot., The Hereticators will quarrel with it. 1731 S. Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* I. I. viii. 53 Others [Albigenses] only enter'd into a Covenant with these perfect ones..that at the End of Life they would be received into their Sect. This Reception is often called *Heretication* .. This Admission .. was called Spiritual Baptism, The Consolation, The Reception, and Good End. 1832 S. R. Maitland *Albigenses & Wald.* IX. 232 *note*, Their absolution was general, and performed by the imposition of hands, in the ceremony of *heretication.* 1880 *Guardian* 21 Apr. 520 The right of excommunication was instanced in the heretication of the Artemonites, a sort of premature Arians. 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Mar. 404/1 They [Albigensians] adopted..a ceremony of imposition of hands, variously designated *consolamentum*, or 'heretication', followed by the *Endura* or fasting to death.

Here·ticide. [erron. f. Heretic + -cide 2.] The putting of a heretic to death.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. iv. (1852) 525 Nor do I look upon hereticide as an evangelical way for the extinguishing of heresies.

Here·ticize, *v.* [f. Heretic + -ize.] *trans.* To pronounce heretical.

1830 Pusey *Hist. Eng.* II. 194 [It] was forthwith arbitrarily cried down, hereticized, and destroyed. *Ibid.* 310 The despised and hereticized Pietists.

Here-till, *adv. Sc.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Till: cf. Da. *hertil*, Sw. *härtil*.] = Hereto.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIII. 241 Quhen her-till all assentit war. *Ibid.* XX. 144 Heir-till thair Athis can thai ma.

Hereto (hĭəɹtū·), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + To *prep.* Cf. MDu., Du. *hiertoe*, Ger. *hierzu.*]

† 1. To this place, hither. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 25321 Her to he wule leden kinges. 1598 R. Bernard tr. *Terence, Andria* I. i. (1629) 9/2 Being hereto driuen through very pouerty.

2. To this matter, subject, etc.; with reference to or in regard to this point.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Ne þenche ȝe herto. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Herto ualled a tale. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 325 Heer-to accordeth Seint Paul the Apostle. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* X. 1125 Will ye her to accord? 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* viii. 10 And I geve counsell hereto. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 9 Agreeable hereto are the words of the Oracle.

3. (Annexed) to this document, etc.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 152 An open sheet, whiche must here to be annexid. 1896 *Act* 59-60 *Vict.* c. 13 § 1 The acts enumerated in the schedule hereto.

† 4. In addition to this. *Obs.*

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 45/2 Hauing no skill in warre-like discipline, and heereto being naked without furniture of armour.

† 5. Up to this time, hitherto. *Obs.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 For the better understanding such thinges as herto are spoken. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxix. 159 b, Heereto he had bene a friend to the King of Calicut. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. ii. 64 If he remember a kinder value of the People, then he hath hereto priz'd them at.

† Hence **He:retobefo·re,** *adv. Obs.* Heretofore.

1667 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* I. Introd. (1684) 3 To endeavour the restauration of what was heretobefore better and the abolition of what is worse.

† **He·retochy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *heretoch* Heretoga, after *county, duchy*, etc.] The territory ruled by a heretoga.

1577-87 Harrison *England* I. vii. in *Holinshed* 16 Kent ..was made an earledome or Heretochie .. Athelstone his sonne, being the first Earle or Heretoch of the same. *Ibid.*, Northumberland .. was onlie governed by earls as Heretoches, as an Heretochy.

Heretofore (hĭəɹtŭfĭō·ə·ɹ), *adv.* (*a., sb.*) Also 4–5 **heretofor**(e. [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Tofore, OE. *tōforan*; cf. MDu. *hiertevoren*, Ger. *hierzuvor.*]

A. *adv.* Before this time; before now; in time past; formerly.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1816 For here-to-fore of hardnesse hadestow neuer. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. viii. (Skeat) I. 113 Will of rightfulnesse is the ilke same rightfulnesse as here toforne is shewed. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 87 Where ben þese worþi þat were heere-to-forn? 1555 Eden *Decades* 214 The lyke hath not heretofore byn knowen. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 The Pagans heretofore Did their own Handyworks adore. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 11 The political writings of such as have heretofore passed for wise men. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 244, I tried the methods heretofore pursued.

B. *adj.* Former, previous.

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 Annuyties graunted..by.. Piers Courteney somtyme Bisshoppe of Excestre or by any othre heretoforn Bisshoppe there. 1656-7 R. Venning *Mercies Memorial* 17 Heretofore-mercies are grounds to look for hereafter-mercies. 1839 Mrs. Papendiek *Crt. & Priv. Life Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. xv. 94 But he felt the loss, for them, of his heretofore allowances. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 22 In his heretofore voyages.

C. *sb.* Time past; the past.

1824 Galt *Rothelan* VI. vi, The same sort of being that he has been in the heretofore. 1876 J. Martineau *Hours Th.* (1877) 230 The relation of his Now to a heretofore and a hereafter.

Heretofo·retime, *adv. rare.* [f. prec. after *afore-, before-time.*] = prec.

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 67, I haue yet here to fore tyme gyuen to you many a good counseyl and prouffytable. 1866 Neale *Sequences & Hymns* 158 Though by the way we pass, we have not passed heretoforetime.

Heretoga (he·rĕtō·gă), **heretoch, -togh.** Forms: 1 **heretoga**, 2 **heretoche**, 3 **here-, hæretoȝe**, *Hist.* 6–9 **heretoch**, 8–9 **-togh, -toga.** [OE. *hęretoga* = OFris. *hęrtoga, -tiga*, OS. *hęritogo* (MDu. *hertoge, -toch, -tich*, Du. *hertog*), OHG. *hęrizogo* (MHG. *herzoge*, G. *herzog*), ON. *hertogi* (Sw. *hertig*, Da. *hertug*); f. *hęri, hęre* Here *sb.* army + OE. *-toga*, OLG. *-togo*, OHG. *-zogo* agent-noun, f. weak grade *tug-, tog-* of **teuhan*, OE. **téohan, téon* to lead: see Tee *v.* (cognate with L. *duc-ere, dux*). The Hist. forms *heretoch, -togh* represent med.L. *heretochius.*]

O.E. Hist. The leader of an army; the commander of the militia of a shire or district. As it was rendered by L. *dux*, and was the same word as Ger. *herzog*, it was taken by 17th and 18th c. writers as = Duke.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xii. [xv.] (1890) 52 Wæron ða ærest heora latteowas and heretoȝan tweȝen ȝebroðra Hengest and Horsa. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Num.* xiii. 1 Moises se mæra heretoga. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Se þe geð into fihte wiþ-ute heretoche. *c* 1205 Lay. 10268 Seuarus wes heora hæra-toȝe. 1577-87 [see Heretochy]. 1641 in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 48 Lieutenants of counties (anciently known by the name of Heretoch). 1643 Herle *Answer to Ferne* 24 The ancient Governours of the Militia of the Realme, both by sea and land cal'd Heretochs, which Lambard likens to the High Constables of France. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 92 *note*, The heretoghs or dukes, and the sheriffs, were chosen by the freeholders in the folkmote. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 408 In the time of our Saxon ancestors .. the military force of this kingdom was in the hands of the dukes or heretochs. 1848 Lytton *Harold* VI. vi, If thou wert as frank in the grim land of thy heretogh. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 66 In A. D. 449, under two *heretogas*, Hengist and Horsa, the strangers came.

Heretrix: see Heritrix.

Hereunder (hĭəɹvndəɹ), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Under *prep.* Cf. Du. *hieronder*, Ger. *hierunter*, Da. *herunder*, Sw. *härunder.*] Under this.

1. Subsequently (mentioned or set down) in this document, book, etc.

1425 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 65 þis here-vnder writen ys my last will. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 101 The effects heerunder mentioned of this first vertue. 1693 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 257 Wee whose names are hereunder written. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 241 The result is appended hereunder.

2. Under or beneath this surface or appearance.

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 201 There must needs lie hereunder some falsity and deceipt.

3. Under this title, heading, etc.

1586 A Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 95 Whatsoever containeth any speciall request, is hereundar included.

4. Under the authority of this (statute or the like).

1880 *Mississippi Code* § 1114 No indictment hereunder shall be quashed for want of form.

Hereunto (hĭəɹvntū·, -vntʊ), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Unto *prep.*] Unto or to this place; to this thing, matter, subject, etc.; to this document.

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Herevnto his ryghtwysnes also sholde enclyne hym. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 12 b, Hereunto is also ioyned my Larder. 1596 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 40 In witnes whereof they have hearunto set their hands. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* iii. 18 All the schooles are not admitted here vnto. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 2 We whose Names are hereunto subscribed. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 253 Adjoining hereunto on the east, is a ward, eighty feet front.

Hereupon (hĭəɹŭpɒ·n), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + Upon *prep.*]

1. Upon this thing, point, subject, or matter.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Her uppon heo þencheð muchele mare þen uppon godalmihtin. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 123 It behoues..to resolue first herevpon. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1631) 2 Consulting hereupon amongst our Selves. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 226 Hereupon a question may be asked.

2. Immediately following upon this (in time or consequence).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 4945 (Fairf.) Her a-pon þai stale my þinge. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1643 *Hypsip.*, And her-upon, at night they mette y-fere. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 73 Hereupon the kinges messengers were put in prison. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. x. § 1 What other effect could hereupon ensue. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. III. xviii. 261 Hereupon there was a great murmur. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 34, I hereupon had to explain to them [etc.].

Herewde, obs. form of Herald.

Herewith (hĭəɹwi·ð), *adv.* [f. Here *adv.* 16 + With *prep.* Cf. Da. *herved.*]

1. With this; along with or together with this.

1017-23 in Earle *Land Charters* 236 þis wæs ȝedon be þyssa witena ȝewytnessæ þe herwiþ nyðan awritene standað. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Ch.* p. xxxii, Her wiþ acordiþ Carnosencis. 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xlviii. 93 The abstracts whereof we send unto your highness herewith. 1641 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 34 You shal receave hearewith a pacquett from his Majestie. 1755 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 145, I herewith send you a small map of the back country.

† 2. At the same time with this; upon this; with these words, etc. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24479 (Cott.) Her-wit come me son succur. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 11895 (Trin.) Herwiþ þei let þe heed doun And vp þe feet of þat seloun. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 61 Well (quoth she) till soone, fare ye well .. Out at doores went she herewith.

3. By means of this; hereby.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Mal.* iii. 10 Proue me now herewith, sayeth the Lord of hostes, if [etc.]. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxix. § 5 The weak are offended herewith. 1893 M. S. Terry in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 698 Herewith we worship thee.

Herewithal (hīəɹwiðǭ·l), *adv. arch.* [f. HERE *adv.* 16 + WITHAL.] = HEREWITH.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 516 Herwithal ther come anoon Another huge companye. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 154, I copied them, as your worship shall see, & receive herewithall closed. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 201 The eyes even of the wise are blinded herewithal. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xiii. 184 Herewithall Doctour Whitaker was much delighted. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* IV. (L.), Professing that herewithal he owed, and offered up himself body and soul, unto God.

† **Heˈreword.** *Obs.* [OE., f. stem of *hęrian* to praise + WORD.] Word of praise; praise, renown, glory.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. F.) an. 1009 (Earle) 142 *note*, Ða wolde Brihtric ᵹeearnian him here word. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Þenne he biȝeteð hereword ðere mide. *c* 1205 LAY. 11917 Heo hæfde al þat hære-word [*c* 1275 here-word] of þan maidenen of þis ærd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 Þeo þet forleoseð & aspilleð al hore god þuruh wilnunge of hereword.

† **Heˈreworth,** *a.* *Obs.* In 3 herewurð. [See prec.] Worthy of praise; to be praised.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 Herewurðe healent.

† **Heˈreyeld, herield.** *Old Sc. Law.* Forms: 6 hereȝeld, -ȝeild, (herreȝelda), herield, hyrald, -eild, 7 herrezøld(e, 9 herezeld, (*erron.* herizeld). [The same word as OE. *hereᵹeld*, HEREGELD, used in Scotland in sense of HERIOT.]

The render to the superior of the best living animal of a deceased vassal; at an early date commuted for a fixed money payment, and now practically obsolete: see quot. 1861; corresponding to Eng. HERIOT.

a 1500 *Leg. Quat. Burg. Scot.* c. 17 In burgh sall nocht be herde bludewyt naȝit stokisdynt na merchet na hereȝelde [nec merchet nec herieth] na nane suilk maner of thyng. [1508 in D. Black *Hist. Brechin* (1867) II. 31 A horse as the Herȝeld of ..John Carnegy his father.] 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 1986 Our gude gray meir was baittand on the feild And our Land's laird tuik hir, for his hyreild. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 200 Na hereȝeld sould be paid. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.*, *Herreȝelda*, is the best aucht, oxe, kowe, or vther beast quhilk ane husband-man..hes in his possession, the time of his decease, quhilk aucht and suld be given to his Landis-lorde. 1693 STAIR *Inst.* (ed. 2) II. III § 80 The Herezeld was found due to the La[dy] Liferenter, though the Defunct had the Room in Steelbow. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v., This exaction has been long unknown in practice..Sometimes, in striking a composition, the value of the herezeld is stated against the vassal in money at a low conversion.

attrib. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3904 From thine-furth thay sall want thair hyrald-hors. 1552 — *Monarche* 4734 Than cumis the Landis Lorde, perfors, And cleiks tyll hym ane herield hors.

Hereyeˈsterday. *Sc. ? Obs.* [app. a corruption of *ereyesterday*, OE. **ǽrᵹystrandæᵹ*, f. ERE before + YESTERDAY: cf. Du. *eergisteren*, OHG. *êrgestern*, Ger. *ehegestern*, in same sense.] The day before yesterday.

a 1662 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 73 (Jam.) Always here-yesterday, when we were at the very end of it.

Herfest(e, obs. forms of HARVEST.

Hergulutier, var. ARGOLETIER, HARGULATER.

Herhaud, -hault, obs. ff. HERALD *sb.*

Hericano, obs. form of HURRICANE.

† **Heˈricide.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. (*h*)*erus* master + -CIDE 2.] The murder of a lord or master.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvi. 250 That punish Treachery, Perfidiousness, and Hericide with smart and ignominy.

Herie, herier, heriful: see HERY *v. Obs.*, to praise. **Herield, -iȝeld,** var. HEREYELD, *Obs.* **Herif,** obs. form of HAIRIF.

† **Heˈrigaut.** *Obs.* Also 4 herygoud, (8 herigald). [a. OF. *herigaut*, *hergaut*, *hargaut*, pl. -*gaus* (14th c. in Godefroi), med.L. *herigaldus*.] An upper garment or cloak worn by men and women in the 13th and 14th centuries.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11391 Mani on .. hor armes awei caste & chaungede hom vor herigaus [*v.r.* hergaus]. *c* 1325 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 An heme in a herygoud with honginde sleven. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 148 Hopez þou I be a harlot þi erigaut to prayse? [1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Herigalds*, a Sort of garment so called.]

Herile (heˈrəil), *a. rare.* [ad. L. (*h*)*erīl-is*, f. (*h*)*erus* master.] Of or pertaining to a master.

1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 36 The power of Masters or Lords from the Greek we terme Despoticall, from the Latine Herile. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 265/2 The Government of a Family..is partly Paternal, partly Nuptial, partly Herile, partly Acquisitive. [1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. 177 In the sixth book we have disquisitions on matrimony..on paternal, and on herile power.]

So † **Heriˈlity** [ad. med.L. (*h*)*erīlitās*], 'mastership' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Herinacious, var. of ERINACEOUS.

1790 BRUCE *Trav.* V. 143 Long herinacious hairs which, like small thorns, grow about his back.

Hering, obs. form of HERRING.

Heriot (heˈriǫt). Forms: 1 hereᵹeatu, hereᵹeatwa, -we, 3-4 heriet, 6 her(r)iotte, haryotte, (aryott), 6-7 har(r)iot, 7 herriott, 7-8 herriot, 3-4, 7- heriot. [OE. *hereᵹeatwa*, -*we*, f. *here* HERE *sb.* army, host + *ᵹeatwa*, *ᵹeatwe* trappings, equipments, ornaments, armour.]

†**1.** Military equipments. (Only in OE.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii. § 1 Mid gyldenum hylt sweordum, and mid maniᵹfealdum hereᵹeatwum ᵹehyrste. *c* 993 *Battle of Maldon* 48 Hi willað eow to gafole garas syllan, ættrene ord and ealda swurd, ða hereᵹeatu ðe eow æt hilde ne deah.

2. *Eng. Law.* A feudal service, originally consisting of weapons, horses, and other military equipments, restored to a lord on the death of his tenant; afterwards a render of the best live beast or dead chattel of a deceased tenant due by legal custom to the lord of whom he held; the corresponding payment in Sc. Law was the HEREYELD.

At an early period this render was commuted in many cases for a fixed money payment. The heriot is now an incident of manorial tenures only. In some exceptional cases, it is also due on a change of tenants, and even on the entry of a new lord. *Suit heriot:* see quot. 1882.

c 950 *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 499 And þam cinge minne hæreᵹeatwa, feower sweord, and feower spæra, and feower scyldas. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 71 [72] (Schmid) And beon þa here-ᵹeata [*v.rr.* hereᵹeate, heriᵹeata] swa hit mæðlic sy. Eorles .. eahta hors, feower ᵹesadelode and feower unᵹesadelode, and feower helmas and feower byrnan and ehta spera and eall swa feala scylda and feower swurd and twa hund mancus goldes. *Ibid.* c. 78 [79] Se man þe on þam fyrdunge ætforan his hlaforde fealle..beon þa hereᵹeata forᵹyfene. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 445/480 On of is pouere Men wende of lif-dawe, And is beste best to heriet men brouȝte him, ase it was lawe. 1343 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 83 Juliana Hardy..diem clausit extremam, et accidit domino nova heriota ii. boves pret. xvi *s.* *c* 1500 in W. Denton *Eng. 15th Cent.* (1888) 319 *note*, Now yowr farmor takes in & lettes at hys wylle with owt fyne or aryott to yowe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. (1539) 29 There be two maner of herriottes. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Ample*, For a Heriot whereof the Landlord takes his deceased tenants best horse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 What Hariots have you tane from forlorne Widows? 1647 FULLER *Gd. Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 128 There accrueth to the landlord a fine and heriot from his tenant taking a farther estate in his lease. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. (1809) 97 Heriots ..are a render of the best beast or other good (as the custom may be) to the lord on the death of the tenant. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 426 The heriot conveyed the acknowledgement of former vassalage, and, from analogy, one was claimed by the church at the death of every believer. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 24 *note*, The warhorse and spear were the gift of the *princeps* and the origin of the later heriot. *Ibid.* ix. 261 The change of the heriot to the relief implies a suspension of ownership, and carries with it the custom of livery of seisin. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 162 The Heriot of English Copyhold tenure..has been explained as an acknowledgment of the Lord's ownership of the cattle with which he anciently stocked the land of his villeins. 1882 A. BROWN *Scriven's Copyholds* vi. § 1 (ed. 6) 213 A heriot reserved on lease, or *suit heriot*, partakes strictly of the nature of rent, so that the lord cannot seize, but must either distrain..or bring an action.

b. *transf.* Applied to analogous payments in other countries.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 430 The petty-Landlords of the times, to whom rich fines and heriots would accrue upon every exchange .. took part with Andronicus. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xxxviii, He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistols about the neck, which he receives evry yeer for a herriot or homage. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 448 The eldest Son is sole Heir, but is obliged to present a Slave by way of Herriot to the King.

c. *fig.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 228 His body was interred..in Llangeday, the heriot which every son of Adam must pay to the Lord of the Mannor of the whole Earth. 1680 CROWNE *Mis. Civ. War* II. 19 Cruelly sworn; But yet such oaths are heriots, which widows To custom always pay, when a life falls.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heriot-land*; **heriot custom, heriot service** (see quot. 1767).

1002 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 220 Ðæt hereᵹeatland æt Suttune. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. ix. (1638) 75 For heriot service the Lord shall distraine. *a* 1676 HALE *Anal. Law* xxvii. (1739) 71 This Acquisition by Act in Law may be..4. By Custom as in the Case of Heriot Custom. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxviii. (1799) 422 Heriot-service, and heriot-custom. The former are .. due upon a special reservation in a grant or lease of lands, and therefore amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter arise upon no special reservation whatsoever, but depend merely upon immemorial usage and custom. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 6/6 In the Court of Appeal yesterday..Sir Thomas claimed that either by heriot custom or heriot service he was entitled to a heriot of the best beast of the deceased tenant.

Hence † **Heˈriotage** *Obs.* (see quot.).

1611 COTGR., *Droict de meilleur Cattel*, heriotage; the best chatell a tenant hath when he dies, due vnto his Landlord.

Heriotable (heˈriǫtăb'l), *a.* [See -ABLE.] Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 269 The Husband and Wife and their Son purchase Lands joyntly Harriotable. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 102 It behoveth the Lord to know, who be the tenants..belonging to an heriotable tenement, because every part continueth heriotable. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. 174 The tenants are chiefly customary and heriotable. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 225 Richard .. protested that his land was not heriotable.

Herisipelas, obs. form of ERYSIPELAS.

Herisson (heˈrisən). [a. F. *hérisson*, OF. *heriçon*, -*ichon* (12th c. in Littré):—late L. **hericiōnem* URCHIN, augmentative of *hericius*, *ericius*.]

†**1.** A hedgehog, urchin. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. xii. (ed. 7) 555 He .. hath the feet of a Herison. *c* 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 26 (Jam.) The Houlet and the Herison Out of the airt Septentrion Come with ane feirfull voce.

‖**2.** *Fortif.* A barrier, consisting of a revolving beam, armed with iron spikes.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Herissons are frequently placed before gates. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Herisson*, a formidable hedge or chevaux-de-frise, made of one stout beam fenced by a number of iron spikes .. which being fixed upon a pivot, revolves in every direction upon being touched, always presenting a front of pikes.

3. 'A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points, formerly used as a military punishment, the culprit being mounted upon it' (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Herit,** *v.* *Obs.* Also 6 heryt. [a. OF. *heriter* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *hērēditāre*.] *trans.* To inherit.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ff iij, He that lyueth, heryteth death. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 155 And make..them herit Glory's throne.

† **Heˈrit,** *sb.* *Obs.* [? f. prec.] Inheritance.

c 1475 *Partenay* 38 In riches herite was not in þe best, But of good lyuyng was in-dede and set.

Heritabiˈlity. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being heritable, or capable of being inherited.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 45 This tax, thus securing the heritability of offices, was not perpetual. 1882 A. GRAY in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts* XVII. 449 The importance of heritability, which is an essential part of Darwinism, would seem to have had a significant illustration in the person of its great expounder. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 May, Did you ever think about the heritability of such qualities?

Heritable (heˈrităb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-8 here-. [a. F. *héritable* (1206 in Godef.), f. *hériter*: see HERIT *v.*]

1. Capable of being inherited, inheritable; in *Sc.* and *Civil Law*, said esp. of property, or rights pertaining thereto, that pass by inheritance to heirs-at-law, as distinguished from *movable* property or rights, which do not so descend.

Heritable jurisdictions, grants of criminal jurisdiction bestowed on some of the Scottish nobility with a view to the more easy and prompt administration of justice. Abolished 1747 by Act 20 Geo. II, c. 43.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 92 He gaf of heretable rycht To godis seruice al þat ton. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 The kyng..dyd gyue hym cccc. markis sterlyngis of rent heritable, to hold of hym in fee. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 62 Ithaca..was the heretable Kingdome of the worthy Ulysses. 1687 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/4 No Law, Custom or Constitution .. can .. Restrain Us from conferring Heretable Rights and Priviledges upon them. 1689 *Proc. Convent. Est. Scotl.* in Somers *Tracts* II. 387 Imposing them where there were heritable Offices and Jurisdictions. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 All Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and Heretable Baillieries .. shall be .. abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 463 Inventory of the moveable and heretable estate. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xiv. 392 The rights descendible to heirs as distinguished from those descendible to executors or administrators are in the law of Scotland denoted by the appropriate term heritable. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. § 7 Other examples of property which ought not to have been created, are properties in public trusts; such as..the heritable jurisdictions.

b. *Sc. Law.* Pertaining to or connected with heritable property.

Heritable bond, a bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt. *Heritable security*, security either constituted by infeftment in favour of the creditor, or depending on the force of a condition qualifying the right of property (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 221 The executouris may not be callit..to warrand ony heritabill infeftment or dispositioun maid be the deid befoir his deceis. 1801 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 134/2 The value of what, in that part of the Island, is called heritable security. *Mod.* (Title of Company, Edin.), Heritable Securities and Mortgage Investment Association Limited.

2. Naturally transmissible or transmitted from parent to offspring; hereditary.

1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 32 Arrogance, crueltie, dissimulatioun, and heretabill tressoun. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* li. 7 Sinne floweth by infection intoo the offspring, and is as it were heritable. 1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. iii. (ed. 4) 40 Heritable forms of devotions and creeds. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 45 No heritable disease in the family.

3. Of persons: Capable of inheriting or taking by descent; succeeding by right of inheritance.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 289 The heritabill proprietar of the saidis landis. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worc.* III. (1662) 171 His wife .. being a Double Inheritrix .. indented with Husband, that her Heritable Issue should assume her Surname. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. I ii. 292 The Earl of Cassilis is Heritable Bailiff of Carrick. 1886 J. SMALL in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 496/1 Heritable officers who had fought against the prince were only suspended, not deposed.

B. *sb. pl.* (*Sc. Law*). Heritable possessions; lands and other property that passes to the heir-at-law.

1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 278 The peaceable possession of .. heritables or immovables. 1888 J. WILLIAMS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 574/1 Except where there has been vitious intromission in movables, and in *gestio pro herede* and some other cases in heritables.

Heritably (heˈrităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of inheritance, by right of inheritance or succession; by heritable property.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlviii, The erle of Flaunders shulde heretably haue the sayd profyte. 1577–95 *Descr. Isles Scotl.* in Skene *Celtic Scotl.* (1880) III. App. 434 It perteinis heretablie to ane Barron callit the Laird of Challow. 1619 Sir J. Sempill *Sacrilege Handl.* 37 An action heretably descended. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 This office of Chamberlainry was possessed heritably of late by the Dukes of Lenox. 1842 Alison *Europe* (1849–50) XIV. xcv. § 54. 132 The mass of mortgages or debts heritably secured in France on the land is eleven milliards of francs.

Heritage (he·ritĕdʒ), *sb.* Also 3–5 eri-, 4–6 ery-, hery-, 5–6 heretage (4 hary-, 6 hæretage, heri-, heiritagie). [a. OF. *eritage, heritage* (= Pr. *heretatge*, OSp. *eredage*, It. *ereditaggio*, med.L. *hereditagium*), f. *hériter*: see Herit *v.* and -age.]

1. That which has been or may be inherited; any property, and esp. land, which devolves by right of inheritance.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 83, I þe heritage and i þe herd þæt com of hire burde. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 523 Richard is brother Underueng the eritage, vor he nadde eir non other .. The eridom of Penbroc, & al is other eritage. 1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* xxi. 3 Merciful be to me the Lord, that I 3yue not the heritage of my fadres to thee. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4642 My fader hath geve hym half his eritage. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 17 In the same hæritage like hes rychteouslie from age to age succeidet till vther. 1608 Shaks. *Per.* II. i. 129 (Globe) It was..part of my heritage, Which my dead father did bequeath to me. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* I. xxix, Lord of a barren heritage. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 134 In early life he attended his father in a duel about a heritage.

b. *spec. Sc. Law.* Land and similar property which devolves by law upon the heir and not on executors or administrators; heritable estate, realty.

As distinguished from *conquest*: land inherited and not purchased.

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 344 Mi euidentis of heritagis. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 224 All conquest sould ascend anes, and thairefter may na mair ascend; bot sould descend as heritage. 1845 W. Burge in *Encycl. Metrop.* 848/1 Where a middle brother or sister (or their issue) dies, leaving younger or elder brothers or uncles. The younger brother (or uncle) and his issue take the heritages; the elder and his issue, the conquest. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 37 The distinction between fees of conquest and fees of heritage is hereby abolished.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* The 'portion' allotted to or reserved for any one; e. g. that of the righteous or the wicked in the world to come.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 To..bruken buten ende þe eritage of heouene. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Þu schuldest þin herte heouen þiderward as tin heritage is. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 14 It sall haf hale heritage in blisse. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 364 Which hath his heritage in helle. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* xlvii. iv, God our Heritage shall prove, Give us all a Lot of Love. *a* 1842 A. Cunningham *Wet Sheet & Flowing Sea*, The hollow oak our palace is, Our heritage the sea.

†2. The fact of inheriting; inheritance, hereditary succession. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 609 [God] gaf it him als in heritage. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14203 He left hit til Iweyn in herytage. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 640 Þat Ihesu cristis patronag succed should be harytage. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 242 b/2 These ben the thynges that I leue to yow to possede by ryghtfull herytage. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1603) K viij, This goode that they have lefte me be heritagie.

3. Anything given or received to be a proper and legally held possession.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 348 If ..þi kynge .. worschipid þee myche & hiȝt þee greet eritage to be at hijs retenu & serue hym treuly. 1382 — *Ps.* cxxvi[i.] 3 Lo! the eritage of the Lord the sones. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, Loe, children are an heritage of the Lord.

b. The people chosen by God as his peculiar possession; the ancient Israelites; the Church of God.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvii. 12 Make safe þi folke lord & blesse þin heritage. 1382 Wyclif *Micah* vii. 18 That.. berist ouer the synne of the relikis of thin eritage. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, O Lorde .. blesse thyne heritage. 1611 Bible 1 *Pet.* v. 3 Neither as being lords over God's heritage. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 That people were more peculiarly called the lines and heritage of the Lord. 1881 N. T. *Eph.* i. 11 In whom also we were made a heritage.

4. That which comes from the circumstances of birth; an inherited lot or portion; the condition or state transmitted from ancestors.

a 1621 Beaum. & Fl. *Thierry & Theodoret* v. i, The people's charity was your heritage, and I would see which of you deserves his birthright. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 46 The only glory of obeying her as their mother was the fairest lot in their heritage. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. ii, Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe. *a* 1872 Maurice *Friendship Bks.* i. (1874) 22 To earn bread by the sweat of the brow is the common heritage of the sons of Adam.

†5. Heirs collectively; lineage. *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 74 They graunten him a lusty mede ..To him and to his heritage.

†**Heritage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. (*h*)*eritager, -ger* (in both senses), f. (*h*)*eritage*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To inherit.

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxv[i]. 11 The debonere forsothe shuln eritagen the erthe. — *Ecclus.* iv. 14 Who holden it, shuln eritagen [1388 enherite] lif.

2. To give for an inheritance.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xvii. 9 The lawe of lif he eritagede them [1388 He enheritide hem with the lawe of lijf].

†**Heri·tagely,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Heritage *sb.* + -ly ².] By inheritance, as a heritage.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 251 þe whilk I hold, & salle þorgh right Clayme to hald, at alle my myght, Heritagelik of þe, & of þin heires þat after þe be.

Heritance (he·rităns). *arch.* [a. OF. *heritance*, f. *hériter* to inherit: see Herit *v.*] Inheritance; heirship. Also *fig.*

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 159 Esau, for a lytill Potage solde the ryght of his herytaunce. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 404 A prysoner, by whom I shall have peas, and all myn herytaunce agayne. 1566 Drant *Wail. Hierem.* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 417 Our heritaunce is cut of quyte. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 23 Our Common-Law, which is the heritance of the Kingdome. 1801 Southey *Thalaba* I. (D.), These were my heritance, O God! thy gifts were these. 1896 Miss Macleod *Sin-Eater* Ded., The beauty of the world, the pathos of life, the gloom, the spiritual glamour..the heritance of the Gael.

Heritor (he·ritŏr). Forms: 5 heriter, 5–6 heryter, 6 hery-, here-, heritour, 7–8 heretor, 6– heritor. [ME., a. AF. *heriter* = OF. *heritier*, earlier *eretier, eritier* = Pr. (*h*)*eretier*, Sp. *heredero* :—late L. *hērēditāri-um* (from *hērēditārius* adj. Hereditary), which took the place of *hērēd-em* heir. In 16th c. erroneously conformed to agent-nouns in *-our, -or*: cf. Bachelor, and see -or.]

1. One who inherits; an heir or heiress. a. by law.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 4 King Edward the thrid, first heriter to the said Royaume of Fraunce. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxiv, Hys cosyn germaine, the vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the heryter. *Ibid.* xliii. (R.), They sholde take his doughter .. who was as then but fyue yeres of age, for herytoure of ye royalme of Portyngale. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 230 The heritouris and airis may be followit at the 3eiris end. 1879 T. P. O'Connor *Ld. Beaconsfield* 74 The heritor of the Duke's title and land.

b. by nature or acquisition.

c 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 8 And thou shalt be an heritor of bliss. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 327 The fierce heritors of his renown. 1877 Farrar *Days of Youth* xiii. 123 Our days are heritors of days gone by.

2. *Sc. Law.* The proprietor of a heritable subject; 'in connexion with parochial law, the term is confined to such proprietors of land or houses as are liable in payment of public burdens' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*).

Heritor's court, the court of a subject superior held within the bounds of his own fee and heritage.

1597 Monipenny *Chron.* in Somers *Tracts* (1816) III. 395 An iland, which is not divided by any haven or port of the sea, but by the severall lordships of the heritours thereof. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 217 O that Christ were restored to be a freeholder and a landed heritor in Scotland. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 17 Their Parliament lodged the power of Election in the Heretors and Elders of each Parish. 1697 Dallas *Stiles* 736 A Heretor of Salmond-fishing within the Territory of the Burgh. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 50 § 21 No tenant..liable to perform any services whatsoever to his heretor or landlord. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. iv. 83 In Scotland no law exists by which repair [of a road] can be enforced; provided the heritors of a parish can show that their statute labour has been expended.

Heritress. [f. prec. + -ess. (*Herytes* in 1533 prob. an error.)] An heiress, an inheritress.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxiii. 642, I wyll neuer consent that a newe found damoysell should be herytes of suche a realme. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 752 She was the sole heritress of her father's thousands. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Jan. 91 Stern rustic heritress Of Cato and Fabricius.

Heritrix, heretrix (he·ritriks). Also 7 heretrice, (*erron.* heiretrice, heirtrix). [A fem. of Heritor formed in imitation of *feminines* in L. *-trix* and F. *-trice*, from masculines in L. *-tor*, F. *-teur*.] A female heir or heritor; an heiress.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 232 Ane heretrix being in ward and keiping of hir over-lord, may be disherishit, and foirfalt hir heritage. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 38 The Warde and Mariage of Wemen Heretrices. *Ibid.*, Na woman being ane heretrice of land, may be lawfullie maried, without consent of her over-lord. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 8 Isabell, Heiretrice of Ailmar Earle of Angoulisme. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* Contents, Marriage of the Princess an Heretrix to the Crown. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 90 Elizabeth Kennedy, heretrix of the said croft.

Herk, herke, -ien, obs. forms of Hark *v.*

Herken, -in, obs. forms of Hearken.

Herl, *sb.* Also 4–6 herle. [Cognate with MLG. *herle, harle*, LG. *harl* fibre, filament, hair of flax or hemp: see Harl.]

†1. A fibre or filament; a hair. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 190 þe mane of þat mayn hors .. Ay a herle of þe here, an oþer of golde.

2. A barb or fibre of the shaft of a feather, esp. of the peacock or ostrich, used in making artificial flies for angling. Also Harl, q.v.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 35 The body of grene wull & lappyd abowte wyth the herle of the pecoks tayle. 1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I. xiii. (1668) 68 The herle of a Peacocks tayl. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 295 Peacock's herl alone, or interchanged with ostrich herl. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* 269 Tie on peacock or ostrich herl at the same place. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* June 179.

b. An artificial fly, of which a peacock herl is the distinctive feature.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 301 Dark-blue-herl. The body, black rabbit's scut.

Herle. *Sc.* A local name of the heron.

1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit Wemen* 382, I thoght my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle. 1825–80 Jamieson s.v., Herle is still the common name in Angus.

Herling, hirling. *local.* The name, on the Scottish shore of the Solway Firth, for the fish *Salmo albus*.

1684 R. Sibbald *Scotia Illustr.* III. vi. 24 Trachurus. Hunc esse suspicor, qui Dumfrisiensibus nostris *Hirling* dicitur. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Holywood* I. 19 (Jam.) The Cluden abounds in fine burn trouts, some salmon, some sea trout, and herlings. 1793 *Ibid., Dumfries* V. 132 (Jam.) The river Nith produces salmon, trouts, flounders, pike, eels, and a species somewhat larger than herrings, called hirlings. 1834 Jardine in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 This fish I consider to be the *Salmo albus* of Fleming, the Herling or Hirling of the Scotch side of the Solway Frith, the Whiting of the English side. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 109 § 4 All migratory fish of the genus salmon, whether known by the names .. yellow fin, sprod, herling, whiting .. or by any other local name. 1880–4 Day *Brit. Fishes* II. 85.

b. *Comb.*, as *herling-house, -net*, etc.

1834 Jardine in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 51 They are caught..by the stake-nets of small mesh, or, as they are called, herling-houses. 1893 *Scot. Leader* 10 July 4 Ten men were arrested .. on a charge of poaching, herling and small-meshed herling nets being found in their possession.

Herlot, obs. form of Harlot.

Herlys, obs. form of Arles.

1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 87 Joh. Writh, on herlys for on worke xiij^d.

†**Herm** (*Obs.*), ‖ **Herma** (hɔ·ɹmă). [L. *Herma*, pl. *-æ*, a latinized form of *Hermes*, a. Gr. Ἑρμῆς Mercury, applied also at Athens to 'any four-cornered pillar surmounted by a head or bust'.]

A statue composed of a head, usually that of the god Hermes, placed on the top of a quadrangular pillar, of the proportions of the human body: such statues were exceedingly numerous in ancient Athens, where they were used as boundary-marks, mile-stones, sign-posts, pillars, pilasters, etc.

1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 450 By throwing down and mangling of the Herms (to say, the images of Mercury). *Ibid.* (1631) 496 Three Hermes of stone (which are foure square pillars) vpon the tops of which they set vp heads of Mercurie. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 401 (Stanf.) They portraied those Hermes, that is to say, the statues of Mercurie, in yeeres, without either hands or feet. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 165 Hermæ were stone statues of Mercury. 1796 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (1797) II. lvii. 332 Aspasia, as a Herma: which means only the head on a pillar, that, from its base, gradually extends itself. 1850 Grote *Greece* VII. 227 The mutilation of the Hermæ, one of the most extraordinary events in all Grecian history. 1850 Leitch *Müller's Anc. Art* § 345. 412 The isolated statue was historically developed from the pillar; the Herma remained as an intermediate step, inasmuch as it placed a human head on a pillar having the proportions of the human form.

Hermæan (hɔɹmī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *Hermæ-us*, a. Gr. Ἑρμαῖος of or pertaining to Hermes + -an.] Of Hermes; applied to ancient statues consisting of a block or pillar surmounted by a head: see prec.

1813 J. C. Hobhouse *Journ.* 663 It was a small many-breasted figure, hermæan in the lower extremities, or, with the legs and feet not cut out. 1816 J. Dallaway *Stat. & Sculpt.* 7 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engraft a head upon these blocks, and to distinguish by features the one from the other..that description of statue was called 'terminal', or 'Hermæan'.

Hermaic (hɔɹmē·ik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. Ἑρμαϊκ-ός of or like Hermes.]

1. Of or belonging to Hermes Trismegistus; = Hermetic *a.* 1.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 320 All the Hermaic or Trismegistic books that are now extant. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 287 Speculations contained in the Hermaic writings. 1872 W. Mathews *Getting on in World* ix. (1873) 132 To distinguish between the 'me' and the 'nonme' with more than Hermaic subtlety.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) The writings attributed to Hermes Trismegistus.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 325 Those Books which Porphyrius saith he met withal, (namely the Hermaicks, and those Writings of Chæremon).

2. = Hermæan.

1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. p. xxviii, He compared them to the Hermaic statues, so common in their streets. 1876 A. Wilder in R. P. Knight *Symbol. Lang. Anc. Art* 63 *note*, Four-square, like the Hermaic pillars.

Herma·ical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. 1.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 319 The least part of the Hermaical Institutions. *Ibid.* 324 The Books called Hermes's or Hermaical.

‖ **Hermandad** (ermanda·d). [Sp. = brotherhood, fraternity, f. *hermano* brother: cf. L. *fraternitas*.] In Spain, originally the name of popular combinations formed chiefly to resist the exactions and robberies of the nobles, to which were subsequently given general police functions; in 1476 was formed the *Santa Hermandad* or Holy Brotherhood, a voluntary organization embracing the whole country, which was afterwards reorganized as a regular national police.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 98 The officers and soldiers of the garrisons, the alcades in office and of the hermandad, and the town clerk. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xiv. 40 To this end, the principal cities and communities of Aragon had recently adopted the institution

of the hermandad. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 41 (Stanf.) The Miquelites are the modern 'Hermandad', the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain.

†**Hermaphrode·ity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. HERMAPHRODITE, after such words as *corporeity*.] The state of being hermaphrodite.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, The one [sulphur] .. Supplying the place of male, The other [mercury] of the female, in all mettalls. Some doe beleeue hermaphrodeitie That both doe act, and suffer.

Hermaphrodism (həɪmæ·frŏdiz'm). *Biol.* [a. F. *hermaphrodisme* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), irreg. f. *hermaphrodite*: see -ISM.] = HERMAPHRODITISM.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Dict. Nat. Hist.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 700 The Conchifera..possess what has been called sufficient hermaphrodism. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 67 There is some reason to suspect that hermaphrodism was the primitive condition of the sexual apparatus.

Herma·phrodisy. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. med. L. *hermaphrodisia* (obs. F. *hermaphrodisie, hermofrodisie*), f. Gr. ἑρμαφρόδῑτος, after ἀφροδίσια, deriv. of Ἀφροδίτη.] Hermaphrodite state or quality.

1807 Sir R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 8 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 295 The revolting hermaphrodisy of the 'blue stocking'.

Hermaphrodital (-dəi·tăl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1823 *Examiner* 59/2 There is .. in this popular artist's male figures a certain lack either of masculine proportion or energy, a look hermaphrodital. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 367 The animal magnetists .. supposed it possible to restore for a time man and woman to an hermaphrodital state.

Hermaphrodite (həɪmæ·frŏdəit), *sb.* and *a.* Also (*erron.*) 5–6 **hermofrodite.** [ad. L. *hermaphroditus*, a. Gr. ἑρμαφρόδῑτος, orig. proper name of Ἑρμαφρόδῑτος son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus), who, according to the myth, grew together with the nymph Salmacis, while bathing in her fountain, and thus combined male and female characters.]

A. *sb.* 1. A human being, or one of the higher animals, in which parts characteristic of both sexes are to some extent (really or apparently) combined. (Formerly supposed to occur normally in some races of men and beasts; but now regarded only as a monstrosity.)

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. li. (1495) 811 In harmofroditus is founde bothe the sexus male and female: but alway vnperfyte.] *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 5 Cap. ix Of hermofrodite, þat is to seye, þat hath þe schappe of man & womman. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 50, I am in dede a dame, Or at the least, a right Hermaphrodite. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xii. 780 Another likewise was found of sixteene yeeres of age, a very Hermaphrodite of doubtfull sex between both. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 3 a, An hermaphrodite may purchase according to that sexe which prevaileth. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 624 An Exact Narrative of an Hermaphrodite now in London. 1756 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 474 Indeed, we are not told here, that angels are hermaphrodites. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 The monstrosity known as hermaphrodite does exist, but is excessively rare.

b. An effeminate man or virile woman. c. A catamite.

1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) H iij, Sardanapalus..burnt himself, by which act he deliuered his subjects from a monstrous Hermophrodite who was neither true man, nor true woman, being in sexe a man, & in heart a woman. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 9 The womanish decking of the persons of some few hermaphrodites. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* IV. i, He is one of your Hermaphrodites, as they call them.

2. *Zool.* An animal in which the male and female sexual organs are (normally) present in the same individual, as in various molluscs and worms.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Divers of the insect and reptile kind are also hermaphrodites; particularly, worms, snails, etc. 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* II. xxi. 180 Lice are not Hermaphrodites, as has erroneously been imagined. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 100 On the land there are some hermaphrodites, as land-mollusca and earth-worms. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 Some hermaphrodites, however, are self-impregnating, such as *Cestoda*, and *Trematoda*.

3. *Bot.* A plant or flower in which the stamens and pistils (or equivalent organs) are present in the same flower, as in the majority of flowering plants.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The latest botanists..make a division of plants, which they call hermaphrodites; as having..the stamina and pistil in the same flower. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 365 *Tussilago*..female flowers numerous: hermaphrodites very few. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* Introd. 1 No Hermaphrodite fertilizes itself for a perpetuity of generations.

4. *fig.* A person or thing in which any two opposite attributes or qualities are combined.

1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* I. i. (1820) 14 'Twas the short journey twixt the day and night, The calm fresh evening, time's hermaphrodite. 1687 *Good Advice* 38 Henry the Eighth, was a kind of Hermophrodite in Religion, or in the Language of the times, a Trimer. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 116 He acts the Hermophradite of Good and Ill, But God detests his double Tongue and Will. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 4. 2/2 In the new comedy—I mean dramatic hermaphrodite—of *Reparation*. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 10 A race of moral hermaphrodites.

b. *Naut.* A sailing vessel that combines the characters of two kinds of craft; now esp. one that is square-rigged like a brig forward, and schooner-rigged aft. Also called *hermaphrodite brig*: see B. 4.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 220 An *Hermaphrodite* is a vessel so constructed as to be, occasionally, a snow, and sometimes a brig. It has therefore two mainsails; a boom mainsail, when a brig; and a square mainsail when a snow. 1831 TRELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 177 She was rigged as a hermaphrodite. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* v. (1859) 109 A very taught-rigged hermaphrodite, or brig forward and schooner aft.

B. *adj.* 1. Of men or beasts: Having parts belonging to both sexes (really or apparently) combined in the same individual.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 263 Nero did shew certain Hermaphrodite Mares, wherewithal his Chariot was drawn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 18 Their hermaphrodite natures. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* II. 487 That astronomical hermaphrodite deity.

2. *Zool.* a. Of an animal: Having the male and female generative organs present in the same individual. b. Applied to organs which combine the characters of both sexes.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The common earth-worms easily shew their Hermaphrodite nature. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 186 This worm is hermaphrodite. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 38 The generative glands of all Vertebrata appear to be hermaphrodite at certain periods of fœtal life. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 113 (Edible Snail) The hermaphrodite gland or ovotestis is lodged [etc.]. *Ibid.*, From the gland a convoluted hermaphrodite duct passes.

3. *Bot.* a. Of a flower: Containing both stamens and pistils. b. Of a plant: Bearing both stamens and pistils in every flower.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 31 Numerous monopetalous hermaphrodite flowers. 1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I. 460 Common Carline Thistle .. the florets are all hermaphrodite. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. vi. 157 This plant is occasionally hermaphrodite in Sikkim. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 1 Linnæus..divided them into hermaphrodite, monœcious, diœcious, and polygamous species.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Consisting of, or combining the characteristics of, both sexes. b. More generally, combining two opposite qualities or attributes.

1593 NASHE *Strange Newes* B iv b, With these two Hermophrodite phrases, being halfe Latin and halfe English. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 What could that Hermaphrodite-armie doe, wherein were five and twenty thousand armed women? 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Pref., Hermaphrodite opinions of morall Philosophers, partly right and comely, partly brutall and wilde. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Linc.* II. (1662) 154 Epiccœne, and Hermaphrodite Convents, wherein Monks and Nuns lived together. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 358, I beg of you..to discourage this hermaphrodite mode of dress. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 158 The Hermaphrodite waggon is formed by uniting two carts, corresponding with the fore and hind parts of a waggon, by bolting them together. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* ix. 22 A small hermaphrodite brig. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 350 It was only by inventing elaborate series of hermaphrodite pairs of æons or emanations that they could imagine any communication of God's will to man.

Hence **Herma·phrodited** *pa. pple.*, united in one person. (*nonce-wd.*)

c 1643 A. BROME *Death Jos. Shute* 47 Divinity and art were so united, As if in him both were hermaphrodited.

Hermaphroditic (-di·tik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ἑρμαφρόδῑτ-ος HERMAPHRODITE + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a hermaphrodite (*lit.* and *fig.*); combining male and female characteristics.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I. i, Looke on me, and with all thine eyes, Male, female, yea hermaphroditicke eyes. 1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 264 If the flowers of these plants be hermaphroditic. 1862 *Intell. Observ.* No. 1. 31 Nearly all the flukes are hermaphroditic.

b. In a more general sense: Combining any two opposite attributes or qualities.

1881 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 222 The detestable as well as debateable land of pseudo-poetic rhapsody in hermaphroditic prose.

Hermaphrodi·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iii. 112 Ye have also seene in the aforesaid salt a hermaphroditicall nature—male and female, fixed and volatil. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 P 15 The riding habit, which some have not injudiciously called the Hermaphroditical, by reason of its masculine and feminine composition. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 152/2 Every variety of so-called hermaphroditical malformation is referrible to an abnormal condition.

Hence **Hermaphrodi·tically** *adv.*

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 31 Unite not the Vices of both Sexes in one; be not..Hermaphroditically Vitious. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 736/2 Both twins were hermaphroditically formed in their sexual organs.

Herma·phrodi·tish, *a. rare.* [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISH.] = HERMAPHRODITIC.

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 325 To them the Amazons succeed, A strange hermaphroditish breed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. vi. I. 178 A monstrous, frightful, hermaphroditish, neither secular nor spiritual constitution.

Hermaphroditism (həɪmæ·frŏdəitiz'm). *Biol.* [f. HERMAPHRODITE + -ISM.] The condition of a hermaphrodite; coexistence or combination (real or apparent) of male and female organs in the same individual organism, or in the same flower.

1808 REECE *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Vagina* (Jod.), This appearance constitutes a species of hermaphroditism. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 381 Among the oviparous fishes, hermaphroditism was long considered as a rare and accidental circumstance. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 410 The relationship between hermaphroditism and fertilisation by means of insects is likewise to a certain extent intelligible. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 25 The testis may ripen at a different time to the ovary, a phenomenon known as successive hermaphroditism.

Herma·phrodit·ize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make a hermaphrodite of; *fig.* to render effeminate.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 4 Such as Hermaphroditize these poore times With wicked scald iests, extreame gullerie. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 426 These mens minds be truly Hermaphroditized.

Her-mele: see *hair-meal* s.v. HAIR *sb.* 10.

Hermeline, obs. form of ERMELIN.

Hermeneut (hə·ɪmĭnĭūt). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. ἑρμηνευτής interpreter, agent-n. f. ἑρμηνεύ-ειν to interpret, f. ἑρμηνεύς interpreter, considered to be a derivative of Ἑρμῆς Hermes in his character of tutelary deity of speech, writing, and traffic.]

An interpreter; *spec.* one of those employed in the early Church to interpret the service to worshippers who used a different language.

In mod. Dicts.

Hermeneutic (hə·ɪmĭnĭū·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός, f. ἑρμηνευτής: see prec.] Belonging to or concerned with interpretation; esp. as distinguished from exegesis or practical exposition.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 507 In his apprenticeship to the hermeneutic muse. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss' Hist. Canon* v. 90 The hermeneutic method of the profound and hidden meaning.

Hermeneu·tical, *a.* [as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 510 Aggravated with uncandid hermeneutical dexterity. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. III. § 67 The Lutherans extol Gerhard, and especially Glass, author of the Philologia Sacra, in hermeneutical theology. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 650 The edition [of Shakspere] being chiefly hermeneutical, the publishers are preparing an exegetical commentary as a companion to it.

Hence **Hermeneu·tically** *adv.*, according to the principles of interpretation.

1828 WEBSTER cites M. STUART.

Hermeneu·tics. [f. HERMENEUTIC *a.*: see -ICS. Also in form **hermeneutic.** Cf. Gr. ἑρμηνευτική (sc. τέχνη), L. *hermēneutica*, F. *l'herméneutique*.] The art or science of interpretation, esp. of Scripture. Commonly distinguished from *exegesis* or practical exposition.

1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* (ed. 2) 315 Taking such liberties with sacred Writ, as are by no means allowable upon any known rules of just and sober hermeneuticks. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. vii, Here..I kept my papers and my great work on Biblical Hermeneutics. 1843 S. DAVIDSON *Sacr. Hermeneut.* i. (L.), The meaning of all language, written or spoken, is developed by the application of general laws, usually termed Hermeneutics. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 287 No legend..is safe from the hermeneutics of a thorough-going mythologic theorist.

Hermeneu·tist. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἑρμηνευτ-ής HERMENEUT + -IST.] 'One versed in hermeneutics; an interpreter' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hermes (hə·ɪmīz). [L. *Hermēs*, Gr. Ἑρμῆς.]

1. In Greek mythology, a deity, the son of Zeus and Maia, represented as the messenger of the gods, the god of science, commerce, eloquence, and many of the arts of life; commonly figured as a youth, with the *caduceus* or rod, *petasus* or brimmed hat, and *talaria* or winged shoes. Identified by the Romans with Mercury. Hence b. A statue of Hermes = HERMA.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Athens abounded more than any other place in hermes's.

†2. Used for the metal Mercury. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 603 Though by thir powerful Art they binde Volatil Hermes, and call up unbound In various shapes old Proteus from the Sea.

3. *Hermes Trismegistus* (Gr. Ἑρμῆς τρὶς μέγιστος, L. *Hermes ter-maximus*, Hermes thrice-greatest), the name given by the Neo-platonists and the devotees of mysticism and alchemy to the Egyptian god Thoth, regarded as more or less identified with the Grecian Hermes, and as the author of all mysterious doctrines, and especially of the secrets of alchemy. Hence *hermetic, hermetically*, and the following expressions:

†a. *Hermes' seal*: = Hermetic seal: see HERMETIC A. 2 b. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 192 Hermes seale .. take the red hote tonges, and therewith wring or nippe the toppe close together; whereby it shall be so closed as if it had no vent before. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 119 Closed up..in a glazen womb sealed with *Hermes* seales. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 75 Let the neck be shut with a Hermes Seal, by the melting of the glasse in the same place. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Hermetical Seal*, With a pair of pincers twisting it close together, which is called putting on Hermes's seal.

†b. *Hermes' fire*: = CORPOSANT; also, a will-o'-the-wisp. Also *St. Hermes' fire* (? by confusion with *St. Elmo's fire*). *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Ardans*, S. Hermes fires; the flittering, or going fiers .. or flames, which be seen by night, and neere vnto waters. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xii. 45, I send St. Hermes fire (Jack in a lanthorn) to the marches. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 11 The Greeks call'd them Castor and Pollux .. which some call Hermes fire; Saint Elmo others.

Hermesian (həɹmī·siăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. proper name *Hermes* (see below) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Georg Hermes (1775–1831), a Roman Catholic priest, and professor of theology at Bonn, who propounded doctrines on the relation of reason to faith, which were afterwards condemned by the Pope. B. *sb.* A follower of Georg Hermes. Hence **Herme·sianism**, the doctrine of Georg Hermes:

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* Supp. s.v. *Hermes*, The Hermesian method of investigation..discards .. all principle of authority. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 980 A strong re-action set in against the Hermesians .. In a short time the movement died out, or was suppressed. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Hermesianism is now extinct.

Hermet, -ett, obs. forms of HERMIT.

Hermetic (həɹmē·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *hermetic-us*, irreg. f. *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*): see HERMES 3. (Apparently formed in imitation of *magnēs, magnētic-us*.)]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to Hermes Trismegistus, and the philosophical, theosophical, and other writings ascribed to him: see HERMES 3.

1676 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 397 If there should be any verity in the Hermetic writers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 321 There may very well be some Hermetic or Trismegistic books genuine, though all of them be not such. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 29 His familiarity with the Hermetic Pan.

2. Hence, Relating to or dealing with occult science, esp. alchemy; magical; alchemical. *Hermetic art, philosophy, science*: names for alchemy or chemistry.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lxii. 77 With the Chimera of the Rosie Crosse, Their Charmes, their Characters, Hermetticke Rings. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 160, I extracted thence three drams of pure nitrous Hermetick Salt. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 65 Bat warm'd at the Hermetick fire. 1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* Prol. 5 A Particular account of the Hermetique Science. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 225 By his side a pouch he wore, Replete with strange hermetic powder. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 426 P 2 Basilius Valentinus was a person who had arrived at the utmost Perfection in the Hermetick Art. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 338 As the dream of the philosopher's stone induces dupes, under the more plausible delusion of the hermetic art, to neglect all rational means of improving their fortunes. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 447 The hermetic or philosophical fire .. is a perfectly invisible and universal essence.

b. *Hermetic seal, sealing*: air-tight closure of a vessel, esp. a glass vessel, by fusion, soldering, or welding; also applied in *Surg.* to a method of dressing wounds (see quot. 1886). Also *fig.* Hence *hermetic* for 'hermetically sealed'.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm. Ld. Primate* Wks. 1831 IV. 53 Not nature, but grace and glory, with an hermetic seal, give us a new signature. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 140 Boyle has observed Water to Dilate, and contract it self .. by an Hermetic Glass Bubble. 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. resp. Ld. Eldon* 47 The same hand..has..as if by an hermetic seal, closed all such crannies. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hermetic sealing*..Also, a mode of treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest or abdomen by closing them externally with collodion and scraps of lint.

3. Pertaining to the god Hermes. b. Of or pertaining to a Herma: as *a hermetic column* = HERMES 1 b. In mod. Dicts.

¶ Erron. for HERMITIC, q.v.

B. *sb.* 1. One skilled in hermetic art or science; an alchemist or chemist.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 319 Prepared Vitriol .. alone to several Hermeticks may seem sufficient to furnish an Apothecaries shop.

2. *pl.* Hermetic philosophy; alchemy.

1865 tr. *Hugo's Hunchback of Notre Dame* II. vii. 95 Hermetics, that sophia of all sophias.

Herme·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = HERMETIC *a.* 1, 2.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 46 The Hermeticall Philosophers deny that there is a quintessence, because there are not fower elements. 1659 HOWELL *Vocab.* To Rdr., Here he shall know the dark terms of Chymistry or the Hermetical Art. 1704 J. HARRIS. *Lex. Techn., Hermetical Physick*, is that Hypothesis..which refers the Cause of all Diseases to Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 He composed a treatise on Alchemical Science..It has been thrice published ..by..collectors of hermetical mysteries.

2. = HERMETIC *a.* 2 b.

1664 BOYLE *Wks.* (1772) II. 489 (*title*) Discourse, containing some new Observations about the Deficiencies of Weather-Glasses, together with some Considerations touching the New or Hermetical Thermometers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hermetical Seal*, a manner of stopping or closing glass vessels .. by heating the neck of the vessel .. and then, with a pair of pinchers twisting it close together. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 645 Air will here indeed find its way .. unless opposed by an hermetical seal. *Ibid.* III. 289 *note*, Sir David Barry recommends the hermetical sealing of the vessels.

¶ Erron. used for HERMITICAL, q.v.

Hermetically (həɹmē·tikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hermetical manner.

1. Used to denote a method of sealing or closing a tube or vessel by fusing it at the opening, or by soldering or welding; hence, by any mode which renders it absolutely air-tight. See HERMETIC *a.* 2 b.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 123 A smal cappe or cover, with his receiver, strongly and well luted, hermetically closed rounde about. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 134 When he suffer'd those things to putrefie in Hermetically sealed glasses .. no living thing was ever produced there. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 132 Hermetically closed up to prevent any water coming to them. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 24 The receiver is now hermetically sealed at the upper contraction.

b. *Surg.* Used of a method of dressing gunshot wounds; see HERMETIC *a.* 2 b quot. 1886.

1870 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (ed. 2) II. 203 A plan of treating gun-shot wounds of the chest by hermetically sealing their external orifices, was introduced during the late war in America..The record of the results..are sufficiently ample to warrant an unqualified condemnation of the practice.

c. *fig.* Closely, tightly; absolutely (closed).

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 40 Were not the Mouth of that Grand Impostor Hermetically sealed up, where Christianity is spread. 1780 COWPER *Let.* 2 July, If you trust me with a secret, I am hermetically sealed. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, Pref. (1857) 4 The Archives which have held the secrets of the Spanish monarchy hermetically sealed for ages. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 71 The passage from the Natural World to the Spiritual World is hermetically sealed on the Natural Side.

† 2. By the method of alchemy. *Obs.*

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* III. i, *Jol.* Pray, sir, proceed; and disclose this son of gold. *Mop.* Hermetically, I shall.

Hermetico-, combining form of HERMETIC *a.* (sense 1), as in **Hermetico-poetical** *a.*, dealing *with Hermetic philosophy in poetical form.*

1678 (*title*) Ripley Reviv'd: or an Exposition upon Sir George Ripley's Hermetico-Poetical Works.

Hermetist (hē·ɹmĕtist). [f. as HERMETIC + -IST.] A Hermetic philosopher.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 467 The Cabbalists and Hermetists who assumed the Universality of Sensation. 1877 H. P. BLAVATSKY *Isis* Pref. 21 What the Hindu initiates and the Hermetists taught before him.

Hermid, herewith: see HERE *adv.* 16.

Hermin, -yn, obs. forms of ERMINE.

Hermit (hē·ɹmit), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 armite, 4–5 ermyt(e, 4–6 armyte, armet, 4–7 ermite, 7 ermit. β. 4–6 hermyte, 4–8 -mite, (5 -mett), 6– hermit. γ. 3–7 heremite, 4–5 -myt(e, 6 *Sc.* -meit, 6–7 -mit. See also EREMITE. [ME. *hermite, ermite*, a. OF. (*h*)*ermite*, L. *erēmīta* (med.L. also *herēmīta*), ad. Gr. ἐρημίτης, f. ἐρημία desert. Beside the forms immed. from French, ME. had *heremite* after med.L.; mod.Eng. has also EREMITE, q.v.]

1. One who from religious motives has retired into solitary life; esp. one of the early Christian recluses. See EREMITE 1.

α. *c* 1205 LAY. 18800 Sone þe armite [*c* 1275 heremite] com in. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8135 (Gött.) An armyte [*v. rr.* heremite, ermyte] þar þai fand at hame In þat montayn, was halt and lame. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 610 The ermite that was so old aȝen hem com gon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 141/2 Ermyte..*heremita*. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 704 Into that yle..Ane halie armet duelland war tha dais. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. 1. ii, S. Hierome in the life of Paul the Ermite tells a story. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* I. § 3 (1727) 21 To be spent in the cottage of a frugal person, or to feed an Ermit.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17900 (Gött.) A man come þan widuten lite, þat semed wele haue bene hermite [*v. rr.* eremite, eremyte, Ermyte]. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 3 In Habite of an Hermite [*B.* Heremite, *C.* Ermite] vn-holy of werkes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 24 A haly hermit mette..a beste forschapen. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 22 The other gaf it [their tresour] away and .. wente as hermytes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 242 A withered Hermite, fiuescore winters worne, Might shake off fiftie, looking in her eye. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 80 Hermits retiring hither for Penance and Mortification. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. I. 384 There is much to be said by the hermit or monk in defence of his life of thought and prayer.

γ. *c* 1275 LAY. 18804 Þan heremite he iseh come. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdaleua* 812 A preste .. þat fled þe warld as heremyt. 1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* D iij b, An heremyte cam to saynt Anthony. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXV. 9 O! ȝe heremeitis and hankersaidilis, That takis your pennance at your tablis. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 154 The rule of heremites, the professors..whereof inhabite woods and solitarie places.

b. *transf.* A person living in solitude.

1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 38 The world was sad .. And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 213 The poets who have lived in cities have been hermits still. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 138 A solitary man who..led a hermit's life..for hermit..he was.

2. In senses immediately derived from 1. a. In the formal designation of certain monastic orders: e.g. *Hermits of St. Augustine*: see EREMITE 2.

1577-87 [see EREMITE]. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 449 The Augustinians produced one [new branch] that of the Hermites of St. Augustin.

b. A quasi-religious mendicant; a vagabond; in Gypsy slang, a highwayman.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 3 Every vagabounde heremyte or begger able to labre. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 118 Peter Wakefielde .. an Hermite, an idle gadder about, and a pratlyng marchant. 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* III. v, And you, by the pole with the hermit's head upon it.

† c. A beadsman. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. ii. 41 As perfect As begging Hermits in their holy prayers. 1605 — *Macb.* I. vi. 20 For those [honours] of old, and the late Dignities, Heap'd vp to them, we rest your Ermites. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 190/2 Begging Heremits first began to propagate here in England.

3. Applied to various animals of solitary habits, as the hermit-crab, the hermit-bird; see 4 b.

1661 WALTON *Angler* i. (ed. 3) 33 There is a fish called a Hermit, that at a certain age gets into a dead fishes shell, and like a Hermite dwells there alone. 1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* IV. (ed. 2) 5. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 239 All the Hermits build a very curious and beautiful nest. *Ibid.* (1865) III. 603 If two Hermits be removed from their houses, and put into a rock pool .. the combats which take place.. are as fierce and determined as any.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hermit-seat*; *hermit-fancied, -haunted* adjs.; **hermit-like** *adj.* and *adv.*, like a hermit.

c 1500 *Melusine* lvii. 336 He dide doo make many hermyte habytes. 1709 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *To Discontented*, Sylvia .. Flies to the woods; a hermit saint! 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 15 Come Inspiration! from thy hermit seat, By mortal seldom found. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. xx, Near many a hermit-fancy'd cove. *a* 1800 COWPER *Snail*, Hermit-like, his life he leads. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xxiv, Within which lurked the hermit-frog. 1878 *Prodigal Son* IV. in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 109 Many other hermitlike fools.

b. In names of various animals of solitary habits: **hermit-bird**, (*a*) a humming-bird of genus *Phaëthornis*; (*b*) a South American Halcyonide bird of genus *Monasa*, a nun-bird; **hermit-crab**, †**hermit-fish**, **hermit-lobster**, a crab of the family *Paguridæ*, which has the habit of taking up its abode in a cast-off molluscan shell for the sake of protecting its soft shell-less hinder parts; **hermit-crow**, a name of the chough; **hermit-thrush**, a migratory thrush, *Turdus solitarius*, common in most parts of North America, and celebrated for its song; **hermit-warbler**, the western warbler, *Dendræca occidentalis*, of the Pacific slope of North America.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* 154 The *hermit birds.. frequently rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return again to their former station. 1735 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 115 The *Hermit-Crabs are generally found in great Plenty under these Trees. 1863 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* III. 603 Like all its race, the Hermit-crab inhabits the shell of some mollusc. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 401 The *Hermit-fish .. that builds him a defence 'Gainst Weather's rigour and Warr's insolence. 1850 JOHNSTON *Conchol.* 81 The other tribe are the soldier or *hermit lobsters (Paguri). 1840 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Insects* 106 *Hermit moths .. extraordinary moths hitherto found only in New Holland. 1831 — in *Fauna Bor. Amer.* II. 185 The food of the *Hermit Thrush consists chiefly of berries. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, The chief musician of the American forests, the hermit-thrush.

Hence **He·rmit**, **He·rmitize** *vbs. intr.*, to live as a hermit. **He·rmitism, He·rmitry**, the mode of life of a hermit.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* xlvi, When with us hermiting in lowe degree, He wash't his flocks in Jordan's spotlesse tide. 1896 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 5/1 'Hermitism' is a rule of life for the middle-aged in India. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 286 He starved and hermitized at Hessleborough. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xii. (1855) 117 On this isolated..isle, the .. Duke was left to hermitize. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. vi, Hermitry must be such a bore if persevered in, the essence of life being variety.

Hermitage (hē·ɹmitĕdʒ). Forms: 3-4 ermitage, 4–5 er-, her-, heremytage, 5 armitage, (6 heremet-, 7 heremitage), 4– hermitage. See also EREMITAGE. [a. OF. *hermitage* = Pr. *ermitatge*, It. *eremitaggio*, med.L. (*h*)*er*(*e*)*mitagium*, f. L. *erēmīta*, med.L. *herēmīta*: see prec. and -AGE.]

1. The habitation of a hermit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138/1131 To þe Ermitage of Semplingham. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8161 Right vnto þat hermitage, [*v. rr.* ermi-, ermy-, hermytage] þe king com to and his barnage. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13989 Til heremytages and til abbeyes, þer men holy bodies leyes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 46 Þare er also many kirkes and chapelles and hermytages. *a* 1500 *Chaucer's Dreme* 330 Ech seven yeres mote of usage, Visite the hevenly armitage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xix. 106 They doe not dwell in Hermitages solitarily. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 168 May at last my weary age Find out the peaceful hermitage, The hairy gown and mossy cell. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxiii. 220 It being only an Heremitage. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 265 Near the city [Nants] is a famous hermitage, situated on a rock. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 124 The other contains a habitation (formerly, I believe, a hermitage).

b. *transf.* A solitary or secluded dwelling-place.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 159 My urgent Occasions ..will recall me to morrow Morning to my own Western Hermitage. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 119 Mindes innocent and quiet take That [prison] for an hermitage. 1781 FLETCHER *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 235, I am not without hope of seeing you in London before you see your future hermitage. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Vesper looked forth From out her western hermitage, and smiled.

c. The condition of a hermit. *rare.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xxi. 1 *marg.*, Solitarinesse or heremitage..is a goodly thing. 1893 P. WHITE *Hist. Clare* 10 [There he] lived his lonely life of hermitage.

2. Name of a French wine produced from vineyards on a hill near Valence: so called from a ruin on the summit supposed to have been a hermit's cell.

1680 SHADWELL *Woman Capt.* I. 5 (Stanf.) *Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine*, and *Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhone. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 P 7 Two more [drops] of the same Kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: From thence it passed into a florid Hermitage. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 36 Hermitage for those who can

bear a strong wine, at three livres a bottle. 1815 M. Birkbeck *Journ. France* 43 We approach Tournon, from whence comes the famous Hermitage wine. 1822 *Magic Lantern* 9, I thought his white hermitage better than his claret.

Hermitan, obs. form of Harmattan.

1688 J. Hillier *Lett. fr. Cape Corse* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 365 We had a dry North and North-Easterly Wind, call'd an Hermitan, and it overcame the Sea-Brize.

Hermitary, *sb. rare.* [ad. med.L. *herēmītārium*, f. (*h*)*erēmīta* Hermit: see -ary[1] B. 2. (Cf. OF. *hermiterie.*)] A hermit's cell; a hermitage.

1754 *Howell's Lett.* II. lxxvii. 406 Monasteries, Hermitaries [*edd.* 1655, 1713 Hermitages],..and other religious Houses.

Hermitary, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. (*h*)*erēmītārius*, f. (*h*)*erēmīta* Hermit: see -ary[1]. Also Eremitary, q.v.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

[1491 *Heremytarye*: see Eremitary.] 1633 *Costlie Whore* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. A hermetary life is better then a kingdome, So my Valentia beare me company.

Hermitess (hɔ̄·mitĕs). A female hermit.

1633 A. H. *Parthen. Sacra* 38 The Violet is truly the Hermitesse of flowers. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lxiv, Spiritual Actresses, kind Hermitesses, Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. Concl., Like a youthful hermitess, Beauteous in a wilderness. 1836 Miss Mitford in *Gd. Words* June (1895) 382 A young creature..living in London like a hermitess.

Hermitic (hɔ̄mi·tik), *a.* In 7–8 erron. **hermetic.** [Altered, after *hermit*, from earlier (*h*)*eremitic*, a. OF. *heremitique*: cf. Eremitic.] =next.

[1483 *Heremytyke*: see Eremitic.] 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 228 The Heremetick State. 1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* 3 An hermetic retreat, to be composed of roots and irregular branches of trees. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 344/2 Mallarmé has withdrawn into a hermitic seclusion.

Hermi·tical, *a.* See also Eremitical. [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

1586 D. Rowland tr. *Jean de Luna's Lazarillo* (1672) U iv a, Some notion of the Hermiticall life. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 26 The melancholy man..lives an Hermitical, solitary life. 1715 Bentley *Serm.* x. 350 Instead of the old Hermitical Poverty they had drain'd the Riches of Kingdoms. 1882–3 A. F. Mitchell in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 580 [The Culdees] seem at times [in 7th century] to have formed 'hermitical establishments'.

Hence **Hermi·tically** *adv.*

1842 J. Mackintosh *Let.* in *Life* (1854) 47 Hermitically inclined I fancied myself.

He·rmitish, *a. rare.* [f. Hermit *sb.* + -ish: cf. Eremitish.] Like, or like that of, a hermit.

1812 Bentham *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 471 A hermit's life, not much less hermitish than yours.

† **Hermitress.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *hermitresse* (Godef., Cotgr.), irreg. f. *hermite* Hermit, after words etymologically in *-tresse.*] =Hermitess.

1611 Cotgr., *Hermitresse*, an Hermitresse; a woman Hermite. 1616 Drumm. of Hawth. *Soun.* 50 Among these pines, Sweet hermitress, she did alone repair. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 221 He allows Hazlitt unrelentingly to parade such words as 'Heremitress'.

Hermitship (hɔ̄·mitʃip). [f. Hermit + -ship.] The condition or mode of life of a hermit.

1825 Lytton *Falkland* 7 Your jests at my hermitship and hermitage. 1842 Carlyle *Let.* 27 Oct. in *Pall Mall G.* (1891) 23 May 3/2 Emerson does not yet go into vegetables, into rural Hermitship; and we hope never will.

Hermo-, combining form of Hermes, as in **Hermogly·phic, Hermo·glyphist** [cf. Gr. ἑρμογλυφικός pertaining to a statuary, f. ἑρμογλυφεύς a carver of Hermæ, a statuary] (see quots.). **Hermokopid** [ad. Gr. ἑρμοκοπίδης], a mutilator of Hermæ: in quot. used *attrib.*

1623 Cockeram, *Hermogliphicke*, a grauer of Images. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. p. cxvi, Sophroniscus is somewhere mentioned by Lucian as an hermoglyphist; a person, whose business it was to engrave inscriptions on marble, or rather on the Hermaic statues. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 173 The facts disclosed indicated the band of Hermokopid conspirators to be numerous.

He·rmodact, shortened form of next.

1678 Salmon *Lond. Disp.* 47/2 Colchicum..is of the nature of the Hermodact. 1693— *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 631/1 Pouder of Hermodacts compound.

Hermodactyl (hɔ̄rmǿdæ·ktil). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4 **ermodattile,** 5 **hermodactule,** 6 **-ill,** 6–8 **-il(e,** 8 **-yle.** [ad. med.L. *hermodactylus*, a. Gr. ἑρμοδάκτυλος lit. Hermes' finger.]

1. A bulbous root, probably that of a species of *Colchicum*, formerly imported from the East and used in medicine. Also, the plant itself.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 380 Medelyd wt rosalgere And ermodattilis of on 3ere. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 236 Also take .. hermodactulis wiþ sugre & coold watir. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) Q vi, A plaster made of the rote of walwort and Hermodactiles stampte wyth Hogges grese. 1616 J. Bullokar *Eng. Expos., Hermodactiles*, little roots white, and round, solde by Apothecaries, etc. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hermodactils*, or mercuries finger, white and red. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head ach*, [To clear the Brain] you may take two Drams of Hermodactil, with some Betony and Pimpernel-Leaves. 1847 E. J. Seymour *Severe Dis.* I. 90 It was found..that this plant existed in Greek physic under the name of hermodactyls.

2. Applied by Lyte to the Meadow Saffron, *Colchicum autumnale*; and later to the Snake's-head Iris, *Iris tuberosa* (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*), which was supposed to be the source of the drug.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. xxxv. 366 Of Hermodactil or Mede Saffron. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 March.. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting, *Chelidonium* small with double Flowers, *Hermodactyls*, Tuberous Iris. 1768 Miller *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 8), *Hermodactylus*; ... by some botanic writers .. supposed the true Hermodactyl, but what has been long used in Europe for that is the root of a Colchicum.

Hermyn, obs. form of Ermine.

Hern, hirn (hɔ̄ɪn), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* (in form *hirn, hyrn*) or *dial.* after 1500. Forms: 1–6, 9 *dial.* hyrne, 3–5 (also 9 *dial.*) hurne, herne, 3–6 hirne, (3 huyrne, 4 huir(e)ne, heorne, 5 hierne, hyerne, heerne, h(e)yron, heryn), 5–6 hyrn, 5–8 hirn. [OE. *hyrne* wk. fem. = OFris. *herne*, ON. *hyrna* (Da. *hjörne*) corner, angle, nook:—OTeut. **hurnjōn-*, f. stem of Horn *sb.*] A corner, nook, hiding-place.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 168 Ahoh hie .. on ða feower hyrnan ðære earce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Standende on ȝe-somnungum and stræta hyrnum. *c* 1200 Ormin 1677 Icc seȝȝde þatt itt [þatt waȝherifft] wass þær henngedd i þatt hirne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 691 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 126 Þo i-saiȝ he þis holi man In one huyrne [*v.r.* hurne] stonde. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7343 Þat he ne ssolde abbe..an herne to wite him Inne. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxvii. 21 Þe stane þat þe edifiand reprouyd here it is made in heuyd of hyrne. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 209 And alle fledden for fere and flowen in-to huirnes [C. III. 249 hernes]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 105 Lurkynge in hernes [*v.r.* hirnes] and in lanes blynde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Laborintus, Dedalus hous, haþ many halkes and hurnes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8390 In foure hyernes of the house. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* l. 3577 Þe sexsten .. sey hem in an hyron. *Ibid.* l. 3986 Stondyng in an heyron þere. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2101 My teching was noght in hirnes nor pryuitie. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 43 Ever I rene fro herne to herne. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iv. 8 Out of the quiet hyrnis the rowt wpstartis Of thai birdis. 1590 R. Bruce *Serm. Sacram.* (1843) 109 The maist secret hirne of the conscience. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 33 The barrony .. with all the hernesse, that is the Nookes and Corners thereof. 1776 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 32 To ilka hirn he taks his route. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Hyrne*, a corner, the portion of the village situated in an angle or corner.

b. *Comb.* † **hirn-stone,** corner-stone.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* (Th.) I. 106 He is se hyrn-stan þe ȝefeȝð þa twegen weallas togædere. *c* 1200 Ormin 13358 Crist iss ec þatt hirnestan þatt bindeþþ twȝȝenn waȝhess.

Hern, herne, *arch.* and *dial.* forms of Heron (q.v.), frequent in literary use.

Hern, obs. pl. of Ear *sb.*[1]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8080 Lang and side þair brues wern, And hinged all a-bout þair hern [*v.rr.* eres, ern, eren].

Hern, *poss. pron.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *south* and *midl. dial.* Also 4 **hiren,** 5 **huron.** [f. Her *poss. pron.*[1], apparently by form-association with the ME. pairs *mī, mīn, thī, thīn* (where the derivative form arose not by adding, but by dropping *n*). Cf. *Hisn, ourn, yourn, theirn.*] =Hers.

1340 *Ayenb.* 111 Yblissed by þe guode wyfman þet of hiren þet flour þer to dede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 20016 (Trin.) Þouȝe I be vnworþi mon, Hiren am I al þat I kon. 1388 Wyclif *2 Kings* viii. 6 Restore thou to hir alle thingis þat ben hern [1382 hyres]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* l. 2628 Alle his clothus and huron weron wete also. 1599 Chapman *Hum. Day's Mirth* Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 98 What shall I do at the sight of her and hern? *a* 1845 Hood *Huggins & Duggins*, How often I should stand and turn, To get a pat from hands like hern. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* xvi. 135 It won't fall on his head, but on hern.

† **Hern,** *poss. pron.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4 **heoren, heren, hiren,** 5 **hern.** [f. Her *poss. pron.*[2]; formed as prec.] =Theirs.

c 1340 *Ayenb.* 38 Hi .. beþencheþ hou hi moȝe habbe of hiren. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxii. 1145–9 Heoren is þe ioye euerlastonde..' Blesset beo þe pore in spirit ay, ffor heoren is þe kyndom þer as dwelleþ God and Mon'. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6155 (Trin.) Lafte þei not þat heren was Sheepe ne cow ox ne as. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* v. i. 479 The vnwisdom of hem schal be knowe to alle men, as hern was.

Hernant (hɔ̄·nănt). (See quots.)

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Hernant-seeds*, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 585/2 *Hernant seeds*..used for dyeing.

Herne, obs. form of Iron.

Herner, hernery: see Heroner, Heronry.

Hernesew(e, -shaw, obs. ff. Heronsew.

† **Hernet.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Hern, Heron + -et.] A young heron.

1615 Sir R. Boyle *Diary* (1886) I. 72 Paying me .. 2 cowple of fatt capons, 2 hernetts.

‖ **Hernia** (hɔ̄·niă). *Path.* Pl. **herniæ, hernias.** Also 4–5 **hirnia, -ya, hyrnya,** 6 (*Anglicized*) **herny, -ie.** [L. = rupture. Cf. F. *hernie.*]

A tumour formed by the displacement and resulting protrusion of a part of an organ through an aperture, natural or accidental, in the walls of its containing cavity; rupture.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 349 Horrible swollen membres that semeth lik the maladie of Hirnia. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 273 If hernia be watri, þis is þe signe þerof. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* clxxvi. 62 b, There be thre kindes named .. a wateryshe herny, a wyndy hernye, a fleshely herny. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lx. 87 Hernies, Ruptures, or burstings. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* III. v, That I had Nestor's hernia thou wouldst think. 1727–51 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Hernia's are often occasioned by blows, violent concussions, over-stretching in vomiting [etc.]. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 644 Abdominal hernia or rupture signifies the protrusion of any viscus through an opening in the parietes of the abdominal cavity.

b. *attrib.*, as *hernia knife, truss.*

1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 663 With a hernia knife, ..or herniotome, the stricture should then be divided.

Hernial (hɔ̄·niăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to hernia; chiefly in *hernial sac.*

1736 Amyand in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 330 The Abscess formed in the Hernial Bag occasionally. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Hernia*, When the hernial contents..admit of being readily put back into the abdomen, it is termed a reducible hernia. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 645 A hernial tumour..is composed of a sac with its contents and the soft parts covering it.

Herniary (hɔ̄·niări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] Of or pertaining to hernia or its surgical treatment.

1751 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 325 A rupture with a double herniary sack. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 19 Mr. Arnaud may indeed be considered a herniary surgeon. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 Herniary protrusion and adhesion of the iris are prevented by dilating the pupil.

Herniated (hɔ̄·nieitĕd), *a.* [f. Hernia + -ate[3] + -ed[1].] Affected with hernia.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 345 The herniated portion affected but a small part of the testis at its lower part. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 The herniated bowel..

Hernio-, comb. form of Hernia, as in **Hernio·logy,** that part of pathology which treats of hernia, a treatise on hernia. **He·rnio,laparo·tomy** [Gr. λαπάρα the flank + *-τομία* cutting], 'the division of the abdominal walls in order to reach a strangulated hernia which has been returned *en masse*, so that the constricting part may be divided' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Herniopu·ncture,** 'the puncture of a hernia by means of a capillary trocar to diminish its size and so facilitate its reduction' (*ibid.*).

Herniotome (hɔ̄·niǒtoum). *Surg.* [f. Hernio- + Gr. *-τομος* cutting.] A knife used in herniotomy.

1878 [see Hernia b]. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 368 The stricture having been divided with herniotome.

Herniotomy (hɔrnio·tŏmi). *Surg.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-τομία* cutting.] The operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. So **Hernio·tomist,** one who practises herniotomy.

1811 in Hooper *Dict. Med.* 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 670 Herniotomy or Kelotomy is to be performed. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 566 Herniotomy was performed, the sac being opened. 1897 W. Anderson *Jn. Arderne* 7 Lithotomists, herniotomists, oculists, and others.

† **He·rnious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *herniōsus*, f. *hernia.*] Affected with hernia.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lv. (1495) 270 Hernyous men that ben soo broke. 1623 Cockeram, *Hernious*, a.. broken person. [*a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* Wks. (1886) 192 He was burst in the body as we call it, or herniosus.]

Hernsew, -shaw, -shew: see Heronsew.

Hero (hī·rō), *sb.* Pl. **heroes** (hī·rōuz). Forms: 6–7 **heros, heroë,** 6–8 **heroe,** 7– **hero**; *pl.* 4–7 **heroës,** 7– **heroes** (7 **hero's**). [Ultimately ad. L. *hērō-s*, pl. *hērō-ēs*, a. Gr. ἥρω-ς, pl. ἥρω-ες. In early use the L. or Gr. singular *hērōs* and pl. *hērō-ēs* appear unchanged (cf. F. *héros* sing. from 14th c.); beside them is also found a sing. *he·ro-ē* like obs. F. *heroë* (Cotgr.), It. *eroe*, Sp. *heroe*; this became later *he-roe*, and finally *hero*. The pl. *heroes* is now disyllabic.]

1. *Antiq.* A name given (as in Homer) to men of superhuman strength, courage, or ability, favoured by the gods; at a later time regarded as intermediate between gods and men, and immortal.

The later notion included men of renown supposed to be deified on account of great and noble deeds, for which they were also venerated generally or locally; also demigods, said to be the offspring of a god or goddess and a human being; the two classes being to a great extent coincident.

Verse of heroes, the hexameter.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 401 [Sibylla Erythræa] wroot moche of Criste, and þat openliche, as in þis vers of heroes. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Goddes made of men whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes. 1591 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 480 And you beside the honourable band Of great Heroës doo in order stand. *Ibid.* 593 Here manie other like Heroës bee. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, So by Heroes were we led of yore. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 420 And what, my young Ulyssean heroë, Provoked thee on the broad back of the sea, To visit Lacedæmon the divine? 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 45 Plato..made nine kinds of [spirits]..4 Arch-Angels, 5 Angels, 6 Devils, 7 Heroes. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 83 Whom when the Heros saw to hard rocks chaind..He would haue thought her marble. 1632 Heywood *1st Pt. Iron Age* I. i. Wks. 1874 III. 266 Great Laomedon Denied the Heroe, both the meede propos'd. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* iii. 57 The Vision of that Divine Heros on the white Horse. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 220 Mighty men of old, or hero's. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 56 Resembling Heroes, whose Etherial Root Is Jove himself. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 ¶ 6 Homer is in his Province, when he is describing ..a Heroe or a God. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 42 A Chief sings some great Action of a God or Heroe. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IV. 225 The Hero seeking earnest on all sides Machaon. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 199 He continued .. to receive marks of public reverence approaching to the worship of a hero.

2. A man distinguished by extraordinary valour and martial achievements; one who does brave or noble deeds; an illustrious warrior.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. 63 After silence short, The Brutaine Heros vailed, and did answere in this sort. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* IX. v. (1602) 305 All the heroeces, nobles and gentles of these northern Isles. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 40 Nobles, Heroes; my sword and yours are kinne. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 155 He is Master of all the Gallantry of Antient Hero's. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1501 Raleigh .. whose breast with all The sage, the patriot, and the hero burn'd. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* Chorus, See, the conquering hero comes. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 302 The hero must, to give meaning to a meaningless phrase, fight for an idea .. There is very little room for heroes in wars carried on to settle successions, to rectify frontiers, or to maintain the balance of power. 1885 EDNA LYALL *In Golden Days* I. v. 160 For already Sydney had become his hero of heroes.

3. A man who exhibits extraordinary bravery, firmness, fortitude, or greatness of soul, in any course of action, or in connexion with any pursuit, work, or enterprise; a man admired and venerated for his achievements and noble qualities.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* xxiv. 240 The sole Instances of those illustrious Heroes, Cartes, Gassendus, Galilæo, Tycho [etc.] will strike dead the opinion of the worlds decay. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* I. i, Who would not be the hero of an age? 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4343/1 Some other Protestant Hero like your Majesty. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 340 No man is a hero to his *valet de chambre*. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks.* Wks. IX. 245 Shakespeare has no heroes; his scenes are occupied only by men, who act and speak as the reader thinks that he should himself have spoken or acted on the same occasion. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* iii. 44 David no doubt became a hero in the eyes of the men and the virgins of Israel.

4. The man who forms the subject of an epic; the chief male personage in a poem, play, or story; he in whom the interest of the story or plot is centred.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg., Life* (1721) I. 62 His Heroe falls into an .. ill-tim'd Deliberation. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 11 ¶ 5 The Youth, who is the Hero of my Story. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. 188 The pomp of a mock tragedy, where .. even the sufferings of the hero are calculated for derision. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. iv. 175 The great Hindú heroic poem, the 'Mahá Bhárat', of which Crishna is, in fact, the hero. 1866 TROLLOPE *Claverings* xxviii, Perhaps no terms have been so injurious to the profession of the novelist as those two words, hero and heroine. In spite of the latitude which is allowed to the writer in putting his own interpretation upon these words, something heroic is still expected; whereas, if he attempt to paint from Nature, how little that is heroic should he describe!

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive, as *hero-child, -horseman, -king, -leader, -martyr, -saint, -son, -soul, -woman*; b. attributive, as *hero-air, -apartment, -dust, -form, -race, -saga*; c. objective, as *hero-nurser*; d. similative, as *hero-like* adj.; e. **Hero-errant** [after *knight-errant*], a hero wandering in quest of adventures. Also HERO-WORSHIP.

1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 306 In the *hero-apartment, as it is called, besides the old Saxon warriors .. are to be seen the portraits of all the generals employed by king Augustus. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. Index 417 *Hero-children suckled by beasts. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* xii, *Hero dust Is vile as vulgar clay. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 147 If Persia be subdued, our *hero-errant must seek adventures at the Ganges. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 327 That *hero-form the Lusian standard rears. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iii. 68 The *hero-founder Nimrod. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 266 Alexander's genuine successor, the *hero-king of the race of Achilles. 1670 DRYDEN *Grenada* (Jod.), Thence *herolike with torches by my side..my love I'll guide. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* II. *To W. Blackburn* v, But there's a heavenly art t' elude the grave, And with the *hero race immortal kindred claim. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiii. 291, I thought I could hear our *hero-saint saying, 'I give my sword to the slave'. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. i. 6 Then the *hero-son of Atreus rose. 1880 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) II. 244 An almost unique presentation of a *hero-woman.

Hence (chiefly nonce-wds.), **Hero** *v. trans.*, to make a hero of; to honour as a hero. **He·ro-archy** [after *hierarchy*], rule or government of heroes. **He·rohead, -hood, -ship**, the state, position, or character of a hero. **Hero·latry** [after *idolatry*], hero-worship. **He·roless** *a.*, without a hero. **Heroo·gony** [cf. *theogony*], generation of heroes. **Heroolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to the history of heroes. **Heroo·logist**, one who writes or discourses of heroes. **Heroo·logy** (also *hero·logy*), a history of or treatise on heroes. **Hero·theism** [Gr. *θέος* god]: see quot.

1883 MRS. MITCHELL *Hist. Anc. Sculpt.* 212 Statues..not of gods, but *heroed mortals. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1858) 193 All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy (Government of Heroes). 1895 *Athenæum* 31 Aug. 284/3 The dim past, before the Olympian divinities had come southwards to absorb their predecessors and degrade .. their godhead to *herohead. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii, All his *herohood and insight. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 71, I was not nourished For lofty hero-hood. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 487 The distinction between *herolatry and theolatry, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece. 1882 *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 329/3 The history of Ireland is also almost—if we may use the term—*heroless. 1880 J. DAVIES in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 777/2 A brief and abruptly terminated *heroogony, or generation of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 510 Eusebius..was of opinion that those poetick fables were at first only historical and *herological. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. III. 195 Holland the *heroologist. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 257 A certain Mixture of Physiology and *Heroology or History blended together. 1880 J. S. STALLYBRASS tr. *Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* xv. I. 366 We may conclude that all the Teutonic races had a pretty fully developed Heroology. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 644 His three years of *heroship expired. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 *Herotheism, or the worship of deified men.

Herocane, obs. form of HURRICANE.

Herocism: see HEROISM.

Herodian (*hĭrō*ᵘdiăn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [ad. L. *Hērōdiān-us*, a. Gk. *Ἡρωδιαν-ός* of or pertaining to Herod, *subst. pl.* followers of Herod: see -IAN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Herod, king of Judæa (B.C. 38–4), or to members of his family of the same name; built by Herod. *Herodian disease*: phthiriasis or other loathsome skin disease, like that of which Herod Agrippa died (Acts xii. 23).

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 153 We may not wash our hands of crying, and from bloudy sins, and hug in our bosomes beloved, and Herodian sinnes, sinnes of higher tincture. 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 13 He dyed opportunely..to leave a mark of ignominy on himselfe by that Herodian disease. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Dec. 644 For the Herodian period of Jerusalem the chief, or rather only, authority is Josephus.

2. Blustering, grandiose, magniloquent; after the style attributed to Herod in the miracle-plays. (Cf. OUT-HEROD.)

1886 F. YORK POWELL in *Academy* 15 May 337/2 The plain sensible style of this book is pleasantly in contrast with the Herodian vein of many local histories.

B. *sb. pl.* A Jewish party, mainly political, who were partisans of the Herodian or Idumæan dynasty (chiefly under Herod Antipas, B.C. 4–A.D. 39), and lax in their adherence to Judaism. Hence *transf.* as a term of reproach.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xii. 13 Sume of phariseum and herodianum.] 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, Summe of the Farisees and Erodians. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 56 Prelats not preching are raþer pilats than prelatis, .. herodians of Heroud, not heyris of Crist. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* 451 They jumpe with Caesar, like the Herodians. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., F. Hardouin will have the Herodians and Sadduces to have been the same thing. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 163/1 The Herodians are not mentioned either by Philo or by Josephus in his enumeration of the Jewish sects.

Herodian (hĕrō*ᵘdiăn), *sb.*[2] [In sense 1, irreg. f. Gr. *ἑρωδι-ός* heron, heronshaw + -AN. In sense 2, f. mod.L. *herōdi-us*, repr. Gr. *ἑρωδιός*.]

†1. A heron. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xi. 19 The herodian, and the charadrion according to his kind.

2. *Ornith.* One of an order of birds, *Herodii* or *Herodiones*, comprising the herons, storks, ibises, and spoonbills.

†**He·roess.** *Obs.* Also 7 heroisse. [f. HERO + -ESS. Cf. rare Gr. *ἡρώισσα*.] = HEROINE.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martins* 48 That Heroisse [Q. Elizabeth] being departed. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 445 All th' heroesses in Pluto's house. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 4 July an. 1654, A Heroess so matchless in all degrees of Praise and masculine Renown. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 6, I then forgot all that Romances had taught me concerning the Disdain and Pride of their Heroesses.

Herohead, -hood: see HERO.

Heroic (hĭrō*ᵘik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hērōic-us*, Gr. *ἡρωϊκός* pertaining to heroes, f. *ἥρως* HERO. Cf. F. *héroïque* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a hero or heroes; characteristic of, or suitable to the character of a hero; of a bravery, virtue, or nobleness of character, exalted above that of ordinary men. a. Of actions, qualities, etc.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* 2 3our heroyque vertu is of mair admiratione, nor vas of valeria the dochtir of the prudent consul publicola. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 1 But evermore some of the vertuous race Rose up, inspired with heroicke heat. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 Requested..his death might be given him, by such a Heroicke hand as his, rather then perish by the rascall multitude. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1711 Samson hath quit himself Like Samson, and heroicly hath finish'd A life heroic. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 20 ¶ 4 There is something sublime and heroick in true meekness and humility. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*Milton! thou shouldst be living*', The heroic wealth of hall and bower. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 153 The choir of the cathedral..is rich in heroic dust. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 167 The heroic death of his father.

b. Of persons, etc.: Of the nature of a hero.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 78 Whereas hee, From Iohn of Gaunt doth bring his Pedigree, Being but fourth of that Heroick Lyne. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 84 To exceed the patterne of heroicke Ancestry. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 67 The Decans turn back, leaving their heroick Captaine Godgee slaine in the field. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 105 So noble and heroick a Bird. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 36 This would be to act over again the scene of the criminals condemned to the gallies, and their heroick deliverer. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 196 The distinction between the truly heroic ruler of the stamp of Cromwell, and the arbitrary enthusiast for external order, like Frederick.

2. Of or pertaining to the heroes of antiquity. *Heroic age* or *time*: that during which the ancient heroes existed; the period of Grecian history preceding the return from Troy.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 577 The Giant brood Of Phlegra with th' Heroic Race .. That fought at Theb's and Ilium. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. ii. 27 The ancient Mythologie, conteining fabulous narrations of the ancient Heroic times. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 881 Here found they Teucer's old heroic race. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 123 The period included between the first appearance of the Hellenes in Thessaly, and the return of the Greeks from Troy, is commonly known by the name of the heroic age, or ages. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 410. 553 The heroic-ideal is expressed with highest force in Hercules .. pre-eminently an Hellenic national hero. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 124 The simple hereditary monarchy of the heroic times.

3. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes; of a poem or poetry = epic; so *heroic poet.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 The most notable [denominations of poesie] bee the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick [etc.]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xi. (Arb.) 40 Such therefore as gaue themselues to write long histories of the noble gests of kings and great Princes entermedling the dealings of the gods, halfe gods or Heroes .. they called Poets Heroick, whereof Homer was chief and most auncient among the Greeks, Virgill among the Latines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 25 This Subject for Heroic Song. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 26 An Heroique Poem is certainly the greatest Work of Human Nature. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess. Poetry E. Nations* 185 In comparing Homer with the heroick poets who have succeeded him. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. vi. 100 The old heroic lays of Rome.

b. Of verse or metre: Used in heroic poetry. In Greek and Latin poetry it was the hexameter; in English, German, and Italian, the iambic of five feet or ten syllables; in French, the Alexandrine of twelve syllables.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 91 Andrew Morosini, who wrote the History of his time in Heroique Verse. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 88 The English Verse, which we call Heroique, consists of no more than Ten Syllables. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 267 In English we could commonly render one Greek heroic line in a line and a half of our common heroic metre. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Amer. Orient. Soc.* VII. 23 The third hemistich of the heroic measure.

c. Of the style or language used in heroic poetry; magniloquent, grand; hence, high-flown, exaggerated.

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 431 Whose living praises in heroick style, It is my chiefe profession to compyle. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Pref. (1845) 21 The Style of his Georgicks, as well Noble (if not strictly Heroick) as that of his Æneids. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 109 One dedicates in high heroic prose, And ridicules beyond a hundred foes. 1888 F. M. PEARD *His Cousin Betty* I. v. 106 John's prowess was painted in heroic colours. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/1 We publish this..because it expresses in inflamed and heroic language a theory which..is becoming quite undeservedly popular among a certain class of politicians.

4. Having recourse to bold, daring, or extreme measures; boldly experimental; attempting great things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 191 'Tis a Noble resolution to begin there where all the world has ended; and an Heroick attempt to solve those difficulties. 1836 GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 117 Dr. Andrew Buchanan .. has .. shown how iodine may be given in most heroic doses without producing any of the disagreeable effects .. on the digestive mucous membrane. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. lviii. 257 The country was in a temper to try heroic remedies. 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 7/2 Commonplace reforms, which heroic legislation has overlooked.

5. In statuary: Of a size between life and colossal. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 76 But in Haliartus there is..an heroic monument of Cecrops, the son of Pandion.

6. *humorously.* Unusually large or powerful.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xvii. 240 The men shaved themselves elaborately, cultivating heroic whiskers. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. iii. 20 His usual allowance was sixteen cups [of tea], all of heroic strength.

7. *Comb.* (parasynth.), as *heroic-built, -minded* adjs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 485 Her Husband..of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1372 *Condemn'd* to whipping, but *declin'd* it, By being more heroic-minded.

B. *sb.* †1. A man of heroic nature, a hero; *esp.* a personage of the heroic age, a demigod. b. Applied to a cavalier or royalist. *Obs.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xi. § 3 Many other particular circumstances of his [Homer's] gods assisting the ancient heroics. 1625 *Ibid.* v. xxi. § 4 Offering of sacrifices to the ancient heroics of Greece. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 143 O Lord..raise up the spirit of the Nehemiahs and such other Heroicks. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Round-heads* I. i, *Gill.* Heavens, Madam, I'll warrant they were Heroicks. *Lady L.* Heroicks! *Gill.* Cavaliers, Madam, of the Royal Party.

2. Heroic verse: chiefly in plural.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 4 When he was but yet a fresh-man in Cambridge, he..sent his accounts to his father in those ioulting Heroicks [Hexameters]. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 82, I wou'd prefer the Verse of Ten Syllables, which we call the English Heroique, to that of Eight. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 82 When this Heroicks only deigns to praise, Sharp Satire that, and that Pindaric lays. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 118 In heroicks, that may be admitted which ennobles, though it does not illustrate. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* I. 3 Some new Cervantes .. to write a mock heroic. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. Pref. (1815) 14 The various and legitimate harmony of the English heroic.

b. *pl.* Sarcastically applied to high-flown or bombastic language, or sentiments thereby expressed.

1700 FARQUHAR *Const. Couple* v. i, This is the first whore in heroics that I have met with. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xiv. 82 Miss Barnevelt took a tilt in heroics. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Concl.* 64 In mock heroics stranger than our own. 1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 308 Women, it is said, can write powerfully, but they cannot write moderately. They are always in hysterics or heroics. 1879

FROUDE *Cæsar* viii. 83 He [Cæsar] had no sentimental passion about him; no Byronic mock heroics.

†3. A heroic poet. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 172 Virgil .. To whom th' Heroics ever since Have sworn Allegiance as their Prince.

Hence †**Hero·ic** *v. nonce-wd*, in *to heroic it*, to write in heroic verse; **Hero·icism, Heroi·city, Hero·icness,** heroic character or quality = HEROISM; **Hero·icize** *v. trans.*, to make heroic; to exalt to the position of a hero; **Hero·icly** *adv.* = HEROICALLY.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 23 Homer of rats and frogs hath heroiqut it. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3. 190 There is more happynesse in the one, but more Heroicknesse in the other. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 148 Things to whet, not try Thine own Heroicism by. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1710 And heroicly hath finished A life heroic, on his enemies Fully revenged. 1673 *Rem. Humours Town* 59 You throw away your glorious Precepts, whilst you talk of Heroickness, to an impertinent and groveling Generation. 1847 FABER *Life St. Rose of Lima* p. xi, [A work] which treats of heroic virtue and what constitutes its heroicity. 1897 *Folk-Lore* Mar. 49 At times, as in the case of Arthur .. it has become wholly heroicised, and the semi-divine child has to conform to the heroic standard.

Heroical (hĭro·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = HEROIC *a.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The heroical factes of the Spaniardes of these days deserue so greate prayse. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* Ded. A ij b, One person of the exquisitest judgement, Heroicallest Spirit. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. Wks. (Globe) 490 Though you have courage in a heroical degree. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 319 The Bulk of Mankind are at a Loss to believe the Possibility of very heroical, generous, pious Actions. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. Wexf.* Introd. 19 He manifested a most heroical disposition at the battles of Ross and Fooks's Mill. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 83 She would imitate such heroical subjection of personal desires.

† b. Of persons: = HEROIC *a.* 1 b. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 59 His Mountaine Sire..Saw his Heroicall Seed, and smil'd to see him Mangle the Worke of Nature. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 16 That Heroicall Woman, Elizabeth late Queene of England. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* ii. 4 Luther, that Heroical Reformer, was Excommunicated by the Pope. 1743 in Entick *London* (1766) 417 To the memory of this most heroical person. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1826) I. 390 Mezentius, the most heroical of all the characters in that poem.

† c. Grand, magnificent. *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 Magnificent apparell both of stuffe and fashion exquisite and heroicall. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Heroicall*, beseeming a noble man, or magnificent. 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June, Verrio's invention is admirable, his ordnance full and flowing, antique and heroical.

2. = HEROIC *a.* 2.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 Howe excellently the Poet Homere had set forth his heroical factes. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 519 The fourth sort he makes of such as reigned in the Heroical days. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 1 When we read the history of heroical times and heroical men. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 92 Altar of heroes Troy, Troy of heroical acts.

3. = HEROIC *a.* 3.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, They count them poetes hye & heroicall. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 Xenophon..made therein [in *Cyropædia*] an absolute heroicall Poem. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 416 This division of the play — the heroical—is conceived in the very highest spirit of chivalry.

† b. = HEROIC *a.* 3 b. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 17 a, Heroical meter is so called of the valiaunt dedes of armes of noble men that be contained in it. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 377 To write in heroicall Verses. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 30 He..handled the same Argument in Heroicall verse.

4. = HEROIC *a.* 5.

1770 J. BARETTI *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* II. lv. 287 These statues are of that size that sculptors call heroical. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 249 We have set up in our hearts a grand image of him endowed with wit..and enormous heroical stature.

Heroically (hĭro·ikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a heroic manner; after the way of heroes; with exalted bravery and fortitude.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Not heroically in killing his tyrannical cousin. 1692-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 238 They represent it..as something heroically excellent, the top and height of the Christian profession. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. lxxxi. 285, I will bear this misfortune as heroically as I can. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. (1889) II. 445 The Jacobites..represented him..as a martyr who had heroically laid down his life for the banished King and the persecuted Church.

2. In the manner of heroic poetry.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 447 Whose Muse .. Doth like himselfe Heroically sound. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded., Some..if they were to write in blank verse, *Sir, I ask your pardon*, would think it sounded more heroically to write, *Sir, I your pardon ask*.

3. With 'heroic' medical or surgical treatment.

1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 She was the *protégée* of all the Ladies Bountiful in the neighbourhood, so that the doctors were afraid to treat her heroically.

Hero·icalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Heroic character or quality.

a 1648 DIGBY (cited by Ogilvie). 1689 *Answ. 2 Papers* 38 The Heroicalness of his Temper, and Nobleness of his Soul. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 121 In violent pain, that with all your heroicalness would make you mad.

Heroi-co·mic, *a.* [f. Gr. ἥρω-ς HERO + COMIC.] That combines the heroic with the comic; of the nature of a burlesque on the heroic. So **Heroi-comical** *a.*

1712-14 POPE (*title*) The Rape of the Lock. An Heroi-comical Poem. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iv. 211 An heroi-comic poem may therefore be justly esteemed as the most excellent kind of satire. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 241 The Heroi-comic Poem of *Il Malmantile Racquistato*. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* x. 135 As to the heroi-comical poem..it appears to have perished.

Heroid (hĭro·id). [ad. L. *Hērōides*, the title of the Epistles of Ovid, according to Priscian, a. Gr. ἡρωίδες, plur. of ἡρωίς heroine.] A poem in epistolary form, expressive of the sentiments of some hero or heroine: from the *Heroides* of Ovid, which take the form of letters to heroes from their wives or sweethearts.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVI. 166 The most important pieces in the first volume .. are Heroids, or heroic epistles; a form of composition probably invented by Ovid.

Heroify (hĭro·ifəi), *v.* [f. L. *hērō-em* HERO + -FY: cf. *deify*.] To make a hero of; to exalt to the position of a hero. Hence **Heroified** *ppl. a.*

1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/1 Lord Wellington was heroified in a similar manner. 1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 552 Representing both gods and heroes as having been mere earthborn men..deified or heroified after death as a recompense for services or striking exploits. 1882 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 13 That [statue] of a heroified pugilist, Euthymos.

†**Heroinal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *hērōīna* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a heroine.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 242 Her mellifluent and heroinal breast.

Heroine (he·ro,in), *sb.* (*a.*). Also 7 heroina, 8 heroin. [ad. L. *hērōīna*, -*īnē*, a. Gr. ἡρωίνη, fem. of ἥρως HERO: see -INE. Cf. F. *héroïne* (16th c.). The Lat. form was also in Eng. use in 17th c.] A female hero.

1. In ancient mythology, a female intermediate between a woman and a goddess; a demi-goddess.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Mt. Ida* v, Next Pallas that brave Heroina came. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. Argt., He sees the shades of the ancient heroines. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 149 Medea seems..to have descended..from the rank of a goddess into that of a heroine.

2. A woman distinguished by exalted courage, fortitude, or noble achievements.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 61 A Sardonix which he cut, representing the head of that famous Heroine [Queen Elizabeth]. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 85 To distinguish herself from among the Heroina's of the most famous Ages. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3796/12 Providence .. raised an English Heroine to dissipate the Designs of an Universal Monarchy. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 475 The greatest heroins have but one life. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. 667 Over Scotland..there were Presbyterian heroines very many, and Presbyterian furies not a few.

3. The principal female character in a poem, story, or play; the woman in whom the interest of the piece centres.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Ess. Paint.* 106 The other Saints have regard only to the Heroine of the Picture. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxxi. (R.), They .. forget the hero and the heroine, the poet and the poem. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 217 'Take Lilia, then, for heroine' clamour'd he, 'And make her some great Princess, six feet high'.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Heroine-like, heroic.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3810/4 A Soul truly Great and Heroine.

5. *Comb.*, as *heroine-like.*

1804 *Something Odd* I. 168 Without screaming, or fainting, or practising any other of the heroine-like graces.

Hence **He·roine** *v. nonce-wd.*, in *to heroine it*, to act or play the heroine; **He·roineship, He·roinism,** the condition or position of a heroine; **He·roinize** *v. trans.*, to make into a heroine.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) I. xviii. 71 She could not heroine it into so violent .. an extreme as one in her situation might have wished. 1778 *Hist. Eliza Warwick* II. 29 A noble effort of heroinism. 1815 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* III. 174, I therefore heroinized and Heloised myself as much as possible. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 290 The heroineship of the book has passed to one of the daughters of Lady Juliana. 1887 *Graphic* 16 Apr. 414 Both qualifications for heroinism are combined by Rhona Lascelles. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. xi. 210 Her sense of heroineship.

Heroism (he·ro,iz'm). [ad. F. *héroïsme* (17th c.), f. *héros* HERO.] The action and qualities of a hero; exalted courage, intrepidity, or boldness; heroic conduct.

[1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 158 A staine to their Honour, and an abatement to their Herocisme.]

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Sarah Chiswell* 1 Apr., Admire the heroism in the heart of your friend. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xii. § 27 *note*, Acts of heroism are in the very essence of them but rare: for if they were common they would not be acts of heroism. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 289 Heroism is active genius; genius, contemplative heroism. Heroism is the self-devotion of genius manifesting itself in action. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III. 270 No way has been found for making heroism easy, even for the scholar.

b. with *pl.* A heroic action or trait.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. v. 94 To call forth many evil tempers from the selfish, and many heroisms from the sympathetic. 1891 *Daily News* 18 June 5/2 The Sepoy revolt, the history of which is rich in heroisms of women.

Heroi·stic *a.* Of heroizing character.

1881 *Nation* (N.Y.) 18 Aug. 141 (Cent.) Agreeably..to the heroistic account of her, not only was she not called Ursula, but [etc.].

Heroize (hĭə·ro,aiz), *v.* [f. HERO + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make a hero of; to treat or represent as a hero.

1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 52 He was glad to escape the Trouble of heroizing them. 1883 'H. A. PAGE' *Vers de Société* 132 Did Mr. Elliott bear in mind how he was heroised in Edinburgh?

b. *spec.* To exalt into a mythological hero.

1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenæum* 15 Aug. 233/2 A heroized representation of the chief who was buried beneath the tumulus. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 138 The deceased seated on thrones as heroised ancestors in Hades. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 450 Ancestor worship..regards the dead man as heroised or even deified.

2. To make or render heroic.

1886 *West. Daily Press* 15 Dec. 3 The Laureate should heroise the nation which he represents, and inspire it with noble and radiant thoughts.

3. *intr.* To play the hero.

1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 2369 Heroize And speechify and sing-song.

Hence **He·roized** *ppl. a.*; **He·roizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Heroiza·tion,** exaltation to the position of a hero.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 521 No..heroization of a probably crazy or worthless individual. 1860 A. S. WINDSOR *Ethica* ii. 105 Heroizing is the radical vice of the day. 1891-7 [see HEROIZE *v.* 1 b].

Heroless, -logical, -logist: see under HERO.

Heromancy, obs. form of AEROMANCY.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xviii. 33 a, Heromancie that is a kinde of propheciyng by the Ayre.

Heron, hern (he·rən, hə̄n). Forms: *α.* 4 heiroun, 4-5 heroun, 4-6 heyron, -one, -oun, -un(e, (5 haron), 6 heeron, (herron), 6-7 hearon, 4- heron. *β.* 4-7 herne, (5 hearn), 5-7 hearne, 7 hearn, 5- hern. [ME. *heiroun, heyron*, a. OF. *hairon* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *héron* = Pr. *aigron*, Fr. dial. *égron*, Sp. *airon*, It. *aghirone*:—late pop.L. **hāgirōn-em*, deriv. of **hāgir-us* (Sp. *agro*), ad. OHG. **haiger, heiger* a heron.

The form *hern* is *archaic, poet.*, and *dial.*; but the word is often so pronounced, even when spelt *heron*.

A diminutive from the Romanic form appears in F. *aigrette*. OHG. *heiger* appears to be a by-form of **hreiger* (MHG. *reiger*, Ger. *reiher*, MDu. *reigher*, Du. *reiger*) cogn. with OE. *hrāgra* (:-**hraigron-*), heron.]

1. The name of a large natural group of long-necked long-legged wading birds, belonging to the genus *Ardea* or family *Ardeidæ*; especially and primarily, the Common or Grey Heron of Europe, *A. cinerea*.

α. 1302 *Regist. Whethamstede* (Rolls) II. App. D. 330 [Pro] heyruns et botors..xxii.*s.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 193 Me ret of þe heyrone þet he draȝþ uorþ his uader and his moder huanne hi byeþ ealde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 469 Thise ffauconers .. That with hir haukes han the heron [*v.rr.* heyroun, herowne, herouȝ slayn. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 29 Þo heroun is rosted..And eton with gynger as his kynde is. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 702/33 *Hec ardia*, a haron. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccevi. (R.), They toke their horses..and went into the feldes and founde plentie of heerons to flye at. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The herrons gaif ane vyild skrech. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Isopes frogges to whom..Iupiter sent a hearon to picke them in the hedes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 87 A kind of Herons of an admirable whiteness, about the bigness of a Pigeon. 1789 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 285 And heron, as resounds the trodden shore, Shoots upward, darting his long neck before. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The common heron may still be seen standing motionless, near ditches and pools of water.

β. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2272 The pavylon with the golden herne. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 439 Craunes and Herns shall be armed with larde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Heern, byrde [*v. rr.* heryn, hernel, *ardea*. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Herne a foule, *heron*. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 71 The Herne, by soaring shewes tempestuous showres. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i. (1651) 609 As an Hearn when she fishes, still and prying on all sides. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 146 Loud shrieks the soaring hern. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ci, The brook shall babble down the plain .. And flood the haunts of hern and crake. 1855 — *Brook* 23, I come from haunts of coot and hern.

b. With defining epithet, applied to other species of the genus *Ardea* and allied genera.

1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* vi. (1808) V. 10 A great store of soland geese (not vnlike to those which Plinie calleth water eagles, or (as we saie) sea herons). 1611 COTGR., *Aigrette*, a fowle very like a Heron, but White; a criell Heron, or dwarfe Heron. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 Many sorts of Fowles, as the gray and white Hearne. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 279 Lesser Ash-coloured Heron. A name for Night Heron, *Nycticorax Gardeni*. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 65 The egret and the night heron are, I believe, entirely extinct. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) II. 519 The Great White Heron (*Ardea alba*) can only be considered as an accidental visiter. *Ibid.* 531 The Squacco Heron feeds on small fishes, mollusca, and insects. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 416 Schlegel retained all in the genus *Ardea*, dividing it into eight sections, the names of which may perhaps be Englished—Great Herons, Small Herons, Egrets, Semi-egrets, Rail-like Herons, Little Bitterns, Bitterns, and Night-Herons. *Ibid.* 418 Large as is the common Heron of Europe, it is exceeded in size by the Great Blue Heron of America, *Ardea herodias* .. The Purple Heron of America, *Ardea purpurea*, as a well-known European species .. Heron, *A. purpurea*, as a well-known European species .. also deserves mention here. *Ibid.* 419 *note*, *Ardea ralloides* also deserves mention here.

..is the 'Squacco-Heron' of modern British authors—the distinctive name, given 'Squacco' by Willughby and Ray from Aldrovandus, having been misspelt by Latham.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *heron-crest, -plume*; *heron-* (*hern-*)*hawking*; *heron-like, -topped* adjs.; also **heron-bluter**, Sc. name of the snipe (Jam.); **heron-** (**hern**)**-dog**, a dog used in heron-hawking.

1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* iii, Chiefs of th' Uzbek race, Waving their *heron crests with martial grace. *a* 1613 Overbury *Newes, Countrey Newes* Wks. (1856) 174 That a courtier never attaines his selfe-knowledge, but by report. That his best embleme is a *hearne-dog. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4539/1 Their Majesties came to this Place, to see the Diversion of *Hern-hawking. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) I. 422 Heron-hawking being so favourite a diversion of our ancestors. 1611 Cotgr., *Haironnier*, of or belonging to, a heron; also, *heron-like. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 772 These heronlike falcons are distributed over the greater part of Africa. 1808 Scott *Marm.* iv. vii, His cap..was graced With the proud *heron-plume.

† **He·roner.** *Obs.* Also 4 **heroneer**, 6 **-eyr, heraoner**, 7 **herner.** [a. F. *héronnier* (OF. also *haironnier*) adj., in *faucon héronnier*, f. *hairon, héron*, Heron. Treated in Eng. as a sb. in apposition to *falcon*, and thence used alone.] A falcon trained to fly at the heron; also, *falcon heroner.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* iv. 385 (413) Ech for his vertu holden is for dere, Bope heroner, and faukon for ryuere. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1120 *Dido*, Ne gentil hawtein faucoun heroner. 1575 Turbery. *Faulconrie* 29 The facon gentle.. is a very good hearoner. 1599 Thynne *Animadv.* (1865) 39 But this 'heroner', is an especiall hawke..of moore accompte then other hawkes are, because the flighte of the Herone ys moore daungerous then of other fowles. 1611 Cotgr., *Faulcon haironnier*, a herner, a faulcon made onely to the heron.

Heronry, hernery (he·rənri, hē·ɹnəri). [f. Heron, Hern + -ry.] A place where herons breed.

a. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 671 To prouide therefore for a Heronrie or place to breed herons in. 1622-3 in Simpkinson *Washingtons* (1860) App. 41 Cutting the greate tree in the heronrow. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 Send me word .. whether the heronry consists of a whole grove or wood, or only a few trees. 1872 Jenkinson *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 25 It contains two or three wooded islets, upon one of which was a heronry.

β. 1603-4 *Act* 1 *Jas. I*, c. 27 § 6 So that hee or they shall not shoote in anye .. Gunne, within sixe hundreth paces of any Hernerie. 1786 W. Gilpin *Lakes Cumbld.* (1808) II. xix. 76 The screams of a hernery (the wildest notes in nature).

Heron's-bill. ? *Obs.* A book-name applied by Lyte to the British species of *Erodium* and *Geranium*; usually called Stork's-bill and Crane's-bill.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 There is found in this contrey diuers sortes of herbes, whose seedes be long and sharpe like to a Hearons beake or byl, the which for the self same cause, are all comprehended under the name and kindes of Hearons bill. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Aiguille*, Storkes bil, Cranes bill, Hearons bill, Pinkneedle. 1864 Prior *Plant-n., Heron's Bill*, from the shape of the seed vessel.

He·ronsew, -shew, -shaw. Now somewhat *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4-6, 9 *dial.* heronsew, -e (also 5 heroun-, heiroun-, heyroun-, heryn-sew(e, heronseu, 6 herensew, 8 herrensue, 8-9 heronsue, -seugh, *corrupt.* herrin-, herringsue). *β.* 5- hernsew, (5-6 hernesew, -e, 6 hearnsew, 7 hernseu, 9 *dial.* hernser, -sey, harnsa, -ser, -sey). *γ.* 6-9 heronshew, (6- hearonshew, 7 heronshoe, -showe, 9 *dial.* -sheugh, -shuf). *δ.* 5-7 hernshew, herneshewe, (6 hernshoe, hearnsheaw, 7 hearneshoe, 9 *dial.* herrinshouw). *ε.* 7- heronshaw. *ζ.* 6- hernshaw, (6 hearne-, 6-7 herne-, 7 hirnshaw(e). [ME. *heronsew*, etc., a. OF. *heronceau* (Palsgr.), earlier *heroncel*, pl. *-ceaux* (Godef.), dim. of *heron*.

The ending *-sew* for F. *-ceau* has in some dialects come down as *-sue, -sey, -ser*; but it also passed in 16th c. into *-shew*, afterwards popularly made into *-shoe, -show*, and *-shaw*. In the last of these forms it was erroneously taken by Cotgr. for *shaw* = wood. In coast dialects *heron-* or *hern-* is now frequently corrupted to *herrin', herring*, the shoals of which fish are said to be followed by herons.]

lit. A little or young heron; but in current use = Heron.

α. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 60, I wol nat tellen .. of hir swannes nor of hir heronsewes [*v.r.* heirounsewis]. 1409 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In iij herounseus emp., xv *d.* 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xv. (1870) 270 A yonge herensew is lyghter of dygestyon than a crane. 1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) II. 381 When to their view Appeared a long-legged heron-sue. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 30 Nivver did hullet, herrensue, or miredrum, mak sic a noise before. 1796 W. Marshall *E. Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Herrinsew*. 1825 Brockett, *Heronsew, Heronseugh*. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'As thin as a herring-sue', a tall lanky person. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 111 We got..two butterbumps and a heronsew.

β. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 450 Pygge rosted..and hernesewes. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 88 The heron or hearnsew is called Ardea for mounting aloft. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 392 The Heron or Hernsew is a fowl that liveth about waters. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Harnsey*, a heron. 1885 Swainson *Names Birds* 144 Harnser (Suffolk)..Hernsew, Heronseugh (Yorkshire).

γ. 1563 B. Googe *Eglogs* viii. (Arb.) 68 The Hearonshew mountes aboue the clouds, Ye Crowes ech other do cry; All this showes rayn. 1613 Markham *Eng. Husbandman* I. i. iii. (1635) 12 If Hernes or Heronshoes cry much in their flying. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* iii. 64 The young Heronshowes are with some accounted a very dainty dish. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* vi. vi, Capon, heron-shew, and crane. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Heronsheugh, heronseugh, heronshuf, heronsyueff, heerinseugh, a heron.

δ. 1575 E. Hake *Newes out of Powles Churchyd.* D ij b, Both Capon, Swan, and Hernshoe good. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 8 Wyre cagez..in them, liue Bitters, Curluz, Shooualarz, Hear[n]sheawz .. and such like deinty Byrds. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. v, Upon whose tops the Herneshew bred her young.

ε. 1678 Ray *Willughby's Ornith.* 277 The common Heron or Heronshaw. Thence 1768 in Pennant *Zool.* II. 339.

ζ. 1530 Palsgr. 187 *Heronceav*, an hernshawe. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 91 a, A Hearneshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of S. Peters Church in Cornehill. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. vii. 9 As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight At an Herneshaw, that lyes aloft on wing. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* III. 146 The Ilands..the English call Silly ..all abound with Conies, Cranes, Swannes, Hirnshawes, and other Sea birdes. 1867 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) II. 147 The only time I ever saw a hernshaw ('herrin'-shouw' the Annandalers call it) actually fishing.

† b. *Criel-Heronshaw* = Cryal *heron*, the Egret or Lesser White Heron. *Obs.*

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 176 All the Heronshaws, namely, the black, white, Criel-Heronshaw, and the Mire-dromble.

c. Phrase. *To know a hawk from a heronshaw.* Conjectural emendation of the Shaksperian 'I know a Hawke from a Handsaw', proposed by Hanmer (1744), who, being a Suffolk man, founded this on the East Anglian dialectal *harnsey, harnsa, harnser* (see *β*). Hence in later writers: see Handsaw.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1812) II. 11 Not to know the Hawk from the Heronshaw, was an old proverb taken originally from this diversion [heron-hawking]; but, in course of time, served to express great ignorance in any science. 1838 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 315 What claim I have to your attention as one that knows a hawk from a herring-sue, it is for yourselves to settle. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xxi. v. X. 94 The clever Elliot, who knew a hawk from a hernshaw, never floundered into that platitude.

¶ Erroneously explained by Cotgr. from Shaw a wood; whence in Kersey and later Dictionaries; but app. never really so used.

1611 Cotgr., *Haironniere*, a herons neast, or ayrie; a herneshaw, or shaw of wood, wherein herons breed. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hern-shaw* or *hernery*, a Place where Herns breed. 1755 Johnson, *Heronry, Heronshaw*, a place where herons breed. 1826 J. Thomson *Etymons Eng. Words, Hernshaw*, a heronry. [So in later Dicts.]

Heroogony, -ologist, -ology, -ship, -theism: see under Hero. **Heros**, obs. f. Hero.

Heroun, -e, obs. forms of Heron.

He·ro-wo·rship. The worship or adoration of heroes: a. of the deified heroes of antiquity and mythology; b. of heroic men generally.

1774 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 207 (Jod.) To the adoration of these [sun, moon, and stars] succeeded hero-worship in the deification of dead kings and legislators. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 778 Can it then be really true that hero-worship is a rational sort of idolatry? *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Meillerie* 62 Records of the past That prompt to hero-worship. 1840 Carlyle (*title*) On Heroes, Hero-worship and the heroic in History.

So **He·ro-wo·rship** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to worship as a hero; **He·ro-wo·rshipper.**

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, He marched down to the School-house, a hero-worshipper, who would have satisfied the soul of Thomas Carlyle himself. 1865 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 278, I have seldom seen a foolisher hero-worshipper. 1884 Edna Lyall *We Two* xxii. (1889) 184 Tell him..that you hero-worship Sir Michael Cunningham, the statesman of the age.

‖ **Herpes** (hē·ɹpiz). Also 7 **hirpes**, 8 **harpes.** [L., a. Gr. ἕρπης (ἑρπητ-) shingles, lit. a creeping, f. ἕρπειν to creep.]

1. A disease of the skin (or sometimes of a mucous membrane) characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles. (Applied widely to a number of cutaneous affections.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxi. (1495) 277 This euyll is callyd Herpes. *Ibid.* lxiii. 278 Suche a scabbe highte Herpes Cingula. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 111 The herbe fyue leue .. stayeth and holdeth back crepinge sores called Herpetas. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 391 Any sore that runneth on still and corrode as it goeth. [*margin*] Which also is called Herpes: as the shingles, wilde fire, and wolfe. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* v. 14 Hirpes or wild fire had invaded his whole legge. 1771 Mackenzie in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 17 A gentleman's son..with a herpes round the neck, which had proved extremely obstinate. 1842 T. H. Burgess *Man. Dis. Skin* 81 The formation of vesicles in groups upon an inflamed base, is always sufficient to distinguish herpes from other vesicular affections.

2. *Entom.* A genus of Coleoptera of the family *Curculionidæ* (weevils).

Herpetic (həɹpe·tik), *a.*[1] [f. Gr. ἑρπητ- (see prec.) + -ic. Cf. F. *herpétique.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of herpes; affected with herpes.

1783 J. C. Smyth in *Med. Commun.* I. 193 Herpetic spots and blotches. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 97 Those herpetic affections which so frequently appear among the children of the poor. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xix. 375 We saw the herpetic eruptions round their mouths.

So **Herpe·tical** *a.*, of the nature of herpes.

1767 A. Campbell *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous, herpetical, and incurable eruption of pustules.

Herpe·tic, *a.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἑρπετ-όν reptile + -ic.] Crawling, reptilian.

1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. I. Poems 1890 II. 63 An abject and herpetic Public Opinion is the Pope, the Anti-Christ, for us to protest against.

Herpetiform (həɹpĭ·tifɔm), *a. Path.* [ad. mod.L. *herpētiform-is*, f. *herpēs, herpēt-* Herpes.] Presenting the form or appearance of herpes.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1894 M. Morris *Dis. Skin* vi. 102 The vesicles are arranged in herpetiform groups.

Herpetism (hə·ɹpĭtiz'm). *Path.* [a. F. *herpétisme*, f. L. *herpēt-* Herpes: see -ism.] A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar diseases.

1856 in Thomas *Med. Dict.* 1891 W. A. Jamieson *Dis. Skin* x. (ed. 3) 144 French authors speak much of herpetism.

Herpetography[1] (hə̄ɹpėtǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ἑρπετόν creeping thing, reptile, f. ἕρπειν to creep, crawl + -graphy.] (See quot.)

1736 Bailey (folio) Pref., *Herpetography* .. a Description of creeping Things. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Herpeto·graphy[2]. [f. Gr. ἑρπητ- Herpes + -graphy.] A description of the disease herpes.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Herpetogra·phical** *a.*

1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Herpetographicus* .. of or belonging to herpetography: herpetographical.

He·rpetoid, *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. ἑρπετόν creeping thing, reptile + -oid.] Reptiliform; sauroid.

1889 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., The archæopteryx is a herpetoid bird.

Herpetology[1] (hə̄ɹpėtǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as Herpetography[1]: see -logy. Cf. F. *herpétologie.*] That part of zoology which treats of reptiles.

1824 Watt *Bibl. Brit.* III. *Subjects, Herpetology.* 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 333 *Reptiles*, This department of Natural History is frequently treated of under the general title of Herpetology. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 30/2 Indian reptiles..omitted in general works on Herpetology.

Hence **He·rpetolo·gic, He·rpetolo·gical** *adjs.*, pertaining to herpetology; **He·rpetolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to herpetology; **Herpeto·logist**, one versed in herpetology.

1828 Webster, *Herpetologic, Herpetological, Herpetologist.* 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 442 The dragon of modern Herpetologists. 1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 80 One of the links with the Saurians which establish its herpetological relationship. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 250 The most distinguished herpetologist in this country. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 320 Dr. Günther considers that herpetologically Egypt must be included in the Palæarctic region.

Herpeto·logy[2]. [f. as Herpetography[2] + -logy.] That part of pathology which treats of herpes; a description of herpes.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Dict.* 460 *Herpetography* .. a description of the different forms of herpes, as Herpetology, *Herpetologia*, is a treatise on the same. 1893 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* V. No. 17. 88 No. clxviii [of Catechism of Surgery] (*title*) Herpetology.

Herpeto·tomy. [f. Gr. ἑρπετόν reptile + -τομία cutting.] The dissection of reptiles; the anatomy of reptiles. So **Herpeto·tomist**, a dissector of reptiles. *In mod. Dicts.*

Herple, variant of Hirple *v.*

Herpolhode (hə·ɹpǭlhō̆ud). *Geom.* [f. Gr. ἑρπ-ειν to creep + πόλος pole + ὁδός way, path.] A plane curve described by the point of contact of an ellipsoid with a fixed plane, the centre of the ellipsoid being fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane.

1868 E. J. Routh *Rigid Dynam.* 329 The point of contact of the ellipsoid with the plane on which it rolls traces out two curves, one on the surface of the ellipsoid, and one on the plane..the second..is called the *herpolhode.*

Herrald(e, obs. forms of Herald *sb.*

Herre, obs. f. Hair; var. Harre, Her *sb.*, *Obs.*

Herreȝeld(a, -ȝelde, var. Hereyeld, *Obs.*

Herrie, Sc. form of Harry *v.*

He·rriment. *Sc.* [f. *herry*, Sc. form of Harry *v.* + -ment.] Harrying, ravaging, devastation.

1786 Burns *Brigs Ayr* 171 The herryment and ruin of the country. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 426 It was..the scene of continual spreaths, liftings, reavings, and herriments.

Herring (he·riŋ). Forms: *α.* 1 hǽring, -inc, -ingc, -incg, 1-7 hering, 4-6 heryng(e, 5-6 heeryng, 6 hearyng(e, 6-7 (8-9 *dial.*) hearing, (5 heirreng, hearrynge, 6 heyring, 7 heerring); *β.* 5 herryng(e, 6-7 herringe, 6- herring. [OE. *hǽring, héring* = OFris. *hêreng*, EFris. *hâring, -ink*, MLG. *harink, herink*, LG. *hering*, MDu. *harinc, herinc*, Du. *haring*, OHG. *hâring*, MHG. *hærinc*, G. *häring, hering.* The Romanic names, F. *hareng*, It. *aringa*, etc. are from OHG.

(The ulterior derivation of the WGer. *hâring* is uncertain: one conjecture is, ad. L. *hālec*, changed by popular etymology (Diez). Kluge thinks the OHG. and MHG. variant with short vowel, *hering*, was influenced by popular association with OHG. *heri* 'host,' as if 'the fish that comes in hosts'; but the shortening of the *e* in later Eng. (rare before 16th *c.*) appears to be merely phonetic. The vowel is still long in various dialects.)]

1. A well-known sea fish, *Clupea harengus*, inhabiting the North Atlantic Ocean, and coming near the coast at certain seasons in enormous shoals to spawn. It is an important article of food, and is the object of extensive fisheries on the British, Dutch, and Norwegian coasts. Also applied to other species of *Clupea.*

Battle of (*the*) *Herrings* (F. *bataille des harengs*), popular name of the battle at Rouvrai, 12 Feb. 1429, fought in defence of a convoy of provisions: see quot. 1548.

a. *a700 *Epinal Gloss.* 910 *Sardinas*, heringas. *c1000 Ælfric *Colloquy* in Wr.-Wülcker 94/13 Hæringcas and leaxas, mereswyn and stirian. *a1100 *Agv. Voc.* ibid. 319/13 *Taricus, uel allec*, hæring. *12.. *Charter of Ælfwig* (dated 1060–66) in *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 172, vi. merswin and ,xxx. þusenda hæryngys ælce eare. *c1300 *Havelok* 758 Keling he tok, and tumberel, Hering, and the makerel. *a1400 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 354 Euerych sellere of heryngе in þe lente. *c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 237/1 Heeryngе, fisshe. 1477 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 27 Heirreng for iiij a penny. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 340 He sold his heyring at his plesure. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 Fisher men .. vse commonly to conducte and conuey their hearing . sprottes and other fyshe to .. Kyngstone. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 106 This conflict (because the most part of the cariage was heryng and lenten stuffe) the Frenchmen cal, the .. battail of herynges. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 206 Two hearings every fish day. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 10 All Herings in abundance. *c1790 Lady Nairne *Song* '*Caller Herrin'*,' Who'll buy my caller herrin' [*Sc.* hairin']? They're no brought here without brave darin' [*other rimes* farin', despairin']. 1828 *Craven Dial., Heering, Hearing.*

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxi. (1495) 781 It is sayd that the camelion lyueth oonly by ayre .. the herryng by water. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 23 Feche & herryngе. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 136/19 Herring, *halec.* 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 111 Our Fish, especially our Herring, being..of general use for food throughout Europe. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiii. (1840) 231 The majority..were for pickling up the poor Dutchmen among the herrings; in a word,..for throwing them all into the sea. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 659 *Clupea mirabilis.*—The Herring of the North Pacific.

b. With qualifications, expressing the condition of the fish, or the way in which it is cured.

Black herring, a kind of cured herring. **Kippered h.**, = Kipper, q.v. **Mazy h.**, the highest brand of herring, which are full of roe. **Red h.**, a herring having a red colour from being cured by smoking; also *fig.*: see Red herring. **Round shore-h.**, herring salted just as they come from the water. **Split h.**, gutted herring cured and packed for the market. **White h.** (*a*) fresh herring; (*b*) herring salted but not smoked. **White-salted h.**, herring cured according to the French method by gutting and packing in a thick brine, in which they stand until they are finally packed in fresh lime and salt. (See also Bloated *ppl. a.*[1], Corved, Crux, Full *a.* 1 e, Green *a.*, Shotten *a.*)

*c1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 54 Cover þy white heryng .. þen cover red heryng and set abuſe. 1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 White herringes a laste, that is to say xij barrelles. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1566 They loue no pese porrege nor yet reade hearynges in lent. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vi. 32 Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 148 The English export into Italy great quantity of red Herrings. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/1 Salt used in the curing and making of White-Herrings. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 397, I begged him to give orders to send me some barrels of red herrings, caught and cured in Scotland. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Cured fish of various kinds—Black Herrings, Red Herrings, Kippers, Bloaters. 1888 *Argosy* 278 Fresh or white herrings, as they are called on the Norfolk coast, should be broiled.

c. Applied, with qualifications, to other fishes of the family *Clupeidæ*, or resembling them.

Branch herring, the alewife, *Clupea vernalis.* **California h.**, a species inhabiting the North Pacific, *C. mirabilis.* **Crake h.**, the scad. **Fall h.**, *C. mediocris.* **Freshwater h.**, the pollan, a variety of whitefish found in the loughs of Ireland, *Coregonus pollan.* **Garvie-h.**: see Garvie. **Lake h.**, the cisco, *Coregonus hoyi*, which abounds in Lake Ontario. **Ohio h.**, the skipjack, *Clupea chrysochloris.* **Rock h.**, a species of shad, *Alosa fixta.* **Round h.**, *Etrumeus sadina.* **Toothed h.**, the mooneye, *Hyodon clodalus.* Also **King of the herrings**, *Chimæra monstrosa*; also a species of ribbon-fish, *Regalecus glesne.* **Mother** or **Queen of the herrings**, the allise-shad, *Alosa vulgaris.*

1685 Ray & Willughby *Hist. Pisc.* ix. ix. § 9 *Clupea .. Angl.* A Shad, the Mother of the Herrings. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 364 Northern Chimæra. King of the Herrings .. is generally taken when in pursuit of shoals of Herrings. 1861 Couch *Brit. Fishes* II. 138 Crake Herring, Scad (North of Ireland) *Trichurus vulgaris.* 1865 *Ibid.* IV. 292 An attempt to obtain examples of the Pollan in Ireland was met with the reply that no fish was known by that name, although .. it was discovered that the Freshwater Herring was familiarly known to every one.

2. Proverbial phrases. †*Neither (no) barrel better herring, never a barrel the (a) better h.*: i.e. never one better than another, nothing to choose between them: see Barrel 4. *Neither fish, flesh, nor good red h.*: see Fish *sb.*[1] 4 c. *Dead as a h.*: see Dead *a.* 32 b. *I like not barrel or h.*: I dislike the whole of it. *Every h. should hang by its own head*: every one should stand on his own merits. Also *thick as herrings* (i.e. in shoals); *like herrings in a barrel*; *as thin as a herring.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 A foule olde riche widowe, whether wed would ye, Or a yonge fayre mayde, beyng poore as ye be? In neither barrell better hearyng (quoth hee). 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 For a ful reckning, I lyk not barrel or hearing. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 127 There was never a Barrel better Herring, one as rich and ill favoured as the other. 1795 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 234 Virtues thick as Herrings in their souls. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvi, 'Na, na! let every herring hing by its ain head.' 1824 Carlyle in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 262 It is the law in Yarmouth that every herring hang by its own head. 1891 N. Gould *Double Event* 117 (Farmer) People jammed inside like herrings in a barrel.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs.: as *herring-barrel, -boat, -curer, -fisher, -fishery, -fleet, -fry, -harvest, -lugger, -monger, -net, -pie, -scale, -season, -spawn, -time, -tub*; *herring-sized* adj.

1420 *Inv.* in *Linc. Chapt. Acc. Bk.* A. 2. 30. If. 69, 2d *heryngbarelles. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 466 And the Mast was one Cane as bigge as a Herring-Barrell. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxvii, He wadna for a' the herring-barrels in Glasgow [etc.]. *a1856 H. Miller *Cruise Betsey* vi. (1858) 99 A fleet of *herring-boats lay moored beside them. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 The charge of one hundred Last of *herring casks or barrels. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Herring-curer*, a gutter and salter of herrings. 1765 J. Brown *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 206 No *herring-drove, but a storm approacheth. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4058/5 The Sorlings went off to the *Herring-Fishers. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 Upon conference with some experienced in this *herring fishery. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 286/2 The principal herring-fishery off the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk commences in September and ends in the beginning of December. 1889 Edna Lyall *Hardy Norseman* iv. 39 We shall have the *herring-fleet back from Iceland before many days. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Anchowa*, *hering frie, *halecula.* 1865 H. H. Dixon *Field & Fern* iv. 65 Even the mild porpoise..is busy chasing the herring-fry. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 54 Backe returned the Caterer .. and powred downe the *herring merchant his hundred ducats. 1614 *Eng. way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 242 The *herring-mongers of Yarmouth. 1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Ane *harein nett. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 625 The particulars of her herring-nets, and of the warropes and other ropes, cords, and lines. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 71 Euery yeare about Lent-tide, the sheriffes of Norwich take certayne *herring pies ..and send them as a homage. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, The sheriffs are obliged by their charter to present the King with 12 herring-pies yearly. 1039 in Earle *Land-charters* 297 And hæfde hit him wel neh twelf monað and twegen *hæringe timan.*

b. Special combs.: **herring-brook** = Herring-pond; **herring-cooper**: see quot.; **herring-drift**: see Drift 11 b; **herring-gull**, a species of gull, *Larus argentatus*, which follows herring-shoals and preys upon them; **herring-gutted** *a.*, having a narrow, thin body like a herring; †**herring-hang**, a building in which herrings are hung to cure; **herring-hog** (*dial.*), the grampus; **herring-king** = King of the herrings (see 1 c); **herring-man**, a man engaged in the herring-fishery; **herring-pike**, a fish of the group *Clupesoces*; **herring-salmon**, a name of N. American species of *Coregonus*; **herring-silver** (see quot.); **herring-wife**, a woman who sells herrings; **herring-work**, herring-bone work (Ogilvie).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 451 Unknown on this side the *herring-brook. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, **Herring Coopers*, who make the casks in which herrings are packed. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* II. 514 *Herring-drift, 18 feet deep, 11 fathoms long. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/1 Arctic gulls, whose plumage differs from that of the *herring-gull. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 4/8 The herring-gull—the pirate of the sea. 1726 Arbuthnot *Diss. Dumpling* 9 Meagre, *Herring-gutted Wretches. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* 38 Lank-jawed, herring-gutted plebeans. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 106 They are hanged up in the *Herring-Hangs, or Red-Herring Houses. *c1640* J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole.. the *herringe hogge. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 10 We saw many Grandpisces or Herring-hogs, hunting the scholes of Herrings. 1884 Day in *Fisheries Exhib. Lit.* II. 165 The genus Chimæra .. as it makes raids upon the Herrings, it is called the '*Herring King'. *a1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 152 Not much vnlike the fisher men of Rye, and *Hering men of Yarmouth. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* Pref. 28 Its a hard world, when heerring men revile fishermen. 1836 Richardson *Fishes* 180 The *Herring salmon forms its [the namaycush's] principal food in Lake Huron. 1706 Phillips **Herring-silver*, Money formerly paid as an Equivalent for the Custom of giving a certain Quantity of Herrings for the Provision of a Religious House. 1611 Cotgr., *Harengiere*, a *Herring-wife; a woman that cries, or sells Herrings.

Hence **Herring** *v. trans.*, to manure with herring.

1880 Goode & Atwater *Hist. Menhaden* 249 (Cent.) In Maine they talk of land that has been herringed to death.

Herring-bone, *sb.* (*a.*)

1. The bone of a herring.

1652 *Season. Exp. Netherl.* 8. I was pleased to hear so rich a Towne..could be Founded on Herring-Bones. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. 709/2 The popular saying of being founded on herring-bones is as applicable to the thriving town of Wick, as Amsterdam.

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling in appearance the bones of a herring. a. *Sewing.* **Herring-bone stitch**, a kind of stitch in which the threads are set obliquely at equal angles on opposite sides of a line, or crossing each other: hence *herring-bone seam, thread.* Also absol. = *herring-bone stitch*, etc.

1659 Torriano, *A-spina pesce* .. the hearing-bone stitch. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 453 That kind of stitch called by sempstresses the herring-bone or a flat seam. 1866 R. Chambers *Ess.* Ser. I. 198 Causes your clothes to be .. embroidered in the herring-bone fashion. 1880 *Plain Hints* 24 Herring-bone, called 'cat's teeth' in the West of England, is the name of the stitch used for flannel work.

b. *Arch.* Applied to a kind of masonry and of paving in which the stones or tiles are set obliquely in alternate rows so as to form a zigzag pattern: as *herring-bone ashlar, balk. bond, work*, etc.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 238 They make a good Pavement, and..[it] looks handsomly, especially if laid Herring-bone fashion. 1836 Parker *Gloss. Archit.* s.v., The interior, or backing, of Roman walls is often of irregular herring-bone work. 1848 *Rickman's Archit.* App. 36 Rude and wide jointed rag-work, with some herring-bone. 1853 *Archæol.* XXXV. 384 The walls to this room were 3 feet thick, with herring-bone masonry. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* v. (1869) 157 Urns .. decorated by..incised patterns in which the chevron or herring-bone constantly recurs.

c. *Weaving* and *Clothmaking.* Applied to stuffs in which a zigzag pattern (as in b) is worked: as *herring-bone twill, weaving.* Also *absol.* A stuff having a herring-bone pattern.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 53. 63 Barragons and fustians, herringbones, thicksets..dimities and velveteens, for which Bolton was famous. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Herringbone-twill*, a name by which a soft slight dress material is known. 1887 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 With an interwoven corded stripe, with chevron or herring-bone weaving between.

d. *Carpentry.* Herring-bone bridging, so absol. *herring-bone*, 'strutting-pieces between thin joists, diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

He·rring-bone, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To work with a herring-bone stitch. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1787 Mrs. Trimmer *Econ. Charity* 79 Plain linen Caps, with binders herring-boned with coloured Cruel. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* II. 101 She has been teaching me how to herring-bone. 1880 *Plain Hints* 25 The raw edge should be herring-boned down about four or six threads deep.

2. *trans.* To mark with a herring-bone pattern.

1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* III. v. 101 A sanded floor, herring-boned with a broom. *Ibid.* xv. 307 The herring-boned sand of the floor.

Herring-buss. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. Du. *haring-buis*: see Buss *sb.*[1]] A two- or three-masted vessel used in the herring-fishery.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 636 To seek out the said Herring Busses, and to buy of them their herrings. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2684/3, 7 or 8 French Frigats and Privateers .. fell in with our Herring-Busses. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. v. (1869) II. 93 The tonnage bounty upon the herring-buss fishery. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. v, The common fleet of herring-busses and whalers.

†**Herring-cob.** *Obs.* [See Cob *sb.*[1] 8.] The head of a herring; *fig.* a stupid head: cf. Cods-head. (In Dicts. from Littleton onward, erroneously given as 'a young herring'.)

1594, 1632 [see Cob *sb.*[1] 8]. 1678 Littleton *Lat. Dict.* s.v. *Cob*, A herring-cob, *Halecula.* 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Herring-cob*, a young Herring. 1719 D'Urfey *Pil to Purge Melanch.*, The rubbish and outcast of your herringcobs invention.

Herringer (he·riŋəɹ). [f. Herring + -er.] a. One who goes herring-fishing. b. A boat used in herring-fishing.

1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* xiv, A lot of long-shore merchant-skippers and herringers, who went about calling themselves captains. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 2 May 11/2 We are not going to ride to a mile and a half of netting, like a herringer of the Minch.

Herring-pond. *humorous.* The sea or ocean, esp. the North Atlantic ocean.

1686 J. Dunton *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 19 I'le send an account of the wonders I meet on the Great Herring-Pond. 1689 in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 My sometime Friends and Allies on the other Side the Herring-pond. 1729 Gay *Polly* I. Wks. (1772) 146 How little are our Customs known on this side the herring pond. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 498 We hired a boat to cross the herring pond Which intersects great Britain and fair France. 1861 Mrs. H. Wood *E. Lynne* I. ii. (1888) 157 I'd send them over the herring-pond if I could.

‖ **Herrnhuter** (he·rnhū·tər). Also 8 **Herren-, Hern-**, 8–9 **-hutter.** [f. *Herrnhut* (lit. the Lord's keeping), the name of their first German settlement on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony. See quot. 1753.] One of the sect of 'United Brethren' or Moravians.

1748 *Whitehall Evening-Post* No. 449 An Edict is published against the Moravian Brethren, or .. Herrenhutters. [1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/1 Between this wood and the town or village is an hill called *Huthberg*, i. e. *Townguard Hill.* This gave occasion to the colonists to call themselves *Huth des Herrn*, and afterwards *Herrnhuth*, i.e. the guard or protection of the Lord.] 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Swallow* iv, Thou hast heard the lowing heifers On some good Herrnhuter's farm [in S. Africa]. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 189 His spiritual songs .. now stand in the hymn-book of the Herrnhuters.

Hence **He·rrnhutism, Herrnhu·tenism, Herrnhu·tianism**, Moravianism.

1753 *Scots Mag.* May 212/1 Herrnhutism does indeed .. appear to be .. essentially evil. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 188 Pietism of mystic tendency culminated in Count..Zinzendorf .. and Herrnhutenism. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1604 Mysticism entered into various combinations with Pietism, Herrnhutianism [etc.].

Herrod, -old, -owd, obs. ff. Herald *sb.*

Herry, -ye, Sc. forms of Harry *v.*

Herrylle, obs. form of Earl.

Hers (hɜɹz), *poss. pron.*[1] Forms: 3–5 **hirs, hiris**, 4–5 **hires**, 5 **heres, -is, heerys, hyres**, 5–6 **hyrs**, 5– **hers.** [In form, a double possessive, f. poss. pron. *hire*, Her, thus *hires, her's, hers* (cf. *ours, yours, theirs*), app. by association with the possessive case in such phrases as 'a friend of *John's*', whence 'a friend of *her's*', formerly 'a friend of *her* (*hire*)'. Of northern origin; the midland and southern equivalent being Her's.]

The absolute form of the possessive pronoun **Her**, used when no noun follows: = Her one, her ones; that or those pertaining to her. (=F. *le sien, la sienne, les siens*, Ger. *der, die, das ihrige*.)

13.. *Cursor M.* 8608 (Göttt.) Fra hir fere scho stal hir barn, And laid bi hir hirs [*Trin.* And leide hiren þere] so for-farn. *Ibid.* 20016 (Cott.) Hirs [*v.rr.* hiris, hiren] am i wit all þat i can. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxix. 16 She is maad hard to hir sones, as thoȝ thei be not hiris. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 221 Ffor this was his desir and hire [*Petw. MS.* hers] also. — *Man of Lavv's T.* 129, I moot been hires [*v.rr.* hers, hirs], I may noon oother chese. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 1 To oure lordys wurschip and his holy moders and hyres. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 219 [She] registered her selfe and hers, as persones there privileged. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 59 As mine on hers, so hers is set on mine. 1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 464 Shee was forced to confesse her's was the fault. 1841 Miall in *Nonconf.* I. 257 They must be hers of her own right.

b. *Of hers* = belonging to her.

1478 J. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 812 III. 219 Aftyr the dyssease of a steppe modyr of hyrs. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 70 A..neybur of herys [*printed* herns]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 321 b/2 This lady..buryed them secretely in a felde of heerys. *c* 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 293 (1810) 302 These her eleemosinary acts of hers are almost vanished. *Mod.* She mentioned the matter to a friend of hers.

†c. Formerly used for the first of two possessives followed by a substantive, as *hers and my father*, now *her father and mine*.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* v. v. 186 Hers and mine Adultery. 1707 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4356/2 Her Majesty..is very sensible of their Zeal for Her's and the Publick Service.

†**Hers,** *poss. pron.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 heoris, 4–5 heres, heris. [Formed in same way as prec. on Her 'their'; supplanted by Theirs before 1500. A southern equivalent was Hern[2]. The earlier form was *here, hire*, etc.] = Theirs.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) Þei helde heres [*v.rr.* þairs, þaires] was þe lond, For þei hadde þe ouer hond. *Ibid.* 22578 And þo to hores [*v.r.* heris] vche a burne. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 300 Pore men..þat hauen greet neede for hem & heoris. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 133 Crist forsoke his wille; þei seken hers be it riȝt or wronge. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 397 If Y..consente not for me and my Successours in my name and heris for to fulfille [etc.].

Hers(e, Sc. forms of Hoarse.

Hersale, obs. var. of Hirsel, flock.

†**Hersall.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A Spenserian shortening of Rehearsal. Cf. Hersing.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xi. 18 With this sad hersall of his heavy stresse The warlike Damzell was empassiond sore.

Herschel (hə·ɹʃel). *Astron.* A name proposed (and to some extent used) for the planet now called Uranus, after its discoverer, Sir William Herschel in 1781.

1819 *Pantologia, Herschel*, the name by which several astronomers call the primary planet discovered by Dr. Herschell in March 1781. 1878 Newcomb *Pop. Astron.* 355 Herschel proposed to call the new planet Georgium Sidus ..Lalande thought the most appropriate name of the planet was that of its discoverer, and therefore proposed to call it Herschel.

Herschelian (həɹʃe·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. proper name *Herschel* + -ian.]

Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738–1822), or his son Sir John Herschel (1792–1871). *Herschelian* (*telescope*), a form of reflecting telescope having a concave mirror slightly inclined to the axis. *Herschelian rays*, the ultra-red heat rays of the spectrum, the existence of which was first proved by Sir W. Herschel.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 310, I looked at the planet with an Herschellean four and seven-feet reflector. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 155 The Newtonian and Herschelian telescopes having very small angles of aperture, will admit of concave metals with spherical figures. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 58 A seven feet Herschelian.

So **Herschelic** *a.* = prec.

1874 Fiske *Cosmic Philos.* I. I. 19 Beyond the red..lie the so-called Herschellic rays, of least refrangibility.

Herschelite (hə·ɹʃeləit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after Sir John Herschel: see -ite.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, now considered a variety of chabazite.

1825 T. Thomson *Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. X. 262 Dr. Wollaston..has examined chemically a small quantity of Herschelite. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 437 Herschelite .. accompanies phillipsite in a lava at Aci Castello.

Herse (həɹs), *sb.* Also 5 hierche, 6 hersse, 6–7 hearse. [a. F. *herse* (12th c. in Littré) harrow:—L. *hirpex, hirpic-em*, large rake used as a harrow. The same word which, in a different group of senses, has now the form Hearse.]

†1. A harrow, for agricultural use. Also b. A harrow used for a cheval-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches with the points upward to obstruct the enemy. *Obs.*

[1454 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 555/1, 2 new herciæ sive canill @ /8.] 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, He kembyd his heer wt an hierche in stede of a combe. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Herse* is also a harrow, which the besieged, for want of *chevaux de frise*, lay either in the way, or in breaches, with the points up, to incommode the march as well of the horse, as the infantry.

c. A portcullis grated and spiked. *Hist.*

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Herse*, in Fortification, is a Lattice in the form of a Harrow, and beset with many Iron Spikes. It is usually hung .. that the herse may fall, and stop up the Passage..or other Entrance of a Fortress. 1841 *Archæologia* XXIX. 62 The..absence of the Herse is very unusual, and can only be explained, under the supposition that there was one at the porch of entrance, now fallen.

d. *Her.* A charge representing a portcullis or a harrow.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxi. [clxvii.] 501 The deuyse in y' Standerde was a Herse golde, standyng on a bed goules.

†2. *Mil.* A form of battle array. Cf. Harrow *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

The actual arrangement is much controverted.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxx. 156 The archers..stode in maner of a herse, and the men of armes in the botome of the batayle. *Ibid.* clx. 195 Men of armes afote and archers afore them, in maner of a herse. 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* I. 92 To place the like number in an hearse or square Battaile. *Ibid.* 93 Sometime by reason of the ground it is necessarie to bring such a number into an hearse or twofolde battaile which maie be more auailable then the quadrant battaile. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. conc. Weapons* 30–33. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* xciv. (1643) 300 The Hearse Battell .. is when the depth doth manifold exceed the length, thrice at the least. 1884 R. F. Burton *Bk. of the Sword* 245 The Phalanx or oblong herse was irresistible during the compact advance. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 432, etc.

3. A frame on which skins are dried: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 513 They [skins] must be set to dry in such a way as to prevent their puckering, and to render them easily worked. The small manufacturers make use of hoops for this purpose, but the greater employ a *herse*, or stout wooden frame.

Hence **Hersed** *a.*, drawn up in the military formation called a herse.

1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* II. 88 From his hersed bowmen how the arrows flew Thick as the snow-flakes.

†**Herse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OE. type **hersian*, related to *herian* Hery, as Halse *v.*[1] is to Hail *v.*[2]] *trans.* To glorify or extol.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hiȝe þe ere hersid & herid of ȝoure strenthe. *Ibid.* 2498 Þe hiȝere I here him enhansed & hersude his name.

Herself (həɹse·lf), *pron.* [OE. *hire self, selfre*, f. *hire* Her, *dat.-acc. pers. pron.* + Self. *Self* was in OE. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pronoun; e.g. *héo self, hire selfre, híe selfe*; the dative form is the source of the modern use. For the history of the constructions see Self.]

I. Emphatic use. = Very her, very she, that very woman, etc. = L. *ipsa*.

1. As dative and (later) general objective.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 [Ysaie] nemnede hire cun to more and hire su[l]f to gerde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 347 Þan suld he say to hire-selfe sadly þire wordis. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 Men did more earnestly .. seke Vertu for hir selfe. *Mod.* She was told that it was meant for herself.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 157 Heo werð hire self waschen of hire fule sunnen. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 98 And Iulia her selfe did giue it me. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 60 Envy her self at last..Shall give her Hands. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xviii. ¶ 10 He .. went in pursuit of Hansi herself. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 43 Sparta herself forming the first. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* vi. (1875) 78 The Saracen wasted the Mediterranean coasts, and sacked Rome herself. *Mod.* I heard it from a lady who herself was present.

3. Taking the place of the nominative pronoun.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10822 (Göttt.) Of þat ellde hir self was in [*Cott.* þat sco was in]. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 266 Sone as hire selfe it sawe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4642 Hir seluyn is wrothe, And has wroght vs þis wedur. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 81 The iealous ore-worne Widdow, and her selfe..Are mighty Gossips. 1808 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 112 A determination .. that herself and her allies will demand from Great Britain *no renunciation of her maritime* principles. 1814 Byron *Lara* II. xxv, Herself would..seat her down upon some linden's root.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be, become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by herself. *To be herself*: to be in her normal condition of mind and body, to be in full possession of her faculties: see Self.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 453 Oure lady wente here seluyn alone. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 408 There sche travaylyd of a chylde, Hyrselfe allone, withowtyn moo. 1636 Massinger *Gl. Dk. Flor.* IV. ii, Being herself, then, She must exceed his praise. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The more she looks, the more her fears increase At nearer sight; and she's herself the less.

c. By Welsh or Gaelic speakers (or in ridicule of their speech) *herself, her own self* (*her nain sel'*) is used in the same way as Her *pers. pron.* 2 b.

c 1707 in *Scot. Antiq.* (1898) XII. 105 Her nane sell does not well farstand tese Nice Points. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxix, It was either ta muckle Sunday herself, or ta little government Sunday. 1828 [see Her *pers. pron.* 2 b].

II. Reflexive use. = L. *sibi, se*; Ger. *sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Heo hæfde hire sylfre ȝeworht þæt mæste wite. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Ha nauehð nawt freo of hire seluen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19790 Bi hir self sco satt vp-right. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvii. 67 As a woman disperate and from herselfe. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeth pure in herselfe. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2581/4 Much inclined to talk to her self. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 304 Made her .. Swerve from her duty to herself and us.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) She constreynede and shronk hyr selues. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 30 She about her white swere It did, and henge hir selven there. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xvi. 62 She hath habandonned hersilfe..to receyue the false eneas. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 256 Syne for disdene alace! her selfin slew. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 27 He had been taken by the enemy, if the first legion had not opposed her selfe. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 216 She supported herself .. with a greatness of soul altogether incredible. 1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 303 You have..Perplext her, made her half forget herself.

III. From the 14th c. probably, as in the corresponding *his self*, there has been a tendency to treat *her* as the possessive pronoun, and *self* as sb., whence such expressions as *her very self, her own self, her good, dear, sweet self*, and the like. See Myself, Self.

(The formal identity of *her* personal pron. and *her* possessive (cf. *c* 1200 in 1) conceals the difference which is manifest in the parallel *himself, his very self.*)

Hership (hē·ɹʃip). *Sc. arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: 4–7 heir-, 5–6 her-, 6 hir-, hayr-, hear- (heirst-), heiri-, herry-, 6–7 hair-, -schip(e, -schyp(e, (-scheip), 6– hership. [f. Here army, host, or stem of OE. *hergan*, ON. *herja*, to Harry + -ship: cf. ON. *herskap-r* 'warfare, harrying,' which may be the actual source.]

1. Harrying, pillage, plundering, devastation; a warlike incursion, or foray; harrying of cattle.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IX. 298 [The king] heryit thame on sic maneir, That..neir fifty ȝheir, Men menyt the heirschip of bouchane. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 942 On Inglismen full gret herschipe thai maid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 23 Maist extreme violent spulȝee ande hairschip of ther mouabil gudis. 1572 *Compl. Inkab. Elsdon* in *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v. *Har*, Night reffes and hearships by the thiefes of Easte and West Tividall. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III*, 60 The paine of slavchter, reif, destructions and heirshippis .. It is statute that na man vse any .. heirschippis, birning, Reif, slauchter, in time to come. 1814 Scott *Wav.* XV, The committing of divers thefts, reifs, and hershipps, upon the honest men of the Low Country. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xlii. *note*, Her'ship, a Scottish word which may be said to be now obsolete; because, fortunately, the practice of 'plundering by armed force', which is its meaning, does not require to be commonly spoken of.

2. A harried condition; hence, ruin, distress, famine, caused by robbery with violence or the like.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* XI. xi. (Jam.), The landwart pepyll be thir waris war brocht to sic pouerte and heirschip, that thair land was left vnsawin and vnlabourit. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 109 Bryngand thame to pouertie, To hounger, hirscheip, and rewyne. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Will.* 8 Trubland Gods people with skarsnes, povertie, and outer hairschip.

3. Booty, plunder; esp. cattle forcibly driven off.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 117 All the heirschip, tane wes of befoir, To euerilk steid tha gart agane restoir. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 46 (Jam.) The track at last he found, Of the ca'd hership on the mossy ground.

‖ **Hersillon.** *Obs.* [F. *hersillon*, f. *herse*.] 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Hersillon*, in Fortification, is a Plank stuck with Iron Spikes, for the same use as the Herse. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hersillon*, a Plank Ten or Twelve Foot long stuck full of Nails, with the points up.

Hersing. *Obs.*, shortened f. Rehearsing.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* li, With-outun any hersing [*other MSS.* more lettynge], There diȝte was thayre saȝtenyng.

†**Hersoun,** *v. Obs. rare.* [app. for *hersen*, extended form of Herse *v.*: cf. *halson*, Halsen *v.* similarly formed.] *trans.* To glorify, do honour to.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1600 Bowes hym downe .. And hersouns þat haly name þat he byheld written.

Hersute, obs. form of Hirsute.

Hert(e, obs. ff. Hart, Heart, Hurt.

Hert, obs. f. *art*, inflection of Be *v.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20219 Sun þou hert [*v.r.* ert] of heuen king.

Herte-bren, obs. form of Heartburn.

†**Herten,** *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *hert*, Hart + -en[4].] Made of the skin of a hart.

13.. *Horn Childe* xxix. in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* (1802) III. 293 Therwith herten gloves to, Swiche was the maner tho.

Hertfordshire (hā·ɹtfɹdʃəɹ, hā·ɹt-). Formerly Hart-. [Name of an Eng. county.] In phrase *Hertfordshire kindness*: see quots.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1811) I. 427 'Hartfordshire kindness.' This is generally taken *in a good* and grateful sense, for the mutual return of favours received. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hartfordshire-kindness*, Drinking to the same Man again. 1738 Swift *Pol. Convers.* ii. *Lord Sm.* Tom, my service to you. *Nev.* My Lord, this moment I did myself the honour to drink to your Lordship. *Lord Sm.* Why, then, that's Hertfordshire kindness. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Hartfordshire kindness.* That is, any one drinking back to his right-hand man; i.e. the person who immediately before drank to him.

Herth(e, obs. ff. Hearth, Earth. **Hertpeny, -ston,** obs. ff. Hearth-penny, -stone. **Herto-geines,** in opposition to this: see Here *adv.* 16.

Herust, heruest, -vist, obs. ff. Harvest.

Her-ward, originally *to her-ward*, towards her: see -ward.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 113 b, To redresse Jason and Argos to herward. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 68 But the Lion..

bent his race to her-ward. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 108 Amphilanthus .. was then looking from her-ward, carelesse of her.

†**He·ry**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 hęrian, hærian, hęrġan, 2–4 herien, 3 hærien, heryhe, 3–5 herye, 4 herię, (heyre), 4–6 herie, herry, 4–7 hery. *β.* [1 hereþ, herede], 3 hæren, huren, heoren, 4 here. [OE. *hęrian, hærian*:—WGer. **harjan*, **hęrjan*, Goth. *hazjan* to praise, glorify, extol: cf. OHG. *harên*, OS. *harôn* to cry, shout. In OE., *hęrian* (*hęrġan, hęrigan*) was conjugated, pres. *herie* (*herige, herġe*), *herest, hereð, heriað*, pa. *herede*, pa. pple. *hered*; thence in ME. arose two types, *hery, heriest, herieþ, heriede*, etc., and *here, herest, hereþ, herede*, etc.; the latter coincided in form to some extent with HEAR, with which it was app. sometimes confused: see the quots. from Layamon.]

trans. To praise, glorify, exalt, honour, worship.

a. c 735 *Cædmon's Hymn* 1 in *O. E. Texts* 149 Nu scylun hergan hefaenricaes uard [*later vers.* in *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv, Nu sculon herigean heofonrices weard]. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cl. 2 Hærgað hine in mæhtum his. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 8 Ic nat..for hwy ge þa tida swelcra broca swa wel hergeað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 560 Ne hera ðu nænne man on his life. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Disses deiȝes hehnesse is to heriane. *c* 1205 LAY. 6234 We wulleð þine men beon þine mon-scipe herien. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxlvii. 12 Heryhe þou þi God. 1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 16 Summe errende herieden [1388 worschipiden] doumbe edderes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 560 God they thanke and herye. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlviii. 3 Sunne and moone, herie ȝe hym; alle sterris and liȝt, herie ȝe hym. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3130 Nowe honoures it king and prince & heries the glorioune name. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 10 Nor Pan to herye, nor with love to playe. 1590 — *F. Q.* II. xii. 13 For Apolloes temple highly herried. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. (1748) 364 And Thanet..even to this age doth hery Her Mildred.

β. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Greg. Past.* xlviii. 373 Dæt ðæt..mon hereð. 971 *Blick. Hom.* 13 Heo Drihten herede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þus ha hine hereden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 167 He herede him ouer alle men. *c* 1205 LAY. 2389 He wolde..his godd hure [*c* 1275 herie]. *Ibid.* 13900 þa we .. heoreð heom mid mihte. *Ibid.* 16281 God ich wulle hæren [*c* 1275 herie]. *c* 1250 *Hymn* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 Iherd ȝebeo þin holi nome. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1634 þe lorde forto here. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Trin.) 250 He herede god, and made him glad.

Hence †**He·ried** (**hered**) *ppl. a.*, praised, glorified, exalted. Also †**He·ryer** (OE. *hęrġere*), worshipper. †**He·ryful** *a.*, praiseworthy.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 124 Þætte .. ðv hæbbe herġeras [*laudatores*]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 94 If ony be heriere of God hem he hereþ. 1382 — 2 *Kings* x. 19 That he distruye alle the heryeris [1388 worschipers] of Baal. 1382 — *Dan.* iii. 25 Blessid art thou, Lord God of our fadris, and heryful [1388 worthi to be heried] or worthi to be preyside. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1637 Þe hered haly name. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 54 With Gods herried order kendled.

Hery, obs. form of EERIE.

Herycano, obs. form of HURRICANE.

†**He·rying**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 1 herung, -ing, 2 -unge, -inge. *β.* 2 herięinge, 3 heriung, 3–4 heriing, 4 herying(e, -yng, 4–5 heriyng(e, 5 hereynge. [OE. *hęrung, hęring*, f. *hęrian* HERY *v.* + -ING [1].] Praising, praise; glorification. With *a* (and *pl.*) A song of praise.

a. c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 435 On ðære heringe ðæs eadgan weres. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 60 For manna herunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Biuoren him sungun þisne lofsong heliliche to heringe.

β. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Him to luue and heriȝinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 148 A windes puf of wordes hereword; of monnes heriunge. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxvi. 30 An ympne, or heriynge, seid, thei wenten out in to the mount of Olyuete. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 617 To monnes hele and his hereynge.

Herytes, *Obs.*: see HERITRESS.

Herywater, var. HARRY-WATER, *Obs.*

Hes, *pers. pron.* her, them: see HISE.

Hes, var. ES *Obs.*, carrion; north. f. *has* (see HAVE *v.*); obs. f. *is* (see BE *v.*).

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19422 (Edin.) 'Quebir hes þis .. soþe oþir nan.'

Hesitance (he·zităns). [f. L. *hæsitāntia* (see next and -ANCE).] Hesitation.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 44 Yet there may be, in faith, .. haesitance and wavering. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* iii. (1863) 55, I know not how any could preach consistently, and without hesitance and regret. 1849 D. G. MITCHELL *Bath Summ.* (1852) 167.

Hesitancy (he·zitănsi). Also 7 hæs-. [ad. L. *hæsitāntia* stammering, f. pres. ppl. of *hæsitāre* to HESITATE: see -ANCY.] The quality or condition of hesitating; indecision, vacillation; an instance of this.

1617 J. HALES *Serm.* 1 It brought..a preservation against all doubt and hesitancy. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 155 Without the least demure or haesitancie. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 69 Such hesitancies as these are weeds of the richest soils. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* I. xii. 219 That perpetual hesitancy which belongs to people whose intelligence and temperament are at variance.

Hesitant (he·zitănt), *a.* [ad. L. *hæsitānt-em*, pres. pple. of *hæsitāre* to HESITATE. Cf. F. *hésitant.*] Hesitating; irresolute, undecided; stammering.

1647 TRAPP *Comment. 2 Cor.* v. 6 Not haesitant, or halting, as Hadrian the Emperour was. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 278 Are you not here hesitant also? 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* (1709) 16 The delivery of Achilles was rough, harsh, and hesitant. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. i. 52 The hesitant and conflicting conjectures of Philo.

He·sitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a hesitant manner; hesitatingly.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4 Rather doubtfully, or hesitantly, then resolvedly. 1688 — *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 78 We may rationally believe more, and speak less hesitantly. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 953/1 He added, hesitantly: 'I'm afraid it bodes no good.'

Hesitate (he·zite·it), *v.* [f. L. *hæsitāt-*, ppl. stem of *hæsitāre* to stick fast, stammer in speech, be undecided, freq. of *hærēre* (pa. pple. *hæs-um*) to stick, adhere, hold fast. Cf. F. *hésiter.*]

1. *intr.* To hold back in doubt or indecision; to show, or speak with, indecision; to find difficulty in deciding; to scruple.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hesitate*, to doubt. 1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralist* II. i. in *Charac.* (1711) II. 237 It must needs become a Sceptick above all Men to hesitate in Matters of Exchange. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 343 The citizens of London hesitated on the demand. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 149. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. II. iii. 179 *note*, He may pause, but he must not hesitate.

b. with *infin.* or *clause*. (Rarely with *vbl. sb.*)

1755 WARBURTON *Serm.* xviii. Wks. 1811 X. 3 [They] could never hesitate a moment to conclude [etc.]. 1761 EARL HARCOURT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 440 There was no room to hesitate one moment whether I was to accept such a..distinction. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 69 Admiral Watson, apprehensive he might be reflected on .. hesitated signing. 1802 MILNE in *Med. Jrnl.* (1804) XII. 452, I have..never hesitated to inoculate every person that has been brought to me.

†c. To be uncertain, be in doubt *that*. *Obs.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 193 It was no longer possible to hesitate that this acid was composed of carbon and oxygen.

2. To stammer or falter in speech.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), To *Hesitate*, to stammer or falter, to hum and haw.

3. *trans.* To express or say with hesitation.

1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 204 Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike, Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* i. 6, I hesitated a confused and irresolute answer. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xxxviii, He humbly hesitated, that he could not safely honour it [a bill]. 1886 LOWELL *Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. 1890 VI. 160, I choose rather to hesitate my opinion than to assert it roundly.

He·sitater. Also -tor. [f. prec. + -ER [1]; the form in *-or* follows L. analogies.] One who hesitates, wavers, or is irresolute; a waverer.

1852 LYTTON *My Novel* XII. xxv, 'Hear, hear', from the hundred and fifty hesitators. 1881 *Q. Rev.* July 8 Conscience made him not a coward but a hesitater.

Hesitating (he·zite·itiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HESITATE *v.* + -ING [2].] That hesitates: see the verb.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1825 III. 494 In speech he was slow, and in some measure hesitating. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5001/3 Somewhat hesitating in his speech. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 After this .. James made his first hesitating and ungracious advances towards the Puritans. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xiv. 80 The bolder the better; hesitating cavalry are defeated cavalry.

Hence **He·sitatingly** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner; **He·sitatingness**, hesitating manner or quality.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 194 'Nothing serious is the matter, upon my honour', answered he, hesitatingly. 1890 *Spectator* 25 Jan., The hesitatingness of the one European, and the decisiveness of the other.

Hesitation (hezite·ı̆·ʃən). Also 7–8 hæs-. [ad. L. *hæsitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *hæsitāre* to HESITATE. Cf. F. *hésitation* (*c* 1400 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of hesitating; a pausing or delaying in deciding or acting, due to irresolution; the condition of doubt in relation to action.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Wks. 1825 III. 297 He did sadly and constantly, without hesitation or varying..stand to that he had said. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 90 Without the least demur or haesitation. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 378 She rejected it without hesitation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 We have no hesitation in determining what is right and wrong.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref., The Difficulties and Hæsitations of every one.

2. Embarrassed halting in utterance; stammering.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 2, I heard him send his Man of an Errand Yesterday without any Manner of Hæsitation. 1720 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) X. 15 Many clergymen .. write in so diminutive a manner..that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual hesitations or extemporary expletives.

†**He·sitative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by hesitation.

1657 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Polit. Disc.* 194 If a powerful and vain-glorious Prince .. would make use of haesitatious counsels, [etc.].

Hesitative (he·zite·itiv), *a.* [f. L. *hæsitāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *hæsitāre* to HESITATE: see -IVE.] Shewing, or given to, hesitation.

1795 *Montford Castle* II. 150 He stood hesitative and confused. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. XIV. VIII. 86 For four days more, he hung about the place, minatory, hesitative; but attempted nothing feasible. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin. Oriel* I. 152 His hesitative manner of speaking.

Hence **He·sitatively** *adv.*, in a hesitating manner.

1881 R. A. KING *Love the Debt* xix, 'I think I'd try giving her notice again, first', hesitatively suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.

Hesitatory (he·zite·itəri), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] = HESITATIVE.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 596 Being..cautelous, and not soon determined, but hesitatory at unusual Occurrences in his Office. 1849 CARLYLE *Reminisc. Irish Journ.* 2 July (1882) 31 Voice thin, creaky, querulous, hesitatory.

†**He·situde.** *Obs. rare*—°. In 7 hæs-. [f. L. *hæs-*, ppl. stem of *hærēre* to stick + -TUDE.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Doubtfulnes, *Hæsitude.*

Hesp, Sc. and north. form of HASP *sb.*

1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, A tangled hesp to wind.

Hespe, obs. form of ASP [1].

c 1425 Wr.-Wülcker 646/36 *Hec tremulus*, a hespetre.

Hesper (he·spəɹ). *poet.* [ad. L. HESPER-US, q.v.] The evening star; = HESPERUS.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hesper*, the euening starre. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/1 A Phospher 'mongst the Living, late wert thou, But Shin'st among the Dead a Hesper now. 1761 BEATTIE *Pastoral* x. 124 Lo beamy Hesper gilds the western sky. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxi, Sad Hesper o'er the buried sun And ready, thou, to die with him.

Hesper-, stem of HESPERUS, used in the same sense as HESPERID-, as the radical part of several chemical terms, as **Hespe·ric, Hespe·tic, Hesperi·nic, Hesperi·sic** *adjs.*, denominating acids. **Hespere·tin, -e·tol**: see quots.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1029 *Hesperetic acid*, $C_{10}H_{16}O_4$, is likewise formed by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. *Ibid.* 1028 *Hesperidin* is a glucoside, and is resolved by dilute acids into glucose and hesperetin $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperetol* $C_9H_{10}O_2$, a yellowish oil that stiffens in a crystalline manner, obtained by the dry distillation of lime hesperetinate. *Ibid.*, *Hesperinic acid*, $C_8H_8O_3$, .. obtained by the action of nitric acid on Hesperidene. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 684 *Hesperic acid*, $C_{22}H_{28}O_7$, an acid which may be extracted by alcohol from orange peel in water, a product of the decomposition of hesperidin.

Hesperian (hespi·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Hesperi-us*, Gr. ἑσπέριος of or situated towards the west, western, L. *Hesperi-a*, Gr. Ἑσπερία (poetical) the land of the west, applied by the Greeks to Italy, by the Romans to Spain or regions beyond; f. HESPERUS the evening star: see -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Western, of or pertaining to the land of the west, or where the sun sets. *poet.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 463 My dear son, Whom I defraud of the Hisperian crown. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 520 Who with Saturn old Fled over Adria to th' Hesperian Fields. 1679 *Establ. Test* 4 This Hesperian Garden of England. *a* 1708 J. PHILIPS *Poems* (1776) 75 (Jod.) Th' utmost bound Hesperian, Calpe, by Alcides fixt. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xiii, The gathering waves rent the Hesperian gate Of mountains. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. v. (1864) II. 285 When Ireland is described as a kind of Hesperian Elysium of peace and piety.

2. Of or pertaining to the HESPERIDES. *poet.*

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* IV. iii. D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 73 Bury in Oblivion your fain'd Hesperian Orchards. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 393 But Beauty like the fair Hesperian tree Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard Of dragon-watch. 1667 — *P. L.* III. 568 Happy Iles, Like those Hesperian Gardens fam'd of old. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 33 (Jod.) Whose breath Nurtures the orange and the citron groves, Hesperian fruits. 1830 MACAULAY *Moore's Byron* Ess. (1887) 159 The forests shining with Hesperian fruit and with the plumage of gorgeous birds.

3. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the family of butterflies called *Hesperidæ* or Skippers.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Nat. Hist. Insects* 65 The enormous head of the Hesperian caterpillars. *Ibid.*, The Hesperian butterflies being the last of the *Papiliones.*

B. *sb.* 1. An inhabitant of a western land.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 148 And fiue daies sailing from it, appeare the desarts of the Ethyopian Hesperians. *a* 1812 J. BARLOW, cited in WEBSTER (1828).

2. A Hesperian butterfly; a Skipper.

Hesperic: see HESPER-.

Hesperid (he·spĕrid). [ad. L. *Hesperid-es*: see below.] One of the HESPERIDES (nymphs).

1878 P. ROBINSON *In my Ind. Gard.* II. 105 The damsels of the land .. stand about in a rural manner, much as did the Hesperids.

Hesperid-, Gr. ἑσπερίδ- stem of 'Εσπερίδ-ες Hesperides, forming technical terms of Botany and Chemistry, in the sense 'of or derived from the orange and its congeners': see HESPERIDES 2.

Hence a. *Bot.* **Hespe·ridate, Hesperi·deous** *adjs.*, of the structure of the orange; of the orange kind. ‖ **Hesperi·dium**, a fruit of the structure of the orange, a many-celled superior indehiscent fruit, pulpy within and covered by a separable rind. b. *Chem.* **Hespe·ridene, Hespe·ridin, Hespe·ridine**, chemical products obtained from the hesperideous fruits. See also HESPER-.

a. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 696 Fruit *hesperidate, with a hard rind. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperideous*, of, or belonging to, or having, an arrangement of parts, as in the orange. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 586/1 **Hesperidium*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 539 Closely resembling the berry is the fruit of the various species of Citrus, sometimes called Hesperidium, the pericarp of which consists of a leathery outer layer and a pithy inner layer. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VII. § 2. 299 The *Hesperidium* (orange, lemon, and lime)..is a mere variety of the berry.

b. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 644 **Hesperidene*, the

terpene of essential oil of orange-peel. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hesperidene*, $C_{10}H_{16}$..the oil of Seville orange. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 764 Of **Hesperidin*. This substance was discovered by M. Lebreton, in 1828, in the unripe fruits of different species of orange and lemon trees. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 438/1 In the white portion of the peel [of lemon] .. a bitter principle called **hesperidine* has been found.

‖ **Hesperides** (hespe·ridīz), *sb. pl.* [L. *Hesperidēs*, a. Gr. 'Εσπερίδες, pl. of ἑσπερίς 'western', 'a daughter of the west' or 'land of the sunset', f. ἕσπερος evening, the evening star: see HESPERUS.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The nymphs (variously reckoned as three, four, and seven), daughters of Hesperus, who were fabled to guard, with the aid of a watchful dragon, the garden in which golden apples grew in the Isles of the Blest, at the western extremity of the earth.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hesperides*, the daughters of Hesperus..They had Gardens, that bore golden fruit. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 357 Nymphs of Diana's train..And ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd Fairer than feign'd of old. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. X. § 8. 307 The Hesperides ..are four. Their names are, Æglé,—Brightness; Erytheia, —Blushing; Hestia,—the (spirit of the) Hearth; Arethusa, —the Ministering.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1608 as *sing.*)

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 27 Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 85 Some souls are the Hesperides Heaven sends to guard the golden age.

c. Hence, the garden watched by these nymphs; also, the 'Fortunate Islands' or 'Isles of the Blest' (αἱ Μακάρων νῆσοι), beyond the Pillars of Hercules, at the western extremity of the ancient world, in which the garden was supposed to be situated.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 82 The fearful dragon held his seat That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Iles of Cape de Verde .. some thinke, these were the Hesperides, so famous for the Garden of golden Apples. 1826 J. MONTGOMERY *Voy. round World* 53 The West Indies I behold, Like th' Hesperides of old,—Trees of life with fruits of gold!

2. *Bot.* The name given by Endlicher to one of his classes of plants, containing the orange family (*Aurantiaceæ*) and some related orders.

The name *Hesperideæ* was given by Linnæus to one of his natural orders, containing the genus Citrus and some others. Based on an identification of the orange, citron, etc. with the golden apples of the mythical Hesperides.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 211 Endlicher's System .. Cl[ass] 51. Hesperides [containing] Humiriaceæ, Olacineæ, Aurantiaceæ, Meliaceæ, and Cedrelaceæ. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 586/1.

Hesperi·dian, -ean, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gardens of the Hesperides.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 621 A Hesperidian tree enwreathed by a serpent (symbol of a blessedness veiled in darkness and terrors). 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 52 Some vanished or delusive golden fleece, or Hesperidean fruit-trees.

Hesperidin, -ine, -ium: see HESPERID-.

Hesperinic, -isic: see HESPER-.

‖ **Hesperis** (he·spĕris). *Bot.* [L. *hesperis*, Gr. ἑσπερίς of evening or the west (see HESPERIDES); also as sb. 'the night-scented gilly-flower'.] A genus of cruciferous plants including the Rockets and Dame's Violet.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 205 May..Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting .. Cowslips, Hesperis, Antirrhinum [etc.]. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 115 The fragrant hesperis of the shore.

‖ **Hesperornis** (hespĕrō·nis). *Palæont.* [f. Gr. ἕσπερ-ος western + ὄρνις bird.] The name of a genus of fossil birds of the western hemisphere.

1871 O. C. MARSH *Lett.* 29 Nov. in *Amer. Jrnl. Sci. & Art* (1872) Jan. 57, I shall fully describe this unique fossil under the name *Hesperornis regalis*. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 406 The Hesperornis, described by Marsh in 1872 as a carnivorous swimming ostrich; provided with teeth; which he considers a character inherited from some reptilian ancestor. 1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 Still more reptilian in some particulars is the hesperornis.

‖ **Hesperus** (he·spĕrŭs). [L. *hesperus*, a. Gr. ἕσπερος adj. of the evening, western; sb. the evening star.] The evening star.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. metr. v. 22 (Camb. MS.) Þe eue sterre hesperus. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 28 Quhen Hesperus to schaw his face began. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 51 The Sonne is gone to rest, and Hesperus do shewe in the West verie bright. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 49 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Star Of Hesperus, whose Office is to bring Twilight upon the Earth. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* I. 259 Some shed a mild and silver beam Like Hesperus o'er the western sea.

Hespine, var. form of ESPYNE *Obs.*

Hess, Sc. f. *hoase*, HOARSE *a.*

Hessian (he·siăn), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [f. *Hesse*, a grand duchy of Germany + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany.

Hessian bellows, a kind of bellows with the fan inside to furnish the blast; **Hessian bit**, 'a peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles' (Ogilvie); **Hessian boot**, a kind of *high boot, with tassels in front at the top, first worn by* the Hessian troops, and fashionable early in the 19th century; **Hessian crucible** (see quot. 1874); **Hessian fly**, a fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*), of which the larva is very destructive to wheat; so named, because it was erroneously supposed to have been carried into America by the Hessian troops, during the War of Independence.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 250 He hath discovered also the mystery of the Hessian wares. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1992 A Furnace, to which the Hessian Bellows will be very useful. 1787 M. CUTLER in *Life Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 246 Here I saw the Hessian fly, as it is called, which has done immense injury to wheat. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 92 Their method of proceeding was to apply a violent heat to the earths, which were surrounded with charcoal in a Hessian crucible. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1856) 26 In 1788 an alarm was excited in this country by the probability of importing, in cargoes of wheat from North America, the insect known by the name of the Hessian fly. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* I. (1863) 5 A man .. dressed in blue cotton-net pantaloons and Hessian boots. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 652/1 Hessian crucibles are made of the best fire-clay and coarse sand .. They are used in this country [United States] in all experiments where fluxes are needed. 1890 MISS ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (ed. 2) 79 The year 1886 was memorable, agriculturally, for the appearance of the Hessian Fly as a pest of the Wheat and Barley in Great Britain. 1897 SIR A. WEST in *19th Cent.* Apr. 640 In the early days of Her Majesty's reign..Hessian boots were common: the last man to wear them was Mr. Stephenson, a *Commissioner of Excise..who wore them to the day of his* death in 1858.

B. *sb.* 1. A native of Hesse in Germany; a soldier of or from that country.

1872 C. GIBBON *For the King* xi, Everything depended on the whim of the dragoons and Hessians.

2. In U.S., A military or political hireling, a mercenary.

From the employment of Hessian troops by the British government in the American War of Independence. During the War of Secession, it was again used in the South as a term of obloquy for the Federal soldiers.

1877 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

3. (*hessians.*) Short for *Hessian boots* (see A).

1806 LAMB *Mr. H*— I. Wks. 578 Blank Dr. to Zedkiel Spanish for one pair of best hessians. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 1 June 5/1 Plain blue surtout, the buckskins and hessians.. of Wellington at Waterloo.

4. A strong coarse cloth, made of a mixture of hemp and jute, employed for the packing of bales (*Dict. Needlework* 1882).

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* 366 A piece of strong canvas or hessian should be tacked to the edges of the board. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/5 The demand for hessians has fallen off a little.

Hessian (he·siăn), *sb.*[2] *Math.* [Named after Dr. Otto Hesse of Königsberg, who showed (in 1844) the importance of this covariant.] The Jacobian of the first derivatives of a function.

1856 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVI. 636 The Hessian is the determinant formed with the second differential coefficients or derived functions of the quantic with respect to the several facients. 1880 R. F. SCOTT *Theory Determin.* 143 Jacobians and Hessians belong to that class of functions known as covariants. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantics* 14.

Hessite (he·sɔit). *Min.* [Named 1843, after G. H. Hess, of St. Petersburg: see -ITE.] Telluride of silver, occurring in grey, sectile masses.

1849 J. NICOL *Man. Min.* 477 Hessite .. occurs massive and granular. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 51.

Hest (hest), *sb. arch.* Forms: α. 1 hǽs, 2 hes, 2–3 hæs, 3 heas, 3–4 has. β. hesn. γ. 2–6 heste, 3– hest, (3 haste, 3, 5–7 heast, 4–5 heest(e, 5–6 heaste, 6 *Sc.* heist). [OE. *hǽs* fem. (inflected *hǽse*) was the regular repr. of OTeut. **hait-ti-*, abstr. sb. from *haitan* 'to call upon by name', OE. *hátan*: see HIGHT *v.*; thence early ME. *hæs* (*has*), *heas*, *hes* (infl. *-e*), altered to *heste*, *hest*, by assimilation to sbs. in ME. *-te*:—OE. *-t*, as *ishefte*, *wiste*, OE. *gesceaft*, *wist*, from *scieppan*, *wesan*. The early pl. of this was *hesten*. In 12th c., there was also a deriv. in *-n*, *hesn*, inflected *hesne*.]

1. Bidding, command, injunction, behest. *arch.*

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 210 On ðisum and swylcum is gebed and na hæs. — *Gen.* xxiv. 10 Be his hlafordes hæse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 292 Nout of godes bode ne of godes hese [*v.r.* hease]. *Ibid.* 345 Þe narewei is godes hes [*v.r.* has]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3537 Þurrh þatt Kaseress hæse.

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 139 To techen þe folke godes hesne to done, þe lewede godes hesne for to heren. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He ȝestilde windes mid his hesne.

γ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Þa ilke þa haldet cristes heste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þeos..beoð Godes hesten. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 48 [He] sende heast & bode, se wide se he lond was. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* II. 82 Vnboxome and bolde to breke þe ten hestes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 465 Teching the doctrines and the heestis of men. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 93 Perform those heasts, which the great Persian..hath imposed upon thy integrity. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 43 O my Father, I haue broke your hest to say so. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 11 They stand round about the Lord .. and execute his imposed hests like ready servants. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xv, Christian or heathen, you shall swear to do my hest. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vi. II. 110 Standing like a hackney-coach .. at the hest of a discerning public and its shilling.

†2. Vow, promise. Cf. BEHEST. *Obs.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 242 Þa þe gode biheten heste and nolden hit ileste. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6453 Þis ys þe heste [*v.r.* hete] þat y þe hight. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 74 To þe land of hest þat þam was hight. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4477 Whanne heest and deede .. varie, They doon a gret contrarie. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2243 Fy! what? a lorde breke his heste or bonde? 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xi. (x.) 84 Thi moderis heist on na wis nedis the dout. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* (1576) 141 She thought it best To stand unto her former plighted hest. .1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 46 To thee sweet Rose, by hest is this homage more than dewe.

†3. Will, purpose, determination. *Obs.*

(App. arising from an imperfect comprehension of sense 1.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 30 He .. handlit hir as he had hest. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 64 In one heast hee stiefliye remayned. — *Ps.* I. 2 (Arb.) 126 But in the sound law of the lord His mynd, or heast is resiaunt. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* VIII. (1871) IV. 80 Swallowing in silence as his hest was.

†**Hest**, *v. Obs.* [f. HEST *sb.* Cf. BEHEST *v.*]

1. *trans.* To promise.

14.. *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 411 Tho thu to him thy hest hestyst [*earlier MS.* hiȝtest], Thorgh sothe then deth to him thou hettyst. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 92 Ther hested I, as myn hert thought, To serve my God with hertyly love.

2. To bid, command.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 He persisting too doo what Iuppiter heasted, Sturd not an eye.

3. *catachr.* To grant (a wish).

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 Thy long wish is hested [*habes, tota quod mente petisti*].

Hence **He·sting** *vbl. sb.*, purpose, design. (Cf. HEST *sb.* 3.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 This guest ful slylye did offer Hym self for captiue, thearby too coompas his heasting.

Hest, obs. form of EAST.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Thomas* 441 In hest ynde.

†**He·stcorn.** *Obs.* [f. HEST *sb.* + CORN.] (See quot. 1848.)

a 1537 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* (1661) II. 367/2 Quasdam avenas, vulgariter dictas Hestcorne, percipiendas de dominiis & Ecclesiis in illis partibus, quas Ministri dictæ Ecclesiæ, usque in præsens percipiunt pacifice & quiete. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Hest-corn*, vowed or devoted corn.

†**He·stern,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hestern-us.*] Of yesterday, yester-.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Irel.* H v/2 (N.) Exploytes that were enterprised but hestern day. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Those who supervis'd it noct Hestern.

Hesternal (hestə·rnăl), *a.* [f. L. *hestern-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] Of yesterday; of yesterday's standing or date.

1649 BP. HALL *Confirm.* (1651) 67 Some hesternall teachers that refuse and disallow of it. 1789 M. MADAN tr. *Persius Sat.* iii. 106 (1795) 93 But him The hesternal Romans [*Quirites hesterni*], with cover'd head, sustained. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lvii (D.), In enervating slumbers from the hesternal dissipation or debauch.

Hesthogenous (hesþo·gĭnəs), *a. Ornith.* [Badly formed from Gr. ἑσθής dress, clothing + -γενής born, produced + -OUS.] Of birds: Hatched with a clothing of down; ptilopædic: opposed to *gymnogenous*.

1850 NEWMAN in *Zoologist* VIII. 2780 Hesthogenous Birds. In these, immediately the shell is broken the chick makes its appearance in a state of adolescence rather than infancy. 1885 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 31 Hesthogenous —a word so vicious in formation as to be incapable of amendment, but intended to signify those [birds] that were hatched with a clothing of down.

Hestre, var. ESTRE, *Obs.*

Hestunye, obs. form of ASTONY *v.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 21 The seruantes so yn soule he-stunyid and with grete feer affrayed.

Hesy, obs. form of EASY.

Hesychast (he·sikæst). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *hēsychasta*, ad. eccl. Gr. ἡσυχαστής quietist, hermit, f. ἡσυχάζειν to be still, keep quiet, f. ἥσυχος still, quiet.] One of a school of quietists which arose among the monks of Mount Athos in the 14th century. Also *attrib.* So **Hesychasm** (he·sikæz'm), the doctrine or practice of Hesychasts.

1835 WADDINGTON *Hist. Church* (ed. 2) III. 214 These enthusiasts were *originally* called Hesychasts, *or*, in Latin, Quietists. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v., The well-known Light Theory of Dionysius was adopted by the Hesychasts .. The Hesychast notion seems to have been a perversion of Dionysius' spiritual perception into a sensuous perception. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782 In the time of Justinian the word Hesychast was applied to monks in general simply as descriptive of the quiet and contemplative character of their pursuits. *Ibid.*, About the year 1337 this Hesychasm .. attracted the attention of the learned and versatile Barlaam.

Hesychastic (hesikæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἡσυχαστικ-ός, f. ἡσυχάζειν or ἡσυχαστής (see prec.).]

1. Appeasing, quieting. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody which tends to appease the mind.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 151 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks *Diastaltic*, Dilating; the Second, *Systaltic*, Contracting; the Last, *Hesychiastic*, Appeasing.

2. *Eccl. Hist.* Pertaining to the Hesychasts.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 782/2 The supposed reward of Hesychastic contemplation.

Het (het), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [In 1, pa. pple. of HEAT *v.* (cf. *lead*, *led*, etc.); in 2, app. the same word substituted for earlier Sc. *hait*, *hate*:—OE. *hát*, HOT. (But, possibly, shortened from *hate.*)]

1. *participle.* Heated. Now *dial.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 113 He tuk a culter hat gǫwand That het wes in a fyre byrnand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Petrus* 693 For þai sa Increly ware hete. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 36 The watir was hett to wassh the ffete. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 86/17 Hette, *calefactus*. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 260 Don't you git het. 1893 ZINCKE *Wherstead* 261 In East Anglia, an ironing-flat and

a kettle of water are not heated, but '*het*'. *Mod. Sc.* 'Cauld kail het ower again'.

2. *adj.* Hot. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 35 Bundyne .. With het chenȝeis, as fyre brynnand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. v. 84 Of the hevy birding sa mait and het. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 15 The hetter weir oft syis the sonner peis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1253 He hit the yron quhyle it was het. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry* xx, But gie him 't het, my hearty cocks! 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I'll put this het gad down her throat.

Het: see HATE *sb.*[1], HEAT *sb.* and *v.*, HIGHT.

‖ **Hetæra** (hǐtīə·ră), **hetaira** (hĕtai·ră). Pl. **hetæræ** (-rī), **hetairai** (-rai). [Gr. ἑταίρα, fem. of ἑταῖρος companion.] (In ancient Greece, and hence *transf.*) A female companion or paramour, a mistress, a concubine; a courtesan, harlot.

'In Attic mostly opposed to *a lawful wife*, and so with various shades of meaning, from *a concubine* (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to *a courtesan*' (Liddell & Scott).

1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 727 *note*, Finding no word in the dictionaries that completely answers to the greek hetære, as the term courtesan .. I thought it, all things well considered, best to employ the word hetære as a grecian technical term. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* 363 A present to a hetaira. 1861 *Illustr. Times* 6 July 10 Certain naughty ones, who used to be called 'hetæræ', and are now known as 'horsebreakers'. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 52 Girls, Hetairai, curious in their art, Hired animalisms. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 200 There is no evidence of a society of cultivated hetairai at Athens in Pericles' day. 1885 E. PEACOCK in *Acad.* 31 Oct. 287/1 The *hetairae* about the court [of Chas. II]. 1888 LOWELL *Heartsease & Rue* 54 Mime and hetaera getting equal weight With him whose toils heroic saved the State.

Hence **Hetæ·ric** *a.*, of or belonging to hetæræ.

1868 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 568 Faithful to the lady of his original choice—usually of the hetæric class.

‖ **Hetærio** (hǐtīə·rio). *Bot.* Also *erron.* etærio. [mod.L., irreg. f. Gr. ἑταῖρος associate.] A fruit consisting of a collection of indehiscent carpels, either dry or succulent, upon a common receptacle; as that of the buttercup, strawberry, raspberry, etc.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 471/2 *Etærio*..such a kind of aggregate fruit as that of the *Ranunculus* or strawberry. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 308 In the Raspberry and Bramble we have a kind of etærio formed of a number of little drupes, or drupels.

Hetærism (hǐtīə·riz'm), **hetairism** (hetai·riz'm). [a. Gr. ἑταιρισμός, f. ἑταιρίζειν to be a courtesan, f. ἑταίρα HETÆRA: see -ISM.]

1. Open concubinage.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Oct. 417/2 It is said that hetærism, with its Phrynes and Aspasias, is so far becoming a recognised institution. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 9/2 Beginning to recognize the existence of hetærism, not only as a fact, but as a thing to be talked about in drawing-rooms.

2. *Anthropol.* Applied by Sir J. Lubbock to a supposed primitive form of the sexual relations: communal marriage in a tribe.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* iii. 67 The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure Hetairism .. or, as we may for convenience call it, Communal marriage where every man and woman .. were .. equally married to one another. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 662 Thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified hetairism.

Hence **Hetairist, -istic** *a.*

1876 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 627/1.

Hetærocracy (hetiərǫ·krăsi), **hetair-**. [f. Gr. ἑταῖρος companion, fellow, or ἑταίρα HETÆRA + -CRACY.] **a.** The rule of fellows (of a college). **b.** The rule of courtesans.

1845 MOZLEY *B. White* Ess. 1878 II. 100 The 'hetairocracy' of Oriel Common Room stuck in his mind. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* I. vi. 346 The government .. had become what has been aptly styled an Hetaerocracy, and was in the hands of women, illustrious by their birth, but the licentiousness of whose lives surpasses belief.

Hetæry (hǐtīə·ri). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. ἑταιρεία, -ία, companionship.] An oligarchical club in ancient Athens for political and judicial purposes.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. li. VI. 392 These clubs, or Hetæries, must without doubt have played a most important part in the practical working of Athenian politics. *Ibid.* 393 *note*, Having thus organised the hetæries, and brought them into cooperation for his revolutionary objects.

† **Hetch.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. Also **heach, heche.** A shortened form of *hetchel*, HATCHEL.

1598 FLORIO, *Pettine*, ..a combe to dresse flaxe or hempe, called a heche, or a hatchell. 1611 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), *Pettine*, ..a hetch or hatchell to dresse flax. 1611 COTGR., *Seran*, a hatchell, or heach; the yron combe whereon flax is dressed.

Hetch(e, obs. forms of HATCH *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Hetchel, early form of HATCHEL *sb.* and *v.*

† **Hetchill.** Obs. by-form of HUCKLE: perh. influenced by *aitch*-bone.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 313 A suffumigation made with the fat taken from the hetchill peece or loines.

† **Hete.** *Obs.* [By-form of HOTE, HIGHT *sb.*[1], conformed to the verbal inflexion *hete* of HIGHT *v.*: cf. BEHETE *sb.*] Command, promise.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6872 (Gött.) As godd had hight him in his hete. *Ibid.* 11897 Þai haf halden him þar hete [*Cott.* haite] Þar-in þai hang him be þe fete. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1525 ȝe, þat ar so cortays & coynt of your hetes. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 345 Lere me to som man .. that .. halt Godes hetes [*Royal MS.* hestys]. c 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 440 Weyte thou be large of pey and hete.

Hete: see EAT, HATE, HEAT, HIGHT, HOT, HOTE.

† **Hetefaste,** *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 **heteueste, -feste.** [app. f. OE. *hęte* hatred, etc. (cf. *hętelice* violently, vehemently) + *fęste* firmly, FAST.] Firmly, securely, fast.

a 1225 *Juliana* 36 Bind him hetefeste [*v. r.* heteueste]. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His twa honden to his .. cneon heteueste ibunden. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 34 (MS. Cott.) Haldeð him hetefeste. *Ibid.* 378 Ure Louerd was .. ine a stonene þruh biclused heteueste.

Hetelich, -like, obs. ff. HATELY, HOTLY *advs.*

Heter-, the form of the combining element HETERO- used before vowels.

† **Heter, hetter,** *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 3–5 **heter, hetter, hatter,** 5 **hatir, hetire, hetur, hattir, hettur, hitter, hittur.** [Cf. MLG. *hetter*; app. a deriv. of *hatian* to HATE, cf. *hęte* sb. hate.]

Rough; fierce, violent, cruel; severe; keen, eager.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 373 Heter hayrez þay hent þat asperly bited. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 406 Þe sunne mai be derkkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 520 And hent sall [he] a full hetire deth. *Ibid.* 702 Behald ouer þi hede and se my hatter werdis. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Hetter*, eager, earnest, keen.

† **Heteric** (he·tĕrik), *a.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. ἕτερ-ος other, different + -IC.] Applied by some phonetists to non-phonetic spelling, in which different symbols are used for the same sound, and different sounds expressed by the same symbol, as in current English. So **Heterically** *adv.*, **Hetericism, Hetericist.**

1848 A. J. ELLIS *Plea Phonetic Spelling* (ed. 2), Hetericism is a bar to education. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 418 This they call Phonetic spelling; the old system is branded as the Heteric. *Ibid.* 419 Mr. Ellis is particularly severe on such a piece of hetericism. *Ibid.* 423 The hetericist still faithful to his allegiance. *Ibid.* 424 Does Mr. Ellis intend that people should begin by writing one word in a thousand phonetically, and the rest heterically?

Heterize (he·tĕrəiz), *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἕτερ-ος other, different + -IZE.] *trans.* To make different; to turn into another form. Hence **Heteriza·tion**, turning into a different form.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. 126 The universe is but a materialisation, but an externalisation, but a heterisation of certain thoughts. *Ibid.* 128 Externalised, materialised, or, better, heterised thoughts (i.e.) thoughts in *another* form or mode. 1883 R. B. MUKHARJI tr. *Renan's Phil. Dial.* 79 *note*, Matter is the heterization of thought.

† **He·terly, he·tterly,** *adv.* (*adj.*) *Obs.* Forms: see HETER; also 5 **haterlynge.** [f. HETER + -LY[2], -LY[1].] Roughly, fiercely, violently, cruelly, severely, sternly, keenly, eagerly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2108 Þe king .. Biheold hire heterliche, And bigon to þreatin hire. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 290 Hot him ut hetterliche—þe fule kur dogge. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 638 *Cleopatra*, And heterly they hurtelyn al atonys. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5826 He hit hym so hetturly on hegh on the shild. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 Hitterly on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1461 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dau.* 28 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 182 Mekely hym answere, and noght to haterlynge.

B. *adj.* = HETER. *rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5781 Nestor .. hard hastid to helpe with heturly wille.

Hetero- (hetĕro), before a vowel **heter-,** combining form of Gr. ἕτερος the other of two, other, different; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *homo-*, sometimes to *auto-*, *homœo-*, *iso-*, *ortho-*, *syn-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, are entered here. **He·teracanth** (-ăkænþ) *a.* *Ichth.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins alternately broader on one side than the other; opp. to *homacanth*. **Heteracmy** (-æ·kmi) *Bot.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, culmination, ACME], the ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower at different times, including *proterandry* and *proterogyny*; opp. to *synacmy*. **Heteradenic** (-ăde·nik) *a.* *Anat.* [Gr. ἀδήν gland], of glandular structure, but occurring in a part normally devoid of glands (Ogilvie, 1882). **Heterandrous** (-æ·ndrəs) *a.* *Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having stamens or anthers of different forms (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). † **He·terarchy,** the rule of an alien. **Heteratomic** (-ătǫ·mik) *a.*, consisting of atoms of different kinds; opp. to *homatomic*. ‖ **Heterauxesis** (-ǫksī·sis) *Bot.* [Gr. αὔξησις growth], growth at unequal rates, irregular or unsymmetrical growth. **He:terobio·graphy** *nonce-wd.*, biography written by another person; opp. to *autobiography*; so **He:terobiogra·phical** *a.* **Heteroblastic** (-blæ·stik) *a.* *Biol.* [Gr. βλαστός germ], arising from cells of a different kind; opp. to *homoblastic*. **Heterobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiět) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], having gills of diversified forms; applied in various classifications to a division of fishes, crustacea, gastropods, etc. **Heteroca·rpian, -ca·rpous** *adjs.* *Bot.* [Gr. καρπός fruit], producing fruit of different kinds; so **Heteroca·rpism** (see quot.). **Heterocellular** (-se·liŭlăɹ) *a.* *Biol.*, composed of cells of different kinds (as most organisms); opp. to *isocellular*. **Heterocephalous** (-se·făləs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], applied to a composite plant bearing flower-heads of different kinds, male and female. **Heterochiral** (-kəiə·răl) *a.* [Gr. χείρ hand], of identical form but with lateral inversion, as the right and left hands; opp. to *homochiral*; hence **Heterochi·rally** *adv.* † **Heterochre·sious** (erron. **-cresious**) *a.* *Obs.* [Gr. χρῆσις use], relating to different commodities or uses; opp. to *homochresious*. **Heterochromous** (-krōu·məs) *a.* [Gr. χρῶμα colour], of different colours, as the florets of some *Compositæ*, e.g. the daisy and asters. **Heterocline** (-kləin) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. κλίνη bed: cf. DICLINOUS], having male and female flower-heads on separate receptacles, heterocephalous. **He·terocyst** (-sist) *Biol.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST], a cell of exceptional structure or form found in certain algæ and fungi. **Heterodactyl** (-dæ·ktil), **-da·ctylous** *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger or toe], having the toes, or one of them, irregular or abnormal, as certain families of birds (Ogilvie, 1882). **Heterodermatous** (-dɔ̄·ɹmătəs) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. δέρμα skin], having the skin or integument of different structure in different parts, as certain fishes and serpents; opp. to *homodermatous*. **Hetero·do·gmatize** *v.* *nonce-wd.* [see DOGMATIZE], *intr.* to hold or pronounce an opinion different from that generally held. **Heterœcious** (-ī·ʃ[i]əs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. οἰκία house], applied to fungi which at different stages of development are parasitic on different plants; opp. to *autœcious*. **Heterœcism** (-ī·siz'm), the condition of being heterœcious; hence **Heterœci·smal** *a.* = *heterœcious*. **Heteroepy** (-ōu·ǐpi) *nonce-wd.* [after *orthoepy*], pronunciation differing from the standard; so **Heteroepic** (-oˌe·pik) *a.*, involving heteroepy. **Heterogangliate** (-gæ·ŋgliět) *a.* *Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as most molluscs; opp. to *homogangliate*. **Heterognathous** (-ǫ·gnăþəs) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], 'having differently-shaped jaws' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Heterogynal** (-ǫ·dʒinăl), **Heterogynous** (-ǫ·dʒinəs) *adjs.* *Zool.* [Gr. γυνή woman, female], applied to species of animals in which the females are of two kinds, perfect or fertile, and imperfect or 'neuter', as in bees, ants, etc. † **Heteroki·nesy** (also **-chinesie**) *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ἑτεροκινησία], motion caused by an external agent; opp. to *autokinesy*. **Heterolobous** (-ǫ·lŏbəs) *a.* [Gr. λόβος lobe], having unequal lobes. **Heteromalous** (-ǫ·măləs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. ὁμαλός even, level], applied to mosses which have the leaves or branches turned in different directions: opp. to *homomalous*. **Heteromastigate** (-mæ·stigět) *a.* *Biol.* [Gr. μάστιξ whip], having flagella of different kinds, as an infusorian: opp. to *isomastigate*. **Heteromaton** (-ǫ·mătǫn) *nonce-wd.* [after AUTOMATON], a thing that is moved by something else. **Heteronemeous** (-nī·miəs), **Heteronemous** (-nī·məs) *adjs.* *Bot.* [Gr. νῆμα thread, filament] (see quots.). **Heteropetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a.* *Bot.*, 'having dissimilar or unequal petals' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterophthalmy** (-ǫfþæ·lmi) [Gr. ὀφθαλμός eye], the condition in which the eyes are different in colour or direction. **Heterophyadic** (-fəiˌæ·dik) *a.* *Bot.* [late Gr. φυάς, φυαδ- shoot, sucker], producing two kinds of stems, one bearing the fructification, the other the vegetative branches, as in the genus *Equisetum*. **Heteropo·lar** *a.* [POLAR], having polar correspondence to something different from itself; having dissimilar poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia heteropola* (*Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843). **Heteroproral** (-prōə·răl) *a.* *Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having unequal or dissimilar proræ, as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *homoproral*. **Heteropsycholo·gical** *a.* (see quot.). **Hetero·ptics** *nonce-wd.* [see OPTICS] (see quot.). **Heterorhizal** (-rəi·zăl) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. ῥίζα root], applied to the roots of cryptogamous plants (see quot.). **Heterosomatous** (-sō·mătəs) *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. σῶμα body], having a body deviating from the normal type; said esp. of flat fishes, which have the two sides of the body asymmetrical; so **He·terosome** (-sōum), a flat-fish; **Heteroso·mous** *a.* = *heterosomatous*. **Heterosoteric** (-sote·rik) *a.* [Gr. σωτηρία salvation], relating to salvation by another. **Heterosporous** (-ǫ·spŏrəs) *a.* *Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], producing two different kinds of spores; opp. to *homosporous* or *isosporous*. **Heterostaural** (-stǭ·răl) *a.* [Gr. σταυρός cross], having an irregular polygon as the

base of the pyramid; said of a heteropolar staur-axonial figure; opp. to *homostaural*. **Hetero·stemonous** (-stĭ·mŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *στήμων* warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], 'having dissimilar stamens' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.*). **Heterothermal** (-þə·rməl) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot], having a temperature which varies with that of the surroundings, as plants and cold-blooded animals; opp. to *homœothermal* or *homothermous* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hetero·tonous** *a.* [Gr. *τονός* tone], having different or unlike tones. Hence **Hetero·tonously** *adv.* **Heterotrichal** (-ρ·trikăl), **Hetero·trichous** *adjs. Biol.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair], belonging to the order *Heterotricha* of ciliate infusorians, in which the cilia of the oral region differ in size and arrangement from those of the rest of the body; also said of these cilia. **Heterotrophy** (-ρ·trŏfi) *Bot.* [Gr. *-τροφία* nourishment], an abnormal mode of nutrition observed by Frank in some plants, as those of the N.O. *Cupuliferæ*, which have no root-hairs, their function being discharged by a fungus which closely surrounds the roots. **Heterozonal** (-zō·năl) *a. Cryst.*, said of faces (or poles) of a crystallographic system which lie in different zones (or zone-circles): opp. to *tautozonal*.

1880 Gunther *Fishes* 41 If the spines are asymmetrical, alternately broader on one side than on the other, the fish is called *heteracanth. 1870 *Nature* II. 482 The phenomena of Protandry and Protogyny forming together that of *Heteracmy. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Serm. Christ & Cæsar* Wks. 1837 V. 281 Next to Anarchy is *Heterarchy. 1886 Vines *Physiol. Plants* xvi. 376 Spontaneous variations in the relative rate of growth of opposite sides of the organ, or to express it in a single word..spontaneous **heterauxesis*. 1884 J. W. Hales *Notes & Ess. Shaks.* 7 We see no reason to take the words in any non-natural or *heterobiographical sense. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 78 That superior charm ..which autobiography possesses (if we must speak Greek) over *heterobiography. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Oct. 450/1 Heterobiography ..a word required for the process of having your biography written for you by some other person without your permission, and to your own amazement. 1888 H. Gadow in *Nature* 13 Dec. 150/2 This new cartilage is either homoblastic or *heteroblastic. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterobranchiate. 1881 Lubbock in *Proc. R. Inst.* IX. 625 *Heterocarpism, if I may term it so, or the power of producing two kinds of reproductive bodies. 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* Gloss., **Heterocarpous*, producing more than one kind of fruit. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Heterocephalous*. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 97 The similarity of a right-hand and a left-hand is called *heterochiral: that of two right-hands, homochiral. Any object and its image in a plane mirror are *heterochirally similar. 1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 69 *Heterocresious, are inuentions which produce different mechanick workes, warres and commodities. So milning and shipping are two Heterocresious inuentions, because the worke of the one is meale or flower, and the worke of the other is carriage or transportage. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Heterochromous*. 1850 Hooker & Arnott *Brit. Flora* (ed. 5) 197 When the ray is of a different colour from the disk, they are heterochromous (as in Bellis). 1880 Gray *Bot. Text-bk.* Gloss., **Heterocline*, nearly same as Heterocephalous, on separate receptacles. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Thus the whole unite into a single curved Nostoc-filament. Individual cells, apparently without any definite law, become *heterocysts. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 245 It is only in the higher forms that a few larger cells of a different colour—termed Heterocysts—are intercalated among the otherwise similar cells of a filament. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Those in which the external toe is versatile: *heterodactylous. 1885 Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 369 While in the woodpeckers the first and fourth [toes] are directed backwards, in the trogons the first and second take that position; hence they are said to be heterodactylous. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 52 Physitians, who have *heterodogmatiz'd, and deviated from the ancient beaten path of clear reason and experience. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 332 In others the various reproductive forms are developed upon different hosts, for example, the æcidium-fruits of *Æcidium Berberidis* occur only on the leaves of *Berberis vulgaris*, whilst the uredospores and the teleutospores are formed only upon Grasses .. Such forms as these are said to be *heteroœcious (metœcious), to distinguish them from those..which inhabit the same host throughout their whole life (autœcious). 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 246 *Puccinia graminis* ..shows..the *heteroœcism which occurs also in some other Fungi. 1887 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 184/3 De Bary discovered and demonstrated the wonderful fact of heteroœcism, showing that a fungus on the wheat produces an entirely different fungus on the barberry. 1884 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 414/1 He demonstrates it to be a true *heteroœcismal uredine. 1873 M. Collins *Sq. Silchester* I. i. 21 The proper way to begin is to teach them a *heteroëpic abracadabra. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 742 His vile and barbarous Scotch orthoepy, or rather *heteroepy. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 365/1 The *heterogangliate type of the nervous system..is established in the Mollusks. 1855 Owen *Invertebr. Anim.* (ed. 2) 470 The scattered centres of the nervous system, disposed according to the Heterogangliate type of that dominant system of organs. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterogynus.. *heterogynous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterogynous*, applied to those insects, such as ants, in which each species comprises males, females, and neuters. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 Body hath no other Action belonging to it but that of Local Motion, which Local Motion as such, is Essentially *Heterokinesie. *Ibid.* I. v. 668 Plato rightly determined that cogitation, which is self-activity or autochinesie, was, in order of nature, before the local motion of body, which is heterochinesie. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterolobus*, having unequal lobes .. *heterolobous. 18.. Hare *Guesses* (1859) 182 Is not man the only automaton upon earth? The things usually called so are in fact **heteromatons*. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Heteronemeus* (*Bot.*) applied by Fries to nemeous..vegetables in which the sporidia are lengthened by germination into filaments which unite to produce a heterogeneous body, as happens in the fungi and mosses: *heteronemeous. [*Ibid.*, *Heteronemus* (*Bot.*), having unequal filaments, as those of the stamens of the *Epacris heteronema*.] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Heteronemous*, applied to those plants the stamens of which are unequal in the length of their filaments. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Heterophthalmia*, term for the eyes being of different colour from each other: *heterophthalmy. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterophthalmy*, the condition in which the eyes are of a different colour, or are different in direction. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418 (*Sponges*) The prows may be similar (homoproral) or dissimilar (*heteroproral). 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. i. ii. 65 The chief *heteropsychological theories of ethics .. are all founded on an attempted identification of the moral sentiments with some other function of our nature. 1711 *Spectator* No. 250 P 7 This Irregularity in Vision .. must be put in the Class of *Heteropticks. 1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 135 In ferns and Equisetaceæ the root and stem are strikingly different .. the root springs from any part of the spore, and hence to the roots of this great division has been given the name *Heterorhizal. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.* s.v., Those [fishes] in which the right and the left sides of the body are dissimilar: *heterosomatous. 1894 A. B. Bruce *St. Paul's Concept. Christ.* 403 The doctrine of Jesus was autosoteric, that of Paul was *hetero-soteric. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 805 In Phanerogams the embryo-sac corresponds to the large, the pollen-grain to the small spore of *heterosporous Vascular Cryptogrames. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into Isosporous and Heterosporous coals. *Ibid.* 607 They further consider that some of his Calamariæ .. were heterosporous. 1886 *Athenæum* 10 Apr. 491/2 Mr. Bennett has made use of the term Megasporangia in describing the heterosporous vascular cryptogams. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 194 The same sound .. is consequently heard, not homotonously, or in like tones, but *heterotonously, or in separate and unlike. 1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 863/1 *Heterotrichal band circular. *Ibid.*, The *heterotrichous band.

Heterocerc (he·tĕrosəɪk), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also **-cerque.** [f. Hetero- + Gr. *κέρκ-ος* tail.] **a.** *sb.* A heterocercal fish. **b.** *adj.* = next.

1876 Page *Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 184 All the fishes of the palaeozoic periods being heterocercs. 1882 Ogilvie, *Heterocerc.*

Heterocercal (-sə·ikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Having the lobes of the tail unequal. Opp. to *homocercal*.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 191/1 *Heterocercal*, the term chosen by M. Agassiz..to express a peculiar form of the tails of fishes .. The tail is .. unequally bilobate, as in the shark. .. The peculiarity of the Heterocercal fishes is that the vertebral column runs along the upper caudal lobe. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 133 The heterocercal character of the tail.

Hence **Heterocerca·lity, He·terocercy** (-səɪsi), the condition of being heterocercal.

1884 *Science* 3 Oct. 341/2 Whenever heterocercality manifests itself, there is degeneration of the caudal end of the chordal axis.

Heterocerous (hetĕrρ·sĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Heterocera* neut. pl., f. Hetero- + Gr. *κέρας* horn.] Belonging to the sub-order of lepidopterous insects *Heterocera* (Moths); so called from the diversified forms of the antennæ, which are not clubbed as in the *Rhopalocera* (Butterflies).

1881 *Athenæum* 19 Feb. 268/2 New Genera and Species of Heterocerous Lepidoptera from Japan.

Heterochronic (-krρ·nik), *a. Biol.* and *Path.* [f. Hetero- + Gr. *χρόνος* time, *χρονικός* of or concerning time.] **a.** 'Occurring at different times; irregular; intermittent: applied to the pulse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **b.** Occurring or developed at an abnormal time. So ‖ **Heterochronia** (-krō·niă), **Heterochronism** (-ρ·krŏniz'm), **Hetero·chrony**, the occurrence of a process, or development of a tissue, organ, or organic form, at an abnormal time; **Heterochroni·stic, Hetero·chronous** *adjs.* = Heterochronic.

1854 Mayne, *Heterochronicus, Heterochronus*..heterochronic; heterochronous; applied to the pulse. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 5 We may .. designate the general morbid processes as Heterochronic and Heterotopic. *Ibid.* 355 They are developed at a time when their presence is an abnormality (Heterochronia). 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 502 Entire organs which, during the serial genesis of the type, came comparatively late, come in the evolving individual comparatively soon. This Prof. Haeckel has called heterochrony. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 Kenogenetic 'displacements in time', or 'Hetero-chronisms'. *Ibid.*, By heterotopy the sequence in position is vitiated; by heterochrony the sequence in time is vitiated.

† **Hetero·clital,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *heteroclit-us* (see next) + -al.] = next 2.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 75 As good forbear an irregular foole as beare a foole hetero-clitall. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xix. 385 Sinnes heteroclitall, and such as want either name or president. 1673-4 Grew *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 8 If there be any Heteroclital Plants, wherein they are found otherwise.

Heteroclite (he·tĕrokləit), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *hétéroclite* (16th c. in sense 2, 14th c. *etroclite*), a. L. *heteroclit-us*, a. Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος*, irregularly inflected, f. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *-κλιτος*, verbal adj. from *κλίν-ειν* to bend, inflect.] **A.** *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Irregularly or anomalously declined or inflected: chiefly of nouns.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Heteroclite*, that is declined otherwise than common Nouns are. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. vii. § 1 The heteroclite nouns of the Latin tongue.

2. *fig.* Deviating from the ordinary rule or standard; irregular, exceptional, abnormal, anomalous, eccentric. Said of persons and things. (Very common in 17th and 18th centuries; now *rare*.)

1598 Florio, *Bischizzoso cerruello*, a fantasticall, heteroclite wit. 1600 *Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 94 Heteroclite, reuerse, thwart and headstrong Fooles. 1638 Featly *Strict. in Lyndom.* I. 170 Who will not attribute more to the uniforme practise of the primitive Church, then to the heteroclyte practise of later Churches? 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 194 This heteroclite animal [the bat]. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Wks. & Lett.* (1768) II. 225 Mortification..may be given him by fools or heteroclite characters. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 265 From its peculiar characters, which led Pallas to call it *Tetrao paradoxus*, it has received the somewhat pedantic name of *Heteroclite Grouse*. 1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 229/3 Nor need I dilate on the heteroclite *addression, fallacion, reminiscion*.

B. *sb.* [absol. use of A.]

1. *Gram.* A word irregularly inflected; *esp.* a noun which deviates from the regular declension.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, Examples of all the coniugations declyned at length through all moodes and tenses, with the Hiteroclites. 1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 97 What mean you by *Heteroclits*? Nouns..declined otherwise than the ordinary manner. 1760 (*title*) Lily's Rules Construed; whereunto are added T. Robinson's Heteroclites. 1870 March *Ags. Gram.* § 100 Nouns..[that] vary in Case-endings (Heteroclites).

2. *fig.* A thing or person that deviates from the ordinary rule; an 'anomaly'. (Very common in 17th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*)

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3. 8 A substantiall and seuere Collection of the Heteroclites, or Irregulars of Nature ..I find not. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* IV. xxv. (1655) I. 83 Ther are strange Heteroclites in Religion now adaies. 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. xii. 189 Our Parliament would affect to be an heteroclite to all other parliaments. 1780 T. Davies *Life Garrick* II. xl. 141 The doctor was a perfect Heteroclite, an inexplicable existence in creation.

So † **Heteroclitic,** † **Heteroclitical,** † **Hetero·clitous** *adjs.* = Heteroclite *a.*

1632 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. iv. (ed. 4) 377 Loathsome and fulsome filthy potions, Heteroclitical pills..horse medicines. 1648 Petty *Adv. to Hartlib* 23 Parrot-like repeating heteroclitous nouns and verbs. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 449 Employing..for souldiers, those heteroclitick dispositions, who by reason of their restless natures, 'twas thought were likely to do worse. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 5/1 Every portion of Marlowe's work is stamped with mutiny and revolt, with love for unblessed speculation and interest in heteroclitical offence.

Heterodont (he·tĕrodɒnt), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [mod. f. Heter- + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth. In mod.F. *hétérodon*.]

A. *adj.* Having teeth of different kinds or forms (incisors, canines, and molars), as most mammals. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *homodont*.

1877 Turner in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/2 In the majority of the Mammalia, the teeth in the same jaw vary in size, form, and structure, and they are therefore called Heterodont. 1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/1 Existing toothed whales have what appears to be a homodont and not a heterodont dentition, but a heterodont dentition has been observed in the foetus of an existing whale.

B. *sb.* 1. A heterodont animal.

2. A snake of the N. American genus *Heterodon*.

Heterodox (he·tĕrŏdɒks), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ἑτερόδοξ-ος* of another opinion, holding opinions other than the right, f. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *δόξα* opinion.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of doctrines, opinions, etc.: Not in accordance with established doctrines or opinions, or those generally recognized as right or 'orthodox': **a.** *orig.* in religion and theology.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 354 Christ's locall descending to hell, and divers others heterodoxe doctrines. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 294, I shall first shew you the Heterodox Opinion, And then that which I take to be the Orthodox. 1686 R. Parr *Life of Usher* 15 Articles..Heterodox to the Doctrine and Articles of the Church of England. 1825 Macaulay *Milton* Ess. (1887) 2 Some of the heterodox opinions which he avows .. particularly his Arianism.

Hence **b.** *generally*.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 210 That the name of any other Author, or Philosophy, seemeth Heterodoxe without examination. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 24 Some call it Over-witting those they deal with, but that's generally denied as a Heterodox Definition. 1859 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 6 The Major held some strangely heterodox opinions on the modern education of girls.

2. Of persons: Holding opinions not in accord with some acknowledged standard: **a.** *in theology*; **b.** in other matters of belief or opinion.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 18 Whosoever should dare to swarve from these [Galen and Aristotle]..being looked upon as Heterodox, was the object of scorn and derision. 1723 J. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 20 The Eastern Sages .. teach the Heterodox a Lesson of Humility. 1842 Pusey *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 96 We cannot treat the Orthodox Greek Church, at once as orthodox and heterodox. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 177 Admissions which recommended him to neither the orthodox nor the heterodox.

† **B.** *sb. Obs.* 1. An opinion not in accord with that which is generally accepted as true or correct; a heterodox opinion.

1619 *Balcanqual's Let. fr. Syn. of Dort* in *Hales' Rem.*

(1673) 524 Upon Tuesday .. the Canons of the first and second Article .. were approved, except the last of the second Article .. and the second heterodox in that same Article. *Ibid.*, On Thursday morning .. it was reasoned whether that last heterodox should be retained. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 66 Not onely a simple Heterodox, but a very hard Paradox, it will seeme, and of great absurdity unto obstinate eares. 1691 W. Nicholls *Answ. Naked Gospel* 105 These and many more are the Heterodoxes of his Books.

2. A heterodox person. *rare.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 18 Heretics, then, and heterodoxes are not good honest men, as the vulgar counts them.

Hence **He·terodoxly** *adv.*, in a heterodox way; **He·terodoxness**, heterodox quality or character.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 501 What Error or Heterodoxness in avowing it perfectly Celestial and Æthereal? *Ibid.* 523 The speaking of two persons thus in Christ .. seemed to administer some scruple of Heterodoxness to some. 1674 C. Ellis *Vanity of Scoffing* 9 A thing so heterodoxly yet so magisterially asserted. 1698 R. Ferguson *View Eccles.* 10 These who have either unthinkingly, or Heterodoxly imbibed his notions.

†**He·terodoxal,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of heterodox character; heterodox.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* iv. xv. (1754) 466 This new Piece of Philosophy .. tho' heterodoxal and cross-grained to the old Philosophers. 1661 *Sir Harry Vane's Politicks* 11 Most of those Hearers .. grew most Hetrodoxall Rabbies. 1674 Hickman *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 217 Dr. Reynolds calls the Lambeth Articles Orthodoxal: no one intimated that they were Heterodoxal.

†**Heterodo·xical,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 214 Not only simply heterodoxicall, but a very rough-hewed paradoxicall asseveration. 1821 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 23 In .. other parts .. similar heterodoxical passages may be found.

†**Heterodo·xous,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 28, I could demonstrate it to be Heterogeneous, Heterodoxous, Incongrous.

Heterodoxy (he·tĕrŏdŏksi). [ad. Gr. *ἑτεροδοξία* error of opinion, f. *ἑτερόδοξ-os* Heterodox.]

1. The quality or character of being heterodox; deviation from what is considered to be orthodox.

1659 J. Arrowsmith *Chain Princ.* 317 That preamble, which the daring Heterodoxie of some modern writers put me upon. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 32 No Man's Shooe wrings him the more because of the Heterodoxy, or the tipling of his Shooe-maker. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. ii, Does the reader inquire .. what the difference between Orthodoxy or *My-doxy* and Heterodoxy or *Thy-doxy* might here be? 1869 Rawlinson *Anc. Hist.* 519 The establishment of Christianity as the State Religion .. turned the attention of the rulers .. to minute questions of heterodoxy and orthodoxy.

2. With *a* and *pl.* An opinion or doctrine at variance with that generally received as true or right; a heterodox opinion.

1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A ij b/t The Anarchy and licentiousness of Heterodoxies and confused Opinions. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 31. 39 Another heterodoxy of his, concerning the resurrection. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 201 Charging him with Popery, Arminianism, and other heterodoxies. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 197, I know that I have great poetical authorities against me in this heterodoxy.

Heterodromous (hetĕrɒ·drŏməs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *heterodrom-us*, f. Gr. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *-δρομος* running + -ous. In mod.F. *hétérodrome.*]

Running in different directions: opp. to *homodromous.* †a. *Mech.* Applied to levers of the first order, in which the power and the weight move in opposite directions (*obs.*). b. *Bot.* Turning in opposite directions on the main stem and on a branch, as the generating spiral of a phyllotaxis.

1710 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* (ed. 2) II. s.v., The Wheel, Windlass, Capstand, Crane, &c. are perpetual Heterodromous Leavers. [1727-51 Chambers *Cycl., Heterodromus Vectis*, in mechanics, a lever wherein the fulcrum, or point of suspension, is between the weight and the power.] 1870 Bentley *Bot.* (ed. 2) iii. § 3. 140 The successive leaves form a spiral round the axis .. In the majority of cases, the direction in both the stem and branches is the same, and it is then said to be *homodromous*; but instances .. occur in which the direction is different, when it is called *heterodromous.* 1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 190.

So **Hetero·dromy** *Bot.*, heterodromous condition.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Heterodromy*, term applied .. when the axial shoot of the stem coils from right to left, whilst that of the branch twists from left to right, or vice versâ.

Heterogamous (hetĕrɒ·găməs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *γάμ-os* marriage + -ous: in mod.F. *hétérogame* (De Candolle).]

1. *Bot.* Variously applied to conditions in which stamens and pistils are not regularly present in each flower or floret.

Applied a. orig. by De Candolle to plants having flowers monœcious, diœcious, or polygamous; b. by Lessing to composites whose capitula or flower-heads contain florets differing in sex; c. by Trinius to grasses in which the arrangement of the sexes is different in different spikelets.

1842 in Brande. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Heterogamous*, when in a capitulum the florets of the ray are either neuter or female, and those of the disk male. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head (*capitulum*) be perfect, the flower-heads are *homogamous* (Dandelion); if part of them be imperfect, the heads are *heterogamous* (Daisy).

2. *Biol.* Characterized by the alternation of differently organized generations, as of a parthenogenetic and a sexual generation.

1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* II. 1031 Certain species [of Nemathelminthes] possess what is known as the 'free rhabditis form' and are heterogamous.

3. Of or pertaining to irregular marriage.

1862 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 159 Besides these he may have had other heterogamous connexions.

Heterogamy (hetĕrɒ·gămi). [f. as prec. + -Y.] The quality or condition of being heterogamous.

1. *Bot.* Mediate or indirect fertilization of plants.

1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* ix. 418 These circuitous methods of fertilisation may be called *Heterogamy*, or 'crooked fertilisation,' in contradistinction to the typical and orthodox method, which may be styled Orthogamy, or direct ('straight') fertilisation.

2. *Biol.* The succession of differently organized generations of animals or plants, as where sexual generation alternates with parthenogenesis.

1884 A. Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. 543 Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. 1886 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* Introd. 31 Alternation of Generations .. whether in the form known as metagenesis, i. e. the alternation of asexual and sexual individuals, or as heterogamy, i. e. the alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual races. *Ibid.* 508 [In Insects] Alternation of Generations is coupled with parthenogenesis, and is known in this case as Heterogamy. 1889 Geddes & Thomson *Evol. Sex* xv. 207 A sexless fern-plant forms special reproductive cells (spores), which develop parthenogenetically into a sexual prothallus, from the fertilised egg-cell of which the fern-plant arises .. [this] is called by zoologists, in reference to flukes for instance, *heterogamy.*

Heterogene (he·tĕrŏdʒīn), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἑτερογενής* of different kinds, f. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *γένος, γενε-* kind: cf. F. *hétérogène* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Heterogeneous.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Therfore they be called [he]therogenes that is to say of dyuers natures. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. v, Know you the sapor pontick? sapor stipstick? Or, what is homogene, or heterogene? 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1318 A strange Chimera of Beasts and Men Made up of pieces Heterogene. 1709-29 V. Mandev *Syst. Math., Geom.* 143 Homogene Figures, are of the same kind, as to the number of Sides: Heterogene the contrary. 1740 E. Baynard *Health* (ed. 6) 42 From a Het'rogen med'cine, The strife is intestine. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 10 The diction, similes, and metaphors .. are somewhat motley and heterogene. 1830 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* I. ix. 394 A soil and nature foreign and heterogene.

Heterogeneal (he·tĕrŏdʒī·nĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7 *erron.* **-ial**(l. [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (f. Gr. *ἑτερογενής, ἑτερογενε-*: see Heterogene) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = Heterogeneous.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. xi. 48 Separated from the others, which are heterogenial, or of another kinde. 1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* ii. (1669) 9 Such water as is free from any heterogeneal mixture. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 108 A Parliament is a politick body, compounded of heterogenial or dissimilar parts, viz. the King, the Lords, spiritual and temporal, in one distinct house, and of a house of Commons another distinct house. 1674 S. Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 5 Numbers Heterogeneal are mixt Numbers of Whole and Broken, Abstract and Contract. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Heterogeneal Nouns* in Grammar, are such as have one Gender in the Singular .. and another in the Plural. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneal Surds*, are such as have different Radical Signs: As $\sqrt[2]{aa}$: and $\sqrt{bb}$. 1805 E. Dayes *Wks.* 299 An heterogeneal color, orange, for instance .. viewed through a prism, will disappear, being resolved into the two homogeneal colors .. red and yellow. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 304 A system which admitted of such tyrannical action .. was a heterogeneal thing.

B. *sb.* A heterogeneous person or substance.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. iii. (1739) 16 By congregating Homogeneals, and severing Heterogeneals. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 260 Whether this mixture of heterogeneals do not pollute the ordinances.

Hence **Heteroge·nealness,** heterogeneity.

†**Heteroge·nean,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = Heterogeneous.

a 1601 Nashe *Quaternio* (1632) 44 All the parts both homogenean and heterogenean of the dead corps. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 385 *Corpus heterogenes, in terra coalescens*; A Hetrogenean body encreasing in the earth. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 170 When they consist of Heterogenean parts, or parts of a divers kind.

Heterogeneity (he·tĕrŏdʒĭnī·ĭti). [ad. med. L. *heterogeneitās* (*etherogeneitas* 14th c.), f. *heterogene-us*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *heterogeneité* (1641 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being heterogeneous: a. Difference or diversity in kind from other things; b. Composition from diverse elements or parts; multifarious composition.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 In the artificiall processe of manifesting the heterogeneity of water. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 304 To multiply Simple Surds observe their Homogeniety or Heterogeniety. 1779 Ramsden in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 421 The advantage .. of not being disturbed by the heterogeneity of light. 1784 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. ii. 121 As to the Chinese .. its great Heterogeneity in respect of other Languages. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xvii. § 145 (1875) 396 Evolution is an integration of matter .. during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity, to a definite, coherent heterogeneity. 1868 Gladstone *Juv. Mundi* vii. (1870) 194 In the members of the Olympian court itself we discern every kind of heterogeneity.

c. With *a* and *pl.* A heterogeneous element or constituent.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 19 In their crudities, heterogeneities & impurities. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 414 Mica, iron ore, and other heterogeneities are more frequent in it. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, So many heterogeneities cast together into the fermenting-vat.

d. *Law of Heterogeneity* (Logic): see quot.

1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 91 About the second principle, the Law of Heterogeneity, there is no dispute. According to this law, things the most similar must, in some respects, be dissimilar or heterogeneous; and, consequently, any Concept, however large its Intension may be, may still have that Intension increased, without thereby descending to individuals.

Heterogeneous (hetĕrŏdʒī·nĭəs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *heterogene-us* (see Heterogeneal) + -ous.] The opposite of *homogeneous.*

The earlier word, and the more usual, esp. in technical expressions, till *c* 1725, was *heterogeneal.*

1. Of one body in respect of another, or of various bodies in respect of each other: Diverse in kind or nature, of completely different characters; incongruous; foreign.

1624 F. White *Reply to Fisher* 243 The question .. is heterrogeneous to this disputation. 1660 Gouge *Chr. Direct.* ii. (1831) 21 Labour .. to drive out all wandering heterogeneous thoughts that come to disturb thee. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 25 Chusing two heterogeneous fluids, such as Water and Oyl. 1699 Ld. Tarbut in *Pepys' Diary* (1879) VI. 195 Though it be heterogeneous from this subject. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 35 Its heat proceeds from a mixture of heterogeneous Bodies. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 112 Which is perfectly heterogeneous to the true Management of the Hop. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 199 Things utterly heterogeneous can have no intercommunion. 1850 J. H. Newman *Diffic. Anglic.* 58 The National Church is absolutely heterogeneous to the Apostolical or Anglo-Catholic party of 1833. 1862 Mill *Utilit.* 16 Pain is always heterogeneous with pleasure. 1866 Liddon *Bampton Lect.* ii. (1875) 44 A large collection of heterogeneous writings. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* viii. 180 We do not suppose that the two worlds, visible and invisible, are absolutely different and heterogeneous in fundamental structure.

b. *loosely.* Extraordinary, anomalous, abnormal.

1757 [see Heterogenous]. 1768 W. Donaldson *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* I. 58 Men of fashion are strange heterogeneous monsters. 1785 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Juvenile Indiscret.* (1786) V. 242 Lady Belvoir and her two daughters are actual characters, however heterogeneous some people may think them.

2. Of a body in respect of its elements: Composed of diverse elements or constituents; consisting of parts of different kinds; not homogeneous.

1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 182 The members of a haeterogenious body .. are discrepant and various in themselues. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. xix. (1647) 261 The armie will be very heterogeneous, patched up of different people. 1649 A. Ross *Life in Mahomet Alcoran* 405 He .. found at his doore an Heterogeneous Beast, called Elborach, half Asse, half Mule, but much swifter then either. 1701 Dr For *True-born Eng.* 1. 280 Thus from a Mixture of all Kinds began, That Het'rogeneous Thing, An Englishman. 1756 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 245 All sorts of light .. simple and homogeneous, or heterogeneous and compounded. 1814 Scott *Wav.* li, This heterogeneous mass of wild and desperate men. 1865 Grote *Plato* II. xxi. 52 Good is of a character exceedingly diversified and heterogeneous. 1867 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* IV. vii. 419 In so vast and heterogeneous an Empire as the Persian.

3. *Math.* a. Of different kinds, so as to be incommensurable. b. Of different dimensions or degrees; non-homogeneous. *Heterogeneous Surds*: see quot. 1796. (The later nomenclature is that of *like* and *unlike surds.*)

1656 Hobbes *Six Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 199 Of these two sorts of angles the quantities are heterogeneous. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. xvi. Schol., Heterogeneous quantities are not compared together. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Heterogeneous Surds.* 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.*, *Heterogeneous Quantities*.. are those which cannot have proportion, or be compared together as to greater and less .. As lines, surfaces, and solids in geometry. *Heterogeneous Surds*, are such as have different radical signs; as $\sqrt{a}$ and $\sqrt[3]{b^2}$; or $\sqrt[5]{10}$ and $\sqrt{20}$.

4. In various connexions:

Heterogeneous attraction, attraction between atoms different in kind, chemical attraction; also that between the different kinds of electricity and magnetism. *Heterogeneous bodies*, 'such as have their parts of unequal density' (Hutton *Math. Dict.* 1796). *Heterogeneous nouns*, nouns of different genders in the singular and plural. *Heterogeneous numbers*, 'mixed numbers consisting of integers and fractions' (Hutton).

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Heterogeneous bodies are such, whose gravities in different parts are not proportionable to the bulk thereof. *Ibid.*, *Heterogeneous Nouns*, *Heterogeneous Numbers.* 1826-34 *Good's Bk. Nat.* (ed. 3) I. 93 The heterogeneous attraction, or that between the two different substances, is stronger than the common force of gravity.

Hence **Heteroge·neously** *adv.*, in a heterogeneous manner; **Heteroge·neousness,** the quality or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 129 The Heterogeneousness of the Exposition of the First Day's Creation. 1768 Johnson *Gen. Obs. Shaks.*, 3 *Hen. VI*, Dissimilitude of style, and heterogeneousness of sentiment, may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author. 1775 — *Journ. to West. Isl., Ostig in Sky* Wks. X. 439 The rooms are very heterogeneously filled. 1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 105 The heterogeneousness of two fluids. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Dan.* vii. 435 Unauthentic tradition is wont to connect things heterogeneously.

Heterogenesis (he·tĕrŏdʒe·nĭsis). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *ἑτερο-* Hetero- + *γένεσις* birth, generation.]

†1. Abnormal or irregular organic development: see quot. *Obs.* (So F. *hétérogénésie.*)

1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Heterogenesis*, name given by Breschet to a Class of organic deviations comprehending those in which there exists a relative anomaly, whether from the situation or from the colour of organs, the number or the situation of the fetuses belonging to the same gestation, the situation or the number of organs in particular.

†2. Applied to sexual reproduction from two different germs, male and female. *Obs.*

1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 398 The process by which new individuals are produced is called *Heterogenesis.* In this process, two different cells are concerned..germ-cells and sperm-cells.

3. The birth or origination of a living being otherwise than from a parent of the same kind.

1864 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* Jan. 17 Heterogenesis is a term employed to express the creation or birth of living beings in an abnormal manner. *Ibid.*, At present the evidence which we possess..is rather adverse to the doctrine of 'heterogenesis' in any form. 1870 Huxley in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* p. lxxvii, The living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent; this is what ought to be called *Heterogenesis*, the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent.

b. *esp.* The generation of animals or vegetables of low organization from inorganic matter; abiogenesis; spontaneous generation.

1878 Tyndall in *19th Cent.* III. 23 The notion of heterogenesis or spontaneous generation.

c. Alternation of generations.

1863 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. II. vii. 211 Where propagation is carried on by heterogenesis, or is characterized by unlikeness of the successive generations, there is always asexual genesis with occasionally-recurring sexual genesis. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 169 When the species is composed of a regular alternation of variously constituted generations and individuals. This particular sort of reversion is termed Alternate Generation, or Heterogenesis.

Heterogene·tic, *a.* [f. prec. : cf. *genetic.*]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, heterogenesis or heterogeny.

1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 709 All the related heterogenetic phenomena. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* II. 1041 Giles holds that *A. duodenale* may become sexually mature while outside the body and in the free state; in other words, that it is heterogenetic.

2. *Philos.* Relating to external origination.

1887 Whittaker in *Mind* XII. 289 Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will 'the autogenetic theory', opposing it to 'the ordinary or heterogenetic theory'.

Hetero·genist. [f. Heterogeny + -ist: cf. mod.F. *hétérogéniste.*] An upholder of the hypothesis of heterogeny or spontaneous generation.

1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 304 The English heterogenist was far bolder. 1878 — in *19th Cent.* Mar. 501 While no discovery of the age would bear comparison with this 'new birth of living particles', it is a mere commonplace occurrence to our fortunate heterogenist.

† **Hetero·genize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἑτερογενής Heterogene + -ize.] *intr.* To act in a manner heterogeneous or foreign to his own character.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 110 Never Artist so licentiously heterogenised or so extravagantly exceeded his prescribed limits as Ambition or Covetice.

† **Hetero·genous,** *a. Obs.* A less correct form of Heterogeneous.

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 62 Heterogenous Quantities cannot be compared alternately. 1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 260, I am afraid I shall carry but a very heterogenous dress along with me. 1812 *Examiner* 21 May 303/1 Of the most opposite and heterogenous kind.

Heterogeny (hetĕrɒ·dʒĭni). [mod. f. Gr. type *ἑτερογενεία, abstr. sb. from ἑτερογενής Heterogene; or, in 3, from Hetero- + -γενεια birth.]

† I. 1. Heterogeneousness. *Obs.*

1647 *Husbandman's Plea agst. Tithes* 67 There is no hetrogeny or disparitie in the matter.

2. *concr.* A heterogeneous assemblage. *rare.*

1838 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 158 Sometimes he would put up a heterogeny of articles in a lot..and knock them all down, perhaps for ninepence.

II. 3. *Biol.* Production of living beings from substances organic or inorganic without germs or ovules; spontaneous generation.

1863 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 20, I have written a letter..to say, under the cloak of attacking Heterogeny, a word in my own defence. 1871 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XII. 313 No better case has ever been made out for heterogeny than by Charlton Bastian. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heterogeny*, ..also the production of a living being from the substance of a living being of some other kind; as in the supposed development of maggots from the substance of putrefying flesh.

Heterogone (he·tĕrŏgoun), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + γόν-ος offspring, race, -γονος generating.] = Heterogonous 1.

1877 Gray in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 82, I propose the..term of heterogone (or heterogonous) for these flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* I. 235 The nature of heterogone dimorphism may well be understood from a single example. The most familiar one is that of Houstonia.

Heterogonous (-ɒ·gŏnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

1. *Bot.* Having incongruous reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which cross-fertilization is secured by the stamens and pistils being dimorphic or trimorphic.

1877 [see Heterogone]. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 They may be classed into those without and those with dimorphism of stamens and pistils, or, in other words, those with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers. 1880 — *Bot. Text-bk.* I. 236 Heterogonous trimorphism is known in certain species..; and the complication may have certain conceivable advantages over dimorphism.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting irregular reproduction; producing offspring dissimilar to the parent.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Digenesis, heterogonous*, the form of digenesis in which the buds produte animals differing in appearance from their progenitors. 1886 *Ibid., Heterogonous*, being of, or produced by, irregular generation.

So **Hetero·gonism, Hetero·gony,** the condition of being heterogonous (in either sense).

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 126 A series of phenomena .. which has been spoken of as 'Digenesis with Heterogony.' 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heterogonism*, the production of dissimilar offspring from similar parentage, as in Gymnoblasti where dissimilar gonosomes may arise from similar trophosomes.

Heterography (-ɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + -γραφία writing. Opposed to *orthography.*]

1. Spelling that differs from that which is correct according to current usage; 'incorrect' spelling.

1783 S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 390 Neoteric affectations of Archaism and Heterography. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 667 His orthography, or rather heterography, has been a subject of keen animadversion; and he has been charged with misspelling his own name. 1876 Blackmore *Cripps* xlv, I corrected his heterography.

2. Irregular or inconsistent spelling (as the current spelling of English).

1847 De Quincey in *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 162 All climates alike groan under heterography.

So **Hetero·grapher,** one who practises heterography; **Heterogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by heterography.

1864 *Realm* 20 Apr. 7 Mr. Landor..records, in heterographic hexameters, Porson's opinion. 1865 H. B. Wheatley in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (*title*) Notes on some English Heterographers. 1883 H. P. Smith *Gloss. Terms & Phrases, Heterographic*, using the same combinations of written letters to express different sounds, as English spelling does.

Heteroideous (hetĕroi·dĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + εἶδος form + -ous.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 587/1 *Heteroideous*, diversified in form.

† **Hetero·logal,** *a. Math. Obs.* [f. as next + -al.] Applied to those terms in two or more ratios or fractions which do not correspond, as the antecedent or numerator of one, and the consequent or denominator of the other: opp. to *homologal.*

1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 48 The new Fraction..will not be in its least terms, unless such Heterologal terms be first abbreviated to their lowest.

Heterologous (-ɒ·lŏgəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + λόγ-ος ratio, relation, etc. + -ous.] Having a different relation, or consisting of different elements; not corresponding: opp. to Homologous. *spec.* a. *Path.* Of a different formation from that of the normal tissue of the part.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 578 *note*, One of the heterologous formations, as they are termed by Professor Carswell. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 25 New formations are homologous (epidermic, pigmentary, dermic), or heterologous (pseudoplasms, neoplasms). 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 96 The same kind of tumour may be, under certain circumstances, homologous, and under other circumstances heterologous.

b. *Chem.* (See quot. 1886.)

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VI. 609 His *Précis de Chimie Organique*, in which he [Gerhardt] sketches the idea of 'Homologous and Heterologous Series.' 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., H[eterologous] series*, Gerhardt's term for bodies derived from each other by definite chemical metamorphoses, in contradistinction to *Homologous series.*

Heterology (-ɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -y; in sense 2, f. Gr. ἑτερο- + -λογια discourse.]

1. The condition of being heterologous: opp. to Homology.

1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1871 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 105 Any deviation from the type of the parent tissue constitutes heterology. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* (1879) I. 96 Tissues normal in themselves appear under the form of a tumour, sometimes in regions where this tissue normally exists, sometimes in places where it does not exist in the normal state of things. In the first case I speak of it as *homology*, in the second as *heterology.*

2. *nonce-use.* Vocabulary of different names.

1852 C. W. H[oskins] *Talpa* 28 Let the old drainer christen it, for my heterology is exhausted.

Hetero·meran. *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Heteromera* neut. pl. (Latreille, f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + μέρος part).] A beetle belonging to the *Heteromera*, a division of *Coleoptera* in which the two anterior pairs of legs have five tarsal joints, but the third pair only four.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., Heteromerans, Heteromera.

Heteromerous (hetĕrɒ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + μέρος part + -ous.] Having or consisting of parts differing in character, number, or other respect.

1. *Entom.* Having legs differing in the number of their tarsal joints; *spec.* belonging to the division *Heteromera* of coleopterous insects (see prec.).

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 683 The term *heteromerous* properly belongs to all insects in which the different pairs of tarsi vary *inter se* in the number of their joints. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1873) 98 Numerous Lamellicorn and Heteromerous insects.

2. *Bot.* a. Applied to lichens in which the gonidia are arranged in one or more distinct layers within the thallus: opp. to *homœomerous.* b. Applied to flowers in which the members differ in number in the different whorls: opp. to *isomerous.*

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 265 The gonidia are crowded into one layer, by which the hyphal tissue is at the same time separated according to circumstances into an outer and inner or an upper and under layer; the thallus-tissue is then stratified, and such Lichens are termed Heteromerous. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl [of a flower] they are said to be *isomerous*, when this is not the case *heteromerous.*

3. *Chem.* Unrelated as to chemical composition, as in certain cases of isomorphism.

1864 in Webster.

Heteromorphic (hetĕrɒmɒ·rfik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + μορφή form + -ic.]

1. Of different or dissimilar forms. *spec.* a. *Entom.* Existing in different forms at different stages of life: said of insects which undergo complete metamorphosis (*Heteromorpha*).

1864 in Webster. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 6 The Homomorphic insects do not pass through such striking changes of form as the Heteromorphic.

b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants which occur in forms differing in the relative length of the stamens and pistils (including *dimorphic* and *trimorphic*).

1874 in R. Brown *Man. Bot.* Gloss. 1877 Darwin *Forms of Fl.* i. 24, I formerly applied the term 'heteromorphic' to the legitimate unions; and 'homomorphic' to the illegitimate unions; but after discovering the existence of trimorphic plants..these two terms ceased to be applicable.

2. Deviating in form from the standard or type; of abnormal form: = Heteromorphous 1.

In mod. Dicts.

Heteromorphism (-mɒ·rfiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The condition or property of being heteromorphic; diversity of form.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 699 The various portraits of her majesty astonish by their perplexing *poly-* or *heteromorphism.* 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 150 *Heteromorphism*, the property, sometimes observed in compounds of crystallising in different forms, though containing equal numbers of atoms similarly grouped. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* ii. 36 Nor are these .. the only cases of Heteromorphism now known. 1881 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 86 All we have to suppose is a peculiar heteromorphism.

Heteromorphite (-mɒ·rfəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ite.] A variety of Jamesonite.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 151 *Heteromorphite*, Feather ore, a sulphantimonite of lead .. which occurs in capillary forms resembling a cobweb; also massive. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 91.

Heteromo·rphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

1. Of abnormal or irregular form.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 139/2 Various animals..from exhibiting no uniform or regular shape, have been entitled ..heteromorphous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heteromorphous*, differing in form, shape, or external appearance, as compared with the normal.

2. *Entom.* = Heteromorphic 1.

1855 Owen *Invertebr. Anim.* 437 The differences of the larvæ which are distinguished by the entomological terms, Heteromorphous, Homomorphous, Capitate, &c., essentially depend upon their quitting the egg to enter into active life at different periods of development.

He·teromo·rphy. [f. as prec. + -y: after Gr. sbs. in -μορφία.] = Heteromorphism.

1874 R. Brown *Man. Bot.* 600 Deviations from ordinary forms, comprising..heteromorphy (deformities, polymorphy, alteration of colours).

Heteronomic (-nɒ·mik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- Hetero- + νόμος law + -ic: cf. Gr. νομικός of or pertaining to law.] Showing a different law or mode of operation.

1. 'Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to *isonomic.*'

18.. *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* I. 502 (Cent.) Heteronomic [contact] is hyperæsthesic and increases it. [muscular energy].

2. *Optics.* Affected by spherical aberration so as not to converge to one focus; divergent.

1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 167 The diminution of the astigmatism of the heteronomic pencils.

Heteronomous (-ɒ·nŏməs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.]

1. Subject to different laws, involving different principles.

1824 De Quincey *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 254 If two inconsistent principles of valuation be employed, then the table will be vicious because heteronomous [*erron.* -onymous].

2. *Biol.* Having different laws or modes of growth; applied to parts or members differentiated from the same primitive type.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 104 Arthropoda.

Animals consisting of a series of more or less heteronomous segments. *Ibid.* 78 The development of wings and the differentiation of the body into three great heteronomous divisions, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 238 The limitation of the number of the appendages .. concurrently with the greater development of heteronomous metameres.

3. Subject to an external law: opp. to *autonomous.*

1894 *Forum* (U. S.) July 572 Man has been .. a thrall, owning obedience to a law conceived to be external .. and other than the expression of his own nature. In a word he has been heteronomous.

Heteronomy (-ǫ·nŏmi). [f. as prec. + -Y: after Gr. derivatives in -νομια.]

1. Presence of a different law or principle: see quot. 1824.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Templars' Dial.* Wks. IV. 205 He has certainly not vitiated the purity of this principle by the usual heteronomy (if you will allow me a learned word)—*i.e.*, by the introduction of the other and opposite law. 1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 12 *note*, Heteroclitical phraseology is the first step to Heteronomy of apperception,—and insanity is nothing more.

2. *Moral Philos.* Subjection to the rule of another being or power (e.g. of the will to the passions); subjection to external law. Opp. to *autonomy.*

1855 MISS COBBE *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* 146 It would not be Free Self-legislation (autonomy), but (heteronomy) subservience of the Pure Will to a lower faculty. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* II. III. ii. 282 So far as they obtain sway over him, he is under a heteronomy.

3. *Biol.* The condition of being heteronomous; differentiation from a common primitive type.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 115 The degree to which heteronomy or differentiation is carried out in the various regions of the body [in *Copepoda*].

Heteronym (he·tĕrǫnim). [f. as next, after *synonym.*]

1. A word having the same spelling as another, but a different sound and meaning: opp. to *homonym* and *synonym.* 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. A name of a thing in one language which is a translation of the name in another language.

1885 B. G. WILDER *Jour. Nerv. Dis.* xii. (Cent.), Vernacular names which are more or less precise translations of Latin names, or of names in any other language, may be called heteronyms.

Heteronymous (hetĕrǫ·nimǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερώνυμος (f. HETERO- + ὄνομα name) + -OUS.]

1. Having different names, as a pair of correlatives, e.g. *husband, wife*: opp. to *synonymous.*

1734 WATTS *Ontology* vii, Synonymous Relatives or of the same Name.. Heteronymous or of a different Name. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II. xiv. 22 The second class [of relative terms] were called by the ancient logicians heteronymous; we may call them more intelligibly, double-worded relatives.

2. *Optics.* Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point beyond it, when the left image is that seen by the right eye and *vice versâ*: opp. to *homonymous.*

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye..the images are said to be *heteronymous,* i. e., of a different name. *Ibid.* 245 Phenomena illustrating the heteronymous Shifting of the two Fields of View.

3. 'Pertaining to, of the nature of, or having a heteronym' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hetero·nymously** *adv.* (see 2).

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 120 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is doubled heteronymously;—when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is doubled homonymously.

Heteroousian, heterousian (he:tĕrǫ₁au·siăn, hetĕrau·siăn, -ū·siăn), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* Also 9 **heterusian.** [f. Gr. ἑτεροούσιος, ἑτερούσιος, f. ἑτερο- HETERO- + οὐσία essence, substance. Opp. to *homoousian* and *homoiousian.*]

A. *adj.* Of different essence or substance.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 612 The Homoousian Trinity of the orthodox went exactly in the middle, betwixt that Monoousian Trinity of Sabellius ..and that other Heteroousian Trinity of Arius. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Arch. Travis* ix. 221 The word *one* is applied, 1. to things homoüsian .. 2. to things heteroüsian, where there is a sameness of persons, but a difference of natures.

B. *sb.* One who held the Father and the Son to be different in essence or substance; an Arian.

1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects, Heterousians*, a name given to the extreme Arians.

So **Heteroou·siast** (heterou·siast, heteru·siast) = B.; **Heteroou·sious** (heterou·sious) *a.* = A.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 579 Neither a Trinity of Words only .. nor yet a Jumbled Confusion of God and Creature (Things Heterousious) together. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 33 Aetius .. the apostle of a new Church, representing the widest going section of the Arian party.. His adherents were called Anomœans, Heterusiasts, or Exukontians.

Heteropathic (-pæ·þik), *a.* [f. as next + -IC.]

1. *Med.* = ALLOPATHIC.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homöopathic.. Then the allopathic or heteropathic.. the .. method which hopes to cure disease by exciting some dissimilar affection.

2. Of different operation; differing in their effect.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. III. vi. 403 Though there be laws which, like those of chemistry and physiology, owe their existence to a breach of the principle of the Composition of Causes, it does not follow that those peculiar, or, as they might be termed, *heteropathic* laws, are not capable of composition with one another. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxix. 252 It is distinguished by Mr. Mill from cases of the heterogeneous or as he says the heteropathic intermixture of effects.

Heteropathy (-ǫ·păþi). [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -παθεια, f. πάθος suffering.]

1. *Med.* = ALLOPATHY: opp. to *homœopathy.*

1847 CRAIG, *Heteropathy*, the method of attempting to remove one disease by inducing a different one.

2. *Path.* (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heteropathy*.. Berthold's term for the form of idiosyncrasy in which the organic susceptibility behaves itself in a different fashion to the normal in the presence of any irritation.

3. Antipathy or aversion excited by suffering: opp. to *sympathy.* (*nonce-use.*)

1874 MISS COBBE in *Theol. Rev.* Jan. 74 At the sight of pain animals generally feel an impulse to destroy rather than to help. This emotion will be indicated by the term Heteropathy. 1881 — *Duties Wom.* iv. 118 It is astonishing and horrible to witness how the deep-seated frightful human passion, which I have elsewhere named Heteropathy, develops itself in such circumstances.

‖ **Heterophasia** (-fēi·ziă). *Path.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -φασια, f. φάσις speech.] = HETEROPHEMY (as a result of mental disease).

1877 GOULBURN *Bateman's Darwinism* 115 Perversion of language to which the name of Heterophasia has been given. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Mem.* 152 Sometimes the patient retains an extensive vocabulary of vocal .. signs, but cannot use it correctly (cases of heterophasia).

Hence **He·terophasiac**, 'one who is affected with heterophasia' (*Cent. Dict.*).

He·terophemy (-fīmi). [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -φημια, f. φήμη, φῆμις voice, speech.] The saying or writing of one word or phrase when another is meant.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* Nov. 693 The assertion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer does not mean to say, but its very reverse, or at least something notably at variance with his purpose. For this reason I have called it heterophemy, which means merely the speaking otherwise. 1885 — *Stud. Shaks.* 33 As to the writing twice of Verona instead of Milan, it seems plainly a mere case of heterophemy. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Mar. 212/2 We are forced in charity to credit the bishop with a kind of 'heterophemy'.

So **Heterophe·mism**, an instance or result of heterophemy. **Heterophe·mist**, one who says something else than he means to say (whence **Heterophemi·stic** *a.*). **Heterophe·mize** *v. intr.*, to say something different from what one means to say.

1875 R. G. WHITE in *Galaxy* XX. 697 (Cent.) Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemists.. He heterophemizes in a very striking manner. *Ibid.* 698 (Cent.) Examples in which creditor is used for debtor—perhaps the most common of all heterophemisms.

Heterophyllous (-fi·lǝs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + φύλλ-ον leaf + -OUS. In F. *hétérophylle.*]

1. *Bot.* Bearing leaves of different forms upon the same plant.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Jrnl. Sci.* 1871-2 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Examples of heterophyllous and dimorphic plants, in which there is a very considerable difference in form in the same organs, not only at different times, but even simultaneously. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 467 The leaves of the heterophyllous species which have them arranged in four rows, possess stomata on their inner surface.

2. *Zool.* Belonging to the group *Heterophylli* of cephalopods.

He·terophy:lly. *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -Y: in mod.F. *hétérophyllie.*] The condition of being heterophyllous.

1874 in R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* Gloss. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 619/1 (*Rodriguez*) Variability of species and heterophylly are characteristic of the flora to quite an unusual degree.

‖ **Heteroplasia** (he:tĕrŏplēi·ziă). *Path.* Also anglicized as **heteroplasy** (-ǫ·plăsi). [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + πλάσις moulding, formation: F. *hétéroplasie.*] The formation of a tissue different from the normal tissue of the part in which it occurs.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Heteroplasia, Heteroplasis*, terms for abnormal organic formation: heteroplasy. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 354 The so-called Heteroplasia, Heterologous new-formations, that is to say, tissues which bear little resemblance to normal tissues.

He·teroplasm. *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλάσμα anything moulded, a figure: F. *hétéroplasme.*] A tissue formed in a part where it does not normally occur.

1878 R. DRUITT *Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 11) 84 As Virchow showed, there is no such thing as heteroplasm. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heteroplasm*, Burdach's term for a morbid tissue foreign to the economy.

Heteroplastic (-plæ·stik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστικός fit for moulding: F. *hétéroplastique.*]

1. *Path.* Of or belonging to heteroplasia; of the nature of a heteroplasm.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 270 Tubercle, carcinoma, and other heteroplastic new-formations.

2. *Biol.* Dissimilar in formation or structure, as the different tissues of the body.

Heteroplastide (-plæ·stǝid). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστός moulded, formed + -IDE.] An organism composed of tissues of different kinds, as most animals and plants: opp. to *homoplastide.*

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 Death is .. a characteristic feature of differentiated multicellular organisms (heteroplastides). *Ibid.* 622 How the mortal heteroplastides can have been evolved from the immortal monoplastides or homoplastides.

Heteropod (he·tĕrŏpǫd), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. next.] **a.** *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Heteropoda.* **b.** *sb.* One of the *Heteropoda.*

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 301 The animal of the Heteropods having a proboscis and only two tentacles. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* (1885) 649 The heteropod genus so characteristic of Palæozoic time, *Bellerophon.*

‖ **Heteropoda** (hetĕrǫ·pŏdă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + πούς, ποδ- foot.] **a.** A group of Crustacea including forms with 14 feet, some of which are adapted for swimming. **b.** An order or subclass of Gastropods, having the foot modified into a swimming organ. **c.** A group of Echinoderms.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2. 1838 *Ibid.* XI. 92/2 Forskal places all the Heteropoda of Cuvier under his genus Pterotrachea. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 245 Both families of the Heteropoda are represented by fossil forms. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 324 The foot of the Heteropoda is differentiated into a more independent organ.

Hence **Hetero·podan** = HETEROPOD *sb.*; **Hetero·podous** *a.* = HETEROPOD *a.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 24/2 A genus of the heteropodous mollusca of Lamarck.

Heteropter (hetĕrǫ·ptǝɪ). *Entom.* One of the *Heteroptera.* 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Heteroptera** (hetĕrǫ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + πτερόν wing.] A suborder of HEMIPTERA, comprising those insects whose wings consist of dissimilar parts, being coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip; the true bugs. Opp. to HOMOPTERA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He denominated the first of the sections Heteroptera. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 25 The Heteroptera cannot exactly be said either to sting or bite.

Hence **Hetero·pteran** = HETEROPTER; **Hetero·pterous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Heteroptera.*

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Heteropterans, Heteroptera*, the name of a section of Hemipterans, comprehending those in which the hemelytra terminate abruptly by a membranous appendage. 1895 *Naturalist* 213 Mr. Mason recorded 132 out of about 420 heteropterous hemiptera known to inhabit the British Islands.

Heteroscian (hetĕrǫ·ʃiăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. med. L. *heterosci-us* (usually in nom. pl. used subst.), a. Gr. ἑτερόσκιος diversely-shadowed (f. ἑτερο- HETERO- + σκιά shadow) + -AN.]

A. *sb.* A name applied to the people of the two temperate zones in reference to the fact that, in the two zones, noon-shadows always fall in opposite directions. (Cf. *Amphiscian, Periscian.*) Usually in *pl.*; the Lat. pl. **heteroscii** is also frequent.

'*Heteroscii*, in strictness, and according to the origin and reason of the word, is a term of relation, and denotes those inhabitants which, during the whole year, have their noontide shadows projected different ways from each other. Thus, we..are *heteroscii* with regard to those who inhabit the southern temperate zone: and they are *heteroscii* with respect to us.' (Chambers *Cycl.*)

[1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 68 Of the diversitie of shadowes, ther ar .iij. divers distinct habitations of people found, .. Amphiscii, Heteroscii, Periscii, and we want apt English termes for them.] 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Heteroscians*, any people dwelling vnder a temperate zone: so called because their shadowes at noone bend still but one way. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 259 Which to withhold from them, whether Periscians, Hetroscians, or Amphiscians, would prove very absurd. [1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 596 *Heteroscii*, in Geography, are such inhabitants of the earth as have their shadows at noon projected always the same way with regard to themselves, or always contrary ways with respect to each other.]

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of noon-shadows in the temperate zones.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Terrest. Globe* (1650) 300 Of Oxford the Sign-Regent is Capricorn, the Noon-shadows are Heteroscian.

‖ **Heterosis** (hetĕrōu·sis). *Rhet.* [Late Gr. ἑτέρωσις alteration, f. ἕτερος different.] 'A figure of speech by which one form of a noun, verb, or pronoun, and the like, is used for another' (Webster, 1864).

Heterostatic (-stæ·tik), *a. Electr.* [f. HETERO- + STATIC.] Applied to electrostatic instruments in which there is electrification independent of that to be tested.

1867 SIR W. THOMSON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 501 The electric system here described is heterostatic, there being an independent electrification besides that whose difference of potential is to be measured. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 309 This method of using an auxiliary electrification besides the electrification to be measured is called the Heterostatic method in opposition to the Idiostatic method, in which the whole effect is produced by the electrification to be measured.

Heterostrophic (-strǫ·fik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -στροφ-ος turning + -IC: cf. Gr. στροφικός.]

1. Turning or winding in another direction; *spec.* in *Conch.* applied to univalve shells in which the usual direction of the spire is reversed, as in a 'reversed' whelk.

2. *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* 'Consisting of two systems of different metrical form: as, a heterostrophic song or choric passage' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Hetero·strophous** *a.* = prec. 1; **Hetero·strophe, Hetero·strophy**, the condition of being heterostrophic.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Heterostrophus* (*Conchol.*), applied to a spirivalve shell in which the terminal border is to the left side of the animal, as in the *Physa heterostropha*: heterostrophous. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Heterostrophe*, the reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns.

Heterostyled (he·tĕro,stȯild), *a. Bot.* [f. HETERO- + STYLE + -ED 2.] Having the styles or pistils of different individual plants of different lengths relatively to their stamens; the same as *heteromorphic* or *heterogonous*.

1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 311 The nature of heterostyled plants may be illustrated in the primrose. 1877 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. 82 Mr. Darwin's term [*dimorphism*] has the disadvantage of not indicating what parts of the blossom are *dimorphic*.. This has been supplied by Hildebrand, in Germany, who has introduced [*Bot. Zeit.* 1871] the term *heterostyled* and the counterpart *homostyled*.

So **Heterosty·lism, He·terostyly**, the condition of having the styles of different lengths relatively to the stamens; heteromorphism, heterogony. **Heterosty·lous** *a.* = HETEROSTYLED.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* III. vi. 809 Another contrivance for the mutual fertilisation of different individuals of plants with hermaphrodite flowers,—Dimorphism (or Heterostylism) .. In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1892) 53 This account was published before I had discovered the meaning of heterostylism. 1887 WARD tr. *Sachs' Phys. Plants* 792 The same principle is also employed in the case of heterostylous flowers. 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 405 A further method for securing the mutual fertilisation of different plants of the same species is heterogony (heterostyly).

Heterotactous (-tæ·ktəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + τακτ-ός ordered, arranged + -OUS.] Characterized by heterotaxy. a. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Having organs abnormally placed or arranged. b. *Geol.* Without regularity of stratification.

a 1889 G. K. GILBERT in *Worcester's Suppl.*, Heterotactous mountain mass.

Heterotaxy (-tæksi). [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -ταξια, f. τάξις arrangement.]

1. *Anat.* and *Bot.* Aberrant or abnormal disposition of organs or parts.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Heterotaxia*, applied by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire to those complex anomalies, which, while they are of anatomical importance, do not hinder the performance of any function, and are not apparent externally: heterotaxy. 1882 *Gard. Chron.* XVIII. 78, I believe this case might be reported .. as partial heterotaxy. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 Aug. 34 The anomaly known as heterotaxy, or *transpositio viscerum totalis*.

2. *Geol.* Want of uniformity in stratification (Worcester *Suppl.* 1889).

Heterotomic (-tǫ·mik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -τομος cut + -IC: cf. Gr. τομικός of or for cutting.] = next, sense 1.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Heterotomic*,..applied to a calyx or a corolla in which the alternate divisions are dissimilar.

Heterotomous (-ǫ·tŏməs), *a.* [as prec. + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Applied to a perianth having unequal or dissimilar divisions. 1847 in CRAIG.

2. *Min.* Having cleavage different from the ordinary. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Heterotopy (hetĕrǫ·tŏpi). *Phys.* [ad. mod.L. *heterotopia* (also in Engl. use), f. Gr. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -τοπια, f. τόπος place.] Displacement in position, misplacement: a. *Path.* The occurrence of a tumour in a part where the elements of which it is composed do not normally exist. b. *Biol.* (See quot. 1879.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Tumors are abnormal only because they occur in a locality in which their elements do not normally exist (Heterotopia). 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 12 The kenogenetic vitiations of the original palingenetic incidents of evolution depend in great measure on a gradually occurring displacement of the phenomena.. by adaptation to the changed conditions of embryonic existence.—This displacement may affect either the place or the time of the phenomena.—If the former, it is called Heterotopy; if the latter, Heterochrony. *Ibid.* 13 Displacement of position, or heterotopy, especially affects the cells or elementary parts which compose the organs; but it also affects the organs themselves.

Hence **Heteroto·pic, Hetero·topous** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of heterotopy; **Hetero·topism** = HETEROTOPY.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 45 The different position occupied by visual organs forbids us to suppose that they have had a common hereditary origin, and is in favour of these heterotopic organs having been independently differentiated from an indifferent apparatus. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 13 An analogous heterotopism affects the primitive kidneys in the higher Vertebrates.

Heterotropal (-ǫ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ἑτερότροπ-ος turning another way (f. ἑτερο- HETERO- + -τροπος turning) + -AL.] = HETEROTROPOUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Heterotropal*, a term applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter; that is to say, neither pointing to its base nor apex. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 588/1 *Heterotropal*, lying parallel with the hilum. A term applied only to the embryo.

Heterotropic (-trǫ·pik), *a. Physics.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. Gr. τροπικός of or pertaining to turning.] = ANISOTROPIC, ÆOLOTROPIC.

1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 203 These ratios .. have a determinate value at every point in a heterotropic medium, but may vary from point to point.

Heterotropous (-ǫ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = HEMITROPOUS 2.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 209 Embryo supposed by Von Martius to be heterotropous (that is, to have its radicle not turned towards the hilum). *Ibid.* 229 In Rhinanthaceæ it must be antitropous or heterotropous. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 240 Another condition [of the ovule] is more rarely met with, the *amphitropous* or *heterotropous* or *hemianatropous*, intermediate between orthotropous and anatropous.

Heterousian, etc.: see HETEROOUSIAN.

Hetfull, obs. f. HEATFUL *a.*, passionate.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 91 A hetfull man the stwart was of blude.

Heth(e, heþ, obs. forms of HEATH, HEIGHT.

† **Hethe,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 3 *Orm.* hæþenn. [a. ON. *hæða* to mock, scoff at, f. *hāð* scoffing, mocking.] To mock, scorn.

c 1200 ORMIN 13682 And alle þa þatt..hæþenn upponn oþre menn þurrh here modiȝnesse. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Y-here thou me nou, hendest in helde, Navy the none harmes to hethe.

† **He·thely,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 hæþeliȝ, heythlik, hethli, 4 heþeliche, hetheli, -y. [a. ON. *hæðiligr* adj., ludicrous, contemptible, *hæðiliga* scornfully, mockingly, f. *hāð*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Ludicrous, to be held in derision.

c 1350 *Sir Tristr.* 2897 To wiue on our kinde Heþeliche holdeþ he.

B. *adv.* Scornfully, derisively, contemptuously; esp. in early ME. phrase *hetheli leten* to think scornfully of, to scorn: see LET *v.*

c 1200 ORMIN 7408 þa þatt lætenn hæþeliȝ Off Godess hallȝhe lare. *Ibid.* 13272 þatt he ne let nohht hæþeliȝ Hiss ȝunngre forr to follȝhenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2606 (Cott.) Agar was .. heythlik lete of hir lauedi. *Ibid.* 14669 (Göttl.) Hethli [*Trin.* scornefuly] þai bihuted him. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 43 Forthi he schroudes his bodi And lates of pouer men hetheli. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 268 His senatour has sommonde me, and said what hym lykyde, Hethely in my halle, wyth heynȝous wordes.

† **Hethen,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 heðen, 3–5 heþen, hethen, (3 heoðen, heþenn, 4 heden, heiþen, -in, heythen, eþen, hiþen, 4–5 hethin, -yn, -ene, 5 hethinne, -un, hithinne). [Early ME., a. ON. *heðan* (Sw. *häden*, Da. *heden*), f. root of HE pron.] = HENCE.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Heðen to fare to siker wuninge. *c* 1200 ORMIN 15570 Gaþ till, and bereþþ heþenn ut Whattlike þise þingess. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1644 Hu fer ist heðen to laban? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7578 (Cott.), I red betime þou hethen [*Fairf.* heythen] fle. 13.. *Ibid.* 8229 (Göttl.) 'Sal nan', he said, 'þaim heden [*Cott.* heþen] stir'. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 After nyen and tuenty ȝere þe dede him hiþen nam. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 408 'Fare well.. for y mot heþen fonden.' *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2542 þat sho was likly hethin to pas. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 56 Or I hethen wyn This cote shalbe myne.

b. With *from*.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxiii. [cxv.] 18 Fra hethen, and in to werld þat isse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22678 Right vn[t]o þe abime fra heþen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6007 And swa sely may be alle þas, þat fra hethen in charité gas.

Hence † **Hethenforth, -forthward, -forward** *advs.* = HENCEFORTH, etc. † **Hethensith,** departure, decease. † **Hethenward** *adv.*, away from here, hence.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Doð giwer lichame heðenforð to hersumiende clennesse. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxii[i]. 2 Fra heþen forth into werld þat isse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11695 (Fairf.) Fra now heyþen forwarde. *c* 1410 N. LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* l. 105 (Gibbs MS.), I schal neuer heþen forthwarde fele oght of hem.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 þe wunderliche heðen sið of ure louerd seint iohan baptiste. *Ibid.* 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume..and hwu siker his heðensið.

c 1200 ORMIN 5490 A33 hemm langeþ heþennwarrd, And upp till heoffness blisse. *a* 1400 50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hethen-ward [*Dubl.* hyneward], þou hathill.

Hethen, heþen, heðen, obs. ff. HEATHEN. **Hethenesse, heþenes, -inesse,** obs. ff. HEATHENESSE. **Hether, -most,** obs. ff. HITHER, etc.

† **Hether,** corrupt f. HELDER *adv.*, rather.

c 1550 LATIMER *Serm.* (1562) 245 b, I will hether spend the time in exhorting you..then curiously to recite [etc.].

† **Hething,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* hæþinng, 3–4 heþing, 4 -yng, hethinge, ethynge, 3–6 hething, (*Sc.* 5 heithing, -ding, heyden, -din, hathing). [a. ON. *hæðing* scoffing, mocking, derision, f. *hæða* HETHE *v.*] Scoffing, derision, mockery; scorn, contempt; dishonour.

c 1200 ORMIN 240 þatt ice ne beo mang wimmannkinn Till hæþinng butenn chilldre. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15881 þe feluns logh him til hething. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 190 Allas, quod Iohn, the day that I was born; Now are we dryve til hethyng and til scorn. *c* 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 10 At the last shee saide halfe in hathing. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 236 Both on ernest and on hethyng. ?*a* 1500 *Pebles to Play* xi, Ane young man stert upon his feit, And he began to lauche For heydin. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 265 The Scottis men..Bot scorne and hething send to him agane. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 388 in Thynne *Animadv.* 88 Abjuryd, and to hething scornyd.

b. An object or cause of scorn or derision.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15412 Hald yee it na hething. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Comm., Swa makis he me his hethynge. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 174 What, dewille, wille he be there? This hold I great hethyng.

Hence † **He·thingful** *a.*, scornful, contemptuous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3953 Bourdfull among buernes, blithe of his wordis, Hethyngfull to hathels, but it harmyt not.

Hethinne, var. HETHEN *adv.*, *Obs.* **Hethnes, -nesse,** obs. ff. HEATHENESSE. **Hethnical:** see HEATHENIC. **Hethon, -un, -yn,** var. ff. HEATHEN, HETHEN.

Hetien, heting, -ynge, obs. ff. HATE *v.*, HIGHT *v.*, -ING. **Hetique,** obs. f. HECTIC. **Hetire,** var. HETER *a.*, *Obs.*

‖ **Hetman** (he·tmăn). Also 8 hettman, 9 attaman. [Polish *hetman* captain, commander = Boh. *hejtman*, Little Russ. *hetman* (Russ. *ataman*). Believed to be derived from Ger. *hauptmann* captain, app. through early mod.G. *heubtmann* and Boh. *heitman*.]

A captain or military commander in Poland and countries formerly united or subject to it; whence still retained as a title among the Cossacks.

Under the suzerainty of Poland, 1592–1654, 'the hetman of the Cossacks' was a semi-independent prince or viceroy. His title and authority were at first continued after the acceptance of Russian suzerainty by the Cossacks in 1654; but the power and privileges of the office were gradually curtailed and abolished. At present the title 'Hetman (*ataman*) of all the Cossacks' is an appanage of the Cesarevitch, who is represented by a 'hetman by delegation', for each of the territorial divisions. Subordinate Cossack chiefs have also the title *ataman*).

1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 19 Every town is like a little common-wealth, and has its own *Hetman*, or Captain, chosen yearly. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxii. 374 His brother .. is now Hetman of the Cossacks in the Ukraine .. This is a kind of vice-royalty, and is the most lucrative of any employment in the empire. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 400 This submission [to Russia] took place in the year 1654 under the hetman Bogdan Chmelnitzki. *Ibid.* 403 The insignia of the hetman are, the truncheon, the national standard, the horse-tail, kettle-drums, and the national signet. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iii, The Ukraine's hetman, calm and bold. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 79/1 In 1592, Stephen Bathory, the king of [Poland] .. appointed an Attaman or Hetman as chief over them [Cossacks]. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/3 The Czar's Body Regiment of Cossacks .. received a congratulatory telegram from the Czar .. 'I drink with your hetman (the Cezarewitch) the health of the regiment'.

Hence **He·tmanate, He·tmanship.**

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 6/1 During the hetmanate it had fortifications of which traces are still extant. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 147/1 Kostomarof .. has completed an extensive monograph upon the Hetmanship of Mazeppa.

Hett(e, obs. ff. HEAT *sb.*, HEAT *v.* (inf. and pa. t. and pple.), HET. **Hetten:** see HIGHT *v.* **Hetter, Hetur,** var. HETER *a.*, *Obs.* **Hettrand, -rent, -ret,** obs. Sc. ff. HATRED.

Heu, obs. form of HEW, HUE.

Heuch, hooch (hūχ), *int. dial.* An exclamation of excitement; the cry of a dancer of the Highland fling. Hence **Heuch** *v. intr.*, to utter this cry.

1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxx, They flung about with might and main, and deafening 'hoochs' that would have served for a war dance. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 43 Lads and lasses lap and skirled Cried 'Heuch!' like warlocks driven Clean gyte. *Ibid.* 137 They danced, they snappit, an' heuched awa'.

Heuch, var. of HEUGH, obs. Sc. pa. t. of HEW. **Heue,** obs. f. HEAVE, HEW, HIVE. **Heued,** obs. f. HEAD. **Heuene,** obs. f. EVEN *adv.*, HEAVEN. **Heufrasy,** obs. f. EUPHRASY. **Heug,** obs. f. HUGE.

Heu-ga·se, *phrase.* The view-halloo in otter-hunting; used *interjectionally* and as *sb.*

1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 104 Mr. Treby's Harriers .. unhovered an otter. 'Heu gase! heu gase!' was vociferated from the lungs of many a tough one. 1828 *Ibid.* XXI. 306 The heugase, heugase (the view screech of the otter-hunter) is heard poured forth with joyful yell. [*Heu gase!* The cry is still used in North Wales and Shropshire. It is certainly the present customary cry with the Hawkstone Otter Hounds. F. T. Elworthy.]

Heugh, heuch (hiuχ), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 hogh, 5 hough, 5–6 hewch, (5 huwe, 6 hew, hewche, heuche, huche), 5– heuch, 7– heugh, (9 *dial.* heuf). [Sc. (and north Eng.) repr. of ME. *hōgh*, OE. *hōh*, f. ablaut grade *hanh-* of HANG *v.* (cf. Goth. *faurahâh* curtain). Cf. HOE *sb.*[1], HOW *sb.*[2]; also, for form, CLEUCH, CLOUGH; and, for later phonology, Sc. *beuch, bew* = BOUGH.]

1. A precipitous or hanging descent; a craggy or rugged steep; a precipice, cliff, or scaur; most commonly, one overhanging a river or the sea.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15826 (Göttl.) And rugged him vnrekinli

bath ouer hil and hogh [*Cott.* ogh, *Fairf.* scogh, *Trin.* slowȝe; *rime* wogh]. *Ibid.* 22202 (Cott.) Ouer hogh to lepe his hals to brek [so *Gött.*, altered in others). *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. iv. 93 The Kyng..Oure a Hewch gert cast hym downe, Doggis til ete his caryowne. *Ibid.* VIII. xxxviii. 92 Sum flede downe oure þe Hwe. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5549 Him thoght þat abouen þat hough he and his men lay sure ynogh. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iv. 13 To se the hewis on ather hand is wondir. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Vndir ane hingand heuch I herd mony hurlis of stanniis ande stanis that tumlit doune. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 37 Euery blome on branche and bewch..hang their heidis out ouir the hewch. 1609 SKENE tr. *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 10 (Jam.) Gif an wylde or head strang horse caries ane man..over ane craig, or heuch. *a* 1796 BURNS *Song*, '*Simmer's a Pleasant Time*', The water rins o'er the heugh. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvi, From the top of a *heugh* or l roken bank, [he] enjoyed the scene much more to his satisfaction. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Heuf*, or *Heugh*, a steep hill-side. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 39 The most part of us were out on the heuchs, looking to seaward.

2. A glen or ravine with steep overhanging braes or sides; a cleuch.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 Then was hee blyth, and in ane heuch him hid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 40 Al. cryit.. as it hed bene ecco in ane hcu heuch. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 203 At the foot of the heugh (or deep hollow place) of Corrynakeigh in Koalifnacoan, he heard a whistle. 1801 LEYDEN *Gloss. to Compl. Scot.*

3. The steep face of a quarry or other excavation (*quarry heugh*); an excavation for coal, originally open; a coal-pit; *fig.* a pit.

1592 [see COAL-HEUGH]. 1592 *Early Rec. Min. Scot.* (1878) 65 That his gracis subjectis micht hawe a securitie to tak thair hewis. 1785 BURNS *Audr. to Deil* iii, Tho' yon lowin heugh's thy hame, Thou travels far. 1808-25 in JAMIESON.

4. *Comb.* **heughman**, a miner, collier.

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 11 The Dysart heughmen left their places O' darkness now, and wash't their faces.

Heugh, *int.* Also ? **heuk.** An exclamation of surprise; hollo! (Cf. HEWGH, WHEW.)

1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* II. ii, Heuk! sly girl and madcap, to 'em, to 'em, to 'em, boys, alou! 1852 W. ANDERSON *Expos. Popery* (1878) 128 Heugh! Cardinal! revealed at last! 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 176 Heugh! What a fellow I am! I never asked her what she was doing here!

Heui, Heuid, Heuine, obs. ff. HEAVY, HEAD, HEAVEN. **Heuk,** var. HEUGH *int.*, HUKE *Obs.*

Heulandite (hiū·lændəit). *Min.* [Named 1822 after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist: see -ITE.] A mineral of the Zeolite group; a hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium, found in crystals of various colours with pearly lustre.

1822 *Edin. Phil. Jrnl.* VI. 112 The Stilbite and the Heulandite. 1852 BROOKE & MILLER *Phillips' Min.* 439 Heulandite belongs to the anorthic system. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 445 Heulandite occurs principally in amygdaloidal rocks.

Heumat, -met, -mont, obs. Sc. ff. HELMET.

Heureka, the proper spelling of EUREKA, 'I have found (it)', q.v.

1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 28 The Syracusan's voice did not exclaim The grand *Heureka* with more rapturous joy.

Heuretic (hiure·tik), *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. εὑρετικός inventive, ingenious, f. εὑρίσκειν to find.] The branch of logic which treats of the art of discovery or invention.

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. (1866) II. 230 That which treats of those conditions of knowledge which lie in the nature, not of thought itself, but of that which we think about.. has been called *Heuretic*, in so far as it expounds the rules of Invention or Discovery.

Heuristic (hiuri·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [irreg. f. Gr. εὑρισκ-ειν (stem εὑρε-) to find, app. after words in *-istic* from vbs. in *-ιζειν*, -IZE; cf. Ger. *heuristik*, *-isch.*] Serving to find out or discover.

1860 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 418 If you will not let me treat the Art of Discovery as a kind of Logic, I must take a new name for it, Heuristic, for example. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xix. 662 The ideas of reason are heuristic not ostensive: they enable us to ask a question, not to give the answer. 1890 J. F. SMITH tr. *Pfleiderer's Devel. Theol.* IV. i. 321 Its proper place as an heuristic principle in practical sociology.

B. *sb.* = HEURETIC.

1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 35 (ed. 5) 56 Logic may be regarded as Heuristic, or the Art of Discovering truth.

Heurt(e, var. HURT, roundel.

Heurtleberry, variant of HURTLEBERRY.

Heve, obs. inf. and pa. t. of HEAVE, obs. f. HIVE *sb.* **Heved,** obs. pa. t. and pple. of HEAVE; obs. f. HEAD.

Heveëne (hī·vi,īn). *Chem.* [f. *Hevea* name of the S. American genus of plants yielding caoutchouc + -ENE.] An oily hydrocarbon, C_4H_4, of amber-yellow colour; the least volatile product of the dry distillation of caoutchouc and gutta-percha.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 701 Heveëne is an oily body. 1855-7 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1867) III. 656.

†**Heveld-bed.** *Obs. rare.* [With *heveld* cf. MHG. *hevelte* vault of the sky, *hemelte* vault of an arch, vaulted roof, OHG. *himilizi*, *himilze*, ceiling, canopy.] ? A canopied bed, a tent-bed.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 þat wedlakes heueld bed nawt ham ne ihente.

†**Heven,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hafenian, 4 heuenen. [OE. *hafenian* = OHG. *hebinôn*, *hefenôn*, early MHG. *hebenôn*:—OTeut. type **haβinôjan*, *haβanôjan*, f. **haβano-*, pa. pple. of **haβjan* to take, take up, lift: see HEAVE.] *trans.* To raise, lift up, exalt. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf (Z.) 1574 Wæpen hafenade, heard be hiltum. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 349 Such an askyng is heuened so hyȝe in your sale. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 24 As he heuened aȝt happez & hyȝt hem her medez. *Ibid.* 506 Bot Noe .. heuened vp an auter & halȝed hit fayre. *Ibid.* 920 Owre fader hatz..hiȝly heuened þi hele fro hem þat arn combred.

†**Heven,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 4 heuin, heyuen. [a. ON. *hefna* (Da. *hevne*, Sw. *hämna*).] a. *trans.* To avenge. b. *intr.* To take vengeance.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4326 Reu his res þan sal he sare, Or heuen [*v. r.* venge] his harm wit foli mare. *Ibid.* 11802 His wranges godd on him sal heuen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2083 But þou put þe, priam, to so proude aunter, ffor to heuyn on þi harme in a hegh yre.

Hence †**Hevening** [ON. *hefning*], vengeance, judgement, punishment.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Hanal. Synne* 9763 But God, that forȝeteth nohyng, He sente þarfore grete heuenyng.

Heven, -in, -yn, obs. ff. HEAVE *v.*, HAVEN, HEAVEN. **Hevese,** obs. f. EAVES. **Hevi, -vy,** obs. ff. HEAVY. **Hevid, -od,** obs. ff. HEAD. **Hevior,** var. of HAVIER, gelded deer.

Hew (hiū), *v.* Pa. t. **hewed** (hiūd); pa. pple. **hewn** (hiūn), **hewed.** Forms: 1 héawan, 3 hæuwen, 3–5 hewen, (5 -yn), 3–6 hewe, (6–7 heaw), 4– hew. *Pa. t.* and *pple.*: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; originally reduplicated. OE. *héawan* = OFris. *hawa*, *howa*, OS. *hauuan*, *hauwan* (MLG. *houwen*, *howen*, *hoggen*, MDu. *hauwen*, *houwen*, Du. *houwen*); OHG. *houwan* (MHG. *houwen*, Ger. *hauen*), ON. *høggva* (Sw. *hugga*, Da. *hugge*), Goth. **haggwan* (not recorded); Pa. t., OE. *héow*, pl. *héowon* = OS. *heu*, pl. *heuwun* (MDu. *hieu(w)*, (*hau*), *houwen*), OHG. *hio*, *hiu*, pl. *hiowun*, *hiuwen* (MHG. *hiu*, *hie*, pl. *hiuwen*, *hiewen*, Ger. *hieb*, *-en*), ON. *hjó*, pl. *hjoggum*; Pa. pple., OE. (*ge héawen* = OS. *gihouwan* (MDu. *gehouwen*), OHG. *gihouwan* (MHG. *gehouwen*, Ger. *gehauen*), ON. *høgg(v)inn*; OTeut. type **hauw-*, pa. t. *hehau-*, pple. *hauwan-*:—pre-Teut. **kou-*, **kow-*: cf. OSlav. *kovǫ*, *kovati*, to forge, Lith. *káuju* (*káuti*) to strike, forge, *kovà* battle. The original reduplicated pret. appeared in OE. as *héow*. In ME., this fell together with the pres. stem *héaw-*, under the form *hew*. But a weak pa. t. *hewede* appeared in the 14th c., and by 1500 superseded the strong form. A weak pa. pple. *hewed* also occurs from the 14th c., but has never been so common as the strong *hewen*, *hewn*. (The weak pa. t. and pple. found in MHG., MLG., and MDu. are from the parallel weak vb. OHG. *houwôn*: some refer the weak tenses in Eng. to a wk. OE. **heawian*.) Derivatives from the same root are HAG *v.*[1], HAG *sb.*[3], *sb.*[4], HAY *sb.*[1]]

A. Illustration of Forms of Pa. t. and Pa. pple.

1. *Pa. t. a. strong.* 1–3 heow, 3 heuw, heou, heu, 3–6 hew, -e, (4 heew(e, 4–5 hewȝ, huȝ, 5 hue, heuch).

a 900 *Judith* 304 Linde heowon. *c* 1205 LAY. 7480 Hardliche heo heowen. *Ibid.* 9796 Heo..hardliche heuwen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2729 He grop þe swerd..And hew on hauelok, ful god won. *a* 1330 *Otuel* 456 Eiþer huȝ on oþer faste. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xi. 7 Either oxe he hewȝ into gobetis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7681 [He] hue hym to dethe. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvi, On helmis thai heuen. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. viii. (1554) 80a, They his right [hand] hugh of by yᵉ wrist. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xxx, Thus they..hewe on helmes and hawberkes.

β. weak. 4– hewed, (4 heud, hewid(e, 5–6 *Sc.* hewit, 6–8 hewd).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2497 (Gött.) Sua lang þai heud [*Cott.* heu, *Trin.* hew] on helin and schild. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 641 (Mätz.) Al to peces thai hewed thair sheldes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 845 He .. Hewyt on hard with dyntis. 1535 COVERD. *Isa.* xxxviii. 12 He hewed me of. 1715 [see B. 4 c].

2. *Pa. pple. a. strong.* 1 héawen, 3–7 hewen, (3 *Orm.* hæwenn, heuen, heun, 4 hewun, hewe, 6 heawen, hewin, 6–7 -yn, 7 hewghen); 7– hewn.

c 1200 ORMIN [see B. 4 b] *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 110 He hath hewe..a burthen of brere. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 210 þe grayn..of golde hewen. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* vi. 14 Trees hewun and planed. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlvi. 153, I had rather be hewyn al to peaces. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 10 This forme which I have..rough hewen. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 111 An oratory hewn out of the rock. 1853 [see B. 2].

β. weak. 4– hewed, (4–5 hewyt, 5–6 *Sc.* -it, 6–7 hewde, 7 hued).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 371 Lymmes .. þat er hewed fra þe body. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxii. 3 Whanne he had hewid his wode. 1563, 1634 [see B. 7].

B. Signification.

I. *intr.* **1.** To strike, or deal blows, with a cutting weapon.

In later use often an absolute or elliptical use of some of the special trans. senses.

c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 324 Swa he on ðam folce fyrmest eode, heow and hynde oð ðæt he on hilde gecranc. *c* 1205 LAY. 28031 He bigon to hewene hardliche swiðe. *c* 1300 [see A. 1 *a*]. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3341 Ech on oþer gan to hewen. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 94 Men hewez with a hacchet aboute þe fote of þe tree. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 14 Masouns, lyand vpon the land, And schip-wrichtis hewand vpone the strand. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. 313 Then with their swords about them keenly heaw. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 42 Guy hews upon him with his blade. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 659 He hews apace: the double bars at length Yeild to his axe. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The front lines, hewing at each other with their long swords. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 285 He hewed among the Moors to the right and left.

b. *fig.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byc.* in Dodsley *O. P.* XII. 334 For alweys atte the countre taile Theyr tunge clappith & doth hewe. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 2 ¶ 9 Hacking and hewing in Satyr.

c. *Proverb.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 þat hewis ouer his heued, þe chip falles in his ine. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 20 He that heweth to hie, with chippes he maie lese his sight. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 67 But this prouerbe precheth to men haute or hye, Hewe not to hye, lest the chips fall in thine iye. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 183 To late I knaw, quha hewis to hie, The spail sall fall into his eie.

II. *trans.* **2.** To strike forcibly with a cutting tool; to cut with swinging strokes of a sharp instrument, as an ax or sword; to chop, hack, gash.

975 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 937 Ymbe Brunnan burh bord weal clufan, heowan heaþolinde hamora lafan. *c* 993 *Battle of Maldon* 181 Ða hine heowon hæðene scealcas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. & N. Test.* (Gr.) 18/22 Iohannes þa heow þæt hors mid þam spuran. *c* 1205 LAY. 30406 Togadere gunnen resen þeines riche..heouwen heȝe helmes, scænden þa brunies. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 305 He wald anon mine heued of smite..Oþer hewe me wiþ swerdes kene. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 702 Helmys of hard steill thai hatterit and heuch. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 159 To bee hackt and hewen in the fielde with the edged weapons. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 37 They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake. 1784 COWPER *Tirocinium* 303 The bench .. Though mangled, hacked, and hewed, not yet destroyed. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xiii, His casque and armour..were hewn and battered by a hundred blows.

3. To cut with blows so as to shape, smooth, trim, reduce in size, or the like; to shape with cutting blows of ax, hammer and chisel, etc. Now often with extension defining the result in shape or size. *Rough hew*: see ROUGH-HEW *v.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiv. [xi.] (1890) 296 Ða heowon heo þone stan, swa swyðe swa heo meahton. *c* 1205 LAY. 16,69 Men þat cuðen hæuwen stane. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxii. (MS. Bodl.), Tables & bordes..araied and hewe and planed. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 142 The free mason setteth his prentyse first longe tyme to lerne to hewe stones. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 413 To cut out grossely: to hew rough. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 297 His successours .. should pollish the stones which he had onely rough hewed. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 36 When a rude and Unpolish'd Stone is hewen into a beautiful Statue. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, If I wanted a board, I had..to cut down a tree .. and hew it flat on either side with my axe. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 104 The breast is dressed smooth, and hewn to an exact arch of a circle. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 145 The mountain was hewn into steps. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 964 On account of the great size ..they had to be hewn down considerably before they could be sawed. *Mod.* Masons hewing stones for the building.

4. To cut with an ax or the like so as to throw or bring down; to fell or cut wood either for destruction or use; to cut coal from the seam.

c 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 12 (Schmid) Gif mon oðres wudu bærneð oððe heaweð unaliefdne. *a* 1310 [see A. 2 *a*]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1724 (Fairf.) Now .. sir noe .. hew þe timbre þat sulde þerto. 1388 WYCLIF *Josh.* ix. 21 That thei hewe trees and bere watris in to the vsis of al the multitude. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 4 To cutte and to hew heth in any mannes Grounde. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Kings* v. 6 Command thou, that they hew me Cedar trees out of Lebanon. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Even the groves of mulberry-trees had been hewn by the enemy to light fires. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 218 The liberty of the chase, of fishing, and of hewing wood. 1865 *Hurst Johnian* VII. 418 We each took a pick and hewed a small portion [of coal]. 1893 NEASHAM *N. C. Sketches* 28 Seven men hewed 86 score at 13*d.* per score.

b. *esp.* with *down*, *to the ground*, and the like. Also *to hew up*, to cut up by the root.

c 1200 ORMIN 9285 Ille an treo .. Shall bi þe grund beon hæwenn upp. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 245/160 And hewe a-doun þat treo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8807 Son þe tre was heun [*Gött.* heuen, *Fairf.* hewen] dun. 1423 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. iii. 59 A grete tre was hewen doune for to be made a beme. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* iii. 9 Euery tree therfore which bringeth not forth good frute shalbe hewen doune and caste in to the fyre. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 221 [He] caused the woodes to be hewen downe. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xv. 301 Like a common woodcutter, he hewed down a bough, and threw it over his shoulder.

c. To cut *down* or bring *to the ground*, etc. (a man or beast) with blows of the sword or battle-ax; to slay with cutting blows.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 274, I shall bet hys men and hew hym to ground. *Ibid.* 748 He hewethe doun hethyn men full many. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rem.* III. 214 The Gyants..cut and hewed down all before them. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 10 And hewd the enormous giant to the ground. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 25 You must..hew them [wild Hogs] down with your Cutlasses. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 176 The defenders fled into the streets, where they were hewn down by the swords of their enemies.

5. To sever (a part from the whole) by a cutting blow; now with *away*, *off*, *out*, *from*, or similar extension.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 8 Sume heowun þæra treowa bogas and strewodun on þone weg. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 592 The gardiner..Hew awai the bough. 1340 [see A. 2 β]. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3433 Þan bad he bernes þaim to bynd ..& hewe of þaire hedis. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xliii. 165 He smote & hewe bothe legges & armes from the bodyes. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. (1612) 137 Many Spurres hewen off the heeles. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 410 Hewen out of the deepe quarries. 1849 Freeman *Archit.* I. i. v. 91 The fragment of rock left when the rest is hewn away. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 226 The man who..hews off their hands and feet.

fig. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 209 Þis harlott þat has hewed owre hartis fro oure brestis. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xi. 22 Els thou shalt be hewen of.

6. To divide with cutting blows; to chop into pieces. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xl. 25 Frendis shul hewen [*Vulg.* concident; 1388 kerue] hym, marchaundis shul deuyden hym? 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 263 She .. hew the flesshe, as doth a coke. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 6 Pyke owt þe bonys, an þan hewe it, an grynd it smal in a morter. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 160 a/2 They hewe the cordes of the shyppe and anone the shyppe began to breke by the force of the see.

b. *esp.* with *asunder, in* or *to pieces, small,* or other extension, expressing the resulting state.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1305 The Duke Renaud was hewe smale Al to pesys. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 þe prestez .. hewez þe body all in smale pecez. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1332, I sall, by myghtfull god,.. Hewe thi bakke in twoo. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 391 Harnes and hedis he hew in sonderys fast. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 339 They cut of his armes and legges, and then hewed his body all to peeces. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* xi. 7 He tooke a yoke of oxen and hewed them in pieces. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Essex* (1840) I. 528 Thomas Barret..was from thense hayled forth, and lamentably hewyn a-pieces. 1773-83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* xv. (R.), Him in a hundred parts Astolpho hews. 1841 James *Brigand* iv, They think that we are hewed into mince-meat.

7. To make, form, or produce by hewing (with obj. expressing the product).

To hew one's way, to make a way for oneself by hewing down obstacles. *To hew out,* to excavate a hollow passage, etc. by hewing.

a 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 Winxeard settan, dician, deorhege heawan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6643 (Cott.) 'Heu þe suilk tables', he said 'Als i þe forwit had puruaid'. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 244 Ac hew fyre at a flynte. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxii. 16 Thou heewe out to thee heer a sepulchre. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 11 Theron was hewen in grete letters in this wyse [etc.]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Per. Idol.* III. (1640) 46 Carved, graven, hewde or otherwise formed. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 25 Their Canoes or Boats are hued out of one tree. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 433 While I..hew a passage through the sleeping foe. 1705 Addison *Italy* Wks. 1811 II. 179 A long valley that seems hewn out on purpose to give its waters a passage. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 78, I hewed sixty steps upon this slope. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 328 The ingenious natives have hewed a tunnel into the ice.

fig. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., This Platonical Academie and schoole of moral philosophy .. hewen out of the choicest timber of all countries. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xiii. (1687) 674 Nor is it so proper to hew out religious Reformations by the Sword. 1822 R. G. Wallace *Vrs. India* 78 He determined to hew a way for himself to distinction through the ranks.

†**8.** Of a horse or man: To strike (one foot against the other): cf. Cut *v.* 27. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 319 When a horse trots so narrow that he hews one leg upon another. 1617 Markham *Caval.* III. 74 You may make him ouerreach, or hew one foote ouer another. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 177 By hewing one legge against the other. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hew,* to knock one ancle against another.

Hence **Hewed** *ppl. a.,* cut or hacked; hewn or dressed, as stone. **Hewing** *ppl. a.,* that hews.

1551 Bible 1 *Kings* vi. 36 (R.) Wyth thre rowes of hewed stone. *c* 1570 Turberv. *To Rayling Route Sycoph.* (R.), To yeelde his hewed head to bloes. 1576-1600 Edwardes *Paradise Dainty Devices* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 19 Hewing axe ye oke doth waste. 1632 Sherwood, Hewed or hewen, *haché.*

†**Hew,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Hew *v.*] An act of hewing; a swinging stroke with an ax or other sharp-edged instrument; hacking, slaughter; a cut or gash produced by hewing.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. viii. 49 Of whom he makes such hauocke and such hew, That swarmes of damned soules to hell he sends. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Contents, All manner of woundes..ether through hewes or thrustes, throughe shottes, or falles. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Merry-Wherry-Ferry Voy.* Wks. (1872) 32 And if that King did strike so many blows, As hacks and hews upon one pillar shows.

Hew, obs. form of Ewe, Hue, Yew.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 758 *Hec verbica,* a hew ..*Hec erna,* a hewlambe.

Hewable (hiū·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Hew *v.* + -able.] Capable of being hewn.

1853 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* 139 Building stones..of a hewable kind. *Ibid.* iv. (1878) 46 Quartz-rock, which is no longer hewable, like ordinary sandstone.

Hewar, var. Huer, *Obs.* **Hewch,** obs. f. Heugh.

†**Hewe.** *Obs.* Also 1 *pl.* hiwan, 2 *pl.* hiwun, 2-3 heowe, 4 hewen. [OE. *hīwan* pl. (of **hīwa*), members of a household, domestics, ME. *hiwen, heowen, hewen, heowes* and *hewes* pl.; also (later) *hewe* sing. = ON. *hjú, hjún,* OHG. *hīwun, hīun,* man and wife, members of the household, domestics, MDu. *huwen* domestics (OHG. sing. *hīwo* husband, *hīwa* wife); deriv. of *hīw-,* Goth. *heiwa-* household (in *heiwafrauja,* Mk. xiv. 14, οἰκοδεσπότης, master of the household, 'good-man of the house'. Cf. Hewen, Hide *sb.*[2], Hind *sb.*[2], Hird).

The Teut. *hīwa-* is thought by some to be coradicate with L. *cīvis* citizen.]

A domestic, a servant.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 757 Hine of slozon his hiwan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 19 Ga to þinum huse to þinum hiwum [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* heowen]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ga inn seðen mid þine hiwun. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xlii. 114 Mury hit ys in hyre tour, wyth hatheles ant wyth heowes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 559 He ne withhalt non hewe [A. vi. 42 non hyne] his hire þat he ne hath it at euen. *Ibid.* xiv. 3, I have an houswyf hewen and children. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 541 O seruaunt traytour, false hoomly hewe. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 173 This fals envious hewe..torneth preising into blame.

Hewe, obs. f. Heave *v.*; erron. f. Hove *v.*

Hewel, -ell: see Hickwall.

†**Hewen.** *Obs.* In 1 híwen, 3 hewenn. [OE. *híwen* neut., deriv. of *hīw-* family: see Hewe.] Family, household.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xlii. 33 Nimað þa þing þe eowre hiwenu beþurfon. *c* 1200 Ormin 594. *Ibid.* 608 þatt hird wass i þatt time þehatenn Ytamaress hus, and Ytamaress hewenn.

Hewer (hiū·əɹ). [f. Hew *v.* + -er[1].] One who hews. a. One who cuts wood or stone; *spec.* one who shapes and dresses stone for building. Cf. Hardhewer. b. 'In *Lumbering,* 'One who uses a heavy broad-ax in squaring timber' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1382 Wyclif 1 *Esdras* iii. 7 Thei 3eue money to heweris of stonus, and to leieris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 238/2 Hewar, *secator.* 1530 Palsgr. 231/1 Hewer of stones, *taillevr de pierres.* 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasmus* 298 The hewers down of timber. 1789 Burns *To Capt. Riddel,* Our Reviewers, those chippers and hewers. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Hewers,* those who follow that branch of the masonry trade which consists in the cutting or dressing of the stone previous to its being placed on the walls.

c. In a colliery, the man who cuts the coal from the seam.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 To agree with your Hewers of Coals or Miners, by the Score of Corves. 1867 in W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 232 The hewer that keeps his safety lamp in the best order. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 176/1 The plaintiff..a coal hewer or miner.

d. *Hewers of wood and drawers of water:* labourers of the lowest kind; drudges. (From *Joshua* ix. 21.)

[*c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxix. 11 Buton wuduheawerum and þam þe wæter berað. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxix. 11 Out taak the hewers of trees, and hem that beren watris.] 1535 Coverdale *Josh.* ix. 21 Let them lyue, that they maye be hewers of wodd and bearers of water for the whole congregacion. 1755 *Man* No. 25. 2 Even hewers of wood and drawers of water are men in a lower degree. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxvi, Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water, she is rheumatic.

Hewer, variant of Huer; obs. f. Ewer[2].

?1461 in *P. Lett.* No. 429 II. 75, ij. basanes and ij. hewers.

Hewgag (hiū·gæg). *U.S.* [Of recent origin. It has been suggested that it is 'prob. based on *gewgaw,* a jew's harp'.]

A toy musical instrument for children, consisting of a wooden tube with a hole near one end, and the other closed by a piece of parchment, the vibration of which produces a wailing sound. (Humorously referred to as a sound of jubilation.)

1858 S. Bowles in Merriam *Life* (1885) I. 295 To-day Hanscombe sends a letter 'all about it', setting it out with the accompanying 'sound of hew-gag'. 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 Nov., When a leading paper..sounds the hewgag, other papers..take up the cry, and repeat it.

Hewgh, *int.* An imitation of the sound of whistling; = Heugh, Whew.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 93 O well flowne Bird: i' th' clout, i' th' clout: Hewgh. Giue the word.

Hewhall, hew-hole: see Hickwall.

Hewin, obs. form of Heaven *sb.*

Hewing (hiū iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hew *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Hew, in various senses.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/1 Hewynge (or hakkynge), *seccio.* 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 324 For hewyng & sawyng of an Ankere Stoke — viij*d.* 1573 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 174 Item for hewing, marking, felling .. and carriage. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horseman* 41 How cometh the farcin .. by enter-firing, and hewing, and lastly by spur-galling. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 67 He falls to hacking and hewing, as if he would make all fly into shivers. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xii. 30 Blocks of marble in progress of hewing.

b. *Comb.,* as *hewing-knife, -pick, -stone,* etc.

1404 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll,* j hewyng knyffe. 1611 Cotgr., *Marteline,* a small hewing picke. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 269 [He] brought his hewing stone .. from one of the quarries of Moray.

Hewk(e, var. Huke *Obs.,* a cloak.

Hewles, obs. f. Hueless. **Hewmat, -met, -mond, -mont,** obs. Sc. ff. Helmet.

Hewn (hiūn), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Hew *v.*]

1. Fashioned by hewing with a chisel, ax, or other tool; made by or resulting from hewing.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 789 Harde hewen ston. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 168 Made of smoothe and hewen stones. 1713 Berkeley *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 2 Small inequalities in the surface of the hewn stone. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 63 The hewn logs are arranged with their sharp edges towards the stake. *a* 1856 H. Miller *Cruise Betsey* x. (1858) 165 Having seen similar markings on the hewn-work of ancient castles. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* viii. 485 From the hewn stump, which has vitality, a strong tree will shoot forth.

2. Excavated or hollowed out by hewing.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* xxiii. 53 He .. puttide him in a graue hewun. 1526 Tindale *Ibid.,* He .. layed it in an heawen toumbe.

†**Hew·ster**[1]. *Obs.* [f. Hew *v.* + -ster.] One who hews or hacks.

1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* VIII. (1837) 214 Those hewsters drave the horses back.

†**Hew·ster**[2]. *Obs.* [f. *hew,* Hue *sb.*[1] + -ster.] A colourer, a dyer.

1600 *Chester Pl., Banes* (E. E. T. S.) 8 And then you, diers and hewsters, Antechrist bringe out.

†**Hewt.** *Obs.* [prob.:—OE. *hiewet* hewing, cutting (*Gregory's Past.* xxxvi. 253), and thus corresponding in sense to OF. *copeiz,* Copse.] ? A copse; a grove.

1575 Turberv. *Venerie* 75 He muste take good heede that he come not too earely into the springs and hewtes where he thinketh that the harte doth feede. [So 1677 in N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* 71; 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart.*] *Ibid.* 82 Now the huntsman should go to seeke an harte in small groues or hewts. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 66 A tumb to Troytowne and mouldy tempil aneereth Vowd to the godly Ceres; a ciper by the churche seat abydeth .. From diuerse corners to that hewt wee wyl make assemblye. 1616 Bullokar, *Hewte, a little copse or groue.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 188/1 Hewts, or Springs [are] the places where the Deer feeds; taken for the small Groves or Copyes; and the Springs the greater Groves.

Hewy, obs. Sc. f. Heavy. **Hewyd,** obs. f. Hued.

Hewyn, obs. form of Even *sb.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 801/14 *Hic esperes,* hewynsterre. *Ibid.* 42 *Hoc crepusculum*..a hewyntyde. *Ibid.* 44 *Hoc vesperum,* a hewynsongtyde.

Hewyn, -yne, -ynn, obs. forms of Heaven.

Hex- (heks), Gr. ἕξ six, not used in comb. in Greek, exc. as standing for ἑξα- Hexa- before a vowel, but used as a combining element in modern formations, chiefly in *Chem.* (where Hexa- is more regular), in sense 'containing six atoms or molecules of the radical or substance'; as *hex-benzoate, hexbromide, hexdecyl* (= Hexadecyl), *hexfluoride, hexhydric* adj. (containing six hydroxyl molecules).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 500 Chromium forms a hexfluoride. *Ibid.* 561 A crystalline mass, consisting of quintone hexbromide. *Ibid.* 629 With benzoic acid, it forms a dibenzoate and hexbenzoate. *Ibid.* 803 Quinone treated with chlorine yields, as final product, hexchlorobenzene. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 160 Hexdecyl or Cetyl Alcohol. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 402 Hexhydric alcohol of the general formula $C_nH_{2n-4}(OH)_6$.

Hexa- (heksă), before a vowel *hex-,* combining form of Gr. ἕξ six, freely used in Greek, and forming the initial element in various modern technical words, some adopted from Greek, others formed from Greek elements or on Greek analogies. In *Chem.* it indicates the presence of six atoms of some element, as in *hexacarbon, hexacompound* (see below), *hexabromide, hexachloride,* etc. **Hexabasic** (-bē·sik) *a. Chem.,* having six atoms of a base, or of replaceable hydrogen. **He·xacanth, Hexaca·nthous** *adjs. Biol.* [Gr. ἄκανθα thorn], having six spines, rays, or hooks. **Hexaca·psular** *a. Bot.,* having six capsules. **Hexaca·rbon** *a. Chem.,* containing six atoms of carbon: cf. Hexane. ‖ **Hexace** (he·ksās) *Cryst.* [Gr. ἀκή point], the summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces. **Hexaceto-** *Chem.,* in combination, containing six molecules of acetic acid or acetyl. **Hexachætous** (heksăkī·təs) *a. Entom.* [Gr. χαίτη long loose flowing hair], pertaining to the *Hexachætæ,* a division of the brachycerous Diptera, containing those two-winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces. **Hexa·chronous** *a. Pros.* [Gr. χρόνος time], consisting of six moræ; hexasemic. **Hexaco·lic** *a. Pros.* [Gr. κῶλον Colon[2]], consisting of six cola. **Hexa-compound,** a chemical compound of the hexacarbon series; see Hexane. **Hexacora·llan, -co·ralline** *Zool. a.* [Coral], pertaining to the *Hexacoralla,* a chief division of the *Coralligena* or corals in which the fundamental number of intermesenteric chambers of the body cavity and of the tentacles is six; *sb.,* one of these corals. **Hexa·ctine, Hexa·otinal, -acti·nal** *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀκτίς, ἀκτῖν-ος ray], having six rays, as a sponge-spicule. **Hexacti·nian** *a. Zool.* [as prec.], pertaining to the *Hexactinia,* a group of *Actiniaria* having septa in pairs, in number six or a multiple of six. **Hexacy·clic** *a. Bot.* [Gr. κύκλος circle], *applied to flowers* having six divisions of the floral cycle. **Hexadacty·lic** *a.,* **Hexada·ctylous** *a. Anat.* [Gr. δάκτυλ-ος finger, toe], having six fingers or six toes; so **Hexada·ctylism,** hexadactylous condition. **He·xa-**

drachm *Numism.* [DRACHM], a coin of the value of six drachmas. **He·xafoil** [FOIL *sb.*[1]], a pattern having six leaf-like divisions or lobes. **He·xaglot** *a.* [Gr. γλῶττα tongue], written or composed in six languages. **Hexa-i·cosane** *Chem.*, one of the higher paraffins, $C_{26}H_{54}$. **Hexa·ldehyde** *Chem.* = CAPROIC or HEXYL *aldehyde*, $C_6H_{12}O$. **Hexa·logy** [see -LOGY], a treatise on six subjects. **Hexane·mous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. νῆμα thread], having six threads (see quot.). **Hexapa·rtite** *a.* [L. *partītus* divided], divided into six parts. **Hexape·taloid** *a. Bot.* [see PETAL and -OID], having six divisions which have the appearance of petals; so **Hexapetaloi·deous** *a.* (see quots.). **Hexape·talous** *a. Bot.* [PETAL], having six petals. **Hexaphy·llous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], applied to a calyx having six sepals or to a leaf consisting of six leaflets. **Hexapro·style** *a. Arch.* [PROSTYLE], having a portico of six columns in front: cf. HEXASTYLE. **Hexa·pterous** *a.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], provided with six wings or wing-like appendages. **He·xaptote** [Gr. πτωτός, from πτῶσις case], 'a noun declined with six cases' (Phillips 1658). **He·xarchy** [Gr. -αρχία rule], a group of six states. **Hexasemic** (-sĭ·mik) *a. Pros.* [Gr. ἑξάσημος], containing six units of time or morœ. **Hexase·palous** *a. Bot.* [SEPAL], having six sepals. **Hexaspe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], six-seeded (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hexaste·monous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων stamen], having six stamens (Mayne). **Hexaster** (-æ·stəɹ) *Zool.* [Gr. ἀστήρ star], in sponges, a star or stellate spicule with six (usually equal) rays. **Hexasterophorous** (-æstĕrɒ·fŏrəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. -φορος bearing], provided with hexasters, as the tribe *Hexasterophora* of silicious sponges. **Hexa·stichous** *a. Bot.* [cf. HEXASTICH], arranged in six rows (Mayne 1854). **Hexastigm** [Gr. στίγμα prick, mark], a figure determined by six points: cf. HEXAGRAM. **Hexasylla·bic** *a.* [Gr. ἑξασύλλαβος: see SYLLABIC], consisting of six syllables. **Hexatetrahe·dron** = HEXAKISTETRAHEDRON.

1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 101 Stadeler .. constructed upon them the theory of bilirubin as a *hexabasic acid. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 300 The *hexabromide $C_6H_6Br_6$ can readily be obtained. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 251 The .. *hexacanth embryo .. has become greatly distended. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1008 The embryo of the cestodes is provided with six hooklets (hence the term 'hexacanth'). 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hexacanthus* .. having six rays .. six-rayed: *hexacanthous. 1775 ASH, **Hexacapsular*, having six seed vessels. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 109 *Hexacarbon compounds such as amido-caproic acid or leucine. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hexacelodextrin*, a substance obtained when starch is heated to 160° C. with acetic anhydride. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 233 The *hexachloride of ruthenium is unknown. 1865 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 66 *Hexacompounds, including caproic acid, leucine, and grape sugar. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* 165 Another tabulate coral, *Pocillopora*, is a true *Hexacorallan. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417 Modifications of the triaxon-*hexactine type. 1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 703/1 Of *hexactinian corals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 554 Polycarpæ. Flowers pentacyclic or *hexacyclic. 1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 213 The descendants of four grandparents of whom one only was *hexadactylic. 1828 WEBSTER, **Hexadactylous*, having six toes. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxvi. 548 Pentadrachms and *hexadrachms. 1862 *S. Kens. Spec. Exhib.* vi. 58 A vertical central stem rising from a wide *hexafoil-shaped base. 1895 *Athenæum* 13 Apr. 480/3 A small mediæval paten..sunk in hexafoil. 1881–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2299 The *hexaglot edition of the Psalter published at Rostock, 1643. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Chem.* (ed. 4) III. 325 *Hexaglyceric bromhydrin. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, **Hexa-Icosane* .. a soft waxy substance found among the products of the distillation of cerotic acid. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. 751 Normal primary *hexaldehyde .. obtained by the distillation of a mixture of calcic normal hexylate and calcic formate. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 134/3 Mr. Scott's *hexalogy closes with what we may call a satiric chapter on cubic determinants. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hexanemus* .. Having six threads .. six-armed: *hexanemous. 1819 *Pantologia*, **Hexapetaloid corol*, in botany, divided so near to the base as to have the appearance of a six-petalled corol, but in reality one-petalled, as in agapanthus. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* viii. (1858) 129 Flowers hexapetaloid, irregular. 1830 — *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 252 Some of them have both the calyx and corolla equally formed, and coloured so as to be undistinguishable, unless by the manner in which those parts originate: these constitute the *hexapetaloideous form. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Hexapetalous*, composed of 6 leaves, as the *Filix*, *Pulsatilla*, etc. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Hemerocallis*, The flower is hexapetalous. 1775 ASH, **Hexaphyllous*. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 411 The propylæum .. as applied to the Acropolis .. consists of a Doric *hexaprostyle portico internally. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hexapterus* (*Bot.*), provided with six wings, as the capsule of the *Fritillaria imperialis*. (*Entomol.*), applied to the *Phalæna hexaptera*, because the male seems to have a third pair of small wings .. six-winged: *hexapterous. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. vii. 206 [Ethelfrith] converted the Saxon States in England into an *hexarchy. 1888 F. H. HILL *G. Canning* xxiii. 217 The Concert of Europe .. a despotic hexarchy of States. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 A polysepalous calyx may consist of two or more parts .. *hexasepalous of six. 1863 *Hexastigm [see HEXAGRAM 2]. 1896 *Academy* 28 Mar. 261/3 To render the Alcaic metre..by two decasyllabic, one *hexasyllabic, and one octosyllabic line.

Hexachord (he·ksăkɔ̄ɹd). *Mus.* [ad. late Gr. ἑξάχορδ-ος, f. ἑξα- HEXA- + χορδή string, CHORD. Cf. F. *hexacorde*.]

1. A diatonic series or scale of six notes, having a semitone between the third and fourth.

Adopted instead of the ancient TETRACHORD as the unit of analysis, in the scheme attributed to Guido d'Arezzo (11th c.), in which all recognized notes were distributed among seven hexachords; see GAMUT.

1730 PEPUSCH *Treat. Harmony* 76 It is by Canons and Fugues that we may be sensible of the Error of those, that reject the Hexachords as Useless. 1854 BUSHNAN in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 289/2 A plaintive melody, consisting of an ascending and descending scale of the hexachord. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 735 We look down upon his [Guido's] Hexachords from the perfection of the Octave. He looked up to them from the shortcomings of the Tetrachord.

† 2. The interval of a sixth. *Obs.*

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* viii. (1731) 146 Hexachord, major and minor. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hexachord*, in the antient music, a concord commonly called, by the moderns, a *sixth*..The hexachord is two-fold, greater and lesser.

3. 'A musical instrument with six strings' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

Hexactinellid (he:ksæktine·lid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hexactinellidæ* (f. Gr. ἕξ six + ἀκτίς (ἀκτῖν-) ray + L. dim. *-ell-*) : see -ID.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Hexactinellidæ*, a family of siliceous sponges.

1865 DAWSON in *Relics Prim. Life* viii. (1897) 201 Spicules of sponges, some simple and others hexactinellid. 1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. 147 At the present day we find an abundance of Hexactinellid sponges.

B. *sb.* A sponge of this family.

1879 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* I. 147 In the Tertiary period comparatively few Hexactinellids make their appearance.

So **Hexactine·lline** *a.* = prec. A. (*Cent. D.*)

Hexad (he·ksăd). [ad. Gr. ἑξάς, -αδ- a group of six, f. ἕξ six.]

1. The number six (in the Pythagorean System); a series of six numbers.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. x. (1687) 528/1 The Pythagoreans held the number Six to be perfect .. The names of the Hexad are these.

2. A group of six.

1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* vi. (ed. 3) 234 The following two groups of hexads of bitangents. *Ibid.*, These 1008 and 5040 hexads have been studied by Hesse as bitangents whose twelve points of contact lie on a proper cubic.

3. *Chem.* An element or radical that has the combining power of six units, i.e. of six atoms of hydrogen. Chiefly *attrib.* or *adj.*

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 187 Six molecules of water in which half of the hydrogen is replaced by a hexad group. 1877 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 5) 34 Hexads or Elements, each atom of which in combining may represent six atoms of Hydrogen.

Hence **Hexa·dic** *a.*, of the nature of a hexad (sense 3).

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 251 Sulphur has..lately been shown to form certain organic compounds in which it is tetradic, and others in which it appears to be hexadic.

Hexadecane (he·ksădĭkē·in). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. ἑξα- HEXA- + δέκα ten (for Gr. ἑκκαίδεκα sixteen) + -ANE.] The paraffin of the 16-carbon series, also called CETANE. So **Hexadeco·ic** *a.* **Hexade·cyl**, the radical $C_{16}H_{33}$, also called CETYL.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI, *Hexadecyl.* 1880 *W. A. Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 163 Hexadecane Derivatives. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.*, *Hexadecoic Acid.*

‖ **Hexaëmeron** (heksăi·mĕrɒn). Also **hexameron**. [Late L. *hexaēmeron* (the title of a work by Ambrose) = Gr. ἑξαήμερον, neut. of ἑξαήμερος of or in six days, f. ἕξ six + ἡμέρα day; ἡ ἑξαήμερος was the title of a work by Basil.] The six days of the creation; a history of the creation, as contained in Genesis; or a treatise thereon, as the works of Basil the Great and Ambrose.

a 1593 HARRISON *MS. Chronol.* II. *title* (in *Descr. Engl.* 1877 I. App. I. p. xlvii), The hexameron or worke done in those sixe daies wherein the worlde was created. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 11 His hebdomadal work of the Hexameron Fabrick. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 259 In the first Constitution of the Expansum or Firmament on the 2ⁿᵈ Day of the Hexameron there would be Clouds. 1852 C. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. III. 19 Let us not allow our souls to dwell in a sabbath-less Hexameron of earthly care and toil. 1886 W. R. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 125/2 The older account of the creation in Gen. ii...does not recognize the hexaemeron, and it is doubtful whether the original sketch of Gen. i. distributed creation over six days.

Hence **Hexaemeric** (heksăi,ĭmerik) *a.*, pertaining to the six days of the creation.

1895 *Athenæum* 19 Oct. 535/2 The hexaemeric work of creation.

Hexagon (he·ksăgŏn). [ad. late L. *hexagōnum*, a. Gr. ἑξάγωνον, neut. sing. of ἑξάγωνος six-cornered, f. ἕξ six + -γωνος, f. stem of γωνία angle. Cf. F. *hexagone*.]

1. *Geom.* A plane figure having six sides and six angles. (Loosely said of bodies of hexagonal section.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. xvi. 124 We may in a Hexagon geuen either describe or circumscribe a circle. [1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R j a, By the rules giuen in Planimetra, yee shall finde the area of the lesser Hexagonum.] 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (R.), The space about any point may be filled up either by six equilateral triangles, or four squares, or three hexagons. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. ii. (R.), Bees .. make their cells regular hexagons. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* I. 13 The waxen hexagon of the bee.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = HEXAGONAL.

1754 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1889) II. 72 Two hexagon towers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 765 Hexagon and octagon Gothic fonts.

2. *Fortif.* A fort with six bastions.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 5 Let the Fort be an Hexagon, that is, of six Bastions. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **He·xagonize** *v.* [cf. Gr. ἑξαγωνίζ-ειν], *trans.* to make into a hexagon, to render hexagonal.

1885 J. M. COWPER *Our Parish Ekes.* II. 42 Some..churchwarden..seems to have endeavoured to 'hexagonise' the font by chipping off some of its corners.

Hexagonal (heksæ·gŏnăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 *erron.* exagonal. [f. HEXAGON + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a hexagon; of the shape of a hexagon; having six sides and six angles.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iij b, The Diameter of the circle described within a Pentagonum is equall to the sides hexagonall and decagonall of the comprehending circle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 49 Poppy Seeds .. are like an Hony-Comb on the Surface, with regular Sides and Angles, making all of them pentagonal and hexagonal areola's. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* viii. 67 Nature, prodigal of beauty, rains down her hexagonal ice-stars year by year.

b. *Hexagonal numbers*, the series of POLYGONAL numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, 91, etc., formed by continuous summation of the arithmetical series 1, 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, etc.

(If any one of these be multiplied by 32 and 4 added to the product the result will be a square number.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Polygonal number.* 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 468/2 If that common difference .. be 4, the series will be hexagonal numbers or hexagons.

2. Of solids: Whose section is a hexagon; constructed on a hexagon as base.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 53 As for the figure of crystall..it is for the most part hexagonall or six cornerd. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 101 Each cell is like that of the bee, hexagonal. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 447 Quartz..When crystallized in hexagonal pyramids..is called mountain crystal. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xii. 357 When silica crystallises, we have formed these hexagonal prisms capped at the ends by pyramids.

3. *Cryst.* Denominating one of the principal systems of crystallization, which is referred to three lateral axes, normally inclined to each other at 60°, and a vertical axis at right angles to these and differing from them in length. Also, Of or belonging to this system.

1837 DANA *Min.* ii. (1844) 35 *Hexagonal System.* The vertical solid angles of the rhombohedron are formed by the meeting of three equal planes. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 38 The line of intersection of six symmetral planes is an axis of hexagonal symmetry. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* Index, Hexagonal axes.

B. *sb.* A hexagonal number.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 258/2 The angles .. of the hexagonals [are] six.

Hence **Hexa·gonally** *adv.*, in a hexagonal manner; in the form of a hexagon; according to the hexagonal system of crystallization. **Hexa·gonalize** *v. trans.*, to form into hexagons.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hexagonally.* 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvi. 233 Its sides are flat, and from its base, hexagonally divided. 1837 DANA *Min.* (1844) 67 A hexagonally prismatic crystal of white lead. 1870 *Athenæum* 2 Apr. 454 With a small hexagonalized map in his pocket, the traveller .. could always tell his distance to a nicety.

† **Hexago·nial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *hexagōnium* HEXAGON + -AL.] = HEXAGONAL.

1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 104 Each hexagonial bottom of one side, answereth three third parts of the hexagonial Bases of three contiguous Cells on the other side. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 158 The Bees .. in framing their combs and hexagonial cells. 1775 ASH, *Exagonial.*

So † **Hexago·nian** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1598 R. HAYDOCK tr. *Lomazzo* I. 111 Their ouale .. temples; as also their circular, pentagonian, hexagonian, octogonian, square, and crosse ones.

† **Hexago·nical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HEXAGON + -IC + -AL.] = HEXAGONAL.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 71 Each hexagonical bottome of one side, answereth to three third parts of the hexagonical basis of three contiguous cells on the other side. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Disc. Bees* 9 Their several Combs, and hexagonical Cells.

Hexagonous (heksæ·gŏnəs), *a. Bot.* [f. HEXAGON + -OUS.] Having six edges; hexagonal in section. (Often written 6-*gonous*.)

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 350 Stratiotes aloides..Fruit..flagon-shaped, 6-gonous, green.

† **Hexagony.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *hexagōnium* (Ambrose), by-form of *hexagōnum* HEXAGON.] A hexagonal structure, as the cell of a bee.

1655 BRAMHALL *Disc. agst. Hobbes* III. Wks. 1844 IV. 52 When I read in St. Ambrose of their [bees'] 'hexagonies' or sexangular cells.

Hexagram (he·ksăgræm). [f. HEXA- + Gr. γράμμα line, letter.]

1. A figure formed by two intersecting equilateral

triangles, each side of the one being parallel to a side of the other, and the six angular points coinciding with those of a hexagon.

1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. 256 Paracelsus ascribes a similar degree of virtue to the hexagram.

2. *Geom.* A figure of six lines.

The term is spec. applied to: (*a*) *Pascal's mystic hexagram*, which is formed by lines joining six points on a conic, and has the property that the intersections of the first and fourth, the second and fifth, and the third and sixth of these lines lie on one straight line; (*b*) *Brianchon's hexagram*, which is a six-sided figure circumscribed about a conic, and has the property that the three lines joining opposite angles intersect in one point.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 145 In a hexastigm or hexagram every triangle determined by three points or lines is said to be the opposite of that determined by the remaining three. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 338 He [Pascal] established the famous theorem that the intersections of the three pairs of opposite sides of a hexagon inscribed in a conic are collinear. This proposition, which he called the mystic hexagram, he made the keystone of his theory.

3. In Chinese literature, one of the sixty-four figures, consisting each of six parallel (whole or divided) lines, which form the basis of the 'Yih-king' or 'book of changes'.

1882 R. K. Douglas *China* xix. 359 Following each hexagram occur a few sentences of the original text. 1882 *Athenæum* 2 Sept. 296/3 The 'Yi King', or 'Book of Changes', consists of sixty-four hexagrams, the component parts of which are whole or divided lines, placed one over the other in a certain fanciful order, and called by a name which in its turn suggests an explanation found in the text.

‖ **Hexagynia** (heksădʒi·niă). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L., f. Hexa- + Gr. γυνή woman, female, taken in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] In the Sexual System of Linnæus, an order of plants having six pistils. Hence **He·xagyn**, a plant of this order. **Hexagy·nian**, **Hexagy·nious** *adjs.*, belonging to this order. **Hexagynous** (heksæ·dʒinəs) *a.*, having six pistils.

1778 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* 211 Enneandria, Hexagynia, *Butomus*. 1828 Webster, Hexagyn .. Hexagynian. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Hexagynious.

Hexahedral (heksăhī·drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also **hexaedral**. [f. next + -al.] Of the form of a hexahedron; having six faces.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 381 A salt crystallized in long *hexaedral laminæ*. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 Amphi-hexahedral [crystal], i.e. hexahedral in two senses, because by viewing the planes in two different directions, we obtain two six-sided surfaces. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 325 Steatite, crystallised in hexahedral prisms. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 483 The Hexahedral or tessular form.

So † **Hexahe·drical** *a.* (in same sense).

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Like the Chrystals of Salt-petre..long and Hexaedrical. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 103 If a Hexahedrical Bit be employed it will make the Cavity almost as cylindrical as can be desired.

Hexahedron (heksăhī·drŏn, -he·drŏn). *Geom.* and *Cryst.* Also 6-7 **hexaedron**, 7-8 **-um**. [neut. sing. of Gr. ἑξάεδρος, f. ἕξ six + ἕδρα seat, base. Cf. F. *hexaèdre*.] A solid figure having six faces; *esp.* the *regular hexahedron* or cube.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* iv. Def. xiv. T ij a, *Hexaedron* or *Cvbvs* is a solide figure, enclosed with sixe equall squares. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 122 Sal Armoniac [shooting] into Hexaedrums. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 299 The Side of the Hexaedron. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 168 The square hexahedron or crystallographic cube.

Hexakis-, Gr. ἑξάκις six times, forming an initial element in some crystallographical terms. **He·xakisoctahe·dron**, a solid figure contained by forty-eight scalene triangles. **He·xakistetrahe·dron**, a solid figure contained by twenty-four scalene triangles, being the hemihedral form of the hexakisoctahedron.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 121 Two trapezohedrons joined together produce the hexakisoctohedron 1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 90 This form may be called indifferently the hexakisoctahedron or the octakishexahedron. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 187 The forty-eight scalenohedron or hexakisoctahedron occurs as a self-existent form only in the diamond. *Ibid.* § 189 Of the hexakistetrahedron..the minerals blende and fahlore offer the *prominent* examples.

Hexa·meral, *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Consisting of six parts or divisions.

1879 Nicholson *Palæont.* (ed. 2) I. 182 A 'hexameral' arrangement of the septa.

Hexamerous (heksæ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Hexa- + Gr. μέρος part + -ous.] a. *Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl six in number. (Often written *6-merous*.) b. *Zool.* Having the radiating parts or organs six in number, as an actinoid zoophyte.

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 405 *Melanthaceæ*..Herbs with ..regular 6-merous and 6-androus flowers. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 159 The finally hexamerous Anthozoon passes through a tetramerous and an octomerous stage. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 176 In Monocotyledons, so-called hexamerous blossoms are really trimerous, the sixes being double sets of three.

Hexameter (heksæ·mĭtəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also (4 **exametron**(e, **-oun**, **-ytron**), 6-7 **hexametre**, **examoter**. [a. L. *hexameter* adj. and (sc. *versus*) sb., ad. Gr. ἑξάμετρ-ος, f. ἑξα- Hexa- + μέτρον measure, metre. Cf. F. *hexamètre* (1511).]

A. *adj.* (Now only as attrib. use of sb.)

1. *Pros.* Consisting of six metrical feet; *esp.* of the form of the dactylic hexameter.

1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. viii. 16 a, A songe of Exameter Verses. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 189 The heroick or hexametre verse we acknowledge to haue come first from the Oracle of Pythius Apollo. 1611 Florio, *Hesametro*, an exameter verse. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Some of the French and English poets have attempted to compose in hexameter verses, but without success. 1756-82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (Mason), In hexameter and pentameter verse.

b. Composing or writing hexameters.

1837 Syd. Smith *Let. to Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 289/1 *A vast receptacle for hexameter and pentameter boys.*

† 2. *humorously* of an insect: Having six feet.

1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 11 Embrodered all over with such hexameter poudred ermins (or vermin) as are called lice in England.

B. *sb.* A 'verse' or line of six metrical feet; *esp.* the *dactylic hexameter* (*catalectic*), which in the typical form consists of five dactyls and a trochee, or (in Latin poets) more commonly a spondee; for any or all of the first four dactyls spondees may be substituted, but in the fifth foot a spondee is admitted only for special effect.

In English and German hexameters, stress is substituted for length in the first syllable of each foot; but it is often sought to combine with this an observance of quantity.

c 1385 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 91 They ben versified commonely Of vj. feet which men clepen Exametron [*v.rr.* exametroun, examytron, exametrone]. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, Emblem, These Emblemes make one whole Hexametre. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lv. 77 These 6 notes, Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, .. are all comprehended in this Exameter, '*Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitosque Labores*'. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 10 We have already tried and rejected the hexameter of the ancients. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Ovidian Elegiac Metre* Wks. 1877 II. 344 In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column, In the pentameter aye falling in melody back. — *Note* Poet. Wks. (1893) 614/2 The following verse from the Psalms is a rare instance of a perfect hexameter .. in the English language:—Gŏd came | ŭp with ă | shŏut : oŭr | Lŏrd with thĕ | soŭnd ŏf ă | trŭmpĕt. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 11 Fancy-borne perhaps upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 272 The feeble and tuneless form of metre called hexameters in English.

b. *Comb.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 4 Such a nigling Hexameter-*founder as he [Homer] was.*

Hexa·metral, *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to the hexameter.

1818 J. C. Hobhouse *Hist. Illust.* (ed. 2) 376 He could not employ the hexametral structure. *Ibid.* 442 [Italian] heroic verses have not the advantage of the hexametral length.

Hexametric (heksămе·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a hexameter; consisting of six metrical feet; composed in hexameters.

1785 Warton *Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems* (T.), That Ovid among the Latin poets was Milton's favourite, appears not only from his elegiac but his hexametric poetry. 1867 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 164 The verses are faultless, are English, are hexametric.

So **Hexame·trical** *a.* = prec.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lix. (1840) III. 370 His version of Naogeorgus's hexametrical poem. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Apr. 423/1 The intricacies of the hexametrical cæsura.

Hexametrist (heksæ·mĭtrist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who composes or writes hexameters.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 That the English dialect..will be found inferior to the German for the purposes of the hexametrist. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VI. 434 Claudian, and even..Merobaudes, stand higher in purity, as in life and poetry, than all the Christian hexametrists.

Hexa·metrize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] a. *intr.* To compose or write hexameters. b. *trans.* To put in hexametrical form; to celebrate in hexameters.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* III. 338 If..to hexametrize should become an amusement of our poets. 1799 Southey in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* I. 301 A little practice has enabled me to hexametrize with facility. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 249 The poet stands by hexametrizing his success.

Hexametro-, *stem of* Gr. ἑξάμετρος Hexameter used as formative element and comb. form, as in **Hexametro·grapher** [see -grapher], a writer of hexameters, a hexametrist. **Hexametroma·nia**, a mania for writing hexameters.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 24 June 672/2 Homer is the quintain of most hexametrographers. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Dec. 736 Distaste for the new hexametro-mania had predisposed English instincts to enjoy a wholesome native metre, by way of antidote.

‖ **Hexandria** (heksæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. ἕξ six + ἀνδρ-, stem of ἀνήρ man, male, in sense of 'male organ, stamen'.] A class of plants in the Sexual System of Linnæus having six (equal) stamens.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hexandria*, in botany..Plants of this class are garlic, hyacinth, etc. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 88 The sixth class, hexandria, whose beautiful flowers have six stamens.

Hence **Hexa·ndrian**, **-ious** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to that class. **Hexa·ndric**, **Hexa·ndrous** *adjs.*, having six (equal) stamens.

1828 Webster, *Hexander*, in botany, a plant having six stamens. *Hexandrian*, having six stamens. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 228 There is a tendency .. to become pentandrous, or even hexandrous. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Hexandrious, or hexandrous. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* I. v. 51 Daffodil has .. stamens epiphyllous, hexandrous. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexandric .. Hexandrious.*

Hexane (he·ksēn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + -ane.] The paraffin of the hexacarbon series, C_6H_{14}; of this there are five forms. So **Hexene** (he·ksēn), the olefine of the hexacarbon series (C_6H_{12}), also called *hexylene*, homologous and polymeric with ethene; it exists in numerous metameric forms. **Hexine** (he·ksəin), the hydrocarbon C_6H_{10} of the same series. **Hexoic acid**, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, the same as caproic acid. **Hexo·ylene**, one of the isomeric forms of hexine.

1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 48 Normal *Hexane or Dipropyl occurs in the light oils of Boghead and Cannel coal, and abundantly in Pennsylvanian petroleum. 1897 Remson *Theoret. Chem.* (ed. 5) 208 Five hexanes are possible according to the theory, and all of them are known ..Normal hexane is formed when normal propyliodide is heated with sodium. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 59 **Hexene* or *Hexylene*, C_6H_{12}. Two hydrocarbons of this composition have been obtained, one from secondary, the other from tertiary, hexyl alcohol. *Ibid.* 177 Hexene Glycols, $C_6H_{12}(OH)_2$. *Ibid.* 64 *Hexines, C_6H_{10}. *Hexylene.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hexine* C_6H_{10} .. a mobile liquid obtained by Berthelot by acting on allyl iodide with sodium.. also called *Diallyl*. 1877 Watts *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 294 *Hexoic or Caproic acids, $C_6H_{12}O_2$ .. There are eight possible forms of these acids, analogous to the eight pentyl alcohols. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hexoylene*, C_6H_{10}, Caventou's term for the hexine of petroleum oil formed in the preparation of hexylic alcohol.

† **He·xangle.** *Obs.* [A hybrid formation f. Hex(a- + Angle.] = Hexagon. Also *attrib.* = Hexagonal.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* Ded. 3 The fabrick of her hexangle Combs. *Ibid.* 69 The wise Bee is not ignorant of Geometrical inventions, all her cells are hexangles.

Hexangular (heksæ·ngĭulăɹ), *a.* [f. prec., after *angular*.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 88 Hexangular prismatical bodies. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 120 The Bees who in their secret Hive, Mansions Hexangular contrive. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. v. 66 In strict accordance with this hexangular type.

Hence **Hexa·ngularly** *adv.*

1727 in Bailey vol. II.

He·xaped. Also *erron.* **hexi-**, **hexoped**. [A hybrid formation f. Hex(a- + L. *pēs*, *ped-* foot.]

† 1. A measure of six feet. *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 Cockeram, *Hexapede*, a fathome.

2. A creature with six feet, a hexapod. (In quot. 1865, *humorously*, a six-wheeled locomotive.)

1828 Webster, *Hexaped*, an animal having six feet. (Ray, and Johnson after him, write this *hexapod*; but it is better to pursue uniformity, as in *quadruped*, *centiped*.) 1865 E. Burritt *Walk Land's End* 7 The terrible hexiped of the fiery eyes.

‖ **Hexapla** (he·ksăplă). Also anglicized hexaple. [a. Gr. (τὰ) ἑξαπλᾶ (the title of Origen's work), neut. pl. of ἑξαπλοῦς, -πλόος sixfold, f. ἕξ six (Hexa-) + -πλοος -fold.]

A sixfold text in parallel arrangement, as that made by Origen of the Old Testament, and that of the New published by Bagster.

[1608 Willet (*title*) Hexapla in Genesin: that is, sixfold commentarie vpon Genesis.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 179 Of all these Origen compounded his Hexapla. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii. 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen were not so call'd from the four or six Columns, but that they were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions. 1841 (*title*) The English Hexapla, exhibiting the six important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Hexaple*, the combination of six versions of the Old Testament by Origen is so called: viz., the Septuagint, Aquila, Theodotion, Symmachus, one found at Jericho, and another at Nicopolis.

Hence **He·xaplar**, **Hexapla·rian**, **Hexapla·ric** *adjs.*, of the form or character of a hexapla.

1828 Webster, *Hexaplar*, *sextuple*. 1845 S. Davidson in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* II. 733/1 His [Origen's] recension is called the Hexaplarian text. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2286 The hexaplar version of sundry portions of the Old Testament, made by Paul of Telle, A.D. 616. 1894 *Athenæum* 26 May 681/2 The papyrus [of Ezekiel] .. contains Hexaplaric critical signs.

Hexapod (he·ksăpŏd), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. ἑξαποδ- six-footed, f. ἕξ six (Hexa-) + πούς foot.]

A. *sb.* An animal having six feet, an insect; in early use, chiefly applied to insect larvæ.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 125 Strait Beetle producing hexapod. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1704) 354 The Hexapods from which the greater sort of Beetles come. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 65 Their first appearance is an hexapode (an ill-shapen grub) with six feet. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 70 Larvæ which in this tribe are usually Hexapods. 1875 A. Swinbourne *Picture Logic* xiv. 94 A flea, madam, may be defined as an apterous hexapod.

B. *adj.* Having six feet; belonging to the class *Hexapoda* or *Insecta*, hexapodous.

1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 308 Diptera.—Hexapod Insects with two wings, and two poisers. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 100 The thoracic legs of hexapod Insects.

Hence **Hexa·podal**, **Hexa·podous** *adjs.*, having

six feet, belonging to the class *Hexapoda*. **Hexa·podan** *a.* and *sb.* = HEXAPOD *a.* and *sb.*

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 24 The Insecta, or hexapodal articulate animals, have..six articulated feet. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 854/1 Insects..may be characterized as a class of hexapodous..animals.

Hexapody (heksæ pŏdi). *Pros.* [ad. Gr. type *ἑξαποδία, f. ἑξαποδ- of six feet, f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + πούς, ποδ- foot. Cf. *dipody, monopody.*] A line or 'verse' consisting of six feet.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody .. of six, a hexapody. 1868 JEBB *Ajax* Introd. 62 In Period I, each of the two verses is a hexapody. 1879 J. W. WHITE tr. *Schmidt's Rhythmic Class. Lang.* 64 The hexapody commonly called 'Alexandrine Verse', most used by the French in their tragedies. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 570/2 Hundreds [of folk-songs] in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

Hexarch, erron. form of EXARCH.

Hexastich (he·ksästik). Also 6-7 **hexastichon,** 7 **exasticke,** 7-8 **hexastick.** [ad. mod.L. *hexastichon,* a. Gr. ἑξάστιχον, neut. of ἑξάστιχος 'of six rows, of six verses', f. ἕξα- HEXA- + στίχος row, line of verse.] A group of six lines of verse.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1237/1 As appeereth by this hexastichon, which I find among the said Iohn Lelands written epigrams. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. Notes 19 His request to Diana in a Hexastich. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 23 He gave me this insuing hexastichon. 1749 AMES *Typog. Antiq.* (1785) 301 Then follows a distich, and an hexastich by the expositor. 1800 MALONE *Dryden* (R.), Dryden .. furnished Tonson with a well-known hexastick, which has ever since generally accompanied the engraved portraits of Milton. 1891 [see *Heptastich* s.v. HEPTA-].

Hence **Hexasti·chic** *a.*, of six metrical lines.

1890 *Athenæum* 22 Nov. 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx.

Hexastyle (he·ksästəil), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 *erron.* **hectastyle.** [ad. Gr. ἑξάστῡλ-ος, f. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + στῦλος pillar. Cf. F. *hexastyle.*]

A. *adj.* Having six columns; applied to a portico or to the façade of a temple.

1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 301 (D.) One of the largest ..hectastyle porticoes in the kingdom. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 607/1 The hexastyle temple at Pæstum. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 541 We have two examples of hexastyle peripteral temples.

B. *sb.* A portico or façade having six columns.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Hexastyle,* an Ancient Building which had six Columns in the Face before, and six also behind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The temple of Honour and Virtue at Rome..was a hexastyle. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. viii. 140 Behind the Doric hexastyle was a magnificent hall 60 feet broad.

Hence **Hexasty·lar** *a.* = HEXASTYLE *a.*

Hexateuch (he·ksătiŭk). [mod. f. Gr. ἕξ six (HEXA-) + τεῦχος book, after *pentateuch.* In Ger. (Wellhausen) 1876.] The first six books of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch with the book of Joshua.

1878 COLENSO (*title*) Wellhausen on the composition of the Hexateuch critically examined. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1149 A fabulous history of the events of the Hexateuch. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 631/3 The Pentateuch, or rather the Hexateuch, now called the five books of Moses and the book of Joshua. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O.T.* 109 Our analysis of the Hexateuch is completed.

Hence **Hexateu·chal** *a.*, pertaining to the hexateuch.

1889 *Yale Univ. Catal.* 108 Hexateuchal Analysis. 1892 HUXLEY in *Times* 11 Feb. 14/4 That component of the Hexateuchal compilation to which Genesis i—ii. 4 belongs.

Hexatomic (heksătǫ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. HEXA- + ATOMIC.] Containing or consisting of six atoms of some substance; having six replaceable hydrogen atoms; also = HEXAVALENT.

1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* 290 No definite pentatomic hydrate is known, but of hexatomic hydrates there are several noteworthy examples. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 187 Hexatomic Alcohols and Ethers: this class of compounds includes most of the saccharine substances found in plants. 1879 *Academy* 27 Dec. 467 Iron, manganese, chromium, and aluminium being regarded as hexatomic.

Hexavalent (heksæ·vălĕnt), *a. Chem.* [f. HEXA- + L. *valĕnt-em* having power or value.] Combining with or capable of replacing six atoms of hydrogen or other univalent element or radical. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hexeity, obs. form of HÆCCEITY.

Hexene, Hexine, *Chem.*: see under HEXANE.

Hexiology (heksiǫ·lŏdʒi). *erron.* **hexicology.** [f. Gr. ἕξις habit + -(O)LOGY.] That branch of science which treats of the development and behaviour of a living creature as affected by its environment. Hence **Hexiolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexiology.

1880 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 606 The inter-relations of living creatures, as enemies, as rivals, and as involuntary helpers, constitute a third department of Hexicology. 1881 — *Cat* 494 The science of Hexicology is the study of all these more or less complex relations.

Hexiradiate (heksirē·diĕt), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. ἕξ six + L. *radiātus* rayed, RADIATE.] Having six rays, as the spicules of a glass-sponge; sexradiate.

1881 CARPENTER *Microsc.* xiii. (ed. 6) 608 Framework.. fundamentally consisting of an arrangement of six-rayed spicules..hence the group is distinguished as *hexiradiate.*

Hexist, obs. form of HIGHEST.

Hexoctahe·dron. *Geom.* and *Cryst.* [f. HEX(A)- + OCTAHEDRON.] † **a.** The critical form of the CUBO-*octahedron.* **b.** = HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* App. 459 An Exoctohedron is a solide figure contained of sixe equall squares, and eight equilater and equall triangles. 1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 39 Hexoctahedron .. Here for each face of the octahedron, is substituted a low six-sided pyramid.

Hexode (he·ksǫd), *a. Electr. Telegr.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + ὁδός way, path.] *lit.* Of six ways: applied to a mode of multiplex telegraphy, whereby six messages can be transmitted simultaneously.

1894 PREECE in *Times* 27 Jan. 4/3 The multiplex system of working of Mr. Delany, by which, with 'hexode' working, six messages could be transmitted simultaneously.

Hexoic acid, Hexoylene: see under HEXANE.

Hexpa·rtite, *a.* [Hybrid formation, f. Gr. ἕξ six + L. *partīt-us* divided.] Consisting of six divisions; sexpartite, sextipartite.

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1499 ff. Hexpartite vaulting, where the ribs spring from the angles, and two others from a shaft placed in the middle of each long side, thus making six divisions..Examples of hexpartite vaulting are scarce in England.

Hext, obs. form of HIGHEST.

Hexyl (he·ksil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ἕξ six + ὕλη, -YL, substance.] The hydrocarbon radical C_6H_{13}. It may exist in various forms, of which *normal hexyl* is also called caproyl. *attrib.* as in *hexyl alcohol, aldehyde; comb.* as in **hexy·lamine.**

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 Hexyl and heptyl alcohols are found in certain fermented liquors. 1886 *Syd Soc. Lex., Hexylamine* $C_6H_{13}NH_2$. An oily liquid obtained by treating hexyl chloride with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.

Hence **He·xylene,** an earlier name of HEXENE. **Hexy·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to hexyl, as *hexylic acid, aldehyde,* etc.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 606 Hexylene hydrate is produced from mannite, a saccharine body. 1873 J. P. COOKE *New Chem.* (1875) 314 Our common kerosene is chiefly a mixture of hexylic and heptylic hydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem.* III. i. (ed. 6) 452 A mixture of this alcohol with primary hexylic alcohol is obtained from normal hexane.

Hey (hēi, hē), *int.* (*sb.*) Forms: 3-4 **hei,** 4-8 **hay,** 7 **haye,** 5- **hey.** [ME. *hei*: cf. Du. and Ger. *hei,* Sw. *hej,* in sense 1. Cf. also HEIGH.]

1. A call to attract attention; also, an exclamation expressing exultation, incitement, surprise, etc.; sometimes used in the burden of a song with no definite meaning; sometimes as an interrogative (= *eh?*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 579 Hei ! hwuch wis read of se icudd keiser ! *c* 1305 *St. Kath.* 137 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 93 Hei traitours, quap þemperour, beo ȝe icome herto? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1445 Ande þay halowed hyghe ful hyȝe and hay ! hay ! cryed. 14.. *Christm. Carol* 3 (Mätz.) Hey, hey, hey, hey, The borrys hed is armyd gay. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 168 Hey, dogge, hay, Haue these hogges away ! 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 256 Hey *Mountaine,* hey. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 42 Our Musick play'd, *Hey Boys up go we !* and all manner of noisy paltry Tunes. *c* 1745 in Ritson *Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 84 (Jam.) Hey, Johny Coup, are ye waking yet? 1794 *Sheridan's Duenna* II. iii, Well, and you were astonished at her beauty, hey? 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 232 Hey, Solomon, my friend? 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XV, You are looking round for Estella? Hey?

b. *Hey for* —: an utterance of applause or exultant appreciation of some person or thing (cf. *Hurrah for!*), or of some place which one resolves to reach.

1689 PRIOR *Ep. to F. Shepherd,* Then hey for praise and panegyric. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* 30 We must make a dash at the spoons and forks, and then hey for the money. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* ii. (1864) 89 Then hey for boot and horse, lad, And round the world away. 1881 JAS. GRANT *Cameronians* I. iii. 42 Breakfast at nine, and then—hey for the covers !

c. as *sb.* A cry of 'hey !'

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2158 Þe hindez were halden in, with hay & war. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 36 And halsing gan the land with hey and haill. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *Microcynicon* Wks. (Dyce) V. 489 With nailed shoes, and whipstaff in his hand, Who with a hey and ree the beasts command. 1790 A. WILSON *Wks.* (1876) II. 100 Our hechs an' heys are by.

2. In combination with various interjections or other words. (See also next and HEY-DAY.)

1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 20 Sing, frisky jolly, with hey troly lolly, For I see well it is but a folly For to have a sad mind. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* 30 Rumbyl downe, tumbyll downe, hey go, now, now ! *a* 1546 COVERDALE *Goostly Psalmes,* Unto Christen Rdr., They shuld be better occupied, then with hey nony nony, hey troly loly, & soch lyke fantasies. *c* 1560 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 236 They can play a new dance called *Hey-diddle-diddle.* 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. A aij, Here is our enemy lo, heylagh, loud clamours than they throw. 1564 *Guid & Godly Ball.* 204 Hay trix, tryme go trix, vnder the grene wod tre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 71 Conuerting all your sounds of woe, Into hey nony nony. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 74 The world, hey dery diddle, goes round without a fiddle. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 19 The ploughman .. putting vp into..the market, with *haye Ree,* and *who* to his horse. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 407 Then, hay tosse and laugh all night. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 129 Hey down, dery down. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* IV. xiii, Hey toss ! What's the matter now? 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 2 P 2 Hey ! Hoop ! d'ye hear my damn'd obstrep'rous Spouse? 1711 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) XIII. 380 Hey dazy, will you never have done? 1867 JEAN INGELOW *Poems, Warblings of Blackbirds* iv, With a wild sweet cry of pleasure, And a 'Hey down derry, let's be merry ! little girl and boy !'

3. In phrases, sometimes treated as words.

a. † **Hey go-bet.** The int. *hey* followed by the phrase *go bet* (see BET *adv.*[2]), which was app., among other things, a call in hunting, and the name of a song and dance; used by Nashe as *sb.*, ? 'one to whom "hey go bet" is said', perh. a person ready at one's bidding. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1213 *Dido,* The heerde of hertes founden ys anoon With hay goo bet, prik thou, lat goon, lat goon. *a* 1550 *Frere & Boye* 300 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 73 Ye hath made me daunce, maugre my hede Amonge the thornes, hey go bette. 1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 11 Those whom he counteth his enemies (the worst better than the best of his hey gobetts). .... *Hunting Song* in *Halliwell,* But when my lips are very well wet, Then I can sing with the, Heigh, go bet !

b. Hey-go-mad. A phrase expressive of boisterous excitement; sometimes used as adj. *dial.*

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. 2 Away they go cluttering like hey-go mad. 1828 *Craven Dial., Heigh-go-mad,* to be highly enraged. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* II. vi, Yo was hey-go-mad about her, but an hour sin. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Heigh-go-mad,* said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.

c. Hey-pass. An exclamation of jugglers commanding an article to move: often joined with *repass.* Hence as a name for the command, and an appellation of a juggler. ? *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* xi. 58 Do you hear ? you heypass, where's your master? 1593 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 Whereof the onely Circes Heypasse and Repasse was that it drewe a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her backe with a pestilence. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 210 You wanted but *Hey-passe* to have made your transition like a mysticall man of Sturbridge. 1727 GAY *Fables* xlii. 35 (Jod.) Heigh ! pass ! 'tis gone. *a* 1834 LAMB *Lett.* xvii. To Wordsw. 161 Autumn hath foregone its moralities; they are 'hey-pass repass', as in a show-box.

d. Hey presto. A phrase of command by conjurors and jugglers; hence *transf.* used to connote an instantaneous or magical transformation, or some surprisingly sudden performance; also *sb.* as a name for the command.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* III. Wks. 1882 VIII. 481 The hammer goes down, Hey Presto ! be gone ! And up comes the twenty pound. 1761 GARRICK *Epil. to Hecuba,* Hey !—*Presto !*—I'm *in Greece a maiden slain* - Now !—stranger still !—a maid, in Drury-Lane ! 1873 MRS. ALEXANDER *Wooing o't* II. 55 Like some magician come to lift everyone out of the Slough of Despond, with a sort of 'Hey Presto !' 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 677 Heigh, presto ! the thing is done. 1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Authors* 133 The melodramatic situations, the surprises, hi-prestos, climaxes.

Hey, obs. form of EYE, HAY, HE *pron.,* HEO *pron.,* HI *pron.,* HIE, HIGH.

Hey-day, heyday (hēi·dēi), *int.* Forms: 6-7 **heyda,** (6 **hoighdagh, hoy day,** 6-7 **hoyda, hoyday,** 7 **hoida**), 6-8 **hey day,** (7 **hay da, ha day,** 8 **heigh-day**), 7- **hey-day,** 8- **heyday.** See also HIGH-DAY. [app. a compound of HEY *int.*; the second element is of doubtful origin, but at length identified with *day.* The early *heyda* agrees in form, but less in sense, with Ger. *heida, heida* = hey there !: cf. also Ger. *hei·di, heidi·.*] An exclamation denoting frolicsomeness, gaiety, surprise, wonder, etc.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 757 Courtly Abusyon, Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda ! 1552 HULOET, Heyda or hey, *euax.* *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 48 Hoighdagh, if faire fine mistresse Custance sawe you now. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. ii, Hoyday, here is stuffe ! 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 11 Hoida; come up. 1622 B. JONSON *Masque Augures,* Hey-da ! what Hans Flutterkin is this? what Dutchman doe's build or frame castles in the aire ? 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* II. iv. (Arb.) 61 Hey day, hey day ! I know not what to do, nor what to say. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 P 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed ! Heyday ! 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 67 Hey-day, why so nimble, and whither so fast? said she. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* 1872) X. 164 Heigh-day ! What has this to do here ? 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* vii, Heyday ! Pray, what does he want with me? 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Theseus* II. (1856) 184 Hey-day, we are all masters here.

Hey-day, heyday (hēi·dēi), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 **hayday,** 8 **hay day.** [Of uncertain origin; perh. connected with prec. The second element does not seem to have been the word *day,* though in later use often identified with it: see sense 2.]

1. State of exaltation or excitement of the spirits or passions.

c 1590 *Sir Thomas More* (1844) 41 To be greate..when the thred of hayday is once spoun, A bottom great woond vpp greatly vndoun. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 69 At your age, The hey-day in the blood is tame, it's humble. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* IV. iii, Must your hot itch and plurisy of lust, The heyday of your luxury, be fed Up to a surfeit ? 1783 BURGOYNE *Ld. of Manor* I. i. (D.), A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a hey-day. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wat Tyler* I. i, Ay, we were young, No cares had quell'd the heyday of the blood. 1867 EMERSON *May-Day* etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 423 Checked in these souls the turbulent heyday.

2. The stage or period when excited feeling is at its height; the height, zenith, or acme of anything which excites the feelings; the flush or full bloom, or stage of fullest vigour, of youth, enjoyment, prosperity, or the like. Often associated with *day*, and taken as the most flourishing or exalted time.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxviii. 221 Our imperious youth..was now in the heyday of his blood. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) 86 (*Hotel at Paris*), I was interrupted in the hey-day of this soliloquy, with a voice. *Ibid.* 135 (*Maria, Moulines*) To travel it through the sweetest part of France—in the hey-day of the vintage. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 143 In the good old times that saw my aunt in the hey-day of youth. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, In his heyday he had a small estate, which he had spent like a gentleman. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 38 In the flush and hey-day of youth, of gaiety, and loveliness. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* IV. ii, The heyday of life is over with him. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 232 In the bloom and heyday of the young world's prime. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiv. 346 He was no more than thirty-six, in the hey-day of his powers.

b. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to the hey-day of youth; *erron.* belonging to a festive or gala day.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* i. 14 All the hey-day expences of a modish Man of Fortune. 1792 *Fortn. Ramble* viii. 44 A man with his hayday dress..is passing over the bridge.

Hey-day guise, hey-de-gay: see HAY *sb.*4 2.

‖ **Heyduck** (hai·duk, hē·dʊk). Forms: 7 heyduque, 7– -duke, -duck, 9 heyduc, heiduc, -duck, haiduk, hayduk. [a. Boh., Pol., Serv., Roman. *hajduk*, Magyar *hajdú* pl. *hajdúk*, in Bulg. *hajdutin*, mod.Gr. χαϊντούτης = *chaidoutes*, Turkish حيدود *haidūd* robber, brigand.]

A term app. meaning originally 'robber, marauder, brigand' (a sense still retained in Servia and adjacent countries), which in Hungary became the name of a special body of foot-soldiers (to whom the rank of nobility and a territory were given in 1605), and in Poland of the liveried personal followers or attendants of the nobles.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 87 Like the Hungarian Heyducks their wrath is prone to mischief, and their amity is worth nothing. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 54 First Marched five Companies of Heyduques. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2072/1 The Heydukes of Cattaro had made an incursion towards Goza, and had destroyed all that Country. 1729 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* (Exeter) 16 May 3 A Dwarf..is to attend on his Royal Highness in the Dress of a Heyduke. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 82* Two Heyducks who were behind the coach, bravely exposed their lives to save the King [of Poland]. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 13 The richly costumed heydukes and chasseurs of the Hungarian lords. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 49 Such as refused to appear before the Kadi ..fled into the forests and turned *Heyduces* or robbers. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. iii. II. 158 Carried by two shining particoloured creatures, heyducs so-called,.. in a sublime sedan. 1889 *Athenæum* 15 June 768/1 One of that extinct species of servants, the heyducs, holds the horse of the fat monarch.

Heye, obs. f. AWE, HIE. **Heyer, -eer,** var. HAIRE, *Obs.* **Heyeth:** see HEIGHT. **Heyf, Heyfar, -fer,** etc., obs. ff. HEAVE, HEIFER. **Heygh, heyȝ,** obs. ff. HIGH. **Heygth, heyȝte, heyȝthe:** see HEIGHT.

Heyghne, heyne, obs. ff. HAIN *v.*2, to raise.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She heyned the stepul and new rofyd it. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 34 By takyng of fynes, heyghnyng of rentes. 1635 RUTTER *Sheph. Holiday* (N.), And on the turfie table with the best Of lambs in all their flocke shall heyne the feast.

Hey-ho, hey ho (hē·ɪ·hōu·), *int.* Forms: 5–6 hay ho(e, hey(e how(e, 6 heigho, 7 heigh ho, heigh-ho, hi ho, 6– hey ho. An utterance, app. of nautical origin, and marking the rhythm of movement in heaving or hauling (cf. HEAVE HO, *hale and how*, HALE *sb.*4 1); often used in the burdens of songs, with various emotional expression, according to intonation. In some later quots. blending with HEIGH-HO.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 157 Hay hoe, careaway, lat the cup go rounde. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* in Ritson *Metr. Rom.* III. 179 Your maryners shall synge arowe Hey how and rumby lowe. 15.. *Peebles to Play* v, With hey and how rohumbelow, The young folk were full bauld. *a* 1550 *Frere & Boye* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 62 The lytell boye..Of no man had he no care, But sung, hey howe, awaye the mare, And made ioye ynough. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 54 It fell vpon a holly eue, hey ho hollidaye. *Ibid.* 78 As the bonilasse passed bye, hey ho bonilasse. 1592 G. HARVEY *New Letter* 16 Let him be the Falanta downe diddle of Ryme, the Hay ho halliday of Prose. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 180 Heigh ho, sing heigh ho, vnto the greene holly. 1605 — *Lear* III. ii. 75 With heigh-ho, the Winde and the Raine. *a* 1614 *Eng. Helicon* in *Brit. Bibl.* (1812) III. 188, I knowe a simple countrie hinde, Heigh hoe, sillie swaine. 1659 *Pol. Ballads* (Percy Soc.) III. 147 Sing, hi ho, Wil. Lenthall, who shall our generall be? 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* v, [He] whistled 'With a hey ho chevy!' all through.

Heyhoe: see HICKWALL. **Heyhove, Heyhte, Heykylle,** obs. ff. HAYHOVE, HEIGHT, HECKLE. **Heyl, -e,** obs. ff. AIL, HAIL, HEAL, HELE. **Heylander,** obs. f. HIGHLANDER. **Heyld,** obs. f. HIELD *v.* **Heyler:** see HILLER. **Heylis,** obs. f. HALSE *sb.* **Heylle,** var. HAIL *sb.*2, *Obs.* **Heyn(e,** var. HAIN, HINE, HYNE, HOINE. **Heynd,** var. ENDE *Obs.*, a duck. **Heynd, -e,** var. HEND *a.*, *Obs.* **Heyne:** see HEYGHNE. **Heynne,** var. HYNE *adv. Obs.*, hence.

† **Heyr.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Heyrs*, young Timber-trees that are usually left for Standils in the felling of Copses. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3).

Heyr, -e, obs. ff. HAIR, HAIRE, HEIR, HER *sb.*

† **Heyrat(t.** *Obs.* An American quadruped; app. the Kinkajou (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 We may hereunto add the beast which is bred in America, called Heyratt, spoken of by Theuetus: which name signifieth a beast of Hony..for it will climb the trees, and coming to the caves of Bees .. take out the Hony with their nails... It is about the bigness of a Cat, and of a Chesse-nut colour. 1677 G. CHARLETON *Exercit. Anim.* (ed. 2) 18 Heyrat. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 183/1 The Heyrat a beast in America, as big as a Cat..a great climber of Trees.

Heyron(e, -oun, -un(e, obs. ff. HERON. **Heysoge, heysugge,** obs. ff. HAYSUGGE. **Heyt,** obs. f. EAT, HAIT, HEAT, HEIGHT; obs. Sc. f. HATE, HOT. **Heyte,** obs. f. AIT[1]. **Heyth,** obs. f. HEATH, HEIGHT. **Heyþen,** obs. f. HEATHEN; var. HETHEN. **Heyty-titey,** obs. var. HIGHTY-TIGHTY. **Heyuen,** obs. f. HEAVEN. **Heyved, heywit,** obs. pa. pple. of HEAVE. **Heyward,** obs. f. HAYWARD.

† **Hi, hy,** *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs.* Forms: 1 hia, hea, hiæ, hiȝ, (hio), 1–2 hie, 1–3 heo, 1–4 hí, hý, 2 hye, hyo, 2–3 ha, hoe. [OE. *hia, hie*, etc., acc. of *hiu, hio*, HEO, fem. of HE, corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. *ija*, the form corresp. to which was already lost in OHG. and OS., and supplied by *sia*, mod.Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. In late OE. the originally distinct nom. and acc. began to be confounded under the forms *hie, hí, hiȝ, hio, heo*; and in later times, though *heo* was the typical nom. and *hi, hy* the acc., the two cases were hardly distinct. Following the example of *me, thee, us*, and *you*, and like the other OE. accusatives of the 3rd pers., *hia* began in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., to be supplanted by the dative *hire*, HER. In the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, this substitution was fully established by 1125.; but the original acc. *hi, hy* remained longer in the west and south, being found in Layamon after 1200, and in Shoreham (Kentish) in the first quarter of the 14th c. During its obsolescence, another acc. form, *hes*, HIS, made its appearance in the south.]

= HER (acc.); also *refl.* herself. Used of females, and with nouns grammatically feminine: cf. HEO.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxix. 15 Ða ðe soecað sawle mine ðæt hie afirren hie. 835 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 447 ȝif min wiif ðonne hia nylle mid clennisse swæ ȝehaldan. *a* 900 *Martyrology* Ibid. 178 Se casere hio heht ȝemartyrian. *c* 925 *O. E. Chron.* an. 919 [He] beȝet þa burg and him cirdon to mæst ealle þa burgware þe hie ær budon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. i. 19, & nalde hea ȝebrenge .. ah he walde deiglice forleitta hea [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.*, & ne walde hie .. wolde degullice forleten hio]. *Ibid.* ix. 18 Onsett [þin] hond ofer hia .. þæt hiu lifiȝe [*Rushw.* ȝesette hond þin ofer heo, & heo leofaþ; *c* 1000 *Ags. G.*, Sete þine hand uppan hiȝ, and heo lyfað; *c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Sete þine hand up on hyo, and hye lefeð]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. G.* Matt. xiv. 4 Ne is ȝelefed ðe to habbanne hia [*Rushw.* hire]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlet hia, forðon [hiu] cliopas æfter usiȝ [*Rushw.* Forlet hiæ, forþon þe hiæ cæȝeþ æfter us]. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 170 Gif he hy [*peoniam*] mid him hafað. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 4 Nys þe alyfed hi [*v.r.* hiȝ] to wife to hæbbenne [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, hy to wife to hæbbenne]. *Ibid.* xv. 23 Forlæt hiȝ, forðam heo clypað æfter us [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Forlæt hyo, forþan hyo clypað æfter us]. *a* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1037 Baldwine eorl hi [Ælfgyfe] ðær wel underfeng, and hiȝ þær ȝeheld. *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1048 ? 4 Se cyng .. betæhte hy his swyster to Hwerwillon. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1075 Se cyng hi let bryngan to Westmynstre..and læȝde hi wið Eadward kyng hire hlaforde. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se arcebiscop Ansealm hi him bewæddade and siððan to cwene ȝehalȝode. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Adam hi nemnede eua. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Unbindeð heo [þe asse] and leadeð heo to me. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 215 Þa þe godes milce secheð he iwis mei ha ifinden. *c* 1205 LAY. 42 He hoe [þe boc] ȝef þare æðelen Ælienor. *Ibid.* 158 He heo wolde habben. *Ibid.* 3186 Ich heo [*c* 1275 hire, i.e. Cordelia] wulle þe biwiten & senden ha [*c* 1275 hire] þe in ane scipe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 29 þe nihtegale hi isez And hi biheold and overseȝ. *Ibid.* 939 And sat sum del and heo biþohte. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 435 in *O. E. Misc.* 49 Þe rode .. He ber heo on his schuldre. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 102 Senne hys [*i.e.* is] swete and lyketh, Wanne a man hi deth. *Ibid.* 136 To healde hy [þe erthe] op hyt nys no ned.

† **Hi, hy,** *pers. pron., 3rd pl. nom.* and *acc. Obs.* Forms: see below. [OE. *hiæ, hie*, etc., the original plural, nom. and acc., in all genders, of *hé, heo, hit* (see HE), corresp. to OFris. *hia*; cf. Goth. nom. pl. *eis*, **ijôs, ija*, acc. *ins, ijôs, ija*, the forms corresp. to which were already lost in OS. and OHG. and supplied by *sia*, and *sie, sio, siu*, mod.Ger. *sie*, from stem *si-*, SE. Since OE. times, a like fate has befallen this pronominal form in Eng. Already in 10th c. the northern dial. occasionally used, as equivalent to *hia*, the demonstrative *þá, tha*, plural of *the, that*; before 1200, the cognate form *þeȝ*, THEY, adopted from Norse, had quite superseded *hi, hia*, nominative, in north-midl. (Ormin); the corresponding northern form was *þai, thai*. By 1300, *þei, thei, they*, had become the standard Nominative form in midland English generally; though *her, hem*, were retained in the possessive and objective till the 15th c. Before 1400, *thei, thai* are seen side by side with *hi, hy*, even in S.W.; and before 1500, *hi*, already confounded in form with its sing. *he, hee*, disappeared from literature; although in the reduced form *ĕ* it still lingers in S.W. dialect. The Accusative *hi* was lost sooner than the nominative; in the 10th c., in north-midl. dial., it began, like the other accusatives *hine*, and *hi* sing. fem., and on the analogy of the original accusative pronouns of the first and second persons, to be supplanted by its own dative *heom, hem* (see HEM *pron.*); in the east-midl. dial. of the OE. Chronicle, *hem* had quite superseded *hi* before 1125; but in the west the acc. was used by Layamon after 1200, and in Kentish it was still Shoreham's form *c* 1315. When it disappeared in the south, it gave place, as in the fem. sing., to a form *hes*, HIS. q.v.; elsewhere it was succeeded by HEM, which itself in course of time was displaced by THEM. Thus, *they, them* are the present sense-equivalents of *hi* nom. and acc.]

I. 1. Nominative case. = THEY.

α. 1 hiæ, hia, (hea), hie, 2 hye, 2–3 hie.

805–31 *Kentish Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Æc ic bebeode minum æfterfylȝendum .. ðæt hiæ simle ymb xii monað .. ȝeȝeorwien ten hund hlafa. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxi. 18 Hie soðlice sceawedun and ȝelocadon me. *c* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Þa cuædon hie þæt hie hie þæs ne onmunden. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 354 Ðonne hit tocymð ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 5 Þætte hia sie ȝesene [*c* 975 *Rushw. G.*, Þæt hiæ siæ ȝesænæ]. *c* 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 951 Þæt hie woldan eal þæt he wolde. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* Matt. ix. 24 Hye teldan hine. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Efter þan þe hie weren wuniende in ierusalem..þo hie forleten godes lore. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Hie answerden and seyde, Lord [etc.].

β. 1 hio, heo, 2 hio, hyo, 2–4 heo.

871–89 *Surrey Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 Þonne ageofen hio þa ilcan elmessan to cristes cirican. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 166 (Gr.) Hio him andsware ænize ne meahton aȝifan. *c* 937 *O. E. Chron.* an. 937 Þæt heo [*MSS. A., B.* hie, *C., D.* hi] beaduweorca beteran wurdun. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Heo næfre swylc wundor ne ȝesawon. *Ibid.* 249 Hio wæron ȝefeonde mycle ȝefean. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 7 Hiȝ oncneowon þa þæt hiȝ nacode wæron. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 Þæt hyo adrifen hyo ut [*Ags. G.* hiȝ..hiȝ]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Nare hio blinde ȝescapene. *c* 1205 LAY. 183 He wes king and heo quen, & kine-lond heo welden. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Þe treowþe þæt heo vs oȝen. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 282 Þenne þei seȝen Ihesu crist in þat ilke foorme, þat heo seȝen him .. whon heo furst comen.

γ. 1 hi, hy, hiȝ, 2–4 hi (i, y), 3–4 hii, 4 hy.

c 887 *O. E. Chron.* an. 887 And hi cuædon þæt hie þæt .. healdan sceoldan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 123 Þa hy þa up on þone heofon æfter urum Drihtne locodan. *c* 993 *Battle of Maldon* 19 Byrhtnoð..tæhte hu hi sceoldon standan. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 993 And hy hone ealdorman þær ofslogon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Hi [*v.r.* hiȝ] tældon hyne. *Ibid.* 32 Hiȝ brohton him dumbne man. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Hi hadden him manred maked & athes suoren. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 To chiesen ȝief y wolden hare sceappinde lufie. *Ibid.* 223 I muȝon ȝecnowen eiȝðer god and euyl. *Ibid.* 225 Þa cweðen hi betwxē ham þat hi woldan wercen ane burch. *c* 1205 LAY. 2230, I funden [*c* 1275 hii funde] þa þreo maidenes. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 3610 Hii [*c* 1205 heo] verde to one borwe. *Ibid.* 10314 Hii flowen forþ rihtes, þat i comen to þan Peutes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 Hii rerde abbeyes & prioryes vor her synnes. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 47 Ere hy thys ordre have, Me schel hy wel assaye Of that hy redeth that hy wel Ham conne aneye. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 To the kyng Edward hii fasten huere fay.. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Hi byeþ heaued of alle kueade .. be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 189 Aren no men auarouser þan hij Whan þei ben auaunced. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1014 Sory wer þey for hi ne mijt hure pruwesse fulfille þore. *Ibid.* 2380 Y not how þay schul ascape þen, þat hy ne goþ to dede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 110 Hy kepeþ here reule.

δ. 2–5 he, (4 hey), 5 hee.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hi wolde mid modinesse beon betere þonne he ȝesceapen were. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Þa þet lond hefden he hit sealden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 For þat þe he ne wuneð noht on hem, ne he on him. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 351 Alle he [hertes] arn off one mode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 16 To wyte, we þer he [= they] wolde pes, oþer heo nolde non. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 152 He wrungen hondes, and wepen sore. *c* 1325 *Song Passion* 24 in *O. E. Misc.* 198 Ne cuþen hey him nout·cnowe. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 471 Bot oþer cures of Cristen þei coveten nouȝt to haue, But þere as wynnynge lijþ he lokeþ none oþer. *c* 1410 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 33 Schep he heden ase hors gret. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 59 To the child her seruice profren he [*rime* vanyte]. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 76 And whanne they syen he Wolde not so..Of here vyandes thanne ȝoven hee.

ε. 2–4 ho.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 A mon .. fol imong þoues, ho him bireueden and ho him ferwundeden. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 98 Nabbeð hi naþing forȝeten of al þet ho ișeȝen. *Ibid.* 100 Al ho habbeð in hore write þet we mi·duden here. *Ibid* 105 Hwi weren ho biȝeten, to whon were ho iborene? *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 66 And alle heo [*Cott. MS.* ho] þe drive · heonne. *c* 1250 *Meid Maregrete* xx, Ho leiden honden hire upon. *c* 1275 *Sinners Beware* 136 *O. E. Misc.* 76 Þeos playdurs .. Ho schule..In helle habben teone. ?*c* 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 239 For esye he comun al, esye ho ssuln wende.

ȝ. 2–4 ha, 4 a.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Þus ha hine hereden. *c* 1205 LAY. 5365 Ha [*c* 1275 hii] leopen on heore feire hors. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Ower graces .. alse ha beoð iwriten ou. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* (Percy) xliv, Loke that ha fare wel Hors & eke man. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. lix.(in Morris *Spec.* 340) Þe kynges of Engelond woneþ alwey fer fram þat contray ..& ȝef a goþ to þe norþ contray, a goþ wiþ gret help & strengthe.

η. 3–4 huy, 4 hui, hue.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 10/315 Þe croiz..deope under eorþe huy caste. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 669 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 238 An ester eue huy come. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Ritson) 1486 Hue gurden huem with suerde, Hue eoden .. Towart the castele. *a* 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 That hue ne shulden aȝeyn him go. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 50 Ne dwelden huy nouȝt after ful longue Huy token with heom þat neod was. *c* 1375 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 230 Þe ȝates of parais..Aȝein hui beoþ nouþe open.

II. 2. Accusative case. = THEM.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xvi. 13 Aris, dryhten, forecym hie and forcer hie. *a* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787 Se ȝerefa þærto rad, and hie wolde drifan to þæs cyninges tune. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 1 Þætte hia fordrife ða ilco and hea ȝeȝeme all un-hælo. *Ibid.* 26 Ne forðon ondredes ȝe hia *vel* ða. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* ibid., Ne forþon ondredaþ eow hiæ. *c* 975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 964 And [Eadgar cyng] sette hy mid munecan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 25 Þa clypode se hælend hiȝ to him [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, Þa clypede se hælend hyo to hym]. *Ibid.* xxiii. 5 Ealle heora weorc hiȝ doð þæt *menn* hi ȝeseon. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., Ealle heore werc hyo doð þæt men hyo ȝeseon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He hi ledde ofer se mid dreie fote. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þah ure an heofde idon eower alre sunne and he walde gan to scrifte and bi-reusien ha and forleten ha a mare. *Ibid.* 23 Þu scoldest heo biwiten al swa clenliche swa crist ha þe bitahte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Þe king..sende hie in to babilonie to þralshipe .. and þat lond folc hem ouersette mid felefelde pine. *c* 1205 LAY. 309 To his sune he heo [*c* 1275 ham] draf. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1518 Overswithe þu hi herest. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 Ha sente hi into his wynyarde. *c* 1315 *Shoreham* 14 He with-stent hi alle. *Ibid.* 16 The foend fondeth hy so.

3. *Reflexive* and *Reciprocal.* Themselves; each other.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxii. 27 Ða afirrað hie from ðe forweorðað. *c* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 540 And steorran hie ætiewdon. *c* 1000 *Ibid.* (MS. D.) an. 925 Æþelstan .. and Sihtric..heo ȝesamnodon æt Tame weorðþige. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xviii. 7 Hiȝ gretton hiȝ ȝesybsumum wordum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ii. 11 Hi [*v.r.* hiȝ] aðenedon hi [*v.r.* hiȝ], & hi to him ȝebædon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hyo aþeneden hyo, & hyo to hym ȝebæden.

Hi *pron.*, occasional variant of HE, HEO.

Hi (həi), *int.* [A parallel form to HEY.] An exclamation used to call attention.

?c 1475 *Hunt. Hare* 136 Thei cryed, 'Hy, hy!' all at ones 'Kyll! kyll! for kockes bownes!' 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 39 Hold, hold, 'tis a double; hark hey! bowler hye! If a thousand gainsay it, a thousand shall lye. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xxx. (1879) 267 'Hi!' cried the brigand, giving the mule a bang with the butt-end of his musket. 'Hi!' 1886 FENN *This Man's Wife* II. ii, It was not a thrilling word .. it was only a summons—an arrest. Hi! 1894 — *In Alpine Valley* I. 47 Here, hi! have a cigar? 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 3/3 A good lunch, and then hi! for the Crystal Palace.

Hiacinth, obs. form of HYACINTH.

Hiant (həi·ănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *hiā-re* to gape.] Gaping; having a wide aperture. (Chiefly in *Nat. Hist.*)

1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 17 E'er he pours into the distant deep, Through the wide fauces of yon hiant cliffs. 1848 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 335 Maxillæ rather broad..the lobes hiant.

Hiar, obs. form of HIGHER.

Hiate (həi·ēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hiāt-*, ppl. stem of *hiāre* to gape.] *intr.* To gape; to cause a hiatus. Hence **Hia·ting** *ppl. a.* So **Hia·tion,** gaping.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The continuall hiation, or holding open its mouth [on the part of the chameleon], which men observing conceive the intention thereof to receive the aliment of air. 1876 R. ELLIS *Comm. Catullus* (1889) p. xiv, Latin..to which the hiating vowels *ē ī* are comparatively strange.

Hiatus (həi,ē·tŭs). Pl. **hiatus, hiatuses.** [a. L. *hiātus* gaping, gap, opening, f. *hiāre* to gape.]

1. A break in the continuity of a material object; a gaping chasm; an opening or aperture. Now *rare.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 17 b, These holes called *Hiatus*, differ from wide gapings, in nothing, but that they be lesse, and therefore seeme..deepe pits or holes, and not.. gaping. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 Hades was below, and Abraham's bosome was aboue, and betweene them both a great huge Hiatus. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 319 He saw two Openings or Hiatus in the Earth. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. 117 The Water of this orb communicates with that of the Ocean, by means of certain Hiatus's or Chasmes passing betwixt it and the bottom of the Ocean. 1737 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 5 Those hiatuses at the bottom of the sea, whereby the abyss below opens into it and communicates with it. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/3 One side of the mountain was rent into a large hiatus about 200 yards square.

‖ b. *Anat.* An opening or foramen.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hiatus Fallopii*, a foramen situated on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius.

c. *humorously.* A rent or hole in a garment.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The hiatus in Phutatorius's breeches was sufficiently wide to receive the chesnut.

2. A gap or interruption of continuity in a chronological or other series; a lacuna which destroys the completeness of a sentence, account, writing, etc.; a missing link in a chain of events, etc.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xix. § 6 To forewarne the Reader of the *hiatus* in our aduersaries collections. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 17 A Dunce-Monk, being to make his Epitaph..at Night left the Verse thus gaping, *Hic sunt in fossa Bedæ —— ossa*, till he had consulted with his Pillow, to fill up the *Hiatus*. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of P.* 57 When there are such Chasmaes and hiatus's in the superiour or inferiour parts of a state, they are sad Omens, portending ruine. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 264 It was printed in the usual Greek characters, with all the *hiatus* filled up by conjecture. 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. ii. 59 In 1671..there is another hiatus in his correspondence. It extends over three years. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 1 A Material Instrument, whose function it is to bridge over the hiatus between the individual Consciousness and the External World.

b. *Logic.* A step wanting in a chain of proof; a gap in reasoning or evidence.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) II. 269 Where is that hiatus ..between the premises and the conclusion?

3. *Gram.* and *Pros.* The break between two vowels coming together without an intervening consonant in successive words or syllables.

The break or interval of silence is necessary in order that the two vowels may be separately heard, when there is no intervening consonant to mark the division between them.

1706 POPE *Let. to Walsh* 22 Oct., The *Hiatus* which has the worst effect, is, when one Word ends with the same Vowel that begins the following. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Prose Wks. 1890 IV. 309 *note*, He [Milton] also shuns a hiatus which does not seem to have been generally displeasing to Spenser's ear. *Mod.* The article *an* has been reduced to *a*, except before vowels, where hiatus would result.

† **Hibber-gibber.** *Obs.* [Reduplicated derivative of GIBBER.] A confused repetition or babble of talking; gibberish.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 24 One madde knaue with his awke hibber-gibber is able to put down twenty of your smugged artificiall men that simper it so nicely.

Hibernacle (həi·bəɹnăk'l). Also **hy-.** [ad. L. *hibernācul-um*: see below. So in mod.F.] A winter retreat; a hibernaculum.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 231 The Legions on their Hybernacles think. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 17 *note*, What is in common language called a bulbous root, is by Linneus termed the Hybernacle or winter-lodge, of the young plant. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 736 All the other snug and airless depositories and hybernacles of life in the city of cities.

Hiberna·cular, *a.* [f. L. *hibernācul-um* (see next) + -AR.] Of or pertaining to a hibernacle.

1834 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 35 Those insect tribes..had..quitted their hybernacular retreats.

‖ **Hibernaculum** (həibəɹnæ·kiulŏm). Also **hy-.** Pl. **-a.** [L. *hibernāculum* winter residence, usually in pl. *hibernācula* winter huts of soldiery, winter quarters, f. *hibern-us* wintry: see -CULE.]

† 1. A greenhouse for wintering plants. *Obs.*

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Of Orangeries..Hybernacula, Stoves, and Conservatories.

2. *Zool.* The winter quarters or place of retirement of a hibernating animal.

1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxvii. (1853) 108 Hedgehogs make a deep and warm hybernaculum with leaves and moss. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 348 It shall seek out appropriate hybernacula or winter quarters and in them fall into a profound sleep. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 135 This it lines with leaves, retires to its hybernaculum and closes the aperture of the shell.

3. *Bot.* A part of a plant adapted to protect an embryonic organ during the winter, as a bulb or special bud.

1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) Gloss. 418 *Hybernaculum*, Winter-lodge, the Part of a Plant that incloses and secures the Embryo from external Injuries. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* i. 25 *note*, He [Linnæus] names them Hybernacula, winter germs or buds, into which the whole plant retires during the winter season. 1860 TYAS *Wild Fl.* 31 [Butterwort] There are formed small round leafy buds or hybernacula, about half an inch in diameter.

4. *Zool.* a. An encysted winter-bud of a polyzoan, which germinates in the following spring.

1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 433/1 The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides in Paludicella is in the arrest of growth of some of the buds of a colony in autumn, which, instead of advancing to maturity, become conical and invested with a dark-coloured cuticle. They are termed *hybernacula.*

b. The epiphragm or false operculum of a snail.

1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 273 It is no uncommon thing to find, during the warm season, individuals [snails] to the exterior of whose shells there adhere one or more (often a great number) of..hybernacula, cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormant state. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 108 When the snail hibernates it closes the aperture of its shell by a whitish disc, the hibernaculum or epiphragma.

Hibernal (həibə·ɹnăl), *a.* Also **hy-.** [ad. L. *hibernāl-is* wintry, f. *hibernus* wintry.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or proper to winter; appearing in winter.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 225 [The dog-star] should rather manifest its warming power in the winter, when it remaines conjoyned with the Sun *in its Hybernall* conversion. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 129 To sleep away the hibernal months. 1819 MONTGOMERY *Reign of Spring* in *Greenland*, etc. (ed. 2) 211 They meet the pale hybernal sun. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 365 *Leucojum æstivum*; leaves hibernal.

2. *fig.* Pertaining to the winter of life; late.

a 1626 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 356 We have lost our regard so even of judgements and all, as neither vernal nor hibernal repentance we bring forth.

Hibernant (həi·bəɹnănt), *a. Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *hībernānt-em*, pr. pple. of *hībernāre* (see next). So in F.] Hibernating.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/1 In the hibernant..condition. 1842 M. HALL *Guist. Lect.* 15 The deep and long-continued sleep of the hibernant animal.

Hibernate (həi·bəɹnē't), *v.* Also **hy-.** [f. L. *hībernāt-*, ppl. stem of *hībernā-re* to winter, f. *hīberna* winter quarters, *hībernus* wintry.]

1. *intr.* To winter; to spend the winter in some special state suited to resist it; said esp. of animals that pass the winter in a state of torpor. *transf.* Of persons: To winter in a milder locality.

a 1802 E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER (1828). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 It is probable that some insects of almost every order hybernate in the egg state. 1827 *Butterfly Collector's Vade-M.* 115 This species hybernates in the perfect state and sometimes survives the winter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 10 There are now positively no places on the shores of the Mediterranean where invalids can hybernate cheaply and comfortably.

2. *fig.* a. Of persons: To remain in a torpid or inactive state. b. Of things: To lie dormant.

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 39 Inclination would lead me to hibernate during half the year. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 305 The unsettled questions are hybernating, probably to bud and burgeon again at some future season. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 94 The public institution in which he hibernated (so to speak) during the other three hundred and sixty-four days of the year.

Hence **Hi·bernating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Hi·berna·tor,** an animal that hibernates.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 766/2 In the sleep of the hibernating animal, the respiration is..impaired. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Floræ* 395 Propagated by budding from marginal clefts, and by autumnal hybernating bulbils. 1883 *Sunday Mag.* 674 The Faurde is really one of the hibernators, like our own hedgehog. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 262 'Hibernating gland', a gland found in many Rodentia, Chiroptera, and Insectivora.

Hibernation (həibəɹnē'·ʃən). Also **hy-.** [ad. L. *hībernātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *hībernāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of wintering, or passing the winter, esp. in some suitable place or condition.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort., New Conserv.* (R.), The several plants that were to pass their hybernation in the green-house. 1687–1700 Sir P. RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* 1462 (L.) The next day..the vizier [marched] to Diarbechir, for his hybernation. 1808 SOUTHEY *Let.* 13 Sept. in C. C. Southey *Life & Corr.* III. xiv. 169. I am .. laying in health and exercise for the next season of hybernation. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 1/3 My experiences may be of use next season to those who are in doubt about their next year's quarters for hibernation.

2. *Nat. Hist.* The dormant condition into which many animals and plants pass when the temperature falls below certain limits; esp. the winter sleep of some warm-blooded animals, as the dormouse, hedgehog, badger, bear, bat, etc.

a 1802 E. DARWIN cited in WEBSTER (1828). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 349 Their hybernation in these circumstances has little or nothing analogous to that of larger animals. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 221 This state of hybernation..is better displayed in the Dormouse, than in any other warm-blooded animal of our own country, except the Bats. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 5. 221 [A plant] prepares itself for the period of hybernation. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 325 The great serpents and reptiles have buried themselves for hibernation.

3. *fig.* Any condition or period of dormancy or suspended activity.

1829 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 176, I know scarcely any one that walks, and this .. has reduced me to a sort of hybernation. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/1 With the revival of the Guild of Literature revive a number of questions which during its hybernation were put upon one side. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 394/1 The long interval of half a century seems to be the period of hybernation during which the telescopic mind rests from its labours.

Hibernatory (həibə·ɹnătəri). [f. L. *hībernāre* (see HIBERNATE): after *conservatory.*] A place for keeping plants in during the winter.

1852 *Beck's Florist* Oct. 225 This frame is to be employed for propagating plants from cuttings, and lastly, to be used as a hybernatory.

Hibernian (həibə·ɹniăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also **hy-.** [f. L. *Hibernia*, a corrupted form of *Iverna* (*Iuerna, Iuverna, Iuberna*) = Gr. Ἰξέρνη, Ἰέρνη = OCeltic **Iveriu* (acc. **Iverionem*, abl. **Iverione*), whence Ir. *Eriu*, acc. *Eirinn, Erinn* Erin, later MIr. nom. and acc. *Eri* (whence OE. *Yra-, Iraland*) Ireland. See -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Ireland; Irish.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 436 The conscionable carriage of the Hybernian Clergy. 1711 POPE *Let. to J. C.* 15 June, What he observes at the Bottom of Page 20th .. was objected to by yourself..'Tis right Hibernian, and I confess it what the English call a Bull in the Expression. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxiii. (1809) 227, I suppose your Hibernian squabbles .. would soon have an end. 1881 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 The truly Hibernian predicament of being notoriously unknown. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, Hibernian embroidery..with Satin and Buttonhole Stitches upon velvet, silk, or net foundations, with coloured silks or filoselles.

B. *sb.* A native of Ireland: an Irishman.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 ¶ 2 The Native Hibernians, who are reckoned not much unlike the ancient Bœotians. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 288 This was not lost on the shrewd quick-eared Hibernian.

Hence **Hibe·rnianism**, Irish character or nationality; an Irish characteristic, trait, or idiom. **Hibe·rnianly** *adv*, in a Hibernian manner.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 620 He altered the family name from Macowen .. to Owenson, and thereby destroyed its Hibernianism. 1873 *Harper's Mag.* 485 New scenes..new sea landscapes as Mrs. Trollope Hibernianly calls them. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 81 A prevailing disposition of the constabulary to let Hibernianism revel and rollic on the anniversary of its patron saint. 1894 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LIX. 9/1 A colloquial Hibernianism.

Hibernically (həibɔ̄·ɹnikăli), *adv.* [f. med. or mod.L. *Hibernic-us* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -AL + -LY 2: after L. *Hibernice.*] In an Irish manner; esp. in reference to speech: With something of an Irish bull, with an obvious contradiction or ludicrous inconsistency in terms.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 727 Hibernically speaking, we have but one mode of complimentary reverence for the great. 1880 *Times* 28 Dec. 10/1 To make known to us something of what might be called, hibernically, solar geology.

Hibernican (həibɔ̄·ɹnikăn), *a. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -AN: after *Anglican.*] Of or pertaining to Ireland, or, esp., the Irish Church.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 405 The other Hibernican prelates held their peace.

Hibernicism (həibɔ̄·ɹnisiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. *Anglicism, Scotticism*, etc.]

1. An idiom or expression characteristic of or currently attributed to Irish speech; esp. an Irish bull (see BULL *sb.*4 2).

1758 *Monthly Rev.* 342 As it stands, it reads somewhat like an Hibernicism. 1779 *Sylph* I. 240 That is the greatest trifle (to use a Hibernicism) of all. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 107 Mrs. Dowling had always, to use an Hibernicism, 'enjoyed' very delicate health. 1879 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 5 They would, to use a Hibernicism, only have noticed it if it had left off.

2. The condition of being Irish; Irish nationality.

1807 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 81/2 The defendant has pleaded that the deceased was an Irishman .. and upon the proof of Hibernicism, acquittal followed of course.

Hibernicize (həibɔ̄·ɹnisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render Irish in form or character.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* (1839) 40 *note*, This causes him .. to .. Hibernicise the rest of the poem. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He has Hibernicized the whole realm of faëry. 1891 *Athenæum* 12 Sept. 350/2 Several of the Anglo-Norman families settled in Ireland became so thoroughly Hibernicized that they assumed surnames with the prefix *Mac.*

Hibernize (həi·bəɹnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. type **Hibern-us* Irish (f. *Hibernia*) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* = HIBERNICIZE.

1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gt. Brit.* 66 The proper terms..being Latin words hibernized. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxv, Not yet having sufficiently Hibernised my taste to luxuriate on Raleigh's root.

2. *intr.* To act as an Irishman.

1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* 1814) II. 234 If you do not Hibernize, you might at least Bentinckize.

Hence **Hibernization**, a making Irish.

1844 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) II. 268 This word likewise escapes Sir William's hibernisation. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Apr. 193 The usual Hibernization of the police force and the city departments promptly followed.

Hiberno-, formative element f. L. type **Hibern-us* Hibernian, Irish, as in **Hiberno-Celtic**, Celtic of Ireland.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hiberno-Celtic*, the native language of the Irish.

Hiberno·logy. [f. L. type **Hibern-us* Irish + -(O)LOGY.] The study of Irish antiquities and history. Hence **Hiberno·logist**, a student of or authority on Hibernology.

a 1869 LD. STRANGFORD in *Lett. & Papers* (1878) 231 (D.) We may fairly contrast his Hibernology with that of the Hibernologists of the present generation.

Hiber·nophobe. *nonce-wd.* One who has a dread of or antipathy to the Irish.

1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 533 It was long enough to demonstrate even to Protestant Hibernophobes that his system was the right one.

‖ **Hibiscus** (hibi·skŭs). *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. *ἰβίσκος* some malvaceous plant (identified by Dioscorides with *ἀλθαία*).] A large genus of malvaceous plants (herbs, shrubs, and trees), mostly from tropical countries; the Rose-mallows.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hibiscum* or *Hibiscus*, the Herb Marshmallows, of known Vertue against the Stone and Gravel. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 104 The orange flowered Hibiscus is also conspicuously beautiful. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* iii. 72 Nets made of the fine strong fibres of the hibiscus which grows abundantly in all moist places. *attrib.* 1875 MISS BIRD *Hawaii* 134 Hats made from canetops, and trimmed with hibiscus blossoms.

Hibrid(e, obs. forms of HYBRID.

Hic (hik), *int.* An imitation of the sound of a hiccup, esp. as an interruption in the speech of a drunken person.

1898 *Punch* 29 Jan. 41/2 What's (*hic*) Cuba to him, or he to (*hic*) Cuba?

‖ **Hicatee, hiccatee** (hikătī·). Also 7 hecatee. [app. ad. native name.] A fresh-water tortoise, *Chrysemis rugosa*, found in the Antilles.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 102 There are 3 or 4 sorts of these Creatures in the West Indes. One is called by the Spaniards, Hecatee. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 466 The Hicatee, or Land Turtle. This species is a native of the main-land, but frequently imported to Jamaica.

Hiccius doccius (hi·kʃiŭs dɒ·kʃiŭs). Also 7 **Hixius Doxius, Hictius Doctius, Hiccius-Docksius**, 8 **hiccius-doxius, hicksius doxius, hixious doxious, hiccius-doctius.** [Conjectured to be a corruption of the Lat. phrase *hicce est doctus* 'this or here is the learned man', if not merely a nonsense formula simulating Latin.]

A formula used by jugglers in performing their feats; hence, 'a cant word for a juggler; one that plays fast and loose' (J.). Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* II. 22, I shall stand here till one of 'em has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxius*. 1678 *Quacks Acad.* 5 All the use you are to make of such Terms, is the same Juglers do of *Hictius Doctius* and *Presto*. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 580 An Old dull Sot; wh' had told the Clock..At Westminster, and Hickses Hall, And Hiccius-Docksius play'd in all. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphit.* v. i, Here is nothing, and here is nothing; and then hiccius doccius, and they' are both here again. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. (1740) 211 The Author with his Hiccius-doxius Dexterity, can slur this on one Side, by a Word or two. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 163 Our jugglers hixious doxious Shall distance all the Greeks.

Hiccory, variant of HICKORY.

Hiccup (hi·kŭp), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **hicke up, hikup**, 6–7 **hickop**, 7 **hickhop, hecup**, 7–8 **hiccop**, 7–9 **hickup, hick-up**, 7– **hiccup**; *β.* 7– **hiccough.** See also HICKET, HICKOCK. [*Hickop, hiccup*, appears, from its date, to be a variation of the earlier *hickock*, HICKET q.v. *Hiccough* was a later spelling, app. under the erroneous impression that the second syllable was *cough*, which has not affected the received pronunciation, and ought to be abandoned as a mere error.]

An involuntary spasm of the respiratory organs, consisting in a quick inspiratory movement of the diaphragm checked suddenly by closure of the glottis, and accompanied by a characteristic sound. Also, the affection consisting in a succession of such spasms.

α. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Le hoquet*, the hickop, yexing. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 For the hikup. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. ii. (1651) 553 By some false accusation, as they do to such as have the hickhop, to make them forget it. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 124 In the afternoone I am ever taken with a dry hecup. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvii. 375 If the Hiccup come after taking it. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., You must in the very instant that the Hickup seizes the Party pull his Ring-Finger, and it will go off. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap-Jack Z.* II. 190 Constitutional and chronic fits of hiccups.

β. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 686 It hath beene observed by the Ancients, that Sneezing doth cease the Hiccough. 1744 BIRCH *Life Boyle* in *Boyle's Wks.* I. 83 (R.) Some are freed from the hiccough, by being told of some feigned ill news or even of some other things, that but excites a great attention of mind. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* I. 33 Seized with most violent convulsions of her limbs, with outrageous hiccough. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 356 Hiccough.

† b. *transf.* A spasmodic affection of some other organ. *Obs.*

1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lanc. Witches* I. H's. Wks. 1874 IV. 184 O my hart has got the hickup, and all lookes greene about me.

Hence **Hiccupy** *a.*. marked by hiccups.

1895 DU MAURIER *Trilby* 165 He sang with a very cracked and hiccupy voice.

Hiccup (hi·kŭp), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To make the sound of a hiccup; to be affected with hiccup.

α. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hoqueter*, to hickop. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 564 A Boy ten years old, Hickuped day and night for 8 dayes. 1798 ELLIS in *Anti-Jacobin* xiii. (1852) 58 He spoke; and to the left and right, Norfolk hiccupp'd with delight. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 315 He hiccuped and spluttered at almost every word.

β. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 97 Sneezing, Hiccoughing, Vomiting. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXV, As if a passing fairy had hiccoughed.

2. *trans.* To utter or bring *out* with interruption of hiccups, as a drunken person.

1788 DIBDIN *Musical Tour* VI. 20 Convivial lords..hiccup out *non nobis domine*. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1876) 155 [They] hiccupped Church and State with fervour. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 222 An idle word hiccoughed out when they were drunk.

Hence **Hi·ccuping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1748 [see 1 *β*]. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* ix. 23 Sobbing and hiccuping .. accompany epileptic fits. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 426/2 The dull apologies, the hiccup'ng excuses.

Hich, Sc. form of HIGH; obs. var. of HITCH.

† **Hichcock.** *Obs.* [app. f. some sense of HITCH *v.* + COCK *sb.*; or related to HICK *sb.*1] 'A simpleton' (Nares).

1607 *Peele's Jests* Wks. (Rtldg.) 618/1 Among whom this hichcock missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze.

Hichcoke, hichecock, var. HICKOCK *Obs.*

Hichel(l, obs. ff. *hetchel*, var. HATCHEL.

Hicht, obs. Sc. f. HEIGHT *sb.* and *a.*, HIGHT.

† **Hi·chty,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [app. f. *hicht* HEIGHT + -Y: cf. *mighty.*] High, lofty; *fig.* haughty.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. 21 Wythin tha hychty boundis Turnus rycht Lay styll at rest amyddis the dirk nycht. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 121 So hichtie than into his mynd wes he. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 214 Hichtie hardines and corageous spirit.

Hence † **Hi·chtiness,** haughtiness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 96 Of this cumis thair pryd and hichtines, and bosting of thair nobilitie.

‖ **Hic jacet** (hik dʒē·ɪset). [Lat. = 'here lies'.] The first two words of a Latin epitaph; hence, an epitaph or monumental inscription.

1602 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 66, I would haue that drumme or another, or *hic iacet*. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 416 Many .. that, as to their dust, and Monuments, want a *hic jacet*. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 751 Among the knightly brasses of the graves, And by the cold Hic Jacets of the dead. 1885 A. DOBSON *At Sign of Lyre* 55 (Stanf.) He let his humannature rust—Write his *Hic Jacet* in the dust.

† **Hick,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [A familiar by-form of the personal name *Richard*: cf. *Dick*, and *Hob* = Robert, *Hodge* = Roger.] An ignorant countryman; a silly fellow, booby.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 529 Be it that Hicke, Hob, and Hans, of your Sects haue impudentlie accused him. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hick*, any Person of whom any Prey can be made ..; also a silly Country Fellow. 1702 STEELE *Grief A-la-Mode* IV. i, Richard Bumpkin! Ha! A perfect Country Hick. 1713 *Acad. Compl.* 204 (N. s.v. *Hycke-scorner*), That not one hick spares. *Ibid.*, That can bulk any hick.

Hick, *sb.*2 *rare.* Also **hic.** [See HICKET.]

1. *a.* A hiccup. *b.* A hesitation in speech.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* I. xiv. 70 To pronounce them with their right accents .. without either hicke or hem. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 218 *Hiccup.*—The orthography of this word is very unsettled; some writing as here; others, *Hiccough, Hick, Hichoc*, and *Hicket.* 1825 JAMIESON *Hick*, the act of hiccuping. 1847 J. CRAWFORD in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) (1890) II. 237 Monie hicks an' hums Ye've war'd owre puirtith's antrin dauds.

2. *Comb.* † **hick-yex,** hiccup.

1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 99 Most of them had all the hickeyexe which brought with it a strong convulsion.

Hick, *v. rare.* Also **hic.** [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To hiccup. Hence **Hi·ckingly** *adv.*, in the manner of a hiccup; with short spasmodic efforts.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 294 He would cough, and cannot but hickingly, as though he had eaten small bones. 1825 JAMIESON, *Hick..*to hiccup.

Hickell, obs. form of HECKLE *sb.*

Hickery-pickery, vulgar perversion of HIERA PICRA.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, The leddy cured me wi' some hickery-pickery. 1887 J. SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* 280 How to use hykerie pykerie and rue.

† **Hicket,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 **hickot, hyckot**, 6–7 **hicket**, 7 **hi(c)quet, hickett, hycket.** [One of the earlier forms of *hiccup*, the other being *hickock*, both app. with a dim. formative *-et, -ock.* The echoic stem *hick* appears also in MDu. *hick*, Du. *hik*, LG. *hick*, Da. *hik*, Sw. *hicka* hiccup, MDu. *hicken*, Du. *hikken*, Da. *hicke*, Sw. *hicka* to hiccup; also Bret. *hok, hik* (Littré), F. *hoquet* (15th c.), Walloon *hikéte*, med.L. *hoquetus* (Du Cange), hiccup, F. *hoqueter* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to hiccup. The Eng. *hicket* corresponds in formation to the Fr., and is identical with the Walloon. Assuming this to be the earliest form, we have the series *hicket, hickot, hickock, hickop, hiccup* (*hiccough*).] Early form of HICCUP *sb.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) E viij a, It is good to cast colde water in the face of him that hath the hicket. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 173 Against Yexing or the Hyckot. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xiii. (1886) 195 The hickot is cured with sudden feare or strange newes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 442 Proceeding from excessiue yexing or hicquets. 1684 R. JOHNSON *Man. Physick* III. iv. 153 The causes of the Hicket are either internal or external.

b. = HICCUP *sb.* b.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 54 b, When the hart is weake or in a great hicket.

† **Hicket,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **hickot.** [f. prec. Cf. F. *hoqueter*, Walloon *hiketer.*] Early form of HICCUP *v.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. xv. (1886) 164 Some will hold fast their left thombe in their right hand when they hickot. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XXII. XXXVII. (1678) 520 Repletion helps that hicketting that proceeds from inanition.

Hickis taper, variant of HAG-TAPER.

Hick-joint. *Masonry.* (See quot.)

1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Hick-joint Pointing*, that species of pointing in which, after the joints are raked out, a portion of superior mortar is inserted between the courses, and made perfectly smooth with the surface.

Hickle, dial. f. HECKLE; var. HICKWALL.

Hicklety-picklety: see HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY.

† **Hickock,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: *α.* 6 **hyckock**, 7 **hickock, hickcock, hic(c)ock, hick-hock, (hick-hoe).** *β.* 6 **hitchcock, hytchcoke**, (**hitch**

cough), hichcoke, -koke, hichecock(e. [A parallel form to HICKET, the difference being either that of two diminutive suffixes, or merely phonetic, as in the later *hickop, hiccup*. The explanation of the variant form in *hich-, hitch-*, is not clear; it is perh. to be sought in the dial. equivalence of *ch* and *k*.] An earlier form of HICCUP *sb.*

a. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 524 Thre syppes are for the hyckock And vi more for the chyckock. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 190 Against vomiting, and the Hickcock. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* 78 (D.) Go to the stomack, it hath .. singultus or the hicock. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 140 A jerky motion like those who have a strong Hickock. 1678 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Hick*, the Hick-hock.

β. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. C j, The brothe..dryueth awaye the hycthcocke. *Ibid.* C vj b, Dyll..swageth ye hichkoke. 1562 *Ibid.* II. 54 Mynt..stancheth perbrekyng and the hitch cough. 1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozzi*, yeaxings, hichecocks.

† Hickock, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec.] An early form of HICCUP *v.*

1598 FLORIO, *Singhiozzare*, to sob, to throb .. to yexe, to hichecocke. 1611 COTGR., *Sanglotter*, to yex or hickock.

Hickol, dial. form of HICKWALL.

Hickory (hi·kəri). Forms: 7 hiquery, 7–9 hickery, 8 -erie, -ary, heckarry, 8– hiccory, hickory. [Shortened from *pohickery*, recorded as the native Virginian name in 17th c.]

1. A North American tree of the genus *Carya*, closely allied to the walnut, with tough heavy wood, and bearing drupes (mostly with a hard woody rind or husk) inclosing 'nuts', the kernels of which in several species are edible. Also hickory-tree.

There are about a dozen species, all natives of N. America, the commonest in the Eastern U. S. being the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark H. (*C. alba*); others are the Peccan or Illinois-nut H. (*C. olivæformis*), common in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, the Bitter-nut or Swamp H. (*C. amara*), and the Pig-nut, Hog-nut, or Broom H. (*C. porcina*).

(1653 J. FERRAR *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm* (Cent.), Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree, Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery.] 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 7 The Wild Wallnut, or Hiquery Tree. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 62 Many hickary-trees which bear a bad kind of walnut. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 543 Hiccory, the most common Tree in their Woods. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 14 Here the soil is good, with cotton wood, sycamore, hickory, oak, and white walnut. 1849 BRYANT *Fountain* 23 The hoary trunks Of oak, and plane, and hickory, o'er thee held A mighty canopy. *Ibid.* 75 Indian maidens .. That gather from the nestling heaps of leaves The hickory's white nuts.

b. In Australia, transf. to various trees whose wood is similarly used to that of the American tree; the Native Hickory of N. S. Wales is *Acacia leprosa* and *A. Melanoxylon*, of Tasmania *Eriostemon squameus* (Morris).

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* v. 35 The beautiful umbrageous blackwood [*Acacia Melanoxylon*], or native hickory, one of the handsomest trees in Australia.

2. The wood of the American hickory.

1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 628 There is also another sort of Timber called Hickery, that is harder than any Oak. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 234 Her earrings consisted of two pieces of hickery, of the size and shape of drumsticks. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 160/1 Hickory is very tough and elastic.

b. A rod, stick, or the like, made of this wood.

1805 D. WEBSTER *Let.* 4 May in *Priv. Cor.* (1857) I. 206, I have only to take my hickory and walk. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 220 Grant this, ye powers! to dominies distrest, Their sharp-tailed hickories will dō the rest. 1857 WM. BOYD *Oakw. Old* 11, Let him sport his hound and hickory.

c. *Old Hickory*, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, President of U. S. 1829–37.

3. The nut of the American hickory.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 228/2 These nuts [those of *Carya alba*] stand second in point of flavour among the hickories. 1882 *Garden* 11 Nov. 433/3 The Hickory is a fine nut.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *simple attrib.* Adapted to the growth of hickory; made or consisting of the wood of hickory; resembling this wood, very hard or tough (also *fig.*).

1741 P. TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 97 The Proportion of Pine Barren to either good Swamp or Oak and Hickory Land, is at least six to one. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 119 The sparks which were discharged from an hiccory fire. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 369 As to the old general [Jackson], with all his hickory characteristics, I suspect he has good stuff in him [see 2 c]. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 22 The soil of the 'hiccory grounds' is derived from the disintegration of granitic rocks.

b. *Comb.* hickory-acacia = Native Hickory of N. S. Wales, 1 b; hickory-elm, an American elm (*Ulmus racemosa*); hickory-eucalyptus, an Australian tree, *Eucalyptus punctata*, with very hard tough wood; hickory-girdler (also *hickory twig girdler*), a longicorn beetle, *Oncideres cingulatus*, of the United States; hickory-horned *a.*, having very tough or hard horns; applied to a kind of caterpillar (see quot.); hickory-nut, the nut of the hickory; hickory-pine, N. American species of pine, *Pinus Balfouriana*, var. *aristata*, and *P. pungens*; hickory-shirt (*U.S.*), 'a coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check' (*Cent. Dict.*); hickory-tree (see 1).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi. (1828) II. 235 This caterpillar (*Ceracampa regalis*) is called in Virginia the *hickory-horned devil. 1683 PENN *Let.* 5 July in *Gentlem. Mag.* (1834) CIV. I. 42 Here is a *hickery nut tree, mighty large, and more tough then our ash. 1802 W. FORSYTH *Cult. Fruit Trees* xxi. (1824) 298 The Hickery Nut from North America. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXX. 71 (Cent.) The shell-barks, the hickory nuts par excellence. 1889 FARMER *Dict. Amer.* s.v., Colloquially *hickory* has been employed as a nickname for persons and objects partaking of the qualities of the wood of this tree..so **hickory shirts* for their strength. 1891 B. HARTE *Fam. Tasajara* I. 16 Fumbling in the breast pocket of his hickory shirt. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/2 The *Hickory twig girdler .. gnawing deep grooves round the shoots and small branches.

† Hickscorner. *Obs.* [See HICK *sb.*[1]] The name of a character in an allegorical interlude of the same title printed by Wynkyn de Worde, represented as a travelled libertine who scoffs at religion; hence, a scoffer in general.

c 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 160 *Freewill.* Yea, but where is Hickscorner now? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* Pref. ***j, Zeno .. vsed to call Socrates the scoffer, or the Hicke scorner of the citee of Athenes. 1560–4 BECON *Supplic.* Prayers, etc. (Parker Soc.) 232 The papists deck themselves like hickscorner in game-players' garments. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b, Here you play hickscorner concernyng the reformation of our maners. 1622 AILESBURY *Serm.* (1623) 49 Methinkes I foresee the Hicscorners of this age knocking at Heauengate.

Hicksite (hi·ksəit). [f. proper name *Hicks* + -ITE.] A member of a seceding body of American Quakers, founded by Elias Hicks in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. Also *attrib.*

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. III. 95 The Friends.. have been separated into Orthodox and Hicksite. 1874 WHITTIER *Anti-Slavery Convent.* Prose Wks. 1889 III. 178 A few spectators, mostly of the Hicksite division of Friends, were present, in broad brims and plain bonnets.

Hickup, obs. form of HICCUP.

Hickwall (hi·kwǫl). *local.* Forms: *α.* 5 hyghwhele, 6 highwale, hucholl, hewhall, 6–7 hewel(l, 7– hew-hole. *β.* 7 highaw(e, heighaw, heyhoe, hiho, 7–8 high-hoe, 9 haihow; 9 heighhold. (Cf. HIGH-HOLE, HECCO.) *γ.* 6 hechewall, 6– hickwall; also 6 hicwaw, 7 hicway, 7–8 hickway. (Cf. WITWALL.) *δ.* 9 hickle, hickol, heckle, ickwell, ickle, eckle, eacle, eaqual, ecall, eikle, eekle. (Cf. YUCKLE.) *ε.* 8 hufil, 9 heffal. (Cf. YAFFLE.) [A word of comparatively late appearance in writing, of which the original form and derivation are difficult to determine amid the variety of spellings in which it is found from the 16th c. onwards. It is probable that all these go back to imitations of the 'loud laughing note' of the bird, of which the early form *hygh-whele* (? = hüχwel) may be an imitation (already perhaps modified so as to make it articulate). Closely allied to this are the series *hucholl, hewhole*, and *heighaw, high-hoe, highhole*, accommodated by popular etymology to the habits of the bird. The series *hickwall, hicwaw, hickway* may easily have arisen from an earlier (hüχwel), by the hardening of *gh* to *k* (as in *heahfore, heyghfer, hekfer, heckfer* (HEIFER), and the words *hext, next*), although the second element takes the appearance of being = OE. *wag*, ME. *wagh*, and mod. *wall*, and the first has been explained as a derivative form of *hack* vb., quasi 'that which hacks walls'. From *hickwaw* Drayton's *hecco*, and the modern *hickle, ickle* series, are obvious phonetic descendants. Finally, *heffal, hufil*, show *f* for earlier *gh* (χ^w), and thus attach themselves likewise to (hüχwel). There is perh. some attraction between some of these forms and the names YUCKLE, YAFFLE, which appear to represent an earlier **youchel*, **yawchel*, parallel to (hüχwel); and there may have been similar mutual influence between *hickwall* and WITWALL, the latter prob. orig. = ME. *wodewale*, WOODWALE.]

The Green-Woodpecker.

α. 14.. *MS. Arundel* 249 lf. 90 Hygh-whele, *picus.* *c*1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 911 The high-wale, *lespec.* 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 Like vnto ye ende of the tonge of an hueholl or wodspike. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 13/41 Hewhall, *vireo. Ibid.* 56/13 Hewell, bird, *vireo.* *a* 1678 MARVELL *Appleton House* 558 Yet that worm triumphs not long B it serves to feed the hewel's young. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 135 The green Woodpecker, or Woodspite, called also the Rain-fowl, High-hoe, and Hew-hole. 1797–1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 276 *heading*, The Green Woodpecker .. Hew-hole.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Epiche*, a Speight..Wood-pecker, or Highaw. *Ibid., Prinard*, a Heighaw, or Wood-pecker. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words* 84 (Halliw.) *Heyhoe*, the green woodpecker. 1678 [see *α*]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xiii. 308/2 Woodspite, Hickwall, Witwall, Hiho, Red Sparrow. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Haihow*, .. the Green Woodpecker.—Bridgnorth.

γ. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xvii. 30 b, The Hechewal, if a wedge be driuen into the whole of her nest.. compelleth it to fall out with an herbe that she knoweth. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 416 An Hickwall, or witwall, *vireo.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pic*, ..a birde called a Speicht or Hicwaw. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 351 The Wrinecke or Hickway, with some few others, haue two [toes] before and other two behind. 1611 FLORIO, *Picchio*, ..a bird called a wood hacker, a wood wall, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a hickway. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The woodpecker .. nutjobber .. witwal, hickwall .. creeper. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxii. (1737) 254 This same Herb your Hickways, alias Woodpeckers use. 1824 CARY tr. *Aristoph Birds* III. i. 109 Those carpenter fowls, the hickwalls, Who with their beaks did hack the gates out workmanly. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Hickwall*, the green woodpecker.

δ. 1876 *S. Warwicksh. Gloss., Hickle*, the green woodpecker. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Ecall*, .. the Green Woodpecker. 1882 *W. Worcs. Gloss., Eacle*, the Woodpecker. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 99 Green Woodpecker.. Eccle (Oxfordshire). Icwell (Northants). Eaqual or Ecall (Salop). Yuckel (Wilts). Yockel (Salop). 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Heckle*, the green woodpecker (Heref.).

ε. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorks. Gloss., Hufil*, .. woodpecker. 1828 *Craven Dial., Heffal*, a wood-pecker, a heigh-hold.

Hicra picra, vulgar perversion of HIERA PICRA.

1857 *Sat. Rev.* III. 239/2 A drug known by a familiar name, *hicra picra*.

Hicwaw, Hicway, var. of HICKWALL.

Hid (hid), *ppl. a.* Forms: see under HIDE *v.* Hidden, concealed, secret.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 172 Semei bitocneð þe utwarde ancre—nout Hester þe ihudde. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Pharisees .. þat ben hud monumentis. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* iv. 5 þe hid thingis of derknessis. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 45 Hid malyce and dispyte. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) I. 379 He will seirche..to the hiddest hirnes of thy hart. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* ix. *and x.* 44 Such things as they can come by: which is called hid food. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 54 Like the hid scent in an unbudded rose.

† b. In phr. *In hid* (*hiddis*), a literal transl. of L. *in occulto, in abscondito. Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me .. in the hid [L. *in abscondito*] of his tabernakile. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 104 No man doiþ ouȝt in hiddis and ȝit he castiþ to be in apert. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 104 þingis þat þei don in hid.

Hidage (həi·dėdʒ). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. med. Anglo-L. *hidāgium*, f. *hīda* HIDE *sb.*[2]: see -AGE.]

1. A tax payable to the royal exchequer, assessed at a certain quota for each hide of land.

a 1195 *Charter Hen. I* in *Wetheral Reg.* (1897) 29 Terræ .. quiete de placitis..et geldis et danegeldis et hidagiis et assisis. 1425 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* II. 249 Cum hidagio hoc anno. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 21 Hidage, taillage for hydes of londe. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Hidage.* 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 136 (D.) All the king's supplies made from the very beginning of his raigne .. Carucage, Hydage, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 270 The Aides taken in the infancie of the Norman State here was *Hydage*. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. viii. 310 Of the same nature with scutages upon knights-fees were the assessments of hydage upon all other lands, and of talliage upon cities and burghs.

2. The assessed value or measurement of lands, on which this tax was levied; cf. HIDATION.

1862 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 In many cases the manors are found to have retained their reputed hidage. 1883 F. SEEBOHM *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 38 The estimate thus given of the hidage of a manor.

‖ Hidalgo (hidæ·lgo). Also 7 huydalgo. [Sp. *hidalgo*, OSp. and Pg. *fidalgo*, formerly also *hijo dalgo* (pl. *hijos dalgo*), i. e. *hijo* (*filho*) *de algo*, son of something, 'the sonne of a man of some worth' (Minsheu). See Diez; and cf. FIDALGO.]

In Spain: One of the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth.

No one who was not a hidalgo was formerly entitled to the appellative *Don*.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 220 These haue large liberties and exemptions, as in Spaine those Gentlemen who are called Hidalgos. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 267 The Dons of Spaine, the Monsiers of France .. the Hidalgos of Portugal .. and the younger Brethren in England, make a very poore company. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 116 Beaten off by fifty Huydalgoes. 1808 SCOTT *Let. to T. Scott* 20 June in *Lockhart*, There may be some hidalgo amongst the mountains of Asturias with all the spirit of the Cid 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. ix, A true Hidalgo, free from every stain Of Moor or Hebrew blood. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. vii. (1864) V. 314 An outburst of reprobation..from all the nobles and hidalgos of the kingdom.

b. *transf.* One like a hidalgo.

1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 81 In order to..defeat those ingenious hidalgos the monkeys. 1867 MISS YONGE *Six Cushions* xi. 90 [He] was a ready-made hidalgo, as he well knew.

c. *attrib.*

1838 LYTTON *Calderon* vi, Those hidalgo titles of which your father is so proud. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 82 The old hidalgo idea.

Hence **Hida·lgoish** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of a hidalgo. **Hida·lgoism** (*hidalgism*), the practice or manners of a hidalgo.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi, A hat a little too hidalgoish, but quite new. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* 1045 Petty princedom and effeminate hidalgoism. 1887 A. MOREL-FATIO in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 358/1 His [Cervantes'] main purpose was .. to show by an example pushed to absurdity the danger of hidalgism, of all those deplorable prejudices of pure blood and noble race .. which .. were destined to bring Spain to ruin.

Hi·dated, *ppl. a.* [f. med.L. type *hīdāt-us*, f. *hīda* HIDE [2].] Made or measured according to hides.

1889 *Athenæum* 28 Sept. 421/1 An elaborate hidated survey..identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen. 1898 *Ibid.* 12 Feb. 211 The German hidated village is not a creation of the State.

Hidation (həidē·ʃən). The fixing of the number of hides; mensuration or assessment by hides.

1878 R. W. Eyton *Key to Domesday* 3 The older system [of mensuration in Domesday]..in that its basis was the Saxon hide, we may venture to call the System of Hidation. 1880 *Academy* 2 Oct. 234 There are frequent instances of a low hidation in Saxon times being increased..by the Conqueror's officers.

Hiddelles, var. Hidels *Obs.*

Hidden (hi·d'n), *ppl. a.* [See Hide *v.*]

1. Concealed, secret, occult, etc.: see Hide *v.*

a 1547 Surrey *'Good Ladies, ye that'* etc. in Tottel *Misc.* (Arb.) 19 That vnneath may I finde Some hidden place. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 1 *Cor.* iv. 5 Who..wil lighten the hidden things of darkenes. 1625-6 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. 1139 We entered into a very fair nook, and in the hidnest corner of it. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 179 Discovering part of the hidden Treasure. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyll. Leaves* Poems (1862) 87 A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 267 Hidden meanings or remote allusions.

2. *Mus.* Applied to the consecutive fifths or octaves suggested between two parts when they move in similar motion to the interval of a fifth or octave.

1869 Ouseley *Counterp.* ii. 8 These imaginary octaves or fifths are called 'hidden consecutives'. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* iv. § 102 If two parts go by similar motion to octaves or perfect fifths, such progressions are called 'hidden' octaves or fifths.. These octaves and fifths, being passed over, instead of sounded, are said to be hidden.

3. *Comb.*, as *hidden-veined*, *-working* adjs.

1870 Bentley *Bot.* 144 In succulent plants, the leaves are termed hidden-veined.

Hiddenite (hi·dĕnəit). *Min.* [Named 1881, after W. E. *Hidden.*] A variety of spodumene, found in transparent emerald-green crystals, and sometimes cut as a gem.

1881 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXI. 130. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 530/3 Dr. Lawrence Smith has proposed the name of 'Hiddenite' for the new mineral discovered by Dr. Hidden in North Carolina, which is known in the gem market as 'lithia-emerald'.

Hiddenly (hi·d'nli), *adv.* [f. Hidden *ppl. a.* + -ly ².] In a hidden manner; so as not to be evident to the sight or understanding; secretly.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, En cachette*, priuily, closely, hiddenly. 1642 T. Goodwin *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 74 This marriage of Adam was ordained hiddenly, to represent and signifie Christs marriage with his Church. 1721 R. Keith tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* xiii. 207 Why therefore is it that thou withdrawest thy self sometimes so hiddenly from the Soul? 1846 Trench *Mirac.* vii. (1862) 197 *note*, The figure of all those who would do good hiddenly.

Hiddenmost (hi·d'nmoust), *a.* [f. as prec. + -most; after *inmost*, etc.] Most hidden or secret.

1892 E. C. Stedman in *Century Mag.* Apr., Describe, express, interpret, the hiddenmost nature of man.

Hiddenness (hi·d'nɪnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition or state of being hidden; secrecy.

c 1380 Wyclif *Agst. Begging Friars* xliii. Sel. Wks. III. 397 He spake opunly to þo world, and in hyddenesse noþing. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* iv. v. 380 The Philistines use it .. for the hiddennesse or secrecy of a cause. 1752 Law *Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 27 Had not the Christ of God laid in a state of hiddeness in every son of man. 1885 Pater *Marius* I. 95 The hiddenness of perfect things.

Hidder, -ir, var. of Heder; Sc. ff. Hither. **Hiddill, -ils**, var. Hidel, -els. **Hiddlin'**: see Hidlings. **Hiddoues, -owus**, obs. ff. Hideous.

† **Hiddy**, *a.* [? var. of Heady *a.*] Lofty, towering.

1632 Vicars *Æneid* II. 39 The hiddie [*ardnus*] horse standing within our town, Hath armed men disgorg'd.

Hiddy-giddy (hi·dɪgi·dɪ), *a.* and *adv. Sc.* [A riming jingle: cf. Heady *a.* 2 b, and Giddy.] **A.** *adj.* Giddy, whirling. **B.** *adv.* In a giddy whirl; in confusion; topsy-turvy.

1450-70 Holland *Howlat* 821 In came twa flyrand fulis ..and 3eid hiddy giddy. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4151 It gart my heid rin hiddie giddie. 1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 295 He fell to his hiddygiddy veneration of his country Deity..with antique dances. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 The Main-kirk rang wi' slaps and smites: Pell-mell, thwack! hiddie-giddie!

Hide (həid), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 hýd, 3 hude (*ii*), huide, 3-4 hid, 3-8 hyde, 4 hidd, 4-5 huyde, 4-6 hyd, 6 hydd, 4- hide. [OE. *hýd* str. fem. = OFris. *hûd*, OS. *hût* (MDu. *hut*, *huut* (*d*), Du. *huid*), OHG., MHG. *hût*, Ger. *haut*, ON. *húð*, Goth. **hûþs*:—OTeut. **hūði-z*:—pre-Teut. **kūti's*: cf. L. *cutis*, Gr. *κύτος*.]

1. The skin of an animal, raw or dressed: more particularly applied to the skins of the larger beasts and such as may be tanned into leather.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 891 Se bat wæs geworht of þriddan healfre hyde þe hi on foron. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Þe neddre..criepeð nedlinge þureh nerewe hole, and bileueð hire hude bæften hire. c 1220 *Bestiary* 144 Þanne ðe neddre is of his hid naked. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 37 Seoð þe cat at þe fliche & te hund at te huide. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 116 Þo carf he a bole hyde smale al to a þong. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7315 Teren the wolf out of his hide. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* 396 That they do not shave flesh, skynnes, or huydes, but above the Brugge. 1495-7 *Nav. Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 For halff an Oxe hyde all Redie coryed and Tanned. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 223 Fast by the hyde the Wolfe Lowder caught. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 140 They put on a garment made of hides. 1727 Swift *Desire & Possess.* 57 Strip his Hyde, and pick his Bones, Regardless of his dying Groans. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 51 An ox's hide, used on board for sifting powder, and called a gunner's hide. 1853 C. Morfit *Tanning*, etc. 146 Hides .. comprise the skins of oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and buffaloes, and are employed for thick sole leather.

b. In collocation with *hair*, esp. in phr. (*In*) *hide and hair*: wholly, entirely; *neither hide nor hair*: nothing whatever. (So Du. *huid en haar.*)

c 1330 [see 2]. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 514 Wnuemyt in hyd ore hare. 1450-70 Holland *Howlat* 950 This Howlat hidowis of hair and of hyde. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 523 He sall exhibite the samin..cattel, in hyde and hair, at ane certane day and place. 1857 Holland *Bay Path* xxv. 303, I havn't seen hide nor hair of the piece ever since.

2. The human skin. (Since 17th c. contemptuous or jocular.)

a 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 70 (Schmid) Gif mon oðrum rib forslea binnan ȝehalre hyde, ȝeselled x scill. to bote; ȝif sio hyd sie tobrocen .. ȝeselle xv scill. to bote. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3661 Þou wat mi hid es smith and bar, And esau es rugh wit har. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14904 He sey neuere er, So faire childre of huyde ne her. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 224 Alle rent is thi hyde. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lii, He wes fairer of visage and hide, than wes ony lady of the warld. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 372 Who could have beleevd so much insolence durst vent it self from out the hide of a varlet? 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 486 He found thee savage.. Taught thee to clothe thy pink'd and painted hide. 1842 Orderson *Creol.* x. 106 One who..tanned the hide of a poor pigmy. a 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* 138 The poor fellow meant only to save his own hide.

† b. In alliterative collocation with *hue* (colour, complexion, countenance). *Obs.*

c 1330 *King of Tars* (Ritson) 752 Hit hedde bothe lymes and face .. Huyde and heuh, bon and fel, And everi lyme. c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1230 Full fayre of hewe & hyde. c 1420 *Awntyrs off Arth.* 108 (Douce MS.) But on hide ne on huwe, no heling hit hadde. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 305 His awin deir sone..Of hyde and hew baith plesand wes and fair. a 1549 *Murning Maidin* xii. in *Laneham's Let.* (1871) Introd. 151 Ye ar so haill of hew and hyd. 1825-80 Jamieson s. v. *Hyd*, 'It's sae dirty, it'll never come to hyd or hew.' *Loth.*

3. As a material for clothing, shoes, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 935 God mad þam kyrtels þan of hide. *Ibid.* 2250 Þar-for most þai þam hide Bath wit hors and camel hide. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 232 Pieces of cane bound round with..slips of raw hide. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn, K. Olaf* xix. x, Eric severed the cables of hide. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* x, They wore short jackets of hide.

4. A whip made of a beast's hide. Cf. Cowhide 3.

1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii, Pork and pipe-clay, accompanied with a too liberal allowance of the 'hide'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hide-beating*, *-curing*, *-dresser*, *-ing*, *-factory*, *-fair*, *-knob*, *-merchant*, *-net*, *-plate*, *-seller*, *-thong*, *-whip*; **hide-blown** *a.*, bloated; **hide-drogher** [Drogher], a coasting vessel trading in hides; the master of such a vessel; hence **hide-droghing**, trading with such a vessel; **hide-factor**, a dealer in hides who supplies tanners; **hide-handler**, a machine or vat in which hides are treated with the liquor used in tanning them; **hide-mill**, a machine for softening dried hides; **hide-money** (transl. of Gr. *δερματικόν*): see quot.; **hide-rope**, a rope made of plaited cowhide (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **hide-scraper, -stretcher, -worker**, appliances used in preparing hides for leather.

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 150 Beat his hide, or make him to fear a *hide-beating. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *1st Pt. Artevelde* I. iii. (D.), Slothful, *hide-blown, gormandizing niggards. 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 A Free Trade demonstration of the tanners and *hide-dressers..in Paris.. A thousand men who used to be employed in tanning and *hide dressing. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 239 It is the sailor, the *hide-drogher, the butcher. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 602 The beach where Dana once loaded his hides in his 'hide drogher'. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship..as rusty and worn as two years' *'hide-droghing' could make her. 1894 *Daily News* 1 May 8/3 *Hide fairs were things common enough in many districts of rural England in old days. 1853 Pratt in C. Morfit *Tanning*, etc. 321 Three *hide-mills, for softening the dry Spanish hides. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. vi. (1849) II. 475 *note*, The *hide-money (δερματικόν) arising from the numerous victims offered at public sacrifices at Athens, is accounted for as a special item of the public revenue. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* I. i, There succeeds a thievish, loud *hide-seller. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* li, Raw *hide-thongs were looped about our wrists and ankles. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 274/2 A blunted piece of iron, known as a '*hide-worker'..easily removes the hair after the hide is taken from the water where it was 'dumped' after the liming.

Hide, *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 hígid, hígd, híd, hýd, 1-9 hyde, 1- hide. [OE. *híd* str. fem., earlier *hígid*, app. from **híwid*, deriv. of *híw-*, *híg-*, household, family: cf. Hewe. The suffix is obscure.

In the Latin text of Beda, and elsewhere, expressed by *familia*, for which in the OE. transl. *híwisc* and *híwscipe*, derivatives of *híw-* family, interchange with *híd*.]

1. A measure of land in Old English times, continued also for some time after the Norman Conquest, varying in extent with the nature of the ground, etc.: primarily, the amount considered adequate for the support of one free family with its dependants; at an early date defined as being as much land as could be tilled with one plough in a year. See Carucate.

The question of the extent of the *hide* has been much controverted. The general conclusion appears to be that it was normally = 120 acres; but the size of the acre itself varied. See Maitland, *Domesday and Beyond.*

848 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 122 Ego berchtwulf cyning sile forðrede minum ðegne nigen hígida land in wudotune. 869 in Birch *Cartular. Sax.* (1885) 524 Eac wudulond all hit is ȝemæne þara fif & tuentiȝ hígda. c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iv. xviii. [xvi] (1890) 306 Is þæs ilcan ealondes ȝemet æfter Ongolcynnes eahte twelf hund hida [*Est autem mensura ejusdem insulæ [Vectæ] juxta æstimationem Anglorum, mille ducentarum familiarum*]. a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* in Schmid *Gesetze* 242 And sceote man æghwilce hide pænig oððe pæniges weorð, and bringe man þæt to cirican. c 1000 *Wergilde* c. 2 § 7 *Ibid.* App. vii. 396 Gif Wilisc man ȝeþeo, þæt he hæbbe hiwisc landes [*Laws of Ine* c. 32 Gif Wylisc mon hæbbe hide londes] and mæge cyninges gafol forðbringan, þonne bið his wer-gild cxx scill. And ȝif he ne ȝeþeo buton to healfre hide, þonne si his wer lxxx scill. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) I. 88 Idem Rotbertus tenet Bernecestre .. *Ibi* sunt 15 hidæ et dim., Terra 22 car. a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1008 Her bebead se cyng þæt man sceolde ofer eall Angel cynn scypu feastlice wircean þæt is þonne [of] þrym hund hídum, and of .x. hidan ænne scegð, and of xiii. hidum helm and byrnan. *Ibid.* an. 1086 Næs an hid landes innan Englæ lande þæt he nyste hwa heo hæfde. [c 1154 Henry of Huntingdon vi. 360 (Du Cange) Hida Anglice vocatur terra unius aratri culturæ sufficiens per annum. c 1175 *Dialog. de Scacc.* I. xvii, Quid Hida..secundum vulgarem opinionem. Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum sicut ab ipsis accepimus, hida a primitiva institutione ex centum acris constat.] c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 52/185 An hondret hidene of guod lond with hire he ȝaf þer. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 434 Of ech hyde of Engelond þre ssyllynges he nom þo. 13.. *K. Alis.* 458 Whan corne ripe þ in heruest tyde Mery it is in feld & hyde. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxii. 246 So an hyde of lande conteyneth .xx. acres. 1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., M'sex* t. 5 The vsuall account of lande at this day in Englande is by acres, yardes, carewes, hydes, knightes fees, cantreds, baronies and counties. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 273 By their account cxcii. acres made a Hyde. 1788 R. Kelham *Domesday Bk.* (L.), The just value of a hide, that might fit the whole kingdom .. was ever of an uncertain quantity. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Eng. Law* I. 347 In the north of England this unit appears as the carucate..In the south the hide appears in place of the carucate, and the hide is generally regarded as made up of four, but it may well be of six virgates. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 510 They know but one tenemental unit. It is the *híwisc*, the *terra unius familiæ*, the *terra unius manentis*, the manse, the hide.

b. *Hide and Gaine* [OF. *gaigne*, *gaingne* arable land, 'terre labourable' (Godefroy)].

These words appear to be given originally as synonyms of arable land. But later compilers took them as a phrase.

1347 in Fitzherb. *Abridg.* tit. *Admeasurement* ♀ 8 fol. 15 La terre a qe le comen est claim app[endant] fuit auncient terre hide & geign. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 85 b, And the Common Law giueth errable land (which ancien ly is called Hyde & gaine) the preheminencie and precedencie before meadowes [etc.]. 1658 Phillips, *Hide and Gain*, arable Land, or the same as gainage. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 383 Hide and Gayne did anciently signifie arrable Land.

2. *nonce-use.* (Associated with Hide *sb.*¹) As much land as could be measured by a thong cut out of a hide. (In quot. referring to the story of Dido's purchase of the site of Carthage, Virg. *Æn.* I. 368.)

1594 Marlowe & Nashe *Dido* iv. ii, She crav'd a hide of ground to build a town.

Hide, *sb.*³ [f. Hide *v.*¹]

† **I.** 1. (In ME. use.) The action or an act of hiding; concealment. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10771 Quen ioseph sagh na hide ne dught, Nedings forth his wand he broght. *Ibid.* 26115 O mans hert an opening wide, þat man can scheu wit-vten hide. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* viii. 31 A stythye stunte hire sturne stryf, that ys in heovene hert in hyde.

II. 2. (In modern use.) A hiding-place; a cache.

1649 T. Wodenote *Hermes Theol.* viii. 13 Hunted by an Orthodox Divine..who can easily ferret them out of all their hides and holds. 1864 'Manhattan' *Marion* I. 20 [He] would..go early to his hide, and conceal himself, with the barrels of his duck gun loaded with buck-shot. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/1 A nice little 'hide', containing not only the articles he was in search of, but also other stolen property.

Hide (həid), *v.*¹ Pa. t. **hid**; pa. pple. **hidden** (hi·d'n). Forms: 1 hýdan, (*3rd sing.* hýt), hídan, 3-4 hude (*ii*), (*3rd sing.* hitt, hut, hit), 3-5 huide, huyde, 3- hide, (4-5 hid(d, hyd, 6 hyed). *Pa. t.* a. 1 hýdde, hídde, 2-4 hudde, 3-6 hidde, etc., (5 hude), 4- hid. β. 5 hidded, 5-7 hided. *Pa. pple.* α. 1 hýded, hídd, 2-4 ihud(de, 4-5 yhud(de, -hid(de, -hyd, (y)hed(de, i-hid, -hydd, hud, 4-6 hidd(e, etc., 4- hid. β. 6 hyden, 6- hidden. [OE. *hýdan* = MDu. *hûden* (*huyden*, *hueden*), MLG. *hûden* to hide, LG. (*ver*)*hüen*:—OTeut. **hûdjan*, variously referred to the root of OE. *hýd*, Hide *sb.*¹, and to a pre-Teut. **keudh-*, *kudh-*, seen in Gr. *κεύθειν* to hide, cover up, conceal. The late pa. pple. *hidden* is after strong vbs., e. g. *ride*, *ridden.*]

1. *trans.* To put or keep out of sight; to conceal intentionally from the view or notice of others; to conceal from discovery, to secrete.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxvi. 184 Swæ se læce hyt his isern wiδ δone mon þe he sniδan wile. *c* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 963 [He] fand þa hidde in þa ealde wealle writes þet Headda abb heafde ær gewriton. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 28 Al to muchel ich habbe ispent, to litel ihud in horde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 352 Đo gunen he same sriden, And limes in leues hiden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3677 (Cott.) Wit a rugh skin sco hidd his hals. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 910 (Trin.) Þou wommon ..shalt haue euer þi heed hud. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, In moore or in moos he hidyth hem fast. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 She hidded the swerde. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 32, I had no leisure to hide away my coine from them. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 339 Our English proverb saith, he that hath hid can find. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 177 Retire, then..and hide your blushes from the world. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190 Mothers hid their sons, and wives their husbands .. lest they should be led by his eloquence to join the monastery.

†b. To conceal so as to shield or protect. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxx. 21 [xxxi. 20] (Mätz.) Þou salt am hide Fra fordrovinges of men. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 5 He hidde me in his tabernacle in the day of euelis. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxiii[i]. 2 Hyde me from the gatheringe together of yᵉ frowarde. 1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 422 Many .. having nothing but a cote of thatch to hide them from heauen.

c. *To hide one's face*: (*a*) in Biblical language, to turn away or withdraw one's eyes, take no heed. (Also *to hide one's ear, oneself.*) (*b*) =d (*b*).

1382 Wyclif *Job* xiii. 24 Whi thi face thou hidist, and demest me thin enemy? 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ps.* xxx. 7 Thou didest hide thy face, and I was troubled. — *Isa.* i. 15 When you shal stretch out your hands, I wil hide mine eyes from you. 1611 Bible *Lam.* iii. 56 Hide not thine ear at my breathing, at my cry. 1780 Cowper *Table T.* 422 When Avarice starves (and never hides his face) Two or three millions of the human race.

d. *To hide one's head*: (*a*) to protect one's head, to shelter oneself, take shelter; (*b*) to keep out of sight, keep from shame or discomfiture.

c 1400 *Apol. Lotl.* 40 Pore He was, for He had not were to hied His heuid. *a* 1529 Skelton *Howe the douty Duke* 185 Crepe into your caues Your heedes for to hyde. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 57 Some Rivers there be, that hide their heads under the Earth, and .. far off, breake out againe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 18 But yet I warne thee now..hide thy head. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 6 Richard, not farre from hence, hath hid his head. 1667, 1840 [see Diminished 2]. 1778 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 539, I believe it [a faction] unmasked its batteries too soon, and begins to hide its head.

†e. *All hid*: the signal cry in hide-and-seek; hence, an early name of the game itself. *Obs.*

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 78 All hid, all hid, an old infant play. 1602 Dekker *Satirom.* (N.), Cries all hid, as boys do. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* III. v. Wks. 1878 II. 82 A lady can At such all-hid beguile a wiser man. 1632 Sherwood, All hidde, *jeu, où vn se cache pour estre trouvé des autres.*

2. *refl.* and *intr.* a. *refl.* To put or keep oneself out of sight, or to conceal oneself.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xv. 88 Ge fleoδ, & hydaδ eow. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ciii. 21 Hi on holum hydaþ hi georne. *c* 1200 Ormin 13736 Þe33 babe hemm hiddenn sone anan. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3410 Þey nadde no tome for to fle, Ne place to huyden hem priue. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 504 Right as a serpent hit hym vnder floures Til he may seen his tyme for to byte. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. iii. 94 They hided hem self within the thykke busshes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 b, Lurkyng and hidyng him selfe in privy places. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 255 The blade hides it selfe in the handle. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 116 Tigers have a wonderful knack of hiding themselves.

b. *intr.* To conceal oneself. Also with *up*.

Hide fox and all after: a cry formerly uttered in the game of hide-and-seek, when one player hides and the rest seek him. Cf. 1 e.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8864 On heþ and hilles to hyde in hulk. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16742 (Trin.) Þe liȝt bigan to hyde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 808 Where ever he satte, stode, or hude. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iv. ii. 32 Hide Fox, and all after [cf. Hide-and-seek 1]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 199 The recesses in which she ultimately hides. 1872 J. E. Taylor *Half Hours in Green Lanes* (1877) 108 The slightest sound would cause them to hide up.

3. *trans.* To keep (a fact or matter) from the knowledge or observation of others; to keep close or secret.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 We hudeδ liδere sinnen on us. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1107 Þis ded had euer i-wis ben hidd, If god him-self ne had it kydd. 1382 Wyclif *Prov. x.* 14 Wise men hiden kunnyng. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 61 The place of hir sepulture was hydde from knowleche of cristen puple an hundert 3eere and thrytty. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 261 He coude haue no power to hyde or couer the trouth. 1690 *Gt. Scanderbeg* 92 The Sultan .. being defeated, hided Arianissa's condition. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 130 Protect my mother; hide from her the condition I am reduced to. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. vii, He that has a secret should not only hide it, but hide that he has it to hide.

4. To keep from view (without implication of intention); to prevent from being seen; to obstruct the view of; to cover up.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. metr. viii. 64 (Camb. MS) The cauernes of the see I-hyd in flodes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. ii. (1495) 103 Heer well dysposyd..hydyth and defendyth the hede. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 487 Vndir cloude yhid the mone. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 Where the Grasse would so soone growe, as it woulde hide a staffe in a day. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 86 The Iuy which had hid my princely Trunck. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 79 His thumb, with which he might hide a tower, or hinder its being seen. 1810 Vince *Elem. Astron.* xxi. 229 A few seconds before the sun was totally hid. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. v. 48 Littleton Island is before us, hiding Cape Hatherton.

Hide, *v.*[2] [f. Hide *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To remove the hide from; to flay. *rare.*

1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 41 They are neither sufficiently blooded, nor dressed in any tolerable manner more than hiding.

2. To beat the hide or skin of; to flog, thrash. (See also Hiding *vbl. sb.*[2]) *slang* or *colloq.*

1825 Brockett, *Hide*, to beat. 'I'll hide your jacket.' *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hide*, to thresh; to curry the hide. 1875 Buckland *Log-bk.* 169 The cause of my being hided and flogged so often at school.

†**Hide,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [f. Hide *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To fix the number of hides in (a piece of land).

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 400 The land belonging to this towne was never hided.

Hide-all, *a.* That hides or covers up everything.

1837 Cottle *Remin.* (1847) 48 [He] refused to wear the hide-all sable gown.

Hide-and-peep. A child's game: hiding the face and peeping out again; bo-peep.

1832 W. Stephenson *Gateshead Local Poems* 27 Some children play'd at hide and peep, Beneath their mother's apron.

Hide-and-seek. Also 9 **hide-and-go-seek.**

1. A children's game, in which one or more of the players hide, and the rest, at a given signal, set out to find them.

The earlier name was *All hid*: see Hide *v.*[1] 1 e; but *hide-and-seek* must have been well known before 1672: cf. 2. 1726–7 Swift *Gulliver* I. iii, The boys and girls would venture to come and play at hide-and-seek in my hair. 1735 Pegge *Kenticisms, Hide-and-fox* [cf. Hide *v.*[1] 2 b], hide-and-seek. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* v, The ragged boys.. played a noisy game at hide and-seek among the tombstones. 1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xvii, The children .. play hide-and-seek, and look for nests in the gorse-bushes.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to action in which one person or thing evades or appears to evade another. Also *attrib.*

1672 Dryden *Marr. à la Mode* III. ii, 'Sdeath, I begin to be weary of this hide and seek. 1706 Farquhar *Recruit. Officer* II. i, Our armies did nothing but play at prison bars, and hide and seek with the enemy. 1828 Chr. Wordsw. *K. Chas. I, Icôn Basilikè* 31 All these hide-and-seek devices, all this idle child's play. 1861 Sala *Dutch Pict.* xviii. 288 The treacherous sun .. has been playing a game of hide-and-seek with me all day. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xvii. 298 Rose .. could not have put her thoughts in any consecutive words—they seemed to be playing at hide-and-go-seek in her mind.

So **Hide and seek** *v.*, to play at hide-and-seek.

1830 Tennyson *Mermaid* iii, We would run to and fro, and hide and seek, On the broad sea-wolds in the crimson shells. 1847 — *Princ.* II. 435 Some hid and sought In the orange thickets.

Hideaway (hə·idəwē), *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* One who hides himself away; a fugitive. (Cf. *runaway, stowaway.*)

1871 *Echo* 5 Jan., The hideaways were soon killed or taken prisoners. 1883 G. Allen in *Col. Clout's Calendar* 33 Compelled the hide-aways to reveal themselves.

B. *adj.* That hides or is hidden away.

1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xvii. 177 Still little hideaway nooks. 1891 Atkinson *Last Giant-Killers* 3 In those deep hide-away valleys or dales.

Hidebind (hə·idbəind), *v.* [f. Hide *sb.*[1] + Bind *v.*, after *hide-bound.*] *trans.* To render hidebound; to confine, constrict.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 149 Selfe hath hidebound thee and straited thee in thine owne bowells. 1840 De Quincey *Style* I. Wks. XI. 177 Some scaly leprosy or elephantiasis, barking and hide-binding the fine natural pulses of the elastic flesh.

†**Hidebinding.** *Obs.* [f. Hide *sb.*[1] + Binding *vbl. sb.* 2.] The disease Hidebound: see next, B.

1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 241 What the Country People call Hide-Binding is a mischievous Plague to Cattle of the Ox-kind.

Hidebound (hə·idbəund), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Hide *sb.*[1] in locative relation + Bound *ppl. a.*[2]: cf. *tongue-tied.*]

I. 1. Of cattle: Having the skin clinging closely to the back and ribs so that it cannot be loosened or raised with the fingers, as a result of bad feeding and consequent emaciation.

1559 [see B.]. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxi. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hide-bound hildings. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, I had rather my Ox should graze in a Field of my own, than live hide-bound upon the common. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1877) 362 A hide-bound bull is going to be killed.

2. Of human beings: Having the skin tight and incapable of extension.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 17 An *Archilochus* leane and hidebound with hart-fretting enuie. 1624 Quarles *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 196 My bones are hide-bound. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 209 This did not make me .. Hide-bound and Costive. 1895 W. Wright *Palmyra & Zenobia* iii. 21 They [the children] had not the hide-bound, hunger-pinched appearance of the children of Yabroud.

fig. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 113 And till he eat a schooleman, he is hide-bound. *a* 1641 Suckling *Poems* (1646) 8 His Muse was hydebound. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* I. 55 Always ease an uneasy heart, and never let it get hidebound.

3. Of trees, etc.: Having the bark so closely adherent and unyielding as to impede growth.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 545 If Trees be Hide-bound, they wax lesse Fruitfull, and gather Mosse. 1727 Pope *Macer* 11 Like stunted hide-bound Trees, that just have got Sufficient sap at once to bear and rot. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 27 No part of it appears stunted or hidebound.

fig. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 306 Hitherto the English pale had been hide-bound in the growth thereof, having not gained one foot of ground in more than two hundred years.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Of persons, their minds, etc.: Restricted in view or scope; narrow; cramped; hence, bigoted, obstinately set in opinion.

1603 H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1878 82 [To] intrinsicate into the maior of the matter, with such hide-bound reasons. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 57 To blot or alter what precisely accords not with the hidebound humor which he calls his judgement. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 21 And still the harsher and hide-bounder The Damsels prove, become the fonder. 1724 R. Welton *Subst. Chr. Faith* 27 No narrow hide-bound mind that can only love and seek its own self. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* iii. (ed. 2) 31 An excellent fellow .. but a hide-bound pedant for all that.

†b. Close-fisted, stingy, niggardly. *Obs.*

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* v. iv, The neighbours praisen Villio's hidebound son. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* III. ii, There's nothing in that hide-bound usurer. 1683 *Situation of Paradise* 73 (T.) Cares and sleepless nights tormented with continual lashings a hidebound miser.

II. 5. Having an edging or binding of hide.

1858 W. Ellis 3 *Vis. Madagascar* xii. 336 The hard-wooded and hide-bound shields of the attacking party afforded no protection.

†B. *sb.* The diseases affecting cattle and trees, described above in 1, 3. *Obs.*

1559 Cooper *Thesaurus, Coriago*, the sickenesse of cattall when they are clounge, that their skynnes dooe cleve fast to their bodies, hyde bounde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 61 Oxen are also much troubled with a disease called the Hide-bound. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* 132. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Hide-bound* .. is a disease whereunto Trees .. by the cleaving of the Bark, are subject. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Hide-Bound*, a Disease in Horses, when the Skin sticks so fast to their Backs and Ribs, that you cannot pull it from the Flesh with your Hands.

†**Hidebounded,** *a. Obs.* = Hidebound *a.* 4 b.

1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, They are Hide-bounded money-mongers.

Hided (hə·idĕd), *a.* [f. Hide *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].]

1. Having a hide (esp. of a specified kind).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1001 He has a kyrtille one..It es hydede alle with hare. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 51, I am full tendirly hydid. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 99 Rough skinned, or thick leathery hided, such as..are the Bever and the Otter. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 237 These are flesh and blood, hided and hairy.

2. Made of twisted hide.

1807 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 189 To which was fastened a hided rope.

†**Hidegeld, -gild**[1]. *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hidgeld, -geld* hide-payment: see Hide *sb.*[2]] A tax paid on every hide of land; hidage.

a 1087 in *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 439 Wiδutan þam hidgelde þe nan man wiδutan Gode anum atellan ne mæ3. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* s.v. *Hidage*, That Tax which was also called Hyde-gyld. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hidage* or *Hide-gild.*

†**Hidegild**[2]**, hydegild.** *O.E. Law. Obs.* [OE. *hýdgeld, -gyld*, f. *hýd* Hide *sb.*[1], skin: see Schmid *Gesetze der Angels.*, Glossar 615.] A fine paid in lieu of a flogging.

a 1000 *Laws of Eadward & Guthrum* c. 7 § 1 (Schmid) Þeowman þolie his hyde oδδe hyd-3yldes. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 391 *Hydegild*, is a price or ransom to be paid for the saving of his Skin from being beaten.

†**Hi·del.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–7 **hidel,** 4 **hidil,** 5 **hydle, hydell, hedell,** 6 **hidelle, hidle, hydel, hiddill.** [f. Hides, -*s* being mistaken for the plural inflexion: cf. *burial, riddle.*] Hiding-place; = Hides. *In hidel*, in concealment, in secret; *but hidel*, without any concealment, openly.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvi[i]. 5 He hiled me in hidel of his telde ai. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat denours þe pore in hidil. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 265 The same sowle .. kepte close in the hydel of her deadely body. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 § 2 Beyng in sentwarie or in hedell for youre querell and title. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 36 Preamble, Sir Edward kepith hym in such hidelles and other places fraunchesed. 1508 Dunbar *Test. Kennedy* 53, I callit my Lord my heid, but hiddill. 1594 Jas. VI *Let.* in J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 320 The retreat of our rebelles to corners and hiddilles. 1607 Cowell *Interpr., Hidel* seemeth to signifie a place of protection, as a Sanctuarie.

Hideland (hə·idˌlænd). *Hist.* [f. Hide *sb.*[2] + Land.] = Hide *sb.*[2] 1.

1577 Harrison *England* II. xvii. (1877) I. 293 Etheldred made a law that everie man holding 310 hidelands, should find a ship. 1656 J. Harrington *Oceana* (1700) 65 The proportion of a Hide Land, otherwise called *Caruca*, or a Plow Land, is difficult to be understood, because it was not certain. 1864 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* IV. 61 A 'hyde land' or its synonyms being applied to sixty, eighty, an hundred, an hundred and twelve, or an hundred and fifty acres.

Hideless (hə·idlĕs), *a.* [f. Hide *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a hide or skin.

1854 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* II. 109 From a hideless [cow] you have formed a living one.

Hideling (həi·dliŋ), *a.* and *sb. dial.* [In A. app. a derived use of Hidlings, the ending being confused with that of ppl. adjs. and vbl. sbs. in *-ing*. In B. the suffix is identified with that in *changeling*: see -ling.]

A. *adj.* Given to hiding or concealment.

1864 *T. Bell's Brit. Quadrup.* 143 From their obscure and hideling habits, the Shrews are difficult of observation. 1867 Dimock in *Girald. Cambr.* (Rolls) V. 57 *margin*, Hares more hideling in their habits.

B. *sb.* A person or thing given to hiding itself.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 511/2 You would get a sight of that hideling the landrail.

† **Hidel-like,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Hidel + -like = ON. *-liga*, advb. suffix.] Secretly.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2882 Ðu art min ðral, ðat hidel-like min lond vt-stal.

† **Hi·dels.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 hýdels, 3 hudles, 4 hyd-, hidd-, huydels, hiddils, hyddillis, hydlis, 4–5 hidles, -lis, -els, -ils, 5 hid-, hydelos, 5–6 hydles, 6 hiddelles. [OE. *hýdels*, f. *hýd-an* to Hide + -els: cf. Riddle.] Hiding-place.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark xi. 17 Cofa *vel* hydels ðeafana. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 30 He sittis in waitis with the riche in hidels that he sla the innocente. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 199 Saturnus hid hymself in þat lond .. and cleped þe lond Latium, þat is Saturnus huydels. *Ibid.* V. 117 [Herculeus] brak out of his hydels. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 Where is þe lurkynge hidels of glory & worship? [1570 Levins *Manip.* 116/17 Hydles, *latebræ*.]

b. *In hidels*, in a hiding-place; hence, in hiding, in secret.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* c. 4 § 6 in Thorpe *Laws* I. 226 Gif hit on hydelse funden sy. *c* 1205 Lay. 1817 Heo .. iþon wilderne an hudlese wuneden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7953 Þe sin þat þou in hiddels did. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* vi. 4 That thi almes be in hidlis, and thi fadir that seeth in hidlis [1388 hiddils], shal ȝelde to thee. 1481 Caxton *Godefroy* cxxx. 194 Many..cam and solde it in the toun by nyght in hydles. 1517 in *Plead. Duchy Lancast.* (1896) I. 70, [60 others, who remained] in Hiddelles [near the said tenement].

† **Hi·de-money.** *Obs.* = Hidegeld.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 186/2 The Kings officers gathered of euerie one hide monie through the realme.

Hideosity (hidi,ǫ·sĭti). [f. Hideous + -ity, after *curiosity*, etc. ME. had *hidouste*, OF. *hideuseté*.] Hideousness; *concr.* an embodiment of hideousness, a very ugly object.

1856 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Oct. 359/1 Trafalgar-square, that place of monstrosities and hideosities. 1884 *Jaunt in Junk* xv. 243 Mere grotesque hideosity of carving. 1897 *United Serv. Mag.* 277 Laying bare, in spite of its repulsive hideosity..the whited sepulchre.

Hideous (hi·diəs), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 4–5 hidous(e, (hid-, hyd-, -os(e, -ows(e, -owes, -oys, -us, -ws, hedous, -oes, -eows, hiddowus, hudous, idous, ydous, *Sc.* hid-, hyd-, -wis(e, -wys(s, hidowis, hydvouss), 4–6 hydous(e, 5–8 hidious, 6 hiduous, hiddoues, hydeous, -ious, -youse, hedious, idyous, *Sc.* hiddows, -dowis, heiddyous, 6– hideous. [ME. *hidous*, a. AF. *hidous* = OF. *hidos, -eus*, earlier (11th c.) *hisdos*, f. *hisde, hide* horror, fear. The alteration of *-ous* to *-eous* belongs to 16th c.: cf. *courteous, despiteous, piteous*, and see -ous.

(As to origin of the Fr. word, see Diez, Littré, Brachet. Some think *hisdos* immediately represented L. **hispidōsus* (formerly attributed to Catullus), f. *hispidus* rough, shaggy, bristly, and that the sb. *hisde* was a back-formation from the adj. But this presents numerous difficulties.)]

1. Frightful, dreadful, terrible, horrible; hence, horribly ugly or unpleasing, repulsive, revolting. In the original sense the notion was that of 'causing dread or horror'; this has gradually passed into that of 'revolting to the senses or feelings'.

a 1300 [implied in Hideously]. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10216 Of þat syȝt he gan him grys, For þat syȝt was hydous And dreful and perylous. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4772 It sal be hydus til mans heryng. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4435 Þe Sarsyn was an hudous man, By-twyne ys to browen was a span largeliche of brede. 1388 Wyclif *Wisd.* x. 16 He stood aȝens hidouse [1382 grisful] kyngis. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vi. 258 Aferd thai war with hidwis noyis and dyne. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* ii. 864 Wofully cruciat with peynes hiduous. 1667 Milton *P. L.* i. 46 Hurld headlong ..With hideous ruine and combustion down To bottomless perdition. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* iii. 166 Silence, ye Wolves! while Ralph to Cynthia howls, And makes Night hideous. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 233 Resembling a baboon in size, strength of body, and an hideous wrinkled visage. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 235 More than a hundred thousand men, women, and children, suffered death in its most hideous forms. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* ix, Lanes and alleys hideous with filth and poverty. 1896 Dk. Argyle *Philos. Belief* Pref. 13 The hideous noises made by the rude machinery of the first steamboat.

b. Terrific on account of size; tremendously or monstrously large; huge, immense. ? *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 326 Þe kyng did mak right ȝare an hidous engyn. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxx. 110 (Harl. MS.) He saw at the fote of the tree an hidowse pitte, ande ane orible dragone þere in. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hydows (*K.* hiddowus..), *immanis, immensus.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. vi. 137 Als grete, wele nere, As bene ane heiddyous huddoun, or a quhale. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. xii. 15 Of stature huge and hideous he was, Like to a Giant for his monstrous hight. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 7 This hidious Cataract [waterspout], as I conceive, is exhaled by the Suns powerfull Attract. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 105 The Elephant .. tumbled down backwards into the River, with a most hideous plunge. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 146 The great precipice below, which hangs over the sea, is so hideous.

2. Terrible, distressing, or revolting to the moral sense; abominable, detestable; odious.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14268 Þerfore þe bataille was merueillous, & þe slaughter more hydous. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xi. 15 Doth many hidous giltus [1388 greet trespassis]. *c* 1475 Myrc 679 (Douce MS.) Thou shalt pronounce this idous thing With crosse & candell and bell knylling. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. i. 153 In thy best consideration checke This hideous rashnesse. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 351 We shall find them composed of a hideous Melancholy that makes up all Man-haters. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* ii. iv, Hard speech between those who have loved is hideous in the memory.

3. *absol.* A frightful person or object.

c 1420 *Awntyrs of Arth.* 131 Who þat myghte þat hedows see..How hir cholle chatirede, hyr chaftis and hir chynne!

† B. *adv.* = Hideously. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 206 Nor less hideous joyn'd The horrid shock. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 273 Here are..Snakes; some whereof are hideous great.

Hideously (hi·diəsli), *adv.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. + -ly ^{2}.] In a hideous manner: see the adj. The sense ranges from 'horribly, dreadfully, fearfully', in earlier use, to 'revoltingly' in later. It is sometimes misused as an intensive, intended to be stronger than 'awfully, terribly, dreadfully', when these have become too familiar.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16767+88 Ful hidously þen con it [þe erthe] quake. 1340 *Ayenb.* 2 Þe ilke þet zuereþ hidousliche be god oþer by his halȝen. 1382 Wyclif *Num.* xxii 27 The asse felle down vndir the feet of the sitter, the which more hydowsly wrooth, bette with a staf the sides of hir. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 843 The brighte swerdes wente to and fro So hidously. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7522 Paris..Hurt hym so hidously, þat he his horse leuyt. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2394 Alle aboute the lystes wyde He hym chased so hidously. 1591 Spenser *Tears of Muses* 553 Heaps of huge words uphoorded hideously, With horrid sound though having little sence. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 15 Both men and women hidiously cut and slash their flesh in sundry formes. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* i. vi. 15 The word desert sounds hideously to English eares. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 142 Those that are wounded show vast fury, roar hideously. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. ix. 173 There is a calmness about your life which makes me hideously envious.

Hideousness (hi·diəsnės). [as prec. + -ness.] 1. *objectively.* The quality of being hideous: dreadfulness; horrible repulsiveness. (See the adj.)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 9487 Þe hydusnes Of payne and sorrow þat in helle es. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 378 Warnyngis of hydousnes & perille of þis synne. 1530 Palsgr. 231/1 Hydiousnesse, *hideuseté.* 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 96 Fashion-monging boyes, That..Goe antiquely, and show outward hidiousnesse. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 He that hath wounded this lion at the heart, shall never fear the .. hideousness of his roaring. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 114 That natural wonder at Castleton, which is from its hideousness named the Devil's Arse. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 132/2 Unsavory scandals .. exhibited in all their native hideousness.

† 2. *subjectively.* Horror, terror, dread. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xv. 12 Whanne the sunne was gon doun, drede felde on Abram, and a greet hidousenesse [1382 grisynes] and derk asaylide him. — *Job* iv. 15 The heiris of my fleisch hadden hidousnesse. — *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kyngis .. shulen drede with greet hidousnesse on thee [1382 with ful myche orrour shulen be agast vpon thee].

† **Hi·deousship.** *Obs.* [f. Hideous + -ship: cf. *hardship, worship.*] Horror, dread.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. cxxix. (1869) 124 Gret hidousshipe and gret drede ye doon me.

Hider (həi·dəɹ). [f. Hide $v.^1$ + -er ^{1}.] One who hides (in various senses of the vb.).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The hidere of the gold. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/19 *Contutator*, an hydere. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 366 An hider of the scriptures from the unlearned. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 86 Woe to hiders of corne. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* i. 5 Many a treasure is thus lost from the accidental death of the hider. 1869 W. C. Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 204 Hiders are good finders.

Hider, obs. form of Hither.

Hiding (həi·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* ^{1} [f. Hide $v.^1$ + -ing ^{1}.] 1. The action of the vb. Hide ^{1}, *lit.* and *fig.*; the condition of being hidden; concealment. (Often in phr. *in hiding*, Sc. *under hiding*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Iþisse worde, Hester, beoð hudunge & heinesse boðe iueied togederes. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1355 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 In huydinge ase þei it were. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6712 Sothfastnesse wole none hidyngis. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Hab.* iii. 4 There was the hiding of his power. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 47 If our light be seen, it matters not for our hiding. 1814 Scott *Wav.* lxxii, A gentleman who was 'in hiding' after the battle of Culloden. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* viii. (1857) 116 When under hiding, word was brought him that she lay sick of a fever. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 612 The Popish priests, indeed, were in exile, in hiding, or in prison. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* ii. 27 A man..who has to go away into hiding every month or so.

2. Something that hides; a means of concealment; a hiding-place.

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* ix. 3 Aftir the veil, or hydyng, the secunde tabernacle. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. xlvii. (1869) 160, I .. seche hydinges and corneres. 1611 Bible *Deut.* xxxii. 38 Let them rise up..and be your protection [*marg.* an hiding for you]. 1859 G. W. Dasent *Tales fr. Norse* 94 Then he rode off with it to the hiding, where he kept the other two.

† 3. Something hidden; *pl.* secrets. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 23 [xliv. 21] He knewe þe hidynges of þe hert.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hiding-hole*; † *hiding-cloth*, a curtain or veil. Also Hiding-place.

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 480 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Þat huding-cloþ to-delde in þe temple a to. 1611 Cotgr., *Cache*,..a hiding hole, hidden corner. *c* 1731 Swift *Storm* 69 Else some hiding hole he seeks. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xviii, The more drawers and closets there were, the more hiding-holes could Dinah make.

Hi·ding, *vbl. sb.* ^{2} *slang* or *colloq.* [f. Hide $v.^2$] A flogging, thrashing, beating.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIV. 95 As complete a hiding as the greatest glutton .. would wish to take. 1817 Scott *Search after Happiness* xiii, Some tumours..Gave indication of a recent hiding. 1822 Bewick *Mem.* 118 Giving him a severe beating, or, what was called, a 'hideing'.

Hi·ding, *ppl a.* [f. Hide $v.^1$ + -ing ^{2}.] That hides: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 Hydynge, *occultans, abscondens.* 1705 Eliz. West *Mem.* (1865) 222 Not altogether a hiding God. 1874 J. P. Hopps *Princ. Relig.* xiii. (1878) 42 Freed from most of these hiding veils.

Hence † **Hi·dingly** *adv.*, secretly, privily.

1382 Wyclif *2 Sam.* xii. 12 Forsothe thou didist hidyngli. — *Wisd.* xviii. 9 Hidendly [1388 priueli] forsothe the riȝtwis childer of goode men sacrifieden.

Hiding-place. [f. Hiding *vbl. sb.* ^{1}] A place in which one hides or conceals oneself.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hydynge place, *latibulum.. latebra.* 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xxxii. 2 That man shalbe as an hiding place from the winde. 1611 — *Ps.* cxix. 114 Thou art my hiding place and my shield. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 278 (Jod.) They seldom therefore seek for hiding-places before the fall of the leaf. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 641 The Protestants every where came forth from their hidingplaces.

Hidir, obs. form of Hither.

Hidle, Hidles, -is, var. Hidel, Hidels, *Obs.*

Hidlings, *adv.* and *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *erron.* -lands = -lins. [f. Hid *ppl. a.* + -ling, -lings, adverbial formative: cf. *backling, -s*, etc.]

A. *adv.* In hidden wise, secretly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He mei hine unmunlunge aworpen [*v.r.* hodlinges casten]. 1808–18 in Jamieson. *a* 1851 Joanna Baillie (Ogilvie), An' she's to come to you here, hidlings, as it war. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hidlands*, secretly.

b. More usually *in hidlings* (as if sb.): in secret, secretly.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 171 The hardy or the manfull in hidlynges he nendeynyth [=n'endeynyth] not any-thynge to do. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 33 It is a grete temptatioun..the samin man..suld inbring in hidlingis pestilent errouris. 1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* ii. i, And skulk in hidlings on the hether braes. 1801 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1887) 259 To sell in open market, or in hidlings. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxiii. 146 It's been a quarrel and maybe a fight.. and he's been in hidlins.

B. app. taken as *sb. pl.* a. Hiding-places, secret places. b. Secret or clandestine operations.

1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 764 Thair is no boundis, bot I haif bene, Nor hidlingis fra me hid. 1813 W. Beattie *Tales* 36 (Jam.) The hills look white, the woods look blue, Nae hiddlins for a hungry ewe, They're sae beset wi' drift. 1823 Eliza Logan *St. Johnstoun* III. 19 (Jam.), I dinna ken what a' this hidlings is about. 1846–60 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) lix. xiv. 166 One was shunted into hidlands, T'other laid upon the shelf.

Hidlings, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 hiddlin'. [The same word as prec. used as adj., and then often with final *-s* dropped: cf. Darkling.] Hidden, secret, underhand, clandestine.

a 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 75 He ne'er kept up a hidlins plack, To spend ahint a comrade's back. 1818 Miss Ferrier *Marriage* II. 127, I wud nae count mysel married i' the hiddlins way they gang aboot it noo. 1824 — *Inher.* lxxxiv, Carrying on this hiddlin' coortship. 1887 J. Service *Life Dr. Duguid* v. 31 His hiddlin' kind of ways.

† **Hi·dly,** *adv. Obs.* = Hiddenly.

1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxvii. 16 Sedechie..askide hym in his hous hidli [1388 priuyli]. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 151 It was..hidlye and couertly done.

† **Hi·dness.** *Obs.* [cf. OE. *gehýdnes* security.] Secrecy, Hiddenness.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 77 Saynt Cutberte's clerkes in hidnes euer ȝede. *a* 1598 Rollock *Serm.* Wks. 1849 I. 366 They use to be commended fra their secrecie and hidnes. *Ibid.* 373 This is ane mervellous hidnes.

Hidos(e, hidous, etc., obs. ff. Hideous.

† **Hidour.** *Obs.* In 4 hidor, 4–5 hydour, 5 hydoure. [a. OF. *hideur, hidor*, in 12th c. *hisdur*, f. *hisde* horror, fear (see Hideous) + *-eur*, L. *-ōrem*, as in *terreur, horreur*, and Eng. *dreadour*.] a. Horror, terror, dread. b. Hideousness, terribleness.

c 1315 Shoreham 33 Thou aȝtest habbe more hydour Of thyne oȝene unryȝte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 367 Such a hidor hem hent and a hatel drede. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 Olyfantes .. benne horribill hugely, and berryth grete hydoure. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvi, He opened his mouth toward Wales and made it quake thurgh the hydour of his mouth.

† **Hidous,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 4 hydowse. [f. *hidous* Hideous. OF. had *hisder, hider* to feel terror; also *hidusable* frightful, terrible, as if from a vb. *hiduser.*] a. *intr.* To feel terror. b. *trans.* To feel terror at, dread, abhor.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* I. 269 A man kyndeli hidousiþ

derknesse and is gladid bi liȝt. *Ibid.* III. 54 þou, to take mankynde for to delyuere it, hidousist not þe virgyns wombe. 1382 — *Dan.* vii. 15 My spirit hidousside.

† **Hidousty.** *Obs.* [a. OF. **hidoseté, hideuseté* (Palsgr.), f. *hideux, -eus*: see -TY.] Hideousness.

c 1420 *Wyclif's 2 Macc.* vi. 12 (*Gloss to* dreden not) Nether haue hidoustee [11 *MSS.* either haue not hidouste].

Hidro-: see HYDRO-.

Hidrotic (hidrǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. med.L. *hidrōtic-us*, a. Gr. ἱδρωτικ-ός, f. ἱδρώς, -ῶτος sweat. Cf. F. *hidrotique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to sweat; causing sweat; sudorific; diaphoretic.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Carduus benedictus* .. *angelica*, etc. are of the number of hidrotics, or hidrotic medicines. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hidrotic acid* .. believed formerly to exist in sweat. *H. fever*, Blundell's term for those cases of puerperal fever in which profuse perspiration is a marked symptom.

B. *sb.* A medicinal agent causing perspiration.

1705 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* (T.), He seems to have been the first who divided purges into hydroticks and purgers of bile.

Hidur, obs. form of HITHER.

Hidus, hiduous, hidwis, etc., obs. ff. HIDEOUS.

† **Hi·dy,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 hydie. [f. HIDE *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Of or pertaining to hides.

1552 HULOET, Hydie, or of a hyde or skynne, *pelliceus.*

Hie (həi), *v.* Now *arch.* or *poet.* Pa. t. and pple. **hied**; pr. pple. **hying.** Forms: *a.* 1 hiȝian, 2 hihȝen, *Orm.* hiȝhenn, 3 hihe, 3–5 hiȝe, highe, 4 hiȝie, (heeȝe), 4–5 hyȝ(e, hyghe, heiȝ(e, heyȝe, heyghe, heȝe, 4–7 heighe, 4–8 high, 5 hyhe, 5–6 hygh. *β.* 3–8 hye, 4 hii, 4–5 hij, (heij), 4–7 hy, 6 *Sc.* he, 3– hie. *Pa.t.* 1 hiȝode, 3–4 hiȝede, etc., 3–5 hiede, hyede, 4– hied, (4–7 hyde, 5 hiet, hide, hit, etc.). [OE. *hīgian* (and ? *hīzian*) to strive, be intent or eager, pant; cf. MDu. *hīgen*, Du. *hijgen* to pant, breathe with difficulty, MLG. *hīgen. hichen*, Ger. *heichen.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To strive, exert oneself, pant. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxx. § 1 Hiȝaþ ealle mænne ðæt he wold..ȝefon. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xxii. 169 He sceal simle hiȝian ðæt he weorþe..ȝeedniwad. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 Þa þe he ȝesyhþ to Gode hiȝian. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2723 Forrþi birrþ uss hiȝhenn her To cwemenn Crist o life. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 ȝe schulen gostliche iseon þe blissen of heuene, uor to ontenden our heorte to hien touward heom.

2. To hasten, speed, go quickly.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Þider we sculen hiȝen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2317 Alle heo hiȝeden to. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 544 So quic so he miȝte hie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21278 Þe queles ar draun diuerse wise, be first it gas, þe toþer it hise [*v. r.* hyes]. *c* 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 623 She ran þan þurgh hem, and hastyly hyde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 33 Hyȝ not to heuen in hatere to-torne. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 6 Abraham hyede [1388 hastide] into the tabernacle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3893 [Was] neuer hatfull to hym to hygh into batell. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 474 Aryse up my collour my frend, and heyȝe. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl. MS.) They cesyd of wepyng, and hijd to the castell. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 115 Into the Hall with haste he hyes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 138 Hie to your Chamber, Ile find Romeo To comfort you. 1659 R. BROUGH *Pres. Schism* 519 We must hie away as we love our souls. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 1055 Thither .. Accurst, and in a cursed hour, he [Satan] hies. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Prol. 37 I'le hye with Glee To Court. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Feb., He shook his head at me..and hied downstairs. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* v, The locksmith..hied with all speed [to Southwark]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 19 Thither hie ye thither away To the Phrygian home.

† **b.** To hasten, make haste, use diligence or dispatch (*to do* something, or *that* something be done); to betake oneself quickly (*to* something).

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* lxiii, To don ham to deþe he hiede bileue. 13 . *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1584 To henge þe harlotes he hezed ful ofte. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1916 Hye that thay were dyght. *c* 1450 MYRC 98 Teche the mydwyf that scho hye For to vndo hyre wyth a knyf. 1664 *Flodden F.* viii. 73 To handy stroaks they hyed apace.

† **c.** To advance or come on quickly, hasten on; to 'get on', make progress; to speed, prosper.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1485 Of þat feste nel ich namor telle, For to hiȝe wiþ our spelle. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4700 (Trin.) So þe wo bigon vp hye. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Tollem. MS.), He wexeþ feble..and elde hyeþ wel faste. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1075 Wherof sum fruit wol targe and sum wol hie. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 95 Fayr falle thi growne, welle has thou hyde. 1581 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* (ed. 2) Aug. 195 The night higheth [1579 nigheth] fast. 1608 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. iii. Wks. 1878 II. 74 O sir destruction hies.

† **d.** *To hie it. Obs.*

1619 BP. J. WILLIAMS *Serm. Apparell* (1620) 11 To heighe it abroad, to visit and to see.

3. *refl.* = sense 2.

The refl. pron. was orig. a dative, as in OE. *hi eodon heom* they went them, *hi fleoþ him* they flee them, *heo sæt hire* she sat her.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 258/59 Leoue sire, hiȝe þe hom. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19771 (Edin.) And bad to þaim he suld him hii, Bot noȝt þai talde him resun qui. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3245 [Þai] hit hom into hauyn, as hom hap shope. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. (1617) 335 We must hye vs thither. 1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* xii, O, sweet shepherd, hie thee, For methinks thou stay'st too long. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 59 Certainly wee ought to hie us from evill like a torrent. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 124 The Bees .. high them home as fast as they can. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix. (1879) 225 The foolish hie them post haste through.

† **b.** = sense 2 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15772 Þat þou sal do, þar-to nu hij þou þe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 559 Now, lordes, hyghe you of that ye have to doo. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXX. i, Lord, hie thee, me to save. 1649 R. HODGES *Plain. Direct.* 10 Thou hyest thee about thy work.

† **c.** = sense 2 c. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. viii, That I haue well hyed me, to make of a noble man a mason or peynter. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* cv. 704 When men come before a judge they thinke they haue hyed them well, if they may deceiue him.

† **4.** *trans.* To cause to hasten; to hasten, urge on, bring quickly; to drive *away. Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 573 Þey hye hym, and ho goþ withouteyn any stryfe. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* ii. 9 He shulde heȝen the wymmen enournyng. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 7326 Than gan he fast mercy crye, But [Clarionas] wold his deth hie. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 65 Anon they have hym hyed Unto the temple. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 76 That quhilk wes neulie inuentit, suld be exploadit, and hyit away. 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 204 A man is well hied to trust to thee.

5. with advb. accusative; usually *to hie one's way.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5000 (Cott.) And hijd þam þar wai [*Gött.* hied þaim in þair way] ful suith. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. x, On the hunter hied his way. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 18 It hies its way down the valley.

† **Hie, hy,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3 hih, hiȝ, 4 hi, hii, hij, hiȝe, hyȝe, hiy, (hey(e, hegh), 4–5 hie, high(e, 4–6 hy, hye, 5 hygh. [f. HIE *v.*: cf. *haste* vb. and sb. Obs. in Eng. bef. 1500, in Sc. soon after 1600.] Haste, speed. Chiefly in phr. *in hie*, in haste, with haste, quickly, soon: often added merely for rime's sake.

c 1200 ORMIN 2686 Itt seȝþ þat Sannte Marȝe for Wiþþ mikell hih þatt weȝe. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 269 in *O. E. Misc.* 230 Aftur schal Mihel lede him in hiȝ To paradys to oþur holi. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1275 Quedir þat I sal haue it in hij [*v.rr.* hye, hey; *rime* merci]. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 1 He..þat has swa gret hegh on his way. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9532 'Sir', he seid, 'I haue grete high, Toward Ynde I most nede'. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXVII. i, Wherfore he wente vnto Ragan in hye. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 577 Of his harnes in hy he hynt. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 323 With speid thay ran in hy. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* lii. 46 The quhilk but dowt wil be my deid In hy.

Hence † **Hieful** *a.*, speedy, hasty, quick, prompt. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 302 Schrift schal beon .. ofte imaked, hihful, edmod.

Hie, high, *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. HI *int.*] The call to a horse to turn to the left: the opposite of *hup.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Hie Wo*, a phrase addressed to horses when the driver wishes them to incline to the left, *Roxb.* 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 (Language to horses) *To come towards you. Hie* is used in all the border counties of England and Scotland; *Hie here, come ather*, are common in the midland counties of Scotland. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) 148 To right, *Hupp*; To left, *Hie.*

Hence **Hie** *v.*[2] *trans.* to direct a horse to the left (by this call).

1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 181/2 *Hupping* the horses constantly from you, until about half the division is ploughed, and then *hieing* them towards you. *Ibid.* I. 177/2 By *hieing* the horses towards him.

Hie: see HE, HEO, HI *prons.* **Hie,** obs. f. HIGH *a.* and *v.* **Hied,** obs. f. HIDE *v.*

‖ **Hielaman** (hī·lămăn). *Australia.* Also hiele-, heela-. [Corruption of native Australian name *elimang, e-lee-mong, hilaman.*] The narrow shield of the Australian aborigines, made of bark or wood (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

[1798 D. COLLINS *Acc. N. S. Wales* 612 *E-lee-mong*, shield made of bark.] 1839 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* II. 349 There is much originality in the shield or hieleman of these people. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* iv. (1855) 102 The hieleman or shield is a piece of wood, about two and a half feet long, tapering to the ends, with a bevelled face not more than four inches wide at the broadest part. 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* etc. 26 No faint far hearing of the waddies banging, Of club and heelaman together clanging.

b. *Comb.* **Hielaman-tree,** the Bats-wing Coral, *Erythrina vespertilio*, used by the Australian aborigines for making their shields (Morris).

Hieland, obs. and Sc. var. HIGHLAND.

Hield, heeld, heald (hīld), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 hieldan, hyldan, heldan, (1–4 3rd s. hylt, helt), 2–5 helde(n, 3 healden, hælden, 4 heyld, (heill), 4–5 held, heelde, hilde, 4–6 heild, hield(e, hylde, 5–7 heeld, 9 *dial.* heald. See also HEEL *v.*[2], HELL *v.*[1] *Pa. t.* 1 hylde, 3 heolde, hæld(e, halde, 4 held(e, helte, hild(e, 5 (9 *Sc.*) helt; also held-, heilded(e, etc. *Pa. pple.* 1 hylded, 4 helded, held, etc. [OE. *hīeldan*, late WS. *hȳdan*, Kentish *hēldan*, Angl. *hældan* = OS. *-hēldian* (*af-hēldian* to decline), MDu., MLG. *helden*, Du. *hellen* to slope, overhang, OHG. *heldan* (:—*haldjan*), MHG. *helden* to incline, lean, :—OTeut. type **halþjan*, f. **halþo-*, OHG. *hald*, OE. *heald*, ON. *hallr* inclined, sloping, bent to one side.]

I. Intransitive uses.

1. To bend downwards or to one side; to lean, incline, slope. *Obs.* or *dial.* (See also HEEL *v.*[2] 1.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 4 Heo ne helt on nane healfe. *c* 1205 LAY. 29642 Austin a cneowe heolde Adun to þere uolde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24407 Þan lete he dun his heued heild. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxv, A cyte sette vpon an hylle heldinge to the southe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/2 *To Helde*..to bowe. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. ix, This gudely carvell .. Now sank scho low, now hie to heuin vpheildit. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hylde, I leane on the one syde, as a bote or shyp or any other vessell. *Ibid.*, Sytte fast .. for the bote begynneth to hylde. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 351 Let it be laid in a dish hielding toward the one syde. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 53 We say a Ship doth heeld on Starboord or Larboord, that is, to that side shee doth leane most. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Heeld* [so ed. 1696; ed. Kersey 1706 *heel*], a term in Navigation, a Ship heelds .. that is, leans most to that side. 1825 BROCKETT, *Heald*, to incline, to bend laterally.

† **b.** To bow, submit. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22235 All folk to rome suld heild, And truage als til hefd yeild. 13.. *Coer de L.* 791 If ever I stope or held, I hope never to be scheld! *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1622 Nouthire haylsid I him ne hildid him nouthire.

† **2.** To sink, droop, decline, fall; to come or go down (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 3915 Suðden he adun halde. *Ibid.* 16478 Heo smiten a þan hæðene þæt heo adun helden. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ci. 12 [cii. 11] Mine daies als schadwe helded þai. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 6431 (Fairf.) Be þe sunne be-gan to helde Wiþ israel was left þe felde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3201 Doun he hildis all to-hewyn þaire handis be-twene. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 4444 Ismael so Generides smet .. That Generides began to helde; Welnigh he had goon to ground.

† **3.** To bend one's course, turn in a particular direction; to take one's way; to go or come. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6115 He to scipe wende And fram þan londe hælde. *Ibid.* 20186 Arður halde after Mid þritti þusend cnihten. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 39 Þen þe harlot with haste helded to þe table. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1922 Þenne þay helden to home.

† **4.** To turn away or aside (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 8878 A-weiward he halde, and nolde hit iheren. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xiii[i]. 3 Alle helded þai samen ai. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 83 Scho heldid sone to synfull layke. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 4 All thai heldid, to gidere thai ere made vnprofitable.

5. To incline *to*; to be of the party of, take up with, favour. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17462 All þat wit him heilded or held. *Ibid.* 19805 Þar was a man heldand to right, Cornelius to nam he hight. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 80 If thou will to my langynge helde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 353 It [valour] wald till hardyment hald [*v.rr.* heyld, heill] haly, With-thi away war the foly. 1828 *Craven Dial., Heald*, to be favourable to, 'he healds au to yan side'.

II. Transitive uses.

† **6.** To cause to take a downward or sloping position; to incline, bow, bend *down. Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 687 Hylde hine þa heaþo-deor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 5 Þa hiȝ adredon, and hyra andwlitan on eorþan hyldun. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvi[i]. 6 Helde þine ere to me. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 11 He heldid heuens and he lightid down. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 Heldyn, or bowyn, *inclino, flecto, deflecto.*

7. To pour out (liquor) by sloping or tilting the vessel that contains it; hence *gen.* to pour, shed (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* or *dial.* See also HELL *v.*[1]

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 To drinken..þat he sholde spelien wrecche men, oðer ræðer helden hit ut þene men þermide fordrenchen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Me schal helden eoli and win beoðe ine wunden. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 13 As watere i am helt. 1382 WYCLIF *Lam.* ii. 4 [He] heeldide [1388 schedde] out as fyr his indignacioun. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 323 In this dai venom is hildid into the chirche of God. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 24 *To Heald*, as when you pour out of a Pot. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 11 Some they helt it [drink] down sea fast, They suin cud hardly stan.

Hence **Hie·lded** *ppl. a.*, inclined, tilted; **Hie·lding** *vbl. sb.*, sloping, declension, pouring out; **Hie·lding** *ppl. a.*, leaning, inclining (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxi. 4 [lxii. 3] Als a heldeand wagh mai be, And a stane wall doune-put. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 4 With that heldynge thai ere made vnprofitable. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clemens* 397 Þe mone..In heldyne was of Martis house. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 23 Þat y be no þing hildande To loue uerrili þe worldis wele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 234/2 Heldynge, or bowynge .. *inclinacio.* 1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxvi. 367 Pleasure .. is at best but a hilded vessell.

† **Hield, heeld, heald,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1–5 helde, 2 hulde (*ü*), 4–5 held, 6 heild, 9 heald. [OE. **hiełde, hylde, hełde*, wk. fem. f. *hiełdan*: see HIELD *v.* But in later use perh. formed anew from the vb. stem.]

1. A slope, incline, declivity.

943 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 418 Ðonne andlang ðære dic oð ðæs clifes norð hyldan. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 205 36 *Cliuium, i. discensum*, helde, burhsteal. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 343 Hi muwen lihtliche gon, mid ðere nuðer hulde..in-to ane bare felde. *c* 1250 *Hymn to God* 22 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 In heldes and in hulle. 13.. *Guy Warw.* A.) 3442 Þe narwe paþe bi tven the held. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 22 Neepis loueth heldis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 48 Montayne toppis sleikit wyth snaw our heildis.

b. *On held*: in a bent or stooping posture.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 154 So I hobylle alle on held That unethes may I walk for eld.

2. *fig.* Inclination; declension, decline.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1520 As vchon hade fiym in helde he haled of þe cuppe. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (1871) 14 His purse is on the heild.

3. *Naut.* = HEEL *sb.*[2]

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Heald*, the heel over of a grounded ship.

Hield, obs. pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hielding, see HIELD *v.*; var. HILDING.

Hielmite (hye·lmait). *Min.* [Named 1860 (*Hjelmit*), after the Swedish chemist P. J. Hjelm (1746–1813).] A black stanno-tantalate of iron and other bases, found as a massive mineral.

1861 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXI. 362 Hjelmite..a new tantalate found at Kararfshol, in Sweden. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 519 Hielmite.

Hiely, var. HEILY *a. Sc., Obs.*, haughty.

Hiemal (həi·īmăl), *a.* Now *rare.* Also **hy-**. [ad. L. *hiemālis*, f. *hiem-s* winter. Cf. F. *hiémal.*] Of or belonging to winter; winter-.

Hiemal line (quot. 1635), the tropic of Capricorn, at which the sun arrives at the winter solstice.

c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xiv. 18 Or sound of lark aboif þe revenous fowlis, And somersday the nichtis hiemaill. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xi. (ed. 7) 296 Some [Signs are called] Hyemall or Brumall, as *Capricornus, Aquarius*, and *Pisces.* 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 126 Betwixt th' Antarticke and the Hyemal lines. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 2 Awaking and germinating from their Hyemal repose. 1883 *Scot. Leader* 16 May 4 The first minister..delighted in the hyemal sport.

Hiemate (həi·īmēᵗt), *v. rare.* Also **hy-**. [f. L. *hiemāt-*, ppl. stem of *hiemāre* to winter, f. *hiem-s* winter.] *intr.* To winter, hibernate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hyemate*, to winter at a place. a1770 C. SMART *Hop Gard.* (R. Supp.). Whistling Eurus comes, With all his world of insects, in thy lands To hyemate. 1799 B. S. BARTON (cited in *Cent. Dict.*).

† **Hiema·tical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *hiem-s* + -ATIC + -AL.] = HIEMAL.

1631 *Celestina* XIV. 159 O yee hyematicall and winterly months!

† **Hiema·tion.** *Obs. rare.* Also **hy-**. [ad. L. *hiemātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *hiemāre* to HIEMATE.] The spending of the winter, wintering.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyemation*, a wintering. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xx. (1776) 413 Setting it in cases in our Conservatories of Hyemation. 1692 — *Let. to Pepys* Aug. in *P.'s Diary* (1889) IX. 365, I hope, however, to get home .. about the end of October to my hyemation in Dover-street.

‖ **Hiems** (həi·emz). *Obs.* Also 5 **yemps**, 6 **hiemps**. [L. = winter.] Winter; esp. in poet. personification.

c1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1456 Yemps endith the ende of Februarye. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 24 Now Hiemps heapes the dyke with snow and shewes her frostie face. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 293 Where frosty Hyems with an ycie Mace Strikes dead all living things.

Hiena, obs. form of HYAENA.

Hiend, Hienes(se, obs. ff. HIND, HIGHNESS.

Hier, obs. form of HIRE *sb.* and *v.*

Hieracite (həi·ĕrăsəit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. med. L. *Hierācītæ* followers of Hierax (see below).] A follower of Hierax, an Egyptian ascetic (c300 A.D.), who denied the resurrection of the body, and taught that celibacy is required for Christian perfection, etc.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 154 The Hieracites, who have a phantasy, that no children departing this life before they come unto years of discretion and knowledge shall be saved. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 70 A subtle heretic of the sect of the Hieracites.

‖ **Hieracium** (həiĕrē·ʃiŭm). *Bot.* [Lat., a. Gr. ἱεράκιον name of a plant, f. ἱέραξ hawk.] A large genus of Composite plants, mostly with yellow flowers; called in Eng., Hawkweed.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 June .. Flowers in Prime .. Geranium .. Hieracium. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 361 Columbines, and Hieraciums. a1806 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Flora's Horologe* vi, See Hieracium's various tribe.

Hiera·co-, combining form of Gr. ἱέραξ, -ᾱκος, hawk, as in **Hieracoso·phic** *a.* [Gr. σοφία skill], pertaining to the management of hawks. **Hieracosphinx** (həiĕrēᵗ·kosfiŋks) *Egypt. Antiq.*, a hawk-headed sphinx.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 2 Modern Practitioners .. understand as little of them, as they do of the Geoponick, Hieracosophic, or Cynogetic Physicks.

‖ **Hiera picra** (həi·ĕră ·pi·kră). *Pharmacy.* [med.L., Gr. ἱερά (fem. of ἱερός sacred), a name given to many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia + πικρά, fem. of πικρός bitter. The form in quot. 1400 is from OF. *gerapigre.*] A purgative drug composed of aloes and canella bark, sometimes mixed with honey and other ingredients. Also corruptly *hickery-pickery, hicra picra, higry-pigry*, which see.

1379-80 *Durh. MS. Burs. Roll*, In di. libr. de Gira pigra, xiid. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Ierapigre þat entriþ in pululas. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Hiera picra*, .. often vsed in Phisicke to purge Choler out of the Stomacke. 1677 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) II. 378, 6 pills of *Hiera picra.* 1754 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 268 He takes nervous draughts and *hiera picra.* 1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6 Charged..with unlawfully conveying a packet of hiera picra, a powerful drug, into Holloway Gaol.

b. *fig.* (with allusion to the etymology.)

a1639 S. WARD *Serm.* (1862) 76 (D.) There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this Hierapicra in all our books of controversies.

Hierarch (həi·ĕrāɹk), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **ierarch.** [ad. med.L. *hierarcha*, a. Gr. ἱεράρχης steward or president of sacred rites, high priest, f. ἱερός sacred + -αρχης, -αρχος, ruling, ruler.]

† **A.** *adj.* Having rule in holy things, or among the holy ones: applied to certain orders of angels. *Obs.* (Cf. HIERARCHY 1.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A iv a, Of thorderis of angelis v. be ierarch and iiii. tron[ly].

B. *sb.* **1.** One who has rule or authority in holy things; an ecclesiastical ruler or potentate; a chief priest; a chief prelate, an archbishop.

1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D ij b, The two Hierarches off Canterburie and Yorke. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* iii. C iij, And those Diverse, he makes to be Prelates, or Hierarchs. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* v. (1851) 115 Their great Hierarch the Pope. 1841 G. WADDINGTON *Hist. Ref.* III. xxxviii. 127 Nothing was farther from the thoughts of its hierarchs than any serious purpose of self-amendment. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 105 *note*, On the first summons of Peter and John before the Hierarchs.

2. Applied to an archangel; also to Christ, as commander of the celestial HIERARCHY.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 468 To whom the winged Hierarch [Raphael] repli'd. *Ibid.* XI. 220 The Princely Hierarch, In thir bright stand there left his Powers, to seise Possession of the Garden. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. 233 Subject to the Hierarch of the Celestial Hierarchy.

Hierarchal (həiĕrā·ɹkăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a hierarch or a hierarchy.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 13. 150 Enemies to the Hierarchall preeminency. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 660 MS.) Eve When first created..uprising from the sound Of hierarchal harmony! 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 171 An hierarchal government, like that of the Lamas, or the Dairis of Japan.

Hierarchic (həiĕrā·ɹkik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἱεραρχικός, f. ἱεράρχης HIERARCH: see -IC. Cf. F. *hiérarchique.*] Of or belonging to a hierarchy.

1681 *Ess. Peace & Truth Ch.* 30 To enforce Humane Rites and Ceremonies, and stablish Hierarchick Policy in the Church. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 64 An empire, of which Upsala was for many centuries the political and hierarchic seat. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 388 All the hierarchic and aristocratic traditions and prejudices of Europe. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 106 The hierarchic clique, which .. governed the body which still called itself the Sanhedrin.

Hiera·rchical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† **1.** Belonging to the angelic hierarchy. *Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchycall Jubylestes the gratulant gloryfycation.

2. Belonging to a priestly hierarchy, or body of ecclesiastical rulers.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. (1634) 548 In the Councell, where principally the image of the Hierarchicall order ought to be seene? 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 16 An Hierarchical Tyranny, under a Cloak of Religion. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 14 The Excesses of Hierarchical and Monarchical Power .. intirely occasion'd the Miseries, which follow'd. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 393 The principle of Church development was exchanged for a principle of hierarchical encroachment.

3. Belonging or according to a regular gradation of orders, classes, or ranks: see HIERARCHY 4.

1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* iii. 56 The nobles were not united by the hierarchical connection of the feudal system. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 The mutual influence of the sciences has been quite independent of any supposed hierarchical order. 1897 CAPT. F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 31 Kalkreuth..stood by..refusing to move, because he had received no orders from his hierarchical chief.

Hiera·rchically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In the manner of a hierarchy; from a hierarchical point of view; in a graduated order.

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 97 Religiously and hierarchically (that is, as becommeth an Hierarch or a Bishop). 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 To specialize particular banks, and to connect them hierarchically one with the other. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1874 Hierarchically the country [Portugal] is divided into four provinces.

Hi·erarchism. [f. HIERARCH (or HIERARCHY) + -ISM.] Hierarchical practice and principles; hierarchical system.

1846 WORCESTER cites KELLY. 1852 BUNSEN *Hippolytus* II. II. ii. (1854) II. 141 She establishes Catholic hierarchism without its hierarchical independence in reference to the State. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. VI. 565 The more dominant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin Church architecture.

Hierarchist (həi·ĕrāɹkist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] An adherent or supporter of a hierarchy.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* I. xi. 42 The Achillæan argument of the Hierarchists. 1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 43 That argument which is used by our Hierarchists for the maintainance of their Episcopall Monarchie. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 535 His little church at Norwich was persecuted by puritans as well as by hierarchists.

Hi·erarchize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To arrange in a hierarchy or gradation of orders.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 4/1 The millions of population that it contains seem to a Frenchman new to England so strangely hierarchised that he is at first bewildered. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/6 A rustic people that was never hierarchised.

Hierarchy (həi·ĕrāɹki). Forms: α. 4-6 **ierarchie, -y(e, gerarchie, -y(e, 5 iherarchye, 5-6 Jerarchy(e,** (6 *Sc.* **cherarchy, ierarche**). β. 6-7 **hierarchie,** 7- **hierarchy.** [ME., a. OF. *ier-*, *jerarchie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *gerarchie* (15th c. in Littré) = It. *gerarchia*, ad. late L. *ierarchia* for *hierarchia*, a. Gr. ἱεραρχία the power or rule of a ἱεράρχης (HIERARCH), episcopate. The initial Gr. ι-, treated consonantally in late L., gave *j, g*, in the Romanic langs., and so in ME. The later β forms, like mod.F. *hiérarchie*, are directly ad. L. *hierarchia.*]

1. Each of the three divisions of angels, every one comprising three orders, in the system of Dionysius the Areopagite: see note s.v. CHERUB. Also, the collective body of angels, the angelic host.

α. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 338 Þer ben þree ierarchies. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii. (1495) 33 The hyghest Ierarchye of angels conteynyth thre ordres Seraphin, Cherubyn and Trones. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 24 b/1 Saint denys in the booke of gerarchye of holy angelis in the vii chapytre saith. *Ibid.* 253 a/1 Me semed yᵗ all the Jerarchyes lyft her up. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 57 The blisfull sonne of cherarchy. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 524 Thir ordouris nyne thay ar full plesandlye Deuydit in to Ierarcheis three.

β. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Ministres, whom .. he hath constituted to be in diuers degrees called hierarches. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* Epist. 10 The Lord..conduct you to the ioyes of his glorious hierarchie. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* lii, I'll place his ghost among the hierarchies. a1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 255. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 192 So sang the Hierarchies. a1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 3 Thy Boundless Glories in Eternal Light, Angelick Hierarchies to Hymn excite. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 515 A subordinate order in the heavenly Hierarchy.

b. *transf.* of other beings: see quots.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. vii (1495) 33 Saynt Denys spekyth of thre Iherarchyes, the fyrste is aboue heuen and stondeth in thre persones [i.e. the Trinity], the second in heuen and stondeth in holy angels. The thyrde vnder heuen and stondyth in prelates. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 274 *Trina celi*, the thre ierarchyes of heuen, the sonne, the starres, the mone. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. iii, [Lucifer] .. ceaseth not still to oppose his hierarchy to the celestial. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Psyche* 25 Loveliest vision far Of all Olympus' faded hierarchy!

2. Rule or dominion in holy things; priestly rule or government; a system of ecclesiastical rule.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 469 He speaketh of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy or Regiment. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 The principall stayes and proude pillers of this Ierarchy. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 509 To reforme Hierarchy by Anarchy, a Remedy worse then the Disease. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 62 Vehement maintainers of Hierarchy and Ceremonies. 1841 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. 116 An unlimited centralisation of ecclesiastical hierarchy. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. x. (1877) III. 75 A scheme of a hierarchy which might easily become a despotism.

† b. *gen.* Rule, dominion. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 145 All the londe aboute, Which stant under his [the king's] gerarchie.

3. *concr.* The collective body of ecclesiastical rulers; an organized body of priests or clergy in successive orders or grades.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 553 Others placed this Hierarchy in Orders only, alledging Dionysius, who, in naming the Hierarchs, maketh mention of none but of Deacons, Priests, and Bishops. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 148 The Pope and all the English Hierarchy conspire with Stephen against Maud. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* LXXX. xiii, They once rever'd the Hierarchy, And bless'd the Mitre's sacred Power. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 102 When the hierarchy is afraid of science, and education..there is nothing left but to quit.

4. A body of persons or things ranked in grades, orders, or classes, one above another; *spec.* in *Natural Science* and *Logic*, a system or series of terms of successive rank (as *classes, orders, genera, species*, etc.), used in classification.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 41 There is a certain scale of duties, there is a certain Hierarchy of upper and lower commands. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 Those who, in the Imperial hierarchy, were distinguished by the title of Respectable, formed an intermediate class between the illustrious præfects and the honourable magistrates of the provinces. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. ii. 56 All the world knows how difficult it is .. to transfer any person from one social hierarchy into his exact place in another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 69 We have in each case a hierarchy of Concepts. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xiii. 375 There is a Hierarchy of Being, and God is the Lord of all; and this Hierarchy of Being is also a Hierarchy of Intelligence.

Hieratic (həiĕræ·tik), *a.* [ad. L. *hierātic-us*, a. Gr. ἱερᾱτικός priestly, sacerdotal, devoted to sacred purposes, f. *ἱερᾱτ-ος vbl. adj. from ἱεράομαι to be a priest.]

1. Pertaining to or used by the priestly class; used in connexion with sacred subjects. *spec.* a. Applied to a style of ancient Egyptian writing (called ἱερατικά by Clement of Alexandria, c A.D. 200), which consisted of abridged forms of hieroglyphics.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. xi. 64 Hieratic [letters], used by those who write of Sacreds. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 69 The next in order was the hieratic, or the writing used by the religious scribes and priests. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 216 The hieratic character .. seems to have arisen in the transference of hieroglyphics, particularly the phonetic portion of them, to papyrus, by the abbreviation and simplification of signs. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II ii. 165 Some other country having, like Egypt, an hieratic and also a demotic tongue. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iv. 81 This mode of writing..has been called without much reason 'the hieratic'. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light fr. Anc. Mon.* 86 It was from the hieratic forms of the Egyptian letters that the Phoenician letters

were derived. 1886 Lowell *Orat. Harvard* 8 Nov. Wks. VI. 147 The teaching..of Hebrew, as the hieratic language.

b. *Hieratic paper*: = Hieratica.

1656 [see Hieratical]. 1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 67 The old hieratic paper soon lost its prestige.

c. Applied to a style of art (esp. Egyptian or Greek), in which earlier types or methods, fixed by religious tradition, are conventionally adhered to. Also *fig.*

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 176 Art in all its stages, from the rudest of the archaic or hieratic paintings to the finest design and finish of the Macedonian times. 1846 C. Maitland *Ch. Catacombs* 240 The intaglios of Kamai, almost the best hieratic work in existence. 1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* xxii. 710 Sculptured in what is called the hieratic attitude; that is, with the left arm down and pressed close to the body.

d. Appropriate to sacred persons or duties.

1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 14 It speaks .. with hieratic grandeur. 1885 Pater *Marius* I. 32 A sort of hieratic beauty and orderliness in the conduct of life. 1893 *Nation* 9 Feb. 101/3 They have a sort of hieratic calm and peace.

2. *gen.* Priestly, sacerdotal.

1859 S. Sharpe *Hist. Egypt* xvi. § 6 II. 199 Learned in the ten books, called hieratic, relating to the laws, the gods, the management of the temples, and the revenue. 1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 343 *note*, The essentially hieratic monarchies. 1885 W. H. Payne tr. *Compayré's Hist. Pedagogy* 15 It [education in the East] was administered by the hieratic class. 1893 in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* I. 663 The Law and the Prophets..constituted..the hieratic Hebrew books.

‖ **Hieratica** (həiĕræ·tikă). [L. *hierātica* (sc. *charta* or *papȳrus*), fem. of *hierāticus* (see prec.).] Papyrus of the finest quality, in ancient Egypt appropriated to sacred writings.

Now, a trade name of a special quality of paper.

1832 Gell *Pompeiana* II. 184 There was the *hieratica*.. and common waste paper.

Hiera·tical, *a.* [f. as Hieratic + -al.] = Hieratic.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hieratical*, sacred, holy, destined to things sacred. As Hieratick Paper, fine Paper, Dedicated onely to Religious Books. 1685 H. More *Illustr.* 324 The Hieratical power, riding this beast. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* I. 206 Several hieratical papyri which we possess are dated from the Rameseum. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 836/1 Animals..painted..with a hieratical rigidity.

Hiera·tico-, combining form of Gr. *ἱερατικό-ς* Hieratic, as in **Hiera·ticopoli·tical** *a.*, combining priestly and political characters.

1685 H. More *Illustr.* 325 The secular or Civil part of the Hieraticopolitical Head of the Beast.

Hierce, hierche, obs. ff. Hearse *sb.*, Herse. **Hierd(e,** obs. f. Herd *sb.*[1] and [2]. **Hierer, Hierling,** obs. ff. Hirer, Hireling.

Hiero-, before a vowel **hier-,** combining form of Gr. *ἱερός* sacred, holy. See the following words.

Hierocracy (həiĕrɒ·krăsi). [See -cracy.]

1. The rule of priests or religious dignitaries; government by priests or ecclesiastics: = Hierarchy 2.

1794 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XV. 184 Under the hierocracy of Palestine, and in the feudal ages of Europe. 1801 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) III. 469 Vermont will emerge next, because least .. under the yoke of hierocracy. 1852 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. viii. 146. 1892 A. B. Bruce *Apologetics* II. viii. 280 The age of the hierocracy, when priests and scribes bore rule, not only failed to produce new prophets, but became incapable of appreciating the old ones.

2. *concr.* A body of ruling priests or ecclesiastics: = Hierarchy 3.

1828 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 579 It is this hierarchy, or hierocracy, who .. are to become the efficient and ruling instruments for tranquilizing Ireland.

Hierocratic (həiĕrɒ|krætik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to a hierocracy.

1851 Mrs. Browning *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 994 By hierocratic empire, more or less Irresponsible to men. 1880 Conder *Hand-bk. to Bible* I. vi. 126 The rule and government of the Hebrew people..were..hierocratic.

Hierocra·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec.

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 420 [Their] constitution was hierocratical.

Hierodule (həi·ĕrodiūl). *Gr. Antiq.*, etc. [ad. late L. *hierodūl-us*, a. Gr. *ἱερόδουλος* (masc. and fem.), f. *ἱερόν* (neut. of *ἱερός* used subst.) temple + *δοῦλος* slave. The L. pl. *hierodūli*, and a fem. pl. *hierodūlæ*, occur in Eng. writers.]

A slave (of either sex) dwelling in a temple, and dedicated to the service of a god.

'Esp. applied to the public courtesans or votaries of Aphrodite at Corinth,' Liddell & Scott.

1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. v. 138 Sent to Delphi with a company of other *hierodules*. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 An ivory Aphrodite is celebrated by her hierodulæ in myrtle bowers. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Apr. 316/2 The Amazons—that is, the warrior priestesses, or hierodules, of the Cappadocian Hittites.

So **Hierodu·lic** *a.*, belonging to a hierodule.

1885 Black tr. *Wellhausen's Prolog. Hist. Israel* IV. i. 123 Captives were employed to do hierodulic services.

Hierogamy (həiĕrɒ·gămi). [f. Hiero- + Gr. *-γαμια* marriage.] A sacred marriage.

1882 Mary Lockwood tr. *Lenormant's Begin. Hist.* App. I. iii. 550 The hierogamy of Zeus and Europa was annually celebrated at Gortyna in Crete.

Hieroglyph (həi·ĕroglif), *sb.* Also 6 **gieroglife.** [Back-formation from Hieroglyphic: cf. F. *hiéroglyphe* (1576 in Hatz.-Darm.). The Gr. *ἱερογλύφος* meant 'a carver of hieroglyphics': cf. sense 3. With the *gi-* form, cf. F. *gierogliphique* (Cotgr.) and It., and see Hierarchy.]

1. A hieroglyphic character; a figure of some object, as a tree, animal, etc., standing for a word (or, afterwards, in some cases, a syllable or sound), and forming an element of a species of writing found on ancient Egyptian monuments and records; thence extended to such figures similarly used in the writing of other races. Also, a writing consisting of characters of this kind.

1598 Florio, *Geroglifico*, a gieroglife, mysticall or enigmaticall letters or cyfers vsed among the Egyptians. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan .. was certainly the hieroglyph of the country. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 12 These Hieroglyphs are a true Sacred Writing. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 35 The hieroglyphs were generally coloured on the great monuments. 1876 Birch *Egypt* 9 The hieroglyphs in the name of Ptolemy were fuller forms of the demotic signs used in the same name.

b. *attrib.* Inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1853 J. Cumming *Scripture Read. Gen.* xli. 358 From hieroglyph monuments of Egypt.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A figure, device, or sign having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol; an emblem.

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, 115 (R.) A *quaint* device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial hieroglyphs; used in France, called Rebus de Picardy. 1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 552 Secret symbols and hieroglyphs, which described the concealed doctrines. 1871 Swinburne *Songs bef. Sunrise, Pilgrims* 27 For on your brows is written a mortal sentence, An hieroglyph of sorrow, a fiery sign. 1876 G. F. Chambers *Astron.* 890 One of the signs or hieroglyphs in the centre of the Table.

b. *humorously.* A piece of writing difficult to decipher.

1875 L. Morris *Frederic* vi. in *Songs Two W.* Ser. III. (1878) 419 His writing Was so clear, and skilful, and fine, That I set him the task to decipher The hieroglyphs which are mine.

3. One who makes hieroglyphic inscriptions. *rare.*

1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* xli. 8 The hieroglyphs, who belonged to the priestly caste, and whose primary business was to make hieroglyphic and other inscriptions.

Hi·eroglyph, *v.* [f. as prec.] *trans.* To represent by a hieroglyph; to write in hieroglyphs.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 138 And therefore the Egyptians, when they would Hieroglyffe a King, and by some mysticall Cyphers expresse his vigilancie, they did put a Scepter in his hand, with an eye on the top of it. 1867 De Morgan in *Athenæum* 20 July 71/1 The bricks are indeed alive, and the evidence is hieroglyphed upon them: but how are we to read it?

Hi·eroglyphed (-glift), *a.* [f. Hieroglyph *sb.* or *v.*] a. Written in hieroglyphs. b. Inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1877 A. B. Edwards *Up Nile* iv. 84 The first hieroglyphed sarcophagus we had yet seen. 1881 *Academy* No. 457. 104 *note*, These hieroglyphed names are phonetically spelled.

Hiero·glypher. *rare.* [? f. Gr. *ἱερογλύφος* carver of hieroglyphics + -er.] One who writes in hieroglyphs.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 573 *note*, Christopher was first so painted of some Egyptian or Hieroglypher.

Hieroglyphic (həiĕrɒ|glĭ·fik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 hy-, -gli-, -f-, -i(o)que, -ik(e, -ick; 7 gie-. [ad. F. *hiéroglyphique* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.) or late L. *hieroglyphicus*, a. Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *γλυφή* carving (cf. *γλυφικός*). The adj. was used subst. by Plutarch, *τὰ ἱερογλυφικά* (*sc. γράμματα*) letters, writing, whence *hieroglyphics.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of an Egyptian or similar hieroglyph (sense 1); written in or consisting of hieroglyphics.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 A fair obelisquie..50 cubits high beset with letters Hieroglificque. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 11 Translated into Hieroglyphick Characters. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 248 In the old writings of the Egyptians, I mean their hieroglyphic writing. 1857 Max Müller *Chips* (1880) I. x. 261 The Chinese .. was in its origin a hieroglyphic system. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* x. 186 The Rosetta stone..containing an inscription in three characters, hieroglyphic, enchorial, and Greek.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of the nature of a hieroglyph (sense 2); having a hidden meaning; symbolical, emblematic.

1647 Cowley *Mistr., Soul* iii, So that all fair Species be Hieroglyphick marks of Thee. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hieroglyphick Marks* (in Palmestry), those winding Lines and Wrinkles in the Hand, by which the Professours of that vain Science pretend to foretell strange Things. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* vii. 175 It locked in hieroglyphic language the truth.

3. Containing or inscribed with hieroglyphs.

1663 Cowley *Verses Sev. Occas., Complaint* i, A wondrous Hieroglyphick Robe she wore. 1675 Coles (*title*) Nolens Volens..together with the Youths' Hieroglyphick Bible.

4. *humorously.* Difficult to decipher.

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 1 A hieroglyphic scrawl.

B. *sb.*

1. *orig.* in *pl.* = Gr. *τὰ ἱερογλυφικά*. The characters or mode of writing used by the ancient Egyptians (or by transference, other peoples), consisting of figures of objects directly or figuratively representing words (*picture-writing*), or, in certain circumstances, syllables or letters. The sing. is rarely used: see Hieroglyph.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 149 The same that the auncient Hieroglyphiques weare with the Ægiptians. 1611 Cotgr., *Gierogliphique*, gierogliphicall; of, or belonging to, Gierogliphickes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 811 The Indians of .. Mexico, shewed unto a Jesuit their Bookes .. which in figures and Hieroglyphickes represented things after their manner. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They [Chinese] use not letters but Characters, or Hyerogliphicks, of which they have above 4c000. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 319 The antient Mexicans .. in those pretended Histories, preserv'd by fanciful Hieroglyphicks. 1758 J. Kennedy *Curios. Wilton-Ho.* 47 The Statue of Isis .. There are a great Multitude of Hieroglyphicks quite round the Bottom. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 558/1 The invention of a system of hieroglyphics. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* x. 246 Between the figures is a cartouche, containing a name in hieroglyphics.

2. A picture standing for a word or notion, esp. one symbolizing something which it does not directly figure (like many of the Egyptian hieroglyphs); hence, a figure, device, or sign, having some hidden meaning; a secret or enigmatical symbol, an emblem; a hieroglyph.

1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 19 Commending onely vnto them Hieroglyphiks, or holy preaching signes. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* E, Palme..an Hieroglyphick or Emblеme of victory and conquest. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* II. i. 107 Flax was the Hieroglyphicke of Fate among the Aegyptians. 1638 Quarles (*title*) Hieroglyphikes of the Life of Man. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 45 A silken string circles both their bodies as the Hyerogliphic or bond of Wedlock. 1688 J. Ogilvy tr. *Mogaillan's Hist. China* 70 It is the nature of Hieroglyphicks not to be the natural figures of the things which they signifie, but only to represent them. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 34 ¶ 6 Water is the proper hieroglyphick of easy prattle. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* (1811) 134 The Levitical rites were nothing less than the gospel itself in hieroglyphics. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 262 He was the first to imprint New-year cakes with the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Cock and Breeches. 1891 Wilson in *Colleges Oxford* 245 The grotesque figures or 'hieroglyphics' in the Cloister Quadrangle [Magd. Coll.] were painted..in honour of his coming.

b. pl. *humorously.* Characters or writing difficult to make out. Cf. Hieroglyph *sb.* 2 b.

a 1734 North *Lives* I. 365 Petitions signed with numberless hands and frightful hieroglyphics. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 155 Inability to decipher the hieroglyphics of Bradshaw. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 64 Some ladies .. cross their writing till the page becomes a chequer-work of unintelligible hieroglyphics.

†**Hieroglyphic,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To represent by, or as by, a hieroglyphic; to symbolize.

1615 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 36 Perhaps he meanes to hieroglyphicke unto us what wondrous engines silver tooles are in Rome. 1650 T. Bayly *Herba Parietis* 15 By Cupid .. was hieroglyphict the love that was between her and her husband. 1653 E. Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 125 It was made like a Nut, and did thereby Hieroglyphick its short continuance. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 282 As for Winefrid's Life being Hieroglyphick'd on the windows of Holywell Church.

2. To interpret or express, as a hieroglyphic.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-combe* iii. 112 He doth Hieroglyphick my name of I. R. in English, Latin, and Hebrew, making mee in the one Iack Roague, in the other Iscarioth de Rubigine, and Ishmael Rabshacheh in the third.

Hieroglyphical (həiĕrɒ|glĭ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hieroglyphics; like the Egyptian picture-writing.

1605 J. Dove *Confut. Atheism* 50 These letters were but Hyeroglyphicall, like to the letters of the Egiptians, not Abcdarye letters, but shapes and Images of beastes. 1611 Gierogliphicall [see Hieroglyphic B. 1]. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 55 Obeliskes with hieroglyphicall inscriptions, carried from Hieropolis .. to Rome. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 307 Hieroglyphical Writing in all its Varieties. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiv. 360 The Aztec manuscripts or hieroglyphical pictures preserved in the house of the viceroys.

b. Relating to, or dealing with, hieroglyphics.

1811 Lamb *Guy Faux* Misc. Wks. (1871) 372 By the most hieroglyphical Egyptian. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 165 The hieroglyphical readings of Champollion and his successors.

2. Symbolical, emblematic; = Hieroglyphic *a.* 2.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 188 The nyne Muses..painted vpon the wall..would serue him for places of memorie, or for hieroglyphicall partitions. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. v, § 4 (R.) To this challenge the Scythian returned an hieroglyphical answer; sending a bird, a mouse, a frog, and five arrows. 1672 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 497 Gilding ye diall .. and ye Hieroglyphical Triangle. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2501/3 (*Ld. Mayor's Show*) The Rich Adornments of the Pageants, and Hieroglyphical Representations. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 64 ¶ 1 A good Courtier's Habit and Behaviour is hieroglyphical on these Occasions. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, First Step* v, Cards like that hieroglyphical call To a geographical Fancy Ball On the recent [Mulready] Post Office covers.

3. Difficult to decipher or make sense of; cf. Hieroglyphic *a.* 4.

1613–26 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, My blubbring pen her sable teares lets fall, In characters right Hyrogliphicall. 1767 Miss Dewes in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr. Ser.* II. (1862) I. 134 This was written in the dark, but you used to love hieroglyphical letters. 1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xxi. 238 A particular method of handling .. which has its effect at the intended distance, and is altogether hiero-

glyphical and unintelligible at any other. 1885 *Law Times* 11 Apr. 421/1 Notes often disjointed, sometimes hieroglyphical .. as jotted down at the hearing.

Hieroglyphically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a hieroglyphical manner.

1. In, by, or with hieroglyphics or picture-writing.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 57 They writ their Chronicle hieroglyphically. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 88. 1/1 *Anubis* Hieroglyphically represented with a Head like a Dog's. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 319 Promise..to send the..snake's head, in the time appointed by our sticks hieroglyphically painted. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 703 The native name was *Keme* represented hieroglyphically with the ideographic character of the crocodile-tail.

2. Symbolically, emblematically; metaphorically.

1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* v. i, That celestial fire Which hieroglyphically is described In this his bow, his quiver, and his torch. 1642 CUDWORTH *Serm. 1 Cor.* xv. 57 in *Disc. Lord's Supp.* (1670) 210 The Death of Christ..Hieroglyphically instructed us that we ought to take up our Cross likewise, and follow our crucified Lord and Saviour. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Receiving as literally authentic what was but hieroglyphically so.

Hieroglyphicize, *v. rare* −1. [f. HIEROGLYPHIC + -IZE] = HIEROGLYPHIZE.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Pallas Anglicana* 4 Under the name of Musick..is Hyeroglyphisiz'd the Protestant practical Harmony.

Hieroglyphist (həiĕrǫ·glifist). [f. as HIEROGLYPH-ER + -IST.] A writer of hieroglyphs; one versed in hieroglyphs.

a 1829 SIR H. DAVY cited in Worcester (1846). *a* 1857 GLIDDON cited in Webster (1864). 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. ix. 152 Trying at condensation, as the hieroglyphists put an animal for a paragraph.

Hieroglyphize, *v. rare* −1. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To write or express by hieroglyphics; = HIEROGLYPH *v.*

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* iii. (1769) 42 Mexico .. where they hieroglyphiz'd both their thoughts, histories, and inventions, to posterity, not much unlike to the Egyptians.

†**Hieroglyphy,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. HIEROGLYPH: perh. associated with -FY.] = prec.

1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. i. (1767) 24 Not enigmatically hieroglyphied [1799 -glyfied], but plainly..pourtray'd.

Hierogram (həi·ĕrǫgræm). [f. HIERO- + -GRAM. Cf. F. *hiérogramme.*] A sacred symbol; a hieroglyph (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierograms* (from the Gr.), sacred Letters or writings. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x, Facts are engraved Hierograms for which the fewest have the key. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* I. vii. 33 In square marble panels..were hierograms and sculptured pictures of men.

Hierogra·mmate, -at. [f. Gr. *ἱερογραμματεύς* sacred scribe, one of a lower order of the Egyptian priesthood, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *γραμματεύς* clerk, scribe.] A writer of sacred records, *spec.* of hieroglyphics.

[1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 323 Then succeeds the Hierogrammateus or Sacred Scribe .. to whom it belongeth to be thoroughly acquainted with the Hieroglyphicks.] 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1937. 785/3 The learned hierogrammates of the colleges of Thebes and Memphis. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 66 Well-versed in mystic records of Egyptus' land, And Hierogrammat of linguistic skill.

Hierogramma·tic, *a.* [f. HIEROGRAM on Gr. analogies: cf. *grammatic.*] Of the nature of a hierogram, relating to or consisting of hierograms. So **Hierogramma·tical** *a.*; **Hierogra·mmatist** = HIEROGRAMMATE.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 167 Symbolicall Philosophie, by figures and resemblances declaring their meaning, which is styled Hieroglyphicall, or Hierogrammaticall, and by Clemens, Mysticall Theologie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 66 Melampus, the Hierogrammatist. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 143 The hierogrammatic, or sacerdotal .. he [Porphyry] comprized .. under the generic term of epistolic. *Ibid.* 157 Another alphabetic character for their sacred use .. called hierogrammatical. 1801 J. HAGER *Babyl. Inscript.* 37 The Chaldeans..had a hierogrammatic or hieroglyphic writing. 1831 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* v. (1853) 155 The Hierogrammatist or Sacred Scribe.

Hierograph (həi·ĕrǫgrɑf). [f. Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *-γραφος* written (see -GRAPH). Cf. eccl. Gr. (*τὰ*) *ἱερόγραφα* representations of holy things.] A sacred inscription or symbol; a hieroglyph.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 860 We have deciphered their hierographs. 1854 J. D. BURNS *Vis. Proph.* 116 He saw, in radiant signatures inscribed One hierograph.

So **Hiero·grapher** [eccl. Gr. *ἱερογράφος*], a sacred scribe; **Hierogra·phic** [late L. *hierographicus*, Gr. *ἱερογραφικός*], **Hierogra·phical** *adjs.*, of the nature of, or relating to, sacred writing or symbols; in quot. 1658 = hieratic.

1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 19 His name is engrauen there in in hierographicall letters. 1658 OWEN *Consid. Walton's Biblia Polyglotta* 262 Clemens tells us of three sorts of Characters among the Ægyptians; one for things of common use, another, Hierographick, used by the Priests in their sacred Writings, and the other Hieroglyphick. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hierographer*, a Writer of Divine Things. 1784 ASTLE *Orig. & Progr. Writ.* iii. (T.), Partly written in symbolic, and partly in these hierographic characters. *Ibid.*, These [characters] were properly what the ancients call hierographical.

Hierography (həiĕrǫ·grăfi). [ad. eccl. Gr. *ἱερογραφία* description of holy things, the Scriptures, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *-γραφία* writing, -GRAPHY.]

1. A description of sacred things; a description of religions.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hierographie*, a description or pourtraying of divine things. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* I The history of religion is not content with describing special religions (hierography).

†2. Sacred writing; writing by hierograms. *Obs.*

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 551 They .. lost the knowledge of their Hierography, or emblematical way of writing.

Hiero·latry. [See HIERO- and -LATRY.] Worship of holy beings or saints: hagiolatry.

c 1814 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) III. 71 To have traced the progress of the Christolatry .. with the same historical distinctness .. that the Protestants have that of hierolatry against the Romanists. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* V. 127 Mariolatry, hierolatry.. amongst educated French Roman Catholics, of the male sex at least, may now be said to be nowhere.

Hierology (həiĕrǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. HIERO + -LOGY. Cf. late Gr. *ἱερολογία* sacred or mystical language, benediction. In mod.L. *hierologia*, F. *hiérologie.*]

†1. 'A discourse on sacred things' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

†2. Hieroglyphic lore; the study of Egyptian records. *Obs.*

a 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xi. (1853) 452 The later discoveries in hierology. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* I. 36 It is the pride of modern hierology .. to have brought to light some annals of a monarch [Sesortesen] whose existence and name were omitted by all historians.

3. Sacred literature or lore; the literature embodying the religious beliefs of a country or people; e.g. of the Egyptians, Greeks, Jews, etc.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 214 The new researches..have opened to us the deep debt of the churches of Rome and England to the Egyptian hierology. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 352 Not to throw away the cosmogony and the hierology of Greece. 1879 *19th Cent.* Sept. 486 The conjectured relation between the *Nuk-pu-nuk* of Egyptian hierology and the 'I am that I am' of the Hebrew legislator.

4. The history of religions as a branch of study.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Zoroastrianism .. is of the highest value to hierology.

5. = HAGIOLOGY.

1890 E. VENABLES in *Rep. Linc. Archit. Soc.* 265 St. Edmund King and Martyr .. the St. Sebastian of English hierology.

So **Hierolo·gic, Hierolo·gical** *adjs.*, belonging to hierology; **Hiero·logist,** one versed in hierology.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 204 Our living hierologists .. have laboured conjecturally to fill up the vague outline of Herodotus. *a* 1848 M. RUSSELL *Hist. Egypt* xiii. (1853) 504 Samuel Birch .. one of the ablest of modern hierologists. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hierologic, Hierological.*

†**Hieromachy** (həiĕrǫ·măki). *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἱερό-s* sacred (HIERO-) + *-μαχία* fighting.] A conflict of ecclesiastics.

1574 *Life 70th Abp. Canterb.* To Rdr. D ij b, The ambitious and tragicall Hieromachie betwene the two Hierarches off Canterburye and Yorke for the papacie in England.

Hi·eromancy. [ad. mod.L. *hieromantīa* (a. mod.Gr. *ἱερομαντεία*), f. Gr. *ἱερο-* HIERO- + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.]

1. Divination from the observation of objects offered in religious sacrifices, or from sacred things.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, Hieromantia.] 1775 ASH, *Hieromancy.*

2. Jugglery with sacred things. *nonce-use.*

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXIV. 168 He has known how to attach to his mystic hieromancy, both the unthinking and the designing erudition of the clerical order.

Hieroma·rtyr. *Gr. Ch.* [f. HIERO- + MARTYR. Cf. Gr. *ἱερομάρτυς.*] In the Greek Calendar, a martyr who was in holy orders.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hieromartyr*, a martyr who is also a priest.

‖ **Hieromnemon** (həiĕrǫmnī·mǫn). [Gr. *ἱερομνήμων* adj. ('mindful of sacred things') and sb., f. *ἱερός* sacred + *μνήμων* mindful.] A sacred recorder.

1. *Gr. Antig.* The title of one of the two deputies sent by each constituent tribe to the Amphictyonic council, whose office was more particularly concerned with religious matters.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 76.

2. (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieromnemon*, an officer in the antient Greek church; whose principal function was, to stand behind the patriarch at the sacraments, ceremonies, etc. and shew him the prayers, psalms, etc. he was to rehearse.

Hieromonach (həiĕrǫmǫ·năk). *Gr. Ch.* [ad. Gr. *ἱερομόναχος* holy monk (see HIERO- and MONK).] A monk who is also a priest; a 'regular' as opposed to a 'secular' cleric.

[1782 BURKE *Penal Laws agst. Irish Cath.* Wks. VI. 285 Those who wish to address them [clergy of the Greek Ch.] with civility always call them *hieromonachi.*] 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2082 One hieromonach (monk-priest), two secular priests.

Hieronymian (həiĕrǫni·miăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Hieronymus* Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the 5th c.: see -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to St. Jerome, the author of the Latin Vulgate translation of the Bible. b. *sb.* = HIERONYMITE *sb.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hieronimians*, a Religious Order, that had their beginning of St. Hierome .. There were also certain Hermites called Hieronimians of the foundation of one Charles Granel of Florence. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 502/2 To determine .. the basis of its readings, whether the old Latin or the Hieronymian Vulgate.

Hierony·mic, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec. a.

1889 HORT in *Academy* 19 Jan. 42/1 Ceolfrid's Bible was to be Vulgate, Hieronymic in text, Augustinian in canon.

Hieronymite (həiĕrǫ·niməit), *sb.* and *a. Eccl. Hist.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] a. *sb.* A hermit of any of the various orders of St. Jerome. b. *adj.* Belonging to any of these orders.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieronymites*, or Hermits of S. Jerom. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* II. i. (1864) 70 This extraordinary commission of three Hieronymite friars and an eminent jurist. *Ibid.* 74 He previously solicited authority for this from the Hieronymite commission in St. Domingo.

Hieropathic (həiĕrǫpæ·þik), *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Gr. *ἱερός* sacred + *πάθος* feeling, emotion, affection + -IC.] Consisting in love of the clergy.

1844 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog., Hildebrand* (1875) 30 That hieropathic affection so familiarly known among ourselves, of which the female spirit is the seat, and the ministers of religion the objects.

Hierophancy (həi·ĕrǫfænsi). [ad. Gr. *ἱεροφαντία*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*: see next and -ANCY.] The function of a hierophant; capacity of expounding sacred mysteries.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 379 The hierophancy that exists in all souls needed only to be awakened.

Hierophant (həi·ĕrǫfænt). [ad. late L. *hierophantēs, -phanta*, a. Gr. *ἱεροφάντης*, f. *ἱερός* sacred + *φαίνειν* bring to light, make known, reveal. Cf. F. *hiérophante* (1535 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Antiq.* An official expounder of sacred mysteries or religious ceremonies, esp. in ancient Greece; an initiating or presiding priest.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. xii. 244 The Crafts of their Heathenish Priests and Hierophants. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 332 Eminent at Athens, as hierophant in the Eleusinian mysteries. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav., Greece* (1825) II. 223 The chief priest, hierophant, or mystagogue, was taken from the Eumolpidæ. 1882 WHITTIER *Quest. of Life* 5, I listen to the sibyl's chant, The voice of priest and hierophant.

2. *gen.* An expounder of sacred mysteries; the minister of any 'revelation'; the interpreter of any esoteric principle.

a 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 38 Poets are the hierophants of an unapprehended inspiration. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 105 The hierophant and interpreter of the godlike in the soul. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 6 A doubt as to whether 'able editors' were, after all, the great, divinely accredited hierophants of the species.

Hieropha·ntic, *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἱεροφαντικός*, f. *ἱεροφάντης*: see prec.] Of or belonging to a hierophant or hierophants; resembling or of the character of a hierophant.

1775 in ASH. 1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVI. 182 The hierophantic race is not wholly extinct. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 284 Gelo thus belonged to an ancient and distinguished hierophantic family. 1879 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Under which Lord?* III. xi. 254 He, grand, calm, handsome, hierophantic, solemnly exhorted all men to constancy and courage.

Hierophobia (həiĕrǫfǫ·biă). *nonce-wd.* [f. HIERO-, after *hydrophobia.*] Fear or horror of sacred things or persons.

1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 310 Ali Bey has the hierophobia upon him, or philosophers' disease.

Hieroscopy (həiĕrǫ·skǫpi). [ad. Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία*, f. *ἱερά* sacrifices, victims + *-σκοπία* view (-SCOPY). Cf. F. *hiéroscopie* (Littré).] = HIEROMANCY 1.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hieroscopy*, a kind of divination, performed by considering the victim, and observing every thing that occurs during the course of the sacrifice.

Hierosolymitan (həiĕrǫsǫ·limăităn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *Hierosolymītān-us* (Augustine), f. *Hierosolyma* = Gr. *Ἱεροσόλυμα* the city of Jerusalem.] a. *adj.* Belonging to Jerusalem. b. *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Jerusalem.

1538 BALE *God's Promises* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) I. 32 Ten of the twelve trybes became Samarytanes. And the other two were Hierosolymytanes. 1721 BAILEY, *Hierosolomitan* [ed. 1731 *Hierosolomite*], belonging to Jerusalem. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* 44 The Armenian Liturgy is a division of the Caesarean family of liturgies, itself a branch of the Hierosolymitan.

So **Hierosolymite** (həiĕrǫsǫ·liməit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. *Ἱεροσολυμίτης* native of Jerusalem.] = prec.

c 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 5 Al y^e contree of Judai, and y^e hierosolymites cam vnto him. 1731 [see prec.]. 1863 *Reader* 18 July 53/3 All works of purely hierosolymite origin.

Hierpe: see HEARTH *sb.*[2]

Hierurgy (həi·ĕrŭrdʒi). Also 8 **-ourgy.** [ad. Gr. *ἱερουργία* religious service, f. *ἱερουργός* sacrificing priest, f. *ἱερά* (neut. pl. of *ἱερός*) sacrifices + *-εργια* working, f. *ἔργ-ον* work: see -URGY.] A sacred performance; a religious observance or rite.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 342 Both in their Doctrine and their Priestly Hierurgies. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 333 (R.) All priests from him .. consummating the spiritual hierourgy according to the laws of the church.

Hence **Hieru·rgical** *a.*, relating to sacred rites.

1725-44 LEWIS *Pecocke* 268 The mystical and hierurgical rights of the priesthood.

Hiet, obs. pa. t. of HIE *v.* **Hiew**, obs. f. HUE. **Hifalutin**, var. HIGHFALUTIN. **Higgis taper**, var. HAG-TAPER.

Higgle (hi·g'l), *v.* Also 8 **higle.** [app. related to HAGGLE, with the vowel-modification which often expresses less noisy or lighter action.]

1. *intr.* To cavil or dispute as to terms; to stickle; *esp.* to strive for petty advantages in bargaining; to chaffer. Cf. HAGGLE 2.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 12 Either he higgles with some hollow reservation, or lispeth with some faltering equivocation. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 278 We will not higgle with so frank a chapman for a few months under or over. 1672 SHADWELL *Miser* I. Wks. 1720 III. 13 He has been higling with a fellow, above half an hour this morning. about five Coney-skins he sold him. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *The Will* (1832) 99 He would not..stand to higgle with me for the price of a horse. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 380 He is a disputant, and higgles over an argument.

2. To carry on the trade of a HIGGLER (sense 2); 'to go selling provisions from door to door' (J.).

1790, etc. [see HIGGLING *vbl. sb.* 2].

b. *trans.* To buy and fatten up for the market. *local.* (Cf. HIGGLER 2 b.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The poor often talk of 'higgling up a pig'; i. e. buying and fattening it up.

c. (See quot.)

1866 G. A. SALA in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IX. 318/2 When *A* knowing or hoping that figs will be soon inquired for, buys up all the figs in the market he higgles; but when *A* keeps a grocer's shop and asks *B* eightpence for a pound of figs and *B* offers him sixpence, then *B* haggles.

Higgledy-piggledy (hi·g'ldi pi·g'ldi), *adv. sb. a.* Forms: 6–8 **higle- -pigle-**, 7– **higgle- -piggle-, hickle- -pickle-**; 6 **-di, -die**, 6–7 **-de, -tee**, 7– **-dy**, 8 **-te**, 9 **-ty.** [A riming compound of obscure origin.

Mainly an example of 'vocal gesture', the odd conformation of the word answering to the thing described; whether founded on *pig*, with some reference to the disorderly and utterly irregular fashion in which a herd of these animals huddle together, is uncertain, though examples show that such an association has often been present to persons using it. If the collateral HIGLY-PIGLY were the original form, the sequence *pig, pigly, higly-pigly* would be not unlikely.]

A. *adv.* Without any order of position or direction; in huddled or jumbled confusion and disorder; with heads and tails in any or every direction. Usually *contemptuous.*

1598 FLORIO, *Alla rappa*, snatchingly, higledi-pigledie, shiftingly, nap and run. *Ibid.*, *Alla rinfusa*, pelmell, helterskelter, higledi-pigledie. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 34 They ly higgledy piggledy, master, mistress, children, men and maid-servants alltogether. *c* 1682 HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* xvii. Wks. 1716 II. 137 Rashly, hand over-head, Hickletee-Pickletee. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Higglede-piggledy*, all together, as Hoggs and Piggs lie. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) III. 39 Not [to] set down at random, higgle-de-piggledy, whatever comes into his Noddle. 1792 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 366 The officers .. lying higgledy piggledy on the ground with the common men. 1838 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 187 Pigs, on a march, do not subject themselves to any leader among themselves, but pass on, higgledy-piggledy, without regard to age or sex. 1849 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 375, I will write higglety-pigglety just as subjects occur. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 60 Our belongings, piled higgledy-piggledy, and upside down, about the floor.

B. *sb.* A confusion; a disorderly jumble.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 347 An higglede piggedle of Preachers. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxii. 184 The Massie Body of which Higgle-de Piggle-de is joyn'd and soder'd together with a feign'd Sanctimony. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 241 Herschel says my book 'is the law of higgledy-piggledy'. 1880 E. THRING *Let. H. D. Harper* in *Daily News* (1897) 12 Feb. 6/3 Higgledy-piggledy has been solemnly dethroned.

C. *adj.* Void of order or regular plan; confused, jumbled; topsy-turvy.

1832 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 483 Robert the Devil is brought out in a higgledy-piggledy manner at various theatres. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 647/1 Our principle of arrangement was the great higgledy-piggledy plan. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/1 In a higgledy-piggledy world like this it is impossible to make very nice distinctions between good luck and good work.

Higgle-haggle, *v.* [Reduplicated, combining HIGGLE and HAGGLE: cf. *gibble-gabble, tittle-tattle*, etc.] *intr.* To higgle or haggle with much alternation or 'coming and going'.

1839–41 S. WARREN *Ten Thousand a Year* II. vi. 145 After some little higgle-haggling he bought it. 1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. ix. 633 This higgle-haggling was more than Bismarck could bear, and he lost his temper.

Higgler (hi·glər). Also 7 **heglar**, (8 **hicklar**), 7–9 **higler.** [f. HIGGLE *v.* + -ER [1].]

1. One who higgles or chaffers in bargaining; = HAGGLER 2.

App. the source of sense 2, as in the corresponding senses of HAGGLER. See Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 264.

2. An itinerant dealer; esp. a carrier or huckster who buys up poultry and dairy produce, and supplies in exchange petty commodities from the shops in town; = HAGGLER 3, CADGER 1, 2.

1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Carriers' Cosmogr.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 237 There doth come from Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire some higglers or demi-carriers. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* cxlix. 633 Hucksters, Heglars that buy and sell and forestall the Markets. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1756) 167 Higlers, and such People as went to and from London with Provisions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lx. 335 An honest higler..goes to town constantly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. 1798 in *Strand Mag.* (1897) Aug. 216 Dressed in a drab jacket and had the appearance of being a hicklar. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 214 A person keeping a higler's cart. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II. 262 He was a foot-higgler now, having been obliged to sell his .. horse, and he travelled with a basket on his arm.

b. One who buys poultry to fatten for the market.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 476/2 Speckled colours are most generally seen with the higgler. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 220 The following method of fattening fowls has been kindly furnished us by one of the first higglers in Sussex.

†**c.** A horse used by a higgler. *Obs.*

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 13 On Pads, Hawkers, Hunters, on Higlers and Racers.

Higglery (hi·gləri). [f. prec. + -Y.] A higgler's business or ware.

1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) II. 149 The Butter-market, with all the Sorts of Higglery Goods.

Hi·ggling, *vbl. sb.* [f. HIGGLE *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action of the vb. HIGGLE; close bargaining, chaffering; stickling as to terms.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 There is much Higling and Wrangling for t'other Ten Pound. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. v. (1869) I. 32 It is adjusted by the higgling and bargaining of the market. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 329 Saguntum was perishing while the higgling went on at Rome.

2. The occupation of a HIGGLER (senses 2, 2 b).

1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 85 That sort of traffic called higling. 1832 *Boston Herald* 22 May 3/3 [One] who keeps what is called a higgling team. 1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 271/2 Students of peculiar manners..will be glad to obtain the capital paper on Sussex higgling.

Hi·ggling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That higgles; cavilling, wrangling.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* Epil. 21 For shame leave off this higling way of Wit, Railing abroad, and roaring in the Pit. 1691 SHADWELL *Scowrers* IV. i, This morning I beat twenty higling-women. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 225 The higgling disposition of the French. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 308 A sort of higgling merchant.

†**High, hiȝ**, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hyȝe**, 3 **huȝe, huiȝe, huie, hiȝe**, *Orm.* **hiȝ.** [OE. *hyge* = OS. *hugi* (MLG. *hoge, höge*, MDu. *hoge, hoghe, höghe*, Du. *heug*), OHG. *hugi, hugu* (MHG. *hüge*), ON. *hygr* (Sw. *håg*, Da. *hu*), Goth. *hugs*:—OTeut. **hugi-z* thought, understanding, mind; an important word in the older Teut. langs., but early obs. in ME.; also lost in mod.G.

To the Teutonic root *hug-* belong also HIGHT *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2], HIGHTLE *v.*, HIGHTLY, HO *v.*[3] to care, HOE *sb.*[3] care, HOW, HOWE *v.* and *sb.* care, with many words in the cognate langs.]

Thought, intention, determination, purpose.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 96 (Cod. Exon. 82 b) Ne mæȝ him þonne ..mid hyȝe þencan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 117 Næs him bliðe hiȝe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þat he haue milce of us and gife us hiȝe and mihte, to forleten and bireusen and beten ure sinnes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2777 Aȝȝ..soþfasst hiȝ & hope onn himm. *c* 1205 LAY. 2337 Mid soðfasten huiȝe. *Ibid.* 3033 Cordoille..nom hire leaf fulne huie, þat heo liȝen nolden. *Ibid.* 4910 Mid soðfeste huȝe.

High (həi), *a.* and *sb.*[2] Compared HIGHER, HIGHEST, q.v. Forms: α. 1 **héah** (**héa-, héaȝ-**), **héh**, 2 **heah**, (**hah-, hach-, haȝ-**), 2–3 **heh**, 2–4 **heih**, 2–5 **heȝ**, 3 **hæh, hæȝ-, hæhȝ-**, *Orm.* **heȝh**, 3–4 **heiȝ**, 3–5 **hey, hei**, 4 **heyȝ, heiȝh, heeȝ, heij**, 4–5 **hegh, -e, heygh, heye**, 4–6 **heigh**, *Sc.* **heych, he, hee**, 5– *Sc.* **heich**, (6 **hech**). β. 3–5 **hyȝ, hiȝ**, 4 **hih, hi, hij**, 4–5 **hyh, hieȝ**, 4–6 **hygh, hy, hye, hie**, 5– **high** (5 **hyhe, yȝe**, 5–6 **hyghe, highe**, 6 **hiegh**, *Sc.* 6 **hiech, hyech**, 6– **hich**, 8– **hie**). [Com. Teut.: OE. *héah, héa-, héaȝ-* = OFris. *hâch, hâg* (WFries. *haeg, heag, heeg*), ODu. *hôh* (MDu. *hooch, hog-e*, Du. *hoog*), OS. *hôh* (MLG. *hoch, hog-e, ho*, LG. *hoog*), OHG. *hôh* (MHG., mod.G. *hoch*), ON. *há-r* (earlier *hǫ́-r* from **hauhar*), (Sw. *hög*, Da. *høi*), Goth. *hauh-s*:— OTeut. **hauho-z*:—pre-Teut. **koukos*: cf. Lith. *kaukas* swelling, boil, *kaukaras* height, hill. OE. *héah, héh*, regularly gave ME. *hēgh, heygh* (hēχʸ), whence later *hee* (still in Sc.); but in 14th c. this was narrowed to *hiȝ, high* (hīχ), whence *hie, hy*: cf. the parallel phonetic history of DIE *v.*, EYE. As with these words, Chaucer used both *heigh* (*hey*) riming with *seigh* saw, and *hy, hye* riming with *Emelye*, etc. The final guttural began to be lost in the 14th c., as shown by the spellings *he, hee, hey, hi, hii, hy(e*; mod.Eng. retains the late ME. spelling *high*, with the pronunciation (həi).]

A. *adj.* (Opposed, in most senses, to *low.*)

I. Literal senses.

1. Of great or considerable upward extent or magnitude; extending far upward; 'long upwards' (J.); lofty, tall.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ciii[i]. 18 Muntas heæ. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 On bodie heah. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Upon swiþe hea dune. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 166 Uppan ðam scylfe þæs heaȝan temples. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Areran .. anne stepel swa hehne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 Þe heye hulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11666 Scho bihild a tre was hei [*v.rr.* hey, hy, hegh]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1071 He was strong man and hey. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* iv. 8 A ful heeȝ h.ll. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye [*v.rr.* highe, hihe, hyȝe, hee]. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 208 Halles full hyȝe, and houses full noble. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 700 To þe hight of þe hye dyke. *Ibid.* 4863 He clynterand torres. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 300 In heich haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 180/1 Heghe, *sublimus.* 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* ii. 10 Stronge people and hye of stature. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 8 The trees so straight and hy. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 150 Clad in Black Gowns..with high round Caps flat at top. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsychid.* 396 The walls are high, the gates are strong.

b. Rising considerably from a surface. *High relief*: see RELIEF.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Gif þæs dolȝes ofras synd to hea. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 216 Worked in high-relief. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* viii. 122 The relief is not so high or bold.

2. Having a (specified) upward dimension or extent.

a 1000 in *Shrine* (Cokayne) 88 Gyldenu onlicnes twelf elna heah. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þritti fedme heah. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1419 (Trin.) An ellen hyȝe þei wore. 1547 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 181 A rych herse .. of nyne stories heigh. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 35 Sevin, or viii. cubites hich. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 34 When hee was a Crack, not thus high. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 43 The snow was .. halfe legge high. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The common size of the natives is somewhat under six inches high. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 747 The Cabbage Palm..is..a lofty tree 170 to 200 feet high.

3. Situated far above the ground or some base; far up; having a lofty position. Formerly with names of countries, and still of districts, denoting the upper (or inland) part, as *High Asia, High Furness* (cf. *High* DUTCH, *High* GERMAN).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 170 Seðe ȝebiȝde þone heaȝan heofenlican biȝels. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Þe heouene is swuðe heih. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3204 Hey Paraydise, þat blisful place. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. Pref. (Roxb.) 3 Egipte þe hie and þe lawe. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 252 Al thai that ar wrocht vndir the hie hevin. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iii. 10 At this voyce wente Sara in to an hye chamber of hir house. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 75 Their Sconces lying so high, that they had a great command of us. 1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 2 The sharp end is very often high in the air. 1789 BURNS '*Willie brew'd*', The moon .. That's blinkin' in the lift sae hie. 1836 A. & J. TAYLOR *Rhymes Nursery*, *The Star* i, Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 25 [He] Climb'd to the high top of the garden-wall. 1869 W. W. HUNTER (*title*) A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia.

b. Situated at a specified distance above some level; (so far) up.

1662 J. STRYPE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 178 A very handsome [Chamber], and one pair of stairs high. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 72 She lay in the Garret four Story high. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 5 The limit of atmospheric air, supposed to be forty-five miles high.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or from a height; performed at a height.

With noun of action, and akin to the adv., the stages of development being *to leap high, high leaping, a high leap.*

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 43 Now, in as low an ebb as the foot of the Ladder, and by and by in as high a flow as the ridge of the Gallowes. 1601 — *All's Well* II. iii. 299 Which should sustaine the bound and high curuet Of Marses fierie steed. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 243 It is not the large Stride, or High Lift, that makes the Speed. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 381 You might well expect the fate of Icarus, for your high-soaring. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 20 High action will cause splints, speedy-cuts, and other unsoundnesses. 1897 RANJITSINHJI *Cricket* iv. 156 It .. enables the batsman to make a forcing-stroke along the ground instead of a risky high-drive.

b. Of a vowel-sound: Produced with the tongue or some part of it in a high or raised position.

1876 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* 11 The vertical movements of the tongue produce various degrees of 'height', or distance from the palate..From among the infinite degrees of height three are selected, 'high', 'mid', and 'low'. (*i*) is a high, (*æ*) a low vowel, while (*e*) as in 'say' is a mid vowel.

II. Figurative senses.

5. Of exalted rank, station, dignity, position, or estimation. (Of persons or their attributes; also, with emphatic force, in *high God, high heaven.*)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 28 [lxxxix. 27] Ic..settu hine heane fore cyningum eorðan. *Ibid.* xcviii[i]. 2 Dryhten in Sion micel and heh ofer alle folc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 He wes..heh ouer heouene and ouer eorða. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17393 Þatt heȝhe maȝȝstre Nicodem. *c* 1205 LAY. 21972 And þus þer cleopede Howel hæhes cunnes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7945 (Cott.) Of he drightin stod þe nan au. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 17300 (Trin.) Ouer þo iewes .. As her prince an hy man. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1465 Now er we heghe, now er we lawe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 199 Grete richessis and heiȝe statis. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* Prol. 3 Princes and lordes of hie estate. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 328 Befoir that hich grand Roy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 153 In any either hie or low kinde of life. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 121 Man, proud man, Drest in a little briefe authoritie .. Plaies such phantastique tricks before high heauen, As makes the Angels weepe. 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs Truth* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 260 Like one of high blood that hath married base. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 54. 344 Sir Francis Walsingham was .. high in the Queen's Favour. 1727 DE FOE *Protest. Monast.* 6 He had .. always liv'd in what we call high Life. 1759 TOWNLEY (*title*) High Life Below Stairs. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 560 Hereafter..We two may meet before high God. 1895 DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 The high position France had attained in 1684.

b. *The Most High*: the Supreme Being; God.

1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxiii. 11 How doth God know? and is there knowledge in the most High? [1382 WYCLIF in heiȝte; 1388 *an* heiȝe; 1535 COVERD. the most hyest]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 906 A despite don against the most High. 1755 *Man* No. 28. 6 Revelation represents the Most-High to us as the most beneficent fountain of joy.

6. Of exalted quality, character, or style; of lofty, elevated, or superior kind; high-class. (Hence frequently in titles: see 20.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lvi. 433 Buton ðone hean foreðonc and ða gesceadwisnesse ðara godena monna. *Ibid.* lxiii. 459 Sio hea lar is betere manegum monnum to helanne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Þa ȝet he ȝef us ane heȝe ȝefe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Ihe heȝe blisse of heuene. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 16 Þei clepen it hey riȝt-wisnenesse. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 1 A man of hye merite. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxviii. 3 Of high renoun, riches and royaltie. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 183 Surely it is an highe and pure love. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 404 Where now are all your high resolves at last? 1757 FOOTE *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 135 His peculiarities require infinite labour and high finishing. 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*O Friend! I know not,*' Plain living and high thinking are no more. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xiii, High minds, of native pride and force, Most deeply feel thy pangs, Remorse! 1817 SHELLEY *Hymn Intell. Beauty* v, Hopes of high talk with the departed dead. 1856 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* 31 They railed in their ignorance..at high art and all art. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 460 The account given is not in unison with our notions of high play.

b. Of great consequence; important, weighty, grave, serious.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 66 Heh wikenn alls itt semeþþ. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1051 A heȝe ernde and a hasty me hade fro þo wonez. *c* 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 81 Wise ynough to conduyte an hy matier. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 5 A high and capitall errour. 1685–6 EARL SUNDERLAND 13 Feb. in Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. (1871) I. 320 *note*, Making a composition..for the high Misdemeanour they have been guilty of. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 213 The accusation is a very high one. 1730 in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 249 Of very high consequence to the whole kingdom. 1815 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. iv, When tidings of high weight were borne To that lone island's shore. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 On pain of his high displeasure. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* I. vii. 81 Accused of high crimes and misdemeanours against the state.

c. Advanced, abstruse, difficult to comprehend (now only in particular collocations); †difficult to perform, arduous (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 7 Ful heeȝ to the fool is wisdam. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 When they such hygh thynges don take in hond, Whych they in noe wyse understonde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D ij, So high sentences, as he wrot.. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 32 Neuer passe farre forward in hie and hard sciences. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxxxix. 6 Such knowledge is too wonderfull for me; it is high, I cannot attaine vnto it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 602 Speculations high or deep. *Mod.* A branch of High Mathematics.

7. Chief, principal, main; special. (In OE. usually in combination, as *héahburh* chief town, *héahsynn*, capital sin, etc.; see 19.) Now only in particular collocations: see HIGH ROAD, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10428 For þair hei fest sake. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 He was not clepid .. hiȝ disciple of Crist. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8738 Full solenly besyde the high aulter. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 We wryte..the byghe festes wyth rede lettres of coloure of purpre. *c* 1553 CHANCELOUR *Bk. Emp. Russia* in *Hakluyt* (1886) III. 40 A place..where the hie market is holden on Saint Nicholas day. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 88 There is no difference touching repairs of the High streams and the high-ways in my opinion. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 72 Houses which front high and Principal Streets.

8. Rich in flavour or quality; luxurious. (Of food or drink (*obs.*), or of feeding.)

c 1384 in *Wyclif's Wks.* (1880) 157 To drynke heiȝe wynes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 10 Like a Horse Full of high Feeding. 1616 in J. Russell *Haigs* vi. (1881) 138 It was over high meat for my weak stomach to digest. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 48 Almonds that are not of so high a taste as Flesh. 1723 SWIFT *Stella at Wood-park* 21 Prouder than the devil With feeding high and treatment civil. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* vi. (ed. 2) 83 High eating and drinking, fine cloaths and fine houses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* 2 Patient under blows and abstemious under high-feeding.

9. Of meat, esp. game: Tending towards decomposition; slightly tainted: usually as a desirable condition.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 258 The first place to ascertain if they [partridges] are beginning to be high, is the inside of their bills. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sty* II. 112 The fish is rather high. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 168 Alligators and crocodiles..prefer their food very high.

fig. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 161 A jest or a proverb (if a little high he liked them none the worse).

10. Of qualities, conditions, and actions, physical or other: Of great amount, degree, force, or value; great, intense, extreme; strong, forcible, violent.

Often in reference to a vertical graduated scale on which the magnitude or intensity of some action records itself by upward extension, or is marked by the position of lines, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 976 Þe wenches..folȝed..Trynande ay a hyȝe trot þat torne neuer dorsten. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 940 Now looketh is nat that an heigh folye. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 84 When ryches is he, Then comys poverte. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Introd. Wks. 1272/1 What state .. hath not high cause to tremble and quake? 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Ardentissimus color* .. a very high or glisteryng redde colour. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 22 Where they are in high request. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 433 Till the high Feauor seeth your blood to froth. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 To sel their liues at as high a rate as possibly they can. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Wee had the winde high and large. 1674 MARTINIERE *Voy. N. Countries* 61 Even their Crowes are white, to as high a degree as our Swans. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 72 The Exchange is High. 1693 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 438 Earl of Westmorland also died, as 'tis reported, with high drinking. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ₱ 8 Flowers with richer Scents and higher Colours. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 3 When any high Duties were imposed upon the French Trade in England. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 118 The Plague was so high, as that there dy'd 4000 a Week. 1789 M. MADAN *Persius* (1795) 44 *note*, Who think it a high joke. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 65 Rent in Calcutta still continues high. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 350 *note*, The temperature in London was as high as 93°. 5. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i. 9 Who .. had got the horse into a good high trot. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 958 An essential constituent of several of the high explosives.

† **b.** Of the voice: Raised, elevated, loud. *Obs.*

c 1205, *a* 1225 [see HIGHER A. 1 β, HIGHEST A. 1 β]. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2780 God sente an steuene, briȝt and heȝ; 'Moyses, moyses, do of ðin s[h]on'. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1165 Hunterez with hyȝe horne hasted hem after. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 835 And vp he keste ane heghe cry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, With hygh & clamorous wordes or speche. 1565 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 521 After the Psalm the prayer following shall be said by the minister alone, with a high voice. 1646 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* I. (1663) 15 Shew no sign of choler, nor speak to him with too high an accent. 1776 *Trial of Nundoc.* 77/1 Nor did he read it in so high a voice, that I should hear it.

c. *Geog.* Of latitude: Denoted by a high number; at a great distance from the equator.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 182 Very high latitudes not far from the polar circle. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 282 Many other provinces in America, even as high as Newfoundland and Nova-Scotia. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 31 This kind of fog, peculiar to high latitudes. 1857 LD. DUFFERIN (*title*) Letters from High Latitudes.

† **d.** With defining words, denoting the proportion of precious metal to alloy: = FINE *a.* 2 b.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 85 The golde being 24 Carots high, & the siluer 12 ounces fine.

e. High-priced, expensive, costly, dear.

1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford* Wks. 1755 III. II. 47, I suppose now stocks are high. 1823 BYRON *Age of Bronze* xiv, But bread was high, the farmer paid his way. 1889 A. C. GUNTER *That Frenchman* xvii, This palace alone is worth a fortune, situated .. in the fashionable quarter of St. Petersburg, where land is very high.

f. Played for large stakes.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, You are playing a high game, look you play it fairly. 1889 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 21/2 A notice cautioning members against high play.

11. Of time or a season: Well advanced; fully come, complete. (In *high noon, high day*, the notion that the sun is high in the heavens is often present.)

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 657 in *O. E. Misc.* 56 At þon heye vndarne .. þer hi were to-gadere. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 151 Biþat hit was middai hiȝ Floriz was þe brigge niȝ. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2066, I seiȝ hire nouȝt seþ hieȝ midniȝt. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 105 At heiȝ prime perkyn lette þe plouȝ stonde. 1393 *Ibid. C.* XIX. 139 Til *plenitudo temporis* hih tyme a-prochede. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxii. 322 Tyle it was past hye none. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 41 We will dyne fyrst..it is noone hy. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. vii. (1588) 36 It was .. high time to make a contrary law. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 11 Now it is high time to awake out of sleepe. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Regenerat.* i, It was high-spring, and all the way Primrosed, and hung with shade. 1693 G. POOLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 673 Sometimes the Courses, Seams or Rakes .. are perpendicular, which they call the High time of the Day, or Twelve a Clock. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 42. 273 It is high Time for every Englishman to exert himself in Behalf of his Country. 1828 J. R. BEST *Italy as it is* 228 The high bathing season of Leghorn. 1860 MISS MULOCK *Domestic Stories* (1862) 100 It was high summer, too, on the earth.

12. 'Far advanced into antiquity' (J.); of early date, ancient. In phr. *high antiquity* is blended the notion of ascending 'up the stream of time'.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 28 Of no higher times, then when they first began. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxii. 330 The nominal observation of the several dayes of the week .. is very high, and as old as the ancient Egyptians. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. 3 Poems of high antiquity. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* Addr. 6 Too high a date. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 A genuine semblance of high antiquity.

13. Of or in reference to musical sounds: Produced or characterized by relatively rapid vibrations; acute in pitch; shrill.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Now highe notes and now lowe, As by the gamme a man may knowe. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 369 An Heigh, *or* shrill sound, *extentus sonus.* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 166 Songs which are made for the high key. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* II. 93 Raise your Treble or smallest string as high as conveniently it will bear without breaking. 1705 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Dec. (1879) II. 151, I..went into a Key much too high. 1875 BLASERNA *Theory Sound* iv, Every ear .. distinguishes a high note from a low one .. The low notes are characterised by the small number, the high notes by the large number of their vibrations per second.

14. Showing pride, self-exaltation, resentment, or the like; haughty, pretentious, arrogant, overbearing; wrathful, angry. Of words, actions, feelings, etc.: hence (now only *dial.*) of persons. In *high words* now often blended with sense 10 b.

c 1205 LAY. 1503 Heȝe word he speked þæt alle heo wullet quellen Quic þat heo finded. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 442 Þoru som heye herte þer wax a lute stryf Bytuene þe Erl of Aungeo, & þe emperesse hys wyf. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 116 His hert, that wes stout and he, Consalit hym allane to byde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. i. 2 High wordes makiþ not a man holy & riȝtwise. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxi. 313 A man of hye mynde, right cruell, and full of yuell condycions. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvii. 31 Quhen scho growis heich, I draw on dreich, To vesy and behald the end. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 166 The Soldiery..grew very high, and would obey no Orders..but of their own making. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 13 No Prince not drunk with high mind would arrogate so unreasonably above human condition. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Mar., Indeed the Bishops are so high, that very few do love them. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ₱ 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit) that [etc.]. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 156 The wild woman..was at high words with the witches. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 404 Many who talked in high language about sacrificing their lives and fortunes for their country.

† **b.** Zealous, eager, 'keen'. *Obs.*

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 10 He is high for the House of Austria, and would be flayed alive for the King of Spain. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 611 The house of lords were high on the lord Huntington and Marlboroughs commitment. 1704 [see HIGH-CHURCHMAN]. 1706–9 M. TINDALL *Rights of Christ. Ch.* iv. 144 Our first Reformers were as Low for Church, as they were High for Religion.

15. Extreme in opinion (esp. religious or political); carrying an opinion or doctrine to an extreme.

1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 14 To prove, against the Socinians and the high atheists of the day .. that there is a hell, a place of torment. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 77 A .. plunge from the pinnacle of high belief, into the bottomless gulf of universal scepticism. 1885 H. O. WAKEMAN *Hist. Relig. Eng.* xi. 119 As men grasped high Sacramental doctrine more and more. *a* 1890 CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* xvi. (1891) 295 It was a high Anglican sermon. *Mod.* A high Calvinist, a high Ritualist, a high Tory.

b. *spec.* = HIGH CHURCH, A.

1706–9 M. TINDALL *Rights of Christ. Ch.* iv. 145 'Tis no wonder the Highfliers treat 'em [16th c. Reformers] so, since in all their Notions concerning the Power of the Clergy, they are too High for the Reformation. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 220 ₱ 3 The present Constitution of our Church, as divided into High and Low. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 49 (1740) 345 Conformable Loyal Gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men, that is Adherents to Popery. 1827 WORDSW. *Sacheverel* 9 High and Low, Watch-words of Party, on all tongues are rife; As if a Church .. must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life.

16. Emotionally exalted; elated, merry, hilarious: chiefly in phr. *high spirits.*

1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 26 You would not have one be always on the high Grin. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia, Acc. Wager* (1778) 48 The men were in high spirits from the prospect they had of getting off in the long-boat. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 12 Aug., Daddy Crisp .. as usual, high in glee and kindness at the meeting. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 435 When his health was good and his spirits high, he was a scoffer. 1897 MAX PEMBERTON in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 269/1 I've had a high old time hunting up six dozen of '53.

b. Excited with drink, intoxicated. *slang.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 496 He's high with wine. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, When we are at the banquet, And high in our cups. 1846 J. TAYLOR *Upper Canada* 106, I met three gentlemen .. and they were all high. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 July 66/3, I was told that Governor and legislators would get high on whiskey illegally sold on the evening of the very day when they had passed a stringent amendment to the [Maine] law.

III. 17. Phrases. **a.** *High and dry*: said of a vessel cast or drawn up on shore out of the water; hence *fig.* out of the current of events or progress, 'stranded' (sometimes with allusion to senses 5, 14, or 15, and to DRY *a.* sense 17).

High-and-dry church, a nickname for the old High Church party, as distinguished from that which originated with the 19th c. Oxford movement.

1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 *Prs. Ind.* 48 Another surf sent Ensign George True high and dry on the beach. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 359 Dry dock..for laying up ships of war out of commission, or ships 'in ordinary', high and dry. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* 39 (Hoppe) That party which is now scandalously called the high-and-dry church. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 282 Principles .. which went beyond that particular defence which high-and-dry men thought perfection. 1891 *Spectator* 10 Oct. 487 The high-and-dry aristocrats who looked on him as a tradesman.

b. *With* (†*in, through*) *a high hand*: with imperious or absolute exercise of power; imperiously. So *to take the high hand*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxxiii. 3 Therfor thei goon forth .. in an hiȝ hoond [1535 COVERDALE, thorow an hye hande; 1611 with an high hand]. 1596 BP. W. BARLOW *Three Serm.* ii. 92 Much more will hee scourge them that sinne with an hie hand. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 7 Carrying .. all a kinde of high hand over their wiues. 1676 ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 171 In truth he had with a high hand forbidden it. 1808 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 96 An army that, to be successful and carry things with a *high* hand, ought to be able to move. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. ii, The dominant party carrying it with a high hand. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 71, I took the high hand in despair, said there must be no more talk of T. coming back.

c. *On the high horse*: see HORSE.

d. *High and low*: (people) of all conditions.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 164 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.*, Þar sullen eȝninges ben to þe heie and to þe loȝe. †*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rem. Rose* 1252 Curtesye, That preised was of lowe & hye. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlviii[i]. 2 Hye & lowe, riche & poore, one with another. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 117 He woos both high and low, both rich and poor, both yong and old. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 312 That all might mark—knight, menial,

high, and low. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace Odes* III. i. 15 One lot for high and low to draw.

†e. *In high and low*: in all parts; in all points or respects; wholly, entirely. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27098 Alle þis werld on lagh and hei Es nackind forwit cristis ei. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 816 And we wol reuled been at his deuys In heigh and lough. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 In hegh and lawe he submyt hym to yᵉ grace and awarde of yᵉ Mayr and Counsell.

f. *High and mighty*: (*a*) formerly used as an epithet of dignity; (*b*) *colloq.* Imperious, arrogant; affecting airs of superiority. Hence *High-and-mightiness*: the quality of being 'high and mighty'; also as a title of dignity or a mock title; also erron. for *High mightiness*: see MIGHTINESS.

1400 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 3 Right heigh and myghty Prynce, my goode and gracious Lorde. 1419 *Ibid.* 65 Moste hy and moste myȝty Prynce. 1423 in 15*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 33 Ane he and mychty lord, George of Dunbare, Erl of the March. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 229 Right high and mightie prince, right puyssaunt and noble kyng. 1559 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Prayer Queen*, O Lord our heuenly father, high and mighty, King of Kynges. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 83 Book-learned Physitians, against which they bring in their high and mighty word Experience. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* 1 Apr. an. 1656, Most High and Mighty Lords, our dearest Friends. 1825 J. W. CROKER *Diary* Nov. in *C. Papers* (1884), Lord Grey, in his high and mighty way, was proceeding to make light of all this. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 229 Some of those bankers are as high and mighty as the oldest families. 1876 *Fam. Herald* 30 Dec. 129/2, I feel certain his serene high-and-mightiness has never ridden in a hay-waggon in his life. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 June 2/2 This high-and-mightiness is not calculated to endear the Under-Secretary to the Press in general.

g. *High priori*: a burlesque alteration of A PRIORI, connoting lofty or unfounded assumption.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 471 We nobly take the high Priori Road. 1851 MILL *Logic* iii. (ed. 3) I. 209, I am unable to see why we should be .. constrained to travel the 'high priori road' by the arbitrary fiat of logicians.

h. *On the high ropes* (colloq.): in an elated, disdainful or enraged mood.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Rope*, Upon the High-ropes, Cock-a-hoop. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 336 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high-Flyer & a Tantivi! 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xviii, He was upon the High-Rope and began to rail at them like mad. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 653/2 All upon the high rope! His uncle a colonel! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxi, I went there the night before last, but she was quite on the high ropes about something.

18. **On high** (rarely *upon, of high*) [orig. *an high*, also reduced to A-HIGH: cf. *alow, aloud, afar, anear*; when the full form was retained, *an* was at length changed to *on*: see AN *prep.*].

a. In or to a height, above, aloft; *spec.* up to or in heaven.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 95 Þe faste hope haſð hire stede up an heih. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 Ure helende þe was þis dai heued on hegh. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 708 All thinges.. On hei, on lau, on land, on see. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 121 Hire to disporte vp on the bank an [*v.r.* on] heigh. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 284 There hyr heedes were set vpon high. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 25 Lift vp youre eyes an hie, and considre. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxiii. 5 The Lord our God, who dwelleth on high. 1687 DRYDEN *Song St. Cecilia's Day* 61 The trumpet shall be heard on high, The dead shall live, the living die. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 305 From boats below, and roofs on high. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. 231 That heart-breathed sigh Which for thy life ascends on high.

†b. With a 'high' or raised voice; loudly; aloud. (Also *of high.*) *Obs.*

c 1290 *Beket* 1288 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 143 And bi-gan to telle is tale on heiȝ [*MS. Harl.* 2277 anheȝ]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 Whan þis was set & stabled, & pes cried on hii. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 40 He herde ..iangle, and borde of highe. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 23 If we call any thing on high, The taverner will answer. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 313 Some of the prisoners have been heard to shout on high.

†c. *fig.* To an intense or high degree. †d. ? Openly, publicly. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 124 Til ich, wratth, waxe an hyh and walke with hem bothe. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 744 Suche on he was alle his leuyng.

e. *From on high* (rarely *from high*): from a high place or position; *spec.* from heaven.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2327 Þe Amyral þat was so riche, ys falle doun fram an heȝ. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 31 He that commeth from an hye is aboue all. 1531 — *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 6 He which euer crepeth..can not fall from an hygh. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* i. 78 The dayspring from on high hath visited us. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 681 Their Flock's Father (forc'd from high to leap) Swims down the Stream. 1742 GRAY *Eton Coll.* viii, Ambition this shall tempt to rise, Then whirl the wretch from high. 1819 HEBER *Hymn 'From Greenland's icy mountains'* iii, We, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high.

IV. Combinations and special collocations.

19. In OE. *héah* was very often combined with a subst. (= Skr. *karmadhāraya* compounds), instead of standing in grammatical concord with it; several of these combinations or compounds came into ME., where they were often written *divisim*, and were thus recognizable only by the uninflected form of the adj.; when adjective inflexions were lost, there was nothing to distinguish these from the ordinary use of the adj. before a sb.

Among these may be mentioned the following:

a. in lit. sense 'lofty', as *héah-beorg* high mountain; *héah-clíf* high cliff; *héah-déor* high deer, stag; *héah-flód* high flood, high tide, deluge; *héah-lond* HIGHLAND; *héah-sæ* high or deep SEA; *héah-setl* (SETTLE) high seat, throne, seat of honour; *héah-weofod* high altar (WEVED): the last three passing into b. High in degree, rank, or dignity, excellent, main, chief, as *héah-burh* chief town; *héah-cræft* excellent art or skill; *héah-freols* high festival; *héah-mæsse* high MASS; *héah-nama* great or exalted name; *héah-stræt* HIGH STREET; *héah-synn* mortal sin, cardinal sin; *héah-tíd* HIGH TIDE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þær is Creca heah burg and heora cynestol. *a* 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 5 Gisæzi folce minvm hehsynna hiara. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 13 Se groefa .. gebrohte bute done hælend & sætt fore ðæm heh-sedle. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 699 To hære heah-byriȝ hæt hie Babilone abrecan mihton. *c* 1000 *Ecgberht's Confess.* Pref. in Thorpe *Ags. Laws* II. 132 (Bosw.) Bebeorh ðe wið ða ealra heahsynna. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Swa swiðe he lufode þa hea deor swilce he wære heora fæder. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 In his heorðliche heȝ settle. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4172 Itt iss 233 heh messedæȝ.

c. *esp.* in names of offices and dignities, with sense 'chief, principal, highest, head, arch-', sometimes passing into the absolute sense, 'of high rank or dignity, exalted, lofty': e.g. *héah-biscop* high bishop, archbishop, pontiff; *héah-boda* (ME. *hehbode*) archangel; *héah-cyning* high king, chief king; *héah-diacon* archdeacon; *héah-ealdor* chief elder or ruler; *héah-ealdormann* chief alderman or ruler; *héah-engel* (ME. *heh-engel*) archangel; *héahfæder* (ME. *hehfader*) high father, great father, patriarch; *héah-geréfa* high REEVE; *héah-god* high God, the Most High; *héah-léce* high leech, eminent physician; *héah-sacerd* chief priest; *héahþegen* high thane, chief minister; etc.

Beowulf (Z.) 1039 Þæt wæs hilde-setl heah cyninges. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Mid heahfaderum & apostolum. *Ibid.* 147 Micahel se heahengel se wæs ealra engla ealderman. *c* 1000 *Laws of Wihtræd* Pref. (Schmid), Birhtwald Bretone heah-biscop. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelstan* Pref. (ibid.), Mid ðæȝeahte Wulfhelmes mines heh-bisceopes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lvi[i]. 2 Heonan ic cleopiȝe to heah Gode. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 310/27 Se heah engel gabriel. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Angeli (boden) arch-angeli (hahboden). *Ibid.* 239 Þer he sit .. mid his apostlen mid þe haȝefaderen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten sende his heȝ engel gabriel to .. zacharie. *c* 1200 ORMIN 17107 Þatt kinedom þatt Godd Hehfaderr rixlebþ inne. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1873 Hiȝ dekne ich wile make þe. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI*, To Rdr. (Arb.) 46 The office of the high bishoppe. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. to Giles (Arb.) 24 Sente thether by the hieghe Byshoppe. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 559 It was to this lonely but sweet retreat that Ireland's last High-king retired to die.

20. On the analogy of the preceding (19 c), frequently used with later official titles, implying the supreme officer or dignitary, or the officer who fulfils the function to the prince or state.

(Usually written as two words, but sometimes hyphened) e. g. *High Admiral, Bailiff, Chamberlain, Chancellor, Commissioner, Constable, Justice, Marshall, Master, Mightiness, Reeve, Sheriff, Steward, Treasurer*, etc. See these words.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Stiward..Sal þou be made, and hei iustis. *Ibid.* 5008 Þar vs tok þe hei baili. *Ibid.* 10341 Ioseph ..þat of egypti was hei stiward. 13.. *K. Alis.* 270 Oo madame, he seide, Olympyas, Heiȝe maister in Egipte j was. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiii. 19 The hye captayne toke hym by the hond and went a parte with hym out of the waye. 1583 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 254 From the Quenes majestie or from her Lord Hye Admyrall. 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 The offices of our L. high Chancellor, high Treasurer, and high Steward of Englande. 1662 WOOD *Life* 10 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 461 To be high-sherriff of Oxfordshire. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 510/1 Whereby his majesty's pacifick dispositions had been made manifest to their High Mightinesses. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 33 The contest for the high stewardship at Cambridge, between Lord Hardwick and Lord Sandwich. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* II. 4 C iv b, Townley, James..High Master of the Merchant-Taylor's School. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 497 The hands of the high chamberlain, William of Croi, Lord of Chievres.

21. In other collocations with specialized sense: **high Change**, the time of greatest activity on 'Change, or the Exchange itself at such a time (cf. 11); **high cross**, a cross set on a pedestal in a market-place or in the centre of a town or village; †**high game**, a form of cheating at cards; **high go** (*colloq.*), a bout of merriment, a frolic, a 'spree'; †**high-head**, a high head-dress, such as those fashionable in England in the 18th c.; †**high-law** (*Thieves' Cant*), highway robbery; hence †**high-lawyer**, a highwayman; †**high Mall**, the time of greatest resort in the Mall (cf. 11); **high place**, in Scripture, a place of worship or sacrifice (usually idolatrous) on a hill or high ground; the altar and other appointments for such worship; **high table**, a table raised above the rest at a public dinner; *spec.* in colleges, the table at which the president and fellows sit; **high tea**, a tea at which meat is served..

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 1, I look upon *High-Change to be a great Council, in which all considerable Nations have their Representatives. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 45 (Hoppe) The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name .. has its daily season of 'high Change'. 1596 *Hie crosse [see Cross *sb.* 7 b]. 1609 in *Digby Myst.* (1882) p. xix, The pentice at yᵉ high crosse. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3336/3 A great Bonfire at the High-Cross. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* (1816) 343 One most egregious piece of roguery..playing the *high-game at putt. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 355 Our volatile *high-go's were troublesome enough to every body. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 92 The last night they .. were getting into a high-go, when the captain called us off. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love and Bottle* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 488/1 She wore .. a silk manteau and *high-head. 1791 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 307 Give no ticket to any that wear calashes, high-heads, or enormous bonnets. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 33 There be also other Lawes, as *High-Law, Sacking-Law, Figging Law, Cheting Lawe. *Ibid.* 41 *High Lawiers, Versers, Nips, Conny-catchers. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, 'Tis now but *high Mall, madam. 1743 FIELDING *Wedding-Day* III. i. Wks. 1882 X. 368, I have seen him walking at high Mall. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxii. 41 Balaach ledde Balaam to the *hiȝe placis [1382 hye thingis] of Baal. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvi. 30, I will destroy your high places, and cut downe your images. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 3 Naioth in Ramah, where was a high place whither the people came to sacrifice. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1084 Forth goth Alisaundre .. Ryght to theo *heygh table. [1431 cited from Oxford in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III. 550/3.] 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 237 The Dean then went up to the Steps at the High-Table. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I. 116 A dais in parquet-work for the high table. *Mod.* He dines at the High Table. 1856 E. G. K. BROWNE *Tractar. Movem.* (1861) 337 At one of the '*High Teas' of S. Barnabas. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* May 427/2 For people who are not in the habit of giving dinner-parties..high tea is a capital institution.

b. With agent-noun, denoting one who does (what is expressed) 'high' (see HIGH *adv.*): as *high-attainer, -bidder* (see BIDDER 4 and HIGHEST A. 2), *-feeder, -jumper*; **high-liver**, (*a*) one who lives luxuriously; (*b*) one who professes a higher spiritual life than the ordinary. Also HIGH-BLOWER, etc.

1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* iv. 13 So do the Enthusiasts, and *high-attainers. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 860 When the patient has been a *high feeder. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 8/1 A man became a mile-runner, a *high-jumper, a five-mile bicycle racer. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 211 None of our family have ever been *high-livers. 1888 *Forum* (U. S.) Aug. 692 Among these high-livers and faith-curers.

22. a. With nouns, forming *attrib.* phrases; unlimited in number: as *high-action, -caste, -class, -grade, -level, -pressure, -speed, -temperature*, etc.

1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* VI. ii. II. 587 The *high-caste Brahmins. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 168 Facilities for securing a *high-class education. 1703 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 69 There are *high-Countrey Wines. 1890 *Spectator* 7 June 787 Two or three *high-grade schools. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2140/4 White Stockings .. *high-heel Shoes. *a* 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiog. Notes* (1892) I. 197 The *High-Level Bridge..over the Tyne. 1875 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* I. 195 The *high-pitch roof of the nave. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 67 To supersede the *high-pressure engines. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 14 The high-pressure power of modern education. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/7 About the middle of last week a large high-pressure system spread over the United Kingdom from the southward. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 123 We are *high proofe melancholly. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iii. 21 The prominent or *high relief portions. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood-working Factories* 63 *High-speed loose pulleys. 1692 *Let. in Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1703) 488 This was then thought consistent enough with the *high-tory loyalty.

b. Parasynthetic combs., unlimited in number: as *high-angled, -arched, -backed, -bodiced, -boned, -browed, -coloured, -complexioned, -couraged, -crowned, -fated, -flavoured, -forcheaded, -horned, -lineaged, -motived, -notioned, -pooped, -priced, -principled, -roofed, -shouldered, -souled, -thoughted, -towered, -vaulted, -walled, -witted, -zoned*, etc.; **high-blooded**, of high blood, race, or descent; †**high-horsed**, mounted on the high horse: see HORSE; **high-kilted**, wearing the kilt or petticoat high, or tucked up; *fig.* indecorous; **high-lived**, pertaining to high life, frequenting high society; **high-necked**, having a high neck; *spec.* of a dress, high in the neck; **high-nosed**, having a high or long nose; *fig.* having a keen scent; †**high-palmed**, bearing the 'palms' of the antlers aloft; having lofty antlers; †**high-sighted**, having the sight directed aloft, supercilious. Also HIGH-HANDED, -HEARTED, etc.

1894 *Daily Chron.* 18 Aug. 5/1 Japan..has just paid great attention to *high-angled as well as direct fire. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. (T.), *High-arch'd roofs. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* 225 (Jod.) His high-arch'd neck he proudly rears. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1949/4 A thick short Gelding somewhat *high Back'd. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxix, The high-backed oaken chair. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* II. ii, Where heavenly virtue in *high-blooded veins Is lodged. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 450 A high-blooded greyhound. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Feb., His lady a very *high-carriaged, but comely big woman. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 b, A man maie be *high coloured . and yet not blacke. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 143 Urine high-coloured. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiii. 221 The *high-complection'd Leame. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Your hat is too *high-crowned. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 46 Welshwomen

in their curious high-crowned .. hats. 1748 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 491 The raspberries were particularly *high-flavoured. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 Of a sweet aspect, but *high-foreheaded. 1562 Phaer *Æneid* ix. Cc iij, *Hyheaded..like two great okes by Padus banks. 1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 714/1 Willing to be dismounted from their *high horsed frenzies. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. v, Who .. had been carried home, in compassion, by some *high-kilted fishwife. *a* 1830 Scott in A. Cunningham *Burns* (1847) 184 In one or two passages of the 'Jolly Beggars', the Muse has slightly trespassed on decorum, where, in the language of Scottish song, 'High kilted was she As she gaed owre the lea'. 1840 Hood *Kilmansegg, First Step*, iv, To dazzle the world with her precious limb,—Nay, to go a little high-kilted. 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* lxxi, All pretensions to high-life or *high-lived company. 1844 Willis *Lady Jane* I. 539 *High-neck'd gowns. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xvii. 185 To lead away the high-necked steeds. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 Well-favoured, but *high nosed. 1658 Osborn *Adv. Son* (1673) 218 Our high-nosed Hypocritical Zealots that pretend to smell ranck Idolatry in all Professions but their own. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* vii. 108 The goodly Heards of *high-palm'd Harts. 1835 Willis *Pencillings* II. xxxix. 14 *High-peaked saddle. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xii. ix, The honesty of this..boy was somewhat high—that is, somewhat *high-priced. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Libraries*, Rare and high-priced. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1765 III. 293 The political creed of all the *high-principled men I have..met with. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 267 Like our Churches, *highroofed within but with a..low Gate. 1871 Bryant *Odyss.* v. 54 His high-roofed palace. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3313/4 A tall thin Man, *high Shoulder'd. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* vi, The little high-shouldered vulgar thing! 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 118 Let *high-sighted Tyranny range on. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xv. 255 My *high-soul'd..master. 1596 B. Griffin *Fidessa* i. (1815) 9 *High-thoughted (like to her) with bountie laden. 1860 Mrs. Browning *V. Emanuel entering Florence*, High-thoughted souls. *a* 1631 Drayton *Wks.* III. 827 (Jod.) Amongst the *high-topt hills. *Ibid.* I. 24 (Jod.) *High-tow'red Harfleur. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iii. 260 Huge cities and high-towered. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* iv. iii. 109 Some *high-Vic'd City. 1611 Cotgr., *Haultmuré*, *high-walled. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 35 *High witted Tamora. 1777–8 Potter *Æschylus* (1779) II. 321 (Jod.) Hail Queen of Persia's *high-zon'd dames supreme!

B. *sb.* [Absolute uses of the adj.]

1. A high place or region; a height, eminence. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* (chiefly in *heighs* (*hichs*) and *howes*, heights and hollows).

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1152 Hiȝed to þe hyȝe. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* x. 13 Forsothe he ceside to prophecie, and cam to the heiȝ [1388 an hiȝ place; L. *ad excelsum*]. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 416 b, There must be a thyrd place..in the highe betwixt heaven and hell I suppose. 1721 Ramsay *To Ld. Dalhousie* 52 She..scours o'er heighs and hows a' day. *a* 1822 Sir A. Boswell *Sheldon Haughs* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* 168 Frae heighs and hows, frae hames and ha's. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 24 We enter Kirkcoman parish among heighs and howes.

†**2.** Height, altitude; *fig.* highest pitch, acme.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* ii. 75 Rered more þen an enche of hegh. 1557 Paynel *Barclay's Jugurth* A ij, Increased to the high of theyr perfection.

3. *Cards.* The ace or highest trump out.

High (hai), *adv.* Compared Higher, Highest, q.v. Forms: 1 **héah, héaȝe,** 2–3 **heȝe, heȝhe, heie,** etc., 3– **hech,** etc.: see High *a.* [OE. *héah*; later *héaȝe*, cf. OS. and OHG. *hôho*, MHG. *hôhe*, *hô*; thence early ME. *hēȝe*, by loss of final *-e*, *hēȝ*, blending in form with the adj.]

I. 1. At or to a great distance or extent upward; in or into a high position; far up; aloft.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 233 Heaȝe flyhþ se earn. *c* 1200 Ormin 6057 Forr ærn maȝȝ fleȝhenn i þe lifft Full heȝhe towarrd heoffne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 Ant tauh heo vleon heie. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3380 He, and aaron, and hur ben gon, Heȝ up to a dune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2086 He sittes wit drightin hei o loft. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 494 Wo worþe ȝou wyȝtes..Þat þe toumbes of profetes tildeþ vp heiȝe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* ix. 996 To God a vow I mak beforn..to hyng the heych to morn. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., O. Glendour* i, The fall of such as clymbe to hye. 1587 *Ibid., Bladud* xxiii, Fly not so high for feare you fall so lowe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 1 High on a Throne of Royal State.. Satan exalted sat. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 175 They seted her hiche on ane purpil swerde. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. xv. 100 Their direction changed high up the pass.

b. *Horsemanship.* With 'high action', lifting the feet far up from the ground.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2164/4 Trots well, but gallops somewhat high. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3703/4 Saddle-Nag..trots high.

2. *fig.* In or to a high position; degree, estimation, amount, price, etc.; to a great extent, greatly; forcibly; strongly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Heie stod he þet spec o þisse wise! *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 7304 (Trin.) For ȝoure richesse to heȝe ȝe rise. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2200 Mast hiȝe ȝe ere hersid and herid of ȝoure strenthe. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vi. 24 Thocht he war neuer exalted so hie. 1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 113 Rectifie the Spirit as high as you can. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 284 [He] hath bid very high for it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 146 Both Heav'n and Earth shall high extoll Thy praises. 1691 tr. *Emillianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 407 Not in a condition to spend as high as others. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 135 The king..drove things too high. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 65 Lewis consented to go as high as twenty five thousand crowns. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 62 Every..heart beat high with joy at the news.

†**b.** Loudly, aloud. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 A sopare .. remð and ȝeieð lude and heie þet he bereð. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 416 The cry raiss hydwisly and hee. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 948 Scho haldis out hire hede, and heȝe to him callis. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iv. 121 [This] she sayd soo highe that her children vnderstode it. 1519 *Interl. 4 Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 33 What haste hast thou, That thou speakest so high? *a* 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life* (1886) 207 You must do me the honour to speak high, for I am deaf.

c. Richly, luxuriously; to excess.

1628 Bp. J. Williams *Serm. at Westm.* 6 *Apr.* 8 It is a luscious kind of meate, and feedes very high. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 29 July, Where it seems people do drink high. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 721 After his return he lived high .. without any visible income. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 319 When once he's broken, feed him full and high. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 103 If you feed a young Horse high, he should have Exercise.

3. *Geog.* In or into a high latitude on the earth's surface; far from the equator.

1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 10 They put the Caspian Sea too high, and consequently allow Persia a greater breadth from North to South, than it really hath. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11 Having been .. as high as the Cape of Good Hope. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 30 Our expedition met it as high as Storoë Island, in latitude 71°.

4. In reference to time: †**a.** Far on, late (*obs.*). **b.** Far back, early.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xc. 112 That yere [Easter] fell so hye that it was nere to thentring of May. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 266 The moneth Ramazan..is their Lent; falling sometime high, sometime low. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 26 For we shall not here ascend so high as Prometheus. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 208 Not the least ground to date the Samaritan Pentateuch so high as the times of Jeroboam. 1774 [see Higher B. 1 γ].

5. In reference to musical sounds: At or to a high pitch, shrilly.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 42 Your true loues coming, That can sing both high and low. *Mod.* The melody goes very high. I can't sing as high as that.

†**6.** Proudly, haughtily, overbearingly; arrogantly, presumptuously; with lofty ambition or profession; abstrusely (quot. 1667); with indignation or anger. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1967, I shuld tere out þi tunge .. for chateryng so high. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Nor the rich suffred to loke too hye. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 433 He..did talk very high, how he would have a French cook, and a master of his horse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ii. 558 Others .. reason'd high Of Providence, Foreknowledge, Will, and Fate. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 105 The other threatened as high. 1844 Wardlaw *Lect. Prov.* (1869) I. 393 He resents it, as a reflection on his penetration. He takes it short and high.

II. Phrases.

7. *High and low*: †**a.** Wholly, entirely (*obs.*): see High *a.* 17 e; **b.** up and down, here and there; in every place or part.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 471 He saw The castell tynt. bath hye and law. 1694 Congreve *Double Dealer* v. viii, Gadsbud, I can't find her high nor low. 1822 J. W. Croker in *Diary* 11 Jan. (1884) He..missed his snuff-box, and there was..a search high and low. 1895 *Academy* 12 Oct. 294/2 Although the publishers have searched high and low, they have not [etc.].

8. *To play high*: **a.** to play for stakes of large amount; **b.** to play a card of high value.

1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* viii. 31 Suspecting them to be playing high. 1885 Proctor *Whist* ii. 33 By playing high second hand you waste a good card.

9. *To run high*: *lit.* said of the sea when there is a strong current with a high tide, or with high waves; hence *fig.* of feelings or conditions, manifesting themselves forcibly.

1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 125 ⁋ 1 When the Feuds ran high between the Round-heads and Cavaliers. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. i. 202 The tide runs high against the court and ministry. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 14 The Sea ran too high to send Boats. 1763 Watson in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 11 At times..her fever ran very high. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* xviii, The sea runs high, and the boat may be dashed to pieces on the rocks. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 416 The disputes .. had repeatedly run so high that bloodshed had seemed to be inevitable. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 28 Party spirit ran high.

III. Combinations.

10. a. In syntactic comb. with pres. or pa. pple. of any verb which can be qualified in the active or passive by *high* or *highly*; e.g. *to aim high*, hence *high-aiming, high-aimed*; so *high-aspiring, -bended, -blazing, -blest, -blown, -braced, -built, -climbing, -dressed, -dried, -embowed, -fed, -flushed, -gazing, -heaped, -judging, -mounted, -ing, -placed, -prized, -raised, -reared, -seasoned, -seated, -soaring, -swelling, -swollen, -throned, -thundering, -towering, -tuned, -working*, etc.; †**high-cargued, -carved** *Naut.* (see Cargued, Carved); **high-descended,** of lofty or noble descent; **high-finished,** of high finish, highly elaborated; highly refined or accomplished; **high-grown,** (*a*) grown or increased to a height; (*b*) overgrown with tall vegetation; **high-strung,** strung to a high tension or pitch; *fig.* in a high state of vigour or of sensitiveness.

1766 Crashaw tr. *Marino* (T.), Thy *high-aim'd hopes. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* i. iii. (T.), Some uprear'd, *high-aspiring swain. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* vi. (1845) 71 Broken as a too *high-bended bow. 1667 Milton *P. L.* xi. 145 God *high-blest. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 361 My *high-blowne Pride At length broke vnder me. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1069 Haughty, as is his pile *high-built and proud. 1880 Tennyson *Revenge* ix, Ship after ship .. their high-built galleons. 1530 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 505 Here must a mark be set to those unquiet, busy, and *high-climbing spirits. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 546 The brow of some high-climbing Hill. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. ii. *Magnif.* 368 *High-descended Queen. 1779 Potter *Æschylus* (ed. 2) I. 52 (Jod.) No prejudice of high-descended ancestry. 1756 Foote *Engl. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 98 Two pound of *high-dried Glasgow [snuff]. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 157 To .. love the *high-embowed roof. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* ii. ii, Like *high-fed jaeds .. In antick trappings. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) I. 193/2 A *high-finished picture of Pericles. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. iv. 7 Search euery Acre in the *high-growne field. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 231 *High-judging Ioue. 1877 Black *Green Past.* i, On the northern side of this *high-lying park. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. i. 98 *High plac'd Macbeth. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 102 Cliffs, *high-pointing to the skies. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* xii. 35 His *high priz'd benefits. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 290 *High-raised mounts. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 242 *High rear'd Bulwarkes. 1588 — *Tit. A.* iv. iv. 64 With a power Of *high resolued men. 1684 Otway *Atheist* iii. i, The *high-season'd Dish. 1752 Berkeley *Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 504 High-seasoned food and strong liquors. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vii. 585 Heav'n's *high-seated top. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 126 Farre *high soaring o're thy praises. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. xxxii. (1495) 479 The moost *hyghe strowtyng partyes of cragges ben callyd Scopuli. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* ii. lviii, *High-strung health. 1872 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Lev.* x. Introd., High-strung enthusiasm. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ix. 190 Beauty's *high-swelling pride. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, ii. ii. 117 Your *high-swolne hates. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* iii. xiii, The water's high-swoln tide. 1875 Longf. *Pandora* ii, Commissioned by *high-thundering Zeus. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. ii. 32 Ne is there hauke .. Whether *high towring, or accoasting low.

b. With an adj. = Highly, to a great degree.

(The hyphen shows that *high* qualifies the following adj., not the sb.)

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* i. i. 15 So full of shapes is fancie, That it alone is high fantasticall. 1663 Boyle *Colours* (J.), A high-red tincture. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xviii. 433 High-eminent amid the works divine. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 266 They use such high-learned words.

c. Occasionally hyphened to a verb to make the construction clear.

1632 Sir T. Hawkins tr. *Mathieu's Unhappy Prosp.* 240 Shee stirred and high-reared her creast. 1788 Cowper *Morn. Dream* i, The billows high-lifted the boat.

†**High,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **héan,** 3 **hæhȝen, hehen,** (*Orm.*) **heȝhenn,** 3–4 **hei(en,** 3–5 **heȝe(n,** 4–6 **hie, hegh(e, hey,** etc. (see High *a.*), 4–7 **high.** [OE. *héan*, f. *héah* High *a.*; cf. also Goth. *hauhjan*, OHG. *hôhjan*, *hôhen*, MHG. *hœhen* to raise, exalt. See also Hain, Heyghne.]

1. *trans.* To make high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to raise, lift up, elevate, exalt, extol.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* ii. iv. (1890) 106 He ongon hean and miclian [þa cirican]. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Swo þat we on alle ure þanke þe heien. *Ibid.* 57 Heȝen his sete on heuene. *c* 1200 Ormin 9204 Nu sket shall illc an dale beon All heȝhedd upp and filledd. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 4125 He sal heghe himself to be Aboven þe haly trinite. *c* 1440 Hylton *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. xviii, Who so hieth himself he shalbe lowed and who so lowyth himself he shalbe hyed. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* an. 1465 (1553) 216 b, Syluer that .. was hyghed to xl. *d.* an vunce. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* xi. (1539) 25 High no man for no hate.

2. *intr.* To become high or higher (*lit.* and *fig.*); to rise, mount up, ascend.

c 1200 Ormin 6017 God man riseþþ aȝȝ uppwarrd..annd heȝheþþ aȝȝ Biforenn Godess ehne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 Ase ȝe wulleð þat heo [þouhtes] climben & hien touward heouene. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 295 Now it higheth, now it loweth, Now stant upright, now overthroweth. 1556 Burrough in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 126 It .. hyeth two fadome and a halfe water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xviii, The river Nilus higheth apace untill he be risen to his ful heigth. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 35 The tydes doe high about some 6 Foot.

High, *int.* Variant of Hey, Hi.

1800 Weems *Washington* ii. (1810) 15 'High! why not my son?' 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vi. iii. (1849) 260 She made no reply, but only a high-madam-ho signification that she recognised me.

High, obs. form of Hie.

Highaw(e: see Hickwall.

Highball. A game, a species of poker, played with balls and a bottle-shaped receptacle.

1894 J. N. Maskelyne *Sharps & Flats* xi. 261–266. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/1 Methods of cheating with dice, at highball, poker, roulette.

Hi·gh-bi:nder. *U.S. slang.* [f. High *a.* 14: cf. Bender 5, Hellbender.]

1. A rowdy; one of a gang which commits outrages on persons and property.

1806 *Weekly Inspector* 27 Dec. last p., An association calling themselves 'High-Binders.' 1806 *N. Y. Evening Post* 26 Dec. 2 A desperate association of lawless and unprincipled vagabonds, calling themselves 'High-binders'..during the last winter, produced several riots. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*, *High-binder*, a riotous fellow. New York slang.

2. One of a secret society or gang said to exist among the Chinese in California and other parts of the United States for the purpose of blackmailing and even of assassination.

1887 *Amer. Missionary* Aug. 235 The High-Binders were already on his track, and he scarcely feels safe even in Oakland. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 193 The power of the Highbinder is the only one which the average Chinaman

understands and fears, and his conduct is regulated by it to a greater extent than by the laws of the country in which he lives. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 10 Dec. 12/1 The Italian Mafia is a dangerous enemy to law and order, like the Chinese 'highbinders' of California.

3. A political conspirator.

1890 C. L. Norton *Political Amer.*, *Highbinders* .. applied..to political conspirators and the like.

High-blower. A horse that makes a 'blowing' noise by flapping the nostrils at each expiration in galloping; also sometimes euphemistically applied to a 'roarer'. So **High-blowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1831 Youatt *Horse* xii. (1847) 254 Eclipse was a 'high-blower'. 1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* ii. 35 The high-blowing Humphrey Clinker [race-horse so named]. *Ibid.* iii. 55 A roarer—or, politely speaking .. 'a high blower'. 1881 Sir F. Fitzwygram *Horses & Stables* iii. xxiii. (ed. 2), 300 High Blowers. The noise, which some horses make by flapping the alæ of their nostrils, has occasionally been mistaken by inexperienced people for roaring. 1891 M. H. Hayes *Veterinary Notes* xi. (ed. 4) 304 Highblowing is not a disease, but is simply produced by the flapping of the horse's nostrils when he expels air quickly from his lungs.

Hi·gh-born, *a.* Born in a high rank of society; of noble birth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14236 Lazar was a heie-born man. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* i. 297 High-born Howard, more majestic sire. 1780 E. Perronet *Hymn*, *'All hail the Power'* ii, Let high-born Seraphs tune the lyre. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 30 The posterity of a highborn beggar.

fig. 1871 J. Miller *Songs Italy* (1878) 13 The high-born beautiful snow came down.

High-borne, *a. rare.* [See Borne.] Borne on high; exalted, lofty, of high bearing.

(But some take it in the example as = *high-born.*)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* i. i. 173 This child of fancie, that Armado hight..shall relate In high-borne words, the worth of many a Knight From tawnie Spain.

†**High-boy.** *Obs.*

1. One who lives 'high'; a 'fast' man, libertine, gallant; cf. *roaring boy.*

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 104 Many Huffs and High-boys. *a* 1680 Brooks *Wks.* (1867) VI. 68 A high boy, or one that was strong to drink among others, or to drink down others!

2. A partisan making high claims for his party; cf. High-flyer 3.

1648 Symmons *Vind. Chas. I* 117 These High-boyes say plainly that all such who are not of their opinion are perfect Malignants. 1715 Mrs. Centlivre *Gotham Election* Wks. 1760–1 I. 177 *Sir Reg.* I am amaz'd to find you in the Interest of the High-Boys. *Ald.* Our Parson says that's only the Whig's Cant.

Hi·gh-bred, *a.*

1. Of high breed, stock, or descent; high-born.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 50 The soul is too high bred to give us any rational accounts of the awarings of sense. 1760 R. Heber *Horse Matches* ix. 146 The high bred chesnut horse. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxiv, The high-bred descendant of an ancient baron.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of high breeding or bringing-up; characterized by highly refined manners.

1796 Seward *Anecd.* II. 306 (Jod.) Prior was a very high-bred man, and made himself peculiarly agreeable to Louis XIV. by this talent. 1816 *Remarks Eng. Mann.* 103 A model of suavity and high-bred manners. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 309 He caught the grand manner and high-bred ways of the society he frequented.

High Church, *a.* and *sb.* [app. deduced from *High-Churchman* (see next) and used attrib. as in *High Church party*, and then substantively.]

A. *adj.* or *attrib. phrase.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of High-Churchmen (see next); of or belonging to the principles and practices of High-Churchmen: see B.

1704 De Foe *Storm* xxiv, They say this was a High-Church Storm, Sent out the Nation to Reform. 1705 Hearne *Collect.* 4 July (O. H. S.) I. 1 The latter has promis'd to come over to the High Church Party. 1705–15 Burnet *Own Time* vi. (1823) IV. 249 Those men, who began now [anno 1704] to be called the high church party, had all along expressed a coldness, if not an opposition to the present settlement. 1710 *Let. to New Memb. Parlt.* in *Select. Jr. Hart. Misc.* (1793) 565 Any manner of persons, either high-church, low, or no church. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* iii. 13 Maintaining the same principles with our jacobite high-church priests. 1730 Swift *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 194 Whether it contained any Tory or high-church *principles*. 1744 N. Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng. III.* 523 Those of the Clergy who began now [1700–2] to be called the High-Church party .. set up a complaint all over England of the want of Convocations. 1814 Scott *Wav.* ii, Tory or High-Church predilections and prejudices. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 259 The nonjuring and high-church factions among the clergy produced few eminent men. 1830 W. Wilberforce *Private Papers* 31 Dec. (1897) 157 All my three Oxonians are strong friends to High Church and King doctrines. 1884 Mandell Creighton in *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 265/2 A movement which had its seat at Oxford, and was begun by Newman, Keble, Pusey, and Hurrell Froude, revived the old High Church party. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 233 By the end of 1837 the High Church revival had become general. 1895 Oman *Hist. Eng.* xli. 679 To the new High-Church party we owe much good work in neglected parishes, and a restoration of decency and order in public worship. *Mod. colloq.* The women of the family are very High-Church.

B. *sb.* [orig. short for *H. C. party*, *H. C. principles.*] The party or principles of the High-Churchmen (see next).

1702 Lady Pye in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 26, I never saw so short a sorrow as was here [about King William's death]..and the High Church are elevated hereabouts. 1704 [C. Leslie] *Wolf Stript* 5 They [the Low-Church] profess themselves ready to joyn with the Dissenters in Confederacy against the High-Church. 1706–9 M. Tindall *Rights of Christ. Church* Pref., Nothing is more disputed at present than who is the best Churchman, both High and Low Church laying claim to it. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 24 This is the true Spirit of High-Church; they wou'd have the Mitre overtop the Crown. 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 6 Several of the High Church are for a Union between the Church of England and the Church of Rome. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 220 ₱ 9 The Terms High-Church and Low-Church, as *commonly used, do not so much denote a Principle, as they* distinguish a Party. 1710 in Howell *State Trials* XV. 554 I'll lead you on, boys; huzza! high church and Sacheverell! 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* Pref. 11 To convince the world how strenuous they were in the cause of high-church and the pretender. 1833 *Record* 24 Jan. 4/3 The order which resists Reformation is the High Church.

Hence **High-Church** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to render High Church in doctrine and practice. **High-Chu·rchism,** †**High-Chu·rchship,** High Church principles, doctrine, or practice. **High-Churchist, -ite,** an adherent to High Church principles.

1720 Gordon & Trenchard *Indep. Whig* No. 42 ₱ 5 Italy .. (that Seat of High-Churchship). 1823 S. Parr *Wks.* (1828) VII. 272 An amusing .. picture of generosity, whim, domination, and high churchism. 1846 MacFarlane *Cabinet Hist. Eng.* XV. 128 The high-churchism of the Queen [Anne] naturally grew higher with sickness and danger. 1848 Clough *Lett. & Rem.* (1865) 118 A—— belongs, I see, to the new High Churchites. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 101 Stiltified County Queens, with daughters long on hand, had taken refuge in High-Churching their village. 1868 *Episcopalian* (N. Y.) 8 July, Another High-Churchist .. used language inappropriate to be placed on record.

High-Chu·rchman. [orig. *high Churchman*: cf. *good Churchman*, *strict Churchman*, etc.]

A Churchman or member of the Church of England holding opinions which give a high place to the authority and claims of the Episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of the sacraments, and, generally, to those points of doctrine, discipline, and ritual, by which the Anglican Church is distinguished from the Calvinistic churches of the Continent, and the Protestant Nonconformist churches in England.

a. *Originally applied in the 17th and early 18th c. to* those who, holding a *de jure* Episcopacy, opposed a comprehension or toleration of differences in church polity, and demanded the strict enforcement of the laws against Dissenters, and the passing of such additional measures as the Occasional Conformity Bill. With these were then associated the doctrine of the divine right of kings (of the House of Stuart), and the duty of non-resistance on the part of subjects. The appellation was, in fact, practically synonymous with *Tory*, and was at first a hostile nickname, equivalent to the earlier *High-flyer*, *High-flying* or *High-flown* Churchman (q.v.); after the invention of the antithetic *Low-Churchman*, it began to be accepted as relatively appreciatory. b. In recent times, since 1833, the name has been increasingly appropriated to the adherents of the Oxford Movement led by John Henry Newman, and (afterwards) by Edward Bouverie Pusey. The ecclesiastical principles of these are more or less analogous to those of the 'old High-Churchmen', but exhibit (at least in their extreme form) a much closer approximation to those of the pre-Reformation Church. c. The name is occasionally applied to those who hold (except as to episcopacy) somewhat analogous opinions in the established Church of Scotland, and perhaps in some other religious communities.

1687 *Gd. Advice* 43 Against the will of the high Churchmen. 1702 *Reasons Addr. Maj. to invite Electress* etc. 9 Those .. are particularly stil'd High-Flyers, High-Churchmen, a few of 'em Nonjurants, and all of 'em Torys. 1704 [C. Leslie] (*title*) The Wolf Stript .. by one call'd an High Church-man. *Ibid.* 4, I venture, for it's a Venture at this Time, to own the name of an High-Church-Man. No man thinks it a Disparagement to be High, that is Zealous in any good thing. 1705 Evelyn *Diary* Oct. (1889) II. 389. 1708 (*title*) The Character of a High-Church-Man. *Ibid.* 7 A High-Church Clergyman is a Holy-man in his Conversation. 1709 Sacheverell *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 19 Have they not lately Villainously Divided us with Knavish Distinctions of High, and Low-Church Men? 1741–3 Wesley *Extract of Jrnl.* (1749) 99 Neither should I have wonder'd, if .. the zealous high-churchmen had rose, and cut all that were call'd Methodists in pieces. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* I. 8 He was a zealous high-churchman and royalist, and retained his attachment to the unfortunate house of Stuart. 1835 Hook *Ch. Dict.*, *High Churchman.* This is the nickname given to those .. who regard the Church, not as the creature and engine of State policy, but as the institution of our Lord. 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng.* III. x. vi. 234 The Bennett judgment .. in 1870 definitely permitted the teaching of the most distinctive doctrine of the new High Churchmen.

Hence **High-Chu·rchmanship,** the doctrine or practice of High-Churchmen, High-Churchism; adherence to the High Church party; also **High-Chu·rchmanism.**

1829 J. R. Best *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 198 High-churchmanism, a religion differing much more from low-churchmanism than from popery. 1874 Gladstone in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 672 It was thought to be like a sign of the double superlative in High Churchmanship. 1882 Abp. Tait in *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 417 So powerfully had the early teaching of Newman represented English High Churchmanship as the best barrier against the Church of Rome.

High cockalorum: see Cockalorum.

High court. A supreme court; applied to various bodies having judicial functions, as *High Court of* Chancery, *High* Commission *Court*, *H. C. of* Justice, *H. C. of* Parliament: see these words. Without qualification *High Court* now means 'High Court of Justice'. (Also *attrib.*)

1450, 1597, 1662 [see Court *sb.* 10]. 1530 Palsgr. 231/1 Hye courte, *cour souueraigne.* 1701 [see Chancery 2]. 1896 *Ch. Times* 13 Nov. 521/1 That the High Court would grant an injunction against the trustees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 2/1 It is difficult to grasp any plausible reason for the continued refusal..to give to County Courts equal jurisdiction to that enjoyed by the High Court. It is urged that the judges would not be equal to discharging the duties of a High Court judge.

High-crested, *a.* Having a high crest (in various senses); in quot. 1618 *fig.* Carrying the head high; elated; proud.

1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. ix. 307 The miserable overthrow of Crassus made the Parthians higher crested. 1833 Browning *Pauline* 324 A high-crested chief, Sailing with troops of friends to Tenedos. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 173 The rolling away of the high-crested seas.

†b. Having a high ridge. [See Crest *sb.*[1] 9.]

[1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call hie rigged, creased, or shouldred heades [*i.e.* high-ridged, -crested, or -shouldered].] 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *High-crested* [1706 or *High-rigged*] (A Term in Archery). See Shoulder-head.

High day, hi·gh-day, hi·ghday, *sb.* [In I. from High *a.*; in II. for *hey-day.*]

I. 1. A day of high celebration; a solemn or festal day.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Eche heȝe dai [þe hodede sholde] fede mid godes worde þe hungrie soule. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 52 Thai saw tham never so On high dayes to chamber go. 1526 Tindale *John* xix. 31 That saboth daye was an hye day. 1535 Coverdale *Baruch* i. 14 Se that ye rede this boke .. vpon the hye dayes, and at tyme conuenient. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 42 The Day kept for the Conception of the Virgin Mary, and a high Day of Procession. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iii. 105 Here, the summer has, even on its highdays and holidays, something mournful. 1883 T. Hardy in *Longm. Mag.* I. 370 Never used but at high-days, holidays and family feasts.

†2. Full day, when the sun is high in the sky. Also *attrib.* as *high-day noon. Obs.*

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 5, I will open both these windowes, that .. ye may .. see, that it is highe day. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. iii. xxvii, The Sun of righteousnesse at high-day noon.

II. 3. Perverted form of Hey-day *sb.* 2.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* II. 50 (D.) In the high-day of youth and exultation. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1830) XIII. 221 I do nothing rashly—the highday of my blood is over. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxix. 398 The landowners of Rome, in the highday of her insolent adolescence.

III. 4. *attrib.* a. Of or befitting a high day. b. Pertaining to the hey-day of youth.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 98 Thou spend'st such high-day wit in praising him. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mad Lover* I. i, Look to your wives, Your young trim wives, your high-day wives, Your marchpanes.

†**High-day,** *int. Obs.* Erroneous form of Hey-day, arising from confusion with prec.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. ii. 190 Freedome, high-day, high-day [*mod. ed.* hey-day] freedome. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 80 High-day! who have we got here? 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xiv, High-day! Prithee, ..would'st thou have a man tell thee more than he knows?

Highe, obs. form of Hie *v.* and *sb.*

Higher (həi·əɹ), *a.* (*sb.*[1]) and *adv.* Forms: *a.* 1 híerra, híera, hír(r)a, hýr(r)a; héra; hérra, héarra, 2–5 herre, 5 heer, her, har, 5–6 harre. *β.* 1 híehra, héahra, 2 heahere, 3 hæhȝere, (*Orm.*) hehhre, 3–4 heȝer(e, heier, 4 hegher, -ur, heyer(e, 4–6 *Sc.* hear(e, 5 heiȝer, heȝare, heiar, heyar, 6 *Sc.* hecher. *γ.* 4–6 hier(e, hyer, *Sc.* hyear(e; 5 hiȝere, hiar, 6 hyar, *Sc.* hiear, 6– higher. *δ. dial.* 9 hicker. [OE.: WS. *hierra*, *híera* (Anglian *héra*, *hérra*, whence ME. *herre*, *heer*, *her*, etc.), corresp. to OHG. *hôhiro*, Goth. *hauhiza*, f. *hauhs*, OE. *héah* High *a.*; subseq. conformed to the positive, as *híehra*, *héahra*, whence ME. *heȝer*, *hegher*, later *higher*: see High.]

A. *adj.* 1. The comparative of High *a.* in its various senses, q.v.

a. c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 6 To hierran [*v.r.* hieran] hade. *Ibid.* lii. 409 Se mæȝðhad is hirra ðonne se ȝesinscipe. *c* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 897 Eac hieran [*MSS. B. & C.* hearran] þonne þa oðru. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 491 Weard him hyrra hyȝe .. þonne ȝemet wære. *c* 1000 *Phœnix* 28 in *Exeter Bk.*, Herra..þonne æniȝ þara beorga. *c* 1205 Lay. 22758 Þe an hine talde hæh, þe oðer muche herre. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 333 Herre þen ani in þe hous by þe hede & more. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert & of her wille. *c* 1450 Myrc 1527 The herre that a mon ys in degre.

β. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 274 Hu he him strenglicran stol ȝeworhte, heahran on heofonum. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 We scule bien..imeaded mid heahere mede. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 115 Ðat godes milce bie aure heier and more ðanne his rihte dom. *c* 1200 Ormin 6297 All an oþerr lif Annd hehhre lif annd hettre. *c* 1205 Lay. 7740 Mid hæhȝere stefne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7331 Saul..was hegher [*v.rr.* heyer, heȝer] þan ani man. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints. Marcus* 5 Þai ware of heare degre. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 8 Crist is .. heiar wiþ out comparisoun þan ani pope. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2097 Neuire þe heȝare of a hawe. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliv. 269 Ane heȝar place.

·γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 15056 (Gött.) Comen of þat hei dauid kin, Of hier [*Cott.* heier] nane can neuen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 608 God of mycht Preserwyt him till hyer hycht. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 92 Mount Syon .. is a lytille hiere than the other syde of the cytee. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 336 On Arthuris Sete, or on ane hyar hill. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 His left shoulder much higher then his right. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 Doctor .. in the hyear faculteis. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 52 You must make the spaces betwixt hier. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 135 Exposed to overflowings from higher ground. 1814 Chalmers *Evid. Chr. Revel.* vii. 195 Geology gives a higher antiquity to the world. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i. (ed. 2) 20 The energy of the universe is continually passing from higher to lower forms.

δ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hicker*, higher..'I want t' hicker yan o' them', the top one of the lot.

† b. Used in sense of *highest*. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 122 Þri stages of uolke..huer-of þe on is heȝere, þe oþer men, þe þridde loȝest.

2. *spec.* Superior to the common or ordinary sort; passing or lying beyond the ordinary limits; as in *the higher classes, the higher education of women, higher mathematics. Higher criticism*: see Criticism 2 b. So *higher critic*, one versed in higher criticism.

1836, 1881 [see Criticism 2 b]. 1897 Rendel Harris in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 342 He is a 'higher critic' occupied with the genesis of all Gospels out of their primitive deposit.

3. Phrases. † a. *To have the higher hand*: to have the superiority; to gain the victory or mastery. b. *With a higher hand*: see High *a.* 17 b.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3392 Israel Hadde heȝere hond. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 399 If þat he faught and hadde the hyer hond. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7075 That holly the herhond hade at his wille. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 425 It will shortly have the higher hand of all clouds. 1880 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Rebel of Fam.* ii, He .. carried things with a higher hand than once she would have thought possible.

4. *Comb.*, forming comparatives to the combinations of High *a.* (see High *a.* IV).

1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 307 Higher crested. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 348 *note*, On the rolls of the higher-class public schools.

5. quasi-*sb.* a. One higher; a superior, a better.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Inobedience; þet is, þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre..meiden, hire dame; euerich lowure his herre. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 401 His reliance is upon reverence for a Higher above them.

† b. Superior position; the better (*of*). *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2364 Alexander with his armee..Has happend ȝit ai hedire-to þe herre [*v.r.* hyer] of his faes.

B. *adv.* **1.** The comparative of High *adv.* in its various senses, q.v.

α. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vi. [viii.] (1890) 174 Heo wolden þone stan..hear and gerisenlicor in þære ilcan stowe ȝesettan. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 529 Min hert is so hauteyn þat herre he wold. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 445 Putte hit on ayein, And more a litel herre vppon hit wrote. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 425 All heaven might not have gone har. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 48 How can Dame Fortune mount more harre?

β and γ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2232 A toure..þat may reche heghur [*v.rr.* heier, heȝer] þan heuen. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xiv. 10 Frend, stiȝe hiȝere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (1495) 63 Suche foules fleen hyer in the ayre. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 160 With that sprang vp hir spreit be a span hecher. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxiii. 262 Speke out hyer that ye may the better be herde. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 128 Be Hanniballis, and heis ȝour hartis sum hear. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 84, I..mention'd it a little higher. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 93 Sesostris..whose æra extends higher, than the Canon of Eusebius reaches. 1842 C. Whitehead *R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 298 He thought higher of human nature than he chose to acknowledge. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xi. 74 Higher up the sky was violet.

2. *Comb.*, forming comparatives to the combinations of High *adv.*

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iv. 7 A higher aspiring mind. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 63 A Hall..higher pitch'd. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 54 Time higher aim'd, still nearer the great Mark. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 586 She's higher-born than you.

† **Higher,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 5 heyere. [f. High *v.* + -er.[1]] One who raises or exalts.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 145 Þe hende Egle, þe heyere of hem all. *Ibid.* III. 74.

Higher, *v. rare.* [f. prec. adj.: cf. *lower* vb.] **1.** *trans.* To make higher, raise (*lit.* and *fig.*). The opposite of *to lower*.

c 1715 in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1889) VII. 57/2 The major .. desired him to higher all sails. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 980 Our high opinion .. has not been lowered. It has—pardon the expression—been highered. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 160 (Hoppe) When I highered the rope in my yard.

2. *intr.* To become higher, rise, mount, ascend.

1872 Tennyson *Gareth* 20 To sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

Highermost (həi·əɹmōust), *a.* (*adv.*) *rare.* [f. Higher *a.* + -most: cf. *lowermost, uppermost, uttermost*, etc.] = Highest.

1629 T. Adams *Shot* Wks. 245 The purest things are placed highermost. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 315 Those highermost Rounds or Enclosures which appear no more. 1872 Longf. *Div. Trag.* I. ii. 41 The bright triumphant host Of all the highermost Archangels.

Highest (həi·ĕst), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: α. 1 hiehst, hýhst, héhst, hést, héahst, 1–2 híhst, 2–3 hehst, 3 heist, heest, hest, hæhst, hæxt, heixt, 3–6 hext, 6 hekst (4 hexist). β. 1 hízest, héazest, -ost, héahest, 2–4 heizest, 3 (*Orm.*) heȝhesst, hehest, 3–4 heȝest, -ist, 3–5 heiest, 4–5 heghest, heyest, 5 heghist, heiȝest, heiast, 5–6 *Sc.* heast, 6 heighest, *Sc.* heychast, heest. γ. 4–5 hiȝest, 4–6 hiest, hyest, (4–5 *Sc.* hyeast), 5 hieghst, 5–6 *Sc.* hieast, 6 hyghest, 6– highest. δ. 4–5 heier(e)st, heirest, 6 hierest. [OE. *hiehst, hýhst, héhst*, and *héahst, héazost*, corresp. to OHG. *hôhist*, Goth. *hauhist-*, f. *hauh-*, OE. *héah* High. From OE. *héhst, héahst*, by hardening of *h* before *s*, came ME. *hext* (like *next*), which survived to 16th c., but at length yielded to the disyllabic forms conformed to the positive, represented by OE. *héazest*, ME. *heȝest*, and mod. *highest*. The forms *heirest, hierest*, were formed on the comparative; cf. *nearest*, also *highermost*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** The superlative of High *a.* in its various senses, q.v.

α. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 3 [2] Ic..singu noman ðinum ðu hehsta. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 103 Ðeh ðe hi selfe wilnien ðæs heahstan. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 11 Se ðe heist is. —Mark v. 7 Sunu godes ðæs heista [*Rushw.* hesta]. · *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 16 Se hyhsta ealra cyninga cyning. *c* 1000 in *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* (1861) 37 Seo is ealra duna mæst and hiȝest. *a* 1050 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1031 Whenne þæt flod byþ ealra hehst. *a* 1121 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1101 þis þa mid aðe ȝefestnodan .xii. þa hihste of æȝðre healfe. *c* 1205 Lay. 2325 Þa hehste of þan hirde. *Ibid.* 13240 Þe hæhste mon of Brutlond. *Ibid.* 24587 Hæxt cniht on londe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 63 In to þe heste heouene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Wel neih heixt þinc wiðuten God one. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Fram þe hehste heuene in to helle grunde. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1314 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 144 Þe hexte of þe londe. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 10 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 Þe hexiste þat an vrþe was. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 32 When bale is hext þan bote is next. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 47 When raging flouds of surging seas be hext .. The present fall, by Nature is the next.

β. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 21 [22] Se ȝeworden is hwommona heaȝost. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Karitas is heiȝest and betst of ðese þrie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 Mannes heued is heȝest lime. *c* 1200 Ormin 2146, I stall þær heȝhesst iss inn heoffne. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 69 Wið heheste steuene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1837 Þe heiest fell [*v.rr.* heyest, heȝest]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2907 Vp to þe heiȝest tour. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 138 Þe heieste proprete. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 419 (Add. MS.) She is heghiste of all Criatures. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 588 He had the heast stait. 1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 164 On the heychast lytill tender twyste. 1553 Gau *Richt Vay* 39 The sone of the heest God.

γ. 13.. *Cursor M.* 10592 Sco was won to þe heist [*v.r.* hiest] stride. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 92 This noon hete of þe someris day, Whanne þe sunne moost hiȝest is. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxxvi, Whan helth and welth is hyest. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. 309 Doubtful, in the highest supposable degree. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, Screaming at the highest pitch of her cracked and mistuned voice. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 128 The highest point of the mountain. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 70 The results of this change have been of the highest moment.

δ. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 265 (Bodley MS. 788) Preching and oþer speche is þe heirest dede of man, whan þat it is wel done. *Ibid.* II. 365 But whan he is heirest, as smoke þan he shal vanishe awey. *Ibid.* III. 341 Heierste viker of Crist. *Ibid.* II. 231, 281, etc. 1569 Sir T. Hawkins in *Sir R. Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 74 In the hierest place.

2. With agent-nouns: see High *a.* 21 b.

1702 [see Bidder 4]. 1706 Estcourt *Fair Examp.* I. 10 You may keep company with the highest Flyer of 'em all. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 109 Sold to the highest Bidder.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. *absol. The Highest* (in some Bible versions, *the Most Highest*): the Supreme Being, God.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlv[i]. 7 [6] Salde stefne his se hesta. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iii. (1891) 268 Se hehsta seleð his stefne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Þæs Hehstan mæȝen þe ymbscineþ. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 15 Þe heghest gaf his voice. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxxiii[i]. 11 Is there knowlege in the most hyest? — 2 *Esdras* vii. 62, I knowe Lorde, that the Hyest is mercyfull. *a* 1628 Sir J. Beaumont *Epiphany* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 143 Since vnder this low roofe the Highest lay. 18.. Whittier *Ezekiel* iv, In sudden whirlwind..The Spirit of the Highest came.

† **2.** The highest part, top, summit. (In quot. 1484, the deepest or innermost part, depth.) *Obs.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. i, He retorned ageyn in to the hyest of the woode. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. lv. 76 He come to the hyest of the hyll. 1563 Shute *Archit.* D j b, Deuide the hanging line from the highest of the Abacus. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 59 At the highest of this Palace, is cut..the Images of a King.

3. Highest position or pitch: usually with *at*.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 From þe heste in heouene to þe laheste in helle. · 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, Whan the sonne is in the hyest. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 59 After the Sunne hath beene at the highest. 1688 S. Penton *Guardian's Instr.* A vj b, At this time, when Writing, both as to Substance..and Ornament of Language, is at highest.

4. That which is highest (in *fig.* sense).

1861 Tennyson *Guinevere* 654 We needs must love the highest when we see it. 1867 Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 116 Such a man..is decent and respectable, but the highest is not in him, and the highest will not come out of him.

b. *In the highest*, in Biblical use, transl. L. *in excelsis*, Gr. *ἐν ὑψίστοις* = in the loftiest places, in the heavens; but in mod. use sometimes taken to mean 'in the highest degree'.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxi. 9 Hosianna in the hyest. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* ii. 14 Glorie in the highest to God [Wycl., in the hiȝist thingis; Tind., an hye; Cranm., on hye; *Genev.* in the hye heauens]. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, Glory to God in the highest. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 12 June 651/2 To praise in the highest 'The Cloister and the Hearth' is to echo Sir Walter Besant.

C. *adv.* **1.** The superlative of High *adv.* in its various senses, q.v.

c 1000 *Menologium* 110 On þam gim astihð on heofenas up hyhst. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 439 He..sette him heist [*v.r.* heyest] in his hall. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 495 Þocht þe eyrne fle heyeste. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4363 She canne .. whirle adown, and overturne Who sittith hieghst. 1530 Palsgr. Introd. 16 The frenche men judgyng a worde to be most parfaytly herde, whan his last end is sounded hyghest, use generally to gyve theyr accent upon the last syllable onely. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 46 Quha heichest clymmis the soner may thay slyde. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 6 Trying which of them can leap highest. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* III. iii, The king when he is highest provoked. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 645 At the very moment at which their disputes ran highest.

2. *Comb.*, forming superlatives to combinations of High *adv.*

(Now usually expressed by *most*, as 'most high-sounding'.)

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 8 And ouer-lookes the highest piering hills.

Highfalutin, -ing (həifălū·tin), *sb.* and *a.* orig. *U.S. slang.* Also -ten, hifalutin. [f. High *a.*: the origin of the second element is unknown; it was perh. a whimsical pronunciation of *fluting*, or a grandiose equivalent of *flying* or *flown*.]

A. *sb.* Absurdly pompous speech or writing; bombast.

1848 L. Coombs *Sp. in New York* 29 Sept. (Bartlett), A regular built fourth-of-July .. Jefferson speech, making gestures to suit the highfalutens. 1864 Lowell *Rebellion* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 133 It is a curious jumble of American sense and Southern highfaluting. 1885 *Century Mag.* Jan. 347/2 Nothing like short meter for taking the hifalutin out of stuff. 1889 *Times* 13 Apr. 11/2 'The misery of the Irish people'..is merely a bit of high falutin.

B. *adj.* Absurdly pompous or bombastic in style.

1857 T. H. Gladstone *Kansas* 43 (Bartlett) No high-faluten airs here, you know. 1862 B. Taylor *Home & Abr.* Ser. II. 396 Those who endeavour to be sublime are often simply highfalutin. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 36 A good human bit of writing .. not so highfaluting (let me dare the odious word!) as the modern style.

Hence **Highfalutina·tion,** writing or speaking in a highfalutin style.

1894 Hole *More Mem.* 178 Don't think me bumptious or given to hifalutination.

Hi·gh-flown, *a.* [f. High *adv.* + Flown *pa. pple.* of Fly *v.*]

† **1.** Soaring high; carrying things to a high pitch; elevated; elated. In quot. *a* 1656, Intoxicated, 'elevated'. *Obs.*

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 93 As yet oppression was not so high-flown. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* vi. (1658) 112 The king, being somewhat high flowen with drink. *a* 1668 Denham *Prudence* 42 Nor high-flown hopes to Reason's lure descend. 1702 Steele *Funeral* II. i. 35 We .. have nothing at all, of all this High-Flown Fury. 1842 C. Bronte in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* xi. (1857) I. 257 In a high-flown humour, he forbade me to use either dictionary or grammar.

2. Of sentiments, language, style, etc.: Extravagant, hyperbolical; bombastic.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 324 In his high-flown conceits. 1672–5 Comber *Comp. Temple* (1702) 38 He is.. noted for his high flown style. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* III. 77 Such are the high-flown expressions of Prudentius. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 156 Sentiments, which are occasionally too high-flown and overstrained. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* I. xiv. 192 A piece of elaborate and highflown declamation.

† **3.** Of persons: Extreme in opinion or party feeling, esp. in support of claims of authority in church or state. Cf. *High-flyer* 3. *Obs.*

1672 Wood *Life* (O.H.S.) I. 146 He was a high-flone Cavalier. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The former [party] are called by the latter, tories, tantivies..high flown churchmen, &c. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. viii. 86 You see, old Highflown Beau! of whom they learnt.

Hi·gh-flyer, -flier. [f. High *adv.* + Flyer.]

1. *lit.* One who or that which flies high, as a person, a bird, a balloon, or the like; also, a swing set in a frame.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 Men haue great desire to be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 61 These highflyers, when they are in their altitudes, suddenly their waxen wings melt, and down they fall headlong. 1855 Browning *Grammar. Funeral* 135 All ye highfliers of the feathered race, Swallows and curlews! 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr.* iii, Improvements..in the roundabouts and highfliers.

b. Popular name of the Purple Emperor butterfly, and of the genus *Ypsipetes* of moths.

1773 Wilkes *Eng. Moths & Butterfl.* pl. 120 The Purple Highflier, or Emperor of the Woods. 1869 E. Newman *Brit. Butterfl. & Moths* 152 Ruddy Highflyer. *Ibid.* 153 May Highflyer .. July Highflyer.

2. One who soars high in his aims, ambitions, notions, etc.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 27 May, He .. would have me .. to look him out a widow..A woman sober, and no high-flyer, as he calls it. 1694 Crowne *Married Beau* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 278 Oh! pshaw, our hearts are seldom such high flyers. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* I. I He had all the airy dreaminess of an hereditary highflyer.

3. One who has lofty or 'high-flown' notions on some question of polity, esp. ecclesiastical. *spec.* a. In late 17th and early 18th c., One who made or supported lofty claims on behalf of the authority of the Church; a High-Churchman; a Tory. Cf. HIGH-FLOWN 3, HIGH-FLYING *a.* 3. b. In Scotland in end of 18th and beginning of 19th c., An Evangelical, as opposed to a Moderate.

1680 *Hon. Cavalier* 9 The honest Divines of the Church of England who for their Conscience and Obedience are Branded for High-flyers. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Effort agst. Bigotry* (1709) 19 The High-Flyers..talk and act as if they thought the Kingdom of God was nothing else but Circumstance and Ceremony. 1718 *Entertainer* A iij b, I am afraid St. Peter and St. Paul will scarce escape being censured for Tories and High-Flyers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 113/1, I am told that she openly professes herself to be a highflyer. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (Ford) VIII. 222 A schism was taking place in Pennsylvania between the moderates and high-flyers. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 395 From a sullen sectarian [he] turned a flaming highflyer for the 'supreme dominion' of the Church. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 78 The serious effusions of the clerical high-flyers. 1856 MASSON *Edinb. Sk.* (1892) 172 The small minority of Evangelicals, or 'High-fliers', as they were called, corresponded to the proscribed 'Liberals' in secular politics. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 486 When he [Sir W. Scott] wrote, the fierce ecclesiastical conflict between Moderates and 'high flyers' was still raging.

†4. A fast stage-coach. *Obs.*

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, Mail-coach races against mail-coach, and high-flier against high-flier, through the most remote districts of Britain. 1858 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxii. (Farmer), The old room on the ground floor where the passengers of the High-flyers used to dine.

5. *slang.* a. A pretentious or fashionable strumpet; a 'swell' beggar, one of the 'swell mob'; a begging-letter writer. †b. A frequenter of the gallery of a theatre (*obs.*). †c. An exaggerated statement; a 'cram' (*obs.*).

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, High Flyers*, Impudent, Forward, Loose, Light Women; also bold Adventurers. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 349 Bench-hoppers, High-Flyers, Pit-Plyers, be still. 1776 G. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleas.* I. 168 If your Honour had heard the high-fliers he crammed my poor head with, all the while we were at it—the soft things he said [etc.]. 1821 EGAN *Tom & Jerry* v. (Farmer), As you have your high-flyers at Almack's. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 250 Pursuing the course of a 'high-flyer' (genteel beggar). 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 17 The highflyer turns up his genteel proboscis at the common cadger.

High-flying, *sb.*

1. *lit.* Flying to a great height; lofty flight.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xlv. 176 In the high flying of Falcons and Vultures.

2. Aiming high; lofty pretension.

1681 DRYDEN *Epil. to Lee's P'cess Cleves* 6 Never was man worse thought on for high-flying.

3. The principles of high-flyers (sense 3).

1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1841 II. 115/1 To read pamphlets against religion and high-flying.

Hi·gh-flying, *a.*

1. *lit.* That flies high, as a bird.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 39 Who wing their thoughts with such high-flying feathers. 1810 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*A Roman Master*', Birds, high-flying in the element.

†b. *transf.* Swift. (Cf. HIGH-FLYER 4.) *Obs.*

c 1710 *Banbury Apes* (ed. 3) 3 A Messenger (on a High-flying Sorrel Horse).

2. Soaring high in notions, aims, ambitions, etc.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 23 That high flying liberty of conceit proper to the Poet. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 82 A man in the prime of his youth, of high-flying thoughts by his alliance with the king of England. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 245 With their lofty strains and high flying Language. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* p. vi, My hopes of the future improvement of medicine too high-flying. 1878 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIV. 629 Little duties are almost too insignificant for such high-flying spiritual professors.

3. Making or upholding lofty claims for authority in church or state; holding the principles of the HIGH-FLYERS.

1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 32 Some high-flying Gentlemen, who if they could would make us all slaves to the King's absolute will. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 24 The High-flying Faction may call themselves Churchmen as long as they please. 1751 CARLYLE in Ramsay *Remin.* iii. (1870) 64 Webster, leader of the high-flying party. 1772 H. WALPOLE *Last Jrnls.* (1859) I. 40 Not indeed that high-flying Church under Bancroft and Laud, but the mild Church under Tillotson. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 463 Gouverneur Morris, a high-flying monarchy man. 1897 A. BIRRELL in *Indep. & Nonconf.* Jubilee No., A great mortification to the high-flying Anglican who cannot bring himself to believe that there can be two Churches within the same realm at one and the same time.

b. Extreme; making high claims for something.

1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 186 How horrified some high-flying æsthetic men will be.

†**Hi·ghful,** *a. Obs.* In 3 hey-, heiuol, heiȝful. [f. ME. *heȝ* HIGH + -FUL.] High; *fig.* haughty, proud.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4011 Þis wus a prout mandement & an heiuol dede. *Ibid.* 7729 Sturne he was þoru out al, & heiuol & prout.

High gate, hi·gh-gate. Now chiefly *Sc.* [See GATE *sb.*[2]] = HIGHWAY, HIGH STREET. Hence frequent in street- and place-names, esp. in the North.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16166 (Trin.) To heroudes þo he him sent: euen þe heȝe gate. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 164 And saw the hye-gat lyand wass Apon a fair feld evin and dry. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 486 Reynawde, that was vpon the hyghe gate of Ardeyn. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 457 Than fled the hie gate to Rome. 1629 T. ADAMS *Soldier's Honour* Wks. (1630) 1084 Then should many worthy spirits get vp the High-gate of preferment. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 273 (Jam.) Out the high-gate is ay fair play.

Hi·gh-ha·nded, *a.* Acting or done with a high hand (see HIGH *a.* 17 b), or in an overbearing or arbitrary manner.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 49 For this high-handed offence, their foresaid king is still plagued in hell. 1743 in Doran '*Mann' & Manners* (1876) I. vi. 164 Not .. any the worse for their high-handed proceedings. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 382 Some act of high-handed authority. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) II. App. 548 An act of high-handed violence.

Hence **High-ha·ndedness,** high-handed, overbearing, or arbitrary action or behaviour.

1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 144 Thus he censures high-handedness even in the gods. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Aug. 4/5 Against wrong or highhandedness Lowell was ready to strike whenever or wherever he saw it.

Hi·gh-hea·rted, *a.* Courageous, high-spirited; in early use sometimes, Haughty, arrogant.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. lxviii. (1495) 514 In olde tyme men of Grecia were wroth and hyghe herted to men that wolde do wronge to theyr neyghbours. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The yongest is most curteys and humble, and is not so highe herted as that other. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 65 His enemie, High-harted Lucius. 1650 STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* II. 47 The more high-hearted grew the Prince of Orange. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 129 A fine, high-hearted, manly class they were.

Hence **High-hea·rtedness.**

1613 LADY ELIZ. CAREW *Mariam* IV. viii. Chorus, High hartednes doth sometimes teach to bow.

†**Hi·ghhede.** *Obs. rare.* In 3 hiȝhede. [f. HIGH *a.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Height, highness.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 327 Bihold of þe tur þe hiȝhede And wiþ þi fot met þe brede.

Hi·gh-heeled, *a.* Having high heels: used of boots or shoes; hence *transf.* of their wearers.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 31 The one goes high-heeled, the other low and flat. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., He wears pretty high-heeled shoes, but not very high. 1878 BROWNING *Poets of Croisic* CXXXVIII, Quick turn-about On high-heeled shoe. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 395 Becurled and bewigged damsels, laced and high-heeled.

High-hoe: see HICKWALL.

Hi·gh-ho·lder. *U.S.* [Of same origin as next; altered by popular etymology.] = next.

1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 622/1 The pigeon-hawk..is about the size of our common flicker, or high-holder.

Hi·gh-hole. *U.S.* [A variant, due to popular etymology, of *hyghwhele*, *highwale*, *hewhole*, early forms of HICKWALL, q.v.; cf. Eng. dial. *hey-hoe*, *high-hoe*, etc.] The Golden-winged Woodpecker, or Flicker, of North America, *Colaptes auratus.*

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Clape* .. the Golden-winged Woodpecker .. elsewhere called High-hole, Yucker, Flicker, Wake-up, and Pigeon Woodpecker. 1884 *Century Mag.* Dec. 222/2 The high-hole appears to drum more promiscuously than does downy [woodpecker]. 1888 *Advance* 5 Apr. 209 The piercing note of the 'high-hole'.

†**Hi·ghing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. HIGH *v.* + -ING[1].] Raising aloft, exaltation, elevation.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 174 Hesteres nome & hire heiunge preoueð soð þet ich sigge. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 111 Þe heyng of Crist. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. x. 201 In the Feeste of the Crossis Hiȝing.

Highish (həi·iʃ), *a.* [f. HIGH *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat high (in various senses).

1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* 472 Mounting a highish hill. 1828 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 206 A friend nameless, but highish in office. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 56 On a highish point called after me 'The Queen's View'.

Highland (həi·lănd), *sb.* and *a.* Also 5–9 hieland, 6 heland, hiland, -end, (helland, heleand), 7 hyland, (hayelonde). [f. HIGH *a.* + LAND.]

A. *sb.*

1. High or elevated land; a lofty headland or cliff. b. The mountainous or elevated part *of* any country; occas. also in the names of geographical districts, as the Hudson Highlands. (Perh. extended from 2.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 385 Heahlond stigon..on Seone beorg. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 186 Towards Sun-set wee see the Coast or high land of Brin John. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 80 Wet Weather being propitious to High-lands, which drowneth the Low. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 192 The Sierra, or highland of Motapa. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 173 He was .. to cruise off the highland of Valparaiso. 1833 TENNYSON *Hesperides*, Beneath a highland leaning down a weight Of cliffs. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VI. 309 He then advanced toward the highlands of Nura. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* I. ii. 44 Where over crags and piny highlands The poising eagle slowly soars.

2. *spec.* (Now always *pl.*, Sc. pronunc. hī·lănts.) The mountainous district of Scotland which lies north and west of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde through Crieff to Blairgowrie and thence north and north-west to Nairn on the Moray Firth; the territory formerly occupied by the Celtic clans.

c 1425 [implied in HIGHLANDMAN]. 1529 LYNDESAY *Compl.* 384 And, in this realme, hes maid sic ordour, Baith throw the heland and the bordour. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 70 The Land and Housing in Ireland, and the High-Lands of Scotland. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 37 The Kirk..distinguishes the Lowlands from the Highlands by the language generally spoken. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 507/2 Dunkeld .. by the beauty of its situation and its convenience as the point of entrance upon the Highlands. 1867 Q. VICTORIA (*title*) Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting high land or a mountainous district.

1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E.D.S.), *Montanus*, hieland. 1637 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 19 The little marsh..with a little hill of upland ground..compast on three sydes with highland ground. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxv. 626 The highland robbers were subdued or extirpated. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 199 Merely the highland clouds over the mountains. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 274 Highland Cudweed. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 7/1 The Fen agriculturists have stood the depression much better than their high-land neighbours.

2. *spec.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Highlands of Scotland.

Highland dress, the kilt and accompanying costume worn by the Highland clansmen and soldiers. *Highland regiment*, in the British Army, a regiment originally composed of Highlanders, or raised in the Highlands, and retaining more or less of the Highland dress.

c 1425 [see HIGHLANDMAN]. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 109 Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padȝane. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 107 A number of hideous high-land Scots. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. 1738 I. 359 A generation of Highland Thieves and Red-shanks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Two..seemed to me..to have High-land plaids about them. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxi. 158 Upon the shores of highland lochs.

Highlander (həi·lăndəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1] I.]

1. An inhabitant of a high or mountainous land.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 81 High-landers of Candy. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 45 More natural to your Peak High-lander. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ix. 329 The Israelite highlanders of the neighbouring heights.

2. *spec.* A native of the Highlands of Scotland. Also, a soldier of a Highland regiment.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Epirotiques in Greece, the Heylanders in Scotland. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 236 The Natives of Inverness do not call themselves Highlanders, because they speak English. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 335 The Highlander.. was..morally and physically well qualified for war. 1893 *Whitaker's Alm.* 205 Royal Highlanders. *Ibid.* 206 Seaforth Highlanders.

3. *Highlanders*: playing cards of the third quality, so called from the device on the wrapper.

1842 *Bradshaw's Frnl.* 16 Apr. in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* (1867) 63 The best cards are called Moguls, the others Harrys and Highlanders. 1866 in *Stationer & Fancy Trades Register* 1 Sept. *Ibid.*, The different qualities of cards are distinguished as Moguls, Harrys, Highlanders, and Merry Andrews.

4. A kind of artificial fly for fishing.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 366 The Highlander may be found useful at times.

Hi·ghlandish, *a. rare.* [See -ISH.] Of the nature of high land; like the Scottish Highlands.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 499 The high-landish mountaines overcled with Firre-trees. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav. Germany* etc. 10 (T.) The country round is altogether so high-landish.

Hi·ghlandman. = HIGHLANDER.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xiv. 1543 The Scottis Hielandmen, Ware neire the wattyr off Ile then. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 241 Quhen sum hilend men..be brocht til obedience. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 134 *Hielandmen*, the inhabitants of the Hielands, & Jles of this Realme. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I*, Wks. (1711) 7 To defend the country against the incursions of these highlandmen. *a* 1835 HOGG *Song*, '*Come o'er the stream, Charlie*' iii, A troop of our bold Highlandmen.

Hi·ghlandry. [f. HIGHLAND + -RY, as in *Irishry, Welshry.*] Highlanders collectively.

a 1771 SMOLLETT cited in Ogilvie.

†**High-lone,** *adv. Obs.* [An alteration of *alone*, of obscure origin. *High* prob. expresses degree or intensity; cf. LONE.] Quite alone, without support.

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 37 (*Qo.*) Then she could not stand high lone. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, And when it [an infant] once goes high-lone, takes it back. 1602 MIDDLETON *Burt* II. ii, When I could not stand a' high lone without I held a thing. 1760 G. WASHINGTON *Diary* 13 Mar. (MS.), The Mares..so poor were they, and so much abusd had they been..that they were scarce able to go high-lone, much less to assist in the business of the Plantations.

High-low (həi·lōu). [f. HIGH *a.* + LOW *a.*; in contrast to 'top' boots and 'low' shoes respectively.] (Usually *pl.*) A boot laced or otherwise fastened up in front and reaching up over the ankle.

1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.* (1802) 8, I won the High-lows out and out. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Highlows*, a covering for the foot and ancle, too *high* to be called a shoe, and too *low* for a boot. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* I. 73 From the sole six inches upwards is a high-low. 1851 *Ann. Reg.* 38 He was lacing up his high-lows in the washhouse. *attrib.* 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* XXXIX, He was dressed in highlow boots, worsted stockings. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 185 The dandies..have split their waistbands and taken to high-low shoes.

Hence **Hi·gh-lowed** *a.*, wearing high-lows: cf. HIGH-SHOD.

1839 *John Bull* 28 July in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 251 The high-lowed ploughboy of Yorkshire.

†**Highly**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 héalíc, 3 hehliche, 4 heȝliche, hiȝlich, *Sc.* hyly, 5 *Sc.* hiely. See also HEILY. [OE. *héalíc*, f. *héah* HIGH *a.* + *-líc* = -LY[1].]

1. High, lofty, exalted.

(In quots. *a* 1400, 1450–70 perh. an adv.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xiv. 20 Gebletsod ys se healica God. *c* 1000 *Hom.* II. 160 On healicum muntum. [*a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 6 (MS. I.) Halles and herbergages, hyly on hyht. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 183 He had that heynd to ane hall, hiely on hight.]

2. Noble, splendid.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 86 Nan ȝereord nis swa healic swa Ebreisc. *c* 1000 *Saints' Lives, Oswald* (E. E. T. S.) 184 Leoht..swilce healic sunnbeam. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 183 Wyth his hiȝlich here, þat of his hed reches.

3. Of high degree; intense, profound.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 506 Mid healicum ȝedwylde. *c* 1205 LAY. 10291 þat Seuarus in his hirede Hæfde hehliche grið. 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Yef þer by heȝliche clom.

Highly (hai·li), *adv.* Forms: see HIGH *a.* [OE. *héalíce*, f. *héah* HIGH + *-líce* = -LY[2].]

1. *lit.* In a high place or situation; aloft, on high; so as to be high or lofty.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 254 [He] asette ðis ȝewrit..bufon Cristes heafde, healice to tacne. *Ibid.* 318 Seðe on heofonum is healice sittende. *c* 1205 LAY. 8088 Þe king hafde his kine-helm Hæhliche on hæfde. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 983 Þe lorde .. Hent heȝly of his hode, and on a spere henged. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 King Aeolus, highly In castel settled. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 That the membre be collocated softlye, smoothly and highlye.

2. In or to a high position or rank.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 458 Healice þa cyricean wæs reccende. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxii. 122 (Harl. MS.) He shulde wedde hir, & be hiliche avauncyd. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 34 b, Knowyng hym to be highly in the kynges favor. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxiii. 380 Yet the wickeddest sorte will needes be highliest exalted. 1704 EARL OF CROMARTY *Sp. Parl. Scotl.* 11 July, She is one of the Heads and highly situate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 495 A much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly descended, and of the highly educated.

† b. Supremely, principally; specially. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Þe ilke þet deþ his hope heȝliche ine sseþþe, zenezeþ dyadliche.

3. In or to a high degree, amount, extent, or condition; greatly, intensely, extremely, very, much.

With such verbs as *commend, esteem, extol, honour, praise, value*, the sense is coloured so as to run into 3 b or 4 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He wolde þæt his lof þe healicor weoxe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Here cumeð ure king, wule we..him..heiliche wurðie. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 577 For his leawte..rewardyt and that hely. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 54 (Harl. MS.) When the Emperoure herd this, he was hily meved in all his bowels. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 49 Than this mayster .. thanked god hyghly. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlvii. 1 Greate is yᵉ Lorde & hyelie to be praysed. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 62 Rare Musick, which..the knowingst Artists still do highliest value. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 It renders his Conversation highly agreeable. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 184 They would be highly to blame if they did not lay hold of this opportunity. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, It must be highly amusing.

b. At a high rate or price.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 568 And wiþ kinewurðe ȝeoues ȝelden ou hehliche ower ȝong hider. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15224 (Gött.) His auen lauerd þaim for to selle, als heili als he might. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 300 Bote he beo heiliche I-huret elles wol he chide. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 56 b, Other were sore fined and highly raunsomed. *Mod.* His services are perhaps too highly paid.

† c. With elevated voice; loudly, aloud. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 822 Heihliche he cleopede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 708 Hely scho sa[i]d, þat al mycht heyre. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1286 They herde..Hornez of olyfantez fulle helych blawene. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 262, I began to stryue with my brother so hyely that Gybouars myght here me.

4. With high quality of action; in high style; with stateliness or majesty; solemnly; nobly, excellently. ? *Obs.*

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 7 [Hi] bebyried him heȝlice in þe minstre. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 76 And don hire bodi þrin in stanene þruh hehliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22767 Þus heili, bot wel heiliker, Sal cum to deme þe demester. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 755 Sum herber, þer heȝly I myȝt here masse. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 47 b, Ye haue seruid me hyely and well. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxxii. 684 The quene went forth hyely acompanyed. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 8 The Dutch entertain'd me very highly.

b. With honour, honourably; with high approval, appreciation, or praise: now chiefly with *think, speak*, or the like.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 190 Heie monnes messager, me schal heiliche underuongen. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1798 Hiȝliche þei heriede god of þat hap fallen. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 5 b, Hercules him self .. welcomed them hyely. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 34 b, These Ambassadours were highly received of the Emperor Sygismond. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 387 When we thinke the highliest of ourselves. 1657 BAXTER *Agst. Quakers* 10 Can they yet think highlier of themselves, or speak highlier of themselves, then this? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 119 He spoke highly of them to Barillon.

† c. Solemnly, seriously, earnestly. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2336 Do now, god, þi grace, And late me haue al þe harm, heiseliche i beseche. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1585 The stywarde heyle hath swornne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.) Þer met wiþ him a clerke, the which hielie beheld him. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 53 Euery man laughed..to here it then so sodainly so highly taken.

d. To a high degree of artistic quality or finish; with perfect workmanship; elaborately.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 156 'Twould be loss of Time to a Painter to finish such things highly. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 479 The hinges in the wings of an earwig..are as highly wrought as if the Creator had nothing else to finish. 1842 MACAULAY *Let.* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. ix. 110 They are not expected to be highly finished.

5. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly; ambitiously; with indignation or anger. ? *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Nu comeð forð a feble mon, & halt him þauh heihliche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 143 Schir amer spak sa hely. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 21 Whanne thei wille speke highely, lete hem be, and go from hem. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 789 He tooke it so highly, that thereof ensued much trouble and great bloodshed. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 216 In thy walke, walke not to hyly. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 128 Why shouldest thou take it so highly as to undertake a war hereupon? 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Wrt.* (1832) II. 272 The Councilhere talk so highly to Great Britain that you, who know mankind, will conclude them to be afraid.

6. Like other adverbs, *highly* is now generally hyphened to a ppl. adj., when this is used *attrib.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 259 The highly-rated burlesque poem. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 425 O highly-favoured delegate of Jove! 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. p. viii, The highly-inclined strata. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. ii. 171 A handsomer and highlier-furbished edifice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* IV. 3 Two or three highly-wrought passages.

Hi·ghman, high man. [f. HIGH *a.* + MAN: cf. also *low man.*] Usually *pl.* Dice loaded so as to turn up high numbers. Cf. HIGH-RUNNER.

1598 FLORIO, *Pise*, false dice, high men or low men. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 341 There did I learne .. to make false Dice, as your High-men and your Low-men. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 243 Your high And low men are but trifles; your pois'd dye, That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. vii. 226 Gambling bullies.. throwing their Highmen.

Hi·gh-me·ttled, *a.* Of high mettle; high-spirited, high-couraged.

a 1626 BACON *Q. Eliz.* Mor. & Hist. Wks. (1860) 488 In a military and high-mettled nation. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-All* v. iii, Love's an high-mettled hawk that beats the air. 1714 SWIFT *Petit. to Parlt.* in *Davey's Catal.* (1895) 32 A chaise drawn by two high mettled horses. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* I. x, The high-mettled young cavaliers.

Hence **Hi·gh-mettle** *v.* to render high-mettled.

1837 CAMPBELL *Lines on Camp Hill* v, The captors of England's domains, That ennobled her breed And high-mettled the blood of her veins.

Hi·gh-mi·nded, *a.*

1. Having or characterized by a haughty, proud, or arrogant spirit. *arch.*

c 1503 in *Lett. & Papers Rich. III & Hen. VII* (1861-3) I. 239 The lady Luce was a proude hij myndyd woman, and lovyth not the kyngis grace. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 20 Be not hye minded, but feare. 1530 PALSGR. 315/2 Hyemyneded, *orgueilleux, fiers.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxx[ij]. 1 Lord, I am not hye mynded, I haue no proude lokes. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 110 To humble these high-minded men. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 9 Poor in Spirit may very properly denote one that is free from Pride, one that is not high-minded. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv, Be not rash. Be not high-minded.

2. Having a morally lofty character; characterized by high principles; magnanimous.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) D iij, Eche of them confessede with a hey myndede courragie the faute to be his. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 195 Martial Plantagenet, Henry's high-minded son. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 292 These cavaliers are evidently well-bred, and high-minded youths. 1881 H. MORLEY *Eng. Lit. Q. Vict.* iii. (Tauchn.) 77 What little there was of highminded statesmanship was often lost among lowthoughted cares of a political life.

Hence **Highmi·ndedly** *adv.*, **Highmi·ndedness.**

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxiii. 12 His godly hyghmyndednesse is to bee noted. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 39 Oh beloved, let us abate of this high-mindednesse. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodoric* 385 She bore her fate high-mindedly and well. 1884 W. S. LILLY in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 256 High-mindedness, he says, is the crown of all virtue, and the high-minded man occupies himself with honour, and lays claim to it, and takes pleasure in it.

Hi·ghmost, *a.* *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. HIGH *a.*: see -MOST.] = HIGHEST.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 9 Now is the Sun vpon the highmost hill Of this daies iourney. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 431/1 The first and highmost is an Instrument called a Spatha. 1828 *Craven Dial., Heighmost*, highest.

Highness (hai·nės), *sb.* Forms: see HIGH *a.* [OE. *héanes, -nis*; later, *héahnes*, f. *héah* HIGH: see -NESS. OS. and OHG. *hôhnessa.*]

1. The quality or condition of being high; loftiness, tallness, altitude. Now *rare* in *lit.* sense, the usual word being HEIGHT.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* li. 397 Sio heanes ðonne ðara munta. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 309/45 We ne magon hiȝ næfre ȝeseon for þære fyrlenan heahnysse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Magdalene, þet speleð tures heinesse. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11672 (Trin.) Þe heȝenes of þis tre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xiii. (1495) 119 That it passe not dewe maner in lengthe, brede and hyghnesse. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiii. 139 A mount of great highnesse and sharpnesse. 1652 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 108 Pattins, which render our highness and stature both alike. 1859 H. T. ELLIS *Hong Kong to Manilla* 124 They had all his highness of bone and lowness of flesh.

† b. *concr.* Something that is high; a high place, region, or part; a height; top, summit. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxlviii. 1 Herȝað dryhten of heofenum herȝað hine in heanissum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 5 And asette hine ofer þæs temples healnesse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xciv. 4 Þe heghnessis of hilles ere his. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 190 Of whose sede, the hyenesse of goddes mounte flowreth with fayre blossomes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 241 a/1 In the hyghenesse of heuen he had seen a douue.

2. Loftiness of rank, position, or character; high rank, condition, or quality; dignity, majesty.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Ðisses deiȝes helnesse is to heriane. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 428 God hym ȝef þre þynges, as rychesse, And wysdom, & maystrye, & þys was gret heynesse. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Þus siche false presumpcioun of heynes of state. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 2092 My lord of gret hynesse. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 49 He is set in greit power and henes. 1646 T. WHITAKER *Uzziah* 20 Uzziah .. doted upon his highnesse. *Mod.* The highness of his character atones for the lowness of his rank.

b. With possessive (e.g. the King's Highness; His, Her, Your Highness), as a title of dignity or honour given to princes. [Cf. GRACE, MAJESTY.]

'His, Her, Your, (etc.) Highness' was formerly the title of English kings and queens, varying with 'Grace', and later with 'Majesty'. In the Dedication of the Bible of 1611 to James I, 'Highness' and 'Majesty' are used indifferently, as they had been in reference to Queen Elizabeth; but in his reign 'Majesty' became the official style. 'Highness' was borne by the Lord Protector Cromwell and his wife. In present usage, 'all sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, uncles and aunts of the Sovereign are regarded as of the "Blood Royal", and designated "Royal Highness", which is bestowed also upon grandchildren, if they are the offspring of *sons*; but nephews, nieces, and cousins, in common with the children of *daughters*, are addressed as "Highness" only' (Whitaker, *Titled Persons* 1898). 'Highness' is also given to the chief Indian Feudatory Princes. 'Imperial' and 'Royal Highness' are applied to members of the Imperial and Royal families of other countries, 'Royal Highness' also to reigning Grand Dukes, 'Highness' and 'Serene Highness' to certain other princes (chiefly German): see SERENE.

[1173 FOLIOT in *Mat. Hist. Becket* (Rolls) VII. 555 Vestræ, domine, celsitudini scribere tardavi.] 1402 PR. OF WALES *Let. to Hen. IV* (Nat. MSS. I. No. 36) More can I not write to yowr hynesse at this tyme. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 118 His creauncers shul .. defame his highnes off mysgouernance. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 2 Your noble grace and excellent highnes For to accepte I beseche right humbly Thys lytle boke. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11 This Kyndnes exibite from the Kyng's hyghnes. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 § 1 Within the Queenes Highnes Domynions. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 38 The Queene (Madam) Desires your Highnesse Company. 1611 BIBLE *Ded. to Jas. I* ¶ 6 The Lord of Heauen and earth blesse your Maiestie with many and happy dayes, that, as his Heauenly hand hath enriched your Highnesse with many singular, and extraordinary Graces; so [etc.]. 1653 *Weekly Intellig.* 14–21 Mar. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 367 The Privy Lodgings for his Highness the Lord Protector in Whitehall are now in readiness. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1765 III. 296 His electoral highness should declare himself entirely satisfied. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* I. 9 The King's Highness was not called upon to content himself with the homely fare of a farm-house. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 19 Her royal highness merely awaited an opportunity of getting rid of him. 1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* vii, The first lord-in-waiting, entered and said, 'Royal Highnesses! Their Majesties expect you in the Pink Throne-room'.

† 3. Haughtiness, pride; overbearingness. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Heinesse of oregel þe hie hadde. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxi. 21 Fra þe heghnes of iwes & all proud men. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 542 Wiþ proude wordes .. Boþe wiþ 'þou leyest, and þou lext' in heynesse of sowle. 1553 GAU *Richt Vay* 95 Aganis al hienes and al oder sinnis. 1658 *Tradit. Mem. K. James* 131 [He] did by the highness of his hand bring it to the Counsell Table.

4. Greatness of degree, amount, force, etc.; high degree.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 322 Through the highnesse of the wind, and strength of the stream. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 Responsible for the highness of the rates.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Highness** *v. trans.*, to address with the title 'Highness'; **Hi·ghnesshood, -ship** (*rare*), the rank or personality of one who has the title of Highness.

1658 COKAINE *Trappolin* III. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 154 *Hora.* I will obey your Highness. *Tra.* Highness me no more! 1814 *Gonzanga* II. ii, My son wasn't grand enough for your Royal Highness-ship! 1818 J. W. CROKER *Jrnl.* 9 Dec. in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iv. 125 They don't quite *Highness* her [Mrs. Fitzherbert] in her domestic circle, but they *Madam* her prodigiously. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 199 A king has descended from his throne, and a prince from royal highnesshood, to reward the virtues of the fair partners to whom they are unable to impart the rights of the blood-royal.

Hi·gh-pitched, *a.*

1. Of high pitch acoustically.

1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 7 A Habit of reading in a high-pitched Key. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 10 Julia had a very high-pitched voice.

2. Of lofty tone or character.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 41 His high-pitch'd thoughts. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. i. 2 The language..seems much too emphatic and high-pitched, to be fully satisfied by a reference to anything in this life. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* III. i. 144 A relief from their fatigue of fine manners and high-pitched emotions.

3. Highly inclined to the horizon; steep.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 427 After the decline of the Roman Empire, high-pitched roofs were very generally introduced. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. 81 Traces of the high-pitched roof.

High priest, hi·gh-priest. [See HIGH *a.* 7.]

1. A chief priest; esp. the Jewish chief priest.

1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 517 þe heyȝe prest Hely. 1526 TINDALE *John* xviii. 10 [He] smote the hye prestes servaunt. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xvii. 43 b, The kings high Priest. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 399 The emperor Augustus Cæsar, high-priest, &c. having conquered Egypt, and united it to the Roman state, consecrated this obelisk to the sun. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Queen's Printers' Aids to Bible* 148 To found and establish the Asmonæan dynasty of native high-priest-princes.

b. Applied to Christ as maker of the Atonement.

1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 14 [v. 1] Seynge then thatt we have a grette hye prest whych hath entred heven..lett vs kepe oure profession. 1718 WATTS *Hymn*, With joy we meditate the grace Of our High Priest above. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* x. iv. 412 Our first and great High Priest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A hierophant; the head of any 'cult'.

1767 *Junius Lett.* ii. (1804) I. 17 Just indignation against this Junius, this high-priest of envy, malice, and all uncharitableness. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvi. 118 The high priest of science found himself the inmate of a college. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 106 Ricardo, the high-priest of the bullionists.

High-prie·stess. A chief priestess. Also *fig.*

1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 114 The high Priestesse of the new religion. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 99 This grove's high-priestesse, heaven's true messenger. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 244.

High-prie·sthood. [f. HIGH PRIEST + -HOOD.] The office of high priest. Also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vii. 21 Thus Alcimus defended his hie presthode. 1640 BASTWICK *Lord Bps.* viii. I ij, He denyes Christs Highpriesthood in heaven. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. xi. (1876) 272 The high-priesthood of the pure reason. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 373/3 During the high-priesthood of John Hyrcanus.

High-prie·stly, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LY 1.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a high priest.

1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* II. 183 Even in that glorious high-priestly prayer of His. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* I. § 5. 41 Authority..concentrated in high-priestly hands.

Hi·gh-rea·ching, *a.* a. *lit.* That reaches high or aloft. b. *fig.* Aspiring, ambitious.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 31 High-reaching Buckingham growes circumspect. [1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 644 At last appeer Hell bounds high reaching to the horrid Roof.] 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Whitsun Monday* xii, Heroes and Kings, obey the charm, Withdraw the proud high-reaching arm. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ix, A being formed for high-reaching exploits.

Hi·gh-ridged, *a.* Also 6–8 **-rigged.** Having a high ridge or ridges.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 138 A certayne kynde of [arrow] heades whyche men call hie rigged, creased, or shouldred heades. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *High-crested*, or *High-rigged*, a Term in Archery. 1747 tr. *Mem. Nutrebian Court* I. 13 A narrow, high-ridged nose.

Hi·gh-rigged, *a. Naut.* Having high rigging.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 318 Detriment done to the locks and banks by high-rigged vessels.

High road, hi·gh-roa·d. [After HIGHWAY.] A chief or main road; a highway.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 144 P 2 [We] do not share alike in the Division of Her Majesty's High-Road. 1763 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 6 July, The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 Words which he hears in the market, wake, high-road, or ploughfield. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii, The lane led on to the high-road.

b. *fig.*

1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xii. 64, I .. will travel in the high-road of certainty, and confine myself to what is visible. 1839–40 THACKERAY *Catherine* v, I was on the high road to fortune.

†**Hi·gh-ru·nner.** *Obs.* A false die loaded so as to run on the high numbers; cf. HIGHMAN. So **Hi·gh-ru·nning** *ppl. a.*

1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* III. i, The high-running dice. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 235 False Dice .. the high, and the low runners. 1721 J. DENNIS *Lett.* II. 407 (N.) The rhetorical author .. makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his high and low runners, to cheat us.

Hi·gh-se·t, *a.*

1. Set in a high or lofty position.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxix. 28 In stones he dwellith, and in heȝe sett scarri flintis he bideth. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 194 If the wrest is high set, the earth of the furrow will not touch the hinder part of the mold-board.

2. Set in a high key; high-pitched. Also *fig.*

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* III. 1027 (Jod.) Thy high-set song. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 54 His Spiritual and high-set Ear. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 335 Like well-tuned Instruments: But .. too high-set for me. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 54 Mr. and Mrs. Hunt seemed at present too high set for the dull conversation of business.

†**Hi·ghship.** *Obs.* In 3 **heih-, hehschipe.** [See -SHIP.] Elevation; high dignity; altitude.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Vt of mine heihschipe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 þe hehschipe of meidenhad. *a* 1240 *Urtsun* in *Cott. Hom.* 189 Þu hauest..ti muchele heh-schipe.

†**Hi·gh-shod, -shoed,** *a. Obs.* Wearing high shoes; hence, rustic, boorish. (See next.)

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1771) 152 (Jod.) Your high-shod prerogative and those same slouching fellows, your tribuns. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* (1697) 478 The high-shoo'd Ploughman. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 497 Who .. rejoice as much in their homely Dame, and ragged Children, together with their High-shoed Companions, as those who can..domineer over Kingdoms.

†**Hi·gh-shoe.** *Obs.*

1. One who wears high shoes, as rustics did in the 17th c.; hence, a rustic, countryman, plain man.

[1603 BRETON *Packet Lett.* Wks. (1879) 49 (*Countryman's Let. to Sweetheart*) If my high shooes come home on Saturday, Ile see thee on Sunday.] 1650–66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 340 The Wary-High-Shooe, who so Idoliz'd The Covenant, that equally he priz'd It with his Bible. 1651 CLEVELAND *Rebel Scot* Poems 34 What all those wild Collegiates had cost The honest High-shoes. 1679 *Observ. last Dutch Wars* 4 Our Justices..in the more weighty points of the Law, would be baffled upon the Bench by every High-shooe. 1695 *Eng. Anc. Const. Eng.* 45 Whereby we of the high shoos, would be made as capable of judging..as the best gentleman of you all.

2. *pl.* **High shoon** used *attrib.* = Rustic, boorish. *High-shoon-man*, a rustic, an agricultural labourer.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 251 As if there were no medium between High-shoon Language, and that of the Buskin and Stage. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. (1729) 50 This Improvement would be generally obstructed by the Tenant and High-shoon-men. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 52 He came with two Reprobates of his own Heresy into a little .. Shire of Italy and..seduced three most simple high-shoon Bishops.

Hi·gh-sou·nding, *a.*

1. Emitting a high or loud sound; highly sonorous.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cl. 5 Praise ye him with high sounding cymbals. 1717 FENTON *Poems* 212 (Jod.) When his highsounding lyre his valour rais'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 681 Ah, tinkling cymbal and high-sounding brass, Smitten in vain!

2. Having an imposing or pretentious sound.

1784 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* I. ii. (ed. 4) 33 Vested with more high-sounding prerogatives. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 131 They had high-sounding titles. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 145 What real meaning is there in the highsounding phrase, so often repeated, 'Knowledge of things in themselves'?

Hi·gh-spi·rited, *a.* Possessing or marked by a lofty, courageous, or bold spirit; mettlesome.

a 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* I. 113 (Jod.) A lady's sleeve high-spirited Hastings wore. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 451 Of all Governments a Commonwealth aims most to make the People flourishing, vertuous, noble and high-spirited. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 Too high-spirited to be passive instruments in his hand. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 13 Three hundred high-spirited stallions. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* iv. 110 She was an audacious, high-spirited little woman.

Hence **Hi·ghspi·ritedness.**

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* 1 *Cor.* xiv. 36 Take heed lest God for your arrogancy and high spiritedness lay you low enough.

Hi·gh-ste·pper. A horse which lifts its feet high from the ground in walking and trotting; *transf.* a person of stately walk or bearing. So **Hi·gh-ste·pping** *a.*

1860 Mrs. RIDDELL *Too Much Alone* xxix, [The beauty] which makes a woman be called, when young and in good action, 'showy' and 'a high-stepper'. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 54 She drove..very high-stepping English horses. 1886 'MAXWELL GRAY' *Silence Dean Maitland* I. i. 9 A dog-cart, drawn by a high-stepping chesnut. *Ibid.* 10 Sending the high-stepper flying along the level down-road like the wind.

†**Hi·gh-sto·mached,** *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [See STOMACH.] Of high courage or spirit; high-spirited, haughty.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 110 A man very wel borne.. but no better borne then high stomacked. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 237 These nought-fearing fellows, these high-stomached men, which desire danger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 18 High stomackd are they both, and full of ire. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 In this deputation were some high-stomached sheiks, who .. scrupled not to speak their opinion. 1894 CHARLES T. C. JAMES *Miss Precocity* II. ii. 24 He said she was 'high-stomached'. Very remarkable way of putting it..wasn't it?

Hi·gh-strai·ned, *a.* Highly strained; forced.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Ded. A iij b, The Age wee live in is all for novelties, and high-strained Jigs of Musick. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 109 The high strain'd paradoxes of old philosophy. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 449 The high-strained Encomiums..paid to Learning.

High street. [See STREET.] In OE., and often down to 17th c., A highway, a main road, whether in country or town; now, very generally, the proper name (*High Street*) of that street of a town which is built upon a great highway, and is (or was originally) the principal one in the town.

In OE. times often applied to one of the Roman Roads or 'Streets'; it remains as the name of one of these, and of the mountain over which it passes in Westmorland.

?c 1000 *Charter of Oswald*, Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 246 To ðære heahstræte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Þat burh folc hihten þe heȝe strete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8071 (Gött.) Þai went ham forth þe hie strete [*Cott.* þe mikel stret]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 105 Riȝt as syȝte serueth a man to se þe heighe strete. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxiii. 11 My fete kepe his path, his hye strete haue I holden. 1548 HALL *Chron. K. Edw. IV*, 210 Broughte..through the hygh streates of London, too the cathedrall church of sainct Paule. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b, The milke way..is the high street in Heaven that goeth streight to Jupiters palace. 1606 *N. Riding Rec.* (1883) I. 36 Yarme Bridge being a common and most necessarie passage..and being His Maties high streete. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1599 The morning trumpets festival proclaimed Through each high street. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 69/2 High Streets..are designed for some certain purpose, especially any public one; as, for instance, those which lead to some Temple, or to the Course for Races, or to the Place of Justice. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 208 The Catholics were allowed .. to carry the host in procession anywhere except in the high streets of royal burghs. 1896 *Oxford Sights & Scenes* 185 High Street being called 'the High'. The usage is similar with other well-known streets in Oxford.

†**Hight,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 3–4 **hiht,** 3–5 **hiȝt (-e),** 3–6 **hight,** (4 **hit**); *Sc.* 4–5 **hicht** 4–6 **hecht,** (5 **heycht, height, heght**). [f. HIGHT *v.*1: a northern form (instead of the original OE. *hát*, ME. HOTE); after 15th c. only Sc. Cf. BEHIGHT *sb.*]

1. A command, order.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19330 (Edin.) We .. ȝiu forbede þurȝ þe hiȝte of bissophede, þat ȝie in name of þat ihesu Be noȝte to preche sa bald. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 335 Cristis hecht for to fulfill, þan paul to Rome com petir till.

2. A promise; a vow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 Þis hight .. was ful fals and fikel. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1162 His hicht þat he mad to me. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 Aftir his hiȝt and couenaund. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 12 In þat Heycht he wes noucht lele. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXIV. xi, He hight the Kyng..& held nothing his hight. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 23 Oft syis fair hechtis makis fuillis fane. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 30 Ane donation is vnderstand, to be ane hecht or bair promise, rather then ane trew or effectuall gift. 1808–25 JAMIESON, *Hecht, heycht* .. this word is still used, *Lothiann.* [1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 59 Fair hechts mak fools fain.]

†**Hight, highth,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **híhð,** 3 **hihðe,** 4 **hihte,** (**hithte**), 5 **hyȝt.** [OE. *híġð*, f. *híġian* to HIE, with suffix *-th* later *-t* after *gh*; cf. HEIGHT.] Exertion, impetuosity, haste.

c 1050 *Gloss.* in *Zsch. für deutsches Alterth.* XXXI. 14 *Acutis nisibus*, mid scearpum hiġðum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Schrift schal beon on hihðe imaked. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 77 Þe reue .. leup for hihðe wið lut men into a bat. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 110 For non hithte that he hath ne syth me hym ner shake. *c* 1450 MYRC 559 Wheber þe wordes were seyde a-ryȝt, And not turnet in þat hyȝt.

†**Hight,** *sb.*3 *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hyht,** (**hiht**), 2 **huht** (*it*), 3 *Orm.* **hihht, hiȝt**(e. [OE. *hyht* :—OTeut. **huhti-* from root *hug-* of *hycgan* to think, hope. Cf. HIGH *sb.*1] Hope, glad expectation; gladness, joy.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 165 Þe bið þonne hyht and gefea. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 20 [cxv. 11] Hio hyht heora habban on Drihten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 [He] ȝifð heom forȝifnesse and huht and heore ȝeomerinde mod iliðegað. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3816 Hihht & hope o Drihhtin God. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 272 Hit is min hiȝte, hit is mi wune. *Ibid.* 1101 An hadde soþþe blisse and hiȝte.

Hight, *sb.*4 and *a.*, var. of HEIGHT *sb.* and *a.*

Hight, *v.*1 *arch.* Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. vb.; orig. reduplicated: OE. *hát-an*, pa. t. *heht*, contr. *hēt*, pl. *hehton, hēton*, pa. pple. *háten* = OFris. *hêta*, OS. *hêtan* (MLG. *hêten*, MDu. *heeten, heiten*, Du. *heeten*), OHG. *heiȝȝan*, (MHG. *heizen*, Ger. *heiszen*), ON. *heita* (Sw. *heta*, Da. *hede*), Goth. *haitan*, pa. t. *haihait*, pl. *-um*, pa. ppl. *haitans*, to call by name, to name, call to come or do something, bid, command. Of this vb. the Old Teutonic medio-passive voice, Goth. *haitada*, pl. *haitanda* (pres. t.), remained in OE. as *hátte*, pl. *hátton* (pres. and pa. t.), being the only trace of this voice in English. In the other Teutonic langs. the passive *form* had been lost, or rather blended with that of the active, but the *sense* remained, as one of the uses of the verb, which was thus both 'to call' and 'to be called'. In ME. the same fate befell the passive form, so that here also the active *hoten, hight*, came to be both 'to call' and 'to be called', the latter being the chief use in later times. In addition to this curious confusion, the active forms themselves suffered a remarkable series of changes, resulting finally in the entire loss of the present stem, and the substitution of that of the pa. t. The original pres. *háte* and pa. pple. *háten* regularly became in ME. *hóte, hôte(n* (to *c* 1456), northern *hâte, hâte(n*. The redupl. pa. t. *heht* (Goth. *haihait* = **hehait*) gave ME. *heȝt, hiht, hight*; the contracted *hét* gave ME. *hēt, heet, hete* (to *c* 1470). Thus, the normal ME. inflexion was *hote, hēt* or *hight, hote(n*; but this was, from an early date, disturbed by the influence of 'levelling', and of various assumed analogies. From *c* 1200 the anomalous pa. t. *heht* often took, like the weak vbs., final *-e*, the loss of which, however, in 15th c., again made the form *hight*. About 1300, the pres. t. took (in midl. dial.) the vowel of the past, and became *hete, hect(e*, which survived to the 16th c. Farther north, the pres. assumed the form of the redupl. pa. t., and became *hight, hicht, hecht*, still extant in Sc. in sense 'promise'. Both forms of the pa. t. *hēt* and *hight* also passed over into the pa. pple., where *hight* is still a well-known archaism. Dialectally, or by individual writers, this is extended as *highted*. There are various other anomalies; for which see the Forms below. The only parts of the vb. which remain in literary use are the pa. pple. *hight* 'called', and the kindred pa. t. *hight* 'was called', both conscious archaisms unknown to ordinary prose. In the dialects other forms and senses survive.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. Present stem. *a.* 1 **hát-,** 2–5 **hāt-,** 3–5 **hôt-,** (3 **hoat-,** 5 **hoot-**).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pret. 3 Ælfred kyning hatеð gretan Wærferð biscep. *Ibid.* lviii. 443 Dryhten hwæt hætst ðu me don? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 28 Hat me cuman to þe·[*Lindisf. G.* haat meh ȝecumæ to ðe]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 303 Þæt ȝer þe man hæt solaris. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 God almihtin þe hat don þin god on-ȝein his uuel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 Alle bileffulle ich hote þus waken. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 186 So hat owr ueder ou. 1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III*, l. 6 We willen and hoaten þæt alle vre treowe heom healden deadliche ifoan. *c* 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 240 Thys y ȝow hote. 14.. *Wycliff's Deut.* xxiii. 23 *marg.*, Of him that hootith, and fulfillith it not. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 Hotyn or make beheste, *promitto*. *c* 1475 *Assembl. Ladies* 689 Now good, tell on, I hate you, by saynt Jame.

β. ? 3, 4–6 hete, 5–6 heete, (? 3, 4–5 heit).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5427 Heit [*Fairf.* hete] me truli, wit couenand. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 148 His help I ȝow hete. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 236 But oon auow to grete god I heete [*v. r.* hete]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 72 Oylle of mercy I can hym heyt. *Ibid.* 74 A child to bere thou me hetys, How shuld it be? 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* cxix. 76 As thou to me thy seruant hetest.

γ. 3–4 hiht, hiȝt, 4– hight, (4 hite, hyte, 4–5 hyght, 5 hiȝte); *Sc.* 4– hicht, hecht, (4–5 hycht, 5–6 heght, 6 heycht).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5431 (Cott.) Truli now i þe hight [*Göttl.* hite]. *Ibid.* 24890 (Edin.) þu sal nu hiht and vow me her. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 21 Hyghtand ioy til ryghtwismen. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xii. 318, I hecht heir, in my lawte. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5782 Here I hight amendement. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 34 And hecht thame giftis, howbeid ȝe gif thame nocht. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 169 And as for leach, was none that helpe could hight. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 25 *To Hight* (Cumb.), to promise or vow. 1789 Burns 5 *Carlines* xi, He wadna hecht them courtly gifts .. But he wad hecht an honest heart. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 3 Molaise .. Hights me go, and I obey.

2. Past tense. *α. str.* 1 heht, 3 hiȝt, (heitt), 4 heȝt, heycht, hiȝt, 4–5 hight; also *weak* 2–3 hehte, 3 hæhte, hahte, hætte, heitte, 3–4 hihte, 3–5 hiȝte, 4–5 highte, hyghte, 5 heȝte, heghte; *undetermined* 6– hight, (hyght), *Sc.* hecht, (heght).

a 1000 *Andreas* 365 (Gr.) He heht englas him to cuman. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Summe .. hehten hine aredan. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 268 Al þet þe laþe gast hechte to. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* viii, E heitt hem aquelle. *Ibid.* lv, Olibrius heitte þe mai ut of prisun don. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 218 And hieȝt him ded he sulde ben. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15660 Has þou nu al forgeten þat þou hight. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 231 That I hihte the In the old lawe, thou dudest me. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 9 As þe kyng hihte. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 262 He his man hecht for till be. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* 122 He heycht to mend his stat. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 101 þat he hiȝt hem graciously. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xliv. 49 He highte vs fro harme for to hyde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 284 þe porter hiȝte for to do it. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 8180 Wele he hight, bot euyl did he. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 265 Notwithstanding that the kyng hite him this, he was exiled. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 249 Hopefull youth that higth me health. 1578 *Ps. li.* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 114 Thou heght to Abraham anone, Isack his eldest son. 1793 Burns *Meg o' the Mill* 9 The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and loving. [1841 hight: see B. 5 *β* c.]

β. str. 1 hēt, 2–4 hēt, 4–5 heet, hett; also 3 heitt, (? *weak*), 3 heitte, 4 hete, 4–5 hette.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xii. [xiv.] (1890) 194 Þæs þe hine slean het. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2613 (Gr.) He het his naman Adam. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þe witeȝa het þet we sculde makien his stiȝes. *c* 1290 *Beket* 806 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 129 Heo heten him don heom sikernesse. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 275 Þre days trewe þe Inglis him hete. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 204 To him he cleped Gij, And him hete and comandi. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 448 Loke, Gawan, þou be grayþe to go as þou hettez. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 271 Enuye..heet freres to go to scole. 1393 *Ibid.* C. ii. 17 He het þe elementes to helpe ȝow alle tymes. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1043 When thou haste done that thou hett. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 206 Kyng Artour .. Hette of the table rounde Four the beste knyghtes..Arme Lybeaus.

γ. erron. 6 hete.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepheard trewe, yet not so true, as he that earst I hote.

3. Pa. pple. *α.* 1 (ȝe)háten, 2–3 (ȝe-, i-)haten, 3–4 haten, 4–5 hate; 2–6 (ȝe-, y-, i-)hoten, (y-, i-)hote.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* i. § 1 Ða wæs sum consul .. Boetius wæs haten. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 16 Monn se wæs haten barrabas [*Hatt. G.* ȝehaten]. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1132 An prior of S' Neod, Martin was ȝehaten. *c* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Heo was ȝehoten leoht berinde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He is ihate on grekisc paraclitus. *c* 1200 Ormin 5200 He wass hatenn Helyseow. *c* 1205 Lay. 3156 Þe kinge of Bruttaine þe Leir is haten. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* i, Đe vie of one meidan was hoten Maregrete. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 80 A lordyng of þe Romaynes, þat y hote was Galle. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 201 Horn ihc am ihote. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14503 His nam was haten caiphas. *Ibid.* 19465 þat ilk hat þan was hate saul. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 61 A wiht þat wrong is I-hote. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 65 þat hatine wes deme drusiane. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 21 His name was hoote [*v.r.* hoten] deynous Symkyn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 55 A lord, whiche Phorceus Was hote. *c* 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisd.* 156 He was yhote Ionas. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. i. 25 Our friendlie goddis, Penates hait [*rime* estait]. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* iii. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 255 Aldersgate Is hoten so from one that Aldrick hight.

β. 3–5 hatten (-in), 4–5 hatte. Chiefly *north.* [? from the passive form *hat'te*, or shortened from *háten.*]

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9545 (Cott.) þe toþer was hatten sothfastnes. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiv. 376 Thomas of dwn hattyn wess he. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 þe tour is i-cleped and hatte Babel. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 11 The secunde dedely synne es hattene enuy. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 6827 His name was hattyn cuthrede.

γ. 4 heiten, heit, hete, hett(e, 4–5 (9 *dial.*) het.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1524 (Cott.) Sco was heiten [*v.r.* cald[e] noema. *Ibid.* 14783 (Göttl.) Ouþer es he prophete, Or crist himself to man es hete. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2658 (Trin.) As I bifore haue hette [*v.rr.* hight, heȝt, hith] to þe. *Ibid.* 12820 (Trin.) þat longe was hett [*v.rr.* hight, hiȝt] now comen es. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 39 So have I het. 1855 Waugh *Lanc. Life* (1857) 65 A lawm, fause owd felly, het an elder.

δ. ? 3, 4– hight, (4 heȝt, hiht, hith, hite, 4–5 hiȝt, -e, hyȝt, yhight, yhyȝt, ihight, 4–6 hyght, 5 height, *Sc.* 4– hicht, hecht, 7 heght).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1276 (Cott.) þe oile me was hight [*v.rr.* heȝt, het] o merci. *Ibid.* 2590 (Göttl.) As it was hite bifor þas dais. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 107 [God] has hight him yit þar to þe blise of heven. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 540 O hous of housses, whilom best yhight! *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 595 Wel ye woot what ye han hight [*v.rr.* hyȝt, hiȝt, hiht]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 14 He hed a wif hiȝt Susan. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. i. 19 Thair was ane anciant ciete hecht Cartage. 1563 in *B. Googe's Eglogs* etc. (Arb.) 81 Happye (Googe) he maye be hyght. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ix. 59 An auncient booke, hight Briton moniments. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting* 451 Wee haue heght to Mahoun, for handsell, this hair. 1664 Butler *Hud.* ii. iii. 106 A cunning man, hight Sidrophel. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* i. iii, Childe Harold was he hight. 1863 Baring-Gould *Iceland* 116 A glen which .. has been hight the Vale of Shadows.

ε. 4 *hehted, (hethede), 6–7 highted, *Sc.* 8–9 hechted.

c 1300 *Havelok* 551 Hwan þe swike him hauede hethede, þat he shulde him forth lede. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 77 For those plats Strophades in languadge Greekish ar highted. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 83 So Arsaces .. was .. highted a lawfull king. *a* 1833 J. Ballantyne in *Whistle-Binkie* (Scot. Songs) Ser. i. 33 Mony big loons hae hechted to wyle her awa.

4. Passive: see B. 5.

B. Signification.

I. *trans.* †1. To command, bid; to order, ordain. Constr. with person and thing, or pers. and *inf.* or *clause*; also with thing only, and *absol. Obs.*

a 900 *Charter* (Th.) 47 (Bosw.) [He] heht ðæt he cuome to him. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 394 We dydon swa swa ðu us hete. — *Gram.* xxi. (Z.) 125 Mid ðam ȝemete we hatað oðre menn don sum ðing. *Ibid.*, Gehwa hæt oðerne, na hyne sylfne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þenne þe preost hine hat aȝefen þa ehte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 He ne wile don þat god him het .. and doð þat þe deuel het. *c* 1275 Lay. 31552 We beoþ icome ase þou hauest i-hote. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Godes nome! *c* 1300 *Beket* 2039 (Percy) We hoteþ þe ek in his half þat þu assoilli also þe Bischop [etc.]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1082 [He] het hem alle hiȝe þider as harde as þei miȝt. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. i. 17 He hihte þe eorþe to seruen ow vchone. *Ibid.* iii. 9 Corteisliche þe Clerk þo as þe kyng hihte, Tok þe Mayden bi þe Middel. 1377 *Ibid.* B. ii. 218 He was .. Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 411 ȝif þe prince of þe lond hote, Briddes syngeþ wiþ mery note. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 5 Lete hem be hete Thedyr to bere and there to lete The same thyng. 14.. *Stac. Rome* 804 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 141 He hett also that men shoulde to chyrche goo. 1872 [see A. 1 γ].

†b. To bid come, call, summon. (Only in OE. and *arch.* in Spenser.) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 532 Ða wæs to ðam dome Daniel haten. 1591 Spenser *Daphn.* 11 Ne let the Sacred Sisters here be hight, Though they of sorrowe heavilie can sing.

2. To promise, to vow; to pledge oneself. (Constr. as in 1.) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Juliana* 53 Gif þu to sæmran gode..hætsð hæþen-weoh. *c* 1200 Ormin 4922 Þatt tatt icc het Drihhtin. *c* 1205 Lay. 23384 Ȝet ich wulle haten mare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4098 Đe lond hoten sal hem ben giuen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5429 (Göttl.) Hite me treuli þu þi selue Sal me wid min eldris delue. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3886 (Fairf.) þou sal haue rachel as I þe hiȝt. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1022 Bath gold and se Hechtand hyme in-to plente. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 30 We þat hoten grete avowis to voiden .. siiknessis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 236 Oon auow to grete god I heete. *c* 1400 Maundev. Pref. (Roxb.) 2 Þis es þe land þat es hight til vs in heritage. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 44 That he may sle Esaw, That us bothe hetes bale to brew. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* clxviii. vi, Ever yᵉ kyng Edward hight men greate hyre Hym for to take. 1577–87 Harrison *England* i. vii. in *Holinshed* 15 He was so desperatelie wounded, that no man hight him life. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 182 Rob my eem hecht me a stock. 1829 in Chambers *Scott. Songs* 40 Hope aye hechts his safe return.

†3. *parenthetical.* To assure (one that it is as one says): cf. 'I promise you.' *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 402 Maysterful mod & hyȝe pryde I hete þe arn heterly hated here. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1123 So harde þei hiȝed þan, i hote þe for soþe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* vii. 156 The kyng, that hungry wes, I hicht. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 936 Also this y yow hete I preued haue. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* i. xxxiii, Baith aixtree and quheillis of gold, I hote. 1515 *Scot. Field* 257 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, I will wynde you to wreke, wees, I you heete.

4. To call, to name. (Now only in *pa. pple.*) *arch.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* i. i. § 17 Ða deor hi hataþ hranas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 þu scald .. bere knaue child, and haten hit helend. *c* 1205 Lay. 2857 To hire he hefde loue, and lædi heo hehte. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 55 Sathanas þat tu leuest upon & ti feader hatest. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 405 þat menskful mayde Melior was hoten. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 477 A bischop hight Eugenius. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 145 Emanuelle is hete His name for to lere. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xxiv. vi, Even He the King of glory hight. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 26 Thee Romans of his owne name, Romulus, highting. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* (1634) 83 The nether Saxons are hight now Friesians. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 83 A little pest, hight Tommy Moore. 1845 Hood *Recipe Civilis.* 39 Look at the polish'd nations hight The civilized.

II. *intr.*: in origin *medio-passive.*

5. To call oneself, be called, have or bear the name. (Now only in the archaic pa. t. *hight.*)

α. Orig. in forms repr. the OTeut. passive, Goth. pres. t. *haitada, -anda.* Pres. and pa. t. 1 hátte, pl. -on, 2–5 hatte, pl. -en, 4–5 hette, hatt, hat, hett. The forms with *e* were prob. influenced by those in *β* (*b*).

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 445 On ðæm bocum ðe hatton Apocalipsin. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 55 Hu ne hatte hys modor Maria? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 13 þe six werkes of brihtnesse hatten þus. *Ibid.* 89 Bethfage.. hatte þe þrop. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 'Tel me nam', he said, 'quat es þin?' 'Iacob i hatt' [*v.rr.* hate, het]. *Ibid.* 14218 Thomas þat hette didimus. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 22 Oxen hate þe toun, þer þe body felle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 15 Herte hatte þe [h]erber þat it in groweth. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. i. (Tollem. MS.), A man hat [1535 hight, 1582 is called] antrapos in Grew. *c* 1430 *Chev. Assigne* 232 Betryce she hette. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 377 Hardebrechins þe cite hatte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 8 A good yoman my master hat.

(*b*) Extended to infinitive; and sometimes in indicative with person-endings.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 813 Đat burȝe .. atteð cariatharbe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3948 (Cott.) Iacob ya, Sal þou na langer hetten [*v.rr.* hat, be cald] sua. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 2650 (Trin.) And seide þou hettest now abrahame. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 365 Zacarie..tolde what þe child shulde hatte. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4257 Not Delphon but Doels sum demyt hit to het. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 74 Godes son shalle he hat [*rime* that].

β. Already in OE. the passive infinitive had to be supplied by the active hátan, ME. hōten, *north.* hāte; and from an early date in ME., the passive forms began to yield to the corresponding active ones: (*a*) in Pres. t. 1 hátan, 3–5 hōte(n, *north.* 3–5 hāte, (4–6 hait). (By Spenser also erroneously in pa. t.) (*b*) in Pa. t. hēt, hete; later also in pres. t. (*c*) in Pa. t. highte (etc.), later hight (the only part still in archaic use). (*d*) From 14th to 18th c. *hight* was extended to the pres. t. (sometimes with person-endings), and to the infinitive.

a. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 344 Se hehsta hatan sceolde Satan siððan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þis child shal hoten godes prophete. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4752 (Cott.) In þe flum þat hait þe nile. *Ibid.* 2650 (Göttl.) And said he suld hate [*v.rr.* hatte, hat] abraham. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. iii. 31 *Filius dei* he hoteþ. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 613 Now hyt hooteþ Glastyngbury. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 Oon aforemontayen and hooth caput viride. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* i. Prol. 244 That in the text of Virgill .. Hait Deiphebe. *Ibid.* ii. 58 Quhilkis, eist, south, and waist wyndis hait [*v.r.* hate] with ws. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 194 Lowder (for so his dog hote). 1590 — *F. Q.* i. xi. 29 It rightly hot The well of life.

b. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 His sune hete arfaxat. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 9 Godhild het his quen. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þat mount was þe litel strete of preostes, þat heet Be[th]phage. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* (E.E.T.S.) 1 [An] heighe man in Irland, þat het dermod Macmorgh. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vii. ii, What heteth your lady and where dwelleth she?

c. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 5 Hire fleschliche feader affrican hehte. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 67/6 þat heiȝte Maximian. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 633 (Cott.) Þar for hight [*v.r.* heȝt] sco virago. *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 2594 (Göttl.) Sare..had..an hand womman þat agar hite. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9426 Sire Bertel þen hat þat on, þat oþer heyghte sire Iordon. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 719 At this gentil hostelrye That highte [*v.rr.* hyȝte, hiht] the Tabard. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 13 Bathe highte sommetyme Athamannus Cyte. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 314 The quene of eest-Englande saynt Heryswith she hyght. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 6 In Grece..duelt ane king, the quhilk hecht Æalus. 1663 Butler *Hud.* i. i. 152 In School-Divinity as able As he that hight *Irrefragable*. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* ii. 20 A Lass that Cic'ly hight, had won his Heart. 1841 Longf. *Childr. Lord's Supper* 48 Father he hight and he was in the parish.

d. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 3946 (Fairf.) Tel me man quat þou hiȝt. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 423 That highten Balades, Roundels, Virelayes. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 699 But ther as I was wont to highte Arcite, Now highte I Philostrate noght worth a myte. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1665 'What dooth he hight', she seid, 'Madame?' *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 225 What hytist thou? 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxiii. 201 Sir, sayde he, I hyght Iohan of Helenes, but what is your name? *a* 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 56 *Sem.* What hight she? *Cal.* Melibæa is her name. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* i. Argt. 1 He sends them to the fort that Sion hights. *a* 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 122 Shee that teareth her hayre, hight Sorrow. 1641 Prynne *Antip.* 154 Highтest thou Vrse? Have thou Gods curse. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* ii. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 241 How highteth she, say you?

¶ III. 6. Used by Spenser as a *pseudo-archaism* in various senses not otherwise exemplified: a. to direct; b. to commit; c. to name, designate, mention; d. to mean, purport.

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 164 A shepherd trewe, yet not so true As he that earst I hote. *Ibid.* Sept. 172 Say it out, Diggon, what euer it hight, For not but well mought him betight. 1590 — *F. Q.* i. iv. 6 Yet charge of them was to a Porter hight. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. x. 38 An hundred brasen caudrons bright..Every of which was to a damzell hight. *Ibid.* v. xi. 8 But the sad steele seizd not, where it was hight,

Uppon the childe, but somewhat short did fall. *Ibid.* VI. vii. 31 She could or save or spill whom she would hight.

Hence †**Hi·ghting** (heting, hetting, hoting, hechting), *vbl. sb. Obs.*, bidding or promising; *concr.* a promise, a vow.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 785 (Gött.) Þis heting .. was bath fals and fikil. *Ibid.* 792 (Gött.) Sum of þe hoting was gain sau. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxiv. 11 Þai ere witnes of his hightynge. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 33 God is trewe in his heetynge. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 201 My hetyng haly schall I fulfille. *a* 1500 *Knt. & Wife* 47 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 18 This knyȝt .. thouȝt to fulfyl his hettynge. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 300 He promittit in hechting to caus the toun men doe or die.

†**Hight,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* In 1 hyhtan, 3 hiȝten. [OE. *hyhtan*, f. *hyht* Hight *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To hope, anticipate something with hope or joy; to rejoice, exult.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii[i]. 2 Heorte min and flæsc hyhtað ȝeorne, on þone lifȝendan leofan Drihten. *Ibid.* xc[i]. 14 He hyhte to me. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 437 Ech wiȝt is glad for mine þinge..And hiȝteþ aȝen mine kume.

†**Hight,** *v.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 2–3 hihten, huihten, 4–5 hiȝte(n, 5 hyght, heyghte, 7 hight. [Early ME. *huihten, hihten*, of doubtful origin.

Perh., like prec., a deriv. of *hyht*, Hight *sb.*[3], in sense 'to make joyous or delightful': cf. Hightle *v.*, Hightly.]

trans. To beautify, adorn, embellish, set off.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 We shule .. noht mid faire worde hihten þo ateliche sinnes. *Ibid.* 89 Þat burh folc hihten þe heȝe strete and bihengen it mid palmes. *Ibid.* 195 Alle þos wennen huihten his wurðshipe. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 728 Þe hauter of he[r]cules alle ȝe hihten. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. metr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) The lusty howres of the fyrst somer seson þat hyhteth [*v.r.* hiȝteþ] and apparaileth the Erthe with rosene flowres. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 217 An hous i-made wel nyh al of gold and i-hiȝt wiþ precious stones. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* II. v. (1495) 31 By theyr presence al that is in heuen and in erthe is wonderfully hyghted. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 His land shall be husbanded, his house highted, his garments brushed.

Hence **Highting** *vbl. sb.*; **Highter**, an adorner or embellisher.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Faire florischers and hiȝteres of wordes and of metre. *Ibid.* II. 313 By cause of þe more hiȝtinge and fairenesse [*causa ornatus dignioris*].

Hight *v.*[4], obs. var. of Height *v.*

High-taper. [Altered from *higtaper* (Lyte, Gerarde, Cotgrave), earlier *higgis taper, hickis taper* (Turner).] = Hag-taper, q.v.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 179 Take of..hightaper, and of ferne, of each one pound and a halfe. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 135.

Highten, etc., obs. form of Heighten *v.*, etc.

Highth, obs. or dial. var. of Height *sb.*, *a.*, *v.*; var. f. Hight *sb.*[2], *Obs.*, haste.

High-tide. [OE. *héahtíd*, f. High *a.* + Tide. Only in OE. and early ME.; in mod. Eng. ad. Ger. *hochzeit.*] A high time, high day, festival.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* v. c. 14 (Schmid) To æghwilces apostoles heahtide. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1507 At heȝ tide and at gestning. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, A 'Feast of Pikes, *Fête des Piques*', notablest among the hightides of the year. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* II. III. 194 Unto the town, Where for the high-tide folk were dight. 1884 Symonds *Shaks. Predec.* viii. 315 To attend her high-tides, was the privilege and pleasure of a congregated nation.

High tide: see Tide.

Highting, *vbl. sb.*: see under Hight *v.*

†**Hightle,** *v. Obs.* [deriv. of Hight *v.*[3], with dim. and freq. suffix -le.] *trans.* To adorn, ornament; = Hight *v.*[3]

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1290 Þe hous & þe anournementes he hyȝtled togeder. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1541 (Ashm.) Þan [he] him hiȝtild his hede & had on a Mitre. *Ibid.* 4540 He has a hatt on his hede hiȝtild o floures. *Ibid.* 4969 As it ware hiȝtild in þat hill with handis of aungels.

†**Hightly,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 hyhtlic, 2–3 hihtlich, 4 hiȝtli. [OE. *hyhtlíc* 'giving or having cause for hope or joy', f. *hyht* Hight *sb.*[3]]

A. *adj.* Joyous, exultant; delightful, pleasant; in OE., also, hopeful.

a 1000 *Andreas* 104 (Gr.) Hama hyhtlicost. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 146 Hyhtlic heofontimber. *Ibid.* 1605 Hyhtlic heorþwerod heafodmaga. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þe lichame þe sholde ben þe soule hihtliche bure, makeð hire to ateliche quarterne.

B. *adv.* ? Pleasantly, becomingly.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1612 He .. hatz out þe hastlettez, as hiȝtly bisemez.

Hi·gh-toned, *a.* [f. *high tone* + -ed [2].]

1. High in pitch (vocal or musical).

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 405 His voice was sharp and high-toned rather than harmonious.

2. High-strung, tense.

1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 49 His high-toned expectations. 1814 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 236 His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned.

3. Having a high moral tone; high-principled; expressing lofty sentiments; having dignified or superior manners.

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. viii, In whose high-toned impartial mind Degrees of mortal rank and state Seem objects of indifferent weight. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 It is contended .. that the public sentiment within each of those schools is high-toned and manly. 1886 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* Jan. 150 The rough and ready hand of Rowley may be traced, not indeed in the more high-toned passages, but in many of the most animated scenes of *The Spanish Gipsy*.

b. *U. S. colloq.* Excellent, tasteful, of superior quality.

Highty-tighty (həi·ti,təi·ti), *int., a.*, and *sb.* [A variant of Hoity-toity, q.v., app. sometimes associated in idea with *high, height*, or with *tight*, and modified in use accordingly. The pronunc. of *oi* as *i*, as in *ile, bile* = *oil, boil*, was formerly prevalent.]

A. *int.* An ejaculation expressing contemptuous surprise or anger: see Hoity-toity.

1747 W. Horsley *Fool* II. 168 Heyty titey, very fine truly. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xlvi, 'Why, highty tighty, sir!' cried Mrs. Gamp, 'is these your manners?' 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* May 565 'Highty-tighty; what a much ado about nothing!' said the old lady.

B. *adj.* Petulant, huffy; supercilious.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xviii, 'La, William, don't be so highty-tighty with us. We're not men. We can't fight you', Miss Jane said. 1855 — *Newcomes* xlii, You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that highty-tighty way.

C. †*sb.* (See quots.) *Obs.* (or *dial.*)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hightetily*, a Ramp or Rude Girl. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Heighty toity*, a hoydon, or romping girl. [1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Highty-tighty*, a see-saw.]

High water. The state of the tide when the surface of the water is highest; the time when the tide is at the full.

1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 It flows quarter floud, high water, or a still water. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 439 In twenty-four hours and almost fifty-two minutes; which is..the time between the high-water of one day and the high-water of the day following. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xi, Put out to sea..at high-water. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 449 High water is never so high, and low water is never so low, at quadratures as at syzygies.

Hence **High-water mark.** a. *lit.* The mark left by the tide at high water, the line or level then touched; *esp.* the highest line ever so touched. Also, by extension, the highest line touched by a flooded river or lake.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* F vj, The worcke did growe from the bottome of the Sea..but not yet broughte to the hyghe water marcke. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 2 Betweene the Low water and High water Marke. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 They..lay their eggs..in the sand, just above the high-water mark. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 180 The standard taken is neither high-water mark nor low-water mark, but the mean level between the two. 1892 J. D. Hood *Waterspouts Yorksh. Wolds* 48 Traces of the high-water-mark line apparent throughout the village.

b. *fig.* The highest point of intensity, excellence, prosperity, or the like, attained.

1814 Earl of Dudley *Lett.* 13 June (1840) 43 The high-water mark of English faction is very much below the ebb of French violence. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Personal* Wks. (Bohn) II. 132 The Ode on Immortality is the high-water-mark which the intellect has reached in this age. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 766 He [Defoe] nearly touches the high-water mark of English prose.

Highway (həi·wēi). Forms: see High *a.* and Way. [f. High *a.* 7, 19 + Way. In OE. a true compound; but in 15–17th c. often two words. Often antithetic to By-way.]

1. A public road open to all passengers, a high road; esp. a main or principal road forming the direct or ordinary route between one town or city and another, as distinguished from a local, branch, or cross road, leading to smaller places off the main road, or connecting two main roads. *The King's Highway*: see quot. 1895.

859 in Earle *Land Chart.* 130 Circumcincta ab oriente cyniges heiwez a meritie stret to scufeling forde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 131 He nolde noht turnen ut of þe heȝeweie. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy Soc.) lvii, Thei goth out of the hy-way. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* (1886) 55 There was also bisyde þis hille a hiȝe-weye, and to þis hiȝeweye were .iij. weyes metyng to-gydir. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 140 There ys a dyfference bytwyxte an hyghe waye and a bypathe, for the hyghe waye ys large and commune to all. 1604 F. Hering *Modest Def.* 22 To make the Point as plaine as the Kings high-way. 1662 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 109 Chosen Overseers for the hy wayes for this present yeare. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 452 The state [Connecticut] is chequered with innumerable roads or high ways crossing each other in every direction. 1813 *Examiner* 26 Apr. 260/1 The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of self-murder, and the poor creature's body was barbarously mangled by a stake, and buried in the highway. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* i. (1874) 5 To make a road for himself .. instead of using the King's highway. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 22 The two phrases ['the king's peace' and 'the king's highway'] are, indeed, intimately connected; they come from the time when the king's protection was not universal but particular, when the king's peace was not for all men or all places, and the king's highway was in a special manner protected by it.

b. *To take* (*to*) *the highway*, to become a highwayman, footpad, etc.

1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 71 We will take the highway like gentlemen. [1817 J. Evans *Excurs. Windsor* 31 Embarrassment..that had induced him to so rash a step as the highway.]

2. *transf.* a. The ordinary or main route, or line of communication followed, by land or water.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 70 In þe desertes of Araby by þe hie way toward Egipte. 1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 464 From Westminster-Hall to the Temple each day The River of Thames 'twas made a High-way. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* I. 79 The Platte has become a highway for the fur traders. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 220 The great sea on the west, the natural highway of commerce.

b. Any track well-beaten or regularly traversed by animals or things.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 253/2 Poore ignorant men runne thus like Cranes, and..goe the beastes high way, (as the prouerbe is). 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 17 You may obserue the pathes and high-wayes betwixt one nest and another, is track't and beaten plaine with their little feet. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 28 The Concurrence of Sensations in one common stream of consciousness,—in the same cerebral highway. 1866 B. Taylor *Poems, Passing the Sirens* 179 But mark the burning highway of the sun.

3. *fig.* A course of conduct leading directly to some end or result.

1598 F. Meres tr. *Lewes' Sinner's Guide* Title-p., Brought into the Highway of Euerlasting Happinesse. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 36 This were the high way to become sonnes of Belial indeed. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 25 Trades that we have lost, and are in the highway to lose. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 288 That state..I perceive to be on the highway to ruin.

b. The ordinary or direct course (of conduct, thought, speech, etc.).

a 1637 B. Jonson *Discov., Otium Studiorum* Wks. (Rtldg.) 748/2 He never forced his language, nor went out of the highway of speaking, but for some great necessity or apparent profit. 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* vi. 90 To march .. in an orderly way, along the highways of thought.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Highway Board, hedge, passage, side, theory*; b. frequenting or plying one's trade on the highway, as *highway robber, stander, thief, woman*; c. used to run on the highway, as *highway dog, nag*, etc.; d. highway rate, tax, one imposed for the maintenance of highways.

1611 Markham *Countr. Content.* I. i. (1668) 10 A couple of good *high-way dogs, that is to say, Hounds .. that .. will hunt as well upon a dry, hard high-way as upon the freshest mould. 1680 Otway *Cains Marius* III. iii, Some Beggar's rotten Rags .. left dangling on a *High-way Hedge. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 75 He bestowed his blessing vpon mee, and with it a good *high-way-Nag. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther*, Making a *Highway-passage through the Main. 1840 Hood *Knt. & Dragon* viii, He collected .. *Highway-rates on the roads. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2607/2 Any *Highway Robbers, House-Breakers, or Murderers. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 87 Unexpected onsets of the Coolies and *high-way roagues. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 174 Any poor Cottager that lives by the *High-way-side. 1600 Rowlands *Lett. Humours Blood* xxviii. 34 Three *high-way standers, haueing cros-lesse cursse Did greete my friend with, Sir giue vs your pursse. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 7/5 The Colonial railway policy has been almost entirely dominated by what is called the *highway theory. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. xvii. (1636) 146 From huntsman turning *highway theefe.

Highwayman (həi·wēi-mæn). [f. prec.: formerly as three words or two, without or with hyphens. In some districts with chief stress on *way*.]

1. One who frequents the highway for the purpose of robbing passengers; esp. one who does this on horseback, as distinguished from a *foot-pad*.

1649 *Thomasson Tracts* (Brit. Mus.) DXXXIII. xxxi. 20 This last session there suffered 28, most of them high way men. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 34 'Tis like the friendship of pickpockets and highwaymen, that are said to observe strict justice among themselves. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 553 The charms of riot and debauchery make highwaymen and housebreakers. 1782 Cowper *Gilpin* 237 They raised the hue and cry:—'Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!' 1789–1840 [see Foot-pad]. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 382 It was necessary to the success and even to the safety of the highwayman that he should be a bold and skilful rider.

fig. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 25 We take..Guns and Lances, to resist the Highway-men the Bears.

2. *local.* A surveyor of highways. (In use in north Lincolnshire and elsewhere.)

1888 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 379 *Ex officio* guardians and highwaymen I count for a mistake.

Hence **Highway·manhood**, the condition of a highwayman (see Footpaddery quot. 1861).

Hi·gh-wrought, *a.*

1. Agitated or excited to a high degree.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. i. 2 It is a high wrought Flood. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* v. i, The high-wrought Tempest in my Soul. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxvii, The present high-wrought state of his feelings.

2. Wrought with exquisite art or skill; 'accurately finished, nobly laboured' (J.).

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 187 Thou triumph'st, Victor of the high-wrought day. And the pleas'd dame, soft smiling, lead'st away. 1838 Lytton *Alice* v. vi, She understood not his high-wrought scruples.

Higiene, obs. form of Hygiene.

Higle, etc., obs. form of Higgle, etc.

Higly-pigly, *adv.* = Higgledy-piggledy.

1664 *Homer à la Mode* (N.), Just as neighbors higly piglie, Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie .. Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i'th town. 1675 *F. Rous' Archæol. Atticæ* VI. II. ii. (ed. 8) 274 They sit higly pigly, and every one takes where he likes.

Higra, higre, obs. forms of Eagre.

Higry pigry, vulg. perversion of Hiera picra.

1773 Graves *Spiritual Quixote* VIII. xix, Madam Wildgoose would send him some Higry pigry, which would stop it at once.

Higt: see Hight *v.* **Hig-taper,** var. Hag-

TAPER. **Hih(e,** obs. f. HIE *sb.* and *v.* **Hihful:** see HIEFUL under HIE *sb.* **Hiho:** see HICKWALL. **Hiht, hihþe,** obs. ff. HEIGHT. **Hii,** obs. f. HI *pron.*, HIGH *a.* **Hij,** obs. f. HIE *v.*, HIGH *a.*

‖ **Hijra, hijrah** (hi·dʒră). More accurate form of HEGIRA. Hence ‖ **Hijrī** (Hegiree) *a.*, of the Hijra.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 299/1 This retreat happened on the 16th of July, 622, and has been adopted as the Mohammedan æra called Hejra. 1849 SIR H. M. ELLIOTT *Bibl. Index Histor. Moham. Ind.* I. 48 During the first four Centuries of the Hijri Era. 1886 SEELEY *Short Hist. Napoleon I*, i. 16 With this Hijra [flight of the Buonapartes from Corsica to France, 1793] the first period of Napoleon comes to an end.

Hil, obs. form of ILL, ISLE, HILL.

† **Hilaire,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 hylair. [ad. L. *hilaris, hilarus* cheerful, merry. Cf. OF. *hilaire, hylaire*, prob. the proximate source.] Gay, cheerful.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 157 With hylair vult, and fassoun richt famous. *Ibid.* 357 To sum scho is hylair.

Hilar (həi·lăr), *a.* [f. HIL-UM + -AR[1]. Cf. F. *hilaire.*] Of or pertaining to a HILUM (senses 2, 3).

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 239 Seeds .. with often a pencil of silky hairs at the hilar end.

† **Hi·larate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *hilarāt-* ppl. stem of *hilarāre*, f. *hilar-us, hilar-is*, cheerful, gay.] 'To make merry' (Cockeram 1623).

Hilarious (hilē·riəs), *a.* [A recent formation, f. L. *hilari-s* + -OUS: cf. *capaci-ous, atroci-ous*, etc.]

1. Cheerful, cheery; gladsome.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvi, In answer to my hilarious exhortations to confidence. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Univ.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 94 Cheery and hilarious tone. 1885 *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 335 As..hilarious as Anacreon.

2. Boisterously joyous or merry; rollicking.

1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Bord.* (1857) I. 53 Neither cared the hilarious damsel for the reverend turrets of Innerkepple. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 186 They may take it for granted .. that we were hilarious, excited [etc.]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 277 Others will become hilarious, erotic, or pugnacious.

Hence **Hila·riously** *adv.*; **Hila·riousness.**

1863 *Athenæum* 5 Dec, The conclusion was hilariously arrived at that the new Order should be named accordingly. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 25 The holidays passed away hilariously. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 851/2 The fresh charm, hilariousness, and blush of spring.

Hilarity (hilæ·rĭti). [ad. F. *hilarité* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hilaritās, -tāt-em*, f. *hilaris, -us* = Gr. *ἱλαρός* cheerful, gay: see -ITY.]

1. Cheerfulness, gladsomeness; calm joy.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 Temperat hilaritie and blythnes are maist commendable. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 594 That joy..which extends the heart to such an hilarity in the eyes, and in the countenance ..that it cannot be concealed. 1776 JOHNSON 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, No, Sir; wine gives not light, gay, ideal hilarity; but tumultuous, noisy, clamorous merriment. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 148 The pleasure which they partake conduces .. to health and present hilarity.

2. Boisterous joy; merriment.

1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1872) 30 The coarse and vulgar hilarity. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 202 Festal music .. is the most remote of any from vulgar hilarity. 1894 *Amer. Missionary* Nov. 378 The incomparable hilarity of the dusky cotton-pickers.

† **Hi·larous,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *hilar-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] = HILARIOUS.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 420 Archimedes..when hee found the resolution of the..question, which transported him into such an hilarous fit of mirthsomness.

Hilary (hi·lări). [f. *Hilarius*, name of a doctor of the church, bishop of Poitiers (died 367), whose festival in the English Calendar is on Jan. 13.] Name of a term or session of the High Court of Justice in England; and also of one of the university terms at Oxford and Dublin.

At Oxford now more generally called *Lent term.*

[1.. *Customs of Malton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 59 Ye grett cowrtt next eftyr Saynt Hyllare day.] 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. ix. in Holinshed I. 181/2 Hilarie term beginneth the three and twentith daie of Januarie (if it be not sundaie) otherwise the next daie after, and is finished the twelfe of Februarie, it hath foure returnes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* II. 101 There are four times of the Year appointed for the Determining of Causes..Two of these Terms (viz.) Hillary Term, and Michaelmas Term, are at a constant time of the Year: but Easter Term and Trinity Term are sooner or later, as those Feasts happen. 1812 M. A. TAYLOR *Parl. Deb.* 6 May in *Examiner* 11 May 295/2 In Hilary Term, 1812, five decrees only were pronounced. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77. Sched., O. lxi. r. 1 The Hilary sittings shall commence on the 11th of January and terminate on the Wednesday before Easter.

† b. *humorous. To keep Hilary term*: to maintain hilarity, be cheerful or merry. *Obs.*

1629 T. ADAMS *Heaven made sure* Wks. 905 When God speakes peace to the Soule..It giues end to all iarres..and makes a man keepe Hillary terme all his life.

Hence **Hi·lary-mass,** the feast of Saint Hilary; **Hi·lary-tide,** the time, term, or season immediately following this day.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 284 At Saynt Hillarimesse at Westmynster salle be. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 262 These stated sessions were held by Edward I at Hilarytide, Easter, and Michaelmas.

Hilasmic (hilæ·zmik), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἱλασμός* propitiation + -IC.] Propitiatory.

1893 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 186 Hilasmic rites for the purgation of sin.

Hilch (hilʃ), *v. Sc. intr.* To limp, to halt. Hence **Hilching** *ppl. a.*; **Hilch** *sb.*, a limp.

1784 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* xi, My spaviet Pegasus will limp ..And then he'll hilch, and stilt, and jimp. 1785—*Halloween* xx, He swoor 'twas hilchin Jean M'Craw. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Hilch*, a singular halt.

† **Hild,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hyldan, 3–6 hild-, 4 huld-(*ii*), 4–5 hyld-, 5 held-, (5 hilt). *Pa. t.* 1 hylde, 3–5 hilde, 4–5 hildide. *Pa. pple.* 3 i-huld, 4 y-huld, huld, i-hylde, 5 y-hillid, 5–6 hylt(e), 6 hild(e), hylded, 6–7 hilded, (7 hileded). [OE. *hyldan* (:—**huldjan*), f. *hold* carcase; cf. ON. *hylda* to slash (Vigfusson).] *trans.* a. To flay, skin. b. To strip off (the skin).

a 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 223/1 *Discoriat*, hyldeþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* iii. 6 And hyldon þa offrunga and ceorfon to sticcon. *c* 1275 LAY. 20958 þat folk hii a-slowe þe cherles hii hilden [*c* 1205 uloȝen]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 471/321 Ȝuyt hadde ich leouere ich were i-huld. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2587 Hastili hulde we þe hides of þise bestes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1639 Al quike y rede þan let hem hylde þe glotouns alle & some. 1382 WYCLIF *Micah* iii. 3 Whiche eeten fleshe of my peple and hildiden the skyn of hem fro aboue. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 458 Take conynges or hares, hilt and wassh hom. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 133 (Harl. MS.) To the secounde [tormentor] he comaundid to helde him qwyke. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 36, I will as soone be hylt, As waite againe for the mooneshine in the water. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 2 Till half their hides be hilded off. 1654 — *Comm. Job* xxxvii. 8 Till half hileded by the Countreymen.

Hence **Hilding** *vbl. sb.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 359 þe sleynge and þe hildynge of a leon. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 80 b, Membraan, bycause it was pulled of by hyldynge.

Hild, -e, obs. inf., pa. t. and pa. pple. of HIELD *v.*

Hild, -e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of HOLD *v.*

Hildebra·ndic, *a.* [f. *Hildebrand* + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the policy of Hildebrand, who as Gregory VII was Pope 1073–85, and was distinguished by his unbending assertion of the power of the papacy and hierarchy, and of the celibacy of the clergy. So **Hi·ldebra·ndine** *a.*, **Hi·ldebrandism, -ist.**

1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. III. § 8 Extravagances of *Hildebrandic principles. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 566 They sought by *Hildebrandine arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. ii. (1864) IV. 63 The Hildebrandine decrees against lay investiture and the marriage of the clergy. *Ibid.* VI. iii. III. 450 Against the *Hildebrandism of Rome and the monasticism of Christendom. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Apr. 7/2 Erastianism..is the control of the Church by the State; but an equal evil is Hildebrandism, the control of the State by the Church. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 4 Our Covenanting *Hildebrandists .. would set their feet on the Necks of Christian Princes.

† **Hilden,** obs. form of *hill-den*, a mountain cave.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 22 He [Æolus] maystreth monsterus hildens, Youre kennels, good syrs.

Hilder, -or, obs. forms of ELDER *sb.*[1], the tree.

Hilding (hi·ldiŋ). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 held-, hield-, 6–7 hyld-, 7 hiled-, 7–8 heild-. [A late word, of obscure etymology: perh. f. HIELD *hyld* vb., to bend downwards, bow, also to fall, sink, and to decline, turn waywardly aside + -ING. It is not clear whether the application was first to a horse or to a human being.]

† 1. A worthless or vicious beast, esp. a horse; a sorry hack, a jade. *Obs.*

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Least standing long still in the open faire, they fall to downeright halting, and so be disclosed for arrant heldings. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xl. 415 Their horses, no other than lame jades and poor hidebound hildings. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 16 A Runaway Beast that will not be held in..a very Heilding.

2. A contemptible, worthless person of either sex; a good-for-nothing. *arch.* a. Applied to a man.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 4 If your Lordshippe finde him not a Hilding, hold me no more in your respect. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iii. 128 A base Slaue, A Hilding for a Liuorie, a Squires Cloth. 1611 COTGR., *Caguemaille*, a filthie snudge, .. miserable scrape-good, couetous hylding. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* III. ii, Away, away, you naughty hildings. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v, There's Master Sancroft, of the Oak, will not trust us a penny, the seely hilding.

b. Applied to a woman: A jade; a baggage.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 169 Out on her, Hilding. 1631 *Celestina* XII. 142 She is a crafty Hileding, and I will not give her time to invent some one villainous tricke or other. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Fryar* II. iii, How the Gipsey answers me! Oh, 'tis a most notorious Hilding! 1713 ROWE *J. Shore* IV. (1766) 135 This idle Toy, this Hilding [Jane Shore] scorns my power.

3. *attrib.* (in apposition) passing into *adj.*

1582 BRETON *Hunted Hart* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 139 Shee then takes of those hylding curres againe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. v. 25 Thinking to take them from that hylding hound. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 57 Some hielding Fellow, that had stolne The Horse he rode on. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II. II. vii. (1635) 89 Those orts may be given to other heilding, and hungry Cattell. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, Some hilding fellow he must be, who dared not stay to assert his claim.

Hile, obs. f. HILL *v.*[1] **Hileded,** erron. pa. t. HILD *v. Obs.* **Hileg(e,** variant of HYLEG, *Obs.*

† **Hiler.** *Obs.* [f. HILL *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A protector.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 3 My hilere and horn of my hele. *Ibid.* 33 Hilere he is of all hopand in him.

† **Hilet.** *Obs.* [perh. f. root of HILL *v.*[1] to cover, etc.; but cf. HOLET.] A tent, a tabernacle.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xx. 12 Benadab .. drank, and the kyngis, in hiletis [Vulg. *in umbraculis*; COVERD. in the pauylion]. *Ibid.* 16 Benadab forsothe drank drunken in his hilet [1388 schadewyng place]. — *Isa.* i. 8 Forsaken .. as an hylet in a place of goordes [Vulg. *tugurium*; 1388 an hulke in a place where gourdis wexen]. — *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19 Coueryng of brennyng, and the hilet [1388 a schadewyng place] of the mydday [Vulg. *umbraculum meridiani*].

Hill (hil), *sb.* Forms: 1 hyll, 2–4 hul, 3–5 hull(e, 3–7 hil, 4–5 hel(l, 4–6 hyl, hyll(e, 4–7 hille, (6 yll), 3– hill. [OE. *hyll* str. masc. and fem. = LG. *hull*, Fris. *hel*, MDu. *hille, hil, hul*:—OTeut. **hulni-z*, pre-Teut. **kulnī-s*; cf. Lith. *kilnus* high, *kalnas* hill, L. *collis* hill, *celsus* lofty, *culmen* top, from ablaut-stem *kel-, kol-, k'l-*.]

1. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less steeply above the level of the surrounding land. Formerly the general term, including what are now called mountains; after the introduction of the latter word, gradually restricted to heights of less elevation; but the discrimination is largely a matter of local usage, and of the more or less mountainous character of the district, heights which in one locality are called mountains being in another reckoned merely as hills. A more rounded and less rugged outline is also usually connoted by the name.

In Great Britain heights under 2,000 feet are generally called hills; 'mountain' being confined to the greater elevations of the Lake District, of North Wales, and of the Scottish Highlands; but, in India, ranges of 5,000 and even 10,000 feet are commonly called 'hills', in contrast with the Himalaya Mountains, many peaks of which rise beyond 20,000 feet. The pl. *hills* is often applied to a region of hills or highland; esp. to the highlands of northern and interior India.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 576 Hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Uppan þan hulle synai. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12055 þatt hill þatt wass swa wunnderr heh. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 178 Euer so þe hul is more & herre, so þe wind is more þeron. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13690 Mont oliuet it es an hill þat iesus hanted mikel till. 1340 *Ayenb.* 5 Ine þe helle of Synay. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 787 On þe hyl of Syon. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 5 In a Mayes Morwnynge on Maluerne hulles Me bi-fel a ferly. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 There is a grete Hille that men clepen Olympus. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 423 There be hilles in Snawdonia of a grete altitude .. whiche hilles men of that cuntre calle Eriri, that soundethe in Englishe the hilles of snawe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* lix. 43 Fast besyde salysbury upon an hull. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 177 Aetna, the burning hil. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 69 Yea, in the ridge of their highest hils (mountaines indeed I cannot terme them) you shall find pooles. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 81 Whereas .. other Languages .. have two severall words for to signifie those observable heights..The English language useth one and the same word for both; calling *hils* as well the one as the other .. but that sometimes the word small or great is added. Now because this ..would cause some confusion.. that hath made us restrain it to one of the sorts, and to call hils only the lesser sort. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 91 The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke, For He has touched them. 1842 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Departure* i, O'er the hills, and far away Beyond their utmost purple rim. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 99 All inhabited hills varying from 1,500 ft. to 4,000. *Ibid.* II. 74 Men who came from the Nepaul hills, whose home was .. at an elevation certainly not less than 10,000 feet. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Six Months Meccah* I The foot-hills of the approach to a range of mountains. 1888 R. KIPLING (*title*) Plain Tales from the Hills.

b. Often contrasted with *dale, plain.* (In this use *hill* occurs in the sing. without article.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3997 Prykynge ouer hulle & pleyn, Til he cam to Charlemeyn. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 134 (Harl. MS.) Then the sonne..toke hir with him, and Ronne to-gedir ouer hillis and dalis, til tyme that thei come to the castell. *c* 1580 J. JEFFERE *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII, Ylls, wodes and dales. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 8 But every hil and dale, each wood and plaine. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 639 When it is Summer in the Hils, it is Winter in the plaines. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 262 About me round I saw Hill, Dale, and shadie Woods. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxix, And hill and wood and field did print The same sweet forms in either mind.

c. After *up, down*, used without the article: see DOWN, DOWNHILL, etc.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 777 Half way up Hill. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 195 He had gone down hill. *Ibid.* II. 207, I followed .. up hill and down dale, but never saw him more.

d. Proverbs and sayings. † *To get the hill*, to get vantage-ground (*obs.*).

c 1305 *St. Lucy* 126 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Euere heo lai stille as an hul. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 19 Corruption, edg'd with a temptation, gets as it were the hill, and the winde, and, upon such advantages, too oft prevaileth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 292 A good Cause and Miscarriage meet oftner than Hills. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 58 Why, he's as old as the Hills. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* XXXV, All this time, Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. 1857 TRENCH *Proverbs* i. (ed. 4) 21 Do in hill as you would do in hall. 1892 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 127/2 The law of estoppel by deed is as old as the hills.

2. *fig.* Something of enormous mass; something not easily mounted or overcome.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 6 R13t so, þis watyr & þis flood of þe gret curs flowyth hyze in-to þe hylles of prowde & ryche folk. 1644 Milton *Sonn. to Virtuous Young Lady*, With those .. That labour up the hill of heavenly Truth. 1738 Wesley *Hymn*, '*The Voice of my Beloved*' i, O'er Hills of Guilt and Seas of Grief, He leaps. 1851 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* § 21 (1857) 135 The hill of knowledge and fame was rapidly climbed.

3. A heap or mound of earth, sand, or other material, raised or formed by human or other agency. Cf. also Ant-, Dung-, Mole-hill, etc.

1297 [see Ant-hill 1]. *c* 1320 [see Dung-hill 1]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23221 (Fairf.) If a hille of fire ware made & þorou chaunce þou in hit slade. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xviii. 288 Ther was hilles of dede men and horse hem beforn. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1662) 283 Moules .. spoyle any faire meddow .. in casting up hils. *Ibid.* 289 Casting a great hill as big as two barrowfuls. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 6 He rose for to remove aside Those pretious hils [of gold] from straungers envious sight. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 313 Looking down on the world as an Ant-hill. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 346 The wain..appears a moving hill of snow. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 282 She clutched her hands into a hill of dried weed. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Hill*, a heap of potatoes or mangold wurzel.

b. A heap formed round a plant by banking up or hoeing (see Hill *v.*[2] 2).

1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 83 Then againe cast vp the earth about your hills, and cleansing them from all weedes..so let them rest till your Poles may be set therein. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, When the Hoppes..are cutte downe close to the grounde; and the hils being againe raised, are covered with doung. 1799 G. Washington *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 232 No. 2. .is to be..planted with potatoes; whether in Hills, or Drills, may be considered. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) I. 108 The earth is raised to the height of from four to six inches, around the corn, and is denominated a hill; whence every planting is called a hill of corn. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 538 The general mode of planting hops is to place the hills at equal distances. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 815/2 In Virginia .. a labourer is required for every 20,000 hills of tobacco.

c. The rising ground on which ruffs assemble at the breeding season; an assemblage of ruffs.

1768 Pennant *Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 When a fowler discovers one of these hills, he places his net over night. 1859 Folkard *Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 294 During the breeding season they [ruffs] frequent drier grounds, and assemble on small hillocks..An experienced fenman soon finds out their blood-stained hills. *Ibid.* 295 Frequently taking the whole hill at a single fold of the net. 1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* I. ix. § 1 A 'hill' of ruffs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or pertaining to a hill or hills, as *hill-cop, -country, -crest, -face, -foot, -ground, -line, -pasture, -range, -ridge, -slope*, etc. b. Of or pertaining to the hill-country of India, as *hill-appointment, -station*, etc. c. For a hill or hill-country, as *hill-chair, -gun*. d. Inhabiting or frequenting hills, situated or held on a hill, as *hill-bamboo, -convent, -fair, -fastness, -grass, -horse, -house, -kid, -pony, -priest, -temple, -tent, -town*. Also Hill-fort, etc.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 There were only two *hill appointments possible at the time. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 232 The best kind of shafts are *hill bamboos which have no hollow. 1861 in Hare 2 *Noble Lives* (1893) III. 175 About eleven she set off again in her *hill-chair. 1878 Symonds *Many Moods, Riviera* 11 How well In this *hill-convent glides for them the day! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 790 þe apostel hem segh .. Arayed to þe weddyng in þat *hyl coppe. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 39 Marie .. went vnto the *hil countrie with speed. 1875 W. McIlwraith *Guide Wigtownshire* 20 The church of Bargrennan is well attended by people from the hill-country around. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 71 The sportsman..has gone up the *hill-face. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 329 A *hill fair (that is where the fair is held upon a hill away from a town). *a* 1881 Rossetti *House of Life* v, Tender as dawn's first *hill-fire. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* xx. 18 From the *hill-foot where they stood and trembled. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 12 The river winds along the hill-foot. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 17 b, It is to be learned, what is best for the *hill ground, what for the valley. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 310 He keeps also fewer *hill-horses, a small species, of which at one time there were vast herds in the highlands. 1816 Scott *Tales My Landlord* Introd., What resembled hares were in fact *hill-kids. 1873 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 343 The crests of the *hill-line are crowned with the domes of the mosques. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 525 All the tenants have a proportionable share of *hill-pasture. 1881 J. T. Fowler in *Academy* 29 Oct. 334 The *hill-priests and the hedge-priests of the Northern diocese. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Rhyme Duch. May* iv, I could see the low *hill-ranges. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 265 A promontory, or long *hill-ridge projecting into a basin. 1874 Whittier *Voices Freedom, Palestine* 29 Lo, Bethlehem's *hill-site before me is seen. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 42 Now that European troops are being gradually concentrated on *hill stations. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 231 It may be correctly described as a *hill-temple. 1743 Bulkeley & Cummins *Voy. S. Seas* 89 The Carpenter went up to the *Hill Tent, so called from its situation. 1887 W. S. Pratt in W. Gladden *Parish Prob.* 433 Even the most humble, untaught player in a struggling *hill-town may fulfill..all the higher duties of his office.

e. Objective, instrumental, and locative, as *hill-climber, -climbing*; *hill-crowning, -girdled, -girt, -surrounded* adjs.

1897 *Daily News* 25 May 5/4 A gentleman .. cyclist and champion *hill-climber. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* II. 147 When wild *hill-climbing wooed her spirit higher. *a* 1758 Dyer *Poems* (1761) 175 (Jod.) Whose *hill-crowning walls Shine, like the rising Moon thro' wat'ry mists. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 492/2 A green, nestling, *hill-girt Devonshire valley. 1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* II. vi. 152 The *hill-surrounded plain.

f. Spec. combs.: **hill-ant**, a species that forms ant-hills; **hill-berry**, the Deerberry or Wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*, of N. America; **hill-bird**, (*a*) the fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris* (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 1885); (*b*) the upland plover or Bartramian sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda*, of North America; † **hill-chapel**, a high-place for worship; † **hill-digger**, one who digs into barrows or tumuli; so † **hill-digging**; **hill-fever**, a kind of remittent fever prevalent in the hill country of India; **hill-folk, -people**, inhabitants or frequenters of the hills, hillmen; *spec.* (*a*) the Cameronians; (*b*) the elves or fairies of the hills; cf. Hillman; **hill-fox**, an Indian species of fox inhabiting the hills (*Canis Himalaicus*); **hill-gooseberry**, a Chinese myrtaceous plant (see quot.); **hill-king**, a king of the mountain-elves; **hill-margosa, hill-mustard** (see quots.); **hill-oat**, a species of wild oat, *Avena strigosa*; **hill-partridge**, a gallinaceous bird of India, *Galloperdix lunulatus*; **hill-shading**, the lines of shading on a map to represent hills; **hill-star**, 'a humming-bird of the genus *Oreotrochilus*' (Cent. Dict.); **hill-stead**, a place on a hill; **hill-tit**, a bird of the family *Liotrichidæ*; **hill-wren**, a bird of the genus *Pnoepyga*.

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 2 The *Hill Ants I so denominate from their usual Place of Residence, the sunny Banks or Sides of Hills. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* vi. 4 The cities shalbe desolate, yᵉ *hillchapels layed waist: youre aulters destroyed. 1522 W. Stapleton in Dawson Turner *Trial by Jury* etc. (1846) 54 Smith..examining the same Goodred upon *hill digging .. If he wolde not confesse to them that he was an *hill-digger, he wold thrust his dagar throwe his chekes. 1847 *Norfolk Archæol.* I. 53-4. 1887 A. Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Jan. 56 The hill diggers of the fifteenth century did their work most effectually. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 234 In Bengal .. there are woody eminences, infested .. with what is there called the *hill fever. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxvi, He spared nobody but the scattered remnant of **hill-folk*, as he called them. 1816 — *Old Mort.* iv, The stranger .. being, in all probability, one of the hill-folk, or refractory presbyterians. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 393/1 The *Canis Himalaicus*, *Hill Fox of the Europeans in the Doon, in Kumaon. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 311 During this day's march we shot .. a hill fox, a deer, and a wild dog. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 292 The pretty pink-flowered *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*, the berries of which are called '*hill-gooseberries'. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. xli. 361/2 The etin of the Scottish story is in Norse and German a dwarf-king, elf-king, *hill-king, or even a merman. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731/1 *M[elia] Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India..Bead-tree, or *Hill Margosa, is widely diffused over the globe. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 539/1 Oriental Bunias, sometimes called '*hill-mustard', was introduced into Britain about one hundred years ago for the sake of its leaves, which are used for feeding cattle. *a* 1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 65 Anecdotes told by the old Indians of the *hill-people. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 3 Formerly gold was worked for by Shans and other hill people. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 12 Commonly effected by a system of *hill-shading. 1637 *Boston Records* (1877) II. 18 James Pennyman shall have the *Hilsteade and the marsh ground under it. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 207, I stalked a pretty little brown *hill-wren (*Pnoepyga pusilla*).

Hill, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 3–4 hule, hile, 4–5 hyl(e, 4–6 hil, hill(e, 5–6 hyll(e, 4– hill. [ME. *hulen* (*ii*), *hilen, hyllen, hillen*, corresp. to an OE. type **hyllan*: cf. OS. *bi-hullean*, OHG. *hullan* (MHG., mod.G. *hüllen*), ON. *hylja* (*hulda, hulit*, Da. *hylle*), Goth. *huljan*, f. *hul-*, weak grade of *helan*: see Hele *v.* It is probable that the ME. word was from Norse.]

1. *trans.* To cover, cover up; protect. Now *dial.*

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 279 Hwer wið þat blisfule blodi bodi þu mihtes hule and huide. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 102 It mai ben hoten heuene-Rof; It hileð al ðis werldes drof. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6802 (Cott.) He has noþer on bak ne bed Cloth til hil [*v.r.* hile, hule] him. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvi. 10 Vndire þe shadow of þi wenges hil me. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 80 Alle þe houses beoþ I-hulet [*v.rr.* helid; *B.* hiled, ihyled, helied; *C.* heled]..Wiþ no led bote wiþ loue. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. xxiii. 189/2 Her here wexe soo moche that it hylled and hydde all her bodye. 1530 Palsgr. 585/1 You must hyll you wel nowe anyghtes. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 12 Go hil your heads. 1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 88 So should the earth, his breathlesse body hill. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68 A floose of hay.. quite hill'd us booath. 1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss.* I. 323 Have you hilled the child up? 1868 B. Brierley *Ab-o'-th' Yate on Times & Things* (1870) 121 Th' owd lad wur hillin' hissel up nicely.

b. *intr.* Of fish: To deposit or cover their spawn.

1758 *Descr. Thames* 29 A noted Place for Roach, Dace, and other small Fish, coming in Spawning Time to Hill, as it is called, otherwise laying their Spawn there in great Quantities.

c. See Hill *v.*[2] 2.

† 2. To cover from sight; to hide, conceal. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 388 Herto ualleð a tale, and on iwrien [*v.r.* hulet] uorbisne. 1388 Wyclif *Prov. x.* 12 Charite hilith alle synnes. *c* 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. (Pynson) Ev, Our defautes and trespasses we byll and hyde.

3. *Comb.* † **hilback**, the covering of the back, i.e. clothing (*obs.*).

1573 Tusser *Husb.* x. (1878) 23 As interest or vsurie plaieth the dreuil, So hilback and filbellie biteth as euil.

Hence **Hilled** *ppl. a.*, covered, armed.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 224 He sped him þider in haste, with hilled hors of pris.

Hill, *v.*[2] [f. Hill *sb.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To form into a hill or heap; to heap up; *spec.* to throw up (soil) into a mound or ridge for planting purposes.

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 4 Before .. such Corn or Grain shall be shocked, cocked, hilled or copped. 1799 A. Young *Agric. Linc.* xii. 266 Mr. Lloyd is much against hilling of manure. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 350 It [lime] is fetched from the chalk hills..and 'hilled' for 2 or 3 weeks before used, the heap being covered over with earth. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., I put some manure in and hilled the soil atop of it. 1887 *Blackw. Mag.* June 822/1 The tobacco-land is hilled up, but scarcely half of it as yet planted.

b. *fig.* To heap up, amass.

a 1618 Sylvester *Spectacles* xl, When hoord on hoord, when heap on heap he hilleth. 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxxii. 109 When a man shall exhaust his very vitality for the hilling up of fatall gold. 1660 *Character Italy* 12 Another trick..that helpeth to hill up his fatal riches.

2. *Agric.* To cover and bank *up* the roots of (growing plants) with a heap of soil; to earth up. (Also *absol.*) [This seems to have been orig. a use of Hill *v.*[1] to cover (cf. Hele *v.*[2] 2 a), which has become associated with Hill *sb.* 3 b, and so with this verb, the forms being identical.]

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 62 b, Set in grounde well covered with..moulde, and afterwarde hilled, and so suffered to remaine al Winter. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 523 The skill and feat of baring the roots of trees, and also of hilling or banking them about. 1612 Capt. Smith *Map Virginia* 16 When it [corn] is growne midle high, they hill it about like a hop-yard. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* VI. iii. 123 The [tobacco] plants are set at three or four feet intervals or distances: they are hilled, and kept continually weeded. 1775 Romans *Florida* 175 The horse hoe..to do the laborious work of the hoe in hilling corn up. 1797 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* 89 At Midsummer they hill them [hops]. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 305 Hilling, or earthing-up the plant.

3. To surround with hills.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 25 Pleasant valleys hil'd on euery side.

4. To cover with hills or heaps.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* VII. 750 Shocks, ranged in rows, hill high the burden'd lands.

II. *intr.* † 5. To ascend, rise in or on a slope.

1538 Leland *Itin.* I. 105 Cumming to highe ground and somewhat in sight by hilling I passid a Mile. *Ibid.* VII. 16 The Soyle of the Ground .. is on mayne slaty Roke, and especially the parte of the Towne hilling toward the Castell.

6. To assemble on rising ground, as ruffs. See Hill *sb.* 3 c.

1768 Pennant *Zool.* (1770) IV. 22 Soon after their arrival in the fens in spring, they [ruffs] begin to hill, i.e. to collect on some dry bank near a flash of water, in expectation of the Reeves, which resort to them. 1859 Folkard *Wild-fowler* lix. (1875) 294 During spring, when the ruffs hill. *Ibid.* 295 Taking ruffs when not hilled.

Hill, obs. form of Ill, Isle.

† **Hilla, Hillir,** *int. Obs.* = Hillo.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1066 'A! hilla, baile', quod Alexander & him a narawe hent. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 192 3a, thocht thi fallowis cry out, hillir haill!

Hill-altar. An altar on a hill or height.

1539 Bible (Great) 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Ministers of Baal .. to burne incence in the hylaulters [1611 high places]. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 217 Sacrificing on their hill-altars. 1602 J. Rhodes in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 285 As he did [break] the hill-altars And groues of all idolaters.

Hiller, -ern, -or, obs. ff. Elder *sb.*[1], the tree.

Hillet, *rare.* [f. Hill *sb.* + -et.] A hillock.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 54 Conscending a Hillet even ther by. 1577 Harrison *England* I. xxiv. (1881) III. 165 Neither will I speake of the little hillets seene in manie places of our Ile, .. they are nothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 46 The three first Hillets, viz. the nearest to the Hole, are quite barren.

Hill-fort. A fort constructed on a hill.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi. (1859) 434 A sudden flash and a jet of white smoke puffed out from the hill fort above the town. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. VII. iii. 84 The hill-fort of Wusota.

b. *esp.* A hill-top fortification of prehistoric age.

1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iii. 90 The simple circular hill-forts wherein we trace the mere rudimentary efforts of a people in the infancy of the arts. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 219 That class of towns which, out of Gaulish hill-forts grew into Roman and mediæval cities.

Hillibaloo, hilliebalow, var. of Hullabaloo.

Hilliness (hi·linės). [f. Hilly *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being hilly.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 332 By reason of the hillinesse and roughnesse of the countrie. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 121 Reducing the Hilliness to Plainess. 1887 Hissey *Holiday on Road* 238 Some..may think that I have exaggerated the hilliness of Sussex.

Hi·lling, *vbl. sb.*[1] Now *dial.* [f. Hill *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. Covering, hiding, protection.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lx[i]. 5 (4) Be for-hild in hilinge of þi wenges I mon. 1388 Wyclif *ibid.*, Keuered in the hilyng of thi wengis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 240/1 Hyllynge, or happynge. 1580 Lupton *Siriula* 28 Caring for nothing, but for the hilling and filling of their owne backe and bellie.

2. *concr.* A covering; e.g. clothing, a bed-quilt, a roof, the cover of a book; cf. HELING 2. (In ME. freq. in phr. *food and hilling.*)

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in *Wright Voc.* 170 *Cele e tecte*, hiling of hous. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 427 When we haue fode and hyllynge [I. 203 hilinge]. 1388 — *Prov.* xxi. 27 That thou take awei hilyng [1382 coueryng] fro thi bed. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 229/2 Hatte, hed hillynge. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. vii. 204/1 Hylynge lyfelode, and helpe of frendes. 1520 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 9 My best bed hillinge of tapstre werke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 289 They [partridges] couer their egs with a soft carpet or hilling as it were of fine dust. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 55 The hillings from many seeds. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Hilling*, the quilt of a bed, a bed rug.

3. *Comb.* hilling-stone, stone used for roofing.

1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 Sched. 11, Stones vocat' Hilling stone the thowsand iiijs. iiij*d*. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 355 Copperas, Bread, Hilling-stones and Calve-skins. 1811 *Self Instructor* 422 Slate and hilling stones.

Hi·lling, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HILL *v.*[2] + -ING [1].] The action of forming hills or heaps; *esp.* the earthing-up of plants; cf. HILL *v.*[2] 2.

1627–47 [see HILL *v.*[2] 1 b]. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. 211 Horse-hoeings, as also hoeing and hilling by hand. 1796 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1851 III. 416 Ploughing for hilling among the corn.

Hillir: see HILLA.

†**Hi·llish,** *a. rare.* [f. HILL *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of a hill, hill-like, hilly; pertaining to a hill.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Thee father almighty ..Mewed vp theese reuelers coupt in strong dungeon hillish [cf. HILDEN]. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. xxv, The wounded Whale casts from his hillish Iawes Riuers of Waters, mixt with purple gore. 1631 MARKHAM *Weald of Kent* II. i. (1668) 6 It is not so hillish and sliding as the Weald.

Hill-man, hillman.

1. a. One who frequents the hills; *spec.* applied to the Scottish Covenanters (cf. CAMERONIAN and *Hill-folk*). b. An inhabitant of a hill-country, a mountaineer: applied to the hill-tribes of India, etc.

c 1830 J. TRAIN in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., The religious sect called Hill-men, or Cameronians. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 6 A sort of sedan-chair carried by four hill men. 1893 *Archæol.* LIV. 269 The pinch of poverty often drove the bravest of the hillmen to raid the cattle of the lowlands. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/7 The hillmen offered a stubborn resistance to the advance along its whole length.

2. One of the hill-folk (*b*); an elf or troll.

1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. vii. 90/2 A supernatural being, a demon or a hillman, seeks to entice away a mortal maid. 1884 *Ibid.* II. xli. 366/2 The hill-man, in several Norwegian copies, carries off the lady on horseback.

3. *spec.* a. (See quot. 1851.) b. A miner, a slate quarryman [cf. Ger. *bergmann*]. c. A hill-climber.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 172 The labourers ..paid by the foreman or forewoman of the dust-heap, commonly called hill-man or hill-woman. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 13 The cleavers, or hillmen, build rough walls as a partial protection from the inclemency of the weather. *a* 1885 SHAIRP in W. Knight *Life* (1888) 74 Some of our party were very good hillmen. One day five or six set out on a race from our door..to the top of Fairfield.

Hillo, halloa (hi·lo, hilō·ᵘ), *int.* (*sb.*) [Cf. HALLO; see also HILLA.] A call used to hail a distant or occupied person; now, more often, to express surprise at an unexpected meeting.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 115 *Hor.* Illo, ho, ho, my Lord! *Ham.* Hillo, ho, ho, boy; come bird, come. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 12 The publican..rebellowed in the same tone ..'Hillo-ah'. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, 'Hilloa, within!' shouted Essper. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix, 'Hillo, Lavender!' he said, in a tone of surprise.

b. *sb.* As a name for this call.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. xviii, And then a pause, and then a hoarse 'Hillo!'

Hillock (hi·lək), *sb.* [f. HILL *sb.* + -OCK.]

1. A little hill.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* vi. 6 Delueth aboute Jerusalem an erthe hilloc. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1143/2 Where as with a verye fieble fayth & a fayntе, we shall be scant hable to remoue a lyttle hillocke. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 521 The Ground easily swelling into little Hillocks. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 18 Upon..the plain..were a few verdant hillocks. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 271 We got out and scrambled up a high hillock off the road.

2. A small mound or heap of earth, stones, or the like.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxi. 51 Loo! this hillok [1388 heep] and the stoon that I haue rerid bitwixe me and thee, witnes shal be; this hilloc and the stoon ben into witnessyng. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 129 The Partition of the Shire a Mile and more by North e West from Simon's Bathe at the Towres. These Towres be round Hillokkes of Yerth sette for Limites. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 126, I beheld a great number of hillocks or small pyramids, resembling hay-cocks, .. I knew them to be the nests of the crocodile. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* (ed. 12) II. III. xlvii. 553 Just as the African sand-winds..raise a small hillock over the carcass of every dead camel exposed on the surface of the desert.

†3. A hump, bump, protuberance, or prominence on any surface. *Obs.*

c 1520 ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* d j, The Kamell is a lothly beste, and hathe an hyllocke vpon his backe. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 35 At the upper part of the drop .. there usually was made some one or more little Hillocks or Prominences. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ii. 3 To tell mens Fortunes from the Lines and Hillocks in their Hands.

Hence **Hi·llock** *v. trans.*, to raise into a hillock, to heap up; **Hillocked** (hi·ləkt) *ppl. a.*

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* v. 589 The suff'ring Chief..occupying soon The middle space hillock'd it high with leaves. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1839) 19/1 Fill up the furrows 'tween the hillock'd graves. 1867 F. M. LUDLOW *Little Brother* 91 On the pathless field of the hillocked sea.

Hillocky (hi·ləki), *a.* [f. prec. + -Y.] Abounding in or characterized by hillocks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hillocky*, full of Hillocks or little Hills. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 288. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. x. 229 They crossed a bit of hillocky common.

†**Hillous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. HILL *sb.* + -OUS.] Hilly.

1550 *Decree Chanc. Lancashire* in T. Baines *Hist. Lanc.* (1870) II. 46 The way..is very foul, painful and hillous.

Hill-side. The lateral slope of a hill.

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 369 He went ouer to þe hulle syde. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. lxiv, We lyght adowne, under an hyll syde. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2, I shall .. conduct you to a hill-side, where I will point you out the right path of a virtuous and noble Education. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. x, The next [breath of wind] but swept a lone hill-side Where heath and fern were waving wide.

attrib. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 4 Assembled together in our hill-side retreat. 1890 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 5/6 The name 'Hillside men'.. applied to the Fenians.

Hence **Hillsi·der.**

1898 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3/5 To object to any money being given to a poor hillsider.

Hill-top. The top or summit of a hill.

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hyll toppe, *crespe* or *creste de montaigne.* 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 39 The hill toppe of Gareb. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 520 The amorous Bird of Night Sung Spousal, and bid haste the Eevning Starr On his Hill top, to light the bridal Lamp. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 222 'Tis perched upon the green hill top. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 497 The sun is still upon the hill-tops.

attrib. 1893 GRANT WHITE in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 2/1 The healthy antique principle of hill-top habitation. 1897 *Daily News* 3 June 5/6 The lighting of the hill-top bonfires.

Hi·llward, *adv.* and *adj.* [f. HILL *sb.* + -WARD.]

A. *adv.* Towards the hill.

(In quot. 1570, phrase 'down the hill' with postposition.)

[*c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 9 Mee thought I had espied A thing come downe the hilward toward me.]

B. *adj.* That faces towards a hill.

1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 296 A house .. whose hillward side Is midst the vines.

Hi·ll-woman. A woman who lives on a hill or belongs to a hill-tribe; also, a forewoman in a dust-yard: cf. HILL-MAN 1 a, 3 a.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 173/2 The perquisites of the hill-man or hill-woman, are rags, bones, pieces of old metal, etc. 1895 SIR W. HUNTER *Old Missionary* IV. 109 An aged grey-haired hillwoman.

†**Hi·llwort.** *Obs.* [f. HILL *sb.* + WORT.] An old name of Pennyroyal (or? of Wild Thyme).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133/34 *Samum*, hylwurt. *Ibid.* 137/2 *Pollegia*, hylwyrt. *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* ibid. 555/1 *Pulegium*, puliol, hulwurt. 14.. *Voc.* ibid. 605/48 *Pulegium*, hullewort. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* X iij, Hyll worte..taken with wyne purgeth blacke coler. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Hilwort* is Puliol mountaine.

Hilly (hi·li), *a.* [f. HILL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by hills; abounding in hills.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 333 Þe lond is..wiþ-ynne hilly and sondy. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 6 Oxen wyl plowe ..vpon hylly grounde, where as horses wyll stande still. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. x. (1635) 173 Some plaine countries neere the .. Pole may be colder then some hilly Regions neere the Æquatour. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXXV. ii, As round Jerusalem The Hilly Bulwarks rise. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXX, The hillier regions of Dumfriesshire.

fig. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 Her dainty hands..delicately hilly, and lasciviously dimpled.

2. Of the nature of a hill; elevated; steep.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 25 The ston which fro the hully stage He syh doun falle on þat ymage. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 b, Rivers..are swift..because they run downe from an hilly place. 1577–87 HARRISON *England* I. xii. in *Holinshed* I. 60/1 First of all vpon the east side of the hauen a great hillie point called Downesend. 1622 FLETCHER *Prophetess* V. ii, Better to have liv'd Poor and obscure, and never scal'd the top Of hilly empire. 1768 J. BYRON *Acc. Wager* in *Narr. Patagonia* (1778) 23 A bay formed by hilly promontories.

b. Hill-like.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd. 1 Graves of Giants under hilly and heavy coverings. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 481 A hilly Heap of Stones.

†3. Belonging to the hills; hill-dwelling. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 168 Foure mountaine Swaines or hillie-men. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 175 Though these Hilly People are of a rougher Temper.

Hillyer, var. of HELLIER, tiler.

‖**Hilsa, hilsah** (hi·lsə). *E. Ind.* [Hindī *hilsā.*] 'A rich and savoury fish of the shad kind (*Clupea ilisha*)' found in the Indian Seas, which ascends the Ganges and other rivers to spawn. (Yule.)

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade M.* II. 154 (Y.) The hilsah (or sable-fish) seems to be midway between a mackerel and a salmon. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 4 The most delicious fish, such as the pomfret, hilsa, mango.

Hilt (hilt), *sb.* Also 1 **hilte**, 1–5 **hylt**, 1–6 **hylte**, **hilte**, (3 *Lay.* **heolte**, **helte**), 4 **hult**, 5 *Sc.* **helt**. [OE. *hilt* str. n. and m., = MDu. *helt*, *hilt* m., ON. *hjalt* str. n.; also *hilte* wk. fem., corresp. to OS. *hilta* (MLG. *hilte*, MDu. *helte*, *hilte*) f., OHG. *helza* (MHG. *helze*) wk. f. The former appears to represent an OTeut. **helton*—*hiltiz*, neuter *s*-stem; the latter OTeut. **hiltjôn*-; of uncertain origin; not connected with *hold* vb. (Thence OF. *helt*, *helte*, later *heut*, *heu*, *heute*, It. *elso*, *elsa* hilt of sword or dagger.)]

1. The handle of a sword or dagger.

Beowulf (Z.) 1669 Ic þæt hilt þanan feondum ætferede. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/15 *Capulum*, hilte. *c* 1205 LAY. 1559 Þa brac þat sweord .. Riht bi þere hilte. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1594 Hit hym vp to þe hult. 14.. *Sir Beues* (C.) 4313 Þe hylte was a charbocle ston. 1530 PALSGR. 531/2 Hylte of a swerde, *poignee*. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 4 Long heavie Daggers also, with great brauling Ale-house hilts. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 127 He that hath the hilt in his hand in the morning, may have the point at his throat ere night. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing Master* 2 The Hilt is divided into three parts, the Pomell, the Handle, and the Sheil. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* viii, The Duke .. laid his hand upon the hilt of his sword.

†b. Formerly often in *plural*, with same sense.

Beowulf (Z.) 1615 Þa hilt somod since fage. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 446 Ofer ða byrzena blicað ða hiltas. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* iii. 22 Þa hiltan eodon into þam innoþe. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 116 Gaffe hym þ° hiltis in his hande. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 103 Arthur toke the swerde be the hiltes, and .. yaf it to the Archebisshopp. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 68 Ile run him vp to the hilts, as I am a soldier. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 In whose belly, she .. buried the Poyniard up to the hilts. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Wom.* II. 205 The sword..bent to the very hilts.

†c. By extension, a sword-stick or foil. *Obs.*

1609 B. JONSON *Case is alt.* II. iv, Let's to some exercise or other, my hearts. Fetch the hilts. Fellow Juniper, wilt thou play?

2. The handle or haft of any other weapon or tool.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 454 The Hilt, or handle of any toole or weapon, *manubrium*. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. i, Before each guest was a knife, with the hilt adorned by precious stones. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 275 Unnecessary..to shew even the hilt of his pistol.

3. Phrases. †*By these hilts*: a form of asseveration. †*Loose in the hilts*: unreliable, conjugally unfaithful. *Up to the hilt* (†*hilts*): completely, thoroughly, to the furthest degree possible.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 230 Seuen, by these Hilts, or I am a Villaine else. 1632 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Ball* IV. iii, 'Tis not, I fear To fight with him, by these hilts! 1650 HOWELL *Colgrave's Dict.* Ep. Ded., In French *Cocu* is taken for one whose wife is loose in the hilts. 1682 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances* Wks. (1714) 136 It's no matter, she's loose i' th' Hilts, by Heaven. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 45 He is All, Politiques here, up to the Hilts. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. lvii, A modern Ancient Pistol—by the hilts! 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 135 The original statements .. have been proved—if we may say so—up to the very hilt. 1883 J. PAYN *Thicker than Water* III. (1884) 18 The estate was mortgaged up to the hilt.

4. *Comb.* **hilt-guard**, the part which protects the hand when holding the hilt.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* V. 80 At the two extremities of its massive rectangular hilt-guard, the Roman sword commonly displays .. the head of a lion or .. an eagle.

Hence **Hi·ltless** *a.*, without a hilt.

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 142/34 *Ensis*, hiltleas sweord.

Hilt, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or fit with a hilt; to provide a hilt for.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. XXVII, All the ore he deign'd to hoard Inlays his helm, and hilts his sword. 1822 — *Nigel* XXVII, A long-bladed knife, hilted with buck's-horn. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 17 Not a very secure mode of hilting a sword.

Hence **Hi·lting** *vbl. sb.*, *concr.* material for hilts. 1897 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9/5 Prices of hilting are high, especially bone.

Hilt, var. of HILD *v. Obs.*, to flay; obs. or dial. f. *held*, pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hi·lted, *a.* [f. HILT *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or possessing a hilt; in *Her.*, having a hilt of a different tincture from the blade.

Beowulf (Z.) 2987 Heard swyrd hilted. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Twa seolfor hilted sweord. 1636 DAVENANT *Platon. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 410 A brace of massie hilted Rogues. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) 190 Ruby, two Swords in Saltier Pearl, pomeled and hilted Topaz. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 95, I can also hold a hilted dagger.

‖**Hilum** (həi·lŏm). [L. *hilum* little thing, trifle; according to Festus, thought to have orig. meant 'that which adheres to a bean'; hence in mod. Bot. use (see 2).]

†1. Something very minute. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 44 Unhewn Sailors, that have no more than a meer hilum of goodness in them.

2. *Bot.* The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel; the scar on the ripe seed.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hilum*, a word used by botanists to express the blackish spot in beans, commonly called by us the eye of the bean. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 115 Seeds .. with a smooth shining coat, and a broad pale hilum. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 8. 277 In the simplest form of ovule, hilum and chalaza are one.

b. A similar mark on a starch-granule. c. 'The aperture in the extine of a pollen grain' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 341 Most of the granules [of starch] have a circular spot, termed the hilum, around which a large number of curved lines arrange themselves.

3. a. *Anat.* = HILUS. 'Applied also to certain small apertures and depressions' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

b. *Path.* 'A term for a small flattened staphy-

loma of the iris from corneal perforation, in consequence of its likeness to the hilum of the garden bean' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

c. A little opening in the statoblast of a sponge. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 424 (*Sponges*) On one side of the capsule is a hilum which leads into the interior.

‖ **Hilus** (həi·lŏs). *Anat.* [mod.Lat., altered from HILUM.] The point at which any one of the viscera has its junction with the vascular system; a notch or fissure where a vessel enters an organ.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 528 The spleen .. is convex externally towards the ribs, and flat or slightly concave internally; and this surface, turned to the stomach, is marked by a fissure or hilus in which the vessels enter. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 233 This tube .. emerges from a fissure in the concave surface, called the hilus of the kidney.

Hilve, obs. f. HELVE. **Hily,** obs. f. HIGHLY.

Him (him, *enclitic* -im), *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc.* (and † *neut.*), *dat.-accus.* Forms: 1- him; also 1-6 hym (rarely 2-4 heom, 4-5 hem, hime, hom, 5 ham, 5-6 hyme). [OE. *him*, dat. sing., masc. and neuter, of HE, IT; cognate with OFris. *him* (MDu. *heme, hem, him*, Du. *hem*), and parallel in inflexion to OS. and OHG. *imu, imo* (MLG. *ime, eme*, MHG. *im(e*, Ger. *ihm*), Goth. *imma*. In 10th c. (as in the parallel *her, hem*), the dative appears to have begun to be used for the accus. *hine* in north-midl. dialect; by 1150 *him* had supplanted *hine* in north and midl., and before 1400 had become the general literary form, though some south-western writers of the 15th c. retained *hin, hen*, which, in the form *en, un, 'n*, is still current in southern dialect speech: see HIN. (So in late OFris. *him* took the place of *hine, hin*; and in MDu., the dat. *heme, hem, him*, intruded upon the orig. accus. *hin, hen*; and mod.Du. has only the dat.-acc. *hem*.) But while *him* thus became both dative and accusative in the masculine, in the neuter the accusative *hit, it* survived, and at length superseded the dative, as in the modern 'give it a push'. Thus, from being originally dative masc. and neuter, *him* is now dat. and acc. masculine, having received extension in case, restriction in gender. Cf. the mod.Ger. restriction of *ihm* to living beings.]

I. 1. As proper masculine pronoun of the third person sing., dative and accusative (objective in direct and direct) of HE. Also as antecedent pron. followed by relative or prepositional phrase (cf. HE 4). Used of persons and animals of male sex.

a. *Dative* or *indirect object* = to him. (= L. *ei, illi*, Ger. *ihm*.)

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Him þa Carl Francna cyning his dohtor ȝeaf him to cuene. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 111 Eall..þæt him.. wæs..leofost to ȝenne. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* vi, Se Hælend hym andswarode and cwæþ. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Uton wircan him ȝemace him to fultume. *c* 1205 LAY. 143 Þe king heuede ane douter, þe him was swiþe deore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 31 Þe kyng of France..bad hire fader graunt hym þe gode Cordeille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1360 (Gött.) Þis es þe oyle þat was hight hime [*v.r.* hyme]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 368 Him repenteth outrely of this. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1854 Iff ye send hom þat semly þat I sew fore. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 56 Wel is hym that wyth pacience can indure. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 b, [To] cary and transport such thinges as him listeth. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 266 Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 433 Ten acres of land which are worth him five pounds a year. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* vi. 13 O give him welcome, this is he Worthy of our gorgeous rites.

b. Governed by a preposition.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 838 Herebryht aldormon .. ond monige mid him. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 29 Þonne ic beo ungewemmed toforan heom. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þer cumeð þe hali engles him to. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22498 (Edin.) Þoru dred of hem was don on rod. 1340 *Ayenb.* 62 He heþ zuich a lac ine him. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 99 Holden with hem and with heore [*B.* wiþ him & with hir]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 460 Fflemere of feendes out of hym and here. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 And wolde not gyue to hym the due honour. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4734 The Landis Lord .. cleiks tyll him ane heriehd hors. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 116 From him whom I trust God defend me. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 28 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 368 We have..a folio Edition of him. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 274/1 We have little to add to the knowledge of him which readers..already possess.

† c. *Absolute constr.* After L. ablative absolute: now expressed by nominative.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 35 Him þa ȝyt sprecendum hi comon. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* ibid., Hym þa ȝyt sprecendem hio comen. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 280 Hym willynge þat alle men wende he were þat he is nouȝte. 1382 WYCLIF *John* viii. 30 Him spekinge thes thingis, many men bileueden in to him.

d. *Accusative* or *direct object.* (= L. *eum; illum*, Ger. *ihn*, OE. *hine*.)

(The 10th c. instances were probably felt as *dative*.)

[*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 5 Him ȝe ȝeheraþ [*Lindisf., Hatt.*, hine; *Ags. G.*, hyne]. *Ibid.* xviii. 32 Þa ȝecæȝde him dryhten his [*L., H.*, hine; *Ags. G.*, hyne.] *c* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 654 Him luuede al þeode. *Ibid.* an. 1114 Þæt he sceolde him læden to Cantwarabyriȝ and blætson him to biscop. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 P. 11 He helde him for fader and he him for sune. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 Þe lauerd þet him wrohte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 209 God bar him in-to paradis. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 465 He held euir agane the king, And hatit hyme atour all thing. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 Take a Capoun; and make hem clene, & sethe hym in Water. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 222 b, Shyppes, for to transport hym and hys over the sea into Fraunce. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 32 And him, O wondrous! him, O Miracle of Men! Him did you leaue .. vn-seconded by you. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* v. 32 What has he done that mas'r should sell him?

† e. Redundant before sb. *Obs. rare.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 475 For Ialousie and fere of hym Arcite. — *Merch. T.* 124 She goddes peple kept And slow hym Olofernus whil he slepte.

2. Formerly put also for other than male beings.

† a. *Him* was in OE. the dative of the neuter *hit*, IT, as well as of HE. This use came down to the 17th c. esp. with a preposition; later use substitutes *it*.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Oli haueð huppen him lihtnesse and softnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 Þe see goþ al abouten hym [Ireland] eke as ich vnderstonde. *Ibid.* 49 Þer nes in al þe world sweord hym yliche. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 210 A litel maiden-childe..And a pel him about. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. i. (Roxb.) 4 It takes in to him xl oþer ryuers. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S) 26 Þou schalt write þe digitte ouer þe hede of þe neþer figure .. and sett þe articulle next hym toward þe lyft side. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 41 The Fire conteyneth in him the Aëre. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 93 Construe first the Nominative Case: and if there be an Adiectiue or Participle with him, then I must English them next.

b. *Him* occurs also as accusative for things (in ME.) grammatically masculine, or (in later use) spoken of with the masc. pronoun. Still common in southern dial. In standard Eng. now only with things personified as masculine: cf. HE 2.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 486 Lord God! y betake my soule to þe; Bryng hym to þy joy. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xviii. 9 Yff ..thy fote geve the an occasion of evyll, cut hym of and cast hym from the. — 1 *Cor.* ix. 27, I tame my body and brynge hym into subieccion. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 119 Take hede yat youre bowe stande not to nere a stone wall, for that wyll make hym moyste and weke. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 25 b, This herbe .. If you cannot get him alwayes greene, ye maye kepe him drie. 1639 in C. Kerry *Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 54 For mooving the pulpit and setting him lower. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 48 The Sun was sunk, and after him the Starr Of Hesperus. *Mod.* (*personif.*) Winter had wrapped his mantle about him. *Mod. dial.* (Gardener says of mowing-machine) 'He wants sharpening, sir; it's two years since he was done; I remember their putting him on the trolly just here, and taking him to the foundry'.

3. For the *nominative*: esp. after *than, as*, and in predicate after *be*.

Common in colloquial lang. from end of 16th c. Dialectally the use of *him* for *he* extends to all constructions in which French uses *lui* for *il*. The construction *than him* is sometimes a reminiscence of the Latin ablative.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 623 Hym that she chesith he shal hire han a swithe. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 4 Here is gylys Iogeler of ayebery And hym sougelder of lothebery. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 34 And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. 1610 — *Temp.* v. i. 15 The King, His Brother, and yours, abide all three distracted .. but chiefly Him that you term'd Sir, the good old Lord Gonzallo. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, But sure it can't be him. 1759 JOHNSON *Dissert. Grk. Comedy* Wks. 1816 III. 20 No man had ever more discernment than him, in finding out the ridiculous. 1764 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 5 Feb., Why then does not Jacob speak as plain as him? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 What anybody else can do better or worse than him. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Is it him? 1840 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg., Jackdaw*, Heedless of grammar, they all cried, 'That's him!' 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Him an' me's gannin'.

II. 4. *Reflexive* = himself, to himself. (= L. *sibi, se*, Ger. *sich*.)

a. *Dative* with trans. vb., or objective with prep. (Still in current use, when not ambiguous.)

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 853 He .. hiene him to biscep suna nam. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vi. 2 Godes bearn .. namon him wif. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cynne him moder ȝeceosen. *c* 1205 LAY. 6356 Þes Damus on his deie ane chiuese him ichæs. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 437 He made him manige fon. ? 1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 55 The aungelle before hym made hym to stande. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iv. 4 Let euery Souldier hew him downe a Bough, And bear't before him. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 41 (Seager) By this means he reconciled to him the minds of his subjects. *Mod.* He put the thought from him. He will take it with him in the carriage.

b. Formerly much used with intrans. verbs of motion or posture (including *be*), sometimes also with trans. verbs, app. in the sense 'for' or 'as to himself'; where, according to modern notions, it is superfluous. *Obs.* (or rare archaism.)

c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 11 Eac him wolde Eadric his ealdre ȝelæstan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xviii. 8 Abraham stod him under þam treowe. — *Deut.* xxiv. 5 Beo him æt ham. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þe unclene gast þe geð him of þan sunfulle mon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 229 Zacarizze for himm ham. *c* 1205 LAY. 532 Þe king him com riden. *Ibid.* 25555 Þa þe king him awoc. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 He..ferde him soðden into antioche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5235 (Gött.) Ioseph had him sonis tuin. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 286 Quanne the Erl godrich him herde Of þat mayden, hw wel she ferde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4055 (Fairf.) Ioseph him saghe a niȝt in squeuen. *Ibid.* 14333 (Fairf.) Ihesus him loked vn-to þe lift. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5045 þar as þat schryn hym was. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 865 þis tempest obeyeth hym no more me to, Shipmon, þen hit dothe to þe. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 21 Then lies him meekly down fast by his brethren's side.

c. *Accusative* or direct object. *arch.* and *poetic.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Þe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. *c* 1275 LAY. 30574 Brian him [*c* 1205 hine] bi-þohte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 551 He chaunged his array And cladde hym as a poure laborer. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 1153 So shulde a kyng .. Shewe hym gracyous to hihe and lowe degre. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 482 Richarde the duke of normandy..recomendeth hym humbly to you. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* 118 Quhou he suld vse hym touart his maister. 1620 *Frier Rush* 6 Rush went forth to sport him. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 68 He who hath bent him o'er the dead. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xiii, He found him in a little moonlight room.

5. quasi-*sb.* Male person, man. Cf. HE 6.

1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Childr.* (Tauchn.) I. 94 That other him is the person she loves. 1884 GILBERT *Orig. Plays* 129 'Mr. F. shall introduce him.' 'It ain't a him, it's a her.' 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 The chances against her 'getting him', and her disinclination to wed any other 'him'.

6. *Him one, alone*, by himself, alone: see ONE, ALONE. *Him self*: see HIMSELF, SELF.

Himalayan (himā·lăyăn, *incorrectly* himălē·ăn), *a.* [f. *Himālaya* (Skr. f. *hima* snow + *ālaya* dwelling, abode) + -AN. The second pronunciation, though incorrect, is still frequent.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Himālayas, a system of mountains forming the northern boundary of India, and containing the highest summits in the world. Hence, in names of species of plants and animals native to this region.

Himalayan Pine, or Neoza Pine, *Pinus Gerardiana*, a pine of the N. W. Himalayas, each cone of which yields about 100 edible seeds or nuts; called also the Nepal nut-pine. **H. Primrose,** *Primula sikkimensis.* **H. Rhubarb,** *Rheum nobile*, and other species.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 979/1 Himalayan Rhubarb. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 119 At this point..I leave the Western Himalayan branch and enter the Eastern. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 171/1 This lovely Himalayan Primrose.

2. *fig.* Like a vast mountain in weight and bulk; enormous, gigantic.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 500 The North, as the wealthy section, would be called to bear this Himalayan debt.

‖ **Hima·ntopus,** *Ornith.* [L., a. Gr. *ἱμαντόπους* the stilt, *f. ἱμάς, ἱμαντ-*, thong, strap + *πούς* foot.] A genus of wading-birds; the stilts.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Himantopus*..the name of a water bird, very remarkable for the length and slenderness of its legs. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* II. xlviii. (1853) 293 The flamingo..bears no manner of proportion to the himantopus. 1875 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 97 The Himantopus..is very variable in the length of its legs.

‖ **Himation** (himæ·tiən). [Gr. *ἱμάτιον*.] The outer garment worn by the ancient Greeks: 'an oblong piece of cloth thrown over the left shoulder, and fastened either over or under the right' (Liddell & Scott).

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 301 (ed. 2) 339 Important passages in life..reception of the manly himation, marriages, journeys. *Ibid.* § 337 (ed. 2) 399 The *Himation* was a large square garment, generally drawn round from the left arm which held it fast, across the back, and then over the right arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm. 1869 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (ed. 2) 1173/1 It was the usual practice among the Greeks to wear an Himation, or outer garment, over the Chiton. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 32 Clad in the majestic folds of the himation.

Himme, himne, obs. ff. HEM *v.*², HYMN.

† **Himp,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 hymp(e. [Found first in 16th c.; identical with Ger. dial. *humpen, hümpen, himpen*, Da. dial. *hompen* to hobble.] *intr.* To limp, to hobble.

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 766/1 If..the good wyfe of the bottell of Botolphs warfe, that..halteth both in body and soule..would hympe forth among them and say, by saint Halkin father Barns [etc.]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 180 Lame of one leg, and himping all his dayes. *Ibid.* 206 The deformitee and disfigure of hymping on the one legge..did still remain. 1552 HULOET, *Hympe*, loke in *halt*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Himp*, to limp.

Hence † **Himp-halt** [cf. OE. *lemp-halt* (Corpus Gl.), *laempihalt* (Epinal), 'lurdus'], one who walks with a limp. (In quot. as a nickname.)

1533 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 770/1 At that worde woulde hympe halt his hostes hoppe foorth againe, and say mary syr that it were in dede for me.

† **Himple** (himp'l), *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [In form a dim. or freq. of prec.: identical with MHG. *hümpelen, himpelen*, Ger. *humpeln, hümpeln*, mod.Du. *hompelen* to hobble, dial. Eng. *homple*, Sc. HUMPLE; cf. MDu. *humpelare* a limper.] = HIMP *v.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, To *Himple*, to halt, used in the North of England. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Himple*, an old Saxon word, signifying to halt, or go lame. 1721 in BAILEY.

Himself (himse·lf), *pron.* Forms: see SELF. [f. HIM *dat.-acc. pers. pron.* + SELF. *Self* was orig. an adj. which could be inflected in concord with any case of the pron. For the earlier constructions see SELF.]

I. Emphatic use. = Very him, very he, that very man, etc. = L. *ipse*.

1. As emphatic dative and (later) objective.

(The OE. accusative was *hine self(ne.)*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. xiii. § 2 [Antonius] forlet Octa-

uianuses swostor and him selfum onbead ȝewin & openne feondscipe. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* xvi. 100 He wæs on himselfum mid ðæs halȝan gastes mægene swiðe healice upabroȝden. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* viii. 7 They toke him self alyue.

2. Standing in apposition with the nominative pronoun, or with a sb. in nominative or objective.

(Originally *him* and *self* were unconnected syntactically, *self* being a nominative, in apposition to the subject, while *him* was a dative as in HIM 4 b; but the juxtaposition of the two words resulted in the attraction of *self* to *him*.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 90 Ða scylde þe se him self ær nyste. *c* 1000 *Gospel Nicod.* xxxiv, Pilatus .. hym sylf awrat ealle þa þyng. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 He heo dude him seolf. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 195 He wollde ben himm sellf i waterr fullhtnedd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 377 He was ryche hym sulf. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 173 Iesu crist him selue [*v.rr.* him-self, him seluen] ches til him apostels tuelue. *c* 1300 *Beket* 274 And of the beste him silve he at, swithe scars and lute. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym seluon was surly enarmyt. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Sanctified by saint Peter himselfe. *a* 1535 — *Edw. V* (1641) 5 A proud appetite of the duke himselfe. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 74 They will make Heraclitus himselfe laugh at it. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 82 A third cannot be matcht, vnlesse the diuell himselfe turne Iew. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 36/2 Did your brother write his letters himself, or you for him? 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 50 Not Wolsey himself could find more magnificent pleas.

3. With the nominative pronoun omitted, and *himself* taking its place. *arch.*

(= OE. *he self, he selfa.*)

c 1000 *Sec. Laws of Canute* c. 30 § 3 (Schmid) Nime fife and beo he [*v.r.* him] sylfa syxta. *Ibid.* § 7 Nime him fif.. and beo him sylf sixta. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 121 Alse him self seið. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 12 Mony was þe gode body þat hym self slou þat day. 1388 WYCLIF *Hab.* i. 13 A more iust man than hymsilf [1382 than hym]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 6 Siclike as him sell. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 120 Sir Edward Villiers told him himself was the man. 1719 J. RICHARDSON *Art Critic.* 188 But Himself is seen throughout most apparently. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 596 The dagger which himself Gave Edith.

b. Used alone in predicate after *be, become*, etc., and in adverbial extensions = by himself. *To be himself*: to be in his normal condition of mind and body: see SELF.

1526 TINDALE *John* vi. 15 Therfore departed he agayne into a mountayne hym silfe a lone. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iii. 24, I am the dogge: no, the dogge is himselfe, and I am the dogge: oh, the dogge is me, and I am my selfe. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 186 When we say such an one is not himself, or is besides himself .. as if .. the self same Person was no longer in that Man. 1700 CIBBER *Shaks.'s Rich. III*, v. iii, Richard's himself again. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), For one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, so sing his joys [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. IV. iv, He will not be Thou, but must and will be Himself. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 50 Aug. 188 He would soon be himself again. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. § 1 (1875) 5 His most startling revelation was Himself.

II. Reflexive use. = L. *sibi, se*; Ger. *sich*.

4. Dative, and objective with preposition. † *Himselfward*, toward himself (see -WARD).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark iii. 24 Gif his rice on him sylfum bið to-dæled. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 Efre mid him solue to wunen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1338 God him ðor bi him-seluen swor. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 60 God is al riȝtfulnes in himseluen. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 17 Then he came to him selfe and sayde [etc.]. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 34 Let no man idely liue to himselfwarde. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 141 Euery man for him self, and god for vs all. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. ii. 111 He that hath a will to die by himselfe, feares it not from another. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. East Ind.* 10 If he designs to have it to himself again. 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* II. ix, Will..Had some battles wi' himsel. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 48 Charlemagne ..created for himself the means of which he availed himself. *Mod.* He gave himself a treat.

5. Accusative or direct object.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ne na mon nah him solue wernen henne. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 111 Ðat he sceawede him selu. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 Dauid..forȝet him suluen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1608 Quen he to pin him-selfen did For his choslinges on rod-tre. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. 66 (Gibbs MS.) Makynge hym selfen god. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* vii. 27 b, Perswaded the Captaine generall, not to trouble himselfe with the want of the other Pilot. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. i, The sea..borrows of all the small currents in the world to increase himself. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 22 He could hardly..beleeve himselfe; opening therefore his eyes better. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark xii. 34 Every man may, yea, ought to love himself. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 544 [He] bad him with good heart sustain himself.

III. 6. quasi-*sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 89 Your King, whom he desires to make another Himselfe. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 320 Neither did he mix with the crowd of populace: indeed he had much the appearance of being a himself, at least to the aggregation about him.

IV. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat *self* as a sb. (= person, personality), and substitute the possessive *his* for *him*. This is prevalent in the dialects, but in standard English has place only where an adj., etc. intervenes, as *his own, very, good, true, self*. See SELF.

13.. *Cursor Mundi* 15626 (Gött.) His hali self all suett. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1726 (Fairf.) Noe .. wrost his-self [*Cott.* he self, *Gött.* himself] in þat labour. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 3408 (Fairf.) Þat we may wiþ his-seluen wone [*other texts* him-self, him seluen]. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 435 Who .. his owne self forgetith. 1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 185 Also what domage his selfe sholde endure. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 40 b, Matthiolus .. erreth .. much more hys selfe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 573 A Summer parlour for pleasure, that Callistus..built for his owne selfe. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* I. 111 Although he were on horseback and his selfe on foot. 1826 DISRAELI *Vir. Grey* IV. i, 'Is not that Lord Lowersdale?' 'His very self.' 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 48 He hang'd his-sel. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, Gorging his-self with vittles.

Himward, -wards, orig. *to him-ward(s,* towards him: see -WARD.

1563 *Ord. Pub. Fast* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 479 To turn his ire to himward, who had chiefly offended. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 113/2 God's high favour extended to himwards. 1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Long Night* II. II. xii. 173 She was only dumbly conscious..of Anthony Harford and her ever-increasing difficulties himward.

Himyarite (hi·myärəit), *sb.* Also **Ham-, Hhim-.** [f. name of *Himyar*, a traditional king of Yemen in Southern Arabia + -ITE.] One of an ancient people of Southern Arabia (formerly called HOMERITES). Also *attrib.* = **Himyari·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Himyarites, their civilization, etc.; commonly applied to the language of this ancient people (a distinct dialect of Arabic akin to Ethiopic), and to its alphabet, and the inscriptions preserved in it. So **Himya·ric** *a.*

1842 [see HOMERITE]. 1843 J. NICHOLSON in *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* I. 668/2 The Himjarite alphabet. 1854 *Pop. Bibl. Educ.* I. 189/1 Although the old Hamyaritic characters had somewhat degenerated in form, yet they were still in use, in the first century of Christianity. 1864 E. DEUTSCH in *Reader* IV. 664/2 Osiander, the great Himyaritic scholar. 1864 WEBSTER, *Himyaric.* 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 168/3 A paper 'On a Himyarite Tetradrachm of the Second Century B. C.'.

‖ **Hin** (hin), *sb.* Also 4 **hyn.** [ad. Heb. הִין *hīn*.] A Hebrew measure of capacity for liquids, containing a little over a gallon.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxx. 24 Oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pownd. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, An Hin of oyle olyue. — *Lev.* xix. 36 A true Epha, a true Hin shalbe amonge you. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 177 Some have had a hin, others a homer, others an ephah of afflictions. 1864 R. S. HAWKER *Quest Sangraal* I The Sangraal..That held, like Christ's own heart, an Hin of blood! 1875 R. CONDER in *Trans. Soc. Bibl. Arch.* IV. 122-3 The *log* or twelfth part of the *hin*, contains 24 cubic inches, the *hin*, 288 (or 1·0198 gallons).

† **Hin, hine,** *pers. pron., 3rd sing. masc., accus. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 **hiene,** 1-2 **hyne,** 1-4 **hine,** 2-5 **hin,** 4-5 **hyn, hen**; 8-9 s. w. dial. **en, un, 'n.** [OE. *hine, hiene*, accusative of HE; cognate w. OFris. *hine* (*hini, hin*), MDu. *hin, hen*; and parallel in inflexion to OS. and Goth. *ina*, OHG. *in, inan* (MLG. *ine, ene*, MHG. *in*, Ger. *ihn*). In English, as in Frisian and Dutch, this original accusative has been superseded by the dative *him*. Already before 1000, traces are found of the dative form used instead of the acc., and before 1150 *hine* was obsolete in the north and midlands. *Hine* was used in Kentish (beside *him*) in 1340, but appears rarely in literature after 1400, though still, in the reduced form *ĕn, ĭn, 'n* (ən, 'n), the ordinary form of the accusative in s.w. dialects, as 'we zeed 'n gwayn', we saw him going. (See Barnes *Dorset Gram.* (1863) 20, Elworthy *W. Somerset Gram.* (1877) 36.)] = HIM, *direct objective*. Also *reflexive*.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 787 Hiene mon ofsloȝ. 898 *Ibid.* an. 894 *Hi hine ne mehton ferian.* *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicodemus* v, Gelæde hyne in to me. 1126 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), He sende him to Walingeforde .. and let hine don on harde bande. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 We hine sculde luuian. *Ibid.* 23 Þa man þe beoð in þe castel and hin ȝemeð. *c* 1205 LAY. 584 Mid *him he hine* lædde. *Ibid.* 26371 Let hine halden France [*c* 1275 let him holde]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 86 Þe uorme .. preiseð hine biuoren himsulf, & makeð hine ..ȝet betere þen he beo. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3004 Fle3es kin sal hin ouergon. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Hi wolden gon for to hyne anuri. *Ibid.* 27 Al swo hi hedden ifonden ure louerd, swo hin anurede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Liȝtbere þe angel..him wolde emni to god, þet hine zo uayr an zuo good hedde y-mad. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxviii. 374, I saw hyn fyhten as I vndirstond. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E. D. S.) 208 Whan tha hadst cort en by the heend Legs o'en. *Ibid.* 256 Tha wud'st ha' borst en to Shivers, nif chad net a-vung en. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* III. i, I would a brought un to town, but the dogs would not spare un. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. iv, They called the dead halloo, and cried out—'To-un, boys, to-un!'. 1856 *Punch* Jan. 37 Each feller I met, 'Didst thee zee un?' did cry.

b. Rarely (by confusion) for the dative.

1127 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.), Se kyng of France .. iæf hine þone eorldom, and þet land folc him wið toc.

Hina, obs. form of HENNA.

Hinch, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Usually associated with *pinch*, or *crinch*, both implying compression, and perh. formed after them. Cf. also HUNCH *v.*]

1. As a riming synonym of PINCH *v.* **a.** *intr.*

1559 AYLMER *Harb. Faithf. Subj.* P j a, These Romaines ..being..brought to the last cast by the long and daungerous warres of Hanibal and the Frenche, did..bring in their mony and goodes, without hinching or pinching, to relieſe the charges of their common welth. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, IV. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 73 What haue you saued now..by your hinching and your pinching? not the worth of a blacke pudding. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 217 Stand not a hinching and a crinching with him. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Hinch*, to be miserly. *Linc.*

b. *trans.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 102 A doubt whether it were Loue, or some other furie worse then Loue, that thus hincht him and pincht him.

2. *intr.* ? To spurn.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) B v a, The more it is wilful; it hinches and winches, and snuffes against it. 1631 J. SPEED *Love's Rev.* To Rdr., Whereat if any kick or hinch, Were he not gauld, he should not winch.

Hinch, north. dial. f. HAUNCH *sb.*1, HAUNCH *v.*3

Hinch-boy, -man: see HENCH-BOY, -MAN.

† **Hinch-pinch.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. a modified reduplication of PINCH, to express some kind of alternate action: see HINCH. (App. unconnected with obs. Du. *hincke-pinck* lame, limping.)] The name of some rustic game.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 33 Fitting complement for Hynch pynch and Laugh not, Coale under Candlesticke: Frier Rush and Two-penny-hoe. *Ibid.* 134 The bowle of Curds and Creame .. set out for Robin Good-fellow, the Frier, and Sisie the Dairy-maide to meet at hinch-pinch and laugh not, when the Goodwife was abed. 1611 COTGR., *Pinse morille*, the game called Hinch pinch and laugh not. [Cf. the following: 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hinchy-pinchy*, a game in which the play is begun gently, and gradually increased in intensity. Boy: 'Aa'll play ye at hinchy-pinchy'. Strikes gently his companion, who returns the blow, until it becomes a fight. The term is also employed in games of leaping, where the first player gives an easy leap, and each succeeding player exceeds the leap of his predecessor. Dr. R. J. Lloyd says: 'Liverpool children have a rime, used in play, "Hinchy-binchy, barley straw, Forty pinches is the law".']

Hinck, var. HINK.

Hind (həind), *sb.*1 Forms: 1- **hind**; also 1-3 **hynd,** 3-7 **hinde,** 4-6 **hynde,** (5 **hyynde**). *β.* 6 **hyne, hine.** [OE. *hind* str. fem. = ON. *hind*: cf. OLG. **hinda* (MDu., Du. *hinde*), OHG. *hinta* (MHG., Ger. *hinde*), wk. fem., for which some suggest derivation from Goth. *hinþan* to catch; others would connect it with Gr. *κεμάς* young deer, pricket.]

1. The female of the deer, esp. of the red deer; *spec.* a female deer in and after its third year.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 59/15 *Dammula*, hind. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* Ibid. 119/13 *Cerua*, hind. *c* 1090 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1086 He læsde laȝa .. þæt swa hwa swa sloge heort oððe hinde þæt hine man sceolde blendian. *c* 1205 LAY. 30568 No mihten heo deor iwine Nouþer heort no hinde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1365 He broughte a coppe wyþ milk & wyn þat milked was of a whit hynde. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxiii. 94 He wold gone in to deuenshyre for to hunte for the hert & for the hynde. 1551 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxii. 34 God .. maketh my fete as swyfte as an hyndes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 39 Hart and hine, dae and Rae. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 1 A milk-white Hind, immortal and unchang'd, Fed on the lawns. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* II. 122 Swift as the Hind, That, by the Huntsman's Voice alarm'd, had fled. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 Be with hind that haunts the covert, or in hursts that house the boar.

2. (In full *hind-fish.*) One of various fishes of the family *Serranidæ* and genus *Epinephalus*.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 The Hind ..is esteemed a good Fish to eat. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 408 The delicious little hind-fish (*Epinephalus guttatus*), spotted like a Japanese deer or a dappled fawn.

3. *Comb.*, as *hind-hunting, hind-like, hind-spotted* adjs.; † **hind-fawn** = HIND-CALF; **hind's foot** (tr. F. *pied de biche*), a kind of crossbow; † **hind's tongue** = HART'S-TONGUE; † **hind-wolf,** ? a lynx.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* B ij, Hemionitis..uidi et herbam.. quam uulgus appellabat Hyndes tonge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VIII. xix, The Hind-wolfe, which some call Chaüs, and the Gaules were wont to name Rhaphius (resembling in some sort a wolfe with leopard's spots), were showed first in the solemnitie of the games and plaies exhibited by Cn. Pompeius the Great. 1622 WITHER *Prayer Habak.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 212 Who my feet so guides, that I, Hinde-like, pace my places high. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* II. IV. 206 A Hynde spotted Fawnes skin. 1648-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Een Ree-kalf*, a Hinde-foane. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* viii. 141 Of these cross-bows, or arblasts, there were three varieties, severally named—the hind's foot, the lever, and the rolling purchase.

Hind (həind), *sb.*2 Forms: α. *gen. pl.* 1 **hína,** (**híȝna**), 3 **hine**; *nom. pl.* 1-4 **híne,** 3-4 **hyne**; 3 **hinen,** 4 **hynen**; *sing.* 3-7 (8-9 *dial.*) **hine,** hyne. *β.* 5 **heynde,** 6 **hynd,** (**hijnde**), 6-7 **hynde,** (7 **hiend**), 6- **hind.** [Early ME. *hine* sing., from earlier OE. (north .midl.) and ME. *híne* pl.; app. developed from *hína, hígna* genitive pl. of *hígan, híwan*, in ONorthumb. *hígu, hígo*, 'members of a family or household, domestics' (see HEWE): cf. *hígna fæder* (Lindisf. Gl.), *hína fæder, híne fæder, fæder hígna, -híne* (Rushw. Gl.) = L. 'paterfamilias'. For the later change of *híne* to *hind*, cf. ASTOUND, SOUND.]

† **1.** As *pl.* Household servants, domestics, servants. *Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Nu hie fæder heora [*Lindisf. G.* fæder hiorades; *Ags. G.* hiredes fæder] belzebub nemdun hu micle mæ hiwæ *vel* hine [*Lindisf. G.* ȝehuse] his! *Ibid.* 36 Fiondas monnes higu *vel* hine *vel* hiwen [*Lindisf. G.* husa; *Ags. G.* ȝehusan] his. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 Hise wiðerfulle hine þo ben deules on helle. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 620 Louerd, we aren boþe þine, þine cherles, þine hine. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29462 (Cott. Galba) If þou haue hine .. þai may þe serue to terme day. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1210

He gef vus to be his homly hyne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5730 þat he..to helle tok þo þe way And delyuerede þar is hyne.

2. As *sing.* A servant; esp., in later use, a farm servant, an agricultural labourer.

† *a.* hine, pl. hinen, hines.

c 1205 LAY. 368 We habbeð seoue þusund..wið outen wifmen ..children & hinen [*c* 1275 hine]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Deð hire in to drecchunge to dihten hus & hinen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ich am .. ðin owune hine. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3776 Wid wifes, and childre, and hines kin. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 23320 (Trin.) þe riȝtwis men shul se þo pynes Vpon oure lordes liþer hynes. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 140 He is an hyred hyne. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 357 þat euerych of hem habbe fowre hynen stalworthe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 386 Lord, shuld thou weshe feytt myne? Thou art my Lord, and I thy hyne. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVI. XXXV. 610 Their servants and hines, such as should husband and till their grounds [*servos agri cultores*]. *c* 1630 WALLER *Answ. Suckling's Verses* 33, I need not plough, since what the stooping hine Gets of my pregnant land must all be mine.

β. hind, pl. hinds.

1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 110 To every servaunte, hynde and made viij*d*. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Mark* i. 20 Zebedai yeer fayer in yᵉ boot with his hijndes, ȝ hired servants. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* I. 15 The labouring Hinde, when hee carryeth his dungue to the feelde. *a* 1639 T. CAREW *To Saxham* 42 Both from the Master, and the Hinde. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i, The labours of the toiling hind. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 747 Laborious hinds That had survived the father, served the son. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 375 It was necessary that a body of sturdy hinds should be on each side of his coach, in order to prop it.

b. *spec.* In Scotland and some parts of northern England: A married and skilled farm-workman, for whom a cottage is provided on the farm, and sometimes a cow; he has the charge of a pair of horses, and a responsible part in the working of the farm. An average-sized farm has two hinds' houses besides the farm-house.

He bears to the farmer the same relation that a skilled journeyman holds to a master tradesman, and ranks above the farm-servants and labourers. In former times he furnished a female field-worker from his own family, or by himself hiring one, to perform stated work: see BONDAGER.

1596 in H. Scott *Fasti* I. (1871) 277 [He had] two men and one woman servant and a hynd. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 151 A comfortable Cottage and Raiment suitable to an industrious Hind. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* I. 506 There are three different classes of servants employed in the husbandry of this county [Haddingtonshire], viz. the *hynd*, the *cottager*, and the *unmarried ploughman* .. Of these the *hynd* holds the first rank. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 45 The wives of the hinds or married ploughmen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., A stipulation is often made .. that the hind must furnish a female field-worker at a stipulated price per day, with extra wage in harvest. This extra hand is called a 'bondager'.

c. A bailiff or steward on a farm (in some parts of England).

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 22 No chief Hyne or a Carter or chief Shepeherd above xx *s.* by the yere. 1585 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 19 Given the same day to the hinde of Shadforthe for kepinge of twoe gimmers which we bought. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 41, I am persuaded, that my hind, Roger Williams, or any man of equal strength, would be able to push his foot through the strongest part of their walls. 1775 F. GREGOR tr. *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* xxix. 95 They don't want the attendance of the Hind. [*Note*] In some Parts of England he is called Bailiff. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 85 Converted into the residence of the hind or bailiff of the estate. 1813 *Trewman's Exeter Flying-Post* 21 Oct. 4 Wants a Situation as Hind or Bailiff, a Young Man. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Hind* (1) a farm bailiff .. (2) one entrusted with the charge of cattle. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Hine*, ..a manager of an off-lying farm.

3. *transf.* A rustic, a boor.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 For of the hyndes or of the paysauntre I fear I should not have indifferents. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* I. ii, Why should such a prick-ear'd Hine as this, Be rich? 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 364 A Country Hinde somtimes ambitious to shew his betters that hee is not so simple as you take him. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 29, I bade low hinds the tow'ring ardour share. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Malcolm's Heir* xvi, Like the son of a base-born hind.

† **4.** A lad, boy, stripling; hence, more generally, Person, fellow, 'chap'. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 485 Ther was mani a wilde hine, that prest was ther to, & wende in to the Gywerie, & woundede & to drowe. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 497 ȝif ȝe seþ schipes of painim londe, Selleþ to hem þis ilche hyne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 217 Valtir, steward of scotland, syne, That than wes bot ane berdlass hyne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 360 Bothe man and womman child and hyne and page. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1420 He excused him, þat nobil heyn [=hyne] And saide his duellyng was ferr þeyn [=thyne]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xiii. 1 All the peple, euery hyne. ? *a* 1550 *Frere & Boy* 12 in Ritson *Anc. Pop. Poetry* 35 A sone..That was a good sturdy ladde, And an happy hyne.

5. *Comb.*, as † *hine-folc*; *hind-boy*, *-man*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3655 Here hine-folc ðe was hem mide. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 294 My Commounis, with my hynd ȝemen. 1581 *Ibid.* xliii. 190 The hirdis and hinde men in their labeis lay. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 189 A certain swaine or hyne-boy of hers. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 187 Brown bread..for your hinde-servants.

Hind (həind), *a.* (*sb.*[3]) Also *north.* 4– **hint**, 7 **hin.** [The OTeut. affinities of this word, and the related *hinder*, *hindmost*, *hindermore*, *hindermost*, *hindward*, are certain, but the particular history of the ME. words, and their mutual relations, are somewhat obscure. The older words were: (1) Gothic *hindana* prep. 'on that side of, beyond, behind' = OHG. *hintana*, Ger. *hinten*, adv. 'behind' = OE. *hindan* adv. 'from behind, at the back, in the rear'; (2) Goth. *hindar* prep. 'on that side of, beyond, behind' = OHG. *hintar*, Ger. *hinter* prep., in same senses = OE. *hinder* adv. 'on the further side, behind, back, down'; this is held to be the acc. neuter of a comparative adj. in *-dar* = Skr. *-taram*, Gr. *-τερον*, the root being *hin-*, prob. identical with that of HEN, HENNE, HENCE; OHG. had the adj. as a positive, *hintaro* (Ger. *hintere*) 'hind, hinder', compared *hintarôro*, *hintarôst*, Ger. *hinterst* 'hindmost'; ON. had *hindri* comp. (rare), *hinztr* superl.; this adj. was not in OE.; (3) Goth. *hindumists* superl. 'hindmost, uttermost', app. f. **hinduma* = OE. *hindema* (rare) 'hindmost'. OE. had also (4) *hindan-weard* adv. 'towards the farther end', and *hindeweard*, adj. 'turned backward'; also (5) the important adv. and prep. *behindan*, ME. *bi-hinden*, *bi-hinde*, BEHIND, the most permanent member of the OE. group, and (with the possible exception of 4) the only one whose survival into ME. is proved. In ME. there arose numerous new forms, viz. before 1300 *hinder* adj., before 1350 *hind* adj. and adv., *c* 1375–1400 *hindermore*, *hindermost*, *hindmost*. Since *hind-* was not an etymological element, it must have originated from the shortening of some form with a suffix, perh. from ME. *be-hind*, orig. *be-hind-an*. In that case, *hind-er* (if *hind* goes back before 1300) may have arisen as its normally-formed comparative; if, however, *hinder* was historically descended from OE. *hinder* adv. (of which there is no evidence and no strong probability), and taken as a comparative, *hind* might be inferred from it as its positive degree. *Hindermore*, *hindermost* were evidently formed on *hinder*, and *hindmost* on *hind*; the current conjecture that the last was a double superlative formed on the long obsolete OE. *hindema* is historically untenable. In all these words the original short *i* is preserved in Sc. and north. Eng.: cf. Sc. *hint*, *ahint*, *hin'mest*.]

A. *adj.* Situated behind, in the rear, or at the back; posterior. Usually opposed to *fore*, in things existing in pairs front and back, as the limbs of quadrupeds, the wheels of a wagon, etc.

Often hyphened to its sb., esp. when forming a specific name of a part, as in *hind-spring* of a carriage. See C. a.

13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 3562 Wiþ his hint [*v.rr.* hynder, hinder] fot he [the horse] him smot. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 350 In like sort, they that haue many feet: vnlesse it be the hin feet of all. 1601 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 287 The hind knuckles .. of all the muttons and veales. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 31 The Male is smooth all over his hind parts. 1767 *Byron's Voy. r. World* (1776) 27 A negro butcher..cuts the hamstrings of his hind legs. 1770 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxviii. 79 The fore-hoofs were upright and shapely, the hind flat and splayed. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxxiv. 300 The lower and hind part of the body. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 103 [It] also presses the fore-wheels deeper into the ground than the hind wheels. 1849 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 93 The infatuated little beast dances round him on its hind legs. 1881 FITZWYGRAM *Horses* (ed. 2) § 879 If the fore legs are weak, they may suffer from excessive propulsion communicated to them by powerful hind quarters. 1891 C. T. C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 27 In the hind pocket of his tunic.

b. Hence, applied to the back part of (anything): = 'back of the —'. Cf. HIND-HEAD.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 114 He divides [the body] into a fore-body:..a hind-body. 1894 R. B. SHARPE *Handbk. Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 10 The greyish shade which pervades the hind neck.

B. as *sb.* Short for *hind quarter*, *hind side* (see C. a), etc.

1892 *Daily News* 30 May 9/4 Refrigerated beef-quarters, of which there were 850 hinds.

C. *Combinations.* a. Of the adj.: see A.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 217 One of their hin-feet. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* v. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 158 Like burs or bryars Stuck in the hindlocks of our fleecy sheep. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 85 By Hindlock seizing fast Occasion. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Saddle*, The Saddle ..will be faulty if the Hind-Bow be not exactly the Shape and Circumference of the Body. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 296 The hind-train [of a horse consists] of the rump, the tail, the haunches and the hind-legs. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Dist. Corresp.*, They would show as fair a pair of hind-shifters as the expertest loco-motor in the colony. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 293 The hind-spring of your carriage. 1855 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* 23 The 'ventral' [fins], answering to the hind-limbs. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 297 She set them hindside before. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hind-castle*, a word formerly used for the poop, as being opposed to *fore-castle*. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xiv, The hind-gut of the Vertebrate is endodermal in origin. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, A hind-quarter of lamb. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 344 The hind-brain is constricted into two lobes—the cerebellum in front, and the medulla oblongata behind. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* ii. 14 The Spanish horse..has the good head and neck of that breed [the Barb], but coupled with a weak and drooping hind-quarter.

b. Of the *sb.*: **hind-afore**, **hind-first**, hind-side-foremost.

1864 MRS. H. WOOD *Shadow Ashlyd.* (1878) 399 Her woollen shawl .. had turned hind-afore. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl. s.v., Turn 'indfust, I tell tha.

c. quasi-*adv.* in comb.

1668 ETHEREDGE *She would if she could* III. iii, Never hat took the fore-cock and the hindcock at one motion so naturally. 1871 *Figure Training* 102 No plan will ever .. give such elegance to the figure as the hind-lacing. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 40 Hind-bald .. in contradistinction to the baldness mentioned in the next verse [fore-bald].

† **Hind,** *v. Obs.* In 5 hynde. [app. shortened from HINDER *v.*] *trans.* To hinder.

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 32 Both the father and the moder hyndyd thay schal be. *c* 1460 G. ASHBY *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 57/329 þat he hynde you nat by his greuance.

† **Hind,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. short for *behind*: but cf. OE. *hindan*.] = BEHIND.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1846 (Fairf.) Grete perel was be-fore and hinde [*Cott. and other MSS.* bihind].

b. *Hind and forth, hynt an(f)forth*, hind end foremost, backside foremost.

13.. *K. Alis.* (Bodley MS.) 4710 Hynt anforþ [*Weber* Hyndeforth] hij seten, saunz faile .. And hadden in her honde þe tail. *Ibid.* 5200 Hynd antforþ [*Weber* and forth] he tourneþ his pas Whan he gooþ on any cas.

Hi'ndberry. *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: see HIND *sb.*[1] and BERRY *sb.*[1] Also 8–9 hineberry. [OE. *hindberie*, corresp. to OHG. *hintperi* (MHG. *hintbere*, Ger. *himbeere*), Du. *hinnebesie* (Kilian), *hennebezie*, Da. *hindbær*, Sw. *hindbär*: see HIND *sb.*[1] and BERRY *sb.*[1] So called as growing in woods, and assumed to be eaten by hinds.] The raspberry.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 69 *Acinum*, hind berie [*Erfurt* hinberȝen]. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 59 *Acinum*, hindberiae. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 266 Genim hindheoloþan leaf and hind berȝean. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* F vij b, Raspeses or hyndberies, in duch hyndberen. 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hineberrys*, raspberrys. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* i, The scarlet hypp and the hindberrye. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Hindberry*, the wild raspberry. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, Raspberries or hine-berries.

Hind-calf. [OE. *hindcealf* = OHG. *hintcalb*, MHG. *hintkalp*, MDu. *hindencalf*, *hindecalf* (Kilian): see HIND *sb.*[1] and CALF.] The young of a hind; a fawn.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 58/38 *Cerua carissima et gratissimus hinnulus*, eala ðu liofeste hind and ȝecwemest hindcealf. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* ibid. 119/17 *Hinnulus*, hindcealf. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxiii. (1495) 781 Capriolus is lyke to an Enulus an hynde calfe. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B ij a. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 42/1 The first yere, you shal cal him [the Hart] a Hind calfe or a calfe 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 321 The rennet of a Fawne or Hind-calfe. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 324. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Cast.* 152.

Hind-castle: see CASTLE 7, HIND *a.* C. a.

† **Hi'nd-deck.** *Obs.* Also hindeck(e. [See HIND *a.*] The deck at the stern of early ships (see DECK *sb.* 2); poop-deck, poop. (Cf. FORE-DECK.)

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 614 (R.) To defend and keepe the poupe and hind-decke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 10 At foredeck some, at hindeck some must stand. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B iij, The foredecke and hindecke of all our Opposities probations. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 134 The Misen-sail, which .. hung in the Hind-deck.

Hinde, var. HEND *a.* **Hindee**: see HINDI.

† **Hinder,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [f. HINDER *v.*] Hindrance, obstruction, impediment, detriment.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 213 Þere teldeð þe werse þe grune of hindre þat is of bipeching. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 63 The moste hyndre that ye shal haue. 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let.* Jan. in H. Campbell *Love-lett.* App. 31 Doing all the hinder and evill that ȝe may to the said rebellis. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 167 A great hinder of the work of God.

Hinder (hoi·ndəɹ), *a.*[1] Forms: 3– hinder, (3–4 hin-, hyndore, 4–5 hender, 4–6 hynder, -ir, 5 -ur, -yr). [See HIND *a.* (In Sc. and north. Eng. with short *i*.)]

1. Situated behind, at the back, or in the rear; posterior. (Notwithstanding its comparative form, it does not differ in sense from *hind*, but is more frequently used. Cf. *yon*, *yonder*.) *Hinder gate*, postern gate.

Formerly, like *hind*, often hyphened to its sb.: cf. 4.

c 1290 *St. Brandan* 642 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 237 So þat on is hindore [*Percy Soc.* 638 hynder] fet An Otur þare cam gon. Bi-twene is forþere fet he brouȝte a fuyr-ire ant a ston. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3707 Now ne dar he noþyng drede Of þat hyndere falurede, þat comeþ after gon. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 111 þat þe hyndere [*B.* hyndore] partie be pleyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5850 False-Semblant and Abstinaunce..Shulle at the hynder gate assayle. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 12 He set them in the hynder watch betwene Bethel and Hai. 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 32 Till they agayn returne backe by the hinder gate. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 691 The Bore goeth wider with his hinder legs than the Sow, and commonly setteth his hinder steps vpon the edges of his foresteps on the out-side. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ₱ 5 As I was standing in the hinder Part of the Box. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 325 The fore feet lose their reflex activity before the hinder.

2. Of time. a. Last past. 'Last'; as in *this hinder day* yesterday, *this hinder night* last night, yesternight. b. Last, as in HINDER END. *Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 551 Quhen I wes ȝoung this hendir day. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 1 This hinder nycht day. 1549 *Murning Maidin* 2 in *Lanc.* half-sleiping as I lay. *a* 1549

ham's Let. (1871) Introd. 150 This hinder day I went alone. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, I dream'd a dreary dream this hinder night. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 67 (Jam.) Quhilk happen'd on the hinder night.

†3. Latter (as opp. to *former*). *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20 b, When the former part (whereof any thing is rehearsed) and the hinder part (whiche is rehearsed of the former) are chaunged. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy Citie* 257 By the former Sea, the People of the Jews ..and by hinder Sea, the People of the Gentiles.

†4. *Comb.*: see 1. **Hinder-fallings**, excrements.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hynderparte of the necke .. Hynderparte of the heed. *Ibid.*, Hynderwarde, *garde de derriere.* 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 38 b, Take the beanes or hinderfallinges of Goates. 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dew-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Bore. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 89 [Seals] throw their bodies forward, drawing their hinder-parts after them. 1699 *Ibid.* II. 1. 74 The hinderpart or Stern.

†Hinder, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [app. deduced from OE. *hinder-* adv. (see HIND *a.*) in comb., as in *hinder-géap* not straightforward, crafty, guileful, *hinder-hóc* snare, artifice, *hinder-scipe* knavery: cf. also MHG. *hinderlist*, Ger. *hinterlist* trickery behind any one's back to his injury. In *hinder-word*, perh. in comb.] Deceitful, crafty, insidious.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 Mid his hinder worde bicherde him. *c* 1205 LAY. 10489 Carrais hine biðohte of ane hindere [*c* 1275 luþer] cræfte. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 688 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319 Hynderful [*altered* hinder] and of bost I-novȝ.

Hinder (hi·ndəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 **hindrian**, 3–6 **hindre**, 4–6 **hyndre**, **hendre**, **hynder**, 5 **hindire**, **hunder**, 5–6 **hindur**, **hyndur**, 5– **hinder**. [OE. *hindrian* = OLG. **hindarôn* (MDu., MLG. *hinderen*), OHG. *hintarôn* (Ger. *hindern*), ON. *hindra*:—OTeut. **hindarôjan*, f. **hindar* adv.: see HIND *a.* *lit.* To put or keep back: cf. the parallel FURTHER *v.* to put forward, also BACKEN *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To do harm to; to injure, impair, damage. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Inst. Polity* § 2 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 306 (Bosw.) A he sceal hæðendom hindrian. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1003 Ðonne se heretoga wacað þonne bið eall se here swiðe ȝehindred. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Þe man hindreð his aȝene soule. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To Hynder, *derogare, incommodare.* 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xiii. 7 Cut it downe, why hyndreth it the grounde? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 10 a, If any chylde weare Peony sede about hys body, no euell sprete can hinder him. 1639 in T. Lechford *Note-Bk.* (1885) 80 The Plaintiffe..is otherwise hindred and damnified to the summe of twenty pounds.

†b. To speak to the injury of; to vilify, disparage, slander, belittle. *Obs.*

c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 226 Bacbyters of men, þat in word and dede .. Hyndren heor euen cristen þat þei may. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* xxx, Hindred.. to his lady grace With false tonges. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* 333 To hindre and empaire the name, and memorialle of the deade. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 462 To hinder ones good name, and speake ill of him.

2. To keep back, delay, or stop in action; to put obstacles in the way of; to impede, deter, obstruct, prevent.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5612 [That] may hast vs to harme, & hindur our spede. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. iv. 53 That was very wrong hyndering the trewe quarell and fortheryng the false. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 23 The prophetes hadden hyndred here purpos. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 Not able .. to helpe hym any thynge in this his iourney.. but rather to hynder and let hym. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat., Holy Obs.* I. § 31. 200 These are not qualities to hinder our love, but our familiaritie. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 32 Thou shalt go to Church every day, and not be hindered. *a* 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. vii. (R.), The difficulty of the task should not hinder the attempt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 2. 15 Strife between these two kingdoms .. long hindered the full conquest of Northern Britain.

b. Const. *To hinder* a person *from* or *in* doing something; also (*obs.* or *rare*) c. *of*, *for*, *to do* a thing, *that*, *that not*, *but that* he should do a thing.

b. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 75 (Harl. MS.) A clowde, so derk..þat hit hundrid, & hit assundrid, & departid him fro all þe people. 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 279 Demaunding of me, what should hinder me .. from the use of such felicitie. 1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Feb., These pleasures do hinder me in my business. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 131 This doth hinder the Ship very much in its sailing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* i. 6 Petitions have been hindered from reaching the throne. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* xii. 205 What's to hinder other people from liking one another?

c. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 431 It semeþ þat privat religiose ben hyndred bi her ordris to kepe Cristis lawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 36 What hyndereth me to be baptysed? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 329 They hindered them nothing at all of their purpose. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 296 They would hinder .. that no great armie should be made out of France against them. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxvii. 569 Marcellus..determined to hinder Bomilcar for arriving at Saracose. 1611 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 170 Mr. Rose did persyst .. in hindering the towne of a certen walle. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iv. § 15 That hinders not but that they are generally less doubtful. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* II. i. Wks. 1882 IX. 307 The death of my mother, whose jointure no one can hinder me of. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 31 Their Liquor will be hindred to flow. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, He does hinder that it become .. a part of it. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst* .. Good works, they say, hinder the soul of ..

†d. *To hinder time*, and so retard matters. *Obs. rare*.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 12 Not willing to hinder Time to carry her into any Harbour to examine..we let her go.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay or frustrate action; to be an obstacle or impediment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 230 Cassidorie seith that it is a manere sleighte to hyndre whan he sheweth to doon a thyng openly and werketh priuely the contrarie. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 358 It hynderis neuer for to be heyndly of speche. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 82 They will doe them so falsly, as will oft more hinder then further. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 41 Nor doth it hinder at all, that in their Assignations or Distributions wee so often finde this Particle *usque ad Mare.* 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 38 But Fate and all the Politicks of those Times hinder'd. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Burns* (1872) II. 14 It is not the dark place that hinders, but the dim eye.

Hence **Hindered** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 240/2 Hundryd, or harmyd, *dampnificatus.* 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 366 A hindered water. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 193 Amid the shouts of the hindered drivers.

Hinder end, hi·nder-e·nd. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + END *sb.* In Sc. and north. dial. the two ends of a thing are spoken of as the *fore-end* and the *hinder-end* (with short *i*).]

1. The latter end; the opposite of the *fore-end* or beginning; *spec.* the end of life, *ultima dies.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 148 Yf thou spende it in yᵉ begynnynge of the yere & shal want in yᵉ hynder ende. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 21 In the hinder end of this booke. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Coll. Scot. Prov.* (1785) 11 (Jam.) Falsehood made ne'er a fair hinder-end. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 124 The devil will have you at the hinder end of the bargain. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I was born at th' hinderend o' th' year. *Mod. Sc.* Poor man! he's near his hinder-end.

2. The rear or posterior end; the back of anything. (In Sc. usually *hint-end.*)

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, Ye preached us .. out o' this new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel hafted in it. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Th' pickin' furk's i' th' hinderend o' th' barn.

3. (Usually *pl.*) The part of anything (e.g. of corn) which remains after all selecting and sifting operations have been used; leavings. (Also *attrib.*, as *hinder-end barley.*) Also *fig.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Hinder-ends*, refuse of corn—such as remains after it is winnowed. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., 5. *The hinder-end o' aw trade*, the worst business to which one can betake one's self. 6. *The hinder-end o' aw folk*, the worst of people. 1842 C. NEVILE *New Tariff* 15 Pigs..fed upon hinder-end barley. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., We send forends to market..and chickens gets th' hinderends.

Hinderer (hi·ndərəɹ), *sb.* [f. HINDER *v.* + -ER[1.] One who (or that which) hinders; †an injurer (*obs.*); an impeder, obstructor.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 128 We..oppression of these olde hindrers shal againe surmounten. 1549 LATIMER *1st Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 40 These grasiers, inclosers, and rente-rearers are hinderers of the kings honour. 1602 *Life T. Cromwell* III. i. 97 I'll be no hinderer to so good an act. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1847) 4/2, I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts, Antiquitarians .. 2. Libertines. 3. Politicians. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 437 Is the body, if invited to share in the enquiry, a hinderer or a helper?

†Hi·nderer, *a. Obs.* In 4 hind(e)rere, 5 **hynderour.** [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + -ER[3]: cf. OHG. *hintarôrô.*] = HINDER *a.* (In quot. 1340 as sb. (transl. L. *posteriora*) = hinder parts.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii. 72 He smate his enmys in the hyndirere. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xvi. 13 Y seiȝ the hynderere [1382 the hyndirmore, Vulg. *posteriora*] thingis of him. — 1 *Kings* xxi. 21 Y schal kitte awey thin hyndrere thingis [1382 hyndirmoris]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 604/22 *Posterior*, hy[n]derour.

†Hi·nderest, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -EST: cf. OHG. *hintarôst*, MHG., Ger. *hinterst*, MDu. *hinderste.*] Hindmost.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 622 Euere he rood the hyndreste [*v.rr.* hynderest, hinderest] of oure route. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xxiv. 446 Thei kepte hem-self all-ther hinderest for to diffende the other..that myght no faster go.

†Hi·nderful, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HINDER *a.*[2] + -FUL.] Iniquitous, impious. Hence **†Hinderfulliche** *adv.*, iniquitously, treacherously.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 He..forlet god..and turnde on þe hinderfulle rede [*in consilio impiorum*]. *Ibid.* 83 Ac þis wiðerfulle mannisshe þe fondeð me hinderfulliche. *c* 1290 [see HINDER *a.*[2]]. 1569 *Cal. St. Papers, Foreign* (1874) 54 To purge the seas..of such wicked and hinderful people.

†Hi·nderhede. *Obs.* In 4 hyndirhede. [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + *-hede*, -HEAD.] Posteriority.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 78 Þere ben two furþerhedis and two hyndirhedis also.

Hindering (hi·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HINDER *v.* + -ING[1.] The action of the vb. HINDER: †a. Detriment, damage, disparagement (*obs.*). b. Obstruction, impediment, hindrance.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andrew* 973 Þat mycht be hendringe to myn fame, And lattinge als to ȝore gud name. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 64 Which shall be to the double shame, Most for the hindringe of thy name. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 234 ȝe do ȝourself ryght grett hyndrynge And short ȝoure lyff or ȝe beware. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 241 Leste the deceyte of the enmy..had come vnto her to the hendrynge of her sowle.

Hi·ndering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2.] That hinders, impedes, or obstructs. Hence **Hi·nderingly** *adv.*, so as to obstruct or prevent.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 310 How hindring is a wofull peine To him, that love wold atteigne. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 136 The objections..are extreamely hindering. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 295 Causes, which..bear impulsively, or hinderingly, upon every action. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 304 And slays all hindering men.

Hinderland (hi·ndəɹlænd). [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + LAND. In sense 1, prob. from some locality.]

†1. A kind of cloth imported from some continental country: perh. from inland Germany. *Obs.*

1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 316 My mastyr bout .. a pece of Hynderlond, prise the elle j. d. ob. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 134 Hinderlands, Brown, under 22½ inches in breadth, in a British-built Ship.

2. (*pl.*) = HINDERLING[2] 2 (for which *hinderlans* is a misprint in edd. of Scott).

1818 [see HINDERLING[2] 2]. 1891 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* vi, 'Set down upon your hinderlands', cried my grandfather, almost savagely.

†Hi·nderling[1]. *Obs.* [f. OE. *hinder* adv. (see HIND *a.*) or HINDER *a.*[2] + -LING.] A base, mean, degenerate person.

c 1200 ORMIN 486 And halde þe forr hinnderrlinng, And forr well swiþe unnwresste. 12.. *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 35 § 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 516 Summa ira commotus, unus vocat alterum hinderling, i. e. ab omni honestate dejectum. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Wherefore Westsexmen haveþ in proverbe of hiȝe despite hynderlyng whiche sowneþ i-cast doun fro honeste.

Hi·nderling[2]. [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + -LING[2.]]

†1. The backward direction: only in the OE. advb. phrase *on hinderling* backward. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lv. 8 [lvi. 9] Þonne on hinderling hweorfað mine feondas fæcne. *Ibid.* lxix. [lxx.] 3 Hi on hinderlincg hweorfað and cyrrað.

2. *sb. pl.* (also *-lins*). Posteriors, buttocks. *Sc.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxiii, We downa bide the coercion of gude braid-claith about our hinderlins [so MS. and Standard ed. 1896; ed. 1 and subseq. edd. read *hinderlans*]. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 18 A jacket..hung like a French coatee over his hinderlings. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* iv. (1863) 62 Wha will assure ye that they shall not kittle your hinderlins?

†3. (?) One who is behind or in the rear. *Obs.*

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 562 Our hinderlings haply may ouertake and out-strip vs in holy practice.

†Hi·nderly, *a.* (? *adv.*) *Obs.* [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + -LY[2.] Backward, behindhand.

1564 in *Camden Misc.* (1893–5) IX. 40 Wheras the cuntry is to miche hinderly in all good thinges perteining to religion. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxii. 10 Paraphr. 572 Whilst themselves..doe yet sensibly decay and grow hinderly.

Hi·ndermate. *nonce-wd.* [f. HINDER *v.* + MATE, after *helpmate.*] A companion who is a hindrance.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 441 There are hindermates as well as helpmates in marriage.

†Hi·ndermore, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* In 4 hyndirmore, *Sc.* hendirmar. [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + MORE *adv.*: see HIND *a.* Cf. *furthermore.*] More to the rear.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 599 Quhen thai that war hendirmar Saw that the formast left the stede, Thai turnit soyn the bak and fled.

b. as *sb.* The hinder part; the hind-quarters.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xvi. 3, I shal kitte of the hyndirmore of Baasa, and the hyndirmores of the hows of hym.

Hindermost (həi·ndəɹmoust), *a. arch.* [f. HINDER *a.*[1] + -MOST: see HIND *a.* Cf. *innermost*, *uppermost*, *uttermost.*] = HINDMOST.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 The tresour of mynde is the hyndermest place of the brayne. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1277 Oure Cristen knyghtis with þaire speres The Hyndirmaste fro þaire blonkes beres. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 286 These..were hyndermeste in the route. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The formost is the byggest. The myddlemost the least, & the hyndermost is meane. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xi, The stern of the hindermost boat. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I. s.v., The hindermost dog may catch the hare. [1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 305 It is not legitimate to combine both forms of inflection, and to say or to write *hindermost*.]

Hindersome (hi·ndəɹsŏm), *a.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. HINDER *v.* + -SOME.] Tending to hinder; †injurious, harmful (*obs.*); obstructive.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Injurieux*, hurtfull, hindersome. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 54 b, Toothsome to the taste, but hindersome to health. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 42 Needlesse and hindersome to the bording of a Roome. 1881 *Alloa Advertiser* No. 1617. 2/1 The weather continues as unsettled and as hindersome for farming operations as [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., The bad weather's very hindersome for the harvist.

†Hinderyeap, *a. Obs.* In 1 -ȝéap, -ȝép, 3 -ȝæp. [OE. *hinderȝéap*, f. HINDER *a.*[2] + *ȝéap* crooked, deceitful.] Cunning, deceitful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 101 On sprǽcum glǽwlice hinderȝepe, *in loquelis astuti, uersuti.* *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 168/11 *Uersutus*, hinderȝeap. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6646 Þatt mann iss fox and hinnderȝæp and full off ille wiless.

Hi·nd-head. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. HIND *a.* + HEAD.] The back of the head; the occiput.

1666 *Despauterii Gramm. Inst.* I. (Jam.), *Sinciput*, the forehead. *Occiput*, the hindhead. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 87 They christen .. pouring the Water on the Hind-head. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 487 The occiput, or hind-head is that part of the face that either forms an angle with the vertex posteriorly or slopes downwards from it. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* II. vii. 114 An angry savage smote him on the hind head full with a stone axe.

†Hi·ndheal. *Obs.* [f. HIND *sb.*[1] + HEAL *sb.*; cf. OE. *hindhælepe.*] A plant: see quots.

[*c* 1050 *Nomina Herbarum* in Wr.-Wülcker 295/24 *Ambrosia*, hyndhælepe. *Ibid.* 323/17 Hindheolað.] *c* 1265 *Voc. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/23 *Ambrosia* .. hindehele. *a* 1500 *Gl. Harl.* 3388 in *Sax. Leechd.* II. 393 *Eupatorium ilifagus, ambrosia maior*, wylde sauge, hyndhale. *a* 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 lf. 15 (*ibid.*) *Euperatorium*, ambrose, is an erbe that som men callip wilde sauge opper wode merche opper hyndale. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Hyndheele is Ambrosia.

‖ **Hindi** (hi·ndī), *a.* and *sb.* Also Hindee. [a. Urdū هندي *hindī*, f. هند *hind*, India. The corresponding Persian is هندوي *hindwī*, *hinduī*, *hinduvī*, formerly used by Eng. writers in the same sense.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to Northern India or its language.

1825 W. T. ADAM *Stewart's Hist. Anecd.* (*heading*), Anglo-Hindawee. 1826 W. BOWLEY (*title*) The New Testament..altered..into the Hinduee language. 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 22 *note*, The pandits draw no other distinction between the words *Hindī* and *Hinduī* than that the first is used by the well-informed (who sometimes employ *Hindvī*, also), and the second, by villagers. .. The form *Hindavī* is confined to the Muhammadans. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 49 The real and original Vernacular of the Hindi people.

B. *sb.* **1.** The great Aryan vernacular language of Northern India, spoken (with numerous dialects) from the frontiers of Bengal to those of the Panjāb and Sindh, and from the Himālaya Mountains to the Nerbudda.

It comes into contact on the N.W. and W. with Panjābī, Sindhī, and Gujarātī, on the S. with Marāthī, on the S.E. with Orīya; on the E. with Bengālī, sister Aryan languages, and on the N. with Nepālī (which some make merely a dialect of Hindī). Cf. HINDUSTANI.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Acc. Bks.* 6/1 Even when they write in Hinduvi. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiat. Res.* VII. 220 The language which forms the ground-work of modern Hindustáni, and .. is known by the appellation of Hindí or Hindeví. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recr.* II. 199 A manuscript in the Hindivi. 1807 W. T. ADAM (*title*) Arithmetic in Hindui. 1832 (*title*) Fables in Hinduwee. 1857 MONIER WILLIAMS *Sanskrit Gram.* Introd. 22 Out of them [patois modifications of Sanskrit] arose Hindí (termed Hindústání or Urdú, when mixed with Persian and Arabic words), Maráthí, and Gujaráthí. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 46 The Language-Field of Hindi is stated to comprise 248,000 square miles, and the number of the Hindi-speaking population.. cannot fall short of eighty millions. *Ibid.* 50 The result of this first attempt to take stock of the dialects of Hindi, represented actually by books or Vocabularies, is that there are .. in all fifty-eight varieties. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* s.v. *Hindee*, The earliest literary work in Hindi is the great poem of Chand Bardai (c. 1200) which records the deeds of Prithirāja, the last Hindu sovereign of Delhi.

2. A native of Northern India. *rare.*

a 1853 ELLIOT *Hist. Ind.* (1867–77) III. 539 (Y.) Whatever live Hindú fell into the King's hands was pounded into bits under the feet of elephants. The Musalmáns, who were Hindís (country born), had their lives spared.

†Hi·ndlongs, *adv. Obs. rare.* [for **hindlings*, f. HIND *a.* (*adv.*): cf. *headlings*, *headlong.*] In a backward direction.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. ix. 149 It goes hindlongs to the Ear.

†Hi·ndmore, *a. Obs.* [f. HIND *a.* + MORE, under the influence of the earlier *hindmost.*] = HINDER *a.*[1]

1632 HOLLAND tr. *Cyrupædia* I. viii. 48 Commanding the Caporalls to bring forward the hindmore band.

Hindmost (hə·indmoʊst), *a.* Forms: 4–6 hen-, 5 hynd-, 6 hyn-, 6–9 hin-, 6– hind-; 4 -mast, 6 -mest, 9 *Sc.* -maist, 5– -most. [app. f. HIND *a.* + -MOST: see HIND *a.* The similarity to Goth. *hindumist*, and the analogy of ME. *formest*, FOREMOST, have given rise to the conjecture that this is a double superlative, f. OE. *hindema* + -EST; but the OE. word is known only once in Beowulf, and there is a chasm of 500 or 600 years between this and Barbour's *henmast.* Mod.Sc. uses *hinmest* of time and succession, *hintmest* of fixed position.]

1. Furthest behind or in the rear; last in position; last come to; most remote.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 245 Gif the formast egirly Be met .. The henmast sall abasit be. *Ibid.* XII. 268 To meit thame that first sall assemmyll So stoutly that the henmast trymmyll. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* iv. 15 The hynmost of them were slayne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 43 This [Dunesbe] is the last and hindmest hil in Scotland. *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* (R.), They curse the formost, we the hindmost. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 167 To the hindmost Recesses of Siberia. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. iv. 43 The hindmost declared they would not stop till they were even with the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 42 The ridges..have their hindmost angles wasted off.

b. Proverbial phrase, *the devil* (*Satan, hell*) *take the hindmost.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iii, They run all away, and cry, 'the devil take the hindmost'. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 633 Each Man swore to do his best..And bid the Devil take the hinmost. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 60 'So take the hindmost, Hell', (he said) 'and run'. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 712 If Satan take the hindmost, who'd be last? 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept. 331/1 A good example of the devil-take-the-hindmost attitude.

2. Last in order, succession, or time. (Chiefly *Sc.*)

? *a* 1500 (MS. 1592) *Chester Pl.* VII. 596 Though I come the hyndmoste [*MS.* 1607 hyndermost] of all. 15.. *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), To pa the henmest penny of the said fiftene £. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* iv. 9 My thynketh that god hath shewed vs which are apostles for the hynmost off all. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* 186 We salbe cruellest on the hindmest day. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 2 'Tis not his wont to be the hindmost man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 326 Thair hindmest hand tha set not to the wark. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* 98 For the hinmost years o' his life. *Ibid.* 152 The henmost time I saw him.

Hindoo: see HINDU.

Hindrance (hi·ndrăns), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 hinderaunce, 6 hyndera(u)nce, hindraunce, 6–9 hinderance, 6– hindrance. [f. HINDER *v.* + -ANCE, after words of F. origin such as *resistance.*] The action or fact of hindering.

†1. Injury, damage, hurt, disadvantage. *Obs.*

1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 176 To oure losse and hinderaunce. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame sans Mercie* 602 Thus hurtes ben of dyvers businesse Which love hath put to right gret hinderaunce. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1183/2 That he should neuer .. do any other beast anye harme or hynderaunce. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 56 The book..is now forbidden to be soulde, greatly to the hindrance of the pore printer. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 158 Nothing may be either added or taken away without great hinderance to the other parts.

2. Obstruction, prevention of progress or action.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 47 b, Which ben great let & hynderaunce to the same. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 49 Notwithstanding their impediments, provided for my hinderaunce. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 248 Full liberty to speak without hinderance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 4 Reason to doubt whether language..has contributed more to the improvement or hinderance of knowledge. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 193 To follow their own wayward fancies, without let or hinderance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 5 We went about freely; there was not the slightest hindrance.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance or cause of this; an impediment, obstacle.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 288 Younge children, whose age is a hinderaunce. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 32 The Temple..having received so many hinderances from the first foundation to the second of Darius. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* III. xii. (1762) 405 With no hinderances or obstructions. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* iv. 56 They become.. hindrances rather than helps in the matter of religion.

Hence **†Hi·ndrance** *v. trans.*, to put a hindrance in the way of, to hinder. **Hi·ndranceful** *a.*, full of hindrances or obstacles; obstructive.

1664 M. CASAUBON (*title* ed. 2) Of the Necessity of Reformation..and what (visibly) hath most hindranced it. 1889 FR. A. KEMBLE *Far Away & Long Ago* iii. 31 The helpful or hindranceful damsel who condescended .. to endure the condition of servant.

Hind-sight, hi·ndsight.

1. (*hind-sight*) The backsight of a rifle.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxi, When you squint through her hind-sights. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms.*

2. (*hi·ndsight*) Seeing what has happened, and what ought to have been done, after the event; perception gained by looking backward: opp. to *foresight.*

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVII. 264 That a school-man so preternaturally gifted with 'hind-sight' should have been so defective in 'fore-sight'. 1895 A. T. MAHAN in *Century Mag.* Aug. 631/2 Open to the proverbial retort that hindsight is always better than foresight.

†Hi·ndsome, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HIND *a.*[1] + -SOME.] Situated behind; hind-.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* III. viii. (1678) 60 The two hindsom-muscles serving for respiration.

Hindu, Hindoo (hi·ndu, hindū·), *sb.* and *a.* [a. Pers. هندو *hindu*, Urdū *hindū*, adj. and sb., Indian; f. Pers. هند *hind*, India, Zend *hĕndu*, Achæmenian *hiñd'u* = Skr. *sindhu* river, *spec.* the Indus, hence the region of the Indus, Sindh; gradually extended by Persians, Greeks, and Arabs, to northern India as a whole.]

A. *sb.* An Aryan of Northern India (Hindustan), who retains the native religion (Hinduism), as distinguished from those who have embraced Mohammedanism; hence, any one who professes Hinduism; applied by Europeans in a wider sense, in accordance with the wider application of *Hindustan.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 74 The King of Cambaya, who was a Hindou, or Indian, that is, a Pagan. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in *P. della Valle's Trav. E. Ind.* 374 The Inhabitants in general of Indostan were all anciently Gentiles, called in general Hindoes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 113 At the House of an Hindu. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. p. xviii, Intelligent natives of India, both Mussulmans and Hindoos. 1853 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. iii. 64 The Hindu was the last to leave the central home of the Aryan family.

B. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Hindus or their religion; Indian.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 80 According to the Hindu Custom. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 432 In the vernacular dialects, or even in the Hindu language [i. e. Sanskrit]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 36 They have in a great measure apostatised from the Hindoo system. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 30 All the Hindoo and Mahommedan troops in the king's army bound themselves by an oath to defend their sovereign.

Hence **Hinduic, Hindooic** (hindū·ik) *a.* = prec. B.

1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 6 The Hindooic Aryans were possessors only of Kabulistan and Pendschab. 1893 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) May 199 A thing which..not all my pundit-ship or Hinduic sastraship can give.

Hinduism, Hindooism (hi·ndu,iz'm). [f. HINDU + -ISM.] The polytheistic religion of the Hindus, a development of the ancient Brahmanism with many later accretions.

1829 *Bengalee* 46 Almost a convert to their goodly habits and observances of Hindooism. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xxvii. 304 Hinduism is a decrepit religion, and has not many years to live. 1878 A. BURNELL in *Academy* 604/2 The result of contact with foreigners has always been a revival of Hinduism.

Hinduize, Hindooize (hi·ndu,ɔiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Hindu in character, customs, or religion. Hence **Hinduized** *ppl. a.*

1857 *Sat. Rev.* IV. 460/1 He may become Hindooized himself. 1860 EDWARDES in *Mem. Sir H. B. Edwardes* (1886) II. 296 The Hindoos have Hindooised the Mahommedans in India. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. IV. vi. 190 Extolled by hindooised Europeans. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 45 Lower in culture than some Hinduized nations who have retained their original Dravidian speech, the Tamils for instance.

Hindustani, Hindoostanee (hindʊstā·nī), *a.* and *sb.* Also Hindustanee, -sthani, Hindostanee, -stani, -staunee. [a. Urdū هندوستاني *hindūstānī*, Pers. هندستاني *hindustānī* adj., of or pertaining to Hindustān, lit. 'the country of the Hindus' (f. هندو *hindu* + ستان *-stān* place, country): see HINDU.

To natives, *Hindustān* is 'India north of the Nerbudda, exclusive of Bengal and Behar', or, virtually, the region covered by *Hindī* and its dialects. But from early times. foreigners, Mohammedan and European, have extended it to include the whole of the peninsula 'from the Himālaya to the Bridge (i. e. Adam's Bridge)', and this is the general geographical use.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Hindustan (in the stricter sense), or its people or language, *esp.* the language described in B. 2.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Suppl. Chron.* III. 1/1 Grammar and Dictionary of the Hindustanee language, the universal colloquial language throughout India. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 246 Trial by ordeal .. still keeps its place in the Hindostanee code. *Ibid.* II. 392 The Hindoostanee and the Persian characters are both used. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 210 Fifty people were at a notch, or Hindostanee dance. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 50 Even the Hindoostani mahout forgot about ha-lal-ing, and was glad to partake.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Hindustan; a Hindu or Mohammedan of Upper India.

1829 *Bengalee* 303 A desire to become half Hindoostanee and native himself. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 49 He took the best Hindostani and a plucky Burmese Mahout with him.

2. The language of the Mohammedan conquerors of Hindustan, being a form of Hindi with a large admixture of Arabic, Persian, and other foreign elements; also called *Urdū*, i. e. *zabān-i-urdū* language of the camp, sc. of the Mogul conquerors. It now forms a kind of *lingua franca* over all India, varying greatly in its vocabulary according to the locality and local language.

Formerly called *Indostan, Indostans* (cf. *Scots*). By earlier writers sometimes applied to Hindi itself.

[1616 TERRY *Voy. E. Ind., Coryat* (Y.), [Coryate] got a great mastery in the Indostan or more vulgar language. 1772 HADLEY *Gramm. Indostan Lang.* Pref. 11 (Y.) A confused mixture of Persian, Indostans, and Bengals.] 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) III. 61 The Hindostanee, a kind of *lingua franka*..is the spoken language of India, and has become the key to all communication with the natives. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 85 The western tribes .. understand Persian much more generally than the Eastern ones do Hindostaunee. 1878 R. N. CUST *Mod. Langs. E. Ind.* 47 Hindustáni or Urdu is not a territorial Dialect, but a Lingua-franca. .. It can scarcely be said correctly, that it is the common Language of any one District, though freely spoken by many classes.

So **Hindoosta·nish** *a.*

1811 SHELLEY *Let. to E. Hitchener* in *Life* I. 11 In the true style of Hindoostanish devotion.

Hindward (hə·indwŭɪd), *a. rare.* [A recent formation from HIND *a.* + -WARD: cf. *foreward.* Cf. OE. *hinderweard* turned backward.]

1. Towards the rear; backward; posterior.

1797 COLERIDGE *Sonn. On Ruined House* 12 Thro' those brogues, still tatter'd and betorn, His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.

2. Backward in development or progress.

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. § 5 (1869) 258 This inactive and hindward deity.

Hi·ndward, *adv.* [cf. OE. *hindanweard* adv. 'toward the farther end'.] Backward; towards the rear or hinder part.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* XXXIX. 15 [XL. 14] Þai torne hind-ward, and schoned þai be. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* LXIX. 4 [LXX. 3] Be thei turned awei hindward, and waxe thei aschamed. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8553 He had hym of horse, hyndward anon. 18.. WALKER (Cent.), The thorax has two furrows, which converge slightly hindward.

†Hi·ndwin. *Obs. rare.* [f. HIND *a.*: the rest uncertain.] The fundament or anus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22395 All þe filthes of his maugh sal brist vte at his hindwin [*v.r.* fondament] for dred he sal haf.

Hine, obs. or dial. form of HIND *sb.*1 and 2; var. of HIN *pron.*, HYNE *adv.*, hence.

†**Hi·nehede.** *Obs.* [f. *hine*, HIND *sb.*2 + *-hede*, -HEAD (OE. type **hīgna hād*).] a. Family, household; company. b. ? Service.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi[i]. 28 [27] All hinehedes [Vulg. *patriae*] of genge fol right. *Ibid.* ciii[i]. 14 Forth-ledand.. gresse to hinehede [Vulg. *servituti*] of men swa, þat þou oute-lede fra erthe brede. *Ibid.* cvi[i]. 40 [41] He set als schepe hine-hede [Vulg. *ut oves familias*].

Hinene, var. HEN *adv.*, hence.

‖ **Hing** (hiŋ). Also 6 **hinge**, 7 **hingh**. [Hindī *hīng*:—Skr. *hiṅgu*.] The drug asafetida.

1586 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. 252 One hundred and fourescore boates laden with Salt, Opium, Hinge, Lead, Carpets [etc.]. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 84 The Hingh, which our Drugsters and Apothecaries call *Assa fœtida*, comes for the most part from Persia. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 114 The Natives eat Hing, a sort of liquid *Assa Fœtida*, whereby they smell odiously. 1857 BELLEW *Jrnl. Pol. Mission* (1862) 270 (Y.) The assafœtida, called *hang* or *hing* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy ..plains..of Afghanistan.

Hing, obs. and dial. f. HANG; obs. pa. t. of HANG; obs. f. HINGE.

Hinge (hinj), *sb.* Forms: 4 **heng**, **heeng**, 4–8 **hing**, 5–6 **henge**, **hyng**, 6 **ynge**, 6–7 **hindge**, 7 **hendge**, 6– **hinge**. [ME. *heng*, *heeng*:—OE. type **hęncg*, a deriv. of HANG *v.*: cf. early mod. Du. *henghe*, *henghene*, 'hinge, handle (of a pot), hook' (Kilian), MLG. *henge*, LG. *henge*, *heng*, hinge of a door or the like. The palatalization of the *g* is not distinctly evidenced before 1590: but it appears to be now current in all dialects.]

1. The movable joint or mechanism by which a gate or door is hung upon the side-post, so as to be opened or shut by being turned upon it.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2181 So harde he bot..þat þe henges boþe barste, & þe stapel þar-with out sprong. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 14 As a dore is turned in his heeng; so a slo3 man in his litle bed. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 323 To the iren mongyr for neyles, hokes, and henges, iiij.*s.* viij.*d.* 1494-5 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* II. 15 Gilbarto Smyth pro pare de hyngis et hukys xviij*d.* 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 464 The Hinge, or hingell of a gate: the hooke whereon a dore hangeth. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* III. 12 He getteth the doore off the hindges. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 120 Even as the hinges doe the dore vpholde. 1634 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Dec. 12/2 To flinge up alle doores out of hendges. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 229 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli, The door upon its hinges groans.

b. The similar mechanism to provide for the turning or moving in a quarter or half revolution of a lid, valve, etc., or of two movable parts upon each other.

1562 *Child Marriages* 131 She had lost the key of a chest, & desired hym to pull out the nayles of the hindges. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 144 The frame of a great amphitheater, the two parts whereof were supported onely by two hinges. 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Bassette-Table* 43 This snuff-box—on the hinge see brilliants shine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 266 The hinge of the valve [of a pump]. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 45 Guards for the face..attached to the cap on each side by hinges to give free movement.

c. Of bellows: see quot.

1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 37 The other ends of the bellows (where they open widest), called the hinges, are provided with double or triple leathering.

2. A natural movable joint: *spec.* a. that of a bivalve shell; b. the *cardo* or basal part of the maxilla in insects.

1702 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1566 This Shell is sometimes near 2 inches long, the hing of which is 1 and ¼. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 12 The Bivalve, consisting of two pieces, united by a hinge, like an oyster. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 242 The hinge is the point of the dorsal margin at which bivalve shells are united. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* iii. 99 So flexible..is the hinge that the weight of..a fly..depresses the distal portion.

3. *transf.* The axis of the earth; the two poles about which the earth revolves, and, by extension, the four cardinal points. (See CARDINAL *a.* 4.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22754 He to brin sal se..bath land and see and all thinges, þat ani werlds hald wit hinges. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. iv, The heav'n, the earth .. The unseene hinge of North and South sustaineth. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. vi, Shake off the loosned Glob from her long Hing. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* 122 The Creator..the well-balanced World on hinges hung. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 413 The winds .. rushed abroad From the four hinges of the world. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 57 The prime Hinge whereon the whole Frame of Nature moves. 1697 CREECH *Manilius* II. XXVIII. 80 Observe the four fixt Hinges of the Sky.

4. *fig.* That on which something is conceived to hang or be supported and to turn; a pivot, prop. a. *generally*..

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 365 That the probation beare no Hindge, nor Loope, To hange a doubt on. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. i. (1651) 92 Perturbations..are..causes of Melancholy, turning it out of the hinges of his health. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, We usually call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 207 Say, on what hinge does his obedience move? 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/5 Because the borough franchise as it exists in England..is the hinge of the whole Bill.

b. The cardinal point of a discussion or controversy (cf. CARDINAL *a.* 1); the central principle of a thesis.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iv. § 53. 221 The hinge whereon your whole discourse turnes. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 8 The Roman-Catholique-infallibility, and the Dissenters liberty are the Two Hinges of the Controversie here in Debate. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 71 This is not the hinge on which the debate turns. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 224 The nature of the sacraments..was the hinge of the whole controversy with Rome.

c. A turning-point, critical point, crisis.

1727 in *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 303 So it stands till tomorrow; when, may the Lord direct! for this is the very hinge of the present cause. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 The hinge between war and peace is, indeed, a dangerous juncture to ministers. 1886 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. CXXIX. 4 Here is the hinge of the condition; this makes the turning point of Israel's distress. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 672, I tremble when Juno welcomes the guest; Ne'er, at the hinge of an hour so great, will she slumber or rest.

5. Phrase. *Off the hinges*, †*out of* (*the*) *hinges*: unhinged; out of order; in (or into) disorder, physical or moral. Cf. *out of harre*, HARRE 3.

1611 COTGR., *Hallebrené*, sad, crest-fallen, heauie-looking, drooping; off the hindges, cleane out of heart. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* I. xiv. § 15 (1670) 58 The wildest and best Poets do love sometimes to play the fool, and to leap out of the hinges. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 86 All businesses here are off the hinges. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xix. (1737) 80 We are..out of Tune, and off the Hinges. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hinges*, 'To be off t' hinges.' To be out of health.

II. **6.** *dial.* The 'pluck' (heart, liver, and lungs) of a beast. Also HENGE, *hange*.

1469 [see HENGE]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Hinge*, the liver and pluck of a sheep for dog's meat. *West.* 1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hinge*, the heart, liver, and lungs of a sheep or pig. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hinge*, or *Inge*. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Hinge, Henge.*

III. **7.** *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hinge-band*, *-maker*, *-question*; *hinge-like* adj.; *hinge-ways* adv.; **hinge-area** (*Conch.*): see quot. 1872; **hinge-bound** *a.*, having the movement of the hinge obstructed; **hinge-joint** (*Anat.*), a joint whose movement can only be in one plane (e.g. that of the elbow or knee); a GINGLYMUS; *double hinge-joint* (see quot. 1886); **hinge-knife**, a clasp knife, opening and shutting with a hinge or joint; **hinge-line** (*Conch.*): see quot. 1888; **hinge-pin**, a pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a hinge; **hinge-tooth** (*Conch.*), one of the teeth or projections on one valve of a bivalve mollusc which fit into corresponding indentations in the other valve.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 200 The beaks of the dorsal and ventral valves are separated from one another by a narrower or wider space, which is termed the '*hinge-area'. 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 303 They [sluice doors] were frequently *hinge-bound and clogged up. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* viii. (1830) 64 The head rests immediately upon the uppermost part of the vertebræ, and is united to it by a *hinge-joint; upon which joint the head plays freely forward and backward. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hinge-joint*, *double*, one in which the articulating surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction and convex in the direction at right angles, as in the carpo-metacarpal joint of the thumb. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 330 *Hinge-knives are apt to close on your own fingers. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. 141 But do they turn on these four *hinge-like virtues? 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* ix. 192 The species have generally a roundish outline, with one valve convex..and the *hinge-line straight. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 124 Each valve [of the shell] presents a short straight margin, the hinge-line, along which it is united to its fellow. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/7 Oliver Wolfe, .. *Hinge-maker. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 215 The distance from the face of the breach-action to the *hinge-pin has been considerably shortened. 1858 *Princeton Rev.* Jan. 139 These are *hinge-questions upon which Mr. Brownson observes a prudent retinency. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 57 The genera of bivalves have been characterised by the number and position of their *hinge-teeth.

Hinge, *v.* [f. HINGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To bend (anything) as a hinge.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 211 Be thou a Flatterer now.. hindge thy knee. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., The wealthiest..city in America bows the neck, and hinges the knee, and crooks to the control of this man.

2. To attach or hang with or as with a hinge.

1758–65 GOLDSM. *Ess., Eng. Clergy* Wks. (Globe) 293/2 The vulgar .. whose behaviour .. is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 365 The laws, which hinge gaming transactions on a mere principle of honor. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 70 Hooker's elaborate sentence..is composed of parts so hinged.

3. *intr.* To hang and turn *on*, as a door on its post.

1719 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 206 The law you hinge on. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 317 Their adversaries endeavoured to give this colour to the contest, and to make it hinge on this principle. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iii. 75 The point on which the decision must finally hinge. 1886 *Bookseller* Jan. 4/1 The destinies of the Empire are found to hinge on some Asiatic question.

Hence **Hinging** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 591 Some information on the subject of hinging in general. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. I. vii. § 27 Peculiar and hinging points on which the rest are based.

Hinged (hinjd), *a.* [f. HINGE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having a hinge or hinges; turning on hinges.

a 1672 FLATMAN *Poems, To Orinda* (1674) 2 Distinguish 't only from the common Croud, By an hing'd Coffin or a Holland Shroud. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 159 *note*, In certain species of Micropteryx .. there is a hinged and toothed mandible.

Hingeless (hi·ndʒlės), *a.* [f. HINGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hinge or hinges.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 264 'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty Mound, Hingeless and Axless, turn so swiftly round. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 235 Craniadæ: shell orbicular, calcareous, hingeless. 1882 *Century Mag.* Apr. 912/2 Hingeless doors and shutters.

Hinger, -ing, obs. Sc. ff. of HANGER, -ING.

Hingle (hi·ŋg'l), **hengle** (he·ŋg'l). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 heengle, 4–6 hengle, 5 hengel, -yl(l, -ylle, 6 hengil, hingil, hyngel, -yl, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) hingel, 7 -ell, 9 *dial.* hingle; also β. 6 **hanggell**. [ME. *hengle*:—OE. type **hengel*, corresp. to MDu., MLG., MHG. *hengel*, Ger. *hängel*:—**hangilo-*, agent-n. f. stem of HANG *v.*: cf. HINGE.]

A hinge: esp. that part of the hinge which is attached to the gate or door, and turns upon the crook or pintle fixed on the post.

Also *dial.* that part by which anything is hung.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Vertevelles*, hengles. 1382 WYCLIF *Neh.* iii. 13 Thei..setten his 3ate leuis, and lokis, and henglis. — *Isa.* vi. 4 To-moued ben the thresholdes of the heenglis fro the vois of the criende. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 211 A peyer of hokys, and the hengelis for a dore. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft* (Nichols 1797), Paid for hokes and hengles unto the skolehouse dore. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 258 The Apostolike See..is the heade and the hanggell (*Cardo*) of all other sees. For as the doore is gouerned by the hanggell: so are all churches gouerned and ruled by the authorityе of that see. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VIII. (ed. 7) 749 Upon which two Poles, otherwise called the hookes or hengils of the World, the heavens doe turne round about the earth. 1639 *MS. Acc. Stockton, Norfolk* (N.), Item, for the hingels of those doores. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hingle* (1) a small hinge, (2) a snare of wire; moving easily, and closing like a hinge. [1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hingle*, the handle of a pot or bucket, by which it hangs.]

Hingle, dial. form of INGLE.

†**Hink**, *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* [prob. from HINK *v.*

Some would identify it with OE. *inca* doubt, question, scruple. But the prefixing of a non-etymological *h* is against Scottish practice.]

Faltering, hesitation, misgiving.

c 1614 J. MELVILL *Autobiog.* (1842) 423 But the doing of it.. was a grait hink in my hart, and wrought sear remorse. 1668 M. BRUCE *Serm.* in *Kirkton's Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1817) 273, I have ay a hink in my heart about the Covenant. 1678 *Hist. Indulgence* Ep. in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 74 They can..hold up their face, and affirm, without hinck or hesitation, that [etc.]. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul-Confirm.* 8 (Jam.) He comes to..a full assurance that he can say, We are sure we have not a hink in our hearts about it.

†**Hink**, *sb.*2 *Obs. local.* See quots.

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 42 Here [Sandwich, Kent] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hincks. 1887 *Kent Gloss., Hink*, a hook at the end of a stick, used for drawing and lifting back the peas, whilst they were being cut with the pea-hook. The pea-hook and hink always went together.

†**Hink**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [perh. a. ONorse *hinka* to limp, hobble: cf. MHG., MLG., MDu. *hinken* to limp, halt.] *intr.* ? To halt; to falter.

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne MS.* 133 (Jam.) Thy helth sall hynk, and tak a hurt but hone. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 105 (Jam.) Any that saw his strange deport, Perceiv'd his maw to hink and jarr.

Hinkling, obs. var. of INKLING.

Hinmaist, -mest, dial. ff. HINDMOST. **Hinna(h**, var. HENNA. **Hinne**, var. HEN *adv. Obs.*

†**Hi·nniate**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. f. L. *hinnī-re* + -ATE.] 'To neigh' (Cockeram 1623).

Hinnible (hi·nib'l), *a.* [f. late L. *hinnibilis*, f. *hinnīre* to neigh.] Able to neigh or whinny.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hinnible*, that can neigh as a horse, apt to neigh. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 316 Achilles .. Was taught by the Centaur's rational parts the Hinnible to bestride. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. 204 If he [the logician] is bound to know, as a matter of fact, that men are rational and horses hinnible.

Hinny (hi·ni), *sb.* [f. L. *hinnus* (in same sense): cf. Gr. *ἴννος*, *γίννος*.] The offspring of a she-ass by a stallion.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 155/2 An Hinnus is less than a Mule .. called also an Hinnulus or little Hinne. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 261 Both the mule and the hinny resemble more closely the ass than the horse. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 91 It is a very rare thing to see a Hinny in this Country. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Calendar Portugal* 308 He loads a little swift-pacing ass or hinny mule with his wares.

Hinny (hi·ni), *v.* Also 5 **henny**, **hyney**, 6 **hynny**. [In 15th c. *henny*, ad. F. *hennir* to neigh; in current form conformed to L. *hinnīre*.] *intr.* To neigh as a horse, to whinny. Hence **Hinnying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 89 Alle þe hors of þyn ost shal noght cesse to henny to þou doo awey þe stoon. *Ibid.* 97 Hyneyinge of hors, chaterynge of bryddes. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1 Me thynketh this horse hynnyeth for yonder mare. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 577 The Child loved a Foal .. the hinnying whereof when he heard [etc.]. 1880 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 217/2 The sturdy colt that hinnied and snickered round its mother.

fig. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* v. iii, Take no part with the wicked, young gallant; he neigheth and hinnieth; all is but hinnying sophistry.

Hinny, hinnie, *Sc.* and *north.* form of HONEY.

Hint (hint), *sb.* Also 7 hent. [app. a deriv. of HENT *v.* to lay hold of, seize, grasp; cf. HENT *sb.* The general notion appears to be something that is or may be seized or taken advantage of.]

†**1.** An occasion; an opportunity. (In quot. 1621, ? something to lay hold of, a 'handle'.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 142 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle..It was my hint to speake. 1610 — *Temp.* II. i. 3 Our hint of woe Is common. 1611 — *Cymb.* V. v. 172 Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy .. This Posthumus .. tooke his hint, And .. he began His Mistris picture. 1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 199 Gaue euer man hent to his Argument from the matter of Abrahams Tithing? 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 15 To watch the hints which conversation offers for the display of their particular attainments. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 102 (Jam.) For fear I lost the hint. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, It is my hint to speak.

†**b.** Time, occasion (of action); moment (*Sc.*).

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 57 What colour and tincture you give them in that hint, you shall know them by it for many years after. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 98 (Jam.) And in a hint he claspt her hard and fast.

2. A slight indication intended to be caught by the intelligent; a suggestion or implication conveyed in an indirect or covert manner.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 166 Vpon this hint I spake. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. i, The least hint given him of his wife now will make him raile desperatly. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 82, I will give you some little hints of her shape and manner of growth. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxxi. (1700) 352 Here are not general Words, ambiguous Expressions, or remote Hints, but a Thread of a full and clear Discourse. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 31 ¶ 1 He had taken the Hint of it from several Performances which he had seen upon our Stage. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 46 ¶ 4 She loves a sharp girl that can take a hint. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 150 The king eagerly caught at the hint. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiv, And I perceived no touch of change, No hint of death in all his frame.

3. *Comb.* (*nonce-wds.*)

1671 GLANVILL *Disc. M. Stubbe* 34 Put these Passages into your Hint-box, or into your Snuff-box, if you think fit. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 294 The Hint-Keeper of Gresham College is the only competent Judge to decide the Controversy.

Hint (hint), *v.* [f. HINT *sb.*, sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To give a hint of; to suggest or indicate slightly, so that one's meaning may be caught by the intelligent. a. with simple obj.

1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 It will not be amisse to hint both unto you. 1655 J. JANE in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 228 The reason I formerly hinted to you. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 209 Which .. may hint us the reason of that so much admired appearance..in mother of Pearl-shells. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 241 The Doctor hinted it to me. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 10 Nothing is yet said or hinted concerning the place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 387 Oates .. had hinted a suspicion that the Jesuits were at the bottom of the scheme.

b. with obj. clause.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 157 To hint that it is not safe to conclude any thing to be positively this or that. 1743 JOHNSON *Let. to Cave* Aug. in *Boswell*, As you hinted to me that you had many calls for money. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 174 It was hinted to the elderly Frenchman that their nocturnal departure boded no good.

2. *intr. Hint at*: to make a slight, but intelligible suggestion of; = 1 a.

1697 ADDISON *Pref. Dryden's Georg.* (1721) 204 Agriculture ought to be some way hinted at throughout the whole Poem. 1735 LD. HARDWICKE in W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (1817) II. 986, I never heard such a justification in an action for a libel even hinted at. 1885 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 218 The spectator's imagination completes what the artist merely hints at.

†**c.** To give a hint to (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Ep. Ded. A iij, We were hinted by the occasion, not catched the opportunity to write of old things, or intrude upon the Antiquary.

3. quasi-*trans.* (*nonce-uses.*) To send *off*, do *away*, by a hint.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* ii, I was therefore 'hinted off'. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 182 He hints away every merit poor old Sherry could claim.

Hence **Hinted** *ppl. a.* (whence **Hintedly** *adv.*); **Hinting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (whence **Hintingly** *adv.*).

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 15 (1822) I. 115 The more obscure and awful hintings of the world unknown. *a* 1845 HOOD *Lamia* i. 55 If my brows, Or any hinting feature, show dislike. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. v. § 10 She always tells a story, however hintedly and vaguely. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 191 There is a peculiar, hinted, pathetic sweetness and melody. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 536/1 '[It] might as well stand in my bedroom', Aston hintingly said.

Hint: see HENT *v.* and *sb.*, HIND *a.*

Hinter (hi·ntəɹ). [f. HINT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which hints or gives a hint.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Lond. Lady* 19 The hinter at each turn of Covent Garden..the robust Church warden Of Lincoln's Inn back-corner. 1765 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 145/1 The hinter of it intitled to parliamentary reward. 1838 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 544 Three poems, all designed as hinters .. Requiring them to mend their speed.

‖ **Hinterland** (hi·ntəɹlænd). [a. Ger. *hinterland*, f. *hinter-* behind + *land* land.] The district behind that lying along the coast (or along the shore of a river); the 'back country'.

1890 *Spectator* 19 July, The delimitation of the Hinterland behind Tunis and Algiers. 1891 *Daily News* 12 June 5/2 Lord Salisbury even recognises .. the very modern doctrine of the Hinterland, which he expounds as meaning that 'those who possess the coast also possess the plain which is watered by the rivers that run to the coast'. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 408 The inhabitants of the shores and hinterland of Corisco Bay are..savages.

Hip (hip), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hype, 3 heppe, 3–4 hupe, 4–5 hepe, 4–7 hippe, 5 hype, 5–6 hyppe, 6–7 hyp, 4– hip. [OE. *hype* masc. = OLG. **hupi* (MDu. *hôpe, hôpe, hêpe, huepe*, Du. *heup* fem.), OHG. *huf*, pl. *huffi* (MHG. *huf*, pl. *hüffe*, Ger. *hüfte* fem.), Goth. *hups*, pl. *hupeis*:—OTeut. **hupi-z*, pre-Teut. **kubis*.]

1. The projecting part of the body on each side formed by the lateral expansions of the pelvis and upper part of the thigh-bone, in men and quadrupeds; the haunch. Also used for the hip-joint.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 11 Anra ȝehwylc hæfde sweord ofer his hype. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/43 *Clunes*, hypas. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 He iseih hu ueole þe grimme wrastlare of helle breid up on his hupe. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 134 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 A litel lettre In a box upon his hepe. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 3 Put thin hoond vndir myn hip [Vulg. *femur*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 472 A foot mantel aboute hir hipes [*v. rr.* hypes, hepis, hippes, hupes] large. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 750/8 *Hic lumbus*, a hepe. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 267 Wounded hym sore vpon his hippe. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 48 Daunsing .. strengtheneth weake hippes, fainting legges. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 233 They were lame, and their Hyps contracted and crampt. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 60 To be held fast to the out-side of the hip. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 110 Her hands lightly resting on her hips.

fig. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 127 A little trout-lake which the mountain carried high on his hip.

†**b.** A projecting part of female dress, covering the hip. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 [She] carried off the following Goods..Two Pair of Hips of the newest Fashion.

c. *Zool.* The first joint of the leg in the Arthropoda: = COXA 2.

1834 [see COXA 2]. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 307 Their legs .. are composed of seven joints, of which the two first form the hip, the third the thigh, the fourth and fifth the tibia, and the two others the tarsus.

2. Phrases. a. *Down in the hip(s*: said of a horse when the haunch-bone is injured; hence *fig.*, out of sorts, out of spirits. (Cf. also HIP *sb.*[3])

1729 SWIFT *Grand Question Debated* 178 The Doctor was plagully down in the hips. 1865 YOUATT *Horse* xvii. (1872) 382 The horse is then said to be down in the hip.

b. *On* or *upon the hip* (usually, *to take, get, have* one on the hip, phrases taken from wrestling): at a disadvantage; in a position in which one is likely to be overthrown or overcome.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 90, I shrew you so smart, And me on my hyppys, bot if Igart Abate. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 9 If these..be but taken on the hip, they fall to quaking, they crie out vnto heauen. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XLVI. cxvii. 4 To get the Pagan on the hippe: And hauing caught him right, he doth him lift, By nimble sleight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 334 Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. (1612) 260 When Dauid seem'd, in common sence, alreadie on the hip. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 4 (1669) 63/2 Sometimes the Christian hath his Enemy on the hip, yea, on the ground. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, s.v., *Upon the Hip*, at an Advantage, in Wrestling or Business. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xvii. 199 Feeling that she had the culprit on the hip.

†**c.** *To fetch over the hips*: see quots. *Obs.*

1586 HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 89/1 The lord Thomas being iustice or vicedeputie..fetcht both the Alens so roundlie ouer the hips .. as they were the more egerlie spurd to compasse his confusion. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 184 Could any of you take it well at your neighbours hand, should hee .. fetch you over the hippe upon a branch of some blinde, uncouth, and pretermitted Statute?

d. *Hip and thigh*: with overwhelming blows or slaughter; unsparingly. Usually with *smite* or the like. (Of Biblical origin.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Judg.* xv. 8 He smote them hippe and thigh with a mighty plague. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 Destroy all opposition whatsoever, Hip and Thigh..Root and Branch. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 238 Moreover it is written that my race Hew'd Ammon, hip and thigh, from Aroer On Arnon unto Minneth. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 255 To smite the heathen hip-and-thigh with the edge of the sword.

attrib. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVII. 502 A hip-and-thigh reformer .. has replied to Lord Nugent.

3. *Arch.* a. A projecting inclined edge on a roof, extending from the ridge or apex to the eaves, and having a slope on each side; the rafter at this edge, the hip-rafter: see also attrib. uses in 4 c.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 901 The Bricklayer sometimes will require to have running measure for Hyps and Valleys. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 Here at London, the Vallies are commonly tiled with Plain Tiles, and the Hips with Ridge..Tiles. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 87 When the angle bends inwards, it is called a valley; but when outwards, it is called a hip. 1887 *Homœop. World* 1 Nov. 511 The ridges, hips, and finials are of terra cotta.

b. A spandrel: see quot.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/2 The vacuities .. left between the back..of the Arch, and the upright of the Wall it is turn'd from, call'd by Workmen, the Hips of the Arch.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Reaching up to the hips. (See also *hip-bath* in b.)

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 7/1 Two indiarubber hip fishing stockings.

b. *Comb.* in sense 1, as *hip-ache*; *hip-deep* adj.; **hip-bath**, a bath in which a person can sit immersed up to the hips; **hip-belt**, antiquary's name for a belt worn diagonally about the left hip and the right side of the waist, a part of mediæval armour; **hip-disease**, a disease of the hip-joint, characterized by inflammation, fungous growth, and caries of the bones; †**hip-evil** = *hip-disease*; †**hip-halt** *a.*, lame in the hip, limping; †**hip-hap**, a covering for the hips; **hip-lock**, in *Wrestling*, a close grip in which one contestant places a hip or leg in front of the other, and attempts to swing him over this to the ground; **hip-pain**, pain in the hip-joint, HIP-GOUT; **hip-pocket**, a pocket in a pair of trousers, just behind the hip; **hip-revolver**, one carried in the hip-pocket; **hip-strap**, a strap lying on the horse's hips, and supporting the breeching in a carriage-harness. Also HIP-BONE, etc.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 47 Even the *hip-bath, however, though it mitigates the pain, occasionally does nothing more. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 May 503/1 Hip baths and sponge baths, of the best designs. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. 197 From the *hip-belt was suspended, on the left side, the long sword. *Ibid.* 203 In some few instances, however, the hip-belt appears worn over the taces. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Dec. 507 My carriers ..were *hip-deep in the grass. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 329 Her right lower limb was wasted and shortened from old *hip-disease. 1782 W. HEBERDEN *Comm.* xxi. (1806) 107 The *hip-evil evidently belongs to the scrofula. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 159 Therto he was *hippe-halt. *a* 1600 *Turn. Tottenham* 218 Some come hyp halt, and some trippand. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. ii, A pox o' this filthy fardingale, this *hip-hape! 1888 *Century Mag.* July 373/2 The Tartar..caught him around the body, and, with a *hip-lock and a tremendous heave, threw him over his head. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elm*, An admirable Remedy for the Sciatica, or *Hip-pain. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 7/1 Drawing his own six-shooter from his *hip-pocket. 1898 DOYLE *Trag. Korosko* IV. 109 I've got a little *hip revolver which they have not discovered. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., **Hip Straps*, a part of the harness, which lies on the hips of the horse, and buckles to the breeching tugs, which it supports.

c. *Comb.* in sense 3, as **hip-knob**, a knob or ornament surmounting the hip of a roof; **hip-mould, -moulding**, (*a*) the mould or templet by which the hip of a roof is set out; (*b*) the 'back' or outer angle of the hip (Chambers *Cycl.* 1727–41); **hip-pole**, a pole supporting the hip-rafter; **hip-rafter**, the rafter extending along the hip of a roof; **hip-tile**, a tile of special shape used at the hip of a roof; **hip-truss**, a combination of timbers supporting the hip-rafter. Also HIP-ROOF.

1849 *Ecclesiologist* IX. 71 A barge-board, having a cross, with sunken trefoiled panels for a *hip-knob. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 156 *Back or *Hip-molding*, the backward Hips or Valley-Rafters in the way of an Angle for the back part of a Building. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This *hip-pole was supported, at its proper distance from the *hip-rafter, by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 240 *Hip Tiles, which are used sometimes for..Hips of Rooffs. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 1836 Ridge roof and hip tiles are formed cylindrically, to cover the ridges of houses. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 284/2 The true shape of the *hip-truss.

Hip (hip), **hep** (hep), *sb.*[2] Forms: *a.* 1 héope, híope, 4–5 hepe, 4–6 heppe, 5 heepe, 7 hepp. 6– hep. *β.* 5 hipe, 6 hipp, 6– hip. [OE. *héope. híope* wk. fem., from same root as OS. *hiopo*, OHG. *hiufo, hiafo*, MHG. *hiefe* wk. masc., thorn-bush, bramble:—OTeut. types **heupôn-*, **heupon-*. The regular mod. repr. of OE. *héope*, ME. *hēpe*, would be *hepe* or *heep*; *hep* and *hip* appear to be due respectively to ME. and mod.Eng. shortening of *ē*.]

The fruit of the wild rose, or of roses in general.

a. c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1858 *Sicomoros*, heopan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 96 Genim brer þe hiopan on weaxaþ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 133/36 *Butunus*, heope. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4983 Hawen, hepen, slon, and rabben. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1811 Hawes, hepus, & hakernes & þe hasel-notes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 36 Sweete as is the Brembul flour That bereth the rede hepe [*v. rr.* heepe, heppe, hipe]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Heppe, *cornum*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E v a, Hawys and heeppes and other thyngs ynow. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 119 Let them..take hede that make tartes of Heppes. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 4 Men themselves .. Did live by respis, heps and haws. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 633 It may bee Heps and Brier-Berries would doe the like. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 247 Hepps and haws grow in every hedge. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 52 The hep which is the fruit of it [rose]. 1851 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 265 Let us take the rose hep. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 354 Content to gather the heps and sow the seed.

β. 14.. [see a quot. *c* 1386]. 1581 RICHE *Farew. Mil. Prof.* D iij, Hippes, Hawes, and Slowes 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 948 Eating hipps, and drinking watry some. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 361 A red berry like to the hips of an Eglantine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 5 That no Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Fruit grows Originally among us, besides Hips and Haws, Acorns and Pig-Nuts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 120, I fed on scarlet hips and stony haws. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg*, *Courtship* xix, Pretty Cis .. Who blushes as red as haws and hips. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *De Profundis* ix, The little red hip on the tree.

b. *Comb.*, as *hep-* or *hip-berry, -bramble, -briar, -rose, -stone, -thorn, -tree.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 266 Heopbremles leaf. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barth.* 36 *Rosa canina*..heppe-brer. *c* 1450 *Alphita* 157 s. v. *Rubus*, hepebrembel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 183/2 An Heppe tre (*A.* Hepe tre), *cornus*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. i. 46 Quhar hepthorne buskis on the top grew hie. 1770 WARING in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 379 Almost as frequent as the common hep-tree. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* I. 215 The wax almost resembles the hip-stone. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 116 Red dog rose or hep tree.

Hip (hip), *sb.*[3] Also *pl.* **hipps.** [A variant of HYP, abbreviation of *hypochondria*. The spelling with *y* is more usual in the sb.; but *i* prevails in the vb. and derivatives.] Morbid depression of spirits; the 'blues'.

1710 *Tatler* No. 230 ₱ 5 Will Hazzard has got the Hipps, having lost to the Tune of Five Hundr'd Pound. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 130 (D.) When he is neither in a passion, nor in the hipps [*sollicitus*], nor in liquor. 1762 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* (1763) I. 229 That..sentimental strain gives me the hip. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 256 You have caught the hip of your hypochondriac wife.

† **Hip,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 3–4 huppe, 4 hupe, (*pa. t.* 3 hupte, 4 hipte), 4–5 hyppe, hippe, 7– hip. [ME. *hüppe, hyppe*:—OE. type **hyppan* = OHG. **hupfen*, MHG. and Ger. *hüpfen*, Goth. type **huppjan*. This word is not found in the early stage of any of the langs.: cf. OE. *hoppian*, ON. *hoppa* to HOP.]

1. *intr.* To hop; now *north.* to hop on one foot.

A bird is said to 'hop' on two feet, a man to 'hip' on one.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1636 Þe nihtegale .. hupte uppon on blowe ris. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 500 He hipte him amidde the see out of the schip biside. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1539 Some gas hypand als a ka. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1459 Þe hede hypped a3ayn, were-so-euer hit hitte. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 557 Þat hippe [*v.r.* huppe] aboute in Engelonde to halwe mennes auteres. *c* 1400 *Harl. MS.* 4196 lf. 93 (*Gloss. Hampole's Pr. Consc.* 301), It [þe foule] hipped bifore him in þe gate. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hip*, to hitch or hop on one foot. *Hip-step-and-jump*, a youthful gambol.

fig. *c* 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl.* 75 Reideris sal ..not hip from place to place.

† 2. To walk lame, limp, hobble. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxx. (1869) 152 Boistows j am, and haltinge, and wronge. To the birly j go hippinge. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1993 He came thedur wyth an evyll, Hyppyng on two stavys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/1 Hyppynge, or haltynge, *claudicacio.*

3. To pass over, miss, 'skip'; = OVERHIP. *dial.*

1804 TARRAS *Poems* 28 (Jam.) Rather let's ilk daintie sip; An' ev'ry adverse bliffert hip. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hip*, to pass by, to skip over.

Hip, *v.*[2] [f. HIP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To dislocate or injure the hip of; to lame in the hip. See HIPPED *a.*[1] 3.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xii. 33 If a horse go stiffe, it is a signe either of wrinching, hipping, stifling or foundring either in body or legs.

2. To give a cross-buttock in wrestling; to throw one's adversary over the hip. Cf. HIPE.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 70 And a prime Wrestler as e're tript, Ere gave the Cornish Hug, or Hipt.

3. To form with a hip or sloping edge, as a roof. (See also HIPPED *a.*[1] 2.)

1669 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 557 The roofe ..to be made after the best manner hipt of. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 13 The front of each Pier is hip'd of. 1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* I. vii. 346 A very steep tiled roof, hipped all ways.

Hip, *v.*[3] *collog.* [f. HIP *sb.*[3]; perh. back-formation from HIPPED *a.*[2]] *trans.* To affect with hypochondria; to render low-spirited.

1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* etc. 94 Take courage! I rather would hearten than hip thee! 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. iii. 62 That my constant attendance upon my patient had hipped me. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Fair Maid* III. iii. iii. 27 The place hips me to death.

Hip, *int.* (*sb.*[4]) Also hep.

1. 'An exclamation or calling to one; the same as the Latin *cho, heus!*' (J.).

1752 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 34 Perhaps Dr. Hartley..may give me a hip, and call out, 'Prithee, friend, do not think to slip so easily by me'.

2. An exclamation used (usually repeated thrice) to introduce a united cheer; hence as *sb.*

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 12 To toss off the glass, and huzza after the 'hip! hip! hip!' of the toast giver. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* xiv, No flummery then from flowery lips, No three times three and hip-hip-hips! 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xvi, 'Here's Mrs. Smirke's good health: hip, hip, hurray!'

Hence **Hip** *v.*[4] *intr.*, to shout 'hip'; *trans.*, to greet with 'hip'. Also **hip-(hip-)hurrah** *v.*

1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II. 157 They hipped and hurraed me. 1832 *Examiner* 609/2 One set of men 'hip hurrah' and rattle decanter stoppers. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 116 In the course of the installation dinner, at some high point of the hep-hep hurrahing.

Hip-bone. [HIP *sb.*[1]] The bone of the hip; i.e. either the *ilium*, or the *ischium*, or the *os innominatum* as a whole, or the upper part of the thigh-bone.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 23 Þe schuldre boones & þe hipe boones [*B.* hepe bonys]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 752/10 *Clunis*, a hepebone. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. IV. xvi. 351 Os Ischion or the Hip-bone is the third part. 1684 WOOD *Life* 24 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 109 Bridge-bone .. that 'bone that holds the two hipp-bones together at the bottom of the belly. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 459 That Sinew (or Tendon) which fastens the Hip-bone in its socket.

Hipe (haip), *v. Wrestling.* [perh. a deriv. of HIP *sb.*[1]; but the phonology is obscure.] To throw (an antagonist) in a particular manner: see quot. 1870. Hence **Hipe** *sb.*, a throw of this kind.

18.. LITT *Wrestliana* in Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 463 Inside striking..is quite a different mode from what we have termed hipeing..To guard against an inside stroke, or hipe, the defendant should, if possible, keep himself on the ground. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 462 Throwing, by lifting from the ground, and rapidly placing one of the knees between the thighs of the antagonist, is provincially called hipeing. 1883 *Standard* 24 Mar. 3/7 Wannop took the first fall by the outside hipe. *Ibid.*, Lowden hiped J. Wannop.

Hiper-, obs. var. of HYPER-.

† **Hip-frog.** *Obs. rare.* [f. HIP *v.*[1]] A frog that hops.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 357, I noted marveilous abundance of little hip-frogges.

Hip-girdle. [HIP *sb.*[1]]

1. *Anat.* The pelvic girdle or arch, consisting of the ilium, ischium, and pubis.

2. = *Hip-belt*: see HIP *sb.*[1] 4 b.

Hip-gout. [f. HIP *sb.*[1] + GOUT.] = SCIATICA.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 540 The Flix, the Hip-Gout, and the Watry-Tumour. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxviii, The same easeth the pains of the Sciatica or Hipgout. 1891 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. 476 A remedy for the sciatica, or hip gout.

Hip-hop, *adv.* [f. HIP *v.*[1] + HOP *v.*; or reduplication of *hop*, with alternation of lighter and heavier vowel: cf. *drip-drop, tip-top*: see DIB *v.*[2]] With hopping movement; with successive hops.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. ii. (Arb.) 87 To go off hip hop, hip hop, upon this occasion, is a thousand times better than any conclusion in the world, I gad. *a* 1729 CONGREVE (J.), Thus while he strives to please, he's forc'd to do't, Like Volscius hip-hop in a single boot. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 182 Loupin' hip-hop frae spire to spire.

Hipil, obs. form of HIPPLE, little heap.

Hip-joint. [HIP *sb.*[1]] The joint of the hip, the articulation of the head of the thigh-bone with the ilium.

1794 E. FORD (*title*) Observations on the Disease of the Hip Joint. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1830) 372 The ligament within the socket of the hip joint. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 123 The movements of the hip-joint are very extensive. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 63 A young bull..got the shot..in the hip-joint, and fell.

b. **Hip-joint disease** = *hip-disease* (HIP[1] 4 b).

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hip-Joint Disease*, common term for the disease Coxalgia. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 159 She was the subject of hip-joint disease.

Hipless (hi·plĕs), *a. rare.* [f. HIP *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Destitute of hips.

1870 Miss BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. vi. 122 Their little, bustless, waistless, hipless figures. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 June 10/1 You won't get efficient motherhood from these hipless, rushing women.

† **Hi·plings,** *adv. Obs.* [f. HIP *sb.*[1] + -LINGS: cf. *headlings.*] With the hips foremost.

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 261 It was a woman child, stillborn..it came hiplings till she turned it.

Hipo-: obs. spelling of HYPO-.

Hipocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

Hipparch (hi·pāik). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. *ἵππαρχος*, f. *ἵππος* horse + *-αρχος* ruling, ruler.] Commander of the horse; the title of officers appointed to command the cavalry in ancient Greece.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hipparch*, the Master of the horses. 1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 250 *note*, Callistratus, the son of Empedus, the hipparch. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 182 There were now created..two hipparchs, for the supreme command of the horsemen.

So **Hipparchy** [ad. Gr. *ἱππαρχία* the office of a *ἵππαρχος*], the rule or control of horses.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Ostler* 70 He speakes in his ostrie (the chiefe seate of his hypparchie) like a frog in a well.

‖ **Hipparion** (hipĕ·riŏn). *Palæont.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ἱππάριον* pony.] An extinct genus of quadrupeds of small size, of Miocene and Pliocene age, regarded as ancestrally related to the horse.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1878) 201 The differences between the extinct three-toed Hipparion and the horse. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geology* III. (1879) 509 The Protohippus of the United States and allied Hipparion of Europe, an animal still more horse like..in structure and size.

Hipped, hipt (hipt), *a.*[1] [f. HIP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2] + -ED.]

1. Having hips: esp. in comb., as *large-hipped.*

1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 179 Hippit as ane harrow. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 50 b/2 To be hipped and legged, or have a payere of goode and stedfast stiltes vnder them. 1611 COTGR., *Hanchu*, .. great hipt. 1854 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* II. 289 Wide-hipped Siniváli..grant us, goddess, progeny.

2. *Arch.* Of a roof: Having hips (see HIP *sb.*[1] 3).

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 129 A hiped roof, over a rectangular plan. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 50 The tower is covered with a hipped, slated roof.

3. Having the hip injured or dislocated; lamed in the hip; hip-shot.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Delumbata quadrupide*, the beast being hipped. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 315 The Horse is said to be hipt, when the hip-bone is removed out of his right place .. It cometh most commonly by some great stripe or strain. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4601/4 All black, with his further Hip hipped. 1799 [see HIP-SHOT 1].

Hipped (hipt), *a.*[2] *collog.* Also 8 hip'd, hipt. [Altered spelling of HYPT, *hypp'd*, f. HIP *sb.*[3], orig. HYP.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

1710 [see HYPT]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ₱ 4, I have been to the last Degree hipped since I saw you. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 120 What with his bad habits and his domestic grievances, he became completely hipped. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 446 When he .. had nothing to do, he became hipped, then ill, and then was told that he was dying.

Hippelaph (hi·pĭlæf). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *hippelaphus*, a. Gr. *ἱππέλαφος* (Aristotle), f. *ἵππος* horse + *ἔλαφος* deer.] A large kind of deer, the rusa deer of India (*Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*).

1828 WEBSTER, *Hippelaph*, an animal of the deer kind.

Hippen: see HIPPING.

Hipper, var. of HEPPER, a young salmon.

Hippian, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ἵππος* horse + -IAN.] = HIPPIC.

1803 G. S. FABER *Myst. Cabiri* II. 303 *note*, Winged horses are assigned to Jupiter, as being an arkite or hippian deity.

Hippiatric (hipiæ·trik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἱππιᾶτρικός*, f. *ἱππιᾶτρός* veterinary surgeon, f. *ἵππος* horse + *ἰᾶτρός* healer, physician.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the treatment of diseases of horses. B. *sb.* a. One who treats diseases of horses. b. *pl.* The treatment of diseases of horses, farriery; a treatise on this.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Absyrtus a Greek Author .. who in his Hippiat[r]icks, obscurely assigneth the gall a place in the liver. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 63 The Weights among the Greeks are differently to be taken; as they are Attick, Physical, Hippiatrick, Indigenital, or Exotick. *Ibid.* 94 The Hippiatricks had a..Litra of 12 [Ounces]. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 154 This great master of hippiatrics .. gives the preference to horses that turn out their toes.

So **Hippia·trical** *a.* = HIPPIATRIC A.; **Hippia·trist,** one who practises, or writes on, hippiatry; **Hippia·try** (-ă·tri) = HIPPIATRICS (see B. b above).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxxvi, (Which is a wonderful thing in Hippiatrie), the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 93 Graecian Hippiatrical Measures. 1895 *19th Cent.* Mar. 444 Greek and Roman hippiatrists are equally divided on this point.

Hippic (hi·pik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἱππικός*, f. *ἵππος* horse. Cf. F. *hippique.*] Pertaining to horses, esp. to horse-racing.

1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Lit. & Hist.* I. 101 *note*, A curious instance of the enduring nature of the hippic principle among original nomads. 1871 *Daily News* 25 Aug., The hippic events of that cockney watering-place. 1885 *Soc. Lond.* 119 The other great hippic festivals of the year at Doncaster, at Stockbridge, and at Chester.

Hipping[1] (hi·pĭŋ). *north. dial.* Also -in, -en. [f. HIP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] *pl.* Stepping-stones (by which one 'hips' or leaps across a stream).

1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hippins*, steppings; large stones set in a shallow water at a step's distance from each other, to pass over by. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hippins*, stepping stones, over a river or brook.

b. So **Hipping-stones,** stepping-stones.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hippen-stones.* 1850 *Tales of Kirkbeck* Ser. II. 120 The beck where they usually crossed by the hipping-stones.

Hipping[2] (hi·pĭŋ), **hippen** (hi·p'n). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. HIP *sb.*[1] + -ING[1].] A napkin wrapt about the hips of an infant.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 13 (Jam.) The first hippen to the green was flung. 1824 CARLYLE *Let. to Mrs. Carlyle* 12 Nov. in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xv. 256 His pap-spoons and his hippings. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hippings*, cloths for infants. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hippin*, a napkin for the hips of an infant. Also often applied to the curtain of a theatre.

Hippish (hi·pĭʃ), *a. collog.* [f. HIP *sb.*[3] + -ISH. More etymologically HYPPISH q.v.] Somewhat hypochondriacal; low-spirited.

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 303 He is an Hippish Man, and of Low Church as to Principles. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 79 Staying within doors gives one a hippish turn. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xxii.

Hence **Hippishness** (Ash, 1775).

Hipple (hi·p'l), *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 huple, hypil, hipil, -yll, heepil, 5 heple, hupple, 9 *dial.* hipple. [dim. of HEAP:—OE. type **hlepel*, **hýpel*: cf. Ger. *häufel*, MHG. *hiufel.*] A little heap. † *Hipyllmelum* = **hipplemeal*, in heaps, by heaps: see -MEAL.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 9 Why the heepils schulden so lyen. — *Isa.* xvii. 1 Damasch shal .. be as an hypil [1388 heep] of stones. — *Wisd.* xviii. 23 Whan forsothe now hipyllmelum thei hadden fallen dead, either vp on other. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxii. (Tollem. MS.) [Hay is] gadered and made of heples into cockes. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* I. xxii. (1527) 19 b, Hepes and hupples of stones and of grauell. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hipples*, cocklets, or small bundles of hay set up to dry.

Hippo (hi·po). Colloq. abbrev. HIPPOPOTAMUS.

1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* II. 30 The hippo had been hauled to shore by ropes. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 65 Our

guide now wished me to remain here that I might look for the hippos.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1884 GORDON *Khartoum Jrnls.* 25 Sept. (1885) 98 Cassim gave him a wipe over the head with his Hippo whip. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* 40 My first experience of hippo-shooting.

Hippo, obs. f. HYPO, abbrev. of *hypochondria.*

Hippo- (hipo), before a vowel **hipp-**, combining form of Gr. *ἵππο-s* horse, in words of Greek derivation, most of which will be found in their alphabetical places; the following are of rare occurrence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*: **Hippa·nthropy** [cf. *hoanthropy*], a form of madness in which a man believes himself to be a horse. **Hippodrama·tic** *a.*, of dramatic nature or character in connexion with a circus. **Hippogastro·nomy,** the art of cooking and eating horseflesh. **Hippo·gony** [Gr. *-γονία* a begetting; cf. *cosmogony*], 'pedigree or origin of a horse' (Davies). **Hippo·machy** (-măki) [Gr. *-μαχία* fighting], a fight on horseback. **Hippomani·acally** *adv.*, like a mad horse. **Hippo·nomy** [after *economy*], the management of horses. **Hipponoso·logy, Hippopatho·logy,** 'the doctrine of the diseases of the horse' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hipponosolo·gical, Hippopatholo·gical** *adjs.*; **Hi·ppophil(e** (-fil) [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a lover of horses. **Hippopho·bia** [Gr. *-φοβία* fear, after *hydrophobia*, etc.], fear of or aversion to horses. **Hippo-sandal** (see quots.). **Hipposteo·logy,** the description of the bones of the horse.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hippanthropia..* *hippanthropy. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hippanthropy.* 1811 KEEGAN (*title*) New Dialogues, in French and English .. with familiar conversations on .. the Opera, Singing, *Hippodramatic Performances [etc.]. 1879 SALA *Paris herself Again* I. xvii. 291 The grandest of hippodramatic spectacles. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 575 Our French friends' late experiments in *hippogastronomy. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliv. V. 88 There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His *hippogony .. would upon his theory have been in the course of nature. 1623 COCKERAM, **Hippomachie*, a iusting on horsebacke. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hippomachie*, a fighting on hors-back. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xiv. 246 As if .. an insane young chorister or canon were galloping straight on end *hippomaniacally through the Psalms. 1618 M. BARET (*title*) An *Hipponomie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hipponosologicus* ..*hipponosological. *Ibid., Hipponosologia* ..*hipponosology. *Ibid., Hippopathologicus* ..*hippopathological. 1834 W. PERCIVALL (*title*) *Hippopathology: a Systematic Treatise on the Disorders and Lameness of the Horse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 535 That sympathy with the horses .. felt .. by the English *hippophile. 1841 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 404 You know he has the *hippophobia. 1886 *Times* 1 Feb. 6/4 Known in society for his extraordinary hatred of horses. This aversion amounted to a real hippophobia. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb. 4/1 Major Brucy-Clarke introduced a *hippo-sandal—a sort of iron-soled boot to resist the wear and tear of civilized roads—which was fastened by straps and buckles on the outside of the hoof. 1897 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LIV. 309 Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A., exhibited a hippo-sandal .. showing it to be undoubtedly a horse-shoe, and probably used to protect a broken or injured hoof. .. Two other hippo-sandals of neo-archaic date were also exhibited .. Both are formed to enlarge the surface of the tread, so as to prevent the horse sinking into the soft mosses. 1847 CRAIG, **Hipposteology.*

Hippocamp (hi·pokæmp). [ad. late L. *hippocampus* (see below).] = HIPPOCAMPUS 1.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i. (R.), Fair silver-footed Thetis .. Guiding from rockes her chariot's hyppocamps. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 402 The sea-monsters who draw these chariots are called Hippocamps, composed of the tail of a fish and the fore-part of a horse.

Hippocampal (hipokæ·mpăl), *a. Anat.* [f. HIPPOCAMPUS + -AL.] Belonging to the hippocampus in the brain: see HIPPOCAMPUS 3.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 294/2 The hippocampal commissure of the Wombat. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 269 The anterior end of the hippocampal gyrus.

Hippocampus (hipokæ·mpŭs). Pl. **-i.** [a. late L. *hippocampus*, a. Gr. *ἱππόκαμπος*, f. *ἵππο-s* horse + *κάμπος* sea-monster.]

1. *Mythol.* A sea-horse, having two fore-feet, and the body ending in a dolphin's or fish's tail, represented as drawing the car of Neptune and other sea-deities.

1606 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Let.* Wks. (1711) 232 Stately pageants .. that of Cheapside was of Neptune on a hippocampus, with his Tritons and Næreides. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Marriage* xxviii, Hearty as hippocampus.

2. *Ichthyol.* A genus of small fishes, having a head shaped somewhat like that of a horse; the sea-horse.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 353 The fishe called Hippocampus, is a present and sovereigne remedie, against the byting of a madde dogge. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* II. 279 The quaint little horny hippocampus.

3. *Anat.* Each of two elongated eminences (*hippocampus major* and *minor*) on the floor of each lateral ventricle of the brain; so called from their supposed resemblance to the fish (sense 2).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hippocampa* .. in Anatomy, the Processes or Channels of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 606/2 A purely unscientific person..capable of going to his grave without the remotest notion whether he had a hippocampus or not, if Mr. Owen and Mr. Huxley had never discussed the subject.

Hippocaust (hi·pokōst). [f. Gr. *ἵππο-s* horse: after HOLOCAUST; rendering Skr. *açwamedha.*] The burning of a horse in sacrifice.

1858 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 249 Not..even by a hundred hippocausts. 1866 — in *H. H. Wilson's tr. Vishńu Purâńa* III. 198 *note*, Or offers a hippocaust accompanied by remuneration, agreeably to rule.

Hippocentaur (hipose·ntōr). [ad. L. *hippocentaurus*, a. Gr. *ἱπποκένταυρος* (f. *ἵππο-s* horse + *κένταυρος* CENTAUR), horse-centaur, opp. to *ἰχθυοκένταυρος* fish-centaur.] A fabulous creature combining the forms of a man and a horse; a centaur.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxix. (1495) 832 Ipocentaurus is a beest wonderly shape, in whom is acountyd the kynde of man and of an horse.] 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 37 a, He affirmeth, that he did se an Hippocentaure. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 157 In Thessalie there was borne a monster called an Hippocentaure. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* Apol., But how are poetical fictions, how are hippocentaurs and chimeras .. to be imaged? 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* III. § 97 If one stipulate for something that can have no existence, such as a hippocentaur, the stipulation is equally useless.

Hence **Hippocentau·ric** *a.*, of the nature of a hippocentaur.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. v. § 15 A monstrous Hippocentaurique combination.

Hippocras (hi·pokræs). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or *arch.* Forms: 4–6 **ypocras,** (5 **ypocrate**), 6–7 **ipocras, hipocras,** 6–7 (9 *arch.*) **ippocras, hypocras,** 7– **hippocras, -crass,** (6 **ypo-, ipo-, hypo-, -crass**(e, **-crase, -crace, -craze,** 7 **ippocrass**(e, **hyppocras**). [a. OF. *ipocras, ypocras* (*a* 1400), forms of the proper name *Hippocrates*; in sense 1, after the med.L. name, *vinum Hippocraticum* 'wine of Hippocrates', app. given to it because it was filtered through 'Hippocrates' sleeve' or 'bag': see next. See Skeat *Chaucer* V. 361.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 571 Ne hele me may noo physicien, Noght ypocras, ne Galyen.]

1. A cordial drink made of wine flavoured with spices, formerly much in vogue.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 365 He drynketh Ypocras Clarree and Vernage Of spices hoote tencreessen his corage. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 377 The same day my mastyr paid fore ypocras to the Ryalle *x. d.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. xi. 67 The quene .. Bad fill it full of the riche Ypocras. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/23 *Hypocrace*, vinum myrrhatum. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 I. 10 We'le take the tankards from the conduit-cocks To fill with ipocras and drinke carouse. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 285 The king and queen were both present, and tasted wafers and hippocrass, as at ordinary weddings. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 196 After the christening were brought wafers, comfits .. and hypocras and muscadine wine. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, Now there appeared the attendants, with hippocras, syrups, and comfits.

† 2. **Hippocras bag.** A conical bag of cotton, linen, or flannel, used as a filter or strainer. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 153 The wholesomest wines .. be such as haue run through a strainer or Ipocras bag, and thereby lost some part of their strength. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 123 When you would have this or any other Liquor to be very clear, you may use the triple Hypocras bag. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 190 Put them in an Hippocras bag and let it drain out of it self.

Hippocrates (hipo·krătēz). Name of a famous ancient Greek physician born about 460 B.C.

† **Hippocrates' bag, Hippocrates' sleeve** [tr. L. *manica Hippocratis*] = prec. 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 6 Passing it [Ipocrasse] through a Wollen Bagge, which they call *Hippocrates Sleeue.* 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hippocrates Bag*, a Bag made of white Cotton, like a Sugar Loaf, pointed at Bottom. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 137 It is then put into bags of the form of Hippocrates's sleave to drain it from all superfluous humidity.

Hippocratic (hipokræ·tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *Hippocratic-us*, f. *Hippocrates*: see prec.]

1. Of or belonging to Hippocrates; following the method, or made according to the receipt of Hippocrates. † *Hippocratic wine*, spiced wine, hippocras.

c 1620 BACON *Wks.* (1857) III. 831 Astringents .. Hippocratic wines. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 508 The Hippocratic rule, that the amount of food and exercise must be balanced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 279 These enquiries belong to the history of medicine, and must be based on the Hippocratic writings.

2. Applied to the shrunken and livid aspect of the countenance immediately before death, or in a case of exhaustion threatening death; so called because described by Hippocrates.

1713 SPREGNELL *The Plague* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 120 Succeeded by .. Lethargy, a dismal Hippocratic Face, staring Eyes. 1770 HANLY *Ibid.* LXI. 132 With a sharp pinched-up nose, hippocratic countenance. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 300/1 The lines of the face hippocratic.

fig. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, A terrible Hippocratic look reveals itself. 1880 *Internat. Rev.* VIII. 372 The absolutist régime there shows a Hippocratic visage.

So **Hippocratian** (-krē·ĭ·shăn), **Hippocra·tical** *adjs.* = prec. **Hippo·cratism,** the doctrine of Hippocrates. **Hippo·cratize** *v. intr.*, to follow or imitate Hippocrates.

a 1849 POE *Loss Breath* Wks. 1864 IV. 307 The *Hippocratian pathology. 1876 W. STEPHENS *Mem. Chichester* 190 Half of the wine was to be hypocratian. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 32 With an *Hippocraticall face, deaths trustie messenger. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 363 A physician truly Hippocratical, and guided by observation. 1818 TODD, **Hippocratism* [cites Chambers]. 1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* I. i. 3 He *Hippocratised and he Pindarised.

Hippocrene (hi·pokrīn). In 7 *erron.* **Hypo-.** [ad. L. *Hippocrēnē*, Gr. Ἱπποκρήνη for Ἵππου κρήνη 'fountain of the horse', so called because it was fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus' hoof. Cf. F. *Hippocrène* (16th c. in Littré).]

Name of a fountain on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses; hence used allusively in reference to poetic or literary inspiration.

1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will..inspire so high a rage, That Hypocrene shall henceforth Poets lacke. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 269 And Hypocrene it selfe is but a Tale To countenance dull Soules who drinke not Ale. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Persius* (1697) 400 This Hippocrene, which from a Rock did flow. 1820 KEATS *Ode to Nightingale* 16 O for a beaker..Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene. 1841 LONGF. *Goblet of Life* ii, Maddening draughts of Hippocrene.

Hence **Hippocre·nian** *a.*, pertaining to Hippocrene.

a 1679 EARL OF ORRERY *Guzman* I, There's no more Hypocrinian Moisture in my Brain.

Hippocrepian (hipokrī·pĭăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. HIPPO- + Gr. *κρηπίς* shoe + -(I)AN.] Resembling a horseshoe: *spec.* applied to the lophophore of certain polyzoans, and so to these polyzoans themselves. b. as *sb.* A hippocrepian polyzoan.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 461 The lophophore resembles that of the hippocrepian Phylactolaemata in being produced into two arms fringed with a double series of tentacula. 1888 DAWSON *Geol. Hist. Plants* iii. 94 Traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of *Protopteris.*

Hippocre·piform, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Shaped like a horse-shoe.

1864 WEBSTER cites GRAY.

† **Hippodame.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἱππόδαμος* horse-tamer, but in sense 1, app. confused with *hippotame*, HIPPOPOTAMUS.]

1. *erron.* used by Spenser for HIPPOCAMP.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 Infernall Hags, Centaurs, feendes, Hippodames. *Ibid.* III. xi. 40 His [Neptune's] swift charet .. Which foure great Hippodames did draw.

2. A horse-tamer.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hippodame*, a Horse breaker.

Hence **Hippo·damist,** a horse-tamer; **Hippo·damous** *a.*, horse-taming, horse-breaking.

1841 S. WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* II. x. 293 The present famous hippodamist at Windsor, by touching a nerve in the mouth of a horse, reduces him to helpless docility. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 284/3 The hippodamous gentry who receive more or less attention from him. [See HIPPOLOGICAL.]

Hippodrome (hi·pŏdrōum), *sb.* [a. F. *hippodrome* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm., in form *ypodrome*), or ad. L. *hippodromos*, Gr. *ἱππόδρομος* race-course for chariots, f. *ἵππο-s* horse + *δρόμος* race, course.]

1. In *Gr.* and *Rom. Antiq.* A course or circus for horse-races and chariot-races. Sometimes used as a high-sounding name for a modern circus.

[1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* (1561) 36 b (Stanf.), There is a faire grene aunciently called *Hippodromus.*] 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 Of the noble antiquities .. found at Constantinople, are the Hippodrome. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 34 The swift hoofe beats the dustie Hippodrome. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 518 The glorious procession entered the gate of the hippodrome. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. viii. (1864) II. 380 Dragged amid the shouts of the rabble round the Hippodrome and then put to death. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 6/1 'Olympia' is to be open on Boxing Day, [with]..the famous Hippodrome which has just arrived from Paris.

2. *U.S. Sporting slang.* A fraudulent race, or other athletic contest, in which it is arranged beforehand which of the contestants shall win. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Hence **Hi·ppodrome** *v.* (*U.S. Sporting slang*), to conduct races or other contests in which the result is prearranged by collusion (see 2 above). **Hippodro·mic,** and *erron.* **Hippodroma·tic** (confused with *hippodramatic*: see HIPPO-) *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hippodrome or circus. **Hippo·dromist,** a trainer or rider of a horse in a circus.

1840 MRS. SHELLEY in *Shelley's Ess.* I. Pref. 19 Well versed in nautical, *hippodromic, and other arts. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 May 370/3 The 'Talisman' is to a painful extent melodramatic and hippodromic. 1886 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 3/1 The *hippodromists confess that they have to get their clever ponies from Scotland and Wales.

Hippogriff, -gryph (hi·pogrif). [a. F. *hippogriffe* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *ippogrifo* (Ariosto), f. Gr. *ἵππο-s* horse + It. *grifo*, late L. *grȳphus* GRIFFIN.] A fabulous creature, like a griffin, but with body and hind-quarters resembling those of a horse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hippogryph*, a kind of feigned beast, in part horse, in part Griffin. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Chym. Magic* 2 Tell us no more of Icarus, Of Hypogryph, or Pegasus. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 542 He caught him up, and without wing Of hippogrif, bore through the air sublime. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 487 The African magician..sends him to wander through the air on a hippogrif. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 222 She thinks

herself a Christian, when she is just as much a hippogriff, or a chimæra.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. iv. iv, Woe the day when they mounted thee .. on that wild Hippogryff of a Democracy; which .. no yet known Astolpho could have ridden! 1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 146, I was obliged, however, to tug a long time at the reins, before I could induce my long-eared hippogriff to change his headlong career.

Also † **Hippogri·ffic, -gri·ffin, -on, -gry·phon.**

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 147 Or Pacolets, or Bradamants, or Hippo-gryphon. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 368 Poets in their writings had mentioned Tritons,..Sirins, Hypogriffiks, Phenixes. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 247 Ariosto, whose hippogriffon so few have since been able to govern. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph., Frogs* 31 Not hippogriffins, sir, nor yet stag-goats.

Hippoid (hi·poid). *Zool.* [f. Gr. ἵππο-ς horse + -OID: cf. *anthropoid.*] An animal resembling, or allied to, the horse.

1880 HUXLEY in *Times* 25 Dec. 4/1 A *primâ facie* probability that this primordial hippoid had a low form of brain.

Hippolith (hi·polip). [ad. med.L. *hippolithus*, f. Gr. ἵππο-ς horse + λίθος stone: cf. F. *hippolithe.*] A concretion or calculus found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

[1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 81 The stone found in the stomach, called *hippolithus.*] 1828 WEBSTER cites QUINCY.

Hippology (hipɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + -(O)LOGY.] The study of horses. So **Hippolo·gical** *a.*, relating to hippology; **Hippo·logist,** one versed in hippology.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hippologia*..hippology. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 424 The celebrated traveller and hippologist. 1887 F. H. HUTH (*title*) Bibliographical Record of Hippology, or Works on Horses and Equitation. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 285/1 [Capt. Hayes] an author of renown in the field of hippodamous and hippological literature.

‖ **Hippomanes** (hipɒ·mănīz). [Gr. ἱπποµανές (see below), neut. of ἱπποµανής, f. ἵππο-ς horse + µαν-, root of µαίνεσθαι to be mad. In mod.F. *hippomane.*] a. 'A small black fleshy substance said to occur on the forehead of a new-born foal'. b. 'A mucous humour that runs from mares a-horsing' (Liddell and Scott). (Both reputed aphrodisiacs.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 These foles verily, by report, haue growing on their forehead .. a little black thing of the bignesse of a fig, called *Hippomanes.* *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 130 Cæsonia the wife of Caligula .. whom she drench'd with the love-cup made of the hippomanes, a tender peice of flesh taken from the brow of a young foal. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 443. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 170 The Hippomanes has been distinguished under two species; the one a liquor distilling from a mare, during the time of her heat. 1831 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 201 Poison was compounded, according to the declaration of the wizard, of adders' skins, toads' skins, and the hippomanes in the head of a young foal.

† **Hipponesse.** *Obs. rare.* A name of some fur-bearing animal.

1619 MIDDLETON *Love & Antig.* 19 The names of those Beasts, bearing Furr, and now in vse .. Martin, Badger, Beare, Luzerne, Budge, Otter, Hipponesse, and Hare.

Hippophagy (hipɒ·fădʒi). [f. Gr. ἵππο-ς + -φαγία eating.] The practice of eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER cites *Q. Rev.* 1860 MRS. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overlooked* II. 115 [Denmark] is perhaps the only country where prisoners are condemned to hippophagy. 1892 *County Gentlem.* XXX. 103 Hippophagy has long been a recognized cult at Paris.

So **Hippo·phagism** = prec.; **Hippo·phagist,** an eater of horseflesh; **Hippophagi·stical** *a.*, relating to hippophagy; **Hippo·phagous** *a.*, eating horseflesh.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hippophagous,* feeding on horses, as the Tartars. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 485/2 It is..of little use that historians and travellers tell of hippophagists. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* 118 The hippophagism of the Tartar and ancient Norseman sprang up from the necessities of a nomad life. 1881 *Graphic* 10 Sept. 286 Sausage-makers of hippophagistical tendencies.

Hippopotamic (hi·pɒpɒtæ·mik, -pɒ·tămik), *a.* [f. HIPPOPOTAM-US + -IC.] Belonging to, like, or suggesting a hippopotamus; huge, unwieldy.

1785 J. DOUGLAS *Antiq..Earth* 9 These hippopotamic remains being discovered petrified. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xvi. 326 They stare with peculiar stolid looks of hippopotamic surprise. 1884 *Punch* 15 Nov. 240/1 Rather hippopotamic in his humour.

So **Hippopota·mian, Hippopo·tamine** *adjs.* = prec.; **Hippopo·tamid** *Zool.*, an animal of the family *Hippopotamidæ*; **Hippopo·tamoid** *a.*, resembling a hippopotamus.

1854 *Realm* 6 Apr. 2 Ladies of such hippopotamian proportions. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 56 The heavy hippotamoid *Zabrus gibbus.* 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* viii. 375 Merycopotamus..appears to have been a Hippopotamid. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 247 About thirty years is the extreme limit of Hippopotamine existence.

Hippopotamus (hipɒpɒ·tămŭs). Pl. **-muses, -mi.** Forms: α. 4 ypotame, -tamos, -tanos, -tanus, 5 ypotam, ipotayne, (*pl.* ypotamy), 6–7 hippotame, (6 hyppotame, hippotamon). β. 6–7 hippopotame, (7 hippopotom, -potamy, hyppopotamus), 7– hippopotamus, (8–9 -os). [α. late L. *hippopotamus,* a. late Gr. ἱπποπόταµος (Galen), f. ἵππο-ς horse + ποταµός river. (The earlier Gr. writers used ὁ ἵππος ὁ ποτάµιος the riverine horse.) The earlier Eng. forms were a. OF. *ypotame* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *ypotamus,* corruption of *hippopotamus.* The mod.Fr. is *hippopotame.*]

A pachydermatous quadruped, the African river-horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius,* a very large beast with a thick heavy hairless body, large muzzle and tusks, and short legs, inhabiting the African rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

α. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5166 Ypotamos comen flyngynge..Grete bestes and griselich. *Ibid.* 5184 Ypotame a wonder beest is More than an olifaunt, I wis. *Ibid.* 6554 He sleth ypotanos, and kokadrill. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Dredful dragonus..Addrus and ypotamus, and obure ille wormus. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 460 Some fysshe seke theyr meete oonly in water and some by nyghte vpon the londe, as Ypotanus, the water horse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 268 In that Contree ben many Ipotaynes [*Roxb.* ypotams]. 1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 26 The hide of the riuer Horse, named Hippotamon. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 65 b, The water Horsse of the Sea is called an Hyppotame. 1638 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 22 Monsters, Chimeraes, Hippotames, and others such, which Heraulds undertake to bestow upon Gentlemens Buryings.

β. 1563 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* II. 28 b (Stanf.) A skin.. of a Hippopotame. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 3. 39 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawnie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 91 (Stanf.) The river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 274 Me thought a mighty hippopotamus, From Nilus floting, thrusts into the maine. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. III. 63/1 The Ibis, Crocodile, a Cat, a Dog, The Hippopotamy, beetles, or a frog. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. x. 292 The hippopotamos is an animal as large, and not less formidable than the Rhinoceros. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 221 The tusks of hippopotamuses often appear on the surface. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iii. 81 A considerable body of bitter water containing leeches.. crocodiles and hippopotami.

attrib. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 14 The handle of a mirror in hippopotamus ivory. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/3 A hundred lashes with the hippopotamus hide whip.

Hippotomy (hipɒ·tŏmi). *rare.* [f. HIPPO- + Gr. -τοµία cutting.] 'The anatomy or dissection of the horse' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). So **Hippoto·mical** *a.*, pertaining to hippotomy; **Hippo·tomist,** one versed in hippotomy.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 203 Divided by two Necks (as they are termed by Hippotomists). 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 716/1 Called by hippotomists the *os quadratum.* 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hippotomical.

Hippurate (hipiū·rĕt). *Chem.* [f. HIPPUR-IC + -ATE 4.] A salt of hippuric acid.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 206 Delicate feathers of hippurate of ammonia.

‖ **Hippuria** (hipiū·riă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HIPPUR-IC, HIPPUR-ATE.] 'Bouchardat's term for the presence in excess of hippuric acid or hippurates in the urine' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 110 When an abnormally large proportion of this acid is present, as..in hippuria.

Hippuric (hipiū·rik), *a.* [f. Gr. ἵππ-ος horse + οὖρ-ον urine + -IC.] *Chem.* In *Hippuric acid,* an acid ($C_9H_9NO_3$) found in the urine of horses and other herbivora.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Of Hippuric Acid. Rouelle was the first person who discovered the existence of benzoic acid in the urine of the horse. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 117 Hippuric acid is regarded by Liebig as an invariable constituent of ordinary human urine.

Hippurid (hipiū·rid). *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hippūrideæ* (Link), f. *Hippūris* name of a genus of plants, a. Gr. ἵππουρις, f. ἵππο-ς horse + οὐρά tail.] A plant of N.O. *Hippurideæ* or *Haloragaceæ,* of which the typical genus is *Hippuris* or Mare's-tail.

Hippurite (hi·piurəit). *Palæont.* [ad. mod.L. *Hippūrītes,* f. Gr. ἵππουρος horse-tailed (cf. prec.), subst., a sea-fish (*Coryphæna hippurus*), and a kind of insect.]

1. A fossil bivalve mollusc of the genus *Hippurites* or family *Hippuritidæ.*

[1814 J. PARKINSON in *Geol. Trans.* II. 277 Observations on the Specimens of Hippurites from Sicily.] 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 187 An entirely new field among the hippurites, sphærulites, and nummulites of the same formations. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 40 The hippurite is distinguished by a cancellated texture.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = HIPPURITIC.

1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* x. (ed. 3) 174 These caves are situated in rocks of hippurite limestone.

2. 'A kind of fossil cup-coral, *Cyathophyllum ceratites* of Goldfuss' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hippuri·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, or containing, hippurites (sense 1).

Hippy, *a. colloq.* [f. HIP *sb.*3] = HIPPISH.

1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Aug. 478 [She] led him such an awful life, No wonder he was hippy.

Hip-roof. *Arch.* [f. HIP *sb.*1 3.] A roof having hips or sloping edges (see HIP *sb.*1 3), the ends being inclined as well as the sides; a hipped roof.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A hip-roof has rafters as long, and with the angles at the foot, etc., at the ends of buildings, as it has at the sides. 1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 43 A lofty building, with a pointed hip-roof. 1886 BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxvi. 291 A wooden structure..with a hip roof.

Hence **Hip-roofed** *a.*, having a hip-roof.

a 1834 W. WIRT *Let.* in J. P. Kennedy *Life* (1860) II. vii. 116 A small, red, hip-roofed, one-storied old house.

Hip-shot, *a.* (*sb.*) Also **hip-shotten.** [f. HIP *sb.*1 + *shot,* pa. pple. of SHOOT *v.*]

1. Having a dislocated hip-joint; having the hip out of joint.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 240 How doe you cure a horse that is hip-shot? 1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIV. 185 To be hipped or hipshot is to have one hip lower than the other. 1877 *Ohio State Jrnl.* 16 May, A hipshot, windbroken horse.

2. *fig.* Lame, clumsy; disabled, 'out of joint'.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* iv. 86 He has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense.. This hipshot grammarian. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Reb.* 70 Reformation, thou stalking horse of our hip-shotten state.

B. *sb.* Dislocation of the hip-joint.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xiv. (1734) 277 For a Hip-shot, or Dislocation. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Hip-Shot*..befals these Animals many Ways, sometimes by the Wrench or Stroak of another Horse, and at other Times by a Slip, Strain, Sliding or Falling.

Hipt, var. of HIPPED.

Hipwort (hi·pwɒrt). [f. HIP *sb.*1; so called from the resemblance of the hollow round leaf to the socket of the hip-joint; cf. COTYLEDON 2.] A name for Navelwort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliii. § 3. 424 Nauelwoort is called..in English Pennywoort, Wall Pennywoort, Ladies nauell, and Hipwoort. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hipwort,* a kind of Herb. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*

Hir, obs. ME. form of HER *pron.*

Hirable: see HIREABLE. **Hiraude,** obs. f. HERALD *v.* **Hirawen,** obs. f. IBRAM.

‖ **Hircarra, -ah, hurcaru** (hɒrkā·rā). *E. Ind.* Forms: 8 **ircara, hurcurrah, hircar, harcar,** 8–9 **hircarra(h, -cara,** 9 **harcar(r)ah, halcarrah, hurkorah, hurkaru.** [Hindī, Urdū, etc. *harkāra* messenger, courier.] An East Indian spy, messenger, or courier.

1747 *Exp. Paymaster Fort St. David* (MS.) Jan. (Y. Suppl.), Given to the Ircaras for bringing news of the Engagement .. 4. 3. 0. 1748 in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 4 (Y.) They were as far as Sundra Col, when first descried by their Hurcurrahs. 1757 in E. Ives *Voy. to India* (1773) 161 (Y.) Hircars or spies. 1761 M. WHITE in J. Long *Unpub. Rec.* (1869) 260 (Y.) The head harcar returned, and told me this as well as several other secrets very useful to me. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 89/2 As the hircarrah came in a private manner, disguised, the President refused him an audience. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 786 We depended for our intelligence of the enemy's position on the common hircarrahs of the country. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* (ed. 2) 37, I..took with me an Harcarrah, two guns..and a spear. 1834 *Baboo* I. vii. 118 (Stanf.) A Hurkaru announced Nuwab Yoosuf Ulee Khan Buhadoor. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. vi. v. 690 Two friendly letters, the first brought by a camel-man, and the latter by hircarrahs.

Hirchen, -on, -oun, obs. forms of URCHIN.

Hircic (hə·rsik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *hirc-us* he-goat + -IC.] Of or pertaining to a goat. *Hircic acid,* a liquid fatty substance believed by its discoverer to be the odorous principle of mutton suet: now held to be a mixture of fatty acids.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A colourless volatile oil which..Chevreul terms..hircic acid. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 65 Goat's milk is a very rich white fluid .. with a peculiar disagreeable odour arising from the hircic acid which is present in the butter.

Hircin (hə·rsin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] A peculiar substance existing in the fat of the goat (and, in a less degree, in that of the sheep) on which its strong odour depends.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 233/1 A distinct fatty matter ..which Chevreul has called hircin. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Hircine*..when saponified..produces hircic acid. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/1 Tallow..contains a few other fats, as hircine, butyrine, etc.

Hircine (hə·rsəin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hircīnus* (*hirquīnus*) of a goat; having a goatish smell.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or resembling a goat; *spec.* b. Having a goatish smell; c. Lustful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Hircine,* goatish, of a Goat. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiv. 338 The whole plant has a strong hircine smell. 1802 SIR J. E. SMITH in *Mem.* (1832) II. 152 *Orchis latifolia* has, occasionally, a very disagreeable hircine scent. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* v, And beyond the limits of ether Drove the hircine host obscene. 1859–63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 656 Goat-like in aspect, and very hircine in many of its habits. 1881 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* Oct. 520 Satyric or hircine conditions of thought.

B. *sb. Min.* A fossil amorphous resin which burns with a strong animal odour. Also called **Hircite** (Dana *Min.* (1868) 747).

Hircinous (hə·rsinəs), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. L. *hircīn-us* + -OUS.] Having a hircine odour.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 592/2 *Hircinous,* smelling like a goat.

‖ **Hircocervus** (hə̄ɪkɒsə·rvŭs). [med.L., f. *hircus* he-goat + *cervus* stag: cf. F. *hircocerf.*] A fabulous creature, half goat, half stag.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. c. (MS. Bodl.) Tragelaphus is icleped Ircoceruus also and hab bat name tragelaphus of tragos bat is a gotte bucke & elephos bat is an herte. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Informer* (1860) 47 Hees a clubfooted .. large lugg'd eagle ey'd hircocervus [*printed* -rous], a meere chimera, one of the devils best boys. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 150 An Hirco-cervus or any other fictitious being is true and real with respect to the simple essences or natures. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1839–41 HOWITT *Vis. Rem. Places* (1882) 201 A large painting on the wall, a hircocervus or man animal.

† **Hirco·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hircōs-us* goat-like, f. *hircus.*] 'Goatish, smelling like a goat, rammish' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Hircosity (həɹkɒ·sĭti). [f. L. *hircōs-us* + -ITY.] Goatishness, lewdness.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* viii. 245 About the audacious scene..there is no Aretine hircosity. It is merely comic.

† **Hircula·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [?f. L. *hirculus* little goat.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hirculation*, a disease in the Vine, when it bears no fruit at all. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hirculation* (with Gardiners), a Disease in Vines, when they run out into Branches and Wood, and bear no Fruit.

† **Hird, hired.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 híred, híered, hýred, héored, héorod, 2–3 hired, 2–4 hird, (3 (*Orm.*) also hirrd), 3–4 hyrd, 4 hyrt, 4–5 herd(e. [OE. *híred, hírd-es* household, family, shortened from **híwrǽd* (cf., in same sense, *híwræden* fem.) = OHG., MHG. *hîrât* marriage, setting up of a household (mod.Ger. *heirat*, also *heurat*), from **hîurât*, **hîwrât*, Goth. type **heiwarêds*; f. *híwan* members of a household, Goth. *heiwa-* household- + *-rǽd*, condition, state, -RED.]

1. A household, family; a company of servants or retainers, a retinue; a king's court; also, a monastic household.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxvi. § 1 On sumes cyninges hirede. *c* 893 — *Oros.* VI. xxx. § 7 Lucinius bebead þæt nan cristen mon ne come on his hierede. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 Þezn .. ðone ȝesettе hlaferd his ofer hiorod his. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 27 Cumende..to fæder þas heoredes. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 314 Se halȝa hyred. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 25 Gyf hi þæs hiredes fæder belzebub clypedon [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, þas hyrdes fæder]. 1045 *Will Thurstan* in Thorpe *Chart.* 574 Se hird on Seynt Eadmundsbiri. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 308 *Familia*, hiwræden oððe hired. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Se cyng..heold þær his hired .v. dagas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ðat halie hired cristes apostles. *c* 1200 ORMIN 10926 þatt Cristess hirrd, Crisstene follc. *Ibid.* 15890 Hemm drifeþþ Crist ut off hiss hird. *c* 1205 LAY. 6152 Forð i-wende þat hired swa þæ king hæhte. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1001 Of is hird euerilc wapman wurð circumcis. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1120 He .. dede him on gate holly wiþ al his herde þat he a-sembled. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1088 Fiolke frouschen in fere, In herd ys not to hyde.

2. *Comb.* (only in OE. and early ME.): **hired-child,** child of the house; **hirdcnave, hirdcniht, hirdswain,** a household attendant, retainer, menial; **hirdfolc,** household servants, followers; **hiredgome,** man of the court; **hirdifere,** attendants; **hiredplæie,** courtly amusement. Also HIRDMAN.

c 1205 LAY. 16553 Þet þine *hired-childeren pleien mid þissen hunde. *Ibid.* 5664 Ne næuer nænne *hird-cnaue. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 374 Dæs caseres ðeȝnas and *hiredcnihtas. *c* 1205 LAY. 4316 Anne hird-cniht he hauede. *Ibid.* 6463 þa hahte he al his *hird-folc faren to are burȝe. *Ibid.* 12289 Aure ælcne *hired-gume feire heo igrætten. *Ibid.* 6631 Þer he hundede on comelan Wið his *hird-iferen. *Ibid.* 14481 Mid haueken & mid hunden *hired-plæie luuien. *Ibid.* 5662 Þet he..neaue nenne *herd-swein.

Hird, -e, obs. ff. HERD *sb.*[1] and [2], HERD *v.*[2], obs. pa. t. HIRE.

† **Hirdman, hiredman.** *Obs.* Also 4 hered-, hirde-. [f. HIRD + MAN.] A member of a household; a domestic, a household servant; a retainer.

c 993 *Battle of Maldon* 261 Ongunnon ða hiredmenn heardlice feohtan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* l. 7 Pharaones yldestan hiredmen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2350 Ah he nom his enne hired mon [*c* 1275 hired man] þe he wel trowede on. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Habbe monie under þe hirdmen in halle. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2139 Loke þat hirde-men wel kepe þe comune passage. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 302 Alle þe heredmen in halle, þe hyȝ & þe loȝe. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* (1875) 697 Of swilke an hird mane wolde j here þat couth me telle of swilke ferly.

Hirds, obs. form of HARDS, HURDS.

Hi·rdum-di·rdum. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Redupl. of DIRDUM.] Uproar, tumultuous noise.

1724 *Muirland Willie* in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1729) 18 Sick Hirdum, Dirdum, and sick Din Wi' he o'er her and she o'er him. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Hirdum-dirdum*, an uproar.

Hirdy-girdy, *sb.* and *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. prec., and HIDDY-GIDDY.]

† A. *sb.* Uproar, confusion, disorder. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* I. 184 (Jam.) Wi sic a din and a dirdy, A garray and hirdy-girdy, The fulis all afferd wer. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 44 What Hirdy-girdy this ye keep I canna get a wink of sleep. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirdy-girdy*, a disorderly noise, a disturbance. (Obs.)

B. *adv.* In or into disorder, in confusion.

16.. in Glanvill *Sadducismus* (1726) 399 They all ran hirdie-girdie. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 50 Sae to the cross o' Anster ran Hirdie-girdie, woman and man. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, He ventured back into the parlour, where a' was gaun hirdie-girdie.

Hire (həi·ɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 hýr, hír, 3–4 huire, 3–5 huyre, hure, 4 hir, hijre, 4–5 here, 4–7 hyre, 5 huyr, hyr, 6 hyire, 6–7 hier, hyer, 3– hire. [OE. *hýr* str. fem., corresp. to OFris. *hêre* (WFris. *hiere*), OLG. **hûria* (MLG., MDu. *hûre*, LG. *hüre*, *hür*, Du. *huur*; Ger. *heuer*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, all from LG.) :—OTeut. type **hûrjâ-*, not known in OHG., ON., or Gothic.]

1. Payment contracted to be made for the temporary use of anything. (In OE., esp. for money lent; usury, interest.) *To be* or *have on hire, to let* († *put, set*) *to hire,* i.e. at the service of another in consideration of payment made by him.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Deut.* xxiii. 19 Ne læne þine breþer nan þing to hire. — *Lev.* xxv. 37 Ne syle þu þin feoh to hyre. *c* 1000 *Ecgberht's Penit.* iii. Proem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6778 Elles noght .. I lete to hire for ani mede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 507 He sette nat his benefice to hyre [*v.rr.* hire, huyre]. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. v. 53 Longe tyme haue ye putte youre tonges to hyre, ye witnessers of falshede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 To let to Hire, *locare.* 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 186 Payed to Richard Yoksale of Portesmouth ffor the hyre of hys bote. 1497 *Ibid.* 250 Ffreight & hyre of a crayer. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 1 A certayne man planted a vyne yarde..and lett it out to hyre to husbandemen. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 93 Of him that in..streate keepeth horses to hier. 1587 F. JAMES in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 199 Bote hyre from Lambeth. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. 13 The hire is pretty reasonable both for the Vessels, and the Men. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 109 Paying him the King's Duty, and the Hire of the Mill. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 161 (Cent.) To keep one's conscience, too, on hire, as that drunken Isham .. at the livery-stable does a horse. *Mod.* Bicycles on hire.

2. Payment contracted to be made for personal service; wages.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong reflac? *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 285/242 He scholde him paye is huyre. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 2972 And of þe meistri icham sure, ȝif he wile ȝilde min hure. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 7 Forsothe a workman is worthi his hyre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 283 a/2 They .. sayd they wold brynge hym thyder without ony freyght or huyr. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 76 For the scole hyer of the same Edward..every quarter viij d. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 61 What aske you for your hyer?..I will contente myself with a small hier. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 Their testimony against preaching for hire. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 4 They had other thoughts besides those of their hire and wages.

3. *fig.* Reward, recompense, payment (for work or service of any kind).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 428 Hore hure schal beon þe eche blisse of heouene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23192 Sathanas .. sal casten be .. in a stincand stang o fire; þar sal be yolden him his hire. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 22 Treuli the hyris of synne, deeth. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 30 Our lorde god shal ones rewarde them their hyre. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxii. 10 Schort plesour, lang displesour; Repentence is the hyre. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 b, Some.. that thinke the very disturbance of things established, a sufficient hyre to set them on worke. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* iv, And make her hand the hire of this Savoyard.

4. The action of hiring or fact of being hired.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 189 The dispersed hire of acquaintance to extoll things indifferent. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. iv, Ay, it is the duty of thy hire. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 357 A savage hire,—and the wages he receives are as dispiteous. *Mod.* To arrange for the hire of a horse.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hire-payer, -wage*; **hire-system,** a system by which a hired article becomes, by virtue of a stipulated number of payments, the property of the hirer; so **hire-purchase.** Also HIREGANG, -MAN, -WOMAN.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/2 An Hire payer, *mercedarius.* 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 134 b, To digge in the field for hire wages from daie to daye. 1896 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 7/2 Mr. Moore..was the inventor of the now widely adopted hire-purchase system. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 2/1 Could not the hire-purchase system be worked?

Hire (həi·ɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 hýrian, hýran, 3 hure(n, 3–4 huyre, 4–7 hyre, 6 hiare, hyer, 6–7 hier, 4– hire. [OE. *hýrian*, corresp. to OFris. *hêra*, OLG. **hûrian* (MLG., MDu. *hûren*, LG. *hüren*, Du. *huren*, Ger. *heuern*, Da. *hyre*, Sw. *hyra*, from LG.), f. the sb.: see HIRE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To engage the services of (a person) for a stipulated reward; to employ for wages.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 72 Seðe .. wolde hyrian wyrhtan into his wingearde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 7 Us nan mann ne hyrode [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* herde]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Vorte huren mid ham, ase me deð mid garsume þeo þet wel vihteð. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 80 þe bisshop ..Hired ilk a man. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 Hyryn, *conduco.* 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 10 Who so hyreth a foole, hyreth soch one as wyl take no hede. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* III. 43 b, They also hier folkes to say the Psalters speedily. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode on Harvey* iii, As if he hir'd the workers by the day. 1742 PITT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 10 Dec. in *Anecd. & Sp. Earl Chatham* (1797) I. v. 116 They have already been informed there was no necessity for hiring auxiliary troops. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 182 Chinamen are in the country and can be hired cheaply.

b. *transf.* To engage or induce to do something by a payment or reward; to bribe.

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 786 He was fast aboute bothe day and other, For to hyre the quest to hangen his brother. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 246/1 A man could not hyre a Jewe to sit down vpon his byble of the olde testament. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. xciii. 357 Cullin .. was hired by English runagates in the Low Countries to kill the Queene. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 42 Thymœtes first ('tis doubtful whether hired, Or so the Trojan destiny required) Moved that the ramparts might be broken down. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 A popish priest was hired with the promise of the mitre of Waterford to preach at Saint James's against the Act of Settlement.

2. To procure the temporary use of (any thing) for stipulated payment.

c 1205 LAY. 30441 þa scipen heo gunnen hure mid ahten swiðe deore. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1161 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 [He] huyrde him a mere, For an Englichs peni, with an haltre, þis holi man to bere. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 375 in *Babees Bk.* 310 For cariage þe porter hors schalle hyre. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 327 He had hired a house in Colmestreate. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 95 A ship you sent mee too, to hier waftage. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, I hired an ass .. that I might go some miles into the country. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* (1878) I. iii. 24 He hired a villa by the Lake of Como.

3. To grant the temporary use of for stipulated payment; to let *out* on hire; to lease.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 1 A man plauntide a vyneȝerd..and hirede it to erthe tilieris. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 3 [He] demaunded of the poure yong man that he wold hyre to hym a parte of his hows. 1589 G. FLETCHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 80 That no man should hier owt horse or boat to anie Englishman. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* ii. 5 They that were full, haue hired out themselues for bread. 1662 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 462 Having skill in gardning and manuring [he] hired himselfe to gent. there for that imployment. 1721 *Duxbury Rec.* (1893) 238 That the said money should be hired out at five pounds per cent. to such persons as shall give sufficient security for the same. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 36 He left his father's house, And hired himself to work within the fields.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *To hire out,* to engage oneself as a servant for payment. *U.S.* and *Colonial.*

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 83 Poor white girls never hired out to do servants' work. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 882/1 They hire out to..farmers.

Hire, early form of HER *pron.*

Hireable (həi·ɹrăb'l), *a.* Also hirable. [f. HIRE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being hired; obtainable for hire.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. IV. 259 Four pretty Sovereignties. Three, or Two, of these hireable by gold, it is to be hoped. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 31 July 5/4 Prices of all purchasable or hirable things are high.

Hired (həi·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. HIRE *v.* + -ED[1].] Engaged or employed for payment; let out on hire; mercenary. Also with adverbs, as *hired out.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Eni driuel iþe hus oðer eni ihured hine. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 19 Make me as oon of thi hyrid men [1388 thin hirid men]. 1388 — *John* x. 13 The hirid hyne fleeth, for he is an hirid hyne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 Hyryd man, or servawnte, *conductus.* 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 271, I have a hiered horse. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lix, With mercenarie breath And hyred tongue. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ¶ 1 Travelling together in the same hired Coach. 1789 GIBBON *Autobiog.* (1896) 127 An independent stranger in a hired lodging. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* iv, To have recourse to hired bravoes to avenge his personal quarrel. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 9 He..has a crowd of hired courtiers at his side.

b. In U.S. the terms *hired man, woman, girl, people,* are commonly applied to free men or women engaged as servants (the latter word being formerly used to include slaves).

1639 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 122 Roberte Eldred, the hyred servant of Nicholas Sympkins for the terme of three yeares. 1714 tr. *Joutel's La Salle's Jrnl.* 2 Hired People and Workmen of all Sorts, requisite for making of a Settlement. 1715 *Laws of Maryland* (1765) c. 44 § 10 No Person whatsoever, shall trade..with any Servant, whether hired, or indented, or Slave .. without Leave or License. 1737 *Plymouth* (Mass.) *Town Rec.* 18 May (1892) II. 321 A hired man with me on a fishing voyage. 1751 FRANKLIN *Obs. Increase Mankind* Wks. 1887 II. 227 Slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases .. while hired men are continually leaving their masters (often in the midst of his business). 1792 tr. *J. P. Brissot's New Trav. U. S.* 400 They [Quakers] have no slaves; they employ negroes as hired servants. 1818 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* (1822) 9 *Master* is not a word in the vocabulary of hired people. *Bos,* a Dutch one of similar import, is substituted. The former is used by Negroes, and is by free people considered as synonymous with slave-keeper. 1820 *Ibid.* 264 These I must call Americanisms .. Hired Girl for Servant Girl. Hired Man for Servant Man. 1842 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad.* (1857) I. 176 Now all hired girls appear abroad in the same style of dress as their ladies. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), *Hired man,* a man-servant. *Hired woman,* a servant-girl. Many servants dislike to be called such, and think it more respectable to say 'help' or 'hired woman'. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Jan. 43/1 Where are the farms on which there is no place for the 'hired man' or 'hired girl'?

Hired, Hiredman: see HIRD, HIRDMAN.

Hiree (həi·ɹrī·). [See -EE.] One who is hired.

1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 75 Would..either hirer or hiree disgrace themselves so much?

† **Hiregang.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hyre-. [f. HIRE *sb.* + GANG *sb.*] Hire, lease.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. ix. 50 His fader eyrit and sew ane peice of feild, That he in hyregang held to be his beild. 1535 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1513–1546. 324/1 Proficuum [xxvij libr.] a mense Julii 1515 per 17 annos, viz. cujuslit et bovis annuatim extenden. in le hiregang et laboribus ad 6 firlotas farine.

Hireless (həi·ɹlĕs), *a.* [f. HIRE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without hire or pay, unhired.

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* VI. lxvi, This fam'd Philosopher is Nature's Spie, And hireless gives th' intelligence to Art. 1796 COLERIDGE *Sonn. Erskine,* An hireless Priest before th' insulted shrine. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* 81 Preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as an hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waistcoat.

Hireling (həi·ɹlĭŋ), *sb.* and *a.* [OE. *hýrling* (rare), f. *hýr* HIRE + -LING. Not known in ME., and app. formed anew in 16th c.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant; a mercenary (soldier). (Now usually somewhat contemptuous: cf. 2.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Hi heora fæder zebedeo on scipe forleton mid hyrlingum [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.* hyrlingen]. 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* v. 11 Axest thou after the kynred of an hyrelinge? 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* G j b, To bee as common hirelynges to a forrein nacion. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* x. 13 The hireling fleeth because he is a hireling [WYCLIF hirid hyne; TINDALE heyred servaunt]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 380, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, The loss he had sustained by the robbery of his hireling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. (1880) I. 57 Hirelings whom want and idleness had induced to enlist.

b. A hired horse. *nonce-use.*

1893 SIR G. CHESNEY *Lesters* III. II. xxi. 23 Lionel on his hireling was the only one up with the hounds at the last.

2. One who makes reward or material remuneration the motive of his actions; a mercenary. (Opprobrious.)

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 32 Least in sted of faithfull shepherds, they set hyrelings or rather wolues ouer the flocke of Christe. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 5 As an hireling, that loves the work for the wages. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 193 So since into his Church lewd Hirelings climbe. 1721 POPE *Ep. to Earl of Oxford* 36 No hireling she, no prostitute to praise. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i, Baser Hirelings, who live by lies on good men's lives. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 456 James..had now, in becoming King of England, become also a hireling and vassal of Lewis.

B. *adj.* Characteristic of or pertaining to a hireling; serving for hire or wages; to be had for hire; mercenary. (Usually opprobrious.)

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxxii. 510 What find we in al the writings of the Heathen but a Hierling vertue? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. ix. § 1 (R.) The factious and hireling historians of all ages. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 922 The plot by hireling witnesses improv'd. 1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Jrnl.* (1721) 47 Here are also hireling Chairs. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 213 Some hireling senators. 1843 MACAULAY *Ivry* iv, With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 384/1 [To] earn for itself the name of a profession of hireling subornees of perjury.

Hence **Hi·relingship**, the condition of a hireling.

1827 POLLOK *Let.* in *Life* (1841) 357 Wherever you send him during the above specified hirelingship.

Hireman (həiə·ɪmæn). *Obs.* or *dial.* [OE. *hýrmann*, f. HIRE *sb.* + MAN.] A hired man, hired servant; retainer.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark i. 20 Forlet fæder his zebedeus in scipe mið þæm hyremonnum. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 260 Symle he sceal his hyrmen scyrpan mid manunge. 12.. *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.* in Wr.-Wülcker 552/20 *Mercennarius*, hurmon. *a* 1320 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv. 50 Alse ys hirmon halt in hous. 17.. *Hireman Chiel* in Child *Ballads* (1861) VIII. 234 He .. has put on the hireman's coat, To keip him frae the cold. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Forfars.* IV. 15 (Jam.) The wages of a hireman, that is, a man-servant hired for the half year..now are £3, or £3 10*s*.

† **Hiren** (həiə·rĕn). *Obs.* [A corruption of the female name *Irene*, F. *Irène*.] The name of a female character in Peele's play of 'The Turkish Mahamet and Hyrin the fair Greek' (*a* 1594); used allusively by Shakspere and early 17th century writers as meaning 'a seductive woman', a harlot.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 173 Downe: downe Dogges, downe Fates: haue wee not Hiren here? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. I. III. 35 Of charming Sin the deep inchaunting Syrens, The snares of vertue, valour-softning Hyrens. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* in *O. Pl.* IV. 218 (N.) 'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not Hyren here? 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* Wks. (1630) 402 There be Sirens in the sea of this world. Sirens? Hirens, as they are now called..What a number of these Sirens, Hirens, Cockatrices, ..in plaine English, Harlots, swimme amongst vs.

Hiren, obs. form of HERN, hers.

Hirer (həiə·rəɹ). [f. HIRE *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who engages the services of a person or obtains the use of a thing for payment.

a 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 72 If the said hirer in gret duelle not in any parte therof but lete it out ageyn. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* I. § 25 B, The lessee or hierer. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 By this mutual contract the hirer, or borrower, gains a temporary property in the thing hired. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 892 The relation .. between hirers and letters of private carriages.

2. One who lets out something on hire. *Obs.* or *Sc.* (esp. in *coach-hirer, carriage-hirer*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Arrendador*, a lettor, a hirer. 1598 FLORIO, *Nolatore*, a hyrer, a hackney man. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hirer* 2. In Scotland it denotes one who keeps small horses to let. 1766 BEATTIE *Ep. to Hon. C. B.* 27 'Tis wondrous hard, To act the Hirer, yet preserve the Bard.

† **Hire-woman.** *Sc.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. HIREMAN.] A hired woman, a woman-servant.

1552 Abp. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 112 Thow sall nocht cowet thi nychtbouris house, nor his croft or his land, nor his servand, nor his hyir woman.

Hirie-harie, variant of HIRRIE-HARRIE.

Hi·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. HIRE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. HIRE; engaging a person or thing for hire; letting out on hire.

c 1400 *Three Kinges Cologne* 24 Þe lordys of þe grounde haue .. grete toll of hyryng of þes beestes. 1675 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 42 The hireing of workmen .. may be intrusted .. to the Vicechancellour. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 453 Hiring is always for a price, or stipend, or additional recompence; borrowing is merely gratuitous. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 3 Hiring is an agreement for the continuous performance of certain tasks for current wages.

2. *local.* (See quot. 1825.) (Also *Statute hiring.*)

1825 BROCKETT, *Hiring*, a fair or market at which country servants are hired. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 668 The 'hirings' for farmers' servants half yearly at Whitsuntide and Martinmas. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annan Water* v, A couple of female farm servants had come in to the spring 'hiring'.

3. *attrib.*, as *hiring-agreement, -time*, etc.; **hiring-fair** = 2; † **hiring man**, a man to be hired.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 22 We come nat yn-to thys land as hyryng men. 1883 T. HARDY in *Longm. Mag.* July 257 Attending a wet hiring-fair at Candlemas, in search of a new master. 1892 *Antiquary* Jan. 14 The annual agricultural hiring-time in any district. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 8/7 The largest hiring fair in Berkshire was held at Newbury yesterday.

Hirk, Hirkful, obs. ff. IRK, IRKFUL. **Hirkle,** obs. f. HURKLE *v.* **Hirling,** var. of HERLING. **Hirmon,** obs. f. HIREMAN. **Hirn(e,** obs. ff. HERN *sb.*, corner.

Hirondelle (hirɒnde·l). *Obs.* exc. in *Heraldry.* Forms: 7 **arrondell, arundell,** 8 **hyrondell,** 9 **hirondelle.** [a. F. *hirondelle.*] A swallow.

c 1600 *Burel's Pilgr.* in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 62 (Jam.) The Arrondell, so swift of flight. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 58 More swift, than Bird hight Arundell. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 701/1 The Swallow, or hirondelle, forms the very early coat of the Arundells.

Hirple (hə·ɹp'l), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Origin unknown. (Its coincidence in sound and sense with Gr. ἕρπ-ειν is noticeable.)]

intr. To move with a gait between walking and crawling; to walk lamely, to drag a limb, to hobble. In early use said of the hare.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 32 The hard-back Hurtchen, and the hirpland Hair. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* (2nd version) 30 in *Poems* (1887) 286, I saw the hurcheon and the hare In hidlings hirpling heir and thair. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 44 (Jam.) To Colin's house .. He, tired and weary, hirpled down the brae. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hirple*, to limp in walking. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 117 Hirpling round from time to time. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* vii, Neil Ronaldson, that canna walk a mile to hear the minister, but he will hirple ten if he hears of a ship embayed. 1866 J. PAYN *Mirk Abbey* II. 96 An old man and his wife..came hirpling out.

fig. 1792 BURNS *On Birth Posth. Child* ii, November hirples o'er the lea Chill on thy lovely form. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 17 It [the speech] ran or rather hirpled somewhat as follows.

Hence **Hirpling** *ppl. a.*; **Hirple** *sb.*, a crawling or limping gait.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xxxii, They will be waiting for him, hirpling, useless body. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* ii. (1856) 119 With a slow stealthy step—something between a walk and a hirple. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* VII. i. (1849) 363 Whose gallop was never better than a hirple.

† **Hirpled, -ild,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 **harplid.** [Origin obscure: cf. ON. *herpa* cramp, contraction, *herþa-st* to be contracted as with cramp. See also the forms of HURKLE *v.*] Contracted, wrinkled.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8085 þair armes hari wit hirpild (*v.rr.* harplid, rungilt] hid.

† **Hirquitalliency.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *hirquitallī-re* (of infants) to acquire a strong voice (f. *hircus* he-goat) + -ENCY.]

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 125 To speak of her hirquitalliency.

Hirrawem, obs. form of IBRAM.

Hirrie-harrie (hi·rɪˌhæ·ri), *int.* (*sb.*) *Sc.* Also 6 **hiry hary,** 9 **hirie-harie.** An utterance expressive of rapid and tumultuous movement.

c 1520 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbilschow! Se ȝe not quha is cum now? 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Hirrie-harrie*, I. An outcry after a thief. 2. A broil, a tumult. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 86 Then, hirie-harie! folks did rusch.

Hirrient (hi·rĭĕnt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. *hirrient-em*, pr. pple. of *hirrīre* to snarl.] **a.** *adj.* 'Snarling'; trilled. **b.** *sb.* A trilled sound. (Cf. *litera canina*, Lat. name for *r*.)

1832 J. K[ENRICK] in *Philol. Museum* I. 618 The peculiar barbarism of the Κᾶρες, which consisted in the frequent use of the hirrient ρ. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* ii. 51 In the hirrients and the gutturals, the burr and roughness of the Northern tongues.

† **Hirse** (hə̄ɪs). *Obs.* Also 6 *erron.* **hirst.** [a. Ger. *hirse*, MHG. *hirse, hirs*, OHG. *hirsi, hirso*; orig. a High German word, which in later times has spread into LG. and Scand. (Da. *hirse*, Sw. *hirs*), as well as Eng., where app. introduced by the 16th c. herbalists. See Kluge.] Millet.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 Milium is named in Greke kegchros & piston, in Duche hirsz, in Frenche du Millet.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. ix. 463 This plant [Milium] is called in .. English Mill, Millet, and Hirse. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 77 A Vessell or Pan wherein they did fry millet or hirse. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I. 8 For Millet or for Hirst comes yearly care and paine. 1611 COTGR., *Millet*, Millet, Mill, Hirse. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Hyrse*, a kind of plant otherwise call'd Millet.

Hirsel (hə·ɹsĕl), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 **hirsill, hyresel, hersale,** 5 **hyrsale,** 8– **hirsel,** (8 **hirdsell, hirsle,** 9 **her-, hirsell**). [ad. ON. *hirzla* from *hirðsla* custody, safe-keeping, f. *hirða* to herd, tend (sheep, etc.); but the north. Eng. and Sc. word has always been concrete, and intimately connected in sense with *hird*, HERD 2.]

1. The flock of sheep under the charge of a shepherd; the entire stock of sheep on one farm.

1366 *Durham Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 55 Ordinatum est .. quod quilibet eorum teneat hirsill' et quod custodiant porcos ..citra .. ne quis eorum teneat porcos absque hirsill'. 1378 *Ibid.* 148 Quilibet teneat hirsill cum porcis. 1728 RAMSAY *Robert Richy & S.* 4 Tenting his hirsle on the moorland green. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* (1776) 10 (Jam.) Ae scabbed sheep will smit the hale hirdsell. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 95 A hirsel of sheep animates the moor above. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirsel*, the general sheep stock belonging to a hill stock-farmer.

b. *fig.* A spiritual flock, a church.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 670 Hyrde of goddis hersale all! *Ibid.*, *Jacobus Minor* 848 Þat mene ine þis hale world sal se Bot a hyrde & a hyresel be. 1880 A. SOMERVILLE *Autobiog.* 26, I had an easy hirsel and never wearied.

2. *transf.* A company or number to look after; a 'lot' of persons or things of one kind.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xi. 33 Thai thowcht for-thi mare honesté .. to sla thame [prisoners] in mellé, Than swilke ane hyrsalle for till hald. 1808–80 JAMIESON s. v., It is common to speak of a hirsell of folk, a hirsell of bairns, etc. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* I. 160 (Jam.) Ye're just telling a hirsel o' eendown lees. *a* 1845 *Hodgson MS.* in *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., A great hirsel of wood or of corn stacks.

Hence **Hirsel** *v.* (*Sc.* and *north.*) *trans.* to arrange in hirsels, form a hirsel of.

1794–5 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Dumfries* XIII. 573 (Jam.) In these [farms] there is room to hirsel or keep separate different kinds of sheep. 1802 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 195 (Jam.) The principles of hirseling are, to class into separate flocks such sheep as are endowed with different abilities. 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* 14 (Jam.) When a' the rout gat hirsel'd right.

Hirsle (hə·ɹsl'), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 **hirsill, hirssill,** 8–9 **hirsle,** 9 **-sell, -sel.** [Possibly from an earlier *hristle*; cf. ON. *hrista* to shake, Da. *ryste* to shake, stir, rustle.]

1. *intr.* To move or slide with grazing or friction. Also *To hirstle one's way.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 87 On blind stanis and rolkis hirssillit we. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Journey* (1842) 159 A very droll machine .. just the body of a coach hirsleing on its bare doup, and drawn by one horse yoked with ropes. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xlv, So he sat himsell doun and hirselled doun into the glen. 1825–80 JAMIESON s. v., One hirsills doun a hill when .. he to prevent giddiness, moves downwards sitting. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, s.v. 'Hirsel alang'—move along the seat. *Mod. Sc.* Hirsle yont!

2. *trans.* To move (something) with much friction or effort.

1711 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnstoun* 62, I hirsl'd up my dizzy pow, Frae 'mang the corn. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Mosshags* 152 We are hirsled over moss and moor .. as the devil drives.

† **Hirst.** *Sc. Obs.* [Origin unknown.] A threshold; or perh., in early use, a hinge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 57 The brasin durris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 87 Thai wareit portis, jargand on the hirst [*stridentes cardine*] Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* VII. xi. 33 Wythin that girgand hirst [*stridentia limina*] also suld he Pronunce the new weyrs, battale, and melle. [1819 HOGG *Lenachan's Farew.* ii. in *Jacob. Songs* (1887) 227 But if serf or Saxon came, He crossed Murich's hirst nae mair.]

Hirst, obs. form of HURST.

Hirsute (hə·ɹsiūt), *a.* Also 7 **hersute.** [ad. L. *hirsūtus* rough, shaggy, bristly, f. **hirsus*, by-form of *hirtus* in same sense. Cf. F. *hirsute.*]

1. Having rough or shaggy hair; hairy, shaggy.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 80 That hirsute or long-haired Goat. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* iii, The wild and hirsute appearance of the individual. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* III. vi. (1866) 463 Wearing his hair and beard unshorn .. this hirsute and savage corsair seemed an embodiment of vengeance.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Covered with long and stiffish hairs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 616 There are..Bulbous Roots, Fibrous Roots, and Hirsute Roots. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 125 Caterpillars .. those that are hirsute .. Palmer worm, Bear worm. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 424 The stems more or less hirsute. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 404 Caterpillars..sometimes pilose or hirsute. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 122 Styles free or nearly so, hirsute.

3. Of or pertaining to hair; of the nature of or consisting of hair.

1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. liii, The usual hirsute seasons which destroy, With beard and whiskers..the fond Parisian aspect which upset old Troy. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Lond.* (1864) 208 The giant clapped his hand to his chin—too late, however, to save a particle of his hirsute honours. 1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* xi. (1884) 92 A broad though kindly face, totally devoid of hirsute ornament.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Rough, shaggy; untrimmed.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. iii. (1651) 558 Dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion. *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 106 Garden-plots hirsute and weedy.

b. Of manners or style: Rough, unpolished.

1658 WOOD *Life* 5 Apr. (O.H.S.) I. 243 He look'd elderly and was cynical and hirsute in his behavior. 1854 GILFILLAN *Life Blair* B.'s. Wks. (1854) 125 The tone and style of his poem..are somewhat hirsute and unpolished.

So **Hirsuted** *a. rare* = prec. 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 113 Having neither hirsuted, spotted, nor undulated leaves.

Hirsuteness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being hirsute; hairiness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. i. (1651) 208 Baldness comes from excess of driness, hirsuteness from a dry temperature. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 62 Red republicanism has always been distinguished by its hirsuteness.

‖ **Hirsuties** (həɪsiū·tiɪz). [L., f. *hirsūt-us* HIRSUTE.] **a.** *Bot.* and *Entom.* Hairiness; a thick covering of hair. **b.** (See quot. 1854–67.)

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* III. No. 5. 229 Body ovate .. clothed with a white appressed hirsuties. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Hirsuties*, hairiness. The growth of hair in unusual situations, or in greater abundance than usual.

Hirsuto- (həɪsiū·to-), comb. form of L. *hirsūtus* HIRSUTE, prefixed to adjs. of colour, etc., as *hirsuto-atrous*, with black hairs; *hirsuto-rufous*, etc.

Hirt, obs. f. HEART *v.*, HURT *v.* and *sb.* **Hirtle, Hirtleberry**, var. HURTLE, HURTLEBERRY.

† **Hirudinal** (hirū·dinăl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hirūdo, hirūdin-em* leech + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a leech. So **Hiru·dinid**, a member of the *Hirudinidæ* or Leech family. **Hirudi·nean**, a member of the *Hirudinea* or order of annelids containing the leeches. **Hiru·dinicu·lture**, the artificial propagation of leeches. † **Hiru·dinous** *a.*, leech-like, blood-sucking (*fig.*).

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 192 Exhausted by..hirudinall blood-suckings. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 181 Such an hirudinous and exacting Lady as Dulcinea. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xii. 334 His fourth Order [of Invertebrate Animals] he names Hirudineans. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iv. 147 Hirudiniculture has for some years been an important branch of commerce. 1865 *Reader* 30 Sept. 368/1 Pisciculture, hirudi[ni]culture, pearlculture.

Hirundine (hirʊ·ndəin), *a.* [f. L. *hirundo* swallow + -INE.] Of or pertaining to a swallow.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, Swallows..swashing to and fro with..activity almost super-hirundine.

† **Hirundinous**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *hirundo, -inem* + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to a swallow (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

His (hiz, -iz), *poss. pron., 3rd sing. masc.* and † *neut.* [OE. *his* (*hys*), genitive of personal pron. HE and *hit*, IT. The cognate langs. have only the parallel forms without *h*, Goth. and OS. *is*, OHG. *is*, *es*, in later stages supplanted by the originally reflexive *sîn, sein, sîn, zijn*. In OE., on the contrary, the refl. possessive *sîn* was already obsolescent, and usually replaced by *his, hire, hira*. About the 11th c., the genitive *his* began, after the earlier analogy of *mîn, ðîn, ire, ower*, to be treated as an adj. (with pl. *hise*, occurring till the 15th c.). Like the other possessive pronouns also, *his* tended to develop absolute derivative forms, of which *hisis, hysen* (like *hiris, hiren*), occur in ME. The former did not take root (see next word), and the latter is only dialectal (see HISN).]

A. Forms.

1. *Sing.* I– his; 1–6 hys, (2–7 is, 3 ys, hise, 3–4 hiss, hesse, 4 hes, heys, hisse, hijs, hus, 4–5 hese, 5 hyse, heis, 6 ys), 6–7 's.

a 855– His [see B. *passim*]. *a* 1000 *Hymns* ii. 11 (Gr.) Se byð eadiȝ se .. a hys willan wyrcð. *c* 1200 ORMIN 84 He sennde uss sone hiss word, hiss witt, Hiss Sune, hiss mahht, hiss kinde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2713 A modi stiward he ðor fond Betende a man wid hise wond. *Ibid.* 2851 He bar hise ȝerde forð in is hond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 59 He let a mone þ of þe ȝer clepye aftur ys owne name. *a* 1300 *Christ on Cross* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 20 Bihold to is brest nakid, and is blodi side. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 62 (Gött.) Hijs fal is neist at hand. *Ibid.* 12685 (Cott.) Hes knes war bolnd sua. *Ibid.* 17890 (Gött.) All-mighti godd es fader hiss. 13.. *E. E. Psalter* cxlviii. 8 (Mätz.) Blaste of stormes, þat makes worde hisse [*verbum ejus*]. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 347 He..tristiþ not to hijs treuthe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 881 Attes nauel þe dent a-stod. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 267 Thus haue ich beo hus heraude. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 68 He was dyschargyd ys byschopryge and all hys londes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. iii, Look how his brains drop out on 's nose. 1609 SIR R. SHIRLEY in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 88 Man can receiue is birth but from one place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 294, I cut off 's head. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 85 He .. must lift up 's head.

† **2.** *Plural.* 2–5 hise, 5 hese. *Obs.*

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Abbot Turolde..wæs cumen ..mid ealle hise Frencisce menn. *a* 1131 *Ibid.* an. 1123 Se kyng..bed hise biscopes, and hise abbates, and hise þeiȝnes ealle þet hi scolden cumen to his ȝewitene mot. *Ibid.* an. 1124 He sende..to hise casteles. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 93 þe holie procession þe he wile maken a domes dai mid hise chosene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 14343 To shæwenn hise mahhtess .. þurrh hiss goddcunnde kinde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 406 An of hise [*v.r.* his] men. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Henr' .. Send igretinge to alle hise holde ilærde and ileawede. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 1 Men shulden trowe bi hise wordis þat þei ben soþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6892 Henex, with hese men.

B. Signification.

† **1.** as *gen. case* of *pers. pron.*: **a.** *masc.* Of him; of the male being or thing in question, L. *ejus*; **b.** *neut.* of it; **c.** *refl.* of himself, of itself, L. *sui*.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* lviii. 443 Hwæt mæȝon we his nu don? *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 616 (Gr.) Nu þu his [*i.e.* þæs leohtes] hrinan meaht. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 74 Gedrinc his .. þreo ful fulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3874 Bisid lya al night he lai, His vnwitand. *Ibid.* 4305 And, maugre his, he dos him lute. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 4373 (Fairf.) His hit ware no resoun Tille our lorde do suche tresoun. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 þe dragoun .. bare him maugree his til a cragg of þe see.

2. *Poss. adj. pron. masc.* (orig. *poss. gen.*, and then, like L. *ejus*, often following its sb.). **a.** Referring to a person: Of or belonging to him, that man's, the male being's; also *refl.* of or belonging to himself, his own (L. *suus*).

This includes the simple possessive relation as in 'his money, his lands', the subjective genitive as 'his defence of his doings', and the objective genitive as in 'his defeat, his murder, his murderer'. No special provision exists in the language for the distinction of the latter two, except by context (cf. 'his dismissal of the envoys was blamed'; he received his (own) dismissal soon after'); but in some cases the objective genitive is expressed periphrastically by *of him* (e.g. 'his defence, I mean your defence of him, was well conducted'). But the periphrastic form occurs also for the possessive genitive, as 'for the life of him'.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 787 On his dæȝum cuomon ærest .iii. scipu. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xxxix. [xl.] 4 Se wer þe his to-hopa byð to swylcum Drihtne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* vii. 7 Hwæt þa Noe eode into þam arce and his þri suna and his wif and his suna wif. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Se cyng .. sende his broðer. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1737 Wið is wiues he takeð red. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 25 He..clepide his name Jhesus. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 241/2 Hyse, or hys, *suus*. 1477 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 809 III. 215 The Holy Trenyte have yow in Hese kepyng. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 15 His Host, Who should against his Murtherer shut the doore. 1643 ANGIER *Lanc. Vall. Achor* 36 Which God forbid for his Christs sake. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 92 Man he seems In all his lineaments, though in his face The glimpses of his Father's glory shine. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* III. i, His bold defence of me. 1832 TENNYSON *To J. S.* 49 His memory long will live alone In all our hearts. 1835–7 SOUTHEY in *Cowper's Wks.* III. 220 Cowper manifested no pleasure at his sight. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 79 His friends retained his panoply.

b. Also used with objects which are not one's property, but which one ought to have, or has specially to deal with (e.g. to kill *his man*, to gain *his blue*), or which are the common possession of a class, in which every one is assumed to have his share (e.g. he knows *his Bible, his Homer, his Hudibras*, he has forgotten *his Greek, his arithmetic*, etc.).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 36 A good Marks-man will be sure to hit his Man at 20 Yards Distance. 1827 LD. ELDON in S. Walpole *Hist. Eng.* I. 158 A sportsman was thought nothing of unless he could kill his thousand birds a day. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. 132 He knows his Bewick. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* vi, He'd like to see him well through 'his smalls', to begin with. 1882–4 [see BLUE *sb.* 9]. 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The historian of Teutonic nations..cannot afford wholly to shut up his Tacitus, his Strabo, and his Caesar.

c. In reference to inferior animals *his* (or *her*) now varies with *its*, according to the nominative pronoun used: see HE, IT.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Nim þone ærestan fisc, and hys muþ ȝeopena [*Rushw.* Ontyn muð his]. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 3 Þe leun stant on hille, And he man hunten here, Oðer ðurȝ his nese smel. *Ibid.* 58 His [an eagle's] bec is al towrong. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 779 Ne mai his [a horse's] strenthe hit ishilde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 794 Set me be-for þe on is [the horse's] bak. 1535 COVERD. *Lev.* xi. 29 The Wesell, the Mouse, the Tode, euery one with his kynde. 1623 COCKERAM III. G vj, It hath cruell teeth and scaly back, with very sharpe clawes on his feete. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 196 The Barbell is so called..from or by reason of his beard, or wattles at his mouth, his mouth being under his nose or chaps. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* III. 32 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* i, The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold.

¶ Examples of *his* for *hir, her*, are app. errors, scribal or typographical.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 248 That ilk ȝere the quene died in Lindseie, At Westminster, I wene, his [*i.e.* her] body did thei leie. 1577 HELLOWES tr. *Gueuara's Chron.* 115 Secretly he gaue poyson vnto his wife Sabina, whereby she finished his life.

3. Referring to neuter nouns or things inanimate. Here are to be distinguished four groups:

a. Names of inanimate things of *masculine* gender in OE.

b. Nouns of *neuter* gender in OE. Both these had *his* in OE., resulting in ME. in a general use of *his* (c) for all names of inanimate things, exc. in those instances where *her* was used, either traditionally from OE., or under the influence of translation (the sb. being fem. in Latin, etc.), or by personification. In this use, *his* was often exchanged for *thereof* in 16th c., and was gradually superseded by ITS from *c* 1600 onwards, though the historical *his* lingered in some writers till late in the 17th c. **d.** In modern use, esp. since 1700, the use of *his* with things implies personification.

a. *c* 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 248 Þis is þæs monan ȝear, ac his monað is mare. *Ibid.* 274 Se þridda heafod wind hatte zephirus..þurh his blæð acuciað ealle eorðlice blædu.

b. *c* 1000 *Treat. Astron.* in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 246 Ælc ðæra twelf tacna hylt his monað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 11 Æppelbære treow wæstm wircende æfter his cinne.

c. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 327 Is fruit sired mannes mood, To witen boðen iwel and good. *c* 1325 *Prose Psalter* ciii[i]. 19 Þe sonne knewe hys going doun. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 34 Þe sufficith to the day his malice. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 1 Aprille with hise shoures soote. *c* 1405 *Bidding Prayer* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 That the erthe may bring forthe his fruyt. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. ii. 10 It longith not to Holi Scripture, neither it is his office. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccx. 251 Euery batayle had his vawarde. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 8 And thou hearest his sounde [1539 (Great Bible), the sounde therof]. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 47 b, It seemeth to haue kept his olde wonte. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Whitsunday* I. (1859) 454 This feast hath his name, to be called Pentecost. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxix. 33 The tent, and all his furniture, his taches, his boards, his barres, and his pillars, and his sockets. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 93 The Preposition must be ioined with his case. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 41 Boston is two miles North-east from Roxberry: His situation is very pleasant. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* Contents, How to renew and make good any sort of Gun-powder that hath lost his strength. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Revivʼd* 225 Goutwort..easeth the pains of the Gout, and..had not his Name for nothing.

d. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 652 The Sun Had first his precept so to move. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 195 The wide sea with all his billows raves. *Ibid.* XVII. 688 The sun obliquely shot his dewy ray. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 437 Saw proud Potosi lift his glittering head. 1818 JAS. MIEL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 530 Famine now raged in all his horrors.

4. After a sb., used instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. the similar use of HER, THEIR. Chiefly with proper nouns, but also with others.

Found already in OE., but most prevalent from *c* 1400 to 1750; sometimes identified with the genitive inflexion *-es, -is, -ys*, esp. *in 16–17th c., when it was chiefly (but not exclusively)* used with names ending in *-s*, or when the inflexional genitive would have been awkward. Archaically retained in Book-keeping and for some other technical purposes.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xcviii[i]. 6 Þa Gode his naman neode ciȝdan. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Num.* xiii. 29 We ȝesawon Enac his cynryn. *c* 1275 LAY. 29589 Amang þe king his cnihtes. *Ibid.* 11296 Þo was in Norweie his erþ. *Ibid.* 19630 Ine Winchestre his toun. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3130 Þay kemen atte laste to Amyral ys pauyloun. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 To fore Noe is flood. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 3944 To by-reue holy chirche his possessione. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 11 To forsake syr Sathanas his werkus everychon. *a* 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Citizen Lond.* (Camden) 203 Beyng at Wynchester in Wycham ys college. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep., The twoo principall secretaries to the kyng his moste excellente maiestie. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 178 Since Christ his birth. 1568 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 31 Job's patience, Moses his meekness, Abraham's faith. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 60 Julia, themperor Augustus his daughter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 3 When Pharao the king of Egypt his sinne was ripe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 425 Epicures and Atheists..who place Nature in God his stead. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 64 Wordes are curteyled for the verse his cause. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* i. (1655) 2 Fit mates for the Horseleech his two daughters, crying, Give, give. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Pr. for all Conditions of Men*, And this we beg for Jesus Christ his sake. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Aug., Do hear Mr. Cowly mightily lamented his death, by Dr. Ward..as the best poet of our nation. 1671 H. M. tr. *Colloq. Erasm.* 377 Whether of the two his death seemed to be more Christian? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 P 7 In examining Æneas his Voyage by the Map. 1746 *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 13 The Orders contained in 'the Marquis his letter'. 1767 H. WALPOLE *Historic Doubts* etc. (1768) 66 King Edward the Fourth his death. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. i, It were better for you .. to keep out of Pandarus his neighbourhood.

¶ Sometimes an erroneous expansion of *'s*.

1607 HARINGTON in Park *Nug. Antiq.* (1804) II. 238 Mrs. Sands his maid.

5. *His one*, Sc. *his lane*, for earlier *him one*: see ONE, LONE. *His own*: see OWN. *His self*: see HIMSELF IV. and SELF.

Hence **His** *v. trans. nonce-wd.*, to use *his* of, to qualify with *his*.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I. 167 Yet Colossus was no man nor woman that you His it. [Referring to Selden's 'upon a Colossus his backe'.]

His (hiz), *absolute poss. pron.* [The 3rd pers. sing. masc. member of the series *mine, thine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs*, formed or differentiated in various ways from the adjective possessives *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*. In OE. and early ME., no such distinction existed; the simple possessive prons. *mîn, þîn, ire, ower*, and the genitive cases *hir, hire, hira* (with ME. *þeȝre*), were used in both constructions. The differentiation app. began about 1300, but was not complete till much later. In *mîn, þîn* (*mine, thine*) the original forms remained when used absolutely; when followed by a sb., they were gradually reduced to *mi, thi*, now *my, thy*. In *her, our, your, their*, an absolute pron. was formed by the addition of *-is, -es, -'s, -s* (see HERS, etc.) In *his*, which already ended in *s*, although a form HISIS was tried in ME., the additional *-is, -es, -'s*, did not take root, and the absolute *his* (= *le sien, il suo, der seinige*), (although it may perhaps be considered as standing for *his's, his'*, as in possessives like *Jesus', Moses'*, remains identical in form with the simple or adjective possessive. The more recent *its*, also ending in *s*, has followed the example of *his*. For another type of the absolute pronoun see HISN.]

The absolute form of prec., used when no noun follows: = His one, his ones.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xcix. 2 [c. 3] We his syndon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Þa cweð se hlaford to his. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1392 As he het hise. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 451 He..ladde ost gret ynou aȝe þe kyng & hys. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1058 For-þi was he wit his for-lorn. *Ibid.* 6479 Þi neghbur wijf ȝerne noght at haue, Ne aght of his. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1578 And strivede for holi churche aȝen the King and his. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted .. þat neuer þe Dangilde for ne non of hise, Suld be chalenged for man of Danes lond. 1388 WYCLIF *Jeb* xxxix. 16 He [the ostriche] is maad hard to hise briddis, as if thei ben not hise [1382 She is maad hard to hise briddis, as if thei ben not hise] 1382 Philip. .. hir .. hiris]. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 146 Philip.

sold his prisoneres: Richard hung his. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 185 All ye domages that thou hast done him & his. 1611 Bible *Song Sol.* ii. 16 My beloued is mine, and I am his. 1784 Cowper *Task* v. 343 He is ours .. We are his. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* Introd. Wks. 1870 IX. 49 Blood .. shed .. without command of his. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 756 [He] saw the babe, Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee.

†**His, hise,** *pers. pron., 3rd sing. fem. acc. Obs.* Forms: 3 hes, es, 3–4 his, is, as, 4 hys, ys, hise, hyse. [This and the next are identical in form, and are intimately associated in their history, as well as in the obscurity of their origin. They appear together in south and s.e. of England before 1200, and continue in use there for about 200 years. They each take the place of an OE. *hí, hý* acc. (Hi[1] and 2), when this was being displaced elsewhere by the dative (*hire* and *hem*); they each answer to OS. *sia, sea, sie,* OFris. *se,* MDu. *si, se,* MLG. *se,* OHG. *sia, sie,* MHG. *sie, si, sí,* Ger. *sie* 'her' and 'them', to which they appear to be in some way related. They are also enclitically combined as *-es, -s,* with a vb. or another pronoun: e.g. *dide-s, calde-s, sette-s, warp-es, he-s, me-s, we-s.*

Morsbach (*Anglia,* Mar. 1897, 331), founding on the fact that OFris. and MDu. *se* 'her, them', is an unemphatic form, often enclitic, and then in OFris. reduced to *-s* in combination with the vb., e.g. *bunden-s, bifuchten-s* (for *bunden + se,* etc.), suggests a like origin for these ME. pronouns. He would find the earliest extant form in the enclitic *-s* of *calde-s, sette-s, he-s, me-s,* etc., which he takes to represent, as in OFris., an earlier *se,* an unemphatic form from the pronominal base *se, séo*; this, after its origin was forgotten, is conjectured to have been expanded, as a separate word, to *es, is, hes, his,* on the analogy of such combinations as *madim=made him, torndem=tornde hem.* The form *hise* of the *Ayenbite* might be explained as similarly developed from the enclitic *-se.* But it is doubtful whether the chronology of the forms, as preserved to us, supports this development.]

= Her, it; *refl.* herself. (See also As, Es *prons.*)

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 (Trin. Coll. Hom.) Se þe aihte wile holde wel þe while hes muȝe wealden ȝieue hes for godes luue þanne doð hes wel ihealden. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 An edie meiden .. he hes fette hom. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 107 He is isali ðe hes [temperantia] halt. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6595 He .. is kinges croune nom & sette is vpe þe rode heued. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 363 Þulke soule nymeþ his in, and bileveþ i-wis In þe childes brayn an heȝ. *c* 1315 Shoreham 77 Tha3 he by hyre ne ligge nou3t Other halt hys ine hys house. *Ibid.* 136 The erthe hys hevy .. Ho halt ys op. 1340 *Ayenb.* 179 Ase deþ þe cat mid þe mous þanne he his heþ ynome; and huanne he heþ mid hire longe yplayd, þanne he his eteþ. *Ibid.* 191 Þe prest his [i. e. a cow] nom bleþeliche, and hise zente to þe oþren.

†**His, hise,** *pers. pron., 3rd pl. acc. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 hes, 3 es, 2–4 his, 3–4 is, hys, ys, as, 4 hise. [See prec. This took the place of OE. *hí, hý* plural, and was equivalent in sense to ME. *hem.*] = Them. (See also As, Es *prons.*)

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Eter gate me his scyft, and þer me hi to ȝesceodeð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Þa bodes he beodeð þer inne, Bute weo hes halden, we doð sunne, and uwile mon hes undernim to halden wel. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Nu ðurh godes grace þu hes hafst forsaken. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet lauede .. and wipede his þer after mid hire faire here. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 259 *Ibid.* 228 Þe waren swo lease men, þat mes ne mihte leuen. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 786 Alle wes o3en to hauen in mode. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 135 He settes in ðe firmament. *Ibid.* 943 Vndelt hes leide quor-so hes tok. *Ibid.* 1700 Bala two childre bar bi him, Rachel caldes dan, neptalim. *Ibid.* 1702 Lia calde is Gad and asser. *Ibid.* 3025 Moyses askes up-nam, And warpes vt til heuene-ward. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 34 Þu his makest velaghes to us. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9163 Þe bones hii bere .. And yburede ys þere vayre ynou. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1174 He ys hire yaf, and she as tok. *c* 1315 Shoreham 92 In ston ich wot that he hys wrot. 1340 *Ayenb.* 71 Þe dyaþ hise heþ and neuremo his nele þe yelde. *Ibid.* 100 He his byat and his chasteþ. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4088 Darie hyght .. Remuwe his tentis .. And setten his bysyde Estrage.

His, obs. spelling of *is*: see Be *v.*

Hish (hiʃ), *v.*[1] *dial.* [Echoic: cf. Hiss. With sense 2 cf. also MDu. *hissen, hisscen,* in Kilian also *hisschen,* to hound on a dog, to instigate, MLG. *hissen, hitsen,* Du. *hitsen.*]

1. *intr.* A by-form of Hiss.

1388 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxix. 8 [The Lord] gaf hem in to stiryng, and in to perischyng, and in to hisshing [1382 whistlyng, *Vulg.* in sibilum]. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 458 The grekes tell that this fisshe .. conceyuyth of the serpent, and therfore fisshars calle it wyth hysshynge and whystlyng. 1530 Tindale *Num.* Prol. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 432 So manifestly proved that they cannot once hish against it.

2. To make a hissing noise to hound on a dog.

1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* v. ii, I might hish at him by th'hour together, before he'd fly at a real gentlewoman like you.

Hish, *sb.* [Echoic.] The rushing or whishing noise made by a scythe cutting grass, etc.

1893 M. Gray *Last Sentence* III. iii. xviii. 251 The hish of falling swathes. *Ibid.* 252 'Hish, hish!' went the scythes.

Hence **Hish** *v.*[2] *intr.*, to make this sound.

1893 M. Gray *Last Sentence* III. iii. xiv. 188 The gardener's scythe hishing through the grass.

Hisingerite (hi·siŋgərəit). *Min.* [Named 1828 after W. Hisinger, a Swedish chemist: see -ite. (The name had been previously proposed for *gillingite.*)] A hydrous silicate of iron of somewhat uncertain composition.

1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 469 Hisingerit [=*gillingite*]. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 490 Cleve's analysis makes the scotiolite .. essentially hisingerite.

†**Hi·sis,** *absolute poss. pron. Obs.* [f. His *poss. pron.*, in the same way as *Hir-is, hir-es, hers, Ouris, oures, ours,* etc. were formed from *her, our,* etc. As the simple possessive itself ended in *s,* it appears to have been generally felt to be unnecessary to add another *-is* or *'s.*] = next.

c 1380 Wyclif *Three Treatises* (Todd 1851) I. 59 þat þe pope may do no symonye for alle beneficis ben hisis [*Bodley MS.* hise].

Hisn, his'n (hi·z'n), *absolute poss. pron. dial.* Also 5 hysene, 6 hizzen. [f. His *poss. pron.*, analogous to *hern, ourn, yourn, theirn,* apparently by form-association with *My, mine, Thy, thine,* earlier *mí, mín, thí, thín,* in which the *-n* distinguishes the absolute from the adjective form. These forms in *-n* are midland and southern.] = His *absol. poss. pron.*

c 1410 Love *Bonavent. Mirr.* lxii. 119 (Gibbs MS.) Bote þat was oure ioye and no3t hysene. 1575 Laneham *Lett.* (1871) 15 With humbl subiection of him and hizzen. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* xxxii. I. 219 [Anthony Harlow, a gentleman of family and fortune, writes] When you are hisn. *a* 1845 Hood *Huggins & Duggins,* I often wish my lot was hisn. [*Provincial Adage,* 'Him as prigs what isn't hisn, When he's cotch'd he goes to prison.']

Hisop, obs. form of Hyssop.

†**Hispanian** (hispēi·niăn), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Hispānia,* in 16th c. Eng. *Hispanie* Spain.] Of or belonging to Spain, Spanish.

[1580 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 42 Trading [to] Hispanie and Portingale.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Hispanian,* of or belonging to Spain, born in Spain.

Hispanic (hispæ·nik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Hispānic-us* Spanish (f. *Hispānia*): see -ic.] Pertaining to Spain or its people; esp. pertaining to ancient Spain. So †**Hispa·nical** *a.* (*obs.*); **Hispa·nically** *adv.*, in the Spanish manner; **Hispanicism** (hispæ·nisiz'm), a Spanish idiom or mode of expression; **Hispa·nicize** *v. trans.*, to render Spanish.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* iii. vii. (1886) 38 *marg.*, Confession compulsorie; as by Hispanicall inquisition. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 19 In this Hispanicall proverbe. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 613 A gentleman so Hispanically cognominated. 1836 Macaulay *Ess., Temple* (1887) 460 A style .. superficially deformed, indeed, by Gallicisms and Hispanicisms. 1878 H. A. Webster in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 155/2 Others [tribes] have been in large measure Hispanicized both in language and in habits. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Jan. 27/2 The Hispanicisms and generally uncultivated character of the style.

Hispaniolate (hispæ·niŏlēit), *v. rare.* [f. Sp. *españolar* to make Spanish, f. *español* Spanish, f. *España*:—L. *Hispānia* Spain: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To make Spanish, imbue with Spanish notions.

1860 Motley *Netherl.* xxxiii. (1860) III. 454 The Hispaniolated counsellors of Duke John.

Hispa·niolize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] = prec.

1583 Stocker *Hist. Civ. Wa r es Lowe C.* I. a ij a, Certaine other Hispaniolized low Countrey men. 1600 O. E. *Repl. to Libel* Pref. 10 This ringleud English, and Hispaniolized fugitiue. 1619 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 192 A privy councillor .. wished that fenestration were the reward of such that had their tongues so Hispaniolised. 1823 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXIX. 191 The favour with which he had been received at Madrid .. had completely hispaniolized him.

Hispanize (hi·spănəiz), *v.* [f. L. *Hispānus* Spanish, Spaniard + -ize.] *trans.* = prec.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 239, I was informed by an Hyspanized politicians meanes. 1612 T. James *Jesuit's Downf.* 50 [Parsons] a Zoilus, a Timon, an hispanized Cameleon, like Proteus, wretched seed of Cain, and sonne of Beliall. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 190 He selected .. that only which was adapted for representation in Spain, hispanizing (if we may be allowed the term) whatever he found it convenient to transport with him.

Hispa·no-, combining form of L. *Hispān-us* Spanish, prefixed to another gentile adj., which it either qualifies or is coupled with; as in **Hispano-Gallican,** belonging in common to Spain and Gaul (or France); so **Hispano-German, Hispano-Italian. Hispano-Moresque,** belonging to the Moors of Spain, Spanish-Moorish.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 449 Spain, Austria, the Hispano-Italian States. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 12 The Hispano-German army had conquered Rome. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 3/2 Hispano-Moresque [ware] is treated at greater length.

Hispid (hi·spid), *a.* [ad. L. *hispid-us* in same sense. Cf. F. *hispide* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Rough with stiff hair or bristles; shaggy; bristly: in *Bot.* and *Invert. Zool.* Clothed with short stiff hairs or bristles; rough with minute spines.

1646 H. More in *J. Hall's Poems* To yng. Authour, John of the wilderness? the hairy child? The hispid Thisbite? or what satyr wild? 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To J. Weare* 24 Sooner the in-side of thy hand shall grow Hisped, and hairie. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf,* Hispid Leaf .. one whose surface is covered with more thick and rigid hairs than the pilose leaf. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. xi. 323 The Hispid Worms of Lamarck. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 212 The herbage of Boragineæ is often very coarse and hispid. 1877 Coues & Allen *N. Amer. Rodentia* 31 Pelage hispid, from abundance of large bristly hairs. *fig.* 1848 J. Hamilton *Happy Home* ii. (1871) 37 The harsh and hispid law.

Hence **Hispi·dity; Hi·spidly** *adv.*

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. vi. § 5 The hispidity, or hairiness of skin. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Hispiditas,* hispidity. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 228 Sheep's-bit .. hispidly pubescent.

Hispi·dulate, *a.* [f. as next: see -ate[2].] = next. 1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Hispidulous (hispi·diŭləs), *a.* [f. L. type **hispidul-us* (cf. *acidulus*) + -ous.] Slightly hispid. 1854 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 198 Leaves hispidulous lanceolate entire or distantly lobed.

Hiss (his), *v.* [A word imitating or exemplifying the sound to which it is applied; app. not recorded before the close of the 14th c., and not known in the earlier stage of any Teutonic lang. (An alleged OE. *hysian* is an error.) Kilian has in early mod. Flem. (1599) '*hisschen, hissen,* sibilare, Ang. *hisse*', but this word is not in MDu. nor in mod.Du., where 'to hiss' is *sissen,* Ger. *zischen.* Cf. Hish, Hizz.]

1. *intr.* To make the sharp spirant sound emitted by certain animals, as geese and serpents, or caused (e.g.) by the escape of steam through a narrow aperture, or uttered in the pronunciation of 's'. (L. *sibilāre.*)

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* v. 26 He schal hisse [1382 whistlen] to hym fro the endis of erthe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 196 Þei speken nought, but þei hissen, as serpentes don. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 107 As a chylde, þat dare no3t passe, for þe goos hysseth at him. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 The serpentes hysses. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Eng. Gram.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 774/2 S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the prolation. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 54 Hark how that iron, quenched in the water, hisseth. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* I. 68 He twang'd his deadly bow, And hissing fly the feather'd fates below. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xl, The little tea-kettle was hissing on the hob. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* xxi. 362 A few drops of water thrown on the surface will hiss and evaporate as though cast upon molten metal.

2. Of a person: To make this sound as an expression of disapproval or derision. (Usually const. *at,* with *indirect passive.*)

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xix. 8 Ech that passith bi it, schal woundre, and hisse [1382 whistlen] on al the veniaunce thereof. 1535 Coverdale *Lam.* ii. 15 Hissinge and wagginge their heades vpon the doughter Ierusalem. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* I vj, Subject, as in a playe to be hissed at, and chased awaye with shame. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad § 15. 105 Thou art disgraced and hissed at. 1683 Dryden *Vind. Dk. of Guise* Wks. 1725 V. 329 To Clap and Hiss are the Privileges of a Free-born Subject in a Play-House. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiv, Those who had hissed when the subject was introduced.

3. *trans.* To express disapproval of (a person or thing) by making this sound.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 190 Would not some freshman .. Hisse and deride such blockish foolery? 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 292 When hee heares his play hissed. 1720 Prior *Prol.* to '*The Orphan*' 4 Hireling actors .. Whom you may clap or hiss for half-a-crown. 1833 Lamb *Elia* (1860) 274 They have hissed me.

4. To drive or send away with or by means of hissing. Chiefly with advbs., as *to hiss out, away, down.*

1519 Horman *Vulg.* 137 He was hyssed out of the place. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 12 The poetes doe hisse the olde goddes out of place. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 459 He .. Is to be hist from learned Disputations. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xi. 290 They had rather be hiss'd down then not come upon the stage. 1655 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* xix. (1669) 240/2 Thus faith hisseth Satan away with this his argument. 1779 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 28 Oct., I always hissed away the charge. 1895 R. H. Sherard in *Bookman* Oct. 17/2 The first performance of 'Faust', which was hissed off the stage on that occasion.

5. To utter or express by hissing or with a hiss, esp. as expressive of intense anger or hate.

1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 78 One of the threats hissed out by the Congress. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Tyr.* vii. 135, I sat down to the piano whilst the kettle was hissing preparation. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 66 'You shall yet repent this', he hissed.

Hence **Hissed** (hist) *ppl. a.* **Hisser,** one who hisses.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxv. 137 (Harl. MS.) In that obere side is an hisser or a sibiatour, and he hissithe so swetlye. 1589 Nashe *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Whose heroicall poetry .. recalled to life what euer hissed [*ed.* 1616 histed] Barbarisme hath been buried this C. yeere. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 164 He uncompelled, runs back to hissed-out elementary distemperatures. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 20 A rhapsody addressed to the clappers, hissers and damners, attending the theatres. *Mod.* 'S' is a hissed consonant.

Hiss (his), *sb.* Also 6 hys, hysse. [f. Hiss *v.*]

1. A sharp continuous spirant sound such as is emitted by geese and serpents, and in the pronunciation of 's'.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. xiii. 176 Scho [an owl] soundis so with mony hys and how, And in hys scheild can with hyr wyngis smyte. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* II. i. 17 The alarme .. is sometimes done with a whistle or hysse, for not to disturbe the Campe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 768 Brusht with the hiss of russling wings. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* xvi. 435 The hiss of flying shafts. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 80 A layer [of snow) .. slid smoothly down .. with a low ominous hiss. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* v. 278 Some snake .. throat lifted to dart Hiss upon hiss.

b. *Phonetics.* A consonant pronounced with a hiss; a sibilant. Also *attrib.*

1890 SWEET *Primer Spoken Eng.* 10 Buzzes (voiced hisses) when final begin with voice and end in whisper. 1892 — *Short Hist. Eng. Grammar* § 305 Words .. ending in a hiss-consonant.

2. This sound uttered in disapproval or scorn.

1602 DEKKER *Satiro-Mastix* To Rdr. A iv b, To beholde this short Comedy of Errors, and where the greatest enter, to give them instead of a hisse, a gentle correction. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 508 A dismal universal hiss, the sound Of public scorn. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 405 Scornful hisses run thro' all the crowd. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 70 The applauses and hisses of the theatre.

† **Hissa,** *int. Obs.* [Cf. *heisau*, under HEEZE *v.*, quot. 1549. Also Sp. *hiza*, 'hoise, as mariners hoise vp saile' (Minsheu); Pg. *iça* interj., a term used by seamen in hauling a rope: see HOISE.] A cry used on ship-board in hauling or hoisting.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [the sailors] cry, 'What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny, Thy felow may nat hale the by'.

Hissation, humorous for *hissing*: see -ATION.

His-self (dial. *hissel, hissen*): see HIMSELF IV.

Hissiness (hi·sinės). [f. an assumed adj. **hissy* + -NESS.] Hissing manner or character.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 398 Mr. Hunt..to the prating pertness of the parrot .. adds the hissiness of the bill-pointing gander.

Hissing (hi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HISS *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb HISS; the production of a sibilant sound; sibilation. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a hiss.

1388 WYCLIF *Judges* v. 16 That thou here the hissyngis of flockis. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xix. 12 After the fyre came there a styll softe hyssinge [1388 WYCLIF issyng]. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 489 The breath blown with violence from the mouth makes a hissing, because in going out it rakes the superficies of the lips, whose reaction against the force of the breath is not sensible. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 135 ¶ 7 That hissing in our Language, which is taken so much notice of by Foreigners. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiii, The wind..whispered in low hissings among the withered shrubs.

2. The utterance of a hiss or hisses as a sign of disapproval or detestation.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* vi. 16 Y shulde 3eue thee in to perdicioun, and men dwellynge in it in to hissyng. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom of Solomon* vii. 15, I rather look for clapping than for hissing. *a* 1719 ADDISON *Playhouse* (R.), Thundering claps and dreadful hissings rise.

3. *concr.* An occasion or object of expressed opprobrium. *arch.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 37 Babiloyne schal be..the dwellyng of dragouns, wondryng and hissyng [1382 whistling]. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Jer.* xix. 8, I wil make this citie desolate and an hissing. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. 51 That the Jews would at last become a hissing and a by-word among the nations.

4. *Comb.* **hissing-stock** (after *laughing-stock*), an object of expressed opprobrium or scorn.

1548 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 4 To make our selves an hissing-stocke to Papists.

Hi·ssing, *ppl. a.* [f. HISS *v.* + -ING 2.] That hisses (in the senses of the verb).

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. (R.), Whoes waltring tongs did lick their hissing mouthes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ii. 9 For her he hated as the hissing snake. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 250 Others to quench the hissing Mass prepare. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 38 While the bubbling and loud-hissing urn Throws up a steamy column. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 484/2 The hissing iron became of a dull red.

b. Of sounds: Sibilant, sibilated.

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 820 He drowned One hissing letter in a softer sound. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 289 Methinks there is such a hissing sound in the word *sister*, that I cannot abide it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 15 The hissing sound of *s*, the burring of the *r*, the hum of the *m*, are well marked modes of producing variety of effect.

c. *advb.* in phr. *hissing hot.*

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 50 He sent them both hissing hot into the other World.

Hence **Hi·ssingly** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Sifflantement*, hissingly, with a whistling sound.

Hist (hist), *int.* [A natural exclamation (also more exactly written '*st!*) enjoining silence (which seems to be suggested by the abrupt stoppage of the sibilant by the mute). Cf. IST, ST, WHISHT.]

1. A sibilant exclamation used to enjoin silence, or call on people to listen.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Hist, *nota silentij.* 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, Didst thou hear nothing? Hist, hark! 1767–74 THORNTON tr. *Plautus' Discov.* (R.), Hist! silence! be of good heart. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 203 'Hist', said the old man, 'there he is'.

2. A similar sound made to urge on a dog or other animal. *Hist-a-boy*, an exclamation used to incite or urge on. *U.S.*

1841 EMERSON *Addr., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 276 He must cry 'Hist-a-boy' and urge the game on. 1860 — *Cond. Life, Illusions* ibid. 443 To..cry *Hist-a-boy!* to every good dog. [Cf. Sc. *hist-a-cat!*, *'st-a-cat!*, used in hounding a dog after a cat.]

Hist (hist), *v.* Now *poetic.* [f. HIST *int.*]

I. † **1.** *trans.* To summon with the exclamation 'hist!'; to summon in silence or without noise. *Obs.*

1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 55 The cherub Contemplation; And the mute Silence hist along, 'Less Philomel will deign a song. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. lvii, Which he to me with earnest countenance show d Histing me nearer. 1778 R. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* v. 26 He will hist every one of them from the ends of the earth. *Ibid.* vii. 18 Jehovah shall hist the fly..And the bee..And they shall come.

2. *intr.* To be silent.

1867 J. CONINGTON *Virg. Æneid* I. 237 (ed. 2) Then should some man of worth appear Whose stainless virtue all revere, They hush, they hist [*ed.* 1 list]; his clear voice rules Their rebel wills, their anger cools.

II. 3. *trans.* To incite or urge on with the exclamation 'hist'; hence, generally, to incite.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's Tales* Wks. 1886 VIII. 106 Lest they should be out, or faint, or cold, Their innocent clients hist them on with gold.

Histic (hi·stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἱστός* tissue + -IC.] Of or pertaining to tissues. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hi·stin. [f. as prec. + -IN.] A name for fibrin. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Histioid (hi·stioid), *a. Phys.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἱστίον*, dim. of *ἱστός* web, tissue + -OID.] = HISTOID.

1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 134 Those new growths which resemble the simple tissues of the body may be called Simple Histioid Tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 355 Virchow calls tumors which are composed of only one tissue, tissue-like, or Histioid.

Histiology (histiɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY. Cf. F. *histiologie.*] = HISTOLOGY.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histiology*, Valentin's term for a description of the tissues.

Hence **Histiolo·gical** *a.* = HISTOLOGICAL.

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Histo-, combining form of Gr. *ἱστό-ς* web, tissue, occurring with sense 'tissue' in various biological terms, as **Hi·stoblast** [Gr. *βλαστός* cell], the primary element or unit of a tissue (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histoche·mical** *a.*, relating to **Histoche·mistry,** the chemistry of organic tissues. **Histodia·lysis** [see DIALYSIS], 'term for a resolution of an organic texture' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854); hence **Histodialy·tic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to histodialysis' (*ibid.*). **Histogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*, belonging to **Histo·graphy,** description of the tissues (Craig 1847). **Histohæ·matin** *Chem.* [see HÆMATIN], name for a kind of colouring matter occurring in animal tissues. **Histo·lysis** [Gr. *λύσις* loosening], disintegration or dissolution of organic tissue; hence **Histoly·tic** *a.*, belonging to histolysis. **Hi·stomorpholo·gical** *a.*, relating to **Histomorpho·logy,** the morphology of the tissues. **Histomorpho·tic** *a.* [Gr. *μορφωτικός*, f. *μορφόειν* to form, shape], relating to the formation of tissue. **Histo·nomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], the subject of the formation and arrangement of organic tissues (Craig 1847). **Histo·phyly** [Gr. *φυλή* tribe], the history of tissues within the limits of a particular tribe of organisms. **Histophy·sics,** the subject of physics as related to the tissues. **Hi·stophysiolo·gical** *a.*, relating to **Histophysio·logy,** the physiology of the tissues (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Histo·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], 'the dissection of the organic tissues' (Mayne 1854). **Histotro·phic** *a.* [Gr. *τροφή* nourishment], relating to the formation and nourishment of the tissues. **Hi·stozyme** [Gr. *ζύμη* leaven], Schmiedeberg's term for a substance that causes fermentation in the tissues.

1874 A. J. BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* § 48 The chemical constitution of the animal cell .. a field of *histo-chemical inquiry of which little is known. 1861 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 1 Histology and *Histo-chemistry of man. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Histographic*, of or belonging to histography. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Histographicus*, *Histographical. 1885 C. A. MACMUNN in *Proc. R. Soc.* Nov. 248 Observations made on the spectra of the organs and tissues .. have brought to light the presence of a series of animal colouring matters. The name *histohæmatins is proposed for all these. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Histolysis.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histolysis*..the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues. 1868 J. H. BENNETT *Clin. Lect.* (ed. 5) 118 The successive formation of histogenetic and *histolytic molecules. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Dis.* III. iv. (ed. 4) 484 The blood and tissues are..charged with the primary histolytic products. 1883 GOLGI in *Alien. & Neurol.* July 387 Other *histo-morphological particulars. 1857 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXXII. 16 Is..there..in albumen a mysterious *histomorphotic power in virtue of which it transmutes itself from the liquid into the solid condition? 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Tribal history of cells..*histophyly. 1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 365 On the *histophysics of the red blood-corpuscles. *Ibid.*, *Histophysiological researches on the extension of the nerves in the muscles. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Histophysiology.* *a* 1889 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. *Plastic*, Agents—hygienical or curative—which take part in such formations [of organized tissue], may be termed *histotrophic or constructive. 1876 *Med. News* (U. S.) LII. 542 That injections of *histozyme into the blood of dogs produced high fever.

Histogenesis (histoʇdʒe·nėsis). *Biol.* [f. HISTO- + Gr. *γένεσις* birth, production.] The production or development of organic tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 554 Schwann is often called the founder of the science of histogenesis. 1881 *Athenæum* 29 Oct. 566/1 The histogenesis of man and the higher vertebrata.

Histogenetic (-dʒĭne·tik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see GENETIC.] Having the quality of producing tissue; relating to the formation of tissues.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 139/1 Phenomena of a histogenetic nature. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 50/1 Histogenetic elements; that is..cells which by their metamorphoses, give rise to tissues.

Hence **Histogene·tically** *adv.*, in relation to histogenesis; from a histogenetic point of view.

1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 4002 Histogenetically, they [connective tissues] are the remains of that .. embryonic tissue from which the blood-channels themselves were made.

Histogeny (histɒ·dʒĭni). [f. as prec. + -GENY.] = HISTOGENESIS.

1847 CRAIG, *Histogeny*, the formation of an organic tissue. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 24 Germ-history of the cells, etc. (Histogeny). *Ibid.* iii. 62 Histogeny, or the Science of the Evolution of Tissues, as first elaborated by Remak and by Kolliker.

Histoid (hi·stoid), *a. Phys.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἱστός* web + -OID.] Like or of the nature of tissue, esp. connective tissue: spec. said of tumours.

1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 25 A variety of histoid tumor.

Histoire, early form of HISTORY.

Histologic (-lɒ·dʒik), *a.* = next.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. i. ii. 25 Nerve-tubes..and nerve-cells..are the histologic elements of which the nervous system is built up.

Histolo·gical, *a.* [f. HISTOLOGY + -IC + -AL.] Belonging to histology; relating to organic tissues.

1844–6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat.* vi. 135 The cartilaginous or intermediate histological change between the primitive membranous and ultimate osseous stage. 1863 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 60 In the hydra the histological differentiation that has been established is extremely slight. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/1 The skins, skeletons, spirit and histological preparations..should be amalgamated into one series.

Hence **Histolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to histology.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 372/2 The matters thus excreted may be divided histologically into two chief constituents.

Histo·logist. [f. next + -IST.] One versed in histology.

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 289 Few subjects have engaged the attention of histologists more frequently..than the development of dentine. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* No. 628. 25 The medical histologist and physiologist has learnt that..he must not confine himself..to..the chick.

Histology (histɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἱστός* web + -LOGY. Cf. F. *histologie.*] The science of organic tissues; that branch of anatomy, or of biology, which is concerned with the minute structure of the tissues of animals and plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Histology*, the doctrine of the organic tissues. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 39 These parts are called the tissues of plants, and a knowledge of their nature is called the science of vegetable histology. 1885 H. W. ACLAND in *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 6/2 The assistant..appointed..for histology, that is to say, minute microscopical demonstrations.

† **Historial,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [a. F. *historial* (1291 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *historiālis* (Sidonius *c* 475), f. *historia* HISTORY.] Belonging to or of the nature of history; historical, historic.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Genl. Prol. Proph., The stories of Moises lawe .. and of othere historial bookis schulen be wel lokid. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 156 This is no fable, But knowen for historial thyng notable. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 66 The historial parties of the Oold Testament. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 72 To write and reduce in veritie Historiall, the great siege..of Rhodes. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 382 Direct historiall Narrations.

B. *sb.* History, record.

1595 B. BARNES in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) I. 42 That historiall Of my sinnes numberlesse in deepe seas cast.

Historian (histō·riăn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 -ien. [a. F. *historien* (in OF. also adj.), f. L. *historia* HISTORY: see -AN.]

1. A writer or author of a history; esp. one who produces a work of history in the higher sense, as distinguished from the simple annalist or chronicler of events, or from the mere compiler of a historical narrative.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is soueraignely extolled amonge historiens. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 25 The Historian [sayth] what men haue done. 1589 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 15 There are .. other amonge the Historians, giltie of greater lies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses Sev. Occas., Royal Soc.* ix, And ne'r did Fortune better yet Th' Historian to the Story fit. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 55 It is the Historian's office to punish, though he cannot correct. 1873 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. ix. 308 Gibbon is before all things the historian of the transition from the Roman world to the world of modern Europe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 4. 38 Baeda was at once the founder of mediæval history and the first English historian. 1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron. Eng.* ii. 77 He [William of Malmes.] is a genuine historian, not a dry compiler of annals like the writers who preceded him. 1884 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* (1886) 33 The man [Polybios] who looked at his own age with the eyes of an historian of all ages.

† **2.** One who relates a narrative or tale; a story-teller; in quot. 1603 rendering Gr. *περιηγητής* 'local guide, cicerone'. *Obs.*

1586 YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 202 b, You are but a simple Historian for ministring of mirth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1194 Our discoursing Historians and expositours shewed us the place, where sometimes stood the obelisks of iron. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 7 What thanks sufficient..have I to render thee, Divine Hystorian.

3. One versed in history. *rare.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. xi. 29 Not to be an Historian,

that is, not to know what Forren Nations and our Forefathers did, '*Hoc est semper esse Puer*', as Cicero hath it. 1665 EVELYN *Corr.* 21 June, What your Lordship's curiosity will desire to dip into, to emerge a complete historian.

†**B.** *adj.* Relating to or founded on history; historical. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* Author to Bk. B iv b, Go lively charg'd with stout Historian Faith, And trample downe base Crittickes in the Dust.

Hence **Histo·rianess,** a female historian. *rare.*

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 597 Mrs. Macauley, the historianess, married his brother. *a* 1839 L. E. LANDON in L. Blanchard *Life* (1855) I. 48 She is a great historianess, a most charming delightful woman.

Historia·ster. *rare.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -ASTER.] A petty or contemptible historian.

1887 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 715 An 'historiaster' (as distinguished from an historian). 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/2 Our modern historiasters neglect this.

Historiated (histō·rieltĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. med. L. *historiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *historiāre* (see HISTORY *v.*) + -ED.] Decorated with figures of men or animals (or, sometimes, flowers: see FLORIATED), as illuminated or ornamental initial letters, etc.

1886 *Athenæum* 29 May 716/2 Ornamented with initial letters historiated with figures. 1895 M. R. JAMES *Abbey St. Edmund* 131 At Amiens four portions of a like historiated screen remain.

Historic (histo·rik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *historic-us* adj. (and sb. 'historian'), a. Gr. *ἱστορικ-ός*, f. *ἱστορία* HISTORY. Cf. F. *historique* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. also 'historian'.]

1. Of or belonging to history; of the nature of history; historical; esp. of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 111 Evident from sacred Historic Observation. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 15 With equal Justice and Historic Care, Their Laws, their Toils, their Arms with his compare. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 30 A hoard of tales that dealt with knights, Half-legend, half-historic. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* Pref., To make myself better acquainted..with the historic aspect of the question. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 9 The sort of difficulty against which simple historic truth has to struggle. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 36 The miracles imputed to the historic Christ.

2. *esp.* Forming an important part or item of history; noted or celebrated in history; having an interest or importance due to connexion with historical events. (The prevailing current sense.)

a 1794 GIBBON *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1869) 22 My first introduction to the historic scenes, which have since engaged so many years of my life. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 249 That historic ground and the moss-grown sculptures with which it is paved. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. v. 321 A Norman castle and a Norman minster rose and fell on that historic spot.

3. Conveying or dealing with history; recording past events; = HISTORICAL (which is the usual prose equivalent).

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 28 That Eminent Piece of Historick Poetry, Poly-olbion. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 306 Then grateful Greece with streaming eyes wou'd raise Historic Marbles, to record his praise. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 12 John Freeman, An historic painter, was a rival of Fuller. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. i. (1849) 199 The true subjects for the historic pen. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* Prelim. Notice (1855) 9 The stately and dignified march of the historic muse. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 314 The possession of real historic power.

4. Applied, in Latin and Greek Grammar, to those tenses of the verb which are used in narration of past events (opposed to *primary* or *principal*); also, in Latin, to the infinitive mood when used instead of the indicative; and, generally, to the present tense, when used instead of the past in vivid narration.

The term *historic tenses* has been variously used; they answer partly to the *secondary tenses* of some grammarians.

1845 JELF *Kühner's Greek Gr.* (1851) II. 52 The relative tenses are divided into Principal (Present, Perfect, and Future) and Historic Tenses (Imperfect, Pluperfect, and Future exactum). 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Primer* § 38 Tenses are Primary or Historic. The Present and Futures are Primary Tenses; the Imperfect and Pluperfect are Historic. The Perfect is Primary when Present-Past (*I have loved*), but Historic when Simple Past (*I loved*). *Ibid.* § 117 *note*, The Infinitive used predicatively for a Finite Verb, and called the Historic Infinitive. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 1457 The Present tense expresses..An action in past time, but rhetorically assumed to be present. This is frequent in vivid narrations. (Historic present.)

B. *sb. rare.* †1. A historian. *Obs.*

1611 BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 25 Eusebius, being the common historique for the Church, telleth the common opinion for his time.

2. *ellipt.* A historic work, picture, subject, etc.

1830 H. ANGELO *Reminis.* I. 203 He had tried all branches and attempted all styles; historics, landscape, familiar subjects.

Historical (histo·rikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *historic-us* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to history; of the nature or character of history, constituting history; following or in accordance with history.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 101 b, The corporall [restoryng of Israel] may be called hystoricall, and was performed by Cyrus. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. § 2 Setting downe with historicall breuitie what was spoken. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. ii. § 3 (R.) The bulk and gross of his narration was founded upon mere historical truth. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 86 Historical and moral evidence is not indeed of the same nature with mathematical demonstration. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 300 It is not consistent with historical dignity..to notice such a trifle as a massacre of..unbelievers. 1884 (*title*) A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles.

b. *spec.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of history as opposed to fiction or legend.

1843 KNIGHT *Shaks.* I. x. 137 The notion..that nothing ought to be presented upon the stage but what was an historical fact. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 29 The fact that his [Roland's] famous legendary death is a very easy perversion of his historical death. 1875 J. S. STUART-GLENNIE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 651/2 The scepticism..as to the existence of an historical Arthur. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* vi. § 15. 97 This historical Oldcastle is better known as Lord Cobham.

2. Relating to or concerned with history or historical events.

†*Historical faith*: that concerned only with historical facts; intellectual belief or assent, as distinct from faith that is practically operative on conduct: cf. FAITH 3 b.

c 1513 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* Ball. to Author 18 Sith thou gaue to vs a floure most riall Redolent in cronicles with historicall syght. *c* 1530 TINDALE *Wks.* 267 (R.) The historicall fayth hangeth of the truth and honestie of the teller, or of the common fame and consent of many. 1531 — *Expos. 1 John* (1537) 12 The fyrst..is called an hystoricall fayth and belefe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. x. 18. 339 The Prince of darknesse himself and all the cacodæmons by an historicall faith believe ther is a God. *a* 1699 W. BATES *Div. Medit.* ix. (R.), So many have an historical knowledge, yet because they are not united to Christ, they receive no benefit. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* i. 2 By the historical imagination I mean the habit of realizing past time, of putting history before ourselves in such a light that the persons and events ..are seen as once-living persons and once-present events.

† b. *transf.* Characterized by 'historical faith'.

1649 J. ECCLISTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 29 There may be many honest hearts among them; but many of them are onely Historicall, and Titular. *a* 1718 PENN *Life* Wks. 1726 I. 156 The Carnal, Fleshly, and Historical Christian of the Outward Courts.

c. *Historical Method*, a method of investigation in which the history of the object is studied.

1843 MILL *Logic* II. VI. x. (1856) 498 Of the Inverse Deductive, or Historical Method. *Ibid.* 517 His [Comte's] work is hitherto the only known example of the study of social phenomena according to this conception of the Historical Method. 1889 FOWLER *Induct. Log.* (ed. 5) 204 A very important application of the Method of Concomitant Variations is what is now commonly known as the *Historical Method*. 1891 EDGEWORTH in *Econ. Jrnl.* I. 633 The historical method ..defined by..Prof. Ashley as 'direct observation, and generalization from facts past or present'.

3. Dealing with history, treating of history, as a *historical treatise* or *writer*; using history as its basis, as a historical play, novel, etc.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* Pref., The Methode of a Poet historical is not such, as of an Historiographer. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 135 Considering our negligence of historicall Poems. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* p. viii, The grossest errors that ever disgraced the historical page. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, She had read all the historical romances of the day. 1871 FROUDE in *Devon. Assoc. Trans.* IV. 38 The most perfect English history which exists is to be found..in the historical plays of Shakespeare. 1876 STOPF. BROOKE *Primer Eng. Lit.* vii. § 124. 130 In..such tales as *Kenilworth* and *Quentin Durward*, he [Scott] created the Historical Novel. *Ibid.* § 125. 133 In our own day, a critical historical school has arisen, of which Mr. Freeman and Professor Stubbs are the leaders. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 147/1 The veteran historical writer Kostomarof. 1886 FREEMAN *Methods Hist. Study* Pref. 4 It is against this state of things..that a historical Professor at Oxford has to fight. *Mod.* The author of numerous historical works.

b. Of an artist or work of art: Representing history; depicting or describing historical events.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 32 Three sorts of Painting; Prospective (or Landskip,) Historicall, and Life. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 56 Every Historical Picture is a Representation of one single point of Time. 1768 W. GILPIN *Ess. Prints* 92 The best of his historical prints. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 210 The function of historical painting..is to record of man what has been best in his acts and way of life, and fairest in his form.

4. Celebrated or noted in history; = HISTORIC 2 (which is now the usual word).

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 25 It has become an historical fact..that 'Childe Harold' and the 'Bard of Memory' met at Pisa. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 10 It is the old historical lands of Europe that the lover of history longs to explore. 1857 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist., Mod.* v. III. (1865) 388 [Fleury] was seventy-three years old, feeble, and cautious, dreading, as he said, 'a historical administration'. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* Notes 132 This historical and gallant little ship [the May Flower] returned to England in the month of April, 1621.

5. *Gram.* = HISTORIC *a.* 4.

1867 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius' Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 225 Two classes of Tenses: A. Principal, viz.:—1. Present: 2. Perfect: 3. Future. B. Historical, viz:—1. Imperfect: 2 Pluperfect: 3. Aorist. *Ibid.* § 487 By a lively apprehension a past action may be represented as present, hence the use, very frequent in Greek, of the Historical Present, which frequently alternates with past tenses.

6. *Biol.* Relating to the life-history of an organism or race of organisms.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 695 The internal and external conditions of growth may therefore be distinguished as the historical and the physical; but those properties of a plant which have been obtained historically are generally termed hereditary. *Ibid.* 697 So far as the definition given above of historical properties concerns the inherited specific peculiarities of plants, the term is not metaphorical from the point of view of the Theory of Descent, but must be taken in its literal signification.

B. *sb.* (*ellipt.*) A historical statement, work, etc.

1666 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* I. 286 Granting his [Vossius'] Historicals to be all true. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 5/4 Historicals show signs of a rise, and politicals signs of a headlong fall.

Historically (histo·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a historical manner; in the way of history; according to, or in relation to, history.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 21 (R.) Now wyll I shewe hystorycallye the forme and fashyon of that popysh vowinge. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* (1634) 15 *note*, Rather in Fabulous and in Allegoricall sence; then plainelie and historicallie. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 51 Let him every night at his going to bed recollect historically what he hath done and said that day. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 187 The fact is so historically; and it agrees well with the speculation. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 6 When we use the word Homer, we do not mean a person historically known to us, like Pope or Milton.

Comb. 1879 GAIRDNER *Early Chron. Eng.* vii. 319 The most historically-minded of English poets.

Histo·ricalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being historical; historical character.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 489 Correspondent to the rest of the Historicalness of the Creation. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1294 Its historicalness was defended by De l'Isle.

Historica·ster. [f. L. *historic-us* HISTORIC + -ASTER.] = HISTORIASTER.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 204 *note*, However reluctantly we receive the word of such as Ságaravarman, or his historicaster.

†**Histori·cian.** *Obs.* [f. as HISTORIC + -IAN. Cf. *rhetorician.*] A writer of history, HISTORIAN.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxii, The Romane historicianis and Ptolome..callit the hail ile, Britane. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* III. 25 As Fabius the historician dooth report. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* I. vi. 19 A learned Historician, observeth of the auncient Councels, that there were in them reasonings, colloquies, discussions.

Historicity (histŏri·siti). [f. L. *historic-us*, HISTORIC + -ITY.] Historic quality or character (opposed to legendary or fictitious: see HISTORIC 1).

1880 J. FENTON *Early Hebrew Life* 9 These stories are of doubtful historicity. 1884 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 446 Turning from the question of the genuineness of the gospel to its historicity.

Historicize (histo·risəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make, or represent as, historic.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. iv. (1862) I. 77 Here again he historicises various features of the old legend.

2. *intr.* To recount historical events. (*nonce-use*, after *moralize.*)

1887 *St. James's Gaz.* 24 Dec. 7/2 The author..moralizes and historicizes, so to say.

Hence **Histo·ricizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. v. (1869) I. 96 Another statement, formed in more historicising times. 1888 RHŶS *Hibbert Lect.* 651 The historicizing of the myth.

Histo·rico-, combining form of Gr. *ἱστορικό-ς* HISTORIC, HISTORICAL: = historically . . ., historical and . . ., as in *historico-cabbalistical, -critical, -dogmatic(al), -ethical, -geographical, -philosophical, -physical, -prophetic, -religious* adjs.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 290 A historico-cabbalistical treatise of R. Abraham Ben Dior. 1738 tr. *Strahlenberg* (*title*) Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 3 July Wks. 1871 IV. 309 Desiring that I would become a member of the Historico-physical Society. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* (1862) 81 The last assault upon the miracles is that which may be not unfitly termed the historico-critical. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 155 This historico-dogmatic work employed me for years. 1881 *Athenæum* 8 Oct. 465/3 Somewhat inclined to indulge in historico-philosophical thoughts, or, to use his own words, in historionomical ideas.

Historied (hi·stŏrid), *a. rare.* [f. HISTORY *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Adorned with figures representing historical incidents: see HISTORY *v.* 2.

2. Having a history (esp. of a specified kind); recorded or celebrated in history, storied.

1818 TODD, *Historied*, recorded in history; containing history. See *Storied.* 1849 M. ARNOLD *Resignation*, He sees, in some great-historied land, A ruler of the people stand. *a* 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil D.* xvii. (Cent.), Richly historied Italy.

†**Histo·rier.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ar. [ad. OF. *historieur* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *historier* HISTORY *v.*] A historian.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xiii. 366 Sithen historiers dwelling in thilke same cuntre..kouthen knowe better the treuthe of the deede than othere men. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 24 Wrytynges and dyctes of olde and auncyente cronycles or historyers. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 351 Aulus Gellius, that noble historiar. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 924 Which al writers, Poets, historiers, cosmographers..do confesse.

‖ **Historiette** (histōeri,e·t). Also 8 -etto. [F., f. *histoire* HISTORY + *-ette*, dim. suffix (after L. *historia*). Cf. It. *istorietta.*] A short history or story; an anecdote.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 268 (D.) She thus continued her tragical historietto. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to T. Twining* 10 July, My head is full of the charming little historiette in your father's letter. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 351, I..wrote..what I conceived was a very original and amusing historiette.

Historify (histo·rifəi), *v.* [f. L. *historia* HISTORY + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To relate the history of; to record or celebrate in history.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. ii, Thy conquest meete to be historified. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 295 The third time..wherein matters have been more truly historified, and may therefore be beleeved. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, That Church which you have so worthily historified. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM 10 *Years Police Judge* v. 28 In one of the years of the ten which this volume historifies.

2. *absol.* To write history; to narrate, relate.

1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* II. (R.), I must historifie, and not divine. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* II. 75 As th' author doth of him historifie. 1802 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 201, I have been historifying successfully.

† **3.** *trans.* To decorate with figures: cf. HISTORIATED. *Obs.*

1633 WOTTON in *Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 465 Some fine historified Table Cloth for a Banquet.

† **Historio·gnomer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἱστορία HISTORY, app. after *physiognomer*.] One learned in history.

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 13 In the best historicall Methode that I could make out of the best Historiognomers.

† **Histo·riograph.** *Obs.* [a. F. *historiographe* (14th c. in Littré), ad. late L. *historiographus*, a. Gr. ἱστοριογράφος, f. ἱστορία HISTORY + -γράφος writing, writer.] = next.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 23 Poule the historiagraph of the lombardes. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 6 As wryteth that aunciaunt historiograph Josephus. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* II. i. 88 It was Architecture herself which was here the Historiograph..of this new kind of History. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 132 (1740) 397 One might expect from an Historiograph a plain, honest, and full Narration of the Fact.

Hence **Historio·graphal** *a.*, of the nature of a historiograph, or historian; historical.

1841 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) I. 229 We may cite Mr. Palmer himself as our historiographal witness.

Historiographer (histōᵊriǫ·grăfəɹ). (Also 6 -graphier.) [f. prec. or late L. *historiograph-us* + -ER. Cf. OF. *historiographeur*.]

1. A writer or compiler of a history; a chronicler or historian.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxciv. 199 Henricus, the histo[rio]grapher, made of hym [the king] thyse verses. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 103 Thus..was this wall made..if wee beeleeve Gildas, a Brittyshe historiographer. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 160 b, Valerius Maximus, and the other Historiographiers. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 7 Pieces of Mythologie..so commun among the ancient Poets, and Historiographers. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 290 Why should these circumstances be mentioned by a Historiographer of such gravity? *a* 1834 LAMB *Ode to Treadmill* (L.), Inspire my spirit, spirit of Defoe..Historiographer of deathless Crusoe.

2. *spec.* An official historian appointed in connexion with a court, or some public institution.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 144 Iohannes Aiora is broker to..the kynges historiographer. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 265 James Howell..was made the Kings Historiographer, being the first in England that bore that title. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 677 Rev. Dr. William Robertson..historiographer to his majesty for Scotland. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 122–3 The reign of William and Mary, when the office of 'Historiographer' Royal was conferred on..Thomas Rymer.

transf. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 206 Scott became the historiographer royal of feudalism. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 173, I felt myself at liberty to accompany my friends in the humble character of historiographer.

3. One who describes or gives a systematic account of some natural object or objects (cf. HISTORY *sb.* 5); a writer of natural history.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 1 The Historiographers which do set forth the Description of the Earth in Figure. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 339 The Historiographers affirme, that this kinde of wilde horses ranging up and downe the Arabian deserts [etc.]. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 67 Their tops are above the clouds..(as Historiographers do report it). 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 41 The great historiographer of ants is M. P. Huber.

Hence **Historio·graphership**, the office of historiographer.

1814 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 419, I am heartily glad you [Southey] got the laureateship, and wish you had also the historiographership. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* iii. 67 The late holder of the historiographership.

Historiographic (histōᵊriǫgræ·fik), *a.* [f. HISTORIOGRAPHY + -IC, after Gr. ἱστοριογραφικός.] Pertaining to the writing of history, or to the delineation of historic scenes.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 232 Worthy of historiographic sanction. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 112 The historiographic ascendency of this city [Winchester] was now past.

Historiogra·phical, *a.* [See -AL.] = prec.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Wks. III. 76 Dedicated—To the Cosmographicall, Geographicall..Historiographicall, Calligraphicall Relater and Writer..Sir Thomas Coriat. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 178 The t'other gentile English couple of Historiographical Scholars [Fuller and Strype]. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (1892) 18 *note*, Expressions such as might be used by any writer of the best historiographical style.

Hence **Historiogra·phically** *adv.*

1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* III. i. 8 The historiographically gifted Ferdinand had found fresh and worthy subjects for his pen.

Historiography (histōᵊriǫ·grăfi). [ad. Gr. ἱστοριογραφία, f. ἱστορία HISTORY + -γραφία writing.] The writing of history; written history.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 14 b, Many, that impudently and shamefully avaunt themselves to profess Historiographie. 1597 BRETON *Wit's Trenchmour* Wks. (1879) 13 (D.) Haue you not beene a little red in historiographie. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 269 An important work..beginning with the historiography of the first founders of the school of Florence. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. IV. xi. 419 Monastic historiography..proceeded from the motive of religious duty.

Historiology (histōᵊriǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] The knowledge or study of history.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Historiology*, the knowledge and telling of old Histories. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* Introd. lines, 'Tis strange to me that they..that do excel Their equals in historiology Speak not of Mansoul's wars, but let them lie Dead like old Fables. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 285 Erudition has been divided by a German professor into glossology, bibliology, and historiology.

Hence **Historiolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to historiology.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 175 Where that eminent Prelate Umpires all Historiological Emulosities with amicable equity.

Historio·nomer. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. ἱστορία HISTORY, after *astronomer*.] One versed in the principles which regulate the course of history. So **Historiono·mical** *a.*

1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 191 By and by, perhaps,..historionomers will have measured accurately the sidereal years of races. 1881 [see HISTORICO-].

† **Histo·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *historieux*, ad. L. type **historiōsus*, f. *historia* HISTORY: see -OUS.] = HISTORICAL.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 345 There Titus Lyvius hymselfe doth auaunce, With decades historious, whiche that he mengeth. *a* 1529 — *P. Sparowe* 749 A thousand new and old Of these historious tales.

Historize (hi·stŏrəiz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. HISTOR-Y *sb.* + -IZE: cf. *botanize*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To tell the history of; to narrate or relate as history. ? *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 8 Euen those Legends of Saints and tales at which children..smile, are there solemnly historized in their Cathedrall Pulpits. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxiii. (1655) 89 Sir W. Rawleigh..whose Fame shall contend in longævity..with that great World which he Historiseth so gallantly. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 220 *note*.

† **2.** To represent, display. *Obs. rare.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, A long and spacious walk, full of fountaines, under which is historized the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis in rarely sculptur'd *mezzo relievo*.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To compose history or narrative, to act the historian.

1632 [see HISTORIZING below]. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* Introd. Verses, While Druyd-like..Under their blooming shade I historize. 1838 B. CORNEY *Controversy* 22 You have ..attempted to historize, to ratiocinate, to sentimentalize.

Hence **Hi·storizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* To Rdr. A iv, I mean an historicall way of Poetizing, or Poeticall manner of historizing, or displaying of the fained..adventures and actions of persons reall. 1647 TORSHELL *Design to Harmonize Bible* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 106 An Harmonious historizing of the Psalms. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 103 In use among the historizing or exemplarizing astrologers.

History (hi·stŏri), *sb.* Also 4 **histoire**, 5 **hystorye**, 5–6 **historye**, 6–7 **historie**. [ad. L. *historia* narrative of past events, account, tale, story, a. Gr. ἱστορία a learning or knowing by inquiry, an account of one's inquiries, narrative, history, f. ἵστωρ, ἵστορ- knowing, learned, wise man, judge, :—*ϝίδτωρ, f. ϝιδ-, ἰδ- to know. (The form *histoire* was from F.) Cf. STORY, an aphetic form of *history*.]

† **1.** A relation of incidents (in early use, either true or imaginary; later only of those professedly true); a narrative, tale, story. *Obs.* (exc. as applied to a story or tale so long and full of detail, as to resemble a history in sense 2.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 48, I finde in a boke compiled To this matere an olde histoire, The which comth now to my memoire. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. xiii, The carpenter told thystory to his felawes. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 77 Wee read a notable historie of a yong childe in Rome, called Papirius. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 25 b, Which may be verified by an History that Plutarchus in the life of..Flaminius reporteth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 248 Heere Dives the rich Glutton dwelt..this I suspend ..for all hold it to bee a Parable, and not a History. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 119 A Mountebank on the Stage..gave them a History of his Cures. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 183 Byron had some excellent pairs of pistols, about most of which there were histories.

2. *spec.* A written narrative constituting a continuous methodical record, in order of time, of important or public events, esp. those connected with a particular country, people, individual, etc.

Chronicles, Annals, are simpler or more rudimentary forms of history, in which the events of each year, or other limited period, are recorded before passing on to those of the next year or period, the year or period being the primary division; whereas in a *history*, strictly so called, each movement, action, or chain of events is dealt with as a whole, and pursued to its natural termination, or to a convenient halting-point, without regard to these divisions of time.

Drum-and-trumpet history, a contemptuous term for a history that gives undue prominence to battles and wars.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 206 The brave deeds which our ancestors accomplished. I have undertaken to draw the history for you. 1557 *More's Wks.* (*title*) The history of King Richard the thirde. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 49 Quhow worschipful wes he..the historiis declaris, quhilkis schawis that the mother of Alexander the Empriour callit him in hir cumpanie. 1577 HOLINSHED (*title*) The Historie of Scotland; conteining the Beginning, Increase, Proceedings, Continuance, Acts, and Gouerment of the Scottish Nation, from the original thereof to the yeere 1571. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* i. 1, I begin this History of Christ, with the Genealogy or Catalogue of his Ancestors. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. Wks. 1720 IV. 44 How can there be a true History, when we see no Man living is able to write truly the History of the last Week? 1753 W. SMITH *Thucyd.* I. (R.), Thucydides, an Athenian, hath compiled the history of the war between the Peloponnesians and the Athenians. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 517 Some important dates and circumstances towards the history of the Influenza. 1822 MISS R. MANGNALL *Hist. & Misc. Quest.* Pref. 5 Opportunities of perusing the best English, Grecian, and Roman histories. 1823 MRS. MARKHAM [Eliz. Penrose] *Hist. Eng.* Advt. 3 In putting a History of England into the hands of their children. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 711 Mezeray..was also the first who saw that a history, to be of real value, must be a history, not only of kings, but of nations. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* vi. (1874) 177 They profess to be Histories —that is, records of the actual growth and unfolding of a particular nation. 1874 STUBBS (*title*) The Constitutional History of England in its Origin and Development. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* Pref. 5 Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never sink into a 'drum and trumpet history'.

3. (Without *a* or *pl.*) That branch of knowledge which deals with past events, as recorded in writings or otherwise ascertained; the formal record of the past, esp. of human affairs or actions; the study of the formation and growth of communities and nations.

In this sense often divided, for practical convenience, into *Ancient* and *Modern*, or *Ancient*, *Mediæval*, and *Modern History*. These have no very definite chronological limits; but Ancient History is usually reckoned as ending with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in A.D. 476. Mediæval, when separated from Modern History, is usually brought down to the period of the Oceanic discoveries in the 15th c. 'Ancient History' is also humorously used in the sense of 'matters which are out of date, or which no longer form part of practical politics'.

The *Muse of History*, Clio, one of the Nine Muses, represented as the patroness of History; also often put for a personification of History.

1482 CAXTON *Higden's Polychronicon* Proem, Some sothly techyth to lye, but historye representynge the thynges lyke unto the wordes embraceth al utylyte and prouffite. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 70 To think that man who knowes By History, Report, or his owne proofe What woman is..will's free houres languish: For assured bondage? 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 126 Where History is vncertaine, reasonable coniecture must challenge precedency. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. ix. 40 The Register of Knowledge of Fact is called History. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 14, I have read somewhere..that history is philosophy teaching by examples. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1870) I. xiv. 85, I can read poetry and plays..But history, real solemn history, I cannot be interested in. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 241 We hardly find in classical history any parallel. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* ¶ 1 History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a compound of poetry and philosophy. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. v, If fame were not an accident, and History a distillation of Rumour. 1838 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1865) II. 8/2 There is a vile phrase of which bad historians are exceedingly fond, 'the dignity of history'. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 76 The successions of events and transactions in human life, remembered and related, make History. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii. 75 The huge Mississippi of falsehood called history. 1876 STOPF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* vii. 131 History..was raised into the rank of literature in the latter half of the eighteenth century by three men [Hume, Robertson, Gibbon]. 1886 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* iii. 117, I should be most inclined..to say that history is the science of man in his character as a political being.

b. 1595 Auncient Histories [see ANCIENT 3 b]. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 36 Modern history shews the causes, when experience presents the effects alone: and ancient history enables us to guess at the effects, when experience presents the causes alone. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* x. (1827) 99, I only mean to warn you against mixing ancient history with modern. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) I. Pref. 4 The subversion of the western empire is manifestly the natural termination of ancient history. 1853 MISS YONGE *Landmarks Hist. Mid. Ages* i. 1. (1868) 1 It is in effect impossible to draw any decided line between the periods of Ancient and Mediæval history. We have chosen to commence the latter from the Battle of Tours [A.D. 732]. 1884 FREEMAN *Meth. Hist. Study* (1886) 20, I need not tell you..that I acknowledge no such distinction as that which is implied in the words 'ancient' and 'modern' history,..I have never been able to find out by my own wit when 'ancient' history ends and when 'modern' history begins. *Ibid.* 12 Each time that I was appointed Examiner, I had to learn my trade afresh; my experience from the former time had already become a matter of ancient history.

c. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxxiii, The Muse of History unrolls her page. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 916 Already for each I see History preparing the statue and niche. 1892 EDITH THOMPSON *York & Lanc.* 137 History can hardly be said to know aught of the fate of his two young nephews.

4. *transf.* † **a.** A series of events (of which the story is or may be told). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay* (*title*) Nauigations, Peregrinations, and Voyages made into Turkie..with diuers faire and memorable histories happened in our times. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 As may appear by this succeeding discourse, of a true history done in England, in the house of a worshipful Gentleman. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's*

Trav. I. 186 Many Figures in Bass-Relief, representing several sacred Histories.

b. The whole train of events connected with a particular country, society, person, thing, etc., and forming the subject of his or its history (in sense 2); course of existence or life, career. Also in pregnant sense, An eventful career; a course of existence worthy of record. (See also LIFE-HISTORY.)

[1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 119 If I should tell my history, it would seem Like lies disdain'd in the reporting.] 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 200 For every one..to turn over a new leafe in his own History, and amend his own Erratas. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 98 If there be any thing particular in the History of the Person which is proper to be Express'd. 1852 LYNCH *Brief Medit. in Lett. to Scattered* etc. 255 Every man has a moral history. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* VI. iii, The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 93 Travelling by sea was a task for which their previous history had not prepared them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 272 Our idea of space, like our other ideas, has a history. 1895 'PÉRONNE' *Veil of Liberty* x. 209, I know what it is to love and to be parted. I, too, have a history.

c. (Without *a* or *pl.*) The aggregate of past events in general; the course of events or human affairs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 306 Take a turn in the Temple of History, and there meet with instructive Lectures of Providence. 1845 MILL *Ess.* II. 221 It was Lessing by whom the course of history was styled 'the education of the human race'. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. 22 History .. is but continuous humanity influenced by men of character. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. vii. 311 The great tragi-comedy which we call human history.

5. A systematic account (without reference to time) of a set of natural phenomena, as those connected with a country, some division of nature or group of natural objects, a species of animals or plants, etc. Now *rare*, exc. in NATURAL HISTORY.

[In this sense following the similar use of *ἱστορία* by Aristotle and other Greek writers, and of *historia* by Pliny.]

1567 J. MAPLET (*title*) A Greene Forest, or a natural Historie, wherein may bee seene the most sufferaigne Vertues in all the whole kinde of Stones and Mettals; of Brute Beastes, Fowles, Fishes [etc.]. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo* (*title*) A Geographical Historie of Africa. 1608 TOPSELL (*title*) The History of Serpents. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 270 Aristotle in his Bookes of the History and Generation of creatures, doth [etc.]. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 122 In the 'History of the Fero Islands' I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted. 1774 GOLDSM. (*title*) History of the Earth and Animated Nature. 1790 BEILBY (*title*) General History of British Quadrupeds. 1797 — (*title*) History of British Birds. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 30 The may-fly..I am curious to know something of the history of this little creature.

6. †a. A story represented dramatically, a drama. *Obs.* b. *spec.* A drama representing historical events, a historical play.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 144 Your Honors Players .. Are come to play a pleasant Comedie .. It is a kinde of history. 1598 — (*title*) The History of Henrie the Fovrth. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 164 Last Scene of all, That ends this strange euentfull historie. 1602 — *Ham.* II. ii. 416 The best Actors in the world, either for Tragedie, Comedie, Historie, Pastorall. 1623 (*title*) Mr. William Shakespeares Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. 1864 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. iii. 525 She was entertained with 'Histories'—a kind of dramatic representation. 1877 DOWDEN *Primer Shaks.* VI. § 15. 97 Both parts of *Henry IV* consist of a comedy and a history fused together.

†7. A pictorial representation of an event or series of incidents; in 18th c. a historical picture.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxx, All the walles within of fynest golde, With olde historyes & pictures manifolde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b, A great colomne, in ye which are carved by histories the things memorable, whiche have been done in this Hippodrome. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 76 In the Sacristy we were shown..the curious back of an altar of Ivory cut into Histories after a rare manner. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Theory Paint.* 138 When a Painter intends to make a History. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* VII. (1876) 422 A landscape of Claude Lorraine may be preferred to a history by Luca Giordano.

¶ 8. *Eccl.* = L. *historia*, liturgically applied (*a*) to a series of lessons from Scripture, named from the first words of the Respond to the first lesson; (*b*) to the general order of a particular Office.

Misunderstood and erroneously explained in Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 124: see Proctor & Wordsworth *Sarum Breviary*, Index to Fasc. I, II.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *history-monger*, *-professor*, *-wise*, *-writer*; †history faith, 'historical' faith (see HISTORICAL 2); history-maker, (*a*) a writer of a history; (*b*) one who 'makes history', i.e. performs important actions which shape the course of history; so history-making *a.*; history-painter, one who paints 'histories' (sense 7); so history-painting, history-piece.

1531 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 154 Let this therefore be an undoubted article of thy faith: not of a *history faith, as thou believest a gest of Alexander. 1895 LD. WOLSELEY *Decl. & F. Napoleon* I. 3 The sayings, doings, aspirations, even the villanies of this great *history-maker. 1845 W. CORY *Lett. & Frnls.* (1897) 37. I could get a sure living as a journeyman *history-monger. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 18 Excellent *History Painters. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 387 In a real history-painter, the same knowledg, the same study, and views, are requir'd, as in a real poet. 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* Explan. Terms, *History-Painting is an Assembling of many Figures in one Piece, to Represent any Action of Life, whether True or Fabulous, accompanied with all its Ornaments of Landskip and Perspective. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 49 P 8 As I can not go to the price of history painting, I have purchased at easy rates several beautifully designed pieces of landskip and perspective. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 345 He painted several *history-pieces. 1773 JOHNSON in Boswell 30 Apr., Robertson paints minds as Sir Joshua paints faces in a history-piece. 1701 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 329 An *history-professor. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 4 He sheweth in *historywise, that his enemies were overthrowen. 1587 — *De Mornay* viii. 97 Iustine the *Historywriter witnesseth, that the Kings .. afore Ninus .. were but particular Iudges of Controuersies. 1770 ARMSTRONG *Misc.* II. 179 (Jod.) Superior in candour and impartiality to many at least of our modern history-writers.

†**History**, *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *historier* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *historiāre* (in both senses), f. *historia* HISTORY.]

1. *trans.* To relate in a history or narrative; to record, narrate, recount.

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 13 As in the .39. chapitre of the Actis of the said King Philip more plainly is historied. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* Epil. (W. de W. 1526) 426 Newely hystoryed and translated out of Frensshe into Englysshe. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 203 And keepe no Tell-tale to his Memorie, That may repeat, and Historie his losse, To new remembrance.

2. To inscribe or adorn with 'histories' or historical scenes.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xvi. 50 b, A great Colomne of Marble historied after the maner of those of Antonin and Adrian .. at Rome. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 127 These doors are all of brass historied into figures containing the remarkable histories of both the Testaments. *Ibid.* 148 Its three brazen doors are historied with a fine basso relievo.

Histotomy, -trophic, -zyme: see HISTO-.

‖ **Histrio** (hi·strio). [a. L. *histrio*, *histriōn-em* stage-player. (In Holland only as L.)] = next.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 250 (R.) Heerevpon our owne countrie actors and artificiall professours of this feate were called *Histriones*, of *Hister*, a Tuscane word, which signifieth a player or dauncer.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Histrio*, a Player of Farces, a Buffoon. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 6 'Begone, ye imbecile hypocrites, histrios not heroes!' 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 1/2 A poor histrio, a stagey pedant.

Histrion (hi·striǫn). Also 6 *erron.* -an, -en. [a. F. *histrion* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *histriōn-em*: see prec.] A stage-player, actor. (Now usually contemptuous.)

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Siv, Histrians that we have seene in our time flie on a rope in ye ayre. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xiv. (Arb.) 48 Roscius ..the best Histrien or buffon that was in his dayes to be found. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1632) 426 Let her leave this care to Mimikes, to Histrions, and to Rhetoricke Masters. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liii. 295 It was found necessary to expel the histrions, or pantomimic dancers. 1889 *Evening News* 6 Nov. 2/6 When it is the fashion for histrions to air themselves in print.

†**Histrio·nian**, *a. Obs. rare.* [-IAN.] = next.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 85 This is a forewearing of the spirits, and too Histrionian like.

Histrionic (histriǫ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *histriōnic-us*, f. *histriōn-em*; cf. F. *histrionique* (1769 in Littré).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to stage-players, or to play-acting; theatrical; dramatic.

1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 91 The favourite passion of the histrionic tribe. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. 285 In consequence of his love and his knowledge of the histrionick art, he taught the choristers over which he presided to act plays. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 31 He can also boast decent histrionic talents.

2. Theatrical in character or style, 'stagey'; also *fig.* 'acting a part', hypocritical, deceitful.

1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. (R.), The crisp'd, perfum'd, belac'd, befooled Wights, Jetting in histrionick pride I saw. 1679 HOBBES *Behemoth* (1840) 363 The Presbyterian preachers..by a long practised histrionic faculty, preached up the rebellion powerfully. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 563 Foppish airs And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down The pulpit to the level of the stage. 1889 *Globe* 7 Mar., Yesterday's histrionic proceedings.

3. *Path. Histrionic paralysis* (see quot.). *Histrionic spasm*, spasm of the facial muscles.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Histrionic spasm.* 1893 *Ibid.*, *Paralysis, histrionic*, Bell's facial palsy, so named because the power of facial expression is lost.

B. *sb.* 1. A stage-player, actor. Also *fig.*

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 256 Costumes .. ready for the histrionics who are to wear them. 1860 *All Year Rnd.* No. 75. 595 Commend me..to this matchless histrionic!

2. *pl.* Play-acting, theatricals; theatrical arts; acting (of a part), pretence.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVII. 515/1 We have theatres in London .. not worse than the special Stratford histrionics. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 11 He loved the theatre and everything which savoured of histrionics. 1890 *Times* 10 Mar. 9/1 As a matter of common decorum or of satisfactory histrionics.

Histrio·nical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. adj. 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVIII. vii. 117 In lieu of histrionicall actours and players. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* 74 This supposed abuse of histrionical liberty. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. iii. § 3 In the Saxon canons ..A.D. 960, it is ordered that no priest shall .. exercise the mimical or histrionical art.

2. = prec. adj. 2.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 300 It was become deadly sin to minister the holy communion without these scenical, histrionical, and hickscorner-like garments. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 414 This scenical, theatrical, histrionical godliness. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 102 They [the Inquisition] are so histrionical in their ceremonies, as if they made a sport of barbarousness, that they cite the dead men three several days to appear.

Histrio·nically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a histrionic manner; in relation to, or in the style of, actors or acting; theatrically.

1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 637 They did all theatrically, histrionically, hypocritically. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xix. 337 To translate the Stage into the Church, making some Histrionically to personate that which they are not. 1864 *Realm* 25 May 7 Signor Graziani ..is now a very fair Valentine considered histrionically.

Histrionicism (histriǫ·nisiz'm). [f. HISTRIONIC + -ISM.] Histrionic action; = next.

1870 *Daily News* 13 Dec., His vanity, his half-conscious histrionicism .. have been the subject of good-humoured laughter. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi. 89 How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of histrionicism which women in London circles strove for years to acquire?

Histrionism (hi·striǫniz'm). [f. HISTRION or L. *histrio*, *-ōnem* + -ISM.] Theatrical practice, action, or style; 'acting'.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 24 When personations shall cease, and Histrionism of happiness be over. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 540 Something to wash down his lordship's dose of histrionism. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. iv. III. 113 The Cathedral Church,—where high Prince Bishops delivered *palliums*, did histrionisms.

Hi·strionize, *v. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] *intr.* To act, as a stage-player; to play a part. (In quot., *to histrionize it.*)

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 229 During the five hours space that..he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself so natural a representative that [etc.].

Hit (hit), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. hit. Forms: 1 hyttan, 3–6 hitte, hytte, 4 hutte, hete, 4–5 hyt, 4–7 hitt, 5 (*3rd sing.*) hit, 4– hit. *Pa. t.* 1 hytte, 3–4 hutte, 3–5 hitte, (4 hite), 4– hit, (4–5 hitt, 5 hyt(te, 6–7 hot, 6–9 *Sc.* and *north.* hat, 7 hatt). *Pa. pple.* 4 y-hyt, 5 hyt, yhytte, 5– hit, (*dial.* 5 *Sc.* hittin, 6– hitten, hutten, 6 hot). [Late OE. *hyttan* = ON. *hitta* to hit upon, light upon, meet with, Sw. *hitta*, Da. *hitte* to hit, find. App. from Norse: cf. Branch II; but the senses under I seem to have been developed at an early date in Eng. from the notion 'get at, reach'.]

I. To get at or reach with a blow, to strike.

1. *trans.* To reach or get at with a blow or a missile; to give a blow to (something aimed at); to strike with aim or intent. When the success of the actor is the prominent notion, its opposite is *to miss*; when the effect upon the object is prominent, the meaning tends to be 'to strike sensibly, so as to be felt'; cf. sense 8.

c 1205 LAY. 26060 Þe eotend smat after biliue & noht hine ne hutte. *Ibid.* 27680 He..þene admiral hitte mid smærten ane dunte. 13.. *K. Alis.* 2155 Ac Alisaundre hutte him, certe, Thorugh livre, and longe, and heorte. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3621 No man þat he hit miȝth him withstonde. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* VI. xxix, Atte laste Harold was yhyt wyþ an arewe & loste hys on ye. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) V. x. 101 Pacyence hitte Ire in the helme that it flewe a feld. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 273 Was he never yhytte? 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. ix, Thow shalt hytte hym with thy swerd and kylle hym. 1530 PALSGR. 585/2, I hytte a thyng that I throwe at. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 Phavorinus the Philosopher..did hit a yong man over the Thumbes verie handsomely, for usyng..over straunge woordes. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 36 Sym said he sett nocht by hiss forss, Bot hecht he sowld be hittin. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xv. (1886) 206 A viper smitten or hot with a reed is astonied. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 51 O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiii. 17 He shot and hat me on the breist. 1743 *Broughton's Rules Boxing* in Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1221 No person is to hit his adversary when he is down. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hat*, prætt. of hit. 1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 193, I had hit the tigress hard as she sprang up. 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 29/2 The plaintiff..fired at him, but did not hit him.

fig. 1611 MIDDLETON & D. *Roaring G.* Epil., Some dispraised The haire .. Some hit her o're the lippes, mislik'd their colour.

b. *Cricket.* (*a*) To strike (the ball) with the bat: hence with the bowler as object. (*b*) *To hit off*, to make up (a number of runs) by hitting.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. viii, When you or Raggles hit a ball hard away for six. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Dr. Grace hit Hill square for 4. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 9/1 Mr. Hornby hit each bowler twice for 4. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/4 The Englishmen had only 33 to get to win and this was hit off in twenty-five minutes for the loss of one wicket. 1892 *Ibid.* 1 Sept. 4/5 Yorkshire..in the time remaining..hit off 56 of these for the loss of two batsmen.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* To give a blow or blows; to strike with something in hand or with a missile.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1149 Arthur..hittez ever in the hulke up to þe hilter. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVIII. (1887) 178 Who so shootes at the like, in hope to hit, may sooner misse. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* V. 57 Take aim to the Mark you would shoot to, and that is the way to hit. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 25 Throw a Dart or long Stick, with which they'll hit within the compass of a farthing a mighty distance. 1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 112 There were .. lads .. hitting at stones with hammers. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 4038 (*Boxing*) He was

..an excellent 'stopper', hitting with his right and stopping with his left.

3. *trans.* Of a missile or moving body: To come upon with forcible impact; to strike.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Cristofore* 581 Sowne ane erow in þe ee hyme hit. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 77 He.. shott 7 peeces att my pinnace, all which hatt her. 1694 A. de la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 40 In at the window .. [it] was flung .. and had like to have hitten Mr. Walker on the head. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 354 With an Elligar .. that sticks in the Fish it hits. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xi, My pellet..I trust, it did not hit your eye.

fig. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iii. 90 The meikle hillis Bemys agane, hit with the brute so schill is. 1847 Tennyson *Princ.* v. 44 The sun, that now..hit the Northern hills.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To come with forcible impact (*against, upon*, etc.).

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 58 þe whilk brand efterwardes hitt on þe erthe and stakk still þerin. 1530 Palsgr. 585/2, I went darkeling and dyd hytte agaynst a doore. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 137 When we endeavour to shun one .. Sand-bank, we hit against another. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one against another? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 190 The little snow granules hit spitefully against the skin. *Mod.* The shot hit in front of the head high up.

5. *trans.* To deliver (a blow, stroke, etc.).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3687 Archers of Inglande .. Hittis thourghe þe harde stele fulle hertly dynnttis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5937 He .. Hit on his hede a full hard dynt. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1631 Ayder yn other scheld hytte Strokes grymly greete. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. B.* I. 122, I lifted the stick and pretended to hit at it a back-handed blow.

6. *With two objectives. To hit any one a blow*: to strike him with a blow, to give him a blow.

1597 T. Beard *Theatre God's Judgem.* I. xxi. (1631) 122 One of his seruants .. hot him such a knock with a pistol that he killed him therewith. 1599 J. Minsheu *Dial. Span. & Eng.* (1623) 18, I hit my selfe a blow..in this shin bone. 1763 C. Johnston *Reverie* I. 135 Hitting him a plump in the bread-basket. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 23 Hitting the poor Venus another..blow.

7. *trans.* To knock (a part of the body) *against* or *on* something.

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 249 [He] hit his nose so hard against the ground, that he lay quite stund with the fall. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 178 It would swim to and fro .. but would often hit itself against the rocks or stones. *Mod.* In the dark he hit his foot against the step.

8. *fig.* To affect the conscience, feelings, comfort, prosperity, etc. of (any one) in a way analogous to physical hitting; to affect sensibly, painfully, or injuriously; to smite, wound, hurt. *To hit home*: cf. Home *adv.* 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 110 Sad sorow sa cane hyme hit. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. xi. 22 Now art thou hit with frawart weirdis vnkynd. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 138 A merie man can want no matter to hitte hym home. *c* 1565 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 234 (Jam.) The chancellour..hearing the grose and ruid speach..thought he hat thame ovir near. 1620 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) I. 142 Christ hitteth him home, and presseth upon his particular corruption. 1678 R. Barclay *Apol. Quakers* x. § 17, 307 This Objection hitteth not us at all. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 232 Dear Countess! you have charms all hearts to hit! 1861 Bright *Sp. India* 19 Mar., The noble Lord felt himself hit. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xliii. 134 There is always a desire to hit companies.

b. *To be hard* (sometimes *heavily, badly*) *hit*: to be severely or deeply affected by something; esp. to be seriously smitten by some adversity. (Cf. sense 1, quot. 1879.)

1854 Lever *Dodd Fam. Abr.* xiv. 110, I got 'hit hard' at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at *écarté*. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. xc. 229 Stocks had now fallen, and everybody was hard hit. 1891 N. Gould *Doub. Event* 3 A friend of his had been hit heavily over a certain race. 1893 *L'pool Daily Post* 1 Jan., Liverpool was badly hit last year by the fall in cotton.

9. To cast, throw. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. v. 172 Penne Clement þe Cobelere caste of his cloke, And Hikke þe Ostiler hutte his hod aftur. 1862 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xlii. (D.), Everything past use was hit, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.

10. *Backgammon.* To 'take up' (a man). *To hit a blot*: to throw a number which enables the player to take up an unguarded man, that is, one left single and alone on any point in his adversary's tables. Hence *fig.* to discover a failing or a weak point. (See Blot *sb.*[2])

1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 276 *Mrs. Gour.* Look ye, mistress, now I hit ye. *Mrs. Bar.* Why, ay, you never use to miss a blot, Especially when it stands so fair to hit..I hot your man. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xxxviii, And he there hits a blot in the Papal Tenets that was never hit before. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 175 Suppose I leave two Blots, either of which cannot be hit but by double Dice. 1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle* 144 If you are obliged to leave a blot, by having recourse to the Calculations for hitting it, you will find the chances for and against you..Never fail spreading your men, either to take a new point in your table, or to hit a man your adversary may happen to enter. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 832 Mr. Morley has hit a blot in our policy.

II. To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, attain to, reach one's aim, succeed, and the like.

This is the ON. sense; but with the exception of the single late OE. instance in 11, its exemplification in English as a whole is later.

11. *trans.* To come upon, light upon, meet with, get at, reach, find, esp. something aimed at. a. with material object.

a 1075 *OE. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1066 Da com Harold..on unwær on þa Normenn, and hytte hi beȝeondan Eoforwic, æt Steinford-brygge. 1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 256 Sayling Northwarde .. we shall hitte those Islandes. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 908 To hitte or ouertake, *attaindre*. 1622 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 25 So farre out of the way.. that they can hardly hit the right way againe to the..citie of God. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 56 The Entrance is so difficult to hit. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 138 Egad, I can't hit the Joint. 1797 Capt. Troubridge 25 July in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1845) II. 426 *note*, From the darkness of the night I did not immediately hit the Mole, the spot appointed to land at. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 195 As soon as I knew where to hit you with a letter.

b. with immaterial object.

1555 Eden *Decades* 309 To consyder howe they hytte the truthe sumtyme. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 68 You have hit my meaning right. 1685 Lady Russell *Lett.* I. xxi. 57, I cannot hit the names of the rest. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 272 Other persons .. were able .. to hit the happy medium. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 37, I never could hit his way of talking to his parishioners.

12. *intr.* With *upon, on* (†*of*), in same sense as 11. (With *indirect passive.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7152, I wat noght hu he on þam hitte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 836 Bot one þat place mycht nane of þame hyt. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 146 In readyng .. he hit at length upon himself and the More. 1568 V. Skinner tr. *Montanus' Inquis.* 17 a, So he can hit of the matter. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* iv. ii, No, but I could hit of some things that thou wilt miss. 1705 Bosman *Guinea* 34 The Means which they chiefly hit upon, and practised. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country Ho.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 464/1 Sure I shall hit of some way to get rid of this crew. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 12 Like other facts, they are not to be hit upon by a happy conjecture. 1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 132 We.. crossed a large mountain and hit on the creek and small valley, which were wished for by our guide. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* ii. 69 Hypothesis after hypothesis, until the right one is at length hit upon.

†13. *intr.* To attain the object aimed at or end intended; to 'hit the mark'. Of events, etc.: To come to the desired end; to succeed; to come off as intended. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2071 Thow se not þat sothely said ys of olde, And ofte happes to hit, qwo so hede tas. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 270 Hath all his ventures fail'd, what not one hit? 1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* Prol., The cruel critic and malicious wit, Who think themselves undone if a play hit. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* II. II. 127 (E. D. S.) This pirky wheat is often sown after turneps ..and generally hits well. 1842 Akerman *Wilts. Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v., The apples hit well t'year.

14. *trans.* To attain to an exact imitation or representation of; to imitate exactly or to a nicety. Cf. *hit off*, 24 c.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 484 Harke how Jumball hitts it [a cry] right. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 127 Your Fathers Image is so hit in you. 1623 B. Jonson in *Shakspere's Wks.* To Rdr., O, could he but haue drawne his wit As well in brasse, as he hath hit His face. *c* 1633 Milton *Arcades* 77 If my inferior hand or voice could hit Inimitable sounds. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 418 ₱ 3 It is pleasant to look on the Picture of any Face, where the Resemblance is hit. 1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *One more Peep at R. Acad.* Wks. 1812 V. 356 How dares thy hand, that cannot hit The features of a poor Tom tit, Attempt the Eagle's fury in its flight? 1842 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 119 One of the most difficult things in painting is to hit the exact colour of the human face.

15. To fall in with exactly; to suit, fit, be agreeable to.

c 1580 Sidney *Ps.* xl. iv, [I] sought with deedes thy will to hitt. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 506 The dry marle, sorteth well with a moist soile; and the fatty, hitteth that which is dry and lean. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 14 Hail, divinest Melancholy, Whose saintly visage is too bright To hit the sense of human sight. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 327 All the Characters must hit and correspond one to another. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, We did not immediately recollect an historical subject to hit us. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xlvii, What vaster dream can hit the mood Of Love on earth? 1884 Church *Bacon* i. 20 In the hope .. of hitting her taste on some lucky occasion.

†16. *intr.* To fall in suitably or exactly; to coincide; to square *with*, agree *with*. *Obs.*

1607 Shaks. *Timon* III. i. 6 A Guift I warrant. Why this hits right: I dreampt of a Siluer Bason and Ewre to night. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xi. 274 Plutarch .. would never balk a good story though it did not exactly hit with Chronology. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. i, The Scheme hit so exactly with my Temper. 1722—*Col. Jack* (1840) 133 Was there nothing in his case that hit with your own?

17. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 308 Pray you let vs sit [*Qos.* hit] together. 1758 T. Nevile *Innit. Hor. Ep.* I. xviii. 131 Believe me, contraries will never hit; The fop avoid the clown, the dunce the wit. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hit*, to agree. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'We hit about it', agreed. .. 'Hae ye hitten on yet?', come to an agreement.

III. To aim, direct one's aim or course.

†18. *intr.* To aim, seek, strive. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 132 þe wyȝ..Hittez to haue ay more & more.

19. *intr.* To direct one's course, be directed; to pass, turn; to 'strike' *out, in*, in a particular direction. ? Now *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 380 Of a hepe of askes he hitte in þe myddez. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 445 He sall hit with his hede in-to þe heghe est. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4671 Þai comyn to the cost .. and þere hyt into hauyn. *Ibid.* 7242 Achilles also afterward rose, Hit on his horse, hurlit into fight. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 275 Into Egypte till we hitte [*E. E. T. S.* hytt] The Angel will us leade. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* 119 The Atoms of Fire, or Heat, which penetrate into the Bladder;..Why could they not hit out, as well as in, through the same pores? 1713 Pope *Guardian* No. 40 *ad fin.*, Both Spenser and Philips have hit into the same road with this old West Country Bard of ours. 1895 T. Hardy in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 568 I've seen her hit in and steer down the long slide on yonder pond.

IV. Phrases.

20. *To hit it.* a. To hit the mark; to guess the right thing; to make a correct conjecture.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 127 Thou canst not hit it my good man. 1591 Florio *2nd Fruites* 25 *G.* That is stake-money under the line, is it not so? *T.* Yea sir, you hitt it right. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 199 Guess again...A Girl then. ..You have hit it. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 134 You've just hit it there.

b. (Now usually *to hit it off.*) To agree.

1634 Strafford *Lett.* I. 299 Would to God our master could hit it with that crown! 1668 Sedley *Mulb. Gard.* I. i. Wks. 1722 II. 9 You and I shall never hit it. 1780 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 291 How do you and the great Mrs. Montague hit it off? 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xxii. (1886) 66 The respective wives of these gentlemen never hit it exactly. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi, Tom did not venture to inquire for a day or two how the two hit it off together.

c. To attain exactly to the point wanted; to strike the scent in hunting (also *hit it off*).

1704 Steele *Lying Lover* I. (1747) 16 Not ev'ry open-handed Fellow hits it neither. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 52 To look through every circumstance necessary to be considered in the adjusting of this point so as exactly to hit it. 18.. *Rec. N. Devon Staghounds* 65 (W. Som. Word-bk.) The hounds then hit it up the river. *Ibid.* 68 The hounds came to a check, and could never hit it off again.

21. *To hit the mark, the nail, the needle, the pin, the nail upon the head*, usually *fig.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Now be myn trowthe ȝe hytte the pynne. 1530 *Proper Dyalogc* (1863) 15 Thou hyttest the nayle upon the head For that is the thinge that they dreed. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 305 Indeede she had hit the needle in that deuise. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 75 That we commonly call *hitting the eight on the face*, when we come to an eight, and skip vp from it agayne to another perfect concord. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charac., Amorist* Wks. (1856) 57 To keep Cupid from hitting the blacke. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 54 This Bow-man hat the mark, when the Emperour Constantine turned Christian. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* (Tauchn.) I. 69 He was rash..hitting the nail on the head sometimes.

b. *To hit one in the teeth*: to reproach one (*with* a thing), throw it in one's teeth (see Tooth).

22. *Hit or miss*: Whether one hits or misses; at random, at haphazard, happy-go-lucky. (Cf. Hitty-missy.) Also *attrib.* and *subst.*

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 384 But hit or misse, Our proiects life this shape of sence assumes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 115 Whose practise in Physick is nothing but the Countrey dance, call'd Hit or Misse. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 14 Do we all march towards Heaven hit or miss, and by guess? 1873 Ouida *Pascarèl* II. 42 It is not the happy-go-lucky hit-or-miss sort of thing that you may fancy.

V. With adverbs in specialized senses.

23. **Hit in.** †a. *trans.* To thrust in, push in with a stroke. *Obs.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 512 Þan wendis þar-out a litill worm & wald it eft enter, And or scho hit in hire hede a hard deth suffirs.

b. *intr.* To strike in: see 19.

24. **Hit off.** a. *trans.* To produce or throw off with success.

1700 Congreve *Way of World* III. xiii, We hit off a little wit now and then, but no animosity. 1822 Marv A. Kelty *Osmond* I. 87 You used to be rather au fait at hitting off a sonnet.

b. To succeed in attaining or getting at or upon. (Said esp. of striking the scent in hunting.)

1678 Dryden *Limberham* iv. i, You have hit it off it seems. *a* 1698 Temple (J.), What prince soever can hit off this great secret, need know no more. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. vi, It happens to this sort of men, as to bad hounds, who never hit off a fault themselves. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 299 The hounds again hit off the scent. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 69 We started at daybreak .. and soon hit off a trail.

c. To describe, represent, or reproduce successfully or to a nicety.

1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 81 He has very well hit off the Sense. 1831 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1883) I. 233, I never saw a character so thoroughly hit off. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* x. (1876) 275 Sometimes he hits off an individual trait by an anecdote.

d. See also senses 1 b and 20 b, c.

25. **Hit out.** †a. *trans.* To knock out. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxi. 386 And ho so hitteþ out a mannes eye oþer elles hus for-teþ. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 98, I have hit out the Devils Eyes already.

†b. To bring out, come out with. *Obs. rare.*

1579 E. K. *Ep. Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, He mought needes in singing hit out some of theyr tunes.

c. To strike out, elicit.

1838 Keble *Occas. Pap. & Rev.* (1877) 31 [She] hit out the spark which has now become such an orb of poetical fame.

d. *intr.* To strike out with the fist. Also *fig.* to deal heavy blows *at*, to attack vigorously.

1856 Reade *It is never too late* xv, No! give me a chap that hits out straight from the shoulder. 1873 *Punch* 10 May 190/1 Mr. Torrens hit out at Mr. Lowe. *a* 1895

Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 188 A member [of Parliament] should hit out seldom but hit hard.

VI. 26. *Comb.* **hit-wicket** (*Cricket*), the act of hitting the wicket with the bat or a part of the person, by which the batsman is 'out'.

1773 in *Q. Rev.* No. 316. 469 [We find] 'hit wicket' [scored for the first time in a match between Hambledon and England in 1773]. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 47 The hitter is given out as 'hit wicket'. 1897 Ranjitsinhji *Cricket* xix, The umpire at the bowler's end is the proper person to be appealed to .. in all cases except those of stumping, hit-wicket, and run out.

Hit, *sb.* Also 5 hete, 6–8 hitt.. [f. Hit *v.*]

1. A blow given to something aimed at; a stroke (at cricket, billiards, etc.); the collision or impact of one body with another.

Hit off (in *Hockey*), the first stroke, which begins the game.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 185 To hym wyl I go, and 3eve hym suche an hete That alle the lechis of the londe his lyf xul nevyr restore. 1598 Florio, *Colpo*, a blow, a stroke, a hit. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 292 A hit, a very palpable hit. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* 32 How deep..By tumbling down stones..Till the first hit strikes the astonisht ear, Like Thunder under-ground. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 195 The navigator could plant but few hits. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 92 He..can only be denied by a hit down. 1850 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 46 Whatever byes result from the hit, go to the hit. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 229 We .. made some very disgraceful misses, and again some very pretty hits. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb. 11/2 The annual encounter..at hockey..Hit off will be at half-past two.

2. A stroke of sarcasm, censure, rebuke, etc.

c 1668 *Roxb. Ball.* (1892) VII. 381 'Tis Wit for Wit, and Hit for Hit. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 139 His snip-snap wit, hit for hit. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 265 We have received a number of hits about the soup or broth shops. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* iv. (1878) 102 In Hudibras there is a sly hit at the sayings of the philosophers.

3. A stroke of good luck which one hits upon or meets with; a fortunate chance.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 1 June, To lament the losse of the opportunity of the last yeare, which..all might have been such a hit as will never come again in this age. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 294 A lucky hit indeed, for chance to frame a world! 1704 Churchill *Collect. Voy.* III. 9/1 One of these Hits is enough to Enrich a Family. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 120 Such words..which only by a lucky hit gain life and a career.

b. *To look to* (or *mind*) *one's hits*: to look to one's chances.

1699 Bentley *Phal.* 190 He should have minded his hits better, when he was minded to act the Tyrant. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Eye*, To have an Eye to the main Chance, or look to your Hits. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II. 248 If I mind my hits this trip, I shall be as rich as the best of them. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* xxiii, You had better mind your hits between mamma and me.

4. A successful stroke made in action or performance of any kind.

1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 157 *note*, One of Mr. Lane's most fortunate hits. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 399 Mr. Peel seems to have made a hit in the chief character of Shiel's play. 1847 Alb. Smith *Chr. Tadpole* xxiv. (1879) 217 His general effect..was pronounced to be a hit.

b. A saying that goes to the point; a striking and effective expression; a telling phrase.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (1850) I. i. 18 He suggested the introduction of two or three jokes—'hits', I recollect he called them—into the speeches of that personage. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 929/2 The noble speaker had made the hit of the evening. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 10/1 One of his happiest hits is to brand wire pullers as the *chiffonniers* of politics.

c. A successful guess.

1852 Gladstone *Glean.* IV. i. 139 A knack of lucky conjecture .. resembling that which solves conundrums, often seems to be more successful in its hits than comprehensive mental grasp or the closest logical continuity.

d. *Hit off*, the act of hitting off (Hit *v.* 24 c); a clever representation or imitation.

1830 J. Badcock in *Foote's Wks.* p. xi, The plaudits which would accompany a successful hit-off of the subject under treatment.

5. *Backgammon.* a. A game won by a player after his opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board, as distinguished from a *gammon* or a *backgammon*: see quot. 1888. b. The act of hitting a 'blot': see Hit *v.* 10.

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ii, Backgammon, at which my old friend and I sometimes took a twopenny hit. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 171 Two of your Adversary's Men in your Tables are better, for a Hit, than any greater Number, provided your Game is forwardest. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 18 A hardly-contested 'hit' of backgammon was being fought out. 1888 *Cassell's Bk. Sports & Past.* 385 There are three different kinds of wins, viz., the *hit*, the *gammon*, and the *backgammon*. The player who has played all his men round into his own inner table, and by fortunate throws of the dice has *borne* all his men, wins the *hit*.

6. An abundant crop of fruit (i.e. one that turns out a success). *west. dial.*

1800 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVIII. 303 What in the Cider-countries is called a hitt. This .. superabundance of fruit, is very destructive to the trees; for so great a crop weakens them very much. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Hit*, an abundant crop of fruit.

Hit, obs. f. Hight *v.*, Height; obs. and dial. f. It.

Hitch (hitʃ), *v.* Forms: 5–6 hyche, hytche, hich, 6– hitch. [In *Promp. Parv.*, 1440, *hytche-n*; in 16–17th c. also without *h*, see Itch *v.*[2]; app. identical in sense with early ME. Icche-n. If these are in origin the same word, it is equally difficult to explain the loss of *h* in the one, and its addition in the other form. In some uses *hitch* is equivalent in sense to Sc. and north. *hotch*, with which, if the *h* is original, it may be radically cognate. No related word appears in the cognate langs. The connexion of branches I and II is also uncertain.

(There does not appear to be any ground for connecting it with *hick-* in *hicket, hiccup.*)]

I. To move jerkily.

1. *trans.* To move (anything) as with a jerk, or in an abrupt or discontinuous manner; to shift (a thing) a little away or aside.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hytchyn, or remevyn (*K.* hychyn, *P.* hytchen, *S., W.* hythen), *amoveo, moveo, removeo.* *a* 1529 Skelton *E. Rummyng* 401 Another than dyd hyche her, And brought a pottel pycher. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. xxiii. (1840) 38 Jerusalem..hath somewhat altered her situation, having hitched herself more northwestward. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 122 That the spring of the Watch..should by its bear or elasticity hitch it forwards. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* ix, Hitching his chair nearer the fire. 1884 Gilmour *Mongols* 256 Hitching himself round..looking at me.

b. *esp.* To raise or lift with a jerk. Usually with *up*. Orig. *nautical.*

1833 Marryat *P. Simple* li, So saying, Swinburne hitched up his trowsers, and went down below. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Misadv. Margate* xix, And then he hitch'd his trousers up, as is, I'm told, their use. 1861 Miss Tytler *Pap. Thoughtf. Girls* (1863) 38 Over-prominent shoulderblades, which she had not given over hitching awkwardly. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* II. i, She hitched this chin up. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* iii, She..hitched her dress.

2. *fig.* To move or lift as by a jerk into some position; *spec.* to put (as by an effort) into a story, into verse, or the like; to insert or mention in a literary work, esp. by way of exposure or ridicule. Sometimes app. associated with sense 5.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* viii. i, Hitch him in distich. 1779 Sheridan *Critic* I. i, Now we must appear loving and affectionate, or Sneer will hitch us into a story. 1779 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 355 If..the letter should be caught and hitched into a newspaper, the world would say I was not to be trusted with a secret. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. II. xiii. 196 The most exalted persons..cruelly hitched in a rhyme, and thrown out to the vulgar. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 58 Our endowed free schools .. keep down the price of education..and they hitch into genteel life a number of young men, who are lost to industry. 1889 Serj. Robinson *Bench & Bar* 305 A few words hitched in here regarding barristers' clerks may not be thought out of place.

b. *intr.* for *passive.*

1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 78 Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme, Sacred to Ridicule his whole life long. *a* 1797 Mason *Dean & Squire* (R.), I ask his pardon. At the time He chanc'd to hitch into my rhyme. 1805 Foster *Ess.* IV. v. 185 *note*, Names that may more commodiously hitch into verse.

3. *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks.

1629 T. Adams *Serm. Rev.* vi. 16 Wks. 758 When..the place of their hope became an Iland, loe now they hitch vp higher to the toppes of the tallest trees. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 52 To ease themselves a little, by hitching into another place. 18.. W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.*, The Belgæ .. were hitching westward to make room for the Goths. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xviii. xii. VIII. 35 Slow Fermor.. began hitching southward, southward gradually to Posen.

b. To jerk the body up and down; to Hotch.

1510–20 *Compl. too late maryed* (1862) 8 Mo gallantes..ren After a wentche, and lepe and hytche, Than dogges do about a faroweiye bytche. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 15 Quhat mervell than thochte chaist forett..Hichit on þe hure so oppinly?

4. To walk unevenly or lamely; to hobble; also (*dial.*) to hop.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. xi. 114 The tóther .. Hichit on furth with slaw pace lyke ane trat. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 395 Fra the how to the hight, some hobles, some hatches [? *error for* hitches; *rimes* 'witches', 'bitches']; With their mouthes to the moone, murgeons they maid. 1755 Johnson, *Hobble*, to walk lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to hitch. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Hitch*, to move or walk. *Norf.* 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. v, Surely also Punishment, this day, hitches (if she still hitch) after Crime, with frightful shoes-of-swiftness! 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Hitch*, to move a short distance in any direction; to hop. 1874 Mrs. Whitney *We Girls* x. 214 She began to hitch along; for walk she wouldn't, and she didn't.

II. To fasten by something that catches.

5. *trans.* To catch as with a loop, noose, or hook; to fasten, esp. in a temporary way (and against force acting in one direction). Also *fig.*

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Hitch, is to catch hold of any thing with a rope to hold it fast, or with a hooke, as hitch the fish-hooke to the Anchors flooke, or the Tackles into the Garnets of the Slings. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 14/1 Little knobs .. against which the ropes were hitched, to prevent their slipping. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. xxxiii, Hitching your knife in the gritty flaws of a black-lead pencil. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 75 Hitching our shawls in a bramble. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xix. 162 The hunter..hitches the running noose of the lariat over his [the wild horse's] head by means of the forked stick. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 351 The tackle is to be hitched on, and the horse run up quickly. 1852 Owen *Invertebr. Anim.* xiv. (1855) 303 Sometimes the crab hitches one of its claws into some crack or fissure. 1864 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 262 A stone under a glacier may be hitched or suspended in the ice itself for long spaces. 1870 Gordon *Bush Ball., Wolf & Hound* 35, I hitched my mare to a tree. 1872 Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* ii. 217 Bells are sometimes chimed by..hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 286 He..hitched this hat upon a peg in the wall.

b. *fig.* To catch, arrest (attention), etc. *rare.*

a 1764 Lloyd *Ruff. Poet* Wks. 1774 I. 171 As gaudy signs, which hang before The tavern or the alehouse door, Hitch every passer's observation. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xvi. (1869) 317 As if the mind were equally hitched in difficulties and distracted with doubts.

c. with *up*: To harness, yoke; *absol.* 'To harness a horse to a vehicle, make ready for driving' (*Cent. Dict.*). *U.S.* So *hitch to. Austral.*

1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Civiliz.* ii. Wks. (Bohn) III. 11 Now that is the wisdom of a man .. to hitch his waggon to a star. 1870 E. E. Hale *Ten Times One* iv. (Cent.), He would hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria. 1880 Earl Dunraven in *19th Cent.* Oct. 606 There was nothing for us to do but hitch up our teams and drive back to settlements. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 127 The three leaders was hitched to, and away we went.

d. *To hitch horses together*, also short, *to hitch*: to agree, get on well together, act in harmony. *U.S. colloq.*

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 117 They [man and wife] don't hitch their horses together well at all. 1841 Mrs. Clavers *Forest Life* I. 116 (Bartlett), I .. have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but I guess we shan't hitch long. *a* 1860 *M'Clintock Tales* (Bartlett), After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we never hitched horses together. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 An' so we fin'lly made it up, concluded to hitch horses.

e. *pass.* To be yoked; *fig.* to be married. *U.S.*

1857 Holland *Bay Path* xv. 172 Now and then a feller gets hitched to a hedge-hog [of a wife]. 1862 A. Ward *His Bk.* x, *If you mean gettin hitched, I'm in!*

6. *intr.* To become fastened or caught, esp. by hooking on; to be caught or stopped by some obstruction; to catch on something. Also *fig.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xxx. 487 The leaues .. ende with clasping tendrelles, whereby it hitcheth fast and taketh sure hold. 1633 T. James *Voy.* 25 The Anker hitcht againe, and upon the chopping of a Sea, threw the men from the Capstang. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 167 *note*, We have had instances of the boat's gunnel hitching under a stone in the tackle. 1855 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* xx, The lariat hitched on one of his ears, and he shook it off. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 583 My descent being arrested by a collection of brushwood and rubbish..which had hitched far down in the shaft.

fig. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 108 Set your opinion at whatever pitch, Knots and impediments make something hitch. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 18 Feb., Despatched all my sheriff processes, save one, which hitches for want of some papers. 1864 Bagehot in *Nat. Rev.* Nov. 31 Their traits were indistinct; we forgot them, for they hitched on to nothing, and we could not classify them. 1891 *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* 23 Mar. 5/4 They want marriage..to be dissolved when one party tires of the other or desires to hitch on elsewhere.

7. Of a horse: To strike the feet together in going; to interfere. (Perh. related to 4. Cf. Hitch *sb.* 3.)

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2128/4 Stolen .. A brown Gelding .. all his paces, and hitches a little in his pace. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Hitch*, .. to knock the Legs in going as a Horse does.

Hence **Hitching** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.* as in *hitching-bar, -clamp, -post, -strap, -weight*, i.e. one used in tethering a horse); **Hitching** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 239/2 Hytchinge, or remevynge (*w.rr.* hichynge, hyhchynge) *amocio, removcio.* 1678 Bunyan *Welcome to Jesus* in *Pilgr.* (Virtue) 379 The desire of his mind is not to be judged by the slow pace of the dull beast he rides, as by his hitching, kicking, and spurring. 1832 *Examiner* 790/1 Nothing lets down a smart hit so lamentably as a hitching verse or hobbling rhyme. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 130 The sail is..laced to the yard with hitching turns. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 96/2 Every available hitching-post [for horses] in sight was taken.

Hitch (hitʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. A short abrupt movement, pull, or push; a jerk.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 122 Some minute or minutes more to bear on towards a second hitch. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xii, Ben..gives his trousers one hitch, and calls for a quartern. 1847 Ansted *Anc. World* xvi. 401 One more great movement of elevation..acting by successive and repeated hitches, each of small amount. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi. III. 186 Noailles..manœuvres him, hitch after hitch, out of Italy.

b. *colloq.* A little lift or push up; 'temporary assistance; help through a difficulty' (Ogilvie).

2. *Mining.* A slight fault or dislocation of strata.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the way. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 *note*, A hitch is only a dike or fissure of a smaller degree. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 283/1 The dykes, if not large, are locally called troubles, slips, or hitches.

3. A limp, a hobble; an interference in a horse's pace. Cf. Hitch *v.* 7.

1664 Etheredge *Com. Rev.* I. iii, I will as soon undertake to reclaim a horse from a hitch he has learned in his pace. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1748/4 A bay Mare..and hath a hitch in her Pace. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* I. i, With a pert Jirk forward, and little Hitch in my Gate like a Scholastick Beau. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation.

4. *dial.* The act of hopping; a hop: cf. Hop *sb.*[2] 3.

1799 J. Jefferson *Let. to J. Boucher* 24 Jan. (MS.), I remember, when a boy, the playing at 'hitch, step and jump'. 1807 J. Stagg *Poems* 11 Hitch step an' loup some try'd.

5. The action of catching or fastening in a temporary way, as on a hook, etc.
1828 in Webster.

6. A contrivance for fastening something, a catch.
1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Hitch*..2. A hole cut in the side-rock, when this is solid enough, to hold the cap of a set of timbers, permitting the leg to be dispensed with.

b. (Chiefly *Naut.*) Applied to a noose or knot of various kinds, by which a rope is caught round or temporarily made fast to some object. See Clove-hitch, Diamond *hitch*, Half-hitch, etc.
1769 [see Clove-hitch]. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiii, The monkey of a boy who made her fast .. had made a '*slippery hitch*', so away we went. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech:* 1 What is an admiralty hitch used for? For setting up lower rigging, or heaving turns taut with a marling spike. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* ii. (1880) 65 The float..is fastened on with two half hitches. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 202/2 An expert packer, versed in the mysteries of the 'diamond hitch', the only arrangement of the ropes that will insure a load staying in its place. 1894 Phillipps-Wolley *Gold in Cariboo* 61 The diamond hitch had no mysteries for him, the loops flew out and settled to an inch where he wanted them to.

7. *fig.* An accidental or temporary stoppage, such as is caused by something suddenly getting caught or entangled; an impediment, obstruction.
1748 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. clxxxvii. 229, There seems to be some hitch in Legge's Embassy. I believe we were overhasty. 1794 Ld. Malmesbury in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 577 There was some hitch in the execution of our treaty. 1821 J. W. Croker *Diary* 3 June in *C. Papers* (1884), There may be some hitch in the arrangement. 1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 172 When any hitch has arisen in the moral system of the human world. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/3 A hitch has occurred in regard to the Afghan boundary arrangement.

Hitchcock, var. of Hickock *Obs.*, hiccup.

Hitchel, obs. and dial. form of Hatchel.

Hitcher (hi·tʃəɹ). [f. Hitch *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which hitches.

1. A hook for catching hold; a boat-hook.
1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 64/2 One of them tooke a Hitcher or long Boate-hooke, and hitched in the sicke mans Breeches, drawing him backward. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 6 Having taken the hitcher of the boat, he groped along for sure footing. 1857 P. Colquhoun *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 17 The boat should be brought in by the hitcher.

2. *Coal-mining.* A 'hanger-on'. (See quot. 1891.)
1890 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/6 It has surprised everybody to find that John Beard, the hitcher in the pit, should have escaped so marvellously. 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Hitchers*, the men who put the trams of coal on the carriage at the pit bottom.

Hi·tch-pin. [f. Hitch *v.* + Pin.] In a pianoforte, The pin to which each string is attached at its fixed end, opposite to the *tuning-* or *wrest-pin*. Also *attrib.*, as *hitchpin-block*.
1878 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 468 A hitchpin-block for the attachment of the other ends of the strings. 1881 *Ibid.* III. 194 The merit of Hans Ruckers..was his.. boldly attaching the strings to hitchpins on the soundboard.

Hitchy (hi·tʃi), *a. rare.* [f. Hitch *sb.* or *v.* + -y.] Characterized by hitches or hitching; jerky. Hence **Hitchily** *adv.*, **Hitchiness**.
1872 Howells *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 46 Things go more hitchily the first year than ever they do afterwards. *Ibid.* 47 The great object is not to have any hitchiness.

Hite: see Hight *v.*

Hithe, hythe (həið). [OE. *hȳð* fem.:—OTeut. type **hūþjō-*: not found in any of the other Teut. langs.] A port or haven; *esp.* a small haven or landing-place on a river. Now obsolete except in historical use, and in place-names, as *Hythe, Rotherhithe, Lambeth* (orig. *Lamb-hithe*), *Hythe Bridge* at Oxford, *Bablock Hithe* on the Thames above Oxford.
c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 643 *Deconfugione, statione*, hyðae. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxi. 13 (Gr.) Þæt is sio an hyð. *a* 1000 *Prose Life St. Guthlac* xi. (1848) 54 Comon þær þry men to þære hyðe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* cvi. 29 [cvii. 30] And he hi on hælo hyþe gelædde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hyþe, where bootys ryve to londe, or stonde, *stacio*. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1345 In an oyster bote, a little beyonde quene hythe. 1723 *Banff Burgh Rec.* in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1893) II. 219 [The shipmasters crave] ane further reparation to be made one Gutherie's Hyth. 1790 Pennant *London* 473 (R.) When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he bestowed it on William de Ypres. 1853 M. Arnold *Scholar-Gipsy* viii, Crossing the stripling Thames at Bablock-hithe. 1886 Willis & Clark *Cambridge* I. Introd. 11 The different hythes or landing-places along the river-bank. 1897 F. W. Maitland *Domesday & beyond* 189 Hythes outside the walls.

Hipen, var. Hethen *adv. Obs.*, hence.

Hither (hi·ðəɹ), *adv.* and *adj.* Forms: α. 1–5 hider, 3–6 hyder, 4 huder, 4–5 hidir, -ur, 5 hydir, -ur, -yr, 4–6 hidder, -ir, hydder, -ir, -yr; 4 hiþer, 5–6 hyther, 5– hither. β. 3 hidere, 4–5 hidre. γ. 4–5 heder, -ir(e, -ur, -yr, 6 hedder; 4 heþer, 4–5 hethir, 5–7 hether. [OE. *hider* corresp. to ON. *hēðra*, Goth. *hidrē*; f. demonstr. stem *hi-* (see He, Here) + suffix appearing also in L. *ci-trā* on this side. Not known in WGer. exc. in OE.; but it has been suggested that OS. *herod*, OHG. *herōt*, in same sense, are of similar origin. For the later change of *d* to *th* (ð), cf. note to Father.]

A. *adv.*

1. With verbs of motion (or cognate nouns): To or towards this place. (Now only literary; in ordinary speech supplanted by Here q.v., sense 7).
c 725 *Corpus Gl.* 1158 *Istuc*, hider. *c* 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lxxii. 10. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 223 *Huc*, hider. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1101 Þe mid unfriðe hider to lande fundode. *c* 1205 Lay. 26733 We beoð hidere [*c* 1275 hider] icumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10315 Nu am i hidir to þe send. 1388 Wyclif *John* xx. 27 Putte hider thin hond. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 168 Of my comyng heder. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 39 Bringe hethir the clerkes. 1550 Crowley *Last Trumpe* 93 Come hither unto me. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* II. v. 5 Vnder the greene wood tree, who loues to lye with mee .. Come hither, come hither, come hither. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1445 My inducement hither. 1766 Gray in *Corr. w. Nicholls* (1843) 63 Till my return hither yesterday. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 557 Hither .. came news that the frigates had forced a passage.

†b. (Of the direction of feeling.) *Obs. rare.*
1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E vj, That false Scot prelate Rosse, mortall enemy hether.

†c. With redundant *to* or *unto* (north. *till*). (Cf. *from hence*.) *Obs.*
1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 7746 Swa many myle, Fra heven tylle hyder. 1382 Wyclif *Job* xxxviii. 11 Vnto hider thou shalt come, and no ferthere gon.

2. To or on this side (*of*). *rare.*
1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix. IV. 209 At Steinberg .. some twenty miles hither of Olmütz.

†3. Up to this point (of time, or of discourse, etc.); till now, thus far, hitherto. Also with redundant *to* (north. *till*). *Obs.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 581 Now haf i sceud yow til hider [*Gött.* hiþer] how [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 44 From that tyme hidre, the Sowdan clepethe him self Calyffee. 1466 Edw. IV in *Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 Sithen the Conquest hither. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 267 Hither of causes and sickness in general. Now it is also meet, that we speak .. of signes whereby sickness is known.

†4. To this end, aim, or result; to this subject, class, or category; hereto. *Obs.*
1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 7 Hyther tendyth al prudence and pollycy. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 12 S. John hath hyther borrowed all his thinges out of the Scriptures .. to .. confirme his writinges by the scripture. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 118 Hither may that speech .. be well referred. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* (1743) I. v. 137 Hither belong all those texts which [etc.].

5. Phr. **Hither and thither.** To this place and that, in this direction and in that (alternately); to and fro; in various directions. [In OE.; also with gen. endings *hidres ðidres.*] So *hither and yon* (*yond*). *dial.* and *U.S.*
c 725 *Corpus Gl.* 2148 *Ultroque citroque*, hider ond ðider [*MS.* hider]. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xl. § 5 Ac ic ondræde þæt ic þe læde hidres þidres on þa paþas of þinum weze. *c* 897 — *Gregory's Past.* ix. 59 Ðæt scip .. Drifen hider and ðider. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xiii. [xii.] (1890) 428 Ða ahof ic mine eagan upp & locade hider & geond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16001 Þai iesus ledd .. Bath hider & þider. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 69, I sawe hym..fle hyder and thyder. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 308 Hether and thether still the Spirit strayes. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss., Hither and yon*, here and there, backwards and forwards. *North.* 1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* II. 20 (Jam.) Noo that they're hither and yont frae ane anither. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1877) I. 34 A Power..that moves us hither and thither through the ordinary Courses of our lives.

B. *adj.* Situated on this side, or in this direction; the nearer (of two things, or ends or parts of something). Also *fig.* of time. [Cf. L. *citer, citerior.*]
1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 299 Þere beeþ tweye Spaynes; þe hyder bygynneþ from þe pleynes and valeys of Pireneies..þe ȝonder Spayne conteyneþ þe west partye. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 942/2 On this hither side of the riuer. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 722 That Globe, whose hither side With light .. reflected, shines. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 53 Lay..the Mold flat upon the hither end of the using File. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xix. 382 In the wildest districts of the Hither Province. 1863 Hawthorne *Our Old Home* 177 On the hither bank a fisherman was washing his boat. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* v. 219 A widening divergence separates them at their hither end.

b. *sup.* **Hitherest**: nearest. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*
1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 562 My master brake his hederest ponde at Sprottes. And .. lete nat owte alle the water. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hitherest*, the nearest.

Hi·ther, *v.* [Elliptical use of adv. = *come hither.*] *intr.* To move or come hither; chiefly in phr. *to hither and thither* = to go to and fro; to move about in various directions.
1856 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 275 Mr. C. always hithers and thithers in a weary interminable way. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xi. IV. 436 Confused hithering and thithering. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., They come hithering frae all parts.. 18.. *New Mirror* (N. Y.) III. 96 (Cent.) An old black trunk—a companion to our hithering and thithering for seven long years.

†**Hi·thercome.** *Obs.* Forms: see Hither. [OE. *hidercyme*, f. *hider* Hither + *cyme* Come *sb.*] The action of coming hither; advent, arrival.
c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. iv. (1890) 32 Ða wæs fram Cristes hidercyme hundteontiȝ and fiftiȝ and six ȝear. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Hwu wunderlich was his hider-cume. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6216 Hou come þou hider, sir Giȝ? Þine hider-com wil me harm. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 515 God, and seynt Petur of Rome, Vylde yow yowre hedur-come.

†**Hi·thermore,** *a. Obs.* [f. Hither *adv.* or *a.* + More: cf. next.] = Hither *a.*
1609 Holland tr. *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. xiv. 99 They came, therefore .. to the hithermore banke of the river. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 525 In the hithermore or South part. *Ibid.* 642 The hithermore is called Tullie .. the farthermore is named Barry.

Hi·thermost, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Hither *adv.* or *a.* + -most: cf. *hindermost, nethermost, uttermost*, etc.] Situated most in this direction; nearest.
1563 Golding *Cæsar* 80 (R.) The cities of the hythermost part of Spaine. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 124 The hithermost and concluding extreme. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* App. 56 The hithermost of the Rocks. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. ix, At Steinberg, his hithermost post.

Hi·thersi·de, hither-side. [Properly two words, *hither side*: see Hither *a.* Cf. *inside, outside.*] This side; the nearer side.
1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1967/2 Ouertaking them three miles on the hitherside of Hardilo sands. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1851) 147 All on the hitherside Humber. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 31 The Hither-side of the Anvil. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 105 ₱ 8 On the hitherside of the lunar world. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* IV. lii. 52 With a dubious wink on the hither-side of him.

†**Hithertill, -tills,** *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see Hither. [f. Hither *adv.* + Till *prep.* *Hithertills* has the adverbial genitive, like *toward-s.*] = Hitherto.
α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3605 Þou has hidir-till Gladli don þi fader will. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 10281 (Laud), I haue no child hepertylle. 1567 *Ps. li.* in *Gude & G. Ballatis* (S. T. S.) 129 Mont Syone..In thrall is hiddertill.
β. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. xi. 1 Thus, hiddirtillis, warryne derenys seir Exercit in wirschep of his fadir deir. 1603 *Philotus* xlvi, Father hithertils I trow, ȝe haue nane vther seine. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 460 Who hithertills had graciously..provyded for him.

Hitherto (hiðəɹtŭ·, hi·ðəɹtu), *adv.* (*a.*) Forms: see Hither. [f. Hither *adv.* + To *prep.*]

A. *adv.* 1. Up to this time, until now, as yet.
a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 447 Hwucche men þu hauest ihaued hiderto to meistres. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4554, I haf soght.. both farr and nerr..Bot hider-to moght i noght spede. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 24 Verely wele y was hedir to but now .. verely euyl y am and fele my selfe. 1526 Tindale *John* ii. 10 Thou hast kept backe the goode wyne hetherto. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 Except the vulgar be better taught than they have hetherto been. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VII. (1805) III. 259 The veil under which he had hitherto concealed his real sentiments. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 Objects hitherto unknown to Europe.

†2. Up to this point (in discourse, writing, argument, etc.); thus far. *Obs.* (or merged in 1).
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 48 Þis is nu ðe uorme dole, þet ich habbe ispeken hiderto. 1382 Wyclif *Jer.* xlix. 1 Hyderto the domes of Moab. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 159 b/2 Hyderto endure the wordes of the sayd Sermon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 Thus hytherto we haue shewed [etc.]. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 216 Hitherto doth Loue on Fortune tend. 1762 Kames *Elem. Crit.* xviii. (1833) 278 Hitherto of arranging single words.

3. To this place or point in space; thus far. *arch.*
1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxviii. 11 Hither to shalt thou come, but no further. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 74 England, from Trent, and Seuerne, hitherto, By South and East, is to my part assign'd. 1694 S. Johnson *Notes Past. Let. Bp. Burnet* I. 64 Hitherto shall ye come and no further.

†4. To this end or purpose; to this subject or division; hereto; = Hither 4. *Obs.*
1637 Pocklington *Sunday no Sabb.* 2 Hitherto, if I can but hold me by my text, I hope not to fall into impertinences. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 253 Hitherto belongeth mad love.

B. quasi-*adj.* [attrib. use of adv.: cf. *then.*]
1787 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) III. 303 All his hitherto offences. 1874 J. H. Newman *Tracts Theol. & Eccl.* 365 The hitherto editions. 1883 Green *Prolog. Ethics* III. ii. 207 The hitherto experience of men.

†**Hithertoward, -towards,** *adv. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. prec. + -ward, -wards.] = Hitherto.
a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3517 As I ȝit haue hediretoward heried all my faes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 185/2 Hydirtoward ..*hucusque*. 1514 in Burton & Raine *Hemingbrough* 381 The custume .. of our Monasterie hethertowardis usyd. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hithertoward*, towards this time, or place.

Hitherunto·, -u·nto, *adv. arch.* [f. Hither + Unto *prep.*] = Hitherto.
1505 F. Marsin, etc., in *Mem. Hen. VII* (1858) 235, I have served the said queen many years, being her grace a little child hitherunto. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 595, I hitherunto haue done nothing worthy of my self. 1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* xii. 184 Hitherunto tend those words. 1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, To consider the Providence of God, how He hath led us hitherunto.

Hitherward (hi·ðəɹwŏɹd), *adv. arch.* Forms: see Hither. [OE. *hiderweard*, f. *hider* Hither + *-weard* -ward. (In OE. also *adj.*)]
1. Towards this place; in this direction; hither.
†b. *Hitherward and thitherward*: see Hither 5.
a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085 Menn .. sædan þæt Cnut cyng of Den-mearcan .. fundade hider-ward, and wolde ȝe-winnan þis land. *c* 1205 Lay. 30780 Þe an hine putte hiderward And þe oþer hine putte ȝeondward. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 516 Vor the baronie Vor loue him broȝte hiderward. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (1495) 552 That reeryth partyes therof hitherwarde and thytherwarde. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 A ship wiþoute gouernaunce is stired hiderwarde & hiderwarde. 1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, v. i. 3 Marching hitherward. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 794 Some infernal Spirit seen Hitherward bent. 1709

Lond. Gaz. No. 4561/3 They..could discern five or six Sail more plying hitherward. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* I. xvi, It flows hitherward through old subterranean aqueducts.

attrib. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* lxi, Their hitherward career.

2. On this side (*of*). Also *fig.*

1854 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 51 Submerging them to the hair's-breadth hitherward of the drowning-point. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii. IV. 181 Hitherward of Sohr.

† 3. Up to this time; until now; hitherto. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 150 For Gyneman was for þe Stonhenge hiderward 3et wrop. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 21 A grete Daneis felde..þat euer siþen hiderward Kampedene men kalle. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 136 The mischeef that is befalle sin hedirwarde. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 From that time hetherward.

Hi·therwards, *adv. arch.* [f. as prec. + -WARDS.] = prec.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Siðe mid winter com hiderwardes. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 154 Fro that tyme hiderwardes. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 89 The Earle of Westmoreland .. Is marching hither-wards. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxv. 10 It is told here..that she [righteousness] but looked down hitherwards from heaven. 1896 SIR T. MARTIN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 236 'Twas thy sad image, That drove me hitherwards to make my way.

Hithte, obs. form of HEIGHT.

Hittable (hi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. HIT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being hit.

Mod. Cricket-Match Report, He lays on the wood with power when a hittable ball comes his way.

Hitter (hi·təɹ). [f. HIT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who hits or strikes, as in boxing, cricket, etc. Also *fig.*

1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 33 The advantage of being the more effective hitter. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 172 Your blacksmiths are capital hitters. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Nov. 8/4 Writers..equally remarkable as 'good haters' and 'hard hitters'.

Hitter, -ur, var. HETER *a. Obs.,* rough, fierce.

Hitting (hi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HIT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of HIT *v.* in various senses; striking, impact, collision; also *fig.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hyttynge, or towchynge, *tactus.* 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 283 There was no hitting of them. *a* 1742 BENTLEY *Serm.* ii. (R.), 'Tis the hitting and collision of them that must make them strike fire. 1891 J. MORLEY in *Daily News* 27 Oct. 6/3 A hitting below the belt, for which I will venture to say you won't find a parallel in the worst times of our political history.

Hitting, *ppl. a.* That hits or strikes; striking (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1632 SHERWOOD, Violent hitting, *heurtant.* 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 148 It was not any hitting or pinching Raillery. 1861 READE *Cloister & H.* I. 292 Men will shoot at their enemies with the hittingest arm.

Hittique, obs. form of HECTIC.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. viii. (1668) 48 The Quartan, the Continual, the Hittique.

Hitty-missy (hi·ti mi·si), *adv.* (*a.*) Also 6–7 hittie-missie, hit-I misse-I. [app. from *hit he, miss he,* or *hit I, miss I*: cf. WILLY-NILLY.] Hit or miss: see HIT *v.* 22; at random, at haphazard.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 47 b, Young boyes..whiche showte in the open and plaine feldes at all aventures hittie missie. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 195 The hand of prince Meleager Plaid hittiemissie. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 319 Howbeit hit-I-misse-I, when was Speculation weake. 1611 COTGR., *Tombant levant,* well or ill, hittie missie; here or there, one way or other. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 238 Hittee Missee, happy go lucky, as the blind Man kill'd the Crow. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hitty-missy,* at random; hit or miss. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 357/3.

B. *adj.* Random, haphazard.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 3 This hitty-missy, ready-go-lucky fashion. 1894 STEAD *If Christ came to Chicago* 338 The hitty-missy, hugger-mugger fashion.

Hitwaw: see HICKWALL.

† **Hity-tity.** *Obs.* [Cf. HIGHTY-TIGHTY: but there is no obvious connexion of sense.] Bo-peep.

1609 B. JONSON *Case is altered* IV. iv, If Rachel stand now, and play hity-tity through the keyhole, to behold the equipage of thy person?

Hiu·lcity. *rare.* [ad. L. type **hiulcitās,* f. *hiulcus* gaping, split, cleft, f. *hiāre* to gape.] A gaping, opening, cleft.

a 1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 103 That the Mountains of the Earth are not to be compared to the bigness thereof, the equal roundness of the Shadow tells us: Wherein we observe no Hiulcity or Cleft, by reason of the Vallies, nor yet any part .. extended .. because of the Mountains.

Hive (həiv), *sb.* Forms: 1 hȳf, 2– hive, (4 huive, 4–7 hyve, heve, 5 hyfe). [OE. *hȳf*:—OTeut. type **hūfi-z*; not preserved elsewhere in Teutonic; prob. related to ON. *hūfr* hull of a ship, and to L. *cūpa* tub, cask. The form *hēve* is Kentish.]

1. An artificial receptacle for the habitation of a swarm of bees; a beehive.

Originally made, in a conical or dome-like form, of straw or the like, but now often a square box, constructed with movable compartments or other arrangements for the removal of the honey.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 133 *Alvearia,* hyfi. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/16 *Canistrum, uel alueārium,* hyf. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 98 Wiþ ðæt beon æt ne fleon, ȝenim þas ylcan wyrte..and ȝehoh hy to ðære hyfe. *a* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 He wunede eall riht swa drane doð on hiue. 13.. *Sir Beues* (A.) 1408 So faste hii gonne aboute him scheue Ase don ben aboute þe heue.. *c* 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 172 *Rusche,* hyve [*Cambr. MS.* huive]. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 142 þe bere delyteth myche in hony, and þer-fore he goth to an heve, to a swarm of been, & lycketh awey here hony. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 286 Honey takyn of a hyfe. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 Some make their Hives of Lanterne horne, or Glasse..that they may viewe the maner of their working. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem., Poems* 7 Out of the heues came swarmes of Bees. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 515 Any sort of Hive, whether of Straw, Board, or Glass. 1881 T. W. COWAN *Brit. Bee-kpr.'s Guide Bk.* ix. (1889) 46 No hive can be considered complete unless it has some arrangement for securing pure honey in the comb.

2. *fig.* A storehouse of sweet things.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Home* iv, Must he leave that nest, That hive of sweetnesse. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 143 Whose bosom is the hive and centre of all goodness. 1798 S. ROGERS *Ep. to a Friend* 14 London hails thee to its splendid mart, Its hives of sweets, and cabinets of art.

3. *transf.* a. A place swarming with busy occupants.

1634 S. R. *Noble Soldier* v. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 333 Religious houses are those hyves where Bees Make honey for mens soules. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Wish* i, The Crowd, and Buz, and Murmurings Of this great Hive, the City. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 458 Our public hives of puerile resort. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 200 A busy and populous hive, in which new wealth was every day created. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 2 A private shipyard is a hive of industry.

b. A place whence swarms of people issue; the nursery of a teeming race.

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lviii. 457 They no longer send forth those swarms of people .. which made them be called the northern hive. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 2 Both the Danes and Saxons were undoubtedly swarms from the northern hive. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. ii. 54 The hive whence the Pelasgian people issued.

c. The abode of any gregarious domestic animal.

1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1660) 31 Hens, Peacocks, Geese, and Ducks bred in and accustomed to houses, forsook their wonted hives, and turned wilde. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. I. i. § 3 The old hen of each hive or nide..is always anxious to retain her old nest.

d. *spec.* A breeding-place for oysters.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 5/1 The ostriculturist has designed what is termed a 'hive' made of limed tiles, to which the spat can readily affix itself.

4. A hiveful of bees, a hived swarm.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 154 Foo unto hevys and enemy is the drane. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 125 The Commons like an angry Hiue of Bees That want their Leader, scatter vp and downe. 1711 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 219 [They] seemed to me to be just like a hive of bees working and labouring under huge weights of cares.

b. *transf.* A swarming or teeming multitude.

1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 168 Those Gothic, Vandal, and Frankish hives, who were as yet hidden behind a cloud of years. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 2 It was here that the great hive of mankind was gathered together. 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 19 There the hive of Roman liars worship a gluttonous emperor-idiot.

5. Something of the shape or structure of a beehive: a. A head-covering of platted straw. b. A capsule or case containing many cells.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 8 Upon her head a platted hive of straw. 1655 HOOKE *Microgr.* 155 Microscopical seeds..For first, though they grow in a Case or Hive oftentimes bigger then one of these .. being not above ¼ part of an Inch in Diameter, whereas the Diameter of the Hive of them oftentimes exceeds two Inches. *Ibid.* 188 Whether the seed of certain Bees, sinking to the bottom, might there naturally form itself that vegetable hive, and take root. 1758 CH. LENNOX *Henrietta* (1761) I. 73 The shepherdess..with a straw hive on her head, and a tatter'd garment on.

† 6. ? A contrivance of wickerwork, resembling a beehive, used for catching fish. *Obs.*

1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 No..person..shal..take.. in..any..net..lepe, hiue, crele..or any other engine..the yonge frie .. of any kinde of salmon. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 3 No..person..shall..take Fishe withe any maner of Nett, Tramell, Keppe, Wore, Hyvy, Crele, or by any other Engyne.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **hive-bee,** the common honey-bee; † **hive-cot,** a beehive; † **hive-dross,** bee-glue, propolis; **hive-evil,** a sickness to which bees are liable; **hive-honey,** honey from a hive; **hive-nest,** a structure consisting of an aggregation of many nests constructed and occupied by a colony of birds, such as those of the republican grosbeak and republican swallow; **hive-vine,** 'the partridge-berry or squaw-vine, *Mitchella repens*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 103 The instincts that actuate the common *hive-bee. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xix. (1860) 411 The admirable architectural powers of the hive-bee. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Lyke bees..Feaze away thee droane bees with sting, from maunger, or *hiuecot. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 916 Propolis the Arabians call Kur..the English, *Hive-dross. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hive-dross* or *Bee-glue,* a kind of Wax which Bees make at the Mouth of their Hive, to keep out the Cold. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 If they be too many, they bring a sicknesse called the *Hive-evill. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 140 Take the stinking oil .. and *Hive-honey, and annoint your bait therewith.

Hence **Hi·veless** *a.,* destitute of a hive. **Hi·veward** *adv.,* towards the hive.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Herbs, Fruit Reconciliation* Wks. II. 130 Like hiueless Bees they wander here and there. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 181, I..less from Indian craft Than beelike instinct hiveward, found at length The garden portals.

Hive (həiv), *v.* [f. HIVE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To gather (bees) into a hive; to locate (a swarm) in a hive.

1611 COTGR., *Rucher,* to hiue, make hiues. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* (1626) 2 Your Gardner must..watch his Bees, and hive them. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 265 Two swarms of Bees from different hives united, and were hived together. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 607 A 'gum' or square box to hive the swarm for domestication.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To shelter as in a hive; to afford shelter to, as a hive does; to house snugly.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. i, Lord..Hide me, hive me as thine owne Till those blasts be overblown. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* III. ii, So hive him in the swan-skin coverlid, and cambric sheets, Till he work honey and wax. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 529 The successive swarms of sharpers, which that city has hived, are notorious.

3. To hoard or store *up,* as honey, in the hive.

1580 GOLDING in *Baret's Alv.* To Rdr. Ava, Of fower Tunges the flowers hyued bee, In one sweete iuice to serue the turne of thee. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND (J.), He at Fuscara's sleeve arriv'd Where all delicious sweets are hiv'd. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. cvii, The other, deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year. 1821 —*Sardan.* IV. i. 312 Happier than the bee, Which hives not but from wholesome flowers. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 7 It pleased M. Marc Monnier..to hive up an enormous mass of information.

4. *intr.* To enter the hive, take to the hive, as bees. b. To live together as bees in a hive; also *transf.* to lodge together.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 48 Drones hiue not with me, Therefore I part with him. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Man* (1858) 128 Where bees at night get home and hive. 1725 POPE *Let. to Blount* 13 Sept., We are..forc'd to..get into warmer houses and hive together in cities. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 81 Then I should hive within your hair, And I should bide in glory there.

5. *intr. Hive off*: To swarm off like bees.

a 1856 in Olmsted *Slave States* ii. (1861) 38 This way, gentlemen—this way!'..and the company immediately hived off to the second establishment. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 621 These emigrants are part of the swarm which annually hives off from the west.

Hence **Hiving** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*); **Hiver,** one who hives (bees).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 185 b, For commonly in the tenth yeere after their first hiving, the whole stocke dieth. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 265 The Church of no time may affoord hiuing for drones. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Let the hiver drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith. 1844 TUPPER *Crock of G.* xxiii, With all her hiding and hiving propensities. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* V. 25 All my hiving-up of what I am to gather.

Hives (həivz), *sb. pl.* Also hyves. [Origin uncertain. Usually connected with HEAVE *v.*, 'because hives appear above the skin' (Jamieson); but this derivation is difficult phonologically.]

'Any eruption on the skin, when the disorder is supposed to proceed from an internal cause' (Jam.); applied to red-gum or *Strophulus,* chicken-pox, nettle-rash; also, inflammation of the bowels or *Enteritis* (*Bowel-hives*), and inflammation of the larynx, croup, or *Laryngitis.*

c 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in Laing *Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Ffluxis, hyvis, or huttit ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fawin ill. 1715 Bowel-hyve [see BOWEL *sb.* 6]. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.*, A child..struck out all over the body with small red eruptions: which in London the nurses call the red-gum, but in Scotland is termed the hives. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hives,* water-blebs, an eruption in the skin.. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hives,* a popular name for the globular species of Varicella, or chicken-pox..also, any skin eruption; also, a synonym of Urticaria; also, a name for Croup. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hive,* an inward feeling of enlargement. There are 'chest hives', 'bowel hives', etc., descriptive of an inward heaving or swelling. Hives are not usually outward eruptions, but when so they are commonly called het hives—hot heaves or hot spots.

† **Hivie-skivy,** ? *adv. Obs. rare*—1. ? = Hurry-scurry, helter-skelter. (Or ? *sb.*: see quot.)

1646 BUTCHER *Surv. Stamford* x. (1717) 76–7 The bull is turned out of the alderman's house; and then hivie-skivy, tag and rag, men, women, and children..with all the dogs in the town, promiscuously running after him with their bull-clubs.

Hizz (hiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [Echoic: cf. *hiss, whizz.*] *intr.* To make a hissing or whizzing noise. Hence **Hi·zzing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 137 Three watrye clowds shymring toe the craft they rampyred hizing. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* V. v. 167 To passe amid the hizzing bullets. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 17 To haue a thousand with red burning spits Come hizzing in vpon 'em. 1655–87 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. (1712) 221 If we spit upon .. metals..heated..they will make the spittle hizze and bubble. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 307 Hearing Bullets hizzing about his Ears. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The otter, polecat, stoat and weasel have a knack of blowing or hizzing when suddenly come upon.

† **Hizzle,** *v. Obs.* In 6 hizle. [f. prec. with dim. suffix -LE.] *intr.* = prec.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. 81 A prosperus hizling Of south blast, puffing on sayles dooth summon vs onward.

Hizzy, Sc. and north. dial. form of HUSSY.

H'm, hm, *int.* See HEM *int.*, HUM *int.*

1854 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* x, See it be done, or else, —h'm!—ha!—h'm! mind thine own eyes!

† **Ho,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 1 hōh, pl. hōs. [OE. *hōh, hó*:—**hanho-,* not found in the cognate langs., but recognized as the primitive of which *heel*:—**hōhil*:—**hanhil-* is a deriv.: see HEEL; also HOE *sb.*1, HEUGH, HOUGH *sbs.*] The heel.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* iii. 15 Heo tobryt þin heafod and þu syrwst ongean hyre ho. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lv. 6 Hos minie [*Vesp. Ps.* helspuran mine, *Thorpe* hælun mine]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 18 Se þe ytt hlaf myd me ahefþ hys ho [*Lind.* hell ongean me. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 160 He ȝenede & gan his ouere cheoke ouer hire heued do, & his nybere cheoke bynebe at hire ho, & forsualȝ so þis maide.

Ho (hō), *int.*[1] and *sb.*[4] Also 4–6 hoo, (6 hoe, hoha), 6–7 hoh, 6-9 hoa. [A natural exclamation. Not recorded in OE.; cf. ON. *hó* 'int., also a shepherd's call'.]

A. *int.*

1. An exclamation expressing, according to intonation, surprise, admiration, exultation (often ironical), triumph, taunting.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12129 'Ho!' [*Gött.* O ho!] all þan cun þai cri, 'Qua herd euer sua gret ferli'. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 205 Ho now you strike like the blindman. *a* 1623 — *Epit. John Combes* in Aubrey *Lives*, 'Hoh!' quoth the Devill, 'Tis my John o Combe'. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Air iv, Sing, ho, my braw John Highland man! 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxix, 'Ho! shifts she thus?' King Henry cried. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems, Eng. War Song*, Shout for England! Ho! for England! George for England!

2. An exclamation to attract attention.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 107 Then heyed I me to Belyngsgate; And one cryed, 'hoo! go we hence!' 1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.* Poems 1869 II. 97 Ho, Eccho; Eccho, ho, where art thou, Eccho, where? 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 327 Hoe boye, where is your maister? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 25 Hoa! who's within? 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lv. 1 Ho, euery one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 85 Then said Christian aloud, Ho, ho, So-ho; stay and I will be your Companion. At that Faithful looked behind him. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 303 Ho! Art thou one who readest these words? 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* II. ii. 116 Hoa! hoa! tallyho! tallyho! ho! ho! Come, let us hunt these ugly badgers down. 1832 MACAULAY *Armada* 28 Ho! gunners, fire a loud salute: ho! gallants, draw your blades. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* (1859) 44 'Ho, the ship, ahoy!' 'Hillo!' was the reply. 1864 BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 99 Ho! comrades, look alive, here comes the lifeboat!

b. After the name of a thing or place to which attention is called: used by boatmen, etc., to call attention to the place for which they are starting; hence, generally, with a sense of destination.

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edw. I*, Wks. (Rldg.) 409/1 *A cry of* 'Westward, ho!' *Q. Elinor.* 'Woman, what noise is this I hear?' *Potter's Wife.*..'It is the watermen that call for passengers to go westward now.' 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iii. 73 On toward Callice, hoa. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. i. 146 Then Westward-hoe: Grace and good disposition attend your Ladyship. 1747 (*title*) A Race for Canterbury or Lambeth, Ho! 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* (1874) 9 Thou too shalt forth, and westward ho, beyond thy wildest dreams. 1881 HINDLEY *Cries Lond.* 141 Each night round Temple-Bar she plies, With Diddle Dumplings, ho!

3. As a call to animals, with various senses.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Ho*, ..a word used in guiding horses to the left; come hither. *Ho Bye*, .. stand out of the way. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss., Ho! ho!* a word used to call sheep to their food.

4. Repeated, *ho! ho!* or *ho! ho! ho!*, it expresses derision or derisive laughter.

[*c* 1150 *Vita St. Godrici* (Surtees) 354 Quibus ille, Ho! Ho! Si in veritate tam pulchra fuisses, quam exterius appares.] 1552 HULOET, Ho, ho, a voice of wondringe or disdaininge, *hui.* 1575 J. STILL *Gamm. Gurton* II. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 205 Did not the devil cry, ho, ho, ho? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 421 Ho, ho, ho; coward, why com'st thou not? 1627 DRAYTON *Nymphidia* Wks. 1753 II. 461 Hoh, hoh, quoth Hob, God save thy grace. 1763 BICKERSTAFF *Love in Village* I. vi, Serve the king, master! no, no, I pay the king, That's enough for me. Ho, ho, ho! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, 'Ho! ho! ho!' and he shook his portly sides at his own jest. 1895 M. E. FRANCIS *Daughter of Soil* 70 Ho! ho! ho! Twenty-two—did you ever hear o' sich a tale?

5. With other interjections.

See also GEE-*ho!* HEIGH-HO! HEY-HO! HOLLA *ho!* HOLLO *ho!* O HO! OH HO! SO HO! WA HO! WHAT HO! WO HO! YO HO! etc.

1792 CH. SMITH *Desmond* II. 43 Hohoop, hohoop, Newminster, it is time to go, my lad—come, let us be off. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 35/1 *Ho, spy!* is chiefly a summer game. Some of the party of boys conceal themselves, and when in their hiding-places call out these words to their companions. 1879 MARZIALS *Song, Twickenham Ferry*, O-hoi-ye-ho, Ho-ye-ho, who's for the ferry? 1892 *Daily News* 26 May 3/2 Five more explosions followed. Each time the miner..uttered his warning, 'Ho—Ho—Ho—Hoy' and each time it felt as if the 1,200 acres of rock shook and trembled with each successive explosion.

¶ 6. Cockney for *O, Oh.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* III. 405 'Ho master, ho mim!' cried Miggs.. 'Ho what a cutting thing it is'.

B. *sb.* A cry of 'ho', in any of the prec. senses. (Some instances may belong to the next.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1675 An heraud on a Scaffold made an Oo [4 *MSS.* hoo] Til al the noyse of peple was ydo. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 265 Atour the wattir [they] led him with great hoo Till hyr awin hous with outyn ony hoo. *c* 1480 *Crt. of Love* 270 A messenger..from the king, which let commaund anon, Through-out the court to make an ho and cry. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 50 Quhen the serjandis had, with thair noyis and hohas, warnit the Albanis to here the kingis concioun. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iii. 18 With a hey, and a ho, and a hey nonino.

Ho, *int.*[2] and *sb.*[3] Also 4–6 hoo, 6 hon, 6–7 hoe. [a. OF. *ho* halt! stop!]

†A. *int.* A call to stop or to cease what one is doing. *To say* or *cry ho*: to stay, cease, check oneself. *Obs.* (It is often impossible to separate the interj. from the imperative of Ho *v.*[2])

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2330 Þer-fore, hende, now hoo! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 848 This duc..pulled out a swerd and cride hoo, Namoore vp on peyne of lesynge of youre heed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 201 Of golde he shulde such plente Receive, till he saide ho. 1408 in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 540 Emisso per Nos Silentii Vocabulo consueto, scilicet, *Ho, Ho, Ho* (quod est) Cessate, Cessate, Cessate. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F ij b, The sacke without bottome which neuer can say hoo [*rime* gape for moo]. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 15 There be thre thinges that are neuer satisfied, and the fourth saieth neuer hoo. 1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed (1587) II. 26/2 They would not crie hoa here, but sent in post some of their covent to Rome. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 1. 175 To satisfie this all-devouring Minotaure, till it cry Hoe, or enough.

b. A call to an animal to stop or stand still.

1828 WEBSTER, *Ho*, a word used by teamsters in stopping their teams .. This word is pronounced also *whō*, or *hwō*. 1894 A. J. STUART-WORTLEY *Grouse* 111 Many a one [dog] is spoilt by being so used to the sign and the ejaculation of 'Ho!' that he does not believe in the necessity of standing steady unless he hears it. *Ibid.* 112 The keeper..sees the dog drawing on birds, and immediately up goes his hand and 'Ho!' he shouts.

B. *sb.* Cessation, halt, pause, intermission; limit. *Withouten ho*, without stopping, straight on; *no ho*, no cessation, end, or limit; *out of all ho*, out of all bounds of moderation. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1034 (1083) Þan gan he telle his wo, But þat was endeles with-outen ho [*v.r.* hoo]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 406 To the herrold [he] said syne with outyn ho. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxlii. 396 There is no hoo bytwene them as longe as speares, swordes, axes, or dagers wyll endure. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xii. 73 He loued the faire maid of Fresingfield once out of all hoe. 1597 R. BRUCE *Let.* in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 167 If they could have keeped any hoe or measure in their crooked course. 1684 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, To have no ho, *modum tenere nullum. Ibid.*, Out of all ho, *immodicé.* 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* Lett. 1766–8 III. 135 When your tongue runs, there's no ho with you. 1818 TODD s. v., Mr. Malone [*d.* 1812] says, it is yet common in Ireland: as, there is no *ho* with him, i.e. he knows no bounds. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, s.v. There is 'no ho with him', he is not to be restrained.

Ho, *int.*[3] A sailor's cry in heaving or hauling: see HEAVE HO; also HOW *int.*

Ho, *v.*[1] *rare.* [f. Ho *int.*[1]: cf. ON. *hóa* 'to shout ho! or hoy!' (Vigf.)] *intr.* To cry 'ho'.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 61 But hoen [*v. rr.* heon, howen howlen] on hym as an hounde and hoten hym go þennes. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* iv, *N.* Ho, Shepheard, ho. *P.* I prithee leave thy hoing.

†**Ho,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 5–6 hoo. [f. Ho *int.*[2], taken as the imperative of a vb.] *intr.* To cease, stop, pause.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 103 Till that men comen to the gates Of paradis, and there ho. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2835 For-þi hoo with þi bautes & þine vnhemed wittis. 14.. in *Archæol.* LIV. i. 166/184 Here of herbys wul y ho. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 195 Whanne þou art taust þat þou schuldist hoo Of sweering. *c* 1500 *Maid Emlyn* 411 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 96 Naye there do I ho.

Ho (hōu), *v.*[3] *dial.* [A recent spelling of the OE. vb. *hogian*, ME. *hoȝe, howe*: see HOW, HOWE *v.* Cf. HOE *sb.*[3]] *intr.* To care, be anxious, long.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Ho.* To ho for anything, to long for any thing. *Berks.* 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Ho* .. to long for anything; to be careful and anxious. *West.* 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. 289 To ho and hanker after thik woman. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Ho.* 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Ho*, to long for; to care greatly for.

Ho, obs. f. HE *pron.*, HOW, WHO; var. HEO, HI *prons. Obs.*, O *adv.*, ever; see also HOSE.

‖**Hoactzin, hoatzin** (hōu|æ·ktsin, hōu|æ·tsin). Also hoazin. [Said to be the native name, derived from the 'harsh grating hiss', which is the voice of the bird.] A remarkable bird, *Opisthocomus hoazin*, or *O. cristatus*, native of tropical America, considered to be the type and sole member of a group named by Huxley *Heteromorphæ*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd. 5 Birds, which are .. exoticks, or outlandish, chiefely the American, and they are terrestriall; as .. hoactzin .. hoactli, heatototl. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 389 Its use in Physic recommends the bird Hoactzin, that utters a sound like its name. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hoactzin*, a Bird of the Bigness of a Hen, which feeds chiefly on Serpents, and is thence call'd by our Sea-men, the Snake-eater of America. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 284/2 Mr. Sclater exhibited specimens of the eggs and chicks of the hoatzin..from..British Guiana. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/1 Dr. Bowdler Sharpe .. mentioned the hoatzin or reptilian bird, which builds its nest just above the water line, near lakes and rivers; the chicks have little claws or hooks on the end of their unfledged wings, with which they can climb up out of the flood if it threatens the security of the nest.

Hoage, obs. f. *hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher. **Hoaky,** var. of HOCKEY[1], harvest-home. **Hoald,** dial. f. HOLD. **Hoale,** obs. f. HOLE, WHOLE. **Hoam,** dial. var. of HOME.

†**Hoaming,** *ppl. a. Obs.* or *dial.* Origin and meaning uncertain.

The word in Dryden (though so in all the early edd. e. g. 1670, 1674, 1690, 1701, etc.) has been conjectured by many to be a misprint or error, and was altered by Scott in his 2nd. ed. (1821) to *foaming*; others conjecture *coaming* for *combing*. But *hoaming* is supported by the Echard quot. (unless the expression was merely taken from Dryden). Identity with the reputed Whitby use is for many reasons doubtful: cf. HOME *v.* Richardson understands it as 'a *humming* or *booming* sea'. Cf. also LOOM *v.* (to move).

1670 DRYDEN & DAVENANT *Tempest* I. i, *Vent.* What a Sea comes in. *Must.* A hoaming Sea! we shall have foul weather. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus, Rudens* 164 Now 'tis such a hoaming Sea, we've little hopes o' Sport; and except we light o' some Shell-Fish [etc.]. [Cf. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'The tide comes hoaming in', flowing in. See *Heeaming* (*Heeaming* or *Yamming*, aiming homeward).]

Hoan, -e, Hoape, obs. ff. HONE *sb.* and *v.*, HOPE.

Hoar (hōəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 hár, 3–5 hor, (3–4 heor, 4 hoer), 4–5 hoor, 4–7 hore, 6 *Sc.* hoir, 6–7 hoare, (whore), 6– hoar. *β. north.* and *Sc.* 4–6 har, hare, 5–6 hair, -e, 6 hayr. *γ.* 3 hær, 4–5 heer. [OE. *hár* = OHG. *hêr* 'old', hence 'venerable, august' (mod.G. *hehr* august, stately), ON. *hár-r* hoary, old:—OTeut. **hairo-z*, usually referred to an OTeut. **hai-*, pre-Teut. **koi-* to shine.]

A. *adj.* 1. Grey-haired with age; venerable.

a. Beowulf (Z.) 1307 Þa wæs frod cyning, har hilde-rinc, on hreon mode. *c* 1290 *St. Brandan* 265 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 226 A fair old man and swiþe hor. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 173 Þanne mette I with a man .. As hore [*v.rr.* hoor, hoer, heor] as an hawethorne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 220, I feele me nowhere hoor but on myn heed. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, An old hore gentylman. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 3 Through wisedome of a matrone grave and hoar. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 112 A countless throng, Youth and hoar age. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. Prel. 4 The murmuring pines and the hemlocks .. Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms. 1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* II. iv. 108 A very old hare, quite hoar with age.

β. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4996 'Behalds now', quod þis hare man. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 661, I was sa auld ane man and hair.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

a. esp. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

a. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 368/66 His berd is long and sid i-nou3, and sum-del hor a-mong. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1580 Al for elde ys hor þyn her. 1382 [see HOARHEAD]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (1495) 108 Thei haue soone hoore heeres. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 The heere of his hed was whore. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 43 Their old age, their hoare haires, their blindnesse. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xlvi. 4 Euen to hoare haires will I cary you. 1652 T. HODGES *Hoary Head Crowned* 23 His hoar head bring thou down to the grave with blood. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. xxiv, Whose beard with age is hoar. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xlviii, So she kneeled, with her locks all hoar.

β. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5313 (Fairf.) His berde was side, his heued hare. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. x. 52 The steyll helmys we thrist on hedis hayr.

b. Of the frost which feathers objects with white, and objects so whitened: see HOAR-FROST.

a. a 1000 *Andreas* 1260 (Gr.) Hrim and forst hare hildstapan. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 55 As it sheweth in Ice and Frosts hore. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 103 His beard with froast hoare is hardned. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 46 Like to the hore Congealed little drops which doe the morne adore. 1785 BURNS *Vision* II. xiv, When the North his fleecy store Drove thro' the sky, I saw grim Nature's visage hoar Struck thy young eye.

β. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 56 Both hill and holt hailled with frostes hair. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 42 With frostis haire ourfret the feildis standis.

c. Of colour simply.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Judith* 328 Helmas and hupseax hare byrnan. *a* 1000 *Wanderer* 82 in *Exeter Bk.*, Sumne se hara wulf deaðe ȝedælde. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v. 25 Of clife harum. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5031 Hi ben hore al so a wolf. 1552 HULOET, Hore, or whyte graye, *canus.* 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 69 b, The Pellicane feruentlye loueth her byrdes, Yet when they bene haughtie, and beginne to waxe hore, they smite her in the face. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1601 Island of bliss I..all assaults Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* III. 569 Folded up with blossoms hoar. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* I. 9 Her leaves are glaucous green and hoar.

†3. Used frequently as an attribute of various objects named in ancient charters as marking a boundary line. *Obs.* Hence in many place-names. See also HOAR-STONE.

The meaning may have been 'grey' simply, or with lichen, and so 'grey with age', 'old, ancient'. Some have conjectured however (see *Archæologia* XXV. 33) that *hoar* 'by itself expresses a frontier or peninsular station'.

994 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 279 Of ðam haran hæsle on earnhylle middewerde. 999 *Ibid.* 313 Of ðan haran stane on ðonne haran wiðig. 1005 in Dugdale *Monast. Angl.* III. 11 Fram Egceanlæa to þam haran wiþie. *a* 1079 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1066 [He] com him to ȝenes æt þære haran apuldran. 1298 in *Archæol.* XXV. 35 Exinde usque ad Horeapeldre. [Cf. the place-names *Horethorne Down*, Somersetsh., *Hore Cross*, Staffordsh., *Hoar Grounds, Hoar Park*, Warwicksh., *Hormead*, Herts., *Horridge*, Gloucestersh., *Harestanes, Hartree, Harewood, Harwood*, Scotl., etc. See *Archæologia* XXV. 30–60.]

4. Of trees, woods, or the like: Grey from absence of foliage; showing the bare grey stems.

In later use a more or less traditional epithet, esp. in the alliterative phrase *holts hoar*, which referred perhaps to the grey lichen with which aged tree-trunks are clad, and thus combined the notion of old, ancient. When said of mountains the primary reference is to colour, which in later use is sometimes lost.

a. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 743 Of hore okez ful hoge a hundreth to-geder. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 167 The floures of the thorne, Up-one those holtes hore. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 119 In the parke, and in the holtes hore. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 The herbes waxe wythered..and the medowes become hore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 10 Under the steepe foot of a mountaine hore. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 55 From the side of some hoar hill, Through the high wood echoing shrill. *a* 1650 *Flodden F.* 214 in *Percy Folio* I. 327 Underneath the holtes so whore.

β. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 230 Fyftene wynter and mare He duellede in those holtes hare. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxvi. 228 Ðat semyd ane hare Wode for to be. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 142 This Troiane prynce .. Intil hys stalwart stelyt scheild, stikand out Lyke a hayr wod, the dartis bair about. *a* 1549 *Murning Maidin* 26 And walk among the holtis hair, Within the woddis wyld.

γ. *c* 1205 LAY. 16372 Swulc hit weoren an hær wude. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 776 Þe holtez of þe heer wode.

b. Of things: Grey with age, venerable, ancient.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. Argt., Guyon findes Mamon in a delve Sunning his threasure hore. *a* 1756 COLLINS *Pop. Superstit. Highlands* 142 To that hoar pile, which still its ruin shows. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xliii, Instructed by tradition hoar. 1856 H. C. ADAMS *First of June* (1862) 6 To trace legends back to yet more hoar antiquity.

5. White or grey with mould; mouldy, musty. Also *fig. Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) S j, Let them so stande, viii. dayes to putryfye tyll it be hoare, then fry them out. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 141 An old Hare hoare, and an old Hare hoare is very good meat in Lent. But a Hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it hoares ere it be spent. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 431 But the long Journey, we have gone, hath .. turn'd our victuals hoar. ['Still in use in Somerset' (Halliwell 1847–78).]

† **6.** From the use in *hoar frost* (sense 2 b) comes prob. that of 'Cold, nipping' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON in *Bannatyne Poems* 114 (Jam.) Fra hair weddir, and frostis, him to hap. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 79 By gousty placis, welsche savorit, mist, and hair. *Ibid.* VII. Prol. 130 The mornyng bla, wan and har.

† **b.** *fig.* 'Keen, biting, severe' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.*

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 61 Houbeit ȝe think my harrand something har.

† **7.** 'Harsh, ungrateful to the ear' (Jam.). *Sc.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice sa cleir unplesand hoir and hace. *Ibid.* 445 My cleir voice .. Is rawk as ruik, full hiddeous, hoir, and hace.

8. *Comb.*, chiefly parasynthetic, as *hoar-haired*, *-locked*, HOAR-HEADED; also **hoar-leprosy**, white leprosy, elephantiasis; **hoar-rime** = HOAR-FROST; **hoar withy**, the White-beam, *Pyrus Aria.*

c 1205 LAY. 25845 Heor-lockede wif [*c* 1275 hor-ilocket]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The hayr ryim is ane cald deu, the quhilk fallis in mysty vapours, and syne it fresis on the eird. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chenu*, horeheared, gray heared. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 35 This yellow Slaue, Will .. blesse th' accurst, Make the hoare Leprosie ador'd. 1879 BRITTEN & H. *Plant-n.*, Hoar Withy, *Pyrus Aria*, Hants., from the white under-surface of the leaves.

B. *sb.* † **1.** A grey-haired man. *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2989 Hares hyrste hiȝe-lace bæron. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6752 Sey me now, ye olde hore! (Mony day is seothe ye weore bore).

2. Hoariness from age.

(But in first quot. perh. *for-hore*: see FOR- 10.)

[? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 356 Hir heed for hoor [*Thynne* for hore] was whyt as flour.] 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 59 Quhill store and hore, my ȝouth devore. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* 52 His grants are engrafted on the public law of Europe, covered with the awful hoar of innumerable ages. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Com. Lev.* Introd., Now that it is touched with the hoar of a venerable antiquity.

3. A white or hoary coating or appearance; esp. hoar-frost, rime.

1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* Wks. (1837) 303 The hilles be ouerwhelmde with hoare. 1731 *Winter's Thought* in *Gentl. Mag.* (1732), The candy'd rhime and scattered hoar. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 9 Mornings when we perceive a white Hoar and Cobwebs upon the Grass. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbridge* I. i, The thick hoar of dust which had accumulated on their shoes and garments.

† **b.** Canescent hairiness. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vij b, Most gentle, full of hore and softe, with whyte floures and whit sedes.

† **c.** Mould. *Obs.*

1548–67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict.*, *Muffa*, the hoare that is seene in stale breade. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. i, His golden fleece o'ergrown with mouldy hoar. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 15 Interspersed with a white hoar or vinew much like that in mouldy bread.

d. A fog; a thick mist. (? Error for HAAR.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Hoar*..(2) thick mist. *London.*

† **Hoar**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 hárian, 4–6 hore, 5 hoore, 6–8 hoar. [OE. *hárian*, f. *hár* HOAR *a.*]

1. *intr.* To become hoary or grey-haired.

a 1000 *Malchus* in *Shrine* (Cockayne) 39 Þæt ic þa sceolde wesan ceorl on hariendum heafde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 154 *Caneo*, ic hariȝe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 50 Help me, Lord, er then ich hore. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1597 His berd schal hore, his folk schal sterve. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxvi. (1495) 184 The heer of the temples hooryth sooner than the other heer.

b. *fig.* To grow old; to become inveterate.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2808 Correcte it..while that it is grene, For and it hore, this londe is but loste.

2. To become mouldy.

1573 *Art of Limning* 7 To have your ynke to continue longe, and not to hore, put therein baysalte. 1592 [see HOAR *a.* 5]. 1750 W. ELLIS *Country Housew.* 22 If Bread is kept in too moist a Place too long, it will rope, or hoar, or mould.

3. *trans.* To make hoary or white, to whiten. In quot. 1607, To smite with hoar-leprosy.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 344 Hils hoar'd with eternall Snowes. 1598 *Ibid.* II. i. III. *Furies* 86 Heav'n .. hoars her head with Snowes. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 155 Hoare the Flamen, That scold'st against the quality of flesh. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 242 Hoar'd with stiff'ning frosts.

Hoard (hōᵊɹd), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1–4 hord, 4–6 horde, 5–7 (8 *Sc.*) hoord, 6 hoorde, 7– hoard; β. *north.* 4 *Sc.* hwrde, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) hurd, 4–7 hurde, 7– *Sc.* huird. [OE. *hord* = OS. *hord* treasure, hidden inmost place, OHG., MHG. *hort*, ON. *hodd*, Goth. *huzd* treasure:—OTeut. *hozdo^m, pre-Teut. *kuzdhó-; perh. from *kudhto- pple., concealed, hidden (Kluge). The usual 16–17th c. forms *hoord*, *hurde*, Sc. *huird*, imply an early lengthening of OE. *o* to *ō* as in *board*, *ford*; *hoard* is rare before 18th c.]

1. An accumulation or collection of anything valuable hidden away or laid by for preservation or future use; a stock, store, esp. of money; a treasure.

Beowulf (Z.) 2284 Ða wæs hord rasod onboren beaȝa hord. *Ibid.* 3012 Ac þær is maðma hord. 937 *Poem on Æthelstan* 10 in *O. E. Chron.*, Hi æt campe..land ealȝodon, hord and hamas. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Ne hydeþ eow hord in eorþe þær om and mohþa etaþ. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/11 *Thesaurus*, hord. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6733 Rihht all swa summ hord off gold Mang menn iss horde deresst. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 224 Heo gedereð hord. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22179 For all þe hordes [*Gött.* hurdes] þat ar hid Sal hali in his time be kid. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 178 Spere besyly Quhare are þe hurdis þat has he. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 103 Na þai of þame made na hurde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 Hoord, tresowre. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 40 A venturous Fairy, That shall seeke the Squirrels hoard. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 65 b, The fraudfull conceling of ane huird, or thresour. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 265 This Hoord .. that was stowed in the Strata underneath. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 195 While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard, Displays her cleanly platter on the board. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iii. 262 A large hoard of coins was discovered. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 352 Our hoard is little, but our hearts are great.

b. *fig.* Said of intangible things treasured or valuable, things concealed or kept secret; now *esp.* an amassed stock (of facts, etc.).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1055 in *Exeter-bk.*, Se mæra dæȝ hreðer-locena hord, heortan ȝeþohtas ealle ætyweð. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1602 Oð þæt breosta hord, gast,..gangan sceolde to godes dome. *a* 1000 in Mone *Gl.* 417 *Arcana*, hordas, ȝeryne. *a* 1000 *Psalm* (Cotton) l. 28 (Gr.) His synna hord selfa ontende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12920 Soþfasstnessess hord Þatt all mannkinn birrþ sekenn. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19214 Vte o þair hali hertes hord Spedli þai speld godds word. 1340 *Ayenb.* 263 Hous .. in huychen þe uader of house woneþ, þe hord of uirtues gadereþ. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1503 God sende vs alle, of vnyte þe hord. 1635 R. BOLTON *Comf. Affl. Consc.* iv. 20 A heavenly hoard of grace, good conscience, Gods favour. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 58 To see the hoard of human bliss so small. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* IV. 179 A hoard of grievances. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 339 He accumulates much larger hoards of facts.

† **2.** The place in which anything is hidden, hoarded, or stored up; a repository; a hiding-place, store; a treasury. Also *fig. Obs.*

In the phrase *in* (or *on*) *hoard*, the sense fluctuates between the deposit, the repository in which it is stored up, and the state or condition of being hoarded (sense 3).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 259 Þe wreche mon binom his ehte and leide his on horde. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, We senden ȝew þis writ open iseined wiþ vre seel to halden a manges ȝew inehord [*v.r.* ine hord]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 42 [He] prechit furth ay goddis word, Þat he had plentiusly ine hurd. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Widnesse of siche cloþis is an hord to hyde synnes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 747 It is the deueles hoord, ther he hideth hym and resteth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11539 All my gold .. þat I getyn haue, Kepid in hurd, holdyn full long. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 297 He was the hoorde of al my profound secretts. 1611 COTGR., *Musse*, a secret corner, priuie hoord, hiding hole. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 22 If the building cannot suffer the Chimney to be made even with the upright of the wall, both sides may be made up to serve for hoards. [1837 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 29 The Cambrian princes had .. to pay yearly twenty pounds weight of gold, and two hundred of silver into the hoard or treasury of the 'King of London'. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 383 The sums which went into, and which, when it was needed, came out of, the hoard of the English King. 1883 GREEN *Conq. Eng.* 403 *note*, The 'Hoard' (not yet the 'Exchequer') in Eadward's time was settled at Winchester.]

† **3.** Hoarding up. *Obs.*

c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 3 For horde haþe hate, and clymbyng tykelnesse.

4. *Comb.*, as **hoard-burg** (mod. archaism, for OE. *hordburg*), treasure city; † **hoard-house**, treasure-house, treasury (*obs.*); **hoard-ward** (for OE. *hordweard*), guardian of a hoard, treasurer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 502/1 Tresowrye, *erarium* .. an hoordhowse. 1892 STOPFORD BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* iii. 75 The hoard-ward knew the voice of a man. 1895 MORRIS *Beowulf* 17 The gem-rich hoard-burg of the heroes.

Hoard, *sb.*[2] Also 8 hourd, 9 hord. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [app. a modern ad. AngloFr. *hurdis* (see HURDIS, HURDICE) mistaken for a plural of *hurd: see the quot. from *Liber Albus.* But cf. also obs. F. *hourd* scaffold (Cotgr.), in OF. *hurt*, *hourt*, *hourd*, palisade, of which *hourdis*, HURDIS was a deriv.] = HOARDING *sb.*

[1419 *Liber Albus* (1859) I. 477 Item, qe nulle hurdys, ne palys, nautre cloysure, soit fait devaunt nulle tenement en les hautes rewes ou venelles en la citee (*Riley's marg. note* Hoards or palings not to be erected before houses).] 1757 *Act* 31 *Geo. II*, c. 17 § 7 No Builder or other Person, shall erect or set up..in any of the public Streets..any Hourd or Fence. 1810 *Hull Improv. Act* 51 Hords or fences to be erected where buildings are taken down. 1836 SMART, *Hoard*, .. a fence enclosing a house and materials while builders are at work. 1838 F. W. SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 5 The hoard is to consist of uprights six inches by four inches scantling.

Hoard (hōᵊɹd), *v.* Forms: α. 1 hordian, 3 (*Orm.*) hordenn, 4 horde, 4–6 hoorde, (6 whord), 6–7 hourd(e, (hord), 6–7 (8 *Sc.*) hoord, 7– hoard; β. *Sc.* and *north.* 6 hurde, 6– hurd. [OE. *hordian*, f. *hord* HOARD *sb.*[1] (Cf. Goth. *huzdjan*, OHG. *gihurten*, MHG. *gehürten*, MG. *gehorden*, which belong to a different conjugation.)]

1. *trans.* To amass and put away (anything valuable) for preservation, security, or future use; to treasure *up*: esp. money or wealth.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 104 Hordiað eowerne goldhord on heofenum. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12281 Gredіȝliȝ to sammnenn all & hordenn þatt tu winnesst. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 b, To helpe other with them, and not inordynately to hoorde & kepe them. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I hourde, *je amasse.* Declared in 'I hoorde'. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 26 Who so hoordeth vp his corne, shalbe cursed amonge the people. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 Whorded and heaped up. ? *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 306 Gif thow hes a benefice, Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gude. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 8 He did not wel to hord it up. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68 Theere Troian treasur is hurded. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 The Granaries of Joseph: wherein he hoorded corne. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 124 Whereof the Rich hide and hoard up their wealth. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 25 Hoording up such pieces of money. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Moral*, Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!..Hoarded, barter'd, bought and sold. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 22 If the rich man actually hoards up his money in the form of gold or silver, he gets no advantage from it.

b. *absol.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 66 Seðe hordað, and nat hwam he hit ȝegaderað. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxviii. 7 [xxxix. 6] He hordes, and he wate noght To wham þat he samenes oght. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 38 He .. Ne car'd to hoord for those whom he did breede. 1842 TENNYSON *Ulysses* 5 A savage race, That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 349 They should own who can administer; not they who hoard and conceal.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To keep in store, cherish, treasure up, conceal (e.g. in the heart).

1340 *Ayenb.* 182 Þet greate lost þet god hordeþ and wyteþ to ham þet ouercomeþ þe aduersetes of þise wordle. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 321 Crist .. lokyng on þe citee..wepte þer upon for greet synne þat it hoordede. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 43 The goodly Barow which doth hoord Great heapes of salmons in his deepe bosome. 1699 DRYDEN *Ep. to J. Driden* 117 You hoard not health for your own private use; But on the public spend the rich produce. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 119 Revenge will be smothered and hoarded. 1821 B. CORNWALL *Mirandola* IV. i, Half of the ills we hoard within our hearts Are ills because we hoard them. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 370.

† **3.** *intr.* in reflexive or passive sense: To lie treasured up, lie hid. *Obs. rare.*

1567 TURBERV. *Epit. & Sonn.* Wks. (1837) 300 In common weales what beares a greater sway Than hidden hate that hoordes in haughtie brest?

Hoarded (hōᵊɹdēd), *ppl. a.* [f. HOARD *v.* + -ED[1].] Stored up, treasured up: see the verb.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. ix. 12 Great store of hoorded threasure. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 11 Th' hoorded plague a' th' Gods requit your loue! 1693 S. HERVEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 232 Say, Goat..For whom thy hoorded Bags in silence sleep? 1751 GRAY *Ode on Spring* v, No hive hast thou of hoarded sweets. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 252 The hoarded ill-humour of six months was at liberty to explode. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 684/1 Modern theories as to the hoarded wealth of India.

Hoarded, *a.* [f. HOARD *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].] Provided with a hoard or hoarding.

1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The large hoarded enclosure before the Royal Exchange.

Hoarder (hōᵊɹdəɹ). Forms: 1 hordere, 2 -are, 4 hordyer, 6 horder, *Sc.* hurdar, 6–7 hoorder, 7– hoarder. [f. HOARD *v.* + -ER[1].]

† **1.** The keeper of the hoard or treasure; a treasurer; a steward. Also *fig. Obs.*

944 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 280 Ðis forward was makid with Ordric hordere. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 178 Ða het he his hordere þæt glæsene fæt syllan ðam biddendan subdiacone. 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1131 Swa þæt he scolde setten þær prior of Clunni & circeweard, & hordere, & reilþein. 1340 *Ayenb.* 121 Þet is þe hordyer þet lokeþ þe herte. [1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 434 The King's 'Hoarder' was as old as the King's 'hoard'.]

2. (in mod. use) One who hoards or stores up, esp. money. (Also with *up*.)

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 59 Hud-pykis, hurdaris and gadderaris. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* Wks. 1843 II. 417/2 And yet ye be questors, And hoorders vppe of testers. 1552 HULOET, Horder of treasure, *abditor.* 1594 (*title*) in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 1 God's justice shewed uppon a cruelle horder of corne. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 80 Nobody else, but these Hoarders, can get a Farthing by this proposed change of our Coin. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 66 Hoarders-up of unrevenged grievances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 102 He is mean, saving .. a skinflint, a hoarder.

Hoarding (hōᵊɹdiŋ), *sb.* [f. HOARD *sb.*[2]]

1. A temporary fence made of boards inclosing a building while in course of erection or repair; often used for posting bills and advertisements; hence, any boarding on which bills are posted.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 *Hoarding*, an in-

closure of wood about a building, while erecting or repairing. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* III. xi. 413 A rough hoarding of boards had been knocked up before the vestry doorway. 1864 *Realm* 23 Mar. 6 He rents a hoarding, or a wall, or the side of a house; and woe to that man who, being unauthorised, sticks anything thereupon. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 25. 14 A poster now to be seen on most of the London street hoardings.

2. *Mil.* See quot. 1875.

1865 Kingsley *Herew.* II. ix. 146 They had thrown up .. doubtless overhanging hoardings or scaffolds. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Hourd, Hoard, Hoarding*, boarding used for protection..A term in military architecture for the wooden gallery, protected by boarding in front, which was thrown out from the surface of the wall in time of war, to enable the defenders to protect the foot of the wall.

Hoarding (hōˑɹdiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hoard *v.*]

1. The action of the verb Hoard; esp. the accumulation and hiding of money. (Also with *up.*)

1593 Shaks. *3 Hen. VI*, II. ii. 48 And happy alwayes was it for that Sonne Whose Father for his hoording went to hell. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* III. xxxix. (1640) 16 Such hoording is no oppression but good husbandry. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 5 In self defence they are much addicted to hoarding.

2. *concr.* (*pl.*) That which is hoarded; money laid up.

1715 South *Serm.* IV. 450 All a Man's Gettings and Hoardings up, during his Youth. 1870 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlix. 10 Their hoardings are no longer theirs.

Hoarding, *ppl. a.* [f. Hoard *v.* + -ing 2.] That hoards: see the verb.

1595 Shaks. *John* III. iii. 8 Shake the bags Of hoording Abbots. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 356 The hoarding Usurer. 1827 Hood *Hero & Leander* lxxii, And with concealing clay, Like hoarding Avarice locks up his eyes.

Hoare, obs. form of Whore.

†Hoared (hōˑɹd), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Hoar *v.*]

1. Made or grown hoary.

1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 120 a/2 My whyte heares, and hored bearde. 1568 T. Howell *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 25 Now hored age with stealing steps creepes in. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 253, I no where hoart yfeel but on mine head [cf. Hoar *a.* 1, quot. 1386].

2. Grown mouldy.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* II. xx, They toke hored brede in theyr scryppes. 1551 Bible (Matthews) *Josh.* ix. 5 All their prouysyon of breade was dried vp and hored.

3. *Comb.*, as *hoared-headed*, hoar-headed.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 107 We see The seasons alter; hoared headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose.

Hoar-frost. Formerly, and still often, two words. [See Hoar *a.* and Frost *sb.* 2.] The white deposit formed by the freezing of dew, frozen dew, white frost.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 617 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 317 Þe hore-forst [*v. r.* hor-forst] cometh ȝwane it is so cold þat it freoseth a-nyȝt, And þe Dev freose a-doneward. 1340 *Ayenb.* 108 The zonne .. wasteþ þe cloudes and þe hore urostes bi þe morȝen. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxlvii. 16 He geueth snowe like woll, & scatereth ye horefrost like ashes. 1644 Z. Boyd *Gard. Zion* 60 (Jam.) Sweet Mannah, round, small as the haire frost. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 1169 The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xii, All the trees were fairy-trees wreathed with hoar-frost. *fig.* 1852 Badger *Nestorians* I. 243 The hoar-frost of care was prematurely sitting upon his locks.

attrib. 1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 323 A fine picture of an hoar-frost landscape.

Hence **Hoa'r-frosty** *a.*

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell* (1871) I. 39 A cold hoarfrosty morning.

Hoa'rhead. [f. Hoar *a.* + Head *sb.*] A hoary head; hence, an old grey-haired man. Also *attrib.*

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xix. 32 Before the hoor heed aryse. 1560 Bible (Genev.) ibid., Thou shalt rise vp before the horehed. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 125, I do not beleeue that the wisdome lyeth in horeheads, but in olde bookes. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 113 The hoarhead winter paving earth With sheeny white.

Hoar-headed, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *hoar head* + -ed 2.] Having the head hoary with age.

1561 T. Hoby tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* II. M iv b, Horeheaded and toothlesse. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxviii. 227, I see thee waxing a little hoar-headed. 1880 Tennyson *Battle of Brunanburh* ix, Hoar-headed hero!

Hence **Hoar-hea'dedness.**

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 22 Holy and reuerend Horeheadednesse pretendeth wisedome gotten by long experience.

Hoarhound, another spelling of Horehound.

Hoa'rily, *adv.* [f. Hoary *a.* + -ly 2.] With a hoary appearance; with a grey or whitish hue.

1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 184 Clouds of foam..whirling hoarily under the black vapour.

Hoariness (hōˑɹrinés). [f. Hoary *a.* + -ness.] The quality or state of being hoary: see the adj.

1573-80 Baret *Alv.* H 492 Hoarinesse,whitenesse of haires, auncientie. *Ibid.* 494 Hoarienesse, vinewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lacke of cleansing. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His white hairs, they'll betray his hoariness. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxvii. 15 Custom without truth is but hoariness or mouldiness of error. 1705 C. Purshall *Mech. Macrocosm* 37 These Frosts seldom last long, that come with a Frozen Fog, or Hoariness. 1829 Loudon *Encycl. Plants* 1001 The stem under the shelter of long grass, is covered with a white hoariness which is easily rubbed off. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. i. 144 Legends sacred with the hoariness of time.

†Hoarish (hōˑɹriʃ), *a. Obs.* [f. Hoar *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat hoary.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xii. (1495) 610 That one wormode is grene, that other somdeale horisshe and lesse bytter. *a* 1547 Surrey in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 31 The white and horish heares, the messengers of age.

†Hoa'rness. *Obs.* [f. Hoar *a.* + -ness.] The quality of being hoar or hoary; hoariness.

a 900 *Kent. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 76/21 *Canicies*, harnes. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xx. 29 The dignete of olde men hornesse. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. iv. (1495) 862 Thenne is whyte colour gendryd as it faryth in snowe in hoore froste and in horenes of heere. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 570/13 *Canicies*, hoorenesse. *c* 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 481/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) A litelle harenesse hathe chaunged sumwhat his colour. 1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness, Compounds* 17 a, It kepeth..the hedde from horenes. 1564 Becon *Dem. Holy Script.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 607 Having hoarness of manners, authority, gravity, and high knowledge. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Mucor*,.. hoarenesse, such as is on breade or meate long kept.

b. A close growth of white or grey hairs.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. v. 10 The leaues..hauing a certaine fine horenesse upon them like veluet.

Hoarse (hōˑɹs), *a.* Forms: *a.* 1 hás, 3-4 hos, 4-5 hose, hoos, hoose, (4 hois), 5 hooce; hoce, (hoost), 8-9 *dial.* hoast; *north.* and *Sc.* 4-5 haase, hase, 5 hayse, 5-6 *Sc.* hace, 6 hays, hais, (hess). *β.* 4-5 hors, -e, hoors, 5-6 hoorse, 6 horce, (hourse), 6-7 hoarce, (7 hoars), 6-7 hoarse; *Sc.* 8 hers, 8- hearse, 9 herse, hairce, hairse, *dial.* hairsh, hearsh. [A word of which the stem varies, not only in Eng., but in the other Teut. langs. The recorded OE. type was *hás* (ME. *hós*, Sc. *hāse*), corresp. to OHG., MHG., OLG. *heis*, OS. *hês*, MDu. *hees*, LG. *hês*:—OTeut. **haiso-*. But beside this ME. had *hórs, hoors*, now *hoarse*, Sc. *hairse, hairsh, hearsh.* Although written evidence for the *r* forms goes back only to *c* 1400, the correspondence of mod.Eng. *hoarse* and Sc. *hairse* implies the existence of an unrecorded OE. **hárs* beside *hás.*

The ON. normal repr. of OTeut. **haiso-z* would be **heiss*, instead of which ON. had *hárs*, app. to be explained as for **hárs* :—**hairso-* (orig. *ai* before *r* gave *á* in ON.). The OFl. *heersch*, recorded by Kilian beside *heesch*, appears to go back similarly to an OLG. **heirs.* For these and other reasons it is now generally held that **hairso-* was the orig. OTeut. type, and that the *r* subseq. disappeared at different times in most of the dialects. The southern Scotch *hairsh, hearsh*, appears to exemplify a frequent Sc. interchange of *rs* and *rsh*, seen e. g. in *farce, farsch, scarce, scairsh, Erse, Ersch*, etc.]

1. Rough and deep-sounding, as the voice when affected with a cold, or the voice of a raven or frog; harsh and low in pitch; not clear and smooth like a pure musical note; husky, croaking, raucous. a. Of the voice (of persons or animals).

a. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucus* and *rauca*, has. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 504 Þu..pipest al so doþ a mose Mid cokeringe mid stefne hose. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1119 (1147) With brokyn vois, al hois [*Campsall MS.*, hoors; *MS. Gg.* 4. 27, hors] for shright. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/1 Hoos (*K.* hors, *P.* hoorse), *raucus.* *c* 1450 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 338 Thy voice..unplesand, hoir, and hace. 1468 *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 248 *note*, Raucus, hoost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/1 Hase (*A.* Hayse), *raucus.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss., Hoast*,..hoarse.

β. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 59 A wood hound .. if þat he..berke, his vois is ful hors. *c* 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xii. xviii. (MS. Bodl.), An henne..clokkinge wiþ an horse [*ed.* 1495 hoars] voice. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* I. ii. (1886) 5 His voice was hoarse and lowe. 1625 Donne *Anat. World, Progr. Soul* (Song of Sorcerers), She feigns hoarse barkings, but she biteth not! 1762 Beattie *Bat. Pigmies & Cranes* 70 He [a frog]..mourns in hoarsest croaks his destiny. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, His voice was hoarse and coarse.

b. Of other sounds. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. iii. 109 The ryver brayt with hais [*ed.* 1710 hers] sovnd. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 52 The Tides with their hoarse Murmurs. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* VI. 72 Where with hoars dinn imprison'd tempests rave. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 233 This Drum, whose hoarse heroic bass Drowns the loud clarion of the braying Ass. 1883 Ouida *Wanda* II. 40 The hoarse sound of the sea surging amongst the rocks.

2. *transf.* Having a hoarse voice or sound. a. Of persons and animals, or of the vocal organs.

a. *a* 1000, Ælfric *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 90/40 Ic hæbbe sumne cnapan .. þe eac swilce nu has ys for cylde and hreame. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 599 Ofte he criyede, and ofte he ros, So longe that he wox al hos. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxviii. 4 Thai vndirstode me noght na mare than man may do a hase man. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 3620 So was he hase and spak ful law. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. Prol. 21 Chyde quhill thair beidis rife, and hals worth hais [*v.r.* hace, *rimes* place, face]. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 315 Howbeit that I am hais [*v. r.* hess] I am content to beir a bais.

β. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 324 Til he be blere-nyed or blynde and hors [*v. rr.* hoos, hos] in þe throte. 1538 Bale *Brefe Com. John Baptist* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 207, I oft haue bene horce Cryenge for custome. 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, v. ii. 7 Warwicke is hoarse with calling thee to armes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* I. 25 The hoarse Raven..croaking. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 330 The hoarse nation croak'd, 'God save King Log!' 1786 Burns *Earnest Cry* 7 Alas! my roupet Muse is hearse! 1826 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* II. x. 231 Charles Kemble is at present as hoarse as a crow. 1887 J. Service *Dr. Duguid* vii. 41 He..was now as hairse and roopit as a craw.

b. Of inanimate things. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

c 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 347 Tassay hys horne, and for to knowe Whether hyt were clere, or horse of sovne. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. (1880) 56 With Bagpipe hoarce he hath begon his Musicke fine. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 661 The hoarce Trinacrian shore. 1765 Beattie *Judgem. Paris* cxxxiii, Raves the hoarse storm along the bellowing main. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iii, Cloisterham, with its hoarse cathedral bell.

3. quasi-*adv.* = Hoarsely.

1709 *Tatler* No. 121 ¶ 1 He catched Cold, and..began to bark very hoarse. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. Introd. i, Now, murmuring hoarse..An angry brook, it sweeps the glade.

4. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *hoarse-throated, -voiced*; b. adverbial, as *hoarse-resounding*, etc.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* To Rdr. A vj b, An vnluckie, hoarce-voist .. night-rauen. *a* 1729 Congreve *Hymn to Harmony* vi. (Jod.), Loud trumpets .. And hoarse-resounding drums. *a* 1743 Savage *Wks.* (1775) II. 75 (Jod.) Hoarse-echoing walls. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 888 The hoarse-throated war. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* I. iv, The hoarse-roaring Ocean's fountains. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* VI. 327 The hoarse-voiced torrents of doom.

Hence **†Hoa'rsehead,** hoarseness.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede, or hoosnesse (*K.* hoshed, *P.* hoorshede), *raucitas.*

Hoarse, *v.* [f. prec.] a. *intr.* To be or become hoarse. b. *trans.* To make hoarse. *Obs.* exc. with *up* (*dial.* and *U.S.*).

c 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxx. (Z.) 190 *Raucio*, ic hasiȝe, *rausi, rausum.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 Hase, *rawcio.* 1629 T. Adams *Sinner's Passing Bell* Wks. 1861–2 I. 355 When his voice is hoarsed. 1877 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) s. v., He's got a bad cold and is all hoarsed up. 1886 *S. W. Line. Gloss.* s. v., I'm hoarst on my chest—hoarst up, a'most. 1897 *Voice* (N. Y.) 23 Dec. 5/1 My voice seems good when I begin, but I very soon 'hoarse up'.

Hoarsely (hōˑɹsli), *adv.* [f. Hoarse *a.* + -ly 2.] With a hoarse voice or sound.

a 1529 Skelton *P. Sparowe* 419 The woodhacke, that syngeth chur Horsly, as he had the mur. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1590) 280 His words .. slowly and hoarcely pronounced. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Tri. over Death* lvii, The .. waters hoarsely groan. *c* 1720 Tickell *Imit. Proph. Nereus* 44 While hoarsely he demands the fight. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 715, I heard the thunder hoarsely laugh. 1883 Mrs. Oliphant *Ladies Lindores* II. 300 'Sit down', he said, hoarsely, 'and I will tell you'.

Hoarsen (hōˑɹsˈn), *v.* [f. Hoarse *a.* + -en 5.]

1. *trans.* To make hoarse.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. vii. 79, I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice, and roughen my character. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng., Tower of Doom* ii, Hoarsening the cry Of those who watch'd. 1886 Baring-Gould *Gold. Feather* i, The sore throat..hoarsened her voice.

2. *intr.* To become hoarse; to sound hoarsely.

1798 Landor *Gebir* VII. 148 The brazen clarion hoarsens. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* 435 His voice had hoarsened.

Hence **Hoa'rsened** *ppl. a.*

1798 Landor *Gebir* I. 135 To tune afresh the hoarsened reed. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* V. xl, The last words had a perceptible irony in their hoarsened tone.

Hoarseness (hōˑɹsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being hoarse.

a. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 113/1 *Raucedo*, hasnys. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* I. vii. (Rolls) I. 11 My bareyn speche, hosnes and snochynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/2 Hooshede or hoosnesse [1499 *Pynson*, hoorsnesse]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 177/2 An Hasenes, *raucedo, raucitas.*

β. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. 134 Hoorsnes of voyce. *Ibid.* VII. xxvii. 242 Horsnes and lettyng of the voyce. 1589 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 247 Red wine .. bindeth the belly and maketh hoarsenesse. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 10 They (even to hoarsnesse) cried downe the Common-Prayer book. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. 247 Figs are useful in Hoarseness and Coughs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Feb. 5/3 Mr. Reeves sang .. without the slightest trace of hoarseness.

†Hoa'rsy, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Hoarse *a.* + -y: cf. *hoary.*] = Hoarse.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 108/25 Horsy, *raucus.*

Hoar-stone. Forms: 1 hár stán, 3 hor ston, 6–8 hore-, 7 hoore-, 9 hoar-stone, *Sc.* hair-, hare stane. [In OE. two words: see Hoar *a.* and Stone.]

1. *lit.* A hoar, i.e. grey or ancient stone (? an ancient stone grey with lichen).

Beowulf (Z.) 887 He under harne stan, æþelinges bearn. *Ibid.* 2745 Nu ðu lungre geong hord sceawian under harne stan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 209 He þær ȝeseah ofer ðæm wætere sumne harne stan.

2. *spec.* a. A stone (ancient or grey with lichen), frequently mentioned in charters as marking a boundary line; an ancient boundary stone, merestone. (See Hoar *a.* 3.)

847 *Charter of Æthelwulf* in *O. E. Texts* 434 Donon on ðone healdan weg wið huitan stanes, ðonon to ðæm beorge ðe mon hateð æt ðæm holne, ðonon an haran stan. *a* 1000 in *Heming's Chartulary* (1723) 348 Of ȝytinges æwylme on norðdene on þone grenan weg, þlan] on þane haran stan, of ðam haran stane andlang grenan weȝes on scepe clif. ? *c* 1195 in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 55 Unam scilicet subtle Harestan. 1298 *Ibid.*, Et sic directe usque le Horeston in Twychenylde Grene. ? *a* 1300 *Ibid.* 58 Ad Haresteines et sic usque ad Depedale. 1503 in Hearne *Johannis Glastoniensis Chron.* (1726) 303 Inter Dominium de Andresey & Dominium de Stoke seu Dreycote, usque ad la Hore Stone. *a* 1831 W. Hamper in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 30 The Hoar-stone is consequently nothing more than the stone of memorial or land-mark, describing the boundary of property. 1849 Kemble *Sax. in Eng.* I. 52 *note*, Artificial or natural stone posts are implied by the constantly recurring háran stánas, græzan stánas, hoary or grey stones. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. vii. 375 Hoare-stones, or landmarks of the fifth century.

b. An ancient stone associated with some event or tradition; a stone of memorial; a standing stone.

1666 in Hearne *R. Brunne's Chron.* (1810) 472 A stone of 8 foot high above ground..It is now called, in the full of the mouth, hoore-stone, according to the dialect of Sommersett. 1808 Scott *Marm.* IV. xxv.*note*, The royal standard is traditionally said to have been displayed from the Hare Stane, a high stone, now built into the wall, on the left hand of the high-way leading towards Braid. 1812 *Archæol.* XVI. 361 The largest stone, at the east end, has been long known in that County, by the name of the Hoar Stone. *a* 1831 W. Hamper in *Archæol.* (1832) XXV. 25 In many parts of Great Britain are to be seen upright rude Pillars or massive blocks of stone which in England are called *Hoar-Stones*..in Scotland..*Hare-Stane.* 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* 92 The Hare Stane on the Borough Moor of Edinburgh. *Ibid.* (1863) I. v. 137 A hoare-stone or Stone of Memorial.

c. Hence very frequent as a place-name.

See a list in *Archæologia* (1832) XXV. 52.

Hoary (hōᵒ·ri), *a.* Also 6–7 hory, (6 hoory, horie, heorye). [A late formation (16th c.) from Hoar *a.* or *sb.* + -y: cf. *dusky, haughty, vasty.*]

1. Of the hair, head, or beard: Grey or white with age.

1530 Palsgr. 315/2 Hoory as a man or beestes heare is, *chaneu.* *a* 1547 Surrey *Carelesse man* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 26 What will she do, when hory heares are powdred in her hedde? 1611 Bible *Lev.* xix. 32 Thou shalt rise vp before the hoary head. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xix, Veterans ..Whose helmets press'd their hoary hair. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* i, With hoary bushy eyebrows.

b. Having white or grey hair, grey-haired.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 486 To waxe Hoarie, or white headed, *incanesco.* 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 106 The hoary prince in majesty appeared. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 55 Her sons, her matrons and her hoary sires. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 186 Men like the hoary sinner .. instinctively saw in him the destined enemy of his kind.

c. Ancient; venerable from age, time-honoured.

1609 Dekker *Gull's Horne-bk.* (1812) 25 Venerable father of ancient, and therefore hoary customs. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 238 Hoarie English Antiquities. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 596 Windsor's hoary towers. 1852 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. 232 A hoary and most remote antiquity. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 1 Born on Pelion height, so legend hoary relateth.

2. Of colour: Grey, greyish white.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 493 A hoarie frost, *cana pruina.* 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 79 Clothed with cold, and hoary wyth frost. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 891 The secrets of the hoarie deep. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 168 With Ethiops hoary Trees and woolly Wood. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 830 Winter's hoary wing. 1809 Heber *Europe* 258 The hoary poplars wave. 1878 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* i. 12 Below lay a sea, still as death and hoary in the moon.

†3. Mouldy, musty; corrupt. *Obs.*

Perh. in some instances confused with *hory*, filthy.

1530 Palsgr. 315/2 Hoory as meate that is kepte to longe, *fleury.* 1567 tr. *Ælfric's Let. to Bp. Wulsine* in Brady *Clavis Cal.* (1813) I. 280 Some pristes keepe the housell.. all the Yere for Syke Men,—But they do greatlye amysse, by cause it waxeth Heorye. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 624 Hoarie, moulded bread. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict., Musty, Mouldy, or Hoary Dung.

4. *Bot.* and *Entom.* Covered with short dense white or whitish hairs; canescent.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. vii. § 1. 8 Soft and downie, and somewhat hoarie. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. § 6. 112 That whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 725 Whole plant hoary with a dense cottony substance. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 28 Perennial hoary herbs.

b. Hence used to designate species of plants and animals so clothed; often rendering L. *canus, incanus*, etc.: as *Hoary Alder, Creeper, Mullein, Stock*, etc.

1811 Shaw *Zool.* VIII. 261 Hoary Creeper, *Certhia canescens*..bill stout and black. 1829 Sir J. Richardson *Fauna Bor.-Amer.* I. 150 Hoary marmot, with long coarse fur, particularly on the chest and shoulders, where it is hoary. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 314 The white willow, and the common and hoary alder, form thickets.

5. *Comb.* a. parasynthetic, as *hoary-dated, -feathered, -haired, -headed, -herbaged, -vested*, etc.; b. with another adj., as *hoary-pubescent*, etc.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii, This hoarie-headed letcher, this old goat. 1771 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) V. 61 When he is old and hoary-haired. 1797 T. Park *Sonn.* 8 Classic Eton's hoary-vested towers. 1831 Don *Gard. Dict.* I. xvii, *Hoary-pubescent*, covered with white down which is pressed to the surface. *Ibid., Hoary-villous*, covered with white villi. 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 53 Leaves hoary-white beneath. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 295 There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 11 A hoary-dated Patriarch pedigree.

Hoase, obs. form of Hoarse, Hose.

Hoast (hōst), *sb.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Forms: [1 hwósta], 4–9 host, 5, 9 *dial.* hoost, (6–9 hoste, hoist), 7– hoast, (haust, 9 hoarst). [The OE. *hwósta* is not known to have survived in ME.; the extant northern word (from 14th c.) was app. the cognate ON. *hóste* cough = OLG. **hôsto* (MLG. *hôste*, MDu. *hoeste, hoest*, LG. *hoost, hôst*, Du. *hoest*), OHG. *huosto* (MHG. *huoste*, Ger. *husten*):—OTeut. **hwôston-*, f. a root **hwôs-* (whence OE. *hwêsan* :—**hwôsjan* to wheeze), pre-Teut. **kwôs-, kās-*; cf. Skr. *kās* to cough.

It is possible that OE. *hwósta* may have survived dialectally; some writers refer to a dial. form, *whoost*, which would be its representative; and this, as in *who, whoop*, might become *hoost*, whence mod. Shropshire *'oost.*]

A cough. In some Eng. dialects used only of cattle.

[*c* 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 277/27 *Tussis*, hwosta.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 534 Als aand with host in brest is spred. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/2 Hoose, or cowghe (*other MSS.* host.. hoost), *tussis.* 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/2 *Hec tussis*, the host. *c* 1500 [see Hives]. *a* 1510 Douglas *K. Hart* II. 455 Heidwerk, Hoist, and Parlasy, maid grit pay. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 34 Mastik is good .. for an old host or coughe. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 302 The hunger, the hart-ill, and the hoist still thee hald. 1622 *Course Conformitie* 117 (Jam.) He that can swallow a camel..without an hoast. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 60 (Jam.) From the thirteenth of November .. he became so feeble with a hoast. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 24 *An Haust or Hoste*, a Dry Cough. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 172/1 The Cough, or Cold, and Shortness of Breath, or Hausts, an Inward Disease in Cows. 1773 *Epitaph* in *Spectator* (1884) 6 Sept. 1173 Of a cauld and a sair host, He died upon the Yorkshire coast. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 217 A great number of cats in Shrewsbury became seized with what is commonly called the *Hoost.* 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* ii. (D.), I gave them a sign by a loud hoast. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hoist*, a cough. 1863 Mrs. Gaskell *Sylvia's L.* xxiv, I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off hoasts. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Hoost* [oost], a cough: said of cattle. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hoast, Hoist*, a cough.

Hoast, *v.* Chiefly *north. dial.* Forms: [1 hwóstan], 5–9 host, (6 hoyst, 9 hoist), 8– hoast, (*dial.* huist). [OE. *hwóstan* = OLG. **hôstôn* (MLG. *hôsten*, MDu. *hoesten*), OHG. *huostôn* (MHG. *huosten*, Ger. *husten*), ON. *hósta* (Sw. *hosta*, Da. *hoste*), f. the sb.: see prec. The existing northern word (known only from 15th c.) appears to be the ON. word. Beside *hoast*, Sc. has also the form *huist*, going back to *hōst.*]

1. *intr.* To cough.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 258, & hwostaŏ [*MS.* hwosaŏ] ȝelome.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/1 Hostyn, or rowhyn, or cowghyn,..*tussio.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 To Host, *tussire.* 1619 *Life & Death P. Simsone* (1845) 100 He hosted continually to his death. *c* 1750 in Ritson *Scot. Songs* (1794) II. 250 He hosts and he hirples the weary day lang. 1752 A. Macinnes in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 342/2 Allan Breck came behind him, and hoasted. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Hoist*, to cough. 1885 *Queen* 31 Jan. 111 That hobbling 'hosting' old woman who asks for human charity.

2. *trans.* To cough *up* or *out.* Also *fig.*

1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 272 Ane hair hogeart, that hostit out flewme. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. i. 10 The Latyn pepyll..hostit owt full cleyr, Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 146 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* xlv, He hosted thair a hude full fra him. 1786 Burns *Willie Chalmers* v, And host up some palaver.

Hoast, obs. form of Host.

Hoastman (hōᵘ·stmăn). Also 6 host-e, ost-, 7 oast-, 7–8 host-. [f. *host, oste*, in sense 'stranger, guest'; the seal of the corporation shows a member in his robes receiving a stranger with the words 'Welcome my oste'.]

A member of a corporation or merchant-guild in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had originally the functions of receiving strangers (called 'hosts' or 'oasts') who came to buy coal and certain other commodities, and of conducting their purchases, on which they levied a certain duty; in later times, they controlled the selling and exportation of coal; now, they merely form the premier civic corporation.

1518 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The act for the ostmen that byes any merchaundyse of ther hosts, or it be presented to the Master of the Feloship. 1623–4 *Act 21 Jas. I*, c. 3 § 12 Any..Priviledge heretofore claymed..by the auncient Fellowshipp Guild or Fraternitie commonlie called Hoastmen, for..the selling, carrying, lading..venting or trading of or for any Seacoles, Stonecoales or Pitcoales forth or out of the Haven and Ryver of Tyne. 1739 *Eng. Reasons Adv. Price Coals* 31 The Hostmen or Fitters at Newcastle are an incorporated Company. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 269 A society of ostmen or hostmen had existed as a guild or fraternity in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne from time immemorial. 1864 *Reader* 697 Jack Scott, the Newcastle hoastman's son, who ran away with Bessy Surtees, and who was afterwards known as Lord Eldon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., The term hoastman has long ceased to describe the profession of coal-shipper or 'engrosser' of the commodities enumerated in the charter of incorporation..The Company of Hoastmen remains simply the premier Incorporated Company of Newcastle, and election to its membership is a much coveted honour.

Hoastrie, var. of Hostry *Obs.* **Hoat**, obs. form of Hot. **Hoatzin**: see Hoactzin.

Hoax (hōuks), *v.* [Appears shortly before 1800; supposed to be a contracted form of Hocus *v.*

This origin suits sense and form, but there is no direct evidence of connexion, and 18th c. quotations for Hocus *v.* are wanting: see that word.]

trans. To deceive or take in by inducing to believe an amusing or mischievous fabrication or fiction; to play upon the credulity of.

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Hoaxing*, bantering, ridiculing. Hoaxing a quiz; joking an odd fellow. University wit. 1800 *Gentl. Mag.* LXX. 947 *Hoax, Hoxe*, or *Goaxe*, a word much in vogue in political circles. It signifies to make any person the object of ridicule by a species of acclamation. The word is borrowed from the kennel. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 128 He would not be hoaxed any more. 1829 W. Leigh *Let. to G. Townsend* 87 Either the statesman was hoaxing you, or the exile the statesman. 1869 Trollope *He knew* etc. xviii. (1878) 100 The people who bring you news have probably hoaxed you.

absol. 1884 Mrs. Walford *Baby's Grandmother* II. 119 My word! Bertha, you are hoaxing.

Hence **Hoaxing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1808 J. P. Malcolm *Mann. & Cust. Lond.* 213 Contriving wonderful stories for the publick .. This waggery has recently received the elegant term of *hoaxing.* 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* I. iii, Out of my presence, you hoaxing young rake-hell! 1834 Lytton *Pilgr. Rhine* xii. 143 You know ..hoaxing is a fashionable amusement among the great.

Hoax (hōuks), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of hoaxing; a humorous or mischievous deception, usually taking the form of a fabrication of something fictitious or erroneous, told in such a manner as to impose upon the credulity of the victim.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 104 The hoax was indeed most successful. 1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 The day on which the hoax was practised on the Stock Exchange. 1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* II. iii, In spite of your hoax of the Bath Doctor. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 382 Having amused himself with a mystification (or what is in England vulgarly called a *hoax*) on the Mayor. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 613 It is difficult to believe that a Prince..would have been scared by so silly a hoax. 1876 Holland *Sev. Oaks* xiv. 201 A paper which manufactured hoaxes and vended them for news.

b. *concretely.* One who is a deception, 'a fraud'.

1869 Mrs. H. B. Stowe *Oldtown* xxiv. (1870) 263 After all, the beautiful little hoax had nothing for it but her attractive soul-case.

Hoaxee (hōuksī·). [f. Hoax *v.* + -ee.] One who is hoaxed; the victim of a hoax.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 277 Lynchpynne .. was enjoying the miseries of the hoaxee immensely. 1860 *Macm. Mag.* I. 219 Perhaps a hoax must be a deception supported by evidence such as the hoaxee thinks he can appreciate, or wishes to appear to understand.

Hoaxer (hōuˑksəɹ). [f. Hoax *v.* + -er 1.] One who hoaxes.

1814 *Stock Exch. Laid Open* 20 All the profit the hoaxers got. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Nov., Spite of his mercilessness as a hoaxer..Sothern was personally a very..kind-hearted man.

Hoaxical, *a.* [f. Hoax *sb.* + -ic + -al.] Of the nature of a hoax.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 564 Its want of unity, and therefore use .. its hoaxical hodge-podging.

Hoay, *int.*: see Hoy. **Hoazin**: see Hoactzin.

Hob (hɒb), *sb.*1 Also 4–6 hobbe. [A familiar by-form of *Rob* = Robin, Robert: cf. the parallel *Hodge, Hick*, for Roger, Richard, with H for R; also *Dob, Dobbin*, and *Dick* with initial D.]

1. A familiar or rustic variation of the Christian name *Robert* or *Robin.* Hence formerly a generic name for: A rustic, a clown. Cf. Hodge.

c 1325 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 216 Now Kyng Hobbe [=Sire Robert the Bruytz] in the mures ȝongeth, For te come to toune nout him ne longeth. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 90 Oþer hobbis ȝe hadden of hurlewaynis kynne. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* D ij b, The rudest hobbe that maie be piked from the plough. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* ix. (1878) 17 To raise betimes the lubberlie, both snorting Hob and Margerie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 123 To begge of Hob and Dicke, that does appeare Their needlesse Vouches. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxii. (1632) 1115 Hob, Dic, and Hic (meaning the Rustickes). 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 11 More fitter for the Country Hobs. 1778 *Saints* 5 And Priests with Hob go Snacks and share the Field. 1825 Brockett, *Hob*..also a clown; contracted from Robin.

2. = Robin Goodfellow or Puck; a hobgoblin, sprite, elf. (See also Hob-thrush.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) ii. 297 Whi, who is that hob ouer the wall? we! who was that that piped so small? 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Owen Glendour* viii, Merlyn fathered by an Hob. *c* 1580 J. Jeffere *Bugbears* III. iii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Puckes, puckerels, hob howlard .. and Robin Good-felow. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Mons. Thomas* IV. vi, From elves, hobs, and fairies, That trouble our dairies..Defend us, good Heaven! 1627 Drayton *Nymphidia* Wks. (1753) 462 Yet much they doubted there to stay, Lest Hob should hap to find them. 1891 Atkinson *Moorland Par.* 65 If there was a 'weight of work' craving to be done .. Hob would come unasked, unwarned to the rescue.

b. Phr. *To play hob*: to 'play the devil', work mischief.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 213, I need not say that the cold metal played hob with the tinkers.

3. A name for the male ferret. Also *hob-ferret.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 136/1 The male .. Ferret [is] the Hob. 1882 *W. Worc. Gloss., Hob-ferret*, a male ferret. [In Staffordshire the male of a ferret is called 'the hob', the female 'the gill'.]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †hob-olunch, a rustic, boor; Hob Collingwood (see quot.); hob-ferret (see 3); hob-lantern (also *hobby-lantern*), a Will-o'-the-wisp; hob-like *a.*, rustic, clownish, boorish; †hoblob, a rustic, clown: see Lob.

1578 Whetstone *2nd Pt. Promos & Cass.* III. ii, *Rapax.* What, bytest thou, *hobclunch? John.* Yea, that chull and punch. 1829 Brockett, **Hob Collingwood*.. the four of hearts at whist; considered by old ladies an unlucky card. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Hob Collinwood*, the name given to the four of Hearts at whist. *Teviotd*[*ale*]. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hobby-lanthorn*, an ignis fatuus. Also termed a **Hob-lantern*. *Var. dial.* 1611 Cotgr., *Rude*, rude.. *hoblike, lumpish, loblike. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 97 Foorth with thee drasse of the carterly Hoblobs.

Hob, *sb.*2 [Origin obscure: perhaps more words than one. Cf. Hub.]

1. (Formerly also *hub.*) In a fire-place, the part of the casing having a surface level with the top of the grate.

In its simplest form it appears to have been a boss or mass of clay behind the fire, the 'back of the chimney' or 'grate'; afterwards, the brick or stone back and sides of a grate; now, usually, the iron-plated sides of a small grate, on which things may be set to warm.

1511 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 332 Makyng of an hubbe in the ketchyn. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xii. 54 Soot taken off from the hub of the chimney. 1674 RAY *N.C. Words* 26 *Hob*, the back of the Chimney. 1772 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1813) II. 243 *note*, Ordering their cupfuls to be placed on the Hob of the Grate. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 325 The hobbs..project two inches and a half before the fire-grate. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hob, Hub*.. 2. The flat ends of a kitchen range, or of a Bath-stove; not the back..Saucepans, tea-kettles, etc. are set upon the hub. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 201 If he puts up his feet on the hob. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xviii. 421 In the manor-houses..and still more in the cottages of the poor, the fire was made against a hob of clay.

2. A (rounded) peg or pin used as a mark or target in games; *esp.* one of the iron pins used in quoits. Also; A game in which these are used.

1589 NASHE *Martins Months Minde* 20 Leauing the obscurer hobbs that first they began with, to shoote a maine for the vpshot, at the fairest markes of all. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 105/2 To tell your honour the truth, we were at hob in the hall, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 69 Stand at one of the iron marks and throw an equal number of quoits to the other, and the nearest of them to the hob are reckoned towards the game. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hob*, a small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end, to put half-pence on to chuck or pitch at with another half-penny. 1855 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* (1859) 510 The Game [Quoits] is played by driving two hobs into the ground at the distance agreed upon [etc.]. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Hob*, the name of a stone used in various games, such as 'cots and twys', for placing the stakes upon, or in 'duckstone'.

3. (Also *hub*.) 'A hardened, threaded spindle, by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1873 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* iii. (1883) 100 Instruments, known as *hobs*, are also employed in forming the cutting ends of screw-chasing tools for use in the lathe.

4. The shoe of a sledge.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hob*, the shoe or soal [sole] of a sledge. 1852 G. H. ANDREWS *Agric. Engin.* III. 41 A long thick log of wood, which slides upon the ground as the hob or shoe of a sledge.

5. Short for HOBNAIL. Also dial. *hob-prick*.

1828 *Craven Dial., Hob-prick*, a wooden peg driven into the heels of shoes. 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. xix. 222 He now wears shining boots with hardly a hob in 'em.

Hob, *v.*[1] *local.* [Cf. HUB, sod, uneven spot of ground.] *trans.* To cut the high tufts of grass in a pasture, or those left or missed in ordinary mowing. See quots.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 196 Beasts are changed while hobbing is done; and the sooner it is hobbed the better. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbing* (Linc.), mowing the high tufts of grass in a pasture. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Hob*, to cut pieces of grass left untouched in hedge bottoms, etc., by a mowing machine, or by the ordinary scythe. A farmer will say..'Hob the hedge bottoms'.

Hob, *v.*[2] *dial.* [Origin unknown.] *trans.* To bring *up* (a young animal) by hand.

1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 75 When they are a fortnight old, the calf is hobbed upon skim milk. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., Two little pigs which she was hobbing-up.

b. *Comb.* **hob-lamb,** a lamb reared by hand.

1847 in HALLIWELL. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Hob-lamb*, a pet lamb, brought up by hand. 1893 in *Surrey Gloss.*

Hob, *v.*[3] *dial.* [f. HOB *sb.*[2] 5.] *trans.* To furnish with hobnails.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* II. iv. 38, I went into Griffin's to have my boots hobbed.

Hob, in the phrases *hob-a-nob, hob and nob, hob or nob*: see HOB-NOB; in *Hob Monday, Tuesday, -tide*, corrupt or erron. forms (perh. only scribal) of *hok-* or HOCK MONDAY, etc., cf. HOP-.

† Hoball. *Obs.* Forms: 6 hoball, howball, hobbel, hobil, 9 hobbil, hob-hald. [perh. f. HOB *sb.*[1] 1; but this does not explain *howball*.] A clown, fool, idiot.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 44 Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke, Such a lilburne, such a hoball [*v.r.* hobil], such a lobcocke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 55/34 A Cobbel, dullard, *hæbes, bardus*. An Hobbel, *idem*. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 48 The worst of them no howball, ne no foole. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hobbil*, a fool. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hob-hald*, a foolish clown. *North.*

Hobbadehoy, hobbedehoy, etc.: see HOBBLEDEHOY.

Hobbed (hɒbd), *a. dial.* [? f. HOB *sb.*[2]] Having a hard inflamed lump.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 352 Sometimes a cow's udder will be hobbed after she has calved.

Hobber-nob, -nobber. [Corruption of *hob or nob*.] = HOB-NOB.

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 265 They never will go hobber-nob at the fount! 1829 D. CONWAY *Norway* 138 Such is the hobbernobbering—touching with yours the rim of the person's glass with whom you drink wine.

Hobbesian (hɒ·bziăn), *a.* [f. the name of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), an English philosopher: see -IAN.] Of or relating to Hobbes or his philosophy. Hence **Hobbesianism** = HOBBISM.

1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. ii. 76 Any admirer of the Hobbesian Philosophy. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ix. (1870) 158 Mr. Mill tries to rise above his Hobbesianism. 1888 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 165 The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal state of existence.

Hobbet, -it. *local.* [perh. a phonetic var. of HOPPET.]

1. A seed-basket: see HOPPET *sb.*[1] 1.

2. A local measure = 2½ bushels.

1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hobbet* (N. Wales) of wheat, weighs 168 lbs.; of beans, 180; of barley, 147; of oats, 105; being 2½ bushels imperial. 1896 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 9/5 Potatoes are rotting in the ground and can be had for 3*s*. a hobbet.

Hobbey, obs. form of HOBBY.

† Ho·bbian, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. *Hobb*(*es*: see prec. and -IAN.] **A.** *adj.* = HOBBESIAN.

1687 *Death's Vis.* 214 Id'e make the Sceptic and the Hobbian Schools Recant their Maxims and Confound their Rules. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* Ep. Ded. 4 The vanity and inconsistency of the Hobbian creed.

B. *sb.* = HOBBIST.

a 1691 BAXTER *Charac. Hale* in *Chambers' Cycl. Eng. Lit.*, The Hobbians and other infidels. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 35 P 13 Bob Booty was a strict Hobbian, and maintained, that men were in a natural state of war with each other. 1857 [see HOBBIST].

Hence **Ho·bbianism** = HOBBISM.

c 1651 H. MORE in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 287 But the Error is..a kind of Theological Hobbianism. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 218 Any governour that kens Hobbianism, can easily contrive ways enough to wreak a spite, where he owes it.

† Hobbididance, hoberdidance. *Obs.* [The first element seems to be *Hobby* or *Hobert*, perh. in same sense as HOB *sb.*[1] 2, 4 (cf. *Hobby-lanterns*), but perh. associated with HOBBY-HORSE 2; the rest seems to be F. *de danse* 'of the dance' sc. morris.] The name of a malevolent sprite or fiend, one of those introduced in the morris-dance.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* x. 49 Frateretto, Fliberdigibbet, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto were foure deuils of the round, or Morrice. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 62 Five fiends have been in Poor Tom at once; of lust, as Obidicat; Hobbididance [*Qo.*[1] Hobbididence], prince of dumbness..Flibbertigibbet of mopping and mowing.

† Hobbinoll, hobinoll. *Obs.* Also hobbinol, -all, -old, hobinall, hobynoll, hobnol. [app. f. *Hob, Hobby*, or *Hobbin* (see prec.) app. with reference to the sense 'rustic' of HOB *sb.*[1] + NOLL head, pate, noddle (or ? *Noll* = Oliver): cf. also HOBALL.] The name of a shepherd in Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*; hence, A countryman, rustic, boor.

[1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. Argt., The speakers herein be Hobbinoll and Thenott, two shepheardes. 1579 E. K. *Gloss. Ibid.* Jan., *Hobbinol* is a fained country name, whereby..seemeth to be hidden the person of some his very speciall and most familiar freend.] 1600 *Maides Metam.* IV. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 149 So Hobinoll the plowman calls his dame. 1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistris* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 This hobinall, this rusticke, this base clowne. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. v. Wks. 1873 II. 92 Indeed I do not like..the countenances of these Hobnols. [1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 501/1 To the student of Spenser he [Gabriel Harvey] is familiar..as the Hobbinol who wrote the poem prefixed to the 'Faerie Queen'.]

Hobbish (hɒ·bij), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. HOB *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of a 'hob' or rustic; clownish.

1823 GR. KENNEDY *Anna Ross* (1837) 91 To associate with their rude hobbish boys.

† Ho·bbish, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. *Hobb*(*es* + -ISH.] = HOBBESIAN.

1704 E. WARD *Dissent. Hypocr.* 12 Their Notions Machiavilian, Hobbish, Draw Multitudes, because they're Mobbish.

Hobbism (hɒ·biz'm). [f. *Hobb*(*es* (see HOBBESIAN) + -ISM.] The philosophy or principles of Thomas Hobbes.

1691 W. NICHOLLS *Answ. Naked Gospel* 90 A mixture of Platonism, Hobbism, and Sabellianism. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Apr. (O. H. S.) I. 235 Y^e^..Scheme savours of Hobbism. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 'Hobbism' became, ere he [Thomas Hobbes] died, the popular synonym for irreligion and immorality.

So **Ho·bbist,** an advocate or adherent of Hobbism, a disciple of Hobbes; *attrib.* = HOBBESIAN. **Hobbi·stical** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or according to the Hobbists. **Ho·bbize** *v. intr.*, to philosophize in the way of Hobbes.

1681 BAXTER *Search Schism* ii. 19 Swearers and Atheists, *Hobbists and wicked men are members of their Church. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1806) II. 47 With all the malignity of a discontented Hobbist. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 357 Every man who ventured to think for himself was stigmatized as a Hobbist, or as it was sometimes called a Hobbian. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 602 The Hobbist philosophy. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. vii. 238 He only acts by an *Hobbistical Fatality. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 109 We must not surmise that this great man began to *Hobbize.

Hobbits, var. HOWITZ *Obs.*, a howitzer.

Hobble (hɒ·b'l), *v.* Also 4 hobelen, 4–8 hoble, 5 hobyll, 6 hobbil, -yll. [Recorded from 14th c.: app. cognate with Du. *hobbelen* 'to toss, rock from side to side, ride on a hobby-horse, halt, stammer, stutter', which appears in *Teuthonista* 1475 as a synonym of *wyntelen*, 'hoblen, volutare, volvere', and is taken as dim. of *hobben* to toss or rock (as a boat on the billows): cf. sense 1.

Cf. also High Germ. dial. *hoppeln*, in Bavaria, to move up and down like a bad rider on a trotting horse, in Switz. to make clownish jumps, also, to jolt, as a cart over stones, iterative of *hoppen* to hop, referred by some to an original **hobbôn*, by-form of **hoppôn* to hop (Paul & Br. *Beitr.* IX. 163). But both form- and sense-history offer many obscurities; in particular, it may be doubted whether some of the trans. senses really belong to the same word.]

1. *intr.* To move unsteadily up and down in riding, floating, etc.; to rise and fall on the surge, as a boat; to rock from side to side, to wabble.

13.. *Sir Tristr.* 1161 Tristremes schip was 3are..Þe hauen he gan outfare..Niȝen woukes and mare He hobled vp and doun; A wind to wil him bare To..an hauen in irland. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 447 Thai..held thame thair so lang hobland, That of thre batis drownyt twa. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 Yf the shafte be lyght, it wyl starte, if it be heuye, it wil hoble. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 279 On Alhallow euen, When our good nighbours doe ryd..Some hobland on ane hempstalke, hoveand to the hight. 1813–17 COGAN *Eth. Quest.* Note B (R.), His hoop ..If it hobbles in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle.

2. To walk with an unsteady rising and falling gait, as one whose limbs give way under him; to walk lamely and with difficulty; to limp.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 113 Out^e^ of heuene in-to helle hobleden faste. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 106 We haunten none tauernes ne hobelen abouten; At marketts & myracles we medlep vs nevere. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvii. 6 Lo! so I hobyll all on held, That vnethes may I walk for eld. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 212 Upoun thy botingis hobland hard as horne. 1530 PALSGR. 586/1, I hoble, or halte, or lomber, as a horse dothe. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 136 Some old Beldame hobbling ore my graue. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* 3 Sept., Many cripples were seen hobbling about not knowing which way to go. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 99 In stony ways the poor creatures [camels] hobble very much. 1781 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 15 May, I now hobble about the garden with a stick. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* xiii, The ..old gentleman..now hobbles about on rheumatic joints.

b. To dance, to bob (with an implication of clumsiness or imperfection). Also *trans.*

[Cf. the Germ. dial. equivalents above.]

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 5624 Menstrell, blaw vp ane brawll of France; Let se quha hobbils best. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 301 P 1 The same Folly..makes Clodius, who was a celebrated Dancer at five and twenty, still love to hobble in a Minuet, tho' he is past Threescore. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 48 I'll just hobble over a minuet by way of exercise. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxxviii, At sixty [she] shall hobble a rigadoon when she can scarcely hobble out without a crutch.

3. *fig.* To proceed irregularly and haltingly in action or speech; (of verse) to have an irregular or halting rhythm, to 'limp'. Also *trans.* to utter haltingly.

1522 SKELTON *Why nat to Court* 523 His Latyne tonge dothe hobbyll, He doth but cloute and cobbill In Tullis faculte. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 146 Carmen Exametrum doth rather trotte & hoble, than runne smothly in our English tong. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 351 His first Argument, all but what hobbles to no purpos is this. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* I. 162 While you Pindaric truths rehearse, She hobbles in alternate verse. *c* 1802 CANNING *Poet. Wks.* (1827) 45 When his speeches hobble vilely, What 'Hear hims' burst from brother Hiley. 1813 HOBHOUSE *Journ. Albania* (ed. 2) 1000 The Caimacam..proceeded to speak to the Ambassador, but hobbled repeatedly, and was prompted..by the Grand Signior. *Ibid.* 1001 The Caimacam..began hobbling another speech.

4. *trans.* To embarrass, perplex, foil, nonplus: in Sc. *habble*.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxix, I could give no account of myself (that was the thing that always hobbled me). *a* 1823 in Byron *Juan* XI. xix. *note*, You'll be hobbled in making a Clout. 1825 JAMIESON, *Habble*, to confuse, or reduce to a state of perplexity, *Roxb. To be habbled*, to be perplexed or nonplussed, to be foiled in any undertaking, ibid.

5. *slang.* To take into custody, 'nab'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Hobbled*, taken up, or in custody.

6. To cause to hobble or limp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind., Chaucer* (1886) 243 Sometimes they thrust in a word or words that hobble the verse. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 109 On his feet are a pair of ammunition boots that fairly hobble him.

7. To tie or fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying, kicking, etc. [In this sense HOPPLE occurs earlier.]

1831 R. COX *Adv. Columb. Riv.* I. 155 *note*, Their two fore legs were tied together. This we called *hobbling*. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc., Tour Prairies* XI. (1863) 61 The horses were now hobbled, that is to say, their fore legs were fettered with cords or leathern straps. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xvii. (1860) 206 The horses were hobbled, by a cord from the fore to the hind foot. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 211 Hundreds of cattle lying down, their fore legs hobbled with rope.

Hence **Hobbled** *ppl. a.* (in sense 7).

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, What tramp children do I see here..making a toy of the hobbled old horse? 1878 MISS BRADDON *Open Verd.* xlv. 302 [She] had hung upon him like a log on a hobbled donkey.

Hobble (hɒ·b'l), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The action of hobbling; an uneven, clumsy, infirm gait, with sinking and rising of the body. Also *fig.* of utterance.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. iv, We can plainly discover one of his heels higher than the other; which gives him a hobble in his gait. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) III. 42 There is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* I, His pace was a species of

hobble. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* 7 The walk of the Orang-outan is little better than an awkward hobble.

2. *fig.* An awkward or perplexing situation from which extrication is difficult. *dial.* and *colloq.* In Sc. *habble*, a difficulty, a perplexity.

1775 Ash, *Hobble*, ..a kind of blunder. 1776 Foote *Capuchin* II, Take care what you say! you see what a hobble we had like to have got into. 1799 G. Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 193, I think you Wise men of the East, have got yourselves in a hobble. 1807 Tannahill *Poems* 41 (Jam.) Else, like the hero of our fable, We'll oft be plunged into a habble. 1820 Byron *Blues* I. 64 Pray get out of this hobble as fast as you can. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 575 We had got into such a hobble, there really seemed no way out of it save by betaking ourselves to spiritual weapons.

3. A rope, strap, clog, or other apparatus used for hobbling a horse or other beast (see Hobble *v.* 7); *transf.* a fetter; = Hopple *sb.*[1] (Usually in *pl.*)

1831 Youatt *Horse* vii. (1847) 158 The Horse must be cast and secured, and the limb .. removed from the hobbles and extended. 1842–4 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (1849) I. 525/1 The hobbles are then placed on the hind fetlocks [of the cow] to keep the heels down. 1850 Smedley *F. Fairlegh* li. 449 A picturesque donkey, whose fore-feet being fastened together by..'hobbles', advanced by a series of jumps.

Ho·bble-bush. The North American Wayfaring-tree, *Viburnum lantanoides*, a small shrub with cymes of white flowers and purple berries.

1842 Loudon *Encycl. Trees & Shrubs* 520. 1858 Thoreau *Maine W.* ii. (1894) 116 The mountain-ash was now very handsome, as also the wayfarer's-tree or hobble-bush, with its ripe purple berries mixed with red.

Hobbledehoy (hɒ·b'ldɪ'hoi), **hobbadehoy** (hɒ·bădɪ-), **hobbledehoy** (hɒ·bl̆ɪ-). *colloq.* Forms: *α.* 6 hobbledehoyo, 8–9 hobble-de-hoy, hobblede-, 9 hobbledyhoy; 8–9 hob(b)letehoy, hobblety-hoy. *β.* 6 hobbard de hoy, habber de hoy, 7 hab(b)erdehoy, hoberdihoye, hobberdy-hoy, hober-de-hoy(e, hubber de hoy, 9 hobberdehoy. *γ.* 7 hobet-a-hoy, hobody-hoye, 8 hobedihoy, hobby de hoy, 8–9 hobby-dehoy, 9 hobby-de-hoy, hobide-, hobada-, hobbydy-, hobbade-, hobbady-, hobbede-, hobbedyhoy, hobbety-, hobbity-hoy. [A colloquial word of unsettled form and uncertain origin. One instance in *hoble-* occurs in 1540; otherwise *hober-*, *hobber-*, are the prevailing forms before 1700; these, with the forms in *hobe-*, *hobby-*, suggest that the word is analogous in structure to *Hoberdidance*, *Hobbididance*, and *Hobidy-booby*, q.v.: cf. also Hoberd. Some of the variants are evidently due to the effort of popular etymology to put some sense into an odd and absurd-looking word. It is now perh. most frequently associated with *hobble*, and taken to have ludicrous reference to an awkward and clumsy gait.

The word has been often discussed: see Ray, Jamieson, Forby, Skeat (in *Philol. Trans.* 1885–6, 302). The form has naturally suggested a French origin. Jamieson held that '*hoberdehoy* has been undoubtedly borrowed from the French', and suggested, for first part, F. *hobereau*, *hobreau* hobby (the hawk), also 'petit gentilhomme campagnard' (Littré), according to *Dict. Trévoux*, 'also applied to those who are apprentices or novices in the world'. But no confirmatory evidence has been found in French or even in Anglo-French.]

1. A youth at the age between boyhood and manhood, a stripling; *esp.* a clumsy or awkward youth.

α. 1540 [see c. below]. 1723 Steele *Consc. Lovers* III. i, I was then a Hobble-de-hoy, and you a pretty little tight Girl. 1738 Swift *Pol. Convers.* I. Wks. 1766 XI. 158 Why he's a mere hobbledehoy, neither a man nor a boy. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 571/1 The squire and his good lady..followed by a dozen hoydens and hobbletehoys. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) II, I was then a little hobble-de-hoy. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. v. 172 Her awkward hobbledehoy of a son offends against the proprieties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 3/1 There is nowadays an immense public of hobbledehoys—of all ages—and there are even men of culture and critical capacity who take a perverse pleasure in affecting hobbledehoyhood.

β. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lx. (1878) 138 The first seuen yeers bring vp as a childe, The next to learning, for waxing too wilde. The next keepe vnder sir hobbard de hoy, The next a man no longer a boy. 1611 J. Davies *Sco. Folly* Wks. 1878 II. 32/2 Peace lowing cow-babe, lubberly-hobberdy-hoy. 1637 Brian *Pisse-Prophi.* (1679) 48 His Hubber de hoy, which is his man-boy, or half a man, and half a boy. 1648 Hexham *Dutch Dict.*, *Een jong manneken*, a young Boy, a Habberdehoy, or a Stripling.

γ. 1638 Ford *Fancies* IV. i. Wks. 1869 II. 203 This gelded hobet-a-hoy is a corrupted pander. 1750 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 149 What we call in the Country a *Hobby de Hoy*, between a Man and a Boy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobidehoy*, a lad approaching to manhood. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Hobbity-Hoy. 1863 Miss Braddon *Eleanor's Vict.* I. x. 193 A gaunt, long-legged hobadahoy of eighteen.

b. *transf.* (In quot. 1702, ?a mongrel or nondescript affair.)

1678 T. Jones *Heart & Right Sov.* 118 Some ho-body hoyes, and no right sons of the one church or of the other. 1702 *Secret Mercury* 9 Sept. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1826) I. 1240 Enter a hobletehoy of a dance, and Dogget, in old woman's petticoats and red waistcoat. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, Things between pig and pork—those hobby de hoys. 1861 C. Boner *Forest Creatures* 12 They [young wild boars] are either the babes and sucklings of the present or the hobberdehoys of the last year.

c. *attrib.*

1540 Palsgrave tr. *Fullonius' Acclastus* I. i, Theyr hobledehoye tyme .. the yeres that one is neyther a man nor a boye. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. of Snobs* I, Mrs. Chuff's hobbadehoy footboy. 1886 Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 101 A man rarely carries his shyness past the hobbledehoy period.

2. Locally applied by children to a large clumsy top. (Cf. Hobbler[2] 2.)

1825 Brockett s.v., Children call a large unmanageable top, a hobblety-hoy.

Hence **Hobbledehoy·dom**, the condition of a hobbledehoy; also *concr.* hobbledehoys collectively. **Hobbledehoy·hood**, the age or condition of a hobbledehoy, adolescence. **Hobbledehoy·ish** *a.*, like a hobbledehoy. **Hobbledehoy·ism**, the condition or character of a hobbledehoy.

1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* I. vi. 69 The period of *hobbledehoydom. 1889 T. A. Guthrie *Pariah* III. vii, The hobble-de-hoydom of that village..had assembled. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 483 Enquiries into the exact period of Athenian *hobble-de-hoyhood. *a* 1863 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* iv, From boyhood until hobbadyhoyhood—from fourteen until seventeen. 1812 G. Colman *Poet. Vagaries* (1814) 12 When Master Daw full fourteen years had told, He grew as it is termed, *hobbedyhoy-ish. 1874 Burnand *My time* xxvi. 236 In a rude, shy, hobbledehoyish way. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 123 They feel themselves springing into *hobbledyhoyism. 1864 *Homeward Mail* 2 Aug. 665 It is an unfailing characteristic of hobbledehoyism to dress and to talk like a man, before thinking and acting as a man.

Hobbler[1] (hɒ·blər). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 4–9 **hobler**, **hobeler**, **hobiler**, 4 **hoblur**, (4 **hobiner**), 5 **hobyler**, (*Hist.* 6 **hobellar**, **hobbiler**, 8 **hobelar**, 9 **hobbelar**, **hobiller**, **hobelour**), 9 **hobbler**. [In AngloFr. *hobeleor*, *-lour*, also *hobeler*, *hobler* (Godef.), in med.L. *hobellārius*, *hoberārius* (Du Cange), a deriv. of *hobi*, *hobin*, Hobby *sb.*[1], app. of irregular formation.]

1. A retainer bound to maintain a hobby for military service; a soldier who rode a hobby, a light horseman. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1308 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 196 And thos hoblurs, namelich, That husbond benimeth eri of grund. [1325 in *Calend. Rotul. Patent.* (1802) 96 De Hobelariis eligendis, apud Beaulieu 4° April.] 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XI. 110 And fifty thousand of archerys He had, forouten the hoblerys. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcii. 169 The Englysshmen fled bytwene the hobylers and the grete hoost. 1577–87 Holinshed *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 20 Of such armed men as they called hoblers set forth by the borrowes and good townes twentie thousand. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc. (1787) 25 Twenty hoblers, armed (the Irish horsemen were so called, because they served on hobbies). 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 59 By Hoblers, meaning those now called light Horse-men. 1736 Carte *Ormonde* II. 395 The Irish armies consisted of Hoblers which were their horse, and Kearnes which were their foot. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* Introd. 19 Richard de Burgh was ordered to forward from Ireland 300 Hobelers for service in the Scottish wars.

¶ Erron. used for *hobby*.

1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* viii, I guess him, by his trotting hobbler..to be the follower of some of the southland lords. *Ibid.*, While he himself remounted his hobbler.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1587 Lambarde in Strutt *Antiq. Eng.* (1775) II. 34 The hobblers were aunciently suche men as in time of daunger rode in poste from place to place, to give notice thereof upon hobbyes, or nagges; whereof the name of hobblers was given to them. 1659 E. Leigh *Eng. Descr.* 85 The whole Countrey [Isle of Wight] is divided into eleven parts, and every of them hath their .. Posts also or Runners, whom by an old name, grown almost out of use, they terme still Hoblers, who presently give intelligence of all occurrents to the Captain and Governour of the Isle.

3. *Comb.* **Hobbler-archer**, an archer mounted on a light horse.

[1364 *Chron. Will. Thorn* in Twysden *Scriptores Decem* (1652) 2140 Pro hoberariis sagittariis inveniendis et sustenandis. *Ibid.*, Prædictos hobilarios sagittarios.] 1786 Grose *Milit. Antiq.* (1801) I. 108 Sometimes archers were mounted on light horses, whence they were stiled hobiler archers.

Hobbler[2] (hɒ·blər). [f. Hobble *v.* + -er[1]. (But sense 3 may be a distinct word.)]

1. A person that hobbles in his gait.

c 1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1888) VI. 498 But now my resolve was never to trouble her, Or venture my carkis with such a blind hobbler.

†2. A child's top that wabbles or spins unsteadily. Hence (app.) *hobler's hole*, *hobler-hole*, *hoblies hole*, ?a hole into which such a top was thrown, as a mark to be aimed at. *Obs.*

1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* v. iii, Rather than I'le lead this life, I'le throw my fiddle into the leads for a hobler. 1609 Armin *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 87 Now Iohn, i'le cry first. And i'le cry lagge. I was in hoblies hole. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* III. iv, I had whipp'd 'hem all, like tops In Lent, and hurl'd 'hem into Hoblers-hole; Or the next ditch. 1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* xix. 85 Like a Top, which hath been for a long time scourged, and run well, yet at last to be lodged up for a Hobler. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hobler-hole*, the hinder-hole at a boy's game.

b. *transf.* A person that vacillates or 'wabbles'.

1575 Gascoigne *Glasse Govt.* I. i. Poems 1870 II. 22 Shall I be cast vp for a hobler then? I am sure I was neuer yet vntrusty to any of you both.

3. a. An unlicensed pilot, on some parts of the coast of England: = Hoveller 1. b. A man who undertakes the moving or transporting of vessels in and out of dock; a man employed in towing vessels by a rope on land. *local.* c. A casual labourer employed at quays, docks, etc. *local.*

1838 Holloway *Dict. Provinc.*, *Hobblers*, men employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land. *Somerset.* 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxvi, Those pilots who ply in the Channel are called Hoblers. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 118 Occupations of the people, Hobler, lumper. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hobbler*, ..an unlicensed pilot.. Also, a man on land employed in towing a vessel by a rope. 1885 *Morn. Post* Aug., The men were all paid off, and four hobblers were engaged to perform the necessary work while the vessel remained in port. 1886 *Life H. S. Brown* I. (1887) 5 An Irishman, who was a hobbler on the quay.

Hobbleshaw, -shew, -show: see Hubble-show.

Hobbling (hɒ·blĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hobble *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Hobble, q.v.

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 4425 With hobling of 3our hippis. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxviii. 175 The hobbling it will cause in the reading will make it worse. 1867 Garfield in *Century Mag.* (1884) Jan. 417/2 That distressful hobbling which marks the mass of Parliamentary speakers.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That hobbles; characterized by hobbling: see the verb.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 126 That shafte whiche one yeare for a man is to lyghte and scuddinge, for the same selfe man the next yeare may chaunce be to heuy and hobblynge. 1615 Bedwell *Index Assurat.* O iv, A kind of rude Poeme, or hobbling kind of rythme. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 118/1 Thou withered, hobbling, distorted cripple. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 144 In smooth-pac'd verse, or hobbling prose. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, Justice is an old, lame, hobbling beldam. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxviii, A stiff, rheumatic, hobbling gait.

Hence **Ho·bblingly** *adv.*, with a hobbling pace or movement; lamely.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wond.* 238 They neither cared for rime nor reason, neither regarded they how hoblingly they [their verses] ranne. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. 282, 347. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 64 He..walks hobblingly upon three legs.

Hobbling, *ppl. a.*[2] [Related to Hobbler[2] 3.] In *Hobbling pilot* = Hobbler[2] 3 a, Hoveller 1. So *hobbling boat* = Hoveller 2.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Hobbling Pilot*, a pilot who has the necessary marine knowledge but no licence from the Board of Trade. 1891 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Dec. 8/4 The officer..hailed a hobbling boat and went ashore.

Hobbly (hɒ·bli), *a. dial.* [f. Hobble *sb.* or *vb.* + -y. Cf. Du. *hobbelig* knobby, craggy, rugged, *een hobbelige weg* a rugged road.] Rough, uneven.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hobbly*, rough; uneven; full of hobbles. 1825 Brockett s.v., A hobbly road.

Hobby (hɒ·bi), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4 **hobyn**, 5–7 **hoby**, 6 **hobye**, **hobbie**, 7 **hobbey**, 6– **hobby**. [ME. *hobyn*, *hoby*, in OF. *hobin*, *hobi*, *haubby*, whence mod.F. *aubin*, It. *ubino*.

The OFr. was adopted from English, where the word is app. native. In all probability it is the by-name *Hobin*, *Hobby*, var. of *Robin*, *Robbie*: see Hob *sb.*[1] According to Bp. Kennett (1695) *Gloss. to Paroch. Antiq.* s.v. *Hobelers*, 'Our ploughmen to some one of their cart-horses generally give the name of *Hobin*, the very word which Phil. Comines [*a* 1509] uses, *Hist.* VI. vii.' Another by-form of the same name, Dobbin, has become a generic name for a cart-horse. Cf. also *Dicky*, *Donkey*, *Neddy*, *Cuddy*, names for the ass.]

1. A small or middle-sized horse; an ambling or pacing horse; a pony. Now *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *dial.*

In early times *hobbies* are chiefly referred to as of Irish breed; in later times, also, as Welsh or Scotch.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 68 Hobynis, that war stekit thar, Rerit and flang..And kest thame that apon thame raid. *c* 1400 *Rel. Ant.* II. 23 An Iyrysch man, Uppone his hoby. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man..I can kepe a Hobby. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. 647, I will..buy an ambling hobby for my fayre. *Ibid.* v. 775 Hath the groome saddled my hunting hobby? 1611 Cotgr., *Hobin*, a Hobbie; a little ambling (and shorne-maned) horse. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 220 Hobbies..afterwards became a common name for all Nags or Geldings. 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2340/4 Stolen..a black Welsh Hobby, near 13 hand. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Scotch-hobby*, a little sorry, scrubbed, low Horse of that Country. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xvi. 30 The little Highland Hobbies, when they find themselves bogged, will lie still. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 265 A Turk for the Sire, a Scotch Powny, or the Irish Hobby, for Dam. 1804 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 502/2 Sir William Kemp Bart...was riding on a hobby from which he fell and expired on the spot. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) II. xviii. 193 The chiefs and cavalry, both Irish and Anglo-Irish, had small light horses called hobbies.

†2. = Hobby-horse 2. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1760 Tollett in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard, in which the master dances and displays tricks of legerdemain. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xv, Prance, hobby—hiss, dragon, and halloo boys!

3. = Hobby-horse 4. (In quot. 1860 with play on sense 5.)

1689 Prior *Ep. to F. Shepherd* 90 But leap *pro libitu*, and scout On horse called Hobby, or without. 1748 Shenstone *Ode Memory* viii, Bring the hobby I bestrode, When pleas'd, in many a sportive ring Around the room I jovial rode. 1860 *Punch* XXXIX. 95 *Master John Russell.* 'Please, Pam, find room for this'. *Master Pam* (the big boy of the school). 'No, certainly not. You must leave that old hobby of yours behind'.

†4. A kind of velocipede, introduced in 1818, on which the rider propelled himself by pushing the ground with the point of each foot alternately: = Dandy-horse. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1819 *Caricature* in *Miss Millard's Catal.* (1895) Jan. 19 The Newe Long Back'd Hobby made to carry three without Kicking. 1819 *Morning Chron.* 13 May *Advt.*, 77 c Velocimanipede, or Ladies Hobby..a Machine to carry One, Two, or Three Persons.

5. A favourite occupation or topic, pursued merely for the amusement or interest that it affords, and which is compared to the riding of a toy horse (sense 3); an individual pursuit to which a person is devoted (in the speaker's opinion) out of proportion to its real importance. Formerly HOBBY-HORSE (sense 6).

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xi, I quarrel with no man's hobby. 1823 — *Peveril* x, The pleasure of being allowed to ride one's hobby in peace and quiet. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. ii, He's on one of his pet hobbies.. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* viii. 312 Transgress the boundaries of scientific evidence, and incur the charge of riding a hobby too hard. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vi. 139 His [Lord Oxford's] famous library was one of his special hobbies.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hobby-groom*, *-monger*, *-rider*, *riding*; †**hobby-headed** *a.*, explained by Weber 'shag-headed, as an Irish hobby'.

1737 *List Govt. Officers* in *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 241, 3 *Hobby Grooms. 1836 MRS. PAPENDIEK *Crt. Q. Charlotte* (1887) II. 194 The Hobby groom was..sent off to London. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* II. iii, Oh, you *hobby headed Raskal, I'le have you flead. 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Charac. Men* 45 The *hobby-monger is the only perfect..bore. 1883 *Times* 18 Aug. 9/2 The whole tribe of crotchet-mongers and *hobby-riders.

Hence **Ho'bbyism**, pursuit of or devotion to hobbies (see 5). **Ho'bbyist**, a person devoted to a hobby. **Ho'bbyless** *a.*, having no hobby.

1846 *Ecclesiologist* VI. 176 [Brass-rubbing] burdens Ecclesiology with the *hobbyism of an amusing trifle. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. ix. 955 The pernicious counsel of some *hobbyist. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 3/1 The philatelists or collectors of postage-stamps, like nearly all other hobbyists, have long had their association. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 730/2 How many *hobbyless wretches are still crawling about the world?

Hobby (hǫ'bi), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 **hobey**(e, 5–7 **hoby**, 6 **hobie**, 6–7 **hobbie**, **hobbey**, 5– **hobby**. [a. OF. *hobé*, *hobet*, med.L. *hobētus*, dim. of *hobe* the same bird; other diminutives were OF. *hobel*, *hobert*, *hoberet*, mod.F. *hobereau*. According to Darmesteter, perh. derived from OF. *hober* to move, stir, bestir oneself: cf. Du. *hobben* under HOBBLE *v.*]

A small species of falcon, *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at larks and other small birds.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoby, hawke, *alaudarius*; *alietus*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D iv a, Ther is an Hoby. And that hauke is for a yong man. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 28 No bastard Hawke must soare so high as the Hobby. 1642 *Fuller Answ. Ferne* To Rdr. 1 Be not like a Larke, dared into the net by a painted Hobby of pretended Conscience. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 10 As ridiculous.. as for a Larke to dare the Hobby. 1828 SIR J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 45 The merlin and the hobby both breed in England.

b. *Comb.*, as *hobby-like* adj. or adv.; **hobby-bird** *dial.*, name for the wryneck (Swainson); **hobby-hawk**, same as *hobby*; **hobby-owl** *dial.*, name for the barn owl (Swainson).

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 44/33 An Hobbyhauke, *alaudarius*. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 123 She dares not onely, Hobby-like, make wing At Dorrs and Butterflyes.

†**Hobby,** *v. Obs.* [f. HOBBY *sb.*[2]] *intr.* To hawk with a hobby.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 On hobying whan she lyst to fare. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* Wks. (Dyce) I. 276, I wolde hauke whylest my hede dyd warke, So I myght hobby for suche a lusty larke.

Hobby-horse. [f. HOBBY *sb.*[1] + HORSE.]

†1. A kind of horse: = HOBBY *sb.*[1] 1. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Vbino*, a hobbie horse, such as Ireland breedeth. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* v. (1812) 130 At the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 321/1 A Carroch..with four pyed hobbyhorses.

2. In the morris-dance, and on the stage (in burlesques, pantomimes, etc.), a figure of a horse, made of wickerwork, or other light material, furnished with a deep housing, and fastened about the waist of one of the performers, who executed various antics in imitation of the movements of a skittish or spirited horse; also, the name of this performer in a morris-dance. Hence, *To play* (*the*) *hobby-horse*: also *transf.* and *fig.*

1557 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in Coates *Hist. Reading* (1802) 130 Item, payed to the Mynstrels and the Hobby-horse on May Day 3*s*. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 132 Gevyn to tow mynstreles, and to them that did play with ye hoby horse, xij*d*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Then haue they their Hobby-horses, dragons and other Antiques. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 37/1 'Sblood! you shall see him turn morrice-dancer, he has got him bells, a good suit, and a hobby-horse. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 The word Politician is not us'd to his maw, and therupon he plaies the most notorious hobbihors, jesting and frisking in the luxury of his nonsense. 1673 DRYDEN *Epil. Univ. Oxford* 14 Your delight Was there to see two hobby-horses fight. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiv, He performed the celebrated part of the hobby-horse. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xxxix, Captain Coxe..executed..a gambade, the like whereof had never been practised by two-legged hobbyhorse.

†b. Prov. *The hobby-horse is forgot*: a phrase app. taken from some old ballad. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 30 *Brag.* But O, but O. *Boy.* The Hobbie-horse is forgot. 1600 KEMP *Nine Daies Wond.* B ij b, With hey and ho, through thicke and thin, the hobby horse quite forgotten. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 142 Else shall he suffer not thinking on, with the Hoby-horsse, whose Epitaph is, For o, For o, the Hoby-horse is forgot. 1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rtldg.) 538/2 But see, the hobby-horse is forgot. Fool, it must be your lot, To supply his want with faces, And some other buffoon graces. 1609 *Old Meg of Herefordsh. for a Mayd Marian* in Halliw. *Shaks. Wks.* 1855 IV. 286 But looke you, who here comes: John Hunt the hobby-horse, wanting but three of a hundred, 'twere time for him to forget himselfe, and sing, *but O*, nothing, *but O, the hobbie-horse is forgotten*. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Women Pleased* IV. i, Shall the hobby-horse be forgot then? 1631 DRUE *Dutch. of Suff.* Civ b (N.), *Cl.* Answer me, hobbihorse, which way crost he..? *Jen.* Who do you speake to, sir? We have forgot the hobbihorse.

†c. A hobby-horse dance. *Obs.*

1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 68 Women like those that danced anciently the Hobby-horse in Country Mummings. 1779 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 285 We are come over the Mire and Moss; We dance an Hobby Horse; A Dragon you shall see, And a wild Worm for to flee.

†3. *transf.* a. A person who plays ridiculous antics; a frivolous or foolish fellow, jester, buffoon. b. A lustful person; a loose woman, prostitute.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 31 Cal'st thou my loue Hobbi-horse? 1599 — *Much Ado* III. ii. 75, I haue studied eight or nine wise words to speake to you, which these hobby-horses must not heare. 1604 — *Oth.* IV. i. 160. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* IV. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 225/1 What a neighing Hobby-horse is this! *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Little Fr. Lawyer* V. i, Make 'em tame fools and hobby-horses.

4. A stick with a horse's head which children bestride as a toy horse.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 King Agesilaus hauing a great sort of little children..tooke a little hobby horse of wood and bestrid it to keepe them in play. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 310/2 Did you all think..that I had changed it in the fair, for hobby-horses? 1632 SHERWOOD, A (childs) hobbie-horse, *baston, ou cheval de bois d'un enfant*. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 115. 2/2 A Parcel of Hobby-Horses, Rattles and Penny-Fiddles. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 P 3 She saw lady Fondle's eldest son ride over a carpet with his hobby-horse all mire. 1827 HONE *Table-Bk.* I. 685 A street seller of hobby-horses—toys for the children of a hundred years ago.

b. A wooden horse fixed on a 'merry-go-round' at a fair. c. A rocking-horse for the nursery.

1741 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 114 A Fair here is not a place where one eats gingerbread or rides upon hobby-horses. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 340 The merry-go-rounds and hobby-horses 'crammed'. 1894 T. HARDY *Life's Little Ironies* 91 The gyrating personages and hobby-horses.

†5. = HOBBY *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1819 *Gentl. Mag.* Feb., A machine denominated the Pedestrian Hobby-horse, invented by a Baron von Drais..has been introduced into this country by a tradesman in Long Acre. 1819 (17 Apr.) *Title of Plate* Johnson's Pedestrian Hobby-horse Riding School, at 377 Strand. 1819 *The Dandy & the Hobby-horse* 10 For this good turn The sweep would ride The hobby horse And Dandy's pride. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 483 An old farmer..narrated how he had seen the low 'hobby-horses' of fifty-nine years ago driven on English roads by thrust of the toes on the ground. 1887 *Badm. Libr., Cycling* 59 The bicycle of the present day is a descendant in the right line of the 'dandy' or 'hobby horse' of 1819. 1892 [see DANDY-HORSE].

6. A favourite pursuit or pastime; = HOBBY *sb.*[1] 5. Now *rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 201 Almost every person hath some hobby horse or other wherein he prides himself. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 17 July, I never pretend to be..above having and indulging a Hobby Horse. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxxxiii. II. 2 Wks. 1811 IX. 434 Every one has (to use the cant term of the day..) *his hobby-horse!* Something that pleases the great boy for a few hours. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 43 Metaphysics and psychology have long been my hobby-horse. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 134, I shall not make so much of my hobby-horse as I thought I could.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **hobby-horse dance** (see sense 2); **hobby-horse man, ho'bbyhorse-man**, (*a*) a man who sells hobby-horses; (*b*) a man who rode a 'hobby-horse' or dandy-horse (see 5); (*c*) a man who 'rides a hobby' (see 6).

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 434 They had..a sort of sport.. call'd the *Hobby-horse dance, from a person that carryed the image of a horse between his leggs, made of thin boards. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. i, I cannot find my gingerbread wife nor my *hobby-horse man, in all the Fair now. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 417 Mr. Ellis really abuses these privileges of the hobbyhorseman. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Oct. 663 Taken up by small sectarians and hobbyhorsemen.

Hence **Ho'bby-horse** *v. intr.*, to play the hobby-horse. **Hobby-ho'rsical** *a.* (*humorous*), belonging or devoted to a 'hobby-horse' or hobby, crotchety, whimsical; whence **Hobby-ho'rsically** *adv.* **Hobby-ho'rsiness**, devotion to a 'hobby'.

1636 W. SAMPSON *Vow Breaker* I iij, Shall the Major put me besides the hobby-horse? let him *hobby-horse at home. 1830 J. SAVAGE *Hist. Carhampton* 583 A singular custom, called 'Hobby-horsing' prevails here [Minehead] on every first day of May. A number of young men..having..made some grotesque figures..rudely resembling men, and horses with long tails..perambulate the town..performing a variety of antics. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxii, The generous (tho' *hobby-horsical) gallantry of my uncle. 1893 BLACKIE in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar. 9/1 We quarrel a bit—he is so hobby-horsical, you can't avoid it. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v, What he gained *Hobby-Horsically, as a body-servant. 1771 G. BURNS in *Burns' Wks.* (1845) 184 *note*, Having..become most hobby-horsically attached to the study of medicine. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 161 Practical, and altogether free from *hobby-horsiness.

Hobbyism, -ist, -less: see after HOBBY *sb.*[1]

Hobby-lantern = *Hob-lantern*, HOB *sb.*[1] 4.

Hobeler, -beller, etc., obs. ff. HOBBLER[1].

†**Hoberd.** [? a. OF. *hobert* hobby, hawk, or by-form of *Robert*: cf. HOB *sb.*[1]] A term of reproach.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlott howtyn hoberd and heyn. *Ibid.* 325 3our thrust, sere hoberd, for to slake, Eyzil and galle here I the take.

Hoberdehoy, obs. var. of HOBBLEDEHOY.

Hobgoblin (hǫ'bgǫblin), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6–8 **-gobling.** [f. HOB *sb.*[1] 2 + GOBLIN.]

1. A mischievous, tricksy imp or sprite; another name for Puck or Robin Goodfellow; hence, a terrifying apparition, a bogy.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hobgoblyng, *goblin*, *mauffe*. 1567 DRANT *Horace, Art Poetry* (R.), An ould wyfes chat, or tale Of wiches, buggs, and hobgoblings. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* VII. ii. (1886) 105 Robin goodfellow and Hob goblin were as terrible..as hags and witches be now. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 40 Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Pucke, You do their worke, and they shall haue good lucke. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 81 Now he saw the Hobgoblins, and Satyrs, and Dragons of the Pit, but..after break of day they came not nigh. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 34 No hobgobblings or dancing fairies. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii, Stories of ghosts and hobgoblins have always been admired and cherished by the vulgar. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* I. 20 A huge misshapen hobgoblin used to bestride the house every evening with an immense pair of jack-boots.

2. *fig.* An object which inspires superstitious dread or apprehension; a bogy, bugbear.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 P 1 Some of the Deceased, who I thought had been laid quietly in their Graves, are such Hobgoblins in publick Assemblies. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 277 Putting an extinguisher upon this hobgoblin may have the serious good effect, of calming a mass of disquietude. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-rel.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 24 A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.

3. *humorous.* An animal that causes terror.

1770 GRAY in *Corr. w. N. Nicholls* (1843) 113 Here is Mr. Foljambe, has got a flying hobgoblin from the East Indies.

4. *attrib.* and *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with hobgoblins; like a hobgoblin.

1622 S. WARD *Life Faith Death* (1627) 72 Phylosophie.. hath taught them not to feare any such Hobgoblin spirits. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 737 Those hobgoblin terrors of the grave. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* Pref. B, His language is as hobgoblin as his person. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Gd. French Governess* (1832) 153 The sorrows of Werter, or some of our fashionable hobgoblin romances. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Frightening us like children with hobgoblin terrors.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Hobgo'blin** *v. trans.*, to terrify or pursue as a hobgoblin. **Hobgo'blinet**, a little hobgoblin. **Hobgo'blinism**, belief in hobgoblins. **Hobgo'blinry**, hobgoblin business.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Currycombe* IV. 153 Agonies, the feare whereof the Popes pecuniarie Hobgoblinets..did afterwards rayse. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* II. xii. (ed. 5) 222 We have been Hobgoblin'd too long into Religion. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 291 They believe that he hovers between heaven and earth, and at times hobgoblins his relations till they perform it for him. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 159 The lower classes of Welsh were notorious for their faith in these local hobgoblinisms. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xlvii. 271 What do you mean by this foolish hobgoblinry? 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 56 Some regard this as a piece of hobgoblinry.

Hobhouchin. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also **-howchin.** [f. HOB *sb.*[1] + HOUCHIN.] An owl.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 126 If poor Hobhowchin puts you in this fearing. 1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* V. II. 100 With us the Owl is called Hobhouchin, and makes a great hooping Noise or cry, many times in the Night.

†**Hobidy-booby.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *hobi-*, *hobbi-*, as in *hobbe-dehoy*, *hobbi-didance*: see BOOBY.] ? A scarecrow.

1720 *Man's Treach. to Wom.* (N.), His legs are distorted so..that he looks like a hobidy-booby, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets.

Hobie, obs. f. HOBBY. **Hobiler,** var. of HOBBLER[1]. **Hobinoll,** var. HOBBINOLL *Obs.* **Hobits, Hobitzer,** var. HOWITZ, HOWITZER.

Ho'b-job, *sb. dial.* and *slang.* [? f. HOB *sb.*[1] 1 + JOB.] *orig.* A clumsy unskilled job; hence app. a job of unskilled work, an odd job. Hence **Hob-job** *v.*, **Hob-jobber, Hob-jobbing.**

1857 WRIGHT *Prov. Dict., Hob-job*, a clumsy job. 1873 B. WAUGH *Gaol Cradle* 123 'Hob-jobbing', to use the vividly descriptive phrase of his class in life, through thirteen months the lad somehow managed to appease..the cravings of nature. *Ibid.*, Days came in which there was a hob-jobber's famine; no horses to hold, no parcels to carry. *Ibid.* 133 Every day not less than seventy thousand boys and girls are actually 'hob-jobbing about', utterly helpless, until they hob-job into gaols, penitentiaries, reformatories.

†**Hoble,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? error for *hobie*, *hoby*, HOBBY *v.*] *intr.* To use a trammel-net.

1530 PALSGR. 586, I hoble, I tranell for larkes, *je tremaille*. [Cf. DARE *v.*[2] 5, quot. *a* 1556.]

Hoble, obs. f. HOBBLE. **Hobleshew,** var. of HUBBLESHOW. **Hoblies hole**: see HOBBLER[2] 2.

†**Hoblin.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A factitious variant of *goblin*, *hobgoblin*.

1755 T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) II. 61 Be they..hoblins or goblins, fairies or genii.

Hoblob: see HOB *sb.*[1] 4.

†**Ho'b-man.** *Obs.* In *Hob-man blind*, the same as *hodman-* or HOODMAN-*blind*, blind-man's-buff.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII.

364 'Tis Christmas sport Of Hob-man-blind, all blind, all seek to catch, All miss. 1609 ARMIN *Ital. Taylor* (1880) 181 The Doctor now at hob-man blinde, Begins to cast about. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Wom. Hogsdon* III. Wks. 1874 V. 310 Why should I play at Hob-man blinde?

Hobnail (hǫ·bnēl), *sb.* [f. HOB *sb.*2 + NAIL.]

1. A nail with massive head and short tang, used for protecting the sole of heavy boots and shoes.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 64, I beseech God thou maist fall into some smiths hand and be turn'd to hobnailes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv. Wks. (Rtldg.) 6/2 All old iron, and rusty proverbs: a good commodity for some smith to make hob-nails of. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 They treade heavy where their Hob-nailes fall. *c* 1700 BP. KENNETT in *Lansd. MS.* 1033 lf. 184 [190] *Hob-nail*, small short nail, with a round head, used for the bottom of Plough-Men's shoes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 50 The sensation as if he was lying on a number of hobnails.

2. *transf.* A man who wears hobnailed shoes; a rustic, clodhopper, clown. So *Hobnails*, as generic proper name.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 365 No antic hobnaile at a Morris, but is more hansomly facetious. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* I. i, Thou unconscionable Hobnail. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 17 Then, replied *Hob-nails*, how is it possible that there could be either Night or Day, when there was neither Sun, Moon, nor Stars? 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* I. 353 Troops of hobnails clumping to church.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Clownish, rustic, boorish.

1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* in Somers *Tracts* (1810) III. 76 The first question that an hob-naile spectator made, before he would pay his penny .. was, Whether there be a devil and a foole in the play? 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Country Fellow* (Arb.) 50 Hee..has some thriftie Hobnayle Prouerbes to Clout his discourse. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* Pref. 3 Barbarous and hobnail phrases.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hobnail shoe*; *hobnail-proof* adj.; **hobnail liver**: see quot.

1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merrie-man* (1609) 4 Their Shooes were Hob-naile proofe, soundly bepegg'd. 1847 BUCKSTONE *Rough Diamond* i, How I used to kick you in my hob-nail shoes! 1882 QUAIN *Dict. Med.*, *Hobnail Liver*, a name given to a cirrhotic liver, when it presents small prominences on its surface resembling hobnails.

Ho·bnail, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or set with hobnails.

1649 *Trag. Massenello* 62 I'le..hob-naile my shoos with a couple of old thorns.

2. To trample down, as with hobnailed shoes.

1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* II. ii, Your rights and charters hobnail'd into slush.

Hence **Ho·bnailer,** a machine for putting hob-nails into the soles of boots (*Labour Commission Gloss.* 1892).

Hobnailed (hǫ·bnēld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Furnished or set with hobnails; having the marks of hobnails.

1603 B. JONSON *Satyr* Wks. (Rtldg.) 538/2 Come on, clowns .. bestir your hob-nail'd stumps. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* III. 399 Some rogue-soldier, with his hob-nail'd shoes, Indents his legs behind in bloody rows. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 175 The vocal music played on the planks by a pair of sturdy hobnailed boots.

b. *Hobnailed liver*: a cirrhotic liver, studded with projections like nail-heads.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 711 [The liver] presents what is termed a hobnailed appearance. 1886 *Standard* 19 Jan. 3/5 He found a large patch of cirrhosis, commonly known as hobnailed liver.

2. *transf.* Rustic, boorish, clownish.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 62 The hobnaylde houses of their carterly ancestrie. 1683 KENNETT *Erasm. on Folly* (Reeves) 33 The hob-nailed suiter prefers Joan the milkmaid before any of my lady's daughters. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 135 Our national proverbs..the manual and vade-mecum of 'hobnailed' philosophy.

Ho·b-nob, *phrase* and *adv.* [In origin app. a variant of *hab nab, hab or nab*: see HAB *adv.*]

1. Phrase *Hob, nob*: have or have not; used by Shakspere app. in the sense 'give or take'.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 262 His incensement..is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher: Hob, nob, is his word: giu 't or take 't.

2. *adv.* = *Hab nab* (HAB *adv.* 1); hit or miss; however it may turn out; at random.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 505 [He] quotes as many of them, as he judges, as to number, may make a Jury, and so Hob-Nob, as they say, without mattering much what they are, so they Concord all in one in the bare naming of the Words. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Dict., Hob-nob* (sometimes pronounced hab-nab), at a venture, rashly. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., We'n go at it hob-nob at a venture.

3. **Hob or nob, hob a nob, hob and nob**: (prob. = give or take, give and take) used by two persons drinking to each other. *To drink hob or nob, hob a nob,* to drink to each other alternately, to take wine with each other with clinking of glasses.

1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 106 Then..they proceed to demolish the substantials, with, perhaps, an occasional interruption, of 'Here's to you friends', 'Hob or nob', 'Your love and mine'. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lviii, 'Hob and nob, Doctor; which do you choose, white or red?' 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* VIII. xxi. (1808) 366 Having drank hob-or-nob with a young lady in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblomania* 213 With whig or with tory he'll drink hob a nob. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* v, 'Have another glass!' 'With you. Hob and nob', returned the sergeant. 'The top of mine to the foot of yours—the foot of yours to the top of mine—Ring once, ring twice—the best tune on the Musical Glasses! Your health.'

b. quasi-*adj.* On intimate terms of good-fellowship, in close companionship.

1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xv. 149 In those very good..old times, hob and nob with the housebreaker. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xlvi, I might be hob-and-nob with you now in your dungeon. 1871 *Daily News* 17 Nov., To make things pleasant..after a pleasant yet practical hob-and-nob fashion.

Ho·b-nob, *v.* [At first *hob or nob, hob-a-nob, hob and nob, hob-and-nob* (one or both vbs. inflected), from the adv. phrase: see prec. 3.]

1. *intr.* To drink to each other, drink together.

α. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 117 Do I go to hob or nob in white-wine, I am probably told red is better for my nerves. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Acad. Process.* Wks. 1812 III. 278 Deserts, for common serving-men, the room, And hobs or nobs with Ladies of the Broom. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wond., Giles Jollup* i, A Doctor so prim and a sempstress so tight Hob-a-nobb'd in some right marasquin. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 148 Watch the eye of him who wishes to hob or nob. 1823 W. H. PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. x. 163 'Here's my hearty service to you, and let us hob and nob.' 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 12 We hobbed and nobbed with..the celebrated bailiff of Chancery Lane. 1840 — *Catherine* viii, The gallant Turpin might have hob-and-nobbed with Mrs. C. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. vii. 201, I will hob and nob with her over one glass of toddy.

β. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., I have frequently heard one gentleman, in company, say to another, will you hob-nob with me? When this challenge was accepted, the glasses were instantly filled, and then they made the glasses touch or kiss each other. This gentle striking of the drinking vessels I always supposed explained the term hob-nob. 1831 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 27 Jan. (1894) 267 At a supper he hobnobbed with Lady Dudley Stuart. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Nell Cook* Moral, Don't..Hob-nob in Sack and Malvoisie. 1862 SALA *Acc. Addr.* 112 [She] insisted on the Captain hobnobbing with her.

2. To hold familiar intercourse, be on familiar terms *with*.

α. 1828 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* Mar. (1894) II. 17 It cannot be her interest to hob-and-nob with Lord Fitzwilliam. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Trav.* ii, An honest groom jokes and hobs-and-nobs .. with the Kitchen maids. 1882 JESSOPP *Arcady* iii. (1887) 66 What a curious joy..to hob-a-nob for a season with the pigmies of the Meiocene. 1893 VIZETELLY *Glances Back* I. xvi. 303 The chairman..hobbed and nobbed unreservedly with his immediate neighbours.

β. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Jan. 86/1 Looking at the maid Clara, I found that she had seated herself at the table, and was prepared to *hobnob* it with me. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xviii. 191 Eliot, now hob-nobbing with the pirate in pretended friendship. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. iii. 38 He..hob-nobbed with Death and Corruption.

Hence **Ho·b-no·bbing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ho·b-no·bber,** one who hob-nobs; **Ho·b-no·bby** *a.*, characterized by or characteristic of hob-nobbing or familiar intercourse.

α. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Sorrows Sunday* Wks. 1812 III. 370 May have her tea and rolls and hob and nobbing. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 328/2 The joyous hobbing-a-nob of the lovers. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 147 A little pleasant hobbing and nobbing. 1865 G. MEREDITH *R. Fleming* xxix. (1889) 244 The honour of hob-anobbing with a gentleman.

β. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII. 63 Young ladies..often left the solitary glass of wine which they took with the gentlemen hob-nobber half unfinished. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xiii. 232 The toast was drunk with acclamation, and then followed hob-nobbing. 1888 E. M. MARSH *Saved as by Fire* viii, Diffusing a genial, hobnobby expression over the severest countenance. 1895 MISS DOWIE *Gallia* xi. 123 Upon an omnibus, too, that very hob-nobby and familiar vehicle.

Ho·b-nob, *sb.* [f. as prec. As a sb. more usual in the condensed form.]

†1. A 'sentiment' or phrase used in hob-nobbing.

1761 (*title*) The Masque: a new and select collection of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Songs .. To which is added a complete collection of the various Toasts, Sentiments, and Hob-Nobs. 1770 (*title*) Toasts, Sentiments, Hob-nobs and Songs: The Company Keeper's Assistant.

2. A drinking to each other or together.

α. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 71 At the end of the repast, a general 'choque', or *hob-or-nob* took place. 1888 J. RAMSAY *Scotl. 18th Cent.* II. viii. 132 When *hob or nob* was first introduced, on a young gentleman calling for wine a second time during dinner, George whispered him, 'Sir, you have had a glass already'.

β. 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl. Antiq.* 537 Pril and wril was an ancient form of hob nob.

3. A familiar conversation; a *tête-à-tête*.

1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xviii, Sitting on a fence, having a quiet hobnob among themselves.

Hobnol, var. HOBBINOLL *Obs.*

Hobo (hō·bo). *Western U.S.* 'An idle shiftless wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp' (Funk).

1891 J. FLYNT in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug., The tramp's name for himself and his fellows is Hobo, plural Hoboes. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 3/3 They will be vagrants on the streets and hobos of the night. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Trnl.* L. 254 The tramp..can scarcely be distinguished from the dyed-in-the-wool hoboe. 1896 *Atl. Monthly* Jan. 58 By the 'Ambulanter' it is called Gypsyland, by the tramp Hoboland.

Hoboe, hoboy: see HAUTBOY.

Hobson's choice: see CHOICE *sb.* 2 c.

Hob-thrush, Hob-thrust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7– Hob-thurst. [f. HOB *sb.*1 + (perh.) THURSE, ON. *þurs* giant, goblin.]

1. A goblin: see quots. Now *dial.*

1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* (Shaks. Soc.) 55 One of those *Familiares Lares*..as Hob Thrust, Robin Goodfellow and such like spirites..famozed in every olde wives chronicle for their mad merrye prankes. 1611 COTGR., *Loup-garou*,..also, a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrush, Robin-good-fellow. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 30 ₱ 4 Our own rustical superstition of hob-thrushes, fairies, goblins, and witches. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hobthrust*, a local spirit, famous for whimsical pranks. 1867 *Murray's Handbk. Yorksh.* 228 Hob Thrush, or 'Hob o' th' Hurst' was a woodland and mountain spirit. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Hob-thrust*..a good-natured goblin who assists servant-maids in their early morning work, but in a state of nudity.

† b. ? Lycanthropy. *Obs.* (App. an erron. transl. of F. *loup-garou* lycanthrope, through a misunderstanding of Cotgrave's definition.)

1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xi. 47, I cure sick Persons of the Hob-thrush, by giving them a blow with a forke just between the two eyes.

c. Applied opprobriously to a rustic. *dial.*

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 91 That any ignorant rural Hobthurst should call the Spirit of Nature.. a prodigious Hobgoblin. 1854 BAMFORD *Dial. S. Lanc.* 183 (Lanc. Gloss.) 'Theau great hobthurst.'

2. (In full *hob-thrush louse*). A wood-louse. *dial.*

1828 *Craven Dial., Hob-thrush-louse*, Millepes. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss., Hobthrush*, a wall-louse.

Hobub, Hoby, obs. forms of HUBBUB, HOBBY.

Hoc, hock (hǫk), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. F. *hoc* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), app. ad. L. *hoc* 'this'. (Not the same as It. *oca*, F. *hoca*.)] Name of an old card game, 'in which certain privileged cards give to the person who plays them the right of attributing to them whatever value he wishes' (Hatzfeld).

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Hock, Hoca*,.. a Game at Cards. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlii. V. 46 The Game of Hoc, the Reverse, the Beast, the Cuckoo and the Comet. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 Hoc was the favourite game of Cardinal Mazarin, which he introduced from Italy.

Hoc, Hoccamore, obs. ff. HOCK *sb.*4, HOOK, HOCKAMORE.

‖ **Hocco** (hǫ·ko). [Said to be the native name in Guiana. Used in French by Barrère 1745 and Brisson 1760.] A name given to several birds of the family *Cracidæ* or Curassows.

1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 140 The Hoccos are large gallinaceæ of America, which resemble turkeys, with a broad, rounded tail, formed of large and stiff quills. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xviii. 154 The hocco, with its black plumage and tufted head, moves slowly along the sausos.

Hoce, obs. f. HOARSE. **Hoch,** obs. Sc. f. HOUGH. **Hoche,** obs. f. HUTCH. **Hochepot, hochpoch, -pot,** obs. ff. HOTCHPOT, HOTCHPOTCH. **Hochheimer**: see HOCKAMORE.

† **Hock** (hǫk), *sb.*1 *Obs.* (exc. in HOLLYHOCK). [OE. *hoc*: of unknown origin. (The pl. *hockes* has been adopted in Welsh as *hocys, hocos.*)] A general name for various malvaceous plants, esp. the Common and Marsh Mallow and the Hollyhock.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1288 *Malva*, hocc, cottuc, *vel* gearwan leaf. *c* 1000 *Sax. Lerchd.* II. 330 Hocces leaf wyl on eolop. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 559/3 *Malva*, .. hoc. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cvii. (Tollem. MS.), Malua, þe hocke is a nesche herbe. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xxiii. 581 Flowers..in figure lyke to the common Mallowe or Hocke. 1611 COTGR., *Rose d'outre mer*, the garden Mallow, called Hocks, and Holyhocks.

Hock (hǫk), *sb.*2 [A southern by-form of *hoh, hoch*, HOUGH, which it has largely superseded.]

1. The joint in the hinder leg of a quadruped between the true knee and the fetlock, the angle of which points backward.

1540 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For tar to ye cowse fote & mendyng a hocke *jd. c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 98 The bones of the Hock are in number the same with those in the Knee. 1854 R. OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 234 The heel-bone, 'calcaneum'..forms what is called the 'hock'. 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem., Cavalry* v. 92 Your horses cannot charge in mud up to their hocks.

2. The knuckle end of a gammon of bacon, the hock-end.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hock*, the small end of a Gammon of Bacon. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 13 A nice hock of ham which I made John leave for you.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hock action, -bone, -end, -joint*, etc.; *hock-deep* adj.

1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 2 Odo apprehends her the second time, and cuts off her sinewes at the hock bone. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. i. 7 Sir Walter had forgotten none of his beautiful hock action. 1868 OUIDA *Tricotrin* (1877) I. 73 The horses of the wagon .. stood .. hock-deep in grass and rushes. 1874 M. A. WARD *Outl. Zool.* 42 The hock-joint, containing six bones, viz., astragalus, os calcis, cuboid, and three cuneiform, corresponds to our ankle-joint.

† **Hock,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* [Etymology unknown.] A caterpillar.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 882 Brenne heer and ther the heedles garlek stelis, The stynke of hit for hockis [*contra campas*] help and hele is. *Ibid.* 948 And other als seyn hockis [*campas*] forto lese Keste figtre aske on hem.

Hock (hǫk), *sb.*4 Also 7 hocke, hoc. [Shortened from HOCKAMORE.] The wine called in German *Hochheimer*, produced at Hochheim on the Main; hence, commercially extended to other white German wines.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Chances* v. iii, *John* ..What wine is it? *Fred.* Hock. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. i. (1677) 4 *Jol.* Here's a glass of excellent old Hock.. *Tilb.* Old Hock! what a Dickins is that?..Wine was never good since it has been corrupted with such barbarous notions. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* II. iii. 156, I requested him to go and take a Whet

of Old Hock before Dinner. 1864 I. Taylor *Words & Places* (1882) 282 It would be curious to trace the progress of the perversion whereby the wines which in the fifteenth century used to be correctly designated 'wines of Rhin' have come to be called Hocks. Hocheim..lies on the Main and not on the Rhein.

b. *attrib.*, as **hock-bottle, hock-glass,** a bottle, or wine-glass, made of coloured glass, used for hock or other white wine.

1892 Burton *Mod. Photogr.* (ed. 10) 176 Hock bottles .. from their deep red or orange colour, are useful for various parts of the work.

Hock, *sb.*[5] [? shortened from *hōk*, Hook.] A rod, stick, or chain, with a hook at the end.

1530 Palsgr. 231/2 Hocke, *crocq.* 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Orange Trees* xi, As to the Removing and Transporting Cases and Boxes of the Middle and smaller Size, every body knows 'tis done by.. strong Coul-Staves, which with good Hocks take hold on the Bottom of the Cases at both sides. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/1 Passing a butcher's shop he caught up a 'hock', used for handing down joints of meat, and made several more blows at him.

Hock, *sb.*[6] [perh. related to Hoc.] 'In the game of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the others have been dealt' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hock, *v.*[1] [f. Hock *sb.*[2]: cf. Hough *v.*] *trans.* To disable by cutting the tendons of the ham or hock, in man or beast; to hough, hamstring.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 124/2 Those holie martyrs, whom the emperor Maximus had put out the right eie, and hockt their left legs. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 16 His Son .. to escape Severus .. who pursued him, hockt all the Post horses he left behind him. 1730-6 Bailey (folio), *To Hock*, to cut Beasts in the Hock or Hoof.

Hence **Ho·cking** *vbl. sb.*; **Ho·cker,** a hougher.

1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, Cleared* v, They only paid the Moonlighter his cattle-hocking price.

Hock, *v.*[2] [f. *hock-* in Hock-day.] a. *intr.* To observe Hocktide. b. *trans.* To bind or otherwise beset (persons) in the way practised at Hocktide.

1406 [see below]. 1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, And in the Accounts of Magdalen College in Oxford there is yearly an allowance *fro Mulieribus Hockantibus*, in some manors of theirs in Hampshire, where the Men hock the Women on Monday, and e contra on Tuesday. 1843 *Fosbrooke's Encycl. Antiq.* 649 On Monday and Tuesday men and women reciprocally hocked each other, i. e. stopped the way with ropes, and pulled the passengers towards them desiring a donation.

Hence **Ho·cking** *vbl. sb.* Also in *comb.*, as **hocking-ale,** ale brewed for the festival at Hocktide; the festival itself, at which collections were made for parochial purposes.

1406 *Proclam.* in *Letterbk.* I. Guild Hall Lond., lf. xlix b [cf. Riley *Mem. Lond.* 562], Ista proclamatio facta fuit die Veneris proximo ante quindenam Pasche .. Qe null persone di ceste Citee .. teygne, ou constreyne ascun persone .. deinz meason ou de hors pur hokkyng lundy ne marsdy proscheins appelles Hokkedayes. *Ibid.*, Darrestier tiel persone qi qe soyt fesaunt ou usaunt tiell hokkyng. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 211 Item, the same day my mastyr gaffe the women to the hokkynge .xx.*d.* 1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for brewyng of the hokyng ale xvj*d.* 1618 in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 159 Gained with hocking at Whitsuntide, £16 12*s.* 3*d.* 1854 Toulm. Smith *Parish* (1857) 504 Then there was the Hocking-Ale, one of great importance; and the thorough kindly Bid-Ale.

† **Hock-ale.** *Obs.* = *hocking-ale*: see prec.

1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's* (1882) 26 Item pd. for ix b. malte to the hoke ale vjs. iiij*d.*

† **Hockamore** (hŏ·kămōə). *Obs.* Also 7 hoccamore. [Anglicized form of *Hochheimer*, from *Hochheim* on the Main.] = Hock *sb.*[4]

1673 Shadwell *Epsom Wells* iii. 40 (Stanf.), I am very well, and drink much Hockamore. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 28 Suppose, by keeping cyder-royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to bottle as old hockamore.

Hock-cart. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [Cf. Hockey 1.] The cart or wagon which carried home the last load of the harvest.

1648 Herrick *Hesper.* Argt., I sing of may-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes, Of bride-grooms, brides, and of their bridall cakes. *Ibid.*, *Hock-cart* 14 The Harvest Swaines, and Wenches bound For joy, to see the Hock-cart crown'd. 1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 175 How the Hock-Cart with all its gear Should be trick'd up. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 377/1 The grain last cut was brought home in its wagon, called the hock-cart, surmounted by a figure formed of a sheaf with gay dressings.

Hock-day. Now only *Hist.* Also (2 hocedei), 3 hokedey, 3-4 (7-9 *Hist.*) hoke-, hocke-, 4 hokke-, 4-6 hoc-, 5 hok-, -dai, -day.

[Few words have received so much etymological and historical investigation as *hock-day*, *hocktide*, *hock Tuesday*, *hock Monday*. But the origin has not yet been ascertained. Early evidence shows that the first element was originally disyllabic, *hoke-*; but whether the *o* was long or short is not determined; it was evidently short when subsequently spelt *hocke-*, *hokke-*. *Hock-day*, which is the earliest of the group (*Hock Tuesday* appearing next), has not been found before the 12th c.; no trace of it appears in OE. or any Germanic lang. Skinner's conjecture that *hock-tide* might be the MDu. *hogetide*, *hoochtide*, 'high time, festival, wedding', is out of the question, and Lambarde's explanation of *hock* as for OE. *hocor*, 'mockery, scorn, derision' (repeated by Speed, Blount, Phillips, Bailey, etc.), is on many grounds untenable. (H. Grotefend, *Handb. Hist. Chronol.* (1872) 87/2, cites from a Vienna document, 'der prieff ist geben dez mentags nach dem Goychkentag am newnten tag nach Ostern 1377', where *Goychkentag* coincides in date with *Hock-day*; but it is difficult to see any connexion between the names.)]

The second Tuesday after Easter Sunday; Hock Tuesday: in former times an important term-day, on which rents were paid, and the like, Hock-day and Michaelmas dividing the rural year into its summer and winter halves. It was also, from the 14th c., and probably earlier, a popular festival, signalized by the collection of money for parish purposes by roughly humorous methods: see Hocktide, Hock-money. The plural, *hock days*, includes also the preceding day, Hock Monday, which was similarly celebrated.

The date is sometimes given as the second Monday and Tuesday *after Easter week*; this appears to originate in different ways of reckoning the *quindena Paschæ* as the fortnight following Easter, or the two weeks before and after Easter. (Statements going back to the 15th or 16th c. assert that *Hock-day* commemorated either the massacre of the Danes on 13 Nov. 1002, or the death of Hardicnut on 8 June, 1042. From the dates of these events it is difficult to understand how either was associated with Hock-tide.)

c 1175 *Caen Cartulary* (*MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat.* 5650) lf. 54 b (Du C.), Omnes bubulci .. a Hocedei usque ad Augustum habebunt de bidentibus lac mane diebus Dominicis. 1219 *Feet of Fines Michaelm.* 3 *Hen. III*, File iii. No. 30 Quod ipsi homines veniant .. bis in anno .. semel ad Hokedey et iterum ad festum Sancti Martini. *a* 1252 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A die lune prox. post hockedai. *a* 1259 Matt. Paris *Chron. Maj.* anno 1255 (Rolls V. 493) De magno parlamento quod fuit in quindena Paschæ. Circa idem tempus scilicet in quindena Paschæ, quæ vulgariter Hokedai appellatur. *Ibid.* anno 1258 (V. 676) Et post diem Martis, quæ vulgariter *Hokedai* appellatur, factum est Parlamentum Londini. *c* 1260 *Deed Granting Messuage in Glastonbury* (*penes* Rev. W. E. Daniel), Octo denarios ad duos anni terminos, videlicet ad la Hokedaye quatuor denarios, et ad festum sci. Michaelis quatuor denarios. *c* 1330 *Annal. Lond.* an. 1269 in *Chron. Edw. I & II* (Rolls) I. 80 Die Martis, qui vocatur Hokkeday. 1369 in Madox *Formulare* (1702) 225 Die Martis proximo post quindenam Paschæ qui vocatur Hokeday. 1406 [see *Hocking* under Hock *v.*[2]]. 1450 in Leland *Collect.* 299 Sic monemus, ut ab hujusmodi ligationibus & ludis inhonestis diebus hactenus usitatis, vocatis communiter Hoc-dayes, ut prædicitur, cessent. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 At the lawday holdyn at hokday. 1512 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 132 [Recd.] of I. Bek for his taverne of Ale at Hocday xxxvj*s.* viij*d.* 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 202, I once thought they might anciently, as well as now, observe two Hock-days, one for the women and another for the men .. It is most certain that now we observe two of them here, on Monday for the women, which is much the more solemn, and Tuesday for the men, which is very inconsiderable. 1777 Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 185 Hoke Day was .. an annual festival, said to have been instituted in memory of the almost total destruction of the Danes in England by Ethelred in 1002. 1890 Kitchin *Winchester* (1893) 166 There were usually two assemblies of the commonalty in each year, one on Hockaday (the Tuesday week after Easter), the other at Michaelmas.

Hockelty-card. = Hock *sb.*[6] (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hocker mocker, obs. f. Hugger-mugger.

Hockerye, var. of Huckery, *Obs.*

† **Hocket.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 hoket, 7 hocquet. [a. F. *hoquet*, in OF. also *hocquet* shock, sudden interruption, hitch, hiccup: see Hatz.-Darm.]

1. Hitch, obstacle; interruption; chicane, trick.

[1276 see Hocketтor.] *13.. K. Alis.* 7000 Mony hoket is in amours; Stedfast seldom ben lechoures. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 233 Here I be gesse of many nyce hoket, Of care and of curstnes, hethyng and hoket. *Ibid.* 312 Hym thynke it no hoket his tayll when he Wryngys.

2. = Hicket, Hiccup.

1602 Holland *Pliny* xx. xvii, The troublesome yex or hocquet. *Ibid.* II. 50 Against the Hocquet or Yex, there is a notable medicine made with it. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s.v. *Hocke*, It is good to helpe the Hocket or Hicket.

3. *Mediæval Mus.* An interruption of a voice-part (usually of two or more parts alternately) by rests, so as to produce a broken or spasmodic effect; used as a contrapuntal device.

[1326 Robt. de Handlo *Regulæ* xii. § 5 Hoketus.] 1776 Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* liii. II. 195 De Handlo .. says, that Hockets are formed by the combination of notes and pauses. 1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hocket*, *Hoket*, *Ochetus* .. was the same as *truncatio* (truncatio idem est quod hoket). 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.*, *Hocket*, a term which occurs in old English writers on music, beginning with De Handlo (1326), for passages which were truncated or mangled, or a combination of notes and pauses.

Hence † **Ho·ckettor** *Obs.*, a tricker, a sharper.

[1276 *Act* 4 *Edw. I*, *Stat. Rageman* in *Stat. Realm* I. 44/2 Par hoketours ou barettours [*v.r.* par hokettez ne par baretz].] 1672-1727 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Hockettor* or *Hocqueteur*, is an old French word for a Knight of the Post, a decayed man, a Basket-carrier.

Hockey[1] (hŏ·ki), **hawkey** (hō·ki), **horkey.** Also 6 hocky, hooky, 7 hoacky, hoky, 8 hoaky, 9 hockay, hawkie. [Origin and etymological form unknown: cf. Hock-cart.]

1. The old name in the eastern counties of England for the feast at harvest-home.

1555 [see 2]. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will & Test.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 49 Hooky, hooky, we have shorn, And we have bound; And we have brought Harvest Home to town. 1676 *Poor Robin's Alm.* Aug. in *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. (1850) I. 457/2 Hoacky is brought Home with hallowing Boys with plum-cake The Cart following. 1806 Bloomfield *Horkey* Advt., The man who..goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of *Lord*, and at the Horkey, or harvest-home feast, collects what he can. 1812 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Var. Countries* II. 229 *note*, At the Hawkie, as it is called, or Harvest-Home, I have seen a clown dressed in woman's clothes, having his face painted, his head decorated with ears of corn. 1822 J. Gage *Hist. Hengrave* 6 The hockay, or harvest home .. begins to fall into disuse. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hawkey*, the feast at harvest home. 1826 G. H. I. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1168 This health-drinking .. finishes the horkey.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hockey cry, load, night*; **hockey cake,** the seed cake distributed at a harvest-home; **hockey cart** = Hock-cart.

1555 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxxvi. 376 He home returnes: wyth hocky cry, With sheaues full lade abundantly. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 80 I'le duly keepe for thy delight Rock-Monday, and the Wake, Hawe Shrouings, Christmas-gambols, with the Hokie and Seed-cake. *a* 1613 Overbury *Charact.*, *Franklin* Wks. (1856) 150 Rocke Munday..Christmas Eve, the hoky, or seed cake, these he yeerely keepes, yet holds them no reliques of popery. 1712 *Poor Robin* (N.), Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make For harvest men a hoaky cake. 1731 N. Salmon *New Surv. Eng.*, *Hertf.* II. 415 *Hockey Cake* is that which is distributed to the people at Harvest Home. The *Hockey Cart* is that which brings the last Corn, and the Children rejoycing with Boughs in their Hands, with which the Horses also are attired. 1806 Bloomfield *Horkey* iv, 'Twas Farmer Cheerum's *Horkey night*. *Ibid.* xiii, Home came the jovial Horkey load, Last of the whole year's crop; And Grace amongst the green boughs rode Right plump upon the top. *Ibid.* xvi, Farmer Cheerum went .. And broach'd the Horkey beer. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hawkey-load*, the last load of the crop, which .. was always led home on the evening of the hawkey, with much rustic pageantry. 1826 G. H. I. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1166 The last, or 'horkey load' (as it is here [Norfolk] called) is decorated with flags and streamers.

Hockey[2] (hŏ·ki). Also 6 -ie, 9 hawky, -key. [Origin uncertain; but the analogy of many other games makes it likely that the name originally belonged to the hooked stick. OF. *hoquet* 'shepherd's staff, crook', suits form and sense; but connecting links are wanting. The isolated occurrence of the word in 1527 is very remarkable. It is not certain that Cowper's 'sport' was the same.]

1. An outdoor game of ball played with sticks or clubs hooked or curved at one end, with which the players of each side drive the ball towards the goal at the other end of the ground. Also called *bandy* and *shinty*.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the litill balle with hockie stickes or staves. 1785 Cowper *Let.* 5 Nov., The boys at Olney have likewise a very entertaining sport, which commences annually upon this day [5th Nov.]: they call it Hockey; and it consists in dashing each other with mud, and the windows also. 1838 W. Holloway *Dict. Provinc.*, *Hawkey*, the name of a game played by several boys on each side with sticks, called hawkey-bats, and a ball..*W. Sussex.* 1842 Vigne *Trav. Kashmir* (1844) II. 289 At Shighur I first saw the game of the Chaughán..It is in fact hocky on horseback .. The ball is called in Tibiti, 'Pulu'. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 703 Shinty in Scotland, Hockey in England, and Hurling in Ireland seem to be very much the same out-of-door sport. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiv. (1869) 498 Kane saw the children in Smith's Sound playing hockey on the ice.

2. (*U.S.*) The stick or club used in this game: cf. *bandy*, *shinty*.

1839 Jacob Abbott *Caleb in Town* ii. *The Hawkies* 38 Now, a hawkey is a small, round stick, about as long as a man's cane, with a crook in the lower end, so that a boy can hit balls and little stones with it, when lying upon the ground. A good hawky is a great prize to a Boston boy. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.*, *J. Savage* I. 329, I remember him as yesterday, full of fun and courage, with his hockey in hand. 1868 Miss Alcott *Lit. Wom.* I. viii. 117 Laurie .. lying flat [on the ice] held Amy up by his arm and hockey.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hockey-ball, -bat, -club, -match, -stick, -tournament.*

1838 Hawkey-bat [see 1]. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* iii, A little wretch whom he had cut over the back with a hockey-stick. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The festivities of the week include a hockey tournament. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 146/3 Hockey clubs now abound in the neighbourhood of London..while a Hockey Association has drawn up an admirable code of rules.

Hocking: see Hock *vbs.*[1] and [2].

† **Hockle,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [app. deriv. of Hock *sb.*[2]; or iterative of Hock *v.*[1], Hough *v.* But perhaps only an error of Skinner's, perpetuated in Dictionaries.] To hough, to hamstring. Hence **Hockler.**

1668-71 Skinner *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, To Hockle, *Poplites seu Suffragines Succidere. Ibid.*, Hocklers of Horse, *qui equis suffragines succidunt.* 1678 Littleton *Lat. Dict.* 1721 Bailey, *Hockle*, to hamstring, or cut the Joints towards the hough. 1755 in Johnson. Thence in mod. Dicts.

Hockle, *v.*[2] *local.* ? *Obs.* To cut up (stubble).

1746 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Farm*, Hockling, or cutting up and raking haulm, 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. 1785 in A. Young *Ann. Agric.* IV. 108 We [near Hartlebury, Worcestersh.] pay about 4*s.* per acre for reaping wheat, and diet, if they set it up and hockle it.

Hockle-bone, obs. form of Hucklebone.

Hockly (hŏ·kli), *sb.* [Cf. Hock *sb.*[6]] A term in the game of faro: see quot. 1850.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 203 The banker now claims the chance of hockly .. The advantage of hockly is relinquished by some bankers. 1850 *Bohn's Hand-bk. Games* 337 *Hockly*, a Certainty, signifies the last card but one, the chance of which the banker claims, and may refuse to let any punter withdraw a card when eight or less remain to be dealt.

† **Ho·ckly,** *a. Obs. rare.* Cf. Huckle-backed.

1707 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* II. v. 22 Next to this hockly greasy Beast, Stood a young Beau, most nicely drest.

Hock Monday. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 hoc,

hok, 6 hoke, hocke. [f. *hock* in HOCK-DAY + MONDAY.] The Monday in HOCKTIDE.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 202 Item. to women on Hoc Monday ij*d*. 1485 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 102 For bred and ale to the wyvys yn the parish that gathered on Hokmonday, 1*s*. 1*d*. 1516 in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 222 Recd. of the gaderynge of the churchwardens weyffes on Hoke Monday, 8*s*. 3*d*. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 169 The kyng ..cometh to hunting..accompaignied with a rable of women, in as good ordre as ours ware wonte to be vpon Hocke mondaie. 1578 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 229 Recd. of the women upon Hoc Monday, 5*s*. 2*d*. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 201. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 476 Hock Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women.

Hock money. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **hocke, 5-6 hok, 6 hoke, oke, hoxce.** [f. *hock-* in HOCK-DAY + MONEY.] The money collected by the men and the women at HOCKTIDE.

1484-5 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Ress. by vs the seyde Wardeynes of Hockemoneye at Ester ixs. x*d*. 1499 in C. Coates *Antig. Reading* 214 It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of women xx*s*. It. rec. of hok money gaderyd of men iiij*s*. 1515-6 in *Archæol.* VII. 251 Received of the men for oke money v*s*. viii*d*. Item of the wyffs of oke money xv*s*. i*d*. 1556-7 *Ibid.* 252 For Hoxce money by them received to the use of the Church, xij*s*. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 476 At Hock-tide..collections of Hock-money were made in various parishes..until the Reformation.

Hockorn, obs. form of ACORN.

Hocks, var. of HOX *v.* *Obs.*

† **Ho·ckshin.** *Obs.* or *dial.* In 4 **hokschyne, 7 huckson, 8 hucksheen.** [app. repr. OE. *hóhsinu*, pl. *hóhsina*, HOUGH-SINEW, with the *ó* shortened by position, and the second element associated with *shin*.] The under side of the thigh; the hough.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 426 His hosen ouerhongen his hokschynes on eueriche a side. 1648 HERRICK *Hesperides, Beggar to Mab*, Commend a crickets-hip, Or his huckson to my scrip. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 154 (E.D.S.) Thy Hozen muxy up zo vurs thy Gammerels to tha very Hucksheens o' tha. 1778 *Ibid.* Gloss., *The Hucksheens*, the Legs up to the Hams, or Hocks. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Huckshins*, the hock-shins; under-side of the thighs just above the bend of the knee.

Hocktide. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 **hoke-, 6 hok-, 6-7 hoc-, 7 hocks-, hucx-, hocke-, huck-.** [f. *hock-* in HOCK-DAY + TIDE time, season.]

The time or season of the hock days: Hock Monday and Tuesday (the second Monday and Tuesday after Easter-day), on which in pre-Reformation times money was collected for church and parish purposes, with various festive and sportive customs; after the Reformation kept for some time as a festive season with various traditional customs, some of which survived into the 19th c.

The earlier custom seems to have been the seizing and binding (by women on Monday, and by men on Tuesday) of persons of the opposite sex, who released themselves by a small payment. After this was prohibited (see 1406 in HOCK *v.*[2], 1450 in HOCK-DAY), recourse was had to the plan of stretching ropes or chains across the streets and ways, to stop passers for the same purpose. (See 1777 in HOCK TUESDAY.)

1484 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 26 Item pd. for bakyng of the brede at hoketyde v*d*. 1509 *Churchw. Acc. Kingston-upon-Thames* in Lysons *Envir. Lond.* (1810) I. 1. 168 Rec[t] for the gaderyng at Hoc-tyde 0 14 0. 1510 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary's* in Peshall *Hist. Oxford* 67 Recepts. Recd. atte Hoctyde of the wyfes gaderynge, xv*s*. ij*d*. 1546 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Recevyd of the wyvys y[t] they did gether at Hoktyd iij*s*. ix*d*. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. v. § 11. 392 The day of his [Hardicnut's] death is annually celebrated with open pastimes..which time is now called Hoctide or Hucktide, signifying a time of scorning or contempt, which fell vpon the Danes by his death. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* III. 621 *margin*, Hocktide I haue seene kept with publike feasting in the street, the women also binding men, or compelling them to some ransome; the Tuesday fortnight after Easter. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Hocktyde* or *Hockstyde*, ..in some parts of this Nation not yet out of memory, but observed the week after Easter. 1663 *Churchw. Acc. St. Peter's in East* in Peshall *Hist. Oxford* 83 Hocktide brought in this year £6. 1772-3 *Ibid.* 83 This parish of St. Peter in the East gained by the Hocktide and Whitsuntide, anno 1664, the sum of 14*l*. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) I. 187. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 476. 1898 *L'pool Echo* 19 Apr. (2nd Tuesday after Easter) 4/3 'Kissing Day' at Hungerford.—Hungerford is once more celebrating Hock-tide, with all its quaint customs and ancient ceremonies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hocktide-festival, -money, -pastime.*

c 1505 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Receyvid of Hoktyde money for iij yere xxiij*s*. vij*d*. 1613 WITHER *Abuses Stript* (1618) 232 Because that, for the Churches good, They in defence of Hocktide custome stood. 1636 J. TRUSSELL in *Ann. Dubrensia* (1877) 7 The Hocktide pastimes are Declin'd, if not diserted. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predeces.* iv. 176 They were acted..at hock-tide festivals.

Hock Tuesday. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5-6 **hok(e.** The Tuesday in HOCKTIDE; HOCK-DAY. Also called *binding-Tuesday* (*dies Martis ligatoria*): see BINDING *vbl. sb.* 6.

c 1250 *Reg. Salop Abbey* No. 179 Unum denarium coquinæ prænominati conventus die qui vulgariter dicitur Hoketysday persolvere. *Ibid.* No. 178 B, In die Hoketisday. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 301 On saynt Markes day that was that tyme hoketewysday, he toke his leue. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 26 *margin*, Hok Tuisday by the Couentree men. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Hoke-day*, otherwise called Hock-Tuesday. 1656 DUGDALE *Warwicksh.* (1730) 249/2 Hither came the Coventre men [in 1575], and acted the antient Play, long since used in that City, called Hocks tuesday, setting forth the destruction of the Danes in King Ethelred's time. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) I. 105 *note*, Hoke Monday was for the men, and Hock Tuesday for the women. On both days the men and women, alternately, with great merriment intercepted the public roads with ropes, and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money to be laid out in pious uses.

Hocle-bone, obs. f. HUCKLEBONE. **Hocour, -owre,** var. HOKER *Obs.* **Hocqueton, Hocton,** obs. var. HAQUETON, ACTON. **Hocster;** obs. f. HUCKSTER.

Hocus (hō·kəs), *sb.* Also 7 **hocas.** [Short for *Hocus Pocus*, HOCUS-POCUS.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. *Obs.*

1640 G. H. *Witt's Recreat.* in *Facetiæ* (1817) II. 237 Epitaph..On Hocas Pocas. Here Hocas lyes with his tricks and his knocks, Whom death hath made sure as his Juglers box. 1647 CLEVELAND *Poems, Rebell Scot* 36 Before a Scot can properly be curst, I must (like Hocus) swallow daggers first. 1675 *Coffee-Houses Vind.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 473 Our pamphlet-monger (that sputters out senseless characters faster, than any hocus can vomit inkle). 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xciv. (1714) 109 These Ordinary Hocusses..have been made use of in all ages. 1699 — *Colloq. Erasm.* (1711) 37 Running mad after Buffoons, Fortune-tellers and Hocus's.

† b. *transf.* A cheat, impostor, pretender. *Obs.*

c 1685 SOUTH *Serm. Will for Deed* Serm. (1715) 411 Just like that old formal Hocus, who denied a Beggar a Farthing, and put him off with his Blessing.

2. Jugglery, trickery, deception. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 41, I must not believe there was any Hocas in this. 1693 R. GOULD *Corrupt. Times* 3 (Stanf.) A quick Eye may all their Hocus see. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 164 Here ..With neither gold nor tinsel, cap nor crown, Hocus nor title..nor conjuring-rod nor sceptre..To lie here thus.

3. Drugged liquor: cf. HOCUS *v.* 2.

In mod. Dicts.

4. *Comb.* as **hocus-trick,** juggling trick.

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 595 Three Kingdoms now at stake do lie, And Rooks all Hocus-tricks do try, That ye may be undone. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 78 Such Holy Cheats, such Hocus Tricks, these, For Miracles amongst the Rabble pass.

Hocus (hō·kəs), *v.* [f. HOCUS *sb.*

Supposed to be the source of the later HOAX *v.*, though the want of instances for the 18th c. makes this less certain. Apparently revived in 19th c., perh. under the influence of *hoax*.]

1. *trans.* To play a trick upon, 'take in', hoax.

1675 R. HEAD *Proteus Rediv.* 322 The Mercer cries, Was ever Man so Hocuss'd? however, I have enough to maintain me here. *a* 1686 NALSON (T.), One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which these jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautelous of the present age. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. v, There is nothing..I so revel in as hocussing Guizot and Aberdeen. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. 368 These people have been hocussed and cheated by the Government.

2. To stupefy with drugs, esp. for a criminal purpose; hence, to drug (liquor).

1831 in *Ann. Reg., Law Cases* (1832) 321/2 [A witness] saw May put some gin into Bishop's tea. He said, 'Are you going to hocus (or Burke) me?' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XIII, 'What do you mean by "hocussing" brandy-and-water?'..'Puttin' laud'num in it', replied Sam. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, It was at her house at Lausanne that he was hocussed at supper and lost eight hundred pounds to Major Loader. 1885 JAS. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* (Rtldg.) 154 By unfair play he had rooked many: he had hocussed horses. 1887 BESANT *The World went* etc. xviii. 148 You shall hocus his drink and put him on board.

Hence **Ho·cussed** *ppl. a.*, **Ho·cussing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ho·cusser,** one who hocusses.

1827-39 DE QUINCEY *Murder* Postscr. Wks. IV. 107 The landlord..they intended to disable by a trick then newly introduced amongst robbers, and termed hocussing. 1862 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* IV. 31 The 'Drummer' plunders by stupefaction; 'as the 'hocusser'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. xii, I will not say a hocussed wine. 1892 MIDDLETON *Rome* II. 53 The bribing of jockeys and the 'hocussing' of horses and their drivers were familiar to the ancient Romans.

Hocus-pocus (hō·kəs pō·kəs), *sb.* (*a., adv.*) Also 7 **hocas pocas, hokos pokos, hokus pokus.** [Appears early in 17th c., as the appellation of a juggler (and, apparently, as the assumed name of a particular conjuror) derived from the sham Latin formula employed by him: see below, and cf. Grimm, *Hokuspokus*.

The notion that *hocus pocus* was a parody of the Latin words used in the Eucharist, rests merely on a conjecture thrown out by Tillotson: see below.

1655 ADY *Candle in Dark* 29, I will speak of one man..that went about in King James his time..who called himself, The Kings Majesties most excellent Hocus Pocus, and so was called, because that at the playing of every Trick, he used to say, *Hocus pocus, tontus talontus, vade celeriter jubeo*, a dark composure of words, to blinde the eyes of the beholders, to make his Trick pass the more currantly without discovery. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* XXVI. (1742) II. 237 In all probability those common juggling words of *hocus pocus* are nothing else but a corruption of *hoc est corpus*, by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantiation.]

† 1. A conjuror, juggler. (In 17th c. freq. as proper name or nickname of a conjuror.) Also *transf.* a trickster. *Obs.*

1624 GEE *New Shreds Old Snare* 21, I alwayes thought they had their rudiments from some iugling Hocas Pocas in a quart pot. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 388/2 Iniquity came in like Hokos Pokos, in a Iuglers ierkin, with false skirts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 A Persian Hocus-pocus..performed rare trickes with hands and feet. 1648 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 12 This labyrinth into which these unpolitick *Hocas Pocasses* have brought us. 1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anima Magica* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 117 He opens as Hokus Pokus do's his fists, where we see that here is nothing and there is nothing. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Meroz* 26 He shall now..play as many tricks as Hocus Pocus at a fair. 17.. TOLLET in Johnson *Shakt. Plays, 1 Hen. IV*, v. v. (Jod.), I incline to call him hocus-pocus, or some juggler, or attendant upon the master of the hobbyhorse.

† b. *To play hocus-pocus*, to play the juggler, to juggle. *Obs.*

1659 *Lond. Chanticl.* ix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 343 Thou hast played hocus-pocus with me, I think. 1737 BENTLEY *Free Thinking* § 12 (R.) Our author is playing hocus pocus in the very similitude he takes from that jugler.

2. Used as a formula of conjuring or magical incantation. (Sometimes with allusion to an assumed derivation from *hoc est corpus*: see etymology above.)

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lov.* I. x, Hocus-pocus, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me! 1656 HOBBES *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 384 This term of *insufficient* cause..is not intelligible, but a word devised like *hocus pocus*, to juggle a difficulty out of sight. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 201 The *hocus pocus* of a popish priest cannot turn bread into flesh. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard*, The Priests..began to mutter their *hocus-pocus*. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. 47 This man, who only an hour ago was muttering hocus pocus, in the dress of a mediæval conjuror.

3. A juggler's trick; conjuring, jugglery; sleight of hand; a method of bringing something about as if by magic; trickery, deception.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 135 Thus this Statute became like a Hocus Pocus, a thing to still the people for the present, and serve the King's turn. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 28 The same opportunities that others had of practising the Hocus Pocus of the Face, of Playing the French Scaramuccie. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 447/1 The Art of Leger De Main or Jugling, otherwise called *Hocus Pocus*. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 449 There hath been a mystery, a hocus-pocus, in all Religions, since the days of the Egyptians to those of the American Indians. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* xii, The vagabond arts of sleight-of-hand, and hocus-pocus. 1843 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 300 These insurgent legions..which, by the sudden hocus pocus of political affairs, are transformed into loyal soldiers.

† 4. A bag or 'poke' used by jugglers. *Obs. rare.*

c 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwit* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 342 His very fingers cryed 'give me the gold!' which..he put in his hocas pocas, a little dormer under his right skirt.

B. 1. *attrib.* or *adj.* Juggling; cheating, tricky.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 117 Hocus Pocus Tricks are call'd Slight of Hand. 1698-1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* in Ashton *Soc. Life Q. Anne* (1882) II. 94 By virtue of this Hocus Pocus Stratagem he had conjur'd all the ill blood out of my Body. 1773 MACKLIN *Love à la Mode* II. i, The law is a sort of hocus-pocus science. 1785 *Span. Rivals* 9 He looks rather hocus pocus, as a body may say. 1841 E. MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 305 A sort of hocus-pocus use of the word 'church'.

2. as *adv.*

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 24 To joke us, Great Southey performs all his flights Hocus Pocus.

Hocus-pocus, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To act the conjuror, juggle; to play tricks, practise deception.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 18, I never lov'd the Hocus-Pocussing of *Hoc est Corpus Meum*. *a* 1704 — (J.), This gift of hocus pocussing, and of disguising matters, is surprizing. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 157 So Talleyrand hocus-pocused in politics..nothing but political legerdemain. 1855 MISS MANNING *Old Chelsea Bun-ho.* xiii. 212, I..showed them some simple Hocus-pocussing.

2. *trans.* To play tricks upon; to transform as if by jugglery.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 375 But, hocus'd-pocus'd All, with so much art! 1808 *Miss-led General* 30 Before Frederic was two years old..he was hocus-pocus'd, alias, metamorphosed, into a Bishop. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Apr. 317/1 So commonly is the law hocus-pocussed by the local boards before whom the new voters are made.

Hocus-po·cusly, *adv.* [f. HOCUS-POCUS *a.* + -LY[2].] In a 'hocus-pocus' manner; by jugglery.

1791 LACKINGTON *Mem.* (1792) 107 Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced, or alarmed, but are also *hocus pocusly* converted.

Hod (hɒd), *sb.* [Not in evidence before 16th c.: app. a modification of HOT *sb.*[1] in same sense: see esp. quot. 1300 there.]

1. An open receptacle for carrying mortar, and sometimes bricks or stones, to supply builders at work; also the quantity carried in it, a hodful.

Formerly a sort of tray; now, as in quot. 1688.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 37 A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1611 COTGR., *Oiseau*..also, a Hodd; the Tray wherein Masons, &c. carrie their Mortar. 1636 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For 4 hodes of lime and sand, j*s*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 395/2 The Hod is a kind of three square trough made up at one end and open at the other, haveing a staffe fixed to its bottom. 1800 B. RUSH in *Med. Jrnl.* III. 185, I have done but little more than carry the hod to assist in completing part of a fabric. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 297 Ascending a ladder with a hod full of bricks.

2. A receptacle for carrying or holding coal. Formerly *dial.* and *U.S.*, but now generally applied to a pail-shaped coal-scuttle, having one

upper edge prolonged in a scoop-like form, for throwing coal on the fire.

1825, etc. Coal-hod [see COAL 16]. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.*, *Hod*, a trough or scope, made of wood or metal, for carrying coals or cinders. A coal-hod, or cinder-hod. 1870 MISS ALCOTT *Old-fash. Girl* ii. 26 Tom, resenting the insult, had forcibly seated her in the coal-hod. 1884 *Tradesman's Price List*, French 'Repousse' Coal Hod. Waterloo Coal Hods.

3. (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, *Hod*, a cart or sled for conveying coals in the stalls of thin seams.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *hod-bearing*, *-elevator*, *-work*; **hod-bearer, -carrier** = HODMAN q.v.; **hod-woman**, a woman acting as a hod-bearer; **hod-work**, unskilled labour, mere mechanical drudgery.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Till the Hodman is discharged or reduced to *hod-bearing. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 29 May, The *hod-carrier, the low mechanic, the tapster, the publican. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 95 Why class the brick-maker as a productive laborer, and refuse the epithet to the hod-carrier? 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hod-elevator*, a hoisting device to raise hods loaded with bricks or mortar to the .. building. 1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 31 Oct. 351/2 Hodmen and *hodwomen always display the former quality. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 211 To do *hodwork and even skilful handiwork.

Hence **Ho·dded** *a. nonce-wd.*, bearing a hod; **Ho·dful**, the quantity that a hod will contain.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 588 With hodfuls of allusion to familiar national nature. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* 78 Workmen in elder times would mount a ladder With hodded heads.

Hod, *v. Sc.* [? Onomatopœic.] *intr.* To bob up and down in riding; to jog.

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* vii, Here farmers gash, in ridin graith Gaed hoddin by their cotters. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 229 The smoking horses and the hodding post-boy.

Hod, early ME. f. HAD, -HOOD, condition, etc.; dial. f. HOLD; obs. f. HOOD *sb.* and *v.*

Hodde, obs. form of HOOD.

Hodden (hɒ·d'n). *Sc.* Also 8 **hoddan**, 8–9 **hoddin**, 9 **huddin**. [Origin unknown.]

1. Woollen cloth of a coarse quality such as used to be made by country weavers on their hand-looms.

1792 SINCLAIR in *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Forfar* IV. 242 Of the wool..is manufactured almost every kind of cloth worn in the parish; hodden, which is most used for herds cloaks, and is sold at 1*s.* 8*d.* the yard; plaiding [etc.]. ?*a* 1800 *Bonnie Lizzie Lindsay* xxx. in Child *Ballads* VIII. ccxxvi. (1892) 262/2 And make us a bed o green rashes, And covert wi huddins sae grey. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iv, Behold how their Peasants, in mere russet and hodden..dash at us like a dark whirlwind.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* **c.** *Comb.*, as *hodden-clad* adj.

1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxi, Tenant and laird, and hedger hodden-clad. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vi, The hodden or russet individuals are Uncustomary.

2. Hodden grey. Grey hodden, made without dyeing, 'by mingling one black fleece with a dozen white ones' (*Gloss. to Burns*, Paterson, 1877). Applied to the 'cloth worn by the peasantry, which has the natural colour of the wool' (Jam.). Hence often taken as the typical garb of homely rusticity.

A poetic inversion of *grey hodden*, used for rime's sake by Ramsay in a well-known passage, whence also in Burns, which has thence become a stock phrase, the two words being often hyphened, as if 'hodden' were a qualification of 'grey', or 'hodden-grey' were a colour.

1724 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* v. ii, But Meg, poor Meg! maun with the shepherds stay, And tak what God will send in hodden grey. 1795 BURNS *A man's a man* 10 (*Scots Mag.* 1797, 611) What tho' on hamely fare we dine, Wear hoddan grey and a' that [*ed. Curry* 1800 though..hoddin]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, An old woman..supported by a stout, stupid-looking fellow, in hodden-grey. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 175 His coat is hame-spun hodden-gray. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Court-yard*, He went .. Clothed in a cloak of hodden grey.

attrib. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii, From the hodden-grey coat to the cloak of scarlet and gold. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I. ii, Plain hodden-grey cloth, of a coarse fabric.

b. *fig.*

1866 CHR. ROSSETTI *Prince's Progr.* etc. xvii, And heaven put off its hodden grey For mother-o'-pearl. *a* 1882 WHITTIER *Garris. Cafe Ann* iv, Golden-threaded fancies weaving in a web of hodden gray.

Ho·dding-spade. *local.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hodding-spade*, a sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire, somewhat like a *hod*. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.).

Hoddy, hoddie (hɒ·di), *a. dial.* [?f. ME. *hôd*, *hode* state, condition: see HAD *sb.*] In good condition physically or mentally; healthy; in good spirits, pleasant, cheerful.

1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* v. v, O my Child, my Child—Thy father is prettie hoddie again, but this will break his heart quite. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 *Hoddy*, well pleasant, in good tune or humour. *c* 1700 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 lf. 184 *Hoddy*, well, in good health. 'Pretty hoddy.' *Kent.* 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. i, I love a hoddy girl. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hoddy*, pretty well in health and spirits; in tolerably good case. 1890 *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Hoddy pretty*, pretty well.

† Hoddy-dod, hoddidod. *Obs.* [The element *dod* is evidently the same as in DODMAN a shell-snail; *hoddy-dod*, *hoddy-doddy*, *hodman-dod*, are perhaps in origin nursery reduplications; but the element *hoddy-* appears itself to have come to be associated with or to mean 'snail' (or ? horned), as in several words that follow.] A shell-snail.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 368 So doth the ashes of shell-snailes or hoddidods. *Ibid.* 539 Hoddy-dods or shell-Snailes sticking hard therto and eating it. 1611 FLORIO, *Chiocciola* ..also a hoddydod, a shel-snaile, a perwinkle.

Hoddy-doddy, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [See prec. (In sense 3, with reference to the 'horns' of a cuckold; cf. sense 1.)]

A. *sb.* **1.** A small shell-snail. *dial.*

† 2. A short and dumpy person: cf. B. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 11 Sometime I hang on Hankyn Hoddydodies sleeue. 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 76 Some thick and short like Hoddy Doddies. 1723 SWIFT *Cook Maid's Let.* 10 A personable man, and not a spindle-shank'd hoddy-doddy.

† 3. A cuckold; a hen-pecked man; a noodle; a simpleton. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 25/1 You, That make your husband such a hoddie-doddie. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* 162 Where shall I bath this vexed body, Tormented to a Hoddy-Doddy?

4. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hoddy-doddy* .. a revolving light. *Devon.*

B. *adj.* **1.** Short and dumpy or clumsy.

1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* lxxviii, Shoals of hoddy-doddy, white-haired, blubbered boys and girls. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* 329 *Hoddy-Doddy*, disproportionately stout. A short, lusty, squat looking person is said to be 'all hoddy-doddy'..with us it is restricted to females.

2. *dial.* Confused, in a whirl.

a 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master Like Man* (1811) I. 159, I gets up, all hoddy-doddy, and goes out to see what were matter.

† Hoddy-noddy. *Obs. rare.* [Reduplicated from NODDY.] A fool, simpleton, noodle.

1600 O. E. *Reply to Libel* I. vii. 18r If this hoddy Noddy thinke otherwise, let him..bring foorth his proofes.

† Ho·ddypeak. *Obs.* Forms: 6 hody-, hodi-, hodie-, hoddy-, huddi-, -peke, -peeke, -peak(e, -peck. [f. *hoddy* (see HODDY-DOD) + PEAK *sb.* or *v.*, but the sense is obscure.] A fool, simpleton, noodle, blockhead.

1500 in Furniv. *Ball. fr. MSS.* I. 254 Who dwelleth here, wyll no man speke? Is there no fole nor hody-peke? 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 What ye brainsycke fooles, ye hoddy peckes, ye doddye poulles, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? are you seduced also? 1554 CHRISTOPHERSON *Exhort. agst. Rebel.* (N.), They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men hodipekes and cowardes. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 547 O most idiot huddipeaks and brickish condemners. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 13 A Paramour..vnder her husbands, that hoddypeekes nose.

† Ho·ddypoll. *Obs.* In 6 **-poule, -peele.** [f. *hoddy* as in prec. + POLL head: cf. DODDYPOLL in same sense.] A fool, simpleton; a cuckold.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 670 Moche I wonder, How suche a hoddypoule So boldely dare controule. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 4 a, Learne of her .. to make hodie-peeles of your husbandes, and leade them..vp and downe the streetes by the hornes.

† Hode, var. HADE *v.*[1] *Obs.* *trans.* To ordain, consecrate; in quot. 1275, to admit to a religious order.

[900–1340 see HADE *v.*[1]] *c* 1275 LAY. 28474 þare me hire hodede and munechene makede. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* lv. 132 Ihon comyn [was] .. of the clergye .. by on accorde I-chose; & of the pope .. theraftyr I-hodet & I-sacred.

Hode, obs. form of HOOD.

† Hodelnesse. *Obs. rare.* [perh. for *hodernesse*, or from the same root as HODER *v.*, *hoder-moder.*] Concealment, secrecy.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5961 His knyghtly entent Stilled ne put shold be in hodelnesse.

Hode-man, obs. f. HOOD-MAN.

† Hoder, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **hodur.** [ME. *hoder*, of which a modern form would be *hudder*, an iterative from same stem as *huddle*. Cf. LG. *hudern* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of MLG. *huden* to hide, conceal, cover up.]

1. *trans.* To huddle together.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 273 Scatred er þi Scottis, & hodred in þer hottes, neuer þei ne the [*Pol. Songs* 286 Hodred in the hottes, *v.rr.* hodered, hodird, hoderd].

2. To cover or wrap up tenderly; to 'cuddle'.

c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 112 Sche schall me bothe hodur and happe, And in hur lovely armes me lappe.

Hoder-moder: see HUDDER-MUDDER *adv. Obs.*

Hodge (hɒdʒ). Also 4 **Hogge**, 5 **Hoge**, 6 **Hodg.** [Abbreviated and altered from *Roger*, like *Hob* from *Robert*, *Hick* from *Richard*.]

1. A familiar by-form and abbreviation of the name *Roger*; used as a typical name for the English agricultural labourer or rustic.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's Prol.* 12 Euer sibbe I highte hogge of ware. [*Ibid.* 21 Oure host seyde I graunt it the, Now telle on, Roger.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 Hoge, *Rogerus*, nomen proprium. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 These Arcadians are giuen to take the benefit of euerie Hodge. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hodge*, a Country Clown, also *Roger*. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* III. 350 No more shall Hodge's prong and shovel start. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1210 You seem to think that with the name I retain all the characteristics..of a *hodge*. 1885 *Observer* 13 Dec. 5/3 The conduct of Hodge in the recent election.

2. (See quots.) Cf. *haggis*.

1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Hodge*, the large paunch in a pig. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hodge*, the stomach of a pig, cleaned out and eaten as tripe.

3. *Jolly Hodge* (also *Jolly Roger*), the pirate's flag bearing the Death's Head and Cross-bones.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, Up goes the Jolly Hodge, the old black flag, with the death's-head and hour-glass.

4. *Comb.*, as **Hodge-razor**, a razor made to sell to Hodge: see Peter Pindar's *Wks.* (1794) I. 151; hence, in Carlyle, anything made to sell; a sham.

1843 CARLYLE *Dr. Francia* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII. 48 Hodge-razors, in all conceivable kinds, were openly marketed, 'which were never meant to shave, but only to be sold!'

Hodgee, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, KHOJA, a teacher.

Hodge-podge (hɒ·dʒɪpɒdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 5 **hogpoch**, 6 **hogepotche**, 6–7 **hodge-potch**, 7 **hodg-podge, -poge**, (**hogg-podg, hodge-bodge**), 7–8 **hodg-podg**, 7– **hodge-podge.** [A corruption of HOTCHPOTCH; prob. assimilated to the familiar personal name HODGE.]

1. A dish made of a mixture of various kinds of meat, vegetables, etc., stewed together; a haricot; esp. in *Sc.* = HOTCHPOTCH 1.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 275 A hodge-podge of boyled mutton, that was nothing but mammockes. 1641 *News fr. Hell, Rome, etc.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 398 This covered mess is a gallimawfry; or, as the Flemings calls it, a hodge-podge, wherein are sundry meats stewed together. 1658 PHILLIPS, A *Hodge-podge*, or *Hotch-pot*, a *Hachee*, or flesh cut to pieces, and sodden together with Herbs [1706 (*ed.* Kersey) Also any kind of cold mixture of Things]. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 38 The little Pieces of Beef were like Plums in our Hodg-podg. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 141 A hodge-podge of Mutton. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* III. III. xiv. 285 A basin of sour pea-soup, as thick as hodgepodge.

2. *contemptuous.* A clumsy mixture of ingredients.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 65 Hodgpodges made of flower, milke, and hony. 1673 *Charac. Coffee-Ho.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 467 As you have a hodge-podge of drinks, such too is your company. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 21 The Oyntment commonly sold in the shops..generally a sophisticated hodg-podge. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 265 Who place greater confidence in the unknown hodge podge of a stone-mason or a gingerbread-baker, than in the skill of an honest and able regular practitioner.

3. A heterogeneous mass or agglomeration; a medley, farrago, gallimaufrey.

[As to the origin of this sense cf. HOTCHPOT 3.]

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 29 Cast ham in a hogpoch togedur fore to daunce. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 58 Many at this day make an hogepotche of papistrie and the Gospell. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, They haue made our English tongue a gallimaufray or hodge-podge of al other speches. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 216 'Tis a hodgepodge of business, And mony, and care. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. viii. 389 A perfect hodge-podge of chearful and melancholy representations. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav., Italy* 202 He [a horse] treated me to a hodge-podge of all his several gaits at once.

† b. See quot. and cf. *hodge-podge act* in 5. *Obs.*

1793 J. PEARSON *Polit. Dict.* 29 *Hodge-Podge*, the name of a bill passed at the end of the Session, to lick up every little thing forgot through the negligence of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the hurry of business.

4. quasi-*adv.* In confusion, promiscuously.

1848 LOWELL *Fab. Critics* 544 Roots, wood, bark, and leaves ..clapt hodge-podge together, they don't make a tree.

5. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the composition of hodge-podge or a heterogeneous mixture; **hodge-podge act**, a name for a legislative act embracing a number of incongruous matters: cf. also 3 b.

1602 *Life T. Cromwell* I. ii. 80 Time who doth abuse the cheated world, And fills it full of hodge-podge bastardy. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 47 Take warning, that they make no more Hodge-podge Divinity. 1766 BARRINGTON *Observ. Stat.* (1796) 449 Thrown together in that very strange confusion which hath now obtained the name of a hodge-podge act. 1796 *Rep. Ho. Com.* (1803) XIV. 35 *note*, *Hodge Podge Acts*, these have been discontinued of late years, but the statute book abounds with them. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 16 What is called a hodge-podge sea—that is, a sea which is met on the cross by a cross wind, with a cross tide, according to nautical explanation. 1861 *Macm. Mag.* May 31 The 23 Geo. III. c. 26 is quoted by the commissioners as a specimen of what is familiar to lawyers as a Hodge-Podge Act. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* II. 66 A hodge-podge committee on penal laws, prisons, Botany Bay, and forgery.

Hodge-podge, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make a hodge-podge of; to mix up in disorder.

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 137 To hodge-podge a Hare. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 12 Lest it should..be hodge-podged into a conspiracy. 1883 *Sword & Trowel* Feb. 89/1 A collection of other writers' views mingled with scraps of hymns..hodge-podged together.

2. *intr.* To form a hodge-podge. Hence **Hodge-podging** *ppl. a.*, heterogeneous.

1772 *Gentl. Mag.* XLII. 191/1 A hodge-podging habit, 'twixt fidler and beau.

† Ho·dge-poker. *Obs.* Also **-pocher.** [app. f. HODGE + POKER, bugbear, the devil.] A bugbear or hobgoblin.

1598 FLORIO, *Fistolo*, a hobgoblin, a hag, a sprite, a robin-goodfellow, a hodge-pocher. *Ibid.*, *Folletto*,..a hobgoblin, a robin-goodfellowe, a hodgepoker, an elfe.

†**Ho·dgepot.** *Obs.* Also 5 hogge pot, hogepotte. [Corruption of HOTCHPOT: cf. HODGE-PODGE.]

1. *Cookery.* = HOTCHPOT 1, HODGE-PODGE 1.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 32 Gose in a Hogge pot. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 18 A goos in hogepotte. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 102 (1877) 89 The rest seke theyr lyvynges .. of herbes, rotes, warmons, hodgepottes, fruyte, & such other beggery. 1616 BACON *Sp. agst. C'tess Somerset* (T.), As for mercury water, and other poisons, they might be fit for tarts, which is a kind of hodgepot. [1897 *Chicago Rec.* 29 May, Samp cooked in Dutch fashion like a hutespot or hodgepot, with salt beef or pork and potatoes and other roots, such as carrots and turnips.]

2. *Law.* = HOTCHPOT 2.

1721 BAILEY, *Hodge-pot* (in *Law*), is the putting together of Lands of several Tenures, for the more equal dividing of them.

†**Hodge-pudding.** *Obs. rare.* [cf. HODGE-PODGE.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients. Also *fig.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 159 *Ford.* What, a hodge-pudding? A bag of flax? *Mist. Page.* A puft man?

Hodgkin's disease. [So called from Dr. Thomas Hodgkin (1798–1866), who first described it.] A disease marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anæmia: also called *lymphadenoma*.

1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 285 Simple Hypertrophy constitutes the prominent anatomical character of what is known as Hodgkin's disease.

Hodid, obs. form of HOODED.

†**Hodiern** (hōu·diən), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hodiernus*, f. *hodiē* to-day.] = next.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 5 Hodiern, modern, sempitern, Angelicall regyne. 1666 BOYLE *Hydrost. Paradoxes* Wks. 1772 II. 754 Contrary to the common opinion .. of divers hodiern mathematicians. *a* 1770 AKENSIDE *Virtuoso* vi. Hodiern and antique rarities.

Hodiernal (hōudiə·năl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *diurnal*.] Of or belonging to the present day.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Hodiernal*, of to day, or at this time. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 191 Monks .. of the more modern Accuracy, and hodiernal Improvement. *a* 1879 J. S. BREWER *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 267 The commonest events of hodiernal life.

Hodja, var. KHOJA, a Turkish teacher.

Hodman (hɒ·dmăn). [f. HOD *sb.*[1] 1 + MAN.]

1. A man who carries on his shoulder the hod supplying builders with mortar (which he also prepares), bricks, or stones; a 'bricklayer's labourer'. (Now very rarely used in the trade.)

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1541/2 They were onlie good dikers and hodmen. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hod-man*, a Labourer that bears a Hod. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. v, One of them .. said, He was as weary as a hodman that had been beating plaster. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. ii. § 8 (1876) 26 The stupidest hodman, who repeats from day to day the mechanical act of climbing a ladder.

2. *fig.* a. One who more or less mechanically supplies material to a constructive worker. b. A mechanical worker in literature, a literary hack.

1829 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 79 They [political economists] are the hodmen of the intellectual edifice, who have got upon the wall, and will insist on building as if they were the masons. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* XXV. (1875) 185 A sort of literary hodman. 1887 SIR J. D. HOOKER in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* I. 347 This generous appreciation of the hod-men of science, and their labours.

3. A term of contempt applied by undergraduates of Christ Church, Oxford, who were King's Scholars of Westminster School, to those who were not, and hence to men of other colleges.

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., A Hodman*, in Christchurch at Oxford. Advena, alienigena (quippe quod Alumni Regii e Schola Westmonasteriensi eo adsciti se pro Indigenis habeant). 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 1 The men [of Christ Church] gave themselves airs .. those of other Colleges were 'squils' and 'hodmen'.

¶ Variously misexplained in dicts.: see quots.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hodman*, .. a young Scholar admitted from Westminster-School to be a Student in Christ's-Church College in Oxford. [Followed by Chambers (1727), Rees (1819), etc.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hodman*, a nickname for a canon of Christ Church, Oxford.

Hod-man-blind, obs. f. HOODMAN-BLIND.

Hodmandod (hɒ·dmăndɒ·d), *sb.* (*a.*). [A reduplicated variation of DODMAN, HODDY-DOD; app. influenced in form by *hodman*: it has the dial. variants *hodmadod, hodmedod, hodman Hob, hodmandon*.]

1. A shell-snail, a dodman.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 732 The Crab, the Crafish, the Hodmandod or Dodman, the Tortoise. *a* 1654 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* III. iv, I am an Ant, a Gnat, a worm..a Hodmandod amongst flies. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 102 A *Hodmandod*, a shell-snail. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* vi. 27 As snug as a Hod'mandod rides in his Shell. 1858 SURDENS *Suppl. Forby* in *E. Angl. Gloss., Hodman Hob*, a snail-shell. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Hodmedod*, a snail.

b. *fig.* Applied to a deformed person.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 525. 1807 *Flowers Lit.* 278 His head was thrice broader than his body, which .. accident had made such a hodmandod one of the greatest philosophers of this age.

†2. An early corruption of the name HOTTENTOT.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The Natural Inhabitants of the Cape are the Hodmodods, as they are commonly called, which is a corruption of the word Hottantot. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* III. 40 So Hodmontots, because their Feasts Chiefly consist of Gutts of Beasts. 1729 *Cowley's Voy.* in *Collect. Voy.* IV. II. 35 The Hodmandods are born white, but make themselves black with Sut.

3. Any strange creature; a scarecrow. *dial.*

1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Hodmandod*, any strange animal, a nondescript. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss., Hodmedod*, a scarecrow; usually a figure with a hat on, holding a stick to represent a gun.

B. *adj.* Short and clumsy; = HODDY-DODDY B. 1.

1825 BRITTON *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hodmandod, hodmedod*, short and clumsy. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

Hodograph (hɒ·dəgraf). [f. Gr. ὁδός way + -γραφος (-GRAPH), writing, writer.]

1. *Math.* A curve, invented by Sir W. R. Hamilton, of which the radius vector represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. Also *attrib.*

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 347 The Newtonian law [of attraction] may be characterized as being the Law of the Circular Hodograph. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 37 If from any fixed point, lines be drawn at every instant, representing in magnitude and direction the velocity of a point describing any path in any manner, the extremities of these lines form a curve which is called the Hodograph. 1883 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* 15 Mar. 458 The square of the hodograph-radius signifies the square of the material point's velocity, or its directed actual energy.

2. A machine invented by Prof. Marey, for registering the paces of a horse, etc. (Commonly, but unetymologically, spelt *odograph*.)

1883 *Mag. of Art* VI. 109 Some years ago one of the horses in Miss Thompson's 'Roll-Call' was severely attacked, and proved incorrect by scientific men, odograph in hand.

Hence **Hodogra·phic** *a.*, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a hodograph; **Hodogra·phically** *adv.*, by means of a hodograph.

1846 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* III. 345 This hodographic curve. 1847 *Ibid.* 417 Note by Sir W. R. Hamilton, announcing a theorem of hodographic isochronism. *Ibid.*, The times of hodographically describing the intercepted arcs will be equal.

Hodometer (hɒdɒ·mĭtəɹ), **odometer.** [f. Gr. ὁδός way + μέτρον measure; cf. F. *odomètre* (1724 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence the more frequent spelling without *h*.]

An instrument for measuring the distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle, consisting of a clockwork arrangement attached to the wheel or bearing, which records the number of revolutions of the wheel; also, an instrument for measuring distances in surveying, consisting of a large light wheel, having such a recording apparatus in the centre, and trundled along by a handle. Also applied to an instrument for measuring distances otherwise traversed, e.g. a pedometer.

1791 JEFFERSON in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 536/1 Pd. Leslie for an odometer 10 D[ollars]. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 34. 92 An odometer is a machine by which the steps of a person who walks..may be counted. 1848 SIR J. HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 318 To each of these cars..a hodometer, marking the distances travelled..was attached. 1885 J. BIGELOW in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536/1 The number of revolutions of the wheels of his phaeton..were registered by the odometer. 1885 *Tradesman's Price List*, Patent Odometer accurately registers the distance travelled by Bicycle or Tricycle.

Hodometrical (hɒdɒme·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. μετρικός METRIC + -AL.]

1. Relating to the measurement of a ship's 'way', i.e. the distance traversed by it.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Hodometrical*,.. is the Method of Computation of the Measure of the Way of a Ship between Place and Place .. and what Way she has made. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hodometrical*, [applied to] a method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

2. (Also *odometrical.*) Belonging to a hodometer.

1847 CRAIG, *Odometrical.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Hodometrical*, 1. Pertaining to a hodometer. *Ibid., Odometrical.*

Hodo·metry, odo·metry. [f. as HODOMETER, after Gr. -μετρία -METRY.] Measurement, as by a hodometer, of distances traversed.

1846 WORCESTER, *Odometry*, the measurement of distances.

Hodone, obs. f. HUDDON, a kind of whale.

Ho·dsman, rare var. HODMAN; in quot. *fig.*

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* viii. (1864) 228 The little hodsmen soon have as much as they can carry.

Hodur(e, var. HODER *v.*, *Obs.*; obs. f. ODOUR.

†**Hodymoke.** *Obs. rare.* ? Concealment.

c 1450 MYRC 2031 Huyde hyt not in hodymoke, Lete other mo rede þys boke.

Hoe (hōu), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hóh, hó, (3–6 hogh), 5– howe, 7–8 haw(e, 5– hoe, hooe, hoo. [OE. *hóh, hó*, str. masc. (gen. *hós*, dat. *hóge, hó*, pl. *hós*) the same word as the northern HEUGH (and app. the same as HO *sb.*[1] heel):—OTeut. type **hanho-*, from ablaut stem of HANG *v.*]

'A projecting ridge of land, a promontory' (Sweet); 'originally a point of land, formed like a heel, and stretching into the plain, perhaps even into the sea' (Kemble); a height ending abruptly or steeply: cf. HEUGH. Now only in the names of particular places, as *The Hoe* at Plymouth, *The Hooe* near Chipping Camden, *Hoo* in Kent, Bedfordshire, etc.; and frequent as a second element in place-names, as *Martinhoe, Morthoe, Pinhoe, Trentishoe*, in Devonshire, *Aynho, Ivinghoe, Stanhoe, Wyvenho*, elsewhere.

[OE. *hó* would normally give *hoo* (hū), which it has given in some of these cases. The *hoe* (hōu) in other parts, may be derived from the OE. dative *hége*, giving ME. *hoge, howe, how*, pronounced like *grow, stow*. Of this *hawe* may have been a dialectal form: cf. the phonology of HOE *sb.*[2], where we have also *howe, haw, hoe*. In the north of England, there is sometimes confusion between *-hoe* and *-how* from ON. *haugr*: see How *sb.*[2]]

? *c* 700 *Charter* (13–14th c. copy) in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* I. 45, xl. terrae illius manentes ubi Hogh nuncupatur [= Hoo, co. Kent]. *c* 850 *Munster Glosses* (Kluge *Agl. Leseb.* 9) *Promontorium*, hooh. 972 *Charter* in Kemble III. 79 Of hrischeale to ðam ho. 988 *Ibid.* 256 Ðanen to Aelfriðe ho. *a* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Cenetr.* 24 Ða hean hos and dene and garsecg ðone æthiopia we ȝesawon. 14.. *Liber Sharbur.* in Spelman *Gloss.* s.v. *Hega*, Edwinus inuenit quendam collem et hogum petrosum, & ibi incipiebat ædificare quandam villam, & vocauit illam Stanhoghiam, quæ postea vocabatur Stanhowe [Stanhoe]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 10 The westerne Hogh, besprinckled with the gore Of mighty Goëmot. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 4 Upon the Hawe at Plymouth is cut out in the ground the portraiture of two men, with clubs in their hands, whom they term Gog and Magog. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* i. 13 That loftie place at Plimmouth call'd the Hoe [*rime* go]. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devonsh.* I. 46 The hill between the town of Plymouth and the sea, that we call the Haw.

Hoe (hōu), *sb.*[2] Forms: 3–9 howe, 5 howwe, 6 houe, 7 haw, 7–8 haugh, 7–9 how, hough, 8- hoe. [a. F. *houe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.: *houé* in Cotgr.):—OHG. *houwâ* (in MHG. *houwe*, mod.G. *haue*), hoe, mattock, pick-ax, f. *houwan* to HEW. The spelling *hoe* (due to the falling together of *-ōw, -oe*, in pronunciation, as in *flow, floe*) appeared in 18th c., and became the ordinary form *c* 1755. *How, hough*, are still dialectal; the Sc. is *howe* (hʌu, hou), riming with Sc. pron. of *grow, knowe*, etc.]

1. An agricultural and gardening tool, consisting of a thin iron blade fixed transversely at the end of a long handle; used for breaking up or loosening the surface of the ground, hoeing up weeds, covering plants with soil, and the like.

[*c* 1284 *Hist. et Cart. Mon. Gloucest.* (Rolls) III. 219 Quod sint in curia, becchiæ, howæ, civeræ, et alia minuta utensilia.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 344 The yngliss host Arme thame in hy .. With .. Pykis, howis, and ek staff-slyngis. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vi. (1869) 139 Of a bisshopes croce he made his howwe and his pikoyse. Pikoise was þe sharpe ende, and howwe was þe krookede ende. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 265 Now schal I telle 3ow of þe howe or a pek-ex wherwyth 3e muste stubbe out þe grauel. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 98 A houe and a parer .. to pare away grasse and to raise vp the roote. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 66 Which to cut downe or roote vp, many sithes and howes would scarce suffice. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Apr. (R.), Remember to weed them .. and a little after to thin them with a small haugh. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 68 A *How*: pronounced as mow and throw: a narrow iron rake without teeth, to cleanse Gardens from weeds. 1678 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* 6 Ye husbandmen, your coulters made by me, Your houghs, your mattocks. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 182 It may be the better weeded with a Haw. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 132 With my haugh, or hoe, in my hand. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vi. lxxxiv. 382 A gardiner once threw a hough at him. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. (R.), Let the hee uproot Th' infected cane piece. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 70 Busy with hoe and rake amongst the flowers.

b. With qualifications, indicating the shape, the mode of use, etc. In respect of the latter, the chief distinction is that of *draw-hoes* (the original type) and *thrust-hoes* (as in the *Dutch hoe*). The name is also extended, as in *horse-hoe*, to machines of various kinds which do the work of several hoes in stirring up the soil between plants, etc.

Bayonet hoe, a form of draw-hoe, with the blade narrow and pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet (*Cent. Dict.*). **Dutch hoe, Scuffle hoe,** kinds of thrust-hoes. **Spanish hoe, Vernon hoe:** see quot. 1855.

1744-46 [see HAND-HOE, HORSE-HOE]. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. I. 16 The *Beck-hough*, is an instrument differing from the common Pick-axe or Mattock, only by having its two Ends about four Inches broad. *Ibid.* 17 This common Hough (the hand-hough) with which we hough all our Turneps, etc., and .. the Dutch Hough, to hough between the close Rows of drilled Wheat, are of prodigious Value to the Farmer. *Ibid.* IV. 52 This Dutch Hoe is .. most conveniently fitted to hoe the Weeds up between the Drills of Wheat, Barley, etc. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* (1834) 519 Hoes are of two species, the draw-hoe and the thrust-hoe, of each of which there are several varieties .. The Spanish hoe .. Pronged hoes [etc.]. 1834 D. LOW *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 130 The mattock-hoe of the countries of the East. 1855 C. M'INTOSH *Bk. of Gard.* II. 38 The best hoe, when deep-stirring the soil between drilled crops is performed, is the Spanish hoe .. or the Vernon hoe.

2. A dentist's excavating instrument, shaped like a miniature hoe. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hoe-handle, -helve, -work*; *hoe-armed* adj.; †**hoe-break** = HORSE-HOE. Also HOE-PLOUGH.

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 8 There are three Sorts of Hough Horse-breaks, actually in use. *Ibid.* 9 This Hough-break is light in itself. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* i. 288 Might not the plough that rolls on rapid wheels, Save no small labour to the hoe-arm'd gang? 1817 Scott *Let. to Southey* 9 May, All sort of spade-work and hoe-work.

Hoe, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Later form of OE. *hozu*, ME. *hoze, howe*, How *sb.*[1], q.v. Cf. Ho *v.*[3]] Care, anxiety, trouble.

1567 Turberv. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* 155 b, Though there bee a thousand cares that heape my hoe. 1798 Ch. Smith *Jng. Philos.* I. 195 Him that..this gentlewoman is in such a hoe about. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., I doänt see as you've any call to putt yourself in no such terrible gurt hoe over it.

Hoe, *sb.*[4] *local.* [a. ON. *há-r* (Da. *haa*) dog-fish, shark.] The name, in Orkney and Shetland, of the Picked Dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias.*

a 1804 G. Barry *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Piked Dog-Fish..known by the name of the hoe, frequently visits our coasts. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 400 The Picked Dog-Fish..among the Scotch islands..is called Hoe.

b. *Comb.* hoe-mother (contracted *homer*), the Basking Shark, *Selachus maximus*; hoe-tusk, the Smooth Houndfish, *Mustelus hinnulus.*

a 1804 G. Barry *Hist. Orkney Isl.* (1805) 296 The Basking Shark..has here got the name of the *hoe-mother*, or *homer*, that is the mother of the dog-fish. 1809 A. Edmonstone *View Zetland Isl.* II. 304 *Squalus Mustelus*.. Hoe-tusk, Smooth Hound.—Frequently met with in the bays.

Hoe, *v.* Forms: see Hoe *sb.*[2] [f. Hoe *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To use a hoe; to work with a hoe.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. viii. (1869) 140 He sigh that folk howweden and doluen aboute the cherche. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 199 Weed and haugh betimes. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xiv, The slaves.. were at work hoeing. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* i. 39 Here I find you, digging, hoeing.

2. *trans.* To weed (crops) with a hoe; to thin *out* (plants) with a hoe; to 'cultivate' with a hoe.

1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compt. Gard.* vi. II. 155 Asparagus..must be carefully howed, or cleared of Weeds. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 393 Chinese, who had been hoeing rice in the neighbourhood. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 243 Peas, properly drilled, and carefully hoed. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 81/1 Spinach..is finer when hoed out to six-inch distances.

3. To break or stir up (the ground) with a hoe; so as to loosen the surface and destroy weeds; to dress with a hoe.

1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 44 Walks that.. would take up too much Time to hough and rake. *a* 1746 E. Holdsworth *Rem. Virgil* 122 (Jod.) To hough the land in the spring time. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 133/2 Hoe the ground between the young evergreens and deciduous plants.

4. with adv. To dig *up*, raise *up*, take *away*, cut *down*, cover *in*, with a hoe.

1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 56 Rake away what you pull or Haugh up. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. lxiv, When the Potatoes are full grown, they hough up the roots. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 93, I..hoed them in at the last hoeing about the middle of May. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 339 Exposed to the frosts during the winter, from the earth being hoed away from them. 1885 *Gardening* 13 June 183 Dig them [sow thistles] in if you can, but in any case hoe them down. 1886 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 337 This done, hoe up the soil between the rows.

Hence **Hoed** (hōud) *ppl. a.* Also **Hoe·able** *a.*

1740 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xi. (1822) 138 The wheat .. may not be hoeable before the winter is past. 1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 27 There is no such Necessity for deep Houghing, lest the houghed Turneps upset and grow again.

Hoe, var. Heo, Hi *prons.*, Ho. **Hoeboy, Hoe-buck,** obs. var. of Hautboy, Hawbuck.

Hoe-cake (hōu·kēk). *U.S.* [Orig. cake baked on the broad thin blade of a cotton-field hoe (*Cent. Dict.*).] Coarse bread, made of Indian meal, water, and salt, and usually in the form of a thin cake.

1793 J. Barlow *Hasty Pudding* i, Some talk of Hoe-cakes, fair Virginia's pride. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 138 Great roisters, much given to revel on hoe-cake and bacon. 1885 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Sept. 2/4 Perhaps Americans will..make international the power and elegance of hoe-cake and baked beans.

Hoe-down. *U.S.* A noisy, riotous dance; = Breakdown 2.

1850 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3). 1885 *Libr. Mag.* (N. Y.) July 1 They [negroes] danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs.

Hoeful (hōu·ful). [f. Hoe *sb.*[2] + -ful.] As much as can be lifted on a hoe.

1856 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. v. 129 The final preparation is effected by men digging .. passing each hoeful into the left hand.

Hoeing (hōu·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hoe *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Hoe; stirring up the ground, digging, weeding, etc. with a hoe.

1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 77 They require your care in hawing. 1699 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (ed. 9) 87 Begin the work of Haughing. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 211 Hoeing is the breaking or dividing of the soil by plows or other instruments, while the corn or plants are growing thereon. 1842 Brand *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., Hoeing is sometimes performed on surfaces which are without weeds, for the purpose of stirring the soil.

b. *Comb.*, as *hoeing-instrument, -machine, -time.*

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 27 If the Ground is wettish at Houghing-time. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hoeing Machine* .. for tending drilled or dibbled crops.

Hoe-plough, *sb.* ? *Obs.* = Horse-hoe.

1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xvi. 112 The Plow, which is almost the same with the Ho-Plow. 1775 Romans *Florida* 120 In a large field these hoeings are most commodiously performed by the hoe-plough drawn by one horse.

Hence **Hoe-plough** *v. trans.*, to hoe with a hoe-plough; **Hoe-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* x. 45 You may Ho-plow them. 1770-4 A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 432 Hoe-ploughings necessary for completing the crop are three. 1790 Castles in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 356 The land should then be ploughed or hoe-ploughed twice.

Hoer (hōu·əɹ). Also 8 **hougher.** [f. Hoe *v.* + -er[1].] One who hoes or uses a hoe.

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 86 Turnips may be houghed ill, if the hougher stubs them, as we call it, i.e. if he..only cut off the heads, and leave the roots in the ground. 1893 Baring-Gould *Cheap Jack Z.* II. 117 The wheat had to be hoed, and the hoers were women.

‖ **Hoey.** [Chinese (Mandarin dial.) *hüy* (hüi), society, club, guild.] A society of Chinese: esp. a secret society formed by them in English-speaking countries or colonies.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 351 The people [Chinese] from every province form a secret society or 'hoey', bound together by solemn oaths, and imposing the most implicit obedience on its members. 1883 *Spectator* 24 Nov. 1504/2 The terrible law making entrance into a Hoey or Secret Society a crime punishable with death. 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) II. 91 *Hoe*, a secret society of the Chinese into which the members are initiated.

Hof, early f. Hove. **Hof, hofen** = *hove, hoven*, pa. t. and pple. of Heave *v.* **Hofe,** obs. f. Hoof.

Hoff, obs. Sc. f. Hove; dial. f. Hough *sb.* and *v.*

1825 Brockett, *Hoff*, hough, to throw any thing under the thigh. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hoff*, the hock. In the plural *hoffs*, a ludicrous term for the feet.

† **Ho·fles,** *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *hōf*, Hove *sb.*[2] + *-les*, -less: cf. ON. *hófiauss* immoderate.] Immoderate, excessive; unreasonable; intemperate. *Att hofelæs* (quot. 1200), immoderately.

c 1200 Ormin 6224 Swa þatt þitt nohht att hofelæs Ne nede þe3m to swinnkenn. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 108 Muchel hofleas is þet cumen into ancre huse..vorte sechen eise þerinne. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 Sone so þu .. þuncheð hofles & hoker of ewt þat mon seið þe oðer deð 3ette.

† **Hofte.** *Obs.* [app. MDu. *hooft, hovet* Head.]

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 759 Decke your hofte and cower a lowce.

† **Hofful,** *a. Obs.* [Late form of OE. *hogful*, ME. *hoyful, hohful* Howful: cf. Hoe *sb.*[3]] Careful.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 97 b, Euer hofull of his doings and behauiour.

Hence † **Ho·fully** *adv.*, carefully; † **Ho·fulness,** carefulness, care, solicitude.

1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 86 b, The army..kepeth watche and warde hofullyer. *Ibid.* 119 b, Wemen seruing God hofully and chastly. 1566 — *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 64 The hofulnesse of all Churches.

Hog (hɒg), *sb.*[1] Also 4(?)–6 hogge, 6–9 hogg. [First exemplified *c* 1340, but the derivative Hoggaster occurs *c* 1175: origin unknown.

The word may possibly be contained in the OE. place-names *Hocgestán* (Hogston) and *Hocgetwistle*; but this is hardly likely. The conjecture that ME. *hog* represented Cornish *hoch*, Welsh *hwch*, swine, is improbable on phonetic and other grounds. The evidence afforded by the word itself and by its derivatives *hoggaster, hoggerel, hogget* (the first of which, applied to sheep, offers our earliest example of the word-group), makes it probable that the word originally had reference to the age or condition of the animal, rather than to either pig or sheep distinctively. Hence some have thought *hog* possibly related to Hag *v.*[1], with the notion of castration. But the notion of 'yearling' runs through most of the uses: cf. 2 b, 4, 4 b, 5, 13 b. In this uncertainty, the order of senses followed is merely one of practical convenience.]

I. 1. A swine reared for slaughter; *spec.* a castrated male swine, a barrow-pig or barrow-hog (see Barrow[2] 1 b); hence, a domestic swine generally. (Not used in Scotland.)

(The original application may either refer to the age, swine reared for the purpose of slaughter being seldom allowed to exceed much more than one year in age, or to the fact that the males intended for this purpose are usually castrated: see etym. note.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Of hare moder þe erþe, þet berþ and norysseþ azewel þe hogges, ase hy deþ þe kinges. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1885 Alisaunder & alle his knyttes Hem to pieces þai gonne talle, To bocher þat hog vpon his stalle. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 183 'Suffre hem lyue' he sayde, 'and lete hem ete with hogges'. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxvii. (1495) 837 Hogges bothe male and female haue lykynge to ete Akernes for it tempreth theyr flesshe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hogge, swyne, *nefrendis, maialis.* 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 83 Whan he wold haue buryed the body he founde hit an hogge or a swyne and not a man. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/1 An Hogge, *maialis, est enim porcus carens testiculis.* 1530 Palsgr. 231/2 Hogge, *porc, porceau.* 1552 Huloet, Hogge called a barrow hogge or galt, *maias*...Hogge ungelt, *verres.* 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 30 Sept., A dish of trufles, an earth nut, found out by an hogg train'd to it. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 186 The Males must be gelt, and the Sows spay'd; the spay'd Gelts..they esteem the most profitable, because of the great Quantity of Fat that they have upon their Inwards more than the Hogs. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 433 It is remarkable, that in the Milanese all the hogs are black. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 190 Hogs will thrive very fast when fed on it [parsnip], and will leave any other food to attack it.

b. *Bacon-hog*, a hog fattened for making bacon.

1612 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Trav.* Wks. (1872) 35 For most of them are as full of humanity as a bacon-hog. 1860 J. Donaldson *Brit. Agric.* 490 Two lots of bacon hogs may be fattened during the curing season from October to April.

c. *U. S.* The flesh of the pig; pork; in alliterative phr. *hog and hominy*, pork and Indian corn.

a 1860 Thorpe *Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), I can give you plenty to eat; for, besides hog and hominy, you can have bar [bear] ham and bar sausages. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Oct., From abundant hog and hominy down to the last lean mule.

2. Used as the name of the species, and so including the wild boar and sow: = Swine. b. Formerly spec. a wild boar of the second year: cf. Hoggaster.

c 1483 in Hall *Chron., Rich. III* (1548) 18 The Rat, the Catte and Lovell our dogge Rule al England vnder the hogge. [1548 Hall *Comment*, Meanynge by the hogge, the dreadfull wylde bore which was the kinges cognisaunce.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij a, The boore .. is .. the secunde yere an hogge. 1660 Howell *Lexicon* III, A wild Bore, the first year a Pigg, the 2. a Hogg, the 3. a Hoggsteer, the 4. a Bore, the 5. a Cingular. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 The hog is certainly the most impure and filthy of all quadrupeds. 1807 T. Williamson *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 34 In grass covers a hog is often started, hunted, and killed, without being seen till he is dead. 1835 Swainson *Quadrup.* 224 It is generally supposed..that the wild hog, or boar, is the origin of our domestic swine.

3. Applied, with distinguishing epithet, to different species of the family *Suidæ*. See also Ground-, River-, Sea-, Water-hog.

1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 109 The Bantam-Hogs, and the African Hogs from whence those of Hartfordshire are derived. 1781-5 W. Smellie tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 58 The Babiroussa or Indian Hog. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Of this genus are the common hog, the Guinea hog or *Porcus Guineensis*, the Mexican musk hog or *Tajacu*, the *hydrochæris* or Capybara, and the Babyroussa. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* IV. 964 Aelian's Wart-Hog is a native of the North of Africa. 1860 *Chambers' Encycl., Babyroussa* .. sometimes called the Horned Hog. *Ibid.* s.v., The Bush Hog of South Africa..is about two feet six inches high, covered with long bristles.

II. 4. A name given to a sheep of a certain age.

a. In Scotland and many parts of Engl. a young sheep from the time it ceases to be a lamb till its first shearing: see quot. 1842–4.

[1350 *Bp. Hatfield's Surv.* (Surtees) 226 Hogs et Jeres. Et de x hogs et jeres de remanentibus. Summa x.] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 456 And of festeyn hogys fond I bot oone ewe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 3ouis and lammis..and mony heruеist hog. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 17 The Sheepheard he would..talke of his Rammes and his Weathers, of his Ewes and his Lambs, his hogs and his sheerlings. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 38 *A Hog*, a Sheep of a year old; used also in Northampton and Leicester shires, where they also call it a Hoggrel. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 12, I have seen those of a year old..which we call Hogs, or Hoggets, bring Lambs. 1842-4 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 924 After a lamb has been weaned, until the first fleece is shorn from its back, it receives the name of *hogg*. 1867 *Gainsborough News* 23 Mar., 200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he hogs, 140 she hogs.

b. With distinguishing epithets as *chilver-* or *ewe-hog, tup-hog, wether-hog*, etc.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lamhog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Theives. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 106 The first year a male Lambe is called a weather-Hog and a female Lambe an Ewe-Hog. 1618-9 *N. Riding Rec.* II. 190 An old Malton man presented for stealing a gimmer hogge value 10*d.* 1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Sheep*, .. wether-hogs, chilver-hogs from thence [Christmas] till shear-time. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 138 A lamb becomes a teg in its first winter, and afterwards a hogget; and on losing its coat a shearhog. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., 12 good ewe and wether hogs, warranted sound.

c. Short for *hog-fleece, -wool.*

1854 Miss Baker *Northampt. Gloss., Hog*, a yearling sheep, which has only been shorn once..Applied equally to the animal and to the fleece. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 259/2 The fleeces shorn from sheep which have not previously been shorn as lambs, are called hogs or tegs..'hog' applies properly to the first shorn fleece of any long-stapled wool. 1884 *York Herald* 26 Aug. 7/3 The trade in wool remains firm..all hog made from 11*s.* to 12*s.* 3*d.* per stone.

III. 5. Applied (chiefly in comb.) to various domestic animals of a year old. See *hog-bull, -colt*, in 13 b.

1775 Ash, *Hog*, a bullock of a year old. *a* 1893 *Wilts. Arch. Mag.* XVII. 303 (Wilts. Gloss.) The word hog is now applied to any animal of a year old, such as a hog bull, a chilver hog sheep.

6. Short for *hog-fish.*

1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 9 The Sea likewise all along that Coast, doe plentifully abound in other sorts of fish, as Whales..Herring, Hogs, Porposes.

IV. 7. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a person.

a. A coarse, self-indulgent, gluttonous, or filthy person.

1436 *Libel* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Thus arn they hogges; and drynkyn wele ataunt; flare wel, Flemynge! 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 76 Ye haue bene so verraie a hog, To my freendis. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 228 Thou eluish mark'd, abortiue rooting Hogge. 1727 Gay *Molly Mog* viii, Who follows all ladies of pleasure, In *Molly Mog* viii, Who follows all ladies of pleasure, In pleasure is thought but a hog. 1890 Besant *Demoniac* ii. 20, 'I am a hog! I am a hog!' he said..'I made no resistance; I drank because I was thirsty'.

b. A nickname for the members of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1690 De la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 20 For us Jonians are called abusively hoggs. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. i. 22/1 The called abusively hoggs. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. i. 22/1 The

Johnian hogs were originally remarkable, on account of the squalid figures and low habits of the students. 1890 C. Whibley *In Cap & Gown* xxvii, Perhaps .. Johnians were only called 'Hogs' because they were fond of good living.

8. *slang.* A shilling. In *U.S.*, a ten-cent piece.

1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.*, Shilling, *Bord* or *Hog*. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* (Farmer), Half a Hog, Six-Pence. 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Ennui* (1815) 74 'A hog to drink my health?' 'Ay, that is a thirteen, plase your honour; all as one as an English shilling.' 1859 Mastell *Voc.*, *Hog*, a ten-cent piece. 1875 Cruikshank 3 *Courses & Dessert* 412 What's half a crown and a shilling? A bull and a hog.

9. A name given to various contrivances. a. A sort of broom or scrubbing-brush for cleaning a ship's bottom.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goret*.. a hog, or large brush to scrub the ship's bottom under water. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hog*, a kind of rough, flat scrubbing broom, serving to scrape a ship's bottom under water.

b. *Paper-making.* A revolving stirrer in a chest of paper pulp which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence.

1807 *Specif. Cobb's Patent* No. 3084. 2 Agitators or hogs ..are placed in the said vats to keep the pulp duly suspended.

c. *Hop-drying* (see quot.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 570 It is a very good precaution..to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

10. *Curling.* A stone which has not sufficient impetus to carry it over the hog-score or distance-line.

a 1772 Graeme *Curling* 43 His opponent is glad, Yet fears a sim'lar fate, while ev'ry mouth Cries, Off the hog. 1856 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* (1859) 512 Every stone to be considered a hog which does not clear a square placed upon the score.

V. 11. *Phrases* and *locutions.* Chiefly belonging to sense 1.

1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Cast not your perles before hogges. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 38 Euery man' basteth the fat hog we see, But the leane shall burne er he basted bee. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 270 Wherefore the common saying is, the hog is neuer good but when he is in the dish. 1638 Clarke *Phraseol. Puer.* 76 *Triticum advexi & hordeum vendo* .. I have brought my hogges to a faire market. *c* 1645 Milton *Sonn.* xii, But this is got by casting pearls to hogs. 1660 Howell *Eng. Prov.* 5 You have spun a fair threed, you have brought your hogs to a fair market. Spoken in derision when a business hath sped ill. *Ibid.* 13 A great cry and little wool, quoth the Devil when he sheard the hogg. 1670 Ray *Prov.* (1768) 11 Better my hog dirty home than no hog at all. *Ibid.* 196 To make a hog or a dog of a thing. 1670–1705 [see Halfpennyworth]. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 64 He truly setting the Tail on another Hog, affrighted the good King off the Bench. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* II. Wks. 1766 XI. 207 He..snor'd so hard, that we thought he was driving his hogs to market. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xli, I should have remembered the old saying, Every hog his own apple. 1882 *Handbk. Prov.* 166 What can you expect of a hog but his bristles?

b. *To go the whole hog*: To go all the way, to do the thing thoroughly (*slang*); hence, in derivative uses.

[Many conjectural explanations have been offered. But cf. Cowper *Hypocrisy Detected* (1779) 12 [by J. Newton] But for one piece they thought it hard From the whole hog to be debarred; And set their wit at work to find What joint the prophet had in mind. *Ibid.* 22 Thus, Conscience freed from every clog, Mahometans eat up the hog.]

1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* II. i. (1849) 43, I reckon Squire Lawrie may go the whole hog with her. 1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 21 We never fairly knew what goin the whole hog was till then. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr., If so, let him 'go the whole hog' in candour. 1840 *Boston Advert.* 30 June 3/3 Mr. Yorke would have been just the man for the Boston 'whole-hoggites'. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 414 Stage morality, moreover, finds in Mr. Burke a whole-hogg defender. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. ii, Yes, he's a whole-hog man is Tom. 1876 Kingston *Hist. Brit. Navy* 533 Russia has gone the whole hog, and has now produced two circular monitors.

VI. 12. General comb. a. attributive, as *hog-butcher, -farm, -fat, -grunt, -hunt, -market, -merchant, -spear, -yard*, etc. Also, in sense 'Like that of a hog, hog-like', as *hog rump, shoulder.*

1707 A. van Leeuwenhoek in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 114, I also caused a *Hog-Butcher to bring me divers Tongues of Hogs. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. 98 There are abundance of Crawls or *Hog-farms. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. vi, One would have thought that .. I had been the greatest *hog-merchant in England. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Also a bay Mare, with a *hog rump. 1807 T. Williamson *Oriental Field Sports* (1808) I. 40 They [bamboos] serve as shafts to mount *hog-spears. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lviii, In such places as these cattle do commonly dung, abundance of this plant [henbane] groweth as in *Hog-yards.

b. objective and obj. genitive, as *hog-driver, -feeder, -hunter; hog-farming, -feeding, -hunting, -raising, -serving, -shearing.*

a 1704 T. Brown in R. L'Estrange tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 335 Let me die if I wou'd not sooner marry my daughter to..a *hog-driver. 1552 Huloet, *Hogge feader, *ferrulator*. 1790 Sir M. Hunter *Journ.* (1894) 79 At Wallajalad we had the finest *hog-hunting that ever was. 1661 K.W. *Conf. Charac.* (1860) 88 She to *hog-serving, to hackling, to spinning. 1662 Martin *Lett.* 95 [The] hideous cry of *Hogg-shearing, where .. wee have a great deal of noise, and no Wool.

c. parasynthetic, as *hog-buttocked, -faced, -necked* adjs.; also Hog-backed.

1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2739/4 A thin Horse, *Hog Buttock'd. 1640 (*title*) A certaine Relation of the *Hog-faced Gentlewoman called Mistris Tannakin Skinker. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xl. 212 Horses are divided into ..the swan-necked, the stag-necked and the *hog-necked.

d. The possessive case *hog's* is also largely used in quasi-combinations, as *hog's-bristle, dung, foot, hair, lard*, etc. (hyphened when attrib.).

1693 C. Mather *Wond. Invis. World* (1862) 137 Several Poppets, made up of Rags and *Hogs-bristles. 1611 Cotgr., *Onglons de pourceau*, *hogs-feet singed, then sodden vntill they be verie tender, then broyled [etc.]. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s. v. *Back-Painting*, With a *hog's-hair brush. 1688 Boyle *Wks.* (1772) V. 372 Take rue .. with May or other unsalted butter, or else with fresh *hogs-lard. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 94/2 Hog's-lard is fluid at 81°.

13. Special comb.: a. †**hog-babe**, a sucking-pig; **hog-cholera**, the swine-fever; **hog-cistern**, †**hog-loom**, a receptacle for pig-wash; **hog-constable** = Hog-reeve; **hog-feast** (see quot.); **hog('s)-flesh**, pork; **hog('s)-grease**, the lard or fat of a hog; hence *hog-grease* vb., to smear with hog's grease; †**hog-grubber**, a mean or sneaking fellow; hence *hog-grubbing* adj.; **hog-house**, a shed in which swine are kept; **hog-jobber**, a dealer in hogs; **hog-man**, a swineherd; **hog('s)-meat**, pork; **hog-pen**, **-pound**, a pig-sty; **hog-plague**, the swine-fever; **hog-potato**, an inferior or small potato used to feed swine; **hog-ring**, a ring or bent wire put into the snout of a pig to prevent grubbing; **hog-ringer**, one who fastens rings in pigs' snouts; a kind of pincers used for the purpose; †**hog-rubber**, one who rubs hogs; hence, a term of opprobrium; †**hog's-face**, a person with a face like a hog's; a term of opprobrium; **hog-tied** *a.* (see quot.); **hog-wallow**, a hollow or ditch in which pigs wallow; also, *spec.* in U.S., a natural depression having this appearance; **hog-ward**, a keeper of hogs; a swineherd; **hog('s)-yoke**, a frame of wood put round a hog's neck to prevent its getting through hedges.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 170 Lette him bee Potina and suckle the *hog-babes. 1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., Loss of .. hogs in this state from so-called *hog cholera. 1865 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VII. 295 The Huntingdonshire *hog-feast is the domestic rejoicing that follows upon that important event in a cottager's family—the killing of a pig. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* E iv, The beste *hog fleshe. 1616 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, Doe not conceiue that antipathy betweene vs, and Hogs-den; as was betweene Iewes, and hogs-flesh. 1825 Scott *Talism.* II, Dried hog's-flesh, the abomination of the Moslemah. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. xlvii. 31 Take Waxe, *Hogges-grease and Turpentine. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. ii. 71 Yet they did Hog-grease his body. 1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1073/1, 4 Tierces of Hogsgreace. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v. *Hog*, **Hog-grubber*, a close-fisted, .. sneaking Fellow. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 62 Having stables .. milk-house, *hog-house, &c. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 10/2 Chicago has just built for itself a new piggery .. In the language of the West it is a '600,000 dollar hog-house'. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6170/9 Thomas Greathead,..*Hogjobber. 1732 *London Mag.* I. 278 He lov'd *hog-meat thorough done. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3048/4 A convenient Still-house ready fitted with Stills, Coppers, *Hogpenns. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hog plague*, the same, according to Klein, as infectious pneumo-enteritis ..Also called Swine fever. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xxv. 224, I have here also found a kind of real potatoe .. but they are only used by the negroes, being inferior to the *hog-potatoes in Great Britain. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 552, I find *hog-rings bought on two occasions in 1360 and 1374. 1692 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 267 The *hogg ringers shall have *6d.* per head for every hogg ya ring. 1802–25 Syd. Smith *Ess.* (Beeton) 215 Because he has served the office of clerk, or sexton, or *hog-ringer. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* v. iii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 338/2 Yes good man *Hogrubber, of Pickthatch. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iv. i. (1638) 536 The very rusticks and hog-rubbers .. if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant. *c* 1630 *Trag. Rich. II*, (1870) 60 Heeres a fatt horson in his russet slops, And yett may spend 300li bith yeare, The third of which the *hoggsface owes the kinge. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 356 A cow was soon caught..thrown down, and *hog-tied, which means all four feet together. 1840 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XXXIX. 212 From the difference of surface, soil, and exposure, there arises a great diversity in the size, depth, and general appearance of the *hog-wallows. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 406 Chapel Lane..was a hog-wallow, a fetid ditch, and open receptacle of sewerage and filth. 1883 Green *Conq. Eng.* 330 The *hog-ward who drove the swine to the denes in the woodland paid his lord 15 pigs at the slaughter time. 1577 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 *note*, *Hog yokes, and a twicher, and ringes for a hog. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 387 Weare a Yoke like a Hogs-yoke. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 290 Hog-Yokes and Rings.

b. From senses 4 and 5: **hog-bull**, a yearling bull; **hog-colt**, a yearling colt; **hog-fence**, pasture fenced off for feeding young sheep or 'hogs' during the winter; **hog-fleece**, the fleece obtained from a 'hog'; **hog-fold**, a fold for young sheep (Lisle *Husb. a* 1722); **hog-gap** (see quots.); so **hog-hole**; **hog-lamb**, a castrated wether lamb; **hog-pox** (see quot.); **hog-sheep** = sense 5; **hog-wool** = sense 5 c.

1794 T. Davis *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., At this time it is used in a more extended sense for any animal of a year old, as a *hog bull, a chilver hog sheep. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Potrico*, a *hog colt. 1796 W. Marshall *W. Eng.* I. Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Hog-colts*, yearling colts. 1802 Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 192 Some better and lower lying pasture is saved .. for them [lambs], for their Winter's provision; what is thus hained, is called the **hog-fence*. 1855 H. H. Dixon *Field & Fern* IV. iv. 61 The weight of the *hogg fleeces depends so entirely on their keep. 1856 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, **Hog-gap*, a covered opening in a wall for sheep to pass through. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxviii, The bairns' rime says, the warst blast of the borrowing days couldna kill the three silly poor *hog-lambs. 1842–4 H. Stephens *Bk. of Farm* (1851) 923 When a male a tup-lamb, and this last is changed to hogg-lamb when it undergoes emasculation. 1749 W. Ellis *Sheph. Guide* 324 This Disease, by many Farmers, is called the *Hog-Pox in Sheep, proceeding from Foulness of Blood, and as some think is somewhat of the Nature of the Small-Pox in the human Body. 1667 *Comenio's Dict.* 584 They did also pull off the fleeces of *hog-sheep (whom now a days we shear). 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 The ewes and lambs, with the preceding year's hog sheep, are brought down from the forests in the beginning of November. 1813 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted Suffolk* (ed. 2) 274 Their [Hoggets'] first fleece is called *Hog-wool.

c. In names of animals resembling the hog, or infesting swine, as **hog-ape** (also *hog-faced ape*), the mandrill baboon, *Simia porcaria*; †**hog-badger** (see quot. 1741); **hog-beetle**, a beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*; **hog-caterpillar**, the larva of a Sphinx-moth, *Darapsa myron*, so called from the swollen thoracic joints' (*Cent. Dict.*); **hog-choke**, **-choker**, *U.S.* (see quots. 1857, 1885); **hog-molly**, a name in U.S. of two fishes: (*a*) = *Hog-sucker*; (*b*) = Hog-fish 4; **hog-monkey** = *hog-ape*; **hog-mouse**, the shrew-mouse; **hog-mullet** = *hog-sucker*; **hog-perch**, the hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*; **hog-rabbit**, **hog-rat** (see quots.); **hog-sucker**, a North American fish, the Hammer-head, *Hypentelium nigricans*; **hog-tapir**, the Mexican tapir; **hog-tick**, a tick or louse parasitic on swine, *Hæmatopinus suis.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 675 The snout is like to the snout of a *Hog-ape, always gaping. 1793 Pennant *Hist. Quadrup.* I. 187 Hog-faced Ape, *Simia Porcaria*. 1611 Cotgr., *Taisson porchin*, the *hog Badger; is footed, and snowted like a swine. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 297 There are two Sorts of Badgers, viz. the Dog-Badger, as resembling the Dog in his Feet; and a Hog-Badger, as resembling a Hog in his cloven Hoofs. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 895/1 A similar change in the form and relative size of parts of the head occurs in the *hog-beetles. 1857 *Harper's Mag.* XIV. 442 The refuse fish commonly taken (in North Carolina) are sturgeon ..*hog-choke, or flounder, lampreys, and common eels. 1885 Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 280 The nearest American relative of the sole .. *Achirus lineatus*. It is a worthless animal, as one of its popular names—*hogchoker—suggests. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. II. 36 But it happened, that good Part of his Bean-crop was spoiled by *Hog or Shrew-mice. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI. 793 *Cælogenus Paca*..They are sometimes called *Hog Rabbits, and are natives of Brazil. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 147 Connecting the Rats with the Marmots is a curious animal of larger size, the Capromys or *Hog-rat, which inhabits Cuba. This is a climbing, not a burrowing species..and feeds entirely on vegetable matter.

d. In names of plants devoured by, fit for, or left to hogs or swine, as **hog-apple** (see quot.); **hog-bed** (*U.S.*), the Ground Pine, *Lycopodium complanatum*; **hog('s)-grass**, Swine's Cress, *Senebiera Coronopus* (Britten & H.); **hog('s)-meat**, (*a*) *Aristolochia grandiflora*, (*b*) *Boerhaavia decumbens* of Jamaica; **hog-pea**, **-pease**, the common field-pea; **hog-peanut**, a twining plant of U.S., *Amphicarpæa monoica* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), having purplish flowers and fleshy, pea-shaped fruits; **hog's bane**, Goosefoot or Sowbane; **hog's bread**, Sowbread, *Cyclamen*; also = *hog-meat* b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **hog's eye** (see quots.); **hog's garlic**, *Allium ursinum* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **hog-slip** (see quot.); **hog's madder**, Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*; †**hog's snout** (see quot.); **hog-succory**, a species of *Hyoseris*; **hog-wort**, *Heptalon graveolens* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*) of U.S. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII. 622 *Podophyllum peltatum*, .. is common in North America .. and is known as May-Apple..also as *Hog-apple. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 373 The poisoned *Hog-meat. This plant is very common in St. Ann's. 1853 Lindley *Veg. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 507 According to Aublet the root of Boerhaavia decumbens (called Hog-meat in Jamaica), is emetic. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. II. 118 How another Farmer lost Crops of *Hog-peas, by the Slugs .. he had sown his Hog-pea Seed in the random broad-cast way of sowing them. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 183 A few *hog-pease and some beans, are occasionally cultivated. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hog's bane, the *Chenopodium murale*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 73 The same gall with a little *Hogs-bread. 1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Hog's Eye*, .. common name for the Hyophthalmus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyophthalmus*, the hog's eye plant, supposed to be the *Euphthalmum spinosum*, from the likeness of its flowers to a hog's eye. 1750 G. Hughes *Barbadoes* 171 *Hog-slip, this is a trailing herbaceous vine, cloathed with sharp-pointed leaves. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* (1708) 188 For the Gargol in Hogs.. Take Angelica, Rue, Staverwort, or *Hog's-Madder, and May-weed. 1834 M. G. Lewis *Jrnl. W. Ind.* 168 The trees ..were many of them entirely covered with the beautiful flowers of the *hog's-meat, and other creeping plants. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* 367 The juice of Hamsig, Plantain, .. Rostrum porcinum or *Hogges snout.

Hog, *sb.*[2] *local.* [Origin obscure: it varies locally with *hod*.] A heap of potatoes or turnips covered with straw and soil; a 'clamp', 'pit'.

1790–1804 A. YOUNG *Ann. Agric.* XXXII. 213 The usual mode of preserving potatoes in this country is in hogs, as they are called. 1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. i. 108 The potatoes are brought out of the 'hogs', or 'graves', or 'pits'—all of which are provincial terms for the same mode of covering them with straw and earth.

Hog (hŏg), *v.*[1] [f. HOG *sb.*[1], in various senses unconnected with each other.]

I. 1. *trans.* a. To arch (the back) upward like that of a hog. b. To cause (a ship, her keel, a plank, etc.) to droop at the ends and rise in the centre, as the result of a strain.

1798 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. 1812 IV. 417 A very bad world indeed in some parts—hogg'd the moment it was launch'd, a number of rotten timbers. 1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 257 The Mars..received some damage, which has hogged her a little. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut.-Gen. Stuart* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 18 *note*, The .. draught bullocks always suffer by exposure. They stick in the mud, hog their backs, droop their heads and die. 1832 *Hull Newspaper*, The planks were hogged amidships.

2. *intr.* To rise arch-wise in the centre, as a ship when the ends droop or sink.

1818 R. SEPPINGS in *Phil. Trans.* 3 She hogged, or broke her sheer .. one foot two inches. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124. 1875 *Nat. Encycl.* XI. 662 In still water there is usually an excess of weight towards the ends, and an excess of buoyancy amidships, tending to make the ship hog, or arch upwards. *Ibid.*, In rough water, there is a tendency to hog and to sag alternately.

II. 3. *trans.* To cut (a horse's mane) short, so that it stands up like the bristles of a hog.

1769 *Dublin Mercury* 25 Sept. 1/3 A sorrel Horse .. his mane hogged last May. 1880 W. DAY *Racehorse in Train.* vi. 42 Some, perhaps, would wish to plait or shave the tail and crimp or hog the mane to complete the picture.

III. 4. To make a 'hog' of (a lamb); to keep (a lamb) over winter for sale in the following year.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. II. 298 A good many of the lambs usually sold fat have been hogged, and kept on to be sold when fat. *Ibid.* 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. ix. 183 Hundreds of acres are now let for hogging black-faces off the Grampians.

IV. 5. To appropriate greedily or selfishly. *U.S. slang.*

1887 *Orange Jrnl.* 16 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), If the crook is obstinate enough to hog it all. 1888 *Daily Inter-Ocean* 13 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*), To hog whatever there was in the business for themselves. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 2 July, It would give them a chance to say I was hogging everything and giving no one else a chance.

V. 6. To clean a ship's bottom with a 'hog'.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Goreter*, to hog a vessel; to apply the hog to her bottom. 1862 TOTTEN *Naval Text-bk.* 340 *To hog a vessel*, is to scrub her bottom.

VI. 7. (*Curling*) 'To play (a stone) with so little force, that it does not clear the hog-score' (Ogilvie). Also *fig.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 307 There's no a merchant amang us that's no hogged mair or less.

VII. 8. To carry on the back. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hog*, to carry on the back.

Hence **Ho·gging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1726 Remaining part somewhat resembled the crest of their caps, or that which, in horses manes, is called hogging. 1812 *Q. Rev.* VIII. 49 The Tremendous .. was launched without breaking or hogging, as it is sometimes called, the tenth part of an inch. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hoggin* or *Hogging*, the term used by workmen for the curved form given to the cross section of a roadway to throw off the surface water. 1884 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Oct. 17/2 The 'hogging' of the mane .. varies in style from the Arab. 1891 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 257/3 Longitudinal strains, or hogging, being..as often the cause of leakage in a long, heavily-timbered, carvel-built ship.

Hog, *v.*[2] [f. HOG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To store (potatoes, etc.) in a heap, covered with straw and earth.

1730 PARSON WALKER *Diary* 23 (Lanc. Gloss.), I put off at present, being throng hogging up some of my potatoes. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Hog*, to earth up potatoes in a heap, or to throw compost into a heap.

Hogan Mogan, obs. form of HOGEN MOGEN.

Hogarthian (hogā·ɹþiăn), *a.* [f. name of William Hogarth, a satirical painter and caricaturist of the 18th c. + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Hogarth, or characteristic of his style of painting.

1798 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 93 Your old description of cruelty in hell, which was in the true Hogarthian style. 1828 *Ibid.* II. 203 'Tis true broad Hogarthian fun. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 230 In one point of view there is nothing more Hogarthian comic. 1886 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* Jan. 141 It [Michaelmas Term] is an excellent Hogarthian comedy, full of rapid and vivid incident, of pleasant or indignant humour.

Ho·g'back, hog-back. Also hog's back.

1. A back like that of a hog.

1661 WALTON *Angler* I. iv. (ed. 3) 72 Note that a hog back and a little head to any fish, either Trout, Salmon or other fish, is a sign that that fish is in season. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 190 The Bream has a sharp Hogback.

2. Something shaped like a hog's back. a. A sharply crested hill-ridge, steep on each side and sloping gradually at each end; a steep ridge of upheaval.

1834 SIR W. NAPIER *Penins. War* XIII. ii. (Rtldg.) II. 209 A rugged hill..joined by a hog's-back ridge to the..mountain spine. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 388 Our way runs along a hogsback, till we reach the lake of Fur. 1863 G. T. LOWTH *Wand. in West. France* 216 There is a long elevated line of hill, a hog's-back, running from south to north. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 1 Oct. 433 The dry knobs, or hog-backs, where the prairie breaks down to the streams. [Cf. The *Hog's-back*, a hill near Godalming.]

b. *Coal-mining.* (See quots.)

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 Another sort of thinning is where the floor rises..sharply, in a 'hog-back' or saddle. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-Mining*, *Hog-back*, sharply rising of the floor of a coal seam.

3. A hog-backed tombstone.

1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* iv. 54 The coped tombstones, commonly called Saxon hogbacks.

4. = HOG-FRAME.

1886 *Waterbury* (Conn.) *American* 2 Apr. (Cent.), The strength of her hull and the solidity of her hog-back.

Ho·g-backed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ED [2].]

1. Having a back like a hog.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 186 Being you were hog-backt, you must needs have more of them [bristles] about you. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 970/4 Likewise one light iron gray Gelding, with strong limbs, a little Hog-backed. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 183 The Pearch is Hog-backed. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 26 Jan. 3/2 This elephant is..hog-backed.

2. Having a rise in the middle like a hog's back. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 *Hog-backed*, the term used by common work-people for the rise purposely made in the centre of any very long line, such as the ridge of a barn roof. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. i. 229 In form they [hills] are hog-backed. 1893 C. HODGES in *Reliquary* Jan. 11 The class of early grave covers, known as 'hog-backed' stones.

Hog-boat, var. of HAG-BOAT.

1872 *Daily News* 24 Aug., On came the hog-boat full sail, and with the water spurting up at her bows.

Hog-brace. = HOG-FRAME.

Ho·g-chain. A device serving the same purpose as a hog-frame; 'a chain in the nature of a tension-rod passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends'.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

† **Ho·g-cote.** *Obs.* Also hog's-cote. A hog-or pigsty.

1401–2 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Pro reparacione del Hogcote apud Holme, iiij *s.* viij *d.* *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 228, & haue made 3oure herte an hoggys cote & a denne of theuys. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 A stie for a bore, and a hogscote for hog. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Out of a small hogcote sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised.

Ho·g-deer.

1. The common name of two small Indian deer, *Axis porcinus* and *A. maculatus*.

1771 PENNANT *Synops. Quadrup.* 52 Porcine Deer..called, from the thickness of their body, Hog Deer. 1843 SIR W. JARDINE *Natur. Libr.* XI. 170. 1893 R. LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 301 The hog-deer differs from the sambar by the absence of a mane on the neck and throat.

2. The Babiroussa or Indian hog.

1777 MILLER in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 171 Porcupines, and the small hog-deer. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1853) II. 148 The *Babiroussa*, or *Babee rooso*, a name which signifies Hog-deer, given to this animal probably on account of its longer legs and slender form.

Hoge, obs. f. HODGE. **Hoge, Hogge,** obs. ff. HUGE *a.* **Ho3e,** var. HOW *sb.* and *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Hogen, hogan** (hōu·gĕn), *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [Abbreviation of HOGEN-MOGEN.]

A. *adj.* 1. High and mighty; superlatively fine.

a 1672 FLATMAN *Poems, Belly God* (1674) 119, 'Twas I set the world a gazing, When once they tasted of this Hogan Fish. 1733 *Revol. Politicks* III. 63 It was so predicted by a Renegado heretical Star-gazer in his *Hogan* Blast, call'd his Mene-Tekell.

2. Dutch.

1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* xiii. 153 So the proud Hogen State we see.

B. *sb.* 1. A Dutchman; *pl.* the Dutch, the States General.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 59 The Hogens, I confess, are anger'd into more animosity against us. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* Ded. 1 The Hogans then my Muse's Pow'r should feel.

2. Strong drink: see HOGEN MOGEN B. 3.

1727 GAY *Molly Mog* xiii, Those who toast all the family royal, In bumpers of Hogan and Nog. 1737 GRAY *Let.* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 158 For your reputation, we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking hogan.

Hogen Mogen (hōu·gĕn mōu·gĕn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 7 **Hoghan Moghan,** (**Hogin Mogin**), 7–8 **Hoghen-Moghen,** 7–8 **Hogan Mogan, Hogen Mogen.** [A popular corruption or perversion of the Dutch *Hoogmogendheiden*, 'High Mightinesses', the title of the States-General.

Obsolete in all senses, exc. perhaps A 2, B 1; and these are rare. In transf. senses sometimes with small initial letters.]

A. *sb.* † 1. 'Their High Mightinesses', the States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands. Cf. MIGHTINESS. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. xiv. 26 The Hoghen Moghen are very exact in their polemical government. 1657 — *Londinop.* 390 The Hague subsists by the residence of the Hoghen-Moghen, the Council of State. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* 1440, I have sent him for a Token To your Low-Country Hogen-Mogen. 1685 *Mischief Cabals* 4 The Hoghen-Moghen scorn'd to accept of any thing.

2. Hence, The Dutch; a Dutchman: contemptuous.

1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 25 The Hogan Mogans .. did warm their hands at those unhappy flames.

1752 J. MACSPARRAN *Amer. Dissected* (1753) 19 King Charles the Second sent Sir Robert Carr..who soon subdued Hogan Mogan, and wrested this Country [New York] out of these Hollanders Hands. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxii, I have seen thee wave thy whinyard at the throat of a Hogan-mogan—a Netherlandish weasand.

† 3. *transf.* Any grandee or high and mighty person: used humorously or contemptuously of a person in power or who arrogates or affects authority.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* II. i, *Guy.* Here are lords too, we take it .. *Ful.* ..Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen, vanden, Skip-jacks, or choruses. 1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.*, White-hall..where our Hogens Mogens or Councell of State sit. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 222 [He] told Sir Arthur Haslerigge that it was he that endeavoured to make himself and Sir Henry Vane the great Hogen Mogens, to rule the Commonwealth. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* III. iii. 394 The Temple and Gray's-Inn have declar'd me a publick Enemy to the Hoghen Moghen learn'd in the Law.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* 1. Dutch. (*contemptuous.*)

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* etc. (1677) 99 A kind of Dutch Hotch-Potch, the Hogan Mogan Committee-man. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 122 (D.) Are..our armies commanded by hogan-mogan generals that hate our nation? 1753 SMART in *Anderson's Poets* XI. 166 A snub-nos'd dog, to fat inclin'd, Of the true hogan-mogan kind. 1842 *United Service Mag.* I. 2 Their hogen-mogen admirers—*les braves Belges.*

† 2. High and mighty. (Often *contemptuous.*)

1648 NEEDHAM *Mercurius Pragmat.* No. 7 G j b (Stanf.), Come creeping to the Hogan Mogan States of Westminster. 1676 BAKER in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 3 Yet dare I not arrogate .. that Hogun Mogun title of Magnus Apollonius. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. xii. (1721) 12 The Hogen Mogen States of Venice.

† 3. Strong, heady (of drink): cf. HOGAN *sb.* 2. *Hogan mogan rug*, a strong drink: see RUG. *Obs.*

1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Cert. Trav. of Uncert. Journ.* Wks. (1872) II There was a high and mighty drink call'd Rug..Hogen Mogen Rugs, great influences To provoke sleep. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. ii, I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale; great hogan-mogan bloody ale.

Hogeous, obs. form of HUGEOUS *a.*

Hoge-, hoggepotte, obs. forms of HODGEPOT.

Hog-fish. [f. HOG *sb.*[1] + FISH. Cf. Ger. *meerschwein*, obs. It. *pesce porco*, Sp. *puerco marino*, OF. *porpeis* (:—L. *porcum piscem*), PORPOISE.]

† 1. The Porpoise, also called *Sea-hog. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Pesce porco*, the Molebout-fish, or Swine-fish, the Sea-swine, the Porpuis, Hog-fish or Sea-hog. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 32 These Porpoises, or Hog-fish, are very swift in their motion. [1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. ii. 55, I did not know that .. porpoise meant hog-fish.]

† 2. The West African Manatee. *Obs.*

1597 HARTWELL *Pigafetta's Lopez' Congo* I. iv. in Churchill *Voy.* (1752) VIII. 532 In the river [Congo] another kind of creature, that hath, as it were, two hands, and a tail like a target, which is called *ambize angulo*, that is to say, a hog-fish. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 697.

3. A fish of the genus *Scorpæna*, having bristles on the head, and cirri or tags on the head and body.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 137 The Crocodiles doe also feare to meddle with the Sea-hogge or Hog-fish, because of his bristles all about his head. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 556 The *Scorpæna* or Hog-fish has the head flattened sideways. 1863 BAIRD *Stud. Nat. Hist.* 494 *Scorpaena scrofa*, the hog-fish, a native of the European seas..is said to be very good eating.

4. Also applied to other kinds of fish, esp. the West Indian *Lachnolæmus maximus* or *suillus*, having 14 dorsal spines, and the hog-molly or log-perch, *Percina caprodes*, of North American rivers.

1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus flavus*, the Hog-Fish .. *Suillus*, the great Hog-Fish. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 445 The Hog-Fish. The two species are generally confounded under the same appellation in the markets. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 52 We may with safety eat of all fish caught on the Florida shore, unless it should be of the hog-fish taken on the very outer reef. 1840–1 *Boston* (U. S.) *Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* III. 346 *Etheostoma*..The most common species found in the Ohio .. called almost everywhere Hog-fish. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 191.

Hog-frame. *Shipbuilding*, etc. A fore-and-aft frame, usually above deck and forming together with the frame of the vessel a truss to prevent hogging, used esp. in light-draught river steamers. Also called *hog-brace*, *hogging-frame.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1108/1 The term 'hog-frame' has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

Hoggard, obs. form of HOGHERD or ? *hogward.*

1655 tr. *De Parc's Francion* IV. 3 Our Regent (who had in him no more humanity than a Hoggard).

† **Ho·ggaster.** *Obs.* Also 3–4 hogaster; 4 hoggestere, 6 hogsteere, 7 hogsteare, 9 hogsteer (all in sense 1); 9 hogster (in sense 2). [med.L. *hogaster*, dim. from Eng. *hog*; also in AFr. form *hogastre.* The forms *hogsteer*, etc., appear to be due to false etymology.]

1. A boar in its third year; cf. HOG *sb.*[1] 2 b.

c 1420 *Venery de Twety* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 151 The boor frist he is a pyg as long as he is with his dame .. the .iij. yere he is callyd an hoggaster. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij *a*, And an hoggestere when he is of yeris .iij. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 A sounder of hogsteers, Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mounten he wiksheth. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iv. § 5 (1615) 43 The third yeere he is a Hogsteare. 1831 in JOHNSON *Sportsman's Cycl.*

2. A young sheep, a hog or hogget.

[*c* 1175 *Caen Cartulary* (MS. Paris, Bibl. Nat., Lat. 5650)

lf. 45 b, Septem viginti oves matres .. & 60. & 12. inter gerces & Hogastres, medietatem gerces & medietatem Hogastres. *c* 1290 *Fleta* II. lxxix, Tertium [ovile] pro hogastris annatis & juvenibus. 1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Ewes .. Hoggasters .. Jercions .. Lambs.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hoggacius*, or *Hoggaster* (in old Latin Records), a young Sheep of the second Year. 1894 Wylie *Eng. Hen. IV*, II. 478 The farmers threatened with distraint upon their beasts and hogsters.

Hoggates, var. of Howgates *Obs.*, in what way?

Hogged (hɒgd), *ppl. a.* [f. Hog *v.*[1] + -ed [1].]

1. a. Of a ship: Drooping at stem and stern; hog-backed. b. Of a road: Raised in the centre.

1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Arqué*, broken-backed or hogged; drooping at the stem and stern. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hogged*, a significant word derived from the animal; it implies that the two ends of a ship's decks droop lower than the midship part, consequently, that her keel and bottom are so strained as to curve upwards. The term is therefore in opposition to that of sagging. 1896 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 July, If the road be 'hogged' .. the wheel slides away from under him [a cyclist], and he falls sideways without the slightest warning.

2. Of a horse's mane: Cut off short.

1764 G. Colman *Prose on Sev. Occ.* (1787) II. 258 Hogged manes and hogged toupees, came in together. 1867 Miss Broughton *Cometh up as a Flower* v. 44 A sedate cob, with a docked tail and hogged mane.

† **Hoggener.** *Obs. local.* Also hogner, -ener, -oner, hodgener. App. the same as Hoggler, q.v.

1558 *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas. Launceston* in Peter *Hist. Launceston* etc. (1885) 371 Hoggeners monye. 1588 *Ibid.* 373 Hodgener bread. 1620 *Ibid.* 377 Hogner bread.

Hogger (hɒ·gəɹ). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 hoger, 9 hog(g)ar, *Sc.* huggeɹ. [Origin obscure. Compare OF. *hoguine* armour for the thighs and legs; but this would naturally give *hoggin* in Sc.]

1. A coarse stocking without the foot used as a gaiter. Cf. Cocker *sb.*[1] 2.

1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* II. 295 He observed .. that he [the Devil] had Hogers on his Legs without Shoes. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 137 A pair of grey hoggers well clinked benew. 1829 Brockett, *Hoggers*, upper stockings without feet, used as gaiters—riding stockings. 1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hoggers*, stockings without feet, chiefly used by the barrowmen.

2. A short piece of pipe of metal, indiarubber, etc. used as a connexion. Hence *hogger-pipe, -pump.*

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 30 *Hogger-pump*, the top pump of a set, with a short pipe cast on to it at right angles near the top. The hogger is attached to the short pipe. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Hogger-pipe*, the upper terminal pipe of the mining pump. 1898 *Newcastle Correspt.*, The name 'hogger' is applied to rubber connexions for pneumatic brakes between carriages, as well as to the indiarubber pipe that connects the tender feed with the engine delivery pipe for feeding the boiler.

Hoggerel, hogrel (hɒ·gəɹĕl, hɒ·grĕl). Forms: 6 hogrell, -ele, hoggerell, 6–8 hogrel, 7 hoggril, 8 hoggeril, 9 -erel, -rel, hogerell. [dim. of Hog *sb.*[1]: cf. *cockerel.*]

1. A young sheep of the second year (cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 4); with some, a sheep of the third year.

1530 Palsgr. 231/2 Hoggerell, a yong shepe. 1538 [see Hogget 2]. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 72 By sacrifice for grace, with Hogreles of two yeares [*bidentes*]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, so the second year a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year Hoggrils and Theives. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 364 Generally buy year-old wethers, hoggerils in May at 8*s.* to 10*s.* 1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 214 Three ram hogerells .. were weighed.

† 2. = Hogget 1. (See quot. 1786.) *Obs.*

Hoggery (hɒ·gəɹi). [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + -ery.]

1. A place where hogs are kept; a hog-yard.

1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Hog Sty*, The building of a hoggery.

2. Hogs or swine collectively.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. 265 Crime and shame And all their hoggery trample your smooth world, Nor leave more footmarks than Apollo's kine.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness, brutishness. *rare.*

1864 in Webster.

Hoggester(e, var. Hoggaster; obs. f. Huckster.

Hogget (hɒ·gĕt). Also -it. [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + -et.]

1. A young boar of the second year. ? *Obs.*

[1332-3 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. 679 Sows .. Porci .. Hoggets. 1420 in *Annal. Præmonst.* II. 591 (Du C.) De porcis triginta tres, de Hogettis centum viginti sex, et porcellis octoginta novem.] 1786 *Chambers' Cycl., Hogget*, or *Hogrel*, a young boar of the second year.

2. A yearling sheep; cf. Hog *sb.*[1] 4.

[1370 *Mem. Ripon* (Surt.) II. 130 Equos .. vaccas .. hoggettes .. multon' .. oves matrices .. agnos.] 1538 Elyot *Dict., Bidentes*, shepe with ii. teth, called in some place hogrelles, or hogattes. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey). *Hogget* or *Hogrel*, a Country-Word for such a Sheep [Hoggaster]. 1732 *Gentlem. Guide to Cattle* (ed. 2) 32, I have explained .. that at a Year old they are called Hogs, Hoggets or Hogarels. 1834 D. Low *Elem. Pract. Agric.* (1843) 793 In ten days .. after shearing, the wether-hoggets, now dinmonts, and such of the ewe-hoggets, now gimmers, as are not to be retained on the farm for breeding, may be sold. *Ibid.* 794 From this time [weaning] forward the lambs, now termed hogs or hoggets, are kept separate from the breeding ewes. 1863 Morton *Cycl. Agric.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hogget* or *Lamb-hog*, a young sheep before the first shearing; a one-year-old sheep. 1884 F. J. Lloyd *Sci. Agric.*, Careful management should enable the hoggets to be sold when ten months old, weighing from 80 to 90 lbs. 1885 *Daily News* 14 June 2/8 (Norwich) Hoggetts in their wool brought 45*s.* to 55*s.*

3. A year-old colt. *dial.*

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoggets*, hog-colts, colts of a year old. *Hants.*

4. *attrib.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 358/1 The hogget wool is .. finer than the other long wools, and is applicable to many new and valuable purposes. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 154 When the lamb has not been shorn, the fleece taken off the succeeding summer is called hogget, or teg wool.

Hoggett, var. *hoghead*, obs. f. Hogshead.

Hoggie, Sc. dim. of Hog; obs. f. *hoja*, Khoja.

Ho·ggin. [perh. the same as *hogging* s.v. Hog *v.*[1] quot. 1852–61.] Screened or sifted gravel.

1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64 Hoggin is the term applied to the siftings or screenings .. separated from the stones of rough pit gravel, and used for footpaths, while the stone or 'ballast' is used for the carriage-ways. 1886 *Times* 22 Jan. 4 A coat of binding material, usually hoggin, is spread over the surface .. of road. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 2/1 There is [in a filter-bed] a foot of coarse gravel, six inches of fine hoggin, and three feet of sand.

Hogging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see under Hog *v.*[1]

Hogging-frame. The same as Hog-frame.

1864 in Webster.

Hoggish (hɒ·giʃ), *a.* [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a hog or pig; swinish, piggish; coarsely self-indulgent or gluttonous; filthy; mean, selfish.

1548 Thomas *Ital. Dict.* (1567), *Ciacco*, an hoggysh or slouenly man. 1552 Huloet, Hoggish, or of a hogge, *porcarius, porcinus.* 1581 Pettie tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 109 b, Those shew themselves most hoggish and cruel to strangers. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 86 Grylle .. did him miscall That had from hoggish forme him brought to naturall. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 375 Folke would say of one .. unmanerly after an Hoggish kind, that he was borne at Hocknorton. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1714) III. 228 Is not a hoggish Life the height of some Mens Wishes? 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 174 With colt-like whinny and with hoggish whine They burst my prayer.

Hence **Ho·ggishly** *adv.*; **Ho·ggishness.**

1576 Gascoigne *Diet Droonkardes* (1789) 7 They are all eyther hoggishly dronke .. or else they become Asses. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 90 This hoggishnesse of his, this his vncivill carriage .. did much trouble me. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* Let. to Lewis 28 Apr., Well! there is no nation that drinks so hoggishly as the English. 1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 259 *Santo diavolo!* but what hoggishness!

Ho·ggism. *nonce-wd.* Hoggish condition.

1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Bozzi & Piozzi* II. 63 At Corrachatachin's, in hoggism sunk, I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.

† **Ho·ggler, hogler.** *Obs. local.* Of uncertain origin and meaning.

Occurs frequently in Churchwardens' Accts. in the s.w. of England. Bp. Hobhouse, Editor of the Croscombe Accts., in which the word occurs constantly, explains it as 'A field labourer of the lowest class'.

1465 *Churchw. Acc. Tintinhull* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 190 Et de Willelmo Warefull et Iohanne Trent de hogelers light hoc anno .. xxijd. 1474 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (ibid.) 3 Comes the Webers and bryng in their stoke xijd. .. Comes tokers and bryngs in their stoke xijd. .. Comes Hoglers and bryngs in there stoke ijs, and more encrece xd. summa ijs. xd. 1476 *Ibid.* 4 Comes the Hogglers, and presents in of old and new .. iijs. xd. .. and they received ayen for a stoke .. ijs. Comes the maydens and bryng in of encres cler ixd. 1516 *Ibid.* 34 The maidens, young men, hoglers, tokers, and the pascale xxxvijs. jd.

So **Ho·ggling** (also **hokelyng**), the practice or action of the hogglers; also *attrib.* **hoggling-money**, the contribution of the hogglers to the parish chest; **hoggling-light**, app. a light (in the church) maintained by the hogglers: cf. quot. 1465 above.

1498 *Churchw. Acc. Pilton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 65 Item receved of hoglyng money of our lady wardens vjs. 1510 *Ibid.* 57 Item for Issabell Man for hokelyng lyȝghte ijd. *Ibid.* 59 The Dettes that remayneth the said yere: Item Iohn Elyns for hokelyng a yere and a half. 1511 *Ibid.* 63 Item Iohn Elyns for hoggelyng lyght ijs. 1516 *Churchw. Acc. St. Michael's, Bath* (ibid.) 229 Venditio et incrementum forin-secum de la Hogeling. 1612 *Churchw. Acc. Cheddar* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 423 Received for the Hogling monie, ix*l.* xiijs. iiijd. 1626 *Churchw. Acc. Dursley, Gloucestersh.* in *Scott. Antiq.* (1890) June 40 For hoggling 19*s.* 5*d.*

Hoggotton, obs. form of Haqueton, Acton.

1516 *Sc. Ld. High Treas. Accts.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 265* *note*, Blak vellous to be hoggottonnis.

Hog gum. [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + Gum *sb.*] A kind of gum or resin obtained from various trees in the West Indies, etc. Hence **Hog-gum tree.**

Among the trees said to yield the gum are *Moronobea coccinea*, *Rhus Metopium*, and *Clusia flava* of Jamaica, *Hedwigia balsamifera* of San Domingo, and, according to some, *Symphonia globulifera* of British Guiana.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 177 The Hog-gum tree. This tree is well known for its medicinal gum, to which the very hogs are said to have recourse when wounded in the woods. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 149 *Clusia flava*, the Yellow Balsam Tree, is a native of Jamaica .. This too yields a resinous juice, which is sometimes used among the negroes as a vulnerary, and was considered to be the Hog Gum. *Ibid.* 241 *R[hus] metopium* yields a great quantity of gummy resin .. and this it is which is considered by some the Doctor's Gum, or Hog gum of Jamaica. *Ibid.* 254 *Hedwigia balsamifera* is found in the woods and mountains of St. Domingo, and there called *Bois de cochon* or *Wild Boar's Tree*, because, it is said, these animals, when wounded, strip off the bark and heal their wounds by rubbing against the gum which exudes from it, and hence it may be regarded as another source of the Hog Gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Moronobea coccinea*, the Hog Gum tree, is a lofty straight-stemmed tree.

Hogh, -e, Ho3, early ff. Heugh, Hoe *sb.*[1], Hough. **Hoghe, Ho3e**, ME. form of Ho *v.*[3], to care. **Hoghefull**, var. of Hoful, careful. *Obs.*

† **Hoghenhine, Hogenhine, Agenhine**, barbarous forms, handed down in the Law books, of early ME. *oȝen hine*, lit. own domestic (hind), member of one's own family (see Hind *sb.*[2] 2).

12.. *Laws of Edw. Conf.* c. 23 (Schmid) Habeat eum ad rectum tanquam de propria familia, quod Angli dicunt 'tuua nicte geste þe þridde nicte aȝen hine' [*Holkham MS.* tuo niht gest þe þridde oȝen hine; *Hoveden*, Twain nithes gest thrid nith hawan man, *Lambard*, Twa night gest, þrid night aȝen hine.] *c* 1250 Bracton III. II. x. Prima nocte dici poterit *uncuth*, secunda vero *gust*, tertia nocte *hoghenehyne*. 1607 Cowell. *Interpr.*, *Hoghenhine*, is he that commeth guest-wise to a house, and lieth there the third night. After which time he is accounted of his familie in whose house he lieth. 1619 Dalton *Country Just.*, The 3rd night is called an *Hogenhine* or *Agenhine* .. and if he offend the King's Peace his Oast must be answerable for him. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 662/2 The third night, an agenhinde, a domestic.

† **Hogherd** (hɒ·ghəɹd). *Obs.* [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + Herd *sb.*[2]] A swineherd.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 149 To .. fle in-to an hogherdis office. 1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 269 As it were an hogherd hyand to toun. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Where hogis be parishioners, hogherd must be best. *a* 1704 T. Brown 2 *Oxford Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 9 A wonderful encouragement indeed 'tis for a man to turn Country Parson! May I rather be a Hogherd.

Ho·ghood. The condition of a hog.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. vii, Many a Circe Island, with .. temporary conversion into beasthood and hoghood.

Hogi, -gia, obs. ff. *hoja*, Khoja, a teacher.

Hog in armour.

1. An awkward or clumsy person, stiff and ill at ease in his attire. (Hence Thackeray's 'Count Hogginarmo' in *Rose and Ring* xiii.)

1660 Howell *Eng. Prov.* 19 He looketh like a Hogg in armour. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 457, I never see Alderman —— on horseback, but he reminds me of an hog in armour; and yet a knowledge of dress is what this man has been all his life aiming to acquire. 1857 Trollope *Three Clerks* (1860) 289 But he did not carry his finery like a hog in armour, as an Englishman so often does when an Englishman stoops to be fine.

b. An unwieldy iron-clad ship.

1865 *Examiner* 11 Mar. 146/2 If these vessels are made as proposed, to combine the greatest speed with the most efficient armament, they will be far superior to the slugs with iron skins, and the huge, unwieldy hogs-in-armour.

2. The nine-banded armadillo, *Dasypus* or *Tatusia novemcinctus*, of Central and N. America.

1729 *Collect. Voy.* IV. iv. 96 Here is .. a little Animal that is somewhat less than a Land-Turtle, having a jointed shell on his Back .. the Spaniards call it a *Hog in Armour*. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 40/2 Why, they have two monkeys on board, and a kangaroo, and a hog in armour.

Ho·g-like, *a.* Like or resembling a hog.

1800 G. Shaw *Zool.* I. 21 Short-tailed brown Baboon .. with black naked hog-like face. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* III. 64 This animal is hog-like in its figure.

Hogling (hɒ·glin). [f. Hog *sb.*[1] + -ling.]

1. A young or little pig.

a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 548 My lytylle spote hoglyn, Dere boght thy dethe schalle bee! 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* B iv, Slicke and smothe skinned .. lyke hoglynges of Acarnania. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 A strange sow .. dug dieting her mylckwhit farroed hoglings.

2. A young hog (sheep), hoggerel, or hogget.

1890 *Scott. Antiq.* June 40 'Hogling' is a well-known term for a lamb, as 'hog' is for a young sheep.

3. 'An apple turn-over' (Halliwell 1847–78).

a 1825 Forby *Hoglin*, a homely kind of pastry.

† 4. *attrib.* or *adj.* (?) Hoggish, hog-like. *Obs.* (Perh. does not belong here.)

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* II. ix. (1655) I. 78 Yet I am sorry .. that .. Marquis Spinola should in a hogling way, change his Master for the time.

Ho·g-louse. [f. Hog *sb.*[1] (in reference to its shape) + Louse.] The woodlouse, *Oniscus asellus.*

1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 15 A small red worme, round, and full of legges, much like a hogge lowse. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. ii, He Will crumpe you, like a hoglouse, with the touch. 1743 T. Lord in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 522 A few of one Sort, which rolled themselves up like Millepedes, or Hog-lice. 1805 Prisc. Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* i. (1806) 19 Hog-lice are used as medicine.

† **Ho·gmace.** *Obs.* A name given (at Sandwich, Kent) to the staff of office of that serjeant-at-mace, who was hog warden; also to the officer himself.

1792 W. Boys *Hist. Sandwich* 689, 1559 .. The hogmace to have one yard [of cloth] for his coat. *Ibid.* 785 The hogmace, or sergeant at brazen mace, is first mentioned in 1471. He bears a stout staff with a brazen head. 1881 Jewitt in *Art Jrnl.* 105 In 1452 an overseer of the streets was appointed 'who is to have a gown and a salary of 20*s.* a year; he is to bear the Hog Mace, to wait upon the mayor, &c.'

† **Ho·gman.** *Obs.* A name given in the Household Book of Edw. IV to the bread for the king's horses made from the bran of a bushel of flour.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 69 Office of Bakehouse hathe a Sergeaunt .. yett myght there be made alweyes of a busshell xxix loves .. The sergeaunt of thys office to make continually of every busshell xxvii loves .. Memorand', that the other twene loves be called under the name of Hogman, whiche mought be made according to service to be delyvered for the Kinges horses.

Hogmanay (hǫ·gmănē¹, -ne¹). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms: 7 **hogmynae**, 8 **hagmane, -menai**, 8–9 **hagmena, -menay, (hagman heigh), hogmanay**, (9 **hogmena, -menay, -maney, hanganay**). [Of obscure history, noted only from 17th c. App. of French origin: see note below.]

The name given in Scotland (and some parts of the north of England) to the last day of the year, also called 'Cake-day'; the gift of an oatmeal cake, or the like, which children expect, and in some parts systematically solicit, on that day; the word shouted by children calling at friends' houses and soliciting this customary gift.

c 1680 [see b]. 1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 120 It is ordinary among some Plebeians in the South of Scotland, to go about from Door to Door upon New-Year's Eve, crying Hagmane. 1790 *Gentl. Mag.* LX. I. 499/1 Concerning the origin of the expression 'Hagman Heigh'. *Ibid.*, In.. Scotland, and in the North of England, till very lately, it was customary for every body to make and receive presents amongst their friends on the eve of the new year, which present was called an *Hagmenay*. *Ibid.* II. 616/2 On the last night of the old year (peculiarly called *Hagmenai*). 1792 *Caledonian Mercury* 2 Jan. (Jam.), The cry of *Hogmanay Trololay* is of usage immemorial in this country. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 27 (Jam.) The cottar weanies, glad an' gay.. Sing at the doors for hogmanay. 1825 BROCKETT s.v. *Hagmena*, The poor children in Newcastle, in expectation of their hogmena, go about from house to house knocking at the doors, singing their carols, and [saying] 'Please will you give us wor hogmena'. 1826-41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 The children on coming to the door, cry 'Hogmanay!' which is in itself a sufficient announcement of their demands. *Ibid.* 296 Cries appropriate to the morning of Hogmanay.. 'Get up, goodwife, and shake your feathers, And dinna think that we are beggars; For we are bairns come out to play, Get up and gie's our hogmanay.' 1827 HONE *Table-Bk.* I. 7 The *Hagman Heigh* is an old custom observed in Yorkshire on new year's eve. 1830 SCOTT *Jrnl.* II. 360 We spent our Hogmanay pleasantly enough. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 27 Dec. 6/1 Seasonable mummery.. was reserved for Hogmanay. 1890 *Scott. Antiq.* June 40 This is the sort of thing they used to sing as their 'Hagmena Song' in Yorkshire. 1893 HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.* s.v., In North Northumberland the *hogmanay* is a small cake given to children on Old Year's Day; or the spice bread and cheese, with liquor, given away on the same day. 1897 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Golspie* 100–108.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Hogmanay cake, day, night, concert, song*, etc.

c 1680 in Law *Mem.* 191 *note* [Protest of the Gibbites] They solemnly renounce.. Pasch-Sunday, Hallow-even, Hogmynae-night, Valentine's even [etc.]. 1826–41 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* (1858) 295 A particular individual.. has frequently resolved two bolls of [oat]meal into hogmanay cakes. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 297 The eve that ushers in the new year is called in Scotland *Hogmanay* Night. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Dec. 6/3 On New Year's Eve there is to be a grand Hogmanay concert for the special benefit of patriotic Scots in London.

[Note. *Hogmanay* corresponds exactly in sense and use to OF. *aguillanneuf* 'the last day of the year, new year's gift, the festival at which new year's gifts were given and asked with the shout of *aguillanneuf*.' Of this Godefroy gives many dialect variants and by-forms, as *ang- aguillenneu, aguilloneu, aguilanleu, haguilennef, haguirenleu, haguimenlo*, etc.; in mod.Fr. dialects it survives as *aiguilan, guilané, guilanneau*, in Normandy *hoguignettes, hoguinané*, in Guernsey *hoginono*; it is found in Sp. before 1600 as *aguilando*, now *aguinaldo*, handsel, Christmas-box. Copious examples are given by Godefroy of the phrases 'demander l'aguillanneuf', 'donner l'eguilanneu', 'petiz enffans qui demandoient aguillenleu le jour de l'an dernier', 'aller querant aguillenneu le dernier jour de decembre', 'comme jeunes gens ont accostumé a faire pour querir leur guillenleu', which require only to be translated, with the substitution of *hogmanay*, to be vernacular Sc. expressions. Although the phonetic difference between *aguillanneuf* and the Sc. word is great, the Norman form *hoguinané* is much closer to *hagmané, hogmanay*, and it cannot be doubted that both the custom and the term are from the French.

The French term is explained by Cotgrave, 1611, as '*au-guy-l'an-neuf* ["to the mistletoe the new year"] the voyce of country people begging small presents, or new-yeares-gifts, in Christmas: an ancient tearme of reioycing, deriued from the Druides, who were woont, the first of Januarie, to goe vnto the woods, where hauing sacrificed.. they gathered Misletow', (etc.). And according to Souchet I. 16 (in Godefroy) 'With us (in la Beauce) people go on new year's day to their relatives' and friends' houses, to solicit gifts, vulgarly called *l'eguilanleu, pour le guy l'an neuf* [for the mistletoe the new year], for that on this day they distribute mistletoe for handsel and as a form of good augury.' But these explanations, with the reference to the *gui* or mistletoe, are now rejected by French scholars as merely 'popular etymology'. The alleged Fr. cry '*Au gui menez, tiri liri, mainte du blanc et point du bis*', cited second-hand in Jamieson, is not to be found in the French author from whom it professes to be quoted, and appears to be a figment.

Schuchardt (*Romania* IV. 253) suggests that Sp. *aguilando*, F. *aguilanleu, guilanlé*, etc., are corruptions of L. *calendæ*; see also Körting *Lateinisch-romanisches Wbch.* art. 324.]

Hog mane. [See HOG *v.*¹ 3.] (See quots.) Hence **Ho·g-maned** *a.*

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 137 Your poney.. with his new bridle and his hog mane. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hogmane*, the mane of a horse when cut short. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Phantom Fort.* II. 201 A fine display of hog-maned ponies. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 Aug. 14/2 The hog-maned, crop-tailed little Kerry nag. 1888 *Times* 22 Aug. 14/4, I did not bring the strawberry roan.. here; all I brought was one with a hog mane.

Ho·g-money. [From the figure of a hog borne on the obverse.] The coinage in circulation in the Somers Isles (now Bermudas) in the beginning of the 17th c. It consisted of copper pieces silvered, of the value of *2d.*, *3d.*, *6d.*, and *1s.*

[1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 183 They had for a time a certaine kinde of brasse money with a hogge on the one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges was found at their first landing.] 1883 *Numism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 117 The peculiar currency known as hog-money, struck for circulation in the plantation of the Somers Isles under the Charter granted to the Bermuda Company by James I in 1609. 1898 MISS RAWLINGS *Brit. Coin.* 204 It is..inferred that these pieces..date from some time between 1616 and 1624, and if this inference is correct the hog money has the honour of being the first coinage of the North American colonies.

† **Hognel, hognall.** *Obs. local.* In *hognel money*, of obscure origin and meaning: cf. *hoggling money*, under HOGGLER.

1546 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1869) IV. 101 Recevid of the hognel money at the ffeast of the Nativitie of our lord God.. viij*li.* xxiij*s.* vj*d.* 1784 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. II. 275 Mrs. Wright indebted to Richard Basset for keeping a mare four weeks for work, 5*s.* 6*d.*, by the Hognall monney. 1857 *Ibid.* 2nd Ser. IV. 441 *Hognell*-money seems connected with *hock*-money.

Ho·g-nose. A name given to some N. American species of ugly but harmless snakes of the genus *Heterodon*. More fully *Hog-nose snake*.

1736 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 257 *Anguis capite Viperino*: The Hog-Nose Snake. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 Bluish Green Snake with a stretched out triangular nose, or Hognose Snake, *Coluber mycterizans*. 1842 DE KAY *Zool. N. York* III. *Reptiles* 51–2 The Hog-nosed Snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*. This well known species has a venomous aspect..It is also called..*Hog-nose*.

So **Hog-nosed** *a.*, in *hog-nosed boa, snake*.

1802 SHAW *Zoology* III. 361 Hog-nosed Boa. *Boa Contortrix*..a native of North America. 1842 [see above].

Ho·g-nut.

1. *U.S.* The fruit of the Broom Hickory, *Carya porcina*; also the tree.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* 794 The Americans make very good and durable brooms by slitting into narrow slips the very tough wood of *Juglans glabra*, which is called pig or hog-nut, also broom hickory. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 228/2 The Pig or Hog-nut, or Broom Hickory, *C[arya] porcina*, is a noble tree seventy or eighty feet high.

2. The Earth-nut or Pig-nut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

1771 WARNER *Plantæ Woodfordienses* 20 Hawk-nut, or rather Hog-nut. 1879 in PRIOR *Plant-n.*

† **Hogo** (hōᵘ·go). *Obs.* Also 7 **hough goe, how go, hogow, hogou, huggo**, 7–8 **hogoe, hogoo**. See also HAUT-GOUT. [prop. *hogoo*, anglicized spelling of F. *haut goût* high savour or flavour.]

1. A high or piquant flavour, a relish: = HAUT-GOUT 1.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 159 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubed with it [garlick]. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 79 A greater Hough goe is not in the world. 1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 76 (T.) The hogo of his delicious meats and drinks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 80/1 They.. please the Pallet with a dellicate Ho-goo.

b. A 'high' or putrescent flavour; an offensive taste or smell; a taint; a stench, stink.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 42 His Arme-pits..gave a stronger Hogo. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 145 In sulphur are ferments, hogo's, smells. 1670 *Mod. Acc. Scotl.* in *Harl. Misc.* VI. 136 Their meat not affecting their distempered palates, without having a damnable hogoe. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 36 It is mixed..with fresh Oil to lessen its Hogo, or stinking Scent. *a* 1852 MOORE *Case Libel* iv, To keep the sulphurous hogo under.

c. *fig.*

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* IV. 33 Lock up the women till they'r musty, better they shou'd have a Hogo, than their reputations. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 177 That her Honesty sells for a Hogo of Honour.

2. A highly flavoured dish: = HAUT-GOUT 3.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. To Rdr. 3 It must be a mixture, a Hogo of all Relishes. 1656 *Choyce Drollery* 34 (N.) Witnesse all who Have ever been at thy ho-go. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Hogoe* (in Cookery), a Mess so called from its high savour or relish.

Ho·g-plum. The fruit of species of *Spondias*, esp. *S. lutea*, found in the West Indies and Brazil, where it is a common food for hogs. Also the tree, more fully called *Hog-plum tree*.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 123 They have abundance of large Hog-plumb Trees, growing about their Houses. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 127 Hog plum.—The wood is soft and used for cork. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 229 The Hog-Plumb Tree..The fruit..supplies the principal part of the food of the wild hogs in the season. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 247 The Hog-Plums (*Spondias*)..of the West Indies and South America..produce fruit which is eatable.

b. In North America applied to several other fruits and the trees that bear them, as the wild-lime of Florida (*Ximenia*), the Chickasaw plum (*Prunus angustifolia*), etc.

1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Hog plum* (*Ximenia*) a tall growing bush found in South Florida, the fruit of which is in size and shape like a plum, and pleasant to the palate.

Hogpoch, -pot, obs. ff. HODGE-PODGE, -POT.

Ho·g-reeve. *U.S.* [f. HOG *sb.*¹ + REEVE.] An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine; a field-driver. Formerly a town officer in New England; the office is now merely nominal.

1759 *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 21/1 Joseph Clark..John Petty sworn Hog Riffs. 1780 *Ibid.* 77/2 Voted—Israel Dickinson..Benjamin Smith Hogreeves. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 138, I wonder, says he, if there's are a hogreave here, because if there be I require a turn of his office. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xlviii. 229 Hog reeves (now usually called field drivers).

Hogrel, var. of HOGGEREL.

Hog's bean, ho·g-bean. *Herb.* **a.** The Sea Starwort, *Aster Tripolium*. **b.** 'An old name for *Globularia*' (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **c.** A rendering of the word *Hyoscyamus*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxxxviii. 334 About Harwich it [*Aster Tripolium*] is called Hogs beanes, for that the swine doe greatly delight to feede thereon: as also for that the knobs about the rootes do somwhat resemble the Garden Beane. 1611 COTGR., *Turbit*,..sea Starrewort, blue Daisie or Camomill, Hogs-beanes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hogs-beans, Hogs-bread*, and *Hogs-fennel*, several sorts of Herbs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hyoscyamus*, this name is the Latinised version of the ancient Greek name for the common Henbane, and literally signifies hog-bean.

Hog-score. *Curling.* Also **hog's score.** [f. HOG *sb.*¹ 10 + SCORE.] A distance-line drawn across the rink at about one-sixth of the rink's length from the tee, which a stone must cross in order to count in the game. Also *fig.*

1787 BURNS *Tam Samson* v, He was the king o' a' the core To guard, or draw, or wick a bore.. But now he lags on death's hog-score, Tam Samson's dead. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 51. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 684/2 No sweeping to be allowed by any party till the stone has passed the hog's score.

Hog's fennel. A name given to some weeds with fennel-like leaves: **a.** Sow-fennel, *Peucedanum officinale*; **b.** Mayweed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 129/2 *Libanotis*.. Hogs fenel, or beares roote. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Ervato*, maidenweede, hogfenell, *peucedanum*. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hogs-fennel take the lowest branches. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. (1668) Table Hard Words, 'Mayth' is a Weed that grows among corn, and is called of some Hogs-fennel. 1763 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 23 He..directs the patient..to be rubbed..with the juice of *Peucedanum*, or hogs-fennel. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 590 A composition of arsenic, sulphur, hogs-fennel..and crows-foot.

Hogshead (hǫ·gzhed). Forms: 4–6 **hogges-hed**, (4 **hoogeshed**, 5 **hoggishede, hoggys hed, hogges heed, hoggesyde**), 6 **hoggesheed, hoggis heed, hogyshed**, 6–7 **hoggeshead**, 6– **hogshead**, (6 **hogs(h)ed, -heed**, 7 **hogs-head, hogshede**); also β. (6 **hoggett**), 7 **hoghead**, *Sc.* 6–7 **hogheid(d**, 7 **hodg-head**. [f. *hog's* poss. of HOG *sb.*¹ + HEAD. The reason of the name is uncertain.

The English word was taken later, in a disguised form, into most of the Teutonic languages, viz. early mod. Flem. and Du. *oxhooft* 'tonneau ou muid de France' (Plantijn 1573), *hockshoot, ockshood, oghshood* 'dolium, *Angl.* hoggheshead' (Kilian 1599), mod.Du. *okshoofd, oxhooft* (Hexham, 1678), MLG. *hukeshovet*, LG. *okshöfd*, Ger. *oxhoft*, Da. *oxehoved*, Sw. *oxhufvud*. In Sw. and Da. this is equivalent to 'ox-head', and the first element in Ger. also takes the form of 'ox'; but in LG. and Du. (where the word for 'ox' is *os*, formerly *osse*), *oxhooft* is meaningless as a native formation, while the early variants *hukeshovet, hockshoot, -hood*, more closely approach the English. The OF. *hoguette* 'petit tonneau,' cited by Godefroy from a charter of Henry V of Engl., has app. no standing or origin in Fr.: cf. the Eng. variant *hoghead*, Sc. *hoggit, huggit* in *Suppl. to Jamieson*.]

1. A large cask for liquids, etc.; *spec.* one of a definite capacity, which varied for different liquids and commodities. See sense 2.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 23 Clerico panetrie per manus Fyssher pro ij barellis et j hoogeshed vacuis per ipsum pro floure imponendo xviij *d.* 1392 *Ibid.* 156 Diuersis hominibus de Linne pro xiiij doliis vacantibus, ij pipes, v hoggeshedes.. dolium ad ij *s.* ij *d.*, pipa ad xx *d.*, hoggeshedz ad xij *d.* 1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 256/1 Tonnes, Pipes, Tertians, Hoggeshedes of wyn of Gascoign..shulden be of certein mesure..the Terciane IIIIˣˣ IIII galons, the Hoggeshede IIIˣˣ III galons. *a* 1467 GREGORY *Chron.* 207 They fulle ungoodely smote owte the heddys of the pypys and hoggys hedys of wyne, that men wente wete-schode in wyne. 1578 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 428 Marchauntes shall not..marke any signe or signes upon anye pipe, bout, or hogsed. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* x. 44 A garland..about as big as the hoop of an hogshead. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Fortification Hogsheads fill'd with Earth serve to make Breast-works, to cover the Men. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. lxviii. 716 Innumerable fascines, and hogsheads, and trunks of trees, were heaped on each other. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. vi. 97 Some of his trees were excellently fitted to make hogsheads.

β. 1577 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (1832) 88 To ressave.. ten hogheids, blawin and ticht, and to paye.. twa schillingis for þe grathing of ilk ane þairof. 1644 Z. BOYD *Gard. Zion* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 10/1 Which..Blowes up the bung, or doth the Hodghead rent. 1687 WOOD *Life* 3 Sept. (O. H. S.) III. 228 The conduit.. had a hoghead or vessell of clarret in it.

2. Hence, Such a caskful of liquor; a liquid measure containing 63 old wine-gallons (equal to 52½ imperial gallons). Abbreviated hhd.

This content was prescribed by a statute of 1423: see quot. in 1. The London hogshead of beer contained 54 gallons, that of ale 48 gallons; elsewhere the hogshead of ale or beer contained 51 gallons. ('Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider.' *Encycl. Dict.*)

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 13 Euery hogshead to containe lxiij gallons. And euery barrell to containe xxxj gallons and an halfe. 1500 *Chron. Calais* (Camden) 50 Dyverse sortes of wyne, and ij hogshedys of ypocras. 1510 *H. Ld. Clifford's Househ. Bk.* (in *Craven Dial.* 1828), Itm payd at London.. to John Browne for a tonne of wyne, 5ˡ ys to say v hogs-

heeds of white and two of clared v. li. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 159 Hereof we make three hoggesheads of good beere. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 47 Hauing a drop or two of pitty left of the huge hogshead of teares they spent for Hero and Leander. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 8. 56, I sell it by the Gallon, as cheap as you can buy it any where by the Hogshead. 1749 REYNARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 65 The liquid Bushel is not 64, but 63 Pounds or Pints; eight whereof make the Hogshead equal to 63 Gallons. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 54 By means of pumps a horse can raise 250 hogsheads of water, 10 feet high, in an hour. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A. (ed. 2) 566 The hogshead of cider in Jersey contains sixty gallons. 1897 *Whitaker's Almn.* 424 Of wines imported in casks the following are the usual measurements..Hogshead of Claret 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons.

β. 1499–1500 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In v doliis et uno hoggett vini rubij. 1634 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 23 Twa hogheidis of wine to the Bischope.

b. Of other commodities: A cask of capacity varying according to the contents and locality.

In later use varying from 100 to 140 gallons; the hogshead of molasses was in 1749 fixed at 100 gallons.

1491 *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. cxxiv. 142 bb, He sente .. a thousande hogges heedes of beenes & peesen to make potage wyth. 1569 *Irish Act* 11 *Eliz.* Sess. III. c. 10 in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 336 Shall pay .. for every such hugshead of beafe fortie shilling sterling. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* iii. (1841) I. 20 Two carts loaded with about 12 hogsheads or casks of molasses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. (1869) I. 378 About ninety-six thousand hogsheads of tobacco are annually purchased in Virginia and Maryland. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v., The hogshead is at present a large cask used for transporting various articles; for sugar ranging from 14 to 18 cwt. in weight.

β. 1588 in *Glasgow Burgh Rec.* (Rec. Soc.) I. 123 Ane hogheid of beiff.

fig. 1773 in Boswell *Tour to Hebrides* 21 Oct., This man is just a hogshead of sense.

3. Applied to a person with allusion to the animal. *Couch a hogshead*: see COUCH *v.*[1] 1 e.

c 1515 etc. [see COUCH *v.*[1] 1 e]. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 110 If you delight in a Pigs-nie, you may by receiving of him be sure of a Hogs-head. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 20 Their Parish Priests (as those hogsheads terme him). 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 375 His jabberment in Law, the flashiest and the fustiest that ever corrupted in such an unswill'd hogshead.

4. Humorously applied to the head or lid of a pig-shaped vessel, used as a drinking cup.

1884 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 102 The vessel [a Sussex pig] is filled with liquor..and the head being taken off and filled, each guest is invited to 'drink a hog's-head of beer to the health of the bride'.

5. *attrib.*, as *hogshead stave*; also hogshead weight (see quot.).

1600 HYLL *Arith.* xiii. 66, 112 Poundes weight maketh 1. hundred weight. 5. of those hundreds .. 1. Hogshead weight. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 230 That a bounty of six pounds be allowed for every 1800 such hundred of hogshead staves.

Ho·gship. The personality of a hog.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 Sacrifices were offered to his hogship [a half-hog deity].

Hog-skin, hogskin.

1. The skin of a hog; leather made of this, pigskin; chiefly *attrib.*

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4178/4 An Hogskin Saddle and curb Bridle. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Hog-skin Saddle*, a superior kind of saddle made from tanned hogskin.

2. The skin of a hog used as a wine-bottle.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Boracho*, a But, a Drunkard, and a Hogskin. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 372 Till they had drank one Hogskin out.

Hog's pudding. The entrail of a hog variously stuffed, according to locality, with a mixture of oatmeal, suet, tripe, etc., or of flour, currants, and spice.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 72 As ridiculous a denomination, as Lucanica, signifying a kind of Hogs-pudding. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ₱ 8 He had sent a string of Hogspuddings .. to every poor Family in the Parish. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* vii. 87 Bacon in plenty .. and hog's-puddings and lard for the children.

Hog-stag. *Zool.* The male of the HOG-DEER (sense 1).

1781–5 W. SMELLIE tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) IV. 111.

Hogsteer, -ster: see HOGGASTER.

Ho·gsty. Also hog's sty. A pigsty.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 803/44 *Hoc porcatorium*, a hogstye. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Merie T.* xiii. in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 25 He wente & charged one of hys boyes, in an euenyng .. to sette fyre in one of hys hogges sties. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 He replied, He would dwell not only there, but even in a Hog-stie. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Invent.* II. 41 Hog-sties were erected in the streets, sometimes even under the windows. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 137 Loud was the grumph and grumble from hog-stye.

Hogton(e, var. of *hocton*, *hocqueton*, ACTON.

1535 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 15 (Jam.) Hat, bonet, gowne, hogton. 1538 *Ibid.* 16.

Hog-trough (hɒ·gtrɒf). Also hog's trough. A trough for hogs to feed out of; a pig-trough.

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hogges troughe, *auge à pourceaux.* 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 26 He falls like a hog's trough that is set on one end. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* IV. 4 Once I was common Wood, a shapeless Log .. The Workman yet in doubt, what course to take, Whether I'd best a Saint, or Hog-trough make. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 323 A Scotch Hog-trough.

b. A trough-like hollow = *hog-wallow* (see HOG *sb.*[1] 13 a).

1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 200, I did not see one false furrow, or any tendency to a hog trough upon his whole farm.

Hog-wash. Also hog's wash. [See WASH *sb.*] The swill of a brewery or kitchen given to hogs; pig's-wash.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 81 þey in þe kechyn, for iape, pouryd on here hefd hoggyswasch. 1611 COTGR., *Lavailles*, Swillings, Hogs-wash, washings for Swine. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xv. (1737) 58 Ten Sows .. could swill Hogwash. 1844 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 247 Wine little better than hogwash.

b. Contemptuously applied to weak inferior liquor or any worthless stuff.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you hogwash. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, That's the sort of hog-wash the old man serves out to you. 1883 — *In Carquinez Woods* 155 He had 'had enough of that sort of hog-wash ladled out to him for genuine liquor'.

Ho·gweed. *Herb.* A name given to various herbs of which hogs are fond, or which are thought fit only for hogs.

1. In England: Cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Sphondylium*; Knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*; Sow-thistle, *Sonchus*; Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; Hedge Parsley, *Torilis Anthriscus.*

1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 45 Hogweed, *Heracleum Sphondylium.* 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 260 My experiment of the cultivation of that species of the wild parsnip which they call *hog-weed*, did not answer. 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) II. 87 Hogweed, *Polygonum aviculare*..this weed is a great plague on the bean stubbles. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 379 *Heracleum sphondylium* or Common Cow Parsnip..The whole plant is a wholesome and nourishing food for cattle, and is gathered in Sussex for fattening hogs, and hence called *Hog-weed.*

2. In the West Indies, species of *Boerhaavia*; in U.S. *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 210 Hogweed. Hogs feed on this herb with much delight. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 123 Hogweed..is frequently gathered for the hogs, and thought to be a very fattening and wholesome food for them. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Hog-weed, American, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia, Boerhaavia erecta*, and other species.

3. *Poisonous Hogweed*: see quot.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 643 *A[ristolochia] grandiflora*, a native of the West Indies..The roots are bitter..and are said to be destructive to swine .. hence the plant is called Poisonous Hog-weed.

Hoh, hoha, obs. ff. Ho, *int.*[1] and *sb.*[2]

Hohl-flute (hōu·lflūt). [ad. Ger. *hohlflöte*, lit. hollow flute.] An open 8-ft. flute-stop on an organ, having a soft hollow tone resembling that of the Stopped Diapason.

1660 *Specif. Organ Banqueting Room, Whitehall* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 Great Organ. 1. Open Diapason. 2. Holflute. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 21 In 1515..an organ in St. Mary's, at Danzic..contained..stop-diapason, flute..hohlflute, gems-horn [etc.]. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 591/1 'Hol-flute' was the name which Father Smith attached to a metal Stopped Diapason with chimneys.

Hoi, *int.*: see HOY.

Hoicks (hoiks), **hoick** (hoik), *int.* (*sb.*) Also 8 hoics, 8– hoix; 8– hoic; 7 hoika. [Origin unknown: it has also the form VOICK, -s.] A call used in hunting to incite the hounds. Also *transf.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 212 Speaking to his dogs by name, saying 'Now A!' then 'B!' 'Hoika C!' and such like words of art. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 110 Hoic a boy, hoic a boy .. Hey boy, hoix, my little Buck. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* Epil. 13 Then hoiks to jigs and pastimes ev'ry night. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 199 Cover hoick! i.e. Hark into cover! ..And to a particular hound—Hoick, Rector! Hoick, Bonny Lass!

b. *sb.* A cry of 'hoicks!'

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 52 A smacking of whips, coarse laughs, and loud hoic hoics, with shrill hollos.

Hence **Hoicks** (hoick) *v.* a. *trans.* to incite or salute with 'hoicks!'; b. *intr.* to 'hark *back*'.

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* Misc. Wks. 1806 V. 88 The fox-hunters..hoicksed the speaker, exclaiming,—'Well opened, Jowler—to 'un again, Sweetlips!' 1823 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 11 May (1894) II. 172 Come to Abbotsford with him, and we will hoicks back with you again to Rokeby. 1897 *Punch* CXIII. 121/2 Huntsman getting warm, and 'Hoic-ing'.

Hoida, obs. form of HEY-DAY *int.*

Hoiden, -on, var. spellings of HOYDEN.

Hoie, hoigh, obs. forms of HOY *sb.*[1]

Hoif, Hoige, obs. forms of HOVE, HUGE.

† **Hoigh.** *Obs.* [f. *hoigh*, HOY *int.*: cf. 'on the *qui vive*'.] Excitement; chiefly in phr. *on* (*o'*) *the hoigh*: eager, excited; excitedly, riotously.

1576 GOSSON *Spec. Humanum* iv. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 77 To set our heartes on hoygh for aye. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 127 There comes running vpon the hoigh together to meete me, all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. of Love* III. ii, Young wenches now are all o' the hoigh. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* I. Wks. 1873 III. 363, I left the merry Griggs ..in such a Hoigh younder! such a frolic!

Hoighce, obs. f. HOISE. **Hoighdagh,** obs. f. HEY-DAY *int.* **Hoighty-toighty,** var. HOITY-TOITY. **Hoika:** see HOICKS. **Hoil(e, hoill,** obs. Sc. ff. HOLE, HOLL *sb.*, WHOLE.

† **Hoine, hoyne,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* [a. OF. *hoigner*, *hogner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) to whine: cf. Palsgr. '*Je hoigne*, I whyne as a chylde dothe, or a dogge'.] *intr.* To whine; to grunt; to murmur, to mutter; = HONE *v.*[2]

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 309 Yone lordyngis to lose þe Full longe haue thei hoyned [*printed* heyned; *rime* enioyned], *a* 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Venom. Tongues* 4 Hoyning like hogges, that groynis and wrotes. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hoine*, .. to whine. *Linc.*

Hence † **Hoinish** *a.*, grunting.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 14 Worldlings are swine.. insatiable in devouring, hoinish and grunting.

Hoip, obs. Sc. spelling of HOPE.

Hoir, obs. form of HEIR, HOAR, WHORE.

Hoise (hoiz), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Pa. t. and pple. **hoised, hoist.** Forms: *α.* 5 hysse, 6 hyce, hyse. *β.* 5– hoise (6 hoighce, 6–7 hoyse, hoisse, 7 hoiss). [In 15–16th c. *hysse, hyce*, which corresponds with Icel. *hisa*, Norw., Sw. *hissa*, Da. *hisse*, LG. *hiesen, hissen* (Chytræus 1582, whence Ger. *hissen*), Du. *hijschen* (*het zeyl ophijsen* to hoise the sail, Hexham 1678); also F. *hisser* (16th c. *hinser, inser*, 1611 Cotgr. *yser*), It. *issare* (Diez), Sp. *izar* (1599 Minsheu *hiçar*), Pg. *içar.* It is not yet known in which language this nautical word arose; the English examples are earlier than any cited elsewhere. The *β* forms *hoighce, hoisse, hoise*, appear to arise from a broad pronunciation of *hyce, hysse, hyse* (the mod. repr. of which appears to be the northern HEEZE); they are earlier than the interchange of *oi, ī*, in *oil, īle, boil, bīle*, etc. Otherwise, Engl. *oi, oy*, is usually of foreign origin, French or Dutch: cf. *rejoice, boil, toy*, etc.

It is to be noticed that the word appears early as an interjection, being the actual cry of sailors in hauling: Eng. *hissa* (*c* 1450), Sc. *heisau* (*Compl. of Scot.* 1549), Sp. *hiza* (Minsheu 1599), now *iza*, Pg. *içа*, F. *inse! inse!* (Rabelais *c* 1530). These Romanic forms have the appearance of the imperative of the vb. *hizar, içar, inser*; but whether this is historically so, or whether the vb. was subseq. formed from the cry, is not clear.].

1. *trans.* To raise aloft by means of a rope or pulley and tackle, or by other mechanical appliance. a. Orig. *nautical*, and chiefly *to hoise sail*; often with *up.*

α. [*c* 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 With 'howe! hissa!' then they [shipmen] cry, 'What howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny, Thy felow may nat hale [=haul] the by'. Cf. also *heisau* in HEEZE *v.* quot. 1549.] 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxxi. 117 They made the saylles to be hyssed vppe. 1517 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* A ij a, I tourne and hyse the cordes of the shyppe. 1530 PALSGR. 585/1, I hyse up the sayle, as shypmen do, *je haulce.* 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Kodi ancor i vyny*, hyce up an ancre. 1549, etc. [see HEEZE].

β. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (1555) 53 Hoyse up thy sayle. *Ibid.* 191 Then their anker they weyed in haste, And hoyst their sayle. *a* 1537 *Batayle Egyngecourte* (printed by J. Skot) A ij b, They hoysed their sayles sadly a lofte A goodly syght it was to se. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 58 Eurilochus .. willed his men perforce to hoyse him a shipboord. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 148 They prepared A rotten carkasse of a Butt .. There they hoyst vs To cry to th' Sea. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 We .. hoissed sailes for Sidon. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 624 Then launch, and hoise the mast. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* xv. 353 They..straining at the halyards, hoised the sail.

absol. 1685 *Roxb. Ball.* (1885) V. 544 We hoised and hast'ned up into the Straits.

† b. *To hoise out* (*forth*): to launch, lower (a boat). *Obs.*

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 179 To hoise out their skiffe. 1628 *World Encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 18 A boat being therefore hoised forth. 1697–9 DAMPIER *Voy.* an. 1688 (R.) We hoysed out our boat, and took up some of them.

c. In other than nautical use.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 148 b, Hoysing them horribly vp to a gibet. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* IV. xvi. 370 Hoising them up and down by the armes with a cord. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) II. i. 48 There stands a Flag Staff, purposely for the hoysing up the English Colours. 1710 SWIFT *Baucis & Philemon* 57 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist.

2. To raise aloft, lift up: usually with the notion of exertion; cf. HEEZE *v.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 175 Beyng hoigheed vp vpon the crosse. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* I. 5 b, From the bottom deepe He hoyseth up the weeping soules, in blessed ioyes to sleepe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 374 The shame of all honest Attorneys, why doe they not hoiss him over the barre, and blanket him? 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 36 Hoise this fellow on thy back, and carry him in. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Colemira* 59 When with nice airs she hoist the pancake round. 1830 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 349 Gin I could get a cleik o' the bane .. I might hoise it gently up..and then pu' it out o' his mouth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* XV. 142 'Remember,..you won't tell we hoised you.'

b. *Hoist with his own petard* (Shaks.): Blown into the air by his own bomb; hence, injured or destroyed by his own device for the ruin of others.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 207 (Qo. 2) Tis the sport to haue the enginer Hoist with his owne petar. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxiii, 'Tis sport to have the engineer Hoist with his own petard, as our immortal Shakspeare has it. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Ess. (1858) 138 To see the cruel bibliolater, in Hamlet's words, 'hoist by his own petard'. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. (1868) 30 They shall be hoist with their own petard. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 146 The criticism of practical men .. was disarmed; these found themselves hoist with their own petard.

†3. To raise in position, degree, or quality; to exalt, elevate; to raise in amount or price. *Obs.*

1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 82 This rackynge and hoyssing vp of Rentes. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 18 Shee pouts, that Ganymed by Ioue too skitop is hoysed. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 488 To bee hoysed up with such a spirit of freedom. 1679 Crowne *Ambit. Statesm.* v. 80 I've torn my bowels out To hoyse my self into this Tyrant's favour. 1730 T. Boston *Mem.* vii. 100, I was somewhat hoised above it.

†4. To lift and move; to remove. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 169 Wee'l quickly hoyse Duke Humfrey from his seat. 1671 Grew *Anat. Plants* I. iii. App. § 7 The Brushes of the Winds would injuriously hoise them to and fro. *c* 1750 *Rob Roy* ii. in Child *Ballads* VII. CCXXV. 248/1 He hoisd her out among his crew, And rowd her in his plaidie.

†5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* II. (1593) 32 The waine for want of weight .. Did hoise aloft, and scaile, and reele as though it emptie were. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* 2 a, And with a worde he hoyseth up, unto the starry raigne.

Hence **Hoised** *ppl. a.*, **Hoising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Hoi·ser**, one who or that which hoises. Also **Hoise** *sb.*, a lift, Hoist 1.

1568 T. Howell *Newe Sonets* (1879) 119 With hoysing waues and windes so hardly tost. 1576 Gosson *Spec. Humanum* iii. in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) Notes 76 The prime of youth, whose greene vnmellowde yeares With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies. 1611 Cotgr., *Leveur*, a rayser .. hoyser, or heauer vp of. 1615 T. Adams *White Devill* 62 For the hoording of corne and hoysing of markets. 1632 Sherwood, A hoising instrument (to lift vp stones). 1786 Burns *Ordination* xiii, They'll gie her on a rape a hoyse.

Hoise, hois(s, obs. Sc. forms of Hose.

†**Hoisen,** *v. rare.* In 6 hoysen. = Hoise 1.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 29 Hoyseninge vp his sayles.

Hoist (hoist), *v.* Also 6 hoihst, 6–7 hoyst. [orig. a corruption of *hoiss*, Hoise *v.*; perh. through taking the pa. t. and pple. as the stem: cf. *graff, graft*; also *amidst, whilst, wonst* = *once.*]

1. *trans.* To raise aloft; to set or put up; to place on high. (Also with *up.*)

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 181 b, His onely soonne they hoihsted vp and nayled on the crosse. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 531 Hoist me this fellowe on thy backe Dromo and carrie him in. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 34 Let him take thee, And hoist thee vp to the shouting Plebeians. 1607 Heywood *Wom. kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 93 This marriage musicke hoists me from the ground. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* xii. 186 Beds of dead mussels were.. hoisted ten feet above high-water mark. 1883 Miss Braddon *Phantom Fort.* III. 206 Lesbia mounted lightly to .. the box-seat; and Lady Kirkbank was hoisted up after her.

b. *esp.* A flag, colours, or the like. Here the sense is often the same as in 2.

1697 [see Flag *sb.*[4] 2]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iv. 40 We saw the two forts hoist their colours. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 201 The drums beat to arms, the colours were hoisted. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 English vessels hoisted the flag of the States for a dash at the Spanish traders.

c. *spec.* To lift up on the back of another in order to receive a flogging. Cf. Hoister b.

c 1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Frnl.* (1722) I. 183, I have been hoisted many a time for translating a Piece .. for him, while he had been hunting Bird-nests. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* iv, He was hoisted: his nether garments descended, and then the birch descended with all the vigour of the Domine's muscular arm. 1862 Mrs. H. Wood *Channings* vii. 55 Seniors have been hoisted afore now.

d. *fig.*

1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* xxi. 124 Modern Shepherds [of the Church] need..from behind, Others to hoist them. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* vii. 60 Having been hoisted to the rank of general.

2. To raise by means of tackle or other mechanical appliance. (Also with *up.*) *To hoist down*: to lower. *To hoist out* (a boat): to launch, lower. See Hoise *v.* 1.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* Pref. 9 But hoysted saile to search the golden vaine. 1594 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 20 They which hoist up the mainyard by a wheel. 1698 S. Sewall *Diary* 14 Apr. (1878) I. 477 A Lad was kill'd by a hogshead of sugar falling on him as it was hoisting into a Boat. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii, We saw them (by the help of my glasses) hoist another boat out. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* II. 101 The boats then hoisted in are fix'd on board. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Down-hauler*, a rope which hoists down the stay-sails. 1876 Routledge *Discov.* 20 Engines of this kind .. are also much used by contractors, for hoisting stones.

†3. To lift and remove, to bear *away. Obs.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Ab. Wom.* 16 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 232 But theyr prayse and cloke wyll not serve, But hoyst them to the devyll of hell. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 47 She saw her *mistris* mounted a cock-horse, and hoysted away to hell or to heauen. 1762 More in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 452 The stream .. had hoisted us far out into the ocean.

†4. To overtax, surcharge. *Obs.*

1607 Middleton *Michaelmas T.* IV. i. G iij b, Tis for your worships to haue land, that keepe great houses; I should be hoysted. 1611 Cotgr., *Surtaux*, an ouer-cessing, ouer-rating, hoisting, surcharging, in the Subsidie booke. *Ibid.*, *Surtaxé*, ouer-sessed, hoisted, surcharged.

5. *intr.* (for *pass.*) To be raised, to rise aloft.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. App. lvi, Thus dismist th' Assembly, bad Hoyst up into the Air, fly home through clammy shade. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 2 It will allow the yard to hoist close up to the block. 1892 *N. Y. Weekly Witn.* 13 Jan. 7/5 He .. marches .. toward hosannas that ever hoist and hallelujahs that ever roll.

Hence **Hoi·sted** *ppl. a.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XVII. 256 Down fell Letheides, and ..the body's hoisted foot. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 8/3 The hoisted board 'House Full' .. is a common occurrence.

Hoist, *sb.* [f. Hoist *v.*]

1. An act of hoisting; a lift; a shove up.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 286 He is upon his second hoyst into the Cart. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* Ep. Ded., To be lifted up by the Hoist of breath. 1813 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 9 Mar. (1894) I. ix. 274, I wish you would give the raw author..a hoist to notice, by speaking of him now and then. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 231 As one gets to the edge of a wall when a comrade gives a hoist up.

2. Something hoisted; *Naut.* a number of flags hoisted together as a signal.

1805 W. Pasco in *Daily News* (1896) 21 Oct. 5/6 As the last hoist was handed down Nelson turned to Captain Blackwood..with 'Now I can do no more'.

3. A thing by which something is hoisted; a machine for conveying persons and things from one level to another, in mines, factories, hotels, etc.; an elevator, a lift.

1835 Ure *Philos. Manuf.* 46 The teagle..or hoist consists of three principal parts. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 64, *Hoist*, the name given to the machinery that has lately been introduced into building operations for the purpose of raising materials to the heights required in the construction. 1869 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 466 Lifts and hoists are vulgar things in common hotels and warehouses for conveying ordinary people, sacks and casks to upper stories.

4. *Naut.* a. The middle part of a mast. b. The perpendicular height of a sail or a flag. c. The extent to which a sail or yard is hoisted (*Cent. Dict.*). d. The fore edge of a staysail.

1764 Veicht in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 288 Each of these parts of the mast are divided as to length, and have their proper names .. the middle part, which reaches from a little below the rigging, to that place, where the lowermost part begins ..is often called the hoist, or hoisting part. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Guindant*,..the hoist or heighth of an ensign or flag. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 89, *Stay-holes*, holes made through staysails, at certain distances along the hoist. 1841–62 Totten *Naval Text Bk.* 340 The hoist of a sail or flag is its perpendicular height; applied to staysails or headsails, it means the foremost leeches. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Leeches*, The sails which are fixed obliquely on the masts have their leeches named from their situation with regard to the ship's length, as the hoist or luff, or fore-leech of the mizen, the after-leech of the jib, &c.

Hoist-, in combination: **hoistaway** (*U.S.*), a mechanical lift or elevator; **hoist-bridge** (see quot.); **hoist-hole**, an opening through which things are hoisted; **hoist-man** (see quot.); **hoist-rope**, a rope by which a sail, goods, etc. are hoisted; **hoist-way** (*U.S.*) = *hoist-hole*, the shaft of a lift or elevator.

1881 Worcester Suppl., *Elevator*, a mechanical contrivance for raising persons and goods from the lower story of a building to the higher stories..called also lift and *hoist-away. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Hoist-bridge*, a form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Hoist Men*, men attending the hydraulic cranes or steam winches used for hoisting the cargo from deck to quay .. men .. engaged in looking after the hoists or lifts in the yard. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 128 The *hoist-rope is put through the holes in the head-stick. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/1 Twelve sorters slid down a hoist rope through the flames.

Hoist, pa.t. and pple. of Hoise; obs. Sc. form of Host, var. Hoast.

Hoister (hoi·stəɹ). [f. Hoist *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which hoists, raises, or elevates.

1862 Gen. P. Thompson in *Bradford Advert.* 1 Nov. 6/1 The hoister of the black flag. 1862 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 408 New shaft house .. containing the 40-horse-power engine and hoister.

b. The person on whose back a pupil was hoisted to receive a flogging. (See Hoist *v.* 1 c.)

1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xiv, The two school men-servants came in, one..being the obnoxious hoister.

Hoisting (hoi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Hoist: raising, lifting, elevation. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 40 He was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of him. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 189 The lowering or the hoisting of a sail. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* V. 300 The criminal .. at a sign of the Judge was hauled up with a frightful wrench; and then violently let fall to the ground. This was called, in the common phrase, hoisting.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hoisting-apparatus, -bridge, -crab, -engine, -jack, -line, -machine, -rope, -stage, -tackle*, etc.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 64 A hoistinglin for Pennant. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 84 The Centers and hoisting Stage were compleated. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* IV. 63, *Hoisting bridge* .. lately employed in canal and railway works, where the platform is required to be raised so as to allow a barge or train to pass underneath. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Hoisting-jack*, a contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever. 1876 *Engineering* XXI. 389 The hoisting rope is led to a drum on the second shaft, which we shall call the hoisting shaft. 1889 E. Matheson *Aid Bk. Engin. Enterp.* (ed. 2) 725 An ordinary hoisting-crab or winch for working by hand.

Hoistings, obs. form of Hustings.

†**Hoit,** *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also hoyt. [Origin obscure: senses 1 and 2 are perh. unconnected. There seems to be connexion or association of sense with Hoyden: see esp. *hoiting* ppl. a.]

1. *intr.* 'To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth' (Nares); to act the hoyden, to romp inelegantly.

c 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. i. (1881) 27 There you'll be hoyting and kissing the wenches you. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pest.* I. iii, Hark my Husband he's singing and hoiting. *Ibid.* IV. iii, There he..sings, and hoyts, and revels among his drunken companions. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. iv. vi. 110 Let none condemn them [girls] for Rigs, because thus hoiting with boys. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Hoit*, to play the fool..to engage in some evident absurdity.

2. To move clumsily and with difficulty; to limp. *Sc.*

1786 Burns *To Auld Mare* vii, Tho' now ye dow but hoyte and hoble An' wintle like a saumont-coble.

Hence (in sense 1) **Hoiting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [with the latter, cf. Hoyden *a.*]. Also **Hoit** *sb., north. dial.*, a spoilt child, a simpleton, an awkward silly girl, a hoyden.

1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 87 Then would [I] hoyting wanton to a tribe Of loues my body haue abandoned. 1602 Donne *Progr. Soul* xlvii, *Us'd to wooe* With hoiting gambols ..To make his Mistriss merry. 1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), The court is not .. a market-place for boyes, hoytings, and knaueries. 1649 Davenant *Love & Hon.* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 141 Young enough, But given too much to hoyting, and to barley-break. 1676 Lady Fanshawe in *Mem.* (1829) 33, I was that which we graver people call a hoyting girl. 1687 Mrs. Behn *Lucky Chance* II. ii, One of those hoiting Ladies that love nothing like fool and fiddle.

Hoit, obs. Sc. f. Hot *a.*

Hoity-toity (hoi·ti toi·ti), *sb., adj., adv., int.* See also Highty-tighty. [app. a deriv. of Hoit *v.*, with reduplication; logically, the adj. ought to precede the sb. The sense seems in later times to have gradually been influenced by *high, height*, and their family; this becomes explicit in the spelling Highty-tighty.]

A. *sb.*

1. Riotous or giddy behaviour; romping, frolic; disturbance, 'rumpus'; flightiness. Also, b. Assumption of superiority, 'airs', huffiness.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 100 The widows I observ'd..Chanting and Jigging to every Tune they heard, and all upon the Hoyty-Toyty, like mad Wenches of Fifteen. 1784 O'Keefe *Fontainebleau* III. iii. (L.), My mother .. was a fine lady, all upon the hoity-toities, and so, good for nothing. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. ii, If this Danton were to burst your mesh-work!..what a hoitytoity were there, Justice and Culprit changing places. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 2374 After your three bouts At hoitytoity, great men with long words, And so forth.

2. A giddy or romping girl; a hoyden, romp. *dial.* Cf. Highty-tighty *sb.*

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 255 The Frowzy Browzy, Hoyty Toyty, Covent-Garden Harridan. 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Hoity-toity*, a hoity-toity wench; a giddy, thoughtless, romping girl.

B. *adj.* Frolicsome, romping, giddy, flighty. Also, b. Assuming, haughty, petulant, huffy.

1690 Dryden *Amphit.* II. ii, And that hoighty toighty business ought, in conscience, to be over. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 10 P 5 If any hoity-toity things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit. 1769 Mrs. Brooke *Emily Montague* (1784) I. iv. 16 There is generally a certain hoity-toity inelegance of form and manner at seventeen. 1820 Keats *Cap & Bells* lxxix, See what hoity-toity airs she took. 1851 Helps *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 127 A good girl and not hoity-toity. 1896 Sir W. Harcourt *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Feb., It is not to be got rid of by the use of, if I may use the phrase without offence, the hoity-toity language of the hon. and gallant member.

†C. *adv.* In a frolicsome or giddy manner. *Obs.*

1714 Arbuthnot *Harmony in Uproar* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 31 All of a sudden we run as mad as ever; and hoity toity away went we. 1763 Bickerstaff *Love in Village* II. iii. 18th Air, Hoity, toity, Whisking, frisking.

D. *int.* An exclamation expressing surprise with some degree of contempt, esp. at words or actions considered to show flightiness or undue assumption.

1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. x, Hoity toity, what have I to do with his Dreams or his Divination? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Hoity toity!..madam is in her airs, I protest. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxix, 'Why he *don't* mean to say he's going! Hoity toity! Nonsense.' 1883 Mrs. Alexander *Executor* II. 91 'Hoity toity!' cried Mr. Harding, a little surprised. 'Well, you'll think better of it'.

Hence **Hoity-toityism, Hoity-toityness,** *flightiness, huffiness, petulance.* **Hoity-toity** *v. intr.*, to act in a hoity-toity manner, to romp inelegantly, to hoyden.

1790 'Tony Teach 'em' *Hist. Goody Goosecap* 23 Miss Sally Scramble .. minded nothing but hoity-toitying about, and had nothing but play in her head. 1820 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 106 A person whose hoity-toityness is depressing beyond conception. 1881 T. Watts in *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 308/2 The talk gets naturally upon 'lords' in general, gentility, nonsense, and 'hoity-toityism' as the canker at the heart of modern civilization.

Hoix, var. spelling of Hoicks.

Hoja(h, var. of Khoja. **Hok, hoke,** obs. ff. Hock, Hook, Oak. **Hoke,** var. of Holk, Howk *v.*; **Hokeday,** etc., early ff. Hockday, etc.

†**Hoker,** *sb. Obs. Forms:* 1 hocor, hocer, 2–4 hoker, 4–5 hokir, 5 hocowre, hocour. [OE. *hocor*, not found in the cognate langs.; the *o* is of doubtful length, but prob. short; possibly

related to OE. *hux*, *husc* 'mockery', root *huc-*, *hoc-*. (Not related to OHG. *huoh*, MHG. *hûch*, *huoch* 'contempt, scorn, derision', in which the second *h* is Germanic, requiring OE. *h*.)] Mockery, derision; scorn, contempt; abuse, reviling.

1014 Wulfstan *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 To oft man mid hocere gode dæda hyrweð. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Iuele word, hoker and scorn. *c* 1205 Lay. 29790 Bruttisce clerekes Him seiden hokeres. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Reeve's T.* 45 She was as digne as water in a dich As ful of hoker and of bismare. 14.. *Cast. Love* (Halliw.) 211 Alle the fendes hadyn hocowre That mon shuld wonyn in the blessed honowre. 1421–2 Hoccleve *Dialog.* 741 My wyf mighte haue hokir & greet desdeyn.

b. *Comb.* hoker-word, mocking word; gibe.

1014 Wulfstan *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 164 Hocorwyrde dysize. *c* 1205 Lay. 19595 [Hi] me atwiten mid heore hoker worden.

† **Hoker**, *v. Obs.* [f. Hoker *sb.*] *trans.* To mock, scorn, revile.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 458 Þu .. ure godes hokerest. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 456 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 He .. gon him hokeri. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 140 Thay..weren shamefully receyued, & lothly I-hoked.

b. *intr.* To pour scorn (*upon*).

c 1205 Lay. 14795 Ah nes hit nan..þat him ne hokerede on. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 449 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Þe princes and þet oþer volk hokerede him vp-on.

Hence **Ho·kering** *vbl. sb.*, mockery, scorn.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 188 Þeo on hokerunge ȝeieden so lude. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þe red ȝerde þat te was ..ȝiuen þe on hokerringe.

Hokerere, var. of Okerer *Obs.*, usurer.

† **Ho·kerful**, *a. Obs.* [f. Hoker *sb.* + -ful.] Scornful. Hence **Ho·kerfully** *adv.*, scornfully.

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 670 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 He wole liþen and hokerful ben. *c* 1325 *Lai le Freine* 61 A proude dame and an envieous, Hokerfulliche missegging.

† **Ho·kerly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ly².]

1. Scornfully, mockingly, contemptuously.

c 1205 Lay. 19412 And lætten swiðe hokerliche of Lote þan eorle. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 417 Þe kyng..wel hokerlyche by held þe folc þat þere stod. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* P 510 Thanne wole he .. answeren hokerly and angrily.

2. In a way worthy of scorn, contemptibly, ridiculously.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Þis is wunder ouer alle wundres, & hokerliche wunder. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 15 Swa muchel þe hokerlucher him þuncheð to beon ouercumen.

Hoker moker, obs. f. Hugger-mugger.

Hoket: see Hocket.

Hokey, hoaky (hōu·ki). In *by Hokey, by the Hokey*, a petty oath, or asseveration.

[*Hoakie*, in Ayrshire, according to Jamieson, means 'a fire that has been covered up with cinders, when all the fuel has become red'. This is hardly likely to be the source of the petty oath, which seems to be substituted for some other word.]

1825 Jamieson s.v., Used also as a petty oath, *By the hoakie*. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *Dead Drummer*, What sound mingles too?—by the hokey—a Drum! 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xi. 101 Hilloa, by the Hokey I have him! 1867 F. H. Ludlow *Little Brother* 64 Then, by hokey, I'll like you very much indeed, old fellow!

Hokey-pokey (hōu·ki pōu·ki). *slang* or *colloq.* Also hoky-poky. [In sense 1, altered from *hocus-pocus*; in sense 2, perh. of distinct origin.]

1. (Cf. Hocus-pocus 2.) Deception, cheatery, underhand work.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Hoky-poky*, hocus-pocus. *North.* 1893 Farmer *Slang, Hokey-pokey*. 1. A cheat; a swindle; nonsense. (From *Hocus Pocus.*)

2. A cheap kind of ice-cream, sold by street vendors.

1834 *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 715/1 'Hokey pokey, pokey ho!' ..a curiously compounded beverage. 1885 Tuer *Old Lond. Cries* 58 Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make and probably stiffer material than the penny ice of the Italians. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 3/2 The correct origin of the term 'Hokey Pokey, a penny a lump'. [An incident is related as tending to identify the term with the It. *O che poco! 'O how little!'*]

3. Cf. Hokey, and *pokey-hokey* in Spurdens *Supp. to Forby.*

1883 *Bread-Winners* 231 By the great hokey-pokey! they couldn't keep it up a minute when their wives came.

Hokster, hokester, obs. ff. Huckster.

Hoky, variant of Hockey¹, harvest-home.

Hol, see Hole, Holl, Whole. **Hola**, obs. f. Holla. **Holacueur**, obs. f. Halalcor. **Holagogue**, etc.: see Holo-. **Holand, -er**, obs. f. Holland, -er.

Holarctic (holā·ɹktik), *a.* [f. Gr. ὅλο-ς whole (Holo-) + Arctic.] In the Geographical Distribution of Animals: Of or pertaining to the entire northern or arctic region, as the Holarctic region, or Holarctic family of birds.

Mr. P. Sclater divided the surface of the globe into six great zoological Regions, two of which, the *Palæarctic* and *Nearctic*, comprised the Old and the New World respectively north of the Tropic of Cancer (nearly). It has since been proposed to unite these into one region, to which Prof. A Newton has applied the term *Holarctic*. It corresponds essentially to Huxley's *Arctogæal*.

1883 A. Heilprin in *Nature* 26 Apr. 606 As regards the name 'Triarctic', by which I intended to designate the combined Neoarctic and Palæarctic regions..I beg to state that at the suggestion of Prof. Alfred Newton .. it has been replaced by Holarctic. 1887 Newton in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 733 The great northern or 'Holarctic' fauna.

† **Holard.** *Obs.* [A by-form of Holour, with suffix -ard.] A whoremonger.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xvi. 358 Haue at thy tabard, harlot and holard! Thou shalle not be sparde!

Holbard, -beard, -ber(d(e, -bert, obs. ff. Halberd. **Holbarder** etc., obs. ff. Halberdier.

Holcodont (hɒ·lkodɒnt), *a. Ornith.* [f. Gr. ὅλκος furrow + ὀδοντ- tooth.] 'Having teeth distinctly and separately socketed in a long continuous groove, as the *Odontolcæ*' (Cent. Dict.).

Hold (hōuld), *v.* Pa. t. **held**; pa. pple. **held**, *arch.* **holden** (hōu·ld'n). Forms: see below. [A Com. Teut. redupl. str. vb. OE. *haldan*, *healdan*, pa. t. *heold*, pple. *halden*, *healden*, corresp. to OFris. *halda*, *helt*, *halden*, OS. *haldan*, *held*, *gihaldan* (MLG. *holden*, MDu. *houden*), OHG. *halten*, *hialt*, *gehaltan* (Ger. *halten*, *hielt*, *gehalten*), ON. *halda*, *helt*, *held-*, *haldenn*, Goth. *haldan*, *haihald*, *haldans*. The Anglian form *haldan* remained in the north as *hald*, *hauld*, *haud*, but regularly gave in midl. and general Eng. *hold*; the WSax. *healdan* gave in the south a pres. stem *heald*, *hæld*, *hyald*, *held* in ME. The 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. had often umlaut and contraction in OE. and early ME. The pa. t. OE. *heold* (:—redupl. **hehold*) became *heeld*, *held*, dial. *hield*, *hyld*, *huld* (*ii*); rarely, with weak ending, *hulte*, *holdede*, in ME. The pa. pple. became *holden*, north. *halden* (*hauden*, *hadden*), south. *healden*, *helden*; also, with loss of suffix, *yhalde*, *yholde*, *holde*, etc.; in 16th c. *holden* began to be displaced by *held* from the pa. t., and is now archaic, but preserved by its use in legal and formal language; weak forms *holded*, *hoddit*, are frequent from 16th c. in dial. or individual use.]

A. Inflexional Forms.

1. Present stem. α. *Anglian* and *north.* 1–7 **hald**, (4–5 **ald**), 6–9 *Sc.* **hauld**, (6 **hawd**, 6– **haud**, **had**), 9 *north. Eng.* **hod**.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 874 Miercna rice to haldanne. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Nænig monn mæhte hine halda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 Haldeð broþerreddene eow bitwenen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu derst tu halde me? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4034 Aiþer might þam ald. *Ibid.* 28353, I þat cuth na mesur hald. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 514 To hald þat þai forspokyn haid. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 33 And ald houshold oponly. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xlix. 42 Micht non him hawd. *Ibid.* lxix. 27 Quhy wald thow hald that will away? 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 15 Ane pennyworth to had. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Twa good pocks .. The tane to had the grots The ither to had the meal. 1777–1836 J. Mayne *Siller Gun* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 122 Nought could hauld them. 1781 Burns *My Nanie, O*, vii, I'm as blythe that hauds his pleugh.

β. 3– **hold**, (5 **hoold**, **old**, 5–7 **hould**).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 161 Hie sullen weie holden. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 460 Ych hym holde vaste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11648 Hold hit onone! *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 We most holde [*MS. Digby* 145 (1532) houlde] it for vndouted. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 62 Who maie holde that will awaie?

γ. *WSax.* and *south.* 1–4 **heald-**, 3 **hæld-**, 3–5 **held-**, (4 *Kent.* **hyald-**, **hye(a)ld-**).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 13 We .. his bebodu healdan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 224 Heald hy mid þe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Heald þin cunde. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 620 in *O. E. Misc.* 136 Þenne miȝt þu þi lond mit frendchipe helden. *c* 1315 Healde [see B. 23 c]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Zome þet me hyelde guode men. *Ibid.* 145 God of huam we hyealdeþ alle. *Ibid.* 220 [He] hyalde hit wyle þerhuyle hit ilest. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2340 Al my lond I will of him held.

b. 2nd sing. 1 ***hieltst, hyltst**, 2 **alst**, 3–4 **halst**, 4 *north.* **hald(e)s**, 3– **holdest**; 3rd sing. 1 **hielt, helt, hilt, hylt**, 2–4 **halt** (**alt**), 4 **halth**, *north.* **hald(e)s**, 4–5 **holt**, 3– **holdeth**, 6– **holds**.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Se wisa hilt his spræce. 970 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 466 Afene stream healt done norþ ende. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 198 Sio..helt þa lendenbræedan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 Hlaford .. þe alste [=haist þe] hefenen þrimsettles. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 924 Quo-so his alt him bi ast. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2655 If þou halds mi techeyng. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1614 He halth me the meste wrecche. *c* 1315 Shoreham 90 ȝef thou hys [hestes] halst man. 1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor huo þet halt ald man uor child: he hine halt uor fol. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 53 And halt [*v.r.* holte] his feeste so solempne. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxvii. 270 Prestre Iohn holt fulle gret Lond.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 **hiold**, 1–4 **heold**, 1– **held**; 3 **hield**, (**hel**), 3–4 **huld**, 4 **heeld**, 4–5 **heild, helt**, 4–6 **hild, hyld**, 5 **hueld, hold, hyllde**.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 4 Ure ieldran ða þe ðas stowa ær hioldon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 46 Judei ..heoldon heora earan. *a* 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Fela oðre..helden here castles him to ȝeanes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Ðu helde mi riht hond. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue heold .. longe tale mid te neddre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19/13 [The] taper .. þat heo huld in hire hond. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 408 Þe seuend o werk he hild [*v.r.* held, helde] him still. *Ibid.* 6038 Langer his forward heild he noght. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 724 Mony feyndis hyld þare vay. 1382 Wyclif *Ecel.* ii. 2 Lashing I heeld errour. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Cott.) 315 He hyllde his hand so faste. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 724 Seynt Wultrud hold hurr' ryȝt wel afrayde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 64 Thus hilde the kynge that feeste. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 207 [An idol] helde in his ryght honde a grete keye. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 40 He hilde himselfe still vnder his fathers obedience. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* v. v. 65, I held the Sword. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 93 A thing that thou heldest in thy hand.

β. 5 **hulte**. γ. 5 **holdede**.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 602 [He] hulte hym styll as he nouȝt rouȝt. *Ibid.* 937 His hond .. so hulte he. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 89 The sonne of Mithridatis holdede that realme by xliij. yere.

3. *Pa. pple.* α. 1–2 (ȝe)**halden**, 2–3 **ihalden**, 4–5 **halden, -yn** (**alden**, etc.), 4–6 **haldin**, (6 *Sc.* **haldine**, **haulden**, 9 *Sc.* **hadden**, *north.* **hodden**).

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Æd-gædre biðon ȝehalden. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þat naman ne mai bien ȝehalden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28470, I haue halden. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 80 The feste..is halden in this wyse. *a* 1557 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne) 11 The Parliament to be haldin in Edinburgh. 1558 Maitland *Wynning of Calice* viii. in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 94 Be ilk man haulden in reverence. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 37 Lands haldin be the heire. *Mod. Sc.* He's ower fou hadden.

β. 3–4 **y-**, **i-holden, -yn**, 3– **holden**, (4–5 **-in, -yn, -un, olden**).

a 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Vuele i-holden treoȝe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2039 Holden harde in prisun. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 266 That never ȝet i-holdyn nes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 281 Alle..Ben holden .. to helpe þe to restitue. ?*a* 1400 *Prater Ploweman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 112 Ych am y-holden by charite to parte with hym of these goodes. 1411 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 650/1 At the last Parlement ..holden at Westm[inster]. 1868 Lowell *Under Willows*, *Wind-Harp* 5 Only caught for the moment and holden.

γ. 1 (ȝe)**healden**, 3 **ihealden**, 4–6 **helden**.

c 1000 [see B. 6]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9504 He..helden had þir laghes tuin.

δ. 4 **ihalde, yholde, yhealde, halde**, **halt**, 4–5 **holde, hold**, 6 *Sc.* **hald**.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8242 Þou hast halde þer lond wyþ wrong. 1340 *Ayenb.* 165 Þe hestes..huerto hi byeþ y-hyealde. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10493 (Trin.), I out of chirche .. am don & for cursed holde. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's T.* 168 Seyde he had holde his day. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 269 For a man yholde. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 32 Ye are moche holde to youre God. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. iv. 9 Ane rych enornament Of cleyr Phebus, that was his grandschir hald.

ε. 6– **held, 6 holde, hild.**

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 24 The Shire-Court..is held and kept in the City of Chichester. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ix. 125 If he had hild himselfe to that which he saith. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Errr.* v. i. 44 How long hath this possession held the man. 1593 — *Lucr.* 1257 O, let it not be hild [*rimes* kill'd, fulfill'd] Poor women's faults. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. iii, To be held and chewed in the mouth. 1893 *Field* 11 Feb. 190/3 Their quarry got 'held' in a bit of bog.

ζ. 6–7 **holded**, 9 *dial.* **hoddit**.

1590 L. Lloyd *Dial Daies* Oct. 31 Which day amongst the antient Romans was holded a fortunate day for marriage. 1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 71 A Court.. which was holded before I came home.

B. Signification.

In Gothic, *haldan* is recorded only in the sense 'to watch over, keep charge of, keep, herd, pasture (cattle)'. (Cf. the derivative Behold = hold in observation.) This is generally accepted as the original sense in the Teutonic langs. (cf. Grimm, s.v. *Halten*, Verwijs & Verdam *Middelndl. Wtk.* s.v. *Houden*), whence have arisen the senses, 'to rule (people), guard, defend, keep from getting away or falling, preserve, reserve, keep possession of, possess; occupy, contain, detain, entertain, retain, maintain, sustain', in which it is now used. In some of these *hold* covers the same conceptual ground as *keep* (which has superseded it in reference to cattle), in others it is a stronger synonym of *have*. But its typical current sense is 'to have or keep in one's grasp'; uses into which this notion does not enter, literally or figuratively, having mostly become obsolete. Hence it is the English equivalent of L. *tenēre*, F. *tenir*, and so of *contain*, *retain*, etc., as above. The verb had already a wide development of sense in OE., as far as we can go back; uses akin to the Gothic are here placed as sense 1.

I. Transitive senses.

† 1. To keep watch over, keep in charge, herd, 'keep' (sheep, etc.); to rule (men). Only in OE. and early ME. *Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 45 Þære heorde þe hi ær Gode healdan sceoldan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iv. 9 *Sceolde* ic minne broþor healdon? *Ibid.* xxxvii. 13 Þine ȝebroþru healdaþ sceep on Sichima. *c* 1000 — *Hom.* II. 230 Se ðe hylt Israhel. *Ibid.* 382 Ða weardas healdon þæs ewerternes duru. *c* 1050 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 20 (Schmid) Þe he his men rihtlice healde. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1014 Gif he hi rihtlicor healdan wolde. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He halt mid his mihte hefene and eorðe.

† b. To guard, defend, preserve (from hurt).

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 4 Se þe sceal healdan nu Israela folc utan wiþ feondum [*qui custodit Israel*]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7225 'God', he seyd, 'fader almist, þat..heldest Daniel fram þe lyoun, Saue me fram þis foule dragoun'.

2. To keep from getting away; to keep fast, grasp. Often with advb. extension, as *hold fast*; see also IV. *To hold one's sides*: to press the hands against the sides, as in excessive laughter.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 110 Iacob heold þone yldran broðer Esau be ðam fet. *c* 1205 Lay. 24752 Ælc mid his honde heold his iuere. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xviii. (1495) 123 Joab helde the chynne of Amasa as though he wold kysse hym. 1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 378 Ane quaif of gold to hald his hair. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lviii. 85 The same decoction, holden and kept in the mouth. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. iii. 59 Lay hold vpon him Priam, hold him fast. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 32 Laughter holding both his sides. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 43 (*In the Street*), I continued holding her hand. 1892

Chamb. Jrnl. 3 Sept. 561/2 A..boy rushed up..to hold the rector's horse.

b. *Cricket.* To catch (a ball); implying a difficult or skilful catch.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 24 June, Hornby drove Giffen hard to mid-on, where Bannerman held the ball cleverly.

c. *Sporting colloq.* To prove a match for, hold one's own against.

1883 *Times* 22 Oct. 10/2 It seems likely that she holds all the horses that ran in the Cesarewitch safe enough. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 412/1 On the more level slope he begins to hold his pursuer. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 323/1 Oxford rowed a slower stroke .. than their opponents, and yet appeared to hold them fairly easily from post to finish.

3. To keep from falling, to sustain or support in or with the hand, arms, etc.: applicable to any degree of exertion, from that involved in *holding up* (see sense 44) a heavy object, to that which does not differ from *having in the hand*, except by the mere implication of muscular action.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 538 Ealle .. healdende palm-twigu on heora handum. [Cf. I. 90 Hæbbende heora palm-twigu on handa.] *c* 1290 *St. Dunstan* 13 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 19 Seint Dunstones moder taper .. þat heo hald on hire hond. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 746 His swerd fel of his hond..Ne miȝte he it holde. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2009 Another ymage That held a mirour in his hond. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 939 Ten brode arowis hilde he there. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 25 Hold the basin high as you give water to ones handes. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vi. 4 b, Holding in hys hande a long staffe of silver. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 371 Muttering their prayers, holding a bundle of small Tameriske-twigs. 1879 'Cavendish' *Card Ess.* 191 My partner held good trumps. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 14/3 Holding a brief for the National League. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* II. 674 My wife..Holds our little Iulus before his father to see. *Mod.* Hold my book while I run back. The girl was holding the baby for her mother.

† b. *fig.* To uphold, support, maintain. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Laws Æthelred* v. c. 35 Után ænne cyne-hlaford holdlice healdan. 1340 *Ayenb.* 35 Þe heȝe men .. þet hyealdeþ and sosteneþ iewes and þe caorsins.

c. In pregnant sense: To hold so as to keep in position, guide, control, or manage, as *to hold the sceptre, the reins, the plough.*

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 6 He customably used himselfe to hold the Plow. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 41 Enraged wight, Whome great griefe made forgett the raines to hold Of reason's rule. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 49 Even as wee see Pilots .. holding the Rudder. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* v. xi. 421 More fit .. to handle a mattocke then to hold a musket.

† d. To sustain, bear, endure, 'stand' (some treatment). *Obs.*

1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* (1881) 237 The shoomaker cares not if his shooes hold the drawing on. 1606 W. Crawshaw *Romish Forgeries* A ij a, If the matter will not hold plea, and if my proofe be not substantiall. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. ii. 80 Now humble as the ripest Mulberry, That will not hold the handling. 1664 Waller *Poems, To Sir T. Higgins*, Their small gallies may not hold compare With our tall ships.

4. To keep (the body, or a member) in a particular position or attitude; to 'carry', sustain, bear.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4196 Godd hald ouer him his holi hand! 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 229 A man sittynge þeron.. halt his riȝt hond as þouȝ he spake to þe peple. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 145 An other holdeth his necke a wrye. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 4 Holding thy eare close to the hollow ground. 1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* v. ii, Be not fearful, for I hold My hands before my mouth. 1885 Dora Russell *On Golden Hinges* II. xi. 165 She held herself like a queen. 1890 W. C. Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 52 She held her face averted. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 230 She held her head as proudly as ever.

5. To have or keep within it; to retain (fluid, or the like), so that it does not run out; *esp.* to contain (with reference to amount or quantity); to be capable of containing, have capacity for.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 56 Ða wæter-fatu, sume heoldon twyfealde ȝemetu, sume þryfealde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5924 Ne was in hus na vessel fre þat watur hild, o stan ne tre. 1388 Wyclif *Jer.* ii. 13 Cisternes distried, that moun not holde watris. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 54 That yle [Cycile] holt in compas aboute cccl. frenſche myles. *c* 1480 *Lit. Childr. Lit. Bk.* 30 in *Babees Bk.* 18 Put not thy mete.. In-to thy Seler that thy salte halte. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 4 Euery barrell for bere shall conteine and holde .xxxvi. gallons. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 9 More diuels then vaste hell can hold. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xii. (1840) 206 He stored the sloop as full as she could hold. 1736 Fielding *Pasquin* I. i, I'll make the house too hot to hold you. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 225 The animal and vegetable matters which it holds in solution. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 66 Peat holds water like a sponge. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xii, Cannot the phaeton hold five? *Mod.* This jug holds two pints.

6. To have or keep as one's own absolutely or temporarily; to own, have as property; to be the owner, possessor, or tenant of; to be in possession or enjoyment of.

To have and to hold: see Have *v.* 1 c.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 611 Her Cynegils feng to rice..and heold xxxi wintra. *c* 897 [see A. 2]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxiii[i]. 1 Þu þe heofon-hamas healdest and wealdest [*habitas in cælo*]. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 55 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Se þe aihte wile holde wel. *c* 1200 Ormin 2225 þatt illke kinesæte þatt Daviþþ king hiss faderr held. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 14 If any Breton were fonden holdand lond. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 38 Sir Simonye is of-sent to asseale þe Chartres, þat Fals oþur Fauuel by eny [fyn] heolden. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy.* 13697 Pirrus .. Weddit þat worthi, & as wif held. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) i. 4 Þe kyng..haldes grete and mykill land. For he haldes þe land of Hungary, Sauoy, Comany [etc.]. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* xx. ii, Syr Launcelot holdeth your quene and hath done longe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 b, If an house be let to holde at will. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 148 By which he acquireth and holdeth a propriety in land, or goods. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxvii, My Sovereign holds in ward my land. 1844 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* V. I. 177 Farms are held on a variety of tenure. 1881 Gardiner & Mullinger *Study Eng. Hist.* I. vii. 135 No man who taught the contrary was to be allowed to hold a benefice.

b. To possess, have, occupy (a position, office, quality, etc.).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 8129 If endlesnes any end moght hald, þan war it endlesnes unproperly cald. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 5 In dede þei hald not, ne do his office. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 174 Wheresoevere thou hoold residence. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 104 They may also lawfully hold superioritie ouer their brethren. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 242 He might well haue holden place with the worthiest. 1757 Beattie *Wolf & Sheph.* 10 One With whom wit holds the place of reason. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* I. v. 40 Their places, therefore, are practically holden during good behaviour.. 1827 Scott *Surg. Dan.* i, Doctor Grey (he might hold the title by diploma for what I know). 1890 T. F. Tout *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 137 Catholics could hold rank up to that of colonel.

c. Const. *of* or *from* (the superior from whom the title to an estate or office is derived). Also *fig.*

c 1205 Lay. 29377 And aȝef heom sone al þis ærd, of him to heoldenne. *c* 1290 *Beket* 2000 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 163 þe baronie al-so, þat þou halst of him in chef. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 48 § 1 The same Castelles..be holden of your Highnes in Chief as of youre Crowne. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. iii. 118 The Trust, the Office, I do hold of you. 1636 Massinger *Bashf. Lover* IV. iii, I hold my dukedom from you, as your vassal. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* IV. i, I have learnt to hold My Life from none, but from the Gods who gave it. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 68 It has been contended that the word *feodum* signifies land holden of a superior lord, by military or other services.

d. *Mil.* To keep forcibly against an adversary, defend; to keep possession of, occupy.

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 And [he] held Execestre aȝenes him. 1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 173 They tooke and held the Citie with force. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 164 To Bristow Castle, which they say is held By Bushie, Bagot, and their Complices. 1649 J. Taylor (Water P.) *West. Voy. to Mount* Wks. (1872) 18 The main Island is held for the Prince, by one Captain .. called Sir John Grenville. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 723 With what Arms We mean to hold what anciently we claim Of Deitie or Empire. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 40 The foeman holds the wall. 1869 W. Longman *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvii. 319 The bridge was held for some time..at last the French fled.

e. To occupy, be in (a place); also, in stronger sense, To remain in, retain possession or occupation of.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croune & huld þe deis mid oþer atil also. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1154 Alisaundre hold the deys. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* ix. 124 As if science held her seat Between the circled arches of thy brows. 1634 Milton *Comus* 94 That star, that bids the shepherd fold, Now the top of heaven doth hold. 1704 J. Trapp *Abra-Mulé* II. i. 456 One who holds the very next Apartment. 1885 Mrs. Pirkis *Lady Lovelace* II. xxix. 123 For the nonce lighter questions held his brain. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 May 559/3 His first piece..long held the boards.

f. *fig.* Of disease, error, etc.: To have in its power, possess, affect, occupy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydropsi held him sua in threst. 1420 *Proclam. Hen. V* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) 917 Our sayd Father is holden wyth divers Sekeness. 1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 241 The detestable heresie of Arius, which held their minds of a long time. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 116 Th' affliction of my minde amends, with which I feare a madnesse held me. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 122 A Feaver that held him for about a Fortnight. 1886 Seeley *Short Hist. Napoleon I*, iv. § 1. 118 The intoxication of the Marengo campaign still held him.

7. To keep, preserve, retain; not to lose, let go, part with, or emit; to detain; to arrest, rivet the attention of.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 17 Hiȝ doð niwe win on niwe bytta, and æȝðer byþ ȝe-healden [*Lindisf.* ȝehalden]. *c* 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 98 Him sylfum na healdende of eallum. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 50 Þe blake cloð.. halt his heou betere. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, We senden ȝew þis writ .. to halden a manges ȝew inehord. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13409 'Quarfor', said he, 'þus has þou Halden þe god wine to now?' 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (1495) 378 Cole rake in asshes holdeth and kepyth fyre. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij b, If she holde it past the secunde day after, she shall be hoole. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 b, But I holde you to long with commendation of that..I pray you let us goe to dinner. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 Might..dive in as long as they could hold their breath. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 335 Constant changes of scene and method hold the attention. 1885 E. F. Byrne *Entangled* II. I. xxiv. 130 She..found herself held by his eyes.

b. With extension or complement: To keep in a specified place, state, condition, or relation; to oblige to adhere *to* (a promise or the like: cf. 10).

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 189 Þa heht Petrus and Paulus on bendum healdon. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Heald me þe wrache. *c* 1205 Lay. 1044 ȝe..haldeð me inne bende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3183 Abraham..hald still þin arm, And to þi sun do þou no harm. *Ibid.* 14405 Pharaon .. þat þam in seruage held lang. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destenye a wrechche. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8083 To hold hym in hope & hert hym the bettur. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 26 Beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondyr of mynde. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 83 Suche a rable of shoters..as wolde holde vs talkyng whyles tomorowe. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 202 His gracious Promise, which you might..haue held him to. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1820) II. 286 The captain is desirous to hold you to it. 1872 C. E. Maurice *Stephen Langton* iii. 213 John's army was held in check. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 360 He was held at bay.

c. *refl.* To keep oneself; to adhere, remain, keep.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Moni halt him til an make. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 379 'Þe kyng', he seyde, 'of Engelond halt hym to hys bedde'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6521 Moyses him hild awai. *Ibid.* 10413 Quen þat he held him fra hame. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 245 Holdeþ ȝow in vnyte. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 373 For thy, hald ȝow fra the Court. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 187 Euery man praysed gretely Huon that he helde hym selfe so fermely. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxvi. 2 Holde the still a litle. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* II. vii. (1633) 98 Richard held himselfe in Ireland. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 340 They held themselves aloof from the popular current.

† d. To continue to occupy; to remain in (a place); not to move from or leave; to 'keep'. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 623 She halt hire chambre. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 Had they holde the highe waye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. iii. 84 The schippis haldand the deip see. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* II. Poems (1831) 131 Holding alway the chief street of the town. 1795 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsm.* 477 If it be rainy, then the hare will hold the highways more than at any other time.

e. *Hunting.* To keep going; to lead or drive (hounds). Cf. 24.

1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 792/2 We found Mark .. holding the hounds up the common again. 1891 *Ibid.* 19 Dec. 954/2 Laurance..held his hounds across the valley.

8. To keep together, to keep in being, existence, or operation, to carry on; to convoke and preside over (a meeting, assembly, council, or the like); to go through formally, perform (any proceeding or function); to keep, observe, celebrate (a festival); to carry on, sustain, or have (communication, intelligence, conversation); to keep (company, silence, etc.); to use (language) habitually or constantly; = Have *v.* 11.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1075 Hi ne dorstan nan ȝefeoht healdan wiþ Willelm cynge. *Ibid.* an. 1085 Her se cyng bær his corona and heold his hired. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Sein[t] nicholas..þat wune heold to his liues ende. *c* 1205 Lay. 4766 Belin in Euerewic huld eorlene husting. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Vrom þet, efter Preciosa, holdeð silence. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10215 A mikel fest..þat Iues held. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13363 (Trin.) A bridale was þere on I halde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 410 The king Eduuard..Come to strevillyne..For till hald thar ane assemble. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 2 The fendes helden a gret conseill. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 8, I wyl holde you companye thyder. *a* 1535 More *Edw. V* (1641) 3 The Parliament holden the thirtieth yeere of King Henry the Sixth. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 29 To holden chat with seely shepherds swayne. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 41 Had he held intelligence with the King of Granada. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. v, [They] can hold conversation in both tongues. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xix. 267 Any county, wherein the assises are held. 1814 Cary *Dante, Par.* xxvi. 93, I pray thee hold Converse with me. 1840 J. Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* I. 91 The first meeting of the Corporation .. was holden on the 13th of the ensuing July. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. I. 667 Several opulent gentlemen were accused of holding conventicles.

b. *Mus.* † (*a*) To perform (a particular part in concerted music); = Bear *v.*[1] 20. *Obs.* (*b*) To sustain (a note, esp. in one part while the other parts move).

1885 'Rita' *Like Dian's Kiss* xxiv. 180 The vocal thunder, having terminated in a prolonged holding of the low E, is followed by loud applause. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* xix. § 501 A suspension may be very simply defined as a note of one chord held over another of which it forms no part.

† 9. To keep unbroken or inviolate; to observe, abide by (a command, vow, promise, faith, etc.); the opposite of *to break* or *violate. Obs.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan þa ten bebodu healdan. *Ibid.* 45 Gif hi nellaþ healdan Godes æwe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Ne we ne moten halden moyses e. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Þæt heo stedefæstliche healden and swerien to healden..þo isetnesses Þæt beon imakede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10698 Hu Sco moght hir mari and hald hir vou. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 266 Feith ne trouth holdith she To freend ne felawe, bad or good. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Dab.* 610, I aske nowe of the To holde covenaunte in this cas. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 449, I sall hald that I haue hecht. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 260 To Master Broome, you yet shall hold your word. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Women Pleased* v. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 200/1 'Tis fit you hold your word, sir.

† 10. To oblige, bind, constrain; in later use, chiefly in pa. pple. *holden. Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1205 Lay. 9459 Þe to fehte heom scolde halden. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Kings* iv. 8 Ther was there a grete womman, that heelde hym, that he ete brede. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1443 *Hypsip.*, Thanne were I holde to quyte thy laboure. ? *a* 1400 *Prater of Ploweman* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 113 And thus ys my brother y-holde to done to me. 14.. Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 138 Thou art as moche, or more, holde him to hyde, Than Sem, þat helid his Fadir Noe. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 71 His brother should not be haldin to answere onie farder in that mater. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 253 They could not view themselves as holden..to submit.

† b. *To be holden*: to be obliged, under obligation *to* (any one), to be Beholden. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 317 To þis man & his meke wif most y am holde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) Whereof to him in speciall above all other I am most holde. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 34 We be moche holden to holde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 15 you. 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 15 you. Greatly am I now holden unto thee. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 9 Apr., So we..turned back, being holden to the gentleman.

c. *To hold to bail*: to bind or constrain by bail; see BAIL *sb.*[1], esp. the note after sense 6.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxv, Pickwick and Tupman he had already held to bail. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 28 Feb. 2/3 [He] was wrongfully held to bail to be of good behaviour.

11. To keep back from action, hinder, prevent, restrain; *refl.* to restrain oneself, refrain, forbear. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in special phrases; *spec.* b. To keep in, refrain from (speech, noise, etc.): see also *hold one's* TONGUE.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 220 Ac se wisa hilt his spræce and bitt timan. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Pæt we us healdan..wiþ þa heafodlican leahtras. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13647 He allan þat dos his will, And halds him fra dedis ill. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiv. 16 Sothli her yȝen weren holdun, lest thei knewen him. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. iii, Who holdeth now me that wyth my foote I breke not thyn hede? 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 288 To suche poynte that thou maiest not hold vomityng. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* I. i, Holde thy talking, nourse, and harken to me. 1642–3 EARL OF NEWCASTLE *Declar.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 137 Let them call them what they will, so they would hold their Fingers from them. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 131 The only restraining motive which may hold the hand of a tyrant. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxv, I wish you'd hold your noise! 1891 *Graphic* Christm. No. 20/3 He had reluctantly held his fire, determined to wait till he could 'mak siccar'.

12. To have or keep in the mind, entertain: a. (a feeling, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 1954 Hio..heold heah-lufan wiþ hæleþa brego. *c* 1205 LAY. 30198 And for þere muchele luue þa heolde heore aldren. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 64 She..of my rurall musick holdeth scorne. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 17 Protheus, the good conceit I hold of thee. 1595 — *John* III. iv. 90 You hold too heynous a respect of greefe. 1637 HEYLIN *Answ. Burton* Pref. Civa, If they hold a Reverend esteeme of those who [etc.]. 1802 LEYDEN *Mermaid* xlv, That heart..Can hold no sympathy with *mine*. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Lit.* I. 39 The first..who acknowledged the tactical theory and held great account of those who practised it.

b. (a belief, opinion, doctrine, etc.): To accept and entertain as true; to believe.

1340 *Ayenb.* 134 We þet þe riȝte byleaue hyealdeþ. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224, I holde the cristen fayth. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 65 Let me holde the same proposition still. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 134 All the Egyptians holde opinion, that the Crocodile is a Diuinatour. 1667 EARL OF CARDIGAN in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 9 The Church of England holds the three creeds as well as we. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents I. iii. § 36 It appears, that Aristotle also held the world's animation. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 102 Those who held most strongly the divine right of the people to choose their own ministers. 1892 *Monist* II. 162 Justified in holding this view.

c. With obj. clause: To be of opinion, think, consider, believe (*that*).

a 1300 *Sarmun* xiii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Ihc hold a fole þat he be. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2507 (Trin.) Þei helde heres was þe lond. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. v. (1859) 5, I holde nought that al be trewe that he seyth. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* xxii. 23 The Saduces which holde that there is no resurreccion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 87 It is held, That Valour is the chiefest Vertue. 1771 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 7 July, She holds that both Frank and his master are much improved. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. i. 15, I hold..that the details..are altogether unhistorical.

d. With obj. and complement or extension: To think, consider, esteem, regard as. Const. with simple compl. or (*arch.*) with *as*, *for*, or with infin.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 And halt him seluen for ierðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 8082 Heo heolden hine for hæhne godd. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 Holdeð hit alle blisse uorte uallen in misliche of þeos fondunges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27135 Þou haldes þin aun gilt bot light. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 141 And to ben holden digne of reuerence. — *Reeve's T.* 288 When this Iape is tald another day, I sal been halde a daf, a cokenay. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63, I requyre yow that ye holde me for excused. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M viij b, They were holden and reputed as goddes after their death. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 202, I hold mine own Religion so good, as it needs not fetch lustre from the disgrace of another. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiii. 179 The very idea of resistance..they hold as absurd. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 364 For their absence the king was held responsible. 1855 *Ibid.* xii. III. 185 He held the lives of other men as cheap as his own. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 419 If you would not scruple in holding Paley for an honest man.

e. Of a judge or court: To state as an authoritative opinion; to lay down as a point of law; to decide.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 306. 135 It hath been holden in the time of King Henry the third that [etc.]. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 49 It is clearly held, that one acquitted as principal may be indicted as an accessory after the fact. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 360 The Master of the Rolls held that the renewed lease was a new acquisition, which vested in the daughter as a purchaser. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 47 The Court..held that the plea to its jurisdiction was insufficient.

f. To have in a specified relation to the mind or thought; to entertain a specified feeling towards; in such phrases as to *hold in esteem, contempt, memory*, etc.

For these phrases, transitive verbs may usually be substituted; thus *to hold in esteem* = to esteem; *to hold in contempt* = to despise; *to hold in memory* = to remember.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 Yone lasce...Als in despit sco haldes me. *Ibid.* 4245 Putifer..held Ioseph in mensk and are. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Biv b, In so hyghe estimation it holdeth the virtuous. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 111 The temple of Solomon..which they holde in great reverence. 1611 BIBLE *Phil.* ii. 29 Hold such in reputation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ¶ 7 Magna Charta..with Us is justly held in the greatest Veneration. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 304 The wise and mighty one who is to be held in honour.

†13. To offer as a wager; to wager, bet, 'lay'.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E.E.T.S.) xvi. 328, I hold here a grote she lykys me not weyll. 1530 PALSGR. 691/2, I holde the a penye I tell the where this bell ryngeth. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1, I hold my cap to a noble that the Usurer hath given him some gold. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. i, *Const.* I'll hold you a guinea you don't make her tell it you. *Sir John.* I'll hold you a guinea I do. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 54 I'll hold ye five Guineas to four. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* II. Wks. (Globe) 618/2 I'll hold you a guinea of that, my dear.

†b. To accept as a wager. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 586/2 Lay downe your monaye, I holde it, *sus boutez vostre argent, je le tiens.* 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 7 Saith the Connie, I durst laie xii. d. more. I hold it saith the barnacle. 1626 *Scogin's Jests* in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 103 Yes..and on that I will lay twenty pound. I hold it said the knight: lay downe the Money.

¶14. *Billiards.* = HOLE *v.*[1] 6. [A corruption of *hole*, by association of *holed* and *hold*: cf. 2, 5.]

1869 BLACKLEY *Word Gossip* 74 A player is continually said to have held a ball when he drives it into a pocket. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4) 283 Billiard players say, 'I held the ball', instead of I holed it.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

15. To do the act of holding; to keep hold; to maintain one's grasp; to cling. Also with *by* (†*upon, to*).

(App. *by* is instrumental: cf. 'he held the pig by the ears' with 'he held by the pig's ears'.)

c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 82 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 Þe deuel wrickede her and þer: and he [Dunstan] huld eoure faste. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 59 He toke sanctuary, and held by the hornes of the aultare. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 35 b, Some hold fast upon the saiyng of sainct Augustine, and build wonders upon that text. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 171 Holde fast when ye haue it. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 22 Do as if you were going over a Bridge..hold fast by the Rail. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xiv. (1813) 195 If the plants hold tight to the pots. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 21 There was no anchor, none, To hold by.

†b. In the imperative, used in offering or presenting; = Here! take it! [= F. *tiens*, Sc. *hae.*]

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 154 Holde here, worthy knyghte Reynawde, I gyve you my suster to your wyff and spouse. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 39 Holde, here is a couple of pence for thee. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 166 Hold, there's money for thee. 1605 — *Macb.* II. i. 4 Hold, take my Sword.

c. *Commerce.* To retain goods, etc.; not to sell.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 149 What will you take for that cattle station..? No use holding, you know. 1892 *Standard* 7 Nov. 6/6 Spinners are holding tenaciously for full rates.

d. Of a female animal: To retain the seed; to conceive. Also *to hold to* (the male).

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. iii. (1668) 34 To know whether your Mare hold to the Horse or no. 1617 — *Caval.* I. 40 It is most infallible that she holdeth. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. I. 64 A disposition in cows to conceive (or 'hold to the bull'). 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 805/2 The chances are against the mare holding.

16. Of things: To maintain connexion; to remain fast or unbroken; not to give way or become loose.

c 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 38 Yit halt thin ancre and yit thow mayst aryue. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 142 And þe nose were kutt al awey but þat it held faste at boþe þe eendis.. of þe wounde. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 65 They let fall the thyrde ancre, which, thankyd be Almyghty God, helde fast. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 36 If the sprindge hold, the Cocke's mine. 1648 *Cornu-Copia* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 33 To make glue for the joining of boards..that shall hold faster than the boards themselves. 1795 OSBALDISTON *Brit. Sportsm.* 259 One of them will hold better than two of the common sort [of nails]. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 31 Jan. 140/3 The helm was perfectly sound, and the lashings held bravely. 1893 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 552 The lock held.

17. To maintain one's attachment; to remain faithful or attached; to adhere, keep, 'stick' *to*; to abide *by*. (Sometimes approaching sense 21.)

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 We..biheten him festliche þat we wolden eure to him holden. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1171 And þat she sholde til him holde. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 355 For she..Hath set me for a finall ende The point, wherto that I shall holde. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* vi. 24 Hee will holde to the one, and despise the other. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 77 If they hold to their Principles. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. II. 323 Herefordshire has held stoutly by its native breed. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxviii. 299 The Queen..held to her purpose.

18. To have capacity or contents; *spec.* in *Hunting*, said of a covert: To contain game.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 230, I wishe the roome..large to holde, and conuenient to holde handsomely. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 It [a covert] did not hold to-day, and we went on to..Bourke's Gorse. 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 190/1 Leslie's Gorse did not hold.

19. To hold property by some tenure, to derive title to something (*of* or *from* a superior).

c 1275 *Luue Ron* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Henri king of engelonde, of hym he halt, and to hym buhþ. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 42 He com vnto Gaynesburgh, of Suane forto halde. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vii, He made alle lordes that helde of the croune to come in. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1234 As thou doest hold of thy kyng, so doth thy tenaunt holde of the. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lv. (1739) 98 A second sort of men that made the King uncapable to hold by Conquest, was the Clergy. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 9 Not holding of a superior power. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 264 Mr. Sisman holds under a 21 years' lease. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xi. 206 Men holding by knight's service.

†b. Of a possession or right: To be held (*of* or *from*). *Obs.*

1648 CROMWELL in *Carlyle* (1871) II. 106 A Lease which holds of your College. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 64 *Allodium*.. signifies Land that holds of nobody; we have no such Land in England. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* I. ii, My crown is absolute, and holds of none.

20. To depend; to belong or pertain. Const. *of*, †*on, at*. Now only as *fig.* from 19.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lviii. (1869) 171 It holt not of hire but of yow; Helpeth me! *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23 What euyll woldest thou doo—if hit helde at no man but at the. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 63 It holdeth not on me. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. [xxv.] (Arb.) 294 Yet are generally all rare things and such as breede maruell and admiration somewhat holding of the vndecent. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii, Julia goes first, Gonsalvo hangs on her, And Angelina holds upon Gonsalvo, as I on Angelina. 1839 W. S. LILLY *Century Revol.* 146 No wonder, for genius holds of the noumenal.

21. *To hold with* (arch. *of*, †*on, for*): to maintain allegiance to; to side with, be of the party of; *mod. colloq.* to agree with or approve of. (Cf. 17.)

1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1140 ¶ 6 Đat he neure ma mid te king his brother wolde halden. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2308 He swore, þat he sholde with him halde Boþe ageynes stille and bolde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 458 They aughte rathere with me for to holde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (E. E. T. S.) xiv. 47 Any..That wyll not hold holly on me [Herod], And on mahowne. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 224, I am a paynym, & holde for my god Mahoun. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 1 Therof rose these sediciouse wordes, I holde of Apollo, I holde of Cephas, I hold of Paule. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 115 Some there were, that held with both sides. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 4 It was not with the orthodox that he usually held. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. i, These, and what holds of these may pray,—to Beelzebub, or whoever will hear them. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 502, I don't hold with him buying flowers when his children haven't got enough to eat.

22. To maintain one's position (against an adversary); of a place, to be held or occupied; to hold out: cf. 41 *f.*

a 1132 *O. E. Chron.* an 1123 ¶ 7 Se kyng held stranglice hem to ȝeanes. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 493 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 84 Þe Couent ek of Canterbury aȝen seint Edmund hulde faste. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4144 Alle..þat o-gaynes Goddes laghe will halde. 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 27 Her husbondes agens hem durn not holde. 1523 in Halliwell *Lett. Kings Eng.* I. 279 As touching Berwick..it hath ere this holden against great puissance. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 170 Our force by Land Hath Nobly held. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 40 Beating downe such holds as held against him. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 3 [He] betook himself to London, that City then holding for the Parliament.

fig. 1776 *Maiden Aunt* I. 145 Do you not hold for congruity of soul in friendship, as well as love?

23. To continue, remain, or 'keep' in a state or course; to last, endure.

c 1200 ORMIN 3253 Uss birrþ beginnenn god to don, & haldenn a þæronne. 13.. *Coer de L.* 2419 To another town he went and held there. 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 514 II. 209 If the werr hold. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 62 The housing of cattel while winter doth hold. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 36 Your resolution cannot hold. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 132 He entred into a Treaty with the Czar of Muscovy, which held a long time. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iii. (1840) 61 The Battle, they said, held two Hours. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 18 The bloom of beauty holds but a very few years. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 219, I was only too glad, however, to see that their appetites held. 1888 'FLOR. WARDEN' *Woman's Face* II. xiii. 55 The frost still held.

b. with *compl.* or *extension.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 193 A, ha! hold still thore! 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 9 So Naaman came..and helde still at the dore of Eliseus house. — *Luke* vi. 42 Holde styll Brother, I wil plucke yͤ moate out of thyne eye. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 91, I will hold friends with you Lady. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 242 Shingles seldom hold to be all 4 Inches broad. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, Hold still, horse! 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 180 They held at him in this fashion to the very end. 1879 MINTO *Defoe* x. 161 Editors of journals held aloof from him. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxvii. 54 The weather held phenomenally silent.

c. To be or remain valid; to subsist; to be in force; to apply. Also *to hold good, to hold true.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 64 That treuthynge darf naut healde. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 127 b, My rule holdeth not. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. iii. 7 Doth the newes hold of good king Edwards death? 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 34 Thou say'st well, and it holds well too. 1607 — *Timon* V. i. 4 Does the Rumor hold for true, That hee's so full of Gold? 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 4 This Rule likewise holds, if the Notes descend a second. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 11 The same reason holds good also as to the sacrement of the Lord's supper. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 31 The Logick will hold true of him which is applied to the great Judge of all the earth. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 15 It will hold good in nineteen out of twenty instances. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 192 The same reason holds with regard to corn. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 33 The saying of the poet holds true in a large degree. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* vii. 101 This law does not hold for gases.

24. To continue to go, keep going, go on, move

on, proceed, continue, or make one's way. Now esp. *to hold on one's way* or *course*.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 945 And ilk fowle tuke the flicht .. Held hame to thar hant, and thar herbery. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 126 The heynd knight at his haist held to the tovne. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 114 But if they hold on head, And scorne to bear my yoke. 1627 J. CARTER *Plaine & Compend. Expos.* 124 It lyeth us in hand to hold on our way. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 183 He held on his way from the city. 1793 BURNS *Wandering Willie*, Here awa, there awa haud awa hame. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 242 We proceeded in a westerly course, and held up the lovely valley of Bakatla. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxxiv. 376 I've held on my course when better men than you have asked me to veil topsails. 1891 *Field* 24 Oct. 633/1 Instead of holding to Oakhill Wood, the pack bore to the right. 1892 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 153/1 The merry chase held forward up the hill.

† 25. To avail, profit, be of use: in interrogative or negative sentences. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 Hwet halt þe wredðe seoddan þus god almihtin hauet ihaten? *Ibid.* 33 Ne halt nawiht þat scrift. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 105 Þo was þis lond kyngles, wat halt yt to telle longe? *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 918 What halt it long to striue? Ni leue y take at te. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1602 What halt hit muche her-of to telle, to dreechen ous of our lay?

26. To take place, be held; to occur, prevail.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 420 II. 60 The gayle delyverye holdeth not this daye. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 52 What newes from Oxford? Hold those Iusts & Triumphs? 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 15 The Estates and Parliament generall of France .. met and held but twice in the yeare only. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 404/1 Stormy weather again holds in north of Scotland.

27. (for *refl.*) To restrain oneself, refrain, forbear; to cease, stop, give over. Often in *imper.* as an exclamation: = Stop! *arch.*

1589 P. IVE tr. *Du Bellay's Instr. Warres* 265 If a third doe crie hould, to the intent to parte them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 34 Lay on, Macduffe, And damn'd be him, that first cries hold, enough. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 170 When he heareth any Fidlers, he cannot hold but he must keepe time. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosp.* 121 She could not hold from saying this. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. 19 Hold fast Gunner, do not fire till we hail them. 1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 117 Well, I can hold no longer..there's no induring of him. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* I. iv, Hold..a thought has struck me! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 297 'Hold, hold!' He cried,—'I tell thee 'tis her brother!'

28. In shooting: To take aim, to aim.

Hold on, to aim directly at the game. *Hold ahead*, to aim ahead of it.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 485 It is a much disputed point amongst all who use the gun whether the shooter should 'hold on' or 'ahead'.

III. Phrases. (*To h. the plough, the reins, one's sides*, see 2 and 3 c; *to h. to bail*, see 10 *c.*; *to h. good, h. true*, see 23 c. *To h. at* BAT (*sb.*4 3), *to h. one's* BREATH, *to h. a* CANDLE *to, to* HAVE *and to h., to h. the* FIELD, *to h. one's* GROUND, *to h. with the* HARE *and run with the hounds, to h. one's* JAW, *to h. one's* NOSE, *to h. one's* PEACE, *to h. (in)* PLAY, *to h.* SHORT, *to h.* TACK, *to h. one's* TONGUE, etc.: see these words.)

29. Hold (. .) hand.

a. *To hold one's hand*: to stay or arrest one's hand in the act of doing something; hence *gen.* to refrain, forbear.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iv. 260, I byd the hold thi hand. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxi[i]. 15 It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 654 Dorastus, hold thy handes, for I am slaine. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. 64 Called for an Axe to cut the Mizan Shrouds .. He bad him hold his hand a little. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 30 (Jam.) She hads her hand. 1889 J. S. WINTER *Mrs. Bob* I. vii. 118 She knew when to hold her hand and when to pile on all her strength.

† b. *To hold hand*: (*a*) to bear a hand, to contribute help or support, co-operate, concur; (*b*) to be on an equality *with*, to match (quot. 1595). *Obs.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 237 The queene of England directit Sr. Johnne Forester, warden of the middle marches ..to mak sum incursiounes against the borderers on the syde of Scotland, and she should hald hand upoun hir syde that they should not escape butt captiuitye or punishment. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 494 She in beautie, education, blood, Holdes hand with any Princesse of the world. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* (N.), Curtesie and charitie doe commonly hold hands together. 1717 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 218, I hope you'll hold hand to this History of the Sufferings, since you have it so much at heart.

† c. *To hold in hand*: to assure (one); to maintain (*that . . .*). To pay attention to; to keep in expectation or suspense (see HAND *sb.* 29 c, e). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 587/1 He holdeth me in hande that he wyll ryde out of towne. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 127 They ..who hold in hand that this Chester .. was so named from a Gyant the builder thereof.

30. Hold .. head.

a. *To hold one's head high*: to behave proudly or arrogantly. b. *To hold up one's head* (fig.): to maintain one's dignity, self-respect, or cheerfulness.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 28 None can holde up their hedds, or dare shewe their faces .. that are not thought honest. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 30 Do's he not hold vp his head (as it were?) and strut in his gate? 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 339 The proud man holds up his head too high to see his way. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 585 He had never held up his head since the Chancellor had been dragged into the justice room in the garb of a collier. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 131, I have desired that they should be able to hold their heads high in the world.

31. Hold one's own. To maintain one's position against a competitor or an opposing force of any kind; to stand one's ground.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 71 Sir Harald..Fulle wele his awen suld hald, if he had kept his treuth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 98 Neuer saye *Mea culpa*..but holde thyne owne. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 114 Now Aiax hold thine owne. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 274 Our sheet anchor held its own. 1859 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 194 Frightful superstitions still hold their own over two-thirds of the inhabited globe. 1885 TENNYSON *Charge Heavy Brigade* ii, But he .. Sway'd his sabre, and held his own Like an Englishman there and then.

† b. To hold good. *Obs. rare.*

1632 ROWLEY *Wom. never vext* III. in *Contn. Dodsley's O. Pl.* (1816) V. 282 Does that news hold his own still, that our ships are..on the Downs with such a wealthy frautage?

32. Hold water. a. To stop a boat by holding the blades of the oars flat against the boat's way.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Invent. Shipping* 10 The Pomerlanders .. used a kind of Boate, with the prowe at both ends, so as they need not to wend or hold water. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 30 To row a spell, hold-water, trim the boate. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) D dd, Pull the starboard oars, and hold water with the larboard oars! 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. VIII. § 1. 648 Holding water is necessary when the boat is to be suddenly stopped.

b. To retain water, not to let water through or out (sense 5): hence, *fig.* To be sound, valid, or tenable; to bear a test or examination; to hold good when put to the test.

a 1300, 1388 [see B. 5]. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 13 Vile and broken pittes, that holde no water. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 79 This..will not hold water nor doe vs that good wee thought. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 32 Let them produce a more rational account of any other opinion, that will hold water..better than this of mine doth. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 251 'Brothers', said he, 'the demand of Loggerhead will not hold water'. 1889 G. ALLEN *Tents of Shem* III. ii. 251, I think these documents will hold water.

33. Hold wind. *Naut.* To keep near the wind in sailing without making lee-way; to keep well to windward: usually *to hold a good wind*.

1759 in A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) III. 360 To lie down in the fore-part of the boat, to bring her more by the head, in order to make her hold a better wind. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sourdre au vent*, to hold a good wind; to claw or eat to windward. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* viii, The vessels .. could hold no wind. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 587 The Duke .. signalled to the whole fleet to brace round their yards and hold the wind between the two English divisions.

IV. With adverbs.

34. Hold back. a. *trans.* To keep back; to restrain; to reserve from disclosure; to retain.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi. 9 He holdeth back his stole, that it can not be sene. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iii. 66 Many thousand Reasons hold me backe. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* IV. i, Sure thou bear'st some charm, Or some divinity holds back mine arm. 1841 R. OASTLER in *Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 379 It is sinful to hold back the truth.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To restrain oneself; to refrain; to hesitate.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb). 117 Hold backe betime, for feare you catch a foyle. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 374 Holding back when the Native Government was anxious to advance. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House Halliwell* II. vii. 162, I have held back from asking you.

35. Hold down. a. *trans.* To keep down (*lit.* and *fig.*); to keep under, keep in subjection, repress, oppress.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 394 The fame and rumoure thareof was haldin doun amang the Veanis. 1606 MARSTON *Fawne* IV. Wks. 1856 II. 77 The more held down, they swel. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xix, Confused, and holding down my head. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Rom.* i. 18 Men who hold down the truth in unrighteousness. 1883 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 5 Plump English folk, not at all starved or 'hadden doon', as his countrymen say.

b. *Mining* (*U.S.* and *Australia*). *To hold down a claim* (also absol. *to hold down*): 'to reside on a section or tract of land long enough to establish a claim to ownership under the homestead law' (*C.D.*).

1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 236/1 A lone and unprotected female 'holding down a claim'. 1893 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* X. 324/1 In mining slang Pilbarra did not 'hold down', and the place was ultimately almost deserted.

36. Hold forth. † a. *trans.* To keep up, maintain, continue, go on with. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 165 Dis fifte dai held forð his fliȝt. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 2931 Thus thair wai forth gan thai hald. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 317 He held forthe his oppynyoun dampnable. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 496 Hold fourth the way of health.

† b. *intr.* To continue one's course; to go on, proceed. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 85 Iohan baptist..bicom eremite and hield forð þerone. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 249 Thai held furth soyn till Ingland. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. vi. *heading*, Furth haldis Nysus and Eurillius baith tway.

† c. *trans.* To offer, proffer, propound, set forth, exhibit. ? *Obs.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Phil.* ii. 16 Holding forthe [ἐπέχοντες] the worde of life. 1648 *Eng. Way to Establ.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) VI. 42 Now Heaven holds forth power and opportunity far more liberally than ever heretofore. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 277 This Animal, by whom I take human Nature to be most admirably held forth in all its Qualities. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 63 A chappel..where Mass was publickly held forth every Day. 1814 *Father & Son* II. i, The profligacy .. that impelled you to hold forth that language to me.

d. *intr.* [from Phil. ii. 16: see prec.] To preach; to speak publicly, discourse, harangue. (Usually somewhat contemptuous.)

[1694 J. WALLIS *Def. Chr. Sabb.* II. 27 The Phrase of *Holding-forth* was taken up by Non conformists about the year 1642 or 1643, as I remember .. in contradistinction to the word *Preaching*.]

1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, Lord! what a misfortune it was .. that the gentleman could not hold forth to you. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 324 This week William Penn the quaker held forth at the Bull and Mouth in this citty. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 242 ¶ 5 He is able to hold forth upon Canes longer than upon any one Subject in the World. 1881 MRS. G. M. CRAIK *Sydney* II. ix. 262 Netty was holding forth with the utmost eloquence. 1889 DOYLE *M. Clarke* xxii. 222 Nature is a silent preacher which holds forth upon week days as on Sabbaths.

37. Hold hard. *intr.* (orig. a sporting phrase): To pull hard at the reins in order to stop the horse; hence *gen.* to 'pull up', halt, stop. Usually in *imper.* (*colloq.*)

1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. Wks. 1777 I. 130 (Farmer) Hold hard! hold hard! you are all on a wrong scent. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 280 But I must 'hold hard' here, as we say in the field. 1854 WOOD *Sk. & Anecd. Anim. Life* (1855) 407 The 'Hold hard' of the conductor being sufficient to bring them [horses] to a stop. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 310 Hold hard, shipmates.

38. Hold in. a. *trans.* To keep in, confine, retain; to restrain, keep in check.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5527 Wit herd werckes þai [Egyptians] held þam in. *c* 1300 *Proverbs of Hending* x, Wis mon halt is wordes ynne. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Trie if thou canst hold in an outward smile. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxxii. 9 As the horse, or as the mule..whose *mouth must* be held in with bit and bridle. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), My nag..became such a lover of liberty that I could scarce hold him in. 1888 E. STUART *Joan Vellacot* I. x. 192 She held in the ponies, so that they recognized a strong hand.

b. *intr.* To 'keep in', continue in some position or condition understood or indicated by context; to restrain oneself, refrain, keep silence; to 'keep in' *with*.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 If a man..couer þe coles þeroff with aschez, þai will hald in quikk a twelfmonth. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 85 Such as can holde in. 1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 229 To hold in with Princes and great ones. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3838/1 [He] held in pretty near the French Town of Basse-Terre. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* 268 Alichino held in no longer, and in opposition to the others said [etc.].

39. Hold off. a. *trans.* To keep off, away, or at a distance; to put off, delay.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 98 An hier hil, that wynd that wold offende Let holde of. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 387 Thou holdest me off with many delayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 80 Hold off your hand. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.* (Arb.) 87 *A meere Complementall Man* is one to be held off still at the same distance you are now. 1725 POPE *Let. to Swift* 10 Dec., Absence does but hold off a Friend, to make one see him the more truly. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hold off*, the keeping the hove-in part of a cable or hawser clear of the capstan.

b. *intr.* To keep oneself or remain off, away, or at a distance; to refrain from action; to delay.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 302 If you loue me hold not off. 1790 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 133 Holding off, therefore, nearly three months. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 339 The only person who at all held off from joining. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1301 The storm may hold off. 1891 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 592 The galleons..had been observed to hold off. 1893 *Field* 15 Apr. 555/1 The rain 'holds off'.

c. *nonce-use* as *adj.* (*hold-off*). Given to holding off; distant.

1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 286, I saw I must be extremely hold-off in my relations.

40. Hold on. a. *trans.* To keep (something) on; to retain in its place on something.

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Garnesche* Wks. 1843 I. 118 Why holde ye on yer cap, syr, then? 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 106 Henry VIIIth's Charter to Stephen Tucker for holding on his Hat before the King. *Med.* I can't keep on a bicycle unless somebody holds me on.

† b. To continue, keep up, carry on. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 44 Hald on thy intent. 1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 70 Thus bountiful house-keepers hold on their set ordinary provision. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 68, I..am pleased to find that you still hold on a correspondence with her. *c* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 150 In order to hold it [the harangue] on.

c. *intr.* To keep one's hold or grasp on something; to cling on; also *fig.*

1830 N. S. WHEATON *Jrnl.* 508 The rolling and tossing of the ship oblige us to 'hold on'. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509, I found myself holding on to a piece of plank. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXIII. 561 As though he held on by his teeth.

d. To maintain a course of action or movement; to keep on, continue, go on (rarely *refl.*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 434 He heold on to herien his headene maumez. 1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that first began and langest haldis on. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 41 Now haldis on. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 264 If we hold on as we do, in pampering every man his own flesh. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 633 But still I see the tenor of Mans woe Holds on the same. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 17 The gale held still on. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *There is no sweet* 7 O Man! hold thee on in

courage of soul. 1889 FROUDE 2 *Chiefs Dunboy* xv. 218 He held on till they were less than a mile apart.

e. *imper.* Stop! wait! (*colloq.*) Cf. 27, 37.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 198 'Hold on a minute', originally a sea phrase. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hold on a minute*, wait or stop. 1883 *Bread-Winners* 62 'Hold on', he burst out; 'Don't talk to me that way.. I can't stand it'.

f. In shooting: see 28.

41. Hold out. a. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend (the hand or other limb, or something held in the hand).

1535 COVERDALE *Esther* iv. 11 Excepte the kynge holde out the golden cepter vnto him. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 8, I dare not fight, but I will winke and holde out mine yron. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xlii, We want a cavalier, said she, holding out both her hands, as if to offer them. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, 'Hold out your hand, Sir!' Down came the stump with a heavy thump on the child's hand. 1879 MCCARTHY *Donna Quix.* xxxii, Throwing away the pitiful olive-branch of peace he had been pretending to hold out.

†b. To exhibit; to hold up (44 c). *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 160 They hold out to us the light of Scripture, themselves walking in darknesse. 1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* III. 131 She felt the cruelty of thus holding her out to general ridicule.

c. *fig.* To offer, proffer, present.

a 1637 B. JONSON (J.), Fortune holds out these to you, as rewards. 1796 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 77 The French..held out language promissory of equitable conditions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 615 Hopes were held out to him that his life would be spared. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 46 The inducement held out was the wonderful profits to be won.

d. To represent.

1829 SIR J. PARKE in Barnew. & Cressw. *Rep.* X. 140 The defendant had held himself out to be a partner .. to the plaintiff. 1878 SIR N. LINDLEY *Partnership* (ed. 4) I. i. § 2. 49 A person may hold himself out or permit himself to be held out as a partner, and yet conceal his name.

e. To keep out, exclude. Now *rare*. In *Cards*: see HOLD-OUT.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 37 Almost none of their leather will holde out water. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 67 Stony limits cannot hold Loue out. 1628 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 43 As an enemy holden out at the posts of our city. 1890 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* vii. 147 He got [the boat] afloat, and found that it would hold out the water. 1894 [see HOLD-OUT].

f. To keep up, continue or maintain to the end.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 24 No way to flye, nor strength to hold out flight. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 338 'Tis not time of night to hold out chat With such a scold as thou art. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 330 Stiffer in holding out a rebellion. 1893 *Field* 11 Mar. 354/3 The way he holds his stroke out is very good.

†g. To bear or sustain to the end. *Obs.*

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 156 Now happy he, whose cloake and center can Hold out this tempest. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 456 The Place was ill-provided to hold out a Siege. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 211.

h. To occupy or defend to the end (against an adversary).

1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 13 He had..conceived a resolution of holding out the town. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ii, I will hold out the old house, and it will not be the first time I have held it against ten times the strength. 1879 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. IV. xxxiii. 359 The burghers..who had held out the city were put to death.

i. With *obj. clause*: To maintain. *rare.*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, Holding out that the lady was a Duchess.

j. *intr.* To maintain resistance, remain unsubdued; to continue, endure, persist, last. (Also formerly †*to hold it out* in same sense.)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 In despaire of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 30 All Kent hath yeelded: nothing there holds out But Douer Castle. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 150 He was not able to hold out long in discourse. 1707 WATTS *Hymns* I. LXXXVIII. i, And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* iv. 307 Babylon held out, and the next year was taken. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 32 Miss Wansbro is so robust, she holds out to dance with all who ask her. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 212 Her constitution, shattered by the frequent attacks it endured, could not long hold out. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 234 By no art could the provisions..be made to hold out two days more.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 141 Well said Brazon-face, hold it out. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. iii, We ought to hold it out 'till terms arrive. 1764 GARRICK in *Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 253. I cannot hold it out so long.

†k. To preach: = *hold forth* (36 d). *Obs. rare.*

1689 WOOD *Life* 28 Feb. III. 299 His old dancing school.. they have made a preaching place. Mr. Cornish holds out.

42. Hold over. a. *intr.* (*Law*) To remain in occupation or in office beyond the regular term.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might thenceforth disclaim, and hold over for ever. 1880 A. BROWN *New Law Dict.* (ed. 2), *Holding over*, this is the phrase commonly used to denote that a tenant remains in possession of lands or houses after the determination of his term therein.

b. *trans.* To retain or reserve till a later time; to keep for future consideration or action; to postpone.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak House* xxviii, I will hold the matter over with him for any reasonable time. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 321 Comes down a telegraphic message to us to hold over all our warrants against him. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. vii, You needn't be afraid of my disposing of you.. I'll hold you over. That's a promise.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/1 The Sixpenny Telegrams Bill is to be held over till next year. 1891 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Jan. 54/1 Not to sell any sealskins .. but to hold them over till next winter.

43. Hold together. a. *trans.* To keep together, retain in union or connexion. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2268 Porphire & alle hise heolden ham togederes. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* Ep. Ded. (1576) A vij b, Her Grace, who is the best knot in this Garden, that holdeth Englishmen together. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 433 Two men .. held the ends together. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 687 The sacred band That holds mankind together. 1850 LYELL *2nd Visit U. S.* II. 171 The roots also of trees..were very effective formerly in holding the soil together.

b. *intr.* To continue in union or connexion; to remain entire; to cohere. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 151 That thai schuld frely fond, To hold togider at eueri nede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 55 Husbondrie and he holden to-gedere. 1533 HEYWOOD *Johan & Tyb* B iv, The payle .. is so rotten and olde, That it wyll not skant together holde. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 494 It was then commonly reported that if they hung him, his body would not hold together because of its rottenness. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 509 There was hope that the ship would hold together.

44. Hold up. a. *trans.* To keep raised or erect, keep from falling, support, sustain. (*To hold up one's head*: see 30 b.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 455 Þour ryȝt honden holdeþ vp to God .. And byhoteþ hym to be stable. 1455 E. CLERE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 5 Then he hild up his hands and thankid God therof. 1558 TRAHERON *Answ. Priv. Papist* B iij (D.), I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and hold vp my handes. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 45 Who name but Charles, he comes aloft for him, But holds up his Malignant leg at Pym. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 97 Four great pillars of Jasper .. hold up the back of this altar. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 49 The river .. is held up in levels by 34 locks. 1894 *Daily News* 26 May 2/5 Four men .. ordering the President .. and the clerks to hold up their hands under threats of death, seized a sum of 2,500 dollars.

b. *fig.* To support, sustain, maintain, keep up.

c 1290 *Beket* 229 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 113 Swyþe wel bi-gan þis Ercedekne holi churche bi-lede, And stifliche heold op hire riȝte. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 To holde vp & meyntene þe poyntes. *c* 1465 *Paston Lett. No.* 536 II. 254 How that ever ye do, hold up your manship. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 239 Winke each at other, hold the sweete iest vp. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Jan., He tells me gold holds up its price still. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689. 147 Austria, whose arms alone held up the petty despots.

c. To offer or present to notice; to exhibit, display; to present in a particular aspect; to put up as a candidate (quot. 1813).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 24 To hold as 'twer the Mirrour vp to Nature. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 567 What colour for my Visitation, shall I Hold vp before him? 1808 MRS. INCHBALD in *Brit. Theatre* XIV. 4 To hold up to detestation vices, now no longer to be tolerated. 1813 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 293 William was held up for Congress, and..lost his election. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 30 Bacon .. has been held up to opprobrium. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] held up the Government..to hatred and contempt.

d. To let alone, resign, give up (quot. 1529); to keep back, withhold; in *Cards*, to keep in one's hand, refrain from playing.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 250 Holde vp the helme, loke vp, and lete God stere. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Esdras* v. 72 The Heithen in the londe..helde vp the buyldinge from them. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 70 We..hold it up until we know the result of the instructions of February the 3rd. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.* 111 You may make a trump by holding up. *Ibid.* 198 Prone to hold up ace, knave.

e. (*U.S.*) To stop by force and rob on the highway. (From the robbers' practice of commanding their victims to hold up their hands on pain of being shot; = Australian *to stick up*.)

1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 228 Any man could hold up a wagon. 1894 *Times* 22 Oct. 5/4 At noon yesterday four unmasked men 'held up' a Texas Pacific train near that place.

f. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To keep up, not to fall: usually addressed to a horse.

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby House* xviii. 266 'Hold up!' exclaimed Humphrey, as the sorrel cleared a high wall, with a drop into a sandy lane. 1890 DOYLE *Firm Girdlestone* xxxiii. 264 'Hold up, will ye!' The last remark was addressed to the horse, which had stumbled.

g. To maintain one's position or state; to endure, hold out; in *Hunting*, to keep up the pace.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* iv. *annot.*, Let no Catholike man be scandalized that this heresie holdeth vp for a time. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), Some few stout and obstinate minds, which, without the assistance of philosophy, could have held up pretty well of themselves. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 219 The Saracens .. made shift to hold up till night parted them. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 733 'O pray God that he hold up', she thought, 'Or surely I shall shame myself and him'. 1888 MRS. NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I. xii. 144 If this wind holds up..we shall catch the coast .. in six hours. 1892 *Field* 23 July 124/1 Having arrived at the starting point..Prince is told to 'hold up'—an order which he obeys with alacrity.

h. To give in, submit, surrender (*obs.*); to check oneself, refrain, 'pull up' (*U.S. colloq.*).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 195 How lang thair lyfe was in, tha neuer held vp. 1843 MACKY in Mrs. Corbin *Life* (1883) 46 The doctor said I was destroying myself with over-much head-work, and..I have had to hold up somewhat. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Arvostook* (1882) I. xii. 170, I see your difficulty plainly enough, and I think you're quite right in proposing to hold up.

i. To keep from raining (when there is a threatening of rain); rarely, to cease raining, clear up. (Said of the weather, the day; also of the rain.)

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 213 They may then cause it to hold vp, when it should raine, and to raine, when it should hold vp. 1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 May (1879) II. 14 It rains hard. Holds up about 5 p.m. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xi. 63 Perhaps..it [the weather] may hold up. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 The day held up wonderfully, in spite of lowering clouds.

Hold, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **heald,** 1–3 (4–8 *north.*) **hald,** 4–7 **holde,** 3– **hold**; also 4–5 *north.* **halde,** 4– *Sc.* and *north.* **hauld,** 6–7 **hould**(e, 9 *Sc.* **haud,** *dial.* **hod.** See also HOLT[2]. [f. HOLD *v.*; OE. had *heald* in senses 1 and 7, but in other senses the word is only ME. or later.]

I. The action or fact of holding.

†1. The action or fact of having in charge, keeping, guarding, possessing, etc.; keeping, occupation, possession; defence, protection, rule. *Obs.*

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5026 Forr all þin hellpe & all þin hald Iss uppo Godess are. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 730 He ȝalde þe spyrit, of god in-to þe halde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 68 All' yreland rewme was in hys halde. 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 Many Dwelling-places ..have of late time been vsed to be taken in one Man's Hold and Hands. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 10 Priuate by nature be no thynges, but eyther by olde occupyenge and holde..or els that be got by victorye. 1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Lazar. de Tormes* (1632) U viij a, They gave me the hold and possession of the Hermitage.

b. Tenure. Cf. COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, etc.

a 1645-HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 185 For thys parishe .. was as they saye of St. Peter's houlde. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* (1805) 132 For the fyns and customs of the hold, as well of the said coppyholders as of the customary tenants. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He has his land under a good hod', on easy terms.

2. The action or an act of keeping in hand, or grasping by some physical means; grasp: esp. in *to catch, get, lay, lose, seize, take hold* (see also these verbs). Also, an opportunity of holding, sometimes almost *concr.*, something to hold by. (The main current sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24451 To climb had i na hald. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 652 He tolde, How Jesues picher with outen holde Hangude on þe sonne bem. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1440 And qua sa leddirs had nane .. Wald gett þam hald with þair hend & on-loft clyme. 1537, etc. [see CATCH *v.* 45]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 Wrestlers ..annointed with oyle .. to the intent to give or to take the lesse hold the one of the other. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 73 Let go thy hold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on every twig. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 53 Leather-mouth'd fishes, of which a hook does scarce ever lose his hold. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 1 As the stepping of children when they begin to go by hold. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The officers ..were laid hold on. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 *note*, Every force exerted to drive the wad out..tends to make it take the stronger hold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Take hand o' my arm, my winsome leddy! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, The..hand .. suddenly quits hold. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 103 The hold was generally firm when the fissures were not filled with ice.

b. in *Wrestling* and *Boxing*. *In holds*, at grips.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Cornish-Hugg Wrestler* (1727) 14 A thorough-pac'd Wrestler, Perfect and Quick, in breaking and taking all Holds. *Ibid.* 43 Hand-Hold. *Ibid.* 46 Collar Hold. *Ibid.* 50 Under-Hold. *Ibid.* 56 Upper-Hold. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 463 Some advantage ..such as catching his heel, mending his hold. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 6/3 Then they closed again, and were still in holds when time was called.

3. *fig.* A grasp which is not physical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þer hertes hald. 1516 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How lytell hold or surety man hath by them. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 101, That constante holde of any thing whiche is in the mynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 347 Tarry Iew, The Law hath yet another hold on you. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 134 They are small things of no hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 406 On your joynt vigor now My hold of this new Kingdom all depends. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, The Abbé had obtained a wonderful hold over Aubrey. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, It was there where he could most easily keep his hold on the country. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 17 Their old religion had no great hold on the common people.

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Hold*, in navigation, is generally understood to signify a particular situation of the ship with regard to the shore .. Keep a good hold of the land..implying to keep near, or in sight of the land. 1846 YOUNG & BRISBANE *Naut. Dict.* 177 *Keep a good hold of the land*, to keep as near it as can be done with safety.

4. Confinement, custody, imprisonment. Chiefly in phr. *in hold* (†*in holds, at, to hold*). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17320–1 Þai..bad þam do him up at hald, In a hald in prisun state. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke, & led him to Bristow, & did him þer in hold. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 4 Byndinge to gidere and drawinge into holdis men and wymmen. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 583 We were taken in to holde. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They hadde put in prysone or in holde the great kynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/1 The said Storie hauing beene a while deteined in prison, at the last .. brake foorth of hold. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 129 Father Oldcorne being in hold for the powder treason. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26

i. To keep from raining (when there is a threatening of rain); rarely, to cease raining, clear up. (Said of the weather, the day; also of the rain.)

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 213 They may then cause it to hold vp, when it should raine, and to raine, when it should hold vp. 1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 17 May (1879) II. 14 It rains hard. Holds up about 5 p.m. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xi. 63 Perhaps..it [the weather] may hold up. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv. 1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 791/2 The day held up wonderfully, in spite of lowering clouds.

Hold, *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **heald,** 1–3 (4–8 *north.*) **hald,** 4–7 **holde,** 3– **hold**; also 4–5 *north.* **halde,** 4– *Sc.* and *north.* **hauld,** 6–7 **hould**(e, 9 *Sc.* **haud,** *dial.* **hod.** See also HOLT[2]. [f. HOLD *v.*; OE. had *heald* in senses 1 and 7, but in other senses the word is only ME. or later.]

I. The action or fact of holding.

†1. The action or fact of having in charge, keeping, guarding, possessing, etc.; keeping, occupation, possession; defence, protection, rule. *Obs.*

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1036 Gecuron Harold to healdes ealles Engla landes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5026 Forr all þin hellpe & all þin hald Iss uppo Godess are. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 730 He ȝalde þe spyrit, of god in-to þe halde. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 68 All' yreland rewme was in hys halde. 1487 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 Many Dwelling-places ..have of late time been vsed to be taken in one Man's Hold and Hands. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 10 Priuate by nature be no thynges, but eyther by olde occupyenge and holde..or els that be got by victorye. 1586 D. ROWLAND tr. *Lazar. de Tormes* (1632) U viij a, They gave me the hold and possession of the Hermitage.

b. Tenure. Cf. COPYHOLD, FREEHOLD, etc.

a 1645-HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* II. 185 For thys parishe .. was as they saye of St. Peter's houlde. 1774 T. WEST *Antig. Furness* (1805) 132 For the fyns and customs of the hold, as well of the said coppyholders as of the customary tenants. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'He has his land under a good hod', on easy terms.

2. The action or an act of keeping in hand, or grasping by some physical means; grasp: esp. in *to catch, get, lay, lose, seize, take hold* (see also these verbs). Also, an opportunity of holding, sometimes almost *concr.*, something to hold by. (The main current sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24451 To climb had i na hald. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 652 He tolde, How Jesues picher with outen holde Hangude on þe sonne bem. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1440 And qua sa leddirs had nane .. Wald gett þam hald with þair hend & on-loft clyme. 1537, etc. [see CATCH *v.* 45]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 Wrestlers ..annointed with oyle .. to the intent to give or to take the lesse hold the one of the other. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 73 Let go thy hold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 32 Like men drowning, that get hold on every twig. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 53 Leather-mouth'd fishes, of which a hook does scarce ever lose his hold. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 1 As the stepping of children when they begin to go by hold. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 157 The officers ..were laid hold on. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 239 *note*, Every force exerted to drive the wad out..tends to make it take the stronger hold. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* vii, Take hand o' my arm, my winsome leddy! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, The..hand .. suddenly quits hold. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv. (1894) 103 The hold was generally firm when the fissures were not filled with ice.

b. in *Wrestling* and *Boxing*. *In holds*, at grips.

1713 SIR T. PARKYNS *Cornish-Hugg Wrestler* (1727) 14 A thorough-pac'd Wrestler, Perfect and Quick, in breaking and taking all Holds. *Ibid.* 43 Hand-Hold. *Ibid.* 46 Collar Hold. *Ibid.* 50 Under-Hold. *Ibid.* 56 Upper-Hold. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 463 Some advantage ..such as catching his heel, mending his hold. 1891 *Sportsman* 8 July 6/3 Then they closed again, and were still in holds when time was called.

3. *fig.* A grasp which is not physical.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þer hertes hald. 1516 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 How lytell hold or surety man hath by them. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 101, That constante holde of any thing whiche is in the mynde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 347 Tarry Iew, The Law hath yet another hold on you. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effect. Faith* (1631) 134 They are small things of no hold. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 406 On your joynt vigor now My hold of this new Kingdom all depends. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. iv, The Abbé had obtained a wonderful hold over Aubrey. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii, It was there where he could most easily keep his hold on the country. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 17 Their old religion had no great hold on the common people.

b. *Naut.* (See quots.)

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Hold*, in navigation, is generally understood to signify a particular situation of the ship with regard to the shore .. Keep a good hold of the land..implying to keep near, or in sight of the land. 1846 YOUNG & BRISBANE *Naut. Dict.* 177 *Keep a good hold of the land*, to keep as near it as can be done with safety.

4. Confinement, custody, imprisonment. Chiefly in phr. *in hold* (†*in holds, at, to hold*). *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17320–1 Þai..bad þam do him up at hald, In a hald in prisun state. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 120 Mald at þe last kyng Steuen scho toke, & led him to Bristow, & did him þer in hold. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxii. 4 Byndinge to gidere and drawinge into holdis men and wymmen. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 583 We were taken in to holde. *c* 1512 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 They hadde put in prysone or in holde the great kynge. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1225/1 The said Storie hauing beene a while deteined in prison, at the last .. brake foorth of hold. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 129 Father Oldcorne being in hold for the powder treason. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26

June, Where ear-cropt Prynne and Bastwick..lay in cruel hold for daring to assert the liberty of free writing.

†5. Retention; restraint. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Þer is mest neod hold hwon þe tunge is o rune. *c* 1430 *Syr. Gener.* 9240 There was noo hold but to go. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 491 Na hald agayn, na hoo is at thy hips. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 225 And this is a good hold to the Church from relapsing into Heathenism again.

†6. Contention, struggle, pulling opposite ways; opposition, resistance; chiefly in *hard hold*, strong or tough struggle. *Obs.*

1523 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 220 Sithens the begynnyng of the Parliamente there hathe bene the grettiste and soreste hold in the lower Hous for the payemente of ij*s*. of the li. that ever was sene.. in any parliamente. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 273 As touching Plato, it seemeth there was hard hold, when a Naturall Philosopher must stand foorth, to prooue Christs Mysteries. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 331 There was hard hold about it in that court. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 422 Great holde there hath beene who shoulde proue his loue best. 1600 Holland *Livy* xlii. xxiii. 1128. 1618 Bolton *Florus* ii. xvii. (1636) 145 But the hardest hold of all was with the Lucitanians and Numantines. 1654 E. Johnson *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 106 Great hold and keepe there was about choice of Magistrates this yeare.

II. *concr.* That which holds or is held.

†7. That which holds up or supports; a support, a defence. *Obs.*

1042 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 73 Wit synd ðisra landa hald and mund into ðam halgan mynstre ða hwile ðe unker lif bið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23929 (Cott.) Leuedi..þat es nu mi hope be þan mi hald, Ogain þat brem þat es sa bald! *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 24095 (Fairf.) Allane he was my hope & halde.

†8. Property held; a possession, holding; *spec.* a tenement. Cf. Copyhold, Freehold, Household, Leasehold, etc. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1772 Yuel ist bi-tozen Min swinc a-buten ðin holde drozen. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7016 How he hadde lore a ryche holde, And for auaryce he hyt solde. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* Index (1811) 2 That of ther londes and holdes they haue right. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 14 No maner person..shal receiue or take in ferme..aboue the numbre of two suche holdes or tenementes. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 35. *c* 1590 Greene *Fr. Bacon* x. 11, I am the lands-lord, Keeper, of thy holds, By copy all thy living lies in me.

9. A place of refuge, shelter, or temporary abode; a lurking-place (of animals).

c 1205 Lay. 3861 Buten wuhle wræcche swa cwic cuahte to holde. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2807 Þe geaunt hem gan lede, Til he fond an hald. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7636 At Jarow stode walles alde, Whare some tyme was an abbot halde. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. vi. 55 The auctoritie of god Apollyne, Hes me constrenyt to duell in this hald. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* iii. iii. 20 And often.. shall we finde The sharded-Beetle, in a safer hold Then is the full-wing'd Eagle. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 134/2 A Boare ..when Lodged..Coucheth in his Den or Hold. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 37 His hold is usually under the roots of trees, and in hollow banks in the deepest parts of rivers. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xii, Now they're out of house and hauld. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* iv. (1880) 104 Reed or rush beds, ..all of which are favourite holds.

10. A fortified place of defence; a fort or fortress; a Stronghold. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17342 Þai ledd ioseph..To prisun in a stalworth hald [*Laud & Trin.* a strong holde]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12773 Þe wode þey tok, þat was bitwixt hem & Arthures hold. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9712 All his stid to distroy, and his stith holdis. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 416 II. 52 All the castelles and holdes in..Wales ar gyfen and yelden up into the Kynges hand. 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 11 § 5 Castles, Fortresses, Fortilesses or Holds. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* v. (1628) 128 In seruice in the field, and in Garrisons in the holdes. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 291 He..did seemingly plot with them..to have the Tower, Windsore Castle, and other Holds delivered to them. 1800 Stuart in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 572 When defeated there, it may be necessary to retire to the interior holds. 1848 Lytton *Harold* vii. i, A rude fortress..out of the wrecks of some greater Roman hold.

11. Something which is laid hold of, or by or with which anything is grasped or laid hold of.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* iv. 53 [The muscle] inserted by the stay of sinewy holdes, to all the ribbes. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. iv. 138 He that stands vpon a slipp'ry place, Makes nice of no vilde hold to stay him vp. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 366 To conclude it a falling Cause which catcheth at such weak and unfaithful holds. 1848 Marryat *Lit. Savage* xxxvi, Sharks..forming a semi-circle round me, watched with upturned eyes..the snapping of the frail hold that supported me upon the rock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Hod*, a handle. 'A cannle-hod', a candle-stick.

b. A thing that holds something; as, a mortise, a lock in a river, a receptacle, etc.

1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 43 The very hold or morteys hevyn [=hewn] owt of the stone Rooke wherin the Crosse stode. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* ix. § 46. 234 Locks, or Holds for water, made to let down flashes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/7 The first-class compartments are converted into 'boots' or holds only fit as receptacles for luggage.

†12. *Mus.* The sign now called a pause. *Obs.*

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 36 A Hold..is placed over the Note which the Author intends should be held to a longer Measure than the Note contains. 1876 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Hold*, an old English name for the sign of a pause 𝄐.

13. A prison-cell: = Hole *sb.* 2 b.

1717 *Hist. Press-Yard* 7, I was conducted to the door leading out of the lodge into the Condemn'd Hold. 1728 Gay *Begg. Op.* II. x. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. i, You were put into a species of Condemned Hold at the back.

Hold (hōuld), *sb.*2 Also 7 holt, hould, howld. [Corruption of earlier Holl, Hole, prob. by association with Hold *sb.*1 Cf. also MDu. and Du. *hol* (*a* 1500) in same sense.]

The interior cavity in a ship or vessel below the deck (or lower deck), where the cargo is stowed.

[1470–1508 see Holl *sb.* 2. 1483–1882 see Hole *sb.* 6.] 1591 Raleigh *Last Fight Rev.* (Arb.) 22 That the shippe had sixe foote water in hold. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 73 As a man falls in a shippe from the oreloope into the hold. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 70 You haue not seene a Hulke better stufft in the Hold. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 25 If many had not been stricken downe into Holt in many voyages. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 12 The Cooke-roome.. may bee placed.. in the Hould. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *The Howld* [1706 *hold*] *of a Ship*, the Room between the Keilson and lower Decks. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 2 That I might have room to strike down some of my guns into the Hold. 1819 Byron *Juan* II. xlii, Again blew A gale, and in the fore and after hold Water appear'd.

b. *Comb.* hold-beam, -stanchion (see quots. 1867); hold-book, a book containing an account of the cargo of a vessel; hold-stringer, a stringer or shelf-piece for receiving the end of a hold-beam.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 67/1 The hold-beams had shrunk so considerably, that where there was room before to stand nearly upright, you could now only crawl on hands and knees. 1803 W. Ramsay in *Naval Chron.* IX. 269 That a hold-book be kept to ascertain the stowage. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Hold-beams*, the lowest range of beams in a merchantman. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck. *Ibid., Hold-stanchions*, those which support the hold-beams amidships, and rest on the kelson. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* viii. 158 The heels of the stanchions are formed differently in different ships.. to connect them with the keelsons or hold-stringers. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 118 Hold stringers sometimes consist of plates and angle-irons, and at others, of angle-irons only.

Hold, *sb.*3 Now only *Hist.* [a. ON. *hǫldr* (in early MSS. *haulðr*, *haulþr*), identified by Bugge with OE. *hæleð*, Ger. *held*, in Norse law 'a kind of higher yeoman, the owner of allodial land', *poet.* a 'man'.] In OE. times, the title of an officer of high rank in the Danelaw, corresponding to the High Reeve amongst the English.

c 910 *O. E. Chron.* an. 905 On ðara Deniscena healfe wearð ofslægen..Ysopa hold & Oscytel hold. *c* 1000 *Wergilds* c. 2 § 4 in Schmid *Gesetze* 396 Holdes and cyninges heah-gerefan .iiii. þusend þrymsa. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 225 Archbishops, Eorles, Bishops, Ealdormen, Holdes, Hehgerefas, Messethegnes, and Werldthegnes. 1717 *Blount's Law Dict.* (ed. 3), *Holdes*, Bailiffs of a Town or City. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 177 In later times, the Eorl and Hold seem to have answered amongst the Danish population of Northumbria, to the Ealderman and Heah-gerefa amongst the Angles.

†**Hold,** *sb.*4 *Obs.* [OE. *hold*, cogn. with ON. *hold* (Da. *huld*, Sw. *hull*), flesh.] A carcase, dead body, corpse.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 28 Swa hwær swa hold byð, þæder beoð earnas gegaderude. 11.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 551/24 [*Cad*]*auer*, lic, *uel* hold. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 183 Aweilewei þu fule hold þat ich auere was to þe iteied.

†**Hold, holde,** *sb.*5 *Obs.* [f. Hold *a.*; OE. had *hyldo* in the same sense = OS., OHG. *huldi*, Ger. *huld*, n. of quality from Hold *a.*] Allegiance, fidelity.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2912 Alle..swore heom holde, and lewte.

†**Hold,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 heold, 4 hoild, huld, old. [OE. *hold* = OFris., OS. *hold* (MDu. *hout*, *houd-*, Du. *hou*), OHG. *holt* (MHG. *holt*, *hold-*, Ger. *hold*), ON. *hollr* (Da., Sw. *huld*), Goth. *hulþs*, favourably inclined, gracious, merciful: cf. Goth. *wilja-halþei* benevolence, and **hilþan* to be inclined; prob. f. same root as Hield *v.*]

1. Gracious, kind, friendly.

Beowulf (Z.) 267 Þurh holdne hige. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* VI. xii, He wearð cristnum monnum..swiþe hold. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 To underȝeite wa an alle his cyne rice him were frend oðer fend, hold oðer fa. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1389 For kindes luue he was hire hold. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13264 Leche to þam was he ful hold [*Gött.* hold] He asked noþer siluer ne gold. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 2146 And of Ausoys the noble kyng hold.

2. Loyal, faithful, true. a. Of persons.

a 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 404 Ic wille beon N. hold and getriwe. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 552 Donne bið se holda ðeowa geset ofer manegum godum. *c* 1200 Ormin 10174 To winnenn ahhte to þe king, To beon himm holde & trowwe. *c* 1275 *Duty Christ* 20 in *O. E. Misc.* 141 He is vre beste king, we ouhte beon hym holde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20843 Þat lijf, ne ded, ne wil, ne wa, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra, Bot hald it hold in þi seruis. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2592 For heo is trewe & holde.

b. Of things; esp. in *hold(e opes*, *opes holde*, late OE. *hold-áðas*, for earlier *hyld-áðas*, oaths of fealty. In OE. *hyld-*, *hold-*, are in comb., but in later use *hold* is treated as adj.

[*a* 1000 *Oaths* c. 1 in Schmid *Gesetze* 404 Þus man sceal swerizean hyldaðas.] *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1085 Ealle hi..him hold aðas sworon. *a* 1122 *Ibid.* an. 1115 Ealle þa heafod men..dydon man-ræden and hold-aðas his sunu Willelme. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 On redinges and lorspelles, and on holde bedes. 1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 383 Me suor hym holde oþes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21318 All war þair warkes old [*Gött.* hold]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1249 Hi sworen oþes holde.

Ho·ldable, *a.* [f. Hold *v.* + -able.] Capable of being held; tenable.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Fam. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 146 A fortress holdable and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his enemies.

Ho·ld-all. [f. Hold *v.* + All.] A portable case for holding clothes and miscellaneous articles required by soldiers, marines, travellers, etc.

1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xxiv. 119 The Knapsack is to contain the Great Coat, one Shirt, one pair of Stockings, Cloth and Shoe Brushes, Blacking, and Hold-all complete. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 164, 1 leather cartouch, 1 holdall. 1883 C. J. Wills *Land of Lion & Sun* 55 An india-rubber soldier's hold-all. 1895 *Athenæum* 17 Aug. 220/1 To spend a fortnight attired in riding habits, ..with holdalls hanging like wallets over the saddles.

Ho·ld-back. [f. *hold back*: see Hold *v.* 34.]

1. Something that holds one back; a hindrance.

1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 9 To get the garland, by breaking in sunder those hookes, and holdbacks. 1640 Hammond *Serm., Poor man's Tithing* Wks. 1684 IV. 555 The only holdback is the affection and passionate love, that we bear to our wealth. 1863 Mrs. Whitney *Faith Gartney* xix. (ed. 18) 179 Other families had similar holdbacks, that is the word, for they were not absolute insuperabilities.

2. The iron or strap on the shaft of a vehicle to which the breeching of the harness is attached. Also *hold-back hook.*

1864 in Webster. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hold-back Hook*, a projection on a carriage-shaft, to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

†**Holde, hold,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *holde*, f. Hold *a.*] Graciously, kindly; loyally, faithfully.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxi[i]. 2 Heald þine þearfan holde mid dome. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3941 Þo3 balaac king me goue hold, His hus ful of siluer and of gold. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2129 Helde þou it neuer so holde.

Holde, *v.*, abbreviated from Behold.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 9390 As he [Belshazzar] þys hande began to holde Hys herte bygan to tremle and colde.

†**Holdely,** *adv.* [OE. *holdlice*, f. Hold *a.* + -ly2.] a. Graciously, kindly. b. Faithfully, loyally.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 368 He cwæð eac swiðe holdlice be us. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 191/12 *Affectuose*, *uel deuote*, holdlice. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1546 He him bliscede holdelike and wel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1875 Lays vp þe luf-lace, þe lady hym rast, Hid hit ful holdely, per he hit eft fonde. *Ibid.* 2016 His oþer harnays, þat holdely watz keped.

Holden, archaic pa. pple. of Hold *v.*

Holder1 (hōu·ldəɹ). [f. Hold *v.* + -er1.]

I. One who or that which holds or takes hold.

1. One who holds or grasps.

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 687/14 *Hic stinarius*, a halder. 1552 Huloet, Holder, .. he that holdeth fast. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. viii. 16 Rooks runne fluttering after the share at the verie heeles of the holder. 1756 T. Hale *Compl. Body Agric.* VI. lix. 331 The Holder may also make some alteration in the going of the Plow by the Handles. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. i, The holder of a horse at Tellson's door, who made off with it. 1863 A. J. Horwood *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 37 The rope broke not by reason of the holders moving or jerking it.

b. with *prep.*

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. vi, Bigoted holders by established forms and customs.

2. One who holds, occupies, possesses, or owns; a tenant, occupier, possessor, owner. Often in Comb., as *freeholder*, *householder*, *innholder*, *loanholder*, *shareholder*, etc.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* 362 After þe deth of euerych haldere in fee. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* (1860) I. 93 The holders of the ij*e* opinioun. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xviii. v. 111 Being now a landed man, and a holder of possessions there. 1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 218 Suppose that the holder of the policy wishes to sell his interest. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 The holder of a bill of exchange is the person who is legally in the possession of it, either by endorsement or delivery, or both. 1869 Arber *Latimer's Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Contents 3 The present holder of the farm.

3. A contrivance for holding, containing, or supporting something. Often preceded by a word denoting what is held, as *bouquet-*, *cigar-*, *gas-*, *pen-*, *whip-holder*, etc.: see the first element.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 139 The tool for cutting, &c. is fixed in the two holders .. by their screws. 1842–4 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (1871) I. 408 If she [the cow] is known to have a fractious temper, it is better to put a holder in her nose. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 63/1 In using small holders, such should be..emptied of all gas. 1876 G. Roslyn *Geo. Eliot in Derbysh.* 50 A small Quaker-shaped bonnet..hung on a holder in the wall. 1884 *World* 29 Oct. 12 Long streamers of the brigade ribbon were tied round the bouquet-holders.

4. a. A canine tooth.

1672 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 686/4 His [a dog's] Holders broak. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 279 Large conical teeth situated behind the incisors..are called holders, tearers, laniaries, or more commonly, canine teeth.

b. A prehensile organ in some animals.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 233 The insects have feelers; and the worms, holders. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 271 [Long tape-worm] with a terminal mouth surrounded by two rows of radiate hooks or holders.

5. With adverbs, as **holder-forth,** one who 'holds forth', a preacher, orator (somewhat *contemptuous*); **holder-on,** one who holds on (in quot. one who shoots direct at the game; see Hold *v.* 28); **holder-out,** one who holds out: see Hold *v.* 41j; **holder-up,** one who holds up or sustains; a sup-

porter, maintainer; *spec.* a workman who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in riveting.

1661 *Trial J. James* in Howell *St. Trials* (1816) VI. 71 By this time John James was brought into the meeting-place, and the Lieutenant..said to the women, What have you no better a *holder-forth than he? *a* 1704 T. BROWN 2 *Oxf. Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 2, I shall receive a call to be a Pastor or Holder-forth in some Congregation or other. *a* 1754 FIELDING *New Way to Keep Wife* I. ii, Thou art a fine promising holder forth .. and dost begin to preach in a most orthodox manner. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 486 A bird crossing was fired at by one of the '*holders on'. 1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 21 Constant..*holders out in righteousnesse to the end. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 595 (644) Here comeþ .. his brother, *holdere vp of Troye! 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* i. (1551) 225 The sturdy holders vp of their snoute, he hath cast downe. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 340 Each 'set' of riveters consists of two riveters, 'a holder-up', and one or two boys.

II. That of which hold is taken.

6. The strap by which a carriage window is drawn up; also, the strap on the back of a carriage by which footmen hold.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 137 By holders and strings are meant the lace .. for the purpose of holding by, or drawing up the glasses with. *Ibid.*, Every inside-holder takes a yard of lace, and every footman-holder a yard and a half. 1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 213 Hold fast with the holders on the left side with your left hand.

Holder². [f. HOLD *sb.*² + -ER¹.] A workman employed in a ship's hold.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 1 An holder by the day ijd with mete and drinke. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* iv. 179 Holders are persons who unstow the Cargo during the discharge. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Holders*, the people employed in the hold duties of a ship.

Holdfast (hōu·ldfast), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *hold fast*: see HOLD *v.* 2 + FAST *adv.*] A. *adj.*

1. That holds fast, *lit.* and *fig.*; having a firm hold or grasp; persistent.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 The Pine tree is called holdfast or pitchie tre. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 555 In his hold-fast foot the weak mouse panteth. 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 12/2 With hold-fast armes of euerlasting loue. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such hold-fast claws.

†2. Tenacious of what one has. *Obs.*

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 399 So hold-fast and wedded to the world, that whatsoever they can get, they so hoard it up.

B. *sb.* 1. The action or fact of holding fast; firm or sure grasp. *lit.* and *fig.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lviii. 84 The Strawberrie .. creepeth alongst the ground, and taketh roote and holdefast. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 7 They serue .. but to giue the Deuill holdfast, to draw vs by them into Hell. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 The Nature of Ground as to the hold-fast of Anchors. 1862 C. A. JOHNS *Brit. Birds* (1874) 29 Secure of its holdfast, it allows its victim no chance of escape.

2. Something to which one may hold fast or which affords a secure hold or support. (In some of the fig. uses perh. to be referred to sense 4.)

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* I. 8 We will trie farder what sure holdefast he hath to staie him self thereon. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 187 Nature..has furnished the several sorts of teeth with holdfasts, suitable to the stress..they may be put to. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 121 We should then have lost the rock as a Holdfast, and Buttress against the great South-west seas. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 233 The sedge and alder being great holdfasts.

3. One that holds fast: †a. A stingy or hard-fisted person; a miser. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 320, I may sooner wring Hercules his clubbe perforce out of his fist, then get mine owne monie out of the hands of this injurious holdfast. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. v. 60 A great Miser and hold-fast. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast* ..is also commonly taken for a griping covetous Wretch.

b. As name for a dog that holds tenaciously.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 54 Hold-fast is the onely Dogge. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 197 ¶3 When I envied the finery of any of my neighbours, [my mother] told me that 'Brag was a good dog, but Holdfast was a better'. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xviii.

4. Something that holds fast, binds, supports, or keeps together; *spec.* a staple, hook, clamp, or bolt securing a part of a building or other structure.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 196 You may take them out alive with your holdfasts and clampes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 27 The insoluble bond and hold-fast of necessitie, binding the pride of mortall men. 1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 46 They united .. the Stones together, by certain Ligatures or Holdfasts. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 64 The Hold-fast .. to keep the Work fast upon the Bench, while you either Saw, Tennant, Mortess, or sometimes Plain upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hold-fast*, an Iron Hook in shape of the Letter S fix'd in a Wall to support it; also a Joyner's Tool. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 367 This hip-pole was supported .. by an iron-strap, or holdfast. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXI. 349 The pole..passes through the strong holdfasts in the braces. 1842–67 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Holdfast*, a long nail, with a flat short head for securing objects to a wall. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 34 The Microscopes are secured to the table by brass holdfasts like those in common use on carpenters' benches.

Hence **Ho·ldfastness**, tenacity, persistency.

1869 S. BOWLES *Our New West* 466 A healthy copartnership of American enterprise and enthusiasm, and English solidity and holdfastness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 724 The Belgians..combining the vivacity and quick wit of the Latin races with a sturdy energy and holdfastness.

Holding (hōu·ldiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLD *v.*]

I. 1. The action of HOLD *v.*, in various senses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Þet heo beo euer edmod .. mid louh holdunge of hire suluen. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5994 Alle wrang haldyngs of gudes sere. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. lxxi, In the holdyng ne in þe kepyng. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 1640 Thow werray help in haldyn off the rycht. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 149 Holdynge must not be longe, for it..putteth a bowe in ieopardy. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 451 They would almost in kindnesse hurt, with hard, but kindest holdings. *a* 1774 W. PEARCE *Serm.* (1778) IV. 31 This is the unity of the Christian Church, the holding of Christ for the head. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I. 848 To obtain a holding, they are twisted round the stakes.

b. *spec.* The tenure or occupation of land.

1420 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 16 A tenement of Sir John of Langton Knyght in the haldyng of John Rumby. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxii. 145 That he shold come to parlement for his lande and for his holdynge in walys. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robt. III*, 59 To schaw his chartour (or maner of halding to his overlord). 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 In the earlier ages of the Saxon settlement, feudal holdings were certainly unknown. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 284 Such a holding now operated as a tenancy from year to year. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* iv. 102 That the Irish holdings in 'rundale' are not forms of property, but modes of occupation.

†c. Consistency. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *hold together*, HOLD *v.* 43 b.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 27 This ha's no holding To sweare by him whom I protest to loue That I will worke against him.

d. With adverbs: see HOLD *v.* IV.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 The holding in of the breath. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 100 The cause of this holding of and delay. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 11, I am weary with holding in. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 78 When..a dull Sentence, and a moral Fable Do more, than all our Holdings-forth are able. 1689 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Aug., Londonderry reliev'd after a brave and wonderfull holding out. 1711 MARY ASTELL (*title*) Quaker's Sermon: or a Holding-Forth concerning Barabbas.

2. That which holds or lays hold; an attachment; a means of laying hold or influencing.

1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 149 This is one of the principal holdings of that destructive system, which has endeavoured to unhinge all the virtuous, honourable, and useful connexions in the kingdom. *a* 1797 — *Wks.* (1842) I. Introd. 21 If I have assisted to loosen the foreign holdings of the citizen, and taught him to look for his protection to the laws of his country. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 242, I had a holding on Lord Halifax, founded on my father's merits. 1887 MRS. L. BAXTER *Tuscan Stud.* I. i. 40 The block in some manner slipped from the holdings and fell heavily into the river.

II. That which is held.

3. Land held by legal right, esp. of a superior; a tenement.

1640 W. BOSWELL *Let. to Laud* 12 June in Ussher *Proph.* (1687) 5 All evil Contrivances here and in France, and in other Protestant Holdings. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poem*, When John and me were married Our hading was but sma'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 89 Capitalists were not allowed to drive the labourers from their holdings.

b. Property held, esp. stocks or shares.

1573 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 76 The sayde wardens..shall have for their paynes double holdinges of all the bargaines. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 515 II. 584 Documents representing holdings in foreign government debts. 1891 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 2/7 As the pressing sellers have disposed of their holdings, prices are now sound.

†4. An opinion held, a tenet. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 Thre trowingis holdingis or opiniouns. 1450–5 — *Bk. of Faith* i. § 2 (1688) 1 To followe the Determynations and the Holdingis of the Churche in mater of Feith. 1851 J. HINTON *Let.* in Miss Hopkins *Life* v. (1885) 84 A train of thought that has almost revolutionised my holdings.

†5. The burden of a song. *Obs.*

1598 *Servingman's Comf.* C, A song is to be song, the vndersong or holding whereof is, It is merrie in Haul, when Beardes wagges all. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 117 Then the Boy shall sing. The holding euery man shall beare [*printed* beate] as loud, As his strong sides can volly.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or for holding.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, V. iv. 4 The Cable broke, the holding-Anchor lost. 1731 J. TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xxii. (1733) 153 This Holding-Screw has a pretty broad Head. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/1 The car with its adjuncts was a marvel of holding capacity.

b. **Holding-ground**, a bottom in which an anchor will hold, anchorage; also *fig.*; **holding-note** (*Mus.*), 'a note sustained in one part while the others are in motion' (Stainer & Barrett).

1740 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lix. 271 There is three fathoms water, and a good holding ground. 1774 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 58 Euclid tells us..that sounds may be sustained in the same tone which we call a holding-note. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* xxiii, The anchor ..dragged, from..bad holding-ground. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. I. VI. 334 The assembly and the dikastery were Kleon's theatre and holding-ground.

Holding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. That holds, in various senses (see the verb); retentive; grasping; tenacious.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 70 Nedys þat he take first a holdynge mete yn þe ground of þe stomake. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 49 He was free and liberall to straungers, and heard and holdyng from his familiers and servauntes. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 13 (1689) 42 It is .. the most holding Bait of all other. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 957/1 Fetlock deep in holding clay.

2. *Farming.* Applied to animals 'held' or kept for breeding. Also *ellipt.* as sb. = *holding pig*, etc. [In origin, attrib. use of vbl. sb.]

1547 *Will of R. Meese* (Somerset Ho.), My blacke sowe with v holdinge pigges. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 177 Holding Swine, which are onely to be preserved in good flesh. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 348 Pasture, which is grazed by the breeding cattle, or 'holding stock'. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. II. 300 From the high rates of holding lambs, many farmers last season hogged the lambs.

Hence **Ho·ldingly** *adv. rare.*

c 1375 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Antiq.* I. 8 *Tenaciter*, holdynglyche. 1611 COTGR., *Tenacement*, fastly, cleauingly, holdingly.

Ho·ld-out. [See HOLD *v.* 41 e.] (See quot.)

1893 in FARMER *Slang.* 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* v. 73 The term 'Holdout' is the name given to a mechanical contrivance, constructed with the object of enabling the card-sharper to 'hold-out', or conceal one or more cards, until he finds that they will be useful to him.

Ho·ld-over. [See HOLD *v.* 42.] a. An authorization granted by a bench of magistrates for the transfer of a publican's licence to another person for the unexpired term till the next annual licensing session. b. *U.S.* A cell for the retention of prisoners awaiting trial. c. One who continues to hold an office after his term has expired.

1888 *Wine, Sp. & Beer* 8 Mar. 174/1 The license became void, and being advised not to ask for a hold-over, the Company now applied to Special Sessions. 1888 *Missouri Republican* 24 Feb. (Farmer), Wilson was released from the hold over, where he has been held since Irwin's death. 1893 *Good Governm.* (N. Y.) 15 Aug., The obnoxious Republican hold-over still holds over.

Ho·ld-up. *U.S. slang.* [See HOLD *v.* 44 e.] a. One who robs by 'holding up' a traveller, train, etc.: see HOLD *v.* 44 e. b. An instance of 'holding up'; a robbery committed in this manner.

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 695/2 Darkness .. into which one ventured with grave apprehensions lest a 'hold-up' might be in waiting for him. 1888 in Farmer *Dict. Amer.*, [He] was mortally shot by hold-ups, Tuesday night. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The prisoner confessed to a hold-up. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 2/5 We are tired of reading in our papers nothing but hold-ups and killings.

†**Holdur**, erron. f. HELDER *adv.*, rather.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2919 Holdur þen holynes happont so then.

Hole (hōul), *sb.* Forms: 1–5 hol, 4– hole; also 5–6 hoole, *Sc.* hoill, hoil(e, 6 hooll(e, whole, 6–7 hoale, 8–9 *Yorksh. dial.* hoil. [OE. *hol* neut., inflected *hol-e*, *hol-es*, *hol-u*, a hollow place = OFris., OS., OHG. (MHG., MLG., MDu., Du.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), orig. neuter of *hol*, HOLL *a.*, hollow. Also app. repr. OE. *holh*, HOLLOW *sb.*, in its inflected forms *hol-e*, *hol-es*, (?) *hol-u*, which fall together with the corresp. forms of *hol*. (The OE. *hole*, *holu*, *holum*, usually referred to *hol*, may equally well belong to *holh*: see Sievers *Ags. Gram.* (ed. 3) § 242, Anm. 3, 4; and cf. inflexion of *healh*, *sealh*, *wealh*.)

The uninflected *hol* retained short *o* in ME., and was normally written HOLL (cf. OE. *sceal*, *smæl*, ME. *shall*, *small*); but in the inflected forms *ho-le*, *ho-les*, etc. (whether from *hol* or *holh*), the *o* in open syllable was normally lengthened, giving ME. and mod. *hōle*, *hōles*. (In mod. Eng., short *o* is further lengthened before *ll*, giving mod. dial. *hōll* (not distinguishable from *hōle*); in Sc. *-ōll* becomes *-ow*, *-owe*, giving *how*, HOWE, 'hollow'.) OE. *holh*, like other words in *-lh*, *-rh*, was susceptible of twofold inflexion, (1) with loss of *h*, *hole*, etc., (2) with consonant-ablaut, *holȝe*, *holwe*, etc. The former, as said above, fell together with the inflected forms of *hol*; the latter gave rise to ME. *holwe*, *holewe*, HOLLOW *sb.* and *a.* The development may be thus shown:

OE. *hol* { uninfl. *hol*, ME. *hōll*, mod. (dial.) *hōll*, Sc. *how(e*.
{ infl. *hol-e* }
„ *holh* { infl. *hol-e* } „ *hole* „ *hole.*
{ infl. *holw-e* „ *holwe* „ *hollow.*

The senses, to a great extent, coincide or overlap; *holl* a. and sb., Sc. *how(e*, are, in use, the northern equivalents of *hollow*; *hole* sb. has all the senses of *holl* (*howe*) sb. and *hollow* sb., with a fuller development of its own. In the 15–16th c. Sc. spelling *hoill*, *oi* is merely the graphic form of *ō*; but in mod. Yorkshire *hoil*, the *oi* is diphthongal.]

I. A hollow place, cavity, excavation, etc.

1. A hollow place or cavity in a solid body; a pit, cave, den, hiding-place in the earth; a deep place in a stream, pond, etc.

946 *Charter Edmund* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 423 To þam ealdan hole; of ðam hole. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 21 Me þas woruld sælða..on þis dimme hol dysine forlæddon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ix. 29 [x. 9] And settað his digollice, swa swa leo deð of his hole. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 He .. weneð for to beoren me in to his balefule hole. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 85/75 In þe north-side of þe toun in one olde roche he was. He lai and darede out of is hole. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 306 Out of þe hole þou me herde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4050 Haue ȝe na houses ne na hames, ne holis in to bery! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole, or pyt yn an hylle, or other lyke (*S.* hole, or eryth), *caverna*. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/35 *Hec crupta*, a hol in the erthe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 191 Whiche..hid themselfes and lurked in dennes and wholes. *Ibid.*, *Hen. VIII*, 134 b, With their swerdes digged holes in the banke to clyme up. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 23 ȝour fais wist not in what hoil yame to hyde. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxii. 11 ȝe sall not haif ane hoill ȝour heids to hyde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 52 Go to the same hole, where..you will finde floting neer the top of the water,

at least a dozen or twenty Chubs. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 41 Great Rocks..so soft, as with your finger you may bore a hole into it. 1756 T. Hale *Compl. Body Husb.* III. xix. 122 Digging a Hole in the Ground. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiv, The head .. dinted a hole in the soil of six inches in depth. 1883 J. G. Wood in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 676/2 All rivers have some portions deeper than others, 'holes' as we call them.

b. An excavation made in the ground for habitation by an animal, as the fox or badger; a burrow.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke ix. 58 Foxas holas habbaþ [*Rushw. G.* Foxes holo habbas. *Ags. G.* Foxas habbaþ holu. *Hatt. G.* Foxas hæbbeð hole]. *c*1200 *Vices & Virtues* 101 Hie [naddre] haueð hire hol. *c*1220 *Bestiary* 248 Of corn and of gres [ðe mire] haleð to hire hole. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIX. 669 The fox .. Lukit about sum hoill to se. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 12 Reynart..wente..in to his hole, for malepardus was ful of hooles, hier one hool and there an other. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 810 The Viper dead within her Hole is found. 1729 Swift *Let. to Bolingbroke* 21 Mar., To have done with the world .. if I could get into a better .. and not die here in a rage, like a poisoned rat in a hole. 1792 Osbaldiston *Brit. Sportsm.* 40 If you intend to dig the badger out of his hole. 1885 *Leisure Hour* June 401 A snake-charmer's music inducing a large cobra to leave its hole.

c. A deep hollow or cavity in the surface of the body; *e. g.* an eye-socket. Cf. Arm-hole.

*c*1300 *Havelok* 1813 Þat þe rith eye Vt of þe hole made he fleye. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/4 *Nucha*, the hole of the polle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole in y' nek, *fossa*, *fossitinella*. *c*1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 903 The holes under the armes, *les esselles*. 1638 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 101 We might have waited till our eyes had sunk in their holes. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 50 That Part vulgarly called the Hole of the Neck.

2. *transf.* †a. A secret place, a hiding-place; a secret room in which an unlawful occupation is pursued; a place where unlicensed printing was carried on.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, *latebra*, *latibulum*. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 23 May, At a Catholique house, he was fain to lie in the priest's hole a good while. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 380 Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Holes, and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private, and Workmen Trusty and Cunning to conceal the Hole, and themselves. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 122/1 *Holes*, in Printing dialect is a place where privat Printing is used, viz. the printing of unlicensed Books or other Men's Coppies.

b. A dungeon or prison-cell; *spec.* the name of one of the worst apartments in the Counter prison in Wood street, London. Cf. Black-hole. *Obs.* (exc. as a case of c.)

1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1017 Wee haue gart bind him with ane poill, And send him to the theifis hoill. 1607 Heywood *Woman killed with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 125 He is deni'de the freedome of the prison, And in the hole is laide with men condemn'd. 1607 Wentw. Smith *Puritan* III. F, But if ere wee clutch him againe, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The hole shall rotte him. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 2 July, He was clapped up in the Hole. 1678, 1722 Condemned hole [see Condemned 3]. 1822 Nares s.v., We still hear of the *condemned hole* in Newgate.

c. A small dingy lodging or abode; a small or mean habitation; an unpleasant place of abode; a term of contempt or depreciation for any place.

1616 W. Haig *Let.* 2 Aug. in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 156 Being innocent, it is a pity to smother me in this loathsome hole. *a*1700 Dryden (J.), How much more happy thou, that art content To live within this little hole, than I Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. 1726 Leoni *Designs* Pref. 1/2 You expect a stately Palace, where you find nothing but an ill-contrived Hole. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 127 This house..to me the horridest hole I ever was in. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxv, Grandcourt.. pronounced that resort of fashion a beastly hole, worse than Baden. 1889 J. S. Winter *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 3 Two hundred a year for a little hole I could not get my piano into.

3. *fig.* A position from which it is difficult to escape; a fix, scrape, mess.

1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1764) I. II. vii. 132, I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this hole. 1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* xvi, I should be in a deadly hole myself, if all my customers should take it in their heads to drink nothing but water-gruel. *a*1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hole*, a scrape..A man gets himself into a hole by taking a wrong step. 1882 Ouida *Under 2 Flags* I. (1890) 6 I'm in a hole—no end of a hole; and I thought you'd help me.

4. *technical.* a. A hemispherical cavity into which a ball or marbles are to be got in various games; esp. one of those into which the ball is driven at golf; hence, a point scored by the player who drives his ball from one hole to another with the fewest strokes.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 129 We will playe at pit hole for nuttes. We will make a pitte hole, and there cast our nuttes. 1808–18 Jamieson, *Golf*, *goff*, *gouf*, a game in Scotland, in which hooked clubs are used for striking balls, stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another. 1890 Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 43 You are playing a match of, say, eighteen holes, and have reached the putting-green of the last hole. 1896 Park *Golf* 5 The size of the holes, as fixed by the laws of the game, is four and a quarter inches in diameter.

b. *Billiards.* = Pocket.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 262/2 The Holes in the four corners and sides of the..Billiard Table. 1725 *Cotton's Compl. Gamester* (ed. 5) 151 At the four Corners of the [Billiard] Table there are Holes, and at each side exactly in the Middle, one, which are called Hazards. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 191 He that stops either Ball, when running, loses one; and if near the Hole, loses two.

†c. The narrow closed part or bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = Cod *sb* 1 5.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The third Part, which is the Hole or Cod, Inch and Quarter wet and dry.

5. *local U.S.* a. An indentation or opening in the coast; a small bay, a cove.

1639 in *Virginia Hist. Mag.* (1895) III. 31 Yf the shipps be p'mitted to goe at pleasure and ride in every hole as is desired by them. 1748 H. Ellis *Hudson's Bay* 149 This [flag] was to be raised at a good anchoring place called Five-Fathom Hole. 1807 C. W. Janson *Stranger in Amer.* 390 Tobacco is..conveyed then down the river to Hobbs' Hole, where ships in the European trade lie ready to receive them.

b. A grassy valley surrounded by mountains.

6. = Holl, Hold (*sb.*²) of a ship.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Hole, .. *columbar est nauis.* 1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 11 The Hole of some Amsterdam Fly-boat. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) H iij b, The pointers..are..fixed across the hole diagonally. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 Abaft the main hole.

II. A perforation, and connected senses.

7. An aperture passing through anything; a perforation, opening.

*c*725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1900 *Spiramentum*, hol. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We..cumeð to þe stone, þe haueð fif hole narewe, þat is..his holie fif wunden. *c*1290 *Beket* 1144 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 þoru3 þe churche he made an hol. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 505 Ane alde coble þare he fand, þat mony hoilis in it had. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 13501 Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd Of the cave. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/12 þe hoole of a prevay, *gumphus*. *a*1529 Skelton *Merrie T.* in *Shaks. Jest Bk.* (1864) II. 21 What shall those hoales serue for?..holes to look out to see thy enemyes. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. North. C.* 85 A top the House..there is a hole or window left for light to come in. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2218/4 A new fashionable Suit..gold frost Buttons, and gold Holes. 1773 *Cook's Voy.* in Hawkesworth *Voy.* II. 332 A musket was fired..which fortunately struck the boat..and made two holes in her side. 1896 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/2 The service bullet was found to have drilled clean holes, and .. the hole of exit was little, if any, larger than the hole of entry.

fig. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 If there be any hole left for cauill to enter.

8. The orifice of any organ or part of the body.

*c*1340 *Cursor M.* 528 (Trin.) Seuen holes haþ mannes heed euen. *c*1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 100 Þai hafe in steed of þaire mouth a lytill hole. *c*1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 749/8 *Hec arteria*, the hole of the throt. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j b, The Hoolis in the hawkes beke bene callede the Nares. 1530 Palsgr. 232/1 Hole that swete or heres cometh out at, *pore*. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 223 There are seven crosse ribs in his neck, and seven from his reins to his hole. 1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 611 A Membrane wherewith the hoale of the eare is stopped. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 117 The hole of the Nostril full round.

9. *fig.* A flaw, fault, ground for blame. Usually in phr. *to pick a hole* or *holes in* something; formerly also *to find* (*pick*, *make*) *a hole in a person's coat.*

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 98 The Lawiers lacke no cases..Is his Lease long .. Then (q^th he) let me alone with it, I will find a hole in it. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 88 If I finde a hole in his Coat, I will tell him my minde. 1648 Needham *Plea for King* 21 Every ambitious popular person would be ready to pick holes in their Coates, to bring them into disfavour of the People. 1682 Wood *Life* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 4 If they did not appeare, there might some hole be picked in their charter. 1789 Burns *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* i, If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1871 Miss Mulock *Fair France* i. 4 We do not go to visit a neighbour, in order to pick holes in him and his establishment. 1894 *Aspects Mod. Oxford* 93 Any one can pick holes in the University system of teaching and examination.

†10. a. An old game in which balls were rolled through little cavities or arches; called also *Pigeon-hole*, *Troll-madam*, *Trunks*. Cf. Nine-holes.

b. An old game of cards.

1611 Cotgr., *Trou Madame*, the Game called Trunkes, or the Hole. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Motto* Wks. (1630) 54/2 Ruffe, slam, Trump, noddy, whisk, hole, Sant, New-cut. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 178 Another game called holes was occasionally played.

III. 11. Phrases. *To make a hole* (*in* anything): to use up, or cause the loss of, a considerable amount of anything; to create a loss. *A round peg* (or *man*) *in a square hole* (and *vice versa*): one whose situation does not fit his special aptitudes. *To pick a hole* or *holes in*: see sense 9. *To take* (something) *a hole lower*: to take down, humiliate, humble. Cf. Button-hole 1 b.

1591 Lyly *Endym.* III. iii, He hath taken his thoughts a hole lower, and saith..he will vaile bonet to beautie. 1611 Cotgr., *Humilié*, humbled .. taken a hole lower. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 183 To lay five hundred of your best men on the earth, which losse will make a great hole in your Armie. 1625 Burges *Pers. Tithes* 75 It will make a greater hole in thy conscience, then it can in thine estate by parting with it. 1706 Mrs. Ray in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 208 Mr. Ray did not leave £40 a year..out of which taxes, repairs, and quit-rent make a great hole. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 412/2 An average daily consumption of four glasses .. makes a hole in the income of the working class. *a*1895 Ld. C. E. Paget *Autobiog.* iii. (1896) 72 The Admiralty would not rescind their orders, so we were a round man in a square hole, and *vice versâ*.

IV. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as a. attrib. (sense 4 a) *hole game*, *play*; b. objective, as *hole-cutter*, *-digger*, *-digging*, *-picking*, *-piercing*, *-stopper*; c. locative, as *hole-breeder*, *-builder*, *-creeping* sb. and adj.; **hole-creeper**, a sneaking thief; d. **hole-board**, **-man**, **-stitch** (see quots.).

1874 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Compass-board*, the *hole-board of the loom for fancy weaving. It is an upright board of the loom through which pass the neck-twines. 1889 F. A. Knight *By Leafy Ways* 155 The kingfisher, another *hole-breeder. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/1 Her eggs..are white, like those of most *hole-builders. 1462 in Scrope *Hist. Castle Combe* (1852) 323 Communis *holecreppar anserum et porcellorum tenentium. 1638 Ford *Fancies* III. iii, The page, that *hole-creeping page. 1852 Scrope *Hist. Castle Combe* 235 He qualified himself..by 'hole-creeping' after his neighbours' geese and pigs. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Mar. 8/3 Drillers and *hole-cutters. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 188 To guide the 'hole-diggers in the event of the marks..having been removed. *Ibid.* 189 *Hole-digging..for a telegraph pole. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 7/2 There is all the difference .. between the stroke and the *hole game [at golf], and at least a score of men have some chance. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 447 The *holeman, who goes into the cesspool. 1801 C. Gadsden in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 580 That his public actions may be judged of .. without any captious *hole-picking. 1889 Linskill *Golf* iii. (1895) 13 Besides '*hole play', which involves playing a succession of small matches from hole to hole round the links, there is also what is called 'score play'. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework* 253/2 **Hole Stitch*, a stitch used in Pillow Lace making, to form holes or small round spots in the centre of the thick parts of a pattern. 1794 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Wks.* II. 85 A neighbouring town..Begg'd him to be their tinker—their *hole-stopper.

Hole (hōul), *v.*¹ Forms: 1 holian, 3 holien, 4–5 hoole(n, 7 hoale, *Sc.* hoile (*oi* = *ō*), 4– hole. [OE. *holian* to hollow out, excavate = OHG. *holôn*, Goth. *hulôn*, f. *hol-*, Holl *a.*]

I. To make a hole.

1. *trans.* To hollow out; to make a hole or cavity in; to perforate, pierce.

*c*1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 162 Da gebroðra..gemetton ðone clud ða iu swætende; and hi ða hwæthwega holodon. *c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6836 þe wal þey holede. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Holyn, or boryn (*P.* hoolen, or make hoolys), *cavo*, *perforo*, *terebro*. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lviii. 746 Before they be holed or pearsed. 1648 Markham *Housew. Gard* III. x. (1668) 77, I use..a piece of wood hoal'd. 1864 *Standard* 29 Nov. 3/3 She [the ship] has holed her bottom. 1890 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/1 Some 80 miles of the route already holed [for telegraph posts].

b. To make holes in (the earth) in agriculture; to dibble; to dig trenches for planting sugar-canes.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 130 You begin to hole and continue to open the ground gradually. 1842 Orderson *Creol.* I. 5 Occasionally 'holing' his neighbours' fields. 1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* 15 Aug. 827/2 Preliminary to the all-important progressive step in coffee culture, that of transplanting, is 'holing'.

2. To sink (a shaft), drive (a tunnel) through.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 13 We design to hole our Pit. 1816 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 129 The Tunnel..was, after thirteen years' incessant labour, holed..with great accuracy. 1870 *Daily News* 30 Nov., Next week this shaft will be holed to the 100 fathom level.

3. *Mining.* To undercut (the coal) in a seam so as to release it from the other strata.

1829 Glover *Hist. Derby* I. 58 A set of colliers, called holers, who begin in the night and hole or undermine all the bank or face of the coal. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 137 The collier a hundred fathoms down..holing under the coal. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-Mining*, In breaking down or getting the coal, the first operation is to bench, kirve, or hole it along the bottom of the seam.

4. *intr.* To make a hole or holes; to dig. Esp. in *Mining*: to make a hole *through* from one working to another.

*a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 130 þe mid hore lustes ne holieð nout aduneward, ase doð þe uoxes. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10736 þys mynur .. wro3t on a day, and holed yn þe hyl. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 46 They frequently hole, or cut through from one Board to another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8 From the bottom of the workings they sank 7 ft...and holed through to the crosscut.

II. To put or go into a hole.

5. *trans.* To put into a hole; to put in prison; to plant (sugar-canes) in holes or trenches.

1608 Middleton *Mad World* IV. v, She could not endure the sight of a man, forsooth, but run and hole herself presently. 1618 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Waterman's Suit* Wks. (1872) 14 So their prodigal sons are holed in some loathsome jail. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, s.v., 'To hole a person', to send him to gaol. 1866 *Morning Star* 27 Sept. 4/5 To work hard in holing canes or in throwing out trenches.

6. spec. in *Golf*, *Billiards*, *Bagatelle*. To drive (the ball) into a hole or pocket. Also *to hole out.*

1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* I. 264 He contrived to hole both white and red ball at the next stroke. 1819 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Billiards*, If the striker holes his adversary's ball, or forces it over the table, or on a cushion .. he loses two points. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 693/2 (*Golf*) The best club for holing out the ball. 1880 *Boy's Own Bk.* 633 Bagatelle..The object..is to 'hole' the balls. 1883 *Standard* 16 Nov. 5/2 The number of strokes he requires to take before 'holeing' the ball [at golf]. 1891 *Golf Rules* No. 35 in Linskill *Golf* (1895) 45 If the ball rest against the flag-stick when in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the stick, and, if the ball fall in, it shall be considered as holed out in the previous stroke.

b. absol. *Golf.* To drive the ball into a hole.

1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 492 The deadly accuracy with which they approach the hole, and 'hole out', as it is called. 1886 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* 754/2 He who succeeds in holeing in fewer strokes than his opponent wins that hole.

c. *Golf.* To drive the ball into (a hole).

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 7/1 Mr. W. T. Griffin holed the eighth hole of the..links—100 yards—in one.

7. *intr.* To go into a hole. *Hole up*, to retire to a hole for hibernation.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* IV. iv, Let him hole there. 1625 — *Staple of N.* V. i, Wi' your worming braine..Which I shall see you hole with very shortly: A fine round head, when those two lugs are off, To trundle through a pillory. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* V. i, The rogue is hol'd somewhere. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hole*, to earth as a fox. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 303/1 The fox .. has run to earth, or, as we have it, 'has holed'. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 70 It was getting time for the bears to 'hole-up'.

†III. 8. *intr.* To become full of holes. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Se Trouër*, to hole, to grow full of holes.

†**Hole**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hólian, 3 holen. [OE. *hólian*, cogn. with Goth. *hôlôn* to treat with violence; cf. OHG. *huolan* to deceive.] **a.** *trans.* To oppress. **b.** *intr.* To commit oppression.

c 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* cxviii[i]. 121 (Bosw.) Ne sele ðu me holiendum me [Vulg *calumniantibus me*]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9319 þatt holeþþ o þe laȝhe leod, & rippeþþ hemm & ræfeþ.

Hole, -ful, -ly, -some, etc., the common early (and etymological) spelling of WHOLE, etc.

Hole: see HOLL *a.*, HELE *v.*[1], HULL.

Ho·le-and-co·rner, *adj. phr.* Done or happening in a 'hole and corner', or place which is not public; secret, private, clandestine, under-hand. Contemptuously opposed to 'public' or 'open'.

1835 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 205 Hole-and-corner meetings are got up to speak the voice of the nation. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 77 Any manufacturer of the hole and corner political petitions of the present day. 1852 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. 55 Tell me at once what this hole-and-corner work means. 1878 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* I. vi. 600 The Queen's friends declared that the King's supporters were 'hole-and-corner' men. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* i.

Hence **Hole-and-co·rnerism**, hole-and-corner action; a system of secret procedure.

1873 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/4 The real..conduct of French politics at the present moment is by hole-and-cornerism.

Holed (hōuld), *ppl. a.* [f. HOLE *v.*[1] or *sb.* + -ED.] Having a hole or holes; pierced, perforated.

c 1481 CAXTON *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 34/10 Everard the upholster can well stoppe a mantel hooled. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ix. (1883) 74 Euery Spondel is holed on euery side. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 636 His men yet pleased their hearts With throwing of the holed stone. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 258 His dead, and holed, and torn body. 1883 *Garden* 10 Oct. 367/2 Holed peach leaves.

b. *Holed-stone*, a perforated stone considered to be a monument of prehistoric times.

1769 BORLASE *Antiq. Cornwall* (ed. 2) 178 The middle stone..has a large hole..whence it is called the Mên an Tol (in Cornish holed stone). 1851 BLIGHT *Week at Land's End* 19 Holed-stone near Bolleit. 1879 MISS A. W. BUCKLAND in *Jrnl. Anthrop. Instit.* IX. 153, I never heard of libations being poured through these Cornish holed-stones.

Holeless (hōu·l,les), *a.* [f. HOLE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hole or holes.

1887 *Bicycl. News* 17 Sept. 387/2 The week's washing .. hung in spotless but not holeless purity.

Holely, erron. f. HOLEY *a.*

Holer (hōu·ləɹ). [f. HOLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who makes a hole; *spec.* the collier who 'holes' or undercuts a coal-seam.

1829 [see HOLE *v.*[1] 3]. 1873 *Echo* 22 Sept. 2/2 The 'Holers', chiefly boys of about seventeen or eighteen, can earn from 5s. to 6s. per day. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Holer's Day or Stint*, the measure of undercutting, undermining, or curving a length of seam.

Holer, var. of HOLOUR *Obs.*

†**Holet.** *Obs.* [f. HOLE *sb.* + -ET. Cf. OE. *gráfet* ? little grove, *piccet* thicket.]

1. A little hole; a small cave.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 322 Siche placis of newe ordris shulden be fled as fendis holetis. *a* 1440 *Pr. Life Alex.* (*MS. Lincoln A.* i. 17 lf. 30) (Halliw.) In thir holettez duelle we alwaye, and in thir caves. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 93 O thou edder..tornynge hyder and thyder by a thousande holettes and haikes.

2. A hut, cot, tent, tabernacle; = HILET.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 251 Bishopis of þe olde lawe..entriden..in to a litil holet þat was þe west part of þe tabernacle. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1285 Hirdes holetts [*Pastorum tuguria* (Bede)] sowe he þare.

Holethnic, Holotrous: see HOLO-.

Holowe, obs. form of HOLLOW.

Holewort (hōu·lwɒɹt). [Lyte's ad. Ger. *holwurz.*] = HOLLOWWORT; extended by Lyte to another species of *Corydalis*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ii. 316 The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewurt. 1863 [see HOLLOWWORT]. 1865 *Treas. Bot.*, Holewort, *Corydalis bulbosa*.

Holey (hōu·li), *a.* Forms: 4–7 holy, hollie, -y, 5–6 hooly, (6 *erron.* holely), 7– holey. [f. HOLE *sb.* + -Y. (The *e* is retained, to distinguish it to the eye from HOLY *a.*)] Full of holes.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxi (Bodl. MS.), Thei [stars] beþ rounde in substaunce..nouȝt holouȝ noþer holly in þe vtter partie. 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 6 Yf .. Clothe .. happen .. to be full of holes mylbrack or to be hollie [*Ruffhead* holely]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxv. 177 Leaues..holy, as though they had bene eaten with Locustes, Paulmers or Snayles. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Ld. Lowdoun* 10 Sept., An old hollie and threed-bare garment. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 127 'Tis just as holey as a crumpet. 1875 JOWETT *Plato, Gorgias* Introd. II. 287 Fools are supposed to be carrying water to this vessel in a holey sieve.

b. *Holey* (erron. *holy*) *dollar*, a Spanish dollar out of which a dump had been punched (see DUMP *sb.*[2] b), formerly current in parts of Australia.

1857 D. BUNCE *Austral. Remin.* 59 Our first change for a pound consisted of two dumps, two holy dollars, one Spanish dollar, one French coin [etc.]. 1883 *Numism. Chron.* Ser. III. III. 119 These coins popularly called 'holey dollars' are extremely scarce.

Holgh, holȝ, holh, obs. ff. HOLLOW.

Holi, holie, obs. ff. HOLY *a.* **Holibut**: see HALIBUT. **Holick**, obs. form of WHOLLY.

Holidam(e, early form of HALIDOM, still used in edd. of Shakspere.

Holiday (hǫ·lide[i]), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 háligdæȝ, háli-dæiȝ, 3 halidei, *pl.* helidawes, 4–5 halidai, -daie, -day, -daye, *pl.* halydawes, 4–6 halyday (5 haleday), 5–6 hallidai, -day. β. 4 holidai, 4– holiday; (also 5–9 holyday, 6 holie, hollie daie, holydaie, holy daie, daye, 6–7 holliday, -e, hollyday, -daie, holy-day, holy day, 7 holedaye, holidaie). [OE. *háligdæg* (dat. pl. *háligdagum*), found beside the uncompounded *hálig dæg* in two words (dat. pl. *hálgum dagum*). In the combined form OE. *á* instead of being rounded to ME. *ǫ*, was shortened to *a* (cf. HALLOW, HALLOWMAS, HALIBUT, HALIDOM), giving *halidai*, *halliday*, used till 16th c. But the uncombined form was in concurrent use, and became more frequent as the distinction in signification between sense 1 and sense 2 became more marked, until, in the 16th c., *holy day* or *holyday* became the usual form in sense 1. About the same time *holiday* (*holliday*), with *o* short, being a later combination and shortening of *holy day*, rare in late ME., took the place of the earlier *haliday*, which however remained in the northern dialects, where also (esp. in Scotland) the uncombined form was *haly day.*

It is thus difficult to divide *holiday* and *holy-day* in sense 1. Under this article are included the combined forms *haliday*, *holiday*; the uncombined forms, as well as those in which the vocalization shows that the word was analyzed, are treated under HOLY-DAY. But the habits of mediæval scribes as to the combination or separation of the elements of compounds were so irregular, and the treatment of the matter by modern editors is so uncertain, that many ME. instances might be placed under either article.]

1. A consecrated day, a religious festival. Now usually written HOLY-DAY, q.v.

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iii. 2 Hueðer on haligdaȝum ȝeȝemde [*Rushw. G.* ȝif he halȝes dæȝes ȝiȝemde]. *a* 1035 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 45 (Schmid) Be hali-dæiȝes freolse. De die dominica et festis observandis. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Ȝif hit is halidei..siggeð Pater Noster. *Ibid.* 24 Ine werkedawes, heihte & twenti Pater Nosters; ine helidawes, forti. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6473 Hald þou wel þin halidai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 22 Þei holdeþ not heore halyday [*B.* halidayes, *C.* halydaies] as holy churche [*B.* holicherche, *C.* holychurche] techeþ. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 154 This Absolon..Gooth with a Sencer on the haliday. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 6 In clannes kepe ȝour haleday. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 222/2 Halyday (*K.* halliday), *festivitas.* *c* 1450 MYRC 203 Aske the banns thre halydawes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 28 Goo to chirche, faste and kepe your halydayes. 1530 PALSGR. 228/2 Halyday, *feste.*

β. *a* 1375 *Cursor M.* 11929 (Laud) Hyt fille vpon an holiday þat Sabot hight in Iewis lay. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 226 Hold wel þyn halyday [*MS. M.* 218 (*a* 1400) halt þyn holidai]. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 778/1 *Hoc festum*, a holyday. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xx. 6 After the ester holidayes. 1551–2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI*, c. 3 (*title*), An Acte for the keping of Hollie daies and Fastinge dayes. 1661 BP. NICHOLSON *Catech.* Pref. (1686) 8 Enjoined on the Lord's day, and every holiday to be done by every rector. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 336 Pagan festivals [were changed] into Christian holidays. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 288 The Sundays came round weekly; other holidays came yearly. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* 1037 Fish carriages.. shall be allowed to pass on Sundays or holidays.

2. A day on which ordinary occupations (of an individual or a community) are suspended; a day of exemption or cessation from work; a day of festivity, recreation, or amusement. (In early use not separable from 1.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12276 Iesus went him for to plai Wit childir on an halidai. 1478 W. PASTON, Jr. in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 One for the halydays..and a nothyr for the workyng days. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 3 That noe artificer..working but the half day take no wagis but for the half day, and nothing for y[e] halyday.

β. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. v. (R.) On some working daies doe likewise,..specially if there bee any long space betweene the holly-daies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 113 b, Doo you not knowe that it is holliday, a day to dance in, and make mery at the Ale house? 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II xxvi. (1631) 3 Life being like a Prentises holy day. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. i. 2 Hence: home you idle Creatures, get you home: Is this a Holiday? 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 8 Though wedded we have been These twice ten tedious years, yet we No holiday have seen. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. cxli, Butcher'd to make a Roman holiday. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* III. 83 Glomax thought that Tony had been idle, and had made a holiday of the day from the first.

b. *collect. pl.* or *sing.* A time or period of cessation from work, or of festivity or recreation; a vacation. (See also BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY.)

α. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1049 Er þe halidayez holly were halet out of toun. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 176 Necessite nath neuere halyday. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* 27 In the hallidais he tooke a iurni into the cuntri.

β. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 40 With sluggers or unhardye persons, it is always holy daye. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 83 Lightly he layde hir vp for hollie daies. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 119 The Christmas holidays giving more leave and license to all kinds of people. *a* 1652 BROME *Queene's Exch.* I. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 469 To make my rest of life all holidayes. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) III. v, My youngest boy, Tom, now at home for the holidays. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1849) I. 153 Blair spent one summer holidays with his mother Lady Mary, at Spa. 1863 MISS THACKERAY *Elizabeth* (1867) 166 Will Dampier..went year by year to scramble his holiday away up and down mountain sides.

c. Cessation from work; festivity; recreation. *To make holiday*, to cease from work, to take a day's recreation.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 72 We shall..rest & make holyday for this tyme. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 204 Ill therefore might it boode at her to make our Holly-day. 1600 DEKKER *Gent. Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 47 *Ham.* .. Lets play. *Jane.* I cannot liue by keeping holliday. 1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* (M.) When my approach has made a little holy-day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 1/1 Men of business seat themselves in the railway carriages, bent on holiday.

†**d.** Phr. *To speak holiday*, to use choice language, different from that of ordinary life. Cf. *holiday English*, *holiday terms* in 4. *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. ii. 69 He writes verses, hee speakes holliday, he smels April and May.

3. *colloq. Naut.* A spot carelessly left uncoated in tarring or painting; see also quot. 1882.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., A holiday is any part of a ship's bottom, left uncovered in paying it. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* viii. 18 He only thinks of leaving no holidays (places not tarred). 1882 JAGO *Dial. Cornw.*, *Holidays*, parts left untouched in dusting. 'Don't leave any holidays.'

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of, belonging to, or used on, a holiday; befitting a holiday, festive, gay, sportive; superior to the ordinary workaday sort, as *holiday clothes*, *terms*, *English*. Sometimes (esp. formerly of persons): Suited only to a holiday; not engaged in, or not fitted for, serious action; dainty; idle, trifling. *Comb.* †**holidayman, -woman**, a man or woman taking a holiday, an idler or trifler.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 136 Comoun strumpettes, hasardourys, & such oþere, & halyday-werkerys. *Ibid.* 196 Þou þat hast getyn good be haly-day werkyng, halyday chaffaryng, be false othys, be false dysceyȝtes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. 105 b, Although they seme as holidayemenne, to repose theymselfes from all corporall businesse. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 20 Put on your night cap, and your holiday English. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 125/1 She will call me rascal, rogue, runagate [etc.]..and these be but holiday-terms. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 2 What, haue scap'd Loue-letters in the holly-day-time of my beauty, and am I now a subiect for them? 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 14 They are but burs.. throwne vpon thee in holiday-foolerie. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* 837 More fit for holidaie men, milke sops, and cowards. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 30 Not a holiday-foole there but would giue a peece of siluer. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i, Prithee, don't look like one of our Holyday Captains now-a-days. 1695 *Poor Robin's Alm.* in Brand *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 353 A Holy-day Wife, all play and no work. 1701 ADDISON *Switzerland* Wks. 1721 II. 173 Their holy-day cloaths go from Father to Son, and are seldom worn out. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 29 Them holiday terms wou'd not pass in my shop. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 558 Put on holiday-looks and pretend to be merry. 1836 EMERSON *Nature* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 143 Nature is not always tricked in holiday attire. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13, I must give you a holiday task to learn while I am away.

b. objective, as *holiday-keeper*, *-keeping*, *-maker*, *-making*; locative, as *holiday-rejoicing* adj.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 369 Holiday-loving rogues. 1859 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* 16 May I. 643 The holyday-maker and his partner. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/2 The streets were thronged with holiday keepers. 1856 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 8/4 To say nothing of the loss from holiday-keeping.

Hence **Holiday** *v. intr.*, to take a holiday; to go on a pleasure-excursion; whence **Ho·lidayer**, a holiday-maker. **Ho·lidayish** *a.*, of a character befitting a holiday, festive. **Ho·lidayism**, the practice of making holiday, devotion to holidays.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 629 The hero .. meets an artist ..likewise *holidaying. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 311 Craik from Belfast..was here holidaying. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 5 The prospective bridegroom holidays in Scotland for three weeks. 1886 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 7 Aug. 4/6 We hear..that many *holidayers spend their time in suburban public-houses. 1886 *Gd. Words* 247 Some more or less..*holidayish kind of work. 1886 LEWIS in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIX 708 Under the working of the civil law.. Sunday has tended and must tend to *holidayism.

Holie, obs. form of HOLY, WHOLLY.

†**Holihede.** *Obs.* Forms: see HOLY *a.* [f. HOLY *a.* + -*hede*, -HEAD.] Holiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1439 No moght þan help na hali-heid [*v.rr.* hali-hede, halihede, holy hede]. *Ibid.* 2337 Fild of trouth[h] and haly-hede. 1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Guode men þet ledeþ lif of angel an erþe be hire holyhede.

Holihock, obs. form of HOLLYHOCK.

Holily (hōu·lili), *adv.* Forms: see HOLY *a.* [f. HOLY *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. In a holy manner; with sanctity or devoutness.
c 1200 ORMIN 15920 Forr all þatt tatt teȝȝ haliliȝ & dafftiȝlike hemm ledenn. *Ibid.* 17282 To spellenn haliȝlike, and ec To wirrkenn hallȝhe tacness. 1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Þo þet .. lokeþ holyliche hare herten. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* ii. 10 How hoolily, and iustli, and withouten querel.. we weren. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 211 And lyue in chastitee ful holily. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 777 Hire sawle withinne woke than fulle halily. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 b, As longe as a persone is holyly occupyed, so longe he prayeth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 22 What thou would'st highly, That would'st thou holily. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* IV. vii. 236 To act holily and wisely in the highest possible Degree. 1894 *Athenæum* 3 Mar. 276/3 With an eloquent impulsiveness becoming their holily emotional themes.

2. Sacredly, scrupulously, inviolably; solemnly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 70 (Camb. MS.) See now how þou mayst proeuen holyly and with-owte corupcion this þat I haue seyd. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.), But I wil haue matrimony obserued more holyly & vndefyledly among them that professe the new lawe. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scotl.* (1805) II. 237 If the Scots would most holilie and handfastlie promise. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 41 And those that..had lived intimately with him, do most holily attest, that they were never able to observe any such defects in him.

Holimonth (hǫ·limʋnþ). [Nonce-formation after *holiday*.] A month of recreation or abstinence from work; a month's holiday.
[(OE. had *háliȝmónað*, Holy-month, as the name of September (app. of heathen origin); but this did not survive.)]
1852 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 189 (*heading*), The Englishman's Holimonth *Ibid.* 194 On every-days and on holidays, in working months and in Holimonths. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 June 822/2 A country holimonth with bicycle and kodak.

Holin, obs. form of HOLLIN, holly.

Holiness (hōu·linės). Forms: see HOLY *a.* [OE. *háliȝnes*, *-nys* (= OHG. *heilagnissa*), f. *háliȝ* HOLY + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being holy; spiritual perfection or purity; sanctity, saintliness; sacredness.
971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 Þa þe him þeowiaþ on rihtwisnesse & on haliȝnesse. c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcv[i]. 6 (Bosw.) Haliȝnys on haliȝnysse. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Godes gast wissað efre to haliȝnesse. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Wið halinesse of heorte. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 331 Þe betere hym were in holynesse to nyme hyr to wyue. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcv[i]. 6 Helinesses and mikelhed in his helinesse. c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 69 Hir herte is verray chambre of hoolynesse. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 23 Slouthe .. makes mane to yrke in prayere or halynes. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 927 By my holynesse, *par ma saincteté.* 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 220 Of Holinesse there be degrees. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 8 There rise up to view nameless beauties in holiness. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ii. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. 1885 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* ii. 49 Holiness consists in the subjection of the whole being..to the authority of conscience. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 6/4 One of the most interesting of Mr. Granger's chapters is that in which he explains primitive 'holiness' as obedience to the public recognition of the rights of ghosts and gods.

2. With possessive, as a title of the Pope, and formerly of other high ecclesiastical dignitaries.
A transl. of L. *sanctitās*, given orig. to all bishops, then c 600 limited to patriarchs, and since the 14th c. to the Pope. The same title was also given to the Byzantine Emperors, and sometimes to other sovereigns; it was addressed by John of Salisbury to Henry II of England. (See Du Cange.)
[1169 BECKET *Let. to Cdl. Hyacinth* in *Mat. Hist. Becket* (Rolls) VII. 125 Omnes ad sanctitatis vestræ confugiunt pedes. 1170 HEN. II *Let. to Pope Alexander* Ibid. 419 Si devotionis meæ, pater, erga sanctitatem vestram experimentum quæritis.] 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 75, I will appele to the Pape. For happin that his halynace Throw prayer may purchace To reforme my foule face. 1502 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 49 The Popes Holynesse hath named certeyn Legats to be sent to all Cristen Princis. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 559 Your holines is heade of all holy churches. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 110 Ill it doth beseeme your holinesse [a Lady Abbess] To separate the husband and the wife. 1689 *Let. fr. Pope to Pr. Orange* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 368 Great Prince, Although the semicircle of your Highness be .. elevated above the full orb of my Holiness. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 285 With the permission of his holiness Clement IX. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. iv. I. 223, 'I could help you to repay it!' said his Holiness [Pope Leo].

†3. *concr.* A holy place, sanctuary; a holy thing, an object of religious devotion. *Obs.*
c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 93 Inngongende and utgongende beforan Gode to ðam haliȝnessum. 1014 WULFSTAN *Serm. ad Anglos* in *Hom.* xxxiii. (1883) 158 And haliȝnessa syndon to griðlease wide. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þenne cumeð drihtenes engel and binimeð þa halinesse mid him toward heouene riche. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxii[i]. 12 In eritage Goddes halines hagh we. [1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 1 And worldly holynes.]

†b. Holy rites; worship, devotion. *Obs.*
c 1205 LAY. 1820 Brutus & his duȝeðe makeden halinesse [c 1275 holynisse]. *Ibid.* 8049.

4. *attrib.*, as **holiness convention, meeting,** a gathering or meeting for the promotion of holiness (in some religious communities).
1892 *Daily News* 21 July 6/4 In the evening a holiness meeting was held.

Holing (hōu·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOLE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of making a hole or holes.
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. v. (1495) 303 The Ether .. neyther maye be departed by thyrlynge and hoolynge of a nother body. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* IV. 10 (Harl. MS.) Some tyme is suche holiyng and perforacion goode. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 126 The holeing, digging, gripping, ditching, hacking, and hand-beating.
attrib. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 331 The slit or holing-in method of planting is used.

b. The action of undercutting a coal-seam.
1841 *Collieries & Coal Trade* (ed. 2) 249 When the workman has been for some time engaged in what is termed 'holing under'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 66/2 The process of holing in coal is one of the severest kinds of human labour.

2. *concr.* The stuff underlying a coal (or other) seam picked out to undermine it.
1882 *Nature* 27 July 299 The bottom bed—7 inches thick—together with a bed of soft shale 10 inches thick, serves as a holing. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 65 Soft black clay (holing)..1 inch.

3. *attrib.*, as **holing-ax, -stuff** (see quots.).
1819 REES *Cycl.*, *Holeing-stuff*,.. the small earth or coals which is cut or picked out from under the coal in a pit. 1828 WEBSTER, *Holing-ax*, a narrow ax for cutting holes in posts. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 58 Pecking out the holeing stuff with a light and sharp tool.

Holinight (hǫ·linəit). [f. HOLY *a.* + NIGHT.]

†1. (After HOLIDAY 1, HOLY-DAY.) A night that is kept holy, as the eve of a festival. *Obs.*
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Ȝif hit beo holiniht vor þe feste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27994 On fastin cai or hali night.

2. (*nonce-use*, after HOLIDAY 2.) A night of festivity or pleasure.
a 1821 KEATS *Day is Gone* 10 The dusk holiday or holinight Of fragrant-curtain'd love. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 508 (*heading*), A Summer Holinight.

Holioke, obs. form of HOLLYHOCK.

Holiship: see HOLYSHIP.

†**Holite.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HOLY *a.* + -TY (if not an error for *iolite*, JOLLITY).] Holiness.
14.. *Passio Domini* in *MS. Cantab.* Ff. 5. 48. lf. 15 a, In heuon shal þai wone wt me Wtouten pyne wt holite.

†**Holk**, *sb. Obs.* [OE. *holca* or ? *holc*, deriv. of *hol*, HOLL *a.*: cf. LG. *holke*, *hölke* small hole, Sw. *hålk.*] ? A hollow, cavity.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 148 On þam holcum þæs lichoman. *Ibid.* 160 On þam holcum þære lifre. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* 251 Ed ehnen, ant ed neauele, ant ed te breoste holke.

Holk, howk (hōuk, hauk), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4–6 holk(e, 7–9 hoke, huck, *Sc.* 7–9 howk, 9 houk. [Northern ME. *holk*, cognate with MLG. *holken*, LG. *holken*, *hölken*, to hollow, Sw. *hålka*; f. root of HOLL *a.*, with dim. formative *-k*: cf. *talk*.]

1. *trans.* To hollow out by digging; to excavate; to dig out or up. With various spec. local senses: see quots.
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1222, [He] holkked out his auen yȝen heterly boþe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 To Holke, *palare.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 18 Ȝonder wther sum the new havin holkis. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1702 Sum holkit claye, sum brynt the tylde. 1573 SEMPILL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 270 Hes scho not helpit to holk out ȝone Tod? 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 47 Who howks a hole for any other His sel' fau' in were he my brother. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 261 They bring up their children to hoking potatoes. 1798 J. JEFFERSON *Let. to J. Boucher* 19 Mar. (MS.), *Huck*, to pick out any thing with an instrument, as to huck a thorn out of the finger. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 75 I'll away up to the kirk-yard, and howk a few graves. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hoke*, to hollow-out anything, such as a toy boat. A dog hokes out the earth from a rabbit hole. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xviii, To howk out her grave with his own hands.

2. *intr.* To dig, make excavation, turn things up.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ix. 139 Vndir his cost holkand in weill law. 1825 BROCKETT, *Howk*, to dig, to scoop. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 874 He will lie upon his master's grave, and .. howk wi' his paws. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 118 He was howkin' up in the garret twa efternoons last week.

Hence **Holked, -et, -it** *ppl. a.* a. Excavated, dug out or up; †b. Sunken, depressed, hollow. **Holking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, excavating, burrowing.
c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Thornton) Hir eghne ware holkede fulle holle. a 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Powis* iii, Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid Holkit and how. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 164 Ffor hiddowis, haw, and holkit is thyne ee. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 1528 Holkit Glennis, and hie montanis. 1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* ix, They .. in kirk-yards renew their leagues, Owre howkit dead. 1850 W. ALLINGHAM *Poems* 116 In thy bed of clay the howking mole Bores no tunnel thorough.

Holk, obs. form of HULK *sb.*

Holks, *sb. pl. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 howks. [App. plural of HOLK *sb.*] A disease of the eyes or face.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. Prol. 27 Suppose the holkis be all ourgrowin thi face. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvi. 86, I thinke the holkis ouergangis ȝour ene. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxliii. (1848) 357/1 He [horse] had neither the howks, nor the haws. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Howks* or *Haaks*, a disease of the eye.

Holl (hōul,) *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1–5 hol (infl. hole), 4–9 holl, (5 holle, *dial.* 5–9 hole, 9 howl(e): see also HOWE *a. Sc.* [OE. *hol* hollow = OFris., OS., OHG. (MLG., MDu., Du., MHG.) *hol* (Ger. *hohl*), ON. *holr* (Sw. *hol*, Da. *huul*) hollow, concave; cf. Goth. *hulundi* cave, *ushulôn* to hollow out; OTeut. stem **hulo-*, pre-Teut. **kulo-*; perh. related to *helan* to cover, HELE *v.*[1]; or with suffixal *-l*, from root **ku-*, **kaw-*, of L. *cavus* hollow; cf. Gr. κύαρ hole, orifice. As shown under HOLE *sb.* (q.v.), OE. *hol* had *o* short, retained in ME., in which the *l* was normally doubled, while in *hōle*, which represents the inflected cases, the *o* was lengthened. Subsequently, short *o* before *ll* has also been lengthened (cf. *boll*, *roll*, *poll*), and in Sc. has become *-ow(e*, so that *holl* is in Sc. *how*, HOWE.]

1. Hollow, concave; having a void space within; empty.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 306 Ðas wyrte .. on middan hol. *Ibid.* 316 And hy beoð innan hole. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *VII Sleperis* 102 In a hol cowe [= cove] vndir a stane. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 35 Þai failed in þaire hertes and become holle within. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Hol, as pypys, or percyd thyngys [*v.rr.* hole, hollowe], *cavus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 Holle, *cavus natura*, *concauus arte*, *cauatus vtroque intelligitur*, *inanis.* a 1500 *Deguileville's Pilgr.* 84 b (MS. St. John's, Camb.) in *Cath. Angl.* 188 *note*, Many a willowe is..hol with-in and fulle of wormys. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. ii. 85 Of the holl grave law A gret eddir slydand gan furth thraw. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, adj hollow. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hole*..(5) Hollow; deep; concave. *North.* Metaphorically, hungry, cheerless, or comfortless. 1874 WAUGH *Jannock* iv. 30 (Lanc. Gloss.) 'He must be varra howle when he's hungry'... 'Howle!' said Adam, 'why he'll be like a two-legged drum, about t'middle o' t' forenoon'.

2. Deeply excavated or depressed, as a valley or ditch; lying in a hollow.
c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 217 Ȝif se weobud ufan hol nære. a 1000 *Charter of Æthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 124 On ðone holan weȝ. a 1000 *Martyrol.* 1 On anum holum stanscræfe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 78 He saw the brayis hye standand, The vattir holl throu slike rynand. *Ibid.* VIII. 176 Sa holl & hye the dykis war. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 116 (Douce) Withe eighen holked ful holle [*rimes* cholle, polle]. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hole*, hollow, deep: an *hole dish*, opposed to shallow. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v. *Howl*, A howl dish, opposed to shallow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, *Holl time* or *Hollow time.* 'The holl of winter', the depth of winter.

†3. In specific uses: **holbasin**, a deep basin; **holcress** (only OE. *hol cerse*), Field Gentian; **holrush** (*holrysche*), a bulrush; **holtile**, a concave tile such as those used for the ridges of a roof; **holleway**, hollow way, an excavated lane; **holwork**, the making of 'holtiles'; *concr.* a quantity of such tiles. Also HOLLEKE.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 34 Wiþ wenne on eaȝon, ȝenim þa holan cersan. 1323 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* II. 436 Holwork. 1362 *Ibid.* 438 Holtiles. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 Holrysche, or bulrysche [*v.rr.* hool ryschyn, holryschyne], *papirus.* 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 23, I wille she haue..the grettere hol basyn of ij smale basynes. 1471 *Ibid.* 242, j peluem laton voc' an holbasyn, j peluem laton voc' a flatbasyn. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/20 *Hic traco*, a hollewey.

Holl, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hol, 1–9 holl, (5 holle, houle, 5–9 howle, 9 *dial.* houl, howl). [OE. *hol*, late OE. and ME. *holl*, neuter of prec. adj. used subst.; retained chiefly in the north (*pronounced* hōul, houl); in Sc., *holl* has regularly become *how*, HOWE *sb.*]

1. A hollow place; a cave, den; a HOLE.
c 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 187/1 *Lustra*, wilddeora holl and denn. c 1205 LAY. 25864 [Þe fox] i þan holle wendeð. c 1352 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 88 In holl gan thai it hide. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1362 Mony wyues .. Hyd hom in houles and hyrnys aboute. *Ibid.* 11091 He .. Hid hir in a howle vnder a hegh towre. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 1022 With a knyff he stekit him to dede; In a dyrk holl kest him doun in that sted. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxii. 47 All the hollis wes stoppit hard. c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Cornw.* (1728) 40 A holl or deepe vaute in the grounde, whereinto the sea floweth at high water.

b. A surface hollow, excavation, or deep depression in the ground; a ditch.
1701 *MS. relating to Suffolk Manors*, One little piece of ground extending beyond the holl of him the s.. S. H. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holl*, a ditch, particularly a dry one. 1825 BROCKETT, *Howl*, a hollow or low place. 'Wherever there's a hill, there's sure to be a howl.' 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Holl*, a deep hollow valley. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col. Quaritch* I. vi. 96 To be kicked through every holl on the place.

†2. The HOLD of a ship. Cf. HOLE *sb.* 6. *Obs.*
c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 122 Bathe schip maistir, and the ster man also, In the holl, but baid, he gert thaim go. *Ibid.* x. 836 Out off the holl thai tuk skynnys gud speid. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 804/43 *Hec carina*, a holle. *Ibid.* 805/30 *Hoc columbar*, the holle of the schyp. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 (Pynson & MS. K) Holle [c 1440 hoole of a schyppe], *carina.* 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 458 Foul brow in holl thow preposit for to pas. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 33 When you let anything downe into the Howle, lowering it by degrees, they say, Amaine.

3. The middle or depth (of winter, night). *north.*
c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1695 In-to þe holl of wyntir richt. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hole*, *Houl*, middle. 'T' hole o' winter'. Sc. *how*, as 'how o' the nicht', midnight. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Holl*,..the depth of winter; sometimes applied also to the 'dead time of night'.

Holl, obs. form of HULL, WHOLE.

Holla (hǫlă, *rarely* hǫlā·), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6–8 hola. [a. F. *holà* (15th c. in Littré) 'stop', 'cease', also a call to excite attention: 'hoe there, enough, soft soft, no more of that; also, heare you me, or come hither' (Cotgr.).]

†1. An exclamation meaning Stop! cease! Hence *to cry holla*; *to give the holla to*, to stop or check by this call. *Obs.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccl.xv. 597 Than therle of Buckyngham sayd, hola, cease, for it is late. 1566 Gascoigne *Supposes* iii. i, Holla! no more of this. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 257 Cry holla, to the tongue, I prethee: it curuettes vnseasonably. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Farew. Tower Bottles* Wks. (1872) II But holla, holla, Muse come back, come back. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. Pref. (1670) 207 No man stays us, or cryes hola unto it. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss. xxiii. 259 Telemachus and the* good servants two, When they had to the dancers said 'Hola!' *Unto* their beds within the palace go. 1681 Cotton *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 86, I must give my Muse the Hola, here.

2. A shout to excite attention: cf. Hollo.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 900 Holla, approach. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 25/2 Hola Page, bring Cards, let vs passe away the time. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 63 Hola! Grannum, (quoth I, good lustily in her Ear..) what's your pleasure with me? 1756 Foote *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 111 Hola, Sir Toby, stole away! 1855 Kingsley *Heroes* iii. (1856) 170 Then Theseus shouted to him 'Holla, thou valiant pine-bender, hast thou two fir-trees left for me?'

3. A shout of exultation: cf. Hollo.

1727 Swift *Wom. Mind* 64 So, holla, boys; God save the king. *?a* 1800 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1431 Holla boys! holla boys! huzza-a-a!

4. Also *holla ho!* [F. *holà ho!*]

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 12 Holla hoa, Curtis. 1796 Scott *Wild Huntsman* xlix, Behind him hound, and horse, and horn, And, 'Hark away, and holla, ho!' 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. v. 84 With open throat sing chorus, drink and roar! Up! Holla! Ho!

B. *sb.* A shout of *holla!*

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 284 What recketh he his rider's angry stir, His flattering 'Holla', or his 'Stand, I say'? 1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* v. i. (Arb.) 115 He's here with a whoop, and gone with a holla [*ed.* 1714 hollow]. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 299 Reynard was unfortunately lost..by a false holla from a man. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* (1859) 9 At the moment I thought I heard a holla.

Holla, *v.*: see Hollo *v.*

Hollabaloo: see Hullabaloo.

Holland (hɒ'lănd). [Du. *Holland*, in earliest sources *Holtland*, f. *holt* wood + *-land* land; a name whereby was designated 'locus quidam silvis et paludibus inhabitabilis . . ubi videlicet Mosa et Wal fluvius corrivantur', i.e. the district about Dordrecht, the nucleus of the original county of Holland.

This derivation, which, though it has been impugned, appears to be finally established (see W. F. Gombault in *Taal en Letteren* VIII. 197, April 1898), separates the name from that of Holland in South Lincolnshire, the physical conformation of which has often caused it to be associated with Dutch Holland. The English name seems to be f. *hol*, Holl *a.*, sense 2 + Land; but there is the difficulty that it appears in Domesday Book as *Hoiland*, a form not easy to account for.]

I. 1. The name of a province of the Northern Netherlands, formerly a county or 'graafschap', *comitatus*, of the German Empire, now usually extended by Englishmen and other foreigners to the kingdom of the Netherlands.

?a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 35 Holaund and Henawde they helde of hyme bothe. 1436 *Libel* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 But they of Holonde, at Caleyse byene oure felles And oure wolles. 1449 *Paston Lett.* No. 68. I. 86 The cheff schyppys of Duchelond, Holond, Selond, and Flaundrys. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 143 He went ambassador into Holland to the States General. 1655 Sir W. Lower tr. *De Cerizier's Innoc. Lord* 67 All those effeminates, whom the Cloth of Holland hurteth.

fig. 1856 Howells *Venet. Life* 256 The vegetable and fruit market where whole Hollands of cabbage and Spains of onions opened on the view.

b. *attrib.* esp. in names of products received from Holland: see quots. **Holland-toad**, a small Dutch herring-boat. **Holland-cloth**: see 2.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 Next are commended the Holland Cheese, the Cheese of Normandy, and the English Cheese. 1614 *Eng. Way to Wealth* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 237 Vessels of divers fashions.. go..for herrings.. and they are called .. Holland-toads. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* 4 Lime mixed with Holland soap eats deep enough into the flesh. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 58 A slate formerly taken up at East Alwington, and exported under the name of Holland blues.

2. A linen fabric, originally called, from the province of Holland in the Netherlands, *Holland cloth*. When unbleached called *brown Holland*.

1427 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 77 Unum superpellicium novum de holand-cloth. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 241 A shert of feyn Holond. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 206 Item a pece Holland or ony other lynnen cloth. 1542 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 220 Thre elnes of Holand cloth. 1551–2 *Household. Acc. Princ. Eliz.* in *Camden Misc.* II. 31 For vj. ellnes of hollande for towelles. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. iii. 82 Holland of eight shillings an Ell. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 169 Women .. cover their heads with a coyfe of fine holland linen cloth. 1661 in J. Russell *Haigs* (1881) 470 To bay holen..to make bands of. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* ccvi, Some..For folded turbans finest holland bear. 1673–4 Grew *Anat. Trunks* II. vii. § 13 All our fine Hollands are made of Flax. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Holland* or *Holland-Cloth*, a kind of Linnen Cloth made in that Country. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iii. Every chandelier or lustre, muffled in Holland. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 134 He had the house put away in brown Holland, the carpets rolled up, the pictures covered, the statues shrouded in muslin. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/1 Frocks of neat brown holland embroidered with scarlet.

b. *attrib.* or in *Comb.*: of Holland (cloth).

1554 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 146 Oon paier of holland shetes. 1660 in *Harl. Misc.* (1811) VII. 198 Six dozen of large fine Holland handkerchiefs. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 9 An open breast, with an audacious display of the Holland shirt. 1879 Edna Lyall *Won by Waiting* xxvi, Looking cool and countrified in their brown holland suits.

3. *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *holland-weaver*; *holland-lined* adj.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 3/1 Ancient holland-lined barouches.

Ho'llander. [f. Holland + -er1.] A native of Holland, a Dutchman; also a Dutch ship.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* ix. (1870) 148 And I am a Holander; good cloth I do make. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 80 Your Dane, your Germaine, and your swag-belly'd Hollander, (drinke hoa) are nothing to your English. 1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1737) 326 There has been at one Time in Brassay-Sound, 1500 Sail of Hollanders. 1777 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 82 Those supplies were openly furnished by Hollanders at St. Eustatia. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 3 It was said..Whenever the dignity of the English flag .. was concerned, he forgot that he was a Hollander.

Ho'llandish, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ish.] Of or belonging to Holland (province or country); Dutch.

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 652 The rest of the Zelandish and Hollandish cities. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 133 A Hollandish pirate .. who in a short time hath taken 130 sail of ships. 1846 Worcester cites *Ann. Reg.*

Hollands (hɒ'lăndz), *sb.* [ad. Du. *hollandsch* (*ch* mute), Hollandish, Dutch, in *hollandsch genever*, Hollands gin.] A grain spirit manufactured in Holland: more fully *Hollands gin*, formerly *Hollands geneva*.

[1714 W. Wagstaffe *Let. fr. Bath* 27 By all Means, you must renounce Holland Geneva, and Brunswick Mum.] 1788 J. May *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873 26 A case-bottle .. filled with Hollands, of which each of us took a sling. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 739/1 He..ordered a glass of Hollands and water. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 53 The grain spirit .. known .. as Hollands Geneva. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* IV. 755 The Dutch .. call the Hollands-gin (which is their national spirit) *giniva*. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 138 A square bottle of Hollands.

Ho'llantide, short for *All-hollantide*, All-hallowtide: see All-hallow(s.

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xxi. (1878) 55 At Hallontide, slaughter time entereth in. 1580 R. Hitchcock *Politic Plat* in Arb. *Garner* II. 158 Continuing very good until Hollentide. 1607 Middleton *Fam. of Love* IV. i, At what time wert thou bound, Club! at Guttide, Hollantide, or Candletide? 1731 Swift *Mem. Creichton* Wks. 1763 X. 195 The Hollantide after I arrived in Ireland. 1795 D. Walker *Agric. Surv. Herts.* 28 From harvest to Hollandtide. 1870 *Dublin Even. Mail* 1 Nov., Great Hollantide Fair of Drogheda.

†**Ho'llbarowe.** *Obs.* [f. Holl *a.* + Barrow *sb.*3] A barrow having a body of the form of a shallow box.

1453–4 *Durham MS. Hostill. Roll*, j Holl Barowe. 1480–1 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, Pro factura unius hollbarowe et ij stanebarowes, vjd.

Holle, obs. form of Holl, Hull, Whole.

†**Ho'lleke.** *Obs.* [OE. *hollēac*, f. *hol*, Holl *a.* + *lēac*, Leek; cf. Ger. *hohllauch*.] A species of *Allium* or onion: according to 16th c. writers, the Chibol, Cibol, or Welsh onion, *Allium fistulosum*; earlier writers appear to apply it to the Scallion or Shallot (*A. ascalonicum*).

c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 270/29 *Duricorium*, holleac. 14 .. *Nom.* Ibid. [710/28 *Hec hinnula*, a scalyone] 710/31 *Hec ascolonia*, a holleke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An holleke, *hinula* [cf. John de Garlande (*c* 1225) *Dictionarius* (Wright *Vocab.* 136), inula Gallice dicitur *eschaloigne*]. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 25 s.v. *Cepa*, Hole leke. 1551 — *Herbal* I. I ij b, Y^e herbe which is called of hym [Pliny] *cepa fissilis*..is it that we call in englysh holleke, & the duche men call *Sere* or *Suer*, and in fresland *Suerley*. *Ibid.*, The onyons that we cal holleke ar of this nature, that if one be set alone that their wil a greate sorte within a shorte space growe of that same roote. [1611 Cotgr., *Ciboule*, a Chiboll, or hollow Leeke.]

Hollen, obs. form of Hallan.

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 135 The *Hollen*, is a wall about 2½ yards high, used in dwelling houses to secure the family from the blasts of wind, rushing in when the heck is open.

Hollen, obs. f. Hollin, holly. **Holli, holliche,** obs. f. Wholly. **Hollibut,** obs. f. *holibut*, Halibut. **Hollidam(e, -dome,** obs. ff. Halidom.

Hollie-, in comb. [= Holy with shortened vowel: cf. *holiday*, etc.] In *hollie point*, *hollie stitch*: see quots.

1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, *Hollie Point*, a needle lace much worked in the Middle Ages. The word is a corruption of Holy Point and was used to denote Church Laces. *Ibid.*, *Hollie Stitch*, the Stitch used in making Hollie Point is a description of Buttonhole.

†**Ho'lliglass.** *Obs.* Also 6 holi-, holyglasse. [A corruption of *howleglas*, *owliglasse*, Owlglass, f. Ger. *Eulenspiegel*.] An Owlglass, a buffoon.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Now Holyglass, returning hame, To play the sophist thought no schame. 1596 Blake *Serm.* in G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* (1680) 53 The Privy-Council were Holliglasses, Cormorants, and men of no Religion. *a* 1639 Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* VI. (1677) 425.

Hollihocke, -oke, etc., obs. ff. Hollyhock.

Hollin, hollen (hɒ'lin, -ĕn). Now *arch.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 holen, holegn, 3–6 hollin, -yn, 5 holing, holyng(e, 5–6 holyne, 6– hollen (6 holine, holene, hollynne, 7 hollyn, hollinge), 7–9 hollin. [OE. *holen*, *holegn*, radically related to OHG. *hulis*, *huls*, Ger. and Du. *hulst* (also, from OHG., F. *houx*); the OE. form appears to be cognate with Welsh *celyn*, Corn. *celin*, Bret. *kelen*, Ir. *cuillean* holly.] = Holly. (Still a common form in Scotland.)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 53 *Acrifolus*, holegn. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 138/38 *Acrifolius*, holen. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La hous*, holyn. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 399 in *Babees Bk.* 311 Per browȝt schalle be a holyn kene, þat sett schalle be in erber grene. 1450 Holland *Howlat* 48, I sawe ane Howlat .. vndir ane holyne. 1501 *Prescutm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 Thomas Ternour .. has pylled hollynnes in diverse places. *a* 1650 *Marr. Sir Gaw.* 55 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 109 Betwixt an oke & a greene hollen. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxiii, Make your merry men gather the thorn, and the brier, and the green hollin. 1858 Kingsley *Poems, Red King* 8, I saw thee lie under the hollins green.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Hollin cock, hollin stick**: see quots.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 78 Wyl *on wætere* .. *holen rinde*. *Ibid.* 356 ȝenim holen leafa. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 206 In his on honde he hade a holyn bobbe. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibleswo.* in Wright *Voc.* 163 *La houce*, holin-tree. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 187/2 An Holyn bery, *hussum*. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 88 His Spainȝe cloik was of the Holine hew. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 349/2 Hollin Sticks used by Cordwainers, not that they are made of Hollin Wood, but a peculiar name so given them, with them they burnish and polish the upper Leather, and sides of the Sole Leather; also by the sharp ends they run Riggets, and score the Leather with what Devises they please. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The missel thrush..a 'hollin cock'.

†**Ho'llness, holness.** *Obs.* [f. Holl *a.* + -ness. Cf. Howness.] Hollowness, cavity.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/1 An Hollnes, *canitas*. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 (MS. K) Holnes, *concavitas*.

Hollo, hollow (hɒ'lō), *int.* and *sb.* [Akin to *holla* and *hallo*.]

A. *int.* A call to excite attention, also a shout of encouragement or exultation: = Holla 2, 3.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. i. 25 Hollo, what storme is this? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C b, Hollow there, giue me the beard I wore yesterday. 1697 W. Cleland *Poems, Hollow my Fancie* 79 Hollow my Fancie, hollow, Stay thou at home with me. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. T. Whigg* I. 10 Hollow, Hollow Boys, replied the staring Populace. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VII. xiii, Hollo! Ho!—the whole world's asleep!—bring out the horses. 1796 Scott *William & Helen* i, Hollo! thou felon, follow here. 1815 *Savoyard* II. iii, Holo! there! (Enter Servant) Give me a goblet. 1885 Baillie-Hamilton *Mr. Montenello* I. 176 Hollo! Thornton, is that you?

B. *sb.* A shout of *hollo!* a loud shout; *esp.* a cry in hunting; cf. Halloo *sb.*, Hallow *sb.*2

1598 Topte *Alba* (1880) 79 But when th' acquainted Hollow he doth heare..He leaues his flight, and backward turnes againe. 1670 *Caveat to Conventiclers* 4 He was no sooner seated, but he gave a lowd Hollow through the Air. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 9 They set forth lowder Hollows than before, and wished me a good Journey. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* I. xviii, The Albatross ..every day for food or play, Came to the Mariner's hollo! 1823 Byron *Age Bronze* xiii, The hounds will gather to their huntsman's hollo.

attrib. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxii, The deep-mouthed watch-dog, at hollow distance.

Hollo, hollow (hɒ'lō), **holla** (hɒ'lă), *v.* Forms: 6–9 hollow, holla, 7–9 hollo, holloa (6 holow, 7 holo, holloe, 8 holloo, 9 holler). [Connected with Holla *int.*, Hollo *int.*; also with Hallo *int.* and Hallow *v.*2]

1. *intr.* To cry out loud, to shout, vociferate; to halloo.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxii. (1870) 295 Vocyferacyon, holowynge, cryeng. 1599 Porter *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 65 Why, hollow to me, and I will answere thee. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 122 'Tis madness to holloe in the ears of sleeping temptation. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. lxvi, If one hollowed from highest Heaven aboven. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 19 Houting and ho-lo-ing, not only to the disturbance of that duty, but scorn of our Religion. 1675 Hobbes *Odyss.* VI. 286 As far as one that Holla's heard can be. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* II. i, I was going to holla after them. 1737 Fielding *Tumble Down Dick* iii. *Song*, Then to some hollow tree she flies, To hollow, hoot, and howl. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 24 They Holloed at Times, as they approached. 1842 Gen. P. Thomson *Exerc.* I. 3 The more the boys holla'd [1829 hallooed], and called out 'Whip behind'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iii, Dont holla till you are out of the wood. 1833 Baring-Gould *John Herring* I. i. 7 Cobbledick..said, 'If you holler, I'll smash your head'. 1885 Bompas *Life F. Buckland* 244 They all rushed after me shouting and holloing.

b. To call to the hounds in hunting.

1612 *Two Noble K.* II. ii, To our Theban hounds .. No more now must we hollo. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 432 As we use here in England to hollow, whoope or shout at Houndes. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (1677) 75 Blowing and hollowing until the Hounds are come in. 1735 Somerville *Chase* II. 63 He levels e'ry Fence, Joins in the common Cry, and hollows loud. 1884 *Punch* 18 Oct., They hunted an' they hollo'd and they blew their horns also.

2. *trans.* a. with the thing shouted as object.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 54 As many lies As may be holloa'd in thy treacherous ear. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 222 And in his eare, Ile holla Mortimer. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 85 The Independents may cry and hollow it up to the Pygmies on the tops of their Towres. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. ii, I will pursue thee And hollow Vengeance in thy guilty Ears. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* xli. (R.), The hostlers..hollo to the three footmen .. Who is it? who is it? 1855 BROWNING *Transcendentalism* II Speak prose and hollo it till Europe hears!

b. To call after (in hunting); to call or shout to.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 55 He that first lights on him, Holla the other. 1607 — *Cor.* I. viii. 7 If I flye Martius, hollow me like a Hare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.* 59 Th' unlucky Parrat, and death-boding Owl..Hollow their mates.

3. With *adv. Hollo away*, to drive away by holloing; *hollo in, off*, to call in or off (dogs, etc.) by shouting; *hollo out*, to shout out.

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 478 Hollowe in the hind doggs. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry* II. ii, Let's to horse, And hollow in the troop. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Parson Beanes*, Six dayes he hollows so much breath away, That on the seaventh, he can nor preach, or pray. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iv. § 20 Such hounds are easier laid on, then either rated or hollowed off. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* III They'l sometimes mutter their words inwardly and then of a sudden hollow them out. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 328 He hollowed out with great extasy, *The ship, the ship.*

Hence **Ho'lloing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 43 Leaue hollowing man, heere. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 235 No voice, crie, hollaing and houting..affrighted this kind of fish. 1767 CARTERET in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 21 With a great hollowing noise. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 61 War, after all, is not settled by hollaing, any more than horse-racing.

Holloa (hɒlōu˙), *int., sb., v.* A form of HOLLO leading on to HALLOA, q.v.

A. *int.* (See quots.)

[1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 30 So I answer'd him, Ho lo.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine, Holloa,*..an exclamation of answer, to any person, who calls to another to ask some question, or to give a particular order .. The master.. calls, Main-top, hoay! To which they answer, Holloa! 1866 CRAVEN *Meg's Diversion* II. 40 Hollo! Meg, frolicksome Meg, here! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Holloa*, or *holla*, an answer to any person calling from a distance, to show they hear. 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* I. 247 'Holloa!' he cried, 'Gone, are they!'

B. *sb.* A shout of 'holloa!'

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. iii, The same holloa which attends the departure of a hare, when she is first started. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi, It was an uncommon bad night for running by holloas.

C. *vb.* To call 'holloa!'; to shout so as to call attention, express surprise, etc.

1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* P 173 Then would the text cry..as if it did holloa after me. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* lxiv. 287 He holloaed out to the grooms. 1885 *Badm. Libr., Hunting* 144 The result of holloaing immediately a fox has crossed a ride often is to make him pop back again.

†Hollock. *Obs.* Also hallocke, hullock, -ok. [a. Sp. *aloque* (in Minsheu *haloque*) adj., light red, sb., a species of wine of fine red colour, a. Arab. حلوقي *halūqi*, adj. from حلوق *halūq*, an aromatic of clear red colour (Dozy). (Notwithstanding the identification by Florio, it is not related to It. *aigleuco*, L. *aigleucos*, Pliny.)] A Spanish wine of a fine red colour.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Droonkardes* (1789) 18 We must have ..Sack, Hollocke, Canaria wine. 1598 in *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* (1844–8) II. 176 Thrie quartis of the best wyne, tovit, hullok, and wyne tent. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Dial.* 18/2 Wines .. Hallocke, claret, candie. 1611 FLORIO, *Aigleuco vino*, sweet hollocke wine. 1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hempseed* Wks. (1630) 65 Hollock and Tent would be of small repute. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas. II*, c. 4 *Sched.*, Sackes, Canaryes, Malegaes, Maderaes, Romneys, Hollocks, Bastards, Tents & Allicants.

Hollocore, obs. form of HALALCOR.

Holloo, var. of HALLOO *int.* and *v.*

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* (1705) 4 Claps his Hands, and cries, *Holloo* to the Armies that are drawing up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 P 2 To all that ride mad after Foxes, that holloo when they see an hare. 1735 SWIFT *Legion Club* 67 At the parsons, Tom, holloo, boy.

Hollop, a sailor's corruption of ORLOP.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvi, Several feet of underwater logging in her hold and hollop.

Hollow (hɒ'lou), *sb.* Forms: 1–2 holh, 3 holȝ, 6– holow, hollow. [OE. *holh* (cf. OHG. *huliwa, hulwa*, MHG. *hülwe*, pool, puddle, slough):—OTeut. **holhwo-*, app. radically related to OE. *hol*, HOLL *a.*, HOLE *sb.*, and *hole*, HOLK, cavity; but the nature of the formation is obscure. As shown under HOLE *sb.* (q.v.), *hollow* represents an inflexion of *holh*, **holw-e*, **holw-es*, etc., whence ME. *holwe, holewe, holowe*, while the inflexional type **hol-e*, **hol-es*, etc., fell together with HOLE *sb.*

OE. *holh* was only sb.; it was perh. from association with *hol*, which was both adj. and sb., that *holh* was also made an adj. in early ME.: see next word. But the history is peculiar, for while the sb. came down to 1205, in ME. only the adjective occurs; the sb. reappears *c* 1550, app. formed anew from the adj.; from which time both sb. and adj. have been in common use.]

1. A hollow or concave formation or place, which has been dug out, or has the form of having so been: †a. a hole, cave, den, burrow (*obs.*); †b. a hole running through the length or thickness of anything; a bore (*obs.*); c. a surface concavity, more or less deep, an excavation, a depression on any surface; d. an internal cavity (with or without an orifice); a void space.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Holh wæs beboden ðæt sceolde beon on ðæm weobude uppan, forðæm ðæt wind ne meahte ða lac tostencean. *Ibid.* xxxv. 240 Dær se iil hæfde his holh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 23 Þah an castel beo wel bemoned mid monne and mid wepne, and þer beo analpi holh þat an mon mei crepan in. *c* 1205 LAY. 20848 [The fox] holȝes [*c* 1275 holes] him wurcheð.

β. *In modern English.*

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Gen.* xxxii. 25 He touched yᵉ holow of his thigh, and the holow of Iaakobs thigh was losed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 3 It was the Nightingale, and not the Larke, That pier'st the fearefull hollow of thine eare. 1605 — *Lear* II. iii. 2 By the happy hollow of a Tree. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xl. 12 Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 774 The first Indians..had one, and some both of their teats bored thorow, in the hollow wherof .. they wear a Reed. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. viii. 240 If congealed bloud be in the body, and that within the hollow of it. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 165 We rested in the hollow of a Rock, where we spent the Night. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 62 The hollow of the Bones..serves to contain the Marrow. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 218 An Hollow on the Tooth [of a tool] makes a Round upon the Work; and a Round upon the Tooth, makes an Hollow on the Work. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 253 A like Iron Pipe, whose hollow were very small. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 Sometimes the back sweep which forms the upper part of the top-timber is called the *top-timber hollow.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hollow*, the bore of a rocket. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Hollow*..the empty portion of a bastion...The depression in an anvil-face or fullering. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wiclif* ix. 296 Such places as the hollow of an oak. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Completely closed hollows or cavities.

fig. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 The empty hollow of an unsatisfied heart.

2. *spec.* A depression on the earth's surface; a place or tract below the general level or surrounded by heights; a valley, a basin.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 170 All the holowes and valeys there about rebounding with the voice of so many thousandes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Within the inner compasse and hollow of Africke. 1649 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) II. 9 His 6 acre Lot .. runneth all along on the brow or top of that Hollow. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 A very narrow but deep hollow. 1846 H. BECKELY *Hist. Vermont* 55 The vallies and hollows interspersed among the mountains and hills are generally very fertile. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The river then does really occupy a hollow, inclosed on three sides by high ground. 1885 MISS THACKERAY *Mrs. Dymond* 18 Can you make out the sea, Susy? Look, there it is shining in the hollow.

3. The middle or depth (of night or of winter): = Sc. *howe.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. ix. VI. 62 These were Friedrich's last general orders, given in the hollow of the night.

4. Short for *hollow meat, hollow moulding, hollow plane, hollow square*: see HOLLOW *a.* 7.

1726 NEVE *Builder's Dict., Hollow*, a Term in Architecture, by which is meant a Concave Molding, being about a Quadrant of a Circle; by some it is called a *Casement*, by others an *Abacus*. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. (1783) 13, I learnt to form lines, and hollows, and squares. 1823 EGAN *Grose's Dict. Vulg. T., Hollow*, among epicures, means poultry. Nothing but hollow for dinner. 1850 HOLTZAPFFEL *Turning* II. 492 Concave and convex planes, called *hollows* and *rounds.*

5. *Bookbinding.* A strip of thick paper or pasteboard, cut to the height and thickness of the book for which the boards and cloth are intended, and which acts as a gauge for the guidance of the case-makers and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book (*Ure's Dict. Arts* (1875) I. 421).

Hollow (hɒ'lou), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: 3 holh, holeh, holeuh, holu, 3–4 holȝ, holewe, 3–5 holw(e, 4 holou, -ouȝ, -ough, 4–5 holowȝ, 4–6 holow(e, 5 holgh, holuȝe, 6 hollowe, 6– hollow. [ME. *holȝ, holeh*, also *holu*, inflected *holwe, holewe*, identical in form with *holh, holȝ*, pl. *holȝes, holwes* sb.: see prec. The development of *-lw(e, -low* from *-lge, -lg*, is normal: cf. *follow, hallow, sallow*, etc.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having a hole or cavity inside; having an empty space in the interior; opp. to *solid.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1113 An holȝ [*v.r.* holeh] stoc hwar þu þe miht hude. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 202/96 In one holewe weie onder eorþe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 251 And made kynges fourme of bras al holu wyþinne. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2182 Al watz holȝ in-with, no-bot an olde caue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 295 Vnder an holw ok. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 395 A ȝerde of fir holowȝ wiþ ynne as a pipe. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxi. (1495) The sterres ben rounde..and ben sadde and sounde, not holough nother hooly in the vtter party. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Holowe spere, *bourdon.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 190 b, The juice thrust into a hollow tooth, asswageth the paine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 567 This was hollow, the other solid. *Ibid.* 833 Blow it thorow hollow canes. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 84 In trunks of trees made hollow either by fire or age. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 30 Orellana placed his hands hollow to his mouth, and bellowed out the war-cry used by those savages. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 286 *note*, Although many species of trees are liable to become hollow, yet none are so perfectly hollowed as the gum tree. [1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. I. IV. 15 A marciful Providence fashioned us holler, O' purpose thet we might our principles swaller.]

b. Having an empty or vacant space beneath.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 43, I would raise my foundation .. three foot above ground; leaving it hollow underneath for Ventiducts. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 124 Alexandria is all hollow under, being an entire Cistern. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 136 They .. dry and season their Boards..laying them .. hollow for the Air to play between them. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 28 The floor..was snow, which I knew to be hollow beneath.

†c. Porous or open in texture or composition: the opposite of close, compact, or solid. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xx. (1495) The tonge towchinge the complexion of the substaunce therof is holowe and full of holes. 1733 J. TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husb.* vi. 24 Roots and Plants, which otherwise require the lightest and hollowest Mould. *Ibid., note*, 'Tis easier .. to imitate this Artificial Dust in hollow than in strong Land.

2. Having a hole, depression, or groove on the surface; depressed below the surrounding surface, sunken, indented; excavated, concave.

c 1205 LAY. 761 Wes þe wei holh & long. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 643 Mi nest is holȝ [*v.r.* holeuh]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2193 *Ariadne*, The holwe rokkis answerden hire a-gayn. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Holow, as vessellys .. *concavus.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 Then must the grounde neither lye hollowe, nor in hilles. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 8 The snows .. continue undissolv'd in hollow places between the hills. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 150 If any part of the Floor prove hollow, they lay a Chip .. upon that hollow place, to bare up the Board. *Ibid.* 187 The hollow edge of the Hook. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 151 Our way to it was up a hollow lane.

b. Of the eyes, cheeks, etc.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1695 Holȝe were his ȝsen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIX. (Percy) 135 Hys eyen holow, and his nose croked. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 A horse when he beginnes to be olde, his temples waxe hollowe. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 114 With hollow Cheeks, and Eyes black. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 358 Bess .. was rather thinner, and her eyes hollower. 1873 LONGF. *Challenge* ix, Hollow and haggard faces Look into the lighted hall.

c. Of the sea: Having the troughs between the crests of the waves very deep.

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 19 With a very hard Gale of Wind..and a very deep hollow Sea. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. x. 104 The ship laboured very much in a hollow sea. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 469 The sea was running very hollow. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Hollow Sea*, the undulation of the waves after a gale; long hollow-jawed sea; ground-swell.

3. Empty, vacant, void; hence, having an empty stomach, hungry; lean, starved-looking.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 108 So hungri and so holewe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 289 He nas nat right fat, I vndertake, But looked holwe and ther to sobrely. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 310, I will fayre on feld ther oure bestis ar, To looke if thay be holgh or full. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 75 His Coffers sound With hollow Pouerty, and Emptinesse. 1598 — *Merry W.* IV. ii. 171 As iealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow Wall-nut for his wiues Leman. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. ii. I. 392 That also is gone; and the hollow Eternities have swallowed it. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. i. 21 The strains dissolve into the hollow air. *Mod.* It must be getting towards dinner-time; I'm feeling pretty hollow.

4. *transf.* Of sound: Wanting body; not full-toned; 'sepulchral'.

1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xliv, With broken and hollow playnt. 1583 EARL NORTHAMPTON *Defensative* Ep. Ded., Like young babies, they regarde. Rattles that can make a kind of hollow sound. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 8 It made a hollow .. noyse, like an ouer-fall of water. 1798 W. NARES in *Anti-Jacobin* xxii. (1852) 106 My voice as hollow as a ghost's. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 175 If only the uneven partials are present..the quality of tone is hollow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 546 On the brass of the buckler it smote with a hollow ring.

5. *fig.* Of persons and things: Wanting soundness, solidity, or substance; empty, vain; not answering inwardly to outward appearance; insincere, false.

a 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 595 So many holow hartes, and so dowbyll faces. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 113 Too holy a profession, for so hollow a person. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 66 It is knowne we were but hollow Friends. 1593 — *Rich. II*, I. iv. 9. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 14 The Kings Army was hollow at the heart. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 131 A false or hollow friendship. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xiii. 562 *Flattering and hollow words.* 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. v. 209 The governor's pretensions are as hollow as they are improbable. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 696 The hollow truce with the Huguenots in France had..been again succeeded by war.

6. [f. the adv.: cf. B. 2.] Complete, thorough, out-and-out. *colloq.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt.* I. xvi. (1785) 41/1 It was quite a *hollow thing*; Goliah won the day. 1761 COLMAN *Jealous Wife* v. (D.), So, my lord, you and I are both distanced; a hollow thing, damme. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* lxiv, Which, in the opinion of my friend, is a hollow bargain. 1894 *Times* 31 July 11/1 The Prince's cutter steadily left her opponent and gained a very hollow victory.

7. In various collocations, chiefly technical: **hollow-adz, -auger,** tools with concave instead of flat face, for curved work (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **hollow-bastion** (see quot.); **hollow fire** (see quot.); **hollow fowl, meat,** 'poultry, rabbits, etc., any meat not sold by butchers' (Halliwell); **hollow-spar** [tr. Ger. *hohlspat*], a

name for CHIASTOLITE (Ure *Dict. Chem.* 1823); **hollow-stock**, name of the plants *Leonotis nepetæfolia* and *Malvastrum spicatum* (Cent. Dict.); **hollow tower** (see quot.); **hollow-turner**, a mechanic who turns hollow or concave vessels, funnels, etc.; hence *hollow-turnery*; †**hollow vein**, the *vena cava*; **hollow-way**, a way, road, or path, through a defile or cutting; also extended, as in quot. 1882. *Hollow* MONTH, MOULD, PLANE, SQUARE, HOLLOW-WARE: see these words.

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Bastion*, **Hollow* or *Voided Bastion*, is that which has only a Rampart and a Parapet, ranging about its Flanks and Faces, so that a void Space is left towards the Center or Middle. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Hollow-fire*, a kind of hearth with blast, used for reheating the stamps produced in the South Welsh process of fining, or the bars of blister-steel in the manufacture of shear-steel. 1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 89 People had then to be content with "hollow fowl", as poultry, ducks, and rabbits were alike called. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hollow meat*, fowls. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Tower*, **Hollow Tower* (in *Fortif.*), a Rounding made of the remainder of two Brisures, to joyn the Courtin to the Orillon; where the Small-Shot are plac'd that they may not be too much expos'd to the Enemies View. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. 243 Peeping out she saw .. the *hollow-turner .. loading his wares—wooden bowls, dishes, spigots, spoons, cheese-vats, funnels and so on. *Ibid.* I. 56 A neighbour engaged in the *hollow-turnery trade. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 1. vi. 719 Through branching pipes of the great *Hollow-vein. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. viii. 105 Through the mesaraicke veines into the great porter veine, and from thence into the great hollow veine. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. 147 Acquainted intimately with every country .. the .. roads, and *hollow-ways which lead up to them. 1832 D. GARDNER *Quatre Bras*, etc. 182 *note*, The term 'hollow-way' is employed by English writers on this battle [Waterloo] .. to designate any means of passage, from a footpath to a boulevard, which is enclosed on the sides to a considerable height, whether by walls, fences, hedges, houses, or embankments.

8. *Comb.* (parasynthetic), as *hollow-backed*, *-billed*, *-cheeked*, *-footed*, *-horned*, *-toned*, *-jawed*, *-vaulted*, *-voiced* adjs. Also HOLLOW-EYED, -HEARTED.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 78 The nyne propertyes of an asse .. the .viii. to be rounde foted, the .viii. to be holowe foted. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* Wks. 1878 I. 17/2 Breath'd out with grones, like hollow-voiced windes. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 4 A shattered veteran, hollow-trunked perhaps. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 31 (U. K. S.) Some persons prefer a hollow-backed horse. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The ruminants .. called hollow-horned.

B. *adv.*

1. In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound or voice; insincerely. *Obs.* exc. in comb. (see 3).

1621 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III iv. 101 Lo, how hollow the fiend speakes within him. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 291 Then he will cough more hollow.

2. Thoroughly, completely, out-and-out; also (*U.S.*) *all hollow*. *colloq.*

[The origin of this is obscure, and has excited conjecture from its first appearance in literature.]

1668-71 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* s. v., He carried it Hollow, *Luculenter Vicit vel Superavit*, .. credo dictum quasi 'he carried it *wholy*'. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 193 *Foote*... You succeeded? *Suds*... Yes, yes, I got it all hollow. 1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1794) IV. ccccxxi. 267 He set up for the County of Middlesex, and carried it hollow, as the jockeys say. 1786 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Farew. Odes* xiv. Wks. 1794 I. 185 I'm greatly pleas'd To see the foreigners beat hollow. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 39 Her blood carried it all hollow. 1839 *Times* 19 Oct., In the article of hypocrisy .. as in sheer impudence, Minto has it hollow. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 367 Local opinion would carry it hollow against popular opinion. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 47 She beats us younger people hollow.

3. In Comb., qualifying ppl. adjs., to which *hollow* is hyphened; mostly in sense 'with a hollow sound', as *hollow-bellowing*, *-blustering*, *-ringing*, *-sounding*, *-whispering*, etc.; also 'with a hollow foundation', as *hollow-grounded*.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Decay* 537 O feeble stay! O hollow grounded hope! 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 737 The hollow-sounding plain Shakes from afar. *Ibid.* 989 Muttering, the winds .. Blow hollow-blust'ring from the south. 1728-46 — *Spring* 918 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 599 The hollower-bellowing ocean.

Hollow (hɒ·lo), *v.*[1] [f. HOLLOW *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render hollow or concave; to make a hollow in; to excavate. Also with *out*.

c 1450 *K. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 415/1 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) Suche a stroke cam doune .. that hit holwed the stonene walle to a mannes gretnesse. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 20 b, How well the stone is myned and hollowed by continuell droppyng of water. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 55 b, Hollowing it cunninglie with an Aulle or a Bodking. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 46 A rock hollowed out like the entrance to a church. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 311 Some lonely elm That age or injury has hollowed deep. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. xviii 125 The wall of one [fissure] .. was hollowed out longitudinally.

fig. 1842 TENNYSON *Love & Duty* 60 The want that hollow'd all the heart.

b. To bend into a hollow or concave shape.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, Hollow your body more sir, thus. 1832 TENNYSON *Pal. of Art* 109 Hollowing one hand against his ear, To list a foot-fall. 1839 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 246/2, I hollowed my hands into the form of a binocular glass.

2. To form by making a hollow (*in* something); to excavate. Often with *out*.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *The Cruell Maid*, Next, hollow out a tomb to cover Me. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 19 Who led us into a Grotto hollowed in the Rock. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 338 Amphitrite .. intreated the Nereids to hollow out that little bay. 1817 C. WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* v, As we hollowed his narrow bed, And smoothed down his lonely pillow.

3. To make hollow in tone.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 96 Hollowing his voice, and snuffling with much sedate confidence.

4. *intr.* To become hollow or concave.

c 1860 FABER *Hymn*, *The Length of Death* viii, How suddenly earth seems to hollow. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* 280/2 Her cheeks seemed to hollow in, and her chin shook.

Hence **Hollowed** (hɒ·lod), *ppl. a.*, made hollow, excavated; **Ho·llowing** *vbl. sb.*, a making hollow, excavation; also *attrib.*, as in *hollowing-iron*, *-knife*, *-machine*, etc.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 64 Make it by a little hollowing to bear .. from the false quarter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 643 In boats made of a hollowed tree (like the Indian Canoas). 1641 in T. Lechford *Note-bk.* (1885) 428 One hollowing iron .. one rabbetting iron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 207 Then first on Seas the hollow'd Alder swam. 1714 ADDISON *Spectator* No. 584 ¶ 6 The digging of Trenches, and the hollowing of Trees, for the better Distribution of Water. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hollowing-knife* (Coopering), a drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 191 When the child was made to bend the body, this lumbar hollowing did not disappear. 1884 J. PAYN *Lit. Recoll.* 217 His hollowed hand and smiling attentive face. 1889 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/1 Wooden pipes and hollowed trunks of trees.

Hollow, *v.*[2]: see HOLLO *v.*

†**Ho·llowed,** *a. Obs.*: see quot.

a 1734 R. WODROW *Analecta* (1842) I. 104 Being of a hardy frolic temper, or a little hollowed, as we call it.

Ho·llow-ey·ed, *a.* Having hollow eyes; having the eyes deep sunk in their orbits.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vppon Deedman's Hed* 11 No man may him hyde From Deth holow eyed. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 240 A needy-hollow-ey'd-sharpe-looking-wretch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed abstinence, and lean despair. 1870 P'CESS ALICE *Mem.* 31 Jan. (1884) 239 Victoria looks very hollow-eyed, pale and wretched.

Ho·llow-hea·rted, *a.* Having a hollow heart; insincere, false.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol. (R.), Holowe-herted flatterye and craftye deceauyng. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii. (1655) 43 Inwardly false and hollow hearted. 1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 44 Hollowhearted apathy, The cruellest form of perfect scorn.

Hence **Ho·llow-hea·rtedness,** insincerity.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *John* 44 Except al holowhartednes be also plucked quite out of ye mind. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. ii. 44 The Lord discovereth the hollow-heartedness of many. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XV. 539 They are haughty toward strangers, .. suspicious, and full of hollow-heartedness.

Hollowly (hɒ·loli), *adv.* [f. HOLLOW *a.* + -LY 2.] In a hollow manner; with a hollow sound; insincerely.

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 70 Wherewith the caves gan hollowly resound. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. 23 He .. try your penitence, if it be sound, Or hollowly put on. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 63 It may couer all the hoofe hollowly that it may not touch the soale. 1814 *Mermaid* II. i, How strange and hollowly his accents sound! 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. v, The sound echoed hollowly through the house.

Hollowness (hɒ·lonés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being hollow; concavity; internal emptiness; sunken condition.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 571/32 *Cavitas*, holwnehse. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holownesse of a vesselle .. *concavitas*. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 9 b, The .. matrix .. a strong bladder, hauyng in it but one vniuersal holonesse. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. ii. 59 Greefe boundeth where it falls, Not with the emptie hollownes, but weight. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* iii. (R.), Old trees (quite decayed with an inward hollowness). *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Mother & Son* iii. 9 Within her ghastly hollowness of eye.

†2. *concr.* and *semi-concr.* A hollow formation or place; a hollow, cavity, or concavity. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1809 His lighte gost ful blysfully is went Vp to be holwghnesse of þe seuenþe spere. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 6 Aite cherdhoke there is a grete holownes vnder erthe. 1611 MARKHAM *Country Content.* I. xii. 65 The Perch .. abideth most in Creeks and hollownesses, which are about the bank. 1715 MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 375 There are Nine of these Hollownesses and as many Eminences, undulated as they paint Sea Waves.

3. Of a sound or voice: see HOLLOW *a.* 4.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxvii. (1495) 242 Yf holownesse comyth of drynesse, it is knowen by drye coughe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 156 Whose low sounds Reuerbe no hollownesse. 1884 MRS. C. PRAED *Zero* II. 64 Helena was shocked at the hollowness of her voice.

4. Emptiness, vanity; insincerity, falseness.

1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 202 Dissect this close heart of mine, .. and if thou findest any hollowness, fill it up. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxi. 118 A thorough man of the world, who knows it in all its hollownesses. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 5/7 The hollowness of his professions.

Ho·llow-root. *Herb.* [A 16th c. transl. of G. *holwurtz*, *hohlwurtz*, applied to *Aristolochia*, also to *Corydalis tuberosa*: see Grimm.] a. A name for *Corydalis tuberosa* (*C. cava*), also called *holewort* and *hollowwort*); extended by Gerarde to other species of *Corydalis*. b. *erroneously*, A name for *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. ii. 316 (Of Holeworte) The roote whiche is holowe within is called in Germanie Holwurtz, that is to say in English Holowe roote, or Holewurt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxlvi. (1633) 1092. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., *Hollow-root* .. a name sometimes given to the .. fumitory. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Moschatellina*, hollow root, or tuberose moschatel .. a little plant common under our hedges, in spring. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Holewort*, Hollow-wort, or Hollow-root. *Corydalis tuberosa* and *Adoxa Moschatellina*.

Ho·llow-ware. Bowl- or tube-shaped ware of earthenware, wood, or metal: now especially the last.

1682 [see b]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 274 All hollow Ware, (as they call Ridge-tyles, Corner, Gutter, and Dormar-tyles). 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. II. 79 Maple .. is approved of by the turner for making hollow-ware. 1880 *Statist. Manuf. U. S.* 1059 A coarse, greenish glass, often termed bottle-glass .. It is called in this country hollow ware. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 2/4 Cast-iron hollow-ware is selling very slowly.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hollow-ware maker*, *making*, *manufacturer*, †*pewterer*, *trade*, *utensil*.

1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1717/8 Francis Seagood, .. Hollow-Wear Pewterer, hath Molds and Stocks to Sell. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The manufacture of soup tureens, covered dishes, ewers and basins, &c. is called Hollow Ware Pressing. These objects are all made in moulds. 1888 A. N. PALMER *Hist. Old Nonconf. Wrexham* 76 A hollow-ware manufacturer at Bewdley.

Hollowwort (hɒ·lowɔt). = HOLLOW-ROOT *a.*

1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Hollow-wort, or Hole-wort, from its hollow root, *Corydalis tuberosa*.

†**Ho·llowy, hol(o)wy,** deriv. or by-forms of HOLLOW *a.* and *adv.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 78 (MS. B.), Pere ben sixe manere of þese Vlcus .. Venemy & holwy [*MS. A.* holows]. *Ibid* 93 Þe Ulcus ys foule & stynkynge, þe lippes .. alle aboute areryde & holwy [*MS. A.* holowe], & þis is þe dyfference bytwene cancre & a foule Ulcus & an hory. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xliii. 160 The reynes ben flesshly poores and holowy rounde and coueryd wyth fatnesse.

Holly (hɒ·li). Forms: 2-5 holi, 3-6 holie, 4 holi3, 5 hoolly, 5-6 holy, 6 holee, 7- holly. [Shortened from OE. *holegn*, *holen*: see HOLLIN.]

1. A plant of the genus *Ilex*; *orig.* and *esp.* the common European holly, *I. Aquifolium*, an evergreen shrub or small tree with dark-green tough glossy leaves, having indented edges set with sharp stiff prickles at the points, and bearing clusters of small green flowers succeeded by bright red berries; much used for decorating houses and churches at Christmas. The American holly, *I. opaca*, is an evergreen tree similar to this, found in the United States from Massachusetts southward.

c 1150 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 545/23 *Ulcia*, holi. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne mid holie [*MS. T.* holin], ne mid breres ne ne biblodȝe hire sulf. 14.. *Songs & Carols 15th C.* (Percy Soc.) 84 Here commys holly, that is so gent. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xxvi, He sawe hym sytte vnder a tree of hoolly. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 127 Peecynge of a shafte with brasell and holie, or other heauy woodes. 1562 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 108 Paid for holy and evy .. iiij *d.* 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1611) 108 There is a kinde of Holly that is void of these prickles .. and therefore called free holly. 1805-6 COLERIDGE 3 *Graves* IV. xxiii, Lone hollies marked the spot. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXX, With trembling fingers did we weave The holly round the Christmas hearth.

2. Applied, with or without defining word, to other plants (mostly shrubs) resembling the common holly; e.g. (in mod. Dicts.) to the holm-oak, *Quercus Ilex*; in Australia to species of *Hakea* and *Lomatia*. **Californian Holly**, *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (Cent. Dict.); **Cape Holly**, *Crocoxylon excelsum*; **Ground Holly**, *Chimaphila umbellata*; **Mountain Holly**, *Nemopanthes canadensis*; **New Zealand Holly**, *Olearia ilicifolia* (*Trans. N.*) and Miller *Plant-n.*). See also *box-holly* (Box *sb.*[1] 3 b), KNEE-HOLLY, SEA-HOLLY.

1846 J. L. STOKES *Disc. Australia* II. iv. 132 Holly .. Hakea .. Sandy Soil,—produces gum.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of or belonging to the holly, as *holly-bark*, *-berry*, *-bough*, *-bush*, *-leaf*, *-tree*, *-wood*; consisting or made of holly, or its wood, as *holly-hedge*, *-staff*, *-wand*. b. Special Combs.: **holly-boy**, an effigy of a boy made of holly, which (together with an *ivy-girl*) figured in certain village sports in East Kent on Shrove Tuesday; **holly-fern**, *Aspidium* (or *Polystichum*) *Lonchitis*, so named from its stiff prickly fronds; **holly-laurel**, 'the islay, *Prunus ilicifolia*, of California' (*Cent. Dict.*); **holly-leaved** *a.*, having leaves resembling those of the holly; **holly-oak**, the holm-oak or evergreen oak, *Quercus Ilex*; **holly-rose**, †(*a*) an old name for some species of *Cistus*; (*b*) a name for *Turnera ulmifolia*, a West Indian shrub with yellow flowers; **holly-set** *a.*, set with holly; *sb.* a hedge made of holly (cf. *quickset*).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Bird-lime*, Made from *holly-bark boiled ten or twelve hours. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 85/1 Cambridge hat edged with *holly-berry red. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. ix. Green, slender, leaf-clad *holly-boughs. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The girls .. were assembled in a crowd and burning an uncouth effigy, which they called an *Holly Boy, and which it seems they had stolen from the boys. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 218 Guard it with a Furse or *Holly branch. 1506 in Kerry

St. Lawrence, Reading (1883) 52 It. payed for sysis to the *holy bush at Christmas ixd. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 65 To take a Tauerne and get a Hollibush. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 192 Rough Alpine Fern, or *Holly Fern. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 635 Some to the *holly-hedge Nestling repair. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 The *Holly leaues and all the kindes of Holme be set with sharpe prickes. 1777 COOK *2nd Voy.* IV. iii. (R.) The *holly-leaved barbary. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxx. 1159 Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or *Holly Oke. *Ibid.* III. iii. 1092 Of *Hollie Roses, or Cistus. 1700 tr. *Cowley's 6 Bks. Plants* IV. 90 Why Holly-Rose, dost thou, of slender frame, And without scent, assume a Rose's Name? 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxi. (1812) I. 274 Let every fifth or sixth be a *Holly-set; they will grow up infallibly with your Quick. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 10 'Mid clustering isles, and *holly-sprinkled steeps. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* C j a, Angli an *holy tre, & an Huluar tre nominant. 1854 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 There are records of Holly trees of great size growing in some of the counties of England. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxvii. (1878) 169 Let *holliewand threate, Let fisgig be beate. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 41/2 The Hone is .. *Hollywood converted into stone. 1864 SYME *Eng. Bot.* (ed. 3) II. 222 To the turner Holly wood is very valuable.

Holly, obs. form of WHOLLY.

Hollybut(t, -dame, obs. var. HALIBUT, -DOM.

Hollyhock (hǫ·lihǫk). Forms: 3 **holihoc**, 4–7 **holihocke**, 5 **holyhokke, holy hokke**, 6 **holioke, hollihoke, holyoke, -ocke, hollyhocke, hollyoke**, 6–7 **hollihocke, hollioke, holyhocke**, 7 **holliock, -oak, holyhock, hollyoak**, 7–8 **holyhock**, 8 **holyoak, holy-oak**, ?9 **holly-oak**, 7– **holly-hock**, 8– **hollyhock**. [f. HOLY *a.* + HOCK *sb.*[1] mallow: evidently of hagiological origin; cf. the Welsh name *hocys bendigaid*, which appears to translate a med.L. **malva benedicta*. Another name was *caulis Sancti Cuthberti*, 'Seynt Cutberts-cole': see *Alphita* 61 s.v. *Euiscus*, 110 s.v. *Malua*.

The guess that 'the hollyhock was doubtless so called from being brought from the Holy Land' has been offered in ignorance of the history of the word.]

†**1.** *orig.* The Marsh Mallow, *Althæa officinalis* (in med.L. *ibiscum malva, bis malva*, OF. *vie mauve*, F. *guimauve*, Sp. *malvavisco*). *Obs.*

*c*1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/24 *Althea*, i. ymalue, i. holihoc. *a*1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 *Altea*, i. holihocke. *Ibid.* 43 *Wimave*, i. holi hocke. *c*1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 56 Take malowe leues .. & þe rote of holihocke [*B.* holy hokke]. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/2 Holy hokke, or wylde malowe.., *altea, malviscus.* *c*1465 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 4 *Alta malua..gall.* wymalue, *anglice* holyhokke. 1538 TURNER *Libellus* A ij a, Altheam aliqui ebiscum, siue ibiscum nominant, officinæ maluam, bis maluam, nostrates Holy oke. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 489 An oyntment made of holy-hoxe, or sea-mallowes. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* II. xxv. 149 Annoint her feet with the juyce of the Hearb Holyhocke.

2. Now, The plant *Althæa rosea*, of the same genus as the prec., a native of China and southern Europe, having a very tall and stout stem bearing numerous large flowers on very short stalks; many varieties, with flowers of different tints of red, purple, yellow, and white, are cultivated in gardens.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s.v. *Malua*, Malua hortensis is of two kindes. The one is called alone in greeke Malache in englishe Holyoke, and of thys sort is the iagged mallowe. [He distinguishes it from 'Althea and Hibiscus .. in englishe marrishe Mallowe'.] 1551 — *Herbal* I. B viij a, By thys description it is playne that our comon holyoke is not Althea. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96 Holiokes, red, white and carnations. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.* 29 Bright crowne-imperiall, king's-speare holy-hocks. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 510 This Experiment of seuerall Colours, comming vp from one Seed, would bee tried also in..Poppy and Hollyoke [1677 Hollyoak]. 1641 *True Char. Untrue Bishop* 10 Who weareth..a fine holliock for the knot of his girdle. 1700 tr. *Cowley's 6 Bks. Plants* IV. 89 The Holihock disdains the common size Of Herbs, and like a Tree do's proudly rise. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 357 Sow Pinks .. Holyoaks, annual Stocks. 1766 ANSTEY *Bath Guide* xi. 106 Like a Holy-Hock, noble, majestic, and tall. 1830 TENNYSON *Song, 'A spirit haunts'*, Heavily hangs the hollyhock, Heavily hangs the tiger-lily.

fig. 1897 VIOLET HUNT *Unkist, Unkind!* ii. (ed. 2) 24 It takes a great bouncing hollyhock of a woman to look well here, not a white lily, as they call me in town.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hollyhock blossom, root*; **hollyhock-rose**, an American species of club-moss, *Selaginella lepidophylla*, also called *resurrection-plant*; **hollyhock-tree**, a malvaceous tree, *Hibiscus splendens*, found in Australia.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 145 The decoction of hollihocke roots.

Holm, holme[1] (hōᵘm). Also Sc. **howm.** [In sense 1, OE. *holm* sea, ocean, wave (only in poetic lang.); in sense 2, a. ON. *holmr* islet in a bay, creek, lake, or river, meadow on the shore; corresp. to OS., LG. *holm* hill.

These are generally held to be the same word; the sense 'hill' (not recorded in OE., though used by Layamon) being taken as the original (related to the stem of HILL *sb.*, and so to L. *collis, culmen*); thence it is supposed arose the sense 'islet', and fig. that of 'billow', 'wave', 'sea'; but this last is obscure. (Med.L. *holmus, hulmus* are from Eng.)]

†**I. 1.** The sea, the wave. (Only in OE.)

*a*1000 *Beowulf* (Z.) 240 Hider ofer holmas. *Ibid.* 1593 Þa ðe mid hroð-gare on holm wliton. [1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* iii. 59 The one who is killed swims in the holm.]

II. 2. A small island, an islet; esp. in a river, estuary, or lake, or near the mainland.

(Frequent in place-names, as *Steep Holme* in the Severn, *Priestholm* near Anglesea, *Rampsholm* and *Lingholm* in Derwentwater, *Willow Holm* near Carlisle; but, as a living word, applied only to the small grassy islets in Orkney and Shetland, and (as a foreign word) to those of Norway, Iceland, etc.)

?*c*1050 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 902 Þy ilcan ȝere wæs þæt ȝefeoht æt þam Holme Cantwara & þara Deniscra. *a*1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1025 Her for Cnut cyng to Denmearcon mid scipon to þam holme æt ea þære halȝan. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holm, of a sonde yn the see (*K.* holme of sownde in þe see; *Harl.* holm or sond of the see), *bitalassum, vel hulmus.* 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The 13. daye we came betwext the flat Holmes and the steepe Holmes. 1693 J. WALLACE *Orkney* 92 *Holm*, a little Isle for the most part desart, and only employed for pasturage. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* (1818) I. 103 Some times they stand in little holms in the midst of lochs. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 261 The monks of the Priory of Thornholmes .. built a convenient house on a holme or small island between Owston and Gulnethorpe. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 315 In Orkney .. Some of the islets, or holms, appear like gigantic pillars, rising perpendicularly from the sea: these are the resort of vast numbers of sea-fowl. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 126 An islet, a mere holm, girt on all sides by the sea.

‖ **b.** (In Sw. and Da.) A dockyard, shipyard.

1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) II. 249 Whitelocke came to the holme where the ship was to be launched.

3. A piece of flat low-lying ground by a river or stream, submerged or surrounded in time of flood.

In living use in the south of Scotland (*howm*) and north of England, and extending far south in place-names; 'a flat pasture in Romney Marsh (Kent) is yet called *the Holmes*' (Way).

12.. *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 229 Item in le Sutherholme, duas acras, in le Northerholme, tres rodas .. ab australi fine del holme usque ad aquilonalem finem ejusdem holmi. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/2 Holm, place..be-syde a water, *hulmus.* 1531 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 369 For the holm bytwen the Grey Frere walle and Leen. 1799–1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* I. 275 O Derwent! winding among grassy holms. 1803 — *Yarrow Unvis.* v, 'Oh! green,' said I, 'are Yarrow's holms'. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Dreghorn*, The holms on the banks of the rivers Annock and Irvine are a fine deep loam. 1864 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (*O. S.*) xiii, Wi 'auf the cows to cauve an' Thornaby holms to plow! 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xiii. 264 On these holmes herds of buffaloes and waterbucks daily graze.

†**III. 4.** A hill. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1205 LAY. 20712 Into þan haȝe wude, in to þan hæȝe holme. *Ibid.* 20861 He [þe vox] ulih to þan holme, & his hol isecheð.

IV. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2 or 3).

1744 W. STUKELEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 173 The Roman money found here in great abundance; they call them Holm-pennys. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. 308 Half bred lambs are on the holme land near the river.

Holm[2] (hōᵘm). Also 4– **holme.** [A phonetic corruption of *holn* from OE. *holen*, HOLLIN, holly.]

1. The common holly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2063 Ook, firre, birch, Aspe, Alder, holm, popeler. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or holy, *ulmus, hussus.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 108 b, Holme, or Holly, is .. continually greene. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xi. (1603) 98 Nayled full of Holme and Iuie. 1598 FLORIO, *Agrifoglio* [also *Aguifoglio*], the Holly, the Holme, or Huluer tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 470 All the kindes of Holme be set with sharpe prickes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. v. 325 Feeding on holm, elder-trees, and brambles. 1859 *All Y. Round* No. 36. 225 Still called holme in Devonshire..in Norfolk it is called hulver. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/1 (New Forest) He 'rattles like a boar in a holme'..is still a familiar saying.

2. The HOLM-OAK.

1552 COOPER *Elyot's Dict.* s.v. *Ilex*, A tree called of some Holme. 1577. B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 4 Sometime I list to rest me under an old Holme. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 215 The blacke Holme that loves the watrie vale; And the sweete Cypresse, signe of deadly bale. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 495 There is an Holme growing in the Vatican, elder than Rome it selfe. *a*1701 SEDLEY *Virg. Past.* Wks. 1722 I. 262 Often from a hollow Holm the Crow Did on the left the coming Mischief show. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 25/2 The Holm, and all other Sorts of Oaks. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 206 A sturdy holm, Rent from its fibres by a blast.

3. *Comb.*, as *holm-berry* (dial.), *-dish* (made of holly-wood), *-wood*; **holm-cock, -screech, -thrush**, local names of the missel-thrush, from its feeding on holly-berries. See also HOLM-OAK, -TREE.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 267 Stakes and posts .. of Holme wood. 1758 BORLASE *Cornwall* 244 The .. missel-bird .. which we call in Cornwall the holm-thrush. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 489 Holm dishes held our rustic cheer. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 1 Missel Thrush .. Holm thrush, Holm cock, Holm screech (Cornwall, Devon, Dorset). 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 102 Let me put one little kiss on those holmberry lips.

† **Holme**, obs. form of HAME[2], HAULM.

*c*1440 *Promp Parv.* 244/1 Holme, or halm. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 They must have hombers or collers, holmes withed about theyr neckes. 1552 HULOET, Thacke eryge, holme, or strawe, *stipula.* 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Casa, Stramineæ casæ*, made of holme.

† **Holmen**, *a. Obs.* [f. HOLM[2] + -EN[4]; cf. *oaken.*] Of holm or holly; made of holly-wood.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4945 Her garnement .. of holmen leues. *a*1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 541 Hee makes a shift to cut an holmen pole. *Ibid.* 1782 The Lad here loads the Asse with Holmen sprayes.

† **Holmes.** *Obs.* Also 5 **holmess**, 7 **hollmes.** [A corruption of Ulmes (Ulm).] A fustian made at Ulm in Germany; more fully *Holmes fustian.*

1474 in Dauney *Anc. Scot. Melodies* (1838), Item, x. elnes of blak holmess fustian to the trumpatis doublats. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiv. (1870) 161 A cyte called Ulmes, where fustyan vlmes is made, that we cal holmes. 1551 ASCHAM *Let.* Wks. 1865 I. II. 264 This city is enriched by making of fuschian called in England barburuslie holmes fuschian. 1624 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 213, 3 yards of white hollmes, iiijs. 1633 *Ibid.* 298, 9 yeardes of holmes fustian, xijs.

‖ **Ho·lmgang.** [mod. ad. ON. *holmganga*, 'going to the holm' (or islet) on which a duel was fought.] A duel to the death.

1847 I. A. BLACKWELL in Mallet *North. Antiq.* 288 The question at issue was decided with sword and battle-axe by a holmgang. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. iv. 145 Me happier the Valkyrs shall hail from the holmgang. 1891 RIDER HAGGARD *Eric* xii. 115 The two who shall stand against me in holmgang.

Holm-oak (hōᵘ·m,ōᵘk). [f. HOLM[2] + OAK.] The evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*), a native of Italy and other Mediterranean countries; so called from the resemblance of its dark evergreen foliage to that of the holly.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxx. 1159 The Ilex .. might be called Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or Holly Oke, for difference from the shrub or hedge tree *Agrifolium*, which is simply called Holme, Holly, and Huluer. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 47 The Cerrus, being the tree whiche we comonly call the 'holme oke' (as Cooper also expoundeth the Ilex to be that whiche wee call holme). 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 8/1 Ægeus gave a scarlet sail dyed with the juice of the flower of a very flourishing holm-oak. 1837 LONGF. *Frithiof's Homestead* 19 A table of holm-oak, Polished and white, as of steel.

attrib. 1830 tr. *Aristoph. Acharn.* 29 The sparks .. leap aloft from the holm-oak embers.

Holm-tree. [f. HOLM[2].]

1. The holly; = HOLM[2] 1. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

*c*1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 61 He rested him vndere an holme tre. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 89 Holtes of holme trees. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lydd*, Near the sea, is a place called Holmstone..which abounds..with holm-trees. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* III. 286 They had arranged that their meeting..should be at the holm-tree.

2. The holm-oak; = HOLM[2] 2.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Iligneus*, A branch of holme tree. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 79 In the Iland Capreæ, the boughes of a very old holmetree..became fresh againe at his comming thither. 1802 *R. Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Landes*, The holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made.

Holn, pa. pple. of HELE *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Holnes, obs. form of WHOLENESS.

Holo- (hǫlo), before a vowel **hol-**, combining form of Gr. ὅλος 'whole, entire', occurring in various scientific and technical terms, for the more important of which see their alphabetical places; sometimes opposed to *hemi-* or *mero-*. In *Crystallography*, denoting that a crystal or crystalline form has the full number of faces (HOLOHEDRAL, HOLOSYMMETRICAL), or the full number of normals (HOLOSYSTEMATIC), belonging to its system.

† **Ho·lagogue** *Med. Obs.* [Gr. ἀγωγός leading], *sb.* a medicine reputed to expel all morbid humours; *adj.* having this property. **Holarthri·tic** *a.* [ARTHRITIC], affected with gout in all the joints. ‖ **Hole·thnos** [Gr. ἔθνος nation, race], an undivided primitive stock or race; hence **Hole·thnic** *a.* (less correctly *holo-ethnic*), pertaining or relating to a holethnos. **Holetrous** (-ī·trəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἦτρον abdomen], of or pertaining to the *Holetra*, a division of Arachnids in which the abdomen is closely joined to the thorax (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Holoba·ptist**, one who baptizes by immersion. **Holobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt), **-ious** (-iəs) *adjs. Ichthyol.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], having complete gills or branchial apparatus: opp. to *hemibranchiate*. **Holocephalous** (-se·fāləs) *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], having an entire or undivided skull, as the group *Holocephali* of fishes, in which the hyomandibular bone is continuous with the cranium; so **Holoce·phal**, a fish belonging to this group. **Holochlamydate** (-klæ·midĕt), **-chlamydic** (-klămi·dik) *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. χλαμύς mantle], having the margin of the pallium entire, as the suborder *Holochlamyda* of gastropods. **Ho·lochrone** (-krōᵘn) *Math.* [Gr. χρόνος time], a curve such that the times of descent of a heavy particle through different portions of it are a given function of the arcs described. **Holocryptic** (-kri·ptik) *a.* [CRYPTIC], wholly hidden or secret; *spec.* of a cipher incapable of being read except by those who have the key (Webster 1864). **Holocry·stalline** *a.*, wholly crystalline in structure; opp. to *hemicrystalline*. **Holodacty·lic** *a. Pros.*, consisting entirely of dactyls except the last foot, as a hexameter. ‖ **Hologa·strula** *Embryol.*, the gastrula of a holoblastic ovum (opp. to *merogastrula*); hence **Hologa·strular** *a.* of the nature of a hologastrula. **Holognathous** (hǫlǫ·gnăþəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the jaw in one piece, as the section *Holognatha* of gastropods. **Holohemihe·dral** *a. Cryst.*, having the full number of

planes in half the octants; sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system. **Holohexa·gonal** *a. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system. **Holophanerous** (-fæ·nĕrəs) *a. Entom.* [Gr. *φανερός* manifest], wholly discernible; applied after Latreille to the metamorphosis of insects when complete (Craig 1847). **Holophytic** (-fi·tik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *φυτόν* plant], wholly plant-like; used in reference to the nutrition of certain Protozoa. ‖ **Holople·xia** *nonce-wd.* [as if mod.L., after *apoplexia* APOPLEXY], general or total paralysis (cf. HEMIPLEGIA). **Holo·ptic** *a.* (see quot.). **Holorhi·nal** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *ῥῑν-* nose], having the nasal bones slightly or not at all cleft. **Holosericeous** (-sēri·ĭəs) *a. Bot.* [L. *sēricum* silk], wholly covered with silky pubescence. **Holosiderite** (-si·dĕrəit) [Gr. *σίδηρος* iron: see -ITE], a meteorite consisting entirely or almost entirely of iron. **Holosiphonate** (-səi·fŏnĕt) *a. Zool.*, having a completely tubular siphon, as the order *Holosiphona* or *Dibranchiata* of cephalopods. **Holosponda·ic** *a. Pros.*, consisting wholly of spondees, as a hexameter. **Holostean** (*holǫ·stĭăn*) [Gr. *ὀστέον* bone] *a.*, entirely bony; having a wholly osseous skeleton, as the group *Holostei* of ganoid fishes; *sb.* a fish belonging to this group; so **Holo·steous** *a.* = prec. **Holosteric** (-ste·rik) *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *στερεός* solid], wholly solid; applied to a barometric instrument in which no liquid is employed, as an aneroid. **Holote·ssaral, Holotetra·gonal** *adjs. Cryst.*, having the full number of normals belonging to the tesseral, or the tetragonal, system. **Holothecal** (-*þē·*kăl) *a. Ornith.* [Gr. *θήκη* case, envelope], having the tarsal envelope entire or undivided. **Holotrichous** (*holǫ·*trikəs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θρίξ, τριχ-* hair], belonging to the order *Holotricha* of infusorians, which have similar cilia all over the body. **Holotrochous** (*holǫ·*trŏkəs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *τροχός* wheel], belonging to the division *Holotrocha* of Rotifers, which have one entire trochal disk. **Holozoic** (-zōu·ik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *ζῶον* animal], wholly like an animal in mode of nutrition: said of certain Protozoa, in opposition to *holophytic*.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 38 *Holagogues, or Panchymagogues. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holagogus*, .. applied to medicines that evacuate or empty; holagogue. *Ibid.*, *Holarthriticus*, of or belonging to *Holarthritis*; *holarthritic. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 7. 11 *note*, I shall venture, for brevity, to call the primitive undivided Indo-European people the 'Holethnos' .. whence the adjective '*Holethnic' by correct derivation. 1890 *Athenæum* 7 June 733/1 The germ from which the Aryan 'holethnic' language was developed. *a* 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 399 These hypocrites were not onely Hemerobaptists, but Horabaptists, and *Holobaptists, washing .. almost every houre in the day, if not their whole body, yet some parts of the body. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Holobranchiate. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Holobranchious. 1886 *Athenæum* 12 June 782/2 *Callorhynchus*..is the southern representative of the northern '*holocephalous' *Chimæra*. 1884 *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XL. 446 The ground mass is *holocrystalline. 1891 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 391/1 He..describes the principal igneous rocks in groups under the three heads, A. Holocrystalline, B. Hemicrystalline, and C. Highly Glassy Rocks. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 235 [Hexagonal system] Holo-systematic haplohedral forms; or *holohexagonal haplohedra. *Ibid.* § 237 Holohexagonal merosymmetry. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 In some instances where chlorophyl is present, nutrition appears to take place as in plants, in other words the Protozoon is *holophytic. But the presence of chlorophyl need not necessarily lead to holophytic nutrition. 1801 SYD. SMITH in *Mem.* (1855) I. 46 Why this *holoplexia on sacred occasions alone? Why call in the aid of paralysis to piety? 1893 E. A. BUTLER *Household Ins.* ix. 186 The eyes of the males come completely into contact on the forehead .. Flies whose eyes meet in this way are said to be '*holoptic' (whole-eyed). 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 165 A bird having the [nasal] bones .. with moderate forking, so that the angle of the fork bounding the nostrils behind, does not reach so far back as the fronto-premaxillary suture, is termed *holorhinal. 1892 GADOW *Classif. Birds* in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 5 *Œdicnemidæ*, Cosmopolitan, Holorhinal. No basipterygoid processes. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* I. p. xvii, *Holostericeous, covered all over with silky down. 1881 LUBBOCK *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 409 The whole class of meteorites, consisting of iron generally alloyed with nickel, which Daubrée terms *Holosiderites. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 264 *Holostean Ganoids. 1870 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VI. 414 *Holosteric..has appeared of late years, as the distinguishing name of a particular form of barometer, resembling an aneroid. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The *aneroid* of Vidi, and the bent tube of Bourdon, are examples of *holosteric* barometers. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 176 Holo-systematic haplohedral forms; or *holo-tesseral hemihedra. *Ibid.* § 207 Holosystematic haplohedral forms; *hototetragonal hemihedra. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 125 A booted or *holothecal tarsus chiefly occurs in the higher *Oscines*. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 104 In the *holotrichous *Paramoecium* .. there is a very distinct cortical layer. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 561/2 All [the Ciliata] are *holozoic in their nutrition, though some are said to combine with this saprophytic and holophytic nutrition. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 820 The food-material consists..of living or dead animals or plants, and the Protozoon is then said to be holozoic.

Holoblastic (*hǫlǫblæ·*stik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *βλαστός* germ, -BLAST + -IC.] Of an ovum: Wholly germinal; undergoing total segmentation (as in most mammals). Opp. to *meroblastic*.

1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 220 Supposing it already fertilized, the whole of its contents would develop into the body of the embryo. It would therefore be holoblastic. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. 215 Such animal eggs have long been called holoblastic..by Remak, because in them the cleavage into cells extends to the whole mass.

So **Ho·loblast**, a holoblastic ovum (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holocaust (*hǫ·lokɔ̄st*), *sb.* [a. F. *holocauste* (12th c.), ad. late L. *holocaustum*, a. Gr. *ὁλόκαυστον* neut. of *ὁλόκαυστος* (by-form of *ὁλόκαυτος*), f. *ὅλο-s* whole + *καυστός, καυτός* burnt.]

1. A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire; a whole burnt offering.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1326 Ysaac was leid ðat auter on, So men sulden holocaust don. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xii. 33 A greater thynge then all *holocaustes and sacrifises. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 101 In the latter part thereof stands the altar of Holocausts. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 3 Those Druids would have sacrificed many a holocaust of free-thinkers. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxii. (1862) III. 162 A holocaust of the most munificent character.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A complete sacrifice or offering. b. A sacrifice on a large scale.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Cija, Very true obedyence is an holocauste of martyrdom made to Cryste. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XXIV. cxciv. (R.), The perfect holocaust of generous love. 1688 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2401/1 We.. humbly offer our Lives and Fortunes .. which is that true Holocaust which all true honest-hearted Scotsmen will give to so good..a Prince. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 477 While I thy Holocaust remain. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 139 By another grand holocaust of fellowships we might perhaps purchase another respite.

c. Complete consumption by fire, or that which is so consumed; complete destruction, esp. of a large number of persons; a great slaughter or massacre.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1702 Like that self-begotten bird In the Arabian woods embost, That no second knows nor third, And lay erewhile a Holocaust. *a* 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 442 Shou'd gen'ral Flame this World consume..An Holocaust for Fontal Sin. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 104 Louis VII. .once made a holocaust of thirteen hundred persons in a church. 1883 MRS. CROKER *Pretty Miss Neville* III. 124 When Major Percival has made a holocaust of your letters.

Hence **Ho·locaust** *v. trans.*, to offer as a holocaust. **Holocau·stal, Holocau·stic** *adjs.*, belonging to or of the nature of a holocaust.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 52 Where you might have seen His conscience holocausted to his spleen. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 350 The retainers, ruggin' and rivin' at holocaustal sheep. 1871 R. B. VAUGHAN *St. Thomas of Aquin* II. 920 The first principles of holocaustic sacrifice.

Holograph (*hǫ·lograf*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *holographe* (also *olographe*) or ad. late L. *holograph-us*, a. Gr. *ὁλόγραφ-os*, f. *ὅλο-s* whole + *-γραφος* written.]

A. *adj.* Of a deed, letter, or document: Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears.

1753 *Stewart's Trial* 24 Principal holograph letter, by Allan Stewart..addressed to Duncan Stewart of Glenbucky. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 298 Holograph deeds (written by the granter himself) are effectual without witnesses. 1897 *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 155 These letters are all holograph of the Duke. 1898 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 7/6 According to the law of Belgium, a man might make his testament in two or three different ways, and one of those was by a holograph will.

B. *sb.* 1. A letter or other document written wholly by the person in whose name it appears.

1623 COCKERAM, *Holograph*, a Testament all written by the Testators hands. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Manning* (L.), I have got your holograph. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Holograph*, a deed written entirely by the grantor himself, which .. is held by the Scotch law valid without witnesses. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. Poems 1890 VI. 32 A palimpsest, a prophet's holograph Defiled, erased and covered by a monk's.

2. *In holograph*: wholly in the author's handwriting.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 255 Two short codicils in his own holograph. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 650 Bequeathed..by testament In holograph.

Hence **Hologra·phic, Hologra·phical** *adjs.* = A; **Holo·graphy**, writing wholly by one's own hand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Holographical*, wholly written with his own hand, from whom it is sent. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Holographum*, The Romans did not approve of holographic testaments. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 459 Autography or holography. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 1 July 1 Heirs under the holographic will.

Holohedral (*hǫlohē·*drăl, -he·drăl), *a. Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base + -AL.] Of a crystal: Having the full number of planes required by the highest degree of symmetry belonging to its system.

1837 DANA *Min.* i. (1844) 38 The holohedral and hemihedral forms may be separately considered. 1855 W. A. MILLER *Chem.* 103 Hemihedral forms .. may be derived from a holohedral form, as the tetrahedron is from the octahedron.

So **Holohe·drism**, the condition or quality of being holohedral, crystallization in holohedral forms. **Holohe·dron** [cf. F. *holoèdre*], a holohedral crystal or form. (In mod. Dicts.)

‖ **Holometabola** (*hǫlǫmĭta·*bŏlă), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., neut. pl. (sc. *insecta*), f. Gr. *ὁλο-* HOLO- + *μεταβόλος* changeable.] The insects which undergo complete metamorphosis. (More usually called simply *Metabola*.) Hence **Holometabo·lic, Holometa·bolous** *adjs.*, undergoing complete metamorphosis. **Holometa·bolism, Holometa·boly**, complete metamorphosis.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 113 A period of quiescence as 'pupæ'.. gives the Holometabolous orders of Insects an advantage as regards their distribution over the colder regions. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 281 In the 3rd or holometabolic sub-class, the insect passes through 3 stages.

Holometer (*holǫ·*mĭtəɹ). [f. HOLO- + -METER. Cf. F. *holomètre* (1690 Furetière), ad. mod.L. *holometrum*, f. Gr. *ὁλο-* HOLO- + *μέτρον* measure.] A mathematical instrument for making all kinds of measurements; a pantometer.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Holometer*, a Mathematical Instrument for the easie measuring of any thing whatever, invented by Abel Tull. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The holometer is the same with what is otherwise denominated *pantometer*. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 42 To determine how far the holometer be entitled to supersede the sector in point of expense, accuracy or expedition.

Holomorphic (*hǫlǫmɔ̄·*fik), *a.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *μορφ-ή* shape, form + -IC.]

1. *Cryst.* The same as HOLOHEDRAL or HOLOSYMMETRICAL, esp. as distinguished from HEMIMORPHIC.

2. *Math.* Said of a function which is monogenic, uniform, and continuous.

1880 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math.* Index 886 Holomorphic functions. 1893 FORSYTH *Theory of Functions* 15 When a function is called holomorphic without any limitation, the usual implication is that the character is preserved over the whole of the plane which is not at infinity.

So **Ho·lomorphy**, 'the character of being holomorphic' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Holophote (*hǫ·lofōut*). [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φῶς, φωτ-ός* light. (The adj. *holophotal* was first formed: see below.)] An optical apparatus, used in lighthouses, etc., by which the whole, or nearly the whole, of the light from a lamp or other source is made available for illumination by means of reflective or refractive media or both.

1859 T. STEVENSON *Lightho. Illumination* 25 The optical arrangement which produces this result may be termed a Holophote. 1862 *Rep. Juries Internat. Exhib* XIII. 28 All rays coming from the back of the flame are directed through the holophote. 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2828. 21 Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., the late Solicitor-General for Scotland, has constructed an 'electric holophote course indicator'. 1884 *Globe* 8 July, It is the Holophote that reflects the red, white, and blue colours on the cascade, also the particolours on the fountains themselves.

So **Holopho·tal** *a.*, of the nature of or belonging to a holophote; reflecting or refracting all, or nearly all, the light. Hence **Holopho·tally** *adv.* **Holophoto·meter**, an apparatus for measuring the whole light emitted from a source.

1850 T. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* IV. 5 Such a light I have called the 'holophotal', or light of maximum intensity. 1851 *Rep. Juries Gt. Exhib.* 531 An arrangement of apparatus has been suggested by Mr. Thomas Stevenson .. He has .. termed it a holophotal system. 1871 R. L. STEVENSON in *Trans. Scott. Soc. Arts* VIII. 274 Another mode of holophotally producing the intermittent light. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 132 The power of a reflector is much increased by what is termed the holophotal arrangement, where an annular lens is placed in front of the flame, while all the back rays of light, which are otherwise lost, are thrown back into the flame by a hemispherical mirror. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 11 May 7/2 The holophotometer..is a marvellous apparatus, of great ingenuity, for measuring, by a careful adjustment of mirrors, the intensity of light all round.

Holophrasis (*holǫ·*frăsis). *Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φράσις* speech, PHRASE.] The expression of a whole phrase or combination of ideas by one word.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 130 *Holophrasis*, is the reduction of whole sentences into words.

Holophrastic (*hǫlofræ·*stik), *a. Philol.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *φραστικ-ός*, f. *φράζειν* to indicate, tell, express. Cf. F. *holophrastique* (Littré).] Of the nature of holophrasis: expressing a whole phrase or combination of ideas by a single word.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* viii. 174 Many ancient languages are holophrastic. 1862 D. WILSON *Preh. Man* I. i. 12 With their peculiar holophrastic power of inflecting complex word-sentences. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1960. 628/1 Holophrastic, polysynthetic languages. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 209 The holophrastic utterances of a primitive time.

Holorie: see under HOLOUR.

Holostomatous (*hǫlǫ,stǫ·*mătəs), *a. Zool.* [f. HOLO- + Gr. *στόμα, στοματ-* mouth + -OUS.] Having the mouth entire; as the division *Holostomata* of gastropod molluscs, having shells of which the mouth is not notched or prolonged into a siphon; or the group *Holostomi* of eel-like fishes, which have all the bones of the mouth fully developed.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 244 The shells in which the mouth has this form are termed 'holostomatous'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 107 These two varieties of aperture are known respectively as 'holostomatous' and 'siphonostomatous'.

So **Holostomate** (*holǫ·*stŏmĕt), **Holo·stomous**

adjs. = prec. **Holostome** (hǫ·lostōᵘm), one of the *Holostomata* or of the *Holostomi* (see above).

1864 WEBSTER, *Holostome*, a univalve mollusk having the aperture of the shell entire, or without a terminating canal. *Dana.* 1885 KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 338 We will first consider the holostomate (entire mouthed) forms.

Holosymmetry (hǫlo₁si·mĕtri). *Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + SYMMETRY.] Same as HOLOHEDRISM; opp. to *merosymmetry.* So **Holosymme·tric, Holosymme·trical** *adjs.* = HOLOHEDRAL.

1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 137 A holo-symmetrical form in any system will be the term applied to a form in which all the faces required to complete the symmetry of the system are present, and are physically as well as geometrically similar. *Ibid.* § 140 Holo-symmetry, where a form is at once holo-systematic and diplohedral. *Ibid.* § 267 The holo-symmetrical type of the Hexagonal system.

Holosystematic (hǫlosistĕmæ·tik), *a. Cryst.* [f. HOLO- + SYSTEMATIC.] Having the full number of normals required by the complete symmetry of its system. Opp. to *merosystematic.*

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A holosystematic form is one in which all the normals required by the Law of Symmetry are present. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 139.

Holothurian (hǫloþiūə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. generic name *Holothūria*, f. *holothūria* (Pliny), a. neuter pl. of Gr. ὁλοθούριον, a kind of zoophyte.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Holothuria* or division *Holothurioidea* of Echinoderms: see B.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 226 Organs..formed on the Holothurian type. 1886 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 242/1 For two years a holothurian industry was maintained on the coast of Florida, but the export to China was not, apparently, very profitable.

B. *sb.* An animal belonging to the division of Echinoderms, of which *Holothuria* is the typical genus; they have an elongated form, a tough leathery integument, and a ring of tentacles around the mouth; a sea-slug, sea-cucumber, or trepang.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Holothurians.* 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 135 The last order .. is that of the Holothurians or 'Sea-cucumbers'. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 13 July 34/1 As soon as collected, the holothurians are boiled for a short time, split open, gutted, and smoked.

So **Holothure** (hǫ·loþiūəɹ), a holothurian (Webster 1864). **Holothu·rid, Holothu·rioid,** *adjs.* belonging to the *Holothurida* or *Holothurioidea* among Echinoderms, holothurian; *sbs.* a holothurian.

1859 AGASSIZ *Ess. Classif.* 162 It was not until the present period, that the highest Echinoderms, the Holothurioids, assumed a prominent position in their class. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 552 The tentacula are developed around the mouth, the ciliated bands disappear, and the Holothurid Echinoderm is complete. 1887 *Athenæum* 5 Feb. 194/2 No naturalist doubts that the echinids, asterids, and holothurids have sprung from a common primitive form.

Holou(ȝ), -ough, -ow, -owȝ, obs. ff. HOLLOW.

† **Holour.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **huler,** 3–4 **holer,** 4 **holyer, houlloure,** 4–5 **houlour(e, holour(e,** 5 **-or, hullour, -owre, -ur, -ar, hulour.** [a. OF. *holier, holer, huler* (later also *houlleur*), var. of *horier, hourier, hurier*, ad OHG. *huorari, huareri* (MHG. *huorer*, Ger. *hurer*), whorer, fornicator. The first *r* became *l* in OF. by dissimilation, as in *peregrinus, pelegrin,* PILGRIM.] A fornicator, whoremonger; a debauchee, ribald.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [He] tukeð þe to bismere as huler his hore. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 26 Ȝef alle luþer holers were y serued so, Me schulde fynde þe les such spouse bruche do. 1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Þanne he becomþ ribaud holyer and þyef. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Lucy* 226 Þe presydent gert hyme bryng Sere houlouris. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 254 Thou seyst that euery holour [*v.r.* hullur] wol hire haue. — *Pars. T.* ⁋ 783 Thise olde dotardes holours [*v.rr.* holors, houlours, hulours]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Hullowre, idem quod *Horel.* *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiv. 373 Thise dysars and this hullars, Thise cokkers and thise bollars, And alle purscuttars.

Hence † **Holoury** (*holorie*), fornication.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxxv. 391 Þe þridde is clept Holorie.

Holp(e, holpen, obs. or arch. pa. t. and pples. of HELP *v.* **Holrysche**: see HOLL *a.* **Holscipe**: see WHOLESHIP.

† **Ho·lsom.** *Naut. Obs.* (See quot.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 164/1 *Howlsom*, is when a Ship will hull, try and ride well at Anchor, without rowling and tumbling and labouring much. Hence 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Holsom.* 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Holsom(e, obs. form of WHOLESOME.

† **Holste.** An old name of some bird.

14.. *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 762/25 *Hec talendiola*, a holste.

Holster (hōᵘ·lstəɹ). Also 7 **hulster,** 8 **houlster.** [Corresponds to mod.Du. *holster* (1678 in Hexham) in same sense: cf. also Icel. *hulstr* case, sheath, Sw. *hölster*, Da. *hylster* sheath, holster, Goth. *hulistr* veil; also OE. *heolster* hiding-place, concealment; all from ablaut stem *hel-, hul-* to cover. The Ger. *holfter, hulfter* holster, MHG. *hulfter* quiver, OHG. *hul(u)ft* covering, appear to be from a different root. The history of mod. Eng. and Du. *holster*, before 17th c., does not appear.]

1. A leather case for a pistol fixed to the pommel of a horseman's saddle or worn on the belt.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 391 In th' Holsters, at his Saddle-bow Two aged Pistols he did stow. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1163/4 His furniture was a green velvet Saddle with silver Lace, with a pair of Holsters answerable, and Horse Pistols. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4897/3 A..Pad-Saddle, made fit for Houlsters. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxxiv, The arrival of a stranger..and a servant in black, which servant had holsters on his saddle-bow and a coronet upon the holsters. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* xi, I felt that my pistols were free in the holsters.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holster-cap, -case, -pistol*; **holster-gall,** a gall caused by the chafing of a holster; **holster-pipe,** 'that part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2407/4 A blew Velvet Saddle with Silver Twist, and new *Holster-Caps of the same. 1846 *Hist. Rec. 3rd Light Dragoons* 39 The holster Caps and housings having a border of Royal lace. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, A pair of pistols in a *holster-case. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2509/4 A black Mare..with a *Holster Gall. 1679 *Lauderdale Papers* Camden) III. xciv. 162 The Troop of Horse..all of yᵐ had *hulsterpistolls. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. ii. I. 545 A pair of military boots or a holster-pistol of superior excellence.

Hence **Ho·lstered** *a.*, bearing holsters.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. li, The holster'd steed beneath the shed of thatch.

Holt¹ (hōᵘlt). Also 4–7 **holte,** 5 **halte,** 6 *Sc.* **hout,** 6–7 **hoult.** [OE. *holt* = OFris., OS. *holt*, MDu., Du. *hout* wood (as material); OHG., MHG., Ger. *holz* wood, a wood, ON. *holt* wood, copse, now in Icel. 'a rough stony hill or ridge':—OTeut. **hulto-*:—pre-Teut. **kl̥do'-*: cf. OSlav. *klada* beam, rafter, stump, timber, Gr. κλάδος twig, OIr. *caill, coill* (*-ll* from *-ld*) wood.]

† **1.** Wood, timber. (OE. only, and doubtful.)

a 900 CYNEWULF *Juliana* 577 in *Exeter Bk.*, He læmen fæt biwyrcan het wundor-cræfte wiȝes womum and wudubeamum holte bi[h]lænan.

2. A wood; a copse. Now *poet.* and *dial.* (Occurs in many place-names and derived surnames.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Hy on holt buȝon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 59 *Nemus*, holt. *c* 1205 LAY. 20124 Þenne he cumeð of holte. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 207 Now wol y be, And wonne there in holtys hore. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 302 ·351) These holtes and these hayes That han in wynter ded ben and dreye. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3029 A chapelle he lette make By-twene two hye holtys hore. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 66 Woddis, forestis, wyth nakyt bewis blout, Stud strypyt of thair weyd in every hout. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* III. vi. 7 As the winde in hoults and shady greaues, A murmur makes, among the boughes and leaues. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 222 In the fresher bottoms and sides of hills, hoults, and in hedge rows. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* 241 A Holt or Grove of Oakes. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* xxii, The timorous prey Scours moss and moor, and holt and hill. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 676 Narrow breadth to left and right Of wither'd holt or tilth or pasturage. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Holt*, a wood.

b. A plantation, esp. of osiers. *local.*

1611 COTGR., *Islaye*,..a hoult, or plot wherein Oziers, or twig-withies grow. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 142 What has been done towards making these plantations or holts? 1813 T. MARTIN *Circle Mech. Arts, Basket-making* 67 In the fens, many holts (as they are provincially called), or plantations of osiers are raised. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Holt*, a small grove or plantation. We have gooseberry-holts, cherry-holts, nut-holts, osier-holts, &c.

3. A wooded hill.

[This sense may have arisen from a misunderstanding of 'holtis hie' in ME. poems; but cf. Icel. *holt* rough hill.]

1567 TURBERV. *Songs & Sonn.* (T.), Yee that frequent the hilles, And highest holtes of all. 1757 DYER *Fleece* II. 382 Whose rustic muse O'er heath and craggy holt her wing display'd. 1825 BROCKETT, *Holt*, a peaked hill covered with wood. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. ii, Let his feet.. climb the green holts of England.

† **4.** (See quot.) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Heulet*, a Hoult, or little Isle cut out of the land of purpose to be ouerflowed euerie tyde by the sea; that of the froth thereof. salt may be made.

5. *Comb.*, as *holt side*; † **holt-felster,** i. e. holt-feller, a woodcutter; † **holt-wood,** a wood.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 171 in *Exeter Bk.*, Ðear he heanne beam on holt-wuda wunað. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 742 Hiȝe hillez on vche a halue, & holt wodez vnder. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 The Troiens..Fleddon in fere..ouer hilles and hethes into holte woddes. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Appleton Ho.* 538 But most the hewel's wonders are, Who here has the holtfelster's care.

Holt². [An unexplained phonetic variant of HOLD *sb.*¹, which is still so pronounced in the midland (and some southern) counties.]

1. Hold, grasp, grip; support, sustenance. *dial.*

c 1375 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 241 Alas! helle me hath in holt in ruyde; ȝe deuel in pine for worldes pride. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* lix. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 114 Þe..strengeste holt and comforte þat þay myghten haue. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cup* 19 Yet would hee not leaue his holte. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., When they'n wanst took holt. *Mod. midl. dial.* Ketch 'olt on 'im!

† **2.** A stronghold; = HOLD *sb.*¹ 10. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 11/1 Building a holt or castell vpon a certeine rockie hill. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xxx. 791 Our ancestors inhabited those small holts [*castellis*]. *Ibid.* XL. xxii. 1075 They wasted and destroied their holts.

3. A place of refuge or abode; a lurking-place; an animal's lair or den, esp. that of an otter: = HOLD *sb.*¹ 9.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Treat. Hunt.* D ij b, An Otter ..before he come to the holt where he lyeth. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 120 [The otter] forms before it reaches the top several holts, or lodges. 1885 *Badm. Libr., Hunting* 314 An old otter going for a strong holt. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Calend. in Portugal* 24 The others.. frighten the trout from their 'holts' behind stones.

Holus-bolus (hōᵘ·lŏs bōᵘ·lŏs), *adv.* [Of dial. origin: app. a mock-latinization of 'whole bolus', or of an assumed Greek ὅλος βῶλος 'whole lump'.] All at a gulp; all in a lump; all at once.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Holus-bolus*, all at once. *Linc.* 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. i, As we say in the Vale, *holus-bolus* just as it comes. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 6 Feb. 3/3 One of the sails was rolled up in a lump and thrown into the hatchway holusbolus. 1868 W. COLLINS *Moonst.* (1889) 120 She..making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back, holus-bolus, in her pocket. 1892 J. MORLEY *Speech* in *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 6/3 Swallowing every proposal that is made holus bolus. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 282/2 Mr. Balfour simply decided that the Bill must go through holus bolus.

Holvir, obs. form of HULVER, holly.

Holw(e, obs. forms of HOLLOW.

† **Holwort.** *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant: cf. HOLLOWWORT, HULWORT.

c 1350 *Med. MS.* 1204 in *Archæol.* XXX. 386 Yᵉ lef is most like an hol worte plante.

Holy (hōᵘ·li), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: α. 1 **hálig, háleg,** 2–3 **haliȝ** (*def.* **halȝe,** *Orm.* **hallȝhe**), 2–4 (6 *Sc.*) **hali** (3 **ali**), 4 (5– *Sc.*) **haly,** (*Sc.* 5 **haily,** 5–6 **halye,** 6–7 **halie**). β. 3–4 **heli, hely.** γ. 2–5 **holi,** 3– **holy,** (3–6 **hole,** 3–7 **holie, holye,** 4 **hooli, hoely,** 4–6 **hooly,** 4–7 **holly,** 5 **oly,** 6 **wholy**). [OE. *hálig, -eg* (in inflexion contracted to *hálg-*), also Northumb. *hǽlig* (whence northern ME. *hely*), OFris. *hêlech*, OS. *hêlag, -eg* (MDu. *heilech, -egh-*, Du. *heilig*), OHG. *heilag* (MHG. *heilec*, Ger. *heilig*), ON. *heilagr* (Sw. *helig*, Da. *hellig*):—OTeut. type **hailag-oz*, the sense of which is expressed in the Gothic of Ulfilas by *weihs* (but *hailag*, app. 'consecrated, dedicated', is read on a Runic inscription generally held to be Gothic). A deriv. of the adj. **hailo-*, OE. *hál*, free from injury, whole, hale, or of the deriv. sb. **hailoz-, *hailiz-*, in OHG. *heil*, ON. *heill* health, happiness, good luck, in ON. also omen, auspice: see -Y.

The sense-development from *hailo-* is not clear, because the primitive pre-Christian meaning is uncertain, although it is with some probability assumed to have been 'inviolate, inviolable, that must be preserved *whole* or intact, that cannot be injured with impunity', a sense preserved in ON.; hence the adj. would naturally be applied to the gods, and all things specially pertaining to them; and, with the introduction of Christianity, it would be a ready word to render L. *sanctus, sacer.* But it might also start from *hail-* in the sense 'health, good luck, well-being', or be connected with the sense 'good omen, auspice, augury', as if 'of good augury': cf. OHG. *heilisôn*, OE. *hálsian*, to HALSE, augur, divine, exorcise, etc. The sense arrangement here is therefore merely provisional; we cannot in OE. get behind Christian senses in which *holy* is equated with L. *sanctus, sacer.*]

1. Kept or regarded as inviolate from ordinary use, and appropriated or set apart for religious use or observance; consecrated, dedicated, sacred.

(This sense blends eventually with 3 b.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 23 Ælc wæpned .. byð drihtne haliȝ ȝenemned. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 310 He ys haliȝ sunna dæȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei. 13.. *Cursor M.* 17288 + 83 Þe thrid day after..Hald we hely pasche day. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nyl ȝe ȝeue holy thing to houndis. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 2 The candlesticke, and the table, and the shewe breed, which is called wholy. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Tit.* 28 Neyther ought they to thynke any thinge that god hathe made to the vse of man to be holyar or vnholyar one than an other. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 184 Helicon the holy Hill of the Musis. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 The holy kinde of Asps they call *Thermusis.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 What day they begin any great worke they after keepe holy. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 360 The word *Holy*..implies a new Relation by Appropriation to God. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, The pale trembling Vestal When she beholds the holy flame expiring. 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poetry* III. 82 All is holy where devotion kneels.

2. As applied to deities, the development of meaning has probably been: Held in religious regard or veneration, kept reverently sacred from human profanation or defilement; hence, Of a character that evokes human veneration and reverence; and thus, in Christian use, Free from all contamination of sin and evil, morally and spiritually perfect and unsullied, possessing the infinite moral perfection which Christianity attributes to the Divine character. Cf. sense 4.

Its earlier application to heathen deities is found in ON., but app. not in OE.; in later use (see b) it renders Latin *sanctus, sacer*, so applied.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviii[i]. 9 Haliȝ is dryhten god ur. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xvii. 11 Ðu haliȝ fæder, ȝehald ða on ðinum noma þæt ðu sealdes me. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Alswa is þeo halȝe þreomnesse an god. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xx. 26 Ȝe shulen be holi to me, for Y the Lord am holy.

— *Acts* iv. 30 Signes and wondris for to be maad by the name of thin hooly sone Jhesu. — *Rev.* iv. 8 Holy, holy, holy, the Lord God almiȝty. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard. & Frere*, The holy Trynyte Preserve all that nowe here be. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xxii. 3 But thou art holy, O thou that inhabitest the praises of Israel. 1799 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xxi. (R.), The holy sufferer bowing his head, and crying, It is finished, gave up the ghost. 1827 HEBER *Hymn*, Only Thou art holy, there is none beside Thee [etc.] 1857 BONAR *Hymn*, Holy Father! hear my cry; Holy Saviour! bend Thine ear; Holy Spirit! come Thou nigh.

b. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. viii. 29 Like holy Phœbus Carre. 1608 — *Per.* III. iv. 7 Deliver'd, by the holy gods. 1850 BUCKLEY *Smart's Horace* 265 Swearing by holy Osiris.

3. Hence, a. Of persons: Specially belonging to, commissioned by, or devoted to God (or so regarded): e.g. angels, the Virgin Mary, prophets, apostles, martyrs, saints, popes, bishops, etc.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 38 [He] cymeð on wuldre fadores his mið englum halʒum. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 142 Nu cwæð se halʒa Beda. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Þat holie maiden, ure helendes moder. 1340 *Ayenb.* 74 Vor al þet eure þoleden þe holy martires. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Þe pope wole be clepid 'moost hooly fadir'. *c*1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 21 A worthy holy man cald Rychard Hampole. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 102 The Dolphin, with one Ioane de Puzel ioyn'd, A holy Prophetesse, new risen vp. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 483 The holly Bishops.. began to declare the cause of theyr voyage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 737 The Victim Ox..by the holy Butcher, if he fell, Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates foretel. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 61 On the summit of a lofty mountain, the holy John had constructed, with his own hands, an humble cell. 1885 MRS. MACQUOID *Louisa* III. vii. 115 Ah, may the Holy Virgin keep her from all evil!

b. Of things: Pertaining to God or the Divine Persons; having their origin or sanction from God, or partaking of a Divine quality or character.

*c*1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xix. [xx.] 6 He hine ʒehyrð of his þam halʒan heofone. *c*1000 *Be Domes Dæʒe* D. 36 Haliʒe dreamas clænre stæfne. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Vre drihtnes halie passiun. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Hali boc nemmeð þes woreld sæ. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 51 Ðat heli luue, ðat wise wil. *c*1315 SHOREHAM 53 Thourȝ hys holy dethe Of sennes he was leche. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 139 Straungeres fro the holy and verry Beleeve. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 313 This hooly gospel gracyously offereth vnto vs foure goodly instruccyons. 1534 ELYOT *Doctrinal Princes* 2 Any booke, holy scripture excepted. *a*1700 DRYDEN tr. *Veni Creator* 9 Thrice holy fount, thrice holy fire, Our hearts with heavenly love inspire. 1860 RAY PALMER *Hymn*, '*Jesus, Thou joy of loving hearts*' v, Shed o'er the world Thy holy light!

c. More generally: Of high and reverend excellence; formerly said of things highly esteemed for their qualities or 'virtues'.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F iij, Many do much extoll Sage, calling it an holy Hearbe, averring that it preventeth all abortument in women. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 37 Paint their faces, and put Rice upon the paint, a holy remedy for each dayes chances. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 399 There is a propensity to believe that whatever is old must have something holy and mysterious about it.

4. Conformed to the will of God, entirely devoted to God: in earlier times often connoting the practice of asceticism and religious observances; now usually: Morally and spiritually unstained; free from sinful affection; of godly character and life; sanctified, saintly; sinless. a. Of persons.

*c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 134 He wilniað ðæt hie mon hæbbe for ða betstan and ða halʒestan. *c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 20 Herodes..wiste hine wer soðfæst & haliȝ. *c*1200 ORMIN 5394 Rihht ædiȝnessess seoffne, þatt hallȝhe weress follȝhenn. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 10618 Þar was na mai of nan oxspring Halier, noþer ald na ying. 1382 WYCLIF *Tit.* i. 8 Sobre, iust, hooly, contynent. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 Throȝ the prayere of a good prist, an hole and an hynd, that kepys his ordore. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 472 Ȝit, am I haldin a haly wif our all the haill schyre. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. ii. 41 Holy, faire, and wise is she. 1842 ARNOLD *Serm. Chr. Life* (1849) 29 For a moment it must overwhelm the mind of the holiest. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* xvi. 436 A just man fulfils the law; and gives to every man his due; a holy man is specially united with God.

b. Of actions, feelings, etc.

*c*1200 *Vices & Virtues* 13 And seððen mid haliȝe wordes me wissede. *a*1225 *Ancr. R.* 142 Heo owun to beon of so holi liue. *c*1320 *Cast. Love* 814 Þe middel bayle..Bi-tokneþ hire holy chastite. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 10 For the werke of the haly charite. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *2nd Collect at Evensong*, O God, from whom all holy desyres..do procede. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 99 So holy, and so perfect is my loue. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 281 A demeanour holy and unspecked. 1813 HURN *Hymn*, '*There is a river deep and broad*' iv, With holy joy their breast expands.

5. In special collocations.

Holy Alliance: an alliance formed in 1815, after the fall of Napoleon, between the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, with the professed object of uniting their respective governments in a Christian brotherhood. †**Holy bone** [tr. L. *os sacrum*; cf. Ger. *das heilige bein*]: the SACRUM. **Holy brotherhood** [tr. Sp. *Santa Hermandad*]: = HERMANDAD. **Holy doors**: in the Greek Church, the doors in the screen which separates the altar and sanctuary from the main body of the church. †**Holy oak**: an oak marking a parish boundary, at which a stoppage was made for the reading of the Gospel for the day in the 'beating of the bounds' during the Rogation days; called also *gospel-oak*, *gospel-tree*. **Holy One**: a holy person; used as a title of God or Christ; one dedicated to or consecrated by God. **Holy seed**: the seed of some species of *Artemisia*, also called Wormseed. Also *Holy* CHURCH (sense 7), *H.* CITY (2 f), *H.* FAMILY (3), *H.* FATHER (6 d), *H.* GRAIL, *H.* INQUISITION, *H.* LEAGUE, *H.* OFFICE, *H.* OIL, *H.* ORDER, *H.* PASSION, *H.* ROOD, *H.* SATURDAY, *H.* SEE, *H.* SEPULCHRE, *H.* SPIRIT, *H.* SYNOD, *H.* TABLE, *H.* THURSDAY, *H.* WAR: see these words. See also main words below.

1823 T. MOORE (*title*) Fables of the *Holy Alliance. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 207 Apprehensions..resembling those which, in our age, induced the Holy Alliance to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Men* 899 Ovt of the marrow concluded within the rackes of the *Holy-bone doe yssue sixe coniugations of Nerues. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 574 The fracture of the Holy-bone. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* xxii. (1897) 101 The fugitives would give notice of the fact to the *Holy Brotherhood, who..would sally out in quest of the delinquents. 1895 STANLEY WEYMAN *Minister of France* 49 You have been in the hands of the Holy Brotherhood? 1772 J. G. KING *Greek Ch.* 26 The *holy, royal, or beautiful doors. 1849 BERESF. HOPE in *Ecclesiologist* IX. 10 The chancel is separated from the nave by a rood screen of oak with holy-doors traceried in the head. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Anthea*, Dearest, bury me Under that *holy-oke, or gospel-tree. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 5 Of the Lorde of hoostes, of the *holyone of Israel. — *Mark* i. 24, I knowe that thou art euen yͤ holy one of God. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* xvi. 10 Nether wilt thou suffer thine holie one to se corruption. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 248 He vouchsafes..The holy One with mortal Men to dwell. 1860 T. H. GILL *Gold. Chain Praise* IV. ii, Holy One, who sin abhorrest..Holy One, our sin who borest..Holy One, who takest sorrow When we touch the thing abhorred! 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxxxv. 942 The seede is called euery where *Semen sanctum*, *Holie seede..in English, Wormseed.

b. In names of plants: **holy grass**, a grass of genus *Hierochloe*, esp. *Northern H. g.*, *H. borealis* (quot. 1842); also, rarely = *holy-hay*; **holy hay**, Sainfoin; applied both to *Onobrychis sativa* and *Medicago sativa*: see LUCERNE, SAINFOIN; †**holy hemp**, 'an old name for *Galeopsis Ladanum*' (Miller); †**holy herb** [transl. Gr. ἱεροβοτάνη], a name in the Herbals for Vervain; †**holy rope**, an old name for Hemp-agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*); **holy tree**, an Indian tree, *Melia Azedarach*, also called Pride of India; †**holy wood**, a name of the West Indian *Guaiacum sanctum*. See also HOLY GHOST, *holy* THISTLE.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Cambridgeshire*, The dry and barren parts have been greatly improved by sowing that called saint-foin, and *holy-grass, from its having been first brought into Europe from Palestine. 1842 C. W. JOHNSON *Farmer's Encycl.* 636 Holy-Grass, Northern (*Hierochloe borealis*)..This grass is said to be used at high festivals, for strewing the churches in Prussia. 1872 SYME *Eng. Bot.* xi. (ed. 3) 16 Northern Holy Grass..This grass, dedicated to the Virgin Mary on account of its sweetness, is strewn about Catholic churches on festival days. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 113 Saint-foin, or *Holy-hay. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 26 What annually yields its increase without a renovation of expence in Ploughing and Sowing; as we find in the Clover-grass or great Trefoyl, St. Foyn or Holy-Hay, La Lucern, Ray-grass, &c. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Holy Hay, *Medicago sativa*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 64 Veruen, of some after their language is called **Holy Herbe*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/1 Vervain of some called Holy Herb. *c*1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. Gloss. 332 *Holi roppe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Holy rope* is wild Hemp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 731/1 *M*[*elia*] *Azedarach*, vulgarly known as the Pride of India, False Sycamore, *Holy-tree. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 65 *Holy-Wood grows plentifully in the West-Indies.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

1. That which is holy; a holy thing.

*c*950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 6 Nellas ʒe sella haliȝ hundum. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 45 a, That it was not lawfull to gyue to dogges the holy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 The Friers went one day with their conjuring, and conjured holies, the Crosse, Stole, Holy-water. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 292 The only Inventor of the Natural Holy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v, Clothes, a mystic grove-encircled shrine for the Holy in man.

†2. A holy place, sanctuary. *Obs.* (exc. as in 5.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxii[i]. 3 So in holi I aperede to thee.

†3. A holy person, a saint: = HALLOW *sb.* *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* 10 Neither wilte thou suffre thine holy, to see corrupcion. 1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 114 So well pleasing are the Lords holies vnto him. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Mr. S. Soame*, Canonized here, Among which holies, be thou ever known.

†4. *pl.* Sacred rites, devotions. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 279 In their holies they most use the Arabike by reason of the Alcoran written in that language. *Ibid.* 542 Their Temples..to which they resort to say and doe their Holies.

5. **Holy of holies.** [A Hebraism, קֹדֶשׁ הַקֳּדָשִׁים, *qōdesh haqqŏdāshīm*, rendered in Exod. xxvi. 34 'most holy place', but literally reproduced in LXX and Vulgate τὸν ἅγιον τῶν ἁγίων, *sanctum sanctorum*, whence in Wyclif, etc.] a. The 'most holy place', the inner chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the outer chamber or 'holy place'. b. *transf.* The inner part of any temple; the sanctuary or bema of a Christian church, esp. in the Greek Church; a small recess containing a cross at the east end of a Nestorian church. c. *fig.* A place of special sacredness, an innermost shrine.

[1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxvi. 34 The parti of the tabernacle that is clepid holi of halowes. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) viii. 85 This Place the Iewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, holy of halewes.] 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, The type of Christ in some one particular, as of entering yearly into the holy of holies..rested upon the high priest only. 1725 J. HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 56 A Priest..open'd the Doors of the Sanctuary, which the Greek call the Holy of Holies. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Stonehenge*, The space within it has been called the *adytum*, or the Holy of Holies. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 155 Self-engrossed, entirely shut in a Holy-of-Holies of culture and of criticism.

6. sup. *Holiest*, used *absol.* a. As a title of God or Christ.

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 9337 Quen he þat haliest es cumen. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Hymn*, Praise to the Holiest in the height.

b. = Holy of holies: see 5.

1611 BIBLE *Heb.* x. 19 Hauing therefore..boldnesse to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus.

C. *Comb.* a. adverbial, with other adjs., as *holy-cruel*, *-proud*, *-wise*. b. parasynthetic, as *holy-minded*, *-tempered*, *-thoughted* adjs.; hence *holy-mindedness*, etc. c. †**holy-maker**, sanctifier; †**holy-making**, sanctification.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. ii. 32 Be not so *holy cruell: Loue is holie. *c*1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) 14 b, The only rightwysnes, wisdome, *holy maker.. and satisfaction sufficient for al that beleue in hym. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* viii 39, I wil remembre also the pilgramege, the *holymakynge and the rewarde. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 43 Religion, or *holy mindedness, may, with obvious advantage, be substituted. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 324 You neighbour-scorners, *holy-proud, Go people Roche's cell. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 163 Like..*holy-tempered Nazarite. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 384 *Holy-thoughted Lucrece. *a*1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II ii, She's *holy-wise and too precise for me. *a*1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 15 Goodness by thee The holy-wise is thought a fool to be.

† **Ho·ly**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. HOLY *a.*, instead of the historical HALLOW *v.*] *trans.* To make holy, sanctify, consecrate; to make a saint of, canonize.

1578 *Almanack* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 446 The Temple of Jerusalem was finished and holied 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. viii (1886) 65 Written in virgine parchment, celebrated and holied by a popish priest. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. ii, On! I hug thee. *Theoph.* Both hug and holy me.

Holy, var. HOLEY; obs. f. HOLLY, WHOLLY; early f. HOOLY *a.* and *adv.* **Holyander**, obs. f. OLEANDER.

Holy bread. Forms: see HOLY; also 6-7 **hally-, halli-, 7 halle-.** The (ordinary leavened) bread which was blessed after the Eucharist and distributed to those who had not communicated: corresponding to the eulogia of the Greek Church and the French *pain bénit*. b. In post-Reformation times, The bread provided for the Eucharist.

*a*1300 *Sat. People Kildare* x. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Hail be ȝe, prestis..whan ȝe deliþ holibrede, ȝiue me botte a litil. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 838 Ete noght ar þou haue holy brede. *c*1405 *Bidding Prayer* ii. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 65 For thaim that halybred gaf to this kirk to day. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Pr.*, *Communion* (Rubric), In suche Chapelles annexed where yͤ people hath not bene accustomed to pay any holy bread, there they must..make.. prouision for the bering of the charges of the Communion. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 179 As in their Holy-bread on Sondayes for them that doe not communicate. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 15 His kissing is as ful of sanctitie, As the touch of holy bread. 1619 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 175 Pd for holye brede for the whole yeare for the Communion, xviijd. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VI. 16 Some churches substituted what they called eulogies, or holy bread for the bread of the Lord's Supper. 1866 PEACOCK *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 *note*, The holy bread, holy loaf, or Eulogia, was ordinary leavened bread blessed by the priest after mass, cut up into small pieces and given to the people.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holy bread cake*, *cantle*, *cloth*, *loaf*, *silver*, *skep*.

1552 HULOET, Holy breade loofe, *strues*. 1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 278 The said inhabitors every 7 yere paid hally bread syllver, viz. 3*d.* for every Sonday in the hole yere. *Ibid.* 281 Hallybread caike. *Ibid.*, The said clerk cut off a part of the said caike, cauld the hally breid cantle, to gyve to ther next neighbour. 1640 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 103 Item this yeere, 1640, the churchwardens receved of the parish for holly bread silver but only 3*s.* 6*d.*

† **Holychurche, holicherche, halykirk,** etc., ME. ways of writing *Hóly church*, CHURCH 7.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 29 The lawe and þe lare þat langes till halikirke. *c*1450 *Merlin* 14 In the mercy and ordenaunce of god and holicherche.

Holy cross. The cross upon which Jesus Christ suffered death (see CROSS *sb.* 2 and *note*). Hence in derived senses (cf. CROSS *sb.* 3, 8, and 9).

*c*1290, *c*1380, 1548–9 [see CROSS *sb.* 2, 9, 3]. 13.. *Coer de L.* 1304 Thus, thorwgh tresoun of the Eerl Joys, Surry was lorn and the holy croys. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XVII. x, Thenne he took her by the brydel and sayd, by the holy crosse ye shalle not escape me. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 51 Blesse thee with the signe of the holie crosse. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1291 A Romish catholic festival in honour of the holy cross, or, as our ancestors called it, the holy rood.

b. In the titles of certain religious societies or communities.

[1426 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 246 *note*, Willielmus Rydware, magister Gilde sancte Crucis de Bermyngeham.] 1547 *Rep. Commissioners* ibid. 248 The guilde of tholye Crosse in brymyncham. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Cross*, an order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the 17th cent. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Holy-cross*, a society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

c. *attrib.* **Holy Cross day**, the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, September 14th.

1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Calendar*, Holy Cross Day. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 232 And the four and twentieth, which is Holy-Cross-Day, according to the Calender of the Greeks. 1883 R. Sinker in *Prayer Bk. Comment.* (S.P.C.K.) 34 'Holy Cross Day' in our Calendar, or, more strictly speaking, the 'Exaltation of the Cross' probably celebrates primarily the consecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem in 335 A.D.; but its renown is specially due to the victory of Heraclius over the Persians and his restoration of the Cross to its shrine at Jerusalem.

Holydam, -dome, var. of Halidom.

Holy-day (hōu·lidē). Forms: see Holiday. [OE. hálig dæg, two words, with the adj. subject to inflexion; ME. early and northern halig, haly day, midland and southern hooly day, holy day, holyday. In early times, more usually a compound, OE. *háligdæg*, ME. *haliday*, later Holiday, q.v. Since the 16th c. the habit has more and more prevailed to use the analytical form, whether written *holy day*, *holy-day*, or *holyday*, in the original sense, and to restrict *holiday* (hŏ·lidē) to the sense 'day of recreation' (although the spelling *holiday*, in the sense of *holy day*, has not become quite obsolete). See Holiday I.]

A day consecrated or set apart for religious observance, usually in commemoration of some sacred person or event; a religious festival.

a 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* VI. c. 22 (Schmid) Woroldricra weorca on þam halgan dæge geswice man georne. *c* 1200 Ormin 4350 Forr Saterrdaȝȝ wass haliȝ daȝȝ. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 134 Hit watz not for a haly day honestly arayed. 1462 in Ellacombe *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* ix. (1872) 469 Every Sonday and woly day. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), Any holye dayes or fasting daies. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (J.), They kept that day as one of their solemn holydays for many years after. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 213 A Sect.. That with more care keep Holy-day The wrong, than others the right way. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. App. A. 331 The days of St. Augustine and St. Boniface were ordered to be kept as holydays. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Apr., Of late years Good Friday has become .. a general holiday rather than a holy day. 1876 Miss G. Cumming *In Hebrides* (1883) 2 We..soon found..that they were keeping holy-day or holiday, as the case might be.

attrib. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 141 It is a holy daye worcke to vyset the prisoners. 1552 Huloet, Holy daye euen, or halfe holy day, *profestus*. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 70 He calls..for's Holy-day Apparell!

Holyer, var. of Holour *Obs.*

Holy fire. *arch.* [transl. L. *sacer ignis* 'sacred fire' (Celsus, Vergil); cf. Ger. *das heilige Feuer.*] Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire: see Fire *sb.* 12.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xxii. (Bodl. MS.) þe yuel þat hatte .. Ignis saluaticus and sacer ignis the holy fuyre. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 201 The holy fire is a disease of Sheep almost incurable, because if any remedy do but touch them, they fall mad. *Ibid.* 476 Of the Holy fire which the Shepheards call the Pox, or the Blisters, or Saint Anthonies fire. 1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* VI. 764 Observe the Holy-Fire Eat as it creeps, and through the frame its dire, Its flamy virus lead!

Holy Ghost (hōu·li gōu·st). [Properly two words (see Holy *a.*, Ghost 6), and so always treated in OE., se hálga gást, háliȝ gást, but in ME. very generally as a combination, haligast, holigost; since 1500 again usually written as two words, but treated as a proper name or individual designation, and, as such, taken as a whole in the transferred and derivative uses.]

1. The Divine Spirit; the Third Person of the Godhead, the Holy Spirit.

a 900 *Halsunge* in *Durh. Rit.* (Surtees) 114 Ic eow halsige on fæder naman, and on suna naman .and on ðæs halgan gastes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. i. 20 Hyt ys of þam halgan gaste. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* Ibid., Hyt is of þan halȝen gaste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Efter þes halȝa gastes tocume. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 Þus hie seȝen þe holi gost on tungene euene. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 2 On his deorewurðe sunes nome, ant o þes haligastes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2428 Quuor ali gast stille hadde seid .. Quuor iesu crist wulde ben boren. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19349 Wit haligast he has us sent. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 562 Þorw God þe Holigostes miht. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 13 Þe haly gast.. þat is makere of haly writ. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 141 For þe heihe holigoste [*v.r.* hye holygost] heuene shal tocleue. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 836 A man..þat myȝte wiþ his good lif þat Holly Gost fongen. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imi atione* III. vi. 70 Þe holigost þe comfortour. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 171/2 Þe Halygaste, *consolator, paraclitus*. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 46 The holigost also before yᵗ declaring hym. 1548–9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ordering Priests*, Receiue the holy goste. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. i. i. ii. (1651) 416 The Holy Ghost is the love of the Father and the Son. 1627 J. Cosin tr. *9th c. Latin Hymn*, Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire. *a* 1699 Stillingfl. *Serm* III. v. (R.), He..bestowed these miraculous gifts of the Holy-Ghost on the Apostles. 1842 Tennyson *St. Sim. Styl.* 216 For by the warning of the Holy Ghost, I prophesy that I shall die to-night. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* I. 1 The Spirit of the Lord is God the Holy Ghost, and the Holy Ghost fills the whole world.

b. *Order of the Holy Ghost*, a French order of Knighthood (*ordre du Saint-Esprit*), instituted by Henry III in 1578. So *Knight of the Holy Ghost*; *Cross of the Holy Ghost*: see quot. 1727–41.

1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 The Order of the Holy Ghost in France was Instituted by Henry the Third, in memory of his Nativity, Election to the Polonian Kingdom, and his coming to..the Crown of France, all which hapned on Whitsunday. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3241/3 Paris, Dec. 3..There is to be a Promotion of the Knights of the Holy Ghost very suddenly. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Before they receive the order of the holy Ghost, that of S. Michael is conferred, as a necessary step; for which reason their arms are surrounded with a double collar. *Ibid., Cross of the Holy Ghost*, consists of a circle in the middle, and on it the holy Ghost in figure of a dove: the four arms are drawn narrow from the centre, and widening to the ends..This is the cross worn by the Knights of the order.

2. a. The figure of a dove as a symbol of the Holy Spirit. b. The cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost: see 1 b.

1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 180 Pro nova factura cujusdam nebulæ pro lee Holy Goost. 1558 *Will of M. Ellys* (Somerset Ho.), Rynge of golde wᵗ a Holy goste in yᵗ. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6404/1 His Star and Holy Ghost were of Diamonds.

3. (Also *Holy Ghost's Root.*) The plant Angelica, *Archangelica officinalis*. (Erroneously taken as *Angelica sylvestris*.)

1585 J. Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 136/2 *Sphondylium* ..the holye ghostes roote: Angelica. 1863 Prior *Plant-n., Holy Ghost*, so called 'for the angel-like properties therein'. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Holy Ghost, *Archangelica officinalis*.

4. *attrib.*, as in **Holy Ghost flower, plant,** an orchid, *Peristeria elata*, also called *dove-plant*, from the resemblance of part of the flower to a dove; **Holy Ghost pear** = Avocado (from a mistaken rendering of this as 'advocate').

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Holy Ghost Flower, *Peristeria elata*. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 401/3 The Dove plant..the beautiful Holy Ghost flower of the Spaniards. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 158 Specimens of the 'Holy Ghost' orchid, with the little dove brooding in the centre. 1889 *Cent. Dict., Holy-Ghost pear.*

Holyhock, holyoak, etc., obs. ff. Hollyhock.

Holy Land. [transl. med.L. (11th c.) *terra sancta*, F. *terre sainte.*]

1. Western Palestine, or, more particularly, Judæa: so called as being the scene of the life and death of Jesus Christ, and (with reference to the Crusades) as containing the Holy Sepulchre; sometimes, in later use, as being the scene of the development of the Jewish and Christian religions.

1297 R. Glouc. (1724) 392 Of so muche folc nyme þe croys, ne to þe holy londe go, Me ne sey no tyme byuore, ne suþþe naþemo. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 22 We shul preyen..for ye holy londe and ye holy crosse, yat godd..bryng it oute of hethen power. *c* 1400 Maundev. Roxb.) Pref. 1 þe land of repromission, þat men calles þe Haly Land. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. vi. 49 Ile make a voyage to the Holy-land. 1686 J. Sergeant *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 98 To restore the Possessions of the Christians in the Holy Land. 1758 [see Holy place]. 1803 K. White *Gondoline* v, And he was gone to the Holy Land To fight the Saracen.

2. *slang.* The parish of St. Giles's, London.

1821 *The Fancy* I. 250 (Farmer) The Holy-land, as St. Giles's has been termed, in compliment to the superior purity of its Irish population. 1891 *Licensed Vict. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 215/1 (ibid.) Whether the Irishmen of the Holy Land or the Hebrew scum of Petticoat Lane.

Holy loaf. = Holy bread. Also attrib. *holy loaf money.*

1499 *Churchw. Acc. Croscombe* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 24 Paid.. for tynnyng of the lyght and the holy-lofe xvj^{d}. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), The Parishioners of euerye Parishe shall offer euery Sonday, at the tyme of the Offertory, the iuste valour and price of the holy lofe..to the use of theyr Pastours and Curates. 1616 in T. D. Whitaker *Hist. Whalley* (1801) 149 The parishioners .. are accustomed to pay an ancient duty called 'Holy loaf money'. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 137 This holy loaf or eulogia was meant to be an emblem of..brotherly love.

Holyn(e, holyng(e, obs. ff. Hollin, holly.

Holy place. A place that is holy; a sanctuary. *spec.* a. The outer chamber of the sanctuary in the Jewish tabernacle and temple, separated by a veil from the 'most holy place' or 'holy of holies'. b. *pl.* (See quot. 1856.)

1526 Tindale *Heb.* ix. 25 The hye prest entreth in to the holy place every yeare with straunge bloud. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxvi. 33 The Vaile shall diuide vnto you, betweene the holy place and the most holy. 1758 (*title*) Travels through Egypt, Turkey, Syria, and the Holy Land; containing..A Description..4 Of the Holy Land, particularly of Jerusalem and the Holy Places. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* 431 What are technically called 'the Holy Places'. By this term are meant not the scenes of sacred events, taken generally, but such special localities as the Greek or Latin Church, or both conjointly, have selected as objects of pilgrimage.

†**Ho·lyship.** *Obs.* = Holiness 2.

c 1680 Hickeringill *Wks.* I. 63 The King sent his Holiship all manner of Vessels belonging to a Chamber.

Holystone, holy-stone, *sb.* [Origin of name uncertain; in sense 2 perh. for *holey stone.*]

1. A soft sandstone used by sailors for scouring the decks of ships.

1823 in Crabb *Technol. Dict.* 1837 *Old Commodore* I. 64 A wet swab and a dry holy-stone will set all to rights. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The decks were .. white as snow .. from constant use of holystones. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Holy-stone*, a sandstone for scrubbing decks, so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering church-yards of their tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it. 1890 *Spectator* 5 Apr., I believe you will find the correct spelling to be 'holey', the stones used by preference being full of holes, like a sponge, and that any derivations of the name 'holy' were simply inventions to account for what sounded a remarkable name.

2. A stone with a natural hole in it, used as an amulet or charm.

1825 Brockett, *Holy-stones*, holed-stones, are hung over the heads of horses as a charm against diseases. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Holy-stone*, a flint or pebble in its natural state with a hole through it, numbers of which are found on our coast. They are also called 'lucky stones'.

Ho·lystone, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To scour with a holystone.

1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* II. 217 Scrubbed, swabbed, scraped, or dry holystoned. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* ii, No sails to set, and no holystoning the deck. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* iii. 6 Six days shalt thou labour and do all thou art able, And on the seventh—holystone the decks and scrape the cable. 1885 H. W. Elliott *Arctic Prov.* 108 Floors scrubbed and sanded like a well holystoned ship's deck.

Holy tide, holy-tide. A holy time or season; a day or season of religious observance.

a 1035 *Laws of Cnut* I. c. 17 § 2 (Schmid) And beo þam halȝum tidum, eal swa hit riht is. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Đe holie tid þat me cleped aduent. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27210 In halitide or fastim dai. 1613 Br. Corbet *Journ. France* iii. Poems (1672) 129 Much like John Dory in the song, Upon a holy tide. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* VI. iii, And now, by holytide and feast, From rules of discipline released. *attrib.* 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, Now lay by thy work, lass, for it is holytide eve, and it becomes us to go to the evening service.

Holy water. Forms: see Holy and Water; also 5–6 hally, holli(e. [OE *háligwæter*, a true compound, whence in ME. *halywater*; subseq. analysed as two words.]

1. Water dedicated to holy uses and used for ritual purification of persons and things; water blessed by a priest and used in various rites and devotional acts.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iv. (1890) 396 Sumne dæl þæs haligwætres. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 324 Confiteor, & haliwater, & beoden, & holie þouhtes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 452 Waschen awey wiþ preieris of a Pater-noster, wiþ hali watir, wiþ pardon. 1382 — *Num.* v. 17 He [the preest] shal take the holy watre in a britil vessel. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 Halywater, *aqua benedicta*. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 47 b, Then followeth good sir Blase, who doth a waxen Candell giue, And holy water to his men. 1602 Fulbecke *Pandectes* 77 The Pope's holiwater. *a* 1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1536 (R.) Jests about confession, praying to saints, holy-water, and the other ceremonies of the church. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Before the High Mass on Sundays the celebrant sprinkles the people with holy water.

b. Prov. *As the devil loves holy water*, i. e. not at all, or rather with violent dislike.

1570–6, 1738 [see Devil *sb.* 22 h]. ? *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 242 Faythe I love thee. Yes, as the devyll does freirs holye water.

†c. *fig.* in Court holy water, gracious but empty promises, q.v.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *holy water basin, bearer, brush, can, casting, fat* (Fat *sb.*^{1}), *font, fount, pot, stoup*; †**holy-water clerk**, one who carried the vessel containing holy water: often spoken of with contempt as holding a mean office; **holy-water sprinkle, sprinkler,** (*a*) a kind of brush used to sprinkle holy water, an aspergillum; (*b*) a kind of club armed on all sides with spikes; (*c*) a fox's 'brush'; †**holy-water stick** = *holy-water sprinkler* (*a*); †**holy-water stock,** a holy-water stoup or basin; †**holy-water stone,** a stone vessel for holding holy-water; †**holy-water strinkle,** (*a*) = *holy-water sprinkle* (*a*); (*b*) the plant Horsetail.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 *Halywater berere, aquabajulus*. *a* 1678 Marvell *Appleton Ho.* 252 Another bolder, stands at push, With their old *holy-water brush. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* 1861) VII. 1. 47 *Holy-water-casting, procession-gadding, mattins-mumbling. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 11592 An *holywatyr clerk.. þat lytyl haþ lerned yn hys lyue, He ys ordeyned a prest to shryve. 1528 Cowley in *State Papers* II. 141 A symple Irish preste, a vagabounde, without lernyng, maners, or good qualitye, not worthy to bee a hally-water clerc. 1650 Howell *Eng. Prov.* 10 The Parish-Priest forgetteth that ever he hath been Holy-water Clark. 1464 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 222 Simul cum le *halywater fatt. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 37 An holiwater fat of Stone. 1513 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 33 Pd for mendyng of the *halywater potte iij*d*. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 *Haly water spryngelle..*aspersorium*. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 17 The Priest must dash the graue with a holy-water-sprinkle. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Holy-Water sprinkle*, a Term us'd by Hunters for the Tail of a Fox. *a* 1887 Jefferies *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 296 The spiked balls of a holywater sprinkle, such as once used in the wars. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxv, Another churchman in his vestments bore a *holy-water sprinkler. 1846 Fairholt *Costume Eng.* 288 The Morning-star, a ball of wood, encircled by bands of iron in which spikes are inserted .. was sometimes termed jocularly a 'holy-water sprinkler', the way in which it scattered blood..suggesting a similarity to the sprinkling of holy water. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno *holiwaterstykke argent. 1552 Huloet, Holy water sticke or sprincle, *aspergillus*. 1530 Palsgr. 228/2 *Halywaterstocke, *benoistier*. 1566 in *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock) 34 One hallywater stock of stone broken in peces. *Ibid.* 52 One *hollie water stone—stone broken in peces and defacid. 1419 *Will of Maydeston* (Somerset Ho.), Vno vase argent vocat *holiwaterstop. 1483

Act 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 No Merchant Stranger .. shall bring into this Realm .. Candlesticks, Holy-water Stopps. 1872 Q. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Holy Water Stoup*, the stone, stoup, stock, vat .. or other receptacle for holy water, placed near the entrance of churches. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 223/1 *Haly water .. strencle .. *aspersorium*. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B ij a, *Hippuris*, .. Hally water stryncle.

Hence **Holy-watered** *a.*, sprinkled with holy water (in quot. *fig.*).

1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. iv. Wks. 1878 II. 124 Farewell, once dryed, now holy-watred Meade!

Holy Week. [After It. *la settimana santa*, F. *la semaine sainte*.] The week immediately preceding Easter Sunday, also called Passion Week, q.v. (OE. *séo hálge wucu* was used for Rogation Week.)

1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4685/1 The Pope..designs to officiate at some of the Functions of the Holy Week. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Holy Week*, is the last week of Lent, called also *passion week*. 1812 Brady *Clavis Cal.* (1815) I. 277 The week was called the '*Great Week*'.. the *Holy Week* from the extraordinary solemnities practised throughout its continuance;—and *Passion Week*. 1884 W. E. Addis & T. Arnold *Catholic Dictionary* (1897) 445/1 We have said that in Holy Week the Church commemorates Christ's Passion.

Holy well. [See Well *sb.* A combined form, as in *holiday*, is represented in the proper names *Holywell*, *Hollywell* (hɒ·liwel), *Halliwell*.] A well or spring reputed to possess miraculous healing properties, as being a channel of divine influence.

854 *Charter* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 100 Ðonne upp on Beaddingbroc on halgan welle. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* 364 They [the Irish] have a great opinion of holy-well's, rocks, and caves. 1793 in *Archæol.* XI. 127 The bath near one end of the church of East Dereham in Norfolk..was more likely to have been a holy well. 1846 R. Hart *Eccl. Rec.* (ed. 2) 224 Holy wells are occasionally found in churchyards. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 195 Cornish-folk still drop into the old holy wells offerings of pins, nails, and rags.

Holyworkfolk: see Haliwerfolk.

Holy Writ. [See Holy *a.* and Writ.] Holy writings collectively; *spec.* the Bible or Holy Scriptures. In earlier times, sometimes including other writings dealing with sacred subjects.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. [xx.] (1890) 152 Æfter þon þe halige writu sprecað. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 15 We findeð on hali write. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Ase holi writ seið, 'hore speche spret ase cauncre'. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 258 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 54 Þe pope nam þis holi writ. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iv. 90 Wiþ-outen witnesse of holi writ Wisdam weore hit non. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xii. 136 Thei han Gospelles and the Prophecyes and the Byble writen in here Langage, Wherfore thei conne meche of Holy Wrytt. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 324 Confirmations strong, As proofes of holy Writ. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 380 Of Daniel you may read in holy writ. 1714 Pope *Wife of Bath* 346 And close the sermon, as beseem'd his wit, With some grave sentence out of holy writ. 1805 Colebrooke in *Asiat. Res.* (1808) VIII. 483 Writers on ethics sometimes draw from the Vedas illustrations of moral maxims, and quote from their holy writ passages at full length, in support of ethical precepts. 1817 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 245 To Nature and to Holy Writ Alone did God the boy commit.

‖ **Hom** (hōm). Also **homa**. [Pers. هوم *hōm*, Zend. *haoma*, = Skr. *sōma*.] The sacred plant of the ancient Persians and Parsees; also its juice: originally the same as the Soma of the Vedas.

1855 Bailey *Mystic* 35 And hom sweet herblet of immortal life Sipped till transmute he stood. 1862 F. Hallin *Parthenon* 1 Nov. 844/1 Under the name of *homa*, the part which this liquid [the juice of the *soma*, or acid asclepias] plays in the offerings of the Parsees is almost equally conspicuous. 1870 Rock *Text. Fabr.* 238 That tree-like ornament..seems the traditionary form of the Persians' 'hom'. 1878 Mrs. Palliser tr. *Jacquemart's Hist. Furniture* 468 Hom or sacred palm depicted upon Persian textiles. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 151 A shrub of homa on an enamelled gold vase.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1882 E. W. West *Pahlavi Texts* II. 165 *note*, This twig a small fragment of which is pounded with the Hôm-twigs when preparing the Hôm-juice.

Hom, obs. f. Home; var. Hem *pron.*, *Obs.*, them.

Homacanth: see Homo-.

Homage (hɒ·mėdʒ), *sb.* Also 3–5 **omage**, 5–6 **hommage**, (5 *erron.* **homoge**, **umage**, **ymage**). [a. OF. *ommage*, *homage*, *humage* (12th c.), mod.F. *hommage* (formerly *ommage* = Pr. *homenatge*, Sp. *homenage*) :—late L. *homināticum* (in Du Cange), f. *homo*, *homin-* man: see -age. The (late) OE. equivalent was *mann-rǽden*: see Manred.]

1. In *Feudal Law*, Formal and public acknowledgement of allegiance, wherein a tenant or vassal declared himself the man of the king or the lord of whom he held, and bound himself to his service.

Phrases. *To do* (†*make*), *render homage*; *to resign homage*, formally to renounce allegiance.

c 1290 *Beket* 600 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 123 Homage he scholde don to him. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7987 So þat þis Macolom ..Dude king william omage, & bicom is man al out. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1294 Mine men ȝe beþ & to me swore, Omage ȝe schul me þer-fôre. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1952 And evermar to be hir frende, Umage made he to that hende. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 116 King Eduuard..thar he gat ymage of Scotland swne. 1548 Hall. *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 8 To resigne to hym all the homages and fealties dewe to him as kyng. 1597 Skene *De Verb. Sign.* s.v., Weemen makis na homage, bot onely fidelitie .. Homage concernis service specially in weirfare, to the quhilk weemen ar nocht subject. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 23 He .. gave them that Iland to hold of him as in Homage. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xi, *Coming to do* homage for his Father's land. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 99 Homage was there; for the relation of every man to his Lord was a relation of homage.

b. *Homage ancestral* (see quot. 1595). *Homage feudal, liege* (see quot. 1856). *New homage*, homage by an alience or his successors, as distinguished from homage ancestral. *Plain homage* (see quot. 1727–41). *Simple homage* = feudal homage.

[*a* 1482 Littleton *Ten.* II. vii. (1516) Biv, Tenure per homage auncestrell.] 1595 *Rastell's Expos.*, *Homage auncestrell*, is where a man and his ancestours of time out of mind, did hold their land of their lord by homage. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 100 b, I think there is little or no land at all at this day holden by homage auncestrel. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., *Plain Homage*, or homage of a fee, where no oath of fidelity is taken. 1851 Burrill *Law Dict.* 575 Simple homage; that kind of homage which was merely an acknowledgment of tenure, with a saving of the rights of other lords. 1856 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (ed. 6) I. 588 Homage was liege and feudal. The former was paid to the king, the latter to the lord.

c. An act of homage; a render or money payment made as an acknowledgement of vassalage.

[1432–50 transl. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 89 Tenauntes were wonte to yelde theire wepens for an homage in the firste commenge of newe lordes.] 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 71 Euery yeare about Lent-tide, the sherifes of Norwich take certayne herring pies .. and send them as a homage. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* xxxviii. (1726) 68 He is contented with a white Mule, and Purse of Pistoles about the Neck, which he receives every year for a Herriot or Homage. 1661 in Tighe & Davis *Ann. Windsor* (1858) II. 302 To indeavour to take off the some of 36*li.* 6*s.* charged as a homage dew to his Matie. 1774 T. West *Antig. Furness* (1805) 109 Rents, services, homages.

2. A body of persons owning allegiance; *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, the body of tenants attending a manorial court, or the jury at such a court.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 1497 Þe king and his homage ȝeuen Arnoldin trewage. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* II. xvii. 65 [In á manor] his tennantes being sworne make a Iurie which is not called the enquest, but the homage. 1620 J. Wilkinson *Courts Baron* 143 You shall sweare that you as Foreman of this Homage .. shall duely inquire and true presentment make. *Ibid.*, Then call the rest of the Homage and sweare them. 1804 *Occurr.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84 Court of Piedpoudre. Before the steward of Bartholomew fair and a special homage. *Ibid.*, The homage returned a verdict for the plaintiff. 1865 *Spectator* 7 June 9/2 With the consent of the 'homage', i. e., of his copyholders.

3. *fig.* Acknowledgement of superiority in respect of rank, worth, beauty, etc.; reverence, dutiful respect, or honour shown.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 249 The yonge ladie was forth fet, To whome the lordes done homage. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 283 Thair gat he nane homage For all his hie parage. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 25 b, To do homage and honour to almyghty god. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 43 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine, Nor to her bed no homage doe I owe. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 376 All these are Spirits of air, and woods, and springs, Thy gentle ministers, who come to pay Thee homage, and acknowledge Thee their Lord. 1785 Burns *Cottar's Sat. Nt.* xviii, The parent-pair their secret homage pay. 1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 272 They are compelled to pay a reluctant homage to the justice of English principles. 1823 Chalmers *Serm.* I. 417, I offer them the homage of my respectful Congratulations. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits*, *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 68 There is no country in which so absolute a homage is paid to wealth.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *homage-breaker*, *-fee*, *-gift*, *-penny*; *homage-doing* adj.; **homage-jury**, the jury at a manorial court.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxii. iv, The kinges of Tharsis homage guifts shall send. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xiv, If after him .. Be under thee such homage-breakers found. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Numb.* xv. 20 Ye shall offer up a cake, As an homage-peny, as acknowledging God, the chief Lord of all. 1686 in Tighe & Davis *Ann. Windsor* (1858) II 421 Paid to Sr Thomas Duppa the homage fee 16 06 8. 1729 Jacob *Law Dict.*, *Homage Jury*, is a Jury in a Court Baron, consisting of Tenants that do Homage to the Lord of the Fee. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* I. i. 19 [He] called this homage-doing King his vassal.

Ho·mage, *v.* [f. prec. sb., or ad. F. *hommager* (Cotgr.), f. *hommage* (see prec.).]

†1. *trans.* To render or pay as a token of homage. *Obs.*

a 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866) I. 112 Every man must homage his heart. 1662 Cowley *Civ. War* 63 To her great Neptune homag'd all his streams, And all the wide-stretch'd ocean was her Thames.

†2. *intr.* To pay homage. *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* 240 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 286 Servants homaging And crying *Ave*. 1636 Heywood *Love's Mistris* II. Wks. 1874 V. 115 To whom Jove sometimes bends..Mars homageth, and Phebus will submit.

3. *trans.* To do homage or allegiance to.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 380 To Court I came, and homag'd Royall James. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 178 How he was homaged by fowls and fishes. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* II. 100 (MS.) For him the Universe..and all Creation ought To homage without ceasing. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ix. III. 146 Don Carlos .. styles himself 'King of the two Sicilies'..whom Naples..willingly homages as such.

†Ho·mageable, *a. Obs.* [f. Homage *sb.* + -able. Cf. obs. F. *hommageable*.] Bound to render homage.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. II. xv. (1655) 85 He of Holland being homegeable to none..was the more potent. *Ibid.* I. vi. xii. 254 The Dutchy of Bar; for which he is hommageable to the Crown of France, as he is to the Emperor for Lorain. 1764 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 169/1 Great and small homageable fiefs.

†Ho·magely, *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 5 homageliche. [f. as prec. + -ly^{2}.] By way of homage.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 210 And þ^t homagelyche to hym þey dedon so abeyȝe.

Homager (hɒ·mėdʒəɹ). Also 5 **omager**(e, **homegere**, **homyger**, 6 **homagier**. [a. OF. *homager*, *-ier*, f. *hommage* Homage: see -er^{2}.]

One who owes homage or fealty; one who holds lands by homage.

Crown homager, the crown of a vassal king. *Liege homager*: cf. Homage *sb.* 1 b.

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 133 Kynges..þat were to hym Omager. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. the Scottes* 122 Pardy, ye were his homager And suter to his parlement. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 69 The Camuni..did seruice as homagers to them. 1668 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 71 They would acknowledge themselves..liege-homagers for it to the Crowne of France. 1670 Guillim *Heraldry* IV. i. (1660) 269 This Kind of Crown.. some have given it the name of a Crown Homager. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 293 The Isle of Man.. for several Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of England for it. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 231 Before long we find him again the faithful homager of King Lewis.

b. *spec.* in *Eng. Law*, A manorial tenant.

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 7 Homagers of Court ought to enquire in this Court. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 282 All of them homagers to the Castle of Berkeley. 1714 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 159 The Oath of a Stranger in the Lord's Court to the Homagers. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 225 The homagers were afraid to give a verdict against the steward.

c. *fig.* Cf. Homage *sb.* 3.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3288 Whanne thou were maad the omager Of God of Love to hastily. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. i. 31 Thou blushest Anthony, and that blood of thine Is Cæsars homager. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 34. 43 Interest ..should render her an homager to that omnipotent power. 1877 Mrs. Chapman in *Ht. Martineau's Autobiog.* III. 101 The newspapers were zealous heralds and homagers.

†Homagy. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *homāgium*, f. F. *hommage* Homage.] Allegiance; rendering of homage.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. Irel. 72 We have given also unto him for his homagy and service, the Cantred.

Homalogonatous (hɒməlǫ·gɒ·nătəs), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod.L. *Homalogonatæ* (see below), f. Gr. ὁμαλός even, level, ordinary + γόνυ, γονατ- knee: see -ous.] Belonging to Garrod's division *Homalogonatæ* of birds, comprising those which have a *rectus femoris* or *ambiens* muscle in the leg.

1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* (1884) 195 Passeres have no ambiens .. Birds having it are homalogonatous or 'normally-kneed'.

Homalographic (hɒməlǫgræ·fik), *a.* (*erron.* homolo-.) [f. Gr. ὁμαλός (see prec.) + Graphic: cf. F. *homalographique*.]

1. *Geog.* Delineating in equal proportion; applied to a method of projection in which equal areas on the earth's surface are represented by equal areas on the map or chart.

1864 Webster, *Homolographic projection*. 1866 Proctor *Handbk. Stars* 22 The problem proposed by Babinet, and solved by Cauchy, of the homolographic (or, as I prefer to call it, the equigraphic) projection of maps; that is of the construction of maps in which all areas shall be correctly given. — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 54. 429 The homolographic projection of the globe.

2. *Anat.* (See quot. 1886.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homalographic method*, Le Gendre's name for a mode of exhibiting or representing the anatomical structures by making plane sections, if possible, on a frozen body. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxx. (ed. 4) 250 He has shewn it in a homalographic section made on a woman recently delivered.

Ho·maloid. *Geom.* [f. Gr. ὁμαλός (see above) + -oid.] A homaloidal space of any number of dimensions; a 'flat'.

1876 Clifford in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VII. 67 On the free motion under no forces of a rigid system in an *n*-fold homaloid.

Homaloidal (hɒmăloi·dăl), *a. Geom.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of the nature of a plane; flat: see quots.

1875 Proctor *Fam. Sci. Stud.* (1882) 21, I personally have often found relief from the dreary infinities of Homaloidal space (that is space where straight lines are straight and planes plane..) in the consoling thought that, after all, this other may be the true state of things. 1885 C. L. Morgan *Springs of Conduct* II. iii. 79 The space that we *know* is practically homaloidal. It is possible that it may not be theoretically homaloidal—that is to say, it is possible that the shortest path between two points may not be an absolutely straight line, but a very, very little curved.

‖ **Homaloptera** (hɒmălɒ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὁμαλός (see above) + πτερόν wing.] A division of dipterous insects, in Leach's classification. Hence **Homalo·pterous** *a.*, belonging to the *Homaloptera*.

1817 Leach *Zool. Misc.* III. 60 Order 16 *Omaloptera*. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 317 The *Homalop. tera* (Forest-fly, etc.) called also *Pupipara*. 1874 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., All the Homaloptera are parasites.

Homalosternal, *a. Ornith.* [f. as prec. + L. *stern-um* breast-bone + -al.] Having a flat keelless sternum or breast-bone; ratite.

Homarine (hɒ·mărəin), *a.* and *sb.* [f. mod.L. *Homarus*, generic name of the lobster, f. F. *homard*

(formerly *homar*, a. ON. *humarr*, Da. *hummer*) lobster.] a. *adj.* Related to or having the characteristics of a lobster. b. *sb.* A crustacean of the genus *Homarus*; a lobster.

1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 316 Whether a given crustacean belonged to the Astacine, or to the closely allied Homarine group. *Ibid.*, Whether the crustacean in question was a marine Astacine, or a true Homarine.

Homatomic, Homaxonial: see HOMO-.

Homber, obs. var. HAMBARGH.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 88 Ad faciendum hombers. *Ibid.*, Ad artem de hombermaker. 1523 [see HOLME].

Homblock, obs. form of HEMLOCK.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxix. 238 It is good for them that haue taken excessiuely of the iuyce of Homblocke.

Hombre, var. OMBRE.

Home (hōum), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: 1–2 hám, 3–5 (7) hom, (3–4 hoom, 4–5 hoome), 4- home, (5–7 whome, 6 whom); *north.* and *Sc.* 3–5 ham, 4- hame, (5 hem, 5–7 hayme, 6 heme, 6, 9 heame, 7 haim, 9 haam). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hám* = OFris. *hêm*, OS. *hêm* (MDu., Du. *heem*), OHG. *heim* (MHG., Ger. *heim*), ON. *heimr* dwelling, world (Sw. *hem*, Da. *hjem*), Goth. *háims* fem., village. Cf. Lith. *kémas*, *kaimas*, village, homestead, OPruss. *caymis* village; Skr. *kṣêmas* safe dwelling, f. **kṣi* to dwell secure.

In the earlier stages of Teutonic, the acc. case was used without a preposition (accusative of direction) like L. *domum*, with the sense 'to one's house, to home'; and the dat. (= locative), OHG. *heimi*, *heime*, MHG. *heime*, OS. *hême*, in the sense 'at home', L. *domi*. The former usage survives in 'go home', where HOME is now treated as an *adv.*]

A. *sb.* †1. (Only in OE. and early ME.) A village or town, a collection of dwellings; a vill with its cottages. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda* II. xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 146 He rad betweoh his hamum oðþe be tunum. 901 *O. E. Chron.* an. 901 Æþelwald sæt binnan þæm ham mid þæm monnum þe him to gebuxon. *c* 1205 LAY. 19455 Þa wes Verolam a swiðe kinewurðe hom.

† b. An estate, a possession. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xix. 22 Wæs forðon hæbbend monigra homas *vel* æhta [*possessiones*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlvii. 20 þa hig ciptun ealle hira hamas for þæs hungres micelnyssa. *c* 1205 LAY. 19537 Ne læten ȝe næuere þas hæðene, bruken eoure hames.

2. A dwelling-place, house, abode; the fixed residence of a family or household; the seat of domestic life and interests; one's own house; the dwelling in which one habitually lives, or which one regards as one's proper abode. Sometimes including the members of a family collectively; the home-circle or household.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xiv. 2 In hus fadores mines hamas meniga sint [*Ags. G.* manega eardungstowa; *Vulg.* mansiones]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Se ham is ȝefylled mid heofonlicum gastum. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelbirht* c. 3 (Schmid) Gif cyning æt mannes ham drincæð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men..þe habbeð feire huses and feire hames. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 170 Al hit wolle agon. His lond and his hus and his hom. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5619 Noght fer fra þe kinges hame. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XII. 46 God is nat in þat hom. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 244/2 Hoome..*mancio*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 588 All the sike..retourne to theyr home in goode helthe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 126, I best thought it fit To answere from our home. *a* 1667 COWLEY *Elegy* in *Eng. Poets* (1810) VII. 61 There banish'd Ovid had a lasting home. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Homes of Eng.* i, The stately homes of England! How beautiful they stand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 That attachment which every man naturally feels for his home. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 81 [He] returned to the home which, almost alone among princely homes, supplied a model for lowlier homes to follow. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 390 Sacred and happy homes..are the surest guarantees for the moral progress of a nation.

b. *transf.* Applied to the dwelling- or resting-place of animals or things.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. v. i. (*Squirrel*) It continues for some hours at a distance from home, until the alarm be past away. 1821 BYRON *Heaven & Earth* I. i. 155 Foam, Which the leviathan hath lash'd From his unfathomable home. 1864 WOOD (*title*) Homes without Hands, being a Description of the Habitations of Animals. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 295 To rend this stone from the home where it was originally placed.

c. The usual contents of a house; a houseful.

1887 *Charity Organis. Rev.* III. No. 34. 369 The creditor relies..on the power of selling up the 'home'. 1888 *Times* 16 Oct. 3/2 He emigrated to America, leaving his wife and children with a home of furniture.

3. (Without qualifying word or plural.) The place of one's dwelling or nurturing, with the conditions, circumstances, and feelings which naturally and properly attach to it, and are associated with it.

The absence of the article is prob. connected historically with the constructions *at home*, *to go home* (both in OE.), *from home* (*c* 1300); but it appears also to be connected with the generalized or partly abstract sense, which includes not merely 'place' but also 'state', and is thus construed like *youth*, *wedlock*, *health*, and other nouns of state.

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 212 In euery place he shall haue hame. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 9 Home is homely, though it be poore in syght. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Pouvoir*, When all is done home's homelie. 1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627), True zeale loues to keepe home. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* III. xviii, Oh! what can sanctify the joys of home? 1822 J. H. PAYNE *Song, Home, Sweet Home*, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 51 This life of wandering makes a three days' residence in one place seem like home. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* vii. 223 He was most English in that love of home to which he was never weary of testifying.

4. *fig.* In various connexions, referring to the grave, or future state: the 'long' or 'last' home.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9195 To þy long home shalt þou wende. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* Prol. 32 Quhene he sal cume til his lang hame. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 5 Man goeth to his longe home. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 83 These that I bring vnto their latest home. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 204 A deadly flux..brought that religious Gentleman..in the vigour of his age, to an immortall home. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 218 Preparing for our removal hence to our long home. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 70 Whatever is spurious is marked already for oblivion, and moves on to its home.

5. A place, region, or state to which one properly belongs, in which one's affections centre, or where one finds refuge, rest, or satisfaction.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 38 b, He subdewed Wales..and brought the vnruly parte to his olde home and aunciente degree. 1567 THROCKMORTON *Let. to Eliz.* 9 Aug. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 270 They [the Hamiltons] account but the little king betwixt them and home, who may die. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxxii. (1612) 160 His Brothers twaine, his Nephewes twain, and Neeces three did stand Betwix himselfe and home. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 57 A Rendeuous, a Home to flye vnto. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1085 Till we end In dust, our final rest and native home. 1873 LYTTON *Kenelm Chillingly* II. xv, Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a home. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 315 In the Church of England he found a satisfying home.

6. One's own country, one's native land. Used by Britons abroad, by inhabitants of the British colonies, and formerly by those of British descent in the U.S., for Great Britain = the mother-country, the 'old country'. (Cf. *at home*: 11 b.)

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 31 Till then faire boy Will I not thinke of home, but follow Armes. 1601 — *All's Well* II. v. 71 That presently you take your way for home. 1755 WASHINGTON *Let. to Aug. Washington* Apr. (Bartlett), My command was reduced, under a pretence of an order from home. 1817 BROUGHAM in *Parl. Deb.* I. 545 Whether in consequence of orders from home, or of the views entertained by the local governments. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 92 Home always means England; nobody calls India home. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* (ed. 2) 78 The Controller..had many questions to ask about 'home' and what was going there.

7. The seat, centre, or native habitat; the place or region where a thing is native, indigenous, or most common.

1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 315 Flandria, by plenty made the home of War. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 125 The return of the Conqueror was ushered in by the destruction of the ecclesiastical home of the nation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 386 The South and the West still remained..the great homes of mining and manufacturing activity. 1886 POSNETT *Comp. Lit.* IV. ii. 258 Sicily, then, was the real home of bucolic poetry.

8. An institution providing refuge or rest for the destitute, the afflicted, the infirm, etc., or for those who either have no home of their own, or are obliged by their vocation to live at a distance from the home of their family.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 81 (Hoppe) These birds are not admitted into the Sailors' Home. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 31 The Home for Confirmed Invalids. *Ibid.* Index 312 Home for Aged Annuitants. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 282 Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan Waifs. *Ibid.* 285 Homes for Working Girls in London.

9. In games: The place in which one is free from attack; the point which one tries to reach; the goal.

1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* vii. 50 The prison children..whooped and ran, and played at hide and seek, and made the bars of the inner gateway 'Home'. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Backgammon* 141 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table. 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 2/3 All the time Watts kept Persimmon in waiting, and not till the line for home did he let the great horse go.

10. The accusative retains its original use after a verb of motion, as in *to go* or *come home* (= L. *ire*, *venire domum*); but as this construction is otherwise obsolete in the language, *home* so used is treated practically as an adverb, and has developed purely adverbial uses. See HOME *adv.*

11. **At home.** a. At or in one's own house, or place of abode. (In OE. often = 'in the house', as distinct from outside.)

805–31 *Charter* in *O.E. Texts* 444 Of hizna ȝemenum godum ðaer æt ham. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ix. 33 Þa hi æt ham [*Lindisf.* æt huse] wæron. — Luke ix. 61 Læt me æryst hit cyþan þam ðe æt ham [*Lindisf.* æd ham; *Rushw.* æt huse] synt. *c* 1205 LAY. 2436 Þa wæs Guendoleine at hame. 13.. *Coer de L.* 256 At home ne dwellyd never none, On forseyture on lyff and londe. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 11 A lytyl catte which she hadde at home. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. (1893) 168 To byde at whome. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 220 When the Catte is not at home, the Myce daunce. 1616–1798 [see CHARITY 9]. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 44 Naturall and inborn charity, beginning at home. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P 3, I had not been long at home with him. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 39 There is still a little world of love at home, of which he is the monarch.

fig. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlviii. 360 Ȝe herde þem noght, youre eris ȝe hidde, Youre helpe to þame was noȝt at hame. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 70 A sure sign that your head is at home.

b. In one's own neighbourhood, town, country, etc.; in one's native land. (Opp. to *abroad*.) In the mother-country, in England. (Cf. sense 6.)

The application has gradually widened from uses in which it is hardly distinguishable from the prec.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 512 He..dwelleth at hoom, and kepeth wel his folde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9337 Oure buernes..þat might haue leuet in hor lond, as lordes at hame. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 195 b, That he then myght do at his pleasure, bothe at home and in outward parties. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 93. 467/2 Unfortunate in his Wars at home and abroad. 1751 in J. F. Hageman *Hist. Princeton* (1879) I. 59 The administration of his Excellency..has been disadvantageously represented to the ministry at home. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 105 To all who are struggling to get on at home and yet can hardly keep their heads above the water..we say.. come out to this Land of Plenty.

c. At one's ease, as if in one's own home; in one's element. Hence, Unconstrained, unembarrassed; familiar or conversant *with*, well versed *in*.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 811 In his custodie, where he might recon himselfe at home. 1528 TINDALE *Answ. Sir T. More* 57 The mayde was at home also in heuenly pleasures. 1787 G. GAMBADO *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 45 Supposing you are now at home enough on horseback, to ride out alone. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 23 The complete manner in which they appear to be at home at the table. 1860 W. GORDON *Dearest Mamma* 11 Pray make yourselves at home, gentlemen. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 376 In politics he does not seem to have been at home. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. v. 171 More at home on the hills than in the counting-house.

Hence *at-homeish*, *at-homeness*: see AT HOME.

d. Conventionally understood as = Accessible to callers; prepared to receive visitors. Hence, used as a formula inviting company to an informal reception. See also AT HOME *sb.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 117 If it be a suit from the Count, I am sicke, or not at home. What you will, to dismisse it. 1710–13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* (K. O.), The Minister is not at home, which I knew to be a lie. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. i. 7 Turning to the footman, 'I thought, sirrah (said she), that I was not to be at home this evening!' *Ibid.* ii. 10 You know your company is always welcome. I am always at home to you! 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 167 Their answer to the call is—*Not at home*. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xli, The Marchioness of Steyne would be at home to Mr. Arthur Pendennis upon a given day. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 3/2 Mrs. S. is 'At home' first and third Mondays. 1898 *Card*, Mrs. M—. At Home, Randolph Assembly Rooms, Monday, February 21st, 9 to 11 o'clock. R. S. V. P. *Notice*, Owing to a recent bereavement Mrs. — will not be at home on Thursdays at present.

Hence '*not-at-home*', the intimation or arrangement that one is not accessible to visitors.

1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* I. ix. 123 Not-at-homes were hardly naturalized in Weatherbury farm-houses.

12. **From home.** Away from one's house or place of abode; not at home; abroad. †*fig.* Ill at ease, out of one's element. (See also quot. 1573.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3350 Ysaac was not fra hame. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 223, I come from home, that is, I neither winne nor lose. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* (1883) 27 Her husband being from home. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 77 You are never from Home, if you have such a Horse under you. 1738 JOHNSON *London* 225 Sign your will, before you sup from home. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Green Pleasure & Grey Grief* III. vi. 123 Having run away from home.

13. **Nearer home.** a. *lit.* Nearer one's own dwelling-place or country. b. *fig.* In or into closer relation or connexion with oneself; so that one is more closely touched or intimately affected.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. ii. (1878) II. 13 Peradventure we might haue found the same neerer home. 1709 *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 22 The Dr. ought to look nearer home. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 P 10 In..China, as in Countries nearer home. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 167 There are whole countries too, such as India, or, nearer home, Ireland.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., appositive, etc., as *home-address*, *-breeding*, *-haven*, *-island*, *-lesson*, *-name*, *-tree*, *-woe* (tr. Ger. *heimweh*), *-worship*, *-wreck*. Also, in sense To, for, or towards home, homeward, as *home-breeze*, *-correspondent*, *-letter*, *-longing*, *-wind*: cf. HOME *adv.* 8 a.

1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Lady Valworth's Diamonds* xxiii. (1888) 156 If you will give me his *home address. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* IV. v. 90 There is no *home breeding to any great extent. 1825 EMILY TAILOR *Vis. Las Casas* 10 Her full sails catch the *home-breeze joyfully. 1887 ERROLL *Ugly Duckling* III. ix. 143 Something like *home-comfortableness. 1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 359, I hope I shall be a better *home-correspondent than I have been hithertofore. 1852 SUSAN WARNER *Queechy* (1853) I. 219 Without one softening or home-like touch from any *home-feeling within. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Paradox agst. Libertie* 725 As hee sees his ship her *home-haven enter safe. 1887 *World* 21 Sept 15/2 Miss P...has opened a *home-hospital in Weymouth Street. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1220/2 *Home lessons, also, are longer and more exacting than with us. 1894 H NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 212 Have you got your *home-letter ready? 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 507 *Home-longing, when at a remote distance from one's friends and country. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Nov. 569 Her *home name is 'the Princess Mary'. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxvii, Soe farre Devided ..as hee shall not heare *Home-whineinges. 1855 LONGF. Hiaw. iv. 234 Ruler shall you be..Of the *home-wind. East-Wind roared..Me men call the Home-Wind, for I bring the English home. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. iii, A *home-wreck and a soul cut adrift.

b. In same sense as B. 1.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VII. lii, Th' ayde, home-disobedience would afford. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* II. (1811) 234 Afflictions by home-neighbours. 1621–31 LAUD *Serv. Serm.* (1847) 86 He may have leisure from home-cares. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 381 Such was his love to keep me a home-Man. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* ed. 3) 204 This is an objection..against a Home-Education. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 80 The home-group, in which his infancy was spent. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 7 A domestic presence of purity, kindliness, and home-heartedness. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 85 Bonsall and Kane took the entire home-work on themselves today. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 78 All folk unto the homestead draw, And noted how a homeman there Turned round unto the hillside bare. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 354 Some features of home-life in France. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Aug. 349 The dictating of a letter to the home-circle. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 371 Both despised me, as a home-boy, to begin with. 1886 F. W. ROBINSON *Courting Mary Smith* II. xx. 101, I was too much of a home-bird to be satisfied with the change.

c. In same sense as B. 2.

1774 *Garton Inclos. Act* 3 All the home-steads, home-closes, and ancient inclosures. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* I. vi, The calves are bleating from the home-croft. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 486 Over the homefield toward the wall they drew. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 353 They were fairly on the sandy home-station track.

d. In same sense as B. 3.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 200 The glory lost, which Home-Broils hinder might. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 137 Ech region is furnished sufficiently with homephysicke of their owne. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 76 To set prices by Statute..vpon our Home-Commodities. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ Declar. both Houses* 1 July 51 For home-defence of the Kingdome. 1713 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5130/6 Neither do we..fear any Foreign Rivalship to our Home-Manufactures. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 365 Whether foreigner or home-trader. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 351 The home-market price was raised. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Pub. Wealth* (1819) 153 In the home-trade. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Home-Service*, the Channel service; any force..stationed in and about the United Kingdom. 1889 *Spectator* 2 Nov., What may be called the home-missionary spirit.

e. In same sense as B. 4, q.v.

f. In same sense as B. 5.

1638 FORD *Fancies* I. i, Speak a home-word For my old bachelor lord. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* Ep., A more blunt expression .. when they wou'd make a home-proof of such a transgression. 1723 M'WARD *Earnest Contend.* 196 (Jam.) Your great confidence makes plain and home-dealing with you .. necessary. [1711, 1881 Home-truth: see B. 5.]

†g. Of, pertaining to, or concerning oneself; intimate, private, personal. *Obs.*

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 170 Such confidence they had in this home-dialect of soliloquy. 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Rolls* x. 195 If this sincere Self-Enjoyment and Home-Satisfaction be thought desirable.

h. objective and obj. gen., as *home-builder, -lover, -maker, -making, -seeker*, HOME-KEEPER, -KEEPING; *home-building, -loving* adjs.

1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 82 The recollection..will prevent the young *home-builders from being paralyzed with surprise. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* Aph. xxxvi. (1848) I. 86 The *home-building, wedded, and divorceless swallow. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 133 Truth in private life, untruth in public, marks these *home-loving men 1876 STOPF. BROOKE *Eng. Lit.* 8 A home-loving people. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 5/2 Teaching girls how to become good housekeepers and *home-makers.

i. locative, in sense 'at home', with ppl. adjs., vbl. sbs., nouns of action, agent-nouns, as *home-baked, -built, -fed, -formed, -grown, -left, -raised, -reared, -woven*, HOME-BREWED, -MADE, -SPUN; *home-abiding, -growing, -sitting, -staying, -touring, -washing*: *home-execution, -stay*; *home-baker, -brewer, -dweller, -patient, -stayer, -tarrier*, etc.

1886 MARY HOWITT in *Gd. Words* 545 The *home-abiding poet Whittier. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 251 The *home-baked Saxon loaf. 1490 *Canterb. City Rec.*, Robertus Dehytyngton, *homebaker. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Wks.* II. 586 (Jod.) *Home-begotten hate. 1676 *Rep. Fr. Capers* 4 Aug. in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 59 With their own *home-built Ships. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* IV. pr. i. 76 *Home-dweller in thy country. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., By foreigne, or *homedwelling enemies. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxxiii. (1878) 72 Fat *home fed souse, is good in a house. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. p. xxxviii, The independent production of *home-grown wool. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxvi, Why you Should *home-left love forget. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 5 A *home-patient of the Manchester Infirmary. 1827 *Lincoln Cabinet* 59 Persons residing in Lincoln .. unable to attend at the dispensary, shall be deemed home-patients. 1866 *Rachel's Secr.* I. 103 Everything was either home-made or *home-raised. 1886 *Badminton Libr., Shooting* I. 3 *Home reared birds. 1630 LORD *Banian* Ep. Ded., Informe the *home-residers with the Manners and Customes of the People. 1728 SAVAGE *Bastard* 76 The guilt of *homeshed blood. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, CCXCIII, Enflame *home-sitters by long Pedigrees Of their Atcheivments. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* Ded., To have their Will ready made, and their worldly interests set at *home stay. 1655 E. WATERHOUSE in E. Terry *Voy. to E. India* A vij a, To the gain of homestayes. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 190 The *home-tarriers and house-doves that kept Rome still. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 3/2 A recipe..for the *home-washing of lace. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 769/1 *Home-woven hats, or knitted caps.

j. dative, instrumental and other relations, as *home-bound, -fraught, -sheltered, -tied* adjs. k. similative, as *home-sweet* adj.

1882 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* vi. (1884) 69 Why should the Marken men be so *homebound? 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. iii, We'll ensure one hour of *home-fraught comfort. 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance*, etc. 104 Calm, wedded affection, that *home-rooted plant. 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Life & Logic* (1885) 216 Its dear shores and *home-sweet hills. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 8/2 Work amongst the *home-tied and crippled children of London.

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

These uses do not differ essentially from those treated under 14; but *home*, being here written separately, functions as an adjective used attributively; in sense 5 it is even used predicatively, and qualified by adverbs *more, most, so*, etc., like an ordinary adjective.

1. Of, relating to, or connected with home or one's home; reared, fostered, or carried on at home; proceeding from home; domestic, 'family'.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 244 Ham [and] wilda hænna.] 1552 HULOET, Home supper, *domicænium*. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvi. (1878) 127 Home wants to supplie. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 380 Home came I In my home Cloaths again. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1871) 624 But this was only a home pastime, and the young schoolboy was not fond of home sports. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 29 Its citizens had no true family or home life. 1883 E. BLACKWELL *Booth, of Blue Ribbon Movem.* viii. 91 Home comforts [had gone] to make way for home necessities. 1883 MRS. CUDLIP *Mod. Housew.* 84 A room that .. had the real genuine 'home look' about it. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 308 The entire garments worn are home manufacture and home tailoring.

2. In the neighbourhood of or surrounding one's home, or the mansion on an estate. Hence, belonging to head-quarters, principal; as *home station.*

1662 *Providence* (R.I.) *Rec.* (1893) III. 17 The high way.. where John Steere his howse standeth and his home share of Land. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 236 A great White Oake standing neer by Mr. Benja White's home meadow. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. xii, Keeping in hand the home farm at Donwell. 1864 TROLLOPE *Small Ho. Allington* (1879) I. 7 An inner gate, leading from the home paddock, through the gardens. 1886 *World* 17 Dec. 11 The home covers were shot on Friday. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 495/1 The two home farms brought in a gross revenue of £250.

b. *Home Counties*, the counties nearest to London: Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, and Essex; sometimes with the addition of Hertford and Sussex. *Home Circuit*: the assize circuit which has London as its centre: its area has been repeatedly changed; at present (1898) it includes the counties of Hertford, Essex, Sussex, Kent, Surrey, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Suffolk. (See CIRCUIT *sb.* 5.)

1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. *List Offices* 262 Clerk of the Assize of the Home-Circuit. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 195/1 The Home Circuit comprehends the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Surrey. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (1868) 67 Mr. Furnival practised at the common law bar, and early in life had attached himself to the home circuit. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253 *Home Circuit*, or *South Eastern Circuit*, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, Surrey, Kent, Sussex.

c. Belonging to the county or locality in which a sporting contest or match takes place. *Home-and-home* applied to two matches, one of which is played at the home or locality of each side.

1886 *Times* 21 June 10/5 (Cricket, Gentlemen of England *v.* Australians) The home fielding did not realize expectation. 1886 *World* No 632. 9/1 The home crew jumped away with the lead, but the visitors speedily joined company with them again. 1888 *Observer* 1 July 2/4 A draw, greatly in favour of the home team. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 2/4 Somersetshire .. have arranged home-and-home matches with Surrey, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent [etc.].

3. Relating to, fostered, produced, or carried on in, or proceeding from, one's own country or nation; domestic: opp. to *foreign*.

[1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 4/1 Diuers other, both forraine and home-writers.] 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 119 Ile leane you to confer of home affaires. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 They are not very inquisitive about forreigne affaires, they are content with home occurrents. 1794 T. COXE *View U.S.* 382 To extend the home market for our agricultural products. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 171, I consider the home trade the safest .. but I think the foreign trade .. the most extensive. 1866 A. L. PERRY *Elem. Pol. Econ.* (1873) 518 A duty..laid on foreign hats to encourage the home manufacture. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/1 We have reached a crisis in our home politics. 1886 *Globe* 25 Mar. 2/4 The home producer complained of foreign goods being carried at a cheaper rate than his home produce.

b. Treating of domestic affairs; dealing with matters concerning one's own country, as contrasted with foreign countries, or to the mother country as distinguished from the colonies. *Home Office*: in Great Britain, the department of the 'Secretary of State for Home Affairs' (abbrev. *Home Secretary*); the building in which its business is carried on.

1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Secretary*, Secretaries of State: for the Home Department; for Foreign Affairs; the Colonies, etc. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii, The Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1836 (*title*) Home and Colonial School Association. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 514 The Home authorities earnestly recommended to the Indian Governments the immediate [etc.]. 1863 S. LOW *Charit. Lond.* 255 The societies .. may:. be classed either under Home Missionary or Foreign Missionary. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, A recommendation to the Home Office to offer a reward for the solution of the mystery.

4. In games: Of, pertaining to, or situated at or near 'home': see A. 9; reaching or enabling a player to reach 'home'. (Also hyphened.)

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 689/2 Keep on your ground, and smother these balls by the home-block, rather than risk your wicket by stepping in to hit them. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Ld. Fauntleroy* vi. (1888) 122 But Mr Hobbs took me several times to see base-ball..Here is the first base and that's the second, and that's the third, and that's the home-base. *Ibid.*, Once round the field is a home run and counts one. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 9/1 (Golf) In the new order of things this first hole has become the last or home hole. 1897 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 6 Jan. 10/1 The horses had thundered down the home stretch with a finish so close as to cause the judges to wrangle among themselves.

5. That strikes home; that comes home to one; searching, poignant, pointed; effective, appropriate; to the point, close, direct. Now chiefly in *home question, home truth*, which are often hyphened: see also HOME-THRUST.

Home was here originally adverbial (*home-speaking* = speaking home, *home-thrust* a thrust home): see HOME *adv.* 4, 5; separation from the vbl. sb. has led to its treatment as an adj., and its extension to other sbs. as in *home truth.*

a 1625 FLETCHER *Faithf Shepherdess* IV. iv, But why Do I resolve to grieve, and not to die? Happy had been the stroke thou gavest, if home. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App Cæsar.* 34 This is plaine and home enough. 1642 JER TAYLOR *Epist.* (1647) 132 An instance may be given, full, and home to this purpose. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 14 The full and home testimony of Forteskue. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 45 The Earl of Bristow .. returned so home an answer, as the House was amply satisfied with it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 9 The other, with a sly serious one, says home Things enough. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac* (1737) III. 328 If he has indirectly spoken some home-truth. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 9 Dec., This was rather a home stroke to be sure. 1785 *Ibid* 16 Dec., It is, I own, a very home question. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* in *Lett.* (1857) I. ix. p. cxlii, That negociation not succeeding, the Duchess made a more home push. 1843 LEFEVRE *Life Trav. Phys.* II. i. xiii. 16 People who pique themselves upon telling home truths. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* XXV. (1886) 78 This was a very home question. 1881 MARY A. LEWIS 2 *Pretty Girls* III. 267 What a nice word 'home' is, and everything connected with it..All except home-truths. 1897 SIR H. GOUGH *Old Mem.* ii. 95 That curious feeling of victory already won seems to be the prevailing sentiment in a good home charge.

Home, *sb.*[2] *rare.* = HOMELYN.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 429 *The Homelyn Ray*,.. The Home, Sand Ray, and Spotted Ray.

Home (hōʊm), *adv.* Forms: see HOME *sb.*[1] [Originally the accusative case of HOME *sb.*, in its primary sense as the case of destination after a verb of motion: cf. L. *īre domum* to go home. But at length treated as a simple adv., and, in senses 4, 5, formerly compared *homer, homest.*]

1. To one's home, house, or abode; to one's dwelling-place, own district, or country.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 53 And hiȝ cyrdon ealle ham. *c* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1040 Se cing lyfde eallon Myrceon ham. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom.* 53 King chirus.. let hem .. faren hom in to ierusalem *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Now gos he home. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 30, I krepe hem to my stynkyng stalle. *c* 1450 *How Gd. Wif taught hir Dought.* 165 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 191 Borowed thinge wole home, my leue childe. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 181 Or fetche anne wayre whome vpon the Sabothe Daye. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 God would have chang'd his doom, Not forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, I lugged the money home. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 37 In their way home. 1831 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 208 The value of the ship and cargo, going out and coming home. 1849 KINGSLEY *Poems, Sands of Dee*, O Mary, go and call the cattle home. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 50 I'll see Miss Ina home.

fig. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) A a ij, Howsoeuer you labour to auoyde the direct course of disputation ..I must call you home by and by. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 31 This comes home to my stating of the question. 1685 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* Ep. Ded., If the World would spend that time in active Phylosophy .. and come home to business. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon, Bells Ch.* iii. 225 This is continued till the end of the peal, when the bells are brought 'home' to their regular places.

b. To the home- or mother-country from a colony or foreign possession.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 *note*, A letter which was brought home by the last Indian Fleet. 1762 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 278 The persons who sued for it will make application home for another [Charter]. 1874 GAIRDNER *Lancaster & York* vii. (1875) 133 The Regent Bedford..wrote home to the government in England.

c. To the place of final rest, to the 'long home', to the grave; to 'the place appointed for all living'. *To go home*: to die (common dialectally).

1528 *Will of J. Buckingham*, My wiffe to bryng me home and to pay my dettes. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXII, But ye are sure your mother, the Lady Countess, is gane hame? *c* 1855 HARRIET PARR *Hymn*, '*Hear my prayer, O heavenly Father*' v, Guide and guard me with Thy blessing, Till Thine angels bid me home.

d. With ellipsis of *go*.

1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 112 *a*, The fugitiues .. had .. made their reckoning, that they should home to their houses. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, 'Shall we home?' Adrian inquired.

2. It sometimes expresses the result of motion (which is not expressed by the verb). = Come home, arrived at home, at home after absence.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvii. (1877) I. 293 They [ships] will be there in thirtie or fortie daies, and home againe in Cornewall in other eight weekes. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 349 The Secretary would have me home with him. 1848 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 72 Only twenty-two weeks more, and then home again you will be to stay. 1870 E.

PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 273 My son will be home soon. 1885 HOWELLS *S. Lapham* II. i. 20 Like people who have been home from Europe three years.

3. Technical. a. *Naut.* Towards or into the ship. Hence, of an anchor, away from its hold, so as to drag: cf. ANCHOR *sb.* 6 e.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 724 Her ankars came home, and she driven upon the flats, was cast away. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 334 A sudden gust of wind brought home our anchor. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 238 He was sorry to inform him that the anchors came home. 1833 T. RICHARDSON *Merc. Mar. Archit.* 13 Giving only six inches tumble home of the topside. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 40 There is a considerable 'fall home' to the ship's side.

b. In games, sport, etc.: To the 'home' or goal; arrived at the 'home': see HOME *sb.* 9.

1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 185 In order to prevent *B* from getting his Man home. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 184 The ball did not reach half home. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xliv, I..beg to enter a horse of mine ..in order to discover whether Broth-of-a-boy can show him the way home. 1897 *Whitaker's Alm.* 634/1 G. Martin, Essex Beagles, was the first man home.

4. Of physical actions: To the point or mark aimed at; to its ultimate position, as far as it will go; so as to reach, touch, or penetrate effectually; into or in close contact; closely, directly.

1548 BRADFORD *Let. to Traves* 12 May in Foxe *A. & M.* (1838) VII. 281 You hit me home, and give me that I look for. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. 137 God when he striketh, smiteth home. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 8 Resolutely charging them home, put them to flight. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xlv. 72 An arrow, aimed right, is not the worse for being drawn home. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 16 Hawl home the Top-sail Sheets. 1677 EARL OF ORRERY *Art of War* 17 Those will charge the homest, who find they are strongest, at the grapple. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. ii. 403 Strike the Nail homer yet. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxi 134 Put the Cartredge home with the Rammer. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v., In the stowage of the hold, &c, a cask, bale, or case is said to be *home*, when it bears against, or lies close to some other object, without leaving any interval between. 1801 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. cciv, Time is precious,..strike quick and home. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* xii. (1864) 83 She could see that her thrust had pierced home. 1872-6 VOYLE *Mil. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Is the shot well home? 1897 SIR E. WOOD *Achievem. Cavalry* xii. 226 That the squadrons should ride home on the enemy as far as possible.

b. *Naut.* Full in (from the sea), full to the shore.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 193 Nothing to hinder the Ground Swells..from coming home upon the Edystone Rocks uncontrouled. 1794 LD HOOD 5 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 476 *note*, The wind not blowing home to the shore with so much violence. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 3/1 It is one of those harbours where, as the sailing book says, 'a swell is apt to come home'—especially with a north-easterly wind.

5. *fig.* To the very heart or root of a matter; into close and effective contact; so as to touch, reach, or affect intimately; closely, directly, effectively, thoroughly, out and out. *To bring a charge home to* (a person): to fix it upon him, convict him of it.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 218 To be pated home ieste for ieste. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LIV, Lord..pay them home, who thus against me fight. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 If they happen to speake home now and then. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. v. 92 No far her halting: satisfie me home, What is become of her? 1641 M. FRANK *Serm., Christm.* i. (1672) 49 To drive that lesson homer. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 43 To bring the similitude a little homer. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 200 He putt the case very home to the court. 1697 F. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 255 Wicked enough..to forge..old writings ..and to charge this home upon the Monks. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 309 The witnesses swear so home against you. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., The meat is home done. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 13 One who cannot get closely home to his sorrow. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii 208 The charge is..not brought home to William. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 10 He professes to bring home to me what amounts to portentous folly.

b. esp. *To come* (*go*) *home to*: to touch, affect, or move intimately.

1625 BACON *Ess.* Ded. Dk. Buckhm. (Arb.) 498, I doe now publish my Essayes; which, of all my other workes, haue beene most Currant: For that, as it seemes, they come home, to Mens Businesse, and Bosomes. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys Mech.* Pref. 16 He has already provided, that this piece shall..be done into Latine, that so it may come home to divers worthy Persons. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 48. 313 Applause must never come quite home to them. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 71 There is no precedent, in all the proceedings .. which comes entirely home to the present case. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 106/2 It..comes home to the heart with a refreshing and harmonizing power. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xii. IV. 274 That Walpole will probably be lost, goes much home to the Royal bosom. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 211 Whose tale..comes more deeply home to us than anything else in the local history.

6. To 'oneself'; hence, † to one's normal condition; to consciousness, sense, self-control, self-possession (*obs.*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 269 Whiche may not longe..beare such eleuacyons of the soule, but anone calleth it home. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Ep. Ded. ¶ iij b, Having called home my wandering witts. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat., Heaven upon Earth* § 21. 131 That great King..now comming home to himself..complaines, that [etc.]. 1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 244 Manasseh..came home to himself, and destroyed the profane altars he had erected. 1645 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* vii. 43 Call home thy selfe: Inspect thy selfe anew.

7. Phrases. a. *To bring oneself home, to be brought home, come, get home*: to recover oneself (financially), recoup oneself, regain one's position.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 9 Her patroness..having lost every rubber; and, what was still worse, several by-bets which she made to bring herself home. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. viii, He has taken a very good road to bring himself home again. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 256, I believe he got home pretty well upon the sale of it. 1831 SCOTT *Abbot* Introd., The bookseller..is at once, to use a technical phrase, 'brought home', all his outlay being repaid. 1886 *So English* (N.Y.) 14 They..determined to let this particular race be their getting-home stakes. 1895 MISS BRADDON in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 1/3 The publisher..has to consider whether he can 'come home' upon the publication of a book by a new writer.

b. *To call home*: to publish the banns of marriage of; to 'ask in church'. *dial.*

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 267 You was not called home this morning. 1892 E. SLOW *Wiltsh. Gloss.*

† c. *To come short home*: to fail to reach home (as the aim or goal of effort); to come to grief; so *to come home by misfortune*, etc. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 b, The erle of Warwicke had come to short home to tel these Tidynges, if the duke ..might have had his awne will. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 36 An hundred thousand of them came home by weeping-cross. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xiii. 861 Many of his enemies were caught up and came short home. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 154 He that either refuseth it or misapplyeth it, comes home by unhappinesse and ruine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701 87/2 Take heed your Herd come not short home. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 230 They very often came short home, for the Germans had the better of them.

8. *Comb.* a. In sense 'to one's home, homewards', with nouns of action (esp. vbl. sbs.), agent-nouns, verbs, and participles; as *home-arrival, -bringing, -calling, -farer, -going, -march, -return, -sailing, -writing*; *home-bring, -revoke* vbs.; *home-borne, -bound, -brought, -faring, -speeding, -taking* adjs. Also HOME-COME, -COMING.

a 1000 in Mone *Gloss.* 357 (Bosw.) Ne hi beoþ hambroht ne zeæwnode. 1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (8 May) § 11 (1814) 234 For the honorabill hamebringing of a Quene. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IV. xxii. 109 To winne and weare the home-brought Spoyles. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 60 My wife ..Made daily motions for our home returne. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 974 Weening to home-revoake him With a love-potion. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVI. 200 T'attend the home-turne of my neerer kind. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* Prol. 14 Our home-bound voyage. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 81 The committee..would come and visit their College in their home-going. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XV, The home-driven poniard of Roland Græme. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 52 The salutation of the home-speeding mariner. 1849 MRS. OLIPHANT *Marg. Maitland* XXII, The sorting of my things for our homegoing. 1870 W. BINNIE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xlv. Introd., The home-bringing of Christ's elect. 1891 MORRIS *News fr. Nowhere* I. 9 As the homefarer caught sight of it.

b. In senses 4 and 5: with ppl. adjs., as *home-charged, -directed, -driven, -hunted, -set, -thrusted*; with nouns of action, as *home-charge, -push, -speaking*.

1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Sheph.* 71 This home-speaking is the sharpe edge of the sword. 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* xxxiv. Wks. 1837 V. 462 The Canon is fully and home-charged. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 203 Like a glorious general, With one home-charge lets fly at all. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poet. Wks.* (1685) 4 That its each home-set thrust their blood may draw. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 202 My aunt was displeased at this home-push. 1755 J. N. SCOTT *Ess. transl. Homer* 16 Struck brave Agénor with home-thrusted Spear. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 147 The most ingenious, home-directed..cuts.

Home (hōum), *v.* [f. HOME *sb.*1]

1. *intr.* To go home. (Cf. elliptical use of HOME *adv.* 1 d.)

1765 [see HOMING *vbl. sb.* 2]. 1852 [see HOMING *ppl. a.*]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 6 One bird [swallow] homed from Paris in ninety minutes. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 14 Oct. 559/1 Your tourist is homing from abroad.

2. To have one's home or dwelling-place, dwell.

1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 160 He homed where man had immortal grown. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. 13 Dost thou..home in our creations?

3. *trans.* To establish in or furnish with a home.

1802 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1850) I. 195 When I am housed and homed. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 174 Homed and heavened within the embrace of God. 1864 *Gd. Words* 792/2 As colonists or as settlers [they] have homed themselves all the world over.

Home-born, *a.* Born or produced at home; of domestic or native origin; native.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1877) I. 329 Homeborne and forren simples. 1598 *Ord. Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 687 Foreign..rebels, and homeborn unloyal and discontented runagates. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. iii. § 15 Gildas our ancientest home-borne writer. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* (1789) 106 This wicked pride is a home-born and domestic enemy. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 142 Even in the home-born words.

† b. *fig.* Homely, uncultured; = next 2. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Though their home-burn mediocritie be such in this matter.

Home-bred, *a.* [HOME *sb.* 14 i.]

1. Bred or reared at home; often synonymous with *home-born*: native, indigenous; domestic.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 Conserues of old fruits, forren and home-bred 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 764 A mischief worse than civil home-bred strife. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Gen.* xvii. 12 As wel the homebred shal be circumcised, as the bought servant. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 2 The native and home-bred Greeks, such as Aristotle and Epicurus. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 237 There are no home-bred agues. 1859 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 308 Foreign invaders or home-bred rebels.

2. Of homely breeding; lacking breadth of culture and experience; unpolished; unsophisticated.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 172 Not only the homebred multitude..but even persons of the better calling. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 340 The young Home-bred Heir that thinks his Father's Mannour a considerable part of the World, is sent abroad to see more of it. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 49 ¶ 2 A story..which will strike a home-bred citizen. 1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. 1873) 520 Home-bred wits are like home-made wines, sweet, luscious, spiritless, without body, and ill to keep.

Home-brew. [f. HOME *sb.* + BREW *sb.*] Home-brewed ale, beer, or other beverage. Also *fig.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlvi. (1856) 429 A strong and manly home-brew of the best language in the world. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 110 The cider of the Judge's wit (Ripe-hearted homebrew). 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* I. 119 You can have some home-brew if you want to, you know.

Home-brewed, *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* 14 i.] Brewed at home or for home consumption. *absol.* Home-brewed ale, etc. Also *fig.*

1754 *Connoisseur* No. 26 ¶ 4 Every hedge ale-house that promises good home-brewed. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 June, The sparkling beverage home-brewed from malt of my own making. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiv, Home-brewed ale of excellent quality. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 107 What he called 'real old English home-brewed'. *fig.* 1808 'C. HOGG' [E. S. BARRETT] *Miss-led General* 182 One Whitepot, a very good sort of a home-brewed general. 1894 *Law Times* XCVII. 387/2 Sir Richard Malins .. dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

† **Home-come.** *Obs.* = HOME-COMING *sb.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 80 Æfter ðæs wælhreowan hamcyme. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 [Þu] hauest azain his ham cume sar care & eie. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 64 Þe quhilk..[scho] zarnyt his hame-com in þe land *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1744 Tythandes..of my lordys home come. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. i. 122 This is our hamecom thou desyrit lang.

Home-comer. One who comes home.

1637 RUTHERFORD *Let. to Mistress Stuart* Lett. (1671) 353 My blessing..be on the home-comer.

Ho·me-coming, *sb.* [f. HOME *adv.* 8 a.] A coming home, arrival at home.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 503 Pat may fynde at myn homcomyng, Crisseide comyn! 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 72 Let them rest untill my home comming. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man of World* II. ix. (1823) 475 The maid sat up to wait their home coming. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* III, First to welcome my home-coming. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 5/7 The homecoming of the Marquis of Hamilton and his bride to the ancestral home of the Aberlorn family.

Ho·me-coming, *a.* [f. HOME *adv.* 5, 8 b.] That comes home to one; effective; impressive.

1867 A. THOMSON *Sk. Script. Char.* 33 The most valuable and homecoming of all evidences.

Home-felt, *a.* [f. HOME *adv.* 5.] Felt 'at home', intimately, or in one's heart.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 262 A sacred and home-felt delight. 1718 POPE *Chorus Youths & Virg.* 34 What home-felt raptures move. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 275 Whatever is most homefelt and delightful in rustic life. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Heb. Poetry* (1873) 139 Worship..homefelt national—near to the heart of..the worshippers.

Homeish: see HOMISH.

Ho·me-keeping, *a.* [HOME *sb.* 14 h and i.] That keeps or takes care of a home; that keeps or remains at home, home-staying.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 2 Home-keeping-youth, haue euer homely wits. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 258 An eldest sister..a home-keeping Martha North. 1888 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/1 The sun of an Indian summer —no home-keeping Englishman knows what that means.

So **Ho·me-keeping** *sb.*; **Ho·me-keeper,** the keeper or guardian of a home.

1598 FLORIO, *Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a housling. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1862) I. 47 We find ascribed to her..attributes of industry and home-keeping 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 534 Oikology, from its Greek derivation, includes also family life or homekeeping. 1898 *Chicago Advance* 20 Jan. 75/1 A living homekeeper's thoughtful care.

Homeland (hōu·mlænd). The land which is one's home or where one's home is; one's native land. In earliest use *attrib.* = HOME *sb.* 14 d.

1670 BLOME *Treat. Trav. & Traff.* 53 Another sort of Merchants, which may be termed Homeland-Traders.. who drive a trade to Scotland and Ireland. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* v. 139 A homeland densely peopled. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 1. 4 The gods whom our English fathers worshipped in their English home-land 1887 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Feb. 385 [Nebraska] was the native homeland of the buffalo.

Homeless (hōu·mlės), *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* + -LESS.]

1. Having no home or permanent abode. Usually of persons; hence *transf.* of their condition, etc. (In quot. 1615 quasi-adv. in comb.)

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 94 His daughter 'tis, who holds this homeless-driuen, Still mourning with her. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxlv. (R.), Friendless, homeless, unbeloved, unregarded. 1793 COWPER *A Tale* 28 Or was the merchant charged to bring The homeless bird a nest? 1802 WORDSW. *Sonn.*, '*Jones! as from Calais*', A homeless sound of joy was in the sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 58 Shall a homeless Attis hie him to the groves uninhabited?

2. Affording no home or dwelling-place.

1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, Going forth into a new and homeless world. 1812 J. Wilson *Isle of Palms* II. 455 Thus left by herself on the homeless sea.

Hence **Ho·melessly** *adv.*, in a homeless condition, without a home. **Ho·melessness**, homeless condition.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 286 Who o'er this scene of clay Once wandered homelessly. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xlviii, Forgetful of her homelessness. 1862 R. Vaughan *Eng. Nonconf.* 41 His life of poverty and homelessness.

Homelet (hōu·mlĕt). [f. Home *sb.* + -let.] A tiny or diminutive home.

1855 Waugh *Lane. Life* (1857) 192 In the hilly parts.. many tiny homelets of past ages still stand.

† **Ho·melihede.** In 5 homlyhed. [f. Homely *a.* + *-hed(e*, -head.] Homeliness, familiarity.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S) 246 Loue þe companye of poore folk, & holde here manerys in homlyhed.

Ho·melike, *a.* [f. Home *sb.* + Like *a.*] Like or resembling home; suggestive of home; homely. Hence **Ho·melikeness.**

1817 Coleridge *Biogr. Lit.* 98 A more home-like acquaintance with the language. 1858 Mrs. Oliphant *Laird of Norlaw* II. 209 An unexplainable something of familiarity and homelikeness. 1886 Mrs. Alexander *By Wom. Wit* I. ii. 61 It is..not too fine for use, and supremely homelike. 1887 Edna Lyall *Knight-Errant* II. ix. 215 Its air of comfort and homelikeness.

Homelily (hōu·mlili), *adv.* [f. as next + -ly 2.] In a homely manner.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvii. 4 (MS. E) He resauit thame hamlyly [*MS. C* richt gladly, *ed.* 1616 tenderly]. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxv. 7 To talke trewly and homlily. 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* 53 A People who lived plainly, homelily, and virtuously. 1755 Johnson, *Homelily*, rudely, inelegantly.

Homeliness (hōu·mlinės). [f. Homely *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being homely; † familiarity, intimacy (*obs.*); † kindness, kindliness (*obs.*); simplicity, plainness; lack of beauty.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., Fosterand barnes wiþ hamlynes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 462 Crist bicliptide 3onge and pore in tokene of his homelynesse. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 720 Ouer greet hoomlynesse engendreth dispreisynge. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 244 Forto cleue to a thing.. and 3it for to haue noon homelynes with the same thing were an vnchereful thing. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 304 With homelines of style and basenesse of phrase. 1656 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 55 Homeliness makes less shew, and hath less danger. 1764 Hurd *Dial. Uses of For. Trav.* (R.), I have never heard that the loveliness of her form is impaired, or even disgraced, by the homeliness of her habitation. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* II. iii. (1862) 107 Life in the country..presenting a picture of simplicity, homeliness, and quiet. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 She well knew that she was not handsome, and jested freely on her own homeliness.

† **Ho·meling.** *Obs.* [f. Home *sb.* + -ling.] A home-born inhabitant; a native. b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = Indigenous, native.

1577 Harrison *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 189 So long as our homelings had the dominion of this Ile. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxii. viii. 200 The homeling inhabitants cal it Achileos-dromon. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 37 Which (homelings) from this little world we name.

Home-lot. *U.S.* = House-lot, Homestead 3.

1638 *Dedham*(U.S.)*Rec.*(1892)III.51 Abraham Shawe selleth ..one portion of Grownd called an hill or Iland as it lyeth to his home lott. 1714 in Temple and Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 134 The rear of said home-lots' fence shall have one-half of said fence to be accounted as Public Fence. 1875 Temple & S. *Ibid.* 13 Every engager for the First and Second Settlements received, in addition to a home-lot, a share of these interval lands. 1895 J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* 293 Twelve families were soon picking out their home lots along its banks.

Homelty-jomelty: see Humblety-.

Homely (hōu·mli), *a.* Forms: see Home. [f. Home *sb.* + -ly 1. Not recorded in OE., but the cognate word exists in OFris. *hêmelik*, OHG. *heim(e)lîch*, ON. *heimiligr* (Da. *hemmelig*).]

† 1. Of or belonging to the home or household; domestic, 'family'. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1210 He gef vus to be his homly hyne. *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1373 Many hoomly trees ther were, That peches, coynes, and apples bere. 1388 Wyclif *Gal.* vi. 10 To alle men; but most to hem that ben homliche of the feith. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 172/2 To make Hamely, *domesticare*. 1552 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 49, I heard say, that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house. 1577 Harrison *England* III. vii. (1878) II. 44 Dogs of the homelie kind, are either shepheard's, curs, or mastiffes.

2. Become as one of the household; familiar, intimate; at home *with*. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 853 þis mane, þat was hamely Vith hyme. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 To be more homely wiþ him þan þei weren before. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 201 That he [Mortimer] was ovyr homeli with the qween. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) H ij, This goode emperoure was..homely with euery man. 1636 Rutherford *Let. to Earlestown* 6 July, Ye see your father is homely with you.

b. Familiar, that one is 'at home' with. *rare.*

1889 Rider Haggard *Cleopatra* i, When the matter [she had heard] had become homely in her mind, and her fear had fallen from her, she spoke of the prophecy.

3. Characteristic of home as the place where one receives kind treatment; kind, kindly. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1375 Barbour *Troy-bk.* I. 331 And with suete wordys hambly Reconfortit thame rythit hertly. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 1660 He agayn, with humyll hamly cher, Resauit him. 1867 G. Macdonald *Poems* 20 Whom gentler, homelier feelings stir.

4. Such as belongs to home or is produced or practised at home (esp. a humble home); unsophisticated, simple; plain, unadorned, not fine; everyday, commonplace; unpolished, rough, rude. (Sometimes approbative, as connoting the absence of artificial embellishment; but often apologetic, depreciative, or even as a euphemism for 'wanting refinement, polish, or grace'.) a. Of things.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 135 Thanne hadde I with yow hoomly suffisaunce I am a man of litel sustenaunce. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 112 Heir is bot hamelie fair. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* 1 Some gentylmen..desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translacyons. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Who can tell if suche men are worthe a groate, when their apparell is so homely? 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 Though home be but homely, yet..home hath no fellow. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 96 The Buzzar in this Towne is but homely. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 119 ₱ 5 The Clown .. clothed his Ideas in those plain homely Terms that are the most obvious and natural. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 607/2 The unfortunate King of Poland .. lives in a very homely manner. 1813 Byron *Corsair* I. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots.

b. Of persons.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 43 3e myssed ten schore Of homeliche hertis. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 13 Hou homle hosbondmen here hertys thai aryse. 1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. ii. (1893) 154 A pore homely laborynge man. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 134 In his persuasions he is very whomlye. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* IV. ii. 68 If you will take a homely mans aduice, Be not found heere. 1704–5 I. Morris in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 371, I beg excuse for being thus homely and plain. 1863 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 155 A dear little homely woman.

5. Of persons, etc.: Of commonplace appearance or features; not beautiful, 'plain', uncomely. (Said also of the features themselves.)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 89 Hath homelie age th'alluring beauty tooke From my poore cheeke? *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 332 Some parts of Man be..comely, some homely. 1634 Milton *Comus* 748 It is for homely features to keep home. 1669 Penn *No Cross* xi. § 10 Nothing is Homely in God's Sight but Sin. 1706 Phillips, *Homely*, ugly, disagreeable, course, mean. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. viii. 211 She .. was extremely deformed and homely. 1873 Ouida *Pascarel* II. 161 To bethink themselves of homelier and humbler charms. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *P. Carew* viii, The homely vein running through her own four daughters, of whom not one was really pretty and some were really plain.

6. *Comb.*, as *homely-featured, -looking* adjs.; also † **homely-man,** † **homely-woman,** a domestic.

c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 (MS. K) Homliman, or woman, *domesticus, domestica*. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 252 Like homely-featured Night. 1864 A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* 99 Our farmers were then more homely-looking individuals than at present.

† **Homely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Home *sb.* + -ly 2: cf. MHG. *heim(e)liche*.]

1. Familiarly, intimately.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 3228 Down he broght hir til his hows, Hamely als sho war his spows. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* iv. 1 Hamly he spekis til him. *a* 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 371 His briddes..comeþ homeliche to manis honde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Homly, or yn homly maner, *domestice, familiariter*. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 27 What..A nourse talke so homely with one of your worship? 1650 Trapp *Comm. Gen.* xxxi. 34 Presumptuous sinners deal as homely with the dear mercies of Almighty God.

2. Kindly.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVIII. 546 His frendis thus gat curtasly He couth ressawe, and hamely. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 230, I .. him behaldis hamely, with hertly smyling. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 17 There he was welcom'd of that honest syre, And of his aged beldame homely well.

3. Plainly, simply, unpretentiously; without adornment or polish; without refinement; rudely, roughly.

c 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 328 He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 66 Homlyes .. they maye be well called, for they are homely handeled. 1552 Huloet, Homely, or after a rude fashion, *agreste*. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 1077/1 Of these yeomen of the garde..the fourth (whose name was Homes), used him very homely, unkindly, and churlishelie. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* B v, It was very homely and rudely distilled, ..not in a limbeck. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 928 Thus.. homely drest, He strides into the hall.

4. Without reserve or circumlocution; directly 'home'; straight to the point; plainly.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1510 (1559) Sche nolde feyne But as his sustir homeli soþ to seyne. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 283 For yeve me that I wryte thus boldly and homly to you. 1621 Elsing *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 107 Yf he can accuse, lett him doe yt homely. 1688 H. Care *King's Right Indulg.* 28 They..spoke homely of the Clergy, who assisted the Pope's proceedings, crying out upon these shrivled Ribbaulds.

Homelyn (hōu·mlin). Also hommelin, homlin, homerling. [Origin unascertained: there is no allied name in the cognate langs.

(The suggestion of Jamieson that it is a deriv. of ON. *hamla*, OE. *hamelian* to Hamble, mutilate, appears to have no basis other than the similarity of sound.)]

A fish, the Spotted Ray, *Raia maculata*.

1666 Merrett *Pinax Rerum Nat. Brit.* (1667) 185 *Raia lævis*, a Homelyn .. in Cornubia, a Guilt head. 1808 E. Donovan *Brit. Fishes* V. ciii, It perfectly agrees with the Homerling Ray. 1810 P. Neill *List Fishes* 28 (Jam.) *Raia rubus*, Rough ray: Hommelin. 1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* II. 431 The Homelyn and the Thornback .. are the two species most common in the London market.

Home-made, *a.* [f. Home *sb.* 14 b and *adv.* 8 b.]

1. Made at home or for home consumption; of domestic manufacture. Also *absol.*

a 1659 Cleveland *Poems, Sanbourn* 35 Loaves of Home-made Bread. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 193 None but the very peasants wear home-made cloth. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneer* xi. (1869) 47 The thick coat of brown 'home-made'. 1886 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 173 An overweening confidence in itself and its home-made methods.

† 2. Sent home, home-delivered. *Obs. rare.*

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 852 Seconding With home-made thrust the heavy swing, She laid him flat upon his side.

Ho·meness. [f. Home *sb.* + -ness.] The quality or condition associated with home.

1840 Malcom *Trav.* 6/1 The cold emotions of wonder .. now give place to a sense of exhilaration and homeness. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* III. viii. 128 Not the less was the air around them the air of homeness.

Homeo-: see Homœo-.

Homer[1] (hōu·məɹ). [f. Home *v.* + -er 1.] A homing pigeon.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10 The homer bird is sometimes called the Antwerp. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 2, 2 Country doctors often employ homers to return with prescriptions to their surgeries in special cases. 1892 *Cassell's Sat. Jrnl.* 13 Aug. 1124/1 During Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign..by means of homers, the reporters despatched messages from mining villages to Edinburgh.

‖ **Homer**[2] (hōu·məɹ). Also **chomer.** [ad. Heb. חֹמֶר *ḥōmer*, lit. 'heap'.] A Hebrew measure of capacity, the same that in later times was called the Cor, containing 10 ephahs, or 10 baths (liquid measure). Its content has been very variously calculated, but was probably about 80 gallons.

(Not to be confounded with the omer עֹמֶר, = 1/10th of an ephah.)

1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xlv. 14 Ten Battes make one Homer. 1611 Bible *Isa.* v. 10 The seed of an Homer shall yeeld an Ephah. 1778 Lowth *Transl. Isa.* v. 10 A chomer of seed shall produce an ephah. 1876 *Helps Study Bible* 241, 10 ephahs=1 kor, or homer.

¶ Also erroneously used for Omer, q.v.

Homer, contr. of *hoe-mother*: see Hoe *sb.*[4]

Homerian (həmī·ᵊriăn), *a.* [f. L. *Homēri-us*, f. *Homērus* Homer + -an.] = Homeric.

1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* II. 429 The Homerian imitation of Alcides extricating himself from Cimmeria. 1814 J. Gilchrist *Reason True Arbiter Lang.* 46 The true Homerian and Virgilian strain.

Home-ribbed, *a.* [f. Home *adv.* 8 b.] Well ribbed up: see quot. 1720.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2312/4 A grey Nag .. his Ears cropt close, hone rib'd. 1720 W. Gibson *Diet Horses* i. (1731) 16 When the short Ribs advance pretty near the Haunch Bone, a Horse is then said to be home-ribbed [*printed* -rid] and well coupled. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* 114 We do not quite agree..as to the preference due to the home-ribbed racer.

Homeric (həmē·rik), *a.* [ad. L. *Homēric-us*, a. Gr. Ὁμηρικός, f. Ὅμηρος *Homer*, the traditional name of the author of the two Greek epic poems, the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. In F. *Homérique*.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Homer, the poems ascribed to him, or the age with which they deal; like, or of the style of, Homer.

The Homeric question: the question of the authorship, date, and construction of the Homeric poems.

a 1771 R. Wood *Ess. Homer* 215 (Jod.) The whole Homerick history. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. 159 The Homeric world .. is at once poetical and real. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/1 The Hymn to Apollo .. The Hymn to Hermes .. The Hymn to Aphrodite and that to Demeter.. are the principal of the Homeric hymns .. These, with the 'Battle of the Frogs and Mice', make up the sum of the Homeric poems, genuine and spurious. 1858 Gladstone (*title*) Studies in Homer and the Homeric age. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 7/2 A great Homeric laugh showed that the joke had gone home.

† **Home·rical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = Homeric. *Homerical medicines*: see quot. 1584.

1578 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) II. 172 The Homericall Jupiter. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. xiii. (1886) 195 Of these Homericall medicines he saith there are foure sorts, whereof amulets, characters, and charmes are three.. the fourth .. he saith, consisteth in illusions, which he more properlie calleth stratagems [*Ibid.* xii, Ferrarius .. saith that this is called *Homerica medicatio*, bicause Homer discovered the blood of the word suppressed, and the infections healed by or in mysteries]. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 126 It has been objected by some..that Pope's version of Homer is not Homerical.

Homerically (həmē·rikăli), *adv.* [f. Homeric + -al + -ly 2.] In a Homeric manner; in the style of Homer or the Homeric poems.

1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 522 Chapman often caught the ideas of Homer, and went on writing Homerically. 1892 *Athenæum* 19 Nov. 696/2 The more Homerically the great fundamental passions of man's nature are treated ..the more powerful is the effect.

† **Homerican,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Homeric + -an.] = Homeric.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 290 The Third in the Persian Trinity..as it was in the Homerican. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Contents, A battle sung by the muse in the Homerican style. 1820 W. Tooke tr. *Lucian* I. 1. 501 *note*, Parody of an homerican verse.

Homerid (hōu·mĕrid). [ad. Gr. Ὁμηρίδ-ης, usu. in pl. Ὁμηρίδαι, Lat. *Homēridæ*, a guild of poets in Chios who claimed descent from Homer and a hereditary property in the Homeric poems, which they recited publicly. In F. *Homéride*.]

1. One of the *Homeridæ* (see above); a Homeric rhapsodist.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. 177 The Homerids were still conspicuous in the days of Akusilaus, Pindar .. and Plato.

2. A Homeric scholar.

1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 141 The greatest modern Homerid, Wolf.

Hence **Homeridian** (hōumĕri·diăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Homerids.

1852 BRISTED *Eng. Univ.* 315 The Homeridian Hymns.

Homerist (hōu·mĕrist). [ad. L. *Homērista*, a. Gr. Ὁμηριστής.] a. An imitator of Homer. b. A Homeric rhapsodist. c. A Homeric scholar.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* iv. 15 You will be the Homerist of our time. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 292 The Homerists sat singing to bare walls. 1886 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 331/2 The copious literature .. poured forth by the new school of Homerists.

So **Homerize** *v.* [cf. late Gr. Ὁμηρίζειν] *intr.*, to practise the style of Homer.

1764 *Acc. Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 272/2 Phidias and Apelles may be said..to have homerized.

Homerite (hōu·mĕrəit). [a. Gr. Ὁμηρῖται *pl.*] = HIMYARITE.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 665 This Hellisthæus had warred against the Homerites for quarrell of Religion. 1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) 136 Homerites, a warlike tribe of the Arabs. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 143 The dialect of the Hhimyarite Arabs, the *Homerites* of the Greeks.

Hence **Homeri·tic** *a.*, Himyaritic.

1801 J. HAGER *Babylon. Inscr.* 18 The Homeritic alphabet, the oldest which the Arabians possessed.

† **Homerkin.** *Obs.* [Cf. *firkin, kilderkin.*] A liquid measure.

1662-3 in H. F. Swayne *Churchw. Acc. St. Thomas, Sarum* (1896) 335 One Homerkin of Beere 12*s.*

Homerology (hōumĕrɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. *Homer* (see HOMERIC) + -(O)LOGY.] The study of Homer and of the Homeric poems, their authorship, date, etc.

1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 8 It is pleasant to see that in Germany, and even in this country..Homerology does not cease to flourish. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* i. 1 To rescue this circle of studies from inadequate conceptions, and to lay the ground for a true idea of them I have proposed to term them Homerology. 1887 *Athenæum* 17 Sept. 357/1 Orthodox homerology.

Hence **Homero·logist**, one versed in Homerology.

1890 *Athenæum* 29 Nov. 729/1 Among those whom Mr. Gladstone calls Homerologists.

Home Rule. [HOME *sb.* B. 3.] Government of a country, colony, province, etc., by its own citizens; the political principle or theory, according to which a country or province manages its own affairs; used *spec.* in British politics with reference to the movement, begun about 1870, to obtain for Ireland self-government through the agency of a national parliament.

The phrase 'Home Rule' had been used incidentally in 1860. But at the meeting for the local autonomy of Ireland held on 19 May, 1870, the phrase 'Home Government' was adopted, though 'Home Rule' is said to have been suggested, and became almost immediately the popular phrase.

1860 A. M. SULLIVAN in *Nation* (Dublin) 28 July, (Heading of National Petition to the Queen) The National Petition taking England at her word. The Vote for Home Rule. [1870 in O'Connor *Parnell Movem.* (1886) 225 On May 19, 1870.. A new organisation was founded..'The Home Government Association of Ireland'..Ireland to be exclusively mistress of Irish affairs.] 1871 BRODRICK in *Macm. Mag.* May 42 Beyond this I am not prepared to go in the direction of what is called 'home-rule' in Ireland. 1871 J. F. MAGUIRE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 26 June in Hansard CCVII. 634 There is at present a wonderful amount of misconception in the minds of Englishmen with respect to what is termed 'Home Rule'. I am myself a Nationalist, and in favour of Home Rule, but at the same time I am a loyal subject of Her Majesty. 1871 *Punch* 29 July 41/2 What used to be called 'Repeal' is now denominated 'Home Rule'. 1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/5 Home Rule is still the topic of the day. The country rings with the cry. 1886 *Observer* 28 Feb. 4/4 Home Rule for London, then, rather than police reform, ought to have been the chief question. 1890 *Echo* 6 Dec. 1/4 Prof. Galbraith was present at the first meeting..which was held at Bilton's Hotel, Dublin, on the 19th May, 1870, and was chosen one of the hon. secretaries. He it was who coined the expression Home Rule.

b. *attrib.* (also **home-rule**).

1871 *Times* 9 Oct. 5/6 Home Rule Association. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lxii. IV. 380 Home Rule agitation. 1886 *Morn. Post* 17 Apr. 5/3 The Home Rule members speak confidently as to the prospect of legislation. 1886 CARNEGIE *Triumph. Democr.* 16 The Republic has solved the problem..by adopting the federal, or home-rule system. 1893 TENNYSON in A. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) II. 462, I love Gladstone, but I hate his Home-rule policy.

Hence **Home-ru·ler**, one who advocates or practises Home Rule. Also **Home-ru·le** *v. trans.*, to govern by Home Rule. **Home-ru·ling** *ppl. a.*, advocating or practising Home Rule.

1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* lxii. IV. 382 Several Irish elections..were fought out on the question for or against Home Rule; and the Home Rulers were successful. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 2/1 To detach from Home-Ruled Ireland.. the counties of Down and Antrim. 1891 SIR C. G. DUFFY *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 2/1 An eminent English Home Ruler last year said to an Irish friend that the greatest impediment to Home Rule was the Home Rulers. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 June 1/2 'We have changed all that now', the Home Ruling Liberals will say.

† **Ho·meself,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Cf. HOME *adv.* 6.] Carried on with oneself; private.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1656) 364 Wholsome Homeself Conferences.

Home-sick, homesick (hōu·msik), *a.* [f. HOME *sb.* 14 j + SICK *a.*: after next.] Depressed in consequence of a longing for home during absence from it; affected with homesickness.

c 1798 [see HOMESICKNESS]. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* Prayer at Sea iii, The homesick seaman. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 A servant of the true God .. banished, homesick, and living on the bounty of strangers. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lix. 168, I am homesick. I'm not accustomed to be away from mamma for so long.

Ho·me-sickness, homesickness. [f. HOME *sb.* + SICKNESS: app. at first a rendering of Ger. (Swiss) *heimweh*.] A depressed state of mind and body caused by a longing for home during absence from it; nostalgia.

1756 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 174 The *heimweh*, i.e. 'homesickness' with which those of Bern are especially afflicted. 1775-83 THACHER *Mil. Journ.* (1826) 242 Cases of indisposition caused by absence from home, called by Dr. Cullen Nostalgia or home-sickness. *c* 1798 COLERIDGE *Home-Sick* iv, (Written in Germany) Home-sickness is a wasting pang. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 235 A cat is as subject as a mountaineer to the home-sickness. 18.. KINGSLEY in *Life* I. 3 (D.), I have .. continually the true 'heimweh' home-sickness of the Swiss and Highlanders. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* i. (1894) 1 Symptomatic of the proverbial homesickness of mountaineers.

Homesucken, rare form of HAMESUCKEN.

Homespun (hōu·mspʌn), *a., sb.* [HOME *sb.* 14 i.]

A. *adj.* 1. Spun at home; of home manufacture; made of the material mentioned in B. 1.

1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* A iv, One being onely clad in home-spunn cloth. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* II. 718 Thy syre..kept his wife in a course homespun gowne. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 451 The farmers..are mostly clothed in plain, decent, homespun cloth. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 304 In the form of iplik, or homespun thread.

2. *fig.* Of domestic origin or quality; simple, unsophisticated, unvarnished; plain, homely; unpolished, rude.

1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 130 His wooing is plaine home-spun stuffe. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Pilgr.* Wks. (1883) 62 Yet this plain home-spun fellow keeps..thirty, forty, fifty servants. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. iv. 123 Sobriety is..void of show; substantial, home-spun, and hardy. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* iv. 79 The plainest homespun morality. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 40 Crabbe was one of those simple, homespun characters.

B. *sb.* 1. Cloth made of yarn spun at home; hodden; also, a coarse and loosely-woven material made in imitation of home-made cloth.

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 59 Homely Countery-gray, Such as the poor plain people term home-spun. *a* 1667 WITHER in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 306 Clad in home-spun gray. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 520 Most of the families..are clothed in strong, decent homespun. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* iii. 53 She, the Puritan girl .. Making the humble house and the modest apparel of homespun Beautiful with her beauty. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 697/1 Homespuns are still much worn.

b. Anything of plain, homely, or rude texture.

1845 *Athenæum* 4 Jan. 17 The edifice is of uniform texture, instead of being..of superfine quality in one part, and arrant home-spun in another. 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* vii. 44 The young rogue, who spoke the home-spun to the life. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Nor is the style..comparable in any way with the classic homespun of Cellini.

2. *transf.* One who wears homespun; hence, a rustic, a clown.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 79 What hempen home-spuns haue we swaggering here? 1604 *Fr. Bacon's Profh.* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 281 Sheepes Russet to home spunne.

3. *Comb.*, as *homespun-clad, -hooded* adjs.

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1886) 4 Some of our most illustrious public men have come direct from the homespun-clad class. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 5/2 Peasants, dressed in coarse, woollen homespun-hooded garments.

Homestall (hōu·mstɔl). [OE. *hámsteall* homestead, f. *hám* HOME + *steall* position, place.]

† 1. = HOMESTEAD. *Obs.*

990 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 255 Ane hide on Cumtune on his hamstealle. 12.. *Ibid.* IV. 133 Þet he uðe Christe into Christes cheriche ðane homstal ðet he on set. *c* 1277 *Charter* in Cowell *Interpr.* (1701), De uno itinere..quod ..ducit versus Homstale. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 244 If a Cottage or a House is decayed, it is called a Homestall. 1655 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1865) XIX. 42 A Home-stall of 6 acres, with a dwelling house, barne .. and orchard vppon it, £35. 1701 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 237 John Whipple .. shall have the home stall, or to say the Dwelling house. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 4 A property was soon established in every man's house and home-stall; which seem to have been originally mere temporary huts or moveable cabins.

2. A farm-yard. *dial.*

1661 WOOD *Life* 5 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 419 This house hath a fair homestall and six yard land, belonging to it. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 239 Manure..from the Home-stall, or from the Mixen in the field. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 154 Thro' ev'ry Homestall, and thro' ev'ry Yard, His Midnight walks, panting, forlorn, he flies. 1845 ALB. SMITH *Fort. Scatterg. Fam.* xi. (1887) 40 At one of the gates belonging to the homestall at the back of the house.

Hence **Homestalled** *a.*, having a homestall.

1815 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 18 Our rosycheeked, homestalled divines.

Homestead (hōu·mstēd), *sb.* [OE. *hámstede*, f. *hám* HOME + *stede* place, STEAD. Cf. OFris. *hêmsted*, ON. *heimstöð*.]

1. *gen.* The place of one's dwelling or home: † a. The place (town, village, etc.) in which one's dwelling is. *Obs.* b. A home or dwelling.

972 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 77 Of hamstede on ropleah ǯeat. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* II. iii, I do not see thee led into..thy homestead of Nazareth, but into the vast wilderness. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 435 The Orenburg-Kozaks..At present they have their homestead about the Samara. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iii. (1856) 25 The cabin, which made the homestead of four human beings. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 9 To play the men for their own homesteads.

2. A house with its dependent buildings and offices; esp. a farm-stead.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Both house and homestead into seas are borne. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 412 A most beautiful country, studded..with farm-houses, barns and homesteads. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 99 We now present a collective plan of a homestead, or farm-steading, upon a compact and very moderate scale. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 285 After the fire..many of the old homesteads were never rebuilt. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. ii 26 Twilight descending Brought back..the herds to the homestead.

3. *U.S.* A lot of land adequate for the residence and maintenance of a family; 'a farm occupied by the owner and his family'; esp. the lot of 160 acres granted to a settler by the Homestead Act of Congress, 1862.

Hence *homestead grant, law, policy*, etc.; *homestead exemption*, 'the exemption by law from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate occupied by the owner as a home-stead' (Funk).

1693 *Providence* (R. I.) *Rec.* (1893) IV. 92 We..have.. sold..all the remaining part of our home stead or house lott. 1706 *Prop. Rec. Cambr., Mass.* (1896) 227 The said piece of Land be and shall be from time to time improved by him..for a house Lott or home Stead to Build upon. 1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 971 A home and shelter for a family under the name of a homestead, which was to be held exempt from the ordinary incidents of ownership. 1879 *Constit. California* c. 17 § 1 The Legislature shall protect, by law, from forced sale, a certain portion of the homestead and other property of all heads of families. 1884 MULHALL *Dict. Statist.* 231 *Homestead Grants.* In 1862 the United States law was passed to encourage settlers from Europe, whereby lots of 2 square miles or 160 acres are given to immigrants, on condition of 5 years' occupation. 1886 *Times* 9 Oct. 10/1 The Canadian homestead policy is a more favourable one than that of the United States.

4. *attrib.* (see also 3).

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 185 The scattered population, in which homestead virtues were once supposed to find their favourite abode.

Hence **Ho·mesteadless** *a.*, without a homestead.

1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 301 Left houseless and homesteadless on a desolated land.

Ho·mestead, *v. U.S.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To take up and occupy as a homestead (sense 3). Also *absol.*

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 5/1 Can a man, if he chooses, homestead a hundred and sixty acres of land, free of purchase-money? 1888 *Ibid.* 20 Mar. 3/1 He homesteaded his 160 acres. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr. 216 The farmers who homesteaded on a Nebraska prairie twenty years ago.

Homesteader (hōu·mstēdəɹ). [f. HOMESTEAD *sb.* + -ER 1.] The holder of a homestead; *spec.* in *U.S.*, one who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 136/1 The random cabins of the 'homesteaders'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan. 7/1 He..has four grown sons, all homesteaders, who have four houses, one on each homestead, to comply with Government regulations.

Ho·mesteading. A homestead, a farm-stead.

1850 JAMES *Old Oak Chest* III. 80 A small house with a very tolerable homesteading.

Homester (hōu·mstəɹ). [f. HOME *sb.* + -STER.] A contestant in a sporting match who belongs to the locality; one of the home team.

1891 *Loch to Lock Times* 24 Oct. 16/2 In the second half the homesters were seen to much better advantage, but the defence of the visitors was so good that nothing definite was scored. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 5/3 The homesters winning the toss put together the capital score of 305, whilst the Australians before the call of time lost three good wickets for 41 runs.

Ho·me-thrust, *sb.* [f. HOME *adv.* 4, 5.] *Fencing.* A thrust which goes home to the party against whom it is directed; hence *fig.* and *transf.*

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 136 To giue ..a slash on the arme, and to receiue a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 406 This is a home-thrust at the Mosaic law. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* VIII. vi. III. 479 This home-thrust his lordship appears to have had some difficulty in parrying.

So **Ho·methrust** *a.*, that is thrust home, that reaches its mark. **Ho·methrust** *v.*, to thrust home, to deliver a homethrust. **Ho·methruster,** one who thrusts home.

c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 165 God bless me from you, you are Home Thrusters. 1836 J. HALLEY in Arnot *Life* (1842) 75 A weak and rather impudent effort at homethrusting. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 162

His plain, homethrust speech had wrought the multitude to what he would.

Homeward (hō·mwŭd), *adv.* and *a.* Forms: see HOME *sb.* [OE. *hámweard* (= OHG. *heimwart*), f. *hám*, HOME *sb.*[1] + *-weard*, -WARD. In OE. a true comb., hence in ME. the *a* of the first syllable remained (shortened) in some southern dialects; in others the comb. was analysed as *hôm-ward*, or with the ME. shortening *homward*.]

A. *adv.* Towards home; in the direction of one's home, dwelling-place, or native land.

855 *O. E. Chron.*, Æþelwulf..þa him ham weard for. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1048 And gewende þa hamweard. *c* 1205 LAY. 16941 Ælc uærde heomward. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2376 He..bad hem rapen hem homward swiðe. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sts., Machor* 1327 His wayag hamewart tuk in hy. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2162 *Ariadne*, Homward saylyth he. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 762 So sore wepyng boskede hem hamarde to go. *c* 1450 MYRC 1176 That thou myztes hamward wende. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 156 Retournyng agayn homeward. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 To drawe homewarde towarde dethe. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXV. 1 Returne the, bairt, hamewart agane. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 67 Thence dyd I trudge hoamward. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* i, The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 522 The mariner Bound homeward, and in hope already there.

b. *Comb.*, as *homeward-going, -veering, -wending* adjs. Also HOMEWARD-BOUND.

1813 BYRON *Giaour* 4 The homeward-veering skiff. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The homeward-going teams.

B. *adj.* Directed or going homeward; leading home. Primarily with such sbs. as *march, way*; hence of things moving home.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. i. (R.), Which in their extreame dayes Will part from lyfe..to goe theyr homewarde wayes. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxix. 176 Till I despair to find my home-ward way. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* xli, At evening in his homeward walk. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 153 Upon our homeward voyage. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 937 Surinam, where she had taken in her homeward cargo.

Homeward-bound, *a.* [See BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]] Bound homeward; preparing to go home; directing one's course homeward. Said esp. of a ship returning home from a foreign port.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 9 When either outward or homeward bound they are checked by an east..wind. 1702 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3826/3 With 6 homeward-bound Merchant Ships. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxiii, The crew .. were picked up by a homeward-bound vessel.

absol. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5/1 There is no precaution taken against outward-bounds meeting homeward-bounds?

Hence **Ho·meward-bou·nder** *colloq.*, a homeward-bound vessel.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Homeward-Bounder*, a ship on her course home. 1897 *Daily News* 2 June 8/6 What time the homeward bounders were heading .. for the white cliffs of opposite Albion.

Ho·mewardly, *adv. rare.* [f. HOMEWARD *a.* + -LY[2].] In a homeward direction.

1797 SOUTHEY *Poems, Hannah* 13 It was eve When homewardly I went.

Homewards (hō·mwŭdz), *adv.* Forms: see HOME *sb.* [OE. *hámweardes*, f. *hámweard*, with adverbial genitive: = OHG. *heimwartes*, Ger. *heimwärts*: see -WARDS.] = HOMEWARD *adv.*

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 P 1 Sio oþeru fierd wæs ham weardes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VII. 492 Than hamvardis huskit he to fair. 1481 *Churchw. Acc. Vatton* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 114 For custom of ye bell att Redclyff hyll, utwardys and whomwardys. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xiii. (R.), The Grecians homewards drewe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 341 'Tis high time to look homewards. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xv. 102 We..turned our faces homewards.

Ho·mewort. *Herb. rare.* [OE. *hámwyrt*, f. *hám* HOME *sb.*[1] + *wyrt* WORT.] The house-leek.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 105 Wiþ poc adle onred hamwyrt. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Sempervivum tectorum*,..Common House-leek, 'Fuet', Home-wort.

Homey, variant of HOMY *a.*

Homichlin (hō·miklin). *Min.* [mod. (Breithaupt 1858) f. Gr. ὁμίχλη mist, dimness (in reference to the tarnishing of the surface) + -IN.] A sulphide of copper and iron, akin to Barnhardite.

1859 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXVIII. 132 Under the name Homichlin, Breithaupt has described an ore from Plauen. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163.

Homicidal (hŏmisō·dăl), *a.* [f. HOMICIDE + -AL. Late L. had *homicidālis*.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homicide; tending to or resulting in homicide; man-slaying; murderous. (Of persons and their acts, or of things personified.) *Homicidal insanity, mania*: see quot. 1883.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 718 The troop forth-issuing from the dark recess, With homicidal rage the king oppress. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 139 In aspect dread as homicidal Mars. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 219 Some great Princess, six feet high, Grand, epic, homicidal. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 225 The firing of those homicidal guns. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 8 No unfrequent illusion of homicidal maniacs. 1883 A. S. TAYLOR *Princ. Med. Jurispr.* (ed. 3) II. 551 Homicidal *mania* or *monomania* is commonly defined to be a state of partial insanity, accompanied by an impulse to the perpetration of murder; hence it is sometimes called impulsive or paroxysmal mania.

Hence **Homici·dally** *adv.*, in a homicidal manner.

1893 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 4/8 A verdict that the wound ..was homicidally inflicted was returned.

Homicide (hŏmisəid), *sb.*[1] [a. F. *homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicīda*, f. shortened stem of *homo, hominī-s* man + *cædĕre, -cīdĕre* to kill: see -CIDE 1.] One who kills a human being; a man-slayer; in earlier use often = murderer.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 563 Of dauit, homycyde & auster bath. 1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Dialog* 64 Had I be for an homysede yknowe, or an extorcioner or a robbowr. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 25 Salisbury is a desperate Homicide, He fighteth as one weary of his life. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* V. ii, I have lost a son,..I require his blood From his accursed homicide. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* V. 38 Gore-tainted homicide, town-battering Mars! 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 180 And her, the homicide and husband-killer. *fig.* 1635 [GLAPTHORNE] *Lady Mother* V. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 184 O, dispaire, Grimme homicide of soules.

† b. *Self-homicide*, a suicide. *Obs.*

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 212 So that for the Parliament to seek to take from him such Authority, were to be *felo de se*, as we call a self-Homicide.

c. *attrib.* Man-killing, homicidal.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 14 3e..axiden a man homeside, or mansleer, for to be 3ouun to 3ou. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 119 This regicide and homicide Government. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 94 Their unholy and homicide alliance.

Ho·micide, *sb.*[2] [a. F. *homicide* (12th c.), ad. L. *homicīdium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The action, by a human being, of killing a human being.

In *Law*, usually classed as *justifiable, excusable*, or *felonious*. *Justifiable homicide*, the killing of a man in obedience to law, or by unavoidable necessity, or for the prevention of an atrocious crime. *Excusable homicide*, homicide committed by misadventure, also in cases of self-defence, where the assailant did not originally intend murder, rape, or robbery: but the distinction between *justifiable* and *excusable* homicide is merely verbal in modern Eng. law. *Felonious homicide* comprehends the wilful killing of a man through malice aforethought (murder); the unlawful killing of a man without such malice, either in a sudden heat, or involuntarily while committing an unlawful action not amounting to felony (manslaughter, in Scots Law called *culpable homicide*); also, the destroying of one's own life, self-murder, suicide. The degrees of culpable homicide have been defined by statute in divers colonial and American jurisdictions, as part of a systematic criminal code or otherwise. See *Manslaughter, Murder*.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 498 Another homycide is that is doon for necessitee as whan o man sleeth another in his defendaunt. 1484 CAXTON *Fables Alfonce* (1889) 1 This man dyd not the homycyde. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) XXXVI. 58 Lord God, deliuer me, and gyd Frome schedding blude, and homicyd. *a* 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 90 It [suicide] is not onely Homicide, but Murder. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 179 In some cases homicide is justifiable, rather by the permission, than by the absolute command of the law. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 [He] is acquitted of murder—the act was manslaughter only, or it was justifiable homicide. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 26 These Norsemen are excellent persons in the main .. But they have a singular turn for homicide.

† b. *Self-homicide*, self-murder, suicide. *Obs.*

a 1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 26 Of such condition is this Self-Homicide. 1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* § 32. 12 Self-homicide is evill, and forbidden by God.

Ho·micide, *v.* (Also pa. pple. in 5 homycied.) [f. HOMICIDE *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To kill or murder.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXI. v, That place ..Wher that gyaunt and she were homycied. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xi, Her ancestor was Husband to an Aunt of that homicided Duke.

Homicidial (hŏmisi·dĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] = HOMICIDAL.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins Rigonda* III. 168 The wretched end of her homicidial father.

Homicidious (hŏmisi·dĭəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *homicīdi-um* HOMICIDE *sb.*[2] + -OUS.] = HOMICIDAL.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 407 An inhumane and homicidious Pope. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 162 The Cruel and Homocidious Directors and Appointers of these Bloody Sports. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 585 Dread Zamor leads the homicidious train.

† **Homicidy, -ie**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *homicīdi-um* HOMICIDE *sb.*[2]] = HOMICIDE *sb.*[2]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 490 (Harl. MS.) Vnderstonde wel þat homicidie þat is man-slaughter is in diuers wise. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 20 This abhominable..homycidie, and false treason of this cruell murdur.

Homiculture (hŏ·mikvltiŭ). Erron. homo-. [f. L. *homo, homi(ni)*- man + CULTURE.] The physical cultivation or development of mankind.

1886 *Aberdeen Free Press* 4 Sept. 4/3 All honour therefore to Sir George Campbell for grappling so boldly at the British Association with the question of 'Homi-Culture'. 1888 *Pub. Opinion* 29 Sept., Marriages..made on bases which, if not those that the laws of homiculture would lay down, are at least not diametrically opposed to them.

Homiform, erroneous f. HOMINIFORM.

Homilete (hŏ·milīt). [ad. Gr. ὁμῑλητής disciple, scholar, f. ὁμῑλέειν to hold converse with, to attend the lectures of.] A preacher, a HOMILIST.

1875 *Presbyt. Quarterly* Jan. 120 (Cent.) The pulpit wants above all else enthusiastic homiletes. 1891 J. H. THAYER in *Class. Rev.* V. 22/1 After all it holds true that the province of the exegete is distinct from that of the homilete.

Homiletic (hŏmile·tik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **homilitick**. [ad.. Gr. ὁμῑλητικός affable, conversable, f. ὁμῑλητός, vbl. adj. of ὁμῑλέειν to consort with, hold converse with, f. ὅμῑλος assembled crowd, throng. Cf. F. *homilétique*.]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of or characteristic of a homily; by way of a homily. *Homiletic divinity* or *theology* = Homiletics: see B. 1.

1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr.* C iv, Polemick and Homilitick Divinity. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXX. (1862) 432 Many admirable homiletic applications of this portion of the history have been made. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* v. 76 The homiletic use of the apostles' writings.

B. *sb.* usually in pl. **Homiletics** [see -ICS, and cf. Gr. ἡ ὁμῑλητική the art of conversation; also Ger. *homiletik*].

1. The art of preaching; sacred rhetoric.

1830 PUSEY *Histor. Enq.* II. 126 If.. the teaching of Homiletic were confined to the multiplication of methods for laying out a discourse [etc.]. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Brit. Crit.* for *Homiletics*. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 288/1 We proceed to an analysis of this remarkable specimen of Christian homiletics. 1865 D. P. KIDDER (*title*) Treatise on Homiletics. Designed to illustrate the true Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1013 His [Hyperius'] work *De Formandis Concionibus Sacris* .. distinguishes him .. as the founder of the science of homiletics.

2. *pl.* Homiletical works; homilies. *rare.*

1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* vii. (1872) 221 Reading its liturgies, homiletics, and excellent old moral horn-books.

Homile·tical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to familiar intercourse or discourse; conversable, sociable. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 206 Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Businesses of life..These are commonly called Homiletical Vertues. 1687 ATTERBURY *Luther* (R.), His virtues active chiefly and homiletical: not those lazy sullen ones of the cloister. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 92 To yield some compliance and conformity with the Humours and Dispositions of those with whom we Converse; for this is a necessary part of Homilitical Vertue.

2. = HOMILETIC *a.*

1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. IV. § 7. 155 A less homiletical form, and a comparative absence of Scriptural quotation, are the chief distinctions. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 74 Whitfield's homiletical labours, during each of his next five and thirty years.

Hence **Homile·tically** *adv.*, after the manner of a homily or sermon.

1867 DEUTSCH *Talmud* in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 427 Tho' it might be explained homiletically or otherwise in innumerable new ways.

† **Homi·lian**. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ὁμῑλία homily + -AN.] = HOMILIST.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 509 Hippolytus and other Homilians.

Homiliary (hŏmi·lĭări). [ad. med.L. *homiliārium, homiliāri-us* (*liber*), f. *homīlia* HOMILY: see -ARY.] A collection of homilies or sermons to be used in Church-service; a book of homilies.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* 64 *note*, I cannot help thinking that the Codex might be that service-book which was then more properly and strictly, and commonly too, (if not exclusively) called a Homiliary. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1733 A kind of homiliary..destined to be used at the celebration of the respective saints' days.

Homilist (hŏ·milist). [f. HOMILY + -IST.] One who writes or delivers homilies, or hortatory sermons; a preacher.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* IV. i, To this good homilist I have been ever stubborn, which God forgive me for and mend my manners. 1642 HALES *Schism* 7 What if the Homilist have Preached, or delivered any Doctrine, of the Truth of which we are not well perswaded? 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 22 We have the testimony of the homilist Ælfric. 1882 FARRAR in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 807 Among the classic homilists of the English Church.

Hence **Homili·stical** *a.*, characteristic of a homilist.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 621 Armed .. onely for the preaching or Homilisticall flourishes of a Pulpit.

Homilite (hŏ·milait). *Min.* [f. Gr. ὁμῑλία association, ὁμῑλέειν to be in company + -ITE.] A borosilicate of iron and calcium, allied to datolite.

1881 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1038 *Homilite*, a mineral occurring, together with erdmannite and melinophane, at Stockoe near Brevig in Norway.

Homilize (hŏ·milaiz), *v.* [f. HOMILY + -IZE.] *intr.* To discourse, to preach, sermonize. (In quot. 1857 perh. *trans.* To preach to.)

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addresse* 169 Basil..excelled in that popular kind of Homilizing. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* (1668) 9 Not cloying them with continual Preaching, or Homilizing. 1683 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 21 Must the Parochial Ministers be bound to preach or homilize every Holy-Day? 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 496 The stones at our feet can homilize and humanize us.

Homill, obs. Sc. f. HUMMEL.

Homily (hŏ·mili). Forms: 4-6 omelie, -y(e, 5 homilye, 6 omylie, omilie, 6-7 homely, 6- homily. [a. F. *omelie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *homélie*, ad. eccl. L. *homīlia*, a. Gr. ὁμῑλία intercourse, converse, discourse, (eccl.) sermon, homily, f. ὅμῑλος crowd, throng, f. ὁμοῦ together + ἴλη crowd, band, troop.]

A religious discourse addressed to a congregation; a sermon; esp. a practical discourse with a view to the spiritual edification of the hearers, rather than for the development of a doctrine or theme: see quot. 1883. In the Church of England spec.

applied to the discourses contained in the *Books of Homilies* published in 1547 and 1563 for use in parish churches.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 1014 Of .. Omelies and moralitee and of deuocion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 191 Gregoire upon his Omelie Ayein the slouthe of prelacie Compleigneth him. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ix. 25 (Add. MS.) Seynte Austyn seithe in an Omelie. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1307/1 The omely or lecture vpon the seconde chapiter. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* Rubric, After the Crede ended, shall followe the Sermon or Homely, or some porcion of one of the Homelyes, as thei shalbe herafter deuided. 1562 *Homilies* Pref. (1859) 4 [The Queen] hath..caused a Book of Homilies, which heretofore was set forth by her most loving brother..to be printed anew. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 115 The good example of the Preacher is alwayes the most prevailing Homily; his life is his best Sermon. 1844 (*title*) The Homilies of the Anglo-Saxon Church. Part I. The Homilies of Ælfric. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1611 In the Western Church the terms 'sermon' and 'homily' were at first used interchangeably; but in time each came to designate a special kind of discourse. The sermon was a discourse developing a definite theme .. The homily pursued the analytical method, and expounded a paragraph or verse of Scripture. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* II. xvi, The service was soon done, and then the parson delivered a homily.

b. *transf.* A serious admonition, exhortation or counsel; a lecture; a tedious moralizing discourse.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 164 O most gentle Iupiter, what tedious homilie of Loue haue you wearied your parishioners withall. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 252 There are homilies in nature's works worth all the wisdom of the schools. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, I vow and protest you have read them a homily as fair as any in the book. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. i, Edith, after a long homily from the King, returned to Hilda.

Hominal (hō·minăl), *a.* [a. F. *hominal*, f. L. *homo, homin-em*, man: see -AL.] Of or relating to man (in Natural History); human.

1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* I. vi. 35 Voltaire seems to have been the first who looked upon Man as constituting a separate kingdom..Most naturalists and ethnologists of the present day have adopted this moral, human, or hominal kingdom..Amongst living beings, or in the organic world, there are therefore three kingdoms: the vegetable, the animal, and the hominal. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 The most remarkable studies of M. Quatrefages were on marine animals and on the human or 'hominal' kingdom.

†**Hominē·ity.** *Obs.* [f. L. *homo, homin-em*, man, after *deity*.] The essential quality of mankind; that which constitutes man.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 448/1 Many Individual Men are such by participation of the Idæa of Man, (as if we should say Homineity). *Ibid.* 449/1.

Hominess: see under HOMY *a.*

Homing (hō·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOME *v.*]

†1. *Naut.* (with *in*) The curving inwards of the sides of a vessel above its extreme breadth; 'falling' or 'tumbling home'. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 220 This race building, first came in by overmuch homing in of our shippes.

2. The action of going home; return home; the faculty possessed by animals of returning home from a distance. Also *attrib.* esp. in reference to pigeons.

1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 88 When they come to be trained for the homing part. 1875 *Live Stock Jrnl.* 16 Apr. 35/2, I have always admired the homing faculty in the pigeon. 1886 E. S. STARR in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 375 The much discussed question of the homing of the pigeon, or, as the French term it, *orientation*. 1894 A. MORRISON *Mean Streets* 249 At his regular homing-time he appeared.

Homing, *ppl. a.* [f. HOME *v.* + -ING².] That goes home; spec. applied to pigeons that are trained to fly home from a distance.

1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 105 The so called 'homing' birds having enormous flying powers. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Nowadays, the 'homing pigeon'..is so much better understood than of yore .. that no other agency than electricity would be capable of outstripping him.

Hominid (hŏ·minid). [ad. mod.L. *Hominid-æ*, a family of mammals represented by the single genus *Homo* (man), f. L. *homo, homin-em*, man: see -ID. Cf. F. pl. *hominides*.] A member of the *Hominidæ* (see above); a man, zoologically considered. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ho·miniform,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + -FORM.] Of human shape.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Monstrous shapes.. mixtly Boviform and Hominiform.

Hominify (hŏ·minifəi), *v.* [f. as prec. + -FY.] *trans.* To make a man of; to render human.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xli. 91 Damnably teaching, that they in God are Deified, and God in them Hominified. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 16 Mankind had not been redeemed, unless the Word of God had been hominified. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) II. 380/3 A work of the celebrated historian Abulfazl being, thus, hominified and accorded royal rank.

Hominine (hŏ·minəin), *a.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + -INE. Cf. *asinine*.] Of or belonging to man zoologically; of the human species.

1883 *American* V. 204 If the footprints are really those of a hominine species. *Ibid.* 267 The most distinctively simian, and consequently least hominine, characteristic.

Ho·minisē·ction. *rare.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + SECTION.] Human anatomy.

1888 COUES in *Auk* V. 105 If the author is correct in identifying the muscle .. with the *myon* of that name in hominisection.

Hominivorous (hŏmini·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *homin-em* man + *-vor-us* devouring + -OUS.] Devouring or feeding upon human beings.

1859–63 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* (1876) 224 There are man-eaters among the Hyænas, and these hominivorous animals are greatly dreaded. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 237 The Hominivorous fly .. inhabits Cayenne. 1868 P. M. DUNCAN tr. *Figuier's Insect World* ii. 72 Let us..observe that this hominivorous fly is not, properly speaking, a parasite of man.

Hominy (hŏ·mĭni). Forms: 7 **homini, hommineу, omine,** 7–8 **homine,** 7–9 **hom(m)on(e)y,** 8 **hommany, -iny,** 8– **hominy.** [Of American Indian origin: see the early quots.

The actual origin seems unsettled. J. H. Trumbull, in Note to Roger Williams's *Key into Lang. of America* (1643), Narragansett Club ed., 1866, has '*Appuminéonash*, "parched corn". From *appwon, apwóon*, "he bakes or roasts", and *min* pl. *minneash*, "fruit, grain, berry". In this and other compounds of *minneash* we discover the origin of the much-corrupted modern name *hominy*'. But see a different suggestion in *Trans. American Philol. Assoc.* 1872.]

Maize or Indian corn hulled and ground more or less coarsely and prepared for food by being boiled with water or milk.

1629 Capt. SMITH *Contn. Hist. Virginia* (1630) 43 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plantat.* (1865) 17 Their ordinary diet is Poane and Omine, both made of Corne. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 101 They beat the corn in a mortar and sift the flower out of it: the remainder they call *Hommineу*. 1683 PENN *Wks.* (1782) IV. 306 Their diet is maize .. sometimes beaten and boiled with water, which they call homine. 1699 J. DICKENSON *Jrnl. Trav.* 70 Our chief Dyet was Hommoney. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 60 Kettles of Indian corn soop, or thin homony. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, Our entertainer .. made him own that a plate of hominy was the best rice-pudding he had ever eat. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. ii. 30 The delicious hommony prepared by his skilful..spouse. 1836 WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* I. 326 Or offering up, at eve, to thee, Thy birchen dish of hominy.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1687 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 159 At all Hours of the Night, whenever they awake, they go to the Hominy-pot. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 407 The second sort is yellow and flinty, which they call 'hommony-corn'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Hominy-mill*, a machine in which shelled corn is subjected to a grating or beating action which removes the cuticle and the germ.

Homish (hōu·miʃ), *a.* Also **homeish.** [f. HOME *sb.*¹ + -ISH.]

†1. Belonging to or suited for home; domestic. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH (*title*) A most Excellent and Perfecte Homish Apothecarye; or Homely Physick Booke. 1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* 10 Nor homish Subject, or wauering vassal..durst..privily muster to Rebellion.

2. Resembling or suggestive of home; homelike.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 327 The gardens have a homeish and Bath-like look. 1838 PRESCOTT in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 114 The complexion of Anna's sentiments looked rather homeish.

Hence **Ho·mishness,** homish quality.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 15 [Pictures] add a 'homeishness' to the rooms. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., As for the squalor of the streets, they cease in a short time to perceive it, or even derive from it a sense of homishness.

Hommack, var. HUMMOCK. **Hommage,** obs. f. HOMAGE. **Hommany, -iny,** etc., var. HOMINY. **Homme,** obs. f. HAM. **Hommel,** obs. f. HUMBLE, HUMMEL.

‖**Homo** (hōu·mo). The Latin word for *man*. a. From its use in Latin works on logic, frequently employed, in quasi-logical or scholastic language, in the sense 'human being'. b. *Zool.* The genus of which Man is the single species, having many geographical races and varieties.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 104 *Homo* is a common name to all men. 1649 *Moderate Intelligencer* No. 213. 10 F ij b (Stanf.), You have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a *homo*. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1849) IV. 419 One of these homo's had 800 head of game in his larder. 1861 THACKERAY *Philip* Wks. 1887 I. v. 155 But, being *homo*, and liable to err. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. iii. I. 285 A Homo in the abstract, male or female.

Homo-, before a vowel **hom-,** combining form of Gr. *ὁμός* same; a formative of many scientific and other terms, often in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, with their derivatives, will be found in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

The pronunciation of the first syllable, with primary or secondary stress, varies; etymologically the *o* is short (*ŏ*) and is so usually pronounced by scholars (cf. HOLO-); but popularly it is often (*ōu*); when stressless it is *o* (though some make it *ŏ*).

Homacanth (hŏ·măkænþ) *a. Ichth.* [Gr. *ἄκανθα* thorn, spine], having the spines of the dorsal and anal fins symmetrical; opp. to *heteracanth*. **Homatomic** (hŏmătŏ·mik) *a.*, consisting of like atoms; opp. to *heteratomic*. **Homaxonal** (-æksōu·niăl), **Homaxonic** (-æksŏ·nik) *adjs.*, in *Morphology*, having all the axes equal. **Homobaric** (-bæ·rik) *a.* [Gr. *βάρος* weight], of uniform weight. **Homoblastic** (hŏmoblæ·stik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], arising from cells of the same kind; opp. to *heteroblastic*. **Homobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *βράγχια* gills], having gills of uniform structure; applied to decapod crustaceans; opp. to *heterobranchiate*. **Homocarpous** (-kā·rpəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], applied to composite plants in which all the fruits arising from a flower-head are alike; opp. to *heterocarpous*. **Homocategoric** (hŏ·moˌkætĭgŏ·rik) *a.* [see CATEGORIC], belonging to the same category. **Homochiral** (hŏmŏkəi·răl) *a.* [Gr. *χείρ* hand], of identical form and turned in the same direction, as two right or two left hands; opp. to *heterochiral*; hence **Homochi·rally** *adv.* †**Homochre·sious** (erron. **-cresious**) *a. Obs.* [Gr. *χρῆσις* use], relating to the same commodity or use; opp. to *heterochresious*. **Homochromic** (-krōu·mik), **-chromous** (-krōu·məs) *adjs.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* colour], of the same colour, as the florets of most *Compositæ*; opp. to *heterochromous*; see also quot. 1876. **Homochronous** (hŏmŏ·krŏnəs) *a.* [Gr. *χρόνος* time], occurring at the same time, or at corresponding times (cf. HETEROCHRONOUS). **Homodemic** (-dē·mik) *a.* [Gr. *δῆμος* people, tribe] = *homophylic*. **Homodermatous** (-dē·rmătəs), **-dermous** (-dē·rməs) *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *δέρμα* skin], having the skin or integument of uniform structure, as certain serpents; opp. to *heterodermatous*. **Homode·rmic** *a. Biol.* [as prec.], derived from, or relating to derivation from, the same primary blastoderm (endoderm, mesoderm, or ectoderm) of the embryo. **Homodynamous** (hŏmodi·năməs) *a. Comp. Anat.* [Gr. *δύναμις* power, force], having the same force or value; applied (after Gegenbaur) to parts serially homologous; so **Homodynamy** (-di·nămi), the condition of being homodynamous. **Homogangliate** (-gæ·ŋgliĕt) *a. Zool.*, having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged, as in the *Articulata*; opp. to *heterogangliate*. **Homoglot** (hŏ·mŏˌglŏt) *a.* [Gr. *-γλωττος* -tongued; cf. *polyglot*], having the same language. **Homohe·dral** *a.* [Gr. *ἕδρα* seat, base], (properly) having like or corresponding faces; but used by Miller as = HOLOHEDRAL. **Homomalous** (hŏmŏ·măləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ὁμαλός* even, level], applied to leaves or branches (esp. of mosses) which turn in the same direction: opp. to *heteromalous*. **Homo·meral, -o·merous** *adjs.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], having like or corresponding parts (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homome·trical** *a.*, in the same metre; hence **Homome·trically** *adv.* **Homonemeous** (-nĭ·mĭəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *νῆμα* thread, filament], applied (after Fries) to algæ and fungi in which the filaments in germination produce a homogeneous body; opp. to *heteronemeous* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Homo-organ** *Biol.* = HOMOPLAST 2. **Homopathy** (hŏmŏ·păþi) [Gr. *ὁμοπάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], sameness of feeling, sympathy (cf. HETEROPATHY). **Homoperio·dic** *a.*, agreeing in having the same periods. **Homopetalous** (-pe·tăləs) *a. Bot.*, having the petals alike; opp. to *heteropetalous* (Mayne 1854). **Homophyadic** (-fəiˌæ·dik) *a. Bot.* [late Gr. *φυάς, φυαδ-* shoot, sucker], producing only one kind of stem, as some species of *Equisetum*; opp. to *heterophyadic*. **Homophylic** (-fi·lik) *a. Biol.* [cf. Gr. *ὁμόφυλος* of the same race or stock], belonging to the same race; relating to homophyly. **Homophyllous** (hŏmŏfi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], 'having leaves or leaflets all alike' (Mayne 1854); opp. to *heterophyllous*. **Homophyly** (hŏmŏ·fili) [Gr. *ὁμοφυλία*], the condition of being of the same race. **Homopolar** (-pōu·lăr), **-polic** (-pŏ·lik) *adjs.*, having equal poles, as in the figures called *Stauraxonia homopola* (1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844); opp. to *heteropolar*. **Homoproral** (-piō·răl) *a. Zool.* [L. *prōra* prow], having equal or similar proræ, as a pterocymba in sponges; opp. to *heteroproral*. **Homo·rgan** *Biol.* = *homo-organ*. **Homorga·nic** *a.* in *Botany*, 'having the same, or a uniform, organization; applied to plants' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); in *Phonetics*, produced by the same vocal organ. **Homoseismal** (-səi·zmăl) *a.* and *sb.*, **Homosei·smic** *a.* [Gr. *σεισμός* earthquake], proposed substitutes for COSEISMAL, COSEISMIC. **Homosporous** (hŏmŏ·spŏrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *σπόρος* seed], producing only one kind of spores; opp. to *heterosporous*. **Homostaural** (-stŏ·răl) *a.* [Gr. *σταυρός* cross], having a regular polygon as the base of the pyramid; said of a homopolar stauraxonial figure; opp. to *heterostaural*. **Homosystemic** (-siste·mik) *a.*, belonging to the same system. **Homotatic** (-tæ·tik) *a. Dynamics* [Gr. *τατός* vbl. adj. of *τείνειν* to stretch; *τάσις* stretch-

ing, tension], 'pertaining to a homogeneous stress' (*Cent. Dict.*). **Homoteleutic** (-tĭlĭū·tik) *a.* [cf. HOMŒOTELEUTIC], having the same ending. **Homothermous** (-þō·ɪməs) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot], having a uniform temperature, which does not vary with that of the surroundings, as warm-blooded animals; opp. to *heterothermal*. **Homothetic** (-þe·tik) *a. Geom.* [Gr. *θετικός*, f. *τιθέναι* to place], similar and similarly placed; also extended to any figures in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology. † **Homoti·mous** *a. Obs.* [Gr. *ὁμότιμος*, f. *τιμή* honour], held in equal honour. **Homotonous** (*hɒmp·tŏnəs*) *a.* [Gr. *τόνος* tone], having the same tone or sound; hence **Homo·tonously** *adv.*; so **Homo·tony**, sameness of tone. **Homotopic** (-tɒ·pik) *a.* [Gr. *τόπος* place], relating to the same place or part, or corresponding places or parts.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 41 If in the depressed position the spines cover one another completely, their points lying in the same line, the fish is called *homacanth. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Questions of symmetry, for which Haeckel's nomenclature of **homaxonial, homopolic*, etc. is distinctly preferable. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER *Ibid.* XIX. 849/2 A spherical (*homaxonic)..perforated shell of membranous consistence. *a* 1889 *N. Y. Herald* (Worcester Suppl.), A *homobaric cargo. 1888 *Homoblastic* [see *heteroblastic* s.v. HETERO-]. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Homobranchiatus, Crustacea*, including such as have gills pyramidal and composed of layers piled one upon another: *homobranchiate. *Ibid.*, *Homocarpus*, .. *homocarpous. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homocarpous*, having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Whether two organisms .. are of the same category of individuality — are *homocategoric. 1879 *Homochiral* [see *heterochiral* s.v. HETERO-]. 1889 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* (1890) III. 410 *note*, Two men of exactly equal and similar external figures would be..*homochirally similar if each holds out his right hand, or each his left. 1893 — in *Academy* (1894) 1 Sept. 150/2 Two equal and similar right-hands are homochirally similar. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 70 *Homocresious inuentions are such which produce..emporeuticall workes for the same use. So a horse-milne, a water-milne, a wind-milne are Homocresious, because they all grinde flower. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. xi. 263 Darwin's *homochromic selection of animals, or the so-called 'sympathetic selection of colours'. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., **Homochromous*. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 199 *Tanacetum*. Heads discoid, homochromous. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The law of contemporaneous or *homochronous transmission, which Darwin calls the law of 'transmission in corresponding periods of life'. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 The parts and units thus recognized by ontogenetic research, respectively or successively homodermic, homosystemic, and *homodemic, may .. be termed .. either 'specially homologous', 'homogenous', 'homophylic', or 'homogenetic' in the language of phylogenetic theory. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homodermatous. 1883 *Homodermic* [see *homodemic*]. 1886 VINES in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 421/1 This correspondence, which is of high..importance in determining homologies, may be termed homodermic. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Homodermous*, .. applied to those snakes which have the scales equal in size over the body. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 415 They appear to be *homodynamous organs, which gradually get to vary greatly in form in correlation with their great variety of function. *Ibid.* 446 Nerves .. homodynamous with the spinal nerves. *Ibid.* 64 *Homodynamy..subsists between parts of the body which are affected by a general morphological phænomenon serially expressed in the organism. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 245/1 This *homo-gangliate disposition of the nervous system. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 291 The jointed legs developed in more highly organized forms of homogangliate beings. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* 123 The inhabitants of Scania and those of Zealand may have been *homoglot. 1877 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) I. § 82. 143 **Homohedral* or *Holohedral* forms, are those which .. possess the highest degree of symmetry of which the system admits. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomallus*, .. *homomallous. 1864 WEBSTER, *Homomalous*. 1881 WEST in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 220. 115 In *Timmia austriaca* .. they [the leaves] seem to have a homomallous tendency. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomeris*, .. those in which the rings of the body are like each other: *homomerous. 1877 C. B. CAYLEY (*title*) The Iliad of Homer, *Homometrically translated. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The idorgan..is..defined as a morphological unit consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess the positive character of the person or stock. These are distinguished into *homoplasts* or **homo-organs* and *alloplasts* or *alloe-organs*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 826 That Συμπάθεια, or Ὁμοπάθεια, That Sympathy, or *Homopathy, which is in all Animals .. It being One and the Same thing in them, which Perceives Pain, in the most distant Extremities of the Body..and which moves one Part to succour and relieve another labouring under it. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* § 116. 224 Two functions which are doubly-periodic in the same period [*Note*. Such functions will be called *homoperiodic]. *Ibid.* 226 Homoperiodic functions of the same class are equivalent to one another if they have the same infinities. 1889 BENNETT & MURRAY *Cryptog. Bot.* 113 The classification of the species into two distinct groups of '*homophyadic' and 'heterophyadic' is not a natural one. 1883 *Homophylic [see *homodemic*]. 1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 845/1 Haeckel proposed to term **homophyly* the truly phylogenetic homology in opposition to *homomorphy*, to which genealogic basis is wanting. 1883 *Homopolic [see *homaxonial*]. 1887 *Homoproral [see *heteroproral* s.v. HETERO-]. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homorganus*, .. *homorganic: homorganous. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 148 The hard aspirates are the hard letters, *k*, *t*, *p*, together with the corresponding winds or homorganic winds. 1880 SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang.* I. 289 Wherever homorganic sounds are produced, the vocal organs pass at once from the position required for the first to that required for the second. 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 228 The heterosporous [family].. Salvineaceæ comes very near to the **homosporous* Ferns. 1883 *Homosystemic [see *homodemic*]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 384 They are merely *homoteleutic, and ..do not rhyme any more than *correct* with *direct*. 1881 I. C. ROSSE *Cruise Corwin* 12 Such *homothermous animals as whales, seals, walrus [etc.]. 1880 G. S. CARR *Synops. Math.* Index, *Homothetic conics. 1892 ROUTH *Analyt. Statics* II. § 182 A shell bounded by two similar and similarly situated surfaces has been called a *homothetic shell* by Chasles (1837). This is a convenient term when the surfaces are either not concentric or not ellipsoids. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* v. 36 We speak of *Homotimous persons, level in the same degree of honour. 1775 ASH, **Homotonous*. 1785 COWPER in *Life & Wks.* (1835-7) II. 195 To discover homotonous words in a language abounding with them like ours, is a task that would puzzle no man competently acquainted with it. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1895) I. 141 Closing every couplet with sounds homotonous. 1822-34 *Homotonously [see *heterotonously* s.v. HETERO-]. 1763 LANGHORNE *Effus. Friendsh.* (L.), Thomson has often fallen into the *homotony of the couplet. 1876 tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creat.* I. 217 The laws of *homotopic transmission..which might be called the law of transmission in corresponding parts of the body.

b. In *Chemistry*, denoting a compound homologous with that whose name follows (see HOMOLOGOUS 3), as in *homatropine, homocuminic, homolactic, homosalycilic acids, homocinchonine, homofluoresceine, homopyrocatechin, homoquinine*.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 163 *Homocuminic Acid*, an acid homologous with cuminic acid. *Ibid., Homolactic Acid*, ..name .. given by Cloez. to an acid, isomeric if not identical, with glycollic acid. 1880 *W. A. Miller's Chem.* (ed. 6) III. I. 684 Creosol or Homocatechol Monomethylin. 1881 *Athenæum* 15 Jan. 99/3 Homo-fluoresceine, a new Colouring Matter from Orcine and its Derivatives. *Ibid.* 24 Dec. 856/3 The authors have extracted from the bark of the China Cupræa an alkaloid closely resembling quinine in its general properties..They have named it homoquinine.

Homocentric (*hɒmose·ntrik*), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *homocentric-us* (1535 Fracastoro *Homocentricorum*), f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *κεντρικ-ός* CENTRIC; cf. F. *homocentrique* (1690 Furetière), *homocentricalement* (*a* 1553 Rabelais).]

A. *adj.* Having the same centre, concentric.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 30/1 (U. K. S.) A circle homocentric with the ecliptic.

† B. *sb.* (In old Astronomy.) A sphere or circle concentric with another or with the earth: opp. to ECCENTRIC B. 1. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. (1651) 251 Maginus makes eleven Heavens..Fracastorius 72 Homocentricks.

So † **Homocentre** = B.; † **Homoce·ntrical** *a.* = A.; hence **Homoce·ntrically** *adv.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 124 The Luminaries..[are] far from being Homocentrical, as possible the Infancy of the World, with Fracastorius since might imagine. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 735, I call that Circle an Homocentre, which has the same Centre that the Earth has. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Homocentrically poysed.

Homocerc (*hɒ·mosəɪk*), *sb.* and *a. Ichthyol.* Also -cerque. [f. HOMO- + Gr. *κέρκ-ος* tail.] a. *sb.* A homocercal fish. b. *adj.* = next.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 308 The homocerque or equally-lobed, and the undivided tails become the .. normal forms.

Homocercal (*hɒmosə·ɪkăl*), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Having the lobes of the tail equal; having a symmetrical tail. Also said of the tail. Opp. to *heterocercal*.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 191/1 In and above that [oolitic] system Homocercal forms appear. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 342 All other species now living .. have homocercal tails. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 430 The diphycercal tail is a more primitive..form than the heterocercal, of which the modern homocercal is a further specialisation.

So **Homocercy** (-sə̆ɪsi), homocercal condition.

1881 in WORCESTER Suppl.

Homock, obs. var. HUMMOCK.

Homodont (*hɒ·modɒnt*), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [mod. f. HOM(O- + Gr. *ὀδούς, ὀδοντ-* tooth.]

a. *adj.* Having teeth all of the same kind. Also said of the teeth. Opp. to *heterodont*. b. *sb.* A homodont animal.

1877 TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 232/1 A few mammals, as the toothed whales, have the teeth uniform in size, shape, and structure, and are named Homodont. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 In *homodont dentitions* .. the number [of teeth] is often great, e. g. 100 in *Priodon*.

† **Homodox** (*hɒ·modɒks*), *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὁμόδοξ-ος* of the same opinion, f. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *δόξα* opinion: cf. HETERODOX.] Of the same opinion. So † **Homodo·xian** *a.* = prec.; *sb.* a person of the same opinion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homodox*, that is of the same opinion with another. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 The Homodox Idolatry of the Cacodox Arians and Socinians. *Ibid.* 244 The Orthodox .. Territories and Hereditaments of Homodox Antiquity. *Ibid.* II. 238 Homodoxian Witnesses to the Arian Law.

Homodromous (*hɒmɒ·drŏməs*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *homodrom-us*, f. Gr. *ὁμο-* HOMO- + *-δρομος* running + -OUS. In mod.F. *homodrome*.] Running in the same direction: opp. to *heterodromous*. † a. *Mech.* Applied to levers of the second and third orders, in which the power and the weight move in the same direction. b. *Bot.* Turning in the same direction, as two generating spirals of a phyllotaxis (e. g. on the main stem and on a branch).

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II. s.v. *Homodromus*, Of this Homodrom[o]us kind of Leavers, are the Rudders and Oars of Ships and Boats. 1870 [see HETERODROMOUS]. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 273 An inflorescence homodromous with the principal axis.

So **Homo·dromal, Ho·modrome** *adjs.* = prec. b.; **Homo·dromy**, homodromous condition.

1849 J. H. WILSON tr. *Jussieu's Elem. Bot.* 192 This series of axes is either homodrome or heterodrome. 1856 *Treas. Bot., Homodromal*, having all the spires turned the same way. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 171 Two spirals are constructed..the two are homodromal, running in the same direction round the stem. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Homodromy.

Homœo-, combining form of Gr. *ὅμοιος* of the same kind, like, similar (also occasionally written homoio-, and, in fully anglicized words, esp. in U. S., homeo-); occurring in various terms, chiefly scientific or technical, sometimes in opposition to *hetero-*. The more important of these, see in their alphabetical places.

The etymological pronunciation would be *hɒmī·o-*, as in *hɒmoi·o-*; but usage favours *hɒ·mi,o-*, or in popular use *hō·mi,o-*; the last esp. in *homœopathy* and its family (the only really popular members of the group).

Homœarchy (*hɒmī·o,ɑ̄ɪki*) [Gr. *ἀρχή* beginning], similarity of the beginnings of two words occurring near each other, as a cause of mistakes in copying (distinguished from *homœotel*). **Homœocephalic** (*hɒmī·o-, hɒ·mio,sĕfæ·lik*) *a.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], pertaining to skulls of similar form and structure. **Homœocry·stalline** *a.* (see quot.). **Homœ·odont** *a.* (see quot.). **Homœogeneous** (*hɒ·mio,dʒī·nĭəs*) *a.* [after *homogeneous*], of a similar kind. **Homœogenesis** (*hɒ·mio,dʒe·nĭsis*) *Biol.* [Gr. *γένεσις* generation], degree of relationship or similarity of the races from which individuals are descended. **Homœophony** (*hɒ·mi,ɒfōni*) [Gr. *φωνή* voice, sound], similarity of sound. **Homœosemant** (*-sī·mănt*) [Gr. *σημαντός* adj., f. *σημαίνειν* to signify], a word of similar meaning. **Homœotel** (*hɒmī·otel*) [Gr. *τέλος* end], the similar ending of two words or clauses near each other, as a cause of a mistake in copying = HOMŒOTELEUTON 2. **Homœothermal** (*-þə̄·ɪmăl*) *a. Biol.* [Gr. *θερμός* hot] = HOMOTHERMOUS; opp. to *heterothermal*. **Homœotopy** (*hɒmi,ɒ·tɒpi*) [Gr. *τόπος* place], similarity of words or parts of words, as a cause of mistakes in copying. **Homœozoic** (*hɒ·mio,zō·ik*) *a.* [Gr. *ζωή* life], containing similar forms of life.

1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 68 This is another term which I have ventured *to coin .. homœotel .. is a confusion of the word or letter with which, upon turning from copy to transcript, the copyist actually broke off; *homœocarchy is a mistaking of the one which, upon this breaking off, he accidentally observed to follow next. 1866 J. A. MEIGS *Obs. Cranial Forms Amer. Aborig.* 18 In the *homoiocephalic comparison of the old and new worlds, these Arickaree skulls may be fairly regarded as the American representatives of the Swedish crania. 1888 TEALL *Brit. Petrogr.* Gloss. 434 **Homœocrystalline*, a term applied by some authors to a granitic structure when the minerals are developed in equal proportions. 1888 *Amer. Naturalist* 834 He [Rütimeyer] divides the molar teeth of Mammalia into three categories, the *simply conic* '*Homœodont'; the vertically plicate 'Elasmodont'; and the cross-crested by junction of four tubercles, the 'Zygodont'. 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seat Author. Relig.* IV. ii. 394 The imitation being not *homogeneous but *homœogeneous with the original. 1864 *Reader* No. 94. 477/1 The lowest degree of human hybridity, in which the *homœogenesis is so feeble as to render the fecundity of the first crossing uncertain. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 105 In such *expressions as my father and myself .. we are misled by *homœophony. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 172 What we have long and loosely called synonyms. *Note*, The exact technicality is **homœosemants*. 1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67-8 There is a most unmistakeable *mental effect of *homœotel which operates..in leading the copyist..to think that he has reached a certain word when he has only reached another that resembles it. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The *warm-bloodedness or *homoeothermal character of Birds. 1883 A. WATTS in *Expositor* Jan. 67 **Homœotopy* .. the way in which two like places in the copy may .. affect the copyist .. whether they are like words, like terminations, like prefixes [etc.]. *Ibid.* 68 It very frequently happens that in printing *homœotopy* occasions a double instead of an omission. 1852 E. FORBES in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* 73 On a New Map of the Geological Distribution of Marine Life, and on the *Homoiozoic Belts. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Homœozoic Belts*.

Homœoid (*hɒ·mi,oid*). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὅμοι-ος* like + -OID.] A shell bounded by two surfaces similar and similarly situated with regard to each other, a homothetic shell; sometimes restricted to such a shell bounded by concentric ellipsoids. Hence **Homœoi·dal** *a.*, belonging to a homœoid.

1883 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* (new ed.) I. II. § 474 *g*. 42 In every case the thickness of the homoeoid is directly proportional to the perpendicular from the centre to the tangent plane at any point. *Ibid.*, The one point which is situated similarly relative to the two similar surfaces of a homoeoid is called the homoeoidal centre.

Homœomeral (*hɒmī·o-mĕrăl*), *a. Pros.* [f. HOMŒO- + Gr. *μέρ-ος* part + -AL.] Consisting of (metrically) similar parts.

Homœomerian (hǫmiome·riăn). [f. L. *homœomerīa*, Gr. ὁμοιομέρεια HOMŒOMERY + -AN.] A holder of the theory of homœomery. Hence **Homœome·rianism.**

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 101 Atomism is homœomerianism stripped of qualities. It is therefore the system of Anaxagoras greatly improved.

Homœomeric (hǫmiome·rik), *a.* [f. HOMŒO- + Gr. μέρος + -IC.] **a.** Relating to homœomery; of the nature of homœomeries. **b.** Consisting of similar parts, homogeneous.

1836 in SMART. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 53 The Homœomeric particles congregated together, each to its like. 1884 *Penn. Sch. Jrnl.* XXXII. 267 This homœomeric work, so deep and so broad in its results.

So **Homœome·rical** *a.* = prec. a.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homoeomerical Principles*, certain Principles which, according to Anaxagoras, are in all mix'd Bodies. So that when they become Parts of the Body of a living Creature, they there make such Masses and Combinations as are agreeable to their Nature.

†**Homœome·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 erron. homio-. = HOMŒOMEROUS 2.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 255/1 From these are thus denominated, Homiomerious mixt Bodies, as Metals, Gold, Brass, Silver, Stone and the like.

Homœomerous (hǫmiˌǫ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. Gr. ὅμοιος like + μέρος part + -OUS.] Having or consisting of similar parts.

1. *Bot.* Applied to lichens in which the gonidia and hyphæ are distributed uniformly through the thallus: opp. to *heteromerous.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 265. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 320 The disposition of the gonidia and hyphæ in a thallus may be such that these two structures appear about equally mingled..and the thallus is in this case called *homoiomerous.*

2. = HOMŒOMERIC a.

1892 *Athenæum* 30 July 154/2 In the chapter on Anaxagoras Mr. Burnet .. understands the 'everything in everything' to refer to the opposite qualities hot and cold, and so forth, not to the 'homœomerous' seeds of things.

Homœomery (hǫmiˌǫ·mĕri). Also **homoio-**, and in L. form **homœomeria.** [ad. L. *homœomerīa* (Lucretius), ad. Gr. ὁμοιομέρεια, n. of quality f. ὁμοιομερής consisting of like parts, f. ὅμοιος like + μέρος part.] **a.** The theory (propounded by Anaxagoras) that the ultimate particles of matter are homogeneous or of the same kind. **b.** *pl.* The ultimate particles of matter, regarded, according to this theory, as homogeneous.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 403/1 They who assert Homoiomeria's, and bulks, and leasts, and indivisibles, to be elements, conceive their substance eternal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 20. 380 Anaxagoras .. supposed Two Substantial Self-existent Principles of the Universe, one an Infinite Mind or God, the other an Infinite Homoiomery of Matter, or Infinite Atoms. *Ibid.* v. 741 [see ATOMOLOGY]. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 266 Of Anaxagoras why the scheme reject, And flaws in Homœomery detect? 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 51 Particles of the same sort he [Anaxagoras] called Homœomeries: the aggregates of which formed bodies of like parts.

Homœomorphous (hǫmiomǭ·ɹfəs), *a.* [f. HOMŒO- + Gr. μορφή shape + -OUS. Cf. F. *homéomorphe.*] Of similar form or structure: *spec.* **a.** *Cryst.* Having similar crystalline forms: said esp. of substances differing in chemical composition or atomic proportions. **b.** *Path.* (See quot. 1854.)

1832 JOHNSTON in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 429 The differences under discussion have given rise in Germany to another term, *homoiomorphous*.. It groups together crystalline forms differing widely in their angles, provided they belong to the same system of crystallization. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homœomorphus*, .. homeomorphous. Applied to tumours containing those elements which are found in a normal state of the organism. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 431 Many substances commonly regarded as isomorphous are in reality only homœomorphous, inasmuch as their atomic volumes differ considerably.

So **Homœomorph** (hǫ·miomǭɹf), 'a substance exhibiting homœomorphism' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Homœomo·rphism,** homœomorphous constitution.

1854 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XVIII. 35 (*title*) On the Homœomorphism of the Mineral Species of the Trimetric System. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 An interesting example of homœomorphism is afforded by nitrate of potassium, which is dimorphous, having a rhombohedral form similar to that of calcspar, and a trimetric form like that of arragonite.

Homœopath (hǫ·m-, hōᵘ·miopæþ). Also **homeo-.** [Mod. (= Ger. *homöopath* 1824, F. *homéopathe*, 1827 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. HOMŒOPATHY. Cf. ALLOPATH.] One who practises or advocates homœopathy.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 Over a great part of the continent.. the dispensers of health and longevity are now known as Homöopaths or Allopaths. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 817 According to the homœopaths, gold is of great value in many tertiary lesions. 1883 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVI. 540 The case needed surgical care, which the allopath could give, and the homoeopath could not.

Homœopathic (hǫm-, hōᵘmiopæ·þik), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. HOMŒOPATHY + -IC. Cf. F. *homéopathique* (1827) and Ger. *homöopathisch* (1824).]

1. Belonging to or of the nature of homœopathy; practising or advocating homœopathy.

[1824 HAHNEMANN *Organon der Heilkunst* (ed. 3) 1 Diesen homöopathischen Heilweg lehrte bisher niemand.] 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 513 First stands the homöopathic..then the allopathic or heteropathic [method]. *a* 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* iii, Thanks to that soothing homœopathic balm. 1876 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. viii. 467, I am resolutely homœopathic.

2. *fig.* Very small or minute, like the doses usually given in homœopathy. (Often *humorous.*)

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, Mr. Claypole taking cold beef from the dish, and porter from the pot, and administering homœopathic doses of both to Charlotte. 1841 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 70 Prussia is a mild despotism to be sure. 'Tis the homœopathic tyranny—small doses, constantly administered, and strict diet and regimen. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 307 The chapel was homœopathic in its dimensions.

B. *sb.* A homœopathic drug or medicine.

1854 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 179 You ask me whether the homœopathics still keep me quite well.

Homœopa·thically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY².] In a homœopathic manner; in accordance with homœopathy. Also *fig.*

1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* xx, The application of a remedy homœopathically. 1842–1865 [see ALLOPATHICALLY]. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 505 The Burns anniversary acted on me homœopathically; I went to it with a bad headache, and have none this morning.

Homœopathicity (-i·sĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Homœopathic quality or character.

1842 F. BLACK *Homœop.* i. 2 Ordinary practice owes much of its success to the homœopathicity of the means. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 495 The homeopathicity of the cure of the child.

Homœo·pathism. *rare.* = HOMŒOPATHY.

1834 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. 36 He spoke of Cooper, Irving..steamboats, homoeopathism, himself, elocution, with Shakespeare and the musical glasses.

Homœopathist (hǫm-, hōᵘmiˌǫ·păþist). [f. HOMŒOPATHY + -IST.] = HOMŒOPATH.

1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 507 Shakspeare, who was so many things without suspecting it, was, among the rest, a Homöopathist. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 305 The allopathist calls the homeopathist a 'quack', and the latter regards the former as a 'butcher'.

Homœopathy (hǫm-, hōᵘmiˌǫ·păþi). Also **homeo-**, and formerly erron. **homöo-.** [Mod. (first used in Ger. (*homöopathie*) by Hahnemann), f. ὅμοιος like + -πάθεια, f. πάθος suffering. (Gr. ὁμοιοπάθεια meant 'sympathy, (also) likeness of affection or condition, homogeneousness'). Cf. F. *homéopathie* (1827 in H.-D.) and ALLOPATHY.]

A system of medical practice founded by Hahnemann of Leipsic about 1796, according to which diseases are treated by the administration (usually in very small doses) of drugs which would produce in a healthy person symptoms closely resembling those of the disease treated.

The fundamental doctrine of homœopathy is expressed in the Latin adage 'Similia similibus curantur', 'likes are cured by likes'.

1826 *Lancet* 14 Oct. 55 A new medical doctrine .. had sprung up in the German universities..It originated with a Dr. Hahnemann, a physician of Leipzig, about 30 years ago, and is called Homœpathia. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* L. 505 *Homöopathie*, which for the last twenty years, has caused no little sensation among our Teutonic neighbours, though its very name has as yet scarcely penetrated into our insular regions. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 277/2 *Homœopathy.* 1847 CRAIG, *Homeopathy.* 1849 LEWIS *Infl. Author. Matt. Opin.* iii. § 12. 51 Mesmerism, homœopathy, and phrenology, have now been before the world a sufficient time to be fairly and fully examined by competent judges.

Homœoplastic (hǫmioplæ·stik), *a. Path.* [f. Gr. ὅμοιος like + πλαστικός PLASTIC.] Said of a tumour or growth similar in structure to the tissue in which it occurs: opp. to *heteroplastic.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 363 Transformation of .. homœoplastic into heteroplastic formations, so-called Degeneration. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 95 Lobstein ..naming those tumours homœoplastic which were similar in structure to the natural constituents of the body.

‖**Homœoptoton** (homīˌǫptōᵘ·tǫn). Also **homoio-.** [Late L., a. Gr. ὁμοιόπτωτον (sc. ῥῆμα), f. ὅμοιο-s like + πτωτός, vbl. adj. of πίπτειν to fall, decline (cf. πτῶσις fall, inflexion, case).] A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words in the same case or with the same inflexion.

1678 in PHILLIPS (ed. 4). 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 H. P. SMITH *Gloss. Terms* etc. 253.

‖**Homœoteleuton** (homīoˌtĭlˈiū·tǫn). Also **homoio-.** [Late L., a. Gr. ὁμοιοτέλευτον (sc. ῥῆμα), f. ὅμοιο-s like + τελευτή end, ending.]

1. A rhetorical figure consisting in the use of a series of words with the same or similar endings.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 *Omoiotelitou* .. when words and sentences in one sort doe finish together, as thus; Weeping, wailing, and her hands wringing, she moved all..to pittie. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

2. The occurrence of similar endings in two neighbouring words, clauses, or lines of writing, as a source of error in copying.

1861 SCRIVENER *Crit. N. T.* (1883) 9 Or a genuine clause is lost by means of what is technically called Homœoteleuton .. when the clause ends in the same word as closed the preceding sentence, and the transcriber's eye has wandered from the one to the other, to the entire omission of the whole passage lying between them. 1896 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 952 It [a clause] fell out .. owing to one of the commonest causes of such omissions in manuscripts, a homoioteleuton.

So † **Homœ·oteleft** (for *-teleut*), a word having a similar ending to another (*obs.*). **Homœoteleu·tic** *a.*, **a.** having similar endings; **b.** resulting, as an error, from homœoteleuton.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Would wish presbytery were of as empty a sound, as its homœoteleft Blitery. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xxiv. § 24 *note*, Most eds. .. agree that the *non*..should be deleted. Hu. retains it by assuming a homeoteleutic omission. 1890 *Athenæum* 2 Aug. 161/3 A half-mythical rhyming history of the Norman dukes, written in homœoteleutic lines.

Homogamous (homǫ·gămǝs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + -γαμος married, γάμ-os marriage + -OUS.] **a.** Having all the florets (of a spikelet or capitulum) hermaphrodite, or all of the same sex: said of certain grasses and composites: opp. to HETEROGAMOUS 1 b, c. **b.** Applied to flowers in which the stamens and pistils ripen together.

a. 1842 in BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 1850 HOOKER & ARNOTT *Brit. Flora* (ed. 6) 229 Heads homogamous (all the florets perfect and fertile). 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 196 If all the florets of a flower-head .. be perfect, the flower-heads are homogamous (Dandelion).

b. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homogamius, Homogamus*,..applied by Sprengel (*Homogamia*) to the case in which the male and female organs of a plant arrive together at maturity: homogamious: homogamous. 1881 MÜLLER in *Nature* XXIII. 337 The hermaphrodite flowers are homogamous and short-styled, like *Syringa vulgaris.*

So **Homo·gamy,** homogamous condition; fertilization of a flower by its own pollen or by that of another flower on the same plant (cf. b above).

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 432 Sprengel's term *Homogamy* ..has a prior claim over Bennett's *Synacmy.*

Homogen (hǫ·mŏdʒen). [f. HOMO- + -GEN.]

†**1.** *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Homogens*, a name given by Lindley to a division of Exogens characterised by the wood being arranged in the form of wedges, and not in concentric circles.

2. *Biol.* A part or organ homogenetic with another: see HOMOGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 43 The hœmochyle or blood-lymph system of Vertebrates has no homogen, or but a very rudimentary one, in the other groups of animals. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 946.

b. A race of organized beings descended from a common ancestor.

1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 179 We can consider the different men as forming a relative homogen—a species, as M. de Quatrefages contends.

Homogene (hǫ·mŏdʒīn), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. Gr. ὁμογενής, ὁμογενε-, of the same kind, f. ὁμο- HOMO- + γένος, γενε(σ)- kind. Cf. F. *homogène.*] **A.** *adj.* = HOMOGENEOUS.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 102 Homogene to the bread and to the wine. 1610, 1709 [see HETEROGENE]. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 95 An uniform and homogene liquor.

B. *sb.* That which is homogeneous.

1725 SWIFT *Let. to Sheridan* 25 Jan., I affirm..that cold and rain congregate homogenes; for they gather together you and your crew, at whist, punch, and claret. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *Coll Breakf. P.* in *Jubal* etc. 227 Making their absolute and homogene A loaded relative.

Homogeneal (hǫmoˌdʒī·niăl), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* Also 7–8 *erron.* -ial(l. [f. Scholastic L. *homogene-us* (f. Gr. ὁμογενε-: see prec.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* = HOMOGENEOUS.

Homogeneal Surds: see quot. 1706; now called *like surds.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 163 That which was conceiued .. liueth after the same manner, an Homogeneall kinde of life .. annexed vnto her [the mother], as a part of her selfe. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 40 The water is an vniforme and homogeneall body. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 17. II. xxiv. § 5 (1669) 318/2 Truth is one; it is Homogenial. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Homogeneal Surds*, such as have one common Radical Sign. 1805 [see HETEROGENEAL]. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* 313 Goodness and truth are homogeneal and congenial to each other.

B. *sb.* A homogeneous substance or person.

1651 [see HETEROGENEAL B.]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 429 There may be Communication between Homogeneals.

Hence **Homoge·nealness,** homogeneity.

1755 in JOHNSON.

† **Homoge·nean,** *a. Obs.* = HOMOGENEOUS.

a 1601 [see HETEROGENEAN].

Homoge·neate, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATE³.] *trans.* To make homogeneous, to unite into one body of uniform composition.

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 130 Care .. that the rise or barley be well homogeneated with the Milk. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 283 Homogeneated by naturalization. 1848 G. CHALMERS *Allan Ramsay's Wks.* III. App. VII. 313 Nor was society, in any part..so homogeneated.

Homogeneity (hǫmoˌdʒǐnī·ĭti). [ad. Scholastic L. *homogeneitās*, f. *homogene-us* (see next and -ITY). Cf. F. *homogénéité* (16th c.).] The quality or condition of being homogeneous: **a.** Identity of kind with something else; **b.** Composition from parts or elements of the same kind; uniformity of composition or nature.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. iv. (1635) 88 A Harmony and Communion..a Homogenity of the Forme and Nature. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Apol.* 494 The Homogeneity and Unorganizedness of the Heavenly Body. 1674 [see

HETEROGENEITY]. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 493 The homogeneity of the air. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 23 There is no homogeneity between the men or the subjects of their communications. 1862 [see HETEROGENEITY].

c. *concr.* Something homogeneous.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 58 All things in the Body do dissolve, and return to their Homogeneities, or .. Elements. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Medici* 79 He is regarded .. as a homogeneity.

d. *Law of Homogeneity* (Logic): see quot.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 90 The Law of Homogeneity affirms that things the most dissimilar must, in some respects, be similar or homogeneous; and consequently, any two Concepts, how unlike soever, may still both be subordinated under some higher Concept.

Homogeneous (hŏmo,dʒī·niəs), *a.* [f. Scholastic L. *homogene-us* (see HOMOGENEAL) + -OUS.] The opposite of *heterogeneous*.

In early use *homogeneal* was more frequent, esp. in technical expressions.

1. Of one thing in respect of another, or of various things in respect of each other: Of the same kind, nature, or character; alike, similar, congruous.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, Of such a councell .. every parochiall Consistory is a right homogeneous and constituting part. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 485 It may be .. homogeneous enough to the natural Scope of our first Rule. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 14 Of all homogeneous truths, at least of all truths respecting the general end. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 38 Between the world and mind there is no comparison, the things are not homogeneous. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xxiv. 147 To secure a development homogeneous with that of the North.

†b. *loosely.* Congruous, befitting. *Obs.*

1708 S. SEWALL *Diary* 20 Aug. (1879) II. 230 They .. solicited me to Pray; I was loth, and advis'd them to send for Mr. Williams, as most natural, homogeneous.

2. Of a thing in respect of its constitution: Consisting of parts or elements all of the same kind; of uniform nature or character throughout.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) II. lx. 84 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France .. for if one .. observe the rocks of the one, and the cliffes of the other, he will judge them to be one homogeneous piece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 Ice is a similary body, and homogeneous concretion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. v. 425 Man is an homogeneous being. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 421 It was of a perfectly homogeneous texture. 1863 KIRK *Chas. Bold* I. II. i. 444 Here the population was homogeneous .. without any foreign intermixture. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 23 In the air this shifting of the rays .. is often a source of grievous annoyance to the astronomer who needs a homogeneous atmosphere.

3. *Math.* a. Of the same kind, so as to be commensurable. b. Of the same degree or dimensions; consisting of terms of the same dimensions.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 14 All Homogenious Magnitudes i.e. Magnitudes of the same kind, have a Proportion or Relation one to another. 1815 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Homogeneous Equations* .. in which the sum of the dimensions of x and y .. rise to the same degree in all the terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The terms .. are said to be of the Same Dimensions or Homogeneous, when the sum of the indices in each term is the same.

Hence **Homoge·neously** *adv.*, in a homogeneous manner. **Homoge·neousness**, the quality or condition of being homogeneous, homogeneity.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 154 Which cannot .. be wholly homogeneously resolved. 1658 J. ROBINSON *Eudoxa* 66 An Homogeneousness in the derivation of the matter. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 81/2 Homogeneousness of substance is .. an indication of low organization. 1854 J. SCOFFERN *Chem. in Orr's Circ. Sc.* 26 The cooling mass does not cohere homogeneously. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 40 Dilute solution of potash .. dissolves protoplasm .. and makes it homogeneously transparent.

Homogenesis (hŏmo,dʒe·nĕsis). *Biol.* [f. HOMO- + -GENESIS.]

†1. Applied to asexual reproduction: see quot. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 2.) *Obs.*

1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 395 This kind of multiplication of the same parts by a simple process of growth .. which .. may be called homogenesis.

2. The ordinary form of sexual reproduction, in which the offspring resembles the parent and passes through the same course of development. (Opp. to HETEROGENESIS 3.)

Homogenetic (-dʒĭne·tik), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + GENETIC.]

1. Having a common descent or origin; applied by Ray Lankester to organs or parts of different organisms which, however variously modified, show a correspondence of structure due to derivation from a common ancestor. Nearly synonymous with HOMOLOGOUS 2, and opp. to HOMOPLASTIC.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 38 We surely are not to understand that these muscles are homogenetic, that the common ancestor of Mammalia and Sauropsida possessed all these muscles. 1874 *Blackie's Pop. Encycl.* s.v. *Homology*, It has .. been proposed to distinguish those homologies where community of descent is obvious as homogenetic.

2. Relating to ordinary reproduction or HOMOGENESIS (sense 2). 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Homogene·tical** *a.*, of, relating to, or having reference to, homogeny or community of descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 37 The homogenetical agreement can be one of no greater detail than is indicated by the condition of this region in the supposed common ancestor of Mammalia and Sauropsida.

Homogenist (hŏmŏ·dʒĭnist). [f. HOMOGENY + -IST.] One who maintains the theory of a common descent.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* iii. 109 To overthrow the arguments of the homogenists.

Homogenize (hŏmŏ·dʒĭnəiz), *v. rare.* [f. HOMOGENE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render homogeneous. Hence **Homo·genizer**, one who or that which 'homogenizes'.

1886 *Fortn. Rev.* XL. 201 The whole island [Ireland] would have become homogenized by the action of strong centripetal forces. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 11 Dec. 371 The mixture is thoroughly amalgamated and ground together in an apparatus called by the inventors a 'homogenizer'.

Homogenous (hŏmŏ·dʒĭnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. γένος race + -OUS.] = HOMOGENETIC 1.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 Structures which are genetically related, in so far as they have a single representative in a common ancestor, may be called *homogenous*. We may trace an *homogeny* between them, and speak of one as the *homogen* of the other. Thus the fore limbs of Mammalia, Sauropsida, Batrachia, and Fishes, may be called .. *homogenous*, but only so far as relates to general structure. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 385.

Homogeny (hŏmŏ·dʒĭni). [Ultimately, ad. Gr. ὁμογένεια community of origin, f. ὁμογενε- of the same race or same kind: see HOMOGENE.]

†1. Uniformity of nature, homogeneity. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 333 The Exhaling, or .. Driuing backe of the principall Spirits, which preserue the Consistence of the Body; So that when their Gouernment is Dissolued euery Part returneth to his Nature or Homogeny.

2. *Biol.* The quality of being homogenous; correspondence of structure due to common descent.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 36 If, however, we compare the fore limb of Sauropsida and Mammalia, it is possible to go a step further with the homogeny. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 49 Mr. Ray Lankester has recently proposed to supersede the term 'homology', and to substitute for it the two terms 'homogeny' and 'homoplasy'.

Homogone (hŏ·mŏgoun), *a. Bot.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. -γονος generating.] = HOMOGONOUS 1.

1877 GRAY in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XIII. 82 The counterpart homogone (or homogonous) would designate the absence of this kind of differentiation.

Homogonous (hŏmŏ·gŏnəs), *a.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. -γονος generating or γόνος offspring + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Having similar reproductive organs; applied by Asa Gray to flowers in which there is no difference of length in the stamens and pistils of different individuals; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 1.

1877 [see prec.]. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 225 Those .. with Homogonous and those with Heterogonous flowers.

2. *Biol.* Exhibiting ordinary reproduction; producing offspring similar to the parent; opp. to HETEROGONOUS 2.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homogonous digenesis*, that form of digenesis in which, as in Annelides, the buds produce animals similar to those from which they spring. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Homogonous*, having like offspring.

Homograph (hŏ·mŏgraf). [f. HOMO- + Gr. -γραφος written, -GRAPH.]

†1. (See quot. 1823.) *Obs.*

1810 J. SPRATT in *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXV. 325 (*title*) Invention of a Homograph, or Method of Communication by Signals, on Sea or Land. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Homograph* (*Mil.*), a sort of telegraphic signals performed by means of a white pocket handkerchief.

2. *Philol.* A word of the same spelling as another, but of different origin and meaning.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 Homographs, identical to the eye; as *base, bore, dun, fair* .. in their various senses.

Homographic (hŏmogræ·fik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + γραφικός GRAPHIC: cf. F. *homographique* (Chasles).]

1. *Geom.* Having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios, as two figures of the same thing in different perspective; belonging or relating to such figures: see quot. *Homographic substitution*: see SUBSTITUTION.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIX. 77 Any figure .. in the first plane gives rise to a corresponding figure in the second plane, and the two figures are said to be homographic to each other. To a point of the first figure there corresponds in the second figure a point, to a line a line, to a range of points or pencil of lines, a homographic range of points or pencil of lines. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Homographic*, a term of modern geometry, introduced by Chasles.

2. *Gram.* Said of spelling in which each sound is always represented by the same character, which stands for that sound and no other; strictly phonetic; opp. to *heterographic*.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 COLANGE tr. *Zell's Pop. Encycl.* I. 1160.

3. *Philol.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of homographs.

1880 *Direct. Sub-Editors N. E. Dict.* 4 Your slips are now in homographic groups, i.e. groups of words identical in spelling, but perhaps really consisting of several distinct parts of speech, or even of words having no connexion.

Homography (hŏmŏ·grăfi). [f. HOMO- + Gr. -γραφια writing, -GRAPHY.]

1. *Geom.* The relation between homographic figures; = HOMOLOGY 4.

1859 CAYLEY *Sixth Mem. Quantics* in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIX. 77 The theory of homography in geometry of two dimensions may be made to depend upon .. the homography of ranges or pencils.

2. *Gram.* 'That method of spelling in which every sound is expressed by a single character, which represents that sound and no other' (Webster 1864).

Homoio-: see HOMŒO-.

Homoiousian (hŏmoi,au·siăn, -ĭ·siăn), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [f. Gr. ὁμοιούσι-ος of like essence (f. ὅμοιος like, similar + οὐσία essence) + -AN.]

A. *adj.* a. Of like essence or substance. b. Relating to or maintaining likeness (as distinct from *identity* and from *difference*) of substance between the Father and the Son: see B. (Distinguished from *heteroousian* and *homoousian*.)

1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 175 As important and difficult as the homoousian and homoiousian controversy. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. iv. 320 The questions .. whether the Son was homoüsian with the Father; whether he was homoiousian [etc.].

B. *sb.* One who held the Father and the Son, in the Godhead, to be of like, but not the same, essence or substance; a Semi-Arian.

1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 12 What was the Intention of those venerable Fathers the Homoousians and the Homoiousians? 1776 [see HOMOOUSIAN B.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 333 Probably since the era of the homoüsian and the homoiousian so great a difference has not turned on a single syllable.

†**Homo·logal**, *a. Math. Obs.* [f. med.L. *homolog-us*, a. Gr. ὁμόλογος agreeing, HOMOLOGOUS + -AL.] Corresponding, as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion: = HOMOLOGOUS 1. (Opp. to *heterologal*.)

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 After the proportion of the Pyramidal or Conik homologall lines. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 202 Like figures are alike placed, when in both of them the homologal strait lines .. are parallel. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 48 Multiplication .. of these new Homologal terms.

Homologate (hŏmŏ·lŏgeit), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. med.L. *homologāre* (1268 in Du Cange), after Gr. ὁμολογεῖν to confess, acknowledge + -ATE 3. Cf. F. *homologuer* (1539 in H. Estienne).]

1. *trans.* To express agreement with or approval of; to assent to, acknowledge; to countenance; to ratify, confirm.

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 92 Saint Paul homologates this doctrine. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1765) I. 347 To accuse a minister before a Bishop was an acknowledging his jurisdiction .. or, to use a hard word much in use among them, it was homologating his power. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, Whilk I was altogether unwilling to homologate by my presence. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. ii. 105 Sometimes one body of patrons elected the teacher, the others afterwards homologating the appointment. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 190 It could hardly but be that one or two of the incidents which Milton has supplied, the popular imagination has been unable to homologate.

b. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* To ratify or render valid (a deed in itself defective or informal) by some subsequent act which expresses or implies assent to it.

a 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (1773) 465 A marriage contract, though defective in the legal solemnities, is held .. to be homologated by the subsequent marriage of the parties. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* (1798) I. 366 The agreement being homologated, that is to say recorded and confirmed by the Court of Parliament, became obligatory.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To agree, accord; to express agreement or assent.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 191 It did homologate both in the end and means with their commission, and the matter of their present deliberations. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* v. § 26. 189 The Apostle clearly homologates, or confesses to the sentence of Peter.

3. *trans.* To represent as agreeing (*with* something else); to identify. *rare.*

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 51 While it homologates this irradiated substance or modification of matter with that of light, it also excludes it from being any species of heat.

Homologation (hŏmŏlŏgē·ʃən). Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. med.L. *homologātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *homologāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *homologation* (16th c.).]

The action of homologating; assent, ratification, confirmation. Mostly in legal use; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* (see prec. 1 b).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Homologation*, an admission, allowance, or approbation, a consent unto. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 318 One's subscribing as witness to a deed, does not infer homologation. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Obligat.* I. 128 A *recognition*, confirming and ratifying an obligation, to which an exception might be opposed, or for the rescission of which an action might be sustained, is termed *homologation*. It is *approval*, or *assent-subsequent*. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 422 A distinct categorical homologation of our principle. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, *Homologation*, is a technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed; the effect of such approbatory act, being to render that deed, though itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated. All deeds, informal or defective, may be homologated.

Homologen (hŏmŏ·lŏdʒen). *Chem.* [f. HOMOLO(GOUS + -GEN.] A proposed name for the group of atoms by which each of the compounds in a homologous series differs from the preceding:

e.g. the group H_2C in the hydrocarbons of formula C_nH_{2n+2}, etc. So **Homologe·nic** *a.*, said of the molecule or group to which the 'homologen' is successively added.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979.

Homologic (hɒmɵlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. HOMOLOGY (or its source) + -IC. In F. *homologique.*] = next.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 313 The civilised philosopher classifies by essential affinities—homologic characteristics.

Homological (hɒmɵlɒ·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Involving or characterized by homology, homologous; relating to homology.

1849 OWEN *Disc. Nat. Limbs* 72 Whatever higher homological proposition may be demonstrated of the one must apply to the other. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* viii. (1874) 154 What may be termed homological symmetry of organization. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 211 The homological characters of bones. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Consider two homological figures..let *O* be their centre, *s* their axis of homology.

Hence **Homolo·gically** *adv.*, in a homological manner; in relation to homology.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* iv. (1867) 208 Limbs which are homologically the same are put to the most diverse..uses. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 137 The most oxidised of known 2-carbon uric acid products are homologically the representatives of the least oxidised 3-carbon products.

Homologist (hɒmɒ·lŏdʒist). *rare.* [f. HOMOLOGY + -IST.] One versed in homologies.

1849 OWEN *Disc. Nat. Limbs* 68 Which the homologist is ready to give to the determination of the special character of the parts. 1894 *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 226/3 Those poor laboratory homologists from whom his tolerant contempt is so thinly veiled.

Homologize (hɒmɒ·lŏdʒəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be homologous, to correspond.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. x. § 4 (1734) 94 The Self, motive, Self-active, and living Principle concurs with, and homologises to Mechanism in the animal Functions. 1886 *Nature* 4 Feb. 333/1 Two ventricles .. which homologise with the lateral ventricles in the cerebrum of Mammalia.

2. *trans.* To make, or show to be, homologous.

1811 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 156 To homologize our constitution with that of England. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 9 This neuration is in some cases..difficult to homologise with that of existing forms.

Hence **Homo·logizer,** one who homologizes.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Pallas Anglicana* 10 What Thorndike, Heylin, Hicks .. with all our present Saxon Homologizers do unanimously maintain.

‖ **Homologon** (hɒmɒ·lŏgɒn). [Gr., neut. of ὁμόλογος agreeing, consonant, f. ὁμός same + λόγος ratio, proportion, analogy.] A thing corresponding to another; a homologue.

1871 J. F. CLARKE 10 *Gt. Relig.* I. iv. § 1. 145 One of the curious homologons of history is this repetition in Europe of the course of events in Asia.

Homologous (hɒmɒ·lŏgɒs), *a.* [f. med.L. *homolog-us* or Gr. ὁμόλογ-ος agreeing (see prec.) + -OUS.] Having the same relation, proportion, relative position, etc.; corresponding. Specifically:

1. *Math.* Having the same ratio or relative value as the two antecedents or the two consequents in a proportion, or the corresponding sides in similar figures.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. def. 11, *B* and *D* are homologous or magnitudes of a like ratio. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. iv. 23 Comparing the homologous terms. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. IX. 118 The quantitative relation between any two sides of the one, is equal to that between the homologous sides of the other.

b. *Mod. Geom.* Having a relation of homology, as two plane figures; homological; homographic and in the same plane. (See HOMOLOGY 4.)

1879 SALMON *Conics* 59 Two triangles are said to be homologous, when the intersections of the corresponding sides lie on the same right line called the axis of homology; prove that the lines joining corresponding vertices meet in a point.

2. *Biol.* Having the same relation to an original or fundamental type; corresponding in type of structure (but not necessarily in function); said of parts or organs in different animals or plants, or of different parts or organs in the same animal or plant. (Distinguished from *analogous*: see quot. 1854 s.v. ANALOGOUS 1 b.)

1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 174 There exists doubtless a close general resemblance in the mode of development of homologous parts. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. 322 In the vertebrata the front and hind limbs are homologous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* i. 6 The name of leaves has been .. extended .. from the green expansions which constitute foliage to other forms under which such appendages occur ..The latter are homologous with leaves or the homologues of leaves.

b. *Path.* Of the same formation as the normal tissue of the part: said of morbid growths. (Opp. to HETEROLOGOUS.)

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A growth primarily *homologous* may subsequently become heterologous. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 97 The cartilaginous tumour is homologous..if it springs from cartilage.

3. *Chem.* Applied to series of compounds differing in composition successively by a constant amount of certain constituents, and showing a gradation of chemical and physical properties; *esp.* to series of organic compounds differing by multiples of CH_2, as the alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, etc.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Four classes of homologous bodies, to adopt the term which Gerhardt has proposed, namely, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, and acids. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 292 These homologous series of mono-, di-, tri-, and higher carbon groups. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) App. 677 The Acetic Acid Series .. one of the most complete homologous series of organic chemistry.

4. In other applications: = Corresponding.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 22 Making the homologous poles of two magnetized wires repel each other. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. XIII. 173 A symmetrical figure is one in which the homologous parts on opposite sides are equal in magnitude. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* § 82 Two poles or planes thus symmetrically disposed in regard to an origin-plane will be termed homologous to each other in respect to that plane of symmetry.

Homolographic: see HOMALOGRAPHIC.

Homologue (hɒ·mɵlɒg). [a. F. *homologue*, ad. Gr. ὁμόλογον (HOMOLOGON).] That which is homologous; a homologous organ, etc.: see prec.

1848 OWEN *Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* 5 Homologues..used.. by geometricians as signifying 'the sides of similar figures which are opposite to equal and corresponding angles', or to parts having the same proportions. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* I. Index 802 The arms of a man, the pectoral fin of a fish, and the wings of a bird, are homologues of one another. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 109 Every Christian ..is a homologue of the Great Archetype.

Homology (hɒmɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. late L. *homologia*, a. Gr. ὁμολογία agreement, assent, f. ὁμόλογος HOMOLOGOUS. Cf. F. *homologie.*] Homologous quality or condition; sameness of relation; correspondence.

1. In general sense. (Before 19th c. only in Dicts.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Homology*, an agreement. 1721 BAILEY, *Homology*, Proportion, Agreeableness. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 59 We find in distinct languages striking homologies due to community of descent. 1875 O. W. HOLMES *Crime & Autom.* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 325 The plain law of homology, which declares that like must be compared with like.

2. *Biol.* Correspondence in type of structure (of parts or organs); see HOMOLOGOUS 2. (Distinguished from ANALOGY 9.) Also, that branch of Biology or Comparative Anatomy which deals with such correspondences.

General homology, the relation of an organ or organism to the general type. *Lateral homology*, the relation of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body. *Serial homology*, the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same organism (e. g. legs, vertebræ, leaves). *Special homology*, the correspondence of a part or organ in one organism with the homologous part in another (e. g. of a horse's 'knee' with the human wrist).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The cephalic processes ..have no real homology with the locomotive extremities of the Vertebrata. 1846 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 175 The correspondency of a part or organ..with a part or organ in a different animal..(i. e.) special homology. *Ibid.*, A higher relation of homology is that in which a part .. stands to the fundamental or general type..(i. e.) general homology. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 28 The homologies of the skeleton imply a wide range of similarities. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 240 Homology and Embryology. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 99 From the leaf..all the floral organs are developed, and to it .. all parts are reducible by homology. 1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 42 Lateral homology consists in the structural identity of the parts on the two sides of the body. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 63 We distinguish, accordingly, physiological likeness, or Analogy, from morphological likeness, or Homology.

b. *Path.* Of a morbid growth: see HOMOLOGOUS 2 b.

1871 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (1873) 106 A knowledge of the homology or heterology of a growth. 1878 [see HETEROLOGY].

3. *Chem.* The relation of the compounds forming a homologous series: see HOMOLOGOUS 3.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* II. 979 *Homology*, a term expressing a principle in the chemistry of organic compounds..first introduced by the illustrious Gerhardt.

4. *Mod. Geom.* The relation of two figures in the same plane, such that every point in each corresponds to a point in the other, and collinear points in one correspond to collinear points in the other; every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points passes through a fixed point called the *centre of homology*, and every pair of corresponding straight lines in the two figures intersect on a fixed straight line called the *axis of homology.*

1879 [see HOMOLOGOUS 1 b]. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 11 Two corresponding straight lines therefore always intersect on a fixed straight line, which we may call *s*; thus the given figures are in homology, *O* being the centre, and *s* the axis, of homology.

Homomorph (hɒ·mɵmɒf). [f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + μορφή form.] A thing of the same form as another; applied to letters or characters having the same form (as Russian H = *n*, Greek H = *ē*, Roman H), and to different words having the same spelling.

1886 G. MALLERY *Photogr. N. A. Ind.* 239 Characters substantially the same, or homomorphs, made by one set of people, have a different signification among others. 1895 HOFFMAN *Begin. Writing* 176 Writing by such a method demands..a thorough command of the language, its homomorphs and homophones.

Homomorphic (hɒmɵmɒ·ɹfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of the same or similar form. *spec.* a. *Entom.* Said of insects in which the larva more or less resembles the imago (*Homomorpha*); hemimetabolous or ametabolous. b. *Bot.* Applied to flowers or plants in which there is no difference in the relative length of the stamens and pistils; also to the self-fertilization of such flowers. c. *Biol.* Applied to organs or organisms showing an external resemblance, but not really related in structure or origin. (In senses a. and b. opp. to *heteromorphic*; in sense c. to *homologous.*)

1872 NICHOLSON *Biol.* 50–1 Many examples are known, both in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, in which families widely removed from one another in their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a .. close resemblance. For this phenomenon the term 'homomorphism' has been proposed, and such forms are said to be 'homomorphic'. 1873 HOOKER tr. *Syst. Bot.* 154 Heteromorphic unions produce considerably more capsules and good seeds than homomorphic unions. 1874, 1877 [see HETEROMORPHIC]. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 372 The nutritive zooids all resemble each other, or they are homomorphic. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 86 Every flower had become homomorphic and self-fertilizing.

So **Homomo·rphism, Homomo·rphy,** the condition of being homomorphic; resemblance of form, *esp.* without real structural affinity.

1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 233 Homomorphism subsists between the Polyzoa and the Hydroida. 1872 [see HOMOMORPHIC]. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* Gloss., *Homomorphy.* 1883 [see *homophyly* s.v. HOMO-].

Homomo·rphous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the same form; = prec.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Homomorphus, Bot.*, having the same form: homomorphous. 1855 [see HETEROMORPHOUS]. 1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 434/1 A step higher than the simple homomorphous organization of Amœba. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 43 The Orthoptera and other Homomorphous insects. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 283 [It] has homomorphous leaves in many rows.

Homonomous (hɒmɒ·nŏmɵs), *a.* [f. Gr. ὁμό-νομ-ος (f. ὁμός same + νόμος law) + -OUS.] Subject to the same or a constant law; *spec.* in *Biol.* Having the same law or mode of growth: said of homologous parts or organs (opp. to *heteronomous*).

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 112 The great number of homonomous segments..in Myriapoda. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 The individual fingers and toes..are homonomous structures.

Homonomy (-ɒ·nŏmi). [f. as prec. + -Y: after Gr. derivatives in -νομια.] Homonomous condition. *spec.* in *Biol.* (see prec.).

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 127 The key hereof is the homonomy of the Greek made use of in the Latin words. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 114 In the homonomy and number of their segments and appendages, the Myriopoda resemble certain of the Crustacea. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homonomy .. describes the relation to one another of those parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 147 The larva .. has a somewhat vermiform appearance owing to the great homonomy or similarity of the remaining somites.

Homony, obs. form of HOMINY.

Homonym (hɒ·mɵnim). Also **homonyme.** [ad. late L. *homōnym-um* (Quintilian), a. Gr. ὁμώνυμ-ον, neut. of ὁμώνυμος HOMONYMOUS. Cf. F. *homonyme* 'an equiuocation, or word of diuers significations' (Cotgr.).]

1. a. The same name or word used to denote different things. b. *Philol.* Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning: opp. to *heteronym* and *synonym.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. XXV. 100 Those [words] that differ not in termination; as grammatica, the art of grammar, and grammatica, a woman, are not conjugates, but homonyms. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 350 During the later periods of the Empire there are so many homonyms as to confuse the most attentive investigator. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 A monosyllabic language, indeed, like the Chinese, is but, as it were, a cluster of homonyms.

2. A person or thing having the same name as another; a 'namesake'.

1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 27 It is to this Mushtáq that Mannú Lála..alludes, and not to his titular homonym of Azímábád, as our author imagines. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 118 He bestowed the Duchy upon his Father's homonym Robert the Younger. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 138 The locust of Arabia is.. twice or three times the size of its northern homonym.

Hence † **Homo·nymal** *a.*, agreeing in name.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 102 For Island..their dayes are homonymall with ours in England .. as derived from the same idoles.

Homony·mic, *a.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of or relating to homonyms or homonymy. So **Homony·mical** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.).

1862 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 10 The *Vikṣaprakāśa*, an homonymic lexicon .. written in the year 1111. 1867 WHITNEY *Stud. Lang.* xii. (1870) 454 The homonymic designation of a thing by something which called to the mind the sounds of which its name was composed.

Homonymous (hɒmɒ·nimɵs), *a.* [f. late L. *homōnym-us*, a. Gr. ὁμώνυμ-ος of the same name, sb. a namesake, pl. τὰ ὁμώνυμα (Aristotle) equi-

vocal nouns, ambiguous words; f. ὁμός same + ὄνομα (Æolic ὄνυμα) name: see -OUS.]

†1. Denoting different things by the same name (said of the same word used in different senses); equivocal, ambiguous. *Obs.*

1621 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 115 Your Minor is euery whit homonymous. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 244/2 Terms are of three kinds, *Homonymous, Synonymous,* and *Paronymous. Homonymous,* whose name only is common, their Essence divers. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.*, [John Smith] became Fellow and Proctor of the University [of Cambridge] when past Sixty years of age, when the Prevaricators gave him this Homony[m]ous Salute Ave Pater. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 6 Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called homonymous, or ambiguous. 1801 COLEBROOKE in *Asiatic Res.* (1803) VII. 216 A list of homonymous indeclinables is subjoined.

b. *Philol.* Of the nature of homonyms: said of words identical in sound but different in sense.

1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* § 17. 34 The meanings of the several primitives are in general so widely different that the homonymous derivatives remain to all time clearly distinguished in use.

2. Having, or called by, the same name.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Homonymous,* things of several kindes, having the same denomination, a Term in Logick. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 99 The homonymous nerves of the right and left Sides. 1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 305/2 There seems to have been..a single capital, homonymous with the island.

b. *Optics.* Applied to the two images of one object seen in looking at a point nearer than the object, when the right image is that seen by the right eye and the left by the left: opp. to HETERONYMOUS 2.

1881 LE CONTE *Sight* II. i. 95 When we look at the farther finger, the nearer one is so doubled that the left image belongs to the right eye and the right image to the left eye..; when we look at the nearer finger, the farther one is so doubled that the right image belongs to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. In the former case, the images are said to be *heteronymous,* i.e. of different name, and in the latter case they are said to be *homonymous,* i.e. of the same name, as the eye.

Hence **Homo·nymously** *adv.*

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* III. iii. (1786) 342 One Word may be not homonymously but truly and essentially common to many Particulars past, present and future. 1881 [see HETERONYMOUSLY].

Homonymy (hǫmǫ·nimi). Also 7 erron. -imie, -omie. [ad. late L. *homōnymia,* a. Gr. ὁμωνυμία, f. ὁμώνυμος (see prec.). Cf. F. *homonymie* (1606 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being homonymous; the use of the same name for different things; †equivocation, ambiguity (*obs.*); sameness of name with difference of sense.

[1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 65 *Homonymia,* whiche maie be called in Englishe, the doubtfulnesse of one woorde, when it signifieth diversly.] 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 150 You play upon the Homonymie of the word Loue. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Homonymie,* a terme in Logicke, when one word signifieth diuers things: as Hart: signifying a beast, and a principall member of the body. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 181 Proper names..often fall into homonymie, that is, different persons often go by the same name. 1847 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. (1849) II. 24 There existed certain homonymies and certain affinities of religious worship, between parts of Bœotia and parts of Thessaly.

†**Homoou·sial,** *a. Obs. rare.* = HOMOOUSIAN *a.*

1695 HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 163/1 Those three Divine Persons ..all homoousial, or consubstantial to one another. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836–9) IV. 234 Why not..retain the same term in all languages? Why not *usia* and *homoūsial,* as well as *hypostasis*..and the like?

Homoousian, homousian (hǫmoˌau·siăn, homau·siăn, -ū·siăn), *a.* and *sb. Theol.* [ad. med.L. *homoūsiăn-us,* f. *homoūsius* (Jerome), a. Gr. ὁμοούσιος, ὁμούσιος, f. ὁμός same + οὐσία essence, substance: see -AN. In mod.F. *homousien.* Opp. to *heteroousian* and *homoiousian.*

The form *homoūsian* is normal, according to the regular equivalence of Roman ū to Gr. ου; but Engl. writers have mostly thought of the Gr. letters.]

A. *adj.* a. Of the same essence or substance; co-essential, consubstantial. b. Relating to or maintaining the consubstantiality of the persons of the Trinity: see B.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 597 The Genuine Platonists would doubtless acknowledge also, all the Three Hypostases of their Trinity to be Homo-ousian, Co-Essential or Con-Substantial. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 48 The first Father of the Homousian Orthodoxy. 1744 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* I. I. § 2. V. 134 The council of Nice established the homousian or consubstantial doctrine. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 38 So homoousian both in look and soul, So indiscernibly a single whole. 1865 [see HOMOIOUSIAN A.].

B. *sb. Eccl. Hist.* One who holds the three persons of the Trinity to be of the same essence or substance; an orthodox Trinitarian.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 17 b, The Arrians called the Catholikes Homoousians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 610 The Arians call us Homoousians, because..we defend the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, to be in the language of the Greeks Homoousious, that is of One and the Same Substance. 1748 LARDNER *Credib. Gosp. Hist.* I. lxx. § 7. VII. 429 These measures incommoded by turns the Homoūsians and the Arians. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1848) I. 475 The profane of every age have derided the furious contests which the difference of a single diphthong excited between the Homoousians and the Homoiousians. 1885 E. S. FFOULKES *Prim. Consecr.* v. 162 The Acacians, long afterwards, condemned the Homoousians, the Homoiousians and the Anomeans in one lot.

Hence **Homoou·sianism,** the doctrine of the Homoousians. **Homoou·sianist** = HOMOOUSIAN B. So also **Homoou·siast** = HOMOOUSIAN B. **Homoou·sious** *a.,* consubstantial. **Homousie** [cf. Gr. (τὸ) ὁμοούσιον, neut. of ὁμοούσιος, used subst.], consubstantiality.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Cind. fr. Ashes* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 244 A very worthy professor..but thought by certain experts to be a little questionable in the matter of *homoousianism. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 37 The term Homousian or *Homousianist, nick-names invented by the Blaspheming Arians. 1626 BP. MOUNTAGU in *Cosin's Corr.* (1869) I. 99 For the *Homousiasts, they rest all upon God and neclected means. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 3/1 Gregory of Cappadocia..committed many acts of violence against the Homoousiasts. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 606 It is full of divine things, by reason of its being cognate or congenerous, and *homoousious with them. *Ibid.* 610 [see HOMOOUSIAN B.]. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 475 As a substitute for the absent *homousie or identity of being with God.

Homophene (hǫ·mofīn). [irreg. f. HOMO- + Gr. φαίν-ειν to show, to appear. (The Gr. formation would be *ὁμοφανής, giving Eng. *homophane.*)] A word having the same form to the eye as another; used esp. in reference to the reading of deaf-mutes, who recognize words only by sight. Hence **Homophe·nous** (more correctly **-phanous**), *a.*

1883 A. G. BELL in *Ann. Deaf & Dumb* (1884) Jan. 44 Homophenous words, or words that have the same appearance to the eye. *Ibid.* 59 A knowledge of homophenes, that is..of those words that present the same appearance to the eye. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/3 The word *homophenes* (similarly appearing), on the model of *homophones* (similarly sounding), was suggested to Prof. Graham Bell some years ago by Mr. Homer, late Principal of the Providence (Rhode Island) School for Deaf-Mutes, and has now been permanently adopted. *Ibid.*, Here every word in the sentence is homophenous with the corresponding word in the list.

Homophone (hǫ·mofōun), *a.* and *sb.* Also -phon. [ad. Gr. ὁμόφωνος of the same sound, f. ὁμο- HOMO- + φωνή sound. Cf. F. *homophone.*]

A. *adj.* Having the same sound. *rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Homophon,* of one sound. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 796 Ten homophone letters were added.

B. *sb.* 1. *Philol.* (Usually in *pl.*) Applied to words having the same sound, but differing in meaning or derivation; also to different symbols denoting the same sound or group of sounds.

1843 GLIDDON *Anc. Egypt* (1850) 6/2 An alphabet composed of 16 distinct articulations, for each of which there was a number more or less great of homophones—i.e. symbols differing in figure, though identical in sound. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. iii. 45 Each syllable or word [in Chinese] has..a considerable number of characters, made up originally of different elements..Practically each of these homophones may be used for the word, in whatever sense that word may be employed. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 170 *note,* Homophones, identical to the ear only; as *ail* and *ale.* 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 29 We have in English the four homophones *rite, write, right,* and *wright.* By the aid of the variant spelling a child readily learns that these homophones are really four different words.

2. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONY I. *rare.*

1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 746 *Homophone*..voices or instruments sounding alike—unison..sometimes applied to music written in what was formerly called the Monodic style..now ordinarily employed for music in plain harmony ..as opposed to the Polyphonic treatment.

Homophonic (hǫmofǫ·nik), *a. Mus.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] 1. Producing, or consisting of, sounds of the same pitch; unisonous, in unison. Said of ancient music; opp. to *antiphonic.*

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 342 Helmholtz in his chapter on 'The Tonality of Homophonic Music' enumerates five scales which differ more or less from our modern major scale.

2. *loosely.* Said of music characterized by the predominance of one part or melody, to which the rest merely furnish harmonies; more correctly called *monophonic* or *monodic.* Opp. to *polyphonic.*

1879 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 55 The homophonic rather than the polyphonic style predominates in the music [allemande], which frequently consists of a highly figurate melody, with a comparatively simple accompaniment. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Mar. 310/2 [Bach's] compositions are polyphonic rather than homophonic.

Homophonous (hǫmǫ·fŏnəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] 1. *Mus.* = HOMOPHONIC I.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1872 F. HÜFFER in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 271 The homophonous innocence of the Doric and Mixolydic scales.

2. Having the same sound; of the character of homophones (see HOMOPHONE B. 1).

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 145 Each sound..may be represented by several homophonous signs. 1892 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 501/1 The 'Scott Library' is sure to be confounded with the 'Stott Library', so homophonous are they.

Homophony (hǫmǫ·fŏni). [ad. Gr. ὁμοφωνία unison, f. ὁμόφωνος (see HOMOPHONE).]

1. *Mus.* Homophonic music or style. a. Unison, or music performed in unison: opp. to *antiphony.* b. *loosely.* Monophony, monody: opp. to *polyphony.* (See HOMOPHONIC.)

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 137 Antiphony is more agreeable than homophony. 1879 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 111 The leading feature in..the 17th century is..the development of homophony with its melodious character and its richness of harmony, in contradistinction to the old strict polyphony.

2. *Philol.* The quality of being homophonous; identity of sound (of words or characters).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v., In French, which is peculiarly a dialect of Latin abounding in contractions, homophonies are numerous. 1892 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 233/2 Evident corruptions of the texts..specially favoured by the homophonies of the characters.

Ho·moplasmy = HOMOPLASY.

1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* 558 Cases of homoplasmy in plants are referable to two distinct classes..resemblances in general habit, and resemblances of particular organs.

Homoplast (hǫ·moplæst). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστός moulded: cf. *bioplast.*]

1. An organ or part homoplastic with another (see next); opp. to HOMOGEN 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 Such details of agreement..we must set down to the fact that they are to a great degree homoplasts, similar forces or requirements operating on similar materials in the two stocks..having produced results in the way of structure which have a certain agreement.

2. An aggregate or fusion of plastids all of the same structure: opp. to *alloplast.*

1883 [see *homo-organ* s.v. HOMO-].

Homoplastic (-plæ·stik), *a. Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστικός fit for moulding.] Having a similarity of structure without community of origin: said of parts or organs of different animals or plants. Opp. to HOMOGENETIC.

Nearly synonymous with HOMOMORPHIC c, and with ANALOGOUS 1 b; but implying that the similarities are due to similarity of environment.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 40 The right ventricle of the bird's heart is not homogenous with the right ventricle of the mammal's heart, nor the left with the left; but the two cavities in each case are homoplastic. 1872 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (ed. 6) xiv. 386 Homoplastic structures are the same with those which I have classed ..as analogous modifications or resemblances.

Homoplastide (-plæ·stəid). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. πλαστός moulded + -IDE.] An organism consisting of a number of cells all of the same kind. Opp. to *heteroplastide* and *monoplastide.*

1889 VINES in *Nature* 24 Oct. 621 The body of unicellular organisms (monoplastides), as also that of undifferentiated multicellular organisms (homoplastides). *Ibid.* 622 [see HETEROPLASTIDE].

Homoplasy (hǫmǫ·plăsi). *Biol.* [f. as prec. + Gr. -πλασια, f. πλάσις moulding, formation.] Homoplastic condition; similarity of structure produced independently by the operation of similar external circumstances. Opp. to HOMOGENY 2.

1870 RAY LANKESTER in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* VI. 39 When identical or nearly similar forces, or environments, act on two or more parts of an organism which are exactly or nearly alike..[or] on parts in two organisms, which parts are exactly or nearly alike and sometimes homogenetic, the resulting correspondences called forth in the several parts in the two organisms will be nearly or exactly alike..I propose to call this kind of agreement *homoplasis* or *homoplasy.* *Ibid.* 40 What, exactly, is to be ascribed to homogeny, and what to homoplasy, in the relations of this series of structures, is a matter for careful consideration. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homoplasy,* the assumption by organisms..of externally similar forms when exposed to similar external conditions. A good example is seen in the similarity of the American aloe, which is an Agave, to the true aloe.

‖**Homoptera** (hǫmǫ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Entom.* [mod.L. (Latreille 1817), f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + πτερόν wing: cf. Gr. ὁμόπτερος with the same plumage.] A suborder of HEMIPTERA, comprising insects of very various forms, with wings of uniform texture: contrasted with HETEROPTERA.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 He denominated the last of these suborders Homoptera. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx. 319 The Homoptera have four deflexed wings often of a substance between coriaceous and membranous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 25 The Homoptera agree with the Heteroptera in the structure of the mouth, and in the metamorphoses.

Hence **Homo·pter** [F. *homoptère,* Latreille], **Homo·pteran,** a member of the *Homoptera*; **Homo·pterous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Homoptera.*

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 385 Very considerable differences take place in the economy of Homopterous insects. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Homopterans, Homoptera,* the name of an order of insects, dismembered from the *Hemiptera* of Linnæus, including those in which the wing-covers are of an uniform semimembranous consistency. 1864 WEBSTER, *Homopter.*

Homostyled (hǫ·moˌstəild), *a. Bot.* [f. HOMO- + STYLE + -ED².] Having the styles or pistils (in different individual plants) of the same length relatively to the stamens (= HOMOGONOUS 1, HOMOMORPHIC b): opp. to *heterostyled.* Also **Homostylic** (hǫmostəi·lik), **Homostylous** (-stəi·ləs), *adjs.* in same sense; **Homostyly** (hǫ·mostəili), the condition of being homostyled.

1877 [see HETEROSTYLED]. 1883 THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 20 Homostylic plants with irregular flowers. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Homostylous.* 1887 GOEBEL *Morphol. Plants* 481 *Homostyly,* same as homogony.

Homotaxial (-tæ·ksiăl), *a. Geol.* [f. HOMO- + Gr. -ταξια (f. τάξις) arrangement + -AL.] Applied to strata in different regions, having the same relative position with respect to those underlying and overlying them, but not necessarily contemporaneous: cf. HOMOTAXIS; also to the fossil remains (usually of similar character) found in such strata.

1870 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc.* in *Q. Jrnl.* XXVI. p. xlii, Certain forms of life in one locality occur in the same general order of succession as, or are *homotaxial* with, similar forms in the other locality. 1888 J. PRESTWICH *Geol.* II. 4 The homotaxial relations of the groups.

Hence **Homota·xially** *adv.*, in the way of or in relation to homotaxy. Also **Homota·xeous, Homota·xic** *adjs.* = HOMOTAXIAL.

1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 97 As homotaxeous, and not as contemporaneous. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* (1879) I. 42 The Silurian rocks of Europe, North America, South America, Australia, &c., contain very similar fossils, and are undoubtedly 'homotaxeous'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 22 The species which constitute the corresponding or homotaxic terms in the series, in different localities, are not identical. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man 22 note,* If..we look at them, homotaxially, from the point of view offered by the European Meiocenes, they are Meiocene.

Homotaxis (-tæ·ksis). *Geol.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + τάξις arrangement. The Gr. formation would be *ὁμοταξία homotaxy.] The condition of being homotaxial; the relation of strata having the same relative position in the geologic series, or of the similar forms of life occurring in such strata.

1862 HUXLEY *Anniv. Addr. Geol. Soc.* in *Q. Jrnl.* XVIII. p. xlii, For Geology (which after all is only the anatomy and physiology of the earth) it might be well to invent some single word (such as 'homotaxis', similarity of order), in order to express an essentially similar idea [i.e. to 'homology' in anatomy]. *Ibid.* p. xlvi, The mischief of confounding that 'homotaxis' or 'similarity of arrangement' which can be demonstrated, with 'synchrony' or identity of date, for which there is not a shadow of a proof, under the one common term of 'contemporaneity'. 1870 *Ibid.* XXVI. p. xliii, The use of the term 'homotaxis' instead of 'synchronism' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. 1883 *Nature* 18 Jan. 262 It cautions the student against the confusion of geological synchrony with stratigraphical homotaxis.

Homotaxy (-tæksi). Etymol. regular f. for prec.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 295 *note, Homotaxis* is impossible..*homotaxia, homotaxy,* is the eligible form. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Homotropal (homǫ·trŏpăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1844 in HOBLYN *Dict. Med.* (ed. 2) 148. 1855 BALFOUR *Bot.* (ed. 3) 302 In an anatropal seed, where the micropyle is close to the hilum, and the chalaza at the opposite extremity, the embryo is erect or homotropal.

Homotropous (-ǫ·trŏpəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + -τροπος turning + -OUS (after F. *homotrope,* A. Richard 1819): cf. Gr. ὁμότροπος of like disposition.] Of the embryo of a seed: Having the radicle directed towards the hilum. Opp. to *antitropous* or *heterotropous.*

1829 P. CLINTON tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 398 The embryo is said to be homotropous when it has the same direction with the seed; that is to say, when its radicle corresponds to the hilum. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 342 The embryo is said to be *erect* or *homotropous.*

Homotype (hǫ·motəip). *Biol.* [f. Gr. ὁμο- HOMO- + τύπος TYPE.] A part or organ having the same type of structure as another, a homologue; applied *esp.* to serially or laterally homologous parts in the same organism.

1840 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nat.* (1860) 64 A general likeness is sufficient in nature to constitute, in the eyes of naturalists, a type, and hence they speak of such as homologies or homotypes. 1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 19 The femur, the homotype of the humerus. 1854 — *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 170 So far as each segment..is a repetition or 'homotype' of every other segment. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 215 The successive vertebræ .. are serial homologues, or homotypes.

Hence **Homotypal** (hǫ·motəipăl), **Homotypic** (hǫmoti·pik), **-ical** *adjs.*, of the character of, or relating to, a homotype; homologous. **Homotypy** (hǫ·motəipi, homǫ·tipi), relation of homotypes; homology; *esp.* serial or lateral homology.

1849 OWEN *Nat. Limbs* 29 To discern their *homotypal relations and their classification. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 102 The vine presents a repetition both of homotypal parts and of homotypal arrangement of parts. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Homotypic.* 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 93 The large pincers of the scorpion are *homotypical ..with the large pincers of the crayfish. 1874 *Pop. Encycl.* s.v., **Homotypy,* another term for serial homology. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 64 Homotypical organs .. are often so changed that their homotypy cannot be recognised, and has to be worked out.

Homousian: see HOMOOUSIAN.

† **Homple.** *Obs.* ? Some kind of linen fabric.

c 1450 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 27 Loke well your lawne, your homple, and your lake .. Ye washe cleyn. [1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hompel,* a kind of jacket. *North.*]

Homple, var. of HUMPLE *v.*

‖ **Homuncio** (homʋ·nsio). [Latin dim. of *homo, homin-,* man.] = HOMUNCULE.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 153 An hundred Homuncioes more or lesse. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 253 Such an Homencio was Mr. Jefferies the late Queens Dwarfe. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 64 Producing an homuncio by the laws of matter and motion. 1802 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) XI. 129 But it is something for an Homuncio like myself to put all these potentates into jeopardy.

Homuncule, -uncle (homʋ·ŋkiul, -ʋ·ŋk'l). [ad. L. *homunculus,* (also in Eng. use) dim. of *homo* man. Cf. F. *homuncule* (18th c. in Littré).] A little or diminutive man; a mannikin.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 46 That there is an artificiall way of making an Homunculus, and that the Fairies of the woods, Nymphs and Giants themselves had some such originall. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* II. 124 Parcelsus's artificial homuncle. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. ii, Homunculus. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 25 The door opened suddenly, and admitted an homuncule, of about four feet three.

Hence **Homu·ncular** *a.*, diminutive, pigmy.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 13 Delappius..not only saw these homuncular tadpoles, but pretended to trace one of them bursting through the tunic by which it was swaddled.

Homy, homey (hōu·mi), *a. colloq.* [f. HOME *sb.* + -Y. For analogical spelling, cf. *bony, limy.*] Resembling or suggestive of home; home-like; having the feeling of home; homish.

1856 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1877) I. 488, I like to..feel 'homey' wherever I be. 1864 *Ibid.* II. 194, I saw .. plenty of our dear English 'lady's smock' in the wet meadows near here [Bayonne], which looked very homy. 1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* ix. 181 'What a beautiful old homey house it is!' 'And what a homey family!'

Hence **Ho·miness,** homy quality or character, homelikeness.

1885 ROE *Driven back to Eden* 69 A sense of rest, quiet, comfort, and hominess. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Apr. 11/2 The 'Hominess' of the French Character.

Homyger, obs. form of HOMAGER.

Homynable, shortened form of ABHOMINABLE.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 It is an homynable horreur.

Hond, -e, obs. ff. HAND, HOUND. **Hondel, hondle,** obs. ff. HANDLE *v.* **Honderyd, -yth, hondre, -ed, -eth,** obs. ff. HUNDRED, -EDTH.

Hondhabend, -habbing, var. HAND-HABEND.

Hone (hōun), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 hán, 4 honne, 5 hoone, 7 hoan(e, 5– hone. [OE. *hán* str. fem. = ON. *hein* str. fem. (Sw. dial. *hen,* Da. *heen*).]

†**1.** A stone, a rock. (OE.) *Obs.*

Frequently applied to a stone serving as a landmark.

939 in Birch *Cartul. Sax.* II. 458 Þonne norþ fram setle to netles stede to þære hane. 966 *Ibid.* III. 435 Of þære græȝan hane and lang hearpdene. 12.. *Ibid.* II. 481 Þonon on þa readan hane, of þære hane on þone herpaþ.

2. A whetstone used for giving a fine edge to cutting tools, esp. razors.

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II,* 86 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 327 He put in his pautener an honne and a komb. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hoone, barbarys instrument, *cos.* 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. 127 Rub it on a Barbers Whetstone, called a Hone. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 Take in his Chest a good Hoane. 1746 SIMON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 323 The Whetstones or Hones ..sold for Lough-Neagh Stones, are none of these, but of a soft gritty kind, and found near Drogheda. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 Part of a log quite petrified..of which good whetstones or hones could be made. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 358 After a few hours set it on a hone.

3. Stone of which such whetstones are made; hone-stone. (Several kinds of stone varying greatly in mineral composition are used for this purpose.)

1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 178 Lough-Neach ..which most assuredly converts holly into hones. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 163/2 In the parish of Ratho is found a species of whetstone or hone, of the finest substance. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, bluestone, German-hone, and many other varieties.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **hone-pavement**: see quot. 1788; **hone-stone,** = senses 2 and 3; *spec.* a very siliceous clay slate having a conchoidal fracture across the grain of the rock; also called *novaculite.*

1788 *Chambers' Cycl.* s.v., Bed of hones, or hone-pavement, one of the tools used in the operation of grinding specula for telescopes; formed of pieces of the finest blue hone or whetstone. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 108 The hone pavement has uniformly taken out all the emery strokes. 1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* i. 25 Hone-stone, a compact, fine-grained magnesian limestone. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. § 6. 122 Whet-slate, novaculite, hone-stone, an exceedingly hard fine grained siliceous rock.

Hone, *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Also 4 hon, howne, 4–5 hoyn(e, 4–9 hune. [ME. *hōn,* app. derived from HONE *v.*[1]] Delay, tarrying: in the phrases *but, without hone,* often a convenient metrical tag.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5795 Siþen sal þou wit-outen hon Wend to king pharaon. *Ibid.* 8413 Curtaisli, wit-vten hone, He yatte hir freli al hir bone. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 804 Bad þame .. Set fyre at anis but ony howne. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 341 Send owte Rowlande withowtten hone [*rime* tone]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 228 Withoutt any hoyne [*rime* soyne=soon]. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 434 For to devyiss without[in] ony hune, Richt wyslie than quhat best wes to be done. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 629 That thay suld pas but hone. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

† **Hone,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. dial.* A swelling or tumour. [See HONEWORT, quot. 1633, the sole authority for this.]

Hone, *v.*[1] *north. dial.* Forms: 4 hon(e, 5–6 hoyne. [Goes with HONE *sb.*[2] (the vb. being app. the source): origin obscure. The rimes show that it had ME. close ō (giving Sc. ö, ü); its mod. Eng. form would be *oo* (ū), and it is thus distinct from HONE *v.*[2] The *oy* in some texts is northern spelling of ō.] *intr.* To delay, tarry, hesitate.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6088 Yee be alle belted, wit staf in hand, Hones noght quils yee ar etand. *Ibid.* 19867 Petre þan bigan til hon. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 819 In no place wolde he hone [*rime* done]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 319 It shall be done full sone brether, help to bere..ffull long shall I not hoyne to do my devere. *Ibid.* viii. 363 It may not help to houer ne hone [*rime* bone=boon]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 215/20 To Hoyne, *hærere.*

Hone, *v.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* Also 8 hoan. [a. OF. *hogner, hoigner,* Norman dial. *honer,* (13th c. in Littré) 'to grumble, mutter, murmure; to repine; also, to whyne as a child, or dog' (Cotgr.), app. f. *hon,* a cry of discontent (cf. '*Hoigner,* ou *hogner,* faire hon hon, et criailler comme font les enfants quand ils voudraient bien avoir quelque chose', Duez *Dict.* 1664, in Godef.).] *intr.* To grumble, murmur, whine, moan.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. III. 614 Admiring and commending her still, and lamenting, honing [1638, 1651, etc. moaning], wishing himselfe any thing for her sake. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 243, I know that the Galenical Tribe will whine and hone pitifully, rather than lose to be reputed Chymists. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Convalescent,* He lies pitying himself, honing and moaning to himself. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Thou awakest to hone, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips.

b. To whine or pine *for*; to hanker *after.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. vii. 6 Some of the Oxen .. missed their fellowes behind, and honing after them, bellowed as their nature is. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 36. 3/1 When in Wezon 'tis gone, For another I hoan. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 64, I had no Money .. nor ever honed after it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xxxv. (1812) I. 264 She brought a servant up with her..who hones after the country. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Hone,* 'to pine *or* long for anything', is not yet obsolete in the South, though perhaps rare. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 800/1 'I'm just honin' after food', is another example of the Tennessee patois.

Hence **Ho·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 LAMB *Cur. Fragm.* iv. Poems, Plays, etc. (1884) 203 What weeping, sighing, sorrowing, honing .. friends, relatives. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 505 When I had heard his honing and moaning about Moscow.

Hone, *v.*[3] [f. HONE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To sharpen on a hone. Hence **Honed** *ppl. a.*, **Honer.**

1826 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 349 Without aid from any grinder or honer whatever. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., To hone a razor. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 576 A well-honed knife. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 13/1 Honing and strapping his stock of razors.

Hone in *O hone*: see OHONE, alas!

Honement, obs. form of OINEMENT, ointment.

Honer, honerable, obs. ff. HONOUR, -ABLE.

Honest (ǫ·nėst), *a.* Also 4–5 onest(e, 4–6 honeste. [a. OF. *honeste* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *honnête* (= It. *onesto,* Sp., Pg. *honesto*), ad. L. *honestus* honourable, respectable, decent, fine, handsome, f. *honos, -or, honōr-,* HONOUR.]

†**1.** Of persons: Held in honour; holding an honourable position; respectable. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 160 A widou..com this Candelmesse feste, And scho wald haf als wif honeste Hir messe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 158 Olimpias .. Wolde make a riche feste Of knyghtis and ladies honeste. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xi. 23 It is esy in the iȝen of God, sudeynli to make onest a pore man. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1471 A woman..Onest & abill, & Ecuba she hight. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 46 b, The honest and sustanciall persons arrested or indited. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 111 Houses, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as Farmers in England. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 57 He told me That that Country is pleasant enough, and full of good honest People. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2735/4 The Purchaser to take 2 honest Men, and the Seller 2 more, for all such Goods.

b. *To make an honest woman of*: to marry (a woman) after seduction. *dial.* or *vulgar.* (The sense may have been associated with 3 b 'chaste'.)

1629 EARLE *Microcosm., Servingman* (Arb.) 84 The best worke he does is his marrying, for it makes an honest woman. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XV. viii, Miss Nancy was, in vulgar language, soon made an honest woman. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, My right honourable father nourished some thoughts of making an honest woman of Marie de Martigny. 1825 JAMIESON s.v., If he .. marries her, he is said to 'make an honest woman of her', i. e. he does all in his power to cover her ignominy, and to restore her to her place in society. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* III. v. 64, I wish he had been free to make your sister an honest woman.

c. As a vague epithet of appreciation or praise, esp. as used in a patronizing way to an inferior. (Cf. *worthy.*)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83, I had good chere in suche a mannes house. *Ergo,* he is an honest man. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 309 Honest man, is this the way to Bolonia? 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 187 Your name honest Gentleman? 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 508 These were for laying honest David by, On principles of pure good husbandry. 1709 *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 7 Let Mr. Bickerstaff alone (says one of the Honest Fellows), when he's in a good Humour, he's as good Company as any Man in England. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ix, Cannot he sing his sang..like Collector Snail, honest man, that never fashes ony body? 1846 BROCKETT (ed. 3) s.v., A Northern baronet..chairman

of quarter sessions, was accustomed, when he sentenced a prisoner, to begin, 'Now, my honest man, you have been convicted of felony'.

†2. Of things, conditions, actions, etc. *Obs.*

a. Worthy of honour, honourable, commendable; bringing honour, creditable.

13.. *Coer de L.* 1773 Christmas is a time full honest; Kyng Richard,it honoured with gret feste. 1340 *Ayenb.* 222 Þet stat of spoushod is zuo holy and suo honeste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 780 In honeste wyse as longeth to a knyght. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 Alle vertuouse and honest thynges. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xii. 17 *Prouyde afore honde thynges honest in the sight of all men.* 1533 Bellenden *Livy* II. 153 Thare wes na batall mair honest, than this last rehersit. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 223 b, Kyng Henry..founded a solempne schoole at Eton .. an honest Colege of sad Priestes, with a greate nombre of children. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. (1651) 29 That respects onely things delectable and pleasant, this honest. 1700 Dryden tr. *Ovid's Met.* XIII. 408 Many a manly wound All honest, all before. 1715-20 Pope *Iliad* v. 312 Know, 'tis not honest in my soul to fear, Nor was Tydides born to tremble here.

b. Free from disgrace or reproach; respectable, decent, seemly, befitting, becoming.

1340 *Ayenb.* 229 Loke þe uram uoule wordes þet ne byeþ na3t honeste. *c* 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 76 To plant þa wandes in honest place, Forto be keped honestly, And wirschipd als þai war worthy. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 60 (Add. MS.) It were more honest that I shuld have such a wyf, and my felaw to have suche a wyf as I have. 1514 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 52, I will that, the day of my buryall, she maik an honest dynner to my frendes and neybours. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 37 Honest sepulture is a blessing. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 44 Now lets go to an honest Alehouse and sing Old Rose. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. 61 Corants, Sarabands, and Jigs, used for honest mirth and delight at Feasts.

c. Decent or respectable in appearance; without blemish; comely, 'fair'; neat, tidy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19850 (Cott.) All maner crepand beist, þaa þat er noght tald honest. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 6067 (Trin.) A clene lomb þat is honest. 1388 Wyclif *Ruth* iii. 3 Be thou waischun and anoyntid, and be thou clothid with onestere clothis. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 31 The people wolde .. clyppe theyr berdes & polle theyr heedes & so make them honest ayenst eester day. 1526 Tindale *1 Cor.* xii. 23 Apon those members of the body Which we thynke lest *honest* put we *most* honestie on. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* R iv, [He] hath created the thin .. after so honest a forme, and hath enriched it with a bearde.

3. Of persons: Having honourable motives or principles; marked by uprightness or probity.

†a. In early use in a wide sense: Of good moral character, virtuous, upright, well-disposed.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 110 A king wise and honest in alle thing. *Ibid.* III. 136 So shulde he be the more honest To whom god yaf so worthy a yifte. 1535 Coverdale *1 Kings* i. 52 Yf he wil be an honest man, there shall not one heer fall from him vpon the earth. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xxii. 28 Beyng a good Pilot and a very honest man. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 For the credit of this honest and loyall .. societie. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. i. (1673) 10 The honester and severer Romans were ashamed on't. 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* Ded., It were to be wish'd..that the World were honest to such a degree, and that there were not that scandalous defect of common morality.

b. *spec.* Chaste, 'virtuous'; usually of a woman. *arch.*

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 57 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1670 Fle to take wife..bot ho be honest..ne halde hir for na druri if ho be vnchest. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 79 The mariage of onest and poure maidens. 1535 Coverdale *2 Esdras* xvi. 40 Like as an whore enuyeth an honest woman. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 103 Wives may be merry, and yet honest too. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 11 Aug., Colonel Dillon..comes to church with them, which makes me think they are not honest. 1669 Shadwell *R. Shepherdess* I. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 The Maid is honest, and the Man dares not be otherwise.

c. That deals fairly and uprightly in speech and act; sincere, truthful, candid; that will not lie, cheat, or steal. (The prevailing modern sense, the 'honest man' being the 'good citizen', the law-abiding man, as opposed to the rogue, thief, or enemy of society.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 48 Ouyde and othir þat onest were ay ..Thes dampnet his dedys. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ye seruauntes .. Be ye honest and dylygent. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 42 He, which plainly telleth the truth, sheweth himselfe to be an honest man. 1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 282 The honestest Monks we know are sometimes tempted to say strange things. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 248 An honest man's the noblest work of God. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 189 ¶ 12 She..was at last convinced that she had been flattered, and that her glass was honester than her maid. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 83 A dealer in Moorfields (who..is no honester than he ought to be). 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 177 Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man. 1897 W. Raleigh *Style* 125 The pillory and the stocks are hardly educational agents, but they make it easier for honest men to enjoy their own. *Proverb.* 'When thieves [or rogues] fall out, honest men come by their own.'

d. Ingenuous; without disguise, open, frank, not concealing one's real character (good or bad).

1634 Ford *P. Warbeck* II. i, Bless the young man! Our nation would be laugh'd at For honest souls through Christendom. 1680 Otway *Orphan* II. v, I am a doating honest Slave. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 171 Dull heavy things! Whom Nature has left honest In meer frugality. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 437 The honest monk was so illiterate that he did not know what he ought to say on an occasion of such importance. 1866 Howells *Venet. Life* ii. 23 He beheld the honest swindling countenance of a hotel *portier*.

4. Of actions, feelings, etc.: Showing uprightness or sincerity of character or intention; fair, straightforward; free from fraud.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22914 Sant gregor gaf answer honest. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4011 He no dude no treson, His dede n'as bote honest. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 166 Leuefell Company, and Honest Besynes. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 382 Their honest and reasonable excuses could not be heard. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 268 A quiet harvest that might arise out of their own honest labour. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* ix. 218 It is none of the honestest Pleas, Negare factum, to deny such publick Acts as these. *a* 1732 Gay *Fables* II. vi. 10 Unbrib'd, unaw'd, he dares impart The honest dictates of his heart. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lii, The very best and honestest feelings of the man came out in these artless outpourings of paternal feeling. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 408/1 The object of a bankruptcy law .. should be the economical and honest distribution of a bankrupt's estate.

b. Of money, gain, etc.: Gained or earned by fair means, without cheating or stealing; legitimate.

[1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* III. Wks. (Rtldg.) 125/2 You must call usury and extortion God's blessing, or the honest turning of the penny.] 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 25 Some call Trade, Honest Gain, and .. have lacker'd it with the Name of Godliness. 1825 Mrs. Cameron *Houlston Tracts* I. 10 (*title*) An Honest Penny is worth a Silver Shilling. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 194 Instructions to earn an honest shilling. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

c. Of a thing: Not seeming other than it is; genuine, unadulterated, unsophisticated.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 126 Behold what honest cloathes you send forth to bleaching. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 31 We were glad to betake ourselves to the provisions we had brought..which was honest Bisket and salt Beef. 1812 Crabbe *T. in Verse* xiv, His Conscience never checks him when he swears The fat he sells is honest fat of bears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 307/2 The honest mouth of a three-year old horse should be thus formed [etc.]. 1884 Child *Ballads* II. xxxvii. 322/2 Bringing some honest bread and wine with her.

5. as *adv.* = Honestly; or (*poet.*) in comb. with another adj., expressing union of the two qualities denoted.

a 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, II. i, Yet would I, might I choose, be honest-poor. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 46 As I have euer found thee honest true. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. i. 176 And why slay him, if that he honest meant? 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 330 Wares and Commodities, honester made.

6. *Comb.*, as *honest-hearted, -looking, -minded, -natured* adjs.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1637) 206 An honest-hearted desire, but no probable dessein. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 174 (R.) Worshipful, honest-minded, and well disposed merchants. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* v. i. 89 My honest Natur'd friends. 1783 Burns *Song*, '*My father was a farmer*' ix, A cheerful honest-hearted clown. 1895 J. Smith *Perman. Mess. Exod.* xix. 304 Jethro brings in his honest-heartedness. 1897 *Mag. of Art* Sept. 251 Honest-looking enough.

†**Honest,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *honest-āre* to honour, dignify, adorn, embellish, f. *honest-us* Honest. Cf. obs. F. *honester*.]

1. *trans.* To confer honour upon; to honour.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xi. 23 Liȝt is forsothe in the eȝen of God, sodeynly to honesten [1388 to make onest; Vulg. *honestare*] the pore. *a* 1575 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 411 For his more estimation I have honested him with a room in the arches. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. iv, You have very much honested my lodging with your presence. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 279 To honest it with the tittle of clemency.

2. To cause to appear honest or honourable; to justify, defend, excuse.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 396 It stood him vpon to honest his actions. 1651 Charleton *Eph. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., That learned and pious Divine; who was willing to honest the poor womans lapse. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 186 Specious pretences they wanted not to honest, to justifie the enterprize.

3. To 'make an honest woman of': see Honest *a.* 1 b.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. (1632) 717 Honested by lawfull matrimony. *a* 1652 Brome *Cov. Gard.* v. iii, I ask no further satisfaction of you, then to be honested by marriage.

¶4. *nonce-use*, from the adj.

1669 Shadwell *R. Shepherdess* I. i, You marry'd me to keep me honest, did you? I'll honest you; I will go instantly and meet 'em all three.

†**Ho·nestate,** *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *honestāt-*, ppl. stem of *honestāre*: see prec.] 'To honour' (Cockeram 1623).

†**Honesta·tion.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. type **honestātiōn-em*, f. *honest-āre* to Honest.] The action of making honourable; something that does honour to one; an honourable quality or attribute.

1648 W. Montague *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 6. 118 By which virtuous qualities and honestations they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the mindes of men.

†**Hone·stete.** *Obs.* Also onestete(e. [a. OF. *honestete* (mod.F. *honnêteté*, = Pr. *honestetat*, Sp. *honestidad*, Pg. *honestidade*):—Com. Rom. type **honestitāt-em*, f. L. *honestāt-em*.] = Honesty.

c 1315 Shoreham 69 Set scholdy nauȝt Honestete so ȝwene.

1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Þe uerste libbeþ be þe ulesse, þe oþer be his ioliuete..þe uerþe be his onestete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 90 As holynesse and honestete [*v. r.* honeste] oute of holicherche spredeth. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 366 Wedded with fortunat honestetee.

†**Hone·stify,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *honestus* honest + -fy.] *trans.* = Honest *v.* 3.

a 1652 Brome *Mad Couple* v. ii, I'le marry, and honestifie her.

Honestly (*o*·nĕstli), *adv.* [f. Honest *a.* + -ly2.] In an honest manner.

†1. In an honourable or respectful manner, honourably, worthily, respectably; in a seemly or becoming manner; decently. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Ofte hy sseaweþ and diȝteþ ham þe more quaynteliche and þe more honesteliche. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 782 His housynge, his array, as honestly To his degree was maked as a kynges. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 20 He gers þam be keped honestly and wirschipfully. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 104 Yf yt be so yt I..fall to pouerte, and may not leue honestly. 1559 *Ibid.* 153 To bringe my bodie honestly to the grounde. 1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 275 Friends and Neighbours should see that his body be honestly buried, and Funerals decently performed.

2. With honourable or upright conduct; esp. without fraud or falsehood; with honest intention or by honest means; sincerely, fairly, frankly, without disguise.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 342 For he hath first his love founded Honestelich as for to wedde. 1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 That he gouerne hym goodly and onestly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 48 b, A man that hath a good crafte wherby he myght lyue honestly. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Ded., A nomber of honest poore men, who liue (and that honestly) vpon teaching. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. ix. 110 He dealt honestlier then the Parson. 1735 Berkeley *Reasons not repl. to Walton* § 7, I can honestly say, the more he explains, the more I am puzzled. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 185, I came honestly by it. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* lxxvi. (R.), The stripling is often sent..to the banks of the Ganges, there to heap up enormous riches, honestly if he can; but at all events to fulfil the ultimate end of his mission. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 99 He does not like honestly to confess that he is talking nonsense.

†3. Chastely, 'virtuously'. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 705 Ellez þay moȝt honestly ayþer oþer welde. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 824 The married Women live honestly. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 56 Whether the Females lived honestly, 'tis not for me to dispute it.

Ho·nestness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being honest. †a. Comeliness; ornament. *Obs.* b. Virtuousness; honesty.

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 569 Aboue3t þe tombe for honestnas, Hit was y-sowed. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxix. 16 Honestnes is vertousnes, and woorshipfulnes.

Honesty (*o*·nĕsti). Forms: 4–5 oneste, -ty, 4–6 honestè, 5–6 -tee, 5–7 -tie, 6 -tye, 6– honesty. [a. OF. (*h*)*oneste* (12th c. in Littré, carlier (*h*)*onestet* = It. *onestà*, Sp. *honestad*, Pg. *honestat*), ad. L. *honestās, -ātem*, n. of quality f. *honestus* Honest, or ? *honos* honour.]

I. The quality of being honest.

†1. Honourable position or estate; high rank; respectability. *Obs.*

1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 296 The straungers of honeste whiche .. resorteth for to vysyte the souerayne must be consydered. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 19/2 He [Daniel]..was made a man of greate honeste.

†b. Honour conferred or done; respect. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 151 He sent his sister Jone with mykelle honeste. 1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* xii. 23 The membris that ben vnhonest, han more honeste. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2861 Þe lell gentils, þat Venus the worthy worshippit for god, And most honouret of other with oneste þere. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, Refuse nat to doe me that honestie in your presence. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* iv. iii. (Arb.) 63 More shame and harme..Then all thy life days thou canst do me honestie. 1613 J. Dunster in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxiv. 2 There is an honesty which belongeth to the dead body of a man.

†c. Honour gained by action or conduct; reputation, credit, good name. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* vii. 11 Vnnoumbrable honeste [is] by the hondis of it. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 56 Doctour Shaa by his sermon loste hys honestie, and sone after his life. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 173 b, He hath sclaundred me before many, & so I haue lost myne honesty. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* (?) Pref. 15 Defence of their owne poore honesties.

†d. *concr.* (*collect.*) Honourable or respectable people. (Cf. *the quality.*) *Obs. rare.*

1563 Abp. Parker *Articles*, That vseth..delay to make any accompte in the presence of the honestye in the parish. 1575 J. Still *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 228 If such a toy be used oft among the honesty, It may [not] beseem a simple man of your and my degree.

†2. The quality of what is becoming or befitting; decency, decorum; comeliness. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 548 Hys Eyn with his hand closit he, For to dey with mar honeste. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xx. 221 The ordynance..ne the honestee ne the clennesse is not so arrayed there, as it is here. 1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 2 [They] lyuyd lyke wylde bestys in the woodys, wythout lawys and rulys of honesty. 1547 Homilies I. *Gd. Wks.* III. (1859) 59 How their profession of chastity was kept, it is more honesty to pass over in silence. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 36 For honestie sake, and for the friendship which the Republick had with the hous of Austria.

3. Honourable character.

† a. Formerly in a wide general sense, including all kinds of moral excellence worthy of honour.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5829 'A gude castelle' he says 'kepes he þat his body kepes in honeste'. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 272 Nought only upon chastete, But upon alle honeste. c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1856, I shal be glad him forto see, Mi worship to kepe with honestie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* ii. 26 Encreased in all kynde of honestie, and heauenlye giftes. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, Let not..wicked friendship force What honesty and vertue cannot work.

† b. *spec.* Chastity; the honour or virtue of a woman. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1673 *Hypsip.*, Why lyked me thy yelow heer to see More then the boundes of myn honestee. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2965 Hit were sittyng for sothe, & semly for wemen .. ouer all, þere onesty attell to saue. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 158 A poore manne proude, a woman without honestie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i. (1651) 612 It was commonly practised in Diana's temple, for women to go barefoot over hot coals to try their honesties. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Venus (like in honestie, though not in beautie).

† c. Generosity, liberality, hospitality. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 152 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1671 Þat þou has gitin to þe, vse hit in honeste & be noȝt calde niþing. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 138 A manne not onlye of greate learning, but also of as great honesty in seekinge to profite all men by his trauaill. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 29 A Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house..euery man has his fault, and honesty is his.

d. Uprightness of disposition and conduct; integrity, truthfulness, straightforwardness: the quality opposed to lying, cheating, or stealing. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 197 Yet hath he shown himself as far from honestie, as he is from age, and as full of craft, as he is of courage. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 102 Our grosse conceipts, who think honestie the best policie. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 127 What other Oath, Then Honesty to Honesty ingag'd, That this shall be, or we will fall for it. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 121 The Saylers will as certainly take it, as you trust it to their honesties. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 18 Honesty shall be praised and starved..to be high and great, is to be wise and good. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 221 Either of the two suppositions was fatal to the King's character for honesty.

e. *transf.* of things: cf. HONEST *a.* 4 c.

1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 95 The German, or rather the Polish cloth, cannot be depended upon for honesty, in either the breadth or the length of the cloth.

II. 4. a. The popular name of *Lunaria biennis*, a cruciferous plant with large purple (sometimes white) flowers and flat round semi-transparent pods (whence the name), commonly cultivated in gardens. Also applied to other species of *Lunaria*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxvii. 378 We cal this herb in English Pennie flower .. in Northfolk, Sattin, and white Sattin, and among our women it is called Honestie. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ii. 31 The second class contains those whose seed vessel is a silicle .. as .. honesty. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* II. 44 Purple-black heartseases, and thin-filmed silver pods of honesty. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Lunaria biennis*, Bolbonac, Common Honesty.

b. (In full, *Maiden's Honesty*.) A local name of wild Clematis or Virgin's Bower (*C. Vitalba*).

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 384 The Italians call it *Vitalba*..and in English of most country people where it groweth Honestie. a 1697 AUBREY *Wilts.* (R. Soc. MS.) 120 (Britten & H.) About Michaelmass all the hedges about Thickwood..are as it were hung with maydens honesty: which looks very fine. 1888 *Berks. Gloss.*, *Honesty*, the wild clematis is always so called.

† c. *Small Honesty*: an old name for various species of Pink (*Dianthus*). *Obs.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. vii. 156 Called in Englishe by diuers names, as Pynkes, Soppes in wine, feathered Gillofers, and small Honesties. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiii. 478.

Honewort (hōu·nwɒɹt). [See quot. 1633.] A name for Corn Parsley (*Petroselinum segetum*); also erroneously extended to other umbelliferous plants, as *Sison Amomum*, *Trinia vulgaris*, and *Cryptotænia canadensis*.

1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* 1018 Of Corne Parsley or Honewort..About the yeere 1625, I saw Mistriss Ursula Leigh..gather it in the wheate ershes about Mapledurham .. who told me it was called Honewort, and that her Mother .. taught her to use it .. for a swelling which shee had in her left cheeke..This swelling her Mother called by the name of a Hone; but asking whether such tumors were in the said Isle [of Wight—where the mother lived] ..usually called Hones she could not tell. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 382 Its lower Leaves like Honewort, but deeper cut. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Honey (hɒ·ni), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: α. 1 **huniȝ, hunæȝ**, 3 **huniȝ**, 3–4 **huni**, (**uni**), 4–5 **huny**, (4 **houny**, 5 *Sc.* **hwnie, -ny**), 6–7 **hunny**. β. 4–7 **honi**, (5 **ony, hoony**), 4–8 **hony**, 5–6 **honye**, 5– **honey**, (6–7 **honie, honnie, honny**). γ. *Sc.* and *north.* 7– **hinny, -ie, -ey**. [OE. *hunig* = OFris. *hunig* (mod.Fris.dial. *hunig, -ing, huynig, hönning, -ig*), OS. *honeg, -ig* (MDu. *honich, -inc*, Du. *honig, -ing*, MLG. *honnich*, LG. *honnig*), OHG. *honag, honang* (MHG. *honec, -ic, -ich*, G. *honig*), ON. *hunang* (OSw. *hunagh, honag*, Sw. *honung*, Da. *honning*):—OTeut. **huna(n)gom* neut., not recorded in Gothic, which has instead *miliþ* = Gr. μελιτ-. The β forms are mainly graphic, in accordance with the usual ME. writing of *o* instead of *u* before *n*; but there may have been a northern form **hōni*, to which mod.Sc. *hinnie* goes back (like *brither, mither*) through *ü, ö*, to *ō*.]

1. A sweet viscid fluid, of various shades from nearly white to deep golden, being the nectar of flowers collected and worked up for food by certain insects, esp. the honey-bee.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii. 11 [xix. 10] Swoetran ofer huniȝ and biobread. c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Þær [Estland] bið swyðe mycel huniȝ & fisc[n]að. c 1200 ORMIN 9225 Itt wass huniȝ off þe feld. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 Ha licheð huni of þornes. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 43 Hony & mylk þer ys muche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21296 Þe stile o matheu, water it was .. And john honi suet als suilk. c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 726 Dranes doþ nouȝt but drynkeþ vp þe huny. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 247 Hote drynke makyd wyth Hoony. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 To make Huny, *mellifacere*. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 227 O swete wordes, more sweter than hony and suger. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 48 Quhais speche wes .. nocht wordis sa mekle as certane hwnie. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xii. Poems (Arb.) 48 Hunny mixt with gall. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 24 Sweete wordes, like dropping honny, she did shed. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 8 A lande flowing with milke and hony. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 612 There be three things in vse for Sweetnesse, Sugar, Honey, Manna. 1794 BURNS *My Tocher's the Jewel*, It's a' for the hiney he'll cherish the bee. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxvii. V. 21 His body, immersed in honey, was carried home for a royal burial.

b. With qualifications.

Honey of borax, Borax h., a mixture of clarified honey and borax, used as a remedy in aphthous diseases (Hoblyn *Dict. Med. Terms*, 1844). † **Corn h., Stone h.** (see quot. 1609). **Clarified h.**, honey melted in a water-bath and freed from scum. **Clover h., Heather h.**, that gathered from these flowers respectively. † **Live h.** (see quot. 1609). **Unripe h.** (see quot. 1884). **Virgin h., White h.**, honey that flows from the cells spontaneously without pressure, being that made by bees that have not swarmed. **Wild h.**, † **Wood h.**, that made by wild bees.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 Hys mete wæs..wudu-huniȝ. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 Moren and wilde uni was his mete. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 29 Do þer-to hwyte Hony or Sugre. *Ibid.* 35 Take wyne & pouder Gyngere, Canelle, & a lytil claryfyid hony. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iii. 4 Hys meate was..wylde hony. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 This powder with Hony-Attick, taketh away the spots in the face. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 108 While it continueth liquid, and will run of it self, it is called Live-honey: when it is turned white and hard.. it is called Corn-honey, or Stone-honey. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 4 It is of three sorts, Virgin-honey, Life-honey, and Stock-honey. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., We have two kinds of honey, white and yellow.—The white, *mel album*, called also virgin honey, trickles out spontaneously from the comb, by turning it up. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.* 73 *Unripe Honey*, honey from which the water has not been sufficiently evaporated.

2. Applied to products of the nature of, or resembling honey: esp. a. the nectar of flowers; b. a preparation consisting of the expressed juice of dates or other fruit of palm trees.

1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 90 Taste the honey, and not wound the flow'r. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Wars Jews* IV. viii. § 3 The better sort of them [palm trees], when they are pressed, yield an excellent kind of honey. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxv. 387 This juice or honey has an agreeable acid taste. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. IV. x, The honey of poison-flowers. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 271 The treacle which drains from the sugar is called black honey, and is much used by the natives. 1885 GRAY *Bot. Text-bk.* II. 451 The nectar .. is the sweetish liquid commonly called the 'honey' of the flower, secreted by certain specialized organs known as nectar-glands.

3. (? Short for *honey-cake*.) *Singing hinny*, a currant cake baked on a girdle. *north.*

1832 W. STEPHENSON *Local Poems* 27 Ma canny bairns come get your tea, I've made a singing hinny. 1855 *Cornwall* 283 The Cornish cottage has no 'singing hinnies', or rich girdle cakes.

4. *fig.* Sweetness.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 22 Matter..that for euer marres The Hony of his Language. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* I. 67 The Honey dropping from Favonio's tongue. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. 216 Mrs. Mack was not all honey. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 365 He said it with a serious heat of admiration that was honey to the girl.

5. A term of endearment: Sweet one, sweetheart, darling. (Now chiefly Irish and, in form *hinnie, hinny*, Sc. and Northumbr.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1655 William .. seide, 'mi hony, mi hert al hol þou me makest'. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 431 Alisoun his hony deere. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 3 My hwny [*v.r.* hunny], my hart, my hoip, my heill. c 1600 *Timon* II. i. (Shaks. Soc.) 24 My sparrow, my hony, my duck, my cony. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* II. ii, Hunny, how's this? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, Our affairs, Honey, are in a bad condition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, Follow her, boy, follow her; run in, run in, that's it, honeys. 1809–12 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ennui* viii. Wks. 1832–3 VI. 74 Have done being wild, honey-dear, and be a credit to your family. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, Where did he change his clothes again, hinny? a 1825 *Song* in Brockett s.v. *Hinney*, Where hest thou been, maw canny hinny? 1832 MRS. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* (1894) I. 140 My children .. she always addressed by their Christian names, excepting when she substituted the word 'honey'.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, for, pertaining to, or connected with honey; as *honey bike, brake* (see BRAKE *sb.*[6] 1), *-cake, colour, -crock, -cup, drink, -harvest, -knife, -mead, -pore, -scale, -shop, -time, wine*, etc.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 4 The smell of my son is lyke To a feld with flouris, or *hony bike. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* 118 *bis* [119] Fair and smoothe speakyng..Diogenes customably vsed to call an *hony brake, or a snare of honey. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ¶ 2 It was usual for the Priest .. to feast upon the Sacrifice, nay the *Honey-Cake. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 418, I will now knead you a honey-cake. 1611 FLORIO, *Melichlorone*, a stone partly yellow and partly of an *hony colour. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ii. 33 Like foolish flies about an *hony-crocke. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 70 Like to the dainty bird .. Draining the *honeycups. a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1669) 97 To make *Honey drink. To two quarts of water take one pound of Honey. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid* (T.), Bees .. bring Their *honey-harvest home. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 28 An abundant honey-harvest. 1884 PHIN *Dict. Apicult.*, **Honey-knife*, 1. A long thin knife used for separating the combs from the sides of a box-hive. 2. A knife .. used for cutting-off the caps of the honey-cells. a 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Congress of Bees* Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 141 The first Foundation of their Work the skilful *Honey-Masters call *Commosis*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 26 Petals numerous, small, with a *honey-pore at the back. 1831 DON *Gard. Dict.* Gloss., **Honey-scales*, the scales in flowers which secrete honey. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 906 The Bees do frequently resort thither .. their nest or *Honey-shop is not far off. 1552 HULOET, *Hony tyme when it is rypely gathered.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *honey-dresser, -farmer, -gatherer, -hunter, -maker, -worker*; *honey-bearing, -dropping, -eating, -gathering, -making, -secreting, -storing, -yielding*, etc., sbs. and adjs. Also HONEY-EATER.

1611 FLORIO, *Melifero*,..*honie-bearing. 1552 HULOET, *Hony dressers, *mellisones*. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 82 *Honie-dropping Aganippes fount. 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 53 *Hony-gathering being past, the Bees have no more need of them [drones]. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 40 The continued honey-gathering of the bee. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 68 There are none Idle, although they be not all *Honny-makers. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 136/1 *Honey-secreting glands are to be met with on the leaves.

c. parasynthetic, as *honey-coloured, -hearted*, etc., adjs. Also HONEY-LIPPED, -MOUTHED, etc. d. similative, etc., as *honey-brown, -dun, -pale, -tasting, -yellow*; *honey-like* adjs. Also HONEY-SWEET. e. instrumental, as *honey-bubbling, -flowing, -heavy, -laden, -loaded, -steeped, -stored*, etc., adjs.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 89 Aganippes *hony-bubling fountaine. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 62 The bush of *honey-coloured beard. a 1000 *Guthlac* 1276 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wyrta ȝeblowene *huniȝ-flowende. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 3 The honey-flowing speech that breath doth carry. 1884 MISS GORDON-CUMMING in *Cent. Mag.* XXVII. 920 *Honey-laden blossoms. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 323 The bottom of each Flower contains a *Hony-like Liquor. 1611 FLORIO, *Melino*, honie-sweete, *honie-tasting. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 524 It is *honey-yellow, transparent, brittle.

7. Special Combinations: **honey-ant**, an ant of the genus *Myrmecocystus*, the workers of which in summer have the abdomen distended with honey, which the others feed upon when food becomes scarce; † **honey-apple**, (*a*) in OE., a lozenge or pastille containing honey; (*b*) tr. L. *melimēlum*, Gr. μελίμηλον, 'a sweet-apple, an apple grafted on a quince' (Liddell and Sc.); **honey-badger** = HONEY-RATEL; **honey-bag**, the enlargement of the alimentary canal in which the bee carries its honey; **honey-basket**, the corbiculum of the bee: cf. quot. s.v. BASKET *sb.* 7; **honey-bearer**, a honey-ant which stores up in its distensible abdomen the honey collected by the workers; † **honey-beer**, ? mead; **honey-cell**, a cell of a honey-comb; **honey-creeper**, a bird of the Neo-tropical family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*; **honey-extractor** (see quots.); **honey-fall** = HONEY-DEW 1; also fig.; † **honey-fly** = HONEY-BEE; **honey-gate** (see quot.); **honey-gland**, a gland secreting honey, a nectary; **honey-holder** = *honey-bearer*; **honey-kite** = HONEY-BUZZARD; **honey-man**, a man who sells honey or has charge of bees; **honey-mark** = *honey-spot*; **honey-moth**, the honeycomb moth; † **honey-people**, fancifully applied to honey-bees; † **honey-rore** = HONEY-DEW 2; **honey-soap** (see quot.); † **honey-sop**, a sop made with honey; also, a term of endearment; † **honey-spot**, a mole on the flesh; **honey-stomach** = *honey-bag*; **honey-sucker**, one that sucks honey; *spec.* applied to birds of the family *Meliphagidæ*, and popularly to various other small birds, as the *Cœrebidæ*, *Nectariniidæ* (sun-birds), etc.: cf. HONEY-EATER; † **honey-tear** (OE. *hunigtéar*, ME. *hunitiar, -ter*), virgin honey, nectar; sweet wine; **honey-tube**, one of the two setiform tubes on the upper side of the abdomen of an aphis, which secrete a sweet fluid; **honey-water**, water with honey dissolved in it; **honey-week** (*nonce-wd.*), a honeymoon lasting only a week; † **honey-wooled** *a.*, having wool

of a honey colour; honey-words, words of sweetness, honeyed words; cf. B.

1882 Proctor *Nature Stud.* 27 The *honey-ants are a nocturnal species. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 Our human specialists are never quite so utterly sacrificed to their kind as the honey-ants. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 830 *Pastellas*, *hunaeȝaepl. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 279/25 *Passtellus*, hunigæppel. 1678 Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, A honey-apple, *melimelum*. 1884 J. S. Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratels or *honey badgers .. surpass the skunk in burrowing activity. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 172 The *honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. xi. 518 The .. honey-bag .. when filled, appears like an oblong bladder. 1882 Proctor *Nature Stud.* 26 This species [honey-ants] ..possesses, apparently at least, a fourth caste, that of the *honey-bearers, whose abdomen is distended till it is almost spherical. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 57 They owe not their healths a little to the simplicity of their drink, which is only water, milk, and *honey-beer. 1885 J. S. Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 540 The *honey-creepers in the New World 'represent' the sun-birds. 1884 Phin *Dict. Apicult.*, **Honey-extractor*, a machine by means of which the honey is thrown out of the cells by centrifugal force. 1597-8 Br. Hall *Sat.* III. i. 16 They lickt oake leaues besprint with *hony fall. 1855 *Whitby Gloss., Honeyfall*, a befalment of good things. 'They have had a brave honeyfall lately.' 1483 Caxton *Cato* D ij b, The poure man had in hys gardyn many *hony flees or bees. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. vii. 591 Prince and People, rise, And run to School among the Hony-Flies. *a* 1700 in Palgrave *Gold. Treas.* (1863) 73 The care-burthen'd honey-fly. 1884 Phin *Dict. Apicult.* 44 Since thick honey does not flow freely through the ordinary faucet, beekeepers have adopted the 'molasses-gate' as it is called. When used for honey it is properly called a *honey-gate. 1874 Lubbock *Wild Flowers* iii. 54 The *honey-glands are .. situated in pairs at the base of the petals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 1/3 The specialised *honey-holders are fed by the workers till they can contain no more without danger of an explosion. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 290 The *Honey-Kite inhabits..the greater part of Europe. 1552 Huloet, *Hony man, or seller of hony, *mellarius*. 1836-48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph., Knights* II. iv, Honeymen besides, Prepared to join his banners. *a* 1803 *Young Benjie* xii. in Child *Ballads* (1886) lxxxvi. II. 282/2 'O how shall we her ken?' 'There's a *honey-mark on her chin.' 1832 J. Rennie *Butterfl. & Moths* 211 Tineidæ..Galleria .. The *Honey [moth] (*G. alveria*). 1855 Mrs. Gatty *Parables fr. Nat.* Ser. I. (1869) 23 The mischievous honey moth has laid her eggs in our combs. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 336 Never did the..king Of *hony-people..Lead to the field .. More busie buzzers. 1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil* (N.), He..felt loves *honey-rore Soak in. 1878 H. Beasley *Druggist's Receipt Bk.* (ed. 8) 239 The *honey soap usually sold, consists of fine yellow soap perfumed with oil of citronella. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv. 30 My *hwny soppis, my sweit possodie. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Çahinas*, hony sops made of bread, hony and water. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 269 Ha, my sweet honey-sops! how dost thou? 1547 Salesbury *Welsh Dict., Man geni*, Mole, *hony spotte. *c* 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 370/37 *Carene*, cerenes, oõõe *hunigteares. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ælc word of him swete, al swa an huni tiar felle upe ȝuire hierte. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* Ibid. 183 Ihesu swete..mi leof .. Min huniter. 1884 Sedgwick tr. *Claus' Zool.* 569 Many of them [*Aphidæ*] possess, on the dorsal surface of the antepenultimate segment, two '*honey tubes', from which is secreted a sweet fluid—the honey dew—which is eagerly sought for by ants. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23 b/2 He must washe his mouthe with *honye-water, to the purifyinge of the dissease. 1792 Nelson 5 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 292 To tell her where honey-water is sold in Norwich. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* x. (1842) 143 The happy couple left town .. to pass the *honey week—for they had not time to make a moon of it. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 598 Their best sheep .. near the Alpes, they are gray or *hony-wolled. 1595 Barnfield *Cassandra* xxi. in *Poems* (Arb.) 70 Scarce were these *honywords breath'd from her lips. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 420 Tears, and smiles, and honey-words.

b. In names of plants and fruits: **honey-apple** (see 7); **honey-balm**, a labiate plant, *Melittis Melissophyllum*; **honey-berry**, the sweet berry of a West Indian tree, *Melicocca bijuga*; also, that of the Nettle-tree of Southern Europe, *Celtis australis*; **honey-blob (hinny-)** *Sc.*, a sweet yellow gooseberry; **honey-bloom**, the Fly-trap of North America, *Apocynum androsæmifolium*; **honey-bottle** (*local*), the bloom of *Erica Tetralix*; **honey-bread**, the Carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*); **honey-cherry**, a sweet variety of cherry; **honey-garlic**, a name of *Allium siculum* (*Nectaroscordum*); **honey-locust**, name of the thorny leguminous trees of the North American genus *Gleditschia*, esp. *G. triacanthos*; also applied to the mesquit, *Prosopis juliflora*, a similar tree found in the South-western States; **honey-lotus**, a local name of the White Melilot, *Melilotus alba*; †**honey-meal** [tr. L. *melimēlum*] = *honey-apple* b. (see 7); **honey-mesquit**, *Prosopis juliflora* (see *honey-locust*); **honey-pear**, a sweet variety of pear; **honey-plant**, a plant yielding nectar; 'the genus *Hoya*' (Miller); '*Melianthus*' (*Treas. Bot.*); in Tasmania, *Richea scoparia* (Morris *Austral Eng.*); **honey-pod** = *honey-mesquit* (Cent. Dict.); **honey-stalks** *sb. pl.*, applied by Shakspere to the stalks or flowers of clover; **honey-wood**, the Tasmanian tree *Bedfordia salicina* (Morris). See also Honeysuckle, Honeywort.

1882 J. Smith *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, *Honey-berry of Guiana .. where it forms large forests. 1746 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1820) I. 144 He stopped..to buy *honey-blobs, as the Scotch call gooseberries. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* xxiii, Confessing..that she preferred it to the rasps and hinnyblobs in her grandmama's garden. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* 6 Wild moor-like lands, beautiful with heaths and *honey-bottle. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* III. lii. (1760) 221 The black Heart Cherry, the common red Cherry, the black Cherry, the Merry or *Honey Cherry. 1884 Miller *Plant-n., Nectaroscordum*, *Honey-Garlic. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Honey-locust. 1812 Brackenridge *Views Louisiana* (1814) 104 Beautiful woods of tall oak, walnut, mulberry, sassafras, honey locust. 1611 Cotgr., *Pomme de paradis*, an excellent sweet apple .. some also call so our *Honnymeale, or S. Johns apple. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 220 Apples .. Pearmain, Pear-apple, Honey-meal. 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* IV. 60 The..*honey pears which were produced in the orchard. 1880 Jefferies *Gt. Estate* ii. 25 She watched the bees busy at the sweet-scented '*honey-plant'. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 91 Words more sweet, and yet more dangerous Then baites to fish, or *hony stalkes to sheepe.

B. *adj.* [from the attrib. use in 7, and fig. senses 4 and 5.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, honey; sweet, honeyed; lovable, dear. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 378 Omerus with the hony mouth. *c* 1572 Gascoigne *Fruites Warre* (1831) 210 Rethorike that hoonnie harmelesse arte. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 16 A thousand honie secrets shalt thou know. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 179 My good sweet Hony Lord, ride with vs to morrow. 1609 B. Jonson *Case is altered* v. iv, My most honey gold! 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 20 And to bring you this honie example. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Why, honey bird, I bought him on purpose for thee. *c* 1822 Beddoes *Poems, Pygmalion* 162 As if sweet music's honiest heart did break!

2. *Comb.* (*parasynthetic*): see A. 6 c.

Honey, *v. arch.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To make sweet with or as with honey; to sweeten, dulcify. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

13.. *Augustin* 496 in Horstmann *Alteng. Leg.* (1878) I. 70 Wip hony of heuene ihonied swete. *c* 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 882 Sugryd galle honyed with Collusyoun. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 49 The brimme whereof shee hath cunningly hunnied with faire pretences of seeming pietie. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xv. (1845) 164 The law of God, honeyed with the love of Christ.

†2. To address as 'honey', to use endearing terms to. *Obs.*

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 75 Canst thou not hony me with fluent speach? 1631 Chettle *Hoffman* (N.), If he be no worse; that is doe worse, And honey me in my death-stinging thoughts.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To use honeyed or endearing words; to talk fondly or sweetly. *arch.* and *U.S.*

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. iv. 93 Honying and making loue Ouer the nasty Stye. 1847 Tennyson *Princess* Prol. 115 One Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men But honeying at the whisper of a lord. 1884 — *Becket* Prol., The King came honeying about her.

†3. *trans.* To coax, flatter, tickle, delight. *Obs.*

1604 Marston & Webster *Malcontent* III. ii, O unpeerable! invention! rare! Thou god of policy! it honeys me. 1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* III. ii. D iv b, Was euer Rascall honnied so with poison? 1622 Fletcher *Sp. Curate* IV. ii, I am honyed with the project.

Honey-bear.

1. A small quadruped, somewhat larger than a polecat, the potto or kinkajou, *Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*, a native of tropical America.

1838 Swainson *Anim. in Menag.* 77 Baron Humboldt affirms that it [the Potto] makes use of its long tongue to suck honey, and hence is a great destroyer of the nests of bees: this habit has procured for it..the name of the Honey Bear. 1883 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 452 From Colon one of the officers had brought back a honey-bear—an intelligent brute, about the size of a mongoose.

2. The sloth-bear, *Melursus labiatus*, of India.

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 462/1 There is but one species, the Sloth or Honey Bear..It inhabits the mountainous regions of India. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* iii. 44 The great features of the Oriental region are, the long-armed apes, the orang-utans, the tiger, the sun-bears and honey-bears.

Honey-bee. A bee that gathers and stores honey, esp. the common hive-bee.

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* N iv b, Athenor writeth that honie Bees and other flies chased out of a towne all the inhabitantes thereof. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 75 Some affirme that hee (Jupiter) was fed by Honi-Bees. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* F v b, Your Honey-bee-like disposition. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 62 Some of the ancient settlers .. pretend to give the very year when the honey bee first crossed the Mississippi.

Ho'ney-bird.

†1. A fanciful name for a bee. *Obs.*

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 1143 Quails [have] but One Chief, the Hony-birds but One, One Master-Bee.

2. A bird that feeds on honey or the nectar of flowers, as those of the family *Meliphagidæ*. Cf. Honey-eater, -sucker.

1870 Wilson *Austral. Songs* 99 Honey-birds loitered to suck at the wattle. 1898 Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v. *Honey-eater*, The whole series are sometimes called Honey-birds.

3. = Honey-guide 1.

1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 41, I saw to-day for the first time the honey-bird. This extraordinary little bird..will invariably lead a person following it to a wild-bees' nest. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Afr.* 455 Two of our Kafirs .. had gone in pursuit of a honey-bird.

Honey-buzzard. A bird of prey of the genus *Pernis*, esp. the European species *P. apivorus*, which feeds chiefly on the larvæ of bees and wasps.

1674 Ray *Words, Eng. Birds* 82 The Honey-Buzzard: *Buteo apivorus*. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) I. 146 As he [Mr. Willughby] found the combs of wasps in the nest, he gave this species the name of the honey buzzard. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 289 Crows and Rooks mob the Honey-Buzzard with almost the same eagerness as they chase the Eagle-Owl.

Honeycomb (*hʌ'nikōum*), *sb.* Forms: see Honey and Comb. [OE. *hunigcamb*, f. *hunig* Honey + *camb* Comb *sb.*[1] (sense 8).]

1. A structure of wax containing two series of hexagonal cells separated by thin partitions, formed by bees for the reception of honey and their eggs. The shape and arrangement of the cells secures the greatest possible economy at once of space and of material.

a 1050 *Liber Scintil.* x. (1889) 50 Sawl ȝefylled trytt hunigcamb [*fauum*]. *c* 1275 *Pass. Our Lord* 616 in *O.E. Misc.* 54 Hi hym..brouhten of one visse ibred And ek enne huny-comb. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xviii. 11 Swetter abouen huny and huny kambe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony coom, .. *favus*. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxii. 39 Merchandis .. hamperit in ane hony came. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 191 b, Blewe knoppes, or tufies, like Honicoames. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 230 The fault that Ionathan had committed, in eating a honey-comb. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 100 The honeycomb of the bee is edgeways with respect to the hive. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 314 Tea, eggs, brown bread and honey-comb.

fig. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 147 He seith that wordes þat been spoken discreetly by ordinaunce been honycombes, for they yeuen swetnesse to the soule. 1642 J. Eaton (*title*) The Honey-combe of Free Justification by Christ alone. 1842 Tennyson *E. Morris* 26 Was he not A full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence Stored from all flowers?

†2. A term of endearment. Cf. Honey 5. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 512 What do ye, hony comb, sweete Alisoun? 1552 Huloet, Darlynge, a wanton terme ..as be these: honycombe, pyggisnye, swetehert, trueloue.

3. A cavernous flaw in metal work, esp. in guns.

1530 Palsgr. 232/1 Honny combe, *marcg.* 1588 Lucar *Colleg. Arte Shooting* App. 2 Whether or no any honycombes flawes or crackes are in the peece. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Honey-comb*, a Flaw in the Metal of a Piece of Ordnance. 1763 Del Pino *Sp. Dict., Escarabajos*, .. what gunners call honey-comb, that is, holes in the metal. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 339 Efforts to force the water through any honey-combs or flaws which there may be in the bore. 1881 Greener *Gun* 146 A scratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders the rifle completely useless for match-shooting.

4. The reticulum or second stomach of ruminants, so called from the appearance of its inner surface.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ruminant*, The reticulum, which we call the hony-comb. 1774 Goldsmith *Nat. Hist.* II. ii. i. 1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 302/2 The second cavity, the honeycomb..is so called from the appearance of its mucous membrane.

5. Honeycomb work (see 6).

1838 H. G. Knight *Norm. in Sicily* 276 The vault is ornamented with the Moorish honeycomb. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov., A large white quilt, real honeycomb.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to a honeycomb; like, or arranged in the form of, a honeycomb; having a surface hexagonally marked; as *honeycomb cell, decoration, flannel, ground, limestone, ornament, pattern, sponge, work*, **honeycomb bag** = sense 4; **honeycomb coral**, a coral of the genus Favosites; **honeycomb moth**, a tineid moth of the genus *Galleria* which infests beehives; **honeycomb ringworm, scall**, species of the disease Favus; **honeycomb stitch** (see quot.); **honeycomb stomach** = sense 4; so **honeycomb tripe**; **honeycomb-stone**, fossil honeycomb coral.

1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VIII. 367 The stomach..consists of four distinct bags or cavities .. The second cavity is the *Honeycomb bag. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* v. 91 The Favosites or *honeycomb coral, presenting regular hexagonal cells with transverse floors or tabulæ. 1884 *Advt.*, *Honeycomb Flannel .. for Petticoats and Skirts. 1721 Mrs. Bradshaw in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* I. 75 There is one [edging], of a honeycomb ground. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 463 *Honeycomb lime-stone, a name which conveys a tolerably correct idea of its appearance. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 192 The last of our burrowers is the *Honey-comb Moth belonging to the genus Galleria. 1838 H. G. Knight *Norm. in Sicily* 272 *note*, The *honeycomb ornament is common in the alcoves, and vaulted apartments of the Arabians. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, **Honeycomb Pattern*, cast on any number of stitches that divide by six. First row—Knit. Second row—Purl [etc.]. This completes one Honeycomb. 1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* II. *i.* 296 The Favus fungus..is commonly called the cupped ringworm or *honycomb scall. 1874 *J. Pereira's Mat. Med.* 1015 *Turkey Sponge*,..the common variety is called *honeycomb sponge. 1882 Caulfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework*, **Honeycomb Stitch*, this stitch is used to draw together in an ornamental pattern the gathers upon the neck and sleeves of smock frocks, and also for all kinds of decorative gathering. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. I. 43 The reticulum or *honey-comb stomach. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, **Honeycomb-Stone*. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. ix. 127 Snow-white smock-frocks..marked on the wrists, breasts, backs, and sleeves with *honeycomb-work. 1895 *Trnl. R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar. 348 A richly fretted ceiling of Arabian honeycomb-work.

Honeycomb, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To fill like a honeycomb with cells, cavities, or perforations; to render cavernous, hollow, or insubstantial in this way; to undermine.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 67 If it had been honey-combed by worms in the quarry. 1834 Medwin

Angler in Wales I. 163, I have known tents..completely honeycombed in a very few weeks. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 78. 30 The drains may honeycomb the basement and not remove the refuse passed into them.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* To become cavernous.

1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 382 Peat land is subject to 'honey-comb', or contract when dried by frost.

2. *fig.* To penetrate through and through so as to render hollow, rotten, etc.; to undermine.

1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vii. 331 This great empire is rotten; honey-combed as it were. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vii. 113 The small continuous vices, which root underground and honeycomb the soul. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* xi. 477 His theory is here again honeycombed by his own averments of fact.

b. *absol.*, and *intr.* for *pass.*

1868 LORD STRANGFORD *Sel. Writings* (1869) I. 338 The very same man who has been honeycombing away at the.. cranky old Ottoman empire. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 179 Floating dogmas .. all imperceptibly, yet certainly, honeycombing and melting away.

3. *trans.* To mark with a honeycomb pattern.

1888 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 7/6 Velveteens, plain, shaded, and honeycombed, in light shades. 1889 *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 6/1 The bodices .. are honeycombed, after the most approved fashion, across the chest and shoulders.

Hence **Ho·neycombing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/1 Liberty frocks, with their many folds upon the chest, held in by honeycombing. 1893 E. H. BARKER *Wand. by South. Waters* 277 The honeycombing action of water.

Honeycombed (hʌ·nikōumd), *a.* [f. prec. vb. or sb. + -ED[1] or [2].] a. Having perforations, excavations, or cavernous parts, like a honeycomb; esp. abounding in little cells, as cast metal when not sound. b. Marked with a honeycomb-like pattern.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 Honicombed, is when shee is ill cast or ouermuch worne shee will bee rugged within. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), A mariner having discharged his gun, which was honeycombed, and loading it suddenly again, the powder took fire. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 471 The head of the tibia .. quite spongy or honeycombed in its texture. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Greenock*, Coarse-grained basaltic whin, intermixed with honey-combed lava. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 16 Its free surface, owing to the movements of the heart, becomes roughened in a peculiar manner, presenting a shaggy or honey-combed appearance.

Ho·ney-dew.

1. A sweet sticky substance found on the leaves and stems of trees and plants, held to be excreted by aphides: formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 180 b, The leaves..bedewed with Hony..In the morning, our common people call it Manna, or Hony dewe, cleaving to the leaves before the rising of the sunne. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 112 Fresh teares Stood on her cheekes, as doth the honydew Vpon a gathred Lillie almost withered. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 133 Pliny affirmed the Hony-dew to bee either the sweat of the heaven, or the slaver or spittle of the stars, or the moisture of the aire purging it self. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxiv. (1875) 309 In the sultry season of 1783 honeydews were so frequent as to deface and destroy the beauties of my garden. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 763/1 The sweet juice which is exuded by the aphis .. is popularly known as 'honey-dew'.

2. An ideally sweet or luscious substance; often, like dew, represented as falling: sometimes applied to the nectar of flowers or to honey itself.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 65 Their stomach .. wherein they [bees]..keepe their Honny dew which they haue gathered. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 52 Sweet, as the Hony-deaw, which Hybla hath. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 347 Hony-Dews fall in delicious Showers. 1797 COLERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 53. 1798 — *Anc. Mar.* v. xxvi, The other was a softer voice, As soft as honey-dew. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxii. 197 Little step and lofty leap Through honey-dew and fragrance.

fig. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Fount. Obliv.*, The cool honey-dews of dreamless rest. 1878 SYMONDS *Sonn. M. Angelo* 2 On bitter honey-dews of tears.

3. A kind of tobacco sweetened with molasses.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* viii, I say, how do you sell honeydew? 1894 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 6/2, I took up a paper containing 2 oz. of sunflaked honeydew.

So **Ho·ney-dewed** *a.*, a. bedewed with honey; b. covered with honey-dew.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 34 Thy hony-dewed tongue exceedes hir far in sweete discourse. 1798 SOUTHEY *Poems, Oak of Fathers*, The bees o'er its honey-dew'd foliage play'd. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xxv. 337 Horses .. injured by eating mildewed and honeydewed vetches.

Ho·ney-drop.

1. A drop of honey: sometimes taken as a type of what is sweet and delicious. Cf. *honey-dew* 2.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xv. xxxvi, The honeydrops from hollow oaks distill. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 79. 1641 TRAPPE *Theologia Theologiæ* 359 The Promises are the hony-drops of Christs mouth. *a* 1711 KEN *Preparat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 97 Jonathan from his pointed Spear Suck'd Honey-drops, and his Eyesight Grew quick and bright. 1852 JAMES *Agnes Sorrel* (1860) I. 116 To sweeten the cup of pain with the wild honey-drops of pleasure.

2. A mole on the skin. Cf. *honey-mark, -spot*, s.v. HONEY *sb.* 7.

? *a* 1800 *Bondsey & Maisry* v. in Child *Ballads* IV. lxxxvi. (1886) 283/1 Here she is, my sister Maisry, Wi' the hinny-draps on her chin.

Ho·ney-eater. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* a bird that feeds on honey or nectar: = HONEYSUCKER. (In quot. 1731 = HONEY-GUIDE 1.)

In Morris *Austral English*, 56 Australian species of Honey-eaters are named, e. g. *Banded, Black, Bridled, Brown Honey-eater*, etc.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 155 These Gnat-snappers, or Honey-eaters are a sort of guides to the Hottentots in the search of honey. 1862 WOOD *Illustr. Nat. Hist.* II. 212 The true Honey-Eaters form a very numerous group of birds. 1864–5 — *Homes without H.* xxv. (1868) 470 In Australia there is a large group of rather pretty birds, popularly called Honey-eaters, because they feed largely on the sweet juices of many flowers. 1882 PROCTOR *Nature Stud.* 26 Like many other ants, these little honey-eaters are divided into different castes or classes. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 392 The ratels belong to the genus Mellivora, the Honey Eaters.

Honeyed, honied (hʌ·nid), *a.* Forms as in HONEY *sb.*; also 5 **hownyd.** [f. HONEY *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Abounding in or laden with honey; sweetened as with honey; consisting of or containing honey.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. metr. ii. 54 (Camb. MS.) Al thowh þat the pleynynge bysynesse of men yeueth hem honyede drynkes and large metes. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. H vj b, Wyne lyke vnto honyed wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 422 Of Hydromel and Oxymel (i. Honied water, and Honied vineger). 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lviii, The remedy is to drink honyed water. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VII. 139 The honied fig, and unctuous olive smooth. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 61 Diabetic urine .. marked by a saccharine or honied taste. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxxxvii, Still his honied wealth Hymettus yields. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Honeyed fluids from the flowers.

2. *fig* Sweet; sweet-sounding, dulcet, mellifluous.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 79 Þe sweitt honyd mynde of Ihesu. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 17 With gall in hart, and hwnyt hals. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 50 His sweet and honyed Sentences. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 244 Whom we will call by the name of Mela, for the honeyed sweetnesse of her disposition. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 251 Conviction hung On soft Persuasion's honied tongue. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristr. & Iseult* II. 47 Silken courtiers whispering honied nothings.

Hence **Ho·neyedly** *adv.*, sweetly, in dulcet tones.

Ho·neyedness, sweetness as of honey.

1611 COTGR., *Emmielleure*, sweetnesse, honiednesse. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* II. vi. 46, I too..Can speak, not honiedly, of love and beauty. But sternly of a something much like duty. 1887 MRS. C. READE *Maid o' Mill* I. xix. 286 'I'll be your chaperon, if I may', honeyedly.

Ho·ney-flower.

1. a. A flowering shrub of the Cape of Good Hope, of the genus *Melianthus*.

1712 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 421 Great Cape Honey-Flower. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 243 These Honey-flowers contain a great deal of sweet juice. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl.*, *Honey-flower*, .. a soft-wooded shrub..The flowers are of a dark brown colour.

b. An Australian flower, *Lambertia formosa*.

1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* iv. 101 They returned .. dreadfully exhausted, having existed chiefly by sucking the wild honey-flower and shrubs. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Useful Native Pl. Austral.* 37 'Honey-flower' or 'honey-suckle'. This plant is as well known to small boys about Sydney as to birds and insects. [Named] on account of the large quantity of a clear honey-like liquid the flowers contain.

c. A local name of the Bee Orchis.

1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honey-flower (Kent).

2. *gen.* A flower yielding honey.

1887 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* vi. 36 All sorts of honey-flowers, marigolds, pansies, roses, clover.

†**Ho·neyful,** *a. Obs.* [f. HONEY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in honey or sweetness.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 1 This name es..in my mouthe honyfull swetnes. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 685 Hony-full Calydna.

Honey-guide.

1. A small African bird of the genus *Indicator* which guides men and animals to the nests of bees. (Also *honey-guide cuckoo.*)

1786 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Cuculus indicator*, a species of cuckow found in the interior parts of Africa .. called by the Dutch settlers *honig-wyzer* or *honey-guide*. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 89 A remarkable bird called the Honeyguide. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 59/2 The Honey-Guide Cuckoo. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* x. 209 The honey guide is an extraordinary bird; how is it that every member of its family has learned, that all men, white or black, are fond of honey?

2. A marking in a flower, which serves to insects as a guide to the position of the honey.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* 6 The lines and bands by which so many flowers are ornamented have reference to the position of the honey;..these honey-guides are absent in night flowers, where they of course would not show.

†**Ho·neyish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HONEY *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat honey-like.

1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lxvi, A sweet honeyish moisture. 1693 BRANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 138/1 A honyish kind of Substance.

Honeyless (hʌ·nilĕs), *a.* Destitute of honey.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* v. i. 35 Your words, they rob the Hibla Bees, And leaue them Hony-lesse. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (1634) 134 Many Hives are left Honniless. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iii. 68 The inner, honeyless stamens.

Honey-lipped (-lipt), *a.* = HONEY-MOUTHED.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 705 He is .. as honey-lipped as a bee-hive in spring. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1856) 301 Honey-lipped gentlemen..who would gladly keep entire a Theism—patched with borrowings from the Gospels.

†**Honey-month.** *Obs.* [After HONEYMOON.] The first month after marriage; the honeymoon.

1596 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (1697) 31 In their Haste, and in their Honey-Month while they were New-fangl'd. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 192 ₱ 2 Sometimes the Parties .. grow cool in the very Honey Month.

Honeymoon (hʌ·nimūn), *sb.* 'The first month after marriage, when there is nothing but tenderness and pleasure' (Johnson); originally having no reference to the period of a month, but comparing the mutual affection of newly-married persons to the changing moon which is no sooner full than it begins to wane; now, usually, the holiday spent together by a newly-married couple, before settling down at home.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 14 It was yet but hony moone. 1552 HULOET, Hony mone, a terme prouerbially applied to such as be newe maried, whiche wyll not fall out at the fyrste, but thone loueth the other at the beginnynge excedyngly, the likelyhode of theyr exceadynge loue appearing to aswage, yᵉ which time the vulgar people cal the hony mone, *Aphrodisia, feriæ, hymenæ.* 1612 BRETON *Cornucopia* (T.), And now their honey-moon, that late was clear, Doth pale, obscure, and tenebrous appear. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxv. (1739) 161 The first year of her Marriage was Honey-moon with her; she thought nothing too dear for the King. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hony-moon*, applyed to those marryed persons that love well at first, and decline in affection afterwards; it is hony now, but it will change as the Moon. [1693 *Oxford Act* 3 Brisk and Bonny, As Bridegroom's self, in Moon-call'd-Hony.] 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Out of Debt* i. Wks. 1832–3 IV. 196 Mr. and Mrs. Ludgate went down in the hoy to Margate, to spend the honeymoon in style. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. ix. 89 They kept their honey-moon for a year.

attrib. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxxii. 391 After their honeymoon trip. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. vii. 134 It was a dreary departure for a honeymoon tour.

b. *transf.* The first warmth of newly established friendly relations.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 268 It being now but Honnie Moone, I endeauoured to courte it with a grace. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 8 Kingdoms have their honey-moon, when new Princes are married unto them. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 120 In the Honey-moon of his Accession. 1795 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 87 Spain, in the honey-moon of her new servitude. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 7 The brief honeymoon of the new king and his parliament.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*, chiefly *humorous*) **Ho·ney-moo·nish** *a.*; **Ho·ney-moo·nlight, -moo·nshine**; **Ho·ney-moo·n-struck** *a.*

1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. vii. 21 Quite bridal together, quite honey-moonish. 1869 F. LOCKER-LAMPSON in Ld. Tennyson *Tennyson* (1897) II. iii. 76 Lovers .. steeped in honeymoonshine. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* (1884) 8 There was not a suspicion of honey-moonshine about us. *Ibid.* 197, I wanted to know..whether you seemed honey-moon-struck. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 16 May 371 The effects .. are ascribed .. to the peculiar refractive power of honey-moonlight.

Ho·neymoo·n, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To spend the honeymoon.

1821 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 135 How did I know but you were tourifying or honeymooning? 1828 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 15 Dec. (1894) 190 The Speaker and his bride..are honeymooning at Hastings. 1891 MRS CLIFFORD *Love Lett. Worldly Wom.* 244 Some one offered us a country seat to honeymoon in, but we declined.

Hence **Ho·neymoo·ner; Ho·neymoo·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlvii, As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done honeymooning, we shall start. 1873 *Daily News* 25 Aug., Some miserable honeymooner .. glad to get a reasonable being to talk to. 1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* III. 227 A honeymooning couple.

Ho·ney-mouthed, *a.* Sweet or soft in speech: often implying insincerity. (Cf. *mealy-mouthed.*)

1539 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 413, I like not these honey-mouthed men, when I do see no acts nor deeds according to their words. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 33 If I proue hony-mouth'd, let my tongue blister.

Ho·ney-pot.

1. A pot in which honey is stored. b. A receptacle, of wax or other substance, in which many species of wild bees store their honey. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Huny pot or hony wesselle, *mellarium*. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B ij b, The Martin-mongers swarmd to a lecture, like beares to a honnie pot. 1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* IV. i, Mind to have a lick at the honey-pot yourself.

2. *pl.* A children's game. Also *attrib.* in reference to the posture.

One of the players, called a honey-pot, sits with his hands locked under his hams, while the 'honey-merchants' lift him by the arm-pits as handles, pretend to carry him to market, and shake him, with the aim of making him let go his hold. Also called in Scotland *honey-pigs*.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 36/2 Common games .. as the Skipping-rope, and Honey-pots. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 52 A game at marbles, or honey pots, or hy-spy. 1860 LADY CANNING in Hare 2 *Noble Lives* (1893) III. 110 It was an easy pass .. I could not resist a 'honey-pot' descent. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 10 Apr. 5/2 To squat low down on his haunches, like a political 'honey-pot'.

Honey-ratel (hʌ·ni,rā·tĕl). A name of the ratel, from its fondness for honey.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 233 The honey ratel ..has a particular instinct enabling it to discover bees. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst.* II. xxiii. 463 Bee cuckows..indicating to the honey-ratel..the subterranean nests of certain bees.

Ho·neysome, *a. rare.* [f. HONEY *sb.* + -SOME.] Sweet, like honey.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 Marke how sweete and honny-some they are. 1877 BLACKMORE *Cripps* (1887) 348 He should rather speak honeysome words.

Ho·ney-stone.

†1. A stone said to have a sweet smell or taste.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 15 The Melanite is a Stone, which distilleth..that iuice which is verie sweete and honie like; wherfore it may well be called Melanite, as you would say Honistone. 1659 TORRIANO, *Melite*, a kind of yellow stone, which, broken and put into water, smelleth of *honey*, called the sweet or Honey-stone.

2. A synonym of MELLITE, called by Werner, 1789, *honigstein*, from its colour.

1795 SCHMEISSER *Min.* I. 299 Honey stone..was first discovered by Mr. Werner. 1884 BAUERMAN *Min.* 393 Honey stone..is a mellitate of aluminium.

Ho·ney-suck. Now only *local*. Forms: 1 hunigsuge, hunisuge, -suce, 4-5 honysouke, 7- honey-suck. [OE. *hunigsūge, -sūce*, f. *hunig* honey + *sūgan, sūcan* to suck; the ME. form represents the second of these.]

1. An earlier equivalent of the name HONEY-SUCKLE (senses 1 and 2): used with the same laxity of application.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1214 *Ligustrum*, hunigsuge. *a* 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/23 *Lugustrum*, hunisuce. 14.. *Voc.* Ibid. 572/12 *Cerifolium*, honysouke. *Ibid.* 611/30 *Serpillum*, peletur *vel* honysouke. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccclxxvii. 1018 Medow Trefoile is called.. of some Suckles, and Honisuckes. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honey-suck. (1) Flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. ..(2) *Lonicera Periclymenum*.

† b. = HONEYSUCKLE 1 b. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* iii. 4 His mete was honysoukis, and hony of the wode. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 593/24 *Locusta*, a honysouke.

† 2. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 645 Then they [Bees] flye not far from their own homes, but sustain themselves with their own Honey-suck already provided.

Ho·neysu·cker. An animal that feeds on honey; *spec.* applied to numerous small birds that feed on honey and the nectar of flowers, esp. the *Meliphagidæ*, also the *Nectariniidæ*, *Cœrebidæ*, etc.; a nectar-bird; a HONEY-EATER.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2034 There are four species that seem to belong to the trochili, or honey-suckers of Linnæus. 1837 SWAINSON *Birds* II. 144 The *Meliphagidæ*, or honeysuckers, are distinguished .. by their notched bill. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 308 Butterflies .. sail further up mountain heights than the bees and other meadow honeysuckers.

Honeysuckle (hʌ·nisʌk'l). [ME. *hunisuccle, -soukil*, app. extended from *hunisuce, honysouke*: see HONEY-SUCK.]

1. A name for the flowers of clover, esp. the common red clover; also applied to other flowers yielding honey. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/15 *Ligustrum*, *i.* triffoil, *i.* hunisuccles. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vi. (Skeat) I. 6 If thou shalt haue Honie soukels, thou leauest the fruict of the soure Docke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/1 Hony socle, *apiago*. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Honnysuckell, *lait Nostre Dame*. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 72 Fine grasse full of the hearbe called *Trifolium*.. and of the Countrie people honie suckles both white and red. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 496 Flowers that haue deepe Sockets, doe gather in the Bottome a kinde of Honey; As Honey-Suckles (both the Woodbine and the Trifoile). 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 87 Then Melfoil beat, and Honey-suckles pound, With these alluring Savours strew the Ground. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Honeysuckle..(2) *Lotus corniculatus*. Ches. .. (4) *Trifolium pratense*. .. Mr. Elworthy says that in *Som.* the name is restricted to the flowers of *T. pratense*. (5) *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*.

† b. A rendering of L. *locusta* taken as the name of some plant; hence used by confusion where the real sense was 'locust' (the insect). *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 5 Sum men seien þat locusta is a litil beest good to ete. Sum men seien it is an herbe þat gederiþ hony upon him; but it is licli þat it is an herbe þat mai nurishe men, þat þei clepen hony soukil. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 Som leueþ onliche by honysoukels [*solis locustis viuunt*] i-dryed wiþ smoke oþer wiþ þe sonne. 1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. (1554) 172 b, Honisocles his moderate feedyng .. This blessed Baptist. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 370 b/1 Takyng onelye for her refeccion honysocles and locustes. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 106 [John the Baptist] sucked hony of floures that be called honysocles that poore people gadereth and frye theym in oyle to theyr mete.

2. The common name of *Lonicera Periclymenum*, also called Woodbine, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellowish trumpet-shaped flowers, frequent in woods; thence extended to the whole genus. *Fly-honeysuckle*, the species *L. Xylosteum* and *L. ciliata*: see also 3. *Trumpet* or *Coral Honeysuckle*, a North American species, *L. sempervirens*, with evergreen foliage and scarlet flowers.

1548 [see 4]. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 82 a, Wodbynde or Honysuckle..windeth it self about busshes. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 47 So doth the woodbine, the sweet Honisuckle, Gently entwist. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 10 Sweet Honeysuckles round the Branches twin'd. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The Virginian scarlet honey-suckle, called the trumpet honey-suckle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 247 *Lonicera periclymenum*, .. Common Honeysuckle, Woodbine Honeysuckle. *L. Xylosteum*, .. Upright Honeysuckle. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 763 The Fly Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Xylosteum*, is an erect shrub .. common in shrubberies.

b. The flower of the woodbine.

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* W 368 Woodbin that beareth the Honiesuckle. 1640 *Sicily & Naples* (T.), A honey-suckle The amorous woodbine's offspring.

3. Applied, with or without qualifying word, to various shrubs or plants of other genera, in some way resembling the common honeysuckle.

a. Applied in Australia to species of *Banksia*, the flowers of which contain a sweet honey-like liquid, eagerly sucked out by the aborigines; also in N. S. Wales to the HONEY-FLOWER, q.v.; in New Zealand to *Knightia excelsa*; in New England to species of Columbine, esp. the native species *Aquilegia canadensis*; in Jamaica to *Passiflora laurifolia*. **b. Bush-honeysuckle,** name for the shrubs of the genus *Diervilla*, nearly allied to the common honeysuckle, natives of N. America and Japan. **Dwarf Honeysuckle,** a species of Cornel, *Cornus suecica*, having berries like those of the honeysuckle. **False Honeysuckle,** 'the genus *Azalea*' (Miller *Plant-n.*). **Fly-honeysuckle,** a South African shrub of the genus *Halleria* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceæ*); see also 2, and FLY *sb.*[1] 11 b. **French Honeysuckle,** name given to *Hedysarum coronarium*, a native of Italy, a leguminous plant, with flowers resembling those of the red clover (cf. 1). **Ground Honeysuckle,** a name for Bird's-foot Trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*. **Purple Honeysuckle,** a name for *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*). **Red Honeysuckle** = *French h.*; also a name for red clover (see 1). **Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle,** the Common Lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*. **West Indian Honeysuckle,** *Tecoma* (*Tecomaria*) *capensis* and various species of *Desmodium*. **White Honeysuckle,** *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Azalea viscosa*); also white clover (see 1).

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B ij, A little dapper flowre, like a grounde Hunnisucke, called thrift. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1656) 340 The red Sattin flower, although some foolishly call it, the red or French Honysuckle. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 327 *Passiflora foliis ovatis*.. *The Honeysuckle*..cultivated in many parts of America for the sake of its fruit: it is a climber. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Halleria*.. is called by some gardeners the African fly-honeysuckle, from its resemblance to the upright or fly-honeysuckle. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 366 French Honeysuckle which is distinguished .. by its jointed, prickly, naked, straight legumes; its pinnate leaves. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) II. 201 *Cornus herbacea*, dwarf honeysuckle, dwarf cornel. 1834 Ross *Van Diemen's L. Ann.* 125 (Morris *Austral Eng.*) Some scattered honeysuckles, as they are called. 1861 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* III. 78 A very singular and handsome species of Banksia (colonially termed Honeysuckle). 1873 *Gard. Chron.* 26 Apr. 579/3 Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle.

4. A figure or ornament somewhat resembling a sprig or flower of honeysuckle: *esp.* in *Arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 b, The apparell .. was blacke velvet, covered all over with braunches of hony suckels of fyne flat gold. 1849 LAYARD *Nineveh* II. 294 We have .. in the earliest monuments of Nineveh, that graceful ornament, commonly called the honeysuckle, which was so extensively used in Greece. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VI. 27 *Palmette*...In England, by some authors and most workmen, the name Honeysuckle is given to it... It is a small ornament, one of those called running ornaments, and appears to be a diminutive of the Palm.

5. The colour of the flowers of the common honeysuckle: see quot.

1890 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/1 A rich, soft silk of the colour known as 'honeysuckle', being a combination of pale pink and even paler yellow.

† 6. *fig.* Applied to a person, as a term of praise or endearment. (Cf. HONEY *sb.* 5.) *Obs.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 36 Who would not thinke him perfect curtesie? Or the honny-suckle of humilitie? 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Yes, honeysuckle, and do as much for them one day.

† 7. Honey 'sucked' or gathered by bees; = HONEY-SUCK 2. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* vii. (1664) 81 Like an industrious Bee .. can gather such Honey-suckle from the sweetest flowers.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *honeysuckle arbour, colour*; **honeysuckle-apple,** in New England, a fungus, *Exobasidium Azaleæ*, occurring on the branches of *Rhododendron nudiflorum* (*Azalea nudiflora*), and eaten by children (*Cent. Dict.*); **honeysuckle clover, honeysuckle grass,** names for white clover (Britten and H.); **honeysuckle ornament** = sense 4; **honeysuckle-tree,** (*a*) the common honeysuckle; (*b*) name for various Australian trees and shrubs of the genus *Banksia*; **honeysuckle-trefoil,** name for red clover.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Pl.* (ed. 3) III. 652 Purple Trefoil, Honeysuckle Trefoil, Cow Clover. 1852 MRS. MEREDITH *Home in Tasmania* I. 164 (Morris) The honeysuckle-tree (*Banksia latifolia*)..the blossoms form cones..the size and shape of a large English teazel, and are of a greenish yellow...The honeysuckle trees grow to about thirty feet in height. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 621 The Honeysuckle ornament, so much used in Ionic architecture, is one of the features which indicate its eastern origin. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/2 Brocade of honeysuckle colours. 1893 *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 8/7 A Louis XIII dress in English-made honeysuckle brocade.

Honeysuckled (hʌ·nisʌk'ld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Overgrown, or scented, with honeysuckle.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. xxiv. 36 Those Beams that irradiat only, and guild your Honey-suckled fields. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1823) II. 167 Divided by honeysuckled hedges into sheltered fields. 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. v. 26 Having slept in a pure honey-suckled air.

Ho·ney-swee·t, *a.* (*sb.*). Sweet as honey: often a term of endearment.

c 1000 in Thorpe *Anal. Anglo-Sax.* 45 (Bosw.) Mid hunigswettre þrotan. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 152 The lusty lyf..That is in mariage hony sweete. 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 91 Not sick After so hoonysweete a licke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 1. Honey sweet Husband. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* II. iv, Most dainty and honey-sweet mistress. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 238 Oh, honey-sweet Proserpine.

B. *sb.* Local name for the Meadowsweet (Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*).

Ho·ney-tongued, *a.* Speaking sweetly, softly, or winningly; mellifluous; using honeyed discourses.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 334 Pay him the dutie of honie-tongued Boyet. 1598 F. MERES *Pallad. Tamia* II. 281 b, The sweete wittie soule of Ouid liues in mellifluous and hony-tongued Shakespeare. 1861 J. RUFFINI *Dr. Antonio* vi, I hate honey-tongued people.

Honeywort (hʌ·niwɔ̄t). [See WORT.]

1. The English name of the genus *Cerinthe* of boraginaceous plants, cultivated in gardens, and much frequented by bees for their honey.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxlix. § 1. 431 Cerinthe or Honie woort, riseth foorth of the grounde after the sowing of his seede. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 3. 80. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 188 Bruised balm, and honeywort's humble herb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 257/1 Honeywort, an appellation due to the abundance of honey secreted by their blossoms, which are much resorted to by bees.

2. Locally applied to Crosswort (*Galium cruciatum*), from its strong sweet scent.

1863 MARG. PLUES *Rambles Search Wild Fl.* (1892) 158.

3. *attrib.*, as in **Honeywort Hawkweed,** a book-name for *Hieracium cerinthoides*.

1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 215. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Honey-wort Hawkweed.

‖ **Hong** (hɒŋ). Also 8 **haung.** [ad. Chinese *hang* row, rank.] In China, a series of rooms or buildings used as a warehouse, factory, etc.; *spec.* (*a*) one of the foreign factories formerly maintained at Canton; (*b*) the corporation of Chinese merchants at Canton who (before the treaty of Nanking in 1842) had the monopoly of trade with Europeans; (*c*) a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 458 The English have no settled Factory at Canton, and are only permitted to hire large Hongs, or Houses, near the water side. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 227 (Y.) When I arrived at Canton the Hapoa ordered me lodgings..in a Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants. 1797 SIR G. STAUNTON *Embassy China* II. 565 (Y.) A Society of Hong, or united merchants, who are answerable for one another, both to the Government and to the foreign nations. 1836 J. F. DAVIS *Chinese* I. iii. 87 (Stanf.) Some Hong merchants. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. viii. I. 512 The Chinese Government .. confined the trade .. to a certain number of native merchants of Canton incorporated under the designation of Hong. 1888 A. J. LITTLE *Thro' Yangtse Gorges* 210 A hong..consists of a series of lofty one-storied buildings, situated one behind the other, and separated by intervening courtyards.

Hong(e, obs. inf. and pa. t. and pple. of HANG *v.*

Honger, -ir, -ur, etc., obs. ff. HUNGER.

Honied: see HONEYED.

† **Ho·nily,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ME. *honi*, HONEY *sb.* + -LY[1].] Like honey; as of honey. Hence **Honily-like** *adv.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. xxv. 55 With swettyst sound of heuyn honily lyke þa synge. *Ibid.* xxviii. 60 Honily swetnes.

Honily (hʌ·nili), *adv. rare.* Like or as honey.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xcix. 2 Dear one, a kiss I stole .. Sweet ambrosia, love, never as honily sweet.

† **Honish,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 honyse, honessche, hunysche, honysh; 5 *pa. pple.* honest. [f. OF. *honiss-*, extended stem of *honir* (mod.F. *honnir*), ad. OHG. *hônen* (mod.Ger. *höhnen*) to scoff at, scorn.] *trans.* To bring to disgrace or ruin; to dishonour, insult; to destroy, put an end to.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 596 He..harde honysez þise oþer & of his erde flemez. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* XI. 48 Honesschen him as an hound, and hoten him go þennes! *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3004 Hys hors it honyshyd for euer. *Ibid.* 3791 Sum in þaire harnais for hete was honest for euire.

Honk (hɒŋk), *sb. U.S.* and *Canada.* [Echoic.] The cry of the wild goose. Hence **Honk** *v. intr.*, to utter this cry; **Ho·nker,** a name for the wild goose.

1854 THOREAU *Walden* xiii. (1886) 247 The faint honk or quack of their leader. *Ibid.* xv. 271, I was startled by the loud honking of a goose. *Ibid.*, Their commodore honking all the while with a regular beat. 1888 TRUMBULL *Bird Names* (U.S.) 1 *Branta canadensis*,..[termed] Honker or Old Honker in recognition of its hoarse notes or 'honking'.

Honne, obs. f. HONE; var. of HEN *adv.* hence.

Honor, Honorable, etc.: see HONOUR, etc.

† **Honorance.** *Obs.* Also 4 **honur-,** 7 **honour-.** [a. OF. *honorance, -urance*, f. *honorer, honurer* to HONOUR: see -ANCE.] The action of honouring or doing homage; honour. Chiefly in phr. *in (the) honorance of.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8896 þis ilk tre .. þat man mad til sli honurance. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (B. M. MS.) 1 In honorance of ihesu cryst. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5870 In signifyaunce, Off Jesu Crystys honoraunce. *a* 1716 *Gildas* 89 In ye honuraunce of ihesu crist of heuene. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 244 As honour is in honourance, in him that honours rather than in him that is honoured.

† **Honorant.** *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *honorant*, pr. pple. of *honorer* to HONOUR: see -ANT.] a. One who honours. b. See quots.

1602 SEGAR *Honour Mil. & Civil* IV. xxi. 236-7 These diuers degrees were in the Emperiall Court called *Administrantes, Vacantes*, and *Honorarij*.. The same course is to

be kept among the Honorants or seruants extraordinary. — *L'Envoy* in Guillim *Heraldry*, Made Honour only by the Honorant. 1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* IV. ix. 115 Among the Honorants or servants extraordinary.

Honorarily (*ɒ*nŏrărili), *adv.* [f. Honorary + -ly 2.] In an honorary manner; by way of honour.

1842 A. J. Christie in tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 203 *note*, St. Cyril of Alexandria ascribes *προσκύνησις* to the martyrs, but..relatively and honorarily.

Honorarium (hɒn-, *ɒ*nŏrēə-riŭm). Pl. -ums, -a. [Late L. *honōrārium* gift made on being admitted to a post of honour, douceur, fee, neut. sing. of *honōrārius* Honorary. In F. *honoraire*.] An honorary reward; a fee for services rendered, esp. by a professional person.

1658 Evelyn *Corr.* 8 Nov., What equipage and *honorarium* my Lord dos allow? 1669 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 151 The said John Woodmansey doth hereby binde and engage himself..to pay..one pepper corne .. for ever as an honorarium to the towne of Bostone. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Honourary, Honorarium*, is also used substantively, for a lawyers fee; or a salary given to public professors of any art or science. 1852 W. Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. xi. 122, I am afraid..the architect of the monument..never received the proposed honorarium. 1895 W. Munk *Sir H. Halford* 42 The emoluments and honoraria of physicians.

Honorary (*ɒ*nŏrări), *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *honōrārium*: see prec.] = prec.; also, a gift; an honouring distinction.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIII. 15 An honorary given to age. 1650 Trapp *Comment. Numb.* iii. 9 The ministers of the Gospell are called gifts, Eph. 4. 8. 11, honouraries, such as Christ bestowed upon his Church. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* v. i. iii. (1869) II. 345 In some universities, the salary makes but .. a small part of the emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from the honoraries or fees of his pupils. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 68 The usual amount of honoraries to counsel.

Honorary (*ɒ*nŏrări), *a.* Also 8–9 **honourary.** [ad. L. *honōrāri-us*, f. *honor* Honour: see -ary. In F. *honoraire*.]

1. Denoting or bringing honour; conferred or rendered in honour.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 22 Hee caused that Honorary title to bee scratcht out of the letters. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 287 The wonderful Works of the Creation should be brought as Honorary Presents. 1705 Addison *Italy* (J.), Honorary arches erected to emperors. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 319 It was an honorary term...It signified a lord or prince. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. India* II. 477 Without ..receiving the honorary dress usual on such occasions. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 48 The simple crown of olive, an honorary reward.

2. *spec.* Conferred or rendered merely for the sake of honour, without the usual requirements, functions, privileges, or other adjuncts.

1661 Bramhall *Just. Vind.* ix. 258 Some few honorary priviledges..which signifie not much. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. x. 409 The vivacity of this young prince .. had already chang'd this honorary title into a real one. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 27 The precise period at which the different universities in Europe first began to confer honorary titles or degrees is not well ascertained. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 6/2 The honorary colonelcy.

b. *Honorary monument*, a cenotaph.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 41 Beside their real Tombs, many have found honorary and empty Sepulchres. *a* 1782 W. Cole in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 86 There is but one Monument..wch is only an Honorary one or Cenotaph. 1850 P. Cunningham *Handbk. Lond.* 538/1 Honorary monument to Shakspeare. *Note*, The word honorary, as here used, is meant to imply that the person to whom the monument is erected is buried elsewhere.

3. Holding a title or position conferred as an honour, without emolument, or without the usual duties, obligations, privileges, etc.; titulary. Also, giving services (as secretary, treasurer, etc.) without emolument.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 17 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 81 Ag^t Honorary Freemen having Right to vote. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., In the college of physicians, London, are honourary fellows. 1873 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 3/1 The Emperor intends to appoint the King honorary colonel of the 13th Infantry Regiment. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 21 The Suffetes had gradually become little more than an honorary magistracy.

4. Depending on honour; said of an obligation which one is bound by honour to discharge, but which cannot be formally or legally enforced.

1794 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 405 The United States will be under a kind of honorary obligation to discharge the debt. 1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* I. iv. (1866) I. 152 Merely an honorary engagement, of which the Courts will take no notice.

5. Law. *Honorary feud, service*: see quots.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Honorary Services*..are such as are incident to the Tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and annexed commonly to some Honor or Grand Seigniory. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xiv. 214 The emperors began to create honorary feuds or titles of nobility. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.*, *Honourary...Feuds*, are titles of nobility, descendible to the eldest son. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1866) I. 121 Those honorary services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors.

[**Honorate**, erron. form of Onerate *v.*]

† **Honora·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *honōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *honōrāre* to honour.] The action of honouring.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xiii. 46/1 Worshyp that is called honoracyon, & veneracyon.

Honorific (*ɒ*nŏri·fik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *honōrific-us*, f. *honor* Honour *sb.* + *-ficus* making, -fic. Cf. F. *honorifique* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Doing or conferring honour; importing honour or respect; *spec.* applied to phrases, words, or forms of speech, used, esp. in certain Oriental languages, to express respect, *e.g.* certain adjectives meaning 'august', 'eminent', 'venerable', etc., substituted in Chinese and Japanese for the possessive pronouns of the second and third person; forms of the verb used in respectful address, etc.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* vii. 83 They had no other Nurses lesse honorifique than Eunuchs. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 239 The epithet Abu, father, is honorific. *a* 1846 Landor *Wks.* (1868) I. 396/1 Generous to the robber, honorific to the poisoner and assassin. 1861 F. Hall in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 204 *note*, The S'ri is to be regarded as honorific. 1879 Cust in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 617 The verb [in Korean] has a simple affirmative form, a conditional, an interrogatory, an honorific, a causative, and several others. 1888 *Times* 8 Oct. 5/2 A solemn proposal..that the honorific title of 'Worshipful' should be bestowed by the government on its president.

B. *sb.* An honorific phrase or word: see above.

1879 Bailey in H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* § 398 II. 153 They use none of the honorifics so profusely common in Singhalese; the pronoun *to*, thou, being alone used. 1889 *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 273/1 Where these honorifics occur [in Japanese] the sentence can always be easily turned so as to give their significance, which is often of a merely pronominal character, the honorific indicating a reference to the person addressed or forming the subject of the thought.

So † **Honori·fical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Honori·fically** *adv.*, in an honorific manner.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Honorifical*, that brings or causeth honor. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 344 A very brave people, honorifically, or nic-named by the Moors, The Sons of Lions. *c* 1878 Birch *Anc. Hist. fr. Mon.* Introd. 20 (S. P. C. K.) Queens were honourifically styled wives or handmaids of the God Amen.

† **Honorificabilitudi·nity.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. med. L. *honōrificābilitūdinitās*· (Mussatus *c* 1300 in Du Cange), a grandiose extension of *honōrificābilitūdo* honourableness (in a charter of 1187, Du Cange), f. *honōrificābilis* honourable. Cf. *Complaynt of Scotland* (1548–9), Prolog. lf. 14 b, Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 44, and Marston *Dutch Courtezan* v. (1605) H, where the L. abl. pl. *honōrificābilitūdinitātibus* is cited as a typical long word, as *honōrificābilitūdinitāte* had been previously by Dante *De Vulg. Eloq.* II. vii.] Honourableness.

[1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 24 Physitions deafen our eares with the Honorificabilitudinitatibus of their heauenly Panachæa, their soueraigne Guiacum.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Honorificabilitudinity*. Hence in Bailey, Ash, etc. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 147 The two longest monosyllables in our language are strength and straight, and the very longest word, honorificabilitudinity.

† **Honori·ficence.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *honōrificentia*, f. *honōrificent-*, collateral stem of *honōrific-us* Honorific: see -ence. Cf. obs. F. *honorificence*.] A doing of honour. So † **Honori·ficent** *a.* = Honorific.

1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* III. iv. 238 There is *Honorificentia ætatis*, the honorificence of age. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* IV. Notes 118 That honorificent Title..prefixt to it.

† **Hono·rify,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. eccl. L. *honōrificāre*, f. *honōr-* Honour: see -fy. Cf. obs. F. *honorifier*.] *trans.* To do honour to, to honour.

1606 Ford *Fame's Memor.* xcvii, Making large statues to honorifie Thy name.

† **Ho·norous, honourous,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. type **honoros, -eus*, AF. *-ous*:—L. type **honōrōsus*, f. Honour: see -ous.] Honourable.

c 1475 *Partenay* 1321 Hyr honorous fader. *Ibid.* 3236 We will, lord honourous. *a* 1562 Cavendish *Wolsey* (1825) I. 2 Of his ascending and descending from honorous estate.

Honour, honor (*ɒ*nəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3–4 **onur,** honur(e, 4 onour(e, 4–6 **honoure, -owre,** (5 **onnere,** 5–6 **honnour(e,** 6 **honnor),** 3– **honour,** 4– **honor.** [a. OF. *onor, -ur, honor, -ur* (11th c.), AF. (*h*)*onour*, mod.F. *honneur* (= It. *onore*, Sp., Pg. *honor*):—L. *honōr-em* repute, esteem, official dignity, honorary gift, ornament, grace, beauty.

The oldest Fr. forms were *onor, onur*, later and AF. *onour* (Latin *h* having disappeared in Romanic, and *o, u, ou* being successive symbols for the OFr. vowel, derived from L. *ŏ*, which passed through a very close *ō* to *ū*); these varied with *enor, anor, -ur, -our*, whence the early ME. *anur, anour* (see Anour, Anoure); but the influence of L. spelling brought back into Fr. at an early date the non-phonetic *h*, giving *honor, honur, honour*, which were also prevalent ME. spellings. *Honor* and *honour* continued to be equally frequent down to the 17th c. In the Shakspere Folio of 1623 *honor* is about twice as frequent as *honour*. The two forms appear indiscriminately in the early 17th c. dictionaries, but *honour* was favoured by Phillips, Kersey, Bailey, Johnson. Ash, 1775, adopted '*Honor* (a modern but correct spelling)', and this is said to have been fashionable at the time (see quots.). Nevertheless *honour* carried the majority of English suffrages eventually, while *honor* was (under the lead of Noah Webster) generally accepted in U.S. As to derivatives, Bailey, 1731, considered *honorable, honorary*, 'the best spelling', but referred them to *honourable, honourary*, as the more usual. Phillips, in his various edd., had *honourary*, Kersey (1706) *honourary* or *honorary*, Chambers (1727–41) *honourary*. Johnson, 1755, has *honour, honourable, honorary*.

1758 L. Temple *Sketches* (ed. 2) 19 Our Reformers in the Art of Spelling .. at present .. write Honor, Favor, Labor. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 317 Avoid the fashionable impropriety of leaving out the *u* in many words, as *honor, vigor*, etc. This is mere childish affectation. 1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 6 The clause 'they hang that are in honour' suggests the suspicion that Lilie would aspirate the *h* in *honour* and its congeners; a suspicion confirmed by our finding elsewhere *unwholesome* balanced against *unhonest*, and *hue* against *honesty*.]

1. High respect, esteem, or reverence, accorded to exalted worth or rank; deferential admiration or approbation. a. As felt or entertained in the mind for some person or thing.

c 1375 *Leg. Rood* 123 Men suld hald þat haly tre In honore. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6957 Gude men him in honour had. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 51 Good Paulina, Who hast the memorie of Hermione I know in honor. 1664 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 164 Desirous of shewing.. the great honour She retains and cherishes for Your Majesty. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 1 ¶ 3 To shew my honour for them. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 76 Honor implies a reverence for the invisible and super-sensual in our nature. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 2 True wealth I hold in great honour.

b. As rendered or shown: The expression of high estimation. (See also 9 c, e.)

c 1275 Lay. 6085 Hii..leide hine mid honure Heȝe in þan toure. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23586 Heuen and erth als creatur Sal ber þam wirscip and honur. *c* 1400 *Fwaine & Gaw.* 720, I aw the honor and servyse. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* Contents xxiii, How Iosias..setteth vp the true honoure of God againe. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxix. 154 The Prince was exceedingly pleased with this honour done unto him. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* I. iii. 174 He received the queen herself with the utmost honour and respect. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 304 Let then the honour be given where it is due.

c. As received, gained, held, or enjoyed: Glory, renown, fame; credit, reputation, good name. The opposite of *dishonour, disgrace*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie giuen here elmesse..oðer for onur to hauen, oðer ne mai elles for shame. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8176 Deie we raþer wiþ onour. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 26 The hope and trust of recovering on another day..onnere and fortune. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 134 The duchesse of Bedford .. myndyng also to marye, rather for pleasure then for honour. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 246 But thou preferr'st thy Life before thine Honor. 1617 F. Moryson *Itin.* II. 164 Wounds are badges of honour, yet may befall the coward assoone as the valiant man. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xviii. 467 The honour of originally inventing these political constitutions entirely belongs to the Romans. 1820 G. W. Featherstonehaugh in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 73, I have the honour to forward to you .. a pamphlet [etc.]. 1822 Southey *Vis. Judgem.* iii, Peace is obtain'd then at last, with safety and honour! 1878 Edith Thompson *Hist. Eng.* xv. § 3. 82 To their honour, the patriot nobles did not take thought for themselves alone. 1896 J. Bryce in *Daily News* 20 July 7/4 A country feels that its honour is affected when it yields to threats, seems to give way on any disputed point through fear, and incurs the imputation of cowardice.

2. Personal title to high respect or esteem; honourableness; elevation of character; 'nobleness of mind, scorn of meanness, magnanimity' (J.); a fine sense of and strict allegiance to what is due or right (also, to what is due according to some conventional or fashionable standard of conduct).

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 233 b, The king of England had so great trust..in the honor and promise of the French kyng. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 27, I could not love thee, dear, so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. *a* 1677 Barrow *Theol. Wks.* (1830) I. 89 A man of honour, surely is the best man next to a man of conscience. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Japanese make it a point of honour to breed Merchants. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 94 What is Honour, but a greatness of mind which scorns to descend to an ill and base thing? 1764–7 Ld. G. Lyttelton *Hen. II*, III. 178 The idea of honor..as something distinct from mere probity, and which supposes in gentlemen a stronger abhorrence of perfidy, falsehood, or cowardice, and a more elevated and delicate sense of the dignity of virtue, than are usually found in vulgar minds. 1809 Wordsw. *Sonn.*, Say, what is Honour? 'Tis the finest sense Of justice which the human mind can frame. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. ix, Honour is sometimes found among thieves. 1880 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 460 The sentiment of Honour is a lay thing; it is a rival of the sentiment of saintliness.

b. A statement or promise made on one's honour; word of honour. *arch.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 6 You took the honour of a Lord the other day. You may well take the word of a gentleman now. 1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* I. (1749) 21 He had given her his Honour, that he never would .. Endeavour to know her till she gave him leave. 1825 Moore in *Mem.* (1853) IV. 309 Having first made the prince and all the rest give their honours that they would not [etc.].

3. (Of a woman) Chastity, purity, as a virtue of the highest consideration; reputation for this virtue, good name.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 24 So as she may..Her honour and her name save. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 6 Nathlesse her honor, dearer then her life, She sought to save, as thing reserv'd from stealth. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 348 Till thou didst seeke to violate The honor of my childe. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 77/2 To neglect her own honour, and defame her own noble person with little inconsiderable fellows. 1747 Hoadley *Suſp. Husb.* I. ii, And yet I'll answer for her Honour. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* I. 589 To deprive a woman of her honor is, in some cases, punished as a public wrong.

† b. *concretely*: cf. Ger. *die scham. Obs.*

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 94/2 These Buskes..if to keep

the Belly down, then it reacheth to the Honor. 1724 *Weekly Jrnl.* No. 276 Her What, in Heroicks, we call Honour.

4. Exalted rank or position; dignity, distinction.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 487 And þus he [Lucifer] leses his gret honur. *Ibid.* 24713 Chamburlain o grett honure. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 283 Knyghtus..Lordus off honore. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1286/2 Gyuing to a poore man..landes ..with the honour of a dukedome also. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 350 They would not .. disgrade him from the honor of Knighthood. 1595 Shaks. *John* I. i. 182 A foot of Honor better then I was, But many a many foot of Land the worse. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 185 The affect of honour being somewhat a-kin to that of gold, whereof the more one hath the more he covets. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. (1809) 271 The king is likewise the fountain of honour. 1857 Miss Mulock *Nothing, Fam. in Love*, It is the apex of feminine honour to be a bride.

b. With possessive pronoun, = 'honourable personality': formerly (and still in rustic speech) given to any person of rank or quality; now a formal title for the holders of certain offices, esp. County Court judges.

1553 Gresham in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 98, I received your honnor's letter of the 24th of this present. 1577 J. Langley in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 51 My dutie humblye remembred to your Honor [Lord Burghley]. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. ii. 183, I beseech your Honor, vouchsafe me a word. *a* 1612 Harington *Let. to Lady Russell* in *Metam. Ajax* (1813) p. xv, Your honors most bownde John Harington. 1647 Ward *Simp. Coöler* 29 What greater honour can your Honors desire? 1723 Steele *Conse. Lovers* iv. i, Ah! says I, Sir, your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1755 Johnson, *Honour*, .. 3 The title of a man of rank. Not now used. 1785 Burns *Earnest Cry* xxiv, God bless your honours a' your days. 1796 G. M. Woodward *Eccent. Excurs.* 83 Indeed the title of Your Honor is bandied about and indiscriminately used. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 179 That part of his honor's decision which gave the estate to the trustees. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Weal or W.* iv. 38 Indeed, but they have, your honour. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, (Irishman Plase your honour, it's all an idea of mine. 1885 Tennyson *Tomorrow.* 1896 *Law Times* 11 July 261/2 At Bow County Court on the 6th inst., before Judge French, Mr. Sharman .. applied to his Honour to direct [etc.]. *Mod.* (*Beggar*). Has your honour a copper to spare for a poor man?

5. (Usually in *pl.*) Something conferred or done as a token of respect or distinction; a mark or manifestation of high regard; *esp.* a position or title of rank, a degree of nobility, a dignity.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 1388 [1391] He .. 3af vche lordyng gret honoure, And parted wiþ hem his fader tresoure. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 176 (Harl. MS.) He yede forthe to bataile, and had þe victorye; and after took boþe honoures and dolours, as is seide befor. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, iv. viii. 63 Keepe it fellow, And weare it for an Honor in thy Cappe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 48 The English Agents receive custome of all strangers, that honour being granted them from the Persian King. 1663 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 91 A clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* iv. 56 Divine Honors were payd him. 1806 Wordsw. *Char. Happy Warrior* 44 Who..does not stoop, nor lie in wait For wealth, or honours, or for worldly state. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 126 Papists were admitted in crowds to offices and honors.

† **b.** An obeisance; a bow or curtsy. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxii, The first meuyng in euery daunse is called honour, whiche is a reuerent inclination or curtaisie, with a longe deliberation or pause. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 136, I..plant my selfe of one legg Draw backe the tother with a deep fetcht honor. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 171 Make your Honour Miss, Now to me Child. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 360 They .. made their Honours very prettily, as they pass'd by us. 1805 E. de Acton *Nuns of Desert* I. 113 He walked onward, without deigning to make a departing honour.

c. *pl.* Civilities or courtesies rendered, as at an entertainment: in phr. *to do the honours.*

1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 177 Received with respect .. at Amsterdam, where that illustrious Magistracy performed the honours of the Republick. 1715 Vanbrugh *Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Rtldg) 462/1 This son of a whore does the honours of my house to a miracle. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* I. vi. 100 Then hire a Slave, or (if you will) a Lord, To do the Honours, and to give the Word. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 168 The Duchesse..did the honours of the table, or rather received them, as ladies here never interfere with carving. 1826 Disraeli *Vir. Grey* vi. iii, The Prince did the honours of the castle to Vivian with great courtesy. 1857 Dickens *Lett.* 15 Sept., The mayor called this morning to do the honours of the town.

d. *Last, funeral honours*: the observances of respect usual at the burial of the dead. *Military honours*: the external marks of respect paid by troops to royalty, high military or civil officials, at the burial of an officer, etc. *Honours of war*: the privileges granted by a victorious commander to a capitulating force, as of marching out under arms with colours flying and drums beating; also formerly = military honours.

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 1 This noble Prince .. with greate funerall honoure..was entered at Windesor. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 57 Doing him his last honour. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Funeral honours*, are the ceremonies performed at the interments of great men; as hangings, hearses, funeral harangues, etc. 1756–7 [see Funeral A. 1]. 1790 Bruce *Trav.* II. iv. 401 As soon as the prince Facilidas had paid the last honours to his father. 1813 in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* XI. 101 *note*, The French troops shall file out tomorrow .. with all the honors of war, with arms and baggage, and drums beating, to the outside, where they will lay down their arms. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Dict.* s.v., In another sense, the 'honours of war' signifyeth compliments which are paid to great personages, military characters, etc., when they appear before any armed body of men; or such as are given to the remains of a deceased officer.—*Military Honours*, are salutations to crowned heads and officers of rank, by dropping colours and standards, officers saluting, bands playing, artillery discharging salvoes, etc. 1855 Trollope *Warden* xi, She capitulated, or rather marched out with the honours of war.

e. *pl.* Special distinction gained in a University or other examination, for proficiency in scholarship beyond that required to pass the examination.

1782 V. Knox *Ess.* in C. Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* 232 If he aspires at higher honours. 1790 Gooch *Ibid.* 321 Peacock kept a very capital Act indeed, and had a very splendid Honor. 1802-6 Cox *Recoll. Oxford* 49 Several shy men of first-rate scholarship shrunk from 'challenging the Honours' (as the phrase was). *a* 1819 *Oxford Spy* (ed. 4) xxi, A man, who gains the highest honours. 1846 M Culloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 341 A private tutor's fee, an expense which is seldom incurred except by those who are preparing for honours. 1847 James *Convict* i, You had taken high honours at this university. 1856 Lever *Martins of Cro' M.* 86 There were clever men reading for honours. 1880 Trollope *Duke's Childr.* I. iii. 33 He..had gone out in honours, having been a second class man. 1883 (*title*) The Honours Register of the University of Oxford. A Record of University Honours and Distinctions.

6. A person, thing, action, or attribute that confers honour; a source or cause of honour; one who or that which does honour or credit (*to*).

[*a* 1330 *Otuel* 473 It hadde be more honour to þe, For soþe to habbe i-smite me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 580 So that it myght be savacion to theire soules .. and honour to theire bodyes.] *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Erasmus the honor of learning of all oure time. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. i. Wks. 1878 I. 9 Nephew, you are the honour of our bloud. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 176 It is an honour to think like great men. 1894 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* vii. ii. 265 You are an honour to our profession.

b. (Usually in *pl.*) An adjunct or part of anything which gives it distinction; a decoration, adornment, ornament. (*poetic.*)

1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 354 He..beares his blushing Honors thicke vpon him. 1625 Fletcher *Noble Gent.* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 278/2 With the whisking of my sword about, I take thy honours off. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XI. 235 The autumn..The leafy honours scattering on the ground. *Ibid.* XVIII. 182 He shook the graceful honours of his head. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 321 The woods, in scarlet honors bright.

7. *Law.* A seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount.

1439 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 16/1 Tenauntz of oure Lorde the Kynge, as of his Castell and Honure of Tutbury, parcell of his Duchie of Lancaster. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* x. (1539) 15 The lorde of the honour or manour. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Honour* .. is used specially for the most noble sort of Lordships, whereof other inferiour Lordships or Manors doe depend by performance of customes and services. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 17 Given under our signet at our Honour of Hampton Court. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4424/4 The Humble Address of the Honour and Borough of Cockermouth, in the County of Cumberland. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 215 If several of these manors were held..under one great baron or lord paramount, his seigniory over them was termed an *honor*.

8. *a. Cards.* (Chiefly *pl.*) In Whist, The four highest trumps (ace, king, queen, and knave): the relative proportion in which they are held by the two sides being an element in counting the points in some forms of the game: cf. Can you; Easy *a.* 18. In Ombre and Quadrille, The aces of spades and clubs, and the lowest card of the trump suit.

1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* x. (1680) 82 The four Honours are the Ace, King, Queen, and Knave. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 259 We cast in, and .. I had all four Honours the first time. 1778 C. Jones *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 47 It being 5 to 4 that your Partner has an Honour in that Suit. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 63 Well—four by honours, and the trick! 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 12 The Ace of Clubs called *Basto* both in English and Spanish, is the Third Honour even though another suit may be trumps. *Ibid.* 14 The Matadores when united in the same hand may be called Honours. 1896 Maitland in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 643 The honours were divided; but the state, as by this time its habit was, took the odd trick.

b. *Golf.* (See quot.)

1896 Park *Game of Golf* 6 This privilege of playing first from the Tee is called 'the honour'.

9. Phrases. **a.** *Comm. For* (*the*) *honour* (*of* . . .): said of the acceptance or payment of a bill of exchange (which has been refused by the drawee and duly protested) by a third party, with the object of preserving the mercantile honour or credit of the drawer or indorser. *Act of honour*, an instrument drawn by a notary public by which such payment or acceptance is formally agreed upon.

1832–52 McCulloch *Commerc. Dict.* 583 When the drawee refuses to accept [a bill of exchange], any third party, after protesting, may accept for the honour of the bill generally, or for the drawee, or for the indorser. 1882 *Act* 45 & 46 *Vict.* c. 61 § 65 Where an acceptance for honour does not expressly state for whose honour it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honour of the drawer.

b. *In honour*: in allegiance to the moral principles which are imperative in one's position, or to some conventional standard of conduct (see 2); as a moral bounden duty: sometimes implying that there is no legal obligation (cf. *debt of honour*).

1597 Shaks. *Lover's Compl.* 150 Finding myself in honour so forbid. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 40 His Master esteemed himselfe obliged in honour to requite the injury. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* xxxvi. Young Ladies under twenty..being in Honour obliged to blush. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* 388/2 Honorary Trustees..are bound, in honour only, to decide on the most proper and prudential course.

c. *In honour of* († *in* or *to the honour of, in honour to*): as an expression of respect or reverence for; for the sake of honouring; in celebration of.

c 1300 *St. Margarete* 279 If eni man in honour of me eri chapel doþ rere. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 81 Ye see I do yt in the honour Of love. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 Diuyded in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 834 The Divel.. in honour of whom they sacrifice their Captives. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* (1646) I. 37 A goodly Temple erected to the honor of St. Thomas the Apostle. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* II. 158 To..keep every thing in good repair, in honour to the memory of the noble benefactors. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* x, I believe this rout to-night is expressly in honour of the event.

d. *On* or *upon one's honour*: a phrase by which the speaker stakes his personal title to credit and estimation on the truth of his statement; used formally by members of the House of Lords in their judicial capacity; hence, an expression of strong assurance: cf. 2 b. *To be upon* (*his*) *honour, to put* a person *upon his honour*, i.e. under honourable obligation.

a 1460 *Gregory's Chron.* in *Hist. Coll. Lond. Cit.* (Camden) 119 The for sayde captaynys have sworne a-pon hyr honowre that [etc.]. 1485 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 288/1 Yee shall swere, that [etc.]..upon youre Honour and Worship. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 17 Assuryng hym on his honour that if [etc.]. 1656–7 *Burton's Diary* 10 Jan. (1828) I. 335 Promising, upon her honour, to return within six weeks. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xii. (1800) 402 A peer sitting in judgment, gives not his verdict upon oath, like an ordinary juryman, but upon his honour: he answers also to bills in chancery upon his honour. 1856 Bouvier *Law Dict.* I. 589 In courts of equity, peers, peeresses and lords of parliament, answer on their honor only. 1862 Thackeray *Wks.* (1872) X. 194 This I declare upon my honour. *Mod.* They were upon their honour not to tell.

e. *To do honour to*: (*a*) to treat with honour, show or pay due respect to, confer honour upon, to honour; (*b*) to do credit to, bring respect to.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 1131 We onely hym þanke and do hym onoure. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4659 Agamynon..To Diana full derely did his honowre. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 531 Thow doost thy selfe lytil honour, For to suffyre thy sone by slawe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 75 To se his estate and dooe hym honor. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 189 His late Majesty..doing me one day the honour to discourse about several marine observations. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* lxxxii, Mr. Colly Cibber, who does too much Honour to the Laurel Crown he deservedly wears. 1898 E. E. Hale in *Chr. World* 19 May 7/4 He did me the honour to say that this was precisely true.

f. *To do the honours, last honours*, etc.: see 5 c, d.

g. *Honour bright* (colloq.): used as a protestation of (or interrogatively as an appeal to) one's honour or sincerity.

1819 Moore *Tom Crib* 36 (Farmer) At morning meet, and —honour bright,—Agree to share the blunt and tatters. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* viii, 'I do', said the 'prentice, 'Honour bright. No chaff, you know'. 1852 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* (1885) I. 293 Is it not so, honour bright? 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* vii. Wks. (Bohn) II. 52 The phrase of the lowest of the people is 'honour-bright', and their vulgar praise 'his word is as good as his bond'.

h. *Code* or *law of honour*: the set of rules and customs which regulate the conduct of some particular class of persons according to a conventional standard of honour: see 2.

1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* I. ii. (1830) 2 The Law of Honour is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion, and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another; and for no other purpose. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 126 They know how imperative is the code of honour as regards a bet. 1887 Fowler *Princ. Mor.* II. iv, Similarly, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, bankers are said to have a code of honour, or, what amounts to the same thing, to observe certain rules of professional etiquette.

i. *Court of honour*: a court or tribunal for determining questions concerning the laws or principles of honour, as the courts of chivalry which formerly existed in Europe.

1687 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 413 His majestie haveing required the duke of Norfolk, earl marshall of England, to hold .. a court of honour, his grace hath appointed the 5th of Octob. next to keep it. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. (1800) 104 This court of chivalry .. As a court of honour, it is to give satisfaction to all such as are aggrieved in that point. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 4 Your valuable Journal serves, among other useful purposes, as a Court of Honour, to which any Member of the Faculty may appeal, respecting the misconduct of another.

For other phrases, as Affair, Bed, Debt, Legion, Maid, Point, Word *of honour*, etc., see these words.

10. *Comb.*, as *honour-giver, -seeker*; *honour-fired, -flawed, -giving, -owing, -splitted, -thirsty, -worthy* adjs.; also **honour-court**, a court held within an honour or seigniory (sense 7); **honour-man** (also *honours-man*), one who has taken, or is studying for, academical honours (sense 5 e); **honour-point** (*Her.*), the point just above the fess-point of an escutcheon; **honour-policy**: see quot.

1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, **Honor Courts*, are Courts held within the Honors aforesaid. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* II. i. 143 Be she *honor-flaw'd. 1595 — *John* I. i. 53 The *Honor-giuing-hand Of Cordelion. 1880 *Times* 12 Nov. 8 It repre-

sents to the *honour-man, whose attainments are not classical, the goal of his studies in that direction. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 7/5 A Cambridge honoursman will ..read with pupils. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vii. (1660) 41 The *Honour Point. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. i. 2 The middle point of an escotcheon is called the Honour-point. 1895 SIR W. R. KENNEDY in *Law Times Rep.* LXXII. 861/1 All these 'disbursements' policies were p. p. i. or *'honour' policies—policies, that is to say, wherein it was stipulated that the policy should be deemed sufficient proof of interest. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 141 Aristotle admits (into his catalogue of pleasurable pursuits) the life of the *honour-seeker. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* VI. (1590) 486 *Honour-thirstie minds. 1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Child.* 22 That thou only art the Lorde God, & *honoure worthy thorow out all the worlde. 1609 J. RAWLINSON *Fishermen Fishers of Men* Ep. Ded., Your most honoured and honour-worthy Father.

Honour, honor (*ɒ*nəɹ), *v.* Forms: 3–4 onure(n, honure(n, onoure(n, 3–6 honoure, honore, (honire), 4–5 oner, 5 honnoure, honer, (*pa. t.* honret), 5–6 honowre, 4– honour, 6– honor. See also ANOURE, an early by-form. [a. OF. (*h*)*onorer*, *-urer*, *-ourer*, etc. (mod.F. *honorer*) = Pr. *honorar*, (*h*)*onrar*, Sp. *honrar*, It. *onorare* :—L. *honōrāre*, f. *honōr-em*, HONOUR.]

†**1.** *trans.* To do honour to, pay worthy respect to (by some outward action); to worship, perform one's devotions to; to do obeisance or homage to; to celebrate. *Obs.* (or merged in 2 or 3.)

c 1290 *Beket* 2423 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 For-to honouri þis holi man þere cam folk i-novȝ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2709 Bot an allan he honired o þaa. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 82 Such a fals god to onoure. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 26 The man bowide hym silf and onouryde [1388 worschipide; Vulg. *adoravit*] the Lord. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 105 To þe kirke gan ich go god to honourie. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3001 þere honestly sho offert, honourt hir goddes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 201 They do honour the Sonne, Mone, and Sterres. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* Ded., Till I haue honoured you with some grauer labour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 458 Heere also they beginne to honor the Crosse. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 544 They ..honour with full Bowls their friendly Guest.

b. To address with 'your honour'. *nonce-use.*

1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 25 To convince your Honour of the Truth (for I honour'd him much) here's the Letter.

2. To hold in honour, respect highly; to reverence, worship; to regard or treat with honour or respect.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14336 (Cott.) Honurd be þou fader, euer and oft, Wit angels þine þar vp oloft. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 25230 (Cott. Galba) þat we tak neuer þi name in vayn..bot honore it als es worthy. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 12 Honour thi fader and thi moder. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xx. 147 To honnoure god ouere all thing. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 139 Only for theyr vertue they [priests] schold be honowryd. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou loue her, coumforte her, honor, and kepe her in sickenesse and in health? 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 13 Honor gray heares. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. x. 43 To honour those another honours, is to Honour him. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 4. 26 There is no Man whom I so highly honour as the Merchant. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 205 We should love and honor our parents. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* 35 Yes, I honour Sparta, but I love Athens.

3. To confer honour or dignity upon; to do honour or credit to; to grace.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 2 Þai sall be honurd with aungels. 1382 WYCLIF *Esther* vi. 9 Thus shal ben honoured, whom euere the king wile honoure. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12944 Þan honered hym þat od kyng with ordur of knight. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 214 Our feast shall be much honored in your marriage. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iv. 16 It is a Custome More honour'd in the breach, then the obseruance. 1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 36, I beg to know if your Lordship intends to honour my poore house with being heere. 1730 PULTENEY *Let. to Swift* 9 Feb. S.'s Lett. 1766 II. 121 None gave me greater pleasure, than the kind letter you honoured me with. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 413 Such persons..as he honours with the title of Excellency. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 291 Charidemus..had been honoured with a crown, and other marks of popular favour. 1859 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1885) III. iv. 76 A nation honours herself by honouring her sons.

†**b.** To decorate, adorn, ornament, embellish. [Cf. ANOURE.] *Obs.*

1528 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 486 The new churche..which I have honored att myne owne propre costes and charge. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 The continuance of this Daphnæan grove, honored with Buildings and spectacles.

4. *Comm.* To accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.) when due. Also *fig.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Honour a Bill of Exchange* (among Bankers), to pay it in due time. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 P 2 They jest by the Pound, and make Answers as they honour Bills. 1779 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 444, I shall pay it all in honoring their drafts and supporting their credit. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 19 The utmost punctuality should be observed in honouring Bills. 1838 D. JERROLD *Men of Character* I. ix. 109 'With great pleasure'—and Saffron honoured a challenge to wine. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi, Nature has written a letter of credit upon some men's faces, which is honoured almost wherever presented.

Honourability, honor- (*ɒ*nərəbi·lĭti). *rare.* In 5 honourablyte, honurabilite. [a. OF. *honorablete* (13th c.) from *honorable*: subseq. conformed in Fr. and Eng. to the ordinary type of sbs. from L. *-bilitās*: see -ABILITY.] The quality of being honourable, honourableness; *pl.* things that are honourable, honours.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 103 þat he be of greet corage yn purpos, and louynge honurabilite. *Ibid.* 107 Wys and willynge, honourablyte vnderstondynge, lele, and eschewand oþer fleand all velanye and blame. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 233 What tho' Honorabilities it offers. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 272 To appreciate Lowe's..'profound honourability', as Dr. Richard Congreve calls it.

Honourable, honorable (*ɒ*nərəb'l), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Also 4–6 onour-, oner-, honur-, honer-, honner-, -abil(l, -abyll. [a. OF. *honorable, honurable* = Pr., Sp. *honorable*, It. *onorabile*; ad. L. *honōrābil-is*, f. *honōrāre* to HONOUR: see -BLE.]

1. Worthy of being honoured; entitled to honour, respect, esteem, or reverence. **a.** Of persons.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* viii. 6 He [Crist] is honurabile till all. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xiii. 4 [Susanna 4] Jewis camen to gidre to hym, for that he was more honorable of alle. *c* 1397 CHAUCER *Lack Stedf.* 22 O prince desire for to beo honourable. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* I. vi. (R.), Three thinges made Pallas honorable; virginitie, strength, and wisedome. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 13 Men..honorable..for their calling. *a* 1673 SWINNOCK in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 6 The ancientest, the honourablest house of the creation. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* vi. (1883) 41 They remain..honourable and happy.

b. Of things.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 225 His name is good and honourable. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* R v, Who..hath most honorablest members to sight, and the foule..placed out of sight. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 1 (1622) 354 The very name of Philosophie, is both honourable, and holy. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 233 There is noe tyme fitter for it then this honourable day [the Saboth day]. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 63 Marriage is honourable, but House-keeping is a Shrew. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 The soul which came from heaven is more honourable than the body which is earth-born.

†**c.** Respectable in quality or amount; considerable; decent. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 324 Þei wilde biseke Edward þat he mot him ȝelde tille him in a forward þat were honorable to kepe wod or beste. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 327 Monsieur the nice, That when he plaies at Tables, chides the Dice In honorable tearmes. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 7 b, To reduce all the great and honorable bands aforesaid, into little bands of 150 or 200. 1666 EVELYN *Diary* 24 May, Dined with Lord Cornbury.. who kept a very honorable table.

2. Holding a position of honour; of distinguished rank; noble, illustrious.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxviii. 27 He honorabilest of all and highe bifore kyngis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3973 Ecuba, the onest & onerable qwene. 14.. tr. *Alain Chartier's Quadril.* (MS. Univ. Coll. 85) 1 The right honeurable magnificence of nobles. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2609 Elfled, þat honorabil abbas. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 13 Manye of them far more honorable part of kin then his mothers side. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 70 Tell quaint lyes How honourable Ladies sought my loue. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 61 This man, named Edward Petre, was descended from an honorable family.

b. Applied as an official or courtesy title of honour or distinction.

The prefix 'Honourable' (Hon.) is given to sons of peers below the rank of Marquess and to daughters of peers below the rank of Earl, to Maids of Honour, all Justices of the High Court (not being *Lords* Justices nor Lords of Appeal), to Lords of Session, the Lord Provost of Glasgow (during office), and especially to members of Governments or of Executive Councils in India and the Colonies. (Whitaker *Titled Persons.*) In the U. S. it is given to members of both Houses of Congress, and of State legislatures, to judges, justices, etc. *Honourable* is also applied to the House of Commons collectively; 'honourable member' or 'gentleman' is applied to members individually; also formerly to the East India Company, etc.

Most Honourable is applied to Marquesses; also to the Order of the Bath and H.M. Privy Council (collectively).

Right Honourable is applied to peers below the rank of Marquess, to Privy Councillors, and to certain civil functionaries, as the Lord-Mayors of London, and some other cities, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; sometimes, also, in courtesy, to the sons and daughters of peers holding courtesy titles. (See further, Whitaker *Titled Persons* (1898) 44.)

a 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 75 I. 96 To my right honorabull and right wurshipful Lord, my Lord Viscont Beaument. *c* 1490 *Ibid.* No. 918 III. 364 Onerabyll and well be lovyd Knythe. 1538 STARKEY *Will* in *Lett.* (1878) 8 *note*, Item I geve to the veray honnerable and mysingulier good lorde, my lorde Montague. 1538 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 90 Mooste humbly besechith your honorable Lordship. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 8 Hir royall Maiestie and hir most honorable Councel. 1593 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* Ded., To the Right Honorable Henrie Wriothesley, Earle of Southampton, and Baron of Titchfield. 1612 T. RYVES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 172 Honourable Sir, Yow have beene pleased. 1643 *Let. from Irish Council* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 344 To our very good lord, the lord Speaker of the right honourable the Lords' House of Parliament.. and to our very loving friend, William Lenthall, esq., Speaker of the honourable Commons House in Parliament. 1674 GREW *Anat. Plants, Lect. Mixture* I. iv. (1682) 229 Agreeable to the Doctrine of the Honourable Mr. Boyle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 38 In pay for the Honourable East India Company. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 588 Fear most to tax an Honourable fool, Whose right it is, uncensur'd, to be dull. 1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* 122 The honourable the directors of the academy. 1744 (*title*) A Treaty Held in the Town of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and the Honourable the Commissioners for the Provinces of Virginia and Maryland, with the Indians of the Six Nations. 1783 SHERIDAN *Sp. Ho. Com.* in Moore *Life* (1825) xi. I. 508 An Honourable friend of mine, who is now, I believe, near me... that Honourable gentleman has told you that [etc]. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 731 The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed his anxiety to consult the wishes of honourable gentlemen on the subject. 1820 in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1862) II. 9 Your petitioners humbly pray that they may be heard by their counsel at the bar of your Honourable House. 1872–6 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Honourable Artillery Company*, a volunteer force and the oldest military body in England.

3. Of things: Characterized by or accompanied with honour; bringing or fraught with honour to the possessor.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) Many oothre folk han bowht honourable renoun of this world by the prys of the gloryous deth. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 The castell of Douer..is..a very honorable strong & defencible fortresse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 51 It is more honorable to bee praised of his enemies then to be extolled of his frendes. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxxvii. (1591) 50 Good hope of honourabler seruice hereafter. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 64 Sure the Match Were rich and honourable. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 270 A composition and patterne of the best and honourablest things. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 27 Areopagus..deprived Æschines of his honourable office.

b. Consistent with honour or reputation.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 The Frenche kynge..offered me..bothe honorable and honest overtures of peace. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 186 To yeeld it up upon honorable conditions. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 176 Such is the Love of Praise, an Honourable Thirst. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, And withheld him from honourable retreat while it was yet in his power. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv, Let us effect an honourable peace. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 149 To capitulate on honourable and advantageous terms.

4. Showing or doing honour; honouring.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter, Cant.* 508 Trouth and luf..hild apostils and haly men as honurabil clathynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 208 He wolde an honourable feste Make. *c* 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Seruauntes ought to be honourable..To all men seruysable. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 252 She made him honourable chere. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 441 There be many names of honour, but this is the honourablest name. 1595 SHAKS. *John* I. i. 29 An honourable conduct let him haue. 1743 POCOCKE *Descr. East* I. 57 The Cashif..shew'd me great civility; which was more honourable than if I had placed myself lower at the table. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Advt., An honourable monument to his memory.

5. Characterized by principles of honour, probity, or rectitude; upright, honest: the reverse of base. **a.** Of persons.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 87–8 For Brutus is an Honourable man, So are they all; all Honourable men. 1601 — *All's Well* V. iii. 239 So please your Maiesty, my master hath bin an honourable Gentleman. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 738 A wretch, whom..The world accounts an honourable man. 1838 JAMES *Robber* IV, I have always found you honourable and generous.

b. Of things.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 143 If that thy bent of Loue be Honourable, Thy purpose marriage, send me word to morrow. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 This was thought the best, and most honourable course. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 157 On your part we are satisfied that every thing was honourable and sincere. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* 24 Honourable and generous love may even now work out your happiness.

B. *sb.* **a.** An honourable or distinguished person. **b.** One who has the title of Honourable. So *right honourable.* (*colloq.*)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6708 Ector full onestly þat onerable þanket. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* I. xiii, *Tat.* Won't a baronet's lady pass? *Scan.* No, nothing under a right honourable. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 229 My poor brain..never can remember all the forms required by your Honourables and Right Honourables. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* viii. 95 Six bear courtesy titles or are Honourables.

Hence **Ho·nourable** *v. trans.*, †(*a*) to honour; (*b*) to address with the title 'Honourable'.

1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 328 Plese it your hyghe Majeste..to be honorabled and worsshepyt as most ryghtfful Kyng and oure governour. 1877 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. viii. 220 It is altogether a bore to be honorabled at every turn.

†**C.** *adv.* Honourably. *Obs. rare.* [Perh. only misprints.]

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 123 Widow goe you along: Lords vse her honourable. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 71, I have not done lesse honorable.

Ho·nourableness, honor-. [f. prec. adj. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being honourable (in various senses: see the adj.).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 35 Fortitude..Of this vertue there are fower braunches, Honourablenesse, Stoutnesse, Sufferaunce, Continuaunce. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. viii. (1647) 11 The equitie and honourablenesse of the cause. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xvii. 107 The honourableness of my intentions to your dear self. 1872 *Cassell's Mag.* 13 Jan. 309 The payment and receipt of wages, so far from detracting from the honourableness of the relation, places both master and servant on a footing of plain justice.

Ho·nourableship. *nonce-wd.* The rank of one who has the title 'Honourable'; used with *poss. pron.* as a mock title.

1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 290/1 To be cozened by their Honourableships. 1859 *Tait's Mag.* XXVI. 36 The Honourable takes the lead of course in deference to his honorableship.

Honourably, honorably (*ɒ*nərəbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an honourable manner; with honour or respect; consistently with honour; creditably, reputably: see the adj.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 10594 Onourablye he dyd hyt graue Yn hys cherche. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 155 Clerkes .. comen ..And deden her homage honourablely to hym. *a* 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 15 To lyffe perfitly..þat es to lyffe honourabilly mekely and lufe-somly. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 448 The Noble Lord Most honorably doth vphold his word. *a* 1619 Beaum. & Fl. *Valentin.* iv. iv, When I am dead speak honourably of me. 1710 in C. Wordsw. *Schol. Acad.* 305 He took his degree very honourably, and I believe will have an *optime*. 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol prev. to Elect.* Wks. III. 355, I had served the city of Bristol honourably. 1882 Froude *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. v. 339 The fitting and peaceful close of a life honourably spent.

Honoured, honored (*ɒ*nəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. Honour *v.* + -ed[1].] Held in honour, highly respected; dignified; celebrated: see the verb.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1644 Sir S. Luke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 222 Honoured Sir, Give mee leave to beg your favour. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 131 Have I then endeavoured to connect public odium with his honoured name? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 40 There Ken passed a happy and honoured old age.

† b. *Her.* The same as *crowned. Obs.*

1688 R. Holmes *Armory* II. vii. 138/2. 1828–40 Wm. Berry *Encycl. Herald.*, *Honoured* or *Crowned*, the former term is sometimes used in old blazon when any animal, &c. is borne crowned.

Honourer, honorer (*ɒ*nərəɹ). [f. Honour *v.* + -er[1].] One who honours; † a worshipper (*obs.*).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxiv. 15 Honurrers of mawmetis. *Ibid., Cant.* 500 Honurers of riche men. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* I. (1859) 172 The Prophet curseth the image honourers in divers places. 1603 B. Jonson *Sejanus* Ded., Your Lordship's most faithful honorer, Ben Jonson. 1710 R. Ward *Life H. More* 165 He was a sincere Honourer and Approver of it. 1845 Trench *Huls. Lect.* I. iv. 64 The honourers and sanctifiers of these relations.

Honouring, honoring (*ɒ*nəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Honour *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Honour; honour. (Now chiefly as gerund.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 1149 3et of sancte Iohnne in honoryng I ma eke to a ferly thing. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xliv. 3 Thay [wemen] suld haif wirschep and grit honoring Off men. 1535 Coverdale *Wisd.* xiv. 27 The honouringe of abhominable ymages. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 569 An outside? fair no doubt, and worthy well Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love.

Ho·nouring, ho·noring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That honours; see the verb. Hence **Ho·nouringly** *adv.*

1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 45 We honouringly contrast its patience, its contentment, its cheerfulness with its treatment. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Quot. & Orig.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 223 A phrase or a single word is adduced, with honouring emphasis, from Pindar.

Honourless (*ɒ*nəɹlĕs), *a.* [f. Honour *sb.* + -less.] Destitute of honour; unhonoured, or unworthy of honour.

1560 Phaer *Æneid* x. (1562) Ff iij b, Unfamous free from wars, and honourlesse lead out his age. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. viii. (1636) 117 To draw the Romans into an honourlesse league with him against the Macedonians. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 284 And honourless did all things seem and vain. 1873 *Argosy* XV. 192 The would-be honourable, but, in this case, truly honourless, gentleman.

b. *nonce-use.* That has not 'taken honours' at the University: see Honour *sb.* 5 e.

1872 J. C. Jeaffreson *Wom. in Spite of Herself* I. i. vii. 117 An ordinary honourless Oxford or Cambridge M.A.

† **Honourment.** *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)*onorement*, f. *honorer* to Honour + -ment. Cf. Anouerement adornment.] The action of 'honouring' or embellishing; adornment, decoration.

1440 in *Lincolnsh. Ch. Goods*, With all the honourments for the sepulchre. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 The stretes ..furnished w^t^ clothis of the best .. for the honourment of the same. 1521 in *Archæol.* (1792) X. 98 [The wife of Christopher Sunlay] gave to the honourement of the ferture of 1 crucifix of silver and gylt.

Hont, etc., obs. form of Hunt, etc.

† **Ho·ntous,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **hountouse, hounteous.** [a. OF. *hontos, -us, -ous, -eus*, mod.F. *honteux*, f. *honte* (from Teutonic: cf. Goth. *haunipa*, OHG. *hônida, hônda*) shame, disgrace.] Full of shame; ashamed; shameful.

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 35 b, Ye haue sent him from you all hountouse and shamed. *Ibid.* 42, I am ashamed and hontouse to lyue. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxiv. 238 Whan the noble pucelle Eglantyne vnderstode the kyng her vncle, she was shamfull & hontous.

So † **Hontage, hountage** [a. OF. *hontage, hountage*], shame, disgrace. † **Hountee,** shame.

The connexion and meaning of the first quot. is doubtful.

13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 528 In his askyng he getep hountage. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xviii. (1869) 184 þe skyn of whiche j make my barmfell j clepe Hountee and confusioun.

Hoo (hū), *int.* and *sb.* A natural exclamation, used to express various feelings, as a call to attract attention, etc. Also, imitative of the sound of an owl, the wind, etc. (See also Whoo.)

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 141 Hoo, saies a, there's my Cap. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 116 Take my Cappe, Iupiter and I thanke thee; hoo, Martius comming home? 1883 Brinsley-Richards 7 *Years Eton* 116, I heard a cry of Hoo! tug! and .. had just time to see the wretched little colleger clattering down the staircase.

b. Often doubled, or otherwise extended.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 137 Our enemy is banish'd, he is gone: Hoo, oo. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. v. (1872) 127 A dreary pulpit or even conventicle manner; that flattest moaning hoo-hoo of predetermined pathos. 1855 Thackeray *Rose & Ring* x, I'm hungry for his blood. Hoo–oo, aw! 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/6 One could distinguish the hoo-hoo-oo, the strange war-cry of the [Soudanese] rebels.

Hoo (hū), *v.* Also *Sc.* hou. [f. prec.; see also Whoo *v.* and cf. Hue *v.*2] *intr.* To make the sound 'hoo!' Hence **Hoo·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

?*a* 1800 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsd. & Gal. Song* (1810) 276 When the gray Howlet has three times hoo'd. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The houlet hou't through the riftit rock. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 157 The hooing and squealing of a child .. to keep off the crows. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* July 37 The West-countryman says the wind 'hoois', and the North-countryman that 'it soughs'. 1880 Mark Twain *Tramp Abroad* I. 328 The clamorous hoo-hooing of its cuckoo clock.

Hoo, ME. spelling of Ho *int.* and *v.*; obs. and dial. f. Heo *pron.*, she; Sc. f. How; obs. f. Who.

Hooboobe, -bub, etc., obs. ff. Hubbub.

Hooce, obs. form of Hoarse.

Hood (hud), *sb.* Forms: 1 hód, (hood), 3–5 hod, 4–6 hode, hoode, *north.* hud(e, 4– hood, (5 houd, hoyd, 6 hodde, whod(e, whood(e, whodde, *mod.Sc.* huid, hude(*ii*)). [OE. *hód* str. masc. = OFris. *hôd*, MDu. *hoet(d-)*, Du. *hoed*, MLG. *hôt, hût*, OHG., MHG. *huot* (Ger. *hut* hat):—OTeut. *hôdo-z*, f. *hôd-*, in ablaut relation with **hattus* (:—**hadnuls*) Hat, q.v.]

1. A covering for the head and neck (sometimes extending to the shoulders) of soft or flexible material, either forming part of a larger garment (as the hood of a cowl or cloak) or separate; in the former case, it can usually be thrown back so as to hang from the shoulders down the back; in the latter sense it was applied in 14–16th c. to a soft covering for the head worn by men under the hat.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 239 *Capitium*, hood. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 199/18 *Capitium*, hod. *c* 1205 Lay. 13109 þe hod hongede adun. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 284/209 þis þeues with þis wide hodes. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 187 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 332 Als ich ever brouke min hod under min hat. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, VII Sleperis* 269 He .. Kist his hud done oure his face. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 103 He was clad in cote and hood of grene. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 121 Hudes vsez þai nane. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 16 A grene Gowne and a hoyd percyd with Ray. *c* 1460 in *Babees Bk.* 13 Holde of þy cappe & þy hood also. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 266 Vpoun his heid come nother hat nor hude. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* (1809) 619 He had on his head a whode. *a* 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, III. ii, A fool may dance in a hood, as well as a wise man in a bare frock. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 Certaine jackets of leather with hoods upon them, such as travellers use in Italie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 490 Then might ye see Cawles, Hoods, and Habits with thir wearers tost And fluttered into Raggs. 1739 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 62 We are..as well armed as possible against the cold, with muffs, hoods, and masks of bever. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, The girl pulled the hood of a cloak she wore, over her head and over her face.

b. A separate article of apparel for the head worn by women; also, the close-fitting head-covering of an infant. *French hood*, a form of hood worn by women in the 16th and 17th centuries, having the front band depressed over the forehead and raised in folds or loops over the temples.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* 201 For to kepe hire froom the heete, She weryth a daggyd hood of grene. *c* 1532 Dewes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 906/3 The frenche hode, *le chapperon a plis*. 1533 Heywood *Pard. & Frere* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 203 Her bongrace which she ware, with her French hood. 1541–1636 [see French hood]. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 17 The comyn strompettes that ware takene in London ware raye hoddes. 1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. vi, Sh' is not in fashion, yet; she weares A hood: but't stands a cop. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 27 Mar., To put myself and wife .. in mourning and my two under-mayds, to give them hoods, and scarfs, and gloves. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 4, I was .. in an Assembly of Ladies, where there were Thirteen different coloured Hoods. 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* I. 110 Her tattered mantle and her hood of straw. 1897 *Civ. Serv. Supply Assoc. List*, Infant's Silk Hoods, Cashmere Hoods, White Knitted Hoods.

† c. *By my hood*: an asseveration. *Obs.* (Actual reference uncertain.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1151, I commende hire wisdom by myn hod! 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 84 Onely for both I wed not, by my hood. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. vi. 51 Now by my hood, a gentle, and no Iew.

d. *fig.* A cap of foam, mist, or cloud.

1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xvi, Corrywrekin's whirlpool rude, When dons the Hag her whiten'd hood. 1841 in *Chambers' Pop. Rhymes Scotl.* 149 When Ruberslaw puts on his cowl, The Dunion on his hood, Then a' the wives o' Teviotside Ken there will be a flood. [These are two hills.]

2. As a mark of official, or professional dignity, worn by ecclesiastics, physicians, civic officials, etc.; now *spec.*, the badge, varying in material, colour, and shape, worn over the gown (or surplice) by university graduates as indicating their degrees. (Cf. Amice[2].)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 256 þat Fisyk schal his Forred hode for his [foode] sulle, And eke his cloke of Calabre. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xx. 175 A Fisicien with a forred hode. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xi. 282 The kynge .. was cladde wyth the abbyt of religyon and the hode vpon his hede. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Offices* etc. 37 Such hoodes as pertaineth to their seueral degrees. 1598 Stow *Surv.* x. (1603) 87 Whoodes of Budge for Clearks. 1603 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 58 Such Hoods as by the orders of the Universities are agreeable to their degrees. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 19/2 About the beginning of Queen Elizabeths Reign [Masters and Stewards of Incorporated Societies] cast them [Hoods] off their heads, and hung them on their shoulders. 1714 Byrom *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 26 To treat all our white-hoods, or Masters of Arts of two or three years standing. 1868 Marriott *Vest. Chr.* 228. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Mid. Ages* II. 640 At Paris [*c* 1500] the Rectors wore violet or purple, the Masters scarlet, with tippets and hoods of fur. The hood was not originally restricted to Masters, being part of the ordinary clerical dress of the period, and was not even exclusively clerical. Bachelors of all Faculties wore hoods of lamb's wool or rabbit's fur. *Ibid.* note, At Oxford, undergraduates lost their hoods altogether in 1489.

b. The ornamental piece attached to the back of a cope, orig. shaped like and used as a hood.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 3if he haueð enne widne hod & one ilokene cope. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 112, I wole have in the whod therof [a cope] the salutacion off our Lady. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3), *Cope* .. a wide vestment .. open in front and fastened by a clasp, and with a hood at the back. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* July 73 A gorgeous cope of crimson silk and gold-thread damask..the coronation of the Virgin was figured in colored silks on the hood.

† 3. The part of a suit of armour that covers the head; applied to the helmet itself, or to a flexible head-covering inside the helmet: *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 27630 [He] smat þane king a þene helm..and æc þere burne-hod. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10297 þai hurlit of his helme..*Harmyt* the hode, þat was of hard maile. 1860 Fairholt *Costume* 126 The hood of chain-mail drawn over and enveloping the head. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* vii. 110 This hauberk .. had a hood or coif, of the same fabric with itself..; and over this hood, as a second defence for the head, the close-fitting iron helm was worn.

4. A covering of leather put over the head of a hawk to blind her when not pursuing game.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 15 Put on an easy hoode in the dark .. be suer the hode be esy. 1629 *Leather* 10 Sheath makers. Hawkes-Hood-makers. Scabberd-makers. 1826 Sir J. S. Sebright *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 47 *note*, The use of the hood at home is to keep the hawk quiet...In the field the hood prevents the hawk fluttering upon the fist every time that a bird rises.

5. Applied to various things serving for a covering, capping, or protection, or resembling a hood in shape or use.

a. The straw covering of a beehive. b. A roof-like and often curved projection, e.g. over a window, door, bed, passage, etc.; the head or cover of a carriage; the cover of a pump; *Naut.* 'a covering for a companion-hatch, skylight, etc.' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). c. 'A dome-shaped projection or canopy over a discharging or receiving orifice in a structure, as of a fireplace, chimney, or ventilator' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); the 'cowl' of a chimney. d. *Hydraulics.* 'The capping of the piles of a starling' (ibid.). e. 'The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider' (ibid.). f. *Shipbuilding* (*pl.*). The foremost and aftermost planks, within and without, of a ship's bottom. g. In plants, any hood-like part serving as a covering, esp. the vaulted upper part of the corolla or calyx in some flowers. h. In animals, a conformation of parts (as in the cobra and the hooded seal), or arrangement of colour about the head or neck, resembling or suggesting a hood. i. =*hood-sheaf* (see 8).

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 68 You shall make the hood with fine earth and hay. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 387 A straw hood .. to keep the wax and hony from melting in the Summer. 1750 Blanckley *Naval Expos.*, *Hood*..to go on the Top of the Chimney .. and to shift as the Wind does, that it [the smoke] may always fly out to leeward. 1765 *Treat. Pigeons* 115 [In the jacobine] the upper part of this range of feathers is called the hood. 1790 W. Marshall *Midland Co.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hoods*, the covering sheaves of shucks; hood-sheaves. 1803 R. Percival *Acc. Ceylon* in *Penny Cycl.* (1840) XVI. 62/1 [The Cobra Capello] distends from its head a membrane in the form of a hood, from which it receives its name...When the hood is erected it completely alters the appearance of the head. 1815 W. Burney *Univ. Dict. Marine* s.v., *Naval Hoods*, or *Hawse-Bolsters*, .. large pieces of plank, or thick stuff, wrought above and below the hawse-holes. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 201 Cuckoo-flowers just creeping from their hoods. 1826 in Hone *Every-Day Bk.* II. 683 The hood of the chaise struck against the projecting branch of a tree. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 363 Reptiles .. Naia .. hind head furnished with a hood; poisonous fangs in the upper jaw. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 311 This operation .. must be performed under the hood of a smith's forge-hearth. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 164/2 (Seals) That the connection of the nostrils with this hood..indicate[s] its importance as ancillary to the sense of smelling. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hood*,..a covering to shelter the mortar in bomb-vessels. In merchant ships it is the berthing round the ladder-way. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* vii. 87 Tiers of slated hoods protecting the windows. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 65 What is the rabbet in the stem for? To receive the ends of the outside planks, which are called 'fore hoods'. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* i 29 The upper sepal and two upper petals form a hood. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hood of a pump*, a frame covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. 1874 Theakle *Naval Archit.* 15 Inner posts .. for securing the after ends, or hoods, of the outside plank. 1883 W. H. Flower in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 444/1 *Cystophora* .. Beneath the skin over the face of the male..is a sac capable of inflation, when it forms a kind of hood covering the upper part of the head. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., The two end sheaves of the hattock are used as hoods for the remaining six. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xii. 77 There was no hood above the bed. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 32 He took me .. to two newly dug graves, each covered with wooden hoods in a most business-like way.

6. The hooded seal; = HOOD-CAP 2.

1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 76 Four varieties of seal..the young *harp* and young *hood*, the old *harp* and the *bedlamer*, or old *hood*.

7. Proverbs and proverbial phrases. (See also APE *sb.* 4, BONE *sb.* 9.)

[*c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7388 With so gret devotion They made her confession, That they had ofte, for the nones, Two hedes in one hood at ones.] *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 Alle þilke .. þat hauen here hoodes wrong turned, and þat prosperitee hath blindfelled. *c* 1475–1580 [*Two faces under one hood*: see FACE *sb.* 2]. *c* 1510 *Robin Hood* VII. in Child *Ballads* (1888) V. cxvii, That he ne shall lese his hede, That is the best ball in his hode. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 99 These Flatterers be wonders perilous felowes, hauynge two faces vnder one hoode. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilloflowers* (1875) 71 Fortune's flattering vowes, Who in one hoode a double face doth beare. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 23 All Hoods make not Monkes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canl. Crew* s.v., *Two Faces under one Hood*, a Double Dealer.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hood-box*, *-fillet*, *-hole*, *-maker*; *hood-like* adj.; **hood-cover**, **hood-fend**, a protecting covering over a carriage, an opening, etc.: see sense 5; **hood-end** (Shipbuilding): see quot.; **hood-gastrula**, a form of secondary gastrula resulting from unequal segmentation, an amphigastrula; **hood-jelly**, one of the *Hydromedusæ* or acalephs proper; **hood-sheaf**, each of two sheaves placed slantwise on the top of a shock of corn so as to carry off the rain; **hood-shy** *a.* (see quot.); †**hood-skull** = sense 3.

1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 102 All my pack contained in less than a little *hood-box. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hood-ends*, the ends of the planks which fit into the rabbets of the stem and stern posts. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 474 Several of the *hood-fends opened. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 The *hood-fillet is plain. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 201 In common with Mammals, these animals exhibit unequal cleavage, and form a *Hood-gastrula. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 27 Women .. peering out of their *hood-holes. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Cælent.* 124 A *hood-like, crescentic fold of the ectoderm. 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 *Hode maker, *faiseur de chaperons*. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 159 The two *hood sheaves are .. laid on in opposite directions, as a covering. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 501 The wheat is invariably covered with 'hood-sheaves'. 1886 SALVIN & BRODRICK *Falconry Brit. Isles* Gloss. 151 **Hood-shy*, a term used for Hawks that have been spoilt to the hood. 1537 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *288 To the Kingis grace, ane Pissane of Mailye and ane *Hudskule.

Hood (hud), *v.* Also 6 **hudde**. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a hood: sometimes with the intention of protection or concealment.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 717 With cley & mosse here hedys hode & hyde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoodyn, *capucio*. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 84 Valerius and his company .. hudded them with their gowns over their heads. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 90 This is a shift that hoodeth some mens eies. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii. 141 She began to hood her self with her Apron. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i, Their head the gown has hooded. 1826 SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* (1828) 9 To hood a hawk, requires a degree of manual dexterity that is not easily acquired. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 43 When a Chetah is taken out for the purpose of hunting game, he is hooded.

b. To cap a shock of corn with two hood-sheaves (see HOOD *sb.* 8).

1825–80 in JAMIESON. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 480 Hooding or capping the sheaves is common in some parts.

Hood: see also HUD.

-hood (hud), *suffix.* [ME. *-hod* (*-hode*):—OE. *-hād* = OS. *-hêd*, OHG. *-heit.*] Orig. a distinct sb., meaning 'person, personality, sex, condition, quality, rank' (see HAD *sb.*), which being freely combined with nouns, as in OE. *cild-hād* child-condition, *mægð-hād* virgin state, *pápan hād* papal dignity, ceased at length to be used as a separate word, and survived as a mere suffix, and is thus noteworthy as a late example of the process by which suffixes arose. The ME. form was regularly *-hōd* with open *ō*, as still in Chaucer; but in the 15th c. it had become close *ō* (riming in Bokenham's *Seyntys* with *gōd* 'good'), and this duly gave mod.Eng. *hood*. A parallel suffix, from same root and in same sense, is -HEAD, ME. *-hed*, *-hede*, Sc. *-heid*.

A considerable number of derivatives in *-hood* go back to OE. *-hād*, e.g. *bishophood*, *childhood*, *priesthood*; many are of later origin, either with *-hood* substituted for the cognate *-hede*, *-head*, e.g. *falsehood*, *lustihood*, or as analogical formations, in some of which *-hood* has displaced earlier suffixes. Being a living suffix, *-hood* can be affixed at will to almost any word denoting a person or concrete thing, and to many adjectives, to express condition or state, so that the number of these derivatives is indefinite. Nonce-formations are numerous:

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 46 Their heauenly hoods in theyr synode thus decreede. *a* 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 45 It is not man-hood, it is dog-hood, or I may terme it beare-hood. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perf.* 117 Man in his self-hood and I-hood. 1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* ii. 19 Acquainted with the great reality of their Soulhood. 1883 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2/2 Believing in the white Aylesburys.. as the final expression of duckhood.

Hood-cap (hu·dkæp). [f. HOOD *sb.* + CAP *sb.*]

1. A close cap or bonnet covering the sides of the face, worn by women in the early part of the 16th c.

1842 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* IV. 116 The oil painting [of Katherine of Arragon] at Versailles... The hood cap of five corners is bordered with rich gems.

2. The hooded or bladder-nosed seal, *Cystophora cristata*; so called from having a piece of loose skin over its head, which it inflates when menaced.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hooded (hu·dĕd), *a.* [f. HOOD *sb.* and *v.*]

1. Wearing or covered with a hood, having a hood on.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hodyd, *capiciatus*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 358 (R.) He went hooded, as it were with his robe cast over his head. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* v. ii, He can sleep no more Than a hooded hawk. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1024 And sister Partlet with her hooded head, Was hooted hence. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 198 The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 146 A little laughing group of sightseers, cloaked and hooded.

†b. *Hooded man*: (*a*) a Lollard: see quot. 1460; (*b*) a native Irishman: see quot. 1596. *Obs.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 244 Hodid men were cleped then thoo Lolardis, that wold nevir avale here hood in presens of the Sacrament. [1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 631/2 For a theif it [the Irish mantle] is soe handsome..he can in his mantell pass through any toune or company, being close hooded over his head..from knowledge of any to whom he is endaungered.] 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Irel.* 5 (Act 18 Hen. VI) That no Lord .. shall bring or lead .. Hoblors, kearnes, or hooded men. 1641 *Relat. Answ. Earl Strafford* 29 The Kings owne Souldiers .. could in no construction bee called Irish-Rebells, English-Enemies, or Hooded-men.

c. Of a garment: Having a hood attached to or forming part of it.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, I. iv, He wears a short Italian hooded cloak. 1816 WORDSW. *French Army in Russia* 5 Humanity .. Hath painted Winter .. In hooded mantle, limping o'er the plain. 1866–7 J. THOMSON *Poems, Naked Goddess* 115 Vestal sister's hooded gown.

2. Of animals: Having a conformation of parts or an arrangement of colour resembling or suggesting a hood; **hooded crow**, *Corvus Cornix* (see also quot. 1893); **hooded seal**, see HOOD-CAP 2; **hooded serpent or snake**, a snake of the family *Elapidæ* or *Najidæ*, having the power of distending the elastic skin of the neck, so as to resemble a hood or cowl: esp. the Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 71 The hudit crawis his hair furth ruggit. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The huddit crauis cryit varrok varrok. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 347 The Dodo .. her head is variously drest, the one halfe hooded with downy blackish feathers; the other, perfectly naked. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 126 The cobra di capello or hooded serpent. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 461 The Hooded or Spectacle Snake. When it is irritated or preparing to bite, this animal .. seems, as it were, hooded by the expanded skin of the neck: hence its name of *Cobra di Capello*, or Hooded Serpent. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 511 The Hooded Seal is common near Spitzbergen. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 62/2 We owe to Dr. Cantor..the introduction of a new genus of hooded snakes, *Hamadryas*. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 117 The so-called 'Hooded Crow' of India, *C[orvus] splendens*, is not very nearly allied to its European namesake.

3. Of a corolla or other part: Hood-shaped, cucullate; hence, of a flower or plant: Having a hood-shaped corolla, calyx, etc., as *Hooded Willow-herb*, *Hooded Matweed*, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xxviii. § 2. 38 Hooded Mat weede. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 128 Round and uniform heads, very much resembling the form of hooded Mushroms. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 96 Having Hooded flowers. 1834 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (1851) 83 Here too the spotted Arum green, A hooded mystery, is seen. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Common Skull-cap ..is also called Hooded Willow-herb.

4. Having a hood or protective covering.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xi, The porter rose from his hooded chair. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 236 A curious hooded house. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* iv. 19 The Cheap Jack's hooded cart.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* a. Covered, enveloped. b. Blindfolded, hoodwinked. c. Covered up, concealed.

1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 36 We are hooded, and cannot see that God hath done miraculous Works. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 90 The Lust of Tyrants (over-banded still By hooded Law) carnalls the world at Will. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 127, I..came into the world hooded (as they call it) with the after birth upon my head. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Neighbor*, Beneath the cloaked and hooded sky.

Hood-end: see HOOD *sb.* 8 and HUD *sb.*[2] 3.

Hooder (hu·dəɹ). *local.* [f. HOOD *v.* + -ER[1].] A hood-sheaf: see HOOD *sb.* 8.

1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 280 These top sheaves, from the manner in which they cover the others, are termed *hooders*. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIII. 216. 1886 *Chesh. Gloss., Hudders.*

Hoo·dful. [f. HOOD *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a hood will hold.

c 1500 *Maid Emlyn* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 13 She wold make theyr berdes whether they wold or no, and gyve them to were a praty hoodefull of belles. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 146 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, He hosted thair a hude full fra him.

Hoodie, hoody (hu·di). Also 8 *Sc.* hoddy, huddie. [f. as HOODED 2, with denominative *-ie*, *-y*: cf. HAWKEY.] The Hooded or Royston Crow, *Corvus Cornix*. Also **hoodie-crow**.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 4 (Jam.) Upon an ash above the lin A hoody has her nest. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Perths.* XIX. 498 There are also carrion crows (hoddies, as they are called here). 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, They are sitting.. like hoodie-craws in a mist. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. (1886) 296 On the rabbit burrows on the shore there gathered hundreds and hundreds of hoodie-crows, such as you see in Cambridgeshire. *Ibid.* 298 But they are true republicans, these hoodies, who do every one just what he likes.

Hooding (hu·diŋ). [f. HOOD *v.* or *sb.* + -ING[1].]

1. The wearing or putting on of a hood.

c 1575 *Perf. Bk. Kepinge Sparhawkes* (1886) 14 Hoding is a singuler poynt in hawking.

†2. The making of, or material for, hoods. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Stratford MSS.* (Wright *Prov. Dict.*), Also the mayster schalle every yere ordeyn cloth for hodynge.

3. *Naut.* (*pl.*) = HOOD *sb.* 5 f.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 Those plankes that are fastened into the ships stem are called whoodings. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoods*, or *Hoodings*, the foremost and aftermost planks of the bottom, within and without.

4. *attrib.* **hooding-end** = *hood-end*; **hooding-sheaf** = *hood-sheaf*: see HOOD *sb.* 8.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 161 Hooding-ends; the But-ends in the Rabbits of the Stem and Stern-post, which are more hid by the Rabbits than the other But-ends are. 1802 ACERBI *Trav.* I. 30 The sheaves of corn..are..covered with one hooding-sheaf expanded at the end, for warding off the rain.

Hoodless (hu·dlĕs), *a.* [f. HOOD *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a hood; not having or wearing a hood.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 643 Abraham, al hodlez with armez vp-folden, Mynystred mete byfore þo men. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1038 That he Go hoodlesse into the drie see. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 335 A Eucharistic vestment..which is practically a hoodless cope.

Hoodlum (hu·dlŭm). *U.S. slang.*

[The name originated in San Francisco about 1870–72, and began to excite attention elsewhere in the U.S. about 1877, by which time its origin was lost, and many fictitious stories, concocted to account for it, were current in the newspapers. See a selection of these in *Manchester* (N. H.) *N. & Q.* Sept. 1883.]

A youthful street rowdy; 'a loafing youth of mischievous proclivities'; a dangerous rough.

1872 *Sacramento Weekly Union* 24 Feb. 2 (Farmer) All the boys to be trained as scriveners..clerks, pettifoggers, polite loafers, street-hounds, hoodlums, and bummers. 1877 *Boston Jrnl.* Aug. (Cent.), You at the East have but little idea of the hoodlums of this city [San Francisco]. They compose a class of criminals of both sexes..travel in gangs; and are ready at any moment for the perpetration of any crime. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 6 Apr. 221 Let our Legislature pass a law to take away the hoodlum's pistol.. and he will become harmless. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Feb. 8 A miscellaneous assortment of hoodlums and corner men, anxious to profit by the excitement generated in Trafalgar-square. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. v. xc. 236 *note*, The term 'hoodlums' denotes those who are called in Australia 'larrikins', loafing youths of mischievous proclivities.

Hence **Hoo·dluming** *vbl. sb.*, **Hoo·dlumish** *a.*, **Hoo·dlumism.**

1883 *Jrnl. Educ.* XVIII. 297 There is nothing that is sweeter nuts to a half-grown hoodlumish pupil..than to annoy and baffle the teacher. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 6/1 Children are brought up in the school of 'hoodlumism' and utterly lost. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 31 Mar., It is too near hoodluming to be worthy of notice.

†**Hoo·dman.** *Obs.* A hooded man; the blindfolded player in the game of HOODMAN-BLIND.

1565–73 [implied in next]. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* IV. iii. 136 *Ber.* A plague vpon him muffeld; he can say nothing of me: hush, hush. *Cap. G.* Hoodman comes.

Hoo·dman-blind. An old name for BLINDMAN'S-BUFF.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Mya* .. a childish play called hoodman blind. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 77 What diuell was't That thus hath cousen'd you at hoodman-blinde? 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 104 Was I bewitcht, That thus at hud-man blind I dallied? 1611 COTGR., *Clignemusset*, the childish play called Hodman blind, Harrie-racket, or, are you all hid. 1790 PORSON *Lett. to Travis* 172. 1822 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Christm. Eve*, Here were kept up the old games of hoodman blind, shoe the wild mare [etc.]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii, Again our ancient games had place..And dance and song and hoodman-blind.

Hood-mould. A moulding over the head of a window, door, etc.; a label or dripstone; cf. HOOD *sb.* 5 b. So **Hood-moulding.**

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* III. iii. § 8. 939 In most cases, especially to windows, a string course forms a real drip or weathering..thus becoming what is termed a hood moulding. 1849–50 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Hood-mould*, a band or string over the head of a door, window, or other moulding, in an ancient building; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself. 1878 M'VITTIE *Christ Church Cathedral* 59 A hood-mould over the arch of each bay terminating in masks.

Hoodoo (hū·dū), *sb. U.S.* [App. an alteration of VOODOO.]

1. The same as VOODOO. (Cent. Dict.)

1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* xi. 148 [A mulatto sorceress] exercising among her ancient mates, the slaves of Cuba, an influence as unbounded as its reason is mysterious. Horrible rites, it is supposed, cement her empire; the rites of Hoodoo. *Ibid.* 175 To swear to them, on the authority of Hoodoo or whatever his name may be.

2. An occult cause of bad luck; a person or thing whose presence is supposed to bring bad luck.

1889 *N. Y. Sun* 20 Mar. (Cent. Dict.), The prospect of pleasing his party and at the same time escaping a hoodoo must be irresistibly attractive. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Dec. 3/3

This year I am a tramp, a dead-beat, a hoodoo! 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 Sept., Superstitious persons are likely to think that T. J. starts in his race against B. with a heavy handicap, or 'hoodoo', in the language of the street. 1896 *Montreal Gazetteer* 21 Nov. 12/4 The Hoodooed Texas .. Means to exorcise the hoodoo which makes so much trouble for the battle-ship Texas.

Hence **Hoodoo** *v. trans.*, to exercise occult influence over; to bewitch; to bring bad luck to.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 25 July 117/1 Like the Mississippi, it [the St. Laurence] hoodoos whoever once touches it. You return again and again, and go away regretfully. 1896 *Watertown* (Wis.) *Daily Times* 9 Nov. 2/1 The coterie of democrats that hoodooed the Wilson bill.

†**Hood-pick.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **huid-, hude-, hud-, hudipyk.** [app. f. HOOD *sb.* + PICK *v.*; but the analysis is not clear.] A miser, a skinflint.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvi. 23 Sum gevis to littill full wretchitly, That his giftis ar not set by, And for a huidpyk [*v.rr.* hudipyk, hudepyk] haldin is hie. *Ibid.* xxvi. 59 Hudpykis, hurdaris and gadderaris, All with that warlo went. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 213 Alace! poore hood-piks hunger-bitten.

Hoodwink (hu·dwiŋk), *v.* [f. HOOD *sb.* + WINK *v.*]

1. *trans.* To cover the eyes with a hood or other covering so as to prevent vision; to blindfold.

1562 *Apol. Priv. Masse* (1850) 10 Will you enforce women to hoodwink themselves in the church? 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 62 Hawthorne's face was hoodwinked with a cloake or coate. 1690 W. EDMUNDSON *Jrnl.* (1715) 127 Then they hood-winkt my Sons to hang them. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 157 The fog hoodwinked our eyes. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 342 Several gentlemen .. were taken up and carried to the Tower, hoodwinked and muffled that they might not be known. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 28 When the hawk was not flying at her game she was usually hood-winked with a cap or hood provided for that purpose. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 302 One of the savages attempted to hoodwink him with his buffalo robe with one hand, and to stab him with the other.

2. *fig.* To cover up from sight.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. vi. § 10 Had it pleased him not to hoodwink his own knowledge, I nothing doubt but he fully saw how to answer himself. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 206 For the prize Ile bring thee too Shall hudwinke this mischance. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 187 The Necessary .. Ingredients, are so hood-winkt by the Adjuncts, that they are unable to peep out of the mixture.

3. *fig.* To blindfold mentally; to prevent (any one) from seeing the truth or fact; to 'throw dust in the eyes' of, deceive, humbug.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 848 Let not the faithlesse therefore hood-winck them-selves in the knowledge of nature. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii. § 5 (1622) 134 Some men .. may so hoodwinke their conscience. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 246 The public .. is easily hoodwinked. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* II. viii. 115 A man of business who is not to be hoodwinked. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vi. 180 A professor .. trying to hoodwink me by a bit of technical platitude.

†4. *intr.* To shut one's eyes, to wink. *Obs. rare.*

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Wks. (1851) 198 Wherfore have you sat still, and comply'd and hoodwinkt, till the generall complaints of the Land have squeez'd you to a .. hollow-hearted confession.

Hence **Hoo·dwinking** *vbl. sb.* Also **Hoo·dwi·nkable** *a.*, capable of being hoodwinked; **Hoo·dwinker,** one who hoodwinks.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. vii. 17 There was nothing so rife as the hangman, sequestring of pillage, hoodwincking [*obductio capitum*]. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 383 The 'hoodwinking' of the public by not disclosing the fact. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 93/1 Hypocrisy .. the hoodwinker of communities. 1889 *Poet Lore* Aug. 387 The hoodwinkable stupidity of the public.

Hoo·dwink, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†1. The act of hoodwinking; the game of hoodman-blind or blind-man's-buff. *Obs.*

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 597 The Hoodwinke play, or hoodmanblinde, in some places called the blindmanbuf. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXX. 134 By Moone-shine .. giue each other chase, At Hood-winke, Barley-breake [etc.].

2. A concealment from view; a blind.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Too mask her Phansye with hudwinck. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 86/1 Where are the tokens of my wilfull hudwinke? 1732 GAY *Distr. Wife* I, Flattery, fondness and tears .. hood-winks that wives have ready. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 417 Hood-winks of nature, when she does not wish man to know everything about her.

†3. One who hoodwinks; a deceiver. *Obs.*

1638 in Maidment *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 66 These hoodwinks now ar stolne Lyke thieves to court.

†**Hoo·dwink,** *a. Obs.* [? for *hoodwinkt.*] = HOODWINKED; blindfold.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* x. vi, God sleepes .. His farr-of sight now hud winck is. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. x, Soine uncouth might them hoodwink hither drave. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 106 What hoodwink and untimely wisdome is it?

Hoodwinked (hu·dwiŋkt), *ppl. a.* [f. HOODWINK *v.* + -ED[1].] Blindfolded, blinded. *lit.* and *fig.*

1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 26/2 If an hoodwinked man had reeled upon him heedlessly in his way. *a* 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* I. iii, Wear the day out in a hoodwinkt room. 1643 MILTON *Soveraigne Salve* 1 To unblind the hoodwinkt world. 1837 *Morisoniana* 100 The hood-winked person at the play of 'blind-man's buff'.

Hoodwort (hu·dwɜt). [f. HOOD *sb.* + WORT.] An American species of *Scutellaria* or Skull-cap, *S. laterifolia.*

Hoody: see HOODIE.

Hoof (hūf), *sb.* Pl. **hoofs,** sometimes **hooves.** Forms: 1 hóf, 4 houf, 4–6 *north.* hufe, (5 huyfe); 5–7 hoofe, (5 howue), 6– hoof, (6 hofe, houfe, houe, 7 hoove, hooff, huff(e). [Com. Teut.: OE. *hóf* = OFris., OS. *hôf* (MLG., LG. *hôf*, MDu., Du. *hoef*), OHG., MHG. *huof* (Ger. *huf*), ON. *hófr* (Sw. *hof*, Da. *hov*), Goth. not recorded :— OTeut. type **hófo-z* :—pre-Teut. **kō-pos.*]

1. The massive horny growth which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot of quadrupeds forming the order *Ungulata*, primarily that of the horse and other equine animals: it corresponds to the nails or claws of other quadrupeds.

False or *spurious hoof*: see quot. 1854. *On the hoof* (a butcher's phrase), alive. *Cloven hoof*: see CLOVEN 1 c.

c 1000 *Rune Poem* xix. (Gr.), Hors hofum wlanc. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* Ibid. 307 in Wr.-Wülcker *Ungula*, hof, oððe clawu. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4179 Þe nedder .. sal byte þe hors by þe hufe harde. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Kings* ix. 33 The hors houes [1388 howues] that treden hyre. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xii. (MS. Bodl.), Hooues and clees of beestes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Discrepant in figure from other horsis, hauing his fore hoeues like to the feete of a man. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 3 What so euer hath hoffe [WYCLIF clee] and deuydeth it in to two clawes. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 Theyr fete .. hauing fyue toes like hoeues vndeuided. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 157/20 V° Hoof of a foote, *vngula.* 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 64 His proud Steed removes The hopeful fallows with his horned hoves. 1625 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 20 A short pasterne with a hard, high, concavous, and round huffe. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 372 The hooves, and horns of Cattle. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 208 He [the rhinoceros] has three hoofs on each foot forwards. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 21 Clattering flints batter'd with clanging hoofs. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* II. 244 In the horse the rudiments of the two stunted toes were their upper ends or metatarsal bones; in the ox they consist of their lower ends or phalanges; these form the 'spurious hoofs', and are parts of the second .. and fifth .. toes. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (1895) 265 The hooves of many horses, beating the wide pastures in alarm.

b. In allusion to the cloven hoof attributed to the Devil: cf. CLOVEN 1 c; also, to the hoof of 'the Beast', i.e. Antichrist.

1638 A. CANT *Serm.* in Kerr *Coven. & Covenanters* (1895) 77 In their [the English] reformation something of the beast was reserved: in ours not so much as a hoof. 1658 WOOD *Life* 24 July (O. H. S.) I. 257 Wilson .. did, after his humoursome way, stoop downe to Baltzar's feet, to see whether he had a huff on, that is to say, to see, whether he was a devil, or not, because he acted beyond the parts of man. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Wks.* (1859) II. 485 Here the cloven hoof begins to appear. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 171 He has nowhere given to virtue the hoof of a fiend. 1885 J. PAYN *Luck of Darrells* xxxi, [It] had caused him to show the cloven hoof too soon.

2. a. *transf.* Hard or callous skin on the hands (cf. *horny-handed*). *dial.* b. *fig.* A callous sheath or covering, as insensible as a hoof.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xx. 7 Such an hoof they have over their hearts, that scarce any thing will affect them. *Ibid., Acts* xxviii. 27 It is a heavy case when men have got a kind of hoof over their hearts. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Hoof* or *Hoove*, hard skin on the hands made by working.

3. In certain phrases, put for a hoofed animal, as the smallest unit of a herd or drove.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* x. 26 There shal not one hooffe be left behynde. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rtldg.) 254 Sirrah, you get no victuals here, Not if a hoof of beef would save your lives. *a* 1799 WASHINGTON (Webster 1828), He had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxii, We should lose every hoof of them [the buffaloes]. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1334 'Horse and man', he said, 'All of one mind, .. Not a hoof left'.

†b. *fig.* A fragment or particle. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 10 Yet we will not willingly leave an hoofe of the British Honour behind.

4. Applied humorously or derogatively to the human foot: esp. in phrases *to plod away on* (obs.), *beat, pad, be upon the hoof*; to go on foot, to be on the move. *To see a person's hoof in anything,* to trace or detect his influence or interference in a matter.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iii. 92 Goe, Trudge; plod away ith' hoofe: seeke shelter, packe. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. i. xvii. (1655) I. 25 A mischance befell the horse .. insomuch that the Secretary was put to beat the hoof himself, and Foot it home. *a* 1687 COTTON *Epistles* vi. Poems (Chalmers) 736 (Farmer) Being then on foot away I go And bang the hoof incognito. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 78 We beat the hoof as pilgrims. 1713 DARRELL *Gentlem. Instr.* (ed. 5) II. vii. 167 A Man that is thus upon the Hoof can scarce find leasure for Diversion. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* xii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 399 The good man was .. forced to beat it on the hoof as far as Hernhuth in Germany. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Poor Sold. Tilbury* Wks. 1812 III. 241 Thus Poverty and Merit beat the hoof. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 300 Contriving .. to tread heavily on my toes with his own hoofs. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, Charley Bates expressed his opinion that it was time to pad the hoof. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Screens Dining-Rooms* (1863) 87, I once said to a literary gentleman, .. 'Ah! I thought I recognised your hoof in it'.

b. *Under the hoof*: trampled, downtrodden, under the oppression *of.*

1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 25 He taunted the unfortunate Canadians while they were under the hoof. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* XXXV. 312 'I'd rather ten thousand times', said the woman, 'live in the dirtiest hole at the quarters than be under your hoof!' 'But you are under my hoof, for all that', said he.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *hoof-beat, -clang, -mark, -print, -stroke, -track, -tramp, -tread*; b. locative, as *hoof-brittle, -cast, -loosened,* adjs.; instrumental, as *hoof-pitted, -plod, -ploughed, -printed* adjs.; similative, as *hoof-button*; *hoof-footed, -shaped* adjs.; also *hoof-like* adj.

1847 LONGF. *Ev.* II. ii. 43 The *hoof-beats of fate. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 937/1 The hoofbeats came nearer .. over the sandy road. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. The Horse will at last grow to be Hoof bound, which distemper in the Hoofs as well as *Hoof brittle, *Hoof cast, malt Hug, &c., you may consult under their respective heads. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4179/4 A great Coat .. with black *Hoof Buttons. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. Introd. 50 *Hoof-clang, hound, and hunters' cry. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 119 *note*, Their feet are armed with strong, blunt, and *hoof-like nails. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Hoof-loosened*, is a dissolution or dividing of the horn or coffin of a horse's hoof from the flesh, at the setting on of the coronet. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xlix, Wide scatter'd *hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 204 Narrow *hoof-plod lanes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XV. 243 In sacred Tempe .. about the *hoofe-plow'd Spring. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 636 *Hoof-prints fill'd with gore. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, Avoid the soft ground, my lad; leave no *hoof-track behind you.

c. Special comb.: **hoof-and-mouth disease** = *foot-and-mouth disease*; **hoof-binding** = HOOF-BOUND *sb.*; **hoof-cushion** = *hoof-pad*; **hoof-footed** *a.*, having hoofs on the feet; **hoof-pad,** a pad or cushion to prevent a horse's foot or shoe from striking or cutting the fellow foot; **hoof-paring knife,** a farrier's knife with a recurved blade, for paring the hoofs of horses; **hoof-pick,** a hooked instrument for picking stones out of a horse's hoof; **hoof-spreader** (see quot.).

1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 11 Would it account for the phyllokera, and *hoof and-mouth disease, and bad harvests .. and the German bands? 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse-shoe*, Panton, or Pantable shoe, which opens the heels, and helps *hoof-binding. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 88 The general Heads .. are, the Tallon-footed, the Claw-footed, the *Hoof-footed, and the double Hoof or Cloven-footed. 1890 *19th Cent. Nov.* 845 His comrades will borrow the tools of daily use, such as brushes, *hoof-picks, dusters. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hoof-spreader*, a device for expanding mechanically the hoof of a horse suffering from contraction of the foot.

Hence **Hoo·fish** *a.*, resembling that of a hoof, hoof-like; **Hoo·fless** *a.*, without a hoof or hoofs.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 99 After a Rain .. their [Camels'] soft hoofless Feet being extremely apt to slip. 1862 MRS. CROSLAND *Mrs. Blake* II. 245 Beneath the hard, brute heel Whose hoofish tread yet leaves you leal. 1897 *Naturalist* 206 The hoofless reindeer with a prodigality of horn.

Hoof (hūf), *v.* [f. HOOF *sb.*]

1. *intr.* (Also *to hoof it.*) To go on foot; to foot it.

1641 [see *hoofing*, below]. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 283, I am growing a woman's ass .. and I must hoof it away with her load of folly upon my back. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 98 Neither are their women and children (many of which hoof it over those Desarts ..) very apt to lag behind. *a* 1852 MOORE *Case of Libel* v, And so my gentleman [the devil] hoofed about.

2. *trans.* To strike with the hoof.

1864 BUSHNELL *Christ & His Salvat.* i. (1865) 15 All horning or hoofing each other, as hungry beasts in their stall.

3. *colloq. South. U.S.* 'To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Hence **Hoo·fing** *vbl. sb.*, going on foot; provision of hoofs.

1641 BROME *Jouiall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 395, I am sorely surbated with the hoofing already. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 479 As much as Riding differs from Hoofing. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxix. 31 The horning and hoofing are nothing to him, though to Jewish ritualists these were great points.

Hoo·f-bound, *a.* (*sb.*) *Farriery.* Affected with a painful dryness and contraction of the hoof; having the shoe put on too tight, causing the horse to go lame. Also *sb.* as a name of the affection.

1598 FLORIO, *Incastellare*, .. a horse to haue his hoofe dride vp, .. to be hoofe-bound. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. c. 382 The hoofe-bound is nothing else but a shrinking in of the whole hoofe in the vpper part thereof, making the skinne to stare aboue the hoofe, and to grow ouer the same. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hoof*, If the heel be narrow and tender, the horse will in time grow hoof-bound.

Hoofed (hūft, hū·fĕd), *a.* and *ppl. a.* Also **hooved** (hūvd). [f. HOOF *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having hoofs; ungulate; often in *comb.*, as *broad-, flat-, solid-hoofed.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 179 From the tempil of Diane euermo Thir horny hovit horssis bene debarrit. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie, Lacies Nobil.* 24 A deere and all hooued thinges of that nature. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 225 Greece therefore yeeldeth choice Horses, and well hoofed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 435 Cæsar's Horse .. Was not by half so tender-hooft. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 8 Most of the hoofed quadrupeds are domestic. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. viii. IV. § 16. 346 Quadrupeds he was the first to divide into ungulate and unguiculate, hoofed and clawed. 1883 E. ARNOLD *Pearls Faith* 64 Hooved like a mule he was.

2. Beaten with hoofs.

1860 DOBELL in *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 327 Peace .. From hoofed and trampled sod She leaps transfigured to a god.

3. *dial.* Callous or horny like a hoof.

1828 *Craven Dial., Hooved*, callous, horny, as the hands of labouring people,..made hard or horny, like a hoof.

Hoofish, Hoofless: see under HOOF *sb.*

Hooflet (hū·flĕt). [f. HOOF *sb.* + -LET.] A small hoof; one of the divisions of a cloven hoof.

1834 MACGILLIVRAY *Zoologists* 211 A crackling noise .. is produced by the hooflets striking against each other. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 283 Pliohippus, which has lost the small hooflets, and is otherwise very equine.

Hoofy (hū·fi), *a.* [f. HOOF *sb.* + -Y.] Having or characterized by a hoof or hoofs.

a 1674 HERRICK *Hesper., Farew. Poetry* 84 And softely on With numerous feete to Hoofy Helicon. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iii. (1881) 30 In the semblance of the hairy, hoofy, snouty evil one.

Hence **Hoo·finess.** [After *handiness.*]

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, Its handiness mere *hoof*-iness. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. 27 The horse, with its inferior brains and its awkward hoofiness, instead of handiness.

Hook (huk), *sb.* Forms: 1 hōc (hooc), 2–4 hoc, 3–5 hok, ? 3, 4–6 hoke, 4 *Sc.* houk, howk, 4–6 *Sc.* huke, 5–7 hooke, (6 hoocke, 7 *Sc.* hwick), 7– hook. [OE. *hóc* = MLG. *hôk*, MDu. *hoec*, Du. *hoek*, MLG. *hôk* corner, angle, nook, point of land. In ablaut relation with OE. *haca* 'pessulus', a (? hooked) bolt, and app. also with MDu. *hake* (? *hâke*), Du. *haak*, OHG. *hâko*, *hâkko* (also *hâggo*), mod.Ger. *haken*, ON. *haki*, Sw. *hake*, Da. *hage* hook: see HAKE *sb.*²]

I. 1. A length of metal, or piece of wood or other material, bent back, or fashioned with a sharp angle, often forming a part of something, as a pole, chain, etc., adapted for catching hold, dragging, sustaining suspended objects, or the like. (Frequently with a qualification indicating shape or use, as *boat-hook, chain-hook, chimney-hook, clip-hook, fire-hook, flesh-hook, gaff-hook, hat-hook, meat-hook, pot-hook, tenter-hook*, etc.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. ix. [xii.] (1890) 46 Þa .. worhton him hocas, and mid þam tugan hi earmlice adun of þam wealle. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 107/9 *Arpago, uel palum*, hooc. *c* 1150 *Semi-Sax. Voc.* ibid. 548/21 *Uncinus*, hoc. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 195/57 Hokes and witthene he let nime: and faste to hire breoste binde. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Cliket a cerure*, lacche and hok. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Katerine* 852 Quhelis..of þe quhilkis þe felyis all with scharpe houkis fichit be sall. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke [*v.r.* hoke], *hamus, uncus.* 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Hokes to fish the Ankre with .. leche hokes .. catte hokes. 1495 *Ibid.* 195 Hokes to hange the ketylles with a chayne of yron to the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 243 They had great hookes and grappelers of Iron to cast out of one Ship into another. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 158 There needs no more of Hooks and Crooks to make the Latter .. to stick and hold together. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 20 The Avosetta is chiefly found in Italy, .. the bill .. turns up like a hook, in an opposite direction to that of the hawk or the parrot. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 69 *note*, The ice-anchor is a large iron hook, nearly of the shape of the letter S. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 53 Sometimes, this axe has an edge on one side only, when on the other side it has either a hook or a hammer.

fig. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 9 When ..assailed..with the temptation of pleasures..breaking in sunder those hookes. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 564 The hooks and handles, which the ensnaring system of law, administered by them, afforded in such abundance.

b. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A recurved and pointed organ or appendage of an animal or plant.

1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 84 His mouth is arm'd with two hard hooks extreamly sharp. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 376 All the joints of the tarsi are entire, and the hooks of the last present one or two indentations beneath. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 329 Jaws armed with strong and penetrating hooks for seizing and securing active and struggling prey. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 415/2 The hooks of the Teazels come in contact with the surface of the cloth, and thus raise the nap. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 657 Chitinoid hooks are present in some *Taeniadae.*

2. A slender bent piece of wire, usually armed with a barb, which is attached to a fishing-line and carries the bait; a fish-hook; an angle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 27 Gae to sæ and sende ongul *vel* hoc. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat. Angl. Conscr.* 40 Ic eom .. swa swa fisc on hocc. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Alswa deð mahȝe fisce þe..ne isihȝ na þene hoc þe sticað on þan ese. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 752 Mani god fish ther inne he tok, Bothe with neth, and with hok. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 59 As the fysshe that takithe his bayte upon an hoke. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 610 The fish runneth to the hooke hidden with the baite. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 37 No man will fish with a golden hooke for a halfe penny fish. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 5 The Engine we took this great Shark with, was a large Hook, baited with a piece of Beef. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 412 Then fix, with gentle twitch, the barbed hook. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 10 Birds we captured by hook and line, baited with fat meat. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xiii. (1880) 463 The angler might see fish rising but be unable to bring them to hook.

b. *fig.* That by which any one is attracted or ensnared and caught; a snare; a catch.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 146 b, Marius layd out hoke and lyne As I haue told, Metellus to confound. *a* 1542 WYATT *Poems, Renouncing of loue*, Farewell, Loue .. Thy bayted hokes shall tangle me no more. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 36, I am to seek wherefore he suffered Parry to play so long on the hook, before he hoysed him up. 1730 BOLINGBROKE *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (R.), This Solomon catched at the bait which was thrown out to him, and hung fast on the hook for seven years together. 1893 FARMER *Slang, Hook*, .. 3 .. A catch; an advantage; an imposture. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/1 We often .. have a perfectly visible hook offered to us, in a young lady, a speculation .. or what not.

3. A curved instrument with a cutting edge. a. An agricultural implement with a crescent-shaped blade and sharp inner edge for lopping or cutting, as a *weed-hook*; esp. a reaping-hook.

A hook used to be distinguished from a sickle by having the edge finely serrated.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 887 *Sarculum*, nueadhoc. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 41 He sende hem thider [to the vineyard] fol son, to helpen hem with hoc. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 94 Gyf he in sic corne cuth set huke. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. xv. (1495) 356 Iulius is paynted with an hoke repynge corne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hooke to hewe wode, .. *sirculus.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iv. 67 The crukit huik vndir his weid held he. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 29 Pees and benes be .. reped or mowen of diuers maners, some with sickles, some with hokes, and some with staffe hokes. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. I. 251, 2000 hwickis and 100 sythes for sheiring and mawing. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. III. 42 Here [Sandwich] they cut their drilled field-pease with what they call Hooks and Hincks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 610 The reaping and bagging hooks are made of cast-steel. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 5/1 The old saying applied to the bad harvestman, 'A bad shearer never had a good hook'.

† b. *Naut.* (*pl.*) = SHEER-HOOKS. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 641 *Cleopatra*, Among the ropis rennyth the scheryng hokys. *Ibid.* 646 He rent the seyl with hokys lyk a sithe. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xii. 58 Some haue vsed sheare hookes, which are hookes like sickels fixed in the ends of the yards armes, that if a ship vnder saile come to boord her, those sheares will cut her shrouds, and spoile her tackling.

† c. An 'inside' tool. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 186 The Hook is used when the Work stands on the right or left side the Workman. .. And the Hook is made so as to cut on the right or left side.

4. The crook or pin on which a door or gate is hung; forming the fixed part of the hinge.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 170 *Gouns*, hokes. *Verveleles*, the bondes of hokes. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 603 Of almes dedes ar þe hokes þat þe gates hangen on. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* vii. 50 The hokes of ye doores on the insyde of the house .. were of golde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 147 b, He doth not heave the doores of the hookes. 1624 in *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 215 A hooke and thimble for the parke gate. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 126 They contented themselves with throwing gates off the hooks.

5. A bent metal appliance for fastening together two parts of a dress, on one of which it is fixed so as to catch in a loop or an 'eye' on the other. See also HOOK AND EYE.

1525 *Jests Widow Edyth* xii. (1573) G iv b, This wydow borowed .. A Cap: an Hat, and three kerchieues therto, A cople of syluer pinnes, a payr of Hokes and no mo. 1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hoke for a womans gowne, *agraffe.* *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Poor Cavalier* 36 Thy Hooks and Buttons sprung with Sherburns Mine. 1895 *Advt.*, The only hook made to keep the dress in its place. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 91 She .. wrenched open the fastenings of her black dress, breaking two hooks and a loop.

† 6. A shepherd's crook. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 40 Lette the shepeherde take that shepe with his hoke. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* III. Wks. (1684) 89 Some drive the crowding Sheep with rural hooks. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. i, My scrip, my tar-box, hook, and coat, will prove But a thin purchase. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 150 From Rivers drive the Kids, and sling your Hook.

† 7. The barb of an arrow; the fluke of an anchor. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 553 Ane angell hede to the hukis he drew, And at a schoyt the formast sone he sleu. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 57 Eviry shaft thairof must needs To haif als mony heeds, And euirie head als mony huikis. 1627 MAY *Lucan* II. 753 The anchors made No noise, when from thicke sands their hookes are weigh'd.

8. *Shipbuilding.* A bent piece of timber used to strengthen an angular framework. Cf. *breast-hooks, fore-hooks*, and FUTTOCKS.

1611 COTGR., *Four*, ..a great peece of timber in the prowe of a Ship, called the Hooke. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Your rising timbers are the hookes, or ground timbers and foot-hookes placed on the keele. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hooks of a Ship*, those forked Timbers which are placed upright on the Keel, both in the rake and run of the Ship. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 The fore part of the ice-beams, which butt against the hook, .. diverge. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hook of the Decks.* See *Breast-hooks.*

9. A sharp bend or angle in the course or length of anything; esp. a bend in a river (now in proper names). [Perh. in some cases influenced by Du. *hoek* corner, nook.]

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 338 The very straight way that hath neither hook ne crook. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 15 In order to the making of such hooks and angles, which are necessary for the contexture of bodyes. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 67 For the Bay lies up in a little hook North-west. 1749 W. DOUGLASS *Summary* I. 402 Cape Cod harbour, safe, and deep water; but from the hook or flexure..vessels with difficulty get out to sea. 1863 *N. E. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* XVII. 321 He was often at Hallowell Hook; so called from a peculiar bend in the river. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hook*, a bend in a river. Thus in the Trent are—Morton Hook, Amcotts Hook, etc.

10. a. A hook-shaped symbol or character; a 'pot-hook' as an element of handwriting.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 377 The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more simple Vowels..the former three being meer Rounds, the other Hooks. *Ibid.* 388 Abstracts may be expressed by a Hook at the left end of the Character. .. The Active and Passive voice may be expressed, one of them by a Hook, and the other by a Loop, at the left end of the Character. 1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 Initial *l* or *r* hooks. *Ibid.* 33, *n* hook .. *f* or *v* hook. *Ibid.* 34, *-tion* hook.

† b. *pl.* Brackets (in printing), parentheses: formerly also called *crotchets* and *crooks*; also, inverted commas. *Obs.*

1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* Pref. 5 He hath left out all betwixt the Hooks. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 325 Words .. in hooks are his own. 1732 BENTLEY *Pref. Milton's P. L.*, Printing them in the Italic letter, and inclosing them between two hooks. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Feb., As if he had pronounced a sentence in a parenthesis, between hooks. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) I. 64 What is within hooks is of my own composing.

c. *Mus.* One of the lines or marks at the end of the stem of a quaver (♪), semiquaver (♬), etc.

1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) II. iv. 303 [Called] crotchets: a name given by the French with more propriety, from the hook or curvature of the tail, to the .. Quaver. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 476/2 The Semiquaver was..subdivided into Demisemiquavers, with three Hooks, and Half-Demisemiquavers, with four.

11. A projecting corner, point, or spit of land. [app. a. Du. *hoek*, as in *Hoek van Holland* Hook of Holland; cf. also Fris. *hôk*, point or tongue of land.]

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 21 This narrow hook of land, destined, in future ages, to be the cradle of a considerable empire. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Hook* .. This name is given, in New York, to several angular points in the North and East Rivers; as, Corlear's Hook, Powle's Hook, Sandy Hook. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* IV. 663 The course of the outflowing currents .. determines the position of the channels and sand-bars, and causes the prolongation of hooks off prominent capes.

† 12. Applied with certain qualifications to a person: *unhappy hook*, unhappy wight. *Obs.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1390 All hokes unhappy to me haue resorte. 1556 HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xvii, Why hast thou ..thou vnhappy hooke No conscience to be a periurde wretche? 1562 *Jack Jugler* (1820) 26 Loo yender cumithe that vnhappye hooke.

13. *Cricket.* The act of hooking: see HOOK *v.* 8 c.

1897 LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 503 Playing on the leg in all its variety of 'glances'..varied by the 'pull' and 'hook' to the undefended area of the ground.

II. Phrases.

14. *By hook or (and) by crook*, † *with h. or c.*: by all or any means, fair or foul; by one device or another. Usually implying difficulty in attaining the thing sought, which may necessitate the use of special or extraordinary means.

As to the origin of the phrase there is no evidence; although invention has been prolific of explanatory stories, most of them at variance with chronology. The Wycliffite quots. are of somewhat doubtful date, and may be later than that from Gower, which has HEPE (q.v.) for 'hook'.

c 1380 ? WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 250 Þei schulle bie hem wiþ pore mennus goodis wiþ hook or wiþ crok. *c* 1383 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 331 Þei sillen sacramentis .. and compellen men to bie alle þis wiþ hok or crok. [1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 223 What with hepe and what with croke They [false Witness and Perjury] make her maister ofte winne.] *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 1240 Nor wyll suffre this boke By hoke or by croke Prynted for to be. 1551 ROBINSON *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 41 By one meanes therefore or by other, either by hooke or crooke, they must needes departe awaye. 1561 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 847 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 138 So at length, by huch or by cruch, Lesse or more, euer they craue, Until thy hand be in thy pouch. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 137 Some..care not how they come by it per fas et nefas, hooke or crook, so they have it. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 69 Title enough for a great Man that resolved to hold by hook, what he had got by crook. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* II. Wks. 1799 II. 348 If you could put us in a way, by hook or by crook, to get her out of the convent. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lii, If you can't gain it by *hook*, you must by *crook*. 1842 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) I. 112 Do come by hook or by crook.

15. *Off the hooks.* (Cf. *off the hinges*, HINGE *sb.* 5.) † a. Out of proper condition; out of order; 'in a bad way'. † b. Out of ordinary bounds, to excess. † c. Out of humour or spirits, 'put out'; 'not quite right'. *Obs.* d. Straight off, at once, summarily. e. *To drop* (etc.) *off the hooks*, to die (*slang*).

a. ?16.. *Songs Lond. Prentices* (Percy Soc.) 64 In all this long season they were off o' th' hook. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Pet. Poem* 22 My Doublet looks Like him that wears it, quite off o' the Hooks. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 240 But the application is, methinks, much off the Hooks.

b. 1612 *North's Plutarch* 1214 Agrippina began .. to flye off the hookes: and coming to Nero himself, threatned to take his Empire from him. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* III. vi. 167 In time of prosperitie proudly flie off the hookes. 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* I. (1677) 7 My Brothers a little off the Hooks; but..'tis only the over-flow of Wit.

c. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Apr., One thing that hath put Sir William so long off the hooks. 1665 *Ibid.* 26 May, The Duke of Albemarle .. mightily off the hooks, that the ships are not gone out of the River. 1779 *Sylph* II. 98 The Baronet is cursedly off the hooks, from the idea of its transpiring.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx, Everybody .. is a little off the hooks..in plain words, a little crazy, or so.

d. 1860 TROLLOPE *Castle Richmond* (Tauchn.) II. 350 (Hoppe) Baronets with twelve thousand a year cannot be married off the hooks.

e. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blk. Mousquet.* II, Our friend..has popp'd off the hooks! 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* (Tauchn.) II. 192 (Hoppe) If he fatigues himself so much as that often, he'll soon be off the hooks. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Paston Carew* iii, He..was not far from eighty when he slipped off the hooks without an ache or pain. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 293 Is it true that old Fox is dropping off the hooks?

16. *On one's own hook*: in dependence on oneself or one's own efforts; on one's own account; at one's own risk. *colloq.*

1845 *N. Y. Herald* Oct. (Bartlett), The time is fast approaching when we shall have our American Pope .. and American Catholic every thing, on our own hook. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxix, Do we come out as Liberal Conservative, or as Government men, or on our own hook? 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, 'I'm a thinkin, that every man'll have to hang on his own hook, in them ar quarters.' 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, I thought to-day I would go on my own hook, and see if I couldn't make a better hand of it.

III. Attributive uses and combinations.

17. a. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Shaped like or resembling a hook, hook-like, hooked, as *hook-head, -shoulder, -tool*; HOOK-BILL, -NOSE; furnished with a hook, as *hook block, bolt, ladder, rope, tackle*; parasynthetic, *hook-backed, -beaked, -handed,* † *-nebbed, -shouldered* adjs.; also HOOK-NOSED.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Hook-backed*, hump-backed, crooked. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hook-block*, a pulley-block strapped with a hook, in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epigr. to Counsellor*, *Hook-handed harpies. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Hook-pins*, in architecture, are taper iron pins, only with a *hook-head, to pin the frame of a roof or floor together. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 5 For sises pynnes and *hoke naylles. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1082 *Hukenebbyde as a hawke. 1495–7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 271 *Hoke ropes for fyssyng of ankers. 1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 460 To be furnished with stout hook-ropes, to be the more ready to take them in tow. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems, On hill at Billborow*, Ye mountains Which do with your *hook-shouldered height The earth deform, and heaven fright.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *hook-bearer, -bender*; c. similative, etc., as *hook-crooked, -shaped* adjs.; *hook-like* adj.; d. instrumental and locative, as *hook-armed* adj., *hook-swinging.*

1627 MAY *Lucan* I. 456 The Belgæ *hooke-arm'd Chariots expert-guiders. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 363 Various Tools for manufacturing Fishing Tackle and Gear, such as *Hook-benders [etc.]. *c* 1611 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 883 With *hook-crookt hands upon the smoothest crawling. 1616–61 HOLYDAY *Persius* 323 A *hook-like bearded dart. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vi. 91 Projecting hook-like barbs. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 317 *Hook-shaped prickles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Nov. 2/2 The horrible ceremony of '*hook-swinging'.. the swinging aloft at the end of a long pole, for over an hour, of a man by means of two iron hooks embedded in the muscles of his back. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/3 The Government of Madras has passed orders giving Magistrates power to prevent..hook-swinging in the Southern Presidency.

18. Special combs.: **hook and butt, hook-butt**, 'a mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them' (Knight); **hook-book**, a book with flannel or parchment leaves in which anglers keep their hooks; **hook-climber**, a plant that climbs by means of its own hooklets, as members of the genera *Galium* and *Rubus*; **hook-heal**, a name for Self-heal, *Prunella vulgaris*; † **hook-land**, land ploughed and sown every year; † **hookman**, a manufacturer of fish-hooks; **hook-money**, a currency formerly in vogue in Ceylon, consisting of pieces of silver twisted into the form of fish-hooks; **hook-penny** (*Sc.*), a penny received by reapers every week in addition to the ordinary wages; **hook-pin**, a taper iron pin with a hooked head to pin the frame of a roof or floor together; a draw-pin; **hook-scarf, hook-scarf-joint** = *hook-butt*; **hook-seam** (see quot.); **hook-squid**, a decapodous cephalopod of the family *Onychoteuthididæ*, having long tentacles armed with hooks, the bases of which are furnished with suckers; **hook-sucker**, a fish that takes a hook or bait with a sucking motion (*Cent. Dict.*); **hook-swivel**, the swivel of a gorge-hook; **hook-tip**, a moth of the genus *Platypteryx*, having the tips of the wings hook-shaped; **hook-ward**, a ward of a lock having the shape of the letter L; † **hook-ware**, tools used in reaping; **hook-weed**, same as *hook-heal*; **hookwise** *adv.*, after the fashion, or in the manner of a hook; **hook-wrench**, a spanner with a bent end adapted to grasp and turn a nut or coupling piece.

1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* x. 118 The parchment *hook-books of the gentlemen fishermen. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 177 In the tropics many *hook-climbers grow to a great size and have stem- or leaf-structures modified into hooks. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 133 The second kinde is also called..in English Prunell..*Hooke heale. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cut*, Take some Prunel or Hook-heal. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 That Land which is so often tilled, which they call *Hook-land. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hook-land*, or *Ope-land*. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 946 We have some bold bragging *hookmen..that ascribe it to their own invention. 1801 C. KEITH *Har'st Rig* cxxi. *note*, **Hook-penny*, which each shearer is in use to ask and receive weekly over and above their pay. 1637–8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 94 Ashpoles for levers and *hookepinnes. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 123 The Hook-Pin is..to pin the Frame of a Floor, or Frame of a Roof together, whilst it is framing. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 268 To be united to each other by *Hook-Scarf-Joints, so as to compose, in effect, one stone. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hook-seams*, hooks or paniers to carry turf, lead, etc.; now nearly extinct, since the improvement of roads. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 254 *Hooktip moths. 1869 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 205 The boundary line between the two colours is straight in the Hook-tips. *Ibid.* 206 The Scalloped Hook-tip. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 **Hookward*, any cross Ward that cometh out from it [the Key]..* 1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 17 (Jam.) Tar, pik, hemp, irn, & *huik-wair. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 205 Carpenter's-Herb, Sickle-wort, and *Hookweed. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 A Spatula, may be vsede in place of a privet .. and the same being *hoockwise, is called Agrimeles.

Hook (huk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make hook-like or hooked; to bend, crook, incurve. *rare.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 377 Ȝif hundes urneþ to him ward He..hokeþ paþes swiþe narewe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/2 To Huke, *hamare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 159/32 To Hooke, *incuruare*. 1598 FLORIO, *Vncinare*, to hooke, to crooke.

2. *intr.* To bend or curve sharply; to have a hooked shape.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 202 It is so ferd of oiles, that therfro Hit hoketh, yf me sette it nygh thervnder. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIX. v, Melons cannot abide oile..let oile stand the like distance from them, shrink they wil from it, and hook upward. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 383 Her bill hooks and bends downwards. 1704, 1774 [see HOOKING *ppl. a.* 2].

3. *intr.* To move with a sudden turn or twist. Now *slang* or *dial.* To make off. Also *hook it.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4621 All the company enclinet, cairyn to ship..Hokit out of hauyn, all the hepe somyn. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 243 He..was always hooking about on mysterious voyages. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 137 (Farmer) He slipped from her and hooked it. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* III. xi. 184 When the experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, 'hooks it'. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Crt. Royal* I. iii. 37 Hook up the steps, if you please. 1886 — *Gold. Feath.* viii. 20 Anything does to burn..human creatures as well, if they don't hook out of the windows.

4. *trans.* To lay hold of or grasp with a hook; to make fast, attach, or secure with a hook or hooks, or in the manner of a hook; to connect or fasten together with hooks, or hooks and eyes.

1611 COTGR., *Haver*,..to hooke, or grapple with a hooke. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 63 Now the word is 'Come, hooke me'..the needle lance knights.. put so many hookes and eyes to every hose and dubblet. 1634 HEYWOOD *Maydenh. Well Lost* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 112 At last we came to hooke our ladders, and By them to skale. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 222 A third..Had not due time to hook his dropping Breeches! 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxii. 135 Their Particles are so hooked together, that they may be bent any way. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 287 When the harpoon..slipped out..it luckily hooked the lines belonging to another boat. 1895 *The Season* Mar. 84 Stuff put plain or pleated over lining hooked down the middle in front. *Ibid.* 95 Cape hooked over at the side.

b. *To hook on, in, up*, to attach by means of a hook, e.g. a horse to a vehicle, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 428 There are many other ways by which the hooking up of the yarns may be effected. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxxvii, Maintop, there, hook on your stays. 1844 MRS. HOUSTON *Yacht Voy. Texas* I. 5 After being hooked on to a steamer, we were tugged rapidly down the river. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 16 They saw a horse hooked up to the post of the inn. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 23 Aug., The livery man hooked up for us as fine a team. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* xvi. 112 The breast-harness horses in the cavalry ranks should be hooked in.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To attach oneself or be attached with or as with a hook; to be coupled. *Hook on* (fig.): to join on; to be consequent or continuous.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 175 Go with her, with her: hooke-on, hooke-on. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 181 Two small steel rods .. hook into the ends of this board. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, If it had been tighter, 'twould neither have hooked nor buttoned. 1847 THACKERAY *Brighton in* 1847 i, He hooked on to my arm as if he had been the Old Man of the Sea. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 93 Haven't you missed out a lot, sir?..because it don't seem to me to hook on quite.

6. *trans.* To snatch with a hook; to seize by stealth; to steal, pilfer. Cf. HOOKER[1] 1.

1615 TOMKIS *Albumazar* III. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 359 Picking of locks, or hooking clothes at windows. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. x. 14 Like Thieues, that hooking for clothes in the dark, they draw the Owner which takes .. them. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 47 To hooke or draw any thing from thence, is a sinne. 1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recitat. iv, Monie a pursie she had hooked. 1857 *N. Y. Tribune* (Bartlett), A maid hooked one of her mistress's dresses the other day. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huckleb. Finn* xxx. 312 (Farmer) To hook the money and hide it.

7. To catch (a fish) with a hook: applied both to the external use of a large hook, and to that of the baited hook which is swallowed.

[1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 326 This bait..is to hook-in somewhat else.] 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viand's Shipwreck* 178 A few small flounders, which are hooked up out of the water, with a sort of harpoon. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1831 This day we hooked plenty of fine cod. 1885 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 227 It is not every fish you hook that comes to the creel.

b. *fig.* To catch, secure, *e.g.* as a husband, etc.

a 1800 T. BELLAMY *Beggar Boy* (1801) II. 97 He was anticipating .. the young spendthrifts whom he hoped to hook at the gaming-table. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, The first woman who fishes for him, hooks him. 1893 F. J. FURNIVALL *Child-Marriages* Pref. 49 A man trying to hook a well-off widow.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To catch hold of and draw as with a hook; to drag. b. To attach as with a hook.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* i. (R.), Neighbourhood bred acquaintance, acquaintance waffed in the Irish toong, the Irish hooked with it attire. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 7 The harlot-King Is quite beyond mine Arme .. but shee, I can hooke to me. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 560 A Dictionary, or Vocabulary, hooking all words .. within the compass thereof. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (R.), There is nothing which each of these powers will not hook within the verge of its cognizance and jurisdiction. 1764 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 199 He hooked me, unawares, into a little dispute. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream, Moral* ii, *If I Should* hook it to some useful end.

c. In *Golf*, To drive (the ball) widely to the left hand. In *Cricket*, To play (the ball) round from the 'off' to the 'on' side without hitting it at the pitch. = DRAW *v.* 14.

1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 695 (Golf) When standing too far, the ball is apt to be 'drawn' or 'hooked'—that is to say, struck with the point or 'toe' of the club, in which case the ball flies in to the left. 1897 A. LANG in *Longman's Mag.* Oct. 503, I remember Mr. Fry returning a simple ball as a yet simpler catch to bowler in his first over, all because he tried to hook it. 1898 C. B. FRY in *Windsor Mag.* June 26/1 His cutting and hooking are second only to Ranji's.

9. *Hook in*: to draw in with or as with a hook; *fig.* to get hold of as best one may; to secure by hook or by crook; to bring or drag (a person) in unwillingly or against his judgement.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 56 An other .. aduiseth to hooke in the kynge of Castell. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 62 Mils .. having an iron wheele, which doeth not onely drive the saw, but hooketh in, and turneth the boords to the saw. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. III. xiii. (1669) 107/2 Servants standing at the door to hook in customers. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 114 Hooking in a larger revenue to their own Exchequer. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 396 If they can hook in any job or patronage they will. 1836 J. HALLEY in Arnot *Life* (1842) 77, I have been hooked in for an essay.

10. To link by a hook or bent part.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 116 Holding the other extremity in your hand, or hooked over the arm. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 249 At last I hook'd my ankle in a vine. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* XV, He hooked his arm into Tom's and led the way into the town.

11. To catch on the horns, attack with the horns, as a cow. Also *absol. U.S.*

1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 225 As a hookin' cow does [carry] a board over her eyes to keep her from makin' right at you. 1865 WHITTIER *Snowbound* 86 The oxen lashed their tails and hooked.

12. To furnish with a hook (see HOOK *sb.* 10 a).

1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 The downward *r* and *s* do not require to be hooked for *rr*, *sr*.

‖ **Hookah** (hu·kă). Also **hooker, houka, hooka, huk(k)ah, hooqqa**. [a. Arab. (Pers., Urdū) حقّة *ḥuqqah* casket, vase, cup, 'the bottle through which the fumes pass in smoking tobacco', extended in Urdū to the whole apparatus.] A pipe for smoking, of Eastern origin, having a long flexible tube, the smoke being drawn through water contained in a vase, to which the tube and the bowl are attached; the narghile of India.

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* iii. (1770) 86 A fellow entered .. and carried off the gold top of the hookah he was smoaking. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 209/2 It is a ceremony of friendship for the master of the house to offer the visitor his hookah. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 67 Smoking their hookers. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 185 (Stanf.) He was seated..smoking his houka. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 338 The hukkah is brought in.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 31 His Hookah, or pipe-bearer. 1872 E. BRADDON *Life India* i. 4 (Stanf.) A luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking.

Hook and eye, hook-and-eye, *sb.* [HOOK *sb.* 5.] A metallic fastening, esp. for a dress, consisting of a hook, usually of flattened wire, and an eye or wire loop on which the hook catches, one of the two being fixed to each of the parts to be held together.

c 1626 [see HOOK *v.* 4]. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) I. 205 Then their breeches were fastened to the doubletts with points—then came in hookes and eies. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 330 The ends are united by a small steel hook and eye. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii, Now and then tying a string, or fastening a hook-and-eye. 1862 READE *Hard Cash* 9 My ladies did not .. care a hook and eye about it.

fig. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) I. 20 All the hooks-and-eyes of the memory. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 394 The whole creation is made of hooks and eyes.

attrib. 1850 *Beck's Florist* Apr. 95 The lid attached by hook-and-eye hinges.

Hence **Hook-and-eye** *v. trans.*, to fasten with or as with a hook and eye; *fig.* to connect, link.

1827 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 82 That any combination of chances should hook-and-eye me with any near connection of absolute wisdom! *a* 1843 — *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 230 A multitude of stories hooked and eyed together clumsily. 1855 J. LEECH *Pict. Life & Char.* II (Heading) Hooking and Eyeing.

Hook-bill. [See BILL *sb.*[1] and [2].]

1. A bill with a hook; a billhook.

1613 T. CAMPION *Entertainm. Ld. Knowles* Wks. (Bullen) 178 One of them in his hand bearing a hook-bill.

2. 'The curved beak of a bird' (Ogilvie). Cf. HOOK-NOSE.

3. 'A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked' (*Cent. Dict.*).

So **Hoo'k-billed** *a.*, having a curved bill.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3080/4 Hookbil'd Ducks.

Hooke, obs. form of OAK.

Hooked (hukt, hu'kĕd), *a.* [f. HOOK *sb.* or *v.*]

1. Bent like a hook; hook-shaped; hamate.

c 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 434 Oð ðat hit cymþ to ðan hokedan garan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1675 For þeo þe haveþ bile ihoked, And clivres scharpe and wel i-croked. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 Somme hadden longe hoked clawes. 1552 HULOET, Hooked nose. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 He holds a Sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 218 The bill is strong, short, and very much hooked. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 *note*, The nose being larger and more hooked.

2. Having or furnished with a hook or hooks.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 50 Eremytes on an hep wiþ hokide staues. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xiv. (1554) 28 a, One sleeth the dere with an hoked arowe. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVIII. vi, Twice ten thousand .. Of hooked chariotts, clad in warrs array. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 65 One of them with a hooked stick, took hold of my Horses bridle and stopt him. 1867 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (ed. 12) 30 A series of curved hooked letters.

3. [f. HOOK *v.*] See the verb.

1611 COTGR., *Accroché*, hooked; clasped, grapled. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hookt*, over-reached. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* XV, To bring to land a late-hook'd fish.

Hence **Hoo'kedness** (hu'kĕdnĕs).

1530 PALSGR. 231/2 Hokednesse, *crochusetê*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Aduncitie*, hookednesse.

Hooker[1] (hu'kəɹ). [f. HOOK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which hooks.

1. A thief who snatched away articles with a hook; a pilferer, thief; (*mod. slang*) a watch-stealer.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 35 These hokers, or Angglers, be perylous and most wicked knaues. 1592 GREENE *Art Conny-catch.* II. 24 The Courber, which the common people call the Hooker ..with a Curb..or hook, doth pul out of a window any loose linnen cloth, apparell, or els any other houshold stuffe. 1672 WORTHINGTON in *Mede's Wks.* Life 42 The Hooker..once began to draw away his Bed-cloaths whiles he lay awake. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. v, No strange Abram, Ruffler crack—Hooker of another pack. 1888 *Tit Bits* 17 Nov. 82/2 (Farmer) The hooker, having.. got a hold of the desired prize, detaches it from the chain by breaking the ring and passes it to number two.

2. One who fastens his clothes with hooks: see quot.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 700 The Amish Mennonites ..are sometimes called Hookers, because they substitute hooks for buttons on their clothes.

3. *Hooker-on* (*Coal-mining*): A 'hanger on' or hitcher.

1883 *Times* 9 Nov., These men found the fire-beater acting as hooker-on for the uninjured men, who were brought up with great rapidity.

Hooker[2] (hu'kəɹ). Also **howker, hawker.** [App. orig. a. Du. *hoecker*, in Hexham '*hoecker-schip* a dogger-boat', in Kilian *hoeck-boot* 'a fishing-boat, so called from *hoeck* hook'.]

1. A two-masted Dutch coasting or fishing vessel.

1641 S. SMITH *Royal Fishings* 4 A Hooker or Wellboat. 1781 *Westm. Mag.* IX. 555 There were also two large Hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 237 *Howker*, a vessel of burthen with two masts (main and mizen) used by the Dutch and Northern nations. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Howker*, a two-masted Dutch vessel.

2. A one-masted fishing smack on the Irish coast and south-west of England, similar to a hoy in build. Also *attrib.*

1801 *Naval Chron.* VI. 432 He was in a Cork hawker, which shipped a sea. 1807 SIR R. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 84 The whole morning was spent on board Mr. Newenham's hooker. 1813 *Q. Rev.* July 289 The cost of one of these hookers is from £130 to £150;..the mode of fishing is by the hook and line. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4 Hookers belonging to the Port of Plymouth. 1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The number of hooker boats in Achill is very limited.

3. Applied depreciatively or fondly to a ship.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii, Where away did 'ee ever fall in with such a hooker? 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 50/2 You've the easiest birth in the hooker. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 6 Dec. 4/4 The voyage—fair or foul—has been made; ..people shake hands with one another, giving the 'old hooker' a hearty cheer before they leave her. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hooker*, or *Howker*...Also, Jack's name for his vessel, the favourite 'old hooker'. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 945/1 The old hooker actually made two and a half knots, and answered her helm tolerably well.

Hence **Hoo'kerman.**

1894 *Daily News* 15 June 5/6 The hookerman should have lowered her sail before jibing.

†**Hooker**[3]. *Obs.* (See quots.)

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 30 Great stone pottes .. such as the Golde finers call their Hookers. 1602 — *Delightes for Ladies* Receipt iii, An earthen potte hauing a narrow mouth, and being well leaded within (the Refiners of gold and siluer, call these pottes *hookers*).

Hooker, var. of HOOKAH.

Hoo'king, *vbl. sb.* [f. HOOK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. HOOK; catching, fastening, or attachment by means of a hook or hooks.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. viii. (1869) 179 Sathan .. dooth al his entente to haue alle þilke þat ben in þe see by his fysshinge and bi his hookinge. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 72 The continuity of bodies results from some small hookings or claspings. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 124 *Hooking*, the act of working the edge of one plank, &c. into that of another, in such a manner that they cannot be drawn asunder endways.

Hoo'king, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That hooks.

1. That snatches, catches, or grasps as with a hook.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 708 Avarise, all-armed in hooking Tenters And clad in Bird-lime. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* IV. iii. 229 To saue it from the hooking hands of the Spaniards. 1837–40 [see HOOK *v.* 11].

2. That bends or curves into a hook; hooked.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4011/4 His Nose somewhat hooking. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 109 Beak straight in the beginning, but hooking at the point.

Hookish (hu'kiʃ), *a.* [f. HOOK *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat hook-like or hooked.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/2 He is also hoockishe and recurvated. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5053/3 Full Eyes, hookish Nose.

Hookless (hu'klĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a hook.

1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* II. 173 Thus round the hookless bait the Pike will play. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 397 Your line springs into the air, hookless, and of course fishless.

Hooklet (hu'klĕt). [f. as prec. + -LET.] A small or minute hook; esp. in *Nat. Hist.*

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 127/1 Hard transparent horny hooklets around the oral proboscis. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 314 The spines, or hooklets, or denticles of Naked Molluscs and Annelides. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1007 The suckers and hooklets serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

Hook-nose. A nose of a hooked shape with a downward curve; an aquiline nose.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2307/4 A tall black Man, with a Hook Nose. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 21 Oct., Figures, with black eyes and hook-noses.

Hook-nosed, *a.* Having a hook-nose.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 31 They that be hookenosed .. theyr spectacles shall nat lightly fal fro them. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 45, I may iustly say with the hooke-nos'd fellow of Rome, I came, saw, and ouer-came. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1708/4 A..raw-bon'd Man..squint Eyed, hook Nos'd. [1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 34 Thin-cheeked, hooked-nos'd, e'en as might be An ancient erne.]

Hookster, obs. form of HUCKSTER.

Hooky (hu'ki), *a.* [f. HOOK *sb.* + -Y.] Having a hook or hooks; hook-shaped; hooked.

1552 HULOET, Hooky, or full of hookes, *hamosus*. 1611 COTGR., *Racrocher*, .. to make of a hookie forme. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 687 Strato derided Democritus his Rough and Smooth, Crooked and Hooky Atoms, as meer Dreams and Dotages. 1855–9 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 171 Holding a hooky bill below his bust.

Hoo'ky-croo'ky, *a.* and *sb.* [Cf. HOOK *sb.* 14.]

a. *adj.* Not straightforward, perverse, dishonest.

b. *sb.* An underhand act or practice.

1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* V. iv. 205 He was coming round me with one of his hooky-crookies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 201 [They] manage to keep themselves..by hookey-crookey gambling ways, as brother Jonathan would say.

Hool, -e, obs. forms of HOLE, HULL, WHOLE.

Hoold, obs. form of HOLD.

‖ **Hoolee, holī** (hū'lī, hōu'lī). *E. Indies.* Also 7 houly, 7–9 hooly, 8–9 huli, 9 hooley, hohlee. [Hindī *hōlī*.] The great festival or carnival of the Hindoos, held at the approach of the vernal equinox, in honour of Krishna and the Gopīs or milkmaids.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 67 That once in his life he might be present at the Feast of Houly. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 180 In their Hooly, which is at their other Seed-time. 1789 PEARCE in *Asiat. Res.* II. 333 During the *Hūlī*, when mirth and festivity reign among Hindus of every class. *Ibid.* 334 The late Shujául Daulah.. was very fond of making *Hulī*-fools. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 280/1 The hooly, or saturnalia of India, when liberty of speech and action towards superiors are allowed to as great an extent as among the ancient Romans. 1809 T. D. BROUGHTON *Lett.* (1813) 87 (Y.) We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Hohlee. 1825 HEBER *Narr. Journ.* (1828) II. 524 During all the time of Hoolee, drunkenness is common among the Hindoos.

Hooli, hoolly, obs. forms of WHOLLY.

‖ **Hoolock** (hū'lŏk). Also **hulluk, hooluck, -ack, huluq.** [a. *hulluk*, the native name.] The Black Gibbon, *Hylobates Hoolock*, native of Assam.

c 1809 BUCHANAN *Rungpoor* in *E. Ind.* III. 563 (Y.) The Hulluks live in considerable herds. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 407/2 Three individuals of the species called the Hoolock. 1868 in T. Lewin *Fly on Wheel* (1885) 374 (Y.) A huluq monkey, a shy little beast.

Hooly, huly (hū'li, *Sc.* hü'li), *adv.* and *a. Sc.* and *north.* Also 4 holy, 6 hulie, hully, 7 hewly. [ME. *hōly*, app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *hóflígr* moderate, *hóflíga* with moderation, fitly, justly, f. *hóf* measure, moderation, HOVE *sb.*[2]; also, ON. *hógligr* adj. easy, gentle, *hógliga* adv. gently, calmly, meekly, fitly, f. *hóg-* in comb. easy, gentle, soft.]

A. *adv.* Gently, softly, cautiously; tardily. Often in phr. *hooly and fairly.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 24 My god cum not holy [Vulg. *ne tardaveris*]. *Ibid.*, God come ouer huly til oure bihofe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. v. 127 Huly and fair on to the cost I swam. 1598 FERGUSON *Scott. Prov.* (1785) 13 (Jam.) Hooly and fairly men ride far journies. 1728 RAMSAY *To R. Yarde* 114 Yet love is kittle and unruly, And shou'd move tentily and hooly. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 10 June, Cash difficulties, etc. all provided for .. so that we go on hooly and fairly. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. i. (1849) 253 'Hooly, hooly, Mr. Bradshaw', cried I.

B. *adj.* Gentle, cautious; slow, tardy.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xiii. 45 Turnus .. Steppys abak wyth huly pays full styll. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1283 Fulis hast cums huly speid. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 55 In judging, let us be right hooly.

Hence **Hoo'liness, hu'liness,** tardiness, delay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 24 þat hulynes þat he will not bifell. 1820 *Edin. Mag.* May 422/2 The trauchl't stag i' the wan waves lap, But huliness or hune.

Hooly, obs. f. WHOLLY. **Hoom(e,** obs. ff. HOME. **Hoom(m)ock(e,** obs. ff. HUMMOCK. **Hoond(e,** obs. ff. HAND. **Hoon(e,** obs. ff. HONE. **Hoong,** obs. f. *hung*, pa. t. of HANG *v.*

Hoop (hūp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2 hóp, 2–5 hop, 4–6 hope, 5 *north.* hupe, 5–7 hoope, 6– hoop, (6 howp(e, howpp, whop(e, whoope, 6–7 houpe). [Late OE. *hóp* = OFris. *hôp*, MDu. *hoop*, *houp*, *hoep*, Du. *hoep*:—OTeut. type **hôpo-z*; but not known outside the Low German-Frisian group.]

1. A circular band or ring of metal, wood, or other stiff material; esp. a circle of wood or flattened metal for binding together the staves of casks, tubs, etc.

a 1175 *Hist. Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.) 22 Ða het he wurcean ænne seolfrene hop of þrittiga pundon .. swa fela seolfrenæ hopæ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiv. (1495) 716 Bendes and knyttynges made to bynde vp vynes and hopes for tonnes. 1417 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, In j pari molarum cum hopys et ryndspindellis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoope, vesselle byndynge (*K.* hope). 1485 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 373, ij hupes pro rota plaustri. 1522 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 17 Paid for a whope of Iron to the shafts of the churche gate iijd. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 28 The hoopes of his barrels cracked and brake. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. (1612) 202 A Stoole halfe backed with a houpe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 174 This cap..is hollow..being borne up by little hoopes, and so cooles the head. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 51 P 12 A vessel of gooseberry wine had burst the hoops. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 971 Model of a hoop for a mast, for the boom to work in, instead of a 'goose-neck'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 244 The pieces of buhr-stones..are bound with iron hoops into large millstones. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict.* c. 70 § 9 Barrels made.. with such hoops as may be approved by the Fishery Board.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 63 The friends thou hast, and their adoption tride, Grapple them to thy Soule, with hoopes of Steele. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 117 What Hoope should hold vs staunch from edge to edge A th' world.

b. In tavern signs: see COCK-A-HOOP, *note.*

1403 *Add. Charter* 5313 Br. Mus., [A messuage called] the belle on the hoop. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 31 The hert of the hop [sign of inn at Bury]. 1631 *Deed* (in *J. Coleman's Bk. Catal.* 1889), Two Inns in Shoreditch, one called the Cock and Hoope, the other the Holy Lambe.

2. Applied to rings, bands, or loops, having similar uses (see quots.); also to other contrivances for binding or confining, as 'the enclosing case of a run of stones' in a mill (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hoops*, the strong iron bindings of the anchor-stock to the shank, though square, are called hoops. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Hoop*,.. one of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered.

3. A circle of wood or iron (orig. a barrel-hoop), which is trundled along as a plaything by children.

1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* IV. 150 When they ought to have been spinning a top, or twirling a hoop. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. § 4 Trundling the hoop is a pastime of uncertain origin, but much in practice at present. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, The rosy children .. run past with hoops.

†4. One of the bands at equal intervals on a quart pot; hence, the quantity of liquor contained between two of these. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 23 b, I beleeue hoopes in quart pots were inuented to that ende, that euery man should take his hoope, and no more. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 72 The three hoop'd pot shall haue ten hoopes, and I wil make it Fellony to drink small Beere. 1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 28 (N.) The Englishman's healths, his hoops, cans, half-cans [etc.].

5. A measure of corn, etc. of varying capacity. Now *local.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 12 b, A mette or an hoope of oote mele. 1548 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 35 A busshelle and a whop of lyme. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 4 *Denesmedier*, in round reckoning may goe for ten peckes or hoopes with vs. 1654 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 129 The Jury Amerce John Maulton for a halfe hoope and a Peck vnder measure. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 *A Hoop*, a Measure containing a Peck or Quarter of

a Strike. Yorksh. 1810 W. Davies *Agric. N. Wales* xvii. § 2. 466 In Montgomeryshire, a cylindrical vessel, containing 20 quarts, is called a hoop; two of such hoops make a strike or measure. 1845 Petrie *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 222 A hoop [i.e. a quarter of a peck] was sold for no less than five groates.

b. A short metal cylinder used as a shape for a cake.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 193 Butter your Hoop, and let it stand 3 Hours in a moderate Oven.

6. A circle of flexible elastic material, as whalebone or steel, used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress; hence, the structure consisting of such hoops connected by some material, worn under a petticoat or skirt; a hoop-petticoat or -skirt.

Such a structure has appeared, with modifications, in the farthingale of the 16th–17th c., the extravagant hoop-skirt of the 18th, and the crinoline of the 19th.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 67 b, Eight ladies in blacke velvet bordred about with gold, with hoopes from the wast downeward, and sleves ruffed. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 1318 Wyth whoopes at the skyrte. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 168 Women weare long fardingales..like hoopes, which our Women used of olde. 1717 Prior *Alma* II. 277 The swelling hoop sustains The rich brocade. 1738–9 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 25 The fashionable hoops are made of the richest damask, trimmed with gold and silver, fourteen guineas a hoop. 1754 *Connoisseur* No. 36 ¶ 3 The hoop. .. At present it is nearly of an oval form, and scarce measures from end to end above twice the length of the wearer. 1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) I. v. 98 Everybody wears hoops, but..'tis a melancholy consideration—how very few can manage them. 1812 Byron *Waltz* xiii, Hoops are no more, and petticoats not much. 1842 Tennyson *Talking Oak* xvi, In teacup-times of hood and hoop, Or while the patch was worn. 1878 Mrs. Oliphant *Dress* iv. 54 The hoop proper was not so abrupt as the farthingale, and the crinoline was greatly softened from the hoop.

7. A finger-ring.

1507 *Will of Oppy* (Somerset Ho.), My hoope of gold made like a crown of thorn. 1520 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 117 My howpe of golde that I were on my finger. 1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Houpe a greate ryng, *signet*. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 147 A hoope of Gold, a paltry Ring. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 41, I know but one hoop in the world can bind us close together... A wedding-ring.

8. Any hoop-like or circular structure, conformation, or figure; a circle, ring, arc.

1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Houpe of a beestes fote, *corne*. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. 25 b, Scarce an ynche brode hoope of heare, about their pate appeares. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 169 Saturn is remarkable for his hoop or ring, which seems to stand off from his body. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) III. 315 His Knights around his Table in a Circle sate, d'ye see, And altogether made up one large Hoop of Chivalry. 1893 McCarthy *Red Diamonds* II. 41 Specimens of almost every herb under the hoop of heaven.

b. *Bot.* Applied to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the *Diatomaceæ*; called also the 'girdle'.

1884 *Challenger Reports, Botany* II. 3 These walls .. are formed by two distinct plates or valves, each possessing its own hoop .. This hoop, connecting zone or belt, may be single, double, or of complex structure.

9. A hoop- or ring-net.

1832 *Standard* 26 Sept. 2/2 They [whelks] are also caught in nets called 'hoops' or 'rings'.

10. One of the iron arches used in croquet.

1872 R. C. A. Prior *Croquet* 56 *Hoop* is now an established term, but is a wrong name for the arches set up on a croquet lawn. 1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 17 The setting or arrangement of the hoops.

†**11.** The semicircular part of the spur which clasps the boot. *Obs.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1746) III. xiv. 93 Jagging his Spurs into his Horse to the very Hoops.

†**12.** *pl.* A canopy stretched upon hoops. *Obs.*

c 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 206 Item pro howpps pro sacrament ad summum altare, 1*d*.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *hoop-bender, -dancer, -girdle, -maker, -mill, -roller, -stuff*; *hoop-crimping, -dressing, -fellied, -horned, -ribbed, -riving, -spined, -splaying*, etc., adjs. Also Hoop-petticoat, -stick.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 99 In the *hoop-and-stave wrought iron gun. 1812 *Examiner* 7 Dec. 777/1 W. Rumsey,.. *hoop bender. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Hoop-crimping Machine*, one for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XV. 28 His most Christian Majesty was attended by several devils, *hoop-dancers and banner-bearers. 1799 *Ibid.* XIV. 28 *Hoop-fellied wheels. 1607 Dekker *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 74 A streame .. clasps it round about like a *hoope girdle of christall. 1626 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Claringbole of Barham, *hoopemaker. 1832 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 366 Beautiful cattle..*hoop-ribbed, square hipped. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 339 The *hoop-rollers are represented in fig. 351; the bar-rollers in fig. 352. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 28 July 3/4 Wanted, a thoroughly experienced .. Hoop Roller. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Hoop Splaying and Bending Machine*, a machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge.

b. Special combs.: **hoop-ash**, (*a*) a species of ash, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, the flexible stems of which are used for making hoops; (*b*) the American Hackberry, *Celtis occidentalis* (Craig 1847); **hoop-bee**, a burrowing bee of the genus *Eucera*; †**hoop-caul**, the chorion or outermost membrane enveloping the fœtus before birth; †**hoop-coat**, = Hoop-petticoat; **hoop-cramp**, 'a ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **hoop-driver**, a tool or machine by which the hoops of a cask are driven on; **hoop-iron**, (*a*) flat thin bar-iron of which hoops are made; (*b*) the iron rod with which a child's hoop is trundled; **hoop-lock**, a mode of connecting the ends of a wooden hoop by interlocking notches; also one of the notches themselves; †**hoop-man**, an acrobat who performs with hoops; **hoop-net**, a fishing-net, butterfly-net, etc. held open by a hoop or ring at its mouth; **hoop-pine**, the Moreton Bay Pine (*Araucaria Cunninghamii*) of eastern Australia (Morris); **hoop-pole**, a smooth straight sapling of green wood for making hoops; **hoop-ring**, a ring consisting of a plain band; also, a finger-ring encircled with stones in a cut-down setting; **hoop-shave**, a kind of spoke-shave for dressing hoop-stuff; **hoop-shaver**, (*a*) one who dresses wood for hoops; (*b*) a name given to a species of wood-boring bees; **hoop-shell**, a shell of the genus *Trochus*, a top-shell; **hoop-skirt** = Hoop-petticoat; †**hoop-sleeve**, a wide full sleeve, as though expanded by hoops; **hoop-snake**, a snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop, *spec.* the harmless *Abastor erythrogrammus* of U.S.; **hoop-tree**, a semi-tropical low tree, *Melia sempervirens* (Miller 1884); †**hoop-wheel**, the detent-wheel of a clock; **hoop-withe, -withy**, a plant of the genus *Rivina* (Craig 1847); also *Colubrina asiatica* (Miller 1884); **hoop-wood**, a tree yielding wood suitable for making hoops; in Jamaica *Calliandra latifolia*; in U.S. the Hoop-ash.

1864 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 727 Another American species, *Celtis crassifolia*, often called Hackberry or Hagberry, and *Hoop Ash. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 34 b, Chorion or the *hoope cal. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 511 A quantity of *hoop-iron and rivets. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Hoop-iron*, .. a child's toy for trundling a hoop. *a* 1668 Davenant *Play-House* I. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 24 Rich jugglers..*hoop-men, And so many tom-tumblers. 1481–90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 192 [The] netter..had sent home .. ij. *hopenettes, prise viij. *d.* 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* I. 11 Hoop-nets baited with frogs are let down into the water. 1807 Vancouver *Agric. Devon* (1813) 247 Used for hop-poles, *hoop-poles, hurdles, faggots, and charcoal. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 39 It is compassed with this wrapper, as with a broode *hoope-ryng. 1629 Massinger *Picture* II. ii, Good madam, what shall he do with a hoopring, And a spark of diamond in it? 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* (1833) I. xv. 99 She saw herself with..a brilliant exhibition of hoop rings on her finger. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/2 The long-bladed *hoop-shave, with the double handle. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2318/4 A Man of about 30 years old .. by Trade a *Hoopshaver, or Lathrender. 1771 G. White *Obs. Insects in Selborne* (1875) 348 It strips off the pubes, shaving it bare with the dexterity of a hoop-shaver. 1864–5 Wood *Homes without H.* viii. (1868) 180 One of the wood-boring bees.. We will call it the Hoop-shaver. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1118/2 The modern *hoop-skirt is formed of braid-covered flat steel-wire hoops, united by tapes and shaped upon a former. 1892 A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 735 The hoop-skirt gradually waned until the opposite extreme was reached. *a* 1613 Overbury *Char., Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 85 Next tearme he walkes his *hoopsleeve gowne to the hall. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Detent-Wheel*, or **Hoop-Wheel* in a Clock, is that which has a Hoop almost round it, wherein there is a Vacancy at which the Clock locks. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 279 Horse-wood, or *Hoop-wood, the wood is pretty tough, and sometimes cut for hoops. 1770 G. Washington *Writ.* (1889) II. 302, I marked two maples, an elm, and hoop-wood tree .. I also marked..an ash and hoop-wood.

Hoop, *sb.*[2] Also 4 houp, 6 howp. [f. Hoop *v.*[2] Cf. Hoop *int.*, Whoop *sb.* and *int.*, F. *houp* int.]

1. A cry or call of 'hoop'; a whoop.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 167 Whan þei hurden [h]is houp, hastiliche aftur A lud to a litil boot lepus in haste. 1673 S. Parker *Reproof Rehears. Transp.* 26 (R.) You have run them all down with hoops and hola's. 1791 'G. Gambado' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii. (1809) 135 His shouts..much resembled the war-hoops of the Indians. 1879 R. H. Elliot *Writ. on Forcheads* II. 6 The hoop-hoop-hoop of the large black-bodied, grey-bearded monkey.

2. The sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough. (Quot. 1538 is uncertain.)

[1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 195 For noyaunce of the howp, For easement of your toth.] 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Pertussis*, The cough .. is attended with a peculiar sound, which has been called a hoop. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. i. 370 The long, jerking cough, interspersed with a loud, sucking, drawing in of the air, known as the 'hoop', is known to every mother.

Hoop, *sb.*[3] Forms: 5 huppe, 6 hupe, houupe, 6–7 houpe, hoope, 7 oope, whoope, 7–8 houp, 7– hoop. [a. F. *huppe* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in Cotgr. *hupe, upe* 'a little woollen thread, or tuft in the top of a cap; also, the crest, or cop on the head of a bird; also, the Whoope or dunghill Cocke':—pop. L. *ūpupa*, for *upupa* Hoopoe.]

†**1.** The Hoopoe. (Formerly identified or confused with the lapwing on account of its crest.) *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* II. xvi. 102 The huppe or lapwynche is a byrd crested, whiche is moche in mareys & fylthes. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hupe*, a bird called a Houpe. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Abubilla*, a bird called a Hoope. Some thinke it to be the Lapwing. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 287 The Houpe or Vpupa..is a nasty and filthy bird .. but a goodly faire crest or comb it hath. 1607 *Farley. Breake* (1877) 32 Rookes, Pies, and Oopes. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls* 92 That Bird which the Latines call *Upupa*, the English a *Whoope*. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 106 When Tereus was turned into an *Upupa*, or Hoopebird. 1708 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 495 Solomon and the Queen of Sheba .. had a bird called Hudhud (that is, the 'houp') who was the messenger of their amours.

2. A local name for the Bullfinch.

[It is not certain that this is the same word: cf. the names Alp[2], Olph, Nope (=an *ope*).]

1798 F. Leighton *MS. Let. to J. Boucher* 11 May (Shropsh. Words), A Bullfinch—near Bath it is called a Hoop: in Norfolk an Olph. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 36 [The bullfinch] in some places .. is called the Thickbill, the nope, and the hoop. It has a wild hooping note. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The bullfinch is in G[loucestershire] a 'hoop'.

Hoop, *v.*[1] [f. Hoop *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To bind or fasten round with a hoop or hoops; to confine with hoops.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoopyn, or settyn hoopys on a vesselle. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 § 10 Euery bere brewer may kepe .. coupers, to hoope and amende his barrelles. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 65 And twere not hoopt with steele, my brest wold break. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 18 A Tub of Wood, hoop'd about with Iron..in which we were let down into the Mine. 1693 R. Gould *Corrupt. Times by Money* 26 Tho your Tomb be hoop'd with Lead. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VI. iii. (1849) 327 The music of a cooper hooping a flour-barrel. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxx. 195 The smith was hooping a cart-wheel.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To surround or confine as with a hoop; to encircle, embrace; to bind together or unite, as the staves of a tub.

a 1541 Wyatt *Of meane Estate* 77 in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 87 Although thy head were hoopt with golde. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 450 If euer henceforth, thou..hope his body more, with thy embraces. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 457 An Island is a part of the Earth .. hoopt as it were with a watery Girdle. 1821 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Writ. 1892 I. 107 During the war of Independence, while the pressure of an external enemy hooped us together.

Hoop, *v.*[2] Also 4 howpe, hope, 4–7 houpe, 6 hoope. [a. F. *houpe-r* (in 12th c. *huper*), f. *houp*, imitative of the cry: see Hoop *sb.*[2] ?Cf. OE. *hwōpan* to threaten, OHG., Goth. *hwōpan* to boast, from which some derive the Fr. vb. Whoop (q.v.) is a later spelling, after *who*: cf. *whole*.]

1. *intr.* To utter a hoop; to whoop.

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vii. 159 Pers..hoped [B. vi. 174 houped; *v. r.* howpede] aftur hunger þo þat herde him atte furste. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. T.* 580 Ther-with al they shriked and they howped. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* II. i. (Arb.) 32 The howlet out of an yuie bushe should hoope. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 21 Ecchoes, answering one another ..when a man doth holla or houpe among them. 1664 Etheredge *Love in Tub* I. ii, You..hoop'd and hollow'd like madmen, and roar'd out in the streets. 1771 Mrs. Griffith tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 226, I intreated them to hoop and halloo..in hopes she might be able to hear. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* IV. 30 [He was] hooping and jumping like a half maniac.

†b. *Hoop and hide*: the game hide-and-seek.

1710–11 Swift *Tatler* 27 Jan. ¶ 6 You played at Hoope and Hide with my Brother in the Garret.

†**2.** To shout with astonishment. *Obs.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 108 Working so grossely..That admiration did not hoope at them. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 203 O wonderfull, and most wonderfull wonderfull, and yet againe wonderful, and after that out of all hooping.

3. To make the sonorous inspiration characteristic of hooping-cough.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 452 *note*, Dr. Gregory knew a lady who never hooped in the disease, but instead of doing so always fainted.

†**4.** *trans.* To greet with a 'hoop'. *Obs. rare.*

1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 122 Having met and hooped her, she [the hare] has redoubled back..and leaped off into some hedge.

b. *Hoop out*: to drive out with derisive cries.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 84 By th' voyce of Slaues to be Hoop'd out of Rome.

Hoop, *int.* [Cf. Hoop *v.*[2]] = Whoop.

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 2 Hey! Hoop! d'ye hear my damn'd obstrep'rous Spouse! 1792 Hohoop [see Ho *int.*[1] 5].

†**Hoo·page**. *Obs.* [f. Hoop *sb.*[1]] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Droict de Liage*, hoopage; or a fee due vnto some Lords vpon euerie hooped vessell of wine which their vassalls haue, or sell.

Hoop(e, obs. ff. Hope; var. Hoppe, boll of flax.

Hooped (hūpt), *a.* [f. Hoop *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].]

1. Having a hoop or hoops; made with a hoop.

1552 Huloet, Houped, *Junctus*. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman .. shall .. use or exercise any .. hooped Net. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5464/4 One hoop'd Diamond Ring, with 19 Brilliants. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 111 There are three descriptions of wheels, viz. the straked, the hooped, and the patent rim. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 648 Hooped wooden goblets.

b. *Hooped petticoat* = Hoop-petticoat I.

1712 *Spect.* No. 292 ¶ 11, I wear the hooped Petticoat. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. Fleet* I. 203 Skirts extended like a woman's hooped petticoat.

2. Wearing a hoop (sense 6).

1821–30 Ld. Cockburn *Mem.* i. 63 They had both shone as hooped beauties in the minuets. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 10 June, Are the stalls of the opera big enough to hold their hooped occupants?

Hooper[1] (hū·pəɹ). [f. HOOP *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] A craftsman who fits the hoops on casks, barrels, etc.; a cooper. Also, a maker of hoops.

1552 HULOET, Howper, *vietor.* 1554 T. MARTIN *Priests Marr.* Llij b, Euerye .. tinker, tailour, hooper. 1765 J. BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 55 Here stands the hooper: just now he set up the staves of his vessel. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, A few of the Creole population..engaged as hoopers and stave-makers.

Hoo·per[2]. [f. HOOP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One who hoops or cries 'hoop': only in *hoopers hide*, an old name of hide-and-seek; cf. HOOP *v.*[2] 1 b.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 278 His Wife with Willy, Was playing at Hoopers-hide.

2. The Whooping, Whistling, or Wild Swan, *Cygnus musicus* (*ferus*): so called from its cry.

1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 5 b/1 A hooper or wilde swanne, *onocrotalus.* 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 228 Hoopers or wild-Swans whose feet are not black, but of a dusky yellow. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 95 A sort of swan..call'd a hooper. 1851 J. COLQUHOUN *Moor & Loch* (1880) I. 77 Four hoopers were discovered close to the shore.

Hooperyng, obs. f. *hoop-ryng* (HOOP *sb.*[1] 13 b).

Hooping (hū·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HOOP *v.*[1]]

1. The action of the verb HOOP[1]; the putting of hoops on casks, barrels, etc. Also *fig.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 193 Payd to Peter Garn for hopyng and hedyng and settyng in of hedys of pypys and barells. 1589 *Hay any Work* Bb, Your Cooper..is ..a deceitful workeman, and if you commit the hooping of your bishopricks vnto him, they wil leake. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 590 Kettle-drums, whose sullen dub Sounds like the hooping of a tub. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 477 The hooping of masts.

2. *concr.* Hoop-iron.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 36 A coarse piece of iron-hooping, the substitute for a razor. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 145 Pieces of the old hooping properly straightened and cut into lengths.

†b. Something that girds like a hoop. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 His midil embracing with wig wag circuled hooping.

3. Trundling a hoop. *nonce-use.*

1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 68 We had sober, steady, ashen hoops..and instead of hooping about in public thoroughfares..we used to take a range round greens, commons.

Hooping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HOOP *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of HOOP *v.*[2]; crying 'hoop'.

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 257 in *Babees Bk.* 341 Hoop-ynge and halowynge as in huntynge the foxe. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. x. 255 Without any houping, singing, and joyous vaunting of himselfe. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v. *Pertussis*, A convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping.

Hooping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. HOOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That secures with or as with a hoop.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Hooping Piece*, a strong timber, which unites the perch to the fore end of the carriage. *Hooping Wings*, two extending timbers, which unite the perch to the fore end.

Hooping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. HOOP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That hoops or whoops. †**Hooping-bird**, the Hoopoe. **Hooping-crane**, *Grus americana.* **Hooping turtle**, the Hawk's-bill Turtle.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 177 The Upupa, the Hoopoe, or Hooping-bird. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 276 The very large hooping or logger-head Turtle. 1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 177 *Grus Americana alba*, The Hooping Crane. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 137 The brown crane and hooping crane are both edible species.

Hoo·ping-cough. A contagious disease chiefly affecting children, and characterized by short, violent, and convulsive coughs, followed by a long sonorous inspiration called the hoop (whoop); the chin-cough. Also WHOOPING-COUGH.

1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 43 Chin-Cough or Hooping-Cough. 1758 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475 The Duchess of Portland's receipt for a hooping, or any nervous cough. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 426 Treatment to be adopted in the latter stages of the Hooping Cough. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 179 Hooping-Cough is generally regarded as an infectious disease, depending upon a specific poison.

Hoopoe (hū·pū). Also 7 hoopo, 7–8 hoo-poop, 7– hoopoo. [app. an alteration of the earlier HOOP (*sb.*[3]), with partial assimilation to L. *upupa*, formed on the cry (*up up*) of the bird: cf. the form *hoopoop.*] A bird of the family *Upupidæ*, esp. the typical *Upupa epops*, a south European species, which occasionally visits England, conspicuous by its variegated plumage and its large erectile crest; formerly called HOOP (*sb.*[3]).

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon Zoicon* 92 *Upupa*, .. vernaculè an Hoopoop. 1675 RAY *Dict. Trilingue* 27 This bird [the lapwing] by a great mistake hath been generally taken to be the *upupa* of the Antients, which is now by all acknowledged to be the *Hoopo.* 1677 [see HOOPING *ppl. a.*[2]]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 254/2 A Upupa..is in our country speech called a Whoophoo, or Whopee, or Hoopoe, and Howpe. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 222 *Quirus*, is a juggling Stone, found in the Nest of the Hoopoop. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* ii. 31 The most unusual birds I ever observed in these parts were a pair of hoopoes. 1852 W. SMITH *Smaller Class. Dict.* (1874) 417 Procne, accordingly, became a nightingale .. Tereus a hoopoo. 1895 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/2, I saw to-day a pair of hoopoes on the road .. I could see the beautiful orange crest of the male, with its black tip going up and down as he walked, and after he flew into the tree he continued his cry of 'uup, uup'.

Hoo·p-pe·tticoat.

1. A petticoat or skirt stiffened and expanded by hoops of whalebone, cane, hoop-steel, or the like. (See HOOP *sb.*[1] 6.)

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 5 There are Men of Superstitious Tempers, who look upon the Hoop Petticoat as a kind of Prodigy. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6391/6 John Lee, ..Hoop-Petticoat-Maker. 1770 GRAY in *Corr. with N. Nicholls* (1843) 112 With what grace .. can she conduct her hoop petticoat through this auger-hole, and up the dark windings of the grand escalier? 1837 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* (1876) 310 We perceive a rustling of hoop-petticoats.

2. A name for plants of the genus *Corbularia*, sometimes reckoned as a sub-genus of *Narcissus*; so called from the shape of the flower.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Corbularia*, a genus of amaryllids, commonly called Hoop-petticoats. .. *C. Bulbocodium*, the common Hoop-petticoat. 1889 J. HABBERTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 367/1 The daffodil, the 'pheasant-eye', and the 'hoop-petticoat' are all narcissuses.

Hence **Hoo·p-pe·tticoated** *a.*, wearing a hoop-petticoat; having a flower of this shape (see sense 2 above).

1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. iv. 79 A hoop-petticoated phantom of Esther Dudley. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Mar. 2/2 Hoop-petticoated daffodils.

Hoo·p-stick.

1. A thin pliable stick of sapling such as is used for making cask-hoops.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 11 Your Punch fixed at the end of a Hoop-stick, or some such Wood. 1704 tr. *J. Lefevre's Mem.* 75 How many blows I have received with Cudgels and Hoopsticks.

2. One of the arched rails forming the framework of a carriage-head.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 16 The compass rails, called hoopsticks, five or six in number, are shaped to the intended form of the roof. *Ibid.* 31 The flats and hoop-sticks, or the timber-work for a square head to support the leather.

3. A stick for driving a toy hoop.

1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. 174 A woman, bowling a hoop round the walks, with a hoop-stick in one hand and a book in the other.

Hoor, obs. and dial. f. WHORE. **Hoora, hooray**, var. HURRAH. **Hoord, -e**, obs. ff. HOARD, HORDE. **Hoore**, obs. f. HOUR, WHORE; var. ORE *adv.*, before. **Hoorle**, obs. f. HURL. **Hoors, -e, hoos, -e**, obs. ff. HOARSE. **Hoose**, obs. f. HOSE; Sc. f. HOUSE.

Hoose, hooze (hūz), *sb. local.* [app. related to **hwós-* root of OE. *hwésan* to wheeze, or to root of HOAST cough.] A cough or wheeze: said of cattle. Cf. HOAST.

1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 15 The symptoms are a great difficulty in breathing, attended with a cough or hoose. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hoose*, a difficulty of breathing in cattle. 1890 *Yorksh. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 4/1 Husk or Hoose in Calves, Lambs, Heifers, and Sheep.

Hoose, hooze, *v. local.* [Belongs to prec. sb.] *intr.* To cough or wheeze. Hence **Hoo·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. 1. 204 In the early short-horns no hoosing or cough, no delicacy of constitution was known. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Hooze*, to wheeze or breathe with difficulty and noise.

Hoost, obs. form of HOAST, HOST.

Hoosyl, obs. form of HOUSEL.

Hoot (hūt), *v.* Forms: 3 huten, (4 huit), 4–5 houte(n, howte(n, hot(en, 6–7 howt, hout, 7– hoot, (7–9 whoot). [ME. *hūten* is found *c* 1200: perh. echoic, representing an inarticulate sound like the hooting of owls or the 'toot' of a horn or pipe, of which the characteristic vowel is *u* (being that heard at the greatest distance, whence its use in distant calls, as *hoo! hoo!, cooee*, etc.). Cf. Swedish *huta ut* 'to take one up sharply', MHG. *hiuzen, hûzen* to call to the pursuit; also Da. *huie* to shout, cry, halloo, Fr. *huer* to hoot, and the exclamations mentioned under HOOT *int.* But the phonology presents difficulties: beside *hūten*, ME. had *hōten*, north. and Sc. *huit, hute*: perhaps a different word. ME. *hūten* regularly gave later *hout, howt*, down to 17th c., when its place appears to have been taken by *hoot*, which might either be the descendant of OE. *hōten*, or an alteration of *hout* under the influence of the natural sounds (cf. CUCKOO). The late spelling *whoot* was due to the influence of *who, whom, whose.*]

1. *intr.* To shout, call out, make an inarticulate vocal noise; to toot with a horn; now, esp., to utter loud sounds of disapproval or obloquy.

a 1225 [see HOOTING *vbl. sb.*]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2387 Þei..went after þe werwolf..hotend out wiþ hornes. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3225 Þanne by-gunne þay to grede & houte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Howtyn, or cryyn, *boo. Ibid.*, Howtyn, or cryen as shepmenn, .. *celeumo. c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 182 Upon my spere, A gerle I bere, I dare welle swere Lett moderes howte. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 245 And still as hee refus'd it, the rabblement howted, and clapp'd their chopt hands. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* 35 At this newes the whole fraternity of Vagabonds whooted for ioy. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 19 Recusants..frequently passed through the Churches in time of Divine Service houting and ho-lo-ing. 1666 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 76 They houted and hum'd all the way from the Scooles to Xt. Ch. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I do not hoot and hollow and make a Noise. *Mod.* The crowd began to hoot.

b. To call out or shout opprobriously *at* (†*on*) or *after* any one. (With *indirect passive.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15833 Þai huited on him viliker þan he had ben a hund. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 118 What is more houted at, scoffed and scorned in Englande now. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 28 b, Young children howted at her as a strumpet. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* v. iii. 116 [It] should be hooted at Like an old Tale. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* v. 27 All who meet with their modern books, may hoot at them. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 67, I cannot wear those good things without being whooted at. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 78 A troop of strange children ran at his heels, hooting after him.

2. *trans.* To assail with shouts or sounds of disapproval, contempt, or derision.

c 1200 ORMIN 2034 Ȝiff mann wollde tælenn þatt, & hutenn hire & þutenn. *Ibid.* 4875 Whærse icc amm bitwenenn menn Icc hutedd amm & þutedd. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. II. 218 He was nawhere welcome..Ouer al yhowted and yhote trusse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 465 Fy on hir! ..Hutit be the halok. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III. ii, The Owle of Rome, whom boyes and girles will hout! 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* II. (1757) 90 Tho' hiss'd and whooted by the pointing crowd. 1740 C. PITT *Virg., Æneid* XII. (R.), How will the Latians hoot their hero's flight! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 132 They will not listen to him, but laugh at him, and hoot him.

b. To drive (a person) *out, away*, or in any direction, (a play) *off* or *from* (the stage), by shouts and sounds of disapproval.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 228 He was .. Ouer-al houted out and yhote trusse. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* I. i, I would give the Boys leave to whoot me out o' th' Parish. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 29 [He] could never recover himself but was houted and hissed home again. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 There is neither Mirth nor Good-humour in hooting a young Fellow out of Countenance. 1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad. D'Arblay* (1887) 743 His play had not been hooted from the boards. 1895 *19th Cent.* Aug. 327 They can tell the public that work which they elect to hoot off the stage is first rate in quality.

3. *intr.* Applied to the cry of some birds, *spec.* of the owl.

a 1500 *Cuckow & Night.* 185 Thou shalt be as other that been forsake, And than thou shalt hoten as do I [the Cuckoo]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 28 The Bird of Night did sit.. vpon the Market place, Howting, and shreeking. 1618 WITHER *Motto, Nec Careo* Wks. (1633) 531 No more..Then doth the Moone [fear] when dogs and birds of night Doe barking stand or whooting at her light. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 153 Even doves .. will not whoot, if deprived of these and bird-pepper. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 131 The owl [shall] hoot from the shattered tower.

b. *trans.* To utter or express by hooting.

a 1687 COTTON *Fable* (R.), Perched on Parnassus all night long, He [an owl] hoots a sonnet or a song.

4. Applied to certain sounds mechanically produced, esp. that of a steam siren or 'hooter', used as a signal to workmen for beginning or ceasing work, a fog-signal, etc. *To hoot her way* (of a ship): to make her way (as in a fog) with continuous hooting.

1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 84 A cuckoo-clock.. hooted at intervals. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/6 It was not a dangerous fog, but our ship had to hoot her way for some distance down. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 3 Through the yelling Channel tempest when the siren hoots and roars.

Hoot (hūt), *sb.* Forms: 6 hute, 6–7 hout, (7 whout, whoote), 7– hoot. [f. HOOT *v.*]

1. A loud inarticulate exclamation, a shout, outcry.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIII. xix. 487 Anniball made a hout at it [*exclamaret*], and cried alowd: What? shall we sit heere about Casilinum so long? *a* 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* (1636) 70 But for the whootes, and cryes, and other turbulent motions avoide them utterly. 1859 T. G. BONNEY in Mrs. Cole *Lady's Tour Monte Rosa* App. 395 A marmot..scampered rapidly away among the rocks at the hoot of our guides.

2. *spec.* A shout of disapprobation or obloquy.

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 53 Hee was hissed out the College with whouts and hobubs. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 103 For all the then Hout, and the still stout standing of thy Rout of rude ones to the contrary, I still say the same. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 138, I heard certain mutterings and hoots among the students.

3. The cry or call of an owl. (Sometimes imitated as *to-hoot, too-hoot, to-hoo.*)

1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* III. Wks. 1812 I. 248 To-hoot of Owls amid the dusky vales. 1852 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* (1874) 281 The voice of the Brown Owl is a loud monotonous hoot. 1853 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iv. (1886) 146 He ..listened to the owl's hoot.

4. **Hoot owl**, the Tawny Owl, *Syrnium aluco.*

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 129 Tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*), Hoot owl (Craven). 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 384 The tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*) is called brown owl, hoot owl and Jenny hoolet.

Hoot (hut), *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hout (haut), hut (hʌt). [App. a natural utterance of objection or repulsion, there being parallel forms in many langs.: e.g. Sw. *hut* begone, used in taking one up sharply, Welsh *hwt* off! away!, Irish *ut* out! pshaw!, Gael. *ut! ut!* interj. of disapprobation or dislike. Possibly connected in origin with HOOT *v.*]

An ejaculation expressing dissatisfaction with, or impatient and somewhat contemptuous dismissal of, a statement or notion: nearly synonymous with

tut!, with which also it appears to be combined in the more emphatic *hoot toot* (*hout tout, hut tut*).

1681 OTWAY *Souldiers Fort.* I. i, Hout ye Caterpillars, ye Locusts of the Nation. 1762 FOOTE *Orator* II. Wks. 1799 I. 216 Hut, hut, not spake, what should ail me? 1795 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* 1, ('Wha can this new comer be?') 'Hoot!' quo' Tam, 'there's drouth in thinking—Let's in, Will, and syne we'll see'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxiii, Hout tout, man! I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Hoot, hout, howts*, ..equivalent to Eng. *fy*. *Hoot-toot*, of the same meaning, but stronger, and expressing greater dissatisfaction, contempt, or disbelief. 1879 MRS. WALFORD *Cousins* x. 133 'Hut, Emily! who said you were a tyrant?' 1883 MRS. OLIPHANT *Ladies Lindores* II. 130 'Hoot, mem, we'll just manage fine'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoot! hoots! howt! hout! hut! huts!* an expression of impatience. Sometimes *hoot-toot*, or otherwise varied.

So **Hoots** (houts, huts), *int.* [with advb. *-s*.]

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Howts*, huts .. as 'howts—nonsense'; 'howts—ay'. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 Hoots! You're no serious in sayin you're gaun to smoke already. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 59 One with feelings cried, 'Hoots, hoots, Let's roll him up in wool'. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* v, Hoots, not so bad as that. 1893 [see above].

Hoot, -e, obs. forms of HOT.

Hootation, humorous for *hooting*: see -ATION.

Hooter (hū·təɹ). [f. HOOT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which hoots.

a. A person or animal that hoots: esp. an owl.

1674–1828 [see GILL-HOOTER]. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 12 Though he [an owl] was esteemed a good hooter in his youth, their hootings beat his hollow. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Hooter*, an owl. *Mod.* A few hooters tried to disturb the meeting.

b. A steam whistle or siren; esp. one at large works, sounded as a signal for beginning or ceasing work.

1878 C. J. H. FLETCHER in *Oxford Chron.* 19 Oct., The conditions under which these 'hooters' or 'buzzers' are used in our northern manufacturing towns. 1881 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 Behind this apparent boiler stands the driver with brake, regulator and 'hooter' within easy reach. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 5/2 The accompaniment of indescribable din and noise from the sirens and hooters of all the steamers down below. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* lv. 485 The Osset tongue..sounds like..a hooter at the junction.

Hooting (hū·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOOT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb HOOT in various senses.

a. Shouting, calling out, clamour; *spec.* calling out in execration or derision.

a 1225 *Juliana* 52 Ne make þu me nawt men to huting ant to hokere. *Ibid.*, Ant heo leac him efter hire endelong þe cheping chepmenne huting [*MS. B.* þe cheping chapmen to huting]. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 577 Than was ther long houting and cri. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliv. (1482) 298 The frensshmen made .. moche reuel with houting and showtyng. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 68, I stoutly.. raysed an howting. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 61 (1623) The people fall a hooting. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* II. iv, Your whootings and your clamours .. Can no more vex my soul, than this base carriage. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 102 The hideous hootings of that *canaille*. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 447 They were obliged to retire amidst the jeers and hootings of the multitude.

b. The cry or call of an owl.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 143 The hooting of large owls, and the screeching of the small ones. 1856 [see HOOTER].

Hooting (hū·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That hoots; spec. of certain species of owls.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 75 [Let] hooting Owls contend with Swans in Skill. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* III. ii, Like an idle Madman That wanders with a Train of hooting boys. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* XIV. 398 The night-wolf answer'd to the whooting owl. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 71 Cracking whips, and shepherd's hooting cries.

Hoouel, obs. f. HOVEL. **Hoouer**, obs. f. HOVER. **Hoouge**, obs. f. HUGE. **Hoove**: see HOOF, HOUVE, HOVE. **Hooze**: see HOOSE.

Hoove (hūv). [f. OE. *hóf-*, ablaut-stem of HEAVE *v.*; perh. representing ME. *hove*, for *hoven* pa. pple.] A disease of cattle, characterized by an inflation of the stomach, usually due to eating too much green fodder.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 81/2 At other times an unnatural fermentation commences, and the stomach is inflated with gas...This is termed hoove. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 141 If there is hoove, this will combine with the extricated gas, and prevent the continued formation of it.

Hop (hɒp), *sb.*1 Also 5–6 hoope, hopp, 5–7 hoppe, 6 hope. [In 15th c. *hoppe*, a. MDu. *hoppe*, Du. *hop* = late OHG. *hopfo* (MHG. *hopfe*, Ger. *hopfen*); med.L. *hupa* (for **huppa*); ulterior origin obscure.]

1. (Usually in *pl.*) The ripened cones of the female hop-plant (see 2), used for giving a bitter flavour to malt liquors, and as a tonic and soporific.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 245/2 Hoppe, sede for beyre .. *humulus, secundum extrances*. 1500–1600 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 82 When I was a brewer longe With hoopes I made my ale stronge. 1502, 1542 [see BEER *sb.*1 1]. 1545 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 224 Duas libras hoppes pro *vd*. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 147 The English Beere is famous in Netherland..made of Barley and Hops; for England yeelds plenty of Hops. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxxix. 13 They were wont to say here, that Peacocks, Hops, and Heresie, came first into England in one and the same ship. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4848/1 An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 61 The hops are picked into bins, long, light, wooden frames, with sacking bottoms.

2. A climbing perennial dicœcious plant (*Humulus Lupulus*, N.O. *Urticaceæ*, suborder *Cannabineæ*), with rough lobed leaves shaped like those of the vine; the male plant bears pentamerous flowers which grow in drooping panicles; the female bears green cones or catkins consisting of broad scales each with two flowers at the base. The plant is a native of Europe, and is much cultivated for its cones, esp. in Bavaria, Belgium, England, and the United States: see 1.

The plant is believed to have been introduced into the south of England from Flanders between 1520 and 1524.

1538 TURNER *Libellus* B ij b, *Lupus salictarius*, hoppes. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 42 b, I can fynd no mention of hoppes in any olde autor, sauing only in Pliny. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 81 To choose your Hoppe. Ye shall choose your rootes best for your Hop, in the Sommer before ye shall plant them. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 197 A hop, for want of a strong pole, will wind it self about a thistle or nettle or any sorry weed. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng., Jas. I*, App. (R.), The planting of hops increased much in England during this reign. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 232 The Hop .. is remarkable amongst the Nettle Family for its twining stem.

b. Locally applied to *Medicago lupulina* and *Bryonia dioica*; in Australia to species of *Dodonæa* and *Daviesia*. *Bog hop*, a local name for Buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*).

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 727/2 [*Medicago*] *lupulina* .. generally known by farmers as the Hop Trefoil, or Hop. 1876 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Hop, Native*, the seed-vessels of *Dodonæa* which are used in the same manner as the common hop in the manufacture of beer. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Hop, Bog .. In allusion to its well-known bitter properties and place of growth.

3. Phr. *As thick as hops* (? referring to the plants when grown in rows, or to the crowded catkins of flowers); also *as fast as hops, as mad as hops* (? with play on HOP *sb.*2).

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C, They must be throwne ouer the Pulpit as thicke as hoppes. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), At the bake-houses, as thicke as hops The tatling women..thy fourefold praises knead. 1677 NEEDHAM *2nd Packet Adv.* 54 'Tis to be answer'd too as fast as Hops now. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 110 Other Amusements presented themselves as thick as Hops. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 695/2 Such a grin! It made me mad as hops.

4. *Comb.* a. General Combs., as *hop-bud, -cone, -dealer, -drier, -duty, -frame, -growing, -harrow, -harvest, -plantation, -prop, -setter, -top*.

1812 *Hop-dealer [see *hop-porter* in b]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Hop-dryer*, a chamber in which hops are artificially dried..Also called *oast* or *hop-kiln*. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/6 Hop-dryers earn about 7*s*. per day. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Hop-duty*, a tax of about two-pence per pound, levied on hops. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 206 The valley in which are these *hop-plantations, is formed by sharp hills rising very abruptly from the plain below. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 6 The Timber [of the poplar] is incomparable .. for Vine, and *Hop-props, and divers viminious works.

b. Special Combs.: **hop-back** [BACK *sb.*2], a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining off the hops from the liquor in the manufacture of beer; **hop-bag**, a large bag of coarse cloth for packing hops; hence **hop-bagging**, the cloth of which this is made; **hop-bind, -bine**, the climbing stem of the hop-plant; **hop bitters**, a kind of unfermented liquor flavoured with hops; † **hop-boll**, the seed-vessel of the hop; **hop-bush**, an Australian shrub belonging to the genus *Dodonæa*; **hop-clover** = *hop-trefoil*; **hop-cushion** = *hop-pillow*; **hop-dresser**, one who cultivates hops, a hop-grower; **hop-factor**, a dealer in hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **hop-flea**, a very small beetle (*Phyllotreta* or *Haltica concinna*), destructive to the hop-plant; **hop-fly**, a species of aphis (*Phorodon humuli*), destructive to the hop-plant; **hop frog-fly, hop froth-fly**, a species of froth-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta* or *Amblycephalus interruptus*), destructive to the hop-plant; **hop-grower**, one who grows hops as a crop; **hop-hill** (see HILL *sb.* 3 b); **hop hornbeam** (see HORNBEAM); **hop-jack** = *hop-back*; **hop-kiln**, a kiln for drying hops; an oast; **hop marjoram, medick**, species of MARJORAM, MEDICK; **hop-mildew**, a parasitic fungus of genus *Sphærotheca*, infesting the hop; **hop-nidget** (see NIDGET); **hop-oast**, a kiln for drying hops (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **hop-oil**, an acrid oil obtained from hops; **hop-pillow**, a pillow stuffed with hops to produce sleep; **hop-plant**, = sense 2; also applied to species of *Origanum*; **hop-planter** = *hop-grower*; **hop-pocket** (see POCKET); **hop-porter**, a man employed to carry sacks of hops; **hop-press**, a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling; **hop-shim**, a horse-hoe used in hop cultivation; **hop-tier**, a person employed to tie the hop-bines to the poles; **hop-tree**, a North American shrub or small tree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), N.O. *Rutaceæ*, with bitter fruit which has been used as a substitute for hops; **hop-trefoil**, a name for yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), from the resemblance of its withered flower-heads to the cones of the hop; also applied to the hop medick, *Medicago lupulina*; **hop-vine**, the trailing stem or bine of the hop-plant, or the whole plant; **hop-yeast**, yeast prepared from an infusion of hops. Also HOP-DOG, GARDEN, etc.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* Middleton's Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 22 Apparelled..in a wicked suit of coarse *hop-bags. 1733 P. MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Lupulus*, Two or three times in a Day the Binn must be emptied into a Hop-bag made of coarse Linen Cloth. 1705 *Wakes Colne* (Essex) *Overseers Acc.* (MS.), Paid for *hop bagings for Clarke and Woodward. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 58 Light wooden frames called *binges* .. are clothed with hop-bagging, into which the hops are picked off the poles. 1733 *Act 6 Geo. II*, c. 37 § 6 If any Person maliciously cut any *Hop-binds growing on Poles in any Plantation of Hops [etc.]. 1813 *Examiner* 3 May 279/2 The *hop bine said to come up very strong. 1846 SIR J. TYLDEN in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 33 Using the old hop-bines in the hop-garden, instead of burning or otherwise wasting them. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1054 Other preparations affording excellent malt liquor substitutes are the *hop bitters and hop stout. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 It may do best if all of the *hop-bowl or husk be but cut and shattered as aforesayd. 1883 F. M. BAILEY *Queensland Flora* 82 (Morris) The capsules of many Dodonaeas are used for hops, and thus the shrubs are known as *hop-bushes. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1383/4 A way to cleanse Trefoil or *Hopclover Seed from their husk. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 421 Hop-clover, Trefoil, or three-leav'd Grass, are both finer and sweeter than the great Clover-grass. 1685 in *Canterb. Marr. Licences* (ed. Cowper) Ser. IV. 397 Robert Rye of Barham, *hop dresser. May 21. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.*, **Hop-flea*..does much mischief in hop-plantations in spring. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 156/2 We may refer to the *hop-fly. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 404 On the 13th of May, 1845, the hop-fly made its appearance in my grounds. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* Suppl., **Hop Froth-fly*, or **Hop Frog-fly*..sometimes appears in great numbers in hop-grounds, and does considerable mischief. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 Our *hop-growers have continued to hold their own. *Ibid.*, It would be cause for general regret..were English *hop-growing to languish and die out. 1707–12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* 145 Dissolved dung .. to enrich your *Hop-hills. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 549 It will be wrong to attempt to grow any other crop between the rows of hop-hills. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 515 A shallow vessel or cooler, over which is placed the *hop-jack or sieve for straining out the spent-hops. 1784 *Lett. to Honoria & Marianne* II. 75 By the way, he stopped to cheapen two hundred of hop-poles, and to inspect his new *hop-kiln. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 205 The hop-kiln is occasionally otherwise employed than in drying hops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 294/1 The **Hop-Mildew* .. is a parasitic disease of the hop. 1818 TODD, **Hop-oast*, in Kent, a kiln for drying hops. *a* 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 106 The shapely cone of the hop-oast rises at the end.. 1889 *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v., At the base of the membranous cones of the hop there is a bitter yellow powder called lupulin..When distilled with steam it yields *hop oil, which consists of a terpene $C_{10}H_{16}$, and various compounds containing oxygen. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. 9 Lettuces, cowslip-wine, poppy-syrup, .. *hop-pillows, spiders-web pills. 1884 MARY WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 792/1 There was a hop pillow in a little linen case. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 43 On the sides of the hills I noticed abundance of the *hop plant. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 822/2 These last [*Origanum Dictamnus*, and *O. sipyleum*] are popularly called Hop plants, and are often seen in cottage windows. 1663–4 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* (MS.), Joh'es Dodd, civitatis Cant., *hopplanter. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 538, I would advise every young hop-planter never to stick a plough in his hop-ground. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 636/2 A *hop-porter .. made oath, that ..he hired himself..to Mr. G. S., a hop-dealer. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 44 **Hop-shim*, this implement is constructed with a frame, somewhat in the manner of the common wheelbarrow. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 555 It is not necessary for the *hop-tiers to wait until there are three bines for every pole long enough to tie. 1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 4), **Hop-tree*, .. the fruit, a wafer-like seed, grows in clusters. 1890 *Chambers' Encycl., Hop-tree* ..also called Shrubby Trefoil, is planted as an ornamental plant. 1855 *Loudon's Encycl. Plants* 648 *Hop-trefoil..is cultivated along with the perennial clover. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1170/1 The Procumbent or Hop Trefoil of the botanist .. must not be confounded with the Hop Trefoil of the farmer, which is the *Medicago lupulina*. 1707–12 J. MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Have the poles without forks, otherwise it will be troublesome to part the *hop vines and the poles. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 440/1 The cultivation of the hop vine. 1884 MARY WILKINS *Ibid.* Oct. 790/1 She made *hop yeast.

Hop (hɒp), *sb.*2 [f. HOP *v.*1]

1. An act, or the action, of hopping; a short spring or leap, esp. on one foot.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 19 For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* II. I. 323 [He] is lead by the hops and skips, turnings and windings of his braine. 1611 COTGR., *Cahot*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, etc., in a rugged, or uneven, way. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 125 All of a hop with toads and locusts. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* XI. 453, I thought I'd take the ball on the hop.

b. *humorously*, A leap or step in dancing: cf. 2.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 33 He gaue Dauncers great stipends for selling their hopps. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV. xiv, And scour with majesty of hop the ground.

2. *slang* or *colloq.* A dance; a dancing-party, esp. of an informal or unceremonious kind.

1731 *Read's Weekly Jrnl.* 9 Jan., Near an hundred people of both sexes..dancing to the musick of two sorry fiddles.. it was called a three-penny hop. 1744–5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 Our little hop .. was appointed

for Wednesday. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The vulgar .. now thrust themselves into all assemblies from a ridotto at St. James to a hop at Rotherhithe. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 73 The most famous Dancing Assembly, or, as it is vulgarly called, the genteelest Hop, that ever was known in London. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 98 On Friday, at my hop, it was known that there was a majority against us. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX. 917/2 A party of youths and..maidens..dressed for a hop.

3. **Hop, step, and jump** (also *hop, skip, and jump*; *hop, step, and leap*, etc.). a. as *sb.* The action of making these three movements in succession; an athletic exercise in which the players try who can cover most ground with this sequence of movements. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), When my wings are on, I can go above a hundred yards at a hop, step, and jump. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* iii, The third cam up, hap—step—an' lowp, As light as ony lambie. 1810 SCOTT *Let. to Southey* 20 May in *Lockhart*, I omitted no opportunity..of converting my dog-trot into a hop-step-and-jump. 1816 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 2 Apr., Your kind father .. instantly ran downstairs, with a hop, skip, and a jump. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 613/1 A match at hop-step-and-jump between Tickler and Dr. Scott. 1858 MAYHEW *Upper Rhine* v. § 2 (1860) 265 It seems literally but a hop, skip, and a jump, from one..shelf of crags to the other.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, such a saltatory motion. Also *fig.*

1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* vi. Wks. 1812 I. 62 A hop and step and jump mode of inditing. 1808 SCOTT *Autobiog.* in *Lockhart* (1837) I. i. 44 Surprise that, after such a hop-step-and-jump perusal, I knew as much of the book. 1869 MRS. PALLISER *Brittany* 248 The dancers.. sidle round in a kind of hop-skip-and-a-jump step. 1895–6 *Calend. Univ. Nebraska* 233 It is not designed to give a hop-skip-and-jump star lecture course.

c. as *vb. intr.* To make this movement; to proceed with irregular saltatory action. Also *fig.*

1815 SHERIDAN *Let. to Mrs. Sheridan* 27 Apr., Mind I don't hop, step, and jump through a book as some certain people do. 1891 MRS. WALFORD *Mischief Monica* III. 21 We pay the porter..and hop-skip-and-jump into the train.

Hop (hǫp), *v.*[1] Pa. t. and pple. **hopped, hopt** (hǫpt). Also 2 **oppe**, 3–6 **hoppe**, 6– *Sc.* **hap.** [OE. *hoppian*, corresp. to ON., Sw. *hoppa*, Da. *hoppe*; also MHG., mod.G. *hopfen*, early mod.Fl. *hoppen* (Kilian):—OTeut. **hoppôjan*, co-radicate with **huppjan*, (see HIP *v.*[1]), also with High Ger. dial. *hoppen* (:—**hoppôn*:—**hubbôn*) and OE. *hoppetan* to jump about. The OTeut. stem *hupp-*, prob. represented a pre-Teut. *kupn-* from root *kup-*: cf. OSlav. *kŭpěti* to hop, leap.]

1. *intr.* To spring a short way upon the ground or any surface with an elastic or bounding movement, or a succession of such movements: said of persons, animals, and things. Formerly a general synonym of *leap*; now implying a short or undignified leap (perh. by association with b).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 202 Ða blissode min cild on minum innoðe, and hoppode ongean his Drihten. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 And te deoueles hoppen. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 285 Þanne Lanfrank hopped for joye. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. iv. (1495) 751 The lambe hoppith and lepeth tofor the folke. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 164 O! my harte hoppis for joie. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xviii. 26 They [Baal's priests] hopped aboute the altare, as their vse was to do. — *Ps.* lxvii[i]. 16 Why hoppe ye so, ye greate hilles? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 43 If any drop Of liuing bloud yet in her veynes did hop. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 17, I saw the hurcheon and the hair .. Wer happing to and fro. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 181 The fawne..that plaid skipping and hopping round about him. 1758 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 261 Mr. Shenstone .. goes hopping along his own gravel-walks, and never deviates from the beaten paths. 1758 in Doran '*Mann' & Manners* (1876) II. i. 18 Count Lorenzi hopped in, in the evening. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, Bullets happed aff his buff-coat like hailstanes from a hearth.

b. *spec.* Of animals: To move by leaps with both or all the feet at once, as opposed to walking or running: said esp. of small birds, frogs, grass-hoppers, sand-hoppers, fleas, and the like.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn as fleys, or froschys, or other lyke, *salio.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 401 Hop as light as bird from brier. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 They are a kind of Stares, for they walk, and do not hop as other birds. *a* 1813 A. WILSON *Discons. Wren* Wks. (1846) 98 But lanely, lanely aye I'll hap, 'Mang auld stane-dykes and braes. *a* 1845 HOOD *Mermaid Margate* ix, She hopt like a Kangaroo! *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 405 The bird..flew upon the table..hopping from dish to dish. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iii. 9 The sparrow..Hopping round her, about her, hence or hither.

c. Of a person: To spring or leap on one foot, or move onwards by a succession of such leaps.

1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 57 They [women] Hop always upright with one Foot upon the Ground. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ⁋ 2 A Man .. hopping instead of walking. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 165 The thigh-bone of the leg..is bent up towards the body and not used, in the action of hopping.

2. To dance (for which it is now only a playful expression); also with cognate obj.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 22 We hoppen ay, whil that the world wol pype. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoppyn, or skyppyn .., *salto.* 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 25 He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 71 Where all thy pleasure is, hop hoore, pipe theefe. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Magpie & Robin* Wks. 1812 II. 475 And hops like modern Beaus in Country-dances. 1806 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1807) X. 266 She .. snapped the small bone of her right leg in hopping a reel with Lord Sligo. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hop*, to dance.

3. To limp.

1700 DRYDEN *Iliad* I. 769 The limping Smith .. hopping here and there (himself a jest). 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 235 Away he hops with his crutch. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 46, I insisted upon their leaving me in the rear, to hop on and struggle for myself .. I .. limped on with the assistance of my club.

4. *trans.* To hop about (a place). b. To hop or jump over.

1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rights of Kings* Wks. 1812 II. 423 Poor Bird, whom fate oft cruelly assails .. To hop a garden, and hunt snails. *Mod.* I could hop that easily.

5. To cause to hop.

1860 LD. DUNDONALD *Autobiog. Seaman* I. xv. 260 These guns were got on board by means of hawsers carried from the frigate to the cliff, one end being made fast to the masthead. By the application of the capstan and tackles the guns were thus hopped on board.

6. Phrases. a. *Hop the twig* (slang): to depart, go off, or be dismissed suddenly; (also simply *hop*, *hop off*) to die.

1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* II. 279 Must look in upon the rich old jade, before she hops off. *Ibid.* IV. 280 [He] kept his bed three days, and hopped the twig on the fourth. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hop*, to die. *Ibid.*, *Hop*, 'to hop the twig', to run away in debt. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. xiv. 289 If old Campbell hops the twig.

b. *Hop headless*: see HEADLESS 1 b. *Hop step (skip) and jump*: see HOP *sb.*[2] 3 c.

7. *Comb.* **hop-about,** (*a*) the action of hopping about, a dance; (*b*) name for an apple dumpling; **hop-ball,** some game with a ball; **hop-crease** = HOP-SCOTCH; **hop-frog** = LEAP-FROG; † **hop-legged** *a.*, lame in the leg (cf. 3); † **hop-my-fool,** some gambling game. Also HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 275 The pots danced for joy the old *hop about commonly called Sellengar's Round. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* (N. S.) VI. 95 She made..four and twenty hop-a-bouts—apple dumplings—out of one pound of flour. 1811 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 223 A particular game denominated *Hop-Ball. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying kites, knuckling marbles, chuck-half-penny and *hop-crease. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hop-crease*, the game among boys more commonly called *hop-scotch* .. A *scotch* is a cut or *crease*. 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Indep. Whig* No. 32 ⁋ 13 He bows..and ducks his Head, as if he was playing at *Hop Frog. 1714 SAVAGE *Art Prudence* 257 *Hop-legg'd, Hump-back'd .. never did any thing that was either Good or Honest. 1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. III. i. 8 The slouched and the slovenly .. wrangled at skittles and toss-my-luck, and bent eagerly over the *hop-my-fool tables.

Hop (hǫp), *v.*[2] [f. HOP *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To impregnate or flavour with hops. (Chiefly used in *passive.*)

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 10 a, Ale, neyther to new, nor to stale, not ouerhopped. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 The drinke..being well hopped it lasteth longer. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 287 A man of worship, whose beere was better hopped then maulted. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 165, I never taste Malt Liquor; but they say, 'tis well hopt. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 163 Malt liquors which have been highly hopped will at length lose all bitterness, and become powerfully acid.

2. *intr.* Of the hop-plant: To produce hops.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 554 They climb the poles fast..but do not..hop so well. *Ibid.* 557 The Goldings do not hop down generally so low as many other sorts.

3. To gather or pick hops: see HOPPING *vbl. sb.*[2]

Hop, obs. form of HAP *v.*[2], HOPE.

Hop- in *Hop-Monday*, *-tide*, erron. form of HOCK-⁋; cf. HOB-.

1528 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb.*, Item the furst yere of Hopmunday of strayngers and the paryssbyns vij*s.* iij*d.* 1558 *Ibid.*, Money gathryd att Hopptyde last past.

Ho·p-dog. [f. HOP *sb.*[1] + DOG.]

1. A tool for drawing hop-poles out of the ground.

1796 J. BOYS *Agric. Kent* (1813) 56 A hop-dog, to wrench up the poles, costs 5*s.* 1880 C. M. MASON 40 *Shires* 397 The cutter with his 'hop-dog' (which has a hook on one side and a knife on the other), cuts the vine near the roots.

2. A green caterpillar which infests the hop-bine. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Hope (hōᵘp), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 **hopa,** 2– **hope;** also 4 **hoppe, ope,** *Sc.* **hape,** 4–6 **hop,** 5 **hoype, howpe,** 5–6 **hoop(e,** 6 **hoape,** *Sc.* **hoip, houpe,** 6– *Sc.* **houp, howp** (haup). [Late OE. *hopa*, earlier *tó-hopa*, wk. masc., corresp. to OLG. *tôhopa*, MLG. and MDu. (m. and f.) *hope*, Du. *hoop*; not in OHG.; MHG., Ger. *hoffe*; Sw. *hopp*, Da. *haab* (from LG.). This word, with its cognate vb. (OE. *hopian*, MDu. etc. *hopen*), is recorded first in OE., and seems to have belonged originally to the Saxon and Low G. domain, and thence to have spread into HG. and Scandinavian.]

1. Expectation of something desired; desire combined with expectation.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 Habbeð rihte bileue to brunie and hope to helme. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Ine silence & ine hope schal beon ower strencðe. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 18 The which Abraham aȝens hope bileuede in to hope. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* II. v. 78 Hoype my sawle chastisis. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* IV. vii. 269 Humble hoope. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xv. 3 Art thow nocht wantoun, haill, and in gud howp. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 225/2 When the Churche was in bondage, and vtterly out of hope. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 464 Luik quhair to licht before thou loup, And slip na certenty for Houp. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 9 (R.) Hope is that pleasure in the mind, which every one finds in himself upon the thought of a profitable future enjoyment of a thing, which is apt to delight him. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 95 Hope springs eternal in the human breast. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 167 Hope, as an anchor firm and sure, holds fast The Christian vessel, and defies the blast. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliii. V. 293 While the public mind was thus suspended between hope and fear. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lv, I .. call To what I feel is Lord of all, And faintly trust the larger hope. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* III. xii. § 5 This is the emotion of Hope, which is ideality coupled with belief.

b. Const. *of* (that which is hoped for), or with clause introduced by *that*, or (*arch.*) with *infin.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 568 Ne bepæce Ezechias eow mid leasum hopan, þæt God eow .. ahredde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 456 Vor hope þat þer beþ mo. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28355 In hope of forgiuenes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 89, I haiff gret hop he sall be king. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Vincentius* 216 Men .. sal hafe na hape til vndirstande. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 88 In hope to stonden in his lady grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 68 b, Beyng in good hope that al his affaires should prosperously succede. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 4, I haue hope to liue, and am prepar'd to die. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* (1659) 10 In hope ..that preaching..would prove gainful. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 133 It was only in a field of battle that he could assert his innocence with any hope of success. 1842 TENNYSON *The Voyage* viii, And still we follow'd..In hope to gain upon her flight.

c. In plural; often in singular sense, esp. in phr. *in hopes.* Const. as in b.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 We will borrow of them to pay your hopes, by this long introduction suspended. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 215 They continued still upon their guard in hopes of better times. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 44 God be praised, there is all good hopes of her recovery. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pennsylv. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94 Hearing he was past hopes, I went to visit him the day before he departed. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1727 III. 128, I was in hopes you would have shown us our own nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 662 Great hopes were entertained at Whitehall that Cornish would appear to have been concerned: but these hopes were disappointed. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 620 His hopes to see his own..Not yet had perish'd.

d. Personified; esp. as one of the three heavenly Graces. (1 Cor. xiii. 13.)

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiii. 13 Now forsothe dwellen feith, hope, and charite, thes thre. 1782 HAN. MORE *David* v. 52 Fair Hope, with smiling face but ling'ring foot. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I, Oh! sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased a while, And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile. 18.. CHR. WORDSW. *Hymn 'Gracious Spirit'* v, Faith and hope and love we see Joining hand in hand agree.

2. Feeling of trust or confidence. *Obs.* exc. as biblical archaism, with mixture of sense 1.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 350 Geleaffullum mannum mæȝ beon micel truwa and hopa to ðam menniscum Gode Criste. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Ne haue ðu hope to golde ne to seluer. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxlv[i]. 5 His hope [is] in the Lord his God. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1859 So sadly in soueraynete he set neuire his hope. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 97 The formest hoip ȝit that I haue .. Is in ȝour Grace. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 49 b, To the whiche saiynges..the freer perceaved hope to be geven. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 99 Our private friendship, .. upon hope and affiance whereof, I presume to be your petitioner. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 174 My hopes then are all in you. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Disciple* xxv, Though the sky be dim, My hope is in the sky.

† 3. Expectation (without implication of desire, or of a thing not desired); prospect. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 713 Þenne arȝed Abraham .. For hope of þe harde hate þat hyȝt hatz oure lorde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Clement* 193 Gret hope had he, Þat his modir in þe se Was drownyt. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* II. 419 To hem þat be in dwere And eke in hope for to be hange and drawe. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 16 In hoip agane that tha sould neuir meit.

4. *transf.* Ground of hope; promise.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 579 Oyl rycht clere..for seknes sere Gaf hop and but. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxvi. 12 There is more hope in a foole then in him. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 He which at one blow can kill a Captive, is of the greatest hopes. 1633 FORD *Broken Ht.* v. ii, Never lived gentleman of greater merit, Hope or abiliment to steer a kingdom. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 349 A Child of great hopes. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* I. 167 Hills that look'd across a land of hope.

b. A person or thing that gives hope or promise for the future, or in which hopes are centred.

a 1225 *Juliana* 65 Þu art hope of heale; þu art rihtwises weole. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23929 Leuedi..þat es nu mi hope. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* i. 1 Jhesu Crist oure hope. 1526 TINDALE *Col.* i. 27 Christ in you, the hope of glory. 1702 POPE *Dryope* 9 Her tender mother's only hope and pride. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

c. An object of hope; that which is hoped for.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope that is deferrid tormenteth the soule. — *Rom.* viii. 24 Hope that is seyn, is not hope. 1526 TINDALE *Tit.* ii. 13 Lokinge for that blessed hope, and glorious apperenge of the mighty god. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxliii, If thou catch thy hope, turn back to me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 122 The Prince thus frustrated of his first hope, came running. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 32 Staking his very life on some dark hope.

¶ See also FORLORN HOPE.

5. *Comb.* chiefly objective and instrumental.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1724) II. 477 Hope-giving phrases. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. I. *Ark* 362 Then hope-cheer'd Noah..Sends forth the Crow. 1817 SHELLEY

Pr. Athan. I. 10 Baffled with blast of hope-consuming shame. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, The cheerful and hope-stirring tread of the passenger. 1892 JUSSERAND *French Ambass.* 160 The hope-forbidding testimony of Pytheas.

Hope (hōup), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 hop, 4 hopp', 6 hoppe, *Sc.* hoip, 8 *Sc.* houp, 3– hope. [OE. *hop* app. recorded only in combination (e. g. *fenhop*, *mórhop*: see sense 1). It is doubtful whether all the senses belong orig. to one word. With sense 3 cf. ON. *hóp* 'a small land-locked bay or inlet, salt at flood tide and fresh at ebb' (Vigf.).]

1. A piece of enclosed land, e. g. in the midst of fens or marshes or of waste land generally.

a 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 243 Mædwæȝan hop and wassan mæd oð ðone þreos dic. *c* 1200 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 1259 (Essex), Unam hopam marisci in villa de Westilleberie, quae hopa iacet in extrema hoparum mearum versus orientalem quae vocantur landhope, extendentem versus austrum a hopo Leuenoth. 1323–4 *Ibid.* No. 1260 (Essex), Unam hopam marisci continentem duas acras cum pertinentiis sicut fossatis undique includitur. 1468 *Will of Heyward* (Somerset Ho.), Mesuagium vocat. le Bakhous cum quadam domo vocat. le stable & vno hope & vna Wallia. 1500 *Will of N. Brown* (ibid.), Crofts lands marshes hopes & walles. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 205, I have planted an Ozier hope (for so they call it in Essex, and in some places an Ozier bed) in a surrounded ground, fit before for no vse, for the too much moisture and ouerflowing of it.

2. A small enclosed valley, esp. 'a smaller opening branching out from the main dale, and running up to the mountain ranges; the upland part of a mountain valley'; a blind valley. Chiefly in south of Scotl. and north-east of England, where it enters largely into local nomenclature, as in *Hopekirk*, *Hopetoun*, *Hope-head*, *Dryhope*, *Greenhope*, *Ramshope*, *Ridlees Hope*, etc.

1378 *Durh. Halm. Rolls* (Surtees) 143 Quod nullus eorum succidat bent infra le hopp' sine licencia. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2503 Thorowe hopes and hymlande hillys and oþer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5390 So þai come till a caue .. Betwene twa hillis in a hope, and herberd all nigt. 1542 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surt.) Introd. 18 Such as inhabyte in one of those hoopes, valyes, or graynes cannot heare the fraye, outecrye, or exclamac'on of suche as dwell in an other hoope or valley upon the other syde of the said mountayne. 1595 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 163 Ouer hil and hoip, bank and bra. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) IV. 164 A long *Hope* (i.e. according to Virgil, *Deductus Vallis*) in the most pleasant and delightful Solitude. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 151 The hills are every where intersected by small streams called *burns*. These flowing in a deep bed, form glens or hollows, provincially called *hopes*. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hope*, ..the inth ordnance map of Northumberland gives seventy-three place names having this termination. In the county of Durham forty such occur. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-hags* ix. 67 Wide green holms and deep blind 'hopes' or hollows among the mountains.

3. An inlet, small bay, haven.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* VI. xx. 2499 And in Saynt Margretys Hope belyve Off propyre nede than till arryve. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 673 Tha tuke land richt far vp into Forth, Into ane place .. Sanct Margaretis-hoip is callit at this da. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1379/2 Being by contrarie winds driuen to staie against Erith, at Graues-end, in Tilberie hope. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade*, *Hope*, a station for ships in the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xii, A little hamlet which straggled along the side of a creek formed by the discharge of a small brook into the sea..It was called Wolf's Hope (*i.e.* Wolf's Haven). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hope*, a place of anchorage for ships.

Hope (hōup), *v.* Forms: see HOPE *sb.*[1] [OE. *hopian*, ME. *hopien*, *hopen*, corresp. to MLG., MDu., Du. *hopen*:—OLG. **hopôn*. Not known in OHG.; in MHG. *hoffen* is rare, and chiefly MG., not the regular word for 'to hope'; like the corresp. sb. the vb. appears to have belonged orig. to the English and Saxon-Frankish domain, and thence to have spread in later times over Germany and Scandinavia.]

1. *intr.* To entertain expectation of something desired; to look (mentally) with expectation. Const. †*to*, †*after*, †*of* (obs.), *for*; also with indirect passive.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 87 We to þinum hidercyme hopodan & hyhtan. *c* 1205 LAY. 17936 Ah ne hope þu to ræde of heom þat ligged dede. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 291/97 Ne hopie ich nouȝt þere-fore. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 203 in *Cursor M.* App. iv. 1672 Quen þou art atte disese, hope ofter better ese. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 This nauigation .. was not brought to the ende hoped for. 1595 T. BEDINGFELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* 140 The Earle.. shut himselfe vp in Poppi, not hoping of any aide. *c* 1600 *My Ladyis Pulcritud* 26 in *Montgomerie's Poems* (1887) 279 Houping aganis all houp. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29, I can hope for no support in the equity of my cause. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 16 Come, hope for the best, said I. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxii, Hope could never hope too much, In watching thee from hour to hour. *Mod.* I hoped for better things from him.

†b. With *to*, *for*: To look for, expect (without implication of desire): =4. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6968 He yn þe feuer lay, And to þe debe he hopede weyl. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dric Dinner* Ep. Ded. A vij, Neither can I hope for, at either of your hands, any ungentle or discourteous censure.

2. *intr.* To trust, have confidence. Const. †*to*, †*on* (obs.), *in* (obs. exc. as biblical archaism; now only a strong case of sense 1).

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xlii, Hit nys no unnyt ðæt we hopien to Gode. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 256 Ne hi ne hopian on heora unȝewissum welan. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 31 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 221 Ne hopie wif to hire were ne were to his wiue. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* li[i]. 7 He hoped in þe multitude of his riches. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 176 The lordes lyenge at Caleys, hoping in their frendes within the realme. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* li. 43 Bot I houp in the goddes Hemene. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 49 The word ..upon which thou hast caused me to hope. 1855 CATH. WINKWORTH *Hymn*, Leave God to order all thy ways, And hope in Him whate'er betide.

3. *trans.* To expect with desire, or to desire with expectation; to look forward to (something desired).

a. with simple object (=*hope for*, sense 1). Now chiefly *poetic.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 250 We beoð hæbbende ðæs ðe we ær hopedon. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 183 Þu al þet ic hopie. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 6 And hope þe victory thoro his help. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 10 By whiche lettres I am accused to han hooped the fredom of Roome. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 124, I grant, I haif done wrang, Nocht hopeand help of the. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rtldg.) 172/2 Dost thou hope fortune to redeeme thy crimes? 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* iv. i, Strange cozenage! none would live past years again; Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 350 With looks that asked yet dared not hope relief. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The conviction that he had nothing to hope from his friend's fears. 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* xxii. 28, I have not time to ask Mr. Sillar's permission, but hope his pardon for assuming it.

b. with obj. clause. (In mod. colloq. use often in weakened sense, expressing little more than a desire that the event may happen, or (with clause in pres. or past) that the fact may turn out to be as stated.)

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 325 Ic hopige þæt cherubin se mæra æt wesan wylle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 430 Ich hopie þet hit schal beon .. swuðe biheue. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1097, I hope to heuene king mi help schal nouȝt fayle. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiii. 223 It is to hope that .. thei schulen no longer so erre. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 54 You'll let vs in I hope? 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Pref. 4, I have in another treatise.. given a particular, and, I hope, a satisfactory account. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 123 Thirty bad Bits, and Two good ones..but I hope, you have got one of the two good ones. 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. xxxviii. (R.), He hoped you would consider the debt of little consequence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 70 We hoped that no repetition of the process would occur. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 114 He enters with a 'hope I don't intrude' air.

c. with infinitive.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 220 He .. hopede to wynne Rome, wanne he come eft aȝe. *c* 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 34 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 Glad heo was and hopede of him to habbe an heire. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8006 Þai..hopit in haste..the mater to here. 1574 CHURCHYARD *Wolsey* xlvi. in *Mirr. Mag.* (1815) II. 495, I hoapt to come before the king. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 29 Cardinal Wolsey..hoped to come to be Pope by the recommendation of the Emperour. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 178 When may we hope to see you again in London? 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 423 Violent measures, by which the King hoped to curb the colonies.

†4. To expect or anticipate (without implication of desire); to suppose, think, suspect. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4429, I hope Iulyus had drawen hit out. *Ibid.* 15842 Non hoped til hym no gyle. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 1 *comm.*, I hope had he beyne a rightwisman he had noght sayd swa. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 109 Our Manciple I hope he wil be deed. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3548, I hope þou wenes at we be like to þire lethire Persyns. 15.. *Tanner Tanw.* in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* (Arb.) 263, I hope I shall be hanged to morrow. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvi. 113 Quhat man did hoip of Grange now dois appeir..He dois Rebell and will not serue the King. 1632 ROWLEY *Wom. never vexed* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 132, I hope thou'lt vex me ..I shall rail and curse thee, I hope.

5. *trans.* To bring by hoping. *nonce-use.*

1720 *Lett. fr. Lond. Frnd.* (1721) 60 Some hope themselves..into a Halter, but few into their Wishes.

Hope, obs. form of HOOP.

Hopeable (hōu·păb'l), *a. rare.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be hoped for.

1611 COTGR., *Esperable*, hopeable, fit to be hoped for.

Hoped (hōupt), *ppl. a.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Expected with desire: see HOPE *v.* 3.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* cvi. (1878) 196 This was both God and man, of Jewes the hoped king. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 100 All my hoped gaine is turnd to scathe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 62 b, Shall .. all my hoped ioyes be defeated in a moment? 1685 H. MORE *Illustr.* 300 Which are the hoped Consequences thereof.

b. Now usually *hoped-for*: see HOPE *v.* 1.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 61 Cold biting Winter marres our hop'd-for Hay. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* Ded. (1713) Aij b, This Book, which, through your Benignity, cannot go without its hop'd-for Effects. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 485 Two-fifths only of the hoped-for produce was yielded.

†2. Viewed or contemplated with hope; about which hopes are entertained. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 241 His most honored prince, and his best hoped pupill.

3. Possessed of or imbued with hope. *dial.*

1896 BARRIE *Marg. Ogilvy* ii. (1897) 34 The Doctor says this morning that he is better hoped now, but at present we can say no more but only she is alive.

Hopeful (hōu·pfŭl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HOPE *sb.*[1] + -FUL.]

1. Full of hope; feeling or entertaining hope; expectant of that which is desired.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 24 Childe..Whose vgly and vnnaturall Aspect May fright the hopefull Mother at the view. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 124 Hopeful of some reward. 1822 JEFFREY *Lett.* lxxxix. in Cockburn *Life* II, The..happiest, hopefulest, creature that ever set fortune at defiance. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 220 A time of active and hopeful contentment for both the young people.

b. Expressive of hope.

1607 ROWLANDS *Guy, Earl Warw.* 81 The comfort of a hopeful word bestowing. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, It is likely enough that ten thousand other young men..made the same hopeful remark in the course of the same evening.

2. Causing or inspiring hope; giving promise of success or future good, 'promising': said of a person or thing on which one's hope is set, or concerning which hope is entertained; sometimes ironically, of a young person who is likely to disappoint hopes.

1568 ELIZABETH *Let. to Cecil* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. Ii. 515 That she would allow honorary salaries to the acute and hopeful youth, for their maintenance in their studies there. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 15 Earth hath swallowed all my hopes but she, Shee's the hopefull Lady of my earth. 1647 in *Wood's Life* (O. H. S.) I. 301 *note*, Money to maintain hopeful students at the University. 1732 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1761 III. 294 Which of the two is in the hopefullest Condition to ruin the Church. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. Wks. (Globe) 611/1 Here comes his hopeful nephew; strange, goodnatured, foolish, open-hearted. 1865–6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 92 Loans now seemed to afford a hopeful prospect of relief.

b. as *sb.* (*colloq.*) A 'hopeful' boy or girl; chiefly ironical. (Sometimes as a *quasi*-proper name.)

1720 DUCHESS ORMOND *Let.* 18 Apr. in *Swift's Wks.* (1814) XVI. 363 Else young Hopeful might have been in danger. 1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 256 O'er hoards diminish'd by young Hopeful's debts. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *Richard Savage* (1845) III. vi. 381 Some of the young hopefuls make their parents pay pretty smartly for their love.

Hopefully (hōu·pfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a hopeful manner; with a feeling of hope; with ground for hope, promisingly.

a 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckh.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 237 He left all his female kindred .. either matched with peers of the realm actually, or hopefully with earls' sons and heirs. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 171 The limits within which the human understanding can hopefully speculate. *Mod.* He set to work hopefully.

Hopefulness (hōu·pfŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being hopeful.

1. The state of feeling or expressing hope.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 170, I scarcely held it worth my hopefulnesse. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. II. ii, Perhaps he exaggerated his own hopefulness, in order to increase hers. 1886 HALL CAINE *Son of Hagar* III. ix, Greta's eyes were full of a radiant hopefulness.

2. The quality of inspiring hope; promisingness.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Zanchius* 390 Zanchius in his youth shewing some testifications of his hopefulnesse. 1698 STRYPE *Life Sir T. Smith* ii. (R.), While he was thus a student here .. notice was taken of his parts and hopefullness. *Mod.* The hopefulness of the political situation.

Hopeite, hopite (hōu·pəit). *Min.* [Named 1823, after Dr. T. C. Hope of Edinburgh: see -ITE.] A phosphate of zinc found in greyish-white crystals, never accurately analyzed.

1824 *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* X. 107 Description of Hopeite, a New Mineral. 1834 T. ALLAN *Min.* 24 Sir David Brewster .. distinguished it by the name of Hopeite.

Hopeless (hōu·plĕs), *a.* [f. HOPE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Destitute of hope; having or feeling no hope; despairing.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 158 Hopelesse and helpelesse doth Egean wend. 1611 — *Cymb.* IV. iv. 27 Hopelesse To haue the courtesie your Cradle promis'd. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 6, I am as destitute and hopeless of it as the most solitary Pelican. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 360 On this [ice-floe] they spent a dismal and hopeless night. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* May 629 Is it surprising that the great army of the hopeless should forget the way to church?

2. Of or concerning which there is no hope; despaired of, desperate.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. ii. (R.), He..keepes it well, and warylye to helpe in hopelesse tyde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 50 Laocoon..al hoaples Hee striues. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 ¶ 2 A sign of hopeless depravity, that though good advice was given, it wrought no reformation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 185 He recovered from maladies which seemed hopeless. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 296 To reconcile the chronology is hopeless.

†3. Unhoped-for, unexpected. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 34 His watry eies .. He up gan lifte toward the azure skies, From whence descend all hopelesse remedies. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 160 Giuing thanks to God for so hopelesse a deliuerance.

Hopelessly (hōu·plĕsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a hopeless manner; without or beyond hope; so that there is no hope; desperately.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* I. i, *El. Lo.* Brother, is your last hope past? *Y. Lo.* Hopelessly past. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 8 Hopelesly continuing in mistakes, they live and dye in their absurdities. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 162 You are hopelessly in love with Miss Cameron. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* viii, Never was .. sea-song sung so hopelessly without spirit.

Hopelessness (hōu·plĕsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Hopeless condition; want of hope, despair; state of being despaired of, desperateness.

1809 HAN. MORE *Coelebs* II. 19 (Jod.) That discouraging superiority, which others might be deterred from imitating through hopelessness to reach. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 13 A message which well illustrates the

hopelessness of going to war with them. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 287 The old heavy burden of hopelessness and apathy had fallen on her again.

† **Hopelost** (hōu·pılǫst), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. HOPE *sb.*¹ + LOST *ppl. a.*] **a.** *adj.* That has lost hope, despairing; lost to hope, desperate. **b.** *sb.* One who has lost hope.

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 70 Fretting with feir in Inward conscience, As hoiplost wichtis without all pacience. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1548/2 His two gracelesse hopelost sonnes Shane and Alike Bourke. 1648 SYMMONS *Vind. Chas. I*, 148 Like a Company of poore Hope-losts..look up to that place of Honour, where erst they sat.

† **Ho·pely,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HOPE *sb.*¹ + -LY¹.] Of the nature of hope; fraught with hope.

1653 H. WHISTLER *Upshot Inf. Baptisme* 62 A noble instance of hopely probability by divine Providence.

Hoper (hōu·pəɹ). [f. HOPE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who hopes.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 31 God .. a shelde is of alle the hopers [Vulg. *sperantium*] in hym. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 733/1 Such hopers and such louers .. are yet no lesse begiled then are the beggers that dreme they finde great heapes of gold. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* Wks. (1868) 196 Then shall these hopers be in eternal possession. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Nov., She is no hoper; she sees nothing before us but despair and horror. 1889 W. WARD *W. G. Ward & Oxf. Movem.* 379 It would take a very enthusiastic hoper to look for success now.

Hoper, obs. form of HOPPER.

Ho·p-ga:rden. [f. HOP *sb.*¹] A field or piece of land devoted to the cultivation of hops.

1573 R. SCOT (*title*) A Perfite Platforme of a Hoppe Garden, and necessarie Instructions for the making and mayntenance hereof. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 160 In the Winter, when little else can be done to the Hop-garden. 1766 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 322 Orchards, cherry-grounds, hop-gardens, intermixed with corn and frequent villages.

Ho·p-ground. [f. HOP *sb.*¹] = prec.; also, ground suited to the cultivation of hops.

1679 *Essex's Excell.* 3 Coll. Mildmay came from his house to the place near the Hop-ground. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5326/3 Four Acres of Hop Ground. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 611 The hopgrounds of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar.

Hop-harlot, var. HAP-HARLOT, *Obs.*

Hoping (hōu·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOPE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HOPE; hope; † trust.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27016 Again þe toþer hoping þat es in werldes welth. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4518 ȝe haue na hoping in þat hathill at on hiȝe sittis. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 62 A few years of confident hopings and unreserved trustings.

Ho·ping, *ppl. a.* [-ING².] That hopes; hopeful. Hence **Ho·pingly** *adv.*, hopefully.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 247 Contrarie to it that all did hopingly affect. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. 374 Out of a hoping timidity. 1883 VON BUNSEN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 367/2 Hopingly yet gravely did he ride into Versailles.

Hopkinsian (hǫpki·nziăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the New England theologian Samuel Hopkins (1721–1803): see -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* Belonging to or adhering to the theological system of Samuel Hopkins, a modification of Calvinism. **b.** *sb.* An adherent of this system. Hence **Hopki·nsianism,** the theological system of Samuel Hopkins.

1850 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 132 Hopkinsianism .. held..that guilt could not be hereditary. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 64/1 Some Christians .. called from their leader Hopkinsians, though they prefer to be called Hopkinsian Calvinists. *Ibid.* 65/1 The Hopkinsian controversy is but little known in Britain. 1886 *Encycl. Amer.* III. 339 The founder of 'Hopkinsian divinity'.

Hoplite (hǫ·plait). [ad. Gr. ὁπλίτης, f. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, heavy shield, pl. ὅπλα arms: see -ITE.] A heavy-armed foot-soldier of ancient Greece.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A painting which represented two hoplites. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xx. (1849) II. 143 The hoplites, or heavy-armed infantry of historical Greece, maintained a close order and well-dressed line. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 408 Ares appears as a hoplite.

Hence **Hoplitic** (hǫpli·tik) *a.*, belonging to or resembling a hoplite; **Hopli·tics** (*nonce-wd.*), the drilling of hoplites.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 251 The heavy-armed Hoplitic angler, as he may be called, returns generally from his expedition laden only with disappointment. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. 21 New pedantries of 'tactics' and 'hoplitics'.

Hoplo- (hǫplo), before a vowel **hopl-**, combining form of Gr. ὅπλον weapon, piece of armour, or of ὁπλή hoof, as in **Ho·plarchy** (-aɹki), *nonce-wd.* [after *hierarchy*] (see quot.). † **Ho·plochrism** [see CHRISM] (see quot. 1656); so † **Hoplochri·stical** *a.* **Hoplognathous** (-ǫ·gnăþəs) *a.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], 'having the jaw armed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hoplology** (-ǫ·lŏdʒi) [see -LOGY], the science of weapons or armour. **Hoplomachic** (-mæ·kik) *a.* [ad. Gr. ὁπλομαχικός, f. ὁπλομάχος fighting in heavy arms (cf. HOPLITE)], fighting in heavy armour (in quot. *fig.*); so **Hoplomachist** (-ǫ·măkist), one who fights in heavy armour. **Hoplonemertean** (-nĭmə·ɹtĭăn), **Hoplonemertine** (-nĭmə·ɹtəin) *Zool.*, *a.* belonging to those nemertean worms in which the proboscis is armed with a stylet; *sb.* one of these worms. **Hoplophorous** (-ǫ·fŏrəs) *a.* [Gr. ὁπλοφόρος bearing arms], 'bearing armour; protected' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hoplopleurid** (-pl¹ūə·ɹid) *Zool.* [Gr. πλευρά rib, side], a fish of the extinct family *Hoplopleuridæ*, having the body provided with four rows of sub-triangular scutes. **Hoplopodous** (-ǫ·pŏdəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὁπλή hoof, πούς, ποδ- foot], having the feet protected by hoofs.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrarchy, the Nomarchy, and the *Hoplarchy (under which title both sciences, naval and military, were comprised). 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Proleg. d iv b, Our disquisition of the δι ὅτι, or Casualties [? Causalities] of *Hoplochrisme. *Ibid.* e, Objection to the dignity of *Hoplochristicall Remedies. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hoplochrism*, an anointing of Armes or weapons; as they do in the use of the weapon-salve. 1884 R. F. BURTON *Bk. of Sword* 1 The imperious interest of *Hoplology. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 696 That most pugnacious, or, to use the old term, *hoplomachic of universities. 1793 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 398 Dempster, the last of the formidable sect of *Hoplomachists, who fought every day .. either with sword or fist, in defence of his doctrines in *omni scibili*. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hoplopodus*, applied by Goldfuss to an Order (*Hoplopoda*) .. including those [mammals] which have their feet protected by hooves: *hoplopodous.

Hop-merchant. [f. HOP *sb.*¹]

1. A merchant who deals in hops.

1639 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 12 Nov., Henry Sum'ersole of the city of London, hopmarchant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. (1889) I. 156 He .. made bargains over a tankard with drovers and hop merchants.

2. *slang.* [with play on HOP *sb.*²] A dancing-master; a dancer.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hop-Merchant*, a Dancing-master. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxxviii, Imitated by your Hop-Merchants .. in their .. Country Dances.

Hopnyt, obs. pa. t. of OPEN *v.*

Hopoland, obs. f. HOUPLAND, a garment.

Hop-o'-my-thumb (hǫ·pŏmiþɒ·m). Also 6 **hopthumb,** 9 **hop-me-thumb.** [In 16th c., *hop on my thombe*, from HOP *v.*¹ (in imperative mood), applied to a person so small that he may be hyperbolically told to hop on one's thumb: cf. *stick-in-the-mud*, *pick-me-up*.] A dwarf, a pygmy: the name of a pygmy hero of nursery lore. Cf. *Tom Thumb*.

1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Hoppe upon my thombe, *fretillon*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 It is a small hop on my thombe. And Christ wot, It is wood at a woorde. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 106 A cockney dandiprat hopthumb. 1594 *Taming of Shrew* (N.), Plaine friend hop of my thum, know you who we are? 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, You little Hopo'-my-thumb, come hither. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 67 He was a hop-o'-my-thumb no higher than the window-locker. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 255 This hop-o-my-thumb of a creature has begun to give herself airs since her marriage and her carriage.

attrib. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 59 You pitiful hop o' my thumb coxcomb. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 272, I cannot .. help laughing at such hop-me-thumb fellows. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 Austria is a mere Hop-o'-my-Thumb Power excepting so far as she is backed by Germany.

† **Hoppe.** *Obs.* Also 5 **hoop(p)e.** [Cf. OE. *hoppe*, pl. *hoppan*, 'ornament, ? small bell' (Sweet). (Senses 1 and 2 are perhaps distinct words.)]

1. The seed-vessel of flax.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Biblesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Le boceaus* [*du lyn*] *Gloss.* hoppen [*Camb. MS.* flaxbolles]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (1495) 663 Floures of flex ben .. blewe, and after comyth hoppys, and therin is the seed. And whan the hoppe begynnyth to wexe, thenne the flex is drawe vp. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Hoope [*v.r.* hooppe], sede of flax. 1552 HULOET, Hoppes of flaxe or hemp, *lincidulum*.

2. The cornel tree, and its fruit.

1499 *Garlandia's Liber Equiv. Voc.* (W. de W.), *Corna*, *fructus corni*, hoppe: *cornus*, *quidam arbor*, hoppe tre, *ut quidam dicunt*.

Hopped (hǫpt), *a.* [f. HOP *sb.*¹ or *v.*² + -ED.] Furnished, mixed, or flavoured with hops.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 174 A Receiver filled with hopped and fermented Beer. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 203 Thirty-five barrels of hopped wort. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 7/3 The bines being lightly hopped without any 'tail', and the fruit all being within sight.

Hopper ¹ (hǫ·pəɹ). [f. HOP *v.*¹ + -ER¹. OE. type **hoppere*, implied in the feminine *hoppestre*.

Sense 3 is naturally accounted for; but the origin of sense 5 is not clear, unless derived from resemblance to the mill-hopper, which is not favoured by the chronology of existing quotations.]

1. One who hops; a leaper, dancer.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Baptista* 442 Þat fore a hoppare can hym sla. 1598 FLORIO, *Saltarino*, ..a iumper, a hopper. 1744–5 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 335 The dancers are to be [etc.]. These are the rest of the hoppers. 1775–8 TYRWHITT *Notes on Chaucer's Knt.'s T.*, I conceive, a female hopper, or dancer, was called an hoppester. 1829 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 21/1 A great hopper and runner.

b. *pl.* 'A kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg' (J.): see SCOTCH-HOPPERS, HOPSCOTCH.

2. An animal characterized by hopping, esp. an insect or insect-larva that hops.

Applied more or less spec. to a locust or grasshopper, a saltatorial beetle as the turnip flea, a saltatorial homopterous insect as a froth-hopper, a flea, the cheese-hopper or maggot of the cheese-fly; also dial. to a samlet; in Newfoundland to a seal of the second year. Also as a second element, in *cheese-hopper*, *grasshopper*, *sandhopper*, etc.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3096 On wind cam fro westen, and ðo opperes nam, And warpes ouer in-to ðe se. 1797 POLWHELE *Hist. Devon* I. 120 The Samlet of Mr. Pennant, called here the hopper. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 278 *M*[*usca*] *putris*, the larvæ of which are known to the housewife by the name of hoppers, as those of all of them by the name of maggots. 1877 MRS. FLEMING *Life Arnot* (1879) 192 The armies of barbarous inhuman black hoppers are not greatly diminished. 1897 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 766/2 The locusts were attacked while still in the 'hopper' stage.

3. In a corn or other grinding mill, a receiver like an inverted pyramid or cone, through which grain or anything to be ground passes into the mill; so called because it had originally a hopping or shaking motion (which is now usually transferred to the shaking-shoe, where that is present).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 119 Yet saugh I neuere..How that the hopur wagges til and fra. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxiii. (1869) 43 In the hoper of the mille..he was grounden broken and brused. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* I. ii. 175 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 414 Now let me alone to pick the mill, to fill the hopper, to take the toll. 1786 BURNS *To Unco Guid* i, The heapet happer's ebbing still, And still the clap plays clatter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 158 The hopper..is agitated by two iron pins on the axis.. that alternately raise the vessel containing the grain, which again sinks by its own weight. 1858 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 204 A boy collecting the long edgings of boards as fast as cut off, and thrusting them down a hopper, where they were ground up beneath the mill. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xl. 151 Modern developments have shaken up the classes like peas in a hopper.

4. Applied to similar contrivances for feeding any material to a machine, and, generally, to articles resembling a mill hopper in shape or use.

1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil.-techn.* 277 The space included between the pipes, at their lower end, under the bason, is a kind of hopper. *Ibid.* 278 The water issuing from the hopper is necessarily reduced into drops. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* iii. (ed. 3) 28 To make the engine supply the fire with small quantities of fuel at regular intervals by means of a hopper. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engin.* III. 2253 Receiving and weighing hoppers. *Ibid.* 2254 The sheet-iron funnel in which the grain is received before passing up into the weighing hopper. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hopper*, 1. a chute for feeding any material to a machine. 2. The basin of a water-closet. 3. (*Glass.*) A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 626 The tickets are placed in a kind of tube or hopper, down which they descend, and .. are drawn one by one across a printing machine. 1883 *Daily News* 27 July 2/1 The new twelve-barrel Nordenfeldt gun..Hoppers to fit on the feeders keep them constantly replenished, and so incessant is the fire that in half a minute 600 shots were discharged.

5. A basket; *esp.* a basket or other vessel in which the sower carries his seed. Now *dial.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxx. 7 [lxxxi. 6] His hend in hoper served þai. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 57 He heng an Hoper on his Bac In stude of a Scrippe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 43 Thyn hopur clothe hienys skyn; and throwe Thy seede therynne. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 10. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 179 Be sure ever and anon to stir up the bottom of your Hopper, or Seed-lop. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 What once were kernels from his hopper sown, Now browning wheat-ears.

6. A barge in attendance on a dredging machine, which carries the mud or gravel out to sea and discharges it through an opening in its bottom. Also *hopper-barge*.

1759 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 588 A person invented a machine..called a Hopper..to take ballast out of ships..convey the same to the sea, and there drop it. 1887 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 2/6 New steamer Giralda, when off Claxheugh, river Wear, came into collision with a laden hopper. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 Oct. 6/7 The men who were working the marine dredger and its attendant hoppers in the outer port of Port Said.

7. = *hopper-car*: see 10.

1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), Of the fifty-seven hoppers thrown over Opequan bridge, one half can be put into serviceable order again.

8. A funnel-shaped or hopper-like hollow.

1838 T. L. MITCHELL 3 *Exp. E. Austral.* (1839) II. 319 We find among the features on these lofty river banks many remarkable hollows, not unaptly termed 'hoppers' .. from the water sinking into them, as grain subsides in the hopper of a mill. 1847 D. A. WELLS & S. H. DAVIS *Sk. Williams Coll.* 88 You find yourself on the edge of a gulf at least a thousand feet deep, the four sides of which apparently converge to a point at the bottom. This place, from its peculiar form, is called the Hopper.

9. *Pianoforte.* A piece attached at the back part of a key to raise the hammer and regulate the distance to which it falls back from the string after striking it. Also called *grasshopper*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140/1 The action of the square piano-forte, on its first introduction, consisted of a key, a lifter, a hammer, and a damper..Longman and Broderip .. brought out a patented invention having two additional parts in the action, namely, the hopper, and the under-hammer. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 37 The key, hopper, spring and set-off.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** appositive, as (sense 6) *hopper-barge*, *-punt*. **b.** Of or belonging to a hopper, as (sense 3) *hopper feed*, *form*, *head*, *mouth*; (sense 9) *hopper button*, *lever*, *spring*. **c.** Shaped like or resembling the hopper of a mill, as *hopper casement*, *closet*, *hip*, *pan*, *roof*, *ventilator*.

d. parasynthetic, as (sense 5: cf. quot. 1787 s.v. HOPPET[1] 1) *hopper-arsed, -hipped, -rumped* adjs. e. Special combs.: **hopper axis**, a contrivance for grinding apples, something like a coffee-mill; **hopper-boy**, 'a name given in mills to a rake which moves in a circle, drawing the meal over an opening through which it falls' (Craig 1847); **hopper-car**, a kind of car or truck for carrying coal, gravel, etc., shaped like a hopper, and emptying through an opening at the bottom; **hopper-cock**, a valve for water-closets, etc. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † **hopper-crow**, ? a crow that follows a seed-hopper during sowing; **hopper-eared, -free** *adjs.* (see quots.); **hopper-hood**, a hooded seal in its second year.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Hopper-arst*, when the Breech sticks out. 1787 [see HOPPET[1] 1]. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 It performs all the operations of thrashing, winnowing, grinding, and bolting, together with an iron *hopper axis for grinding apples. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Oct. 4/2 The Admiralty *hopper barge..for use at the Gibraltar new Dry Dock and Extension Works, had an adventurous voyage. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 141/2 Hopper spring..Hopper lever..*Hopper button..Sustaining spring..fixed in the front end of the hopper lever. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 10 June (Bartlett), There were one hundred and eighty-three iron *hopper-cars recovered in a condition to be restored. 1844 *Catholic Weekly Instr.* 103 *Hopper casements..should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure due ventilation. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v. ii, To gather *feathers like to a *hopper-crow, And lose them in the height of all my pomp? 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 19 (E.D.S.) Such land would return an *hopper-eared crop at harvest, or, in plainer English, a little ear, with a few kernels. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Mar. 2/1 Mr. Maxim's next effort was also a 3-pounder, using a long cartridge, but having a very short action and a *hopper feed. 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 51 When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called **hopper-frees*, being privileged. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 440 The 'hopper-free' tenants at Leeds .. had their corn grinded immediately upon the emptying of the hopper, though there were never so many attending. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 55 With *hoppir hippis, and henches narrow. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* II. i, She is bow-legg'd, *hopper-hipp'd. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 198 The large square wooden pipe.. terminates..in a *hopper-mouth proper for receiving in the burthen. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/2 Flushing Water Closet, with *Hopper Pan. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Hopper-punt*, a flat-floored lighter for carrying soil or mud, with a hopper or receptacle in its centre, to contain the lading. 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. ii, Her body straight, not *hopper-rump'd. 1840 *Hopper spring [see *hopper button*]. 1895 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* Gloss., *Hopper Spring*, the wire spring that regulates the angle of the sticker or hopper, and accelerates its return under the notch or roller

Hence **Hoppered** *a.*: cf. *hopper-hipped* (above).

1704 D'URFEY *Hell beyond Hell* 54 Holland, up to the ankles fine, But hopper'd still about the chine.

Hopper[2] (hɒ·pəɹ). [f. HOP *v.*[2] + -ER[1].]

1. One engaged in picking hops; a hop-picker.

1719 in Cowper *Canterb. Reg., St. George* (1891) 207 Edward Even and Alice his pretended wife, hoppers and way-going persons. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii, The venerable Society of weeders, podders, and hoppers. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, Many of these hoppers are Irish, but many come from London.

2. A brewer's vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *attrib.*, as *hopper-house.*

1883 J. Y. STRATTON *Hops & Hop-pickers* 45 The hopper-house is generally a long low-pitched building. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/2 Great efforts have been made..to provide suitable lodgings for the hoppers, and 'hopper-houses' catch the eye at every turn of the road.

Hopper, erron. form of HOOPER[2], wild swan.

† **Hoppestere.** *Obs.* [OE. *hoppystre*, f. *hoppian* to hop: see -STER. The mod. form would be *hopster*; cf. Chaucer's *tappestere*, now *tapster.*] A female dancer, a danceress. In the quot. from Chaucer app. used attrib. = 'dancing'.

'Schippes hoppesteres' answers to *navi bellatrici* (= 'warlike ships') in Boccaccio's *Teseide*, which it is supposed that Chaucer misread as *ballatrici* (=dancers, dancing, pl. fem.). Speght (followed by Bullokar and Cockeram) erroneously explained 'hoppesteres' as 'pilots'. See Skeat, *Chaucer* V. 80.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 484 He .. ðæs mæran witegan deað pære lyðran hoppystran hire gliges to mede forzeaf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1159 Yet saugh I brent the shippes hoppesteres [*Camb. MS.* hospesterys].

Hoppet[1] (hɒ·pĕt). Chiefly *north. dial.* Also 7- **hobbet**, 9 **hoppett**, **-itt.** [? f. HOPPER[1] with dim. suffix. Cf. also HOBBET.]

1. A basket, esp. a small hand-basket.

1671 SKINNER *Etym. Angl.*, *Hoppet*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima significat autem Corbem seu Calathum quo fructus circumferunt. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 A *Hoppet*, a little Handbasket. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 392/1 An Hoppet, or Hobbet .. is a Vessel of wood to carry corn in by him that soweth the same. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, a little basket, chiefly for holding seed-corn, worn by the husbandmen, in sowing, at their backs, whence a man *with protuberant buttocks is compared to a man accoutered* with a hoppet, and stiled hoppet-arsed, vulgarly hopper-arsed. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, a little basket. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hoppet*, ..the dish used by miners to measure their ore in. 1885 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, a small hand-basket with lids. 'She has ta'en a hoppet with her lunch.'

2. A large bucket, used for lowering and raising men and materials in the shaft of a mine or other excavation.

1865 *Ann. Reg.* 3 The engineer was astonished to find that the hoppet containing the men stopped in the shaft. 1888 *Times* 9 Apr. 6/5 The hoppet is a large iron bucket fastened by three hooks and chains to the rope. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 3/1 The workmen are raised by means of a 'hoppett', which a steam engine lifts or lowers as required. 1897 *Times* 10 Mar. 13/6 One hoppit came up with débris showing slight dampness.

3. A bee-hive; also *bee-hoppet. dial.*

Ho·ppet[2]. *local.* [? dim. of HOPE *sb.*[2]]

1. An enclosure; a yard, paddock, or the like.

1701 *Deed* [relating to properties called] 'a Barn and Hoppett'. 1864 *Gd. Words* 581/2 There is a hoppet big enough for the run of a pony. 1867 *Crim. Chronol. York Castle* 153 Crowther and Hoyle were interred in the hoppet at the back of the Castle.

2. A gaol or prison. [May perh. belong to prec. word: cf. *cage*, *coop* similarly used.]

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Hoppet*, the jail. 'They were putten i' t' hoppet', imprisoned.

Ho·ppet[3]. *north. dial.* [dim. from HOP *v.*[1]] An infant in arms.

1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* II. Gloss. s. v. *Tremuta*, A young child danced in the arms is by metaphor called a little hoppet. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hoppit*, an infant.

Hop-picker. A labourer employed to pick the ripe hops from the bines; usually one of a large body who annually migrate to the hop-growing districts to do this work; also, a mechanical contrivance for picking, cleaning, and sorting hops. So **Hop-picking**, the work of picking hops, which annually gives temporary employment in the country to large bodies of the poor.

1760 *Engraving of picture by G. Smith*, The Hop Pickers. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 20 To the festivities of Harvest Home must be referred the following popular custom among the hop-pickers in Kent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hop-picker*, .. a machine for picking hops. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 629/2 Hop-picking completed.

Hoppill: see HOPPLE *v.*

Hoppiness (hɒ·pinĕs). [f. assumed adj. **hoppy*, f. HOP *sb.*[2] + -NESS.] Hopping manner or quality.

1860 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (ed. 2) 3 Animals [frogs]..the exact image of himself in hoppiness of motion.

Hopping (hɒ·piŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HOP *v.*[1] + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb HOP, in various senses.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 379/79 At þis bruydale was plei i-nough: song and gret hoppingue. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxix. 6 Hoppynge & daunceynge of tumblers & herlotis. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* I. ii. 10 b, Vndecent hopping and dauncing. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* x. § 66. 181 The perpetual hoppings of the canary from bar to bar of its cage.

2. A dance; a rural festival of which dancing forms a principal part.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3545 Men made song and hoppinges, Ogain the come of this kinges. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 102 The day that one John Fletcher of Chester made a hopping. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 32 To Horse-race, Fair, or Hoppin go. 1843 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 11. 55 These feasts, or as they are called elsewhere in Northumberland, hoppings, are held on the festival day of the patron Saint. 1889 *Archæol. Æliana* XIII. 322 At Newburn..the hopping is held about the feast of St. Margaret of Antioch.

Hopping, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. HOP *sb.*[1] or *v.*[2] + -ING[1].]

1. The gathering of hops; hop-picking.

1727 *Canterb. Parish Reg., St. George* (ed. Cowper) 206 One Robert Northborn, a stranger came hopping [=a-hopping]. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii, The profession of hopping. 1880 *Times* 10 Sept. 9/4 The return of the hopping season. *Ibid.* 9/5 A labourer, with his wife and children, may make from £6 to £8 by 'the hopping'.

2. The flavouring of malt liquor with hops.

1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 570 Of Boiling and Hopping. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 2/3 English hops suitable for fine ale brewing or dry hopping must prove to be in limited supply. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 When German hops were used for hopping down.

Hopping, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. HOP *v.*[1] + -ING[2].]

1. That hops: see the verb.

1785 BURNS *Winter Night* iv, Ilk happing bird. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 127 The little shrivelled, meagre, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 280 A little hopping, over-civil sort of thing.

2. *Comb.* **Hopping-dick**, local name for a species of thrush (*Merula leucogenys*) common in Jamaica, resembling the blackbird in appearance and song (*Maunder's Treas. Nat. Hist.* (1874) 325); **hopping-john** (*Southern U.S.*), a stew of bacon with pease or pease and rice seasoned with red pepper; **hopping-mad** *a.* (*dial.* and *U.S.*), violently angry, so as to dance with rage.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 506 The greatest luxury with which they are acquainted is a stew of bacon and peas, with red pepper, which they call '*Hopping John'. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 52, I us'd to make him *hopping mad. *a* 1860 *Widow Bedott Papers* 275 (Bartlett) Miss Fustick said Liddy Ann was too old to wear plumes..which made Liddy *hoppin' mad*, and led to an awful quarrel.

Hence **Ho·ppingly** *adv.*

1598 FLORIO, *Saltellone*, hoppingly, skippingly.

Hopping, *ppl. a.*[2] [f. HOP *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] Engaged in hop-picking.

1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xi, The whole country side..will swarm with hopping tramps.

Ho·ppity. [f. HOP *v.*[1]] Another name for HALMA.

1894 L. B. SPERRY *Confid. Talks with Yng. Men* xvii. 154 Games of all sorts, base-ball, foot-ball,..checkers, hoppity.

Hopple (hɒ·p'l), *v.* [Origin obscure; it is exemplified earlier than HOBBLE *v.* in same sense, and can hardly be a later variant of that word; rather does the corresp. sense of *hobble* seem to be taken from *hopple*. But Kilian has early mod.Fl. *hoppelen* = MDu. *hobelen* to jump, dance; and see the German forms mentioned under HOBBLE *v.*]

trans. To fasten together the legs of (a horse or other beast) to prevent it from straying; also *transf.* to fetter (a human being); = HOBBLE *v.* 7.

1586 in *Scotter Manor Rec.* (*N.W. Linc. Gloss.*), That noe man hoppell noe cattell in the Forthe. 1630 *Ibid.*, That noe man shall leave his horsse or beaste loose in the fallowe feilde but to hoppill tether or bringe him home att night. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IX. vii. § 8 Superstitiously hoppled in the Toils and Nets of superfluous Opinions. *a* 1749 CHALKLEY *Wks.* (1766) 382, I think then he ought to be muzzled and hoppled too. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 223 We caught all our horses and hoppled them. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* I. 26 What of men so hoppled should be the tale to tell?

Hopple (hɒ·p'l), *sb.* [f. HOPPLE *v.*]

1. An apparatus for hoppling horses, etc. (see prec.); also *transf.* a fetter; = HOBBLE *sb.* 3.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hopple*. 1886 *Guernsey News* 18 June 5/1 *A pattern hopple for sheep .. was submitted.* 1888 W. MORRIS *Dream J. Ball* iv. 34, I..went up and down my prison what I could for my hopples. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 113 When they are milking a cow they tie her hind legs with a hopple.

2. ? = Hobble-bush.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Strange Lady* vii, A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the hopples sweep.

‖ **Hoppo** (hɒ·po). [See quot. 1882.] In China: The board of revenue or customs. Also (short for **hoppo-man**) an officer of the customs.

1711 C. LOCKYER *Trade in India* 101 (Y.) The Hoppos, who look on Europe Ships as a great branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 446 We should have met with great trouble from the Hoppo-men, or Custom-house Officers. *Ibid.* 448 The Bonita's boat..was..pursued by a Hoppo, or Custom-house boat. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 355 The Hoppo or Chinese Custom-house officer at Macao. 1882 *Fan Kwae at Canton* 36 (Y.) The 'Hoppo' (as he was incorrectly styled) filled an office especially created for the foreign trade at Canton. .. The Board of Revenue is in Chinese 'Hoo-poo', and the office was locally misapplied to the officer in question.

Ho·p-pole. [f. HOP *sb.*[1]] A tall pole on which hop-plants are trained.

1573-4 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 583 For setting up the hop poles..vj[d]. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poems*, *To J. Bradshaw* (R.), Like hop-poles in a hop-yard rear'd. 1784 [see *hop-kiln* s. v. HOP *sb.*[1] 5 b]. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 118 Alder for charcoal, chestnut for hop-poles.

Hoppyne, obs. form of OPEN.

Hop-sack, hopsack (hɒ·psæk). [f. HOP *sb.*[1]]

1. A sack in which hops are packed.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 72 Item, making of the hopsakes iiij.*d.* 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet* A iv, Great large abhominable breech Like Brewers Hop-sackes. 1753 *School of Man* 28 Vice may be said to get admittance to us habited in velvet, but comes from us in a Hopsack. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 10/2 He would come in a hop-sack, with a cabbage-leaf on his head.

2. = next, b.

1892 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 7/1 Every variety of surface is supplied..from the sheeny 'faced cloth' to the rough 'hop-sack'. 1893 *Ibid.* 28 Mar. 2/3 'Horse-cloth', 'hopsack', and other similar kinds of material, which are only coarse in appearance, being really made of the finest wool.

Hop-sacking. a. The material of which hop-sacks are made, a coarse fabric composed of hemp and jute. b. Applied to a woollen dress-fabric made with a roughened surface.

1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Feb. 211/1, I give the preference to unbleached linen and hop sacking. 1893 *Daily News* 17 July 6/3 A gown of hop-sacking, shot mauve and grey.

Ho·p-score. *local.* = HOPSCOTCH.

1829 J. HUNTER *Hallamsh. Gloss.*, *Hop-score*, a child's game. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. IX. 196 The game has always, I believe, been called in Yorkshire and the Northern countries 'hop-score'.

† **Hop-scot.** *Obs. rare.* = HOPSCOTCH.

1789 *Archæol.* IX. 18 (D.) A very common game at every school called hop-scot.

Hopscotch (hɒ·pskɒtʃ). [f. HOP *v.*[1] + SCOTCH *sb.* an incised line or scratch: a formation like *catch-penny*, *heal-all*, etc.] A children's game, consisting in hopping on one foot and driving forward with it a flat stone, fragment of a slate or tile, etc., from one compartment to another of an oblong figure traced out on the ground, so as always to hop over or clear each scotch or line. Also called *Hop-score*, *Hop-scot*, and (earlier) *Scotch-hoppers.*

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 339 Among the school-boys in my memory there was a pastime called Hop-Scotch. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 72 Playing *hopscotch* and other games on the hard sand. 1886 *American* XII. 142 It would seem that the well-known boys' game of 'hop-scotch' dates back to the beginning of the Christian era.

attrib. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 64 Streets and lanes cross and recross in delightfully hopskotch fashion.

Ho·pshackle, *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [The second element is app. SHACKLE; the first is obscure: cf. HOPPLE, HAMSHACKLE.] 'A ligament for confining a horse or cow' (Jam.); a hopple or hobble.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 128 Soch runners .. in the end .. cum behind others and deserue but the hop-shakles, if the Masters of the game be right iudgers.

So **Hopshackle** (in 6 *Sc.* hap-) *v. trans.*, to hopple or hobble. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* liii. 12 He stackerit lyk ane strummall awer [*i.e.* aver, old horse] That hap shackellit war abone the kne. 1879 WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 17 Thou walks as if thou were hop-shackle't.

Hopthumb: see HOP-O'-MY-THUMB.

Ho·p-yard. [f. HOP *sb.*[1]] = HOP-GARDEN.

1533-4 *L'Estrange Househ.-bk.* in *Archæol.* XXV. 538 For trymyng of the hopp yerd. 1552 HULOET, Hoppe yarde, *arbustum.* 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xiii. (1877) I. 259 There be now no houses at all, but hopyards. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 28 They hill it about like a hop-yard. *a* 1687 [see HOP-POLE]. 1881 WHITEHEAD *Hops* 22 The hop-yards in Worcestershire are .. situated upon the better and richer clays and marls.

Hopyn, Hoqueton, obs. ff. OPEN, HAQUETON.

Hor, var. HER *poss. pron. Obs.*, their; ME. var. of HAIR; obs. f. HOUR; var. HORE *Obs.*, filth.

† **Horaba·ptist.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Gr. ὥρα or L. *hōra* hour.] One who baptizes every hour.

a 1641 [see *Holobaptist* s. v. HOLO-].

Horal (hōə·răl), *a.* [f. L. *hōr-a* hour + -AL. Late L. had *hōrālis.*] Of or pertaining to an hour or hours; horary; hourly.

1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 268 If the horal orbit ceases, The whole [watch] stands still. 1808 F. BALFOUR in *Asiat. Res.* VIII. 27 A column for the horal variations of sol-lunar power. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 7/7 The same rectification of the horal system that has already taken place in all Europe with the exception of France, Spain, and Portugal.

Hence **Ho·rally** *adv.*, hourly, in relation to hours.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horally*, hourely.

Horarious (horēə·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *hōrāri-us* HORARY + -OUS.] = next, 3.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Horarious*, enduring for an hour or two only; as the petals of *Cistus*.

Horary (hōə·rări), *a.* [ad. med.L. *hōrāri-us*, f. *hōra* HOUR: see -ARY and cf. F. *horaire.*]

1. Of, relating to, or indicating the hours. *Horary angle* = HOUR-ANGLE. *Horary circle*: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2, 13 a; also, the circle of hours on a dial-plate.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 193 Understood no more of Nature, than a rude Countrey-fellow does of the Internal Fabrick of a Watch, that onely sees the Index and Horary Circle. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* I. 19 Furnished with a stile, with horary lines and numbers, and .. all the requisites of a sun dial. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The horary spaces, or angular distances of the hours on the dial. 1798 tr. *Pérouse's Voy. round World* III. 332 M. de Langle himself took the distances and horary angles. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 13 The angle which the meridian of a star makes with the meridian of the place of observation, is called the star's Horary Angle. 1853 *Chr. Remembr.* Jan. 71 The general horary arrangement of time.

2. Occurring every hour, hourly.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* I. vi, Horary shifts Of shirts and waste-coats. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 152 A dayly, horary, momently breaking of that great Evangelicall precept. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., The Horary motion of the earth on her axis is 15°. 1881 *Nature* No. 620. 480 The horary average [of meteors] increased rapidly between the evening and morning hours.

† **3.** Lasting only for an hour, or for a short time; applied to fruits that will not keep. *Obs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 114 These and such like horarie and quickly perishing fruites. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 293 Melons, Cucumbers, and other Horary Fruits.

4. *Astrol. Horary question*, a question, the answer to which is obtained by erecting a figure of the heavens for the moment at which it is propounded. Hence, Relating to such questions, as *horary astrology*, *prediction.*

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 9 To perswade the Lady Arnabella to come to me, to be resolv'd 'bout some horary question. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 985 Draw a Figure that shall tell you What you perhaps forget, befell you, By way of Horary inspection. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 107 Calculating nativities or resolving horary questions. 1819 J. WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s. v., The figure for a horary question is erected in the same manner as for a nativity.

Horary, *sb. rare.* [ad. late L. *hōrāri-um* dial, book of hours, neut. sing. of *hōrāri-us* (see prec.).]

† **1.** *Eccl.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours. *Obs.*

1631 HEYLIN *St. George* I. v. § 11. 93 So was it in our Ladies *Horarie*, or *horarium*, according to the use of Sarum. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 9 This year [1549] all .. breviaries, offices, horaries .. were called in and destroyed.

2. An hourly account or narrative. (Cf. *diary.*)

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 817/1 Todleben tells us that Canrobert deployed on the heights by two o'clock; Kinglake, that Bosquet .. crossed by the ford .. at 2·10; and so on through the horary of the battle.

Horatian (horēi·ʃăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *Horātiān-us*, f. *Horāti-us* gentile name of the poet Horace.] Belonging to or characteristic of the Latin poet Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus, B.C. 65–8), or his poetry. **b.** as *sb.* The language of Horace.

1851 TENNYSON in *Life* (1897) I. 341 A far-off echó of the Horatian Alcaic. 1891 S. MOSTYN *Curatica* 10 He capped my verse instantaneously, and for the next half-hour we conversed in Horatian.

Horce, obs. form of HOARSE.

† **Horcop, horecop.** *Obs.* Also 6 *dial.* hoorecup, -chup. [ME. f. *hōr* whore + ? COP *sb.*[2]; but the analytical sense is not clear.] A bastard. Also as a term of abuse.

c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 224 Hyt were not feyre, A horcop to be yowre heyre. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/1 Horcop, bastarde. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxvii. 384 (Add. MS.), I gafe souke, and noryshed my ij. hore Coppis. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 694/9 *Hic pelinguis*, a horcoppe. 1578 WHETSTONE *Promos* II. iv, T'wyll teache the hoorecup wyt.

Hord, obs. f. HOARD, HORDE; var. ORD *Obs.*

† **Hord.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *horda* in same sense.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Hord*, a Cow great with Calfe. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Horda·rian. *rare.* [f. med.L. *hordāri-us*, ad. OE. *hordere* treasurer, HOARDER.] (See quot.)

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* 32 The Hordarian, who had charge of the *home* or material resources of the Convent; providing bread and beer, meat and fish, for the Refectory. *Ibid.* 496 *Hordarius*, a Hordarian, officer in charge of the hoard or collection of property belonging to the Monastery [at Winchester].

So **Ho·rdary** [ad. med.L. *hordāria*], the department of the monastery under the hordarian.

1892 G. W. KITCHIN *Comp. Rolls* Index 527 Hordary, Chaplain of the.

Horde (hōəɹd), *sb.* Forms: 6–8 horda, hord, 7 hordia, 7–8 hoord, 7– horde. [Ultimately ad. Turkī *ordā*, also *ordī*, *ordū*, *urdū* camp (see URDU), whence Russ. *ordá* horde, clan, crowd, troop, Pol. *horda*, Ger., Da. *horde*, Sw. *hord*, It. *orda*, Sp., Pr. *horda*, F. *horde* (1559 in Hatz.-Darm.). The initial *h* appears in Polish, and thence in the Western European languages. The various forms *horda*, *horde*, *hord* were due to the various channels through which the word came into Eng.]

1. A tribe or troop of Tartar or kindred Asiatic nomads, dwelling in tents or wagons, and migrating from place to place for pasturage, or for war or plunder. **b.** Also applied to other nomadic tribes.

Golden Horde, name for a tribe who possessed the khanate of Kiptchak, in Eastern Russia and western and central Asia, from the 13th century till 1480.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 280 Tartares are diuided by companies which they caule Hordas .. they consiste of innumerable Hordas. 1560 JENKINSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 225 The Nagayans .. were diuided into diuers companies called Hords. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (ed. 7) 560 The Tartarians are divided into certaine commonalties, and Colonies, called of them Hordes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVII. xxi, As the Scythian Hordas stray. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 Stayed with him in his hord (which consisted of about 1000 housholds of a kindred). 1740 THOMPSON & HOGG in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lii. 239 They are divided into three *hordas*, under the government of a *khan.* 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 78 The Kirghises .. have always been divided into three hordes, the great, the middle and the little hordes. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) I. i. 2 Nations trembled at the coming of the Golden Horde.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 745 (Greenland) In which Tents they lived by hoords. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* Introd., Such were the Hords among the Goths, the Clans in Scotland, and Septs in Ireland. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) II. xxxiii. 320 Of the Gauls, new hordes had lately arrived from beyond the Alps. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. iv, I am sprung from a horde of Baltic pirates.

2. *transf.* A great company, esp. of the savage, uncivilized, or uncultivated; a gang, troop, crew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 426 Pillars of Stone, which sometimes were Hoords of Men and Beasts feeding, transformed. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 99, I hardly shall allow that with the horde of regicides we could .. obtain any thing at all deserving the name of peace. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 160 Eager to be out of the vicinity of such a piratical horde. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 901 In all our large cities there are hordes of little ragged urchins who live on the streets. 1888 H. E. SCUDDER in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 227/1 This great horde of young readers in America has created a large number of special writers for the young.

b. Of animals: A moving swarm or pack.

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iv, The grass still moved to the stir of the insect horde. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 823 Wolves in a wolfish horde.

Hence **Horde** *v. intr.*, to form a horde; to congregate or live as in a horde.

1821 BYRON *Sardan.* v. i. 209 My fathers' house shall never be a cave For wolves to horde and howl in.

Horde, obs. form of HOARD.

Hordeaceous (hǭɹdiēi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *hordeāce-us*, f. *hordeum* barley: see -ACEOUS.] Of the nature of barley; related to or resembling barley.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

† **Ho·rdeate.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *hordeāt-um*, f. *hordeum* barley. Cf. F. *orgeat.*] A drink made of barley; a decoction of barley.

1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic.* I. 28 To make a Hordeat or mundified Barly. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 162* They may be used instead of apozems and Hordeates. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* VII. 60, I prescribed him that night a barly-cream .. We repeated the hordeat that night.

Horden, Hordere, obs. ff. ORDAIN, ORDER.

Hordein (hǭ·ɹdiin). *Chem.* [f. L. *horde-um* barley + -IN.] A pulverulent substance obtained from barley-meal: see quots.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 259 In this grain, Proust has discovered .. a peculiar substance .. to which he has given the name of hordein. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 73 Dr. Thomson is of opinion that the hordein .. is merely starch in a particular state. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 167 Barley-starch obtained by kneading barley-meal in water, and leaving the liquid to settle .. leaves a pulverulent substance, to which Proust gave the name *hordein.* It appears, however, to be, not a definite substance, but a mixture of starch, cellular tissue, and an azotised body.

† **Hore, hor.** *Obs.* Also 4 hoore. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horh*, *horȝ* masc. and neut., clammy humour, phlegm; also *horu*, *horw-* m., dirt, filth, foulness = OFris. *hore*, OS. *horu*, OHG. *horo* (*horw-*, *horow-*, *horew-*), MHG. *hor* (*horw-es*) n., dirt, LG. *hor*, *hâr*, dirt, ON. *horr* m., mucus from the nose:—OTeut. **horwo-*:—pre-Teut. **korw-*, **korv-*; cf. OIr. *corbud* pollution.] Dirt, filth, defilement, foulness.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 412 *Fleginata*, horh. *a* 1000 *Elene* 297 (Gr.) Ge mid horu speowdon on ðæs andwlitan. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 174 Dracontjan wiþ fule horas on men. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 56 Þæt aðweahð .. fram synna horewum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Þe clenesse þe is bideled of þe hore þat is cleped hordom, þat is alre horene hore. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 8 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 71 So clene he cam fram his moder: wiþoute enie hore. *c* 1305 *Land Cokaygne* 34 (ibid. 157) Þer nis schepe no swine nó gote No non horwȝ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 137 Huet am ich bote essse and spearken and hor and stench, wermes wynd ssed and smech. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (1495) 442 Fylthe and hore of cyttees ben cast in to ryuers. *Ibid.* XVI. vii. 557 The fome of syluer clensyth fylth and hoore of bodyes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 83 On me was neiþer wem ne hore.

Hore, ME. north. midl. form of HAIR; obs. f. HOAR, HOUR, OAR, WHORE; var. HER *pron. Obs.*, their, ORE *Obs.*, mercy. **Horecop**: see HORCOP.

Horehound, hoarhound (hōə·rhaund). Forms: 1 háre húne, (háran húnan), 3 horehune, 4 -houne, 5 horho(w)ne, haarhounde, 5–6 horehounde, 6– horehound, 8– hoarhound. [OE. *háre húne*, f. *hár* hoar, hoary + *húne* name of a plant, of uncertain origin; thence ME. *hôrhowne*, altered by popular etymology to *horehound*, which puts some appearance of meaning into the second element. The analogical spelling is *hoar-*, but this is much less usual in England than *hore-*.]

1. A labiate herb, *Marrubium vulgare*, having stem and leaves covered with white cottony pubescence; its aromatic bitter juice is much used as a remedy for coughs, etc. Hence extended to several allied herbs (see b), horehound proper being then distinguished as *Common* or *White Horehound.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 110 Genim þa haran hunan. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/6 *Marubium*, hare hune. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* Ibid. 554/4 *Marubium*, maruil, horehune. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 80 Wiþ watir .. þat mirre wormode, horhone, sauge, pimpernelle hony symple or compounned ben soden yn. *c* 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 9 An heved hor als horhowne. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horone, herbe .. *marubium.* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C v b, Take the Juce of haarhounde. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 Horehounde herbe, *langue de chien.* 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 38 That wholesome Herb Horehound, which, indeed, is a fine Bitter. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 308 Common White Horehound. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 242 *Marrubium vulgare*, white horehound.

b. With qualifying words: **Base Horehound**, White Dead-nettle, *Lamium album*; **Black, Fetid, or Stinking H.**, *Ballota nigra*, a common weed with dull purple flowers; **Water H.**, species of *Lycopus*, particularly *L. Europæus.*

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (1881) 19 Ballote .. is named in english stynkyng Horehound or blacke Horehound. *Ibid.* 77 Stachys .. maye be named in englishe litle Horehounde or strayte Horehound. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lxxxi. 255 There be foure kindes of Horehounde, in fasshion one like to another .. The first kinde is our white Horehounde, the seconde is the blacke stinking Horehounde. The third is Stachys or field Horehounde. The fourth is water or Marrishe Horehounde. *Ibid.* 256 Stachys or wilde Horehounde. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxi. 564. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Faith. Sheph.* II. i, The Clote .. And this black Hore-hound, both are very good. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 Perennial shrubby Lamium or base Horehound. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 39 *Ballota Nigra*, the foetid horehound.

2. An extract or confection of the plant *Marrubium vulgare*, used as a remedy for coughs.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 51 b, Horehounde .. is good to be geuen with hony vnto them that syghg much. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 55 The relative merits of almond-rock and candied horehound. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 475 Horehound, an aromatic stimulant.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horehound candy*, *drop*, *lozenge*, etc.; **horehound beer**, a fermented beverage containing horehound juice.

1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* v, She .. took the horehound drop that Margaret offered her. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 127 Horehound lozenges are sold by most dispensing chemists, as expectorant medicine.

† **Horel.** *Obs. rare*[—0]. Also 6 horrel(l. [app. a var. of *holour*, assimilated to *hore*; cf. next.] A fornicator, adulterer.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 246/2 Horel, or hullowre (*S.* hollowr,

P. holour), *fornicator*..*fornicatrix*. 1552 HULOET, Horrell, or whoremonger, *concubitor, libidinarius*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/11 An Horrel, *libidinosus*.

†**Horeling, horling.** *Obs.* [f. ME. *hore*, WHORE + -LING.] A fornicator, whoremonger; an adulterer, a paramour.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Hwat sullen horlinges don? *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II*, 25 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 324 If there be in countre an horeling, a shrewe, Lat him come to the court. 1340 *Ayenb.* 52 þe drinkere and þe horling. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 157 Horlynges and strompettes. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2189 Quod hire horlyng in the bede.

†**Ho·remint.** *Obs.* Some hoary species of mint; or perhaps horehound.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 60 Digestiues of fleume .. Horemint.

†**Ho·reness.** *Obs.* In 4 hoornesse. [f. HORE filth + -NESS.] Foulness, filth; mucus.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. i. (1495), Heete .. dystroyeth superfluytees, and clensyth fylthe and hoornesse.

Horestrong, var. of HARSTRANG.

†**Ho·rewort.** *Obs. Herb.* [f. *hore* HOAR *a.* + WORT, in reference to its white downy covering.] An old name of Cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

c 1400 *Alphab. Herb.* in MS. Arundel 42, lf. 94 b, *Filago* horswort [*error for* horwort]. *c* 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 lf. 27 Filago..a litell erb cald feld worte or hor worte And he groys in whete. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Horewort is *Filago*.

Hori, filth, filthy: see HORE *sb.*, HORY *a.*

Horison, obs. form of ORISON, prayer.

Horizon (horəi·zən, -z'n), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4 orisont(e, 4–5 orizont(e, 6 orizunt, 6–7 horizont. *β.* 4 orisoun, 5 oryson, 5–6 orizon(e, 6 horyson, 6– horizon. [a. OF. *orizonte* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *orizon* (14th c.), mod.F. *horizon* (= It. †*orizonte, orizzonte*, Sp., Pg. *horizonte*), ad. late L. *horizont-em* (*horizōn*), a. Gr. ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος) the bounding circle, horizon, pres. pple. of ὁρίζειν to bound, f. ὅρος boundary, limit. In later OF. and Eng., conformed to the L. nom.; but at first stressed *hor·rizon* (Gascoigne, Shakspere, Sylvester); *horī·zon* appears in Cowley, 1647.]

1. The boundary-line of that part of the earth's surface visible from a given point of view; the line at which the earth and sky appear to meet. In strict use, the circle bounding that part of the earth's surface which would be visible if no irregularities or obstructions were present (called the *apparent, natural, sensible, physical,* or *visible horizon*, as distinguished from 3), being the circle of contact with the earth's surface of a cone whose vertex is at the observer's eye. On the open sea or a great plain these coincide.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 276 And whiten gan the Orisonte shene. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 289 Ffor Thorisonte hath reft the sonne his lyght. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 108 By thorizont, as to us semeth. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 21 The Horizonte is a cyrcle whiche parteth that parte of the worlde that wee see, from that whiche wee see not. *Ibid.* 179 The other horizont, whiche I thinke moste aptlye to bee called the Earthly horizont, bycause it.. reacheth not vnto the skie .. his semidiameter excedeth not ..22 myles and a halfe. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 149 Whan as the Mone shall shew her selfe above the Horizont.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The circle to þe whiche þe syȝte streccheþ and endeþ is calde Orizon, as it were þe ende of þe syȝte. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 81 The sonne..hastyd hym vpward toward the eest oryson, to bringe ageyne the day. *c* 1550 *Sheph. Kal.* (1604) Contents xxxv, Of the rising and descending of the signes in the horyson. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 631 Wilde Deere .. feeding aloft .. in the farthest Horizon or Kenning of their sight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 52 Nights Hemisphere had veild the Horizon round. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 961 Like far clouds That skirt the blue horizon. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* I. 53 Stars rose and set, and new horizons glowed. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 181 Æneas explores meanwhile with his glance All the horizon of waters.

†**b.** *transf.* The part of the earth's surface bounded by this line; the region visible from any point. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 The townes, and Villagies, about you adjacent in your Horizont. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 23 To open to us the horrid prospect of a boundless horizon and a devouring sea.

†**c.** The bounding limits, the compass. *Obs.*

1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 9 If the Man..lies eyther within the Horizon of England, Fraunce, Spaine, Italy, or the Low-Countries, I will undertake to shew you him.

2. *fig.* †**a.** A boundary, the frontier or dividing line between two regions of being. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 Mannis soule .. is i-cleped orisoun, as it were þe next marche in kynde bytwene bodily and goostly þinges.

b. The boundary or limit of any 'circle' or 'sphere' of view, thought, action, etc. (often with direct reference to sense 1); that which bounds one's mental vision or perception; limit or range of one's knowledge, experience, or interest; formerly, sometimes = the region so bounded.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* Ep. Ded., The Right Noble ..Earl of Surry, long ago departed out of this earthly Horizon. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 261 Now at the second seauen yeares the heate begins to gather strength .. and to rule in the Horizon of the body. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 179 Noe sooner did the new star appeare on the Horizon of Touraine, but her rayes strooke into the eyes of..divers Sutors. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 89 The Minister, who then began to climb the Horizon of favour. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* vii. 148, I see no hope within the whole horizon of sense. 1826 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 424 The present lowering aspect of our political horizon. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* 3 Their range necessarily includes the entire horizon of man's action. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 199 The danger .. of substituting the definite and intelligible for the true but dim outline which is the horizon of human knowledge.

3. *Astron.* A great circle of the celestial sphere, the plane of which passes through the centre of the earth and is parallel to that of the sensible horizon of a given place: distinguished as the *astronomical, celestial, mathematical, rational, real,* or *true h.*

Right horizon, the celestial horizon of a place on the equator, the plane of which is perpendicular to that of the equinoctial; opp. to *oblique horizon*, that of any place between the equator and either pole. *Geographical horizon*, the great circle on the earth's surface in the plane of the rational or astronomical horizon.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol., A suffisaunt astralabie as for owre orizonte, compowned after the latitude of Oxenford. *Ibid.* II. § 26 This forseid rihte orisonte .. diuideth the equinoxial in-to riht Angles. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 There is tua sortis of orizons, ane is callit the rycht orizon, the tothir is callit the oblique orizone. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 39 The vj. great circles of the Sphere ar, as the Horizont, the Meridian, th' Equinoctiall, the Zodiake, the Equinoctiall and solsticiall Colures. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 8 For the Æquator is Horizon to both Poles. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., The Rational, Real or True Horizon, is a Circle which encompasses the Earth exactly in the Middle, and whose Poles are the Zenith and Nadir.

b. *transf.* The celestial hemisphere within the horizon of any place.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Praise of Countesse* v. 240 Dan Phœbus stands in dread, And shames to shine within our Horizon. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 81 When the Morning Sunne shall rayse his Carre Aboue the Border of this Horizon. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 122 a, Euery Prouince and Country hath an Orizon, which is that part of Heauen which they discouer in circling or compassing it about with theyr sight. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, I leave you and your fellow stars, as you term them, of either horizon, meaning, I suppose, either hemisphere. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Numb.* xxiii. 10 No more..then a man doth of the Sun, when it shines not in his own Horizon. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, The burning sun of Syria had not yet attained its highest point in the horizon.

4. **a.** The broad ring (usually of wood) in which an artificial globe is fixed, the upper surface of which represents the plane of the rational horizon.

1592 DEE *Compend. Rehears.*, The theorick of the eighth spheare, the nynth and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper of Gerhardus Mercator his owne making. 1594–7 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. Introd. (ed. 2) 437 To the Globe belongeth another Circle called the Horizon, which is a broad Circle of wood. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. i. § vi. (ed. 3) 6 The use of the upper Plain of the Horizon is to distinguish the Day from the Night; the rising and setting of the Sun, Moon, or Stars, etc. 1796 HUTTON *Dict. Math., Horizon of the Globe*, a broad wooden circle.

b. *Artificial* or *false horizon*: a level reflecting surface, usually of mercury, used in taking altitudes.

1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xl. 393 A *False Horizon*..in its simplest state, is a bason either of water, or of quicksilver. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 442 Where the sea is.. *smooth* .. an artificial horizon may be used with tolerable accuracy, even upon a ship's deck.

5. *Geol.* A plane or level of stratification assumed to have been once horizontal and continuous; a stratum or set of strata characterized by a particular fossil or group of fossils.

1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* III. 411 Each [species] is most abundant in one horizon, and becomes gradually less frequent in the beds above and below. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* v. (1878) 65 The passage of species from lower to higher geological horizons. 1890 *Builder* LVIII. 89/2 A horizon that may give a bad stone in one quarry may improve.

6. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A level or horizontal line or surface, as the horizon of the teeth, the horizon of the diaphragm. *Retinal horizon*, 'Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the globe of the eye' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horizon-bounded* adj., *horizon-line*; **horizon-glass**, a small mirror of plate-glass fixed on the frame of a quadrant or sextant, having one half unsilvered so that the horizon-line or other object can be observed directly through it, and the reflected image of a heavenly body brought into optical coincidence with such object.

1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxi, Immense *horizon-bounded plains succeed. 1827 MOIR *Poems, To a Dead Eagle* iii, Outstretched, *horizon-girt, the maplike earth. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* iv. 35 How to adjust the *Horizon-glass for Observation, by a horizontal Line. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 388 Viewed through the horizon glass of a sextant. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* v, At the far *horizon-line.

Hence **Hori·zonless** *a.*, having no definite horizon, visually boundless.

a 1839 GALT *Demon Destiny* VI. (1840) 38, I that horizonless scene surveyed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 7 July, The horizonless prairies of the West.

Hori·zon, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish or bound with a horizon: chiefly in *pa. pple.* Hori·zoned.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 124 A thousand realms, horizon'd in his arms. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 108 Far away to the west and north..the view was horizoned by a chain of rolling hills. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* xxvi. 245 Her eyes away off over the lake, and..thoughts horizoned yet more distantly.

Horizontal (hɒrizɒ·ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*). [f. L. type **horīzontāl-is*, f. *horizōn, horizont-* (see prec. sb.). Cf. F. *horizontal* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of or belonging to the horizon; situated on or occurring at the horizon. Now chiefly in special collocations, as *horizontal parallax*, the geocentric parallax of a heavenly body when on the horizon.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 9 The eleuation of the pole from the horizontal lyne. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 236 The Astronomers ..who have calculated the distance of the Planets from their Horizontal Parallax. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 595 As when the Sun new ris'n Looks through the Horizontal misty Air. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 77 He will .. declare the horizontal moon shall appear greater than the meridional. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 74 The parallax at any given altitude..is to the horizontal parallax as the cosine of the altitude to the radius.

2. Parallel to the plane of the horizon; at right angles to the vertical line; level; flat; measured in a line or plane parallel to the horizon.

Horizontal Plane, in *Perspective*, a plane at the level of the eye, intersecting the perspective plane at right angles, the line of intersection being the *horizontal line*. *Horizontal plane of Camper* in *Craniometry*, the plane passing through the centre of the external ear-holes and the inferior nasal spine; the intersection of this with the median plane of the head is the *horizontal line* (*of Camper*).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 158 The Horyzontall plaine which is..discovered from thirty rising Turrets there, yeelds most pleasure [to look on]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 151 The bended part or Index of it lay horizontal. 1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Horizontal Projection*, a Projection of the Sphere in Arches of Circles, called *Stereographic*, wherein the Sphere is pressd into the plain of the Horizon and the Meridians and Parallels of the Sphere projected thereon. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 27 Changing .. from an Horizontal to an Erect Position. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horizontal Range* (in Gunnery), the Level-range of a piece of Ordnance, being the Line it describes parallel to the Horizon. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 210 The head is..circular in its horizontal section. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 192 That strange family of fish which, commencing life on edge .. change that position at an early age for a horizontal one. *Mod.* The strata are nearly, but not quite, horizontal.

b. Applied to various mechanical contrivances, or artificial structures, of which the whole or the main part works or lies in a horizontal direction.

Horizontal bar, a round bar fixed horizontally at some distance above the ground for gymnastic exercise. *Horizontal dial*, a dial with the face, or surface on which the hours are marked, horizontal. *Horizontal (steam) engine*, one in which the piston moves horizontally. *Horizontal escapement* (in a watch), 'one in which the impulse is given by the teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance; invented by Graham about 1700' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*). *Horizontal watch*, one having a horizontal escapement. *Horizontal wheel*, a wheel the plane of which is horizontal, the axis being vertical; in a carriage, the wheel-plate or 'fifth wheel'.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iii. (ed. 3) 150, I would make an Horizontal Dyal for Londons Latitude. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 372/2 A Horizontal Dial .. is a Dial for a Pillar or top of a Post. 1755 *Specif. Besley's Patent* No. 698 The scapemt. of the ballance of these my horizontal watches. 1782 *Specif. T. Tyrer's Patent* No. 1311 [For a] Horizontal scapement for a Watch. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 45 When the carriage is intended for a whole or horizontal wheel, the perch has no hooping-piece, but is bolted by the plates at each end to the inside of the transoms. *Ibid.* 46 Extending to the out circumference of the horizontal half-wheel. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 139 Horizontal and vertical windmills. 1895 MACLAREN *Phys. Educ.* 254 It is important that every gymnasium should contain two forms of horizontal bar.

c. *Bot.* Applied to parts or organs having a position at right angles to the stem or axis. **d.** *Zool.* and *Anat.* Applied to parts, organs, or markings parallel to a plane supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side of the body.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Patent Leaf*.. when it forms perfectly right angles, it is called *horizontal*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 8. 277 Ovules are..horizontal, when borne on one or more sides of the cell and not directed either upward or downward. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 77 The rest is named the horizontal ramus.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the *adj.*)

†**1.** = HORIZON. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 10 They had euer the northe pole .. eleuate in sight aboue the Horizontal. *Ibid.* 185 It can not bee seene, bycause it is vnder the horisontal.

2. *elliptical.* A horizontal line, bar, member, etc.

Craniometry. 'The line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear-cavity' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* v. Prob. iv. (ed. 3) 154 You may reduce all Verticals into Horizontals [in dialling] that, though we are not quite horizontals, yet neither are we quite upright. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 162 The geology of Spain is an alternation of edges and horizontals. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 225 The 'cap', or uppermost horizontal..of rounded..timber.

Horizo·ntalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality of being, or of having some part, horizontal.

1848 B. Webb *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 19 At York the buttresses are too prominent; there is an over-great horizontalism apparent. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 449 Their slopes became less sudden, their horizontalism more diffused.

Horizontality (hɒrizɒntæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] The condition or quality of being horizontal (in sense 2); horizontal position.

1752 Short in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 352 The cause of this horizontality. 1797 *Ibid.* LXXXVII. 507 The whole instrument may be moved round without disturbing its horizontality. 1881 A. Geikie in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 423 Mile after mile they can be followed .. always keeping their horizontality.

Horizo·ntalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To place in a horizontal position. b. *To horizontalize it* (humorous): to lie down flat.

1837 T. Hook *Jack Brag* xxii, With his little legs horizontalised on his lodging-house sofa. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 39 My friend .. was still horizontalising it on the chairs.

Hence **Horizo·ntaliza·tion,** the action of making horizontal; *spec.* in *Craniometry*, the placing of the skull with the datum-plane truly horizontal.

Horizontally (hɒrizɒ·ntăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a horizontal position or direction.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 259 An obelisk erected, & golden figures placed horizontally about it. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 80 The Wind .. blows horizontally. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 143 Panicle spreading horizontally. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 96 A glass tube .. supported horizontally on two stands.

Horizo·ntalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being horizontal; horizontality.

1869 tr. *Hugo's By King's Command* II. i. 58 The horizontalness of the blasts.

† **Horizo·ntic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *horīzōn, horizont-* Horizon + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the horizon; = Horizontal 1. Hence † **Horizontically** *adv.* = Horizontally.

1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 169 The Four Winds muster'd .. From all their Horizontick Seats in Heaven. 1665 Boyle *Hist. Air* xvii. (1692) 100 Being placed on one of the Scales as Horizontically as we could.

Horkey, var. of Hockey].

Horl(e, obs. ff. Hurl. **Horlege,** obs. f. Horologe. **Horly-borly,** obs. f. Hurly-burly.

† **Horme·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὁρμητικός, f. ὁρμά-ειν (vbl. adj. ὁρμητ-ός) to urge on, impel: see -IC.] Having the property of exciting or impelling. Hence † **Horme·tically** *adv.*, by impulse.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (1676) 62 [The muscles] By their hormetick power and contraction into their own bodies .. can readily perform whatsoever motion the Organ is capable of. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 18. 161 The plastick nature, acting neither by knowledge nor by animal fancy, neither electively nor hormetically.

Hormogone (hɒ·ɹmogoun), **-gon** (-gɒn). *Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *hormogonium*, f. Gr. ὅρμος chain, necklace, after *archegonium*, etc.] A special reproductive body in the Nostocs, consisting of a chain of roundish cells. Hence **Hormogonous** (hɒɹmɒ·gŏnəs) *a.*, having or resembling a hormogone.

1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hormogone*, in Nostocs, the portion of the filament included between two consecutive heterocysts.

Horn (hɔ̄n), *sb.* Forms: 1– horn; also 3 heorn, 5 horun, 4–7 horne. [Com. Teut.: OE. *horn* masc. = OFris., OS. *horn* masc., OHG., ON. *horn* neut., Goth. *haurn* neut.:—OTeut. **horno-*, cognate with L. *cornu*, Celtic *corn* 'horn': in ablaut relation with Gr. *κέρ-ας, κερ-ατ-*; cf. also Skr. *çṛi-ga* 'horn'.]

I. As an animal organ or appendage.

1. A non-deciduous excrescence, often curved and pointed, consisting of an epidermal sheath growing about a bony core, on the head of certain mammals, as cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc., and serving as a weapon of offence or defence.

(True horns are common to male and female animals. They are usually produced in pairs, a right and a left; sometimes in two, or (in some extinct animals) even in three pairs. Horns also occur singly, or one in front of the other, as in species of rhinoceros.)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxii. 13 Anne ramm betwux þam bremelum be þam hornum gehæft. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 7 Leose .. mi meoke mildschipe af þe anhurnde hornes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 700 Shep wit wolle, neth wit horn. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xiii. 1 A beest .. hauynge seuen heedes and ten hornes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horne, *cornu*. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. vii. 47 A salvage Bull, whose cruell hornes doe threat Desperate daunger. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 753 No Beast that hath Hornes hath vpper Teeth. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 287 The elephant is often found dead in the forests, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 239 The term 'horn' is technically restricted to the weapon which is composed of a bony base, covered by a sheath of true horny matter. Such horns are never shed. *Ibid.* 240 The horn of the rhinoceros consists wholly of fibrous horny matter.

b. *fig.*

a 1659 Osborn *Char.* etc. Wks. (1673) 632 Were You thrown upon it, by the Iron Horns of an unavoidable Compulsion. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* v, The Church, Who with a double horn the people pushed.

c. That borne by the Ram (Aries) and Bull (Taurus) as figured among the constellations and zodiacal signs; the stars situated in those parts of the constellations; † also the constellation Ursa Minor [cf. It. *il Carro e 'l Corno* the Wain and the Horn].

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 119 This bulle is eke with sterres set, Through which he hath his hornes knet. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 154 The son, the sevin sternis, and the Charll wane .. The horne and the hand staff, Prater John and Port Jaff. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 419 Be the hornes, the handstaff, and the king's ell. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 370 Copernicus and others .. reckon the distance of the Fix'd Stars in the Ecliptic towards the East, from the preceding of the two in the Horn of Aries.

d. Put for 'horned animal'. Cf. Shorthorn.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 113 My Lady goes to kill hornes. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 87 This property is almost peculiar to the improved short horn. 1890 L. C. D'Oyle *Notches* 85 They at last headed the drifting 'horns'.

2. Phrases and proverbs.

† a. *Horn and corn*: used symbolically for cattle and provisions in general. b. *Neither horn nor hoof*: not a trace or vestige. c. *Horn with horn*: see quots. d. *All h. and hide*: nothing but skin and bone. e. *In a horn* (slang): 'a general qualification implying refusal or disbelief; over the left' (Farmer). [Cf. It. *un corno* as a negative.] f. *To be squeezed through a h., to come out at the little end of the h.*: to come off badly in an affair, esp. to fail conspicuously in a great or pretentious undertaking. g. Other phrases of obvious meaning. Also *to take the bull by the horns*, etc.: see Bull *sb.*[1] 7 c; *to carry hay in one's h.*: see Hay *sb.*[1] 3.

a. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xv. 357 Their Troupes left neither Corne nor horne, nor house unburnt, betweene Kinsale and Rosse. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 274 Horn and corn were both up at a pretty vitty price. b. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 548 There is not any one horn or hoof of Antichristianism left in our Church. c. 1276 *Const. Rob. Dunelm.* in Spelman *Gloss.* (1626) s.v., Licet in vicinis parochijs, Horne with horne, secundum Anglicam linguam pascua quærant. 1490 in *Trans. Durh. Archæol. Soc.* IV. 294 He saith that all way the Priours bestes and the tenantes bestes went all, horne with horne. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v., The commoning of cattle horn with horn, was properly when the inhabitants of several parishes let their common herds run upon the same open spacious common. d. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 219 The cattle were .. mostly old savage devils, all horn and hide. e. 1847-78 Halliwell s.v., *In a horn when the devil is blind*, spoken ironically of a thing never likely to happen. *Devon.* 1858 *Washington Even. Star* 26 Aug. (Bartlett), I have mentioned before the innumerable comforts—in a horn—of the old White Sulphur Springs. f. 1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Ho* I. i, You all know the deuise of the Horne, where the young fellow slippes in at the Butte end, and comes squeez'd out at the Buckall. 1624 Fletcher *Wife for Month* III. iii, The prodigal fool .. That was squeezed through a horn. 1847 Porter *Big Ben* etc. 37 (Farmer) How did you make it? You didn't come out at the little end of the horn, did you? g. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 358 To geue God thankes yᵗ sent shrewed cowes short hornes. *a* 1640 Day *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 43 A Butcher .. sweares by the horne and the hoofe (a poor othe, yet proper enough to the trade). 1660 Howell *Prov.* 16 You will make a horn as soon of an Ape's tail. 1869 Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 208 Horns and grey hairs do not come by years.

3. Each of the two branched appendages on the head of a deer.

(These differ from a true horn in being osseous, deciduous, and (usually) borne only by the male.)

Beowulf (Z.) 1370 Heorot hornum trum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 334 Wiþ heafod sare, heortes hornes axan .. drinc. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 393/19 Ane heort .. Bi-twene is hornes he i-saiȝh ane croiz schine briȝhte. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 463 Ther saugh he hertes with hir hornes hye. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, The hornys that he then berith a bowte. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 98 Every year in the month of April, they [harts] loose their horns .. Their new horns come forth like bunches at the first. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1797 April is the most usual month for the shedding of the horns of the older deer.

4. † The tusk of an elephant (*obs.*); the tusk of a narwhal.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 165 That there was nothing in an Elephant good for meat, except the trunck, the lips, and the marrow of his horns, or teeth. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 They brought thee for a present, hornes of Iuorie, and Ebenie. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 739 They found a great dead Fish .. twelve foote long, having a Horne of two yardes .. growing out of the Snout, wreathed and straight, like a Wax Taper. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 212 The Monodon, or Narwhal, commonly known as the Sea Unicorn .. has been known to drive its horn, or rather tusk, deep into the thick oak timbers of a ship.

5. A projection or process on the head of other animals: e.g. the excrescence on the beak of the Hornbill, the antennæ or feelers of insects and crustaceans, the tentacles of gastropods, esp. of the snail and slug; also, loosely, a crest of feathers, a plumicorn, as in the horned owl, etc.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 [He] þet ne dar naȝt guo ine þe peþe uor þane snegge þet sseaweþ him his hornes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (Bodl. MS.), Snailes haue certayne hornes nasche and gleymyer, but þei beþ nouȝt proprelich hornes but þinges ȝeue to snailes for helpe and socoure. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 338 The tender hornes of Cockled Snayles. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 63 Flyes .. (from two inches long with the great horns, which we keep in boxes, and are shewed by John Tredescan amongst his rarities). 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 194 Resembling the long horns of Lobsters. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 236 It [the Hornbill] has a kind of horn standing out from the top, which looks somewhat like a second bill. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 47 The beetle being somewhat restless, they pinioned down his horns .. to the ground.

b. *To draw in* († *shrink, pluck, pull in*) *one's horns*: to restrain one's ardour; to repress one's pride; to lower one's pretensions: in allusion to the snail's habit of drawing in its retractile tentacles (which bear the eyes), when disturbed.

13 .. *Coer de L.* 3835 They .. gunne to drawen in her hornes, As a snayl among the thornes. 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. xx. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 83/1 Who is knowe ontrewe .. Shrynkith his hornis whan men speake of falsheede. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* N iv b, As soone as man thinketh to spread out his horns, or rise against his god. 1589 *Hay any Work* 38 Mark how I haue made the bishops to pull in their hornes. 1678 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 414 When the parliament was prorogued he plucked in his horne. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1883) I. 115 So I began to pull in my horns, as they say. 1824 *Examiner* 434/1 We are to creep into our shells and draw in our horns. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Dec. 682/2 They are imploring the Council to draw in its horns.

6. Horns (like those of quadrupeds) have been attributed to deities, demons, to Moses, etc., and are represented in images, pictures, etc. Cf. sense 15.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 319 Þis myȝty god .. How he is merkid & made is mervaile to neuyn With .. twa tuſe hornes. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* iv. 58 All he-devils has horns. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horne. *a* 1822 Shelley *Devil* II. 3 His horns were concealed by a *Bras Chapeau*. 1832 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) II. 64 Horns and a tail would not be more decisive to a frightened child at midnight. 1895 Elworthy *Evil Eye* vi. 186 *note*, The belief that Moses had actual solid horns must have been firmly held in the Middle Ages. *Ibid.* 197 From Tahiti was exhibited an idol, with two large horns on its head carved in wood.

† **7.** Cuckolds were fancifully said to wear horns on the brow. *To give horns to, to graft, plant horns on*: to cuckold. *Obs.*

[The origin of this, which appears in so many European langs., and, seemingly, even in late Gr. in phrase *κέρατα ποιεῖν τινί* (Artemidorus, *Oneirocritica* II. 12) is referred by Dunger (*Germania* XXIX. 59) to the practice formerly prevalent of planting or engrafting the spurs of a castrated cock on the root of the excised comb, where they grew and became horns, sometimes of several inches long. He shows that Ger. *hahnreh* or *hahnrei* 'cuckold', originally meant 'capon'.]

1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* II. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.) lf. 128/1 A certeyn knyht Giges callid .. To speke pleyn inglissh made hym a cokold. Alas I was nat auysid weel beforne Oncunnyngli to speke such language; I sholde ha said how that he hadde an horn. As in sum land Cornodo men them call. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 180 My mother was a lady of the stews' blood born, And .. my father ware an horn. *c* 1537 *Thersites* Ibid. 412. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* (1598) H ij a, Nay, sir, he was a cuckoldly diuell, for hee had hornes on his head. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 28. 1600—*A. Y. L.* IV. ii. 18. 1606—*Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 4 Oh that I knewe this Husband, which you say, must change his Hornes with Garlands. 1700 Dryden *Epil.* 25 Mar. 10 London a fruitful soil, yet never bore So plentiful a crop of horns before. 1728 Young *Love Fame* I. 70 And the brib'd cuckold .. glories in his gilded horn. *a* 1796 Burns *Cooper o' Cuddie* iii, On ilka brow she's planted a horn. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxxvi, O what a generous creature is your true London husband! Horns hath he, but .. he goreth not.

† b. *To make horns at* [F. *faire les cornes à*, It. *far le corna a*]: to hold the fist with two fingers extended like a pair of horns, as an insulting gesture.

[Cf. *c* 1530 *Crt. Love* 1390 This folissh dove will give us all an horn!] 1607 Dekker & Webster *Northw. Ho* I. D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 9 If a man be deuorst .. whether may he haue an action or no, gainst those that make horns at him? 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* etc. 174 Some made mouthes at him, others as in scorne With their forkt fingers poynted him the horne. 1652 Peyton *Catastr. Stuarts* (1731) 30 Denmark was so disquised, as he would have lain with the Countess of Nottingham, making Horns in Derision at her Husband the High Admiral of England.

8. In Biblical and derived uses: An emblem of power and might; a means of defence or resistance; hence *horn of salvation* († *health*) is used of God or Christ. *To lift up the horn*: to exalt oneself; to offer resistance, 'show fight'.

[Representing well-known uses of Heb. קֶרֶן *qeren* horn, found also in Syriac, Arabic, and the Semitic langs. generally. Through the Septuagint and Vulgate also in late Gr. and Lat., and so in the mod. langs.: cf. F. *lever les cornes*. (Some would explain it from sense 15.)]

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiv. [lxxv.] 5 Nyllaþ uphebban horn. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 3 Mi schelder, and of min hele horne. *Ibid.* lxxiv. 11 Alle hornes of sinful breke sal I þa, And up-hoven ben hornes of rightwys ma. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* i. 69 He haþ rerid to vs an horn of helþe, in þe hous of dauiþ his child. 1570 *Tragedie* 277 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 90 Than did sum Lords lyft vp yair hornis on hie. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* xxii. 3 Hee is my shield, and the horne of my saluation. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 632 Fleeing then to his horne or defense in time of distresse. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Luke* i. 79 The horn in Scripture signifies glory and dignity, strength and power. 1806 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 341 On Homer's birth-place, proud t'exalt their horn. 1844 E. Robinson tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Lex.* 954 s.v. קרן. Metaph. *horn* is put as the symbol of strength, might, power, the image being drawn from the bull and other animals which push with their horns. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* xliii, Pride, when it has lowered its horn as it skirted by ruin, now raises it again as it touches success.

II. As a substance, or an article made of it.

9. The substance of which the horns of animals consist, as a material for manufacturing purposes or the like. *Gate of horn*: see Gate *sb.*[1] 5.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 135 Many countryes bothe of olde tyme and nowe, vse heades of horne. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 39 Horn .. a substauns .. nether so churlish in weight az iz mettall .. nor roough to the lips, az wood iz. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 236 The Saxons.. did make panels of horne in steed of glasse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iv. 126 There is no staff more reuerend than one tipt with horn. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. v, A lamp arm'd with pellucid horn. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 120 Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn .. 'Tis called a book, though but a single page. 1843 J. A. SMITH *Product. Farming* (ed. 2) 133 Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone,—that is to say, it contains a greater proportion of organized animal matter.

10. A structure of the nature of horn; the hardened and thickened epidermis or cuticle of which hoofs, nails, corns, the callosities on the camel's legs, etc. consist. († Formerly also = hoof.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 815 [A stallion] With holgh horn high yshood. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 164 b/2 He knelyd so oft in prayers that his knees were as harde as the horne of a camel. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 17 The basest horne of his hoofe, is more Musicall than the Pipe of Hermes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Of the horns or hard knobs growing under the Sadle side. 1763 WESLEY *Nat. Philos.* (1784) I. I. iii. § 5. 159 From three years old, [she] had Horns growing on various parts of her body ..they are fastened to the skin like warts .. but toward the end are much harder. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v. *Tanning*, When the skin has not been kept long enough in the lime, or in the tan-pit, upon cutting it in the middle there appears a whitish streak, called the horn or crudity of the skin. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Horn*, an excrescence on the foot, a corn. 1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. II. 446 The straw in wet weather softens the horns of sheep's feet.

11. An article manufactured of horn; the side of a lantern; a thimble, esp. one used by cutpurses to catch the edge of the knife in cutting the purse-strings; a horn spoon or scoop, a SHOE-HORN.

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 12 § 2 That no merchaunt Straungier..brynge into this Realme lantern hornes. *c* 1560 PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 235 A horn on your thumb, A quick eye, a sharp knife, at hand a receiver. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 637 A shooing horne, *cornu calcearium*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 86 To make hafts for knives, or else horns for Spectacles. 1683 WILDING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For a horne in my Lanterne..00 00 02. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii, How she, all patient, both at eve and morn Her needle pointed at the guarding horn. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*, a spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

III. The hollow horn of an animal (without the core) used as a vessel or a musical instrument, with senses thence developed.

12. A vessel formed from the horn of a cow or other beast, or in later times shaped after this, for holding liquid (as drink, oil, or ink), powder, etc.; a drinking-horn; a powder-flask; also, a similarly shaped vessel for cupping. Hence a hornful; a draught of ale or other liquor.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 126 Sete horn on þa openan scearpan. 1073 *Charter* in *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (Th.) 428, II ȝebonede hnæppas, and IIII. hornas. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7345 Þou fill þi horn Wit oile, and weind þe forth. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1153 Heo fulde hire horn wiþ wyn, And dronk to þe pilegrym. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvi. 13. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xxi. (Bodl. MS.), Men shall .. souke it oute oþer drawe it oute wiþ an horne oþer a copping cuppe. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 333 Give me a penne and ink-horne. 1587 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 11 Giue it the beast in the morning with a horne. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* XII. iv. (1678) 295 Ther shall you apply Cupping-glasses, or Horns. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 May, He went to Queen's College .. and had a horne of beere. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I took out..a horn of powder. 1804 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1812 V. 206 My horn's last drop of ink To raise her glory, lo, I'll shed it. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xviii. 190 Take another horn of ale. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 323 The Runic Horn, so rich and rare, so barbarically magnificent, altogether unique, a splendid and mystic relic.

b. *Horn of plenty* or *abundance* = CORNUCOPIA.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIII. iii, They see Their horne of plenty freshly flowing still. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 52 He hath the horne of Abundance. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 193 Holding in his Left Hand a Reed, and in his Right a Horn of Plenty. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 826 Wood-carving, consisting of .. flowers and two horns of plenty. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xxviii, Nature, very oddly, when the Horn of Plenty is quite empty, always fills it with babies.

c. *Horn of Plenty grass*: see quot.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 333/1 *Cornucopia cucullata*, the Horn of Plenty grass, a native of Greece and Asia Minor .. frequently cultivated in gardens amongst curious annuals.

13. A wind instrument more or less resembling a horn in shape, and originally formed of the horn of some beast, now made of brass or other material. Also with qualifying words, as *bugle horn*, *hunting-horn*, *post-horn*, *tin horn*, *valve horn*, etc.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxx. 4 [lxxxi. 3] Singaþ in fruman monðes horne. *a* 1000 *Laws of Wihtred* c. 28 (Schmid) He þonne nawðer ne hryme ne he horn ne blawe. *c* 1205 LAY. 25787 Hafe mine godne horn .. and blawe hine mid maine. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15011 Wit harp and pipe, and horn and trump. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 2520 Thai..blewen hornes of bras. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxiv. (Thornton MS.), We hunte at the herdis with hundes and with horne. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 47 Ther's a Post come from my Master, with his horne full of good newes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 The Vrij blow a horne of a wild Hart .. but those of Lucerna use a horne of brasse. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 186 The clanging Horns swell their sweet-winding Notes. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iii, The hunter's horn hung from his belt.

b. *To wind the horn*, to blow a blast on the horn, to sound the horn; also *fig.* of insects making a piping or humming sound.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 32 (*Stage directions*) Hornes winded .. Winde hornes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 7 Neither may the Citizens..winde a Horne in their night watches. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 28 What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn. 1746 COLLINS *Odes, To Evening* iii, Or where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn. 1783–94 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., School-Boy* 3 The distant huntsman winds his horn. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvii, But scarce again his horn he wound.

c. (More fully *French horn*) An orchestral wind instrument of the trumpet class, developed from the hunting-horn, and consisting of a continuous tube some 17 feet in length, curved for convenience in holding, and having a wide bell and a conoidal mouthpiece.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 278 The voice was drown'd By the French horn, or by the op'ning hound. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 427/1 A band of French horns. 1856 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 129 All horns with the exception of the horn in C, are transposing instruments. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns, sufficiently large to be worn obliquely round the body, resting on one shoulder and passing under the opposite arm. *Ibid.* 748/2 The introduction of the Horn into the orchestra is attributed to Gossec.

d. *English horn* (Fr. *cor anglais*), a wind instrument of the oboe kind: see quots.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 292/2 The *English Horn*, or *Corno Inglese*, is a deeper-toned oboe, but of rather larger dimensions, somewhat bent, the lower end very open. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 488/2 *English horn*, the tenor oboe in F, intermediate between the ordinary oboe and the bassoon.

e. An 8-foot reed-stop on an organ.

1722–4 *Specif. Organ St. Dionis Backchurch* in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 596 Great Organ..10. Trumpet. 11. French Horn to tenor D. ['It appears to have been the earliest organ to contain a "French Horn" stop.'] 1834 *Specif. Organ York Minster* Ibid. 600 Swell Organ .. 42. Horn. 43. Trumpet.

14. The wind instrument as used in forms of legal process; e.g. in the Scotch ceremony of proclaiming an outlaw, when three blasts were blown on a horn by the king's messenger; hence *to put* (*denounce*) *to the horn*, to proclaim an outlaw, to outlaw; † *to be at the horn*, to be out of the protection of the law, proclaimed an outlaw.

1397 *Sc. Acts Rob. III* (1844) I. 574/1 [red] Qwhasa cumys nocht within þe said terme sal be at þe kyngis horne and þair landis and gudis eschete. 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 11 (1814) II. 22/1 Ilk officiar of þe kingis as mare or kingis seriande.. sal nocht pass in þe cuntre na þe baroun seriande in þe barony but a horne and his wande. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* XII. vi. (Jam.), Makbeth..syne confiscat Makduffis guddis, & put him to the horn. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 76 For ȝe war all at Goddis horne. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* IV. xxiii. § 2 (Jam.) Gif ane man findes ane theif with the fang .. incontinent he sould raise the blast of ane horne vpon him; and gif he hes not ane horne, he sould raise the shout with his mouth; and cry lowdly that his neighbours may heare. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 397 Such as were denounced to the Horn. *a* 1765 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 56 (1773) 236 The messenger must..read the letters, also with an audible voice, and afterwards blow three blasts with an horn; by which the debtor is understood to be proclaimed rebel to the King...Hence the letters of diligence are called *letters of horning*, and the debtor is said to be denounced at the horn. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 121 Both of us were put to the horn and declared outlaw.

† b. = HORNING *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 205 (Jam.) The lordis prolongis the execucioun of the horne in the meyntime. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 31 He compears before the council, and upon his compearance he is released from the horn.

IV. A horn-shaped or horn-like projection; one of two or more such; a corner, an angle.

15. A horn-like appendage or ornament worn on the head. (Cf. sense 6.)

Actual horns or antlers of beasts have been and are sometimes worn by savages; horns of metal have been from time immemorial worn by women in some eastern countries; the name was also given to p. t or the whole of head-dresses worn in England, and to forms in which the hair was done up in the 14th and 15th c.

1340 *Ayenb.* 176 Þo þet makeþ zuo greate hornes of hare here oper of opren þet hi sembleþ wel fole wyfmen. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Ladyes and gentilwomen, that were mervelously arraied .. and hadde highe hornes. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1870) 214 Queen Anne, wife to King Richard the second..brought in high head attire piked with horns. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 536 About her fore-head a haire-lace with two horns. .. The horned Beldame still muttereth certaine wordes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 169 A hoyke or vaile which .. hath a kinde of horne rising over the forehead. *Ibid.* 172 Women of Venice .. raise up their hair on the forehead in two knotted hornes. 1859 THOMSON *Land & Bk.* I. vi. (1872) 74 The princesses of Lebanon and Hermon sported gold horns, decked with jewels. 1864 *Kitto's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v., The women among the Druses on Mount Lebanon wear on their heads silver horns of native make which are the distinguishing badge of wifehood.

16. A projection, like a horn, at each corner of the altar in the Jewish temple; one of the two outer corners of the altar in some churches.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) cxvii[i]. 27 Oð horn wibedes [*Thorpe* oð wiȝ-bedes..hornas]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid. Settes miri daie in thicknesse, Unto horn þat of weved esse. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* i. 51 Adonyas dredynge kyng Salomon, holdith the horn of the auter. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xxvii. 2 Thou shalt make an Altar of Shittim wood..And thou shalt make the hornes of it vpon the foure corners thereof. 1815 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 Delinquency, a garrison qualification, first clings to the horns of the altar. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 196 At the right horn of the Altar.

17. Each of the pointed extremities of the moon as she appears in her first and last quarters (or of Mercury or Venus in a similar phase); each end of a crescent; a cusp.

a 1000 *Riddles* XXX. (Gr.), Ic wiht ȝeseah .. hornum tiweonum huðe lædan. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5340 The shadowe maketh her bemis merke, And hir hornes to shewe derke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 5 The Idol Isis, bearing two hornes of the Moone. *Ibid.* 27 This City is of the forme of an half Moone..and..imbraceth betweene the two hornes the lesser City. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 433 From the hornes Of Turkish Crescent. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 125 The moon Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xi, Till .. The moon renew'd her silver horn. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 179 Certain periodical inequalities, observed in the Horns of the disk [of Mercury], seem to indicate a revolution on an axis. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* xi. 286 This grey substance [of the spinal cord] is so disposed that.. it looks something like a crescent..The two ends of the crescent are called its *horns* or *cornua*.

b. Each tip or end of a bow.

1611 COTGR. s.v *Cornette*, *Les cornettes d'un arc*, the hornes, or hornie tips of a long Bow. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 524 At either Horn the Rainbow drinks the Flood. — *Æneid* IX. 854 He drew, And almost join'd the horns of the tough yew. 1772 COOK 1*st Voy.* I. vii, The island was shaped exactly like a bow..The horns, or extremities of the bow, were two large tufts of cocoa-nut-trees. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* 34 Drew the twisted string Till the horns kissed.

18. Each of the two wings of an army; = L. *cornu*.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 457 The left horne of Romanis .. fled to the brayis of Tiber. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 70 Seruing for hornes or wings vnto the battell. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. 520 Quintius seeing one of the hornes of his Army beginning to fayle. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 106 [I] perceived the two horns, or wings, of the troop, making..to outflank, and then enclose us.

19. Each of two (or more) lateral projections, arms, or branches.

a. The two arms of a cross (late L. *cornua crucis*). b. The two projecting divisions of the uterus (*cornua uteri*). c. The branches of a river or estuary, the narrow arms of a bay (L. *cornua*).

a. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xxiii. 621 *In crucis cornibus a iudeis tentum* .. Þat on þe hornes of þe Croys Iewes helden wiþ-outen les. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVIII. 30 On the horns .. of the cross. b. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q b/2 The Testicles or Hornes of the Wombe. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* viii. (ed. 4) 43 The fœtus developed in a uterine horn. c. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 409 With sev'n-fold Horns mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 61, I remember a ravine on the horn of the bay opposite the town where the sea rushes up. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 50 Within the long horns of a sandy bay.

20. *pl.* a. The awns of barley. *dial.* b. *fig.* Rigid branches of leafless trees.

a. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Horns*, the awns of barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley aveller..for.. rubbing the horns or avels off barley. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 696 The Himalayan barley which has three short horns to the flowering glume. b. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cvii, The wood which grides and clangs Its leafless ribs and iron horns.

21. A pointed or tapering projection.

a. The beak of an ancient galley (*obs.*); of an anvil; the end of an ancient roll of bread: cf. Ger. *horn*, It. *cornuto* 'a kind of loafes or simnell bread cornered'. b. Name of the projections or crutches on a side-saddle, which support or are grasped between the rider's knees; also the high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle. c. A piece of land projecting into the sea, etc.; a promontory. d. A mountain peak (sometimes *fig.*, sometimes = Swiss-Ger. *horn*). e. A part of a plant shaped like a horn, beak, or spur. f. The minute apex of a Hebrew letter, as at the top of ב or ר.

a. *c* 1205 LAY. 4538 Scip ærne to ȝen scip .. horn a-ȝen horne. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 779 For hom he brouthe fele slie Wastels, simenels with þe horn. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, When I was a young man, I was able at times to lift a smith's anvil with one hand, by what is called the 'horn'. c. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 135 Media ..casting forth a crooked and winding horne as it were toward the West, seemeth to enclose within that compasse both the said realmes. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 505 The conquering Brute, on Corineus braue This horne of land [Cornwall] bestow'd. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1947. 225/1 The extreme western horn of Brittany. d. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 12 Rocks that..Forehead to forehead held their monstrous horns. 1846 MISS COSTELLO *Tour to & fr. Venice* 327 Strange-pointed rocks, piercing the skies, the *horns* of the dolomite mountains. 1861 SYMONDS in *Biog.* (1895) I. 156 The Bernese Alps .. and their snow-capped horns. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 5/1 The highest point of the Cuchullins is Scuir Dearg, the 'Red Peak', a square-shaped mountain, topped with a strange-looking horn of rock. e. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 434 Capsule when ripe lengthened out into a straight horn. 1804 in Charl. Smith *Convers.* I. 40 The woodbine's honied horn. 1819 *Pantologia, Horn* or Spur in Botany .. The hinder hollow part of the nectary in some flowers, extended in a conical form; as in Orchis, Larkspur, etc. f. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* ix. (1883) 103 They remembered what He had said about the permanence of every *yod* and horn of a letter in the Law.

22. *Arch.* † In OE. a pinnacle or gable (*obs.*);

each of the Ionic volutes (likened to ram's horns); the projections of an abacus, etc.: see quots.

c 1000 *Finnesburg* 4 (Gr.) Ne þisse healle hornas ne byrnað. 1847 CRAIG, *Horn*, .. a name sometimes given to the Ionic volute. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., In general the word *Horn* (Fr. *corne*) is employed to express each of the four projecting portions of any abacus which has its faces curved on a plan... The terms *horn* or *side-arm* are also applied to the portions which project beyond the rest of a piece of framed work, as in the head of a solid door-frame.

23. *Naut.* See quots. (In quot. 1887 tr. L. *cornua* the ends of the sail-yards: cf. ANTENNA.)

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 167 *Horns*, the jaws, or semi-circular ends of booms and gaffs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horn*, the arm of a cleat or kevel. *Horns*, the points of the jaws of the booms. Also the outer ends of the cross-trees. *Horns of the Rudder = Rudder-horns. Horns of the tiller*, the pins at the extremity. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 76 The foremost horn of the topmast trestle-tree. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 548 Windward pointing the horns of the sail-clothed yards of the fleet.

24. *Fortif.* = HORNWORK.

1709 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 497 One of our bombs fell into a magazine in the horn, blew it up, and ruin'd great part of the wall.

25. In various other technical applications.

1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. *Haenel's Winding Mach.* 60 It is to be feared that the rope might slip down between its own coil and the horns of the rope rolls. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horn*..8. (*Milling*) One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle .. which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle thereto. 9. One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack. 10. A curved projection on the forepart of a plane. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Horn* (*Railway U.S.*), One of the projecting parts of a pedestal, between which the journal-boxes work = *Horn-block*.

V. 26. Each of the alternatives of a dilemma (in Scholastic Lat. *argumentum cornutum*), on which one is figured as liable to be caught or impaled.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 158 [verses 3–7] Thys forked questyon; which the sophisters call an horned question, because that to whether of both partyes a bodye shall make a direct aunswere, he shall renne on the sharpe poyncte of the horne. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Agst. Hope* i, And both the Horns of Fates Dilemma wound. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xviii. (1713) 38 This seems a smart Dilemma at first .. yet I think neither Horn is strong enough to push us off from our belief of the Existence of a God. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. 183 That horn of the alternative wounds more than the former. 1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* III. x. 137 [He] placed the King in a dilemma, from the horn of which he could not extricate himself. 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* v. 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'.

VI. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

27. a. Simple attrib. = of a horn or horns, as *horn colour*, *measurement*, *shavings*.

1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* v. i, They burnt old shoes, goose-feathers, assafœtida, A few horn-shavings.. And shee is well again. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 54 Shell.. yellowish horn colour. 1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 70 Horn shavings, from the large proportion of nitrogen in them, are a powerful manure. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 6/6 Records of horn measurements.

b. objective and obj. gen., as *horn-bearer*, *-blower*, *-blowing*, *-player*. **c.** similative, as *horn-shaped* adj. **d.** instrumental and locative, as *horn-bind* vb., *horn-crested*, *-pushing*, *-yoked* adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An *Horne berer, *corniger*. 1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 How they have *horn-bound for several years past the Bavarian Duke. *c*1725 *Corpus Gloss.* 454 *Cereacus*, *horn blauuere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horne blawer, *cornicen*. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 314 The horn-blowers of arbitrary power in England. 1870 *Echo* 23 Nov., Vague—not to say unsatisfactory pieces of *hornblowing. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD *Aristoph., Frogs* 9 *Horn-crested Pan. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 752/1 Rossini, the son of a *horn-player. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 495 *Aquilegia*..nectaries 5, *horn-shaped. 1852–61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* s.v., The horn-shaped leaf so often seen in English mediæval work.

28. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Made of horn, as *horn bow*, *cup*, *lantern*, *ring*, *spoon*, *ware*; formed naturally of horn, as *horn foot*, *sheath*. Hence parasynthetic combs., as *horn-footed*, *-sheathed* adjs.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 124 An horne spone. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 40 Wear it not in deede that hornz bee so plentie, hornware I beleeue would bee more set by than it iz. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 611 Not a Ribbon..: Shooe-tye, Bracelet, Horne-Ring. 1611 COTGR., *Corne-pied*, hoofed, horne-footed. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* II. i, The frighted satyrs .. their horn-feet ply. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 357 They draw their Bows with the Thumb armed with an Horn Ring. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, The horn cup, which the host set down beside the tankard. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scott.* ix. (1855) 93 The porrich..must be eaten with a horn spoon. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 143 Horn-handed breakers of the glebe. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 276 This edentulous and horn-sheathed condition of the jaws. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 251 Horn Chalices were forbidden. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* (1883) 201 If it is a horn lantern you've got. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 408 Horn-bows were used as well as those of yew. 1885 TENNYSON *Tiresias* 10 Tramp of the hornfooted horse.

29. Special combs.: †**horn-back** = HORN-FISH; **horn-band**, a band of musicians that play horns; **horn-bar**, the cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays; †**horn battle**, an army in battle array having horns or wings; †**horn-beast**, a horned beast, as an ox; †**horn-beaten** *a.*, cuckolded; **horn-beech** = HORNBEAM; **horn-bug**, a North American beetle, *Passalus cornutus*, having its head armed with a stout curved horn; **horn-card**, a transparent plate of horn bearing a graduated scale, or the like (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **horn-cattle** = horned cattle: see CATTLE 6; **horn-centre**, a mathematical instrument: see quot.; †**horn-cod**, a carob; †**horn-coot** = HORN-OWL; **horn-core**, the central bony part of the horn of quadrupeds, a process of the frontal bone; **horn-distemper**, 'a disease of cattle, affecting the internal substance of the horn' (Craig 1847); **horn-drum** (*Hydraulics*), a water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **horn-eyed** *a.*, having a horny film over the eye, dull-eyed; †**horn-face**, ? a stupid face, such as a cuckold might have; †**horn-fair**, 'a fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent' (Nares) for the sale of horn goods; used allusively by 17th and 18th c. writers with reference to cuckoldry; **horn-flint**, flint of a horn-like appearance and translucency; **horn-fly**, a dipterous insect, *Hæmatobia serrata*, so called from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle; †**horn-foot**, **-feet** *a.*, having feet of horn, as horses; horn-footed; **horn-frog**, the horned frog: see HORNED; **horn grass**, a grass of the genus *Ceratochloa* (Craig 1847); **horn-hard** *a.*, as hard as horn; also advb.; †**horn-head**, a horn-headed being, a cuckold; **horn-hipped** *a.* (see quot.); **horn-lead**, a name given by the old chemists to chloride of lead, because it assumes a horny appearance on fusing: cf. CORNEOUS; **horn-machine**, a shoe-soling machine, so called because the shoe is placed on a horn-like projection; **horn-maker**, a maker of horns; † one who 'horns' or cuckolds; **horn-man**, a man with a horn; **horn-mercury**, chloride of mercury: cf. *horn-lead*; †**horn-mouth** *a.*, having a horn in the mouth; †**horn-nose**, a rhinoceros; **horn-nut**, the horned fruit of plants of the genus *Trapa*; **horn-ore**, 'a species of silver ore of a pearl-grey colour, bordering on white' (Craig); †**horn-penny** = HORNGELD; **horn-piece**, the skin (of an ox) with the horns attached; **horn-pike**, the horn-fish or garfish; **horn-pith**, the soft porous bone which fills the cavity of a horn; **horn-plant**, a seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*; **horn-pock**, **-pox**, a mild form of smallpox or chicken-pox; **horn-poppy**, the Horned Poppy, *Glaucium luteum*; **horn porphyry** = HORNSLATE; **horn-pout** (*U.S.*), a name for some fishes of the genus *Amiurus*, esp. *A. catus*; **horn-press**, a form of stamping-machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes (*Cent. Dict.*); †**horn-putter** (tr. Vulgate *cornupeta*), an animal that butts or gores with the horn; **horn-quicksilver**, same as *horn-mercury*; **horn-schist** = HORNSLATE; **horn-shell** (see quot.); †**horn sickness**, humorous for 'jealousy due to being cuckolded'; **horn-snake**, (*a*) the Pine Snake or Bull Snake, *Coluber melanoleucus*; (*b*) the Red-bellied or Wampum Snake, *Farancia abacura* (local U.S.); **horn-tail**, an insect of the family *Uroceridæ*, having a prominent horn on the abdomen of the male; †**horn-thumb**, a thumb protected by a thimble of horn such as was used by cutpurses; a pickpocket; **horn-tip**, the tip of a horn; a button or knob fixed on the point of a horn for a guard or ornament; **horn-weed**, (*a*) same as HORNWORT; (*b*) same as *horn-plant*; †**horn-wood** = HORNBEAM; **horn-worm**, a kind of caterpillar that injures the tobacco plant.

1598 FLORIO, *Acicula*, a horne fish or *hornebacke. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 175/1 The *horn-bar which stands at the back of the top bed. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* Ixxv. (1643) 207 The *Horne Battell may be for the same occasion and use. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 51 No Temple but the wood, no assembly but *horne-beasts. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 27 Silly Men, being *Horn-beaten. 1771 R. WARNER *Plant. Woodford.* 114 *Carpinus*, *Ostrya Ulmo similis* .. the Horn, or Hard-beam Tree, called in some places, the Horse-beech or *Horn-beech, from some likeness of the leaves to the Beech. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Farm. Encycl.* for **Hornbug*. 1793 MISS SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 257 Beauties of *horn-cattle. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 12/2 *Horn centres..are small circular pieces of horn with three needle-points fixed in them. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 446 The *Horncod-Tree or *Keratia*. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man hec. Guilty* 306 To make lodgings for Owles, and to prepare habitations for *Horn-Coots. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Horn-coot*, a name given by fowlers to the great Horn owl. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 424 In neither case are the horns supported by bony *horn-cores. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI. ii, Self-conceit is *horn-eyed. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii, All his flunkeyhood, and horn-eyed dimness. *a* 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Mast.* Wks. (1673) 334 Dog! what will she say of thy *horn-face? 1669 *Newest Acad. Compliments* (N.), When..cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair. 1730 *Poor Robin* (N.), Now in small time comes on Horn-fair, Your horns and ladles now prepare. 1896 A. W. TUER *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 Horn Fair was held at least as early as the time of Henry III, and was continued annually until abolished in 1872. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 108 Its grain can with difficulty be perceived, and the whole is similar to *horn-flint. 1708 KERSEY, **Horn-fly*, an American Insect. 1897 BAILEY *Princ. Fruit-Growing* 25 A comparatively harmless insect in France becomes the dreaded horn-fly in America. *c* 1595 J. DICKENSON *Sheph. Compl.* (1878) 11 The *hornfeet halfe-gods, with all the progeny rurall. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 279 Horn-foote horses. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) II. 156 *note*, I have seen the Wishtonwish, the rattle snake, the *horn frog .. and a land tortoise all take refuge in the same hole. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 53 (Jam.) For now the lads are sleeping *horn hard. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* XXV, The hearty shake of Mr. Girder's horn-hard palm. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, And Vulcan a limping *horn-head, for Venus his wife was a Strumpet. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., A horse is said to be *Horn-hipped when the tops of the two haunch bones appear too high. 1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 22, 100 grs. of *horn lead, formed by precipitation, contain 72 of lead, 18 of marine acid, and 10 of water. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 397 Called horn lead by the old chemists. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 63 Vertue is no *horne-maker: and my Rosalind is vertuous. 1844 *Camp Refuge* I. 126 The *horn-men blew might and main. 1776 WOULFE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 619 The *horn-mercury .. was intermixed with minute globules of quicksilver. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* xii. 58 The *horn-mouth Belman shal affright thy slumbers. 1598 FLORIO, *Rinoceronte*, a great beast or monster called a *horne nose. *c* 1320 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 291 Et acquietabimus omnia predicta de assisis .. wardepeni, hevedpeni, *hornpeni, et de omnibus servitiis secularibus. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 46 He will find the Legs, Shins .. and *Horn Pieces of Oxen .. pack'd into slight Casks. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 360 Varicella, crystalline and *horn-pox. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 153 Horn-pock or Wart-pock is a mild and abortive form, in which the pocks..shrivel and dry up on the 5th or 6th day. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 309 Leske in his voyage through Saxony often calls our stone [Hornslate] **hornporphyry*. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 26 Pond well stocked with *horn pouts. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 247 Memories of going after pond-lilies, of angling for horn-pouts. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxi. 29 If an oxe be an *horn-putter. 1860 DANA *Man. Min.* 288 *Horn-quicksilver .. Chloride of Mercury. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 151 Genuine *hornschist and jasper are here not to be found. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 209 *Cerithium*, or the '*Horn-shell', has a turreted, many-whorled shell. 1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 238 Langley..is lately dead of the *horn sickness. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 134 The *Horn-Snake is, as they say, another sort of deadly Snake. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* (1722) 260 They have likewise the Horn-Snake, so called from a sharp Horn it carries in its Tail. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 276. 1884 J. S. KINGSLEY *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 507 The family Uroceridæ, or *horn-tails, includes insects which are closely allied to the saw-flies. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* Wks. (Rtldg.) 138/2, I cut this from a new-married wife by the help of a *horn-thumb and a knife. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horn-wort or *Horn-weed, *Ceratophyllum demersum*. 1731 *Lunenburg* (Mass.) *Proprietors' Rec.* (1897) 137 There making an Angle and runing East..68 rod to a smale *horn wood tree. 1676 T. GLOVER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 635 A Worm that devours the leaf, called a *Horn-worm. 1763 T. PRICE in B. M. Carew *Life* 110 The planters prune off the suckers, and clear them of the Horn-worm twice a week.

Horn (hɔ̄ɪn), *v.* [f. HORN *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with horns.

1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* Ixxviii. (1714) 95 Jupiter instead of Horning the Camel, order'd him to be Cropt.

b. To tip, point, cover, etc. with horn.

1421–2 [see HORNING *sb.* 2]. 1605 *Eik to Seal of Cause of Skinners of Glasgow* 5 Feb. (Jam. Suppl.), That nane.. schaip or horne pointis, schaip or mak purssis.

†**2.** To 'give horns to': to cuckold. *Obs.*

c 1550 *Pryde & Ab. Wom.* 76 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 237 Some wyll not stycke..To horne you on everye side. 1608 ROWLANDS *Humors Looking Glasse* 30 Being married to a iealous asse, He vowes she hornes him. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* I, This Wench I know has play'd me false, And horn'd me in my Galants. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 343 Milk and water husbands—horned, hen-pecked, and abused by virago wives.

3. To butt or gore with the horns.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Cornear*, to horne, to push with the horns. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/2 The cattle horn each other. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 A beast turned on me and horned my horse.

4. *Shipbuilding.* To adjust (the frame of a ship) so as to be at right angles to the line of the keel.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 Standards..convenient to horn or square the frame. *Ibid.* 151 To *Square*, is to horn or form with right angles. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xx. 442 Each frame being horned and plumbed in order to ensure the correctness of its position.

†**5.** *Sc. Law.* To put to the horn; to proclaim a rebel; to outlaw: cf. HORNING *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 551 (Jam.) That ye nor nane of yow charge, horne, poynd, nor trouble the said Johnne Schaw. 1702 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xl. (1707) 142 Condemn'd, out-lawed, or Horned. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. 3 They proclaim you to be Rebels to God, Horn you, as in Scotland.

†**Hornage.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. HORN *sb.* + -AGE, after F. *cornage*.] Cornage, horngeld.

1611 COTGR., *Cornage*, hornage; an yearely duetie of corne exacted..vpon euerie Oxe that labours in the Winter-corne-ground.

Hornbeak (hɔ̄ɪnbīk). Now *dial.* The garfish or hornfish, *Belone vulgaris*, which has extremely long and slender tapering jaws.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acus*, a fish..of some called

a hornebeake. 1598 *Epulario* G iij b, To seeth the Hornebeecke or Pipe fish. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 266 The Horne-beaks or Needle-fishes, Belonæ..haue within them so great egs that their wombe cleaueth and openeth when they should lay them. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hornbeak*, a kind of Fish. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. 442.

Hornbeam (hɔ̄·ɹnbīm). [f. HORN *sb.* + BEAM.]

1. A small tree, *Carpinus Betulus*, indigenous in England and often planted in hedges: so called from its hard, tough, close-grained wood. Also the cognate American species, *C. Americana*, the Blue Beech. (An earlier name was *hardbeam*.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 101 b, Vpon the plaines you shall haue..the Hornebeame. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xii. § 1. 29 The Horn-beam, in Latine the *Carpinus*, is planted of Sets. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 6 Feb. in Stork *E. Florida* 62 A hammock of oak, hiccory, magnolia, and hornbeam. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 71 The horn-beam is very like the beech in habit, but the leaves are not shiny.

b. **Hop Hornbeam**, the name of the genus *Ostrya*, closely allied to the Common Hornbeam, so called from the hop-like appearance of the ripe catkins; it has two species, *O. vulgaris* of Southern Europe, and *O. virginica* of America.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxviii. 441 In the common Hornbeam the scales of the strobiles are flat; and in the Hop-Hornbeam they are inflated. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 828/1 *Ostrya vulgaris*, the Common Hop Hornbeam, is a native of the south of Europe, but is quite hardy in the climate of England. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Ostrya virginica*, Ironwood (N. American), Hop-Hornbeam, Lever-wood.

c. *attrib.* †**Hornbeam pollenger** (see quot.).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. cix. 1295 Betulus, or the Hornebeame tree. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horn-beam Pollengers*, trees of about Twenty Years Growth, that have been often lopp'd, and upon that Account not Tithable. *a* 1783 J. SCOTT *Ode to Leisure* (R.), Where Easna's horn-beam grove Its foliage o'er me interwove. 1838 *Murray's Hand-Bk. N. Germ.* 94 The avenues and high hornbeam hedges, with windows cut in them.

†2. A beam of light issuing like a horn from the head of a deity, etc. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 91 Lyke..Phœbus his hornebeams.

3. = BEAM *sb.*[1] 12.

1861 WILDE *Catal. Antiq. R. Irish Acad.* 259 A hornbeam of an immense red deer.

Hornbill (hɔ̄·ɹnbil). [f. HORN *sb.* + BILL *sb.*[2]]

1. A bird of the family *Bucerotidæ*, so called from the horn-like excrescence surmounting the bill. Formerly called *Horned Crow, Horned Pie.*

1773 PENNANT *Genera of Birds* p. xxix. and 8. 1781 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. 341. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 89 Of the Hornbills in general..[Their bills] have frequently a protuberance, somewhat resembling another bill, on the upper mandible. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 167 The enormous beak of the hornbill..forms one enormous air-cell. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 435 The Hornbills, of which more than 60 species have been described, form a very natural and in some respects an isolated group.

2. *Comb.* **Hornbill cuckoo**, the keel-billed cuckoo, *Crotophaga*, of N. America.

Hornblende (hɔ̄·ɹnblend). *Min.* Also **-blend.** [a. Ger. *hornblende*, f. *horn* horn + BLENDE.]

1. A mineral closely allied to augite, and having as its chief constituents silica, magnesia, and lime. It is a constituent of many rocks, as granite, syenite, and diorite, and has numerous varieties, aluminous and non-aluminous, as actinolite, anthophyllite, asbestos, dannemorite, nephrite, tremolite, etc., which are sometimes all included under the name AMPHIBOLE; it is usually of a dark brown, black, or greenish black colour.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 95 The hornblende of the Swedes. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 215 The great weight of the stone called *hornblende* made the miners at first imagine it contained some metal, but finding none except iron they called it *blind*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 344 Chattering stony names Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, Amygdaloid and trachyte. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 104 Hornblende is of a dark or dark-green colour, with a horny glistening lustre.

2. *attrib.* Of hornblende, as *hornblende boulder*, etc.; containing or having hornblende as a chief constituent, hornblendic, as *hornblende basalt, granite, porphyry, syenite*; **hornblende andesite** (see quot. 1885); **hornblende gabbro**, a variety of gabbro in which the diallage is more or less replaced by hornblende; **hornblende rock**, a greenstone consisting chiefly of hornblende; **hornblende schist, slate**, hornblende rock of a schistose nature.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 354 Hornblende Porphyry. *Ibid.* 383 Hornblende Slate, penetrated with Talc or Mica. 1821 J. M'CULLOCH *Geol. Classif. Rocks* 298 Wherever hornblende rock occurs, it is only a portion of those beds of which the greater parts present the same characters as hornblende schist. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl., 2nd Eve* 23 Through hornblende bowlders, where the discus flung. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* II. 4 The hornblende slate or schist from which the magnetic iron used for ages in the manufacture of Damascus steel..is still obtained. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (1893) 167 Hornblende-andesite consists of a triclinic felspar with hornblende, augite or mica. ..Hornblende-andesite is a volcanic rock of Tertiary and post-Tertiary date.

Hornblendic (hɔ̄mble·ndik), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the nature of hornblende; containing hornblende; **hornblendic rock, schist, slate** = hornblende rock, etc.: see prec. 2.

1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 233, I obtained specimens of rocks .. hornblendic mica-slate. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Mineralogically they are..hornblendic, when the augite is replaced by hornblende. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. vi. (ed. 2) 126 Quarries of remarkably fine, tough hornblendic granite. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 82 At the hornblendic extreme of the trap rocks we find the basalt, of which also celts were made.

Horn-book (hɔ̄·ɹnbuk). A leaf of paper containing the alphabet (often with the addition of the ten digits, some elements of spelling, and the Lord's Prayer) protected by a thin plate of translucent horn, and mounted on a tablet of wood with a projecting piece for a handle. A simpler and later form of this, consisting of the tablet without the horn covering, or a piece of stiff cardboard varnished, was also called a BATTLEDORE (q.v. 3). For an exhaustive account see A. W. Tuer, *History of the Horn-Book* (1896).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 49 Yes, yes, he teaches boyes the Horne-booke: What is Ab speld backward with the horn on his head? 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iij, Such vnmannerlie knaues..must bee set againe to their A. B. C. and learne to spell *Our Father* in a Horne booke. 1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 176 For the buyeing and prouideing of horne bookes and primers to be giuen to poore children. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. Argt., St. George oth' backside of the Horn-book, The Dragon kills, to Humour Scorn-book. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* II. 463 To Master John the English maid A horn-book gives of gingerbread, And that the child may learn the better, As he can name, he eats the letter. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 131 Being ambitious to commence author, I was composing a new horn-book. *a* 1842 HONE in A. W. Tuer *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. i. 7 A large wholesale dealer in..school requisites recollects that the last order he received for Horn-books came from the country, about the year 1799. From that time the demand wholly ceased..In the course of sixty years, he and his predecessors in business had executed orders for several millions of Horn-books. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiii. 135 A child at the horn-book might spell it. 1864 *Chambers' Book of Days* II. 233/1 The 'Horn-book' gradually gave way to the 'Battledore' and the 'Primer'.

b. *transf.* A treatise on the rudiments of a subject; a primer.

1609 DEKKER (*title*) The Gulls Horne-booke. 1757 *Connoisseur* No. 83 (Tuer) Under the title of The Rhymer's Play-thing, or Poetaster's Horn-Book. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Laureat* iii. Wks. 1812 II. 339 Go find of Politics the lost Horn-book. 1847 H. PIDDINGTON (*title*) The Horn Book of Storms for Indian and China Seas. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VI. vii, I come not here to learn the horn-book of war. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xi. 30 Ignorant of the very hornbook of diplomacy.

c. *attrib.*, as *horn-book lore, school.*

1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 215 A Battledore boy or Horn-book-boy. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 403 The third school is the horn-book school, where 30 children are taught by the mistress. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* etc. 154 The horn-book lore I early knew.

Horned (hɔ̄·ɹnĕd, hɔ̄ɹnd), *a.*

I. [f. HORN *sb.* + -ED[2]. (OE. had *hyrned*, from *hyrnan* :—**hurnjan*: cf. OHG. *gihurnet.*)]

1. Having horns or antlers; cornuted.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4267 Hald we no hors..ne na horned stottis. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) II. xlv. 51 Somme of them were horned, as boolys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 47 Emongst the horned heard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 Cerastes hornd, Hydrus, and Ellops drear. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 175 The..horned cattle brought from Umbria. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* v. 33 Bull to the horned herd, and the corn to a fruitful plain.

b. *Logic. Horned syllogism* (*argument*, etc.): the dilemma.

1548 Horned question [see HORN *sb.* 26]. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemna, otherwise .. called a horned argument. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 *note*, Dilemma ..A forked or horned Syllogisme. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism.

2. Having, bearing, or wearing an appendage, ornament, etc., called a horn; having horn-like projections or excrescences.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6655 Quen moyses had broght þe lagh ..þam thoght him hornd apon farr. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxxiv. 29 He wiste not that his face was horned of the cumpanye of the word of God. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 He saide that the women that were so horned were lyche to be horned snailes and hertis and vnicornes. 1585 Horned beetle [see HORNET *sb.* 3]. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. ix. (1686) 201 One side of a Silver Medal we find Moses horned. *c* 1695 J. MILLER *Descr. N. York* (1843) 6 In the middle of the line from thence northward is a horned work. 1850 H. W. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 33 A peculiar horned or crested helmet. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Count of Greiers* i, The horned crags are shining. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 13 Screened By the horned altar. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* I. i. 14 That horned coast is said to have given its name to Cornwall.

b. **Horned crow** or **pie**, old name of the Hornbill. **Horned frog, toad**, a lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having the head and back covered with spikes (*U.S.*). **Horned hog** (*a*), the babiroussa: see HOG *sb.*[1] 3; †(*b*) a kind of fish with a horn on its head (*obs.*). **Horned horse**, the Gnu. †**Horned-snout**, the rhinoceros (*obs.*). Also *Horned* LARK, OWL, POPPY, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 79 Hornd-snout. Rhinoceros. 1702 *Collect. Voy.* (1729) III. 413 The Horned-Hog. A small flat Fish, with a Horn on his Head, notcht on one Side only. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xliv. 78 The horned frog..specimens..with the horns of half and three-fourths of an inch in length and very sharp at the points. 1847 RUXTON *Adv. Mexico* 156 The cameleon is the 'horned frog' of the prairies of America. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 706/1, I put my horned toad in his cage out in the sun.

3. Having crescent horns, crescent-shaped.

c 1400 LYDG. *Floure Curtesie* 2 In Fevrier, whan the frosty mone Was horned. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 3 Hornit Dyane, with hir paly glemis. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. v, These knights of Malta..with their crosses Struck pale your horned moons. 1810 VINCE *Elem. Astron.* viii. 89 Venus and Mercury appear, first horned.

†4. Of a cuckold: see HORN *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

1626 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* IV. ii, Thou art a beast, a hornèd beast, an ox! 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 347 The horn'd Herd within yon City Wall. 1830 in *Notes. Ball.* (1890) VII. 195 You horned fumbling Cuckolds, in city, court, or town.

†5. Applied to bishops with reference to the shape of the mitre. *Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1663 Ye that han in subieccioun Peplys vnder your prelacye .. Thogh ye be hornyd to syth [=sight] outward [etc.]. 1558 KNOX *Serm.* in *Sel. Writ.* (1845) 236 Our horned and mitred bishops. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 172 To the servants of the devill, to your dumbe dogges, and horned bishops.

6. Armed or furnished with horn or horny substance.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 45 All day they [Satyrs] daunced ..And with their horned feet the greene gras wore.

7. Provided, fitted, or ornamented with horn.

1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 42 Of spectacles that rode his nose He wink'd through each horn'd glass. 1884 *Pall Mall G. Extra* 24 July 9/2 Specimens of horns mounted in silver and horned goods generally.

II. [f. HORN *v.* + -ED[1].]

†8. *Sc. Law.* 'Put to the horn'; proclaimed a rebel. *Obs.*

1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 38 The horn'd Man has no Remedy but to fly out of the Kingdom of Scotland.

Hence **Ho·rnedness**, horned condition.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) III. 241 The hornedness of the moon. 1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Rev.* etc. (1891) III. 417 The previous coexistence of hornedness and rumination in our conception.

†**Hornen**, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. HORN *sb.* + -EN[4]. OE. had *hyrnen*:—QTeut.**hurnīno-*.] Made of horn.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xcvii[i]. 6 In vois of the hornene trumpe. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'A hornen-spoon'.

Horner (hɔ̄·ɹnəɹ). [f. HORN *sb.* or *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A worker in horn; a maker of horn spoons, combs, etc.

1421–2 [see HORNING *vbl. sb.* 2]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Hornare, or horne make[r], *cornutarius*. 1464 *Rolls Parl.* V. 567/1 The men of the Craft of Horners enfranchised in the Cite of London. 1484 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 346 Georgius Hoton..horner. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 18 The head-warden of the horners. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 309 The most reputable inhabitants are the horners, who prepare horn for petty manufacturers. 1896 A. W. TUER *Hist. Horn-Bk.* I. vii. 91 The Horners' Exhibition held in London in 1882.

†b. One who makes musical horns. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horner a maker of hornes, *cornettier*. 1552 *Loseley MSS.* (Kempe 1835) 53 Horner for blowinge hornes, turner for daggers.

2. One who blows or winds a horn.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/31 *Cornicarius*, an hornere. 1611 COTGR., *Corneux*, a Horner; a winder of a Horne. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recreat.* (ed. 2) A iv b, Mr. Michael Marsh, Horner .. who teaches to blow the Horn. 1827 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 121 The keeper .. blew 'the death of the buck', and..the horners..answered him. 1894 F. R. STOCKTON *Pomona's Trav.* 25 The horner blew his horn until his eyes seemed bursting.

†3. One who cuckolds; a cuckold-maker. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Cornaro*...a horner. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* III. (D.), Till th' Jury..Their favour gave with sense adorn'd, Not to the horner, but the horn'd. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman a Riddle* I. i, A cornuted coxcomb, that cou'd not smell his Horner from his house-dog.

†4. A person who has been 'put to the horn' or declared a rebel. *Sc. Obs.*

1590 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 525/1 Thair names salbe deleit out of the catologe of hornaris and .. they sall not be forder troublit for that horning in tyme cuming. 1598 *Ibid.* IV. 174/2 To the effect the haill horneris registrat thairin and remaneing vnrelaxt may be extractit and chargit.

Hence †**Ho·rneress**, a female worker in horn or maker of horns.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horneresse, a woman, *cornettiere*.

Hornet[1] (hɔ̄·ɹnĕt). Forms: *α.* 1 hyrnetu, hyrnet, 5 hernet. *β.* 4 harnette, 6 harnet. *γ.* 6– hornet, (6 -ette, 7 -ott). [OE. *hyrnetu, hyrnet*, earlier *hurnitu, hirnitu*, fem. corresp. to MDu. *hörnete, hornte*, MLG. *hornte*, LG. *hörnt, hornke*, EFris. *hörnetje, hörntje*, OHG. *hornuz, -oz, -az*, masc., MHG. *hornuz, -iz*, etc., Ger. *hornisse* (with many variants: see Grimm).

These words have the appearance of being derivatives of *horn*, a presumption strengthened by the OS. *hornskero*, and early mod.Du. *horener* (Kiliaen), which mean both 'horner or horn-blower' and 'hornet', also by Kilian's *hornsel* as a var. of *horsel, e*, mod.Du. *horzel*. Many scholars however incline to the opinion that the latter contains the original root, and that *hornut-* represents an original *kers-*

nut-, formed, like MD. *horsele*, from a radical **hors-* = pre-Teut. **krs-*, found in OSlav. *sršša*, Lith. *szirszů* wasp, and perh. in L. *crābrōn-* for **crāsrōn-*. If this were so, the association with *horn* would be later and due to popular etymology. See Kluge s.v. *Hornisse*, Franck s.v. *Horzel*.]

1. An insect of the wasp family, esp. the European *Vespa Crabro* and the American *V. maculata*, much larger and stronger than other wasps, and inflicting a more serious sting.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 603 *Crabro*, waefs *vel* hurnitu. *a* 800 *Erfurt Gloss.* 275 *Crabro*, hirnitu. *a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 215/3 *Crabro*, hyrnetu. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* Ibid. 121/11 *Crabro*, hyrnet. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 211 Of calues i-rooted comeþ bees, and of hors i-roted comeþ harnettes. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 619/7 *Vespa*, a waps (*et est vespa major illa*, an hernet). 1535 Coverdale *Deut.* vii. 20 The Lorde thy God also shal sende hornettes amonge them. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Crabro*, a great wasps called an hornet. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 647 Thou huge and humminge humblebee, thou hornett. 1709 Swift *Tritical Ess.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 143 Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. 1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 261 It is chiefly in the hollow trunks of decayed trees that the Hornets form their nest. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* xvii. 10 Words of anger and resentment, Hot and humming like a hornet.

b. In early glosses and vocabularies (continental as well as Eng.: see Verwijs and Verdam, *Middelndl. Wbk.*), there is some confusion between the hornet and hornet-fly or large gadfly, due app. to uncertain use of L. *œstrus*.

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 121/12 *Œstrum*, beaw *uel* hyrnette. 1530 Palsgr. 232/2 Hornet a flye. 1658 Phillips, *A Hornet*, a kinde of Insect, called in Latin Crabro, which useth to infest horses and other creatures, and is ingendred of the carcases of dead horses.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* An enemy that attacks persistently and with virulence; esp. in phr. *hornets' nest, nest of hornets. To bring a hornets' nest about one's ears, arouse a nest of hornets*: to stir up a host of enemies around one.

1590 Nashe *Pasquil's Apol.* I. C ij, They are no better then the Prophets, which dwelt as it were in a nest of Hornets. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), He dared not speak out, and provoke the hornets. 1857 Trollope *Barchester T.* xiv, But Proudie, ass as he is, knows the world too well to get such a hornets' nest about his ears.

†3. The horned beetle or stag-beetle. *Obs.*

1585 Higins tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 72/2 *Cerf volant*, a horned beetle: a bullflie, or hornet. 1598 Florio, *Bucarone*, .. a beetle, a hornet.

4. An artificial fly for salmon-fishing.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* xii. (1880) 434 The Hornets .. have fat bodies dressed after the fashion of the 'bumble' trout fly.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hornet host, sting*; *hornet-haunted* adj.; **hornet-clearwing, -hawk, -moth**, names for certain moths of the genus *Sesia* (see quots.); **hornet-fly**, a dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*, a hawk-fly or robber-fly; †**hornet worm**, ? the larva of the hornet.

1869 E. Newman *Brit. Moths* 16 The *Hornet Clearwing of the Osier (*Sesia Bembeciformis*). The Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar (*Sesia Apiformis*). 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 31 The *Hornet Fly. This is one of the largest of the fly kind; it equals the hornet in size. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 290, I have often been amused in my walks with the motions of the hornet fly (*Asilus crabroniformis*). 1895 K. Grahame *Golden Age* 43, I scrambled through the hedge, avoiding the *hornet-haunted side. 1832 J. Rennie *Conspectus Butterfl. & Moths* 27 The *Hornet Hawk (*Trochilium*) *Crabroniformis*) appears in July. 1834 Mary Howitt *Sk. Nat. Hist., Hornet* (1851) 185 The *hornet-host is retreating to its den. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 25 In Juyll..the water docke leyf worme & the *hornet worme.

Hornet[2], *nonce-wd.* [f. Horn *sb.* + -et.] A diminutive horn.

1825 Lamb *Vis. Horns* Misc. Wks. (1871) 381 It was the least little hornet of a horn that could be framed.

Horn-fish.

1. The garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, so called from its long projecting beak.

a 1000 *Andreas* 370 (Gr.) Hornfisc plegode, glad geond garsecg. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.*, Hornefish, *enxarraco*, *xarraco*. 1611 Florio, *Cornuto* .. Also the Horne-fish. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 223 We call it the Gar-fish, and, in some places, the Horn-fish.

2. The sauger or sand-pike, *Stizostedium canadense*.

1885 J. S. Kingsley *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 229 Sauger, sand-pike, gray-pike, blue-pike, and horn-fish, are..designations of a smaller pike-perch, the *Stizostedion canadense*.

3. A fish of the family *Syngnathidæ*; a pipe-fish: so called from the horny texture of the exoskeleton.

Hornful (hō·ɹnful). [f. Horn *sb.* + -ful.] As much as a (drinking) horn holds, or will hold.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* I. xli. 86 Giue it the horse to drinke, one horne-ful at his mouth, and another at his nosthrels. 1868 Baker *Cast up by Sea* iii. 48 He poured out a large hornful for the lad.

†**Horngeld.** *Old Law. Obs.* [f. Horn *sb.* + Geld *sb.*[1]] A feudal 'service', being a form of rent fixed according to the number of horned cattle; cornage.

c 1170 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 197 Et geldis, et danageldis, et hornegeldis. *c* 1250 Bracton *Note-Bk.* (Maitland, 1887) No. 1270 Quia dedit cornagium quod anglice dicitur hornegelde. 1579 Rastell *Expos.*, Hornegeld. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 415 If he hold to give to the King Hornegeld .. it is great Serjeantry. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 107 a, Cornage .. is called in old bookes hornged.

Hornify (hɒ·ɹnifəi), *v.* [f. Horny *a.* + -fy.]

1. *trans.* To make horny or horn-like in texture.

1670–7 J. Covel *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 215 Of a dryed film, or skin hornifyed. 1859 *Specif. Siemens' Patent* No. 2053 in J. Dredge *Electr. Illumin.* (1882) I. App. 82/2 Of vulcanite, or hornified india-rubber.

†2. To make horned, 'give horns to'; to cuckold. Hence **Ho·rnified** *ppl. a.*, **Ho·rnifying** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ho·rnifier**; **Hornifica·tion**, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1607 *World of Wonders* 78 They hornifie their husbands. 1611 Cotgr., *Apistoler*,.. to hornifie, or giue the blow that smarts not. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlvi. 373 Hornifyer. *Ibid.*, Hornified and cornuted. 1698 J. Crull *Muscovy* 52 Opportunity of hornifying their Husbands. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 4/1 My hornified Situation. 1819 'R. Rabelais' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 69 Sad and vile hornification.

Hornily (hɒ·ɹnili), *adv.* [f. Horny *a.* + -ly[2].] In a horny fashion; in a manner like horn.

1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. 280, I am now becoming hornily hard.

Horniness (hɒ·ɹninés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] Horny quality or character.

1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 190/1 It [the painting] has none of the yellow horniness common in Dous. 1894 *Ibid.* 5 May 587/2 A certain horniness..injures the coloration.

Horning (hɒ·ɹnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Horn *sb.* or *v.*]

†1. Bleeding with a horn. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Leting of blood vndur þe tunge..copping or hornyng in þe nekke and in þe schuldres.

†2. Covering or furnishing with horn. *Obs.*

1421–2 *York Minster Fabric Acc.* (Surtees) 46 Thomæ Hornar..pro hornyng et naillyng superscriptorum librorum.

†3. Cuckolding, cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 40 Too auoow that many an honest man..hath had his hoous by horning well vpholden. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 67 'Tis thought you haue a goodly gift in Horning. 1762 J. H. Stevenson *Crazy Tales* 55 An hour convenient for horning.

4. *Sc. Law.* 'Putting to the horn' (see Horn *sb.* 14). *Letters of horning*: a process of execution issued under the signet directing a messenger to charge a debtor to pay or perform in terms of the letters, under pain of being 'put to the horn', i.e. declared rebel. (Now largely superseded by the simpler forms of diligence introduced by 1 & 2 Vict. c. 114; but not obsolete.)

1536 *Sc. Acts Jas. V*, c. 38 (1814) II. 350/1 Þaim þat sustenit sik process of hornyng 3ere and day as said is. 1568 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 426 Upon the said letters of horning, to direct letters to officers of armes .. to uptake the escheats of the persouns denounced and putt to the horne. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 315 Who were charged with letters of Horning for their disobedience. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 57. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* V. lvii. 166 The Government .. relaxed the hornings,—that is to say, restored the men for the time to the protection of the law.

†5. The fact of becoming a crescent. *Obs.*

a 1646 J. Gregory *Posth.* (1650) 168 (T.) They account.. from the horning [of the moon].

6. *Shipbuilding.* See Horn *v.* 4.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 190/1 A line or batten is stretched from some point in the middle-line of the keel to the corresponding heads or sirmarks on the opposite sides, and the two measurements must..be equal when the timbers are in place; this operation is termed 'horning'.

7. *attrib.* **Horning-tackle**: see quot. 1850.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 147 Horning Tackles .. most convenient to horn or square the frame as wanted. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xvi. 113 This is not a 'horning' but a hanging job.

Horning, *ppl. a.* [f. Horn *v.* + -ing[2].] That horns or 'puts to the horn': see prec., 4.

1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 36 In no Nation in the World, but the poor, rigid, horning Scots.

†**Horning,** app. a corruption of Hornen *a. Obs.*

1622 W. Hornbye *Horn-bk.* (Tuer), My honest, humble, harmlesse horning-book, From whence young Schollers their first learning took. 1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Know not me* I. Wks. 1874 I. 258 The horning-busk and silken bridelaces are in good request with the parsons wife.

Hornish (hɒ·ɹnish), *a.* [f. Horn *sb.* + -ish.] Of or pertaining to a horn; of the nature of horn.

1634 M. Sandys *Prudence* 21 (T.) Temperance, as if it were of a hornish composure, is too hard for the flesh. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 71 This Hornish soveraignty is..the conclusion of the fourth beast. *Ibid.*, Daniels hornish tyrant.

Hornist. [f. Horn *sb.* + -ist.] One who plays a horn; a performer on the (French) horn.

1865 tr. *Spohr's Autobiog.* I. 39 The hornist Bornaus, and others. 1867 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 28 Hornists or trumpeters.

‖ **Hornito** (hornī·to). [Sp., dim. of *horno* (:—L. *furnu-s*) oven, furnace.] A low oven-shaped mound of volcanic origin, usually emitting smoke and vapour from its sides and summit: frequent in South American volcanoes.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 378 The small conical mounds (called 'hornitos' or ovens) [at Jorullo]. 1853 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* i. § 43 (1873) 33 Out of which sprang thousands of little volcanic cones called *Hornitos* or ovens. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 83 These subordinate cones about the base, and upon the slopes of the principal cone, are called *monticules* or *hornitos*.

†**Hornkeck.** *Obs.* [f. Horn *sb.*: the second element is obscure; can it have originated in a scribal error for *bek, beke*, Beak, copied by successive compilers?] The garfish or hornbeak.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 642/19 *Hec gamorus*, hornekek. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 Horn keke, fysche (*P.* hornkek, or garfysshe). *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 765/12–13 *Hec rugella, Hoc rustiforum*, a hornkeke. 1530 Palsgr. 232/2 Hornkecke, a fysshe lyke a mackerell. 1611 Cotgr. *Orphie*, the Hornebeake, Hornekecke..Garre-fish.

Hornless (hɒ·ɹnlés), *a.* [f. Horn *sb.* + -less.] Without horns; destitute of horns.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xviii. (Bodl. MS.), þe camel..þowge he be horneles. 1611 Cotgr., *Vicugne*, a hornelesse wild beast in Peru. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1776) I. 20 The cattle of the highlands of Scotland are exceeding small, and many of them..are hornless. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* I. xii, The hornless moon among her brilliant host.

Hence **Ho·rnlessness**, hornless condition.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 897 Herodotus's opinion as to the cause of hornlessness has been accepted by many writers down to the present times.

Hornlet (hɒ·ɹnlèt). [-let.] A little horn.

a 1794 Sir W. Jones *Observ. Ind. Plants* Wks. 1799 II. 105 Wings oblate..embracing the keel and the hornlets of the awning. 1894 R. B. Sharpe *Birds Gt. Brit.* (1896) 80 The horned larks .. recognised by the little tufts of black feathers, or hornlets, on each side of the hinder crown.

Ho·rn-like, *a.* Resembling horn or a horn.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xl. 87 Swordlike, tunlike, hornelike,.. and such other. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* v. 93 This horn-like Silver did dissolve neither. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 314/1 The Hornbills have .. upon their enormous beaks horn-like prominences. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Certain notes, full, hornlike ..which no horn or violoncello ever equalled in timbre.

Horn-mad, *a. arch.* App. orig. of horned beasts: Enraged so as to be ready to horn any one. Hence of persons: Stark mad; mad with rage; furious. Cf. the earlier Horn-wood.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 57/2 With it must we fight against these hornemad beastes. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 32 A Bulls..bellowing and running horne mad at euery one in his way. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 47 We must not .. drinke our selues horne madde. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 660 The perillous and transpiercing stinging of these horn-mad Hornets. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* v. viii, She's mad for a Husband, and he's horn mad, I think, or they'd ne'er make a Match together. *a* 1773 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* (1825) I. 157 They run horn mad to go to law. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 265 Miss Grant..would be driven fair horn-mad if she could hear of it.

†b. Sometimes by word-play: Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. *Obs.*

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 57 *E. Dro.* Why Mistresse, sure my Master is horne mad. *Adri.* Horne mad, thou villaine? *E. Dro.* I meane not Cuckold mad, But sure he is starke mad. 1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 51 A loose wife makes her husband horn-mad and heart-sad. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Horn-mad*, stark staring Mad because Cuckolded. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxvi, The man is mad, horn mad, to boot.

Hence †**Ho·rn-ma·dded** *ppl. a.*, driven horn-mad; **Horn-ma·dness**, horn-mad condition.

1661 Needham *Hist. Eng. Reb.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 523 The Houses know not what to think; The Cits horn-madded be. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* II. 832 Somebody courts your wife, Count? Where and when? How and why? Mere horn-madness: have a care!

Horn-owl. A horned owl, or one having plumicorns on the head, as some species of *Asio* and *Otus*; formerly, a name for the Eagle-owl.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 397 The fat of the Bistard or Horn-owle is verie good. 1674 Ray *Words, Eng. Birds* 83 The Horn-Owl, *Otus sive Noctua aurita*. 1678 Ray *Willoughby's Ornith.* 99 The great Horn-Owl or Eagle-Owl. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* V. 140 The Brown Horn Owl is often seen to prowl along the hedges by day.

Hornpipe (hɒ·ɹnpəip).

1. An obsolete wind instrument. Said to have been so called from having the bell and mouth-piece made of horn. See *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4250 Controve he wolde, and foule fayle, With hornepypes of Cornewayle. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/37 *Cornubium*, an hornpipe. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 23 A..Tabrere That..a Horne pype playd. 1592 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* (1637) 14 Desiring them to play on an horn pipe. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* XI. 1086 The shrill horn-pipe sounds to bacchanals. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Hornpipe*, a common instrument of music in Wales, consisting of a wooden pipe, with holes at stated distances and a horn at each end. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 2/3 Among other instruments were..the original hornpipe, which has now given its name to the popular sailors' dance.

†b. One who played the instrument. *Obs.*

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlvi. 373 You will be the Hornepipe of Busancay.

2. A dance of a lively and vigorous character, usually performed by a single person, orig. to the accompaniment of the wind instrument, and specially associated with the merrymaking of sailors.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. *Stage direct. ad fin.*, Here mynstrallys, an hornpype. 1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 181 Many other kindes of daunces (as hornepypes Iygges and infinite more). 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 106 ¶ 6 Florinda.. having danced the Derbyshire Hornpipe in the Presence of several Friends. 1755 Johnson, *Hornpipe*, a country dance, danced commonly to a horn. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* vii. 80 It appeared from the heavy tread and shuffling of feet that some were dancing hornpipes.

fig. 1798 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tales of Hoy* Wks. (1823) 169/1 The true heart dances no hornpipes on the tongue.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 My father..could conjure wonderfully, make a bunch of keys dance a hornpipe.

3. A piece of music for such a dance.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 397 Harry Carey's ballad..is a slower kind of hornpipe. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/1 That the dance-tunes still called *Hornpipes* were originally composed for the instrument. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 753/1 Hornpipes were much written in the last century..The airs 'My love is but a lassie yet' and 'The British Grenadier', and the hymn tune 'Helmsley', are hornpipes.

4. *attrib.*, as *hornpipe dancer, fling.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 61 The hornpipe movement given to 'When on the ocean', is particularly pleasing. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 6 Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, died this year [1767].

Hence **Ho·rnpiping**, playing or dancing a hornpipe.

1854 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 When we have praised..Miss Lydia Thompson's lively hornpiping.

Horn-plate. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a railway carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves; an axle-guard, pedestal.

1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms* 29 Axle Guard or Horn-plate. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The cause of the disaster was the breaking of one of the 'horn-plates' of the engine 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., Adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in hole pins, or what are now termed horn plates.

Horn-silver. *Min.* [Cf. Ger. *hornsilber.*] Native chloride of silver, so called from its horny appearance; cerargyrite.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 178 The author..quotes the horn silver ore..as proof of his opinion. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 211 It appears that muriatic acid gas is formed when horn silver is blackened by light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 4 In the mines of Friburg is now and then found a vitreous dull-shining silver ore, which on account of its appearance, is called *horn silver.*

†Hornslate (hɔ̄·rnˌslēt). *Min. Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *hornschiefer.*] A schistous form of hornstone.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 60 The Scheibenberg, near Königsbruck, consists of a stone which Mr. Leske knows not whether to call hornslate, or corneous porphyry. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 307 Hornslate..Schistose Porphyry of Werner. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 116 Pebbles of hornslate.

Hornsman (hɔ̄·rnzˌmăn). [f. *horn's* poss. case: cf. *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man who plays a horn.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 521 The hornsman himself was cut down, and the famous horn captured.

2. The horned adder or plumed viper of Africa, *Clotho cornuta.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†Ho·rn-stock. *Obs.*

1. The garfish or hornbeak.

a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 247/1 (MS. S.) Horne stoke [*c* 1440 Horn keke; *Pynscn*, or garfysshe].

2. A cuckold.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* Plays 1873 II. 393 Alas, poore hornestocke, he thinks her to haue no fault.

Hornstone (hɔ̄·rnˌstōən). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *hornstein*: from its appearance.] A compact siliceous rock, resembling flint, but more brittle; chert.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. For. Fossils* 11 Rother Hornstein, i.e., Red Hornstone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 305 Hornstone differs from jaspers, often by its splintery fracture. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Here the sand-stone approaches to horn-stone; that is, assumes the rhomboidal conformation. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1864) 180 This variety of hornstone I have seen..in..New England, in the form of Indian arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, &c.

b. *attrib.*, as *hornstone basis, porphyry.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Hornstone Porphyry. *Ibid.* 368 [It] has for its ground a hornstone basis.

†Horn-woo·d, *a. Obs.* [f. HORN *sb.* + WOOD *a.* mad.] = HORN-MAD.

?a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 68 Though Cayphas goe horne-wood therby. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 She was (as they say) horne wood. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 143 A Bull..of his hornewoode and madde fiercenesse, when he is well baited. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xviii. 784 The King amazed and astonied to see them thus horne-wood, stayed the bloudie hand of his owne souldiours.

Hornwork (hɔ̄·rnwɜk). [f. HORN *sb.* + WORK.]

1. *Fortif.* A single-fronted outwork, the head of which consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main body of the work by two parallel wings. It is thrown out to occupy advantageous ground which it would have been inconvenient to include in the original enceinte.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug., I watched on a horne worke neere our quarters. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, The horn-work..is formed by two paulments or demi-bastions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 61 *note*, A mine was exploded in the left angle of the counter-scarp of the horn-work, which did great damage.

2. Work done in horn; articles made of horn.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii, No helmet of salvation, but the meere mettle and horn-work of Papall jurisdiction. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXXXI, This town is famous for horn-work. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s.v. *Horner*, A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

†3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* I. 344. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. 1813 MOORE *Poems, Re-inforcem. for Duke.*

Hornwort (hɔ̄·rnwɜt). [f. HORN *sb.*1 + WORT, after Gr. *κερατόφυλλον*, i.e. horn-leaf: from the appearance of the branched stem.] A book-name of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, an aquatic plant with dense whorls of finely-divided leaves; also called *Horned Pondweed.*

1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 399. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 364 *Ceratophyllaceæ*, the Hornwort Order. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 880 Cones of Scotch fir and spruce,..hornwort, blackthorn, bog-bean.

Hornwrack (hɔ̄·rnˌrăk). [f. HORN *sb.* + WRACK, seaweed cast ashore.] A polyzoon of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed in appearance, and of somewhat horny consistency.

1819 *Pantologia, Flustra*, horn-wrack. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 Broad-leafed Hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*).

Horny (hɔ̄·rni), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HORN *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting of horn; of a texture resembling that of horn; corneous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (Bodl. MS.), Foure [webbes] bene in the formest partye [of the eye]..the thredde de cornia, horny. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Horny, made or stored of hornes. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 20 With a kind of hornie rinde. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 267 Him thought, he..saw the Ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing euen and morn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 253 These eggs [of the ray] are covered with a tough horny substance. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 398 *Amæba*-like creatures, massed together in a frame-work of horny fibres, constitute Sponge.

† b. *Horny gate* (*port*), the gate of horn: see GATE *sb.*1 5. *Obs.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* I. i, Sad Morpheus, entring in Through's horny gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 17/1 Dametas dream'd he saw his wife at sport, And found that sight was through the horny port.

† c. *Horny coronet*, humorously put for 'cuckold's horns'. *Obs.*

1688 CROWNE *Darius* Prol., He dubs this man a knave, a coxcomb that, Gives any brow a horny coronet.

2. *transf.* Callous or hardened so as to be horn-like in texture.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 370 Who, wanting Weapons, clutch their horny Fists. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 172 Till his hard horny Fingers ake with Pain. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. 177 It is observed that horny hands, in the colonies, get gold into them sooner than white ones. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 84 Bronzed with weather, and horny of hand.

3. Semi-opaque like horn.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. v, The [angels] do not, as we mortals are wont, look through the dim and horny spectacle of senses. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 75 So affected as to be at least horny, if not in a slight degree transparent. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The media afforded by expressed oils become horny or semi-opaque.

4. Bearing, having, or abounding in horns or horn-like projections.

1530 [see 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 So it appeareth by her hornie head. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Horny*, abounding in horns. It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing.

5. Consisting of beasts' horns.

a 1732 GAY *Birth of Squire* (T.), The horny spoils that grac'd the wall.

6. Of sounds: Like that of a horn.

1888 P. H. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 48 When they open their full lips out streams the twang, nasal and horny!

7. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as *horny-eyed, -fisted, -handed, -hoofed, -knuckled, -nibbed* adjs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 179 From the tempil of Diane euermo Thir horny hovit horssis bene debarrit. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. XXXVII, The horny-knuckl'd kilted Highlandman. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xiv, The horny-nibb'd raven. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 847/2 He must have employed indirectly tens of thousands of the horny-handed.

B. *sb.* Usually *Auld Hornie*: A name for the devil. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* I. iv, I'm sure I wish them a' in hell Wi' Hornie their auld father there to dwell. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 44 As 'old Hornie', or somebody I took for him, once said to me.

†Horodix. *Obs. rare*−0. [f. Gr. *ὥρα* hour + *δεῖξις* exhibition, f. *δεικ-* to show.] 'A kind of dial, or instrument to shew how the hours pass away' (Phillips 1658; thence in Bailey 1721, etc.).

Horograph (hɒ·rŏgrăf). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὁρο-s* boundary + -GRAPH.] (See quot.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 136 The *curvatura integra* of any given portion of a curved surface, is the area enclosed on a spherical surface of unit radius by a straight line drawn from its centre, parallel to a normal to the surface, the normal being carried round the boundary of the given portion. The curve thus traced on the sphere is called the *Horograph* of the given portion of curved surface.

Horography (hɒrɒ·grăfi). [a. F. *horographie* (1644 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ὥρα* time, season + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quots.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Horography*, the art of making or constructing dials; called also horologiography. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horography*, an account of the hours. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 [They] reckon and divide time in the following manner, which exhibits a horography so imperfect..that [etc.].

So **Horo·grapher**, a horologer, horologist. In recent Dicts.

Horologe (hɒ·rŏlŏdʒ). Forms: *α.* 4 orlogge, 4–5 orloge, 4–6 orlege, 4–7 -lage, 5 -legge, -lyge, horlege, (6 orlacho, horleige). *β.* 4 orologge, 4–5 orilogo, 5 oro-, oryloge, orrelegge, (horolage, 6 hora-, horyloge, horrelage), 5– horologo. [*a.* OF. *orloge, orilloge*, mod.F. *horloge* (= It. *orologio*, Sp. *reloj*, Pg. *relogio*, Pr. *relege*) :—L. *hōrologium*, a. Gr. *ὡρολόγιον* instrument for telling the hour or time, dim. of *ὡρολόγος* hour-teller, f. *ὥρα* time + *-λογος* telling. The initial *h* in Fr. and Eng., and the medial *o* in Eng. are owing to later conformation to L.]

1. An instrument for telling the hour; a timepiece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxviii. 8 The shadewe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the orilloge [1388 orologie] of Acath. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 34 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge Than is a Clokke or an abbey Orlogge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 81 And by this tyme the Horologe had fully performed half his nyghtes cours. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xx. 118 Orologis, schewing the houris of the daie bi schadew maad bi the sunne in a cercle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 By hym were founden first the oryloges of the chirches whiche legynne the houres of the dayes & of the nyghtes. *a* 1535 MORE *7th Pageant, Tyme* (R.), I, whom thou seest with horyloge in hande, Am named Tyme. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The tolbuith horrelage. 1627 in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbarton* (1860) 478 The paynting and cullaring of the orlage. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 142 This world indeed is a great horologe to itself, and is continually numbering out its own age. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The flower affords a horologe of a primitive sort. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe—to and fro—tick-tack.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the cock, chanticleer; and in other applications. *Horologe of Flora, Flora's Horologe* (*Horologium Floræ*, Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) § 335): see quot. 1789.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 The kok, that orloge ys of thorpis lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Thocht venerable Chaucer, principall poet but peir, Hevinlie trumpat, horleige [1553 orlege] and reguleir. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (L.), The cock, the country horologe, that rings The chearful warning to the sun's awake. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 85 The Countrey Horologe, first claps his wings; Before he News of grateful Day-light brings. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Philos.* 396 This Soul, the Horologe of Nature. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* 62 *note*, Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day; and thus constitute, what Linneus calls the Horologe, or Watch of Flora. 1798 CHARL. SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 59 *note*, Notes on..the horologe of Flora, in the Oeconomy of Vegetation. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 23 The hand of the political horologe cannot go back. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 157 Make your government horologe go right. 1845 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* ix, The horologe of Eternity Sayeth this.

† 2. Phrase. *The devil in the horologe*: the devil in the clock playing pranks with its works and making chaos of its time-keeping; a type of the confusion and disorder caused by a mischievous agent in any orderly system. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 232 b, Some for a tryfull pley the deuyll in the orlege. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 *Cust.* What will he? *Me.* Play the deuill in the horologe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The diuell is in thorologe, the houres to trye, Searche houres by the sunne, the deuyls dyall wyll lye. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Martins clocke goes true, though the Diuell were in the Horologe.

3. *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horlege loker, *horuspex.*

Horologer (horɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). Forms: 5–6 orloger(e, 6 orla-, orliger(e, 6–7 orleger(e, 7 horaloger, 9 horologer. [ME. and AFr. *orloger* = OF. *orlogier*, f. *orloge*: see prec. and -ER2. The mod. word is a new formation from *horologe.*]

1. A clock-maker, horologist.

[1368 *Pat. Roll* 42 *Edw. III*, I. 5 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1830) III. II. 845 Johannem Vueman, Willielmum Vueman, et Johannem Lietuyt de Delft, orologiers, veniendo in regnum nostrum.] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 52/2 Thou mayst not knowe by the orloge what tyme the orloger wyll sett it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, The young lord naturally addressed himself next to the old horologer's very pretty daughter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 We advise that facetious horologer to offer to take down his clock.

2. A proclaimer of the hours.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* Prol., I will myself, be your Orlogere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 113 Phebus crownit byrd, the nychtis orloger [1553 orlagere]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VI. 1 Chaunticleer, the sadd nightes horaloger, vp thrilld the poize that his clockes watch gann sterr.

†Horolo·gial, *a. Obs.* = HOROLOGICAL.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 227 Seven points after the ninth houre Solar or according to the Sun, and not horologiall or according to the Diall or Clock.

Horologic (hɒrŏlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *hōrologic-us*, a. Gr. *ὡρολογικός*, f. *ὥρα* HOUR + *-λογος* telling: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 377 Horologic knowledge they want, as may be supposed by that..King who upon first view of a Watch..believed it a living creature. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 153 (ed. 2) 128 The octagonal horologic building of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iii. 21 Blois, a town which has long excelled in the horologic art.

b. *Bot.* Of a flower: Opening and closing at certain hours.

1882 in Ogilvie, and later Dicts.

Horological (hɒrɒlɒ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horologe or to horology; measuring or recording time.

1593 Fale *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre..we have presently omitted. 1653 W. Oughtred (*title*) Description and Use of the General Horological Ring, and the Double Horizontal Dial. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/2 The middle of the fourteenth century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock, or regulated horological machine. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 177 Mechanical ingenuity, and horological knowledge.

Hence **Horolo·gically** *adv.*, in a horological manner.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1851 *Tait's Mag.* XVIII. 469 Chronologically, or rather horologically, the most convenient course.

† **Horologiography** (hɒrɒlɒdʒiɒ·grăfi). *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὡρολόγιο-ν Horologe + -graphy.] a. A description of horologes or timepieces. b. The art of constructing horologes; dialling.

[1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d ij, Horometrie .. called .. of late *Horologiographia.*] 1639 Wybard (*title*) Lunar Horologiographie. 1653 W. Oughtred (*title*) Mathematicall Recreations, a collection of problems, as secrets and experiments in Arithmetick, Cosmographie, Horologiography [etc.]. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Horologiography*, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks [etc.].

Hence † **Horologiogra·phian**, † **Horologio·grapher**, a maker of timepieces; a horologist. † **Horologiogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to dialling.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 372/1 An Horologiographian [is] a Sun Dial maker. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Horologiographer*, a maker of Dials [etc.]. 17.. Chambers (T.), The *gnomonick projection* is also called the horologiographick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Horologist (hɒrɒ·lŏdʒist). [mod. f. Horologe or Horology + -ist.] One who is skilled in horology; a maker of timepieces; a clock- or watch-maker.

1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 86 The grand horologist himself is about to inform them, that now is the time. *a* 1857 Ld. Ellesmere *Addr.* etc. 54 (L.) The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an horologist. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 923/2 The..advocate..was a journeyman horologist.

‖ **Horologium** (hɒrɒlɒ·dʒiŏm, -lōu·dʒiŏm). Also (in sense 3) -on. [L. *hōrologium*, Gr. ὡρολόγιον: see Horologe.]

1. = Horologe 1; a dial, clock, or chronometer. *Horologium Floræ*: see Horologe 1 b.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. (1662) 72 He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium..observing the shadow of the sun. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 The horologium, or water clock. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Horologium Floræ*, a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

2. *Astrol.* One of the southern constellations.

1819 *Pantologia, Horologium*,..a new southern constellation. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/1 *Horologium*, the Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours; corresponding to a certain extent with the Western breviary.

1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vi. 56 This Horologion belong'd to a monk of Constantinople. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Horologium, Horologion*, is also a name the Greeks give to their liturgy, or breviary. 1875 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 784 The contents of the *Great Horologium*, which is the fullest form. *Ibid.*, The *Horologion* is often prefaced by the calendar of the Menology, which begins with September.

Horology[1] (hɒrɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 4 orologie, 6 horologie. [ad. L. *hōrologi-um*, ad. Gr. ὡρολόγιον.]

† 1. = Horologe 1; a dial, clock, or timepiece.

1388 [see Horologe 1]. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. ii, In his left hande he had an horology. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. xlviii. (ed. 7) 363 The most part of Horologies or clocks in the East country. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That great horologies of towns be reformed according to the small sun-dials. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The simple rude horology described above suffices..the Asiatics in general. 1836 I. Taylor *Phys. Th. Another Life* 29 This stupendous machinery [*nature*] is a vast horology—a register of duration to all rational tribes.

2. A rendering of Horologium 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Horo·logy[2]. [f. Gr. ὥρα time, Hour + -(o)-logy, after Gr. type *ὡρολογία.] The art or science of measuring time; the construction of horologes.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The term horology is at present more particularly confined to the principles upon which the art of making clocks and watches is established. 1848 Carpenter (*title*) Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 381 About this time.. horology was first applied to astronomical purposes.

Horometer (hɒrɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὥρα time + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the time.

1775 in Ash. Hence in Maunder, Worcester, etc.

Horometrical (hɒrɒmetrĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic + -al.] Of or pertaining to horometry; relating to the measurement of time.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Magnetical, Horometrical, and Optical Instruments. 1694 W. Leybourn (*title*) Pleasure and Profit, consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, viz: Numerical, Geometrical, .. Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical [etc.]. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 84 The Indian horometrical system.

Horometry (hɒrɒ·mĭtri). [f. Gr. ὥρα time, Hour + -metry, Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of time; also, 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d ij, Horometrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how .. the precise vsuall denomination of time, may be knowen .. Some parte of this Arte..may be termed Dialling. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 It is I confesse no easie wonder how the horometry of Antiquity discovered not this Artifice. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 851 Pleas'd her horometries and signs foretell Fortunes to those.

Horone, obs. form of Horehound.

Horopter (hɒrɒ·ptəɹ). *Optics.* [mod. f. Gr. ὅρο-ς boundary, limit + ὀπτήρ one who looks. Cf. F. *horoptère* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A line or surface containing all those points in space, of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinæ; the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Horopter*, in Opticks, is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eye[s]. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* vii. 135 The imaginary figure in space, in which all points are seen single, is called the *Horopter*. 1876 Foster *Phys.* III. ii. (1879) 507 For any given position of the eyes there exists in the field of vision a certain line or surface of such a kind that the images of the points in it all fall on corresponding points of the retina. A line or surface having this property is called a Horopter.

Hence **Horopteric** (hɒrɒpte·rik), **Horo·ptery** *adjs.*, pertaining to or forming a horopter; *horopteric circle*, the horopter.

1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* vii. 136 For other positions of the eye complicated Horoptery figures have been constructed. 1881 Le Conte *Sight* 99 This circle has been called the horopteric circle of Muller. *Ibid.* 210 The increasing inclination of the horopteric line with increasing nearness of the point of sight.

Horoscopal (hɒrɒ·skŏpăl), *a.* [f. L. *horoscopus* Horoscope + -al.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/2 The Speeches at the horoscopal Pageant by the Planets. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 75 Disparaging his Horoscopal Inclination and Judgement of himself. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fool. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* x. 199.

† **Horo·scopate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *hōroscopāre* to draw a horoscope, to cast the nativity of.] *intr.* = Horoscope *v.*; to be in the ascendant.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 747 Forme and Stature. Designed principally from the Signe horoscopating, viz. ♈.

Horoscope (hɒrɒskoup), *sb.* [In current form, a. F. *horoscope* (= Sp. *horoscopo*, It. *oroscopo*), ad. L. *hōroscopus*, a. Gr. ὡροσκόπος nativity, horoscope (also observer of the hour of nativity, caster of nativities), f. ὥρα time, hour + σκοπός observer, watcher. In early use the L. form also occurs.]

1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth; hence, a plan or scheme of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = Ascendant, or *house of the ascendant.*

To cast a horoscope (see Cast *v.* 39), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e. g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens, so as to discover the influence of the planets upon his life and fortunes.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 An circul ys þe uðwitan hatað zodiacus oððe horoscopus. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe by nyht or by day the degree of any signe þat assendith on the est Orisonte, which þat is cleped communly the assendent or elles oruscupum. *Ibid.* § 4 Yif þat any planet assende at þat same tyme in thilke for-seide [degre of] his longitude, Men seyn þat thilke planete is in *horoscopo*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 45 The Horoscope of the beginning of the said woorke first considered. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 This word Horoscope doth not only signifie the degree of the Ecliptique, otherwise called the ascendent,..but also somtimes the whole figure of heaven containing the 12 houses, and doth shew the very secrets of nature. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 The Horoscope in Astronomy, if it be formally taken is nothing els but *horæ inspectio*, if it bee materially taken, it is that part of the Zodiacke which ascendeth vpon our hemishpere. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iii. 101 Drawing Schemes of their own Horoscopes. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, I have a strong horoscope, and shall live for fifty years to come. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the Sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth, this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope*, the ascendant or the first house. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 4/2 This able and gifted lady..also makes horoscopes, but only 'to order'; price, 100 francs.

fig. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, A Lordly ascendent in the horoscope of the Church from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 309 Catholics and protestants had alike their horoscope of the impending changes. 1867 Longf. *Wind over Chimney* vi, These are prophets, bards, and seers; In the horoscope of nations .. They control the coming years. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 1/1 If we were to cast the horoscope of the new Government solely from the signs afforded us in some quarters.

† 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. a. A dial. b. A table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. c. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Horoscope*, wherin houres bee marked, as in a dyall. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 98 He also invented..the Horoscope, or instrument whereby to observe the Equinoctials, and the Tropicks, or the summer and winter solstice. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Horoscope*..is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in the form of a planisphere, invented by John Paduanus.

Ho·roscope, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To form a horoscope; to inquire into futurity. b. *trans.* To cast the nativity of.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 77 He spent a considerable time in creeping into all Corners and Companies, Horoscoping up and down concerning the duration of the Government. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 4/8 It would be a good deal more convincing if, instead of horoscoping people dead and gone, he would prophesy about the living.

Hence **Horoscoper** (hɒrɒ·skōupəɹ), one who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., The superstitious Horoscopers (astrologiers I meane and not Astronomers). 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac., Adv. Author* III. i. (1737) I. 289 Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians.

Horoscopic (hɒrɒskɒ·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *hōroscopic-us*, f. *hōroscop-us*: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope. So **Horosco·pical** *a.*

1790 Sibly *Occult Sc.* (1792) I. 97 Those persons in whose nativity ♈ ♑ ♌ ♑ are horoscopical, have a constant hoarseness. 1850 Kitto *Daily Bibl. Illustr.* XXXIII. vi. (1881) 241 Under certain horoscopic and astrological aspects.

Horoscopist (hɒrɒ·skŏpist). [f. L. *hōroscop-us* + -ist.] = Horoscoper.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 3 He would not give the least occasion to planetary horoscopists and monethly prognosticators. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 849 The astronomical writings and tables of the ancient horoscopists are lost.

Horoscopy (hɒrɒ·skŏpi). [f. Horoscope (or its source) + -y: cf. L. *horoscopium*, *-opium*, Gr. ὡροσκοπεῖον, *-όπιον*, a horoscopic instrument, a horoscope.] a. The casting of horoscopes. b. The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. at that of nativity.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Sometimes in the aspect of the Starres at their Nativity; which was called Horoscopy. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 207 He had been long t'wards Mathematicks .. Magick, Horoscopie, Astrologie, And was old dog at Physiologie. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *New-year's coming of age*, Good Days, bad Days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

Horow, var. Harrow *int.*, or Harro *v. Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 391 Veniance for thi blod thus spent, out! I cry, and horow!

Horowe, var. Hory *Obs.*, filthy.

Horpyd, var. Orped *a. Obs.*, bold.

† **Horre**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *horrēre* to stand on end (as hair), to bristle, to be rough; to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, quake; to shudder at, dread, loathe: cf. Abhor *v.*] *trans.* To abhor.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 31 Þay horre not þe foule ymage of eny myschape þyng. *Ibid.* 47 Had not oure lawe horred þe sect of cristen puple. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 120 When thou shuldest take vpon the mankynde for the delyueraunce of man; thow horydest not the vyrgyns wombe.

† **Horre·nd**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *horrēnd-us* dreadful, horrible, gerundive of *horrēre*: see prec. Cf. OF. *horrende* in same sense.] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1035 Fer awey propelle Horrende odour of kitchen, bath, gutteris.

Horrendous (hɒre·ndəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous: cf. *tremendous, stupendous.*] Fitted to excite horror; terrible, dreadful, horrible.

1659 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 399 Your horrendous Sacrileges the like whereof was never committed. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Damnings most dreadfull .. Execrations horrendous, Blasphemies stupendous. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 100 The preservation of the town from horrendous earthquakes. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 675 A man alone ..could compass an effect so horrendous.

Horrent (hɒ·rĕnt), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *horrēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *horrēre*: see Horre *v.*]

1. Bristling; standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points or projections.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 513 Inclos'd With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 699 Terror's icy hand Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair. 1829 Carlyle *Voltaire* Misc. 1857 II. 30 A life.. horrent with asperities and chasms. 1847 Sir A. de Vere *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* V. v, The snakes of the Eumenides Brandish their horrent tresses round my head! 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 55 Excessively hirsute; calyx horrent; leaves jagged. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* I. 15 The horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn.

2. Shuddering; feeling or expressing horror.

1721 Bailey, *Horrent*, ..abhorring. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great. 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* II. xxvi, Horrent they heard; and with her hands the Maid Prest her eyes close as if she strove to blot The hateful image which her mind portray'd.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 38 My father..could conjure wonderfully, make a bunch of keys dance a hornpipe.

3. A piece of music for such a dance.

1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. vii. 397 Harry Carey's ballad..is a slower kind of hornpipe. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/1 That the dance-tunes still called *Hornpipes* were originally composed for the instrument. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 753/1 Hornpipes were much written in the last century..The airs 'My love is but a lassie yet' and 'The British Grenadier', and the hymn tune 'Helmsley', are hornpipes.

4. *attrib.*, as *hornpipe dancer, fling.*

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 61 The hornpipe movement given to 'When on the ocean', is particularly pleasing. 1845 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* 6 Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe dancer, died this year [1767].

Hence **Ho·rnpiping**, playing or dancing a hornpipe.

1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 8 When we have praised..Miss Lydia Thompson's lively hornpiping.

Horn-plate. An iron frame attached to the lower part of a railway carriage or truck and having two guides in which the journal-box of the axle moves; an axle-guard, pedestal.

1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms* 29 Axle Guard or Horn-plate. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 5 The cause of the disaster was the breaking of one of the 'horn-plates' of the engine. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec., Adopting the old classic car system of rollers fixed on a shaft or axle, which revolves with them in hole pins, or what are now termed horn plates.

Horn-silver. *Min.* [Cf. Ger. *hornsilber.*] Native chloride of silver, so called from its horny appearance; cerargyrite.

1770 FORSTER tr. *Cronstedt's Min.* 178 The author..quotes the horn silver ore..as proof of his opinion. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 211 It appears that muriatic acid gas is formed when horn silver is blackened by light. 1875 tr. *Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 4 In the mines of Friburg is now and then found a vitreous dull-shining silver ore, which on account of its appearance, is called *horn silver.*

†**Hornslate** (hɔ̄·ɹnˌslēt). *Min. Obs.* [Cf. Ger. *hornschiefer.*] A schistous form of hornstone.

1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 60 The Scheibenberg, near Königsbruck, consists of a stone which Mr. Leske knows not whether to call hornslate, or corneous porphyry. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 307 Hornslate..Schistose Porphyry of Werner. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 116 Pebbles of hornslate.

Hornsman (hɔ̄·ɹnzmăn). [*f. horn's* poss. case: cf. *townsman*, etc.]

1. A man who plays a horn.

1897 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 521 The hornsman himself was cut down, and the famous horn captured.

2. The horned adder or plumed viper of Africa, *Clotho cornuta.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Ho·rn-stock.** *Obs.*

1. The garfish or hornbeak.

a 1485 *Prompt. Parv.* 247/1 (MS. S.) Horne stoke [*c* 1440 Horn keke; *Pynson*, or garfysshe].

2. A cuckold.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* Plays 1873 II. 393 Alas, poore hornestocke, he thinks her to haue no fault.

Hornstone (hɔ̄·ɹnˌstōən). *Min.* [tr. Ger. *hornstein*: from its appearance.] A compact siliceous rock, resembling flint, but more brittle; chert.

1728 WOODWARD *Catal. Fos.* II 11 Rother Hornstein, i. e., Red Hornstone. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 305 Hornstone differs from jaspers, often by its splintery fracture. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 155 Here the sand-stone approaches to horn-stone; that is, assumes the rhomboidal conformation. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. (1864) 180 This variety of hornstone I have seen..in..New England, in the form of Indian arrowheads, hatchets, chisels, &c.

b. *attrib.*, as *hornstone basis, porphyry.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 351 Hornstone Porphyry. *Ibid.* 368 [It] has for its ground a hornstone basis.

†**Horn-woo·d,** *a. Obs.* [f. HORN *sb.* + WOOD *a.* mad.] = HORN-MAD.

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 68 Though Cayphas goe horne-wood therby. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 She was (as they say) horne wood. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 143 A Bull..of his hornewoode and madde fiercenesse, when he is well baited. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXI. xviii. 784 The King amazed and astonied to see them thus horne-wood, stayed the bloudie hand of his owne souldiours.

Hornwork (hɔ̄·ɹnwɔɹk). [f. HORN *sb.* + WORK.]

1. *Fortif.* A single-fronted outwork, the head of which consists of two demi-bastions connected by a curtain and joined to the main body of the work by two parallel wings. It is thrown out to occupy advantageous ground which it would have been inconvenient to include in the original enceinte.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Aug., I watched on a horne worke neere our quarters. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii, The horn-work..is formed by two epaulments or demi-bastions. 1813 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 61 *note*, A mine was exploded in the left angle of the counter-scarp of the horn-work, which did great damage.

2. Work done in horn; articles made of horn.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* xii, No helmet of salvation, but the meere mettle and horn-work of Papall jurisdiction. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* CXXXI, This town is famous for horn-work. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson* s. v. *Horner*, A few of the simpler branches of horn-work are still followed by tinkers and gipsies.

†3. Cuckoldry. *Obs.*

1738 *Common Sense* I. 344. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. xii. 1813 MOORE *Poems, Re-inforcem. for Duke.*

Hornwort (hɔ̄·ɹnwɔɹt). [f. HORN *sb.*[1] + WORT, after Gr. *κερατόφυλλον*, i. e. horn-leaf: from the appearance of the branched stem.] A book-name of *Ceratophyllum demersum*, an aquatic plant with dense whorls of finely-divided leaves; also called *Horned Pondweed.*

1805 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* (1806) 399. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 384 *Ceratophyllaceæ*, the Hornwort Order. 1885 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 880 Cones of Scotch fir and spruce,..hornwort, blackthorn, bog-bean.

Hornwrack (hɔ̄·ɹnɹæk). [f. HORN *sb.* + WRACK, seaweed cast ashore.] A polyzoon of the genus *Flustra*, resembling a seaweed in appearance, and of somewhat horny consistency.

1819 *Pantologia, Flustra*, horn-wrack. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 234 Broad-leafed Hornwrack (*Flustra foliacea*).

Horny (hɔ̄·ɹni), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HORN *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting of horn; of a texture resembling that of horn; corneous.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (Bodl. MS.), Foure [webbes] bene in the formest partye [of the eye]..the thredde de cornia, horny. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Horny, made or stored of hornes. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 20 With a kind of hornie rinde. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 267 Him thought, he..saw the Ravens with their horny beaks Food to Elijah bringing euen and morn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 253 These eggs [of the ray] are covered with a tough horny substance. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 398 *Amœba*-like creatures, massed together in a frame-work of horny fibres, constitute Sponge.

† b. *Horny gate* (*port*), the gate of horn: see GATE *sb.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

1592 SYLVESTER *Tri. Faith* I. i. Sad Morpheus, entring in Through's horny gate. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 17/1 Dametas dream'd he saw his wife at sport, And found that sight was through the horny port.

† c. *Horny coronet*, humorously put for 'cuckold's horns'. *Obs.*

1688 CROWNE *Darius* Prol., He dubs this man a knave, a coxcomb that, Gives any brow a horny coronet.

2. *transf.* Callous or hardened so as to be horn-like in texture.

1693 TATE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 370 Who, wanting Weapons, clutch their horny Fists. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 172 Till his hard horny Fingers ake with Pain. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* v. ii. 177 It is observed that horny hands, in the colonies, get gold into them sooner than white ones. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. i. 84 Bronzed with weather, and horny of hand.

3. Semi-opaque like horn.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. v, The [angels] do not, as we mortals are wont, look through the dim and horny spectacle of senses. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 75 So affected as to be at least horny, if not in a slight degree transparent. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 202 The media afforded by expressed oils become horny or semi-opaque.

4. Bearing, having, or abounding in horns or horn-like projections.

1530 [see 1]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 So it appeareth by her hornie head. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Horny*, abounding in horns. It is applied to a sample of barley, from which the awns have not been properly separated in the process of winnowing.

5. Consisting of beasts' horns.

a 1732 GAY *Birth of Squire* (T.), The horny spoils that grac'd the wall.

6. Of sounds: Like that of a horn.

1888 P. H. FITZGERALD *Fatal Zero* ix. 48 When they open their full lips out streams the twang, nasal and horny!

7. *Comb.*, parasynthetic, as *horny-eyed, -fisted, -handed, -hoofed, -knuckled, -nibbed* adjs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 179 From the tempil of Diane euermo Thir horny hovit horssis bene debarrit. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* II. xxxvii, The horny-knuckl'd kilted Highlandman. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* 8 That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. 1880 TENNYSON *Battle of Brunanburh* xiv, The horny-nibb'd raven. 1892 *Spectator* 10 Dec. 847/2 He must have employed indirectly tens of thousands of the horny-handed.

B. *sb.* Usually *Auld Hornie*: A name for the devil. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* i, O thou! whatever title suit thee, Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or Clootie. 1806 J. BLACK *Falls of Clyde* I. iv, I'm sure I wish them a' in hell Wi' Hornie their auld father there to dwell. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 44 As 'old Hornie', or somebody I took for him, once said to me.

†**Horodix.** *Obs. rare*[−°]. [f. Gr. *ὥρα* hour + *δείξις* exhibition, f. *δεικ-* to show.] 'A kind of dial, or instrument to shew how the hours pass away' (Phillips 1658; thence in Bailey 1721, etc.).

Horograph (hɒ̄·rŏgraf). *Math.* [f. Gr. *ὅρο-s* boundary + -GRAPH.] (See quot.)

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 136 The *curvatura integra* of any given portion of a curved surface, is the area enclosed on a spherical surface of unit radius by a straight line drawn from its centre, parallel to a normal to the surface, the normal being carried round the boundary of the given portion. The curve thus traced on the sphere is called the *Horograph* of the given portion of curved surface.

Horography (horɒ̄·grăfi). [a. F. *horographie* (1644 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ὥρα* time, season + *-γραφία* writing.] (See quots.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Horography*, the art of making or constructing dials; called also horologiography. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horography*, an account of the hours. 1798 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 [They] reckon and divide time in the following manner, which exhibits a horography so imperfect..that [etc.].

So **Horo·grapher**, a horologer, horologist. In recent Dicts.

Horologe (hɒ̄·rŏlɒdʒ). Forms: *α.* 4 orlogge, 4–5 orloge, 4–6 orlege, 4–7 -lage, 5 -legge, -lyge, horlege, (6 orlache, horleige). *β.* 4 orologge, 4–5 oriloge, 5 oro-, oryloge, orrelegge, (horolage, 6 hora-, horyloge, horrelage), 5– horologe. [a. OF. *orloge, oriloge*, mod.F. *horloge* (= It. *orologio*, Sp. *reloj*, Pg. *relogio*, Pr. *relege*) :—L. *hōrologium*, a. Gr. *ὡρολόγιον* instrument for telling the hour or time, dim. of *ὡρολόγος* hour-teller, f. *ὥρα* time + *-λογος* telling. The initial *h* in Fr. and Eng., and the medial *o* in Eng. are owing to later conformation to L.]

1. An instrument for telling the hour; a time-piece; a dial, hour-glass, or clock.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* XXXVIII. 8 The shadewe of lynes bi the whiche it hadde go doun in the oriloge [1388 orologie] cf Acath. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 34 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel sikerer was his crowyng in his logge Than is a Clokke or an abbey Orlogge. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 81 And by this tyme the Horologe had fully performed half his nyghtes cours. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. XX. 118 Orologis, schewing the houris of the daie bi schadew maad bi the sunne in a cercle. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. x. 152 By hym were founden first the oryloges of the chirches whiche begynne the houres of the dayes & of the nyghtes. *a* 1535 MORE *7th Pageant, Tyme* (R.), I, whom thou seest with horyloge in hande, Am named Tyme. 15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The tolbuith horrelage. 1627 in J. Irving *Hist. Dumbarton* (1860) 478 The paynting and cullaring of the orlage. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 142 This world indeed is a great horologe to itself, and is continually numbering out its own age. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 101 The flower affords a horologe of a primitive sort. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, Always in suspense, like the tail of the horologe—to and fro—tick-tack.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to the cock, chanticleer; and in other applications. *Horologe of Flora, Flora's Horologe* (*Horologium Floræ*, Linnæus *Philos. Bot.* (1750) § 335): see quot. 1789.

c 1382 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 The kok, that orloge ys of thorpis lyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 346 Thocht venerable Chaucer, principall poet but peir, Hevinlie trumpat, horleige [1553 orlege] and reguleir. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II. (L.), The cock, the country horologe, that rings The chearful warning to the sun's awake. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 88 The Countrey Horologe, first claps his wings; Before he News of grateful Day-light brings. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Philos.* 396 This Soul, the Horologe of Nature. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garden* 62 *note*, Many other flowers close and open their petals at certain hours of the day; and thus constitute, what Linneus calls the Horologe, or Watch of Flora. 1798 CHARL. SMITH *Young Philos.* IV. 59 *note*, Notes on..the horologe of Flora, in the Oeconomy of Vegetation. 1817 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) II. 23 The hand of the political horologe cannot go back. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* iv. (1844) 157 Make your government horologe go right. 1845 LONGF. *Old Clock on Stairs* ix, The horologe of Eternity Sayeth this.

† 2. Phrase. *The devil in the horologe*: the devil in the clock playing pranks with its works and making chaos of its time-keeping; a type of the confusion and disorder caused by a mischievous agent in any orderly system. *Obs.*

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 232 b, Some for a tryfull pley the deuyll in the orlege. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 43 *Cust.* What will he? *Ale.* Play the deuill in the horologe. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 149 The diuell is in thorologe, the houres to tryc, Searche houres by the sunne, the deuyls dyall wyll lye. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 18 Martins clocke goes true, though the Diuell were in the Horologe.

3. *attrib.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 188/2 An Horlege loker, *horuspex.*

Horologer (horɒ·lŏdʒəɹ). Forms: 5–6 orloger(e, 6 orla-, orliger(e, 6–7 orleger(e, 7 horaloger, 9 horologer. [ME. and AFr. *orloger* = OF. *orlogier*, f. *orloge*: see prec. and -ER[2]. The mod. word is a new formation from *horologe*.]

1. A clock-maker, horologist.

[1368 *Pat. Roll* 42 *Edw. III*, I. 5 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1830) III. II. 845 Johannem Vueman, Willielmum Vueman, et Johannem Lietuyt de Delft, orologiers, veniendo in regnum nostrum.] 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xviii. 52/2 Thou mayst not knowe by the orloge what tyme the orloger wyll sett it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, The young lord naturally addressed himself next to the old horologer's very pretty daughter. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Nov. 9 We advise that facetious horologer to offer to take down his clock.

2. A proclaimer of the hours.

c 1420 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* Prol., I will myself, be your Orlogere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. Prol. 113 Phebus crownit byrd, the nychtis orloger [1553 orlagere]. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* VI. 1 Chaunticleer, the sadd nightes horalogер, vp thrilld the poize that his clockes watch gann sterr.

†**Horolo·gial,** *a. Obs.* = HOROLOGICAL.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 127 Seven points after the ninth houre Solar or according to the Sun, and not horologiall or according to the Diall or Clock.

Horologic (hɒrɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. L. *hōrologic-us*, a. Gr. *ὡρολογικός*, f. *ὥρα* HOUR + *-λογος* telling: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to horology.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 377 Horologic knowledge they want, as may be supposed by that..King who upon first view of a Watch..believed it a living creature. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 153 (ed. 2) 128 The octagonal horologic building of Andronicus Cyrrhestes. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* iii. 21 Blois, a town which has long excelled in the horologic art.

b. *Bot.* Of a flower: Opening and closing at certain hours.

1882 in Ogilvie, and later Dicts.

Horological (hɒrɵlɒ·dʒĭkăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a horologe or to horology; measuring or recording time.

1593 Fale *Dialling* A iij b, The making of the Horologicall Cylindre..we have presently omitted. 1653 W. Oughtred (*title*) Description and Use of the General Horological Ring, and the Double Horizontal Dial. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/2 The middle of the fourteenth century seems to be the time which affords the first certain evidence of the existence of what would be now called a clock, or regulated horological machine. 1867 A. Barry *Sir C. Barry* vi. 177 Mechanical ingenuity, and horological knowledge.

Hence **Horolo·gically** *adv.*, in a horological manner.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1851 *Tait's Mag.* XVIII. 469 Chronologically, or rather horologically, the most convenient course.

† **Horologiography** (hɒrɵlɒdʒiɒ·grăfi). *Obs.* [f. Gr. ὡρολόγιο-ν Horologe + -graphy.] a. A description of horologes or timepieces. b. The art of constructing horologes; dialling.

[1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d ij, Horometrie .. called .. of late *Horologiographia*.] 1639 Wybard (*title*) Lunar Horologiographie. 1653 W. Oughtred (*title*) Mathematicall Recreations, a collection of problems, as secrets and experiments in Arithmetick, Cosmographie, Horologiography [etc.]. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Horologiography*, the Art of making or treating of the Properties of Dials, Clocks [etc.].

Hence † **Horologiogra·phian**, † **Horologio·grapher**, a maker of timepieces; a horologist. † **Horologiogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to dialling.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 372/1 An Horologiographian [is] a Sun Dial maker. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Horologiographer*, a maker of Dials [etc.]. 17.. Chambers (T.), The gnomonick projection is also called the horologiographick projection, because it is the foundation of dialling.

Horologist (hɒrɒ·lŏdʒist). [mod. f. Horologe or Horology + -ist.] One who is skilled in horology; a maker of timepieces; a clock- or watch-maker.

1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 86 The grand horologist himself is about to inform them, that now is the time. *a* 1857 Ld. Ellesmere *Addr.* etc. 54 (L.) The name of Mr. B. L. Vulliamy is one well known as connected with the highest eminence in his profession as an horologist. 1884 *Spectator* 12 July 923/2 The..advocate..was a journeyman horologist.

‖ **Horologium** (hɒrɵlɒ·dʒiŭm, -lōu·dʒiŭm). Also (in sense 3) -on. [L. *hōrologium*, Gr. ὡρολόγιον: see Horologe.]

1. = Horologe 1; a dial, clock, or chronometer. *Horologium Floræ*: see Horologe 1 b.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* II. (1662) 72 He presented King Henry the 8. with a Horologium..observing the shadow of the sun. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* I. 29 The horologium, or water clock. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Horologium Floræ*, a time-paper of flowers; a table explaining the time at which the same flowers expand in different latitudes.

2. *Astrol.* One of the southern constellations.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Horologium*, ..a new southern constellation. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 297/1 *Horologium*, the Clock, a southern constellation of Lacaille. It is cut by a line passing through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus.

3. *Gr. Ch.* A book containing the offices for the canonical hours; corresponding to a certain extent with the Western breviary.

1724 Waterland *Athan. Creed* vi. 56 This Horologion belong'd to a monk of Constantinople. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Horologium*, *Horologion*, is also a name the Greeks give to their liturgy, or breviary. 1875 *Smith's Dict. Chr. Antiq.* I. 784 The contents of the *Great Horologium*, which is the fullest form. *Ibid.*, The *Horologion* is often prefaced by the calendar of the Menology, which begins with September.

Horology[1] (hɒrɒ·lŏdʒi). Also 4 orologie, 6 horologie. [ad. L. *hōrologi-um*, ad. Gr. ὡρολόγιον.]

† 1. = Horologe 1; a dial, clock, or timepiece.

1388 [see Horologe 1]. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliv. ii, In his left hande he had an horology. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. i. xlviii. (ed. 7) 363 The most part of Horologies or clocks in the East country. 1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Consid. to Parlt.* Wks. (1711) 186 That great horologies of towns be reformed according to the small sun-dials. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The simple rude horology described above suffices..the Asiatics in general. 1836 I. Taylor *Phys. Th. Another Life* 29 This stupendous machinery [nature] is a vast horology—a register of duration to all rational tribes.

2. A rendering of Horologium 3.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Horo·logy[2]. [f. Gr. ὥρα time, Hour + -(o)-logy, after Gr. type *ὡρολογία.] The art or science of measuring time; the construction of horologes.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., The term horology is at present more particularly confined to the principles upon which the art of making clocks and watches is established. 1848 Carpenter (*title*) Mechanical Philosophy, Horology, and Astronomy. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 381 About this time.. horology was first applied to astronomical purposes.

Horometer (hɒrɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. ὥρα time + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the time.

1775 in Ash. Hence in Maunder, Worcester, etc.

Horometrical (hɒrɵme·trikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic + -al.] Of or pertaining to horometry; relating to the measurement of time.

1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 119 Magnetical, Horometrical, and Optical Instruments. 1694 W. Leybourn (*title*) Pleasure and Profit, consisting of Recreations of divers kinds, viz: Numerical, Geometrical, .. Astronomical, Horometrical, Cryptographical [etc.]. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 84 The Indian horometrical system.

Horometry (hɒrɒ·mĭtri). [f. Gr. ὥρα time, Hour + -metry, Gr. -μετρία measurement.] The measurement of time; also, 'the determination of the exact error of a timepiece by observation'.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d ij, Horometrie, is an Arte Mathematicall, which demonstrateth, how..the precise vsuall denomination of time, may be knowen.. Some parte of this Arte..may be termed Dialling. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii. 260 It is I confesse no easie wonder how the horometry of Antiquity discovered not this Artifice. 1798 J. Gilchrist in *Asiat. Res.* V. 81 Account of the Hindustanee Horometry. 1819 H. Busk *Vestriad* IV. 851 Pleas'd her horometries and signs foretell Fortunes to those.

Horone, obs. form of Horehound.

Horopter (hɒrɒ·ptəɹ). *Optics.* [mod. f. Gr. ὅρο-ς boundary, limit + ὀπτήρ one who looks. Cf. F. *horoptère* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A line or surface containing all those points in space, of which images fall on corresponding points of the two retinæ; the aggregate of points which are seen single in any given position of the eyes.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Horopter*, in Opticks, is a Right Line drawn thro' the Point of Concourse, parallel to that which joyns the Center of the Eye[s]. 1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* vii. 135 The imaginary figure in space, in which all points are seen single, is called the *Horopter*. 1876 Foster *Phys.* III. ii. (1879) 507 For any given position of the eyes there exists in the field of vision a certain line or surface of such a kind that the images of the points in it all fall on corresponding points of the retina. A line or surface having this property is called a Horopter.

Hence **Horopteric** (hɒrɒpte·rik), **Horo·ptery** *adjs.*, pertaining to or forming a horopter; *horopteric circle*, the horopter.

1876 Bernstein *Five Senses* vii. 136 For other positions of the eye complicated Horoptery figures have been constructed. 1881 Le Conte *Sight* 99 This circle has been called the horopteric circle of Muller. *Ibid.* 210 The increasing inclination of the horopteric line with increasing nearness of the point of sight.

Horoscopal (hɒrɒ·skɒpăl), *a.* [f. L. *horoscopus* Horoscope + -al.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 39/2 The Speeches at the horoscopal Pageant by the Planets. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* v. 75 Disparaging his Horoscopal Inclination and Judgement of himself. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxviii. 320 Genethliack and Horoscopal fool. 1873 Masson *Drumm. of Hawth.* x. 199.

† **Horo·scopate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *hōroscopāre* to draw a horoscope, to cast the nativity of.] *intr.* = Horoscope *v.*; to be in the ascendant.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* clxxvi. 747 Forme and Stature. Designed principally from the Signe horoscopating, viz. ♈.

Horoscope (hɒrɒskoup), *sb.* [In current form, a. F. *horoscope* (= Sp. *horoscopo*, It. *oroscopo*), ad. L. *hōroscopus*, a. Gr. ὡροσκόπος nativity, horoscope (also observer of the hour of nativity, caster of nativities), f. ὥρα time, hour + σκοπός observer, watcher. In early use the L. form also occurs.]

1. *Astrol.* An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth; hence, a plan or scheme of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, showing the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment. In early use, spec. = Ascendant, or *house of the ascendant*.

To cast a horoscope (see Cast *v.* 39), to calculate the degree of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at a given moment, e. g. at the birth of a child, and thence to erect an astrological figure of the heavens, so as to discover the influence of the planets upon his life and fortunes.

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 An circul ys þe uðwitan hatað zodiacus oððe horoscopus. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 3 To knowe by nyht or by day the degree of any signe þat assendith on the est Orisonte, which þat is cleped communly the assendent or elles oruscupum. *Ibid.* § 4 Yif þat any planet assende at þat same tyme in thilke for-seide [degre of] his longitude, Men seyn þat thilke planete is in *horoscopo*. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 45 The Horoscope of the beginning of the said woorke first considered. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 493 This word Horoscope doth not only signifie the degree of the Ecliptique, otherwise called the ascendent,..but also somtimes the whole figure of heaven containing the 12 houses, and doth shew the very secrets of nature. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 60 The Horoscope in Astronomy, if it be formally taken is nothing els but *horæ inspectio*, if it bee materially taken, it is that part of the Zodiacke which ascendeth vpon our hemisphere. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iii. 101 Drawing Schemes of their own Horoscopes. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, I have a strong horoscope, and shall live for fifty years to come. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 229 The most important part of the Sky in the astrologer's consideration, was that sign of the Zodiac which rose at the moment of the child's birth, this was, properly speaking, the *horoscope*, the ascendant or the first house. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 July 4/2 This able and gifted lady..also makes horoscopes, but only 'to order'; price, 100 francs.

fig. 1642 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, A Lordly ascendent in the horoscope of the Church from Primate to Patriarch, and so to Pope. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 309 Catholics and protestants had alike their horoscope of the impending changes. 1867 Longf. *Wind over Chimney* vi, These are prophets, bards, and seers; In the horoscope of nations .. They control the coming years. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 1/1 If we were to cast the horoscope of the new Government solely from the signs afforded us in some quarters.

† 2. A figure or table on which the hours are marked. a. A dial. b. A table showing the length of the days and nights at different places and seasons. c. A kind of planisphere, invented by John of Padua. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Horoscope*, wherin houres bee marked, as in a dyall. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 98 He also invented..the Horoscope, or instrument whereby to observe the Equinoctials, and the Tropicks, or the summer and winter solstice. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Horoscope*..is also a Mathematical Instrument, made in the form of a planisphere, invented by John Paduanus.

Ho·roscope, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To form a horoscope; to inquire into futurity. b. *trans.* To cast the nativity of.

1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 77 He spent a considerable time in creeping into all Corners and Companies, Horoscoping up and down concerning the duration of the Government. 1888 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 4/8 It would be a good deal more convincing if, instead of horoscoping people dead and gone, he would prophesy about the living.

Hence **Horoscoper** (hɒrɒ·skōupəɹ), one who casts horoscopes; an astrologer.

1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., The superstitious Horoscopers (astrologiers I meane and not Astronomers). 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac., Adv. Author* III. i. (1737) I. 289 Astrologers, horoscopers, and other such, are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians.

Horoscopic (hɒrɵskɒ·pik), *a.* [ad. L. *hōroscopic-us*, f. *hōroscop-us*: see -ic.] Of or pertaining to a horoscope. So **Horosco·pical** *a.*

1799 Sibly *Occult Sc.* (1792) I. 97 Those persons in whose nativity ♈ ♑ ♌ ♄ are horoscopical, have a constant hoarseness. 1850 Kitto *Daily Bibl. Illustr.* XXXIII. vi. (1881) 241 Under certain horoscopic and astrological aspects.

Horoscopist (hɒrɒ·skɒpist). [f. L. *hōroscop-us* + -ist.] = Horoscoper.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 3 He would not give the least occasion to planetary horoscopists and monethly prognosticators. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 849 The astronomical writings and tables of the ancient horoscopists are lost.

Horoscopy (hɒrɒ·skɒpi). [f. Horoscope (or its source) + -y: cf. L. *horoscopium*, *-opium*, Gr. ὡροσκοπεῖον, -όπιον, a horoscopic instrument, a horoscope.] a. The casting of horoscopes. b. The aspect of the heavens at a given moment, esp. at that of nativity.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 Sometimes in the aspect of the Starres at their Nativity; which was called Horoscopy. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 207 He had been long t'wards Mathematicks .. Magick, Horoscopie, Astrologie, And was old dog at Physiologie. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *New year's coming of age*, Good Days, bad Days, were so shuffled together, to the confounding of all sober horoscopy.

Horow, var. Harrow *int.*, or Harro *v. Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 391 Veniance for thi blod thus spent, out! I cry, and horow!

Horowe, var. Hory *Obs.*, filthy.

Horpyd, var. Orped *a. Obs.*, bold.

† **Horre**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *horrēre* to stand on end (as hair), to bristle, to be rough; to shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, quake; to shudder at, dread, loathe: cf. Abhor *v.*] *trans.* To abhor.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 31 Þay horre not þe foule ymage of eny myschape þyng. *Ibid.* 47 Had not oure lawe horred þe sect of cristen puple. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 120 When thou shuldest take vpon the mankynde for the delyueraunce of man; thow horydest not the vyrgyns wombe.

† **Horre·nd**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *horrēnd-us* dreadful, horrible, gerundive of *horrēre*: see prec. Cf. OF. *horrende* in same sense.] = next.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 1035 Fer awey propelle Horrende odour of kitchen, bath, gutteris.

Horrendous (hɒre·ndəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ous: cf. *tremendous*, *stupendous*.] Fitted to excite horror; terrible, dreadful, horrible.

1659 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 399 Your horrendous Sacrileges the like whereof was never committed. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Damnings most dreadfull .. Execrations horrendous, Blasphemies stupendous. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. App. (1852) 100 The preservation of the town from horrendous earthquakes. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 675 A man alone ..could compass an effect so horrendous.

Horrent (hɒ·rĕnt), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [ad. L. *horrēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *horrēre*: see Horre *v.*]

1. Bristling; standing up as bristles; rough with bristling points or projections.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 513 Inclos'd With bright imblazonrie, and horrent Arms. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* II. 699 Terror's icy hand Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair. 1829 Carlyle *Voltaire* Misc. 1857 II. 30 A life.. horrent with asperities and chasms. 1847 Sir A. de Vere *1st Pt. Mary Tudor* V. v, The snakes of the Eumenides Brandish their horrent tresses round my head! 1847 W. E. Steele *Field Bot.* 55 Excessively hirsute; calyx horrent; leaves jagged. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* I. 15 The horrent peak of the fatal Matterhorn.

2. Shuddering; feeling or expressing horror.

1721 Bailey, *Horrent*, ..abhorring. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* II. 173 There shall he pause with horrent brow, to rate What millions died—that Cæsar might be great. 1825 Southey *Tale Paraguay* II. xxvi, Horrent they heard; and with her hands the Maid Prest her eyes close as if she strove to blot The hateful image which her mind portray'd.

1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 145 Then went a shout of flame, a horrent cry.

Horrescent (hŏre·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *horrēscĕnt-em*, pres. pple. of *horrēscĕre*, inchoative of *horrēre* (see prec.).] Shuddering; expressive of horror.

1865 De Morgan in *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 504/2, I agree in the main with A. B.; but can .. make none but horrescent reference to his treatment of the smaller philosopher.

Horribility (hŏrĭbĭ·lĭti). Now *rare.* [ME. *(h)orriblete*, etc., a. OF. *horriblete, horribilité*, f. *horrible* (see next); in mod. use f. Horrible, after such words as *possibility*, etc.]

1. The quality of being horrible, horribleness; †something horrible or to be abhorred (*obs.*).

13.. *St. Bernard* (Horstmann) 528 Seint Bernard wolde hire not se, As a þing of horriblete. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7187 Full many another orribilite May men in that book se. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 Of al my fowle horribilite thy self art the cause. 1481 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton) E vij b, The horrybylyte of his sharp lyf. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. i, The horribility of 'committing' puns.

† 2. Abhorrence = Horribleness 2. *Obs. rare.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. x. 247/1 Comonly wymen haue more horrybylyte of synne than men doo.

Horrible (hŏ·rĭb'l), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: 4-6 or(r)i-, hor(r)i-, h)or(r)y-, -bel(l, -bil(l, -ble, -bull(e, -byl(le, (4 orebil, orble, 5 arrable, horreble, horebyl, 5-6 horrable, -bul, 6 orabill), 4- horrible. [a. OF. (*h*)*orrible* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). ad. L. *horribilis*, f. L. *horrēre*: see Horre and -ble.] Exciting or fitted to excite horror; tending to make one shudder; extremely repulsive to the senses or feelings; dreadful, hideous, shocking, frightful, awful.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 4472 So grete hyt was and so orryble. 1340 *Ayenb.* 43 Ane greate zenne, dyadlich, and orrible. *c* 1375 *XI Pains Hell* 201 in *O. E. Misc.* 217 Orebil wormys devouryd hem þere. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 282 Thanne moot I dye of sodeyn deth horrible [*v.r.* orrible]. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48 lf. 45 (Halliw.) Fendis led hir with arrable song. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 397 a/1 He made the horryblest crye that myght be herde. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xxxvii. 5 It geueth an horrible sownde, when God sendeth out his voyce. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 152 That orabill wes to euerie Cristin man. 1568 Turner *Herbal* III. 35 Bitter and horrible thinges destroye the appetite. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 112 The horrible Stigian smoke of the pit that is bottomelesse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 61 A Dungeon horrible, on all sides round As one great Furnace flam'd. 1727 De Foe *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 An apparition and a horrible monster in the night. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxvi. 343 It is horrible—yes, that is the word—to look forward to another year of disease and darkness. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 311 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

b. as a strong intensive (now *colloq.*): Excessive, immoderate. (Primarily of things objectionable, but often without such qualification. Cf. *awful, dreadful, frightful, tremendous.*)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* 155 The Kyng of Frauns [was] toke prisonere be the Soudan, and raunsond to a horibil summe. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 Suche an horryble and dysmesurable a strok. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* (1573) 36 [Solomon] multiplyyng wiues to an horrible number. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 [He] ranne his head at the wall with such a horrible force as he therewith dash'd out his braines. 1676 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33, I cannot get rid of my horrible cold heere. 1676 Temple *Let. to Chas. II* Wks. 1731 II. 423 They had a horrible mind to the Peace. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., This letter is of a horrible length.

c. In combination (*parasynthetic*).

1552 Huloet, Horrible sowned, or voyced, *horrisonus, horrisonus.* 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xv, Horrible-shaped animals.

B. as *sb.* A horrible person or thing; †a being inspiring awe or dread (quot. 1400); a horrible attribute or characteristic; a story of horrible crime or the like (cf. Dreadful C.).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13260 An old temple .. I founde, Of a god, þat with gomes was gretly honoured. At þat orribill I asket angardly myche, Of dethe, & of deire, as destyny willes. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* II. vi. (1840) 242 Among all the horribles that we dress up Satan in. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 7/2 Those children of this world, the writers of 'penny-dreadfuls' and 'halfpenny horribles'.

C. as *adv.* Horribly, terribly; usually as a mere intensive = Exceedingly (cf. Horribly).

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 þei curse more souare & horribelare hem þat þei hatun. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 By cause of the grete stone that was at his necke whiche was horryble hevy. 1513 Q. Kath. *Let.* 13 Aug. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 83, I am horrible besy with making standerds, banners, and bagies. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 3 *Glou.* Me thinkes the ground is eeuen. *Edg.* Horrible steepe. 1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 182 Shee has a horrible high colour indeed. 1623 Webster *Devil's Law-Case* II. iii, I am horrible angry. 1708 Ozell tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* v. 84 Her Den groan'd horrible. 1843 Carlyle *Past. & Pr.* II. vi, A far horribler composed Cant.

Horribleness (hŏ·rĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being horrible; shocking repulsiveness; dreadfulness, hideousness.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xx. (1495), As it faryth in the taast of an aloe and other that ben passynge bytter, for by her horryblenes therof the taast is sore greuyd. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 69 None might endure to loke theron for orribelnesse. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxx. (1617) 525 To make him know the horriblenesse of his sin. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici* 409 You do not rightly apprehend the horribleness of the Massacre. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 198 A bite from a mad dog is more dreaded .. from the horribleness of the disease.

† 2. *subjectively.* A feeling of horror or repulsion. *Obs.* (Cf. Hideousness 2.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxxi. (Bodl. MS.), [An eclipse] smyteþ in men and beestes many maner feere and horriblenesse [*timoris et horroris*]. *Ibid.* IX. xxv, Nyȝt of it silfe greueþe in horriblenes and feere. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xi. 78 b, By horriblenesse of spirite, and by trouble of minde. 1577 Frampton *Joyful News* III. (1596) 108 Although it bee taken, it maketh not any horribleness, as the other Balsamo doeth.

Horribly (hŏ·rĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In a horrible manner, or to a horrible degree; so as to make one shudder or tremble; dreadfully, awfully, frightfully: sometimes as a strong intensive = Exceedingly (properly before an adj. having an objectionable sense).

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2340 Foule devels of helle .. horribely defygurd thurgh syn. 1382 Wyclif *Wisd.* vi. 6 Orribleli [1388 Hidously] and soone he shal apere to 3ou. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's T.* 627 He stank horribely That noon of al his meynee þat hym kepte .. Ne myghte noght for stynk of hym endure. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4864 He cryed orrybelly and confest clene. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* clxxxi. 161 Horrybelyche they tormented the body. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* (Apocr.) xvi. 24 All cities and londes that do not this, shal horribly perish. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. iii. 243, I wil be horribly in loue with her. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1510 What hideous noise was that? Horribly loud, unlike the former shout. 1711 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 261, I am horribly down at present. 1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxii, A matchless cataract, Horribly beautiful. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 8 Suddenly his voice cracked horribly.

Horrid (hŏ·rid), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 7 horred, horride. [ad. L. *horrid-us* bristling, rough, shaggy; rude, savage, unpolished; terrible, frightful, f. *horrēre*: see Horre *v.* Cf. It. *orrido*.]

1. Bristling, shaggy, rough. (Chiefly *poetic.*)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 31 His haughtie Helmet, horrid all with gold. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xiv. (1651) 125 A rugged attire, hirsute head, horrid beard. 1654 Evelyn *Diary* 27 June, There is also on the side of this horrid Alp a very romantic seate. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Horrid with fern, and intricate with thorn. 1717 Pope *Eloisa* 20 Ye grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn! 1740 Gray *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 72 They [Apennines] are not so horrid as the Alps, though pretty near as high. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1255 Nothing in nature can make a more horrid appearance than the rugged mountains that form Table Bay. 1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 179 The Roman Capital was horrid with sylvan thickets. *fig.* 1731 Blackwall *Sacr. Class.* II. 132 (T.) This makes the style look rough and horrid.

2. Causing horror or aversion; revolting to sight, hearing, or contemplation; terrible, dreadful, frightful; abominable, detestable.

In earlier use nearly synonymous with *horrible*; in modern use somewhat less strong, and tending to pass into the weakened colloquial sense (3).

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 220, I wil meditate the while vpon some horrid message for a Challenge. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 We might descry a horred spectacle. 1616 Bullokar, *Horride*, terrible: fearefull to looke on. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) III. 2 Within these twelve yeers ther have the strangest revolutions, and horridst things happen'd. 1662 Dryden *Astræa Redux* 7 An horrid stillness first invades the ear, And in that silence we the tempest fear. 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 53 The horrid murther of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey is not yet discovered. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* iv. (1840) 66 They set up the horridest yell. 1751 *Act* 25 *Geo. II*, c. 37 *title*, An Act for better preventing the horrid Crime of Murder. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 77 The fierce horrid look of the tiger. 1827-39 De Quincey *Murder* Wks. 1862 IV. 105 Stupefied with the horrid narcotic which he had drunk.

3. *colloq.* in weakened sense: Offensive, disagreeable, detested; very bad or objectionable.

Especially frequent as a feminine term of strong aversion.

1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls* 281 Making horrid complaints that .. treated them ill. 1668 Pepys *Diary* 23 Oct., My Lord Chief Justice Keeling hath laid the constable by the heels .. which is a horrid shame. 1676 Wycherley *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 110/2 O horrid! marriage!..I nauseate it of all things. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 362 We began to work on our Ships bottom, which we found very much eaten with the Worm: for this is a horrid place for Worms. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XI. i, Neither can any one give the names of sad stuff, horrid nonsense, &c. to a book, without calling the author a blockhead. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. ii, He said he supposed we were only talking some scandal, and so we had better go home, and employ ourselves in working for the poor! Only think how horrid! 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. vi, I should not wear those horrid dresses. 1864 P'cess Alice in *Mem.* (1884) 78 The horrid weather has kept me in these three days. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 866/1 She's so horrid, you know.

B. as *adv.* 'Horridly', 'abominably', very objectionably. *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 410 All things become horred wanne and pale. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 214 His Father in Law..lives at a horrid profuse rate. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 37/2 Went to bed horrid soon. *Mod.* (*Cockney*) It's 'orrid 'ot.

Horridity (hŏrĭ·dĭti). [ad. med.L. *horriditās*, f. *horridus* Horrid. Cf. obs. F. *horridité*.] †a. (See quot. 1623.) *Obs.* b. The quality of being horrid, horridness; *concr.* something horrid.

1623 Cockeram, *Horriditie*, a fearefull trembling. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 285 Most of them dyed in the Tormentors hands upon the rack, with horridity of paine. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 20 Aug. 842/1 A taste for beetles, butterflies..in fact, horridities of all kinds.

Horridly (hŏ·ridli), *adv.* [f. Horrid + -ly 2.] In a horrid manner, or to a horrid degree; dreadfully, frightfully, abominably: often *colloq.* as a strong intensive before adjectives denoting qualities that are disliked.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iv. 55 That thou dead Coarse.. Reuisits thus the glimpses of the Moone..So horridly to shake our disposition. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Idols strangely and horridly shap'd. 1742 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. li. 200 Lord, I am horridly tired of that romantic love and correspondence. 1798 Lady Chatham in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 208 The weather is .. horridly bad. 1857 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 309, I was horridly sick and uncomfortable.

Horridness (hŏ·ridnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being horrid: see adj.

a 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 24 Disorderly long haire which was pride and wantonnesse in Absolon, and squallor and horridnes in Nebuchodonozor. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Anc.* 350 In old pictures, we are most of all affected with their decaying horridnesse. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Consc.* 177 Conscience of the horridnesse of a crime done. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 270 [The Alpes] the difficulty of their ascent is admirable, the horridness of their crags is wonderful. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxv. III. 4 Wks. 1811 IX. 199 The horridness of their appearance..the deformity of their aspect will vanish. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 160 His not having come for so untold a time.. formed part of the general horridness.

† **Horri·ferous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *horrifer*, f. stem of *horrēre* (see Horre) + *-fer* bearing: see -ferous.] Bringing or inducing horror. Hence **Horri·ferously** *adv.*, in a way that induces horror, horribly.

c 1626 *Dick of Devon* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 61, I heard one of you talke most stigmatically in his sleepe—most horriferously. 1727 Bailey, *Horriferous*, bringing horror.

Horrific (hŏrĭ·fik), *a.* [a. F. *horrifique* (1532 Rabelais) or ad. L. *horrific-us*, causing tremor or terror, frightful, f. stem of *horrēre*: see Horre *v.* and -fic.] Causing horror, horrifying.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. xxxiv. 219 Now (my Masters) you have heard a beginning of the horrifick history. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 782 The huge encumbrance of horrific woods. 1799 Jane West *Tale of Times* I. 5 The lover of the wonderful and the admirer of the horrific. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 259 To add the horrific incidents. 1856 Masson *Ess., Three Devils* 83 The horrific plays a much less important part in human experience than it once did. 1879 G. Macdonald *Sir Gibbie* I. xviii. 243 A thrill of horrific wonder and delight.

Hence **Horri·fically** *adv.*, in a horrific manner.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 193 Mars..did raise his Voice..horrifically loud. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 364 Something horrifically picturesque.

Horrification (hŏrĭfikē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *horrificāre* to Horrify: see -ation.] The action of horrifying or condition of being horrified; *concr.* something horrifying.

1800 Mar. Edgeworth *Belinda* (1832) I. iii. 60, I could almost have thought of 'Sir Bertrand', or of some German horrifications. 1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* II. vii. 105 Among the horrifications and circumventions of Indian warfare! 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* I. viii. 139 To the horrification of the prim.

Horrify (hŏ·rĭfəi), *v.* [ad. L. *horrificāre* to cause horror, f. *horrific-us* Horrific: see -fy. Not in Johnson, Ash, Todd, Richardson, nor in Webster 1828. The finite vb. is still rare.]

trans. To cause or excite horror in; to move to horror. Hence **Ho·rrified**, **Ho·rrifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 190 The thundering alligator has ended his horrifying roar. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (L.), I was horrified at the notion. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 7 In a way horrifying to Quakers. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 160 We start back horrified from this Platonic ideal. *Mod.* He horrified me by playing cards on Sunday. I looked at him with a horrified air.

† **Ho·rring**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Horre *v.* + -ing 1.] Abhorrence, horror: = Abhorring.

c 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 25, I haif horring thairat.

† **Horrious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *horri-* in L. *horrificus* + -ous.] Causing horror, horrible.

c 1520 Barclay *Jugurth* 48 a, The sounde of the armoure and horrious strokes mounted to the ayre.

Horripilation (hŏrĭpilē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *horripilātio* (Vulgate), n. of action f. *horripilāre*, f. stem of *horrēre* to bristle (see Horre *v.*) + *pilus* hair.] Erection of the hairs on the skin by contraction of the cutaneous muscles (caused by cold, fear or other emotion, or nervous affection), producing the condition known as 'goose-flesh'; 'creeping of the flesh'.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Horripilation*, the standing up of the hair for fear..a sudden quaking, shuddering or shivering. 1659 R. Gell *Ess. Amendm. Transl. Bible* 59 That formidable doctrine which causeth horripilation, and makes the hair stand on end through fear. 1776 Cullen *1st Lines Pract. Phys.* I. i. Wks. 1827 I. 480 The horripilatio is confined to diseases from internal causes. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 617 When the shivering or horripilation produced by the cold-water has not been followed by a stimulant effect. 1896 *Times* 18 Dec. 6/3, I..never in my life felt more keenly that uncomfortable sense..known as

'horripilation'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 34. 133 Spasmodic contraction of the muscular coats of the blood vessels is probably the essential cause of true shivering, whilst spasm of the *arrectores pili* is that of horripilation.

So **Horri·pilant** *a.*, causing horripilation; **Horri·pilate** *v. intr.* to undergo horripilation; *trans.* to cause horripilation in, make (the flesh) to creep.

1623 COCKERAM, *Horripilate*, to grow rough with hair. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1851) XX. 238 Rendered the sight appalling and horripilant. 1887 L. HEARN *Some Chinese Ghosts* vi. 149 Flesh made to creep by the utterance of such words as poets utter—flesh moved by an Idea, flesh horripilated by a Thought!

Horrisonant (hŏrɪ·sŏnănt), *a.* [f. stem of L. *horrēre* (see prec.) + *sonānt-em* sounding, f. *sonāre* to sound.] Sounding horribly; of terrible sound.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Horrisonant*, roaring, having a terrible sound. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 A Multiplicity of Horisonant Phrases. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* II. 97 The horrisonant bam, bim, bom, of the bombs resounded throughout all the fields. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxxxvi. III. 105 To exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrisonant terms.

† **Horri·sonous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *horrison-us* (f. stem of *horrēre* + *-sonus* sounding) + -OUS.] = prec.

1631 *Celestina* VII. 84 Words of most horrisonous roaring.

Horror (hŏ·rəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 orrour, 5 orrowre, horraur, 6 horrure, 4-9 horrour, 6- horror. [a. OF. *orror*, (*h*)*orrour* (mod.F. *horreur*) = Pr. and Sp. *horror*, It. *orrore* :—L. *horrōr-em*, f. *horrēre* to bristle, shudder, etc. (see HORRE *v.*). For the spelling cf. ERROR.]

1. Roughness, ruggedness. (In 1382 a literalism of translation; now *poet.* or *rhet.* Cf. HORRID 1.)

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxxii. 10 The Lord..foond hym in a deseert loond, in place of orrour [1388 ethir hidousnesse], and of waast wildernes. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 41 Which thick with Shades, and a brown Horror, stood. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 39 The horror of precipice, broken crag or overhanging rock.

† **b.** *transf.* Roughness or nauseousness of taste, such as to cause a shudder or thrill. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 73 Over-sharpe, too bitter, or of greate horrour.

2. A shuddering or shivering; now *esp.* (*Med.*) as a symptom of disease.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 52 b, Horrour or shrovelynge of the body myxt with heate. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 Squeaking or Skriching Noise, make a Shiuering or Horrour in the Body, and set the Teeth on edge. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Harvey* (1838) I. 301 His way was to rise out of his bed and walke about his chamber in his shirt till he was pretty cool, i.e., till he began to have a horror. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horrour*..Among Physicians 'tis taken for a shivering and trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilness after it. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 192 It generally seizes the Patient with a Horror or Shivering. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 615 The first attack generally commences with a horror.

† **b.** Ruffling of surface; rippling. *Obs.* (Cf. 1.)

a 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster 1864), Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves. 1765 *Antiq.* in *Ann. Reg.* 181/1 A gentle horror glides over its [the sea's] smooth surface.

3. A painful emotion compounded of loathing and fear; a shuddering with terror and repugnance; strong aversion mingled with dread; the feeling excited by something shocking or frightful. Also in weaker sense, Intense dislike or repugnance. (The prevalent use at all times.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 47 Gret horroure had þai alsa, For sic dremynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxii. 10 The kyngis..with ful myche orrour shulen be agast vpon thee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 149 Ther shal horrour and grisly drede dwellen with-outen ende. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 371/1 Orrowre, *horror*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Affeccyon & loue to this present worlde, horrour & despeccyon of the worlde to come. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sodden horror doth invade my blood. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 30 Foure bodies..whereof (to their great horror) they knew at the first sight their Mistresse and the Prince. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 451 Deep Horrour seizes ev'ry Humane Breast. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 192 The mountains of Andes..so frightful for their height, that it is not to be thought of without some horror. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 11 On the return of reason he began to conceive a horrour suitable to the guilt of such a murder. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 349 What was called nature's horror of a vacuum. 1856 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 24, I had a horror of becoming a moral policeman as much as of 'doing church'. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 304 He who dreads, as well as hates a man, will feel, as Milton uses the word, a horror of him.

b. pl. *The horrors* (colloq.): a fit of horror or extreme depression; *spec.* such as occurs in delirium tremens.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* IV. Wks. (Globe) 631/2 He is coming this way all in the horrors. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 382 London is in the horrors. Governor Hutchinson fell down dead at the first appearance of mobs. 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage* iii. (D.), As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 3 He does drink, of course..the worst of it is that too much of it brings on the horrors. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 20 To be regarded as a real Bohemian vagabond..would..have given me the horrors.

† **4.** A feeling of awe or reverent fear (without any suggestion of repugnance); a thrill of awe, or of imaginative fear. *Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 129 That sacrifice most full of horror and reuerence, where the uniuersall Lorde of all thinges is daily felt with handes. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* (1692) II. 56 (D.) That super-cœlestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 36 A reverend horror silenced all the sky. [1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 321 The interest will be instantly heightened to a sort of pleasing horror.]

5. *transf.* The quality of exciting repugnance and dread; horribleness; a quality or condition, and *concr.* a thing, or person, which excites these feelings; something horrifying.

Chamber of Horrors, the name given to a room in Madame Tussaud's waxwork exhibition, containing effigies of noted criminals and the like; hence *transf.* a place full of horrors.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus Minor* 695 To þe theſys horroure alvay. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. x. 56 The grete horrour therof may not be lykened ne declared. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xvii. 208 To putte a man in an euyl pryson and constrayne by tormentynges .. is an homynable horrour. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* III. ii, This solitary Horror where I bide. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 85 As from your Graues rise vp, and walke like Sprights, To countenance this horror. *Ibid.* V. v. 13, I haue supt full with horrors. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 357 The *Centurion*, fitted for war..was the horror of these dastards. 1831 PRAED *Poems, Where is Miss Myrtle* ii, I brought her, one morning, a rose for her brow.. She told me such horrors were never worn now. 1856 *Amy Carlton* 126, I want to see the Chamber of Horrors. It is full of wax models of the most wicked people that ever lived. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xi. (ed. 2) 144, I dreamed..of serpents that night, for they are my horror. 1895 R. L. DOUGLAS in *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis was in a large measure responsible for the horrors of the Revolution. *Mod.* A veritable Chamber of Horrors.

6. *Comb.*, as *horror-monger, -mongering*; *horror-crowned, -fraught, -inspiring, -loving, -stricken, -struck* adjs.; *horror-strike* vb. (*rare*).

1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* v. xliv, Engirt with steel, and *horror-crowned. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Lady of Wreck* I. xviii, A moment *horror-fraught. 1797 MRS. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) IV. 225 Her reality might have set the best *horror-monger of the age at a distance. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* xi. (1890) 425 A specimen of *horror-mongering. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 41 The *horror-stricken witnesses. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 41 She seemed horror-stricken when some of her own agents.. took the liberty to trade in human blood. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* v, He looked so horror-stricken that she nearly laughed. 1811 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) 906 Though [they should] attempt to *horror-strike us with the signature of Cambro-Hibern-Anglo-Scotus! 1821 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 14 Aug. (1884), He looked *horrorstruck and stopped short. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 20 We should be utterly horror-struck at the idea.

Hence † **Ho·rror, Ho·rrorize** *vbs. trans.*, to affect with horror, horrify; **Ho·rrorful, Ho·rrorish, Ho·rrorous, Ho·rrorsome** *adjs.*, full of, characterized by, or producing horror; † **Horrorie,** horror.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 85 Truly (Sir) it *horrors me to thinke of this. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* Prol. 10 The ecchoized sounds of *horrorie. 1847 J. MACKINTOSH *Diary* 10 June in Macleod *Mem.* (1854) 124 Pensive but not *horrorish. 1820 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 19 In my next letter I shall probably *horrorize you about these said verses. 1856 T. GWYNNE *Young Singleton* xv. 250 The corpse lay..with the same horrorized yet defying expression of face. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 254 That they should gall a reeking wound, and produce *horrorous effects. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 77 Some part of thy..description would I borrow, to make it more *horrorsome.

[**Hors** (hōr), *adv.* and *prep.* [Fr., doublet of *fors* :—L. *foris* out of doors, abroad.] Out, out of: in the following phrases:]

‖ **Hors de combat** (hōr də kōnba) *adv*, out of fight, disabled from fighting; also *fig.* and *transf.*

1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. cxii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 439 The King of Prussia..is now, I fear, *hors de combat*. 1767 *Ibid.* (1774) II. cxciii. 525 Lord C— is *hors de combat*, as a Minister. 1776 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1889 VI. 2 An arrow sticking in any part of a man puts him *hors du combat* till it is extracted. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 18/1 Colonsay, turning tail, flings out savagely, and puts him *hors de combat*. 1894 G. ARMATAGE *Horse* iv. 48 It will be generally found that out of a stud of four [hunters], one will be *hors de combat*.

‖ **Hors d'œuvre** (hordōvr), *adv.* and *sb.* [F., lit. 'outside (the) work'.]

A. *adv.* Out of the ordinary course of things.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 576 P 5 The Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy *hors d'œuvre*..something which is singular in its Kind.

B. *sb.* [The pl., which remains unchanged in Fr., usually has *-s* in Eng.]

1. Something out of the ordinary course.

1783 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 11 June (1858) VIII. 379 This is a *hors d'œuvre*, nor do I know a word of news.

2. An extra dish served as a relish to whet the appetite between the courses of a meal or (more generally) at its commencement.

1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 317 He..Try'd all *hors-d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug., I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of *hors d'œuvres*, or whets. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Jan. 85 The more unpalatable is an *hors d'œuvre* [to him], the more fashionable is the dinner which it precedes.

fig. 1877 L. M. W. LOCKHART *Mine is Thine* xiii, Art and literature were for him the *hors d'œuvres* of life.

† **Ho·rsage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + AGE.] Provision or supply of horses.

1586 EARL LEICESTER *Corr.* (Camden) 323, I shall neither haue the allowance for horsage, nor for myself.

Horse (hɔ̄s), *sb.* Forms: *sing.* 1-6 hors, (3 *Orm.* horrs, 4 horce, ors, 5 orse, 6 horsse), 4- horse; *pl.* 1-6 hors, 4- horse, 3- horses. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hors* = OFris. *hors, hars, hers* (Fris. *hoars*), OS. *hros* (MLG. *ros, ors*, MDu. *ors*, LG. and Du. *ros*), OHG. *hros, ros*, MHG. *ros, ors*, G. *rosz*, all neuter, ON. *hross* masc.; not recorded in Goth. The affinities of the word outside Teutonic are uncertain: the conjecture that OTeut. **horso-*, pre-Teut. **kurso-* was from the root **kurs-* of L. *currere* 'to run' is favoured by many; but other derivations have also been suggested. Like several other names of animals (*sheep, swine, neat, deer*), this was originally neuter, applicable to the male and female alike; and like these words and other neuters in a long syllable, the nom. plural was the same as the singular. The plural *horses*, and the tendency to restrict the name to the male came in later: see 1 b, c.]

I. The animal, and senses immediately related.

1. A solid-hoofed perissodactyl quadruped (*Equus caballus*), having a flowing mane and tail, whose voice is a neigh. It is well known in the domestic state as a beast of burden and draught, and esp. as used for riding upon.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 9 Nyllað bion swe swe hors & mul in ðæm nis ondget. *c* 1205 LAY. 21354 Þe king .. his hors he gon spurie. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1151 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Hors ne hadde he non. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 126 Mi douhter..Yif scho coupe non horse ride. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 231 A horce..þat haves a sore back, wynses when he is oght touched. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 237 [Thei] presenten the white Hors to the Emperour. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 9 Nor wis His hors, his oxe, his maide nor page. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 288 Falling off his horsse. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iv. 7 A Horse, a Horse, my Kingdome for a Horse! 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 143, I believe Banks his Horse was taught in better language, then some would have Christians taught. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 45 John Gilpin at his horse's side Seized fast the flowing mane. 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* v. (1879) 116 Not a horse appears on the monuments prior to Thothmes III, who clearly in his conquests brought them from Asia.

b. *Plural.*

The plural was in OE. the same as the sing.; *horse* plural was in general use down to 17th c., and is still frequent dialectally; but *horses* appears as early as Layamon (*c* 1205), and its use increased till in 17th c. it became the usual plural in the literary language; sometimes *horse* appears as the collective and *horses* as the individual plural, which explains the retention of *horse* in military language as in 'a troop of horse'. The OE. dat. pl. *horsum* appears in early ME. as *horsen, horse*.

a. a 900 in *O. E. Texts* 177 Fiow(er) wildo hors. *Ibid.* 178 Ða cwom Godes engel .. and gestillde ðæm horssum. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 179 Hundes and hauekes, and hors and wepnes. *c* 1205 LAY. 1025 He sculde beon..mid horsen [*c* 1275 horse] to-drawen. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 446 Syne thame lay Apon their horss. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Two gentil hors. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E.E.T.S.) 219 We seen that knyghtis knowyth the goodnys of horsyn. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxix. 167 Oftymes the poure peple .. ete also the houndes .. and eke hors and cattes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 215 Gerames..bought horse and mules to ryde on. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 18 Come on then, horse and Chariots let vs haue. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3783/3 We brought away .. above 500 Horse belonging to their Cavalry and Artillery. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii, A thousand horse—and none to ride! 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* I. iv. 177 A few rough, ragged-looking ponies are the only 'horse' of which he has the superintendence.

β. c 1205 LAY. 3561 Hundes & hauekes & durewurče horses [*c* 1275 hors]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 50 Here folc heo loren..& heore horses [*MS. A* hors] ney echon. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 14 The hoostes..sueden him in whijte horsis [*v.r.* hors]. 1434 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 262/2 Three of her best horses. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/2 They haue horseys as great as a great dogge. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 41 They were driuen to eat their own horsses. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 178 Bold Ericthonius was the first, who join'd Four Horses for the rapid Race design'd. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 322 Intrepid Bands, Safe in their Horses Speed. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 156 The ride and spare horses will be on the left when picketed, the gun horses on the right.

c. *spec.* The adult male of the horse kind, as distinguished from a mare or colt: a stallion or gelding. *To take the horse*: (of the mare) to conceive.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 119 He was nother horse ne mare, nor yet yokyd sow. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Baytht horse & meyris did fast nee, & the folis nechyr. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 117 What age doe you thinke best for the Mare to go to the horse? *Ibid.* 117 b, To put the Mare to the Horse. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 7. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 56 They haue goodly Mares to draw these Waggons, using Horses for the troops in their Army. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 223. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 285 Upon the rising of the third permanent incisor, or 'corner nipper,' ..the 'colt' becomes a 'horse', and the 'filly', a 'mare'. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1013 Having taken the horse, i.e. being fecundated, is therefore a matter of uncertainty usually for three or four months, particularly in pastured mares.

d. In *Zool.* sometimes extended to all species of the genus *Equus*, or even of the family *Equidæ*.

e. With qualifications denoting origin, variety, or use, as *Arabian, Barbary, Flemish, wild horse*. Cf. also CART-, DRAY-, SADDLE-, WAR-HORSE, etc.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 119/33 *Equifer*, wilde cynnes hors. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1250 Þe multitude was sa mekill .. Of wees & of wild horsis [*v.r.* horse]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13, I have an other stable .. for my Horses of service, and Hackneyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 252 Single horses, which therefore they called Coursers, and now a days a Horse for Saddle. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., As good, if not better, than the shire or cart-horse. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* xv. 179 To have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers and to be torn to pieces by wild horses.

2. A representation, figure, or model of a horse. Cf. also HOBBY-HORSE, ROCKING-HORSE.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11848 The grekes .. Prayd to Priam.. ffor to hale in a horse hastely of bras, Palades to ples with. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 44 Astonnied some the scathefull gift beheld .. All wondring at the hugenesse of the horse. *c* 1600 *Timon* I. iv, Dost thou knowe where Are any wodden horses to be sould, That neede noe spurre nor haye? 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. A iv b, The horse of Troy, out of which came armed souldiers. 1738 F. WISE *Lett. Antig. Books* 26 No one can be ignorant, that the Horse was the Standard which the Saxons used, both before and after their coming hitherto. 1760 TOLLETT in *Shaks. Plays* (1813) XI. 439 Our Hobby is a spirited horse of pasteboard. *Mod. Advt.*, Pole Horses, well made, 2*s.* 6*d.*

b. = The constellation of Pegasus: cf. *Flying-horse* (sense 19). Also the equine part of Sagittarius (represented as a centaur).

[1565-73: see 7 c.] 1697 CREECH *Manilius* v. 69 When this Centaur hath advanc'd his Fire Thrice Ten Degrees, and shews his Horse entire; The Swan displays his Wings. *Ibid.* 80 With Pisces twenty first Degree to fly The Horse begins, and beats the yielding Sky.

3. *Mil.* A horse and his rider; hence a cavalry soldier. †a. In sing., with pl. *horses*. *Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 231 The Duke .. came in no small hast..onely accompaignied with sixtene horses. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 32 The kyng contynually sent foorth his light horses to seke the country.

b. Collective pl. *horse*: Horse soldiers, cavalry. *Light horse*: see quot. 1853, and LIGHT-HORSE.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 13 King Henry..with a fewe horse in the night, came to the Tower of London. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 89 He furnest..tua hundretht lycht horse. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 186 Fifteene hundred Foot, fiue hundred Horse Are march'd vp. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3445/1 First marched an Alai Beg with about 50 Horse. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 157 The body..consisted only of two hundred foot, twenty horse, and twenty..Indians. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Light horse*, all mounted soldiers that are lightly armed and accoutred, for active and desultory service. Thus light dragoons, fencible cavalry, mounted yeomanry, etc. are, strictly speaking, light horse.

c. *Horse and foot*: both divisions of an army; hence, whole forces; † *advb.* with all one's might.

c 1600 I. T. *Grim* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 448, I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him horse and foot. 1607 MIDDLETON *Phœnix* IV. i. 66, I hope I shall overthrow him horse and foot. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1820) I. 87 (D.) She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats horse and foot.

4. *fig.* Applied contemptuously or playfully to a man, with reference to various qualities of the quadruped.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 68 Tak in this gray horss, Auld Dunbar. 1595 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 215 If I tell thee a Lye, spit in my face, call me Horse. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 126 The vnknowne Aiax; Heauens what a man is there? a very Horse, That has he knowes not what. 1648 *Brit. Bellman* 20 Your Maior (a very Horse, and a Traitour to our City). 1806 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 17 Jan. in *Life* (1862) I. v. 302 His wife somewhat pretty and amiable..his eldest daughter good-looking, but his youngest a *third horse*. 1847 ROBB *Squatter Life* 70 (Bartlett) None of your stuck-up imported chaps from the dandy states, but a real genuine westerner—in short, a hoss! 1857 T. H. GLADSTONE *Englishm. in Kansas*, iv. 41 Step up this way, old hoss, and liquor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Horse*..is a term of derision where an officer assumes the grandioso, demanding honour where honour is not his due. Also, a strict disciplinarian, in nautical parlance.

5. Applied to other animals. a. = BLUE-FISH. b. See SEA-HORSE. c. *Horned horse*, an appellation of the GNU, a species of antelope.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 96 Blew Fish, or Horse, I did never see any of them in England; they are as big usually as the Salmon, and better Meat by far.

II. Things resembling the quadruped in shape, use, or some characteristic real or fancied.

6. A contrivance on which a man rides, sits astride, or is carried, as on horseback.

a. *gen.* and *fig.* esp. with qualification, as *iron* or *steam horse*, the locomotive engine; † a bier. *spec.* b. An ancient instrument of torture; a wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment; also called *timber mare*. c. A vaulting block in a gymnasium. d. A wooden block on which, sitting astride, a man is lowered down a shaft. e. A low wooden stool or board on which a workman sits in various occupations.

a. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 10 To think often on the wodden horse or foure foted bere, so sodaynly comminge from other mens doores to theires..to carie them a waye for ever. 1606 *Choice, Chance* etc. (1881) 9, I saw how woodden horses went with the wind, which carried men and Merchandize, ouer the water. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 20 He got his foot into the stirrup of a Wooden Horse, and rid as proudly over the waves..as any Commander. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) IV. 299 (D.) A kind of horse, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits. 1874 LONGF. *Monte Cassino* xxi, I saw the iron horses of the steam Toss to the morning air their plumes of smoke. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 26 May 7/7 It [a locomotive] was a powerful and quick-moving horse, only the run to London was not done under any sort of pressure.

b. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iii. 33 A wooden horse for unruly Souldiers is no living creature. 1705 FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* v. iv. 1788 GROSE *Milit. Antiq.* II. 200 The remains of a wooden horse was standing on the parade at Portsmouth, about the year 1760. 1895 J. J. RAVEN *Hist. Suffolk* 37 If they were suspected of falsifying their accounts, they might be tortured by a kind of rack called the horse.

d. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K ij b, *Horse*, a strong thick piece of Wood, with a Hole bored in the middle of it, and .. the Rope being put through the Hole .. the Miner places between his Legs and sits on it and so rides down and up the Shafts. 1894 *Times* 10 Jan. 11/3 He was seated on the 'horse' .. and the engineman heard him give the signal to 'lower'.

e. 1865 J. T. F. TURNER *Slate Quarries* 14 These sheets of slate are then passed to the 'dressers', or cutters..seated on a wooden 'horse'..The 'horse' is a low wooden stool, on one end of which the cutter sits astride.

7. A frame or structure on which something is mounted or supported. (Often having legs.)

a. A horizontal board or beam resting upon two or four vertical legs, and used as a support. b. A sawyer's frame or trestle, a saw-horse. c. A clothes-horse, on which washed linen, etc. is dried; a frame on which towels are hung. d. A frame, board, block, or plank, used in various trades, to support the material or article which is being operated on. (See quots.)

a. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 3, Horses, or Trussels .. to lay the Poles .. on whilst they are boring. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Horse* .. is also used in carpentry for a piece of wood jointed across two other perpendicular ones, to sustain the boards, planks, etc. which make bridges over small rivers. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 82 The horses are placed one on each side of the shaft, about 5 or 6 feet apart, the centre of the space between being in line with the span-beam of the whim. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Horse*, .. 6. That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

b. 1718 *Law French Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v., A horse to saw wood on, *cantherius*. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Baudet*, a sawyer's frame, horse, or trestle.

c. [1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Pegasus*, A winged horse. A signe of starres so named. An instrument in an house whereon garments and other things be hanged.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Horse*, .. also a wooden Frame to dry wash'd Linnen upon. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Indies* 171 Converted into drying horses for their clothes. 1852 MRS. SMYTHIES *Bride Elect* xxiii, She..wrung out the wretched rags, and hung them on an old horse to dry.

d. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The horse used by tanners and skinners .. upon which they pare their skins. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos., Horse*..is also a Frame of Wood the Riggers make use of to woold Ships Masts, which hath a Rowl fixed in it, whereon several Turns are taken for the heaving the Rope taught round the Mast. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II. v. 107 Passing the piece successively from the winch to the horse or board. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Horse*, the form, or bench, on which the pressmen set the heaps of paper; also the pressmen themselves were jocosely so called because they worked the horse. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 187 Strips of fat or blubber..being cut up into thin pieces upon blocks called 'horses'. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 31 The 'horse', used for supporting the blubber whilst it is being cut into the tubs, consists of a piece of board, about one foot wide by one foot and a half long, having a ledge .. on each side. 1853 C. MORFIT *Tanning* etc. 156 The working and softening of the hides upon the horse, or beam. *Ibid.* 447 (in parchment manufacture) A horse, or stout wooden frame .. formed of two uprights and two crossbars, solidly joined together by tenons and mortises. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., A *shaving-horse* is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw .. to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing knife. *Ibid., Horse*, .. 4. A slanting board at the end of the bank or table, to hold a supply of paper for a press. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 122 [A] Horse [is] a wooden standard for supporting a small clock movement while it is being brought to time.

8. An instrument, appliance, or device, for some service suggesting or taken to suggest that of a horse.

†a. A wedge passed through the pin which holds pieces together to tighten their contact. *Obs.* b. A clamp for holding screws for filing. c. A hook-shaped tool used in making embossed or hammered work. d. A cooper's tool used in driving the staves of a cask closely together. †e. A kind of battering-ram. *Obs.* f. In a malt-kiln: see quot. 1848. g. A wooden faucet (Jam.).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 14 Thorw wich pyn ther goth a litel wegge which þat is cleped the hors, þat streyneth alle thise parties to hepe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The engine to batter wals (called sometime the horse, and now is named the ram). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. xiii. 45 Engines are..Militarie; as Battering-Rams, Sowes, Horses, Tortuses. 1611 COTGR., *Sergeant de tonnelier*, the Coopers horse; an yron toole which he vseth in the hooping of Caske. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 153 In the midst of this Room on the Floor, must the Fire-place be made..it is usually called a Horse, and is commonly made in Mault-Kilns. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 570 It is a very good precaution..to have horses or hogs (as these plates, resting upon open brickwork, are called) over the fires, when there are three to the same space.

9. *Nautical.*

a. A rope stretched under a yard, on which sailors stand in handing sails; a foot-rope. b. A rope for a sail to travel on, also called *traverse-horse*. c. A jack-stay on which a sail is hauled out. d. Applied to various other ropes used to support or to guide. e. A horizontal bar of iron or wood used as a traveller for the sheet-block of a fore-and-aft sail. f. Applied to various other bars used as protections, etc. (See quots. and Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14 The fore top sayle hallyard..the horse, the maine sheats. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 21 A Horse is a rope made fast to the fore mast shrouds, and the Spretsailes sheats, to keepe those sheats cleare of the anchor flookes. 1692 *Ibid.* I. xiv. 64 The Horse for the main Topsail yard. *Ibid.* The Main Horse and Tackle. *Ibid.* 65 The Horse on the Bowsprit. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Horse*, .. also a Rope made fast to the Shrowds, to preserve him that heaves out the Lead there from falling into the Sea. *Ibid.* s.v. *Wapp*, Those little short Wapps which are seized to the Top-mast and Top-gallant-mast Stay, wherein the Bowlings of the Top-sail and Top-gallant-sail are let thro', are also call'd Horses. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 114 Horses for the Yards; a Conveniency for the Men to tread on, in going out to furl the Sails. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Horse* .. is also a rope in a ship, made fast to one of the foremast shrouds; having a dead man's eye at its end, through which the pennant of the sprit-sail sheets is reeved. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 6 *Horse*, a thick iron rod, fastened at the ends to the inside of the stern of vessels that carry a fore and aft mainsail, for the main sheet to travel on. *Ibid.* 167 *Bowsprit-horses* .. serve as rails for the men to hold by, when .. out upon the bowsprit. *Flemish-horses* are small horses under the yards without the cleats. *Jib-horses* hang under the jib-boom. *Traverse-horses* are of rope, or iron, for sails to travel on, &c. 1815 W. BURNEY *Dict. Marine* s.v., *Flemish Horse* .. placed at the top-sail-yard-arms, on which the man who passes the earing usually stands. *Ibid., Iron Horse*, in ship building, the name given to a large round bar of iron, fixed in the heads of ships, with stanchions and netting. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse*, the round bar of iron which is fixed to the main rail and back of the figure in the head, with stanchions, and to which is attached a netting for the safety of the men who have occasion to be in the head. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* i. (1858) 15, I was stationed a-head on the out-look beside the foresail *horse*. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 17 What is the name of the standing rigging for jib and flying jibbooms? Foot ropes or horses, inner and outer jib guys,.. flying jib foot ropes or horses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Horses are also called jackstays, on which sails are hauled out, as gaff-sails.

†10. a. A lottery ticket hired out by the day. b. A day-rule. *legal slang.*

1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 14 Oct. 2 Tis computed that 6000 Tickets, called Horses, are hired every Day in Exchange-Alley. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Horse*..To determine the value of a horse.—Multiply the amount of the prizes in the lottery by the time the horse is hired for [etc.]. 1731 FIELDING *Lottery* i, Does not your worship let horses, Sir? I have a little money .. and I intend to ride it out in the lottery. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 317 King's Bench rulers with needy habiliments, and lingering looks sighing for term time and a horse. [*Note*] A day-rule, so called.

11. A mass of rock or earthy matter enclosed within a lode or vein (usually part of the rock through which the lode runs); a fault or obstruction in the course of a vein; hence *to take horse*.

1789 MILLS in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 74 Examining the cliffs at Ballycastle, I found the horses (or faults) of which there are several between the coals, were veins of lava .. standing vertically. 1828 *Craven Dial., Horse*, an obstruction of a vein or stratum, called also a rider. 1855 *Cornwall* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has *taken horse*. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 One vein, which is divided into two parts by an intervening 'horse' of ground. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 27.

12. (See quot.)

1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engineers* I. 112 Metallic iron, not finding heat enough in a lead-furnace to keep it sufficiently fluid to run out with the slag, congeals in the hearth, and forms what smelters term 'sows', 'bears', 'horses' or 'salamanders'.

13. A translation or other illegitimate aid for students in preparing their work; a 'crib'. *U.S.*

14. *slang.* Among workmen, work charged for before it is executed. See *dead horse* (sense 18).

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Horse*, is the surplusage of work which a journeyman printer sets down in his bill on Saturday night above what he has done, which he abates in his next bill. This was formerly called *Horse-flesh*.

III. Phrases. * *With governing prep.*

15. **On horse.** On horseback.

On horse of ten toes (humorous), on foot; so *on foot's horse* (FOOT *sb.* 29, quot. 1883).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3217 On horse fiiti ðhusent men. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6267 He folud wit ost on hors and fote. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Somerset* (1662) 31 Mounted on an horse with ten toes.

16. **To horse.** a. To horseback, to mounting a horse; used absolutely as an order to mount.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1947 Whan þe gomes of grece were alle to horse, araied wel redi. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 777 Ilk a hathill to hors [*Dubl.* to hys hors] hiȝis him be-lyue. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 299 To horse, to horse, vrge doubts to them yt fear. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 106 As soone as the mules are grast, they must to horse againe, every man. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 148 'To horse!' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 288 His trumpets had been heard sounding to horse through those quiet cloisters.

b. Of a mare: To the stallion. See 1 c, quot. 1577.

** *With governing verb.*

17. *To change horses*, to substitute a fresh horse for that which has been ridden or driven up to this point. *To hitch, set*, or *stable horses together*, to agree, combine, get on with each other. *To take*

horse, to mount, start, or proceed, on horseback: see also 1 c and 11. *To talk horse*, to talk the language of 'the turf'; to talk big or boastfully.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 12 Being ready to take Horse. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They rode all night, having twise changed horse. 1651 *Ep. Ded. to Donne's Lett.*, The Cavaliers and They (that were at such enmity here) set their horses together there. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Wks.* (1760) III. 198 (D.) Faith and reason, which .. can never be brought to set their horses together. *c* 1800 R. Cumberland *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 258 They'll never set their horses up together. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* vii, The earl and his retinue took horse soon after. 1837–1862 [see Hitch *v.* 5 d]. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/2 In the stand [at a race]..I was privileged to hear the ladies talk horse. 1891 R. Kipling *Life's Handicap* 209 Half-a-dozen planters..were talking 'horse' to the biggest liar in Asia, who was trying to cap all their stories.

*** *With qualifying adjective or attributive.* (Dark, Salt, Willing *horse*, etc.: see the adjs.)

18. Dead horse. Taken as the type of that which has ceased to be of use, and which it is vain to attempt to revive.

To work, etc. *for a dead horse*, or *to work the dead horse*: to do work which has been paid for in advance, and so brings no further profit: cf. sense 14 and Horseflesh 3 b. *To flog* (also *to mount on*) *a dead horse*: to attempt to revive a feeling or interest which has died out; to engage in fruitless effort.

1638 Brome *Antipodes* I. Wks. 1873 III. 234 His land .. 'twas sold to pay his debts; All went That way, for a dead horse, as one would say. 1668 *Nicker Nicked* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 110 Sir Humphry Foster had lost the greatest part of his estate, and then (playing, as it is said, for a dead horse) did, by happy fortune, recover it again. 1830 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) I. 271 What can have led any sensible man to mount on a dead horse like this? 1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 192/1 When he charges for more .. work than he has really done .. he has so much unprofitable work to get through in the ensuing week, which is called 'dead horse'. 1887 Morley in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 151/2 In parliament he again pressed the necessity of reducing expenditure. Friends warned him [R. Cobden] that he was flogging a dead horse.

19. Flying horse. The mythical winged horse of the Muses, Pegasus; hence, *Astron.* the constellation Pegasus; see also Flying *ppl. a.* 1 d.

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 265 Harde by him is the Flying horse, named Pegasus: and doth consiste of 20 starres. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 54 To have shewid me..the flieng Horse, mightie Orion [etc.].

20. Gift horse. (Earlier *given horse.*) A horse bestowed as a gift. *To look a gift* (†*given*) *horse in the mouth*, to criticize and find fault with a gift.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 11 No man ought to looke a geuen hors in the mouth. 1616 B. R. *Withals' Dict.* 578. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 490 He ne'er consider'd it, as loth To look a Gift-Horse in the mouth. 1707 J. Stevens tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 334 It is a madness..to look a gift Horse in the Mouth. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* xxxii, He would be a fool..to look such a gift horse in the mouth.

21. Great horse. The horse used in battle and tournament; the war-horse or charger [= F. *grand cheval*]. *fig.* (quot. 1800) = *high horse*, 22 b.

1466 Clement Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 540 II. 259 The Kyng..is nowther horsyd nor harneysyd, for his grett hors is lykly to dye. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 13, I maie commende hym for playyng at weapons, for runnyng uppon a greate horse. 1615 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 383 The king hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St. Anthony, the rider. 1623 Massinger *Bondman* I. iii, His singing, dancing, riding of great horses. 1700 Wallis in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 319 Here was, Not many years since, one..Mr. . . . in Oxford,..to teach riding the great horse. 1771 R. Berenger *Horsemanship* I. 170 Those persons who professed the science of arms were obliged to learn the art of managing their horses, in conformity to certain rules and principles; and hence came the expression of learning to 'ride the great Horse'. 1800 I. Milner in *Life* xii. (1842) 204, I hope our people will not ride the great horse. *a* 1817 R. L. Edgeworth *Mem.* (1844) 166 To compel his antigallican limbs..to dance, and fence, and manage the *great horse*. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 421/2 They learned fencing, or rode the great horse, with a skill unknown to the vulgar.

22. High horse. a. *lit.* = *great horse.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 475 Þe emperour .. made hym & his cardenals ride in reed on hye ors. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 883 Heraudis on heȝe hors hendly a-rayed.

b. *To mount* or *ride the high horse* (colloq.): said of a person affecting airs of superiority, or behaving pretentiously or arrogantly. So *on the high horse.* Cf. *high-horsed* in High *a.* 22 b.

1805 F. Ames *Wks.* I. 339, I expect reverses and disasters, and that Great Britain, now on the high horse, will dismount again. 1831 Ld. Granville *Let. to Palmerston* 4 Feb. in Bulwer *Palmerston* (1870) II. viii. 38 *note*, At one o'clock he [Sebastiani] was warm, warlike, and mounted on his highest horse. 1833 Longf. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 118 My radical had got upon his high horse again. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xvii, She appeared to be on her high horse to-night. 1869 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) III. 213 To be sure Châteaubriand was apt to mount the high horse.

23. White Horse. The figure of a white horse, reputed (by later writers) as the ensign of the Saxons when they invaded Britain, and the heraldic ensign of Brunswick, Hanover, and Kent; also, the figure of a horse cut on the face of chalk downs in England, and popularly supposed to represent the 'white horse' of the Saxons; notably that near Uffington in Berkshire.

- [*c* 1171 *Cartul. Abbey Abingdon* in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* (1859) App. i. 215 Juxta locum qui vulgo mons Albi Equi nuncupatur]. 1368–9 *Close Roll* 42 *Edw. III* (ibid.) En la vale de White Horse. 1607 Camden *Brit.* 202 In vallem .. quam a nescio qua albi equi forma, in candicanti colle imaginata, The Vale of Whitehorse vocant. 1720 *Magna Britania et Hibernia* I. 171/1 Some fancy it to be the Monument of Uter Pen Dragon, with as much Reason ..as others imagine Hengist to have made the White Horse on the Edge of the Hill. 1738 F. Wise (*title*) A Letter to Dr. Mead .. shewing that the White Horse is a monument of the West Saxons. 1780 *Reading Mercury* 22 May in Hughes *Scouring White Horse* (1859) v. 93 The ceremony of scowering and cleansing..the White Horse, was celebrated on Whit-Monday. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xi, May the white horse [of Hanover] break his neck over a mound of his making! 1856 Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 98 [On] the chalk-hills about Wantage .. the White Horse of the Saxon race has been held to be a monument of the Saxon victory. *Ibid.* 100 The banner of the White Horse floated triumphantly over the Danish raven. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1784 As now Men weed the white horse on the Berkshire hills To keep him bright and clean. — *Guinevere* 16 He [Modred] .. tamper'd with the Lords of the White Horse. 1869 Freeman *Old Eng. Hist. for Childr.* v. 33; viii. 124.

b. A high white-crested racing wave.

1833 Mrs. Opie in *Mem.* (1854) xix. 298 The sea a succession of foaming billows, and the white horses galloping towards us. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 174, I like to see the pool .. full of what the Genevese call 'moutons' and the Irish 'white horses'. 1848 C. A. Johns *Week at Lizard* 102 As mariners say, the sea is covered with 'white horses'. 1849 Arnold *Forsaken Merman* 6 The wild white horses play, Champ and chafe and toss in the spray.

†**24. Wooden horse.** The scaffold, the gallows (cf. *a horse foaled of an acorn*: 25 b); an instrument of torture. See also 6 b. *Obs.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. ii. 247 He becomes Mordecai's Heraulds and Page ..(who he hoped by this time should have mounted the wooden horse). *Ibid.* v. xv. 419 The wooden horse hath told strange secrets.

**** **25.** *Proverbial phrases and locutions.* a. In comparisons: *As holy, as sick, as strong as a horse*; *to eat, or work like a horse. A horse of another* (*the same*, etc.) *colour*, a thing or matter of a different (etc.) complexion.

1530 Palsgr. 620/1 He maketh as thoughe he were as holy as a horse, *il pretent la saincteté dung cheual.* 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 181 My purpose is indeed a horse of that colour. 1707 Ld. Raby in Hearne *Collect.* 14 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 43 He eats like a Horse. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. (Paterson) 143 It is a common saying of a jockey that he is 'all horse'. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 216 What did you think of his wife? That's a horse of another colour altogether.

b. *A horse that was foaled of an acorn*, the scaffold, the gibbet. † *To come for horse and harness*, i. e. for one's own ends. † *To run before one's horse to market*, to count one's gains prematurely. *Horse and foot*: see 3 c.

1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* E viij, [She] dyde come thyder only for hors and harnois, that is to wete to accomplisshe her fowle delyte. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. i. 160 But yet I run before my horse to Market: Clarence still breathes, Edward still liues and raignes, When they are gone, then must I count my gaines. 1678 Ray *Prov.* 253 You'll ride on a horse that was foal'd of an acorn. That is the gallows. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxviii. (1737) 128 May I ride on a Horse that was foal'd of an Acorn. 1828 Lytton *Pelham* III. xviii. 296 As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a horse foaled by an acorn.

c. Other phrases and proverbs.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Hwa is þet mei þet hors wettrien þe him self nule drinken? *c* 1300 *Prov. Hending* xxvii, He is fre of hors þat ner nade non, quoþ Hendyng. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 392 What man hath hors men yiven him hors. 1541 *Schole-ho. Wom.* 1013 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 145 Rub a scald horse vpon the gall, and he wil bite. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 27 A man maie well bring a horse to the water, But he can not make him drinke without he will. *Ibid.* 75 That some man maie steale a hors better Than some other maie stande and looke vpone. *Ibid.* 81 For it is .. A proude horse that will not beare his own prouander. 1573 J. Sanford *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 208 He that can not beate the Horsse, beateth the saddle. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 16 b, The weather being faire, you bring a Horse to the Feelde (as they say) when you speake to me of going abrode. 1611 Cotgr. s.v. *Cheval*, The best-shod horse doth slip sometimes. 1640 Herbert *Outland. Prov.* Wks. (Warne) 383 Choose a horse made and a wife to make. 1659–60 Pepys *Diary* 2 Feb., After this we went to a sport called, *selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings*, and sat talking there till almost twelve at night. 1672 W. Walker *Paræmiol.* 37 It is a good horse that never stumbles. 1869 Hazlitt *Eng. Prov.* 215 I'll not hang my bells on one horse: That is, give all to one son. 1897 Marq. Salisbury in *Ho. Lords* 19 Jan., Many members of this House will keenly feel the nature of the mistake that was made when I say that we put all our money upon the wrong horse.

IV. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

26. a. appositive, as *horse-beast, -foal*, etc.

1573 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 347 Every beast as well *horsebeast as other. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1543/1 They wrought altogether with horsbeasts. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxiii. 30 A yonge *horse foale. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Decay Beggars*, He was as the man-part of a centaur, from which the *horse-half had been cloven in some dire Lapithan controversy.

b. Of, pertaining or relating to, or connected with a horse or horses, as *horse-beef, -body, -craft*, †*-crag* (= neck), *-dentist, -dropping, -factor, -hide, -kick, -length, -mane, -market, -merchant, -muck, -piss, -side, -supply, -tread, -trick*, etc., etc.

1716 B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 161 They fell to roasting their *Horse-beaf. 1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 306 Half a dozen prime joints of horse-beef. 1767 Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 106 It has been objected, that oxen are not proper for all work—and in the *horse counties there is quite an abhorrence against their use. 1832 J. P. Kennedy *Swallow B.* ii. (1860) 36 The mystery of *horsecraft. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* x. 368 Sper and *horscrag in till sondyr he drave. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 124 The serrefiles .. place themselves in rank behind their squadrons, at half a *horse distance. 1871 Smiles *Charact.* iv. (1876) 111 De Foe was by turns *horse-factor, brick and tile maker, shopkeeper. 1887 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 He had complained to the *horse-foreman that the animal he drove was vicious. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2250 Bath wit *hors and camel hide. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 292 With the force of a *horse-kick. 1673 *Providence* (*R. I.*) *Rec.* (1893) III. 248 Vntill the Comon be divided to say Cow-kind or *horse kind and sum swine. 1880 Browning *Muleykeh* 89 A *horse-length off. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 638/28 *Hic juba*, *horsemane. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Of palpable material advantage to this country, the *horse-market of the nations. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4849/4 Thomas Skitt of Newport,..*Horse-Merchant. 1607 Markham *Caval.* I. (1617) 24 Some .. out of curiositie .. would become *Horse-midwiues. 1727 S. Switzer *Pract. Gard.* II. vii. 55 The water that proceeds from a *horse-mixen is reckoned some of the best..for a melonry. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 507 They prefer it before *hors-muck, and such like. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* IV. i. 199 Monster, I do smell all *horse-pisse. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ii. 10 His Ladie .. by his *horse side did pas. 1570 *Tragedie* 340 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Sum saw him weill, and followit his *hors tred. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xli, It [the sound] was the horse-tread of the approaching Navajoes! 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Look you, here's your worship's *horse-trick, sir. (Gives a spring.) 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 221 Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing, And play me horse tricks.

c. For a horse; for the use, pasturage, accoutrement, housing, transport, etc. of horses, as *horse-ball, -bell, -bin, -blister, -close, -corn, -feed, -ferry, -fleam*, †*-garth, -girth, -grass, -hames, -harness, -heck, -lighter, -manger, -measure, -medicine, -net, -paddock, -path, -road, -rod, -rug, -ship, -track, -transport, -trappings, -trough, -yard*, etc.

1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 421 Think of giving a *horse-ball to my May! 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 It had a Coller and *Horse Bell about his Neck. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 497 *Horse blankets of various qualities. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 59 A Curry Comb and *Horse-brush. *c* 1440 *Durham MS. Hostillar's Roll*, In clausura circa le *horscloce. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 153 The poore laboring man .. is driuen to content himselfe with *horssecorne, I meane, beanes, otes [etc.]. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* II Land, now occupied to grow horse-corn only. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 They must have taken them up behind them on their *horse-croppers. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 444 Tenements were demised with a spurre, or *horse-cury-combe. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1782/4 At the White-Hart-Inn, by the *Horse-Ferry, in Westminster. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 512 On the Thames shore, over against Lambeth palace; and .. above the horse ferry. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let. iv, Pulling out a *horse-fleam, [he] let him blood in the farrier style. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 727/37 *Hec singula*, a *horsgarthe. *a* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 414 Onbutan ðone *horsgærstun. 1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 164 Pro j hors gresse in parva prata apud Topclyf. 1887 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* V. 304 The charges for a horse-grass .. are common in the accounts. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibelesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 171 *Hors-hames, *hesteles de chival.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 2 Sadeles, sadel trees, *hors harnes. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 119 Bridles and other horse harneies. 1400–1 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Pro uno *Horshek et senevectorio. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 258 How far every barge, how far every *horse-lighter, how far every ship of war should steer off from each other. 1457–8 *Durham MS. Bursar's Roll*, Pro emendacione le *horsmaunger in stabulo. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Horse-measures*, a Rod of Box..divided into Hands and Inches, to measure the Height of Horses. 1784 Cowper *Lett.* 19 July, Some geese were in the *horse-path, and in danger of being run over. 1847 James *Convict* xvii, A narrow horse-path across the downs. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* ix, The *horse-road which winded down the valley. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xlii. 570 Trees had been blazed all the way for a 'horse road'. 1869 C. Gibbon *R. Gray* xxxi, With a coarse *horse-rug rolled in a bundle on his shoulder. 1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 63 You must add five victuallers, and as many *horse-ships. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 225/1 There is a *horse-track across the well-known pass of Sty Head to Wasdale. 1836–48 B. D. Walsh *Aristoph.* 191 *note*, 200 cavalry in *horse-transports. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* (1510) 232/2 Theyr cotes, theyr armure, sheldes, *hors trappure..all was whyte herte-. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* lii, Immersing Mr. Stiggins's head in a *horse-trough full of water.

d. Carried, drawn, or worked by a horse or by horse-power, as *horse-barge, -broom, -burden, -capstan, -cart, -drill, -gin, -harrow, -pack, -railroad, -rake* (hence *horse-rake* vb., *horse-raking*), *-roller, -shaft, -sled, -tram, -wain, -whim*, etc.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, **Horse-barge*, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river. 1892 J. Lucas tr. *Kalm's England* 412 The *horsebreak is much used here to plough and clean away the weeds. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 353 Euerych *horse-burdene of fresh fysh. 1774 Abigail Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 34 About two hundred men, preceded by a *horsecart. 1756 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1869) XXIII. 159 My Saddle horse which I usually Ride, and my part of the *Horse Chair, and Tackling. 1770 J. R. Forster tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) II. 327 The governor-general and a few of the chief people in town have coaches, the rest make use of horse-chairs. 1885 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbr.* xxiv, The new-fashioned agricultural implement called a *horse-drill. 1881 Raymond *Mining*

Gloss., **Horse-gin*, gearing for hoisting by horse-power. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 15 The harrowe is good to breake the greatte clottes..and then the *horse-harowes to come after, to make the clottes small. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 719 Capt. Lloyd, of Killgwyn..invented, about eight years ago, a horse-harrow. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3228/4 A *Horse-Pack of Goods lost or mislaid. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 165 Busy Cambridge Street with its iron river of the *horse-railroad. 1892 *Aberdeen* (S. Dakota) *Sun* 24 Nov. 6/5 The longest horse-railroad in the world runs from Buenos Ayres to San Martin..the distance being about fifty miles. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 17 A *horse rake has been recently invented. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 95 If people tried *horse-raking when they are ordered carriage exercise, they would get a little of the latter. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 37 A *horse-sled made of saplings. 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct. 2/7 The lessees of the present *horse trams. *c1000* ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 140/4 *Carpentum, currus*, *horswæn. 1838 SOAMES *Anglo Sax. Ch.* (ed. 2) 283 To travel about in a horse-wain.

e. Mounted upon a horse or horses; used by or for the service of mounted soldiers; as *horse-armoury, -arms, -artillery, -barrack, -bowman, -camp, -dragoon, -forces, -grenadier, -lancer, -officer, †-petrel, -quarters, -soldier, -troop, -trooper*, etc.; performed on horseback, as *horse-exercise*.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 343 The *horse-armoury is a little eastward of the White Tower. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 457 The Dutch..are getting ready..saddles and *horse armes. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 510/1 Should the enemy's line become disordered, the *horse-artillery gallops up to within range of grape-shot, and completes the victory. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 92 The first thing you see ..is a splendid *horse-barrack on one side of the road. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 20 Alexander..sent the *horse-bowmen forward to reconnoitre. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5000/2 Threescore *Horse Dragoons. 1807 COLERIDGE *Lett. to Davy* 11 Sept. (1895) 515, I have..received such manifest benefit from *horse-exercise. 1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 38 Their *horse-forces are raised both from among the Gentrie and the common people. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3807/1 First a Troop of *Horse-Granadiers, Knight Marshal's Men, Kettle-Drum. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 67 The trial of the horse-grenadier for imprisoning Mr. Rainsford. 1811 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 106/1 A body of Polish *Horse-lancers. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5472/3 The Westminster Troop of *Horse-Militia. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 17 ¶ 2 The same Man pretended to see in the Style, that it was an *Horse-Officer. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 210 Every horseman on the road, with the *horse-patrol..scampered after him. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 3 (1862) 325 The horse patrol put an end to highway robbery near London. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong., Poictrail de Cheval*, a *Horse petrell. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Aug., I din'd in the *Horse quarters with Sir Rob. Stone and his Lady. *a1674* CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 141 It [Hochstrade] is always a Horse-quarter in the Winter Season, who use great licence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 294 The dragoon..has since become a mere *horse soldier. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 32 The rest of the *horse troopes fell in before the reare-warde. 1661 *Barrifle's Mil. Discip.* (*title-p.*), Instructions for the exercising of the Cavalry of *Horse Troopers.

f. objective and objective genitive, as *horse-breeder, -catcher, -dealer, -feeder, -gelder, -jobber, -painter, -seller, -stealer, -tamer, -trader, -trainer, -waterer*, etc.; *horse-boiling, -breeding, -broking, -clipping, -docking, -duffing, -hitching, -owning, -slaughtering, -taming*, etc., sbs. and adjs.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 7/2 Horse-slaughtering and *horse-boiling establishments. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 54 Advising all *Horsebreeders and Horsemen whatsoever. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 260, I should begin to think there was something in *horse-breeding after all. 1889 *The County* xxii, Mrs. Stuart .. does a good bit of *horse-broking in a quiet way. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* vii. 170 No common *Horse-catcher shall ride or drive in any Savannah, without giving 100*l.* Bond. 1761 J. THOMPSON (*title*) The Compleat *Horse-dealer; or, Farriery made plain and easy. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 36 Their trade is..a little in the *horse-dealing line. 1895 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/4 Fined for *Horse Docking. 1888 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* I. i. 9 Poaching must be something like cattle and *horse duffing. 1552 HULOET, *Horse-feader, *hippobotos*. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. xii. 89 This phænomenon surprized..the *horse-flayer who attended me. 1593 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 239 William Yates, *horsegelder. 1795 *Sporting Mag.* V. 49 A number of *horse jobbers were there. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 279 Drawing forth .. encomiums from the *horse-loving .. Colonel. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 157 Stubbs, the prince of *horse-painters. 1552 HULOET, *Horse seller, *hippoplanus. *Ibid.*, *Horse stealer, *hippolegus*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 25 Yes, I thinke he is not a picke purse, nor a horse-stealer. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 *Horse tamer, *dompteur de cheuaulx*. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 3 Mr. Rarey..as an invincible Horse-Tamer. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* 365 *note*, Pallas, the *horse-taming goddess of frowns. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Aug., Goodwood, as a *horsewaterer phrased it, is a 'quality' meeting.

g. instrumental, as *horse-bitten, -drawn, -nibbled, -raised* adjs.; *horse-tower, -towing*.

1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1238/4 The further shoulder full of spots, having been *Horse-bitten. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v. 106 *Horse-rais'd Hyppocrene. 1783 *Rules for Bargemasters* etc. 9 No such *horse-tower shall take, for the towing of any barge, more than the usual price. 1795 *Act* 35 *Geo. III*, c. 106 *Preamble*, In making *Horse Towing-Paths.

h. *attrib.* Like a horse, or like that of a horse, horse-like; hence coarse, unrefined: in construction sometimes approaching an adj.; as *horse face* (hence *horse-faced* adj.), *horse joke, language, mouth, smile, vein*. See also HORSE-LAUGH, HORSE-PLAY.

1630 DAVENANT *Just Ital.* II. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 227 See his horse veins, th'are large as conduit pipes. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 99 The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, With a Horse-face, a great ugly head. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 356 She prims up her horse-mouth. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 213 Here he [Tadpole] broke into a horse smile. *1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 208. 3/1 A vulgar, insolent horse-joke.

27. Special combs.: a. **horse aloes** (see quot.); **horse arm** (*Mining*), that part of a horse-whim to which horses are attached (Cassell); **horse-billiards**, a game played on board ship with wooden disks, on a diagram chalked on the deck; **horse-boot**, a leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse designed to protect them against over-reaching or interfering; **horse-bridge**, a bridge for horses to pass over; **horse-bucket** (see quot.); **horse-butcher**, a man who kills horses, esp. for food; so **horse-butchery**; **horse-cadger** a horse-coper; **horse-chanter** = CHANTER *sb.*[1] 7; so **horse-chanting**; **horse-clipper**, a man who clips horses; a pair of shears used in clipping horses; **†horse-coal** (see quot.); **horse-doctor**, one who treats the diseases of horses; so **horse-doctoring**; **horse-drench**, a draught of medicine administered to a horse; also, a horn or other vessel by which it is administered; **horse-fettler**, a man who 'fettles' or attends to horses in a coal-mine (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); **horse-flight**, (*a*) a fight on horseback; (*b*) a fight between horses; **horse-furniture**, the trappings of horses; **horse-gang** = *horse-walk* (Heslop *Northumb. Gloss.* 1893); **horse-gentler** (*local*), a horse-tamer or breaker; **horse-holder**, a slinging frame for holding unruly horses while being shod, or for supporting sick or disabled horses (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **†horse-holy** *a.* (cf. 'as holy as a horse' 25 a); **horse-hook**, an iron hook on a railway carriage or truck by which a horse may be attached to draw it; **horse-iron** (see HORSE *v.* 11); **horse-knacker**, one who buys up old or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products; **†horse-knave** = HORSE-BOY; **horse-lease** = HORSE-GATE[2]; **†horse-lede**, horsemen; **†horse marshal**, one who has the charge or care of horses; a horse-doctor; **†horse-match**, a race between two horses; **†horse-meal**, a *dry meal without drink*, such as a horse's is; **horse-milliner** (quasi-*arch.*), one who supplies ornamental trappings for horses; **†horse-mithridate**, an antidotal medicine for horses; **horse-monger**, a dealer in horses; **†horse-nest** = MABE'S NEST; **horse-nightcap**, grimly humorous for a hangman's halter; **horse-pew**, a large pew with high sides, = HORSE-BOX 2; **horse-pick, -picker**, a hooked instrument, sometimes forming part of a pocket knife, used for removing a stone from a horse's foot; **horse-piece**, a large piece of whale's blubber; esp. a tough piece put under the pieces to be cut in order to protect the edge of the knife; **horse pistol**, a large pistol carried at the pommel of the saddle when on horseback; **†horse-plea**, a sort of special plea for delaying the cause and carrying it over the term; **horse-post**, a letter-carrier who travels on horseback; postal delivery by means of such carriers; **horse-protector**, a spiral spring for reducing the strain upon a horse in starting a vehicle; **horse-rough**, a calk fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent slipping on frozen ground; **horse-run** (see quot.); **†horse-running** = HORSE-RACING; **horse-sickness**, a distemper incident to horses in tropical countries; **†horse-smith**, a farrier; **horse-steps** = HORSE-BLOCK 1; **horse-towel**, a coarse towel, hung on a roller, for general use; a jack-towel; **horse-tree** (see quots. 1787 and 1828); **horse-trot** (*U.S.*), a trotting match; **†horse-twitcher** (see quot.); **horse-walk**, the path which a horse follows in working a machine, as a *gin, whim*, etc.; **horse-watcher** (*Horse-racing*), one who watches the performances of racing horses and calculates their chances for particular races; **horse-wrangler**, in the Western U.S. a herder having charge of a string of ponies.

1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Aloë caballina*, caballine, *horse, or fetid aloes. An inferior variety .. at one time used in veterinary medicine. .. It is black, opaque, dull in fracture, and very nauseous. 1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* iv, *Horse-billiards is a fine game. 1897 — *More Tramps Abr.* iv. 1637 in *N. Riding Rec.* IV. 69 Not repairing the *horse-bridge near by Button Oak. 1647 *Mass. Colony Rec.* (1854) III. 113 There shalbe a sufficyent horsbridge made on the riuer neere Watertowne Mill. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 50 Towing path on South side requires two horse-bridges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Horse-buckets*, covered buckets for carrying spirits or water in. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 19 A *horse-butcher's cart draws up. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 10/1 There are..at least 200 horse-butcher shops in Paris. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Mar. 5/4 In the year 1866 the then Prefect of the Seine .. authorized the first *horse butchery in Paris. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* April 380 A combination of a Yorkshire *horse-cadger and a Whitechapel bully. 1835 SIR G. STEPHEN *Adv. Starch Horse* v. 71 Even the knavery of a professed *horse-chaunter is at fault to hide it. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, *horse-chanting. 1552 *Will of R. Turke* (Somerset Ho.), Cooles which are brought to London on horsback called *Horse cooles. 1672 J. LACY *Dumb Lady* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 25, I understand myself to be a great *horse-doctor, sir. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6139/3 Rope Dancers, Horse-Doctors, Poppet-Shewers. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 129 The most soueraigne Prescription ..of no better report then a *Horse-drench. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 58 The Persians have sometime prevailed in *horse-fights. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 394 Savage horse-fights, and sombre legends of Lapland witch-women. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 654 All his *horse-furniturne..were of Gold. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxvi, They strip the animals, and bring away their horse-furniture. 1889 HISSEY *Tour in Phaeton* 140 Over a house ..we read the inscription '*horse-gentler'. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 18 a, This *hors-holy father preaching. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.*, **Horse Irons*, used by the Caulkers, when they cannot come at a Seam with their common Irons. *c1850* [see HORSE *v.* 11]. *c1300 *Havelok* 1019 It ne was non *horse-knaue. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 48, I must nedes sue her route .. And am but as her horse knave. 1887 E. GILLIAT *Forest Outlaws* 235 More I heard, mostly from Alan her horse-knave. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5930/3 A Fishpond and *Horse-Lease in the Common. *c1205* LAY. 23012 His wepnen and his weden & his *horsleden. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 475 A *horse marschall thou call the at the mute. 1670 RAY *Prov., Scott. Prov.* 296 Unskild mediciners and horsemarshels. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 299 Who can reasonably say, that *horse-matches..are in themselves wholly unlawful? 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4371/4 Two Horse Matches will be run for on Wakefield out-wood..for Two Plates. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* II. i. ii. 12 *Horse-meals .. are enough to choak human creatures! *a1770* CHATTERTON *Balade Charitie* 56 in *Rowley Poems* (1778) 207 The *horse-millanare his head with roses dighte. 1829 W. IRVING *Conq. Granada* lxxvii. (1850) 417 Saddlers and harness-makers and horse-milliners, also, were there. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. (1668) 7 Give him..2 spoonfuls of Diapente, or such like, which is called *Horse-Mithridate. *a1400 Octouian* 836 What thenkest dow be an *horsmonger? *c1425 Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650/18 *Hic mango*, a horsemowngyer. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 14 Soom grammatical pullet .. would stand clocking agaynst mee, as thogh hee had found an *horse nest. *a1639* BRETON *Sch. Fancie* (1879) 6 (D.) To laugh at a horse nest, And whine too like a boy. 1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 304 His very head so heavie, as if it had beene harnessed in an *horse-nightcap. 1681 *Dial. Oxford Parl.* II. 28 He better deserves to go up Holborn in a Wooden Chariot, and have a Horse Night-Cap put on at the farther end. 1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 24 He..began digging his Jaw-bone with his *Horse-picker..as if it had been the Hoof of the Animal. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 211 The blubber is.. cut with spades into slips, or '*horse-pieces', which, (after they have been 'minced'..upon an elevated block of wood, termed the 'horse') [etc.]. 1874 C. M. SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 119 The fat [of the sea elephant]..is cut into 'horse-pieces', about eight inches wide, and twelve to fifteen long. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4055/4 One Pair of *Horse Pistols. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, Discharging one of his horse-pistols at the battlements. 1796 J. ANSTEY *Pleader's Guide* (1803) 116 Of *Horsepleas, traverses, demurrers, Jeofails, imparlances and Errors. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 304/4 A new *Horse-Post is setled, to carry Letters twice every week between Exeter and Lawnston. 1711 *Ibid.* No. 4866/1 Any Offender .. that shall presume to .. employ any Foot-Post, Horse-Post, or Packet-Boat. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Sept. 5/1 The '*Horse Protector', only just introduced into this country..consists of a series of spring coils of great strength connecting the vehicle with the traces of the horses. 1842–67 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., **Horse-run*, a contrivance for drawing up loaded wheelbarrows of soil from the deep cuttings ..by the help of a horse, which goes backwards and forwards instead of round, as in a horse-gin. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 490 Those *horse-runners they called Celeres. 1504 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *121 He wan fra þe King on *hors-rynnyng, xxviiij.s. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 The horses..who had woon the price in the horse-running at Veij. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 5/3 *Horse-sickness is one of the drawbacks of these fat plains. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 637 The horse-sickness and tsetse fly .. occur as soon as you get into the forest behind the littoral region. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Vn Mareschal*, a Ferrier, a *horse smith. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Horse-steps*, steps for the convenience of mounting a horse, a horse-block. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 744 The rough *horse-towel which hung on a roller before the door. 1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* Gloss. (E. D. S.), **Horse-tree*, whippin; or swingletree. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Horse-tree*, the beam on which timber is placed previous to sawing. 1882 BURDETTE *Life of W. Penn* viii. 134 The agricultural *horse-trot of the county fair. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 13 Horse-racing is not a republican institution; *horse-trotting is. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Barnacle*, Among Farriers, *Barnacles*, **Horse-twitchers*, or *Brakes*, are Tools put on the Nostrils of Horses, when they will not stand quietly to be Shoo'd, Blooded, or Dress'd of any sore. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 124 Lord Clifford has erected a thrashing machine the *horse-walk of which is 28 feet in diameter. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 303 Meeting any of the numerous touts and *horse-watchers. 1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 3/1 The horse-watchers were, however, wrong, and the real spin was decided on Friday. 1888 *Century Mag.* Apr. 851/2 There are two herders, always known as '*horse-wranglers'—one for the day and one for the night.

b. In names of animals (sometimes denoting a large or coarse kind, sometimes with the sense of 'infesting horses'): **horse-ant**, a large species of ant; **horse-bot**, the larva of the horse-bee or bot-fly (*Œstrus equi*): see BOT 1; **horse-conch**, a large shell-fish (*Strombus gigas*); **horse-crab** = HORSE-

SHOE-*crab*; †**horse-eel** = HORSE-LEECH; **horse-emmet** = *horse-ant*; **horse-finch**, a local name of the chaffinch (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*); **horse-lark**, name in Cornwall for the corn bunting (Swainson); †**horse-marten**, 'a kind of large bee' (Johnson, citing Ainsworth); **horse-masher**, **-musher** = next (*a*); **horse-match**, **-matcher**, local names for two different birds: (*a*) the Stone-chat or Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*); (*b*) the Red-backed Shrike (*Lanius collurio*); **horse-mussel**, a large and coarse kind of mussel of the genus *Modiola*; also a freshwater mussel, *Unio* or *Anodonta*; **horse-smatch** = *horse-match* (*a*); **horse-sponge**, the commercial bath-sponge (*Spongia equina*), found in the Mediterranean; **horse-stinger**, a popular name for the Dragon-fly; **horse-thrush**, local name for the missel thrush (Swainson); **horse-tick** = HORSE-FLY; †**horse-whale**, the walrus; **horse-winkle**, the common periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*); **horse-worm**, a 'worm' or maggot infesting horses, as the larva of the common bot-fly.

1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 132 There are several sorts of Ants, some of which are larger than our common House Flies; these are call'd *Horse-Ants. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants 2 note*, They [Hill Ants] are also called Horse Ants, or Hippomyrmaces..probably on Account of their being superior in Size to the other species. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. viii. 230 Ants will sometimes plant their colonies in our kitchens (I have known the horse-ant, *Formica rufa*, do this). 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. I. 132 (E. D. S.) If the fly, dar, or *horse-bee should happen to blow your sheep. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 85 The hermit-crab..that hauled about a shell of the *horse conch. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Þare er in þe lowgh *hors iles of wonderfull greteness. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Horse ele [*v. r.* eylle] *sanguis-suga*. 1755 JOHNSON, **Horseemmet*, ant of a large kind. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 9 Wheatear (*Saxicola œnanthe*).. Horse smatch, or Horse musher. *Ibid.* Index, *Horse masher. 1736–52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, The *horse match (bird), *œnanthe*. 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2290 The red-backed shrike is in G[loucestershire] a 'French magpie' or a 'horse match'. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* x. 159 *Horse-matchers or stonechats also in summer often visit the rickyard. 1882 — *Bevis* III. vi. 85 The horse-matcher is the bold hedge-hawk or butcher bird. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 875 The great *horse-Mussle, with the fine shell, that breedeth in Ponds, do..gape and shut as the oysters do. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 178 In the Rivers Dee and Done is..a shel-fish called the Horse-Muskle, in which there grow Pearls, as Orient as the best. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Lanark.* II. 179 (Jam.) A large bivalvular shell-fish known here by the name of the horse-muscle..in some of them are found small pearls. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 207 Large insects, about the size of a *horse-stinger. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 15 For þæm *horschwælum, for ðæm hie habbað swiþe æþele ban on hiora toþum. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 5 For the more commoditie of fishing of horsewhales. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* vii. 275 Right whales and horse-whales.

c. In names of plants, fruits, etc. (often denoting a large, strong, or coarse kind: cf. similar use of *Ross-* in German, in *Roszveilchen*, etc.): **horse-balm**, a strong-scented labiate plant of the North American genus *Collinsonia*, with yellowish flowers (Webster 1864); **horse-bane**, name for species of *Œnanthe*, esp. *Œ. Phellandrium*, supposed to cause palsy in horses; **horse-bean**, a coarse variety of the common bean, used for feeding horses and cattle; **horse-beech**, the Hornbeam (see BEECH 2); **horse-blob**, local name of the Marsh Marigold (*Caltha palustris*); **horse-bramble**, local name of the wild rose (W. Marshall *Norfolk* II. Gloss. 1787); **horse-brier**, 'the common greenbrier or cat-brier of N. America, *Smilax rotundifolia*' (*Cent. Dict.*); **horse-cane**, the Great Ragweed of N. America, *Ambrosia trifida* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **horse-cassia**, a leguminous tree (*Cassia marginata* or *Cathartocarpus marginatus*), bearing long pods containing a purgative pulp used in the East Indies as a medicine for horses (Webster 1864); †**horse-chire**, an old name for Germander (*Teucrium Chamædrys*); **horse-cress**, local name for Brooklime (*Veronica Beccabunga*); **horse-cucumber** (see quot.); **horse-daisy**, the Ox-eye Daisy (see DAISY 2); †**horse-elder**, corrupt form of HORSEHEAL, elecampane; **horse-eye**, **horse-eye bean**, the seed of the Cow-age (*Mucuna pruriens*), a West Indian leguminous plant; also that of *Dolichos Lablab*; **horse-fennel** (see FENNEL); †**horse-flower**, a species of Cow-wheat (*Melampyrum arvense*); †**horse-gall**, an old name for *Erythræa Centaureum*; **horse-gentian**, **-ginseng**, a North American caprifoliaceous plant of the genus *Triosteum*, having a bitter root; **horse-gog**, local name for different varieties of plum, having a harsh taste; **horse-gowan**, name given in Scotland to the Ox-eye Daisy and other large composites with similar flowers; **horse-gram**, a leguminous plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) grown in India as food for horses; **horse-jag**, **-jug** (*dial.*) = HORSE-PLUM 1; **horse-knob**, **-knop**, **-knot** (*dial.*), the head of the Knapweed, also the plant itself; **horse-nettle**, a North American weed of the nightshade family (*Solanum carolinense*); **horse-parsley**, a large-leaved umbelliferous plant, *Smyrnium Olusatrum* (Prior *Plant-n.* 1879); †**horse-pear**, ? a large or coarse variety of pear; **horse-pipe**, local name for several species of *Equisetum* or Horsetail; **horse-poppy** = *horse-fennel*; **horse-purslane**, a West Indian plant, *Trianthema monogyna* (Webster 1828); **horse-sorrel**, the Water-dock, *Rumex Hydrolapathum*; **horse-sugar**, a shrub (*Symplocos tinctoria*) found in the southern United States, also called *sweetleaf*, the leaves of which are used as fodder (Webster 1864); **horse-thistle**, †(*a*) an old name for 'Wild Endive' or Succory (*Cichorium Intybus*), and for Wild Lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*); (*b*) a thistle of the genus *Cirsium* (sometimes reckoned a subgenus of *Cnicus*) (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); †**horse-thyme**, Turner's name for Wild Basil (*Calamintha Clinopodium*); **horse-tongue**, (*a*) the shrub *Ruscus Hypoglossum* (= DOUBLE-TONGUE 2); (*b*) the Hart's-tongue Fern (Miller *Plant-n.*); **horse-vetch** = HORSESHOE-*vetch* (Webster 1828); **horse-violet**, local name for the Dog-violet, in Essex, etc.; **horse-weed**, name for two North American plants, *Erigeron canadensis* (N. O. *Compositæ*), also called *butter-weed* (now frequent in England), and *Collinsonia canadensis* (N.O. *Labiatæ*), also called *horse-mint* (Miller *Plant-n.*); **horse-wellgrass** (*Sc.*) = *horse-cress* (cf. *well-grass*, watercress) (Jam.); †**horse-willow** = HORSETAIL 2; **horse-wood**, name for various West Indian shrubs or trees of the genus *Calliandra*.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 562, I passed a luxuriant clump of..*horse-balm. 1818 *Withering's Brit. Pl.* (ed. 6), *Phellandrium aquaticum*..Water Hemlock, or *Horsebane. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), Only the small *horsebean is propagated by the plough. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 253 A bushel of horse beans weighed sixty four pounds. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 137 A fricasee of horse-beans. 1731 GRAY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 36 It was that Sort of Wood they call *Horse-Beech. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 120 The *horse-blob swells its golden ball. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Horsechire is Germander. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Horse Cress, *Veronica Beccabunga*.—E. Yks. One of its French names is *Cresson du cheval*. 1707–12 MORTIMER *Husb.* (J.), The *horse-cucumber is the large green cucumber, and the best for the table, green out of the garden. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *Horselder is *Enula campana*. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 23 The Second sort of Bean is called the *Horse Eye-Bean, for its resemblance to the Eye of that Beast by reason of a Hilus almost surrounding it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 179 Horse-eye Bean..of a light-brown colour, with a black ledge or hilus almost round them, looking something like a horses eye, whence the name. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* 215 A large downy pod inclosing from one to three beans, called Horse-Eyes. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xiv. 163 Of *Horse floure or Cowe wheate..They call this herbe..in Brabant Peertsbloemen: that is to say, Horse floure. *a* 1500 *Gl. Sloane* 5 in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Horsegalle, *centaurea minor*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Horse-gentian*..called also fever-wort. 1842 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 16 The corn-feverfew ..the great ox-eye..and the corn-chamomile..have been, in Berwickshire, denominated *horse-gowans, and in Northumberland white-gowlons. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains India* 162 *Horse-Gram, this species of Dolichos is either suberect or twining in habit. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, **Horse-jug*, or *horse plum*, a small red plum. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Horse-Knobs*, Heads of Knap-weed. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Horse-knobs*,..knob weed, or black knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 30 **Horseknops*, Heads of Knapweed so called. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Horse-knops*, the plant black knapweed..Also called Hard-heads. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), **Horse-Nettle*,.. a plant well known for its orange yellow berries. 1657 BEALE in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 517 The croft Crab and white or red *Horse-pear do excel them and all others [for cider]. 1671 *Ibid.* VI. 2147 The Horse-pears..the white and the red of several kinds, yield abundance of pleasant liquor. 178. *Ann. Agric.* IV. 431, *Staff.*, *Horse-pipe, *Equisetum arvense*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. ix. 559 Called ..in Englishe, Great Sorrel, Water Sorrel, and *Horse Sorrel. *c* 1450 *Herbal* in *MS. Douce* 290 lf. 142 Endive is an herbe þat som men callet *hors þistel. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Horse Thistle is wild Lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes, Clinopodium*..may be called in englishe *horse Tyme, because it is like greate Tyme. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 15 a, A Garland made of the leaues of *hors tong. 1736–52 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (1783) II, *Hippoglossum*, ..the herb horse-tongue, or tongue-wort. 1611 COTGR., *Queuë de cheval*, Shaue-grasse, *Horse-willow, horse-taile. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 279 *Horse-wood or Hoop-wood. This shrub is very common in St. Mary's.

Horse, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To provide with a horse or horses; to set on horseback.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 881 Þær þa warð se here horsad æfter þam ȝefeohte. *Ibid.* an. 1015 West Seaxe buȝon..& horsodon þone here. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12715 Of þem alle last horsed he was. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, Syre kay..lad his hors vnto syr gryflet & horsed hym ageyne. 1582–8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 250 He suddainlye horsit himselff for saifftie of his lyffe, and came furth of the village. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 80 Maron of Turin, who horsed oure Company from Lyons to Turin. 1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 429 He horst a servant, and sent him with a Letter to the Bishop. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* Prol., Horsed in Cheapside. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 324 The Danes horsed themselves and ravaged the whole western part of the shire.

b. To furnish (a vehicle) with horses; esp. to provide horses for carriages and coaches on a given length of road. Also *transf.*, to provide the engine for a railway train.

1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 167 We set out with less than thirty carriages..all of them strongly horsed. 1809 TAUNTON *Cases in Com. Pl.* 50 On the road..the separate Defendants horsed the separate stages. 1812 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 47 One Kitty Lockey, who horses the mail. 1842 *P. Parley's Ann.* III. 85 He immediately gave orders that his carriage should be horsed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 6/2 Twelve 16-pounder guns, horsed for service. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 3/2 The North-Eastern again took up the 'horsing'—as the original agreement terms it—of the northern portion of the East Coast triumvirate.

2. *intr.* To mount or go on horseback.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11044 Polidamas..Horsit in hast. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 King Loth thair lord..syne horsit hes agane. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., Then we all horsed away to Cambridge. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* I. 52 We dined, horsed, and went that night to Susa. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 90 He had to horse it with guides, and carry all necessaries.

†**3.** *trans.* To raise or hoist up. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 108 Stand nere, felows, and let se how we can hors oure kyng so fre. 1542 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 11 Item, for vj. peces of tymbere to horse the belles..iij*d.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 849 Three of them stole a horse..but were therefore horsed on a Gibbet. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 202 If hee tread on the trapp hee is horsed up by the legg, by meanes of a pole that starts up and catcheth him.

b. *Salt-making.* (See quot.)

1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Horse*,..to set the lumps of salt upon the top of each other in the hothouse.

4. To carry on a man's back or shoulders.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 58 Madynis..hes their mynȝonis on the streit To horss thaim quhair the gait is ruch. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 93 Horsing the deer on his own Back, and making off. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* II. 250 They send to the fair one's cabin to inform her that on the Sunday following 'she is to be horsed', that is carried on men's backs. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 563 [The] Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her.

b. To elevate on a man's back, in order to be flogged; hence, to flog.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 81 (R.) The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up and scourged. 1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Lev.* 13 Ile make the House of Lords horse one another, while I doe lash their Buttocks. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 232 (D.) Andrew was ordered to horse, and Frank to flog the criminal. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 462 A judicious teacher, when he is compelled to punish a wicked boy, horses him (as the phrase is) on the back of a dunce. *a* 1863 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* ii, The biggest boy..horsed me—and I was flogged.

†**5.** *Naut.* Of a current, tide, etc.: To carry with force (a ship or its crew). *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 184 The Tides horsed us to the Northward. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 143 A strong Lee Current, which we perceiv'd to horse us down to Leeward apace. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 298 We were in eminent danger of being horsed by the current upon two rocks.

6. Of a stallion: To cover (a mare).

c 1420 [see HORSED 3]. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 Your genet hath horsed my mare. 1605 A. WILLET *Genesis* 319 The fashion is in Spaine to set before the mares, when they are horsed, the most goodly beasts. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 209 Mares, which they would not have horsed.

7. To set astride, bestride. *rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 227 Windowes are smother'd vp, Leades fill'd, and Ridges hors'd With variable Complexions.

8. *Naut.* To drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically; also (*workmen's slang*), 'to work to death', to out-work.

1857 *All Year Round* 13 July 59 (Farmer) To horse a man, is for one of two men who are engaged on precisely similar pieces of work to make extraordinary exertions in order to work down the other man.

9. *Hop-growing.* (See quot.)

1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Horse*, to tie the upper branches of the hop-plant to the pole.

†**10.** *Horse away*: to spend in a lottery. *Obs.* See HORSE *sb.* 10 a.

1731 FIELDING *Lottery* Prol., Should we behold poor wretches horse away The labour of a twelvemonth in a day.

11. *Horse up*: to drive (oakum) between the planks of a ship.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse iron*, an iron fixed in a handle, and used with a beetle by caulkers, to *horse-up* or harden in the oakum.

12. *Horse it*: to charge for work before it is done: cf. HORSE *sb.* 14 and 18.

1857 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. IV. 192/1 A workman 'horses it' when he charges for more work than he has really done.

Horse, obs. f. HOARSE; erron. f. HAUSE.

Horse-back, horseback, *sb.* (*adv.*)

†**1.** (hǭ·ɹsˌbæ·k). The back of a horse. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* iv, He sawe a fayr yong man on a horsbak. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* F iij b, They are no sooner on their horse backes, then..the horse [etc.]. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 289 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon, And ere since sit's on's horsebacke at mine Hostesse dore. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 320/2 Water Bags, with the Leather under it which covers the Horse-Back. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* II. 219 So soon as he had alighted of his Horse-back.

2. (hɔ̄ːɹsbæk). *esp.* in Phrases. *On horseback* (†*a horseback*). a. Sitting or riding on a horse; b. of motion: (Mounting) upon a horse. So *from, off horseback*.

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 260 This knight, whiche hoved and abode Embuisshed upon horsebake. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 58 Be this Desert, no Man may go on Hors back. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xvii. 18 They are all a horsbacke. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* vi. 11 Aman .. broughte him on horszbacke thorow the strete of the cite. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Maladie*, Diseases come a horsebacke, and returne on foot. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 21 Many of the chiefe courtiers were a horse-backe. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 75 That such a beggar should ride on horseback, and such a prince run after it on foot! 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, A couple of robbers a-horseback suddenly appeared. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 351 In an age when even princesses performed their journeys on horseback.

b. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* vii. 28 The knyght mounted hastely on horsbake. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 764 They found the king with his companie readie to leape on horsebacke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 420 Counterfeit shapes of men set on horseback. 1794 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Parnass.* III. 175 A certain Great King .. fell off Horse-back. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 269 The dragoons .. get a horseback. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 297 A Man just alighted from Horseback. 1809 CORBETT *Pol. Reg.* XV. xii. 429 Set a beggar on horse-back, and he'll ride to the devil. *Mod.* He had some difficulty in climbing on horseback.

†c. *To horseback*, (to mount) upon horseback; *to horse*. *Obs.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2466 To hors-back went thay in fere. *c* 1500 *Melusine* liv. 331 He made to go to horsback hys brother and his x knightes. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 202 Then must she to horsbacke. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loys le Roy's Interchang. Var. Things* 108 a, A stool to help him to horsback. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 240 Before you go to Horseback first stroke your Horse.

d. Short for: Riding on horseback.

1878 GEO. ELIOT in *Life* (1885) III. 332 Mr. Lewes did once try horseback, some years ago.

3. *Geol.* (hɔ̄ːɹsbæk) A low and somewhat sharp ridge of gravel or sand; a hog-back. *U. S.*

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 390 There were singular long ridges hereabouts, called 'horsebacks', covered with ferns. 1884 G. NASH in *Hist. Norfolk County* (Mass.) 561/2 The sharp, linear hills, called horse-backs or kams.

4. *Coal Mining* (*Newc.*). 'A portion of the roof or floor which bulges or intrudes into the coal.'

1881 in RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *a* 1886 C. M. INGLEBY *Ess.* (1888) 45 What miners call a 'horse's back', which is an upheaving of the strata which underlie the coal.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horseback-breaker, -ride, -riding*; *horseback-fashion* adv.

Horseback ride, riding, are expressions used chiefly in U. S.; in England, *ride, riding* are understood to be on horseback, unless otherwise expressed or implied, as 'a ride in a wagon', 'a bicycle ride'. See RIDE, DRIVE.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 268 This Hors-back-breaker, this huge Hill of Flesh. 1821 COL. TRIMBLE in *Open Court* XI. 245 A horseback ride over the country. 1843 MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxii, Seated, horseback-fashion, upon parallel low benches. 1878 G. DURANT (*title*) Horseback Riding from a Medical Point of View. . 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., The American use is to speak of the latter [*i. e.* driving in a carriage or riding in an omnibus] as riding, distinguishing the former as horseback-riding.

B. *adv.* Short for *on horseback*.

1727 S. WESLEY in Eliza Clarke *Susanna Wesley* (1886) 152 We can neither go afoot or horseback. 1756 FRANCES BROOKE *Old Maid* No. 26 P 11 Upon the Champion's entry horse-back, he burst into..an immoderate fit of laughter. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 129, I rode horseback to the next stage.

† **Horse-belly.** *Obs.* An old name for a retort or alembic of some kind.

1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* I. iv. 53 Let this be put in a Horse-belly to distil off all the moisture.

† **Horse-bier.** *Obs.* [OE. *horsbēr, -bér*, f. *hors* HORSE + *bēr, bér*, BIER.] A horse-litter.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. vii. [vi.] (1890) 282 His horsbær, þe hine mon untrumne on bær. *c* 1205 LAY. 19598 Ich wæs here ilad inne horse-bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3400 þuder he sede he wolde .. 3if eny horsbere him wolde bere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 413 þe Kyng was i-leide on an horsbere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/2 Horse-bere, *lectica, bajulum*. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xii, Whan Accolon was dede, he lete sende hym on a horsbere .. vnto Camelot. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 289 Thens he [the deceased knight] was brouȝt to london vpon a hors bere with moche torche lyght.

Horse-block.

1. A small platform, usually of stone, ascended by 3 or 4 steps, for convenience in mounting a horse; also a portable structure of wood, or the like, for the same purpose.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-block*, in the manege. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 79 Near the gate a horse block, for the conveniency of mounting. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 143 The old horse-block in the yard. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* i. 9 A horse-block with a flight of steps attached was brought, and placed in position for the visitor's descent.

2. 'A square frame of strong boards, used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling-planks' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842–76).

1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 12 Lolling about over the horse-blocks, timber, and shingles.

3. *Ship-building.* 'A grating or platform elevated above the deck at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Ho'rse-boat.

1. A ferry-boat for conveying horses or carriages.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tafurca*, a horse boate, *Hippagium*. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 31 July, The horse-boat could not get off on the other side the river to bring away the coach. 1755 JOHNSON, *Horseboat*, a boat used in ferrying horses. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 22 In another .. boat, I embarked my horses. My horse-boat [etc.].

2. (*U.S.*) A boat drawn by a horse or horses.

1828 WEBSTER, *Horseboat*.. a boat moved by horses; a new species of ferry-boat..

Ho'rse-box.

1. A closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be slung into or conveyed in a vessel.

1846 [see BOX *sb.*1 12]. 1849 SIR F. HEAD *Stokers & Pokers* iii. (1851) 41 Embarking in carriages, horse-boxes, and trucks. *Mod. Railw. Time Table*, Horse Boxes and Carriage Trucks are not conveyed by these Trains.

2. Humorously applied to large pews with high sides, formerly common, esp. in country churches.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Aug., The interior is encumbered with huge horse-boxes, lined with mangy baize. 1891 P. G. STONE *Archit. Antiq. Isle Wight* 6 In 1744 the pewing was re-arranged .. on the 'horse-box' principle.

Ho'rse-boy. A boy employed to attend to horses; a stable-boy. (Often contemptuous.)

1563 WINȜET *Four scoir thre Quest.* lxxiii. Wks. 1888 I. 122 Except ȝe will estirȝ lady in the land to be subdeuit to hir awin cuik or horsboy. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 127 Though thereby their state bee no better then horseboyes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* II. xxvii, For three long years I bowed my pride, A horse-boy in his train to ride. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 375 Every horse-boy and powder-monkey in the army.

Ho'rse-bread. Bread made of beans, bran, etc. for the food of horses.

Horse-bread is still in use in many parts of Europe.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 406 That non Baker that shalle bake eny horsbrede, kepe eny hostre. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 41 No hosteler or inholder shuld make any horse breadde. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 20 The foode which I and others did eat, was very blacke, far worse then Horse-breade. 1622 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 196 Horsbread for Mr. Howard brought from Newcastell. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Bread*, make your Loaves like to Horse-bread, but not too thick. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Horse-bread*, is often given Horses to hearten and strengthen them.

Comb. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ii, You thread-bare, horse-bread-eating rascals.

Ho'rse-breaker. One who breaks in horses or trains them to the bridle or collar.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 66 Whan the horsse breaker geueth vnto a lusty freshe yong horsse, too much of the bridle, he is wilde and wanton. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 222 Hereupon horse-breakers .. haue an art by cords to bring a horse to the like amble. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 9 The most furious and robust man is not the best horse-breaker and pacer. 1864 J. PAYN *Sir Massingberd* 58 If he had been a horsebreaker by profession, he could not have taken greater pains with the animal.

Ho'rse-car. *U.S.*

1. A tramcar (or railway-car) drawn by a horse or horses. Also *attrib.*

1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-car*, a railroad car drawn by horses. 1883 *Century Mag.* June 240/1 Everything she had in her portemonnaie except some horse-car tickets. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxx. 556 The horse-cars can scarcely penetrate the throng. *Ibid.* lxxv. 621 *note*, The right of laying a horse-car line in Broadway.

2. A railway-car for the transport of horses. (*Cent. Dict.*).

† **Horse-charge.** *Obs.* [See CHARGE *sb.*]

1. A horse-load; the load of a pack-horse.

c 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 An halpeny of custome as many tyme as he comeþ, and þe horsecharche a ferthynge. *Ibid.*, An horse-charche, a peny.

2. A cavalry charge.

1650 R. ELTON *Compl. Body Art Milit.* I. iii. (1668) 2, I conceive it to be of little use to receive a desperate charge of the Horse.. The best way of opposing the Horse-charge.

Ho'rse-che'stnut. [tr. obs. Bot. L. *Castanea equina*; cf. Ger. *Roszkastanie*.

The statement in Gerarde as to the origin of the name (quot. 1597) goes back to Matthiolus *Comment.* I. cxxii. (Venice 1548). See also N. & Q. 3rd Ser. X. 452, 523, *Gard. Chron.* 1878 II. 53.]

1. The hard smooth shining brown seed or 'nut' of the tree described in 2.

1611 COTGR., *Chastaigne chevaline*, the horse Chestnut. 1698 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3366/4 A parcel of Horse Chesnuts lately brought from beyond Sea .. to be sold by Mr. Edw. Fuller. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xvi. 24 Wks. (1823) 230/2 On hard horse chesnuts make them dine and sup. 18.. *Chapter on Logic* 40 (Bell's *Stand. Elocut.*, 1883, 471) Down fell A fine horse-chestnut in its prickly shell.

2. A large ornamental tree, *Æsculus Hippocastanum* (N.O. *Sapindaceæ*), probably a native of Asia, said to have been introduced into England *c* 1550; it bears large digitate leaves, and upright conical clusters of showy flowers; the fruit resembles the edible chestnut, consisting of a soft thick prickly husk inclosing two or three large seeds of a coarse bitter taste. The name is also extended to some American species of *Æsculus* and the allied genus *Pavia*, usually called *buck-eye*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. lxxxv. 1254 Called .. in English Horse Chestnut; for that the people of the East countries do with the fruit thereof cure their horses of the cough .. and such like diseases. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* vii. § 4 The Horse-Chessnut .. bears a most glorious flower. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 255 The form of the Horse-Chesnut is grand, the pyramids of flowers beautiful. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 853/2 *P[avia] rubra*, often called Red-flowered Horse-chestnut, is a slender-growing tree .. from the mountains of Virginia and Carolina. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Pavia* (*Æsculus*), Buck-eye, Smooth-fruited Horse-Chestnut.

Ho'rse-cloth. A rug or cloth used to cover a horse or as part of its trappings.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse clothe, *couuerture a cheual, couuertoir*. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 46 Base and harsh stuffe .. much like unto the stuffe which is brought hither .. to serve for horse-cloathes. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 24 The Furniture, and the Horse-Cloaths will be all your own Device for the Wedding, and the Horses. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 93 [Horses] tied up at their stalls; some, but not many, had horse-cloths over them. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 533 Surcingles are mentioned in the year 1305, as also horse-cloths.

b. A strong rough material for dresses akin in quality to shepherd's plaid: chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 1/2 Shepherd's plaids, and 'horsecloth' materials will be the fashion for dresses this autumn. 1893 [see HOP-SACK 2].

Ho'rse-collar. The COLLAR of a horse.

To grin through a horse-collar: see quot. 1801. Hence allusively, as in quot. 1878.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/2 Horsys colere, *ephippium, columbar*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 101 Horse-colers, l. vij. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Melèna*, a horse collar. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 The Grinning Match is performed by two or more persons .. each of them having his head thrust through a horse's collar. 1878 BLACK *Goldsmith* xiii. 111 The jokes .. are of the poorest sort. The horse-collar is never far off. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x, Bawling a comic song while he grins through a horse-collar.

b. *Comb.*, as *horsecollar-maker*.

1580 *Faversham Reg.* (MS.), Richard Cookes, a horse-kollermaker. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/5 A horse-collar maker, an Army Reserve man.

Ho'rse-colt. A young (male) horse.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxiii. 30 As an horsecolt he shal be dryue. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 39 þe tythes owyth to be payed of folys of hors, þat is, of hors-coltys. 1544 *Will of Y. Welles* in *E. M. Addit. MS.* 24,925 lf. 22, iij coltes, one horse colt and ij mare coltes. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 168 My Great Chestnut foalded a horse colt on the 6 Instant. 1809 *Portfolio* Ser. II. II. 309 Horse-colts and mare-colts.

Horse-comb (hɔ̄ːɹskōum). An instrument for combing the hair of horses; a curry-comb.

a 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 331/9 *Strigil, uel strigilis*, horscamb. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 25 Ȝongelynges .. frotede þe oliphauntes in þe forhedes wiþ horscombes. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xl. (Bodl. MS.), þe colte is nouȝt .. icoreyed wiþ hors combe. 1465 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, Item j horskam. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XII. xiv. (1886) 197 Horssecombs and sickles that have so many teeth. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 46 A certain Horse-comb or Curry-comb. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 532 Among other stable implements .. *strigils*, which I conceive to be horsecombs.

Ho'rse-coper (-kōuːpəɹ), **-couper** (-kauːpəɹ). Also 7 **-cooper**, 8 **-koper**, 9 *dial.* -cowper. [f. HORSE + COPER[1], COUPER. Practically, *horse-couper* is treated as a northern variant of *horse-coper*.] A horse-dealer.

a. 1681 COLVIL *Whig's Supplic.* (1693) 25 Some turn'd Horse-Coopers, some pedlers. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 287 There were horsecopers amongst them. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 4) II. 397 (D.) There were not less than an hundred jockeys or horse-kopers, as they call them there [Penkridge, Staffs.] from London, to buy horses for sale. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Horse-copers .. are singularly at one with respect to stolen nags.

β. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Horsecourser*, The word now used in Scotland is *horsecouper*, to denote a jockey, seller, or rather changer of horses. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxix, I was bred a horse-couper, sir. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 25 Newcastle horse-cowpers, who laid their money thick. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xiii, Moping at the taverns .. with horse-coupers and idle company.

So **Ho'rse-coping, -couping** *sb.* and *adj.*, horse-dealing.

1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 7 The mysteries of horse-couping, horse-chanting. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Mkt. Harb.* ii, The stables of a certain horse-coping worthy. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 2 June 4/2 Three horses .. carried south by a horse-coping gang.

† **Ho'rse-corser, -courser.** *Obs.* Also 6 **-coarser, -scorser**, 7 **-scourser**, 9 **-coser**. [See CORSER, SCORSER; also Skeat in *Trans. Phil. Soc.* (1888–9), where AF. *cossour* (1310), *corsour* (1372) broker:—L. *cociatōr-em*, is cited.] A jobbing dealer in horses.

1552 HULOET, Horsecorser, whiche let horse to hyre, *veterinarius*. 1567 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.*, *Cozzone*, an horscoarser, or the rider that tameth wilde horses. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecorsers beguile no friends with Iades. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomencl.* 514/1 *Mango equorum*, a horse scorser: he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. 1605 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 277 Horssecorsers and diuers other that do buy and sell horsses. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 136 Which .. were as strange a thing to doubt, as whether there be knavery in Horse-coursers. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, a horse Courser, or horse scourser.. *Mango equorum*. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Horse*, This manner of making a Horse to look Young, is called by Horse-coursers, Bishoping. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII.

101 *Horse Coser*, a dealer in horses, vulgarly and corruptly called horse-courser. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xvi, Thou sworn horse-courser, hold thy peace. 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports*, No credit to the discernment of those practical Horse Coursers.

† Ho'rse-corsing, -coursing. *Obs.* [See CORSE *v.* and prec.] Horse-jobbing. Applied also to dishonest modes of 'raising the wind' by means of a horse: see context of quot. 1602.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greenes Ghost* 14 There is a certain kind of cosonage called horse coursing. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VIII. i. 2 This deceit or impostume vpon the face of Horse manshippe which wee call Horse-corsing. 1611 COTGR., *Maquignonnage*, deceitfull brokage..also the trade of horscourse. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 105 Wil not set forth the art of Hors-coursing. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 192 If they catch him horse-coursing he's noozed.

Ho'rse-course. 1. A horse-race.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 The Hippodromus for Horse-courses. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. I. 121 Fox-chases, horse-courses, feats of activity in driving of coaches. 1759 GOLDSM. *Wks.* (1854) II. 68 The ambition of being foremost at a horse course.

2. A place for horse-races; a race-course.

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 5 Croydon in the south, and Garterly in Yorkshire, were then famous horse-courses. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Nottingham*, Here is a fine plain on the north side of the town for a horse-course. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 [He] directed him to repair to the horse-course.

Horse-courser[1], **-coursing**[1]: see HORSE-CORSER, -CORSING.

Horse-courser[2]. [See COURSER [1].

(It appears first in Johnson, identified with HORSE-CORSER, of which it is put down as the primary sense, without quot.; but the sense is perh. only conjectural.)]

1755 JOHNSON, *Horsecourser*, one that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. Hence in later Dicts.

† Ho'rse-coursing[2]. *Obs.* [See COURSING *vbl. sb.*[1]] Horse-racing.

1764 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 There [Newmarket] are many good modern Houses built by Noblemen and Gentlemen who delight in Horse-coursing.

Horsed (hɔ̄st), *ppl. a.* [f. HORSE *v.* + -ED.[1]]

1. Mounted on horseback.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6470 All horset but he. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 795 Horssyt archaris schot fast. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 197 Then Gerames yssued out clene armed, well horsed. 1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaves Yet* 42 The seauen deadly Sins all Horst and riding to Hell. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 82 All horsed and harnessed with him to ride. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* vii, Footpad-churls.. who fancy they can face horsed knights.

b. Furnished with or drawn by a horse.

1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 5/2 A number of well-horsed cars. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 2/5 A horsed ambulance was speedily brought to the court.

2. Propped, supported.

1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* V. iv, Those which leaning upon props are placed upon single frames. These the peasants call *under-propped* or *horsed* vines.

3. Of a mare: Covered by a horse.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 984 An horsid asse or mare.

† Horse de frise, partial trans. of CHEVAL DE FRISE.

1688 J. S. *Fortif.* 120, *Horse de Freeze*, or Turnpikes. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (Stanf.), *Chevaux de Frise*, or *Horse de Frise*, the same as Turnpikes.

Ho'rse-dung. The excrement of horses.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 6 Distillid in hors dounge contynuely digest. 1606 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxii. (1612) 73 Let it rot in hot horse dung. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 41 This last insect takes delight in a hillock of horse-dung. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 21 A luting of clay and horse-dung.

Ho'rse-fair. A fair or annual market for the sale of horses. b. Hence the name of the square, place, or street where such a fair is or was held. (Cf. *Mayfair*, *Haymarket*, *Cornmarket*, etc., as place-names.)

1369 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) II. 127 In le Horsefaire. 1504 *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 321 In le horsffayr, aliter dicto horstreyt gaytt..al. dicto horsgaitstreyt. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2323/4 The Horse-Fairs at Ripon in Yorkshire, will be holden. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Ess. Trade Irel.* (Jod.), There may be set up both a horsefair and races. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1840) II. 101 Figure Mahomet, in his youthful years, 'travelling to the horse-fairs of Syria!' *Mod.* Barnet is celebrated for its annual horse-fair.

c. *attrib.* Such as is used in a horse-fair: dishonest, equivocating.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* IV. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 58 Away with these same horse-faire allegations; will you answer the letter?

Ho'rse-fish. A name given to various fishes with heads more or less like that of a horse. a. The carangoid fish *Vomer setipinnis* (also called *dollar-fish* or *moonfish*), and the allied *Selene vomer*. b. 'The sanger, *Stixostedion canadense*. (Western U.S.)' (*Cent. Dict.*). c. The *Hippocampus* or sea-horse.

1723 S. MORLAND *Spec. Lat. Dict.* 7 Here I shall beg leave to show the difference between the Sea-horse and Horse-fish, i. e. the Hippocampus. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 98 The tufted gilled fishes, represented by the pipe- and horse-fishes.

Horseflea-weed, var. of HORSE-FLY *weed*.

Ho'rse-flesh, horseflesh.

1. The flesh of a horse, esp. as an article of food.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 921 Horse flesshe, *cher de cheual.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 421 They preferre horse-flesh before other meats, esteeming it stronger nourishment. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. ii. 31 The Horseflesh comes to Market at Cachao very frequently, and is as much esteemed as Beef. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ₱ 6 They were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 228 So early as the eighth of June horseflesh was almost the only meat which could be purchased.

2. Living horses collectively, usually with reference to riding, driving, or racing.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2161 What aylez you nowe?.. Wheper euer your hertes for horse-fleshez abaytez? 1492 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 929 III. 376 Hors flesche is of suche a price here that my purce is schante able to bye one hors. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 202 b, Herauldes spared no horseflesh in riding betwene the kyng and the erle. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 614 As for horse-flesh, I haue alwaies heard..That the breed of Italy passeth al others. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ₱ 7 A Person..profoundly learned in Horse-flesh. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* iv. (1809) 85 As honest a man as any that deals in horse flesh. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xl, Anything that horse-flesh is capable of, a real good Oxford hack..will do.

† 3. In technical uses: a. *Surgery* (see quot.).

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvi. 175 The flesh holds the two ends of the [fractured] bone together, for that reason is it called Horse-flesh, because it is harder then other flesh.

b. = *Dead horse*: see HORSE *sb.* 14.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii. 122/1 (Printing) If any Journeyman set down in his Bill..more Work then he hath done that Week, that surplusage is called Horse Flesh.

c. (In full *horse-flesh wood, mahogany.*) The sabicu tree, *Lysiloma Sabicu*, a native of Bahama. (So called from its colour.)

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 195 Horseflesh-wood, Rio Janeiro. *Ibid.* 813 Horse-flesh, or Bahama mahogany. Nassau. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 160 The timbers being of native hard wood (horse-flesh).

4. *attrib.*, usually in reference to the colour, a peculiar reddish bronze. Horse-flesh ore, an ore of copper, bornite.

1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse flesshe colour. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods Surrey* in *Surrey Archæol. Collect.* (1869) IV. 97 Item iij dekyns of sylke one of blew another of grene and the other of horse flesh color. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxii. 472 Some are called Carnations, others Cloue Gilloflowers, ..some Pagiants or Pagion colour, Horseflesh, blunket, purple, white..Gilloflowers. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 101 April..The Horseflesh Fly. This fly is taken all the month two hours before sun set till twilight. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 45 Crystalline varieties [of bornite] are found in Cornwall..called by the miners 'horse-flesh ore'.

Ho'rse-fly[1]. [f. FLY *sb.*[1] 2.] One of various dipterous insects troublesome to horses, as the horse-tick (family *Hippoboscidæ*), the breeze or gadfly (*Tabanidæ*), the bot-fly (*Œstridæ*).

1382 WYCLIF *Josh.* xxiv. 12, I sente before 3ou hors flee3is [Vulg. *crabrones*]. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 7 a/1 A horse flie, *cantholarethrus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lvi. 221 The third [*Serapias Orchis*] hath small floures like to a kinde of Horseflies. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 377 Infested, sometimes at his face, with dorrs and horsflies. 1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* II. IV. (L.), The horse-flies cause much distress to horses in the vicinity of the New Forest. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 227 The Horse Fly (*Hippobosca Equina*)..of a brown colour mottled with yellow and white.

b. *attrib.* Horse-fly-weed, a North American leguminous plant, *Baptisia tinctoria*, called also *wild indigo*.

1884 in MILLER *Plant-n.*

† Ho'rse-fly[2]. *Obs.* [f. FLY *sb.*[2] 3 b.] A covered carriage drawn by a horse. (Now simply *fly*.)

1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 355 A much more dignified conveyance..than any of the race of flies, whether horse-fly or man-fly. 1830 T. HOOK *Maxwell* II. ii. 53 [To] go and get a fly..not to bring a horse-fly.

Horse-foot.

† 1. A horse's foot. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 359 Knychtis .. Wndyr horss feyt defoulyt thar. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5834 The Troiens .. Harlet hym fro horsfet, had hym away. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 666 *Tussilago* or Folefoote hath .. many great broad leaues .. fashioned like an horse foote.

b. *attrib.* (See HIPPOCRENE.)

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 271 The sacred springs of horsefoot Helicon.

† 2. The plant Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*); also applied to *T. alpina* (Mountain Horse-foot).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclxxvii. 666 Of Coltes foote, or Horse foote. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerarde's Herbal* II. ccxcii. 815 This plant..I have thought good to name in English Horsefoot, for that the leaves exceed Colts-foot in bignesse, yet are like them in shape.

3. a. A crustacean of the genus *Limulus*, also called *horseshoe-crab* or *king-crab*. b. A fossil molluscan shell (*Hippopodium ponderosum*) found in the Lias, so called from its shape.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 13 They feed .. upon a shell-fish called a Horse-foot. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Horse-Foot*, .. a crustacean found in our waters from Massachusetts to Virginia, and in some places so abundant as to be used for manure. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 12/1 [The eels] are fed regularly every day on 'horse-feet', a peculiar shell-fish.

Ho'rsefully, *adv. nonce-wd.* [After *manfully*; cf. *dogfully.*] As becomes a horse.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 535 Brown George .. had stepped out manfully, or rather horsefully. 1864 G. DYCE *Bella Donna* I. 163 Both horses were fresh, and went over hedges and ditches, and smooth field, horsefully.

Ho'rsegate[1]. [f. GATE *sb.*[1]] A gate for the passage of horses.

1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxi. 40 From thence vnto the corner of the horsgate. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/6 The crew then proceeded on to Sandford, and paddled to the horsegate.

Ho'rsegate[2]. [f. GATE *sb.*[2], going, walk.] A right of pasturage for a horse, e.g. in a common field. Cf. COW-GATE.

1619 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) I. 17 Whether anie tenante .. hath sold anie Oxegates, Cowgates, horsegates or the like. 1776 *Foston Inclos. Act* 2 The Reverend Joseph Sommers is entitled..to a horsegate in the car.

Ho'rse-gear.

1. Harness or trappings for horses.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1662) 60 Roaps for the horse-gears to pull by. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 Bits..and other metal work required for horse-gear.

2. A mechanism by which horse-power is applied to drive machinery.

Mod. Manufacturer's Catal., Very Powerful two-horse Gear, with covered Driving Wheel and poles and fittings for two horses. Light One Horse Gear, 33 in. Driving Wheel, speed 6½ to one.

Ho'rse-go'dmother. *dial.* and *vulgar.* A large coarse-looking woman.

1569–70 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 91 In causa diff. viz. that she was a horse goodmother water wych. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Horse Godmother*, a large masculine woman. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v, A kitchen girl..a great bloated horse-god-mother. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxix, You ain't like that old horse-godmother your mother.

Horse guard (hɔ̄rs gā ɹd).

1. One of a body of picked cavalry for special service as a guard; formerly also *collective*.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* (1854) 104 Sallied out .. in a full career, and came upon our horseguards. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 157 They furiously set upon the Duke's Horse-Guard; who were all presently cut to pieces. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 37 In the Reserve were the King's life-Guard .. with the King's horse-Guards. 1815 R. TWEDDELL in *J. Tweddell's Rem.* 207 *note*, Potemkin .. was an ensign in the horseguards. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 62 His [King of Oude's] horse-guards are fine tall men, and well-mounted.

b. *pl.* The cavalry brigade of the English Household troops; *spec.* the third regiment of this body, the *Royal Horse Guards* (formerly the *Oxford Blues*).

1661 in Sir S. D. Scott *Brit. Army* (1880) 82 His Majesty's Regiment of Horse Guards under the command of..Aubrey Earl of Oxford, was mustered this day [16 Febr.] in Tuthill Fields. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov., Drums beat and trumpets, and the Horse Guards everywhere spread running up and down the street. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 Of the Troops of the Houshold: And first of the Horse-Guards. — *List Govt. Officers* ibid. 559 First troop of Horse-guards..Second Troop of the Guards..Third Troop of the Guards. *Ibid.* 560 Regiment of Royal Horse Guards. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Guard*, The English horse guards are distinguished by troops: first, second, third, and fourth troop of horse guards. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xlix, The Horse-guards came riding in among the crowd.

2. *pl.* The barracks, head-quarters or guard-house of such cavalry; *spec.* a building in London, opposite Whitehall, bearing this name.

The building in London orig. served as the guard-house of the palace of Whitehall and, on the establishment of the Horse Guards, as their guard-house and barracks; later, while remaining a guard-house, it became the head-quarters of the whole army organization, and subsequently that of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities, as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities (whence the uses in 3). The buildings serve now (1899) as offices for some of the departments of the War Office, the head-quarters of several regiments of the Guards, etc. The fact that soldiers of the Household cavalry still perform the duties of the guard helps to keep the name in popular use.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec., Next to this is the Inquisition house..To this joins his Holinesse's Horse-guards. [1659 LUDLOW *Mem.* (1698) II. 776 Next morning I went with Sir Henry Vane and Major Saloway to the Chamber of the Horse Guards, at Whitehall, where the principal officers use to meet.] 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 9 Nov., News that White Hall was on fire; and presently more particulars, that the Horse-guard was on fire. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 103 Nov. 9.—Between 7 and 8 at night there happened a fire in the Horse Guard House in the Tilt Yard, over against Whitehall. 1679 *Ibid.* No. 1455/4 Whoever gives notice of him to Mr. John Bird Sutler at the Horse Guard, shall be well rewarded. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 212 An order is fixt on the horse guards door by Whitehal. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5105/2 The Lords and other Commissioners of Her Majesty's Royal Hospital near Chelsea .. will meet at the Horse-Guards on [etc.]. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* Apr. 542/1, I heard a bunter at the Hor-e-guards..swear she would not venture into the Park. 1842 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* Pref. 3 Like the mounted sentries at the Horse Guards.

3. *pl.* The personnel of the office of the Commander-in-Chief and the military authorities at the head of the army, esp. as distinct from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities.

1826 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. xi. 342, I can't say that I owe my successes to any favour or confidence from the Horse Guards. 1857 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 37 [The question who shall control the army] does partly present itself whenever an attempt is made to bring the Horse-Guards under constitutional control. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The word Horse-guards is used conventionally to signify the military authorities at the head of army affairs, in contradistinction to the civil chief, the Secretary of State for War.

4. A sentinel in charge of a horse or horses.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xlii, The horse-guard stood leaning upon his rifle silent and watchful.

Hence **Horse-gua·rdsman,** a man of the Royal Horse Guards.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 147 A Horse-guardsman ..was left upon the ground..wounded in a charge.

Horsehair (hǭ·ɹsˌhēᵊɹ). a. A hair from the mane or tail of a horse.

Animated horsehair=horsehair worm: see c.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 A briȝt swerd and a scharp euene aboue his heued by an hors here. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 155 Nothynge the Swerde helde, Saue oone hors-here. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. iii. 33 A voyce in her eares which Horse-haires, and Calues-guts..can neuer amend. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4064 (*heading*) Extract of a letter..concerning animated horse-hairs, rectifying a Vulgar Error. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., *Animated Horse-Hairs*, .. a sort of long and slender water-worm .. generally, by the vulgar, supposed to be the hair fallen from a Horse's mane into the water. 1795 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 655 Fruit-stalks hardly thicker than horse hair. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 82 Suspended by means of a horse hair.

b. A mass or collection of such hair.

In quot. 1850=legal verbiage, horsehair being used to make barrister's wigs. *Vegetable horsehair*: see quot. 1897.

c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 158 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 75 Seint Edmund werede stronge here .. Of hard hors-her ymaked. 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 10 Preamb., Cussions stuffed with horse here. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 The Chynaes..they write with pencills made of horse hayre. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 203 The Hair cut from the manes and tails of Horses is considered and passed in London as Horse Hair, and no other. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 67 In spite of all this .. blotting-out of Heaven's sunlight by mountains of horsehair and officiality. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 372 *Tillandsia usneoides*, L. (long moss, old man's beard, vegetable horsehair).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horsehair crest*, *-crested* adj., *-dresser, glove, plume*, etc.; in sense 'covered with a fabric woven of horsehair', as *horsehair chair, cushion, sofa*, etc.; **horsehair-lichen** = *horsetail-lichen*; **horsehair-worm**, a hairworm or Gordius.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Horse Hair Worms.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 276 The Gordius is the *seta equina* or horse-hair-worm of the old writers. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxvii, The very horse-hair seats of the chairs. 1852 MISS SEWELL *Exper. of Life* xiv. (1858) 95 A set of black horsehair chairs and a horsehair sofa. 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1872) II. 572 Strife of horse-hair-crested words. 1854 EARL DERBY tr. *Iliad* VI. 546 Scar'd by the brazen helm and horse-hair plume. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 61 Friction with horse hair gloves. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 3/3 The daughter of a horsehair dresser.

So **Ho·rse-haired** *a.*, covered or furnished with horsehair; in quot.=bewigged.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Mar. 1/1 Glozing phrases .. which horse-haired pedants of Attorney-Generals in every age have employed.

Ho·rse-head.

1. The head of a horse. b. A head like that of a horse. c. The representation of a horse's head.

?*a* 1400 *Arthur* 394 Hyt was so oryble & so greet, More þan any Horse heed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b, What idiote knoweth not, except he had a Horse hedde, that here the sence is altered? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 337 The haire which is curried from the horsehead or buttock. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 126 He beareth gules a Horsehead couped argent. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Tramps Abr.* lxvii, The long horse-heads and very sharp chins of the negroes of the picture-books.

2. *Racing.* The length of a horse's head. Cf. HEAD *sb.* 1 c.

1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 55/2 A devil of this size, Should they run for a wager to be spiteful, Gets not a horse-head of her.

3. The stony inner cast of the fossil Trigonia.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 The Horse-head. This is only the Kernel or Stone included in the Wry-neb. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 272 Casts of the interior are called 'horse-heads' by the Portland quarry-men.

4. *Zool.* A name of various fishes whose heads more or less resemble that of a horse, as the moon-fish, *Selene vomer*, and the *Hippocampidæ*.

† 5. *Mining.* A kind of ventilator: see quots.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* K iij, *Horsehead*, a large kind of Trunk standing on the Top of the Rest..it is made broad and wide in the Top, and open on one side, and conveniently made to catch the Wind. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 193 Thus the horse-head..drives the wheel..to the right or left. 1802 J. MAWE *Min. Derbysh.* Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Horsehead*, a large opening made of wood, to turn and put on to a fang or trunk, to convey wind from day-light.

† **Horseheal, -heel** (hǭ·ɹsˌhīl). *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 horselene, horshelene, 3–5 horselne, 5 horshelne, horshelyn, horselle, horshalle, (5–7 horshelm(e), 6 horshele, horseheele, 6–7 horseheale, 7– horseheal, 9 horseheel. [OE. *horselene, horshelene*, f. *hors* HORSE + *elene, helene*, the latter of which appears by itself as a name of the same plant, also in form *eolone*, representing med.L. *elena, helena*, given, along with *ynula, enula, enela, elna, elenia, ellenium*, as names of this plant in *Alphita* and other med.L. lists. Some of these go back immediately to ancient L. *inula*, whence others are formed by metathesis, and by influence of another L. name *helenium* = Gr. ἑλένιον. The prefix *hors-* prob. meant 'wild' or 'coarse', as in other plant-names in *horse-*. The later phonetic history of the word is somewhat parallel to that of ELL; but there was prob. association with *hele*, HEAL *sb.*]

A tall strong composite plant, with very large yellow flowers; Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 136/23 *Helena*, horshelene. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 323/8 *Helena*, horselene. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* ibid. 557/5 *Enula*, [Fr.] alne, [Eng.] horselne. *c* 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 53/1 *Elena campana* uel *enula* [v.r. *enela*],..horshelne [*v.r.* horselle]. *Ibid.* 163/2 Horselne. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 580/12 *Enula campana*, horshelyn. 14.. *Nom.* ibid. 712/19 *Hec elena campana*, horshalle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 Horselle, *herba, enula campana.* *c* 1516 *Grete Herball* cl. I v b/2 *De Enula campana*, .. Scabwoort or horshele. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 336 This herbe is called..in Englishe Elecampane..and Horseheele. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. lxxxiii. 655 This herb we [call] Elecampane generally, yet in some countries of this kingdome Scabwort and Horseheale.

Ho·rse-herd. [f. HERD *sb.*²] One who herds or tends horses. (In quot. 1175, tr. L. *stabularius* hostler, innkeeper: cf. HORSE-HOUSE.)

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 35 *Agaso*, horshyrde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] bitahte hine þe hors horde to witene. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 814/12 *Hic equiarius*, a horsheyrd. 1552 HULOET, Horse herd, *hipponomus.* 1884 GILMOUR *Mongols* 120 A horse-herd appeared inside the door.

Ho·rse-hire. The hire of a horse; payment for the use of a horse.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 For his horshire the said ij tymes viij*d*. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Sergeant, for sparing of hors-hire, said he would goe with the Carrier on foote. 1646 J. HARRINGTON in *Monthly Mag.* (1800) X. 240 For victuals, drink, and horse-hire. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 216 He turns an honest penny by horse hire.

Ho·rse-hoe, *sb.* [f. HORSE *sb.* + HOE *sb.*] A frame mounted on wheels and furnished with ranges of shares at such intervals as to work in the spaces between drills or rows of plants, in which each acts like a hoe in stirring up the soil, rooting up weeds, etc.

1731 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xviii. (1733) 121 Proper for the regular operation of the Horse-Hoe. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 64 Of the utility of the horse-hoe I am inclined to entertain a very high opinion. 1826 LOUDON *Encycl. Agric.* (1831) 405 Of horse hoes there is a great variety, almost every implement-maker having his favourite form.

Ho·rse-hoe, *v.* [f. HORSE *sb.* + HOE *v.*] *trans.* or *absol.* To hoe (or stir up the earth as in hoeing) with an implement drawn by a horse; to work with a horse-hoe. Hence **Horse-hoed** *ppl. a.*, **Horse-hoeing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Horse-hoer.**

1731 J. TULL (*title*) Specimen of a Work on Horse-Houghing Husbandry. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Horse-houghing* is so called by reason it saves man's houghing, not that a hough is used by horses, but their drawing a plough in a particular manner supplies the use of a hough. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 14 Horse hoed, hand hoed and weeded. 1808 J. WALKER *Hist. Hebrides* I. 245 All horse-hoed grain should be avoided for seed-corn. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 24 As soon as the plants get about three inches high, the intervals should be horse-hoed.

Ho·rsehood. The quality proper to a horse.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 65.

Ho·rse-hoof. Also (in sense 2) 5 -howve, 6 -hove. [f. HORSE *sb.* + HOOF.]

1. The hoof of a horse.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Judg.* v. 22 Then were the horse hoffes smytten asunder. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 273 The true fountaine which The Muses Love .. The Horse-hoofe never rais'd [cf. HIPPOCRENE]. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Lake Regillus* xxxvii, To listen for the rushing Of horse-hoofs from the east. 1896 *Black Horse Gaz.* Jan. 8/2 Loud thunder of horse hooves, low curtain of dust.

2. The plant Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xciii. (Bodl. MS.), Many men clepeþ it Caballina an hors huoue. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 158 b, Tussilago is named..in Englishe Horse houe, or Bullfoote. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xii. 20 It is called..Fole foote, Horse houe, Coltes foote. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Horse-hoof*, the colt's-foot, *Tussilago farfara.*

3. = HORSE-FOOT 3 a.

1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. ii. 40 Horse-hoof-fish. *Ibid.* 44 By the shore, you find abundance of Shell-fish, called by the English, Horse-hoofs..the shell is thin and brittle, like a Lobsters; with many small Claws.

† **Ho·rse-house** ¹. [f. HOUSE ¹.] A stable: in quot. tr. L. *stabulum* stable, hostelry, inn.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 [He] brohte him to an hors huse. *Ibid.* 85 Hwet is þis hors-us? þet is hali chirche .. In hors-huse boð fule and clene.

† **Ho·rse-house** ². *Obs.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*²] Housings or trappings for a horse.

1316 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, In ij Horsehous', ij capistris .. empt. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 125 For the making and garnysshing of x hors houses. 1483 in Grose *Antiq. Repert.* (1807) I. 50 To the queen for her use, xvj horshouses, made of..rede clothe engreyled.

Ho·rse-jo:ckey. One hired to ride a horse in a race. (Now usually simply *jockey.*)

1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* I. i. Wks. 1812 I. 15 My Cousin Pindar, in his Odes Applauded Horse-jockeys and Gods. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 66 The parties were both horse-jockeys. 1858 in Hughes *Tom Brown* Pref. to ed. 6, Horse-jockeys have learnt to be wiser. *attrib.* 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, His horse-jockey jokes and prize-ring slang.

Ho·rse-keeper. One who has the care of horses: in various shades of meaning.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 247/2 Horskepare,..*equarius.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Carryers, carters, and hors-kepers. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. lxxxvii. (1591) 104 Of lackeyes and horsekeepers a greater number. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* K iij, The Oates which his Horse-keepers had given his Horses. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 132 *note*, A horse-keeper, a groom that looks after his master's horses. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 160 Ploughmen who want to 'get on' by being thought able horse-keepers. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Horse-keeper*, the person in a [coal] pit who attends to the feeding and grooming of the horses and ponies.

So **Ho·rse-keeping.**

1777 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 262 By your accounts of board, horsekeeping, etc., I fancy you are not better off than we are here.

Horse latitudes, *sb. pl.* [Origin of the name uncertain: see the quots. for statements and conjectures.] The belt of calms and light airs which borders the northern edge of the N.E. trade-winds.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 581 The latitudes where these calms chiefly reign, are named the horse-latitudes by mariners .. because they are fatal to horses and other cattle which are transported to the last mentioned continent [America]. 1826 H. N. COLERIDGE *West Ind.* 330 A dead calm for five days in the horse latitudes. 1850 MAURY *Notice to Mariners* (ed. 2) 10. 1851 — *Winds & Currents* 38. 1860 — *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) § 514. 1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* xiv. 268 The Horse Latitudes, a title which Mr. Laughton derives from the Spanish *El Golfo de las Yeguas*, the Mares' Sea, from its unruly and boisterous nature..in contradistinction to the Trade-wind zone, *El Golfo de las Damas*, so called from the pleasant weather to be met with there.

Horse-laugh (hǭ·ɹsˌlɑf). [See HORSE *sb.* 26 h.] A loud coarse laugh.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 24 The Horse-Laugh is a distinguishing characteristick of the rural hoyden. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) II. 46 Treating the holy Men with Derision, Scoffs, Taunts, Horse-Laughs. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xlv. (1879) 394 They..burst into a loud horse-laugh in his face. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 353 Jovial squires laughed horse-laughs at this mincing dandy.

So (*nonce-wds.*) **Horse-laugh** *v. intr.*, to give vent to a horse-laugh or a series of horse-laughs; hence **Horse-laugher.** Also **Horse-laughter.**

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 5 Several kinds of laughers ..The Dimplers. The Smilers..The Horse-laughers. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 660 For ministers had done the like before, And like him horse-laugh'd at the nation. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 572/2 Whisperings, and titterings, and horse laughter, and loud guffaws.

Horse-leech (hǭ·ɹsˌlītʃ), *sb.* [f. HORSE + LEECH:—OE. *lǽce, lēce*, physician.]

† 1. A horse-doctor, farrier, veterinary surgeon.

1493 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 165 Item Johanni Horsleych pro medicacione j equo magistri Langton, 7*d.* *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 9 Bokell smythes, horse leches, and gold beters. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. x. 52 b/2 Saynt Loy we make an horsleche, and must let our horse rather renne vnshodde and marre hys hoofe than to shoo hym on hys daye. 1653 BOGAN *Mirth Chr. Life* 234 The horse ..will not endure the hand of the horseleech.

2. An aquatic sucking worm (*Hæmopsis sanguisorba*) differing from the common leech in its larger size, and in the formation of the jaws.

(In some early quots. it seems to mean the common medicinal leech.)

14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 706/26 *Hec sanguissuga*, a horsleche. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Horse leche, a worme, *sansue.* 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxx. 15 This generacion (which is like an horsleche) hath two doughters [1388 WYCLIF The watir leche hath twei douȝtris]: yᵉ one is called, fetch hither: the other, brynge hither. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 663 An Horse leach, or bloudsucker worme, *hirudo.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 503 The Horse-leach hath two daughters..that is, two forks in her tongue, which he heere calleth her two daughters, wherby she sucketh the bloud, and is neuer saciate. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 Horse-leaches were wont to taste of the horses dung. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 412 Horse-leeches are .. so extremely greedy of blood, that a vulgar notion is prevalent, that nine of them are able to destroy a horse. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 74/2 The Horse leech .. is much larger than the medicinal species..but its teeth are comparatively blunt, and it is little of a blood-sucker —notwithstanding the popular notion..It feeds greedily on earth-worms.

3. *fig.* A rapacious, insatiable person.

1546 *Suppl. Poor Commons* (1871) 63 Besides the infinit number of purgatory horseleches. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 192 Thou life of strife, thou Horse-leach sent from hell. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 18 Of all Priests, the Popes have been in several Ages the great Horse-leaches and Blood-suckers. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Clouds* I. i, He has disregarded my advice, and stuck horse-leeches on to my estate.

Hence † **Horse-leech,** *v. trans.* to suck insatiably (as reputed of the horse-leech); † **Ho·rse-lee:chery, -leechcraft,** veterinary medicine.

1679 *Prot. Conformist* 3 They have thereby Horse-leach'd a great deal of the best blood in Europe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 149/2 Horse Leachery, or Leach-craft, is the Art of curing Horses of Diseases.

Horseless (hǭ·ɹsˌlės), *a.* Without a horse.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloq.* 429 The horseless Horseman. 1790 COWPER *Let. to Bull* 8 Sept., We rejoice that though unhorsed, or rather horseless, you are come

safe home again. 1878 *Lond. Rev.* Jan. 338 It is from the apparently horseless Continent of America that the finest geological evidence of the pedigree of the horse is to be traced. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 673/1 Horseless carriages threaten to give a new aspect to road traffic.

Ho·rse-like, *a.* Like or resembling a horse.

1530 Palsgr. 316/1 Horselyke, belongynge to an horse, *chenalin.* 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 453 Bunch-backed Calves, with Horse-like manes.

Ho·rse-li·tter. Forms: see Litter.

1. A litter hung on poles, carried between two horses, one in front and the other behind.

1388 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* iii. 27 Putte in a pakke sadil [*gloss*] ether hors litir. *c* 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 46 He was brought in a horsliter to Westmynstre. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xxix. 650 Scarce able to endure the shogging and shaking of the horselitter, for pain and greefe of his wounds. 1775 R. Twiss *Trav. Port. & Sp.* 49 Chairs and horse-litters are used here in bad weather. 1851 Dickens *Child's Hist. Eng.* xvi, The King, now weak and sick, followed in a horse-litter.

b. Sometimes on wheels, esp. as a funeral car.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Carro con andas,* a horslitter, *rheda.* 1663 Wood *Life* July (O. H. S.) I. 479 Then the wain or hors-litter on four wheeles.

2. A bed of straw or hay for horses to rest upon. b. The manure consisting of such straw mixed with the excrements of horses.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. vii. 146 Olde monuments and bookes, made horse-litter, or burned like straw. 1721 Bradley *Coffee* 33 A bed prepared with horse-litter. — *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 20 It must be cover'd, the Top and Sides with Horse-litter to lie upon it undisturb'd.

Ho·rse-load. A load for a horse; sometimes, a determinate weight: cf. Load.

c 1350 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 358 Tonnes and barelles þ^t come^ in carte, sholde custome a peny; an horselode an halpeny. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153, cccm hors lade of corne and als many of ryess. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Horse lade, *clitella.* 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Somme ou charge de charbon,* a horse lode of coles. 1641 Vicars *Jehovah-Jireh* 160 His Souldiers took horse-loads of Provision, Bisket, Meal and other necessaries. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* (1680) 6 Some [lead] Oare..yeilding Thirty-six shillings .a Horse-load (which is nine dishes, as they compute, weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound). 1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 977 A Horse-load of Corn was sold for Ten Shillings. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* III. 63 If a Porpesse should be too big for a horse-load, allowance should be made to the purveyor.

b. *loosely* or *fig.* A large load or quantity.

c 1500 *How Plowman learned Pater-Noster* 116 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 213 They thought to longe that they abode, Yet eche of them had an hors-lode. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Pref., They have..laid ye down their horseload of citations and fathers at your door. 1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, A Horse-load of Diseases. 1837 Hawthorne *Twice-Told T.* (1851) I. v. 75 Toiling through the difficult woods, each with a horseload of iron armor to burden his footsteps.

†**Ho·rse-loaf.** *Obs.* A loaf of Horse-bread.

c 1468 in *Stow's Surv.* (ed. Strype 1720) v. 341 The horse lof shal wey two halfpeny white lofis. 1483 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 337 Thath all Bakers..make butt ij horselofys to a peny, and of clene beanys. 1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* VII. lxii. (N.), Her stature scant three horse-loaves did exceed. 1611 Cotgr., *Nain,* a dwarfe, .. one thats no higher then three horse-loaues. 1681 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1888) VI. 126 James Smith, 1 horse loafe 4 ounce too light.

†**Ho·rse-lock.** *Obs.* A shackle for a horse's feet = Fetlock *sb.* 2; hence, app. any hanging lock, a padlock.

1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 255 For a horse lok..vjd. 1530 *Vatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 145 Payd for a horse locke to y^e cherche yatte, viij^d. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* xvii. (1878) 38 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad. 1623 Fletcher & Rowley *Maid of Mill* III. i, Horse-locks nor chains shall hold her from me. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1569/4 A little..Nag .a Horse-lock on his near foot before. 1736 *N. Jersey Archives* (1894) XI. 483 He [one escaped from prison] had a Horse-Lock on one of his Legs.

†**Ho·rsely,** *a. Obs.* Also horsly(e. [f. Horse + -ly¹; cf. *manly.*] Of or pertaining to a horse; of the nature of a good horse.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 186 This hors .. so horsly [*v.r.* horsely] and so quyk of eye. 1552 Huloet, Horsly, or parteynynge to a horse, *equarius.*

Ho·rse-ma·ckerel. A name for several fishes allied to the mackerel; *esp.* the Cavally or Scad (*Caranx vulgaris*).

Also in various parts of U. S. the common Tunny, the Jurel (*Caranx pisquetus*), the Bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*), the Black Candle-fish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*), the Californian Hake (*Merlucius productus*), and the Tenpounder (*Elops saurus*). (*Cent. Dict.*)

a 1705 Ray *Synops. Pisc.* (1713) 92 *Trachurus*..A Scad.. a Horse Mackrell. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 126 Scorpens, mullets, horse-mackrel, and many other sorts. 1838 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6. 171 The Scad or Horse-Mackerel. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3), *Blue-Fish,*..on the Jersey coast..called Horse-Mackerel. 1882 Ansted *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 212 The horse-mackarel also is considered poor and dry.

Horseman (hō·ɹsmăn). Pl. **-men.**

1. One who rides on horseback, a rider; one skilled in riding and managing a horse.

c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 401 Another noyse than herd i sone, Als it war of horsmen. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 277 O there is a good horseman: O brave rider. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 131 To pass simply for a good horseman, or a fine dancer. 1780 Harris *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 542 These Spanish Arabians .. were great horsemen, and particularly fond of horses. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 349 These letters..were sent by horsemen to the nearest country post towns on the different roads.

†b. *spec.* A mounted soldier. *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 26641 Heo letten alle þa horsmen i þan wude alihten. *c* 1302 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 189 Sixtene hundred of horsmen asemblede o the gras. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ix. 16 The noumbie of the hoost of horsemen twenty thousynd. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 28 Among the Frenchmen were certain light horsmen called Stradiotes. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 116/1 Notwithstanding he had also a Horse-man's Cuirass. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. (1880) II. 529 A horseman in the uniform of the Guards spurred through the City, announcing that the King had been killed.

c. A knight. (*transl.* L. *eques,* Gr. *ἱππεύς.*)

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 13 In Galloway ar horsmen, Barounes, and vthiris noble men mony. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* IV. ii. 337 Both at Athens and Sparta *ἱππεῖς,* horsemen, composed the second order in the commonwealth. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 347 The Knights or Horsemen, the body of richest proprietors at Athens, were the mainstay of the Thirty.

d. *Horseman's bed* (in Ireland), a tenement of a certain size. *Horseman's hammer,* a hammer-shaped mace, a mediæval weapon. *Horseman's weight,* the weight by which a jockey is weighed, applied to the legal stone of fourteen pounds.

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 107 As to these town-lands, plough-lands, colps, greeves .. horseman's beds, etc., they are at this day manifestly unequal. 1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* 413 Also, 14 pounds make 1 stone, horseman's weight, and 8 pounds 1 stone, in the London markets.

2. A man who attends to horses.

1882 Howells in *Longm. Mag.* I. 55, I heard myself indicated in a whisper as 'one of the horse-men'. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Horseman,* the man who attends upon and travels with a stallion. 1898 R. Haggard in *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/5 The agricultural labourer..works from six to six..horsemen and cattlemen work longer.

3. A variety of fancy pigeons: see quot. 1867.

1735 J. Moore *Columb.* 31 The oftener it is thus bred [from a Carrier] the stouter the Horseman becomes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* III. 512. 1867 Tegetmeier *Pigeons* vii. 79 In many of the older treatises an inferior variety of the Carrier was described under the name of the *Horseman.*

4. *Ichthyol.* A sciænoid fish of the genus *Eques* found on the coasts of Central America.

5. See also Light-horseman.

Light and *Heavy Horsemen,* slang names for certain Thames thieves.

1849 Marryat *Valerie* xviii, 'There's a lighter adrift', said I. 'The Light Horsemen have cut her adrift.' *Ibid.,* Light Horsemen—that's a name for one set of people who live by plunder. .. Then we have the Heavy Horsemen—they do their work in the daytime, when they go on board as lumpers to clear the ships.

Horsemanship (hō·ɹsmĕnʃip). [f. prec. + -ship.] The art of riding on horseback; skill or expertness in riding, equestrian performance. Formerly including the breeding, rearing, and management of horses; the duties of the *manège.*

1565 Blundevil (*title*) The Fower Chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanshippe, that is to say, The Office of the Breeder, of the Rider, of the Keeper, and of the Ferrer. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 19 When we entreat of horsemanship, and breaking of horses. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 205 The nature of the countrey is not fitte for horsemanshippe. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Horsemanship,* in its latitude, includes what relates to the make, colour, age, temper, and qualities of horses. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 479 The Tartars are inured to horsemanship from their infancy: they seldom appear on foot. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) II. 102 The show exhibited very capital horsemanship. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 375 Gymnastic and horsemanship are as suitable to women as to men. *attrib.* 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 5 Nov. (1894) II. 369, I hope in God you will not break Jane's neck with your horsemanship experiments.

†**Horse-marine**[1]. *Her. Obs.* [f. Horse *sb.* + Marine *a.*] A sea-horse.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4162/4 On a Torse a Demy Horse-Marine.

Horse-marine[2] (hō·ɹsmărī·n). [f. Horse *sb.* + Marine *sb.*]

1. A marine mounted on horseback, or a cavalryman doing a marine's work.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 225 This old sea-dog .. organized a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore. 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* Apr. 321 The 17th Lancers were once christened the 'Horse marines'. Two troops of this showy corps were employed as marines on board the Hermione frigate during some severe fighting in the West Indies.

2. *humorously.* (*pl.*) An imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers, considered as a type of men out of their element; hence, *transf.* a man doing work for which he is not fitted; a 'landlubber' on shipboard.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxi, 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture?—Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?' 1860 O. W. Holmes *Sea Dial.* 45 Belay y'r jaw, y' swab! y' hoss-marine! 1892 *Wops the Waif* I. 1 (Farmer) You'd better tell that to the hoss marines; I've lived a sight too long in Shoreditch to take that in.

3. 'A man or youth who is engaged in leading and attending to the horse drawing a canal-boat' (*Lab. Comm. Gloss.* 1894).

c 1850 [Correspt. writes 'In general use on Regent's Canal'.] *c* 1860 [Used by a witness at the Lindsey Sessions, Lincolns.]. 1881 *Census-returns* in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* (1885) 94.

Ho·rse-master. One who owns or manages horses; also, a horse-breaker.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 120 A Horse-mayster is he, that bieth wylde horses, or coltes, and bredeth theym, and selleth theym agayne wylde, or breaketh parte of them, and maketh theym tame, and then selleth them. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 22 Suche horse maisters will make a colte quickely tame. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 249 Of the greatest Horse-masters and nourishers of Horses. 1766 W. Smith tr. *Bouguet's Exp.* (1868) 43 Four divisions..of pack-horses, each conducted by a horse master. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* ii. 8 The good horse master in stables is much more likely to be a good horse master under any circumstances.

Ho·rse-meat. [See Meat.] Food or provender for horses.

1404 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll,* j sythe pro horsmet falcand. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 30 Finding bothe horsmete and mannysmete to youre soudeours riding be the contre. 1528 Sir B. Tuke in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 286, I sent a phisician.. promysing hym a mark by day, horsmete, and mans mete. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 256 Oats, and all mixed Corns called Horse-meat, are Harvested somtimes with two reaping hooks. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* II. ii, The sum due for horsemeat was twelve shillings.

Ho·rse-mill. A mill driven by a horse; usually, by one walking in a circle or in a wheel.

1530 Palsgr. 232/2 Horse myll, *moulin a cheual.* 1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 738 The water must be conveyed awaye with horse mylnes. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789) Lij, Like the machinery of a horse-mill. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 65 Ten water-mills, eighteen windmills, and two horse-mills.

b. *fig.* A monotonous round.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xi. (1651) 112 Desire hath no rest, and is infinite in it selfe, endlesse, and as one cals it, a perpetuall racke, or horse mill .. still going round as in a ring.

Ho·rse-mint. [See Horse 28 c.]

1. 'A name applied generally to the wild mints' (Britten and Holland), esp. *Mentha sylvestris* and *M. aquatica.*

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/5 *Mentastrum,* .. horsminte. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 30 *Menta aquatica,* an horsment. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/1 Horsmynte, herbe, *balsamita, mentastrum. c* 1516 *Grete Herball* cclxxv. P v b, Agaynst colde cough bethe dry fygges with horsmynt in wyne, and vse it. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 102 So are they deceived in the name of Horse-raddish, Horse-mint, Bull-rush, and many more.. that expression is but a Grecisme..intending no more then great. 1787 Winter *Syst. Husb.* 97 Coarse grass, rushes, horse-mints .. general productions of lands overcharged with moisture. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* IV. 152.

2. Applied in North America to other aromatic labiates, as various species of *Monarda, Collinsonia canadensis,* and *Cunila Mariana* (Sweet Horse-mint, also called *dittany*). (See Miller *Plant-n.,* and *Cent. Dict.*)

†**Ho·rsen,** *a. Obs. rare.* [See -en⁴.] Of or belonging to horses.

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. vi. (1580) 108 a, Let hym put the Yearth onely, the Floxe, and the Horsen doung.

Ho·rse-nail.

1. A horseshoe-nail.

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* 135 Horse nayles and horse shoes of all sizes. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. ix, Poring upon the Ground for a crooked Pin, or an old Horse-Nail. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 148 The inferior iron of which we make horse-nails.

2. A tadpole. *local.*

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 719 The heads of these young Gyrini, which we call in English Horse-nails; because they resemble a Horse-nail in their similitude, whose head is great, and the other part small. 1887 in *Kent. Gloss.*

Ho·rseness. *nonce-wd.* The abstract quality of a horse (tr. Gr. *ἱππότης*).

1864 *Q. Rev.* July 72, 'I see a horse', said Antisthenes to Plato, 'but I do not see horseness'.

Ho·rse-play.

†1. Play in which a horse is used or takes part; theatrical horsemanship. Also *transf. Obs.*

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, Horse-play at fourscore is not so ready. *a* 1627 Middleton *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i, *Second Play.* We have a play wherein we use a horse. *Sim.* Fellows, you use no horse-play in my house. 1668 Dryden *Evening's Love* I. ii, *Bel.* They get upon their jennets, and prance before their ladies' windows... *Wild.* And this horseplay they call making love.

2. Rough, coarse, or boisterous play, passing the bounds of propriety.

1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 9, I am a stranger, and cannot tel what your horse play meanes. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He [Collier] is too much given to horse-play in his raillery. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxix. 166 No aukward overturns of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars; no horse-play. 1856 Masson *Ess.* IV. 121 Dryden's best comic attempts were but heavy horse-play. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 149 Explosions of animal spirits, bordering at times upon horse-play.

Hence **Horse-playish** *a.*, given to horse-play.

1882 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 2/1 The younger men were somewhat horse-playish in their behaviour.

Ho·rse-plum.

1. A small red variety of plum.

1530 Palsgr. 232/2 Horse plome, frute, *forroise.* 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 20 Her cheekes are purple ruddie lyke a horse plumme. 1648 Gage *West Ind.* 28 A great black kernell as big as our horse Plums. 1886 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Horse Plum,* a small red plum.

2. (U.S.) The common wild plum of North America (*Prunus Americana*).

Horse-pond, *sb.* A pond for watering and washing horses; proverbial as a ducking-place for obnoxious persons.

1701 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* I. i, I han't much Land to spare; but I have an admirable Horse-Pond—I'll settle that upon him, if you will. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 136 ¶ 4 Led into a horsepond by a Will of the Whisp. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 101 If old Bettenson had ordered him to have been dragg'd through a Horse-pond. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 62 He intended.. to take a third individual to a horse-pond..and duck him head and ears three times.

Ho·rse-pond, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To duck in or drag through a horse-pond.

1757 GARRICK *Male Coquette* I. 13 If I go again, Sir, may I be caned, kicked, and horseponded for my pains. 1782 Miss BURNEY *Cecilia* VI. x, Not only horsewhipt, but horseponded. 1884 *Church Reformer* III. 79 [They] will not readily forget his suggestion of horse-ponding their leaders as a substitute for redressing their grievances.

Ho·rse-power.

1. The power or rate of work of a horse in drawing; hence, in *Mech.*, a conventional unit for measuring the rate of work of a prime motor, commonly taken (after Watt) as = 550 foot-pounds per second (which is about 1⅓ times the actual power of a horse). Abbreviated H.P.

1805 O. GREGORY *Mech.* (1807) II. 357 The usual method of estimating the effects of engines by what are called 'horse powers' must inevitably be very fallacious. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 207/1 Nominal horse-power is a purely conventional term adopted by makers of steam-engines, and has no fixed relation to indicated horse-power. 1891 *Electrician* Sept. 551 A new and shockingly unscientific unit, the electrical horse power, is insensibly coming into use. 1897 PREECE in *Glasgow Herald* 6 Feb. 3/5 The term 'horse-power' has probably seen its best days..As a scientific term it has been much abused, and as a commercial term it conveys no meaning.

b. With prefixed numeral, expressing the power or rate of work of an engine, etc.; as 'an engine of 40-horse power', or 'a 40-horse-power engine'.

Properly the numeral + 'horse' form an attrib. phrase qualifying 'power' (as in 'four-horse coach'; cf. *two-foot rule, half-mile race*); but the whole phrase (esp. when used *attrib.*) is often analyzed as numeral + 'horse-power'.

1823 BYRON *Juan* X. xxxiv. *note*, A metaphor taken from the 'forty-horse power' of a steam-engine. 1835 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* iv, She..preferred the three-horse power of the schuyt to the hundred-horse power of the steam-packet. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 214 Oscillating steam-engine, of 10-horse power. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 50 One 25 horse-power engine, 16-inch cylinder.

2. *transf.* Power or rate of work as estimated by this unit; number of horse-powers. Also *fig.*

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 268 What is the horse-power of the Niagara? 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Culture* Wks. (Bohn) III. 235 Enthusiasm is the leaping lightning, not to be measured by the horse-power of the understanding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. xx, [He] calculates the equivalent of that heat in horse-power.

3. The power or agency of a horse or horses as employed in driving machinery; hence, a machine by which the pull or weight of a horse is converted into power for driving other machinery.

1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 50 A One Horse Power Portable Horse Gear. *Ibid.* 51 A useful and economical thrashing machine to be either worked by hand or horse power. 1864 WEBSTER, *Horse-power*..3. A machine operated by one or more horses; a horse-engine. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., An ordinary horse-power, such as is used for thrashing-machines, drag-saws, clover-hullers.

Ho·rse-pox. [See POX.]

†1. A severe or virulent pox. (Used in coarse execrations.) *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 115 With a Horse-pox and a Murrain. 1667 DK. NEWCASTLE & DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* IV. i, Leave off your winking and your pinking, with a horse-pox t'ye. 1694 ECHARD *Plautus* Pref. A iij, I'll fetch ye out with a Horse-pox fot a damnable, prying, nine-eyed Witch.

2. A pustular disease of horses, said, when communicated to cows, to produce cow-pox.

1884 *N. Y. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Nov. 548 An outbreak of casual 'horse-pox' among the she-asses. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 636 He explained the failure on the part of many experimenters to transmit horse-pox to the cow.

Ho·rser. [f. HORSE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who provides horses for a coach; a postmaster.

1851 'NIMROD' *Road* 35 The horser's profits depend upon the luck he has with his stock.

Ho·rse-race. A race by horses (with riders).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 46 Phillip of Macedon reckoned a horse-race wonne at Olimpus among hys three fearefull felicities. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 198 No meane Lordes..and Gentlemen in our Court had in like sort put out money upon a horserace, or speedie course of a horse, under themselves. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), In horseraces men are curious that there be not the least weight upon one horse more than upon another. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 462 ¶ 4 To glory in being the first Man at Cock-matches, Horse-races. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. lxxxv, Pindar sang horse-races.

attrib. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 426 Cirque (*margin*, Or Horse-race-yard, able to hold above 20000).

Ho·rse-ra·cer. [f. HORSE-RACE + -ER[1], after *race, racer.*] One who keeps horses for racing; one who rides horses in races, a jockey.

c 1618 J. BRUEN in Hinde *Life* xi. (1641) 38 A good rule for our horse-racers, rank riders, and hot-spurre hunters. 1733 *Weekly Reg.* 8 Dec., Song-singers, horse-racers, valets-de-chambre. 1888 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 381/1 The first Lord Godolphin was a horse-racer as well as gambler undoubtedly.

Ho·rse-ra·cing, *sb.* [f. HORSE + RACING *vbl. sb.*, after *horse-race.*] The practice or sport of running horses in competitions of speed.

c 1654 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 250 Each taking his horse ..and so go to horse-racing. 1780 T. DAVIES *Garrick* (1781) I. xxvi. 297 The wretched attachment of our young nobility and gentry to horse-racing. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 201 All ardently addicted to gambling and horse-racing. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 1/3 Horse-racing ..is a sport which gives more employment to more thousands of deserving persons than can be claimed for any other.

b. *Comb.* **Horseracing-board**, a board used for a gambling game played with figures of horses.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Mar. 7/2 Charged with gambling with a horseracing-board in the New-cut, and carrying on a system of swindling.

So **Ho·rse-ra·cing** *a.*, addicted to horse-racing.

1814 *Last Act* II. ii, A bold, dashing, horse-racing, fox-hunting heroine.

Ho·rse-ra·dish. [See HORSE *sb.* 27 c.]

1. A cruciferous plant (*Cochlearia Armoracia*), with white flowers and broad rough leaves, a native of middle Europe and western Asia, commonly cultivated for its root (see 2).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. vii. 186 Horse Radish bringeth foorth great leaues. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 263 Vegetables which abound with a pungent volatile Salt and Oil as.. Horse-Radish, Cresses. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 732 Horse-Radish is a Native of most hilly situations in Europe,.. flowering in May.

2. The thick rootstock of this plant, which has a very pungent flavour, and is scraped or grated down as a condiment.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* Pref. B b, The Germanes in diuerse places..boyle wilde or horse radishes with their beefe. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 351 Pour it on your parsley, with two or three slices of horse-radish. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. vi. 150 His prejudices as a gentleman and a scholar were offended by the absence of horse-radish.

fig. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VI. iii, With a plentiful garnishing of the horse radish of their petulance.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horse-radish root*; † **horse-radish ale**, ? ale flavoured with horse-radish; **horse-radish tree**, (*a*) a tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*), a native of India, cultivated in tropical countries for its pod-like capsules, which are eaten fresh or pickled, and for its winged seeds (*ben-nuts*), from which oil of ben is obtained; the root resembles horse-radish in flavour; (*b*) in Australia, a name for *Codonocarpus cotinifolius* (N. O. *Phytolaceæ*): see quot. 1889.

1664 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Sept., He would needs have me drink a cup of horse-radish ale. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 437/2 On the edulcorated Pouder, affuse Oil of Turpentine drawn off from Horse-radish-roots. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 127/1 Horse-radish trees, giving perfumers and watchmakers that famous oil of Ben, which can hardly ever be obtained pure. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Usef. Nat. Plants Australia* 164 Called also 'Horse-radish Tree', owing to the taste of the leaves.

Ho·rse-ri·der. One who rides a horse; a professional performer on horseback; a circus-rider. So **Ho·rse-ri·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* To Gentlem. Rdrs. (Arb.) 223 The cholaricke Horse-rider, who.. not daring to kill the Horse went into the stable to cutte the saddle. *c* 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 317 His Pastimes of Hunting, Hawking and Horse-riding. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. iii, The clashing and banging band attached to the horse-riding establishment.. A flag.. proclaimed..that it was 'Sleary's horse-riding'. *Ibid.* III. v, The horse-riders never mind what they say, sir; they're famous for it. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 48 Those north-eastern branches..as far as the light of history reaches, are..found a horse-riding race.

Horse-scorser, -scourser: see HORSE-CORSER.

Ho·rse-se·nse. *U.S. colloq.* Strong common sense; 'a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1870 *Nation* (N. Y.) 18 Aug. 105 The new phrase—born in the West, we believe—of 'horse-sense', which is applied to the intellectual ability of men who exceed others in practical wisdom. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 124 He was a plain man..he had what is roughly known as 'horse-sense', and he was homely. 1884 *New Eng. Jrnl. Educ.* XIX. 377 The latent 'horse-sense' of the American people may be relied on, in the end, to abate this nuisance.

Horseshoe, horse-shoe (hǭ·ɹsˌʃū), *sb.*

1. A shoe for a horse, now usually formed of a narrow iron plate bent to the outline of the horse's hoof and nailed to the animal's foot.

Widely employed by the superstitious as an amulet, a protection from witchcraft, omen of good luck, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 255 Foure hors schoon. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 245 Item for a hors shoo..j*d.* ob. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 39 Makdonald .. with horschone he schod his wife, and set thame on her solis with nailis. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 123 To be throwne into the Thames, and coold, glowing-hot.. like a Horse-shoo. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 348 The common People of this Country have a Tradition, that 'tis a lucky thing to find a Horse-shoe. 1751 *Univ. Mag.* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1457 No horseshoe nor magpye shall baffle our skill. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Your wife's a witch, man; you should nail a horse-shoe on your chamber door. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iv. 124 One of the ancient horse-shoes is described as consisting of a solid piece of iron. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* vi. 217 Here in Somerset, horseshoes are nailed on stable doors, hung up to the ceilings above the horses, or fastened to the walls of the cow-house, 'to keep off the pixies'.

b. *Horseshoes*, the game of quoits. *dial.*

1825 in BROCKETT. 1846 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) I. 228 The game of quoits is called 'horse-shoes' in the North because sometimes played with horse-shoes.

2. Applied to things shaped like a horseshoe, or a circular arc larger than a semi-circle. a. generally.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 73 The bataylle ought to be then ordred and made in manere of a hors-shoo. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 130 The river making a kind of a double horse-shoe. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 298 The Ohio running round it in the nature of a horse-shoe. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 337 When the dip forms what is called a horse-shoe, descending from one mountain or hill, and ascending on the opposite. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 507 The horseshoe which lies between the wooded hills of Maidenhead, Wycombe and Marlow.

b. *Fortification.* (See quot. 1704.)

1698 FROGER *Voy.* 108 Three pieces of Fortification call'd Horse-Shooes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Horse-Shoe*, in *Fortification, is a Work sometimes of a round, and sometimes of an Oval Figure, raised in the Ditch of a Marshy Place, or in low Grounds, and border'd with a Parapet.* 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 312 That Fortress has no other Outworks, besides a Horse-shooe next the Port, and a little Cover'd-way.

c. *Ship-building.* = *Horseshoe clamp* in 5 d.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Horse-shoes*, large straps of iron or copper shaped like a horse-shoe and let into the stem and gripe on opposite sides, through which they are bolted together to secure the gripe to the stem.

d. *Turning-lathe.* (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Horseshoe*.. 2. A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Bot.* The same as *horseshoe-vetch*: see 5 d.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxxi. 490 The thirde kinde is called ..in English Horse shoe. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. d. 1057 Horse shooe commeth vp in certaine vntilled and sunny places of Italy and Languedock. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 387 *Horse-shoes*..The Pods of this elegant Plant resemble a Half moon, or Horse-shoe.

4. *Zool.* a. A horseshoe-crab: see 5 d. b. An American name of a bivalve mollusc, *Lutraria elliptica*, the oval otter-shell.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 302 A crab..called in the southern province a king crab, and to the northward a horse-shoe. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* xv. (1883) 213 She seized a live horseshoe by the tail.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib. 'of a horseshoe', as in *horseshoe-fashion, form, shape.*

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 26 Great Stairs made Horse-shoo-Fashion. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 23/2 Nose ..bordered by a wide crest of a horseshoe shape. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 66 Norman arches are not unfrequently of the horse-shoe form.

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* 'Of the form of a horseshoe, or arc larger than a semicircle', as *horseshoe arch, bend, brooch, door, table.*

1795 COMBE *Boydell's Thames* II. 71 The horseshoe bend that begins at Mortlake. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 131 A horse-shoe arch has its centre above the spring. 1873 HAYNE in Tristram *Moab* 375 Arches distinctly horse-shoe. 1884 *Graphic* 22 Nov. 538/1 The delegates took their places to the right and left of him at a horseshoe table. 1893 T. B. FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* etc. 64 Through the usual horse-shoe door, we enter an open court.

c. similative, parasynthetic, etc., as *horseshoe-shaped, horseshoe-like* adjs.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 48 A horse-shoe-shaped mark of deep purple. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 276 A small room entered by a horse-shoe-like arch. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Sept. 3/3 The tunnel..is 21 ft. high and 19 ft. broad, and is horseshoe-shaped.

d. Special combs.: **horseshoe anvil** (see quot.); **horseshoe-bat**, any species of bat having a nose-leaf more or less horseshoe-shaped, esp. *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*, *R. hipposideros*, and *Phyllorhina armigera*; **horseshoe clamp** (see quot.); **horseshoe-crab**, a crab-like animal of the genus *Limulus*, so called from the shape of its shell; a king-crab; **horseshoe-fern**, (in New Zealand) *Marattia fraxinea*, called in Australia *potato-fern* (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898); **horseshoe goose, head, kidney, magnet** (see quots.); **horseshoe-nail**, a nail of soft iron for fastening on horseshoes; hence *horseshoe-nail machine, rod*; **horseshoe-vetch**, a leguminous plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) bearing umbels of yellow flowers, and jointed pods each division of which resembles a horseshoe.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horseshoe-anvil*, one which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 140 The *Horse shoe Bat, with an odd protuberance round its upper lip, somewhat in the form of an horse-shoe. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 169 Two species are known in England under the name of the Greater and Lesser Horse-shoe Bats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horseshoe-clamp* (*Ship-building*), an iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* iii. (1875) 231 The *horseshoe-crab awakened his especial curiosity. 1849 *Zoologist* VII. 2393 The Egyptian goose is the '*horse-shoe goose'. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Horse-shoe Head*, a disease in infants, wherein the sutures of the skull are too open, or too great a vacuity is left between them. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Horse-shoe kidney*.. a variety of the kidneys in man in which they are connected by their lower ends, so as to make one horseshoe-shaped organ. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 409 A magnet, bent so that the two ends almost meet, is called a *horse-shoe magnet. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 441 He bent it into a continuous ring, which.. he caused to rotate

rapidly close to the poles of a horse-shoe magnet. 1415-16 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll*, Et in furfure et *horseschonayle, xix *s.* xj *d.* 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 97 Six parts of iron in small fragments, as points of horse-shoe nails. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. 401 A patent for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Horse-shoe Nail-machine*, one in which rods of iron are shaped into nails for the purpose stated. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 7/4 Rolled horseshoe nail rods (charcoal) are priced at £16 10*s.* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 282 *Hippocrepis*, *Horseshoe Vetch.

Ho·rseshoe, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. SHOE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To provide with horseshoes.

2. *Arch.* To make (an arch) horseshoe-shaped.

1874 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) I. iv. vi. I. 391 A Sassanian arch..horse-shoed to the extent of one-tenth of its diameter.

So **Horse-shoer** (-ʃūəɹ), one who makes horse-shoes, or shoes horses; **Ho·rse-shoeing**, the art or craft of shoeing horses.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Catton's Geomancie* 76 Craftsmen working by yron, as horse-shooers, locke-smiths, and such like. 1869 G. FLEMING (*title*) Horse-Shoes and Horse-Shoeing. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Sept. 11/2 The horse-shoers wore new russet leather aprons, with blood-red horseshoe stamped in the centre.

Ho·rse-skin. The skin of a horse; leather made of a horse's skin. Also *attrib.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2250 (Fairf.) Þai dight ham..wiþ hors skynnys and camel hide. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 35 Their Boots..of Horse-skin very neatly drest. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* v, The soft clinging sand already overtopped my horse-skin boots.

Horse-tail, ho·rsetail.

1. A horse's tail.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He..Festnyt hym..by his fete euyn, Hard by the here of his horse tayle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 251, I say and iuge that Gerarde be drawen at horse taylles, and then hangyd. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 96 Let them..not presume to touch a haire of my Masters horse-taile, till they kisse their hands. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 63 Then by the rule that made the Horse-tail bare, I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair. 1846 H. TORRENS *Rem. Milit. Hist.* I. 162 The Turk.. made his standard of a horse-tail.

b. Used in Turkey as an ornament, as a military standard, the symbol of war, and as an ensign denoting the rank of a pasha: see TAIL; hence, † the office of a pasha (*obs.*). Anciently used also by the Bulgarians.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 695 Horse-tailes are great jewels, and two slaves will be given for one taile. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1860/6 The King of Poland has taken two Horse Tails (which are the Turks Signals of War). 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 127 Next were brought the Bassa's two Horse Tails. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 709 The sultan has resolved..to renew the war against Muscovy, having for that end caused the horse tail (their signal of war) to be placed again before the seraglio. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, The dey will make you a horse-tail. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVII. 219 While all Christendom trembled at the sight of the horse-tails, Soliman died. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* VI. x. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. viii. II. 423 They [the Bulgarians] were to go to battle no longer under their old national ensign, the horse-tail, but under the banner of the Cross.

2. The common name of the genus *Equisetum*, consisting of cryptogamous plants with hollow jointed stems, and whorls of slender branches at the joints; the whole having some resemblance to a horse's tail.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Hippuris*, latinis dicitur equisetum, aut cauda equina..aliquibus dicitur Hors tayle, nonnullis Hally Water stryncle, Dysshewasshynges. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 45 For Pasture or Meddowe..the woorst as Plinie saith, is Russhes, Fearne, and Horsetayle. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 31 The Water spider, hath two hairy geniculated horns, knotted or joynted at several divisions like .. Hors-tayl. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 488 Wood Horsetail has the leaves compound or divided, and the spikes at the end of the same stems. 1873 MRS. KING *Disciples, Ugo Bassi* iv. (1877) 146 Brushing past the rigid arms Of hideous giant horsetails.

b. † Female Horse-tail, an old name for *Hippuris* or MARE'S-TAIL, a phanerogamous plant somewhat resembling *Equisetum* in habit. Shrubby Horse-tail, name for shrubs of the genus *Ephedra* (N. O. *Gnetaceæ*), having small scale-like leaves resembling the branches of *Equisetum*. Tree Horse-tail = *horsetail-tree*: see 5.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccccxlii. 957 *Cauda equina fœmina*, the female Horse taile. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 116 In the books it [Hippuris] is called Female Horsetail or Mare's-tail. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Horse-tail, Great Shrubby, *Ephedra distachya*. *Ibid.*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*,..Swamp Oak of Australia, Tree-Horse-tail.

3. 'A hippurite.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

4. *Anat.* The leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: called in mod.L. *cauda equina*.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *horsetail-like* adj., *horse-tail standard* (see 1 b); resembling a horse's tail, as *horse-tail cloud*, *lock*; also horsetail-lichen, name for various species of *Alectoria*, esp. *A. jubata*, having a slender pendulous thallus; horsetail-tree, a tree of the genus *Casuarina*, esp. the Australian *C. equisetifolia*, so called from the resemblance of the leafless jointed branches to those of *Equisetum*.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* C, Aske Humors, why a Feather he doth weare?..Or what he doth with such a Horse-taile locke? 1612 *Pasquil's Night-Cap* (1877) 7 His sweet worship with his horse-taile locke. 1831 HOWITT *Seasons* (1837) 228 The vault of heaven was strewn with what are called horse-tail clouds. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 3/2 [A yucca with] enormous horsetail-like panicles of white flowers.

Ho·rseward, orig. *to horse-ward*: see -WARD.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1632) 901 Giuing command to make themselues shortly ready, for their Lords were to horse-ward.

Ho·rse-way. A road by which a horse may pass; a bridle-road; sometimes = cart-road.

985 *Charter of Æthelred* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 219 To horsweges heale. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 66 With owt the Citys ys an horse wey vnder neth a mowteyn. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Any common highway cartway horseway or fotewayes. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 58 *Glou.* Know'st thou the way to Douer? *Edg.* Both style and gate; Horseway and foot-path. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, I therefore walked back by the horse-way, which was five miles round, though the footway was but two. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. § 3 A right of horse-way or carriage-way through his land.

Horsewhip (hɔ̄·ɹsˌhwip), *sb.* A whip for driving or controlling a horse.

1694 G. FOX *Jrnl.* (1827) I. 108 Then they .. put me into the stocks, .. and they brought dog-whips and horse-whips, threatening to whip me. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* I. xv. 254 (Jod.) Riding out..with his horsewhip in his hand. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* X. xi. (Rtldg.) 377 Those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away.

Ho·rsewhip, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. WHIP *v.*] *trans.* To chastise with a horsewhip.

1768 BICKERSTAFF *Lionel & Clarissa* III. ii, If you are a gentleman, you shall fight me; if you are a scrub, I'll horsewhip you. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* V. v, I will fulfil your errand, and horsewhip him soundly. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* viii, If I were a man I would horsewhip him.

fig. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 183 That he horsewhips and shoots you dead with a murdering infamous tongue.

Hence Ho·rsewhipped *ppl. a.*, **Ho·rsewhipping** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ho·rsewhipper, Ho·rsewhipship.**

c 1774 T. ERSKINE in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) III. 320 To save thy horse-whipp'd back from daily fears. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* ibid. V. 405 A horse-whipper of carpets. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* V. v, If ever you meet him, give him a good horse-whipping on my account. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 457 Ballinasloe, where this person performed his feat of horsewhipship. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 20 If he tamely submits to a horsewhipping, he must be more or less than man.

Horsewoman (hɔ̄·ɹsˌwuːmăn). A woman who rides on horseback; a female equestrian. Usually with qualifying adj.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 58 Your mother was a good horsewoman, and loued ridyng well as any gentlewoman that euer I knewe in my life. 1626 MIDDLETON *Wom. Beware Wom.* II. i, Sh'ad need be a good horsewoman, and sit fast. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* vii, His comments on Miss Crawford's great cleverness as a horsewoman. 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* I. xxi. 279 Miss Gilbert was a most accomplished horsewoman.

Hence **Ho·rsewomanship.**

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 332 Her excellent and bold horsewomanship attracted .. admiration. 1882 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Allerton Towers* II. vi. 105 A severe critic upon horsewomanship.

Horsiness (hɔ̄·ɹsinĕs). [f. HORSY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being horsy, esp. in sense 2.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, There is no keeping clear of 'horsiness' and the horsey. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v, It shall be all my study for one hour To rose and lavender my horsiness, Before I dare to glance upon your Grace. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. vi. 117 The St. Aubyn girls..finding him a kindred spirit in horseyness and doggyness, took him at once into their confidence.

Ho·rsing, *vbl. sb.* [f. HORSE *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. Provision of horses or cavalry.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 16 Bi noumbre of horsynge arered [Vulg. *equitatus numero sublevatus*]. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 389, I hafe horssynge at my will. *c* 1650 *Don Bellianis* 72 Send half of your men .. taking with them double horsing that when we arrive..we may find fresh horses. 1896 *N. B. Daily Mail* 17 June 4 The ordinary expenses for horsing, traffic, and general management [of a tramway].

2. The 'covering' of a mare.

1552 HULOET, Horsynge of a mare. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Catulio*, to desire the male:..to go to rutter: to horsing: to blissoning. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 125 b, She..is taken to be barren..y^t takes not at ye first horsing. 1727 POPE, etc. *Mart. Scribl.* I. vi.

3. A mounting as on a horse; a flogging inflicted while on another's back: see HORSE *v.* 4 b.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 105/1 *Horsing*, of Beer, is the setting of one Barrel upon two. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 261, I felt so indignant at the ignominious horsing I had incurred.

4. *Cutlery trade.* (See quot.)

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 292 What is technically called the *horsing*, being in fact, the seat or saddle upon which the grinder sits astride while at work. 1870 READE [see second quot. in 5].

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: horsing-block, stone = HORSE-BLOCK 1 and 2; horsing-chain, the chain that fastens a grinder's seat to the framework of the grindstone.

1661 *Manch. Court Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 300 For a Horseing stone att Hyde Crosse. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. viii. § 3 (1669) 452/2 [He] makes his seeming piety to God but as a horsing-block to get into the Creatures Saddle. 1708 THORESBY *Diary* (Hunter) II. 13 We met with a great number of horsing-stones, each of three steps, but cut out of one entire stone. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms, Horsing block*, a square timber framing, used in forming excavations for raising the ends of the wheeling planks. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 23 A stone horsing-block stood near the doorway. 1870 READE *Put yourself in his place* I. 201 The stone went like a pistol-shot, and snapped the horsing-chains like thread .. the grinder..had fallen forward on his broken horsing.

Ho·rsing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2]; but in sense 1, app. for phrase *a-horsing*.]

1. Of a mare: Desiring the horse; in heat.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 126 b, When you perceive y^t she is Horsing..put to your stallion. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1011 Mares come into season about February, and continue to be horsing, as it is called, until the end of June or middle of July.

† 2. Riding on or having to do with horses; horsy. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii, A young horsing gentleman.

Horsly, obs. f. HOARSELY, HORSELY. **Horson**, obs. f. WHORESON. **Horst**, dial. f. HURST.

Horsy (hɔ̄·ɹsi), *a.* Also **-ey.** [f. HORSE *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a horse or horses.

1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 41 Th' halfe-horsy people, Centaures hight. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 19 Oct., Elk-flesh is a decidedly horsey species of game.

2. Having to do with horses; addicted or devoted to horses, horse-racing, and matters of the stable; affecting the dress and language of a groom or jockey.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I. 3 [His] groomy gait and horsey propensities. 1858 *Almae Matres* 6 The horsy individual then related an anecdote. 1881 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 392/1 'In Luck's Way' is a horsy, if not a racy story. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* II. v. 111 They..were both horsey and doggy, and plain-spoken to brusqueness.

3. Of the mare: Desiring the horse.

1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 1012 Separated from other mares, which, becoming horsy, will kick them.

4. *Comb.*, as *horsy-looking*, *-minded*.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxiv. 361 He's a horsey lookin' sort o' man. 1886 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* May 183/2 Horsey-minded road trustees and sheriffs.

Hence **Ho·rsyism**, horsy quality and practice; **Ho·rsily** *adv.*, in a horsy manner.

1882 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/7 Horseyism is a word that has been coined to express that inexplicable affinity which equine pursuits seem to have in some countries with rough manners and loud oaths. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 614/2 If he be horsily inclined.

Hort, obs. form of HURT.

† **Hortal**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *hort-us* garden + -AL: cf. med.L. *hortāle*, *-ālis* (Du Cange).] Growing in a garden; cultivated.

c 1700 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 316 Flowers, as well hortal as wild.

Hortation (hɔɹtē·ʃən). [ad. L. *hortātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *hortārī* to encourage, exhort.] The action of exhorting or inciting; exhortation.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 98 The Albianis, inflammit..be this hortation, come forthwart weill arrayait on thair ennimes. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Leg.* 4 Propounded in forme of a commandement, counsell, hortation. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* an. 1548 (R.) That he should by his hortation set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen.

Hortative (hɔ̄·ɹtătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hortātīv-us*, f. *hortārī* to exhort: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by exhortation, serving or tending to exhort.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hortative*, belonging to exhortation. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 63 Hereupon Pope Vrban came..and made this hortative Oration. 1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 364 The narrative .. is vastly more interesting than the didactic or hortative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 445 Many hortative and illustrative digressions.

B. *sb.* A hortatory speech; an address intended to exhort or encourage.

1607-12 BACON *Ess., Marriage & Single Life* (Arb.) 268 Generalls commonlye in theire hortatives putt Men in minde of theire wives and Children. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 72 Others incited him to it, and among other hortatives they told him [etc.]. 1884 *Jaunt in Junk* 253 So encouraging [were] the hortatives of Kinioch.

Hence **Ho·rtatively** *adv.*, in a hortative manner; by way of exhortation.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 44 Are we to understand this phrase hortatively?

Hortator (hɔɹtē·tər). [a. L. *hortātor*, agent-n. f. *hortārī* to exhort.] One who exhorts or encourages; an exhorter.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 140 With an angry crash, down fell the gavel of the hortator.

Hortatory (hɔ̄·ɹtătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *hortātōri-us*, f. *hortārī* to exhort: see -ORY.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, exhortation or encouragement; hortative, exhortatory.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 20 Hortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 After the doctrinall part followeth the hortatorie. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1831) I. 381 'Law's Serious Call' [he said] was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language. 1878 W. C. SMITH *Hilda* (1879) 173 That night he went on, ceaseless, in his hortatory tone.

Horte·nsial, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *hortensis*, *-ius*, of or belonging to a garden (f. *hortus* garden)

+-AL.] Of or belonging to a garden; growing or cultivated in gardens.

1655 W. How *Let.* 20 Sept. in *Sir W. Browne's Wks.* (1848) III. 517 Wee shall adde our experiments; to this, *hortensiall*.. to that, *medicinall.* 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Introd. § 3 Such [trees] as are sative and hortensial.

Horte·nsian, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 229 Mallows .. is either Hortensian..or Sylvestrian. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* III. i. 188 Venus was named οὐρανία, the celestial; .. ἡ ἐν κήποις, the hortensian.

Horter, obs. form of HURTER *sb.*

Horteyard: see HORTYARD.

Horticolous (hǫɹti·kŏləs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *hortus* garden + *col-ĕre* to inhabit + -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *horticole.*] 'Inhabiting or growing in the garden' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854).

† **Horti·culist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *horticula, -ulus* (Du Cange), 'gardener' (? for L. **horticola*, like *agricola*), f. *hortus* garden + *col-ĕre* to cultivate + -IST. (Cf. *agricolist* in same poem.)]

A horticulturist.

1754 DODSLEY *Pub. Virtue, Agric.* II. 135 On Culture's hand Alone, do these Horticulists rely?

† **Ho·rticultor.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **horticultor*, f. *hortus* garden + *cultor* cultivator. Cf. mod.F. *horticulteur.*] = HORTICULTURIST.

1760 BP. HILDERSLEY in W. Hanbury *Charities Church Langton* (1767) 114 To have paid my respects to the renowned horticultor at Church-Langton.

Horticultural (hǭɹtikʊ·ltiŭrăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to horticulture; connected with the cultivation of a garden.

1778–9 V. KNOX *Ess.* cxv. (R.), I should not hesitate to allot the first place, in an estimate of horticultural graces, to the weeping willow. 1805 T. A. KNIGHT (*title*) Report of a Committee of the Horticultural Society of London. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* xxxii, Like an horticultural adept, Stole a strange seed, and wrapt it up in mould. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 141 [Haarlem] early celebrated for its horticultural produce.

Horticulture (hǭ·ɹtikʊltiŭɹ, -tʃəɹ). [ad. L. type **horticultūra* cultivation of a garden, f. *hortus* garden + *cultūra* CULTURE: after *agriculture.* Cf. mod.F. *horticulture*, admitted by Acad. 1835.]

The cultivation of a garden; the art or science of cultivating or managing gardens, including the growing of flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Horticulture*, the tillage, dressing, or improvement of Gardens, as Agriculture of other Grounds. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Ep. Ded. a j b, The Product of Horticulture, and the Field. 1713 A. EVANS *Vertumnus* xix, Hail, Horticulture's Sapient King! Receive the Homage which we bring. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 410 Temple, in his intervals of leisure, had tried many experiments in horticulture.

Horticulturist (hǭɹtikʊ·ltiŭrist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises the art of horticulture; a gardener; esp. one who practises gardening scientifically as a profession.

1818 TODD, *Horticulturist*, one who is fond of, or skilled in, the art of cultivating gardens. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxviii. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* I. i. § 5. 139 Hybrid plants are continually produced in gardens..by a process well known to horticulturists.

Hortle, obs. form of HURTLE.

Hortolan, hortulan(e, obs. ff. ORTOLAN.

Hortour, obs. form of HURTER *sb.*[1]

Hortulan (hǭ·ɹtiŭlăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–9 hortulane, 8 hortuline. [ad. L. *hortulān-us* of or belonging to a garden, sb. a gardener, f. *hortul-us* dim. of *hort-us* garden. In earlier form ORTOLAN, from It. *ortolano.*] Of or belonging to a garden or gardening; garden-.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Ep. Ded., This Hortulan Kalendar is yours. 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* Pref., All things which concern his hortulan profession. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 236 Fruits and other hortulane productions are drawn by dogs round the streets. *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) II. 311 The hortulan vegetables, common to other parts of New-England. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 83 A rarer display of architectural and hortulan splendour.

† **B.** *sb.* A gardener. *Obs. rare.*

1526 [see ORTOLAN].

† **Hortula·nary,** *a. Obs. rare.* = HORTULAN *a.*

1715 PITTIS *Life Dr. Radcliffe* 24 The Doctor's servants made such a Havock amongst his Hortulanary Curiosities.

‖ **Hortus siccus** (hǭ·ɹtʊ̆s si·kʊ̆s). [Lat., = dry garden.] An arranged collection of dried plants; a herbarium.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* Pref. B ij, It is a Collection of all the Plants of those Countries, which in Botanick terms is called a *Hortus Siccus.* 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 64 ⁋ 5, I..bought a *Hortus Siccus* of inestimable value. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 38 Flowers in the court looking fit for a *hortus siccus.* 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. 48 (Stanf.) The furs were packed, my sketches and wet *hortus siccus* [mosses, etc.] properly combined, and we started again.

fig. 1763 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 5 Aug., [At Cambridge] where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus Siccus* in our libraries. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (ed. 3) 15 The ample collection of known classes, genera, and species, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent.

† **Ho·rtyard.** *Obs.* Also 6–7 horteyard, hort-yard. [An affected alteration of *orchard*, frequent in 16–17th c., influenced by L. *hortus* garden. The earliest OE. form was *ortʒeard*, whence later *orceard*, ME. *orchard* (from *c* 1200); in 16th c. this was written by some *ortyard*, after med.L. *ortus* or It. *orto* garden, and still later *hortyard.*] A garden of fruit trees, an ORCHARD; sometimes a garden in general.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* App. 323 He that planteth an horteyarde. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 60 a, The hortyard of Pembrook hall in Cambrigde. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) I. 226 Pety larceny, as robbing mens horteyards and gardens of fruite. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 15 Any one that suspects the Echo to be really in the Hortyard, and not in the Garden, go but into it. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Of the Hort-Yard and Potagere; and what Fruit-Trees..may be admitted into a Garden.

Horwed: see HORY *v.*

Horwȝ, horȝ(e, filth: see HORE *sb.*

Hory, horry, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 horiȝ, 3–4 hori, hore, 4 horie, 4–5 hory, hoory, 8 horry, 9 *dial.* howry; β. 4–5 horow(e, (7 horrow). [OE. *horiȝ*, f. *horh, horw-, hor-*, HORE *sb.* + -Y. The ordinary OE. *horig* naturally gave ME. *hori, hory.* Chaucer's *horowe* (cited by Bullokar and Cockeram as *horrow*) attaches itself app. to the inflexional *horȝ-* in *horȝ-um*, etc.: cf. HOLY, HALLOW.]

Foul, dirty, filthy; slanderous.

α. *c* 1000 *Canons of Ælfric* § 22 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 350 Ðæt his reaf ne beo horiȝ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 528 Mid horium reafe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Clensunge þat is þat brinð hori to clene. *a* 1300 *Sev. Sins, Pride* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 19 Hit nis bote a hori felle. 1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxii. 5 He that..shal touche..eny vnclene, whos touchynge is hoory [1388 foul], shal be vnclene vnto the euen. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 82 An hory wounde shal be heelid, in remeuynge awey þe crust eiþere filþe þat is in him. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1870 Þis synfulle worlde þat so horry ys. 1746 *Exmoor Scold.* (E.D.S.) 155 Thy Waistcoat oll horry. 1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* vii, A howry owd book. 1881 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Howery*, dirty, filthy.

β. [*c* 1000 *Apollonius* (1834) 13 Mid horhȝum scicelse.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 206 Somtyme envyous folke with tunges horowe departen hem alas. ? *c* 1400 *Plowman's T.* 1097 They were noughty, foule, and horowe. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Horrow*, beastlie; base, slaunderous.

Hence † **Ho·ryness.** *Obs.*

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xxviii. 66 Mych horynesse [*Rawl. MS.* felth] or oryble synnes, that me ne aght nat to speke of.

† **Hory,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 2–3 horeȝ-en, hory-en, 4 horew-en, horw-en. [OE. type **horȝian*, f. *horiȝ* (see prec.): cf. *herȝian*, HARRY.] *trans.* To make hory, foul, or filthy; to defile, pollute.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 201 We habbeþ don of us þe ealde man þe us horeȝede alle. *c* 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 92 Lest he schulde his saule horyen and schede. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 335 Of vche clene comly kynde enclose seuen makez Of vche horwed, in ark halde bot a payre.

Horydest, 2nd sing. pa. t. of HORRE *v. Obs.*

Hos, obs. form of HOARSE.

Hosanna (hozæ·nă), *int.*, *sb.* and *v.* Forms: 1 osanna, 4 ossanna, 4–7 osanna, 6 hosianna, osan, 7 hosannah, 6– hosanna. [ad. late L. *osanna, hosanna* (Vulg.), ad. Gr. ὡσαννά, ὡσαννά, repr. the Heb. הוֹשַׁע־נָא *hōshaɛ-nā*, abbreviated form of הוֹשִׁיעָה־נָּא *hōshīɛāh-nnā* save, pray! Cf. Ps. cxviii. 25, lxxxvi. 2. In Rabbinical literature the phrase occurs as a word in יום־הושענא *yōm-hōshaɛnā*, 'hosanna-day', the seventh day of the Feast of Booths, also as a name for the palm (or willow) branches carried in procession.]

A. *int.* An exclamation, meaning 'Save now!' or 'Save, pray!', occurring in Ps. cxviii. 25, which forms part of the Hallel at the Passover, and was in frequent liturgical use with the Jews, as an appeal for deliverance, and an acclamation or ascription of praise to God. At the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem it was shouted by the Galilean pilgrims in recognition of His Messiahship (Matt. xxi. 9, 15; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13), and it has been used from early times in the Christian Church as an ascription of praise to God and Christ.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark xi. 9, 10 Osanna [*Lindisf.* la hæl wusiȝ] sy ȝebletsod se þe com on drihtnes naman..Osanna on heahnessum.. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15031 Osanna, lauerd! welcum þou be, Quar has þou ben sa lang? *Ibid.* 15106 Nu sais alle ossanna! 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 9 How osanna by orgonye [*C.* orgone] olde folke songen. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxi. 9 The cumpanyes that wenten before, and that sueden, crieden, seyinge, Osanna [*gloss* that is, I preie, saue], to the sone of Dauith..Osanna in the heeȝist thingis [1526 TINDALE, 1535 COVERD. hosianna, 1534 TINDALE hosanna]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (1897) 198 For our gude man in heuin dois regne.. Quhar Angellis singis euer Osan. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 117 The abridgment.. which some have made of the whole book of Psalms, but into two words, Hosannah, and Hallelujah. 1718 WATTS *Ps.* cxviii. IV. v, Hosanna in the highest strains The church on earth can raise. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, Hosanna to the living Lord..To Christ, Creator, Saviour, King, Let earth, let heaven, Hosanna sing.

B. *sb.* A cry or shout of 'hosanna': a shout of praise or adoration.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, All men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iv. § 13. 29 The acclamations and hosannahs of the multitude. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 353 When loud Hosannas rise. 1866 BRYANT *Poems, Death Slavery* ii, Our rivers roll exulting, and their banks Send up hosannas to the firmament!

C. *vb. trans.* To address, applaud, or escort with shouts of 'hosanna'.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 46 This James Naylor suffer'd himself to be Hosanna'd into Bristol, as Christ was into Jerusalem. 1775 P. OLIVER in *T. Hutchinson's Diary* 31 Oct. (1886) II. 110 They Hosanna'd a man who was known to be infamous in all vices. 1851 H. ANGUS *Serm.* (1861) 143 The act of him who has been much hosannaed as if he were a Saviour.

Hosband, -bond, obs. ff. HUSBAND.

Hosch, obs. form of HUSH.

Hose (hōᵘz), *sb.* Forms: *Sing. and collect. pl.* 1 hosa, 3– hose; 3–6 hosse, 4–7 hoose, 5 hoyse, 5–6 *Sc.* hois, 6 hoys, *Sc.* hoss, hoiss, hoyss, hoess, howis, 6–8 hoase, 7 *Sc.* hoise, 8–9 erron. *Sc. sing.* ho. *Pl.* α. 3– hosen, (5 hoosen, hausyn, hosin, 5–6 -yn, 6 -one, hozen); β. 4–7 hoses, (4 hoosis, 4–6 hosis, 5 hossys, 6 hosys). [OE. *hosa* (? *hose, hosu*) = OHG. *hosa* (MDu., MLG., MHG., Ger. *hose* hose, trousers, Du. *hoos* stocking, water-hose), ON. *hosa*, Da. *hose* stocking; app. :—OTeut. **hosôn-*. Of German origin are the Romanic forms, med.L. *hosa, osa*, OF. *hose, heuse*, It. *uosa*, OSp. *huesa*, OPg. *osa*, Pr. *oza* legging; Welsh and Corn. *hos* are from Eng.]

1. An article of clothing for the leg; sometimes reaching down only to the ankle as a legging or gaiter, sometimes also covering the foot like a long stocking. † *a. sing. Obs.*

a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 327/29 *Caliga, uel ocrea*, hosa. *c* 1205 LAY. 15216 Þat ælc nome a long sax & læiden bi his sconke wið inne his hose. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 49 The firste man that he mette with an hose on that one foot and none on that other. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 189/2 An Hose (*A.* Hoyse), *caliga, caligula.* 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 Dydo beynge ther present..with one fote bare and the other hosse on. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 664 An Hose, or nether stocke, *crurale.* 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* IV. 218 One Chanon ran With one hose off, the other scarcely on.

β. *pl.* hosen, *arch.* or *dial.*; hoses, *obs.* Sense as in γ.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 420 Ine sumer ȝe habbeð leaue uorto gon and sitten baruot; and hosen wiðuten uaumpez, and ligge ine ham hwoso likeð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8013 Is chanberlein him broȝte..Amorewe uor to werie a peire hosen [*v.rr.* hoses, hose] of say. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 860 Hauelok..Hauede neyþer hosen ne shon, Ne none kines oþe[r] wede. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 9 Be thou gurd bifore, and do on thi hosis [Vulg. *caligas*]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 456 Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 59 Oure lord seyde to Moyses, 'Do of þin hosen and thi schon: for the place þat þou stondest on is lond holy and blessed'. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 114 Thair hausyn beth of lyke caunuas, and passyn not thair kne, wher fore thai beth gartered and ther theis bare. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hosyn and shossys, *chaussure.* 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 190 b/1 Wearing their hosen very close. *a* 1732 GAY *Past.* (J.), Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn? 1882 *Gd. Words* 602 With their spruce knee-breeches, hosen and buckles.

γ. *collect. pl.* hose. In mod. use = Stockings reaching to the knee. *Half-hose*, short stockings or socks.

From *hose* (as if = *hoes*), a false sing. *ho*, stocking, is found in Sc.

1297 [see β]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 31 Þai putte off þaire hose and þaire schone. 1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) To pay him x sh. & the witer part of a pair of hoyss. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, Some. go with their hose out at heles. 1579 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 282 Ten howis sewit with reid silk, grene silk and blak silk. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. i. 83 Hee beeing in loue, could not see to garter his hose. 1660 *Acts Council Rutherglen* in D. Ure *Hist. Rutherglen* (1793) 65 A paire of shooes and hoise. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xxi, Her left leg ho was flung. 1776–81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxv. (R.), The legs and feet were clothed in long hose and open sandals. 1807 HOGG *Mount. Bard* 193 His shoon was four pound weight a-piece; On ilka leg a ho had he. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 588 Merino hose, half-hose, and socks. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss. s.v., *Wrought-hose*, a very elastic class of hosiery made wholly upon a hand-machine.

fig. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 59 We must put on the hose of faith.

b. *pl.* Coverings for the legs forming part of a suit of armour; greaves.

c 1205 LAY. 21136 His sconken he helede mid hosen of stele. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3851 Hosen of iren he hab on drawe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 235 Wiþ is hosen of mayle he by-gon. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1907 Armed wele Wyth hosyn of mayle made of stele.

c. *One's heart in one's hose*: see HEART 54 a.

† **2.** Sometimes an article of clothing for the legs and loins, = breeches, drawers; esp. in phrase DOUBLET *and hose*, as the typical male apparel. **a.** Usually in *pl.*, hosen, hoses, hose, also (with reference to its original divided state) *a pair of hose.*

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 895–7 Then drawe on his sokkis & hosyn..Strike his hosyn vppewarde..þen trusse ye them vp strayte to his plesure. *Ibid.* 961 His shon, sokkis, & hosyn to draw of be ye bolde. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 502 My dobelet and my hossys euer together a-byde. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 21 So these men

were bounde in their cotes, hosen, shues [1611 in their coates, their hosen, and their hats]. 1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 93 Ane pair of hois of cramasy velvott, all the theis laid out with small frenyeis of gold. 1563-4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 505/2 Nor that eny of the same Servauntez nor Laborers.. use or were eny close Hoses, nor eny Hoses wherof the peyre shall excede in price xiiii *d.* 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 227 Not knowing how to put on a paire of hose, made his wife holde them with both her hands abroade, and then rising..in the bed, leapt downe into his breeches. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 239 *Falst.* Their Points being broken. *Poin.* Downe fell his Hose. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 36 They have carried away with them all that was in the pockets of their Holliday hose. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. II. 109 By *hosen* we understand not stockins, but breeches. [1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxiii, You have got a new coat and hosen, I see.]

† **b.** app. sometimes in *sing.* with same sense.

1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, I have not an hole hose for to doon. 1560 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 A hart in a heelde hose, can neuer do weele.

† **c.** *Shipman's hose*, wide trousers worn by sailors. (Contrasted with the tight-fitting hose then worn.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 51 b, Not made as a shippe mannes hose, to serue for euery legge. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 416 Hereunto they adde a similitude not very agreeable, how the Scriptures be like to a Nose of Wax, or a Shipmans Hose: how they may..serue all mens turns. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629–30) 414 Making the Scriptures a shipmans hose to cover their own malitious humours.

3. A flexible tube or pipe for the conveyance of water or other liquid to a place where it is wanted.

1495-7 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 229 Halff an Oxe hyde..spent abought makyng of hoses for the pompes of the seid ship. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Building*, A Parish-Engine compleat, with Socket, Hose, and Leather-Pipe. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iii. 141 The casks may be filled in the long-boat with an hose. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Hoase* in Sea-Language, is a long flexible tube, formed of leather or tarred canvas..to conduct the fresh water..into the casks. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 272 That if any of the hoses burst, the water may not escape from the receiver at the nozle. 1854 *Hull Improvem. Act* 36 Fire-plugs, hose and all necessary works ..in case of fire. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 28 July, If it were watered every evening by a hose.

4. A sheath or sheathing part; *spec.* the sheath inclosing the ear or straw of corn; the sheath or spathe of an Arum.

(In Halliwell, *sheath* is erron. printed *sheaf*, which is copied by other Dicts.)

a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle* (1883) 15 Thenne put your threde in at the hose twys or thries & lete it goo at eche tyme rounde abowte the yerde of your hoke. Thenne wete the hose & drawe it tyll that it be faste. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clvii. (W. de W.) Stobble is properly that strawe wyth leues and hosen that is lefte in the felde after that repers haue repen the corn. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. vii. 323 It [Arum] carieth a certayne long codde, huske, or hose. 1620 *Thomas' Lat. Dict.*, *Folliculus*,..the greene huskes or hose of wheate or any other graine being young, and beginning to spire. 1656 [see HOSED *ppl. a.* 3]. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxxii. 65 (*Arum*) At the top..standeth a long hollow Hose or Husk, close at the bottom, but open from the middle upwards, ending in a point. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* II. I. 2 The Honey-dews .. will then .. so close and glew up the tender Hose of the Ear, that the unripe Wheat-kernels cannot expand themselves. 1813 HEADRICK *Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 299 The disease of smut..is found in the ears before they have burst from the hose or seed-leaves. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hose*, the sheath or spathe of an ear of corn.

5. A socket. *spec.* **a.** The socket of any metal tool (as a spade or rake) which receives the handle or shaft. **b.** In a printing press of the old type: A square wooden frame inclosing part of the spindle and serving as a support for keeping the platen level.

1611 COTGR., *Planche*, .. the Till of a Printers Presse, or the shelfe that compasseth the Hose. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 96 (Jam.) With a hose or socket .. made for holding of a pole or shaft; which being fixed into the hose, it may be thrust down into the earth. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* II. s. v. *Printing*, At each corner of the hose, there is an iron-hook fastened with pack-thread to those at each corner of the platten.

† **6.** The bag at the lower end of a trawl-net or other fishing net: = COD *sb.*[1] 5. *Obs.*

1630 *Order* in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 72 The Hose not to exceed eleven feet in length, and in compass sixty Meishes. *Ibid.* 73 To have the Hose or Cod of his Net full Inch and half.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (senses 1 and 2) *hose-cloth, -factor, -garter, -heeler, -maker, -yarn*; (sense 3) *hose-carriage, -carrier, -cart, -coupling, -maker, -making, -man, -pipe, -reel, -tender, -trough, -van*; **hose-bridge, -jumper, -protector, -shield,** devices for the protection of firemen's hose lying across a street or road; **hose-grass,** a local name for *Holcus lanatus*; **hose-hook,** (*a*) a hook for raising the hose of a fire-engine; † (*b*) a hook by which the platen was attached to the hose (see sense 5 b); **hose-husk,** a husk resembling a hose or stocking; **hose-ring** (*humorous*) a fetter.

1893 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 5/5 The bodies were conveyed on two *hose carriages, on each of which were twelve firemen in their helmets and uniforms. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/2 As the *hose-carrier was crossing the market-place the wheels skidded and the carrier turned over. 1887 *Times* 19 Sept. 7 The firemen had run out the telescopic escape and the *hose-cart, and were on the scene. 1478 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 Also I beseche yow to sende me a *hose clothe. 1543-4 *Old City Acc.-Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Itm for iiij yards of hoose cloth.. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3879/4 He .. for many years was a *Hose-Factor in Freeman's-Yard. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Sept. 8/2 He [Defoe] did not consider himself a 'hosier', that is, one who stood behind the counter selling hosiery, but 'a hose factor'—a warehouseman in a small way. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b, Her *hose garters untyed. 1811 W. AITON *Agric. Surv. Ayrsh.* 287 (Jam.) *Hose-grass or Yorkshire fog (*Holcus lanatus*), is next to rye-grass the most valuable grass. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Martial Maid* II. i, Thou woollen-witted *hose-heeler. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, **Hose-Husk*, in botany, a long round husk; as in pinks, julyflowers, &c. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* C ij, We reden of two *hosemakers. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 113 Twenty-third in order stand the hosemakers' shops. 18.. *Elect. Rev.* (U.S.) XI. 2 (Cent.) The *hosemen managing the apparatus. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 64 The water of seven or eight ordinary *hose-pipes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Aug. 4/2 A friendly hand turned the hose-pipe upon them. 1837 W. BADDELEY in *Mech. Mag.* XXVII. 34 A little invention which I have termed a *hose-reel. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 172, I will go give him these *hose rings. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 197 The *hose-troughs are small wooden tunnels, in which the powder-hose intended to communicate the fire to the charge is placed. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Wools,.. Cottons, *Hose-Yarn.

Hose (hōuz), *v.* Also 3 ose, 6 hoose, hoase. [f. HOSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish or provide with hose.

c 1300 *Havelok* 971 Hwan he was cloþed, osed, and shod. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 Boþe i-hosed and i-schod. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xxxii. (1869) 87 Thou wolt hose him, and take him noble robes. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1 It costeth me monaye in the yere to hose and shoe my servauntes. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 13 The name of Chaucer .. (being frenche, in Englishe signyfyinge one who shueth or hooseth a manne). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* To Rdr., 3 shillings, which now will scarce hose a frugall Peasant. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 416 The men degenerate shirted, cloaked, and hosed.

2. To water or drench with a hose. (HOSE *sb.* 3.)

1889 LADY BRASSEY *Last Voy.* iv. 92 In the morning we go on deck at a very early hour... Then we are most of us hosed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Feb. 11/3 All the .. animals able to stand the application of water were repeatedly hosed.

Hose: see HOARSE, HALSE, HAUSE.

Hoseband, -bond, obs. forms of HUSBAND.

Hosed (hōuzd), *a.* [f. HOSE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Provided with hose; wearing hose.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Hupe forth, Hubert, hosede pye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* (1510) s j b/2 With a swerde gyrde aboute hym, & hosyd and sporyd. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Caligatus*,..hoased. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* x, The scarlet-hosed Gillian.

2. Of a horse: Having the lower parts of the legs covered with white hair so as to present the appearance of wearing white stockings.

1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* i. (ed. 3) 5 When the White .. happens to be on all the four feet, or only before, or behind, rising pretty high, the Horse is then said to be *hosed.* 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 5 When a Horse is what we call hosed, it is a Sign he is of a washy Constitution.

3. Inclosed in a sheath or glume.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 91. 31 Corn bringeth grains; that which is eared, in ears; the hosed in hosen; the codded in codds.

Hose-in-hose, *a.* and *sb.* [See HOSE *sb.* 4.] Said of flowers which appear to have one corolla within another, esp. a well-known variety of *Primula* or Polyanthus.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. iv. 67/2 Another kind [of Thorn Apple] having the Flower Ingeminated, or Hose in Hose, that is one coming out of another. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Hose in Hose*..signifies one long husk within another; as in the polyanthos. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Hose-in-hose*, a peculiar variety of garden Polyanthus, where the calyx becomes petaloid, giving the appearance of one corolla within another. 1882 *Garden* 20 May 343/1 Hose-in-Hose Polyanthuses.

Hosel(e, hosil, obs. forms of HOUSEL.

Hoseless (hōu·zlės), *a.* [f. HOSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without hose; wearing no hose.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1596) 156 A..hosier ..if none agree with the buiers measure .. must send him away hoselesse. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 416 Among such hoseless Ribaulds. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 397 The shoeless, hoseless, shirtless, and houseless peasantry.

Ho·se-net. Chiefly *Sc.* A small net resembling a stocking, affixed to a pole (Jam.); *fig.* a position from which it is difficult to escape.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4762 They..with their hois net dayly drawis to Rome, The maist fine gold, that is in Christindome. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* M iv b, Sa..yee haue drawne your selfes in a hose-net, and crucified your messe. 1743 PITT in *Anecd. Earl Chatham* (1797) I. v. 149 If the French had not..caught our army in a hose net, from which it could not have escaped. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, I had him in a hose-net.

Hosere, obs. f. WHOSOEVER. **Hosewif,** obs. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Hoshen,** var. HUSHION.

Hosier (hōu·ʒ[i]əɹ, hōu·ziəɹ). Forms: 5 **hoseer, hoseare, hoseȝere, hosiare, hoser, (hosyrer), 5–6 hosyer, 8 hozier, 6– hosier.** [f. HOSE *sb.* + -IER.] One who makes or deals in hose (stockings and socks) and frame-knitted or woven under-clothing generally.

[1403 in *York Myst.* Introd. 20 *note*, Touz hosyers que vendront chauuces ou facent chauuces a vendre.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 248/2 Hoseare, or he þat makythe hosyne (*K.* hoseȝere, *S.* hosiare, *P.* hoser). 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 526 II. 233, ij peyir hose .. redy made for me at the hosers. 1574 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 38 Vulgar, obscure persons, as hosiers and tanners. 1731 SWIFT *Lett.* 10 Sept., You are as arrant a cockney as any hosier in Cheapside. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 503 It had been necessary for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go, hat in hand, .. borrowing a hundred pounds from this hosier, and two hundred pounds from that ironmonger.

Hosiery (hōu·ʒ[i]əri, hōu·ziəɹi). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. Hose collectively; extended to other frame-knitted articles of apparel, and hence to the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals.

1790–1826 Fleecy Hosiery [see FLEECY 1 b]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 259 Hosiery of wool, cotton and thread. 1839 E. E. PERKINS *Haberdashery & Hosiery* (ed. 6) 98 Socks and stockings legitimately constitute Hosiery, but.. caps, waistcoats, drawers, and petticoats,—being made of the same materials .. are now included under the term 'Hosiery'. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 7) II. 813 There are many different fabrics of stocking-stitch for various kinds of ornamental hosiery. *Ibid.*, The first kind of frame..is that for knitting plain hosiery, or the common stocking-frame.

2. The business or trade of a hosier.

1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* II. 51 The business of hosiery is carried on extensively in that part of the county.

3. A factory where hose are woven.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 550, I adopted the use of fleecy hosiery stockings. *Ibid.* X. 283 The patent fleecy hosiery jackets sold in the shops. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/4 Manager in the hosiery department. *Ibid.*, The question had never been previously raised as to hosiery goods.

Hosing (hōu·ziŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOSE *v.* + -ING[1].] The providing with hose; *concr.* material for hose, hose collectively.

1340 *Ayenb.* 154 Ine mete and ine drinke and ine cloþinge and ine hosiynge and ine ssoinge. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xv. 23 Hys hosing schane of wark of Barbary. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Chaussure*, hosing.

Hospetes, obs. f. *hostess*: see HOSPTE.

Hospice (hǫ·spis). [a. F. *hospice*, ad. L. *hospitium* hospitality, entertainment, a lodging, inn, f. *hospit-em*: see HOST *sb.*[2]]

1. A house of rest and entertainment for pilgrims, travellers, or strangers, esp. one belonging to a religious order, as those of the monks of St. Bernard and St. Gotthard on the Alps; also, generally, a 'home' for the destitute or the sick.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 88 The *Hospice* of St Bernard. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 275 Beyond this spot are the *Hôpital*, an ancient hospice, and a new but unfinished one, commenced by Napoleon. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 62 The establishment of a hospice in the wilderness of snows. 1894 *Times* 18 Dec. 13/1 The hospice provides 20 beds, soup, bread, and coals to families, and penny dinners to sandwich-men.

2. A hostel for students; = HOSPITIUM 2.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 497 There was more chance of the rule..being enforced [in a college] than in the private Hospice.

Hospitable (hǫ·spităb'l), *a.* [a. obs. F. *hospitable* (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. L. type **hospitābilis*, f. *hospitā-re*: see HOSPITATE and -BLE.]

1. Offering or affording welcome and entertainment to strangers; extending a generous hospitality to guests and visitors. **a.** Of persons.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/28 Hospitable, *hospitabilis.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 340 They are very hospitable one to another. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 330 *note*, The savages in America are extremely hospitable. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* i. 9 They were..hospitable to travellers.

b. Of things, feelings, qualities, etc.

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 244 Then the constraint of hospitable zeale, In the releefe of this oppressed childe. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. (R.), His hospitable gate The richer and the poor stood open to receive. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, Entertained in a most hospitable manner. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 55 He is said to have inherited his father's hospitable relation to Sparta.

2. *transf.* Disposed to receive or welcome kindly; open and generous in mind or disposition.

1655 EVELYN *Lett.* 8 June, Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shippinge as Brest hath bene. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 134 We must .. make our faculties as hospitable to it [God's Word] as we can. 1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VIII. 86 The religion of the Greeks..was hospitable to novelties and was composite in character.

Hence **Ho·spitableness,** hospitable quality or character.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xvii, Charity and hospitableness. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 73 Such a constant kindness and hospitableness to such thoughts.. they will, as it were, come to the mind without calling. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xxxi. 428 His benignity to strangers, and hospitableness, is remarkable.

Hospitably (hǫ·spităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In a hospitable manner; with hospitality.

a 1721 PRIOR *Ladle* 119 Ye thus hospitably live, And strangers with good cheer receive. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 327 He makes a virtue of necessity, and hospitably rows him to shore. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 530 They received him most hospitably.

Hospitage (hǫ·spitėdʒ). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. med.L. *hospitāgium*, f. *hospit-em*: see HOST *sb.*[2] and -AGE.]

† **1.** The position of a guest; guestship. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 6 That his ungentle hoste n'ote him appeach Of vile ungentlenesse, or hospitages breach.

†2. Lodging, entertainment as a guest. *Obs.*
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 77 No where contenting himself with his dyet and hospitage.

3. A place of hospitality.
1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 312 That a hospitage Defiled should be abandoned.

Hospital (hɒ·spităl), *sb.* Also 4 -ayle, 4–6 hospyt-, 4–7 -ale, 5–7 -alle, 5–8 -all. [a. OF. *hospital*, mod.F. *hôpital*, ad. med.L. *hospitāle* place of reception for guests, neut. sing. of *hospitālis* (see next). Of this word, HOSTEL and HOTEL are doublets, and SPITAL an aphetized form.]

1. A house or hostel for the reception and entertainment of pilgrims, travellers, and strangers; a hospice. Hence, one of the establishments of the Knights Hospitallers.
c 1300 *Beket* 84 Ther is nouth an hospital arerd of Seint Thomas. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 135 *To* temples in Acres he quath fiue þousand marke, & fiue thousand to þe hospitale. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 Before þe kirke..es a grete hospitale..of whilk þe hospitalleres hase þaire first fundacion. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxi. 122 How they chaced two galleyes of the hospytal of Rodes. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 2 The said William Weston or any of his bretherne or confreers of the said Hospitall or house of Sainct John of Hierusalem in England. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 102 (R.) The countrey of Prussia, which the Dutch knights of the order of Saint Maries hospitale of Jerusalem haue of late wholly conquered and subdued. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 52 An adjacent hospital founded by the princess Hippolita for the reception of pilgrims.

2. A charitable institution for the housing and maintenance of the needy; an asylum for the destitute, infirm, or aged. *Obs.* exc. in Eng. legal use and in proper names like *Greenwich Hospital*, orig. a home for superannuated seamen.
1418 *E. E. Wills* 31, I bequethe to þe pore hospitales.. to eueryche hospitall, to parte a-monge pore folk there, xx *s.* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 200 An olde and riche Hospitall, dedicated to Saincte Leonarde, in the whiche Almose-house the poore and indigente people were harbored. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 18 Yee knowe the hospitall at the townes ende, wherein the freemen decaied are releaued. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 44 Send into England for rug Gowns, such as poor people wear in Hospitals. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 38 We go by St. Cross [Winchester] a large hospitall for old men and I thinke most is for ye decayed schollars. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 316/2 Hospitals intended merely for the relief of poor and indigent persons in England are peculiarly called Alms-houses.

†b. A house for the corporate lodging of students in a university; a hostel or hall. *Obs.*
1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Halles Hostelles Hospitalles. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 Saint Johns in Cambridge, that at that time was..shining so farre aboue all other Houses, Halls, and Hospitalls. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i, England, instead of being ..the Hospital of Fools wou'd be an entire College of Learned Men.

c. A charitable institution for the education and maintenance of the young. Now only in Sc. legal use and in names of ancient institutions such as Christ's Hospital, London, and Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh.
1552 HULOET, Hospitall for children to be brought up, *brephotrophia*. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, I tooke him of a child, up, at my doore..gave him mine owne name Thomas, Since bred him at the hospitall. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 164 Among the blew coats in Ch. Ch. Hospital. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 347/2 An hospital..is sometimes a place of learning, as Christ's Hospital, London. *Ibid.* IX. 275/1 Edinburgh has some noble hospitals and charitable institutions. Among these are..Heriot's Hospital..Watson's Hospitals, Merchant-Maiden and Trades'-Maiden Hospitals, Orphan Hospital, and Gillespie's Hospital. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 118 She was brought up in one of the hospitals here. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl., Hospital*, in Law..in Scotland..more frequently signifies a mortification or endowment for the education as well as support of children.

3. *spec.* An institution or establishment for the care of the sick or wounded, or of those who require medical treatment. (The current sense.)
Such institutions are either public or private, free or paying,—or both combined,—general or special with respect to the diseases treated.
[*c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) xliii, Oure hoely places, callyd the Priory of seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfyld, and..the hospital by olde tyme longyng to the same.] 1549 *Order resp. St. Barthol.* in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 137 For the better sustentation and comforte of the diseased and impotent persons within the said hospitall. 1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* Pref. A v, This Hospital.. where..there haue bene healed of the pocques, fystules, filthie blaynes and sores, to nombre of .viij. hundred. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 665 An Hospitall, or spittle for poore folkes diseased. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 The money..is sent to the Hospitals of the diseased. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 81 Physicians, surgeons, and others who attend hospitals, ought, for their own safety, to take care that they be properly ventilated. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. i. 85 A Roman Lady..founded at Rome as an act of penance the first public hospital.
transf. and *fig.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 For the world, I count it not an Inne, but an Hospitall, and a place, not to live, but to die in. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* x. 217 The world is a great hospital full of sick and dying souls, all wounded by one and the same mortal weapon, sin.

b. A similar establishment for the treatment of sick or injured animals.
1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 492 The publike Hospitall, which the Citizens..had founded for all kindes of Birds, to cure them in their sicknesse. 1884 *Daily News* 23 July 7/1 The Great Northern Railway has just set up a hospital for their sick or injured horses.

c. Short for *hospital-ship*.
1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4562/3 Her Majesty's Ships the Dover .. Pembroke-Hospital, and Carcass-Bomb. 1723 *Ibid.* No. 6141/3 Serpent Bomb, Smirna Factor Hospital.

d. *In (into) hospital*: under medical treatment in a hospital. In quot. 1885, *transf.* of vessels.
1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 113 More than half the survivors were in hospital. 1885 U. S. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* xxii. I. 305, I saw the absolute necessity of his gunboats going into hospital.

†4. A house of entertainment; 'open house'.
c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 33 Ne couevtous of foul wynning, but to holde hospital. 1592 GREENE *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 9 The house where Lamilia (for so we call the Curtezan) kept her Hospitall.

†5. A place of lodging. In first quot. *fig. Obs.*
1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 77 (To the Virgin Mary) Hospitall riall, the lord of all Thy closet did include. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xii. 74 An unclene spirite.. banished from his olde hospital. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 10 They spide a goodly castle..Which choosing for that evening's hospitale, They thither marcht.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hospital-assistant, management, practice, surgeon*, etc.; *hospital-treated* adj.; **hospital-boy**, a boy brought up at a hospital, a charity-boy; **hospital fever**, a kind of typhus fever arising in crowded hospitals from the poisonous condition of the atmosphere due to exhalations from diseased bodies; **hospital gangrene**, a spreading, sloughing, gangrenous inflammation starting from a wound and arising in crowded hospitals; also called *sloughing phagedæna*; **hospital-man, mate**, an assistant in a hospital on board ship; **Hospital Saturday**, a particular Saturday in the year on which collections of money for the local hospitals are organized in workshops, in the streets, and elsewhere; **hospital-ship**, a vessel fitted up for the reception and treatment of sick and wounded seamen; so *hospital berth, cabin, hulk, vessel*; **hospital steward**, (*a*) a non-commissioned staff-officer in the U.S. army who makes up prescriptions, administers medicine, and has general charge, under the direction of an army surgeon, of the sick and of hospital property; (*b*) in the navy, the designation formerly given to the apothecary (*Cent. Dict.*); **Hospital Sunday**, a particular Sunday in the year on which collections of money are made in the places of worship of a town or district for the local hospitals; **hospital ulcer** = *hospital gangrene*.
1816 A. C. HUTCHISON *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 168 Examined during the night by the nurse of the ward, or by an *hospital-assistant. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 53 That the *hospital-birth be appointed..between decks. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 210 A thing only fit for alms-men and *hospital-boys. 1750 PRINGLE (*title*) Observations on the Nature and Cure of *Hospital and Jail Fevers. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 690 It [putrid fever] possesses the additional names of Jail, Camp, and Hospital Fever. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 456 The particular ulcer, to which surgeons now give the name of malignant ulcer, or *hospital gangrene. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 217, I also allow each captain of the deck and *hospital-man two pounds of tobacco for use on the voyage. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to Ld. Liverpool* 7 Dec. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 341, I also hope your Lordship will..send us out *Hospital Mates. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1877/4 The Swallow is arrived in the Downs..as likewise an *Hospital Ship, with old and sick Soldiers. 1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 51 It is proposed, that..an hospital-ship be appointed. 1888 E. J. MATHER *Nor'ard of Dogger* 282 Numbers of poor fellows..eager to seize the first opportunity of boarding the hospital-ship. 1873 *Punch* 1 Feb. 43/2 Munificence to medical charities upon '*Hospital Sunday'. 1876 J. IRVING *Ann. Time* Suppl. (ed. 2), [June] 15 [1873].—The first 'Hospital Sunday' held in London; above 27,400*l.* collected in connection with the different services. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 687 One reason why nurses, and perhaps *hospital-surgeons, escape so often without injury. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 430 Ulcers..which are known by the term of *hospital ulcers. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 620 The true sanatorium for the Coast would be a *hospital vessel attached to each district.

Hence **Ho·spital** *v. trans.*, to place in a hospital.
1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 182 Like a deserving pensioner, hospitalled in the comfort .. of fond protection.

†**Ho·spital**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hospitālis* hospitable, f. *hospes, hospit-em* host, guest: see HOST *sb.*[2] and -AL.]

1. = HOSPITABLE. a. Of persons.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 14/28 Hospitall, *hospitalis*. 1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 307 And it is said that a Bishop.. should be hospitall, that is an entertainer of strangers. 1616 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 For Men they had not an Hospitall, that were thus Hospitall to Fowles. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Wales* (1685) 27 Their Gentry brave and Hospital.

b. Of things, qualities, feelings, etc.
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xl. 1138 Hospitall and friendly courtesies. 1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 222 Her kinde hospitall grace. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xxi. (1715) 416 He had contemn'd the Salt, and overturn'd the Hospital Table.

2. In phr. *hospital Jove, Jupiter*, or *God*, a translation of L. *hospitālis* or Gr. *ξένιος* 'protector of the rights of hospitality'; also of Gr. *ξενικός*.
1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vi. 2 Thei weren, that enhabitiden the place, of Iouis hospitale [Vulg. *Iouis hospitalis*] 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXX. ii. 380 In the very sight of the Hospitall God. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1052 They are sacred to hospital Jupiter. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. xxi. (1715) 416 Out of a pious regard to the Hospital Alliance. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* I. xx. 93 *Στέφανοι ξενικοί*, hospital crowns.

Hospitala·rian, *rare.* [f. med.L. *hospitālārius* + -AN.] = HOSPITALLER 1.
1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 40 Dedicated under the name of St. Julian the hospitalarian and martyr.

†**Ho·spitalary**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hospitālāri-us* HOSPITALLER.] = HOSPITALLER 3.
1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 144 The Order of the Dutch knights, commonly called the Hospitalaries of Ierusalem. *Ibid.* 150 Sifridus Walpode de Bassenheim, chiefe hospitalary commander in Elburg.

†**Hospita·lious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *hospitāli-s* hospitable + -OUS.] Hospitable.
1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 238 Be hospitalious, Churchmen. *Ibid.* XII. lxxvii. 313 Lesse hospitalious too.

Hospitalism (hɒ·spităliz'm). [f. HOSPITAL *sb.* + -ISM.] The hospital system; used esp. with reference to the hygienic evils incident to old, crowded, and carelessly conducted hospitals.
1869 SIR J. Y. SIMPSON (*title*) Hospitalism: its effects on the results of surgical operations. — *Our existing System of Hospitalism* 4 We cannot..hope for adequate..progress in the..healing art, till our system of hospitalism is more or less changed and revolutionized. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 146 That unknown conjunction of ward influences known as Hospitalism.

Hospitality (hɒspitæ·lĭti). [a. OF. *hospitalité* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hospitālitās*, f. *hospitālis* (see HOSPITAL *a.*).]

1. The act or practice of being hospitable; the reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers, with liberality and goodwill.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 424 [þe] aucht wel ma be, for to luf hospitalyte. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xii. 13 Hospitalite, that is, herboringe of pore men. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 153 Euery abbey priory, and oþer howses founded vpon hospitalite. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 705, I can kepe hospitalitye, And geue as much vnto the pore. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 151 That the old English Hospitality was..a meere vice, I have formerly shewed. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 421 Keeping good hospitality in the Christmas at Bromley. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, Living in the country and maintaining 'old English hospitality'..This is a phrase very much used by the English themselves, both in words and writing; but I never heard of it out of the island, except by way of irony and sarcasm. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxix, Every courteous rite was paid, That hospitality could claim. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxviii. 580 We accepted his hospitality after the weather had moderated.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.
1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 82 In matters of state, and of expense..in convivial and domestic hospitalities. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June, The mind has various hospitalities to offer, and may treat its guests..with a caprice we cannot wholly over-reach.

†2. Hospitableness. *Obs.*
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hospitality*, a being well disposed to entertain. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. II. § 3 (1737) II. 166 The noble Affection, which, in antient Language, was term'd Hospitality, viz. extensive Love of Mankind, and Relief of Strangers.

†3. A hospitable institution or foundation; a hospital (sense 2). In quot. 1571, ? Hospitable institutions generally. *Obs. rare.*
1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 10 § 2 The Dilapidations and the Decaye of all Spyrituall Lyvynges and Hospitallytie. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxii. 45 The hospitality of St. Leonard's near York.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1552 HULOET, Hospitalitie keper, or he who kepeth a good howse of meat and drinke, *philoxenus*. *Ibid.*, Hospitalitie kepynge, *larem fouens*. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/3 The women..have formed a strong 'hospitality' committee.

Hospitaller, -aler (hɒ·spitălə). Forms: 4–6 hospiteler, -yteler, 5 -ytler, hosspituller, hospituler, ospitallere, 6 hospytelar, 7 8 -itler, 4– hospitaler, 5 -aller. [a. OF. *hospitalier* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *hospitālārius* hospitaller (senses 1 and 2), f. *hospitāle* (see HOSPITAL *sb.*). HOSTELER, OSTLER are doublets.]

1. In a religious house or hospice, the person whose office it is to receive and attend upon visitors, pilgrims, and strangers; = HOSTELER[1] 1.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 An Hosspituller, *cenodochiarius, cenodochiarius*. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 67 St. Isidore, Priest and Hospitaller..of Alexandria. 1864 GREENSHIELDS *Ann. Lesmahagow* 13 The hospitaler received strangers and the wayfaring poor.

2. *spec.* A member of a religious order, brotherhood, or sisterhood, formed for charitable purposes, esp. for the care of the sick and infirm in hospitals. Many such have existed from the 13th c. or earlier. Such were originally the *Knights Hospitallers* (see 3).
c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 817 Folk that been entred in-to ordre as subdekne or preest or hospitaliers. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Venus-Mass* Ep. in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* 394 To all the holy ffraternite and Confrary of the same bretherhede

And to alle hospytlerys and Relygious nat spottyd nor mad foul wyth no cryme. 1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Convent.* 52 The Hospitalers of the Holy Ghost took their beginning at Rome, about..1201. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The appellation is chiefly given to certain communities of religious; as, the hospitalers of Elsefort in Essex, instituted to take care of lepers; hospitalers of S. John Baptist of Coventry; hospitalers of S. Julian; hospitalers of S. Leonard at York, etc. 1746 in *Acc. French Settlem. N. Amer.* 24 This house is serv'd by the nuns hospitalers of St. Augustine of the congregation of the mercy of Jesus. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v., The hospitallers of Our Lady of Christian Charity were founded near Chalons in the end of the 13th c., by Guy de Joinville; .. and the hospitallers of Our Lady Della Scala about the same time at Siena.

3. More fully, *Knights Hospitallers*, an order of military monks, following chiefly the rule of St. Augustine, which took its origin from a hospital founded at Jerusalem, *c* 1048, by merchants of Amalfi, for the succour and protection of poor pilgrims visiting the Holy Land, but subsequently grew to be a wealthy fraternity, received a military organization, and became one of the chief bulwarks of Christendom in the East, besides having dependent 'hospitals' and possessions throughout the Christian lands. (See COMMANDERY.) *Grand Hospitaller*, the third in dignity of the order, after the Grand Commander and Grand Marshal; also an officer in some other orders.

After the taking of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187, the chief seat of the order was successively at Markab in Phoenicia, Acre 1193, Cyprus 1291, Rhodes 1310, Malta 1530 to 1798. Their possessions were confiscated in England in 1540, and the order was suppressed in most European countries in or after 1799. They were known at various times, and in their various capacities, as *Brothers of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist, Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta*, etc. (This is the earliest sense of the word in English.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 178 He toke it wikkedly out of þe Hospitelers hond. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 þe ile of Rodes, þe whilk þe Hospitelers haldez and gouernes. *Ibid.* x. 40 [see HOSPITAL *sb.* 1]. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xliii. (1638) 136 The Hospitelers and Templers be prohibit they shall hold no plee that belongs to the Kings Courts. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 13 He entred into a deepe discourse thereof with .the master of the Hospitalers. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 55 The Convent of the Knights Hospitallers. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 274 As to the order of St. Maurice, it has the king for grand master...The marquis de Morus, chancellor of the order. The count de Provana, great hospitaler. 1776-81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lviii. 1858 W. PORTER *Knights Malta* I. i. 13 Such was the original establishment of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem, which may justly be considered as the cradle of the Order of St. John.

4. In some of the London hospitals, which were orig. religious foundations (and thus a direct development of sense 1): The title of the chief resident official whose office included that of religious superintendent; hence it is retained in some cases, e.g. St. Bartholomew's Hospital and St. Thomas's Hospital, as the title of the chaplain.

1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* D iiij, The office of the Hospiteler. 1557 *Order of Hospitalls* Ej b, Your warrant in sending any [sick folk] to the Hospitalls, shalbe sufficient to the Hospitaller for the receaving of the same. 1624 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 146 To haue a revercion of the Hospitlers place of Saint Bartholomewes. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 86/1 Sick Strangers..distributed regularly to inferior Hospitlers, to be looked after. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 248 (St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark) In the same court are the houses of the Treasurer, Hospitaler, Steward, Butler and Cook. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 382 An hospitaller or chaplain, 4 physicians. 1898 *St. Barthol. Hosp., Charge of the Vicar and Hospitaller.* 1898 *St. Thomas's Hosp., Duties of Hospitaller*, You shall enjoin the Sisters to send for you, or the Assistant Hospitaller, whenever any Patients shall desire such [religious] Ministrations.

5. An inmate of a hospital. *rare.*

1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 325 There is an old man's hospital..Life-like tales might be written on the..experiences of these Hospitallers.

6. *attrib.* † *Hospitaller Knight* = 3. *Obs. rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 It was the Seat of the Hospitular-knights, which now reside in Malta.

† **Ho·spitary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hospitāri-us*, f. *hospes, hospit-*: see HOST *sb.*[2] + -ARY.] Connected or having to do with entertainment or housing.

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 900 Untill the publick overseers and hospitary Bees have found a fit place for the Swarm to settle in.

Hospitate (hɒ·spitĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hospitāt-us*: see Du Cange.] Devoted to the purposes of a hospice.

1869 R. WILLIS *Hist. Monast. Christ Ch. Canterb.* v. (*heading*), Hospitate and private buildings of the prior. *Ibid.* Index, Hospitate buildings of the Monastery.

Hospitate (hɒ·spitĕt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hospitāt-*, ppl. stem of *hospitārī* to be a guest, med.L. *hospitāre* to receive as a guest, f. *hospit-em* guest, HOST *sb.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain. *Obs. rare*—°.

1623 COCKERAM, *Hospitate*, to lodge one.

† 2. *intr.* To lodge, take up one's abode. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.), This hospitates with the living animal in the same shell.

3. Repr. Ger. *hospitieren*, To attend university lectures as an occasional student.

a 1886 W. B. ROBERTSON *Martin Luther* etc. II. (1892) 113 You may *hospitate*, as it is called, though you are not a Bursch.

So **Hospita·tion**, reception as a guest, hospitable entertainment. **Ho·spitator** (L. *hospitātor*), one who receives or entertains hospitably.

1851 *Illustr. Calend. Angl. Ch.* 251 From his great liberality to travellers and wayfarers, he [Saint Julian] is called Hospitator, and is considered the patron saint of travellers, ferrymen, and wandring minstrels. 1863 J. R. WALBRAN *Mem. Fountains Abbey* (Surtees) 188 He..was admitted by the grace and favour of Queen Margeret to her household and hospitation. 1894 J. A. WHITLOCK *Hosp. God's House, Southampt.* 28 The traditionary life of St. Julian, Hospitator.

Hospi·ticide. *rare*—°. [ad. rare L. *hospiticīda*, f. *hospes, hospit-* guest + *-cīda*, -CIDE 1.] One who kills his guest or host. (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656.)

† **Hospitious** (hɒspi·ʃəs), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hospitium* (see HOSPICE) + -OUS: cf. *auspicious, officious.*] Hospitable. (Sometimes repr. L. *hospitālis*: see HOSPITAL *a.* 2.)

1588 GREENE *Dorastus & F.* 22 Where I shall hope hospitious friends to find. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 240 We glory in th' hospitious rites our grand-sires did commend. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxii. (1748) 341 The shire's hospitious town. 1784 in Sir B. Burke *Viciss. Fam.* Ser. II. (1860) 316 He got the name of Na Feile, or the Hospitious.

‖ **Hospitium** (hɒspi·ʃiəm). [L.: see HOSPICE.]

1. = HOSPICE 1.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* i. 9-10 God..will not faile to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all. 1700 tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1814) XVI. 156 (Stanf.) Attended by this croud, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xvi, Inform us why you will not approach our more pleasant and better furnished *hospitium.* 1878 MACLEAR *Celts* xi. 181 The Church at Iona, as well as the hospitium, the refectory, etc. were thus made of wattles.

2. A place of residence for students in a university; a hall or hostel.

1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 5. 481 The original Hospicium or Hall (as it was usually called at Oxford) was a democratic, self-governing Society. *Ibid.* 482 The College was, in its origin, nothing but an endowed Hospicium or Hall. *Ibid.* II. II. xii. § 9. 558 At Cambridge .. the more usual name was Hospicium or Hostel—not the only instance in which a Parisian usage has been preserved more faithfully at Cambridge than at Oxford.

Hospitize (hɒ·spitəiz), *v. rare.* [f. L. *hospit-em* guest + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To lodge or entertain with hospitality.

1895 *Ch. Chron.* (N. Zealand) May 597 His Lordship .. was driven to the residence of Mr. Aldrich, where they were hospitised till the following evening.

2. *intr.* = HOSPITATE 3.

1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* iii. 54 By the rule of 'hospitising' practised in the University, he found himself free to visit the classes under Hausmann [etc.].

‖ **Hospodar** (hɒ·spodār). [a. Roumanian *hospodár*, of Slavonic origin: possibly from Little Russ. *hospodárĭ* = Russ. *gospodárĭ* (in South Russia 'master of a house'), deriv. of *gospódĭ* lord. Another Russian form of the word is *gosudárĭ* sovereign, king, lord, sir.]

A word meaning 'lord', formerly borne as a title of dignity by the governors appointed by the Ottoman Porte for the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

[1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 476 (Russia) And all this for the honour of Hospodare, viz. the Prince.]

1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iv. 86 The Hospodars of Wallachia and Moldavia..revolted from the Turks. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 461 (Stanf.) The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 317/1 These Hospodars or governors assumed the title of princes, and were addressed as 'Most Serene Highness'. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. ix. 362 His father, for a time hospodar of Wallachia, had retired into private life.

Hence **Hospoda·riat, -iate** (erron. -iot, hospodorate), the office of a hospodar, the territory governed by a hospodar.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 196 The hospodariats were sure to become dependencies of Muscovy. 1866 *Ch. Times* 3 Mar., The deposition of Prince Couza from the Hospodariate of Wallachia and Moldavia has been accomplished. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* III. 529 Hampering negotiations, with the ideas of an Hospodorate, an annexation of Candia.

Hospray, obs. form of OSPREY.

† **Hospte**, a variant of HOST, assimilated to L. *hospit-em.* So † **Hospetes** for HOSTESS.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. 2 Tim.* 25 Salute Prisilla and Aquila myne hospte and myne hospetes.

Hospyt-, obs. form of HOSPIT-.

† **Hoss**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [An onomatopœic form akin to HUZZ.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 588/1, I hosse, as a bee or flye dothe..It is a perylous noyse..to here a bee hosse in a boxe.

Hoss, dial. f. HORSE.

Hoss, -e, Hossell, obs. ff. HOSE *sb.*, HOUSEL.

Host (hōust), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 3-6 ost(e, 4-5 oost, 4-6 ooste, 6 oast, 6-7 *Sc.* oyst. β. 4-6 hoost, 4-7 hoste, 5-6 hooste, 6-7 hoast, *Sc.* hoist, 4- host. [a. OF. *ost, host, oost, hoost* army (10th c. in Godef.) = It. *oste*, Sp. *hueste*, Pg. *hoste*:—L. *hostem* (*hostis*) stranger, enemy, in med.L. army, warlike expedition. The Latin *h*, lost in Romanic, was gradually readopted in OF. and ME. spelling, and hence in mod.Eng. pronunciation.]

1. An armed company or multitude of men; an army. Now *arch.* and *poet.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 13/431 His sone a-3ein þe Aumperour with is ost he wende. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6160 Of egypte godds ost [*Trin.* hoost] vte vend. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14336 Þey..gadered folk, & hostes ledde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* III. 252 Weend þider with þin host [*Trin.* ost, oost]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XV. CXXVIII]. (Bodl. MS.), Þer was no corner of þe worlde wide but he feelde þe swerd of þe oste of Rome. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVIII. 16 The chefe captayne of the host. *a* 1555 LYNDSAY *Tragedie* 163, I rasit ane oyste of mony bald Baroun. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 148 As Samuel would not come to Saul, so wisdome will not come to that oast. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* V. iv. 6 Thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our Hoast. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Will.* 7 Of them qvha comes to the hoist. 1700 DRYDEN *Ajax & Ulysses* 214 Who better can succeed Achilles lost Than he who gave Achilles to your hoast? 1725-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 201 Haste, goddess, haste! the flying host detain. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lvii. VII. 211 She was..not daunted by the sight of the armed host which surrounded her. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 30 The leaders of the host were exhorted to gentleness and moderation.

b. *fig.* and *transf.*

[*c* 1315 SHOREHAM 15 A prince of Godes ost Schel do the confermynge None loȝer, Therfore hit mot a bisschope be.] 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4475 Gog and Magog es noght elles Bot þe host of antiCrist. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5859 Fonde Shame adowne to brynge, With alle her oost erly and late. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 56 That an host of Hartes is more to be feared that is ruled by a Lyon, than an hoste of Lyons ruled by an Hart. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Nativ.* 21 All the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 417 He was a host of debaters in himself. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 374 It is a word which..is a host of imagery and doctrine in itself. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 470 Arcturus and his host.

† c. A warlike gathering; cf. HOSTING. *Sc. Obs.*

1807 GRIERSON *St. Andrews* 74 A clause binding the latter to attend and protect the former in all reids and hosts.

2. *transf.* A great company; a multitude; a large number.

[*c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xii. 38 (Harl. MS.) The king maade him redy to come to þe Emperour, with a gret oost, for to wedde his dowter.] 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 269 The three Hostes [caravans] cast themselves into a triangle. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, Defend this lady against your host of Monks. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* viii, The examination of a host of trunks just arrived from France. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 11 What a host of thoughts and images that one name carries! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 234 They produce a host of books written by Musaeus and Orpheus.

† b. A name for a 'company' of sparrows. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, An Ost of sparowis.

3. In Biblical and derived uses: a. *Host* or *hosts of heaven* (Heb. צְבָא הַשָּׁמַיִם *tsbā hashshāmayim*) is applied to (*a*) the multitude of angels that attend upon God, and (*b*) the sun, moon, and stars.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xxii. 19, I saw the Lord vpon his see sittynge, and al the oost of heuene stondynge neȝ to hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 1 Thus was heauen and earth fynished with all their hoost. — *Deut.* xvii. 3 Sonne or Mone, or eny of the hooste of heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* v. 14 As captaine of the hoste of the Lord am I now come. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 606 Hesperus that led The starrie Host. *Ibid.* v. 710 His count'nance..Drew after him the third part of Heav'ns Host. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* i. (1847) 5 The worship of the host of heaven.

b. *Lord (God) of hosts (Jehovah Ts'bā'ōth)*: a frequent title of Jehovah in certain books of the Old Testament; app. referring sometimes to the heavenly hosts (see a), sometimes to the armies of Israel, and hence in modern use with the sense 'God of armies' or 'of battles'.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xvii. 45 Y come to thee in the name of the Lord God of oostis, God of the cumpanyes of Irael. — *Zech.* i. 3 Be ȝe conuerted to me, saith the Lord of oostis. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* xiv. 21 All the kettels in Ierusalem and Iuda, shalbe holy vnto the Lorde of hoostes. 1569 in *Q. Eliz. Prayer Bk.* App. v. (1890) 225 O most myghtie God, the Lorde of hoastes..the only geuer of all victories. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 78 The Lord of Hosts, i.e. of all things visible and invisible..of all things animate and inanimate, which, in the history of Creation, are called, the host of heaven and earth, the one host of God. 1891 A. F. KIRKPATRICK in *Camb. Bible for Schools, Psalms* xxiv. 10 *note.* 1897 R. KIPLING *Recessional*, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget—lest we forget.

Host (hōust), *sb.*[2] Forms: α. 3-7 oste, 4-5 ost, 5-6 ooste, 6-8 oast. β. 4- host; also 4-6 hoost(e, 4-7 hoste, 6 *Sc.* hoist, 6-7 hoast. [a. OF. *oste, hoste* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hôte* host, guest = It. *oste*:—L. *hospit-em* (*hospes*) host, guest, stranger, foreigner. For resumption of *h*, cf. prec.]

1. A man who lodges and entertains another in his house: the correlative of *guest.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4601 And ȝyt shall he make sum robbery, Or begyle hys hoste þer he shal lye. 1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* xvi. 23 Gayus myn oost [1382 my herborgere; 1526 TINDALE myne hoste; 1611 mine hoste] greeteth ȝou wel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 93 greeteth ȝou wel. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 93 Gaius .. whome Paule .. calleth hys ooste and the ooste of all the congregacion. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 173 A tedious guest to a loathsome oast. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vi. 29 Conduct me to mine Host, we loue

him highly. 1700 DRYDEN *Baucis & Phil.* 118 But the kind hosts their entertainment grace, With hearty welcome, and an open face. 1708 E. COOK *Sot-weed Factor* (1865) 10 Pleas'd with the Treatment I did find, I took my leave of Oast so kind. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, You are almost in the position of host to-night.

2. *spec.* A man who lodges and entertains for payment; a man who keeps a public place of lodging or entertainment; the landlord of an inn. Often in archaic phr. *mine* (*my*) *host* = the landlord of such and such an inn.

c 1290 *Beket* 1176 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 140 At one gode mannes house his In a-nizt he nam..his oste nam wel god ȝeme hov heo heom alle bere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 747 Greet chiere made oure hoost [*v.rr.* ost, oste, hooste] vs euerichon. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 222 Efter soper, sayd myne oste, That he cowth noght tel the day That ani knight are with him lay. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 145 Lodged in an Inne.. Whereuppon the Hoste asked him payment. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 100 Mine Host of the Garter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* ii. 45 Tell me freely how you like my Hoste, and the company? is not mine Hoste a witty man? 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 90 Who does not know the famous Swan? Object uncouth! and yet our boast, For it was painted by the Host. 1858 *Murray's Hand-bk. N. Germ.* 58 The two daughters of mine host are both fair and graceful in their national costume. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvii. 121, I was informed by my host that [etc.].

b. Prov. *To reckon* († *count*) *without* († *before*) *one's host*: to calculate one's bill or score without consulting one's host or landlord; to come to conclusions without taking into consideration some important circumstance of the case.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* lii. 202 It ys sayd in comyn that 'who soeuer rekeneth wythoute his hoste, he rekeneth twys for ones'. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 991/2 He fareth lo lyke a geste, that maketh hys rekening himselfe without hys hoste. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 131 b, Thei reckened before their host, and so paied more then their shotte came to. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 649 He that countis without his oist, Oft tymes he countis twyse. 1698 VANBRUGH *2nd Pt. Æsop* iii, But here, alas! he found to's cost, He had reckon'd long without his host. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, But hostess as she was herself,.. she reckoned without her host in the present instance. 1877 [see COUNT *v.* 7]. 1886 SYMONDS *Catholic React.* II. 174 He [Bruno] reckoned strangely in this matter, without the murderous host into whose clutches he had fallen.

3. *Biol.* An animal or plant having a parasite or commensal habitually living in or upon it.

1857 LANKESTER tr. *Küchenmeister's Anim. Paras.* I. Introd. 4 They usually emigrate once into the external world, generally with the excrements of the hosts of their parents. *Note.* Host is a literal translation of the German 'Wirth', and although not perhaps previously used in the above sense in the English language, I have adopted it to prevent a somewhat tedious circumlocution. 1862 *Intell. Observ.* I. 115 The mode in which the liver flukes gain access to their hosts, or in other words to the bodies of the herbivorous animals they frequent. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 733 Cuscuta is nourished exclusively by the haustoria which penetrate into the tissue of the host. 1892 BRADY *Addr. Tyneside Field Club* 9 To complete the life-cycle of any one of these creatures [tape-worms], successive residence is necessary in the bodies of two distinct species of animal, ..thus called the 'intermediate host' and the 'final host'.

attrib. 1888 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 119/1 Preparations showing the entrance of the potato fungus into the host-plant. 1889 *Scot. Leader* 19 June 7 The part played by the barberry as a 'host plant' in producing mildew.

† 4. A guest. Cf. HOASTMAN. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 205 How he [Lichaon]..His hostes slough and into mete He made her bodies to ben ete. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 An hoste that lightly forgeteth his lodgynge..and departeth ioyously wythout to haue eny rewthe. 1518 *Merch. Adv. Newcastle* (Surtees) 51 The ostmen that byes any merchaundyse of ther hosts. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jas. I*, vii, They took me prisoner, not as oste.

† **Host,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* Forms: 4 ooste, hoost(e, 5 ost(e, host(e. [? ad. OF. *hosté, osté*, var. of *hostel, ostel* HOSTEL. The pl. of the latter was often *ostez, ostes*, whence by reaction the sing. *osté*; mod.F. dialects have *hôté, ôté*. For the loss of final *-e* in Eng. cf. *assign* sb., *avowe* sb.] A place of lodging or entertainment; a hostel, inn.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 23 Mo camen to him in to the hoost, or herbore [1388 the in]. — *Philem.* 22 Make redy to me an ooste [*gloss* or hous for to dwelle inne]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiv. 89 (Harl. MS.) Thes two yong knyghtes yede to her oste in þe cite. *Ibid.* lxi. 257 His squier soȝte an host, for swiche a worthi knyȝt to be eside ynne. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 26 An old vauasour that kepte An Ost, & was A Man of honour.

b. Phr. *To be* (or *lie*) *at host*: to be lodged or entertained; to be put up at an inn; *fig.* to be on familiar terms or at home *with*.

c 1450 *Merlin* 171 This mayden..was at hoste with a riche burgeys. 1554 H. WESTON in *Latimer's Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 264, I will be at host with you anon. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Diuerti ad aliquem in hospitium*,..to be at host with one. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 35 Crowes and Rauens..are at hoste with euery kind of fruite in the Orchard. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 410 Your goods that lay at host..in the Centaur.

Host (hōust), *sb.*[4] Forms: *α.* 4 oyst, 4–5 oost, 4–7 ost(e, 6 oast. *β.* 4–6 hoost(e, hoste, 6–7 hoast(e, 5– host. [a. OF. *oiste, hoiste*:—L. *hostia* victim, sacrifice. At an early stage the Eng. word became assimilated in form to the prec. sbs., of which *ost, oost, hoost*, etc. were the normal etymological forms. See also HOSTIE.]

† 1. A victim for sacrifice; a sacrifice (*lit.* and *fig.*): often said of Christ. *Obs.*

α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvi. 11, I offird in his tabernakile þe hoste of heghynge of voice. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 18 A couenable oost [*gloss* or sacrifice], plesynge to God. — 1 *Pet.* ii. 5 To offre spiritual hoostes [*gloss* or offringes] acceptable to God bi Jhesu Crist. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 44 Þat I myght offre my self an acceptable oost to hym. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacram.* II. (1859) 448 Let us..offer always to God the host or sacrifice of praise by Christ. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. II. *Fathers* 287 Anon said Isaac ..But where's your Hoste? 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIII. vi. 232 To goe unto the altars, or to handle an oost or sacrifice. 1653 LD. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 310 Jesus Christ having once offered the Host of His body, is seated at the right hand of God.

2. *Eccl.* The bread consecrated in the Eucharist, regarded as the body of Christ sacrificially offered; a consecrated wafer.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8849 He stode and heylde þe oste. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 9 He ordeyned þat þe oyst schulde be of þerf brede. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Introd. 7 The sacred oost is no maner breed, but either now3t, or accident withouten ony subiect. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The host betokeneth the body of Chryst. *a* 1583 GRINDAL *Fruitf. Dial.* Rem. (1843) 46 If a little mouse get an host, he will crave no more meat to his dinner. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 164 They make their Hosts of Flower kned with Wine and Oil. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 28 Such as scruple to kneel at the host. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 19 Omitting the words which convey the idea of a sacrifice, and the ceremony of the elevation of the host. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* I. x. 191 An apothecary, who also was useful to the Catholics, making 'Hosts' for them.

3. *attrib.*, as (sense 2) *host-bearer, -cup.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 465/1 Host Cup. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round Calend. Port.* 4 The solemn chant of the Host-Bearers.

† **Host,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. HOST *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To gather into a host; to assemble in battle array, to encamp. (Cf. HOSTING *vbl. sb.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1190 Betere hom adde ibe at rome, þan hoosted [*MS. B.* y osted] þere. *c* 1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 16 The whill the host was thus in Ossory..these tweyn, as har wone was, weren both I-hosted to-gedderes.

2. *intr.* To be assembled or gather in a host.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* II. i. (1554) 42 a, As they lay hostyng Not farre asonder, and Saul lay an slepe. 1787 J. BARLOW *Vis. Columbus* VI. 173 With scanty force, where should he lift the steel, While hosting foes immeasurably wheel?

Host, *v.*[2] [f. HOST *sb.*[2]]

† 1. *trans.* To receive (any one) into one's house and entertain as a guest. *Obs.*

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 10 § 3 That no Straunger..shuld oste or take to sojourne with hym within this Realme of England any Merchaunt Straunger. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xii, Fuluius..caused him to be hosted with a worshipfull man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 27 Such was that Hag, unmeet to host such guests. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* I. 20/2 Nowhere should he account himselfe eyther a Stranger, or to be Hosted. [1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Fleece* 61 They [fishing smacks] were 'hosted' by Lowestoft merchants, to whom they sold their fish.]

b. *intr.* To play the host. *nonce-use.*

1868 BP. WILBERFORCE in *Collect. & Recoll.* xv. (1898) 202 The great power of charming and pleasant host-ing possessed by Salisbury.

† 2. *intr.* To be a guest; to lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3978 He ostyd at haly eland. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 Great bost and small roste, Maketh vnsauery mouthes, where ever men oste. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 9 Goe beare it to the Centaure, where we host. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VI. (1658) 386 Antiochus, falling in love with..the daughter of Cleoptolemus, where he hosted.

Host, var. HOAST *sb.* and *v.*, cough.

Hostage (hǫ·stĕdʒ), *sb.*[1] Also 4–7 ostage. [a. OF. *ostage* (11th c.), *hostage* (12–16th c. in Littré; Cotgrave 1611, *hostage* and *ostage*), mod.F. *otage*, = Pr. *ostatge*, OCat. *hostatge*, OSp. *hostage*, It. *ostaggio*, going back through **obstāticum*, to a late pop.L. type **obsidātĭcum*, f. L. *obsidātus* condition of a hostage, hostageship, f. *obses, obsidem* hostage. The initial *h* appears to have been added in OF., etc., through association with the family of L. *hospit-em*: see HOST *sb.*[2] Cf. med.L. *ostāticum, hostāticum* in sense 1, *hostāticus, ostagius, hostagius*, in sense 2 (Du Cange).]

† 1. Pledge or security given to enemies or allies for the fulfilment of any undertaking by the handing over of one or more persons into their power; the standing, state, or condition of the persons thus handed over; chiefly in phrases *in, into, to hostage*. (No plural.) *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 5317 Hii wolleþ habbe hure children to hostage [*c* 1205 3isle]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 399/231 Heo and manie oþer in ostage weren itake. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4987 þijs oþer ten..Duel in ostage her wit me. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3680 There was a maide sent hym into hostage. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 432 b/1 He was ledde..with hys two brethren in ostage or pledge for the delyueraunce of the sayd kyng theyr fader. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxv. 223 Your brother layd hostage, promysynge that he wolde neuer retourne without he brought with hym yᵉ admyrall Gaudys berde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 80 Violatinge the lawe of hostage. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 105 If he stand in Hostage for his safety. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 6 [They] desired one or two of our men to goe ashoare, leaving hostage in our ship for their safe returne. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 97 To give the young King..in Hostage to the Queen.

2. (with *pl.*) A person thus given and held in pledge. Cf. HOSTAGER.

c 1275 LAY. 20909 Four and twenti hostages [*c* 1205 3isles] Childrich þar bitahte. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 78 William..gaf ageyn þo fees, of whilk he toke ostages. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* V. 46 b/1 Upon assuraunce of this same thynge they gave him good hostages. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 101 He laboured secretly that the Genoways should not deliuer in their ostages to the King. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 85 He..kept the Prince of Aurange's Son..as an Hostage for his Fathers Actions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* III. 225 Ambassadors.. to solicit the exchange of hostages. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 155 [At the siege of Exeter in 1068] one of the hostages was brought close to the East Gate, and his eyes were put out in the sight of both armies. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xvi. 254 They had given hostages for their good behaviour.

3. *generally.* A pledge or security.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7312 Though ye borowes take of me, The sikerer shal ye never be For ostages, ne sikirnesse, Or chartres. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. xxiii, The ost of Christ, an ostage for his troth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 115 You know now your hostages: your Vnckles word and my firme faith. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 264 He that hath wife and children, hath given hostages to fortune; for they are impedimentes to great enterprizes, either of vertue, or of mischief. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-bound* 483 One who wisely schemed, And hostage from the future took In trained thought and lore of book.

† 4. *A treaty to which parties are pledged. rare.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. xxx, And there with alle was made hostage on bothe partyes, and made hit as sure as hit myghte be.

Hence **Ho·stage** *v. trans.*, to give as a hostage.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 Nor is it likely now they would have so hostaged their men..had they intended any villany.

† **Ho·stage,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. OF. (*h*)*ostage*:—late L. type **hospitāticum*, f. *hospes, hospit-em* H ST *sb.*[2]: see -AGE. (Med.L. had *hospitāgium* and *hostāgium*, from Fr.)] A hostel, hostelry, inn. Also *attrib.*

c 1440 *Ipom.* 1292 His owne mayde, that was so bryght, To his ostage she went right. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 147 Ostage in this towne know I non, Thin wyff and thou in for to slepe. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xxxii. (1870) 205, I, hauynge pitie..poynted them to my hostage. *a* 1828 *Willie Wallace* x. in Child *Ballads* (1882–98) III. 271 He's on to the hostage gone Asking there for charitie. *Ibid.* iv, Fifteen lords in the hostage-house Waiting Wallace for to see. 1852 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* CXXXVI. Preamb. (Hull Shipping Dues), Certain Dues called..Hostage Dues.

† **Hostager.** *Obs.* Also 4 ost-. [a. OF. (*h*)*ostagier, -ger* hostage, pledge, security, f. *hostage* + *-ier*:—L. *-ārius.*] = HOSTAGE *sb.*[1] 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 139 Þe castels and ostagers he 3ald þorgh curteysie. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4983 Sende he scholde hym hostagers, Men of gode, barons, pers. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxlvi. (R.), Ther wer styll in England hostagers, the erle Dolphyn of Auuergne, therle of Porseen, and dyuers other. 1530 PALSGR. 232/2 Hostager, one that is pledge for another, *hostagier.*

Hostageship (hǫ·stĕdʒ,ʃip). [f. HOSTAGE *sb.*[1] (sense 2) + -SHIP.] The condition of a hostage; = HOSTAGE *sb.*[1] 1.

1848 LYTTON *Harold* IV. iii, The time of the hostageship rests with the King and the Duke. 1865 J. M. LUDLOW *Epics Mid. Ages* II. 249 By this act..the terms of his hostageship are forfeited. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 256 For a companion of his exile and hostageship.

Hostay(e, var. of HOSTEY *v.*, *Obs.*

Hosted (hōu·stĕd), *a.* [f. HOST *sb.*[1] + -ED. Cf. HOST *v.*[1]] Assembled in a host; in hosts.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 576 Indignant Frost..plies His hosted friends that vex the polar skies. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 91 The hosted Hebrews to their several tents ..betake them. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* x. 243 The hosted waves of ocean.

Hostel (hǫ·stĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3–4 ostel, 4 osteyl, 5 osteill, -tell, 6–7 ostle. *β.* 3– hostel; also 4 hostil, 4–7 hostell, 6 hostle, hostelle. [a. OF. *ostel, -eil, hostel*, mod.F. *hôtel* = Pr. (*h*)*ostal*, Sp. *hostal*:—med.L. *hospitāle* (see HOSPITAL).]

† 1. A place of sojourn; a house where one lodges; a lodging. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1056 He .. bead hem hom to is ostel To herbergen wiþ him. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 251 Þe hede of þis hostel Arthour I hat. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 130 The kynge wolde not haue hem at noon other osteill but in his house.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22623 Lauerd..yeild us gain vr ostel nu, Þat us es reft. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 326 Whiche gaue to the lorde of heuen the hostell of her moste holy body. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 495 That this Island is an Hostell of Charity, an harbour of honesty.

2. *spec.* A public house of lodging and entertainment for strangers and travellers; an inn, a hotel.

Obs. after 16th c. till revived in 19th by Scott.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 514 Seynt Iulyane loo bon hostele Se her the house of Fame lo. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 64 As safliche passe as the messager and as sone at hus hostil. 1550 LEVER *Serm.* 14 Dec. (Arb.) 121 One hundred also of an other sorte..dyd lyue of theym selues in Ostles and Innes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. (*heading*), The hostel, or inn. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* (1853) 264 As is the usage of hostels, a pair of boots stood outside the door, to be cleaned betimes in the morning. 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 25 But, being wearied sore in every limb Sought out a goodly hostel, where he might Rest him and eat and tarry for the night.

3. A house of residence for students at a university or elsewhere; esp. (in recent times) for students connected with a non-resident college; = HALL 4 a.

The term was never in official use at Oxford, though 'Halls' have been spoken of as 'hostels'; at Cambridge it has a recognized standing.

1536 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Provostshippz Maistershippz Halles Hostelles. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 15 Any of the Colleges Hostelles or Halles being in the same Universities. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 87 There is mention and record of diuerse other hals or hostels, that haue beene there [at Oxford] in times past, as Beefe hall, Mutton hall [etc.]. 1629 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 41 The clearing of the ground..was begun in May 1628, by taking down the 'litle Ostle'. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 436 Bred in some of the hostels afterwards united thereunto [Trinity College, Cambridge]. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Feb. 98/3 (St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden) These [readers] are expected to reside in the hostel belonging to the library. 1895 RASHDALL *Univ. Europe* I. v. § 1. 296 The Provost of Paris at the head of an armed band of citizens in return attacked a Hall or Hostel (*hospitium*) of students. 1898 *Cambridge Calendar* 876 Selwyn College .. was recognised as a Public Hostel of the University by Grace of the Senate, Feb. 8, 1883.

†4. A town-mansion; = HOTEL 1. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1381/1 The said duke de Montpensier .. met the earle of Derbie and the English traine..and did accompanie him vnto hostell de Longueuille, sometime called the hostle of Aniou. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 105, I went sometimes also to the court of Queen Margaret at the Hostel, called by her name. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* III. vi. 60 Doth belong to Serjeants Inne in Fleet street and as they were anciently called *Hostels* by being Houses of Nobles. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 61 His Hostel at Paris .. was then the best House next to the Queen Mothers, now call'd *l'Hostel de Soissons*.

†5. Lodging, entertainment; esp. in *to take hostel*, to lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1397 Laban .. fond good griõ and good hostel, Him, and hise men, and hise kamel. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12472 Whan synne ys shryue ande clene eche deyl þere wyl Gode holde hys hostele. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3404 Syr Ywayn and his damysell In the town toke thaire hostell. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 606 For his love shull ye haue hostell at youre volunte.

6. *attrib.*

c 1610 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 13 A barrel of Hostel Ale. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xxvi, Slumbering on the hostel floor.

†**Hostel**, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. A dyslogistic diminutive of HOST *sb.*[4]

1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xv. 62 Your round hostel, which you cause to be ador'd.

Hostel, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **hostyl**, 9 **hostle**. [f. HOSTEL *sb.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To lodge, put up. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5557 In Wynchestre were þey hosteld boþe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 118 Hope shal lede hem forth..And hostel hem and hele. *a* 1400 *Stac. Rome* 548 Boþe þei weoren hostelled þere.

2. *intr.* To lodge. Now *dial.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 263 Ther hostyld thai all thre. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Where do you hostle at?' lodge at.

Hostelar. Also **-ilar**, **-illar**. Sc. form of *hostellary*, HOSTELRY.

(The 15th c. instances may be plurals of *hostelarie*.)

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* § 25 (1814) II. 6/2 þt in all burrowis townys .. þar be ordanyt hostilaris and resettis haifande stabillis and chawmeris to ridaris and gangaris. 1425 *Ibid.* § 11 (1814) II. 10/1 þe king .. forbids þat ony liege man .. herbery or luge þaim in ony vthir place bot in þe hostelaris forsaide. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 125 Spers'd about in search o' beds Throu' houses, hostillars, and sheds.

Hosteler (hɒ·stĕlə(r)). Now *arch.* or *Hist.* Forms: *α.* 3–5 (9) **hostiler**, 4– **hosteler**, (4 **hostyller**, 4–5 **hostilere**, **-ellere**, 5–6 **-iller**, **-elere**, 5–6 (9) **-illar**, 6 (9) **-elar**, 7 (9) **-eller**; also 5–8 **hostler**. *β.* 4–5 **ostiler**, 4–6 **osteler**, 5–6 **-ere**, 5–7 **ostler**, 6 **ostleir**, 7 *Sc.* **oistlar**. [a. OF. *ostelier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *hostelier*, mod.F. *hôtelier*, f. *hostel*: see -ER. Cf. med.L. *hospitālārius*, *hostalārius*, *hostel(l)ārius*. See also HOSTLER, OSTLER, variants of this word.]

†1. One who receives, lodges, or entertains guests and strangers; *spec.*, in a monastery or religious house, one whose office was to attend to guests and strangers. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/61 þe Abbot sende him out to one of heore celles; hostiler he was þare i-mad gistes to onder-fongue. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxi. (1869) 37, I am norishe of orphanynes, osteleer of pilgrimes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 149 b/2 Thabbot .. sente hym .. to be hosteler for to receyue there ghestes. 1877 J. RAINE in Smith & Wace *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I. 725 In this establishment Cuthbert was the hostillar. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Priory Barnwell* p. lii, It was the duty of the Hosteller..to entertain the guests who sought the hospitality of the monastery.

2. A keeper of a hostelry or inn; an innkeeper. *arch.*

1365 *Munim. Gildh. Lond.* (Rolls) III. 422 Ricardus le Yonge, hostyller. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* x. 35 He brouȝte forth twey pans, and ȝaf to the ostiler. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xlvii. *heading*, The Osteleres. Alias Inholders. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xlii. (1638) 138 If a man desire to lodge with one that is no common Hosteler. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 5 a, An Hostler that had built a goodly Inne. *a* 1635 CORBET *Iter Bor.* 174 The inne-keeper was old, fourescore allmost .. God and Time decrée To honour thrifty ostlers, such as hee. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 12 [They] crossed the water, and breakfasted in William Stewart's, ostler. 1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xxv, Gray had been repeatedly warned by the friendly hosteller ..to beware of travelling in the dusk.

3. A stableman: see HOSTLER, OSTLER.

†4. A student who lives in a hostel (sense 3). *Obs.*

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 87 The students also that remaine in them, are called hostelers or halliers. Hereof it came of late to passe, that..Thomas late archbishop of Canturburie, being brought vp at such an house at Cambridge, was of the ignorant sort of Londoners called an 'hosteler', supposing that he had serued..in the stable. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 29 We infer them to be no Collegiates, but Hostelers, not in that sense which the spitefull Papists charged Dr. Cranmer to be one (an attendant on a stable), but such as lived in a learned Inn or Hostle not endowed with revenues.

5. *attrib.*, as *hosteler-house* [= OF. *maison hosteliere*; cf. med.L. *hospitālāria* (sc. *domus*) hostelry]; **hosteler-wife**, the mistress of an inn.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 71 A trew Scot, quhilk hosteler house thair held. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xviii, The hostler-wives, ..are like to be the only losers by their miscarriage.

Hence **Ho·steleress**, a female student in a hostel.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 251 The female college, with its professoresses and hostleresses, and other Utopian monsters.

†**Hoste·lity.** *Obs. rare.* Also **-illity.** [? f. *hostel* = hospital + -ITY.] Hospitality.

1593 *Jack Straw* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 398 Defacing houses of hostelity [Old copy, *hostilitie*].

Hostelry (hɒ·stĕlri). Now *arch.* Also 4–5 **ostelrie**, (h)ostellerie, **-elerie**, **-ye**, 4–6 **ostlerye**, **-ie**, 5 **hostillary**; 7 **hostilerie**, 4–7, 9 (*arch.*) **hostelrie**. [a. OF. (*h*)*ostelerie* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *hôtellerie*, f. (*h*)*ostelier* HOSTELER[1]: see -ERY 3, -RY. The word is sparsely exemplified before the 19th c., when it was taken up by Scott, and thence became common as a literary form.]

1. A house where lodging and entertainment are provided; an inn, a hostel. Also, the place in a convent for the reception of strangers.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 718 In Southwerk at this gentil hostelrye [*v.r.* ostelry, *Petw.* hostrye, *Lansd.* hosterie] That highte the Tabard. — *Knt.'s T.* 1635 In the hostelryes [*v.rr.* ostelleryis, hostelleries, *Lansd.* hostries] al aboute. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xxxii. (1869) 193 To þe ostelrye i wente at þe firste, thinking to herberwe me þere. 1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 73 The under-groome of the ostlerie. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. i, A bashful child, homely brought up, In a rude hostelrie. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* III. ii. *note*, The accommodations of a Scottish hostelrie, or inn, in the sixteenth century, may be collected from..the 'Friars of Berwick'. 1823 — *Peveril* xxi, Peveril entered the kitchen, which indeed was also the parlour and hall of the little hostelry. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xviii, Codlin diminished the distance between himself and the hostelry. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 188 Dining at any nice village hostelry.

2. Hostel business. *nonce-use.*

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. x. 101 A gay sight was the road .. in those days, before steam-engines arose and flung its hostelry and chivalry over.

Hence **Ho·stelric** *a. nonce-wd.*, pertaining to a hostelry or inn.

1860 *All Year Round* IV. 78 He looks at things in an eminently hostelric view.

†**Hoster**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. HOST *v.*[2]] A hosteler or innkeeper.

c 1500 in *Arnolde's Chron.* Index (1811) 5 That commen hosters be partyners of all charges so as free hosters. 1598 FLORIO, *Hosteriero*, an host, an hoster, an inholder.

Hoster[2] (hōu·stəɹ). *rare.* [f. HOST *sb.*[1]] One who serves in a host or army.

1892 STOPF. BROOKE *E. E. Lit.* viii. 183 The hosters grim Sent the showers of arrows.

Hosteria, obs. f. OSTERIA, (Italian) hostelry.

Hostery, var. HOSTRY.

Hostess (hōu·stĕs). Forms: *α.* 3–7 **ostesse**, (5 **ostes**, 7 **oastess**). *β.* 4 **hoostesse**, 4–6 **hostes**, 4–7 **hostesse**, 6–7 **hostis**, 7– **hostess**. [a. OF. *ostesse* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hôtesse*, f. (*h*)*oste* HOST *sb.*[2]: see -ESS.]

1. A woman that lodges and entertains guests.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2496 *Phyllis*, Ostesse [*v.rr.* hostesse, ostes] thyn quod she O demophon Thyn Philis whiche that is so wo begon. 1589 *Hay any Work* 48 He has also a charge to prouide for, his hostesse and cosin. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xlii. 19 Thanks, and welcome too, he sayd Unto his Oste and Ostesse. 1598 BARNFIELD *Pecunia* xxi, Your Hostis pressently will step in Place. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. vi. 10 See, see, our honor'd Hostesse. 1632 T. DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* xi. (ed. 6) H j b, Beholding his Oast and Oastesse earnestly. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 235 At one o'clock we bid adieu to our friendly hostess. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 28 'Come and look at the conservatory', smiled his hostess. *fig.* 1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 461 O womman that of wertu art hostesse.

2. *spec.* A woman who keeps a public place of lodging and entertainment; the mistress of an inn.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 325/96 þare-with heo fedde hire swiþe wel and hire ostesse al-so. *c* 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 73 His ostesce had a dowȝter þer he was at inne. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 635 His hostes com rycht till hym thar. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 115 Al tho thynges that ben delyuerd to kepe to the hoste or hostessis they ought to be sauf. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 305 Hostesse, clap to the doores: watch to night. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 82 Come Hostis, give us more Ale. 1716 SWIFT *Phillis* 98 John is landlord, Phillis hostess: They keep at Staines the Old Blue Boar. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 30 [He] had a good understanding with the brother of mine hostess.

†3. A female guest: cf. HOST *sb.*[2] 4. *Obs. rare.*

1388 WYCLIF *Exod.* iii. 22 A womman schal axe of hir neiȝboresse and of her hoosteesse [1382 gest] siluerne vesselis.

4. *Comb.*

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 199 She spoke with so grave and hostess-like a tone.

Hence **Ho·stessship**, the office of hostess.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 72 It is my Fathers will, I should take on mee The Hostesseship o'th' day: you're welcome sir.

†**Ho·stey**, *v. Obs.* Also h)osteye, hostaye, (hostie). [a. OF. (*h*)*osteic-r*, *-aier*, *-oier*:—L. type **hosticāre*, f. *hostis* (med.L.) army, warlike expedition: see HOST *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To wage war, make a warlike expedition.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 555, I ettylle my selfene, To hostaye in Almayne with armede knyghiez. *Ibid.* 3503 Ffor he es in this empire..Ostayande in this oryente with awfulle knyghtes. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. ix. (1554) 80 b, Neuer prince..Hosteyed at once with such a multitude. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 70 Arayed for to osteye. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 13 Full noble erle of Darby havyng rule .. in the duchie of Guyen, hostied the said tyme and yere.

Host-house. Now *dial.* [Cf. Ger. *gasthaus*.] A house for the reception of guests or strangers; a hostelry; an inn.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 591 To go with him to the free Ostehouses amongst the English Merchants. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 352 One night in a bad Host-house. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Host-house*, ..a farmer's inn at market. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v. *Hoast-hoos*, The inns where farmers put up..have *oast-hooses* attached. They are the waiting rooms used by wife and daughters, and the reception place for parcels or goods.

Hostiary, obs. form of OSTIARY.

†**Ho·sticide.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. **hosticīda*, f. *hostis* enemy: see -CIDE 1.] One that kills his enemy (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Hostie (hɒ·sti). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4–5 **hostye**, 5 **hoostye**. [a. F. *hostie* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *hostia* victim, HOST *sb.*[4]]

1. = HOST *sb.*[4] 1.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 57 b/1 Moyses saide we shal take with us suche hostyes & sacrefyses as we shal offre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. xxvii. (W. de W.) 363 The feest..was worshypped wyth spyrytuell hostyes [*Bodl. MS.* hoistes] and offrynges. 1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. 287 There is no necessity to offer daily Hosties for the sins of the people.

2. = HOST *sb.*[4] 2.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy with Mass-bk.* 51 The Papists injoyne all the relickes of the Hostie and wine.. to be gathered together. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 11 Some of his seamen went ashore and met the Hostie carried about. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VI. i, Saint-Just ..'carries his head as if it were a *Saint-Sacrement*', adorable Hostie, or divine Real-Presence!

Hostie, rare var. HOSTEY *v. Obs.*

Hostile (hɒ·stəil, -til), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 **hostill**. [ad. L. *hostilis*, f. *hostis* enemy (see -ILE); perh. through F. *hostile* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an enemy; pertaining to or engaged in actual hostilities.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 236 (Qos.) My dangerous attempt of hostile armes. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 9 Nor bruise her Flowrets with the Armed hoofes Of hostile paces. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 246 The King of Denmark, who entred Germany in an hostile manner. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 337 By these Bars..the Hostile Arms of the Turks have been put to a stop. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 656 Thus, great in glory, from the din of war, Safe he return'd without one hostile scar. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 114 The operations of hostile armies. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 371 On a hostile position [he] rained a torrent of iron.

b. Of the nature or disposition of an enemy; unfriendly.

1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 4 They all came in from a foreign and hostile quarter. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Lady J. B.* li, The dame held fast the hostile door. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 88 A second hostile rajah .. was for some time kept as a state-prisoner. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 392 Men of different and hostile races.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Unfriendly in feeling, action, nature, or character; contrary, adverse, antagonistic.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1748 The natives of North Britain, to whom he is supposed to have been so hostile. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 114 The principal of putrefaction, or azote, the element hostile to life. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 231 A long succession of princes, hostile to the established faith, might sit on the English throne. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 413 It is possible for two hostile principles to flourish side by side, without ever coming into collision.

B. *sb.* A hostile person; *spec.* (*U.S.*) a North American Indian unfriendly to the Whites.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Hostiles*, enemies. *Western.* 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 431 They were formerly hostiles, but..at present peaceable and industrious. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 24 Apr. 5/3 Saturday a scouting-party..captured three hostiles. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Dec. 5/2 A courier has just arrived, and reports..that the hostiles are fighting with the friendly Indians on the Grand River.

Hence †**Hostile** *v. Obs.*, in *to hostile it*, to be hostile, engage in warlike hostilities.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 8 Why may not Clients clearly injured by their Lawyer, or their Adversary, hostile it, and gather an Army? *Ibid.* 96 Had you just cause to invade and hostile it against us.

Hostilely (hɒ·stəil,li), *adv.* Also 7 hostilly, hostily. [f. HOSTILE *a.* + -LY².] In a hostile manner; as or in the manner of an enemy. b. With opposition or antagonism.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 238 Hostily to inuade another Kings Land. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. (1632) 856 The Scots hostilly entred into Northumberland. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 52 D. Hamilton entred England hostilely. 1762 *St. Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 298/1 To act hostilely against Great Britain. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, He could not shake her nor touch her hostilely.

Hostil(e)ment, var. HUSTLEMENT.

Hostility (hɒsti·liti). [ad. late L. *hostilitās*, f. *hostilis* HOSTILE; perh. through F. *hostilité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The state or fact of being hostile; hostile action exercised by one community, state, or power against another; *esp.* such as involves war.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiv, With outwarde hostilitie or martiall businesse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 172 Ye feare of outward hostilitie, and foren invasion. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 101 Now these private Quarrels were broke out into open Hostility. 1706 E. GIBSON *Assize Serm. Croydon* 15 Open acts of sedition and hostility. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* ii. 16 Prusias dared the hostility of the Romans by giving a shelter at his Court to Hannibal.

b. *pl.* Hostile acts; acts of warfare, war.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 837 Howsoever they exercise hostilities, and mutuall disagreements. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 488 Declar'd no War .. nor committed the least Hostilities. 1781 LD. CORNWALLIS *Let. Washington* 17 Oct., I propose a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, viii. (1857) 141 A suspension of hostilities was agreed on.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Opposition or antagonism in action, thought, or principle.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 63 There being not betweene us any cause of hostility. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Duellist*, Explicate all the Phænomena of Nature from the Doctrine of Alkali and Acid, and the supposed Hostility that there is between them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 The hostility excited by a grotesque caricature of virtue did not spare virtue herself.

Ho·stilize, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. HOSTILE *a.* + -IZE; cf. Sp., Pg. *hostilizar*.] *trans.* To render hostile; to cause to be an enemy.

1794 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 376 The powers already hostilized against an impious nation.

Hosting (hō·stiŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. HOST *v.*¹] The raising of a host or armed multitude; hostile encounter or array; formerly, esp. in Ireland, a military expedition.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This Erle a litill afore the forsayd hostynge rode Thomon xl. dayes, the wyche is the moste Inly Streynth of Iryssh of al the land. 1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 130 Going, riding or abiding in any hostings, jorney, or rode. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 673/2, I have often hearde, that when the Lord Deputye hath raysed any generall hostinges, the noblemen have claymed the leading of them. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 102 The foresaid generall hoasting is a rising out of certaine foote and horse, found by the subject .. to assist the Queenes forces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 93 Strange to us it seemd At first, that Angel should with Angel warr, And in fierce hosting meet. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 98 From him, Two branches, that, in hosting, long contend For sov'reign sway. 1715 *Act* 1 *Geo. I* Stat. II. c. 54 § 10 The annual Value of the Services, commonly called personal Attendance, hosting, hunting, watching and warding, due by virtue of any Charter .. shall be paid in Money annually instead of them. 1884 Low & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* s.v. *Pale*, The small English freeholders were forced to follow the Lord-Deputy in his 'hostings'. Their abandoned farmsteads were robbed and burnt by English and Irish alike.

b. *attrib.*

1575 MAITLAND *Scot. Poems* 318 My hors, my harnes, and my speir; And all uther, my hoisting geir, Now may be sald. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 973/1 The Prince .. aduanced forwarde .. towarde his enimies, an hosting pace. 1620 *Thomas' Lat. Dict., Simplares armaturæ*, hosting harnesse.

Hostis, obs. form of HOSTESS.

Ho·stler. Forms: 4–5 hosteler (-eller, -iler, -iller), 5– hostler. See also OSTLER. [A syncopated form of *hosteler*, found also in the sense 'keeper of a hostelry, innkeeper' (HOSTELER 2), but from 16th c. usually appropriated as below; in this popular sense it has always varied with the form OSTLER (ɒ·slə), now more prevalent. The Shakspere Folio of 1621 has *hostler* once, *ostler* six times.

As a variant spelling of *ostler*, ordinarily pronounced like the latter, with *h* and *t* mute; but, if used in the sense of *hosteler*, both letters would now usually be sounded.]

A man who attends to horses at an inn; a stableman, a groom.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 366 Thilke that holden hosteleries, sustenynge the thefte of hire hostilers [*v.rr.* hostelers, hostelleris, ostelers, ostilers]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 23 Þis was a comune custome to diuers hostlers .. to bring her hors to þat plaas. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 85 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otys and a botell of haye. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 73/46 Hostler, *caupo, stabularius*. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 10 To make Religion but a stalking horse..and the Ministers thereof but hostlers, to rub down, curry and dresse it for their riding. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 20 Having ordered the Horstler to take Care of my Dog. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T.* (1851) II. x. 139 The landlord himself, or his loutish hostler. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Where hostlers were continually accompanying themselves with effervescent noises.

b. *U.S.* (See quot.)

1890 COOLEY, etc. *Railw. Amer.* 232 The compartments in the round-houses for sheltering locomotives are termed the stalls, and the keeper of the round-house is called the hostler.

Hence **Ho·stlership**, the function of a hostler, or the discharge of such function.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 123 To hold his stirrop, and beare the checke for ill hostlership.

Hostler, Hostleress: see HOSTELER.

Hostless (hō·stlĕs), *a. rare.* [f. HOST *sb.*² + -LESS.] Destitute of a host; †inhospitable.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 3 Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous. 1891 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Mar. 6/1 A 'Frisco millionaire, who apparently prefers his friends to dine hostless.

Hostly (hō·stli), *a.* [f. HOST *sb.*² + -LY¹.] Belonging or proper to a host; host-like.

1893 *Star* 6 June 1/7 To resume their hostly functions. 1894 *Bedford Times* 2 June 2/2 A hostly host and trusty citizen.

†**Hostry** (hō·stri). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: a. 4–6 ostrye, 5 oostre, 5–7 ostry, -ie, 5–8 ostery, 6 ostrey. β. 4–6 hostrye, 5–6 hostre, 5–7 hostrie, 5–8 hostery, hostry, 6 -trey, 6–8 -terie, 8 *arch.* hoastrie. [a. OF. *hosterie, hostrie* (= It. *osteria*, Sp. *hosteria*), f. *hoste* (mod.F. *hôte*) HOST *sb.*²: see -ERY, -RY.] = HOSTELRY.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 73 He .. Herberwed hym at an hostrye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 119 Þus þai do fra ostrie to ostrie till þai comme at þe emperour. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 329, I was neuer bard ere .. In sich an oostre as this. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 210 b/2 This wenche went to another that laye in the same hostery. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* ii. 7 There was no roume for them with in, in the hostrey. 1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXVI. (1603) 350 Now a common ostrey for receipt of trauellers. 1630 *K. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 88 The Princes sit at meat like Carriers in an Hostry. 1652 PEYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 31 She ..accompanied him to some Hostery. 1756 CIBBER *Apol.* II. *Dial. Old Pl.* 165 Five inns or common osteries. 1790 PENNANT *London* 458 (R.) In Stow's time it was altered to a common hosterie or inn, having a black bell for a sign.

b. *attrib.*, as *hostry bottle, court, house, press, roof*: (h)ostry faggot, a faggot used to light hostelry fires; so hostry-wood: see quot. 1769.

1507–8 *Durham MS. Terr. Roll*, Le hostre house ibidem. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* G.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 133/1 Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why, it is like to an ostry-faggot, that, once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest. 1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* ii, It must be served in locks And ostry bottles. 1671–2 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterb.*, For six ostery fagotes..*5 o.* or. *6d.* 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) I. 139 Here they make those Faggots, which the Wood-mongers call Ostreywood, and in particular those small light Bavins which are used in Taverns in London to light their Faggots. *a* 1770 CHATTERTON *Eclogue* i. 26 in *Rowley P.* (1778) 3 The joyous daunceynge ynn the hoastrie courte. 1881 T. WATTS in *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 337/1 To have the grass for his bed and the sky for his hostry-roof.

Hostryche, -yge, obs. forms of OSTRICH.

†**Ho·stryinge.** *Obs.* [f. HOSTRY.] Lodging, entertainment.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXL *note* (Harl. MS.), All this cuntrey is goode hostryinge and full of uitaile.

Hostship (hō·stˌʃip). [f. HOST *sb.*² + -SHIP.] The function of a host, entertainment of guests.

1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* X. (1875) 142 The prime minister whose excellence..in hostship was to be attributed to his wife.

Hosyl, obs. form of HOUSEL.

Hot¹, **hott** (hɒt), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. OF. *hotte* a pannier or creel, supposed to be of Ger. origin: cf. Ger. *hotte*, Swiss *hutte* a vintager's dorser, a tub or basket carried on the back. (See also HOD *sb.*¹) Sense 3 is possibly a different word.]

1. A kind of basket or pannier for carrying earth, sand, lime, manure, etc. *north. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5524 Apon þer neckes sal þai bere Hott wit stan and wit morter. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 850 Twigges..Swiche as men..maken of these paniers, Or elles hottes or dossers. 1434–5 *Durham MS. Almoner's Roll*, j par de hottys pro sabulo et luto cariand. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 a/2 And bare on hys sholders vii hottis or baskettis fulle of erthe. 1661 *Wit & Drollery* 74 Ise lay down my hot. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hots*, a sort of panniers to carry turf or slate in. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hot*, a sort of square basket formerly used for taking manure into fields of steep ascent. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Muck hots* .. panniers for conveying manure on horseback.

2. A small heap (e.g. of dung, dust, sand, etc.). *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

a 1800 *Song* in *Edinb. Month. Mag.* (1817) June 238 There was..An hunder hotts o' muck to spread. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 255 Will then laid his arm over the boy and the hott o' claes, and fell sound asleep. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 126 The field .. was left by the cattle in tufts or hots not eaten regularly off. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss., Muck hots*, ..(N.E.) heaps of muck or lime in the field.

†3. (Also hut(t).) A padded sheath for the spur of a fighting cock. *Obs.*

1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes* (1635) 48 Hots are soft bumbasted roules of Leather, covering their Spurs, so that they cannot hurt or bruise one another. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 92 Hee without Cloake Is a Witt in Hutts, a pretty spurringe Cocke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. xi. 252/2 *Hotts* or *Hutts*, are the Pounces or round Balls of Leather stuffed and clapped or tied on the sharp end of the Spurs, to keep Cocks that they shall not hurt one another in sparing, or breathing themselves. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVII. 140 Cover your Cock's heels with hots made of leather.

Hot, *sb.*²: see HOT *a.* 10.

Hot (hɒt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *a.* 1 hât, 2–4 hat, (4–5 *north.* hatt(e, hate); 5 hayt, 5–6 hait, 6 haet, heit. *β.* 2– hot; 4–6 hoot, -e, 4–7 hote, 6 hoat(e, 6–7 hott(e. *γ.* 5–6 whote, whoot(e, 6 whot, whott(e, whoat(e, woght. *Comp.* 1 hattra, 2–3 hattre, hattere, hatere, 3 hatture, 3–4 hattore, 4– hotter. *Sup.* 1 hattost, 3–7 hotest, 4– hottest. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hât*, corresp. to OFris., OS. *hêt* (MDu., Du. *heet*, LG. *hêt*), OHG. (MHG.) *heiz* (Ger. *heisz*), ON. *heitr* :–OTeut. **haito-z*, f. ablaut-stem *hit-, hît-, hait-*, whence also Goth. *heitô* fever, and OE. *hâtu* HEAT. The normal phonetic representatives of OE. *hât* were ME. northern *hât* (*hate, hait*), southern *hôt* (*hote, hoot, hoat*); the former came down to 16th, the latter to 17th c.; but as early as 1550 we find the shortened *hot, hott*. This was app. taken from the inflected comparative, OE. *hâtra*, later *hattre*, found as late as 1400 as *hatter*, beside which *hotter* shortened from *hôtr* is found in 14th c. (cf. *out, utter, late, latter*). The forms in *wh* are parallel to those of WHOLE.

The phonology of *hot* in the dialects presents many points of difficulty. Cf. HET.]

1. The proper adjective expressing a well-known quality or condition of material bodies, due to a high degree of the molecular energy known as *heat* (HEAT *sb.* 1, 2), and producing one of the primary sensations (HEAT *sb.* 1 b); having or communicating much heat; of or at a high temperature: the opposite of *cold*. (Distinguished from *warm* by the high degree of this quality.)

a. Of the sun, the air, and atmospheric conditions.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 228 Deos wyrt .. byþ cenned neah sæ and on hatum stowum. *Ibid.* III. 280 Swa hattra sumor, swa mara ðunor and liget. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 35 At middai wanne þo dai is al þer hotest. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10960 Þut somer so druye & so hot, Þat..none hattore me not. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2703 Quen it was hate [*later MSS.* hat, hoot] a-pon a tide Abram satt his hus be side. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 564 It wes hate [*rime* gate]. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 2141 The day was whote and longe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 34 b, The wether was hoat. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 331 In an hote scorching season. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 118 In a hot day, but especially in the evening of a hot day. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. i, The sun so hot, that I was forced to turn my face from it. 1833 STURT *S. Austral.* II. iii. 66 The hot winds in the interior.

b. Of fire, or anything burning or glowing.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 124 Stæppe on hat col, cele mid wætre; stæppe on swa hat swa hatost mæge. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 63 On ðe wallende brene of ðe hote fiere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 402 The fir was ouer hoot [*v.rr.* hot, hote]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Whan the yron is well hoote, hit werketh the better. 1598 *Epulario* B iv b, Almonds scorched on whote embers. 1772 H. BROOKE *Redempt.* (R.), The Sun himself [shall] consume with hotter fire. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 532 From the furnace, white and hot.

c. Of material objects in general (as affected by the sun, fire, chemical action, the vital heat of animals, subterranean heat, etc.).

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1055 in *Exeter Bk.*, He hate let torn þoliende tearas geotan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Ne wepeð none hote teres. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/53 Seoth it to-gadere .. and leie it al hot þar-to. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2243 Hote bathe he dide make. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vii. (1495) 91 Blode is hotter in the ryght syde .. strengthe of hote blode is in the ryght syde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/1 Hoott bathe, *murletum*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 25 Little potte soone whot. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 105 This place is famous for its hot baths. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 221 A body heated so hot as to emit light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxiii. 351 When the water..is as hot as the hand can bear.

d. Of food or drink prepared with the aid of fire, and served before it becomes cool. Cf. *hot and hot* 11 b.

a 1300 *Land Cokayne* 104 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 159 'Gees al hote, al hot.' 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 104 Cookes and heore knaues cryen 'hote pies, hote!' *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 12 Serue forth alle hote as tostes. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 4 To take no more drynke neither hote nor colde. 1687 WOOD *Life* 5 Sept. (O.H.S.) III. 235 Three hot dishes, which he fed upon. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 290 A kind of cake .. designated hot-cross-bun. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/7 Nothing is eaten as hot as it is boiled.

2. Of a person or animal: Having the sensation of heat (in a high degree). Usually in predicate.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2396 Thou shalt no while be in oo state, But whilom colde & whilom hate. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 15 There must be heede taken, that they drinke not when they be hotte. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 74 Lords, I am hot with haste, in seeking you. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 10 'Tis very pleasant to drink when one is hot. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 105 He is weary like other men and hungry and hot.

b. Of bodily conditions or affections producing or accompanied by this sensation, as fevers, etc.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij, He was vexed with hote feuers. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 52 Taken with an hot and a cold fit of an ague. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 101 Violent Hot Pains in the Lower-Belly. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 103/2 The girl acknowledged his salute by a hot blush.

3. *transf.* Having to do with things that are hot: associated with heat. *rare.*

1658 J. Jones *Ovid's Ibis* 34 Brewers, Bakers, Smiths, and such hot artificers. 1876 L. Morris *Epic Hades* I. 3 The hot noise of bees.

†4. In the physiology of the Middle Ages, expressing one of the fundamental qualities of humours, elements, planets, and bodies in general: see Cold *a.* 6. *Obs.* (Often passing into 5.)

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 284 Þeos wyrt .. hys ȝecynde is swiþe hat. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Norþeren men, in þe whiche colde .. makeþ hem fatter, gretter, and whitter and hatter with inne. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxvi. [xxxviii.] (Bodl. MS.), Alle þinges wiþ odoure is accounted hote amonge Auctours as..vinegre, caumfer and rose. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 2 Oure quinta essencia .. is not hoot and drie wiþ fier, ne coold and moist wiþ watir, ne hoot and moist with eyr, ne coold and drie wiþ erþe. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A v a, Pontike Wormwoode is hote in the first degree and drye in the thirde. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. lxxxiii. 765 The liquor Cedria .. is almost whoate in the fourth degree. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* N vij b, Pepper .. Hurtful to hot constitutions. 1670 W. Clarke *Nitre* 52 It is..controverted whether Nitre be cold or hot.

5. Producing an effect as of heat or burning, esp. on the nerves of taste or the mucous membrane; pungent, acrid, biting; corrosive; heating, ardent.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 18 The Englishemen .. dranke hote wynes in the hote wether, and did eate all the hote frutes..that there fell sicke [etc.]. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 25 The Mustard is too hot a little. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 49, I neuer did apply Hot and rebellious liquors in my bloud. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 171 We may..give Hotter Remedies in this, than in any other Cholicks. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 166 The dish is ..too hot of pepper. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 488 Camphor [has] a strong hot acrid taste.

b. Affected with this sensation. *rare.*

1870 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) § 45 While the palate is still hot with a curry, an unflavoured dish seems insipid.

6. *transf.* Excited (this being naturally accompanied by a sensible increase of temperature). a. Having or showing intensity of feeling; fervent, ardent, passionate, enthusiastic, eager, keen, zealous. (Of persons, their affections, actions, etc.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 225 Wæs him..seo Godes lufu toðæs hat and toðæs beorht on his heortan. *c* 1200 Ormin 15580 Hat lufe towarrd Godess hus. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 119 He .. makede hem hattere on soðe luue to gode and to men. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Forði þet tu ert..nouðer cold ne hot.. ich chulle speouwen þe ut, bute ȝif þu i-wurðe hattre. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 956 (1012) Hotter wex his loue. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* V. 834 Hardy and hat contenyt the fell melle. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. i. (Arb.) 12 In all the hotte haste must she be hys wife. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 14, I..was then whottist at mi book when the rest were hardist at their cards. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 18 Ther rease .. a hoat disputation betuene him and me. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 12 July, The Duke of York .. is hot for it. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 15 Her desires were too hot for delay. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VI. ii, In the days of his hot youth. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xv. 107 The foe poured after them In hot pursuit. 1897 *Bookman* Jan. 119/1 He was..a hot patriot in '70.

b. Excited with anger; angry, wrathful, 'in a passion'; *rarely*, of a wrathful disposition, violent-tempered, passionate.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2147 He..het, on hat heorte, unhendeliche neomen hire. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 148 Whan he was hottest in his ire. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 19 The eldest chidde with the knight that plaied with her, and gaue hym angri, hasti, and hote langage. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xxxi. 36 What haue I trespassed or offended yᵗ thou art so whote upon me? 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 47 She is so hot because the meate is colde. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 112 Come man be not so hot, here is none but Friends. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 179 God proclaims His hot displeasure. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* VI. II. 113 Men of hot temper and strong prejudices. *a* 1863 Thackeray *D. Duval* i, He had parted, after some hot words.. from his mother. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* I. 23 Donati was a hot and arrogant noble.

c. Excited with sexual desire; lustful; of animals, 'in heat' (see Heat *sb.* 13).

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 52 Thair cumis ȝung monkis ..And in the courte thair hait flesche dantis. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 27 Very hoote and dyposed to lecherdnes. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iii. 403 Were they as prime as Goates, as hot as Monkeyes. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 199, I took a female rabbit, hot, (as the feeders term it) that is, ready to be impregnated.

7. Attended with feverish or violent exertion, suffering, discomfort, or danger; intense, violent; raging, severe, sharp, keen. (Chiefly of conflict or the like; formerly also of pestilence or epidemics.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 979 in *Exeter Bk.* 57 Wæs seo adl hearl, hat, and heoro-grim. *a* 1000 *Phœnix* 613 ibid. 64 b, Hungor se hata. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 1544 (Grein) Hatan heaðowælme. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1601 (1650), I hadde it neuere half so hote as now. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9377 Hongur full hote harmyt hom þen. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 21 b, The feast was at the hottest. 1581 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 7 Vices, which began to growe hot in the Cities. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 19 Great skirmishes and encounters that have been verie hot. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 587 The Plague is sometime so hotte at Cairo, that there die twelve thousand Persons dayly. 1683 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 67 Small pox hot and frequent in Oxon. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 80 ₱ 9 The Fire of Bombs and Grenades .was so hot, that the Enemy quitted their Post. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 161 The Plague grows hot in the City. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 381 In the hottest of the fight.

b. *transf.* Said of a place, position, etc. in which intense action of some kind is going on, or in which one suffers severe discomfort.

1855 *Cornwall* 250 As to the 'hot-lode' at the United Mines..the discovery of which sent up shares from £40 to £450 each—both the heat of the lode and the ardour of the shareholders have considerably declined, and so have the shares. 1872 W. F. Butler *Gt. Lone Land* xx. (1878) 318, I have been compelled to seek my sport in hot climates instead of in hot corners. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 6/2, I have seen many roaring camps; they are hot places, when men lose their money at the gambling-tables and when the bullets begin to fly about. 1896 *Tablet* 22 Feb. 291 We got into as hot a corner as a lot of men ever got into.

8. Technical uses. a. *Hunting.* Of the scent: Strong, intense; opp. to Cold *a.* 12.

Hence, in nursery and parlour games which involve searching or guessing on the part of some of the players, *hot* means close on the track of the object hidden or the solution to be guessed.

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 60 Hungrie Churchwolves following the hot sent of double Livings. 1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 111 The scent lying hotter, and encreasing. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 5 He could halloo them off the hottest scent that ever lay on Warwickshire grass. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xliv. 326 A pack of hounds running on a hot trail.

b. Of colour: Unpleasantly intense or vivid.

1896 Sir E. M. Thompson in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 221 The colours employed are vivid, sometimes even rather hot.

c. Dry and absorbent of moisture.

1883 in Spon *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 252/2 If the ceiling is 'hot'—*i. e.* porous, and soaks in the moisture very quickly.

d. In constant use or action; figured as heated by friction, etc.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 679/2 The New York and Washington wire is kept 'hot' for eight hours every night.

e. *Racing slang.* Said of a 'favourite' on which the betting is specially keen.

1894 *Daily News* 4 June 4/1 The possessor of one of the hottest favourites on record.

9. That has not had time to cool down or grow stale or unexciting; fresh, recent: said *esp.* of acts; also of a person fresh from such an act.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8627 Wyþ þe dom al hot, Hengistes heued of he smot. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XIII. iv. 45 Turnus be his hait and recent deid [=death] Had wyth his blude littit the grond al reid. 1659 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 246 Which murther being discovered, whilest it was hot, made the Citizens take Arms. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxii. 142 The horrible thought that he .. was going, hot and unprepared, to an everlasting hell.

†10. *absol.* as *sb.* Hot condition, heat. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 3734 Wiþþ hat & kald, wiþþ nesshe & harrd. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 He soffreþ and honger an þorst, and chald and hot. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. iii. (Bodl. MS.), Hoote and colde greueþ suche one. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 898 Hot, cold, moist, and dry, four Champions fierce Strive here [in Chaos] for Maistrie.

11. Phrases. a. † *Hot and cold* (also *in hot and cold*): in all conditions and circumstances (*obs.*). *To blow hot and cold*: see Blow *v.*¹ 2 b.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1844 Euer in hot and colde To be your trwe seruaunt. *c* 1430 *Deuelis Perlt.* 161 in *Hymns Virg.* 46 Neiþer in hoot ne coolde I may not make him stumble. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 30 He that pleadeth for a generall .. Toleration, hot and cold, I meane constantly and deliberately..shall finde himselfe a very Atheist.

b. *Hot and hot*: said of dishes of meat, etc. served in succession as soon as cooked; also *absol.* as *sb.* food thus served. Also *fig.*

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 4 Oct. Let iv, I will give you them like a beef-steak at Dolly's, *hot* and *hot*. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterproof* xxix, Thy care is, under polish'd tins, To serve the hot-and-hot. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* viii, Mutton-chops, which were brought in hot and hot, between two plates.

†c. *Hot of the spur*: very eager about something. (Cf. Hotspur.) *Obs.* (*Hot at hand*: see Hand *sb.* 25 c.)

1652 Shirley *Doubtf. Heir* v. 62 (N.) Speed, an you be so hot o' the spur.

d. *To give it* (a person) *hot*: to administer a severe chastisement. So *to get* or *catch it hot.* (Cf. 7.) *colloq.*

1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 24 St. Catherine..gave him as hot as he brought. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 26 Feb., I would give it them hot. 1877 5 *Yrs.' Penal Servit.* iv. 287 He 'got it hot' for such a crime.

e. *To make it hot for*: to make the position decidedly uncomfortable for. *Too hot for* or *too hot to hold* (a person): said of a place, etc. which is made, through persecution or the like, too disagreeable for him to continue in.

1618 Bolton *Florus* IV. xii. (1636) 322 Cæsar Augustus thought good to make that practice too hot for them. 1648 Needham *Plea for King* Ep. A ij, They will make your House too hot to hold you. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 43 'Ere they make the Island too hot for the English. 1771 Foote *Maid of Bath* I. i, The share he had in your honour's intrigue..soon made this city too hot for poor Ned. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. xiii. 110 She.. made St. Albans too hot to hold her. 1890 'Boldrewood' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 298 A pocket Derringer, which..had a trick of going off unexpectedly, and had once 'made it hot' for a friend.

f. With qualifying word prefixed, denoting the degree of heat, as Boiling *hot*, Broiling *hot*, Piping *hot*, Red-hot, White-hot, etc.: see these words.

12. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, as *hot-breathed, -hearted, -mettled, -spirited, -stomached, -tempered* adjs. b. With another adj., expressing a union of qualities (*poet.*), as *hot-bright, -cold, -dry, -humid, -moist* adjs. c. Special combinations and collocations: **hot-ache** (*dial.*), a pain felt in the hands when warmed after being very cold; **hot-air** *a.*, of hot air, or in which hot air is used; †**hot-backed** *a.*, lustful; **hot-closet** (see quot.); **hot coppers** (see Copper *sb.*¹ 8); **hot-drawn** *a.*, drawn or extracted with the application of heat (opp. to *cold-drawn*, Cold *a.* 18); **hot-flue**, a heated chamber for drying cloth or other articles; **hot-gilding**, 'a name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **hot-hoof** *adv.*, with haste or rapid progress (of horses or cattle: cf. Hot-foot); †**hot-livered** *a.*, hot-tempered, excitable, irascible; †**hot-mouthed** *a.*, restive or ungovernable, as a horse whose mouth is irritated by the bit; **hot pint**, a drink consisting of ale sweetened, spiced, and heated: so-called in Scotland; †**hot piss** = Chaudpisse; **hot-plate**, a heated flat surface on a stove, etc., for cooking or similar purposes; †**hot-reined** *a.*, 'fiery, high-spirited' (Jodrell); **hot-saw**, a buzz-saw for cutting up hot bar-iron into pieces to be re-heated, and re-rolled (Knight); **hot-skull** = Hot-head; **hot-stopping** (*slang*), hot spirits and water; **hot-trode**, fresh or recent trail; **hot-wall**, 'a wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it' (Knight); **hot with** (*colloq.*), hot spirits and water with sugar (cf. *cold without*); in quot. 1862 *fig.*

1697 Lister in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 379 The tops of my Fingers..did boaken and ake, as when after extream cold, one has the *hot-ach in them. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 131 *note*, The pain called the hot-ach after the hands have been immersed in snow. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 233 No fear of smoke being mingled with the *hot-air current. .. A hot-air stove. 1697 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 21 A *hot-back'd Diuill. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 301 Orion, Eridanus .. and *hot-breath'd Sirius. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Night neither here is fair, nor day *hot-bright. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Hot-closet.* I. One attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm .. 2. (*Candle-making.*) A chamber in which candle-molds are kept at a heat of 150° Fah., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. 1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* IX. v, Behold his poore estate, his *hot-cold fire. 1614 Sylvester *Little Bartas* 456 The Fits of th' hot-cold cruell Fever. 1605 — *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 1167 Some *hot-dry Exhaling, Or Blazing-Star. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 820 **Hot-flue* is .. an apartment heated by stoves or steam-pipes, in which .. calicoes are dried hard. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 722 To take .. a hundred head of bestial *hot-hoof over hill and moor. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 1284 The Angell.. found her out in a *hot-humid Cell. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* ix. 29 Ignorant *hotliuered fellowes, of an vnseasoned zeale. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* (1851) 188 A capricious Pædantie of hot-liver'd Grammarians. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 34 Their Horses..are small and *hot-mettled. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 261 The cold-dry Earth to *hot-moist Aire returns not. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* vii. 9 Let not thy *hot-mouth'd spirit entertain Too sudden passion with too slack a rein. 1681 Dryden *Sp. Friar* III. iii, That hot-mouthed beast, that bears against the curb. 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 28 On the approach of twelve o'clock, a *hot pint was prepared—that is, a kettle or flagon full of warm, spiced, and sweetened ale, with an infusion of spirits. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lxvii. 408 Good against the strangurie, the *hoote pisse, the stone in the bladder. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, Like a *hot-rein'd horse. 1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* IV. i. Wks. (1881) 53 *Hot-sprighted youthes. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 Peace and concorde can not..continue among them, that are *hote stomaked and hyghe mynded. 1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* ii. (ed. 12) 13 No man can..drink *hot-stopping the last thing at night, and get up in the morning without remembering that he has done so. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vii. 196 Oedipus, the *hot-tempered king. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 68 Persons who were aggrieved .were allowed to pursue the *hot-trode with hound and horn. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* V. xxix. *note*, The pursuit of Lorder marauders was followed..with bloodhounds and bugle-horn, and was called the *hot-trod.* 1777 W. Wilson *(title)* The Forcing of Early Fruits, and the Management of *Hot Walls. 1871 'Dingo' *Austral. Rhymes* 18 The dust and the *hot-windy weather. 1862 Thackeray *Wks* (1872) X. 211 How do you like your novels? I like mine strong, *'hot with'.

Hot, *adv.* [OE. *hâte* = OS. *hêto*, OHG. *heizo*; afterwards levelled with the adj.] In a hot manner, hotly. (Usually hyphened to a following adj. or pple. used attrib.)

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; pungently.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 424 Isenan clutas hate glowende.

13.. *K. Alis.* 572 (Bodl. MS.) Þe briȝth sonne so hooté shoon. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6572 With melles of yren hate glowand. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 185 Ane hundreth altaris..Hait birning full of Saba sence. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. viii. 60 The Sunne shines hot. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 438 Adhesive to the track Hot-steaming. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 292 With hot-tingling fingers.

2. *fig.* Ardently, eagerly, violently, severely, angrily, etc.: see the adj.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 693 Þe Erll was handlyt þair sa hat. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 59 Ther loved no wight hotter in his lyve. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 228 A sekenes I feyll that haldys me fulle haytt. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 83 b, He tooke the matter very hotte. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 247 'Tween frozen conscience and hot-burning will. 1795 Nelson 27 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 75 The French cavalry fired so hot on our Boats. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* vi, Fast and hot Against them pour'd the ceaseless shot.

Hot (hɒt), *v.* [OE. *hâtian*, f. *hât* Hot *a.*: cf. OHG. *heizên* to be hot. In later use formed afresh from the adj.]

†**1.** *intr.* To be or become hot. (Only in OE.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 4 [xxxix. 3] Hatade heorte min binnan me.

2. *trans.* To heat. (Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*)

1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 7 a, Take two tyles that be hoted. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 680 Pelethronian Lapitho gave the bit And hotted rings. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hot*, to heat, or make hot. *Notts.* 1878 Miss Braddon *Open Verd.* xix. 139 I'll go and get things hotted up for you. 1881 *Society* 2 Feb., Water hotted and a steaming bowl of punch prepared.

Hot, obs. pa. t. and pple. of Hit; see also Hight.

Hot'bed, hot-bed.

1. A bed of earth heated by fermenting manure, and usually covered with glass, for raising or forcing plants.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 401 The Bed we call a Hot-Bed. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 64 Fine and tender Seeds that require the Hot-bed. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 217 The bright curled Lettuces .. do well upon Hot-Beds, and especially under Bell-Glasses, or Glass Frames. 1879 D. J. Hill *Bryant* 117 Numerous hotbeds assist the tender plants in spring.

2. *fig.* A place that favours the rapid growth or development of any condition, esp. of something evil.

1768 Bickerstaff *Hypocrite* I. i, The seeds of wickedness ..sprout up every where too fast; but a play-house is the devil's hot-bed. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 8 Aug. Let. ii, Edinburgh is a hot-bed of genius. 1827–48 Hare *Guesses* II. (1873) 559 Those hotbeds of spurious, morbid feelings, sentimental novels. 1851 Kingsley *Yeast* iii, These picturesque villages are generally the perennial hotbeds of fever and ague. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* II. 397 Both Houses of Parliament were hot-beds of corruption.

3. 'A platform in a rolling-mill on which rolled bars lie to cool' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

4. *attrib.* (in senses 1 and 2).

1810 Crabbe *Borough. Relig. Sects* (L.), First comes the hotbed heat, and while it glows, The plants spring up. 1848 Kingsley *Saint's Trag.* Notes 250 Hot-bed imaginations.

Hence **Hotbed** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *trans.*, to force as in a hotbed.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Apr. 411/2 Men forced and hot-bedded into honours without any genius for study.

Hot blast. A blast of heated air forced into a furnace. Also *attrib.*, and short for *hot-blast process*, etc.

1836 J. B. Neilson in *Trans. Inst. Civ. Engin.* I. 83 Were the Hot Blast generally adopted, the saving..in..coal would be immense. 1850 W. Fordyce *Coal* etc. 112 Neilson..distinguished for his invention of the hot-blast..'hot-blast Iron' is familiar all over the country.

Hot-blooded (hɒtˌblʌdèd), *a.* Having hot blood; ardent or excitable; passionate.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 2 Now the hot-bloodied-Gods assist me. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 379 The proud and hot-blooded Tudors. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xvi. 259 The Germans, being undisciplined and hot-blooded, were less easy to be restrained.

Hot'-brain. A person of a hot or excitable brain; = Hot-head.

1605 *Play Stucley* 2024 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 238 This English hot-brain. 1625 Jackson *Creed* v. v. § 6 A practicall head skillfull in humoring such an hot braine. 1827 G. Darley *Sylvia* 29 He is all unversed In these wild paths, and is a hot-brain, too.

Hot-brained (hɒtˌbrēˈnd), *a.* Having a 'hot' or excitable brain; = Hot-headed 2.

1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 36 Daungerous and hotebrained deuises. 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* x. 251 Run o're the rugged Alps, thou hot-braind Fool! 1702 Rowe *Tamerl.* I. i. 23 Furious zeal inspir'd by hot-brain'd Priests. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii, Hot-brained Sciolists.

Hotch (hɒtʃ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Corresponds to Du. *hotsen*, *hossen*, to jog, jolt, MHG. and Ger. dial. *hotzen* to move up and down; also in form to F. *hocher* (12th c. *hocier* in Littré) to shake; but the original relations between these words are obscure.]

1. *intr.* To move up with a short jerk and sink back by one's own weight; to make a succession of such movements, to jog; to move or leap forward in a sitting position; to fidget, to move uneasily or with impatience.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3688 Archers of Inglande fulle egerly schottes..Sonne hotchene in holle the hefenne knyghtes. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 68 Quhen our gude nichtbors rydis..Some hotcheand on a hemp stalk, hovand on a heicht. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Sonn.* lxvi, With old bogogers, hotching on a sped. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Gloss. Wks. (1862) 88 *Hotching*, to limp, to go by jumps, as toads. 1790 Burns *Tam o' Shanter* 186 Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain And hotch'd and blew wi' might and main. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Hotch*, ..2. To move by short heavy leaps as a frog or toad does. 1847–78 Halliwell s. v., The old woman said, 'I bustled through the crowd, and she hotched after me'. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 144 Here am I, fair hotching to be off.

2. *trans.* To cause to move in this way; to shake up with a jerky motion; to jog, hitch.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, Are ye sure ye hae room eneugh, sir? I wad fain hotch mysell farther yont. 1847–78 Halliwell s. v., When they shake potatoes in a bag, so that they may lie the closer, they are said to hotch them. 1866 *Durham Lead-m. Lang.*, *Hotch*, to shake with a sharp jerk a trough with a grated bottom, suspended in water, at the end of a long lever, and containing crushed lead ore.

Hotche, obs. form of Hutch *sb.*

Hotchpot, hotch-pot (hɒˈtʃɪpɒt). Forms: 3–6 hochepot, 5 -pote, hoche potte, 6 hoch-, hotch(e)potte, 6–7 hochpot, hotch pot, (8 hotch-poe), 6– hotchpot, hotch-pot. [a. F. *hochepot*, f. *hocher* to shake, shake together + *pot* Pot. Used in 1292 as an AF. law term; as a term of Cookery it is known in 15th c., but may be earlier; *Ouchepot* as a personal sobriquet occurs in 1265 (Hatz.-Darm.). Its precise original application is thus uncertain, since it may have had reference to the shaking together of things in a pot for other than a culinary purpose. Cf. also Du. *hutspot* hodge-podge. Corruptions of this are Hotchpotch, Hodgepot, Hodge-podge.]

1. = Hotchpotch 1.

c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 432 Goos in Hochepot. *a* 1481 Littleton *Inst. m. ii.* § 267 Cest parol (*Hotchpot*) est en English A Pudding..un chose avec autres choses ensembles. 1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Hotchepotte of many meates, *haricot*. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Almodrote*, a hotchpot of garlicke and cheese. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1669) 179 The Queen Mothers Hotchpot of Mutton, is thus made. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 303 Cold merriment, but it concluded with hotchpot and songs.

2. *Eng. Law.* The blending or gathering together of properties for the purpose of securing equality of division, *esp.* as practised in certain cases in the distribution of the property of an intestate parent; answering in some respects to the *collatio bonorum* of the civil law: cf. Collation *sb.* 1 b.

[1292 Britton III. viii. § 1 Touz heritages ne cheent mie uniement en divisioun ne en hochepot, a partir entre parceners. 1303 *Year-Bk.* 30–1 *Edw. I*, 373 Touz les tenemenz qe sont donez..cherront en hochepot ovesqe les altres tenemenz.] 1552 Huloet, Hotchpot is also a maner of partición at the common lawe of landes geuen in franck mariage. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 56 b, No lands shalbee put in hotchpot, with other, but lands that bee geeven in frank mariage alonelye. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* ii. 15 Having put all their Possessions in Hotchpot, made a new Partition. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxii. (1809) 516 With regard to lands descending in co-parcenary, that it hath always been, and still is, the common law of England, under the name of *hotchpot*. 1848 J. Williams *Pers. Prop.* IV. iv. (1878) 403 Bring the amount of their advancement into hotchpot. 1875 Poste *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 321 On condition that the latter brought their goods into hotchpot (*collatio bonorum*).

fig. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 510 Putting all causes together in hotch-pot, the average upon the sum total may thus come to be doubled or trebled. 1883 F. Galton *Human Faculty* 190 Throwing these results into a common statistical hotchpot.

3. *transf.* = Hotchpotch 2.

(In early use prob. from the legal sense, but in later chiefly from the dish.)

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 291 Ye han cast alle hire wordes in an hochepot [*Harl. & Lansd. MSS.* hoche poche]. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 4 Schismes, that make a hotchpot of true religion and poperye. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 5 An Hochpot or Medly of many Nations. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The wonderful hotchpot of Hindu and Arabic language and religion.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* Ded. P iij, That Hotchpot French, stufft up with such variety of borowed words, wherein our law is written. 1795 J. S. Hobart in *J. Jay's Corr. & Pub. Papers* (1893) IV. 95 Henry the 8th..made a kind of hotch-pot business of it, by uniting the ecclesiastical and civil power in his own hands.

Hotchpotch, hotch-potch (hɒˈtʃɪpɒtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 5–6 hoche poche, 6 hoche-poche, 6–7 hoch-poch, 6–8 hotch potch, 6– hotchpotch, hotch-potch. [A corruption of prec., with riming assimilation of the second part of the compound to the first, as in reduplicated words.]

1. *Cookery.* A dish containing a mixture of many ingredients; *spec.* a mutton broth thickened with young vegetables of all sorts stewed together.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* lxxii. 443 We make a hotchpotch of halfe figges and half reysons as they say. 1692 Dryden *Ess. Sat.* Ess. (1882) 44 A kind of olla, or hotchpotch, made of several sorts of meats. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 327 [She] had got ready what is there [Scotland] called hotchpotch, for dinner. 1891 Mrs. Oliphant *Railway Man* I. xi. 178 The hotch-potch..was excellent. It is a soup made with lamb and all the fresh young vegetables.

attrib. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1060 Large tureen, or hotch-potch dish, with lid.

2. *fig.* A mixture of heterogeneous things, a confused assemblage, a medley, jumble, farrago.

14.. [see quot. 1386 in prec. 3]. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 98 They..made a myngle mangle and a hotchpotch of it..partely poperye, partelye true religion mingeled together. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 306 Hang the hotch-potch up in a fathom or two of match. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 32 A Hotch-potch of all sorts of men. 1728 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 371 A hotch-potch of errors. 1783 Lemon *Eng. Etymol.* Pref. 4 The English language, which, say they, is only a hotch-potch, composed of all others. 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent.* Nov. 761 That wonderful ethnological hotch-potch miscalled the Latin race.

3. *Eng. Law.* = Hotchpot 2.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. ii. 1586 If that fee-simple, and the fee taile be put together it is called hotch potch. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* 9 *note* He assembled the whole Septs, and having put all their possessions together in hotch-potch, made a new partition among them. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 189.

fig. 1838 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 560 Throwing all the collections into hotch-potch, and then re-arranging the materials according to the subjects.

4. as *adj.* Like a hotchpotch or medley, confused.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 219 What hotch-potch giberidge doth the Poet bring? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 Of those Drusian Robbers..and of this hotch-potch Religion. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 287 The hotch-potch officinal compositions of pharmacy.

Hence **Ho'tch-potch** *v. trans.*, to make a hotch-potch of, to jumble *up*; **Ho'tchpotchly** *a.*, of the nature of a hotch-potch, confusedly mingled.

1593 Nashe *Christs T.* (1613) 132 Scripture we hotch-potch together. 1596 — *Saffron Walden* 77 He can hotch-potch whole Decades vp of nothing. 1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 181 Unmasked and singled from their hotch-potchly adjuncts.

Hot cockles. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. Hot *a.*+ Cockle ?*sb.*2; origin of the name unknown. (The F. *hautes coquilles*, alleged by Skinner, is a figment.)]

A rustic game in which one player lay face downwards, or knelt down with his eyes covered, and being struck on the back by the others in turn, guessed who struck him. Also *attrib.*

1580 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1629) 224 How shepheards spend their dayes, At blow point, hot cockles, or else at keeles. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 13 They..leave men, as if it were at Hot-Cockles, to guesse blind-fold who it is that hit them. *a* 1708 Hickeringill *Wks.* (1716) I. 368 Upon pretence of Hot-cockles sport, or a Christmas-game. 1714 Gay *Sheph. Week* Monday 99 As at Hot-cockles once I laid me down, And felt the weighty hand of many a clown. 1823 H. Ravelin *Lucubr.* 303 Farmer Flamborough over his tankard.. and his daughters .. at hot-cockles upon the floor.

†**b.** *To sit upon hot cockles*: to be very impatient, to 'sit on pins and needles'. *Obs. rare.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 90 He .. sits vpon hote cockles till it be blaz'd abroade.

Hence (app.) †**Hot-cockled** *a.*, ? resembling a game of hot-cockles, as involving the infliction of strokes or buffets.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 3 In case throughe theyr earnest hoote cockled ghospellyng, they coulde haue broughte vs in to more haynous displeasure.

†**Hote.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 hât, 2–3 (4 *north.*) hat, 3–4 hot, 4–5 hote. [OE. *hât*, also *gehât* = OHG. *gaheiz*, MHG. *heiz*, ON. *heit*, f. stem *hait-* of *haitan*, OE. *hâtan*: see Hight *v.*1] A promise; a vow: = Hight *sb.*1 2.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 49 Ic sendo hat fadores mines in iuih. *c* 1200 Ormin 13822 Þiss hat tatt wass Natanæel Bihatenn and Filippe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 936 Abram leuede ðis hot in sped. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlix. 14 (Mätz.) Yelde til Hegheste þi hates. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 2349 (Fairf.) For þis hote [*Cott.* hight, *Gött.* hith, *Trin.* biheest] miȝt be na fabil. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 46 Lord of heuen, that all wote, here to the I make a hote.

Hote, obs. f. Hot, Oat: see also Hight *v.*1

Hotel (hoteˈl, oteˈl), *sb.* [a. F. *hôtel*, later form of *hostel* (see Hostel *sb.*1).]

1. (In French use.) **a.** A large private residence, a town mansion. ‖ **b.** A public official residence, *Hôtel de Ville*, the mansion house of a *maire*, a town hall. ‖ **c.** *Hôtel-Dieu*, a hospital.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 4 Feb., Above all is the Hôtel Dieu for men and women, near Notre Dame. 1684 tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignor's Serag.* 36 (Stanf.) Ceremonies of their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perra. 1746 in *Acc. Fr. Settlem. N. Amer.* 24 The Hotel Dieu, or hospital, of Quebec has two great halls. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxcix. 249, I hope I have domesticated you at his *hotel* there. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 43 (*Versailles*) I bid Le Fleur..enquire for the Count's hotel. 1827 Scott *Chron. of Canong.* Introd. vi, She inhabited, when in Edinburgh..one of those old hotels. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 356 A few great men still retained their hereditary hotels between the Strand and the river. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1883) 35 We stood a few moments on the steps of the Hôtel Dieu.

†**2.** A Hostel in a university. *Obs.*

1748 Salmon *Comp. through Univ.* 18 Hugh de Balsham ..purchased two Halls or Hotels near St. Peter's Church.

3. A house for the entertainment of strangers and travellers, an inn; *esp.* one that is, or claims to be, of a superior kind.

1765 Smollett *Trav.* xxxix. (1766) II. 235 The expence

of living at an hotel is enormous. 1775 Ash, *Hostel*, an inn, an hotel. 1776 R. King in *Life & Corr.* (1894) I. 20 By a Gentlemen who lately came out of Boston I was informed that they have two bake houses constantly employed in baking for their hotels. 1783 *Let.* in H. Arnot *Hist. Edinburgh* App. 512 In 1763 there was no such place as an Hotel: the word indeed was not known, or only intelligible to French scholars. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xiv. i, Groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—hotel). 1817 Walker, *Hostel, Hotel*, a genteel inn: this word is now universally pronounced and written without the *s*. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 118, I..returned slowly..to my hotel.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 89 The celerity at hotel-tables is remarkable. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 47 A crowd of cab-drivers, hotel-runners, and commissionaires. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), *Hotel-car*, one arranged for affording meals to passengers on board while on a journey.

Hence **Hote'l** *v.*, to put up or lodge at an hotel (*intr.* and *trans.*; also *to hotel it*). **Hote'lhood**, the state of an hotel. **Hote'lify, Hote'lize** *vbs., trans.* to make into, or like, an hotel; also *intr.* for *pass.* **Hote'lless** *a.*, without an hotel. **Hote'llish** *a.*, like an hotel. **Hote'lward** *adv.*, towards the hotel. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1883 Burton & Cameron *Gold Coast* I. ii. 49, I was *hotelled at the 'Royal Edinburgh'. 1894 Howells in *Cosmopolitan* XVII. 52 We tried hotelling it. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 178 It was, for lack of a better word, to coin one, *hotelified. 1886 H. Merivale in *Temple Bar Mag.* LXXVI. 551 A fine old palace of the kind which *hotelize so well. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Aug. 244/2 Most of the smaller towns were *hotelless. 1851 Newland *The Erne* 252 Rooms..of a towny and *hotellish character.

† **Ho'ten**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of Hight *v.*[1], q.v.] Promised.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2508 He sal 3u leden..Heðen to ðat hotene lond.

Ho't-foot, *adv.* Also 6 Sc. hait-fute. [f. Hot *a.* + Foot *sb.* See also Fcot-hot.] With eager or rapid pace; in hot haste; hastily.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 339 Swan tho fendes hot fot come to fette me away. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 139 King Athelstane..followit, hait-fute, on the Pichtis. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vi. 12 An evil conscience..follows him up..like a blood-hound, hot foot. 1827 Sir J. Barrington *Pers. Sketches* I. 154 If your honour's in a hurry, I can run on hot-foot and tell the squire your honour's galloping after me. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 4 To go to him hot-foot from Appin's agent.

Hot-head, hothead (hɒ't,hed). A hot-headed person: see next, 2.

1660 *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) I. 57 Which will daunt the rest of the hotheads. 1895 Besant *Westminster* vii. 177 Certain English sailors—young hotheads.

Hot-headed (hɒt,he'dėd), *a.*

1. Having a hot head (in *lit.* sense); in quot. 1712, having the head heated, as with liquor. *rare.*

a 1693 Aubrey *Lives, Harvey* (1898) I. 301 He was hott-headed, and his thoughts working would many times keepe him from sleepings. 1712 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 77 The women do not dance till they are a little hot-headed.

2. *fig.* Of an unduly excitable nature or temperament; impetuous, headstrong, fiery, rash.

1641 Milton *Reform.* i. (1851) 20 The blasphemous Jesuits presum'd..to give their judgement of S. Paul, as of a hot headed person. 1688 Ld. Delamer *Wks.* (1694) 17 A hot-headed or rash action. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The hot-headed boy is more than ever incensed against Wilson. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 413/2 Too hot-headed and violent for a diplomatist.

Hence **Hot-hea'dedly** *adv.*, **Hot-hea'dedness**.

1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxvi, The hotheadedness..of boys in love. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) Jan. 524 Some isolated..workmen..did throw themselves hot-headedly into the fray.

Hot-house, hothouse (hɒ't-hous), *sb.*

† 1. A bathing-house with hot baths, vapour-baths, etc.; = Bagnio 1. *Obs.*

1511 *Churche of ywell Men* A iv, Bordelles, tauernes, sellers, and hote houses dissolute, there as is commyttted so many horryble synnes. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) C vj, The pacient must..sweate in baths, or whote houses. 1552 Huloet s. v. *Annoyntyng*, A place nighe unto a hotte house, or stewsse wherin' men be annoynted. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 15 The..sweate that was rubbed off the bodie in the hotehouses. 1664-8 Pepys *Diary* 21 Feb., My Wife busy in going..to a hot-house to bathe herself. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 61 P 6 He could shiver in a hothouse.

† 2. A brothel. (Cf. Bagnio 3, Stew.) *Obs.*

1511 [see 1]. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 257 Hee cannot swagger it well in a Tauerne, nor dominere in a hot house. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 66 Now shee professes a hot-house; which, I thinke is a very ill house too. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* II. 22 A Hot-house he prefers to Julia's Charms.

3. A structure, usually with glass roof and sides, kept artificially heated for the growth of plants belonging naturally to warmer climates, or of native flowers and fruits out of season.

1749 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Aug., A Ménagerie; and as well as I love pine-apples, would prefer it to a hot-house. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. v, The hothouses yielded their early strawberries.

attrib. 1771 W. Malcolm (*title*) A Catalogue of Hot-house and Greenhouse Plants. 1836 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 26 English hot-house flowers, growing wild. 1882 *Printing Times* 15 Feb. 27/1 Hothouse forcing by the aid of outside subsidies. 1889 J. K. Jerome *Three Men in Boat* 84 Hot-house grapes.

b. *fig.* (Cf. Hotbed 2.)

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 121 The technical system is a hot-house of mendacity. 1811 Byron *Farew. Malta* 46 Thou little military hothouse! 1851 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. II. x. (1864) 135 Men nurtured in the hothouse of religious advantages.

4. A heated chamber or building for drying something.

1555 Eden *Decades* 259 Theyr corne and other grayne..doo seldome waxe rype on the ground by reason wherof they are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them in theyr stooues and hottes houses. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 58 A furnace like unto the hotte houses of Germanye serving too dryé the shyrtes and other linnen. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words, Making Salt* 207 The Hot-House where they set their Salt to dry. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hot-house.* 1. (*Pottery.*) A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to.. firing in a kiln.

† 5. Among the North American Indians, a separate hut kept heated for winter residence. *Obs.*

1765 H. Timberlake *Mem.* 35, I retird to Kanagatucko's hot-house. *Note.* This Hot-house is a little hut joined to the house, in which a fire is continually kept. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 367 Each..habitation has besides a little conical house, covered with dirt, which is called the winter or hot-house.

6. In West Indies, A hospital.

1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 49 He went to the hot-house or hospital. *Ibid.* 153 Several of the negroes complained of sickness, and in consequence were sent to the hot-house.

Hence **Ho'thouse** *v. trans.*, to place or cultivate in a hothouse. Also *fig.*

1833 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) II. 355 Hot-housing and the manure of Mammon. 1892 *Standard* 23 Dec. 2/2 Every trivial incident..had been hot-housed, gloated over..and treated as a dainty dish. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 464 No fretful orchid hot-housed from the dew, But hale and hardy as the highland heather.

‖ **Hoti** (hɒ'ti). Pl. **hoties** (hɒ'tiz). *Obs.* [Gr. ὅτι conj., that, because.] a. A statement introduced by 'because', or the fact denoted by such a statement; a cause, reason (= Dioti); a piece of reasoning or inference. b. A statement introduced by 'that'; an assertion, or fact asserted (opp. to Dioti).

1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog* v. 44 T' insert our Interests, or wand'ring be In Selfe-borne Hoti's, from the Historie. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* III. iii. (1655) 5 Poor sciolists who scarce know the Hoties of things. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 34 Unto him that desireth Hoties, or to replenish his head with varieties. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hoti* and *Dioti* (Gr.) two terms used in Logick..the one the thing it self, and the other the cause or reason of it. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 79 He..shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so).

Hoting, var. *highting*: see Hight *v.*[1]

Hotly (hɒ'tli), *adv.* Forms: see Hot *a.* [f. Hot *a.* + -ly[2].] In a hot manner or degree.

1. With great heat, at a high temperature; so as to be 'hot' or pungent.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 178 The shadow had forsook them, And Titan..With burning eye did hotly overlook them. *Ibid.* 332 An oven that is stopp'd..Burneth more hotly. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 8 Gingerbread nuts..hotly spiced. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 93 Flame blazed hotly within her, in all her marrow abiding.

2. *fig.* With 'heat' or fervour; ardently, fervently, eagerly, passionately, keenly; angrily, excitedly.

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxxiv. 101 They wolde haue you hotely to sette on your enemyes. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 74 Louyng hir..As wholly as euer. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 32 They hotly fell to wordes, And out in choller brake. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 85 If he..was..so hotly pursued, he should certainly be discovered. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 The King hotly retorted that he was bound by no promise to a false traitor. 1876 Swinburne *Erechth.* 1276 Whom his own crime tracks hotlier than a hound.

Hotness (hɒ'tnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being hot; heat.

1530 Palsgr. 232/1 Hotenesse, *chaleur.* 1586 Bright *Melanch.* i. 2 The bloud..which by..immoderate hotenesse ..surcharageth the bodie. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 235 The hotnesse of the Country. 1852 M. Arnold *Empedocles* II, The day in his hotness. *Mod.* The hotness of the pepper. The hotness of his temper contrasts remarkably with the coolness of his judgement.

Hot-pot, hot pot.

1. A hot drink composed of ale and spirits, or ale sweetened and spiced. *local.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Pot*, Ale and Brandy boyled together. *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 49 All of them in a loving Way, over a Hot Pot. 1825 Brockett, *Hot-Pot*, warmed ale with spirit in it. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Heeat pots*, pots of hot ale sweetened and spiced, with which the friends of a bridal party meet them on the road from church after the marriage ceremony.

2. A dish composed of mutton or beef with potatoes, or potatoes and onions, cooked in an oven in an earthenware pot with a tight-fitting cover. Also *attrib.*

1854 Mrs. Gaskell *North & S.* xiii, Master, there's hot-pot for dinner to-day. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xvi. 160 The Colonel..was great at making hash mutton, hot-pot, curry and pillau. 1889 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 2 7 Yesterday over 30,000 poor people in Liverpool, were provided with 'hot pot' dinners..Each 'hot pot' weighed ten pounds. There were used 13,000 lbs. of beef, 15 tons of potatoes, and a ton and a half of onions.

Hot-press, *sb.* A contrivance for pressing paper or cloth between glazed boards and hot metal plates, to make the surface smooth and glossy. Also *attrib.* = *hot-pressed.*

1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 163 Hot Presses for Cloth. 1712 H. Nevill in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 253 He wanting a flat Stone to make him a Hot-press (for so they do, who want an Iron Plate to Press their Cloth on). 1798 T. Jefferson in *Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 542/2 A hot-press bible. 1821 Byron *Juan* iv. cix, A ball-room bard, a foolscap, hot-press darling. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hot-press*, a means of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every 20 sheets or so, to heat the pile.

Hot-press, *v. trans.* To subject to pressure in a hot-press; to make (paper or cloth) smooth and glossy by pressure between hot plates. Usually in pa. pple. (ppl. adj.) hot-pressed, or vbl. sb. hot-pressing.

1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xx. (1841) I. 193 Every false gloss put upon our woollen manufactures by hotpressing, folding, dressing [etc.]. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 223 In one glaz'd glare tracts, sermons, pamphlets vie, And hot-press'd nonsense claims a dignity. 1859 F. A. Griffiths *Artil. Man.* (1862) 191 The serge is to be..hot-pressed. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 17, I wish you would all use hot-pressed paper.

Hot-presser. One whose occupation is the hot-pressing of paper or cloth. Also *fig.*

1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 24 A few strict, precise legalists.. hot-pressers of uniformity. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4202/4 Thomas Freeman, of London, Hot-presser. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 12/1 To take the work direct from the manufacturer..deducting only from his price the cost of foreman, hot-presser, and hire of the distributing room.

Ho't-short, *a.* [f. Hot *a.* + *short*, after the earlier Red-short: cf. also Cold-short.] Of iron: Brittle in its hot state; opp. to *cold-short.*

1798 D. Mushet in *Phil. Mag.* II. 160 Hot short iron is possessed of an extreme degree of fusibility. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 956 The tendency of the [sulphur] is to make the metal what is called 'hot short', so that it cannot be worked while hot under the hammer. 1877 M. Reynolds *Locom. Engine Driving* iv. (ed. 5) 230 Cracks on the edges of bars, sign of hot-short iron.

† **Ho't-shot.** *Obs.* [See Shot *sb.*]

1. One who shoots (with a fire-arm) 'hotly' or eagerly; a reckless or hot-headed fellow.

1604 Middleton *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 90 To the wars I betook me, ranked myself amongst desperate hot shots. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, He railes against women like a whot-shot. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* I. iii. Ibid. II, A company of hott shotts are abroad. 1665 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 110 Straight to the Wharf repairs the Hot-shot.

2. (Also *hot-shoot.*) See quots.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 58 They use also for Fewel a sort of round Balls made of Clay mixed with a certain proportion of coal..which they call Hotshots. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Hot-Shoots*, or *Howitses*, a sort of factitious or compound fuel, made of a third part of any coal..mixed with two thirds of loam.

Hots-potch, obs. form of Hotchpotch.

Hotspur (hɒ'tspɜi).

1. One whose spur is hot with impetuous or constant riding; hence, one who spurs or pushes on recklessly; a heady or rash person. (First occurring, and best known, as surname of Sir Henry Percy, son of the Earl of Northumberland, who fell in the rebellion against Henry IV, in 1403.)

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 243 Herry Percy the yonger, whom the Scottis clepid Herry Hatspore. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 97/2 He was..in matters of importance an headlong hotspur. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 19 A haire-brain'd Hotspurre, gouern'd by a Spleene. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxxvi. vi. 922 Some hot-spurres..gave councell to goe against them with all their forces. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 287 As we say of some hot-spurs who ride post, they whip the post boy. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 5/5 The 'Vossische Zeitung'..says: 'Perhaps this sudden coolness on the part of England gives certain Hotspurs in our own Fatherland something to think about'.

† 2. Name for a very early kind of pea: also *hotspur-pease.* (Cf. Hasting B. 1.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hot Spur*,..also early or forward Peas. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4357/4 To be sold.. Rogue-Pease, and Hotspur-Pease. 1707-12 Mortimer *Husb.* (J.), The hotspur is the speediest of any in growth.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Fiery-spirited, hasty, rash.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* iv. i. 35 The hot-spurre youth so scorning to be crost. *c* 1618 [see Horse-racer]. 1660 Hickeringill *Jamaica* (1661) 71 A wary plodding Fabius signifying more then a hot Spur Marcellus. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 425/1 After the union of the States..the political conduct of South Carolina was so imperious..that she was not uncommonly known as the 'Hotspur State'.

So **Hot-spurred** (hɒ'tspɜid) *a.* = 3.

1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 60 Such a hotspurd plague as hath not bin heard of. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 41 (N.) A hot-spurr'd youth height Hylas.

Hott(e, obs. forms of Hot.

Hotte. *Obs.* (14th c.) Of uncertain meaning. (Although the sense is obscure, it is prob. the same word as Hot *sb.*[1] 'panier, creel'. The suggestion that it is a variant of Hutis, from the history of that word, inadmissible.)

c 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls) II. 236 Skaterd be the Scottes, Hoderd in thar hottes, Never thay ne the [in R. Brunne (1810) 273 For scatred er þi Scottes, & hodred in þer hottes, neuer þei ne the]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 282 Þou scabbed Scotte, þi nek, þi hotte, þe deuelle it breke, It salle be hard to here Edward, ageyn þe speke.

Hottentot (hɒ't'ntɒt). Also 7 **hatten-tote, hottantot**: see also Hodmandod 2. [a. Du.

Hottentot (also *Ottentot, Hottentoo*, Riebeck's Journal, Jan. 1652); according to Dapper, *Beschryvingh der Afrikansche Gewesten*, 1670, a word meaning 'stutterer' or 'stammerer', applied to the people in question on account of their clucking speech: see *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1866, 6–25.]

1. A member of a native South African race of low stature and dark yellowish-brown complexion, who formerly occupied the region near the Cape of Good Hope.

Tribes of substantially identical race still survive in Namaqualand.

1677 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 17 While these Hattentotes were in our company. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 536 The word *Hottantot*..is the Name by which they call to one another..as if every one of them had this for his Name. 1715 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Introd. 18 Would these Men reduce us to be a Sort of Hottentots? 1766 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 253, I found her as ignorant of the nature of religion as an Hottentot. 1886 Marq. Salisbury *Sp.* 15 May, You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. 1897 Bryce *S. Africa* 76 The second native race was that which the Dutch called Hottentot. *Ibid.* 78 In the settled parts of the Colony, the Hottentot..has vanished more completely than has the Red Indian from the Atlantic States of North America.

b. *transf.* A person of inferior intellect or culture; one degraded in the scale of civilization, or ignorant of the usages of civilized society.

1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* xxxv. 190 Surprized..to find a place, which he had heard so much renown'd for learning, fill'd with such grey-headed novices and reverend hottentots. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 28 Feb., The utmost I can do for him, is to consider him a respectable Hottentot. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* July 338/2 England..yet abounded greatly with such kinds of Hottentots.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to this race.

1718 *Entertainer* No. 28. 187 The Spiritual is reduc'd to a Hottentot Way of Government. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 81 The Hottentot stammering or clashing of the tongue in speaking. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 257/1 The latter [the Koranna Hottentots] are one of the few Hottentot tribes that have retained their independence. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 104 In what Hottentot ignorance these poor creatures are at present reared. 1865 Watermeyer in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1866) 17 The Hottentot national name is 'Khoikhoip', plural 'Khoikhoin', and is still in use among the Namaquas. 1897 Bryce *S Africa* 77 From unions between Hottentot women and the Dutch sprang the mixed race whom the Dutch call Bastards and the English Griquas.

3. Special comb.: chiefly names of South African plants: **Hottentot('s) bread**, *Testudinaria elephantipes*; formerly, also, the root of *Richardia* (*Calla*) *æthiopica*; **Hottentot cherry**, *Cassine maurocenia*; **Hottentot('s) fig**, *Mesembryanthemum edule*; **Hottentot's head**, *Stangeria paradoxa*, a cycad with a thick trunk like a turnip; †**Hottentot pie**, a kind of meat pie (see Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 154); **Hottentot rice**: see quot.; **Hottentot's tea**, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium*.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 223 The root of the Arum..is ordinarily call'd *Hottentot-Bread. They boil out its acrimony in two or three fresh waters, and then dry it in the sun. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 718 The root-stock of *Testudinaria elephantipes*, called Elephant's Foot or Hottentot's Bread, forms a large, fleshy mass covered with a rough and cracked bark. 1818 Todd cites *Chambers* for *Hottentot Cherry. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3), Hottentot Cherry is the fruit of *Maurocenia Capensis* .. a shrub growing in the ravines of Table Mountain. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 141 Some women go into the field to gather the stalks of what they call *Hottentot-figs. 1882 *Garden* 4 Feb. 75/3 The Hottentot Fig.. sometimes used as a substitute for Spinach. 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, *Hottentot's-head, *Stangeria paradoxa*. 1775 Masson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 315 They also eat the eggs of a large species of ant. They are commonly called *Hottentot's rice.

Hence **Ho·ttentot** *v. intr.*, to become, or live as, a Hottentot; **Hottentote·se**, the speech of the Hottentots; **Hottento·tic, Ho·ttentotish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining, or relating to Hottentots, or to races in a similar condition; after the manner of a Hottentot. **Ho·ttentotism**, a practice characteristic of Hottentots, a species of stammering.

1787 Mar. Edgeworth *Leonora* (1833) 172 It is lost labour to civilize him, for sooner or later he will *hottentot again. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 39 They might as well address Roger in *Hottentotese or Kamschadalian. 1884 I. Taylor in *Academy* 26 Jan. 63/1 [A method of explaining myths, which] may be provisionally designated as the *Hottentotic heresy. *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 115/3 Interpreted by the Hottentotic process. 1795 in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 427 The survey of a *Hottentottish pilchard cellar. 1817 Coleridge *Own Times* (1850) III. 957 Some Hottentots were converted from *Hottentotism through the pious labours of the Missionary Society. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Culture* I. v. 156 The term Hottentotism has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering.

Hotter (hɒ·təɹ), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hatter, hutter. [Has an iterative ending as in *batter, totter, stagger*; perh. related to MDu. *hotten*, in Flemish also *hotteren* to shake up; also *hotten* to cluster or run together, to coagulate, as milk.]

1. *intr.* To move up and down with vibration; to clatter; to shake, tremble, as water in boiling, or a person in rage, fear, etc.

1813 W. Beattie *Tales* 5 (Jam.) Twa pots..Forby ane hott'rin' in the crook. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* I. xi, Haply, but for her, I should ha' gone hottering mad. 1857 J. Scholes *Jaunt to see Queen* 28 (Lanc. Gloss.) Hoo wur fayr hotterin' wi' vexashun.

2. To move along with vertical vibration as over a rough surface; to run totteringly.

1796 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hotter*, to shake; as a carriage on a rough stoney road. 1804 Tarras *Poems* 73 (Jam.) Tho' age now gars me hotter. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* II. 102 (Jam.) 'Twas a muirhen, an' monie a pout Was rinnin, hotterin round about. 1880 Gordon *Bk. Chron. Keith* 148 The primitive mill hottered away at the rate of six bolls of meal ground in a week.

3. a. To make a clattering noise; to rattle. **b.** To speak unsteadily or stammeringly.

a 1823 *Baronne o' Gairtly* vii. in A. Laing *Thistle Scotl.* 13 Athwart the lyft the thun'er rair'd, Wi' awfu' hottrin din. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hutter*, to speak confusedly.

4. To cluster in a confused mass, to swarm.

1808–18 Jamieson, To *hotter*, to crowd together, expressive of individual motion. 1891 Mrs. Walford *Mischief of Monica* xxxii, If we had been..huttering over the fire in that wretched little Albion Street on this Christmas Eve!

Hotter, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hatter. [f. prec. vb.] **a.** Vibratory or shaky motion as over a rough road; vertical shaking. **b.** The confused motion of a crowd or swarm of small things. **c.** A large number of things crowded irregularly together; a clustered mass or heap.

1825–80 in Jamieson. 1836 J. Struthers *Dychmont* II. 448 Ah me! a perfect hotter. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xliii. (1873) 241 I've stan't mony a roch hotter afore noo i' the wye o' duty, as ye ken brawly, Meg.

Hence **Ho·ttery** *a.*, uneven so as to cause vibration.

1796 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hottery*, rough, as a road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A hottery journey', said of a course over uneven tracks.

†**Hottie-tottie.** *Obs.* Variant of Hoddy-doddy.

c 1580 J. Jeffere *Bugbears* III. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897), Though the hottie-tottie be old, yet he wooeth a yoong wyfe.

Hottish (hɒ·tiʃ), *a.* [f. Hot *a.* + -ish.] Somewhat hot, rather hot.

1593 Q. Eliz. tr. *Boeth.* III. met. x. 65 Or Indian dwelling nire to hottische Circle. 1870 H. Smart *Race for Wife* iii, It will be a hottish Monday for some of them.

Hot water.

1. Water at a high temperature, either naturally as in a hot spring, or artificially heated for cookery, washing, or other purposes.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 42 Hoot watir, þou3 it aswage akþe, to þe prickynge of a senewe is most greuaunce. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 24 Sethe hem in hot water. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 A certaine herb called Chia, of which they..drinke with hot water. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. 277 If cold water be poured into a vessel..and hot water be carefully poured over it..the hot water will float on the cold.

attrib. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The hot-water cistern. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 331 A hot-water bottle..placed at his feet. *Mod.* The hot-water-pipes have burst.

†**2.** *Hot waters*: ardent spirits, spirituous liquors.

1643 *Let.* 28 Oct. in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 351 Selling hot Waters. 1660–86 *Ord. Chas. II*, in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 352 Tents, boothes..employed for tipling-houses; selling or takeing tobacco, hott waters [etc.].

3. *fig.* (from 1.) A state of ferment, trouble, or great discomfort; a 'scrape'. *colloq.*

1537 *Lisle Papers* XI. 100 (P.R.O.) If they be to be had, I will have of them, or it shall cost me hot water. 1765 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept, to use the modern phrase, in hot water. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiii. 32 This poor fellow was always getting into hot water. 1857 Kingsley *Two Y. Ago* i, In everlasting hot water, as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.

Hot well, hot-well.

1. A spring of naturally hot water, a hot spring.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 þe cite of Phenice, whare er hate welles and hate bathez. 1752 Canton in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 203 The hot-well near Bristol, the water of which raised the thermometer to 76°. 1793 J. Nott (*title*) A treatise on the Hot-Well Waters, near Bristol.

2. A reservoir in a condensing steam-engine, into which the heated water passes from the condenser, and from which it is drawn to supply the boiler.

1766 *Specif. Barber's Patent* No. 865. 3 The water hastens through the sinking clack into the trunk or hot well. 1827 Farey *Steam Eng.* 354 The hot well..is a part of the condensing cistern..for the reception of the hot water which is discharged by the air-pump.

Hotys, obs. form of Oats.

Hou: see Houve, How, Howe. **Houce,** obs. f. House *sb.*2 **Houch,** Sc. f. Hough. **Houche,** obs. f. Hutch.

Houchin (hau·tʃin). *local.* An owl: cf. Hobhowchin.

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. II. 101 In our Church steeple..a Nest of Houchin's Eggs, to the Number of two large whitish ones, has been found.

Houck, var. *houk, howk*, Holk *v.*, to dig.

1681 in *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. 211 He was houcking for coales.

Houd, rare obs. f. Hood. **Houdah:** see Howdah. **Houdge,** obs. f. Huge. **Houdle:** see Huddle. **Houe,** obs. f. Hoe, Hove, var. How *sb.*2 **Houene,** obs. f. Heaven, Oven. **Houff:** see Hove, Howff. **Hougat(e:** see Howgate. **Houge, -ly,** obs. ff. Huge, Hugely.

Hough (hɒk), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 hoȝ, houȝ, 5 howh, howgh, how, 5–7 hogh, 6–7 houghe, 5– hough; see also Hock *sb.*2; *Sc.* 5–6 hoch, houch, 6– howch; *pl.* 6 howis, 6– howes: see also Houx. [Known from 14th c. as *hoȝ, houȝ*. In Scotland still pronounced (hoχ, hoχʷ); pl. also (houz); in some parts of England the local pronunciation appears to be (hɒf, hʊf, hau, *or* hɔ·). The now usual (hɒk) appears to be an anglicizing of *hoch* (hoχ): cf. *loch, lough, shough*. Its general prevalence appears to have given origin to the parallel spelling *hock*: see Hock *sb.*2 Evidently identical with OE. *hōh, Ho sb.*1, 'heel'; as to difficulties of sense and phonology, see Note below.]

1. The joint in the hind leg of a quadruped between the tibia and the metatarsus or cannon-bone, the angle of which points backward; the hock.

(This joint, though elevated high in the leg of ruminants and perissodactyls, is homogenetic with the human heel and ankle, the cannon-bone being the homogen of the bones of the instep in man.)

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1357 Þay..henged þenne a[y]ber bi hoȝes of þe fourchez. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 674 Thair hors vith thair hochis sic harmis couth hint. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, She [the hare] hurcles vppon hir houghis ay. 1587 Mascall *Govt. Cattle* (1600) 228 Put a small cord about the houghs of both the lambs feete. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 99 The horses in lyke maner thay vse to bow thair hochis and to pase throuch mony partes. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 704 Thou puts the spauen in the forder spauld, That vses in the hinder hogh to bee. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 309 Griefs in the shoulders, legs, hips, houghes, joynts and hoofs, causing the Horse most commonly to halt. 1611 Bible 2 *Esdras* xv. 36 Doung of men vnto the camels hough. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 106 The hough or suffraginous flexure behinde. 1796 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hoff*, the hough, hock, gambrel, or hind-knee. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xvii, Wae betide ye!..and cut the houghs of the creature whase fleetness ye trust in! 1822 W. J. Napier *Pract. Store-farm.* 139 The quarters long and full with the mutton quite down to the hough.

2. The hollow part behind the knee-joint in man; the adjacent back part of the thigh. Chiefly *Sc.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 190 His eair is all to clenge thy cabroch howis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. xii. 82 Of quham the howchys bath he smate in twa. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xix, Syn traytourlie behind his back They hewit him on the howiss Behind [*rimes* mowis, powis, bowis]. 1550 Lyndesay *Sgr. Meldrum* 1347 And hackit on his hochis and theis. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXVI. xi. 298 The hindmost resting upon their houghes or hammes, made a shew of an arched building. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 52 After a pause and a cough, And sundry clawings of his hough. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* x, That ony ane..should ever daur to crook a hough. 1822 — *Nigel* v, Clap your mule between your houghs and god-den with you.

3. A joint of beef, venison, etc., consisting of the part extending from the hough (sense 1) some distance up the leg: also technically called 'leg' of beef; it corresponds to the knuckle of veal, the knuckle-end or hock-end of a gammon of bacon, and the shank-end of a leg of mutton; cf. Hock *sb.*2 2.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Howhys of Vele. *Ibid.* 37 An howe of vele. *Ibid.* 51 Hoghes of Venyson. 1611 Cotgr., *Trumeau de boeuf*, a knuckle, hough, or leg, of Beefe. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xviii, When hough's in the pot, they will have share on't.

†**4.** *Hough and ham*: ? with thin and thick ends laid side by side alternately. *Obs.*

1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 55 The thorough Foundation .. is laid over with large Stones, Hough and Ham, and some pitched upon their Ends.

5. *Comb.*, as *hough-bone, -string*; †**hough-bony** (see Bunny1). Also Hough-band, -sinew.

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* XII. iii, The bore rafe hym [Sir Lancelot] on the brawne of the thy3 vp to the *houghbone [*ed.* 1529 huckle bone]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 317 Therefore I thought good to call it the *hough-bony. This sorance cometh of some stripe or bruise. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 252/2 The Hough boony is a swelling upon the tip or elbow of the Hough. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* 129 (R.) Many men for old age feeble .. had the calves of their legges or *hough-strings cut, and so were left behind.

Note. OE. *hōh* (Ho *sb.*1) has been noted only in the sense '(human) heel', which does not at all correspond to 2 above. But the OE. compound *hōhsinu*, Hough-sinew, used of horses, implies that *hōh* was also the hough or hock of a horse, as in sense 1 above. From the latter, 2 may have been transferred after the OE. sense 'heel' was obsolete and forgotten; the hough of a horse being in position analogous to the knee of man, and often popularly called the 'hind-knee'. As to the phonology, OE. *hōh* would regularly give Sc. *heuch*, Heugh (hūχʷ), as in *eneuch, teuch, pleuch*, etc., while Sc. *hoch, howch* (hoχʷ) goes back to a form with short *o*, as in *cough, trough, thocht*, etc. The words can then be identical only if the *ō* in OE. *hōh* was shortened early enough to give *howch*, and not *heuch*, in Sc. The only apparent solution of this is that, as the compound *hōhsinu* (Hough-sinew) was evidently shortened to *hōhsin, hōhsinu* (Hough-sinew) was evidently shortened to *hohsin, hoxen, hockshin, huckson, huxen* (*ō* before the consonant-group becoming *o*), this reacted in some way upon the simple word, so as to give early ME. *hoh, hoȝ, hogh*, with short *o*, whence in later times Sc. *hoch*, Eng. *hock*. Perhaps the compound, with its derived verb, was in more general use than the simple word.

Hough (hɒk), *v.*[1] Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.: cf. also HOCK *v.*[1], HOX *v.*] *trans.* To disable by cutting the sinew or tendons of the hough (see HOUGH-SINEW); to hamstring.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Howhyn (*K.* howghyn, *H.* howwhyn), *subnervo*. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 123 Some [corpses] with their legs off; some but hought and left lying half dead. 1551 BIBLE *Josh* xi. 6 (R.) Thou shalt hough theyr horses, and burne their charettes with fyre. 1580 *Acts Privy Council* in *Life of Melville* I. 437 (Jam.) He sould hoch and slay him. 1592 NASHE *P. Pentlesse* (1842) 25 They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at his girdle to hough dogs with. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde with Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 113 Hath he not ham-strings That thou must hogh? 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 18 Some sythes had, men and horse to hough. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 28 His cattle were houghed in the night.

Hence **Houghing** *vbl. sb.*

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 *heading*, Against the schamefull oppression of slaying and houching of Oxon. 1611 COTGR., *Iarretade*, a houghing, a slash ouer the hammes. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 393 We have seen how the houghing in 1711 and 1712 was attributed by many to a Jacobite source.

† **Hough,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To clear the throat.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 81 (misp. 79) After long houghing, halking, and hacking, hauing their throats well washed with dreggish drugs. 1670-1710 GREW (J.), Neither could we hough or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough. 1755 JOHNSON, *To hough*, to hawk. (This orthography is uncommon.)

† **Hough,** *int.* obs. spelling of Ho *int.*[1]

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 13 Hough, Mathew Merygreeke, my friend, a worde with thee. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iv, I think this bee the house: what, hough!

Hough: see HOE *sb.*[2] and *v.*, HOW, HOWE.

Hough-band, *sb.* In Sc. also **hoch-ban'.** 'A band which confines one of the legs of a restless animal; it passes round the neck and one of the legs' (*Gallovid. Encycl.* 1824).

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 12 Gar heiss hir quhill hir howbandis skaill. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 14 Nae hough-bands now for Godly helping.

Hence **Hough-band** *v., trans.* 'to tie a band round the hough of a cow, or horse, to prevent it from straying' (Jam.); *fig.* to confine, put restraint upon, coerce.

1687-8 D. GRANVILLE *Let. to Mr. Lumley* 19 Mar. in *Misc.* (Surtees 1858) 228 Nor will I hough-band, or so much as hamper or fetter my Soveraign, God's deputy.

Houghel. *north. dial.* Also **hoffle.** (See quots.)

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cut 4 kidgells or houghells to hange salmon netts upon. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hoffle*, a stake on which salmon nets are dried. In a row of hoffle stakes one is higher than the others, and is called the bosom-hoffle.

Hougher (hɒ·kəɹ). [f. HOUGH *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who houghs or hamstrings; in Ireland, a member of an association of law-breakers who arose in 1711, and practised the houghing of cattle; afterwards identified with the Whiteboys.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 110 *heading*, Sik slayeris and houcheris of Horses and Oxen. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 26 Mar., Your houghers of cattle. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 119 In the course of twenty years the Rapparees were succeeded by the Houghers. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. 354 Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of houghers.

2. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the name of an inferior officer appointed by the Corporation, called also *Whipper and Hougher.*

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 365 He is called hougher from the power that he is said to have had formerly of cutting the sinews of the houghs of swine that were found infesting the streets. 1827 BROCKETT *s. v.*, The hougher is the public whipper of criminals, the executioner of felons, in Newcastle—still a regular officer of the town, with a yearly salary of £4 6*s.* 8*d.*

Hough goe, obs. form of HOGO.

Houghite (hɒ·fəit). *Min.* [Named in 1851 after F. B. Hough.] A variety of hydrotalcite, derived from an alteration of spinel.

1851 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 210 Some of his specimens are spinel crystals..in one part, and true Houghite in another. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 179 Houghite..occurs in flattened nodules.

† **Hough-sinew,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *hôhsinu*, f. *hôh* (see HOUGH *sb.*) + *sinu* SINEW.

OE. *hôhsinu* corresponds in formation to OFris. *hôxene, hoxne*, ON. *hásin*, OHG. **hâhsina, hâhsna*, MDu, *haessene*, Du. *haassen*, later *haanse, haas*, in same sense (OTeut. type **haŋha-sinnō*). The analytical meaning in OE. is 'heel sinew', but the quots. show it applied to the hamstrings of horses. The original long *ô* was shortened before the consonant group, so that it gave the later *hoxen* (HOX), HOCKSHIN, *huckson*, HUXEN. The uncontracted form in late ME. and Sc. may be a new formation from the elements.]

The sinew of the hough or hock; applied, in man, to the popliteal tendons, or hamstrings, at the back of the knee; in a quadruped, to the tendon of Achilles.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Josh.* xi. 6 Þu soblice forcirfst heora horsa hohsina. *Ibid.* 9 He forcearf þa hohsina ealra þæra horsa. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 146 Gif hoh sino forad sie. *a* 1430 *Wyclif's Bible* 1 Chron. xviii. 4 (MS. Corpus Coll., Camb.) He oxide, *that is*, he kitte asonder the houȝ senues of alle the horsis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 322 His houch [*ed.* 1570 hoch] senons thai cuttyt in that press; On kneis he faucht. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xii. 29 Palmus hough sennonis [he] smayt in tuay.

† **Hough-sinew,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.: cf. OHG. *hâhsinôn* to hamstring, f. **hâhsina, hâhsna* (see prec.), also HOXEN *v.*] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1033/2 The rebelles .. when they were thrust through the bodies or thighs, and some of them hough-sinewed, would yet seeke revenge in striking at their adversaries. 1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* D j b, Your Huntsmen must be carefull to..houghsnew him with their swords. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Josh.* xi. 6 Their horses thou shalt hoghsinew.

Hougie, -y, var. of HUGY *Obs.*, huge. **Hougly,** obs. f. UGLY. **Houhful,** var. HOWFUL *Obs.*, careful, anxious.

Houir, obs. Sc. form of HOVER.

Houk, obs. f. HOOK, dial. f. HOLK *v.* **Houka,** var. of HOOKAH. **Houkel,** obs. f. HUCKLE. **Houkester,** obs. f. HUCKSTER. **Hould,** obs. f. HOLD. **Houldbeard,** obs. f. HALBARD. **Houle,** obs. f. HOLE *sb.*, HOWL, OWL. **Houlet,** obs. f. HOWLET. **Houlour,** var. of HOLOUR *Obs.* **Houlse,** rare obs. f. HAWSE *sb.* **Hoult,** var. HOLT.

Hounce (hauns). *East dial.* [Origin obscure. (It has been conjectured to be a nasalized form of Fr. *housse* (see HOUSE *sb.*[2]), but this does not give the sense.)]

An ornament on the collar of a horse.

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* II. 16 b, The chrysolites and gemmes That stood upon the collars, trace, and hounces in their hemmes. 1674-91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Hounces*, that part of the furniture of a cart-horse, which lies spread upon his collar. *Ess. a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hounce*, the ornament of red and yellow worsted spread over the collars of horses in a team. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E.D.S.), *Houncings*, housings; *phaleræ*.

Hound (haund), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–6 **hund,** (3–5 **hond,** 4–6 **hunde, hounde,** 5–7 **hownd, -e**; 5 **howne,** 6 **hown,** 7 **huin**), 3– **hound.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *hund* = OFris. *hund, hond*, OS. *hund* (LG. *hund*, MDu. *hont* (*d-*), Du. *hond*), OHG. *hunt* (*d-*), (MHG. *hunt*, G. *hund*), ON. *hundr* (Sw., Da. *hund*), Goth. *hunds*:—OTeut. **hundo-z*, generally held to be a derivative of base **hun-*, pre-Teut. **kun-*, in Gr. κύων, κυν-, Skr. *çvan-, gun-*, Lith. *szů, szun-*, OIr. *cu* dog; cf. also L. *can-is.*

For the *d* (*dh*) of Teut. *hund*, the suggestion has been made of association with the vb. *hinþan* to seize, as if the word were understood to mean 'the seizer'.]

1. A dog, generally. (Now only *arch.* or *poetic.*)

To wake a sleeping hound: cf. DOG 14 k.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 89 Dumbe hundas ne maȝon beorcan. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Hund wule in..hwar se he ivint hit open. *Ibid.* 324 Monie hundes..habbeð biset me. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 99/248 Houndes it scholden ete. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 715 (764) It is nought good a slepyng hound to wake. Ne yeue a wyght a cause to deuyne. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xvi. 21 Houndis camen, and lickiden his bylis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þai ete cattes and hundes, ratouns and myesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 273, I hatit him like a hund. 1841 LONGF. *Excelsior* viii, A traveller, by the faithful hound, Half-buried in the snow was found.

2. *spec.* A dog kept or used for the chase, usually one hunting by scent. Now esp. applied to a fox-hound; also to a harrier; (*the*) *hounds*, a pack of foxhounds.

To ride to hounds, To follow the hounds, to follow on horseback the hounds in the chase. *To hold with the hare and run with the hounds*, etc.: see HARE.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 69 Hundes and hauekes, and alle ðo þing ðe ȝeu hier gladien mai. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 687 Þe hund ne harmed noght þe hare. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 233 He uncouplede his houndus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge theyr game. 1576 FLEMING tr. *Caius' Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 264 Hound signifieth such a dog only as serveth to hunt. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. i. 61 Another tell him of his Hounds and Horse. *c* 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 30 Their mornings are spent among hounds. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 244, I was as ravenous as a hound. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 30 ¶ 5 Another .. follows his hounds over hedges and through rivers. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xvii, They all .. ride to hounds. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 330/1 The Dalmatian Dog is a remarkably handsome breed, apparently intermediate between hound and pointer. 1881 BLACK *Sunrise* xxi, He would like to have a good looking wife..to go riding to hounds with him.

b. Preceded by defining word. See BLOOD-, BUCK-, DEER-, FOX-, GREY-, STAG-HOUND, etc.

3. *fig.* and *transf.* Often in phrases, as *the hound of hell*, Cerberus; *Orion's hound*, the constellation of the Greater Dog, the dog-star; *winged hound*, an eagle; *Gabriel's hounds*, see GABRIEL.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 6 Þa sceolde cuman þære helle hund, þæs nama..wæs Ceruerus. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 30 His musicks might the hellish hound did tame. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Forrex* v, Iarring like two hounds of hell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 31 Scorching flames of fierce Orions hound. 1792 COWPER *Let. to Hayley* 29 July, I am hunted by spiritual hounds in the night-season. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 378 War's hosted hounds shall havoc earth no more. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 34 Heaven's winged hound..tears up My heart. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Bath* 49 Press on, ye hounds of life. 1871 H. KING tr. *Ovid's Met.* IV. 534 The Hound of Hell .. reared his triple head, and thrice at once Howled greeting.

4. Transferred, in various senses, to persons.

a. Applied opprobriously or contemptuously to a man: cf. DOG *sb.* 3 a; a detested, mean, or despicable man; a low, greedy, or drunken fellow.

c 1000 *Judith* x. (Thwaites) 23 Ðone hæþenan hund. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 11/365 'Þou lubere hound', þis obur seide. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Trin.) Þei spitten on his louely face þo houndes alle of helle. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2155 Þys ȝonder day at morymond, conquered for soþ was hee, With a þef, a cristene hond, þar many men dide hit see. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 164 From this cursed hethen houne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 113 Boy, false Hound: If you haue writ your Annales true, 'tis there, That [etc.]. 1845 BROWNING *Soul's Trag.* I. 297 Miserable hound! This comes of temporising, as I said!

b. *Cambridge slang*: see quot. 1879. c. *U. S.* One of an organized gang of ruffians in San Francisco, in 1849; also called 'Regulators'.

1859 J. W. PALMER *New & Old* I. iii. 70 (Funk) Sam Roberts .. mustered his 'hounds', parading them in .. Mexican and Chinese costume. 1879 E. WALFORD in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 88 In the Anecdotes of Bowyer..we are told that a Hound of King's College..is an undergraduate not on the foundation, nearly the same as a 'sizar'.

d. *transf.* A player who follows the 'scent' laid down by the 'hare' in the sport *hare and hounds* or paper-chase. Cf. HARE 3 b.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii, The hounds clustered round Thorne, who explained shortly, 'They're to have six minutes' law'. 1883 W. H. RIDEING in *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 A flushed little 'hare' bounds past us, distributing the paper 'scent' in his course, and followed a quarter of an hour afterward by the panting and baffled 'hounds'.

5. Short for HOUNDFISH. Also called SEA-HOUND. *Rough* and *Smooth Hound*, Large and Small Spotted Dogfish; *Nurse Hound, Scyllium stellaris*; *White Hound*, the Penny or Miller's Dog, *Galeus canis.*

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 123 [In list of Fish] Roughe hounds, smothe houndes. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Sea Fishes* 98 Rough Hounds; *Mustelus, an lævis primus Salviani*? 1758 *Descr. Thames* 235 There is another Dog-Fish, called the smooth, or unprickly Hound. 1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) II. 487, 493 and 512. 1861 COUCH *Brit. Fishes* I. 11, 14, 45 and 47.

6. A name in Newfoundland for the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; 'so called from its gabble, likened to the cry of a pack of hounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1623 N. H. in Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 114 The Fowles and Birds..of the Sea are..Teale, Snipes, Pengiuyns, Murres, Hounds..and others.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. simple attrib. (mostly in sense 2), as *hound collar, hunger, list, music, show*; objective, *hound-keeping, -poisoning*; similative, etc., *hound-hungry, -like, -shaped* adjs.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hunde colar, *copularius, collarium, millus.* 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* VIII. vi, Thus, hound-like.. A common-councilman..On every seasoned dish so hungry stuffs. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hund-hunger*, the ravenous appetite of a dog or hound. *Ibid., Hund-hungry*, ravenous as a dog. 1889 *Dogs* III. 15 The body hound-shaped, but..much heavier than the foxhound. 1889 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3 A ringing chorus of hound music shook the air. 1892 W. BLEW *Pref. to Vyner's Notit. Venat.*, The hound lists of the more famous packs. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 July 4/1 Twenty-one packs were represented in the annual hound show at Peterborough.

b. Special comb.: **hound-bitch,** † **-brach,** a bitch-hound; † **hound-fennel, finkle,** a plant, ? = DOG-FENNEL; **hound-grass** (see quot.); **hound-meal,** meal prepared as dog's food; **hound-shark,** *U.S.*, a small species of shark, *Galeus canis*, common on the Atlantic coast of North America; † **hound's head,** applied opprobriously to a person; † **hound's-swain,** a man in charge of hounds; † **hound's thorn,** ? the dog-rose, or some species of bramble; † **hound-stone** (see quot.). Also HOUND-FISH, etc.

1677 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* I. (ed. 2) 28 A Brach is a mannerly name for all *Hound-bitches. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 184/2 The Brache is the Bitch to all hunting dogs..they are so called, not Bitches, but a *Hound Brache. *a* 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 19 *Emeroc..*hounde fenel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 *Hunde fenkylle, *ferula.* 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Canaria*, ..*houndgrasse wherwith dogs prouoke vomite. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 6/3 The animals get exercise..and good food, dog biscuits and *hound meal alternated. 1633 FORD *Broken H.* II. i, I'll tear thy throat out, Son of a cat, ill-looking *hounds-head. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* v, The hunter and the *how undus-squayn, Hase ȝarket hom ȝare. *c* 1420 *Pallad. Husb.* I. 793 Brembil seed and seed of *houndis thorn. 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 28 An Herb called *Hound-stone .. being so tyed to the neck of a Dog, that he cannot get it away; you shall see him turn about so long, that he will fall down.

Hound (haund), *sb.*[2] [app. a corruption of an earlier **houn,* early ME. *hūn*, a. ON. *húnn* 'knob', esp. 'the knob at the top of the mast-head'. Cf. the synon. *huin*, HUNE from French. (The final *-d* is excrescent, as in *horehound, sound*, etc., assisted by assimilation to HOUND *sb.*[1], which conversely was sometimes made *hown, houne.*)

Hound is less likely to be from the French *hune*, since *ou* represents a ME. *ū*, not *ū̆*.]

1. *Naut.* A projection or cheek, of which one or more are fayed to the sides of the masthead to serve as supports for the trestle-trees; see also quot. 1627.

[*c* 1205 LAYAMON 28978 Seil heo drojen to hune.] 1495

Naval Acc. Hen. VII (1896) 190 Shevers of Brasse in the hownde of the foremaste. 1532 *Invent. Gt. Barke* 6 Oct. (MS Cott. App. xxviii. lf. 1) Item, a nyew mayne mast of spruce with a nyew staye hounsyd and skarvyd with the same wood, whyche mast ys of length from the Hounse to the step 25 yards. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 16 At the. top of the fore Mast and maine Mast are spliced cheeks, or thicke clamps of wood, thorow which are in each two holes called the Hounds, wherein the Tyes doe runne to hoise the yards, but the top Mast hath but one hole or hound, and one tye. 1749 Chalmers in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 367 The Head of the Mast above the Hounds was not splintered. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 127 The ice..in the tops and round the hounds of the lower masts.

2. One of the wooden bars, of which there are two or more, connecting the fore-carriage of a springless wagon, the limber of a field-gun, etc., with the splinter-bar or shaft; also occasionally applied to supports of the connexion of the perch with the hind-carriage. *U.S.* and *local Eng.*

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Hounds*, the portions of a wagon, which projecting from the forward axle, form a support for the tongue or pole. The term is borrowed from nautical language. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* s. v., In wagons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the tongue, to which they are secured by the tongue-bolt. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Hounds*, the part of a wagon to which the fore-wheels and shafts are attached. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v. *Wagon*, In front the hounds support and connect the sharp-bar to which the shafts are hinged .. the hounds..bear all the pull or draught.

b. *Comb.* **hound-plate**, a bracing plate for the hounds of a carriage.

Hound (haund), *v.* [f. Hound *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To hunt, chase, or pursue with hounds, or as a dog does. Also *absol.*

1528 Lyndesay *Dreme* 902 Geue the wolffis cumis..Thame [the flykis] to deuore, than ar thay put to flycht, Houndit, and slane be thare weill dantit doggis. 1617 Assheton *Jrul.* (Chetham Soc.) 17, I hounded and killed a bitch-fox. *a* 1676 Guthry *Mem. Affairs Scott.* (1748) 26 To direct them to hound fair, and encourage them to go on. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Hound a Stag* (among Hunters), to cast the Dogs at him. 1842 Campbell *Pilgrim Glencoe* 65 'Twas Luath [a sheep-dog], hounding to their fold the flock. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 25 Sept. 101/2 Parties .. hounded or killed by jack-light 15 or 18 deer.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* To pursue, chase, or track like a hound, or as if with a hound; esp. to pursue harassingly, to drive as in the chase.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 4 It is..by following, and as it were, hounding nature in her wandrings, to bee able to leade her afterwardes to the same place againe. 1672 J. Worthington *Pref. to Mede's Wks.* 41 As God began to punish it [Sacrilege] very early, even in Paradise itself .. so hath he continually pursued and hounded this Sin. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1760) II. xxiii. 233 They are hounded (as they phrase it) into the Bounds of an other chief. 1897 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 516 The watchword would have been given to hound the fugitives from place to place.

3. To set (a hound, etc.) *at* a quarry; to incite or urge *on* to attack or chase anything.

1652 Earl Monm. tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 53 Sometimes she .. will Hound her Hawk, and Govern the Chase. 1656 Bramhall in Hobbes *Lib., Necess. & Chance* 94 He who only lets loose a Greyhound out of the slip, is said to hound him at the Hare. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 266 Why should he suffer ony o' his yelpin curs to bite the heels o' the Shepherd—perhaps hound him on wi' his ain gleg voice and ee?

4. *transf.* To incite or set (a person) *at* or *on* another; to incite or urge *on*.

1570 Buchanan *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 25 Nor 3it haif hundit furth proud..3oung men to herry, slay [etc.]. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bonduca* III. iii, Hold good sword, but this day, And bite hard where I hound thee. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 Who shall discover his Complices, and such as hounded them out. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 143 Will hound thee at this quarry! 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. xv. 223 It was idle..to hound the rabble upon them as tyrants and mischief-makers. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 472 The Eccle-iastical Commission was hounded on to a fresh persecution.

Hence **Hou·nded**, **Hou·nding** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Hou·nder**, one who hounds, incites, or urges.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 216 Doun fra that Crage Kirkcaldy sall reteir, With schame and sclander lyke ane hundit fox. 1597 R. Bruce in Wodrow *Life* (1843) 178 If we were the hounders, then, I ask, who stayed it? 1848 Lytton *Harold* x. ii, The Orestes escapes from the hounding Furies. 1866 *Ch. Times* 10 Feb., A hounder-on of popular clamour against the self-same law in England.

Hou·nd-fish, hou·ndfish.

†1. A name given to various small sharks; =Dog-fish. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 581 With thilke brustles of his berd vnsofte Lyk to the skyn of houndfyssh sharpe as brere. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1084 Harske as a hunde-fisch..So was þe hyde of þat hulke hally al over! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Hownde fyshe, *canis marinus*. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 282 Mortrus of houndes fysshe. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. v. § 3. 132 The Greater and the Lesser Hound Fish. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Hound-Fish*,..two different fish of the squalus kind, the one called the smooth, and the other the prickly Hound. 18.. H. Miller *Lett. on Herring Fish.*, The..hun-fish..a voracious animal of the shark species.

b *attrib.*, as *houndfish-skin*.

1449-50 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 402, j hownd-fissch skyn .. ad officium carpentariorum. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 161 A Hunfysh-skin and a cloth.

2. Applied to other species of fish: a. Species of garfish of genus *Tylosurus*, such as the *T. jonesi* (Bermuda) and *T. acus*; b. *Blue hound-fish*, a former name in Massachusetts of *Pomatomus saltatrix*, now called the Bluefish; c. *Speckled hound-fish*, a former name of the Spanish mackerel.

1672 Josselyn *New Eng. Rarities* 24 Blew Fish or Hound Fish, two kinds, speckled Hound Fish, and blew Hound Fish called Horse Fish.

†**Hound-fly.** *Obs.* Also **hound's fly.** A fly troublesome to dogs: cf. Dog-fly.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii[i]. 45 Sette him heard wite, hundes fleogan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5956 Bath þai clang on man and best, To hund-flee [*Fairf.* fleys of hounde] war þai lickest. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 An Hundeflee, *cinomia*. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XII. xiii. (W. de W.), Cynomia, a houndes flye, is the werste kynde of flyes wyth gretter body and broder wombes than other flyes and lesse flyghte.

Houndgild, -gilt: see Hungil.

†**Hounding,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Hound *sb.*[1] + -ing.] A fabulous animal, partly dog and partly man; a cynocephalus.

13.. *K. Alis.* 4948 [4963](Bodl. MS.) Anoþer folk there is biside; Houndynges men clepeþ hem wide, From þe brest to þe grounde Men hij ben, abouen houndes.

Hou·nding, *sb.*[2] *Naut.* [f. Hound *sb.*[2]] The lower part of the mast, below the hounds.

c 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From deck to the hounds it is called hounding. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 8 *Hounding*, from the upper deck, to where the rigging is placed.

Hounding (hau·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hound *v.*] 1. The action or practice of pursuing, driving, or tracking game with hounds; *spec.* the tracking and driving of a deer, etc., by a hound or hounds, until it is brought under the hunter's gun.

1854 Thoreau *Walden* xv. (1863) 299 The old hound burst into view with muzzle to the ground .. but spying the dead fox she suddenly ceased her hounding. 1889 *Athenæum* 22 June 786/3 Mr. Phillipps-Wolley says that 'hounding' is the universal form of sport in the Adirondacks. 1894 *Century Mag.* Jan. 349/1 When they [hunters] introduced hounding, the moose simply left the country.

2. *fig.* Worrying, persecution.

1887 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 12/1 When we reflect on the harrying and hounding to which this distinguished son of our county has been exposed.

Hou·ndish, *a.* [f. Hound *sb.*[1] + -ish.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a hound; doggish, canine.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xx. (1495), Two of the teeth hyghte Canini, houndysshe, to the lyknesse of houndes teeth. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 22 The houndish servility of base minds. 1830 *Examiner* 563/1 They have a houndish regard to the troughs of the kennel. 1849 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* I. 279 [They] employed snaky, houndish, and dragon-like animals for ornaments upon their crosses.

Houndreth, obs. form of Hundred.

†**Ho·und's-berry.** *Obs.* Also **hound-berry.** 1. The Black Bryony, *Tamus communis*.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 558/16 *Labrusca*, hundesberien.

2. The Black Nightshade, *Solanum nigrum*.

c 1485 *MS. Bodl.* 536 *Morella* i. morell or hondesbery. *a* 1500 *Gloss. Sloane* 5 lf. 38 c. in *Sax. Leechd.* III. 333/1 *Morella medica*, Nyghtshade oþer pety morell oþer hound berry. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Houndberrie is *Solanum*.

3. The Wild Cornel or Dogwood.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. li. 726 *Cornus fœmina*, in Englishe, the female Cornel tree; Houndes tree, and Hounde berie, or Dogge berie tree. [1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 366.]

†**Hou·ndsfoot.** *Obs.* Also **hounsfoot.** [ad. Du. *hondsvot*, Ger. *hundsfott*, scoundrel, rascal, lit. *cunnus canis*: see Grimm, Kluge and Franck.] A scoundrel, a rascal, a worthless fellow.

1710 *Acc. Last Distemp. T. Whigg* 1. 16 O pox! It's that Hounsfoot Tom Whigg. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ix, What houndsfoot is it that puts these whims in thy head? . *attrib.* 1814 Scott *Wav.* xlviii, If you play any of your hounds-foot tricks.

Hound's-tongue. [trans. Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, L. *cynoglossum*.] The genus *Cynoglossum* of boraginaceous plants, esp. the species *C. officinale*; also called Dog's-tongue.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 144 Ðeos wyrt þe .. engle gloſwyrt, & oðrum naman hundes tunge hatað. *c* 1265 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/37 *Lingua canis*,..hundestunge. 1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) B vij b, It is verye good to laye vpon them [wounds] the herbe called houndstong stamped with a litle hony. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Hounds tongue* ..an Herb whose Leaves are like the Tongue, and smell like the Piss of an Hound. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 542 *Cynoglossum officinale*, or Hound's-tongue, grows in some parts of Britain. The whole plant has a disagreeable odour.

†**Hound's-tree.** *Herb. Obs.* A name in the herbalists for the Common Dogwood.

1578 [see Hound's-berry 3]. 1598 Florio, *Cornio*.. Houndes tree. 1776 Withering *Brit. Pl.* (1801) II. 198 *Cornus sanguinea*, Dogberry tree, Hounds tree, Houndsberry. [1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* III. 109.]

Houndy (hau·ndi), *a.* [f. Hound *sb.*[1] + -y.] Of the nature or character of a hound.

1890 *Field* 8 Mar. 355/1 Transit [a pointer]..is.. inclined to be houndy in character. 1893 *Kennel Gaz.* Aug. 222/2 Too short in head and flaggy in ear..a good houndy coat.

Hounge, obs. f. *hung*, pa. t. of Hang *v.*

Hounger, Houngrie, obs. ff. Hunger, -gry.

†**Hounsyd,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* ? Furnished with hounds.

1532 [see Hound *sb.*[2] 1].

Hount, obs. f. Hunt. **Hountage, Hountee:** see Hont-. **Houp,** Sc. f. Hope, obs. f. Hoop.

†**Hou·pland.** *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* in Fr. form. Also 4 **houpelond,** 5 **hopoland.** [a. F. *houppelande* (1281, *hoppelande*, in Hatz.-Darm.) of unknown origin: see Littré. Cf. Sp. *hopalanda* tunic with a train attached.] A tunic with a long skirt.

1392–3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 285 Pro factura j houpelond longe et j jupe pro domino. 1415 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* (1826) I. 187, I will that all my hopolandes huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1614 Camden *Rem.* 231. [1834 Planché *Brit. Costume* 172 The lords wore a long tunic called a *houppelande*, of scarlet.]

Hour (au·əɹ). Forms: 3–4 ure, (hure), 3–5 oure, 4 ore, vure, hor, 4–5 owre, 4–6 our, hore, 4–7 howr(e, houre, 5 oware, heure, 6 ower(e, howere, 6–7 hower, 7 hoore, 4– hour. [a. OF. *ure*, *ore*, later *hure*, *hore*, *h'eure*, AF. *houre*, mod.F. *heure*, = Pr. *h)ora*, It. *ora*, Sp., Pg. *hora*:–L. *hōra* hour, a. Gr. *ὥρα* season, time of day, hour. The *h* became mute in Romanic, and though since written in F., Sp., and Eng. has never been pronounced. (The OE. was *tíd*; in some uses *stund*.)]

1. A space of time containing sixty minutes; the twenty-fourth part of a civil day.

Formerly the hours were commonly reckoned as each equal to one-twelfth of the natural day or night, whatever its length (called *planetary*, *temporary*, or *unequal* hours); the *equal* hours were sometimes distinguished as *equinoctial*, being each equal to a *temporary* hour at the equinoxes. *Sidereal*, *solar hour*, 24th part of a sidereal, or solar, day.

As with other nouns of time, the genitive is freely used: e.g. *an hour's space*, *time*, *work*, *wages*, *sermon*, *notice*, etc.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 34 Þos laste on ure habbeþ i-travailed. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 23 Þe foure & tuenty houres he spended in holy life. 1382 Wyclif *John* xi. 9 Wher ther ben not twelue ouris of the day? [*Ags. Gosp.* Hu ne synt twelf tida] æs dæges?]. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 37 Late hym ben stepid .ij. or .iij. owrys in clene Water. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 50 Thus this battaile continued .III. long houres. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 37 b, What number .. they were able to make within an houres warnynge. 1561 Eden *Arte Navig.* II. xiv. 40 The houre naturall or equall, is a 24. parte of the day naturall...The artificial or temperall houre, is a twelfth parte of the daye arcke or the nyght arcke. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 121, I haue an houres talke in store for you. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Youth & Age* (Arb.) 256 A man that is yong in yeares maie be old in howers, if he have lost nee tyme. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* IV. (ed. 3) 129 Astrologers divide the Artificial day (be it long or short) into 12 equal parts, and the Night into 12 equal parts: these parts they call Planetary Hours. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She's six-and-fifty if she's an hour! 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 339 It might be applied .. on an hour's notice. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xv, On he went, hour after hour.

†b. In *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) with numeral, expressing the number of hours since midnight or noon, and thus denoting a particular time of the day (sense 3): as *ten hours* = ten o'clock. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*)

1427 *Sc. Acts Jas. I*, c. 118 Fra ten houres to twa efter nune. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 121 Schyr Ranald come by x houris of the day. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 1 To Edinburgh about vj. houris at morne, As I was passand. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 31 At four hoores I was wryting. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 138 There is a sermon euery sabbath at 10 hour. 1657 *Edin. Kirk Sess. Reg.* in *Scott. Antiq.* (1898) June 35 The first Bell shall ring at half-hour to seven hours on the week dayes, the second Bell at seven hours. 1681 Colvil *Whig's Supplic.* I. (1710) 34 He sees what hours it is in France.

2. Used somewhat indefinitely for a short or limited space of time, more or less than an *hour*.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* XXV. 71 This hure of love to drynke so, That fleysshliche lust be al for-do. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 310 If wee looke to live, till our last day and houre, without troublesome thoughtes. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 167 Sad houres seeme long. 1673 *Humours of Town* 52 They have made Love to be the hot passion of an hour. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* 47 In dreams, we cannot compare them with our previous knowledge of things, as we do in our waking hours. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. 345 In a convivial hour, when they were all conversing on the subject. 1842 Tennyson *Love & Duty* 56–7 The slow sweet hours that bring us all things good, The slow sad hours that bring us all things ill. 1864 Browning *Abt Vogler* x, When eternity affirms the conception of an hour.

b. *pl.* Stated time of occupation or duty.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii, But the school hours were long and Tom's patience short. 1865 Mill *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) V. xi. § 12 A reduction of hours without any diminution of wages. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 63 The employer would generally prefer long hours. 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* II. (1891) 35 Extra lessons had to be learnt, play-hours were curtailed. *Mod.* After office hours he goes for a ride.

3. Each of those points of time at which the twelve successive divisions after noon or midnight, as shown by a dial or time-piece, are completed; by extension, any definite point or 'time of day'. *The eleventh hour*: see Eleventh.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8933 Ilk dai a certain hore, þar lighted dun of heuen ture Angels. *c* 1315 Shoreham 87 At eve-sanges oure. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xx. 6 Aboute the elleuenthe houre [1388 oure] he wente out, and foond other stondynge. *c* 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., A table of the verray Moeuyng of the Mone from howre to howre. *c* 1465 *Chevy Chase* xxix. in *Percy Reliq.*, It drewe to the oware off none. 1526 Tindale *John* iv. 6 Hit was about the sixte houre. 1559

W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 158 By this Compasse (the Sonne shynynge) men shall perfitly know the houre of the day. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 125 What hour o' th' day The clock does strike. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, She awoke at an early hour. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Parables, Love's Ordeal* viii, The little clock rung out the hour of ten. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Experi.* I. ii. 24 Watchmen..called the hours of the night.

b. *Small hours*: the early hours after midnight denoted by the small numbers, one, two, etc.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* vii. (1883) 30 He invited friends home, who used to come at ten o'clock, and begin to get happy about the small hours. 1859 FARRAR *J. Home* viii, Often beguiled by his studies into the 'wee small' hours of night. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 335 Conversation is prolonged to midnight or even to the small hours.

c. *pl.* Habitual time of getting up and going to bed, esp. the latter; usually with such adjs. as *good, regular, early, bad, late*, etc.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 6 You must come in earlyer a nights: your Cosin, my Lady, takes great exceptions to your ill houres. *a* 1744 POPE (J. s.v. *Keep*), I rule the family very ill, and keep bad hours. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. iii, The Sun .. keeps very good hours at this time of year. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* I. i, Their regular hours stupify me—not a fiddle nor a card after eleven! 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 81, I was nearly killed with his Grace's hours. 1834 *W. India Sketch Bk.* I. 18 The fatigues and late hours of the preceding night. 1891 MRS. S. EDWARDS *Secret of P'cess* II. xvi. 195, I keep early hours.

4. A definite time in general; an appointed time; an occasion. *spec. Of the hour*: of the present hour, of the very time that is now with us; as in 'the question of the hour'.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4665 His nam þai chaunged fra þat our. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Seiþ Poul here þat our is now to rise fro sleep. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iii. 147 The ladyes..cursed turnus and the owre in whiche he bigan first the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 4 Myne houre is not yett come. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, In the houre of death, in the daye of judgement: Good lorde deliuer us. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 150 Sir Thomas More..whose witte even at this bower, is a wonder to all the worlde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 16 Shee's very neere her houre. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 373 Twelve Ships were sent to the bottom, in a well-chosen hour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* ix, The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power..Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 173 To hasten the hour of his own return. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* v. 136 The subject of the hour..[is] the housing of the working classes.

b. Phr. *In a good* (*happy*, etc.) *hour* [partly = F. *à la bonne heure*]: at a fortunate time; happily, fortunately; so *in an evil* (*ill*, etc.) *hour*. †*In good hour* [F. *de bonne heure*]: in good time, early; so †*in due hour* (obs.).

c 1450 *Merlin* 340 Arthur..thought that in goode houre were he born that it myght conquere. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 38 In an euyll oure was he put to deth. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1294 As if a man should say, In good houre and happily may this or that come. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xvi. II. 198 He resumes his Musick ..In a good Hour, quoth Donna Clara, and then because she herself would not hear him, she stoppd her Ears with her Fingers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 126 In a happy houre, the king..tooke notice of him. 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept., The next morning [we] set out for Guildford, where we ariv'd in good hour. 1689 — *Let. to Pepys* 12 Aug., Retiring in due hour. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, In an ill hour..I went on board. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., In an evil hour I..changed my lodgings.

5. *Eccl.* (*pl.*) The prayers or offices appointed to be said at the seven stated times of the day allotted to prayer (*canonical hours*: see CANONICAL 1 b); also (short for *book of hours*), a book containing these. Rare in *sing.* (The earliest recorded use, = L. *horæ*, OF. *ures*; in OE. (*seofon*) *tída*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 6 Sum is clergesse, & sum nis nout & mot te more wurchen, & an oðer wise siggen hire ures. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 97 Here messe and here matynes and many of here oures Arn don vndeuoutlych. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 622) 30 Forto seruen god almigth By tides and by houres. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1427 When þe oure of terce was done. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 164 Complyn ys the Seuenthe and the laste houre of dyuyne seruyce..in the ende therof the seuen howres of dyuyne seruyce ar fulfylled. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xviii. 121 They recited their Canonical Hours. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. III. i. 119 Illuminated hours, and golden missals. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* II. 130 A nun saying her hours.

6. *Mythol.* (*pl.*, with capital H, = L. *Horæ*, Gr. Ὧραι.) Female divinities supposed to preside over the changes of the seasons.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 986 The Graces and the rosy-bosomed Hours. 1751 GRAY *Odes, Spring* i, Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd Hours, Fair Venus' train, appear. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vi. I. 221 The goddesses who preside over them [the seasons]—the Hours—were originally three in number. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1286 The Hours bringing the horses to the chariot of the Sun; from the basso-relievo..by John Gibson, R.A.

7. *Astr.* and *Geog.* An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere, or 15 degrees.

[1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Fifteen degrees of the equator answer to an hour.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 316 The longitude..is seven hours, or one hundred and fifteen degrees from the meridian of the Canary Islands. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* v. iii. (ed. 3) 460 Right Ascension..is..reckoned..either in angular measure..or in time, of hours, minutes, and seconds.

8. *Comb.*: **hour-angle**, *Astr.* the angular distance between the meridian and the declination-circle passing through a heavenly body, which is the measure of the sidereal time elapsed since its culmination; **hour-bell**, a bell rung every hour, or that sounds the hours; **hour-book**, *Eccl.* a book of hours (sense 5 b); **hour-cup**, a cup in a clepsydra that empties itself hourly; **hour-figure**, a figure denoting the hour, esp. on a dial-plate; **hour-hand**, the short hand of a clock or watch which indicates the hours; **hour-index**, an index or pointer which can be turned to any hour marked on the hour-circle of an artificial globe; **hour-line**, a line on a dial indicating the hour by the passage of the shadow across it; **hour-long** *a.*, lasting for an hour; **hour-plate**, the dial-plate of a clock or watch, inscribed with figures denoting the hours; **hour-stroke**, one of the strokes or marks on a dial-plate indicating the hours; **hour-watch**, a watch indicating only the hours; **hour-wheel**, (*a*) = HOUR-CIRCLE 2; (*b*) that wheel in a clock which carries the hour-hand.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 488 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The difference between the observed *hour angle and the true hour angle. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 404 To count the *hour-bell and expect no change. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 2/3 The hour bell in the clock-tower. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Nov. 3/6 An *Hour book..illustrated with richly painted miniatures. 1799 J. GILCHRIST in *Asiat. Res.* V. 87 The water gradually fills the cup, and sinks it, in the space [of time] to which this *hour-cup or *kutoree* has previously been adjusted. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 703 b, Before you can calculate the *Hour-distances for these Plains, there are three Requisites to be first enquired. 1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1052/4 The hour of the day, pointed at by an Archer engraved on the Plate within the *hour-figures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 944 In case the *Hour-hand hath..pass'd that hour. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 222 The two failures..put back the hour-hand of time for centuries. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* III. (ed. 3) 112 Turn the Globe Westwards till the *Hour-Index points at the Hour of the Night. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 6 From the centre C. by these markes the *houre-line must be drawne. 1767 FERGUSON in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 390 The true hour-lines for a horizontal dial. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* xi. 91 Requiring no *hour-long harangues. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), The characters of the *hourplate. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 121 The hand or Index on the Dial-plate..creeping from *hour-stroke to hour-stroke. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3352/4 A plain *hour Watch. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. Introd. (ed. 7) 437 Upon this brazen Meridian is placed at the North Pole another little brazen Circle..called the *houre-wheele. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Pinion*, The Hour Wheel [of a clock].

Hour-circle.

1. Any great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles; a meridian or declination-circle. Twenty-four of these are commonly marked on the globe, each distant from the next by one hour of right ascension.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 359 Through either of the Poles..there are drawn 12 Meridians or hour-Circles. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 518 Twenty-four of these circles of declination are called hour-circles.

2. A small brass circle at the north pole of an artificial globe, graduated into hours and divisions of an hour.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. (ed. 3) 6 The Hour Circle is a small Brasen Circle, fitted on the Meridian whose Center is the Pole of the world. *Ibid.* III. 119 Turn about the Globe till the Index of the Hour Circle points to the Hour of the Day or Night.

3. A graduated circle upon an equatorial telescope, parallel to the plane of the equator, by means of which the hour-angle of a star is observed.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 486 (s. v. *Equatorial*) The hour-circle is made to read o^h, when the telescope is in the meridian of the place. 1877 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VII. iii. (ed. 3) 650 The hour-circle has a female screw cut on its outer edge, in which an endless screw..is arranged to work so as to give a slow motion in Right Ascension.

Hourd(e, obs. form of HOARD.

Houre, obs. form of OUR, WHORE.

Houred (auəd), *a.* [f. HOUR + -ED².]

†1. Defined by a particular hour; definite. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 528 A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde. *Ibid.* 2695 This goth well at thys houred braid.

2. (in *comb.*) Of a specified number of hours.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 330 Turning the four-hour'd glass. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Apr. 3/2 In a good 'short-houred' firm an assistant's lot compares very favourably with that of many a toiler.

Hour-glass. A contrivance for measuring time, consisting of a glass vessel with obconical ends connected by a constricted neck, through which a quantity of sand (or sometimes mercury) runs in exactly an hour; a sand-glass that runs for an hour.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 One kepte ye compas, and watched ye our glasse. 1591 *Churchw. Acc. St. Helen's, Abingdon* (Nichols 1797) 143 Paid for an houre glass for the pulpitt, 4*d*. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. i. 25. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi. 139 America is not unfitly resembled to an Houre-glasse, which hath a narrow neck of land..betwixt the parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 P 4 The figure of Time with an Hour-glass in one hand, and a Scythe in the other. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 375 For the measurement of the time of sermon, hour-glasses were frequently attached to pulpits.

b. Often *fig.* or *allusively*, in reference to the passage of time; sometimes = an hour's space; a strictly finite space of time.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. iv. 28 b, If a preacher.. should talk out his houre-glasse in discoursing of Bell the dragon. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 Those things..may be done in succession of ages, though not within the houre-glasse of one mans life. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 26 What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Friday 142 He..spoke the hour-glass in her praise—quite out. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 When death was shaking the last few sands in the hour-glass of his daughter's life.

c. *attrib.*, referring to the shape of an hour-glass.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 173 If the uterus.. should contract..transversely so as to form what has been called an Hour-glass contraction. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 119, I used to think that the Pechts..built them hour-glass fashion to prevent the said enemy scrambling into them.

‖ **Houri** (hūəri, hauəri). [a. F. *houri* (1654 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Pers. حوری *ḥūrī*, f. Arabic حور *ḥūr* pl. of حوراء *ḥaurāʾ* fem., in حور العيون *ḥūr-al-ʿayūn* (females) gazelle-like in the eyes, f. حور *ḥawira* to be black-eyed like a gazelle.] A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. Hence applied allusively to a voluptuously beautiful woman.

1737 JOHNSON *Irene* IV. v, Suspend thy passage to the seats of bliss, Nor wish for houries in Irene's arms. 1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. 343 (Stanf.) Handsomer than one of the houris. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xii, Secure in paradise to be By Houris loved immortally. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vii, What is she, Isaac? Thy wife or thy daughter, that Eastern houri that thou lockest under thy arm? 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* I. (Stanf.), This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houri of Mr. Gordon's Paradise.

Hourless (auəlĕs), *a.* Without hours; having no reckoning of time.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 11 The hourless mansions of the dead.

Hourly (auəli), *a.* [f. HOUR + -LY¹.]

1. Of or belonging to an hour; of an hour's age or duration; very recent or brief. *rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 14 That an houerly kindnes, sodainely contract in one houre..shold be deper setled..then a long accustomed malice many yeres rooted. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* I. i. 376 For the present, Foscari Has a short hourly respite.

2. Occurring or performed every hour; done, reckoned, etc. hour by hour; frequent, continual.

?*c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 353 With hourly labour and gret attendaunce. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 188 This is an accident of hourely proofe. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 189 In hourly expectation of the Hangman. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xi. 97 The hourly events of his life. 1808 MURDOCH in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 126 An hourly supply of 1250 cubic feet of the gas. 1883 *Wom. Suffrage Jrnl.* Nov. 198/1 Whether he was paid an hourly, daily, or weekly wage.

b. as *sb.* (*U.S.*) A public conveyance that runs every hour.

1877 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 299 *Hourly*, formerly used in and about Boston for an omnibus. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 388 The terrors of the 'hourly' or omnibus.

Hourly (auəli), *adv.* [f. HOUR + -LY².]

1. Every hour; hour by hour; from hour to hour; continually, very frequently.

1470 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 136 As dayly and howrlye is now..proved. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 306 The perylles..innumerable, whiche dayly & hourly myght haue happed. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 64 A Mother hourely coyning plots. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 303 The barbarians were hourly expected at the gates of Rome. 1811 BYRON *Farew. Malta*, Two spoonfuls hourly.

†2. For the space of an hour; for a short time; quickly, cursorily. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 105/2 Partes..suche..as rather nede to be attentely redde and aduised, than houerly harde and passid ouer. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Ibid. 694/1. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cor.* 43 With you peraduenture will I abyde for a whyle..but I would not see you now houerly, & in my passage.

†**Hoursch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [?:—OE. *hryscan*, 'stridere'.] *intr.* ? To rattle, make a din.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2110 Þe hathelieste on hy, haythene and oþer; All hourssches over hede harmes to wyrke.

Hourte, obs. form of HURT.

Housage (hauzĕdʒ). [f. HOUSE *v.*¹ + -AGE.]

1. A fee paid for housing goods.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Housage* is a fee that one payes for setting vp any stuffe in a house, either for a Carrier, or at a wharfe, or such like. [Hence in later Dicts.]

2. The action of housing or condition of being housed.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 430 The former cargo is in safe housage.

†**Housal,** *a. Obs.* In 7 housall, -ell, houseall. [app. irreg. f. HOUSE *sb.*¹ + -AL; but possibly worn down from *household*.] Belonging to the house; domestic; domesticated; household-.

1611 COTGR., *Addomestiqué*,..inward, familiar, housall. *Ibid.*, *Ichneumon*,..the Ægyptian Rat..vsually tamed, and made housall, by the people of Ægypt. 1627 in E. D. Neill *Virginia Carolorum* (1886) 404 *no't*, Goods moveable or housell stuffe or chattels. 1668 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 126 Her goods and housell stuff.

Housband, etc., obs. form of HUSBAND, etc.

House (haus), *sb.*¹ Pl. **houses** (hauzĕz). Forms: 1 hús, 2–4 (6 *Sc.*) hus, 3–5 hows, 3–6 hous, 4– house, (4 huus, houus, huse, huis, *Sc.*

howise, 4–6 *Sc.* houss, 4–7 howse, 6 owse, *Sc.* hws(z, housse). For the plural forms see 1 β. [Com. Teut.: OE. *hūs* = OFris., OS. *hūs* (Du. *huis*, LG. *huus*), OHG., MHG. *hūs* (Ger. *haus*), ON. *hūs* (Sw., Da. *hus* (*huus*)), Goth. *-hūs* (known only in *gudhūs* temple, the usual word being *razn*). The ulterior etymology is uncertain: it has been with some probability referred to the verbal root *hud-*, *hūd-* of *hýdan* to HIDE, Aryan *keudh-*, OTeut. *hūso-*, from *hūsso-*, going back to *hūpto-*; but other suggestions have also been offered.]

I. The simple word.

1. A building for human habitation; *esp.* a building that is the ordinary dwelling-place of a family.

Beowulf (Z.) 286 On heah-stede husa selest. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 27 þæt hus feoll and hys hryre wæs mycel. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2010 Putifar luuede ioseph wel, bi-tazte him his hus euerile del. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 17/548 A rode he hadde in is hous. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 40 Þer nas halle ne hous þat miht herborwe þe peple. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 To make an Howse, *domificare*. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 66 A lytle house wel fylled A lytle grounde well tylled And a litle wife wel willed is best. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* (Rubric), When the holy Communion is celebrate .. in priuate howses. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xl. (1887) 222 His house is his castle. 1676 Lady CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 33 To be quit of itt I confine myself to the house. 1710 M. HENRY *Comm., Luke* xxii. 10 Whether it was a friend's house or a public house does not appear. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. vi. 8 Living alone in an empty house.

β. The plural was in OE. *hūs*, in 12th c. *husas*, *huses*, from 14th c. *houses*; also in various writers from *c* 1550, and still dialectally, *housen*, which is sometimes collective.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark x. 30 Þe hund-fealdne onfo..hus & broðru & swustru [*Lindisf.* huso, *Rushw.* huse, WYCLIF housis, TINDALE houses]. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1116 Bærnde..ealle þa husas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Riche men .. þe habbeð feire huses. *c* 1205 LAY. 1937 Þa makeden heo hus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6117 And soght þair huses [*Gött.* housis, *Fairf.* houses] all bi-dene. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 My howsys ther be in decay. 1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 194 a/2 The housen wherin they dwel. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 218 Sacking, rifling and flinging the goods out of their enemies housen. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* II. iv, Two housen furnished well in Coleman Street. 1645 in *N. Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1849) III. 82 After the death of my wife I giue unto the children of my brother John all my housen and lands 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Housen*, houses, property in bricks and mortar.

b. The portion of a building, consisting of one or more rooms, occupied by one tenant or family. *Sc.* and *dial.*

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 54 Candel æfre on ðam ylcan huse byrne oð merien. 1529 *Will* in Harding *Hist. Tiverton* (1847) II. 31 Every one of them shall have in the [almś] house a siverall house and chamber by himself. 1600 in Bisset *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 217 At the last, his Majesty passing through three or four sundry houses, and all the doors locked behind him, his Majesty entered into a little study. 1885 *2nd Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wrkg. Classes* 4 The single-room system appears to be an institution co-existent with urban life among the working classes in Scotland..even in modern legislation the word 'house' is used for any separately occupied portion of a building, while the word 'tenement' represents the whole edifice, the English use of the terms being reversed.

c. The living-room in a farmhouse, etc.; that which the family usually occupy, as distinguished from the parlour, bedrooms, etc. *dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 *The House*, the Room called the Hall. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, House*, the family sitting room, as distinguished from the other apartments. 1828 *Craven Dial., Howse*, the principal room in a farm-house. 1893 S. O. ADDY *Hall Waltheof* 182 In this neighbourhood [Sheffield] the kitchen of a cottage is known as 'the house'.

2. A building for human occupation, for some purpose other than that of an ordinary dwelling. (Usually with defining prefix: see ALMSHOUSE, BAKEHOUSE, BREWHOUSE, LIGHTHOUSE, SUMMER-HOUSE, WORKHOUSE, etc., etc.) *The House*, a popular euphemism for the workhouse.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 151 The house..for the relief and socour of the poore. called the house of woorke. 1598 in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To Constables of the hundred for the housen of the hospitalls iij^{s} iiij^{d}. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 42, I .. went to a boiling house .. and got a mess of broth. 1781 R. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 63 Here once were many more of these houses of Resort. 1801 T. A. MURRAY *Rem. Situat. Poor* title-p., A Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons affected with Fever. 1839–40 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *M. Armstrong* I. iv. 100 Not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into the house. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xvi, 'He was brought up in the'—with a shiver of repugnance—'the House'.

b. A place of worship (considered as the abode of the deity); a temple; a church. (Usually *house of God*, *the Lord's house*, *house of prayer*, etc.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 13 Hyt ys awriten min hus ys gebed-hus. — Luke vi. 4 He eode into godes huse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxiii[i]. 11 Ic..wel ceose þæt ic hean gange on hus Godes. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 Alle hem ðe on godes huse wunien. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 9 Þat i won in þe hows of lord in lenght of dayes. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* v. 18 Yf I worshippe in the house of Rimmon, whan my lorde goeth there in to yᵗ house to worshippe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxi. 110 b, The first house of prayer whiche Abraham buylded. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 291 Where God is pleased to reveal Himself most, is called His house. 1811 HEBER *Hymn*, '*Hosanna to the living Lord*' iii, O Saviour! with protecting care Return to this thy house of prayer. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 409 On to God's house the people prest.

c. A building for the entertainment of travellers or of the public generally; an inn, tavern. (See also ALE-HOUSE, COFFEE-HOUSE, EATING-HOUSE, PUBLIC HOUSE, etc.) † *House!* an exclamation to summon the landlord or waiter (*obs.*).

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 285 In taverns and tiplyng houses. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 220 The Coho house is a house of good fellowship..in the Coho house they also inebriate their braines with Arace and Tobacco. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* I. ii, He has engaged to dine with Mr. Courtal at the French house. 1696 DOGGET *Country Wake* v. i, House! house! (beating on the Table). What, are you all dead here? house! 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (Globe) 665/2 Were you not told to drink freely, and call for what you thought fit, for the good of the house? 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 143 It was a great thing for the house. 1891 *Times* 12 Sept. 10/3 A tied house .. is one..owned by a brewer for the sale of his goods.

3. A building for the keeping of cattle, birds, plants, goods, etc. (See also COW-HOUSE, DOVE-HOUSE, GREENHOUSE, HEN-HOUSE, HOTHOUSE, OUT-HOUSE, STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE, etc., etc.)

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 37 § 5 Too Cotages or Meses wyth Howses & Wharfes..in Stepeney. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xx. (1539) 41 An oxe hous, a hey howse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 13 These..be Barnes to laye Corne in. In some places they use..stackes set upon proppes..but the houses are a great deal better. *Ibid.*, Next are houses for my sheepe, and next them for Kine, Calves, and Heyfers. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. v. 24 So.. Doues with noysome stench Are from their..Houses driven away. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 216 Garden houses built at convenient distances. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 A little House, meant for a Green-house. *Mod.* The gardener who has charge of the houses.

4. a. The place of abode of a religious fraternity, a religious house (cf. *house of religion*, sense 15), a convent; *transf.* the religious fraternity itself.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 265 Quhen þe abbot wes dede, Ewyne chosine wes in his stede; And sa wele gouernyt þe houss. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6692 Houses that han proprete, As templers and hospitelers, And as these chanouns regulers. 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 73 Item I bequethe to euery hows of ffryeres in Cambredge, Lynne, Norwiche, Thetford, Clare, Sudbury, to eche of thes howses vjs. viijd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 32 One of that owse John Forrest was comandyd to preche at Powlles crosse the sonday after. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 813 A famous religious house of Carmelite Friers. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vi. (1857) 259 The abbots .. were indebted for their election to the religious houses over which they presided.

b. A college in a university (i.e. either the building, or the fellows and students collectively). Chiefly in traditional phrases and uses, esp. in *the House*, familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford, and *Peterhouse*, for St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 Colleges, Houses, Howses Collegiate. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 166 When I was in Cambrige, and a student in the kynges College .. the Provost of that house [etc.]. 1576 *Act* 18 *Eliz. c.* 6 Chief Ruler of any Colledge Cathedrall Churche Halle or Howse of Learninge. 1583, 1780 [s.v. HEAD *sb.* 25 b] Heads of houses. 1642–6 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard* (1840) I. 517 If any scholar shall transgress any of the laws of God, or the House..after twice admonition, he shall be liable..to correction. 1748 J. BELCHER in J. Maclean *Hist. Coll. N. Jersey* (1877) I. 147 If, finally, money cannot be raised for the House..the thing must be given up. 1856 *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* 16 (*List of Officers*) The Hebdomadal Council. Official ..Heads of Houses..Professors..Members of Convocation. 1868 [see HOUSEMAN 3]. 1894 in *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 2/2 The indignation..felt by the present undergraduates of Christ Church against the individuals who deliberately introduced outsiders for the express purpose of wrecking the house.

c. A boarding-house attached to and forming a portion of a public school; the company of boys lodged in such a house.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vi, I'm as proud of the house as any one. I believe it's the best house in the school, out-and-out. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils. *Mod.* A football match between two houses.

d. The building in which a legislative or deliberative assembly meets; *transf.* the assembly itself; a quorum of such an assembly, esp. in the phrases *to make a house*, *keep a house*. (See also *House of* COMMONS, *of* DELEGATES, *of* LORDS, *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Houses of* PARLIAMENT, etc., under these words.)

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 3 b, All the degreys of men in the Parlament howse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 The commons of the lower house, not forgettyng their olde grudge. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 399 What fourther authorite can this howse give unto her highness, then she hath already? *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. v. 55 Do you remember then the motion of the Speaker and the request of the Commons' house? 1624 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 450 Sir Edward Coke is of the house. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Sir Henry Norris, whom she called up at a Parliament, to sit with the Peers in the higher House, as Lord Norris of Ricot. 1648 DK. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 160 By his submission to the 2 Houses. 1648 HERRICK *Hesp.* (1869) 326 As when the disagreeing Commons throw About their House, their clamorous I, or No. *a* 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 93 Maj. Church being at Boston, and belonging to the House of Representatives. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 485 Cicero..made the petition so ridiculous that the house rejected it. 1775 J. ADAMS *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 99 There had not been members enough to make a House, several colonies being absent. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* i. § 1 A Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 226 The greatest part of the people of England were not yet satisfied whether the King levied war first against the houses, or the houses against him. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 164 'Are you going down to the house, Egerton?' inquired Mr. Berners at Brooks', of a brother M.P. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 6/1 A House had hardly been made, and Mr. Speaker was scarcely in his chair. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 703/2 Not only must the Government Whips keep a house, but they must keep a majority. 1892 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 114/2 Those who remain..for the sake of 'keeping a house'.

e. Applied also to the deliberative assemblies of the Convocation of an ecclesiastical province, of the Convocation and Congregation of a University, etc.; formerly also to a municipal corporation.

1562 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 293 At the same Counseyll yt is ordered that Thomas Furres..be dismyssed this howse [City Corporation]. 1576 *Ibid.* 380 Every suche person, being of thys worshippful howse, shalbe dyscharged of the same howse. 1666 WOOD *Life* 20 Oct. (O.H.S.) II. 90 The maior, baillive[s], and some of the house after him. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 31 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 61 There was a full House [of Convocation]. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 407 In Oxford it behoved that the regents constituted the House of Congregation..through which, every measure should pass, before it could be submitted to the House of Convocation. 1871 G. R. CUTTING *Student Life Amherst Coll.* 93 In the summer term of 1828, a legislative body was formed in college, known as the 'House of Students'. Its objectɔwas to enact such laws..as the good of a college community would seem to require.

f. A place of business; *transf.* a business establishment, a mercantile firm. *The House* (colloq.): the Stock Exchange. (See also CLEARING-HOUSE, COUNTING-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, INDIA-HOUSE, etc.)

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xvi. 41 Treasurer of the house of the Indias. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, House*, .. particularly applied, in partnerships of trade, to that house where the business is carried on. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 31 Now for the House itself; that is, the Stock Exchange. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. iii. 27 Hurrying works through the press..by dividing them among a variety of houses. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 41 Some of the large German houses in London.. advanced large sums. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 3/3 Business in the 'House' does not improve much.

g. A theatre, PLAYHOUSE; *transf.* the audience or attendance at a theatre, or other place of entertainment.

1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Jan., The famous new play acted.. 'The Adventures of Five Hours' at the Duke's house.. We..were forced to sit .. at the end of the lower formes, so full was the house..The house, by its frequent plaudits, did show their sufficient approbation. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 11 Acted every day for a month to constantly crowded houses. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 133 P 4 He..seldom or never misses appearing at one house or the other, in the green boxes. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 344 In consequence of acting so often before indifferent houses. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 5/6 The familiar London theatre legend, 'House full', might have been hung outside the doors.

5. The persons living in one dwelling; the inmates of a house collectively; a household, family.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John iv. 53 Gelefde ðæ ilca & hus his all [*Ags. Gosp.* eall his hiw-ræden]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3 Forȝet ti folc & tine fader hus. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 33 And he is baptysid, and al his hous anoon. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 16 In Armes desirous As any Bacheler of al his hous. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings* xvii. 15 He ate, & she also, and hir house a certayne season. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 156 Commend me to thy Lady, And bid her hasten all the house to bed. 1768 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 23 May, I count the friendship of your house among the felicities of life. 1894 GLADSTONE *Horace, Odes* III. xvii. 16 Tomorrow a young porker slay, And let thine house make holiday. *Mod.* The whole house was down with influenza.

6. A family including ancestors and descendants; a lineage, a race: esp. one having continuity of residence, of exalted rank, or high renown.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxiii. 21 [cxv. 12] Þu gebletsadest bearn Israhela, Aarones hus. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10863 (Trin.) In iacobes hous regne shal he. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 4 He was of the hous and meyne of Dauith. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 Honour and worship to me and of oure house. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 213 The Duke of Burgoin loved better the house of Lancastre, then the house of Yorke. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 111 A plague a both your houses! 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 263 Subject to the house of Austria. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. iii. 51 The right of blood clearly rested in the house of Stuart. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 629 Not far off sleep two chiefs of the great house of Howard. 1872 RUSKIN *Engl's N.* § 171 To read the shields, and remember the stories, of the great houses of England.

7. *transf.* and *fig.* (from 1). a. *fig.* Dwelling-place; place of abode, rest, deposit, etc.

a 1000 *Elene* 1237 (Gr.) Þus ic frod and fus þurh þæt fæcne hus, wordcræft wæf and wundrum læs. *c* 1200 *Grave* in hus, wordcræft wæf and wundrum læs. *c* 1205 LAY. *Erlanger Beitr.* (1890) 11 Dureleas is ðæt hus. *c* 1205 LAY. 32155 Þe pape hatte Sergius, he weteð Peteres hus. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 73 For sunful folk, suete Jesus, Þou lihtest from the heȝe hous. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 23 For thou shalt take me to deth, wher is sett an hous to alle liuende. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 67 Quhen na houss is bot hell and hevin. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 400 The house of death had so many doors, as she would easily fly into it. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. i, Like a pestilence, it doth infect The houses of the brain. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 135 Breathing out as much as my poor little breath

could afforde from my house of haye [cf. 'All flesh is grass']. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 458 A heavenly mind May be indifferent to her house of clay. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* IV. iv, The peaceful house of death. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXV, Yet if some voice that man could trust Should murmur from the narrow house.

b. *transf.* The habitation of any animal; a den, burrow, nest; the shell of a snail, tortoise, etc., in which the animal lives or into which it retires.

a 1000 *Phœnix* 202 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þær se wilda fuzel .. ofer heanne beam hus ȝetimbreð. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 623 Hwane min hus stont briht and grene Of þine nis nowiht isene. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. cvii. (Bodl. MS.), The snaile hatte testudo and haþ þat name, for he is heled in his hous in a chambre. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* B vij, Snayles..beare with them their houses easely on their backes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 25 The Sea Tortoise is not much differing from those at land, her house or shell is only flatter. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 654 The swallow..to build his hanging house Intent. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 160 The Constructions of these Creatures [Beavers] Dens, Burroughs, or, as they are commonly called, Houses are..built of Wood, Stone, and Clay.

c. A receptacle of any kind.

1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. x. 43 They did put them into one skin in which there was the proportion of four housen or receptacles, and not into four skins. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., House of water*, a cavity or space filled with water. *Cornwall.*

8. *Astrol.* a. A twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles through the north and south points of the horizon; the whole sky, excluding those parts that never rise and that never set, being thus divided into twelve houses, numbered eastwards, beginning with the *house of the ascendant* (see ASCENDANT B. 1), and each having some special signification attached to it. b. A sign of the zodiac considered as the seat of the greatest influence of a particular planet; each of the seven planets, except the sun and moon, having two such houses, a *day house* and a *night house.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 The hows of the assendent, þat is to seyn, the firste hous or the est Angle, is a thing more brod & large. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ix. (1495), Amonge triplycytees of howses those that ben in the Est ben stronger in theyr werkynge. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 b, Whan the planetes entre in to their houses. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 58 The houses, aspects, and locall places of the signes and planets. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* IV. xxxvi. (1636) 494 A general figure of the 12. houses of Heauen, according to the Iudicial of Astrology. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. iii, This is the effect of the malicious conjunctions and oppositions in the third house of my nativity. 1819 WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., There are two kinds of houses..mundane and planetary. 1897 *Zadkiel's Almanac* 57 When Saturn and Uranus are in the first house.

†9. Each square of a chess-board. *Obs.*

1656 BEALE *Chess*, His [the king's] draught is but one house at a time. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 263/2 (Chess) House is every one of the squares, whether they be white or black. 1829 A. JAMIESON *Dict. Mech. Science* s.v. *Chess*, A board divided into 64 squares or houses.

II. Phrases. * With nouns. (See also *house of* CORRECTION, *house of* DETENTION, *house of* EASE, etc., under these words.)

10. *House of call*: a. a house where journeymen of a particular trade assemble, where carriers call for commissions, or where various persons in request may be heard of; b: *gen.* a house at which one is wont to call or pay a visit.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, House of Call*, the usual lodging Place of Journey-men Tailers. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, House of Call*, a house where journeymen taylors, shoemakers, and all other artificers meet, and may be heard of. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, This poor waggoner's house-of-call. 1845 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 345, I shall feel a lost man in London without my morning 'house of call' at Hart Street.

11. *House of ill (evil) fame (repute)*: a disreputable house; *esp.* a brothel.

a 1726 VANBRUGH *Journ. London* 1, He was kidnapped into a house of ill repute. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 76 A particular part of the city, noted for houses of ill-fame. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 187 Should business call you into a Grog-shop, or other house of ill fame. 1821 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Wife* (1869) 317/2 This is a house of evil-fame. 1886 N. H. DOLE tr. *Tolstoi's Anna Karénina* XXV, She wanted to escape from the house of ill-fame where she was.

12. *House and home*: an alliterative strengthening of 'home'; usually in phr. *to cast, drive, hunt*, etc. *out of house and home*; see also EAT *v.* 4 a. So *house and harbour.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 Wif and children, hus and ham. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7702 He caste out of house & hom of men a gret route. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 229 Men of þe lond were i-dryve out of hir hous and hir home. 1527 TINDALE *Doct. Treat.* (1848) 122 The prayers of them that..eat the poor out of house and harbour. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 204 Hunted out of house and home. 1597–1832 [see EAT *v.* 4 a]. 1885 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 394/1 To keep the friends of the deceased from eating and drinking his widow and orphans out of house and home.

13. *House-to-house* attrib. phr. (usually with a noun of action, as *visitation*, etc.): Performed or carried on from house to house in succession.

1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1879) II. 96 (D.) Unless you had a complete house-to-house visitation of a government officer. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 27 An earnest, incessant, laborious, house-to-house ministry. 1893 *Times* 27 Apr. 7/2 A house to house canvass by the registrar would be far cheaper.

14. *House of office*: †a. a building or apartment for some domestic purpose, e.g., a pantry (*obs.*); b. a privy.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 134 Make in thi ship also, parloures oone or two, And houses of offyce mo. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 161 All houses of office belonging to the same Abbey, were cleane brent. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 292 They..goe first to the house of office, and there purge their bodie. 1652 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 109 It is ordered that noe house of Office..shall stand within twentie foot of any high way. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XI. xl, The very clerks—those somewhat dirty springs Of office, or the house of office.

†15. *House of religion* (also *house of piety*): a religious house, a convent. *Obs.*

1419 EARL OF SHREWSBURY in *Excerpta Historica* (1831) 42 No Hous of religion, ne non other place having saufgarde 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 5 A howse of Religion, of Chanons reguler, and fryers Austyns. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 22 Another thing very memorable and imitable in Italy, is the exceeding good provision of Hospitalls and houses of Pietie.

** With verbs. (*Break up house*: see BREAK *v.* 56 d. *Bring down the house*: see BRING 15 f. *Set up house*: see SET.)

†16. *Hold house*: = keep house, 17 a. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 107 Thar als hoswif held scho house. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 51 And þerwiþ holden her hous in harlotes werkes. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* (Wks.) 1892. 6 And he be maryit, or hald hous out of the college.

17. *Keep house.* a. To maintain and preside over a household; also (usually *to keep one's house*), to have one's abode, reside (*in* a place); also *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii[i]. 9 Which maketh the baren woman to kepe house. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 52 Kynge Rycharde at this ceason kepynge his howse in the Castell of Notyngham. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1881) 8 When the fiery spirit of hot youth Kept house within me. 1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 172 Her majestie will not begin to keep house as queen till the 1st of July. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 24 In this the children play'd at keeping house. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 43 The pair began to keep house upon love and hope.

b. With qualifying words: To provide (well, liberally, etc.) for the household, or (esp.) for visitors or guests; esp. *to keep open house*, to provide hospitality for visitors generally.

1530 PALSGR. 597/1 The kyng is determyned to kepe house or open house this Christemas. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, He kept a liberall hous to all commers. 1608 SHAKS. *Timon* III. i. 24 Alas, good Lord, a Noble Gentleman 'tis, if he would not keep so good a house. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 xiv. § 2 (1669) 461/2 If the Trade fails in the Shop, there is but a poor house kept within. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 269 ¶ 8 Sir Roger..always keeps open House at Christmas. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 366 The King kept open house every day, and all day long, for the good society of London.

c. To manage the affairs of a household; to take charge of the house, and perform or direct domestic duties or work. (See also HOUSEKEEPER, -KEEPING.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 138 Ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 101, I may call him my Master..for I keepe his house; and I wash, ring.. make the beds, and doe all my selfe. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* IV. (1813) 11 Miss Bingley is to live with her brother, and keep his house. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* July 57 She meant to keep house for her father.

d. (Usually *to keep one's house* or *the house*): To stay indoors; to be confined to the house, as by illness; also *fig.*; to stay in the house for the purpose of guarding it.

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Sundrie persons.. kepe their houses, not mindinge to paie..their debts. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 146 Beyng sicke, and therefore kepyng his house. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* I. 6 Both his eyes are never at once from home, but one keeps house while the other roves abroad for intelligence. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 62 Sure, there is no necessity for us to keep house till she arrives. 1822 SIR C. ABBOTT in Barnewall & Cr. *Rep.* I. 61 Did not the bankrupt begin to keep house as a mode of absenting himself with an intent to delay his creditors? 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 822 Weakening the man, till he could do no more, But kept the house, his chair and last his bed.

e. *To keep a house*: see 4 d.

18. Proverbial Phrases. (All *colloq.*) † *To pull (bring) an old house on one's head*: to get oneself into trouble (*obs.*). † *Atop of the house*: in a state of excitement or passion (*obs.*); cf. *up in the house-roof* (sense 19). † *To throw (fling) the house out of the windows* (= Fr. *jeter la maison par les fenêtres*): to put everything into confusion (*obs.*). *Like a house on fire (afire)*: as fast as a house would burn; very fast or vigorously. *As safe as houses*: perfectly safe.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 658 You shall pull an old house over your own head by a further provocation. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. v, We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the house flung out of the windows. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 130 If any trick or foul play be offered, we are not to be presently a top on the house. 1739 J. HILDROP *Regul. Freethinking* 7 He..will have good Luck if he does not pull an old House upon his Head. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1824) 291 At it they went like five hundred houses on fire. 1837 DICKENS in Forster *Life* I. vi. 107, I am getting on..like 'a house o' fire', and think the next Pickwick will bang all the others. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scott.* vi. (1855) 77 Would not..Stubbs throw the house out of the windows? 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 79 The owner of the weapon assured him that he was as safe as houses.

III. Attributive uses and Combinations.

19. *attrib.* Of or belonging to a house. a. Forming part of, or an adjunct to, a house; as † *house-cop* (= HOUSE-TOP), *-drain, -eaves* (*-eavesing*), *-end, -front, -gate, -gutter, -plat, -plot, -roof, -side, -wall, -window*, †*-wough* (= wall); HOUSE-DOOR. b. Used or kept in a house, as *house-broom, -clock, -cloth, -flannel, -plant, -sand*; worn in the house, as *house-dress, -gown, -shoe.* c. Belonging to or connected with a house or household; performed or carried on in the house; domestic; as *house affairs, business, education, expense, fire, game*, †*hire, life, rent, service, sport, talk, work*.. d. Of persons: Belonging to the household; dwelling in, or employed in or about, a house; as *house-chaplain, -child, -folk, -priest, -servant, -steward*; also HOUSE-FATHER, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 147 Still the *house Affaires would draw her hence. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 168 Lime-wash..applied..with a brush or *house-broom. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxx. 189 Humble and desirous of doing all the *House-business. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2578/4 A Large *House-Clock..is now in the hands of Jonathan Puller. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxxviii[i]. 6 Be thei maad as the hey of *hous coppis. 1897–8 *Kalendar R. Inst. Brit. Archit.* 278 Ventilation of *house-drains. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* ci[i]. 7 As a nyȝt rauen in the *hous euese. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 186 Sparrowes must not build in his house-eeues. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXX. 49 With him me thocht all the *houshend [*v. r.* hous end] he towk. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) xi. 248 Nor had he stood long under the house-end. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 340 Ne let *housefyres .. Fray vs. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3139 Euerilc *hus-folc ðe mai it ðauen. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* I, *House-fronts projecting over the pavement. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 3/3 Alpaca makes a practical and pretty *house-gown. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 800/20 *Hoc stel-locidum*, a *howsegoter. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 159 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 330 For *hous-hire ne for clothes he ne carez noht. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 135 My *house-money is utterly done. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 19 Jan. 2/4 On the cultivation of *house-plants. 1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 12 William Hudson hath sould an *housplott and garden. 1531 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Rec. for *house rent. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. I. (1869) I. 123 There is no city in Europe, I believe, in which house-rent is dearer than in London. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 463 Þe spinnere..festeð atte *hus rof. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 54 He is at three woordis vp in the house roufe. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 126 An edge like the ridge of a house-roof. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 11 Apr. an. 1773 Our female *house-servants work much harder than the male. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. ii. (1883) 10 *House-service is no disgrace to a gentlewoman. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/3 Ladies in their *house-shoes and light dresses. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 52 Vines..planted by an *house-side. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, Steep as a house-side. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 1 What *House-sport is it which hath not from it [Hunting] some imitation? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 8 The *house-steward used to employ me. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 174 In their games and in their *house-talk. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 35 In a scale-like or *house-tile-like manner. 1836–48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Acharn.* I. iv, Scribbling on the *house-walls. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 41 With .. shot from corners of streets, and *house-windows. *Mod. Advt.*, A young girl to do general *housework. *c* 1325 *Femina* (MS. Trin. Coll. Cambr. B 14. 39 lf. 122 b), *Houswoghes makyn hous sur..

20. Applied to animals kept in or about a house (= domestic, tame), as *house-bee, -cat, -cock, -hen, -pigeon, -weasel*; or frequenting or infesting houses, as *house-ant, -finch, -lizard, -wren*: see also 23; (cf. FIELD *sb.* 19). Also HOUSE-DOG, -DOVE, -LAMB.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 320 Of domestical and tame *house-Bees, there are two sorts. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 259 They are in size and colour exactly the same with our *house-cats. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 166 b, Of the *house Cocke and the Hen. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* II. 143 Rith as þe *hous-hennes ..hacchen, And cherichen her chekonys. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* K vij, The *house or tame Pigeon. *c* 1613 MIDDLETON *No Wit like a Woman's* V. i, Not toy, nor bill, and imitate house-pigeons.

21. Objective and obj. genitive, as *house-bearing* adj., *-burner, -burning, -furnisher, -furnishing, house-hunt* vb. (HUNT *v.* 3), *house-hunter, -hunting, -letting, -owner, -robbing, -sweeper*, etc.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 26 Large Shoals of slow *House-bearing Snails. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Manslechtes, *Husberners, Bakbiteres, and alle oþre euele deden. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlviii. 293 Among the captives there were house-burners and assassins. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26235 Mans slaghter and *hus brening. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 267 House-burning doth not onely extend to Houses and Barnes wherein Corn is laid up; but also to those heaps which we call Mowes, Stacks, or Reeks, if they be near unto Houses. 1880 H. C. ST. JOHN *Wild Coasts Nipon* 224 Their younger sisters..go about their duties of *house-caring and nursing. 1812 BYRON about their duties of *house-caring and nursing. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xiv. (Orig. Draft). *House-furnisher withal, one Thomas hight. 1896 *Daily News* 21 May 8/1 The Lares, the *house-haunting spirits of ancestors. 1888 *Athenæum* 15 Dec. 806/1 Mrs. Austin at this time .. *house-hunted for the Carlyles. 1821 SHELLEY *Lel. to Mrs. S.* I Aug., That which is necessary for *house-hunting. 1831 A. A. WATTS

Scenes Life & Shades Char., House-hunting, A tolerable ..insight into the mysteries of House-hunting. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 417 He wrote..for cultivated *house-owners. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *House-robbing or House-breaking. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ballieur de maison*, a *house sweeper. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 6/5 If there are many odd trades there are also some very disagreeable ones. None more so, I should fancy, than that of the *housewrecker.

22. Locative, instrumental, etc., as *house-burial, -wear*; *house-bred, -fed, -feeding, -going* adjs.; *house-encompassed, -proud* adjs.; *house-feed* vb.

1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. ii. 67 Our *house-bred foe, the adder in our bosoms. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 The tradition of *house-burial seems maintained in other ways. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 2/6 *House-fed lambs and Berkshire pigs are here in abundance. 1846 WARNES in J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 115 One acre will *house-feed three bullocks, whereas it will require three acres to graze them in the field. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 81 Turnips, cabbages, clover, and all the articles of *house-feeding. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Oct. 15/2 A *house-going clergy would make a church-going people. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 6/5 For *housewear it is admirable.

23. Special Combinations: **house-agent**, an agent employed (by the landlord or owner) in the sale and letting of houses, the collection of rents, etc.; **house-ball**, a boys' game in which one player throws a ball against the wall of a house, and the other strikes it with a bat when it rebounds; **house-barge** = HOUSE-BOAT; †**house-bird** = HOUSE-DOVE 2; **house-book**, a book for household accounts; **house-bound** *a.*, confined to the house; **house-boy**, a boy employed as servant in a house; **house-car** (*U.S.*), 'a box-car; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight'; **house-carpenter**, a tradesman who does the wood-work of a house; **house-caucus** (see quot.); **house-chambermaid**, a servant combining the functions of housemaid and chambermaid; **house-club**, a club (athletic or other) in a house of business; **house-coal**, coal suitable for house fires; **house-cricket**, the common species of cricket (*Acheta domestica*) frequenting houses (as distinguished from the *field-cricket*); **house-duty**, a tax imposed on inhabited houses in England; **house-engine** (*Mech.*), a steam-engine structurally dependent on the building in which it is contained; **house-factor** = *house-agent*; **house-farmer** (see quot.); so *house-farming*; **house-fast** *a.* (*dial.*) = *house-bound*; **house-flag**, the distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house; **house-fly**, the common fly (*Muscadomestica*); **house-god**, a household god; pl. = *penates*; **house-green**, a name for the houseleek; †**house-head** = HOUSE-TOP; **house-help** (*U.S.*), a domestic servant or 'help' (see HELP *sb.* 3 c); **house-jobber, -knacker** = *house-farmer*; †**house-lady**, lady or mistress of the house; †**house-lewe** (OE. *hús-hleow*, ME. *hus lewe*), **-lewth**, shelter of a house; **house-lighter** (see quot., and cf. HOUSE-BOAT); **house-line** *Naut.*, a small line of three strands, used for seizings, etc. (also called *housing*); †**house-loom** = HEIRLOOM; †**house-lord** (OE. *hús-hlaford*), lord or master of the house; **house-martin**, the common martin (*Chelidon urbica*); **house-monger**, a dealer in houses (*opprobrious*); **house painter**, an artificer who paints and decorates houses; so *house-painting*; **house-parlour-maid** (cf. *house-chambermaid*); **house-party**, the guests staying in a house, as distinguished from those invited for the day or less; †**house-pentice**, a 'pentice' or penthouse; **house-physician**, a resident physician in a hospital or other public institution; **house-raiser**, one who raises or builds a house; **house-raising** (*U.S.*), 'a gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house' (*Cent. Dict.*); **house-ridden** *a.*, confined to the house (after *bedridden*); †**house-shouldered** *a.*, having shoulders sloping on each side like the roof of a house; **house-shrew**, the common shrew-mouse (*Crocidura* (*Sorex*) *aranea*); †**house-sin**, a private or secret sin; †**house-snail**, a shell-snail (cf. 7 b); **house-snake**, a large harmless snake (*Ophibolus getulus*) found in North America, also called *chain-snake*; **house-sparrow**, the common sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), which builds in the eaves and roofs of houses; **house-spider**, any species of spider infesting houses, as *Tegenaria domestica* or *Theridium vulgare*; **house-surgeon**, a resident surgeon in a hospital; **house-swallow**, the common swallow (*Hirundo rustica*); **house-tablemaid** (cf. *house-chambermaid*); **house-tax**, a tax levied on houses (= *house-duty*); **house-urn**, a cinerary urn of the form of a round cabin with a conical roof, also called *hut-urn*; **house-wagon**, a wagon serving as a house for a company of travellers, a caravan; **house-waiting-maid** (cf. *house-chambermaid*); †**house-wood**, wood for housebote.

1873 Miss THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 362 He had begun life as a *house-agent. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Sept. 124 A *crannoge* must have united .. the charms of solitude and social facilities. A *house barge could scarcely be better. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* I. vi. 50 They were reputed no other than *hous-birds or homelings. 1768 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 286, I beg my dear girl to buy a *house-book, and to set down all expences. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2380/4 William Bowell of Brighthelmston .. *House-Carpenter. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxxiii. 596 What the Americans call '*House caucuses', i.e. meetings of a party in the larger House of the legislature, are not uncommon in England. *Mod. Advt.*, As *House-chambermaid in Hotel. Commercial preferred. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 69 The uppermost notable seam is the well-known *house coal. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 349 The *House-cricket, whose voice is so well known behind a country fire in a winter's evening. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. IV. xi. 85 The *houseduty—that is nearly the best tax we have. 1885 *1st Rep. R. Comm. Housing Wrkg. Classes* 21 The system of middlemen, of house jobbers, *house farmers, or house knackers, for by all these titles are designated those persons who stand between the freeholder and the occupier. 1887 *Daily News* 16 Mar. 2/5 It is generally within the last ten years of a building lease that houses in London come into the hands of the house farmer, who lets them out in tenements and asks the maximum of rent while doing the minimum of repairs. *Ibid.*, *House farming is admittedly a trade. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, **Housefast*, confined by illness or otherwise, to the house. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 51 She .. was still house-fast, or unable to leave the house. 1884 W. C. RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* II. IV. 62 [I] turned my eyes aloft where the *house flag..was rattling..at the main royal masthead. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 29 Ye maye angle for hym wyth an *house flye. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 259 The house-fly is well known to have the power of walking in an inverted position upon the ceilings of rooms. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xl. 70 There are my *house gods, my mother, my wife, my children. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 These Nomades..wander with their House-gods, day and night. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 88/2 House-leeke..is called generally with us by the name of *House-green. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. vii. [vi.] 9 Syne to the *hous heid ascendis anone. 1885 LD. W. COMPTON in *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 1/2 To show the evil results of the middleman or '*house-knacker' system. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Marthe mester is uorto ueden & schruden poure men, ase *huselefdi. *c* 1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 15 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Gife his *hus-hleow and mete and munde þam þe þæs beþurfe. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Ipi burð tid in al þe burh of belleem ne fant tu hus lewe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 211 Lie wiþ-outen or geten *houslewth at pore men. 1891 A. J. FOSTER *Ouse* 170 The *house-lighter, so called because a part of it makes a cabin for the men. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Marline*, a small line, somewhat less than *house-line. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 My houseline and marline .. are equal to any. 1867 [see HOUSING *sb.*[1] 4]. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iii. 68 They..fixt them as *House-looms to the Inheritance. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 11 And secgeað þam *hus-hlaforde. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse lauerd. 1767 G. WHITE *Selborne* x. (1875) 34 The swallow and *house-martin. 1767 *Ibid.* xvi. 185 House-martins are distinguished .. by having their legs covered with soft downy feathers down to their toes. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 32 *House-mongers, that on earth would euer dwell: Grinding the poore, as their distresses shoe. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 1 The purchase of fag ends of leases by speculating housemongers. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2416/4 William Bishop of Reading, a *House Painter. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Painter, House-painter*, one who paints things with plain colours, as wainscotting, doors, windows, frames. *Mod. Advt.*, *House-parlourmaid wanted. Must wait well at table. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 168 Anybody who is in the same *house-party with yourself. 1895 M. CORELLI *Sorrows Satan* xxi, Invitations to our dinners and house-parties. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 16 Sheltred from the rain by the help of boards upheld with forks in manner of *house-pentices. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 6 The Fever increasing every Moment, they .. sent in the Evening for the *House-Physician. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Parall.* (J. S. v. *House-keeper*), We know the people are apter to applaud housekeepers than *houseraisers. 1857 J. SMITH *Hist. Jefferson Coll.* 17 Conferences..held at log-rollings, *house-raisings, or corn-huskings. 1895 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. VIII. 468/2 A poor *house-ridden octogenarian. 1552 HULOET, *House shouldred, *dimissis humeris*. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* XV. (1845) 162 Kept from the incursion of a *house-sin, and a home-bred corruption. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 154 These are called *House-snailes, either because they so carrie their houses upon their backe..or because vsually they breed about old houses. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 372 A great, gray, House-Snail (as they call it). 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 88 The *House-sparrow. 1897 *Times* 5 Jan. 10/4 House sparrows feed on grain during the winter. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 135 The black *House Spider, whose Antennæ are seemingly pointed with Diamonds. 1883 J. G. WOOD in *Gd. Words* Dec. 762/1 The common House-spider .. sometimes grows to an enormous size. 1825 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* (1831) 240 The *house-surgeon having neglected to retain the elastic. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 146/2 A certificate was read from the house-surgeon of a neighbouring hospital. 1674 RAY *Collect. Words, Eng. Birds* 86 The common *House-swallow; *Hirundo domestica*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1776) I. 399 The house-swallow is distinguished..by the superior forkiness of its tail, and by the red spot on the forehead, and under the chin. *Mod. Advt.*, *House-tablemaid .. wanted at once. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 469 The *house-tax excited the discontent of its inhabitants. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 20 In the case of the poor, a house-tax has special disadvantages. 1891 *Tablet* 12 Sept. 437 To bring the Italian and German *house-urns into direct connection. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/1 The highways are blocked for miles with '*house-waggons'. *Mod. Advt.*, Wanted, a *House-waitingmaid, with good references. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 52 The termor hath *house-wood..fire-woode belonging to his tearme of common right.

House (haus), *sb.*[2] Forms: (3 huce), 4 hous, houce, 4–7 houze, 5 howse, 6 howss, 6–7 houss, 7 housse, houche, 5–house. [a. OF. *huche* (12th c. in Littré), *houce* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *housse* (med.L. *hucia, houcia, hussia, houtia*).

According to Darmesteter-Thomas, perh. adopted during the Crusades from Arabic خُوشِيَة *ḫūshiah*, 'tegumentum, velum'. See other suggestions in Diez, Littré, etc.]

A covering of textile material; esp. and usually, a covering attached to a saddle, so as to cover the back and flanks of the horse; a housing.

c 1283 GRAYSTANES in *Script. Tres* (Surtees) 64 Ex eo [panno] palefridis tuis coopertoria quæ huces nuncupantur fecit. 1312–13 *Durham MS. Cell. Roll*, j House empt. pro j equo. 1333–4 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, In panno..empt. pro houzes equorum, pro j houze ad palefr. missam domino Regi. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* 7 Pro j hous pro le baner. *Ibid.* 247 Pro j house pro sella domini de coreo. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/1 A Howse of a horse, *sandalum, sudaria*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 21 With ane new houss I wald be happit. 1601 F. TATE *Housch. Ord. Edw. II* § 56 (1856) 40 He shal..carri the houche of those horses the kinge shalbe mounted on. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 86 A stately Horse, covered with a Housse all Embroidered with Gold. *a* 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* XII. (R.), The houss and trappings of a beast. 1756 ROLT *Dict. Trade, Housing* or *House*, a Cover laid over the Saddle of a horse, in order to save it from the weather and dirt.

House (hauz), *v.*[1] [OE. *húsian* (in sense 1) = OHG. *hûsôn* (MHG., MLG., MDu. *husen*, Ger. *hausen*, Du. *huizen*), ON. *húsa*; f. *hús* HOUSE *sb.*[1]]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To receive or put into a house; to provide with a house to dwell in; to keep or store in a house or building.

c 1000 *Leges Penit.* c. 14 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 282 Fede þearfan and scryde and husiȝe. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 18 Whan that they were alle housed And set and served ate mete. 1432 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* in *Stat. Scott.* (1814) II. 21/1 The sheref .. sal .. forbide at ony man houss, herbery or resett hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/1 Howsyn, or puttyn yn a howse, *domifero*. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586 118 b, That if the Mare be housed, there be roome enough for her and her foale. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xxi, A shepheard wise to howse his flock doth haste. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 As wee House Hot-Countrey Plants ..to saue them; So wee may House our owne Countrey Plants to forward them. 1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xiii. (1875) 50 A neighbour housed an oat-rick lately. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. ii. Wks. (Globe) 672/1 Where did you leave your fellow-travellers? Are they in safety? Are they housed? 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Weal & W.* I. 3 There were nine children to be housed. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/1 The arrangements for housing the art collection of the Museum Committee at Queen's Park.

b. *refl.* To enter a house; to take refuge or shelter in a house.

?*a* 1400 *Sir Beues* 142 (MS. C.) Thereaboute ye shalle yow howse And sone after that shalt be hur spowse. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij b, House your selues in the next Tauerne. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 49 The rest of the Turks housing themselves. 1848 J. GRANT *Aide-de-camp* xxxiv, Each person housed himself where he could.

†c. To drive or pursue into a house. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 188 Euen now we hous'd him in the Abbey heere. 1694 PENN *Trav. Holland* etc. 249 The Priest run away, they followed him till they housed him. 1701 STRYPE *Aylmer* (R.), Yet the said Bishop, as he understood, his single man housed them all.

2. To receive, as a house does; to give shelter to.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xiv, Him the silent wildernesse did house. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* I. 10 When we have broken through the outward shell of words and phrases that house it [truth] up. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXIII. (R.), When the place No knight has hous'd. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 36 O Caves That house the cold-crowned snake! 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Peep behind Sc. at Rome* xi. 140 The building was capable of comfortably housing a very much larger number.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To place or enclose as in a house; to cover as with a roof; to harbour, lodge.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 65 b, Some use to house it with Strawe and Horse doung, and so leave it in the Garden. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 49/1 Nay, good sir, house your head. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., The piety, the learning and the prudence which is hous'd in this place. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Puck the Comm.*, Some collector.. houses the forlorn fiction—and it enters into literary history. 1841 EMERSON *Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 226 The universal does not attract us until housed in an individual.

4. *a. Naut.* To place in a secure or unexposed position: *e.g.* a gun, by running it in on deck and fastening it by tackle, muzzle-lashing, and breeching; a topmast or topgallant-mast, by partly lowering it and fastening its heel to the mast below it.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Canon à la serre*, a gun housed athwart, with the top of its muzzle bearing against the upper edge of the port. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* vii, In bad weather it [the gun] can be lowered down and housed. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 41 A large ship, with her top-gallant-masts housed. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 77 Provision is made for housing the screw shaft by giving a swell to the post, as in a wood ship.

b. *Naut.* To cover or protect with a roof.

1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arctic Reg.* 151 As the ships are now housed and secured, and the days getting so short. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Housed*, Ships in ordinary, not in commission, are housed over by a substantial roofing.

c. *Hop-growing.* (See quot.) Cf. HOUSLING.

1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, When hops have a great deal of bine, and the poles are thickly covered over the top, so as almost to shut out the light and sun, they are said to be 'housed'.

d. *Carpentry.* To fix in a socket, mortice, or the like: cf. HOUSING *sb.*[1] 5.

1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms* s.v. *Housing*, The steps of a staircase are housed into the stringboard, and the ends of a pair of rafters are sometimes housed into the head of a king-post. 1884 F. T. HODGSON *Stair-building* 12 Wall strings are the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers that are against the wall. They may be 'housed' or left solid.

†5. To build. (transl. L. *ædificare.*) *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 35 [Ps. cxxii. 3] Ierusalem that is housed as a cite, whas delynge is in him self.

II. Intransitive senses.

†6. To erect a house or houses; to build. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 492 Hii housede & bulde vaste & herede & sewe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xlix. (1869) 30 The carpentere with his ax to howse and to hewe. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* x. viii. (W. de W.) 383/1 Thou shalt house & other shall dwelle therin.

7. To dwell or take shelter in (or as in) a house; to harbour.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 828 He would it drive away, Ne suffer it to house there. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 190 Graze where you will, you shall not house with me. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins. 1803 S. & HT. LEE *Canterb. T.* II. 342, I again housed with my peasants. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 442 Surely the Devil houses here! 1880 WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 32 If.. unbelief House in thy heart.

†8. *House in* (also in *pass.*): said of a ship of which the upper works are built narrower than the lower. (Cf. HOMING *vbl. sb.* 1.) *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 Flaring.. is when she is a little howsing in, neere the water. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Housed*, She is Housed-in, or Pinched-in too much. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 165 Tumbling home; when the Ship-side declines from a Perpendicular upwards, or, as some call it, houses in.

House (hauz), *v.*[2] [f. HOUSE *sb.*[2]: cf. F. *housser* (OF. *houchier* 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To cover (a horse) with a house or housing.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 71 Tak in this gray horss, Auld Dunbar,..Gar howss him now aganis this 3uill. 1580 BLUNDEVIL *Horsemanship, Diet. Horses* (1609) 11 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies, and in Winter with a thicke woollen housing cloth, to keepe them warme. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., A velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, houss'd with ye same. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Swan's Nest* vi, And the steed it shall be shod All in silver, housed in azure.

House *v.*[3], var. of HOISE *v.*: cf. HOWES.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 14 Cocke wayed anker, and housed his sayle.

Houseale, -all: see HOUSAL, HOUSEL.

Houseband, obs. form of HUSBAND.

Hou'se-boat. A boat roofed over and fitted up as a house, for living in permanently or temporarily.

1790 G. WHITE *Let.* in *Selborne* (1877) II. 175 To enquire what small craft they had on the Rhine, and whether any house-boat. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* I, The summer days we spent together on his lordship's house-boat at Henley. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 920/2 Summer life in a house-boat on the Thames.

Hou'sebote. *Law.* Forms: 2–3 husbote, 6– housebote, (6–8 -boot, 7 -boote). [OE. **hūsbōt*, f. *hūs* HOUSE *sb.*[1] + *bōt* BOOT *sb.*[1] 5.] The repair of a house; wood for this purpose; the right of a tenant to take this from the landlord's estate.

?1170 *Charter* in *Mon. Angl.* (1830) VI. i. 263–4 [H]usbotam et heybotam ad sufficientiam in bosco meo. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 Debet habere husbote ad aulam suam de bosco domini. 1292 *Year-bk.* 20–21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 121 Willem Chandez granta a ly ousbote e heybote en son boys. 1565, 1594 [see HEDGEBOTE, HAYBOTE]. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Housebote.* 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 506 If a man cuts Trees for Houseboot, Hedge-boot, Cartboot, Ploughboot, and Fireboot, Tithes shall not be paid of them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 323 It was resolved in 8 Ja. I. that every copyholder may of common right..take housebote, hedgebote, and ploughbote.

†**Hou'sebreach.** *Obs. rare.* In 2 husbrecche. [OE. *hūsbrice*, f. *hūs* HOUSE *sb.*[1] + *brice* BREACH = OFris. *hūsbreke.*] Housebreaking.

c 1025 *Cnut's Secular Laws* c. 64 [65] (Schmid) Husbryce [*v.r.* brec] and bærnet..æfter woruld-lage is botleas. *c* 1150 *Laws Hen. I*, c. 12 § 1 (Schmid) Ex hiis placitis.. quaedam non possunt emendari..husbrecche et bernet. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., Housebreach, or House-breaking.

House-break (hau·sˌbrēk), *v.* [Back-formation from next or *house-breaking*; cf. *housekeep.*] *intr.* To break into a house with felonious intent.

1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Mercury* xlix, The lord of those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/1 To housebreak in his own humorous fashion.

Housebreaker (hau·sˌbrēkəɹ).

1. One who breaks open and enters a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Fairf.) Thefe housbreker in any stounde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An Howse breker, *apercularius.* 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 280 A House-breaker coming one night into his House. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, Highway-men, house-breakers, and common pick-pockets. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 295 During the autumn of 1692 and the following winter, the capital was kept in constant terror by housebreakers.

2. One whose business it is to demolish houses.

1875 [Remembered in use by a correspt.]. 1892 *Times* 6 Dec. 11/4 The whole of the block of houses..is in process of demolition..the 'house-breakers' being already at work. 1898 *Daily News* 22 July 6/1 The house-breaker—the man of the pick, not the jemmy—is hard at work.

Hou'sebreaking. [Cf. HOUSEBREACH.] The crime of breaking open and entering a house with intent to commit robbery or other felony. (See quots.) Also *attrib.*

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Burglary,..*the Common Law restraines it to robbing of a house by night...The like offence committed by daie they call house breaking or robbing. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xvi. (1809) 223 Burglary, or nocturnal housebreaking..has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xix, Producing his box of housebreaking tools. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/7 Housebreaking, which means entry before nine o'clock at night, is commoner with these retail criminals than burglary.

Hou'se-builder. One who builds a house; one whose business is the building of houses; a builder.

1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxiv. 152 [He]..descends to apply to his house-builder for assistance. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* (N.Y.) Sept. 158 A house-builder is not likely to excel as an architect.

b. *attrib.* **House-builder Moth:** see quots.

1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xiv. (1868) 283 This is the House-Builder Moth (*Oiketicus Sandersii*) an insect which is common in many parts of the West Indies.

So **House-building,** the building of houses.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 258 Timber..is employed in house-building instead of bricks, stones and tiles.

Housecarl (hau·sˌkāɹl). *Hist.* Forms: 1 hús-carl,-karl(1,7–9 hus-,housecarle, 9 hus-,house-carl. [Late OE. *hūscarl*, a. ON. *húskarl* manservant, pl. king's men, body-guard, f. ON. *hús* house + *karl* man: see CARL.]

A member of the body-guard or household troops of a (Danish or late Old English) king or noble.

10.. *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1036 Þæt Ælfgifu, Hardacnutes modor, sæte on Winceastre, mid þæs cynges huscarlum hyra suna. *a* 1066 *Charter of Eadweard* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 202 Swa ðurstan min huskarll hit furmest of me heold. *a* 1125 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1070 Þa comen into Elig Xpistien þa Densce bisceop.. and þa Densca hus carles mid heom. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 576 They had slaine his Huscarles. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 272 Hardecnute sending his Housecarles, so they call'd his Officers, to gather the Tribute impos'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. i. 97 He summoned from all parts his huscarles or houseceorles and retainers. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 440 Cnut now organized a regular paid force..These were the famous Thingmen, the Housecarls. *Ibid.* 441 The Housecarls were in fact a standing army. 1873 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* vii. 26 The thanes and house-carls were slaughtered almost to a man around their fallen standard.

Housed (hauzd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. HOUSE *v.*[1] or *sb.*[1]]

1. Lodged, enclosed, or shut up in or as in a house; provided with a house or houses.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 14 Which haue fled from housed conspiracies to encamped robberies. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 141 b, Thus much of housed sheepe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 194 Air your hous'd Carnations. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 204 The richly housed and planted acclivity. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 471 A badly fed, badly housed, and not over-cleanly people.

2. *Naut.* (See HOUSE *v.*[1] 4 a.)

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 5/3 It would have been better if both boats had sailed under housed topmasts.

Housed (hauzd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. HOUSE *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2]] Covered with a house or housing.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. (1560–3) I. 323 To se a sorte of Popettes standing in euerye corner of the Church some holdinge in theyr handes a Swoorde, some a Scepter .. som housed, some vnhoused.

House-dog. A dog kept to guard the house; a watch-dog; a domestic dog.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 4 She..was..almost frighted out of her Wits by the great House-dog. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* xii. (1891) 250 To love with reasonable subordination their whole family, from their husband to the house dog. 1882 OUIDA *In Maremma* I. 24 Of a fox never can you make a house-dog.

fig. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xl, Briggs was the house-dog whom Rebecca had provided as guardian of her innocence and reputation.

House-door. The door of a house; the main or front door.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., To the Parliament House.. and then delivered it [a letter] at the House-door. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The butlers .. began to stand at the house-doors in the twilight. *attrib.* 1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 40 A yard from the house-door-sill.

House-dove.

1. A dove kept in a dove-house; a tame dove or pigeon.

1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Housedove, *coulomb.* 1625 BACON *Ess., Plantat.* (Arb.) 531 Cockes, Hennes,..House doues.

2. *fig.* Formerly commonly applied to a person (esp. a woman) that stays in the house; a stay-at-home.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 242 Then the home-tarriers and house-doues that kept Rome still, began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 85 You are proude such a house doue of late, or rather so good a Huswife, that no man may see you vnder a couple of Capons. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 20 Take me not as a house Doue, to imploy my selfe in spinning, sowing, and keeping the chimney corner.

Hou'se-father. [transl. of L. *paterfamilias*, or of Ger. *hausvater.*] The father of a household or family; the male head of a community or collection of persons living together as a family.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* I. 65 What a costly dyshe the housefather hath ordayned at the wedding of his son. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxii, He was dozing after the fashion of honest housefathers. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* ii. § 1. 39 The simple minds of uncultured men unhesitatingly believed that the spirit of the departed House Father hovered round the place he loved in life. 1884 *Lutheran* 28 Feb. 3 Arranging the present building for the residence in it of a housefather which is a necessity for the institution [a theological seminary]. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 9/1 There were in these places no 'house-fathers' for the girls, though there were 'house-mothers' for both girls and boys.

Houseful (hau·sful). [See -FUL.] As much or as many as a house will hold.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 13 The tumultuarie Discipline of the refined house-full at Amsterdam. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Sept., The whole house-full there at cards. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 96 A housefull of the most delightful children. 1867 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 270 Having my annual houseful, I have, as yet, seen nothing.

Hou'se-heating.

1. *lit.* The heating of a house. Also *attrib.*

1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 323 Our house-heating furnaces.. are not to be commended. 1895 *Daily News* 25 Apr. 7/2 It is applicable..to house-heating, to kitchen and baking-ovens, to steamers, locomotives, and other steam engines.

2. *fig.* = HOUSE-WARMING 2.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 631/2 His celebrated master-piece, 'Hogg's Househeating'. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i. IV. 245 A grand House-heating, or First Dinner.

Household (hau·sˌhōuld). Forms: 4–7 houshold(e, houshould, 4–8 houshold, 5 houshould, housold, 5–6 howsold(e, householde, *north.* hous-, howshald(e, 5–7 howshold(e, 6 housold, howsholde, housholde, 5– household. [f. HOUSE *sb.*[1] + HOLD *sb.*[1] Cf. MDu. *huushoud, huysholt*, Ger. *haushalt* housekeeping, Sw. *hushåll* household, family; also Ger. *haushaltung* in senses 1, 2, 3.]

I. †1. The 'holding' or maintaining of a house or family; housekeeping; domestic economy. (In quot. 1585, Dwelling, residence: see also 5.) *Obs.*

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 2 To spynne on the distaf & ocupie theim in thynges of houshold. 1529 WOLSEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 10 Evry thyng mete for houssold vnprovydyd and furnyshyd. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* i. (1870) 242 That he begyn howseholde. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 76 The pleasant and delightfull furniture in every point for household, wonderfully rejoyced me. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xv. 129 Tharse ..being the place of birth and houshold of S. Paul.

†2. The contents or appurtenances of a house collectively; household goods, chattels, or furniture; household-stuff. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxviii. 13 And take pertenaunce of houshold and substaunce. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52 Also I will þat my wyffe haue all my housholde holy. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) I Dysshes, pottes, pannes, and suche other houshold. 1621 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 167 Desiringe him..he would bestowe some of my howsholde of my brother Nicke. 1709 E. W. *Donna Rosina* 110 Devout Souls ..have sent their Beds hither and some other Household.

3. The inmates of a house collectively; an organized family, including servants or attendants, dwelling in a house; a domestic establishment.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iii. (Skeat) I. 126 In to myne housholde hastelye I woll that thou entre. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xix. 209 In on House men maken 10 Housholdes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/2 Howsholde, *familia.* 1529 MORE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 12 Be of good cheere, and take all the howsold with you to Church. 1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 105 With all his children and houshold to be murthered. 1624 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 113 To give to every one of the houshold his appointed portion at the appointed seasons. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* III. i, The gates are barr'd, And all the houshold is compos'd to rest? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Ist.* III. 87 The pomp of the vice-regal household was no small addition to the other national burdens. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 103 The master of the household should be up early and before all his servants. *fig.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Certaynly they be ye housholde of Sathan and progeny of pryde. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* vi. 10 Vnto them which are off the housholde of fayth. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 22nd Sund. after Trin., To kepe thy housholde the churche in continuall godlines.

b. spec. *The Household* = the royal or imperial household.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 To kepe þat nane entre in at þe dure bot þai þat þe emperour will, oless þan he be of þe houshald. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 213 The earl of Pembroke.. Lord Chamberlain of the household. 1707 *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. xiv. 183 (*heading*) Of the Troops of the Household. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 121 He had two good places, one in the Treasury, the other in the household. *Ibid.* xxii. IV. 776 Retaining his place of Comptroller of the Household. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* lxx, Gentlemen expecting high places in the Household, and under-secretaryships of state.

4. *techn.* Elliptically for *household bread, coal,* etc.: see 8.

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* Cijb, The 1*d.* houshold (being Bread made of common wheat,) ought to weigh two

penny white of the same course Cocket. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. Pref. 6 [Coal] Household 19,000,000, Iron Works 13,000,000. 1863 S. L. J. *Life in South* I. xv. 301 Such a display of 'households' and 'calicos', as coloured prints are called. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 477 Batch bread is made of best flour and of households, or flour of second quality. 1886 FALLOWS *Suppl. Dict., Households*, a technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed.

† **5.** Phrases. *To hold* or *keep* (*a, one's*) *household*: to 'keep house'; *to keep open household* = to keep open house (see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 17 a, b). *In* or *of household with*: in or of the same household with; familiar with. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 61 Þanne comeþ þe .vij. deedli synnes With þe wickid aungil housholde to holde. 1463 *Paston Lett.* No. 469 II. 129 Ther to dwelle and abide, and kepe howsold. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* c. 33 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 389 Eny craftiesman, artificer, or other, dwellynge or holdynge houshold, in Cites, Boroughez. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iv. 33 Desire to haue in houshold with them, men, &c. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 215 At Christmasse, at which tyme she promissed to keepe open household. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 52 Those that be of householde with us.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* Of or belonging to a household, domestic.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 25 3if thei han clepid the husbonde *man Belzebub, hou myche more his housholde meynee?* 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* vi. 11 Deale faithfully with thy housholde folke. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen.* 301 Abram ..with his housholdarmie, fell upon their enemies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 All their most precious houshold furniture. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parlt. Eng., This houshold unhappines. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 338 A Legacy of Housholdgoods or Furniture. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* LXXX. vii, Our bitter Household Foes abound. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 299 Statues, mosaics, household utensils, and other antique treasures. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Saadi* 176 That blessed gods in servile masks Plied for thee thy household tasks.

b. Of or belonging to the royal household, as *household appointment, office*, etc.; **household troops**, troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign: in Great Britain the 1st and 2nd Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards; so *household brigade, cavalry, infantry*, etc.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4843/2 The Houshold Troops are under the Gates of Cambray. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 183 In most Asiatic despotisms, the king first trusts to the army against the people, and then to a body of foreign household troops, or Mamlúks, against the rest of the army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 295 The household infantry consisted of two regiments.

c. *fig.* Familiar, intimate, homely. *arch.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 95 Þine familiars & householde men. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 39 b, Growing into some houshold familiaritie. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. 94 Good plain houshold judgment. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* IV. (1860) 291 More household, more natural, less elaborate. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Tanglew. T., Circe's P.* (1879) 182 What a domestic, household, homelike sound it is!

7. Objective Combs., as *household-keeper, -keeping* (see 5), *-orderer, -ordering.*

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51 Euery housold keper in the town that I dwelle jnne. 1552 HULOET, Housholde kepynge, *familiam fouens. Ibid.*, Housholde orderer, or gouernor, *oeconomicus. Ibid.*, Houshold orderyng, ..*oeconomia.*

8. Special Combs.: **household beer**, beer of ordinary quality for household use; **household bread**, bread for ordinary household use: the application has changed several times between the 16th c., when it was brown bread, and the end of the 19th, when it is white bread made of a second or third quality of flour; **household franchise, suffrage**, the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections, consequent upon being a householder within an electoral division: see HOUSEHOLDER; **household gods** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the *Lares* and *Penates*, divinities supposed to preside over the household, whose images were kept in the *atrium* or central room of the house; *fig.* the essentials of home life; **household loaf**, a loaf of *household bread*; † **household-man**, a domestic male servant or attendant; **household servant**, a servant belonging to the household, a domestic servant; **household word**, a word or saying in familiar use; a name familiar to everybody.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 10 b, Two Ovens, one serving for *householde bread, the other for manchet for myne owne table. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* i. 18 A browne houshold bread agreeable enough for labourers. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* I. 256 A Loaf of Houshold (or Brown) Bread. 1818 TODD, *Household-bread*, bread not of the finest quality: see *Cheat-bread*. 1859–60 *Ure's Dict. Arts* s.v. *Bread* (L.), Our household bread [is made], of the whole substance of the grain without the separation either of the fine flour or coarse bran. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Ho. Com.* 13 Mar., If..he approved a 10*l.* *household franchise in boroughs he must do so also in the counties. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., The household franchise .. now..the principal franchise of the cities and towns of this country. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 32 Those [*Lares et Lemures*] *household-Gods, or rather household-Goblins and Deuils. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 535 And with him all his Patrimony bears: His House and Household Gods! 1818 BYRON *Lett.* 10 Sept., The deliberate desolation piled upon me, when I stood alone upon my hearth, with my household gods shivered around me. 1594 CROMPTON *Jurisdiction* 226 b, A penie wheaten loafe, A halfepenie *houshold loafe. 1710 *Abstr. Act* 8 *Anne* c. 19 in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4681/1 The White Loaves are One Half, and the Wheaten Three Quarters of the Weight of Houshold Loaves. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 49 Take never thereto no *Houshold-man, Thei be soone weary as I tell cann. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 195 The like (penaltie) upon the taker of any Liverie, except he were his Household-man. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xxii. (W. de W.), *Housholde seruauntes besyly helpe and folowe eche other. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 335 He sent back his brother Menelaus .. together with his private baggage, and household servants. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. at Manchester* 20 Nov., *Household or rating suffrage has existed for centuries in our parishes. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. iii. 52 Our Names, Familiar in his mouth as *household words. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 157 The children of genius, whose names are as house-hold words in the mouths of their fellowmen. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iv. 375 A household word wherever the English language is spoken.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Hou·seholdment,** a piece of household furniture. **Hou·seholdness** (see 6 c), domestic quality. † **Hou·seholdy** *a.* [cf. early mod.Du. *huyshoudigh* (Kilian)], belonging to or befitting a household.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* v, At no tyme to much, but haue alway ynough: is housholdy fare, and the guyse of the plough. 1717 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 171 One oak chest, one arm chair with some other odd Householdments within the Township. 1833 LYTTON *England* IV. ii, Wordsworth is German from his singular householdness of feeling.

Householder (hau·s,hōuldəɹ). Forms: see HOUSEHOLD. [ME., f. HOUSE *sb.*[1] + HOLDER 2: cf. Du. *huishouder* (Kilian *huyshouder*), LG. *hushölder*, MHG., Ger. *haushälter*, Da. *husholder*, Sw. *hushållare*; also Gr. *οἰκονόμος.*]

The person who holds or occupies a house as his own dwelling and that of his household; esp. in the law on parliamentary elections in the United Kingdom, one qualified to exercise the franchise by the occupancy, as legally defined, of a house or tenement.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 339 An housholdere and that a greet was he, Seint Iulian was he in his contree. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 Selle hite..& yeue to pore housholders in coles. 1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Thaldermen..shall cause euerye howseholder of their seuerall wardes..to [etc.]. 1679 *Establ. Test* 23 His Majesty..has commanded all Papists who are not Householders, Travellers, &c. to depart from this..City. 1831 MACAULAY in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 253 With your head full of ten-pound householders. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 309 Every householder in the country might practise this part of domestic economy. 1884 LOW & PULLING *Dict. Eng. Hist.* 424/1 By the Reform Bill of 1867..the franchise .. was extended to all resident householders or rated occupants of dwelling houses, after payment of one year's rates.

b. Hence, The head of a household or family.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/1 Howsholdare (*K.* howsalder), *pater familias, yconomus.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 194 If an housholder will deale justly with his servauntes. 1588 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* xiv. (Arb.) 65 Euery kingdome or houshold, must be gouerned onely by the laws of the king, or orders of the housholder. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 50 It was the Apostles practice .. to baptize both the house-holders themselves that believed, and their housholds also. 1870 SCHAFF *Comm. Prov.* xxi. 25–6 Wishers and woulders are neither good householders nor long livers.

c. *fig.* of God in reference to His providence.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 10 A most loving and carefull housholder, bicause he alwayes sent them rayne to prepare them foode. 1872 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 9 Blessed be the great Householder; he does not suffer the harvest to fail.

Hence **Hou·seholdership,** the position or status of a householder.

1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 106 *note*, Evidence of Householdership. 1872 *Daily News* 30 Sept., His householdership .. is rather in a peculiar position; for the house..which he inhabits he pays no rent, but he is allowed the use of it..in addition to his money wage.

Householding (hau·s,hōuldiŋ), *sb.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*[1] + HOLDING *vbl. sb.* Cf. Ger. *haushaltung*, Du. *huishouding* (Kilian *huyshoudinghe*). The other Teut. langs. have the vb., Ger. *haushalten*, Du. *huishouden*, Sw. *hushålla* to keep house.]

† **a.** Management of a household; housekeeping. *Obs.* **b.** Occupation of a house. Also *attrib.*

† *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1132 A yong man fulle of semelyhede .. His lust was mich in housholding. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Consuetudo*, Cicero translated Xenophons booke of housholding into the latine tongue. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 107 Economie, or housholdinge cannot truely be termed neether Art nor Science. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 25 Oct. 6/5 Champions of 'fancy franchises' and those who insisted upon the householding test. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., There will be a fourfold occupation franchise, or householding franchise.

Hou·seholding, *a.* [f. as prec. + HOLDING *ppl. a.*] That occupies, or manages, a house.

1866 DICKENS *Repr. Pieces* 129 The householding population of our watering-place. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Story Sea-Shore* in *Wks. Fancy & Imag.* II. 4 Householding Nature from her treasures brought Things old and new.

Householdry (hau·s,hōuldri). [f. HOUSEHOLD: see -ERY, -RY.]

1. The management of a household; housekeeping; domestic economy or occupations.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 35 Writing and reading do minister much helpe to traffiçque, to householdrie, to learning, and all publicke dealinges. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 645, I told her to mind her householdry. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 426 Pre-historic prototypes or models of human householdry.

† **2.** *concr.* Household-stuff. *Obs.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 So houshold and householdrie I doe define, for folke and the goodes that in house be of thine. *Ibid.* ix. 17 To furnish house with housholdry.

Household-stuff. *arch.* The goods, utensils, vessels, etc. belonging to a household; the furniture of a house.

c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/2 The women bere there chyldren & theyr householde stuffe. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 24 Theyr houshold stuffe is of golde and syluer. 1676 TEMPLE *Lett. to Sir J. Williamson* Wks. 1731 II. 419, I have given Order for shipping away the best Part of my Houshold-stuff To-morrow. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, Household-stuff, particularly kitchen utensils. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 211 Horses, arms, household stuff of every kind, were found in plenty.

Housekeep (hau·s,kīp), *v.* [Back-formation from next or HOUSEKEEPING: cf. *housebreak.*] *intr.* To act as housekeeper, keep house.

1842 MRS. PEABODY in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 251, I housekeep, paint, sew, study German, read. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 84/2 Kate shall come and housekeep.

Housekeeper (hau·s,kīpəɹ). [f. HOUSE *sb.*[1] + KEEPER, i.e. keeper of a house.]

I. = HOUSEHOLDER. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/1 Howskepare, *edituus, editua.* 1536 STAPLETON in *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. 189 At the request of honest men, he, being a house-keeper, was suffered to go unpunished. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* I. ii, She hath refused seven of the worshipfull'st And worthiest housekeepers this day in Kent. 1685 in Picton *Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 329 None but housekeepers shall sitt in the seate on ye north side..and..none but the wives and widdows of housekeepers..'twixt the baylives wives and ye font. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 128 A handsome street, inhabited .. by private housekeepers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 21 A piece of ground will be given to every housekeeper in return for his right of common.

fig. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 38 The great Housekeeper of the world knows how to fit every palate with that which either is, or should be agreeable.

† **2.** (With qualifying adj.) One who 'keeps a (good, bountiful, etc.) house' (see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 17 b); a hospitable person. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 411 The man is..a good housekeeper, feedeth many, and that daily. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 137/2 Bountifull and liberall .. a great housekeeper, and of great hospitalitie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 John Barnston .. a bountiful house keeper. *a* 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiogr.* (1839) 71 Her grandmother, being a person of quality, a great housekeeper and very religious.

3. a. A person in charge of a house, office, place of business, etc.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 The day following came to court the housekeeper of Poggio. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 191 Nonsuch, another of her houses, of which the noble earl of Arundel seems to be now housekeeper. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5274/8 Matthew Aylmer, Esq. ..to be..Housekeeper of His Majesty's Royal Palace of Greenwich Park. 1768 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 73 Mr. Robertson, housekeeper to the Royal Society. *Mod.* The Bank occupies the three floors; the housekeeper and his family live in the attics.

† **b.** A dog kept to guard the house; a watch-dog. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 97 The valued file *Distinguishes* the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 186/1 The Village-Dog, or House-keeper..bigly barking, so as to terrifie Rogues and Theives.

4. A woman engaged in housekeeping or domestic occupations (see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 17 c); a woman who manages or superintends the affairs of a household; *esp.* the woman in control of the female servants of a household.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iii. 55 How do you both? You are manifest house-keepers. What are you sowing [sewing] heere? 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 9 Merry folks..Call the old house-keeper, and get her To fill a place. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vi. 226 Mistresses that leave all to housekeepers and other servants. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* xii. 140 The little pining thing that was kept in the housekeeper's room. 1859 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 87 My eldest daughter is a capital housekeeper.

5. One who 'keeps the house', or stays at home (see HOUSE *sb.*[1] 17 d).

c 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 75 They .. scarce ever go 2 or 10 mile from thence especially the women, so may be termed good housekeepers. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 June, Grief makes me a housekeeper, and to labour is my only resource.

Hence (in sense 4) **Hou·sekeeper-like, Hou·sekeeperly** *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a housekeeper. **Hou·sekeepership,** the position or office of a housekeeper.

1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxvii. (1843) 294 A sort of good-natured, housekeeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* iii. I. 60 Marian .. turned to her mother with an air of housekeeperly pre-occupation to ask something about the lunch. 1896 *Daily News* 2 May 7/2 Her grandson .. wrote to contradict the story of the housekeepership.

Housekeeping (hau·s,kīpiŋ), *sb.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*[1] + KEEPING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The maintenance of a household; the management of household affairs: cf. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} 17 a, d.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1316 In thine housekeping and thy chere. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 274 Democritus ..being wearie of house keeping. 1640 in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 122 It was Reported .. that your honnor had giuen ouer houskiping. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* iii, At my mother's death my father gave up house-keeping. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They had learned house-keeping. *Mod.* He has married a scholar like himself, and the censorious ask 'Who is to do the housekeeping?'

†**2.** The keeping of a good (or other) table; hospitality. (Usually with qualifying adj.) Cf. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} 17 b. *Obs.*

1538 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 411 To maintain..good housekeeping; for to the virtue of hospitality he hath been greatly inclined from his beginning. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 167 b, He obteined greate love..by his abundant liberalitie, and plentifull house kepynge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 191 Thy deeds, thy plainnesse, and thy house-keeping, Hath wonne the greatest fauour of the Commons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 32 It is never heard in Turkie, that a man hath undone himself by Housekeeping. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 295 A banquet worthy of the fame which his splendid housekeeping had won for him.

†**b.** *concr.* Provisions for household use. *Obs.* (or *pseudo-arch.*).

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, 'Tell me softly and hastily, what is in the pantry?' 'Small housekeeping enough', said Phoebe.

Hou·sekeeping, *a.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} + *keeping*, pr. pple. of KEEP *v.*] That 'keeps house'.

1552 HULOET, House kepynge, *larem fovens.* 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 16 A parcel of .. housekeeping tradesmen. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/7 [The price] that housekeeping consumers pay for their coal.

Housel (hau·z'l), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 **húsel, húsul, húsl,** 2 **husul,** 3 (*Orm.*) **husell,** 3–6 **husel, hosel,** 4– **housel,** (4–5 **hou-, how-, hosele,** 4–6 **hou-, how-, ho-, hoo-, -sil(l, -syl(l,** 5 **hossell, howsul, houzell,** 5–7 **howsel(l,** 6 **houseale, houssel, hussyll, -el, hushel,** 6–7 **housell,** 7 **houzle).** [OE. *húsl, -ul, -el* = ON. *húsl*, Goth. *hunsl* sacrifice, offering; prob. from a Teut. stem **hunþ-*, pre-Teut. **kwn̥t-*, whence Lith. *szweñtas* holy, devoted to God, Lett. *swēts*, OPruss. *swints*, OSlav. свѧтъ *svętŭ* holy, Zend *çpəñta* holy; Skr. *çvāntá* tranquil.]

†**1.** A sacrifice. *rare*$^{-1}$. *Obs.*

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 7 Miltheortnisse ic willo and nis husul.

2. The consecrated elements at the Communion; the Mass or Eucharist; the administration or receiving of the Eucharist.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1891) 348 He frægn, hwæðer heo æniȝ husl inne hæfdon. c1000 *Canons of Ælfric* c. 36 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 360 Ðæt husl is Cristes lichama na lichamlice ac gastlice, na se lichama ðe he on þrowode ac se lichama ðe he embe spræc ða ða he bletsode hlaf and win to husle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Er he me ȝefe husul. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 61 Þer after ben alesd of þine þurh þat holie husel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8661 He .. deide wiþoute speche Wiþoute ssrift & hosel. c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (B) 235, I trow þat housel es bothe flesshe & blode. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 198 Contricioun, shrifft, hoosyl at thy partyng. c1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 461 An ordynaunce .. that thei schulde not take her hosil (that is to seie the holi Eukarist) at nyȝt tyme aftir her soper. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1331/1 Holy men .. haue in their writinges called this blessed holy housell, by the name of a sacrament, a signe, a memoriall and a figure. c1550 CROWLEY *Inform.* (1872) 155 To begge money to paye for theyr housel, as they call it. 1564 BECON *Comp. Lord's Supper & Mass* Wks. (1560–3) III. 113 To celebrate the Lordes Supper, or as the Papistes terme it, to take their Hushel, or to receaue their maker. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 79 Christ hallowed bread and wine to housel before his suffering. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 298 From the arrival of Augustine till the Reformation, the English name for the eucharist was the *housel.* 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 146 So the stately Queen abode ..nor sought, Wrapt in her grief, for housel or for shrift.

3. *Comb.* †**housel-box,** a box containing the consecrated host; †**housel-bread,** the host.

c1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B) 597 We praye þis messe vs stande in stede of shrift, & als of housel-brede. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 115 Like vnto a deacon carying the houssel-boxe in time of lent.

Housel (hau·z'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 **húslian,** 3–6 **husel, hosel,** etc.: see prec. [OE. *húslian* (= ON. *húsla*), f. *húsl* HOUSEL *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To administer the Communion or Eucharist to; = COMMUNICATE *v.* 7.

c1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 65 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 258 We lærað þæt ælc preosta .. seoce men husliȝe þonne heom þearf si. c1200 ORMIN 6129 He shall shrifenn þe & huslenn ec. c1290 *Michael* 96 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 302 Þat folk he dude hoseli al. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6338 He shal housel me anoon. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1964 To howsil her or she sulde dy. 1548 tr. *Luther's Art. Faith* B j, One would pretend to husel or Communicate himself. 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* G, Your popish and Idolatrous housling the sick with this Sacrament. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Howsell*, to minister Sacraments to a sicke man in danger of death. a1650 *Sir Aldingar* xlvi. in Child *Ballads* (1885) lix. II. 46/2 'A preist, a preist', sayes Aldingar, 'Me for to houzle and shriue!' 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 395 In England, the Deacon might baptize and housel the people.

fig. a1619 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without M.* III. i, May zealous smiths So housel all our Hackneys, that they may feel Compunction in their feet.

b. *pass.* (and *refl.*) To receive the Communion; = COMMUNICATE *v.* 6.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ðanne we hauen ure sinnes forleten and bireused and bet and ben huseled. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28455 Efter þat i huseld was. c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 953 Oones a yeere atte leeste wey it is laweful for to been housled. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 261 Þei schryuen hem & howselen hem euermore ones or twyes in the woke. And þere ben manye of hem þat howselen hem euery day. c1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 176 He was howselyd & anelyd, & dyed, & apperyd to oon of his frendys in lyknes of a deuyl, & seyde, he was dampnyd. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 302/2 In the begynning of the church, all Christen men were houseled vnder both kyndes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. I. 336 And then being housselled, did he eat and drink.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To administer the Communion.

1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295, I witte unto the alter ..to serve at Pasch to howsell with, oon twill towel. 1516 in E. A. Tillett *St. George Tombland, Norwich* (1891) 40 A towel of plein cloth for to howsel with of iiij or v ellys.

†**2.** *transf.* To purify by ceremonial expiation or lustration. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 523 The Athenians, when they housled their army .. did it with Hogs, Sheep or Buls..and at last slew and offered them to Mars.

House-lamb.

1. A lamb kept in or near the house; a pet lamb; a lamb kept and fattened for the table.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 141 So quiet and so gentle, as if it had beene a house lambe brought up by hand. 1826 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 193 The house-lambs and the early Easter-lambs. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxv, Mild and placid as a house-lamb.

2. The flesh of such a lamb used as food.

1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 30 It eat as delicious as house lamb. 1827 MRS. RUNDELL *Dom. Cookery* II. 32 House-lamb may be had in great towns almost all the year.

Houseleek (hau·s,līk). Forms: see HOUSE and LEEK: also 6–7 **houselike,** 7 **houslicke.** [OE. type **húsléac*, f. *hús* HOUSE *sb.*^{1} + *léac* LEEK = MDu. *huuslooc*, MLG. *hûslôk*, Du. *huislook*; MHG. *huslouch*, Ger. *hauslauch*; Da. *huusløg*, Sw. *huslök.*] The plant *Sempervivum tectorum*, a succulent herb with pink flowers and thick stem and leaves, the latter forming a dense rosette close to the root, which grows commonly on walls and the roofs of houses. Hence extended to all species of the genus *Sempervivum*, N. O. *Crassulaceæ*.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/1 Howslėke, herbe, or sengrene, *barba Jovis, semper viva, jubarbium.* 1538 TURNER *Libellus, Sedvm*, housleke. 1562 — *Herbal* II. 133 a, *Housleke* .. groweth in mountaynes and hylly places, som vse to set it vpon theyr houses. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* VII. 39 Two spoonefull of the iuyce of houslicke. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 151 Housleek on houses is full of juyce in the greatest heat. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, Roofs green with mosses and house-leek.

attrib. c1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 227 Take .. of nightshade leaves .. howseleke leaves, plantaigne leaves. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 645/1 Drink after it a Draught of Housleek Whey.

b. Tree Houseleek, or **Houseleek-tree:** a shrubby plant with yellow flowers (*Sempervivum* or *Æonium arboreum*), allied to the Common Houseleek. **Sea Housleek:** see quot. 1611.

1611 COTGR., *Ioubarbe arborée*, Tree Housleeke..*Ioubarbe marine*, Sea Housleek, Sea Aygreen, hearb Aloes. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 23/2 *Æonium arboreum* is well known to gardeners as the tree houseleek; its loose panicles, with a profusion of clammy yellow blossoms, are very elegant. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, House-leek Tree.

Houseless (hau·slės), *a.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} + -LESS.]

1. Not having or dwelling in a house; having no shelter or place of refuge; homeless.

c1430 15 *Tokens* in *Adam Davy* etc. (1878) 93 Herberewe þe housles. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. iv. 30 Your House-lesse heads, and vnfed sides. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 4 Where the rude Carinthian boor Against the houseless stranger shuts the door. 1838 H. BLUNT 7 *Ch. Asia* 77 We all feel for the houseless and destitute. 1886 *American* XIII. 21 The homeless and houseless poor.

2. Destitute of houses and the shelter they yield.

c1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXX. v, In a tent, in a howse-lesse harbour. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Ab.* 20 Vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* ii. 8 Our home is the houseless sward.

†**b.** Inhospitable. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 351 Men of þis lond beeþ ..housles, and grete fiȝteres [= *gens inhospita, bellicosa*].

Hence **Hou·selessness,** houseless condition.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 229 The night—the storms—the houselessness. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xiii, A cry of loneliness and houselessness.

Houselet (hau·slėt). *nonce-wd.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} + -LET.] A very small house.

1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 410 The squeezed cabin-parloured houselets of Dover.

†**Houseling** (hau·sliŋ), *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*^{1} + -LING.] One that stays in the house; a stay-at-home. **b.** (See quot. 1847–78.)

1598 FLORIO, *Mansionaro*, a homekeeper, a houslin [1611 houseling], one that seldome goes abroad. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Houselings*, tame animals, or rather animals bred up by hand. *North.*

Houseling, -lling (hau·z'liŋ), *vbl. sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [f. HOUSEL *v.* + -ING^1.]

1. The action of the verb HOUSEL; administration of the Eucharist; communion.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 548 Æfter þære huslunge. c1315 SHOREHAM 25 Alle taketh that ryȝt body Thyse men at hare houslynge. c1450 MYRC 253 After that holy hoselynge. 1548 *Confess. Faith Ch. Switzerland* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 18 There is twayne whiche are named in the Churche of God Sacramentes, Baptyme, and Howslynge. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 255 Houseling of people is the office meant, communicating them at home. 1886 M. K. MACMILLAN *Dagonet the Jester* i. 51 When all the houselling was done, the chaplain led me again to the bed.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Used at the celebration of the Eucharist; sacramental (in quot. 1590 *transf.*).

1474 *Will of Selby* (Somerset Ho.), Howseling towell. 1532 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 147 Payd for xxviij yards of Irys cloth for a hussyllyng cloth. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* 86 One howslinge bell. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 37 His owne two hands..The housling fire did kindle and provide, And holy water thereon sprinckled wide. 1872 *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. IX. 318 It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used [in the Church of England], but only in one place that I know of in England—viz., in Wimborne Minster.

b. Houseling people: communicants, or people of age to receive the Communion. (Cf. OE. *húsl-bearn, -wer.*)

1519 in *Pleadings Duchy Lancast.* (1896) 83 A gret paroch and hath seven thousand howseling peple and moo. 1568 *Reg. Parish Ulcombe, Kent* (MS.), Ther are housholders in the said paroch xl^{ti}, Ther are houslinge people 165. 1895 W. PAGE *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. Pref. 16 Every one over 14 would be accounted a houseling person, or one who received the sacrament.

Housell, var. HOUSAL, HOUSEL, *Obs.*

House-lot. *U.S.* A lot or portion of land sufficient for building a house on; a building plot; cf. HOME-LOT and HOMESTEAD 3.

1661 in C. Butler *Hist. Groton, Mass.* (1848) 16 That these lands and meadows be so divided .. that none have less than ten acres for their houselots and five acres of meadow. 1693, 1706 [see HOMESTEAD 3]. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 269 'Touch any wood, or field, or house-lot, on your peril', cry all the gentlemen of this world. 1844 — *Yng. Amer.* ibid. 295 The selection of a fit houselot.

Housemaid (hau·s,mēⁱd). A female domestic servant, having charge especially of the reception-rooms and bed-rooms.

1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* 183/2 *House-Maids*, Your principal Office is to make clean the greatest part of the House; .. so that you suffer no room to lie foul. c1731 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. 1814 XII. 399 The housemaid may put out her candle by running it against the looking-glass. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. iv, The Housemaid, with early broom.

b. *attrib.*

1833 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 144 There is a vulgar, housemaid, common look in her features. 1884 *Girl's Own Paper* Nov. 58/1 The 'housemaid skirt', with its straight folds, lack of gores, and three or four tucks at the edge, seems to be..worn..by all the young girls.

c. *Housemaid's knee*: an inflammation of the bursa over the knee-cap, induced by kneeling on hard floors. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886.)

Hence (chiefly *nonce-wds.*) **Hou·semai:denhood** (after *maidenhood*), the personality or honour of a housemaid. **Hou·semai:denly** *a.* (after *maidenly*), of or belonging to a housemaid. **Hou·semaiding,** housemaid's work.

1859 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 17, I had a deal of housemaiding to execute during the week. 1876 MRS. OLIPHANT *Curate in Charge* (ed. 5) I. iii. 62 That's why the girls have so much housemaiding to do. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* II. xiii. 210 The domestic mop used to be .. a weapon for the defence of housemaidenhood. 1893 'B. ABBOTSFORD' *But* 49 A housemaid without the housemaidenly cap.

House-man, houseman (hau·s,mæ̆n).

1. (See quot.)

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* II. i. (1806) I. 310 The Norway farms have in general a certain number of married labourers employed upon them..who are called housemen. *Ibid.* 311 A houseman's place becomes vacant.

2. A man who lives habitually in a house.

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 86 When the rich hedges Sleep..so still and sunnily That housemen long to go and lie beside them.

3. (*Hou·se,ma:n*: with capital H) A member of the college of Christ Church, Oxford: see HOUSE *sb.*^{1} 4 b.

1868 *Oxford Spect.* (1869) 102 While their dwelling is called Christ Church by strangers, by others it is called the House, and they themselves Housemen. 1895 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 4/7 Lord Rosebery himself a Houseman).

Housemaster (hau·s,ma:stəɹ).

1. The master of a house or household. *rare.*

1878 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* xii. § 5. 289 The Aryan House-master was the member of an organized clan under the presidency of a chief. 1882 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* Gloss. s.v. *Goodman*, The 'goodman' of Prov. vii. 19 was the house-master or husband.

2. (*Hou·se-ma·ster.*) The master of one of the boarding-houses at a public school (HOUSE *sb.*^{1} 4 c).

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 It is to be wondered whether parents..ever realize the multifarious duties of a house-master. 1891 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 2/3 The real unit in most of the large public schools is the 'house', and it is the house-master who has the most powerful influence over his pupils.

Hence (in sense 2) **Hou·sema·stering**, the work or functions of a housemaster. **Hou·sema·ster-ship**, the position or office of a housemaster.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 With other duties to perform besides housemastering. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 July 80/1 The unfelt gradual pressure of this system, that is so apt to make of a housemastership what fellowships have been said to be—'the grave of learning', and of other things besides learning which can ill be spared.

Housemate (hau·sˌmēt). One who lives in the same house with another; a household companion. Also *fig.*

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 325 Knowledge to be gained from books, children, housemates and neighbours. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 284 It is observed in old couples, or in persons who have been housemates for a course of years, that they grow alike. 1861 Lowell *E Pluribus Unum* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 74 Peace..is a blessing that will not long be the housemate of cowardice.

Hence **Hou·semating**, living together in a house.

1882 Hall Caine *D. G. Rossetti* 273 Remaining .. in the same mind relative to our mutual housemating.

Hou·se-mi·stress. The mistress of a house.

1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* V. lviii. 293 Permitted to the house-mistresses on great occasions. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 14/1 This is the sign that she [the bride] may henceforward regard herself as the true housemistress. She *crosses the threshold*, and the whole party follows.

Hou·se-mother. [Cf. Ger. *hausmutter.*] The mother of a household or family; the female head of a community living together as a family.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iii, Men know not what the pantry is, when it grows empty; only house-mothers know. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers* xviii. (D.), The house-mother comes down to her family with a sad face. 1882 *Standard* 16 Nov. 1/6 The Managers require a..woman to take charge of and act as House-Mother of a House containing from 20 to 25 Girls and Infants, at their Separate Home School.

Hence **Hou·se-mo·therly** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of a house-mother.

1880 Miss Broughton *Sec. Th.* I. i, Gillian, wrapping.. with house-motherly care, a woolly shawl round..Emilia.

Hou·se-place, houseplace. The name in many parts of England of the common living-room in a farm-house or cottage; = House *sb.*[1] 1 b.

1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 564/1 His mistress met him in the house-place. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* I. iv, Gyp..followed Lisbeth into the house-place. 1865 Miss Meteyard *Josiah Wedgwood* I. 200–1 From this garden you entered at once, as was then universally the custom, into the roomy house-place or kitchen. 1894 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 459/1, I can take him into a farmhouse close to my residence, where he will find a very picturesque old 'houseplace' (always spoken of as such), that is, half best kitchen and half sitting-room, where the family..live and sit at nights.

Houser[1] (hau·zəɹ). *rare.* [f. House *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

†1. One who erects a house; a builder. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 32 [Ps. cxviii. 22] That the stoon þt the houseres reproueden her hit is maad in to the heued of the corner.

2. One who 'houses' or makes his habitation somewhere; a dweller, an inhabitant.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 54 To be with the snows, the wild beasts, in a wintery domicile, To be near each savage houser that a surly fury provokes.

†**Houser**[2] (hau·zəɹ). *Obs.* Also 6 howsour, houssour. [a. OF. *houssure, -eure*, f. *housser* to cover, House *v.*[2]] A covering, housing.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. v. 192 The king With purpoure howsouris bad ane coursour bring. 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 89 ꝑ 2 He loaded and primed his pistols, and carefully lodged them in the housers of his saddle.

Hou·se-room. Room or accommodation in a house for a person or thing; lodging.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iii. 41 Here is at his gate an errant Knight, That house-rome craves. 1601 *Death Earl Huntington* IV. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 296 And thou find'st house-room in this nunnery. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 370 They dare hardly give it House-room, or afford it a place in their Libraries. 1862 Mrs. Wood *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 193, I must trouble you to give this man house-room for a few days. *Mod.* The amount of rubbish for which he finds house-room is incredible.

fig. 1586 *Praise of Mus.* 29 A precious stone may be set in ledde, and [etc.], in which cases wee .. pittie their vnfortunate houserome. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Advice of Son* Rem. (1661) 116 Being..turned both out of service and house-room of this wicked world. 1892 A. B. Bruce *Apologetics* Introd. i. 25 His [Lessing's] large genial nature gave house-room to ideas and tendencies not easily reconciled.

†**Hou·se-roomth.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlvii. 222 b, The first gaue thee house-romth the space of a few monethes.

†**House-row** (hau·sˌrōu). *Obs.* A row or series of houses. *By (in) house-row*: according to the order or succession of houses, house by house.

c 1586 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 255 The parishe by howserowe to synde every sundaye in the yeare j. penye white lofe for holye bread. 1676 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 264 That due watch and ward be kept by persons fit and of able body by house-row. *a* 1791 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) VIII. 320 Take a regular catalogue of your societies, as they live in house-row. [1896 T. Blashill *Sutton-in-Holderness* 186 For more important objects, collections were sometimes made by 'house-row'.]

†**Hou·seship.** *Obs.* In 3 husshipe. [f. House *sb.*[1] + -ship. Cf. OE. *hūsgescipe.*] Household, family.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 197 His seuen sunes and þrie dochtres and al þat muchele husshipe þe him sholde heren.

Housestead (hau·sˌstéd). Also 7 housted. [OE. *hūs-stede*, f. *hūs* House *sb.*[1] + *stede* Stead. Cf. OS. *hûs-stedi*, OFris. *hûs-stede*, OHG. *hûs-stat.*] A place or piece of ground on which a house stands; the site of a house; cf. Homestead 3.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 154 Ðeos wyrt .. byþ cenned on ealdum hus stedum. *a* 1687 Petty *Pol. Arith.* 18 The 82 thousand Families of Paris stand upon the equivalent of 65 thousand London Housteds.

Hou·se-to·p. The top or roof of a house.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiv. 17 Lett hym whych is on the housse toppe not come doune to take enythinge out of his housse. 1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Housetoppe or treetoppe, *coyppeau de la maison.* 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xii. 3 That which you haue spoken into the eare in the chambers shal be preached in the house-toppes. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) I. 238 Mounting to the house-top to reach the stars. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 1 The streets, the balconies, and the very housetops were crowded with gazers.

Houseward (hau·sˌwŭɹd), *adv.* [See -ward.] Towards the house. Formerly *to (the) houseward.*

1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* iii. 13 Their face was turned to the house warde. 1876 Lanier *Poems, Psalm of West* 134 Stride again To houseward all aghast. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* 157 As we went houseward.

House-warm, *v.* [Back-formation from House-warming.] *intr.* To give, or take part in, a house-warming (sense 2); *trans.* to entertain at a house-warming. (*rare* in finite vb.)

1666 Pepys *Diary* 1 Nov., A very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go with to-day, and some wine, and house-warm my Betty Michell. *c* 1810 L. Hunt *Blue-Stocking Rev.* I. 64 Tasteful shade of magnificent house-warming Guelph.

Hou·se-warming.

1. *lit.* The warming or heating of a house; in quot. (?) fuel for warming a house.

c 1150 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 81 Concessit, etiam nobis..husbote et heibote et huswerminge.

2. The action of celebrating the entrance into the occupation of a new house or home with a feast or entertainment. b. The entertainment given on such an occasion.

1577 Fleetwood in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 56 The Shomakers of London, having builded..a newe Hall, made a royall feast for theire frends, which they call their howse warming. 1661 Evelyn *Diary* 28 Nov., I dined at Chiffinch's house-warming, in St. James's Park. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* v. i. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 518 ꝑ 1, I must make the present entertainment like a treat at an house-warming, out of such presents as have been sent me by my guests. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Palace Gard.* ii. (1881) 21 We shall have to give a house-warming, I suppose.

attrib. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xxxiv, He had given the usual house-warming dinner.

Housewife (hau·sˌwəif, hʉ·zwif, hʉ·zif), *sb.* Pl. **housewives** (hau·sˌwəivz, hʉ·z(w)ivz). Forms: *a.* 3–4 **huswif**, 4 **husewijf**, **hūswif**, **-wijf**; **house-**, **houswif**, **-wyf**; **hosewif**, **-wyf**, (*pl.* **-wyves**); 4–5 **houswif**, **-wijf**, **-wyff**, 6 **howswyff**, **housewyfe**, (**-wyfes**, **-wyves**), 6–8 **housewife**, 6– **housewife**, (**-wives**). *β.* 5–6 **hūswif**, **-wijf**, **-wyf**(f, 5–6 **huswyfe**, 6–8 (–9 in sense 3) **huswife**, 7 **-wiffe**; also (in sense 3) 8 **hussive**, 9 **huzzif**, **hussif**, *pl.* **hussives**. See also Hussy. [ME. *hus(e)wif*, f. *hūs* House *sb.*[1] + *wif* woman, Wife: cf. Ger. *hausweib*, early mod.Du. *huyswijf* 'materfamilias' (Kilian); but the sense in Ger. and Du. is usually expressed by *hausfrau, huisvrouw.* In early ME., usually with a connective *e*, as in *husebond*, Husband, which is not found in OE. compounds of *hūs-*, and has not been clearly explained. When this was absent, in the form *hūswīf*, the *ū* tended to be shortened by position, as in *husband*, giving the form *hŭswife*, in literary use till the 18th c., and still common in transf. senses and dialectally. Elision of *w* (cf. *Chiswick, Keswick*), and (dialectally) of final *f, v*, gave the forms *huzzif, hussive, huzzy*, Hussy q.v. But the analytical form with long vowel, *hūsewīf, hūswīf, housewīf, housewife*, continued in use, and became frequent in sense 1 in the 16th c., esp. when the shortened *hŭswife* began to lose caste, through its depreciatory use in sense 2 (see Hussy). But many still pronounce *huzwif, huzzif* in sense 1, even when they write *housewife.*]

1. A woman (usually, a married woman) who manages or directs the affairs of her household; the mistress of a family; the wife of a householder. Often (with qualifying words), A woman who manages her household with skill and thrift, a domestic economist.

a. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 416 Heo nis nout husewif; auh is a chirche ancre. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 To cwemen wel þe husewif. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14088 Martha was huswijf [*v.rr.* houswif, husewijf, hosewif] o þat hus. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibles w.* in Wright *Voc.* 156 *Mesaounere, house wyf.* 1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* v. 14, I wole, ȝongere for to be weddid..for to be hosewyues. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 9 By nom hym ys housewif, and heeld here hym self. 1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 506 II. 198 By your faynt *houswyff* at thys tyme. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* xxx. 21 The earth is disquieted .. thorow an ydle houswife. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 33 Let vs sit and mocke the good housewife Fortune from her wheele. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 91. 3/2 There is .. but An Hour in one whole Day between A Housewife and a Slut. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 85 Loitering housewives and idle maid-servants. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* I. (1868) 13 You will see the good housewife taking pride in her pretty table-cloth, and her glittering shelves.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huswyfe, *materfamiliar.* 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1184/1, I bryng home a gose & not out of the pulters shoppe..but out of the huswiues house, at the fyrst hand. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxx. (1878) 162 Take huswife from husband, and what is he than? 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 37 As good a huswife as she was a happy wife. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1866–7) I. 29 We call the wife huswife, that is, house-wife. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 423 The bounteous Huswife Nature. 1635 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* III. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 166 We would be Much better huswifes. 1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 21 Who would not scorn what huswife's cares produce. 1762 [see 5].

†b. *Housewife's cloth*: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1571 in Beck *Draper's Dict.* s. v., iij yeardes and half of howswyff clothe iijs. vjd. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. iv. 44, I discerne..neither carded wooll, flaxe, nor huswiues cloth. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, House-wife's Cloth is a middle sort of linnen cloth between fine and coarse, for family uses.

†2. A light, worthless, or pert woman or girl. *Obs.* Usually *huswife*; now Hussy, q.v.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 20 Ye huswife, what wynde blowth ye hyther thus right? 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* vii. 21 Sampsons heyfer was his wife, a skittish huswife. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Concubine*, harlot or light huswife. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. i. § 4 Some gigling Huswives, (Light Leaves will be wagg'd with Little Wind) causelesly fell a flouting at them. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 163 Afterwards he married a light Huswife. 1705 Vanbrugh *Confed.* v. ii, Impudent housewife!

3. (Usually hʉ·zif). A pocket-case for needles, pins, thread, scissors, etc. (In this sense still often spelt *huswife, hussive.*)

1749 P. Skelton *Deism Revealed* viii. (T.), Women.. spending their time in knotting, or making an housewife. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, To bring whatever he had *to say, into so small a compass, that .. it might be rolled up* in my mother's housewife. 1768 — *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 112 (*Temptation*) [She] without saying a word, took out her little hussive, threaded a small needle, and sewed it up. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* xv. 158 He placed a little silken huswife in her trembling hand. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* x. 54 She drew a thread of silk from the housewife. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 161 She tried anxiously all her 'hussives', boxes, drawers.

†4. A local name of some kind of fish. *Obs.*

c 1640 J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Dory, the huswife, the herringe, the sprat.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. appositive; b. of or belonging to a housewife; c. **housewife-case** = sense 3; **housewife-cloth** (see 1 b).

1762 Churchill *Ghost* III. 1 It was the Hour, when Huswife Morn, With Pearl and Linen hangs each thorn. 1856 Bryant *June* iii, The housewife bee and hummingbird. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 They bestirred themselves real housewife-fashion to..make us comfortable. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* xviii. 204 Walking-sticks, housewife-cases, knives.

Hou·sewife (see prec.), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **-wive.** [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (also *to housewife it*): To act the housewife; to manage a household with skill and thrift; to practise economy.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. A ij b, She [the ant] huswyfes it right well. 1603 Breton *Dial. Dignity or Indig. Man* 15 Shee Huswifeth at home for their owne profit and theyr Childrens comfort. 1766 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 254 She neither reads, converses, works, visits, housewifes, coquets, intrigues, nor prays. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 1/3 All her daily dusting and careful housewifing.

2. *trans.* To manage as a good housewife, or with skill and thrift; to economize, be sparing of, make the most of. (Cf. *to husband.*)

1632 Brome *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 57 If you ..huswife the entertainment to make it brave for my credit. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, CCXXXIX, The vndrest Hearth, and the ill housewif'd roome Lay all on heaps. 1721 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 116, I must housewife the money. 1798 F. Lathom *Midnt. Bell* III. 55 In order to housewife the money we possessed .. we resolved to buy a loaf.

Housewifely (hau·sˌwəifli, hʉ·z(w)ifli), *a.* Also 6–7 **hus-**. [f. as prec. + -ly[1].]

1. Of the character of a housewife; skilful and thrifty in the management of household affairs.

1526 Tindale *Titus* ii. 5 To be of honest behaveoure, chast, huswyfly. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 140 Sarah was huswifely in her house. 1677 *Compl. Servant-Maid* 2 Be neat, cleanly, and huswifely, in your clothes. 1741–70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 110 Whether Telemachus (like a notable housewifely young man as he was) hung his cloaths upon a peg. 1864 Miss Yonge *Trial* I. iv. 77 The homely housewifely mother.

2. Belonging to or befitting a housewife; relating to or showing skill in domestic economy.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 165 Learn .. to spin and sew, And other honest housewifely points to know. 1624 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Vesta*, Grace this house with thy housewifely repair. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 60 ꝑ 1 Housewifely accomplishments are now quite out of date among the polite world. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xi, She produced from her pocket a most housewifely bunch of keys. 1869 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Girl of Period* Ess. 1883 I. 43 The snobbish half of the middle classes holds housewifely work as degrading.

Hence **Hou·sewifeliness**, housewifely character.

1562 Becon *Sick Man's Salve* Wks. II. 245 Her quietnes,

honestie, howsewiuelines, and such other fruites of Godes spirit. 1869 *Daily News* 8 Oct., One signal merit of domestic statesmanship in Prussia is .. its housewifeliness. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 731/2 There was a quiet air of housewifeliness about her.

Hou·sewifely, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a manner befitting a housewife.

c 1430 *How Good Wiif* 153 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 43 Houswijfli þou schalt goon on þe worke day. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 58 She handleth all thinges housewifely. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxiii. (1878) 164 That all thing in season be huswifelie fed. 1693 SOUTHERNE *Maid's Last Prayer* v. i, You were more housewifely employ'd.

Housewifery (hau·s,wəifri, hʊ·z(w)ifri). Forms: see HOUSEWIFE; also 6–7 **-wivery**, etc., 6–8 **-wifry**, etc., 7 **husfrey**. [f. as prec. + -RY.]

1. The function or province of a housewife; management of household affairs; domestic economy; housekeeping.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huswyfery, *yconomia.* 1481–4 E. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 859 III. 279, I deme her mynde hathe ben other weys ocapyed than as to huswyfery. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* (1872) 139 Womanlike behauiour and motherlike housewifry. 1570 TUSSER (*title*) A hundreth good pointes of husbandry, lately maried unto a hundreth good poynts of huswifery. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIII. 242 Skilled in housewiferies Of all kinds fitting. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxxvii. 104 The very Point of Manage and Huswiv'ry. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 225 Women of great Figure look upon Huswifery as a City Vertue. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 208 My mother .. learned severely right principles of truth, charity, and housewifery.

† b. *fig.* Thrift, economy; making the most of something. *Obs.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* III. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 288 To cease your huswifry in spinning out The Play at length thus. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 11 Trying on a coat she was altering in a fit of housewifery.

2. *concr.* Things pertaining to housekeeping; articles of household use; in quot. 1673–4, economic product. ? *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Huswiferye, *lana et tela.* *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* i. 79 Amongst the cream-boles did she shine, As Pallas, mongst her Princely huswiferie. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 156 Your Hedge .. which shall part your Garden of Huswiferie and Pulse. 1673–4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* vii. § 12 Scotch-Cloath, is only the Housewifery of the same parts of the Barque of Nettle. 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator, Old Lady*, She..is a great..connoisseur in butcher's meat and all sorts of house-wifery.

3. *attrib.*

1580 TUSSER *Husb.* Introd. (1878) 2 More lessons .. Than Huswifery book doth utter or tell. 1891 *Review of Rev.* IV. 584/1 Housewifery schools were established.

Hou·sewifeship. Forms: see HOUSEWIFE; also *Sc.* **hussyfskap, hussyskep, hissieskip, housewifeskep.** [f. as prec. + -SHIP: in north. dial. after ON. *-skapr.*] = prec.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Husewifschipe is Marthe dole; and Marie dole is stilnesse. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xiv. 230 Sche schulde make badde husewijfschip. *a* 1568 *Wife Auchtermuchty* iv, Sin' that ye will hussyskep ken, First ye sall sift and syne sall knead. 17.. *Barring o' the Door* iii. in Ritson *Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 227 My hand is in my hussyfskap, Goodman, as ye may see. 1825–80 JAMIESON s. v. *Hissieskip*, Mair by chance than guid hissieskip. 1854 MRS. OLIPHANT *Magd. Hepburn* III. 78 'Naething less than my mantle and my housewifeskep..a' to change with your jack and bonnet.'

Housewifish (hau·s,wəifiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Appertaining to, like, or partaking of the character of, a housewife.

1835 MOTLEY *Let.* 27 July (Corr. 1889 I. 60), I thought the whole scene at first too tidy..too housewifish. 1855 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 287 By tact and instinct motherly and housewifish. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 167 Foolish housewifish cares.

Housewright (hau·s,rəit). Now *rare.* [f. HOUSE *sb.*¹ + WRIGHT.] A builder of houses (esp. of timber); a house-carpenter.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* F iv b, What housewright by Geometrie found ever out such maner buildyng, as theyr [bees'] commes are of? *c* 1575 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 289 William Gelson, of Lanchester, houswright. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 (1622) 193 Some, Housewrights; ..some, Cartwrights. 1890 A.W. MOORE *Surnames Isle Man* 88 A housewright and church-builder by trade.

Housey: see HOUSY.

Housing (hau·ziŋ), *sb.*¹ [f. HOUSE *v.*¹ or *sb.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the verb HOUSE, in various senses: † building of houses (*obs.*); putting or enclosing in a house; furnishing or provision of houses; dwelling or lodging in a house.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 76 Freres .. folilich spenen In housyng, in hateryngе, and in-to hiegh clergye shewynge. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 412 The Housing of Plants .. will .. Accelerate Germination. 1681 N. RESBURY *Serm. Fun. Sir A. Broderick* 6 Noah's housing in the Ark. 1698 FRYER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 346 Their Constitutions, and Customs, Housing, Cloathing.

2. a. Shelter of a house, or such as that of a house; house accommodation; lodging.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8591 þai had husing nan to wale. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11073 Of wode and water, hey and gres, Of housyng. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liii. 204 Noo housyng nor no retrayt was nyghe .. where they myght be lodged. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. ix. (Arb.) 39 The shepheardes tente or pauillion, the best housing. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiii. (Rtldg.) 157 Scarce so much housing as a sheepcote. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. iii. (1852) 558 Their housing is nothing but a few mats tyed about poles fastened in the earth. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 5. 98 The soft housing of the bird's nest.

b. Houses or buildings collectively; house-property; *spec.* a collection of outhouses or adjoining buildings attached to a house (dial. sometimes confused with *housen*, pl. of HOUSE).

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1284 Thise hende .. Be-helde þe howsyng fulle hye of Hathene kynges. 1446 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 339 Housyng sufficeant as wel for stables and hayhouses as for other of his beestis to be eased in. *c* 1550 LEVER in Strype *Mem. Eccl.* (1721) II. II. xxiv. 449 It is the common Custom with covetous Landlords, to let their Housing so decay, that the Farmer shall be fain.. to give up his Lease. 1682 WOOD *Life* 6 Nov. (O.H.S.) III. 28 These housing belongs to Arthur Tyllyard by vertue of a lease from Oriel. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 107 He .. coming there found several Housing and small Fields of Corn. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. II. (1872) I. 465 Our housing is valued at 7,000,000 ducats; its annual rental at 500,000.

c. A house or building.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 217 He wondrid..þat þe hie housinge herborowe ne myghte Halfdell þe houshould. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 424 a/1 He must make his habytacyon or howsyng more spacious & gretter than hit was. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 1 Nor convert..anye Buyldinge or Howsinge..as a Cottage for habitacion. 1831 LANDOR *Misc.* Wks. 1846 II. 637 Above the housings of the village dames.

† 3. *Arch.* A canopied niche for a statue, a 'tabernacle'; also *collect.* tabernacle-work. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 37 An ymage of our lady, sitting or stondyng, in an howsyng of free stoon. 1516 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 243 A Rodeloft ..wyth Imagery and howsynge. 1521 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* 66 [New statues] set in howsinges of frestone. [1879 S. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called *maisons*, habitacles, hovels, and howsings.]

4. *Naut.* a. A covering or roofing for a ship when laid up, or under stress of weather. b. The part of a lower mast between the heel and the upper deck, or of the bowsprit between the stem and the knight-heads. c. = *house-line*: see HOUSE *sb.*¹ 23. † d. *Housing-in*: see HOUSE *v.*¹ 8 (*obs.*).

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 52 The howsing in of a Ship is when shee is past the bredth of her bearing she is brought in narrow to her vpper workes. 1821 A. FISHER *Voy. Arctic Reg.* 142 We have now got the housing over the ships. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 232 A housing of thick felt was drawn completely over the deck. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 74 From the heel to the upper deck is called housing. From the step to the stem [of bowsprit] is called housing. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing*, or *House-line*, a small line formed of three fine strands, smaller than rope-yarn.

5. *Carpentry.* (See quot.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 *Housing*, the space excavated out of one body for the insertion of some part of the extremity of another, in order to unite or fasten the same together. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 57 Housings under four inches girt.

6. *Mech.* a. 'One of the plates or guards on the railway-carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes.' b. 'The framing holding a journal-box.' c. 'The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1882 *Engineer* 24 Feb. 133/1 The screw in each housing is turned to reduce the space between the rolls.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *housing reform*; **housing-bearer, -frame**, the frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set; **housing-bolt**, a bolt used in housing a gun on deck; **housing-box** = JOURNAL-BOX; **housing-ring** (see quot. 1867); **housing-sail**, a sail used for housing a ship.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. iii. 42 The housing-sails have been blown off by the storm. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 236 No. 1..sees the gun laid square between the housing-bolts. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Housing-rings*, ring-bolts over the lower deck-ports, through the beam-clamps, to which the muzzle-lashings of the guns are passed when housed.

Housing (hau·ziŋ), *sb.*² Forms: 5 **howssynge, husynge**, 7 **howzen**, 7–9 **howsing**, 7– **housing**. [f. HOUSE *sb.*² and *v.*² + -ING¹.]

1. A covering, esp. of cloth or the like. (Often in *pl.*) Rare in gen. sense.

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 749 Ryalle howssynges þay by-gan Of pauylyouns proudly pighte. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 193/2 An Husynge of a nutte, *folliculus..theca.* 1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (N.), Be sure you cover them with warm housings of straw. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 293 A pair of silver mounted pistols with rich housings. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* i. 92 [They] will see you, and not your housings and trappings. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 234 See that on each straight yard down droop their funeral housings. 1890 W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE in *Archæol.* LII. 692 Interesting from preserving entire its original case or howsing.

2. *spec.* A cloth covering put on a horse or other beast for defence or ornament; caparison, trappings.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* May, The cattle used for draught.. are cover'd with housings of linnen fring'd at the bottome, that dangle about them, preserving them from flyes. 1782 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Sept. Wks. 1851 III. 274 He was mounted upon a noble English horse, with an embroidered housing, and a white silk net. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. vii. From his steed's shoulder, loin, and breast, Silk housings swept the ground. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 92 A horse or two..making a fine figure with their Mexican housings.

b. 'A small square pad, which lies on the horse's back, to which most of the harness is fixed' (Felton *Carriages*, Gloss.).

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 132 The housing or pad, a small saddle cut in different shapes, but mostly of a long square.

c. 'The leather fastened at a horse's collar to turn over the back when it rains' (Halliwell).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **housing-cloth**, a cloth used for a housing.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 287 Lay a housing cloth upon the same to keep his back as warm as may be. 1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 94 My housing-cloth stolen out of the stable. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 135 The Newmarket strap; a strap with a buckle and loop, by which the collar is hung to the housing, at a proper distance; it is placed round the collar-buckle and housing-bridge. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Housing Cushion*, the soft stuffed under part of the housing.

Housing (hau·ziŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. HOUSE *v.*¹ + -ING².] That houses: see quots. and HOUSE *v.*¹

1627 [see HOUSE *v.*¹ 8]. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 182 When a Tile, or Brick is warped, or cast crooked or hollow in burning, they then say such a Brick, or Tile is Housing; they are apt to be housing..on the struck side. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* VI. xxix, Hum of housing bee.

† **Housling,** *vbl. sb.* [? error for *housing*, from HOUSE *v.*¹ 4 c; cf. HOUSY.] The growing of the hop-bine into a dense mass at the top of the poles.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* viii. § 1. 128 Let the Poles lean outward the one from the other..to prevent housling as they term it .. that is, they will grow one amongst another, and cause so great a shade that you will have more Hawm than Hops. Hence 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* 137; 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Hop*; etc.

Housling: see HOUSELING. **Houss,** var. HOUSE *sb.*² **Houssour,** obs. f. HOUSER². **Housted,** obs. f. HOUSESTEAD.

‖ **Houstonia** (hʊstōu·niă). *Bot.* [mod.L., named after Dr. William Houston, an 18th c. botanist (died 1733).] A North American genus of plants (N. O. *Rubiaceæ*), with delicate four-parted flowers of various colours; by some botanists included in the genus *Hedyotis* or *Oldenlandia.*

About 20 species are known; the best-known being *H. cærulea*, the Bluet.

1838 MRS. HAWTHORNE in *N. Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 187 Mother brought me some Houstonias in their own bit of earth. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 225 The mimic waving of acres of houstonia, whose innumerable florets whiten and ripple before the eye.

† **Housty.** pseudo-*arch.* or *dial.* [Cf. HOAST.]

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xv. (1861) 255 Lady Grenville ..always sent for her if one of the children had a 'housty', i. e. sore-throat.

Housy (hau·zi), *a. local.* Also housey. [f. HOUSE *sb.*¹ or *v.*¹ + -Y.] Said of hop-bines when growing thickly at the top so as to form a kind of roof or covering. (Cf. HOUSE *v.*¹ 4 c.)

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 544 The hop growing and flourishing more under what is called housy bine than any other variety. *Ibid.* 553 Prevent the bine from being too rough and housy at the top. 1894 *Times* 30 July 12/1 The bine is very thick and 'housey'.

Hout, var. of HOOT *sb.*, *v.*, *int.*

Houting (hau·tiŋ). A species of whitefish, *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*, found in some fresh-water lakes. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 126.

† **Houve, hoove.** *Obs.* or *Sc.* Forms: 1 **húfe**, 3–4 **houue**, 4 **houwe, howue, houe**, 4–8 *Sc.* **hou, how**, 5 **houffe, howfe, huve**, 6 **hove, houoe**, 8–9 *Sc.* **hoo.** [OE. *húfe* = MLG., MDu. *hûve*, Du. *huif*, OHG. *hûba* (MHG. *hûbe*, Ger. *haube*), ON. *húfa* (Sw. *hufva*, Da. *hue*):—OTeut. **hūbōn* wk. fem.] A covering for the head; a turban, a coif; a cap, a skull-cap; the quilted skull-cap worn under a helmet; in Sc. (*how, hoo*) a night-cap (Jam.).

To glaze one's howve, give him a howve of glass or *glasen howve*: to mock, delude, cajole. See Skeat *Chaucer, Notes to C. T.* p. 237.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 152/24 *Cidaris, uel mitra*, hufe. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* ibid. 188/20 *Flammeolum, uel flammeum*, biscopes huf. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* 246 in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 337 Tou .. madest me an houue of glas. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 84 þer houeþ an Hundret In Houues of selk, Seriauns hit semeþ to seruen atte Barre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 726 (775) To holde in love a man in honde, And him hir 'leef' and 'dere herte' calle, And maken him an howve above a calle. *Ibid.* v. 469 Fortune his howue entendeth bet to glaze. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 228 þu did nocht ellis, I se now, Bot to god mad a clasine [= glasine] howe. *Ibid.*, *Ninian* 1046 He ves hynt be how and hayre. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 171 A glasen houve. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 57, I pray yow alle that ye nat yow greue Thogh I answere and somdeel sette his howue [v. *rr.* howe, houve, houwe]. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 56 To be my frend, and gyve me false counsaile, To breke myn hede, and yeve me a houffe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 240/2 Howe.. heed hyllynge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 190/2 An Howfe, *tena.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. x. 22 Thair haris all..That..with how and helm wes thristit down. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. how and helm wes thristit down. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* iii. 18 Bracelettes and hooues. — *Judith* xvi. 8 She anoynted hir face, and bounde vp hir hayre in an hooue. 1721 KELLY *Scott. Prov.* 61 Break my head, and put on my hoo.

b. A child's caul.

1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hove that a chylde is borne in, *taye.* 1616 ROBERTS *Treat. Witches.* 66 (Jam.) That natural couer wherewith some children are borne, and is called by our

women the sillie how. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269. 1710 Ruddiman *Gloss. Douglas' Æneis* s.v. *How.* In Scotland the women call a haly or sely How (i. e. holy or fortunate cap or hood), a film or membrane stretched over the heads of Children new born.

Houve: see Hove.

† **Houx,** *sb. pl.*, obs. var. pl. of Hough or Hock.

1555 Eden *Decades* 260 Alces..with longe legges withowt any bowinge of theyr houx or posternes. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxv. ii. 264 Our light armed companies.. charging them behind, layd at the houx and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to cut and hacked them.

Houyhnhnm (hwi·hn'm, hwi·n'm). [A combination of letters app. intended to suggest the neigh of a horse.] The name given by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels* to one of a race of beings described as horses endowed with reason and bearing rule over a degraded brutish race of men, called the Yahoos. Hence *transf.* A horse having, or considered as having, human characteristics.

1727 Swift *Gulliver* iv. i, Then the bay tried me with a second word, much harder to be pronounced; but reducing it to the English orthography, may be spelt thus, Houyhnhnms. *Ibid.* iii, The word Houyhnhnm, in their tongue, signifies a horse, and, in its etymology, the perfection of nature. *Ibid.* xii, The two Yahoos, said to have been seen many years ago upon a mountain in Houyhnhnmland. 1727 Pope (*title*) To Mr. Lemuel Gulliver, the grateful address of the unhappy Houyhnhnms, now in slavery and bondage in England. *Ibid.* i, Accept our humble lays, And let each grateful Houyhnhnm neigh thy praise. — *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Lemuel Gulliver* 107 I'd call thee Houyhnhnm, that high-sounding name. 1773 Mrs. Grant *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. iii. 30, I should be very sorry to have my poor houyhnhnms where I could neither hear them neigh, nor see them shake their necks. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 30 'Get on, you Houyhnhnm!' exclaimed we. The animal coughed banteringly.

Houzle, houzell, obs. forms of Housel.

Hov, obs. form of How *adv.*

† **Hovable,** shortened form of Behovable *a.*, advantageous, suitable.

1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* Wks. (1876) 46 Whan tyme was houable and conuenyent. *Ibid.* 51 A conuenyent and houable remedy.

† **Hove,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *hófe*, also in the comb. *túnhófe* ?'garden hove', and in ME. *heihove* Hayhove, and *ale-hove* Alehoof, names of ground-ivy.] The name of some plant, considered by an early glossator to be a 'viola' or violet; in the Promptorium identified with *hayhove*, Ground Ivy.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wiþ heafod ece ȝenim hofan and win and eced. *Ibid.* 34 Wiþ eaȝna ece, ȝenim þa readan hofan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 134/39 *Viola*, hofe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 Hove, or grownd yvy.

† **Hove, hof,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [a. ON. *hóf* moderation, measure, f. *hefja*, *hóf*, to take up, lift, raise, exalt, etc.] Measure, moderation, temperateness.

c 1200 Ormin 4742 A33 att rihht time, and a33 att hof, Forr þatt iss Drihhtin cweme. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11973 Iesus þat was fulfild o houe, His moder mode wald he noght droue. *Ibid.* 23291 Þai sal be beft wit-vten houe. *Ibid.* 26990 Hop es god at hald wit houe, Bot til vnskil not worth a gloue.

† **Hove,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 hove, 6 huyfe, hufe, hoif, 6–7 hoff(e. [perh. f. Hove *v.*[1]; or ? from OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, ON. *hof* temple, Ger., Du. *hof* court.] In *Arthur's hove*, *Julius'* *hove*: names applied by various authors to a remarkable round edifice which formerly stood near Carron in Stirlingshire: see Jamieson, s.v. *Hoif.*

The local name appears to have been *Arthur's Oon* (oven); it is called *Furnus Arthuri* in the Newbottle Chart. 1293.

c 1377 Fordun *Scotichron.* II. xvi. (1759) I. 51 Quam cum Arthurus rex..recreandi gratiâ invisere soleret, a plebeis propterea Arthuris Hove dicebatur. 1526 Boethius *Scot. Hist.* III. iv. (Jam.), Hancque Iulis Hoff, id est, Iulis aulam seu curiam, quod nomen ad nos devenit ab incolis exinde appellatum. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 193 The laif..He gart lat stand and wrait vpoun the wall 'Arthuris hufe', quhilk is to say, his hall. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* xiv. vii. (Jam.), Thai put away the armes of Julius Cesar, and ingrauit the armis of King Arthour, commanding it to be callit Arthouris hoif. *a* 1639 Spottiswoode *Hist. Dict.* (MS.) s.v. *Arthur's Oon* (Jam.), As to K. Edward giving it the name of Arthur's Hoff or house, it had the name of Arthur's Oon or Kiln long before. 1639 Ussher *De Brit. Eccl. Primord.* xv. 586 Arthurs Oven et Julius hoff appellant hodie.

b. See Arthur's hufe.

† **Hove,** *sb.*[4] Also hofe. [f. Hove *v.*[1]] The action of tarrying or lingering; in phr. *on hove*, in waiting, in suspense.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12699 Held hom on hofe in the hegh sea.

† **Hove,** *sb.*[5] *Obs. rare*[−1].

[A doubtful form; perh. a scribal error for *heve*=MDu. *heve*, Ger. *hefe*, yeast, barm, lees, dregs. Cf. also OE. *hæfe* (= *hefe*) yeast, leaven; f. root of *heven*, Heave *v.*]

Lees, dregs, sediment (of oil, ale, etc.).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 Hove of oyle, as barme, and ale ..*amurca*.

† **Hove,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 3–6 houe, (5 hofe), 4– hove, (6 hoove); *Sc.* (and *north.*) 4 houffe, 4–5 huf(e, 4–6 huve, 5 huwe, hue, 5–6 huif, 6 huff. [Of great frequency in ME. from 13th c.; in 16th c. largely superseded by Hover. Derivation unknown.

The usual rimes with *move*, *prove*, *love*, the 16th c. spelling *hoove*, and above all the Sc. forms *huve*, *huive*, show that the early ME. was *hōven*, = OE. **hófian* with long *ó*. This severs it from the family of OE. *hof*, hall, dwelling, to which it has sometimes been referred.]

1. *intr.* To remain in a suspended or floating condition, as a bird in the air or a boat on water; to be poised, to Hover.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 69 So riȝt so he cunne he [eagle] houeð in ðe sunne. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 269/298 Euere houede þis clere liȝt ouer hire faire and heiȝe. *a* 1352 Minot *Poems* (Hall) iii. 83, viij. and xl. galays..houed on þe flode. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 1608 Ouer her heede houyd a culuer fayre & whyte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 Hovyn yn watur, or oþer lycoure, *supernato*. 1550 Hutchinson *Image of God* vii. (1560) 26 Elias..making the Iron which is heuy to houe aboue the waters. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vii. 27 A little bote lay hoving her before.

b. To lie at anchor.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 52 Abowte the iiij[th] hower of the nexte daye hee [Cæsar] hooved beefore Brittaine.

2. To wait, tarry, linger, stay, remain; often *spec.* to remain on horseback.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 525 [He] stireð up and houeð stille. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4468 Moroud erl of gloucestre mid is ost bi syde In an valeye houede þe endinge uor to abyde. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xviii. 299 He hufit in-till ane enbuschement. *c* 1430 *Syr Generides* (Roxb.) 9101 She houed on hir palfray To wit what he wold say. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/1 Hovyn on hors, and a-bydyn, *sirocino*. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* iii. 4 Quhairof I hovit..in dowt. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. x. 59 All redy hufand thar coursis for to tak. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 245 On to this erle quhair he wes huifand by. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 288 Syr Geoffrey hoved still in the fields prively with his Banner before him. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* II. 22/1 Being intercepted by them that laie hoouing in ambush. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 57 That ȝe make not *prone* and *reproue* ryme together, nor *houe* for houeing on hors bak, and *behoue*. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. x. 20 A couple..Which hoved close under a forest side, As if they lay in wait, or els them selves did hide. 1595 — *Col. Clout* 666 The which in court continually hooved [*rime* prooved].

b. *fig.* To linger or dwell *on.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* II. 915 Ffy on þo hertes þat euer on swech þing houe!

3. To come or go floating or soaring; to be borne (as on horseback), move, or pass away; to pass *on*, pass *by*.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 323 Hove out of my sonne And lete it shine into my tonne. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1490 He sawe come houande ouer a felle Many a brade Banere. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* III. v, Ymages of golde..whiche with the wynde aye moved..About the towers in sundry wyse they hoved. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 234 Tua pert Pechtis on hors wer huvand by. *a* 1650 *Flodden F.* 281 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 330 The hind Hassall hoved on fast.

4. *trans.* To brood over, as a bird: = Hover *v.*[1] 5.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* II. 146 Þe..Egle..Hasteth him in heruest to houyn his bryddis. *Ibid.* III. 50 Anoþer proud partriche..houeth þe eyren þat þe hue laide And with hir corps keuereth hem.

† **Hove,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 houve, hoove, hoave. [app. a derivative of Heave *v.* (pa. t. *hove*, pa. pple. *hoven*).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift.

(The first quot. is from its date doubtful; the word may be *hewand* for *hevand* from Heave *v.*)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 675 Howand his handis to þe hewyn. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 392 Hove up his head upon your spear, lo, here a joyful sign!

2. *trans.* To swell, inflate, puff up or out. Chiefly in pa. pple. Hoved = Hoven.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 255 Like unto bladders puft up and hooved with wind. *Ibid.* II. 560 Their bread is lighter and more houved vp than any other. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang.* xxxiv. § 407 The crum light and hoaved (puff'd) within. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Hornbook* xxviii, Some ill-brewn drink had hov'd her wame. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. II. 894 Cattle that are hoved or swelled. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hoven*, to swell, to puff up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To rise; to swell up.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 31 Astond he stood, and up his heare did hove. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 500 The earth..swelleth and houeth as it were with a leauen. 1811 Aiton *Agric. Ayrsh.* 456 Hoving or fire-forging is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county.

Hove, *v.*[3] Abbreviated for Behove.

c 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 1184 *heading*, How a kyng hovith to haue a leche to kepe his body. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 252 b/2 That we myght make thyn exequyes couenable as it houeth and is dygne and worthy. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 9 A zeale How great, of host thy charge hooues thee to heat.

Hove, pa. t. and pple. of Heave (see also Hoven); var. Houve.

† **Hove-dance.** *Obs.* [cf. MDu. *hof-dans*, lit. court dance, 'a dance usual at the court, the dance that is in fashion' (Verwijs and Verdam), 'saltatio numerosa, chorea aulica, circularis' (Kilian) = MHG. *hovetanz*.] A 'court dance'; app. a particular dance of a lively character.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 6 Where as I muste daunce and singe The hove daunce and carolinge. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 54 Ther was daunsed..the houedaunce with shalmouse trompettis and alle maner of menestralsye. 1483 *Chancer's H. Fame* (Caxton) III. 145 To lerne houe dauncis (*Fairf. MS.* loue Daunces) sprynges Reyes. [1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard* 168 In the merry hovedance See the Elephant prance As lissom and light as a fawn.]

Hovel (hɒ·v'l, hʌ·v'l), *sb.*[1] Also 5 -yl, 5–7 -ell, 6 -elle. [Known from 15th c.: origin uncertain.

A conjectured derivation from OE. *hof* court, dwelling, with Romanic suffix *-el*, is etymologically and chronologically inadmissible. Heyne, in Grimm, favours a connexion with MHG. *hobel* 'cover, covering, lid': if this word occurred in LG., its form would be **hovel*, but it does not seem to be known, so that the connexion is not made out. Another conjecture is an AF. **huvel*, whence OF. *huvelet* 'petit toit en saillie' (Godef.).]

1. An open shed; an outhouse used as a shelter for cattle, a receptacle for grain or tools.

1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 357 Also a garthyn with a hovell' on it. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 Hovyl for swyne, or oþer beestys, *cartabulum*. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 7 Eche man..passed his daies..vnder the open heauen, the couerte of some shadowie Trees or slender houelle. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lii. (1878) 116 Make drie ouer hed, both houell and shed. 1620–55 I. Jones *Stone-Heng* (1725) 8 They raise Cabbins and Cottages for themselves, and Hovels for their Cattel. 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIV. 301 It may be used as a stable, ox-stall, hovel, or cart-house. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 72 § 1 Barns, hovels, or other like structures of wood.

2. A shed used as a human habitation; a rude or miserable dwelling-place; a wretched cabin.

a 1625 Fletcher *Love's Cure* v. iii, No town in Spain, from our metropolis Unto the rudest hovel. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 52 Their Houses are little Hovels or Hogsties, the best of them scarce worthy the name of a Booth. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 117 ¶ 5 Her Hovel, which stood in a solitary Corner under the side of the Wood. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Tannutoul*, It is entirely composed of turf-covered hovels. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* II. 151 In it every description of dwelling is to be seen.. for high and low, palace or hovel.

3. In various technical uses.

† a. *Arch.* A canopied niche for an image. Also *hovel-house*, *-housing*. *Obs.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 19, I wil that the ymage of oure lady..be set vp ageyn the peleer..and a hovel with pleyn sydes comyng down to the baas. 1875 Parker *Gloss. Archit.*, *Hovel*, sometimes used in the sense of tabernacles for images. 1879 E. Waterton *Pietas Mariana* 262 Tabernacles were canopied niches. In ancient contracts they were also called maisons, habitacles, hovels, and howsings. 1888 *Archit. Jrnl.* 241 Thirty-six 'weepers' standing in niches under simple canopies, or, as they were called, 'hovels'.

† b. A structure of reeds, broom, etc. on which brine is concentrated by natural evaporation. *Obs.*

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* ii. 95 Were the brine..laved on hovels cover'd with Mats, made of reeds, straw or flaggs.

c. The hood of a smith's forge.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. vii. 323/2 The Hovel or Covel of the Hearth [of a Smith's Forge] which ends in a Chimney to carry the Smoak away. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 2.

d. The conical building enclosing a porcelain oven or kiln.

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 468 Most ovens are surrounded by a high conical building, called a hovel, large enough to allow the man to wheel coals to the requisite places, and to pass along to supply each mouth with fuel. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 724 The hovels in which the ovens are built form a very..striking feature of the pottery towns..resembling..a succession of gigantic bee-hives.

4. A stack of corn, etc. Hence *hovel-frame.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Gavilla*, a stacke of corne, a hoile of corne, a bauen, *fasciculus*. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Gavilla*, or *Gavila*, a stacke or houell of corne, a bauen or fagot. 1722 *Act* 9 *Geo. I*, c. 22 § 1 If any Person ..set Fire to..any Hovel, Cock, Mow, or Stack of Corn, Straw, Hay or Wood. 1782 Barker in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 282 Some of the pease, which were either not got in, or the hovels not thatched, when the great rain came September 2. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Hovel-frame*, a 'stack-frame', the wooden frame or platform on which stacks or ricks are built up.

Hovel, *sb.*[2] [ad. Du. *heuvel*, MDu. *hövel*, in Kilian *hovel* 'hill', also 'hump, boss, knob'.] The bump on the top of a whale's head.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. 126 He hath also an Hoffel [*printed* Hossel] on his Head like a Whale. *Ibid.* 134 Upon his Head is the Hovel or Bump before the Eyes and Finns. 1822 R. Turner *Arts & Sc.* (ed. 18 203 Its head is about one third part of its whole length, on the top..is what they call the hovel or bump; in this are two spout-holes.

Hovel, *v.*[1] [f. Hovel *sb.*[1]]

a. *trans.* To shelter as in a hovel or shed.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 98 They shal be in darcknes al hoouelд. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vii. 39 To houell thee with Swine and Rogues forlorne.

b. To provide with a roof or covering.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. ix. 400/2 Round Towers, Hoveled or Roofed.

c. (*Archit.*) To form like an open hovel or shed; as, 'to hovel a chimney'.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586/2 *Hoveling*, carrying up the sides of a chimney, so that when the wind rushes over the mouth, the smoke may escape below the current or against any one side of it. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 71 Chimney pots..Hovilled second sizes..7*l*.

d. *intr.* To stack corn in a 'hovel'. *dial.*

1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* V. i. 5 (E. D. S.) Be sure never to want a hand that can hovel; that is, a man who is capable of placing wheat-sheaves or other corn on a hovel, so as to lie in that advantageous position as is necessary to prevent the damage of weather.

Hovel, *v.*[2] [Etymology uncertain: perh. a back-formation from Hoveller, q. v.] a. *intr.* To pursue the occupation of a hoveller. b. *trans.* To bring (a vessel) into harbour, moor and unload it, etc. Hence **Hovelling** *vbl. sb.*, the business of a hoveller, piloting.

1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 445/2 s.v. *Deal*, The chief branches of industry are..boat-building, sail-making, pilot-ing or hovelling [etc.]. 1891 J. SIMSON *Historic Thanet* 110 Hovelling and Foying are to a great extent synonymous terms. The latter has been described as 'going off to ships with provisions, and assisting them when in distress'; the same definition may with some amplification be applied to hovelling. 1891 ELWORTHY *Let. to Editor* 8 May, To *hovel* or *hobble* a vessel is to do the rough work of helping to bring her into harbour—mooring and unloading, &c. It is very unskilled labour.

Hoveller (hɒ·v'lər, hɔ·v'lər). Also -eler. [Of obscure origin; it has been suggested that they were so called 'from their use of hovels on shore for shelter'; but cf. HOBBLER[2], HUFFLER.]

1. An unlicensed pilot or boatman, especially on the Kentish coast; frequently applied to a boat-man who goes out to wrecks, sometimes with a view of plunder. Cf. HOBBLER[2] 3 a.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Vagans*, vagrants or hovellers, who infest the sea-coast in a tempest, in expectation of plunder from some ship-wrecked vessel. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 105 Pilots, boatmen, hovellers. 1864 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Lifeboat* (ed. 2) 87 In olden time the owners of these nautical huts dwelt in them, hence the name 'hoveller' which is used at the present day. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 3 Nov., The vessel must go to pieces; and the hoveller's instinct is to clutch as much as he can from it. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 3/1 The Deal boatman..is often called a 'hoveller', and his most profitable work seems to be in knocking about at sea ready to afford aid to ships needing it. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 476/1.

2. The craft used by these boatmen.

1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Sailor's Sweetheart* I. iii. 97 There'll be a whole fleet of hovelers around 'em before another hour's gone. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 24 Feb., I made the journey in a hoveller, and reached the lightship half an hour before sunset.

Hoven (hō·v'n), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* Also hove. [pa. pple. of HEAVE *v.*, q.v.] Swollen, bloated, puffed out; esp. applied to cattle when swollen with over-feeding: cf. HOOVE. Also *fig.*

1555 *Will of J. Pyshe* (Somerset Ho.), A brown hove cow. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xlix. (1878) 108 Tom Piper hath houen and puffed vp cheekes; If cheese be so houen, make Cisse to seeke creekes. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* iii. 13 Your houen imaginations. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 143 Hoven-bread, *zymites*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 244/1 Bad Cheese..is..full of Eyes, not well prest but hoven and swelling. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 419 Veterinary ..stomach pump..for hove cattle. 1865 H. H. DIXON *Field & Fern* V. ii. 38 Sometimes a whole lot will get hoven with clover.

Hover (hɒ·vəɹ, hɔ·vəɹ), *sb.* [f. HOVER *v.*1]

1. An act of hovering, as of a bird or other winged creature.

1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xvi. 105 A circular sort of hover. *Mod. Newspaper*, The hover of a hawk's wing is dimly sighted far away upon the horizon.

b. A hovering host (of birds).

1826 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 328 A mile-square hover of crows darkens air and earth.

2. The action or condition of remaining in suspense.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiv. 129 Abydand lang in hovir quhat he suld do. *c* 1565 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 537 (Jam.) They stood in hover, and tuik consultatioun quhat was best to be done. 1727 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 295 They are in a hover and suspense. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 136 Without even a hover of hesitation.

3. Any overhanging stone or bank under which a fish can hide; also any kind of overhanging shelter, especially a hollow in the side of a hedge. (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.*) Chiefly *south. dial.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 105 (R4) Boughs of trees .. were cast in thither to serue as a houer for the fish. 1858 E. W. L. DAVIES in *Dartmoor Days* (1863) 137 Every holt and hover which could harbour a fox or an otter. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* iii. 116 Dark hovers under swirling banks, from which great trout rushed out. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 207 The confidence of the trout in the security of his haunt or hover.

4. *Comb.* **Hover-fly**, a dipterous insect of the order *Bombyliidæ*, which hovers over flowers without settling.

a 1887 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* (1889) 14 Countless.. hosts of the yellow-barred hover-flies come to them.

Hover (hɒ·vəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) *dial.* [perh. related to HOVE *v.*2] Of loose texture or composition; in Kent, said of hops loosely packed. b. as *sb.* Light loose soil.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hover-ground*, Light-ground. 1674 in Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 68. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 189 To draw all the loose and hover Sand..into the empty part of the Mold. 1848 RUTLEY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 547 The hops were generally small, loose, and hover. 1851 *Ibid.* XII. II. 487 Black light mould (provincially *black hover*). 1887 *Kent. Gloss.*, *Hover*, light; puffy; raised; shivery; hunched-up. Hence, poorly, unwell.

Hover (hɒ·vəɹ, hɔ·vəɹ), *v.*1 Also 6 hoover. [Not known bef. 1400, and app. not much used bef. 16th c., when it took, in sense 1, the place of HOVE *v.*1 Of this it may have been an iterative derivative (cf. *flutter*, *shatter*, etc.), esp. if the historical pronunciation is (hɒ·vəɹ).]

I. *intr.* 1. Of a winged creature: To hang or remain suspended in the air *over* or *about* a particular spot, as by flapping the wings (to which action the word is sometimes restricted by naturalists: cf. 4), esp. when preparing to dart or swoop in some direction. Also with *indirect passive.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Fewles .. commez þider and houers abouue þam. 1530 PALSGR. 588/1, I hover, I flyker..This hauke hovereth to longe above, she is nat disposed to stoupe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* Ep. Ded. ¶ ij b, At one time or other it is meete to hoover with the winges. 1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 319 The tempter..like a cherubin above them hover'd [*rime* cover'd]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. ii. (1848) 174 Larks ..hovering and singing a while over our Heads. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. li. 237 Like bees unhived, they hovered about. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. i. 31 The dragon-fly darted and hovered in the air. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxi. 180 Nearer hover Jay and screech owl, and the plover. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 171 Rocky islets, hovered about by an innumerable cloud of sea-fowl. 1894 [see HOVERING *vbl. sb.* a].

b. Said of clouds, etc., that float or remain suspended in air or on water.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 Nature caused the same Processe of the viij bone, to hang, and hover inwardly like a seeled vawlte. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 3 Cloudes alwaies hovering about the tops thereof. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 The smallest Mote or Atom, which we see to hover and play in the Sun's beams. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 4 The Bowl would stop in the Current, and hover over the Dead Body. 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 297 The waves..hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl, Large schooners .. hovering in the white light.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To keep hanging or lingering *about* (a person or place), to wait near at hand, move to and fro near or around, as if waiting to land or alight; also said of things intangible (where the idea is sometimes nearer to 1).

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. xiv. (1591) 60 The fleete.. lay houering and ready to assaile the prouince of Narbon. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court. 1686 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 376 The French..lie hovering before Cadiz, Gibralter, and those parts. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 222 We were obliged to keep hovering about the Island. *a* 1754 J. MCLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* 77 Vengeance was hovering over their guilty heads. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 75 His thoughts continually hovered about his mother. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 297 Leaving a small part of their force to hover on the rear of the Greeks. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. x, Pestilence was hovering in the track of famine.

3. †a. To remain waiting; to tarry, linger; to hesitate before taking action. *Obs.* b. To continue in a state of suspense or indecision; to waver as in an indeterminate or irresolute state; hence, to hang or remain *on the verge of* (a condition, etc.).

c 1440 *York Myst.* ix. 252 A twelmo[n]the bott xij weke Have we be houerand here. *Ibid.* xi. 352 It may not helpe to hover na hone. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 417 He huit and he houerit quhill midmorne and mair. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 674 To houer over a thing to buy it, *emptioni imminere.* *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 2 Quhil I thus hovered betueen hope and despare. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Senses Festivall*, When Bodies whine, and victory hovers Twixt the equal fluttering Lovers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 441 ¶ 9 When the Soul is hovering in the last Moments of its Separation. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* iii, He even hovered on the verge of rudeness. 1874 L. MORRIS *Organ-boy* 75 Sweet music hovering 'Twixt pain and 'twixt pleasure. *Mod.* A mind hovering on the verge of madness.

II. *trans.* †4. Of a bird, etc.: To flap or flutter (the wings) so as to maintain itself in the air. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 1054 Somtimes her wings she hovers. 1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* I. i, Some blest sun-shine to warm me..and make me hover my flagging wings.

5. To brood over; to cover (the young) with wings and body: cf. HOVERING *vbl. sb.* b.

1776 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxiii. (1875) 230 Capons..hover chickens like hens. 1895 in *Daily News* 23 July 6/1 Cholera, that foe we have so often to face in India, hovered the ridge.

Ho·ver, *v.*2 [f. HOVER *a.*] *dial.* (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Hover*..(2) To pack hops lightly, in order to defraud the measure. *Kent.* 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* s. v., One of the pickers..then comes to hover the hops; this is done by putting both hands down to the bottom of the great basket..as soon as they [the hops] reach the top, they are quickly shot out into the green bag before they have time to sag or sink;..hovering is nothing more than a recognized system of fraud. 1897 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Mar. 63 The practice of hovering and turning is..most objectionable.

†Ho·vered, *a. Obs.* [OE. *hoferede* (=OHG. *hovarohti*, MHG. *hoverohte*), f. *hofer* hump, swelling =OHG. *hovar*, *hover.*] Hump-backed.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xi. 66 Se ðonne bið hoferede se þe sio byrðen of ðryceð ðisse eorðlican ȝewil-nunge. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 144 Þonne ȝelimpeð hit hwilum þurh þæt þæt þæt cild bið hoforode and healede. *a* 1100 *Aȝs. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 337/36 *Gybberosus uel strumosus*, hoferede. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Nowther halt ne houeret. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1063 Þe dumbe, & te deaue..halt & houerede.

Hoverer (hɒ·v-, hɔ·vərəɹ). [f. HOVER *v.*1] An animal or thing that hovers, esp. in the air.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. (R.), Hurling round his frowne, At those vext houerers, aiming at them still. *a* 1821 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 13 Light hoverer around our happy pillows! 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 496 Classification [of birds] by Cuvier..Swimmers: *a.* Divers, *b.* Hoverers, *c.* Waddlers. 1897 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 395 Like the hoverers with the big eyes and the blue-bottle.

Hovering (hɒ·v-, hɔ·vəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HOVER *v.*1 + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. HOVER.

a. Suspension or poising in the air on fluttering or outstretched wings; lingering about or around, moving to and fro about a person or place.

1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* ix. 178 The hovering or wandering in the air. 1802 *Act* 42 *Geo. III*, c. 82 Liable to Forfeiture for hovering, or being found or discovered to have been, within Four Leagues of the Coast. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 211 The hovering in the sun of those bright-coloured two-winged flies we sometimes call drones. 1894 J. LE CONTE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 746 *Hovering*..always refers to a maintenance of a body in one position in the air .. —either by vigorous flapping of the wings, or else..with no motion of the wings at all. I shall ..confine the term *hovering* to the former.

†b. Brooding, incubation. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vi. § 13 What the Hen by Incubation or Hovering is to the Egg or Chick. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 280 Many Birds stand in need of the hovering of their Dams Wings..after they are hatched.

c. Hesitation, wavering, suspense.

1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* Ded. A, The Arts and Hoverings.., used in vain..to suppress and traduce the Evidence. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* (L.), A new play had just been acted, and the conversation, after a few preliminary hoverings, settled upon it.

Hovering, *ppl. a.* [f. HOVER *v.*1 + -ING[2].] That hovers: a. That hangs poised in the air; that floats or hangs about a particular spot.

1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), The soaring kite..to the ark the hovering castril brings. 1756 MASON *Odes* vii. (R.), He, too, perchance, when these poor limbs are laid, Will heave one tuneful sigh, and sooth my hov'ring shade. 1865 LONGF. *Divina Comm.* iii, The hovering echoes fly from tomb to tomb. 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr. Life* 8 Hovering and protecting wings.

b. Hesitating, wavering; uncertain.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 302 A houering Temporizer. 1635 SIR H. WOTTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 220 We have stoode..in a kinde of hovering conceypt that your Lordship would be shortly heere in person.

Hence **Ho·veringly** *adv.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 819 Let the sounds Of our close voices marry at their birth; Let us entwine hoveringly! 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 390/1 Her little white feet skimmed so hoveringly over the floor.

†Ho·verly, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [? f. HOVER *a.* + -LY.] Lightly; slightly.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* vii. (R.), My mynde was but houerly and faintlye moued to synne. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 170 Two other special points..the one which the said patrons of the University hoverly touched. *a* 1557 MRS. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. on Passion* M.'s. Wks. 1358/2 Not with reuerence attentiuely to praye to hym, but like carelesse and slepy wretches hoverly to talk with him. *a* 1640 W. FENNER *2nd Pt. Christ's Alarm* (1657) 35 They do it lothly and hoverly, even so, so, they do not do it roundly and throughly.

b. *adj.* Light, slight, touching the surface.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacram.* II. 25 It must be very inquisitive and narrow; not hoverly and superficial.

†How, howe, *sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 hoȝu, 3-4 hoȝe, howe, 4-5 how; 6-9 (see HOE *sb.*[3]). [OE. *hoȝu* str. f., a parallel formation to OHG. *hugu*, *hugi* (MHG. *hüge*), OS. *hugi* (MDu. *höghe*, Du. *heug*), ON. *hugr*, Goth. *hugs* thought:—pre-Teut. *kuk-*; cf. Skr. *çuk*, whence *çūk* heat, sorrow, grief.] Care, anxiety; trouble, sorrow.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 He næfð nan andȝit ne hoȝa embe Godes beboda. *Ibid.* 446 Habbon hi hoȝe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 701 The nihtegale al hire hoȝe Mid rede hadde wel bitoȝe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9466 Þo þis bataile was ido, & hii were al out of howe [*rime* of bristowe]. 13.. *Sir Beues* 4507 (MS. A.) What for care and for howe, He lenede to his sadelbowe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4539 Ac for þat strok had he non hoȝe [*rime* toȝe]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 230 And haue gret how bothe day and nyȝt How þey myȝt best bryng hit to anynde. 1567-1875 [see HOE *sb.*[3]].

How (hau), *sb.*2 *northern.* Also 7 hough, 7-9 howe, 9 houe. [a. ON. *haug-r* mound, cairn, app. related to OTeut. *hauh-* high.]

1. A hill, hillock: now only in some local names in the north of England, as Great How, Silver How, Brant How, How Hill (near Ripon), etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 3 Howys [*montes*] take pees til þe folke: and hilles rightwisnes. *Ibid.* lxxix. 11 Þe shadow of it couyrd howis [*montes*]: and the trese cedirs of god. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3486 Be hiȝe hillis & howis & be holuȝe dounnes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. i. § 1 Howe also signifieth a Hill. 1800 WORDSW. *Rural Archit.* 4 To the top of Great How did it please them to climb.

2. An artificial mound, tumulus, or barrow.

(Also in local names, as *Maeshow*, at Stennis, Orkney.)

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 89 This patient..sometimes did work in an Hough (as the country-people call it) of Blacomoore, for some suppos'd.. treasure deeply lodg'd in the earth. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh. Gloss.* IE D. S.), *How*, a round hillock; perhaps sometimes a natural knoll; but generally of factitious origin. The Moreland swells abound with hows. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Howe or Barrow*, the tumuli which abound in the neighbourhood of Whitby, as the burial mounds of the ancient Britons. 1866 EDMONSTON *Gloss. Orkney & Shetl.* 50 *Howie*, a mound, a tumulus, a knoll. 1877 GREENWELL *Brit. Barrows* 2 They .. are known as barrows .. and cairns .. and popularly in some parts of England as lows, houes, and tumps.

How *sb.*3 and 4: see after How *adv.* and *int.*

†How, howe, *v.*1 *Obs.* Forms: 1 hoȝian, (huȝian), 2-3 hoȝe, 3 heoȝe, 4 howe; 8-9 (see

Ho *v.*3). [OE. *hogian*, a later modification of *hycgan* = OS. *huggjan*, OHG. *hucken*, ON. *hyggja*, Goth. *hugjan*, to think, f. Goth. *hug-s* thought: see How *sb.*1 Cf. Du. *heugen* to remember.] *intr.* To be anxious, think, consider, purpose, intend.

Beowulf (Z.) 633 Ic þæt hogode..þæt ic anunga eowra leoda willan geworhte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 34 Ne beo ge na hogiende ymb þa morgenlican neode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 113 Gif he hit betan mei, and umbe þe bota [ne] hogað. *c* 1205 Lay. 13417 Al þe king bilufde swa Fortiger hogede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 455 Hwane mon hogeþ of his scheve..Ich fare hom. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 135 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Ne scolde neuer yongmon howyen to swiþe. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 23 His hap he deth ful harde on hete, aȝeynz he howeth henne.

How, howe, *v.*2 *Obs.* or *dial.* [f. How *int.*]

1. To cry *how!* to shout as sailors.

1508–16 *Promp. Parv.* 251/2 (edd. J. Notary and W. de W.) Howen, *celeumo* [*c* 1440 Howtyn, or cryen as shepmenn].

2. To cry *how!* with pain or grief.

c 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xiii. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 392 What need ye hech and how, ladies? What need ye how for me?

How (hau), *adv.* (*sb.*3). Forms: 1 hú, 2–4 hu, (3 hv, hwu, wu, quhu, qu(u)ow, heou, ou, heou, 3–4 hw, 4 (w)houȝ, whou, hwou, w, *Kent.* hue), 3–6 hou, 4– how, (4–5 hov, 4–6 whow, *Sc.* quhou, quhow, 5 howghe, owe, hough(e, who, 5–7 howe, 6 whoe). [OE. *hú* :–**hwó*, corresp. to OFris. *hû*, *hô*, OS. *hwô*, *hwuo*, *wô* (MDu. *hoe* (*ho*, *hou*), Du. *hoe*, MLG. *woe*), OHG. (Tatian) *wuo* :–OTeut. **hwô*, an adverbial formation from the interrog. pron. stem *hwa-* who? Parallel to MDu. *hú*, and to Goth. *hwaiwa*, OHG. *hweo*, *weo*, *wio*, G. *wie*, with different suffixes.]

An adverb primarily interrogative, used also in exclamations, and in conjunctive and relative constructions: cf. When, Where, Why.

I. In direct questions.

1. Qualifying a verb: In what way or manner? By what means?

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 802 Hu sculon wit nu libban? *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 29 Hu mæg man ingan in stranges hus? *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 97 Hwu come þu [h]ider in? *c* 1300 *Havelok* 2753 Hw mithe he don him shame more? *c* 1315 Shoreham 16 Hou his hit ther bethe so fele? 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 35 How schulen deede men ryse aȝen? *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 42 Whouȝ schulde þei techen þe God þat con not hemselue? *Ibid.* 141 Whow myȝt-tou in thine broþer eiȝe a bare mote loken? *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 249/2 Howe..[*S.* howȝ or qwow], *quomodo, qualiter.* 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iii. 25 How shall she know, how shall she finde the man? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* III. ii. 159 How came we a shore? 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 2 How is it possible..to please them all? 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 23/2 How can I tell who has seen him? 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. x. 149 This marvellous benefit..how was it to be attained?

b. With intensive additions, as *the devil, a fire, in the world*, etc. (see Devil, etc.).

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1694 Echard *Plautus* 19 How a fire cou'd he see all this? 1772 Fletcher *Logica Genev.* 165 How in the world can he know..whether he is in the faith or not? 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xlix, How in the world did ever she get there?

†c. In pregnant use = How is it that? How comes it that? Why? *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 47 Hue is hit uoul dede zeþþe hit is kendelich? *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 60 Hou shulde sich sense be error in man? *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 459 How þat ȝe ga sa grete, gud dame? *Ibid.* 4345 Howe durst any be so bald to blemysche..þe hand-werke of þat hiȝe gode? 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xi, If thou be to ly at the Altar, how wantst thou a Priest to say thy soule Masse? 1611 Bible *Gen.* xxvi. 9 How saidst thou, She is my sister?

d. *ellipt.* (*a*) With ellipsis of the rest of the question, which, if expressed in full, would reflect the form of a previous statement or question; also *As how?* see As *adv.* 30. (*b*) In '*How if . . .?*' 'How will (would) it be if . . .?'

1579, 1636 [see As *adv.* 30]. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. i. 30 How if your husband start some other where? 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 30 How, if when I am laid into the Tombe, I wake before the time? 1762 Foote *Lyar* I. i, This disguise procures me many resources..As how?..Why, at a pinch, Sir, I am either a teacher of tongues..or a dancing-master. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 355 Is such an order of things possible, and how, if at all?

2. In what condition or state? *How are you? How do you do?* (formerly *How do you?*): common phrases used in inquiring as to a person's health. See also How-do-ye, How-do-you-do.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20089 'Alas! alas! alas!' said sco, 'How mai i live, how mai i be!' *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 333 How do thay in gessen? *c* 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* (E. E. T. S.) 4/36 What do ye? how is it with you? 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 35 How doest thou my heart? 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 249 How doth she now for wits? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 75 How would you be, If he..should But iudge you, as you are? *a* 1822 Shelley *Magn. Lady* v, How feel you now? 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* vii, Several dozen of 'How-are-you's?' hailed the old gentleman's arrival. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* xi, Well, Master Andrew, how fare you? 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xiv, How's little Miss Sharp? 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* iv, O heart, how fares it with thee now?

b. *How's that?* in *Cricket*, an appeal to the umpire to give his decision whether a batsman is 'out' or not.

1891 Grace *Cricket* xi. 379 'How's that, umpire?' 'Not out', said he.

3. To what effect? With what meaning? Also, By what name? *arch.* (The mod. Eng. equivalent is 'What?')

1382 Wyclif *Luke* x. 26 What is writun in the lawe? hou redist thou? *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 398. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* C iv, How is theyr maner when they would cove? 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* v. 13 b, How say you sir, heere is an other kinde of people. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 73 How art thou call'd? 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 20 How say you to a fat Tripe finely broyl'd? 1605 — *Macb.* III. iv. 128 How say'st thou, that Macduff denies his person At our great bidding? 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* III. iii, *Sir O.* Is there nothing you could dispose of? *Ch.* How do you mean? 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* ii, How call'd you your franklin, Prior Aymer? 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxxiv, 'Will you join us in a little conspiracy?' 'How do you mean conspiracy, young man?'

4. *ellipt.* for 'How is it?' or 'How say you?' and used interjectionally, the mod. equivalent being 'What?' or 'What!' (= F. *quoi!*) *arch.* (exc. in *how about . . .?*). In U.S. colloq. speech 'How?' is used in asking for the repetition of something not quite understood (= F. *comment?*).

In OE. *hú* was prefixed to a negative question.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 26 Hu ne synt ge selran þonne his? *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3077 Hu! haue ȝe wrong. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 11 Whow? I go about to disgrace thee? 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 71 *Elb.* My wife Sir? whom I detest before heauen, and your honour. *Esc.* How? thy wife? *Elb.* I sir. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 306 How! signior..have you not authority? 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xi, 'How', cried I, 'relinquish the cause of truth?' 1846 O. W. Holmes *Rhymed Lesson* 506 Don't say 'How?' for 'What?' 1858 — *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv, I was thinking,—he said indistinctly. How? What is't?—said our landlady. 18.. Emerson in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) Feb. 460/1 How about Matthew Arnold?

b. *How now?* ellipt. for 'How is it now?' Often used interjectionally. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3779 'What how now'..'Haþ Clarioun my cosyn aslawe þᵉ man?' 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxlix. 129 What how nowe..manace ye me? 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 244 How now? moodie? *c* 1704 Prior *Merry Andrew* 10 Why how now, Andrew!..To-day's conceit, methinks, is something dull. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlviii, How now! he cried..Why, where have you been hiding? 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* xli, How now? My Duke's crown wrecked?

5. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent? In what degree? (Also with the vb. *like*, or an equivalent.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 17 Hu lange for-bere ic eow? *Ibid.* Luke xvi. 5 Hu mycel scealt þu minum hlaforde? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10437 Hu lang sal þou þus-gat be wroth? 1382 Wyclif *Mark* ix. 21 Hou long is it sith this hath falle to hym? 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 686 How old, or what age are you? 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 38 How likes Gremio these quicke witted folkes? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 1119 How many miles from Waltham to London? 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 147 Well, Colonel, how do you like that Wine? 1798 Wordsw. *We are seven* iv, Sisters and brothers, little Maid, How many may you be? 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. viii, How many runs?

6. At what rate or price?

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 54 *Shal.* How a score of Ewes now? *Sil.*..A score of good Ewes may be worth tenne pounds. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 23 How now, how now? how goe maiden-heads? *Mod.* How did things go at the auction? How do you sell the plums?

II. In direct exclamations.

7. In what a way! to what an extent or degree!

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 216 Crist æl-mihtig hu þu ær wære eallum ȝeworden..mid þinne wuldor-fæder cild acenned þurh his cræft and meaht! *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxii[i]. 1 Hu god is ece God! 1340 *Ayenb.* 89 Hou hy byeþ uer uram þise heȝnesse. 1382 Wyclif *Lam.* i. 1 Hou sitteth alone the cite ful of puple! *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxii. 28 O hov gode a lif þat man haþ, hov grete, hov riche, hov miȝty, hov hye he is! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 555 A! how I tremyl and trott for ȝese tydynges! 1513 Douglas *Æneis* IV. Prol. 231 How [*ed.* 1553 quhou] schort quhile dois his fals plesance remane! 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 307 O how sweet it smelleth. 1611 Bible 2 *Sam.* i. 19 How are the mightie fallen! 1707 Watts *Hymn*, My God, how endless is thy love! 1808 Scott *Marm.* III. vi, How pale his cheek, his eye how bright! *Mod. colloq.* How you do like to tease one!

III. In dependent questions and exclamations.

8. Qualifying a verb: In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means. (Formerly often followed by *that*.) a. in dependence on verbs of telling, asking, thinking, perceiving, etc.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 431 Hycgað..hu ge hi beswicen. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 310 þa axode se casere þone ænne preost hu his nama wære. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 312 Hwanon he cymð and hu he byð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Nimeð nu ȝeme hwu hit fareð. *c* 1325 *Maximon* i. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 119 Nou herkne hou it wes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxv. 284 (Harl. MS.) He..tolde his wife, Howe þat þe stiwarde saide. 1458 Agnes Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 311 I. 422 Send me..word..who Clement Paston hath do his dever in lernyng. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* ii. 11 Y⁵ he might knowe how Hester dyd. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 277 Attend heirfor, quhow ȝe sulde chuse ȝour Pastoris. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 117 About ten of the clocke hee demaunded howe the time went. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xvi, How we all came to disregard so material a point is inconceivable. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 147 Shakespeare has taught us how great men should speak and act.

b. In dependence on sbs. like *heed, caution*, and adjs. of kindred meaning.

[*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke viii. 18 Warniað hu ge ge-hyran.] 1526 Tindale *Ibid.*, Take hede therfore how ye heare. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* lxxxi. (1878) 172 Take heede how thou laiest the bane for the rats. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 24 P 6 Let us be cautious how we innovate too much. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xviii, Be wary how you engage. 1861 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* (1865) II. 62/1 The hawkers..are wary how they buy an animal suspected to be stolen.

c. In dependence on a preposition.

1827 Southey *Hist. Penins. War* II. 300 [They] began to think only of how to secure the booty. 1884 Church *Bacon* ix. 214 The force and clearness of what was said depended so much on how it was said.

9. Followed by an infinitive: In what way; by what means. *How to do* = the way in which one should (or may) do.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3751 Consail me, fader, how to liue [*Gött.* hu i sal liue]. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 367 [He] wiste nought how for to rise. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 56 Thomas Wolsey..studyed daye and night how to be a Cardinal. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 160 What should a manne doe with a weapon, that knoweth not how to use it? 1678 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 46 The House is..consulting how to raise this vast some of monies. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 174 P 5 A set of companions who knew how to laugh. 1847–9 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. I. (1851) II. 97 There is something I wanted to say..but I did not see how to bring it in. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 272, I am at a loss how to express my feeling of admiration. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 546/1 What books to read, and how to read them. 1897 *Cavalry Tactics* Introd. 3 There is no better lesson how not to do it.

10. With weakened meaning, introducing an indirect statement, after verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like: = That. Formerly freq. *how that*, and in mod. dialect speech *as how* (see As *adv.* 28).

See how still more or less calls attention to the manner.

c 1000 Ælfric *Josh.* ii. 10 We ȝehirdon..hu ge ofslogon..Seon and Og. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2732 We witen wel quat is bi-tid, Quuow ȝister-dai was slaȝen and hid. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1565 He..saide to the kyng, How his fadir hette Felip. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 526 Hym thoughte how that the wynged god Mercurie Biforn hym stood. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 57 A letter was brought..certefiyng him how he was elected to be a Cardinal. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxix. 3 Seing quhow all erdly thingis wor subiect to mutatioun. 1611 Bible *Ruth* i. 6 Shee had heard..how that the Lord had visited his people. 1707 Watts *Hymn*, '*Now for a tune of lofty praise*', Sing how he left the worlds of light. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* iii, He was well informed as how Rory was the best scholar of his age. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 358 'If people knew as how they could talk, they would be obliged to work also.' 1844 Dickens *Christmas Carol* iii, Bob Cratchit told them how he had a situation in his eye for Master Peter.

11. Chiefly qualifying an adj. or adv. (also with verb *like*, etc.): To what extent; in what degree.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 13 Ne ȝehyrst þu hu fela saȝena hig ongen þe secgeað? *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 ȝe hi hered hu muchel edmodnesce ure drihten dude for us. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 287 Quanne the Erl..herde..hw wel she ferde, Hw wis sho was, w chaste, hw fayr. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Seez how gude a man þis was. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 21 It is..furthschawin, quhoumekle calamitie is inbrocht. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* I. xi. (1642) 31 All which declareth..upon how fickle ground all their Religion standeth. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 11 You know how small my estate is. *Mod.* I do not know how she will take it.

12. With ellipsis of the rest of the clause introduced by *how*, or of part of it.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 159 Lusteð nu..hwo hire ledde and wu and hwider. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 47 Say forth, quod she, and telle me how. 1471 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 675 III. 25 [He] browt me word..that he hathe sped well, but howghe, that wot I nott. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 52 Borowed..golde and sylver, but howe muche I am not sure. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 25 The Ocean was as white as snow, but how caused I am ignorant. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* III. i. 178 He has wound About my heart, I know not how nor why. 1893 *Bookman* June 82/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

IV. Introducing a relative clause.

13. In what way, manner, condition, etc.; by what means; in the way that; however; as. (Formerly also *how that*.) †*How were it*, pa. t. of Howbeit. (Cf. However.)

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 202 We schul presenten þis pleint, hou þou euer be paied. 1427 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 326/2 Howe were it, þat it be not þought, þat any such þing wetyngly proceded of your entent. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 3207 Hou were it that ioy of hys fader had, And of Melusine his moders welfaire. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 12 Looke how we can..Interpretation will misquote our lookes. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 955 That what she had atchiev'd..She should dispose of how she pleas'd. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 61 Be that how it will. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii, He would go as a merchant, or how I pleased to order him. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 105 He left them to gather the great truth for themselves how they could. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 176 Others strove to escape how they might among the ditches.

†14. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: To what extent, in what degree (that); However. *How well (that)*: although, albeit; cf. Du. *hoewel. Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 How well that he had supposed that he had made al faste I was not so moche a fool but that I fonde the hole wel. 1485 — *Paris & V.* 45 How cruel that he be..hys hert shal not suffre to do you

ony harme. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxiv. 182 To .. acquere thordre of knyghthode, as our bretheren..haue don, how wel we be nat worthy to receuye it so nobly..as they haue doo. ?*c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 207 Aftir this shall be myne hole entent To serve and please, how dere that love be bought. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 687 How deepe I dive, yet thee I cannott find.

† b. = As . . . as; *how soon* (*that*) = as soon as (F. *aussitôt que*). *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. xvii. 394 Thei ben stabili endewid, how stabili a perpetual chauntry preest is endewid. 1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 209 Sa that howsoone he espyit Sir James to be remouit from the hous, he then immediately approached with his souldiours. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* I. (1677) 8 How long Hildebert lived he aboad in his company. 1754 W. GOODALL in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 192 Cecil .. had all in readiness to be published how soon the Duke should be beheaded.

† c. Correlative to *so* qualifying an adj. or adv. (sometimes omitted): To what extent; in what degree; as . . . as. *By how much . . . by so much* = L. *quantum . . . tantum*. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* ii. 13 So myche wisdam wente beforn folie, hou myche [1388 as muche as] liȝt is in difference fro dercnesses. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 133 Hov muche þat euery man is in þin eyen, lorde, so muche he is & no more. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* ii. 28 How many cities thou hast (o Iuda) so many goddes hast thou also. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 378 They worship also serpents..and the more they feare and reverence them, by how much the more deformed and monstrous they are. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 47 By how much the younger they are, by so much the moyster they are. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 13 So much the more Amiable, by how much the less it has of humane Mixtures. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* VIII. (1881) 233 By howsomuch the householder Purgeth himself of self..By so much happier comes he to next stage.

† 15. With sb. as antecedent (esp. with *manner*, *way*, etc.): In which (way); by which (name). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 53 The names how thei clepen hem. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 50 An hundred wayes ..how..to deliver or convey them out of pryson. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 539, I see no way how it is possible. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvi. § 12 We perceive not the ways and manner how they are produc'd.

V. 16. With indef. adj. (or adv.): In (some, any) way or manner. *rare*. Cf. ANYHOW, SOMEHOW.

c 1000 *Ecc. Inst.* xxi. in Thorpe *Laws* II. 418 Dæt se lareow þe him tela tæce him sylf elles-hu do. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 195 Ne meg nu hu ælles beon. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 604 To prosecute the means of thy deliverance By ransom or how else. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, He found means, some how or other, to go. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Ancestral Footstep* (1883) 514 The old Hospitaller must die in his bed, or some other how.

VI. Phrases. 17. How so?

a. *Interrogative*: How is it so? How is that?

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5207 How sua, es þar na noþer king? *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 980 'þis man..þat neȝh is driue to þe deþ al for youre sake!' 'How so for my sake?' *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 847 A, devyll! he seyde, how soo? 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. v. 69 How so sir, did she change her determination? 1632 SHERWOOD, How so? *Puis, et puis? comment cela?*

† b. *Relative*: In whatever way, howsoever.

c 1205 LAY. 25703 þat we hine læteð ane faren heu ȝwa he wule. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 183 Vnfolden or folden my fuste & myn paume, Al is but an hande how so I torne it. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. viii, O Lord, how soe I stand or fall, Leave not thy loved Sion to embrace.

† c. However much; notwithstanding that, although. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16305 ȝit wot non how hit wyl bynde [*v.r.* ende]; Hou so bitwyxt hem be strif or stresse. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* iii. (1885) 113 How so be it that þe Ffrenche kynge reignith vppon is peple *dominio regali*, yet [etc.]. *Ibid.* iv. 116 How so be it þat thai do so ayenst thar willes. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. (R.), Welcome home, howso unfortunate. 1614 J. NORDEN *Custom* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 310 [They] shall never fall, howso they seeme to slide.

18. † *How and about*: with reference to, (all) about. *Here's how!* a formula used in drinking healths. † *How chance*: see CHANCE *v.* 5. *How, When, and Where*: a game of guessing, in which the guesser asks the questions 'How do you like it? When do you like it?' etc., of each of the other players.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 46 Emily wrote you all how-and-about it. *Ibid.* (1812) VI. 63 (D.) Be good, and write me everything how and about it. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii, At the game of How, When, and Where, she was very great. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 99 A health to ourselves ere we scatter..Here's how!

B. *sb.*[3] (often in collocation with *why*).

1. A question or query as to the way or manner. *Hows and whys* (quot. 1730), doubts.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1061/2 He left their question & their how vnsoyled. *Ibid.*, Lette vs neuer in such high thinges either speake or thynke that same howe. 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 456 To all the other howes and whyes I aunswere with one word, he had no warrant .. in the law of God. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* App. 35 How difficult to get our hows and whys crucified. *Mod.* Bother your hows and whys!

2. The way or manner (in which).

1551 BP. GARDINER *Pres. in Sacram.* 55 (R.) The (howe) and maner whereof, God knoweth. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 75 Wee are not soe ignorant in the matter as the method, in the what, as the how. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 226 In most things the how is more difficult than the whether, and our philosophy can prove a great deal more than it can explain. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 31 Must we in all things look for the how, and the why, and the wherefore? 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 284 Write distinctly the when, and the how, of your home-coming.

How, howe, *int.* (*sb.*[4]) *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6 hoaw, 7 whowe. [A natural utterance; it is probable that the different uses are independent in origin, and properly different words.]

1. An exclamation to attract attention, etc.; = Ho *int.*[1] Also *sb.*, as name for this.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 118 [They] hulpen erie his half acre with 'how! trolli-lolli!' *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 391 Thanne wol I clepe, how Alison! how John! Be myrie for the flood wol passe anon. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 661 He cryed, 'How, mane, on thi mere, Bryng agayne the kynges gere'. 14.. AUDELAY in *MS. Douce* 302 lf. 34/1 Thai halowyd here howndys with how, In holtis herde I never soche hew. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 85 How, hosteler, how, a peck of otys and a botell of haye. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 602 Mak roume, sirs, hoaw! that I may rin! 1579 *Epit.* in Miller *Hist. Doncaster*, Howe, Howe, who is heare? I Robin of Doncastere and Magaret my feare. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* IX. viii. (1602) 327 With hallowes and how-bubs, with whowbes, whowes, and outcries. 1804 *Bob Cranky's 'Size Sunday* (Northmbld. Gloss.), Ki Geordy, how, where are ye gannin'? 1825 BROCKETT, *How 'way*, come away!..very common in Newcastle.

2. A cry of sailors in heaving the anchor up, etc.: usually with *hale*, *heave* (cf. HEAVE HO, HEY HO). Also *sb.*, as name for this.

c 1450 *Pilgr. Sea Voy.* 13 in *Stac. Rome* etc. 37 To dresse hem sone about the mast, Theyr takelyng to make With 'howe! hissa!' 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv, Mariners noyse with hale and how. 1471, 1475, etc. [see HEY-HO]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ii. 120 Mony marynair Besy at thair werk..with mony heis and how. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 289 Wyth, Hey, and wyth howe, Sit we down arow. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. x. (1739) 18 Like a great Hoe in a ship-yard at the stirring of a little log. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* x. 587 And so drew Argo up, with hale and how, On the grass.

3. A cry of pain or grief. In *Sc.* (hou).

1575–6 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 271 [He] was so sore vexed with siknes that he raved and showtyd, cryinge 'howe'. *c* 1750 *Mary Hamilton* xi. in Child *Ballads* (1889) III. 392 Monie a lady fair Siching and crying, Och how!

How: see HOUGH, HOUVE, HOWE. **How,** obs. or dial. f. WHO. **Howball**: see HOBALL.

Howbeit (hau,bī·it), *adv.* and *conj.* [Originally three words *how be it*, with pa. t. *how were it* (= however it were): see HOW *adv.* 13.]

A. *adv.* However it may be; be that as it may; nevertheless; however. *arch.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. i, How be hit I wyl not fayle you. 1511 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 5 Howbehyt hit was not my desyre. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlviii. 162 How be it, he was sory by cause one of them .. skapyd away. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 24 Howbeit in the meanetime, the english adventurers..did winne much ground. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* 17, I lack your daring .. Howbeit necessity compels me so That I must dare it. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 8 Howbeit, afterwards, the coins of Cnossus..became intelligible to me as to few.

† B. *conj.* or *conj. adv.* (orig. with *that*, which was the actual conjunctive element). Though, although. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 How be it that this dyuyne essence..maye not be perfyghtly knowen..yet there is not any mortall persone but that he woll confesse there is a god. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 5 Half Groats .. being Silver (howbeit they be cracked) shall in likewise go and be current. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 108 Bot than, allace, he did sum thing without vs, Howbeit that all his lyfetyme he did dout vs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 They..say the vertue of the Adamant was first by them discovered, how beit to this day they have but eight points unto their compasse. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 110, I..would fain have access and presence to The King..euen howbeit I should break up iron doors.

Howbub, how-bub, obs. ff. HUBBUB.

‖ **Howdah** (hau·dă). *East Indies.* Also houda, howda, houdah, houdar, -er. [Pers. and Urdū هودہ *haudah*, modified from Arab. هودج *haudaj*, a litter carried by a camel or an elephant.]

A seat to contain two or more persons, usually fitted with a railing and a canopy, erected on the back of an elephant.

1774 *Ann. Reg.* 211 Where proudly plac'd the regal Houdah stands. 1775–6 CARRACCIOLI *Life Clive* III. 133 (Y.) Colonel Smith..reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 195/1 Two elephants caparisoned with scarlet howders. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* I. 14 A gorgeous howda deck'd the beast. 1882 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 103, I sat in the same howdah with the Resident on his elephant.

Hence **Ho·wdahed** *a.*, bearing a howdah; **Ho·wdahful**, as many as a howdah will hold.

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 383 Howdahed elephants. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 15 [An elephant] with a howdahful of children.

How-do-ye, how-d'ye, howdy, *phr.* and *sb.* Now *obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 6 howedye, how dee, 6–9 how-do-you, 7 how d'ee, 7–8 how-do-ye, 8 how(-)dee, 7– howdy, 8– how d'ye.

1. The phrase *how do ye? how do you?* (cf. next) = how are you? how fare you?: see DO *v.* 19.

1563–87 How do you? [see DO *v.* 19]. 1887 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* i. (1888) 5 'Howdy, Rachel!' said Henry Miller ..and 'Howdy! Howdy!' came from the two sisters, to which Rachel answered with a cordial 'Howdy! Come in!'

2. *sb.* A message or salutation containing an inquiry as to the health of a person; = next 2.

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 90 To requite your gallonde of godbwyes, I regive you a pottle of howedyes. *a* 1652 BROME *Love-sick Court* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 107 My great Lords Howdies are upon the entry. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. x. 510 Had the Bishop sent to him by the way of a simple How d'ee only. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. Wks.(Rtldg.) 309/1 He has already sent how-do-ye's to all the town. 1743 *Annesley Ejectm. Trial* in Howell *St. Trials* (1813) XVII. 1166 He was sent .with messages and how-do-yous, to know how their child did. 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 8/2 A missionary meeting .. at Kingston when the coloured children sent their 'howdies'..which was short for 'how do you do', to the white children of Britain.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.*

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 58 The next day this potentate becometh 'How dee neighbour' agayne. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 212 His how d'you man comes every day to know how I slept last night. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 130 The how-d'ye cards of all the lords, ladies [etc.]. 1806 WOLCOTT *Wks.* (1812) V. 297 No how-d'ye visits, my cool Neighbours make.

How-do-you-do, how-d'ye-do, *phr.* and *sb.* Also 7 howdee do, 9 how-d'y-do, how-de-do.

1. A phrase inquiring after the health or welfare of the person addressed: see DO *v.* 19.

1697 VANBRUGH *Æsop* II. i, There, how d'ye do now? 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 1 How do you do, Tom? 1882]. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxx, I looked in to say how-d'ye-do, but it isn't a serious call.

2. *sb.* Used as a name for the inquiry (which is often used as a mere greeting or salutation); = prec. 2. (In quot. 1632 applied to the inquirer.)

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* I. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 15 This Howdee do I mean with a cast Gown to put in apparel, and make my Gentleman Usher. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 301 The pacifick bearer of your 'how do you does'. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 121 Welcomes and how-d'ye-dos were pouring both at once on either side.

3. A 'business'; an embarrassing or awkward state of things. [Cf. Do *sb.*, *to do* sb. (Do *v.* 33 b).]

1835 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* Ser. I. xxvi. (1837) 280 Thinks I, here's a pretty how do you do; I'm in for it now, that's a fact. 1885 GILBERT *Mikado* II. in *Orig. Comic Operas* (1886) 31 Here's a pretty state of things! Here's a pretty how-de-do! 1890 *Harper's Weekly* 24 May 406/2 Here was a pretty how-d'ye-do! Going off with a silver spoon in his pocket.

Hence **How-d'ye do** *v.*, to say 'How d'ye do?' to.

1797–1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Knt. & Friar* I. xxxv, She met them every day, 'Good morninging' and 'how d'ye doing'. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 143 One half in How-d'y-doing goes. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 89 [She] Bon jours and how-d'ye-does all the visitors much more audibly and busily than I do myself.

Howdy, -ie (hau·di). *Sc.* and *north. dial., vulgar.* [Origin uncertain.] A midwife.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, When Mungo's mare stood still and swat wi' fright, When he brought east the howdy under night. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, The laird's servant ..rade express by this e'en to fetch the houdie. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IX. i. (1849) 404 She was determined to have at the occasion a howdie instead of an accoucheur. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 853 The most illustrious man-howdie.

[*Note.* The conjectured derivation from the phrase *how d'ye?* is impossible, since the Sc. form would then have been (hūdi). On the analogy of Sc. *gowdie* = *goldy*, *howdy* might go back to *holdie*, an appellative (like *brownie*, etc.) from *hold*, friendly, benevolent, kind: cf. F. *sage-femme*.]

Howdy: see HOW-DO-YE.

Howe, how (hau, hou), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Sc. repr. of ME. HOLL *sb.*: cf. Sc. *bow(e, know(e, pow, row(e, scrow,* = *boll, knoll, poll, roll, scroll.*]

† 1. A hole. *Obs. rare.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XI. 153 Howis in haill clath sall be rent.

† 2. The hold of a ship. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xii. 33 The hait fyre consumis fast the how; Our all the schip discendis the peralus low. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1822) II. 52 The voce wes hard of ane woman, in the how of the schip. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* X. 825 Her is men off mar waill To saill thi schip; tharfor in how [*c* 1470 holl] thow ga.

3. A hollow place or depression; esp. a hollow on the surface of the earth, a basin or valley.

Frequent in place-names in Scotland, as *Habbie's How*, *the Howe of the Mearns*, *of the Merse*, etc.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 70 Thy thundring voice sone made them flie Ower hiddeous hills and howes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VI. 320 Donald now lyand vndir how in the Hilandis. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 90 Gibbie That won in the how of the hill. 1795 BURNS *On Destr. Drumlanrig Woods* 3, I..traced its bonie howes and haughs, Where linties sang and lambkins play'd. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxii, We sat down..in a howe of the hill-side till the mist should have risen. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., How*, a hollow, a depression. The *how* of the neck.

b. The depth or middle (of winter, night, etc.).

1818 HOGG *Brownie of B.* I. 9 (Jam.) Ye ken fu' weel, gudeman, ye courtit me i' the howe o' the night yoursel'. 1825 JAMIESON, *How o' Winter*, the middle or depth of winter. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* XXXII, Laid down in their hall in the 'howe of the night'. *Med. Sc.* In the howe o' the year.

Howe, how (hau, hou), *a.*[1] (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also hou, hough. [Sc. form of HOLL *a.*: see HOWE *sb.*] Hollow, concave; deep, low. In quot. 1536 *how tide* = low tide.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 157 His ene drowpit, how, sonkin in his heid. *a* 1500 P. JOHNSTON *Thre Deid Powis* iii, Full laithly thus sall ly thy lusty heid, Holkit and how. 1536 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513-1546 No. 1598 Descendentes ad aquam de Annand, et ab aqua de Annand ad aquam de Edin in lie howtide. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 5491 Crepand furth of howe Cauernis. 16.. *Confess.* in Glanvill *Sadducismus* (1726) 393 (Jam.) The black man's voice was hough and goustie. 1828 *Craven Dial., How gait*, a hollow gait or way. *Ibid., How-rush*, a hollow rush. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., How, hough, hogh*, hollow, deep .. *How-drill*, the hollow between two drills in a field.

b. *Comb.*, as *how(e)-backed* adj.

1786 BURNS *To auld mare i*, Tho' thou's howe-backit..an' knaggie. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *How, How-backt*, sunken in the back.

c. *adv.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 395 Ane grit horne, that borit wes all throw, Quhairfin] tha spak richt hideuslie and how. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* ix, It spak right howe—'My name is Death'.

Hence **Howness**, hollowness, concavity, depth.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polvart* 417 Be the hight of the heauens, and be the hownesse of hell.

†**Howe,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 hoga, 3–4 *hoge, 4 howe. [OE. *hoga*, f. root of HOW *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]] Prudent.

a 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 105/1 Hoga bilwitnise [*prudens modestia*]. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 45 Hwa..is geleafful þegn and hoga? *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 38 The howe wiif anon it fett.

Howe, obs. f. HOVE, HOW, HUE, OWE.

Howeid: see HOY *v.*

Howel (hau·ĕl), *sb.* [prob. of LG. derivation: cf. MHG. *hovel, hobel*, Ger. *hobel*, dial. *hofel*, MLG. *hövel*, Da. *høvl*, Sw. *hyfvel* a plane.] A plane with a convex sole, used by coopers for smoothing the insides of casks, etc.

1846 WORCESTER cites PROCTOR. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 1138.

Howel (hau·ĕl), *v.* [f. prec.: cf. Ger. *hobeln*, Da. *hövle*, Sw. *hyfla* to plane, smooth, polish.] *trans.* To plane or smooth with a howel.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 83 Machine for chiming, crozing and howelling casks.

Hower(e, obs. forms of HOUR.

Howes, -ys, howse, var. of HOISE *v.*, to hoist.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Some howysed the mayne sayle. *Ibid.*, Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre.

However (hau(ĕ·vəɹ); *contr.* **howe'er** (hau-ĕə·ɹ), *adv.* [f. HOW *adv.* + EVER *adv.* 8 e.

In senses 2 and 3, *however* is the relic of an original subordinate clause (like those of sense 1), such as 'however this may be'.]

1. Introducing a subordinate clause, sometimes with *yet* in the principal clause: **a.** qualifying a verb: In whatever manner, by whatever means.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 330 Hou-euer antecrist glauer, he letteþ not god to do his wille. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 864, I shal juste with that duke, Or I gete a rebuke, How ever that hyt be! 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. i. 51, I coniure you..(How ere you come to know it) answer me. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ₱ 1, I am still in Doubt, whether it passed in my sleeping or waking Thoughts. However it was, I fancied that my good Genius stood at my Bed's-Head. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 213 Men of Chios, Thurii, or however and whatever you call yourselves.

b. qualifying an adj. (or pa. pple.) or adv.: To whatever extent. Hence often used ellipt. with an adj. or adv. alone.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 7 A bodily þing of how euer litil price howiþ not to be bout, but wiþ þis wisdam. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVI. iv, The most ragefull..thou, how ever furious Shalt oft restraine. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 118, I shall serue you Sir truely, how euer else. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 230 He wou'd yet endeavour, however our circumstances seem'd desperate, to secure the kingdom of Valencia. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vi, However dark the habitation of the mole to our eyes, yet the animal itself finds the apartment sufficiently lightsome. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 His innocence, however manifest, could not save him. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 Trawlers will, of course, protest against any interference, however slight.

c. However much; notwithstanding that; although. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 523 How ever yet they mee despise and spight, I feede on sweet contentment of my thought. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. ii. 67 Howe'er thou art a fiend, A woman's shape doth shield thee. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. viii. § 3 The Idea of Black is no less positive in his Mind, than that of White, however the Cause of that Colour in the external Object may be only a Privation. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 175 ₱ 4 However those who have passed through half the life of man, may now wonder [etc.]. 1846 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II. iii. 189 Humanity, however it craved a God for its deliverer, yet craved just as earnestly a man.

†**2.** In any case, at all events, at any rate. *Obs.* (Now merged in 3.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. i. 34 If hap'ly won, perhaps a haplesse gaine; If lost, why then a grieuous labour won; How euer: but a folly bought with wit. *a* 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* V. iii, A child that must have died however. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iv. 109 Till we know the Whole, or, however, much more of the Case. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 At the same time with, or soon however following, the contribution..made in Achaia.

3. Qualifying a sentence or clause as a whole: For all that, nevertheless, notwithstanding; yet; = *but* at the beginning of the sentence.

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 106 All the Land knowes that: How euer, yet there is no great breach. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 601, I, however, Must not omit a father's timely care. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* x, This curiosity of theirs, however, was attended with very serious effects. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 27 However, they did not think such bold changes within their commission. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 It has been even said that this church was built by the Germans, which however was not the case. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 19 Bronze arrows, however, are not very common in Northern Europe.

†**4.** In any way whatsoever; at all. *Obs.*

1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 139 All Laws however are but Probationers of time. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 60, I cannot but be much of Mr. Locke's Mind with respect to versifying however.

5. Interrogative (and conjunctive): How, in any circumstances or way whatever? (See EVER *adv.* 8 d.) *colloq.*

[1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World Wonders* 240, I shal desire him to consider how ever it was possible.] 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xiii. 147 However is it, such A man can think and know so much? *Mod.* However do you manage that?

Howff (hauf, houf). *Sc.* Also **houf(f, howf,** hauf. [Known from 16th c.: origin uncertain.

Howff is the name of the chief burial ground at Dundee, originally the garden or orchard of the Franciscan Friary, which was granted to the town as a burial ground by Queen Mary on 11 Sept. 1564, and was also for more than two centuries the meeting-place of the Trades. The name *Howf* appears as early as 1565, but *it is not certain whether this* arose from its use as 'a place of resort', or was the orig. name, connected with Du. and Ger. *hof*, court, yard. In the latter case the general Scotch use has to be accounted for.

1565 (Apr. 13) *Burgh Recds.* in Maxwell *Old Dundee* 179 Ordainit that what person that ever beis apprehendit louping in our the dykes of the Houf sal pay..eight shillings. 1884 MAXWELL *Hist. Old Dundee* 208 In 1611 the word was adopted in the Council register, and the gathering place of the crafts is subsequently denominated 'the Howff' instead of 'the common burial'.]

A place of resort; a haunt, a resort.

1711 RAMSAY *Maggy Johnstoun* vii, When we were weary'd at the gowff, Then Maggy Johnstoun's was our howff. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 34 This is the houff of ane and a'. 1796 BURNS *Lett. to Thomson* Apr. Wks. (Globe) 562 The Globe Tavern here .. for these many years has been my howff. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake, Kilmeny* xxiv, The corby left her houf in the rock. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 60 Those who frequented this howf, being generally elderly men.

Hence **Howff** *v. intr.*, to have one's haunt.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *To houff*, to take shelter. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvii, Where was't that Robertson and you were used to howff thegither?

Howfing. *Sc.* 'A clumsy, awkward, senseless person' (Jam.). Also *attrib.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXXV. 24 My new spanit howffing [*Bannatyne MS.* howphyn] fra the sowk. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 586 Alace! that Scotland had no schame, To send sic howfing carles from hame! 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xii, That aul', greedy, sneeshinie howffin.

†**Howful, houghful,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 hoxful, 1–3 hohful, 3 hoghefull, houhful, howful; see also HOFUL. [OE. *hogful*, f. *hogu* thought, care, HOW *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Careful; anxious, sorrowful.

970 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* 240 Hohful embe ðæt hu ic his lof araere. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 43 Æmtiġ wamb & gyrla hohfull. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8953 Ne þatt me birrþ beon hoghefull Abutenn hise þingess. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1292 Þe nihtegale sat and sihte And hohful was.

Hence †**Howfully** *adv.*, carefully, anxiously.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 6 What is more howfully to be sought for, more charely to be kept?

†**Howgate, -s,** *adv. Obs.* [f. HOW *adv.* + GATE *sb.*[2] 'way' (with genitival *-s*).] In direct and indirect questions: In what way; how.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6547 (Cott.) Hugat dele yee now? *Ibid.* 7118 Noght he did þam vnderstand Hugat [*v. rr.* hougat, howgate] he þat hony faand. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 156 And tauld him..als how-gate The Clyffurd held his heritage. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 587 Þane dacyane wist nocht hou-gat To do.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5589 (Gött.), I sal tell you..hougatis he cam first in place. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 227 Howe gates bought schall he be? 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 39/45 Hoggates, how? *quomodo*? Howgates, *idem*.

Howge, obs. f. HUGE. **How(g)h,** obs. ff. HOUGH. **Howghe,** obs. f. How *adv.* **How go,** obs. f. HOGO. **Howine, -yn,** obs. ff. *hoven*, pa. pple. of HEAVE.

†**Howish** (hau·iʃ), *a. colloq. Obs.* [f. How *adv.* + -ISH.] Perh. short for the earlier *I-don't-know-howish, how-howish*: Having a vague sense of illness or indisposition; 'all-overish'.

1694 DRYDEN *Love Triumph.* v. Wks. 1884 VIII. 462, I am—I know not howish. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiii. (1737) 257 We were .. off the Hinges, and I don't know howish. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 119 He is a little how-howish to-day, occasioned by a merry-making. 1787 *Minor* 39 [She] feels, as she says, quite howish and vapourish. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygëia* viii. 47 Cachectic, or, as some familiar writer terms it, I don't-know-howish.

†**Howitz, haubitz.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 8 hau-, hawbitz, hob(b)its. *β.* 7 howitts, 8 hau-, howitz. [a. Ger. *haubitze*, in 15th c. *haufnitz, haufenitz*, ad. Boh. *houfnice* stone-sling, catapult. (Introduced into German during the Hussite wars.) From the Ger., also 17th c. It. *obiza, obice*, F. *obus* bomb-shell.] = next. (Usually with pl. the same as the sing.: cf. CANNON *sb.*[1] 2 b.)

α. 1700 S. L..tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 61 Small Vessels which fetch'd us some Haubitzes (which is a kind of Field-Piece to load with small Shot). 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4590/3 Haubitz for sixteen Pound Ball, two. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Hobits* are a sort of small Mortars from 6 to 8 Inches Diameter. Their Carriages are like those of Guns, only much shorter. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 377 Little Hobbits charged with the various kinds of Fire-Balls. 1743–5 TINDAL *Contin. Rapin* XXVI. i. (1745) III. 562 Sixty two cannon, eight mortars and hawbitz.

β. 1687 J. RICHARDS *Frnl. Siege Buda* 17 These Howitts are mounted on Carriages somwhat resembling those of Cannon. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4556/2 Forty Mortars, and sixty Hauwitz. 1781 in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 488 Two field-pieces, some howitz, and perhaps a mortar.

Howitzer (hau·itsəɹ). Forms: *α.* 8 hau-, haw-, hobitzer. *β.* 7 hauwitzer, 8 hawitzer, 8– howitzer. [A deriv. of prec.; the same suffix appears in Du. *houwitser* (in 1663 *houwitser*), Fr. *obusier* for earlier *obus* (see Hatz.-Darm.).]

A short piece of ordnance, usually of light weight, specially designed for the horizontal firing of shells with small charges, and adapted for use in a mountainous country.

α. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3941/2 A Battery of two Mortars and 4 Haubitzers. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* III. 138, 12 Hawbitzers, or little Mortars. 1760 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 14/1 The signal..was given by four hawbitzers fired in the air.

β. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3106/3, 40 Mortars and Hauwitzers. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4059/3, 2 Hawitzers, and 100 Hand-Mortars. 1812 *Examiner* 14 Sept. 581/1 We drove the enemy from .. the town by howitzers. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 158 At each corner .. were placed .. the rifled howitzers.

†**b.** The shell thrown by this piece of ordnance. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 442 A..body of Russians..had begun to throw some howitzers into that town, with an intention to set the magazines on fire.

c. *Comb.*, as *howitzer-boat* (cf. *gunboat*).

1801 NELSON 15 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 463 Captain Coun who commands the Division of Howitzer-Boats .. is to open his fire from the Howitzers upon the batteries and camp. 1844 W. SIBORNE *Waterloo* I. x. 386 (Stanf.) Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery.

Howk, obs. f. HOOK; var. form of HOLK.

Howker, var. HOOKER[2], a sailing vessel.

Howl (haul), *v.* Forms: (? 3 hulen), 4–6 houle, (5 whoule), 5–7 howle, (6 owle), 6– howl. [ME. ? *hulen, houlen* = MDu. *hûlen*, Du. *huilen*, MHG. *hûlen, hiulen*, Ger. *heulen*: of echoic origin. Cf. Gr. ὑλά-ειν, L. *ululāre*, It. *urlare*, OF. *uller, urler*, F. *hurler* to howl.]

1. *intr.* To utter a prolonged, loud, and doleful cry, in which the sound of *u* (*ū*) prevails. Said of dogs, wolves, and various wild animals; formerly also of the owl (now said to *screech* or *hoot*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 265 The horned oule The which men here on nightes houle. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 Howlyn as beestys, *ululo*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. xii, The dogges herd the voys [of the wulf] wherfore they beganne to barke and to howle. 1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* lix. (1566) 139 As houndes they houle and grenne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They heard Dogges howle on the shore. *c* 1765 BERKELEY *Cave Dunmore* Wks. 1871 IV. 507 Two or three dogs .. set themselves to howl with all their might. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 36 Like other uncultivated breeds of dogs they only howl.

2. Of a human being: To utter a similar sound; to utter loud and doleful inarticulate cries; to wail, lament, esp. with pain. In modern use often somewhat contemptuously applied to any cry of pain or distress.

(Quot. 1220 is very uncertain; the word may be corrupt.) [*c* 1220 *Bestiary* 396 Man hire [ðe fox] hatieð, hatien and hulen boðe men and fules.] *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1959 Shrighte Emelye and howleth Palamon. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiv. 33 Þe enviouse shul whoule for sorowe as wode houndes. 1526 TINDALE *Jas.* v. 1 Goo to nowe ye Ryche men. Wepe and howle on youre wretchednes that shall come apon you. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 374 There is another Indictment vpon thee..for the which I thinke thou wilt howle. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 140 My Angry Ghost shall haunt thy Conscious Soul, I'le Ring thee such a Peal, shall make thee Howl. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to Ballantyne* 12 Apr. in *Lockhart*, He still howls about the expense of printing, but I think we shall finally settle. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/9 Under these circumstances it will do the Conservatives very little good to howl.

b. *Howl at, howl upon*, to assail or address with howling. With *indirect pass.*

1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Poet.* viii. (1675) 152 She [Hecate] was howled or called upon in the night by her Priests.

c. *trans.* To drive *into* a state by howling. *Howl down*, to reduce to silence by howls of obloquy.

1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 164 Any one who hears anything he does not like, tries to howl it down. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 4/7 Mr. Gladstone was almost howled down in attempting to reply. 1892 *Argosy* Oct. 315 They have whirled or howled themselves into a mad delirium.

3. *trans.* To utter with howling. Also *howl out.*

1530 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* (1849) 286 But the blind owls care not what they howl, seeing..that no man can spy them. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 194 But I haue words That would be howl'd out in the desert ayre, Where hearing should not latch them. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 307 Singing, or rather howling certaine Psalmes or Prayers. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 21 And

Howls out, Buy my Flawnders. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 198 To howl my dying curses in his ear.

4. *intr.* Of inanimate agents, esp. the wind or a storm: To make a prolonged wailing noise. Of an organ: To cipher.

1687 [see Howling *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* I. 35 Keen, hollow winds howl thro' the bleak recess, Emblem of Music caus'd by Emptiness. 1742 R. Blair *Grave* 32 The wind is up: hark! how it howls! 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 434 How fearfully God's thunder howls behind! 1852 Seidel *Organ* 46 This is a very good contrivance.. if one of the reed pipes should howl. 1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit* I. x. (ed. 5) 303 The wind was howling in the mountains. 1886 R. C. Leslie *Sea-painter's Log* 148 Dozens of great steamers go howling through the Downs every day.

5. (See quot.)

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., When the Foot-hooks of a Ship are scarfed into the Ground-Timbers, and boulted, and then the Plank laid on them up to the Orlop, the Carpenters say, they begin to make the Ship Howle.

Howl (haul), *sb.* [f. Howl *v.*]

1. The prolonged and mournful cry of a dog, wolf, etc., which dwells upon the vowel *u* or some kindred sound; the similar sound of the wind or other inanimate agent.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. i. 54 The Wolfe, Whose howle's his Watch. *c* 1605 Middleton *Witch* III. iii, No howls of wolves, no yelps of hounds. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iv. Wks. 1778 II 412 The last howls of a dog dissected alive. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xxvi, Till sung his midnight hymn the owl, Answer'd the dog-fox with his howl. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xiii, She expected him at every howl of the wind.

2. A loud wail or outcry of pain or anguish; a savage yell of rage or disappointment. (Often used contemptuously.)

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. iii. 39 Your naked Infants spitted vpon Pykes, Whiles the mad Mothers, with their howles confus'd, Doe breake the Clouds. 1697 Dryden *Eneid* VII. 527 She .. fills with horrid howls the publick place. 1776 Twiss *Tour Irel.* 131 The Irish howl, which was made by the bellowing of a herd of men, women, and children, who attended the burial. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 100 Foulque uttered a howl of despair. 1858 Bright *Sp. Glasgow* 21 Dec. (1868) 307/2 You remember the howl of astonishment which arose. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* App. ii. 421 His sufferings are exacerbated by the howl of popular execration or scorn.

Howl, -e, var. Holl.

†**Howle.** *Obs.* A variant of Owl, perh. influenced by Howlet or by Howl *v.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Chorle & Byrde* in *Min. Poems* (1840) 192 As goode an howle as a popingaye. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxiii. 74 Wend he had bene the hornit howle.

Howler (hau·ləɹ). [f. Howl *v.* + -er[1].]

1. An animal that howls.

1859 Thomson *Land & Bk.* I. viii. (1872) 94 To be torn .. and dragged about by these hideous howlers [jackals].

b. *spec.* A South American Monkey of the genus *Mycetes*.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 37/1 The species are, as the name [Mycetes] implies, Howlers, and the horrible yells sent forth by these animals..are described..as surpassingly distressing and unearthly. 1865 *Reader* No. 121. 457/1 Numerous spider-monkeys, the red howlers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 5 The chief monkey-furs imported are those obtained from the howlers.

2. a. A person hired to wail at a funeral or the bedside of the dying. b. A wassailer (see quot. 1875). *dial.*

1844 Kinglake *Eothen* xviii. (1878) 249 The funerals..are attended by howlers. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Howlers*, boys who in former times went round wassailing the orchards. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 2/1 When a man was dying (if his means allowed) professional howlers were employed.

3. *slang.* Something 'crying', 'clamant', or excessive; *spec.* a glaring blunder, esp. in an examination, etc. Cf. Howling *ppl. a.* 3.

1872 W. F. Butler *Gt. Lone Land* xix. (1878) 300 If the hood was fastened down by frozen breath to the opening, then it must be a howler outside. 1875 *Punch* 2 Oct. 136/1 John .. having come a howler over the Leger, is stumped. 1882 H. C. Merivale *Fancit of B.* II. ii. 161 He's gone no end of a howler on the turf since. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Mar. 275/1 In no examination papers..has any examiner met with more monstrous 'howlers' than crowd these pages. 1894 *Month* Apr. 464 The specimens of schoolboy blunders which, under the head of 'Howlers', are so popular in our journals.

Howlet (hau·lĕt, *Sc.* hu·lĕt). *dial.* Forms: 5 **howlott**, **-lat**, 6– **howlet**. (Also 6 **hulet**, 7 **houlet**, 9 *dial.* **hoolet**, **hulote**, **hullat**, **-et**, **ullet**.) See also Owlet. [app. a. F. *hulotte*, in 16th c. *hulote*, a word of diminutive form, of which the stem appears to be the same as in Ger *eule*, MLG. *ûle*, perh. altered under the influence of *huer* to hoot: cf. the synonym *huette*.] An owl, owlet.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 48, I sawe ane Howlat, in haist, vndir ane holyne. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 179 Do howlott howtyn hoberd and heyn, Whan here barnys blede undyr credyl bende. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiii. 168 Quhilk we a litil howlet cleip, or owle. 1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 5 Why, be yee Howlets and Bats, that yee cannot look on the light? 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88/15 An Hulet or oule, *vlula*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 156 Eies they haue red like the houlets. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 189, I am also as poor as a Howlet. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxvii, That St. Withold's of Burton is a howlet's nest worth the harrying. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hullet, Hullat*, an owl.

Howliglasse, obs. var. of Owl-glass.

Howling (hau·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Howl *v.* + -ing[1].]

1. The uttering of a prolonged wailing cry, as by the dog, wolf, or other animal; the production of a similar sound by the wind or other inanimate agent; the ciphering of an organ.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 250/1 Howlynge of doggys. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xxv. (W. de W.), Ticius Sabinus hounde..abode wyth the deed body wyth dolefull and sorowfull noyse and howlynge [*Bodl. MS.* 3elling]. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 400 Two or three hundred foxes, which make a marueilous wawling or howling. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 2 The Isle of Stromboli..I was told that they who were near it heard great howlings, which proceed not from Hell..but from the violence of the Winds. 1735 Somerville *Chase* IV. 225 His Tail incurv'd He drops, and with harsh broken Howlings rends The poison-tainted Air. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 45 To remedy the so-called *howling* or *sounding-on* of certain pipes, when their respective keys are not pressed down. 1875 [see Ciphering *vbl. sb.* 3].

2. A prolonged wailing outcry of human beings.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xliii. 169 Grete crye, noyse, and houlyng made the sarasyns. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 48 Banished? O Frier, the damned vse that word in hell: Howlings attends it. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 257 But for the greater solemnity, for seven dayes a general howling..was made. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 87 A sad lamentation and howling. 1887 A. Müller in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 663/1 The insane howlings *hu hu* ('he, he')..practised by the 'howling' Rifá'iya [Dervishes].

How·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That howls; that utters or produces a prolonged wailing sound.

a 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 195 Where howlring howlets aye doth hant. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 217, I believe you mean the howling Quakers, as uncivil as they are. 1769 E. Bancroft *Guiana* 133 The Howling Baboons, as they are here called. 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 285 Peals of thunder..followed by a howling blast of wind. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 159 The Myceti, or Howling Monkeys. 1877 [see Dervish].

2. Characterized by, or filled with, howling, as of wild beasts or of the wind; dreary. In the Biblical *howling wilderness*, and derived phrases, the word tends to become merely intensive.

1611 Bible *Deut.* xxxii. 10 He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wildernesse. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 222 The very Sight of those howling Desarts deterr me. 1728–46 Thomson *Spring* 13 His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Monadnoc* Wks. (Bohn) I. 435 Fit the bleak and howling place For gardens of a finer race. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iv. (C. D. ed.) 22 Going regularly aloft to bed..in a howling garret remote from the lodgers. 1857 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 300 Generally speaking, a howling wilderness does not howl; it is the imagination of the traveler that does the howling.

3. *fig.* (chiefly *slang.*) Glaring, very pronounced, 'screaming'; cf. Howler 3.

1865 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 25 Nov. 6/6 To risk a very vulgar phrase, a Nawab is 'a howling swell' in the East. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 7 Aug. 766/3 Those mistakes which are sometimes called 'howling' blunders.

Hence **How·lingly** *adv.*

1593 Nashe *Christs T.* (1613) 52 The Owle on the house-top, euer-more howlingly, cals for some Corse.

Howlk, **-e**, obs. ff. Hulk. **Howlsom**, var. Holsom. **Howm**, Sc. f. Holm[1].

†**Howne**, *sb.* or ? *a. Obs. rare.* (Meaning unknown.)

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 182 (210) But Antenor, he shal com hom to towne, And she shal out; þus seyden here and howne [*MS. Gg.* 4. 27 hounne].

Hownyd, obs. f. Honeyed. **Howp**, obs. f. Hoop, Sc. f. Hope. **Howr(e**, obs. ff. Hour, Our, Whore. **Howsband**, obs. f. Husband. **Hows(e**, **Howsel**, obs. ff. House, Housel.

Howsoever (hau:sou,e·vəɹ). *arch.* [f. How *adv.* + So *adv.* + Ever *adv.* In the same sense the simple *how so* goes back to *c* 1200, *howsomever* to *c* 1300, and *howsever* to *c* 1400; *howsoever* appears to have been a later formation from *how so* or *howsever*, modelled on *howsomever*.]

1. In what manner soever; = However 1. (Sometimes with ellipsis.) *arch.*

c 1430 *Pistell of Susan* 202 (MS. Cott. Calig.) We schulle present þe pleynte, how so euer þou be payde. 1534 Elyot *Doctr. Princes* 4 Thei thinke it better..to live in any other maner, how so ever it be. 1592 Greene *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 232 Howsoeuer right be, might carries away the verdict. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. v. 349 Howsoever this may color, it cannot justify Cato's conduct. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 547 As a mere rival to Rome, Constantinople has been of invaluable service to the Christian Church, howsoever her direct influence may be considered.

†**b.** Notwithstanding that, albeit; = However 1 c. *Obs.*

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* I viij, It is a most.. innocent Animall, howsoever nature .. hath armed it most magnificently. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* III. 1 The Parts of Musick are in all but four, howsoever some skilful Musicians have composed songs of twenty..parts.

2. With adj. or adv.: To what extent or in what degree soever. **a.** With tmesis: *how . . . soever.*

1557 North *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 718/1 How great a friend or neere kinsman soeuer he be to them. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 194 How low soeuer the matter, I hope in God for high words. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 25 The Treaty .. how well soever received, and how much soever desired by the King. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. viii. 105 [They] durst not refuse their consent, how unwilling soever to grant it. 1861 Maine *Anc. Law* vii. (1876) 286 A right, how long soever neglected. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 2 (1879) 262 A summary expression of the entire process—how simple or how complex soever.

b. Also without tmesis.

1696 Tate & Brady *Ps.* xc. 6 But howsoever fresh and fair. *a* 1751 Bolingbroke *Fragm.* (R.), Howsoever well instructed he might be in them himself and howsoever useful to government he might think them.

†**3.** In any case, at any rate: = However 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 42 Die wheresoever and whensoever, yet howsoever honourably. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 27 Something of great constancie; But howsoeuer, strange, and admirable. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 79 His boy is bound to admire him howsoever. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 48 If the Scots as was hoped howsoever, would have proved honest.

†**4.** Nevertheless; yet: = However 3. *Obs.*

1602 R. Dolman tr. *Primaudaye's Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. lx. 777 But howsoeuer, it is certaine that pilots..doe direct [etc.]. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 83 It bred in her howsoever no small amazement. 1709 Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 404 But this passage, howsoever, was illy taken by some of the Oxonians.

Howsomever (hau:sŭme·vəɹ), *adv.* Now *dial.* or *vulgar.* Also, *south. dial.* howsomdever. [A parallel formation to *howsoever*, of earlier appearance, with the conj. *sum*, *som* (= Da., Sw. *som*, ON. *sem* as, that) instead of *so*.]

†**1.** Introducing a subordinate clause: In whatever manner; = However 1. **b.** Although; = However 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2339 Nu at þe erth nu at þe lift, or hu sumeuer [*v.rr.* hou sum euir, how sim euer] þou will þe scift. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Then to-gedur schulle we goe How-sumeuyr hit cheuis. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 270 How somever the game gooth. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 297 How someuer the matter was. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. iii. 56 How somere their hearts are seuer'd in Religion, their heads are both one.

2. Nevertheless; yet: = However 3.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 70b, It is playn that he had Dioscorides howsomeuer. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. 27 But howsomdever, we'st ta' the best care we can. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 Howsomever, it will do you no good to make this known. 1822 Scott *Pirate* xxxiv, Howsomdever, I object nothing to Captain Cleveland. 1852 C. W. H[oskins] *Talpa* 135, I shall keep you to your promise, Sir, howsomever. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xliv, Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him.

Howsour, obs. f. Houser[2]; var. of Houssour. *Obs.*

†**Howster**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. ? To oust.

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 348 Howster out such vermine (O ye Church officers, if ye serve for oughts) out of their kennells!

Howt, obs. form of Hoot.

Howve: see Hove. **Howylle**, obs. f. Owl.

Howyne, Sc. f. *hovin*, obs. pa. pple. of Heave.

Hox, **Hoxter**, obs. ff. Ox, Huckster.

†**Hox**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [app. shortened from a fuller form **hoxen* (retained in Hockshin, *huckson*, Huxen), repr. OE. *hóhsinu*, pl. *hóhsina*, Hough-sinew, and corresp. to ON. *hásin*, OFris. *hôxene*, *hoxne*, OHG. **hâhsina*, *hâhsna*, MDu. *haessene*, *haasen* (Kilian *haessen*), Du. *haassen*, *haasse*, *haas*, in Groningen *haoks*, in same sense. Cf. Hoxen *v.*

The final *-en* of **hox-en* may have been taken in ME. as a pl. ending (the OE. pl. *hóhsina* would give ME. **hoxsin*, **hoxen*), and a sing. *hox* deduced from it (cf. Chick).]

A hamstring.

c 1440 *Wyclif's Bible* 2 Sam. viii. 4 Dauid kitte the hoxes of alle the beestis drawynge.

†**Hox**, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4 **hoxe**, 7–8 **hocks**. [Shortened from Hoxen *v.*, (?)under influence of Hox *sb.* Cf. Ger. dial. *hächsen*, *hessen*, *häsen* = Ger. *hechsnen*, in same sense.] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring.

1388 Wyclif *Josh.* xi. 6 Thou schalt hoxe the horsis of hem. — 1 *Chron.* xviii. 4 He hoxide alle the horsis of charis [1382 He kutte the knee senewis]. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bomb.* III. iv. 113, I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to hox him. 1612 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 244 Thou art a Coward, Which hoxes honestie behind, restrayning From Course requir'd. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. ii. 97 Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither afterward to hocks Cattle. 1718 *Entertainer* 280 They not only fired his Stacks of Corn and Hay, but hox'd and stabb'd his Cattel. 1756 Foote *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. (1788) 35 Hocks the Heels.

Hence †**Hoxing**, **hocksing** *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*) also †**Ho·cksер**, one who houghs or hamstrings.

1598 Manwood *Forest Laws* xvi. § 12. 100 b, That .. the old Foresters were wont to call *Hamling*, or *Hoxing*, and of some *Hocksynewing*. 1699 Dampier *Voy* II. ii. 97 The Hocksер is mounted on a good Horse, bred up to the sport. *Ibid.*, His Arms is a Hocksing Iron, which is made in the shape of a Half Moon. *Ibid.* 98 The right Ear of the Hocksing-Horse, by the weight of the Pole .. hangs down always.

†**Hoxen**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **hoxen*, Hox *sb.*; corresp. to OHG. *hâhsinôn*, MHG. *hahsenen*, mod.G. *hächsnen*, *hechsnen*, MDu. *haessen-en*, *hesen-en* in same sense (f. OHG. **hâhsina*, MDu.

haessene hough-sinew).] *trans.* To hough, to hamstring; = HOUGH-SINEW *v.* (More frequently shortened to HOX *v.*, q.v.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 139 Sche putte hir nurri .. for to fi3te a3enst þe accuser..whiche þoru3 Goddes grace, þe hamme i-kut and hoxened, overcome þe accusour.

Hoy (hoi), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 hoie, hoye, 7 hoigh, huy. [app. ad. MDu. *hoei*, pl. *hoeyen* (Verwijs and Verdam), var. of *hoede*, *heude*, *hucde*, mod.Du. †*heude*, *heut*, whence also obs. F. *heu* (Jal). Ulterior origin unknown.] 'A small vessel, usually rigged as a sloop, and employed in carrying passengers and goods, particularly in short distances on the sea-coast' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1495 *Paston Lett.* No. 937 III. 388 An hoye of Dorderyght. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 95 An hoy of Andwarpe. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 9 English Hoys and Plats may cross the Seas as far as Caen. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* IV. i, Your Hoigh Carries but three men in her, and a boy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* VI. 228 Holland and Zeland..hath.. twenty thousand saile of Ships and Hoies. 1661 PEPYS *Diary* 16 June, To hire a Margate Hoy. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. lii. 429 Crears .. Huys, Catches, Capers, and other Vessels. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 227 *Hoys and Lighters* are vessels with one mast, and sometimes a bowsprit; abaft the mast is a gaff-mainsail, before it a fore-sail, and a jib upon the bowsprit. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. xxiii. 173 A coach as long and as crowded as the Margate Hoy. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., In the naval service there are gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy, anchor-hoy, all rigged sloop-fashion.

† b. *jocularly.* A heavy or clumsy person. *Obs.*

1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *North-w. Hoe* II. i, I heare trampling: 'tis my Flemish Hoy.

c. *Comb.* (See also HOYMAN.)

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 A whole Hoy-full are Landed. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Observ.* in *Rem.* (1661) 167 They [the Dutch] have .. Ships called Boyers, Hoybarks, Hoyes, and others. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 321 Low conversation in hoy-boats and stage-coaches. 1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 48 A Hoy Load of..Flags was sent.

Hoy (hoi), *int.* (*sb.*2) Also 6 hoyghe, 7– hoi, 8– hoay. [A natural exclamation.] A cry used to call attention; also to incite or drive beasts, esp. hogs. In nautical language (also written *hoay*) used in hailing or calling aloft. (Cf. AHOY.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* IX. 123 And holpen to erie þis half acre with 'hoy! troly! lolly' [*A.* VII. 109 Hey! trolly-lolly! *B.* VI. 118 how! trolli-lolli !]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 Wordes .. derived from the nature of thynges. As .. when one would seme galant, to crie hoigh, whereby also is declared courage. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 121 Hoy, hurson, to hell. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor, Hoi*, a word vsed in driuing hogges. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* II. ii. Wks. (1648) 721 Away nasty C. E. transformed by Circe! Hoy! back to her Styes, yea thine! 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v. *Holloa*, If the master intends to give any order to the people in the main-top, he calls, Main-top, hoay! To which they answer, Holloa! 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 He hallooed, hoy, stop! 1862 TOTTEN *Naval Text Bk.* (N. Y.) 340 *Hoay*, an exclamation, to call attention, as 'Ship-hoay!'

B. as *sb.* A call of 'hoy!'

1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* IV. ii, Here's a Wedding with a witnesse, and a Holy-day with a hoigh. 1850 W JAMIE *Stray Effus.* 76 The fisher's 'Hoy' was heard afar. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, I see your young man..chopping at the flies on the window-sill..and I give him a Hoy!

Hoy, *v.* [f. HOY *int.*]

1. *trans.* To urge on or incite with cries of 'hoy!'; to drive or convoy with shouts.

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Compl. Bagsche* 144, I gat none vther recompence Bot hoyit, & houndit of the toun. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lvii. (1878) 130 Hoy out (sir carter) the hog fro thy wheele. *c* 1590 D. MOYSIE *Mem. Affairs Scotl.* (1830) 37 He wes oppinlie onbeset by .. rascalis of the toun, and howeid out of the toun by flinging of stones at him. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Dev. Poems* vi. 70 The hevy saulis ar had to hevin; The light, alace, ar hoyde to hell. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxiii, They hoy't out Will, wi' sair advice.

2. *intr.* To call 'hoy!'

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Mr. Watkins Iottle* ii, Quite hoarse with hoi-ing and imprecating.

Hoy, obs. form of HUE.

‖ **Hoya** (hoi·ă). *Bot.* [mod.Bot.L., from the name of Thomas Hoy, an English gardener (died 1821).] A large genus of climbing herbaceous plants (N.O. *Asclepiadaceæ*), bearing dense umbels of fleshy or waxen flowers, pink, white, or yellow; commonly known as *honey-plants*, *wax-plants*, or *wax-flowers*. They are natives of southern Asia, the Malay archipelago, and Australia, and are cultivated in greenhouses for their beauty.

[1816 J. MAHER in *Trans. Hortic. Soc.* II. 197 (*heading*) On a remarkable property of the Hoya Carnosa.] 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 972 Hoya, or wax flower. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 111 Native jessamine and waxen hoya shed their fragrance in the air. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 446, I have almost spoiled that truss of Hoya.

Hoybuck, corrupt form of HAUTBOY, HOBOY.

1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 47 The instruments which they commonly do vse are hoybuckes, cornets, trompets, lutes.

Hoyda, -day, obs. forms of HEY-DAY *int.*

† **Hoyde.** *Obs.* Abbrev. of, or error for, HOYDEN.

1636 HEYWOOD *Love's Mistr.* II. Wks. 1874 V. 112 Harken oh you hoydes, and listen oh you Illiterates.

Hoyden (hoi·dĕn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6–8 hoydon, 7–8 hoidon, 7–9 hoiden. [Found *c* 1600 (not in Shaks.); origin uncertain. ? Connected with HOIT *v.* Skinner's conjectured derivation from Ger. and Du. *heide* heath, Du. *heiden*, in Kilian '*heyden*, homo agrestis et inculus', is perh. not impossible; but evidence is wanting.]

† 1. A rude, ignorant, or awkward fellow; a clown, boor. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 58 The hoyden and pointing stock of recreation of Trinitie hall. 1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 833 I'le make every hoydon bestowe a fairinge on his dore, his wall, his windowe. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 40 A sort of Momes and Hoydons that know not chalke from cheese. 1611 COTGR., *Badault*, a foole, dolt, sot..gaping hoydon. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 364 Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyd'n? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlvi, The poor Devil..was made a common Laughing-Stock by the gaping Hoydons.

2. A rude, or ill-bred girl (or woman); a boisterous noisy girl, a romp.

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 113/2 Then Mrs. Hoyden, that calls all People by their surnames. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hoidon*, a clownish ill-bred Wench. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ 1 She was so ungainly in her Behaviour, and such a laughing Hoyden. 1744 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 323 She is daughter to my lord Tyrone, such another slatternly ignorant hoyden I never saw. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 183 An elegant fashionable girl, and as far removed from a romp and a hoyden as it is possible to conceive. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 170 *Hoydens covered with sand and seaweed.*

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Belonging to, of the character of, or resembling a hoyden; inelegant in deportment, roystering, hoydenish.

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 477 They throw their persons with a hoyden air Across the room, and toss into the chair. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vii. 290 The jokes and hoiden tricks which knots of young women indulged themselves in. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* ii. 253 The wilful and hoyden blood of their mother.

Hence **Hoy·denhood**, the condition of a hoyden; **Hoy·denism**, the character or manners of a hoyden, hoydenishness.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vi, In her maiden state of hoydenhood. 1886 MRS. HUNGERFORD *Green Pleas. & Grey Grief* I. iv. 71 A fatal tendency towards hoydenism.

Hoy·den, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To play the hoyden. Hence **Hoydening** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 12. 3/1 A Strong dock'd Buck-some Quean, Who Hoidons over Parson's-Green. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 221 Did she never from girlhood to now, hoyden? 1758 GRAY *Let. to Stonhewer* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) II. 124 Primness and affectation..has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Mis. Hum. Life* (1826) V. xviii, Hoydening abbesses.

Hoydenish (hoi·dĕniʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Having the character or manners of a hoyden; belonging to, or characteristic of a hoyden.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Apr., The young lady .. half tonish, and half hoydenish. 1815 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 343 Mrs. Mardyn .. vulgar without humor, and hoydenish without real whim and vivacity. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* II. xlii. 195 Her somewhat hoydenish manner had acquired repose and dignity.

Hence **Hoy·denishness.**

1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* 22 Tacitly suggestive of hoydenishness. 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* III. 253 Her Mamma quite openly deplored her hoydenishness.

Hoyes, obs. Sc. f. OYEZ. **Hoyffer**, obs. f. HEIFER. **Hoyke**, obs. f. HUKE.

† **Hoyle.** *Archery. Obs.* A mark made use of by archers when shooting at ROVERS.

1614 C. BROOKE *Ghost Rich. III*, F iv b, Gold sets vp markes, Hoyles, pricks for any Ayme. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 334 [Robin Hood and his men] At long-buts, short, and hoyles, each one could cleave the pin. 1801 T. ROBERTS *Eng. Bowman* 226 *Hoyle.* 1845 *Anecd. Archery*, Glossary 388 *Hoyle*, a short moving mark.

Hence **Hoyling** *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*

1590 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 68 My vewe bowe wth the redd handle and all my hoyling arrowes.

Hoylle, obs. north. form of WHOLE.

Hoyman (hoi·mĕn). [f. HOY *sb.*[1] + MAN.] A man in charge of a hoy; the master of a hoy.

1666 PEPYS *Diary* 13 June, A hoyman's daughter. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Bailments* Wks. 1799 VI. 669 It soon became necessary for the Courts to declare, as they did in the reign of James I, that a common hoyman, like a common waggoner, is responsible for goods committed to his custody. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 128/2 The defendant was simply a hoyman, unprotected by bill of lading or charter-party.

Hoyne, var. HONE *sb.* and *v.*; obs. Sc. f. OVEN. **Hoys**, obs. f. WHOSE. **Hoys(e, hoyss**, obs. ff. HOSE. **Hoyst**, rare obs. var. HOAST. **Hoystings**, obs. f. HUSTINGS. **Hoystyr**, obs. f. OYSTER. **Hoyt**, var. HOIT.

Hoze, Hozier, obs. ff. HOSE, HOSIER.

Hr-, a frequent consonant combination in OE. [:—OTent. *hr-* :—Aryan *kr-*]. In initial *hr-*, the *h* was lost in the transition to ME., in which and in modern Eng. the words begin with R: e. g. OE. *hræfn*, *hréod*, *hring*, *hróf*, *hrung*, *hryeg*, now RAVEN, REED, RING, ROOF, RUNG, RIDGE.

Hu, obs. f. HOW, HUE. **Hua**, obs. f. WHO. **Huam**, obs. f. WHOM. **Huanaco**, var. GUANACO. **Huas**, obs. f. WHOSE.

Hub[1] (hŭb). Forms: 6 hubbe, 8 hubb, 7– hub. [Origin unascertained.

Skeat would identify with HOB *sb.*[2] If the various senses belong to the same word, the common notion would appear to be 'boss', '(rounded) protuberance'.]

† 1. The HOB of a fire-place. *Obs.*

1511, 1600, *a* 1825 [see HOB *sb.*[2] 1].

2. The central solid part of a wheel from which the spokes radiate, and which rotates on (or with) the axle; the nave.

Although used by Blithe in 1649, and (from him) by several 17th c. writers, and in Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* 1725 (s.v. *Elm*), this word appears to have been merely dialectal, being unrecognized by the Dictionaries till the 19th c., when it appears first in the American Webster (1828) and Worcester (1846). It has received literary currency mainly from O. W. Holmes, and has recently become generally known in connexion with bicycles. Forby gives under *hob*, *hub* (besides the entry cited below) the alleged meaning 'the hilt or guard of a weapon', with which he connects *up to the hub*, 'as far as possible'; this phrase is in American use associated with the hub of a wheel, as implying 'deeply, to a great extent, inextricably involved'.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1652) 167 [The Elm] the best wood in England, for Wheelwrights Nathes or Hubs for wheels. 1675 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 287 The particles .. of Salt stick in them, as the Spokes do in the Hub of a Wheel, or as the Quills in the Skin of a Porcupine. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hob*, *Hub*, the nave of a wheel. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hob*, *hub*, the nave of a wheel (citing Washington). 1831 in *Harper's Mag.* (1884) July 277/1 [They] talked..of being 'up to the hub'..for General Jackson. 1854 CAROLINE THOMAS *Formingdale* 81 The mud's up to the hubs in some spots. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 7 Jan. 414/1, I do not .. see what prevents the whole head, sails, hub, tail and all from being blown .. off [the windmill]. 1882 *Bazaar Exch. & M.* 15 Feb. 174 Spokes, rim, and hub are all one. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Nov. 7/3 It..prevents the back wheel from getting out of line, as so frequently happens with most of the hubs now in use.

† b. The centre or boss of a target; *fig.* a mark.

a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 221 The Proverb sayes, The blind man sometimes hits a Crow; but *ad jannam virtutis excubant labor & sudor*; and that's the hubbe I aim at.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* That which occupies a position analogous to the hub of a wheel; a central point of revolution, activity, life, interest, etc.

Applied to Boston, U. S., and playfully to other places.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi, Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* viii. 299 Next he came to the centre of creation (the *hub*, they call it there), which lies in latitude 42·21 south, and longitude 108·56 east. 1869 *Boston Herald* Dec. (Farmer), He is to have a quintette club of amateurs with him, from the Hub. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Jan. (Farmer), Calcutta swaggers as if it were the hub of the universe. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 9 This is the hub, so to speak, of what Canon Farrar calls the three great volcanic centres of religion—Sinai, Jerusalem, and Mecca. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3/2 This idea is the hub of the piece. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Sept. 293/2 The spider..sits unconcerned but watchful in the centre or hub of her snare.

4. Technical and local uses:

a. *Die-sinking.* A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. b. *Plumbing.* A short piece of pipe with a bell at each end, used for joining pipes in line or at an angle. c. An abruptly raised piece of ground, a stumbling-block. d. A thick sod. e. A block for stopping the wheel of a vehicle. f. A small stack of hay (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

a. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 628 The making of a 'hub' or copy of the die in steel..used for the correction of duplicate copies of the die. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Hub*..2. (*Die-sinking.*) After hardening, the hub is used to make matrixes, from which are made punches which impress the dies used in coining. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 Upon the hub the portrait is cut in alto relievo by a machine.

c. 1669 BUNYAN *Holy City* (ed. Offor) III. 421 There shall be a smooth face upon the whole earth, *all*..hubs, and hills, and holes, shall now be taken away. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hub*, an uneven piece of ground in a wood. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hub* .. a rough protuberance or projecting obstruction; as, a hub in the road (*U. S.*).

d. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hub*, a thick square sod, pared off the surface of a peat bog, when digging for peats This is sometimes dried for fuel, but it is inferior to the peat.

e. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms*, *Hub*, a block of wood of great service upon railways, and employed to stop the wheels of carriages.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hub-end*; (sense 2) *hub-borer*, *-flange*, *-sprocket*, etc.; *hub-deep* adj., adv.; **hub-band**, a metal band to reinforce a wooden hub of a wheel.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1458 The rims of the *hub-bands represent a wreath in silver. 1895 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 199/1 Bronze hub-bands with speech-holes were used by the Romans. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* XXVI. 415 The mud was nearly *hub-deep. 1870 *Swaledale Gloss.*, **Hub-end*, the hob at the end of a fire-place. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The inner ends of the spokes are secured in a mortised flange-ring, between which and the *hub-flanges are anti-friction rollers. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 3/6 These studs .. play no part in driving the enlarged *hub-sprocket, at which point they run smoothly over an inner grooved pulley.

Hence (with ref. to Boston, U.S.: see 3, quot. 1858) **Hu·bbite, Hubbo·polis, Hubbo·polite**, etc. *nonce-words.*

1868 W. BOYD in *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Press*, Expressive as the face of a Hubbopolitan graduate-maiden. 1877 *Congregationalist* (U. S.) 28 Apr. (Cent.), As wide awake as a veritable New Englander, and as a native-born Hubbite.

Hub[2]. A playful abbreviation of *husband*: cf. HUBBY.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* IX, All that's passing, and has past, Since your dear Hub beheld it last. *a* 1845 HOOD *Clubs* i, My female friends they all agree They hardly know their hubs.

Hub a dub. [Echoic. Cf. *dub-a-dub, rub-a-dub.*] The noise made by the beating of a drum.

1777 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 7 Apr., There was an immense hub a dub, with drums and trumpets..to proclaim his approach.

Hubbaboo: see HUBBUBOO. **Hubber de hoy,** obs. var. HOBBLEDEHOY.

Hubble-bubble (hʊ·b'l,bʊb'l). [Reduplicated from BUBBLE, as suggestive of the sound.]

1. A rudimentary form of the oriental hookah in which the smoke bubbles through a coco-nut shell half-filled with water.

Also applied to similar pipes, made of clay, glass, silver, etc.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 24 They esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes or pipes, called *hubble bubbles.* 1697 in J. T. Wheeler *Madras in Old Time* (1861) I. 318 Each of whom sent two bottles of Rose-water, and a glass Hubble-bubble, with a compliment. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 59 The use of an hubble-bubble, which, for continuance and monotony, comes as near to human garrulity as can be expected of anything mechanical. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I. 160 The hubble-bubble passed from mouth to mouth.

2. A representation of a bubbling sound; also of confused talk.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON *Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hubble-Bubble,* a confused noise made by a talkative person, who speaks so quick, that it is difficult to understand what he says or means. 1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 533 Reprinting the whole of that hubble-bubble of words. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 68 My brother's wrath had boiled over in such a hubble-bubble of epithets. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 290 There was a considerable roll and hubble-bubble of the tides as we rounded the point. 1892 J. PAYN *Mod. Whittington* I. 33 The monotonous hubble-bubble of the instrument [the water-receptacle of the hookah].

†**3.** A piece of empty tattle. *Obs.*

1720 T. GORDON *Lett. Auth. Indep. Whig* in *Cordial for low Spirits* (1751) II. 62 We may very well rank it among one of the Dr.'s Hubble-Bubbles, and no one will deny him the amiable Character of a Publisher of Scandal.

4. Turmoil, confusion (Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* 1796).

5. *attrib.*

1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., A hubble-bubble fellow; a man of confused ideas, or one thick of speech. 1827 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838–43) X. 323 A very hubble-bubble, trumpery creature. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 687 Figures of..a hubble-bubble smoker, and a faquir. 1893 W. B. HARRIS *Journ. Yemen* II. i. 149 A group of Arabs.. chatting over a hubble-bubble pipe.

Hubbleshow, -shew, -shoo (hʊ·b'lʃəu, -ʃū). *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Also 6 hoble-shew, 8–9 hobbleshow, -shaw. [Etymology obscure.

The first element and the sense as a whole suggest those of early mod.Flem. *hobbel-tobbel* or *hobbel-sobbel,* explained by Kilian (1599) as 'tumultuously, confusedly, in an uproar, promiscuously', and *hobbelen-tobbelen* 'to be in an uproar, rouse a tumult'. *Hubble* is also given by Jamieson, as used in some parts of Scotland in the sense 'uproar, tumult'; but we have no evidence carrying this back to 1515, when *hubbilschow* is found.]

A tumult, disturbance, commotion, uproar, hubbub.

a 1515 *Interlud of Droichis* in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 314 Hiry, hary, hubbilschow! Se ȝe not quha is cum now. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 180/23 An Hubbleshowe, *tumultus.* 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 754 Quhat hubbilschow thair maist haue bene For the displacing of ane Pastour. 1583 *Inquisition* in T. West *Antiq. Furness* xvii. (1805) 227 That no assaulte, nor hubleshow, be made, sub pena iiis. iiiid. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i, That gars me think this hobleshew that's past Will end in nothing but a joke at last. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 268 The coachman was so extortionate, that another hobbleshaw arose. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xl, What a pleasant thing for a few friends to meet this way, instead of these great hubbleshews of people one sits down with now. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Hublyshew, -shoo,* a tumult, a crowd of disorderly persons.

†**Hubble-shubble.** *Obs. rare.* = prec.

c 1550 *Doctour Doubble Ale* 178 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 312 All was on a hubble shubble: There was drawing and dragging, There was lugging and latching.

Hubbub (hʊ·bʊb). Forms: 6 hooboube, -boobe, hoeboube, 6–7 who-, hu-, hobub, 7 whoo-bub, whoopubb, hoobub, howbub, how-bub, hub hub, 7– hubbub. [In 16th c. *hooboube, -boobe,* often referred to as an Irish outcry, and prob. representing some Irish expression. Cf. Gaelic *ub! ub! ubub!* an interj. of aversion or contempt; *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.

Connexion with *hoop, whoop,* has been suggested by Richardson; but this was app. only a later association.]

1. A confused noise of a multitude shouting or yelling; esp. the confused shouting of a battle-cry or 'hue and cry' by wild or savage races.

With *Irish hubbub* cf. HUBBUBOO. The Welsh hubbub seems to have been (see quot. 1645) a 'hue and cry' only.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 103 Thei [Ichthiophagi of Afrike] flocke together to go drincke.. shouting as they go with an yrishe whobub. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 326 b, Mightier is the force of the Veritie..then that it can be dasht out of countenaunce with Irishe hooboobbes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 156 According to the custome of the countrie, the hobub or the hue and crie was raised. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 43 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, And shrieking hububs them approaching nere. 1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* IX. viii. (1602) 327 With hallowes and howbubs, with whowbes, whowes, and outcries against all.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 629 Had not the old-man come in with a Whoo-bub against his Daughter. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downf.* 53 Hissed out the College with whouts and hobubs. *c* 1613 SPELMAN *Relat. Virginia* 24 in *Capt. J. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) p. cv, A great number Indians..began with an oulis and whoopubb. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* xxvii. 58 Wee..gaue them the Hubbub, after the manner of the Indians, and assaulted them. 1645 *Mercurius Civicus* 28 Aug., Whereupon an hubbub is raised, and 5000 together by the next morning [in Glamorganshire]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 951 A universal hubbub wilde Of stunning sounds and voices all confus'd. 1680 *Life Edw. II* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 87 The bruit of this novelty, like a Welch hubbub, had quickly overtaken the willing ears of the displeased Commons. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* i. (1894) 19 There issued..a confused hubbub as of human voices.

b. In milder sense: The mingled din of a crowd, or of a multitude of speakers heard at once.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., I felt myself already in Drury Lane [Theatre], amidst the hubbub of a first night. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 415 Its Exchange resounding with the endless hubbub of all the languages spoken by civilised men. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 451 The hubbub, so new in Prussia, of Parliamentary discussion.

2. Noisy turmoil; confusion, disturbance; an instance of this; a tumultuous assembly or demonstration; a riot, 'row'.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* IV. ii, All the chambermaids in such a whobub. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 181 *note,* Diogenes..in his Tub, tumbled it up and down..when the greatest, and best of Citizens were in an Hubbub and in Arms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* iii, They asked the reason of the hubbub and tumult. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 14 A sudden uproar and hubbub ensued that defies description. 1874 MISS BRADDON *Taken at Flood* i. 15 The place will be in a fine hubbub, I suppose.

3. A name given by the New England colonists to a noisy game of the Indians.

It was played with a platter and five small bones, with loud cries of *hub, hub, hub.* See *N. & Q.* Ser. 7, III. 472.

1634 WOOD *New Engl. Prospects* II. xiv. 85. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass. Bay* v. (ed. 2) 470 Another game they called hubbub, the same the French called jeu de plat, the game of the dish among the Hurons.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1646 *New Letanie* (B. M.), From Irish Rebells, and Welsh hubbub-men, From Independents and their Tubmen. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 1193 There follows noise enough: from hubbub mouths.

Hence **Hubbub** *v.*, **Hubbubish** *a. nonce-wds.*

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding,* Better remain by rubbish guarded, Than thus hubbubish groan placarded. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 881 Huddled and hubbubbed into one chaotic sentence.

Hubbuboo, -aboo (hʊ·bʊbū·). Forms: 6 hubba-, hubbobowe, 9– hubbub(b)oo, hub(b)a-boo; also 8 ho-bo-bo-boo, 9 hubbubbubboo. [App. of same origin as prec.: cf. Irish *abu!* the war-cry of the ancient Irish.] A confused crying or yelling; esp. as a savage war-cry; hence, a tumult, turmoil.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 632/1 They come running with a terrible yell and hubbabowe, as yf heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubbabowe, which theyr kerne use at theyr first encounter. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* xxiii. (1754) II. 210 Every now and then [they] break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-boo. 1830 *Examiner* 353/1 The speech..is like an Irish row..It is a hubaboo, an affair of noise and blows. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 210 What a hubbuboo arose! 1892 E. LAWLESS *Grania* II. viii. 151 Och, Mary Queen of Heaven, but that was a hubbuboo!

Hubby (hʊ·bi), *sb.* [f. HUB *sb.*[2] + -Y: cf. *baby.*] A familiar colloquialism for HUSBAND.

1688 E. RAVENSCROFT *London Cuckolds* 28 Oh my hubby, dear, dear, dear hubby. 1798 MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* Epil. (Farmer), The wife, poor thing..Scarce knows again her lover in her hubby. 1803 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1804) VII. 274 My dear Hubbey, this can't make me sick. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 11 In disputes between a hubby and his better half.

Hubby, *a. U.S.* [f. HUB *sb.*[1] 4 c + -Y.] 'Full of hubs or projecting protuberances; as, a road that has been frozen while muddy is hubby' (Webster 1864).

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*

Huberate, -ertie, obs. ff. UBERATE, UBERTY.

Hübnerite (hi·bnərəit). *Min.* [Named 1865, after Hübner, who analysed it.] Tungstate of manganese, found in reddish-brown bladed crystals.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 123. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 611.

Hubristic (hibri·stik), *a. rare.* [irreg. (for *hybristic*) ad. Gr. *ὑβριστικός* insolent, wanton, f. *ὕβρις* outrage, contempt.] Insolent, contemptuous.

1831 *Let.* in Russell *Gladstone* (1891) i. 17 The hubristic qualities of the tufted race. 1893 *National Observer* 30 Sept. 508/2 If it is contemptuous..to ignore the spoken word, why is it less hubristic to turn your back on the formal composition?

Huc(c)h(e, Huchette, obs. ff. HUTCH, -ET.

Huck (hʊk), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 hoke(bone), 6 huc(bone), huke(bane), 7 huck-(bone), 8 huke, 9 *dial.* hug, heuk, huck. [Etymology uncertain: see *Note* below.] The hip, the haunch.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss., *Huke,* the huckle, or hip. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I was wounded i' th' huck. 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Cobbler* iv, Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my huck.

b. Huck-bone (hʊ·kˌbōun), the hip-bone or haunch-bone; = HUCKLE-BONE 1.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4166 The lyoun..That flesch and skyn of hys hokebone Wyth his pawe did arace. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 181 Thy hanchis hirklis, with hukebanis harth and haw. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 57 Se that they [fatte oxen] be soft .. vpon the hindermost rybbe, and vpon the hucbone, and the nache by the tayle. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* cix, Good for the pains in the Hips or Huck-bones, called the Hip-gout. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hug-baan,* the hip bone. 1870 *Swaledale Gloss., Heukbeean,* the hip-joint.

c. *Comb.* **Huck-backed** († *huckt-backt*), **huck-shouldered** *adjs.*, hump-backed, crump-shouldered.

1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Fair Maid of West* II. i 14 A little wee-man, and somewhat huckt-backt. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Huck-shouldered,* hump-backed.

[*Note.* The origin of *huck* is obscure, and the chronological evidence leaves its historical relation to *huck-bone, huck-back, huckle, huckle-bone, huckle-back,* far from clear. For, while the compound *huck-bone* is found in 1440, *huck* itself is not cited till late in the 18th c.; on the other hand, the apparent diminutive *huckle,* and its compound *huckle-bone,* are found soon after 1500. The two earliest examples, ME. *hoke-bone* and Sc. *huke-bane,* answer exactly in form to *hook-bone;* but identity of *huck* with HOOK *sb.*[1], though not impossible, is not greatly favoured by the sense or phonology of the group as a whole. It is possible that the origin is to be sought in the Teutonic root *huk-, hūk-, hukk-,* to be bent, whence MDu. *huken* and *hukken,* MLG. *hūken,* ON. *hūka,* to crouch, sit bent, sit on the haunches. When the body is bent, the hip-joints play the chief part.]

Huck, *sb.*[2] A commercial shortening of HUCKABACK, q.v.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 513 Various samples of huck, dowlas, ticks, diaper, huck and twill dusters [etc.].

Huck (hʊk), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 huk, hukke, 6–7 hucke, 6– huck. [In form, the base of HUCKSTER (q.v.), but the chronological evidence makes their actual relations difficult to determine.

Huck has iterative derivatives, HUCKER and HUCKLE, which favours its being an old word; it agrees also in form and sense with Ger. dial. *hocken, höcken, hucken* to huckster: see Grimm.]

intr. To higgle in trading; to haggle over a bargain; to chaffer, bargain. Also *fig.* To haggle over terms, to stickle.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 566/36 *Auccionor,* to hukke. 1468 *Medulla* in *Promp. Parv.* 252 *note, Auccionor,* to merchaunt, and huk. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Poems,* Now adayes as hucksters they hucke and they styck. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2, I love nat to sell my ware to you, you hucke so sore. 1586 EARL LEICESTER *Lett.* (Camden) 323 It is noe reason for me to stand hucking with them for myself. *a* 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 128 As Christ said to the woman of Samaria, when she huckt to give him water. 1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 17 Thus men huck, and stand upon abatements with Christ in the Bargaine of Salvation. 1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 2 As Pharaoh stood hucking with Moses and Aaron. 1895 *Gloucestersh. Gloss., Huck,* to bargain, chaffer.

b. quasi-*trans.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XV. xcviii. (1612) 388 Whose holy Noses ouer-hang at Markets, Staules, and Sacks, There hucking cheapth, here hearkening dearth, to set abroach their Stacks.

Hence **Hu·cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1551 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 Marry, the hucking is about money matters. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Recaton,* a pinching or hucking fellow in buying or selling. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1673) III. 20 A near, and hard, and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.

Huckaback (hʊ·käbæk). Also 8 hucca-, huk-ka-, hugaback, hag-a-bag, hagabag, 9 hugga-back, huck-a-back. [Origin unknown.

Prof. Skeat has pointed out the close resemblance of the word to LG. *hukkebak,* Ger. *huckepack,* adv., in *huckepack tragen* to carry on the back, to carry (a child) pick-a-back, suggesting that it may have originally meant goods carried on the back, 'pedlar's ware'. But there is no trace of the English sense in German, nor of the continental origin of the material, which was in 17th c. a noted product of the North of England; so that connexion cannot at present be assumed.]

A stout linen fabric, with the weft threads thrown alternately up so as to form a rough surface, used for towelling and the like.

1690 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 12 A sort of Diaper made in England, and is very strong, called Huckaback. 1721 *New General Atlas* 230 Darlington..has a considerable Manufacture in Linen and the best Hugabacks. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. ii, Clean hag-a-bag I'll spread upon his board. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 P 11 That they may spin hukkaback for the servants table. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 162 Darlington..particularly excels in Huckabacks of ten Quarters wide, which are made no-where else in England. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Warrington* ..has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood. 1795 J. AIKIN *Manchester* 349 The weaving of sheeting, hagabag, window-sash and curtain line. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 6 With face smarting from the vigorous application of mottled soap and coarsest huckaback.

b. *attrib.*

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4379/4 One Huckaback Table Cloth. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxi, The table was covered with a clean huckaback napkin. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 512 Tape and damask-bordered huckaback towels.

c. as *adj. fig.* That will stand wear and tear.

1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to E. Strafford* 30 Oct., All their good qualities are huckaback. 1765 — *Let. to Cole* 9 Mar., As that furniture will not last above a fortnight..I shall prefer something more huckaback.

Huck-backed, -bone: see HUCK *sb.*[1] b and c.

†**Hu·cker,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 5 hukker. [f. HUCK *v.* + -ER[1], or back-formation from HUCKSTER, q.v. (Perh. only a glossarist's word.)] A petty dealer; one who bargains or haggles.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 566/37 *Auccionator et Auccionatrix*, an hukker & an hukkester.

†**Hu·cker,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Iterative of HUCK *v.*] *intr.* To chaffer.

1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 87 For his pryuate wealthe so daylye too hucker.

Hucker-mucker, var. f. HUGGER-MUGGER.

†**Huckery.** *Obs.* In 4 hukkerye, hockerye, hokkerye, hukrie. [f. HUCKER *sb.* or HUCK *v.*: see -ERY. Cf. also HUCKSTERY.] The business of a huckster.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 227 She hath holden hokkerye [*v.rr.* hukkerye, hukrie; *C.* hockerye, *also* huckerstrye; *A.* hoxterye] al hire lyf tyme.

Huckle (hʊ·k'l), *sb.* Forms: 6 hokyll-, hocle-, hokkel-, huckel-, hockle-(bone), houkel, 6– huckle. [In form, a dim. of HUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. the combinations *huckle-back*, HUCKLE-BONE, with the synonymous *huck-back*, *huck-bone*.]

1. The hip or haunch. (See also quot. 1855.)

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 45 The bones of her huckles, Like as they were with buckels Togyther made fast. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* I iij b, How many bones ar in ye huckles? Answere. After the veryte there is but one, howbeit after dyuers partyes of it there are thre. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 7 If the disease were in ether of the houkels or shoulders. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 925 Getting up on Stump and Huckle, He with the Foe began to buckle. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4402/4 A black Mare.. branded TM. below the Huckle on the near Side. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 295 Tho' he hurt her Haunch and Huckle. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Huckles*, the hips. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 10 The Coccyx is called vernacularly the huckle or knuckle.

†**2.** ? The hock of a quadruped. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 In the middle of the horns there is a little branch standeth out like a knob, or as a huckle in the hinder-part of a Beasts leg.

3. *Comb.* **Huckle-back,** a hump-back; **huckle-backed** *a.*, hump-backed.

a 1652 BROME *Eng. Moor* III. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 48 Of all Features and shapes, from the huckle-back'd Bum-creeper To the streight spiny Shop-maid in St. Martins. 1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 72 Ulysses.. drove his broomstick with a thwack Upon Thersites' huckle-back. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* xvii. (1871) 147 Diversities.. that gave a wavy huckle-backed character to the entire field.

†**Huckle,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. HUCK *v.* + -LE iterative suffix.] *intr.* To haggle in bargaining.

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 53 They will him sell, and I le not huckling stand. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 161 After much base huckling, and rising by little and little. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. v. 220 Wilt thou stand..[and] huckle with him for a penny?

Huckle, *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. HUCKLE *sb.*] To bend the body, to stoop: see quots.

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby* (E. D. S.), *Huckle*, to bend down with pain. 1854 W. GASKELL *Lect. Lanc. Dial.* 13 In Lancashire, a person who stoops is said to 'huckle'.

Huckleberry (hʊ·k'l,beri). *U.S.* [Conjectured to be a corruption of HURTLEBERRY, WHORTLEBERRY.] The fruit and plant of species of *Gaylussacia* (N.O. *Vacciniaceæ*), low berry-bearing shrubs, common in North America. Also applied to N. American species of the closely allied *Vaccinium*, more properly called *blueberry*.

1670 D. DENTON *Descr. New York* (1845) 3 The Fruits natural to the Island are Mulberries, Posimons, Grapes great and small, Huckelberries. 1796 *Ned Evans* II. 118 The chief dish is broth made of bears' flesh, dogs, and huckleberries. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) I. xvi. 249 To peddle out a lot of huckleberries. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* 357 A small heap of solemn black huckleberries. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 384 The *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*.. is called the blue huckleberry.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* etc. 13 The land hereabouts is middling white oak and huckleberry land. 1851 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 8 The huckleberry bushes on Conantum are all turned red. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Yrs. Ago* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 70 The greater part of what is now Cambridgeport was then (in the native dialect) a 'huckleberry pastur'. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 155 That kind of gall called Huckleberry-apple. 1865 WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* 479 Dread Olympus at his will Became a huckleberry hill.

Hence **Hu·cklebe·rrying** *vbl. sb.*, gathering huckleberries.

1721-2 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* (1875) 160 By horse to go huckle-berrying 0 0 6. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 702/2, I have joined children in huckleberrying, thimbleberrying..and bilberrying.

Huckle-bone (hʊ·k'l,bōun). [See HUCKLE *sb.*]

1. The hip- or haunch-bone of man or beast; the ischium or whole *os innominatum*. (Rarely the head of the thigh-bone which turns in the hip-joint.)

1529 Malory's Arthur XII. iii. (*W. de W.*), The bore roue hym on the brawne of the thyghe vp to the huckle bone [*ed.* 1485 hough-bone]. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 44 The knitting togeather of the hocle bone with the lowest turning ioynt of the loynes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxv. 102 b, This infirmitie [Sciatica] doth come of hard lyenge on the hokyll bones. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Acetabula*,..the hollownesse wherein the huckle bone turneth. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *La boiste de os*, the pan wherein the huckle bone falleth. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 807 The Thigh is that part which is betwixt the ioynt of the huckle bone and the knee. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 67 Tydides.. hit him on the huckle bone, wherein Into the hip inserted is the thigh. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 264 A beast should be wide between both huckle bones. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 90 The hip or huckle bones should be wide apart, coming upon a level with the chine.

2. The astragalus or small bone which joints with the tibia, in the hock joint of a quadruped; the knuckle-bone.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 163 b, 'Αστράγαλος is in Latin *talus*, and it is the little square huccle bone in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beastes, sauing man. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1625) 113 *Talus*, an huckle-bone, such wherewith children play Cockall. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* I. ii. 6 The King presents him with some golden dice, or huckle bones to play withall. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 74 Huckle-bones or astragali were used in divination in ancient Rome. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gl.*, *Huckle-bone*, the astragalus, a small bone of a sheep, used for playing a game called.. 'dibs'. The floors of summer-houses used frequently to be paved with huckle-bones.

Hence **Huckle-boned** *a.* [see -ED[2].]

1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1850/8 A black Gelding .. high Huckle-bon'd.

Huckled (hʊ·k'ld), *a.* [cf. HUCKLE *sb.*] †a. (?) Jointed. *Obs.*

1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. i. (1668) 70 They [bulls] are..*big*, round, and *well huckled* together in every member.

b. Hunched, having outstanding joints.

1893 *National Observer* 25 Mar. 468/1 The looseness [of the gown] made her shoulders seem huckled.

†**Huckler.** *Obs.* Name of a kind of dance.

1617 ASSHETON *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 45 A maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers affore the king.. dancing the Huckler, Tom Bedlo, and the Cowp Justice of Peace.

Hu·ckmuck, *local.* Also 5 huk-, 6 -mock. 'A strainer used in brewing. It consists of a bundle of twigs, generally part of an old broom, placed at the bottom of the mashing-keeve or vat, to prevent the grains running out when the wort is drawn off' (Elworthy *W. Som. Word-bk.* 1886).

1472 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.), For iiij hukmuckes vjd, for hopyng iiid. 1517 *Ibid.* 135 Payd for huckmocks vjd. 1825 BRITTON *Wiltsh. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huckmuck*, a kind of strainer used in brewing.

Hucksheen, -shin, -son, var. of HOCKSHIN, HUXEN.

Huckster (hʊ·kstəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* huccster, 4–5 hukstar, 4–huckster; also 4–5 hok(e)ster(e, hoxter, 5 howkster, hukstere, hukkester, huk-, hwkstare, (hoggester), 5–6 hook-, hukster, 5–7 hucster, 5–9 huxter, 6 hocster, houkester, huckester, huckstar, 9 *dial.* huikster. [See HUCK *v.* Although the series *huck*, *hucker*, *huckster*, corresponds formally with *bake*, *baker*, *baxter*, *brew*, *brewer*, *brewster*, etc., in which the verb is the starting-point, the late date of *huck* as compared with *huckster*, and the continental parallels of the latter, make difficulties. MDu. had *hokester*, *hockster*, early mod.Du. *heukster*, 'huckster' fem.; also MDu. *hoeker*, early mod. Du. *heuker* masc. = MLG. *hoker*, mod.Ger. *höker*, 'higgler, hawker, retailer, market-man, costermonger'; none of these, however, appear to be known as early as our *huckster*.

The origin of the Du. and Ger. words themselves is unsettled; Ger., besides *höker*, has *höke*, *höcke*, MHG. *hucke*, MLG. *hoke*, to be referred, according to Kluge, prob. to *hocken* to squat, sit on the 'hunkers'; but Verwijs and Verdam state grounds for connecting MDu. *hoeker*, *hockster* rather with Du. *hoek* a corner. The history is thus altogether obscure.]

1. A retailer of small goods, in a petty shop or booth, or at a stall; a pedlar, a hawker. a. Applied to a woman.

a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xviii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe hoksters dun bi þe lake.. He is *sori* of his lif þat is fast to such a wif. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 692/42 *Hec auxiatrix*, a huxter. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* Ibid. 793/29 *Hec aucionatrix*, a hoxter. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 70 The women, light-hearted hucksters.

b. Without distinction of sex. (The ordinary use.) *locally* in specific senses: see quots. 1858–77.

c 1200 ORMIN 15817 Forr þatt teȝȝ turrndenn Godess hus Inntill hucesteress boþe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* I. lx. (Rolls) II. 171 þey beeþ.. in gaderyne of catel hoksters [*v.r.* hucksters] and tauerners. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Hwkstare,.. *auxionator*, *auxionatrix*. 1483 *Gild Bakers Exeter* in *Eng. Gilds* 337 To make serche.. att all hoggesters houses with-yn the Juris-diccion of the said Cite. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1304/1 A substanciall merchaunt and not an hukster. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Regatonear*, to sell pedlerie ware, to play the hucster. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 29 Wee buy our molten tallowe..of the hucksters and tripe-wives. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 The throwing down of a Hucksters Apples by a Fisher-Boy. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Huckster*, an inferior dealer or minor trader; a hawker or itinerant vendor of goods with a pack, box, or tray. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Hucksthers*, dealers in farm produce, who attend the markets to purchase from the producers for the purpose of retailing it out again to small customers. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Dec., From the great shops in Regent Street and Bond Street to the smallest huxters' in the slums, there are Christmas presents in the windows.

c. As term of reproach: A regrater, an engrosser of corn, etc.; a broker, a middleman.

[*a* 1400 *Burgh Laws* lxvi. in *Sc. Stat.* I. 346/1 Hukstaris þat byis and sellis agane to wynning sal nocht by ony thing before þat undern be rungyn in wynter and mydmorne in somer.]

1573-80 BARET *Alv.* H 707 An Huckster: a regrater: a seller by retaile: a wifler, *propola*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Dardanier*, an huckester, he that kepeth corne till it be deare. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Mango*, interpolator, a hukster, a regrator. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 11 Such as by fraud and base arts play the hucksters to enhanse the price. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* 1658) 49 It is the great Intermedler and Huckster, by which we traffick. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 78 Marriage Hucksters, or Wife-Brokers.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A person ready to make his profit of anything in a mean or petty way; one who basely barters his services, etc., for gain; a mercenary; an overreacher of others.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 18 No huesters of warre warremen as we bee. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 350 Wee have it .. as good cheap, as any hucster at law, newly set up, can possibly afford. 1673 *Vain Insolency Rome* 5 With what craft, and artifice, the Romish Hucksters endeavour to seduce the people of our Church of England ..to the Communion of Rome. 1842 ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 9 Mr. Hamilton, who managed the whole matter in the true spirit of a political huckster, had the meanness to accept this offer. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Charlotte's Inher.* I. i. 7, I am no huckster, to sell my daughter to the best bidder.

†**3.** Phrase. *In huckster's hands* (*handling*): in a position in which it is likely to be roughly used or lost; beyond the likelihood of recovery. *Obs.*

1582 RICH *Farewell* D iv b, We will returne to his wife, who was lefte in hucsters handelyng (as you haue heard). *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 226/2 The crown is lost, and now in hucksters' hands. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 They are gotten into Hucksters Hands, and there's No coming off without a Scratch'd Face. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *In Huckster's Hands*, at a desperate Pass, or Condition, or in a fair way to be lost. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 68 Madam, he shall ne'er have it [a Handkerchief] again; 'tis in Huckster's Hands.

4. *Comb.*, as *huckster-booth*; *huckster-like* adj., adv.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 925 The Ape wanting his huckster man, That wont provide his necessaries. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* Pref. (R.), Nor will I huckster-like discredit any man's ware, to recommend mine own. 1866 BLACKIE *Homer & Iliad* I. 101 The huckster-booths of the Lawnmarket. 1870 *Standard* 13 Dec., He only mulcted nations, and did not hucksterlike fine every little open town he came across.

Hence **Hucksterdom,** *nonce-wd.* [see -DOM.]

1886 *Pall Mall Budget* 8 July 28/2 From the hucksterdom of his environment.

Hu·ckster, *v.* [f. HUCKSTER *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To bargain, haggle, *lit.* and *fig.*

1592 [see HUCKSTERING *ppl. a.*]. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 319 Be ingenuous and noble towards God, and not stand picking and huckstering with your hearts to know how you must do to escape hell fire. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 57 Despotism itself is obliged to truck and huckster. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* IV. i. II. 522 The estates .. irritated the Prince of Orange by huckstering about subsidies. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xxi. 336 A dunghill of vanity for chapmen to huckster over.

2. *trans.* To traffic in, in a petty way; to retail or expose for sale (esp. in small quantities); to bargain over. Also, to adulterate. *lit.* and *fig.*

1642 T. HILL *Trade of Truth* 37 This graduall Huckstering up the purity of truth. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 502/2 Some who had been called from shops and warehouses .. to sit in supreme councils and committees .. fell to huckster the commonwealth. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 19 Such as huckstered and made merchandise of Christ. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 The sealed fountain of royal bounty, which had been infamously monopolized and huckstered. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 541 The deceitful workers who had huckstered and adulterated the word of God. 1898 *Humanitarian* XI. 357 A man .. huckstering cheap lollypops to the small fry of the Board Schools.

†**Hu·cksterage.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [See -AGE.] Huckstering, bargaining, trafficking.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 68 The gentle and benevolent mediocritie of Church-maintenance, without the ignoble Hucsterage of pidling Tithes.

Hu·cksterer. [f. HUCKSTER *v.* + -ER[1].] *One* who hucksters; a retail dealer, a petty trafficker.

1724 SWIFT *Consid.* etc. in *Fraud Detected* (1725) 161 Those Hucksterers, or Money-jobbers, will be found necessary if this Brass Money is made current. 1862 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 146 They become mere hucksterers of wit, the retail dealers in a commodity for which there are few wholesale houses. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xvi. 192 A venal huckster of his country's liberties.

Hu·cksteress, -tress. [f. HUCKSTER *sb.* + -ESS.] A female huckster or petty trafficker.

1611 COTGR., *Regratiere*, an Hucksteresse; also a Regrateresse. 1811 *Morning Post* 30 Aug. in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1812) XV. 312 The huckstress .. threw one arm frantickly over Mr. B.'s head. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Serv. Gables* II. (1883) 56 The immemorial lady..reduced now, in that very house, to be the huckstress of a cent-shop.

Huckstering (hʊ·kstəriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUCKSTER *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb HUCKSTER; petty trafficking; sordid dealing; haggling.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 13 Base huckstering of holy things. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 335 The spirit of huckstering and barter. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 89 From the wholesale purchases of the corndealer to the huckstering of the wandering pedlar. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Nov. 5/2 The process of diplomatic huckstering by correspondence.

Hu·cksteringˌ *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That hucksters; trafficking, hawking, haggling.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 175 A broking and huckstering penne. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northumbld.* II. 308 Huckstering Husbandmen, who properly may be termed Knaves in grain. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. vi. 202 We know you to be a huckstering nation. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* 106 Half way up .. I found an old huckstering woman and a boy in great trouble.

†**Hu·cksterize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. HUCKSTER *sb.* + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To deal with as a huckster; to adulterate. b. *intr.* To play the huckster.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 21 There are such who hucsterise the word, adulterate, sophisticate the word. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 624 Hirelings that hucksterize and deal deceitfully about the Word of God.

Huckstery (hʊ·kstəri). Forms: see HUCKSTER. [f. HUCKSTER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. The trade or business of a huckster; the place in which he carries on his trade; *plur.* the goods dealt in by him (cf. *groceries*).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 141 Heo haþ holden hoxterye [*C.* VII. 233 huckustrye] þis Elleuene wynter. 1611 COTGR., *Regratement*, a..mending, or tricking vp of old things for sale; hucksterie. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. Pref. 20 In the very shops and huxteries of our remotest towns and villages. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 280 A dealer in various articles, which..we shall call huxteries.

2. Petty bargaining, haggling; stickling.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 243 A more slow and delicate digestion doth loath all things, as it were with much huckstery. *Ibid.* 308 Great eaters, and those who are brought up with dainty huckstery, are..notably lean.

3. *attrib.*

1824 GALT *Rothelan* I. i. vi. 55 Under the pent-house of a huxtry shop. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 4/3 The huckstery scheme of the Indian Government, spoken of as the Durand Treaty.

Huckt-backt: see HUCK *sb.*¹

Hud (hʊd), *sb.*¹ *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5–6 ?hudd(e, pl. huddes. [Origin uncertain.

It has been conjectured to be a dial. form of HOOD, corresp. to the current pronunc. of *blood, flood*, and Sc. *wud=wood*; but against this there are many considerations, connected with the age, use, and locality of the word, its non-interchange with *hood* in other senses, etc. If it was an (unrecorded) old word, it might be a deriv. of the Teut. root *hud-, hūd-*, to cover, whence *hide* vb., *hut*, and perh. *house, husk*. In sense *hud* is identical with MDu. *houde* 'tunica, concha, cortex, siliqua, calyx, et spica', cf. *boon-houde* beanhull (Kilian); but this is a deriv. of *houden*, to HOLD.]

The husk or sheath of a seed; the hull or shell of a fruit; a pod or seed-vessel; †*fig.* an empty person who has 'nothing in him'. (See also quot. 1893.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxv. (Tollem. MS.), þe stalke [of wheat] is biclippid with leues and huddes [*ed.* 1535 hulles]. 1549 LATIMER 3*rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 84 Ye hoddy peckes, Ye doddye poulles, ye huddes, do ye beleue hym? 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xli. 711 Almondes.. blanched or made cleane from their skinnes or huddes. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 87 They have hudds as our beans. *a*1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 126 (E. D. S.) *Hood*, the outer coat of a seed. 1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hud*, the husk of a nut or walnut. *Glouc.* 1876 *Oxfordsh. Gloss., Hud*, a pea-shell. 1882 JAGO *Cornish Gloss., Hud*, or *hull*, a shell, as of a nut. 1893 *Willsh. Gloss., Hud* (1) The husk of a walnut, skin of a gooseberry, shell of a pea or bean, etc...(3) A finger-stall or finger of a glove.

Hence **Hud** *v. dial. trans.*, to shell.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *To hud*, to take off the husk. *Glouc.* 1890 *Berksh. Gloss.* s. v., Get them warnuts hudded. 1893 *S. E. Worc. Gloss.* s. v., I a bin a 'uddin some bannits.

Hud, hood (hʊd, hud), *sb.*² *north. dial.* Also 7 hudd(e, 8 hod. [Of uncertain origin and history. It is not certain that senses 1 and 2 are the same word.

Evidently distinct from HUD *sb.*¹ *Hude*, in sense 1, quot. 1483, might be, as to form, northern for HOOD, with which also Kennett and *Craven Dial.* identify sense 2; but it is difficult to see any connexion of sense.]

†1. A log placed at the back of the fire-place to keep the fire in by night; =HEAD-BLOCK 1. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 An Hude .. *repofocilium*. *a*1500 *Ortus Voc., Repofocilium, id est quod tegit ignem in nocte*, a hudde.

2. The place behind, or at the back of, a fire-place of the old fashion; the back of the chimney or grate; also=*hud-end* (see 3).

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 122 [To beek or dry osiers] they take the stickes and sette them up an ende, slanttinge them against the hudde, and keepe a good fire under them. 1658 *Burgery Sheffield* (1898) 168 For making two hudds and materialls therto 2*s.* 6*d.* *a*1728 KENNETT in *Laud MS.* 1033 lf. 190 [184] Ye Hod or hood, the back of the Chimney Box called the Hob in Chesh. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* II. 289 (Jam.) A species of clay .. of which the country people make what they call, Hudds, to set in their chimnies behind their fires. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hud*, the side of the fire place within the chimney. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hood, Hud*, the place behind the fire.

3. *Comb.* **Hud-end (hood-end)**, each of the two raised flat surfaces of stone or iron at the sides of an old-fashioned fire-place; a hob; **hud-stone**, the stone of which the hud-end is the upper surface, the hob-stone.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Hood-end*, corners near the fire, either of stone or iron. 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, Take the kettle off the fire and put it on the hood-end. 1697 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 343 For setting up barrs and **hudstones* in the vestery. 1825 BROCKETT s.v. *Hud*, Pans not in use are placed on the 'hud-stane'. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Hudstone*, the hob, or hobstone, of the fireplace.

Hud(de, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HIDE *v.*¹; obs. f. HOOD.

†**Hudder-mudder,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5–6 **hoder-moder**, 6 **hudder-mother, hudther-mudther, hudder-mutter, hutter-mutter, huther-muther.** [A reduplicated compound of which the first element appears to be related to HODER *v.* to huddle; the second is obscure, but in part, at least, onomatopœic: cf. HUGGER-MUGGER.] Concealment, secrecy, privacy; chiefly in phr. *in hudder-mudder.*

1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 402 II. 28 He and hys wyfe and other have blaveryd here of my kynred in hoder-moder [*printed* hedermoder]. *a*1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 69 Alas, they make me shoder! For in hoder moder The Churche is put in faute. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 36 It hydes it not, it lurkes not in corners and hudder-mother. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 245/2 These things thus in hudder mutter among themselues concluded. 1579 GOSSON *Apol. Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 74, I know not yet because it is doone in hudder mudder. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vii. 39 The miracles..were not darksome nor done in hudther mudther, but so openly and apparantly.

Hence †**Hudder-mudder, Huther-muther** *v. trans.*, to huddle up, conceal, keep close. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) A iij, What reason is it, yᵗ we shulde hüther muther here amonge a fewe, the thing that was made to be common unto al?

Huddle (hʊ·d'l), *v.* Also 6 huddel, 6–7 hudle, 8 hudell. [*Huddle* vb. and sb. are known only from the second half of the 16th c.; the vb., which prob. preceded the sb., has the form of a diminutive and iterative, perh. ultimately from the Teut. root *hud-, hūd-* to cover (see HUD *sb.*¹); cf. HODER *v.*, HUDDER-MUDDER, also LG. *hudern* to cherish, shelter, as a hen her chickens, iterative of LG. *hûden* to hide. Senses 4 b, c, come close to dialectal senses of Ger. *hudeln* to do (work) hastily and carelessly, to scamp; cf. *hudelei* slovenly work, scamping. But no satisfactory theory of relationship with these words can at present be offered.

The history and order of the senses is in many respects obscure; see esp. the early quots. under HUDDLE *adv.* and HUDDLING *ppl. a.*]

I. *trans.* †1. To put or keep out of sight; to conceal or hide, as among a crowd or under a heap; to hush *up*. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 12 b, To chop of the head of the sentence, and slyly huddle the rest [*orig.* qui sententiæ caput abscindens astute reliqua subtices]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxvi. (1887) 103 They..neither can of them selues, neither ought at my hand to be hudled vp in silence. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXV. xix, Time there doth all in dark oblivion huddle. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 285 (N.) The matter was hudled up, and little spoken of it. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* III. i, I do not like this marriage, Huddled i' the dark, and done at too much venture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 2 ᵖ 15 His merit may pass without notice, huddled in the variety of things. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Wks.* (1812) III. 329 Huddle up the News:

2. To pile or heap up confusedly; to crowd together closely and unceremoniously. (In earlier use the sense was sometimes simply, To jumble, mix up in confusion.)

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 252 Shee told mee..that I was duller then a great thaw, hudling iest vpon iest. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* VII. xi. 252 This Genealogie is in this partie much hudled. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Huddle*, to confound or mingle things together, after a confused manner. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* x, The furniture was huddled about in disorder.

b. Also with *together, up.*

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 63/1 That matters might not be huddeled and scuffled vppe together confusedly, and without order. 1581 W. CHARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) Ee iij b, You confound and huddle them together. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vi. 15 A heap of wildernesses hudled up together. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 74 Those..Writers ..huddle together what ever they meet with in former Authors. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. v. 376 The matter would seem to be huddled up in this manner merely to suppress discoveries. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 122 A bullet might easily reach them, if huddled together in a flock. 1875 MCLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. xii. 211 Huddling together in grotesque chaos things which are utterly diverse.

c. To contract or draw (oneself) together 'all of a heap'; to coil *up* unceremoniously.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 264 He chose his ground, on which he huddled himself up, and enjoyed a most profound sleep. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 104 That at least he might not die huddled up like a cow. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* iv, He lay as he had fallen, all huddled.

3. To push or thrust in a disorderly mass or heap, *into, out of* (etc.) some place.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. ii. § 20 The obscurity of his burial (huddled into his grave at Langley). 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 367 To whitewash my room and put things in order; a phrase which .. means little else than huddling every thing into holes and corners. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xix, We were huddled out like a flock of sheep, by a file of soldiers with loaded muskets. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 296 They huddled the king's body into a postchaise. 1892 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 47 Reform bills .. are huddled or juggled through a House of fretful or feverish senators.

b. with *on*: To put on (clothes) hurriedly and 'all of a heap'.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 309/2, I..huddle on my clothes and get dressed by one. 1709 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 34 At Twelve She rose, with much ado Her Cloaths were huddl'd on by Two. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxiii, The Friar .. had huddled a friar's frock over his green cassock. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xxii, You must positively go back into your dressing room and huddle your things on as fast as you can. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xv. (1876) 395 His clothes seem to be huddled on anyhow.

4. To drive or push hurriedly, and without order or ceremony; to hurry (a person or thing). ? *Obs.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv, I shall huddle him as he does Prayers. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. xxv. 101 You have huddled your book too soon to the press. 1685 ROCHESTER *Valentin.* III. iii, Trembling through Terror lest he come too late They huddle his Dispatch while at the Gate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 353 Let him forecast his Work with timely care, Which else is huddled, when the Skies are fair.

b. with *over, through*: To hurry through, run over, or perform in a hurried slovenly way.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 102 To continue in the Church while a Masse is briefly hudled over. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 167 We presently huddled over a few prayers, according to custom. 1799 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 261, I have suffered the post hour to come so nearly on me, that I must huddle over what I have more than appears in the public papers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Mar. 5/4 The solemnities had to be huddled through at express speed.

c. with *up*: To hurry the completion of; to work up, finish up, or compile, in haste and without proper care; to botch up hastily.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 59 They were hudlid and as yow know bunglid upp in more haste then good speede. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. lv. (1591) 147 Himselfe [Vitellius]..hudled up the election of officers [L. *festinare comitia*]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* Pref. (1732) 15 Too hasty in huddling up and tumbling out of Books. 1721 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 556, I was in fear lest the post should be gone, and so..huddled up without thinking of the date. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 422 And reading..Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work, And with a well-bred whisper close the scene. 1839 MACAULAY *Ess., Gladstone* (1860) II. 440 She sprang from a compromise huddled up between the eager zeal of reformers and the selfishness of greedy, ambitious, and time-serving politicians.

5. To hug. Now *dial.*

*a*1650 *Ld. Barnard & Lit. Musgrave* 24 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 121 But lie still, lie still, little Musgreue, and huddle me from the cold. *c*1665 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 366 But huddle and cuddle, wee'l toy and wee'll kiss. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Huddle*, to embrace. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Huddle*, (1) to embrace, to squeeze, to hug, to cuddle.

II. *intr.* 6. To gather or flock in a congested mass; to crowd together unceremoniously; to nestle closely in a heap. Also with *together, up.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 28 Glancing an eye of pitty on his losses That haue of late so hudled on his backe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 292 Different seasons would have huddled upon each other. *a*1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 515 The people came huddling out of the severall Cities .. to salute him. 1821 BYRON *Vis. Judgm.* XXVI, The very cherubs huddled all together. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XV, The cattle huddled on the lea. 1854 MARY HOWITT *Pict. Calendar* 528 The owl sits huddling by himself, The cold has pierced his body through. 1883 *Century Mag.* Aug. 487/2 Cozily huddling up to one another.

†7. To hurry in disorder or confusion. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 They will runne against things, and hudling forwards fall from high places. 1667 DRYDEN & NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* Epil., As country vicars, when the sermon's done, Run huddling to the benediction. 1707 ROWE *Gold. Verses Pythag.* (R.), Fools huddle on, and always are in haste, Act without thought, and thoughtless words they waste. *a*1734 NORTH *Examen* III. vii. (1740) 522 That the Judges..might huddle in giving their Judgments, and so the Cause look more foul on their Side. 1766 [ANSTEY] *Bath Guide* xiii. 45 How the Misses did huddle, and scuddle, and run.

†8. Formerly, in the University of Cambridge, To go through in a hurried and slovenly way certain formal exercises in lieu of those regularly required for a degree. *Obs.*

1798 A. WALL *Senate-ho. Cerem.* 112 If he has not kept the requisite exercises, (viz. two acts and two opponencies) he goes to the sophs' schools, and huddles for that part which he has not kept. At the huddleing the father of the college, a bachelor, and a soph, attend. 1841 G. PEACOCK *Stat. Cambridge* 73 The term *huddling* not unhappily expressed the indecent accumulation of the .. exercises which the candidates..were anciently required to perform.

Huddle (hʊ·d'l), *sb.* [app. f. HUDDLE *v.*]

1. A mass of things crowded together in hurried confusion; a conglomeration.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 24/1 Ill haps come by heapes and by huddels. 1633 ROWLEY *Match Mid-nt.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 73 Randals fortunes comes tumbling in like lawyers' fees, huddle upon huddle. 1714 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* (1723) (N.), The famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England .. is a great huddle of large stones, placed in a circular form. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 156 A mere huddle and conglomeration of chances. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 1 It gradually grew from a huddle of booths to a town.

b. A confused crowd of persons or animals.

1642 *Vind. King* p. v, A seditious huddle of indigent people. *a*1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XVI. § 132 In such a huddle and mixture of loose People of all conditions. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xi, It frighted the women, who were all got in a huddle together, out of their wits. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 94 The Walruses .. which lie in gigantic huddles upon the ice fields.

2. a. Confusion, disorder; confused utterance.

b. Disorderly or indecent haste, hurry, bustle.

1606 Chapman *Gentlem. Usher* Plays 1873 I. 271 O noble Crone, Now such a huddle and kettle neuer was. *Ibid.* 288 Nay, he speakes huddles still, lets slit his tongue. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 149 The next day, the opinions of the Council being demanded in a huddle, and over-rul'd by the Consul. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 296 The service was performed..with more harmony and less huddle than I have known it. 1840 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 160 Introduced ..not..for mere picturesque effect or ornamental huddle.

† **c.** A term at shovel-board: see quot. *Obs.*

1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 87/1 When the lieutenant and he [*the earl*] for their disport were plaieng at slidgrote or shoofleboord. .. By saint Bride lieutenant (quoth he) there is some mad game in that scroll; but fall how it will, this throw is for an huddle.

† **3.** A miserly old person; a hunks. *Obs.*

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 44 So these old huddles hauing ouercharged their gorges with fancie, accompt al honest recreation meere folly. *Ibid.* 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, ipse. *Ibid.* 133 God shield aunswered this olde huddle, I can haue two seruaunts of yat price. 1604 Marston *Malcontent* (Mason), How does thy young wife, old huddle?

† **Hu·ddle,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [f. Huddle *sb.* or *v.*] **A.** *adj.* Huddled, confused, congested.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 162 Mowing with his mouth when hee spake,..in his huddle and thicke speech. 1698 *Revengeful Queen* (N.), A suddain, huddle, indigested thought Rowls in my brain. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 21 ¶ 6 The huddle group of those who stand most distant.

B. *adv.* Confusedly; in a crowding mass; in disorderly haste.

1564 Coverdale *Lett. Martyrs* 77 Al that was .. tumultuously spoken, and .. obiected of so many, whiche spake oftentimes hudle, so that one could not well heare an other. 1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* IV. B vij b, He .. woulde not move his foote withall, but huddle he would roule. *c* 1580 J. Jefferie *Bugbeares* I. ii. in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1897) 308 Old men speake hudell many times on that note [cuckold]. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. xl. 658 All dangers come huddle together. 1601 — *Pliny* 81 Then no order forward can be kept: the rest thereof shall be set downe huddle by heapes. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* E ij b, I have suitors come huddle, twoes upon twoes.

Huddled (hʊ·d'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Huddle *v.*] Crowded together without order; all in a heap.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 99 The extreme shift of a huddl'd exposition. 1683 T. Hoy *Agathocles* 6 A numerous huddled Concourse fill'd the place. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 That huddled Oeconomy of Dress which passes under the general Name of a Mob. 1809 Pinkney *Trav. France* 141 The streets .. are very narrow, and the houses mean, low, and huddled. 1870–4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* II. ii, The huddled stones of grave and tomb: Some old God's-acre. 1888 Th. Watts in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 225/2 He drives the wing—a huddled throng—Back on the centre ships, that steer for flight.

† **Hu·ddle-du·ddle.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. Huddle *sb.* 3.] A decrepit old man.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 3 Those gray beard huddle-duddles and crusty cum-twangs were strooke with such stinging remorse.

Hu·ddlement. [f. Huddle *v.* + -ment.] Huddled condition, huddling.

1859 *Out of the Depths* 188 Writhing about in the close huddlement in which they had lain all night. 1898 *Echo* 5 Jan. 2/3 Their rule means the grinding of the faces of the poor, and huddlement in slumdom.

Hu·ddler. *rare.* [f. Huddle *v.* + -er¹.] One who huddles.

1611 Cotgr., *Brouilleur*, a confounder, iumbler, hudler, disorderly shuffler, or mingler of things together.

Hu·ddling, *vbl. sb.* [f. Huddle *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of the vb. Huddle, in various senses: esp. a confused or disorderly crowding together.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 41 By the vntoward huddeling of things together, which were at strife the one with the other of them. 1638 Wilkins *New World* II. (1707) 12 What a huddling and confusion must there be, if there were two Places of Gravity. 1841 [see Huddle *v.* 8]. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Huddlin(g)*, an embracing, a cuddling.

Hu·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. Huddle *v.* + -ing².] That huddles: in various senses of the verb.

(Drant's use is perh. founded on the literal sense assigned to L. *satira* of 'hotch-potch, medley'.)

1566 Drant *Horace Sat.* A, Next hudling Horace braue in Satyres grace. 1583 Babington *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 26 It should be an offence very fearefull if..Judges, Justices, &c. should minister oaths .. in such hudling, posting, and unreverent manner, as that a man can scarce tell what he saith. 1634 Milton *Comus* 495 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xvii, The lake discharged itself into the huddling and tumultuous brook. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 28 On a sudden yell'd in huddling agitation every tongue.

Hence **Hu·ddlingly** *adv.*, in confused haste.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 42 The property of heate, is to confound and make a medley of all things, shuffling in one thing hudlingly vpon another.

† **Huddon.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* Also 4 hodon. A whale, or large kind of whale.

?*c* 1370 *John of Bridlington* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 196 Et grandia cete, Anglice hodones [*printed* hodoves]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. vi. 137 Hir hynd partis ar als grete, wele nere, As bene ane beiddyous huddoun, or a quhale. *Ibid.* X. iv. 132 The remanent straucht like a fischis taill, In simylitude of huddoun or a quhaill.

† **Hu·ddron.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 7 hudderon. According to Jamieson, A young heifer; in quot. app. the skin of one.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, *c.* 155 Transporting and carrying foorth of this Realme, of Calue-skinnes, huddrounes, and Kid-skinnes [Skene 1609 quotes as 'Hudderons'].

Huddroun, *a. Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 8 huderon. According to Jamieson, Slovenly. Hence perh. *belly huddroun*, 'slow-belly', sluggard, in Dunbar.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvi. 70 Mony sweir bumbard belly huddroun. *Ibid.* lxxv. 38 My belly huddrun, my swete hurle bawsy. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 14 (Jam.) A morning-sleep is worth a foldful of sheep to a huderon duderon Daw.

Huddypeke, var. Hoddypeak, *Obs.*

Hude, obs. form of Hide, Hood, Hued.

Hudegeld, var. of Hidegild², *Obs.*

Hudibrastic (hiūdibræ·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Hudibras*, after such words as *fantastic, periphrastic.*] In the metre or after the manner of *Hudibras*, the celebrated mock-heroic satirical poem of Samuel Butler published in 1663–78; burlesque-heroic.

1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4939/3 Merrily translated into Hudibrastick Verse. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 1 July, There is great Hudibrastic vigour in these lines. 1879 B. Taylor *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 147 A didactic poem of a Hudibrastic character, full of shrewd and pithy phrases.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.* Hudibrastic language, verse, or style.

1758 J. Ellis (*title*) The canto added by Maphaeus To Virgil's twelve books of Æneas..Done in English Hudibrastic. 1775 *J. Jekyll Corr.* (1894) 56 He must indite Hudibrastics to Onslow.

Hence **Hudibra·stically** *adv.*

1873 Masson *Drummond of Hawth.* xvii. 388 The Anti-Covenanters or Malignants are described, Hudibrastically.

Hudous, obs. form of Hideous.

Hu·dsonite. *Min.* [Named, 1842, from the Hudson River, near which it is found.] A black variety of pyroxene, containing much iron.

1842 Beck *Min. N. York* 405 Hudsonite .. was found by Dr. Horton in a vein of quartz. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 216 Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene; Hudsonite.

Hue (hiū), *sb.*¹ Forms: 1 hiew, híw, 1–2 híow, héo, 1–3 hiu, heow, (2–3 hou), 3 heou, heouwe, heuwe, hiev, (howe, ewe, euhe), 3–6 hewe, 3–7 hew, (heu), 4 hu, 4 heuh, heuȝ, huee, hywe, 4–5 hwe, hye, 4–6 hiewe, (5 huwe, whew), 6–7 hiew, (7 hieu, heiw), 6– hue. [OE. *hiew, híw*, dial. *híow, híu, héo* (infl. *hiewes*, etc.):—WGer. *hiuwj-* = Goth. *hiwi* form, appearance, show, Sw. *hy* skin, complexion (:—*hiuj-*):—OTeut. **hiwjo*ᵐ. Cf. Skr. *chawi* hide, skin, complexion, colour, beauty, splendour.]

† **1.** Form, shape, figure; appearance, aspect; species. *Obs.*

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, He .. þær mennisc hiw onfeng. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 197 Heo [the church of St. Michael] is eac on onsyne utan yfeles heowes. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* i. 12 Æfter his hiwe [*secundum speciem suam*]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 3 Nu cunne ȝe tocnawan heofones hiw. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 317/37 *Forma*, hiw. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He com þa a nedren hiwe. *c* 1200 Ormin 12605 Godess Gast Inn aness cullfress heowe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4225 For þi suettnes and þi fair heu. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pard. T.* 93 (Harl.) Thus put I out my venym vnder hiewe Of holynes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xv. (Tollem. MS.), A fayre persone, fayre ȝsen, fayre face and semely hye. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 398 [He] Hynt out his suerd, that was of nobill hew. 1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 106/2 Thrice hath Cynthia chang'd her hue. 1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* Wks. (1713) 187 In that squalliid and horrid hew he sets out this Hyle or First Matter, in the First Day's Creation.

† b. *concretely.* An apparition, a phantasm. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 236/8 *Fantasia*, .. *fantasma*, scinlac, *uel* hiw. *c* 1420 Lydg. *Assembly Gods* 2049 When I sy hit, hit was but a whew, A dreme, a fantasy, and a thing of nought. 1603 *Philotus* cxxii. E ij b, I conjure the..Be Sanctis of Heuin and hewis of Hell.

2. External appearance of the face and skin, complexion. Also *transf.* (In late use passing into 3.) *Hide and* (*or*) *hue*: see Hide *sb.*¹ 2 b.

c 1205 Lay. 24644 Wimmen wunliche on heowen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3951 Wimmen..Faiȝer on siȝte..And briȝte on hewe. ?*a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1213 She was not broun ne dun of hewe. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1677 How fayre of hewe and womanly she was. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 33 Ȝe ladeis cleir of hew. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 25 The women..contenting themselves only with their naturall hiew. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* Portrait 104 The tender hue of female doubt. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 78 Our mental hue depends as completely on the social atmosphere in which we move as our complexion upon the climate in which we live.

3. Colour.

Down to the 16th c. app. exactly synonymous with 'colour'; but it appears to have become archaic in prose use about 1600, for it is included by Bullokar, Cockeram, etc., in their collections of 'Hard Words', and explained as = 'colour'. In modern use it is either a poetic and rhetorical synonym of 'colour', or a vaguer term, including quality, shade, or tinge of colour, tint, and applicable to any mixture of colours as well as to a primary or simple colour.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 73 Seo [smerenes] is brunes heowes & godes stences. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 322 Hyt sceal beon hwites hiwes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 150 Grene ouer alle heowes froureð mest eien. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 56 Sete with stanis of purpure hew. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 431 The colour of asure, ane heviniche hewe. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* Ded. ¶ iij, With leaves and blossoms of glorious hewe. 1616 Bullokar, *Hew*, colour. 1694 Addison *Poems, Virgil*, The flower it self is of a golden hue. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, In the east, the hues became more vivid. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xiv, On the Earl's cheek the flush of rage O'ercame the ashen hue of age. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* I. 169 Wild flowers of every hue. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 233 The urine is of a fine amber hue, often darker than in health. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 23 The autumnal hues of the Beech are rich and glowing in the extreme. 1880 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 5/2 The hue of health will instantly revisit his sunburnt cheek

b. *Chromatics.* Variety of any colour, caused by approach to or slight admixture of another; tint or quality of a particular colour.

1857 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* xi. 43 A phrase or an epithet in a book is a particular hue or shade of a picture. 1861 *Chem. News* IV. 187 Crimson .. and .. scarlet. The first is a red with a violet hue, and the second is a red with an orange hue. 1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 32 Hue [means] variety of colour. 1891 Helen B. Harris *Apol. Aristides* ii. 19 The green of its garden with the contrasted hues of the almond and the cypress. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 3/2 Between tone and hue there is sometimes confusion; a colour has both tones and hues. There are, for example, a turquoise hue of blue and a cornflower hue of blue .. the first having been influenced by the addition of green, and the second by that of white or black... There may be many hues of a colour and many tones of each hue.

† **Hue,** *sb.*² Also 4–5 hu, 4–6 hew, 4, 7 heu, 5 hewe, hui(e, 6–7 huy, (6 *Sc.* hoy). [a. OF. *hu, hui, huy, heu*, outcry, noise, war-cry, hunting-cry, n. of action to *huer* to hoot, cry, shout, Hue *v.*²] Outcry, shouting, clamour, esp. that raised by a multitude in war or the chase. *Obs.* exc. in Hue and cry, q.v.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6089 þe Walłssche and Scottes wyþal þer here Comen wyþ gret noise & hew [*v.r.* hu]. *Ibid.* 11984 þey..tok þer weye toward Moungu Wyþ mykel noyse & cry & heu [*v.r.* hu]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 872 A hue fro heuen I herde þoo. 1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 198/2 Wyth outen hewe or cry. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Acclamatio*, .. an hue or crie. 1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 136 Why dost thou..me pursue with cry of hounds, with blast of horne, with hallow, and with hue? 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* II. liii, Like as a Heard of over-heated Deere..With Hues and Hounds recou'red cu'ry where. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 253 As soon as M. Lally appeared, a hue was set up by the whole assembly, hisses, pointing, threats and every abusive name.

Hue (hiū), *v.*¹ [OE. *hiwian*, f. *hiw*, Hue *sb.*¹] **1.** *trans.* To form, fashion, figure, give an external appearance to; esp. (in later use) to colour. † In early use sometimes, To fashion falsely, feign, pretend. Chiefly in pa. pple.: see Hued *ppl. a.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 484 Herodes hiwode hine sylfne unrotne. *c* 1050 *Supp. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 178/39 *Colorare*, hiwian. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* Ibid. 408/26 *Fingo*, ic hiwiġe. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28013 Yee leuedis..studis hu your hare to heu, hu to dub and hu to paynt. 1830 Tennyson *Poems* 39 All that blue heaven which hues and paves The other. 1839 J. E. Reade *Deluge* etc. 4 We..watched The sunset hueing the rich clouds.

b. *fig.* To tinge.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprised with sorrow, and hewed with heavinesse.

† **2.** To depict, describe vividly. *Obs.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 424 Part of the principale..I sall haist me to hewe hartlie but hyre.

† **3.** *intr.* To take a colour; to become coloured. 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 52 The Liquor begins to hew, and is ready to kern or granulate.

Hue, *v.*² Now *local.* Also 4 huw, 6 hew(e. [app. a. F. *hue-r* to shout as in war or the chase, to hoot: app. of onomatopœic origin. The Cornish use may be an independent onomatopœia.]

1. *intr.* To shout, make an outcry; *spec.* in hunting, and now in the Cornish sea fisheries. Cf. Huer.

a 1250 [see Huing *vbl. sb.*]. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6728 þe wisest hunt folweþ fast, Huweþ & gredeþ wiþ gret blast. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 475 By the 1st of James I. c. 23, fishermen are empowered to go on the grounds of others to *hue*. 1864 Mrs. Lloyd *Ladies Polc.* 39 Do 'ee 'hue' to the ladies for the life of 'ee. Look to that ground swell.

2. *trans.* To assail, drive, or guide with shouts.

1590 Coraine *Treat. Hunting* B ij b, Euery Huntsman.. is to hew him or backe him into the Couert againe. *Ibid.* To hewe the Roe bucke in, both with voyce and horne. 1603–4 *Act* 1 *James I*, c. 23 § 1 It shall .. be lawfull .. for euery such Watchmen, Balcors, Huors, *Condors*, Directors and Guidors..to enter..any Landes..and there to watch .. and to Balke, Hue, Conde, Direct and *Guide* the Fishermen which shall be vpon the said Sea and Sea Coasts. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 163 As when a lion, coming from the wood..Is hu'd by dogs and pesants in the night. *Ibid.* 259 Dogs and herds-men looking on And hueing him.

Hue, var. Heo, Hi *pron.* she, they.

Hue, var. Hoey, society of Chinese.

1882 De Windt *Equator* 29 Members of a 'Hue', or Chinese secret society.

Hue and cry, *sb.* Also 6–7 hu(e)-on-cry, 7 huonery, 8 hewing cry. (Often hyphened.) [Anglo-Norman *hu e cri*, the two words Hue *sb.*² and Cry *sb.*, combined in a legal phrase, which was sometimes even treated as one word.

(There is some ground to think that *hue* as distinct from *cry* originally meant inarticulate sound, including that of a horn or trumpet as well as of the voice: *cf.* quot. 1769 in 2, and Du Cange s.v. *Huesium*; also Horning.)]

1. *Law.* Outcry calling for the pursuit of a felon, raised by the party aggrieved, by a constable, etc.

[1292 *Year-bk.* 20–21 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 339 Les presentors de

la vyle de Hulle aveyt concele Hu e cry e sanck espandu. 1292 BRITTON I. vi. § 4 Ou homme serra trové occys..ne heu ne cri ne avera levé.] 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 90 Ony persone .. that wyll not helpe constable, sergeauntis and other officers..when hue and crye is made. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. xxvii. 213 For keeping the statutes of hue and cry. *c*1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 512 The finder sall raise the hoy and cry. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 29 Martin, wee are now following after thee with hue and crie, and are hard at thy heeles. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 345 He flies, And still looks back for fear of Hu-on-cries. 1609 SKENE tr. *Sc. Acts Malc. II*, c. 15 § 2 [To be] followed, with huy and cry. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 324/3 That Huy and Cry be immediately raised and pursued with diligence. *a*1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 454 He..flies beyond Persuit of Huon-cries. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 236 Six gentlemen upon the road..They raised the hue and cry:—'Stop thief! stop thief!—a highwayman!' 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, But the old gentleman was not the only person who raised the hue-and-cry.

b. A proclamation for the capture of a criminal or the finding of stolen goods.

1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 256 Searchinge for suspected persons vpon huy and crye. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xxi. 180 If a hue and cry should issue for such persons as carry the marks of Diotrephes. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 147 Wm. Haigue Request ye Secretry that a hue and Cry from East Jersie..might have some force and authority to pass this Province..; the Secretary Indorsed it and Sealed it with ye Seal of ye Province. 1720 in *Rutland Gloss.* (E. D. S.) s.v. *Hewing cry*, For a hewing cry, *2d.* 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 151 No Hue-and-Cry was published, no means taken for my re-apprehension.

c. An official gazette in which particulars about offences committed, offenders 'wanted', etc. are published for the information of the authorities.

In the English *Police Gazette* the phrase ceased to form part of the title on March 30, 1839, but it is still (1898) so used in that of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 279 Men literally without a name, except it be recorded in the *Hue-and-Cry*. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xv, Deeply absorbed in the interesting pages of the *Hue-and-Cry*. 1898 (*title*) The Police Gazette, or Hue-and-Cry. Published (by Authority) for Ireland on every Tuesday and Friday.

2. The pursuit of a felon with such outcry.

1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* I. i, A Hue and Crye of fourty thousand. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 326 The hue and cry was stopped, and the high constable went back again. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxi. (1809) 293 An hue ..and cry, *hutesium et clamor*, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons.

3. *generally.* A clamour or shout of pursuit or assault; a cry of alarm or opposition; outcry.

1584 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 152 Set vpon them with great hew and crie. *a*1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. x, § 4 (1622) 105 Whom the Heathens haue pursued with such an Hue-and-Crie for most damnable Atheists. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. 133 Prosecuted by Apparitions, and pursued by Hue and Crys from the other World. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. i. (1848) 3 *note*, The public took up the hue and cry conscientiously enough. 1871 SMILES *Character* v. (1876) 126 When the 'Novum Organon' appeared, a hue-and-cry was raised against it.

attrib. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 60 With his..hue-and-cry style of harangue.

Hence **Hue-and-cry** *v.*, to raise the hue and cry, make an outcry; to pursue with hue and cry.

*a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 233 We may hue and cry all over his Book, and hear no Tidings of them. 1830 *Gentl. Mag.* Nov. 432/1 The Hedge Hog,hue-and-cried, like a felon.

Hued (hiūd), *ppl. a.* Forms: 1 (ȝe)híwod, 2–3 ihewed, 4–7 hewed, (5 huet), 7– hued. [f. HUE *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Having a hue, coloured. † In early use in a wider sense: Figured, formed, fashioned in outward appearance, including but not confined to colour; also sometimes, Falsely fashioned, feigned, simulated, apparent.

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 240 Swa micel is betwux þære ȝehiwodan anlicnysse and ðam soðan ðinge. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 He..biðal swa is an eppel iheoweð, he bið wið-uten feire and frakel wið-innen. ?*a*1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 213 So grene as ony leek, So yvel hewed was hir colour. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 3899 Here huet on his hede as haspis of silke. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. v. 192 (Jam.) Chanownys quhyt, For swa hewyd is thare habyt. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 171 Skin, hewd lyk ane saffrone bag. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 113 Malmseys be full Wines, pleasant, well hewed and fine. 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 228 Till all the sordid Earth Was hued like heaven. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., What richly hued birds.

Hued, obs. f. *hewed*, pa. pple. of HEW.

Hue-holl: see HICKWALL. **Huel:** see WHALE, WHEAL.

Hueld, obs. pa. t. of HOLD *v.*

Hueless (hiū·lès), *a.* [f. HUE *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

† 1. (In OE. and ME.) Formless, shapeless.

*a*1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 318/24 *Deformis*, hiwleas. *a*1200 Ibid. 538/1 *Deformis*, heowleas.

2. Colourless, pallid.

*c*1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Hu hiwlease hie beoð. *c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 923 Olyuer..þat hewles was of semblant; for he bar many a wounde. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 65 The Empire resembled a bloodlesse, yea a huelesse bodie. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* Poems 1828 II. 325 Thin and hueless as a ghost.

Hence **Hue·lessness,** absence of colour.

1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 130/2 Huelessness, which is called black.

Huelp, obs. pa. t. of HELP *v.*

Huer (hiū·əɹ). Now *local.* [f. HUE *v.*[2] + -ER[1]: cf. F. *hueur.*]

† 1. *Hunting.* One who is employed to rouse or drive deer with noise and shouting. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewar that fetteth the wyndelesse in huntyng, *hveur.* 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 125 Hewers set round the Coverts to make a noise on every side.

2. *Fishing.* One who directs seine-fishing from high ground by the sea. Chiefly used in the Cornish pilchard fishery. Cf. BALKER[2].

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 b, They..are directed in their worke, by a Balker or Huer, who standeth on the Cliff-side, and from thence discerneth the..course of the pilchard. 1603 [see HUE *v.*[2] *2*]. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 135 Agreed with yong davies .. to be our hewer there the next seazon..if God bless me wth a plentefull fryshing he is to be further considered. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. iii. 313 Men..called *huers*, who, with brooms in their hands, gave signals where the nets were to be extended. 1864 MRS. LLOYD *Ladies Polc.* 7 Watching the movements of the 'Huer' who was signalling, with green branches in his hands, to the off shore fleet of boats. 1883 *Times* 18 May 7 Another relic ..is..an ancient horn blown by the 'huers' when the pilchards were first sighted.

Huer, obs. f. WHERE. **Huerds:** see HURDS. **Huere,** var. HER *pron. Obs.*, their. **Huermyde,** var. WHEREMID *Obs.*, wherewith. **Huer-oppe,** var. WHEREUP *Obs.* **Huet,** obs. f. WHAT. **Huf(e, Huff(e:** see HOOF, HOVE.

Huff (hvf), *v.* [*Huff* vb. and sb. appear late in the 16th c.; the vb. being somewhat the earlier. The formation was evidently imitative of the sound of a blast of air through an orifice: cf. the earlier use of HUFF *int.*, and the parallel *puff.*

In Preston's *Cambyses* (*c*1570), *Huff, Ruff*, and *Snuff* are the names of three ruffians; connected possibly with sense 4 of the vb., 3, 4 of the sb. See also HUFF-SNUFF. HUFF-NOSED appears to be an early derivative.]

† 1. *intr.* To blow, puff. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 86 Too se in what quarter yt hufteth: How stands thee wind blast .. he marcketh. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 83 So Æolus huffs, so billowes big arise. 1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* IV. ii, My conscience is becalm'd rather. I'm sure there is a whirlwind huffs in mine, sir. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* I. 9 His stormy Godship [Æolus] Huffs about the Skies With Two and Thirty pointed Deities. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Hough*, to breathe hard. 'Gwine up-hill makes me huff.'

† 2. *trans.* To blow; esp. to blow or puff *up*; to inflate, cause to swell; to raise or erect by inflating or the like. Also *fig. Obs.* Cf. HUFF-CAP.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 The said winde within the earth, able to huffe vp the ground. 1613 SYLVESTER *Elegie Sir M. D. Hill* 138 Lest I, Too-puft with knowledge, should be huft too-hie. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cexcviii, Barmye Brains huffs vp the rotten Paist Made apt to mould. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 256 A sheet of fire, which..huft my hat and vest like a mighty gust of wind. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 77 Huffing them up with a confidence that they are above the temptation. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 9 They can huff up their Bellies, that they may seem much swell'd. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* V. 269, I Will that Butchers Huff their Meat.

† 3. *intr.* To swell, swell up. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1656 W. D. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiii. § 285 A wart, a wen.. a bunch huffing up. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 117 A world of shirt huffing about his wrist. *a*1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 168 They huff and swell, Like Pilferers full of what they steal. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 79 Cochinele.. being held .. in the Flame of a Candle .. huffs and swells. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Huff*, to become swollen and puffy, as the flesh where a blow has been received.

† b. To effervesce. *Obs.*

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xxviii, Syder, Beer, and Ale do not keep well here; they huff and fly in this strange climate.

† 4. *intr.* To puff or swell with pride or arrogance; to speak arrogantly or insolently; to storm, bluster, 'talk big'; to 'bluff'. Also *to huff it. To huff and ding*: see DING *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The burgermeister .. hufft therat, saienge they would pass with their shippinge in spight of the Quen of Englands power. 1598 FLORIO, *Scorrubbiare*, to chafe..to huffe and snuffe. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 300 After they had baul'd and huffed a good while one against another, they fell at length to Cuffs. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 257 A Man may..Huff it out, and yet be rotten at Heart. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 109 He refused, and huffed as well as he could, but in heart he was afraid. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 249 The Pedlar began to huff, And said his Measure was good. *a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 264 He..walked about well-dressed, huffing and swaggering.

5. *intr.* To swell with anger or irritation; to get out of temper, take offence. Also † *to huff it.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, And still you huffe it, with a kind of carriage As void of wit, as of humanitie. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, For which let not our carping Criticks huff. 1678 RYMER *Tragedies* 12 Did ever man huff with such a parenthesis? *a*1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Acts* viii. 31 Some would have huffed at it as a rude affront. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 323 The..woman has huffed, and won't trust me.

6. *trans.* To hector, bully; to scold, chide, storm at. (Cf. mod. colloq. 'to blow up'.)

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 79 If he cannot have as much as he demands, presently huffs the good-natured man his Father. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 144 And she has huffed poor Mr. Williams all to-pieces for pleading for me. *a*1784 MRS. PIOZZI in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 160/2 *note*, I asked him, if he ever huffed his wife about his dinner? 1822 W. IRVING *Bracebr. Hall* (1845) 60 Quarrelling with his bread and butter and huffing the waiter. 1862 MRS. SEWELL *Patience Hart* xxii. 151 It seemed no use to huff him; he only got the bolder.

b. To drive *to, into, off*, do *out of*, etc. by huffing or hectoring.

1681 in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 461 They can huff and over-awe him to things most opposite to his judgment. 1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 370 As for that gross Arianism .. it was hufft off the Stage betimes. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 150 No man cares to be Huff'd and Hector'd out of it. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secr. Mem.* (1736) IV. 215 If..Cæsar [was to be] huffed into Compliance!

c. To treat with arrogance or contempt.

1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii, You shall be hufft and cuffit, and flip'd and kick'd, Sirra, if you talk of private Rooms. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 88 How huff'd, and cuff'd, and disrespeckit! 1859 J. C. FAIRBAIRN *Hymns & Poems* 92 Alcmena's son advanced, the beast in scorn Huffed the uplifted club and brandished spear. 1882 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXVIII. 123 Pilate had huffed it off with the pert question [etc.].

7. To offend the dignity of, as by discourtesy or want of attention; to cause to take offence, put into a huff. Chiefly in passive.

1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 190 Which huffed me a little, I own. 1825 BROCKETT, *Huff*, to offend. 'She's easily huffed.' 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. x. I. 495 Serene Highness of Heidelberg was much huffed; Kaiser dreadfully so. 1864 MARY EYRE *Lady's Walks S. France* xvii. (1865) 193 She felt huffed at my supposing anything so vulgar. 1887 *Times* 31 Aug. 5/1 The Prince contrived to huff M. Stambouloff in his second interview with him.

8. *Draughts.* To remove (an opponent's man) from the board as a forfeit for deliberately or neglectfully failing to take with it a piece that is *en prise.* The removal was (and is still sometimes) marked by blowing on the piece. (Called in Sc. *to blaw* or *blow*, in Ger. *blasen*, F. *souffler une dame.*)

R. Holme uses 'huff' for the taking of the men at draughts in the ordinary progress of the game; Halliwell has also 'In Chess, to remove a conquered man from the board'. Evidence for these uses has not been found, but Du. *blazen* 'to blow' is used in chess, draughts and backgammon.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 264/2 If a Man [at Draughts] may leap over his Adversaries Man's Head to a Void square, that Man is Huffed, that is he is taken up as a slain Man. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., At..Draughts to Huff is to take up and blow off a Man, that the Adversary by oversight let slip from taking another. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 74 You may decline huffing an adversary's piece. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 710/2 If a player omit to take a man when it is in his power to do so, his adversary can huff or blow him—that is, either take the man, or insist upon his own being taken.

9. *slang.* (See quot.)

1832 *Examiner* 845/1 Johnson huffed, as it is called, the murdered man; that is, threw his arms over his victim's shoulders, and took the money from his pockets..Johnson huffed and Fare robbed the deceased.

† 10. To scare *away* by calling *huff!* [HUFF *int.*]

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Gen.* (1639) 58 The fowles came downe upon the carkeises: and Abraham huffed them away. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xv. 10 The fowls that came down upon them..Abrams huffing of them away.

Hence **Huffed** *ppl. a.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 949 Thy huff'd, puff'd, painted, curl'd, purl'd, wanton Pride. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., The Generals who blunder..should be scored off and placed aside, like the huffed pieces of the draftboard.

Huff (hvf), *sb.* [See HUFF *v.*]

† 1. A puff of wind; a slight blast. *Obs.*

1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 126 This takes fier like touch powder, and goes off with a huffe. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. xxix. (1713) 496 An Huff of Phancy, which ignorant giddy Men may call the Spirit. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Pigeon*, The little huff of wind thrown in from the Powter [pigeon] gives them heat and mirth.

fig. 1679 DRYDEN *Troilus* Pref., If they be in a calm, 'tis in vain for him to be in a huff.

2. A gust or sudden swell *of* anger or arrogance.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 47 Some of the ministers of Spaine in the huffe of their pride have not beene able to hold in. *a*1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VII. xii. (R.), An anger that is but as the spleen of a wasp, a short phester and huff of passion. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ii. II. 15 Early in the Spring, a difficult huff of quarrel..had fallen-out with his neighbour of Saxony.

b. A fit of petulance or offended dignity caused by an affront, real or supposed; esp. in phr. *in a huff, to take huff.*

(The quots. before 1757 are doubtful and may belong to prec.: this sense is not in J.)

[1684 *Roxb. Ball.* (1886) VI. 171 Jockey he wondred at Moggie's strange huff; But Moggy was jealous, and that was enough. 1694 DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 45 Upon which, in a great huff, he left the college.] 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 426 Every petty person must..be caressed or otherwise takes huff, thinks his merit and wisdom slighted. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xxiv, She went out of the room quite in a huff. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 4 Sir Charles having taken huff at my not being named after him. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 338 You'll not mistake an idle word Spoke in a huff by a poor monk. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xxxi, I wish .. I hadna been sae ready to take the huff at him on Saturday.

† c. (?) A hectoring, a bullying. *Obs.*

1773 N. FROWDE *Life* etc. 13 Many a sour Look from my Uncle, and many a Huff and Blow from his Wife.

† 3. Inflated opinion of oneself, and its display; arrogance, bluster, bounce, brag. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Palmer les cheveux des orgueilleux*, to quell or abate, the huffe of the prowd. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* (1700) 231 Away with..this huff of Wisdom maintain'd by making faces. 1664 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cxviii. (1714) 135 A Spaniard was Wonderfully upon the Huff about his Extraction. 1697 CREECH *Manilius*

II. 73 The School's simplicity, the Court's Address, The Souldier's Huff.

†4. One puffed up with conceit of his own importance, valour, etc.; one who blusters or swaggers; a hector, a bully. *Obs.*

1667 South *Serm.* (1823) I. 374 A company of lewd, shallow brain'd huffs. 1674 S. Vincent *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 91 No man is Valianter than our Huff in civil Company, and where he thinks no danger may come of it. 1678 *Advice to Soldier* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 479 To receive the laws of honour from the hectors and huffs of the town. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 130 Every Silly Huff [is call'd] a Captain. 1713 Darrell *Gentlem. Instructed* Suppl. to 1st Pt. viii. § 6. 91 This young Huff commanded a Sergeant to pay him Respect.

†5. A puffing up or artificial raising. *Obs.*

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & C.* 51 A better purchase than the Italian huffe of the shoulder [cf. *huff-shoulders* in 9].

6. *local.* (See quots.)

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Huff*, light paste enclosing fruit or meat whilst stewing, so called from its huffing or puffing up in the operation. Generally made with yeast. *Glouc.* 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Huff*, light pastry, or pie crust.

7. *Draughts.* An act of 'huffing': see prec. 8.

1870 Hardy & Ware *Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 110 The act of 'huffing' is not reckoned as a move; a 'huff and a move' go together. *Ibid.*, It is called 'standing the huff' when a player instead of taking the man which is *en prise*, makes some other move. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., A huff is still accompanied by a blow on the piece.

8. = Huff-cap B. 1. *dial.*

1790 Grose *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Huff*, in Wiltshire it signifies strong beer. 1866 R. B. Mansfield *School Life Winchester Coll.* 180 (Farmer) Washed down by libations of huff. 1891 Wrench *Winchester Word-bk.*, *Huff*, the strong beer brewed in College.

9. *Comb.* †**huff-cod**, a kind of pea, ? one with a swollen pod; †**huff-gale**, a strong wind; †**huff-shoulders**, elevated shoulders (cf. 5); so †**huff-shouldered** *adj.*, having such shoulders.

c 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 The Rose Pea, the Horn Pea, large *Huffcods. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 Too stay for a better passadge, for a prosperus *hufgale. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* xvi. 162 In the Island Tapobrana, High *huff-shoulders are in fashion. 1590 [Tarlton] *News Purgat.* (1844) 119 *Huffe shouldred and of a wrinckled visage. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 21 Rough and huf-shouldred.

†**Huff**, *a. rare.* [perh. for *huft*, *huffed*, f. Huff *v.*] Offended, out of temper; huffed.

1714 C. Johnson *Country Lasses* v. i, This little huff-bluff Hector will let no body lie with your family but himself. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. i. 87 Reynard grew huff. Says he, This sneer From you I little thought to hear.

†**Huff**, *int. Obs.* [Of same origin as Huff *v.*] 1. A sound to scare away birds, etc.: = *shoo!*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j b, Cry huff, huff, huff, and make the fowle to spryng.

2. An exclamation attributed to a swaggerer or bully, esp. when introduced on the stage.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 491 Her xal entyr a galavnt pus seyyng: Hof hof hof, a frysch new galavnt! *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 188 Huff, huff, huff! who sent after me? I am Imagination, full of jollity. 1586 R. W. 3 *Ladies Lond.* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 254 Huff! once aloft, and if I may hit in the right vein.

Huff, obs. form of Hove *v.*[1] and [2].

†**Huffa**, *int. Obs.* = Huff *int.* 2.

1519 *Interl.* 4 *Elem.* Bij, Make rome syrs and let vs be mery With huffa galand synge tyrll on the bery. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 754 *Hic ingrediatur Courtly Abusyon cantando.* Huffa, huffa, taunderum, taunderum, tayne, huffa, huffa! *Cl. Col.* This was properly prated, syrs! what sayda? *Court. Ab.* Rutty bully, ioly rutterkyn, heyda! 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 32 Huffa, huffa, who calls for me? I play the Prodigall child in jollytie.

Huff-cap (*hʊˈfˌkæp*), *a.* and *sb. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Huff *v.* + Cap *sb.*, i.e. 'that huffs or raises the cap'.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of liquor: That goes to the head, heady, strong. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 74 The huffe-cappest drink in that house you shal be sure of alwayes. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Satyre* Wks. II. 261/2 Sale of hufcap liquor. 1635 — *Parr* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 212 At the alehouse, huff-cap ale to taste.

2. Blustering, swaggering. *arch.*

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. iii, Graced with huff-cap terms and thundring threats. 1737 Ozell *Rabelais* I. liv, No huff-cap Squire, or Brother of the Blade. 1889 Swinburne *Study B. Jonson*, A huffcap hero as ever mouthed and strutted out his hour on the stage.

B. *sb.* 1. Strong and heady ale; also, a composite drink made from it. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1577 Harrison *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 295 There is such headie ale and beere in most of them, as for the mightinesse thereof, among such as seeke it out, is commonlie called huffecap, the mad dog, father whoresonne, angels food, dragons milke. 1594 Greene & Lodge *Looking Glasse* G. 5 Wks. (Rtldg.) 127/2 [The] ale is strong ale, 'tis huffcap. 1630 T. Westcote *View Devonshire* v. x. (1845) 393 This [the nappiest ale that can be drunk] being made into a huff-cap is held to be meat, drink, and cloth for warmth. 1884 Black *Jud. Shaks.* xxi, The rascal brewers .. put all manner of abominations into their huff-cap.

†2. A swaggering or hectoring blade; a swash-buckler. *Obs.*

1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 70, I am with child till I behold this huffecap..when we come in presence His madnesse will be dasht cleane out of countenance. 1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden* ii. 7 Was not this Huff-cap once the Indian Emperour, and at another time did not he call himself Maximine? 1706 Farquhar *Recruit. Officer* v. v, You have made a fine speech, good Captain Huff-cap!

†**Hu·ffer.** *Obs.* [f. Huff *v.* + -er [1].] A boastful, swaggering, hectoring person.

1664 Butler *Hud.* II. iii. 1034 To be expos'd, i' th' end, to suffer By such a braggadocio huffer. 1664 Cotton *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 9 Because he knew them Huffers. 1694 Strype *Cranmer* III. xxxvi. 453 He was no Huffer nor Contender, but of an exceeding peaceable and amicable Spirit. *a* 1797 Mason *Ode to Pinchback* (R.), No longer, England, shalt thou dread Such Presbyterian huffers. 1808 E. S. Barrett *Miss-led General* 118 When our generals play the ..cowards, as the greatest huffers among them will do at times.

†b. A quadruped: ? a kind of skunk. *Obs.*

1729 *Wood's Voy.* 96 A little creature with a bushy tail, which we called a Huffer, because when he sets sight on you he stands vapouring and patting with his fore feet upon the ground.

Huffily (*hʊˈfili*), *adv.* [f. Huffy *a.* + -ly [2].] In a huffy or petulant manner; huffingly.

1861 G. Meredith *E. Harrington* I. xiii. 240 The landlady turned from him huffily. 1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* x. 140, 'I shan't forget Mr. Adam's opinion of me for one while', said Eve, huffily.

Huffiness (*hʊˈfinės*). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being huffy: †a. Boastfulness, blustering, arrogance. b. Readiness to take offence or show oneself offended.

1678 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1727) 463 Their understandings being but creatural huffiness of mind. 1695 J. Sage *Cyprianic Age* (1847) II. 76 A reconciliation between ..huffyness and humility. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* IV. xi, That degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures huffiness. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* II. xxvii. 230 He is an amiable youth, but has some..brusquerie of manner and huffiness.

Huffing (*hʊˈfiŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. Huff *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the verb Huff.

†1. Inflating with wind; swelling. *Obs.*

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 And winds vaunce fully thy sayls with prosperus huffing. 1608 Heywood *Rape Lucr.* Wks. 1874 V. 200 The seas have left their rowling, The waves their huffing, the winds their puffing.

2. Blustering, hectoring, bullying.

1600 Dekker *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 124 He scornd all Famagosta when he was in his huffing. 1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* II. i, Coyness in a woman is as little sign of *true modesty as huffing in a man is of true courage.* 1729 Gay *Polly* I. xii, When kings by their huffing Have blown up a squabble. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 468 *All his huffings and cuffings from master and mistress.*

3. *Draughts.* See Huff *v.* 8.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iv, The huffing of Miss Bella and the loss of three of her men at a swoop.

Hu·ffing, *ppl. a.* [f. Huff *v.* + -ing [2].] That huffs: in various senses of the vb.

†1. Blowing; puffing; inflating; swelling. *Obs.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 109 Th' Ork, Whirl-poole Whale or huffing Physeter. 1614–15 — *Panaretus* 708 If the puffing gales Into the Deep transport her huffing sails. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* Pref., High huffing-Shoulders here the Gallants weare. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 96 Vertigals of whale-bone..bear out her coats in such a huffing manner, that she appears to be as broad as long. *a* 1687 Cotton *Winter* iii, Æol's huffing brood. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* vi. 280 The huffing gusts of the coming tempest.

2. Puffed up, conceited, boastful; blustering, swaggering, hectoring, bullying.

1602 *How Man may Chuse gd. Wife* IV. iii, A huffing wench..whose ruffling silks Make, with their motion, music unto love. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. x. 22 The huffing puffes of stoutness and pride. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* IV. 201 Huffing, braggart, puff'd Nobility. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 516 The..huffing, hectoring, basket-hilted adventurer. 1866 Whipple *Char. & Charac. Men* 186 The bluff, huffing, swearing imperiousness of Thurlow.

Hu·ffingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In a huffing manner: a. Arrogantly. b. In an offended way, petulantly.

1611 Cotgr., *Guingnois, de guingnois*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswash. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 54 He would treat us very huffingly. 1851 I. Taylor *Wesley* (1852) 30 When we deal with occult folk..huffingly and disrespectfully. 1864 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. vi. IV. 323 Leave was at once granted him, almost huffingly.

Huffish (*hʊˈfiʃ*), *a.* [f. Huff *sb.* + -ish.] a. Arrogant, insolent. b. Petulant.

1755 Johnson, *Huffish*, arrogant, insolent, hectoring. 1796 Mrs. Mary Robinson *Angelina* II. 61 If any body has a right to be huffish, 't is I. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* 430 To return .. a huffish answer. 1885 *Punch* 13 June, It's no use to turn huffish or moody.

Hence **Hu·ffishly** *adv.*, **Hu·ffishness.**

1755 Johnson, *Huffishly*, with arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster. *Huffishness*, petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster. 1825 Moore *Mem.* 26 Oct. (1853) IV. 329 'Is she indeed?' answered Piozzi huffishly, 'then pray tell her I can be as indifferent as she', and walked away. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 275 The heady huffishness and shifting desperation of foiled ecclesiastics.

Huffle (*hʊˈfl*), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [dim. and freq. of Huff *v.*: see -le.] 1. *trans.* To blow; to fan (a fire); to inflate.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Whereby hee .. with gyfts might carrye the Princesse Too braynesick looueſits, to her boans fire smouldered huffling. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 Jerkin Beef, which is hufled, and slashed through, hung up and dryed in the Sun.

†b. To raise in relief, emboss.. *Obs.*

1638 *Patent* No. 118. 17 July, Ymbroidering or hufling of guilded leather..fitt for hangings.

†2. *trans.* To puff up, inflate, or elevate with pride. b. *intr.* To puff, bluster. *Obs.*

a 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* III. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 426 Let not your fine French Frippery .. Huffle you up to Soveraignty. 1673 Dk. Lauderdale in *L. Papers* (Camden) III. xii. 14 Another who is about you who yow know hath long huffled at me. *Ibid.* 17 But now he is huffled up that he must appeare a considerable man.

Hence **Hu·ffling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, blowing, blustering, swelling.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Auctorityе .. Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus huffling. *Ibid.* III. 93 Scaped from rough tempestuus huffling. *a* 1657 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 225 When to our huffling Henry there complain'd A grieved earl. 1689 *State Europe* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 200 Her huffling and prosperous condition may be rendered languishing enough. 1847 C. A. Johns *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* I. 357 The huffling winds which we often experience in summer.

†**Huffler** (*hʊˈfləɹ*). *Obs.* [Origin obscure: cf. Hoveller.] (See quots.)

1723 J. Lewis *Hist. Thanet* 23 *Huffler*, one that carrys off fresh provisions, and refreshments to Ships. 1808 *Athenæum* III. 115 Until very lately the hufflers, or pilots of Heligoland were under no sort of subordination.

†**Hu·ff-muff.** *Obs.* [f. Huff *v.* + Muff.] ? A braggart, a blusterer. Also *attrib.*

1600 Watson *Decacordon* IX. v. (1602) 307 Austrian .. Netherlandian, and such like Germaine bred huff muff forces. *Ibid.* IX. viii. 328 Maugre all the Iesuites Spaniards and huff muffes in the world.

†**Hu·ff-no·sed.** *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Huff *int.*, *v.*, or *sb.* + Nose.] ? That turns up the nose; scornful.

? *a* 1550 Becon *Nosegay* Wks. (1560–3) I. 103 The proude Pharises the galaunt Byshops, the huffe nosed priestes.

†**Hu·ff-puff,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. Huff + Puff.] Moved with every puff of wind.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 115 A wind fane changabil huf puffe Always is a woomman.

†**Hu·ff-pufft,** *a. Obs.* Inflated, puffed up.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. v. *Bartas* 12 Huff-puft Ambition, Tinder-box of War. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* B ij b, A matter of import no doubt, Which huff-puft lungs thus belches out. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 82 Huff-puft some are thus in their proud ambition.

†**Huff-snuff,** *sb.* (*a.*) *Obs.* [f. Huff *v.* + Snuff, in the sense 'offence, resentment'; but largely suggested by the riming of the two words, as in reduplicated formations: see Huff *v.*]

A conceited fellow who gives himself airs and is quick to take offence; a braggart, hector.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 143 A loftye Thrasonical huf snuffe: In gate al on typstau's stalcking. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 43 Seeing such a terrible huffe snuffe swering with his dagger in his hand. 1598 Florio, *Risentito*, ..a huffe snuffe, one that will soone take pepper in the nose. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Ferré, Mangeur de charrettes ferrées*, a terrible huffsnuffe, scarre-crow, braggadochio. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* II. ii. 12 Part of the Heavens, which the Philosophers call *via lactea*, and the Huffsnuffs, St. James his way.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Arrogant, hectoring, vapouring. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlii. 349 The huff, snuff, honder-sponder, swash-buckling High Germans.

Huffy (*hʊˈfi*), *a.* [f. Huff *sb.* + -y.]

†1. Windy, effervescent, puffy. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1765 Brownrigg in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 227 Like the air of beer, cyder, champaign, and other huffy liquors. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss.*, *Huffy*, puffy, not firm.

†2. *fig.* Airy, unsubstantial. *Obs.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 44. 53 The way of physiologizing by matter, forms, and qualities, is a more huffie and phanciful thing. 1682 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 74 This Spirit of Charity being an huffy blast of crude Enthusiasm.

†3. Puffed up with pride, conceit, or self-esteem; haughty; blustering. *Obs.*

1677 *Govt. Venice* 259 Those .. who before the danger are most huffy and high, as were the Venetians. 1678 Earl Murray in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III. lxxxvii. 151 Lord Cochrane and his brother Sr Johne talked mor huffey then the rest. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 107 Whether the Church of Rome has reason to be so huffy and proud of her Pilgrims and Hospitals.

4. †a. Arrogant, choleric. b. Ready to take 'huff' or offence; touchy, pettish.

1680 Bunyan *Life Badman* (ed. Virtue) 524 His natural temper was to be surly, huffy, and rugged, and worse. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 35 There is no necessity to appear huffy and out of humour. 1803 Jane Porter *Thaddeus* xv. (1831) 133 It does not become a person in your situation to be so huffy. 1890 Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* ii. 79 He is apt to be stuck up, and she is very apt to be huffy.

Hufil, dial. name of the Green Woodpecker: see Hickwall.

†**Hu·fty.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [Cf. next and Huff *sb.*] a. Swagger; = next B. b. (?) A swaggerer.

1620 Melton *Astrologaster* 52 (N.) Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine hufty. 1847–78 Halliw., *Hufty*, a swaggerer, *Yorksh.*

†**Hu·fty-tu·fty,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [A riming compound, f. Huff *sb.* and Tuft *sb.* (perh. in reference to tufts of feathers worn as 'bravery' or finery) + -y.]

A. *adj.* Swaggering, bragging.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* L iv b, Gabriell .. came ruffling it out huffty tuffty in his suite of velvet. 1599 — *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 32 Hufty-tufty youthful ruffling comrades, wearing every one three yards of feather in his cap for his mistress's favour.

B. *sb.* a. Swagger. b. 'Bravery', finery.
1603 Breton *Packet Mad Lett.* I. xxii, Master Wyldgoose, it is not your huftie tuftie can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes. *a* 1652 Brome *Damoiselle* III. ii, This is my Wife .. You have lost yours, you say: Perhaps for want Of Hufty-tufties [*printed* tusties], and of Gorgets gay.

Hug (hʊg), *v.* Also 6–7 hugge. [Appears late in 16th c.: origin unknown.
Not to be confounded with Hugge *v.* to dread, shudder, shrink with fear or cold. Not connected with Sw. *huka*, Da. *sidde paa huk* to squat. In some shades of meaning it approaches Ger. *hegen* to foster, cherish, orig. to enclose or encompass with a hedge; but it is difficult to see how they can be connected.]

I. 1. *trans.* To clasp or squeeze tightly in the arms: usually with affection = embrace; but also said of a bear squeezing a man, dog, etc., between its forelegs.
1567 Drant *Horace, Art Poetry* (R.), And hugge, and busse, and culle, and cusse thy darling apishe fruite. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 39 Like an olde Ape, hugges the vrchin so in his Conceipt [etc.]. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 252 He bewept my Fortune, And hugg'd me in his armes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim.* Introd., The love of apes is such towards their young, that they often kill them by hugging them. *c* 1705 Pope *Jan. & May* 813 He hugg'd her close, and kiss'd her o'er and o'er. 1786 Cowper *Lett.* 4–5 June, I could have hugged him for his liberality and freedom from bigotry. 1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xli, Dolly .. threw her arms round her old father's neck and hugged him tight. 1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* x. 165 Bruin turned suddenly on him and hugged him to death.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* *To hug one's chains*, to delight in bondage.
1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* III. i. 214 Staine the Sun with fogge as somtime cloudes, When they do hug him in their melting bosomes. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 8 Were many English plants as rare as they are useful, we would hug in our hands what we now trample under our feet. 1719 Young *Busiris* v. i, Now, from my soul, I hug these welcome chains Which shew you all Busiris. 1769 Gray *Ode for Music* 6 Servitude that hugs her chain. 1835 Willis *Melanie* 60 As the miser hugs his treasure.

c. *fig.* To exhibit fondness for; *spec.* to caress or court, in order to get favour or patronage.
1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* II. D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 30, I do hug thee, For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot. 1634 Milton *Comus* 164, I .. Wind me into the easy-hearted man, And hug him into snares. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, He .. hugged the authors as his bosom friends. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. v. 194 The general opinion of barristers condemns the sordid practice of hugging or caressing attorneys. 1836 Macaulay in Trevelyan *Life* I. 451 Mr. Longueville Clarke refused to fight, on the ground that his opponent had been guilty of hugging attorneys [cf. Huggery].

d. *fig.* To cherish or cling to (an opinion, belief, etc.) with fervour or fondness.
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 1 While all strive for truth, they hug their own opinions dressed up in her imagery. *a* 1718 Rowe (J.), Mark with what joy he hugs the dear discovery! 1817 Moore *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet*, Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 23 The Briton in the blood hugs the homestead still. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* v. II. (1873) 84 There are some, who..hug a sort of spiritual selfishness.

2. *refl.* †a. To cherish oneself; to keep or make oneself snug. *Obs.*
1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xviii. 429 Here Andronicus hugg'd himself in his privacie. 1745 *Proj. Manning Navy* 10 We hug our Selves over a Glass of Wine, and a good Fire, in a Tavern. 1757 W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 33 With a Salary of 150 *l.* per Ann. ..to..hug himself comfortably at Night in his own House with his Bottle.

b. *fig.* To congratulate or felicitate oneself.
1622 Massinger & Dekker *Virg. Mart.* v. D.'s Wks. 1873 IV. 77 As a curious Painter, When he has made some admirable piece, Stands off..and then hugs Himself for his rare workmanship. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiv. 301 Herod..huggs himself that he had fitted their new King with a short reign. 1731 Swift *On his Death* 115 They hug themselves, and reason thus; It is not yet so bad with us. 1843 Le Fevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. x. 238 We hugged ourselves with the idea that we had done right. 1863 Mrs. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* viii. 206 He hugs himself upon his power over her. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* 32 You ..hug yourself as a good patriot for holding it in detestation.

3. *absol.* (also in reciprocal sense). b. *intr.* To lie close, cuddle.
1595 Shaks. *John* v. ii. 142 To hug with swine, to seeke sweet safety out In vaults and prisons. 1687 *Good Advice* 39 Now Ridly and Hooper hug, and are the dearest Brethren..in the World. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* III. v, I love to see 'em hug and cotton together like down upon a thistle. 1733 Pope *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 87 Tis a Bear's talent not to kick but hug.

4. *trans.* (orig. *Naut.*) To keep as close as possible to (the shore, etc.); to 'cling to'.
1824 Heber *Narr. Journ.* (1828) I. 167 The naval tactics of Bengal..always incline to hug the shore as much as possible. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* v, Hugging the Spanish coast. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 155 It was a lofty headland, and the land-ice which hugged its base was covered with rocks. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii, He was hugging the Berkshire side himself, as the other skiff passed him. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 26 Be sure I keep the path that hugs the wall. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xiii. 24 We hugged the land as we rounded, and dropped anchor outside the bay. 1898 *Daily News* 27 June 4/6 There was no panic, no hugging of cover, such as overtook the troops at Bull Run.

II. *north. dial.* [It is not clear that this is the same word.] 5. *trans.* To carry.
1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Hug*, to carry; especially a cumbrous load. 1825 Brockett, *Hug*, to carry, especially if difficult. 1891 Atkinson *Last Giant-Killers* 60 Pokes big enough to hold two or three pigs each, to 'hug' them in. 1893 Snowden *Tales Yorksh. Wolds* 135, I hugged her box up fro' t' station.
(In most dialect glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire: not in Sc.)

Hence **Hugged**, **Hu·gging** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Hu·ggingly** *adv.*
1841 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, Who could look on.. and not desire to be..either the hugging or the hugged? 1870 W. Morris *Earthly Par.* IV. 25 Into..a hugging bear He turned him. 1879 S. Lanier *Poems* (1884) 41 The hugged delusion drear. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 234 There was an obstacle to his being huggingly genial, even candidly genial with her.

Hug (hʊg), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]
1. A strong clasp with the arms; an embrace of affection; also, a close or rough grasp; the clasp or squeeze of a bear.
1659 *Lady Alimony* II. Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 288 Apt for a spousal hug. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *A Hugg*, an Embrace. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), Why these close hugs? I owe my shame to him. 1773 Garrick in Boswell *Johnson* Apr., Johnson gives you a forcible hug, and shakes laughter out of you, whether you will or no. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, Keep at arm's-length, then .. I will have no more close hugs. 1839–40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 201 Bruin raised one arm, and gave the dog a hug that crushed his ribs. 1880 Miss Braddon *Just as I am* xxxi, She gave his lordship a hug.

2. A squeezing grip in wrestling; esp. *Cornish* († *Devonshire*) *hug*, a special 'lock' of Cornish wrestlers; hence *fig.* (see quot. 1661).
1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, I'll show her the Cornish hug. *c* 1626 *Dick of Devon.* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 80 Onely a Devonshire hugg, sir. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 197 The Cornish are Masters of the Art of Wrestling..Their Hugg is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant, the fruits whereof is his fair fall, or foil at the least. It is figuratively appliable to the deceitfull dealing of such, who secretly design their overthrow, whom they openly embrace. 1705 *Char. Sneaker* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) XI. 29 His St. Maw's Muse has given the French troops a Cornish hug, and flung them all upon their backs. 1754 Foote *Knights* I. Wks. 1799 I. 67 We don't wrestle after your fashion..we all go upon close hugs or the flying mare. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1009 In the 'Cornish hug', Mr. Polwhele perceived the Greek palæstral attitudes.

Huge (hiūdʒ), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 3– huge; also 4–5 hoge, heug(e, 5–6 houge, 5–7 hudge, (4 hogge, hug, hughe, 5 hugge, howge, hogh(e, hoege, 6 houdge, hewge, hoouge). [ME. *huge, hoge*, app. aphetic f. OF. *ahuge, ahoge, ahoege*, in same sense, of unknown origin.
It is, however, noteworthy that no connecting link in the form of *huge* in OFr., or *ahuge* in early ME., has as yet been found.]

1. Very great, large, or big; immense, enormous, vast. a. Of things material or of spatial extent.
a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 709 in *O. E. Misc.* 138 Þuru þis lore and genteleri he amendit huge companie. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 31 He brouht with him a deuelle, a hogge Geant. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 743 Of hore okez ful hoge a hundreth to-geder. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 236 He..made an hughe fire. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 231 A ful houge and boystous meyne of dyuerse nacions. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 343 The waues of the hudge floude. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 212 Fishes are in huge numbers here. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VII. 246 So moved huge Ajax to the fight. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 373 Naples is huge, and populous. 1890 Swinburne *Stud. Prose & Poetry* 221 The huge fireplace with its dragon-like dogs.

b. Of things immaterial.
13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1659 He hade so huge an insyȝt to his aune dedes. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 671 A gret hug thonir com but bad. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XI. 242 Martha on Marye magdeleyne an huge pleynte she made. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 346 For hoege luf yᵗ he shuld noght hire greue. 1529 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1259/1 How woonderfull houge and gret those spirituall heauenly ioyes are. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref. 3 The Peace..of the Church is a matter of that huge moment, that [etc.]. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 143 [He] took a huge fancy to the wench. 1877 Dowden *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 135 His affliction serves as a measure of the huger affliction of the King.

c. *transf.* Of persons in reference to their actions or attributes: Of very great power, rank, possessions, capabilities, etc.
c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3924 Hoger of hert and of her wille, He demenyt well his maners, & he mesure wroght. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VI. iii. (1554) 150 b, The great Duke so mightie and so huge. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 29 Off Glosyster that huge lord and her. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. xi. I. 116 An only child, the last of a line: hugest Heiress now going.

†2. Very great in number, very numerous. *rare.*
1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 89 Hudge is 3our fais within this fals Regioun.

†3. Phr. *In huge*: hugely, vastly, extensively. (Cf. *at large.*) *Obs. rare.*
1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* I. 101 More than euer Rome could comprehend, In huge of learned books that they ypend.

4. *Comb.* Parasynthetic, as *huge-armed, -bellied, -bodied, -boned, -built, -grown, -horned, -limbed, -proportioned, -tongued*, etc. adjs.
1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Huge-tongu'd Pigmy brats. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olbion* xiii. (R.), Many a huge-grown wood. 1624 Milton *Paraphr. Ps.* cxiv. 11 The high hugebellied mountains skip like rams. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xv, Huge-boned, and tall and grim, and gaunt. 1877 Bryant *Lit. People of Snow* 122 Huge-limbed men.

† B. *adv.* Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*
1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 498 Yone house is sa huge hie. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 11 Tombes are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Lessenings of them, who have done huge well. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 290 Many are huge concerned to shift off the conviction of this truth.

† **Hugeful**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ful.] Huge.
1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 65 Hugefull peyne, and laboure.

Hugely (hiūdʒli), *adv.* [f. Huge *a.* + -ly².] In a huge manner; very greatly, extremely; immensely, vastly, enormously.
c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 134 Þei weren hugely comfortid whom Crist come unto. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xvii. 2, I shal multiplye thee ful hugeli. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 192 Mariage ..is hugeli pleasant to god. 1530 Rastell *Bk. Purgat.* II. xviii, When any member of the bodye is vehemently and hougly styred. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. ii. 19 The man was hugely rich. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 266 ¶ 2 They love one another hugely. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 121, I like him hugely! 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv. I. 33 A..hugely ingenious old gentleman. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* x. 12 Our prætor..could hugely Mulct his company.

Hugeness (hiūdʒnės). [f. Huge *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being huge; extraordinary greatness of bulk; immensity, vastness.
c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 52 Of such anoþer herde ȝe nere, nowar þar ȝe han gone, Of Strengþe, of schap, of hugenys. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. XXVI. (Bodl. MS.), Þe whale is icleped Cete for hougenes of his bodie. 1579 E. K. *Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Apr. (Emblem), The hugenesse of his imagination. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 649 Yet is the oake accounted the King of the forrest .. in respect of his largenesse and hudgenesse. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vi. 29 The hugeness of its few distinct parts strikes the eye with uncommon grandeur. 1818 Keats *Endym.* III. 346 A dread waterspout had rear'd aloft Its hungry hugeness.

Hugeous (hiūdʒəs), *a.* (*adv.*). [f. Huge *a.* + -ous.] = Huge.
a 1529 Skelton *Ware the Hauke* 48 He made his hawke to fly, With hogeous showte and cry. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 The hugious heapes of stones of the Pyramides of Egypt. 1656 Davenant *Siege Rhodes* I. (1673) 27 Then the hug'ous great Turk Came to make us more work. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. liii. 342 They should all have taken it as a hugeous favour. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xiv, My master is close by..beside the hugeous oak. 1885 Dobson *Sign of Lyre* 125 The Squire in transport slapped his knee At this most hugeous pleasantry.

† b. as *adv.* Hugely, immensely. *Obs.*
1673 Wycherley *Gentlem. Dancing-Master* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 56/2, I am hugeous glad.

Hence **Hu·geously** *adv.*, hugely; **Hu·geousness**, hugeness.
a 1643 W. Cartwright *Ordinary* III. v, I love these ballads hugeously. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 75 My mind misgives me hugeously. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* II. vi, He will have fretted hugeously. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxi, His hugeousness seemed to increase.

[**Hugesome**, *a.*, erroneous alteration of Ugsome, horrible, dreadful. [Cf. Hugge *v.*]
a 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* xxvi. (Parker Soc. II. 205), No tongue is able to express the terrible and hugesome [*orig. ed.* ugsome] pain and punishment thereof].

Huggaback, obs. form of Huckaback.

† **Hugge**, *v. Obs.* [A variant of Ugge.] a. *intr.* To shudder, shrink, shiver, or shake with fear or with cold. b. *trans.* To abhor, abominate.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 191/1 To Huge..*abhominari, detestari* [etc.]. 1530 Palsgr. 588/2, I hugge, I shrinke me in my bed. It is a good sporte to se this lytle boye hugge in his bedde for colde. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 184/26 To Hugge, *horrescere.*
Hence † **Hugged** *ppl. a.*, abhorred; abominable, ugly.
c 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 138 The stroke lyght on the grete deuyll, soo that hys hugged and foule heed flewe to the earth.

Hugge, obs. form of Huge.

Hugger (hʊ·gəɹ), *sb.*¹ [f. Hug *v.* + -er¹.] One who hugs. b. *dial.* A porter or carrier (*Whitby Gloss.* 1876).
1682 Otway *Venice Pres.* II. i, *Bedamore.* Pierre! I must embrace him. My heart beats to this man as if it knew him. *Renault.* I never lov'd these Huggers! 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 13 Sept. 204/2 Not only are they [serpents] carried in such a way as to prevent their striking, but the 'hugger', as the attendant priest is called, is always present with his whip to guard against an accident.

† **Hu·gger**, *sb.*² *Obs.* [Cf. Hugger *v.*] Concealment; = Hugger-mugger *sb.* 1.
1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 250 Hee counselleth .. to keepe them no longer in hugger, but to let them..shewe themselves abroade.

Hugger, *sb.*³ Var. Hogger, a footless stocking.
1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 50 Others .. wear what they call huggers, and in the Northern parts of Scotland hugger-muggans, that is, stockings with the feet either worn away by long and hard service, or cut from them on purpose.
1827 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 287 A lassie frae Yarrow or Ettrick, in worsted huggers.

Hugger (hʊ·gəɹ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [prob. short for Hugger-mugger *v.* (But possibly the source of the first element of the compound.)]

†1. *intr.* To be concealed; to lie in ambush. *Obs.*
1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 43–4 Such a one they saw there lyrkinge and huggeringe two houres before.

2. *trans.* To conceal, keep secret; to wrap *up*.
1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Message* (1626) E, Tell Trueth for Shame and Hugger up no ill. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'Hugger 't up onny hoo, I's clash'd for time', wrap it up in any shape, I am in a hurry.

†3. *intr.* To become confused or disorderly; to get into confusion. *Obs.*
c 1520 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 603 By Godes blessed mother, Or thei begynne to hugger, For Godes sake looke aboute.

† **Hugger-mug.** *Obs.* =next A. 1.
1654 E. JOHNSON *Wond. wrkg. Provid.* 206 They have taken up a desolate Wilderness to be their habitation, and not deluded any by keeping their possession in huggermug.

Hugger-mugger (hʊ·gəɹˌmʊ·gəɹ), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Forms: 6 hukermoker, hoker moker, hocker-mocker, (also 9 *dial.*) huckermucker, hugger mucker, 6–7 hucker mucker, 6– hugger mugger, hugger-mugger, huggermugger. [This is the commonest of a group of reduplicated words of parallel forms and nearly synonymous meaning, including *hudder-mudder*, Sc. *hudge-mudge*, and obs. *hody-moke*. Nothing definite appears as to their derivation or origin, and it is not unlikely that they came from different sources, and influenced each other. An early form, more usual in 16th c., was *hucker-mucker* (*hoker-moker*), the second element of which may have been the ME. vb. *mukre*, *mokere-n* to hoard up, conceal, whence *mukrere*, *mokerere* hoarder, miser (cf. sense 1 b). Whether *hucker* had an independent existence (cf. the prec. words), or was merely a riming variation, cannot at present be determined. The change to *hugger-mugger* was phonetically easy and natural, but may have been helped by the influence of *hudder-mudder*, which was app. of different origin.]

A. *sb.*

1. Concealment, secrecy; *esp.* in phr. *in hugger-mugger*: in secret, secretly, clandestinely. Formerly in ordinary literary use, now archaic or vulgar.
1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. 52 b/2 He wolde haue hys faythe dyuulged and spredde abrode openly, not alwaye whyspered in hukermoker. *Ibid.* IV. 121 b/1 Suche thyngys..these heretyques teche in hucker mucker. 1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 26 a, It shal be done moche better in open courte, and in the face of al the world, then in hugger mugger. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* 1563) 129 The wordes of the Lordes Supper..were not spoken in hocker mocker..but playnely, openlye and distinctly. *c* 1590 in *Acc. & Pap. relating to Mary Q. of Scots* (Camden) 114 Secreatlie demeasned, or handled in hugger mucker, or ruffiid up in hast. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 563 Say that this is done in secret and hucker mucker. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 84. 1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* III. i, There is no way but to clap up the marriage in hugger-mugger. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 123 In Hugger-mugger hid. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 314 The good old lady..took him into hugger-mugger in her closet, where she usually had some good pye or plumb cake. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 91 The resolution that the voting in Committee shall take place in 'hugger-mugger'. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. IV. 226 The trial was all mystery, hugger-mugger, horror.

b. One who keeps things hidden or in secret; a hoarder or miser. (*? erroneous use.*)
1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 289 Nor is the New Yorker a hugger-mugger with his money. He does not hide up his dollars in old stockings, and keep rolls of gold in hidden pots.

2. Disorder, confusion; a medley, muddle.
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 An hugger-mugger of meddlesom beings all at jars. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 174 Huggermugger was the type of his [L. Hunt's] economics. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 54 Muddle flies before it, and hugger-mugger becomes a thing unknown. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s.v., My pleeces bin aw i sich a huckermucker I'm..asheemed o' annybody gooin' in 'em.

B. *adj.* 1. Secret; clandestine.
1692 tr. *Sallust* 330 What hugger mugger Funerals of Citizens, what sudden Massacres committed in the very Arms of Parents and Children. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* xliv. (1781) VI. 282 No hugger mugger doings! Let private weddings be for doubtful happiness! 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 127 No hugger-mugger doings for me!

2. Rough and disorderly, confused, makeshift.
1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xix, I'd rather, ten times over, live hugger-mugger fashion, as we are now. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. xii. 213 You find matters..so clumsily set out, that you fare in the style called hugger-mugger. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 203 In a kindly and polite yet very huggermugger cottage. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 315 The household was supplied in a hugger-mugger fashion.

C. *adv.*

1. Secretly, clandestinely; 'in hugger-mugger'.
1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 392 Thus is the talkyng of one and of oder As men dare speke it hugger-mugger. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hugger-mugger*, Closely or by Stealth, Under board.

2. In rough disorder or confusion; in a muddle.
1880 TENNYSON *Village Wife* xviii, Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that easy to please. 1894 *Daily Graphic* 3 May 7 The Reformation..left our Church system, as regards the appointment of the clergy, all hugger mugger.

Hugger-mugger, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To keep secret or concealed; to hush *up*.
1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV. 25 His uncle..had saved a mort of money..and behold, it was all hugger muggered away. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 1 June (Bartlett), That is a venial offence, to be hugger-muggered up. 1891 ATKINSON *Last Giant-Killers* 105 That..plunder..which..you keep hugger-muggered up in..your cave. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Apr. 3/1 For two years the City Corporation tried to hugger-mugger this nasty little incident out of sight.

2. *intr.* a. To proceed in a secret or clandestine manner; *esp.* to meet or assemble in this manner. b. To go *on* in a confused or muddled way.
1805 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Pub Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 356 It's a shame to hugger-mugger on without making a little figure now and then. 1862 *N. Y. Tribune* 25 Feb. (Bartlett), Listening to key-hole revelations, and hugger-muggering with disappointed politicians. 1879 M'CARTHY *Donna Quixote* III. vii, She won't stand much more of you and me hugger-muggering together. 1887 M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Next of Kin Wanted* I. viii. 110 Let the whole lot hugger-mugger together—old maids, Jesuits, saints, sinners.

Huggery (hʊ·gəri). [f. HUG *v.*, HUGGER *sb.*1: see -ERY.] The action or practice of hugging; *esp.* the practice of courting an attorney, etc. with the view of obtaining professional employment.
1804 L. T. REDE *Ess. Exam. Laws Eng.* (ed. 2) I. 65 The barrier [of etiquette] is now removed by the eagerness of barristers to procure business by flattering and courting attornies who have the distribution of it—this is distinguished by the curious appellation of huggery. 1810 LD. CAMPBELL in *Life* (1881) I. 249 We lived together very amicably, notwithstanding a few jealousies and rumours of huggery. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 511 With the most ludicrous exultation and self-huggery. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 269 Though huggery and undue familiarity with attorneys are forbidden by the etiquette of the Bar, yet there is no canon of the profession against huggery of parliamentary agents.

Hu·ggin, *dial.* Also **huggan,-on.** [cf. HUCK *sb.*1, HUCK-BONE.] The hip-bone, esp. of a horse or cow.
1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 28 His Ribs elevate and round near the Huggon or Haunch-Bones. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 205 From his huggin or hip bone to the root of his tail, 2 ft. 1 in. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Huggan*, the hipbone of a horse or cow. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Huggon*, the hip-bone of a horse. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Huggin*, the hip. I was always a poor shortwaisted thing, my huggins come up so high.

Hugging (hʊ·giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUG *v.* + -ING1.] The action of the verb HUG.
1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XXII. (R.), They..pour'd a flame Of loue, about their lord: with welcomes home, With huggings of his hands. 1639 DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 55 They were Apes huggings, which smother with their imbracings. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 193 After a hugging battle of forty minutes. 1897 W. H. THORNTON *Remin. W. C. Clergyman* IV. 125 There was..no hugging of children, no hand-shaking with friends.

Hugging *ppl. a.*, **Huggingly** *adv.*: see HUG *v.*

Huggle (hʊ·g'l), *v.* Now *dial.* [? iterative of HUG *v.*] To hug.
1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 97 So he haue his pretie pussie to huggle withall, it forceth not. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 221 She taketh it into her armes, she hugleth it in her bosome, and kisseth it. 1675 TEONGE *Diary* (1825) 10 The women..huggling the water-men about the necks. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 513 Putting out his arms to huggle the old lady round the neck. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Huggle*, to hug, embrace. 1886 in *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*

Hence † **Huggle-my-buff,** cant name of some drink. Cf. HUGMATEE.
1756 W. TOLDERVY *Two Orphans* IV. 79 Dry gin..in every dose of huggle-my-buff, or hot-pot.

Huggo, obs. f. HOGO. **Hughe, Hughely,** obs. ff. HUGE, UGLY. **Huginess:** see under HUGY. **Hugly,** obs. f. UGLY.

† **Hugmatee.** *Obs.* [? from phrase *hug-me-t'ye.*] Cant name of a kind of ale.
1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 33 He is better skill'd in the Catalogues of Ales, his Humty Dumty, Hugmatee, Three-Threads, and the rest of that glorious List, than in the Catalogues of MSS. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 218 (D.) No hugmatee nor flip my grief can smother.

Hugsome, var. UGSOME.

Huguenot (hiū·gĕnɒt), *sb.* (*a.*) Also (6 huge-, 7 hague-, hugunot), 7–8 hugonet(t, 7–9 hugonot. [a. F. *Huguenot*, a word of disputed origin; according to Hatz.-Darm. (who cites the form *eiguenots* from *Chron. de Genève* of 1550), a popular alteration of Ger. *eidgenosz* (Du. *eedgenoot*), confederate, under the influence of the personal name *Hugues*, Hugh.] A member of the Calvinistic or Reformed communion of France in the 16th and 17th c.; a French Protestant. In French, orig. a nickname, said to have been imported from Geneva; in English, chiefly a historical term.
1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 72 Except a number of rebellious hugenots. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* Wks. (Rtldg.) 234/2 There are a hundred Huguenots and more Which in the woods do hold their synagogue. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 89 For in Paris they..call any Prince Hugonet, who dares onely say, That Nostre Dame is but a darke melancholike Church. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1761) I. 496 The French King had lately obtained..advantages over the Hugonots. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 12 The Huguenots had pillaged the shrine; the Revolution swept it away altogether. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf.* (1850) 359 Some..took part in the massacre of the Hugonots. 1857 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 21 Mahn..gives no fewer than fifteen supposed derivations of the word Huguenot.

B. *adj.* (or *attrib.*) Of or belonging to the Huguenots.
1682 *News fr. France* 10 The King is resolved to make his Hugonot Subjects grow weary either of their lives, or of their Religion. 1683 LOCKE in Ld. King *Life* (1830) II. 202 A man may be saved in the Presbyterian, Independent, or Hugonot Church. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* Pref. (1881) 5 A Huguenot engineer directed the operations at the siege of Namur. 1896 *Prospectus of Huguenot Society of London*, Founded in 1885..Objects..2. To form a bond of fellowship among some of those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their Huguenot ancestors.

Hence **Huguenotic** (-ɒ·tik) *a.*, of or pertaining to the Huguenots; **Hu·guenotism,** the religious system or doctrine of the Huguenots; Calvinism.
1611 COTGR., *Huguenotterie*, Huguenotisme, Caluinisme. 1859 tr. *Lamartine's Mary Stuart* App. 150 Huguenotism was drowned in blood. 1897 *Saga-Bk. Viking Club* Jan. 272 He questioned whether some of the brachycephalic skulls [in Denmark] were not Huguenotic.

† **Hu·gy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 hogy, 5–7 hugy, 6–7 -ie, 6 hougy, -ie, hudgy, 8 hugey. [f. HUGE *a.* + -Y. Cf. *dusk*, *dusky*, *murk*, *murky*.] = HUGE.
c 1420 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1095 An hogy myghty hoost. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 174 An hugy ryuer rennynge by the Cite wallis. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxxxvii. 109 b, Whence this roaring of the hougy waues? 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* V. 113 His hugy bulk on sev'n high volumes roll'd. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. i, He has hugey business with you.

Hence † **Hu·giness,** hugeness.
1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 169 The hougieneese of the labor. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. IV. IV. *Schism* 1016 This mighty Fish, of Whale-like hugiiness.

Huh (hʌ), *int.* A natural utterance, expressing some suppressed feeling.
1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii, There's gold for thee! huh, let her want for nothing, master doctor. 1732 FIELDING *Miser* IV. xiii, Huh! now would some lovers think themselves very unhappy. 1814 *Manœuvering* I. i, Married! huh is it marriage you're talking of?

‖ **Huia** (hūˑĭă). Also **hui** (hūˑi). [Native Maori name derived from the bird's peculiar whistle.] A New Zealand bird, *Heteralocha acutirostris*, the tail feathers of which are highly prized by the Maoris as ornaments.
1845 E. J. WAKEFIELD *Adv. New Zealand* I. 91 (Morris) The huia is a black bird about as large as a thrush, with long thin legs and a slender semi-circular beak. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 36 One snow-tipped hui feather graced his hair. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 5/2 The 3*d.* stamp [of New Zealand] bears specimens of the great huia, a bird whose feathers are worn by Maori chiefs, as a sign of rank.

Huid, Sc. f. HOOD. **Huide,** obs. f. HIDE *v.*1 **Huif,** Sc. f. HOOF; obs. pa. t. of HEAVE; obs. f. HOVE *v.*1

† **Huik,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [Used in Sc. bef. 1600. The phonology is somewhat difficult, but the sense appears to connect it with the family of OE. *hycgan*, Goth. *hugjan*, ON. *huga*, to employ the mind, take thought, consider.] *trans.* (with *simple obj.* or *obj. clause*) To regard, consider, give thought to.
1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 92 Huiking na harme sa thay may be possest In warldlie welth. *Ibid.* xxi. 13 3our siluer beis na langer huikit. 1573 DAVIDSONE *Commend. Vprichtnes, Disc. Estaitis* (Jam.), Lament sen he is gone, That huikit nathing for thy health. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 419 Quha huikis not, nor luikis not Quhat eftirward may cum. *Ibid.* 1132 Fromitting, unwitting, 3our hechts 3ou neuir huiked.

Huikstery, var. HUCKSTERY.

Huill, obs. Sc. f. HULL.

Huing (hiūˑiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUE *v.*2 + -ING1.] Shouting, hooting; *spec.* the rousing of a deer from its lair, or driving it with shouts towards the huntsman or a net. Also the directing of fishermen. See HUER.
a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1264 Huan ich min huing to heom sende. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewyng of a dere, *huee.* 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 23 The galloping of horsez, the blastyng of hornz, the halloing and hewing of the huntsmen. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 151 Of his 20li for this seazons hewing he is paid viji li ster.

Huir, obs. Sc. f. WHORE. **Huird,** Sc. var. HOARD. **Huire,** obs. f. HIRE.

† **Huisher, husher,** now as Fr. ‖ **huissier** (wĭsyĕ), *sb.* Forms: 4–5 huscher, 5 hoschere, 5–6 huissher(e, hussher(e, 6–7 husher, huisher, 7 hushier, 7– huissier. See also USHER. [a. OF. *huisier*, *huscier*, mod.F. *huissier*, f. *h)uis* door :—pop. L. **ustium* for *ostium* door.] = USHER.
13.. *Sir Tristr.* 632 þe huscher bad him fle. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 36 þei schal be huscheris & portars. 1426 LYDG. *Pilgr. Life Man* (E. E. T. S.) 2809 That I myghte ben an huissher, Or at the gate a porter. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 To ij. of the gentelmen hoscheres. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 71 Arnolde Chollerton yeoman huisshere. 1572 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 65 Ryc' Marlow..will not tary here as hussher and teache wrytinge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXIV. xliv. 539 His sergeants or huishers [*lictores*] marching afore. *c* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Plays in One* Induct., Prologues are hushiers bare before the wise. 1627 R. ASHLEY *Almanzor* 10 An Huissier of his Chamber. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 153 When..hatred of idolatry is the huisher of Sacrileage. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 173 Four Hushers..with Battoons headed with iron went before him. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* II. 185 (Stanf.) The *huissier*..announced the wife of an ambassador. 1849 J. A. CARLYLE *Dante, Inferno* 70 *note*, The Huissiers which Benvenuto Cellini heard.

Hence † **Huisher** *v. trans.*, to usher, precede.
1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 8 A public officer called Accensus

should huisher him before and the Serjeants or Lictours follow after behinde.

†**Huisht**, *a.* Obs. var. of HUSHT or WHISHT, silent. (Cf. HUSHT *int.*[1])

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248 He yᵗ might by authoritie, commaunde al men to be huisht and silent.

Hence †**Huishtly** *adv.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. (R.), I shal then speake vnto you huishtlie and without woordes.

Huit, obs. form of HOOT, WHITE.

‖**Huitain** (witɛ̄'n). Also 6 **huiteine**. [a. F. *huitain* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *huit* eight.] A set or series of eight lines of verse.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i]. (Arb.) 102 In a huiteine he that putteth foure verses in one concord and foure in another concord [etc.]. 1881 SAINTSBURY in *Academy* 15 Jan. 40 The tendency of a sonnet is to split into a huitain and a sixain.

Huk(k)ah, var. of HOOKAH.

Huke (hiūk), *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: 5 huyke, 5–6 hewk(e, 5–7 huk, 5– huke; also 6–7 huik, 7 huicke, huyck, hoyke, 9 *Hist.* huque. [a. OF. *huque, heuque* a kind of cape with a hood; in med.L. *huca* (13th c. in Du Cange), MDu. *hūke, hôike, heuke,* Du. *huik,* MLG. *hoike,* LG. *hoike, heuke, heike, hokke, hök,* E.Fris. *heike, heik', haike, hoike.* Ulterior origin obscure. See also HAIK[1].]

A kind of cape or cloak with a hood; 'an outer garment or mantle worn by women and afterwards by men; also subsequently applied to a tight-fitting dress worn by both sexes' (Fairholt *Costume*).

1415 in Nicolas *Test. Vetust.* I. 187, I will that all my hopolands [and] huykes not furred, be divided among the servants. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 37 Also a Hewk of grene and other melly parted. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlix, An huke sche had vpon hir tissew quhite. *c* 1440 [see HAIK *sb.*[1]]. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 56 Her huke of Lyncole grene. 1530 PALSGR. 231/1 Hewke a garment for a woman, *surquayne, froc. Ibid.* 233/1 Huke. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Huke,* a Dutch attire couering the head, face, and all the body. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1627) 24 A messenger, in a rich Huke. *a* 1657 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 210 Like dames i' th land of Luyck, He wears his everlasting huyck. 1694 *Dunton's Ladies Dict.* (N.), The German virgins..put on a streight or plain garment, such a one as they in some places call a huk. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 181. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxvi. 370 When not in armour, she wore a huque, or close-fitting gown.

b. Applied to the Arab *haïk*: see HAIK 2.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), The richer sort [of women] doe weare a huicke, which is a rob of cloth or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and sowed together in the forme of an English potlid, with a tassell on the top. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 269 (Cairo) They [ladies] go all as 'twere masked and covered with an Huke that hides their face.

Hence †**Huke** *v. trans.*, to cover with or as with a huke; to veil, cloak.

1613 H. KING *Halfe-pennyw. Wit* (ed. 3) Ded. (N.), I will .. throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to huke and mask it from publicke shame.

Huke, obs. form of HOOK, HUCK.

Hul, obs. form of HILL, HULL.

Hulan, obs. var. of UHLAN, a (Polish) lancer.

†**Hulch**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [Origin obscure.

The identity of meaning between *hulch, hulch-back, hulch-backed,* and *hunch, hunch-back, hunch-backed,* suggests that the two groups are connected; but the relations between them are at present undetermined. That they are mere phonetic variants seems to be negatived by the chronology; for while all the members of the *hulch* group are in Cotgr. 1611, only *hunch-backed* is known to be possibly of similar age, *hunch-back* being of the 18th, and *hunch* of the 19th c. (See HUNCH *v.*) Cf. also *huck-backed,* s.v. HUCK *sb.*[1]; *huckle-backed,* s.v. HUCKLE *sb.*; *hulck-backed* below.]

A. *sb.* A hump. Hence **Hulched** *a.*, humped.

1611 COTGR., *Bosse,*..also, a hulch in the backe. *Bossé,* swollen, risen, bunchie, hulched, puffed vp. *Ibid., Gibbasse* .. a great bunch, or hulch-like swelling. *Gibbe,* a bunch, or swelling; a hulch; any thing that stands poking out.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.* Hunched. Also in comb. **Hulch-backed** *a.*, hunch-backed, hump-backed; also *transf.* of round-backed tools.

1611 COTGR., *Gibbar,* a kind of slender, and long-nosed Whale, that hath a hulch backe. *Ibid., Gibbeux,* hulch, bunched, much swelling, imbossed. *Ibid.* s.v. *Pacquet, Il porte son pacquet* .. (said of one that is hulch-backt). 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. 130 Little hulchback't demi-knives. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* III. 243 A man with a hulch back. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vii. 315/1 The other [is] an Hulch or round Backed Cleaver. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. Prol. (1737) p. lxii, Little hulch-back'd Æsop.

Hence †**Hulch** *v. trans.*, to make 'hulch' or humped; to 'bundle' *up.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. iii, I hate to be hulched up in a coach; walking is much better.

†**Hu'lchy**, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 8 **hulgy.** [f. HULCH *sb.* + -Y.] Humpy, hump-backed.

1632 SHERWOOD, Hulchie, *gibbeux. a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xvii. 142 The uneven shrugging of her hulchy Shoulders. 1768 Ross *Helenore* 35 (Jam.) An ugly hulgie-backed, cankered wasp. *Ibid.* 78 And of a worldly hulgy-back get free.

†**Hulck-backed**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [perh. an error for *hulch-backed*; but cf. *huck-backed,* s.v. HUCK *sb.*[1]; also HULK *sb.*[2] 4.] = HULCH-BACKED.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 289. 79 They that are bottle-nosed: also the hulck-backed, swoln-throated.

Huld(e: see HILD *v.*, HOLD *a.* and *v.*

‖**Huldee, huldi** (hu'ldī). *East Ind.* [Hindī, etc.] The name in various East Indian vernaculars of the plant *Curcuma longa,* the tubers of which yield turmeric; also of the powdered turmeric itself.

1832 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Customs Moosulmans India* 97 A day or two..before the application of *huldee* to the bridegroom. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 335 Hindus, who besmear their persons and clothes with a red dye called Huldee. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 905 A compound made with huldee, soap, etc.

†**Hulder**. *Obs. rare.* Ger. †*hulder, holder* is 'elder'; but Ascham mentions *elder* as another tree; it is possible therefore that *hulder* is a misprint for *hulver* holly; others suggest *alder,* dial. *ouller.*

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 125 Hulder, black thorne, Serues tree, Beche, Elder, Aspe, and Salowe, eyther for theyr wekenes or lyghtenesse, make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes.

Hule, ME. dial. f. HILL *v.*, to cover, hide.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 97 Hov hertily the herdes wif hules þat child. *c* 1450 MYRC 1872 Wyth þre towayles and no lasse Hule þyn auter at thy masse.

Huler, -our, variants of HOLOUR *Obs.* **Hulfer**, obs. f. HULVER, holly. **Hulgy**, var. HULCHY.

†**Hulk** (hulk), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 hulc, 4– hulk; also 4 helk, 4–6 hulke, 5 hollek. [OE. *hulc* hut, prob. going back to an earlier **hulluc,* a dim. formation from ablaut stem *hull-* of *helan* to cover; cf. HULL *sb.*[1], HOLE, HOLL.]

1. A hut, shed, hovel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* II. c. 3 § 2 Gyf he..hæbbe oððon hulc geworhtne, oððon geteld geslagen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 336 He wolde genealæcan his hulce. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/13 *Tugurium,* hulc. 1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* i. 8 As an hulke in a place where gourdis wexen. 1388 — *Wisd.* xi. 2 Thei maden litle housis [*v.rr.* housis, ether hulkis; housis, either helkis] in desert places. 1391 in Foxe *A.-S. M.* (1570) 559/1 In a chappel not hallowed, but accurset sheperds hulke. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 726/23 *Hoc tugurrium,* a hollek. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 32 Shepherds, that within their hulks remain.

†**2.** A hiding-place; or ? hiding, concealment.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8288 Hengist..had don hem skulke In wodes, in hilles, to crepe in hulke.

3. A hull or husk (of fruit, grain, etc.); an outer covering or shell. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXV. (Bodl. MS.), Þe schale [of an acorn] wiþ þe curnel and þe hulke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 85/1 The Hulk, hull, or pill is..any covering of fruit that is thin skinned or easily cut. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 223 Blown Bladders, nothing but Hulk and Air. *a* 1796 PEGGE *Derbicisms, Hulk,* a hull, or husk.

Hulk (hulk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 1 hulc, 5–7 hulke, (6 *Sc.* houk), 7– hulk, (7 hulck, 9 *dial.* helk). [OE. *hulc,* corresp. to med.L. *hulcus,-um,-a*; ME. *hulke,* corresp. to OF. *hulke, hulque, houlque, hurque, hourque* (fem.), a flat-bottomed transport-ship with prow and poop rounded (Godef.); MDu. *hulc, hulke,* mod.Du. *hulk,* MLG. *hulk, holk, holke,* OHG. *holcho,* MHG. *holche, hülk,* mod.G. *holk, hülk, hulk*: a word of early diffusion among the maritime peoples of Western Europe, of uncertain origin, conjecturally referred to Gr. *ὁλκάς* a ship that is towed, hence a ship of burthen, a trading vessel, merchantman.]

1. A ship. In an OE. glossary = L. *liburna,* a light, fast-sailing vessel. But usually, in ME. and later, A large ship of burden or transport, often associated with the carrack. Now *arch.* and in vague sense = 'big, unwieldy vessel'.

?*c* 1000 *Latin Laws of Ethelred, De Inst. Lond.* c. 2 (13th c.) in Schmid *Gesetze* 218 Si adveniat ceol vel hulcus. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 181/28 *Liburna,* hulc. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Assembly Gods* 88 No shyp .. keruell, boot ner barge, Gret karyk, nor hulke. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Hulke, shype, *hulcus.* 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CCXLIV. (1482) 302 Grete carikkes, hulkes, galeyes and shippes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. v. 123 The mekle houk hym bayr was Tryton callit. 1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 120 Two hulkes of Dantzich, the one ..a shippe of 400 tunnes. 1611 COTGR., *Hourque,* a Hulke, or huge Fly-boat. *Ibid., Oulque,* a Hulke. *c* 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* 1855) 22 Eight persons were in Noah's hulk together. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 441 One might ..have call'd these prodigious Hulks (which were each of them of two thousand Tun) floating Cities, rather than Ships. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 126 The sooty hulk Steered sluggish on. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 91 A vast gloomy hulk hove up on his port bow.

fig. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, These are the best wares which the bigge hulke of Conformity ..hath imported amongst us.

†**2.** The HULL of a ship. *Obs.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 The Galley .. her hulke painted over with sparkling vermilion. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 These Saiques are like great Barks, having a round hulk. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* Prelim. Treat. 38 (U. K. S.) The back of its shell resembles the hulk of a ship.

3. The body of a dismantled ship (worn out and unfit for sea service) retained in use as a store-vessel, for the temporary housing of crews, for quarantine or other purposes; also applied to vessels specially built for such purposes. (See also SHEER-HULK.)

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* Pref., The hulk of Sir Francis Drake. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 75 Moor'd up with a Chain, Like Drake's old Hulk at Deptford. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1756/1 The Hulk rides very securely withiin, and is..employed in Careening one of His Majesties Ships. 1694 *Ibid.* No. 3017/3 Yesterday was Launched..a new Hulk named the Chatham Hulk, which exceeds all that has been before built of that kind. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hulks,* are large vessels, having their gun-decks from 113 to 150 feet long, and from 31 to 40 feet broad;..Their chief use is for setting masts into ships, and the like. 1776 L. MCINTOSH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 163 We sunk a hulk in the channel of the river. 1817 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor* etc. 467 Those vast ponderous Hulks devoted to the purposes of quarantine.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, I'm a poor old hulk on a lee shore.

b. A vessel of this kind formerly used as a prison. Usually *pl.* (See quot. 1864.)

1797 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 284 Major Semple .. and another convict .. were lodged on board the hulks at Portsmouth. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 151 The sentence of death..would be commuted for—the hulks. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 67/2 It was as a means of devising a severe mode of punishment short of death that the Hulks on the Thames were introduced, in 1776...These prison-ships have sometimes been constructed for this special purpose, and yet the term 'hulk' remains in use as a short and easy designation. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 7/5 Prison life..was very unlike what it now is;..the hulks were sinks of iniquity.

attrib. 1897 P. WARUNG *Old Regime* 60 In the moment which succeeded the hulk-warder's words. *Ibid.* Achieving .. a very bad 'hulk report' for himself.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A big, unwieldy person.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV,* I. i. 19 Harrie Monmouth's Brawne (the Hulke Sir Iohn). *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 22 The hulck of a tall Brabanter, behinde whom I stood..shadowed me from notice. 1828 *Craven Dial., Helk,* a large, heavy person. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xl, There is something impressive in a great human hulk. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 58 Think shame o' yersel', ye great hulk.

b. A bulky or unwieldy mass (of anything).

1818 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 17 Jan. (1894) II. xiv. 11 The wind has not stirred a stone of the ugly hulk of stone and lime. 1828 *Craven Dial., Helks,* large white clouds, indicative of a thunder-storm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 These huge ice hulks.

Hulk, *sb.*[3] *local. Mining.* [Goes with HULK *v.*[2]] An excavation made in removing the 'gouge', etc.

1847–78 HALLIW., *Hulk,* an old excavated working. *Derb.*

†**Hulk**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [? f. HULK *sb.*[1] 2.] *intr.* To hide, lie concealed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15888 Al þat ilke day he sculked, Among þe pouere men he hulked.

Hulk (hulk), *v.*[2] [app. a variant of HOLK *v.* to hollow out.]

†**1.** *trans.* To disembowel. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. ii, And with this swashing blow..I could hulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a Hare at a Poulters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. ix. 188/1 [To] *Hulk,* or *Paunch,* is to open the Hare, and take out her Garbage. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 302 Take up the Hare, and hulk her. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia.* 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Hulk,* to take out the entrails of a hare or rabbit.

2. *Mining.* To remove the 'gouge' or softer part of a lode before blasting or breaking down the harder part.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Dzhu,* to cut ahead on one side of a face, so as to increase the efficacy of blasting on the remainder..Also called *to hulk.*

Hulk (hulk), *v.*[3] [f. HULK *sb.*[2]]

I. 1. *trans.* †a. To condemn to 'the hulks' (see HULK *sb.*[2] 3 b). b. To lodge (sailors, etc.) temporarily in a hulk.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 453 The poacher was taken, tried, hulked. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxix, They were hulked on board of the Pegasus. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 17. 390/2 The Cherbourg authorities don't 'hulk' their seamen as we do in narrow, dirty, old-fashioned hulks.

II. 2. *intr.* To act, hang about, or go in a clumsy, unwieldy, or lazy manner. *dial.*

c 1793 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I. 76 Before I'd dance attendance upon you .. till four or five o'clock in the afternoon, while you lie hulking in bed. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., It is said of a lazy lout, who has nothing to do, and desires to have nothing, that he goes *hulking* about from place to place, seemingly watching for opportunities to pilfer.

3. (With *up.*) To rise bulkily or massively.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 65 This is the chump of the spine of the Wolds, which hulks up at last into Flamborough Head. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/4 The working man is getting his body back again into good condition..He is hulking-up, as we say.

Hulkage. *dial.* [f. HULK *sb.*[1] + -AGE.] Hulks, hull or husk collectively; bran.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* xxxii, She..pointed to the great bock of wash, and riddlings, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always).

Hulking (hu'lkiŋ), *a. colloq.* [f. HULK *sb.*[2] 4 + -ING[2].] Bulky, unwieldy; clumsy or ungainly on account of great bulk.

1698 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* XIV. 324 (Farmer) Up in the Chimney Corner sat a great Hulking Fellow. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 165 You are grown a huge hulking fellow since I saw you last. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVI. 97 Rummaging over the two hulking volumes. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xvi. (1857) 351 He could scarce make himself heard over half the area of his large, hulking chapel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 108 A great hulking son ought not to be a burden on his parents.

Hu·lkish, *a. rare.* [f. HULK *sb.*^{2} + -ISH.] Pertaining to the hulks: see HULK *sb.*^{2} 3 b.

1800 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 14 By this plan felons may be moralized..better, than by the hulkish scheme of reformation so long practised.

Hulky (hʌ·lki), *a. colloq.* [f. HULK *sb.*^{2} 4 + -Y.] Like or of the nature of a hulk; bulky, unwieldy, hulking.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., A great hulkey fellow, an overgrown clumsey lout. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 789 That he may place his huge hulky heels on your fender. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lvi, I want to go first and have a round with that hulky fellow who turned to challenge me.

Hull (hʌl), *sb.*^{1} Forms: *a.* 1 hulu, ? 2–3 *hule, (? 3) 4–6 hul, 4– hull, (4 hulle, 5 holl). *β.* 4–5 hole, 5 hoole, 8– hool, *Sc.* 8–9 huil, hule (*ii*). [OE. *hulu* husk, from ablaut grade *hul-* of *helan* to cover: cf. OHG. *hulla*, Ger. *hülle* covering, cloak, etc.:—**hulja*, and OHG. *hulsa*, Ger. *hülse* (:—**hulisi*, **hulusī*), hull of beans or pease. The normal Eng. descendant of OE. *hulu* is *hull*; but dialectally the *u* was lengthened in ME. to *ō* (see Luick *Engl. Lautgesch.* §§ 506, 536) giving *hoole*, mod. dial. *hool*, Sc. *huil, hule* (ü).]

1. The shell, pod, or husk of pease and beans; the outer covering or rind of any fruit or seed.

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker *Voc.* 127/38 *Culliola*, hnutehula. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 71 Man coveitiþ to be fild wiþ þes hulis [*v.r.* holis]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxiv. (W. de W.), Beenys ete wyth the hullys [*Bodl. MS.* holes] ben harde to defye, but..whan the hull is awaye it clensyth. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* x. (1636 34 Take..Jorden Almonds, and beate them in a Morter with the huls and all on. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till..its swad or hull be shaled. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 327 The mere hull without the kernel. 1853 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 75 The horse-chestnut. The hulls, as well as the young fruit, also contain tannin.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 69 þis sone coveitide to fille his beli wiþ þese holes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxx. (Bodl. MS.), Some greyne and sede.. is ingendred in coddes and holes as it fareþ in benes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/2 Hoole, or huske (*S.* hole, *P.* holl), *siliqua*. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 115 Ilk kind of corn it has it's hool. *Mod. Sc.* Pea-huils, bean-huils, grosel huils.

b. *collectively.* The cuticle of grain; bran.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 105 Take w[h]ete, and bray it in a morter, that al þe hole holl be awey. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XVI. 206, I take all the hull or bran out of the flour.

2. a. The core of an apple. b. The encompassing calyx of certain fruits.

1883 MRS. ROLLINS *New Eng. Bygones* 180 Others [apples], mild and fine-grained, were relishable close up to the hulls. 1883 *Evang. Mag.* Oct. 461 We miss the hollow, thimble-like cavity which is seen on turning a raspberry upside-down after pulling it from its 'hull'.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that encases or encloses; a covering, envelope; the case of a chrysalis; *pl.* clothes, garments.

a. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, What hadst thou been without thy blankets, and bibs, and other nameless hulls? 1845 —*Cromwell* IX. cciii. (1871) IV. 136 No hulls, leathern or other, can entirely hide it. 1850 —*Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 90 They, across such hulls of abject ignorance, have seen into the heart of the matter. 1878 EMERSON *Sovereignty Ethics* in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 405 The poor grub.. casts its filthy hull, expands into a beautiful form with rainbow wings.

β. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* III. xvi, I'se rive frae off ye'r hips the hool. *Mod. Sc.* (Mother undressing child) Now, out o' your huils!

b. The encompassing membrane of the heart; the pericardium.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 18 Hope micht.. fray ane hairt..out of his huill. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* v. i, My heart out of its hool was like to loup. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xxvi, Poor Leezie's heart maist lap the hool.

4. †a. A hut or hovel. *Obs.* b. A sty or pen for animals. *north. dial.* (Cf. HULK *sb.*^{1} 1.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 100 Leswe þine ticchenes bi heordmonne hulen of ris & of leaues. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 185/29 An Hul for hogs, *porcile*. 1637 in *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Tho. Hartley holdeth a cottage at will and a swine hull next the Church lane. *a* 1804 J. MATHER *Songs* (1862) 42 (ibid.) Two steps there go up to his hull. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hull*, a place in which fowls, etc. are confined for the purpose of fattening. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s.v., Pig-*hull*, rabbit-*hull*.

5. 'The house or building of a grinding wheel' (*Sheffield Gloss.*).

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 289 Internally the building is divided into hulls, and these into troughs. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 75/1 In the dust of a 'hull' of grinding 'troughs'. 1885 *St. James's Gaz.* 2 Jan. 6/1 Many protective 'hulls' are necessary to this handicraft.

Hull (hʌl), *sb.*^{2} [Of obscure origin: not known before *c* 1550; possibly the same word as HULL *sb.*^{1}, but decisive evidence is wanting.

It has been conjectured by some to be identical with the 15–16th c. HOLL (*sb.* 2), corrupted as early as 1591 to HOLD (*sb.*^{2}); but, beside the phonetic difficulty, this appears nearly always to mean the internal cavity of the ship (so Du. *scheepshol*; cf. HOLE *sb.* 6), and not to be applied like *hull* to the external framework. There is an equivalent sense of HULK *sb.*^{2}, which, however, is not known before *c* 1630, and thus does not help the explanation of *hull*. The following is app. the only quot. which favours the connexion of the word with *holl, hole, hold.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 243/1 Hoole of a schyppe (*K.*, *P.* holle), *carina*.]

1. The body or frame of a ship, apart from the masts, sails, and rigging.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxi. G j a, Till suche time as ye can see the shippe, or rather the very hull next to the water. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 4 By the hull is meant, the full bulke or body of a ship without masts or any rigging from the stem to the sterne. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 14 We discovered by her Hull she was a Christian Frigot. 1742 WOODROOFE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. II. xvii. 77 The russian government build hulls after the dutch manner fit for shoal water. 1869 SIR E. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* ii. 24 Modes of..disposing the armour upon the hulls of our iron-clad ships.

†b. A dismantled vessel; = HULK *sb.*^{2} 3. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 A certaine ship..Afterward that he had taken the spoyle of the same, hee lefte the Hull in keepinge. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 59/3 We saw the Admiral made a Hull, and three of the Enemy were fired.

2. Phrases. a. *To lie at* (†*a, on, to*) *hull* (cf. A-HULL): = HULL *v.*^{2} 1. Also *to lie hull, try a hull, strike* (*a*) *hull*, in kindred sense. b. *Hull down*: so far away that the hull is invisible, being below the horizon. So *hull out*: with the hull above the horizon. c. *Hull-to* = A-HULL.

a. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 We lay at hull about an hour after. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* xxix. 73 All this time the shippes laye a hull. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 33 The ship on hull, the helme on lee. 1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 12 In stormy weather they take down their masts, and fish, the vessel lying at hull. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N. West* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 181 He strooke sayle and lay to hulle. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., To strike a Hull, is to lie closely or obscurely in the sea in a storm. 1773 N. FROWDE *Life* etc. 122 Let the Ship drive with the Tempest, and at length, to try a Hull. 1828 *J. H. Moore's Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 184 When she lies hull, that is, with all her sails furled. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *To strike hull* in a storm, is to take in her sails and lash the helm on the lee side of the ship, which is termed *to lie a-hull.*

b. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 395 The vessel was hull down when they came aboard. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 318 As soon as she was hull out I made sail. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 283 Exclaimed, 'She is hull down', meaning that..the convexity of the sea between us and the ship was greater than the height of the body of the vessel. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 180 They were hull-down for us behind life's ocean, and we but hailed their topsails on the line.

c. 1744 *Lond. Mag.* 142 Some of the Weathermost Ships were, at Night, Hull-to. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 252* *Hull-to*, the situation of a ship when she lies with all her sails furled; as in trying.

†**Hull,** *sb.*^{3} *Obs.* [cf. HULVER.] Holly.

1557 TUSSER 100 *Points Husb.* xlii, Get Iuye and hull, woman deck vp thyne house. 1573 — *Husb.* xviii. (1878) 46 To plots not full ad bremble and hull. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 74 Oft did a left hand crow foretell these thinges in her hull tree.

Hull (hʌl), *v.*^{1} Forms: see HULL *sb.*^{1} [f. HULL *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* To remove the hull, shell, or husk of; to strip of the outer covering.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxvii. (Bodl. MS.), Pollenta is corne isode ipeled and holed [*ed.* 1495 hullyd] and iscneled wiþ frotinge of handes. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 33 Take Whyte Pesyn, and hoole hem in þe maner as men don Caboges. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) D vij b, To eate barly hulled. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 346 Take..good Bay-berries, hulled well. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* ii. 14 They cannot afford to pick or hull their nuts. 1781–5 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* I. 310 (T.) The male will hull the seeds for his consort with his bill. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.* s.v. *Hule*, To hule peas. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov., Two contrivances, one for irrigating, the other for hulling rice.

b. *transf.* †(*a*) To shed (teeth). (*b*) To pick (fruit) from the encompassing calyx.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4442/4 A yellow Dun Stone-horse.. now hulling his Teeth. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* viii, He brought the strawberries to Amy..and stood near while she..hulled them.

†c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose the hulls. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 7 Take whete.. an stampe with a pestel tyl it hole.

Hence **Hulling** *vbl. sb.*, also *Comb.* in *hulling-machine, -mill.*

Hull (hʌl), *v.*^{2} [f. HULL *sb.*^{2}]

†1. *intr. Naut.* Of a ship: To float or be driven by the force of the wind or current on the hull alone; to drift to the wind with sails furled; to lie a-hull. *Obs.*

1558 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 130 We lost our maine saile, foresaile, and spreetsaile, and were forced to lye a hulling. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 438 There they hull, expecting but the aide Of Buckingham, to welcome them ashore. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 40 If that split..then hull, which is to beare no saile. *Ibid.*, They call it hulling also in a calme swelling Sea, which is commonly before a storme, when they strike their sailes lest she should beat them in peeces against the mast by Rowling. 1687 B. RANDOLPH *Archipelago* 100 We were forced to..hull (lye with our head to the wind without any saile). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxi. (1737) 92 What a devilish Sea there Runs? She'll neither try, nor hull.

†b. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 45/2 He may hull up and down in the humorous World a little longer. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* IX. viii. 239 The fish..hulled too and fro with the waves, as if it had beene halfe dead.

2. *trans.* To strike (a ship) in the hull with cannon shot.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 203 We had not a man killed or wounded, although the enemy often hulled us. 1776 W. HEATH in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 277 The Phœnix was thrice hulled by our shot. 1894 CLARK RUSSELL *Good Ship Mohock* II. 128, I did not know but that the Mohock had been hulled and was sinking. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 6/3 The Spaniards say that the hulling of the vessel was accidental.

Hull, obs. form of HILL *v.*^{1}, to cover.

Hullabaloo (hʌ·ləbălū·), *sb.* (*int.*) Also 8 hollo-ballo, 9 halloo-, halla-, holla-, hullaballoo, -boloo, halli(e)-, holliballoo, hille-, hilli-, hally-, hurla-, hulabaloo, hilliebalow. [Of recent appearance in print, and of still unsettled form; it appears first in Sc. and north. Eng. writers and vocabularies.

It is app. the interj. *halloo, hullo, hilloa*, with riming reduplication, thus, *halloo-baloo!* The conjecture has been made, but without any evidence, that it was orig. a wolf-hunting cry, and contained the French words *bas le loup!* (Cf. BALOW, BALOO.)]

Tumultuous noise or clamour; uproar; clamorous confusion. Also *fig.*

1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* vii, I would there was a blister on this plaguy tongue of mine for making such a hollo-ballo. 1800 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* II. 81 One day there was a hallaballoo (I never saw that word in a dictionary..) in the stables. 1804 — *Lett.* (1856) I. 260 You must come as soon as our hullabaloo is over. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 597 Those 'Cheap Publications', about which they have made such a hallooballoo. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Halloo-balloo, hallie-balloo*, a great noise and uproar. *Renfr.*; *Hilliebalow* Roxb.; *Hillie-bullo* Angus; *Hillie-bullow* Fife. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hallabaloo, Hillebaloo*, a noise, an uproar. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. xiii. 100 What a halloo-bo-loo the hunters sometimes caused! 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. vi, The truth of all this hullabaloo was that Rigby had a sly pension. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. xxii. (1888) 265 There's no knowing what hullabaloo they might make! 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xiii. 312 When the movement started, there was a terrible hullabaloo.

b. as *int.*

a 1845 [see HULLOO]. 1887 R. ABBAY *White Mare Whitestonecliff* 147 That lazy crew..Would sleep till the porter cried 'Hullaballoo, Hullaballoo, The abbot is waiting in chapel for you'.

Hence **Hullabaloo** *v. intr.*, to make a hullabaloo.

1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Cometh up as a Fl.* I. v. 54 When I die there'll be a great splash of tears and hullaballooing.

Hullar, var. HOLOUR *Obs.*

Hulled (hʌld), *a.* [f. HULL *sb.*^{1} and ^{2} + -ED^{2}.]

1. Having a hull or husk (of a particular kind).

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 28 b, Barley.. yf it be Winter seede it is harder hulled.

2. Of a ship: Having a hull or body (of a particular kind).

1893 *Daily News* 1 May 4/4 The gracefully hulled three and four-masted schooners.

Hulled (hʌld), *ppl. a.* [f. HULL *v.*^{1}] Stripped of the hull or husk.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvii. 22 If thou bete togidere a fool in a morter, as hoolid barli smytende there vp on the pestel. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 58 Decoction of hulled barley. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1224 Oats and barley deprived of their first pellicle, and known under the name of groats and of hulled barley.

Huller (hʌ·lər). [f. HULL *v.*^{1} + -ER^{1}.] One who or that which hulls; *spec.* a machine for separating the hulls from seeds.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

Hulling (hʌ·liŋ). [f. HULL *sb.*^{1} + -ING.^{1}] Outer covering; an outer garment (cf. HILLING).

1434 in *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 242/2 Her hullyng of black, red and green. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvi, The Husks, and Hullings. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hullings*, husks, or shells; chaff. Also, hillings or coverlets.

Hullo, hulloa (hʌlōu·), *int.* [Cf. HALLO, HILLO, HOLLO.] A call used to hail a person or to excite his attention.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. ix, Hullo, who's there? 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Daisies & B.* III. 57 Hulloa, you sir!

†**Hullock** (hʌ lək). *Naut. Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A small part of a sail let out in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

1553 WILLOUGHBY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 269 Then we spred an hullocke of our foresaile, and bare roome with her. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 41 Seeing the storm decreaseth, let vs trie if she will endure the Hullocke of a Saile, which sometimes is a peece of the mizen saile or some other little saile, part opned to keepe her head to the sea. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 94 She'll bear the Hullock of a Sail.

Hullok, obs. form of HILLOCK.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlv. (1869) 133 Toward an hullok.

Hulloo (hʌllū·), *int.* A variant of HALLOO.

1707 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. v. 53 Hulloo then, go on, run on; Hulloo! See who cares first, you or I. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forge* II. xxiii, Hulloo! Hulloo! And Hullabaloo!

Hull(o)ur, -owre, var. HOLOUR. *Obs.*

Hully (hʌ·li), *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. HULL *sb.*^{1} + -Y^{1}.] Having or abounding in hulls or husks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hully*, full of hulls. In AINSWORTH, JOHNSON, and in mod. Dicts.

Huloist, Hulotheism: see HYLOIST, -THEISM.

Hulpe, obs. pa. t. and pple. of HELP *v.*

†**Huls,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [?

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 56 And euery puls, Ther lond is cold, is heruest now to huls [*cum strepitu metere*].

Hulster (hʊ·lstəɹ), *sb. dial.* Also holster. [Cf. OE. *healstor*, f. *hel-an* to cover, conceal, and see HOLSTER.] A hiding-place, a retreat.

[*a* 1000 *Satan* 101 Nazan we þæs heolstres þæt we us ȝehydan maȝon.] 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss., Hulster*, .. a hold or retreat. 'This rubbish is only a hulster for snails'. T. Q. Couch. 1882 JAGO *Cornwall Gloss., Holt*, or *Holster*, a lurking place, a place of concealment.

† **Hu·lster,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To hide.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6146 There I hope best to hulstred be And certeynly sikerest hidyng Is vndirnethe humblest clothing. [1616 BULLOKAR, *Hulstred*, hidden.]

Hult, obs. form of HILT *sb.*

† **Hulve.** *Obs.* (See quot.)

1764 *G. Jacob's Compl. Crt.-keeper* (ed. 6) 114 The Trunk or Hulve [to] convey the Water in the Common Sewer.

Hulver (hʊ·lvəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 holvyr, hulfere, -wur, -uyr, 6 -war. [In late ME. *hulfere*, app. the same as ON. *hulfr*, which is explained by Vigf. as 'dogwood'. The ulterior history of the word, and the question of its relation to *holly* or *holm*, are undetermined.]

Holly. *Knee hulver*, Butcher's Broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*. *Sea hulver*, Sea Holly, Eryngo.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 129 Betwix an hulfere and a wodebinde. 14.. *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) xl, Holvyr and Heyvy mad a gret party, Ho xuld have the maystri. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hulwur, tre (*K.*, *P.* huluyr), *hulmus*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lviii. 519 Sea Holme, or Huluer, and Sea Holly. *Ibid.* VI. xxxiv. 701 In Englishe it is called Holme, Holly, and Huluer. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 719 The skirt of hulver and the screen of spruce. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hulver*, holly. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 225/1 The holly..in Norfolk..called hulver.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hulver bush, tree*; **hulver-head, -headed** *a.* (see quots.); **hulver oak,** the holm-oak.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Ruscus*, .. an Huluar tre. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III. xxx. 1159 The..Ilex..might be called Holme Oke, Huluer Oke, or Holly Oke. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXIV. xiii. (R.), Touching the Holly, or Hulver-tree. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hulver-head*, a silly foolish Fellow. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Hulver-headed*, silly, puzzle-pated. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Hulver-headed*, stupid; muddled; confused; as if the head were enveloped in a hulver bush.

† **Hulwort.** *Herb. Obs.* The name of a plant.

c 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 555/1 *Pulegium*, puliol, hulwurt. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Hulwort is *Polium*. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Teucrium Polium*, Cat-Thyme, Hul-wort, Poly Germander.

Huly, var. HOOLY, *Sc.*, gently, tardily.

Hum (hʊm), *v.*[1] Also 4–7 humme, 5 home, 6 homme. [Known from end of 14th c.; echoic; cf. MHG. *hummen*, mod.G. dial. *hummen*, *hommen*, early mod.Du. (Kilian) *hummen* = *hemmen* to hem, emit voice; also BUM *v.*, and Ger. *summen*, *brummen*, Du. *brommen*, expressing the same or similar sounds, all with the characteristic labial-nasal *m*. See also HUMBLE *v.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To make a low continuous murmuring sound or note, as a bee or other insect; also said of a top or wheel in rapid rotation, a bell vibrating after being struck, etc.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 124 Yf that they [bees] humme. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* H 717 To Humme like a Bee, *bombilo*. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXVIII. (1645) 310 Trembling bells..hum a great while longer then others. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 157 The gnat .. is sometimes heard to hum about our beds at night. 1783 CRABBE *Village* I, The dull wheel hums doleful through the day. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* VII. 13 Bees cluster and hum.

2. *intr.* To make a low inarticulate vocal sound; *esp.* to utter such a sound in expression of dissent or dissatisfaction, or † of approbation or applause.

13.. *Erkenwald* 281 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 272 Þen hummyd he þat þer lay .. And gefe a gronynge. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 917 A chorle hommeth or grudgeth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 42 The clowdy Messenger..hums; as who should say, you'l rue the time That clogges me with this Answer. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. Hist. Soc.) vi. 142 Upon which the Rabble hummed. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Sprat* Wks. III. 11 When the preacher touched any favourite topick in a manner that delighted his audience, their approbation was expressed by a loud hum, continued in proportion to their zeal or pleasure. When Burnet preached, part of his congregation hummed so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it. 1893 J. S. WINTER *Aunt Johnnie* II. 93 He hum'd at the cutlets and he pshaw'd at the salad.

b. To sing with closed lips without articulation.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1226, I home and I hast, I do þat I may, With mery tvne þe trebyll to syng. *c* 1640 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* (1663) 1 Sing not within thy mouth, humming to thy self, unless thou be alone. *Mod.* She was singing, or rather humming, in a low tone.

c. To make an inarticulate murmur in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, etc. Usually in phr. *to hum and ha* (*haw*): see HA *v.*, HAW *v.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1150 (1109) Al rosy hewed tho woxe she, And gan to hum. 1530 PALSGR. 588/2 He hummeth and haeth and wyll nat come out withall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 165 Hum and stroke thy Beard. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, Do you stand Humming and hahing now? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xi, Don't stand humming and hawing, but speak out. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. ii. V. 30 Robinson apologetically hums and hahs.

trans. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1161 [You] never hum'd and hah'd Sedition. *a* 1680 — *Rem.* (1759) II. 103 A fifth-monarchy man..hums and hahs high Treason.

3. To give forth an indistinct sound by the blending of many voices, etc.; hence (*colloq.*) to be in a condition of busy activity, to be all astir.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt .. warm with mixed discourse, Hums indistinct. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* III. xviii, The haven hums with many a cheering sound. 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 37, I scarce can hear the people hum About the column's base. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 1/3 [In] the expressive nomenclature of the Far West, Hong-kong 'just hums' all the time. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 29 The whole country was humming with dacoits. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 5/1 The report that he had plenty of money, and would make things hum at the club.

4. *trans.* To utter with humming; to sing with closed lips and without articulation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. iii, One gives nods and hums what he would speake. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ¶ 7 Then [she] would hum over Two or Three Notes. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. ii, Low humming .. Some ancient Border gathering song. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, The bees..hummed forth their drowsy satisfaction.

b. *To hum and ha*: see after 2 c.

† 5. To greet with a hum; to *hum up, down*, to express approval or disapproval of, by humming.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, Such as are most humm'd and applauded there. 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 43 By canting and ranting I'le hum all their Gigs. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 42 All humm'd him down and call'd him Enemy and Parricide. 1733 *Revolution Politicks* III. 55 Here the whole Council humm'd him up, and approved of the same.

6. To bring (into a specified state) by humming.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 181 The busy bee hath humm'd himself to rest. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Oxford* II. iii. 24 Such 'hummers', as those who hummed James the First into good contentment with himself.

Hence **Hummed** (hʊmd), *ppl. a.* (in sense 4).

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 156 Singing the words to M. de Puységur's mentally hummed air. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 338/2 A hummed song of the country.

Hum, *v.*[2] *arch.* [Short for HUMBUG, *v.*] *trans.* To impose upon, hoax, take in, humbug. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 How were people of learning and good understanding *hum'd* out of their money and judgment. *Ibid.* 290 Pray let them be *hum'd* if you please. 1765 *Meritriciad* 26 She hums by turns, the Vet'ran, and the Fop. 1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to S. Crisp* Aug., You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1805 W. HUNTER in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 24 Admiral Saunders had *hummed* me about my promotion. *a* 1845 HOOD *Spring* i, How couldst thou thus poor human nature hum?

Hence **Hu·mming** *vbl. sb.*

1807 M. PENNINGTON *Life Eliz. Carter* I. 32 That species of false wit which is now called quizzing and was formerly known by the equally barbarous term of humming.

Hum (hʊm), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 humme, 8 humm. [Cognate with HUM *v.*[1] It is doubtful whether sense 3 belongs here.]

I. 1. A low continuous sound made by a bee or other insect, also, by a spinning top, machinery in motion, etc. (Distinguished from a *buzz* by not being sibilant.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. X. (R.), One of them [bees] raiseth all the rest with two or three big hums or buzzes. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 189 The Mosquito .. not only wheals, but domineers by its continual Hums. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 44 The sullen hum of those nocturnal insects. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 100 The hum of the mill. 1893 PEEL *Spen Valley* 156 The busy hum of the spinning-wheel.

b. The indistinct sound produced by the blending of distant voices or noises; a murmur; in quot. 1625, a 'buzz' of rumour.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. Prol. 5 From Camp to Camp .. The Humme of eyther Army stilly sounds. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. i, The last hum that it made, was, that your Father, And Picklocke are fall'n out. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* XXVI, A busy hum of voices from the tribunal. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 189 The hum of expectation sounding louder and louder.

2. a. An inarticulate vocal murmur uttered with closed lips in a pause of speaking, from hesitation, embarrassment, or affectation. (Usually in phr. *hums and ha's* (*haws*): see HA *sb.*[2], HAW *sb.*[4])

1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 607 II. 347 He wold have gotyn it aweye by humys and by hays, but I wold not so be answeryd. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. i. 74 These Shrugs, these Hum's, and Ha's. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ¶ 1 There were many very proper Hums and Pauses in his Harangue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. v, After some hesitation, and many hums and ha's. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 141 After sundry 'hums', 'indeeds', 'sos', etc.

b. A similar sound uttered as an expression of applause or approbation, or of mild surprise or dissent.

1653 *Noctes Hibernæ* I. 8 The greatest praise unto the Preacher comes From the Attentive Hearer's tears, not humnes. 1687 *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (Oxf. Hist. S.) vi. 134 Whereupon there was a tumultuous hum, or acclamation, made by the bystanders. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1871) II. 641 The hum with which William's speech had been received, and the hiss which had drowned the voice of Seymour. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *A Peep behind Scenes* xix. 277 There arose a little hum of approbation from all present.

c. A singing in a low tone with the lips closed, without articulation; an indistinct murmur.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. ii, *Lord B.* Would I could charm her! *Host.* Trundle will do it with his hum. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 381 No sooner did the Goat-herds find. Antonio by his Hum inclin'd To sing a Song. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Elmhurst*, An eccho, which returns a hum, or clap with the hands..10 or 12 times.

II. † 3. A kind of liquor; strong or double ale. *Obs.* (Cf. HUMMING *ppl. a.* 2 b.)

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, Strong-waters, Hum, Meath, and Obarni. *a* 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* II. iii, Would I had some hum. 1670 COTTON *Voy. Irel.*, The best Cheshire hum he e'er drank in his life. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hum*, or *Humming Liquor*, Double Ale, Stout, Pharoah. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) I. 311 To get us stout hum, when Christmas is come.

attrib. 1629 SHIRLEY *Wedding* II. (N.), Sold For physic in hum-glasses and thimbles.

III. *Comb.* † **hum-cap** = sense 3 (cf. HUFF-CAP); **hum-note,** a musical note of the character of a hum.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hum-cap*, old, mellow and very strong Beer. 1856 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 155 The hum-note of this great bell was too deep for a scientific test.

Hum, *sb.*[2] [Short for HUMBUG *sb.*] A piece of humbug; an imposition, a hoax. (*slang* or *colloq.*)

1751 *Student* II. 288 What a delightful *Hum* had we about a poor man's getting into a quart bottle. 1753 GARRICK in *Scots Mag.* Oct. 517/2 'Twas all a hum. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 270 The Bristol Library is a hum, and will do us little service. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 415 Is Homer a hum, and the Iliad a hoax? 1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 114/2 Political honesty's all a big hum.

Hum (həm), *int.* An inarticulate exclamation uttered with the lips closed, either in a pause of hesitation or embarrassment, or as expressing slight dissatisfaction, dissent, etc. (Cf. HEM, H'M, UM.)

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 158, I cry'd hum .. But mark'd him not a word. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. v. 141 Hum: ha? Is this a vision? 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. Prol., Hum! do you still miss your mother? 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxxi, I have a—hum—a spirit, sir, that will not endure it.

Human (hiū·măn), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–6 humayn(e, 5–7 humain(e, 6–8 humane, 8– human. [a. F. *humain* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *umano*, Sp., Pg. *humano*:—L. *hūmān-us* of or belonging to man, human, a derivative of the same root as *homo, homin-em* man. The stress was orig. as in OF. on the last syllable, but, in accordance with Eng. usage, was at an early date shifted to the first. The spelling *humane* remained, however, down to the beginning of the 18th c. (in Dicts. to *c* 1730), when *human* (of which isolated examples occur in 17th c.) was substituted in the senses following, leaving HUMANE with distinctive pronunciation as a distinct word. Cf. the history of DIVERS, DIVERSE.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of man.

a. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 6 This creatour thenne made man, and nature humayne comune. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 951 Neuer humain ey saw to it egal! *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* B, Others have bewailed .. the humaine calamities. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 762 They thinke that all the gods are of humane shape. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* To Rdr., Our humane frailties. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 ¶ 1 The Contemplation of Humane Life. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiii. 370 The devil ..knows humane nature.

β. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 604 Conceal'd from Human Eyes. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. 5 The Structure of the human Body. 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* ii, Beside a human door. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. xxii, Is human love the growth of human will? 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 202 Human nature is not led for so long by lies.

2. Of the nature of man; that is a man; consisting of men.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* VI. xii, Iupyter loued the humayn lygnage. *c* 1500 *Melusine* i. 15 Thou shalt. dey as a naturel & humayn woman. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* B iv, All humaine creatures. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane Sacrifices were offered to Diana. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 1146 By degrees, The human blossom blows. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 340 The calamities of the human race. 1807 *Ibid.* XVII. 553 To make a mere experiment on a human subject. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 54 Wherever human beings are concerned.

b. *Astrol.* Applied to those signs of the zodiac, or constellations in general, which are figured in the form of men or women.

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Humane Signs*, ..those Signs of the Zodiack, which have, as it were, the form of Man, as Gemini, Virgo, Aquarius, and the first half of Sagittarius; ..also such Asterisms without the Zodiack, as are usually represented in humane shape, as Perseus, Andromeda, Cassiopœa, Cepheus, Orion, etc. .. Ptolomy [says]..Whoever has neither the Lords of his Geniture, nor the Ascendent, in Humane Signs, will himself be a stranger to Humanity, or of churlish savage behaviour. 1819 WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., The lord of an eclipse being in any human sign, its evil effects will fall on mankind.

3. Belonging or relative to man as distinguished from God or superhuman beings; pertaining to the sphere or faculties of man (with implication of limitation or inferiority); mundane; secular. (Often opposed to *divine*.)

a. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj b,

I haue vsed in this wrytyng, the whiche is humayne, that that diuers tymes hath bene vsed in diuinitie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 189 Past thought of humane reason. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 392 There are two natures in Christ, one divine .. the other humane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 320 Humane and Divine learning. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 527 To err is humane, to forgive divine.

β. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 183 The divine disposings agree not alwayes with human purposes. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 255 In all human probability. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 An authority which seemed more than human. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 154 To..Pass off human lisp as echo of the Sphere-song out of reach.

4. Having or showing the qualities or attributes proper to or distinctive of man. (In quot. 1727 = HUMANE.)

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lii. 260 He was very human, and sent the poor Seamen Presents. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 184 Every prison visitor has been conscious, on first conversing privately with a criminal, of a feeling of surprise at finding him so human. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 91 Ye..Who believe, that in all ages Every human heart is human. 1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* II. i. v. (1886) 140 The coming of a diviner faith made worship humaner and more spiritual. *Ibid.* III. i. 230 The ideal of manhood He [Christ] created..remains the regnant ideal of man, the humanest men being the men who realize it.

5. *Comb.* a. with another adj., denoting a combination of qualities, as *human-angelic* (of the nature of a human 'angel.'). b. parasynthetic, as *human-bounded, -figured, -headed, -hearted* (sense 4; hence *-heartedness*), *-sized* adjs.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 256 No Human-bounded Mind Can comprehend Love unconfin'd. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IX. ii, The human-angelic species. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 196 A human-figured stick. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xiii, The human-hearted man I loved. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 343 Human-headed birds. 1870 W. GRAHAM *Lect. Ephes.* 246 The humanheartedness of the Father. 1880 VERN. LEE *Belcaro* ii. 33 This Niobe group, twice human-sized.

B. *sb.* A human being, a man. (Formerly much used; now chiefly *humorous* or *affected*.)

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg vij b, No man among men, nor humain amonge the humains. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 441 Mars..smear'd with the dust and bloud Of humanes, and their ruin'd wals. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 83 Among you earthly humanes. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. II. 211 Of all the humans, you're the one I most wish to see. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* I. iii. 31 They [rooks] are not mere theorists, like poor humans, but simply investigators of fact. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* ix. 54 Gibbie fell to .. hugging him [the dog] as if he had been a human.

† **Hu·manate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *hūmānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hūmānāre* to make human, f. *hūmān-us* HUMAN.] Made human; converted into human flesh.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 369 That the breade is humanate or incarnate.

So † **Humana·tion,** incarnation.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 185* The humanation of our Saviour. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 179.

Humane (hiumē·n), *a.* [A common earlier spelling of HUMAN, which became restricted after 1700 to a particular group of senses; the form and mod. stress seem to show more immediate association with L. *hūmānus*: cf. *germane*.]

1. Characterized by such behaviour or disposition towards others as befits a man. † a. Gentle or kindly in demeanour or action; civil, courteous, friendly, obliging. *Obs.* (passing gradually into b.)

c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 111 Be meke, humble, swete, curtoys & humayne, both vnto grete & lesse. 1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Humayne, courtoyse or belongyng to the nature of a man, *humayn*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 149 Thinhabitauntes entertеined them very frendly [*margin* Humane people]. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 387 The people are very humane, ingenious, eloquent and pleasant. 1675 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 489 Humane civility. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 469 That humane address And sweetness.

b. Marked by sympathy with and consideration for the needs and distresses of others; feeling or showing compassion and tenderness towards human beings and the lower animals; kind, benevolent. (In early use not clearly distinguishable from a.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1270 As his martiall valour is humane [φιλάνθρωπον], so his humanitie is valorous. *a* 1774 PEARCE *Serm.* IV. xiv. (R.), Christianity (the most compassionate and humane religion in the world). 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* I. xv. 124 The humane spirit of the law, which supposes every man. innocent till proved ..guilty. 1814 D. H. O'BRIAN *Captiv. & Escape* 79 The jailer here..was the most humane man in that situation I ever knew. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* viii. (1877) 159 It is just in man to be merciful..to be humane is human. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. viii. 480 The humane and enlightened measures of Henry IV.

c. *Humane Society*: title of a society for the rescue of drowning persons.

The Royal Humane Society was founded in 1774.

1776 *Minutes Soc. Recov. Persons app. drowned* 8 May, That this Society in future be distinguished by the name of 'The Humane Society'. 1782 R. A. BROMLEY (*title*) Sermon for the benefit of the Humane Society, on Luke viii. 52. 1784–95 W. HAWES (*title*) The Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784, with an Appendix. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXX, The apparatus Of the Humane Society's beginning. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 The men of the Humane Society..came hurrying, with their apparatus for resuscitation. 1896 VIOLET HUNT in *Cosmopolis* Sept. 617, 'I chose the darkest place, farthest from the Humane Society's drags'.

2. Applied to those branches of study or literature (*literæ humaniores*) which tend to humanize or refine, as the ancient classics, rhetoric, and poetry; hence, elegant, polite. (See HUMANITY 4.)

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 269 Edward Grant .. the most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time. He was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 174 To learn Humane Learning; that is to say, to understand the Greek Poets and Orators and to write well in that Tongue. 1712 HENLEY *Spect.* No. 396 ¶ 2 An uncommon Mastery in the more humane and polite Part of Letters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. v, Thou art acquainted, doubtless .. with the Humaner Letters. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. in Italy, Reviv. Learning* ii. 71 *note*, The word Humanism has a German sound, and is in fact modern. Yet the generic phrase *umanità* for humanistic culture, and the name *umanista* for a professor of humane studies, are both pure Italian.

Humanely (hiumē·nli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a humane manner; † courteously (*obs.*); kindly, compassionately, benevolently.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 139 The king humainlie receives him .. and honorablie sendis him hame. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 19 If they would yeelde vs but the superfluitie..wee might guesse they releeued vs humanely. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xxviii. 313 We shall herein act humanely, and like good friends. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 311 Humanely hear, and answer my demand. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 287 Show the British people that you are equally humanely disposed with themselves.

(See also HUMANLY.)

Humaneness (hiumē·nˌnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humane.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVII. 455 So much forbearance and humaneness. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Vauvenargues* 25 The large and rational humaneness of the new time.

Hu·manhood. *rare.* [See -HOOD.] Human character or position in the scale of being.

1847 W. MACCALL *Elem. Individualism* ix. 90 To benefit humanity by being faithful to his humanhood. 1894 *Church Union* (N.Y.) Mar., Oh, for a Christly humanhood that will relegate sexhood to its legitimate sphere.

Huma·nics. *rare.* [irreg. f. HUMAN + -ICS pl. suffix.] The subject or study of human affairs.

a 1864 COLLINS is cited by Webster.

Humaniform (hiumæ·nifōm), *a.* [ad. L. type **hūmāniform-is*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN: see -FORM.] Of human form, anthropomorphous; in quot. Attributing human form to the Deity, anthropomorphic. So † **Humanifo·rmian,** one who attributes human form to God, an anthropomorphite.

1550 HUTCHINSON *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 164 This image is in our souls, not in our bodies: as I have proved in my confutation of the Anthropomorphites, or humaniformians. 1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 277 The errour of the Humaniformians. 1889 *Amer. Antiquarian* Jan. 11 All religion being more or less anthropomorphic, or humaniform.

Humanify (hiumæ·nifəi), *v.* [f. HUMAN *a.* + -FY.] *trans.* To make human. Hence **Huma·nifica·tion,** a making, or representing as, human.

1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Pract. Wks. 1861–2 III. 211 For His own Son to be humanified, and being man to be crucified. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 186 The humanifying of the Divine Word. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 490 The humanification of the physical forces.

Hu·manish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat human or human-looking.

1837 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 511 It had a humanish kind of head and body. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 490 Cæsar's horse with humanish feet.

Humanism (hiū·mănizˈm). [f. HUMAN *a.* + -ISM, after *humanist*. Cf. Ger. *humanismus*.]

† 1. Belief in the mere humanity of Christ: cf. HUMANITARIAN *sb.* 1 a. *Obs.*

1812 COLERIDGE *Omniana* in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 377 A man who has passed from orthodoxy to the loosest Arminianism, and thence to Arianism, and thence to direct Humanism.

2. The character or quality of being human; devotion to human interests.

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 241 More consonant ..to truth, as well as to an enlightened spirit of humanism. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 242 The Homeric Mercury .. exceeds in humanism .. the other Olympian gods. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 119 With kindly humanism they countenanced Our emulation of divine escapes Thro' sense and soul. 1888 *Amer. Anthropol.* Jan. 12 According as he [man] raises his intellectual and moral nature to the levels of a higher and higher humanism.

3. Any system of thought or action which is concerned with merely human interests (as distinguished from divine), or with those of the human race in general (as distinguished from individual); the 'Religion of Humanity'.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76/2 The Philanthropic Humanism soon gave place to a higher Humanism, which began to spring out of the ardent study of the ancient classics. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 25 Comtism or Positivism, or, as it might be called, Humanism. 1877 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 249, I neither admit the moral influence of theism in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of humanism in the future. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 128 Altruism..overshadows the Egoism on which rests the morality of individual men, and already shows occasional symptoms of fading into a higher Humanism. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 853/1 From the strictest Roman Catholicism to the nakedest humanism.

4. Devotion to those studies which promote human culture; literary culture; *esp.* the system of the Humanists, the study of the Roman and Greek classics which came into vogue at the Renascence.

1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1853) 276 *note*, *Die Gelehrten Schulen*, etc., i.e. Learned Schools, according to the principles of a genuine humanism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 91 Greek humanism and Greek philosophy. 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Introd. Eng. Hist.* vii. 105 When the Middle Ages drew to a close with the humanism of Italy. 1882 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* Aug. 220 We talk of knowing Greek and Roman antiquity.. which is what people have called humanism. 1885 SYMONDS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 709/2 Petrarch..was even less eminent as an Italian poet than as the founder of Humanism, the inaugurator of the Renaissance in Italy. 1885 *Academy* 5 Sept. 144/1 The humanism of Erasmus and More, once planted in England, grew there as it did abroad. 1897 DOWDEN *Fr. Lit.* I. iii. § 2. 46 The early humanism of France was clouded and lost in the tempests of the Hundred Years' War.

Humanist (hiū·mănist). [ad. F. *humaniste* (1539 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *umanista* (Ariosto *Sat.* vii): see HUMAN and -IST.]

1. A student of human affairs, or of human nature; formerly, sometimes, † a secular writer (as distinguished from a *divine*).

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 11 The Humanist, I meane him that affects the knowledge of State affaires, Histories [etc.]. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 36 (1740) 449 What a Discovery is it .. that Vice raged at Court? Is it not the Hackney Observation of all Humanists? 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* IX. 215 The ample wisdom and bland morality of such a humanist as Shakespeare.

2. One devoted to or versed in the literary studies called 'the humanities'; a classical scholar; esp. a Latinist, a professor or teacher of Latin. *arch.* (Sometimes by early writers opposed to 'divine'.)

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* To Rdr., Considering the expositors drift to consist in deliuering a direct order of construction for the releefe of weake Grammatists, not in attempting by curious deuise and disposition, to content courtly Humanists. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 74, I might repute him as a good humanist, but I should ever doubt him for a good devine. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 Antiquaries, Poets, Humanists, States-men, Merchants, Diuines.. 1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 512 The humanists cannot agree about the first city-founder. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 397 One Mr. Andrew Bruce, humanist in the Old College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 283 Jeremy Taylor.. was a rare Humanist. 1755 JOHNSON, *Humanist*, a philologer; a grammarian: a term used in the schools of Scotland. 1817 J. BROWN *Gospel Truth Stated* (1831) 70 What he was for a humanist..his translation of his own work..into good Roman Latin will abundantly testify. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xiii. 366 In 1620 he [the Master of the grammar School] .. was nominated grammarian or humanist in King's college.

3. *Literary Hist.* One of the scholars who, at the Revival of Learning in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, devoted themselves to the study of the language, literature, and antiquities of Rome, and afterwards of Greece; hence, applied to later disciples of the same culture.

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 361 Of this town was Cælius Rhodiginus .. and Bonifacius Bonifacii, another learned humanist. 1764 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 455 The humanists of the fifteenth century revived the knowledge of the ancients. 1870 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* 135 Milton lived in antiquity as much as any fifteenth-century humanist. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 140 Hutten had united in him the culture of the humanist and the energy of the enthusiast. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 80 Milton was born a humanist, but the Puritan temper mastered him. 1895 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 318 A society of heathen-minded Humanists under the presidency of .. Pomponius Laetus.

attrib. 1881 G. W. KITCHIN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 412/2 Italy, that holy land of Humanist enthusiasm. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2033 Among the humanist predecessors of the Reformation. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 152 His superior culture and humanist sense of the 'becoming'.

4. *Theol. Hist.* (See quot.)

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 76 *Humanists*, a class of thinkers which arose in Germany towards the end of the eighteenth century, originating chiefly from the diffusion of the writings of Rousseau..Their system .. usually called *Humanism* .. sought to level all family distinctions, all differences of rank, all nationality, all positive moral obligation, all positive religion, and to train mankind to be men, as..the highest accomplishment.

Humani·stic, *a.* (*sb.*). [f. prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the humanists or classical scholars of the Renascence; classical.

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 287 A collision between the new and humanistic method [of instruction]..and the old modes, was inevitable. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 753 Erasmus, the most brilliant representative of humanistic culture at the beginning of the sixteenth century. 1885 PATER *Marius* II. 128 The Church was becoming [in the latter part of second century] humanistic in a best and earliest Renaissance. 1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 252 With the accession of humanistic ideas, he [Pater] had gradually lost all belief in the Christian religion.

† B. *sb. pl.* **Humanistics:** Humanistic or classical studies or writings. *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Pomey's Onomasticks, and Tachard's Lexographicks, and Rapin's Critical Humanisticks .. are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

Humani·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = HUMANISTIC; pertaining to classical studies.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 70 His [Sir Thomas More's] Humanistical Pamphlets. *Ibid.* II. To Rdr. 49 Their [Jesuits'] boasting Monopoly and bragging Tyrrany over Humanistical Schools. *Ibid.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 107 Master of Rhetorick and Poetry in the famous Trivial School of Humanistical Studies at Jena.

Hence **Humani·stically** *adv.*, in relation to humanism or classical studies; from the point of view of the humanist.

1886 A. SETH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 423/2 The teaching of the school of Chartres, humanistically nourished on the study of the ancients. 1890 *Athenæum* 26 July 117/3 This may be humanistically true.

Humanitarian (hiumænitē·riăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. HUMANITY, alter *unitarian, trinitarian.*]

A. *sb.* 1. *Theol.* a. One who affirms the humanity (but denies the divinity) of Christ.

1819 MOORE *Diary* 30 Jan., The sect of the Humanitarians. Parr...more shocked as a grammarian at the word than as a divine at the sect. 1819 M. STUART *Lett. to W. E. Channing* 144 Now [in New England]...there are scarcely any of the younger preachers of Unitarian sentiments who are not simple Humanitarians.

b. An anthropomorphite: see quot.

a 1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) I. 193 The opinion of the humanitarians or anthropomorphites as they are called ..that the Deity possesses a material body.

2. One who professes the 'Religion of Humanity', holding that man's duty is chiefly or wholly comprised in the advancement of the welfare of the human race: applied to various schools of thought and practice.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 54 Herder..in his work, entitled, the *History of Humanity*, is merely what may be termed a Humanitarian. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 589 M. Pierre Leroux, most distinguished of the Humanitarians, the last sect which figures on the scene, bidding for disciples. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 400 The fifteen rules or doctrines of the Humanitarians. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1038/1 *Humanitarian*, a name applied.. to such parties as profess the 'religion of humanity'..the spontaneous perfectibility of the human race.

3. One who advocates or practises humanity or humane action; one who devotes himself to the welfare of mankind at large; a philanthropist. Nearly always *contemptuous*, connoting one who goes to excess in his humane principles.

1844 LD. ASHBURTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxiii. 18 The most mischievous men of our day are our conceited political economists and our ultra humanitarians. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* II. i. 20 The patriot merged into the humanitarian. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxvii. 213 Who can stand being called 'humanitarian and abolitionist'? 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 84 A man cannot be too really humane, but the typical humanitarian is only sentimental.

B. *adj.* 1. Holding the views or doctrines of humanitarians; held or practised by humanitarians (in the senses, A 1, 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites *Church Observer*. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 413 The Humanitarian Solemnization of Matrimony. 1886 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* V. 180/2 The original Calvinism of the race had changed to Arianism, and he himself became humanitarian in his Christology.

2. Devoted to humanity or the human race as an object of worship.

1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. Progr.* 4, I am not aware that so much as the rudiment of a new religion has yet been actually produced, unless it be the Humanitarian religion of M. Comte.

3. Having regard to the interests of humanity or mankind at large; relating to, advocating, or practising humanity or humane action; broadly philanthropic. Often *contemptuous* or *hostile*.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 219 However open to criticism upon broad humanitarian grounds. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 58 Pecksniff presents himself as a humanitarian philosopher. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Feb. 2/3 These are the aims of the Humanitarian Movement, and with their realisation will come the regeneration of the race. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Service* 33 All the nonsense of humanitarian sentimentalists.

Hence **Humanita·rianism**, the system, principles, or practice of humanitarians (in any of the senses above); **Humanita·rianize** *v. trans.*, to make humanitarian.

1833 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1890) I. 11 His [Priestley's] transition from Low Arianism to Humanitarianism. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 84 The puerile whimperings of an effeminate humanitarianism. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 Specious but most mischievous humanitarianism, and self-exalting but hollow philanthropy. 1865 GLADSTONE *Farew. Addr. Edinboro' Univ.* 27 A still deeper trace of humanitarianism lay in the transportation of the family order into heaven. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 July 10/4 Persons who desire to humanitarianize capital punishment.

Humanitary (hiumæ·nitări), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY. Cf. F. *humanitaire.*]

1. Of or relating to humanity or the human race.

1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* III. viii. 323 Individual and humanitary regeneration.

2. Of or relating to humanity or humane action; philanthropic, humanitarian.

1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* I. i. iv. 40 After fifty years of humanitary zeal.

† **Humanitian** (-i·shăn). *Obs.* Also 6 -ician. [irreg. f. HUMANITY + -AN, by association with *logician*, etc.] One versed in the 'humanities'; a classical scholar; = HUMANIST 2.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 40/2 Oliver Eustace, a student of the civill and canon law, a good humanician, and a proper philosopher. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. iii, I have read history, I am a little humanitian. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 18 A deep Scholler and great Humanitian as we speake, and whom the Greekes call Philologon. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 103 The said Robertson was an exact Grammarian and Humanitian.

Humanity (hiumæ·nĭti). [a. F. *humanité* (older forms *humeinete, humanitet*, 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *hūmānitāt-em*, f. *hūmānus* HUMAN.]

I. Connected with *human*.

1. The quality or condition of being human, manhood; the human faculties or attributes collectively; human nature; man in the abstract.

c 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 15 Whan he [Christ] .. Toke the clothyng of oure humanyte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, The humanite or manhed of our lorde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 39, I haue thought some of Natures Iourney-men had made men, and not made them well, they imitated Humanity so abhominably. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 317, I would change my Humanity with a Baboone. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 9 The abstract idea of man, or, if you please, humanity, or human nature. 1773 LD. MONBODDO *Lang.* (1774) I. Introd. 2 Without the use of reason and speech, we have no pretensions to humanity. 1834 *W. India Sketch Bk.* I. 23 One of the numerous specimens of rough-spun humanity peculiar to the sea-coast. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xvii. (1878) 206 A..regenerative process..which contemplates the whole humanity, body as well as soul. 1898 *New York Voice* 5 May 6/3 They denounced slavery as a sin, asserted the humanity of the blacks.

b. *pl.* Human attributes; traits or touches of human nature or feeling; points that concern man, or appeal to human sensibilities.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv. 124 The fair humanities of old religion. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* IV. cxix. 178 In the exercise of their calling, the distinctions of society disappear, and poor human nature is stript to its humanities. 1882 M. ARNOLD *Irish Ess.* 122 Individuals with a happy nature and an instinct for the humanities of life.

2. The human race; mankind; human beings collectively.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 42 Vnlesse he be false, or that he be an enimye to humanitie. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The greatest part of Humanity is lost in Earth, and their Souls so fixed in that grosser moity of themselves (their Bodies). 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 271 Each shore appeared pleasing to humanity. 1874 BANCROFT *Footpr. Time* i. 59 Their Services to humanity are very great. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 109 Each nation contributes *something* to the fulness of the life of humanity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 247 The inhabitants..came—a brown mass of naked humanity—down the steep cliff path.

II. Connected with *humane*.

3. The character or quality of being humane; behaviour or disposition towards others such as befits a man. † a. Civility, courtesy, politeness, good behaviour; kindness as shown in courteous or friendly acts, obligingness. (Cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 11 Bi cause of humanytee or curtasie. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 483 II. 147, I beseche you, schew the brynger of this letter sum humanite and worsschipe. *c* 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture* 138 in *Babees Bk.* 86 To prate in thy maysters presence, it is no humanitye. 1664 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July, I din'd with my L. Treasurer ..where his Lordship used me with singular humanitie. 1694 STRYPE *Cranmer* (1848) I. Pref. 31 William Petyt of the Inner-Temple..did with great humanity communicate unto me his collection of excellent papers. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* xxvi. 198 The keeper..with his former unconstitutional and ambiguous humanity.

b. Disposition to treat human beings and animals with consideration and compassion, and to relieve their distresses; kindness, benevolence; = HUMANENESS. (In earlier use not clearly separable from a.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 36 O noble Markys, youre humanitee Asseureth vs to yeue vs hardinesse. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Humanitie..is a generall name to those vertues, in whome semeth to be a mutuall concorde and loue, in the nature of man. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 21 Ther is commended humanitie, for that they are redy to releeve the want of their brethren. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 The vertue of humanity, that is, of being ready to shew love to man, as he is man. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 97 Treat the prisoners..with humanity. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 501 Great tenderness of heart, and humanity of disposition. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 224 The English laws against Popery..were so much mitigated by the prudence and humanity of the Government.

c. *pl.* Instances or acts of humanity; † courtesies (*obs.*); kindnesses, tendernesses.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 51 Though thou seemed as enemie..yit we found mair humanities and plaisures than damage by thy cumming. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxviii, So are our gentle natures intertwined With sweet humanities. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 925 All the courtesies and humanities of generous warfare. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xv. 188 Blended graces and beauties, and humanities which are found..in all churches, but not in each separate man.

4. Learning or literature concerned with human culture: a term including the various branches of polite scholarship, as grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and esp. the study of the ancient Latin and Greek classics. a. *sing.* (Still used in the Scottish Universities, in the sense of 'the study of the Latin language and literature'.)

This (=15–16th c. It. *umanità*, F. *humanité*) appears to have represented L. *humanitas* in its sense of 'mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education', as used by Aulus Gellius, Cicero, and others; hence, taken as = 'literary culture, polite literature, *literæ humaniores*'; but it was very often, in scholastic and academic use, opposed to *divinity*, as if = secular learning.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121 a/2 He floured in double science .. that is to saye dyuynyte and humanyte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 255 Hauynge..sum knowleage of letters of humanitie. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 97 By reason of prophane literature and humanity opposite unto sacred letters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. v. § 2. 20 There doe arise three knowledges, Divine Philosophy, Natural Philosophy, and Humane Philosophy, or Humanitie. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 43 He .. went to Lisbone, and taught Humanity in the English Colledge there. 1737 *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. 440 In this University [Edinburgh] are taught Divinity, Philosophy.. Oratory, Humanity. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXXV. (1840) II. 547 Nicholas the fifth..established public rewards at Rome for composition in the learned languages, appointed professors in humanity. *Ibid.* 550 Rodolphus Langius .. a tolerable Latin poet .. opened a school of humanity at Munster: which supplied his countrymen with every species of elegant learning. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. v. I. § 27. 348 Lectures in humanity, that is, in classical literature, were, in 1535, established in all colleges of the University of Oxford. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 269 The 'Professor of Humanity' has his place in .. official lists as if there were nothing antiquated or peculiar in the term. 1865 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VII. 10 The study, of which Greek learning is the main.. as well as the most arduous part, made its way, under the well-deserved name of Humanity, to the very head of the Faculty of Arts. 1869 SIR A. GRANT *Address Students Univ. Edin.* 2 Nov., Latin, not altogether without reason called 'Humanity' in this University, is the greatest of all keys to the history, the thoughts, and the mind itself of civilized man. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* ii. 58 (O. H. S.) The first Professor of Humanity [in C. C. C., Oxford] was Ludovicus Vivès, the celebrated Spanish humanist.

b. *pl.* (Usually with *the*; = Fr. *les humanités.*)

1702 WOODROFFE *Daniel's* 70 *Weeks* Ep. A iij b, What Philosophy, what Humanities, what Law, what Divinity did not his Discourses still infuse? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vii, I have been bred in Paris, and learned my humanities and my *cursus medendi*. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 92 An Eton captain.. critically learned in all the humanities. 1886 SIR F. POLLOCK *Oxford Lect.* iv. (1890) 108 Neither would I have you neglect the humanities. I could wish that every one of you.. could enjoy in the originals Homer, and Virgil, and Dante, and Rabelais, and Goethe. 1886 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 147 The teaching of the Humanities and of the Hebrew.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 4.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 496 Some out of the Canonists, some out of the Schoolmen .. most of all out of Humanity Bookes, wherein you be pretily seene. ...As for Diuinity, there appeareth no great knowledge in you. *a* 1688 FULMAN in Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 381 *note*, Ludovicus Vivès lodged in C. C. C., and, by Tradition, was Humanitie Reader to the Coll. 1695 SIBBALD *Autobiog.* (1834) 129, I was a yeer at the Humanity classe.

b. in sense 3 b.

1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 384 To tell the humanity-men to look at home for slaves to free. *Ibid.*, Colonel Wodehouse..opposed this humanity-scheme. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 109 The humanity-mongers, who deny the necessity and lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment.

Humanization (hiū·mănəizē·shən). [f. next + -ATION.]

The action or process of humanizing, or condition of being humanized: a. in sense 1 of the vb.

1836 CDL. WISEMAN *Sc. & Relig.* I. iii. 184 Advancing .. in this road to humanization..their jabbering resolved itself into articulate sounds. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 100 This degrading humanization of the Deity. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 113/2 The complete humanization of nature.

b. in sense 2 of the vb.

1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 93 Learning and humanization quickly followed. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lv. 427 Those diversions..which..promote the humanization of our manners. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Phys. Mind* vi. 366 There is not a being born into the world who does not carry in his nature the cultivation of his epoch, marking, so to speak, its stage of humanization. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Equality* 65 Great elements in our humanization.

Humanize (hiū·mănəiz), *v.* [ad. F. *humanise-r* (16th c. in Littré), f. *hūmān-us*: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render human; to give a human character to, imbue with human qualities; to turn into, or represent in, the form of man; to conform to human nature or use.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1210 Socrates .. hath humanized as I may so say, Philosophy, and attributed it to humaine reason. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* V. (R.), When humaniz'd our Saviour did remaine. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v, Before the Christian religion had, as it were, humanized the idea of the Divinity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. x. (1864) IX. 338 The cloister..must humanise itself that it may represent man. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 671 It is clear that the Fijians humanized their gods.

2. To make humane; to civilize, soften, refine; to imbue with gentleness or tenderness.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* II–IV. 235 The wilder people..were somewhat humaniz'd by our conversation. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 132 My faithful Tears .. shall flow To humanize the Flints on which I tread. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Humanize*, to make gentle, tractable and familiar. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 164 If blacks were humanized, instructed in arts and sciences, husbandry and commerce. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 33 The Evangelical precepts .. distinctly humanized the way in which war was carried on.

† 3. *intr.* To act as a human being. *Obs. rare.*

1655 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 163 By Divinizing one gets Respect; by Humanizing, Contempt.

4. *intr.* for *pass.* To become humanized, to grow humane.

a 1790 FRANKLIN (Webster 1864), Humanizing by degrees, it [the law of nations] admitted slavery instead of death [as a punishment]. 1862 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister Mercy* 28 Some few of them [boys] were observed to humanise considerably under the intercourse.

Hence **Hu·manizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 [see 3]. 1816 SOUTHEY *Pilgr. Waterloo* II. xvii, The love of peace and humanizing art. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxi, A fresh centre of instruction, humanizing, disciplining .. to hundreds of little savage spirits. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 145 Love..has exercised a humanizing if not a strengthening influence on the world.

Humanized (-əizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Made or represented as human (see prec. 1).

Humanized lymph or *virus*: vaccine lymph or virus modified by being communicated to a human being in vaccination.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 19 The humanised head being sometimes bearded, and sometimes not. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 322 The humanized aspects of the external world. 1880 DR. CAMERON in Parlt. 11 June, Guarantee against the propagation of those human diseases occasionally invaccinated with humanised lymph.

2. Made humane; civilized, refined (see prec. 2).

1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 298, I live..in liberal and humanized company. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 331 Notions.. no longer suitable to our refined and humanized age.

Hu·manizer. [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which humanizes.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. 324 Orpheus .. the .. humanizer of the .. savage Thracians. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 36 The first humanizer of men was their worship.

Humankind (hiū·mănˌkəi·nd). [Properly two words, *human kind*; now commonly written as one, after *mankind*.] The human race; mankind.

c 1645 COWLEY *To Sir W. Davenant* 16 So much more thanks from humane kind does merit The Poets Fury than the Zealots Spirit. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 640 A knowledge both of books and human kind. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VII. (1757) 162 The world their field, and humankind their prey. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* xi. 222 All humankind will be gathered hereafter into one universal empire.

Human-like, *a.* [f. HUMAN + LIKE *a.*] Like that which is human, resembling the human; like a human being, man-like.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. vii. 239 The human-like figure of their hands and feet. 1813 SOUTHEY *Life of Nelson* I. 15 No other animal has so humanlike an expression in its countenance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 198 Their natives are, some human-like, and some Of great gigantic grace. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxiii. 172 The mare uttered a sort of human-like scream.

Humanly (hiū·mănli), *adv.* In 5–8 also humanely. [f. HUMAN *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. After the manner of man, in accordance with human nature; by human means, by man.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 14 Thou shouldest rather thinke Divinely of Man, then Humanely of God. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 4 Humanly Instituted and Determined. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II. 155 Is Sunday, not divinely speaking, but humanly .. a blessing? 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 83 So that I perish humanly 'twill please Me humanly to die. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 318/1 Judges are humanly fallible and subject to prejudice.

2. Within the range of human experience or power; from the standpoint of man.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 4 The true pleasure (to speak humanelie) is y[t] which naturallie giveth pleasure to all persons. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi, Every accident .. that may happ'n humanly to the affaires of men. 1707 FREIND *Peterborow's Cond. Sp.* 55 [The deed] was thought humanely impossible. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 55 ¶ 8 There is no Question, humanly speaking, but these great Ends will be brought about. 1883–4 J. G. BUTLER *Bible-Work* II. 54 Under circumstances never humanly matched.

3. With the feelings distinctive or worthy of man; with human kindness. (In earlier use, Courteously, in a friendly-manner: cf. HUMANE 1 a.)

c 1485 *Songs & Carols* (1847) 64 The gowdwyff ful humanly to hyr spowse gave gownys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 79 The king of Jngland..prayes him to desist and to returne..The Scotis king returnes..humanlie and gentillie, confideng in his promises. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* III. 77 Modestly bold, and humanly severe. *a* 1845 HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* iv, Think of her..Gently and humanly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 93 If he had not felt intensely and humanly.

Humanness (hiū·mănˌnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Human quality: = HUMANITY 1.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 400 It leaves all the echoes..far behind, in number, distinctness, and humanness of voice. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 226 The naïve innocence of the child's untainted humanness. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 78 Faces drop humanness without becoming recognizably bestial.

Humano-, used as combining form of L. *hūmānus* HUMAN: = 'humanly . . .', 'human and . . .', as *humano-solar, -taurine.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 350 The cherub, or humano-taurine apparition. 1828 — *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) II. 14 The great humano-solar divinity of Paganism.

Humate (hiū·mēt), *sb. Chem.* [f. HUM-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of humic acid.

1844 PETZHOLDT *Lect. Farmers* 93 Salts, denominated humates. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 227. 237 From the solution of humates or ulmates contained in the soil.

†Hu·mate, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *humāt-us*, pa. pple. of *humāre* to bury.] Buried, interred.

1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24 That my body be humate byfore the v tapurs under the crucifix. 1518 *Will of Hopkinson* (Somerset Ho.), My body to be humate & berid.

†Huma·tion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *humātiōn-em*, f. *humāre* to bury.] Burial, interment; inhumation.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* III. 137 Giue them Humation Build them a Monument. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lanc.* II. (1662) 117 Lancashire gave me Breath, And Cambridge Education. Middlesex gave me Death, And this Church my Humation.

Humayn(e, obs. ff. HUMAN, HUMANE. **Humber,** obs. f. HUMMER, var. UMBER, the grayling.

†Hum-bird. *Obs.* [f. HUM *sb.* or *vb.-stem* + BIRD.] = HUMMING-BIRD.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 31 As she flies, she makes a little humming noise like a Humble-bee: wherefore shee is called the Humbird. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 315 The Humbird, not much exceeding a Beetle. 1698 B. BULLIVANT in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 168 The Hum-bird I have shot with Sand. 1819 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay* iv, Some from the hum-bird's downy nest.

Humble (hv·mb'l), *a.*[1] Forms: 3–6 **umble,** 4– **humble,** (4–5 **humbyll,** 5 **oumbbylle,** 6 **humbul**). See also HUMIL(E. [a. OF. *umble, humble* (12th c. in Littré):—L. *humil-em* low, lowly, small, slight, mean, insignificant, base, f. *humus* ground, earth. The *h* was originally mute as in F.; the pronunciation (*v*·mb'l) has prevailed down to the 19th c. See also the doublet HUMIL(E.]

1. Having a low estimate of one's importance, worthiness, or merits; marked by the absence of self-assertion or self-exaltation; lowly: the opposite of *proud.* **a.** Of persons.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 30 Ure lord god almichti..þurch his grace maked of þo euele manne good man, of þe orgeilus umble. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 686 Humble folk been cristes freendes. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* 79 Vnto the wolffe contrarye of nature..is this oumbbylle best [sheep]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 194 b, Neither to wanton nor to humble. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. v. 7, I am an humble Sutor to your Vertues. 1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 130 Christ was humble, they are proud. *c* 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 875 Thy sum of duty let two words contain..Be humble, and be just. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xviii. (1882) 241 God..places the humble consistent follower and the broken-hearted sinner on a level. *Mod.* A humble follower of the Master.

b. Of qualities, attributes, actions, etc.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 68 (124) She hym thonkyd oft in humble chere. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 64 There ben louers of such a sort, That feignen hem an humble port. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXI. 130 (1845) 154 His umble service we pray you alow. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Pr.*, I praye and beseche you..to accompany me wyth a pure heart and humble voyce. 1662 *la Tout, Gen. Thanksgiving*, We thine unworthy servants do give thee most humble and hearty thanks. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. I. I..spoke in the humblest accent. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 95 There can be..in my humble opinion, no doubt on the subject. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 475 He..made the humblest professions of fidelity.

c. Used formally, esp. in subscriptions to letters, in addressing a person regarded as one's superior.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 768, I neuere heeld me lady ne maistresse But humble seruant to youre worthynesse. 1414 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 22/2 Oure soverain Lord, youre humble and trewe lieges that ben come for the Co[mmun]e of youre lond. 1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 76 I. 99 Sheweth and piteuously compleyneth youre humble trewe obeisantes Comunes. 1472 *Ibid.* No. 670 III. 8 Your humbylest servaunt, J. of Gelston. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 169 Your Majesties most faithfull and most humble subject and servant, Ormonde. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded: 6, I am really, Sir, Your most affectionate Friend, and most humble Servant, Iz. Wa. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 118 ¶ 8 The humble Petition of Penelope Prim, Widow. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* II. Wks. 1799 II. 32 Madam Mechlin, your humble. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 117 His coldness has driven them from his mansion to that of your humble servant. 1808 in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 55, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, your faithful humble servant, Wm. Pinkney.

2. Of lowly condition, rank, or estate; of modest dimensions; modest, unpretentious.

c 1386 Humble bed [see HUMBLEHEDE]. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6148 Sikerest hyding Is undirneth humblest clothing. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 46 An humble page. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 162, I am from humble, he from honored name. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* A iij, A man of an obscure and humble condition. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, She retired to her humble bed. 1852 G. LONG *Pref. Caesar's Comm.* 9 An humble friend, a man unknown to fame. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 38 A church or oratory of humble character. *Mod.* The duties of a humble station.

†b. Of local situation: Low-lying, not elevated.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 13 In humble dales is footing fast, the trode is not so tickle. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* 82 Upon a Terrass, as most Houses high, Though from this prospect humble to your eye. 1729 S. SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 40 The Rivers Rea and Isis, which break out..in the County of Oxon..draw their original from so humble a Plain, that there is scarce any Declivity sufficient for their Current. *Ibid.* 75 Water is conveyed with more Ease into the humble Plains below.

c. Of plants: Low-growing. (Now often with some fig. notion of a.)

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 53 These Dews .. being observed much more..upon the humble shrub, then upon trees. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 601 It is a smaller and more humble plant than the *G. sanguineum.* 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. § 24. 102 Lichen, and mosses (..for the most part humblest of the green things that live). *Mod.* The species are mostly of humble growth.

d. *Humble plant*: the common Sensitive plant.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 80 That all Vegetables (as well as the Sensitive and humble Plants) have this latter kind of Sensation, as well as Animals. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 114/1 The Humble Plant will fall of its own accord, when you come near it. 1796 MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 341 Humble plant is one of the sensitives, the property of which is to close its leaves or drop them upon being touched. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Humble Plant, *Mimosa pudica.*

3. *Comb.* parasynthetic, as *humble-minded, -mouthed, -spirited, -visaged* adjs.; whence *humble-mindedness,* etc.; quasi-advb. in *humble-acting* adj.

1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 16 The humble-spirited is termed a fool or a lout. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 136 Humble-heartednes and harty earnestnesse. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 34 Like humble visag'd suters. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 107 Y'are meek, and humble-mouth'd. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 442 ¶ 3 Whether the Ambitious or Humble-minded. 1738 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XII. 34 A serious humble-acting Christian. 1893 *Athenæum* 24 June 790/2 His truthfulness was not less conspicuous than the humblemindedness of which it was the parent.

Humble, *a.*[2]: see HUMMEL *a.*

Humble, *v.*[1] [f. HUMBLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render humble or meek in spirit; to cause to think more lowly of oneself.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 137 Loue's a mighty Lord, And hath so humbled me. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cii. 14 If they shall be truly sensible of thy punishments, and humbled for their sins. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 39 An account of the lowliness of our own origin, if it cannot amuse, will at least serve to humble us. 1879 CHR. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

2. To lower in dignity, position, condition, or degree; to bring low, abase.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* IV. xx, The prowde shall be allway humbled. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 472 All humbled on your knees. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxii. 24 Because he hath humbled his neighbours wife. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 311 Though the purity therof is much subject to be humbled. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 245 The highest Mountains may be humbled into Valleys. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. VI. 478 To humble the Church was the king's next step. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 34 A French soldier is not to be humbled in the opinion of his countrymen or of himself. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5 The Catholic League [was] humbled in the dust.

3. *refl.* To render oneself humble; to assume a humble attitude; to do obeisance, bow. *arch.*

[Cf. med.L. *se humiliare*, per adorationem inclinare se, genua flectere (Du Cange).]

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4965 Toward Mahoun he humblede him þan. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 111 Our king hath..humbled him in such a wise To hem that were of none emprise. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A viij b, A grete lady tooke of her hood and humbled herself to a taylour. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 24 b, The army .. humbled them selfes mekely before the crosse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 807 All the people did humble themselves, laying earth upon their heads. 1756–7 tr. *K'eysler's Travv.* (1760) III. 254 *margin*, How far Charles V. humbled himself to the pope. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, Let us humble ourselves under God's hand.

†b. *intr.* for *refl. Obs.* or *dial.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 2 Great potentates..Think that Prince Edward humbles at your feet. 1635 *Tom a Lincolne* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) II. 236, I .. have made princes stoope and kings to humble when I have frownde. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 3/2 The charities .. in many cases do not go to the most needy, 'who will not humble to ask for them'.

†4. *trans.* To offer humbly. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* IV. i, Let us attend to humble our best thanks For these high favours.

Hence **Humbled** (hv·mb'ld) *ppl. a.*; **Hu·mbling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, whence **Hu·mblingly** *adv.*, in a humbling or humiliating manner.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* iv. (R.), Throughe lowlinesse and humbleyng of himselfe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 5 The common executioner..Falls not the axe vpon the humbled neck, But first begs pardon. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 317 Of melting humblings. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 145 The prayers and cries of his humbled people in their humbling circumstances. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 1 Mar. 129/2 They should meet with no whining self-humblings. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* (1839) II. 310 Selfishly timid, humblingly dependent. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxviii. 215 On this occasion the English government and public have made a humbling spectacle.

†Humble, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [app. of same origin as MHG., LG. and mod.Ger. *hummeln, hummeln*, 'bombilare', mod.Du. *hommelen* to hum, buzz, 'bombilare, bombum edere, ut fucus, apis, etc.' (Kilian.) Cf. HUMBLE-BEE.] *intr.* To rumble; to mumble; to hum or buzz as a bee. Exemplified chiefly in **Humbling** *vbl. sb.*[2]

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 531 Lyke the last humblynge After a clappe of oo thundringe. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 144 It is better to say it sententiously one time, than to run it over an hundred times with humbling and mumbling. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 A great hurly burlye the wyndblasts Would keepe..wyth woonderus humbling. *Ibid.* 31 Lyke bees .. That flirt in soonbeams, and toyle with mutterus humbling. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, To Humble or humme like a Bee.

Humble, *v.*[3]: see HUMMEL.

Humble, *sb. Obs.* Only in *pl.* **humbles.** An occasional spelling of UMBLES (itself a later form of NUMBLES, OF. *nombles*), the inwards of a deer or other beast.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xiv. 106, *Lacy.* What haue you fit for breakefast? *Margret.* Butter and cheese, and humbles of a Deere. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 203 The humbles was ever my dogges fee, which by the wesell was hanged on the barre in the chimney, for his diet only. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 Without telling ..who has the Humbles, who the Haunch, and who the Legs of the last Stag.

†**Humble,** app. a popular corruption of HOMILY.

1550 LEVER *Serm.* (Arb.) 65 He..slubbers vp his seruice, and he can not reade the humbles.

Humble, obs. form of HUMBLY.

Humble-bee (hʊ·mb'lbī·). Also 5 **humbul-, -yl-.** [Known only from the 15th c.; but possibly an old word, representing an OE. **humbol-béo*: cf. OHG. *humbal, humpal,* MHG. *humbel, hummel* (masc.), Ger. *hummel* fem., *hummelbiene,* the large wild-bee, MLG. *homele, hummelbe, homelbe,* MDu. *hommel* (m. and f.), Kilian *hommel, bommel,* 'bombilius, fucus, et crabro', Du. *hommel* masc. a drone-bee, Da. *humlebi,* Sw. *humla* (from LG.).

The *b* in OHG. and MHG. makes it somewhat doubtful whether the sb. was orig. derived from the root of *hummen* to HUM; but there can be little doubt of the subsequent association of *hummel* with the dim. vb. *hummeln,* or of *humble-bee* with HUMBLE *v.*[2]]

A large wild bee, of the genus *Bombus,* which makes a loud humming sound; a bumble-bee.

a 1450 *Fysshynge w. angle* (1883) 26 In Juyll the greshop & the humbylbee in the medow. *c* 1470 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 86 The humbul-be [*v.r.* hombull-be] haundylt a horne-pype. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 767/20 *Hic tabanus,* a humbylbee. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Lyke the hussyng of a homble be. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 171 The honie-bags steale from the humble Bees. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 260 The Humble-bee is almost as large as the humming-bird. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1873) 57 Humble-bees alone visit red clover, as other bees cannot reach the nectar.

b. *attrib.* † **humble-bee orchis,** the Bee Orchis.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ci. § 3. 163 The Humble Bee Orchis hath a fewe small weake and shorte leaues.

† **Hu·mbledory.** *Obs.* [Cf. *humble-bee, drumble-dore, -drone,* Du. *hommel* a drone, and DOR *sb.*[1]] A drone.

1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlviii. 153 Not to lye in corners lyke humbledoryes, eatyng up the honey of the bees.

Humblefica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. HUMBLE *a.*[1] + -FICATION.] A making (oneself) humble.

1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 120 The Prospectus .. has about it a sort of unmanly humblefication.

[**Humblehede,** a reading in some Chaucer MSS. for *humble bed.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 682 (Ellesm. MS.) From humble bed to roial magestee Up roos he Iulius the Conquerour. (So *Harl., Hengw., Camb. MSS.*; *Corp., Petw., Lans.* Fro humblehede and fro Roial Maieste.)]

† **Hu·mble-ju·mble.** *Obs. rare.* [A riming formation on JUMBLE.] A confused jumble.

1550 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* v. (1551) 361 A confusion, an humble iomble or hotch potch.

Humblely, obs. form of HUMBLY.

Hu·mblement. *nonce-wd.* [f. HUMBLE *v.*[1] + -MENT.] Humiliation.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1854) 293 In whom was perfected all sacrifice, All penalty, all humblement, all death.

Humbleness (hʊ·mb'lnĕs). [f. HUMBLE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being humble.

1. Meekness, lowliness, humility.

1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* Prol., He knowynge her pride, and schewinge his owene humblenesse [*later MSS.* humelnesse]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 54, I here with al humblenesse salute her. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* viii. 33 In his humblenesse is his judgment exalted. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 125 With bated breath, and whispring humblenesse. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1864/3 With all humbleness and Duty we desire .. to approach the Throne of your Sacred Majesty. 1823 MOORE *Loves Angels* III. 208 Thus in humbleness they trod, Abashed, but pure before their God. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 448 Hence the humbleness there always is in Christian dignity.

2. Unpretentiousness, modest character.

1802 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 386 A daring humbleness of language and versification. 1812 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) II. 140 If the humbleness of their quality is no objection. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, Earth's coarsest bread, the garden's homeliest roots .. His short repast in humbleness supply.

Humble pie.

†1. = UMBLE PIE, a pie made of the 'umbles' or inwards of a deer (or other animal). *Obs.*

a 1648 DIGBY *Closet Open.* (1677) 203 To season Humble-Pyes. [1812 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 241 Robin helped him largely to numble-pie .. and the other dainties of his table.]

2. *To eat humble pie* : to be very submissive; to apologize humbly; to submit to humiliation.

[From HUMBLE *a.*, perh. with jocular reference to sense 1 here. Cf. *to eat rue-pie* (Lincolnsh.) to rue, repent.]

1830 *Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* App. 432 'To make one eat humble pie'—i.e. To make him lower his tone, and be submissive. It may possibly be derived from the *umbles* of the deer, which were the perquisite of the huntsman; and if so, it should be written *umble-pie,* the food of inferiors. 1847–78 HALLIWELL s. v., *To eat humble pie,* to be very submissive, *var. dial.* 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xiv. 136 You must get up and eat humble pie this morning, my boy. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* xlii, 'The scornful Dog', had to eat wormwood pudding and humble pie. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Oxford* I. xiv. 224 The town had .. to eat a considerable amount of humble pie. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* ii, Trying to think what was the very humblest pie I could eat.

b. In other analogous expressions.

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. ix. 217 The staple in the bill of fare was Humble Pie. 1895 *Times* 9 Jan. 4/1 To sue for peace when further resistance becomes hopeless is a kind of 'humble pie' that fate has condemned all vanquished nations to swallow from time immemorial.

Humbler (hʊ·mblə). [f. HUMBLE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which humbles.

1611 COTGR., *Abbaisseur,* an abaser, .. humbler, bringer downe of. 1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 35 It is also an humbler for sinne. 1832 *Examiner* 293/1 Such a doughty humbler of the pride of the insolent nobles.

† **Humblesse.** *Obs.* Also 4 **umblesse,** 5 **humbles, -is(se.** [a. OF. (*h*)*umblesse,* f. *humble*: see HUMBLE *a.*[1] and -ESS[2]. In ME. stressed on second syllable; by Spenser on first: cf. *richesse, riches.*] Humbleness, humility.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 55 Vmblesse and pes good feith the emperice. *c* 1374 — *Boeth.* III. pr. viii. 63 (Camb. MS.) Thow shal defowle thy-self thorw humblesse of axynge. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iv. (1869) 3 Wher inne weren stikked twelue degrees of humblisse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 26 And with faire fearefull humblesse towards him shee came. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxv, And with prone humblesse her feet's dust doth sweep. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativ.* IV. 2 The strawy bed Where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humbless lay.

† **Humble·sso.** *Obs.* [An affected nonce-formation on prec., after such It. or Sp. forms as *capriccio, capricho.*] An obeisance; a show of humility.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 55 He kissed his hand thrice, and made as many Humblessos ere hee would finger it.

† **Humblete,** obs. by-form of HUMILITY.

c 1400-30 *Chaucer's Pars. T.* ¶ 35 (Harl. MS.) In werkyng of alle maner humblete [6 *texts* humylite(e].

Humbling: see under HUMBLE *v.*[1] and 2.

Humblok, obs. form of HEMLOCK.

Humbly (hʊ·mbli), *adv.* Also 4–6 **umb-, -liche, -li, -le, -lie.** See also HUMILY. [f. HUMBLE *a.* + -LY[2]: cf. *simple, simply,* etc.]

1. In a humble manner; with humility, meekly.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1670 (1719) Loke þat ye þonke humbely [*v.rr.* humblely, vmbely] Hem alle þre. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1041 Oppon ys arm ys heued a layde, & humbliche ansuered þe kyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1837 The Troiane full umbly tolde hym anone. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* (1868) 34 Thene sayd parys moche humbly with grete shamefastnes. *a* 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 345 With greet reverence and that ful humblely. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 14 Walkinge humbly before the Lorde. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 279 Tyrone .. kneeled at the doore humbly on his knees for a long space. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* v. (R.), Oft he is heard to threat, and humbly oft to pray. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. Pref. 39 He who walks humbly with Nature will seldom be in danger of losing sight of Art.

b. Used formally in addressing a superior.

1483 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 44 Humble praying your good mastership to take no displeasure with me. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 Moste humbly besechyng your highnes..that I maie have a sure saufe conduite. 1639 MARQ. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 58, I shall humbly craue leiue to ade this to your self. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 258 ¶ 2, I do humbly propose .. that another..be erected.

2. In a low or lowly position or condition; modestly; unpretentiously.

1746 *Tom Thumb's Trav. Eng.* 105 Near an Acre of Pasture Ground..sunk gently down for several Hours, till at last it humbly settled about seventeen Yards below. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 292 John Bart, humbly born, and scarcely able to sign his name.

3. *Comb.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 97 As..humblie minded and demeaned a Gentlewoman, as I have ever [known]. 1892 D. A. CLARKE in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 668 The meek and humbly-clad Sisters of St. Francis.

Humboldtilite (humbō·ltilәit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after F. H. Alexander von Humboldt, a famous German traveller (1769–1859): see -LITE.] A variety of melilite, often found in large crystals.

1826 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* II. 251. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 325 Humboldtilite, in right-square prisms. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 280 Humboldtilite occurs in cavernous blocks of Somma.

Humboldtine (hu·mbŏltәin). *Min.* [f. (1821) as prec.: see -INE.] Hydrous oxalate of iron, found usually in capillary crystals.

1822 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* V. 193 A new mineral, discovered ..near Bilin in Bohemia has been named Humboldtine. 1852 SHEPARD *Min.* 76 Humboldtine..blackens in the flame of a candle.

Humboldtite (hu·mbŏltәit). *Min.* [f. as prec.: see -ITE.] 1. = prec.

†2. A synonym of datolite. *Obs.*

1823 in *Thomson's Ann. Philos.* Ser. II. V. 134, I would propose to call it Humboldtite after that eminent philosopher, to whom natural science is so much indebted. 1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 28 Humboldtite; oxalate of iron.

Humbug (hʊ·mbʊg), *sb.* (*a.*) *colloq.* [A slang or cant word which came into vogue *c* 1750.

(An earlier date has been given in several Dictionaries, on the ground of the occurrence of the word in the title of F. Killigrew's *Universal Jester,* which the *Slang Dictionary* dates 'about 1735-40'. But the earliest ed. of that work is dated by Lowndes 1754; see below.)

Many guesses at the possible derivation of *humbug* have been made; but as with other and more recent words of similar introduction, the facts as to its origin appear to have been lost, even before the word became common enough to excite attention. Cf. the following:

1751 (Jan.) *Student* II. 41 There is a word very much in vogue with the people of taste and fashion, which though it has not even the 'penumbra' of a meaning, yet makes up the sum total of the wit, sense and judgement of the aforesaid people of taste and fashion!..I will venture to affirm that this Humbug is neither an English word, nor a derivative from any other language. It is indeed a blackguard sound, made use of by most people of distinction! It is a fine, make-weight in conversation, and some great men deceive themselves so egregiously as to think they mean something by it!]

†1. A hoax; a jesting or befooling trick; an imposition. *Obs.*

1751 *Student* II. 129 That exalted species of wit which is now practised by gentlemen of the brightest parts under the elegant denomination of a Humbug. *Ibid.* 287 (*article*) Of the Superlative Advantages arising from the use of the new-invented Science, called the Humbug. 1754 EARL ORRERY *Let.* in *Connoisseur* No. 14 ¶ 3 Single words, indeed, now and then broke forth; such as *odious, horrible, detestable, shocking, Humbug.* This last new-coined expression, which is only to be found in the nonsensical vocabulary, sounds absurd and disagreeable, whenever it is pronounced. 1754 *Ibid.* No. 42 ¶ 4 Our pretenders to wit...When they talk of Humbug, etc. they seem to be jabbering in the uncouth dialect of the Huns. ?1754 F. KILLIGREW (*title*) The Universal Jester; or a pocket companion for the Wits; being a choice collection of merry conceits, facetious drolleries, etc., clenchers, closers, closures, bon-mots, and humbugs. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 333 He delighted greatly in the humbug, a species of wit that was then newly produced in this enlightened age. 1776 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* I. 108 Sprightly Humbugs and practical Jokes. *a* 1799 TWEDDELL *Rem.* xxxi. (1815) 167 (Jod.) It was, to be sure, a very facetious humbug.

2. A thing which is not really what it pretends to be; an imposture, a deception, fraud, sham.

1751 *Student* II. 41 This peace will prove a confounded humbug upon the nation. 1831 *Cat's Tail* 20 A mere catch-penny humbug. 1884 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *West. Daily Press* 11 July 3/4 The whole legislature of the Government had been a gigantic humbug, a stupendous imposture, and a prodigious fraud.

3. Deception, pretence, sham; used interjectionally = 'stuff and nonsense!'.

1825 J. GEORGE *View Law Joint Stock Comp.* 58 The writer would have thought it the acmé of humbug. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 53 In fact, to borrow a coarse word, the mere impersonation of humbug. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. iv, A government of statesmen or of clerks? Of Humbug or of Humdrum? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 160, I believe a notion is growing prevalent that half what is said and written about the dangers of the Alps is mere humbug. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 209 Humbug! come along! It's a shame to leave such claret as that.

4. A person that practises deception; an impostor, a 'fraud'.

[1763 in Mackenzie *Royal Masonic Cycl.* s.v., The brethren of the Venerable Society of Humbugs met at brother Hallam's, in Goodman's Fields from 1763.] 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 7 So essential a Familiar as the Humbug. 1807 in *Sheridaniana* 211, I think, father, said he, that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons, are great humbugs. 1857 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 9, I denounce the race as humbugs. 1860 L. STEPHEN *Vac. Tour* 272, I boldly informed my companions, and tried to persuade myself, that another half-hour would take us to the top; but I secretly felt that I was a humbug. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 300 He is at least a man among men, and not a humbug among humbugs.

5. A kind of sweetmeat. *dial.*

1825 [Remembered in common use in Gloucestershire]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Humbug,* ..also applied to a kind of sweetmeat. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* xliii, He had provided himself with a paper of humbugs for the child—'humbugs' being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy, well-flavoured with peppermint. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

6. (See quot.)

1850 [In use in Norfolk for holding cows or horses]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Humbug* (*Manege*), a nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose. Used with bulls and other refractory bovines. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 328, 412, 458.

7. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of the nature of or characterized by humbug or imposture; humbugging.

1812 COMBE *Picturesque* XXVI, A pun I do detest, 'Tis such a paltry, humbug jest. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* lxxxviii, No humbug sort of devil-may-care and bad-luck-to-you kind of chaps.

Humbug (hʊ·mbʊg), *v.* [f. HUMBUG *sb.* In 18th c., and still dialectally, stressed *humbu·g.*]

1. *trans.* To practise humbug upon; to trick and make a jest of; to impose upon, hoax, delude.

1751 *Student* II. 41 'Did you observe how the Colonel Humbug'd his Grace last night?' 'These theatrical managers humbug the town damnably!' 1754 F. WEBBER *Def. Rector Exeter Coll.* 45 Thus had the poor Rector the Mortification to find himself, in the modern Phrase, humbugg'd, that is, if I understand the Word, trick'd and made a Jest of. 1762–97 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* I. 85 Now we're humbugg'd, you plainly see. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 182 John Bull loves to be humbugged, and they are enemies to themselves who write, speak, or seek truth. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. VI. 298 Even we have been humbugged by this Pagan rascal. 1885 F. ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* I. 4 That isn't it...Don't try and humbug me. *Tinted Venus* I. 4 That isn't it...Don't try and humbug me.

b. To hoax or cajole *into* (doing something); to cheat out *of* (something).

1761 *Meretriciad* (1765) 21 What could a knight see in thy ugly face To be humbug'd of fifty pounds of lace? 1813 *Sporting Mag.* 218 The gentle reader humbugged into the belief. 1882 *Mrs. Raven's Temp.* I. 346 Does she humbug herself into that belief, *as neatly as* she humbugs you?

c. To change or transfer by trickery.

1821 Combe *Wife* III. 354 Your tricks..never cease To humbug health into disease. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) Jan. 561 The good things they have humbugged out of the charities.

2. *intr.* To practise humbug; to be a humbug; 'to fool *about*'.

1753 Hawkesworth *Adventurer* No. 100 ₱ 7 I..could..humbug with so much skill as..to take-in a knowing one. 1778 H. Brooke *Epil. Humbugging* 6 Of worth and of wisdom the trial and test Is—mark ye, my friends!—who shall humbug the best. 1861 H. Kingsley *Ravenshoe* xliii. (Farmer), She was always ready to help him, provided, as she told him, 'he didn't humbug'. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conse.* II. vi, Where are we? We're humbugging about..getting a bit nearer the town. 1882 Freeman in *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 259 Why do we go humbugging, and bothering, and asking him to help us?

Hence **Humbugging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Humbuggable** *a.*, capable of being humbugged, gullible; whence **Humbuggability. Humbugger,** one who humbugs or practises imposture; a humbug, impostor. **Humbuggery, Humbuggism,** the action or practice of humbugging; humbug, imposture.

1798 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 361 A learned dissertation on the *humbugability of its inhabitants. 1825 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 488 That any reasonable man (*humbuggable as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 581 The easiest, most good-natured and most humbuggable of all two-legged animals. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 11 All the Wit..and all the Fun of all the *Humbuggers of the Age. 1767 G. Canning *Poems* 56 Such is the heart our Humbugger conceals. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xviii.157 I'll strangle you..you humbugger. 1831 J. Morison in *Morisoniana* 386 The Jennerian vaccinic scheme..should counteract the virulence..which the past inoculating *humbuggery had failed to effect. 1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 25 Feb., Hypocrisy and humbuggery are openly declared to be the only traits that entitle a man to political support. 1752 A. Murphy *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 11 ₱ 6 The never enough to be admired Art of *Humbugging came into Vogue. 1793 'A. Pasquin' *Life Earl Barrymore* 67 Lord Barrymore was the most apt and successful person in beginning and pursuing a social species of imposition called humbugging, I ever sat with or observed. 1864 Burton *Scot Abr.* II. i. 22 A kind of calm insolence essential to great success in the function called humbugging. 1803 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 276 In hopes the Town Will gulp him down With good *humbugging sauce, Sir! 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 4064 There were then no skulkers, no humbugging apologies. 1842 Moore in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 311 By dint of sheer *humbuggism.

Hu·mbu·zz. *dial.* [f. Hum *v.* + Buzz *v.*]

1. A local name of the cockchafer.

1756 Toldervy *Two Orphans* I. 124 What are there called humbuzes, by the Londoners cock-chafers. *c* 1820 Mrs. Sherwood *May-bee* 13 William had caught another maybee, or cockchafer, or humbuzz (for so that insect is called in different places).

2. A thin piece of wood with a notched edge which is swung round rapidly by a string, and emits a loud humming sound, like the flight of a cockchafer; a bull-roarer.

1847-78 in Halliwell.

Humdrum (hv·mdrv·m), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **humtrum.** [Found *c* 1550: app. a reduplicating formation from Hum *v.*; it is doubtful whether the second element had any distinct connexion with Drum *sb.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Lacking variety; of a routine character; commonplace; monotonous; dull.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's De Vera Obed.* D vj, Because I rather vse a newe makinge of distinccion, than þ° old accustumed Humtrum distinccion. 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 400/2 A very hum-drum marriage this. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 9 ₱ 6 The *Hum-Drum* Club..was made up of very honest Gentlemen, of peaceable Dispositions, that used to sit together, smoak their Pipes, and say nothing 'till Mid-night. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 30 Dec., We had rather a hum-drum evening. 1823 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 158, I am writing in a sad, humdrum vein. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* Note C (1873) 313 A plain humdrum Sermon.

†2. (*adj.* or *adv.*) Without decision or distinction; undecided. *Obs.*

1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 132 He..divides *Jus* into *Jus naturale*, and *voluntarium*; which may signifie either of them, or both together hum drum. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 112 Shall we (quoth she) stand still hum drum, And see stout Bruin all alone By numbers basely overthrown? 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 58. 3/1 Your Wiser Rival..Ne'er stood Hum Drum, with Shilly Shally.

B. *sb.* 1. A humdrum person; a dull, monotonous, commonplace fellow.

1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. i, By gadslid I scorne it, I, so I doe, to be a consort for euery hum-drum. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 66. 2/2 A Plodding Hum-Drum, A Schollar that's Grum. 1812 *Religionism* 59 Heed not the lazy beneficed hum-drums. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 158 There are none but hum-drums, and jog-trots.

2. Dullness, commonplaceness, monotony; dull monotonous talk; with *a* and *pl.*, A humdrum saying, conversation, debate, etc.

1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* 71 (Jod.) Still in the same key to the tune of humdrum without either division or variety. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxii. 191, I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord and silence his humdrum. 1840 Mrs. F. Trollope *Widow Married* xxiii, To stand listening for an hour together to mamma's humdrums. 1854 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 62, I have been to hear a debate, or a hum-drum, in the House of Lords. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* ii, She was living with some intensity, and escaping humdrum.

† b. in *pl.* Dullness; = Doldrums 2. *Obs.*

1757 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 140, I fear my epistle will..give you the hum-drums.

Hence **Humdru·mmery, Humdru·mminess, Humdru·mness,** the quality or state of being humdrum; humdrum action. **Humdru·mmish** *a.*, characterized by humdrum, monotony, or dullness; whence **Humdru·mmishness.**

1732 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* I. 385 Their two eldest daughters are beauties..but not entertaining, so we passed that day hum-drumish. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 414 His 'discretion and taste'..mean humdrumishness and humbug. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 52 The deity still that illumed my humdrummery, My Magnus Apollo was Robert Montgomery. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 2/3 A sort of humdrumness that seemed to steal into the ship's inner life. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 626/2 Plain men, of..fair capacities, and an unsurpassable humdrumminess of nature and deportment. 1893 Leland *Mem.* II. 72 To break out of orthodox humdrumness.

Hu·mdru·m, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To proceed in a humdrum, monotonous, or undecided fashion. Also *to humdrum it.*

1733 Swift *Let. to Sheridan* 27 Mar., I humdrum it on..endeavouring to write, but write nothing, merely out of indolence and want of spirits. 1825 T. L. Peacock *Wks.* (1875) III. 223 If you stand hum-drumming [etc.]. 1862 Motley *Corr.* (1889) II. 108 We are humdrumming on as usual. 1894 A. d'Herisal *Discord. Life* xii. 99, I cannot humdrum with him in the Darby and Joan style.

Hence **Humdru·mming** *ppl. a.*, monotonous, commonplace.

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 14 He is none of those humdrumming Authors. 1894 F. S. Ellis *Reynard the Fox* 189 To the humdrumming round, Wherein most men are bound, He furnishes pleasant variety.

Humdudgeon (hv·mdv·dʒən). Also **humdurgeon.** [Cf. Hum *sb.*[2] and Dudgeon *sb.*[2]] (See quot. 1785.)

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Hum Durgeon*, an imaginary illness; he has got the hum durgeon..nothing ails him except low spirits. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxiii, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a scart on the pow. 1827 — *Two Drovers* ii, I maun down to the Clachan to see if the lad Harry Waakfelt is out of his humdudgeons yet. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxxx, His ravings and humdurgeon will unman all our youngsters.

Humean, Humian (hiū·miăn), *a.* Also **Hume·ian.** [f. personal name *Hume*: see -an.] Of or pertaining to the philosophical system or doctrine of David Hume (1711–76). So **Hu·mism,** the philosophy of David Hume; **Hu·mist,** an adherent of this.

1800 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 115 The cursed philosophical *Humeian indifference. 1866 *Reader* 24 Mar. 296 The old Humean dogma, that 'no amount of testimony can render a miracle credible'. 1884 J. H Stirling in *Mind* Oct. 540 Its general nature is understood, and the peculiar Humian point of it seen into. 1858 W. R. Pirie *Inq. Human Mind* II. iv. 209 It is substantively *Humeism though the conclusion may be somewhat differently argued out. 1884 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 425/3 The expansion of Humism by the Mills and their school. *Ibid.* 20 Dec. 800/1 The influence of the encyclopædists in France and of the *Humists in England.

Humect (hiu·mekt), *v.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *hūmectāre* (more correctly *ūm-*), f. (*h*)*ūmectus* moist, wet, f. (*h*)*ūmē-re* to be moist: see Humid, Humour. Cf. F. *humecter* (16th c., Rabelais).]

1. *trans.* To moisten, wet.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xi, It humecteth the body, or maketh it moyster and hotter. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 48/1 Humect an other peece of clothe in rayne water. 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 94 Many springes humect it from the Apennine hills. 1765 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/2 On the falling of rain that humects the earth, there arises a grateful smell. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 139 The other half of this seasoning serves to humect the quenelles which you have taken beforehand.

2. *intr.* To become humid or moist.

1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 613 This Salt ..easily humects, and dissolves into a liquor.

Hence **Hume·cting** *ppl. a.*, moistening.

1612 *Ench. Med.* 57 Neither oile nor any other humecting thing. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 42 By its general humecting quality, water is distinguished from *aqua philosophorum.*

Humectant (hiu·mektănt), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *hūmectānt-em*, pres. pple. of *hūmectāre* to Humect.] a. *adj.* Moistening, wetting. b. *sb. Med.* A diluent.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. iv. (1662) 162 Which Fumes, if they be grosser and humectant, may raise [etc.]. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines ..supposed capable of dissolving that tenacity..denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants. 1854–67 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol., Humectant*...In surgery, the substance for retaining moisture in a water dressing.

†**Hume·ctate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *hūmectāt-us*, pa. pple. of *hūmectāre.*] Moistened, wetted.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 The white neckes schalle be humectate or made weiete with golde.

Humectate (hiu·mekte·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *hūmectāt-*, ppl. stem of *hūmectāre* to Humect.] = Humect 1. Hence **Hume·ctating** *ppl. a.*

1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 13 Divided into sluces, to humectat the bordering soyle. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* I. xxxv. (1645) 370 When we eate, nature draweth a moysture into our mouth, to humectate our meate. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Copal*, A warming, resolving, and humectating power. [1855 *Househ. Words* XII. 449 To humectate the evening breeze on the Pincian Hill.]

Humectation (hiu·mekte·i·ʃən). [a. F. *humectation* (14th c. in Littré) or ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmectātiōn-em*, n. of action f. (*h*)*ūmectāre* to Humect.]

1. The action or process of moistening or wetting; irrigation; the condition of being moistened or wet.

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) L ij b, Ther vpon folowed the excessiue humectacyon or moisting of mans body. 1610 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VI. iii. (1639) 363 The Humectation or moistnes of the uvula. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 407 If..the humectation exceeds the evaporation, the body at length wets through. 1849 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess., Sense & Science* (1853) III. 589 The requisite degree of humectation.

b. *Old Chemistry.* (See quot.)

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Humectation*,..in Pharmacy and Chymistry, the moistening of a mixt Body in order to prepare it for some Operation, or for the more easy drawing out of its best or finest Parts.

c. *Path.* (See quot.)

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Humectation*,..The term has been applied in the same sense as œdema or serous infiltration.

†2. Liquefaction. *Obs.*

1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 95 Vessells broade for Humectation. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 255/1 Humectation..is the concretion of a vapour into water, or liquefaction of a solid Body, as Metal.

†**Hume·ctative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *hūmectāt-*, ppl. stem of *hūmectāre* to Humect + -ive.] Tending to moisten.

1640 *Erotomania* 321 The..Diet..ought to be somewhat more Humectative, and lesse Refrigerative. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 181 Lubricated with humectative aliments.

†**Humecta·tor.** *Obs.* [f. Humectate *v.*: see -or.] One who or that which moistens; a moistener.

1669 M. N. *Med. Medicinae* 283 Their Humectators and Coolers in Hecticks.

Hume·ctive, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [irreg. f. Humect *v.* + -ive. Cf. *adaptive.*] a. *adj.* = Humectative. b. *sb.* = Humectant *sb.*

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 218 (T.) These fountain-waters have an humective and vegetative virtue within them. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 593 Emollients, aperitives,..humectives, and absorbents.

Humefy, var. Humify (after L. *hūmefacere*).

Humelich, -lie, -ly, var. Humily, humbly.

Humeral (hiū·mĕrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. **humerāl-is*, used as sb. neut. (*h*)*umerāle* covering for the shoulders, f. (*h*)*umerus* shoulder. Cf. F. *huméral* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the humerus or upper arm in man, or to the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

e.g. *Humeral artery, muscle, vein. Humeral cincture,* a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homogenetic with the humerus.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 901 It lyeth vnder the foresaide humerall veyne where the Median or Common veyne ariseth thereout. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 162 Humeral or Shoulder-affectations. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Humeral Muscle*, the Muscle that moves the Arm at the upper End. 1760 White in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 659 The danger of wounding the humeral artery. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 190 The scapula..divides at its humeral end into an acromial and coracoid process.

2. Of or pertaining to the shoulder or shoulders. *Humeral veil* (*Eccl.*): an oblong vestment of silk worn round the shoulders in various rites and enveloping the hands when holding sacred vessels.

1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 71 On the credence he will place the humeral veil. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 415/2 The use of the humeral veil at Benediction is strictly prescribed in several decrees of the Congregation of Rites.

3. Of or belonging to the part called Humerus in insects or other invertebrates.

a. Belonging to the humerus or femur of the fore-leg of an insect, or to the second joint of the pedipalp of a spider. b. Belonging to the anterior corner of the thorax in *Diptera.* c. Pertaining to the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera.*

1819 Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 169 Humeral spot on the elytra. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 620 In the Homopterous Hemiptera the three axes may be readily traced, but the humeral plate..is more irregular in shape. *Ibid.* IV. xlvi. 333 Humeral Angle (*Angulus Humeralis*), the exterior basal angle. 1880 Campbell *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 154 The humeral joint of each palpus.

B. *sb.*

1. *Eccl.* †a. A part of the Jewish sacerdotal vestment, worn on the shoulder. *Obs.* b. = *Humeral veil* (A. 2).

1642 Trapp *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 14 These chains wherewith the breast-plate and humeral were tied.

2. The second joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider (*Cent. Dict.*).

Humero- (hiū·mĕro), used as combining form of L. *humerus* shoulder, in the sense 'pertaining to the humerus and (some other part)', as *humero-abdominal, -cubital, -digital, -dorsal, -metacarpal, -olecranal, -radial.*

1884 Flower in *Jrnl. Anthropol. Inst.* Nov. 17 The humero-radial index which forms one of the most important differences between the skeleton of the Andamanese and the European. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Humero-cubital,* relating to the upper arm and the forearm. *Humero-cubito,*

articulation, the elbow-joint. *Ibid.*, *Humero-olecranal*, relating to the humerus and the olecranon.

† **Hu·merous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. type **humerōsus*, f. *humerus* shoulder.] 'That hath great shoulders' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

‖ **Humerus** (hiū·mĕrŭs). Pl. **-i.** [L. (more correctly *umerus*) = shoulder, (rarely) upper arm.] *Anat.* The bone of the upper arm, extending from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the homogenetic bone in other vertebrates.

[1578 Banister *Hist. Man* IV. 51 b, The same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder.] 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Humerus*, the Shoulder; the Shoulder-bone or first Bone of the Arm. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., At the lower end of the humerus are two processes, covered each with a cartilage. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 295 Sockets for lodging the round head of the arm-bones, the humeri. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 89 The humerus is cylindrical, longest in Pelicans.

b. Applied by Cuvier to the proscapula, by Owen to the mesocoracoid, of fishes.

1854 Owen in *Circle Sc., Org. Nat.* I. 176 In the salmon ..The radius, after expanding to unite with the humerus, the ulna, and the radial carpals, sends a long and broad process downwards and inwards.

c. The third joint of the anterior pair of legs of insects.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 369 *Humerus*, the third and elongated joint of the Brachium, answering to the Femur in the legs.

d. A corneous plate on the exterior front angle of the elytrum in *Coleoptera*.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 619 If you carefully extract one [wing] from the stag-beetle..the first thing that will strike you, upon examining the base, will be the plate.. called by Chabrier the *humerus*.

e. Applied by some to the anterior corner of the thorax, the 'shoulder', of an insect; by Walker, to the subcostal or submarginal vein of the forewing of certain *Hymenoptera*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Humest, var. Umest, *Obs.*, uppermost.

† **Humet**, *sb.*[1] *Her. Obs.* Also 6 h(e)umette. (See also Hawmed.) [? a. OF. **heaumet* dim. of *heaume* the bar of the helm or rudder.] A fess or bar so couped that its extremities do not touch the sides of the shield.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 121 The fielde is d'Ermine, iij Humettes gules..The Heumettes borne in the armes before descried. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 172 That tearme Humet is very new. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie* 86 In Ermins sheild three hamets red he bare.

† **Humet**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [? f. L. *hum-us* ground; or ? the same as prec. which is figured as a long rectangle.] A slab of stone, as a tombstone, placed upon the ground.

a 1645 Habington *Survey Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 482 On a humet or ground tombe. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. iii. 94/1 A Taylor sitting upon a square Table (Stone or Humett, as some term it).

† **Humet**, *a. Obs.* Also erron. humid (cf. Hawm .D). An abbrev. of Humetty.

1661 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* II. v. 47 This is called Humet by reason it is severed from the sides of the Escocheon. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Bloom, in his Heraldry, gives you a Fesse of this Form, which he calls, *Fesse Humid.* 1766 [see Humetty].

† **Humetted**, *a. Her. Obs.* = next.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 183 Cheuerons are borne crenelly, quarterly, counterly or transmuted, humetted, or truncked.

Humetty (hiū·mĕti), *a. Her.* Also **-é**, **-ée**. [f. Humet + -y = Fr. *-é*.] Said of an ordinary (as a cross, fesse, chevron, etc.) of which the extremities are couped or cut off so as not to reach the sides of the escutcheon.

1572 Bossewell. *Armorie* III. 1 b, Thys Crosse ..beyng humette and ragueled. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* Dict., *Humet* or *Humetty*. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 189 Azure a chevron, humetty between three covered cups or. 1868–82 Cussans *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 61 The Cross humetté, or couped, as its name implies, has its extremities cut off.

Humgruffin (hʊmgrʊ·fin). [A made-up word, from *hum*, *gruff*, *griffin*.] 'A terrible or repulsive person' (Davies).

1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. II. *St. Cuthbert*, One horrid Humgruffin, who seem'd by his talk, And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.

† **Humh**, *int. Obs.* [An inarticulate sound, more exactly *h'mh* (with aspirated *m*).] = Humph *int.*

1603 Dekker *Wonderfull Yeare* E iij, Hee only shooke his head at this, and cried humh!

Humian: see Humean.

Humic (hiū·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *humus* ground, mould + -ic.] Of or pertaining to humus or mould. *Humic acid*, an acid found in humus or derived from it by boiling with an alkali.

1844 Petzholdt *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 A substance .. which has been called humic acid. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 148 Mr. Staring..has attributed the general scarcity of human bones in Dutch peat .. to the power of the humic and sulphuric acids to dissolve bones.

Humicubation (hiūmi,kiubē·i·ʃən). [ad. L. type **humicubātiōn-em*, f. *humī* on the ground + *cubātio*, f. *cubāre* to lie down.] Lying down on the ground, esp. as a sign of penitence or humiliation.

1656 Bramhall in Hobbes *Lib., Necess., & Chance* 145 Fasting and Sackcloth, and Ashes, and Tears, and Humicubations, used to be companions of Repentance. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 195 That fasting be not divorc'd from its primitive society of watchings, humicubations, sorrowings. 1833 J. H. Newman *Ch. of Fathers* (1842) 255 Frequent watchings, humicubations, and the like.

Humid (hiū·mid), *a.* Also 6–7 humide. [a. F. *humide* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *hūmid-us*, more correctly *ūmid-us*, f. *ūmēre* to be moist.] Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, or mist; moist, damp.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 The rane .. is ane exalatione of humid vapours. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 54 Such musicke, as .. drew humid lamentations from the driest eyes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 193 The humid Flours, that breathd Thir morning Incense. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxiii, Those mouldering walls and humid floor. 1870 Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 14 Ireland is more humid than England.

b. In mediæval physiology, said of elements, humours, etc.

1604 Jas. I. *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 Because the Braines are colde and humide. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ix. 200 The complexion of a woman .. is more humide then the complexion of a man. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 199 When the choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, and melancholic temperaments, are said to be occasioned by a humid and dry, hot and cold constitution.

c. Said of a chemical process in which liquid is used.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 411 It is a reduction in the humid way. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 480 Crystallization is of two kinds, the dry and the humid;.. the humid crystallization refers to fluids and gases holding solids in solution. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 373 Iodine does not act sensibly in the humid way.

d. Of diseases: Marked by a moist discharge.

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 507 The French [usually express this difference] by those of humid and dry gangrenes. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 484 Laminated Humid Scall.

Hence **Humidly** *adv.*; **Humidness**, moistness.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Humidness*, moisture. 1886 C. Gibbon *Clare of Claresmede* II. xi. 172 There was .. fear in her humidly bright eyes.

† **Hu·midate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *hūmidāt-*, ppl. stem of *hūmidāre*, f. *hūmidus* Humid.] *trans.* To make humid or moist; to moisten.

c 1540 Boorde *The Boke for to Lerne* C iij b, Immoderat slepe and sluggyshnes doth humi[d]ate and make lyght the brayne. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Humidate*, to moisten.

Humidify (hiumi·dĭfəi), *v.* [f. Humid *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To render humid or moist; to moisten, damp. Hence **Humi·difier**, an apparatus for rendering the atmosphere moist.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 109/1 Lacy's Patent Humidifier. 1885 J. J. Manley *Brit. Almanac Comp.* 25 Air-heating, cooling, and humidifying apparatus for workshops. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 470 Potted plants .. sufficed to humidify the air.

† **Humi·dious**, *a. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *humid-us* Humid + -(i)ous.] Moist, wet, watery.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *World's Eighth Wond.* 45 Wks. II. 62/1 The great humidious Monarch tells him plaine 'Twere best he iogd from his commanding Maine.

Humidity (hiumi·dĭti). Also 5 humedite, vmydite, humidyte, 5–6 humidite(e, etc. [a. F. *humidité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *hūmiditāt-em*, f. *hūmidus* Humid.]

1. The quality or condition of being humid; moistness, dampness.

Relative Humidity (of the atmosphere) in *Meteorol.*, the amount of moisture which it contains as compared with that of complete saturation at the given temperature.

c 1450 Burgh *Secrees* 1906 For Chaung of Complexioun by dry nesse or humydite. 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xviii. (1870) 277 All maner of flesshe the whiche is inclyned to humydyte. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 129 By reason of the humidity of the Northerne wind, which here is the moystest. 1729 S. Switzer *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 This Hygrometer .. the use whereof is to find out precisely the Humidity and Siccity of the Air. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 380 The relative humidity of the atmosphere, as indicated by a hygrometer. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 58 A day of average humidity in England.

2. *concr.* Fluid matter that makes a body humid; moisture (diffused through a gas as vapour or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); damp.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Digby 230), After þat ver haþ made out of þe roote The humydite kyndely to ascende. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* A iv b, Blud .. is very nere like humidite whiche is as fundation of lyfe. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 260/1 Death..cometh..when through want of Refrigeration the Radical Humidity is consumed and dried up. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Guaiacum*, The watery Humidity call'd Phlegm. 1893 Sir R. Ball *In High Heavens* 277 When the heat was greatest .. the air was .. largely charged with humidity.

b. *pl.* The humours and juices of animals and plants. (Cf. Humour *sb.* 2.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 28 Anoþer maner fleisch þer is þat is glandelose..& his luuament is þat he turne humedites (*B.* vmydites), þat is to seie moistnes to her heete. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (R.), Imbibing the superfluous humidities of the body. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Pomegranate-tree*, This Mould..and its Salts..will..penetrate the Roots of the Pomegranate-Trees, by Means of the Humidities which draw them thither.

† **Humi·ferous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. (*h*)*ūmifer* containing moisture, f. stem of (*h*)*ūm-ēre*, (*h*)*ūm-idus*, (*h*)*ūm-or*: see -ferous.] 'Waterish, that brings moisture' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Humific** (hiumi·fik), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmific-us* moistening, f. as prec. + *-fic-us* -fic.] 'Causing moisture' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

Humifuse (hiū·mifiūz), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *humifūsus*, f. *humī* on the ground + *fūsus*, pa. pple. of *fundĕre* to pour, extend, spread.] (See quot.)

1854 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Humifusus*, applied to the stalk of vegetables when it runs or stretches along the surface of the ground, but without sending out roots: humifuse. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

Humify (hiū·mifəi), *v. rare.* Also 8 humefy. [ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmificāre*, f. (*h*)*ūmificus* moistening (see Humific and -fy).] *Trans.* To render humid; to moisten. So **Humifica·tion**, moistening.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 229 To refresh the thirst a little by the dregs of humification. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 22 The earth, which is humified either by rain, or the dew. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) I. ix. 89 Marcasites and pyrites .. by being humefied with water or air, contract this heat.

† **Humil, -ile**, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 -yll, 6 -yle, -ill. [ad. L. *humil-is* humble; in 16th c. F. also *humile*, 12th c. *humele*.] Humble.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* IV. 1, September, the humyll moneth suette, Quhen passyt by the hycht was off the hette. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 4, I repent my synnys with humill hairt contreit. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 24 He that hes perfit lwiff in hime [God] he is humil, and redy to serwe euerie man. 1542 Boorde *Dietary* x. (1870) 225 Andrew Borde ..doth surrender humyle commendacyon. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 96 Humill men sall inhereit the eird.

b. Of a plant: Of lowly growth.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 32 The Balme tree..his lowe and humile kinde of growth.

† **Humile, humily**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -yle, -yll, -ill. [In 15th c. *humilye*, a. F. *humilier*, ad. L. *humiliāre* to humble (see Humiliate); in 16th c. usually *humil*, *-ile*, after prec. adj.] *trans.* To humble, to humiliate.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 226 b/1 The herte contryte and humylyed. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. i. 167 He is excessyuely humyly ed. *Ibid.* IV. xxi. 260 Therfore they ought to fere & them humyle before god. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxi. 255 A care that greatly humiled the kynges courage. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 43 Quhow the sone of God humilit him of his hie maieste. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 The potent Spirit of God mot humyll 3our hertis.

Humiliant (hiumi·liănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *humiliānt-em*, pres. pple. of *humiliāre* to Humiliate.] Humiliating.

1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* iii, By my perciplency of sin and fall And melancholy of humiliant thoughts.

Humiliate (hiumi·li,ēt), *v.* [f. *humiliāt-*, ppl. stem of late L. *humiliāre*, f. *humili-s* Humble *a.*[1] Cf. F. *humilier*.]

† **1.** *trans.* To make low or humble in position, condition, or feeling; to humble. *refl.* To humble or abase oneself, to stoop; sometimes, to prostrate oneself, to bow. *Obs.*

1533-4 in *Suppression Monasteries* (Camden) 22 We be .. set in comforte to humyliate our selfes as prostrate afore your highnes. 1577 tr. *Fisher's Treat. Prayer* (R.), For God his wyll is, that we should humiliate and deiect our selues in the sight of his maiestie. 1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 20 Such a religious man may not .. humiliate himselfe to executo the rite of homage. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iv. (1676) 121 How much we ought to..examine and humiliate our selves, seek to God, and call to him for mercy. 1656 Blount, *Humiliate*, to make low or humble. 1656 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* I. xvii. 128 They might well fear, lest all the States of Germany humiliated, or joyned to those of the Emperour, he might come and redemand some Towns amongst them. 1776 S. J. Pratt *Pupil of Pleas.* II. 17 He whom indigence and the strokes of ill-fortune have not .. humiliated.

2. To lower or depress the dignity or self-respect of; to subject to humiliation; to mortify.

1757 [see Humiliating *ppl.a.*]. 1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 570 The luxury of individuals often ..humiliates those who miss its delights. 1817 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 66, I have..to complain of my counsel..for humiliating me. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 113 Mere donations .. humiliate as much as they relieve. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 362 The country was humiliated by defeat. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 161 When we ask to be humbled, we must not recoil from being humiliated.

Hence **Humi·liated** *ppl. a.*

1782 Mrs. E. Blower *Geo. Bateman* I. 81 Bateman was at that period in a humiliated state of mind. 1810 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 25 What a spirit would be kindled throughout groaning and humiliated Europe! 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 280 The humiliated tillers of the soil.

Humiliate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *humiliāt-us*, pa. pple. of *humiliāre* (see prec.).]

A. *adj.* - † **a.** Humiliated, humbled (*obs.*). **b.** Belonging to the order of Humiliates.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 81 They would be more humiliate and deiected. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII. 689 A female order of Benedictines, known as humiliate nuns, or nuns of Blassoni.

† **B.** *sb.* (*With capital H.*) One of an order of monks and nuns who affected great humility in dress, behaviour, and occupation. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 554 Nor were those wylie Humiliates regardlesse of choosing a delicate

plot..where hee built a goodly Abbey of their Order. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Humiliates*, a Religious Order, instituted about the year 1166 by certain persons exiled by Fredericus Barbarossa.

Humiliating (hiūmi·liˌeɪtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Humiliate *v.* + -ing¹.] That humiliates; that lowers one's dignity or self-respect; abasing, mortifying.

1757 *Herald* I. ix. 147 To have demanded so humiliating a sacrifice of decorum. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) I. 345 Bankruptcy is perhaps the greatest and most humiliating calamity which can befal an innocent man. 1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1887) 320 The most humiliating of these events was the loss of Minorca. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 A retreat .. would have been ..humiliating.

Hence **Humi·liatingly** *adv.*, in a way that humiliates.

1782 H. Elliot *Let.* in *Life* viii. (1868) 250, I was very humiliatingly treated. 1842 R. Anderson *Regeneration* (1871) 99 How humiliatingly and sharply it convicts and reproves!

Humiliation (hiūmiliˌēɪ·ʃən). [a. F. *humiliation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *humiliātiōn-em*, n. of action from *humiliāre* to Humiliate.] The action of humiliating or condition of being humiliated; humbling, abasement. Formerly often = humbled or humble condition, humility.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 406 The ferthe [manere of humylitee] is whan he nys nat sory of his humiliacion. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* iv. 18 Eneas knelyd doun on bothe his knees, bi grete humylyacyon of herte. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 16 Tha war ordanit also for owr humiliatioun, *instructioun* and spiritual exercitioun. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Receiving penitents .. having first before this washing testified their humiliation by fasting and prayer. 1648 *Shorter Catech. Westm. Assemb.* (1718) § 23 Christ, as our Redeemer, executeth the offices of a Prophet, of a Priest, and of a King, both in his estate of humiliation and exaltation. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 65 Yes, said Prudence,..it is an hard matter for a man to go down into the valley of Humiliation, as thou art now, and to catch no slip by the way. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 353 On the 10th, We kept a day of Fasting and Humiliation. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlii. 221 Where will the humiliation of this country end? 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Incarnation* vi. (1852) 162 As His Incarnation was the humiliation of His Godhead, so was His death the humiliation of His earthly nature. 1865 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 273, I think 'humiliation' is a very different condition of mind from humility. 'Humiliation' no man can desire; it is shame and torture.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 Many voluntary humiliacyons in yᵉ waye to perfyte mekenes. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xiv. 123 Nor would he pay the least regard to the humiliations and supplications of some among them. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 383 Incensed by multiplied wrongs and humiliations.

Humiliative (hiūmi·liătiv), *a.* [f. L. *humiliāt-*, ppl. stem of *humiliāre* to Humiliate + -ive.] Having a humiliating quality.

1810 Bentham *Packing* (1821) 23 Of these two..the first mentioned may be termed the depressive or humiliative.

Humiliator (hiūmi·liˌeɪtəɹ). [Agent-n. in L. form, from *humiliāre*.] One who humiliates.

1850 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* I. 135 The humiliator of his enemies. 1890 in *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/6 That he was 'a grovelling humiliator of his distinguished race'.

Humi·liatory, *a.* [f. as Humiliat-ive + -ory.] That tends to humiliate.

1872 Ruskin *Aratra Pentilici* iii. 80 Of the impotence, take but this one, utterly humiliatory, and..ghastly example.

†**Humilist.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *humil-is* Humble + -ist.] = Humiliate *sb.*

1621 Cotgr., *Humiliez*, the Humilists; Gray Friers of the Order of St. Bennet.

†**Humi·litude.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *humili-s* Humble + -tude.] Humility.

a 1586 Sir H. Sidney in *Lett. Abp. Ussher* (1686) App. 26 High Humilitudes take such deep root in the minds of the Multitude. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. iv. (1852) 127 With a sagacious humilitude he consented.

Humility (hiūmi·liti). [a. F. *humilité* (earlier *umilitet*, 11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *humilitāt-em*, f. *humilis* Humble.]

1. The quality of being humble or having a lowly opinion of oneself; meekness, lowliness, humbleness: the opposite of *pride* or *haughtiness*.

c 1315 Shoreham 117 Thorȝ clennesse and humylyte. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 200 And with full great humilite He suffreth his adversite. 1419 R. Holme in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 65 With all subjection and humilitee We recomend us to ȝoure roial Majestee. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxx. 4 Thow that..Gabriell send..On-to the mayd of maist humilite. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 43 *stage direct.*, Enter Coriolanus in a gowne of Humility, with Menenius. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 99 That is true humility to have a meane esteeme of himselfe out of a true apprehension of Gods greatnesse. 1757 Hume *Ess., Passions* (1817) II. 175 Humility.. is a dissatisfaction with ourselves on account of some defect or infirmity. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. i. (1876) 52 The humility which acknowledges present insufficiency.

b. with *pl.* An act of humility or self-abasement.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc. (1747) 51 With these humilities .. they satisfied the young king. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 32 All the tricksy humilities of the ambitious candidates for the favorable suffrages of the judicious Public.

2. Humble or low condition, rank, or estate; unpretentiousness, humbleness.

1623 Cockeram, *Humilitie*, low estate, basenesse. 1757 Foote *Author* I. 8 But how will a Person of his Pride and Pedigree, relish the Humility of this Apartment? 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, I made a sort of apology for the humility of the fare. *c* 1838 De Quincey *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 XV. 37 His course lay .. through the humilities of absolute poverty.

3. A local name of several N. American birds of the family *Scolopacidæ*.

1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* I. viii. (1865) 34 The Humilities or Simplicities (as I may rather call them) bee of two sorts, the biggest being as big as a greene Plover, the other as big as birds we call Knots in England. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Humility*, otherwise called Simplicity, a sort of Bird in New England. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Connecticut* 256 The Humility is so called because it speaks the word humility, and seldom mounts high in the air.

†**Hu·milness.** *Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Humil *a.* + -ness.] Humbleness, humility.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxxvi, With dredefull humylnesse. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 479, I shall assiste you with all humylnesse. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 75 Hartlie thankfulnes .. We offer the, Lord, with lawlie humilnes.

†**Humily,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 4 humelich, -ili, -yly, -ely, 4–6 humly, 5 hummylly, homeliche, homly, 6 hum(e)lie, humilye. [f. Humil(e *a.* + -ly².] In 16th c. only *Sc.* It was united with the form *humbly* by the intermediate *humly*.] = Humbly.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 578 He him thankit humyly. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2050 Þe duk aunswerede þat mayde free, humelich & fayre. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 200 Homliche on hir heued heor hondus þei leyed. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* x. 20 For he..is cumin full humly. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xiv. 121 Streik furth my handis humelie. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6096 Full humilye he techeit ws. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 104 Humlie I the exhort.

Humin (hiūmin). *Chem.* [f. Humus + -in.] A neutral substance existing, according to Mulder, in black humus.

1844 Petzholdt *Lect. Farmers Agric. Chem.* 93 To this the name *humine* or humus coal has been applied. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 20 The organic vegetable matter consists of humin and ulmin, and of acids derived from humus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Humin*, .. the material in turf which is neither acid nor alkaline.

†**Humise·rpent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *humī* on the ground + *serpent-em*, pr. pple. of *serpĕre* to crawl.] Crawling on the ground.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. ii. 3 He is *ex fœce plebis*, humi-serpent; of the lowest of the people.

Humism, -ist: see under Humean.

Humistratous (hiūmistrēˈtəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *humistrāt-us* (f. *humī* on the ground + *strātus* spread) + -ous.] 'Spread over the surface of the ground' (Gray).

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humite (hiūməit). *Min.* [Named, 1813, after Sir Abraham Hume, of London.] A fluo-silicate of magnesium, long considered a variety of chondrodite, but now, on crystallographical grounds, made a distinct species.

1814 T. Allan *Min. Nomen.* 45 *Humite*, is a substance mentioned by Bournon. 1852 Brooke & Miller *Phillips' Min.* 353 Humite has been described..as belonging to the prismatic system. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* § 317 Twins of humite occur, twinned in two ways.

Humlie, humblie. *Sc.* [f. Hummel *a.* + -y.] A hummel or polled cow. Also *attrib.*, as *humlie-cow*. In quots. 1818, 1825–80 *transf.*

1813 J. Headrick *Agric. Surv. Forfarsh.* 439 (Jam.) A great proportion of the permanent stock are humlies, that is, they have no horns. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, I gat the humlie-cow, that's the best in the byre..for ten pund Scots. 1818 *E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* II. 104 *note*, In the days of our grand-fathers the lower class of Highlanders, were .. denominated *humblies* from their wearing no covering on their head but their hair. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Humlock, Humlie*, 'a polled cow; also a person whose head has been shaved, or hair cut'.

Humlock, variant of Hemlock.

†**Hu·mmel,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* [= MLG. and mod.G. *hummel* wild bee, drone, Du. *hommel* drone, = *humble* in Humble-bee.] A drone; a lazy fellow.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lx. 18 Wyld haschbaldis, haggarbaldis, and hummellis.

Hummel (hʊ·m'l), **humble** (hʊ·mb'l), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: *α.* 5 hommyl, 6 homill, hommil, S– hummel, (S humble). *β.* 7 humbell, 6– humble. [Corresponds to LGer. *hummel, hommel* hornless beast (hence draught-ox); cf. *hummelbock, hummelgeisz* a hornless goat, *humlich*, dial. *hommlich* hornless, Bav. *humlet* hornless. The earlier history of the word has not been traced: there may be radical connexion with Hamble to mutilate.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 164 Quhen uncouth ky fechtis amang thaimself, gif ane of thaim happenis to be slane, and uncertane quhat kow maid the slauchter, the kow that is *homill* sall beir the wyte. 1584 J. Carmichael *Let.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 438 When we got it, it was but a Dun humble kow. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isles, Ostig* Wks. X. 415 Of their black cattle, some are without horns, called by the Scots, humble cows.

transf. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* Oct. 886 The lop-ear [in the zebu] is a decidedly 'hummel' characteristic.

2. Of corn or grain: Awnless. *Hummel corn*, 'a term applied to the lighter grain of any kind, or that which falls from the rest when it is fanned' (Jam.); hence used attrib. 'mean, poor'.

1474 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 35/2, vii chalder of hommyll corne. *a* 1605 Birrel *Diary* in Dalyell *Fragm. Scot. Hist.* (1798) 36 The ait maill 10 lib. the boll, the humbell corne 7 lib. the boll. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scott., Berwicksh.* IV. 386 The.. hinds..receive 10 bolls oats, 2 bolls barley, and 1 boll peas, which two last articles are called hummel corn. 1870 Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) 87 A hummelcorn discourse.

†3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 128 In case of humble-heels he applied it sodden in oile.

Hummel, humble, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 homil, humel. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of the horns: see Hummelled.

2. To remove the awns from (barley). See also quot. 1893.

? *a* 1800 *MS. Poem* (Jam.), Thair's bear tae hummil. 1821 Hogg *Perils of Man* II. 30 (Jam.) My heart dunt—dunnit like a man humblin bear. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Homil, to humble or remove the awns from barley.*.. *In breaking* stones for macadamised roads, to *hunnel* means to break the lumps into smaller sizes preparatory to their being made the requisite size by a smaller hammer.

Hence **Hu·mmelling, -eling** *vbl. sb.*

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 465/2 Barley requires care in thrashing, to break off all the awns close to the grain...It is often necessary..to effect this by another operation..called *hummeling*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 386 A barley-aveller or hummelling machine .. for the purpose of rubbing the horns or awels off barley..leaving the kernels clean.

†**Hummel-bummel.** *Obs.* [Cf. Humble *v.*² and Bumble.] An imitation of mumbling.

1537–41 Lyndesay *Kitteis Confess.* 44 And meikle Latyne he did *mummill*, I hard na thing but hummill bummill.

Hummelled, -eled (hʊ·m'ld), **humbled** (hʊ·mb'ld), *a. north. dial.* Also 9 homilt, humelt. [f. Hummel *v.* + -ed¹.]

1. Of cattle: Hornless, 'dodded'.

1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Humbled*, hornless; spoken of cattle and sheep. 1863 Mrs. Tooooo *Yorksh. Dial.*, Some of his cows are Hummeld. 1880 *Echo* 4 Oct. 4/1 Mr. Horatio Ross killed what is called a 'hummelled' stag, a very remarkable rarity—that is, being full-grown without horns.

2. Of barley: Deprived of the awns.

†3. Broken, chapped, kibed. *Obs.*

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xxxi. § 10. 42 To heale kibed or humbled heeles. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 38 If one lay them very hot to kibed or humbled heeles, they will cure them.

Hummeller, -eler (hʊ·m'ləɹ). [f. Hummel *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which hummels; *spec.* a machine for removing the awns from barley.

1842 C. W. Johnson *Farmer's Cycl., Barley Hummeller*, an instrument for separating the awns of the barley plant from the seed. 1849 H. Stephens *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 421/2 In some cases the thrashing-machine itself is made the hummeller, by employing an iron fluted cover to the drum. 1862 J. Wilson *Farming* 161 When barley is thrashed, it is first carried by a separate set of elevators..into a hummeller, in which it is freed from the awns.

Hummer (hʊ·məɹ), *sb.*¹ Also 7 humber. [f. Hum *v.*¹ + -er¹.] A thing or person that hums.

1. An insect that hums; also, a humming-bird.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. *Abraham* 606 The Swallow's silent, and the lowdest Humber, Leaning upon the earth, now seems to slumber. *a* 1694 M. Robinson *Autobiog.* (Mayor 1856) 7 Swarms of night enemies, the gnats, and hummers. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 737 The hummer is a night bird, peculiar to the mountainous deserts of Peru, .. a strange humming [is] made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xxiv. 379 The wasp and hornet..are strenuous hummers. 1870 J. Orton *Andes & Amazons* vi. (1876) 105 Save the hummers, beautiful plumage is rare.

2. A person that hums; one that utters 'hum!'

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 107 Tho' he never sung in Form .. he was, nevertheless, a great Hummer. 1820 [see Hawer]. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. 279 To vindicate Diana's name from the hummers and hawers.

3. A person or thing characterized by extreme activity, energy, etc.; see Hum *v.* 3, and cf. *bounter, thumper*. (*colloq.* or *slang.*)

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* I. i, She's a Hummer, such a Bona Roba, ha, ha, ha. 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* IV. ii, Odd! she's a Hummer! 1888 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Evening Disp.* 18 Dec., The Franklin county divorce court is a hummer, but it cannot compete with the similar court in Chicago, where a record of six cases an hour has just been made. 1892 *Current Lit.* (U. S.) Apr. 577 The woman of to-day is what is tritely known as a 'hummer'.

†4. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hummer*, a loud Lie, a Rapper. [Cf. 'a humming lie' in Humming *ppl. a.* 2.]

†**Hummer,** *sb.*² *Obs.* [f. Hum *v.*² + -er¹.] One who 'hums' or hoaxes; a humbugger.

1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 261 The hummer when he hath told a lye with a grave face. 1778 H. Brooke *Fool. Humbugging* 17 Our hummers in state, physic, learning, and law.

Hummer (hʊ·məɹ), *v. dial.* Also 7 humber. [Iterative of Hum *v.*¹: cf. *batter, twitter*.] *intr.* To make a low humming or murmuring sound: see quots. b. *trans.* To murmur, mutter.

Hummering *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1629 Lowther in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. Through Scotland the people in church .. use a hummering kind of lamentation for their sins. 1637 G. Daniel *Greiss*

of this Isle 632 The hummering of Gnats. 1674–91 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 103 *To Hummer*, to begin to neigh. 1684 *Last Speech of J. Semple* in *Cloud Witnesses* (1810) 282 He never opened his mouth more but humbred and rose up and went his way. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hummer*, to make a low rumbling noise. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hummer*, .. in our use .. means the gentle and pleasing sound which a horse utters when he hears the corn shaken in the sieve. *a* 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* xix. (1881) 227 Jamie hummered some sort of assent. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 9 Feb. 86/1 That pretty low 'hummering' sound so common with pet horses.

Hu·mmie. *Dockers' colloq.* [? Related to *hummock* or *hump*.] See quot.

1887 *19th Cent.* XXII. 486 (*Dock Life of East Lond.*) With timber, a growth on the back of the neck called a 'hummie', the result of long friction, is needful to enable a man to balance a plank [in discharging cargoes] with any degree of comfort.

Humming (hʊ·mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HUM *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb HUM, q.v.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hummynge (*S.* hunnynge), *reuma*. 1539 KYNGYSMYLL *Let.* 15 Apr. (MS. in P. R. O., *S. P. Hen. VIII*, § 150 138 b), The hummynge hacking and darke setting furthe of Gods word. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* IV. (1586) 176 b, At the doore of the Hyve..you heare a great huzzing and humming within. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 49 b, Gentlemen, This Humming is not at all becoming the Gravity of this Court. It is more fitting for a Stage-Play, then for a Court of Justice. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 ¶ 1 The Gentleman .. has .. practised Minuet-steps to his own Humming. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 129 The drowsy humming of the bees.

Humming, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see HUM *v.*[2]

Humming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].]

1. That hums; that makes or gives forth a low murmuring sound; † that hums approbation.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *Trophies* 349 With sudden flerk the fatall hemp lets goe The humming Flint. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 195 That..endeavour at Wit, Pun, or Quibble, so much admir'd by the Humming Tribe. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (R.), The humming prey, Regardless of their fate, rush on the toils Inextricable. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 504 The vernal balminess of the humming Sycamore.

b. Said of sounds.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. I. 390 Grounde Iuie..put into the eares, taketh away the humming noyse..of the same. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. ii, The scalie beetles..That make a humming murmur as they flie. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 539 The earth swelled with a dismal humming noise. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 17 The musquittoes..Their humming songs kept me in dread.

c. Sometimes hyphened to its noun, forming a quasi-compound denoting a particular kind of the thing in question, as *humming-bee*, *-top*, *-wheel*.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xl. 326 We..shut into a great Receiver a Humming Bee. 1837 HOOD *Ode to my Son* ii, Thou human humming-bee, extracting honey From ev'ry blossom. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 123 The Parcae ..at their humming-wheel. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* 18 Battledores, humming-tops.

2. Of extraordinary activity, intensity, or magnitude; brisk, vigorous, energetic, 'booming'; very large; 'thumping', 'stunning'. *slang* or *colloq.*

(In some cases, referring to the hum which accompanies busy activity; but it is doubtful if this is the origin in all.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 183 Caught in a humming lie. 1684 J. H. *Epil. Lacy's Sir H. Buffoon*, With such, Ben. Johnson's humming Plays prevail. 1732 FIELDING *Mock Doctor* Epil., He'd have a humming chance. 1733 — *Quixote in Eng.* III. iv, You seem to drive a humming trade here. *c* 1777 H. WALPOLE *Marg. Notes Chesterf. Wks.* in *Trans. Philobib. Soc.* (1867-8) XI. 59 *Humming* is a cant word for vast. A person meaning to describe a very large bird said, It was a *Humming* Bird. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. vii, He received a humming knock on the back of his head. 1896 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 22 July 5/4 In the humming city, in the backwoods, in the swamps where the sentinel walked his lonely round .. the thoughts..of men were that day directed to Robert Burns.

b. Of liquor: Strong; ? causing a humming in the head; ? effervescing, frothing. *colloq.* (Cf. HUM *sb.*[1] 3.)

1675 DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* I. ii, A Tub of humming stuff would make a Cat speak. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard.* Wks. 1784 II. 315 A bowl of humming punch. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* II. 48 My humming brown ale.

advb. 1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* IV. ii, The wine was humming strong.

Humming-bird. Any bird of the large family *Trochilidæ*, the species of which make a humming sound by the rapid vibration of their wings.

They are all of very small size, and are usually brilliantly coloured. They are peculiar to America, ranging from Alaska to Patagonia, but most frequent within the tropics.

1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 There is a curious bird to see to, called a humming bird, no bigger then a great Beetle. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 That which we call the humming bird, much less than a Wren, not much bigger than an humble Bee, .. never sitting, but purring with her wings, all the time she stayes with the flower. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 446 Yet by some object ev'ry brain is stirr'd; The dull may waken to a humming-bird. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 166 The Black Trochilus, or Humming Bird, is the smallest of the whole tribe, being not bigger than the top of a man's finger. 1877 BRYANT *May Even.* iv, The humming-bird, that, in the sun, Wandered from bloom to bloom.

b. *attrib.* **Humming-bird bush,** *Æschynomene montevidensis*, a South American leguminous shrub much frequented by humming-birds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **humming-bird flower,** name for various flowers frequented by humming-birds; **humming-bird hawk-moth** (sphinx), a species of hawk-moth (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), whose flight resembles that of a humming-bird.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 405 *Digitalis Mariana Persicæ folio*, This I take to be the Humming Bird Tree. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 244 Humming-bird hawk-moth. 1834 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 40 A large moth hovering, in the manner of the Humming-bird Sphinx, in front of the flowers. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* v. (1864) 115 Several times I shot by mistake a hummingbird-hawk-moth, instead of a bird. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 103 Passiflora sp., Abutilon sp. and many more are 'humming-bird flowers'.

Hummock (hʊ·mək). Forms: α. 6 hammok, 6–9 hammock. β. 6 hommoke, hoommocke, 8 hommock. γ. 7 hummack, humock, 8 hummoo, 7– hummock, (9 -uck). δ. 7–8 hommac(o)o. [Orig. a nautical term: source obscure.

The ending in *-ock* suggests a dim. like *hillock*. But the stem *ham-*, *hom-*, *hum-*, remains unexplained. Assuming it to be *hum-*, it may be compared with HUMMIE, LG. *humpel*, *hümpel*, *hümmel*, a small height or eminence, a hump, Sc. dial. *humplock* 'little rising ground', and Eng. *hump*. But *hummock* could not be derived from *hump*, since the latter does not appear till 140 years later. The earliest form recalls another nautical word HAMMOCK; but comparison of the two words will show that neither form- nor sense-history favours any connexion (exc. perh. that the factitious *homacco*, hummock, may have been in imitation of *hamacco*, hammock).]

1. A protuberance or boss of earth, rock, etc., usually conical or dome-shaped, rising above the general level of a surface; a low hillock or knoll.

a. *orig.* 'A name given by mariners to a hillock, or small eminence of land resembling the figure of a cone, and appearing on the sea-coast of any country' (Falconer *Marine Dict.*, 1769, s.v. *Hommoc*).

α. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 104 Right above that into the land a round hammock and greene which we took to be trees. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 58 The sayd land seemed vnto vs as if it had bene a great number of shippes vnder saile, being in deed nothing els but the land which was full of Hammoks, some high some lowe, with high trees on them. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 180 Wee came to an anchor in the bay of Atacames, which on the wester part hath a round hammock.

β. 1555 R. GAINSH in Eden *Decades* 351 Vppon the mayne are foure or fyue hygh hylles rysynge..lyke round hoommockes or hyllockes. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 105 A round green hommoke which commeth out of the maine. 1645 G. BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 38 Hornhead, being a Hill with two hommocks at the top, in fashion somewhat like unto two horns.

γ. 1608 W. HAWKINS in *Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 378 A hummocke .. boare of us N.E. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 238 This iland..is a round humock, conteyning not a league of ground, but most fertile. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 On this land we observed two remarkable hummocks, such as are usually called paps. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 110 Do you see your marks now? Yes, I have the two trees on with the hummock. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I. 295 *note*, This island has the appearance of a very lofty.. rock .. with a hummock on each side of its base.

δ. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 114 These Islands made in four Hommaccoes, like Hay-cocks, when I saw them. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 15 High Land, with Hillocks, and one remarkable Hommacoe like a Sugar-loaf.

b. (In Colonial and U.S. use.) A piece of more or less elevated ground, esp. in a swamp or marsh; *spec.* in the southern U.S., an elevation rising above a plain or swamp and often densely covered with hardwood trees; a clump of such trees on a knoll.

The local form in Florida and adjacent states is *hammock*.

α. 1765 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 28 Dec. in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* (1766) 13 The hammocks of live-oaks and palmettos are generally surrounded either with swamp or marsh. 1766 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 49 We observed on the north-end of the lake a hammock of oak. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 283 A few spots of hammock or upland, are found on this island. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 Florida lands are ordinarily classified as pine lands, hammocks (lands covered with hard woods), and swamp lands.

β. 1636 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 9 A parcell of marsh land in which there stands 3 homocks, with Pyne trees upon the south side of the marsh neare the water. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 229 *note*, Excepting the few hommocks near the sea, which are oak land. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 117 Twenty miles of these green fields, interspersed with hommocks or islets of evergreen trees. 1839–40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 220 When Florida was ceded by the Spaniards .. the Indians .. retired .. [into the] intricate swamps and hommocks, and vast savannahs of the interior.

γ. 1650 R. WILLIAMS *Lett.* (1874) 195 A moose which was killed upon one of your hummocks by Fisher's Island. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* (1817) 25 By marks of great trees, hummacks, or rocks, each man knows his own. 1766 H. LAURENS in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 438, I thrice visited the River St. John..exploring the swamps and hummocks, pine barrens, and sand barrens. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 12 The island Amelia, which is..to be known by a detached hummock of trees on the south side. 1869 in Coues *Birds N. W.* 478 The nest was a simple hollow in the ground, in a grassy hummock, in the centre of a marshy spot. 1872 C. J. MAYNARD *Birds Florida* 29, I was walking in a narrow path through a hummock, which lies back of the old fort at Miami [Florida].

c. A sand hill on the sea shore.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 197 In 1773 the..boundary of the Sand Hommacks remained nearly the same..but now.. the sand hummocks had established themselves. 1819 REES *Cycl., Hommacks*, in Engineery, are used by Mr. Smeaton to denote sand hills thrown up by the tide. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Transcript* 7 July 5/5 This chart gives height of sand hills [on Sable Island] as 150 feet, when in no instance could Mr. Macdonald find a hummock having an elevation of eighty feet.

d. *Geol.* An elevated or detached boss of rock. 'Navigators use the word hummock to express circular and elevated mounts, appearing at a distance; I adopt the word from them' (Richardson, 1808, as below).

1808 RICHARDSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 218 To these may be compared the stratified basaltic hummocks so profusely scattered over our area. *Ibid.* 221 It will hardly be asserted that these hummocks were originally formed solitary and separate as they now stand. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 51 Detached portions or hummocks of coal measures. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 500 The trap..reappearing here and there in hummocks. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 162 The flat-domed hummocks of rock, produced in this way are termed sheep-backs.

e. 'A protuberance raised upon any plane of ice above the common level' (Scoresby); 'a lump, thrown up by some pressure or force, on an ice field or floe' (Sir J. Ross).

1818 *Edin. Rev.* XXX. 17 A portion of ice rising above the common level, is termed a hummock. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 51 Many of the hummocks of the ice were at least twenty feet high..Some of these hummocks seemed to be of recent production. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Arctic Exp.* xxix. 404 We proceeded over the level of the sea of ice, and, passing some hummocks, arrived at the desired cape. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 74 At the margins of the floes, where their ragged edges have come into grinding contact, the ice is piled up into ridges..These are the 'hummocks'. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* xxii. 308 The hummocks proved most formidable impediments to our advance.

f. *gen.* A boss-like protuberance rising irregularly from any surface; a knoll, hillock, or small piece rising abruptly above the general level, and causing inequality of the surface.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1873) 493 The lava streams are covered with hummocks. 1854 THOREAU *Walden, Spring* (1863) 339 Jumping from hummock to hummock. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* IX. v. II. 503 The ground..was thrown into hummocks like great molehills. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* I. vii. 255 Hummocks of hard earth varying between two and three feet in height.

g. *transf.* A hummock-like mass or lump.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 186 One of those yellow hummocks [polar bears] goes slumping up and down his cage.

2. *attrib.*, as *hummock-land* (see 1 b *a*, quot. 1884, and HUMMOCKY 1, quot. 1766), *-ridge*, *-soil*, etc.

1775 ROMANS *Florida* 15, I shall then treat of them by the names of pine land, Hammock land, savannahs, swamps, marshes, and bay, or cypress galls. *Ibid.* 17 The hammock land so called from its appearing in tufts among the lofty pines. *Ibid.*, The true hammock soil is a mixture of clay and a blackish sand, and in some spots a kind of ochre. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxii. 274 To avoid the accumulation of snows and hummock ridges. *Ibid.* xxvi. 538 Such ice I have seen 36 feet in height; and when subjected .. to hummock-squeezing, 60 and 70 feet. *Ibid.* II. i. 16 Under the hospitable lee of an inclined hummock-slab.

Hence **Hu·mmocked** (hʊ·məkt) *ppl. a.*, thrown into hummocks; hummocky, uneven. **Hu·mmocking,** the forming of hummocks on an ice field.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 122 The elastic material corrugated before the enormous pressure: then cracked, then crumbled, and at last rose. .. This imposing process of dynamics is called 'Hummocking'. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 447 It is a rugged, hummocked drive.

Hummocky (hʊ·məki), *a.* Also 8 hammocky, hommocky. [f. prec. + -Y.]

1. Abounding in or characterized by hummocks; having the surface rising irregularly in hummocks.

1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* in Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 69 That which is called hammocky land is generally full of large evergreen and water-oaks, mixed with red-bay and magnolia. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 211 East Florida..being such a swampy hommocky country. 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 536 Such fields as exhibit a rugged, hummocky surface. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms p. xvi, *Hummocky ice*, ice so uneven and rough as to be impassable or nearly so on foot. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* I. vii. 256 This rugged and hummocky road.

b. *fig.* Uneven like hummocky ground.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. iv. 410 The verse is so 'hummocky' that no conclusions could be drawn from it respecting the number of syllables in a word.

2. Of the form or nature of a hummock or boss-like eminence.

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 193 The opposite point of the crescent, gradually retires with hommocky projecting points, indenting the grassy marshes. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 71 Innumerable hummocky peaks [of ice] were on every hand, some of them reared to the height of 30 or 40 feet. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* ii. 21 Even the projecting masses of rock..present a rounded hummocky aspect. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 10 July 5/1 A firth winding among hummocky hills. 1894 *Field* 1 Dec. 838/1 These grayling lie..sometimes ..in the hummocky waves above sunken rocks.

‖ **Hummum** (hʊ·mʊm). [Corruption of Arab. حمّام *ḥammām* hot bath (HAMMAM). (Arab. حمّام *ḥammam*, *ḥummum* means 'coal, fuel, ashes'.)] An Oriental bathing establishment; a Turkish bath; a HAMMAM.

A bathing establishment called 'the Hummums' is said to have been established in Covent Garden in 1631; it subsequently became a hotel.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 35 Found them in an Evening, bathing themselves in a secure Hummum. 1688 SIR J.

BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* (Camden) 368 Sir Charles Scarborow ..aduised takinge the Northhall waters..bleedinge in the arme, and the hummums, which are bathing or swettinge. 1701 *Postman* 15 Nov. Advt., The Hummums in Covent Garden having..been neglected..whereby several Persons of Quality have been disgusted and have left off coming thither to sweat and bathe. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 347 ₱ 10 It is also our Imperial Will and Pleasure, that our good Subjects the Sweaters do establish their Hummums in such close Places. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 12 May, My wife went to the Hummums (it is a place where people get themselves cupped). 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes of Codol* Wks. 1812 III. 100 In Covent Garden, at the Hummums, now I sit. 1856 *Househ. Words* XIII. 98 A complete hummums, or pile of buildings devoted to hot and cold baths. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xlv, I..got a late hackney chariot and drove to the Hummums in Covent Garden.

Hummyl, -ly, obs. ff. HUMIL, -LY.

Humoral (hiū·mŏrăl), *a.* Also 8–9 **humoural.** [a. F. *humoral* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. type **hūmōrāl-is*, f. *hūmor* HUMOUR: see -AL.]

1. *Med.* Of or belonging to, consisting of, or containing, any of the humours or fluids of the body.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. VIII. iii. 80 Apostemes engendred in the knees, hote, and colde,..wyndy, and humorall, or full of water. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Pestilential Miasms, insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the Body. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 20, I found this Tumour not to be humoral. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 15 Products which emanate from textural and humoral waste.

b. Of diseases: Caused by (or attributed to) a disordered state of the humours.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxliii. 52 b, The putrifyed or humorall fever. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 86 Their old Men..subject to Palsies..and humoral Diseases. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Flux*, The humoral Flux or Diarrhœa. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 44 In hysteria, and humoral asthma.

c. Relating to the bodily humours; applied esp. to the ancient medical doctrine (which continued in vogue till the 18th c.), that all diseases were due to the disordered state of the humours.

1793 BEDDOES *Lett. Darwin* 119 The loose analogies of the humoral pathology. 1809 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 313 Groundless hypotheses, originating in the humoural doctrines of Galen. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 68 Terms and phrases from the humoral physiology long exploded. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* IX. ii. § 2 (ed. 3) II. 179 The humoral pathology of the ancients.

†**2.** *gen.* Of the nature of, or containing, 'humour' or moisture; humid; fluid. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 162 That moyst euaporation taken from the more waterie part of humoral or mercurial things.

†**3.** Full of humours or fancies; whimsical: = HUMOROUS 3. *Obs.*

1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 84 Certeyne idle brayned humorall persons.

Hence **Hu·moralism,** humoral pathology (see 1 c); **Hu·moralist,** a believer in humoral pathology; **Humorali·stic** *a.*, of or belonging to the humoralists.

1846 WORCESTER cites CALDWELL for *Humoralism.* 1847 CRAIG, *Humoralism, Humoralist.* 1864 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis* 11 On the one hand the humoralist, on the other the neuropathist. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 371 The term 'purifying the blood'..is sufficiently suggestive of their function as viewed from the pathological stand-point of the old humoralist. *Ibid.*, As the accepted pathology has been humoralistic or otherwise.

Humoresque (hiūmŏre·sk), *sb. Mus.* [ad. Ger. *humoreske*, f. L. *hūmor* HUMOUR: see -ESQUE.] A composition of a humorous or capricious character.

[1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 758 *Humoreske*, a title adopted by Schumann for his Op. 20 and Op. 88, No. 2...Heller and Grieg have also used the term for pianoforte pieces...There is nothing obviously 'humorous' in any of these, and the term 'caprice' might equally well be applied to them. Rubinstein also entitles his Don Quixote 'Humoreske', but the 'humour' is there of a much more obvious and boisterous kind.] 1889 GRIEG in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 3/1 One of my earliest works..a Humoresque in four parts.

Humore·sque, *a.* [f. HUMOUR *sb.* + -ESQUE.] Of a humorous style.

1896 E. GOSSE *Crit. Kit-Kats* 149 The..few purely fantastic poems of recent times which have..kept up the old tradition of humoresque literature.

Humoric (hiumpˈrikˈ), *a. Med.* [f. L. *hūmōr-* HUMOUR + -IC. Cf. F. *humorique.*] Belonging or relating to a fluid or 'humour', as in *humoric bruit, sound* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Humoric*..has been applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid.

Humorific (hiūmŏrˈifˈik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FIC.] Producing humour.

1818 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 136 Is there some one humorific point common to all that can be called humourous?

Humorism (hiūˈmŏriz'm). [f. L. *hūmor* HUMOUR, after *humorist.* In mod.F. *humorisme.*]

1. *Med.* The doctrine of the four bodily 'humours' (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2 b), and their relation to 'temperaments' and to diseases.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LV. 468 Sometimes Humorism..seems to be favoured. 1832 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 246 By Galen, Humorism was first formally expounded...Four elementary fluids..sufficed to explain the varieties of natural temperament, and the causes of disease. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 218/1 The dusty old lumber of the temperaments theory—the Humourism of the past.

2. The characteristics of a humorist (see HUMORIST 2); humorous style or manner.

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 30 July, The very soul of Swift—an intense half self-deceived humorism.

Humorist, humourist (hiūˈmŏrist). [a. F. *humoriste* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. and It. *humorista*, f. L. *hūmor* HUMOUR: see -IST.]

†**1.** A person subject to 'humours' or fancies (see HUMOUR *sb.* 6); a fantastical or whimsical person; a faddist. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 Some base humorists. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxi. 332 Turbulent and contentious humorists. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. v. 242 Our late humorists give power of excommunication..to every Parish-Presbytery. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 477 ₱ 1, I am..looked upon as an Humorist in Gardening. I have several Acres about my House, which I call my Garden, and which a skilful Gardener would not know what to call. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* II. Introd. 7 All Humourists, Bigots and Enthusiasts. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 12 A humourist is one that is greatly pleased, or greatly displeased with little things, who sets his heart much upon matters of very small importance. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 175 Indulging his own tastes and fancies..he became..a sort of humourist.

2. A facetious or comical person, a wag; a humorous talker, actor, or writer; in mod. use *esp.* one skilled in the literary or artistic expression of humour. (See HUMOUR *sb.* 7.)

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum., The Stage*, To turn an actor, and a Humorist. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 203 Men love to be Merry..and prefer the Conversation of Humourists before that of the Serious. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 114 The Athenians liked a humorist, and a humorist Socrates..showed himself to be. 1871 *Athenæum* 24 June 775 Swift was an inimitable humourist..Pope a consummate wit. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. iv. 110 Delight in blending the pathetic with the ludicrous is the characteristic of the true humorist.

b. *fig.*; also *attrib.*

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 34. 133 The pinnacled roofs set with their small humourist double windows, as if with so many ears and eyes, of Northern France. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xxxii, Those old humorists with gnarled trunks and twisted boughs, the olives.

†**3.** One given to humouring or indulging. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 349 You may be supposed..to be rather their humorist in an onely respect of their hier, then anie their approoued martialist to mannage these matters, in any right reuerend regard of their honours. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* vi. 28 Man is the greatest Humorist and Flatterer of himself.

4. = HUMORALIST.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Humoristic (hiūmŏriˈstik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of a humorist: see prec. 2. (Sometimes *loosely* = HUMOROUS 4; F. *humoristique*, Ger. *humoristisch.*)

1828 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 147 By right of humoristic universality each part [in Rabelais and Sterne] is essentially a whole in itself. 1847 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 131 Dickens seems to me..to be rather a sketcher of humoristic characters..than himself a humorist. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 195 The universal tone of humouristic cynicism.

b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) Humorous writings. (*nonce-use.*)

1886 TUPPER *My Life as A.* 30 Of..schoolboy literaria.. let me save here..one or two of my trivial humoristics.

2. = HUMORALISTIC: cf. prec. 4.

Humorize (hiūˈmŏrəiz), *v.* [f. HUMOUR (or L. *hūmor*) + -IZE.]

†**1.** *intr.* To agree or comply with the humour of a person or thing. *Obs.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* III. 148 His clothes doe sympathize, And with his inward spirit humorize.

2. To speak or think humorously; to make humorous remarks or reflections.

1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 24 Euerie ichinge-eared congregation will..be serued with an humorizing Discourser. 1884 *Art Mag.* Mar. (Cent.), He had a little 'mental twist' which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashion quite his own.

Humorology (hiūmŏrˈŏlŏdʒi). *nonce - wd.* [f. L. *hūmor* HUMOUR + -(O)LOGY.] The doctrine of the humours.

1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor* III. Interch. xiii. 340 Oh men ignorant of humorology! more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 664/1 Of humorology, psychology, Pantagruelism..we shall dissertate hereafter.

Humorous (hiūˈmŏrəs), *a.* Also 6–8 **humerous,** 7 **humurous,** 7–9 **humourous.** [In sense 1, perh. a. obs. F. *humereux* damp, full of sap (16th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. (*h*)*ūmōrōs-us* moist, wet, f. *hūmor* moisture, etc. In other senses, from Engl. senses of HUMOUR. For the spelling and pronunciation see HUMOUR *sb.*]

†**1.** Moist, humid, damp: see HUMOUR *sb.* 1. *Obs.* (*In first quot. with play on sense 3.*)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 31 He hath hid himselfe among these Trees To be consorted with the Humerous night. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. xlvii, The hum'rous Fogges. *c* 1612 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXI. 186 All founts, wells, all deeps humorous. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XIII. 214 Every lofty top, which late the humorous night Bespangled had with pearle.

†**2.** Pertaining to the bodily humours (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2); of diseases, Caused by a disordered state of the humours: = HUMORAL 1. *Obs.*

1578 BURGHLEY *Let. to Hatton* 21 Apr., in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlv. 268 Only the withdrawing of some one tooth that is touched with some humorous cause. 1697 R. PEIRCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 268 In all the three Degrees of Difficulty in Breathing..some Humerous, some Nervous, some mix'd. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. vi. § 10 (1734) 60 Other chronical and humorous Distempers. 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 382 Small Pox Virus, inherent..in proportion to the state of your own humourous affections.

†**3.** Subject to, influenced by, or dependent on humour or mood; full of humours or fancies; fanciful, capricious, whimsical, humoursome; odd, fantastic. (Of persons, actions, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 177, I that haue beene loues whip? A verie Beadle to a humerous sigh. 1602 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I, You know that women oft are humurous. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 71 The fluctuary motions of the humerous multitude. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 151 Built upon the sands of humerous novelty, not on the rock of holy antiquity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 ₱ 1 Pall'd Appetite is humorous, and must be gratify'd with Sauces rather than Food. 1823 *Valperga* III. 42, I am self-willed, sullen, and humourous.

†**b.** Moody, peevish, ill-humoured, out of humour.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 278 The Duke is humorous. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. 10 Be not Angry with him.. *too often, lest he count thee humorous.* 1670 BAXTER *Cure Ch. Div.* 250 Those that are of uncharitable, humerous, peevish, contentious and fiery spirits. 1693 PENN *Fruits Solitude* (ed. 2) § 18. 9 He is humorous to his Wife, he beats his Children. 1842 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. ix. 142 Mr. Roebuck..is as cantankerous and humorous (in the old Shakesperian sense) as Cassius himself.

4. Full of, characterized by, or showing humour or drollery (see HUMOUR *sb.* 7); facetious, jocular, comical, funny. (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), Others [tell us] that this..alludes to the story of the satyr Marsyas..which I think is more humorous. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xiv, Whatever Person would aspire to be completely witty, smart, humourous, and polite. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 216 Mr. du Vernet drew up the following humorous letter ..to the Moon, desiring her not to shew herself next Monday. 1861 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxiii. 230 A taste for the humorous is..independent of national difference. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* Prol. ii, The Western American is always humorous.

Hu·morously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a humorous manner. **a.** Capriciously, fantastically; peevishly. *arch.* **b.** Facetiously, jocosely.

1603 CHETTLE *Eng. Mourn Garm.* B iij, Too humorously affected to the Roman gouernement. 1612 COTGR., *Bigearrement*, odly, humorously, fantastically. *a* 1688 CALAMY (J.), We resolve rashly, sillily, or humorously, upon no reasons that will hold. 1752 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 127 Then follows the procession, most humourously described. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 His humorously plaintive laments. 1895 R. F. HORTON *Teaching of Jesus* 40 How humorously perverse the human mind is in arguing against its chief good.

Hu·morousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being humorous. **a.** Fancifulness, whimsicality. *arch.* **b.** Facetiousness, jocularity.

1611 COTGR., *Bizarrerie*, fantasticalnesse, toyishnesse, humourousnesse. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* III. (1705) 91 It must be extream humorousness to deny a Providence in them. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Humerousness*, comicalness, fulness of pleasantry, fantasticalness. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 456 There was..such a good-natured humourousness, in his countenance. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 333 He had not lost the humorousness which had procured for him the sobriquet of 'Laughing Tam'.

Humour, humor (hiūˈmə, yūˈmə), *sb.* Also 4 **umour,** -**or,** 4–6 **humure,** 5 -**ore,** 5–6 -**oure.** [a. AF. (*h*)*umour*, F. (*h*)*umor*, -*ur*, mod.F. *humeur* (= It. *umore*, Sp., Pg. *humor*) :—L. *hūmōrem*, more properly *ūmōr-em* fluid, moisture.

For the spelling cf. HONOUR; *humour* is now usual in Great Britain, *humor* in U. S. The English formations, *humoured, humourless, humoursome*, are here spelt like the sb. and vb.; but the derivatives formed on a Latin type, as *humoral, humorist, humorous*, are spelt *humor-* as in L. *humōrōsus*, etc. (This agrees with Johnson's use.) The pronunciation of the initial *h* is only of recent date, and many still omit it, esp. in the senses under II: see H (the letter).]

I. Physical senses.

†**1.** Moisture; damp exhalation; vapour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xvii. 8 As a tree, that is ouer plauntide vp on watris, that at the humour [L. *ad humorem*, 1388 moisture] sendith his rootes. — *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 29 The humour [L. *vapor*] of the fyr brenneth his flesh. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 790 That diche wol drie vp humours of thy londe. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Dayes Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 52 The skie hangs full of humour and I thinke we shall haue raine. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 262 To walke vnbraced, and suckle vp the humours Of the danke Morning. 1670 in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 228 At Christmas last we could hardly find humour enough in the ground to plant. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 129 Redundant Humours thro' the Pores expire.

2. Any fluid or juice of an animal or plant, either natural or morbid. (Chiefly in mediæval physiology; now *rare* or *arch.*)

1340 *Ayenb.* 132 He yuelp þe kueade humours ine þe bodye. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 105 Whan humours been habundant in a wight. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxviii. 160 Nother in marche nor in aperyll the trees that thenne haue habondaunce of humore ought not to be felde a doune. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The

humoure or ioyse which droppeth out of the braunches of the date trees. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xi. (1660) 149 Either true and natural blood, or..some kind of hot humour that is to it instead of blood. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Aspera*, The Wind-pipe..being besmear'd with a fattish and mucous Humour..to make the Voice smoother. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Mistletoe*, A flattish seed..enclosed with a viscid, glutinous humour. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 639 The cold bath..occasions an excessive flux of humours towards the head. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 198 Cold as marble :..solid as iron .. because there are no humours or lymph in their constitutions.

b. *spec.* In ancient and mediæval physiology, one of the four chief fluids (*cardinal humours*) of the body (blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy or black choler), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were held to be determined: cf. 4, and see Temperament. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

†*Black humour*, black choler or melancholy (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 169 Blood is moost kyndely umour, answeringe to þe love of God, þre obere umors in man answeren to þree oþer loves. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* IV. vi. (Add. MS. 27944), Þere beþ foure humours, Blood, Flewme, Colera and Melencolia. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 84 He answered me that choler was the cause of my sicknes, and that hee gaue me those purgations to auoyde this humour. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* I. i. 235 Besieged with sable coloured melancholie, I did commend the blacke oppressing humour to the most wholesome Physicke of thy health-giuing ayre. 1618 *Demeanour Sir W. Raleigh* 52 Two Physitions..being come, could tell nothing of what humor the said sicknesse was composed. *a* 1695 Marq. Halifax *Lady's N. Year's Gift* (1756) 37 If your Husband should be really sullen .. let the Black Humour begin to spend itself, before you come in. 1881 R. Routledge *Science* i. 32 According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four humours; blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

c. With allusion to the mental qualities or disposition held to arise from these 'humours'.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* III. iv. 31 *Æmil.* Is he not iealous? *Des.* Who, he? I thinke the sun where he was borne, Drew all such humors from him. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Vis. Poets* ccxi, One that drew Sour humours from his mother.

†d. Used for the peculiar constitution or quality (e.g. saltness, sourness) of a material substance. *Obs.*

1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Bacon.* 166 Along the Sea side .. lye heaps of Sand, upon which the people pour water till it contract a saltish humour from the sand. 1729 S. Switzer *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 72 To wonder how Sea-Water shall be thus stripped of its pristine Humour.

3. One of the transparent fluid or semi-fluid parts of the eye, viz. the *aqueous humour* in front of the iris, and the *vitreous humour*, which fills most of the space between the iris and the retina; formerly including also the denser *crystalline lens*.

1398-1615 [see Crystalline *a.* 6]. 1643 [see Aqueous 1 b]. 1710 J. Clarke *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. xxx. 239 [The ray] falling..upon the Superficies of the Vitreous Humour. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxxv. § 166. 286 The .. globe of the eye consists of four coats .. these coats enclose three humours. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. i. 50 A perfect dioptric apparatus. This consists of the aqueous humour, the crystalline humour or lens, and the vitreous humour. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* ix. 227 The two humours are separated by the..crystalline lens, denser..than either of the humours.

II. Senses denoting mental quality or condition.

4. Mental disposition (orig. as determined by the proportion of the bodily 'humours'; see 2 b); constitutional or habitual tendency; temperament.

c 1475 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 154 In my loue was neuere desaite, Alle myn humours y haue opened hir to. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 212 Thus Ile curbe her mad and headstrong humor. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 156 You know the severe humour of my Lord. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 222 Being of a bold and couragious humour. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 220 Having found our humours to be inquisitive and generous, he studied all ways of gratifying them. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. i, The corporal is the lieutenant's countryman and knows his humour. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* I. i. 56 A fine old country gentleman .. with the genuine hearty humour of the race.

†b. *transf.* Character, style, 'vein'; sentiment, spirit (of a writing, musical composition, etc.).

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* iv. 14 Of the like Lunaticall humour are your epistles. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 40 The understanding of the conceit and the humour of the words. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2119/4 Several Overtures or Sonatta's, containing Variety of Humors, as Grave Aires, Minuetts, Borees, &c. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 256 The Bass is made in France, to the Humour of the Harp.

5. Temporary state of mind or feeling; mood, temper.

1525 in Thoms *Anecd. E. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) 11 Hacklewitt and another..in a madde humour..coyted him downe to the bottome of the stayres. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 229 Was euer woman in this humour woo'd? Was euer woman in this humour wonne? 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. x. 50 With smyles that all sad humors chaced. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 97 The whole Company was in a very good humour. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* I. ii. (1692) 4, I do not wrong the present Humor of too many in this Nation. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 1 When I am in a serious Humour. 1773 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., We were by this time weary and disgusted, nor was our humour much mended by our inn. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 33 That's why you are in such a bad humour.

†b. Mood natural to one's temperament; habitual frame of mind. *Obs.*

1598 B. Jonson (*title*) Every Man in his Humour. 1599 — (*title*) Every Man out of his Humour. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* III. i, Every man in his humor, and let the World rub.

c. An excited state of public feeling. Now *rare.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 99 It was not fitte to stirre up humours in Spaine. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* I. iii. (1810) 46 The taking of this great Lord breeds unsetled humors in these parts. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 423 These tymes, and the affairs transacted in them, give motion to all sorts of humours in the nation. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* xxi. II. 27 The humours of the people, set afloat by the parliamentary impeachment .. broke out in various commotions. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. vi. VI. 21 Friedrich is deeply unaware of the humour he has raised against himself.

6. A particular disposition, inclination, or liking, *esp.* one having no apparent ground or reason; mere fancy, whim, caprice, freak, vagary.

(In this sense very frequent in late 16th and early 17th c., and ridiculed by Shakspere and Ben Jonson.)

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Martiall's Treat. Cross* 94 They neded no more for hallowing of a Church, but a sermon, and prayers, in which peraduenture (that I may feede your humor) they made the signe of a crosse with their finger. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 23 These are complements, these are humours. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iv, *Cob.* What is that humour? *Cas.* It is a gentleman-like monster, bred, in the speciall gallantrie of our time, by affectation; and fed by folly. 1611 [Tarlton] *Jests* (1844) 45 How now, dog, saies Tarlton, are you in your humours? and many daies after it was a by-word to a man being drunke, that he was in his humours. 1634 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 324 The humours of those men that do not conform. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxii. 334 A wise man discards the predominancy of all humors .. for he is to live the life of reason, not of humor. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 88 And have you really burnt all your plays to please a humour? 1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 129 All which had been done .. was the effect not of humour, but of system. 1822 W. Irving *Braceb. Hall* xi. 91 The Squire receives great sympathy .. in his antiquated humours, from the parson.

b. An inclination or disposition for some specified action, etc.; a fancy (*to do* something); a mood or state of mind characterized by such inclination. Const. †*of* (*obs.*), *for*, or infin. with *to*.

1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* I. ii. 30 My chiefe humour is for a tyrant. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. i. 133-4 And this is true: like not the humor of lying: hee hath wronged mee in some humors. 1599 — *Hen. V*, II. i. 63, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well .. and that's the humor of it. 1660 Wycherley *Gentlem. Dancing-mast.* IV. Wks. (Rtldg. 59/2, I am in a pretty humour to dance. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 2 ¶ 1, I am not in Humour for telling a Tale. 1752 Hume *Pol. Disc.* x. 261 The humour of blaming the present, and admiring the past. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 205, I am in no humour to reason. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty Mod. Art*, Since the humour of exhibiting began. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxi, People very strongly in the humour for fighting.

c. *pl.* Moods or fancies exhibited in action; vagaries; fantastic, whimsical, odd, quaint, or humorous traits. (Now associated with sense 7.)

1566 R. Cox (*title*) Acteon and Diana; with a Pastoral Story of the Nymph Oenone, followed by the several conceited humours of Bumpkin, the huntsman, Bobbinall, the shepheard [etc.]. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Sept., The sport very good, and various humours to be seen among the rabble. 1674 S. Vincent *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* Ded. A iv, To shew the Apish Fashions, and ridiculous Humors and Conversations of some of our Town-Gallants. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* (1765) 208 Observe the humours of a Country-Christening, and you will find no Court in Christendom so ceremonious. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-sweepers*, Rochester..could not have done the humours of the scene with more spirit than my friend. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xxi. (1879) 263 Mariners..who had come ashore to see the humors of Election Day.

7. a. That quality of action, speech, or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, jocularity, facetiousness, comicality, fun. b. The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it in speech, writing, or other composition; jocose imagination or treatment of a subject.

Distinguished from *wit* as being less purely intellectual, and as having a sympathetic quality in virtue of which it often becomes allied to pathos.

1682 tr. *Glanius' Voy. Bengala* 142 The Cup was so closed, that 'twas a difficult matter for us to open it, and therefore the General gave it us on purpose, to divert himself with the humour of it. 1709 Shaftesb. (*title*) Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humour. 1712 Hughes *Spect.* No. 525 ¶ 3 Writings which o ice prevail'd among us under the Notion of Humour. 1727 Swift *To Earl of Oxford*, The priest.. shew'd some humour in his face. 1728 — *Intelligencer* No. 3 Humour..in its perfection is allowed to be much preferable to wit, if it be not rather the most useful and agreeable species of it. 1759 Goldsm. *Pol. Learn.* ix, Wit raises human nature above its level; humour acts a contrary part, and equally depresses it. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* ii. (1855) 63 The happy compound of pathos and playfulness, which we style by that untranslateable term humour. 1870 Lowell *Stud. Wind.* 132 Humor in its first analysis is a perception of the incongruous. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The strange deficiency of humour which Milton shared with the Puritans generally. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 3 That modulating and restraining balance-wheel which we call a sense of humor.

III. 8. Phrases.

a. *Out of humour*: displeased, vexed, in an ill humour; out of conceit or satisfaction *with*. (Cf. *out of temper*.) So †*in humour* (obs.).

1660 Wycherley *Gentlem. Dancing-m.* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 59/2 *Don.* You seem to be out of humour. .. *Hip.* For my sake be in humour. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 23 The fall of..a Glass, or some like accident, puts them in, or rather quite out of humour. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 2 Out of Humour with my self, and at every Thing about me. 1729 Butler *Serm., Self-Deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 481 Who would choose to be put out of humour with himself? 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 24 The Cardinal is observed to be out of humour.

b. Good humour, Ill humour: see these and their derivatives in their alphabetical places.

IV. 9. *Comb.*, as †*humour-brethren* (sense 2 b); *humour-blind* (sense 2), *humour-loving* (sense 7) adjs.

a 1618 Sylvester *Paradox agst. Libertie* 465 Then th' humor-brethren all, hot, cold, and wet, and dry, Falne out among themselves, augment his miserie. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 54 Humour-blind, greasy-heeled, and broken-winded horses. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 6/4 A light heart and a humour-loving imagination.

Humour, humor, *v.* [f. Humour *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To comply with the humour of; to soothe or gratify by compliance; to indulge.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 52 To humour the ignorant call I the Deare the Princesse kill'd a Pricket. 1590 — *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 84 The fellow finds his vaine, And yeelding to him, humors well his frensie. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 302 Humouring our taste with dainties. 1689 Wood *Life* 31 Aug. O. H. S.) III. 309 The quakers..have been since humour'd in their nonsense, excused from oathes [etc.]. 1790 J. B. Moreton *Mann. W. Ind.* 131 If you please and humour her properly, she will make and mend all your clothes. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xi. 314 Acquiring popularity by humouring the present temper of the nation.

2. *fig.* To comply with the peculiar nature or exigencies of (something); to adapt or accommodate oneself to; to act in compliance or agreement with; to fit, suit (*with* something).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 13 To ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1648 Milton *Sonn. to Lawes*, The man That with smooth air couldst humour best our tongue. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 Our British Gardeners.. instead of humouring Nature, love to deviate from it as much as possible. 1779 J. Moore *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv. 188 The path is continually winding to humour the position of the mountains. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 758/1 The dunces, with simple credulity, would swallow all this; the smarter freshmen, tittering, would humour the joke. 1851 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* xv. (1857) 81 In reading this stanza we ought to humour it with a corresponding tone of voice.

†3. *intr.* ? To exercise one's humour or fancy; to imagine, devise. *Obs.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. ii, All the day he humours up and down How he the next day may deceive his friend.

†4. ? To imitate a person's humour. *Obs.*

1699 Bentley *Phal.* Introd. 17 [He] had not so bad a hand at Humouring and Personating, but that several believed, it was the Tyrant himself.

†5. *trans.* ? To give a particular character or style to (cf. prec. 4 b). *Obs.*

1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 123 This Song was well humor'd by the maker, and well remembred and sung by you.

b. To give a particular turn or slight direction to.

1885 *Athenæum* 1 Aug. 136/3 To let the stream bear them [flies] on..without that..undefinable humouring of them which an angler occasionally gives. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* 263 The patroon humoured his boat nearer in.

†**Hu·mourable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Humour *sb.* + -able: cf. *fashionable.*] Pertaining to or depending on the humours (see Humour *sb.* 2).

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 297 That humourable and occasional cause in the Spleen.

Humoural: see Humoral.

Humoured, humored (hiū·mərd, yū·mərd), *a.* [f. Humour *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Having a (specified) humour or disposition. (Now only in comb., as Good-humoured, etc.)

1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* I. i. 6 Some men (being naturally humoured thereunto) do prooue better souldiers. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iv. iv. (1651) 150 He that mads others, if he were so humored, would be as mad himself. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 103 The free humoured Rabelais.

†2. Fancied, imaginary (cf. Humour *v.* 3). *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 462 Another (transported by this humoured Charon)..trembles at his supposed sights of the Divell.

3. Complied with, indulged.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xi, The breeding of most Kings hath been ever sensual and most humour'd. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* II. ii. i. (1737) II. 117 The most humour'd and indulg'd State.

†**Hu·mourish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Humour *sb.* + -ish.] Liable to humours; fanciful, fantastic.

1667 L. Stucley *Gospel-Glass* xxxiv. (1670) 365 Humourish, pievish lovers.

Humourist, -ous: see Humorist, -ous.

Hu·mourless, -orless, *a.* [f. Humour *sb.* + -less.] Devoid of humour. Hence **Hu·mourlessness.**

1847 Craig, *Humorless.* 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 279 One of these humorless sublime utopias. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Sept. 308/2 That total inability to see yourself as others see you..the child of humourlessness.

Humoursome, humorsome (hiū·məsŭm), *a.* Also 7-8 humersom(e. [f. as prec. + -some.]

1. Subject to or full of humours; fanciful, capricious, fantastic; peevish, ill-humoured: = Humorous 3.

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A iv a, Confusion of so great seriousnesse with so humoursome mirth. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Contents 1. iv. § 24 The Divine Will..not a meer arbitrary, Humoursome, and Fortuitous thing, but Decency and Fitness it self. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* II. 130 Abundance of People think to distinguish themselves by humoursome Singularities. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 267 This Gentleman is very particularly odd and humoursome. 1823 De Quincey *Dice* Wks. XI. 294 Every day he grew more fretful and humoursome. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* vi. (1879) 112 With the humorsome gesticulation of a little imp. 1863 E. J. May *Stronges of Netherstronge* viii. 76 Well, there, women are, forsooth, humoursome beings.

2. Disposed to humour or indulge any one; indulgent. (*nonce-use.*)

a 1876 T. Edward in Smiles *Sc. Natur.* xiii. 275 He seemed to be most friendly..and humoursome to the little rabbit.

Hu·moursomely, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a humoursome manner: see prec. 1.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1662) 25 Humoursomely and foolishly done. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 4. 107 A thing intelligible, but humoursomly expressed. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. xvii. 183 To trifle thus humoursomely with such a gentleman's moments.

Hu·moursomeness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being humoursome; capriciousness of humour.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* I. viii. (1662) 22 (*heading*) The factious Humoursomeness of the Atheist. 1750–1 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* III. 24 Nothing will so effectually ..get the better of any humoursomeness (a strange word) as in the discipline of a school. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) IV. iv. 25, I never blame a Lady for her humoursomeness, so much, as..I blame her Mother. 1832 J. C. Hare in *Philol. Museum* I. 445 All the weaknesses, humoursomenesses, and contradictions which are presumed in the situations.

Hump (hʊmp), *sb.* [This word, with its whole family, is of late appearance, and seems to have taken, *c* 1680–1720, the place of the earlier *crump* (Crump *a.*¹, *sb.*¹). It is first exemplified, 1681, in the comb. *hump-backed* = the earlier *crump-backed.* So *hump-back, hump-shoulder, -shouldered,* corresponding to earlier forms with *crump-*, are known before Hump *sb.*, which is not in Phillips-Kersey 1706, Bailey 1721–53. Hump *v.* is of much later appearance.

(*Humpish* in H. Crosse *Vertues Commw.* (1603) L ij b, is an evident misprint for *humpish.*)

Hump agrees in form with LG. *hump, humpe* portion, piece, hunk (of anything), Du. *homp* lump, hunch, thick piece, early mod.Du. *hompe* fem. 'pars abscissa', *hompe broods* 'cuneus panis' (Kilian 1599). But these words always mean a hunch, hunk, lump, or thick piece, cut or broken off something, not a protuberance upon it like 'hump'. Cf. however LG. *humpel, hümpel,* height, knoll, knob, hump of a camel, etc. The late appearance of the words in all the langs. leaves the question of their origin and relationship undetermined. See Kluge, *s.v. Humpe,* Franck, s.v. *Homp.* The English *hump-backed* in 1681 might be taken as a mixed form uniting *hunch-backed* and *crump-backed,* since these were both in earlier use. (Cf. Hunch.)]

1. A protuberance on the back or other part of the body, formed by a curved spine or a fleshy excrescence, and occurring as a normal feature in certain animals, as the camel and bison, or as a deformity in man. Also applied to other kinds of protuberances in animal and plant life.

1709 *Tatler* No. 75 ₱ 6 The eldest Son of Philip..being born with an Hump-back and very high Nose..These several Defects were mended by succeeding Matches; the Eyes were open'd in the next Generation, and the Hump fell in a Century and half. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 100 The rider sits behind the bunch or hump. *a* 1764 Lloyd *Cobbler Cripplegate's Let.* (R.), Tight stays they find oft end in humps. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 20 The breed of the urus, or those without an hump..the breed of the bison, or the animal with an hump. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) I. 199 With a gash beneath his clotted hair, And a hump upon his shoulder. 1839 T. Beale *Sperm Whale* 24 At this point [the sperm whale has] a large prominence of a pyramidal form called the 'hump'. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 20 The thickenings which project outwardly may appear in the form of knots, humps, spines, or ridges.

b. A hump-backed person. *nonce-use.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xlviii, 137, I saw a little Hump [*fetit bossu*] with long Fingers. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lii. 2 In the curule chair a hump sits, Nonius.

c. The flesh of a bison's hump used as food.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1808) XI. 41 Humps have long been a favourite dish at the splendid entertainments of the great Lords..in India. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* iv, 'Yonder!' cried St. Vrain; 'fresh hump for supper!'

2. *transf.* A rounded boss of earth, rock, etc.; a hummock.

1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 409 The Athenian troops.. mounted Epipolæ, and reached the top, where it rises into a rocky hump called Euryelus. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 58 Climbing vast humps of ice. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* vii. (1894) 158 The rounded dome..forms the southern hump of the Viescherhorn.

3. A fit of ill humour or vexation; sulks. *slang.*

(Cf. Hump *v.* 1. Quot. 1727 is of doubtful meaning.)

1727 De Foe *Protest. Monast.* 4 Under many Hardships and Restrictions, many Humps and Grumps. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A costermonger who was annoyed or distressed about anything would describe himself as having 'the hump'. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 1/3 Well, my boy, you've evidently got the hump..but you must give up that sort of thing when I'm here. *Mod.* It fairly gave me the hump.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hump-curer, meat, rib*; *hump-shaped* adj. See also Hump-back, -backed, -shoulder, -ed.

1807 in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1808) XI. 42 A mandate to Calcutta, enjoining the principal hump-curer..to buy up all the humps that could be had. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 98 The hump meat afforded them a repast fit for an epicure. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xiv. 262, I found that it was the 'hump-rib'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Aug. 13/2 The water is collected on a hump-shaped hill called the Knoll, and descends..to the village.

Hump, *v.* [f. Hump *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make humped or hump-shaped; to hunch. (Also with *up.*) *Hump the back* (fig.), to show vexation or sulkiness.

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxii, It got into a dark corner, growling and humping its back. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 67 Frank had been used to hump up his back, and put his head on his arms and be comfortable. 1884 Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* xxvi. 288 The cats humped themselves in readiness for hostilities. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 851/1 She..tumbles her ringlets over her eyes, humps her back, and makes her shoulders look sulky. 1895 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* xxiii, Sal humped up the shoulder.. and turned sharply away from him.

b. *absol.*

1884 Stockton *Lady or Tiger?* etc. 108 He [the racoon] ..come a humpin' inter the house. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* III. iv. 79 Danvers humped, femininely injured by the notice of it.

c. *trans.* To round (a surface).

1878 J. Paton in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 734/2 The 'humping' or rounding of scissors.

2. To hoist or carry (a bundle) upon the back: chiefly *to hump one's swag* (*bluey, drum*), to shoulder one's bundle. *Austral. slang.*

1853 W. Howitt *Two Years Victoria* xiii. (1855) I. 226 He 'humped his swag', in diggers' phrase, that is, shouldered his pack. 1888 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* I. xi. 142 We put it up roughly..with pine saplings. The drawing in was the worst, for we had to 'hump' the most of them ourselves. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Aug. 1/3 He humped his load up country a bit.

3. *refl.* To gather oneself together for an effort; to exert oneself, make an effort; also, to pride or fancy oneself. Also *intr.* (for *refl.*). *U.S. slang.*

1835 in W. T. Porter *Big Bear* etc. (1847) 126 (Farmer) He was breathin' sorter hard, his eye set on the Governor, humpin' himself on politics. 1883 *Philad. Times* 15 Aug. (Cent.), Col. Burns said, 'Now you all watch that critter hump himself'. 1895 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 4/7 When the weather of St. Andrews 'humps itself' it can equal the feats of the weather in Montana. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 263/1 Grit makes the man, the lack of it the chump; Therefore, young man, take hold, hang on and hump.

4. *trans.* To give (one) 'the hump': see prec. 3.

1840 Thackeray *Paris Sketch-bk., On some fashionable French novels* (ed. 2) I. 177 Did he not hump me prodigiously, by letting fall a goblet, after Cellini?

Hence **Humping** (hʊ·mpiŋ).

1878 [see 1 c]. 1896 Sir E. M. Thompson in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. XVI. 215 A humping of the shoulders or back to a degree that almost amounts to deformity.

Hu·mpback, hump-back, *sb.* (*a.*) [See Hump *sb.* In this combination, as in *hump shoulder, hump* may be taken as an adj.: cf. the earlier *crump-back,* under Crump *a.*]

1. (*hump-ba·ck.*) A back having a hump; a humped back.

1697 Vanbrugh *Æsop* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 373/1 Who'd think that little hump-back of his should have so much brains in't? 1709 [see Hump *sb.* 1]. 1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 64, I have never met with one, Bull, Ox, or Cow..with a high Hump-back. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* I. 118 Those who are deformed with hump-backs bear the greatest share of reputation.

2. (*hu·mpback.*) A person with a humped back; a hunchback.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* xcix. (ed. 2) III. 125 He march'd along as they did and follow'd Humpback. 1715 *Ibid.* clxxxiv. (ed. 3) V. 67 That Hump-back is not dead. 1852 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 139 Humpbacks and cripples. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* II. iii, An ill-natured humpback.

3. = *humpback whale*: see B.

1725 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 Both the Finbacks and Humpbacks are shaped in Reeves longitudinal from Head to Tail on their Bellies and their Sides. 1840 F. D. Bennett *Whaling Voy.* II. 232 The Humpback is seldom molested by whalers.

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (*hu·mpback*). Having a hump on the back; hump-backed. **Humpback whale,** a whale of the genus *Megaptera,* so called because the low dorsal fin forms a characteristic hump on the back.

1725 Dudley in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 258 The Bunch or humpback Whale, is distinguished from the right Whale, by having a Bunch standing in the Place where the Fin does in the Finback. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 211 Whales of the 'humpback' species.

Hump-backed, *a.* [See Hump *sb.* This is the first exemplified word of the *hump* group: cf. the earlier *crump-backed.* The stress shifts according to construction.] Having a humped or crooked back; hunched. Also *transf.*

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1649/3 She has been formerly much galled under the Saddle, hump-backed under the Pillion-place. 1762 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxiii. 430 This prince [Richard III] was of a small stature, hump-backed. 1769 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary,* He..has the misfortune to be hump-back'd. 1842 Tennyson *Walking to Mail* 23 There by the humpback'd willow. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 56 It might be hump-backed Vulcan.

Humped (hʊmpt), *a.* [f. Hump *sb.* + -ED².] Having a hump (or humps); hump-backed, hunch-backed; having the back or shoulders rounded (in a huddled or cramped posture).

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 102 ₱ 3 A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a humpt back. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. v, If the back be humped, the man is deformed. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 241 Thorax convex above, the anterior part humped. 1876 G. Meredith *Beauch. Career* III. ii. 28 He wanted an audience as hotly as the humped Richard a horse. 1886 *Art Age* IV. 40 Its gables and humped roof are picturesque enough to please any artistic mind. 1895 K. Grahame *Gold. Age* 45 The drowsing peacock squatted humped on the lawn.

Humph (hʊmf), *int.* (and *sb.*) Also 7 hemph. The inarticulate syllable 'h'mf!', used:

†a. app. as a signal: cf. Humph *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* IV. i, Truly a good Conscience is a great Happiness; and so I'll pledge you, hemph, hemph.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction. Also *sb.*, as a name for this utterance.

1815 *Sixteen & Sixty* I. ii, Humph!..her lips are of the brightest. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. ii, A half articulated 'humph!' which seemed to convey a doubt. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 75 My Uncle received this intelligence with a 'Humph'. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* iv, 'Humph!' says the eagle. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* iv. 86 His hough of assent was rendered by a slight modulation strongly emphatic.

Humph, *v.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To utter an inarticulate 'h'mf!'.

†a. as a signal. *Obs.*

1681 Otway *Soldier's Fort.* II. i, I desire you to humph.. and look back at me.

b. as an expression of doubt or dissatisfaction.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xlv, After humphing and considering over a particular paragraph. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 70 Some of the polite Frenchmen humphed, and shrugged their shoulders.

Humphrey. *To dine with Duke H.*: see Dine *v.* 1 b. So *to have Duke H. as host.*

1693 *Humours of Town* 29 To make the World think he has been at a good Meal, when Duke Humphrey was his Host.

Humpiness: see Humpy *a.*

Humpless (hʊ·mplés), *a.* [f. Hump *sb.* + -less.] Having no hump.

1868 Darwin *Anim. & Pl.* I. iii. 80 Blyth sums up emphatically that the humped and humpless cattle must be considered as distinct species. 1890 H. M. Stanley *Darkest Africa* II. xxxiii. 363 The cattle..are mostly of a hornless and humpless breed.

†**Hump-shoulder.** *Obs.* [See Hump *sb.* Here, as in *hump-back, hump* may be taken as an adj. Cf. the earlier *crump shoulder, -shouldered,* under Crump *a.*¹] A shoulder raised into a hump. So †**Hump-shouldered** *a.*, having a hump-shoulder, round-shouldered, 'crump-shouldered'.

a 1704 T. Brown in *Collect. Poems* (1705) 40 The Duke of Luxemburg, who was Hump-Shoulder'd. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* (1750) 27 His crooked Leg and hump Shoulder.

Humpty (hʊ·mpti), *a.* [app. f. Hump *sb.*, or *humpt,* Humped, but the formation is anomalous, and may have arisen out of next word.] Humped, hump-backed. Also *Comb.*, as *humpty-backed* adj.

a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Humpty,* hunch-backed. 1889 H. M. Stanley in *Daily News* 26 Nov. 5/8 The humpty western flank [of a mountain] dipped down..into lands that we knew not by name as yet. 1898 *Daily News* 2 May 6/5 Humpty backed (as they call it in that region).

Humpty-dumpty (hʊ·mpti dʊ·mpti), *sb.* and *adj.* Also 7 **humtee dumtee, -y.** [It is doubtful whether the word is the same in senses 1 and 2: in sense 1 the name may have been concocted out of Hum *sb*¹ 3; in sense 2 it is evidently formed from *hump* and *dump,* though this would naturally give *humpy-dumpy* (cf. Humpy *a.*), and the intrusive *t* is not clearly accounted for.]

A. *sb.* 1. A drink made with 'ale boiled with brandy' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, a* 1700).

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Journ. Lond.* 135 (Farmer) He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, as Humtie Dumtie, Three Threads. 1699 [see Hum *sb.*¹ 3]. 1837 Disraeli *Venetia* I. xiv, They drank humpty-dumpty, which is ale boiled with brandy.

2. A short, dumpy, hump-shouldered person. In the well-known nursery rime or riddle (quoted below) commonly explained as signifying an egg (in reference to its shape); thence allusively used of persons or things which when once overthrown or shattered cannot be restored.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Humpty-Dumpty,* a little humpty dumpty man or woman; a short clumsey person of either sex. 1810 *Gammer Gurton's Garland* Part III. 36 (Not in Ritson's ed. *c* 1760, nor in the reprint of that in 1810) Humpty dumpty sate on a wall, Humpti dumpti had a great fall; Threescore men and threescore more, Cannot place Humpty dumpty as he was before. 1843 Halliwell *Nursery Rhymes Eng.* 113 (giving prec. version adds) *Note.* Sometimes the last two lines run as follows: All the King's horses and all the king's men, Could not set Humpty Dumpty up again. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* July 37 To try the game of Humpty-Dumpty and to fall. 1872 L. Carroll *Thro' Looking-Gl.* vi. 214 'It's very provoking', Humpty Dumpty

said, ..'to be called an egg—very!' 1883 J. W. SHERER *At Home & in India* 193 She .. could not, by all the miracles of millinery, be made other than a humpty-dumpty. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 3/1 Now that the Education Humpty-Dumpty has tumbled off the wall, and is hopelessly poached for the present year, and all the king's horses and all the king's men can't set him up again, the life has gone out of Parliament.

(In the nursery rime or riddle there are numerous variations of the last two lines, e. g. 'Not all the king's horses and all the king's men Could [can] set [put] Humpty Dumpty up again [in his place again, together again]'.)

B. *adj.* Short and fat. Also allusively referring to the Humpty-Dumpty of the nursery rime.

1785 [see A. 2]. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Humpty-dumpty*, short and broad, 'He's a lile humpty-dumpty fellow'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 July 6/3 To set the humpty-dumpty conversion firmly on its legs.

b. Applied to a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iv. (1890) 128 The same humpty-dumpty measure of eights and sixes.

Humpy (hʊ·mpi), *sb. Australia.* Also **humpey.** [ad. native Austral. *oompi*, to which 'has been given an English look, the appearance of the huts [of the aborigines] suggesting the English word *hump*' (Morris, *Austral Eng.*).] A native Australian hut. Hence, applied to a very small and primitive house, such as is put up by a settler.

[1846 C. P. HODGSON *Remin. Australia* 228 (Morris) A 'gunyia' or 'umpee'.] 1873 J. B. STEPHENS *Black Gin* 16 Lo, by the 'humpy' door, a smockless Venus! 1877 *Rep. Secretary Pub. Instruct. Queensland for* 1876. 64 The school building [at Mount Brisbane] is a slab humpy. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* xx. 247 He's in bed in the humpy.

Humpy (hʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. HUMP *sb.* + -Y.] Having or characterized by humps; marked by protuberances; humped; hump-like.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 12 This Isle Bossart (or Humpy Island). 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 207 Your genius is humpy, decrepid, and hagged. 1886 R. F. BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abridged ed.) I. Foreword 8 The bellowing of the humpy herds. 1888 *Co-operat. News* 4 Aug. 783 As the cars ascend and descend the humpy road. 1895 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Life Freeman* I. 249 Round humpy hills rising abruptly out of it.

Hence **Hu·mpiness**, humpy condition.

1888 in *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., Its back presented the odd look of 'humpiness' or 'a row of lumps' along its length. 1896 *Daily News* 12 June 5/1 Sleeves which, for humpiness and volume, excel even modern absurdity.

† **Humster.** *Obs.* [f. HUM *v.*¹ + -STER.] One who expresses approval by humming (see HUM *v.*¹ 2).

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a joque, and of pleasing the humsters.

Humstrum (hʊ·mstrʊ·m). [f. HUM *v.*¹ + STRUM *v.*, the comb. being favoured by the jingling effect of the whole: cf. *helter-skelter*, *hurry-scurry*.]

1. A musical instrument of rude construction or out of tune; a hurdy-gurdy.

1739 GRAY *Let. to R. West* in Mason *Mem.* (1807) I. 185 Cracked voices..accompanied by an orchestra of humstrums. 1763 B. THORNTON in *Ann. Reg.* 245 *note*, This instrument [hurdy-gurdy] is sometimes called a hum-strum. 1779 WEDGWOOD in Smiles *Life* xviii. (1894) 232 My girl is quite tired out with her miserable hum-strum [spinet]. 1821 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 246, I .sat at my old humstrum, and boggled through a given number of Bach's fugues.

2. 'Music, esp. indifferently played music' (Ogilvie 1882).

Hum-trum: see HUMDRUM.

Humulin (hiū·miŭlin). *Chem.* [f. Bot. L. *Humul-us* (*lupulus*), the hop.] The bitter aromatic principle of the hop; lupulin.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Humure, obs. form of HUMOUR.

‖ **Humus** (hiū·mɒs). [L., = mould, ground, soil.] Vegetable mould; the dark-brown or black substance resulting from the slow decomposition and oxidization of organic matter on or near the surface of the earth, which, with the products of the decomposition of various rocks, forms the soil in which plants grow.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 474 That stratum called *humus*, which..serves as a basis to the vegetable kingdom. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 15 It was usual, formerly, to attribute the carbon or charcoal of plants to their absorption of the humus existing in the ground. 1881 DARWIN *Earthworms* Introd. 5 Year after year the thrown-up castings cover the dead leaves, the result being a rich humus of great thickness.

b. *attrib.*, as *humus acid*, *soil*.

1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* v. 242 The several humus-acids, which appear..to be generated within the bodies of worms during the digestive process. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99 The species of Palaquium require a humus soil.

Humyle, -yll, -yly, obs. ff. HUMBLE, HUMBLY.

Hun (hɒn), *sb.* [OE. *Hūne*, *Hūnas*, = ON. *Húnar*, MHG. *Hiunen*, *Hiunen*, Ger. *Hunnen*, med.L. *Hunni* (*Chunni*, *Chuni*), believed to represent the native name of the people, who were known to the Chinese as *Hiong-nu*, and also *Han*.]

1. One of an Asiatic race of warlike nomads, who invaded Europe *c* A.D. 375, and in the middle of the 5th c., under their famous king Attila (styled *Flagellum Dei*, the scourge of God), overran and ravaged a great part of this continent.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 21 (Gr.) Werod samnodan Huna leode and Hreðgotan, foron fyrdhwate Francan and Hunas. *Ibid.* 32 Huna cyning. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 The Companies or Armies of Huns, wandering up and down with most swift Horses, filled all things with slaughter and terrour. 1728 POPE *Dunciad* III. 90 The North.. Great nurse of Goths, of Alans, and of Huns. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 346/2 Under Heraclius [610–641] many of the Huns embraced Christianity. After that period their name is no longer mentioned in History. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. i. (1874) 16 Like the Huns, as scourges only.

2. *poet.* (and in U.S. vulgarly) A Hungarian.

1802 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* vi, Where furious Frank, and fiery Hun, Shout in their sulphurous canopy. 1890 *Daily News* 28 June 5/4 The Huns who are here [Pennsylvania] said to be creating a widespread dissatisfaction. They are engaged chiefly as labourers in the mines and ironworks.

3. *transf.* A reckless or wilful destroyer of the beauties of nature or art; an uncultured devastator: cf. 'Goth', 'Vandal'.

1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. xxxii, Visiting an awful Ruin in the company of a Romp of one sex or a Hun of the other. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/2 The marauding Huns whose delight it is to trample on flowers, burn the underwood, and kill the birds and beasts.

Hence **Hu·n-like** *a.*, like a Hun, impiously destructive; **Hu·nnian, Hu·nnic, Hu·nnican, Hu·nnish** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or like the Huns.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 226 These Hunnian horses elsewhere he calleth them Hunnican horses. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 143 Dyed..With Genoese, Saracen, and Hunnish gore. 1865 J. BALLANTINE *Poems* 139 A thousand Hun-like hands are On her Ark of glory. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 62/1 Attila is described as having been of true Hunnish type. 1882 *Ibid.* XIV. 60/1 A Hunnic party.

Hunch (hɒnʃ), *v.* Also 7 hunsh. [Of obscure origin: but cf. HINCH *v.* If sense 3 belongs to the same word as 1 and 2 (which is doubtful), the sense-development may have been 'to thrust or shoot out', 'to cause to stick out', and hence 'to form a projection or protuberance'.

It is noteworthy that the first trace of sense 3 appears, not in the simple *hunch* vb. or sb., but in the comb. *hunch-backed* substituted in the 2nd Quarto of Shakspere's *Richard III* (1598) IV. iv. 81, for the earlier and ordinary 16–17th c. word *bunch-backed*, which the 1st Quarto and all the Folios have here, and which all the Quartos and all the Folios have in the parallel passage I. iii. 246. This substitution of *hunch-backed* in the one passage might be thought to be a mere misprint of the 2nd Qo., but it is retained in all the five subsequent Quartos 1602–1634; and the word appears again in 1635, and becomes frequent after 1675. Then we have *huncht back* 1656, *to hunch the back* 1678, *hunchback* 1712, *hunch back* 1718, and finally, *hunch* sb. *c* 1800. Johnson 1755–87 knew only *hunch* vb. (in our senses 2 and 3) and *hunch-backed*. With these words must be considered *hulch* sb., *hulch back*, and *hulch-backed*, in the same senses, given by Cotgr. 1611, which are thus earlier than the *hunch* group, except for *hunch-backed* in the Shaks. Qos.; also the forms *hutch back*, *hutch-back'd*, *hutch-shouldered*, found 1624–1667. We have further to compare the somewhat similar case of HUMP, where *hump-backed* is known earlier than *hump* sb. or vb., or *hump-back*.]

I. †1. *intr.* To push, thrust, shove. Also *fig.* to 'kick against' a thing; to show reluctance; to spurn. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Heautont.* IV. v. (1607) 215, I will doe thee some good turne..without any hunching [*ac lubens*]. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 17 Would we then hunch at a litle bodily paines? 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 52 God..will send such curst Cowes short hornes, and keepe them from hurting, though they hunsh. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15. ix. § 3 (1669) 145/1 Conscience is as much huncht at, and spighted among sinners, as Joseph was among the Patriarchs.

2. *trans.* To push, shove, thrust. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1659 in *Sussex Archæol. Collect.* (1864) XVI. 77 [Her husband] Did so hunch and Pincht her, that she Could not Lift her armes to her head. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 148 Hunching and Justling one another. 1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) 204, I have been caryed in when Turkes have been huncht away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Hunch one*, to give him a Thrust with the Elbow. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii, Then Jack's friends begun to hunch and push one another. 'Why don't you go and cut the poor fellow down?' 1715 LADY COWPER *Diary* (1864) 43 A world of shouldering and hunching People. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. i. 8 A great overgrown..boy, who would be hunched and punched by everybody. 1755 JOHNSON, *Hunch*, to strike or punch with the fist. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* XVIII. xii. 136 You are stoutly hunched aside, by the huge carcase of a panting fellow. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch*, to shove; to heave up. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lumley the Painter* xi. 79 [The dog] hunching his large person heavily against her.

II. 3. *trans.* To thrust *out* or *up*, or bend, so as to form a 'hunch' or hump; to compress, bend, or arch convexly.

1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* I. 6 Thy crooked mind within hunch'd out thy back. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 70, I was hunch'd up in a Hackney-Coach with Three Country Acquaintances. 1858 HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* iv. 62 Peter..kept pulling away at his forelock, and hunching up his shoulders. 1863 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. 215 Shutting his eyes and hunching himself up on the seat with hands clenched. 1892 EMILY LAWLESS *Grania* II. 7 He sat .. hunched up, with his knees and his chin together.

b. *intr.* ? To 'set one's back up'.

1873 MISS THACKERAY *Old Kensington* xv. 126 'Nonsense', said G., hunching up sulkily.

Hunch (hɒnʃ), *sb.* [In sense 1 from HUNCH *v.*; in sense 2 app. deduced from *hunch-backed*. Sense 3 may belong to a distinct word; this, although known only from 1790, is found in vulgar use before 1830 in southern and northern dialects, in West Indies, and in New England. Cf. also HUNK in same sense, exemplified from 1813.]

1. The act of 'hunching' or pushing; a push, thrust, shove. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), When he quaffing doth his entrailes wash, 'Tis call'd a hunch, a thrust, a whiffe, a flash. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Suppose..you should give him a good hunch with your foot. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch*, a lift, or shove.

2. A protuberance; a hump. (As to the late appearance of this see note to HUNCH *v.*)

1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 103 The common draught cattle of India are distinguished by..a large hunch, or protuberance, above the shoulders. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 36 His back carried a huge hunch. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 144 Camelus,.. back with fleshy hunches. 1833 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 306 The old birches have on their crooked stems great hunches and wens.

3. A thick or clumsy piece, a lump, a hunk.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunch*, a great hunch; a piece of bread. *South.* 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 359 Another bit of cold ham .. I ordered Cabina to give her a great hunch of it. 1823 E. MOORE *Suffolk Words* 180 *Hunch*, a good big slice, or lump, of bread or meat. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hunch*, a large slice of any thing, as bread and cheese. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hunch*,..2. A lump..as, a hunch of bread; a word in common vulgar use in New-England. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xxiii, A hunch of ewe-milk cheese.

Hunch, *a. dial.* [? f. HUNCH *v.*] That shrivels or pinches (with cold).

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Hunch-weather*, cold weather, which makes men hunch up their shoulders, and animals contract their limbs, and look as if they were hunch-backed. 1897 R. E. G. COLE *Hist. Doddington* 149 They [hops]..suffered from the 'cold hunch springs'.

Hunchback, hunch-back. [f. HUNCH *sb.* + BACK *sb.*]

1. (hʊ·nʃ,bæ·k) A hunched back.

1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 248 A Man with a Hunch-back higher than his Head. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. iii, One Lautrec, a man with hunchback, or natural deformity.

2. (hʊ·nʃ,bæk) = HUMPBACK *sb.* 2.

1712 tr. *Arab. Nts.* cxxiii. (ed. 2) IV. 35 The Story of the little Hunch-back. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 186 A hunch-back .. about fourteen years of age. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vii. 240 The only bearable hunch-back of my acquaintance is Richard the Third.

3. *attrib.* Hump-backed.

1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 181 The hump-back or hunch-back whale..with a larger hump than the sperm whale.

Hunchbacked (hʊ·nʃ,bækt), *a.* [See HUNCH *v.*] Having a protuberant or crooked back.

1598 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 81 (2nd Qo.) That foule hunch-back'd [*Fols. and 1st Qo.* bunch-back'd] Toad. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 145 The babe.. was now growne hunch-back'd. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* III. i, To take that hunch-backed monster to my arms! 1711 DENNIS *Refl. Ess. Crit.* (R.), As stupid and as venomous as a hunch-back'd toad. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 283 A third..is very much hunchbacked. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 410 The hunchbacked dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France.

Hunched (hɒnʃt), *a.* Also **huncht.** [f. HUNCH *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having or bowed into a hump; hump-backed; *fig.* apt to 'set one's back up', 'stuck-up'.

1656 *Choice Drolleries* 51, I love thee for thy huncht back, 'Tis bow'd although not broken. 1769 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 213 A very singular variety of perch: the back is quite hunched. 1804–6 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 141 Imitating a drunken man, or a clown, or a person with a hunched back. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 41 If a man were halt or hunch'd, in him .. Scorn was allow'd as part of his defect. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* I. 146 They do say.. that they're strange, and huncht, and proud. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* I. iii, He was hunched, as if with age or weakness.

Hu·nchet. [f. HUNCH *sb.* 3 + -ET.] A small 'hunch' or lump.

1790 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Hunchet*, a diminutive of hunch. 1892 MRS. CROSSE *Red-letter Days* I. 89 A hunchet of cheese.

Hunchy (hʊ·nʃi), *a.* [f. HUNCH *sb.* + -Y.] Having a hunch; humped, humpy.

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, I'm a little hunchy villain and a monster, am I? 1881 R. B. WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 404 Eleven..strong, but narrow hunchy ribs.

† **Hund**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* [OE. *hund* sb. neut. = OS. *hund*, OHG. *hunt*, Goth. (*hund*), pl. *hunda*, the original Teut. word for 100:—pre-Teut. **kmtó-m*, Skr. *çatám*, Gr. (ἑ)κατόν, L. *centum*, OWelsh *cant* (mod. *cynt*), OIr. *cét*, Lith. *szimtas*, OSlav. СЪТО *sŭto*, Russ. *sto*. In Gothic this primary form is found only in the plural *twa hunda*, *þrija hunda*, etc., which is also its ordinary use in OHG. *zwei hunt*, *drî hunt*, though *ein hunt* occurs late. In OE. *hund* was common in the sing. as well as the pl. In ME., *hund* appears to have become obsolete early in 13th c.]

1. = HUNDRED (OE. and early ME.).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 4 Senatum ðæt wæs an hund monna, þeh heora æfter fyr[s]te wære þreo hund. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið penningum tuæm hundum [*Ags. G.* mid twam hundred penegon]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 6 Hund sestra eles. *Ibid.* 7 Hund mittena hwætes. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 298 On þrim hund daȝum & fif & syxtiȝum daȝum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Ysaias..iwiteȝede ueale hund wintra er þis were. *Ibid.* 93 Þet weren twa hun manna. *c* 1205 LAY. 83 For hire weoren on ane daȝe hund þousunt deade.

2. The element *hund-* was also prefixed in OE. to the numerals from 70 to 120, in OE. *hund-seofontiȝ, hund-eahtatiȝ, hund-niȝontiȝ, hund-téontiȝ, hund-endlyftiȝ* (*-ælleftiȝ*), *hund-twelftiȝ*, some of which are also found in early ME.

[No certain explanation can be offered of this *hund-*, which appears in OS. as *ant-*, Du. *t-* in *tachtig*, and may be compared with *-hund* in Goth. *sibuntê-hund*, etc., and Gr. -κοντα.]

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. x. § 1, IIII hu[n]de wintrum ond hundeahtatiȝum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1741 Wærfæst hæle wintra hæfde twa hundteontiȝ..and fife eac. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 92 Hund-teontiȝ ȝeara wæs Abraham. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 85 Hundteontiȝ and twentiȝ. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 12 Hu ne forlæt he þa niȝon and hundniȝontiȝ on þam muntum? *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 22 Oððe seofen hundseofentiȝ siðan. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 51 On þralshipe hie wuneden two and sixti wintre, and sume hund seuenti wintre fulle.

Hund, obs. form of HOUND.

† **Hu·ndfold,** *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb. Obs.* Also hunfold. [f. HUND + *-feald*, *-fald*, -FOLD.] = HUNDREDFOLD.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 338 Hundfeald ȝetel is fulfremed. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Hunfold mare is cristes eie. *Ibid.* 147 Heo sculen underfon hundfalde mede.

Hundred (hʊ·ndrĕd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: α. 1– hundred, 1 -ræd, 3 *Orm.* hunndredd, 3–5 hondred, 3–7 hundered, 4 houndred, 4–6 hundrid(e, -ryd, 5–6 hondered, -ryd; 3–4 hund-, hond-, houndret, 4 hunderet, -it, 4 hund-, hondird, hundyrd, 4–8 hunderd, 5 -urd, -yrt, honderd, -ert(e. β. 1 hundrað, -reð, 4 -reþ(e, (-richt), 4–5 -rith, 4–7 -reth, houndreth, 5 hundrethe, 5–6 -ryth(e, 6 hundereth, honderyth, -dreth; 6 (9 *dial.*) hunderth. γ. (Chiefly *Sc.*) 3–5 hundre, 4 hondre, 4– hunder, 5–6 hundir, -yr, 9 *dial.* hunner. [OE. *hundred*, pl. *-red*, *-redu*, neut., = OFris. *hundred, -erd, hondert*, OS. *hunderod* (MLG. *hundert*, MDu. *hondert(d)*, Du. *honderd*), late OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *hundert*, ON. *hundrað* (pl. *-oð*) (Sw. *hundra*, Da. *hundrede*), corresp. to a Gothic type **hunda-raþ*, lit. the tale or number of 100 (*-raþ, -rôþ*, related to *raþjan* to reckon, tell, *raþjô* reckoning, number). Other OE. words for 'hundred' were HUND (q.v.), and *hund-téontiȝ* = ON. *tío teger*, OHG. *zehanzug, zehanzô*, Gothic *taihuntêhund, taihuntaihund.* The word *hundrað* in ON. orig. meant 120; later, 120 and 100 were distinguished as *hundrað tolfrǿtt* 'duodecimal hundred' and *hundrað tírǿtt* 'decimal hundred'. In English the word has been usually applied to the decimal hundred, but remnants of the older usage remain: see sense 3. The *hundrath*, *-reth* forms are from ON., as are prob. *hundre, hunder*, etc.: cf. Sw. *hundra.*]

1. The cardinal number equal to ten times ten, or five score: denoted by the symbols 100 or C.

a. As sb. or quasi-sb., with plural.

(*a*) In singular. Usually *a* (arch. *an*) *hundred*, emphatically *one hundred*; in phrases expressing rate, *the hundred.*

In († *upon*, † *at*, † *for*) *the hundred* (in reckoning interest, etc.); now usually expressed by 'per cent.'

The construction (when there is any) is in OE. with gen. pl., later with *of* and a pl. noun. In mod. Eng. this is limited to *definite* things (e.g. *a hundred of the men, of those men, of them*); except in the case of measures of quantity, e. g. *a hundred of bricks*, we do not now use this constr. before a noun standing alone (e.g. *a hundred of men*), but substitute the constr. in b. But *a hundred* is construed with a plural verb, e.g. a hundred of my friends were chosen; a second hundred were then enrolled.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 28 Hundrað scillinga [*Rushw. G.* hundred denera; *Ags. Gosp.* an hund peneȝa]. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxix. [xc.] 10 Þeah þe heora hundred seo. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6078 All swa summ illc an hunndredd iss Full tale. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6977 It was na folk þam moght wit-stand, Þat an hundreth moght for-chace. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309 Twyes syxe tymes ten, that ys to a hundereth and twenty. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 50 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 78 A-mongst an hundreth..of thes religyuse brethren. 1553 GRESHAM in Burgon *Life* (1839) I. 132 To lett upon interest for a xii monthes daye, after xiii upon the hundred. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 203 The lender not content to receive less advantage than thirty at the hundred. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 91 For gaine of fifty in the hundred. 1648 NETHERSOLE *Self-condemned* 1. A ij b, Not one of an hundred of them could tell. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Div b, About one hundred of Leagues. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 159 'Tis above a hundred to one against any particular throw..with four cubical dice. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vi. 75 Add one round hundred. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Apr. 9/4 Tickets fabricated by the hundred.

(*b*) In plural: *hundreds.* [OE. *hundred, -u*, neuter, ME. *hundredes.*]

In *Arith.* often *ellipt.* for the digits denoting the number of hundreds: cf. *units, tens.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vi. 40 Hi ða sæton hundredon and fiftiȝon. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 176/26 *Centurias*, ȝetalu, *uel* heapas, *uel* hundredu. *c* 1275 LAY. 27830 Of alle þan hundredes þat to-hewe were. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8886 O quens had he [Solomon] hundrets seuen. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age Chirche* in Todd *Three Treat.* p. xxvi, Two and twenty hundriddis of ȝeeris. *c* 1425 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 28 So mony hundrythes ben in þe nounbre þat schal come of þe multiplicacioun of þe ylke 2 articuls. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* 118 a, His place is the voyde space next aboue hundredes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 110 Governours of thousands, hundreths, fifties and tens. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 78 Great store of red Deare.. which the Princes kill by hundreds at a time. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1878) 52 One fly deposits hundreds of eggs. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 3 The body of invaders is a regular army..divided into 'hundreds' of warriors. *Mod.* Some hundreds of men were present.

(*c*) After a numeral adjective, *hundred* is commonly used as a collective plural, with the same construction as in (*a*). (Cf. *dozen.*)

c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* VIII. 303 Þrittiȝ siðon seofon beoð twa hundred & tyn. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 656 ℙ 11 Seox hundred wintra. *c* 1200 ORMIN 6071 Þurrh tale off fowwerr hunndredd. *c* 1205 LAY. 613 Six hundred of his cnihten. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 13345 (Fairf.) Þe folk him folowed..be many hundre & thousande. *c* 1460 *Battle of Otterbourne* 260 Of nyne thowsand Ynglyssh men Fyve hondert cam awaye. 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 3 These many hundred of years. 1719 J. T. PHILIPPS tr. *Thirty Four Confer.* 105 He deluded many hundred of Women [*mod.* many hundred w., *or* hundreds of w.] 1782 COWPER *Loss of Royal George* ii, Eight hundred of the brave. *Mod.* He lost several hundred of his men in crossing the river.

b. As adj. or quasi-adj., followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

In OE. sometimes used as a true adjective, either invariable (like other cardinal numbers above *three*), or declined in concord with its sb. The use in later times may be regarded either as a continuation of this, or as an ellipsis of *of* before the noun. The word retains its substantival character so far as to be always preceded by *a* or some adjective (numeral, demonstrative, possessive, relative, or interrogative). Either the sing. or the collective pl. is used, as in a (*a*), (*c*). Cf. *dozen*, which has precisely parallel constructions.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vi. 37 Mið peningum twæm hundreðum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Mid twam hundred peneȝon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 113 Swo maniȝe hundred wintre. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2342 An hondred kniȝtes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22747 Þe hundret and þe þusand knightes. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 10399 (Fairf.) These hundird shepe that were ther. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xii, Thre hundrythe pownde Of redy monay. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 126 Scwne..Quhar kingis was cround viij hundyr ȝer and mar. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 83 Nine hundreth thousande poundes. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 256 A whole hundreth Popes in a rowe. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Within a few hundreth yeeres after Christ. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 216 A hundred and twenty five thousand times bigger. 1782 COWPER *Loss of Royal George* vi, With twice four hundred men. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* IV. xxxii, Many a mountain chain which rears Its hundred crests aloft. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 325 After one hundred millions of favourable instances..the hundred-million-and-first instance should be an exception. *Mod.* The hundred and one odd chances.

(*b*) Phrase. *The Hundred Days*, the period of the restoration of Napoleon Bonaparte, after his escape from Elba, ending with his abdication on 22 June 1815.

c. The cardinal form *hundred* is also used as an ordinal when followed by other numbers, the last of which alone takes the ordinal form: e.g. 'the hundred-and-first', 'the hundred-and-twentieth', 'the six-hundred-and-fortieth part of a square mile'.

2. Often used indefinitely or hyperbolically for a large number: cf. *thousand.* (With various constructions, as in 1.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17031 He has a hundret sith Dublid þis ilk pain. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VI. 11 An hundred of ampolles on his hat seeten. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 131 God rewardithe her in this worldely lyff, hundred sithe more after the departinge oute of this world. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iv.[v.] 2 A fer gretar wondir And mair dreidfull to cativis be sic hundir. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 12 That one growing misorder breed not an hundred. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 66 Altered into a hundred severall fashions and shapes. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xlvi, How can she acquire those hundreds of Graces and Motions, and Airs? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, You and Mr. Sedley made the match a hundred years ago. 1885 *Times* 20 Feb. 5/1 The hundred and one forms of small craft used by the Chinese to gain an honest livelihood.

3. In the sale of various commodities, often used for a definite number greater than five score; see quots.: esp. *Great* or *long hundred*, usually = six score, or a hundred and twenty.

1469 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 102 Salt fishe for Lent..at 204 [*sic*, but ? error] to the hundred. 1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 12 The nomber of the C. of shepe..in some countrey the great C where .vj. Score is accompted for the C. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* (1876) 61 Of somme manner of fish the hundred containeth six score, and of some other sort, nine score. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 260/2 Ling, Cod, or Haberdine, have 124 to the Hundred. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Deal boards are sixscore to the hundred, called the long hundred. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 279 To take from ten to twenty thousand mackerel a-day at a price not exceeding ten shillings the hundred of six score, or a penny a-piece. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 16 Fresh herrings are sold from the vessel by the long hundred (130). 1886 *Glasgow Her.* 13 Sept. 4/2 A mease [of herring]..is five hundreds of 120 each.

4. Elliptical uses. a. = HUNDREDWEIGHT.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 203 An hundred is not iust 100, but is 112 pounde. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 322 Three hundred Weight of Coals make but a hundred of Coaks. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 37 This Ram is only four hundred and a half.

b. A hundred of some other weight, measure, or quantity.

1538 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 152 Payd for ij hundryth of bords to make yᵉ Church coffur .iiijˢ. viijᵈ. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 258 An Hundred of Lime, being 25 Bushels, or an hundred Pecks. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 214 Oak is worth sawing 2*s.* 8*d.* per hundred,.. That is the hundred Superficial Feet. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* x. (ed. 2) 367 Books of gold leaf contain twenty-five leaves. Gilders estimate their work by the number of 'hundreds' it will take (meaning one hundred leaves) instead of the number of books.

c. A hundred pounds (of money).

1543 BECON *Polecy of Warre* Wks. (1560–3) I. 139 The preste ..maye dispende hondreds yearely, and do nought for it. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii, [He] may dispend some seven or eight hundred a year. 1728–49 [see COOL *a.* 7]. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 11 June, I'll bet a cool hundred he swings before Christmas. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 150 It..contained three bank-notes for one hundred each. 1855 *Cornwall* 257 Laying out a few hundreds. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 411 Faith and I have three hundred a year between us.

d. A hundred years, a century. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 298 Even in the second hundred (so antient..this festivity is. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 638 Since the last year of the last 'hunner'.

5. In England (and subseq. in Ireland): A subdivision of a county or shire, having its own court; also formerly applied to the court itself: cf. COUNTY[1] 4. *Chiltern Hundreds*: see CHILTERN.

Most of the English counties were divided into hundreds; but in some counties *wapentakes*, and in others *wards*, appear as divisions of a similar kind. The origin of the division into hundreds, which appears already in OE. times, is exceedingly obscure, and very diverse opinions have been given as to its origin. 'It has been regarded as denoting simply a division of a hundred hides of land; as the district which furnished a hundred warriors to the host; as representing the original settlement of the hundred warriors; or as composed of a hundred hides, each of which furnished a single warrior' (Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. § 45). 'It is certain that in some instances the hundred was deemed to contain exactly 100 hides of land' (F. W. Maitland). The hundred, OHG. (Alemannisch) *huntari, huntre*, was a subdivision of the *gau* in Ancient Germany; but connexion between this and the English *hundred* is not clearly made out.

c 1000 *Laws of Edgar* I. (*title*) Þis is seo ȝerædnyss, hu mon þæt hundred healdan sceal. *Ibid.* c. 3 And se man þe þis forsitte, and þæs hundredes dom forsace..ȝesylle man þam hundrede xxx peninga, and æt þam æfteran cyrre syxtiȝ peneȝa, half þam hundrede, half þam hlaforde. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* I. c. i. § 2 Nime se hlaford twegen ȝetreowe þeȝenas innan þam hundrede. ? *a* 1143 WILL. MALMESB. *Gesta Reg.* II § 122 Centurias quas dicunt hundrez, et decimas quas thethingas vocant instituit [Elfredus]. 1292 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunc tenaunt. *Ibid.* iii. § 7 De amercier nul homme en court de baroun ne en hundred. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 469 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 344 And thise assisours, that comen to shire and to hundred Damneth men for silver. 1450 J. PASTON *Petit.* in *P. Lett.* No. 77 I. 107 In the courtes of the hundred. 1465 MARG. PASTON *Ibid.* No. 510 II. 201 Endytyd..by the enquest of Fourhoo hunder. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 20 In Yorkshire ben xxij hondredis. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 409 There is..in every houndrethe one head counstable. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xii. 52. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. ii, Thy sire, constable Of the hundred. 1656 EVELYN *Mem.* 8 July, [Dedham] a clothing town, as most are in Essex, but lies in the unwholesome hundreds. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 7 (D.) From hence [Tilbury Fort] there is nothing for many miles together remarkable but a continued level of unhealthy marshes called The Three Hundreds, till we come before Leigh. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* Introd. iv. 115 As ten families of freeholders made up a town or tithing, so ten tithings composed a superior division, called a hundred, as consisting of ten times ten families. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxx, On a visit in the Hundreds of Essex. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. v. 96 The union of a number of townships for the purpose of judicial administration, peace, and defence, formed what is known as the *hundred* or *wapentake.* 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 3 It is impossible to trace the exact links of connexion between the hundreds of warriors who constituted the sub-divisions of the Teutonic army and the territorial hundred of later times; there can however be no question that the two are connected. 1886 *Act 49 & 50 Vict.* c. 38 Whereas by law the inhabitants of the hundred or other area in which property is damaged by persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together are liable in certain cases to pay compensation for such damage, and it is expedient to make other provision [etc.]..§ 5..the amount required to meet the said payments shall be raised as part of the police rate. 1888 *Act 51 & 52 Vict.* c. 41 § 3 There shall be transferred to the council of each county.. The making, assessing, and levying of county, police, hundred, and all rates. *Ibid.* § 100 The expression 'division of a county', in..this Act..includes any hundred, lathe, wapentake, or other like division.

b. A division of a county in the British American colonies or provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania, which still exists in the state of Delaware.

1621 *Ordin. Virginia* 24 July in Stith *Hist. Virginia* App. iv. 33 The other council..shall consist for the present, of the said council of state, and of two burgesses out of every town, hundred, or other particular plantation. 1637–8 in *Archives of Maryland* III. 59 Whereas the west side of St. Georges river is now..thought fit to be erected into a hundred by the name of St. Georges hundred. 1683 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I.

21 Power to Divide the said Countrey and Islands, into Townes, Hundreds and Counties. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. xlviii. 224 *note*, In Maryland *hundreds*, which still exist in Delaware, were for a long time the chief administrative divisions. 1896 P. A. Bruce *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 210 At certain intervals .. houses were put up, the occupants of which formed a guard .. for the population of the Hundreds.

†c. Proverb. *Obs.*

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 76 What ye wan in the hundred ye lost in the sheere. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Empire* (Arb.) 307 Taxes, and Imposts vpon them [merchants] doe seldome good to the Kings Reuenew; For that that he winnes in the Hundred, he leeseth in the Shire. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (R. T. S.) 297 They are Mr. Penny Wise-pound-foolish, and Mr. Get-i' th' Hundred-and-lose-i-the-Shire.

†6. A game at cards. *Obs.* (Cf. Cent 2.)

1636 Davenant *Wits* I. ii, Their glad sons are left seven for their chance, At hazard, hundred, and all made at sent. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 277 As we do of card kings in playing at the hundred.

7. *Hundreds and thousands*: a name for very small comfits.

c 1830 [Remembered in use]. 1894 G. Egerton *Keynotes* 137 Little cakes with hundreds and thousands on top.

8. *Comb.* a. In sense 1 (or 2). (*a*) attrib., as **hundred-work**, sawyers' work paid for by the hundred (square feet); (*b*) in adj. relation with a noun in the plural, as **hundred-eyes**, name for the plant Periwinkle (*Vinca*); **hundred-legs**, a centipede; also with a noun in the singular, forming adjectival compounds, in sense Having, containing, measuring, etc. a hundred (of what is denoted by the second element), as *hundred-foot, -franc, -leaf, -mesh, -mile, -petal, -pound* (e.g. *a hundred-franc piece, a hundred-pound note*); so **hundred-pounder**, a cannon firing shot weighing a hundred pounds each (see Pounder); (*c*) parasynthetic, as *hundred-citied, -footed, -gated, -handed, -headed, -hued, -leaved, -throated*, etc., adjs.

1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Theseus* II. 237 Minos, the King of *hundred-citied Crete. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 264 A *100-foot shaft. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 The Scolopendra or *hundred footed insect. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 922 Thy *hundred-gated Capitals. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* III. xxxviii. 131 The hundred-gated Thebes. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 266 The *hundred-handed Briareus. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Cien cabeças*, *hundred headed thistle. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 83 To bring forth these *hundred-leafe Roses. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 345 The petals of the *Hundred-leaved Rose. 1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 50 A bone breaking *hundred mile road. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2831/4 Lost..an *Hundred Pound Bag. 1684 J. Peter *Siege Vienna* 109 Mortar-piece, a *hundred pounder. 1842 Tennyson *Vis. of Sin* 27 As 'twere a *hundred-throated nightingale. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 239 Some Sawyers claim it as a Custom, to have half Breaking-work, and the other half *Hundred-work.

b. In sense 5. **Hundred-court**, in *Eng. Hist.* the court having civil and criminal jurisdiction within a territorial hundred; †**hundred-man**, OE. *hundredes-man*, the constable or officer of the hundred, = Hundreder 1; †**hundred-mote**, the assembly of the hundred, the hundred-court; †**hundred-penny**, a tax or payment anciently levied in a hundred.

1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 508 Unless he could not in the Century, or *Hundred-Court obtain any Remedy. 1789 W. Hutton (*title*) History of the Hundred Court. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 104 The hundred court was entitled to declare folk right in every suit. *a* 1000 *Laws of Edgar* 1. c. 2 Gyf neod on handa stande, cyðe hit man þam *hundredes-men, and he syððan þam teoðing-mannum. *Ibid.* c. 4 Buton he hæbbe þæs hundredes mann[es] gewitnyssa, oððe þæs teoðingmannes. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 210 Et namiat cum hundredmanno in hundredo. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. v. 102 On analogy..we may fairly maintain that the original hundred-man or hundredes-ealdor was an elected officer, and the convener and constituting functionary of the court which he held. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 77 The Hundred also had its Court, named the *Hundred or Folc-Mote. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 3. 125 The Charter was..sworn to at every hundred-mote. 1189–95 *Charter* in *Wetherhal Register* (1897) 30 Et omnes terræ ad eam pertinentes .. sint quiete .. de *hundredpeni et de thethingepeni et de legerwite. 1293 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 115/1 Liberi et quieti ab omni Scotto..et de Hidagio..Hundredespeny, Borchafpeny, Thethyngpeny.

Hundred (as ordinal): see Hundredth.

†**Hundredaghte.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **hondredazte.** [app. an analogical formation after *þrittazte, zixtiazte*, for OE. *þritigoðe, sixtigoðe.*] Hundredth; hundredfold.

1340 *Ayenb.* 234 Þo þet byeþ ine spoushod..habbeþ þet þrittazte frut. Þo þet byeþ in wodewe-hod habbeþ þet zixtiazte frut. Þo þet lokeþ maydenhod habbeþ þet hondredazte frut... þet zed þet vil into þe guode londe fructefide of one half to þe þrittazte, of oþer half to zixtiazte and of þe þridde half to þe hondredazte.

Hundredal (hʊ·ndrēdăl), *a.* [f. Hundred 5 + -al.] Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

1862 *Collect. Archæol.* I. 12 Single manors having a hundredal franchise were often called hundreds. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 564 The ancient towns in demesne of the Crown..possessed a hundredal jurisdiction. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 93 The relation of the manorial to the hundredal Courts is curious.

Hundredary (hʊ·ndrēdări). [ad. med.L. *hundredārius*: see next and -ary.] = Hundreder 1.

1700 Sir H. Chauncy *Hertfords.* (1826) I. 15 The Chief of them [Freemen] were Sheriffs, Hundredaries, and other Judges and Ministerial Officers in their several Counties. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. ii. II. § 5. 238 Next in order was the Centenarius or Hundredary, whose name expresses the extent of his jurisdiction. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 343 Every county had still its shire-mote, every hundred its hundredary, every tything and parish its wardens.

Hundreder, -or (hʊ·ndrēdəɹ, -ɔɹ). Also 5–6 **hundrythar, hundredour, hunderder.** [f. Hundred 5 + -er 2; in med.L. *hundredārius.* Cf. *centenarius, centener*, Centenier.]

1. The bailiff or chief officer of a hundred; the hundred-man.

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 38 Quia etiam vicecomites hundredarii et ballivi libertatum consueverunt gravare subditos suos. 1315 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 343/2 Qe les Executions de Brefs qe vendront as Viscontes soient faites par les Hundreders, conuz & jurez en plein Conte.] 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 239 I. 330 The Kyng [Hen. VI.] beyng then in the place of Edmond Westley, hunderdere of the seyd toun of Seynt Albones. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 38 That Sheriffes, Coroners, Hundreders, Burgesses, Serjeants, and Beadles, have their Courts within every their particular limits. 1607 Cowel *Interpr.* (1672), *Hundreder*,..signifies also him that hath the Jurisdiction of a Hundred, and holdeth the hundred Court .. and sometimes it is used for the Bayliff of an Hundred. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 50 Twelve freeholders were chosen; who, having sworn, together with the hundreder, or presiding magistrate of that division, to administer impartial justice, proceeded to the examination of that cause. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 45 § 38 Nothing in this Act shall take away..any right or privilege of the hundredor or hereditary sheriff of the hundred of Cashio.

2. An inhabitant of a hundred, especially one liable to be impanelled on a jury.

1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 159 All these that is at the end of the names ar Hundrythars. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 3 The shireffe..shall returne in euery suche panell..six sufficient hundredours at the least. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 157 a, In a plea personall, if two hundredors appear, it sufficeth. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xxv. (1739) 42 In raising of Forces one hundred were selected *ex singulis Pagis*, which first were called Centenarii, or Hundreders, from their number. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. ix. 161 To oblige the hundredors to make hue and cry after the felon. 1818–48 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. viii. 406 *note*, The trial by a jury..replaced that by the body of hundredors. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* 288 In order that all the hundredors may have an interest in the pursuit of thieves, it is otherwise decreed. Half shall go to the hundred.

†3. A centurion. *Obs.*

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* viii. 8 As Jesus cam into Capernaum, yeer cam an hunderder vnto him and sued vnto him.

Hundredfold (hʊ·ndrēdfōuld), *a., adv.*, and *sb.* Forms: see Hundred; also 2–4 -fald, 3 -feald, 3–4 -feld(e, 4 -foold, -uald, 4–6 -folde. [f. Hundred + -fold. Cf. ON. *hundrað-falda*, MHG. *hundertvalt*, Ger. *hundertfalt, -fältig*. OE. had *hundfeald.*]

A. *adj.* A hundred times as much or as many.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 He shal fon þer-to-yenes hundredfeld mede. *c* 1200 Ormin 19903 He wollde..Hiss mede ȝeldenn hunndreddfald Forr hise gode dedess. 1552 Huloet, Hundreth folde, *centuplex.*

B. *adv.* A hundred times (in amount).

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 54 He hit scal finden eft þer and hundred fald mare. *Ibid.* 247 Þer is fur þet is undret fald hattre þene bo ure.

b. Now always *a* (*an*) *hundredfold.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 1189 He that alle thyng may welde, Dowbled his peyne an hondred felde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Þet god wolde ȝelde an hondreduald al þet me yeaue. *c.* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 112 Mare acceptable..þan if he gafe him a hundreth falde so mykill. 1797 Godwin *Enquirer* I. ix. 82 It diminishes them a hundred fold. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1854) II. 135 Armies which outnumbered them a hundredfold.

C. *sb.* 1. A hundred times the amount or number.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Eower weldede scal eft beon imeten eower mede, and bi hunderfalde mare. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17055 (Cott) But o ioi an hundret fald, he dublid þe þi sang. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xxvi. 12 Isaac..sowide in that loond, and he fonde that ȝeer the hundryd foold. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiii. 158 He shal haue an hundredfolde of heuene-ryche blisse. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xiii. 8 Some an hundred fold, some fifty fold, some thyrty folde. 1655 Milton *Sonn., Massacre Piedmont*, That from these may grow A hundredfold, who..Early may fly the Babylonian woe. 1747 Chesterf. *Let. to Prior* 6 May, Seed .. which indeed produced one hundred fold.

2. A local name for Lady's Bedstraw, *Galium verum*, from its numerous crowded blossoms.

1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 100 As the flowers are exceedingly numerous and clustered, our common people call the plant *A Hundred-fald.*

Hundredth (hʊ·ndrēdþ), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 4–6 hundreth, 4 hundret, -re, -ride, 5 hondred, 7 hundred). [f. Hundred + -th. Of late formation: OE. had no ordinal from *hund* or *hundred*; ME. sometimes used forms identical with the cardinal, as is still done dialectally.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal Hundred.

A. *adj.* 1. Coming last in order of a hundred successive individuals.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/1 Hundreth, *centum, centenus.. cente[s]imus.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 88/44 Y^e^ Hundreth, *centesimus.* 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* (R.), On the six hundredth year of that just man, The second month, the seventeenth day began That horrid deluge. 1631 R. Byfield *Doctr. Sabb.* 14 The one hundred generation. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 103 Extending to the hundredth milestone.

2. *Hundredth part*: one of a hundred equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23140 Þe hundret [*Gött.* hundreth, *F.* hundre, *Tr.* hundride] part i mai noght mele. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 71, I sawe therof not the hondred part. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), We shall not need to use the hundredth part of that time. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 213 Not above a four or five hundredth part of a well grown Mite. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 111 [He] has not power left..by the hundredth part sufficient to hold together this collection of republicks. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* I. 39 Compressed..so as to have bulk about a hundredth part less.

B. *sb.* A hundredth part.

1774 C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 124 Divided..by a Vernier division into hundredths of an inch. 1800 Young in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 40 We will therefore call this distance 12 hundredths. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* ii. 26 Ninety-nine hundredths of all our actions are done from other motives.

Hundredweight (hʊ·ndrēdwēt). [f. Hundred + Weight. The plural is unchanged after a numeral or an adj. expressing plurality, as *many.*] An avoirdupois weight equal to 112 pounds; prob. originally to a hundred pounds, whence the name. Abbreviated cwt. (formerly C.).

Locally it has varied from 100 to 120 lb.; 'in the United States a hundredweight is now commonly understood as 100 pounds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

[1542 see Hundred 4 a.] 1577 Harrison *England* III. i. (1877) II. 4 Such [horses] as are kept also for burden, will carie foure hundred weight commonlie. 1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 53 The said quantity of Milk will make 2½ C. of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and 1 C. of Whey-Butter. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 65 [She] could as soon fly with a Hundred Weight of Lead at her Heels. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 303 An anchor-shank weighing some hundredweights. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 564 The Jersey local hundred weight consists of 104 Jersey pounds, and the Guernsey hundred weight of 100 Guernsey pounds. 1895 *Times* 6 Mar. 10/6 The hundredweight of certain kinds of cheese was 112 lb. and of others 120 lb.

attrib. 1883 P. S. Robinson *Saints & Sinners* 253 Hundredweight blocks of silver bullion.

†**Hune.** *Naut. Obs.* Also 7 *Sc.* huin. [In Layamon, app. a. ON. *hún-n* knob at the masthead; in later use prob. a. F. *hune* (from Norse) in same sense. Cf. Hound *sb.*2] = Hound *sb.*2 1.

c 1205 Lay. 28978 Seil heo dro3en to hune. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 93 Vp uent our saillis, tauntit to the huins. 1764 Veicht in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 286 The main-top-mast had great pieces carried from it, from the hunes down to the cap, at the head of the main-mast.

Hune, var. of Hone *sb.*2 *Obs.*, delay. **Hunframe,** var. Unframe *Obs.*, evil, disadvantage. **Hunfysh,** obs. f. Houndfish.

Hung (hʊŋ), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of Hang *v.*]

1. Suspended, attached so as to hang down, etc.; see the vb. Often with qualification, as *well, ill.*

1663 F. Hawkins *Youth's Behav.* 97 Annulet, a thing hung about the neck. 1678 *Quack's Acad.* 6 A Tongue well hung. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, The carriage is..well hung. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 393/2 In all hung window sashes means should be adopted to permit both the sashes being removed.

b. Of meat: Suspended in the air to be cured by drying, or (in the case of game) to become 'high'.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 349 Country-labourers, accustomed to feed usually upon hung Beef. 1772 Nugent tr. *Hist. Fr. Gerund* I. 106 Old ewe-mutton, hung-meat, and household bread. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxiii, A piece of hung beef, and six loaves. 1863 *Morn. Star* 1 Jan. 5, I have heard Dr. Hill's evidence as to hung game being unwholesome and unfit for food.

2. Furnished or decorated *with* hanging things.

1648 Gage *West Ind.* 16 All her masts and tacklings hung with paper Lanthornes. 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts* IX. 33 They [peas] grew rapidly and were very well hung. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 385 At the larger houses of entertainment were to be found beds hung with silk.

†b. Having pendent organs. *Obs.*

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 Hunge tuppes are such as have both the stones in the codde. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. 32 They cut off his genitories, (and they say he was hung like an ass). 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1998/4 A large Hound Bitch..pretty well hung, all white. 1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Well-hung.*

Hung (hʊŋ), pa. t. and pple. of Hang *v.*

†**Hungar.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *Ungar*, med.L. *Hungarus* Hungarian.]

1. A Hungarian.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Irstine* Ii vja, A while after, himself was ouercome by the said Hungars.

2. A gold coin of Hungary. Also *Hungar-dollar.*

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. ii. 29 Hungar-dollars, which are refined to the standard of Hungarian gold. 1684 T. Smith *Acc. City Prusa* in *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 442 Zecchines and Hungars for Gold, and Spanish Dollars and Zalotts for Silver..pass current among them. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Hungar*, or *Hongre*, a gold coin struck in Hungary; and also a money of accompt, worth about a crown sterling.

Hungarian (hʊŋgē·rĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. *Hungaria* Hungary.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, belonging to, or native of Hungary. Applied to things orig. made or reared in Hungary, as *Hungarian balsam, Hungarian horse, H. leather*; *Hungarian*

the resinous product of the Carpathian pine, *Pinus Mugho* or *Pumilio*; *Hungarian bowls*, a kind of amalgamating machine, orig. used in the gold mines of Schemnitz; *Hungarian machine*, a hydraulic machine on the principle of Hero's fountain: see quot.; *Hungarian water*, Hungary water.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 48 The Hungarian coine is round. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IX. 415 The Hungarian miles are the longest upon earth. *a* 1688 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Ep. to Julian* Wks. 1705 II. 92 Such Carbuncles ..As no Hungarian Water can Redress. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* ii. 17 (U. K. S.) The Hungarian machine, so called from its having been employed in draining a mine at Chemnitz, in Hungary, produces its action by the condensation of a confined portion of air produced by the descent of a high Column of water contained in a pipe. 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/1 Hungarian Lilac will shortly be in bloom.

† 2. Thievish, marauding; needy, beggarly (with play on *hungry*: cf. B. 2; see Nares). *Obs. slang.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 23 O base hungarian wight: wilt y^u^ the spigot wield? 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) D iv b, Come yee Hungarian pilchers, we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.

B. *sb.*

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary, a Magyar; a Hungarian horse; the language of Hungary.

1553 (*title*) A dialoge of comfort against tribulacion, made by Syr-Thomas More Knyght, and set foorth by the name of an Hungarien. 1615 in Devon *Iss. Excheq. Jas. I* (1836) 318 One other gray gelding, instead of one of the Hungarians given to the Queen. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* I. i. § 3. 4 The Hungarian [language], used in the greatest part of that Kingdom. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 83 Fresh invasions of the Saracens, to whom were now added the Hungarians from the north.

† 2. (With play on *hunger*.) A hungry person, a great eater: cf. A. 2. *Obs. slang.*

1600–12 Rowlands *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 110 A monstrous eater..Invited .. unto a gentleman, Who long'd to see the same hungarian, And note his feeding. 1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* (1617) C ij, Away, I .. must tend the Hungarions. 1632 D. Lupton *London* iii. 12 The middle Ile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noone with a Company of Hungarians, not walking so much for Recreation, as neede.

† **Hungaric** (hʌŋgæ·rik), *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Hungaric-us*: cf. Hungary.] = Hungarian *a.* 1. *Hungaric fever*: an old name for typhus fever.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 327 Hungarick feaver, which is..malignant and contagious. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 473/2 It is good against a Hungarick Fever, which is a kind of sweating Sickness.

† **Hungarish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ish.] = Hungarian.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* Ll ij a, By his wife of the Hungarish race hee had one sonne.

Hungary (hʌ·ŋgări). [ad. med.L. *Hungaria* (F. *Hongrie*), f. *Hungari, Ungari, Ungri, Ugri* (cf. Ugrian), med.Gr. Οὔγγροι, Ger. *Ungar-n*, names applied to the Hungarians, who call themselves Magyars.] The name of a country and kingdom of central Europe, now forming, with several dependent provinces, the eastern or trans-Leithan division of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Used *attrib.* as in *Hungary water*: see quots.

1598 Vanbrugh *Prov. Wife* V. vi, Your bottle of Hungary water to your lady. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Queen of Hungry Water*, a Spirit of Wine fill'd with the more essential part of Rosemary-flowers. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Hungary Water*, .a distilled water, denominated from a queen of Hungary, for whose use it was first prepared; .. made of rosemary flowers infused in rectified spirit of wine, and thus distilled. 1823 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 129 Hungary waters .. were brought to recover the gentleman.

Hungury, obs. form of Hungry.

Hunger (hʌ·ŋgəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 **hungor**, 1–5 **hungur**, 1– **hunger**; (also 3 **hounguer**, (*Orm.*) **hunngerr**, 3–5 **unger**, 4 **hungire**, **-yr**, **honggir**, **houngur**, 4–5 **hongur**, **-yr(e**, 4–6 **hungre**, **-ir**, **honger**, **hounger**, 5– **hongre**, **-ir**). [OE. *hungor*, *-ur* = OS. *hungar*, MDu. *honger* (Du. *honger*), OHG. *hungar*, (MHG., Ger. *hunger*), ON. *hungr*, (Sw., Da. *hunger*):—OTeut. **hungru-s*; cf. Goth. *huggrjan* to hunger: the actual Goth. sb. was *hûhrus*, corresp. to an OTeut. **huhru-s*; these imply pre-Teutonic **kuŋkru-*, **kukrú-*. Cf. Lith. *kankà* torment, *kenkti* to ache, Gr. (gloss) *κέγκει* = *πεινᾷ*: see Kluge, and Zupitza *German. Gutturale.*]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of food; craving appetite. Also, the exhausted condition caused by want of food.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lviii. 15 [lix. 14] Hungur ðrowiað. *a* 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1660 in *Exeter Bk.*, Nis þær hungor ne þurst slæp ne swar leger. *c* 1050 *Supfl. Ælfric's Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 172/3 *Fames, uel fopina*, hunger. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 Þ 3 Wrecce men sturuen of hunger. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 231 On helle is vnger & þerst. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 2/54 For strong hounguer he criede loude. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 88 Till ner for hungyre þe gaste he salde. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4608 Ȝe bot fede Ȝow with frute at flays noȝt Ȝoure hongir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 8 What nedeth meet there where shall be no hunger? 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 35 After that he would never eate nor drinke, but pyned away for hunger and sorow. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 Very patient of labour and hunger, feasting if they have wherewith .. and fasting other-whiles. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, A repast which hunger and fatigue made delicious. 1858 Lytton *What will he do* I. iii, I have the hunger of a wolf.

b. personified or represented as an agent.

c 1000 *Andreas* 1089 (Gr.) Hungres on wenum blates beodgæstes. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 288 Fedde hunger ȝeorne With good Ale. 1393 *Ibid. C.* IX. 177 Honger have mercy of hem, and lete me geve hem benes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 862 Some perishing in the devouring jawes of the Ocean, and others in their selfe-devouring Mawes of Hunger. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 125 Hunger is a much more powerful enemy to man than watchfulness, and kills him much sooner. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 251 The parent of all industries is Hunger.

c. Proverbs.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 39 Some saie, and I feele, hunger perceth stone wall. 1555 Eden *Decades* 62 *marg.*, Hunger is the best sauce. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. i. 210. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 780 Hunger breaketh stone-walls, and hard need makes the old wife trot. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 12 Had they not so good a sauce as hunger. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. ii, Hunger knows no friend.

2. Want or scarcity of food in a country, etc.; dearth; famine. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xli. 30 Hunger fondeþ ealle eorþan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiv. 7 Mann-cwealmas beoð and hungras .. and eorþan styrunga. *a* 1046 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 976 On þys ȝeare wæs se miccla hungor on Angel cynne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2150 Ghe ðer him two childer bar, Or men wurð of ðat hunger war. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 441 In his dayes fil a greet honger in þe lond of Israel. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cii. (1482) 83 The englyssh peple that were escaped the grete honger and mortalyte. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Swearing* II. (1859) 78 God .. sent an universal hunger upon the whole country. 1600 Holland *Livy* IV. 147 These calamities began with hunger. 1847 W. E. Forster in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I. vi. 196 When we entered a village [in Ireland] our first question was, 'How many deaths?' 'The hunger has been there', was everywhere the cry.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Strong desire or craving.

1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 45 b, That cursed hungre of golde and execrable thirst of lucre. 1656–9 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* 4 The insatiable hunger of mony hath vayled..their understanding. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Fl.* I. v, This need of love—this hunger of the heart. 1880 Tennyson *Battle Brunanburh* xv, Earls that were lured by the Hunger of glory. 1889 Ruskin *Præterita* III. 43 A fit took me of hunger for city life again. 1897 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 8/3 This so-called 'land hunger' might prevail in parts of Ireland where the possession of a small piece of land was absolutely necessary.

¶ *erroneously* for *hungri*, Hungry.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Cott.) Fiue yeir o þis hunger tide [*other MSS.* hungre, -ry, -ery]. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 20121 (Edin.) Nakid and hunger [*other MSS.* hungry, hongry] sco clad and fed. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1934 Þe hungor and þe thorsty.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Of, belonging to, connected with, or characteristic of hunger, as *hunger-den*, *-pain*, *-pinch*, *-wolf*, *-world*. b. instrumental, as *hunger-beaten*, *-driven*, *-greedy*, *-mad*, *-pinched*, *-pressed*, *-stricken*, *-stung*, *-worn* adjs.; *hunger-pine* vb. c. objective, as *hunger-giving*. d. parasynthetic, as *hunger-gutted*, *-paunched* adjs.

1606 J. Raynolds *Dolarney's Prim.* (1880) 87 Because, that I was *hunger-beaten, I chaw'd a bit. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. ii, The Atheist world, from its utmost summits of Heaven and Westminster Hall..down to the lowest cellars and neglected *hunger-dens of it, is very wretched. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn St. Lewis the King* 489 In rags, and *hunger-driven. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Feb. 5/2 The fearlessness of the hunger-driven birds. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 373 Satisfying his *hunger-greedy appetite. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 67 Art thou with th' injury of a meale so tooke? So *hunger-gutted? 1805 Cary *Dante, Inferno* I. 44 With his head held aloft and *hunger-mad. 1820 Keats *Isabella* lix, Seldom felt she any *hunger-pain. 1598 Rowlands *Betraying Christ* 11 Like *hunger-paunched wolues prone to deuour The lambe. 1855 Browning *Fra Lippo* 127 Admonition from the *hunger-pinch. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. viii. (1647) 11 Being well *hunger-pincht .. [he] ran away from the rest of the Christians. 1610 *Chester's Tri., Envie* 28 A rich man *hunger-pin'd with want. *a* 1756 Collins *Ode Pop. Superst. Highl.* 164 *Hunger-prest Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb. 1614 T. Adams *Fatal Banquet* I. Wks. 1861 I. 161 Hath any gentleman the *hunger-worm of covetousness? 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxiii, Many *hunger-worn outcasts close their eyes in our bare streets.

e. Special combs.: † **hunger-bane**, death by hunger, starvation; so † **hunger-baned** *adj.*, starved; † **hunger-bedrip**, a kind of Bedrip or harvest service at which the lord gave the tenants food; **hunger-belt**, a belt worn round the abdomen, and continually tightened to alleviate the pangs of hunger; † **hunger-bond**, necessity arising from famine; **hunger-flower**, a species of Whitlow-grass, *Draba incana*, so called because it grows in 'hungry' soils (*Cent. Dict.*); **hunger-grass**, the grass *Alopecurus agrestis*: see *hunger-weed*; **hunger-house**, a place in which cattle are kept for some time before being slaughtered; a pining-house; **hunger-rot**, † (*a*) a disease in cattle resulting from scanty feeding; (*b*) a miserly wretch (*dial.*); **hunger-trace**, a flaw in the feathers of a hawk caused by improper or scanty feeding while the feathers are growing; **hunger-weed**, a name for *Ranunculus arvensis* and *Alopecurus agrestis*, corn-field weeds, found especially on clayey soil.

1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 3 Nor..that they..for lacke of strength die with *hunger-bane. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* 12 We beyng there were *hunger-baned and famyshed. *c* 1300 *Custumals Battle-Abbey* (Camden) 54 Ad quartam precariam, quod vocatur *Hungerbedrip. 1846 Stokes *Discov. Australia* II. xii. 395 Mr. Pasco..had obtained from them a *hunger belt, composed of wallaby furs. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 7/1 'Tis a device of savages to cheat an empty stomach, and is called 'the hunger belt'. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 763 Þeden for he, for *hunger bond, feȝer ut into egipte lond. 1839 G. Taylor *Mem. Surtees* in *Surtees' Durham* IV. 69 He went instantly to the *hunger-house, and set it at liberty. 1893 *Whitby Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/6 In two instances the pining-lairs or hunger-houses are within the shops or open directly into them. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 Also *hunger rotte is the worst rotte that can be .. and .. cometh for lacke of meate, and so for hunger they eate suche as they can fynde. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 140 Against the Winter rotte, or hunger rotte, you must provide to feede them at home in Cratches. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hunger-rot*, a penurious, griping wretch. 1828 Sir J. S. Seebright *Observ. Hawking* 7 Young hawks should be plentifully fed, for if they are left one day without food, the *hunger-traces will appear. 1852 R. F. Burton *Falconry Valley Indus* iv. 42 *note*, The plumage will bear..*hunger-traces', a flaw on the shaft and web of every feather in the body, especially the wings and tail, often occasioning them to break off at the place injured. 1793 Martyn *Flora Rust.* II. 56 It [Corn Crowfoot] has also the name of *Hungerweed. 1894 *Times* 21 May 12/1 That most pestilent of weeds, the slender foxtail, blackbent, or hungerweed, *alopecurus agrestis*, is already in ear and flower in corn-fields.

Hunger (hʌ·ŋgəɹ), *v.* Forms: 1 hyngran, **hingrian**, (hynegrian), 3–5 **hungre-n** (4 hongre-, **hengren**, 5 **hungyr**, 6 **houngir**, -re, **hungre**), 4– **hunger**. [OE. *hyngran* (later *hingrian*) = OS. *gihungrjan*, Goth. *huggrjan*, f. *hungr-*, Hunger *sb.* Cf. also OHG. *hungaran*, *-arôn*, MHG. and Ger. *hungern*, MLG., MDu. *hungeren*, MD. and Du. *hongeren*; OFris. *hungera*; ON. *hungra*, Da. *hungre*, with a different verbal form. The normal mod. repr. of OE. *hyngr(i)an* would be *hinger*; in ME. this was assimilated to the sb. *hunger.*]

† 1. *impers.* as in *it hungers me* (= Goth. *huggreiþ mik*, ON. *mik hungrar*, OHG. *mih hungrit*): 'there is hunger to me', I am hungry. (In OE. with accus. or dat.) *Obs.*

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 35 Seðe cymes to me ne hyngreð hine. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Ne hingraþ þone þe to me cymð. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 166 Ac siððan him hingiode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 Ou schal euer hungren. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 654 Him hungrede swithe sore. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* XIV. 432 Thame hungerit alsua weill sar. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XVI. 252 Eet this when þe hungreþ.

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer hunger, be hungry.

a 900 Cynewulf *Crist* 1354 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þonne ȝe .. ȝefon hingrendum hlaf. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke vi. 21 Eadige synd ȝe ðe hingriað nu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12943 I wat at þou has fasted lang and hungres [*Trin.* hongrest] nu. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Thenne mihti hengren on heowe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6151, I hungerd and yhe me fedde. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 3 This, that Dauith dide, whanne he hungride. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/1 Hungryn, or waxyn hungry.., *esurio*. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 28 They must hunger in frost, that will not woorke in heete. *a* 1612 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 129 If he had not hungred till then, his fasting had had no vertue. 1783–94 Blake *Songs Exper., Holy Thursday* 15 Babe can never hunger there. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Matt.* iv. 2 When he had fasted forty days and forty nights, he afterward hungered [1611 was..an hungred].

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To have a longing or craving; to long *for*; to hanker *after*. (With *indirect pass.*)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þin eyȝin gredyly hungryn to se vanytees. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* v. 6 Blessed are they which honger and thurst for [1539 after] righteusnes. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 12 The people houngerit throw inlake of the heuinlie and necessare fuid of Godis Word. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* IV. iii, Hell hungers not more for wretched souls, than he for ill-got pelf. 1737 Waterland *Rev. Doctr. Eucharist* vi. 161 The Word was made Flesh; which consequently is to be hungred after for the sake of Life. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 455 Whom still I've hungered after more than bread. 1873 Helps *Anim. & Mast.* vi. (1875) 143 If, over and above this necessary repute, you hunger for praise.

† 4. *trans.* To have a hunger or craving for; to desire with longing; to hunger after. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 6 Eadige synd þa ðe rihtwisne-se hingriað [*esuriunt iustitiam*] and þyrstað. 1382 Wyclif *ibid.*, Blessid be þei þat hungren and þristun rightwisnesse. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 113 Þi mowth hungreth gredyly delycacyes..Þin eyȝs hungryn gredyly newe tydynges. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 444 Spiritually they hungred it, spiritually they tasted it.

5. To subject to hunger; to starve, famish; to drive or force by hunger (*to*, *into*, *out*, etc.).

1575 Gascoigne *Dulce Bellum* cxxxii, The Prince to Zeland came himselfe To hunger Middleburgh. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 313 It could not be won be na force except thay war hungret out. 1642 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 119 Theire pasture will hunger our beasts that are used to better keepinge. 1727 P. Walker *Life Peden* 56 (Jam.) Christ minds only to diet you, and not hunger you. 1803 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 58 *note*, In the north they say of one who keeps his servants on short commons that he hungers them. 1858 Kingsley *Oke to N. East Wind*, Hunger into madness Every plunging pike. 1884 *Daily Tel.* 12 May 5/7 The Mahdi spent five months in hungering out Obeid.

b. *transf.* To deprive of strength by want of any kind; to 'starve'. ? *Obs.*

14.. *Iter Camerar.* c. 23 in *Scott. Stat.* (1844) 700/2 (*red*) [Skinners] hunger þer lethir in defaut of graith þat js to say alum eggis and oþir thingis.

Hu'nger-bit, *a.* =next.

1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxxiv. 10 The Lions shall be hungerbit, and pinde with famine much. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 417 Lost in a Desert here and hunger-bit. *a* 1721 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 201 Furious Panthers.. hunger-bitt.

Hu'nger-bitten, *a.* 'Bitten' or pinched with hunger; famished, starved.

1549 Cheke *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 34 When every man for lack is hungerbitten. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 12 The hunger-bitten Client to distresse. 1816-17 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 322 A hunger-bitten and idealess philosophy.

Hungered (hʊ·ŋgəd), *a.* [Partly aphetic form of A-hungered, partly pa. pple. of Hunger *v.* 5.] Hungry; famished, starved.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* xlvi. 116 Beseged & hungrod. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 21 a, He ete whansomeuer he was hungered. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 636 The pepill salbe houngerit haill Of Spirituall fude. 1790 J. Williams *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 21 The courier .. bid the hunger'd eat. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* I. i. 4 To get food when I'm hungered. 1871 Tennyson *Last Tournam.* 713, I am hunger'd and half-anger'd. *Mod. Sc.* A puir hungert creatur.

¶ *A hungered, an hungered*: improperly divided forms of A-hungered, Anhungered, q.v.

1398, etc. [see A-hungered, Anhungered]. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 164 Nor .. let them goe a hungerd into the Pastures. 1841 James *Brigand* xxiii, I trust that supper is ready, for I am an hungered.

Hungerer (hʊ·ŋgərəɹ). [f. Hunger *v.* + -er[1].] One who suffers hunger; one who longs or craves.

1382 Wyclif *Isa.* xxxii. 6 And voide he shal make the soule of the hungrere. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 6 A hungerer after loaves and fishes. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Grace before Meat*, Nothing in Milton is finelier fancied than these temperate dreams of the divine Hungerer. 1842 Croly *Hist. Sk.* 90 The thwarted hungerer for office takes up the miserable commonplaces of politics; and is the radical.

Hungering (hʊ·ŋgərin), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hunger *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Hunger; craving, longing.

1638 Wilkins *New World* I. (1707) 1 An Earnestness and Hungering after Novelty. 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 115 He findeth hungrings and thirstings after him. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. VI. iv, France has begun her long Curriculum of Hungering. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Jan. 51/1 The insane hungering after quarterings.

Hu'ngering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That hungers; hungry.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 þa hingrizendan he gefylleþ mid godum. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvi[ii]. 9 Hungrand saule he filled with gode. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlv. 5 He gifis mete til hungirand. *a* 1882 Rossetti *House of Life* vi, The half-drawn hungering face.

Hence **Hu'ngeringly** *adv.*, hungrily, longingly.

1884 Arch. Forbes in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* I. 456 Tidings which peoples awaited hungeringly or tremblingly.

†**Hungerland.** *Obs.* [perh. = Hungary: cf. also Hungerlin.] In quot. *attrib.*

1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. iv, Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs.

Hu'ngerless, *a. rare.* [f. Hunger *sb.* + -less.] Free from hunger.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. xxi. 148 Sad and sorrowful tho' hungerless.

†**Hungerlin.** *Obs.* [? A corruption of Hungerland.] 'A sort of short furred robe, so named from having been derived from Hungary' (Nares).

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. I. i, It was a quaint difference the Ancients did put 'twixt a Letter and an Oration, that the one should be attir'd like a Woman, the other like a Man .. A Letter or Epistle should be short-coated and closely couchd: a Hungerlin becomes a Letter more hansomely then a gown. 1658 Burbury *Hist. Chr. Alessandra* 212 The Cardinal followed her Majesty, who had on a man's Hungerlin of plain black Velvet with a band, and an upper safegard for women of a dark grey colour, without which she would have lookt like a man.

Hungerly (hʊ·ŋgəɹli), *adj. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Hunger *sb.* + -ly[1].] Hungry-looking; having a hungry, starved, or famished look.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 197 Ich can nat hym discryue, So hongerliche and so holwe heruy hym-self lokede. 1555 Eden *Decades* 99 Owre men were enforced to departe from thense more hungerly then theye came. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 177 His beard grew thinne and hungerly. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 55 The linkmen of London.. are poor, lean, hungerly, brisk, and knowing.

Hu'ngerly, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. Hunger *sb.* + -ly[2]: in use a variant of Hungrily. Very frequent 1550–1650.] Hungrily; greedily.

1557 Burrough in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 156, I sawe them eate rocke weedes as hungerly, as a cowe doeth grasse when shee is hungrie. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* I. i. 262, I feed Most hungerly on your sight. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Vandal Wars* II. 36 The Vandale boy caught it first, and hungerly thrust it hot into his mouth. 1861 Ld. Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 36 Hungerly our ears Wait the melodious murmurs of a harp.

†**Hu'nger-starve,** *v. Obs.* [f. Hunger *sb.* + Starve *v.*] *trans.* 'To starve with hunger'; formerly in regular use where the simple 'starve' is now usual.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 28 Min eye wolde .. Ben hunger storven also faste, Till eft ayein that he her see. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 351 If it were not .. should not all kinde of cattell .. perishe, and be hunger starved? 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxi. 499 It is written..I will hunger-starue all the Gods of the Gentiles. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. G iv b, Though Famine hungerstarue yet heauen saues.

So **Hunger-starved,** †-starven *ppl. a.*; †**Hunger-starving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* I ii j b, Accompaignied with hunger staruen trewandes. 1578 J. Stockwood *Serm.* 24 *Aug.* 17 The vnmercifull and hungerstaruen Souldiers. 1592 Dee *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 35 To save us from hunger starving. 1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* I. i. 13 Such hunger-starven trencher poetrie. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 100, I in that hunger-starving feare, fed upon the expectation of my doubtfull reliefe. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xv. 27 Those that are hunger-starved are glad to feed upon hedge-fruit. 1692 Dryden *Eleonora* 47 The Hunger-starv'd, the Naked, and the Lame. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 345 They were indeed hunger-starved. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 123 This tattered, and seemingly hunger-starved, Body of Cavalry. *a* 1879 J. S. Brewer *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 434 Wolves and foxes..hunger-starved, swept down from the neighbouring forest.

Hungery, obs. form of Hungry.

†**Hungil, -ill.** *Obs. local.* [In 1450 *houndgilt* :—OE. type **hundgild* 'dog-payment'.] A payment under the Forest Laws on account of dogs.

In quot. 1621 app. a fine for not expeditating them, = Foot-gild; but otherwise explained by Marshall.

1450 *Rolls Parl.* V. 195/1 Thomas Cateby .. hath .. lxs. of houndgilt silver yerly .. by the hands of oure Receivour of oure Duchie of Lancastre. 1621 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) I. 38 As towchinge the expeditating of doggs they saye that the laste yeare there was about the summe of xiij[li] x[s] collected within the said libertie by the graves of Pickeringe, for hungill. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Horsam, Hungil-Money*, a small tax which is still paid (though the intention of it has long ceased) by the townships on the north side of the Vale, and within the lathe or weapontake of Pickering, for horsemen and hounds kept for the purpose of driving off the deer of the forest of Pickering from the corn-fields which bordered upon it.

Hungre, obs. form of Hunger, Hungry.

Hungrify (hʊ·ŋgrifəi), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. Hungry *a.* + -fy.] *trans.* To make hungry. So **Hu'ngrifying** *ppl. a.*, appetizing.

1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxxii, The hungry and hungrifying potato. 1887 — *Springhaven* xv, There was Mr. Cheeseman..amid a presence of hungrifying goods.

Hungrily (hʊ·ŋgrili), *adv.* [f. Hungry *a.* + -ly[2].] In a hungry manner; with hunger or craving; longingly; greedily.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 122 Thanne cam coueityse..And armed hym in auarice and hungriliche lyued. 1693 Dryden, junr. in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 357 When on harsh Acorns hungrily they fed. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* viii. 42 So hungrily you every thing devour. 1887 Baring-Gould *Gaverocks* xiv, He..ate hungrily.

Hungriness (hʊ·ŋgrines). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being hungry; greediness; longing.

1530 Palsgr. 232/1 Hongrynesse, *fayn, appetit a manger.* 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 186 That her wormes might eat and forget their hungrynesse. 1661 J. Childrey *Brit. Bacon.* 118 Some Rivers overflowing their banks enrich more, and others less, according to the fatness or hungryness of their water. 1837 Howitt *Rur. Life* VI. xiv. (1862) 561 A determined expression of fresh-air hungriness.

†**Hu·ngriousness.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. **hungrious* adj. (f. Hungry *a.* + -ous) + -ness.] = prec.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* Prol., Whan was excessyve riotous bankettyng..more outragiously vsed, and the pores hungriousnes lesse refreshed, than nowe?

Hungry (hʊ·ŋgri), *a.* Forms: 1 **hungriġ**, 1–6 **hungri**, 3 (*Orm.*) **hunngriȝ**, 3–6 **houngrie**, 4–6 **hungre, hongry**, 4–7 **hungery**, 5 **hongarye**, 5–6 **hungary**, 6 **hongrye, -ie**, 6–7 **hungrie**, 4– **hungry.** [OE. *hungrig, -reg* = OFris. *hungerig, hongerig* (MDu. *hongerich*, MLG. *hungerich*, Du. *hongerig*), OHG. *hungerag, -ereg* (MHG. *hungerc*, Ger. *hung(e)rig*):—WGer. type**hungrag-*, f. *hungr-* Hunger *sb.*: see -y.]

1. Having the sensation of hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 37 Huoenne ðec we seȝon hungriȝ *vel* hyngrende? [*Ags. Gosp.* hingriȝendne.] *a* 1000 *Guthlac* 737 in *Exeter Bk.*, Oft he him æte heold þonne hy him hungrige ymb hond flugon. *c* 1200 Ormin 6162 þe birrþ fedenn hunngriȝ mann. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23084, I was hungre, yee gaf me fode. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* I. 53 He hath fillid hungry men with goode thingis, and he hath left ryche men voyde [1526 Tindale, He hath filled the hongry with goode thinges]. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* excvii. 175 An hungary wolfe. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* vi, Hungry dogs will eat dirty puddings. *Ibid.* (1867) 75 Hungry flies byte sore. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 139 As houngrie tykis ȝe thristit for his blude. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 125 The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Lev.* xvii. 13 Though hee bee as hungrie as a hunter. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 89 How hungry soever he may be, he never stoops to carrion. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* viii. 227 The hungry sea-gulls .. Clamorous for the morning banquet.

b. Said of the belly or stomach.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* III. xvi, When the bely was empty and sore hongry. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 82 b, Scarcite in meate, and the bely alway somwhat hungry. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 734 Bread and salt asswageth an hungrie stomach. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 87 A hungry belly may call for more meat.

c. *transf.* Indicating, characteristic of, or characterized by hunger; belonging to a hungry person.

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 266 Certaine Arabians lead here a miserable and hungrie life. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 194 Yond Cassius has a leane and hungry looke. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* X. xv, The .. flocks and herds Who had survived the wild beasts' hungry chase. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. i, His shining eyes darted a hungry look. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* s.v., A hungry eye sees far.

2. a. Of times or places: Marked by famine or scarcity of food; famine-stricken. ? *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2136 Quan ðo hungri 3ere ben forðcumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5094 (Göttl.) Fiue 3ere of þis hungery tyde. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) In the sowre hungry tyme. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 206 Helden [ful] hungry hous and hadde muche defaute. 1607 Rowlands *Diog. Lanth.* 29 When thou art hording vp thy foode, Against these hungry dayes.

b. Of food: Eaten with hunger or keen appetite. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1552 Huloet, Hungry meale, *peredia.* 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 104 We shall .. make a good honest, wholsome, hungry Breakfast. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* cviii. 4 First should a tongue .. Fall extruded, of each vulture a hungry regale.

3. a. Of food, etc.: That does not satisfy one's hunger; that leaves one hungry. Hence *fig.* Unsatisfying, insufficient. Now *rare.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 234 Yt wil not be content with a hungry supper. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 12 Their discourses are hungrie and vnpleasant. 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 260 To feed upon their owne hungery store. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. II. 128 Shrimps .. tho' but a hungry sort of Food, they are mightily esteemed. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 10 In Lucian's time they found it rather hungry fare.

b. Causing or inducing hunger; appetizing. *rare.*

1611 Coryat (*title*) Crudities hastily gobled vp in five Moneths Trauells .. newly digested in the hungry aire of Odcombe, in the County of Somerset. 1681 Penn *Acc. Pennsylv.* in R. Burton *Eng. Emp. Amer.* vii. 109 A skie as clear as in Summer, and the Air dry, cold, piercing, and hungry. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. vii, There are woodcocks for supper. It was such a hungry sermon. *Mod.* We found it a very hungry place; the children had their appetites wonderfully sharpened.

4. In special collocations.

†**Hungry evil (sickness),** a disease in horses characterized by insatiable hunger. †**Hungry gut,** (*a*) the *intestinum jejunum*, the part of the small intestine between the duodenum and the ileum, so called because it is supposed to be usually found empty after death; also *fig.*; (*b*) in quot. 1552, a person with hungry guts, a glutton. **Hungry rice,** a grain allied to millet, *Paspalum exile*, much cultivated in West Africa. †**Hungry worm** (see quot. 1737).

1552 Huloet, Hungry gutte, *esurio. Ibid.*, Hungry sicnes, *bulima, bulimia.* 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 184 To satisfie the hungrie gut of their ravenous appetite. 1598 Florio, *Digiuno*, .. a gut in mans bodie called the hungrie gut, because it is alwayes emptie. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 296 The Hungry Evill..is a very great desire to eat, following some great emptiness or lack of meat. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 101 The common People imagine them troubled with what they call the Hungry Worm under the Tongue. .. There is no such Thing as the Worm under a Dog's Tongue. 1858 Hogg *Veg. Kingd.* 818 *Paspalum exile* is a native of Sierra Leone .. cultivated .. for its small seeds, and called *Fundi* or *Fundungi*, which signifies *Hungry Rice.* 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 526 Fundi, fundungi, hungry rice, Sierra Leone millet.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* Having or characterized by a strong desire or craving (*for*, †*after*, †*of* anything); eager; greedy; avaricious. a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 215 Ðe hodede..sholde..fede mid godes worde þe hungrie soule. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cvi[ii]. 9 He .. fulfild hungri soules of godes. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. II. 188 Aren none hardur ne hongryour þan men of holy churche. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 14 Hongrie of ferther Knoweladge. 1590 Sir J. Smyth *Disc. Weapons* 6 Hungrie after charge, spoyle and gaine. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 357 A hungry and tyrannical Magistrate. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 137 That .. the exulting cries .. Might sate thine hungry ear. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* vi. 266 Classes of eager youths hungry for intellectual food.

b. of things.

1650 Cotgr. (ed. Howell) Of Fr. Lett., The French is a hungry language, for it devours more consonants than any other. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XII. 18 The hungry flame devours the silent dead. 1845 Hood *Mermaid Margate* xxx, He was saved from the hungry deep by a boat. 1886 Traill *Shaftesbury* iv. (1888) 52 The conveyance of prize-money.. into Charles's always hungry pocket. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 5/1 Now and again a column of flame shot out .. and stretched a hungry arm at the building.

6. Lacking elements which are needful or desirable, and therefore capable of absorbing these to a great extent; 'more disposed to draw from other substances than to impart to them' (J.); esp. of land, etc.: Not rich or fertile, poor; of rivers: Not supplying food for fish. † Applied formerly also to 'hard' waters and acrid liquids, wines, etc.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 24 The land .. which is nought and yeeldes not his fruite, is called leane, barren, hungry. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 395 The more Fat Water will beare Soape best; For the Hungry Water doth kill the vnctuous Nature of the Soape. .. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* Impr. (1653) 157 Thy Sets may neither root in stiffe-binding Clay: nor hungry Sand. 1703 *Art of Vintners & Wine-C.* 17 To meliorate the taste of hungry and too eager White Wines. 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 6 Carps in all hungry Waters, springing waters being fed at certain times will come up, and take their meat almost from your hand. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 9 Flat tracts of hungry pasture ground. 1890 *Whitby Gaz.* 24 Jan. 3/3 Food was not plentiful in

the river anywhere, and Goathland beck was certainly the hungriest part of the stream.

b. *fig.* Jejune; barren, sterile.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxv. 8 A cold and hungery imaginacion.

c. *Min.* 'A term applied to hard barren vein-matter, such as white quartz (not discolored with iron oxide)' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

7. *Comb.* † *hungry-looked, hungry-looking* adjs.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 54 ₱ 12 A lean hungry-looked rascal.

Hunk (hʊŋk), *sb.*[1] [Known only in the 19th c., and not frequent in literature before 1850. It is identical in form and sense with West Flem. *hunke* (*een hunke brood of vleesch* a hunk of bread or meat; *eene hunke aan den bedelaar geven* to give a hunk to the beggar: De Bo *Westvl. Idiotikon* 1892). Franck would connect this with Du. *honk*, HUNK[2]; but the connexion of sense is not obvious.]

1. A large piece cut off (e.g. from a loaf, cheese, etc.); a thick or clumsy piece, a lump; a hunch.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Foresters* Poet. Wks. (1846) 42 Hunks of bacon all around were spread. 1826 *Corresp. fr. Wiltshire* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1117 Cottage children..: munching their 'hunks' of bread, smeared with butter. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I. 94 Munching two enormous hunks..of cold meat and bread. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xv. 232 A leg [of mutton] cut up in hunks and handed round. 1891 RASHDALL in *Colleges Oxf.* 156 It became usual for men to go to the buttery for a hunk of bread and a pot of beer.

2. (*Sc. dial.*) A sluttish, indolent woman; as a 'nasty hunk', a 'lazy hunk' (Jamieson 1825).

[Possibly a distinct word; Jam. suggests connexion with HUNKER *v.*]

Hence **Hunker,** a cutter of hunks. (*nonce-wd.*)

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 27 Sept., The butchers..seem to have been taking lessons from the live-collop hunkers of Abyssinia.

Hunk, *sb.*[2] and *a. U.S.* [a. Du. *honk* goal, home, in a game; of Frisian origin: cf. WFris. *honcke, honck* 'house, place of refuge or safe abode' (Japix); EFris. *hunk* 'corner, nook, retreat, home in a game' (Doornkaat-Koolman).]

A. *sb.* (*local, New York*) In children's games: The goal, home, or den; as 'to reach hunk'; 'to be on hunk', contr. 'to be hunk' (*Cent. Dict.*).

'A word descended from the Dutch children, and much used by New York boys in their play' (Bartlett 1860).

B. *adj.* In a safe or good position or condition, all right.

1856 *N. Y. Tribune* 30 Dec. (Bartlett), Now he felt himself all hunk, and wanted to get this enormous sum out of the city. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* (ed. 3) s. v., *To be hunk* or *all hunk* is to have reached the goal or place of meeting without being intercepted by one of the opposite party, to be all safe.

† **Hunker** (hʊŋkəɹ), *sb. U.S.* ? *Obs.* [app. f. HUNKS *sb.* + -ER.

Remembered by Mr. W. J. Stillman as familiarly used *c* 1840 at Shenectady N.Y., 'to designate a surly, crusty, or stingy old fellow, a curmudgeon'. But some would refer it to HUNK *sb.*[2] as 'one who sticks to his post, or home'.]

In U.S. politics: A conservative, one opposed to innovation or change; a nickname first used in the State of New York about 1845.

1849 *N. Y. Evening Post* 11 July (Bartlett), He is now the leader of the hunkers of Missouri. 1856 *Househ. Words* 9 Aug. 86/1 *Hunker* is derived from a popular nickname for a self-satisfied, surly rich man; a descendant of Old Hunks in fact. 1859 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 268 Egypt, the hunker conservative of antiquity. 1864 *Boston Commonw.* 3 June, The judge, a white-haired old man, well preserved, and a stickler for law and precedent and a 'hunker'.

Hence **Hu'nkerism.**

1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* 365 All this fossil hunkerism is to linger thirty or forty years. *Ibid.* 528, I resolve hunkerism into indolence and cowardice, too lazy to think, and too timid to think.

Hunker (hʊŋkəɹ), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: it has the form of an iterative from a stem *hunk-*. Cf. MDu. *hucken, huken* (Verwijs and Verdam), MLG. *hûken*, Du. *huiken* (Franck), ON. *húka*, mod.G. *hocken* (Kluge) to sit on the hams or heels, to squat. These words point to an original ablaut series *heuk-, hûk-, huk-* (*hok-*); from this *hunk-er*, might perh. be a nasalized derivative. ON. *hok-ra* to crouch may be a parallel form; Du. *hunkeren* to hanker, is not connected.]

intr. To squat, with the haunches, knees, and ankles acutely bent, so as to bring the hams near the heels, and throw the whole weight upon the fore part of the feet.

1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 81 Upo' the ground they hunker'd down a' three. 1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 179 Tir'd wi' the steep, an' something dizzy, I hunker'd down. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Tint Quey* 177 Then hunkering down upo' her knees, Poor Hornie o' her milk to ease. 1897 CROCKETT *Lads' Love* iii, He appeared..with his hands on his knees 'hunkering' a little.

b. *transf.* To cower or squat in a lowly manner.

1790 A. WILSON *Poems* 210 A wee bit Cot, Bare, hunkerin' on some lanely spot.

Hunkers (hʊŋkəɹz), *sb. pl. Sc.* [Connected with prec. vb.; cf. the Du. phrases *op de hukken* or *hurken gaan zitten* (Verwijs and Verdam), Ger. *in der hocke sitzen* to squat, which have a similar relation to the verbs *hukken, hurken, hocken.*] In the phrase *on one's hunkers,* in a squatting position, as defined under HUNKER *v.*

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. VI. iii, Wi' ghastly ee, poor Tweedle-dee Upon his hunkers bended. 1808 A. SCOTT *Poems* 48 Twa paddocks sat, Exchanging words in social chat; Cock't on their hunkers, facin' ither. 1882 STEVENSON *Merry Men* ii, I got a glisk o' him mysel', sittin' on his hunkers in a hag. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 337 'We cannot set king Charles back on his throne .. by sitting here on our hunkers admiring the sea views.'

Hunks (hʊŋks), *sb.* Also **hunx.** [Known soon after 1600; but not in Dicts. before Kersey's ed. of Phillips, 1706. Origin unknown: it has the appearance of a quasi proper name or nickname, like *Old Grumbles, Bags, Boots,* and the like. (An Icel. *hunskur* cited by Lye is imaginary.)]

A term of obloquy for a surly, crusty, cross-grained old person, a 'bear'; now, usually, a close-fisted, stingy man; a miser. (Generally with *close, covetous, niggardly,* or other uncomplimentary epithet.)

1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 201 *Blun.* Come you shall shake —— *Tucca.* Not handes with great Hunkes there, not hands. *a* 1627 MIDDLETON *No Wit, no Help* v. ii, Now is Mercury going into the second house near unto Ursa Major, that great hunks. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses' Looking-Glass* II. iv, 'Twas to blind the eyes of the old huncks. *c* 1650 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* II. (1818) 71 There the beares were come to town-a: Two rude hunks, 'tis troth I tell ye. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. ii, [He] makes a very pretty show in the World, let me tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* I. ii, A jealous, covetous, old hunks. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hunks,* as *a meer Hunks,* i.e. a base, covetous Wretch, a pitiful, niggardly Fellow. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* IV. 224 The veriest Hunks in Lombard-street. *c* 1730 *Royal Remarks* 2 The Antediluvian Gentry, or the old Hunxes their Descendants. 1756 EARL ORRERY in *Connoisseur* No. 129 ₱ 2 They all think me a close old hunks. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.,* C. was a close hunks—a hoarder rather than a miser. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 53 To say nothing to the old hunkses about the past. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* III. 190 One fellow comes and borrows my money, and goes out and calls me a stingy old hunks because I won't let him cheat me.

Hunkster. *rare.* [f. HUNKS + -STER, in *huckster,* etc.] = prec.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 143 As if you were the greatest of hunksters and never gave but unavoidable dinners.

Hunne, var. UNNE *v.*, to grant. **Hunne, -en,** var. HEN *adv.*, hence. **Hunner,** Sc. f. HUNDRED.

Hunnian, Hunnic, etc.: see HUN.

Hunny, Hunsh, obs. ff. HONEY, HUNCH *v.*

Hunsup, corrupt form of HUNT'S-UP.

† **Hunt,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 1 **hunta,** 2–6 **hunte,** 4–5 **honte,** 4–6 **hunt.** [OE. *hunta* hunter, huntsman (also hunting-spider) agent-n.:—OTeut. type **hunton-,* app. from a weak-grade of the same root as HENT (:—**hantjan*), not exactly represented in the other Teut. langs. From its form, *hunta* is an old word, not a derivative of *huntian* HUNT *v.*, but app. rather its source.

The ablaut-stem **hent-, *hant-, *hunt-* is identical in sense, and in origin evidently closely akin to *henþ-, hanþ-, hunþ-* in Gothic *hinþan* to seize, capture, *fra-hunþans* captive, *hunþs* captivity, and OHG. *hunda,* OE. *hýð* booty. But the interchange of *þ* and *t* (:-pre-Teut. *t* and *d*) is difficult to account for. On an apparent pre-Teut. change of *nt* to *nd* in these and some other words, see Prof. Napier in *Mod. Quart. Lang. & Lit.* July 1898, 130; cf. Brugmann *Grundr.* ed. 2, I. § 701.]

A hunter; a huntsman. (In quot. 1000, a hunting-spider.) *Common Hunt*: see quot. 1707.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 144 Wiþ huntan bite, blace sneglas on hattre pannan gehyrste. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Ða huntes wæron swarte .. & here hundes ealle swarte .. & hi ridone on swarte hors. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Þe deuel .. henteð us alse hunte drieð deor to grune. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 357 Alle þe hontes schulde come wiþ her houndes. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 629 in *Babees Bk.* 320 A halpeny þo hunte takes on þe day For euery hounde, þo sothe to say. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. i. A iij, The hungrye hunts muste haue it all. 1575 TURBERVILE *Bk. of Venerie* 127 Then the chiefe hunte shall take his knyfe and cut off the deares ryght foote. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 30 Would you buy the Common Hunt, the Common Cryers, the Bridge-Master's.. Places? 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. State Eng.* 357 He [the Lord Mayor] hath four Officers that wait on him, who are reputed Esquires by their Places; that is, The Sword-Bearer. The Common-Hunt, who keepeth a good Kennel of Hounds for the Lord-Mayor's Recreation abroad. The Common Cryer. The Water Bailiff. 1807 Dec. 17 *Journal* 84, *Common Council of London,* fol. 135 b, Motion thereupon made that the Office of Common Hunt be abolished, and eventually carried.

Hunt (hʊnt), *sb.*[2] [f. HUNT *v.*]

1. The act of hunting. a. The act of chasing wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; the chase.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 236 In 3outhhede .. he a day til hwntis 3ede. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn't.'s T.* 1770 Ther nas no Tygre in the vale of Galgopheye..So cruel on the hunte. 1537 [see HUNT's up]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. ii. 1 The hunt is vp, the morne is bright and grey. *Ibid.* II. iii. 19 Eccho mock's the Hounds,..As if a double hunt were heard at once. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 133 Why a Hare, towards the end of the hunt, is often difficult to be killed. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew* etc. I. 5 [He] could not have ridden a hunt to save either his government or his credit.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* Pursuit, as of a wild animal; the act of strenuously seeking or endeavouring to find something; a search, esp. a diligent search. Also with *adv.*, as *a hunt-up.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iii. 3, I heard my selfe proclaim'd, And by the happy hollow of a Tree, Escap'd the hunt. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 52 They were now upon the Hunt for him. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* II. Wks. 1799 I. 343 It is three months ago since I got the first scent of it, and I have been ever since on the hunt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 659 On the hunt for appearances of guilt. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 194, I went off then on a new hunt for lodgings.

2. *concr.* a. A body of persons (which may include also horses and dogs) engaged in, or associated for the purpose of, hunting with a pack of hounds; also, a hunting association.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 159 For feare of raungers, and the great hunt. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 27 The common hunt, though from their rage restrain'd .. Grinn'd as they pass'd. 1762 in Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) Introd. 14 The Orders of the Tarporley Hunt, November ye 14th, 1762. 1787 BURNS *Poems* Ded., To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Caledonian Hunt. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsemen* Pref. (1809) 55 They might ere now have belonged to the first hunts in the country. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 134 Foxes..have been poisoned..to the great annoyance of the hunts established in that county. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* I. 7 She..is looked upon as a privileged person, a pet of the hunt. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. 56 To withdraw his subscription to the Hunt.

† b. That which is hunted; game killed in hunting: = CHASE *sb.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 17 In the which ..is great quantitie of hunt and flying foules. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 90 Boyes wee'l go dresse our hunt.

c. The district over which a pack of hounds hunts. (Cf. CHASE *sb.*[1] 3.)

1857 in *Art Taming Horses* xi. (1859) 178 The celebrated 'Haycock' [inn]..standing..in the middle of the Fitzwilliam Hunt. 1882 *Field* 28 Jan. 100/3 Every landowner within the hunt should be careful to preserve foxes. *Mod.* The property is situated within the Heythrop hunt.

3. *Change-ringing.* (See quot. and cf. HUNT *v.* 7.)

1684 R. H. *School of Recreation* 93 In all Peals upon five Bells there are two Hunts, to wit, a whole and an half-Hunt. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 462/2 The First, or Treble Bell, it is termed the Hunt, and the Second Bell the half Hunt, because they run from the round Ringing, through all the change of Bells backwards and forewards, before they come to round Ringing againe.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hunt-breakfast, -dinner, -servant*; *hunt-weary* adj.; † **hunt-beast,** a beast of the chase; **hunt-sergeant,** an officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period, who had charge of the hunts (carried on with hounds) for hostile Indians; † **hunt-spear,** a hunting-spear.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 480 He ordanit..That na hunt beist with schutting sould be slane. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. M.'s Wks. (Rtldg.) 263/2 Ascanius..Bearing his hunt-spear bravely in his hand. 1706–7 *Acts Prov. Mass. Bay* (ed. Goodell) I. 599 Persons who shall..have them [hounds] at all times in readiness to attend the hunt serjeant. *a* 1831 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres, Actaeon* 4 Artemis..alone, hunt-weary, Unto a dell..her foot unerring Had guided. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. v, It was at the Hunt dinner. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xi. 183 Scarlet-coated, many with the Brocklesby hunt button. 1894 ASTLEY 50 *Years Life* II. 5 Horses, hounds, and hunt-servants have never been better turned out. 1897 *Daily Tel.* 23 Nov. 9/3 A hunt-breakfast was given to the followers of the East Kent foxhounds.

Hunt (hʊnt), *v.* Forms: 1 **huntian,** 2–3 **huntien, hunten,** 3–7 **hunte,** 4– **hunt**; (also 3–4 **honte(e, hounte,** 4 **hownte,** *Sc.* **hwnt,** 4–6 **hount,** 5 **honte**). [OE. *huntian*:—OTeut. type **huntôjan,* stem of f. **hunton-,* OE. *hunta,* HUNT *sb.*[1]]

I. 1. *intr.* To go in pursuit of wild animals or game; to engage in the chase. Also of animals: To pursue their prey.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 92/11 Ne canst þu huntian buton mid nettum. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 172 Gif him þince þæt he huntige, beorge him georne wið his fynd. *c* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Þa sæcson & herdon fela men feole huntes hunten. *c* 1205 LAY. 1432 3e huntieð i þes kinges friðe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 256/5 Ase he hountede In a dai In Iolifte j-nou3. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3519 Esau went for till hunt. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (Bodl. MS.), Some [beasts] hunteþ by nyȝt. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 891 To hounty yn ech mannys boundes Hyt was hys wone. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 3 [He] sente for the Mayre and Aldermenne of London to hym..too haue them hunte and bee mery with hym. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201, I have beheld them instructing their young ones, how to hunt. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 270 The dog kinds..love to hunt in company. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 One day the son went forth to hunt.

b. With prepositions (*after,* † *to,* † *at, for*). (Now blending with 3 a.)

c 1200 ORMIN 13467 Þatt te33 sholldenn hunntenn Acc nohht wiþþ hundess affterr der Acc affterr menn wiþþ spelless. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 981 *Dido,* Ony wilde bor..That they han huntid to in this foreste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 63 Grete plentee of wylde bestes for to hunt at. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 283 Yo do nought elles..but hunte after the hare thourgh the feldes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij b, When ye hunt at the Roo. 1697 DAMPIER

Voy. I. i. 9 Walks out into the Woods, and hunts about for Pecary, Warree..or Deer. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 156 Training them up to hunt for fish.

fig. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 184 Sa thay think to bleir 3our E, And syne at 3ow to hount.

2. *trans.* To pursue (wild animals or game) for the purpose of catching or killing; to chase for food or sport; often *spec.* to pursue with hounds or other tracking beasts. Also said of animals chasing their prey.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 576 Ic asende .. mine huntan, and hi huntiað hi of ælcere dune and of ælcere hylle. *c* 1275 LAY. 1423 Corineus was to wode ivare for hunti deor wilde. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 86 He went to hont þe auld bestis, as he wes wont. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vi. (Bodl. MS.), Scheo [the owl] hunteþ and eeteþ myes and reremyesse. *Ibid.* xiii, Swalewes þat fleeþ in þe aiere hunteþ flies. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv a, All other beestys that huntid shall be. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 1 The King he is hunting the Deare. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 414 The proper Time..T'inclose the Stags in Toyls, and Hunt the Hare. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt. Excurs.* 16 The hunting the wild buffaloe is also performed by shooting him from elephants. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 45 To hunt the elk, deer, and ahsahta or bighorn. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* xii. 203 When the hounds hunt anything beside fox the word is 'Ware Riot'.

3. *fig.* and *gen.* a. *intr.* To search, seek (*after* or *for* anything), esp. with eagerness and exertion.

c 1200 [see 1 b]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Heo hunteð efter pris. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 203 Hwuder schal ich fleon hwon þe deouel hunteð efter me. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 119 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hit is al for noȝt þat þu huntest aboute. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 Sathanas & his mynysters, whiche dayly hunteth to take thy soule. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 3 We hunted so litell for rewarde at your handes. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 211 Hunting after knowledge which must perish with them. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VI. 171 Hunting backward, upon the dimmest traces, into the aboriginal condition of things. 1862 MRS. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* I. iii. 15 Spending all his superfluous minutes hunting for a house. 1895 *Law Times* C. 3/1 The judge and Master Macdonell hunted through the White Book, and unearthed a rule sufficiently elastic.

b. *trans.* To go eagerly in search of, search for, seek (esp. with desire and diligence); to endeavour to capture, obtain, or find.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 126 And þi gud dedis causis me, As þou me huntis, to hont þe. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 19 He neuer huntit benefice, Nor catchit was with Couatice. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. CCXXXV, He therefore through close paths of wary hast Hunts his escape. 1753 J. BARTRAM in Darlington *Mem.* (1849) 195 Next morning .. we hunted plants till breakfast. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S. France* I. 140 It [the truffle] is hunted regularly by trained dogs.

c. To follow (as a hound does); to track.

1579 E. K. *Ep. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, In regard wherof, I scorne and spue out the rakehellye route of our ragged rymers (for so themselues vse to hunt the letter). 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 11 That path..Which when by tract they hunted had throughout At length it brought them to a hollowe cave. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* II. 368 'They hunt old trails' said Cyril 'very well; But when did woman ever yet invent?' 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxii. 417, I hunted the seams still farther up the glacier.

4. *trans.* To pursue with force, violence, or hostility; to chase and drive before one; to put to flight; to chase or drive *away* or *out*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 13658 (Trin.) Þei huntid him as a dogge Riȝt out of her synagogge. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2414 *Phyllis*, So huntith hym the tempest to and fro. 1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 3 She is by force hunted away. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* CXXXIX. [CXL.] 11 A malicious and wicked person shal be hunted awaye and destroyed. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* li. 110 To hunt them foorth lyke theeues. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 31 The Lord would hunt her out of it. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* iv, He might lay his account with being hunted out of society. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 25 They are hunted by 'the bobby' from place to place.

b. *fig.* To pursue with injury or annoyance; to persecute, pester, worry.

1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 387 But hunger hunteth me. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i, He hunts and kisses you when he is drunk. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 38 When..I choose to hunt a Monsieur for my own particular amusement. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. viii. 90 These pests had hunted the two travellers at every stage of their journey.

5. To scour (a district) in pursuit of game; *spec.* to make (a district) the field of fox-hunting; hence, *fig.* to search (a place) thoroughly and keenly for something which one hopes to find there; to examine every nook and cranny of.

a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 174, I wulle ffore thy lordes tene, Honte hys fforesstus and grene. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 121 The Citizens have free libertie of hunting a certeyne circuite aboute London. 1712 SWIFT *Let.* 28 Oct., I must now go hunt those dry letters for materials. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 101 Let us hunt the waterfalls higher up. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* I. (1879) 9 When he [Sir R. Sutton] hunted the Cottesmore country. *Mod.* I have hunted the house for it, but cannot lay my hands on it.

6. To use or employ in hunting; to ride (a horse), direct or manage (hounds), in the chase.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 117 The time of teaching a Gray-hound..Some hunt them at ten months, if they be males, and at eight months, if they be female. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4465/6 The Owner .. to certify, that his Horse was constantly Hunted the last Season. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 83 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the Pack. 1857 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-minister* (1884) II. 80 In consequence of his always hunting his pointers down wind. 1875 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Riding Recoll.* I. (1879) 6 He hunts one pack of his own hounds in Northamptonshire. 1889 in *Horse & Hound* 24 Aug. 516/2 Horses described as 'hunters'.. must have been hunted, and be capable of being hunted.

7. *Change-ringing.* To alter the position of (a bell) in successive changes so as to shift it by degrees from the first place to the last (*hunting up*), or from the last to the first (*hunting down*). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 92 So by turns, 'till every Bell being hunted up and down, comes into its proper Place again. *Ibid.* 96 Whatsoever Bells you follow when you Hunt up, the same Bells in the same order you must follow in Hunting down. 1880 C. A. W. TROYTE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 334 The bells work in regular order from being first bell to being last, striking two blows as first and two as last: this is called by ringers 'hunting up and down'.

8. To call upon (a person) to fill up or drink off his glass: = CHASE *v.*[1] 4.

1780 BANNATYNE in *Mirror* No. 76 P 11 Umphraville received a slap on the shoulder from one of the company, who at the same time reminded him that he was *hunted*. My friend..thanked the gentleman .. for his attention, and drank off his bumper.

II. Phrases.

9. *Hunt down*: to chase (an animal) until caught or killed; to run to earth, to bring to bay; *fig.* to pursue and overcome or destroy; also, to pursue until one gets possession or mastery of. (See also 7.)

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), We should single every criminal out of the herd, and hunt him down. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 291 Errors, popular or not, are lawful game, and free to every one to hunt down. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 217 Refusing to spy out and hunt down little congregations of Nonconformists. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* IV. 150 Let us..try to hunt down this fugitive question.

10. *Hunt out*: to expel or drive from cover or shelter by hunting or persistent search; to track out; to arrive at or discover by investigation.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 128 Except he hath taken flight into Dalmatia, from whence (notwithstanding he lurk for a season, we intend to hunt him out. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 626/1 Not certaynly affirming any thing, but by conferring of times, languages, monumentes, and such like, I doe hunte out a probabilitye. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 15 Or Spaniel, which will hunt out their master, or their master's horse distinctly from all others. 1881 J. TAYLOR *Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 128 To assist the soldiers in hunting out and butchering the hapless fugitives.

11. *Hunt up*: to prosecute the search for, until one finds; to pursue with eager investigation; to 'look up' (what is not found without energetic search). (See also 7.)

1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 488 They enter .. with a view of chasing the roebuck, and hunting up the sturdy bear. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 265 If he finds them within three or four miles of his house, he thinks himself fortunate; but it sometimes happens that he is two days in 'hunting them up', as they term it. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* VII. (1886) 20 [He] employed his time in hunting up all the old students that he had known formerly. 1884 J. A. H. MURRAY in *13th Addr. Philol. Soc.* 20 In .. hunting up earlier quotations for recent words.

12. *To hunt* CHANGE (*sb.* 9), *to h.* COUNTER (*adv.* 1), *to h. in* COUPLES (*sb.* 1 b), *to h. the* FOIL (*sb.*[4]), *to h. at* FORCE (*sb.*[1] 22 a), *to h.* RIOT, *to h. at the* VIEW: see these words.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships, Huntsmanship* Wks. I. 93/1 Allaye, Relaye, Foreloyning, Huntcownter, Hunt-change, Quarry, Reward, and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish.

III. 13. *Comb.* †**hunt-counter**, (in Shaks. Folio) app. taken as one who hunts counter or traces the scent backward: but the Qos. have 'you hunt counter', i. e. you are on the wrong scent, you are off the track, which Nares and Schmidt accept; †**hunt-smock**, one who 'runs after' women.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 102 You *Hunt-counter, hence: Avaunt. [1765 JOHNSON *Note*, Hunt-counter, that is blunderer.] 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* II. i, Your rambling *hunt-smock feels strange alterations.

b. In names of various games, as **hunt the fox, hunt the hare** = *fox and hounds, hare and hounds* (cf. FOX *sb.* 16 d, HARE *sb.* 3 b); **hunt the slipper**, a parlour game in which all the players but one sit in a ring and pass a slipper covertly from one to another, the remaining player standing in the middle and seeking to get hold of it; **hunt the squirrel**, an outdoor game in which one player is chased by another who must follow all his windings in and out of a ring formed by the remaining players; also called *cat and mouse*; **hunt the whistle**, a game resembling *hunt the slipper*, in which the seeker is blindfolded and has a whistle fastened to his dress, which the other players blow at intervals.

1762 in W. L. C. *Etoniana* XII. (1865) 179 [A list of Games popular at Eton in 1762 comprises] *Hunt the dark lanthorn [known also at Harrow]. *a* 1600 in Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iv. 487 When we play and *hunt the fox, I outrun all the boys in the schoole. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hunt-the-hare*, a game among children—played on the ice as well as in the fields. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* XI, Last of all, they sat down to *hunt the slipper. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 635/3 The courtiers, playing at 'hunt the slipper' in a very decorous manner. 1897 *Daily News* 5 May 5/3 When the game of hunt the slipper was broken off for the day, the Committee..took the evidence of Mr. Lionel Phillips. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* 8 Oct., The raising of the siege of Prague, and Prince Charles and Marechal Maillebois playing at *hunt the squirrel, have disgusted me. 1883 NEWELL *Games Amer. Childr.* CXVII. (Cent.). 1757 FOOTE *Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 We ben't enough for *hunt the whistle, nor blind-man's buff.

Huntable (hʌ·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. HUNT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being hunted.

1857 KINGSLEY *Two V. Ago* I. i. 27 I've shot and hunted every beast, I think, shootable and huntable, from a humming bird to an elephant. 1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 7/4 Every huntable stream in the kingdom is repeatedly visited by [otter] hounds during the summer.

Hunted (hʌ·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. HUNT *v.* + -ED[1].] Chased, pursued: see the verb.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. XXXI, A hunted Stag, now welnigh tir'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. XXIX, There, like the hunted quarry, dwell. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 121 She had sympathy with the hunted, not with the hunters.

Hunter (hʌ·ntəɹ). [f. HUNT *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. A man who hunts. a. One engaged in the chase of wild animals; a huntsman.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1481 Esau wilde man huntere, And Iacob tame man tiliere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 780 The hunters in the regne of Trace. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* V, The hunteres thay haulen, by hurstes and by hoes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij b, The hunter shall rewarde hem then with the hede. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 21 A goodly Ladie clad in hunters weed. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 639 Last Satturday 9 highwaymen mett and robb'd 7 hunters, near Ingerstone, in Essex. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 37 When Nimrod bold, That mighty Hunter, first made War on Beasts. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* XVI. (1869) 581 In a population which lives on the produce of the chase, each hunter requires on an average 50,000 acres.

b. *fig.* and *gen.* One who hunts or searches eagerly for something; a seeker. (Most freq. in comb., as *fortune-hunter, place-hunter.*)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 12 (Add. MS.) We scorne swiche rauiners and honters [*Camb. MS.* henters] of foulest[e] þinges. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 74 b, The hunter of mannes soule. 1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 6 b, Whore hounters and robbers of Goddes glorie. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 52 They are the duke of Bedford's natural hunters; and he is their natural game. 1811 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) I. v. 157 Are you a good motto hunter?

c. *Mil.* (tr. Ger. *jäger*, Fr. *chasseur.*)

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCIII. 428 Besides the hussars, the king has a small body of men whom they call hunters, who are reputed the most faithful couriers in his army. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 443 Lieutenant-colonel de Stockhausen had..posted himself in the Solling with his hunters and cannon.

2. A horse used, or adapted for use, in hunting.

1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2296/4 A milk white Mare above 14 hands..a very good Hunter. 1786 MRS. PIOZZI *Anecd. Johnson* in *Boswell* (1831) I. 512 He certainly rode on Mr. Thrale's old hunter. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* XVI. 120 The dash and decision with which, upon a thoroughbred hunter, he rode to hounds.

b. A dog used in or adapted for hunting.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 97 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle, The House-keeper, the Hunter. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2037/4 To be sold 14 Couple of Harriers, very good Hunters, and have good Mouths. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 6/6 A very close hunter, and a fine hound to boot.

3. An animal that hunts or chases its prey; *spec.* a. = *hunting-spider* (see HUNTING *ppl. a.* b); b. A large species of cuckoo (*Piaya pluvialis*) found in Jamaica (*Cent. Dict.*).

1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1058 Spiders..others live in the open air, and from their greediness are called hunters or wolves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 183 The Beast that reigns in Woods, First Hunter then. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 133 The most formidable of these insects appears to be the 'hunter ant'.

4. = *Hunting-watch*: see HUNTING *vbl. sb.* 3 b.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1268 A hunter, engraved, enamel dial, 1¾ inches diameter. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 122 Hunter..[is] a watch case that has a metal cover over the dial.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 1, as *hunter-boy, -craft, -crew, -goddess, -spear, -train, -troop, -warrior; hunter-like, -seeming* adjs.; b. in sense 2, as *hunter action, -breeder, -breeding, -fancier, -horse, -steed*; c. in sense 3, as *hunter ant* (see 3).

1823 in Joanna Baillie *Collect. Poems* 15 A *hunter-boy blew horn beneath it. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* I. 2 An old *hunter-breeder's confession. *Ibid.* 7 The Shropshire men..are more careful, both as to pedigree and style, in their *hunter-breeding. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* V, Different tricks known in *hunter-craft. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 53 Dedicated to the *Hunter-Goddess. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 240 The *Hunter-Horse, Once kind Associate of his sylvan Toils. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* I. Bj, *Hunterlyke her bow she bare, her lockes went with the wynd. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 An *Hunter spere, *venabulum*. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 23 When the habits of the *hunter state predominated over those of the pastoral, venison was more eaten than the flesh of..sheep. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 1003 Young Ornitus bestrode a *hunter steed. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 357 The busy *Hunter-Train mark out the Ground.

d. Combinations with *hunter's*, in specialized senses: as **hunter's beef, pudding** (see quots.); †**hunter's mass** (cf. Ger. *jägermesse*), 'a short mass said in great haste for hunters who were eager to start for the chase' (Nares); **hunter's**

moon, a name for the full moon next after the HARVEST MOON (q.v.).

1879 MRS. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 55 A hump of beef is..best spiced and cured, as *hunter's beef is made at home. 1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 60 A Gentleman pray'd him to say a *Hunters Masse (meaning a briefe Masse). 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 70. 2/1 The Country People call this the *Hunters-Moon. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 171 There can, therefore, be but two full moons in the year which rise during a week almost at the same time as the sun sets; the former, occurring in September, is called the Harvest-Moon; and the latter, in the month of October, being in a similar predicament, is termed the Hunter's Moon. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 45 This plum-pudding..This precious faculty of not losing anything from waiting, has made it be named emphatically *Hunter's Pudding, *Pudding de Chasseur.*

Hunterian (hɒntīə·riăn), *a.* [f. proper name *Hunter* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to John Hunter (1728–1793), a famous Scottish surgeon and physiologist, or his elder brother William Hunter (1718–1783), an anatomist and obstetric surgeon; esp. in *Hunterian* (also *Hunter's*) *canal, Hunterian chancre* (see quots.), investigated by John Hunter.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 224 That most of the Hunterian theories about it were always false. 1824 WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III. s.v., Hunterian Museum,..consisting principally of Collections in Natural History, the Fine Arts, and Antiquities, now the property of the Glasgow University. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* ix. 220 The Hunterian law of arrested developement is not confined to vegetable and animal structure. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Chancre*, The Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis. 1886 *Ibid.*, *Hunter's canal*, a triangular canal giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve.

Hunterite (hɒ·ntərəit). *Min.* [Named, 1859, after Rev. R. Hunter of Nagpore: see -ITE.] A synonym of CIMOLITE.

1859 HAUGHTON in *Phil. Mag.* IV. xvii. 18. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 457.

†**Hu·nteth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 **huntoþ, -aþ,** 3 **hunteþ, honteþ.** [OE. *huntoð* masc. f. *hunt-ian* to hunt + suffix *-oð*:—OTeut. *-ôþuz* = L. *-ātus* (*vēnātus*).] Hunting; the chase.

c900 *Charter of Denewulf* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* V. 162 His men beon ȝearuwe, ȝe to ripe, ȝe to huntoðe. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxv. 28 Isaac lufode Esau for his huntoþe. c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 212 Huntað don ȝestreon ȝetacnað. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 209 Ure fo fareð on hunteð. 1297 R. GLOUC. 8639 Vor to wende an honteþ in þe nywe forest.

Huntilite (hɒ·ntiləit). *Min.* [Named after T. S. Hunt, an American scientist + -LITE.] Native arsenide of silver, from Silver Islet, Lake Superior.

Hunting (hɒ·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HUNT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb HUNT. **a.** The action or practice of chasing game or other wild animals, either for profit or sport; the chase; venery.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wright *Voc.* 5 Hwæt dest þu be þinre huntunge? c1205 LAY. 21342 He hafeð bihalues Baðen his huntinge bilæfued. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 349/148 Þat þis child scholde wende An hontingue. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 60 Þe president Til huntyne has his knychtis sent. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 4 The studye of the huntynge and hawkynge is a slouful cure. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 194 b, The king being on huntyng in the forest of Wychwod. 1696 tr. *Duquesne's Voy. E. Ind.* 134 No other Island..has better hunting. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. 112 Constans..was pursuing in the adjacent forest his favourite amusement of hunting. 1781 BECKFORD (*title*) Essays on Hunting. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 330 What they call 'hunting' in America is not hunting in our sense, but shooting; either ordinary shooting, or drives for big game.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A hunt, a chase.

a950 *Rit. Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 118 Of hvntvngvm. c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* lv, Suche a hunting in a holt, aw noȝte to be hidde. 15.. *Chevy Chase* i, A woeful hunting once there did In Chevy-chase befall. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. (1632) 399 That vpon the Lords Sabbath, publike Faires..Huntings, and all secular actions should not be exercised. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxii. 263, I saw, in one of these Huntings, above a Dozen of Deer killed. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xx. 609 Services to be rendered in the royal huntings.

c. The chasing of their prey by animals.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* iii. 4 As whelp of lyoun rorynge in his huntyng. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 202 These Spiders.. are nothing so eager of hunting as they are in Italy.

d. The action of chasing, pursuing or searching; a pursuit or search. Also with *adv.* as *hunting-up.*

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* 4 a, Then will they ronne.. a whore hountinge after their false prophetes. 1589 L. WRIGHT (*title*) The Hunting of Antichrist. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iii. 10 A hunting out of the causes. a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Hunting*, decoying, or drawing others into Play. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* 403 The driving of Cattle improperly, usually termed *bullock-hunting.* 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xxiv. 204 A hunting-up of faults.

e. *Change-ringing.* (See HUNT *v.* 7.)

†**2.** *concr.* Game killed in hunting. (Cf. VENISON.) *Obs.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 19 Haue, ete, fader, of myn huntyng. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 709 Pindus..did daily give unto him the greatest part of his hunting.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** General: Of, belonging to, used or worn in, adapted for, or engaged in hunting, as *hunting-bit, -boot, -bout, -cap, -clothes, -coat, -country, -craft, -cry, -day, -dress, -excursion, -frock, -gear, -habit, -hat, -horse, -javelin, -knife, -language, -nag, -net, -party, -place, -pole, -saddle, -season, -skirt, -spear, -spur, -staff, -sword, -term, -tide, -toil, -voyage, -whip*; for the accommodation of huntsmen, as *hunting-camp, -house, -lodge, -tower*, or of horses used in hunting, as *hunting-stable.*

1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3217/4 A white Leather Side Saddle, and *Hunting-Bit. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 83 Beasts..either for public *Hunting-bouts, or for the Shows in the Amphitheatres. 1770 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 310 The Indians..have their *hunting-camps and cabins all along the river. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xiii. 282 Comming in his *hunting-clothes. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4439/4 An Estate..situated..in.. a good *Hunting Country. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, Each ..Knew *hunting-craft by lake and wood. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* (ed. 1) ad. fin., There the thin weasel with faint *hunting-cry Follows the mouse. 1859 — *Enid* 165 Wearing neither *hunting-dress Nor weapon. c1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 482/2 (MS. Coll. Arms) Ofte holdeth he an honde swerdes, bowes, and *huntyngere. 1711 *Hunting-habit [see HABIT *sb.* 3]. 1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* III. vi. 83 If a hunting-habit be properly cut it will require no shotting. *Ibid.* 253 That *hunting-hats frequently fall off. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Equus*, *Venator equus*, a *hunting horse. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2187/4 The keeping of Hunting-Horses. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 277 Guides who will..oftentimes find out *Hunting-Houses, and other Lodgings at night. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xiii. 282 In his hand he held his *hunting-javelin. 1842 MRS. GORE *Fascin.* 92 His girdle was garnished with horn-handled *hunting-knives. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 6 A solitary Indian *hunting-lodge, built with branches of trees. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 253 The old manorial Hall..is cut down into a villa, or a hunting-lodge. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 81 Like a *Hunting-nag, [he] leaps over what he cannot get through. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt Excurs.* 3 His annual *hunting party. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 Buildings into which Beasts were brought, which they called *Hunting-Places. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1274/4 A Black Gelding .. having on him a *hunting Saddle, and a blew Saddle-Cloth. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 96 In the Canons of the Synod called *Quinisestus*, the *Hunting-Shews were prohibited. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxvii, A battle-axe, a *hunting-spear. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 148 A paire of *hunting spurres parcelle gilt. a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. III* Wks. (1711) 42 Sir Alexander Boyd..struck the reverend governour with a *hunting-staff upon the head. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas* 359 That all the old echoes hidden in the wall Rang out like hollow woods at *hunting-tide. 1753 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. ii. 113 An Eminence, where now stands an *Hunting-tower of Brick. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1842/8 A long *Hunting-Whip, with an Ivory handle. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* ix. 149 Every hunting-whip should have a lash, but it need not be long.

b. Special Combs.: **hunting-box**, a small house for occupation during the hunting season (see BOX *sb.*[2] 14); **hunting-case**, a watch-case with a hinged cover to protect the glass (orig. against accidents in hunting); **hunting-coal** (see quot.); **hunting-crop**, a straight whipstock with a leather loop for insertion of a thong or lash (CROP *sb.* 7 c); **hunting-field**, the field or ground on which a hunt, esp. a fox-hunt, is going on; also, the body of mounted huntsmen following the hounds; **hunting-flask**, a flask for liquor, carried during hunting; **hunting-jug**, a jug adorned with figures of huntsmen, horses, dogs, stags, etc.; **hunting leopard**, the Cheetah (*Felis jubata*), which is tamed and used in hunting in India; †**hunting mass** = *hunter's mass* (see HUNTER 5 d); †**hunting-match**, a hunt taken part in by a number of persons; †**hunting oath**, a bold or outspoken oath such as a huntsman might utter; **hunting-piece**, a picture representing a hunting scene; **hunting-pudding** = *hunter's pudding* (see HUNTER 5 d); **hunting-seat**, a country-house reserved for occupation during the hunting season; **hunting-shirt** *U.S.*, 'a blowse or shirt originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented, worn by trappers, hunters and travellers on the Western frontier' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.*); **hunting-song**, a song sung during a hunt, or relating to hunting, usually characterized by melodic phrases imitating the sound of a hunting-horn; also applied to an instrumental composition of the same character; †**hunting tail**, a horse's tail cut in the manner practised with horses used for hunting; **hunting-watch**, a watch having a *hunting-case* to protect the glass.

1821 BYRON *Juan* V. lx, Babel was Nimrod's *hunting-box. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 131 The old admiral has a hunting-box in the neighbourhood. 1883 *Standard* 16 Jan. 2/4 *Hunting coal was what was left after general workings. 1857 *Hunting-crop [see CROP *sb.* 7 c]. 1881 MRS. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 218 A short hunting-crop without a lash would do. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 217 Light hunting crops having slender thongs. c1680 DK. YORK in J. Taylor *Scot. Covenant.* (Cassell) 117 There would never be peace in Scotland till the whole of the country south of the Forth was turned into a *hunting-field. 1846–83 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxxi. (ed. 7) 218 Each in turn first and foremost the hunting field led. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 22 [His] equestrian performances on the course and in the hunting-field. *Mod.* He lost his life accidentally in the hunting-field. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* vii, He has a *hunting-flask usually about him, which contains as good medicine as yours to the full. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 2 The *hunting Leopard, or Indian Chittah. 1881 HUNTER *Gaz. Ind.* IV. 619 The cheetah or hunting leopard must be carefully distinguished from the leopard proper. 1597 JAS. I. *Demonol.* I. v. 18 Like a Papist Priest, dispatching a *hunting Masse. 1845 NEALE *Mirror Faith* 15 King Oswald heareth hunting-mass. a1637 B. JONSON *Discov., Socrates* Wks. (Rtldg.) 764/2 What neede wee know any thing .. more then a horse-race, or a *hunting-match. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.*, Not daring to propose a hunting-match. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. x. 106/1 Swearing and raging with an *hunting oath or two. 1765 H. WALPOLE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 314 Huge *hunting-pieces in frames of all-coloured golds. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 26 She was famous for making *hunting puddings. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ¶ 2 A Traveller .. who had .. lost his *Hunting-Seat. 1740 GRAY *Let.* Poems (1775) 79 A house built by one of the Grand Dukes for a hunting-seat. 1775 J. TRUMBULL in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 32, I have ordered our Commissaries .. to send to your camp all the *hunting-shirts they can procure. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xv. 419 The hardy backwoodsman, clad in a hunting-shirt and deerskin leggins. 1727 SOMERVILLE *Poems* (1790) I. 254 *Hunting-song. 1846–83 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) Introd. 9 An inappropriate introduction to a new edition of these Hunting Songs. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2163/4 A brown bay Mare..with a *Hunting-Tail. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, A gold *hunting-watch.. capped and jewelled in four holes.

Hu·nting, *ppl. a.* [f. HUNT *v.* + -ING[2].] That hunts: see the verb. (In quot. 1340 *absol.* as *sb.*)

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxiii. 6 Fra þe snare of huntand. 1682 T. A. *Carolina* 21 One hunting Indian. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 134 Hunting farmers and hunting country surgeons. *Ibid.* ix. 148 The 'Napoleons' of hunting ladies. 1887 ABBAY *White Mare Whitestonecliff* 173 The huntingest squire In the huntingest shire.

b. In special collocations (often hyphened): as **hunting-cog** (see COG *sb.*[2] 1); **hunting-man**, a man addicted to hunting; **hunting-spider**, a spider that hunts its prey instead of lying in wait for it.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 Not unlike a hunting Spider. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 352 It is a useful precaution..to give the wheel what is called a *hunting-cog*; that is, one cog more than what will answer to an exact division of the wheel by the trundle. This being done, every cog..will take the next staff or round behind the one which it took in the former revolution. 1859 *Art Taming Horses* i. 21 Almost every distinguished horseman and hunting-man in the three kingdoms. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 1 As well as a hunting-man knows his country.

Hunting dog, hunting-dog. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*]

1. A dog used for hunting game. *Hunting Dogs*, a northern constellation, *Canes Venatici.*

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 25 The people of the bronze age possessed a larger hunting-dog. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 326 We must notice the Hunting Dogs, above Berenice's Hair. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 5/1 Our old friend the hunting dog.

2. A name for two animals of the dog tribe which hunt their prey in packs. **a.** The Hyena-dog or Painted Hyena (*Lycaon*) of South Africa. **b.** The Dhole or wild dog of India.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 371/1 The animal .. he describes under the name of *Lycaon, the Hunting Dog.* 1866 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The latter animal [Dhole] ..is sometimes termed the Hunting Dog in compliment to its powers. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 439/1 *Lycaon pictus*, the Cape Hunting Dog..is very distinct externally from all the other Canidæ.

Hu·nting-ground. [f. HUNTING *vbl. sb.*] A district or tract of country adapted for hunting, or in which hunting is practised.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 61 Tribes seated on..hunting-grounds abounding so much with game, that they have a regular and plentiful supply of nourishment with little labour. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 18 All the fastnesses, defiles, and favourable hunting grounds of the country. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 72 Thousands of Hampshire peasants were driven from their homes to make him a hunting-ground.

b. *fig.* A place (book, etc.) made the scene of any kind of hunt or search, or containing a supply of something for which one hunts.

1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 133/3 The *Moyen de Parvenir* was a favourite hunting-ground of the author of *Tristram Shandy.* 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 2/5 The hunting ground of pickpockets.

c. *Happy hunting-ground(s*: those expected by the American Indians in the world to come; hence, the future state. Also *fig.* a favourable place for hunting, collecting, or making acquisitions.

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 249 They will see the happy hunting-grounds, with the souls of the brave and good living in tents in green meadows. 1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* v, That he may send them to the happy hunting grounds also. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* i. 6 At the present moment England is the happy hunting-ground of the swindling fraternity.

Hunting-horn.

1. A horn or bugle on which signals are blown in hunting.

1694 LD. MOLESWORTH *Acc. Denmark* 160 The Huntsmen ..having their great Brass Hunting-horns about their Necks. 1846–83 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* lxxiii. (ed. 7) 206 Diana it proved, who her hunting horn blew. 1879 W. H. STONE in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 748/1 The hunting horn finally adopted differs from the orchestral horn in consisting of an unbroken spiral of three turns.

2. On a side-saddle, the second pommel on the

near side, against which the left knee presses; first introduced for use in hunting; the leaping-head. (See HORN *sb.* 21 b.) Also *hunting-horn crutch, leaping-horn.*

1854 *Art Taming Horses* viii. 117 The third or hunting-horn pommel must be fitted to the rider. *Ibid.* ix. 143 With the hunting-horn crutch the seat of a woman is stronger than that of a man, for she presses her right leg down over the upright pommel, and the left leg up against the hunting-horn. *Ibid.* 144 Ladies' saddles ought invariably to be made with what is called the hunting-horn, or crutch, at the left side.

Huntress (hʌ·ntrés). [f. HUNTER + -ESS.] A female hunter.

1. A woman (or goddess) who hunts or engages in the chase.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1489 And ther with al Dyane gan appeere With bowe in honde right as an hunteresse. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XVIII. xxi, A lady dwell'd in that forest, and she was a grete huntresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 27 In those same woods ye well remember may How that a noble hunteresse did wonne..Belphœbe was her name. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 544 The Huntress Cynthia and her Train. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 37 ₱ 2 Mrs. Alse Cops-wood, the Yorkshire Huntress. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* x. § 11. 405 His sweetheart..became Maid Marian, and dwelt a virgin huntress in his company.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (of women and animals).

1604 DEKKER *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 127 Y'are a good Huntresse, Lady, you ha found your Game already. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 201 But, if the capricious Fly took wing, and pitch'd upon another place behind our Huntress, then would the Spider [etc.]. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* II Every woman is, by nature and instinct, more or less a huntress of men.

2. A mare used or adapted for hunting.

1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* IV, If you insist on calling the old pony a huntress. 1885 *Bazaar* 30 Mar. 1270/1 Brown cob, pretty, quiet to ride or drive, good huntress.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *huntress fashion, guise, -maid, -queen, -wise*; *huntress-like* adj.

1573 TWYNE *Æneid* XI. (1584) S ij b, In Thracian huntres-wise. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 119 A sylvan train the huntress-queen surrounds. 1788 I. RITSON *Homer's Hymn Venus* 7 Whether Latona, or the huntress-maid. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* I. 318 See I from her shoulder slung in a huntress fashion the bow.

Huntsman (hʌ·ntsmĕn). [f. *hunt's* genitive of HUNT *sb.* + -MAN. Cf. *craftsman.*]

1. A man who hunts, a hunter.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 49 The one which the Huntesman vseth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 145 Goe bid the huntsmen wake them with their hornes. 1666 J. DAVIES *Hist. Caribby Isls* 32 The Indians and Huntsmen, who have no setled habitation. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 570 The dext'rous Huntsman wounds not these afar, With Shafts. 1796 SCOTT *Wild Huntsman* vii, He waved his huntsman's cap on high. *fig.* 1808 SCOTT *Hunting Song* iv, Time, stern huntsman! who can baulk?

2. *spec.* a. The manager of a hunt; a man whose business is to take charge of the hounds and direct the pursuit of game; esp. the man in charge of a pack of hounds for fox-hunting.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. Induct. i. 16 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 700 Now if it fall out that the hunts-man haue not earth dogs readie taught, hee may traine them in this manner. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 274 Just as a huntsman casts off his hounds. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 111 Huntsman, lead on! behind, the clust'ring Pack Submiss attend. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 133 Dick Knight, the late crack huntsman of Lord Spencer. 1883 EG.-WARBURTON *Hunt. Songs* (ed. 7) 230 *note*, Joe Maiden was Huntsman to the Cheshire Hounds.

b. (See quot.)

1810 *Ann. Reg.* 620 Each gang of slaves [in Honduras] has one belonging to it, who is styled the huntsman..His chief occupation is to search the woods..to find employment for the whole.

3. *Comb.*, as *huntsmanlike* adj.; also **huntsman's cup**, *Sarracenia purpurea*, and **huntsman's horn**, *S. flava*, North American plants so called from their pitcher-shaped leaves; the latter also applied to the leaves themselves (Miller *Plant-n.*).

1865 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* II. 20 At every fence the leading pair pop over in huntsmanlike fashion.

Hu·ntsmanship. Also 7 **huntmanship.** [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The position, office, or business of a huntsman; the art of hunting.

a 1631 DONNE *Love's Exch.* Poems (1633) 224 At court your fellows every day Give th' art of rhyming, huntmanship, or play, For them, which were their own before. 1636 MASSINGER *Gt. Dk. Florence* III. i, This..must force him to forsake the groves And Dian's huntmanship. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthum.* (1650) 228 To beetoken his Huntsmanship, hee holdeth in his hand the skin of a wilde Beast.

† Hu·ntsma·ster. *Obs.* [f. *hunt's* + MASTER, rendering Ger. *jägermeister.*] The master of the hunt; an officer who directs a hunt.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2727/2 Prince Maximilian continues under his Confinement, and the Hunts-master the Sieur de Molke, with his Brother..under a close Imprisonment.

Hunt's-up. Also 7 (9 *dial.*) **hunsup.** Orig. *the hunt is up*, name of an old song and its tune, sung or played to awaken huntsmen in the morning, and also used as a dance. Hence allusively: a. A song sung or tune played to rouse any one; an early morning song.

1537 *Lett. & Papers Hen. VIII* (1890) XII. i. 206 In formation against John Hogon, who, going about the country with a 'crowde' or a fiddle..sang a song with these words, 'The hunt is up', &c. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Thai dancit al cristyn mennis dance, the northt of scotland, huntis vp, the comount entray [etc.]. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) v. 13 With 'Hunts vp', every morning plaid. 1574 RICH *Dial. Mercury & Sold.* I ij b, Unlesse you some times arise to geve your parramours the *hunte is up* under the windowes. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iv. 34 Hunting thee hence, with Hunt s-vp to the day *a* 1625 FLETCHER *False One* IV. ii, They came to play you and your love a huntsup. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Pythagorean Huntsup, or Morning Musick, which wakened and roused their dull Spirits. 1888 LOWELL *To a Lady playing on Cithern*, The horns of Oberon Blow their faint Hunt's-up from the good-time gone.

† b. In phrases denoting speech or action calculated to rouse or disturb a person's feelings (cf. *to lead one a dance*); hence, a disturbance, uproar. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* III. i, My spightful Dame, I'le pipe ye such a hunsup Shall make ye dance a tipvaes. *a* 1625 — *Woman's Prize* III. iii, I would..in her hearing Begin her such a huntes-up. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* Poet. Wks. (1765) 11 I'll play these Rake-hells such a Hunts-up. 1828 *Craven Dial., Hunsup*, a clamour, a turbulent outcry.

Hu·ntswoman. [Cf. HUNTSMAN.] A huntress; a woman who rides to hounds.

1621 LADY WROTH *Urania* 470 An excellent hors-woman, and hunts-woman she was. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary & Lett.* (1842) I. 302.

Hunx, obs. f. HUNKS. **Huny,** obs. f. HONEY. **Hunyn,** obs. f. ONION. **Huo,** obs. f. WHO.

Huon pine (hiū·ŏn pəin). [Named from the river Huon in the south of Tasmania.] A large evergreen coniferous tree (*Dacrydium Franklinii*) found in Tasmania; also its timber.

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Diemen's Land* 28 (Morris) On the banks of these..rivers, and the harbour, grows the Huon Pine (so called from the river of that name, where it was first found). 1832 BISCHOFF *Van Diemen's Land* II. 23 Huon pine is by far the most beautiful wood found in the island. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 992.

Huor, Huork, obs. forms of HUER, WARK.

Hup, hupp (hʊp), *int.* A call to a horse, a. to quicken his pace; b. (*Sc.* and *north.*) to turn to the right or away from the driver: the opposite of *hie.*

1733 FIELDING *Don Quix. Eng.* II. xii, Gee, gee, boys, hup! 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Hup*, used to a horse in order to make him quicken his pace. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 160/1 *To go from you. Hup* is the counterpart to *hie* in the southern counties..in towns *Haap* is used where *wynd* is heard, and *Hip* bears a similar relation to *vane.* 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (ed. Alden) 4 'Hupp!' and a stroke of the whip were given to Jess.

Hence **Hup** *v.* a. *intr.* To shout *hup!*, to urge on a horse. b. *trans.* To direct or turn (a horse) to the right; = HAP *v.*[4]

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xvii, Touchwood was soon heard 'hupping' and 'geeing' to the cart. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) I. 180/1 The horses are then hupped sharp round from you. *Ibid.* 181/2 [see HIE *v.*²]. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 125 To lay two 12-yard ridges together, by hupping, or turning to the right hand at the ends.

Hupaithric, for *hypæthric* = HYPÆTHRAL.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VII. xii, That spacious cell Like an hupaithric temple wide and high.

Hupe, huppe, obs. ff. HIP *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] (= hop), HOOP *sb.*[1] **Hupostasis,** for HYPOSTASIS. **Hup-pil, hupple,** obs. ff. HIPPLE, little heap.

Hur, obs. f. or var. HER *pron.*; var. HURR; obs. f. WHORE. **Huracano,** obs. f. HURRICANE. **Hur-bur:** see HURR-BURR. **Hurburlie,** obs. f. HURLY-BURLY.

Hurcheon (hʊ·rtʃən). Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 hircho(u)n, 5 hurchon, -yn, hyrchoun, 6 hurcheoun, hyrchen, 6- hurcheon, 8-9 hurchin, 9 -ent. [a. ONF. *herichon*, OF. *heriçun* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *hérisson* (in Hainault *hirchon, hurchon*, Picard *hérichon, irechon*):—pop. L. **hēriciōn-em*, f. *hēricius*, late form of *ēricius* hedgehog. See also URCHIN.]

1. A hedgehog.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 165 *Yriȝoun*, an hirchoun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIV. lvii. (Tollem. MS.), Also hirchonis [1535 yrchins] and hares flew to holow stones. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 639/11 *Hic erinacius*, hurchon. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 15, I saw the hurcheoun and the hair..Wer happing to and fro. *a* 1605 — *Flyting w. Polwart* 336 With hurcheons eatand hips and hawes. 1883 *Huddersf. Gloss.*, Hurchent, Hurchin. 1893 HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss., Hurchin, Hurcheon*, the hedge hog.

transf. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting w. Kennedie* 179 Hard hurcheoun, hirpland, hippit as ane harrow. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 55 The wizened auld hurcheon.

attrib. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 107 With his hard hurcheone skyn sa heklis he my chekis. 1790 BURNS *Elegy Capt. Henderson* i, The meikle devil..Haurl thee hame to his black smiddie, O'er hurcheon hides.

2. A mischievous person; an urchin.

1785 BURNS *Jolly Beggars* Recit. VII. ii, Hurchin Cupid shot a shaft That play'd a dame a shavie.

Hurc(k)le, var. HURKLE. **Hurd, -e,** obs. ff. HERD, HOARD. **Hurdace, -as, -eys, -ice:** see HURDIS. **Hurden:** see HARDEN.

Hurdies, *sb. pl. Sc.* [Origin unknown.] The buttocks; the hips. Also *fig.* the rump, the end or 'tail' of anything.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4363 Of hir hurdies scho had na hauld. 1623 *Elgin Session Rec.* in *Scotsman* (1898) 31 Jan. 2/7 There was litile justice in Elgin that suffered them [two witches] to leve so lang unhet baith their hurdies. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 36 His gawcy tail..Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 163 The long rows of cow's hurdies. 1895 — *Men of Moss Hags* XI. 290 He was sitting on his hurdies in the shallows.

† Hu·rdis, hu·rdice. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -ys(e, 5 -as,-ace, -eys, -yce, -esse, 5 hourdeys; (4 hardes). [ME. *hurdis*, etc., a. OF. *hourdeis, -is*, earlier *hordeis, -is*, mod.F. *hourdis* (med.L. *hurdicium, hordecium* Du Cange):—L. type **hurdātīcium*, f. OF. *hurder, horder, hourder* (late L. *hurdāre*), f. OF. *hurt, hourt, hourd* palisade, a. OHG. *hurt* (pl. *hurdî*), Ger. *hürde* hurdle, cogn. w. ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door: see next.]

A palisade, orig. of hurdles or wicker-work.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3969 The Sarezynes, armyd, forth lepe Upon the walles the toun to kepe, Stout in touret, and in hurdys [*rime* vys]. *Ibid.* 6127 Her houses brende and her hurdys: Gret smok ther aros, I wis. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 14 þaire hurdis, þaire ankers, hanged þai on here. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1600 A nobill hurdas ther was graythede. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, They..Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke, Rounde about to the harde wall. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thai lyin in ful sympyl hurdeys And lykly for to be deed for cold. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 They made hourdeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes.

Hence **† Hu·rdised** (*hurdeysed*) *ppl. a.*, palisaded.

c 1450 *Merlin* 604 With-ynne the baille were v. toures.. the fifthe was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-ynne and with-oute.

Hurdle (hē·ɹd'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hyrdel, (hyrpil), 3 herdel, 4-5 hirdel, 4-6 -dle, 4-7 hurdel, -ell, 5 herd-, hyrd-, hirdyl, -yll(e, -el, -ill, hurdull, 5-6 hyrd-, herdell, hirdil(l, herdyl, -le, (horthell), 6- hurdle. *β.* 5-6 hardyll, 6 -yll, -ell, 6-7 hardel, 6-8 -le. [OE. *hyrdel*:—OTeut. type **hurdilo-z*, deriv. of a primitive represented by Goth. *haurds*, ON. *hurð* door, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte, hürde*, Ger. *hürde*, MDu., Du. *horde*), wickerwork, hurdle:—OTeut. **hurdī-s*, pre-Teut. **krtlī-s*: cf. L. *crātis* hurdle, Gr. *κυρτία* wickerwork, *κύρτη, κύρτος* fishing-creel, cage, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *crt* to fasten together.]

1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.: = wattle; but now often an open frame with light horizontal bars crossed by uprights, and strengthened by a diagonal bar, like a field gate: used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 600 *Cratem*, flecta *vel* hyrþil. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 430 Þa forlet se wælhreowa casere ðone halgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrdle. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 371/30 *Crates*, hyrdlas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4788 Mid hor owe honde hii rerede verst an chirche Of herdles and of ȝerden as hii coupe wurche. 1462 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 436 II. 85 He schall mak yow as many hyrdyllys as ye nede for yowyr fold. 1521 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 437 Pd. to the said Thomas for v dussen hardylls vjs. viij*d*. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 70 Ye shall drie them on hurdells of Oziars made like Lettice windowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hurdles, made in form of Gates, either of spleeted Timber or of Hazle Rods..either serve for gates in Enclosures or to make Sheepfolds or the like. 1745 POCOCKE *Trav.* II. i. ix. 129 The houses of the village..are made of hurdles, covered with clay. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Hurdles*..six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel-rods closely-wreathed, the upright rods called sails and the long rods wreaths. 1880 H. STEWART *Shepherd's Man.* 27 As the crop is eaten, the line of hurdles is moved along the field until the whole is consumed.

b. A frame of this kind used as a barrier to be cleared in races.

1833 [see 3, *hurdle sweepstake*]. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1284 The hurdles were stout black wattles, which will bend but not break; and were placed, the first near the distance post [etc.].

c. A kind of frame or sledge on which traitors used to be drawn through the streets to execution.

(This remained part of the legal punishment for high treason till 1870, when it was abolished by Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 § 31.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230), Egistus was..dempt..On an hirdel naked to be drawe Thorȝoute þe toun..And after ful hiȝe enhonged on a tree. 1450 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 115 To do drawe the body of a grete traytour..uppon an hurdull by the stretes of your Citee of London. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 222 Drawing from the prison to the place of execution vpon an hardle or sled. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. i, Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate To Tower-hill. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 92 Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ii, He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged.

d. *Fortif.*, etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, etc., or, often covered with earth, to stop up a breach, to strengthen a battery, or to protect a work or position from the enemy's fire.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4363 Of hir hurdies scho had na hauld. 1623 *Elgin Session Rec.* in *Scotsman* (1898) 31 Jan. 2/7 There was litile justice in Elgin that suffered them [two witches] to leve so lang unhet baith their hurdies. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 36 His gawcy tail..Hung o'er his hurdies wi' a swirl. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 163 The long rows of cow's hurdies. 1895 — *Men of Moss Hags* XI. 290 He was sitting on his hurdies in the shallows.

† Hu·rdis, hu·rdice. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -ys(e, 5 -as,-ace, -eys, -yce, -esse, 5 hourdeys; (4 hardes). [ME. *hurdis*, etc., a. OF. *hourdeis, -is*, earlier *hordeis, -is*, mod.F. *hourdis* (med.L. *hurdicium, hordecium* Du Cange):—L. type **hurdātīcium*, f. OF. *hurder, horder, hourder* (late L. *hurdāre*), f. OF. *hurt, hourt, hourd* palisade, a. OHG. *hurt* (pl. *hurdî*), Ger. *hürde* hurdle, cogn. w. ON. *hurð*, Goth. *haurds* door: see next.]

A palisade, orig. of hurdles or wicker-work.

13.. *Coer de L.* 3969 The Sarezynes, armyd, forth lepe Upon the walles the toun to kepe, Stout in touret, and in hurdys [*rime* vys]. *Ibid.* 6127 Her houses brende and her hurdys: Gret smok ther aros, I wis. *a* 1352 MINOT *Poems* (ed. Hall) x. 14 þaire hurdis, þaire ankers, hanged þai on here. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1600 A nobill hurdas ther was graythede. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xviii, They..Sette their bastyles and their hurdeys eke, Rounde about to the harde wall. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 169 Thai lyin in ful sympyl hurdeys And lykly for to be deed for cold. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xiv. 118 They made hourdeys or obstacles full thykke of thornes.

Hence **† Hu·rdised** (*hurdeysed*) *ppl. a.*, palisaded.

c 1450 *Merlin* 604 With-ynne the baille were v. toures.. the fifthe was gret and high, and well hurdeysed a-boute with-ynne and with-oute.

Hurdle (hē·ɹd'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 hyrdel, (hyrpil), 3 herdel, 4-5 hirdel, 4-6 -dle, 4-7 hurdel, -ell, 5 herd-, hyrd-, hirdyl, -yll(e, -el, -ill, hurdull, 5-6 hyrd-, herdell, hirdil(l, herdyl, -le, (horthell), 6- hurdle. *β.* 5-6 hardyll, 6 -yll, -ell, 6-7 hardel, 6-8 -le. [OE. *hyrdel*:—OTeut. type **hurdilo-z*, deriv. of a primitive represented by Goth. *haurds*, ON. *hurð* door, OHG. *hurt* (MHG. *hurt*, pl. *hürte, hürde*, Ger. *hürde*, MDu., Du. *horde*), wickerwork, hurdle:—OTeut. **hurdī-s*, pre-Teut. **krtlī-s*: cf. L. *crātis* hurdle, Gr. *κυρτία* wickerwork, *κύρτη, κύρτος* fishing-creel, cage, Skr. *kṛt* to spin, *crt* to fasten together.]

1. A portable rectangular frame, orig. having horizontal bars interwoven or wattled with withes of hazel, willow, etc.: = wattle; but now often an open frame with light horizontal bars crossed by uprights, and strengthened by a diagonal bar, like a field gate: used chiefly to form temporary fences, sheep-pens, etc.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 600 *Cratem*, flecta *vel* hyrþil. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 430 Þa forlet se wælhreowa casere ðone halgan lichaman uppon ðam isenan hyrdle. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 371/30 *Crates*, hyrdlas. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4788 Mid hor owe honde hii rerede verst an chirche Of herdles and of ȝerden as hii coupe wurche. 1462 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 436 II. 85 He schall mak yow as many hyrdyllys as ye nede for yowyr fold. 1521 in *Archæologia* (1834) XXV. 437 Pd. to the said Thomas for v dussen hardylls vjs. viij*d*. 1572 MASCALL *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 70 Ye shall drie them on hurdells of Oziars made like Lettice windowes. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 Hurdles, made in form of Gates, either of spleeted Timber or of Hazle Rods..either serve for gates in Enclosures or to make Sheepfolds or the like. 1745 POCOCKE *Trav.* II. i. ix. 129 The houses of the village..are made of hurdles, covered with clay. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* Mar. (1888), *Hurdles*..six feet long, three and a half feet high, made of hazel-rods closely-wreathed, the upright rods called sails and the long rods wreaths. 1880 H. STEWART *Shepherd's Man.* 27 As the crop is eaten, the line of hurdles is moved along the field until the whole is consumed.

b. A frame of this kind used as a barrier to be cleared in races.

1833 [see 3, *hurdle sweepstake*]. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1284 The hurdles were stout black wattles, which will bend but not break; and were placed, the first near the distance post [etc.].

c. A kind of frame or sledge on which traitors used to be drawn through the streets to execution.

(This remained part of the legal punishment for high treason till 1870, when it was abolished by Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 23 § 31.)

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230), Egistus was..dempt..On an hirdel naked to be drawe Thorȝoute þe toun..And after ful hiȝe enhonged on a tree. 1450 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 115 To do drawe the body of a grete traytour..uppon an hurdull by the stretes of your Citee of London. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 222 Drawing from the prison to the place of execution vpon an hardle or sled. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. i, Let false Audley Be drawn upon an hurdle from the Newgate To Tower-hill. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. 92 Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law) a sledge or hurdle is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. i, Many a wretch has rid on a hurdle who has done less mischief. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ii, He'll be drawn on a hurdle to be half hanged.

d. *Fortif.*, etc. A wattled hurdle, used to lay upon marshy ground or across a ditch to provide a firm passage, etc., or, often covered with earth, to stop up a breach, to strengthen a battery, or to protect a work or position from the enemy's fire.

13 .. *K. Alis.* 6104 [6088] (Bodl. MS.) Of hirdles & brigges hy maden flores And so hy wenten in to þe mores. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 15 He laid certayne plaunckes and hurdelles over the diches. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. xxiv. 137 The trestelles muste be garnissed with hirdellis for to make the aleies and weies to go ouere. 1555 Eden *Decades* 97 Theye made a greate trenshe..couering the same with hurdels .. the dogge tyger chaunsed fyrste into this pitfaul. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Hurdles*, or Clays, in Fortification, are made of .. Twigs of Willows, or Osiers, being 5 or 6 Foot high, and from 3 to 4 Foot broad. They are interwoven very close together, and usually laden with Earth,..to render Batteries firm. 1853 Stocqueler *Milit. Encycl.* s.v., Hurdles are constructed in nearly the same manner as gabions, excepting that the picquets are placed in a straight line instead of a circle.

2 Applied to various things formed, like a hurdle, of crossing bars or grating.

† a. A sieve, strainer, or colander. † b. Applied to a snow-shoe. c. *Hat-making.* 'A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. *Salt-making.* (See quot. 1886.) e. The stick used in the game of lacrosse.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Paste*, To be drained upon a Hurdle or Grate, and passed through the Hair-Sieve. 1727 *Ibid.* s.v. *Cedre*, To be taken out, and drain'd in a Cullender or Hurdle. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 39/1 Those who walk over the Snow .. wear upon their Feet hurdles made of Twigs and small Ropes..,the broadness of which keeps them from sinking in the Snow. 1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 293 (*Hatter*) When the workman is bowing he works at a 'hurdle', or thin boarded bench with several longitudinal chinks to suffer the dust, &c. to pass through. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss., Hurdle*, salt-making term. A table or platform of wood planks running along each side of the pans, for the purpose of receiving the salt when drawn out of the pans. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 258 (*Lacrosse*) The 'stick', or 'hurdle',..consists of a piece of white ash.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *hurdle-fence, -maker, -rod -stake, -wall, -work*; *hurdle-wise* adv.; (sense 1 b) *hurdle-jumping, -leaping*; (sense 1 d) *hurdle-revetment, -work*; **hurdle-house**, a wattle house; **hurdle-man**, (*a*) a man who looks after hurdled sheep or lambs (see quot. 1880); (*b*) a man who runs in hurdle-races; **hurdle-race**, a race in which the contestants have to jump over hurdles; so *h. racer, h. racing, h. handicap*; **hurdle-wood**, wood used for wattling or making hurdles.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xx. xi. 160 The *hurdle fences of oysiers. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) I. 160 A moveable hurdle-fence. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Jan. 3/6 The Thames *Hurdle Handicap. *a* 1879 J. S. Brewer *Eng. Stud.* (1881) 445 London .. is still [9th c.] the old town of *hurdle-houses and whitewash. 1883 *Standard* 12 Feb. 2/6 Prudhomme has taken kindly to *hurdle jumping. 1894 *Times* 11 Sept. 16/7 Wire netting has taken the place of sheep hurdles. I have not made a hurdle for quite 15 years, and..the race of *hurdlemakers is as extinct as the race of sawyers. 1880 A. C. Grant *Bush Life Queensland* 459 'Toothless, ragged, old grannies', muttered the *hurdleman. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 18 May 3/1 H. W Batger is our hurdle man, and he won the 120 yards hurdle championship first in 1888. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* xiv, Lord Glenlivat ..broke his neck at a *hurdle-race. 1897 M. H. Hayes *Points of the Horse* (ed. 2) xxv. 247 She [a mare] showed herself to be the best chaser and *hurdle-racer of her time. 1840-70 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1282 *Hurdle racing came into vogue above fifty years ago .. We by no means assert that hurdle leaping, as an organised sport, had not been before practised. 1821 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* I. 50 The bricks, *hurdlerods and earth say .. 'Here dwell vanity and poverty'. 1887 H. R. Haweis *Light of Ages* i. 10 Hindu villages with their *hurdle-surrounded houses. 1833 *Sporting Mag.* Dec., *Hurdle sweepstakes of 5 guineas each, for horses not thorough-bred. 1611 Cotgr., *Hourdé*, ..couered with hurdles, or with reed wrought *hurdle-wise. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 160 In four or five years..the Willow rises to gallant *Hurdle-wood. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 127 To form a species of *hurdle-work above the fascines. 1866 *Reader* 22 Sept. 307 Huts.. having a framework of piles and stakes, with wattle or hurdle-work of small branches woven between the upright piles.

Hu·rdle, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To construct like a hurdle: to wattle.

1598 Florio, *Aggratticcare*, .. to make grater-wise, to make like a hurdle, to hurdle.

2. To enclose or mark *off* with hurdles. Also with *out, up, round*.

1632 Sherwood, To hurdle, make vp, hedge, close with hurdles. 1770-4 A. Young in A. Hunter *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 145 They are usually hurdled off in the same manner as turnips. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) II. 107 A field of rape, hurdled out. 1894 *Times* 6 Mar. 4/1 To hurdle off a fresh portion [of meadow] for the ewes every day.

†**3.** To bush-harrow. *Obs.*

1733 Tull *Horse-hoeing Husb.* ix. 42 A yet worse Contrivance it was, to Till Land with a Hurdle made of Vine Twigs [Virg. *Georg.* I. 95 Vimineasque trahit crates] .. This Harrowing and Hurdling.

Hurdled hə·ɹdld), *ppl. a.* Also 6 hartheled. [f. Hurdle *sb.* or *v.* + -ed[1] or [2].]

1. Constructed of or with hurdles; wattled.

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 39 b/2 A hartheled wall, or ratheled .. *paries craticius.* 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. lxxxiii, The folded flocks are pent In hurdled grates. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 186 Shepherds pen thir Flocks at eeve In hurdl'd Cotes. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 265 As he tends his fleecy charge, or late consigns them to their hurdled cots! 1832 J. Bree *St. Herbert's Isle* 79 A hurdled panoply his front displays.

2. Enclosed with hurdles.

1632 Sherwood, Hurdled, hedged, made vp or covered with hurdles, *clié, hourdé*. 1830 Marryat *King's Own* xxxv, Sheep, dragged from the hurdled crowd. 1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Clover, aftermath, or hurdled vetches.

Hurdler (hə·ɹdlə1). [f. Hurdle *sb.* + -er[1].]

1. One who constructs hurdles; a hurdle-maker.

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. mad. Crowd* II. i. 1 A thriving hurdler and cattle-crib-maker.

2. One who runs in hurdle races.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr. 3/2 The hurdlers are more likely to fall to Cambridge, whose representative, Pollock, is now, perhaps .. the best hurdler in the country. 1894 *Times* 16 July 7/4 The Yale hurdlers seem more quick and active than their English rivals.

Hurdom, obs. form of Whoredom.

Hurdpenny, obs. form of Hearthpenny.

Hurds: see Hards.

Hurdy-gurdy (hə·ɹdi,gə·ɹdi). [app. a riming combination suggested by the sound of the instrument. Cf. Hirdy-girdy, uproar, disorderly noise.]

1. A musical instrument of rustic origin resembling the lute or guitar, and having strings (two or more of which are tuned so as to produce a drone), which are sounded by the revolution of a rosined wheel turned by the left hand, the notes of the melody being obtained by the action of keys which 'stop' the strings and are played by the right hand; thus combining the characteristics of instruments of the bowed and the clavier kinds. b. In recent times, applied popularly to any instrument having a droning sound and played by turning a handle, as the barrel-organ.

1749 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 10 Dec., Receive this incorrect epistle..not for its wit or its beauty: for it has no more pretence to either than a hurdy gurdy has to harmony. 1764 O'Hara *Midas* I. 7 A sightly clown!—and sturdy! Hum!—plays, I see, upon the hurdy-gurdy. 1770 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 10 Jan., Hetty went as a Savoyard, with a hurdy gurdy fastened round her waist. 1785-96 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T., Hurdy gourdy*, a kind of fiddle..at present it is confounded with the humstrum. 1807 T. Young *Course Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxxiv. 399 The vielle, or monochord, commonly called the hurdy gurdy, has frets which are raised by the action of the fingers on a row of keys. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1876) 261 A Savoyard boy. with a hurdy-gurdy and a monkey. 1879 A. J. Hipkins in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 759/2 The Hurdy Gurdy was the prototype of the Piano Violin, and all similar *sostenente* instruments.

transf. and *fig.* 1863 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Birds Killingworth* xviii, And hear the locust and the grasshopper Their melancholy hurdy-gurdies play. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* i. (1876) 27 Perpetual grinding at the hurdy-gurdy of long-dead grievances.

2. (More fully *hurdy-gurdy wheel.*) An impact wheel driven by a tangential jet of water which issues under pressure from a nozzle and strikes a series of buckets on the periphery. *U.S.*

1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 86 An eight-stamp mill, run by a 'hurdy-gurdy' wheel 8 feet in diameter, using 75 inches of water under a pressure of 75 feet. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Represent. Prec. Metals U. S.* 628 The actuating power of the derrick is, generally, a hurdy-gurdy. This is a peculiar kind of impact wheel made to utilize water under high pressures.

3. A crank or windlass used for hauling trawls in deep-sea fishing.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 196 Trawl-winch or hurdy-gurdy.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1851 Sala *Dutch Pict.* i. 8 Airs .. such as the hurdy-gurdy players..grind so piteously before cottage doors. 1891 Dk. Argyll in *19th Cent.* Jan. 12 The famous formula that geology saw 'no trace of a beginning, no symptom of an end' .. may be called the great hurdy-gurdy theory.

Hence **Hurdy-gu·rdyist**, a hurdy-gurdy player.

a 1845 Hood *Town & Country* viii, Two hurdigurdists, and a poor Street-Handel grinding at my door. 1862 Miss Mulock *Domestic Stor.* 335 He made friendships with blind pipers, Italian hurdy gurdyists.

†**Hure**, *sb. Obs.* Also 3 huyre, 5 hwyr, hvyr, huwyr, huer. [a. OF. *hure* hair of the head, head of man or beast (12th c. in Littré), in mod.F. a dishevelled head of hair, head of certain animals; cf. med.L. *hūra* 'pileus villosus' (Du Cange), early mod.Du. *hure* 'caput apri aut cerui' (Kilian), OSp. *hura*; for conjectures as to the origin, see Diez.]

1. A cap.

c 1290 *Beket* 2075 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 166 Þare wende forth on of heom and is huyre [*v.r.* hure] of him drouȝ And is mantel a-non after-ward. *c* 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 156 Ther sit an old cherl in a blake hure. *c* 1400 A. Davy *Dreams* 59 Vpon his heuede sat an gray hure. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 252/2 Hwyr, cappe (*v.rr.* hvyr, hure; *lena. c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 376 Y hed leuer þe sight of that than A Scarlet hure. 1482 [see Hurrer].

2. The head of a boar, wolf, or bear.

[1828 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* Gloss., *Hure* is the French term for the head of a wild boar, bear, wolf, or other such like wild animal; but not for those of lions, or other creatures said to be noble.] 1844 *Camp of Refuge* I. 65 Of the wild boars..only the hure or head was served up. 1861-2 Thackeray *Philip* I. xiii. 289 You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your hure; a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes.

†**Hure**, *adv. Obs.* Also 2 hwure, hur. [OE. *hwæt*, of obscure origin. Cf. Sw. *hur* how.] **a.** At least, least of all; anyhow; at any rate; with a negative: Even. **b.** Certainly, especially.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 20 Se Estmere is hwæt hwugu fiftene mila brad. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* VIII. c. 9 (Schmid) Be emnihte oððe hwæt be Ealra Halgena mæssan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Þet þu heom ȝefe rest la hwure þen sunne dei. *Ibid.* 131 Ne prophete ne patriarche ne hure Sancte iohannes baptiste. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 41 Ne kepeð he wið na mon & hure wið his famon.

c. Often doubled, *hure and hure* (*hurend h.*).

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 Þes lare and laȝe swiðe acolede þurh manifea[l]d senne and hur and hur þurh false godes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 49 Habbe we hurend hure mild-shipe of duue. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 11 And hure and hure of oþres songe Hi heolde plaiding swiþe stronge.

Hure: see Eure, Ewer[2], Her *pron.*, Hire, Hour, Our, Whore.

Hureaulite (hiū·rolәit). *Min.* [Named, 1825, from *Hureaux* in France: see -lite.] Hydrous phosphate of manganese and iron, occurring in minute red crystals; found at Hureaux near Limoges in France, and at Branchville in Connecticut.

1831 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* XIX. 371 The Hureaulite..is in minute crystals the size of a pin-head. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 561.

Hurican, -ano, obs. forms of Hurricane.

Hurin (hiū·rin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *Hura*, the name of a genus of tropical American plants + -in.] 'A crystallizable substance, insoluble in water, found in the juice of *Hura crepitans* or Sand-box tree' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

[1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 292 Of Hurina.]

†**Hurk**, *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *hurque, hourque*, var. of *hulque* Hulk[2].] = Hulk *sb.*[2]

1598 Florio, *Vurchio*, a hulke, a hurk, a crayer, a lyter.

Hurkaru, hurkorah, var. Hircarra.

Hurkle (hə·ɹk'l), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4 hurkel, 5 -kil, -cle, 6- hurkle, (6 hirkle, hurkul, 7 hurckle, 9 *dial.* hircle). β. 8-9 *dial.* hurple, hirple, hurtle. [app. closely related to MLG., LG., and Du. *hurken* to squat, held by Dutch etymologists to be an intensive formation with *-k* suffix from MHG. *hûren*, dial. Ger. *hauern, hüren* to squat, sit bowed together; cf. also Fris. *horcken* 'contrahere membra ut calefiant'. The Eng. verb has an additional dim. or intensive suffix *-le*. The dialect forms in β appear to be phonetic variants; yet those in *hurp-, hirp-* suggest connexion with ON. *herþa-st* to be contracted with cramp: see Hirpled.]

1. *intr.* To draw the limbs and parts of the body closely together, esp. with pain or cold; to contract the body like a beast in a storm; to cower, crouch, squat; to shrink, shudder. Said also of the limbs: To be contracted or drawn together.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 150 Þat oþer burne watz abayst of his broþe wordez & hurkelez doun with his hede. *Ibid.* 406 Cubites fyftene Ouer þe hyȝest hylle þat hurkled on erþe. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 504 A litill brid, in-to his arme flo3e, And þar hurkils and hydis as scho were hand-tame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E viij a, The haare .. hurcles vppon hir houghis ay. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xiii 135 Hurckling with his heade to his shouldiers. 1611 Cotgr., *Enchaſouiné* .. one that, through cold, hurkles like a cat. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 78 Sometimes she hurkled down upon her Heels, nay, and sat down. *a* 1790 *Song* in *Scot. Ballads* (1790) II. 47 While I set hurklen in the ase. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 23 The hare..'Hind the dead thistle hurkles from the view. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Hircle*, to crouch; contract the body; nestle up close. 1883 *Almondbury Gloss., Hurcle*, to cower down, to squat..In some parts the word is hurple, or hirple.

β. 1788 W. Marshall *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Hurple*, to stick up the back, as cattle under a hedge in cold weather. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.) *Hurtle*, to contract the body into a round form, as through pain, severe cold, etc. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Hirple*, to shrug or stick up the back as an animal does in inclement weather when standing under a hedge..Written also *Hurple, hurkle, hurtle.*

†**2.** *trans.* To crouch down upon; to brood over. *Obs. rare.*

1640 G. Abbott *Job Paraphr.* 249 Covering them [eggs] with a little sand or dust to cause them keepe their naturall heate, instead of hatching and hurkling them.

Hence **Hu·rkled** *ppl. a.*, contracted or drawn together, bowed together. **Hu·rkling** *ppl. a.*, contracting, crouching.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 186 With hurkland banis, holkand throw thy hyd. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 With hurklit hude ouer a weill nureist neck. 1863 Mrs. Toogood *Yorksh. Dial.*, Fetch the cattle up. They look hurkled.

Hurl (hə·ɹl), *v.* Also 4-5 hourle, 4-6 horle, (9 *dial.* horl, hull). [Akin in form and (in branch 1) in sense, to LG. *hurreln* to toss, sling, throw, precipitate, thrust, push, dash: cf. also mod.Du. *horrel* a push, a jog. The connexion of the other senses is doubtful; but sense 10 agrees with mod. E.Fris. *hurreln* to roar or bluster as the wind; cf. Upper Ger. dial. *hurlen* to roll, rumble as thunder. None of these continental words can be traced back even to the Middle period; and they are generally connected with the onomatopœic *hurr* expressing rapid motion. In early ME. there appears to have been frequent confusion of *hurl* and *hurtle*, partly scribal, but largely through contact of sense in the notion 'dash'; similarly also of *hurl* and *harl* to drag; in later times there seems to have

been association with *whirl*, esp. in *hurlpit*, *hurlpool*, *hurlwind*.]

I. Referring to motion.

1. *intr.* To move, or be carried or driven with violence or impetuosity; to rush impetuously; to dash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(The first quot. is doubtful; it may be *hurt* or *hurtle*.)

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Iðe worldes þrunge, mid a lutel hurlunge [*MS. T.* hurtlinge] ȝe muhten al uor-leosen, ase þeo wrecches iðe worlde, þet hurleð togederes & to-brekeð hore uetles, & scheded hore clennesse.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23932 þi leme leuedi vs light emell, þat he mot haueles hurl to hell. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 376 Water..wonez þat stryede, Hurled in-to vch hous. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13 He .. hurlide hidir and thider bitwix the hoondis of hem. — *Matt.* vii. 25 Flodis camen, and wyndis blewen and rusheden [*v.r.* hurliden] in to that hous. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1365 Maydons for mornyng hade þere mynde loste, Hurlet out of houses. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* III. x. 39 A huge peple we se Of Ciclopes cum hurland to the port. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 62 Zour wordis to be cuttit short, and hurland ouer heuch. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. ii. 20 We rolling climbe, then hurling fall beneath. 1728-46 Thomson *Summer* 450 The very streams..impatient, seem To hurl into the covert of the grove. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xvii, Its waters were seen hurling clear and rapid under their silvan canopy.

† b. app. identified or confused with *hurtle*.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2198 When helmes and hard stele hurlet to-gedur. *Ibid.* 6638 Mony hurlit doun hedstoupis to þe hard vrthe! 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. ii, He hurled vnto sir Tristram, & smote hym clene from his sadel. 1609 *Spenser's F. Q.* I. iv. 16 Suddaine vpriseth..The royall dame, and for her coche doth call: All hurlen [*ed.* 1590 hurtlen] forth, and she with princely pase, As faire Aurora in her purple pall.

† c. app. associated or confused with *whirl*.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 271 He [Jonas] glydez in by þe giles..Ay hele ouer hed, hourlande aboute. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 21 Mens mindes .. They hurling come and goe, like fish at baits.

2. *trans.* To drive or impel with impetuous force or violence. (In early use the passive was = sense 1.)

c 1305 *Judas Iscar.* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 108 þe see him hurlede vp and doun: as a liþer clot. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Man of Lawe's T.* 199 O firste moeuyng crueel firmament With thy diurnal sweigh that..hurlest al from Est to Occident. 1535 Coverdale *Jonah* i. 4 The Lorde hurled a greate wynde in to the see. 1688 S. Sewall *Diary* 28 Nov. (1878) I. 237 Scarce any sleeping all night, things in the Cabbin were so hurled to and again. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 87 Pit, Box, and gall'ry in convulsions hurl'd. 1884 A. J. Butler *Coptic Ch. Egypt* I. 179 Amr hurled his troops and his engines in vain against the solid walls of Babylon.

b. *refl.* To throw oneself impetuously; = 1.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10680 Þai hurlet hom full hard with hor hoge dynttes. 1886 Stokes *Celtic Ch.* (1888) 251 The Scandinavians hurled themselves..upon England.

† c. app. identified with *hurtle* and *whirl*. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Luke* vi. 49 Flood was hurtlid to that hous .. His hous..in to which the flood was hurlid [*v.r.* hurtlid]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 16 [The monster Error] hurling her hideous taile About her cursed head. 1617 Markham *Caval.* III. 76 When you come euen to the brim of the ditch, you shall hurle your horse suddainly vpon that side which is from your aduersary.

3. *trans.* To throw or cast with violence (from some position); to precipitate, throw down, overthrow. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1243 Hetterly boþe hors & man he hurled to þe grounde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10208 He hurlit of helmys, hedis within. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 222 He bese hurled for [? fro] þe highnes he haunted. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 142, I xal hovrle of yower hedes. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 1 Let vs shortly gather vp his vntrueths .. and hurle them out by manifest and knowen markes. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 An Earthquake, that hurled downe Temples and Pallaces. 1757 Gray *Descr. Odin* 93 Till wrap'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd, Sinks the fabric of the world. 1805 A. Duncan *Mariner's Chron.* IV. 63 One of those by the pump was suddenly torn away by a breaker..and hurled into the abyss. 1821 Byron *Heav. & Earth* iii. 668 The first..hath been hurl'd From his once archangelic throne. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 632 Raised to power and hurled from it. 1855 *Ibid.* xvi. III. 674 A mine exploded, and hurled a fine German battalion into the air.

refl. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 529 Hanging a great stone about their neckes..[they] hurle themselves into the Sea. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* viii. (1894) 186 The grand glacier ..hurled itself madly downwards.

4. To throw or cast (a missile, projectile, or the like); to project; to fling.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2224 Oure pepill..hurled out arowis. 1530 Palsgr. 588/1, I horle, I throwe a thynge..I holde the a peny that I hurle this stone over yonder house. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 46 Profaning the Lord's Day with hurling the Ball. *a* 1735 Ld. Lansdowne *Beauty & Law* 47 The Sire Omnipotent prepares the brand..Then flaming hurls it hissing from above. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* ii. 21 Hector and Ajax hurl their lances at each other. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* i. § 3. 20 Leaping on horseback, he hurled his spear into the sacred temple.

† b. *generally*. To throw, cast, toss; to 'throw' in wrestling. *Obs.*

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 679 Here is a Testament in my hand, if I hurl him in the Fire and burn him, have I burned Gods Word, or not? *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xiv. 150 A heavenly veil she hurls On her white shoulders. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* III. ii, Why, Nell, I saw him wrestle with the great Dutchman, and hurl him. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 539 Flesh-pottage, which they hurle by handfuls into their mouthes. 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Pull it all in pieces, and hurl in a good quantity of currants. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 148 Though hee hurl the rod into the fire after all is done.

c. *absol.*

1530 Palsgr. 588/2 He can hurle as far by hande as some man can do with a slynge. 1611 Bible *Num.* xxxv. 20 If he..hurle at him by laying of waite that he die.

d. *spec.* To play the game of 'hurling'.

1766 Mrs. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* IV. 285 The Mob used to hurle there on every St. James's Fairday. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 365 Sometimes one barony hurls against another, but a marriageable girl is always the prize. 1836 W. H. Maxwell *Capt. Blake* I. xi, I..danced, hurled, and was happy. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 563 The Irish custom of horsing a girl, and then hurling for her, that the winner may marry her. 1857 Trench *Proverbs* ii. (ed. 4) 34 *note*, 'The man on the dyke always hurls well;' the looker-on at a game of hurling, seated indolently on the wall, always imagines that he could improve on the strokes of the actual players.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* To throw out or forth with force; to utter (words, threats, etc.) with vehemence; to dart (rays, a glance, etc.).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 29 For golden Phoebus..From fiery wheeles of his faire chariot Hurled his beame. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 44 His spirit hovers in Piero's court, Hurling about his agill faculties, To apprehend the sight of Mellida. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IV. 86 Jove, brandishing a star, which men a comet call, Hurls out his curled hair abroad. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 669 Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heav'n. 1792 J. Barlow *Consplr. Kings* 86 Truth's blest banners, o'er the regions hurl'd. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VI. ix. II. 221 Hurling a glance at Grumkow. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 189 The accusations that may be hurled at you.

† 6. To drag or pull with violence; = Harl *v.*[1] 1. (Also *absol.*) *Obs.*

c 1305 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 211 Whan menne horlith ham here and there, *Nego* savith ham fram care. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10311 He..Festnyt hym..by his fete euyn, Hard by the here of his horse tayle, And hurlit hym with hethyng þurgh þe hoole ost. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Douce MS.) 187 þey hurle [*Irel. MS.* hurlun, *Thornt. MS.* harle] me vnhendely. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxii. 20 In yre thai hurlit him heir and thair. 1663 R. Blair *Autobiog.* ii. (1848) 22 The new creature was assaulted, hurled and holed as a captive.

† 7. To jostle; = Hurtle *v. Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxiv. 21 For that that ȝe hurliden [1382 punchiden, *Vulg.* impingebatis] with sidis, and schuldris..alle sike beestis.

8. To wheel or drive (a vehicle, or in a vehicle, esp. one that goes heavily). (Also *intr.*) *Sc.* and *north.*

a 1745 Meston *Poems* (1767) 126 Ne'er hackney hurl'd On better wheels in the wide world. 1786 Burns '*Sir, Yours this moment*', If on a beastie I can speel Or hurl in a cartie. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 18 Their shopmen ..are hurling their whiskies along the villages. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poems* (1846) 16 Now and then we'll hurl in a coach. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Horl*,..to wheel, to trundle. 'Where ye gan ti horl yor gords' (i.e. hoops)?

† II. 9. *intr.* To strive, contend: see Hurling *vbl. sb.* 3. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlyn, or debatyn, *incursor*.

† III. 10. *intr.* To roar or bluster as the wind; to howl: see Hurling *vbl. sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 589/1, I Hurle, I make a noyse as the wynde dothe, *je bruys*. *Ibid.*, The wynde hurled so sore that none of us coulde nat here an other. *c* 1535 *Hye Way Spyttel Hous* 101 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 27 The sharp north wynd hurled bytterly. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 76 The shrugging Ayre about thy Temples hurles.

IV. 11. *dial.* (*intr.*) To be chill, to be pinched with cold (*Craven Dial.* 1828).

Hence **Hurled** *ppl. a.*

1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 231 When..finding of fault begins to interrupt our worke, it is impossible that the force of our hurled invention should keepe her course.

Hurl (hɜːl), *sb.* [f. Hurl *v.* Various groups of senses have arisen independently from different senses of the vb., and are practically distinct words.]

I. 1. The action or an act of hurling; a forcible or violent cast or throw.

1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Hurle or throwe with a stone, *coup de pierre*. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xii. 93 The darting Hurls, or slinging Casts of the Vulcanian Thunderbolts. 1695 Congreve *Taking of Namur* viii, Beholding Mountain on Mountain thrown I With threatening hurl! that shook th' Æthereal Firmament. 1813 Ld. Thurlow *Poems* 24 With weak and idle hurl Their darts had sped.

2. The stick or club used in the game of hurling; in quot. 1791, a lacrosse-stick.

1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 370 A company of young fellows..came in..with rackets or hurls in one hand. *Ibid.* 508 Each person having a racquet or hurl, which is an implement..somewhat resembling a laddle or scoop-net, with a handle near three feet in length, the hoop and handle of wood, and the netting of thongs of raw hide, or tendons of an animal. 1858 O'Curry *Mann. Anc. Irish* (1873) II. 359 He would give his ball a stroke of his hurl.. he would throw his hurl at it.

II. 3. ? The rush (of water); swirl. *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 319 þe pure poplande houre playes on my heued. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1154 þe wawis of þe wild see apon þe wallis betis, þe pure populande hurle [*v.r.* perle] passis it vmby. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* II. xviii. 109 A sea that had..lost the early snappish and worrying hurl put into it by the first of the dark blast.

4. A downward rush; esp. a violent and noisy rush of stones, etc. down a steep slope. *Sc.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39, I herd mony hurlis of stannirs & stanis that tumlit doune vitht the land rusche. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 262 Distempred feare brought him downe upon me with a rushling hurle. 1866 W. Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss., Hurl* (1) a quantity of any hard material thrown down, or falling down in confusion and accompanied with noise; as 'A hurl o' stanes cam doon on's back'...*In a hurl*, means in a confused mass, accompanied with noise. (2) The noise caused by any hard material thrown down, or falling down of itself.

† 5. Diarrhœa. *Sc. Obs.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 194 It is wittin..thow hes the hurle behind.

III. 6. A ride in a cart or other wheeled vehicle, a drive. *Sc.*

1822 Carlyle *Early Lett.* (Norton) II. 144 We will not let you want a *hurl* up and down in the coach. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 236 I'll take a hurl wi' ye as far as the Harrow.

IV. † 7. Strife, contention; commotion, tumult.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurl, or debate, *sedicio*. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. (1558) 36 Making a hurle (*tumultuante*) to be thrust from his place. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1028/1 About the same time that this rebellion..began in the west, the like disordered hurles were attempted in Oxfordshire, and Buckinghamshire. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 358 In this hurle a great part of the Christian armie..was speedily transported over the river. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. iv. 23 They all went out in a hurle.

8. *Sc.* 'The act of scolding; sometimes expressed, *a hurl of a flyte*' (Jam.).

? *a* 1800 *H. Blyd's Contract* 6 (Jam.) She ga' me sic a hurl I never gat the like o't.

Hurl, var. of Harl *sb.*[1]

Hurlbarrow. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. Hurl *v.* 8 + Barrow *sb.*[3]] A wheelbarrow.

1680 Fr. Sempill *Banishm. Poverty* 86 My guts rumbl'd like a hurle-barrow. 1737 Ramsay *Scot. Prov.* (1750) 60 It is kittle for the cheeks when the hurl-barrow gaes o'er the brig of the nose. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* III. (1827) 114 Hurlbarrows, filled..Wi' saxpence laifs. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Horl-barra*.

Hurlbat. Also 5–6 hurlebatte, 7 whorlebat, 7–8 whirl-bat. [app. f. Hurl *v.* + Bat *sb.*[2] The earlier instances are mostly in translations, in which it is used to render two quite different words, *aclys* and *cæstus*, the latter app. through doubt as to its meaning. Cf. the following:

1696 Kennett *Rom. Antiq.* (1713) 255 The cestus were either a sort of leathern guards for the hands, compos'd of thongs and commonly filled with lead or iron to add force and weight to the blow: Or, according to others, a kind of whirlbats or bludgeons of wood.]

† 1. A weapon, ? some form of club; in 16th c. Lat.-Eng. Dictionaries, glossing L. *aclys* (*aclis*) a small javelin. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Pleying at þe two hande sword, at sword & bokelere, & at two pyked staf, at þe hurlebatte. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. xviii. 220/1 In playes of hethen men..as in playnge at the swerde & bokeler, at the staffe twohandswerde hurlebat in tourmentes. 1548 Elyot *Dict., Aclis*, a kynde of weapon, vsed in olde tyme, as it wer an hurlebatte. 1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Aclis*, a kinde of weapon tyed by a string, much lyke a hurlebatte. *Ibid., Adides* [i. e. *aclides*], short battes of a cubit long and a halfe, with pykes of yron, and were tied to a line, that when they were throwne, one might plucke them againe: Hurlebattes. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 377/2 Hurlebats having pikes of yron in the end, *adides*. 1656 Blount, *Hurlebats* (*adides*). See *Whorlebats*.

† 2. Used to render L. *cæstus* Cestus[2], partly through misapprehension of its meaning: see quot. in etym. *Obs.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* v. iv. 773 Flinging the coit of brasse; yea, and as some say, at hurl-bats and fist-fight. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 392 The moving of his armes, laying about him as if they had beene fighting at hurlebats [*velut cæstibus dimicantium*]. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* v. (1626) 91 Inuincible with hurle-bats [*cæstibus invicti*]. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 265/2 A whorle-bat, an Instrument of Leather covered with lead, to buffet one another, *cæstus*. 1700 Dryden *Fables* Pref. Wks. (Globe) 506 He rejected them, as Dares did the whirlbats of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus [*Æneid* v. 400-420]. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* VII. 167 Where him his royal whirlbat nought avail'd.

3. The bat or stick used in the Irish game of hurling; = Hurl *sb.* 2.

1820-29 Callanan *Convict of Clonmell* in Hayes *Ballads Irel.* I. 347 At my bed-foot decaying My hurlbat is lying.

Hence **Hurlbatting**, († **Whirlbatting**), contending with hurlbats.

1744 J. Paterson *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 208 The valient youths exercised themselves, at running, whirlbating, quoiting, jumping and wrestling.

Hurl-bone, a late var. Whirl-bone.

Hurlecan, -cano, obs. ff. Hurricane.

† **Hurled**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. Hurl-footed.] Deformed or distorted, as a club-foot.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 315 His hede is like a stowke, hurlyd as hoggys. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. v. 264 Statesmen sometimes must use crooked shoes, to fit hurl'd feet. 1647 — *Good Th. in Worse T.* x. (1841) 119 He himself had hurled or crooked feet.

† **Hurlement.** *Obs.* Also 7 hurli-. [f. Hurl *v.* + -ment.] Rush, violence; confusion, disturbance.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, The Innidelles..with a greate hurlement and fury entred into the Citie. 1612 Hayward *Ann. Eliz.* (Camden) 63 In the very heat of these hurliments, the English burnt one of the milles beyond the water. 1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 200 King Edward..discovering both this accident, and the hurlement made by the change of place, slackes not to take advantage thereof.

Hurler (hɜːlə). [f. Hurl *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who hurls or throws with violence.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 768/1 Bi and by one hurled at him again. And anone as he saw that, what horsons (quoth he)..I se wel ye be hurlers or of counsaile with ye hurlers al the wole maynye of you. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 461 Darters, Bow-men, and Hurlers with Slings. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Wks. (1851) 276 This cursing Shimei a hurler of stones. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* vi. 168 Supreme hurler of the thunderbolt.

2. *spec.* One who plays either game of Hurling.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 74 The Hurlers are bound to the observation of many lawes. 1850 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* 25 A player..ran with [the ball], followed by the whole pack of hurlers.

b. (See quots.)

1607 Camden *Brit.* 139 (Cornwall) Saxa .. equibus septem vel octo æqua inter se distantia .. *Hurlers* vicini vocant. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 192 The neighbour Inhabitants terme them Hurlers..perswaded, they had beene men sometimes transformed into Stones, for profaning the Lord's Day, with hurling the Ball. 1797 Maton *West. Count.* I. 269 The Hurlers are three singular and large circles of stones. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* Pref. 54 In the Parish of St. Clare in Cornwall, are three circles of stone called the Hurlers.

3. One who contends or strives; one who creates a disturbance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hvrlere, or debate maker.

4. One who wheels a barrow or cart. *Sc.*

1802 Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peeblesh.* 209 [The peat] is taken up by the women wheelers (*hurlers*)..Two hurlers commonly suffice to spread the peat dug by one man.

Hurlet. *rare.* [? f. Hurl *sb.* 2, or = Hurley 2.] ? A small hurlbat.

1825 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 305 The hurley, or hurlet, being an effective and desperate weapon. 1865 tr. *Senchus Mor* in *Anc. Laws Irel.* I. 139 The toys of children must be restored in one day, viz.,..hurlets, balls, and hoops.

†**Hu'rlewayn.** *Obs.* Also 7 helwayne, hellwain. In *Hurlewaynes kin, meyne*, supposed to be the same as F. *maisnie Hellequin*, med.L. *familia Harlequini* (see Harlequin): The name of a rural sprite or hobgoblin formerly supposed to haunt hedges, etc.

1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* I. 90 Oþer hobbis ȝe hadden of hurlewaynis kynne, Reffusynge the reule of realles kynde. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 8 Leyd wit & lustis all, to suche nyce lapis As Hurlewaynes meyne in every hegg that capes. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 135 Ware where you walke for feare of bull-beggers .. helwayne, the fire-drake .. Tom thumbe, hobgoblin..and the rest. *c* 1605 Middleton *Witch* II. ii, Why, Hoppo, and Stadlin, Hellwain and Puckle!

Hurley (hə̄·rli). Also **hurly.** [f. Hurl *v.*]

1. The Irish game of 'hurling'; hockey.

1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 256 The great game in Kerry, and indeed throughout the south, is the game of 'Hurley'. *Ibid.* I. 194 Playing 'hurly' on the surface of the waters. 1861 N. A. Woods *Pr. Wales Canada* 129 La Crosse, a species of hurley, except that to the end of the stick is attached a small purse net, in which the ball may be caught, and so carried to the goal. 1893 [see Hurling *vbl. sb.* 2 b].

2. The stick or club used in this game; a hockey-stick; a club or cudgel of the same shape.

1825 [see Hurlet]. 1841 S. C. Hall *Ireland* I. 257 The players..are arranged..in two opposing ranks, with their hurleys crossed, to await the tossing up of the ball. 1887 *Standard* 19 Sept. 3/6 'Hurleys' are made of ash, and are used for playing the national game of that name. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 5/1 Mr. Dillon was welcomed by a numerous concourse of Nationalists, carrying torches and hurleys.

3. The ball used in 'hurling'.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxi. 206 They were contending to drive a hurley, made out of the round knob of a flopper-joint.

†**Hurley-hacket.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 hurly hakkat. [Cf. Hurl *v.*, Hurly 2.]

1. A sport consisting in sliding down a steep place in a trough or sledge, as in the modern tobogganing.

1529 Lyndesay *Complaynt* 176 Sum gart hym raiffell at the rakkat: sum harld hym to the hurly hakkat. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. note ix. (ed. 2) 411 The boys of Edinburgh, about twenty years ago, used to play at the hurly-hacket on the Calton-hill, using for their seat a horse's scull.

attrib. a 1851 R. Rae in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* iii. 21 Fancy leads me back to some..Tremendous hurley-hacket rowe.

2. Applied contemptuously to an ill-hung carriage.

1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xv, I never thought to have entered ane o' their hurley-hackets.

Hu'rley-house. *Sc.* [Cf. Hurl *sb.* 4.] 'A large house fallen into disrepair or nearly in ruins' (Jam.).

1814 Scott *Wav.* lxvii, I now wish that I could have left Rose the auld hurley-house and the riggs belanging to it.

Hu'rl-footed, *a.* ? *dial.* [Cf. Hurled *a.*, and mod.Du. *horrel-voet* club-foot.] Club-footed.

1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 240 We..do well remember, that Nicolas Reeks..was born hurl-footed in both Feet, and a Cripple.

Hurling (hə̄·rliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Hurl *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Hurl.

1. Throwing, casting: esp. with violence.

1388 Wyclif *Baruch* iv. 33 Babiloyne made ioie in thi hurlyng doun, and was glad in thi fal. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* (1889) 5 By hurlynge and drawynge of stones. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* H 743 A dart more vehement by the stroke and hurling. 1641 Hinde *J. Brunen* xxxviii. 120 The play at Dice, the property whereof is, by casting and hurling here and there.

2. a. A game, once very popular in Cornwall, played by two parties whose object is to hurl or carry a ball to a distant goal or to their own part of the country; the same as the Welsh *Knappan*, and closely akin to Hand-ball.

c 1600 Norden *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* 291 The Cornish men as they are stronge, hardeye and nymble, so are their exercises violent, two especially, wrastling and hurling. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 73 b, Hurling taketh his denomination from throwing of the ball. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1892) 279 This plaie is vsed in Wales, and the balle is called *Knappan*,..and our ancient cozens the Cornishmen haue the selfe same exercise among them yet obserued, wch they call hurlinge. 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 171 The 2 Counties of Devon and Cornewall are on Munday next to meet at a hurling (a sport they haue with a ball). 1781 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 314 Hurling, their favourite diversion, at which limbs were usually broke .. is now hardly heard of [in Cornwall]. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 Cornish Hurling..is now scarcely ever practised.

b. In Ireland, the same as hockey.

1527 *Galway Stat.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 402 The horlinge of the litill balle with hockie stickes. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* 365 Hurling is a sort of cricket, but instead of throwing the ball in order to knock down a wicket, the aim is to pass it through a bent stick, the ends stuck in the ground. 1893 Le Fanu *70 Years Irish Life* 129 'Hurling', or 'hurley', as it is now called, was formerly the chief game in Ireland.

c. *attrib.*, as *hurling ball, match, tournament.*

1780 *New Ann. Reg., Manners Nations* 64 All will pay her a visit after mass for a hurling match. 1825 T. C. Croker *Fairy Leg. S. Irel.* I. 306 Hurling-balls. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 6/2 Returning from a hurling tournament near Ennis.

†3. Strife; commotion, disturbance, tumult. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231 Kyng Henry and þe chapitre of Caunterbury was rebel aȝenst hym. In þat horlynge he made it as þey he knewe it not. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 253/2 Hurlynge, or stryfe, *incurcio. c* 1440 *Partonope* 2000 And in this hurlyng Partanope With hys swerde a stroke smote he. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 406 That Taxe of money whereof I have before spoken:.. the onely cause and fountaine of all that hurling, as they termed it.

†b. *Hurling time*, a time of tumult or commotion: applied by the old chroniclers to Wat Tyler's rebellion in the reign of Richard II. *Obs.*

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxix. 264 In the iiij yere of kyng Richardes regne the comunes arisen vp in dyuerse partyes of the reame .. the whiche they callyd the hurlyng time. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 531 In this season also, called the hurlynge tyme, the Commons of Norfolke & Suffolke came vnto ye Abbey of Bury, & there slewe one of ye Kyngis iustycis, callyd Iohn Caundysshe. 1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* II. 233 There are great complaints of what men have lost in these hurling times.

†4. The violent rushing of wind; the sound of this, roaring or blustering (of the wind); rolling of thunder; grumbling or rumbling of the bowels.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxviii. (1495) 712 Newe whete..bredyth swellynge and ventosytee and hurlynge and kurlynge in the wombe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4794 Þare was hurling on hiȝe as it in hell ware. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 46 Yf the herynge place be hurte..than comme the deffenesse, or it semeth hyssynge, hurrelynge, syngeynge, or suche other. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 53 In corneshocks sindged with blasterus hurling Of Southwynd whizeling. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 15 They heare the whiddering Boreas bolde, With hiddeous hurling, rolling Rocks from hie. 1668 Glanvill *Blow at Mod. Sadduc.* 99 The sign of its approach was an hurling in the Air over the House.

5. The wheeling of a barrow; driving in a cart. *Sc.*

Hurling, *ppl. a.* [f. Hurl *v.* + -ing 2.]

1. Rushing, impetuous, violent: sometimes esp. referring to sound; sometimes associated with *whirling.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 413 Þe arc houen watz on hyȝe with hurlande gotez. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 277 God did send a tempestuous hurling wind. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* G viij, By the which meanes groweth such a hurling noyse. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 133 These are but wild and hurling [*Qos.* whirling] words, my Lord. 1790 A. Wilson *Discons. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 98 Some dreadfu' hurling noise I heard.

†2. Struggling, conflicting. *Obs.*

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* P b, The one labourethe to be losed and to go out: the other withstandeth and byndeth ..Wherfore a hurlynge mouynge is caused in the bodye inducynge gnawynge and inflasion in the bealy.

Hurlock (hə̄·rlɔk). *local.* Also 9 hurluk. A hard kind of chalk.

1598 Norden *Spec. Brit., Mser.* II. 18 About the towne is a kinde of chalke, which they call Hurlocke, a stonie Marle, more fit to make lime then to soyle the grounde. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hurluk*, hard chalk. *Beds.* 1892 J. Lucas *Kalm's Eng.* 340 The harder kind of chalk which is here called Hurlock.

†**Hurlpit,** var. f. Whirlpit *Obs.* = whirlpool.

1600 Holland *Livy* xxix. xxxii. 734 Two of them [horses] ..were swallowed up of the deepe hurlpits.

†**Hu'rlpool.** *Obs.* [Cf. Hurlwind.]

1. An obs. variant of Whirlpool.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1564) 48 b, Against Cardinall Poule, and beyng vehement..saied thus in the middest of his heate, o Poule, o hurle Poule, as though his name declared his euil nature.

2. A whale or sea-monster: = Whirlpool 2.

1556 Withals *Dict.* (1568) 8 b/2 A hurlpoole, *pistrix.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 160/42 A Thirlepoole, *balena.* A Hurlepoole, *idem* 1598 Florio, *Capidio, Capidolio*, a kinde of great whalefish, or hurlepoole.

†**Hurlwind.** *Obs.* [From a confusion of Hurl *v.* and Whirl *v.*] = Whirlwind.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* 51 b, As coy and styll As the horle wynde [1570 whirle winde] or clapper of a mylle. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 102 In a hurlewind of conceite. 1609 Bible (Douay) 2 *Kings* ii. 1 When our Lord would take up Elias by a hurle winde into heaven. 1640 G. Sandys *Crucif.* (1649) 13 No sudden hurl-windes shall your bodies cast On trembling Earth.

Hurly 1 (hə̄·rli). [f. Hurl *v.*: cf. Hurling *vbl. sb.* 3.] Commotion, tumult, uproar; strife.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 206 Amid this hurlie I intend That all is done in reuerend care for her. 1600 Holland *Livy* VIII. xxvii. 301 In this hurlie and uprore [*tumultu*]. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 844 All things being thus in a hurley and out of order. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scotl.* 74 Oft in the hurly of the winter storm. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* II. 16 Amid the hurly and the din. 1858 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 203/1 The wind screamed..Pokeberry squatted ignominiously in the fierce hurly.

Hurly 2 (hə̄·rli). *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. Hurl *v.*] A porter's barrow, a hand-cart.

1866 Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss., Hurly*, a large kind of wheelbarrow used by porters. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Hurly*..(2) a long, low cart with two wheels. 1892 C. Travers *Mona Maclean* (1893) II. 10 Bill had a lot of luggage on a hurley.

Hurly-burly (hə̄·rli,bə̄·rli), *sb.*, *a.*, and *adv.* Also (with or without hyphen) 6 howrley burlei, horl(e)y borl(e)y, hurly burle, hurlei burley, whorle borle, whourliburly, 6–7 hurli(e) burli(e), -ly(e, -ley, 6– hurley burley. [Known from *c* 1540. The phrase *hurling and burling* occurs somewhat earlier. In this, the first word is Hurling *vbl. sb.*, sense 3, 'commotion', and *burling* seems to have been merely an initially-varied repetition of it, as in other 'reduplicated' combinations and phrases which express non-uniform repetition or alternation of action. *Hurly-burly* holds the same relation to *hurling and burling*, that the simple Hurly 1 holds to Hurling *vbl. sb.* 3.

But *hurly-burly* cannot, with present evidence, be considered a direct formation from *hurly*, since the latter has not been found before 1596. It is difficult to establish any historical contact with Fr. *hurluberlu* a heedless, hasty person (Rabelais *a* 1535), or the Ger. *hurliburli* adv., precipitately, with headlong haste (see Littré and Grimm).]

A. *sb.* Commotion, tumult, strife, uproar, turmoil, confusion. (Formerly a more dignified word than now.)

[*c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 240 Than the archbysshop answered hym agayne right sharplye; and so there began muche hurlynge and burlynge in the courte.]

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. E ij b, Hys comons, whome ..he perceuyed in a hurly burly..and ready to make an insurrection. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* Prayers (1848) 506 For thy sake suffer I all this hurly-burly. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 231 In this tyme of insurrection, and in the rage of horley borley. 1552 T. Barnabe in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 201 This whorle borle of takinge of our shippes. 1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* ix. 14 Such as are desperate doo rage with more hurlyburly and greater headynesse. 1580 Baret *Alv.* B 1346 Whourliburly that riseth of a soudain and great feare. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. i. 3 When the Hurley-burley's done, When the Battaile's lost, and wonne. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 18. 81 Nor could such a Deity ever have any quiet enjoyment of himself, being perpetually filled with tumult and Hurliburly. 1764 O'Hara *Midas* I. 5 What can this hurly-burly, this helter-skelter mean? Jove looks confounded surly!—Chaos is come again. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 427 Avoid *low expressions*; such as 'Topsy turvy, hurly burly, pellmell'. 1830 De Quincey *Bentley* Wks. 1863 VI. 43 In the very uttermost hurly-burly of the storm. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* I. ii. 158 The voices which make themselves heard above the 'hurley burley'.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 63 These hurly burlyes the deuill shall rayse agaynste the gospell. 1575 *Briefe Disc. Troub. Franckford* (1846) 67 By occasion of our striffes and hurley burlies. 1600 Holland *Livy* II. xxix. 63 These so great sturres and mutinous hurliburlies [*tantum concitum turbarum*]. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 73 English Examples of Onomatopeia .. By imitation of sound, as to say, a hurliburly, signifying a tumult or uproar. 1764 Mrs. Delany in *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 43 I have..given up all public hurley-burleys, but enjoy the recital of them very well. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* I. 114 Those Rector hurries and hurlyburlies, now so sad to me.

B. *adj.* Characterized by or attended with commotion, tumult, or disturbance; tumultuous.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 78 Newes Of hurly burly Innouation. 1648 *Persecutio Undecima* 11 In the hurlyburly days of queen Elizabeth. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. v, What has *con furia—con strepito*—or any other hurlyburly word whatever to do with harmony? 1815 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 28 Nov. (1894) I. xi. 350 A hurly-burly sort of performance.

†C. *adv.* In commotion, tumultuously; in confusion; confusedly. *Obs.*

a 1563 Becon *Flower godly Prayers* Wks. (1563) II. 186 b, Albeit the powers of this world .. come together hurly burly..against the Lorde and his annoynted. *c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 287 Offices are like huntinge breakfasts gott Hurlye burlye, snatcht with like greedynes. 1615 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Siege Jerus.* 37 Wks. (1630) 141/1 They hurly burly all things overturn'd. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 106 We set out..without any Order at all, all hurly burly.

Hurly-burly, *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* a. To hurl or bandy about. b. To throw into confusion or uproar. *Obs.*

1550 Bale *Apol.* 48, I approue..the grounde of a vow.. and not the name of it, as it hath been hurly-burlyed in

Antichristes kyngdom. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 214 This hurly-burlies all the town, Makes Smith and Harris prattle.

2. *intr.* To make a hurly-burly or uproar.

1598 FLORIO, *Garbugliare*, to garboile, to hurli-burlie, to turmoile. 1614 T. FREEMAN *Runne & great Cast* i. F iv, Still more and more conceits come flocking in And in my braines do Hurly-burly it. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 13 The red-haired hurlyburlying Scotch professor.

Hurmon, obs. form of HIREMAN.

Hurn, obs. and s.w. dial. f. RUN *v.*

Huron, obs. var. of HERN *poss. pron.*[1]

Huronian (hiurōu·niăn), *a. Geol.* [f. *Huron* + -IAN.] Of or belonging to Lake Huron in North America; a term applied by Sir W. Logan to a division of the archæan series of rocks as found in Canada; but now abandoned by most geologists.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 142 The Azoic rocks of Canada are divided by Logan into the Laurentian..and the Huronian, comprising a narrow band on the borders of Lake Superior and Lake Huron. 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* xxviii. (ed. 4) 458 The strata called the Huronian by Sir W. Logan are of vast thickness.

Huronite (hiūᵊ·rŏnəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE.] An impure felspar found in spherical masses in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 384. 1868 DANA *Min.* 485.

Hurpeny, obs. form of HEARTHPENNY.

Hurr (hɔ̄ɪ, hɒrr), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Echoic: cf. HARR.] *intr.* To make or utter a dull sound of vibration or trilling; to buzz as an insect; to snarl as a dog; to pronounce a trilled *r*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xii. (Tollem. MS.), By continuall flappynge of wynges he [the gnat] makeþ noyse in þe eyer, as þouȝe he hurred [*quasi stridet*]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Hurron, or bombon as bees..(*K.* hurryn, or bumbyn as ben)..*bombizo.* 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* (1640) 47 R is the Dogs Letter, and hurreth in the sound. 1638 H. ADAMSON *Muses Threnodie* (1774) 72 And, where no hope of gain is, huffe and hur, And bark against the moon, as doth a cur. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Hurr*, to snarl like a dog.

Hence **Hurring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 47 Thee skyes lowd rumbled with ringing thunderus hurring. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 73 Heare eke their hurring and their churring song. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxi. (1632) 402 A fagot flame with hurring sounds.

† **Hurr**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A thin flat piece of wood, tied to a string and whirled round in the air' (Halliwell). Also called **hurre-bone.**

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/2 An Hurre bone (*A.* A Hurre), *giraculum.* 1500 *Ortus Voc.* ibid., *Giraculum*, a chylde's whyrle, or a hurre.

Hurr, obs. var. HER *pron.*

Hurrah (hurā·, hɔ̆rā·), **hurray** (hurēɪ·, hɔ̆rēɪ·), *int.* and *sb.* Also 7– **hurra**, 8 **hurrea**, **whurra**, 9 **hooray**, (**hooroar**), ‖ **hourra.** [A later substitute for HUZZA (not in Johnson, Ash, Walker; in Todd 1818), perh. merely due to onomatopœic modification, but possibly influenced by some foreign shouts: cf. Sw., Da., LG. *hurra!*, Du. *hoera!*, Russ. *urá!* whence F. *houra*; F. *hourra* is from Eng. MHG. had *hurr*, *hurrâ*, as interjections representing rapid whirring motion (cf. *hurren* to rush), whence also a shout used in chasing. According to Moriz Heyne in Grimm, *hurrah* was the battle-cry of the Prussian soldiers in the War of Liberation (1812–13), and has since been a favourite cry of soldiers and sailors, and of exultation. In English the form *hurrah* is literary and dignified; *hooray* is usual in popular acclamation.]

A. *int.* A shout expressive of approbation, encouragement, or exultation; used esp. as a 'cheer' at public assemblies or the like.

1716 ADDISON *Drummer* v. i, *Coach.* The same good man that ever he was. *Gard.* Whurra. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Hurrea, hurrea, bravo! 1845 HIRST *Com. Mammoth* etc. 89 Hurrah for brown Autumn! hurrah! hurrah! 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xiv, Captain Hedzoff flung up his helmet, and cried, 'Hurray! Hurray! Long live King Giglio!' 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xi, 'Hooroar!' cried the man. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xxii, There goes the gong..Hooray!

B. *sb.* **1.** A name for this shout.

1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 301 Our Capt. ordered all his Guns to fire; at which they all of them (which were about twenty) fil'd the very Heavens with Hurras and Shouts. 1694 in Wood *Life* 1 Nov. (O. H. S.) III. 472 The prisoners in Lancashire are discharg'd..a great hurray followed. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxiii, Wild jubilee and loud hurra Pursued him on his venturous way. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *W. Hastings* (1887) 636 An European warrior who rushes on a battery of cannon with a loud hurrah. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Courage* Wks. (Bohn) III. 106 They can do the hurras, the placarding, the flags—and the voting, if it is a fair day.

‖ **2.** Representing F. *houra*, Russian *urá*: The shout of attack of the Cossacks; whence, by extension, an attack.

[1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* V. 383 Platow with his Cossacks made a charge, or, in their phrase, a hourra, upon the French. *Ibid.* lxxv. Wks. 1870 XV. 113 The enemy had made a hourra upon Marmont.] 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 77 The best way they have of making a 'hurra' upon their enemies. *Ibid.* 375, I think we could get up such a 'hurrah' of water-borne Cossacks.

3. *Hurrah's nest*: a confused or disorderly mass; a state of confusion or disorder. *U.S.*

1829 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 164 A queer looking Dutchman, with a head like a 'hurra's nest'. 1840 R. H. DANA *Two Years bef. Mast* ii, Everything was pitched about in grand confusion. There was a complete hurrah's nest. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Hurra's Nest*, a state of confusion. A woman's word. 1889 S. W. MITCHELL in *Century Mag.* Aug. 503/1 The old lumberman pointed..to a 'hurrah's nest' (a mass of leaves left by a freshet in the crotch of the divergent branches of a bush) half-way up the slope—on it was coiled a large rattlesnake.

Hurrah·, **hurray·**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To shout 'hurrah!'

1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 443 Lord Edward heard the noise and the mob hurraying. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 252 The Grenadiers were hurrahing on their left. 1883 BESANT *All in Gard. Fair* II. i, The people would crowd to look upon him and to hooray.

2. *trans.* To receive or encourage with shouts of 'hurrah!'; to 'cheer', as at a public gathering.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *Diary* 12 May (1884), He had been hurrahed by the mob. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 592 He stood upon an old wall, and hurrahed the people on.

Hence **Hurrah·ing**, **hurray·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 26 Apr. 257/2 Such a man is ..fond of hurrayings and shoutings. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. VI. iv, Through hurrahing streets. 1878 H. SMART *Play or Pay* xi. (ed. 3) 241 If there is no hurrahing, there is much jubilation.

Hu·rr-burr. [perh. for *hoar-bur*; cf. HARDOCK.] A local name for the Burdock.

1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 694 *Arctium Lappa*.. Burdock, Common Burr, Clott-burr, Hurr-burr. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 224.

Hurre, obs. f. HER *pron.* **Hurrea**, obs. f. HURRAH. **Hurrelynge**, obs. f. HURLING.

[**Hurre**, error for HURL *sb.* and *v.*]

† **Hurrer.** *Obs.* Also 5 **hurer**, 6 **-ar**, 8 **hurrier.** [f. HURE *sb.* cap + -ER[1].] A maker of, or dealer in, hats and caps; = HABERDASHER a.

1403 *Close Roll 4 Hen. IV* b, Johannes Spark, hurer. 1482 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 223/2 No..Hurer, Capper or other.. put..eny Huers, Bonettes or Cappes..to be fulled or thikked at eny suche Mille. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxiii. (1603) 301 Hat Marchantes or Hurrers. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 304 The Cappers, and Hat-Merchants, or Hurrers, being one Company of Haberdashers. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 127 The haberdashers..were anciently known by the name of hurriers and milleners.

Hurricane (hɒ·rikeɪn, -kĕn). Forms: α. 6 **furacane**, **furicano(e**, 6–7 **furacana**, 7 **foracan(e**, **furicane.** β. 6 **haurachana**, 6–7 (9) **hurricano**, 7 **harau-**, **harou-**, **haračana**; **her(r)i-**, **hery-**, **hira-**, **hire-**, **hyrra-**, **hyrri-**, (**hurle-**, **hurli-**), (**h)uracano.** γ. 6–7 **uracan**, 7 **heri-**, **huri-**, (**hurle-**, **oran-**), **urycan**; **harau-**, **haura-**, **heri-**, **heuri-**, **herocane**, **harrycain**, 7–9 **hurrican**, 7– **hurricane.** [a. Sp. *huracan*, OSp. **furacan*, Pg. *furacão*, from the Carib word given by Oviedo as *huracan*, by Peter Martyr (as transl. by R. Eden) as *furacan*. Thence also It. *uracano* (Diez), F. *ouragan*, Du. *orkaan*, Ger., Da., Sw. *orkan*. The earlier Eng. forms reflect all the varieties of the Sp. and Pg., with numerous popular perversions, *hurricane* being itself one, which became frequent after 1650, and was established from 1688. Earlier use favoured forms in final *-ana*, *-ano*, perh. deduced from the Sp. pl. *huracanes* (but words from Sp. were frequently assumed to end in *-o*).]

1. A name given primarily to the violent windstorms of the West Indies, which are cyclones of diameter of from 50 to 1000 miles, wherein the air moves with a velocity of from 80 to 130 miles an hour round a central calm space, which with the whole system advances in a straight or curved track; hence, any storm or tempest in which the wind blows with terrific violence.

α. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 21 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*..) they caule *Furacanes* ..violent and furious Furacanes, that plucked vppe greate trees. 1587 HAKLUYT *J. Hawkins' 3rd Voy.* (1878) 73 Their stormes..the which they call Furicanos. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* To Rdr., Stormes in the West Indies cald the Furicanoes. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1873 IV. 405 With the tempests, gusts, and Furicanes, The warring windes, the billowes, rocks, and fires.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 183 (*tr.* Oviedo) Great tempestes which they caule Furacanas or Haurachanas..ouerthrowe many howses and great trees. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 758 *note*, A Catch perished at Sea in a Herycano. *Ibid.* 903 Jamaica..is extremely subject to the Uracani,.. terrible gusts of Winde. *Ibid.* 910 Oviedo reporteth of a Huricano or Tempest. 1617 RALEIGH *2nd Voy. Guiana* in *Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 That night..a hurlecano fell vppon vs. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xx. 130 The winds are..stark mad in an herricano. 1643 HOWELL *Parables* 15 An Harancana, that Indian gust. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 337 Cast away..in a great hyrracano. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Haracana* or *Herocane*,..an impetuous kind of Whirlewind. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 76 Plagues, Fires, and Hyrricanoes. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. (1690) 109 A storm or hurricano.. makes a strange havock where it comes. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 108 All at once the hurricano ceased.

γ. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 313 [1854, II. 220] This word Vracan, in the Indian tongue of those Ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the foure principall winds togither. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* etc. (1638) 159 The Hurican of the Sea. 1617 RALEIGH *2nd Voy. Guiana* in *Discov. Guiana* (Hakluyt Soc.) 187 Not half a quarter of an hower before the hurlecan. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 26 Wee doubted a Hero-cane, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 22 The devill, whom they call 'Tantara', ..appears often unto them specially in a haraucane. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 144 It's feared as a Harry-Cain. 1651 OGILBY *Æsop* (1665) 169 Bright Zephyre..Did bring a Heuricane To rend her. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 374 Prodigious stormes called Tuffons or Hurricanes. 1682 WOOD *Life* 31 May (O. H. S.) III. 17 A prodigious hericane that broke bows and armes of trees. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. v. 94 No Tempests, no Tornados, or Hurricans. 1699 *Ibid.* II. III. 65 Hurricanes had never been known at Jamaica when I was there. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 74/1 At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xix. § 807, I have never seen a typhoon or hurricane so severe.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* **a.** A violent rush or commotion bringing with it destruction or confusion; a storm or tempest of words, noise, cheers, etc.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* v. ii, Each guilty thought to me is A dreadful hurricano. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. xx. (1669) 480/2 This short Calm went before a sudden Hericano of Persecution. 1677 *Cleveland's Poems* Ep. Ded., He with Hurricanos of wit stormeth the sense. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Don't you hear what a cursed hurricane they make? 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 25 Such an hurricane of riot and debauchery. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79 The loud hurricane of Pennsylvanian eloquence. 1882 *Daily News* 7 Mar. 5/4 A hurricane of cheers burst forth from the excited crowd.

† **b.** A large and crowded assembly of fashionable people at a private house, of a kind common during part of the 18th century. (Cf. DRUM *sb.*[1] 10, ROUT.) *Obs.*

1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian* p. vii. *note*, A confused meeting of Company of both Sexes on Sundays is called a Hurricane. 1746–7 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 447 To-morrow I go to St. James's..and finish at the duchess of Queensberry's, who is to have a hurricane. 1779 MRS. BARBAULD *Wks.* (1825) II. 22 There is a squeeze, a fuss, a drum, a rout, and lastly a hurricane, when the whole house is full from top to bottom. 1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* II. 271 Entirely absconded from plays, balls, routs, drums, hurricanes.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 'Of or belonging to a hurricane', as *hurricane cloud*, *force*, *month*, *season*, *violence*; 'that has been visited by a hurricane', as *hurricane ground*, *tree*; **hurricane-bird**, the frigate-bird; **hurricane-deck**, a light upper deck or platform in some steamers; so **hurricane-decked** *a.*, having a hurricane-deck; **hurricane-house**, a shelter at the mast-head for the look-out man, sometimes made with a cask, a 'crow's nest'; also, a kind of round-house built on the deck; **hurricane-lamp**, a lamp so constructed that it will not be extinguished by violent wind. **b.** Instrumental, as *hurricane-swept* adj.

1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 786/1 Before gales Frigate-Birds are said often to fly low, and their appearance near or over land ..is supposed to portend a hurricane. *Note*, Hence another of the names, '*Hurricane-Bird'. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 378 The *hurricane character of the gale began to change. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 46 The promenade or *hurricane-deck. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 97 They are..stowed..on the hurricane deck. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct. 4/2 The wind blew from the west with *hurricane force. 1775 ROMANS *Florida* 307 We..travelled chiefly through pine land, and some *hurricane ground. *Note*, Tracts of wood formerly destroyed by hurricanes are so called. 1818 B. O'REILLY *Greenland* 122 To the mainmast is attached..about 100 feet above the deck, a structure resembling a water cask, called a *hurricane house. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ii. (1856) 20 A little hurricane-house amidships contained the one galley that cooked for all hands. 1894 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/1 A *hurricane lamp was swinging in the corridor. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 9 The West-Indian *Herican-like-windes. 1745 R. AUCHMUTY *Import. Cape Breton* 5 A safe retreat..in the *hurricane months. 1812 J. JAY *Corr.* (1893) IV. 364 Those who sail in *hurrican seasons and latitudes. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 337 They had passed over a boggy place..upon an old *hurricane-tree. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 3/8 Soon the wind was blowing with *hurricane violence.

Hence **Hurricane** *v.* **a.** *intr.* to make a 'hurricane' or commotion; **b.** *trans.* (*a*) to blow upon as a hurricane; (*b*) to spend in a 'hurricane' (sense 2 b). **Hu·rricanize** *v. intr.*, = prec. a. † **Hurrica·nious** *a. nonce-wd.*, hurricane-like.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 319 They..fall forthwith to hurricaning in Man Soul, as if now nothing but whirlwind and tempest should be there. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 318 The Ambient Air from the high Tops..hurricanes us with such dismal chilling Gusts. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 452/1 A sort of convulsive—yes,—hurricanious—um,—like, in short a woman is like the Devil. 1746 R. WHATLEY *Christian* p. vii, The idlest Day of the Seven, to be slept, debaucht, or journeyed, or hurricaned away. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 529 Storm-demon, that would otherwise hurricanize over the world.

† **Hurrica·no**, *sb. Obs.* [See HURRICANE.]

1. An early form of HURRICANE (q.v., 1 β).

2. Applied by Shakspere and Drayton to a water-spout.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. ii. 2 Rage, blow You Cataracts, and Hyrricano's spout. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 172 The dread-

full spout, Which Shipmen doe the Hurricano call. 1627 Drayton *Agincourt* etc. 167 Downe the shower impetuously doth fall, Like that which men the Hurricano call.

Hurricano (hʊrikēˑno), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To whirl or drive as a hurricane.

1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* III. Introd. (1852) 237 After the persecution which then hurricanoed such as were nonconformists unto that establishment. 1868 Longf. *G. Corey* I. ii, Ah, poor New England! He who hurricanoed The house of Jacob is making now on thee One last assault.

Hurried (hʊˑrid), *ppl. a.* [f. Hurry *v.* + -ed¹.] Driven or carried along, done or performed, with a rapidity due to pressure or want of time; characterized by hurry or excited haste; full of haste; hasty.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 778 All this haste Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here. 1711 *Swift's Lett.* (1767) III. 191 One cannot see him otherwise here, he is so hurried. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* x. 52 Snatched in the whirl, the hurried navy flew. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 558 The patient lay with a short, hurried, and rattling respiration. 1829 D'Israeli 6 July in *Croker Papers* (1884), I seize a hurried moment to acknowledge the receipt of your two notes. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 406 A hurried embrace was exchanged.

Hence **Hu·rriedly** *adv.*, in a hurried manner, hastily; **Hu·rriedness**, hurried condition.

1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* xix, Oft his beating fingers went Hurriedly as you may see Your own run over the ivory key. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. xx, He could not speak harshly, but he spoke hurriedly. *a* 1832 Scott cited in Worcester for *Hurriedness.*

Hurrier (hʊˑriəɹ). [f. Hurry *v.* + -er¹.]

1. One who hurries (in various senses).

1611 Cotgr., *Tracasseur*, a restlesse trotter, or hurrier vp and downe; a fond busie bodie. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xvii. 346 Mars .. (That horrid hurrier of men). 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* II. 72 A world of capricious external hurriers.

2. *Coal-mining.* A workman engaged in conveying the corves of coal from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft.

1825 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4 The corves..were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 127 The men..were all supplied with safety-lamps—the hewers with Stephenson's, and the hurriers with Davy's. 1893 *Daily News* 5 July 5/7, 78 miners, 45 hurriers, 20 pony drivers, and four hangers on.

Hu·rrish, *v. trans.* To drive with the cry 'hurrish!'

1864 Mrs. H. Wood *Trev. Hold* II. xviii. 264 When he was put to hurrish the crows away from the land. 1884 *Upton Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Hurrish*, to drive cattle.

Hurrisome (hʊˑrisŏm), *a. dial.* [f. Hurry *v.* + -some.] Inclined to hurry; hasty.

1847–78 Halliwell, *Hurrisome*, hasty; passionate. *Devon.* 1884 Jessop in *19th Cent.* Mar. 404 You gentlemen of the towns are too hurrisome as we say, for us lumbering swains. 1888 Mrs. Notley *Power of Hand* II. xxvi. 60 Don't be too hurrysome, Mr. Olver; let me go on quiet-like.

Hurrock (hʊˑrək). Also -ack. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* The part of a boat between the sternmost seat and the stern.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 185 He [Jonah] watz flowen..In-to þe boþem of þe bot, & on a brede lyggede, On helde by þe hurrok. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Camden) 234 O boy, that fled to on of the Flemysch shippis, and hid him in the horrok [*MS. C.C.C.* hurrok]. 1866 T. Edmonston *Shetland & Orkney Gloss., Hurrack*, that part of a boat between the after-thoft and the stern.

Hurroo (hʊrūˑ), *int.* (*sb.*) A cry expressive of triumph or exultant excitement.

1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Hurroo*, a halloa. 1891 E. L. Wakeman in *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* Oct. 29 They came with wild whoop and hurroo carrying their prize on their shoulders.

So **Hurroosh** (hʊrūˑʃ).

1888 R. Kipling *Plain T. fr. Hills* (1891) 31 There was a wild hurroosh at the Club.

Hur(r)oo·sh, *v.* (Cf. Hurrish *v.*)

1895 Jane Barlow *Strangers at Lisconnel* 41 You might as well try to hurroosh one chicken off a rafter and not scare the couple that were huddled beside it.

Hurry (hʊˑri), *sb.* Also 6–7 **hurrey**, -ie. [*Hurry* sb. and vb., with the exception of a doubtful ME. instance of the latter, are known only from end of 16th c.; it is uncertain which of them has priority etymologically, and the order of sense-development is not clear. In the earliest cited instances the sb. is identical in sense with Hurly¹; so *hurry-hurry* with *hurly-hurly*. With these cf. also mod.Du. *herrie*, *hurrie*, agitation, bustle, disorder, tumult. The earliest cited instances of the vb., on the other hand, go with branch II of the sb., and point to more immediate onomatopœic origin, the element *hurr* being naturally used in various languages to express the sound of rapid vibration, and the rapid motion which it accompanies. Thus MHG. and Ger. *hurren* to whir, Sw. and Norw. dial. *hurra* to whir, whizz, whirl round, Da. *hurre* to whir, Icel. *hurr* hurly-burly, noise.]

I. †1. Commotion or agitation; physical, social, or political; disturbance, tumult. (With or without *a* and *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxviii. 1003 The tumult still encreased, and the multitude was all up on a hurrey. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. vi. 4 The present peace, And quietnesse of the people, which before Were in wilde hurry. 1625 Fletcher & Shirley *Nt. Walker* II. ii, What thousand noises pass through all the rooms? What cryes and hurries? 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* Ep. Ded. C, In a turbulent Sea, where there is nothing but a Chaos of hurry, and confusion. 1762 Wesley *Jrnl.* 6 Sept., A poor man began to make some tumult. But many cried out, 'Constables, take him away'. They did so, and the hurry was over. 1843 R. R. Madden *United Irishmen* Ser. II. II. xx. 433 In the south of Ireland, the rebellion of 1798 is designated by a term..indicative of the confusion attendant on an insurrection. The people call it 'the hurry'.

†b. *concr.* A confused crowd, a mob. *Obs. rare.*

1620 Shelton *Quix.* (1896) III. 54 For all your Pharaos, your Ptolomies..your Caesars..with all the hurrie (if I may so terme them) of your infinite Princes, Monarchs, Lords, Medes, ..Persians, Grecians, and Barbarians. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 30 The Pavement sounds with trampling Feet, And the mixt Hurry barricades the Street.

†2. Mental agitation or disturbance; excitement; perturbation. (Also with *pl.*) *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* IX. xxiv. 331, I will for my part set all presently in a hurrie [*terrore implebo*]. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 162 Void of all material passions, and terrestrial hurries. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 146 There is nothing like Hurrying the Body, to divert the Hurry of the Mind. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* V. ii. 10 They thought it adviseable that I should not be admitted into her presence, till the hurries she was in had subsided. 1789 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 18 Feb., He found nothing now remaining of the disorder, but too much hurry of spirits.

II. 3. Excited, hasty, or impetuous motion; rush. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 596/2 The motion of the Heaven, or of the Stars..might in the first case..both have begun, and be continued by the hurry of some Air. 1696 Whiston *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 74 Strange uncertain Hurries of Opake Masses hither and thither. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) I. 125 My Heart is upon the Hurry. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 530 The hurry and vigour of circulation [of the blood] are greater than at any future period. 1860 Longf. *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere* 73 A hurry of hoofs in a village street.

†b. A strong impulse. *Obs. rare.*

1693 C. Mather *Invis. World* (1862) 188 Grievous and Pulling Hurries to Self-Murder are none of the smallest outrages, which the Devil in his Temptations commits upon us.

4. Action accelerated by some pressure of circumstances, excitement, or agitation; undue or immoderate haste; the condition of being obliged to act quickly through having little time; eagerness to get something done quickly. (See also 5.)

1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 77 To enjoy themselves equally in the hurry of Business, and the Repose of a Private Life. 1700 T. Brown tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 23 With what Hurry and Swiftness is the Circulation of London perform'd? 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 156 The imprudent hurry with which the first overtures from France were accepted. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 101 Much hurry of business prevents R. S. from entering further into the other queries. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* I. 370 Surprised at the extent and hurry of the preparations. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 188 There is no hurry in the designs of God.

b. Qualified by *no* or *any* (with negative implication): Need or occasion for hurry.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 434 Sometimes he said that there was no hurry, and sometimes that he was too weak. *Mod.* Is there any hurry?

5. Phrases (from 4). a. *In a hurry*: In haste due to pressure, want of time, or excitement; in urgent haste.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 42 The other had no sooner got his Gun, but in a hurry he fires upon him; but not taking good aim, did not do any execution. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* (1757) 202 He was in a great hurry to get his sprit-sail-yard fore and aft. *a* 1773 Chesterf. in J. Trusler *Princ. Politeness* (1790) 61 A man of sense may be in haste, but he is never in a hurry... To be in a hurry is a proof that the business we embark in is too great for us. 1774 C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 129 This instrument, though far from complete, having been constructed in a hurry for the purpose of a first experiment. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 124, I drew it up in a hurry, intending to transcribe it. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 114 While the sun shines, such an enterprise must make hay in a hurry. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 53 What a hurry you are in!

b. *Not . . in a hurry*, not very soon; *to be in no hurry*, to have plenty of time, to take one's time. (*colloq.*)

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 109 The late Mr. T. ..whose like we shall not see again in a hurry. 1858 Buckle *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 595 Believing that little can be done they are in no hurry to do it. 1865 W. G. Palgrave *Arabia* I. 210 Not yet liberated, nor likely to be so in a hurry.

6. Technical and specific uses.

a. A small load of hay or corn. *dial.* (cf. Hurry *v.* 6). b. One of the 'spouts' which allow coal to rush down from cars (running on a timber framework) into the hold of a ship; *pl.* the whole framework or 'stathe'. c. *Dramatic Music.* A tremolo passage played on the violin or other instrument to accompany an exciting scene. d. Dr. Lodge's proposed term for a unit of acceleration (in *Physics*), i.e. an acceleration of one foot per second in a second.

1659 *Dedham Rec.* (1894) IV. 5 No Inhabitant of this Towne shall..cutt any grasse in any of the Comon meadows .. vpon the penaltie of forfieting tenn shillings for euery Loade or hurry of haye so cutt. 1787 W. Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Hurry*, a small load of hay or corn. 1794 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 329 In this staith are fixed five hurries or spouts .. the hurries or spouts lie with an inclining slope of about forty-five degrees. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* xii. 70/1 Then the wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music, (technically called 'a hurry'). 1879 Lodge *Elem. Mech.* 21 *note*, Suppose .. we .. call the unit of velocity a 'speed'. .. If a name were .. wanted for the unit of acceleration, or one speed per second, it might perhaps be called a 'hurry'. 1888 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. T.* 231 The 'hurry' is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident: ..during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

7. Used *adverbially*: With hurry.

1796 Scott. *Will. & Helen* xxxvii, And, hurry! hurry! off they rode.

8. *Comb.* (from sense 1).

1650 Trapp *Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 8 Those..that heard as hurrie-nois in the aër (made by the Angels likely).

Hurry (hʊˑri), *v.* Also ? 4 **horye**(n. [See Hurry *sb.* (The order of senses is uncertain: possibly sense 3 was the earliest, as app. in the sb.)]

1. *trans.* To carry, convey, or cause to go with excessive haste, under the influence of external pressure or of excitement. Frequently with *along, away, down, up, in, out*, etc.

(It is not certain that the first quot. belongs to this word.) [13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 883 þe 3onge men..by þe honder hym hent & horyed him with-inne.]

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 904 A second fear..Which madly hurries her she knows not whither. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart., Sir J. Oldcastle* E viij b, To Thickets feeld then was Oldcastle hurried. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 289 Caverns, into which the poor Shepheards hurry their Flocks upon any alarm. 1760 C. Johnston *Chrysal* (1822) II, 214 My master was seized and hurried away to a prison. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 148, I rushed out of the house, not knowing whither my steps were hurrying me. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 6 We commonplace beings are hurried along in the crowd.

b. To carry or drive with impetuosity or without deliberation to some action, conduct, or condition of mind.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. i. 35 Wilde amazement hurries vp and downe The little number of your doubtfull friends. 1621 T. Williamson tr. *Goulart's Wise Vitillard* 104 Those raging and unruly passions, which hurry the wicked up and downe. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 2 The poor People..are furiously hurried into actions .. destroying all foundations of Law and Liberty. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 18 Drinking hurries Men on to the worst of Vices. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 97 To hurry you into an act of unjust aggression.

†c. To drive (anything) with rapid or impetuous motion. *Obs.*

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 278 Exhalations .. hurried about with a most violent motion. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* iv. (1722) 370 A Comet's Atmosphere is a very stormy Fluid wherein Masses of Opake Matter are continually hurried about.

2. *intr.* To move or act with excited haste, or with an evident or apparent effort at speed; to press on without leisure or with great or undue haste. With advbs. as in 1. *Hurry up!* make haste, increase your speed. (*colloq.*)

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 140 Desp'rately he hurried through the streete. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 53 Lives, Honours, Lands, and all, hurrie to losse. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 Gastly amazement..Shall hurry on before, and usher us. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 74 Near enough to hear them .. and to see their Troops hurry from one place to another. 1816 Keatinge *Trav.* (1817) I. 49 At sun-set all must hurry inside the gates. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 47 They hurried off to obtain relief. 1871 H. Macmillan *True Vine* vi. (1872) 259 Nature never hurries, never takes leaps, never wearies. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 74 The fresh water hurrying onward to the sea. 1890 *Acrobats & Mountebanks* 72 'Walk in, walk in! ladies and gentlemen', cries the showman... 'Walk in, walk in! Hurry up!'

†3. *trans.* To agitate, disturb, excite; to molest, harass, worry. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Cf. Hurry *sb.* 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Harassé*, ..harried, molested, hurried. 1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 17/1 Then must the conscience be hurried with her owne pierc-ings. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 380 As those savage Beasts do delight to kill, hurry, oppress, tear and eat the Blood of their fellow Creatures. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* ix. 232 So under the influence of the imagination as to have their sleep hurried with visions. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ireland* iv. 63 Her form wasted, her spirits were hurried. 1848 A. B. Evans *Leicestersh. Words* s.v., I've been very much hurried this morning; for I've just heard of the death of my old friend T——.

4. To urge or excite to greater speed; to hasten the action, motion, or progress of; often, to hasten unduly.

1713 Addison *Guardian* No. 154 ¶ 2, I hurried my habit, and got it ready a week before the time. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 175 The Commons..now hurried on as much as they formerly delayed, the disbanding of the armies. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 176 Indeed, the conclusion [of the drama] appears to be somewhat hurried up. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 55 Nor is there any good to be got in trying to hurry man or beast in Spain. 1889 Mrs. Walford *Stiff-necked Generat.* 190 Shall I ring and hurry up the tea? *refl.* 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* v, You needn't hurry yourself. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, There was no reason why the express should hurry itself.

5. To put *away, on, out, forth*, etc., hurriedly or hastily.

1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 208 Lady Roseville hurried away a tear that would start unbidden. 1807 Sir R. Wilson *Jrnl.* 9 June in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 256 Hurrying on my clothes. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Ere ing on my clothes. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* II. xxxii, Ere His tongue could hurry forth his fear. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 650 When the glottis is once opened, ..the stutterer..is glad to hurry out as many words as he can.

6. *north. dial.* To transport or convey (= Drive

v. 5 b; *e.g.*, to drive a cart, drive coal). *spec.* in *Coal-mining*, To transport (the coal) from the face of the working to the bottom of the shaft (see HURRIER 2); also *absol.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Hurry* (1) to bear, lead, or carry anything away. *North.* 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersf. Gloss.*, *Hurry*, to draw or move a cart. A horse hurries coals, &c. 1898 *Cleckheaton Guardian* 21 Oct., Joel B—, son of the deceased, said he hurried for his father.

Hu'rry-bu'rry, *sb.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* [Reduplicated extension of HURRY: cf. HURLY-BURLY.] Tumult, confusion or bustle caused by excitement, hurly-burly. b. as *adv.* Tumultuously.

1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poet. Wks. (1846) 127 To read the King's Birth-day's fell hurry-burry. ?*a* 1800 *Christmas Ba'ing* in J. Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 125 (Jam.) The hurry-burry [that] now began..Wi' routs and raps frae man to man. 1813 D. ANDERSON *Poems* 116 (Jam.) Hurry hurry runnin' loupin'. 1832–53 A. RODGER in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 65 I'll just tak' ye at your word, An' end this hurry-burry.

†**Hurry-curry.** *Obs.* ? *nonce-wd.* [A jingling formation from *hurry* (see esp. HURRY *v.* 6); perh. with reference to L. *currus* chariot. Cf. also HARRY-CARRY.] ? A swift car or curricle.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps vppon it .. that hee had thought to have topled his burning carre or Hurrie currie into the sea.

†**Hurry-durry,** *sb. rare.* = HURRY-BURRY.

1732 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 389 Mrs. Clayton designs having her assembly..so we must prepare for hurry-durry; but as it will be the only agreeable crowd, I think it may be borne once a week. 1774 *Ibid.* Ser. II. II. 41 Whilst we are enjoying sweet peace in this delightful place, the world is in a hurry-durry.

†**Hu'rry-du'rry,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. HURRY *sb.* 1.] A sailor's epithet applied to rough, boisterous, foul weather. Hence *fig.* in quot. 1676.

1672 *State Papers, Domest.* (P. R. O.) CCCXIV. No. 90 The wind was at east and blew hard and, as the seamen terme it, was thick hurry durry weather, which is wind and raine. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 105/2 1 *Sail.* Nay, there's no more dealing with him, than with the land in a storm, no near — 2 *Sail.* 'Tis a hurry-durry blade. Dost thou remember..when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog? 1693 R. GRIFFITHS *Let. to Sir J. Trenchard* (P. R. O.), We have mett with very foule hurry-durry weather and much raine.

†**Hurry-durry,** *int. Obs.* An exclamation of impatience or indignation.

1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* III. i, I will not stir from the door, that I resolve — hurry durry, what, shut me out. *Ibid.*, Hurry durry—good for nothing! 1682 MRS. BEHN *Roundheads* III, How dost do, Nacky? hurry durry! I am come, little Nacky. *Ibid.* IV. ii, What my Nicky Nacky! Hurry Durry! Nicky Nacky in the Plot?

Hurrying (hʌ'ri,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURRY *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. HURRY: †a. Harassing, disturbance, molestation, worrying (*obs.*). b. Hastening under excitement or pressure.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. vii. (1712) 108 Under most grievous hurryings and tortures of the body. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* (Contents), The nimbleness of Ghosts in their hurryings of Body. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 343 For all Hurrying, Hunting, Oppressing and Killing. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxiv, Ah! then and there was hurrying to and fro.

Hence **Hu'rryingly** *adv.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxxv. 257 Going out of one apartment, hurryingly, as I may say, into another. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 729 They went till unobscur'd the porches shone; Which hurryingly they gain'd, and enter'd straight.

Hurry-scurry (hʌ'ri,skʌ'ri), *adv., adj.*, and *sb. colloq.* Also **hurry-skurry.** [f. HURRY *v.* + SCURRY *v.*: the jingling combination has the effect of a reduplicative formation; cf. *helter-skelter.*]

A. *adv.* With the hurry and confusion of persons, etc., running in diverse directions; in disorderly haste, pell-mell.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 63 Each hole and cupboard they explore..Run hurry-skurry round the floor. 1798 COLERIDGE *Poems, Mad Ox* xiv, The victor ox scoured down the street, The mob fled hurry-scurry. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 125 Away went horse and rider at full speed,—hurry-scurry,—up hill and down. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 138 A whistling coal train drove these horsemen hurry-scurry out of its way.

B. *adj.* Characterized by hurry and commotion.

1732 E. FORREST *Hogarth's Tour* 4 We made a hurry-scurry dinner at the Smack at the ten-gun battery. 1789 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Dec., It must be a mighty hurry-skurry life! 1836 DISRAELI *Lett. Runnymede* 154 That volatile effusion which is the hurry-skurry offspring of ignorance and guile. 1863 *Bradford Advertiser* 18 July 5/2 Then hurry-skurry retreat; men tumbling over one another for fear.

C. *sb.* Hurry and confusion; the hurrying and disorderly rushing of a number; a 'rush'.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xlvii. 296 Why should not we women, after all, contrive to make hurry-skurries? 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Burney* 20 July, The close of the season is always hurry-scurry. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 134 While our dinner was preparing, an alarm was beat in the camp, which occasioned a great hurry-scurry in the courtyard. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 371 All was now commotion and hurry-scurry inside and out. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* xi. 488 This is the age of progress. No,..it is the age of hurry-skurry. We have all run ourselves out of breath.

Hu'rry-scu'rry, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move or proceed with hurry-scurry; to run or rush in confused and undignified haste.

1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 227 Out bolted the Squire, and hurry-scurried away. 1812 COMBE *Picturesque* I. (Chandos) 6 She was among those busy wives, Who hurry-scurry through their lives. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 7/4 Having to hurry-scurry about the platform in search of a vacant seat.

2. *trans.* (*nonce-use.*)

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The paste is hurry-skurried into pie, pudding, or tart.

Hurse-skin, var. or erron. f. *huss-skin*: see HUSS *sb.*..

Hurson, obs. Sc. f. WHORESON.

Hurst (hɔ̄st). Forms: 1 hyrst, 3– hurst, (4 hurste, 5 hirste, 6 hyrst, 6– hirst). [OE. *hyrst*:–OTeut. type **hursti-z*, whence OHG., MHG. *hurst*, G. dial. *horst* 'heap, cluster, thicket, top of rock, sandbank' (Flügel); MLG. *horst* hill, wooded or bushy eminence, small wood, LG. *horst*, *host*, a bushy piece of land surrounded with marsh, a wooded eminence, EFris. *hörst*, *horst*, *höst*, thicket, copse, sandy eminence (prob. formerly overgrown with brushwood); MDu. *horst* (Kilian *horscht*, *horst*) thicket of brushwood. In the forms *-hurst*, *-hirst*, *-herst*, a frequent element in place-names, as in *Hawkhurst*, *Chislehurst*, *Fernichirst*, *Amherst*. (So *-horst* in Du. and LG.)

Icel. *hrjóstr* rough place, barren rocky place, Norw. dial. *rust*, *ryst*, little wood, thicket, clump of alders and dwarf birch, wooded tract on a mountain, lateral ridge of a mountain, Færöese *rust* ridge, show similarity of sense, but are difficult to connect phonologically.]

I. 1. An eminence, hillock, knoll, or bank, esp. one of a sandy nature.

a 1000 *Riddles* xli. 61 (Gr.) Swylce ic eom wraðre þonne wermod sy þe her on hyrstum heasewe stondeð. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 300/18 Opon þe hexte hurste of al þe hulle aþe laste he him fond. *Ibid.* 473/378 Huy lokeden heom bi-side and seiȝen an heiȝh hurst Swiþe feor in þe se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 At Nemyn in Norþ Wales A litel ilond þere is, þat hatte Bardeseie..Men lyueþ so longe in þat hurste, þat þe eldest deiȝeþ furst. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 56 Thai hard hillis hirstis for to eir [*colles*, *atque horum asperrima pascunt*]. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss., *Hirst*, a bank or sudden rising of the ground. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii. *note*, We are bound to drive the bullocks, All by hollows, hirsts, and hillocks.

b. A sandbank in the sea or a river; a ford made by a bed of sand or shingle.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. i. (Tollem. MS.), It is harde and most perel to falle and smyte on hurstes of grauel [*arenarum obstaculis*] hid in þe see under water. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 384 The..Cytie dothe suffer the Thames to geather a great hurst or banck. 1805 *State, Fraser of Fraserfield* 192 (Jam.) If..there would be a ford or hirst in the water. 1820 J. CLELAND *Glasgow* 113 To remove the ford at Dambuck and some other prominent hirsts. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s.v., A bed of shingle in the Severn is called a *hurst*.

2. A grove of trees; a copse; a wood; a wooded eminence. (The last variety of sense, found in mod. dialects, may be the primary one.)

The OE. quots. are of uncertain sense.

822 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 458 In hyrst, sciofingden, snadhyrst. 858 *Ibid.* 438 Stanehtan denn, et illa silva, sandhyrst nominatur quae pertinet to wassingwellan. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3370 Brawnches so heghe..they heldede to hir heste alle holly at ones, The hegheste of iche a hirste. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 27 Each rising hurst Where many a goodlie oake had carefullie been nurst. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 b, *Hurst* or *hirst* signifieth a wood. 1825 BROCKETT, *Hirst*, *Hurst*, a woody bank. 1827 J. HODGSON *Northumbld.* II. I. 100 *note*, Scraggy hirsts of hazel. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 72 In hursts that house the boar.

b. *Her.* 'A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base' (Cassell).

1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her.*, *Hurst*, a wood, or thicket of trees.

II. Technical senses. (The connexion of these with the prec. is doubtful.)

3. The frame of a pair of millstones.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas* s. v., Miln-hirst, is the place on which the Cribs or Crubs (as they call them) ly, within which the mil-stone hirsts, or hirsills. 1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s. v. *Mill*, The hurst or round frame ..containing the lower mill-stone..and the upper one. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., *Hurst*, the frame on which a run of millstones is placed. A husk.

4. The ring of the helve of a trip- or tilt-hammer, which bears the trunnions.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 The centre.. or axis of the hammer, is supported in a cast-iron frame ..called the hirst. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Hurst.

III. 5. *Comb.* **hurst-beech,** the Hornbeam; **hurst-frame** = sense 4.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 336 To form a pillar of solid timber; on the top of which the hirst-frame..is placed, and firmly held down by the four bolts, which descend through all the platforms, and have secure fastenings in the solid masonry beneath. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Hurstbeech, *Carpinus Betulus*. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Hurst-* or *Horst-* or *Horse-beech*, the hornbeam.

Hurt (hɔ̄t), *sb.*[1] Forms: 2–7 hurte, 4 hirt, hourte, 5 hort, hurth, 5–6 hurtt(e, 4– hurt. [app. a. OF. *hurte* (mod.F. *heurte*) shock of collision, stroke, blow, f. *hurter*, *heurter*: see HURT *v.* Cf. also later F. *heurt* 'shocke, push, or dash; violent meeting or conflict; a knock or knocking together' (Cotgr.), It. *urto* a push, thrust, shock; also (from French) MHG. *hurt* and *hurte* shock of encounter, MDu., Du. *hort* thrust, push, shove. The sense 'injury' is a purely Eng. development: see HURT *v.*]

†1. A knock, blow, or stroke causing a wound or damage. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 1837 Heo leopen to Brutus folke, þer heo hurtes duden. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Ich bide þe ..bi þe herde hurtes and þe unwurðe wowes ðet he for us..þolede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12401 He ne lefte for swerd ne oþer hirt þat he vntil Arthur stirt. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6526 He..Gird hom to ground with mony grym hurt. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 23 b, Of the great disordering of horses with the hurts of our English arrowes. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* II. iv. 43 Synthues by a hurt of a Lance upon his right hand, was disabled. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Circles* Wks. (Bohn) I. 126 You admire this tower of granite, weathering the hurts of so many ages.

2. Bodily or material injury, esp. that caused by a blow or stroke; a wound; a lesion; damage.

c 1205 LAY. 8178 Þa wes his hurte æðe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele. *c* 1375 *Sir Beues* (MS. E) 1691+5 He was so ffeynt ffor hys hurte. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 357 A fare ȝung man..Clengeand þi hortis þat are sare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 463 Herbes..To heele with youre hurtes hastily. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instrumentis..for to serche woundes and hurtes. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 30 b, Sometime it killeth a man, and there appeareth no wound without, neither any hurt within. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 115 My very Friend hath got his mortall hurt In my behalfe. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. xvi. 267 A Gentlemans child..had a hurt on the ancle, wherein a callus was grown. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Bolts*, Fender-Bolts..are struck into the uttermost Bends or Wales of a Ship to save her Sides from Bruises and Hurts. 1794 LD. HOOD 12 July in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 436 *note*, I am truly sorry to hear you have received a hurt, and hope..it is not much. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. (1871) II. 193 He ordered his own surgeon to look to the hurts of the captive.

3. *gen.* Injury of any kind inflicted or suffered; harm, wrong, damage, detriment.

(In first quot. *fig.* from 2.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 þi salue hit is, ȝif þu hit luuest, aȝean soule hurtes. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xviii. (1885) 154 To þe kynges gret harme and hurt off his said seruantes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, That..causeth heresyes & errours, and so is great hurte to fayth. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 150/1 Sir Nicholas Bagnoll was called to answer such hurts as were obiected against him. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 11 They do euer with their preaching, more hurte than good. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Oct., But [I] do not think that all this will redound to my hurt. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 123 It is safer to do some men hurt, than to do them too much good. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, What hurt can it do you?

†4. Hurtful or noxious quality or action. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 786 At what time they are very swift, quick, nimble, and of most certain hurt, more dangerous and more venemous in their bitings.

Hurt (hɔ̄t), *sb.*[2] *Her.* Also hurte, heurte. [a. F. *heurte* (*a* 1558 in Godef.): '*heurtes*, small Azure balls, tearmed (in Heraldry) hurts on men, and tongue-moles on women' (Cotgr.). Cf. F. *heurt* mark left by a blow, and quot. 1572.

The English heraldic writers generally identify this with HURT *sb.*[3], a bilberry; but (since the bilberry is not known as *heurt* or *heurte* in French) it is evident that this can be correct only if *hurt* and *hurtleberry* took their names from the heraldic word (or from the blue mark of a blow).]

A roundel azure: usually held to represent a hurtleberry.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Seuen signes, or tokens whiche are figured in Armes round .. 4. Is of Azure, and is termed a *Hurte*. 7. Is of Purpre, and is to be called a *Wounde*. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. viii. (1660) 138 These appeare light-blew..they are indeed a kind of fruit or small round berry, of Colour betwixt Black and Blew..In some places they are called..Hurts or Hurtle-berries. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 352 If they [Roundles] be Light-blew then we call them Hurts. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* Gloss., *Hurts* or *Huerts*, roundelets of the Azure Colour, so termed by none but English Heralds ..These being blue, some will have them to signify Bruises or Contusions in the Flesh, which often turn to that colour. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* iv. (ed. 3) 73 Roundles..are distinguished ..by their several Tinctures,—they are..The Heurte, *az.*

Hurt (hɔ̄t), *sb.*[3] Now *dial.* Also 6 hurte, 7 heurt. See also WHORT. [Known to us from 16th c., but the fuller name *hurtleberry* appears *c* 1450; the relation between these, and the origin of both, are uncertain; no cognate name appears in other langs. See prec.] = HURTLEBERRY.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii. (1870) 267 Rawe crayme..eaten with strawberyes or hurtes. 1610 (see HURT *sb.*[2]). 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 During Sommer there are

either Strawberries..or Mulberries..Raspises, hurts. 1671 Narborough *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 121 Small red Berries, much like Hurts. 1705 Beverley *Virginia* II. P 13 (1722) 113 There are three Sorts of Hurts, or Huckleberries, upon Bushes, from two to ten Foot high. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 572/2 Vendors of wild strawberries, and 'hurts'.

b. *Comb.*, as *hurt-gatherer*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/2 The true region of heath and hurtle-berries, and here you will find the hurt-gatherers busily engaged in small groups and parties.

Hurt (hɚt), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **hurt**. Forms: 2 (3rd sing.) hert, 3 (*Orm.*) hirrtenn, 3–6 hurte, (3–4 horte, 4–5 hirte); 5– hurt. Pa. t. 3–4 hurte, (4 herte, hirte, *Sc.* hwrte), 5– hurt; also *β.* 4 hirtide, 5 hurtid, 5–8 (9 *dial.*) hurted. Pa. pple. 3 hird, 3–5 i-, yhurt, 4 hirt, yhert, 4–6 hurte, 4– hurt; also *β.* 5 hurtyd, 5–9 hurted. [app. a. OF. *hurte-r* (now *heurter*) to bring into violent collision, 'to knocke, push, jarre, joult, strike, dash, or hit violently against' (Cotgr.). The phonology is not altogether clear; but app. the word was adopted early enough for OF. *u* to be treated as OE. *y*, becoming *i* in north and midl., and in the south remaining *ü*, which later became *ŭ* as in *hurst*, OE. *hyrst*; the variants in *-er*, *-or*, are mainly due to the disturbing influence of *r* upon the preceding vowel: cf. the historical forms of *dirt*, *first*, *gird*, *third*, *worse*, etc.

OF. *hurter* = Pr. *urtar*, It. *urtare*, is of obscure origin; in Darmesteter's opinion 'probably Germanic'. As, however, no corresponding Germanic word is known, Diez suggested a possible derivation from Celtic, comparing Welsh *hwrdd* ram, push, *hyrddu*, *hyrddio* to push; but see Thurneysen *Keltoromanisches* 81. MHG. and MLG. *hurten* to rush into collision, MDu. *hurten*, *horten*, Du. *horten* to jolt, jostle, push, are from French, and were orig. words of the tournament.]

I. Transitive uses.

†1. To knock, strike, dash (a thing against something else, or two things together); in quot. 1400, to run (a ship) aground. (=Hurtle *v.* 1.) *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 11370 Swa þatt tu nohht ne shallt tin fot Uppo þe staness hirrtenn. *c* 1205 Lay. 1878 Heo hurten heora hafden. *a* 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Acts xxvii. 41 (MS. Banister) Whanne we felden into a place of grauel .. thei hurten the schippe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 192/2 To Hurte, *allidere*, *col-*, *elidere*, *illidere*. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 118 That thou hurt nether foot nor knee. 15.. *Miller of Abington* in Wright *Anecd. Literaria* (1844) 110 Against a fourme he hurte his shin. 1634 Winthrop *New Eng.* (1825) I. 136 The Elizabeth Dorcas..being hurt upon a rock at Scilly.. lost sixty passengers at sea.

†2. To knock, strike, give a blow to (so as to wound or injure). *Obs.* (In later instances blending with sense 3.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 4715 Stones and stokkes they threw doun; Some off the Crystenes they herte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1045 Whan þurgh þe body hurte was Diomede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10387 Þen þe kyng at hym caupit with a kene speire, Hurt hym full hidusly, harmyt hym sore. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 560 Thone hurted the other soo harde that thei felle doun almoost bothe to the erthe. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lxxii. [lxvi.] 216 They dyd let fly theyr quarelles, wherwith they hurted many. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 280 [He] fell upon him, got him down, and having hurt him in several places, thrust him out of Doors.

3. To cause bodily injury to (by a blow or otherwise); to wound; to give bodily pain to.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5833 Hii velle & to brusede some anon to dęþe, & some ymaymed, & some yhurt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3940 Iacob was þan hurt wel sare þe maister sinu of his the. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Marcus* 82 He hwrte rycht sare his hand. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xii, I haue foughten with a knyght .. I am sore hurte and he bothe. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* K v, My shooe is newe, faire and well made, but you know not where about it doeth hurt and grieve me. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 39 Hee that striketh a Wall may hurt his Knuckles. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 7, I have been found guilty of killing cats I never hurted. 1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* I. iv, No more hurt in the loins than I am. 1885 Tennyson *North. Cobbler* iv, Once of a frosty night I slither'd an' hurted my huck.

b. To injure (a thing) physically; to do harm to, damage.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* ix. 4 It is comaundid to hem, that thei shulden not hirte hay of the erthe. 1481 Caxton *Godefroy* clxxxiii. 269 They mocqued oure peple .. and more asprely defended them self and hurted thengyns. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 44 b, Hurle out all the stones and suche thinges as may hurt the Sythe. 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 167 It is a common saying in Ireland, that the very dryest Summers there never hurt the land. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv, Which shall greatly hurt the fruits of the earth.

4. *gen.* To injure, do harm or mischief to; to affect injuriously, be prejudicial or detrimental to; to wrong, inflict injury upon.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 45 He tobrekð, 3if he ani god wille hafð, forðan he hert his gode wille. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 98 Hwo haueð ihurt te, mi deore? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28197 Wit flitt, wit brixil, striue and sturt, Myn euen-cristen haue i hurt. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* Prol. 424 That ye hym nevere hurte in al his lyve. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 22 Vnleful curse hirtiþ not him þat is notid þer wiþ. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 78 It is the man among all oure enmyes, that..more hath hurted vs. 1533 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 To be thus prejudiced and hurted of our said toll. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1676 Among them he a spirit of phrenzie sent, Who hurt their minds. 1726-31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 96 Both parties equally hurted her. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxii, Tressilian .. had much hurt his interest with her. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 9 Innocent delusion, it amuses you and it doesn't hurt us.

5. To give mental pain to; to grieve, distress, vex, offend.

1526 Tindale *Matt.* xi. 6 Happy is he thatt is noott hurte by me. — *Mark* xiv. 27 All ye shalbe hurtt thorowe me thys nyght. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. v, When we are thrown out of this state, or deprived of any thing requisite to maintain us in it .. we are always hurt. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* I. i, I own I was hurt to hear it. 1815 Wellington *Let. to Ld. Hill* 9 May in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 368, I consider the transactions too recent .. to write a true history without hurting the feelings of nations, and of some individuals. 1879 Miss Bates *Egypt. Bonds* I. ix. 221 How mortified and 'hurt' poor Fred would have looked.

II. Intransitive and absolute uses.

†6. *intr.* To strike, dash (*on* or *against* something); to come into collision. In first quot. *fig.* To come or hit upon a thing; in quot. *c* 1500, To make a rush at a person. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 176 Nu we hurteð [*v.r.* hitte], leoue sustren, to the ueorðe dole. *Ibid.* 186 A child, 3if hit spurneð o summe þing..me bet þet þing þet hit hurteð on. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4626 Schipes .. þat on vn-to toþer hurte. 1382 Wyclif *John* xi. 9 If ony man schal wandre in the day, he hirtith not. 1388 — *Jer.* xiii. 16 Bifor that 3oure feet hirte at derk hillis. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/2 The Shyppe where the kyng was in hurted and smote twyes ageynst the roche. *c* 1500 *Melusine* v. 25 Whan Raymondyn cam ayenst the said bore .. the bore anoone hurted to hym. 1622 R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* xli. 99 Arrowes..headed with a flint stone, which is loose, and hurting, the head remaineth in the wound.

7. *absol.* To cause injury, do harm (physical or otherwise); to cause or inflict pain.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 367 Cupide, which maie hurt and hele In loves cause. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxii. 13 It micht hurt in no degre. 1611 Bible *Isa.* xi. 9 They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountaine. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 97 Orators..though they have great power to hurt, have little to save. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Fourfold Aspect* ii, How that true wife said to Pœtus..'Sweet, it hurts not!'

8. *intr.* for *pass.* To suffer injury or pain. (Now only *colloq.*)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxvi[i]. 24 When rightwise falles, hortes na lime. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 109 If that wylle not serue, but yet youre finger hurteth, you must take [etc.]. *Mod.* Does your hand still hurt?

Hurt (hɚt), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of Hurt *v.*] Injured, wounded, etc.: see the verb.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7166 The Troiens .. Helit þere hurt men þurgh helpis of leches. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 287 The hole is saaf, the hurte is forto cure. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The wounde is bounde .. begynnynge fro the party opposite to the hurt place. 1617 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 178 For curing my hurt leg. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 140 The balm of hurt minds. 1887 R. N. Carey *Uncle Max* xxviii. 220 In rather a hurt voice.

† b. *Hurt majesty*: = Lèse-majesté. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 159 Paule, as for hurte maieste, [Nero] Syne eftir bad hedit suld be. 1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 4 They that..committis the crime of hurt-majestie against his Hienesse.

†**Hurtberry.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Hurt *sb.*³ + Berry.] = Hurtleberry.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* I. (1662) 246 Hurtberries: In Latine Vaccinia, most wholsome to the Stomack, but of a very astringent Nature.

Hurted (hɚ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* Now *dial.* [f. Hurt *v.* + -ed¹.] = Hurt *ppl. a.*

1643 I. Steer tr. *Exper. Chyrurg.* vi. 26 Lest they should flow to the hurted part. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Burn*, Apply it to the hurted Part.

Hurter¹ (hɚ·təɹ). [f. Hurt *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which hurts or injures.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 10 Hurtaris of the common weil. 1597 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 181 Hurters and mutilaters of ministers. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & no King* v. i, I shall not be a hurter if no helper. 1834 A. W. Hare *Serm.* II. xvii. 319 The great and fatal hurter, Death.

Hurter² (hɚ·təɹ). Forms: 4–5 hurtour, -ur(e, hortour, 6 hurter, 8– hurter. [ad. F. *hurtoir*, in 1375 *hurtouoir* (Godef.), f. *hurter* to strike, Hurt *v.*]

1. The shoulder of an axle, against which the nave of the wheel strikes; also, a strengthening piece on the shoulder of an axle.

1300–1 *Durham MS. Burs. Roll*, Sellis, hurtur', buklis, cingulis novis empt. *c* 1310 *Ibid.*, xvj Cluttis et j Hortour empt. pro Carect. Prioris, xiiijd. 1349–50 *Ibid.*, viij Hurtours pro Carectis .. de proprio ferro faciendis. 1404 *Durham MS. Sacr. Roll*, j hurtour. 1600 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 48 To the Smith of Pittington for makeinge a claspe and a horter to the great bell. 1788 *Chambers' Cycl., Hurter*, in Artillery, a flatted iron fixed against the body of an axle tree, with straps to take off the friction of the naves of wheels against the body. 1825 Brockett, *Hurter*, the shoulder of the axle against which the nave of the wheel knocks. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hurter* .. 2. (*Vehicles.*) A butting-piece on an axle.

2. a. A beam fixed on a gun-platform, to stop the wheels of the gun-carriage from injuring the parapet. b. A wooden or iron piece fastened to the top rails of the lower gun-carriage or chassis, either in front or behind (*counter-hurter*), to check the motion of the gun.

1828 J. M. Spearman *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 326 Platforms.. Sleepers, Hurters, Planks, Pickets. 1851 J. S. Macaulay *Field Fortif.* 80 In laying a gun-platform the first thing to be done is to fix the hurter, which may be a piece of timber 7 or 8 feet long, and 7 inches square, or a strong fascine may be used .. The hurter should be placed perpendicular to the axis or central line of the embrasure. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 56 Two short hurters, each 3 feet × 6 inches × 6 inches, are also provided to prevent the gun carriage running up too far.

Hurter³. *local.* [f. Hurt *sb.*³] A gatherer of hurtleberries. (Common in Surrey.)

†**Hurtfoot.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Hurt *v.* + Foot *sb.*] That which hurts the foot.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* Pref., The common Stone hath his name and vocable (if I may so say) hurtfoote, for that it is in mouing..and iourneying the footes pain and griefe.

Hurtful (hɚ·tfŭl), *a.* [f. Hurt *sb.*¹ + -ful.] Having the quality of causing hurt or injury; harmful, injurious, detrimental, prejudicial, pernicious, mischievous, noxious, noisome.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 150 b, The beestes..not noysom or hurtfull. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 78, The most dangerous, violent and hurtfull kind of lightning is called Fulmen. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 62 Thales called vice the hurtfullest thing in the world, bicause that..it marreth and destroieth all. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 162 To certain actions, there be annexed by Nature, divers hurtful consequences. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 P 5 It is..Advantageous to Many, and Hurtful to None. 1862 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. 272 *note*, The vulgar and hurtful error of considering the Church as a corporation.

Hurtfully (hɚ·tfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a hurtful manner; injuriously.

1552 Huloet, Hurtfullye, *nociue*. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Malicieusement*, .. hurtfully. 1685 Boyle *Salub. Air* 40 There are ways of making common water violently and hurtfully operative upon Humane Bodies. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) III. ii. 328 The sight was of a kind to press hurtfully upon the imagination.

Hurtfulness (hɚ·tfŭlnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being hurtful, injuriousness.

1611 Cotgr., *Mauuaistié*, ..shrewdnesse, curstnesse, hurtfulnesse. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* XI. (1678) 271 The hurtfulness of Thunder. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 6 Sensible of the vanity and hurtfulness of filling the world with too many Books. 1870–4 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. 260 The folly and hurtfulness of the proposal.

Hurting (hɚ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. Hurt *v.*]

1. The action of the verb Hurt; injury, damage, hurt. (Now usually gerundial.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 Of keorfunge, oðer of hurtunge. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxvi. 9 He hild me fra hurtynge. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* vi. 23 Noon hirtyng is founden in hym. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 77 Malice in hurting without cause. 1653 Walton *Angler* vii. 150 With as little bruising or hurting the fish as..diligence will enable you to do. 1759 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent.* II. ii. 203 If by hurting be understood the doing mischief wantonly.

† 2. Stumbling; also *concr.* a stumbling-block.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* iii. 20 Y shal putte an hirtynge before hym. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 God wole sende to the aungels to kepe the fro hirtynge.

Hurting, *vbl. sb.*² *dial.* [f. Hurt *sb.*³ + -ing¹.] Gathering of 'hurts' or hurtleberries.

1884 Jefferies *Red Deer* x. 204 Among the labouring people..to go gathering whortleberries is to go 'a-hurting'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 5/1 'Hurting' is a process which involves nothing worse than the picking of the hurt, otherwhere known as the hurtle-berry, .. or common bilberry.

Hurting, *ppl. a.* [f. Hurt *v.* + -ing².] That hurts; injurious.

1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xviii. 328 Its hurting and terrifying power. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 May 3/2 Dignity and self-respect, without any hurting haughtiness.

†**Hurtle,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* or *dial.* [? related to Hurt *sb.*¹, or to F. *heurt* a blow, the mark of a blow: see Hurt *sb.*²] A swelling upon the skin.

1599 T. M[oufet] *Silkwormes* 74 Vpon whose palmes such warts and hurtells rise As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. v. (1738) 183 A vast number of Tubercles and little Hurdles. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Hurtle*, a spot. *Heref.*

†**Hurtle,** *sb.*² *Obs. rare.* = Hurt *sb.*³, Hurtleberry: see also Whortle. *Comb.* hurtle-tree, the dwarf shrub that bears the hurtleberry.

1597 Gerarde *Herbal* 1229 *Vaccinia nigra* the blacke Whortle or Hurtle is a base and lowe tree or woodie plant. *a* 1630 in Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 312 (1810) 322 Taw..Whose sides are stor'd with many a hurtle tree.

Hurtle (hɚ·t'l), *sb.*³ *poet.* and *rhet.* [f. Hurtle *v.*] The action or an act of hurtling; dashing together, collision, conflict; clashing sound.

1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* v. 10 (MS.) The elements..had wag'd Tremendous hurtle. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IX. 835, I flung closer to his breast..And, in that hurtle of united souls [etc.]. 1867 Musgrave *Nooks Old France* II. x. 310 The hurtle of the arrows.

Hurtle (hɚ·t'l), *v.* Now only *literary* or *arch.* Also 4 hortel, 4–7 hurtel, 5 hurtul. [app. a diminutive and iterative of Hurt *v.*, in its original sense of 'strike with a shock'.

Palsgrave (1530) and Cotgrave (1611) give a F. *hurteller* 'to trample on with the feet', which corresponds in form; but this appears to be a late formation.

Sometimes confused with *hurl*; but the essential notion in *hurtle* is that of forcible collision, in *hurl* that of forcible

projection; if, however, I *hurl* a javelin at a shield and strike it, I also *hurtle* the one against the other; hence the contact of sense.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike, dash, or knock (something against something else, or two things together); †to knock or thrust *down* with force or violence; † to run (a ship) aground.

a 1225 [see HURTLING *vbl. sb.*]. *a* 1325 [see *hurtled* below]. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxv. 22 But the litil children .. weren hurtlid togidere. — *Acts* xxvii. 41 Whanne we felden into a place of grauel .. thei hurtliden [*v.r.* hurten, 1388 *v.r.* hurliden, Vulg. *impegerunt*] the schipp. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1758 He foyneth on his feet with his tronchon And he hym hurtleth [so *Cambr.* and *Harl. MSS.*; *other 4 MSS.* hurteth] with his hors adoun. 1388 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 17 Where euer he takith hym, he hurtlith [1382 hirtith, *v.r.* hurtlith] hym doun. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxviii, There he .. pulled awey theire sheldes and hurtled doun many knyghtes. 1884 CHILD *Ballads* II. xli. 378 *note*, The horse was not sure-footed and hurtled his rider against a tree.

2. To strike or dash against; to come into collision with.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 5789 Eithir hors hurtled othir. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xix. (1869) 185 We..committe þee þat..þou hurtle alle þilke so cruelliche. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* IX. vi, His emotions..so hurtling one the other. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* iv. 68 The ragged cindery masses hurtling one another in the atmosphere.

b. *fig.* To assail, attack (in words).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 20 (Camb. MS.) Thow weere wont to hurtelyn and despysen hir with manly wordes [*virilibus incessere verbis*]. 1804 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 519 Not the theologian whom Gregory Blunt hurtles.

3. To drive violently or swiftly; to dash, dart, shoot, fling, cast. App. often confounded with *hurl*. By Spenser, *erroneously*, To brandish, wave.

[1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 42 His harmefull club he gan to hurtle hye.] *a* 1678 MARVELL *Verses* iii, An arrow, hurtel'd ere so high. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 190 Such a curse on my head..From the hand of your Zeus has been hurtled along. 1851 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. ix, Whom grand mischance..Down to this horrible den has hurtled forth. 1881 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Dec. 184 Pieces of ice are being belched forth or hurtled into the air with a continued noise.

II. Intransitive senses.

4. To strike *together* or *against* something, esp. with violence or noise; to come into collision; to dash, clash, impinge; to meet in shock and encounter. (Also *fig.*)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4787 Hard roches and stanes Sal strik togyder, alle attanes .. And ilkan agayn other hortel fast. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) Ryht so as voys or sown hurtelith to the Eeres and commoeueth hem to herkne. 1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvi. 12 A strong man hurtlide agens a strong man, and bothe fellen doun togidere. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 Twoo fendes..maden them for to hurtlen ageyn a pyler. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 155 Thei hurtled togeder with their bodyes and sheldes and helmes. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 57 The ship ..hurtlyd again the grounde in suche a random and force that hit was all to broken. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 55 To traine his enemie farder from the sea beefore they hurteled together in fighte. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VI. xli. 101 Together hurtled both their steedes, and brake Each others necke, the riders lay on ground. 1833–42 ALISON *Europe* lxxxviii. § 14 (1849–50) XIII. 122 His strength was unequal to hurtling against their immense masses. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 Its fauns dancing on the sward where knights have hurtled together.

5. To emit a sound of collision; to clatter: said esp. of the clatter, rattle, or rustle of a shower of missiles, or things in motion; hence, to move with clattering or clashing; to come with a crash.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 115 Thy throte hurtlyth, thy wordes, and thy syght Theyr naturall offyce shall vnto the denye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. ii. 22 The noise of Battel hurtled in the Ayre. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* i, Iron-sleet of arrowy shower Hurtles in the darken'd air. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXV. 166 The arrows hissed—the javelins hurtled by. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. III. 248 The sixth thunder already hurtles in the heavens. 1880 JEFFERIES *Hodge & M.* II. v. 118 The rain hurtles through the branches. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxii. 589 The tempest of invective and calumny which hurtles round the head of a presidential candidate.

6. To dash, rush, hurry; esp. with noise.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXV. xiii, He hurtled aboute, and kest his sheilde afore. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 16 All hurtlen [*ed.* 1609 hurlen] forth. *Ibid.* viii. 17 The Gyaunt .. Came hurtling in full fiers, and forst the knight retyre. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 16 Gangs of good fellows that hurtled and bustled thither. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Bk., Gorgon's Head* (1879) 43 They hurtled upward into the air. 1873 in *Mems Alice Cary* 240 Pell mell the men came hurtling out. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hirtle*, to hurry. 'The clud's gan hirtlin alang the hill side.'

Hence **Hurtled** *ppl. a.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxliv. 15 [cxlv. 14] Our Lord..dresceþ vp alle þe hurteled. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 146 Shake The hurtled chains wherein I hang. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 118 With one acclaim, a forest of right hands Rose through the hurtled air.

Hurtleberry (hɚ·t'lberi). Also 5 hurtil-, 6 hurtel-, hirtle-, 7 heurtle-; see also WHORTLEBERRY. [app. a derivative of HURT *sb.*[3], q.v.]

The fruit of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*, or the shrub itself; the whortleberry or bilberry; also applied to other species of *Vaccinium*, and to the allied American genus *Gaylussacia* (HUCKLEBERRY).

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 82 Of Strawberies & hurtilberyes with the cold Ioncate. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* A ij a in *Babees Bk.* 266 After mete, peres, nottes, strawberyes, hurtelberyes, & hard chese. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 61 a, Bleberries or hurtel berries. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 15 In other seasons there bee Gooseberries, Bilberies, ..Hurtleberries, Currants. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 114 He perceived they were gathering of Hurtle-Berries. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1879 The berries found here were hurtle-berries, heath-berries, partridge-berries. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 157/2 Preserved Lingon, a genus of Hurtleberry found in Sweden.

b. Comb., as *hurtleberry-tree*.

1589 FLEMING *Virg.*, *Ecl.* II. 32 You O baytrees will I crop, and hirtleberrie trees.

Hurtless (hɚ·tlĕs), *a.* [f. HURT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.]

1. Free from hurt; unhurt.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 102 Ert þou noȝt hurtles and hale? *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* XCI. vi, On lionet shalt hurtlesse soe, And on the dragon tread. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 750 Hurtless or not hurt, *illaesus*. 1876 G. MACDONALD *T. Wingfield* iv. 34, I shall be hurtless, nor here, nor there.

2. Causing no hurt or injury; harmless.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Argt., The boucherye of hurtles beastes. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXIV. ii, He that hath hurtles hands. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. ii, They had neuer..Beene murderers of so much paper, Or wasted many a hurtlesse taper. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1101 Hurtless blows he makes. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* V. iii, Modest hurtless flowers. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* III. xiii. 236 The beads came pelting down in a cataract of hurtless hail.

Hence **Hurtlessly** *adv.*, without hurt, harmlessly; **Hurtlessness**, harmlessness, innocence.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Innocence*, hurtlesnesse. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 12 Your neighbours haue found you so hurtelesly strong. *Ibid.* III. 235 Hoping that the goodnes of their intention, and the hurtlesnesse of their sexe shall excuse the breach of the commandement. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. ix. (1668) 47 The Art of Angling .. having ever been most hurtlesly necessary, hath been the sport or Recreation of Gods Saints.

Hurtling (hɚ·tlin), *vbl. sb.* [f. HURTLE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb HURTLE; clashing, collision, conflict; †a charge, onset; dashing, rushing, darting, etc.: see the verb.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Mid a lutel hurlunge [*MS. T.* hurtlinge] ȝe muhten al uor leosen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27931 Hurtling o sculder. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 Noyse and hurtlynge to gidre of armure was i-herd. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 At the hurtlynge hit semed as theyr brayne sturt oute. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 132 Kindnesse .. Made him giue battell to the Lyonnesse: Who quickly fell before him, in which hurtling From miserable slumber I awaked. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 33 Amaz'd at the strangeness of those new Sea Castles..the hurtling of Oares, the battring of fierce Engines. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XXIV. 146 Sharp and eager driveth on the storm With arrowy hurtling o'er Piceno's field. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2/2 Useful points in his letter .. obscured in the hurtling of his abusive rhetoric.

Hurtling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That hurtles: see the verb.

1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Gentle Armour* ii. 45 Clatt'ring shields, and helms, and hurtling steeds. 1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 41 A hurtling storm of multitudinous arrowy rounds. 1897 *Fortn. Rev.* July 139 Devoutly crossing themselves as every hurtling shell burst near.

Hence **Hurtlingly** *adv.*

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. x. 217 The day of the Lord..in which the heavens shall pass hurtlingly away.

Hurt-sickle. [tr. med.L. *blaptisecula*, f. Gr. *βλάπτ-ειν* to hurt + L. *secula* sickle.] A name for the Corn Bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*), which grows among corn, and is apt to injure the edge of the sickle with its hard tough stem.

[1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. N iva, Blew bottell..Sume herbaries call it baptisecula, or blaptisecula: because it hurteth sicles, whiche were ones called of olde wryters seculae.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xii. 161 This floure .. may also be called Hurte Sicle. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxl. 594 In English it is called blewe Bottle..and hurt sickle. 1598 FLORIO, *Barbarauoce*, blew bottle, corne floure, or hurtsickle. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 124 *Centaurea Cyanus*..blue bottle, knapweed, hurt sickle or corn flower.

Hurtsome, *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. HURT *sb.*[1] + -SOME.] Hurtful, injurious.

a 1699 A. SHIELDS *Faithful Contend.* (1780) 108 (Jam.) Their entry was hurtsome to the cause. 1887 *North Star* 26 May 3/4 The letter..in your issue of yesterday, is likely to prove hurtsome to the subscription list.

Hurty (hɚ·ti), *a. Her.* [f. HURT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Charged with (an indefinite number of) hurts; semé of hurts.

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* Gloss., *Hurty*, charged with hurts, or semée of hurts, that is, strewed over with hurts.

Hus, obs. form of HOUSE, US, USE.

Husband (hɚ·zbănd), *sb.* Forms: 1 húsbonda, -bunda, 2 husbonde, -bunde, 3 husebande, housebonde, 3–4 husebonde, (4 -boonde), 3–5 hosebonde, (3 -baunde, 4 -bounde), 4 hos(e)band(e, housebonde, -bounde, 4–5 hosbond(e, 4–6 husbond(e, housbond(e, housband(e, 4–7 husbande, 5 housbounde, (hosbon), 6 huszbande, 6–7 houseband(e, (7 hisband), 4– husband. [Late OE. *húsbonda, -bunda*, f. *hús* house + late OE. ? *bónda, bonda, bunda*, a. ON. *bóndi*, peasant owning his own house and land, freeholder, franklin, yeoman; earlier *búandi, bóandi*, orig. pres. pple. of *búa, bóa* to dwell, have a household; but the OE. use answered immediately to ON. *húsbóndi*, a man of this rank in his capacity as head or master of the household. In ME. often with connective *e*, as in *husewif*, HOUSEWIFE.]

I. †**1.** The master of a house, the male head of a household. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 28 Ne sitte ȝe on þam fyrmestan setlum þe læs þe..se husbonda [*Hatton MS.* husbunde] hate þe arisan. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 An his manna wolde wician æt anes bundan huse his unðances and ȝewundode þone husbundon and se husbunda ofsloh þone oðerne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 165 Nis þe gist siker of þe husebonde, ne noðer of oðer. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 þe husebonde, þat is wit, warneð his hus.

2. A man joined to a woman by marriage. Correlative of *wife*.

c 1290 *Beket* 193 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 112 Is wif gret Ioie made with hire housebonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10158 Anna .. ioachim had til husband. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* i. 16 Joseph, the husbond of Marie. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 20 Thyn hosbonde and thow were at debate. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou haue this man to thy wedded houseband? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 68 Thou hast no husband yet, nor I no wife: Giue me thy hand. 1631–5 W. SALTONSTALL *Picturæ Loquentes* F vij, Her mouth is drawne into so narrow a compasse that she will not speake a broad word, but calls her husband hisband. 1638 FORD *Fancies* v. ii, Hisband, stand to thy tackling, hisband like a man of mettle. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. (1809) 442 By marriage, the husband and wife are one person in law. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 47 As the husband is, the wife is.

b. *transf.* The male of a pair of the lower animals; a male animal kept for breeding.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 47 A Bull is the husband of a Cow, and ring-leader of the herd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 253 Whom to reserve for Husband of the Herd. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 379 The apathy and estrangement between husband and wife in the animal world.

†**c.** Applied to the male in dioecious plants; also to a tree forming the prop or support of a vine. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 24 a, Of trees, wherin..there is found Mariage, with some manifeste difference of bothe kyndes, that excepte the housebande Tree, doe leane .. vpon the women Trees..Thei would elles .. waxe barraine. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 59 The husband, as we may call it, being a tree of some kind, and I suppose the elm chiefly, the grape could never ripen kindly.

II. †**3.** One who tills and cultivates the soil; a cultivator, tiller, farmer, husbandman. In early northern use, app. applied spec. to a manorial tenant, the *villanus* or villein of other districts. Cf. HUSBANDLAND. *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 388 Fox is hire to name..husebondes hire haten, for hire harm dedes. [1239 *Cart. Mon. de Rameseia* I. 426 Gilbertus Copsi..dat domino Abbati dimidiam marcam, ut Henricus Koc filius suus fiat housebonde de sex acris terrae..Abbatis in Depedale.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 2428 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 Of seriaunz and of squiers and ofere housebondes i-nowe; And þe simple men of þe londe. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 168 Do com .. burgeis & merchant, & knyght & squiere .. hosbond & sergant, & tak of þam homage. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Julian* 127 A housband a-gane our lay Telyt his land one sownday. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 421 In this yere .. fell so excedynge rayne in the monethes of Iulii & August, that husbondys myght not brynge in theyr lytle store of corne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vi. 53 The routis of the lauboreris Or rurell husbandis. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 Preamb., All the Tillers, Husbondes and Sowers of the Erthe. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 578 When Husbands have survey'd the last Degree, And utmost Files of Plants, and order'd ev'ry Tree.

†**b.** In later times esp. with qualifying epithet as in 5. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 98 þe kyngdom of hevene, seiþ Crist is lyke to a good huseboonde. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 153 b, The Romaines beeyng good husbondes..overseeyng theyr tyllage and husbondry. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii. Wks. 1772 I. 81 With shrubs that cloy ill husband's meadow-ground. 1723 *Carew's Cornwall* Life (1769) p. xvi, He was accounted..the greatest Husband, and most excellent Manager of Bees in Cornwall. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* Pref. 5 The Proverb..That once in seven Years, the worst Husbands have the best Corn.

4. The manager of a household or establishment; a housekeeper; a steward. Also a title of various public functionaries: see quots. *Obs.* exc. in spec. applications.

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 574 in *Babees Bk.*, Now speke y wylle of tresurere, Husbonde and houswyf he is in fere. 1475 SIR J. PASTON (to his Mother) in *P. Lett.* No. 762 III. 139, I purpose to leeffe alle heer, and come home to yow, and be yowr hosbonde and balyff. *a* 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 69 This hathe bene proved by many olde yeres husbandes and yett myght there be made alweyes ofa buxhell xxix loves. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 240 The King hath a proper Court .. for all things touching his reuenues, called the Exchequer. The Judges whereof are called Barons, or housebands for the Kings Reuenue. 1695 *Act 7 & 8 Will. III*, c. 13 § 2 It shall .. be Lawful for the Royal African Company of England, to bring to His Majesties Tower of London..such Gold as shall be Imported by them, the Husband of the said Company first making Oath before the Warden [etc.]. 1737 *List Govt. Officers* in *Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 65 Officers .. belonging to the Custom-House..The Husband for receiving and taking up all Goods consign'd from the Plantations on Account of the Duty of 4 and half per Cent. 1833 *Rep. Sel. Committee Munic. Corporat.* 310 Is there any other fee paid to you as town's husband [at Hull]? [1886 *Times* 3 Aug. 6/3 'Hus-

band to the East India Company', a functionary whose duty seems to have been to look after the interests of his employers in their relations with the Custom House.]

b. *Ship's husband*: an agent appointed by the owners to attend to the business of a ship while in port, esp. to attend to her stores, equipment, and repairs, and see that the ship is in all respects well found. Now little used, the duties being generally performed by a 'Marine Superintendent'.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Husband of a Ship*, a Person whose Office it is to see a Ship's Cargoe entered, landed, laid up in Warehouses, etc. for the Merchants. 1756 Rolt *Dict. Trade, Husband of a ship*, or the ship's husband. 1774 Colman *Man of Business* III. 159 The Ship's husband desires to speak with him. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* 629 To furnish an exact statement of disbursements to the Ship's Husband. 1839 36 *Years Seaf. Life* 44 One of the brothers, who acted the part of working partner, or as it was called ship's husband. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Ship's husband*, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port. 1878 Sir F. Kelly in *Law Rep.* 4 Exch. Div. 22 A ship's husband has the authority of the ship's owners to procure a charter party, and to make contracts for their benefit.

5. With qualifying epithet: One who manages his household, or his affairs or business in general, well or ill, profitably or wastefully, etc. Most commonly *Good husband*: One who manages his affairs with skill and thrift; a saving, frugal, or provident man; an economist. (Cf. Housewife.) Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 1. 180 Or elles thou hast ben a sorry housband. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 67 When I call .. a pynche penye, a good husbande, a thriftye man. 1597–8 Bacon *Ess., Honour* (Arb.) 68 A man is an ill husband of his Honour that entereth into any action, the failing whereof may disgrace him more than the carrying of it through can Honour him. 1656 Jer. Taylor *Let.* in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 79 You see what a good husband I am of my paper and ink. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvi, I had been so good a husband of my rum, that I had a great deal left. 1895 M. R. James *Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 119 The next abbot was a bad husband to the Abbey.

†b. *absol.* = *good husband* in prec. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Gamelyn* 13 He had ben wide-where but non husbonde he was. 1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Husbande, a thrivyng man, *mesnagier*. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Ep.* 129 If hee bee a husbande of that hee hath, they will say hee is couetous.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 2; (*a*) appositive, as *husband-lover, -soldier, -tree*; (*b*) objective and obj. gen., as *husband-beater, -hunting, -slayer*; (*c*) husband-ripe *a.*, ripe for a husband, of marriageable age. b. in sense 3, as husband-field, a cultivated field; †husband-town, a farm; †husband weed, agricultural or rustic clothing. See also Husbandland, -like, -man.

1892 *Daily News* 2 May 2/4 The en-tout-cas is .. not quite so large this year as it has been in some previous seasons, and the long handles facetiously called '*husband-beaters', have quite disappeared. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* xxxix, The sable land-flood from some swamp obscure, That poisons the glad *husband-field with dearth. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 15 July. I must make you acquainted with my sister Tabby's progress in *husband-hunting. 1823 Byron *Juan* xi. lxxxix, Some sage husband-hunting countess. 1682 Mrs. Behn *City-Heiress* 20 Oh hideous, a *Husband-Lover! 1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* vii. S iij b, One doughter..Now *husbandripe, now wedlock-able ful, of lawful yeeres. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 458 The Danaides, spring-nymphs as well as *husband-slayers. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 867 Þe knycht..In til a *housband ton þat nycht To slepe and ese hyme can dycht. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxl. *note* (Harl. MS.) Many goode villages and husbonde townys. 1553 *Housebande tree [see 2c]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 593 Ane man in *husband weid.

Husband (hʊ·zbănd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

I. 1. *trans.* To till (the ground), to dress or tend (trees and plants), to manage as a husbandman; to cultivate.

c 1420 [see Husbanding *vbl. sb.* 1]. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* 1. (Arb.) 93 A good grounde..well husbanded bringeth out great plentie of byg eared corn. 1590 R. Payne *Descr. Irel.* (1841) 9 To husband this farme, your tenaunt must keepe viii persons. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 33 Husbanding the Vallies which lie nearest to them. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 25 Till such Time as the Ground be dug up and husbanded. 1876 L. Morris *Epic Hades* II. (1877) 96 The grain scarce husbanded by toiling hands Upon the sunlit plain.

b. *fig.* To cultivate (the mind, etc.).

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 107 So dexterously to husband the minde of Rogat, that he will worke him to condescend unto his desires. *Ibid.* 271 Whether it were that he ill husbanded the mind of [him] or whether this woman changed it.

2. To administer as a good householder or steward; to manage with thrift and prudence; to use, spend, or apply economically; to make the most of; to economize; also, to save, lay by a store of. a. material things.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/1 Husbondyn, or wysely dyspendyn worldely goodys. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 312 The office of the husband is, to husband ye goods and of the wife to gouerne the familie. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 135/1 That his majesties..revenues [be] well husbanded and looked unto. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 106 This Archbishop so husbanded the Kings businesse, that..hee yeelded an account vnto him, that [etc.]. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 166 A Jar of Brandy, which we husbanded as well as we could. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 309 We were obliged to husband our ammunition. 1857 C. Bronte *Professor* I. ii. 36 Husbanding my monthly allowance.

b. immaterial things.

1605 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* I. § 59, I will labour so to husband the stock that God hath left in my hands, that I may returne my soule better then I received it. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* I. vii. (1647) 7 If they had husbanded this occasion. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* I. 105 For human Weal, Heav'n husbands all Events. 1836 *Johnsoniana* 246 Garrick husbanded his fame.

c. with *out*: to economize (a thing) so that it may last out; to eke out.

1760–2 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xviii, The Dutch frugally husband out their pleasures. 1770 — *Des. Vill.* 87 To husband out life's taper at the close.

†3. *To husband it*: to do household or farm work. *rare. Obs.*

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. i. 74 Good Saturne selfe..was not so clad of yore..Husbanding it in work-day yeomanrie.

II. 4. *trans.* To provide or match with a husband; to mate.

1565 [see Husbanding *vbl. sb.* 3]. 1602 Rowlands *Gossips* (1609) 4, I am husbanded with such a Clowne, 'Twould pul a merrier heart then mine is downe. 1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* I. i. (1860) 6 Wiue it for them, you shall not husband me. *a* 1845 Hood *To Sylv. Urban* vii, Parishioners,—hatched,—husbanded,—and wived. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* II. ii, I am not..so amorous That I must needs be husbanded.

5. To act the part of a husband to; to become the husband of, to marry.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 126 You shall as easie Proue that I husbanded her bed in Florence, Where yet she neuer was. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 70 That were the most if he should husband you. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 139 Husbanding his means, with the hope of ultimately husbanding a wife. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 248 He had been ready to perform the duty of husbanding a woman.

b. *fig.* To 'espouse' (an opinion).

1883 H. H. Bancroft *Centr. Amer.* vi. I. 318 *note*, Nor should I deem it wise in me to husband a doctrine on this or any other palpably unprovable proposition.

6. *To husband it*: to act or play the husband.

1608 Day *Hum. out of Br.* II. ii, Say, we desire to husband it with you.

Hus·bandable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -able.] a. Capable of being economically used. b. Fit for husbandry or cultivation, cultivable.

1611 Cotgr., *Mesnageable*, husbandable. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 12 (L.) Neither were they permitted to tarry longer then a yeare in a place to till or make it husbandable.

Hus·bandage. [f. Husband *sb.* + -age.] The commission or allowance paid to a 'ship's husband': see Husband *sb.* 4 b.

1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 132, *Husbandage*, the managing owners allowance or commission.

Hus·banded, *ppl. a.* [f. Husband *v.* (or *sb.*)]

1. Cultivated; tilled.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* III. lix. 399 The husbanded Hoppe beareth his flowers or knoppes ful of scales. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 294 The husbanded or tame figge-tree. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* v. 56 Better husbanded land. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* lii, In Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, and other like husbanded grounds.

2. Carefully managed, used sparingly, economized.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 394 A better husbanded strength might be truly more advantageous.

3. Provided or matched with a husband, mated.

1602 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 297 Thinke you, I am no stronger then my Sex, Being so Father'd, and so Husbanded? 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 61 The ill Wived, or ill Husbanded Wretches might here be comforted.

Hus·bander. [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who husbands, economizes, or saves up.

1897 Max Pemberton in *Windsor Mag.* Jan. 267/1 Wonderful men are these cooks, the husbanders of wonderful fortunes.

Hus·bandhood. [f. Husband *sb.* + -hood.] The position or relation of a husband.

1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xii, Husbandhood, fatherhood, and all the sacred education that flows from human joy. 1894 *Woman's Signal* II. No. 27. 5/1 The commonest feelings of humanity, of husbandhood and of fatherhood.

†**Hus·bandically,** *adv. Obs. nonce-wd.* Economically: cf. Husband *sb.* 5.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* II. iv. 50 Husbandically provided.

Husbanding, *vbl. sb.* [f. Husband *v.*]

1. Cultivation, culture, tillage (of soil or plants).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 469 Oon good poynt of husbondyng. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. (1617) 188 Land which for want of tillage and husbanding brought forth briars and thistles. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 153 Describing the manner of husbanding and tilling of the Earth. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 330 Salads, which the soyl brings forth without husbanding. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 65 For the husbanding of these Mountains, their manner was [etc.]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 5/1 Waiting for the produce of their husbanding.

2. Economical and thrifty use (of anything); the action of saving or storing up.

c 1420 [see 1]. 1597 1*st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 205 For the husbanding of my witt I put it out to interest, and make it returne twoo phamphlets a weeke. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 The riches of a prince consist not in the abundance of revenues, but in the thriftie husbanding therof. 1708 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4452/1 The Curing, Salting, Drying and Husbanding of their Fish. *c* 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 7 For the husbanding of manures and their increase. 1872 *Globe* 5 Aug., A careful husbanding of the elements of wealth.

3. Mating with a husband.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 251 O Atalanta, thou at all of husband hast no need, Shun husbanding.

Husbanding, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That husbands; sparing, economical, parsimonious.

1811 Southey in *Q. Rev.* VI. 275 The husbanding politicians and peace-praters.

†**Hus·bandize,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Husband + -ize.] *trans.* To administer as a steward, to economize; = Husband *v.* 2. (Cf. *husbandrize, husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* i. 4 He also made..all the creatures subservient to man, and man to husbandize the fruits of the earth, and dresse, and keepe them for the use of the Creature.

Hu·sbandland. [f. Husband *sb.* or ON. *húsbóndi* in its sense of 'freeholder' + Land.] An old Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch term for the holding of a 'husband' or manorial tenant, = yard-land, virgate; the land occupied and tilled by the tenants of a manor, in contradistinction to the demesne lands.

As this holding normally consisted of two bovates or oxgangs, the word was sometimes taken as = this quantity of arable land.

[*c* 1290 *Liber de Calchou* (1846) 461 Habent villam de bolden in qua sunt viginti octo terre husbandorum, quarum quelibet solebat reddere per annum vjs. et viijd. ..et faciendo talia seruicia [etc.]. 1321 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 6186 Willelmus Alsilwyr pro i. toft' et i. bovett' de terra dominici et ij. bovett' de terra husband' reddit iiij. li.] 1414 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 264 Unam terram vocatam Husbondeland. 1567 *Surv. Long Houghton* in Bateson *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 370 Before the partition of this towne, every tenant had, besyd his husband lande, certayne parte of the demayne lands; every husband lande was at the yearly rent of xxij*s*. 15.. *Acts Parlt. Scotl.* I. 198 Item xiij akker of land is callit ane ox gang. Tua ox gang is ane husband land. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I*, c. 5 To set downe ane stent upon everie Plough or Husband Land, according to the worth, for maintenance ..of the said Schools. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* iv. 139 Each tenant of a husbandland kept two oxen. 1883 Seebohm *Eng. Vill. Commun.* 61 In the district of the old Northumbria, virgates and half-virgates were still the usual holdings, but they were called 'husband-lands'. 1892 F. W. Dendy *Farms Northumbld.* in *Archæol. Æliana* XVI. 117 The full number of strips in the open arable fields which belonged to each customary homestead in the village, with the meadow and common rights also appurtenant to it, was called throughout England a 'yardland', .. in the North of England and in Scotland a 'husband land', or a 'whole tenement', and in Northumberland and in the North of Durham a 'farm' or 'farmhold'. 1894 Earl Percy *Ibid.* XVII. 10 An area equal to the size of an average husband-land was in the hands of the cottagers. *Ibid.*, Hitherto these holdings have been entered as 'husbandlands'. Here [survey of Lesbury, 1616] for the first time they are called 'farms'. 1895 Bateson *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 424 These husbandlands or farms contained on an average 31½ acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture.

Hu·sbandless, *a.* [f. Husband *sb.* + -less.] Having no husband; unwedded; bereaved of a husband, widowed.

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 4 Their vowed wyrelesse and husbandelesse chastyte is altogyther of the deuyll. 1641 Earl Strafford 12 May in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) III. I. 269 One Stroke will make my Wife Husbandless. 1790 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 2 Till husbandless, houseless, without wealth or land, Poor Sentiment closes by walking the Strand. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* II. 246 Sonless mothers thou hast left us, Weeping wives and husbandless.

Husbandlike (hʊ·zbăndləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. as prec. + Like *a.* and *adv.*]

A. *adj.* Like or after the manner of a husband (in various senses).

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. 3 That, that is aboue good housbandlyke clenlynes, we would bestowe in almes vppon our Christian brethren. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 101, I ploughed and sowed the corn in the most husbandlike manner I could. 1845 Polson *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 829/1 In the case of a farm, a promise is implied on the part of a yearly tenant, that he will use it in an husbandlike manner, and cultivate the lands according to the custom of the country. 1898 *Daily News* 21 July 8/6 Mr. Calvert suggested that the plaintiff could have .. left his wife at Ostend. The Deputy Judge did not think that would have been very husbandlike.

B. *adv.* After the manner of a husband.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 100 The man .. husband-like, will let nobody insult you but himself.

Husbandly (hʊ·zbăndli), *a.* [f. Husband *sb.* + -ly[1].]

1. Belonging to or befitting a husband; having the character proper to a husband; marital.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 353 He loueth his Church, with more then an husbandly loue. 1679 Shadwell *True Widow* v, I will lead a solid, sober, husbandly life, if you will marry me. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 142/2 The timid offspring of husbandly authority. 1882 Masson *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 How husbandly [he would be] in his looks round to his wife when she interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

2. Pertaining or appropriate to a husbandman or to husbandry. ? *Obs.*

1573 Tusser *Husb.* xlvi. (1878) 101 Though neuer so much a good huswife doth care, that such as doe labour haue husbandlie fare. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* III. vi. 75 The performance of certaine inferiour and husbandly seruices vnto the Lord of the Fee. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* To Rdr., As our English climate and best husbandly experience will admit. 1791 Pennant in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXX. 80 Old Tusser, in his Account of the Christmas Husbandlie Fare.

†b. Of plants: Cultivated, domestic; trimmed. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 78 Ye will as soone stop gaps with rushes, As with any husbandly handsome bushes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* IV. xviii. 473 The domesticall, or husbandly beanes, do growe in feeldes and gardens.

†3. Thrifty, saving, frugal, economical. *Obs.* 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 94 He is very thrifty, and husbandly. 1617 Markham *Caval.* I. 7 The course I haue formerly prescribed, I hold most Husbandly for his profit. *a* 1716 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 17 He..is nevertheless oblig'd to be frugal and husbandly, and not to lavish.. what he has. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 413 Lord Rochester ..was working the husbandly point to save the pension.

Hu·sbandly, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In the manner of a good 'husband' (see Husband *sb.* 5); thriftily, frugally, economically.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 75 To knowe howe honorablye & husbandlye the officers handle & minister the kinge's goodes. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* viii. (1878) 16 Some husbandlie thriueth that neuer had wife, yet scarce a good husband in goodnes of life. 1671 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 161 Two gentlemen named to see the money husbandly employed. *a* 1734 North *Lives* I. 37 However moderately and husbandly the cause was managed.

Husbandman (hʌ·zbăndmăn). Pl. **-men.** Forms: see Husband *sb.* (In early use often two words.) [f. Husband *sb.* + Man: cf. *masterman, merchantman.*]

1. A man who tills or cultivates the soil; a farmer. In earlier northern use, app., the holder of a *husbandland*: cf. Husband *sb.* 3.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6608 Husbondemen þat tyled lond, & werkmen. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 291 Thomas Jourde of Crofton in Hampeshyre husbandman. 1530 Palsgr. 233/1 Husbandeman, *laboureur de vilage, agricole, paisant.* 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 44 Be there husbandmen there and such others as manure and till the ground? 1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 7 They live principally by Hunting, Fowling, and Fishing: their Wives being the Husbandmen to till the Land, and plant their corn. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 8 An Husband-Man, who was at Plow not far off. 1828 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 237 In the village of Bolden..there were twenty-eight husbandmen, who possessed each a husbandland, with common pasture. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. viii. 179 After..the adoption of turnips, potatoes, and other esculent roots, into field culture, a new era dawned upon the husbandman. 1885 J. C. Atkinson in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XII. 363 Proof that..down to the first half of the seventeenth century, the appellation husbandman still distinguished the man of the class next below the yeoman, and that he was literally the holder of the orthodox husband-land consisting of two oxgangs.

fig. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxvii. 83 Such as did sowe and plant (as Gods husbandmen) the seeds and roots of grace and truth amongst them. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 174 We are better husbandmen than you who sow the wind and reap the whirlwind.

†b. *Husbandman's dial*: the marigold. *Obs.* 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 93 This floure [marigold] also of certaine, is named the Husbandmans Diall, for that the same so aptly declareth the houres of morning and euening, by the opening and shutting of it.

†2. A man who is the head of a household; the 'goodman' of the house; the householder: = Husband *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 43 3if the housbonde man wiste in what houre the theef were to cumme. 1400-30 *Chaucer's Sompn. T.* 60 (Harl. MS.) Syk lay þe housbond man [6 *texts* good man, bond man] whos þat þe place is. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 35 A howsebonde man in a howse..a contemplatif man in the chirche.

†b. A married man: = Husband *sb.* 2. *rare.* 1430-40 Lydg. *Bochas* III. v. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 161/1 Husbondmen, in soth, ar most to blame..I trowe ther wyues may hem inouh suffise.

†3. A thrifty man, an economist; = Husband *sb.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 109 ₱ 7 He was an excellent Husbandman, but had resolved not to exceed such a Degree of Wealth.

4. *Comb.*, as *husbandman-like* adj.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 25 The work was done in a husbandmanlike manner. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 324 The husbandman-soldier of Rome, with his rude and stern patriotism.

Hu·sbandress. *rare.* [f. Husbander + -ess.] A woman who husbands or saves up.

1895 W. Wright *Palmyra & Zenobia* xii. 132 She was a husbandress of wealth more than is the custom with women.

†**Hu·sbandrize,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Husbandry + -ize.] *trans.* To treat in the way of husbandry, to cultivate, till. *rare.* (Cf. *husbandize, husbandry* vb., also used by Blithe.)

1653 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (ed. 3) 58 There will be enough for many years of the other two sorts [of land] remain to husbandrize, and toss and tumble up and down.

Husbandry (hʌ·zbăndri), *sb.* Forms: see Husband; also 3 housebondrie, 4 hosboundrie, hosebounderye, 5 husbandery, 6 howsbondry. [f. Husband *sb.* + -ry.]

†1. The administration and management of a household; domestic economy. *Obs.* (Cf. Housewifery 1.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 463/56 Of oþur þingus ne tok he no 3eme, ne to housebondrie. 1332 *Literæ Cantuarienses* (Rolls) I. 336 Poy avoms entremys de hosebounderye. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almus-house* in Entick *London* (1766) IV. 354 The office and charge of him shal be .. the husbandry of the same house, in as much as he may goodly oversee. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 25 Lorenso I commit into your hands, The husbandry and mannage of my house. 1629 N. C[arpenter] *Achitophel* 53 The generall administration of a family, which wee may call husbandry.

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* Management, economical administration, ordering (as of a household). *Obs.* 1536 *Lisle Papers* XII. 70 (P.R.O.), I think you never ware better [velvet]; but I will see the cutting out and husbandry thereof myself. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 86 West India, which hath long inioyed the husbandrie of Ministers. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vii. § 12. 63 There is a husbandry of the soul, as well as of the estate.

2. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; tillage or cultivation of the soil (including also the rearing of live stock and poultry, and sometimes extended to that of bees, silkworms, etc.); agriculture, farming.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 387 Merchandise & hosbondrie & oþer craftis. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xiii. (1885) 141 The new husbondry þat is done þer, namely in grobbyng and stokkyng off treis, busses, and groves. 1534 Fitzherb. (*title*) The Boke of Hvsbandry. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* xxvi. 10 He delyted in husybandrye. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 78 b, The vine requireth great husbandry about it. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* I. (1876) 19 Those sheepe is the cause of all these mischieues, for they haue driuen husbandry out of the countrey. 1660 Sharrock *Vegetables* 98 The husbandry of sowing clover grass..will here come in most properly. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 128 There is not a more dubious point in agriculture than the difference between the Old and the New husbandry. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* s.v. *Yarrow*, The chief branch of husbandry is the rearing of sheep. 1849 Cobden *Speeches* 51 In 1790 the price of iron and implements of husbandry was double what it is now.

fig. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 483 The heart..prepared to receive it by the husbandry of Providence.

†b. Industrial occupation in general. *Obs.* 1604 Dekker *King's Entert.* D iv, Dutch countrey people toyling at their Husbandrie; women carding of their Hemp, the men beating it. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 21 Live as Abraham and Jacob did, not as Esau, follow some study, follow some good husbandry.

†3. *concr.* (from 1 and 2). a. Household goods. b. Agricultural produce, cultivated crops. c. Land under cultivation; an agricultural holding. d. The body of husbandmen on an estate; the farm tenantry. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 288 Spoones and stooles, and al swich housbondrye. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* iii. 9 Ye are goddis husbandrye, ye are goddis byldynge. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 39 All her Husbandry doth lye on heapes, Corrupting in it owne fertilitie. *a* 1628 Preston *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 205 How goodly a sight is it when a man looks into the husbandrie, to see the vine full of clusters, to see the furrowes full of corne. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 321 Sir Hugh Plat had a long and tedious task .. before the Husbandry would stirr. 1697 A. de la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 159 The lord or steward of this mannour of Broughton .. had also a capon of every husbandry, and a hen of a whole cottagry, and a chicken of a half cottagry. .. To this day some of the chief husbandry fetches their coals and wood.

4. a. With qualifying epithet (*good* or *ill*): Management (profitable or wasteful) of a household or of resources; (good or bad) economy.

1540-1 Elyot *Image Gov.* (1556) 122 By negligence or lacke of good housbandrie. 1573 *New Custom* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 16 Covetousness they call good husbandry, when one man would fain have all. 1649 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxiv. (1739) 134 Wars..occasioning much waste of Treasure, put the King to the utmost pitch of good Husbandry. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 355 That old negligence, and ill husbandry in the disposing of mony. 1735 Bolingbroke *Lett. Study Hist.* ii. (1752) 38 The excessive ill husbandry practised from the very beginning of King William's reign. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. x. 75 Good husbandry and frugality are quite out of fashion.

b. Hence *absol.*: Careful management; employment of a thing sparingly and to the best advantage; economy, thrift, profit. (Cf. Housewifery 1 b.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 55 Husbondrie and he holden to-gedere. 14.. *MS. Cotton. Cleop. E. iv.* lf. 35 in *P. Pl. Crede* Notes 38 Also to the buttrey dore ther be xij. sundrye keyes in xij. hands, wherein symythe to be small husbandrye. 1552 Huloet, Husbandrye or profite, *vtilitas.* 1663 Pepys *Diary* 6 June, Every thing [is] managed there by their builders with such husbandry as is not imaginable. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 428 ₱ 1 The Ways of Gain, Husbandry, and Thrift. 1841 Emerson *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 265 Reform has no gratitude, no prudence, no husbandry.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 185 In such husbandry qualities he well deserued great commendations. 1795 J. Phillips *Hist. Inland Navig.* Addenda 143 Pleasure and husbandry boats. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 684 Obliged to manufacture .. most of their husbandry tools. 1843 J. Smith *Forest Trees* 5 No part of husbandry-labour can be carried on without it [timber].

Hence †**Husbandry** *v. trans.*, to apply husbandry to; to till, cultivate. *Obs. rare.*

1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv.* xii. 71 One Acre of well Manured and Husbandryed Land. *Ibid.*, Consider the vast advantage there will be by Husbandring a little well... One Acre Manured, Plowed, and Husbandred in season, may and doth usually beare as much Corne as two or three ill Husbandred.

Hu·sbandship. [f. Husband *sb.* + -ship.] The action or office of husband.

1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 314 Such a loving piece of good husband-ship as a letter. 1881 *Academy* 2 July 3/3 There was no better portion for his [Arnold's] daughter than the neighbouring convent or the husband-ship of one Lorenzo da Fiori. 1892 Mrs. Crosse *Red-letter Days* I. 237, I never heard of his being remarkable for anything in the world except for husbandship of the authoress.

Huscarle: see Housecarl. **Husche,** obs. f. Hutch *sb.* **Huse,** anglicized f. Huso, sturgeon.

†**Huseau.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *houseau* (Cotgr.) 'a course drawer worne ouer a Stocking instead of a Boot' (cf. OF. *housel*, in Godef.), dim. of OF. (and F. dial.) *house, heuse, husse* boot.] Some kind of boot or legging.

Husens in the first quot. is app. an error for *huseus* = *huseaus*, for which *huseans* in Cowell is again an error, copied by Minsheu and Phillips. But cf. Sc. Hushion.

1464-5 *Act 4 Edw. IV*, c. 7 Qe nulle persone Cordewaner.. face..ascuns solers galoges ou husens oveque ascun pike ou polein qe passera la longeur..de deux poutz. *Ibid.*, Ascuns solers husens ou galoges [*Rolls Parlt.* V. 566/2 Shoes, Galoges or Botes..Shoes, Botes or Galoges]. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Huseans*, commeth of the French (*houseaux*) i. *ocrea*, a boote. It is vsed in the Statute, an. 4 Ed. 4. ca. 7. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Huseans* (old Word), a kind of Boot or Spatterdash of course Cloth. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* II. v. xii. 212/2 (tr. Act 1464-5) Any Shoes, Galoshes, or Huseaus.

Husel, hushel, obs. ff. Housel.

Husewif, Husfrey, obs. ff. Housewife, -ry.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.*¹ A local Sc. name for the Lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*). Also **hush-bagaty, hush-padle** (cf. Cock-paddle).

a 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 746 Hush padle, lick ladle. 1808-18 Jamieson, *Hush*, the Lump, a fish.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.*² [f. Hush *v.*¹ Rare before the 19th c., but then (perhaps following Byron) in extensive use in prose and poetry.]

1. Suppression of sound, imposed or enforced; silence (where noise has been or might be); stillness, quiet.

1689 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 274 At the very instant was a hush. 1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) III. 285 Where the shrill trumpets never sound, But one eternal hush goes round. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxvi, It is the hush of night. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* x. v, A dead hush lay like a heavy air over the multitude. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xii, A certain awful hush pervades the ancient pile, the cloisters, and the churchyard. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxvi, The hush of evening had fallen over the birds. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 3/1 There are moments of solemn hush between the verses of the hymn.

b. Suppression of discussion; the hushing-up of a scandal, etc.

1898 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 3/5 The distinguishing feature of the Board was a policy of 'Hush'.

2. An utterance of 'hush!'

1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* xii. (1894) 282 A scarce audible hush seems to be whispered throughout the region.

Hush (hʊʃ), *sb.*³ *north. dial.* [Echoic. Goes with Hush *v.*² Cf. Ger. *husch* sudden or swift motion, sudden shower of rain.]

1. The sound made by water flowing swiftly but smoothly.

1868 G. Macdonald *R. Falconer* I. 242 In his ears was the hush rather than rush of the water over the dam.

2. A gush or rush of water; spec. in *Lead mining*, an artificial rush of water from a dam, to wash away the surface, etc.: see Hush *v.*³ Hence **hush-dam, hush-gutter:** see quot. 1821.

1821 W. Forster *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 283 Where the sloping ground to be hushed, is of any considerable length, from the hush-dam down to the bottom of the slope, the reservoir must contain a considerable quantity of water..to carry down the great quantity of rubbish which the water will raise in a long hush-gutter. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Hush*, a sudden bursting out of water, a gush. Ettr. For. 1861 *Durham Chron.* 13 Sept., The 'hushes' from the lead mines, which had done so much harm to the fish. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Hush*, a great rush of water. This is produced artificially..so as to bare the surface of the rock in order to discover indications of ore in the face of a hill side.

Hush (hʊʃ), *a. arch.* [A later modification of Husht *a.*, after the introduction of Hush *v.*¹ and *int.*] Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 508 The bold windes speechlesse, and the Orbe below As hush as death. 1607 Rowlands *Dieg. Lanth.* 22 At night when all was hush. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 22 July, Walked through the House, where most people mighty hush, and, methinks, melancholy. 1702 *Mouse grown a Rat* 31 You..are hush in his Cause, that you may be able to speak in your own. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* VI. iii, The owl has seen him, and is hush. 1841 Longf. *Frithiof's Homestead* 29 Hush sat the listening bench.

Hush (hʊʃ), *v.*¹ Also 7 **whosh.** [Found first in 16th c.; app. in its origin a back-formation from Husht *a.*, which was in much earlier use, and appears to have been, from its final *t*, at length treated as a pa. pple.: see Hushed. A verb Husht (q.v.) of the same form as the adjective is recorded in 16th c. dicts.]

1. *trans.* To make silent, still, or quiet; to impose silence upon; to silence, quiet.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* in 4 *Supplic.* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Yf they were of God, they woulde..not be hushed wyth an Yf there were of God, they woulde..not be hushed wyth an acte in parliament. 1602 Shaks. *Twel. N.* V. i. 110 My dutie hushes me. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xvii, Which..

(like the Word of God) in one instant hushes outrageous tempests into a sudden stillness and peaceful calm. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 3 A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, To.. hush the sailor's fearful groan. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 152 The very birds..hushing their own strains, listened in charmed silence. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxxi, The little child awoke .. Charley..began to walk about hushing it. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 35 Hushing their talk.

b. with *up*, *down*, as intensive additions.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (ed. Cassell) 21 Thus would Diabolus hush up and quiet the town of Mansoul. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 4 If he would hush down the waves of heresy as he had restored peace to the waters of the Mediterranean. 1870 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Dante at Verona* xiv, Pages hushed their laughter down.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To reduce to tranquillity, to suppress (anything disturbing or disquieting); to allay, lull, pacify. Also with *up*.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 The matter was whosht up with the conclusion of the marriage. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* I. i, Wilt thou then Hush my cares thus? 1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427, I do sincerely congratulate you, that the disturbance is hushed. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. lviii, There's a rumour which I fain would hush. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 3. 233 The quarrel between the baronage and the Church..was hushed in the presence of a common danger.

3. Usually in phr. *hush up*. To suppress talk, mention, or discussion of; to procure silence concerning; to keep from getting known.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 125 Resolved to have all things husht up. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 ¶ 5 It had indeed cost him a Hundred Pounds to hush the Affair. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. v, The thing was hushed up, and never known at court. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 207 Either the Envoys have not written..or their communications are hushed up. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 165 What is vulgarly called hushing the transaction. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 225/2 Opportunities for a suspicious matter being improperly hushed up.

4. *intr.* To become or be silent, quiet, or still. Also *colloq.* with *up*.

1561 [see HUSHING *ppl. a.*]. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXIX. v, But I doe hush, why do I say thus much? *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Amyntas* III. ii. Wks. (1875) 318 All hush to bed. 18.. LOWELL *Sonnets* xx, Let praise hush. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XVII. iv, O, let us hush and hear His holy word. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *To hush up*, to cease speaking, to be silent, to hush. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Mr. Gladstone rose as Leader of the House, and everyone hushed to hear his decision.

Hence **Husher** (in 7 whoosher), one who hushes or quiets.

1659 TORRIANO, *Ninnatrice*, a rocker, a stiller, a luller, a whoosher or a dandler of children asleep.

Hush, *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [A modification of the natural utterance *sh!*: cf. SHOO. Cf. Ger. *huschen* in same sense.] *trans.* To scare or drive off (birds, etc.) with cries of 'hush!' or 'sh!'.

1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, She husht him thence, he sung no more, But..flew tow'rds the shore. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 409 Whilst David was hunted up and down like a partridge, and hushed out of every bush. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hush*, to drive a flock of fowl, saying at the same time, 'Hush, hush'. Sometimes *Whush*, or *Wheeshoo*.

Hush, *v.*[3] *north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. HUSH *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To send or let forth (water) with a rush; *spec.* in *Lead mining*, to send a rush of water over a sloping surface, in order to uncover ore, and separate it from the earth and stones in which it is embedded, or for similar purposes. Hence **Hushing** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 364 Which gives it [the River] the Colour of Water hushed from Lead-mines. 1799 *Mining lease* in Barnewall & Cressw. *King's B. Rep.* IX. 507 With full power..to do all other things (hushing only excepted) as might be necessary. 1821 W. FORSTER *Treat. Strata Newcastle to Cross Fell* (ed. 2) 282 *note*, Considerable quantities of float ore have been procured at Greengill mine, in Alston-moor by Hushing. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Hush*, to detach, by force of a running stream, earthy particles from minerals. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, *Hush*, .. to wash away soil from mines or quarries by a rush of water. 1886 W. M. EGGLESTONE *Weardale Names* 73 The earliest method of searching for lead ore was by collecting the water in dams and hushing the surface of the ground where metalliferous veins existed. 1887 *North Star* 28 Oct., [He] had promised..that he would have a stop put to the hushing process.

Hush (hɒʃ), *int.* [app. a later form of HUSHT *int.*[1]: cf. SH! It might also be taken as imperative of HUSH *v.*[1]] A command to be silent or quiet; silence! = *Sc.* whisht!

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Hush*, *Husht*, peace, or be still. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 94 No more you petty Spirits of Region low Offend our hearing: hush. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 125 'They employ'd themselves while the Bills were reading, about—' 'Hush, hush'. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'Hush, they are pilgrims', whispered Viraldi. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 225 Silence! Hush! what noise was this?

Hushaby (hɒ·ʃābəi), *int.*, *v.*, and *a. dial.* [f. HUSH *v.*[1] or *int.* + *by* in *by-by*, BYE-BYE[1], child's name for 'sleep' or 'bed': cf. also *lullaby*, *rockaby*.]

A. *int.* (or imperative of vb.) Hush! and go to sleep; a word used in lulling a child.

1796 *Mother Goose's Melody* 15 Hush-a-by baby On the tree top, When the wind blows The cradle will rock. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Hushie-baw-Babbie*, the cradle-song to babes. 1864 MISS YONGE *Trial* I. 66 'It is one constant hush, hushaby', he said; 'it would make one sleep pleasantly'.

B. *vb. trans.* To lull to sleep with 'hushaby'.

1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/2 Hushabying a babby as wouldn't be hushabied.

C. *adj.* 'Tending to quiet or lull' (*Eclectic Rev.* cited in Worcester 1846).

Hushed (hɒʃt), *ppl. a.* Also 7–8 **hush'd.** See also HUSHT. [Historically a continuation of the earlier adj. HUSHT, but treated as the pa. pple. of HUSH *v.*[1], after the appearance of the latter.] Reduced to silence; silenced, stilled, quieted.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 15 Vouchsafe me, then, your hush'd observances. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* I. i, No more; but hush'd as Midnight Silence go. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 8 ¶ 7 The Air was hushed, the Multitude attentive. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 183 No brethren of Saint Dominic inhabit the hushed and empty cells. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/6 All spoke in hushed whispers.

Hence **Hushedly** (hɒ·ʃèdli) *adv.*, in a hushed manner.

1851 G. MEREDITH *Poems*, *Song*, Hushedly, mournfully, mistily up to the shore. 1892 LE GALLIENNE *Love's Worship*, In morning meadows I have knelt to thee, In noontide woodlands hearkened hushedly.

Husher = *usher*: see HUISHER.

Hushful (hɒ·ʃfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. HUSH *sb.*[1] + -FUL.] Full of or pervaded by silence or stillness; tending to hush to rest. Hence **Hu·shfully** *adv.*, with suppression of noise, silently.

a 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 7 Hushfully falls the soft, white, windless snow. 1884 W. SHARP in *Harper's Mag.* June 117 The tide's faint ripples creep Along the brown sands hushfully. 1889 M. CAIRD *Wing of Azrael* I. vii. 110 Harry found himself alone in the hushful twilight.

Hu·sh-hire. *rare.* = HUSH-MONEY.

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 426 Their noble disinterest rejected all hush-hire.

Hushing (hɒ·ʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HUSH *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of HUSH *v.*[1]; the action of rendering still, silent, or quiet; the whispering of *sh!* as in enjoining silence. *Hushing up*: see HUSH *v.*[1] 3.

1813 L. HUNT *Poems, To T—— B—— Esq.*, With thousand tiny hushings, like the swarm Of atom bees. 1831 [POTE] *Assassins Paradise* 41 But whisper'd hushings checked the words that broke. 1849 MRS. PEABODY in *Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 338 She believed that it was better for all, even for the criminals, that there should be no hushings-up.

Hushing, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see HUSH *v.*[3]

Hushing, *ppl. a.* [f. HUSH *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That hushes: see the verb.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) Y iij b, The tunable notes of the prety birds among the hushyng woodes of the hilles. 1800 L. HUNT *Robin Hood* Poems 141 The coffin was stript of it's hiding pall, Amidst the hushing choirs. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 119 When a God gives sign, With hushing finger. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 183 More vocal through the hushing night.

Hence **Hu·shingly** *adv.*, in a hushing manner; with the sound *sh!* as in enjoining silence.

1833 RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 10 The echo of our measured, tiptoe tread ran hushingly round the vault. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* III. i. 6 The waves .. laid themselves hushingly upon the sands, as if to caution us to silence.

Hushion (hɒ·ʃən). *Sc.* Also **hoeshin, hoshen.** [Possibly a popular formation from HUSEAU.] A stocking without a foot; a hogger, hugger.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 118 Some wi' wallets, some wi' weghts, An' some wi' hoshens caprin Right heigh. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* iv, She dights her grunzie wi' a hushion. 1890 *Songs of Nursery* in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) II. 121 Hushions on her bare legs.

Hush-money. [See HUSH *v.*[1] 3.] Money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure, or to hush up a crime or discreditable transaction.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 9, I expect Hush-Money to be regularly sent for every Folly or Vice any one commits in this whole Town. 1731 SWIFT *Poems, To Gay* 107 A dext'rous Steward, when his Tricks are found, Hush-money sends to all the Neighbours round. 1845 (16 Apr.) BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* (1868) 150 This bill .. is hush-money given that they may not proclaim to the whole country .. the sufferings of the population. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 214 He had been forced to pay hushmoney to informers.

Hush-shop. *local.* [f. HUSH *v.*[1] or *a.*, in reference to the quietness of its operations.] A house for the clandestine sale of drink; an unlicensed drink-shop. (See quot. 1865.)

1844 S. BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 108 In short, it was a hush-shop. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* L. 287 The Sunday is spent .. in the beer-shop, or gin-shop, or hush-shop. 1865 B. BRIERLEY *Irkdale* I. 15 *note*, The term 'Hush Shop'.. 'hush' signifying that the company frequenting such places were expected to conduct themselves as orderly as possible, that no alarm might be given to parties in authority.

Husht (hɒʃt), *int.*[1] Now *dial.* Also 6 **hui(s)sht.** [app. a variant of HUST *int.*, q.v.] = HUSH *int.*

1387–8 (ed. 1531) T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (ed. Skeat l. 90), Thus, after jangling wordes, cometh huissht! pees! and be stille! 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Bat*, a worde of reproche: as tush: tut. Sometyme of silence, as husht. 1598 FLORIO, *Citto*, a word to bid children holde their peace, as we say whusht, husht. 1611 COTGR., *Houische*, .. husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) V. 155 Husht, poor weeping Mary. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Husht*, hush!

Husht, *int.*[2] [Cf. HIST *int.* 2.] A cry to frighten off or drive away an animal.

1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 285 As soon as the dog seizes the bird, the master calls out, *Husht! Husht!* throwing a stone or any thing he can at him to make him let go the bird.

Husht (hɒʃt), *a. arch.* Also 5 **hussht, hushte, hoscht.** See also HUSHED. [In 15th c. texts *hussht*, *hushte*, varies with HUST, *huyst*, and WHIST, derived from the corresponding interjectional forms, to express the state which these enjoin or produce. As an adj., *husht* gave rise to a vb. and sb. of the same form; but it appears to have been at length felt as a pa. pple., as if *hush-t*, from which feeling there arose a new verb HUSH; under the influence of this, the original adj. itself passed into the pa. pple. *hush'd*, HUSHED, of which it is now treated as a variant spelling.] Silent, still, quiet; later, Reduced to silence, rendered silent.

1400–30 *Chaucer's Knt.'s T.* 2123 (Harl. MS.) Whan þey were sette and hussht [*Six-text*, hust, huyst] was al þe place. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 813 All was hoscht and stylle. 1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I can make my chylde hushte whan me lyst, though he krye never so fast. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 458 Euen as the wind is husht before it raineth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 80 Husht Winds the topmost Branches scarcely bend. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* I. 7: The husht billow.

† **Husht,** *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. Also 6 **whosht.** [f. HUSHT *int.*[1] or *adj.*: cf. HUST, WHIST, WHISHT *vbs.*, and see HUSH *v.*] **a.** *trans.* To still, to hush. **b.** *intr.* To be still or silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I huste, I styll, *je repayse* and *je recoyse*. Declared in 'I husht'. 1552 HULOET, Husht or kepe silence, *reticeo .. sileo*. 1598 FLORIO, *Tasentare*, to whosht, to still, to put to silence, to hould ones peace.

Husht, *sb.* [f. HUSHT *int.* or *a.*: cf. HUSH *sb.*[2]] Silence, quiet, hush.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* K vj b, He that was proude and bare him hye muste syt in hushte alone. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i, Even in the husht of night.

† **Hushtness.** *Obs.* [f. HUSHT *a.* + -NESS.] Silence, stillness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* (N.), A generall hushtnesse hath the world possest.

Hushy (hɒ·ʃi), *a.* [f. HUSH *sb.*[3] + -Y.] That is characterized by the sound *hush*.

1803 MISS ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 97 The hushy sound (if I may be allowed to coin that epithet) of the seashore.

Husk (hɒsk), *sb.*[1] [Late ME. *huske*, of uncertain origin.

A common word since *c* 1400, of which no earlier trace has been found. Conjectures have been offered of its relationship to Ger. *hülse*, Du. *hulze*, *huls*, which (notwithstanding the identity of sense) appear to be historically and phonetically untenable, and of its ultimate derivation from *hus* 'house', which is perhaps possible: cf. for the form, *chink*, *dalk*, *halk*, *holk*, *polk*, *stalk* (and see Kluge, *Stammbildung* § 61); for the sense, LG. *hüske* = Ger. *häuschen*, 'little house', in E. Fris. also 'core (of an apple)', 'case' (e.g. spectacle-case), 'paper bag'; also MDu. *huuskijn*, *huusken*, Du. *huisken*, 'little house', core (of an apple); Ger. *gehäuse*, 'case, capsule', etc. The connexion of Norwegian *husk* 'piece of leather used to enlarge a shoe-last', is quite uncertain.]

1. The dry outer integument of certain fruits and seeds; *esp.* the hard fibrous sheath of grain, nuts, etc.; a glume or rind; *spec.* in *U.S.*, the outer covering of an ear of maize or Indian corn.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cliv. (1495) Codde and an huske hyght Siliqua. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxi. (1839) 188 As the Note of the Haselle hathe an Husk with outen. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) 94 Þe macez er þe huskes of þe notemuge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/2 Huske of frute, or oþer lyke, *corticillus*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 81 The huske whiche is about the grayn. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xv. (R.), To fil his bealie..with the verai huskes and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xv. 16 The huskes [WYCL., TIND., COVERD. coddis, coddes] that the swyne ate. 1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 2) 36 The Chesnut..is covered with a sharpe huske, and within it hath a red huske. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 156 Carret seeds are like a cleft of a Coco-Nut Husk. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Verdegrease*, The Husks of pressed Grapes. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 87 The malt is parched until it has acquired a slight tinge of yellowness on the husk. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 29 The women who in Autumn Stripped the yellow husks of harvest.

† **b.** The calyx or involucre of a flower. *Obs.*

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 210 Whyche floure yf he ys yet not yet sprynge oute of the huske. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Husks*, among botanists, the part which a flower grows out of .. Of these there are several kinds, as bulbous or round husks, bottle husks, middle husks, foot husks, hose husks.

c. Husks collectively, husky matter.

1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 233 By about the twenty-fourth day the wine was ready for clearing of the husk. *Ibid.* 234 The sweet wine had already no husk in it.

2. Applied to animal coverings or shells: † **a.** The coriaceous wing-case of an insect; an elytron. *Obs.* **b.** The shell or case of a chrysalis; a cocoon. ? *arch.* **c.** In Georgia, U.S., an oyster shell.

1552 HULOET, Byttel flye with a blacke huske. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 458 Euerie one (silkworme) shutting vp himselfe in his scale or huske, which they make

and build vp in two daies. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xii. 226 A good bait is the young brood of Wasps or Bees, baked or hardned in their husks. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 187 Several of them flew away in Gnats, leaving their husks behind them in the water floating under the surface. *Ibid.* 215 They seem cover'd, upon the upper side of them, with a small husk, not unlike the scale, or shell of a Wood-louse. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. (1830) 228 This [chrysalis] also in its turn dies; its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 11, I saw the dragon-fly Come from the wells where he did lie. An inner impulse rent the veil Of his old husk.

3. *techn.* Applied to a frame of various kinds: see quots.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/2 *Husk* is a square Frame of Moulding .. set over the Mantle Tree of a Chimney between two Pillasters. 1873 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Husk*, the supporting frame of a run of millstones.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* The outside or external part of anything; mostly in depreciatory sense, the mere rough or worthless exterior, as contrasted with the substantial inner part or essence.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 98 That..the bitternesse & hardnesse of his [Death's] rough huske should hinder vs from the sweet taste of such a comfortable kirnell. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iii. 10 A few huskes of reason. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xvi. 39 Their acquiescing in God's choice should be the pith and kernel of the precept, and the setting up of a King onely the husk and shell of it. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* Wks. (Bohn) I. 85 Bashfulness and apathy are a tough husk, in which a delicate organization is protected from premature ripening. 1861–8 LOWELL *Emerson* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 355 He..gave us ravishing glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England. 1887 W. H. STONE *Harveian Oration* 21 The mere reproduction of the dry husks of thought termed words.

b. Applied to the human body.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 May not our soul.. challenge a good share of our time .. or shall this mortal husk engross it all? 1818 M. G. LEWIS *Jrnl. W. Ind.* (1834) 102 It is a matter of perfect indifference to me what becomes of this little ugly husk of mine, when once I shall have 'shuffled off this mortal coil'.

†c. Applied to a person. *Obs.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* I. 76 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) II. 138 You keepe too great a house .. Yon same drie throated huskes Will sucke you vp. *Ibid.* IV. 39 Ibid. 183 *Bra. In.* How like you the new Poet Mellidus? *Bra. Sig.* A slight bubling spirit, a Corke, a Huske.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from 1), as *husk-porridge*; *husk-like* adj.; 'in the husk', as *husk corn*, *nut*; **husk-hackler**, 'a machine for tearing corn-husks into shreds for stuffing for mattresses, pillows, cushions, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1687 S. SEWALL *Diary* 3 Oct. (1878) I. 191 Husk Corn. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 60 Flowers with valves like grasses, and husk-like calyxes. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 1003 To see the people swallow hot Husk-porridge which his chartered churchmen stir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 The husk nuts piled on the top.

Husk (hʊsk), *sb.*[2] [In sense 1 of uncertain origin; possibly from HUSK *sb.*[1]: cf. also HUSK *v.*[2]; in sense 2 app. a back-formation from HUSKY *a.* 4.]

1. A disease affecting cattle: see quots.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* in *O. C. & F. Wds.* (E. D. S.) 62 *Hastacks*, a disease affecting the throat. The result of worms in the bronchial tubes; called also *Husk*, *Hosk*, and *Hoose*. 1755 NICHOLLS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 247 The husk..is a disease, to which bullocks are very subject, while young. .. The creature is seized with a short dry cough, by which he is perpetually teized. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 230 Some of my hogs .. were affected with a violent cough vulgarly called the husk. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 210 In oxen, sheep and swine, the disorders called the foul, the rot, and the husk will be perpetuated from generation to generation. 1892 *Wiltsh. Co. Mirror* 5 Aug. 1/6 Mixture for Pigs .. intended to cure Colds, Lameness, Husk, Worms.

2. Huskiness.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 4 Clearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems. 1887 *Daily News* 23 July 6/7 [It] brings a husk to the father's voice as they shake hands in a last 'good-bye'.

†**Husk**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.*, the dog-fish: see HUSS.

Husk (hʊsk), *a. dial.* [app. a back-formation from *husky*: but cf. HASK *a.*] Dry, parched, HUSKY. Also comb., husk-voiced adj.

1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Husk*..(3) Dry; parched. *Linc.* 1876 LANIER *Poems*, *Clover* 24 Nor Dick husk-voiced upbraids The sway-back'd roan.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*[1] [f. HUSK *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To remove the husk from, to deprive of the husk.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 57 b, The germanes husk millet and eat it with milk. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 567 Pistores were those..who husked and cleansed the bearded red wheat. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 Pepper..when dried it is black, and husked white. 1737 EDWARDS *Wks.* (1834) I. 363/1 The children were .. husking Indian corn. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 42 The maize is afterwards husked in the field, at leisure. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 138 They are husking rice, a very laborious process.

Husk (hʊsk), *v.*[2] *local.* [Goes with HUSK *sb.*[2]] *intr.* Of cattle: To cough as when suffering from the 'husk'. Hence **Husking** *vbl. sb.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 Sicknes of the Loongs is..a short husking, and thrusting out of the toong withall. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 354 They [bullocks] were all observed to husk soon after being purchased.

Huskanaw, -oy (hʊ·skănɔ̧, -oi), *sb.* [American Indian.] The ceremony or ordeal, formerly in use among the Indians of Virginia, of preparing young men for the duties of manhood by means of solitary confinement and the use of narcotics. So **Huskanaw, -oy** *v.*, to subject to this treatment.

1705 R. B. BEVERLEY *Virginia* III. P 32 (1722) 177 The Solemnity of Huskanawing is commonly practis'd once every fourteen or sixteen Years. .. The choicest and briskest young Men .. are chosen out by the Rulers to be Huskanawed. *Ibid.* 179 The Appamattucks, formerly a great Nation, tho' now an inconsiderable People, made an Huskanaw in the Year 1690. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Huskanawing*, a Solemnity practised by the Virginian Indians. .. It is an Institution or Discipline that all young Men must pass under before they can be admitted to be of the Number of Great Men, Officers, or Cockarouses of the nation. 1788 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 So much out of his element that he has the air of one huskanoyed.

†**Huske.** *Obs.* According to Strutt, An old name for a 'company' of hares.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1876) 80 A huske or a down of hares; a nest of rabbits; a clowder of cats.

Husked (hʊskt), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]]

†1. Furnished or covered with a husk. *Obs.*

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis*, etc. *Epit. Ld. Offaly* e (Arb.) 152 Thee soundest wheatcorne with chaffy filthod is husked. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 26 A small fruit .. husked like a Chesnut. 1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* (N.), Like Jupiter huskt in a female skin. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 205 Though the Corn be like Wheat, and not husked, as all Spelt is.

†b. Having husks (to feed on). *Obs.*

(Referring to the parable of the prodigal son, *Luke* xv.)

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 3 Lead by Iohn Fox into this wyld hogge-field of his husked Saincts.

2. Stripped of the husk; hulled.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 199 Let her seethe husked Barley and Scallions, and the fat of a male Goat. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* iv. 329 Rice which they sell ready husked. *a* 1868 MEADE *New Zealand* (1870) 332 Cocoa-nuts, husked and opened.

Hu·sken, *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*[1] + -EN[4].] Of the nature of a husk.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* viii. § 2 (1643) 419 When these daintie creatures [silkworms] have made them little husken houses.

Husker (hʊ·skəɹ). [f. HUSK *v.* + -ER[1].] One who husks; one who removes the husk of corn; *U.S.*, one who takes part in a husking-bee.

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III, When to the board the thronging huskers pour. 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 10 From many a brown old farm-house .. the merry huskers came.

b. A machine for removing husks.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Corn-husker.* 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* I. 365 The automatic rice-husker.

Huskily (hʊ·skili), *adv.* [f. HUSKY *a.* 4 + -LY[2].] In a husky manner; with a husky voice.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. viii. (1872) II. 337 The ruggedest of human creatures..growling huskily something which we perceive is real prayer.

†**Huskin.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Huss* (see HUSSITE) + dim. suffix -KIN.] A Hussite.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/1 The Huskins and Swinglianes pursue the Lutheranes. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* ibid. 1051/2 These Lutherane heretikes, these Huskins, Swinglians: and Tyndalins.

Huskiness (hʊ·skinės). [f. HUSKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being husky, esp. of having a husky voice, etc.

1793 BEDDOES *Catarrh* 156 The huskiness of the bronchiæ. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, 'I tell no lies', said the butcher, with the same mild huskiness as before. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. vii. 893 The patient is warned by the huskiness of his throat.

Husking (hʊ·skiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. HUSK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of HUSK *v.*[1]; the removal of the husk. *spec.* in *U.S.* The removal of the husk from Indian corn; hence, a party or gathering of the neighbours and friends of a farmer to assist him in husking his corn, usually enlivened with festivities; called also *husking-bee* (see b).

1721 B. LYNDE *Diary* (1880) 132 Fair day; husking at Colo's. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 195 A..machine for husking. 1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* III, The invited neighbors to the husking come. 1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* 1099 A tight, buxom girl ..Who can sing at a husking or romp at a shearing. 1882 H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* I. 15 Huskings and spinning bees made work and play shade into each other.

b. *attrib.*, as *husking-ballad*, *-bee* (see BEE[1] 4), *party*; husking-glove, -peg, -pin, articles used in husking Indian corn.

1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 156 The prisoner and the deceased were at a husking frolic. 1809 Husking-bee [see BEE[1] 4]. 1850 WHITTIER *Huskers* 13 The master of the village school..a husking-ballad sung. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I. 186 The..husking-bee, where the lads and lassies sit round laughingly busy under the swinging lantern.

Husking, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see HUSK *v.*[2]

†**Hu·sking,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. HUSK *sb.*[2] and HUSKY *a.* 4.] Of a cough: Husky, dry, rough.

a 1707 BP. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 19 He had a husking cough, and frequently spit up stones. So I call them, for they resembled cherry-stones.

†**Hu·skish,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HUSK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Of the nature of husks.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xv. § 1. 251 All these huskish Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates.

†**Hu·skish,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. HUSK *sb.*[2] (or ? HUSK *a.*) + -ISH.] Somewhat husky.

1718 BATES in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 873 They [cows] first refused their Food; the next Day had Huskish Coughs.

Husky (hʊ·ski), *sb.* Also -ey, -ie. [Supposed to be a corrupted contraction of Eskimo.] a. An Eskimo. b. The Eskimo language. c. An Eskimo dog.

1864 C. F. HALL *Life among Esquimaux* I. 66 Carl Petersen no speak Husky..quick. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 6/3 The Indians were terribly afraid of the Esquimaux, who up there are called Huskeys. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 682 The original Newfoundland was but little removed from the native 'huskie', and therefore from the timber-wolf of North America.

Husky (hʊ·ski), *a.* [f. HUSK *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Full of, containing, or consisting of husks; of the nature of a husk.

1552 HULOET, Huskye, or ful of huskes, *siliquosus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 315 Most have found A husky Harvest, from the grudging Ground. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 70 And made the husky Food go down. 1794 T. STONE *Agric. Surv. Linc.* 74 (E. D. S.) Large ant-hills, producing sour, coarse, husky sedge, or sword-grass. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* IV. 147 Browsing the jagged leaf or husky ear.

†2. Having or consisting of a chrysalis case. (Cf. HUSK *sb.*[1] 2 b.) *Obs.*

1655 G. S. in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 22 Wormes.. which after turn into Flies, and so again into other husky Wormes without motion, and from them to other flying Insects. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Inv., Medit. 1st May*, Other families of them have forsaken their husky beds, and exult, and glitter in the warm sun-beams.

3. Dry, as a husk; without natural moisture, arid. *lit.* and *fig.*

1599 *Soliman & Perseda* I. A ij a, A tale wherein she lately hath bestowed, The huskie humor of her bloudy quill. *c* 1694 ADDISON *Virg., Georg.* IV. (R.), Cut their dry and husky wax away. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 152 We had also for the most part very dry husky winds. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 132 Grounds .. of a dry, gravelly, husky Nature. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, His translation is hard, dry, and husky, as the outside of a cocoa-nut. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. II. 523 The soil becomes dusty, or husky..that is, like a dry sponge. 1896 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 441 There was also a possibility that it [tobacco] would become husky from repeated sweatings.

4. Of persons and their voice: Dry in the throat, so that the timbre of the voice is lost, and its sound approaches more or less a hoarse whisper. (An effect of continued speaking, laryngeal inflammation, or violent emotion.)

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* 343 (E. D. S.) They have in Wilts a disease on their cows, which they call a hask or husky cough. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Husky*, ..spoken of a person that has phlegm sticking in his throat, which occasions him to speak imperfectly. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. 12 Weezy (who, between ourselves, is as husky as hell). 1831 J. MORISON in *Morisoniana* 420 A deep husky cough. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* IV. 122 His voice was husky with anger.

Husling: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.*[2]

‖ **Hu·so.** Also anglicized huse. [med.L. *hūso*, a. OHG. *hūso* = MHG. *hûse*, mod.Ger. *hausen*, early mod.Du. *huys*: cf. HAUSEN.] The great sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*, found esp. in the Black and Caspian Seas.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Huso*, the Hausen or Lask, a Fish of a prodigious Bigness, so as it can scarce be drawn with a Team of three or four Horses. 1708 KERSEY, *Huse*, *Huso*. 1721 BAILEY, *Huse*, a Fish, of which is made the white Glew called Ising-Glass. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* VI. 282 The Huso, or Isinglass Fish. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 107 There are two noted species of this fish;..the one is called the sturgeon by way of eminence, and the other the huso.

Huspil, -el (hʊ·sp'l), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [a. F. *houspiller* (15th c. in Littré) to maltreat by dragging about and shaking, altered from *hous-*, *houssepigner* (13th c.), f. *housse* (see HOUSE *sb.*[2]) + *pigner*, *peigner* to comb, and therefore properly = 'peigner le manteau, battre' (Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To treat with violence; to maltreat; to despoil; to harass.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/1 Huspylyn, or spoylyn..*spolio*, *dispolio*. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 38 When they are most terrified and huspil'd by these Ghosts. 1663 P. HENRY *Diaries* (1882) 143 Y^e^ quarter Sessions at Clanroost where ye Conventiclers, so called, were huspeld. 1873 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Huspel*, 'I'll 'uspel yo' childern off that causey.'

†**Huss,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **husk**(e; 9 **hurse.** [Deriv. unascertained: the change of *husk* to *huss* appears to be as in Sc. *husk*, *buss*, etc.] The dog-fish, the skin of which was much used by fletchers for smoothing and polishing arrows. Also *attrib.*, as *huss skin* (*huskyn*, *hurse-skin*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 254/2 Huske, fyshe (A., *H.*, husk, fishe).., *squamus*. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Husse a fysche, *rousette*. 1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Addit. MS. 25097), Huskyns for Fletchers, The skyn vjd. 1612 *Rates of Customs* in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called .. Husse in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called .. Husse in *Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 328 Skins called .. Husse skins for fletchers the skin..vis. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 415 Huss skins for fletchers, the skin 6*d*. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 256 Buck dress'd..Calf..Huss..Sheep and Lamb Skins. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Hurse-skin*, the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made.

†**Huss,** *v. Obs.* [An echoic word, parallel to HUZZ. Cf. HOSS.] *intr.* To buzz.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I husse, I bomme or make a noyse, as a flye dothe..Declared in 'I hosse'. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Muche lyke the hussyng of a homble be. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 67, I feel a hussing thing go from my head. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 38 We find such a hussing Breez, that sometimes we are not able to ply against it.

Hussa(h, obs. forms of HUZZA.

Hussar (huzā·ɹ), *sb.* Also 6 **hussayre, -are,** 7 **husare, (vs(s)aron).** [a. Hungarian *huszar*, orig. 'freebooter, free-lance', later 'light horseman', ad. OServian *husar*, also *gusar, hursar, gursar, kursar* pirate, robber, freebooter, ad. It. *corsaro, corsare,* CORSAIR.

In the time of King Matthias Hunyady, in the second half of the 15th century, the word became applied to the Hungarian light horsemen, in which application it became known and used in the Western European languages: cf. Pol., Ger. *husar*, F. *hussard*, in 18th c. *houssard, housard.*

In a Latin deed of armistice *c* 1450, mention is made of 'prædones aut Hwzarij hungari', and in other Latin documents of the 15th c. they are called *huzarones, hussarones* (after *prædones*), whence occasionally *vs(s)arons* in English. (Before the history was known, the word was fancifully derived from Magyar *husz* twenty: see *Magyar Nyelvőr* (Budapest) VI. 24, and Miklosich.)]

1. One of a body of light horsemen organized in Hungary in the 15th c., and long confined to the Hungarian army; hence, the name of light cavalry regiments formed in imitation of these, which were subsequently introduced, and still exist, in most European armies, including that of Great Britain.

The dress of the Hungarian force set the type for that of the hussars of other nations, these being distinguished by uniforms of brilliant colours and elaborate ornament, two special characteristics being the dolman and busby (the former of which is now abandoned in the British army).

1532 R. COPLAND *Vict. agst. Turks* in *Ames' Typogr. Antiq.* (1816) III. 117 The capitayn generall .. came .. into yᵉ towne..with..xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 269 The horsmen of Hongary are commonly called Hussares, an exceadyng rauenous and cruell kynde of men. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1610) 739 Hungarian horsemen, such as in time of peace liued by robbing, and are by an infamous name called 'Vsarons'. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 321 The Bashaw himself..being pursued by a Hussar, was taken hold of by him. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2349/3 The Regiment of Hussars, which the Elector of Bavaria resolved to raise..is now compleat: They are cloathed in Red, having Caps with Feathers on their Heads, and Wolfs Skins on their left Shoulders. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 20 He appears to me more like a forraging Hussar. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* I. 352 Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars. 1802–16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v., There are also several regiments of hussars in the British service. 1847 GLEIG *Waterloo* II. xxiv, The bold front presented by Vivian's hussars. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 471 Squadrons of hussars and Hulans were scouring the plain in every direction.

b. *Black* or *Death Hussar*, one of the 'Black Brunswickers' (hussars with black uniform) who, in the war with France, 1809–13, neither gave nor received quarter; hence *fig.*

1815 SIR C. BELL *Let. to G. J. Bell* 2 July in Lockhart *Scott*, This was a Brunswicker, of the Black or Death Hussars. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Jas. Ballantyne* ibid., I belong to the Black Hussars of Literature, who neither give nor receive criticism.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A skirmisher; a free-lance in literature or debate.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 473 Your infinitely-infinite monades in infinitely-never single bodies..cannot get the better even of my light armature, my skipping scampering hussars. 1800 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 432 He was a mere hussar, who had no steady views to direct him.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hussar blue, boot, broth, jacket, livery, regiment, saddle, waistcoat, war,* etc.; *hussar-like* adj. and adv.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xi. (1760) I. 67 An Hussar waist-coat, scarlet breeches. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xi, Hussar-like, they skirmish lightly and out of all order. 1774 J. COLLIER *Mus. Trav.* (1775) 60 A pair of hussar boots laced at the seams. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 211 He wore a deep green hussar jacket. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 521 Hussar saddle, with holsters and furniture. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 189 'Hussar broth', red herrings fried in gin. 1895 SIR E. WOOD *Cavalry in Waterloo Camp.* iv. 81 The Brunswick Hussar regiment was now ordered forward from Quatre Bras. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 6/3 Hussar blue is in much demand.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Hussa·r** *v. intr.*, to carry on light warfare like a hussar. **Hussared** (huzā·ɹd) *a.*, made or ornamented like that of a hussar. †**Hussa·rian**, ? a Hungarian hussar.

1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 241 Amongst his countrymen, the High-dutchians and Hussarians. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 111 Sattin or silk waistcoats, huzzar'd. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiv. (1872) VIII. 82 A Daun Detachment, hussaring about in those parts.

Hussaw, Hussel, obs. ff. HUZZA, HUSTLE.
Hussif, dial. f. HOUSEWIFE. **Hussher,** var. HUISHER. **Hussilling**: see HUSTLING *vbl. sb.*²

Hussite (hɒ·sait, hu·səit). *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. mod.L. *Hussīta* (usu. pl.), f. the surname of John Huss, or Hus (an abbreviation of the name of his native village *Husinec*, lit. 'goose-pen', in Bohemia).] A follower of John Huss, the Bohemian religious reformer of the 15th century.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 352/2 In Boheme the Hussites. in England the wicliffystes. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto* 31·Wks. (1630) II. 45/1 Of Romish Catholike, or Protestant: Of Brownist, Hussite or of Caluinist. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, As at first by those of your tribe they were call'd Lollards and Hussites, so now by you be term'd Puritans and Brownists. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 There are a few Hussites now in Bohemia.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 361/1 The Emperor Sigismund.. agreed that the Hussite priests should be tolerated, even at court. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 631/1 In the fifteenth century we find traces of Hussite teaching and Hussite communities scattered throughout the whole of the land.

Hence **Hu·ssitism.**

1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 620 The new doctrine was known as Wyclifism, a term which was only gradually abandoned in favour of Hussitism after the year 1420.

Hussive, Hussle, obs. ff. HOUSEWIFE, HUSTLE.

Hussy, huzzy (hɒ·zi), *sb.* Also 7 **hussie, huzzie,** 8–9 **hussey,** *Sc.* **hizzie.** [A phonetic reduction of HOUSEWIFE, q.v.]

†**1.** The mistress of a household; a thrifty woman: = HOUSEWIFE 1. *Obs.*

1530 *Edin. Burgh Rec.* (1871) 30 Na seruandis [shall] tak vther clathis than thar masteris and husseis and thar houshaldis clathis to wesche. 15.. SIR J. MOFFAT *Wife of Auchtermuchty* iii, Dame, ye maun to the pleugh the morn, I sall be hussy, gif I may. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 245 Her being so good a hussy of what money I had left her. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 98 His loud hussey, in her cobbled suit..Screams through the village.

2. A rustic, rude, opprobrious, or playfully rude mode of addressing a woman.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 7 [To a mare] You are mistaken Hussy. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 47 Then Venus vext, 'Hussie!' said she, 'no more Provoke my anger'. 1684 OTWAY *Atheist* v, Yes, huzzy, and you shall be serviceable to me in the matter. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. viii, Hussy, ..I will make such a saucy trollop as yourself know, that I am not a proper subject of your discourse. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 235 Meg, ye idle hizzy .. your pat is no on yet.

3. In some rural districts a mere equivalent of Woman, lass; hence, A strong country woman, a female of the lower orders; a woman of low or improper behaviour, or of light or worthless character; an ill-behaved, pert, or mischievous girl; a jade, minx. Also jocularly or in raillery.

The bad sense was at first mostly with qualification (*light*, etc.), or contextual.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiv. 8 Such another hussy as this was dame Alice Pierce, a concubine to our Edward III. 1648 BP. HALL *Sel. Thoughts* § 96 The light hussy 'wipes her mouth' and [says] it was not she. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* I. 8 You talk of paltry husses. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 242 ¶ 3 The young Husseys would persuade me, that to believe one's Eyes is a sure way to be deceived. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 56 No, Miss; you are very light; but I don't say, you are a light Hussy. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 117, I, like a little proud Hussy, looked in the Glass and thought myself a Gentlewoman. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let.* 24 Apr. in *Early Diary*, He .. patted my cheek, and genteely called me a little hussey. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 85 Buirdly chiels, an' clever hizzies. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let.* Writ. 1892 XIII. 158 A more..impudent huzzy, is not to be found in the United States. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 70 The naughtier the little huzzy behaved the prettier she looked. 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Cain* x, That bonnetless, bold hussey round that corner.

†**4.** A case for needles, thread, etc.: = HOUSEWIFE 3. *Obs.*

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 159 So I .. dropt purposely my Hussey. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xxii, A better rope than the string of a lady's hussy.

5. *Comb.*, as †**hussy-case** = sense 4; †**hussy make** (cf. *housewife's cloth* s.v. HOUSEWIFE *sb.* 1 b).

15.. *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane pair of schetis of ten elne of hussy mak. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxxix, I have seen the Queen, which gave me a hussy-case out of her own hand.

Hence **Hu·ssy** *v. trans.*, to call 'hussy'; **Hu·ssydom,** the realm or aggregate of hussies; **Hu·ssyness,** the character of a hussy.

1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* IV. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 309 *Mrs. Lo.* Begone! *Lio.* Begone? I won't be so snapp'd. *Mrs. Lo.* You won't, hussy? *Lio.* I won't be hussied neither. 1865 *Athenæum* No. 1981. 499/1 The blackguardism and hussydom of London. 1881 DORAN *Drury Lane* II. 147 The leaders of fashion and the gaudiest flowers of husseydom.

Hussyf-, hussyskep, Sc. ff. HOUSEWIFESHIP.

†**Hust,** *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance or 'vocal gesture', enjoining silence. It varies with *husht, huisht, whisht, whist,* and *hist*, all having the characteristic element *'st! 'sht!* preceded by the whispered consonant *h* or *hw*, with the connecting vowel *i*, or *u* (*ui*). See HIST.

As an interjection of command it is in effect identical with a verb in the imperative; nearly all the above variants were so treated, and in course of time developed verbs of the same form. The forms *husht, whist* were also in early use as adjs. of condition; thence, by further development, came the vb. *hush*, followed by adj. and int. of the same form.]

A sharp whispered sound enjoining silence: = HIST! ST! HUSH!

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 536 (only in Ellesm. MS.), Vn to Nicholas she seyde stille Now hust and thou shalt laughen al thy fille.

†**Hust,** *a. Obs.* [app. an adjectival use of HUST *int.*, as expressing the state which the int. produces: cf. HUSHT *a.*; also WHIST, WHISHT *adjs.*] Silent, quiet, hushed.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 866 (915) Whan al was hust þanne lay she stille and þoughte. — *Boeth.* II. met. v. 35 (Camb. MS.) Tho weeryn þᵉ crwel claryouns ful hust [*Addit. MS.* whist] and ful stylle. *c* 1385 — *L. G. W.* 2682 *Hypermnestra*, And hust [*Fairf.* hushst, *Tanner* houste, *Thynne* hushte] were alle In argon that cete. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 2123 Whan they were set and hust [3 *MSS.* huyst, *Harl.* husssht] was al the place.

†**Hust,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [app. derived from HUST *int.*, which can also be taken as a vb. in the imperative.] **a.** *trans.* To reduce to silence, to hush. **b.** *intr.* To be silent.

1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I huste, I styll, *je repayse* and *je me coyse.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 194/23 Huste, *silere.*

Husting (hɒ·stiŋ). Usually in pl. **hustings.** Forms: 1, 3 (9 *Hist.*) **husting,** 3 **-eng(e;** *pl.* 3-4 **hustingis,** 6 **-es, hoysting(e)s,** 6–7 **hoistings,** 5- **hustings.** [OE. *hústing*, a. ON. *hús-þing*, house-assembly, a council held by a king, earl, or other leader, and attended by his immediate followers, retainers, etc., in distinction from the ordinary *þing* or general assembly of the people (the OE. *folc-gemót*, FOLKMOOT).

The *t* is probably due to weakening of the stress on the second syllable; cf. *nostril* from older *nos-þril.* The change may conceivably have already taken place in Danish, as in ON. *estu* for *es þu.*

The form *hoistings* found in 16–17th c. may have been due to association with HOIST *v.*; but there is no evidence that the word was taken to mean 'platform' before 1682; Blount (1656), who suggests a derivation from F. *haulser* (*hausser*) 'to raise, does so on the ground that it is 'the principal and highest court in London'.]

* In form *husting.*

1. An assembly for deliberative purposes, esp. one summoned by a king or other leader; a council. *rare* (in general sense). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

a 1030 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C) an. 1012 Hi [the Danes] ʒenamon þa ðone biscop [Ælfeah], læddon hine to hiora hustinge [*Laud MS.* heora hustinga]. *c* 1205 LAY. 4766 Belin in Euerewic huld eorlene husting. *Ibid.* 11544 Octaues ure king i Lundene heold his husting. Þat hustinge was god; hit wes witene-imot. *Ibid.* 12988 Þa comen to Lundenne al þis leodisce folc to heore hustinge [*c* 1275 to one speking]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 119 Ælfeg..proceeded to preach to the hus-ting. 1864 KINGSLEY *Rom. & Teut.* viii. (1875) 202 They might drag him out into their husting, and threaten him with torture.

** In form *husting*, pl. *hustings.*

2. A court held in the Guildhall of London by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs (or Aldermen), long the supreme court of the city.

The early history of this is in many points obscure. The mention of 'husting's weight' in the charter of Cnut (see 5) suggests that the *husting* had already then become a permanent institution for the transaction of civic business.

The *Hustings* or *Court of Hustings* was formerly a court of common pleas, of probate, of appeal against decisions of the sheriffs, a court of record for the formal conveyance of property, etc.; but it is now convoked only for the purpose of considering and registering gifts made to the City. In the Calendar for 1898 'Hustings' are set down for 31 Tuesdays during the year, although there has been only one meeting since 1885.

a. singular *husting. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1100 *Carta civibus London.* § 9 in Schmid *Gesetze* 435 Et amplius non sit miskenninga in hustenge, neque in folkesmote .. Et husting sedeat semel in ebdomada, videlicet die lunæ. ? *c* 1140 *Docmt. of Sale* in Spelman *Gloss.* s.v., Wlfnothus de Walebroc de London vendidit .. quandam suam terram .. coram omni Hustingo de London, in domo Alfwini. ? 12.. *Lois de la cite de Lond.* (B. M. Addit. MS. 14252) (Godef.), En la cort le rei, ço est a saveir el hustenge. 1237 in A. Thierry *Mon. inéd. du Tiers Etat* I. 805 (ibid.) Donné en pleyn hustenge de Londres, devant Andreu Bukerel, adonk meyre de Londres. 1289-90 in Madox *Hist. Exch.* xx. 553 Rex..vult quod Scaccarium suum usque Hustengum Londoniæ transferatur. 1368 *Charter* in Madox *Formul. Angl.* (1702) 200 In pleno Hustengo Londoniæ de Communibus placitis. [1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xx, We will give you your lands in full husting. 1888 *Athenæum* 27 Oct., Session of the Court of Husting.]

β. plural *hustings* in same sense as the sing.

c 1462 *Plumpton Corr.* 5 He haith taken his *exigi facias de novo* & is with us called in the hustings. 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 § 2 The Hustynges of London holden for Comen Plees before the Maire and Aldermen. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 61/1 In the east ende of the hall where the hoystmaire kepeth the hustinges [1568 GRAFTON, where the hoystinges be kept]. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 349 In London, where their hustings are as the Countie Courts. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Inrolment*, Entring of any Lawful Act in the Rolls of the Chancery .. or in the Hustings of London, or by the Clerk of the Peace in any County. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 355 The highest and most ancient Court, is that called the Hustings..which doth preserve the Laws, Rights, Franchises, and Customs of the City. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. (1800) 80 note, The sheriffs' courts ..from which a writ of error lies to the court of hustings, before the mayor, recorder, and sheriffs. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 206 Enrolled in the court of hustings. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. xi. 585 The Hustings is the supreme Court of London. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 125 An alien was to be admitted to the freedom only at the Hustings.

fig. 1883 *Standard* 24 Sept. 5/2 Determined to have their differences out while science is in full hustings.

†**b.** According to Cowell, a similar court anciently held in other cities: but it is doubtful whether this is the meaning of the passage in *Fleta.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Hustings*, .. Other Cities and towns also haue had a court of the same name, as Winchester, Lincolne, Yorke, and Sheppey, and others [*Fleta*

II. lv, Habet etiam Rex curiam suam in civitatibus..et locis ..sicut in Hustengis Londoñ Wintoñ Lincolñ Ebor' & apud Shepey & alibi], where the Barons or Citizens haue a record of such things as are determinable before them.

*** In form *hustings*, now usually constr. as *sing.*

†3. The upper end of the Guildhall, where this Court was held; the platform on which the Mayor and Aldermen took their seats. *Obs.*

[1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1738/3 The Common-Hall met .. where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen being come down to the Hustings, etc.] *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 22 (1740) 598 When .. the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen are come upon the Suggestum, called the Hustings [etc.]. 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 603 The royal family returned into the hall, and were conducted to the upper end of it, called the Hustings; where a table was provided for them.

4. The temporary platform from which, previous to the Ballot Act of 1872, the nomination of candidates for Parliament was made, and on which these stood while addressing the electors. Hence, contextually, the proceedings at a parliamentary election.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) II. 242 What tricks on the Hustings Fanatics would play. 1774 Burke *Sp. Electors Bristol* Wks. III. 14, I stood on the hustings .. less like a candidate, than an unconcerned spectator of a publick proceeding. 1796 Coleridge *Lett.* (1895) 164 In the market place stands the hustings. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* vi. (1872) 204 One thing the stupidest multitude at a hustings can do. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. ii. 231 The Church question was the leading one on the hustings. 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 23 An unpopular candidate had frequently to beat a hasty retreat from the hustings.

5. *attrib.*, as *husting-court*, *-day*; *hustings-cry*, *-movement*, *-orator*, *-topic*; **hustings court** = sense 2; also, a court of local jurisdiction in Richmond and other cities of Virginia, U.S.; **hustings-weight** (in OE. *hustinges gewiht*), a standard weight for precious metals in the 11th c. (cf. *hustinum pondus* in Du Cange).

[*c* 1000 in Thorpe *Dipl. Angl. Ævi Sax.* (1865) 533 Duos cyphos argenteos de xij marcis ad pondus Hustingie Londonensis.] 1032 *Charter of Cnut* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 37 Mid hundeahtizum marcan hwites seolfres be hustinges gewihte. 1598 Stow *Surv.* v. xxvii. (1754) II. 467/1 Troy weight, was, in the time of the Saxons called the Hustings-weight of London. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 28 Some Courts or Husting dayes. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Introd. 4 The High and Antient Hustings-Court for Preservation of the Laws. 1837 Disraeli *Let.* 21 Nov. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 75 A second-rate hustings orator. 1844 — *Coningsby* II. i, The hustings-cry at the end of 1832. 1889 *Academy* 1 June 374/3 A husting court was held in 1885, and again in 1888 [for the enrolment of deeds relating to benefactions to the City of London School]. 1898 E. W. James *Let. to Editor*, In Richmond and other cities the Corporation Courts, frequently called Hustings Courts, exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Hustings Court of Richmond has appellate jurisdiction in small civil matters coming from the police courts or justices' courts.

Hustle (hʊ·s'l), *v.* Also 8 **hussell**, 8–9 **hussle**. [ad. Du. *husselen*, *hutselen*, to shake, to toss, MDu. *hutselen* to shake the money in the game of hustle-cap, EFris. *hütseln*, to toss about, to move hither and thither, a frequentative of Du. *hutsen*, MHG. *hutzen*; cf. Du. *hotsen*, G. (dial.) *hotzen*, *hotzeln* of similar meaning (see Hotch). The stems *hot-*, *hut-* appear in a number of formations in both High and Low German dialects, all implying a shaking movement. The development of sense 2 is exclusively English.]

†1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, toss (money in a hat or cap, in the game of hustle-cap). Also *absol. Obs.*

1684 Otway *Atheist* II, As the boys do by their farthings, hustle them in a hat together, and go to heads or tails for them. 1736 Fielding *Pasquin* v, Places, requiring learning and grea parts, Henceforth shall all be husled in a hat, And drawn by men deficient in them both. 1755 Johnson, *To Hustle*, to shake together in confusion. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 15 When they hustle, all the half-pence pitched at the mark are thrown into a hat held by the player who claims the first chance.

b. To shake about.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. ii, She saw a blue-jay washing itself .. and hustling the water with its wings.

2. To push or knock (a person) about roughly or unceremoniously; to jostle in a rough or violent fashion; said esp. of a number who subject an individual to this treatment as a method of assaulting or robbing him.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. ii. 21, I was hussled by those rebellious rapscallions. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 56 Mrs. Dearling .. was hustled by a gang of pickpockets. 1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* x. (1886) 31 Two or three .. gathered round the fresh comers .. apparently with the intention of hustling them. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xi. 164 The business of the bludgeon men was to hustle and maltreat people.

fig. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 234 The proposed fraternity is hustled in the crowd of those treaties. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* June 784 Liking nothing better than hustling a Dissenter in print.

b. *with complement*: To push, thrust, force in such a way *into* or *out of* a certain position or *through* a certain space. Also *transf.* of the action of the wind, tide, etc.

1755 *Man* No. 21. 3 When the clergyman ended his discourse, the people .. directly hussell'd the freethinker into my cart. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 243 The ship had been hustled through the Granadillos in the night. 1824 *Mechanic's Mag.* No. 36. 126 The tide sometimes runs so rapidly, as to hustle the ship on shore, before the sails can be made to act. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvi, Mr. Chuckster was pushed and hustled to the office again. 1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvi. 30 My packages..and Indian articles, minerals, fossils..I shall hustle them altogether. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 3/1 The enormous Budget for 1884 is being successfully hustled through the French Senate. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* v. 242 The husband who had just been hustled into his grave.

c. To urge, impel, push forward (into some action) in a rough unfastidious fashion.

1887 Sir R. H. Roberts *In the Shires* ii. 28 He hustles the cob into a canter, and makes for the nearest ford. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., Women hustled into speech on all sorts of subjects, are like flowers planted in water-glasses with their roots exposed to the light.

3. *intr.* To push roughly *against*. Also *absol.* To crowd together, jostling each other.

1823 Byron *Juan* IX. lxxxii, Ambassadors began as 'twere to hustle Round the young man. 1837 Lytton *Athens* II. 180 Their tall vessels .. driven and hustling the one against the other. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 497 The woman will accuse some man of having hustled against her.

b. *intr.* To push or elbow one's way.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* I. xxxv. 346 The .. society .. that hustles into the churches on public festivals. 1857 Mrs. Gatty *Par. fr. Nat.* Ser. II. (1868) 98 The tortoise began to hustle under the leaves and rubbish again.

4. *intr.* To move hastily, to hurry, to bustle; to work busily, push one's way actively, 'make a push'.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 84 Haymakers, hustling from the rain to hide. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxii, The King ..had hustled along the floor. *c* 1867 Edison in *Temple Mag.* (1897) Sept. 885/1 I've got so much to do, and life is so short, that I am going to hustle.

Hustle (hʊ·s'l), *sb.* [f. Hustle *v.*] The act of hustling.

1. The act of shaking together: in Pitch and Hustle = hustle-cap, pitch-and-toss.

1715 *State Quacks* 24 Playing at Pitch and Huzle. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. viii. § 15 Pitch and Hustle.

2. The act of pushing or jostling roughly.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 351 The hustle of anarchy. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iii, A thousand-handed hustle and jostle. 1837 Mrs. Sherwood *Henry Milner* III. xi. 216 They clung fast to him, and it would have been impossible for him to have extricated himself without coming to a downright hustle.

3. *U.S.* Pushing activity; 'push'.

1892 *Home Missionary* (N.Y.) July 120 The hustle and stir of our day. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 5/1 With characteristic 'hustle', excursions in the United States have already been organised to Hawaii.

Hustle-bustle. *rare*⁻¹. [Cf. Hustle and Bustle.] A bustle in which there is much hustling or jostling: in quot. *attrib.*

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* III. 35 A sort of hustle-bustle kind of confusion.

Hustle-cap (hʊ·s'l,kæ·p). ? *Obs.* Also **hussel-cap**. [f. Hustle *v.* (sense 1) + Cap *sb.* Cf. MLG. *hutseken*, *hütschen*, MDu. *hutssecruyssen* as names of similar games.] A form of pitch-and-toss, in which the coins were 'hustled' or shaken together in a cap before being tossed.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 2. 1/2 If He delight at Hustle-Cap to play. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* ii, An excellent hand at a song, hussle-cap, and chuck-farthing. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1849) 167 Youngsters who .. squandered what little money they could procure at hustle-cap and chuck-farthing. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 232 We played all night at brag, all-fours, teetotum, hussle-cap.

Hustlement (hʊ·s'lmĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 **ostel(e)-**, 4–5 **ostil-**, 4–5 **hustil-**, **-yl-**, 5 (**hostilia-**), 6 **hostil(e)-**, **hustel-**, **ustyl(1)-**, **hussel-**, 7 **husle-**, 7–9 **hustlement**, *dial.* **hussle-ment**. [a. OF. *(h)ostillement*, *(h)oust-*, *(h)ust-*, later *out-* (13th c. in Godef.), furniture, f. *(h)ostiller*, mod.F. *outiller*, to furnish, equip, fit out with tools, f. OF. *(h)ostil*, *(h)oustil*, mod.F. *outil* tool, and *(h)ostille* apparatus, utensil, tool.

M. Paul Meyer holds the OF. word to belong to *hostel*, L. *hospitāle*: cf. med.L. *hostilia* house, dwelling (1265 in Du Cange). Conjectures of derivation from L. *ūtilis*, *ūsus*, are nugatory; though the accidental resemblance of later F. *outil* to *ūtilis* has probably affected the later F. sense, 'utensil, tool'.]

1. Household furniture; chiefly *pl.* articles of furniture, household goods.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 33 (Camb. MS.) It nedeth of ful manye helpynges to kepyn the diuersyte of presyos ostelementus [*Addit. MS.* ostelmentz, *ed.* 1560 hostilements]. 1418 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 35 Alle the hustilmentis of Beddyng. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 25 Pewter vessell, cofferys, and tubbes, wid alle othir ostilmentys generally. 1548 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 61 All the ustylment within the hows. 1599 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 244 One stee with all other husselment. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Husslement*, household goods.

2. *transf.* Lumber; odds and ends, a miscellaneous collection. [? associated with *hustle*.]

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. A iij b, Described as being the disregarded pieces and huslement of the Creation. 1773 *Inventory* in *Cheshire Gloss.* 418 In Lumber or Hustlements 2*s.* 6*d.* 1876 *Mid-Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Hustlement*, a mixed gathering of persons or things.

Hustler (hʊ·slə1). [f. Hustle *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who takes part in hustling a person; one of a gang of pickpockets who work on this plan.

1825 Knapp & Baldw. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 295/2 Known as a hustler.

2. a. *U.S.* An extremely energetic or 'pushing' person. b. A 'hustling' storm.

1882 T. G. Bowles *Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 245 The sky .. had that dull, leaden, greasy look which usually portends a real good hustler. 1886 *Publisher's Weekly* 18 Dec. 965/1 Young man, a 'hustler' in every respect. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 7/2 They have a word here to describe the typical New York man. They say he is a hustler. It..means a person in a condition of nervous hurry, and they are all hustlers here.

Hustling (hʊ·slĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 The action of the verb Hustle in various senses.

1760 J. Adams *Diary* 2 June Wks. 1850 II. 86, I had no .. companions for pleasure, either in walking, riding, drinking, hustling, or any thing else. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 198 Amusing himself with pricking in the belt, hustling in the hat, &c. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 It [a horse] took a little hustling to prevent his being distanced. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 The first woman to cross over the divide..She did much 'hustling' in the winter, and she showed a noble pair of moose antlers as a trophy of her skill with the rifle.

†**Hustling,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? Echoic: cf. *rustle.*] Clashing, hurtling; ? rustling.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. xii. 7 The husling in [*ed.* 1553 hussilling of] his armour dyd rebund And kest a terribill or a feirfull sound [Virgil, *horrendumque intonat armis*].

Hustling (hʊ·slĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Hustle *v.* + -ing 2.] That hustles, pushing.

1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 11 The low bee-hive bench, the trough Of hustling swine. 1896 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 4 Jan. 10/5 It .. is more like the hustling United States dailies than the other Mexican dailies.

Huswife, etc.: see Housewife, etc.

Hut (hʊt), *sb.* Also 7–9 **hutt**. [First in 17th c.; a. F. *hutte* (16–17th c. D'Aubigné in Hatz.-Darm., 1611 in Cotgr.), a. MHG., Ger. *hütte*, OHG. *hutta*, *huttea*, hut, perh. :—OTeut. **hudjā*, f. root *hud-*, *hūd-* of OE. *hýdan* to hide. A specific HG. word which has passed into LG., Du., and Swedish, as well as the Romanic langs. and Eng.; perh. as a word of the camp: cf. sense 1 b.]

1. A dwelling of ruder and meaner construction and (usually) smaller size than a house, often of branches, turf, or mud, such as is inhabited by savages, or constructed for temporary use by shepherds, workmen, or travellers. In Australia, applied to the cottages of stock-men: cf. *hut-keeper* in 4.

1658 Evelyn *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 100 A small hutt of fern or straw. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 *Hut*, a small Hovel or Cottage. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. ii. 16 The next night came on before we could build more Hutts, so we lay straggling in the Woods. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Abbé Conti* 1 Apr., Their houses are nothing but little huts, raised of dirt baked in the sun. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 337 How many shrink into the sordid hut Of cheerless Poverty! 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Ostig* Wks. X. 439 By a *house* I mean a building with one story over another: by a *hut*, a dwelling with only one floor. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* II. 219 They proceeded until they came to some Indian huts. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 At head station are a three-roomed hut, large kitchen, wool shed [etc.]. 1893 *Bookman* June 86/1 Dining off black bread..in a Swiss peasant's hut.

b. *Milit.* A wooden structure for the temporary housing of troops.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 120 Within the Fort are many small houses or huts which lodge the Souldiers. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IX. § 63 Above a thousand Deal-boards, to make huts for the Soldiers. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Barack*, is an Hutt like a little Cottage, for Soldiers to lie in, in the Camp: Formerly those for the Horse were called *Baracks*, and those for the Foot *Hutts*. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hut*, ..a Soldier's Lodge in the Field. 1882 Mrs. Ewing *Story Short Life* ii, The huts for married men and officers were of varying degrees of comfort and homeliness, but those for single men were like toy-boxes of wooden soldiers.

†c. A beaver's 'lodge'. *Obs.*

1722 D. Coxe *Carolina* 48 Most Parts of North-America have Beavours; you shall scarce meet with a Lake, where there are not some of their Dams and Hutts.

†2. *transf.* The shell of a tortoise. *Obs.*

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 122 The Tortoise..the Neck reaching as far as the Hut, soft and undefensible. *Ibid.* Index Explanatory, *Callipat*, the Hut of the Tortoise.

3. The back end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Hutt*, the breech-pin of a gun. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. cxiii. Sched. B, The Barrels .. shall be smoothed in the finished State, with the Breeches in the percussioned State, Huts filed up.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hut-building*, *-circle*, *-life*, *-tax*, *-village*; *hut-shaped* adj.; **hut-hold**, the inmates of a hut; so **hut-holder**, the occupant of a hut (after *household*, *-er*); **hut-keeper**, one who keeps or guards a hut; *esp.*, in Australia, one who looks after the huts on a station while the occupants are away at work; hence **hut-keep** *v.*, **hut-keeping** *vbl. sb.*; **hut-shooter**, one who shoots from a hut; **hut-urn**, a cinerary urn of the shape of a hut.

1807 P. Gass *Jrnl.* 174 We continued at our *hut-building. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* 63 There are..other remains of great interest, such, for example, as..the *'Hut-circles'. 1866 Carlyle *Remin.* (1881) I. 126 Boatman and *huthold were in bed. 1886 *Belgravia* Feb. 417 Each *hutholder.. sweeps up and burns all the *débris* that may have accumulated during the day. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa*

112 We made for a group of *hut-homesteads and chatted with the inhabitants. 1865 S. Sidney *Three Colonies Australia* (ed. 2) 380 (Morris) At every other station I have called at, a woman '*hut-keeps', while the husband is minding the sheep. 1802 Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* x. 390 *Hut-keepers to remain at home and prevent robbery, while the other inhabitants of the hut were at labour. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/2 Did I go *hutkeeping? Did you ever know a hutkeeper cook for sixty shearers? 1882 Mrs. Ewing *Story Short Life* ii, Simple and sociable ways of living, necessitated by *hut-life in common. 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 145 The old *hut-shaped vases of the Alban lake. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Feb. 213/2 The cost..being defrayed by a *hut-tax. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* ii. (1878) 53 '*Hut-urns'..or urns in the form of huts.

Hut (hʌt), *v.* [a. F. *hutter* refl., to make a hut for one's lodging, f. *hutte*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To place in a hut or huts; to furnish with a hut or huts; to place (troops, etc.) in huts, esp. for winter quarters.

1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* III. iii. (1676) 272 Souldiers, who made an end of hutting themselves. 1758 Smollett *Hist. E.* (1841) III. xxvi. 300 They were obliged to hut their camp, and remain in the open fields till January. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 758 We might have .. been hutted .. in some deplorable inn. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. xiv. VIII. 63 He makes his people hut themselves (weather wet and bad). 1879 Dixon *Brit. Cyprus* xiii. 124 Some of the men are hutted, but the officers are still in tents. 1894 J. Winsor *Cartier to Frontenac* 288 In the neighborhood there were a few New England Indians hutted for the winter.

b. *trans.* 'To put up (grain) in the field in a small stack' (Jam.).

1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 286 The hutting of grain in the field is mostly had recourse to in late wet harvests. *Ibid.* 794 Gaiting and hutting corn.

2. *intr.* To lodge or take shelter in a hut or huts; to go into winter quarters.

1807 Wilkinson in Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 29 The men solicited me to hut. 1849 Sir C. J. Napier in *Life* (1859) 148 Gough may hut, yet that will hardly do I fear. 1882 *Mem. G. Thomson* ix. 126 At the end of the hamlet where we hutted, I observed a neat little fence.

Hence Hu·tting *vbl. sb.*

1805 [see 1 b]. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 526 Not merely trench work, but hutting, cooking, washing. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 5/6 The troops are engaged in hutting with grass from the west bank.

Hut, obs. 3rd sing. pres. ind. of Hide *v.*[1]

Hut(t: see Hot *sb.*[1] 3, a roll for a cock's spur.

Hutch (hʊtʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 huche, (4 houche, 4–5 hucch(e, hoche, 5 huschе, huch), 5–7 hutche, (6 hotche), 5– hutch. [ME. *huche, hucche*, a. F. *huche* (13th c. in Littré; also *huge* 12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—med.L. *hūtica* ('cista vulgo *Hutica* dicta', 11th c. in Du Cange): ulterior etymology obscure, referred by some to Ger. *hut*, OHG. *huota* care, keeping, *hüten* to watch, guard (see Heed). In ME., *hucche* ran together more or less with *whucche, whicche*:—OE. *hwicce* in same sense: see Whitch *sb.*]

1. A chest or coffer, in which things are stored.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6230 Þ'o ley hyt vp..Oþer yn cofre, oþer yn hucche. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 242/1 Hoche, or whyche (*S.* husch, *H., P.*, hoche, hutchel, *cista, archa.* 1455 *Paston Lett.* No. 257 I. 351 His menye robbe his chambre, and ryfled his huches. 1495 *Treviisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cv. (W. de W.), Leues of the Lauri tree of Cedres and of Cipresse .. put amonge clothes in hutches [*Bodl. MS.* whuecches] saue the clothes..fro corrupcyon and etynge of moughtes. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 22 a, To gyue him money out of the comune hutche, to bye hym botis and showes. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* 85 a, An old Vsurer ..rakes vp thirty or forty thousande pounds together in a hutch. 1642 J. Langton in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 Some money was founde..hidd in the hutches of Otmeale. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 5 From the Cistern, it [the malt] is put into a square Hutch or Couch, where it must lie thirty Hours. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* I. 421 *note*, Amongst the writings in the town's hutch. 1872 Riley in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 341/2 The various documents..from the various lockers, and the ancient hutch, or chest in which they are preserved.

fig. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xiv. § 28 All knowledge is shut vp .. in the hutch of his breast.

† b. Applied to the 'ark of God'. *Obs.*

c 1315 Shoreham 51 Ine the ealde lawe beren hy The hoche of holy crefte. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxxxi. 8 Þou & þe huche of þi halighynge. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 85 That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome.

2. A box or box-like pen or 'house' in which an animal is confined, as a *rabbit-hutch*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 171 These Ferrets are kept in little hutches, in houses. 1666 J. Davies *Hist. Caribby Isls* 139 They retreat, as the Conies do into their Clappers or Hutches. 1803 J. Kenny *Society* 152 A rabbit who had all his life been pent within a hutch. 1879 J. Wrightson in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/2 Immediately the calf is born, it is removed to a suitable hutch or crib.

b. A small confined place or compartment occupied by a human being; applied contemptuously to a hut or cabin, or humorously to a small house.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 372 In a very spacious field there are little hutches built of that height as a man may stand upright in them: every one of these is shut with a little gate. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. viii, I cannot express what a satisfaction it was to me to come into my old hutch. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. vi. 140 The French army.. mainly used the 'tente d'abri', a low canvas hutch which was a miserable substitute for the ordinary tent. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 5/1 It is probably cheaper to have such a private 'hutch' than to pay for five or six seats in the legitimate stands.

3. Technical. a. A salmon coop, crib, or cruive. b. Short for *bolting-hutch* (see Bolting *vbl. sb.*[1] 3). c. A kneading trough. d. A box trap. e. A box for washing ore. f. A box-like carriage, wagon, truck, etc., used for transport purposes in agriculture, mining, etc. g. As a measure: see quots.

a. 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 28 b, The Sammons principall accesse is betweene Michaelmas and Christmas .. The.. more profitable meanes of their taking, is by hutches.

b. 1619 B. Jonson *Pleas. reconciled to Virtue*, The plough and the flail, the mill and the hopper, The hutch and the boulter, the furnace and copper. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Hutch*..2. (*Milling.*) The case of a flour bolt.

c. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Mag.* IV. xix. 146 The next day cast it [dough] into a Hutch, and adde more meal to it.

d. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 329 *Hutch*..also a trap made hollow for the taking of Weasels, or such like Vermin alive. 1772 T. Simpson *Vermin Killer* 4 Some make vse..of wooden traps, called hutches.

e. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Hutch*..2. A cistern or box for washing ore. *Cornw.*

f. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. iii. 42 [They] carry [pease] home in a hutch-waggon, as they call it here [Sandwich, Kent]. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* (1794) I. i. 84 Driving a one-horse booby hutch about the streets. 1796 J. Boys *Agric. Kent* (1813) 54 The carriages used for carrying corn to market, &c. are called hutches, drawn by four horses .. They are thirteen feet long .. generally three feet wide before, and four behind at the bottom..and twenty [inches] deep. 1825–80 Jamieson, *Hutch*, the kind of basket or small waggon, in which coals are brought from the mine. *Lanarks., Renfr.* 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Hutches or Tubs*, small waggons into which the miner loads his coal.

g. 1802 C. Findlater *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 140 Dung is.. emptied from carts into every third furrow, in small heaps (or *hutches*), five or six of such hutches being contained in a single-horse cart. 1812 J. Wilson *Agric. Surv. Renfr.* 26 The price of these pyrites or copperas stones, by old contract, was 2*d.* per hutch, of two hundred weight. 1825–80 Jamieson s.v., The coal hutch is two Winchester bushels. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v., Six hutches of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

4. *attrib.*, as *hutch box* (see 3 a), *trap* (see 3 d).

1744–50 [see 3 f]. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 371 The common or hutch trap may be used with effect..where but a few vermin prevail. *Ibid.* 372 The weasel..may be readily caught by hutch or box traps. 1868 *Law Rep.* Q. Bench Div. III. 288 A hutch-box, crib, or enclosed place in connection with a fishing mill-dam.

† **Hutch,** *a. Obs.* [app. a phonetic variant of Hulch *a.*; but cf. also Huck-.] Hunched, humped, gibbous: chiefly in *hutch back*. Also in *comb.* in hutch-back'd, hump-backed, hutch-shouldered, hump-shouldered.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* II. 115 Some .. with crooked legges, and hutch-backes, rather like monsters than men. — *Captives* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, An ould bald fellowe, hutch-shoulderd. 1632 — 1*st Pt. Iron Age* III. i. Fij b, What if Thersites .. striu'd to hide his hutch-backe. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xiii. 249 The Acephali..might be nothing but some strong hutch-back'd People.

Hutch, *v.* Also 6 huch. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To put or lay up in a hutch or chest. Also *fig.*

1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 254 To huch up double Ducates, to tell golde. 1634 Milton *Comus* 719 In her own loins She hutched the all-worshipped ore, and precious gems To store her children with. 1863 Ld. Lytton *King Amasis* II. 213 Hutched among the gray and dewy slabs, in the bloomy bottom of the glen, the old brown mill was crouching by his spectral wheel.

2. To wash (ore) in a hutch (Hutch *sb.* 3 e).

In recent Dicts.

† **Hutchet.** *Her. Obs.* [ad. F. *huchet* (15th c. in Godef.), f. *hucher* to call or summon.] A hunter's horn; a bugle.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 36 Beareth Sable, a Cheuron betwene three Huchettes D'argent. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* VI. i. (1660) 384 A Hutchet or Hunters horn Argent. 1611 Cotgr., *Cornette*, a Bugle, Hutchet, or little Horne. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Yorksh.* III. (1662) 224 A Hutchet or Bugle Argent.

Hutchinsonian (hʊtʃinsōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [See -ian.]

A. *adj.* a. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (died 1737), a writer on natural philosophy, who interpreted the Bible mystically, and opposed the Newtonian philosophy. b. Of or according to Anne Hutchinson (died 1643), an antinomian teacher in New England.

1765 Wesley *Jrnl.* 9 Oct., Mr. Jones .. seems to have totally overthrown the Newtonian Principles. But whether he can establish the Hutchinsonian, is another Question. 1844 W. H. Mill *Serm. Tempt. Christ* Notes 155 The doctrine of the Hutchinsonian School..which presumes.. to teach that the relations of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are merely official in the œconomy of redemption. 1894 W. Walker *Hist. Congreg. Ch. U.S.A.* 215 The Hutchinsonian dispute, in the early days of Massachusetts.

B. *sb.* An adherent of either of the above.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 528/2 It appears to be written by an Hutchinsonian. 1770 Wesley *Jrnl.* 30 Aug., Both of those are Hutchinsonians. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2058 A Hutchinsonian in science and learning, he was, nevertheless, chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham College.

Hence **Hutchinso·nianism.**

1860 J. Gardner *Faiths World* II. 95/2 Mr. Catcott of Bristol..wrote a defence of Hutchinsonianism in Latin.

† **Hute.** *Obs. rare.* [A variant of Hue[3] The inserted *t* is found also in AFr. *huteys* and the AngloL. *hutesium* = *huesium*, OF. *hueis, hueys* outcry: its origin is obscure.] Outcry; = Hue *sb.*[2]

[1276 *Act* 4 *Edw.* 1 (Office of Coroner) Similiter de cæteris hominicidiis..levetur Hutesium. 1292 Britton I. xxx. § 3 Il porount enquere..de huteys a tort levé.] 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 Any outcrie, hute, or fresshe suite of or for anie felonie.

Huther-muther, var. of Hudder-mudder.

† **Hutit,** *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 huttit. [See Hoot *v.* 2.] Execrated, execrable, abominable.

c 1500 *Roull's Cursing* 47 in Laing *Sel. Rem. Pop. Poetry Scot.*, Ffluxis, hyvis, or huttit ill, Hoist, heidwark, or fevir ill. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. x. 65 This hutit Goddes [*invisum numen*]. *Ibid.* VIII. iv. 33 Onto this hutit monstre, this Cacus.

Hutment (hʊ·tmĕnt). [f. Hut *v.* + -ment.] Accommodation or lodging in huts; a hutted encampment.

1889 *Lancet* 30 Mar. 650/1 £14,230 for hutment for increased garrison at Malta. 1895 *Times* 9 Mar. 7/5 A company of infantry from the North Front hutments (Gibraltar). 1898 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/2 A sea of white tents, brown blanket shelters, and nondescript grass hutments.

Hutt, obs. form of Hot *sb.*[1] (sense 3), Hut.

† **Hutte.** *Obs.* [Variant of Hot *sb.*[1]]

1. A clod (of earth).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 188 With a shelle or hutte [*gleba*] adoun hem presse.

2. The mass of foam on a boiling surface.

?c 1390 *Form of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 13 Set it over the fire and boile it; and when the hutte ariseth to goon over, take it adoun and kele it.

Hutted (hʊ·tĕd), *a.* [f. Hut *v.* or *sb.* + -ed.] Furnished with or consisting of huts.

1778 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 212*/1 Enduring all the necessities of the season, under a hutted camp in the open field. 1885 R. Hartmann *Anthrop. Apes* 294 A hutted encampment of the Obongo or the Doko.

Huttock, obs. and dial. var. Hattock.

Huttonian (hʊtōu·niăn), *a.* [See -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to James Hutton the geologist (1726–1796), who maintained against Werner the igneous or 'plutonic' origin of unstratified rocks, as basalt, granite, etc.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 206 Deducible from the..Huttonian hypothesis. 1802 Playfair (*title*) Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiv. 457 The partisans of the Huttonian or volcanic theory. 1859 J. Hamilton *Mem. J. Wilson* i. 12 The discussion ..between Wernerian and Huttonian theorists.

B. *sb.* An adherent of the geological principles advocated by Hutton.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 202 The leading positions..of the Huttonians. 1815 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (1816) 196 These two parties are termed volcanists and neptunists: or more familiarly by geologists, Huttonians and Wernerians. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 The Huttonians or Vulcanists .. advocated an igneous and eruptive origin for the traps, basalts, greenstones, and granites.

Hence **Hutto·nianism,** the theory of Hutton.

1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 181/3 Playfair constituted himself the apostle of Huttonianism.

Huus, obs. f. House. **Huve,** var. Hoove, Hove. **Huwe,** obs. f. Heugh, Hove *v.*, Hue *sb.*[1] **Huwyr,** var. Hure, *Obs.*

† **Hux.** *Obs. rare.* Also 1 husc. [OE. *hux, husc* = OS., OHG. *hosc*, of like meaning.] Mockery, scorn, derision. (Only OE. and early ME.)

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2382 (Gr.) Heo..þone hleoðorcwyde husce belegde. *c* 1000 *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 513/37 *Per hironiam*, þurh hucx. *c* 1205 Lay. 28865 Hux and hokerr me warp him on. *Ibid.* 29798 Hu Bruttissce biscepes hinc grætte mid huxes.

b. *Comb.*, as *hux-word.* (Cf. OS. *hoscwrd.*)

a 1000 *Andreas* 669 (Gr.) Huscworde hyspan. *c* 1205 Lay. 21682 Mid heore hux worden [*c* 1275 hokere wordes].

† **Huxen, huxon.** [Another form of *Hoxen*, Hox *sb.*, and Hockshin, repr. OE. *hōhsinu* Hough-sinew.] The hough or hock of a quadruped; the hough of a man.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1677/4 A dapple Grey Gelding.. a white spot above the Huxen of his further Leg behind. 1736–46 Pegge *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Huxon*, the same as Somers[et] *hucksheens*, i. e. the hocks or hams.

Hu·xing. [Derivation uncertain; in form a vbl. sb. of a vb. **hux*, the existence of which is assumed by Ash, and in later Dicts.] A method of catching pike, by means of hooks suspended by lines from bladders.

1708–15 Kersey, *Huxing of the Pike*, a particular way of taking that sort of Fish. 1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 46 There is also a method to take pikes with, called Huxing. Take thirty or forty bladders, blow them up, and tie them close and strong; and at the mouth of each, tie a line..at the end of the lines, let hooks be armed..the pike having taken the bait, will bounce about with the bladder, to the infinite diversion of all the spectators; when he is almost spent take him up.

Huxtor, etc., obs. forms of Huckster, etc.

Huy, var. Hi *pron.*; obs. f. Hoy *sb.*, Hue *sb.*[2] **Huydalgo, Huyd,** obs. pa. pple. of Hide *v.*[1] **Huydslage, Huyde,** obs. f. Hidalgo. **Huyfe,** var. Hoyfe **Huydels,** var. Hidels, *Obs.* **Huyle** *sb.*[3] *Obs.*

Huyghenian (həigī·niăn), *a.* [f. *Huyghen-s* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Christian Huyghens, a Dutch mathematician and astronomer (1629–95).

Huyghenian eyepiece, a negative eyepiece of an optical instrument invented by Huyghens, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, with their plane sides towards the eye.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Satellites*, The..Hugenian Satellite, as 'tis called, because discovered first by Mr. Hugens, revolves round Saturn, in about 16 Days. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 95 The pictures formed by deep achromatic triplet object-glasses acting with Huyghenian eye-pieces. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 50 The Huyghenian eye-piece..is the best for merely optical purposes.

Huyr(e, obs. ff. HIRE; var. HURE, *Obs.*, a cap.

Huyssenite (həi·sĕnəit). *Min.* [Named after Huyssen, its discoverer.] A greenish grey mineral, a borate of manganese and iron, from the salt mine at Stassfurt.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Suppl. 799.

Huyst, obs. f. HUST, WHIST. **Huyt**, obs. f. HUED. **Huyte**, obs. f. WHITE.

Huz, north. dial. f. Us.

Huzz, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [Origin obscure. In the northern glossary to J. Hutton's 'Tour to the Caves' 1781, is '*Huzzin*, an husk'.] (See quot.)

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 310 The smaller hulls, chaff and huzzes, that is, grains of corn in their hulls, passed thro' this wide wire grate.

Huzz (hvz), *int.* [Echoic.] A buzz.

1827 HARDMAN *Waterloo* 20 The sprouts of this twig will rustle out Huzz! While their verdant branch lies buried in the fuzz.

Huzz (hvz), *v.* Also 6 husz. [Echoic; see prec.: cf. *whizz.*] *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To buzz. Hence Hu·zzing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 94 Gnattes.. driue the Lions with their stingyng and terrible huszyng, cleane out of that quartre. 1557–8 PHAER *Æneid* VI. R iij b, As bees..With huzzing feruent noyse. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 320 Whether you heare a great noise and huzzing within [the hive]. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* I. ii, Mrs. Graciana has flung a Squib into his bosom, where the Wild-fire will huzz for a time, and then, crack, it flies out. 1682 OTWAY *Venice Pres.* v. i. 67 The waves Huzzing and booming round my sinking head. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 381 Let not your vessel be..stopped close, until, by drawing it off, it be made to leave huzzing and sputtering. 1854 TENNYSON *North. Farmer* (*O. S.*) xvi, Wi' 'is kittle o' steäm Huzzin' an' maäzin' the blessed feälds wi' the Divil's oän teäm. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 70 Just as a big dragon fly Was huzzing-buzzing in his eye.

Huzza (hvzä·, huzä·), *int.* and *sb.* Also 6–8 hussa, 7 hussaw, 7– huzzah, huzzay (hvzē·). [app. a mere exclamation, the first syllable being a preparation for, and a means of securing simultaneous utterance of the final ä.

It is mentioned by many 17–18th c. writers as being originally a sailor's cheer or salute: 'It was derived from the marine and the shouts the seamen make when friends come aboard or go off' (North *Exam.* (1740) 617). It may therefore be the same as *heisau! hissa!* originally hauling or hoisting cries: see HEEZE *v.* quot. 1549 and HISSA. (German has also *hu'ssa* as a cry of hunting and pursuit, and, subsequently, of exultation.)]

A. *int.* A short of exultation, encouragement, or applause; a cheer uttered by a number in unison; a hurrah.

1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* III. 33 Oh see (says Night) these Rogues sing Huzza! proud Of sure success, under my favouring Shroud. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* I. 'i, Huzza then! huzza for the queen, and the honour of Shropshire! 1830 C. WORDSWORTH *Jrnl.* in Overton *Life* (1888) 50 Winchester beat Eton by sixty runs, huzza. 1855 THACKERAY *Rose & Ring* xix, Everybody was shouting, 'Huzzay! huzzay!..Long live the King and Queen!'

B. *sb.* The shout of huzza; a shout of exultation or applause; a hurrah.

1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love* in *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 Whattes now..My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes, But wretchid allasses, godhelpes, and woes? 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 1 July, Went on board the Prince .. she had 700 men. They made a great huzza or shout at our approch, 3 times. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1372/4 At his passing over the Bridge, the Castle saluted him with five great Guns, and closed the farewel with three Hussaws, Seamen like. 1686 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Sept., Queen's birthday..made a great fire in the evening, many hussas. 1688 WOOD *Life* 16 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 289 Followed with a numerous company, with loud huzzaies. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 220 We saluted each of the other Ships with 3 Huzzas from on board her. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 256 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas. 1838 *Hist. Rec. 2nd Regt. Foot* 65 The battalion advanced with a British Huzza, and the enemy abandoned the redoubt and fled. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxxix, The chaplain slapped down his cards with a huzzay 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 16 The wild huzza of victory.

† **b.** *allusively.* One given to noisy or riotous conduct: a rake, a gallant. Also *huzza-woman.*

1660–73 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-Mast.* I. ii, We are for the brisk huzzas of seventeen or eighteen. *Ibid.*, Tearing midnight ramblers, or huzza-women.

c. Huzza-men, men hired to shout 'hnzza'.

1715 *Flying Post* 27 Jan., For scores of huzza-men .. £40.

Huzza (hvzä·, huzä·), *v.* Also 9 huzzah, huzzay (hvzē·). [f. HUZZA *int.*]

1. *intr.* To shout huzza. Constr. *at, for.*

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 510 They are Carousing and Huzzaing like mad Devils with their roaring Companions. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 42 They drink a Health —Huzzah—to the Prosperity of the Highflown..Ceremony-Monger. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 228 He immediately sets fire to it, huzzas at the explosion. 1802 HOME *Hist. Reb.* V, The populace..who huzza for any thing that brings them together, huzzaed. *a* 1845 HOOD *Pub. Dinner* ii, Hip, hip! and huzzaing, And singing and saying. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Cov.* ix, The rustics huzzaed for their landlord. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers, Ribbons*, I huzzay respectfully when they pass in procession.

2. *trans.* To acclaim with huzzas.

1688 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 381 They huzza'd and humm'd them in great abundance. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 P 5, 1 .. have yet Lungs enough to huzza their Victories. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 339 Some Persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. XXVI, The brute crowd, whose envious zeal Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. v. 49 The way of the world, which huzzays all prosperity.

Hence **Huzza·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Huzza·er**, one who shouts huzza.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* (R.), A caldron of fat beef and stoop of ale On the huzzaing mob shall more prevail. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 44 (1740) 617 At merry Meetings, good Fellowship in Way of Healths, run into some Extravagance and Noise, as that which they called Huzzaing, an Usage then at its Perfection. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 384 The huzzaing multitude. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 426 Shouters, or singers, or huzzaers. 1862 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Bradford Advertiser* 15 Feb. 6/1 A vulgar huzzaer in the mob. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* x. viii. (1872) III. 298 'These huzzahings only tell me what I have lost!' said the new King.

Huzzard. ? *Obs.* [? f. HUZZ *v.* + -ARD. Cf. BUZZARD *sb.*², and *huzz-buzz* cockchafer (Chester and Shropsh.).] A species of fly used in angling.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 299 *Huzzard* .. This fly is little known..It is larger than the green-drake, of a beautiful lemon-colour, both body and wings. 1829 GLOVER *Hist. Derby* I. 177 Well known to the expert angler..harry long-legs fly, hawthorn fly, huzzard fly.

Huzzie, huzzy: see HUSSY.

Hv-, a rare ME. spelling of *hu-*, as in *hv* = *hu*, HOW; *hvnt* = HUNT; *hvyr* = *huir*, HURE.

Hw-, a frequent OE. initial element (:—OTeut. *hw-*, pre-Teut. *kw-*), for which *wh-* was afterwards substituted; e. g. OE. *hwá, hwelp, hwistle, hwý, hwylc* (early ME. *hwuch*), now WHO, WHELP, WHISTLE, WHY, WHICH. All OE. and early ME. words in *hw-* included in this dictionary will be found under WH-.

Hw- also occurs, esp. in early Sc. works, for *huu-* and *hu-*: e. g. Hw = *hu*, HOW; Hwe = HUE; Hwgsom = UGSOME; Hwick = *huik*, HOOK; Hwid = *huid*, HOOD; Hwide = *huide*, HIDE; Hwmble = HUMBLE; Hwnt = HUNT; Hwou, hwu = HOW; Hwre = *hure*, WHORE; Hws, hwsz = *huus, hus*, HOUSE; Hwyd = *huyd*, HID; etc.

Hwyr, var. HURE.

Hy, var. HEO, HI *prons.*; obs. f. HIE, HIGH, I.

Hyacine, corrupt f. HYACINTH (sense 1).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 Some deep empurpled as the Hyacine [so *ed.* 1611; *ed.* 1590 *misprr.* Hyacint; *rimes* vine, wine, incline] Some as the Rubine laughing sweetly red.

Hyacinth (həi·ăsinp). Also 6 hiacinthe, hyacint, 6–7 hiacynth, hyacinthe, 7 hiacint; see also JACINTH. [Ultimately ad. Gr. *ὑάκινθος* hyacinth (flower and gem), of unknown origin, explained in Greek myth as the name of a youth beloved by Apollo: see sense 2. The earliest forms in English were *jacincte, jacynct, jacynth*, a. OF. *jacincte*, mod.F. *jacinthe* (see JACINTH); the more classical form (after L. *hyacinthus*) was introduced in the 16th c. (so also F. *hyacinthe*, now antiquated, acc. to Hatz.-Darm.). In modern usage the gem is called *jacinth* and *hyacinth*, but the latter is the exclusive form for the flower.]

1. A precious stone. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, L. *hyacinthus*, ancient name of a precious stone of a blue colour, probably the sapphire. **b.** In modern use, a reddish-orange variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of garnet and topaz of similar colour.

[1230, etc. see JACINTH.] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Rubines, Hiacinthes, Saphyres, Topases. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. ii. Wks. (Rtldg.) 246/1 Dishes of agate, set in gold, and studded, With emeralds, saphyres, hiacynths, and rubies. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., *Confection of Hyacinth*, is a thin cordial electuary, composed of divers kinds of precious stones, particularly of that whose denomination it bears. 1782–3 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 709 A stone, through which many beautiful hyacinths are .. dispersed. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 207 (ed. 2) 199 Claudian describes the court dress of Honorius as sparkling with amethysts and hyacinths. 1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. ii. 267 Zircon and hyacinth possess the formula $ZrSiO_4$.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the colour *tenné* or tawny.

[1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. ii. 12/2 Jacynthe.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Tenny* or *Tawney*, the Heralds term for a bright Colour, made of Red and Yellow mixed; .. in the Coats..of nobles 'tis called Hyacinth.

† **d.** A blue or purple fabric: = JACINTH 1 c. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ecclus.* xlv. 12 An holie robe, of gold: and hyacinthe [1388 WYCLIF iacynct], and purple.

2. A plant. **a.** Rendering or representing Gr. *ὑάκινθος*, L. *hyacinthus*, a name among the ancients for some flower; according to Ovid a deep red or 'purple' lily (? *Lilium Martagon*), but variously taken by authors as a gladiolus, iris, or larkspur. (See Bubani *Flora Virgil.* 63.) Now only *Hist.* or *poetic.*

In ancient mythology the flower is said to have sprung up from the blood of the slain youth Hyacinthus, and the ancients thought they could decipher on the petals the letters AI, or AIAI, exclamation of grief (cf. Moschus III. 6, Ovid. *Met.* x. 211). Hence many literary allusions; also Linnæus's specific name for the Wild Hyacinth or Bluebell, *Hyacinthus non-scriptus.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xliii. 202 Of the redde Lillie Ouide wryteth this, that it came of the bloud of the Boy Hyacinthus .. And for a perpetuall memorie of the Boy Hyacinthus, Apollo named these floures Hyacinthes. 1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* xxxiv, You are changed, but not t' a hyacint; I fear your eye hath turned your heart to flint. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16 O hyacinths! for ay your AI keep still, Nay, with more marks of woe your leaves now fill. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 220 The hyacinth on whose petals the notes of grief were traced.

b. In modern use, the English name of the genus *Hyacinthus* (N.O. *Liliaceæ*), consisting of bulbous plants with bell-shaped six-parted flowers, of various colours, usually drooping, arranged in a loose upright spike; esp. *H. orientalis*, a native of the Levant, of which numerous varieties are cultivated for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. Also applied, with or without qualification, to various allied plants of similar habit, as species of *Scilla, Muscari*, etc.

Californian H., the genus *Brodiæa*. **Feathered H.**, *Muscari comosum monstrosum*. **Grape H.**, the genus *Muscari*, esp. *M. botryoides*. **Lily H.**, *Scilla Lilio-Hyacinthus*. **Missouri H.**, the genera *Brodiæa* and *Hesperoscordum* (*Hesperanthus*). **Star H.**, *Scilla amœna*. **Starch H.**, *Muscari racemosum*. **Tassel H.**, *Muscari comosum*. **Water H.**, a name of *Pontederia crassipes*, a water plant of Florida, etc., with clusters of light-blue or violet flowers. **Wild** or **Wood H.** (of Britain), *Scilla nutans* (= BLUEBELL 2); (of N. America), *Scilla* or *Camassia Fraseri*. (See *Treas. Bot.* and Miller *Plant-n.*)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlviii. 205 There be two sortes of Hyacinthes, yet ouer and aboue diuers others whiche are also counted Hyacinthes. *Ibid.* 206 In Englishe also Hyacinthe or Crowtoes. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 Tuberous Iris, Hyacinth Zeboin. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 546 Hyacinths, of purest virgin white. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 353 Beds of Ranunculus, Hyacinth, and Anemonies. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* I. vii, The hyacinth, purple, and white, and blue, Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* IV. *Convent Hirschau* 74 A delicious fragrance..as of hyacinths. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 386 Sheets of hyacinth That seem'd the heavens upbreaking thro' the earth. 1882 *Garden* 11 Feb. 90/1 Spare bulbs of Grape Hyacinths..might be naturalised in the Grass. 1897 *Daily News* 30 June 8/1 Sir Herbert Maxwell objects to the southron use of the name bluebells, as applied to the flowers that he prefers to call wood hyacinths. 1897 H. J. WEBBER in *Bulletin U.S. Dep. Agric., Bot.* No. 18 (*title*) The Water Hyacinth, and its relation to navigation in Florida.

c. *fig.* (*pl.*). Hyacinthine locks. (See HYACINTHINE 1.)

1768 SIR W. JONES *Solima* 5 in *Poems*, etc. (1777) I The fragrant hyacinths of Azza's hair.

d. A purplish blue colour resembling that of a common variety of the flower (see b).

1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/8 The new spring colour is called 'hyacinth' and is exactly that of the purple-blue hyacinth.

3. A bird; a kind of water-hen with purple plumage, as the genera *Ionornis* and *Porphyrio*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hyacinth-like* adj.; **hyacinth-glass**, a glass vessel for the water-culture of a hyacinth-bulb; **hyacinth-stone** = sense 1.

1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* IX, The hyacinth-glasses in the parlour-window. *a* 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 61 A price less hyacinth-stone. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 71 Delicate white blossoms .. arrayed in a hyacinth-like form. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 In 1730 the hyacinth trade experienced its greatest prosperity.

b. esp. in reference to the reddish-orange colour of the gem (1 b), or the blue or purple colour of the flower (2).

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 381/1 The Odoriferous yellow or Hyacinth Oil. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 29 Hyacinth red—high red with a shade of brown. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* x. 299 The hyacinth-hued hills. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 6/3 The favourite colour..the hyacinth blue, so called by the milliners, notwithstanding the fact that it is more mauve than blue.

Hyacinthian (həi,ăsi·nþiăn), *a.* [f. L. *hyacinth-us* + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the hyacinth (sense 1 or 2), hyacinthine.

1714 EUSDEN *Crt. of Love* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 102 Proud Columns .. That hewn from Hyacinthian Quarries came 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* I. 5 A profusion of white waving locks .. conveyed some idea of their hyacinthian beauty, before age had silvered them over. 1858 CASWALL *Poems* 93 Hyacinthian blue.

Hyacinthine (həi,ăsi·nþin, -əin), *a.* Also 7-8 -in. [ad. L. *hyacinthin-us*, a Gr. *ὑακινθιν-ος*, f. *ὑάκινθος* HYACINTH: see -INE.]

1. Of the colour of a hyacinth (either the gem (1 a) or the flower). (Chiefly as a poetic or rhetorical

epithet of hair, after *Hom. Od.* VI. 231, κόμας ὑακινθίνῳ ἄνθει ὁμοίας, 'locks like the hyacinthine flower', which in the next line seem to be compared to gold.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyacinthine*, of Violet or Purple colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 301 Hyacinthin locks Round from his parted forelock manly hung Clustring. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 274 His hyacinthine locks descend in wavy curls. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 363 Argentine flowers of antimony, hyacinthine glass of antimony. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 80 The splendid Hyacinthine Macaw (*Macrocercus Hyacinthinus*)..is entirely of a soft hyacinthine blue colour, except round the eyes. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* Poet. Wks. 1890 IV. 112 Shaking with burly mirth his hyacinthine hair. 1874 H. D. WESTROPP *Man. Precious Stones* 74 Many fine engravings, and also camei, occur in the essonite, and the hyacinthine garnet. *Ibid.* 93 The hyacinthine sard is..a rich..variety of this stone which possesses the orange-red tint.

2. Of, made of, or adorned with hyacinths.

1675 HOBBES *Odyssey* (1677) 73 From his hair the colour gray she [Pallas] took, And made it like the hyacinthine flower. 1760 FAWKES tr. *Anacreon* xlii. (R.), With hyacinthine chaplet crown'd. 1791 COWPER *Odyssey* VI. 286 His curling locks like hyacinthine flowers. 1822 'B. CORNWALL' *Sonn. to Skylark*, Hyacinthine bowers.

3. Like the boy Hyacinthus of Greek mythology.

1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Threnody*, The hyacinthine boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom.

‖ **Hyades** (həi·ădīz), *sb pl. Astron.* Rarely anglicized **Hyads**. [a. Gr. ὑάδες, fem. pl., in popular etymology connected with ὕειν to rain (their heliacal rising being supposed to prognosticate rain), but perhaps f. ὗς, ὑός swine, the L. name being *suculæ* little pigs. With the anglicized *Hyads* cf. F. *Hyades.*] A group of stars near the Pleiades, in the head of the constellation Taurus, the chief of which is the bright red star Aldebaran.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxv. (Bodl. MS.), Hyades ..bene reyny sterres, for in þe risynge of them falleþ moche rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. viii. 21 Of every sterne the twinkilling notis he..Arthuris huyfe, and Hyades. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiii. 192 The Pleiads and Hiads make the Seasons, the Dogstarre maketh the heat of the Sommer. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 27 Shining like five of the seven Hyades. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 104/2 Aldebaran and the Hyades form the forehead and eye. 1854 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 413 The Pleiads, Hyads, and Orion's strength.

Hyæna, variant of HYENA.

‖ **Hya-hya** (həi·ă,həi·ă). [Native name.] The Cow-tree of British Guiana (*Tabernæmontana utilis*): see COW-TREE 2.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 494/1 The milk-tree, or Hya-hya of Demerara. *a* 1882 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 390, I examined in 1830 the juice obtained by incision into the trunk of the Hya-hya tree.

Hyalescent (həi,ăle·sĕnt), *a.* [f. Gr. ὕαλ-ος glass + -ESCENT.] Becoming hyaline or glassy. So **Hyale·scence**, the process of becoming or condition of being hyaline.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyalescence.*

Hyalin (həi·ălin). [f. Gr. ὕαλ-ος glass (see next) + -IN.] **a.** *Physiol.* 'The pellucid point which is the first stage of developement of the nucleolus of Schleiden' (Mayne). **b.** *Path.* Recklinghausen's term for the translucent substance found in tubercle; called by Langhans 'canalised fibrin' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **c.** An opalescent substance resembling chitin, which is the chief constituent of the wall of a hydatid cyst. (So called by Hoppe-Seyler.)

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hyaline (həi·ălin, -əin), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hyalin-us*, a. Gr. ὑάλινος of glass or crystal, f. ὕαλος, ὕελος glass (said to be originally an Egyptian word). Cf. F. *hyalin* (OF. *ialin*).]

A. *adj.* Resembling glass, transparent as glass, glassy, crystalline, vitreous. (Chiefly *technical.*)

Hyaline cartilage, ordinary cartilage, as distinguished from fibro-cartilage or other varieties. *Hyaline degeneration*, a form of degeneration of various tissues in which they assume a glassy appearance.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 174 Sprinkled over with hyaline or glass-colour'd dust. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 117 As below she braids her hyaline hair. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 118 Body oblong, depressed..tunic whitish, hyaline. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 24 The..skeleton of the foetus..consists at first of hyaline cartilage. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 30 Like the hyaline pavement which John saw in vision. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* April 613 Near the surface of the water..the inter-spaces [of the iceberg] lose their dead whiteness, and become hyaline or bluish. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 698 These hyaline or hyaloid degenerations are found..in aged dogs.

B. *sb.* **1.** 'A sea of glass like unto crystal' (θάλασσα ὑαλίνη, Rev. iv. 6); hence a poetic term for the smooth sea, the clear sky, or any transparent substance.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 619 On the cleer Hyaline, the Glassie Sea. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* I. 162 Through the clear hyaline the Ship of Heaven Came sailing. 1876 M. COLLINS *Fr. Midn. to M.* II. Pref. Poem 186 Like halcyon brooding on the hyaline. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* II. xiv. 213 Meadows..fluttered with the pearly hyaline of dew.

2. *Anat.* and *Biol.* **a.** The HYALOID membrane of the eye. **b.** Hyaline cartilage (see A). **c.** = HYALOPLASM.

1864 WEBSTER, *Hyaline*,..the pellucid substance in cells in process of development.

‖ **Hyalino·sis.** *Path.* [See -OSIS.] Hyaline degeneration: see HYALINE *a.*

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 325 Hyaloid degeneration, or hyalinosis.

Hyalite (həi·ăləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. ὕαλ-ος glass + -ITE (F. *hyalite*): named by Werner 1794.] A colourless variety of opal, occurring in globular concretions.

1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 297 Hyalite, Müller's Glass, of the Germans. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. i. 36 Known by the names of volcanic glass, glass of Muller, or hyalite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 201 Hyalite occurs in amygdaloid.

‖ **Hyalitis** (həi,ăləi·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. ὕαλ-ος glass + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the vitreous humour of the eye.

1847 in CRAIG. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 975 Hyalitis is not excited by wounds.

Hyalo- (həi,ălo), combining form of Gr. ὕαλ-ος glass, used in various modern terms, chiefly scientific and technical: as **Hy·aloclast** (-klast) *nonce-wd.* [after *iconoclast*], a glass-breaker. **Hy·alograph** (-grɑf) [Gr. -γραφος that writes], 'an instrument for etching on a transparent surface'; so **Hyalography** (-ǫ·grăfi) [Gr. -γραφια writing], 'the art of writing or engraving on glass' (Webster 1864). †**Hyalo·melan(e**, *Min.* [Gr. μελαν- black], a name formerly given to glassy varieties of basalt. **Hy·alomicte** (-mikt), *Min.* [Fr. *hyalomicte*, f. Gr. μικτός mixed], a mixture of quartz and mica, of granulated texture. **Hy·alophane** (-fēⁱn), *Min.* [Gr. -φανης appearing], a barium feldspar, found in transparent crystals. **Hy·aloplasm** (-plæz'm), *Biol.* [Gr. πλάσμα moulding, formation], transparent homogeneous protoplasm; hence **Hyalopla·smic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of hyaloplasm. **Hyalopterous** (-ǫ·ptĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [Gr. πτέρον wing], having transparent wings (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1854). **Hyalosiderite** (-si·dĕrəit), *Min.* [Gr. σιδηρίτης of iron: see SIDERITE], a very ferruginous variety of chrysolite, occurring in large glassy crystals. **Hyalospermous** (-spə̄·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], having transparent seeds (Mayne 1854). **Hyalotekite** (-tī·kəit), *Min.* [Gr. τήκειν to melt: see -ITE], a silicate of lead with barium and calcium, which fuses to a clear glass. †**Hyalotype** (see quot.).

18.. MOORE *Devil among Schol.* 106 That redoubted *Hyaloclast, Who still contrived, by dint of throttle, Where'er he went to crack a bottle! 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 199 He subdivides them into tachylites, or those which are soluble in acids, and *hyalomelanes or those which are insoluble in acids. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 Analogous to the stanniferous granites, the *hyalomictes, and the pegmatites. 1855 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XIX. 362 *Hyalophan..occurs..in the dolomite of the Binnen valley. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 346 Hyalophane..fuses with difficulty to a blebby glass. 1886 DALLINGER in *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 199 A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the homogeneous *hyaloplasm. 1824 *Phil. Mag.* LXIII. 182 *Hyalosiderite occurs for the most part in crystals. 1851 R. HUNT *Photogr.* ix. 102 Specimens, which they term *Hyalotypes. These are positive pictures, copied on glass from negatives obtained upon the same material. Their peculiarity is the adaptation of them for magic-lantern slides.

Hyaloid (həi·ăloid), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *hyaloïde*, or ad. L. *hyaloīdes*, a. Gr. ὑαλοειδής like glass, glassy, f. ὕαλος glass: see HYALINE.]

A. *adj.* (Chiefly *Anat.*) **a.** Glassy, hyaline. *Hyaloid coat* or *membrane*, a thin transparent membrane enveloping the vitreous humour of the eye. *Hyaloid body*, *humour*, *substance*: names for the vitreous humour (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **b.** Connected with the hyaloid membrane, as *hyaloid artery*, *canal*, *vein* (ibid.).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 306/1 The outer capsule formed by the hyaloid membrane. *Ibid.* 553/1 The hyaloid coat.. is perfectly transparent. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 139/1 There can be no doubt that the vitreous humour is secreted by the surfaces of the hyaloid cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 527 Covered by a thick hyaloid membrane.

B. *sb.*

1. *Anat.* The hyaloid membrane: see A. a.

[1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1025 The *Hyalocides*, which invelopes the Vitreous humour, is perfectly transparent.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 138/2 The pigment left by the ciliary body, which..rests upon that portion of the surface of the hyaloid. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 272/2 Beyond this hyaloid ..is the retina.

2. = HYALINE B. 1.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 31 A picturesque rock, immersed up to its shoulders in a green hyaloid.

‖ **Hyaloiditis** (-əi·tis). [f. prec. + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

‖ **Hyalonema** (həi,ălǫnī·ma). [mod.L., f. Gr. ὕαλο-ς glass + νῆμα thread.] The glass-rope sponge, which roots itself to the sea-bed by a long stem twisted of fine siliceous threads. Hence **Hyalone·mid**, a sponge of this family (*Hyalonemidæ*).

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 86 The Hyalonemas, the glass-rope sponges. 1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* [illegible] the sea of Japan is found a very remarkable sponge, generally known by the name of Hyalonema.

Hyalose (həi·ălōᵘs). *Chem.* [f. as HYALIN + -OSE.] A dextro-rotatory sugar obtained from the hyalin of a hydatid cyst.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hybern-, incorrect spelling of HIBERN-.

Hyblæan (həiblī·ăn), *a.* Also **Hyblean**. [f. L. *Hyblæ-us* (f. *Hybla*, Gr. Ὕβλη) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the town of Hybla in Sicily, celebrated for the honey produced on the neighbouring hills; hence *poet.*, honied, sweet, mellifluous.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 17 Not the Hyblæan Nectar of heauen, whereof, he that drinkes, shall neuer thirst againe. 1682 TATE *Abs. & Achit.* II. 1123 Thronging and busy as Hyblæan swarms. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 536 From friendship..The Wise extract Earth's most Hyblean Bliss. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* 201 Golden and Hyblæan eloquence!

Hyblan (həi·blăn), *a. rare*⁻¹. = prec.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. 190 She'll hear the softest hum of Hyblan bee.

Hybodont (hi·bodǫnt), *sb.* and *a.* [f. Gr. ὕβος hump, ὑβός hump-backed + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth.]

A. *sb.* A shark of the extinct genus *Hybodus* or family *Hybodontidæ*, with conical compressed teeth.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 589 Intermediate between these [Cestracionts] and the ordinary Sharks was another family, to which the name of Hybodonts has been given. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 278 *note.* 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 388.

B. *adj.* Belonging to this family of fishes.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 339 The teeth are of what is called the 'Hybodont' form, having a general conical shape.

Hybrid (həi·brid, hi·brid), *sb.* and *a.* Also 7 **hi-**, **hybride**. [f. L. *hybrida*, more correctly *hibrida* (*ibrida*), offspring of a tame sow and wild boar; hence, of human parents of different races, half-breed. Cf. F. *hybride* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).

A few examples of this word occur early in 17th c.; but it was scarcely in use till the 19th. The only member of the group given by Johnson is HYBRIDOUS *a.*; Ash and Todd have also *hybrid* adj., to which Webster 1828 adds *hybrid* sb. As to the ultimate etym. of L. *hybrida* see Prof. Minton Warren in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* V. No. 4.]

A. *sb.*

1. The offspring of two animals or plants of different species, or (less strictly) varieties; a half-breed, cross-breed, or mongrel.

Reciprocal hybrids, hybrids produced from the same two species A and B, where in the one case A is male and B female, in the other B is male and A female; *e.g.* the mule and the hinny.

a. of animals. (In 17th c. only as in original L.)

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 231 There is no creature ingendered so soon with wild of the kind, as doth swine: and verily such hogs in old time they called Hybrides, as a man would say, halfe wild. 1623 COCKERAM, *Hibride*, a Hog ingendred betweene a wilde Boare and a tame Sow. 1828 WEBSTER, *Hybrid*, a mongrel or mule; an animal or plant, produced from the mixture of two species. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 232 Grotesque hybrids, half-bird, half-beast. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* i. 26 The hybrids or mongrels from between all the breeds of the pigeon are perfectly fertile. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 111 There is a great difference between 'Mongrels' which are crosses between distinct races and 'hybrids' which are crosses between distinct species.

b. of human beings.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, She's a wild Irish born, sir, and a hybride. 1861 J. CRAWFURD in *Trans. Ethnol. Soc.* (N.S.) I. 357 At the best we [English] are but hybrids, yet, probably, not the worse for that. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 434 Negroes from the Soudan, not such sickly ..hybrids as you see in Oxford Street..but real down-right Negroes halfnaked, black as ebony.

c. of plants.

[1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) Gloss., *Hybrida*, a Bastard, a monstrous Production of two Plants of different Species.] 1828 [see a]. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 167 No hybrids but such as are of a woody perennial character can be perpetuated with certainty. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 358 Swedes are generally sown first. Hybrids..are usually sown next, and white turnips the last. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 306 The common Oxlip found everywhere..in England, is certainly a hybrid between the primrose and cowslip.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything derived from heterogeneous sources, or composed of different or incongruous elements; in *Philol.* a composite word formed of elements belonging to different languages.

1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 213 A free resort to grotesque compounds..favours the multiplication of yet more grotesque hybrids. 1860 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 33[illegible] I will tell you what you are, a hybrid, a complex cross of lawyer, poet, naturalist, and theologian! 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. vii. 163 A remarkable hybrid between a frank..bumpkin, and a used up exquisite. 1879 MORRIS *Eng. Accid.* 37 Sometimes we find English and Romance elements compounded. These are termed *Hybrids*. 1881 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 28 The ancient Romans would not have endured *scientistes* or *scientista*, as a new type of hybrid.

B. *adj.*

1. Produced by the inter-breeding of two different species or varieties of animals or plants; mongrel, cross-bred, half-bred.

1775 ASH, *Hybrid*, begotten between animals of different species, produced from plants of different kinds. 1789 [illegible]

DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 149 *note*, Many hybrid plants described. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 47 These hybrid, or mule productions. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 96, I think there is rather better evidence on the sterility of hybrid animals than you seem to admit. 1865 PALGRAVE *Arabia* II. 211 The town inhabitants .. are at present a very hybrid race, yet fused into a general .. type.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Derived from heterogeneous or incongruous sources; having a mixed character; composed of two diverse elements; mongrel.

Hybrid bill, a bill in Parliament combining the characteristics of a public and private bill, which is referred to a *hybrid committee*, i.e. a committee nominated partly (as in a public bill) by the House of Commons and partly (as in a private bill) by the Committee of Selection.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) V. xii. 118 As Saint Paul..did [deal] with those judaizing hybrid Christians. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 309 Incomplete vaccination..again followed by a sort of hybrid result or modified variolæ. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. 1. § 87. 79 The historians use a hybrid jargon intermixed with modern words. 1859 ERSKINE MAY *Law of Parl.* (ed. 4) xxiv. 613 Established by a public bill, brought in by the government, but otherwise treated as a private or 'hybrid' bill. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 120 As well executed as such a hybrid scheme can be. 1887 SKEAT *Princ. Eng. Etymol.* I. 430 English abounds with Hybrid compounds..words made up from different languages. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xiii. 185 *note*, In England .. Hybrid committees are appointed partly by the House and partly by the Committee of Selection. 1893 *May's Law of Parl.* (ed. 10) 444 Public bills which affect private rights.. are termed in practice 'hybrid bills'.

So † **Hy·bridal**, † **Hy·bridan** *adjs.* = HYBRID *a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Hybridan*, whose parents are of diuers and sundry Nations. 1801 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford) VIII. 16, I am persuaded the squash..is a hybridal plant.

Hybridation (-ēi·ʃən). [a. F. *hybridation*, f. *hybride* HYBRID: see -ATION.] = HYBRIDIZATION.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 69 Finally, crossing between species, or hybridation, is extremely exceptional among plants and animals when left to themselves. 1882 *American* V. 88 The rejection of the theory of hybridation advocated by some ostreiculturists.

Hybridism (həi·bridiz'm, hi·b-). [f. HYBRID + -ISM: cf. F. *hybridisme*.]

1. The fact or condition of being hybrid; the hybrid condition in plants or animals as a biological phenomenon.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 110, I have now been three whole months on one chapter [of 'Origin of Species'] on Hybridism. 1862 HUXLEY *Lect. Wrkg. Men* 147 Here are the phenomena of Hybridism staring you in the face.

b. The production of hybrids; cross-breeding.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 169 Recourse is had to hybridism, when a wild insipid fruit may be possibly improved. 1863 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 208 It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation, which revolts at hybridism. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (1884) 13 Inappropriate hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

2. *Philol.* The formation of a word from elements belonging to different languages.

1862 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 5) 480 In seamstress and songstress we find instances of hybridism.

Hy·bridist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] = HYBRIDIZER.

1849 *Florist* 223 By the acquisition of this species, a new field for the hybridist is thrown open. 1850 *Ibid.* 80 Of late the skill of hybridists has been misdirected to the production of size of blossom and novelty of colour. 1882 *Garden* 25 Feb. 123/1 Old Hybridisers had not, however, the material to work upon which modern Hybridists possess.

Hybridity (həibri·dĭti, hib-). [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *hybridité*.] Hybrid condition.

1837 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 8 It would lead to closest examination of hybridity. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 12 Briefly surveying the phenomena of hybridity. 1890 STUART GLENNIE in *Nature* 2 Oct., The Aryan languages present such indications of hybridity as would correspond with such racial intermixture.

Hy·bridizable, *a.* [f. as next + -ABLE.] Capable of hybridization.

a 1864 J. D. HOOKER (W.), Hybridizable genera are rarer than is generally supposed. 1871 W. T. DYER in *Jrnl. Bot.* IX. 304 Willows are hybridizable. 1893 ROMANES *Life.* in *Life* iv. (1895) 332 Its constituent species being freely hybridisable.

Hy·bridiza·tion. [f. HYBRIDIZE + -ATION.] The formation of hybrids; cross-breeding between parents of different species.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 205 In the hybridization of plants experiments are always of much interest. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* July 314 The possibility of fertile hybridisation in such a manner shows that the plants have not long diverged from the common central stock.

Hybridize (həi·bridəiz, hib-), *v.* [f. HYBRID + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To subject (species or varieties of plants or animals) to cross-breeding; to cause to interbreed and thus to produce hybrids.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 258 Suited to the purposes of hybridising. 1849 *Florist* 201 This [sameness] led enterprising cultivators to hybridise the sorts they possessed. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1872) 249 Hybridised embryos probably often perish in like manner. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 53 The produce therefrom [a large bed] is completely hybridized by the agency of the wind and of bees.

b. To form or construct (words) in a hybrid manner (*Cent. Dict.*).

2. *intr.* a. To produce a hybrid or hybrids between two distinct species or varieties.

1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIII. 131 He grafted, and budded, and hybridised, and experimented. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Feb. 5/4 His attempts to hybridise with the other tuberous species have failed.

b. Of an animal or plant: To produce hybrid offspring by crossing *with* another species or variety; to cross or interbreed.

1862 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 119 [Sorghum] Its disposition to hybridize with broom-corn. 1880 *Chamb. Encycl.* s.v. *Canary*, The canary hybridizes readily with some other species of finch.

Hy·bridizer. [f. prec. + -ER1.] One who produces hybrids by crossing different species or varieties of animals or plants.

1849 *Florist* 223 These difficulties..every hybridiser must make up his mind to encounter and surmount. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1872) 76 Every hybridizer knows how unfavourable exposure to wet is to the fertilisation of a flower. 1882 [see HYBRIDIST].

Hy·bridous, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *hybrida* + -OUS. (The only word of the group in Johnson.)] = HYBRID *a.*; of hybrid character.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 69 Why such different Species should not only mingle together, but also generate an Animal, and yet that that hybridous Production should not again generate, and so a new Race be carried on. 1714 L. MILBOURNE *Traitor's Rew.* Pref., The phrase was hybridous, and therefore inelegant. 1771 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 172/2 Botanists..have produced hybridous plants. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 390 It proved to be a hybridous plant or mule. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 192 Elizabeth R., which is a glaring hybridous mixture of English and Latin. 1885 W. MCDONALD in *N. Amer. Rev.* Sept. 290 No hybridous architecture.

Hyce, Hycht, obs. ff. HOISE, HEIGHT. **Hyd:** see HIDE *sb.*1 and *v.*1 **Hydage,** obs. f. HIDAGE.

Hydantoic (həidæntō·ik), *a. Chem.* [Arbitrary formation from Gr. *ὕδ-ωρ* water + (ALL)ANTOIC.] = Glycoluric. So **Hydantoate** (həidæntōu,ēt) [see -ATE1 1 c]; **Hyda·ntoïn** = Glycolylurea.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 127 Schlieper added the leucoturic, allituric, diliturie, hydantoic, hydurilic, and allanturic or lantanuric acids. *Ibid.* 135 Hydantoine. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 702 Hydantoic acid..crystallizes in large, transparent, colourless..prisms. *Ibid.*, All the hydantoates .. are easily soluble in water. *Ibid.*, The hydantoïn separates in colourless specular crystals.

Hydatic (həidæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑδατικ-ός* watery, f. *ὑδατ-* water. Cf. F. *hydatique*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hydatid; watery. So † **Hyda·tical** *a.*

1710 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 34 A large hydatical or watery Tumor. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 42 The hydatic [cyst], with contents clear as spring water.

Hydatid (həi·dătid, hi·d-), *sb.*(*a.*) *Path.* Chiefly in *pl.*; formerly in Lat. form **hydatides** (hidæ·tidīz). [ad. Gr. *ὑδατίς, ὑδατιδ-* a drop of water, watery vesicle. Cf. F. *hydatide*.] A cyst containing a clear watery fluid, occurring as a morbid formation in the tissues of animal bodies; *esp.* one formed by and containing the larva of a tapeworm; hence, the larva of a tapeworm (esp. of *Tænia echinococcus*) in its encysted state.

a. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 284 Some..by no means will admit of Egs, but will have them all to be Hydatides. 1687 *Ibid.* XVI. 506 That Hydatides often met with in morbid Animal Bodies, are a Species of Worms, or Imperfect Animals. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 91 A great quantity of Hydatides, or small connected Bladders of clear water.

β. 1782 H. WATSON in *Med. Commun.* I. 90 The kidnies were..filled with hydatids. 1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 236 Calves, which have an hydatide with insects inclosed in it in the frontal sinus. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* (ed. 2) II. 163/1 The disease ['the sturdy'] is caused by a living animal in the brain, the Many-headed hydatid. 1880 MAC CORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 218 An operation planned and carried out..for the radical cure of cases of hydatid of the liver.

b. *Hydatid of Morgagni*, a small body of which one or more are often found attached to the epididymis or to the Fallopian tube; formerly supposed to be a hydatid, now generally held to be the remnant of the Müllerian duct.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Morgagni.*

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to hydatids; of the nature of a hydatid; containing or affected with hydatids.

1807–26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 203 The hydatid tumour of the breast..so named from its containing cysts of the nature of hydatids. 1829 SIR A. COOPER *Illust. Dis. Breast* I. iii. 20 On the Hydatid Disease of the Breast. The term Hydatid might be applied to every watery tumour, and it may therefore here with propriety be employed. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 341 The hydatid cyst. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. VII. xiii. 391 The old writers gave them the name of Hydatids, or Hydatid Worms. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 1116 One hydatid patient for every sixty-five admitted. *Ibid.* 1134 Percussion seldom yields the hydatid thrill.

Hence **Hydati·diform** (also contr. **Hy·datiform**) [cf. F. *hydatiforme*] *a.*, having the form or character of a hydatid; **Hydati·dinous** *a.*, of the nature of a hydatid; containing hydatids; **Hydati·genous** *a.*, producing hydatids.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* v. 238 Vesicular or *hydatidiform disease of the chorion. 1855 RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* 78 Solid tumours..are found imbedded in the mass, and occasionally, but very rarely, it is *hydatidinous. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydatiform. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 368 Hydatiform and polypoid tumors of the uterus. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydatigenous. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* vii. (ed. 4) 37 Hydatigenous degeneration of the ovum is an objectionable name.

Hydatism (həi·dătiz'm, hi·d-), *Med.* [ad. Gr. *ὑδατισμ-ός*, f. **ὑδατίζειν* to be watery, f. *ὑδατ-* water. Cf. F. *hydatisme*.] A sound produced by motion of effused fluid in a cavity of the body.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1847 in CRAIG. 1854 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Hydatoid (həi·dătoid, hi·d-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *hydatoīdes*, a. Gr. *ὑδατοειδ-ής* like water, watery (f. *ὑδατο-* water + *εἶδος* form); *τὸ ὑδατοειδές* the aqueous humour of the eye. Cf. F. *hydatoïde*.]

a. *adj.* Resembling water, watery, aqueous.

b. *sb.* The aqueous humour of the eye; also, the investing membrane of the aqueous humour (Webster 1864). (Cf. HYALOID.)

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydatoides*, the aqueous or watery Humour of the Eye.] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hydatoid fluid*, the aqueous humour of the eye. *H. membrane*, the membrane of Descemet.

Hy-day-gies, hydegy: see HAY *sb.*4 2.

Hydd, obs. f. HIDE *sb.*1 **Hydder, -ir,** obs. ff. HITHER. **Hyde,** obs. f. HIDE; obs. pa. t. and pple. of HIE. **Hydel, -les, hyddillis, hydles,** var. HIDEL, HIDELS. **Hyder,** obs. f. HITHER, HYDRA. **Hydious,** obs. f. HIDEOUS.

Hydnoid (hi·dnoid), *a. Bot.* [See -OID.] Resembling or allied to the genus *Hydnum* of fungi.

Hydose, -ous, etc., obs. ff. HIDEOUS. **Hydour(e, Hydowse,** var. HIDOUR, HIDOUS, *Obs.*

Hydr-, the usual form of HYDRO- bef. a vowel.

Hydra (həi·dră). Forms: *α.* 4–6 ydre, 5 ydres, 6–7 hydre, hyder. *β.* 4 idra, 6–7 hidra, 6– hydra. [a. L. *hydra*, a. Gr. *ὕδρα*, water-serpent; spec. as in sense 1. Some of the earlier forms are a. OF. *idres, ydre* (mod.F. *hydre*).]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The fabulous many-headed snake of the marshes of Lerna, whose heads grew again as fast as they were cut off: said to have been at length killed by Hercules.

α. *c*1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 104 (Camb. MS.) Whan o dowte is determyned and kut awey, ther wexen oother dowtes with-owte nowmbyr ryht as the heuedes wexen of ydre the serpent þat Ercules slowh. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 33 The VII. [labour of Hercules], killyng of the grete serpent cleped Ydres. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. xix, How redoubted Hercules .. Fought with an ydre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 23 Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shouldring Whales.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), Ydra is a serpente wiþ many hedes..and it is seide that 3if one hed is smyte of þree hedes growiþ aȝen. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xii. 32 Like the hell-borne Hydra, which they faine That great Alcides whilome overthrew. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 308 Had I as many mouthes as Hydra, such an answer would stop them all. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 628 Worse Than Fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd, Gorgons and Hydra's, and Chimera's dire. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 463 When Alexander the Great died, many tyrants, like many hydras, immediately sprung up. 1879 GLADSTONE in *Lib. Mag.* I. No. 6. 663 The Eastern question has as many heads as the hydra.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A thing, person, or body of persons compared to the Lernæan hydra in its baneful or destructive character, its multifarious aspects, or the difficulty of its extirpation.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CCIV. 215 The serpent Idre of enuy and false conspyracy, whiche euer burned in the harte of Edricus. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 118 b, That odyouse hydre and hissinge serpent of Rome. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 378 They minister life and nourishment..to this monstrous Hydra of covetousnes and lucre. 1592 DANIEL *Sonn. Delia* XV. (R.), And yet the hydra of my cares renews Still new born sorrows of her fresh disdain. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* IX. 41 The hydra is not to be destroy'd, unless you strike off all the heads at once; ..if you were to turn out one jacobite head of a college, another as bad is ready to step in his room. 1809 HAN. MORE *Cœlebs* I. 387 Selfishness..is the hydra we are perpetually combating. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xii. 59 The hydra of revolt lay stunned and prostrate.

3. A rhetorical term for any terrific serpent or reptile; a 'dragon'.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 98 b, As greate honoure.. it was to Saint George that noble Captaine, to slea the great hydre or Dragon at Silena. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VI. i. 467 The Deserts of Lybia have in them many Hydras. 1851–78 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* IV. v, Hydras hiss, and Pythons whistling wail.

4. A water-snake; esp. one of the venomous sea-snakes of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 759 All Water-serpents, as well of the fresh, salt, and sweet waters may be called Hyders, or Snakes. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* IX. 41 Around them greenest hydras twisting roll'd Their volumes. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Sov. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) III. 374 Her interiors are terrific, full of hydras and crocodiles.

5. *Astron.* An ancient southern constellation, represented as a water-snake or sea-serpent. Its chief star is Alphard or Cor Hydræ, of the second magnitude.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 27 A Table of many notable fixed Sterres with their longitude .. Brightest in Hydra. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* (ed. 3) 221 *Hydra*, the Hydre. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 379/2 *Hydra*, the Water-

snake, one of the old constellations. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 293 The very existence of such a stream as Eridanus or Hydra..implies..such a process of segregation.

II. 6. *Zool.* (pl. usually **hydræ.**) A genus of Hydrozoa, consisting of fresh-water polyps of very simple structure, the body having the form of a cylindrical tube, with a mouth surrounded by a ring of tentacles with stinging thread-cells.

The name was given to it by Linnæus (1756), in allusion to the fact that cutting it in pieces only multiplies its numbers.

1798 F. KANMACHER *G. Adams' Ess. Microscope* (ed. 2) title-p., An account of the..singular properties of the Hydræ and Verticellæ. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 609/1 The Hydra..is the largest..of the Fresh-water Polypi. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1050 If cut transversely into several segments, each will in time become a perfect animal, so that thirty or forty Hydræ may thus be produced by the section of one. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 20 The Hydra possesses a gelatinous, sub-cylindrical body..having one end expanded into an adherent disc, or foot, a mouth being situated at its opposite extremity.

b. The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan; so called from its resemblance to an individual of the genus Hydra.

1855 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 23 The whole mass of the coral is porous, and the cavities occupied by the Hydrae are sunk perpendicularly to the surface within the rock.

c. *Hydra tuba*: a larval or non-sexual form of hydroid in certain Hydrozoa, of a trumpet-like form.

1847 SIR J. G. DALYELL *Rare Animals Scotl.* I. 76 *Hydra tuba*, the Trumpet Polypus. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 7 The like structure is observable in the 'Hydra tuba', the larval form of the Lucernarian Medusæ. 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 101 The Hydra-tuba, as the young organism at this stage of its career has been termed by Sir J. G. Dalyell. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 780 The non-sexual Hydroid form of the Acraspeda, the *Scyphistoma* or *Hydra tuba*.

III. 7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (*a*) in senses 1 and 2: Of or belonging to a hydra, hydra-like; having as many heads, or as difficult to extirpate, as the Lernæan hydra.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1589) 430 Protectors of this Hydra Ignorance. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 38 Whereon this Hydra-Sonne of Warre is borne. 1683 T. HOY *Agathocles* 16 Poor Men! our Fruitful Hydra-Ills encrease, For One Head lost, an Hundred in the Place. 1708 OZELL tr. *Boileau's Lutrin* VI. 113 Tyranny Erects her Hydra-head. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 837 Dark Dæmons I discharge, and Hydra-stings. 1797 MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 7 They are the hydra assailants which return with every hour. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 444 If there is a fight..you will then hear what a hydra force sprouted out for the occasion.

(*b*) in sense 6: Belonging to or resembling the genus *Hydra* of polyps.

1878 E. CLARK *Visit S. Amer.* 45 This singular organism the physalia belongs to the hydra family, and is in every respect a jelly fish. 1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* XXI. 413 The sperms from which a new generation of hydra-forms will spring.

b. similative or parasynthetic, as *hydra-headed, -kinded, -necked* adjs.; also *hydra-like* adj.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* V. xxviii. 126 (Stanf.) Those Hydra-kinded warres. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. i. 35 Nor neuer Hidra-headed Wilfulnesse So soone did loose his Seat; and all at once; As in this King. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccxlix, Hydra-like, the fire Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 50 This hydra-headed monster rose again after a few years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 49 Fancying that they can cut off at a blow the Hydra-like rogueries of mankind.

Hydracid (həidræ·sid). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O- d + ACID. Cf. F. *hydracide*, and HYDRO-ACID.] A term applied to an acid containing hydrogen, to distinguish it from an *oxyacid*, or *oxacid*, containing oxygen; now esp. to the halogen acids, or simple compounds of hydrogen with chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, or cyanogen.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 374 These results are calculated on the supposition that hypo-phosphorous or per-phosphorous acid is a binary compound of oxygen and phosphorus; but it is doubtful whether it may not be a triple compound of oxygen, phosphorus, and hydrogen, or a hydracid. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxiii. 231 There are several..acids in which hydrogen performs the office once supposed to belong exclusively to oxygen..Acids of this kind are called hydracids. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 351 Hydrosulphuric acid is the first hydrogen acid, or *hydr-acid*, that has..come under our notice. 1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 669 Ampère, in 1810, suggested that it (HF) was a hydracid analogous to hydrochloric acid; and this..was..confirmed by Davy. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 702/1 The name [hydracid] is more particularly applied when it is desired to distinguish between two classes of compounds of the same element,..thus we speak of the oxy-acids and the hydracids of the halogen elements.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or belonging to a hydracid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 352 The attempt to assimilate oxyacid salts with the type of hydracid salts.

Hydracrylic (həidrăkri·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(O- d + ACRYLIC.] In *Hydracrylic acid* $C_3H_6O_3$, a monobasic lactic acid, which exists as a thick uncrystallizable syrup, and decomposes on heating into acrylic acid ($C_3H_4O_2$) and water (H_2O). Hence **Hydracrylate**, a salt of this acid.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Organ. Chem.* 328 Ethene-lactic or hydracrylic acid. *Ibid.*, The metallic hydracrylates are crystallisable.

Hydradephagous (həidrăde·făgəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Hydradephaga* (f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + ἀδηφάγος voracious: see ADEPHAGA.] Belonging to the *Hydradephaga* or aquatic carnivorous beetles.

1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. & Nat. Arrangem. Insects* II. v. 195 Some few [predaceous beetles]..live in fresh water; from which circumstance they have been named Hydrodephagous.

‖ **Hydræmia** (həidrī·miă). *Path.* Also **hydremia**. [f. HYDR(O- b + Gr. -αιμία (as in ἀναιμία ANÆMIA), f. αἷμα blood. Cf. F. *hydrémie.*] A watery condition of the blood.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 308 In hydræmia, the serum..is usually transparent. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 62 Hydraemia or diminution of the solid ingredients of the plasma, especially the albumen, is also an element in most forms of anaemia.

Hence **Hydræ·mic, -emic,** *a.*, of the nature of or affected with hydræmia.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 541 Cachectic or hydræmic dropsy. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 729 The blood is hydræmic.

Hydraform, erroneous var. of HYDRIFORM.

† **Hydragogal** (həidrăgōu·găl), *a. Obs.* [f. as HYDRAGOGUE + -AL.]

1. = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* x. 91 Hiera picra, with Jollap, Mechoacan, or the like hydragogal medicaments.

2. Serving for the conveyance of water.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 311 Driving up the waters ..by hydragogal syphons.

Hydragogic (həidrăgǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑδραγωγ-ός HYDRAGOGUE + -IC.] = HYDRAGOGUE *a.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 The hydragogick Electuary. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 68 A purgative hydragogic property.

† **Hydrago·gical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 83 You must..use some hydragogical Medicine.

2. = HYDRAGOGAL 2.

1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 31 The subterraneal correspondence this Lake hath with the Ocean through hydragogical conveyances.

Hence **Hydrago·gically** *adv.*, in the manner of a hydragogue.

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doct.* 15 It affecteth the Cure either Hypnotically, Hydrotically..Hydrogogically.

Hydragogue (həi·drăgǫg), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *hydragogue*, or ad. L. *hydragōg-us*, ad. Gr. ὑδραγωγ-ός conveying water, f. ὑδρ- water (see HYDRO-) + ἄγειν to lead; ὑδραγωγὰ φάρμακα (Galen), medicines which remove water from the body.]

A. *adj.* Of medicines: Having the property of removing accumulations of water or serum, or of causing watery evacuations.

1638 VENNER *Censure* in *Via Recta* (1650) 391 A fitting hydragog medicine to evacuate the reliques of the water. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 104 An Hydragogue Draught. 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 222 Gamboge acts as a drastic and hydragogue purgative.

B. *sb.* A hydragogue medicine or drug.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v. *Hydragogy*, Hydragogues are Medicines that are prepared to draw forth the Water from any Hydropical parts. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., All sudorific, aperitive, and diuretic medicines, are hydragogues. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 361 It was formerly employed as a hydragogue in passive dropsies.

† **Hy·dragogy.** *Obs.* Also *erron.* **hydro-.** [ad. Gr. ὑδραγωγία the conveying of water (also, an aqueduct, canal, etc.): see prec.] The conveyance of water by an artificial channel or aqueduct.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* d j b, Hydragogie, demonstrateth the possible leading of Water..from any head (being a Spring, standing, or running Water) to any other place. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Hydral (həi·drăl), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ-, water + -AL.] Epithet of Lindley's alliance of Endogens containing *Hydrocharidaceæ* and kindred orders of aquatic plants.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 775 *Naiadaceæ*, a natural order..belonging to Lindley's hydral alliance of Endogens, consisting of plants living in fresh or salt water.

Hydramide (həi·drămaid), *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O- d + AMIDE.] A tertiary diomide formed by the action of ammonia on certain aldehydes, chiefly aromatic, as benzoic aldehyde.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 178 The hydramides are crystalline solids, insoluble in water..not possessing alkaline properties. *Ibid.*, Some hydramides, e.g. hydrobenzamide and hydrosalicylamide, are decomposed by acids, yielding ammonia and the corresponding aldehydes.

Hydramine (həi·drămain). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(O- d + AMINE.] An oxethene base; an amine containing hydroxyl substitution compounds of ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Organ. Chem.* 222 When ethene-oxide, C_2H_4O..is treated with aqueous ammonia, 1, 2, or 3 molecules of the oxide unite with 1 mol. ammonia, producing.. Ethene-hydramine, Diethene-hydramine, Triethene-hydramine..They are viscid, alkaline liquids, decomposed by distillation.

‖ **Hydrangea** (həidræ·ndʒiă). [mod.L. *Hydrangēa* (Linnæus), f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + ἄγγος vessel (in allusion to the cup-like form of the seed-capsule). Cf. F. *hydrangée.*] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of the temperate regions of Asia and America, with white, blue, or pink flowers in large globular clusters; esp. the Chinese species *H. hortensis*, commonly cultivated in Britain.

1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* 1797 MRS. BURTON *Lett.* I. 198, I should like to make..a sonnet upon the lasting bloom of a hydrainger. 1803 *J. Abercrombie's Ev. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 17) 197 Pots of..flowering plants.. such as pinks, hydrangea, roses. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 121 In the Channel Islands, and in Normandy, there are Hydrangeas eight feet high, or more, with balls of flowers bigger than a man's head.

Hydrant (həi·drănt). [Irregularly formed from Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -ANT[1]. Of U.S. origin.] An apparatus for drawing water directly from a main, esp. in a street, consisting of a pipe with one or more nozzles to which the hose of a fire-engine, etc. may be attached, or with a spout or the like.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 286 Some black fellow..brings out the leather hose, attached to the hydrants, as they term them here. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 324 In the transmission of the heavenly waters, every hose fits every hydrant. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 651 Hydrant, or fire-cock with stand pipe. 1871 *Daily News* 28 Dec., There should be a hydrant in every hundred yards of street, to which nothing but a hose need be attached in order to throw a stream of water over the highest building near it.

Hydranth (həi·drænþ). *Zool.* [f. HYDRA (sense 6) + Gr. ἄνθ-ος flower.] One of the non-sexual zooids, typically nutritive in function, occurring in colonial Hydrozoa, usually on the branches of the cœnosarc (like flowers on a plant). Sometimes extended to any hydroid (free or colonial).

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Every branchlet crowned by its graceful hydranth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 128 In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single hydranth. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 245 The hydrosome [of *Sertularia*] consists of a number of hydranths or nutritive zooids collectively forming the trophosome and connected to one another by a branching cœnosarc.

† **Hydrarchy.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -αρχία rule, sovereignty.] The watery realm or domain.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Sayler* 89 Agents of maine importance in that hydrarchy wherin they live.

Hydrargillite (həidrā·ɹdʒilait). *Min.* [Named, 1805, f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + ἄργιλλος clay, in reference to its composition.] A synonym of WAVELLITE.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 162 If a name founded upon its chemical composition be preferred, it may be denominated Hydrargillite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 178. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 298 The rock contains as accessories..asbestus, hydrargillite,..etc.

‖ **Hydrargyrum** (həidrā·ɹdʒirŏm). Formerly also **hydrargyre** (**-gire, -girie**). [mod.L. *hydrargyrum*, altered (on the analogy of other names of metals, as *aurum, argentum*) from L. *hydrargyrus*, a. Gr. ὑδράργυρος artificial quicksilver, f. ὑδρ- (HYDRO-) + ἄργυρος silver. *Hydrargyre* was from Fr.] Quicksilver, mercury. (The name in medical and chemical Latin, whence the symbol Hg.)

1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gonneshot* 9 b (Stanf. s.v. *Guiacum*) Vnguentes receyuing into there composition Hydrargyre. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrargyrum*, quick-silver. 1861–2 THACKERAY *Philip* (1887) I. ii. 26 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg:.

β. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 157 b, That they will get greater riches in Hydrargirie, then nature geueth in golde. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 67 The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Gold. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hydrargyre*, a Name which the Chymists give to Mercury.

Hence **Hydra·rgyral, Hydra·rgyrate, Hydrargy·ric, Hydra·rgyrous** *adjs.*, of or relating to quicksilver, mercurial. ‖ **Hydrargy·ria,** [‖ **Hydrargyri·asis, Hydra·rgyrism** (erron. hydrargysm), ‖ **Hydrargyro·sis,** a morbid condition caused by the introduction of mercury into the system, mercurial poisoning (see also quot. 1753).

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 96 *Hydrargyral emanations. *Ibid.* 107 Our Hydrargyral Experiments. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrargyrate. 1810 SIR G. ALLEY (*title*) Observations on the *Hydrargyria, or that Vesicular Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 389 The altered blood of chronic hydrargyria. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrargyriasis. *Ibid.*, *Hydrargyric. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Hydrargyrosis, a term used by the chirurgical writers to express the anointing the body with a mercurial unction, in order to the raising a salivation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 90 Containing also a salt, and *hydrargyrus mixtion.

‖ **Hydrarthrosis** (həidraɹþrōu·sis). *Path.* [f. HYDR(O- b + ARTHROSIS.] Dropsy of the joints.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 233 Gonorrhœal rheumatism is essentially an hydrarthrosis. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 A patient whose knee had been laid open for chronic hydrarthrosis.

Hydrastine (həidræ·stain). [f. mod.L. *Hydrast-is* (see def.) + -INE.] a. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Hydrastis Canadensis*, a North American ranunculaceous plant. b. A medicine used by eclectic physicians, consisting of this alkaloid mixed with berberine and resin.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 781 It contains..an active

principle called hydrastin. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 142 Hydrastine, the alkaloid, should not be confounded with the eclectic preparation, hydrastin, which is composed chiefly of berberine.

Hydratation (həidrĕtēⁱ·ʃən). *Chem.* [Cf. F. *hydratation.*] = HYDRATION.

1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 32 The hydratation .. is effected under the influence of acids.

Hydrate (həi·dre̥t), *sb. Chem.* Also **hydrat.** [f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -ATE[1] 1 c. Cf. F. *hydrate.*] A compound of water with another compound or an element, e.g. hydrate of chlorine. Formerly, and still by some, applied also to a HYDROXIDE, e.g. KOH, potassium hydrate; NH_4OH, ammonium hydrate.

1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 23 A peculiar compound of zinc and water, which may be named hydrate of zinc. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 104 The attention of chemists was drawn to them by Mr Proust, who has given to such combinations the name of hydrates. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 An oxide combined with water is called a hydrat. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xviii. 459 Faraday analysed the hydrate of chlorine. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 171 Hydrate of lime is formed whenever water is sprinkled upon caustic lime. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 The compound Cl_5H_2O is a hydrate of Cl, i.e. it is a compound of Cl with water. *Ibid.*, Another way of stating the theoretical difference between hydrates and hydroxides is to say that hydrates contain water as such, and that hydroxides contain the elements of water.

Hydrate (həi·dreⁱt), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *hydrater.*] *trans.* To combine chemically with water; to convert into a hydrate.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 252 Acidified by 3 atoms of oxygen, and hydrated by the addition to each of 1 atom of water. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 814 The gland cells manufacture a ferment—pepsine or trypsine—which..hydrates the albumins, forming albumoses.

Hydrated (həi·dreⁱtėd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Chemically combined with water or its elements; formed into a hydrate.

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 465 Hydrated sulphur was instantly formed. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 99 A combination of peroxide of copper with water, or a hydrated peroxide of copper. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1449 Steatite .. is a hydrated silicate of magnesia and alumina. 1885 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. 149 Most hydrated salts dissolve in water with absorption of heat. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 704/1 Caustic baryta combines with water to form a compound $BaO_2H_2.8H_2O$; this compound is said to be a hydrated hydroxide.

Hydration (həidrēⁱ·ʃən). [f. HYDRATE: see -ATION.] The action of hydrating or condition of being hydrated; combination with water.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Circ. Sc., Chem.* 452 In both conditions of hydration the crystals of sulphate of nickel are very beautiful. 1876 J. FOWLER in *Archæologia* XLVI. 128 *note*, The hydration of lime in badly tempered mortar. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* iii. 36 The chemical decompositions for ever occurring in the living body are all included in two processes, viz., those of hydration and oxidation. 1880 [see HYDROLYSIS]. 1889 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Another form of words..is to speak of *water of hydration*, or *water of crystallisation* and to contrast these with *water of constitution*.

Hydraulic (həidrǭ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *hydraulic-us*, a. Gr. ὑδραυλικ-ός, f. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + αὐλός pipe. In Greek ὑδραυλικὸν ὄργανον denoted a kind of musical instrument played by means of water (also called ὕδραυλις, ὕδραυλος); the extension of the word to other kinds of water-engines is first found in Latin authors (*hydraulicae machinae* in Vitruvius). Cf. F. *hydraulique.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining or relating to water (or other liquid) as conveyed through pipes or channels, esp. by mechanical means; belonging to hydraulics.

Hydraulic mining: a method of mining in which the force of a powerful jet of water is used to wear down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, and to carry the debris to the sluices where the particles of gold are separated.

1661 *Humane Industry* 37 Birds on the tops of Trees, which by Hydraulic art and secret conveyances of water .. are made to sing. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Nero Alexandrinus, and other Hydraulick Writers. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1364 A shaft moved by hydraulic power. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 35 A bale of dry goods .. packed by hydraulic pressure. 1873 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* xvii. 390 Hydraulic mining in California—The origin of this branch of mining dates back as far as the spring of 1852. 1898 *Times* 22 Aug. 6/3 Hydraulic pressure exerted against the deposits by what are known as..'Monitors', huge squirts. .. These huge jets of water strike against the mass of gravels with a force of many thousand horse-power.

2. Applied to various mechanical contrivances operated by water-power, or in which water is conveyed through pipes; e.g. a *hydraulic crane, engine, machine, motor.*

Hydraulic belt, an endless woollen band passing over rollers for raising water by absorption and compression. *Hydraulic block* (*Shipbuilding*), a hydraulic lifting-press made to occupy the place of a building-block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock, so as to raise the vessel when needed. *Hydraulic brush*, a brush with a hose connexion through its handle whereby it discharges water upon the surface scrubbed. *Hydraulic condenser* (see CONDENSER 4 c.) the chamber in which gas is cooled. *Hydraulic dock*, a floating dock (see DOCK 4), on which a vessel is raised for examination and repairs. *Hydraulic elevator*, or *lift*, a lift or hoist worked by hydraulic power. *Hydraulic indicator*, a gauge indicating hydraulic pressure. *Hydraulic main*, in gas-works, a large pipe containing water, and receiving the pipes from the several retorts, which dip below the surface of the water so that the raw gas passes through the water and is partly purified on its way to the condenser. *Hydraulic organ*, an ancient musical instrument in which water was used in some way, prob. to regulate the pressure of the air. *Hydraulic press* = HYDROSTATIC *press*. *Hydraulic ram*, an automatic pump in which the kinetic energy of a descending column of water in a pipe is used to raise some of the water to a height above that of its original source; also applied to the lifting piston of a hydrostatic press. *Hydraulic valve*, a valve formed by an inverted cup placed with its edge under water over the upturned open end of a pipe, so as to close the pipe against the passage of air. *Hydraulic wheel*, a wheel for raising water by applied power.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hydraulick*, pertaining to Organs, or to an Instrument to draw water. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 30 The Pipes of the Organs in Hydraulique [*mispr.* Hydrautique] Instruments. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Hydraulo-Pneumatical*, A Description of the Common Hydraulick Engine used to Quench Fire. 1808 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 22 As a stream of water strikes on the valve of the hydraulic ram. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 87/1 A much larger pipe, technically called the hydraulic main, which..receives the gas produced from all the retorts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 210 Hydraulic presses of various kinds .. among them the vast machine which was employed to lift the Brittannia tube into its place. *Ibid.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. *Ibid.* 1194 Hydraulic crane. *Ibid.* 1228 Hydraulic clock..by keeping up a constant flow of water, the clock will never require winding up. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms, Hydraulic belt*, an endless double band, formed of woollen cloth, for raising water.

3. Applied to substances which harden under water and so become impervious to it; as *hydraulic cement, lime, mortar.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 135 Silica is an essential element in the formation of a good hydraulic cement. *Ibid.* 1114 Hydraulic chalk cement, hardening under water in a few minutes. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xii. (1878) 167 Blue argillaceous limestone, largely quarried..for hydraulic lime. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 218 Hydraulic mortars, which harden under water.

B. *sb.* †**1.** A hydraulic organ: see A. 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 102 The Sounds that produce Tones ..such are the Percussions of Mettall, as in Bels; .. And of Water, as in the Nightingals Pipes of Regalls, or Organs, and other Hydraulicks; which the Ancients had .. but are now lost. 1661 *Humane Industry* 109 He used onely warm water to give them motion and sound. Such Hydraulics are frequent in Italy.

2. a. Short for *hydraulic engine, press*, etc. (see A. 2). **b.** Applied hydraulic force.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 347 The Hydraulick or Engine before mentioned, and its Effects, being thus explain'd. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 63 Great is the power of hydraulic! Here is a hole .. squeezed out of a slab of steel with no more fuss than if the steel were piecrust! *Ibid.* 157 The hydraulic is again brought into play, and with a pair of huge pincers the rivets are nipped and finished.

†**Hydrau·lical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 88 These Physico-Mechanical Experiments are of four sorts, Hydrargyral, Hydraulical, Pneumatical, and Mixt. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* II *note*, Pumps .. and divers other Hydraulical Engines. 1792 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* I. 79 Gardens watered by hydraulical machines.

Hydrau·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] By means of hydraulic power or appliances.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 48 The work was all bolted into position and riveted hydraulically. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 A swing bridge .. worked hydraulically. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 18 Calling out .. to the boy at the lift, [he] mounted hydraulically..to the second story.

Hydraulician (həidrǫli·ʃăn). [ad. F. *hydraulicien*; cf. *mechanician*, etc.] One versed in hydraulics; a hydraulic engineer.

1882 *Nature* XXV. 351/1 The system of dredging introduced by M. Bazin, the celebrated hydraulician, on the rivers of France. 1894 *Athenæum* 19 May 648/2 The formulæ [for the flow of water] drawn up by various hydraulicians.

Hydraulicity (-li·sĭti). [ad. F. *hydraulicité*: see HYDRAULIC and -ITY.] The property or quality of being hydraulic (sense 3). In mod. Dicts.

Hydraulicking (həidrǭ·likiŋ), *vbl. sb. U.S.* Also **-icing.** [f. HYDRAULIC + -ING[1] (with insertion of *k* as in *frolicking, trafficking*, etc.).] Hydraulic mining.

1880 R. H. PATTERSON in *Fortn. Rev.* Sept. 341 That [form of gold-seeking] which is termed 'hydraulicking'. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 105 The Russian Company .. are well rigged for hydraulicking, but lack a constant supply of water. *Ibid.* 636 Where a sufficient head of water .. can be had, hydraulicing is the method of working employed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Sept. 8/1 It is open to grave doubt whether hydraulicking will be possible.

‖**Hydrau·licon.** Pl. **-a.** [a. Gr. ὑδραυλικὸν (ὄργανον): see HYDRAULIC.] = *Hydraulic organ*: see HYDRAULIC A. 2.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 *Hydraulica*, Organes goyng by water. 1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. viii. 111 The hydraulicon or water-organ. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* 4 Archimedes has had the credit of advancing the hydraulicon.

Hydraulico-, combining form of Gr. ὑδραυλικός HYDRAULIC, as in †**Hydrau·lico-pneuma·tical** *a.* = HYDRAULO-PNEUMATICAL; †**Hydrau·licosta·tics** (see quot.)

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 225, I take the body of a living man to be a very compounded engine, such as mechanicians would call Hydraulico-Pneumatical. 1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Philos.* I. xxv. 300 The mutual effects of fluids and moveable solids .. have been considered by Bernoulli..under the name of hydraulicostatics.

Hydraulics (həidrǭ·liks). [Plural of HYDRAULIC, after earlier names of sciences in -ICS, q.v.] That department of science which deals with the conveyance of water or other liquids through pipes or other artificial channels, and with the various mechanical applications of the force exerted by moving liquids. Often used in a wider sense, corresponding to what is now expressed by *hydrokinetics* or *hydrodynamics.*

1671 BOYLE *Usefulness Exp. Philos.* II. ii. I. ii, Hydrostaticks and hydraulicks, that teach us to make engines and contrivances for the lifting up, and for the conveying of water. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Ded. Aij, I present this Volume of Hydrostaticks and Hydraulicks to your Patronage. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 338 From what level, upon any principle of hydraulics, can these waters be supposed to be deduced? 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 221 Hydraulics is the science which treats of the motion of fluids, and the forces with which they act upon bodies. 1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. IV. 43 The more difficult science of hydraulics was entirely created by two disciples of Galileo, Castellio and Torricelli. 1855 EMERSON *Misc., Fort. Repub.* Wks. III. 387 It is a rule..in economy as well as in hydraulics, that you must have a source higher than your tap.

Hydrau·list. [f. HYDRAUL-IC + -IST; cf. F. *hydrauliste* (1836).] One skilled in hydraulics; a hydraulician.

1847 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* 72 Meton (the astronomer and hydraulist).

†**Hydrau·lo-pneuma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. *hydraulo-* combining form of Gr. ὕδραυλος (see HYDRAULIC) + PNEUMATICAL.] Relating to hydraulics and pneumatics: see quots. So †**Hydrau·lo-pneuma·tic** *a.* in same sense; †**Hydrau·lo-pneuma·tics,** the combination of hydraulics and pneumatics.

1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. 13 A new Hydraulo-pneumatical Fountain .. with the uses to be made of it, as in Hydraulo-pneumaticks. 1685 — *Enq. Notion Nat.* 310, I look .. on a Human Body .. as an Hydraulical, or rather Hydraulo-pneumatical Engine. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Hydraulopneumatick* Engine. 1741 *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 821 Hydraulo-pneumatical and other Engines, for raising Water.

Hydrazine (həi·drăzəin). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDR(OGEN) + AZO- (for *azote*) + -INE.] A colourless stable gas, with strong alkaline reaction, also called DIAMIDOGEN, N_2H_4. Also extended to a class of compounds in which one or more of the hydrogen atoms in this are replaced by a univalent radical, as *Ethyl hydrazine* $N_2H_3.C_2H_5$.

1887 *Athenæum* 9 July 57/2 Curtius describes the preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. .. He terms it hydrazine or diamidogen.

Hydrazoa, erron. form of HYDROZOA.

Hydrazoic (həidrăzōᵘ·ik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(O- d + AZO- (for *azote*) + -IC.] In *hydrazoic acid*, a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen (N_3H), as yet obtained only in solution, resembling hydrochloric acid, and forming explosive salts. Also called *azoimide.*

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 472 Azoimide or Hydrazoic Acid.

†**Hydre.** *Obs.* In 3 ydre. [a. OF. *ydre, ydrie*, ad. L. HYDRIA.] A water-pot.

c 1250 *Kent Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 Þer were . vi . Ydres of stone.

Hydre, obs. form of HYDRA.

‖**Hydrelæ·on, -um.** Also corruptly **hydræleum, -lon, -olean, hydroleon,** etc. [Gr. ὑδρέλαιον (ἔλαιον oil). Cf. F. *hydréléon.*] A mixture of water and oil, formerly used medicinally.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) L v, Hydroleon and Allegant dronke is wonderful good also. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 39 It leaves an impression much like to that of Hydræolean. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The Hydrelaeon was taken internally, to excite vomiting.

†**Hydre·lic,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ὑδρηλ-ός watery, moist + -IC.] (See quots.)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 42 Hydrelica is an Ignick inuention, for the cheaper making of all kinde of hotte liquids or liquoures, by the meanes of metallicall instruments, whereupon the materialls made by this art are called Hydrelicks. 1665 J. WILSON *Project.* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 An ignick, hydrelick, hydroterrick invention, consisting of heat without fire or smoke!

Hydremia, -ic: see HYDRÆMIA, -IC.

Hydrencephal, -ic, -oid, -on, -us [f. HYDRO- b + Gr. ἐγκέφαλος brain]: see HYDROCEPHALE, etc.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrencephalic..Hydrencephalus.* 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 704 The so-called hydrencephaloid affection incident, in children, to exhaustion from diarrhoea.

Hydrencephalocele (həidrense·fălo,sīl). *Path.* [f. HYDR(O- b + ENCEPHALOCELE.] An encephalocele containing serous liquid.

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrencephalocele*, term for hydrocephalic tumour or hernia. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 239 In a hydrencephalocele .. there will be a portion of one or both of the ventricles filled with fluid.

Hydrenterocele (həidre·ntĕro₁sīl). *Path.* [f. HYDR(o- b + ENTEROCELE.] Intestinal hernia the sac of which contains water.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1847 in CRAIG, and in mod. Dicts.

† **Hy·dret.** *Chem. Obs.* [Cf. *sulphuret.*] An early term for *hydruret*, *hydride.*

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 46 Oil of cinnamon is a hydret of that base, or $C_{18}H_7O_2 + H$.

‖ **Hydria** (həi·driă, hi·driă). Pl. -æ. [L. *hydria*, a. Gr. ὑδρία a water-pot, f. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water. Cf. HYDRE.] A water-pot; in *Archæol.* a large Greek jar or pitcher for carrying water, with two or three handles.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxviii. (1495), Ydria is a water vessel. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 299 (ed. 2) 338 The Corinthian hydriæ had two handles at the top. 1851 C. NEWTON in Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. App. xxi. 408 A stork seated on a hydria, or pitcher, from which water is flowing.

Hydriad (həi·driæd). [a. Gr. ὑδριάς, ὑδριαδ- (νύμφη), f. ὕδωρ water.] A water-nymph.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hydriatric (həidri₁æ·trik), *a. rare.* (*erron.* hydriatic). [mod. f. Gr. ὑδρ- water + ἰατρός physician, ἰατρεία healing, ἰατρικός medical. Cf. F. *hydriatrie.*] Of or pertaining to the water-cure; hydropathic. So **Hydria·trist**, a hydropathist; **Hy·driatry**, hydropathy.

1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) Contents xvii, Hydriatic measures ought not to be pushed too far. 1843 ABDY *Water Cure* 157 Hahn..and his two sons were zealous hydriatists. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/2 The hydriatic method of treatment. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Hydriatric..*Hydriatry*, same as *Hydrotherapy.*

Hydric (həi·drik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrique.*] Of hydrogen, containing hydrogen in chemical combination; as in *hydric chloride* = *hydrogen chloride* or *hydrochloric acid.*

1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydricus*, of or belonging to water; applied to the compounds of a simple body with hydrogen: hydric. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Feb. 565/3 Aqueous hydric-chloride. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 101 Hydric Cyanide was called Prussic acid.

Hydrid (həi·drid). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydridæ* sb. pl., f. *Hydra.*] A hydrozoan of the family *Hydridæ*, typified by the genus *Hydra* (see HYDRA 6).

Hydride (həi·drəid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + -IDE.] † a. Formerly, A substance formed by the combination of water with a radical; = HYDRATE in the earlier sense. b. Now, A substance formed by the union of hydrogen with an element or a radical.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 20 Water combines with acids and oxides, forming hydrides. *Ibid.* 55 It is no longer SO_3, but HO,SO_3—a hydride of sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 56 In the processes throughout this book, when sulphuric acid is mentioned it is this hydride which is meant. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 273 Each of these bodies is therefore termed the hydride of a radical. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 90 The compounds of Hydrogen form Hydrides.

Hydriform (həi·drifǭɹm), *a.* Also *erron.* hydraform. [f. L. type **hydriformis*: see HYDRA + -FORM.] Hydra-shaped.

1. Of the form of the Lernæan Hydra.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 110 Dividing their discourses into heads—Cerberean, Polypean, and Hydraform.

2. Having the form of the hydra polyp.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1044 The arms [of the Hydra] are destitute of cilia; and this is an important character, by which all the Polypes of the Hydra-form kind may be at once distinguished from those of a higher group. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 20/1 Polypes hydriform. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iii. 49 Distinguished by the absence of a hydriform stage.

† **Hydriodate** (həidrəi·odĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE[1] 1 c.] An old name for an iodide, as a salt of hydriodic acid; also, a hydriodide.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s. v., The Hydriodate of ammonia, of potash, of soda, of barytes, etc. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 537 Iodate and Hydriodate of Potassa. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 190 Hydriodate of quinine.

Hydriodic (həidrəi₁ǫ·dik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN) + IOD(INE) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydriodique.*] Containing hydrogen and iodine in chemical combination. **Hydriodic acid**, the simple combination of hydrogen and iodine, also called *hydrogen iodide* (HI), a colourless very soluble gas, of strongly acid properties and suffocating odour.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 110 Hydriodic acid is formed of one volume of the vapour of iodine and one volume of hydrogen. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 91 Hydriodic acid gas very much resembles hydrochloric acid gas. 1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 372 Iodide of ethyl; hydriodic ether. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Olefiant gas..combines with hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide.

So **Hydriodide** (həidrəi·odəid), a compound formed by the combination of hydriodic acid with an organic radical (or, formerly, with an element).

1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvii. 81 Hydriodide of carbon.

Hydro (həi·dro). Short for HYDROPATHIC *sb.*

1882 *Brit. Med. Jrnl. Advert.* 9 Dec., Visitors will find the 'Hydro' a pleasant Home during their residence in Bournemouth. 1894 *Advt.*, Buxton, The Peak Thermal Establishment. The best Hydro in district. Mineral water and other baths. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July p. vii, Palatial establishments .. all .. modestly calling themselves Hydros.

Hydro- (həidro), before a vowel also **hydr-**, = Gr. ὑδρ(o-, combining form of ὕδωρ water, employed in many compounds adopted or formed from Greek.

Of the numerous compounds in Greek some were adopted in Latin, whence they passed into English either directly or through French: the earliest of these are *hydropic*, *hydropsy*, *hydromancy*, and *hydromel*, found in the 13th and 14th c. A few others were added to the language during the 16th and 17th c., as *hydrocele*, *hydrographer*, *-graphy*, *hydrology*, *hydrophobia*, *hydrostatic*; but the greater number of the words now in use belong to the common scientific vocabulary of the 19th c. (including the end of the 18th c.).

The words so formed may be thus classed:

a. Miscellaneous terms, in which *hydro-* has the sense of 'water', as in *hydrography*, *hydrometer*, *hydropathy*, *hydrostatics.* These pass into terms in which *hydro-* is used in more or less loose combination, as *hydrogeology*, *hydro-galvanic*, *hydro-electricity*, *hydro-extractor*, *hydro-propulsion.*

b. In medical and pathological terminology, *hydro-* is extensively used to form names of diseases (chiefly in Latin or Greek form), being prefixed (*a*) to names of parts of the body, to denote that such part is dropsical or affected with an accumulation of serous fluid, as in *hydroabdomen* (dropsy of the abdomen, ascites), *hydroblepharon* (*-um*) [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid], *hydrocardia* [Gr. καρδία heart], *-cranium*, *-derma*, *-gaster* [Gr. γαστήρ belly], *-gastria*, *-hystera* [Gr. ὑστέρα womb], *hydromphalum* (*-us*) [Gr. ὀμφαλός navel], *hydromyelus*, *-myelia* [Gr. μυελός marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], *-nephros* [Gr. νεφρός kidney], *hydro-ovarium* [see OVARY], *-pericardium*, *-peritonæum*, *hydrorrhachis* [Gr. ῥάχις spine], *hydrosalpinx* [Gr. σάλπιγξ trumpet, used for 'Fallopian tube'], *hydrothorax*; also, in the combination *hydropneumo-*, to express the presence of water and air, as in *hydropneumo-pericardium*, *hydropneumothorax*; (*b*) to names of diseases or diseased formations, denoting the accompaniment of dropsy or of an accumulation of serous fluid, as *hydrocachexia*, *-y* [see CACHEXY], *-diarrhœa*, *-hæmothorax*, *-meningitis*, *-pericarditis*, *-peritonitis*, *hydrorrhachitis*, etc.; *hydrocirsocele*, *hydr(o)enterocele*, *hydromeningocele*, *-myelocele*, *-physocele*, *-sarcocele*, *hydroscheocele*, etc.

c. Prefixed to names of minerals, *hydro-* denotes a hydrous compound, or the addition of water or its constituents to the elements of the primary mineral.

d. In modern chemical terms (the earliest of which were formed in French), the prefix *hydro-* originally meant combination with *water.* In many cases however this really amounted to combination with the hydrogen supplied by the water; so that *hydr(o-* has become the regular combining form of *hydrogen*, like *oxy-* for *oxygen*, *nitro-* for *nitrogen*, *cyano-* for *cyanogen.*

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 To distinguish the acids formed by hydrogen, from those formed by oxygen, the former are designated by the word *hydro*, as the hydrochloric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 4 If composed of oxygen united to a metalloid, such as carbon, or a metal..the acid is simply named from the metalloid or metal, as carbonic acid, chromic acid. But if the acid contains hydrogen united to a metalloid, the word 'hydro' is prefixed; as hydro-chloric acid (hydrogen and chlorine), hydro-sulphuric acid (hydrogen and sulphur), &c.

Prefixed to the name of a compound substance, *hydro-* usually means the addition or substitution of hydrogen in its constitution, e.g. *benzoin* $C_{14}H_{12}O_2$, *hydrobenzoin* $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$; so *cinchonine*, *hydrocinchonine*, *cellulose*, *hydrocellulose*, etc.

e. In modern zoological terminology, *hydro-* is used in the nomenclature relating to members of the class HYDROZOA and their characteristic organs or parts. Strictly speaking, *hydro-* is here a combining form of the generic name HYDRA; but this is itself a derivative of Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ(o- water, so that, as being ultimately from the same source, these terms may be classed with the other *hydro-* formations.

f. Derivatives of Gr. ἱδρώς 'sweat' have been erroneously written *hydro-* instead of *hidro-* (the error being encouraged by the fact that sweat is a form of water), e.g. *hydroadenitis* inflammation of the sweat glands, *hydrocritics*, *hydropyretic.*

The more important words in all these groups appear in their alphabetical order in the main series: others of less importance follow here.

Hydroaeric (həi·dro₁e₁e·rik) *a.* (see quot.). **Hydroa·patite** *Min.*, hydrous apatite, a milk-white subtransparent mineral. **Hydrobaro·meter**, an instrument for determining the depth of the ocean from the pressure of the superincumbent water (Webster 1864). **Hydrobe·nzoin** *Chem.*, a crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$, obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen on oil of bitter almonds. ‖ **Hydrobiosis** (-bəi₁ōu·sis) *Zool.* [Gr. βίωσις way of life], the development of living organisms, as bacteria, in fluid media; the conditions of life of such organisms. **Hydrobo·racite** *Min.* [named 1834], hydrous borate of calcium and magnesium, resembling gypsum. **Hy·drobranch** (-bræŋk) *Zool.* [Gr. βράγχια gills], a member of the *Hydrobranchiata*, a division of gastropods in Lamarck's classification, containing species which breathe water only; so **Hydrobranchiate** (-bræ·ŋkiĕt) *a.*, pertaining to the *Hydrobranchiata* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydroca·lcite** *Min.* [named 1846], a hydrous carbonate of calcium (Dana *Min.* (1850) 212). ‖ **Hydroca·rdia** *Path.*, dropsy of the heart (see b above). **Hydrocauline** (-kǭ·ləin) *a. Zool.* [Gr. καυλός stem], pertaining to or characteristic of the ‖ **Hydrocau·lus** or main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoan. ‖ **Hydrocephalis** (-se·fălis) [Gr. κεφαλή head], the oral and stomachal regions of a hydroid. **Hydroce·russite** *Min.*, a variety of basic lead carbonate. † **Hydrochi·none** *Chem.* = HYDROQUINONE. **Hydroci·nchonine** *Chem.*, an alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{26}N_2O$) obtained by heating cinchonine ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$) with $KMnO_4$. **Hydroci·rsocele** *Path.* [CIRSOCELE], hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the spermatic cord (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). ‖ **Hydrocœ·lia** (-sī·liă) *Path.* [Gr. κοιλία belly], dropsy of the abdomen, ascites. **Hydro·conite** *Min.* [named, 1847, f. Gr. κονία lime], hydrous calcium carbonate (Dana *Min.* (1892) 303). **Hy·drocope** (həi·drokōup) *Zool.* [Gr. κώπη shaft], the peduncle of a hydroid. **Hydrocoralline** (-kǫ·răləin) *Zool.* [CORALLINE] *a.*, pertaining to the *Hydrocorallinæ*, an order or sub-order of *Hydroidea*, the coral-making hydroid hydrozoa; *sb.* one of this order of Hydrozoa. **Hydrocota·rnia**, **-cota·rnine** (-əin) *Chem.*, a crystalline alkaloid existing in opium, and containing two atoms of hydrogen more than cotarnine. **Hydrocouma·ric** *a. Chem.*, in *h. acid* = melilotic acid. † **Hydrocri·tics** (erron. for *hidrocritics*): see quot. **Hy·drocycle** [CYCLE *sb.* 11], a velocipede adapted for propulsion on the surface of water; hence **Hydrocy·clist**, one who propels a hydrocycle. **Hydrocyst** (həi·drosist) *Zool.* [Gr. κύστις bladder, CYST], one of the tentacles or feelers, resembling immature polypites, attached to the cœnosarc in certain Hydrozoa, as in the family *Physophoridæ*; hence **Hydrocy·stic** *a.* **Hydrodo·lomite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of calcium and magnesium, a yellowish-white, greyish, or greenish mineral. **Hydrœcial** (həidrī·si₁ăl) *a.*, pertaining to the ‖ **Hydrœcium** (-ī·si₁ŏm) [Gr. οἰκίον, f. οἶκος house], a sac into which the cœnosarc can be retracted in certain Hydrozoa, as the *Calycophoridæ.* **Hydro-extractor** [F. *hydro-extracteur*], a centrifugal machine for drying clothes and other articles. **Hydroferricya·nic**, **-ferridcyanic**, *a. Chem.*, in *h. acid* = hydrogen ferricyanide, $H_6Fe_2Cy_{12}$; hence **Hydroferri(d)cy·anate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydroferrocya·nic** *a. Chem.* in *h. acid* = hydrogen ferrocyanide, H_4FeCy_6; hence **Hydroferrocy·anate**, a salt of this acid. **Hydrofuge** (həi·drofiūdʒ) [see -FUGE. F. *hydrofuge*] *a.*, impervious to water, as the plumage of ducks, the pubescence of many insects, etc.; *sb.* a substance which is impervious to or resists the action of water. **Hydrogalva·nic** *a.* [GALVANIC], pertaining to the production of galvanic electricity by means of liquids (Webster 1864). † **Hydro·gnosy** [Gr. -γνωσια knowledge], a history and description of the waters of the earth (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hydrohæ·matite**, **-hematite** *Min.*, a hydrated sesquioxide of iron, resembling hæmatite, also called *Turgite.* **Hydrohyste·ric** *a. Path.*, pertaining to *hydrohystera*, an accumulation of water in the womb. **Hydro₁io·dic** = HYDRIODIC. **Hy·drolite** *Min.* [-LITE], the zeolitic mineral named GMELINITE. **Hydroma·gnesite** *Min.* [named 1827], hydrous carbonate of magnesium, found in white silky crystals or earthy crusts. **Hydromedusan** (-mĭdiū·săn) [MEDUSA] *a.*, belonging or relating to the *Hydromedusæ*, now a sub-class of Hydrozoa (called also *Craspedota*), formerly a synonym of Hydrozoa; *sb.* a member of this subclass. **Hydromedu·soid** *a.* [see -OID], of the form of or resembling the *Hydromedusæ* (Cent. Dict.). ‖ **Hydromeningi·tis** *Path.*, inflammation

of the cerebral membranes with serous effusion. **Hydromeni·ngocele** (see b, and MENINGOCELE). **Hydrome·tallurgy** [METALLURGY], 'the act or process of assaying or reducing ores in the wet way, or by means of liquid re-agents' (Webster 1864). **Hydro-metamo·rphism** *Geol.*, a kind of METAMORPHISM of igneous rocks effected by means of water; so **Hydro-metamo·rphic** *a.*, pertaining or relating to this. **Hydrome·teor** [see METEOR: cf. F. *hydrométlore*], an atmospheric phenomenon which depends on the vapour of water, as rain, hail, and snow; hence **Hy·drometeorolo·gical** *a.*, pertaining to **Hy·drometeoro·logy**, that part of meteorology which deals with atmospheric phenomena depending on the vapour of water (Webster 1864). **Hydromi·ca** *Min.*, a variety of potash mica containing more water than ordinary muscovite; hence **Hydromica·ceous** *a.* **Hydromo·tor**, a kind of motor for the propulsion of vessels, the propelling power being produced by jets of water ejected from the sides or the stern. **Hydromyd** (həi·drɒmid) *Zool.* [Gr. *μῦς* mouse], a rodent of the genus *Hydromys*, comprising the water-rats and beaver-rats of the Australian region (*Cent. Dict.*). ‖ **Hydromye·lia**, ‖ **-my·elus**, **Hydromy·elocele** *Path.* (see b above, and quots.). **Hydrone·phelite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from nephelite. † **Hydroni·tric** *a. Chem.*, containing hydrogen and nitrogen in combination; *hydronitric acid*, an old name of nitric acid or hydrogen nitrate. ‖ **Hydro-ova·rium** *Path.* (see b above and quot.). † **Hydro-oxide** *Chem.* = HYDROXIDE. † **Hydro-oxygen** *Chem.* = OXY-HYDROGEN. **Hydropa·rastates** *sb. pl.*, *Eccl. Hist.* [ad. Gr. pl. *ὑδροπαραστάται*, f. *παραστάτης* comrade] (see quots.). ‖ **Hydroperica·rdium**, **Hydroperitonæ·um** *Path.* (see b above and quots.). **Hy·drophid** *Zool.* [Gr. *ὄφις* serpent], a venomous sea-snake of genus *Hydrophis* or family *Hydrophidæ*, found in the Indian Ocean. **Hy·drophite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium, allied to serpentine (ophite). **Hydrophtha·lic** *a. Chem.* (see d above and quot.). **Hy·drophyll** (-fil) *Bot.*, Lindley's name for plants of N.O. *Hydrophyllaceæ*, of which the typical genus is *Hydrophyllum*, the Waterleaf of N. America. **Hydrophylliaceous** (-filiˌēi·ʃəs) *a.* [see -ACEOUS], having the characters of the ‖ **Hydrophyllium** (-fi·liˌəm) [Gr. *φύλλιον* leaflet], one of the protective zooids, of a laminar or leaf-like character, attached either to the cœnosarc or to the pedicles of the polypites in certain oceanic hydrozoa; = BRACT 2. **Hydrophy·socele** *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). ‖ **Hydroplanula** (-plæ·niŭlă) [PLANULA], the transitional stage of a hydrozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentaculated actinula (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydropluto·nic** *a. Geol.* (see quot.). **Hydropo·lyp** [POLYP], a hydrozoan as distinguished from an actinozoan polyp. **Hydropota·ssic** *a. Chem.*, containing hydrogen and potassium in combination, as *hydropotassic sulphate*, a double sulphate of H and K, $K_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called bisulphate of potash. **Hydropropu·lsion**, propulsion by means of a hydromotor (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hydropult** (həi·drɒpʌlt) [f. *-pult* in CATAPULT], a force-pump worked by hand; a garden-pump; hence **Hydropu·ltic** *a.* **Hydropyre·tic** *a.*, erron. for *hidropyretic*, pertaining to *Hidropyretos* or sweating sickness (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). ‖ **Hydrorachis**, **-orrhachis** (həidrɒ·răkis) *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydrorenal** (-rī·năl) *a.* [L. *rēn-es* kidneys: see RENAL], characterized by a dropsical condition of the kidney. ‖ **Hydrorhiza** (-rəi·zā) [Gr. *ῥίζα* root], the root-stock or rooting fibres by which a colony of Hydrozoa is attached to some foreign object; hence **Hydrorhizal** (-rəi·zăl) *a.* ‖ **Hydrosa·lpinx** *Path.* (see b above, and quot.). **Hydrosa·rcocele** *Path.* (see b above, and SARCOCELE). **Hydroscheocele** (həidrɒ·skiˌo-sēl) *Path.*, dropsical oscheocele or scrotal hernia. **Hydrosele·nic** *a. Chem.*, consisting of hydrogen and selenium in combination; *h. acid*, another name for hydrogen selenide or seleniuretted hydrogen, H_2Se, an offensive gas; hence **Hydrose·lenate**, **-sele·nuret**. **Hydrosi·licate** *Min.*, a silicate containing water, a hydrous silicate. **Hydroso·dic** (-sōu·dik) *a. Chem.*, containing hydrogen and sodium in combination, as *hydrosodic sulphate*, a double sulphate of hydrogen and sodium, $Na_2SO_4.H_2SO_4$, commonly called *hydrated bisulphate of soda*. **Hydrosphy·gmograph**, a kind of sphygmograph in which the variation in the quantity of blood in a part is measured by the pressure on a fluid contained in a closed chamber or vessel (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hydrospire** (həi·drɒˌspəiəɹ) *Zool.* [Gr. *σπεῖρα* coil, SPIRE], one of the system of lamellar tubes lying between and below the ambulacra in blastoids, supposed to have been respiratory in function. **Hydrota·chylite**, **-lyte** *Min.*, a hydrous variety of tachylite. **Hydrota·lcite** *Min.* [TALC], a hydrous oxide of aluminium and magnesium, a fibrous white mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. **Hydrote·chnic** *a.* [Gr. *τεχνή* art: F. *hydrotechnique*], relating to or dealing with the technical management or utilization of water. **Hydrotellu·ric** *a. Chem.*, formed by hydrogen and tellurium in chemical combination; *h. acid*, another name for telluretted hydrogen, H_2Te, an offensive gas; its salts are **Hydrote·llurates**. ‖ **Hydrotheca** (-þī·kă) *Zool.* [L. *thēca*, Gr. *θήκη* receptacle], one of the perisarcal cups or calycles in which the polypites in certain Hydrozoa (as the *Sertularidæ*) are lodged; hence **Hydrothecal** (-þī·kăl) *a.* † **Hydrothi·on** [Gr. *θεῖον* sulphur], an old name of hydrogen sulphide or sulphuretted hydrogen, also called † **Hydrothio·nic** *acid*; hence † **Hydrothi·onate**, a salt of this acid, a sulphydrate; so † **Hydrothi·onous** = hydrosulphurous; † **Hydrothionite**, a salt of hydrosulphurous acid. ‖ **Hydrothi·onæ·mia** *Path.* [Gr. *αἷμα* blood], blood-poisoning with sulphuretted hydrogen. **Hydrozi·ncite**, **-kite** *Min.*, hydrous carbonate of zinc, also called zinc bloom (Dana *Min.* 1854).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hydroaeric sound*, the percussion note produced over a cavity containing both water and air. Also, the sounds heard on auscultating a similar cavity. 1858 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXV. 408 *Hydroapatite is a hydrous apatite. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 571 Benzoin: converted..by heating with alcoholic potash into *hydrobenzoïn and benzile. 1835 C. U. SHEPARD *Min.* II. 326 *Hydroboracite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 595 Hydroboracite..resembles fibrous and foliated gypsum. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Hydrocardia*, a term invented by Hildanus to express a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 77 The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem—or '*hydro-caulus'—with many branches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 246 The hydranth resembles Hydra in all essentials. .. Like that organism it consists of a **hydrocephalis* (= oral and stomachal regions) and a peduncle or hydrocope which is very short. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 *Hydrocoumaric Acid exists in the yellow melilot. 1721 BAILEY, **Hydrocritick* [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey)], *Hydrocritica*, critical Judgment of Distempers taken from Sweating. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 4/3 The '*hydro-cycle'—hitherto regarded as more or less a mechanical monstrosity—has at length proved its speed and capabilities. .. The '*hydro-cyclists' finished in good condition. 1898 *River & Coast* 9 July 13/1 One of the most interesting items was the Hydrocycle *versus* Skiff Race. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 82 There occur also in the Physophoridæ certain peculiar bodies, termed *hydrocysts or 'feelers'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 770 Hydrocysts or feelers..are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with cnidoblasts. 1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 213 *Hydrodolomite..has the composition of the magnesia alba of the shops. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 99 Praya, Hippopodius, and Vogtia have 'incomplete' *hydrœcia. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 80 This chamber, which is present..in all the genera, is termed the 'hydrœcium'. 1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* 39 The lateral walls of the hydrœcial canal of the distal nectocalyx. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1199 *Hydro-extractor..capable of revolving 2,000 times a minute...It will dress..all kinds of materials, cloths, felts [etc.]. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 165 The hydro-extractor, in which the yarn is dried like clothes in a laundry, being thrown into a horizontal drum and spun round at lightning speed. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* Index 376 *Hydroferridcyanic acid, or ferridcyanide of hydrogen. *Hydroferrocyanic acid, or ferrocyanide of hydrogen. 1868–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 20 The *hydro-ferrocyanate [of quinine], $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.H_4FeCy_6.2H_2O$, is an orange-yellow crystalline precipitate, obtained on mixing the alcoholic solutions of quinine and hydroferrocyanic acid. 1886 HAMERTON in *Longm. Mag.* VII. 375 The efficacy of resinous solutions, as *hydrofuges. 1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24 It..produces *hydroiodic acid (HI). 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 221 *Hydrolite occurs in abundance at Island Magee, in beautifully marked crystals. 1837 DANA *Min.* 199 *Hydromagnesite..occurs in crusts; also as a white powder. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 There are two principal types of the Hydroid. One, the *Hydromedusan or Craspedote type, consists typically of an oral and stomachal region (hydrocephalis), with or without tentacles, borne upon a peduncle (hydrocope). 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xii. 208 To admit for granite what may be called *hydro-metamorphic origin. *Ibid.*, *Hydro-metamorphism, by which rocks, originally fused, and when in liquid fusion, poured into veins and dykes in pre-existing rocks, are subsequently altered in specific gravity and arrangement of minerals, by the action of water. 1857 J. P. NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sci.*, **Hydrometeors*. The whole aqueous phenomena of the Atmosphere. ..The chief specific Hydrometeors, viz. *Clouds, Dew, Fogs, Snow*, and *Rain*. 1885 C. H. HITCHCOCK in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Oct. 282 *Hydromicaceous and argillaceous schists. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* 24 July 47/1 The little vessel supplied with the *hydromotor met with a fair degree of success. 1856–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 A tumor, consisting of the serous accumulation with its enveloping membranes ('hydromyelocele), protrudes through the fissure, most frequently in the sacral or dorsal regions. *Ibid.* 759 Dilatation of the central canal is called *hydromyelus, and is generally congenital. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 328 *Hydro-nitric acid is perfectly limpid and colourless, and emits white fumes when exposed to the air. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 28 'Ovarian dropsy', or '*hydro-ovarium'. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 25 There appear to be two hydrates or *hydro-oxides. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 95 Vermicular monsters exhibited in the *hydro-oxygen microscope. 1838 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* I. 14 Platinum fused by his hydro-oxygen blowpipe. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 298 Gurney's hydro-oxygen blowpipe is made in conformity. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), **Hydroparastates*, a Sect; a Branch of the Manichees, whose distinguishing Tenet was, That Water should be used in the Sacrament instead of Wine. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope Mid. Ages* I. 79 Manicheans who disguised themselves under the names of Encratides, Saccophori, and Hydroparastates. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 537 The lower extremities are œdematous. .. The same state exists in the serous membranes, whence arise ascites, hydrothorax, and *hydropericardium. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 36 Hydropericardium generally follows hydrothorax. 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 596 The term *hydro-peritoneum or ascites denotes peritoneal dropsy. 1864 WEBSTER, **Hydrophid*, a species of ophidian, including the water-snake. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 826 *Hydrophthalic Acid is produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on phthalic acid. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 101 Groups of organs became detached from the cœnosarc, each group consisting of a *hydrophyllium, polypites, tentacles, and gonophores. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Hydrophysocele*, a term used by some authors for a sort of hernia, or rupture, occasioned by a mixture of water and flatulencies. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 380 Plutonic processes do not exclude the combined action of water as an auxiliary agent; and thus may deserve the name of *Hydroplutonic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 316 *Hydropotassic Oxalate is the form in which oxalic acid exists in the acid species of Oxalis, Rumex, Rheum, Geranium [etc.]. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* li, A sail which they wetted with a *hydropult. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* 462 The elephant makes a similar use of his trunk as a syringe or hydropult, and of water as a projectile. 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* lxiii, He had not acquired the delightful *hydropultic art, so dear to the nation. 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 Extensive serous accumulation within the spinal canal is called *hydrorrachis. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hydrorenal distension*, same as Hydronephrosis. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cælent.* 29 In Hydra, and a few of the simpler forms of Corynidæ, the proximal end of the polypite is closed by the *hydrorhiza. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 253 The animal is..attached by its hydrorhiza to a piece of weed. 1887 *Lancet* 11 June 1200/2 Dr. Schlesinger concludes that in *hydrosalpinx, or hæmatosalpinx, laparotomy is the only..resource. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 293 An Account of an Hydro-enterocele, appearing like an *Hydro-sarcocele. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 354 So does *hydroselenic acid afford parallel results. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 449 A *hydro-seleniuret of potassa of a deep ale colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* xii. 409 The silicates that contain water may be divided, into those in which the water is simply united to the silicic combination..called *hydrosilicates. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 122 With the sphygmograph (or, rather the *hydrosphygmograph) he observed the degree of excitement produced on various individuals. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 577 (Class Blastoidea), The pores lead to a cleft (*hydrospire cleft)..and the cleft in its turn to an underlying hydrospire canal, into which open a system of interradial lamellar tubes, the hydrospires. *Ibid.* 578 The genital ducts probably opened into some portion of the hydrospires. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 To them..may be added chromic iron..*hydrotalcite, native copper, copper pyrites. 1893 *Times* 6 Oct., The most famous *hydrotechnic authorities of our time have found no other method of overcoming the obstruction to navigation caused by the Iron Gate than the identical one adopted by the Romans. 1847 CRAIG, **Hydrotellurates*, a genus of salts. 1864 WEBSTER, **Hydrotelluric*. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 Hydrotelluric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and selenietted hydrogen. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 77 Polypites are also protected within '*hydrothecæ', or little cup-like expansions derived from the polypary. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 A hard, chitinous, cuticular skeleton..which frequently gives rise to hydrothecæ, into which the hydranths can be retracted. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 576 *Hydrothionæmia..consists in the entrance into the blood of sulphuretted hydrogen. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 328 The Germans have given it [sulphuretted hydrogen] the name of *hydrothionic acid.

† **Hydro-a·cid.** *Chem. Obs.* = HYDRACID.

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 5 Hydrogen would be [united] to a simple or compound radicle (chlorine or cyanogen), to form a hydro-acid. *c*1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 226/2 The hydro-acids—hydrochloric acid, for example.

† **Hydrobro·mate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE[1] 1 c.] An old name for a bromide, viewed as a salt of hydrobromic acid; also, for a hydrobromide.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 124 Hydrobromic acid..affords various salts with bases; these are hydrobromates or bromurets. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 86 Bromine..forms with ammonia a colourless hydrobromate.

Hydrobromic (həidrɒˌbrōu·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + BROMIC. In F. *hydrobromique*.] Containing hydrogen and bromine in chemical combination. **Hydrobromic acid**, also called *hydrogen bromide* (HBr), a colourless gas with a pungent odour and strongly acid taste, fuming in the atmosphere and very soluble in water.

1836 [see prec.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 308 Neither hydrobromic nor muriatic acid decompose bromide of aldehyden. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 150 Hydrogen Bromide, or Hydrobromic Acid, bears the closest resemblance to hydriodic acid.

So **Hydrobromide** (həidro,brō·məid), a compound formed by the combination of hydrobromic acid with an organic radical.

1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 61. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrobromide cannot possess several vapour densities.

† **Hydrocarbide.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARB(ON + -IDE.] = next.

1884 *Athenæum* 13 Dec. 776/1 Hydrocarbides, which undergo decomposition by electric discharges with formation of carbonic acid, are added to the atmosphere from a variety of sources.

Hydrocarbon (həidro,kā·ɹbŏn). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBON.] A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

These compounds, of which there are at least twelve series, the chief of them being the *paraffins*, *olefines*, *acetylenes*, and *benzenes*, are very numerous and important, and, with their derivatives, constitute the subject-matter of organic chemistry.

1826 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xxxii. (1859) 183 The peculiar hydro-carbons forming the subject of that paper. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 269 Contraction and formation of oily drops show the presence of olefiant gas, or vapours of hydrocarbons. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 62 Coal-gas is what we call a hydro-carbon. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 186 The most fruitful source of hydrocarbons is the dry or destructive distillation of organic bodies.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydrocarbon radical, series*, etc. **Hydrocarbon gas**: any gaseous hydrocarbon.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 123/2 *Hydro-carbon Gas*, this name is given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, together with substances that are rich in hydro-carbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of cannel coal. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 45 The homologous series of hydro-carbon radicals. 1880 RICHARDSON in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 67 Alcohol is..a chemical of the hydro-carbon series.

Hydrocarbonaceous (həidro,kā·ɹbŏnē·ʃəs), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ACEOUS.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing a hydrocarbon.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 144 The tar yields .. paraffine .. light hydro-carbonaceous oil. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light.* 5 In order to obtain the highest illuminating power of a flame in which hydro-carbonaceous compounds are undergoing combustion, the regulation of the supply of air is essential.

Hydrocarbonate (-kā·ɹbŏnĕt). *Chem.* Also -at. [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONATE (in sense 1 used for 'product of combination with carbon', thus *lit.* 'carbonated or carburetted hydrogen').]

1. An early name for a hydrocarbon; † formerly, a name of carburetted hydrogen (CH_4), the chief constituent of coal-gas.

1800 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 228 It burns like hydrocarbonate, but with a bluish green flame. *Ibid.*, Should this inflammable gas prove not to be a hydrocarbonate. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., There are different species of Hydro-carbonats, depending on the proportion of their constituents..commonly distinguished into heavy and light Hydro-carbonats. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 5/1 The Italian workman has too much hydrocarbonate for dinner, and too little albuminoid.

2. 'A term applied by Berzelius to a double salt resulting from the combination of a carbonate with a hydrate; by Beudant to the combination of a carbonate and water' (Mayne).

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 214 Associated with the hydro-carbonate of magnesia, and lime. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 193 The hydro-carbonate much used in Pharmacy (*magnesia alba*). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 490 Two hydrocarbonates of copper occur native: one, malachite..has a composition represented by the formula $CuO.CO_2 + CuO.HO$; a second..having the composition $2CuO.CO_2 + CuO.HO$.

Hydrocarbonic (-kaɹbɒ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROCARBON + -IC.] Relating to, or of the nature of, a hydrocarbon; in quot., obtained from carburetted hydrogen: see prec. 1.

1807 F. A. WINSOR in *Standard* (1883) 19 July 5/6 His grand discovery of the Hydrocarbonic Lights.

Hydrocarbonous (-kā·ɹbŏnəs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + CARBONOUS.] Of the nature of a hydrocarbon.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* IV. 129 These gasses are not carbureted hydrogen..but..they are hydro-carbonous oxides. 1845 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 295 Enough was ascertained to lead me to believe that it [the gas] was hydrocarbonous.

† **Hydrocarburet** (-kā·ɹbiŭrĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + CARBURET; F. *hydrocarbure.*] A compound of hydrogen and carbon, a hydrocarbon; *spec.* carburetted hydrogen gas.

1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 371 Mixtures of hydro-carburet and oxygen gases. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 356/2 Liquid Hydrocarburet..was obtained by Mr. Faraday, after separating solid bicarburet of hydrogen from the fluid procured by pressure upon oil gas, at a temperature of 0°. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* (ed. 2) Gloss., *Hydrocarburet*, a compound of hydrogen and carbon in any proportion whatsoever.

† **Hydrocarburetted** (-kā·ɹbiŭrĕtĕd), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + CARBURETTED.] Formed by the combination of hydrogen and carbon.

1809 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 448 Hydro-carburetted gases, like ammonia, are separated by electrization into their elements. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 270 Analysis of Coal-Gas..The determination of the hydro-carburetted vapours may be accurately effected .. by means of oil of vitriol.

Hydrocele (həi·drosīl). *Path.* [a. L. *hydrocēlē*, a. Gr. *ὑδροκήλη*, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *κήλη* tumour. Cf. F. *hydrocèle* (Paré, 16th c.).] A tumour with a collection of serous fluid; *spec.* a tumour of this kind in the cavity of the *tunica vaginalis* of the testis; dropsy of the testicle or of the scrotum.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 a/2 The Scrotum commeth to swel, which tumefactione of the Greeks is called Hydrocele. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 Called of the Physitians Hydrocele, that is to say, Water-bursten. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Youth is most exposed to the hydrocele. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 103 When seen in the neck they are described as hydroceles of the neck.

† **Hydrocephale.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *hydrocéphale* (Paré, 16th c.).] = HYDROCEPHALUS.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT in *Life* (1770) 33 My cousin..having an hydrocephale also in that extremity that his eyes began to start out of his head.

Hydrocephalic (həi·dro,sĭfæ·lik), *a.* [f. HYDROCEPHAL-US + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characteristic of, hydrocephalus; affected with hydrocephalus; hence *transf.* big-headed.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 262 Hydrocephalic patients. 1833–58 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* (L.), Liable to hydrocephalic and convulsive diseases. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 38. 283 With..enormous head and hydrocephalic prominency of brain.

Hydrocephalocele. *Path.* [f. as prec.: see CEPHALOCELE.] = HYDRENCEPHALOCELE.

Hydrocephaloid (-se·fāloid), *a. Path.* [f. as next + -OID.] Resembling hydrocephalus. *H. disease*, a term applied by Marshall Hall to a condition of coma incident to young children and resulting apparently from cerebral anæmia.

1842 M. HALL *Gulston. Lect.* II. 62 The hydrocephaloid disease in children. Its designation announces its similarity to hydrocephalus. But its nature, origin, and treatment are opposite. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 115.

Hydrocephalous (-se·fāləs), *a. Path.* [f. next + -OUS.] Affected with hydrocephalus.

1860 PITT BYRNE *Undercurrents Overlooked* II. 273 Epileptic or hydrocephalous children. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvii. 307 A scanty hydrocephalous offspring.

‖ **Hydrocephalus** (həidrose·fălĕs). *Path.* [Medical L., ad. Gr. *ὑδροκέφαλον*, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *κεφαλή* head.] A disease of the brain especially incident to young children, consisting in an accumulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the cranium, resulting in gradual expansion of the skull, and finally inducing general weakness, with failure of the memory and mental faculties; water on the brain. The acute form is often described as *tubercular meningitis.*

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2080 A child, one year old, so diseased with the *Hydrocephalus*, that when open'd, there were taken out of his Head 36 ounces of clear, but saltish, water. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Children are more liable to hydrocephali, than adults. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 516 [He] laboured under a hydrocephalus. 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 716 By the term hydrocephalus..is understood an excessive accumulation of serous fluid in the ventricles of the brain, particularly the lateral ventricles.

Hydrocephaly. [f. prec. + -Y. Cf. F. *hydrocéphalie.*] = prec.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 817/2 A case of hydrocephaly from the Trou Rosette, Belgium.

† **Hydrochlorate** (həidro,klō·rĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE[1] 1 c.] An old name for a chloride, viewed as a salt of hydrochloric acid (formerly also called *muriate*); also for a hydrochloride.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 269 Dr. Murray..conceives the carbonates to arise from the decomposition of the hydrochlorates of lime and magnesia, in the process of evaporation to dryness. 1880 J. W. LEGG *Bile* 11 A precipitate..consisting of hydrochlorate of glycocoll. 1898 *Rev. Brit. Pharm.* 13 The hydrochlorates are now all called hydrochlorides.

Hydrochloric (həidro,klō·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIC. F. *hydrochlorique.*] Containing hydrogen and chlorine in chemical combination. **Hydrochloric acid**, called also *hydrogen chloride* (HCl), a colourless gas of strongly acid taste and pungent irritating odour, extremely soluble in water. (Earlier names were *muriatic acid, spirit of salt, chlorhydric acid.*)

1817 A. URE in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* X. 203 On the Quantity of Real Acid in Liquid Hydrochloric. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 143 The hydro-chloric acid of the shops is a saturated solution of this gas in water. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. 188 One volume of chlorine combines with one volume of hydrogen, to form two volumes of hydrochloric acid. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* vii. (ed. 2) 109 Chlorine eagerly seizes on the hydrogen to form a compound known as hydrochloric acid gas.

Hydrochloride (həidro,klō·rəid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CHLORIDE.] A compound formed by the combination of hydrochloric acid with an organic radical (formerly, also, with an element).

1825 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 427 It is constituted of two atoms of olefiant gas + 1 atom of chlorine. It has been called by Dr. Thomson *chloric ether*; but a more appropriate name would be *hydrochloride of carbon.* 1880 CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 111 Amylene hydrochloride. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxix. 393 When a solution of naphthylamine hydrochloride is mixed with solution of potassium nitrite, the hydrochloride of diazonaphthalene is formed.

† **Hydrochloruret.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO-d + CHLORURET.] An old synonym of prec.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 713 The preparation called hydrochloruret of lime is recommended .. as an internal remedy, in certain stages of fever and dysentery.

† **Hydrocyanate** (həidro,səi·ănĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [f. as next + -ATE[1] 1 c.] An old name for a cyanide, considered as a salt of hydrocyanic acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 This base, like chlorine and iodine, is acidified by hydrogen, and the proper appellation for the prussic acid Gay Lussac conceives to be hydro-cyanic acid, and for its compounds hydro-cyanates. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 320 The hydrocyanate of potassa..is not identical with the salt commonly known by the name of prussiate of potash. 1854 SCOFFERN in *Orr Sc., Chem.* 440 Cyanogen .. unites with certain metals, forming compounds which .. must be regarded as cyanides, and not hydro-cyanates, seeing that they contain neither oxygen nor hydrogen.

Hydrocyanic (həidro,səi·æ·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + CYANIC. Cf. F. *hydrocyanique.*] Containing hydrogen and cyanogen in chemical combination. **Hydrocyanic acid**, or *hydrogen cyanide* (HCN or HCy), the combination of hydrogen with cyanogen (CN or Cy), an extremely poisonous volatile liquid with an odour like that of bitter almonds, the solution in water being known as *prussic acid*; it occurs in bitter almonds and other kernels, in cherry and laurel leaves, etc.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 342 As muriatic acid is decomposed by the black oxide of manganese, so is hydrocyanic vapour by peroxide of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 317 Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 82 Amygdaleæ .. are particularly characterised by their .. hydrocyanic juice. 1896 RAMSAY *Organic Chem.* vi. 80 Hydrocyanic acid can be detected by the fact that when its solution is saturated with caustic potash, and a solution containing a ferrous and a ferric salt is added, a precipitate of Prussian blue is formed.

Hydrocyanite (həidrosəi·ănəit). *Min.* [Named 1870, f. Gr. *ὕδωρ*, *ὑδρο-* water + *κύανος* blue: see -ITE.] Anhydrous sulphate of copper occurring in pale green crystals, which, when exposed to the air, absorb water and become bright blue.

1875 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 29.

Hydrodynamic (həidro,dəi-, -dinæ·mik), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamic-us*: see HYDRODYNAMICS and DYNAMIC.] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hydrodynamic*, of or belonging to the power of water, or other fluids, at rest, or in motion. 1891 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 23 Aug. 482/1 To bring the whole organ [brain] to rest, a certain degree of peripheral hydrodynamic compression is required.

Hydrodynamical (-dəi-, dinæ·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to the forces acting upon or exerted by water or other liquids; belonging to HYDRODYNAMICS.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 189 Newton himself .. laid the foundation of hydrodynamical science. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 15 In his electrical, magnetical, and hydrodynamical researches. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 139 It depended on the hydrodynamical fact, that if a reservoir be filled with water to a certain height, the water will flow from an orifice at the bottom with a velocity proportionate to the height.

Hydrodynamics (həidro,dəi-, -dinæ·miks). [ad. mod.L. *hydrodynamica*: see HYDRO- a and DYNAMICS. Cf. F. *hydrodynamique.*

The Lat. word appears in a treatise by Daniel Bernoulli, 1738, entitled 'Hydrodynamica, sive de viribus et motibus fluidorum commentarii'.]

The branch of Physics which treats of the forces acting upon or exerted by liquids. In earlier use = HYDROKINETICS; now usually taken in a comprehensive sense to include Hydrokinetics and Hydrostatics; but the earlier usage is still retained by some physicists. (Cf. DYNAMICS.)

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 596 The certain principles of hydrodynamics laid down in this essay. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxiii. 338 The science describing the mechanical affection of fluids .. is properly and usually called by foreign writers *hydrodynamics*. 1819 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 17 When the bodies to which motion is communicated are fluid, another modification of the principles of dynamics takes place, which constitutes the science of hydrodynamics. 1829 *Nat. Phil.* I. *Hydrost.* 1 (U. K. S.) The whole science of liquids, or watery fluids, comprehending both Hydrostatics and Hydraulics, is sometimes called *Hydrodynamics*. 1881 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* No. 619. 434 Some of the finest principles of mathematical hydrodynamics have .. been put in requisition for perfecting the theory of hydraulic mechanism.

Hydrodynamometer (-dəinămɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. HYDRO- a + DYNAMOMETER.] An instrument for measuring the force exerted by a liquid in motion.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hydro-ele·ctric, *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + ELECTRIC.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to hydro-electricity; galvanic. *Obs.*

1832 *Nat. Philos., Electro-Magnet.* xiii. § 376 (U.K.S.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo-electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current, which, as it requires the intervention of a fluid element as one of its essential components, was denominated a Hydro-electric current. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1027 The powers of nature, as steam, the natural

power, lightning, the hydro-electric fluid, and light. *Ibid.* 1102 Engraving on a tin plate, produced by the action of the hydro-electric current. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydro-Electricus*, applied to the phenomena which produce the voltaic pile, because the presence of water is the condition of their full development: hydro-electric.

2. Effecting the development of electricity by the friction of water or steam: as in Armstrong's hydro-electric machine.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 408 The electric excitement resulting from the friction of water is applied to the construction of an electrical machine of great power, called the Hydro-electric machine. 1881 JUDD *Volcanoes* ii. 29 Every volcano in violent eruption is a very efficient hydro-electric machine.

So **Hy:dro-electri·city,** the electricity of the galvanic battery.

1851 J. GRAHAM in *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1052 Hydro-electricity, which is the grand agent in operations of this kind, is different in the phenomena it exhibits from that of dry electricity, or that shown by an electrical machine. For..the electricity of the galvanic battery is scarcely perceptible, unless that which is called the circuit be complete.

† **Hydroflu·ate.** *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUATE.] An old name for a fluoride viewed as a salt of hydrofluoric acid; also for a hydrofluoride, as in *hydrofluate of ammonia* = hydrogen ammonium fluoride, fluoride of ammonium and hydrogen, or acid fluoride of ammonium ($NH_4F.HF$).

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1031 Hydrofluate of ammonia remains in solution.

Hydrofluoboric (həi:dro₁flū₁obōᵒ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + BORIC.] In *hydrofluoboric acid* ($BF_3.HF$), or *hydrogen borofluoride*, a compound obtained by passing gaseous boron fluoride into water: also called *borofluorhydric acid.*

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 95 A new acid named hydrofluoboric acid ($3HF+2BF_3$). 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 634 Distilled with sulphuric acid, they [borofluorides] give off gaseous fluoride of boron and aqueous hydrofluoboric acid.

Hydrofluoric (haidroflu₁ǫ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUORIC. Cf. F. *hydrofluorique.*] Containing hydrogen and fluorine in chemical combination. **Hydrofluoric acid,** or *hydrogen fluoride* (HF), a colourless gas, fuming in moist air and rapidly absorbed by water.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 91 No acid can act upon it, except the hydro-fluoric, which dissolves it. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 670 Etching with hydrofluoric acid vapour is the best mode of marking scales of equal parts on glass tubes and jars.

Hydrofluosilicic (həi·dro₁flū₁osili·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + FLUO- + SILICIC.] Containing hydrogen, fluorine, and silicon in chemical combination. **Hydrofluosilicic acid** (H_2SiF_6), or *hydrogen silicofluoride*, a fuming liquid which gradually attacks glass, esp. on heating.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 315 Strontian and barytes are separated from each other, when in solution, by hydrofluosilicic acid, which precipitates barytes .. but not strontian. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 191 Hydrofluosilicic acid is the only test that forms a precipitate in cold and pretty strong solutions of soda salts.

So **Hydrofluosi·licate,** a salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base; a silicofluoride. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hydrogen (həi·drŏdʒĕn). *Chem.* Also 8–9 **hydrogene.** [a. F. *hydrogène*, f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water: see -GEN 1.]

1. One of the elements; a colourless, invisible, odourless gas; it burns with a pale-blue flame, whence its former name of *inflammable air.* It is the lightest substance known, having a specific gravity of about one-fourteenth of that of air. Symbol H; atomic weight 1.

It occurs free in nature in small quantities in certain volcanic gases, and is an essential constituent of all animal and vegetable matter. It forms two-thirds in volume and one-ninth in weight of water (H_2O), which is the sole product of the combustion of hydrogen in ordinary air. It is a constituent of all acids, in which it can be replaced by bases to form salts.

Antimoniuretted, arseniuretted, carburetted, phosphoretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted, telluretted hydrogen, early names sometimes still used for gaseous combinations of hydrogen with antimony, arsenic, carbon, phosphorus, selenium, sulphur, tellurium.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 132 *note*, Mr. Lavoisier and others of the French School have most ingeniously endeavoured to shew that water consists of pure air, called by them oxygene, and of inflammable air, called hydrogene. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 493 Inflammable air may be obtained in great purity by decomposing water, of which it is a constituent part. The French writers term it hydrogene, that is generator of water. 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 391 A mixture of carbonic acid, hydrogen, and nitrogen gaz. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 283 Hepatic air or sulphurated hydrogene gas. 1820 SHELLEY *Œdipus* I. 188 As full of blood as that of hydrogene. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 421 The carburetted hydrogen .. is generally employed for filling balloons. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 620 Hydrogen is present, equally with carbon, in every organic compound. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 111 Most of our ordinary combustibles..are rich in hydrogen. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 157 Dr. Huggins .. succeeded in establishing the existence of hydrogen in these remote regions of space.

2. *attrib.* **a.** *hydrogen harmonicon, lamp, line, spectrum*; **hydrogen acid** = HYDRACID; † **hydrogen air,** an old name for hydrogen, freq. also called **hydrogen gas** (cf. F. *gaz hydrogène*).

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 212 Arterial blood exposed to the contact of hydrogene air loses its vermilion colour. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 315 An air-balloon, on the hydrogen gas principle. 1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.*, *Hydrogen Gas*, sometimes termed inflammable gas, is formed by the union of hydrogen with caloric. It was discovered by Mr. Cavendish. 1866 S. MACADAM *G. Wilson's Inorg. Chem.* 93 This arrangement has been called the hydrogen harmonicon; but any of the combustible gases will produce musical notes if burned in the same way. *Ibid.* Index, Hydrogen acids, or hydracids. 1893 SIR R. BALL *In High Heav.* vii. 160 The spectrum of the star in the vicinity of the line G...The hydrogen line in that neighbourhood. *Ibid.* xv. 366 A bright line, such as one of those of which the hydrogen spectrum is composed.

b. In systematic names of chemical compounds of hydrogen with an element or radical = 'of hydrogen': as *hydrogen bromide* HBr, *h. chloride* HCl, *h. iodide* HI (also called hydrobromic, hydrochloric, and hydriodic acids); *hydrogen monoxide* or *protoxide* H_2O (water), *hydrogen dioxide* H_2O_2 (oxygenated water); *hydrogen arsenide* H_3As, *h. selenide* H_2Se, *h. sulphide* H_2S (also arseniuretted, seleniuretted, sulphuretted h.); *hydrogen disulphide* H_2S_2, *hydrogen potassium carbonate* $HKCO_3$, *hydrogen sodium arsenate* $HNa.AsO_4 + 12H_2O$. On the analogy of hydrogen chloride, etc., acids are often named as salts of hydrogen, e.g. *hydrogen acetate* $C_2H_3O_2.H$, *h. chlorate* $HClO_3$, *h. chlorite* $HClO_2$, *h. nitrate* HNO_3, *h. sulphate* H_2SO_4, *h. sulphite* H_2SO_3 (= acetic, chloric, chlorous, nitric, sulphuric, sulphurous acids).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 105 Hydrochloric Acid or Hydrogen Chloride. *Ibid.* 197 Hydrogen Sodium Carbonate or Bicarbonate of Soda..is a white crystalline powder which on heating is readily converted into sodium carbonate. *Ibid.* 320 Acetic acid .. hydrogen acetate. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 193 Hydrogen Iodate, or Iodic Acid. *Ibid.* 206 Hydrogen sulphide is a colourless gas, having the odour of putrid eggs. *Ibid.* 215 Hydrogen Telluride is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and selenietted hydrogen. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 519 In order to prepare the hydrogen arsenide in the pure state.

Hydrogenate (həi·drodʒĕneˡt, haidrǫ·dʒĕneˡt), *v. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ATE³. Cf. F. *hydrogéner.*] *trans.* To charge, or cause to combine, with hydrogen; to hydrogenize. Hence **Hydrogenated, -ating** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Hydrogena·tion.**

1809 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 464 Analogous to the hydrogenated sulphur of Berthollet. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Hydrogurets*,..in the writings of Berthollet, they are denominated Hydrogenated sulphurets. 1819 H. BUSK *Dessert* Notes 95 The excessive hydrogenation of the system. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 158 De-oxidizing or hydrogenating rays. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 89 Oxidation tends to the separation, hydrogenation to the conjunction of carbon atoms.

† **Hydrogenetted** (həi·drodʒĕnetĕd), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROGEN after *sulphuretted.*] Hydrogenated, hydrogenized.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 114 Ammonia is the most thoroughly deoxidised, or rather hydrogenetted, compound of nitrogen.

Hydrogenic (-dʒe·nik), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = HYDROGENOUS.

1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* I. i. 63 Hematite ..is sometimes possibly a direct hydrogenic formation.

Hydrogeniferous (həi:dro₁dʒĕni·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -(I)FEROUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeniferus*, containing hydrogen; applied by Tondi to the sublimed sulphur of thermal springs; hydrogeniferous. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydrogenium (həidro₁dʒī·niŏm). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IUM in names of new metals.] Hydrogen regarded as a metal, and, as such, capable of being absorbed or occluded by certain metals.

1868 T. GRAHAM in *Proc. Royal Soc.* (1869) XVII. 212 On the Relation of Hydrogen to Palladium. Examination of the properties of what, assuming its metallic character, would have to be named Hydrogenium. *Ibid.* 213 The density of hydrogenium then, appears to approach that of magnesium 1·743 by this first experiment. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 186 Metallic palladium takes up no less than 982 volumes of hydrogen gas, forming a veritable alloy of the metal with hydrogenium, or hydrogen in its solid form.

Hydrogenize (həi·drodʒĕnəi:z), *v. Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To charge, or combine with hydrogen. Hence **Hy·drogenized** *ppl. a.*; **Hy·drogenizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1802 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 194 The oxide of nickel was precipitated by hydrogenized sulphuret of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 91 Alcohol is also procurable from acetic acid by the hydrogenising processes of Wurtz and Mendius. *Ibid.* 130 By hydrogenising alloxan we obtain dialuric acid. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 25 Feb. 591/2 Coal or other hydrogenised gases.

Hydrogenous (həidrǫ·dʒĕnəs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDROGEN + -OUS.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of hydrogen.

†*Hydrogenous gas*, an early name for hydrogen; †*carbonated hydrogenous gas* = carburetted hydrogen; †*hydrogenous sulphurated gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. I. v. 81 Dr. Priestley obtained inflammable air, or hydrogenous gas. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 321 Sulphuretted hydrogenous waters. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 522 That an animal died immediately on inspiring hydrogenous sulphurated gas. 1848 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 349 The differences between the hydrogenous and the other gases. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. ii. 267 The structure of the hydrogenous protuberances.

Hydrogeology (həi:dro₁dʒi₁ǫ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. HYDRO- a + GEOLOGY: cf. F. *hydrogéologie.*] That part of geology which treats of the relations of water on or below the surface of the earth. Hence **Hydrogeolo·gical** *a.*, relating to this.

1824 R. WATT *Bibl. Brit.* III, Hydrogeology [referring to Lamarcke's *Hydrogéologie*]. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrogeologia*,..a branch of general physics which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth: hydro-geology. 1877 *Academy* 3 Nov. 434/2 Hydrogeology is a term which Mr. J. Lucas has introduced to denote the relation of geological science to the important subject of water-supply. A hydrogeological survey would..examine into all facts which relate to the form, the position, and the capacity of subterranean water-systems. 1881 J. SOLLAS in *Nature* XXIV. 474 Physiological geology..includes Meteorology, hydro-geology.

Hydrogogue, erroneous form of HYDRAGOGUE.

Hydrographer (həidrǫ·grăfəɹ). [This and the following words are 16th c. formations on Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρο- water, on the pattern of the corresponding *geographer, -graphic, -graphical, -graphy,* which came down through L. from actual Gr. formations. The immediate precursors of the English words were the Fr. *hydrographe* (1548), *hydrographique, -graphie* (1551).]

One skilled or practised in hydrography; *spec.* one whose business it is to make hydrographic surveys and to construct charts of the sea, its currents, etc., as the *Hydrographer to the Admiralty.*

The first Hydrographer to the Navy was appointed in 1795.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Table T ij, Shipmans compasse unknowne to the olde Hydrographers. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 18 What way, the Tides and Ebbes, come and go, the Hydrographer ought to recorde. *c*1675 J. SELLER *Coasting Pilot* title-p., Collected and Published by John Seller, Hydrographer in Ordinary to the King. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 288 The South Sea must be of a greater breadth..than it's commonly reckoned by Hydrographers. 1795 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 12 Aug. I. 124 We would humbly propose to Your Majesty that a proper person should be fixed upon to be appointed Hydrographer to this Board. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* ii. 9 Captain Beaufort, the Admiralty hydrographer. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* 609 All the best hydrographers..agree ..that the Florida current dies out in the mid-Atlantic.

Hydrographic (həidro₁græ·fik), *a.* [See prec.] = next. *Hydrographic Department* (or *Office*), the office of the Hydrographer to the Admiralty in Great Britain, and of the Navy Department in U.S.

In Great Britain the style *Hydrographic Department* has been used in the official Navy List since 1854, while in other official documents the title is *Hydrographical.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 24 Those dreadful flats of Death, where notwithstanding our Hydrographic cards.. we had doubtless been cast away. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 574 The..traverses..He on the hydrographic circle laid. 1854 *Navy List* 187 Hydrographic and Harbour Department, Rear Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. 106 These three rivers should all be regarded as belonging to one hydrographic basin. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 11 The Chart-room..with ranges of shelves stocked with charts and hydrographic, magnetic, and meteorological instruments.

Hydrographical (həidro₁græ·fikăl), *a.* [See HYDROGRAPHER.] Pertaining or relating to hydrography. *Hydrographical Department*: see prec.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 23 The Heauenly Globe, may..be duely described vpon the Geographicall, and Hydrographicall Globe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 226 As we may see in their Hydrographicall Cards. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1682) To Rdr. 2, Charts, Maps, Globes and all other Hydrographical and Geographical Descriptions. 183– LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 185 The hydrographical basin of the Mississippi displays, on the grandest scale, the action of running water on the surface of a vast continent. 1862 *Admiralty Ord. in Council* 19 July II. 3 In the Chart Branch of the Hydrographical Department of Your Majesty's Navy. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* xi. (1878) 164 During the hydrographical survey of the Ægean Sea.

Hence **Hydrogra·phically** *adv. rare.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydrographically*, by the Art of Hydrography.

Hydrography (həidrǫ·grăfi). Also 6 **hidro-.** [See HYDROGRAPHER.]

1. The science which has for its object the description of the waters of the earth's surface, the sea, lakes, rivers, etc., comprising the study and mapping of their forms and physical features, of the contour of the sea-bottom, shallows, etc., and of winds, tides, currents, and the like. (In earlier use, including the principles of Navigation.) Also a treatise on this science, a scientific description of the waters of the earth.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM (*title*) The Cosmographical Glasse, conteyning the pleasant Principles of Cosmographie, Geographie, Hydrographie or Nauigation. 1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Secr.* (1607) 47 Hidrography is the description of the Ocean Sea, with all Iles, bancks, rocks and sands therein contained. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 260 Fournier (who is .. skilfull in what relates to Hydrography) mentions an Inun-

dation on the Coasts of America. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 62 Fournier in .. his Hydrography hath laboured to prove the contrary of all this. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Some of the best authors use the term in a more extensive sense; so as to denote the same with navigation. In this sense hydrography includes the doctrine of sailing; the art of making sea-charts, with the uses thereof [etc.]. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 1973 He compleated the hydrography of the habitable globe. 1851-9 BEECHEY in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 17 Other curious and important facts in physical hydrography have been ascertained. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LII. 552 The body of the work, to which the title of hydrography is applied, consists in the determination of existing water supply.

2. The subject-matter of this science; the hydrographical features of the globe or part of it; the distribution of water on the earth's surface.

1852 EARP *Gold Col. Austr.* 33 Capt. Stokes has added immensely to our knowledge of the hydrography of tropical Australia. 1882 *Times* 21 Sept. 3 The geography and hydrography of the ground must be studied.

†3. [Gr. *γραφή, -γραφία* writing.] Writing with water. (In quots. *fig.* with reference to tears.) *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxliii, More then a Man, and Mightier then a King; A Text of Honour, weak Hydrographie. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 61 Whose Fate we see Thus copyed out in Grief's Hydrography.

†Hydro·guret. *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDROG-EN + -URET (after *sulphuret*).] A compound of hydrogen with another element; a hydruret or hydride.

1819 *Pantologia, Hydrogurets*, substances formed by the union of hydrogen gas with such combustible bodies as were deemed simple when the name was imposed. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., A hydroguret is usually designated by a name taken from the other substance of the combination, as the hydroguret of carbon is called *Carburetted hydrogen.*

So **†Hydro·guretted** *a.*, chemically combined with hydrogen.

1806 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 37 Solutions of hydroguretted sulphurets. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydrogureted sulphuret of potassa may be formed by boiling flowers of sulphur in liquid hydrate of potassa, or by digesting sulphur with the liquid hydro-sulphuret.

‖ **Hydrohæmia** (həidro,hī·miă). *Path.* [f. HYDRO- b + Gr. *αἷμα* blood.] = HYDRÆMIA.

1840 ANCELL *Lect. Blood* xix. in *Lancet* 1 Aug. 667/1 We may take another view of poverty of blood or hydrohæmia. *Ibid.*, In hydrohæmia the serum is in general transparent.

Hence **Hydrohæ·mic, -hemic** *a.* = HYDRÆMIO; also **†Hy·drohemy** = Hydrohæmia (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

Hydroid (həi·droid), *a.*, *sb.* [f. HYDRA 6 + -OID.]

A. *adj. Zool.* Resembling or allied to the genus HYDRA of Hydrozoa. a. Belonging to the order or subclass *Hydroidea*, of which *Hydra* is the typical genus. b. Of the nature of a hydroid (see B. b): opposed to *medusoid.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. iii. 227 Hydroid zoophytes with expanded tentacles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 132 Some medusoids .. the hydroid stages of which are not .. known. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 746 Colonies containing polymorphic hydroid individuals, and generally medusoid as well.

B. *sb. Zool.* a. A Hydrozoan belonging to the *Hydroidea.* b. One of the two forms of zooids occurring in Hydrozoa, resembling *Hydra* in structure, but typically asexual: opposed to *Medusa.*

1865 E. & A. AGASSIZ *Seaside Stud. Nat. Hist.* 21 Below these [Ctenophorae and Discophorae] come the Hydroids, embracing the most minute .. of all these animals. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 332 The fixed hydroids and swimming jelly-fishes are alternate forms assumed by the successive generations of the same animal. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 745 The Hydroid is (1) a permanent locomotor sexual form, multiplying by gemmation, but only temporarily colonial,—*Hydra*: (2) a larval form which passes by a metamorphosis into a Medusa: (3) a non-sexual but permanent form, sometimes solitary, usually however multiplying by gemmation .. giving origin to colonies: (4) a locomotor sexual form .. never multiplying by gemmation.

Hydroi·dean. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydroidea* (see prec.) + -AN.] = HYDROID B. a.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 747 The existence of a free sexual Hydroidean—*Hydra.*

Hydrokinetic (-kəine·tik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- a + KINETIC.] Relating to the motion of liquids. So **Hydrokine·tical** *a.* in same sense; **Hydrokine·tics**, the kinetics of liquids; that branch of hydrodynamics (in the wider sense) which deals with the motion of liquids.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 367 The case of images in hydrokinetics when the fluid is bounded by a rigid plane surface. 1876 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* 139 The hydrokinetic researches of Helmholtz.

Hydrologic (həidrolo·dʒik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hydrologia* (see HYDROLOGY) + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrologique.*] = next.

1837 B. F. FERNOW in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 226 We .. consider the forests .. as regulators of hydrologic conditions, influencing the waterflow in springs, brooks, and rivers.

Hydrological (həidrolo·dʒikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to hydrology; relating to the properties of water, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1670 W. SIMPSON (*title*) Hydrological Essayes; or a Vindication of Hydrologia Chymica, being a Further Discovery of the Scarborough Spaw, and the right use thereof. 1716 M. DAVIS *Athen. Brit.* III. Dissert. Physick 56 The Astrological and Hydrological Branches of Physick. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1882 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 451 The summer and winter flow and other hydrological peculiarities of the English rivers.

Hydrology (həidrɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. mod.L. *hydrologia*, f. Gr. *ὕδρο-* water: see -LOGY. Cf. F. *hydrologie.*] The science which treats of water, its properties and laws, its distribution over the earth's surface, etc.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 49 Wallerius was the first who made accurate enquiries into the Aqueous Kingdom, or Hydrology. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Hydrology*, is that part of natural history which examines and explains the nature and properties of water in general. 1866 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* X. 209 Mr. Blackwell's memoir entitled 'The Hydrology of the St. Laurence'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Sept. 7/2 The whole science of hydrology .. depends on the study of rainfall.

Hence **Hydro·logist** [cf. F. *hydrologue*], one skilled in hydrology.

1830 in MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*

Hydrolysis (həidrɒ·lisis). [f. Gr. *ὕδωρ, ὑδρο-* water + *λύσις* dissolving, f. *λύειν* to dissolve.] A decomposition of water in which the two constituents (H and OH) are separated and fixed in distinct compounds.

1880 H. E. ARMSTRONG *Introd. Study Org. Chem.* (ed. 2) 190 *note*, Decompositions like those of starch into dextrose, of cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose .. which involve the fixation of the elements of water, may all be said to be the result of *hydrolysis*, and those substances which, like sulphuric acid, diastase, emulsin, etc., induce hydrolysis, may be termed hydrolytic agents or *hydrolysts.* The substance hydrolysed is the *hydrolyte.* The mere fixation of the elements of water unaccompanied by decomposition .. may be termed *hydration* in contradistinction. 1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 893/1 Other processes .. already in constant use on very large scales .. [are] bromination and chlorination, nitration, sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1894 MCGOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 84 By saponification or hydrolysis of their ethers.

So **Hy·drolyse** *v.*, to subject to hydrolysis; **Hydrolyst** [cf. *analyst*], a hydrolytic agent; **Hydrolyte** [Gr. *λυτός* that may be dissolved], a body subjected to hydrolysis.

See quot. 1880 above.

Hydrolytic (həidrolı·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *λυτικ-ός* having the property of dissolving; see prec.] Of or pertaining to hydrolysis.

1875 A. GAMGEE tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* (1878) 224 The products of the hydrolytic decomposition of all the essential constituents of the body. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 186 The action .. is of such a kind as is effected by the agents called catalytic, and by that particular class of catalytic agents called hydrolytic. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 520 Fermentation, like putrefaction, is a hydrolytic process.

†Hydroma·nce. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 4 ydromaunce. [a. OF. *ydromance.*] = HYDROMANCY.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 45 And of the flood his ydromaunce And of the fire the piromaunce.

†Hydromancer. *Obs.* [f. HYDROMANC-Y + -ER¹.] One who practises hydromancy.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 96 þus are callid geomanceris, þat werkun bi þe 3erþ. And idromauncers, þat þus wirkun bi þe watir. 1692 in COLES. Hence 1775 in ASH.

Hydromancy (hə·idrɒmænsi). Also 5 ydro-, 6 hidromancy, 6-7 hydromantie, 7 -ty. [a. F. *hydromancie*, or ad. late L. *hydromantīa*, a. Gr. **ὑδρομαντεία*, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *μαντεία* divination: see -MANCY.] Divination by means of signs derived from water, its tides and ebbs, etc., or the pretended appearance of spirits therein.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 Pyromancye, Ydromancye .. and many other scyences. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xxxvi. 77/2 Ydromancye, that is wytchecrafte done in the water. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Leyz le Roy's Interchang. Var. Things* 50a, Necromantie, Geomantie, Hydromantie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 631 As for Anaxchitis, it is said, That spirits may be raised by it in the skill of Hydromantie. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 293 Numa him-selfe .. was faine to fall to Hydromancie. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1849) II. 377 A species of hydromancy appears to have been practised at wells. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 112 The 'suspended ring' .. is .. described by Peucer among various modes of hydromancy.

Hydromania (həidrɒmē·niă). [f. HYDRO- + MANIA; cf. F. *hydromanie.*] A mania or craze for water; *Path.* an excessive craving for water or liquids.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 17, I .. have discovered that the hydromania is almost as bad as the hydrophobia. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 9, I have a hydromania in the way of lakes, rivers, and waterfalls. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 248 In view of the almost insane craving ('hydromania') for fluid .. the question has been considered whether the diuresis could be controlled by placing limits on the amount of fluid ingested.

Hence **Hydroma·niac**, a person affected with hydromania; **Hydromani·acal** *a.*, affected with hydromania.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hydromaniacus*, .. hydromaniacal. 1880 PIESSE *Lab. Chem. Wonders* 54 Liable to be drowned in a flood of watery effusions from the modern hydromaniacs.

Hydromantic (həidrɒmæ·ntik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *hydromantic-us*, f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *μαντικός* prophetic: see -MANTIC. Cf. F. *hydromantique.*]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to hydromancy. *Hydromantic machine, vessel*: see quot. 1741.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 157 Its own hydromantick vehicle. 1741 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The writers in optics furnish us with divers hydromantic machines, vessels, etc. .. To make a hydromantic vessel, which shall exhibit the images of external objects, as if swimming in water.

†B. *sb. Obs.* 1. = HYDROMANCY.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 16 To tell by thadromantick ticke, ebbes and tides.

2. One skilled or practised in hydromancy.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 215 Sorcerers, Inchanters, Hydro- and Pyro-mantiques.

So **Hydroma·ntical** *a.*, **Hydroma·ntically** *adv.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hydromantically*, by Hydromancy.

Hydromechanics (həi·drɒmĭkæ·niks). [f. HYDRO- a + MECHANICS.] The mechanics of liquids; hydrodynamics (in its wider sense); esp. in relation to its application to mechanical contrivances.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 94 Hydro-Mechanics, as Instruments to illustrate the Motion and Impinging Force of Waves, &c. 1884 *Science* 18 Jan. 78/2 The important place which .. hydromechanics has occupied in modern mathematical physics since the labors of Helmholtz, Maxwell, and Thomson, in reducing the mathematical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of the motion of incompressible fluids.

So **Hydromecha·nical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hydromechanics; relating to the employment of water in mechanical contrivances.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 293 A hydromechanical engine, whereby a weight amounting to 2304 lbs can be raised by a simple lever, through equal space, in much less time than could be done by any apparatus constructed on the known principles of mechanics. 1831 *Athenæum* 5 Mar. 339/1 Dr. O. J. Lodge showed two hydromechanical analogies of electricity.

Hydromel (hə·idrɒmel). Also 5 ydromele, 6 hydromell, 7 hidromel. [a. L. *hydromel*, ad. Gr. *ὑδρόμελι*, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *μέλι* honey. With the earliest forms cf. OF. *ydromelle.*] A liquor consisting of a mixture of honey and water, which when fermented is called *vinous hydromel* or *mead.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 83 A stynkynge wounde is heelid in remeuynge awey þe stinche & þe rotenes; & þus is myche worþ a waischinge of ydromel: þat is hony & watir soden togidere wiþ mirre. 1563 T. GALE *Treat. Gunshot* 2 b (Stanf.), Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it bee taken with cummyne in hydromell. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 367 In Russia, Moscovy and Tartary, they use Mead, .. this is that which the antients called hydromel. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 18/1 The young man used to drink the Russian beverage of hydromel, a kind of mead. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 42 A fountain I—yea, but flowing deep With nectar and with hydromel.

Hydrometer (həidrɒ·mĭtəi). [mod. f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + -METER.

F. *hydromètre* (first recorded 1768) was app. adopted from English, but has commonly the sense 'rain-gauge', the hydrometer being called in F. *aréomètre*, ARÉOMETER.]

1. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, or sometimes (as in *Nicholson's Hydrometer*) for finding the specific gravity of either liquids or solids.

The common type consists of a graduated stem having a hollow bulb and a weight at its lower end, so as to float with the stem upright in a liquid, the specific gravity of which is indicated by the depth to which the stem is immersed. Special names are given to it as constructed for particular liquids, as *alcoholometer, acidimeter, lactometer*, etc.

Nicholson's Hydrometer consists of a brass cylinder having a small pan supported on a stem above the water and another pan dependent below in the water; the specific gravity of a solid body is calculated from the difference of its weights in air and in water, as determined by weighing it in the upper and lower pans respectively.

1675 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. II. 214 A New Easy Instrument (a Hydrometer). 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xl. II. 245, I had neither hydrometer nor thermometer to ascertain the weight and warmth of this water. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Mr. Nicholson has made an improvement by which the hydrometer is adapted to the general purpose of finding the specific gravity both of solids and fluids. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 285 The hydrometer .. shows that the water of the North Atlantic is, parallel for parallel, lighter than water in the Southern Ocean. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The most familiar hydrometer, to many, is a hen's egg, used by a farmer's wife to test the strength of lye for making soap.

2. An instrument used to determine the velocity or force of a current; a current-gauge.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hydrometer*, an instrument wherewith to measure the gravity, density, velocity, force, or other properties, of water. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrometer* .. called by various specific names, according to its construction or use, as *tachometer, rheometer, hydrometric fan-balance, Woltmann's mill*, etc.

‖ **Hydrometra** (həidrɒmī·tră). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *μήτρα* womb. Cf. F. *hydrométre.*] An accumulation of watery mucous fluid in the cavity of the womb; dropsy of the uterus.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1819 in *Pantologia.* 1871 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 256 A closure of the os internum uteri having been effected by adhesion, hydrometra ensues.

Hydrometric (həidrɒme·trik), *a.* [f. as HYDROMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hydrométrique.*]

1. Of or pertaining to hydrometry, or to the determination of specific gravity by the hydrometer.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1850 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* ix. § 407 In order to weigh the seas in this manner, it is necessary that the little hydrometric balance by which it is to be done should be well and truly adjusted.

2. Relating to the measurement of the velocity and force of currents.

'*Hydrometric pendulum*, a current-gage. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the center of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1864 in WEBSTER.

So **Hydrome·trical** *a.* = prec.

1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 654 The hydrometrical principles laid down in this essay. 1807 P. JONAS (*title*) A Complete Set of Hydrometrical Tables.

Hydrometry (həidrɒ·mĕtri). [ad. mod.L. *hydrometria*, f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *-μετρία* measuring; cf. F. *hydrométrie*.] The determination of specific gravity by means of the hydrometer; hence, that part of hydrostatics which deals with this.

In early use the term seems to have been co-extensive with 'hydrodynamics' (in the mod. sense).

[1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Hydrometria includes both hydrostatics, and hydraulics.] *Ibid.*, In the year 1694 .. a new chair, or professorship, of hydrometry, was founded in the university of Boulogna. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrometria*, *Hydrometry*, the mensuration of water and other fluid bodies, their gravity, force, velocity, quantity, etc.; including both hydrostatics and hydraulics. 1847 CRESY *Encycl. Civ. Engin.* I. iv. 207 A new chair was created for him [Dominico Guglielmini], under the title of that of Hydrometry, which, from that period, was accounted deserving of being ranked among the cultivated sciences.

‖ **Hydronephrosis** (həi·drɒnɪfrō·sis). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *νεφρ-ός* kidney + -OSIS.] A distended condition of the ureter, the pelvis, and the renal calices caused by an obstruction of the outflow of urine; dropsy of the kidney.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 81/2 Atrophy of the kidney with..hydronephrosis. 1890 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 1299/1 Hydronephrosis in former times was treated by tapping.

So **Hydronephrotic** (-nɪfrɒ·tik) [f. prec.: cf. *amaurosis, amaurotic*] *a.*, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with hydronephrosis.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 901 A very large hydronephrotic sac sometimes consists of a single cavity. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 885/1 Specimens of hydronephrotic kidneys.

Hydropath (həi·drɒpæþ). [mod. (= G. *hydropath*, F. *hydropathe*) f. HYDROPATHY (cf. *allopath*, etc.).] = HYDROPATHIST.

1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 146 How different would have been my lot in this world, if this distinguished physician had been an hydropath himself thirty years ago! 1843 T. J. GRAHAM *Cold-Water System* (ed. 2) 5 There are not a few diseases in which the skilful physician will be far more successful by the use of medicine, and his other ordinary means, than the most perfect hydropath.

Hydropathic (həidrɒpæ·þik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. HYDROPATH-Y + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hydropathy; practising hydropathy.

1843 *Tait's Mag.* Apr. 271/1 When the cold-water cure was first heard of in this country, we prophesied..that there would forthwith be numerous Hydropathic Establishments in England. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 784 Hydropathic bandages. 1859 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 4 Hydropathic establishments are now to be found in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and in America. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. ii. 81, I went in 1848 for some months to Malvern for hydropathic treatment.

B. *sb.* Short for *hydropathic establishment*.

1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xxiii, To go to a Hydropathic in the wilds of Scotland or Ireland. 1895 A. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* x. 240 Dull with villa lodgings and hideous hydropathics.

So **Hydropa·thical** *a.* = prec.

1844 DICKENS in Forster *Life* IV. i. 137, I had withdrawn from Public Life..to pass the evening of my days in hydropathical pursuits and the contemplation of virtue.

Hydropathist (həidrɒ·păþist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises or advocates hydropathy.

1847 (*title*) Hints to the Sick, the Lame, and Lazy, or Passages in the Life of a Hydropathist, by a Veteran. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 287 The family doctor—he was an hydropathist. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Treatment .. proved serviceable and sanative by practical hydropathists.

Hydropathize (həidrɒ·păþəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise hydropathy.

1855 Geo. ELIOT *Ess.* (1884) 319 People who only allow themselves to be idle under the pretext of hydropathising. 1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 172, I am here hydropathising and coming to life again.

Hydropathy (həidrɒ·păþi). [mod. (= G. *hydropathie*), f. HYDRO-, on analogy of *allopathy*, *homœopathy*, the second element of these words having been vaguely apprehended as = 'treatment' or 'cure' of disease.] A kind of medical treatment, originated in 1825 by Vincenz Preissnitz at Gräfenberg in Germany, consisting in the external and internal application of water; the water-cure.

1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 1 On hydropathy, or the water-cure treatment. 1858 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 112 On Tuesday I go for a fortnight's hydropathy. 1869 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* Pref. 3 Hydropathy was practised at Gräfenberg .. twenty years before it was known in England.

Hydrophane (həi·drɒfe|n). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *-φανής* apparent, *φανός* bright, clear, f. *φαίνειν* to show.] A variety of opaque or partly translucent opal which absorbs water upon immersion and becomes transparent.

1784 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* 114 Opals and chalcedonies, which by admitting water within their pores, are called hydrophanes. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 36 The stone called hydrophane (agate) is opaque, until dipped into water, when it absorbs..one sixth of its weight of the water, and..gives passage to light. 1875 BLACKMORE *Alice Lorraine* III. xxiii. 306 Changed its dullness (like a hydrophane immersed) into glancing and reflecting play of tender light and life.

Hydrophanous (həidrɒ·fănəs), *a. Min.* [f. prec. + -OUS: cf. *diaphanous*.] Having the property of becoming transparent by immersion in water, as certain opals.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 362 The *oculus mundi*, or hydrophanous stone, steeped in water .. will .. become by that means more transparent than otherwise. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 185 The colours of Labrador felspar, and of precious and hydrophanous opal, which we have shewn to be produced by thin plates and minute pores and tubes.

† **Hydropha·ntic.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὑδροφαντικ-ή* discovery of water, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *-φαντης* manifester, f. *φαίνειν* to show.] A water-finder.

1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 79 Hydrophanticks, or Discoverers of Water.

Hydrophilite (həidrɒ·filəit). *Min.* [Named 1869 from Gr. *ὑδρο-* + *φίλ-ος* loving + -ITE: from its affinity for water.] Native calcium chloride; chlorocalcite. 1875 in DANA *Min.* App. ii.

Hydrophilous (həidrɒ·filəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Water-loving. **a.** Applied to certain insects.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophilus*, .. applied by Moehring to a Family (*Hydrophilæ*) corresponding to those which Illiger names *Hygrobatæ*; loving or frequenting water: hydrophilous.

b. *nonce-wd.* Fond of a watering-place.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 259 The crowded rendezvous of fastidious fashionables and hydrophilous ennui.

Hydrophobe (həi·drŏfoub). [a. F. *hydrophobe*, ad. L. *hydrophob-us*, Gr. *ὑδροφόβος* having a horror of water, f. *ὑδρο-* water + *φόβος* fear, dread.] One suffering from, or affected with, hydrophobia.

Hydrophobia (həidrŏfō·u·biă). In 6 *erron.* **hidroforbia**, and anglicized 7-8 **hydrophoby** (həidrɒ·fŏbi). [a. L. *hydrophobia* (Cælius Aurelianus *c* 420), a. Gr. *ὑδροφοβία* (in Celsus, A.D. 50) horror of water, rabid disease, f. *ὑδροφόβος* (see prec.).]

1. *Path.* A symptom of rabies or canine madness when transmitted to man, consisting in an aversion to water or other liquids, and difficulty in swallowing them; hence the disease of rabies, esp. in human beings.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* 122 *Hidroforbia* or abhorynge of water. .. This impediment doth come .. of a melancoly humour. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. 1. iv, The most knowne are these, *Lycanthropia*, *Hydrophobia*, *Chorus sancti viti*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 231 *margin*, Upon the biting of a mad dog there ensues an hydrophobia or fear of water. 1752 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 412 Isaac Cranfield..was received into the infirmary..with an hydrophobia upon him. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 95 Its [Mus giganteus] bite is dangerous, and sometimes produces hydrophobia. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia*, ..is the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal, and is so called from the violent and suffocating spasms of the throat which occur when the patient attempts to drink. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 96 Man inoculated by the rabie virus of a mad dog suffers from the terrible disease called popularly hydrophobia, from a dread of water and inability to swallow liquids being a main feature of the malady, but more accurately the disease is known in man also as rabies.

β. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 322 That symptome of hydrophobie or fearing water, incident to those that be bitten with a mad dog. *a* 1711 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 432 He whom Hydrophoby infests, Fair Water of all things detests. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 199 Before the appearance of the Hydrophoby or other symptoms of madness.

2. In etymological sense: Dread or horror of water. Also *fig.* madness.

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, What then..must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been! *a* 1772 HUME *Let.* in Haldane *Life Adam Smith* (1887) iii. 34, I am mortally sick at sea, and regard with..a kind of hydrophobia the great gulf that lies between us. 1802 *Morning Post* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 161, I'm raving with a French hydrophoby. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 317 The hydrophobia of a wild and homeless scepticism. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 86 For my part I have a hydrophobia: you will scarcely get me to wet my feet.

Hence **Hydropho·bial, Hydropho·bian, Hydropho·bious** *adjs.*, hydrophobic; **Hydropho·biac, -pho·bian**, one suffering from hydrophobia.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 280 One..said, that old man was now Hydrophobial or had the Disease causing the fear of water, and to have been lately bitten by a mad dog. *Ibid.* 282 The madness..doth forthwith arise, and the Hydrophobians are left without hope. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 58 Hydrophobial patients..generally die in strong convulsions. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 177 Poodle-dogs in the highest state of hydrophobious fury. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* II. vii. 176 What a pity he might not smother her like a hydrophobiac!

Hydrophobic (həidrŏfɒ·bik, -fō·u·bik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *hydrophobic-us*, a. Gr. *ὑδροφοβικ-ός*: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *hydrophobique* (OF. *ydroforbique*).] Of or pertaining to hydrophobia; suffering from or affected with hydrophobia.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 348 Out of these eleven, five died hydrophobic. *a* 1815 A. FULLER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxix. 14 The hydrophobic saliva. 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 200 The number of hydrophobic deaths.

B. *sb.* One affected with hydrophobia.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug., The cruel superstition that a human hydrophobic can legally be smothered.

So **Hydropho·bical** *a.* = prec.

1650 W. CHARLETON *Ternary of Paradoxes* cxlviii. 77 The primitive and genuine Phansy of all the blood in the wounded body..compulsively assumes the Hydrophobicall phansy of the Exotick Tincture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hydrophobical*.

Hydrophobist (həidrɒ·fōbist). [f. HYDROPHOBIA + -IST.]

1. One who treats cases of hydrophobia.

1855 W. WHITE *Suffolk Direct.* 740 Underwood Dan, Farmer and Hydrophobist.

2. One who has a dread of or aversion to water.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 215 A learned hydrophobist addressing himself to those whom he styles the Anti-christian Sect, vulgarly and illiterately calling themselves tea-totalers. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 Mar. 4/1 The hydrophobists who hurled whisky bottles against the sides of the Kentucky, as she was launcht.

Hydrophobous (həidrɒ·fōbəs), *a.* [f. L. *hydrophob-us* (see HYDROPHOBE) + -OUS.]

1. = HYDROPHOBIC.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 262 The canine madness quickly shews it self in the Hydrophobous. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 309 Smothered up in down ..like an hydrophobous patient. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Med. Greece* Wks. 1890 VII. 339 If we should suddenly prove hydrophobous in the middle of this paper.

2. Having a dread of water. (Cf. HYDROPHOBIA 2.)

1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 298 Sometimes Horses are afraid of Water, and such are said to be Hydrophobous.

† **Hydro·phoby.** *Obs.* Anglicized form of HYDROPHOBIA, q.v.

Hydrophone (həi·drŏfoun). [f. HYDRO- a + Gr. *-φωνος*, f. *φωνή* voice, sound, on analogy of *microphone*, etc.] An instrument for the detection of sound by water; also of water, or of something in water, by sound. **a.** A bag containing water, placed between the stethoscope and the chest, to intensify the sounds heard in auscultation. **b.** (See quot. 1887.) **c.** An instrument devised to give warning by electricity to a port or fleet of the approach of a hostile vessel.

1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year Bk. Med.* 59 A water-bag increases the impression conveyed to the ear by the wooden stethoscope if it be placed between the flat ear-piece and the external ear. The name of hydrophone has been given to it. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 96 Another form of instrument, introduced by Dr. Scott Alison, and termed by him a 'hydrophone'. 1887 *Engineering* 29 July 131 The hydrophone .. is a clever little instrument devised to detect any water escapes from the mains or service pipes, cocks or closets. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Captain McEvoy's hydrophone..in connection with a new instrument named a kinesiscope..has for its object the prevention of surprise attacks from torpedo boats, or other hostile vessels, approaching anchorages or mine fields.

Hydrophoran (həidrɒ·fōrăn), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hydrophor-a* (f. HYDRA + Gr. *-φόρος* bearing) + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Hydrophora*, one of the three sub-classes of Hydrozoa, comprising *Hydra* and compound forms bearing zooids similar to Hydra. b. *sb.* One of the *Hydrophora*. So **Hydro·phorous** *a.*, related to the *Hydrophora*.

Hydrophore (həi·drŏfōəl). [ad. Gr. *ὑδροφόρ-ος* water-carrying.] An instrument for procuring specimens of water from any desired depth, in a river, lake, or ocean.

1842 D. STEVENSON *Marine Surveying & Hydrometry*, An apparatus, (to which I have applied the name of the hydrophore). 1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 307 When the hydrophore is to be used, it is lowered to the required depth by the pole, which is fixed to its side. 1864 in WEBSTER.

‖ **Hydrophthalmia** (həidrɒfþæ·lmiă). *Path.* Also (anglicized) **hy·drophtha·lmy.** [f. HYDRO- b + OPHTHALMIA.] 'Expansion of the whole eye with increase of its fluid contents' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Hence **Hydrophtha·lmic** *a.*, 'of or belonging to hydrophthalmia' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hydrophthalmy*, a Disease of the Eye, when it grows to a wonderful bigness, and starts almost out of the Head. 1784 E. FORD in *Med. Commun.* I. 409 Cases of hydrophthalmia.

Hydrophyte (həi·drŏfəit). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *φυτ-όν* plant.] An aquatic plant: applied esp. to the *Algæ*.

1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 72 The number of hydrophytes, as they are termed, is very considerable. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81, I shall..consider Algals, or Hydrophytes, as forming the first grand group. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 Hydrophytes. Water-plants.

Hence **Hydrophyto·graphy**, the description of aquatic plants; **Hydrophyto·logy**, the branch of botany which deals with aquatic plants.

1847 CRAIG, *Hydrophytology*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hydrophytography*.

‖ **Hydrophyton** (həidrɒ·fitɒn). *Zool.* [f. as prec.] The branched plant-like structure supporting the zooids in certain colonial Hydrozoa.

1885 *Athenæum* 28 Mar. 412/1 In this [*Thuiaria heteromorpha*] are found combined on the same hydrophyton no fewer than three morphological types which, if occurring separately, would be justly regarded as representing three genera. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 245 The hydranths are lodged in perisarcal cups or *hydrothecæ* (=*calycles*) and are borne by a supporting plant-like structure or *hydrophyton*. This hydrophyton..is divisible into a system of stems with branches, the *hydrocaulus*, and of rooting fibres, the *hydrorhiza*, by which the colony is attached to some foreign object.

Hence **Hydrophytous** *a.*, having the character of a hydrophyton.

Hydropic (həidrɒ·pik), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–6 ydropike, 5 ydropycke, idropik, 6 -ique, edrop(p)ic, 6–8 hydropick, 7– hydropic. [ME. a. OF. *ydropique, -ike* (12th c.), ad. L. *hydrōpic-us*, a. Gr. *ὑδρωπικ-ός*, f. *ὕδρωψ, ὑδρωπ-* Hydrops. In 16th c. conformed to the L.: so F. *hydropique*.]

A. *adj.* 1. = Dropsical 1, 2.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 428 b/1 One parfytelye ydropycke or fylled with dropsy. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 109 His wambe .. wes swolin, as he had been edroppic [*printed* edroppit]. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxv. (Arb.) 306 The hydropick and swelling gowte. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 49 Like an Hydropick body ful of Rhewms. 1752 Berkeley *Further Th. Tar-water* Wks. III. 505 This medicine .. is to hydropic patients a strong purge. 1784 Johnson *Let.* 9 Sept. in *Boswell*, Of the hydropick tumour there is now very little appearance. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 354 Some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax [etc.]. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 327 When the general hydropic enlargement..began to increase.

†2. Having an insatiable thirst, like a dropsical person; hence *fig. Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1096 Drye folk & ydropike. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* VII. viii. (Bodl. MS. 263) lf. 354 b/2 This excessif Glotoun Moste Idropik drank ofte ageyn Iust; The mor he drank, the mor he was athrust. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* vi. (1824) 39 If some mens hydropick insatiablenesse had not learned to thirst the more by how much more they drank. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Econ.* I. 172 Thy voice, hydropic fancy! calls aloud For costly draughts.

3. Charged or swollen with water; swollen.

1651 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* I. xxvii. 349 It .. swels like an hydropick cloud. 1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 33 The Hydropic Kingdoms of the Bog. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* x. 439 Dark Clouds..hang their deep Hydropick Bellies down. 1880 Gunther *Fishes* 122 The young..remain in an undeveloped condition, assuming an hydropic appearance.

†4. Tending to cause dropsy. *Obs. rare.*

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 32 So unwholsome and Hydropick he conceived this drink to be.

†5. Having the quality of curing dropsy. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 299 Astringents and Strengthners are always mixt with Hydropick Medicines. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 13 Hydropic Ale.

B. *sb.* 1. A dropsical person. Now *rare.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 Thai may be comparit to the edropic, the quhilk the mair that he drynk the mair he hes desire to drynk. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 221 No physician would reach water to an hydropick that earnestly thirsts for it. 1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 47 This recovery was much talked of, and set all the hydropics a rubbing. 1891 C. E. Norton tr. *Dante, Hell* xxx. 166 And the hydropic, 'Thou sayest true in this'.

2. A medicine for the cure of dropsy.

1694 Salmon *Bates' Disp.* I. (1713) 61/1 It is a Diuretick Medicament, and a specifick Hidropick. 1721 Bailey, *Hydrepicks*, Medicines which expel watery Humours in the Dropsy.

Hydropical (həidrɒ·pikăl), *a.* Now *rare.* (Very common in 17th c.) [f. L. *hydropic-us* (see prec.) + -al.]

1. = prec. A 1.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) M vij, Wyne that Isope hath sodden in being dronke, burneth y^e^ hydropical humors. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 172 An Hydropicall inflation of the whole body. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* vi. 81 One puffs up, fills, and grows hydropical. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 47 It..may arise from a hydropical Disposition.

2. = prec. A 2.

1656 Prynne *Demurrer Jews' Remitter* 23 An Hydropical thirster after gold. 1799 *Ann. Reg.* 113 A hydropical increase of avarice.

b. Of thirst: Unquenchable.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xi. (1664) 120 A Saltish Nature .. in the Ventricle, causeth an Hydropical thirst. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 385 This hydropical hunger and thirst after the earth.

3. = prec. A 3.

1649 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wand.* 7 Mine Host often did visit me with most delightfull and hydropicall non-sense. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* iii. 44 Who would expect a quick flame from Hydropicall Heraclitus? 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 769 Filled with too great a quantity of aqueous and undigested sap, as it were hydropical.

Hence **Hydropically** *adv.*, with or as with dropsy; dropsically.

1645 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 73 Such as be hydropically disposed. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* xxxv. (1668) 437 All Histories .. are so hydropically swollen with lying Legends.

Hydropisy, obs. form of Hydrops.

Hydro-pneumatic (həidrɒniumæ·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Hydro- a + Pneumatic: in F. *hydropneumatique*.] Pertaining to water and air or gas; applied to apparatus involving the combined action of water and air.

Originally applied to the method of collecting and retaining gas over water in the pneumatic trough, invented by Cavendish about 1765..

1794 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 399 In close vessels, with the hydro-pneumatic apparatus affixed. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 35 Mr. Cavendish, about 1765, invented an apparatus for examining elastic fluids confined by water, which has been since called the hydro-pneumatic apparatus. 1815 W. Congreve (*title*) A Description of the Construction and Properties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock. 1816 J. Tilley in *Philos. Mag.* XLIII. 280 Description of a Hydro-Pneumatic Blow-pipe for the use of Chemists [etc.]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 222 New hydro-pneumatic engine. The ..water pressure to drive the piston .. in one direction, and a vacuum being produced, to make .. atmospheric pressure to drive it in an opposite direction. *Ibid.* 311 Hydro-pneumatic lift, for canal locks. Hydro-pneumatic elevators. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 40 Guns mounted on hydro-pneumatic (disappearing) carriages.

B. *sb. pl.* Hydro-pneumatic appliances.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 11/2 The application of hydro-pneumatics in substitution for counterweights was protected by letters patent, granted to Col. Moncrieff in 1869.

Hydropneumonia (həidrɒ¡niumōu·niă). *Path.* [f. Hydro- b + Pneumonia.] Dropsy or œdema of the lungs. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hydropot (hə·idrɒpɒt). [ad. mod.L. *hydropota*, ad. Gr. *ὑδροπότης* water-drinker: in mod.F. *hydropote*.] A water-drinker; an abstainer from alcoholic drinks.

[1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hydropota*, in medicine, a person who drinks nothing but water.] 1727 Bailey Vol. II, *Hydropote*, a Water-Drinker. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Dec. 3 The momentous change from 'taking wine as an article of food', and becoming a hydropot.

So †**Hydropo·tic, -o·potist** *Obs. rare*—°, in same sense.

1623 Cockeram, *Hydropoticke*, one that still drinkes water. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Hydropotist*, a water-drinker.

‖ **Hydrops** (hə·idrɒps). Now only *Path.* Also 4 ydrope. [L. *hydrōps, hydrōp-em*, a. Gr. *ὕδρωψ* dropsy, a derivative of *ὕδωρ, ὑδρ-* water. With *ydrope*, cf. OF. *idropie*.] Dropsy.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Alexis* 523 Of ydrope of parlesy he heylyt syndry. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hydrops*, the Dropsie. 1771 J. Foot *Penseroso* III. 116 High-floated by the hydrops ceas'd to breathe. 1866–80 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 34 The term hydrops signifies a serous effusion, usually in a cavity. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 542 Hydrops antri..is characterised by a gradual painless expansion of the bone.

Hydropsy (hə·idrɒpsi). Forms: 4–5 id-, ydropisie, -esie, -esy (e, ydropsi (e, -cy, 5–6 hidropsie, -ecye, (ydropsi, 6 idropisé, -yc6, -esie; hie-, hyedropsy), 6–7 hydropsie, (7 -pisie), 6– hydropsy. [ME., a. OF. *idro-, ydropisie* (12th c.), = Sp. *hidropesía*, It. *idropesia*, med.L. (*h*)*ydrōpisīa* (*ydropicia* in Simon Januensis, *c* 1300) for L. *hydrōpisis* (Pliny), a. Gr. **ὑδρώπωσις*, f. *ὕδρωψ, ὑδρωπ-*, Hydrops. Formerly stressed *hydro·pesie, hydro·psy* (not yet obs.) whence the aphetic *dropesie*, Dropsy, found from the first appearance of the word in Eng., and perh. due in part to coalescence of the initial short vowel with *the* in *þe ydropesie, th' idropesie, the dropesie*.]

Dropsy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11829 Ydropsi [*Fairf.* dropecy, *Trin.* dropesy] held him sua in threst, þat him thoght his bodi suld brest. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 42 Ydropesie is an yvel of fals gretenesse of mennys lymes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 An yuel disposicioun of al þe bodi as ydropisie (*B.* dropsye). 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxxviii. (1870) 299 The more a man doth drynke that hath the Idropise, the more he is a thurst. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 5109 Sum fallis in to frynasie, Sum deis in Idropesie. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxvii. 234 Such as begin to fall into the Hydropsie. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1/2 An Hydropsie attended with a Flux. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. lxxv, Of limbs enormous, but, withal unsound, Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the Hydropsy. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 19 Mar., Her asthmatic complaints are fast terminating in hydropsy. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 Operative measures in hydropsies.

Hence †**Hydro·psic** *a. Obs. rare*, hydropic, dropsical.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 51 Like drinke to an hydropsick person.

Hydroptic (həidrɒ·ptik), *a. Obs.* exc. *arch.* [Erroneously f. Hydropsy, after such pairs as *epilepsy, epileptic*.] = Hydropic, dropsical.

a 1631 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 51 An hydroptique immoderate desire of humane learning and languages. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xl. 520 The distemper of an Hydroptick Body. 1661 *Sir A. Haslerig's Last Will* 2 My hydroptick Thirst is quenched. 1855 Browning *Grammar. Fun.* 95 Soul-hydroptic with a sacred thirst.

So †**Hydro·ptical** *a. Obs.*, in same sense.

1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xvii. 187 These Desires are Hidropticall. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 202 To help the Hydroptical..Patients.

Hydroquinone (həidrɒ¡kwəi·nōun). *Chem.* Also -chinon(e, -kinone. [f. Hydro(gen + Quinone.] A diatomic phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, prepared from quinone, $C_6H_4O_2$, by reduction with sulphurous acid, crystallizing from water in colourless rhombic prisms. Now used as a developer in photography.

1855–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 213 *Hydroquinone, Hydrokinone*... Colourless Hydrocarbon (Pyroquinole), $C_6H_8O_2$..is the chief product of the dry distillation of quinic, carbohydroquinonic, and oxyquinic acids. *Ibid.*, Green Hydroquinone or Quinhydrone, $C_6H_8O_2 \cdot C_6H_4O_2$,..may be regarded ..as a compound of quinone and colourless hydroquinone. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 171 Hydroquinone, or more shortly quinol, will be the developer of the future. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XL. 795 The development was effected with hydroquinone, as giving a blacker tone.

Hydrorrhœa, -rhea (həidrɒ¡rī·ă). *Path.* [mod. ad. Gr. *ὑδρόρροια* flow of water, watercourse.] A copious watery discharge.

1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 306.

†**Hydrosacre.** *Obs.* In 5 ydro-. [ad. (through OF.) med.L. *hydrosaccharum*, f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + σάκχαρον sugar.] A syrup made of sugar and water.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 139 (MS. B.) Y gaf hym to drynke hot ydrosacre, þat ys y-mad of sugre & of watyre.

Hydroscope (hə·idrɒskōup). [mod. ad. Gr. *ὑδροσκόπ-ος* (f. *ὑδρο-* water + *-σκοπος* -scope) water-seeker, well-sinker, and *ὑδροσκόπιον* water-clock (Synesius). In F. *hydroscope* water-searcher.]

†1. An instrument for the detection of moisture in the air; a hygroscope. *Obs.*

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Hydroscope*, a certain Instrument.. for discerning of the Watry volatil streams in the Air. 1721 in Bailey. Hence in Mod. Dicts.

2. A kind of water-clock. *Hist.*

It consisted of a cylindrical graduated tube, filled with water, which trickled through an aperture in the conical bottom, and marked by its subsidence the successive hours.

1727–41 in Chambers *Cycl.* 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXI. 335 The chief part of this machine is a hydroscope.

Hydroscopist (həidrɒ·skŏpist). [f. as prec. + -ist: in F. *hydroscope* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*)] A water-diviner; a dowser.

1885 *Eng. Mech.* 20 Nov. 232 The..mystery which appertains to the general run of hydroscopists and workers with the divining rod.

Hydrosome (hə·idrosōum). *Zool.* Also in Lat. form **hydrosoma.** [ad. mod.L. *hydrosōma*, f. Hydra + Gr. *σῶμα* body.] The entire body of any hydrozoan, esp. that of a colonial hydrozoan consisting of a number of zooids connected by a cœnosarc.

1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 57 The branching hydrosoma of the complete organism, with its crowded assemblage of polypites. 1871 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 62 Minute gemmules or buds are developed from the common substance of the body (*hydrosoma*). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 129 The Hydrophyta are, in all cases but that of Hydra, fixed ramified hydrosomes, on which many hydranths and gonophores are developed.

Hence **Hydroso·mal, Hydroso·matous** *adjs.*, of or belonging to a hydrosome.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 166 The first formed hydrosomal expansion is completed.

Hydrosphere (hə·idrosfiə¹). [mod. f. Hydro- a + Sphere, after *atmosphere*.] The waters of the earth's surface collectively. b. By some used to designate the moisture contained in the air enveloping the earth's surface (*Cent. Dict.*).

1887 H. J. Kinder in *Times* 6 Sept. 11/3 A descriptive analysis of the Earth's surface, including in that term the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, the form of the lithosphere and the material of its surface. 1889 *Nature* 21 Mar. 479 The sea, or hydrosphere of the earth. *Ibid.* 491 Swedenborg's ancient idea that a change in the rotation of the earth caused a change in the form of the hydrosphere.

†**Hydro·stasy.** *Obs. rare.* In 8 -stacy. [f. Gr. *στάσις* setting, weighing.] = Hydrostatics.

1729 Switzer *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* Pref. p. viii. The stated Laws of Hydrostacy. *Ibid.* 14 Take a view..of the new Lake at Blenheim..see to what a Pitch practical Hydrostacy is arriving.

Hydrostat (hə·idrostæt). [f. Hydro- a + -*stat* as in Aerostat; cf. Gr. *ὑδροστάτης* hydrostatic balance.]

1. An apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1864 in Webster, etc.

2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water.

1871 A. M. Hammond *Nerv. Dis.* p. xxix, The hydrostat overcomes the great difficulty hitherto experienced with all electric machines in which liquids are used. 1888 L. Weil in *Jrnl. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 331 The first hydrostat I constructed consisted of two sets of conductors running at angles to each other, and separated by a material which would act as an insulator when dry and become a conductor when wet.

Hydrostatic (həidrɒstæ·tik), *a.* [Ultimately f. Gr. *ὑδρο-* water + *στατικ-ός* making to stand, balancing, weighing (see Static); but prob. proximately f. Gr. *ὑδροστάτης* a hydrostatic balance, in med.Gr. a fire-engine, which prob. originated mod.L. *hydrostaticus*, F. *hydrostatique*.]

1. Relating to the equilibrium of liquids, and the pressure exerted by liquids at rest; belonging to hydrostatics.

Hydrostatic paradox: the principle (depending on the law of uniform pressure of liquids) that any quantity of

a perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any quantity (or any weight), however great. (Cf. *hydrostatic bellows* in 2.) *Hydrostatic arch*: see quot. 1858.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 258 Illustrated from Hydrostatique experiments. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 Hydrostatick Instruments. 1797 Hydrostatic paradox [see 2]. 1858 RANKINE *Applied Mechanics* § 183 The Hydrostatic Arch is a linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point proportional, like that of a liquid in repose, to the depth below a given horizontal plane. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wond.* i. 16 The mixture of the water of rivers with that of the sea presents some hydrostatic phenomena which it is curious enough to observe. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 23 The hydrostatic pressure of the column of mercury.

2. Used to denominate various instruments and appliances involving the pressure of water or other liquid as a source of power or otherwise.

Hydrostatic balance: a balance for ascertaining the specific gravity of substances by weighing them in water. *Hydrostatic bed*: a bed consisting of an india-rubber bag filled with water; a water-bed. *Hydrostatic bellows*: a contrivance for illustrating the law of uniform distribution of pressure in liquids; it consists of a bellows-like chamber, into which water, being introduced by a narrow vertical tube, supports a weight placed on the upper board of the bellows, the upward pressure on this being that of the column of water in the tube multiplied in proportion to the area of the bellows. *Hydrostatic joint*: a joint used in large water-mains, in which a ring of sheet-lead is made fast by the pressure of a liquid (usually tar) in an annular space within the bell of the pipe. *Hydrostatic press*: a machine (having various practical applications) in which the pressure of a body of water (produced either by the weight of the water itself, or by a piston or other mechanical means) is transmitted from a cylinder of small sectional area to one of greater, and thus multiplied in accordance with the law of hydrostatic pressure. Also called *hydraulic press* or *Bramah's press*. *Hydrostatic weighing-machine*: a machine of similar construction to the hydrostatic bellows, in which the weight of a body is indicated by the height of the column of water which supports it.

1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 87 It was impossible by the nicest hydrostatic-balance to decide which had the preference in her mind. 1797 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* Apr. 29 [(*Heading*), A New Press operating by the Action of Water, on the Principle of the Hydrostatic Paradox. Invented by Joseph Bramah, Engineer.] (*Page heading*) Description of a New Hydrostatic Press [Bramah's]. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 77 It [silver] loses in the hydrostatic balance about an eleventh part of its weight. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 111 The hydrostatic bellows is perhaps the best machine for demonstrating the upward pressure of fluids. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 589 In the hydrostatic bed, there is no tense surface or web at all: the patient is floating upon the water. 1898 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 The use of 'hydrostatic vans' is now a luxury unknown in this arid portion of the town [*i. e.* East end of London during the 'Water-famine'].

3. Used of or in reference to certain aquatic animals having air-bladders which enable them to float on the surface of the water.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 295 One of the many hydrostatic univalve shells which float upon the surface of the ocean. *Ibid.* 317 Air, in the form of small bubbles..fully accounts for the hydrostatic power the animal possesses. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 75 The air-bladder of an ordinary Teleostean Fish .. is .. all but exclusively hydrostatic.

Hydrostaˑtical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *statical*.] Dealing with or referring to hydrostatics; also = prec.

1666 BOYLE (*title*) Hydrostatical Paradoxes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., Such useful Propositions as those given us by Hydrostatical Writers. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Another machine which may be substituted instead of this common Hydrostatical bellows. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) I. 557 The hydrostatical truth, that pressure in a fluid operates equally in all directions.

Hydrostaˑtically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In accordance with, or by means of hydrostatics.

1666 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* I. 237 To discover Hydrostatically..the bigness of the Buble. 1770 WATSON *ibid.* LX. 337 The specific gravities which have been determined ..hydrostatically. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 152 The relative weight is found by weighing it hydrostatically in water. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* vi. 100 Hydrostatically, the ocean, considered as a mass, will then be in a state of equilibrium.

Hydrostatician (həi:dro₍stăti·ʃăn). [f. HYDROSTATIC + -IAN; cf. *physician*, etc.] One versed in hydrostatics.

1690 BOYLE *Med. Hydrost.* xv. § 2 It is known to hydrostaticians that..the weight of a body..may be gathered from the weight of the water..equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is immersed. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 69 Our learned and curious Hydrostatician.

Hydrostatics (həidro₍stæ·tiks). [In form pl. of HYDROSTATIC, in conformity with other names of sciences in *-ics*, L. *-ica*, Gr. *-ικά* pl. and *-ική* sing. Cf. STATICS. In F. *hydrostatique* (1695 in Hatz.-Darm.).] That department of Physics which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of liquids at rest; the statics of liquids: a branch of *Hydrodynamics* in the wider sense.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiv. 258 Those that are conversant in the Hydrostaticks. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 75 In the case of the denser fluids being nearer to the center, as hydrostatics require. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 74 Archimedes..solved the principal problem of Hydrostatics, or the statics of Fluids; namely the conditions of the floating of bodies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 337 It is also to Boyle, more than to any other Englishman, that we owe the science of hydrostatics in the state in which we now possess it.

† **Hydrosulphate** (həidrosɒ·lfĕt). *Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHATE.] An earlier term for a salt of hydrosulphuric acid, now called a *hydrosulphide* or *sulphydrate*.

1828 WEBSTER, *Hydrosulphate*, the same as hydrosulphuret. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 88 Hydrosulphate of ammonia .. when added to such an alkaline solution, produces a brown precipitate of sulphuret of copper. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 452 With..the hydrosulphates..a black precipitate is furnished. 1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 194 Sulphydrate or Hydrosulphate [of Ammonium] $NH_4.H.S$, obtained by mixing dry hydrosulphuric acid and ammonia..It is a combination of the two gases in equal volumes.

Hydrosulphide (həidrosɒ·lfəid). *Chem.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHIDE.] A compound obtained by the union of hydrogen sulphide (sulphuretted hydrogen) with a metal or radical; a sulphydrate.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 46 Metallic oxides, capable of precipitation by sulphide of hydrogen or hydrosulphide of ammonium, in acid, neutral, or alkaline solutions. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 215 At the ordinary temperature the sulphide loses NH_3, and is converted into a crystalline mass of the hydrosulphide NH_4HS, a very volatile body, which decomposes above 50° into ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrosulphocarboˑnic, -cyaˑnic, *Chem.*, earlier equivalents of *Sulphocarbonic, -cyanic.*

† **Hydrosuˑlphurated,** *a. Chem.* Obs. var. of HYDROSULPHURETTED.

1802 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* Feb. 113 Hydro-sulphurated water.

† **Hydrosulphuret** (-sɒ·lfiuret). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURET.] An old name for a compound formed by the union of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base; a hydrosulphide or sulphydrate. *Hydrosulphuret of potassa*, hydrogen potassium sulphide, HKS.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 199 To prepare hydrosulphuret of lime, mix lime in distilled water, and impregnate it with water charged with sulphurated hydrogen. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 549 Hydro-sulphuret of Potassa may be formed by transmitting a current of sulphureted hydrogen gas through liquid hydrate of potassa.

Hydrosulphuretted (-sɒ·lfiuretĕd), *a. Chem.* [f. as prec. + SULPHURETTED.] Charged or combined with sulphuretted hydrogen.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 651/2 The action of the hydro-sulphuretted vapours.

† **Hydrosulphuric** (-sɒlfiūᵊ·rik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [mod. f. HYDRO(GEN + SULPHURIC.] Containing or consisting of hydrogen and sulphur only. **Hydrosulphuric acid**, an old name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas or hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), also called sulphydric acid.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Hydrosulphuric Acid*, another name for sulphureted hydrogen. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 348 By the evidence of hydrosulphuric acid the analytical chemist gleans a vast amount of information. .. An unknown solution .. yields a precipitate with hydrosulphuric acid, and, *therefore*, contains a metal. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 721 *Hydrogen Sulphide*, H_2S, Hydrosulphuric or Sulphydric acid.

† **Hydrosulphurous** (-sɒ·lfiurəs), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + SULPHUROUS.] In *hydrosulphurous acid*, a name given first to dithionic acid; afterwards to hyposulphurous acid, or hydrogen hyposulphite, $H_2S_2O_4$.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1872–94 [see HYPOSULPHUROUS].

Hydrotherapeutic (həi:dro₍þerăpiū·tik), *a.* [f. HYDRO- b + THERAPEUTIC. Cf. F. *hydrothérapeutique*.] Pertaining to or connected with hydrotherapeutics; hydropathic.

1885 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 477/3 The Artemisium Nemorense was not only a place of worship and pilgrimage, but also an hydro-therapeutic establishment.

Hydrotherapeutics (həi:dro₍þerăpiū·tiks). [Plural of prec. adj.: see -ICS.] That part of medicine which treats of the therapeutical application of water; the practice of this; water-cure.

1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 49 One of the most powerful and beneficial instruments in hydrotherapeutics..the sitting bath. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 780 Recent developments of the science of hydrotherapeutics.

Hydrotherapy (həidro₍þe·răpi). [f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + θεραπεία healing. Cf. F. *hydrothérapie*.] = prec. Hence **Hydrotheraˑpic** *a.*, hydropathic.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 60 Alterations of sensibility..analgesia,..hyperaesthesia, are often relieved by hydrotherapy—by the wet-pack, by ice, by local hot and cold effusion. 1894 *Daily News* 5 May 7/2 The Congress of Hydrotherapy and the International Sanitary and Health Exhibition which are to take place at Boulogne..on the occasion of the opening of the very extensive hydrotherapic establishment recently constructed.

Hydrothermal (həidroþə̄·ɹmăl), *a. Geol.* [mod. f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + θερμός hot: see THERMAL.] Of or relating to heated water; *spec.* applied to the action of heated water in bringing about changes in the earth's crust.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xix. 459 By igneous or hydrothermal action from beneath. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* iv. (1878) 48 Hydrothermal action due to the presence of heated alkaline waters deep beneath the surface.

‖ **Hydrothorax** (həidroþō·ræks). *Path.* [Medical L., f. Gr. ὑδρο- HYDRO- b + θώραξ chest. F. *hydrothorax*.] A disease characterized by an effusion of serous fluid into one or both of the pleural cavities; dropsy of the chest.

1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 56 [This] may be employed with probable advantage..in Anasarca and Hydrothorax, after the evacuation of the water. 1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 55 A watery fluid is not uncommonly found in one or both cavities of the chest, forming the disease called hydrothorax. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 Hydrothorax, dropsy of the thoracic cavity.

Hence **Hydrothoraˑcic** *a.* (Mayne 1855).

Hydrotic (həidrǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb. Path.* [Erroneously for HIDROTIC, sudorific, ad. Gr. ἱδρωτικός, f. ἱδρώς sweat, through confusion with the better-known derivatives of ὑδρο- HYDRO-; the mis-spelling has to some extent influenced the sense. Cf. F. *hydrotique* ('mot barbare et qui mérite d'être effacé' Littré).] **a.** *adj.* Sudorific; also sometimes in wider sense, from the erroneous spelling, Causing a discharge of water. **b.** *sb.* A sudorific medicine, or in wider sense, a hydragogue.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 423 Sneezewort .. is Diuretick, Hydrotick and Anodyne. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hydrotic*, a medicine evacuating watery humors. 1705 [see HIDROTIC B].

So **Hydroˑtical** *a.* = prec.; **Hydroˑtically** *adv.*

1616 tr. *Fernelius & Riolanus* in *Two Treat. Eye-sight* (1633) 21 The same Hydroticall Decoction of the infusion of Tutia. *c* 1700 Hydrotically [see HYDRAGOGICALLY]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Hydrotical.*

Hydrotimeter (həidroti·mītəɹ). [= F. *hydrotimètre*, app. f. Gr. ὑδρότης moisture + μέτρον measure.] An apparatus for testing the hardness of water, consisting of a graduated tube to measure the water to be tested, and a tubular graduated burette containing a standard soap-solution, with which the test is made.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In saying that 'the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter', it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-solution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make a permanent lather with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in question.

So **Hydrotimeˑtric** *a.*, relating to **Hydrotiˑmetry** (see quot.).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *H[ydrotimetric] fluid*, the test-solution used in Hydrotimetry..*Hydrotimetry*, the process of testing the properties of water,..based on Clarke's soap test for the hardness of water.

Hydrotropic (həidro₍trǫ·pik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. ὑδρο- water + -τροπος turning + -IC. Cf. HELIOTROPIC.] Turning towards or under the influence of water; affected by hydrotropism.

Hydrotropism (həidrǫ·trŏpiz'm). *Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The property, exhibited by the growing parts (esp. the roots) of plants, of bending or turning under the influence of moisture. Cf. HELIOTROPISM.

1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 *Hydrotropism*,—Roots have the power of bending towards a wet surface. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* I. 21 The root will be deflected toward the damp side, or .. will exhibit positive hydrotropism.

Hydrous (həi·drəs), *a. Chem.* and *Min.* [f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρο- water + -OUS. Cf. ANHYDROUS.] Containing water, as an additional chemical or mineralogical constituent.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 283 Capable of existing either in solution, or in the state of hydrous salts. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1131 Hydrous oxide of iron, brown haematite. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* v. 101 Fullers' ..earth is a hydrous silicate of alumina. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410 A hydrous hematite..that is a hematite which has absorbed a particle of water.

Hydroxide (həidrǫ·ksəid). *Chem.* [mod. f. HYDRO- d + OXIDE.] A compound of an element or radical with oxygen and hydrogen, not with water; by some chemists restricted to compounds whose reactions indicate the presence of the group hydroxyl (OH).

† Formerly used interchangeably with HYDRATE.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1327 Hydroxide of iron, from San Claudio. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xvii. 175 If only a portion of the hydrogen of water is replaced by metal, the resulting compound is termed a *Hydroxide*: thus, by the action of potassium on water, hydrogen is liberated and caustic potash KHO, potassium hydroxide, is formed. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 193 The basic oxides..form in combination with water a class of compounds termed Hydroxides or hydrated oxides. 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 703/2 Compounds formed by the union of molecules of H_2O with other molecules or atoms, without a rearrangement of the atoms of the group H_2O, are called hydrates; compounds formed by a reaction of molecules of H_2O with other molecules or atoms, such that the group H_2O is separated into its constituent atoms, which are rearranged in the new molecule, are called hydroxides. But it is often impossible to tell whether a given compound is an hydrate or an hydroxide.

Hence **Hydroˑxidated** *a.*, converted into a hydrated oxide.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1326 Galenas .. mixed with pyritic iron and hydroxidated iron.

† **Hydroˑxure.** *Chem.* Obs. synonym of HYDROXIDE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 496 The compounds of oxides and water, in which the water exists in a condensed state, are termed Hydrates, or Hydro-oxides, or Hydroxures.

Hydroxy- (həidrɒ·ksi). *Chem.* Before a vowel **hydrox-**. [f. HYDRO(GEN + OXY(GEN.]

1. An element in names of chemical compounds, signifying the addition or substitution of oxygen and hydrogen or the radical hydroxyl.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 722 *Hydroxybenzyluric acid*, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_5$..An acid produced by oxidation of hydrobenzyluric acid, when an alkaline solution of the latter is exposed to the air. *Ibid.*, *Hydroxethylene-triethylammonium*...The chloride..is obtained by heating hydroxychloride of ethylene with triethylamine. 1887 *Athenæum* 11 June 770/1 The outer coating of walnuts contains a crystalline substance termed nucin or juglone, which has been found to be a hydroxynaphthaquinone.

2. *spec.* Used as a prefix in the names of acids of the series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}O_3$ which differ from the corresponding fatty acids (*oxy-acids*) by containing one more atom of oxygen, or by having one hydroxyl in place of one hydrogen; as *hydroxy-formic acid* ($HO.CO_2H$), corresp. to *formic acid* ($H.CO_2H$).

1888 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* 169 A hydroxy-succinic acid. 1896 *Ibid.* x. 155 Hydroxy-acids..may be regarded either as monobasic acids into which one alcoholic hydroxyl has been introduced, or as monacid alcohols into which one carboxyl has been introduced.

Hydroxyl (həidrɒ·ksil). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN + OXY(GEN) + -YL, repr. Gr. ὕλη matter, stuff.] The monad radical HO or OH, consisting of an atom of hydrogen in combination with an atom of oxygen, which is a constituent of a vast number of chemical compounds.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxix. 292 In the foregoing class of primary alcohols the group OH, hydroxyl, is attached to a carbon atom at the end of the chain. 1871 *Ibid.* 139 One atom of chlorine [is] substituted for the group of atoms OH (termed the radical *hydroxyl*). 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 263 Hydroxyl does not exist; combined with itself it constitutes hydrogen peroxide. 1890 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 159 All the oxy-acids and also the hydroxides..contain the group OH (water minus 1 atom of hydrogen); this group may be considered as a monad radical, and has received the name of Hydroxyl. 1896 REMSEN *Organ. Chem.* x. 156 This instability is generally met with in compounds containing two hydroxyls in combination with one carbon atom.

b. *attrib.*, as *hydroxyl group*; **hydroxyl acid** = hydroxy-acid.

1881 *Athenæum* 26 Feb. 303/1 This author..has thus disproved the conclusion that the two hydroxyl groups had different functions. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Monobasic acids of the series, $C_nH_{2n}O_3$, or lactic series..are called hydroxyl acids because they can be simply and easily obtained by replacing the halogen in the mono-substituted fatty acids by hydroxyl. 1896 *Liv. Top. Cycl.* I. 412 Gun-cotton..is made from the best white cotton by treatment with nitric acid, three hydroxyl groups being replaced by three NO_3 groups.

c. in *Comb.* indicating the addition or substitution of the group OH in the compound, as *hydroxyl-benzol*, *hydroxylcarbamide* or *hydroxylurea*.

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 725 Hydroxyl-urea is decomposed by boiling potash-ley, with evolution of ammonia. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 394 Hydroxyl-carbamide or hydroxyl-urea, $CH_4N_2O_2$,..is prepared by adding a strong solution of potassium cyanate to a solution of hydroxylamine nitrate cooled to −10°. 1893 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XL. 818 Hydroxyl-monohydride is simply..common water.

Hydroxylamine (həidrɒksi·lămən). *Chem.* [f. prec. + AMINE.] A basic substance, NH_2OH, allied to ammonia, which combines with acids to form a well-defined series of salts. Discovered in 1865 by Lossen, but until 1891 known only in its salts or in aqueous solution.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 216 Hydroxylamine has not been isolated in the pure state, but its aqueous solution has been prepared. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 329 In these times of hydroquinone and hydroxylamine developers. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 475 Hydroxylamine forms white inodorous scales or hard needles, has a sp. gr. of about 1·3.

‖ **Hydrozoa** (həidrozō·ă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Owen 1843), f. HYDRO- e, as combining form of HYDRA 6 + Gr. ζῷον animal.] A class of Cœlenterate animals, chiefly marine, simple or more frequently compound, found in all parts of the world, and differing widely in form and complexity of structure; the individual zooid consists of a soft gelatinous sac composed of an outer and inner layer of cells (ectoderm and endoderm), and usually with tentacles surrounding the mouth. Familiar examples are the fresh-water Hydra, and the various organisms called Acalephs, Medusæ, or Jelly-fishes. Also in sing. **Hydrozoon** (-zō·ŏn), an animal of this class.

1843 OWEN *Invert. Anim.* vii. 82 The first and lowest organised class [of *Radiata*], which I have called *Hydrozoa*. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Hydrozoa*, the class of Polypi organised like the Hydra. 1858 HUXLEY (*title*) Monograph of the Oceanic Hydrozoa. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* 67 The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and the great majority are marine. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 111 The embryo sponge is..similar to the corresponding stage of a hydrozoon, and is totally unlike any known condition of a protozoon.

Hence **Hydrozo·al, Hydrozo·an, Hydrozo·ic** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the class Hydrozoa. **Hydrozo·an** *sb.*, an animal of this class.

1869 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 315 The formation of a radiate Medusa upon a Hydrozoic stock. 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I. 96 There are no fossil remains which would be universally conceded to be of a Hydrozoal nature. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 244 A compound Hydrozoan allied to Sertularia. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 563 The equivalent of the individual *cœnatula* is the hydrozoic stock *plus* all the Medusæ which proceed from it.

Hydruret (həi·druret). *Chem.* [f. HYDR(OGEN + -URET (taken from *sulphuret*).] A compound of hydrogen with a metal or organic radical; a hydride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 411 A solid combination of hydrogene and tellurium..was first observed by M. Ritter in 1808. The composition of the solid hydruret of tellurium has not been yet ascertained. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 21 Products not acid, formed by hydrogen, and a simple substance, if solid, are called hydrurets. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* vii. (ed. 2) 216 The highly poisonous principle, hydruret of benzoyle, which is found in the essential oil of bitter almonds. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 491 Hydruret of Copper. *a* 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 128 The hydruret of salicile, or oil of spirea.

Hence **Hy·drurett·ed** *a.*, combined with hydrogen.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 46 Detonate in the mercurial eudiometer, one volume of hydruretted carbon, with five volumes of oxygen, the result will be carbonic acid and water. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Hydruria** (həidrū·rĭă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑδρ- water + -ουρία, f. οὖρον urine.] An excessive flow of watery urine; similar to *Diabetes insipidus*.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 580 Hydruria of short duration, combined with diabetes, is produced by injury or irritation of the second lobe of the vermis of the cerebellum. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 235 Hydruria, according to hospital statistics, is a somewhat rare disease.

Hence **Hydruric** (həidrū·rik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or subject to hydruria.

1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 237 Symptoms of the hydruric form of diabetes insipidus.

‖ **Hydrus** (həidrŭs). [L., ad. Gr. ὕδρος water-snake; cf. HYDRA.]

1. A fabulous water-snake or sea-serpent.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 525 The Hall, thick swarming now With complicated monsters, head and tail,..Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Ellops drear.

b. A former name for a genus of venomous sea-snakes, now called *Hydrophis*.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 258 The goodliest and fairest snakes to see too, are those which live in the water, and are called Hydri, water-snakes.] 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 405/1 *Hydrus*. The serpents of this genus have the posterior part of the body and the tail very much compressed and elevated vertically, so as to give them a facility of swimming.

2. *Astron.* One of the southern constellations, introduced by La Caille in the 18th c.

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.*, *Hydrus*, or Water Serpent, one of the few southern constellations, including only ten stars. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 423 These half-stellar, half-nebulous systems..are situated, one between the Pole and Canopus .. the other .. in Hydrus, between Achernar and the Pole.

Hyduous, -dus, -dws, -dwis, obs. ff. HIDEOUS.

Hydurilic (həidiuri·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYDRO- d + URIC, with arbitrary modifications.] In *Hydurilic acid*, $C_8H_6N_4O_6$, a body belonging to the uric acid group, obtained by heating hydrated alloxantin to 338° Fahr.; it crystallizes in small four-sided prisms. So **Hydu·rilate,** a salt of this.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 220 *Hydurilic acid*..discovered by Schlieper. *Ibid.* 221 *Hydurilates*: Hydurilic acid is dibasic, yielding both acid and neutral salts.

Hye, obs. f. EYE, HE, HEO, HI *prons.*, HIE, HIGH, HUE. **Hyealde,** obs. (Kentish) f. HOLD *v.* **Hyech,** obs. Sc. f. HIGH. **Hyemal,** etc., var. of HIEMAL, etc.

† **Hye·mnal,** *a. Obs.* [Erroneous f. = HIEMAL: ? after *autumnal*.]

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 69 The Equinoctial between the Hyemnal and Solstitial Colures. 1792 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* I. 23 The cold blasts of the hyemnal air.

Hyena, hyæna (həi,ī·nă). Forms: α. 4 **hiene, hyene, -ane,** (7 **hyen**); β. 4–7 **hiena,** 6– **hyæna, hyena,** (7 **hyenna**). [a. L. *hyæna*, a. Gr. ὕαινα, app. a feminine (cf. λέαινα), f. ὗς, ὑ- pig. The earlier forms were a. OF. *hiene, hyene* (mod.F. *hyène*).]

1. A carnivorous quadruped of a family *Hyænidæ* allied to the Dog-tribe, though in the skull approaching the *Felidæ* or Cat-kind; having powerful jaws, neck, and shoulders, but the hind quarters low and comparatively poorly developed.

There are three extant species, the Striped Hyena (*Hyæna striata*), inhabiting northern Africa and much of Asia; the Brown H. (*H. brunnea*), and Spotted H. or Tiger-wolf (*H. crocuta*) natives of southern Africa. Closely allied to the last was the extinct Cave H. (*H. spelæa*) the remains of which occur in caverns in many parts of the Old World. The name *Laughing Hyena* was originally applied to the Striped H., but is considered by some to be more appropriate to the Spotted H.

α. 1340 *Ayenb.* 61 Þet is þe felliste best þet me clepeþ hyane, þet ondeliþ þe bodies of dyademen and hise eteþ. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 35 The nedeth nat the galle of no hyene. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 156, I will laugh like a Hyen, and that when thou art inclin'd to sleepe.

β. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* XVIII. lxi. (W. de W.), Hiena is a cruell beest lyke to the wulfe in deuouryng and glotony, and diggeth buryels and graues and etith the flesshe of deed bodyes. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ecclus.* xiii. 19 What fellowship hathe hyena [*marg.* Which is a wilde beaste that counterfaiteth the voyce of men, and so entiseth them out of their houses and deuoureth them] with a dogge? 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 488 Hiena is a wilde beast that counterfaiteth the voice of men. 1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* li, At length Malvortio..Heard of the harme wrought by Hyenna's spight. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Hyena*, or *Hyæna*, a Wild Beast, which is said to be Male one Year, and Female another, and to counterfeit Humane Voice. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 921 And, scorning all the taming arts of man, The keen hyæna, fellest of the fell. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 194 These two shikkaries told us they had discovered the den of a hyena. 1834 PRINGLE *African Sketches* iv. 186 The laughing-hyæna heard near the folds last night. The sound truly horrible. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 421/1 The Striped Hyæna..Its unearthly howling..when the animal is excited, changes into what has been compared to demoniac laughter, and hence the name of 'laughing hyæna', by which it is also known.

2. *transf.* Applied to a cruel, treacherous, and rapacious person; one that resembles the hyena in some of its repulsive habits.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 748 Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts, And arts of every woman false like thee. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 403 The base hyenas of the battle That feed upon the dead and fly the living. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 188 Done to death..by the false oaths and lying testimony of a pack of ruthless human hyenas.

3. A name of the Thylacine or Tasmanian Tiger, the most formidable of Australasian animals.

[1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 430 (Morris) About Port Dalrymple an animal was discovered which bore some resemblance to the hyena both in shape and fierceness.] 1832 ROSS *Hobart Town Almanack* 85 During our stay a native tiger or hyena bounded from its lair beneath the rocks. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 996 The Thylacine or 'pouched hyæna' of the Tasmanian colonists is the largest..carnivorous species of that order..(*Marsupialia*).

b. *Painted hyena* = HYENA-DOG 1.

† 4. A fabulous stone said to be taken from the eye of the hyena; also called *hyæneum*. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 The skilful Lapidarists of Germany affirm that this beast hath a stone in his eyes (or rather in his head) called Hyæna or Hyænius. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 109 *Hyena*, is a precious Stone and worthy to be preserved. It is denominated from the Beast of its own Name, in whose Eyes it is found. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sc.* 355 *Hyena*, a many-coloured stone, taken from the eye of the animal so called.

† 5. An ancient name for some ravenous fish. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 435 The like is attributed to a Sea-calf, and the fish Hyæna.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hyena foeman, laughter*; also *hyena-like* adj.

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. clviii, Even his tomb Uptorn, must bear the hyæna bigot's wrong. 1819 — *Juan* II. lxxix, They..Went raging mad..And, with hyæna-laughter, died despairing. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* x, Hyena foemen, and hot-blooded lords. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 57/1 Dogs with hyæna-like feet. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 156 After a long hyena-like grin at the receeding object of his aversion.

Hence, chiefly *nonce-wds.*, **Hye·naish, Hyene·sque, Hye·nic** (-ī·nik), **Hyenine** (həi,ī·nəin) *adjs.*, like or characteristic of a hyena; **Hye·niform, Hye·noid** *adjs.*, shaped like a hyena, hyena-like; **Hye·naism,** action characteristic of a hyena.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 464 A hyæna in the fleecy hosiery of a lamb!.. The devil incarnate of hyænaism in shape! 1884 *Ibid.* Aug. 210 The evils of political hyænaism. 1868 F. E. PAGET *Lucretia* XXXV. 185 [With a sound] more howling, caterwauling, and hyenaish. 1884–5 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 435 The hyenine habit of walking or crawling upon wrist and ankle-joints when fighting. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 6/3 Laugh, perhaps is the word, unless you interpret it in a hyænesque sense. 1885 ROBERTSON SMITH *Kinship & Marr.* vii. 203 The Arabs..call certain men hyænic, and believe that there is an irresistible affinity between them and the hyæna.

Hye·na-dog.

1. A South African canine quadruped (*Lycaon pictus*), having a superficial likeness to the hyenas.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 57/1 The hyæna-dog, *Canis pictus*. 1838 *Ibid.* XII. 371/1 In the number and form of its teeth the Hyæna-Dog agrees with the dogs, as well as in its general osteological structure.

† 2. The AARD-WOLF of South Africa. *Obs.*

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 371/1 Mr. Swainson gives the name of Hyæna-Dog as the English synonym of *Proteles*.

Hyer, Hyere, obs. forms of HIRE, HEAR, HEBE.

Hyera, obs. form of *hiera*, for HIERA PICRA.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Cv, The infusion of hyera healeth the melancholike paynes of the head.

Hyerpe: see HEARTH *sb.*[2]

Hyetal (həi·ētăl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. ὑετ-ός rain (f. ὕειν to send rain, to rain) + -AL.] Of or belonging to rain (Webster 1864).

Hyethe, obs. form of HEIGHT.

Hyeto- (həi,ēto), comb. form of Gr. ὑετός rain; as in **Hy·etograph,** a chart showing the rainfall (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyetogra·phic, -ical** *adjs.*; **Hyetogra·phically** *adv.*; **Hyetography,** the branch of meteorology that deals with the distribution and mapping of the rainfall. **Hyetolo·gical** *a.*, of or pertaining to **Hyetology,** the

branch of meteorology that treats of rain. **Hyeto·meter**, a rain-gauge. **Hyetome·trograph**, an automatic instrument for registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 414 The *Hyetographic or rain chart of this volume gives a most complete and minute detail of a most important subject. 1858 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiv. § 781 The trade-wind zones may be described, in a hyetographic sense, as the evaporating regions. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 46 Such maps [shaded to shew the rainfall] are generally called **Hyetographical* or **Hyetological* maps. 1858 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi. § 335 *Hyetographically it is also different, being dryer, and possessing a purer atmosphere. 1849 D. P. Thomson *Introd. Meteorol.* (L.), The rain-gauge..one of the most important instruments in *hyetography. 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 250 The Author .. gives a Description of the particular Sort of .. Hygrometer, and *Hyetometer, which he made use of in the subsequent Observations. 1886 H. R. Mill in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 257/1 In Hermann's '*hyetometrograph', 1789, a fixed funnel conducts the rain into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheel, which is turned by clockwork, so that each glass remains under the funnel for one hour.

‖ **Hygeia** (həidʒī·ă). Also rarely **Hygiea**, **Hygea**. [a. Gr. *ὑγειᾶ*, late and non-Attic form of *ὑγίεια* health, Ὑγίεια the goddess of health, f. *ὑγιής* sound, healthy. From the same Gr. form were late L. *Hygēa* and *Hygīa* (cf. *Darēus* and *Darīus* = Gr. Δαρεῖος). The rare variant *Hygiea* represents Gr. *ὑγίεια*.]

1. In *Gr. Mythol.* the goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius; health personified; *transf.* a system of sanitation or medical practice. (In quot. 1816, a statue of Hygeia.)

[1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 29 Another daughter of hers by Æsculapius called Higia. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Hygiea*, health.] 1737 M. Green *Spleen* 73 Hygea's sons with hound and horn, And jovial cry awake the morn. 1781 Sheridan *Critic* i. ii, The temple of Hygeia. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* 75 Divine Hygiea! on thy votaries bend Thy angel-looks, oh, hear us, and defend! 1802–3 T. Beddoes (*title*) Hygëia; or Essays Moral and Medical. *Ibid.* I. 73 So entirely does Hygeia disdain to become the slave of Plutus. 1816 J. Dallaway *Of Stat. & Sculpt.* vi. 314 He had an Hygeia about 2 feet high. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nom. & Real.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 251 Criticism on the hygeia or medical practice of the time.

2. *Astron.* Name of the 10th asteroid, discovered by Gasparis in 1849.

Hygeian (həidʒī·ăn), *a.* Also **hygean**, and (in mod. Dicts.) **hygieian**. [f. prec. + -an.] Pertaining to Hygeia, or to health; healthy; relating to hygiene or medical science, sanitary.

1766 Mrs. E. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* III. 149, I know no Hygean Spring which can effect their cure. 1825 J. Morison in *Morisoniana* (1831) 194 The Hygeian Art. 1868 W. Ritchie *Script. Test. agst. Intox. Wines* viii. iv. 182 The manifest object of this ministry of love is soothing and hygean. 1879 G. Macdonald *P. Faber* III. i. 14 Saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

Hygeiolatry (həidʒi,ɒ·lătri). *rare.* [f. Gr. *ὑγεία* (see Hygeia) + λατρεία worship.] Worship of health; excessive devotion to hygiene.

1882 Miss Cobbe *Peak of Darien* 81 (heading) Hygeiolatry. 1882 *Christian Life* 30 Sept. 468/2 'Hygeiolatry' is the latest invention in words. It is meant to indicate an excessive devotion to one's health. 1887 Miss Cobbe in *Contemp. Rev.* June 804 His [Kingsley's] voice .. would have been loudest in the denunciation of that hygeiolatry which threatens to become our only religion.

Hygeist (həi·dʒi,ist). Also (in mod. Dicts.) **hygieist**. [f. Gr. *ὑγεία*, *ὑγίεια* (see Hygeia) + -ist.] One versed in hygiene; a sanitarian.

Assumed as a title by James Morison, the maker of certain 'vegetable medicines' formerly in vogue.

1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. on Physick* 12 Magists, Magirists..Geoponists, Hygeists, Prophylactists, Remedists. 1825 J. Morison in *Morisoniana* (1831) 195 The Hygeist, viewing all disease in its..natural light. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 310 More precipitation than is consistent with the rules of hygeists. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 4 The real Hygeist Morison contending with the pseudo-doctor Gordon for the only Vegetable Pills. 1891 *Spectator* 24 Jan., The increased survival of the unfittest which is the grand present result of the successful labours of modern hygeists.

Hence **Hygei·stic** *a.*, sanitary, medicinal.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 343 The peasants .. deem the herbs to possess sundry Hygeistic virtues.

Hygeology, var. form of Hygiology.

Hygh(e, hyȝ(e, obs. ff. Hie, High, Eye.

Hyght, hyghth, hyȝt, obs. ff. Height, Hight.

Hygia·ntic, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὑγιαντ-ός* curable + -ic.] = next. So **Hygia·ntics** = Hygiastics.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 44 *Hygiastics* or *Hygiantics*,.. the branches of art and science, which appertain to health. *Ibid.* 45 Sound hygiantic instruction. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 62 Hygiantics or Hygiastics.

Hygiastic (hai-, hidʒiæ·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑγιαστικ-ός* curative, f. *ὑγιάζειν* to heal, f. *ὑγιής* healthy.] Relating to health; sanitary, hygienic.

1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* Pref. 3 The Hygiastick Laws and Rules hereafter prescribed. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Having power to heal: hygieastic. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 72/2 Improved Hygiastic Ventilating Grate.

So **Hygia·stics** *sb.*, the science of health, hygiene.

1816 [see Hygiantic]. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hygieastica*,..hygieastics.

Hygiean, Hygieist: see Hygeian, Hygeist.

Hygienal (həi-, hidʒi,ī·năl), *a.* ? *Obs.* In 7 hygieinal. [f. as Hygiene + -al.] Relating to hygiene, hygienic.

1663 Boyle *Usefulness Nat. Phil.* iv. (*heading*), The Hygieinal Part of Physick.

Hygiene (həi·-, hi·dʒi,īn). [a. F. *hygiène* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762, in 16th c. *hygiaine* Paré), in mod.L. *hygieina*, ad. .Gr. *ὑγιεινή* (*τέχνη* art), fem. of *ὑγιεινός* healthful, f. *ὑγιής* healthy. Formerly used in Lat. or Gr. form.] That department of knowledge or practice which relates to the maintenance of health; a system of principles or rules for preserving or promoting health; sanitary science.

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/1 *Hygiena*, ..which instructeth how we shoulde continually preserve our presente health. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* III. i. 322* The Speculative part of Medicine is threefold: to wit, in Physiologia, Hygiene, and Pathologia. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Analepticks*, A part of Hygieina, or the Art of preserving Health. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hygieine*, that branch of medicine which considers health.] 1796 Southey *Lett. Journ. Spain* (1799) 470 The second [Professorship] shall be of Physiology and *Higiene. Note*, I do not understand this word; perhaps it means the doctrine of health. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Hygiene*, modern physicians have applied this term to that division of *therapia* which treats of the diet of the sick. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 132 Extending only to matters of what our [French] neighbours call 'hygiene, salubrity, and morality'. 1864 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (1869) 1 Hygiene is the art of preserving health. 1874 Mahaffy *Soc. Life Greece* ix. 274 Greek medicine rather started from hygiene than from pathology. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/6 The improved hygiene of dwellings and workshops.

Hygienic (həi-, hidʒi,e·nik, -ī·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic. Cf. F. *hygiénique* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Belonging or relating to hygiene; sanitary.

1833 Dunglison cited in Worcester 1846. 1842 Pereira *Elem. Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 46 Air, Aliment, Exercise, Excretions, Sleep..are now denominated *Hygienic Agents*. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 471 The hygienic rules given by the Medical Council of Prussia. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 31 Unfavourable hygienic conditions. 1898 F. J. Gould in *Lit. Guide* 1 Oct. 154/2 The mere bending over printed volumes is neither hygienic nor aesthetic.

So **Hygie·nical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Hygie·nically** *adv.*, in a hygienic manner, in relation to hygiene.

1872 W. R. Greg *Enigmas* iii. 123 Those who morally and hygienically are fittest to perpetuate it [the race]. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 66 Various hygienical relations of the subject are also therapeutical.

Hygie·nics. [Plural of prec., after earlier names of sciences in -ics, q.v.] Hygienic subjects or matters; = Hygiene.

1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 159 Like one who observes the rules of hygienics not to preserve his health, but for the sake of avarice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 Practical hygienics.

† **Hy·gienism.** *Obs.* = Hygiene.

1864 in Webster.

Hygienist (həi-, hi·dʒiənist). [f. as prec. + -ist. Cf. F. *hygiéniste*.] One versed in hygiene. Also *attrib.*

1844 Dunglison *Human Health* (ed. 2) Pref. 4 Researches of distinguished hygienists. 1867 Sir J. Y. Simpson in *Trans. Soc. Sci. Assoc.* 109 We have the whole story vividly painted by one of our best hygienist poets. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., The French hygienists are strong in the belief of the sustaining power of their wine. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* 19 June 675/2 No one was ever a better hygienist than Moses.

Hygiology (həi-, hidʒi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). Also **hygie-, hygeology**. [f. Gr. *ὑγεία* (see Hygeia) + -(o)logy.] The science of health; hygiene.

1855 Mayne *Expos.-Lex., Hygieologia* .. hygieology. 1885 *Science* 11 Dec. 512/2 The word 'hygiology' was a far better term than 'sanitation', or than 'sanitary science'.

† **Hygrau·lic**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὑγρός* moist, after *hydraulic.*] = Hydraulic.

1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Hygraulic*, .. of or pertaining to Pipes or Conveyances for Water. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 2 The animal..is an hygraulic body.

Hygre (həi·gəɹ), var. form of Eagre.

Hygrine (hi·grəin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *ὑγρός* moist + -ine.] An alkaloid obtained from cocaleaves in the form of a thick pale yellow oil of a burning taste.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 222.

Hygro- (həi·grɒ), before a vowel also **hygr-**, repr. Gr. *ὑγρο-*, *ὑγρ-*, combining form of *ὑγρός* wet, moist, fluid: extensively employed in Greek; the English compounds are mostly scientific terms of recent formation. The chief of these are Hygrometer and Hygroscope, with their derivatives. Other words in *hygro-* are the following:

(The *y* in Gr. is short, and the etymological pronunciation would be (hig-); but the tendency to take *y* as long *i*, has in this, as in other cases, prevailed against the etymology.)

† **Hygroba·roscope** [see Baroscope], an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; a hydrometer. **Hygroblepharic** (-blĭfæ·rik) *a.* [Gr. βλέφαρον eyelid], moistening the eyelid; applied to the lachrymal duct. † **Hygrocirsocele** (-sō·ɪsōsīl), a Cirsocele accompanied with dropsy of the scrotum. **Hy·grodeik** (-dəik) [Gr. δεικνύναι to show], a form of hygrometer consisting of a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer together with a scale on which the degree of humidity is shown by an index whose position depends on the height of the mercurial column in each. **Hy·grograph** (-grɑf) [Gr. γραφος -writing], an instrument for registering automatically the variations in the humidity of the air (Webster, 1864). **Hygrophanous** (-ɒ·fănəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ὑγροφανής*], of moist appearance; also, appearing translucent when moist and opaque when dry (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hygrophilous** (-ɒ·filəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φίλος loving], affecting moist places. **Hy·groplasm** (-plæz'm) *Biol.* [Gr. πλάσμα a thing moulded], 'Nägeli's term for the fluid part of protoplasm' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Hygrostatics** (-stæ·tiks) [see Statics], 'the art of finding the specific weights of moist bodies' (Bailey, 1731). **Hygrothermal** (-þō·ɹmăl) *a.* [Gr. θερμός warm], relating to moisture and heat.

1696 Woodward *Instruct. making Observ.* 18 The *hygrobaroscope..serving to try and compare the specific gravity of liquids. [1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Hygroblepharicus.*] 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hygroblepharic*. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Hygrocyrsocele*. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Hygrocirsocele*, old term used by Galen for a species of hernia. 1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xiii. (1892) 157 The dry and wet bulbs of the ingenious '*Hygrodeik'. 1872 Cooke *Brit. Fungi* 145 Pileus *hygrophanous .. smooth. 1863 J. G. Baker *N. Yorksh.* 189 Characteristically *hygrophilous plants in the floras of the drainage districts. 1883 F. Townsend *Flora Hampsh.* 497 Hygrophilous or moisture-loving plants thrive on eugeogenous soils. 1679 Evelyn *Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. Aiij, Hydro- and *Hygrostaticks, divers Engines, Powers and Automata. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 195/3 A general view of the climatological conditions of Africa, which he divided into *hygrothermal regions.

Hygrology (həigrɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Hygro- + -logy; prob. ad. F. *hygrologie.*] That department of physics which relates to the humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1790 De Luc in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 7 Anomalies .. of no consequence for the great objects of hygrology and meteorology. 1792 *Ibid.* LXXXII. 400 An inquiry into the cause of evaporation belongs more to hygrology than to hygrometry. 1849 Herschel in *Man. Sci. Eng.* ix. 268 [On the sea] we approach the chief problems of hygrology in their least involved and complicated form.

¶ Erroneously explained in mod. Dicts.

1819 *Pantologia, Hygrology*,..the doctrine of the fluids. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Hygrology*, a medical term, implying the doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body. [Hence in Worcester and later Dicts.]

‖ **Hygroma** (həigrō·mă). *Path.* [medical L., a. Gr. *ὑγρωμα*, f. *ὑγρός* moist: see Hygro-. Cf. F. *hygroma, hygrome.*] 'A tumour containing serum or other morbid fluid, but not pus; a serous cyst' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1819 in *Pantologia.* 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 489, I have examined the fluid of an hygroma situated on the lower jaw of a horse.

Hence **Hygro·matous** *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a hygroma.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygroma*, Hygromatous tumours.

Hygrometer (həigrɒ·mĭtəɹ). [mod. f. Gr. *ὑγρο-* Hygro- + -meter; prob. ad. F. *hygromètre* (1666 in Hatz.-Darm.).] An instrument for measuring the humidity of the air or a gas, or the ratio of the amount of moisture actually present in it to that required for saturation. (Formerly often applied to a contrivance for simply indicating the comparative humidity, to which the name Hygroscope is more properly given.)

1670 E. Tonge in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1199, I want a good Thermometer, Barometer, and Hygro-meter. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Oat*, Wild .. Oats is distinguished by a Beard that is made use of to make Hygrometers. 1729 Switzer *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 207 The Hygrometer, a Specimen of which we have lately had in the Toy wherein the Man comes out..in wet Weather and the Woman in dry. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. Notes 172 Mr. Saussure observed in placing his hygrometer in a receiver of an air-pump that .. the hair of his hygrometer contracted. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. 4 The hygrometer gave a difference of 29·6 degrees, between the temperature of the air, and the point at which dew was precipitated.

Hygrometric (həigrome·trik), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hygrometric-us*: see -ic; in F. *hygrométrique.*]

1. Belonging to hygrometry; measuring, or relating to, the degree of humidity of the atmosphere or other bodies.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Hygrometer*, The grass is superior to any other substance..for hygrometric purposes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 641 Shallow pans of water placed over the stove may keep the air in its proper hygrometric state. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvi. 20 Hygrometric observations made at different hours.

2. = Hygroscopic 2.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 494 One species of Mnium whose filaments..are so sensible of Moisture, that it has obtained the name of hygrometric. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 855 When the Bryum flexuosum is moist, the capsules lie concealed amongst the leaves by a singular hygrometric quality in the fruit-stalk; but, as the moisture exhales, they become nearly upright. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 208 This starch, being less hygrometric than wheat starch, retains a more permanent.. hygrometric than wheat starch, retains a more permanent.. glaze. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* v. 192 The contraction and consequent movement is hygrometric in its nature.

3. Said of water or moisture so diffused as to be apparent only by the humidity that it imparts.

a 1835 J. MACCULLOCH *Attrib. God* (1837) III. xlii. 94 The dissolved or hygrometric water. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 410/1 Absence of hygrometric moisture.

Hygrome·trical, *a.* [see -AL.] = prec.

1773 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 409 The basis..of my hygrometrical scale was to be the soaking power of melting ice. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 331 The variable hygrometrical state of the atmosphere. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 50 These hairs or filaments are..highly elastic and hygrometrical.

Hygrome·trically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hygrometric manner; in relation to hygrometry, or to the degree of moisture in the air.

1808 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 62 Sulphur..burned in oxygene gas hygrometrically dry. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xii. § 554 The climate of the Dead Sea must have been hygrometrically very different.

Hygrometry (həigrǫ·mĕtri). [mod. f. Gr. *ὑγρο-* HYGRO- + *-μετρία* measurement; prob. ad. F. *hygrométrie.*] That branch of physics which relates to the measurement of the humidity of the air.

1783 DE SAUSSURE (*title*) Essays on Hygrometry. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 150 Hygrometry is that branch of science which treats of the state of the air with regard to moisture.

Hygroscope (həi·grŏskǫup). [mod. f. Gr. *ὑγρο-* HYGRO- + *-σκοπος* observing. F. *hygroscope.*] An instrument which indicates (without accurately measuring) the degree of humidity of the air.

Usually a device in which a vegetable or animal fibre (in *Saussure's h.*, a human hair) which contracts with moisture, is made to move an index round a graduated scale as in the wheel barometer, or, in a familiar form, to make a small male or female figure emerge from a toy house.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 A Hygroscope, or an Instrument, whereby the Watery steams, volatile in the Air, are discerned. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Table 252 Of a wild Oat.. and..the manner of making an Hygroscope with it. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict., Hygrometer*, an Instrument to measure the Moisture of the Air, it is also called by the Name of Hygroscope. 1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 11, I made two hygroscopes of different elastic animal substances. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 456 The hair hygrometer, or rather hygroscope. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 70 The instrument..simply indicates the presence of moisture without accurately measuring its amount; it is in truth, a hygroscope rather than a hygrometer.

Hygroscopic (həigrǫ,skǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *hygroscopique.*]

1. Pertaining to the hygroscope or hygroscopy; relating to the degree of humidity of the air, hygrometric.

1775 ASH, *Hygroscopic*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxiii. 332 Experiments on the constitution of the air,—its elasticity, its electrical, magnetic, and hygroscopic qualities.

2. *spec.* Said of bodies which readily absorb moisture from the air, so as to swell up, contract in length, or change form or consistence, and thus indicate roughly the presence or absence of humidity; sensitive to moisture.

1790 DE LUC in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 2 An hygroscopic body, which is not brought into contact with any other body drier than itself, cannot lose any part of its moisture but by evaporation. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 583 Glycerine..is very hygroscopic, and absorbs water from the air. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 489 The hygroscopic movements of plants.

3. = HYGROMETRIC 3.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 26 July 85 Moisture, but not in the form of rain..aqueous vapour in the air, and hygroscopic moisture in the soil. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 242 Water..which adheres to the particles of an air-dry soil and which does not affect at all the appearance of the particles..has been called..hygroscopic water.

Hygrosco·pical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Hygrosco·pically** *adv.*

1775 ASH, *Hygroscopical*, belonging to the hygroscope. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 614/1 A series of Hygroscopical observations. 1818 H. T. COLEBROOKE, Hygroscopically (F. Hall). 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 407 This property of hygroscopically absorbing water.

Hygroscopicity (həi·grɒ,skǫpi·sĭti). [f. HYGROSCOPIC + -ITY. In mod.F. *hygroscopicité.*] Hygroscopic quality.

1847 *Nat. Cycl.* XI. 492 The hygroscopicity of vegetable tissue. 1850 *All Year Round* 389/2 The rotifers .. are preserved..by the help of the hygroscopicity of the sand.

Hygroscopy (həigrɒ·skǫpi). [f. Gr. *ὑγρο-* HYGRO- + *-σκοπία* observation. In mod.F. *hygroscopie.*] The observation of the humidity of the air or other substance.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hygroscopy*, a synonymous term for..*Hygrometry.*

Hygtaper, obs. form of HAG-TAPER.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cclvii. § 4. 632 Common Mullein or Hygtaper.

Hyh(e, obs. forms of HIE, HIGH.

Hyher, hyheyr, obs. forms of HIRE.

Hying (həi·iŋ), *vbl. sb. arch.* Forms: see HIE *v.* [f. HIE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb HIE; hastening; haste, speed. (Cf. HIE *sb.*)

c 1205 LAY. 9330 Mid muchelen hiȝinge he leup [*v.r.* leop] to þan dæde kinge. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 467 in *O. E. Misc.* 50 Pilates wrot him seolf a wryt al on hying. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2440 What of here hard heiȝing, and of þe hote weder, Meliors was al mat. *c* 1460 *Emare* 511 He wrowghte hit yn hyghynge.

†**Hyingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *hying*, pres. pple. of HIE *v.* + -LY².] With haste or speed, quickly.

c 1205 LAY. 1071 Þu swiðe hiendliche [*c* 1275 hiȝenliche] scild þe wið dæðe. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 69 Hihendliche iher me. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xvii. 20 Thei wenten hiyngli.

Hyke, obs. form of HAIK², HUKE.

Hyke (həik), *int.* ? *Obs.* [Cf. HEY ('hey go bet') and HI, used in the same sense.] A call to incite dogs to the chase. Hence **Hyke** *v.*, *nonce-wd.*

1764 T. BRYDGES *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 86 If thats the case, I know you'll say 'Tis time indeed to hyke away. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxxiii, Uncouple the hounds! Hyke a Talbot! hyke a Beaumont!

Hyl, obs. form of HILL *sb.*, ILL *a.*

‖ **Hyla** (həi·lă). [mod.L., adopted as generic name by Laurenti (1768), ad. Gr. *ὕλη* wood, forest.] A tree-frog or tree-toad, as *Hyla pickeringi* of the United States.

a 1842 W. E. CHANNING in Salt *Thoreau* (1890) 130 Each clear hyla trilling the new spring. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. ix. iv. 477 The incessant metallic chirp of the hyla.

Hyla, var. of HYLE.

Hylactic (hilæ·ktik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὑλακτικ-ός* given to barking.] Of the nature of barking.

1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* vii. 52 Lawyers barking at each other in that peculiar style of hylactic delivery which is called forensic eloquence.

So **Hyla·ctism,** barking.

1818 SHELLEY *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 245 Two or three dogs, who bark with a sharp hylactism.

‖ **Hylæosaurus** (həilĭǫsǭ·rŭs). *Palæont.* Also **hylæ·osaur.** [mod.L. (Mantell, 1832), f. Gr. *ὑλαῖος* belonging to forests (f. *ὕλη* wood) + *σαῦρος* lizard.] A gigantic fossil saurian, found in the Wealden formation of Tilgate forest, chiefly characterized by a dermal ridge of large bony spines.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 119 The Hylæosaurus..is estimated to have been about thirty feet in length. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 434 The Hylæosaur was another huge reptile of the same [Mesozoic] period.

Hylair, var. HILAIRE *a. Obs.*, cheerful.

†**Hyla·rchic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. **ὑλαρχικ-ός* = *ὑλάρχιος*, f. *ὕλη* matter + *ἄρχειν* to rule. Cf. F. *hylarchique.*] Ruling over matter.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents b vij b, Water is .. suspended in Pumps..by Gravitation upwards, more expresly here explained, and at last resolved into the Hylarchick Principle. *Ibid.* 186 The Hylarchick Spirit of the world holds strong and entire still. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 355 What difficulties concerning entity in abstract, substantial forms, hylarchic principles.

So †**Hyla·rchical** *a. Obs.*

1676 [see HYLOSTATICAL]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 668 Some other substance besides Body, such as is self active and hylarchical, or hath a natural power of ruling over matter. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melampron.* 70 (T.) This hylarchical principle, or plastick nature.

‖ **Hyla·smus.** *Obs. rare.* [mod.L., repr. a Gr. type **ὑλασμός*, f. *ὕλη* matter.] Materialization; presentation under a material form.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 217 Hylasmus is a Prophetick Scheme bearing strongly upon the Phancy by exhibiting crass and palpable Objects, such as in Logick would bear the Notion of Subject or Matter. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 189 All this may be nothing else but a Prophetick Hylasmus.

So †**Hyla·stic** *a.*, materialistic; also †**Hyla·stically** *adv.*, materialistically.

1639 WM. SCLATER *Worthy Commun.* 46 As men dye but once for all, no more is Christ offered up..but once for all, hylastically and in propitiation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 217 This City so Hylastically set out has a most Spiritual meaning. 1684 — *Answer* 241 He in this Hylastick and Israelistick way prophesies of .. the new Jerusalem.

Hyld, hylde, obs. ff. *held*, pa. t. of HOLD *v.* **Hylde,** obs. f. HIELD *v.*, var. HILD *v. Obs.* **Hylding,** var. HILDING, *Obs.*

‖ **Hyle** (həi·lī). *Obs.* Also 4–5 **yle,** 6 **hile,** (7 **hyla**). [med.L. *hylē*, .a. Gr. *ὕλη* wood, timber, material, by Aristotle and in later Gr. 'matter'.] Matter, substance; the first matter of the universe.

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 91 That matere universall, Which hight Ylem in speciall.] *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 94 Of þe saule commys anoþer substance, þat ys clepyd þe yle. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 70 b, Of the undiuisible partes, of *Hile*, of matiers. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosm.* lviii. 564 Vncreated Chaos, or Hyla, or first Matter. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 118 This hyle or matter..is indeed nothing else but the soul's potentiality. *a* 1687 H. MORE *App. to De Philos. Cabbal.* viii. (1713) 182 That Hyle or first Matter is mere Possibility of Being, according to Aristotle. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 464 Jove produced the two first numbers, the mundane soul and hyle: he made hyle inert and stupid, but..to the mundane soul he gave activity and understanding.

Hyleg (həi·leg). *Astrol.* Also 7 **hilege, hyleeh.** [Of obscure origin. In Pers. (and Turkish) هيلاج *hailāj*, 'a calculation of astrologers by which they obtain evidence of the length of an infant's life', 'a nativity'; said by the Persian lexicographers to be a Greek word, meaning originally 'fountain of life'. The Pers. equivalent is given as *kadbānū*, lit. 'mistress of the house'. In OF. *yleg, ilech* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Ruling planet of a nativity; apheta (cf. quot. 1706).

a 1625 BEAUMONT & FL. *Bloody Brother* IV. ii, Mars out of the self sam house..Looks at the Hilege with a quartile ruling. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Of the Prorogater of Life, called Hylech, or Hyleg, or Apheta. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, What think you, sir, of the taking Hyleg? or of the best way of the rectification for a nativity? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyleg*, or *Hylech*..a Planet, or part of Heaven, which in a Man's Nativity becomes the Moderator and Significator of his Life. 1819 WILSON *Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Apheta*, If by day the Sun be in an Aphetic place, he becomes Hyleg in preference to all others. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xv. 281 The significator being combust .. and the hyleg afflicted by evil planets.

†**Hylegi·acal,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. prec.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the hyleg.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 255 When the five Hylegiacall places at the hour of Birth..are oppressed, judge death immediatly to follow. 1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* IV. Prob. viii. (ed. 3) 134 Turn about the Globe till the Promittor come to the Hylegiacal point. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hylegiacal Places* are..reckon'd to be five in number, viz. the Ascendant, the Mid-Heaven, the 7th House, the 9th and the 11th.

B. *sb.* = Hylegiacal place.

1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* III. i, The five Hylegiacalls; the Ascendant, *Medium Cœli*, Sun, Moon and Stars.

†**Hyle·gial,** *a. Obs.* [see -IAL.] = prec.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 141 They have..found all the hylegiall places strong and well constituted. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hylegial Places*..are those wherein a planet being found, is qualified to have the government of life attributed to it.

Hylic (həi·lik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *hylic-us* (Du Cange), a. Gr. *ὑλικ-ός* material, f. *ὕλη* HYLE.] Pertaining to matter, material. (In Gnostic theology opposed to *psychic* and *pneumatic.*)

1853 W. E. TAYLER *Hippolytus* II. ii. 86 They regarded Cain as the representative of the Hylic, Abel of the Psychical and Seth of the Pneumatic principle. 1880 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 97/1 The Gnostic notion that a class of men..suffered themselves to be so captivated by the inferior world as to live only a hylic, or material life.

So †**Hy·lical** *a.* = HYLIC; **Hy·licism,** materialism; **Hy·licist,** a materialist.

1708 H. DODWELL *Nat. Mort. Hum. Souls* 6 He supposes them .. to be Hylical and Choical, not Cœlestial. 1880 WEBSTER Supp., *Hylicist.* 1893 *Athenæum* 12 Aug. 220/3 The 'Ionian hylicists', Descartes, Kant, and Mr. Spencer, all resemble one another in this respect.

Hylien, obs. f. HILL *v.*[1], to cover.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 231 And taugte hym and Eue to hylien hem with leues.

Hylism (həi·liz'm). [f. HYLE + -ISM.] = HYLICISM. In mod. Dicts.

Hyll, rare var. of HULL *sb.*[1], husk.

[? an error, or assimilated to *hyll*, HILL, *v.*[1] to cover.] 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) XVII. cxii. 675 Oyle is the Juys of beryes of oliue .. And the more slyly that it comyth oute of the hylles: the better it is.

Hyll, obs. f. HILL *sb.*, ILL; var. HILL *v.*[1]

Hyllor, obs. form of ELDER *sb.*[1]

Hylo- (həi·lo) = Gr. *ὑλο-(ῡ)*, combining form of *ὕλη* wood, material, matter (see HYLE). The modern formations are either technical terms of natural history (with *hylo-* = 'wood', 'forest') or of philosophy (with *hylo-* = 'matter').

Hy·lobate [ad. mod.L. *Hylobatēs* (Illiger, 1811), a. Gr. *ὑλοβάτης*, f. *-βατης* walker], a long-armed ape or gibbon. **Hylo·batine** *a.* [-INE], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hylobatinæ*, or anthropoid apes allied to *Hylobates.* †**Hylo·bian** [Gr. *ὑλόβι-ος* (f. *βίος* life)] (see quot.). **Hylo-ge·nesis** [GENESIS], the origin or formation of matter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); so **Hylo·geny** [cf. F. *hylogénie*]. **Hy·lo-ide·al** *a.*, pertaining to hylo-idealism. **Hy·lo-ide·alism,** the doctrine of R. Lewins that reality belongs to the immediate object of belief as such; material or somatic idealism, sensuous subjectivism; hence **Hy·lo-ide·alist,** one who holds this. **Hylo·logy** [-LOGY], a doctrine or theory concerning matter. †**Hyloma·nia** [MANIA], excessive tendency towards materialism. **Hylomo·rphic, Hylomo·rphical** *adjs.*, pertaining to **Hylomo·rphism** [Gr. *μορφή* form], the doctrine that primordial matter is the First Cause of the universe; so **Hylomo·rphist,** a believer in hylomorphism. †**Hylomo·rphous** *a.*, having a material form. †**Hylopathe·tic** *a.* = *hylopathic.* †**Hylopa·thian** *a.* [see *hylopathy*], pertaining to, or holding, the view that all things are affections of matter; also as *sb.* one who holds this view. †**Hylopa·thic** *a.*, capable of affecting or being affected by matter. **Hylo·pathism,** the doctrine that matter is sentient; hence **Hylo·pathist,** a believer in hylopathism. †**Hylo·pathy** [Gr. *πάθος, -παθεια* affection], a spirit's power of affecting matter. **Hylo·phagous** *a.* [f. Gr. *ὑλοφάγ-ος* (f. *-φαγος* eating)], wood-eating (said of certain beetles) (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Hy·lo-pheno·menal** *a.* = *hylo-ideal*; hence **Hy·lo-pheno·menalism.** †**Hylosta·tic, -ical** *adjs.* [Gr. *στατικός* causing to stand, STATIC], that places or arranges matter. **Hy·lotheism** [THEISM], the doctrine that God and

matter or the material universe are identical; material pantheism; hence **Hy·lotheist**, a believer in hylotheism; **Hy·lothei·stic** *a.*, pertaining to hylotheism. **Hylo·tomous** *a.* [f. Gr. ὑλοτόμ-ος (f. τέμνειν to cut) + -ous], wood-cutting (said of certain insects).

[1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. vi. 196 The anthropomorphous apes, namely the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang, and *hylobates.] 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hylobii*, or **Hylobians*, a sect of Indian philosophers, thus denominated .. in regard they retired to forests, to be more at leisure for the contemplation of nature. 1864 H. Spencer *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 125 *Hylogeny: Gravity, Matter, Ether. .. He [Oken] explains that .. Hylogeny [is the doctrine of] material totalities. 1883 Constance Naden in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 127 Many a cherished illusion must fall when the .. '*Hylo-Ideal' theory is finally established. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* s.v., The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. 1883 C. Naden in *Jrnl. Science* Mar. 122 The standpoint of *hylo-idealism. 1891 R. W. Dale in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 520 The philosophical creed which, under Dr. Lewins's teaching, Miss Naden accepted, is called 'Hylo-Idealism'. 1856 F. Hall *Sánkhya-pravachanabháshya* Pref. 7 The puerile *hylology of the Nyáya. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* Misc. II. ii. (1737) III. 65 Being acted .. at the same time, with an *Hylomania, whereby they madly dote upon Matter. 1881 *Dublin Rev.* Ser. III. V. 236 He .. establishes the *hylomorphical system held by St. Thomas. 1888 J. Martineau *Study Relig.* I. II. i. 324 No biomorphic or *hylomorphic doctrine can raise its head against the decree of Kant. *Ibid.* 337 To mark the differentia of these three theories we may call them respectively Anthropomorphism, Biomorphism, and *Hylomorphism. 1897 *Month* Sept. 332 The scholastic doctrine of hylomorphism. 1888 J. Martineau *Study Relig.* II. III. i. 142 'Matter', construed by the *hylomorphists, declares itself competent to all. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* 27 Solidiform spirits, whether *hylomorphous or otherwise, are an object of rational curiosity. 1655-87 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 228 Whether in mere Spirits themselves any arbitrary impenetrability cannot be a part of this *Hylopathetick faculty, I leave others to discuss. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 9 The eduction of all things, even life and understanding it self, out of matter, in the way of qualities, or as the passions and affections thereof, generable and corruptible; which form of atheism is styled by us .. '*hylopathian'. *Ibid.* I. v. 759 This was the Subterfuge of the Old Hylopathian Atheists. *c* 1800 R. Cumberland *John de Lancaster* (1809) I. 269 Thales, the hylopathian, whose principle of things was water. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 217 A kind of *Hylopathick disposition of Impenetrability. 1864 Webster, **Hylopathism*, **Hylopathist.* [1655-87 H. More *App. Antid.* iii. (1712) 189 This affection of a Spirit we will make bold to call..by one Greek term ὑλοπάθεια which..we will as plainly as we can define thus, A power in a Spirit..of becoming..so firmly and closely united to a Body, as both to actuate, and to be acted upon, to affect, and be affected thereby.] *Ibid.* 228 The voluntary exertion of this *Hylopathy. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 The *Hylo-Phenomenal theorem of existence. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Hylo-idealism*, ..is sometimes called *hylo-phenomenalism. 1676 H. More *Remarks* 141 That matter is misplaced, and the *Hylostatick Spirit of the Universe would dispose of it better. *Ibid.* 118 That which I call the Hylarchical or *Hylostatical Spirit of the world. 1828 Webster, **Hulotheism*, the doctrine or belief that matter is God, or that there is no God, except matter and the universe. 1847 in Craig. 1864 Webster, *Hulotheism*, Hylotheism. 1881 *Jrnl. Science* Jan. 50 All adoration therefore 'becomes pure Hylotheism and self-worship'. 1859 F. Hall *Contrib. towards Index* 1 Aphorisms of the *hylotheistic theory.

‖ **Hylodes** (hăilō·dēz). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1826) a. Gr. ὑλώδης woody.] A genus of American toads; an animal of this genus.

1858 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 183 We also heard the hylodes and tree-toads.

Hyloid (hə·loid), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. Hyla + -oid.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Hylidæ* or tree-frogs. b. *sb.* One of the *Hylidæ*.

Hylost (hə·lo,ist). Also **huloist**. [erron. for *hylist*, f. Gr. ὕλη matter.] (See quot. 1847.)

1818 T. L. Peacock *Nightmare Abb.* (1875) 340 Leaving ..the materialists, hyloists, and antihyloists to settle this point among them. 1847 Craig, *Huloist*, one who affirms that matter is God. 1864 Webster, *Huloist*, the same as Hyloist.

Hylote, obs. form of Helot.

Hylozoic (hăilōzō·ik), *a.* [f. Hylo- + Gr. ζω-ή life + -ic.] Of or pertaining to hylozoism; believing in hylozoism; materialistic.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 3. 62 These atheists may be also called 'Hylozoick' .. because they derive all things in the whole universe..from the life of the Matter. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. iii. § 8. 305 Hylozoic atheism which accounts the universe to be animated in all its parts. 1888 J. Martineau *Study Relig.* II. III. i. 160 Hylozoic systems that stop with plant life as a type.

So † **Hylozo·ical** *a.* = prec.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Another form of Atheism, called by us hylozoical.

Hylozoism (hăilozō·iz'm). [f. as prec. + -ism. Cf. F. *hylozoïsme*.] The theory that matter is endowed with life, or that life is merely a property of matter.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 1. 105 Hylozoism.. makes all Body, as such, and therefore every smallest Atom of it, to have Life Essentially belonging to it. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 63 The hypothesis of Hylozoism..is the death of all rational physiology, and indeed of all physical science. 1887 R. D. Hicks in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 563/2 To Cleanthes and Chrysippus .. there was no real difference between matter and its cause..they have reached the final result of unveiled hylozoism.

Hylozoist (hăilozō·ist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A believer in hylozoism; a materialist.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 2. 105 As every Atomist is not therefore necessarily an Atheist, so neither must every Hylozoist needs be accounted such. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 299 The antient hylozoists, as we learn from Cudworth, ascribed an imperfect perception to their atoms. 1869 Mozley *Ess., Argt. Design* (1878) II. 370 The ancient Hylozoists and Kosmoplastic philosophers.

Hence **Hylozoi·stic** *a.*, materialistic; **Hylozoi·stically** *adv.*

1869 Baring-Gould *Orig. Relig. Belief* I. 296 This infinite substance [matter] was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it hylozoistically the Deity. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 654/1 The doctrine termed technically hylozoistic. 1890 J. F. Smith tr. *Pfleiderer's Develop. Theol.* IV. I. 338 His agnostic evolutionism is only a disguised materialistic (hylozoistic) pantheism.

Hylp, obs. f. Help. **Hylt**, obs. f. Hilt *sb.* **Hylte**, pa. t. of Hild *v. Obs.* **Hyly**, obs. f. Highly *adv.* **Hylyn**, obs. f. Island.

Hym, obs. form of Him, Hem, *pron.*

Hymen[1] (hə·mĕn). [a. L. *Hymen*, a. Gr. Ὑμήν, hymology of the god of marriage; also in later Greek = ὑμέναιος a wedding hymn.]

1. In Greek and Roman mythology: The god of marriage, represented as a young man carrying a torch and veil. *Hymen's band*, etc., marriage, wedlock. *Hymen's temple, fane*, etc., the church at which a marriage is solemnized.

1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. iv. 174 Would..That..at the marriage-day The cup of Hymen had been full of poison. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 135 Here's eight that must take hands, To joyne in Hymens bands. 1789 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* 164 To Hymen's fane the bright procession moves. *a* 1839 Praed *Poems* (1864) II. 404 Oh! why should Hymen ever blight The roses Cupid wore? 1883 Miss Braddon *Gold. Calf* I. ix. 268 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of Hymen's temple.

2. Marriage; wedlock; wedding, nuptials. Now *rare*.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 109 a, The bond of an honorable and lawfull Hymen. 1624 Massinger *Renegado* v. iii, To whose bounty Owe we our thanks for gracing thus our hymen? 1697 Dryden *Æneid* VII. 769 A bloody Hymen shall th' alliance join Betwixt the Trojan and Ausonian line. 1788 Lady Hawke *Julia de Gramont* II. 203 On your propitious hymen may smiling peace..for ever wait! 1838 Lytton *Alice* III. viii, 'These are the feelings for a prudent Hymen', said Vargrave.

3. A wedding-hymn, hymeneal song. *rare*.

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Hymen*, songs sung at marriages. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxvii, Heaven's winged shoals .. Attune their higher notes, and hymens sing. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* V xi. 460 Many hymens sang.

4. *attrib.*, as *Hymen-bed, -wings*.

1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 129 And give him hansell of his Hymen-bed.

Hymen[2] (hə·mĕn). [a. Gr. ὑμήν, ὑμένος thin skin, membrane. Cf. F. *hymen* (Paré 16th c.).]

1. *Anat.* The virginal membrane, a fold of mucous membrane stretched across and partially closing the external orifice of the vagina.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 235 Let vs set downe..the true History of the Hymen. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, *Hymen*, is a circular Folding of the inner Membrane of the Vagina. 1789 Baillie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 76 The existence of the hymen .. becomes a collateral confirmation of the same opinion. 1807 M. Baillie *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 392 The hymen was perfect; and the uterus had not received that increase of bulk which is usual at puberty.

† 2. *Bot.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Hymen* is..used by botanists for a fine delicate skin, wherewith flowers are inclosed while in the bud, and which bursts as the flower blows or opens. 1730-6 in Bailey (folio). 1818 in Todd; and in later dicts.

3. *Conch.* The ligament between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.

4. *Comb.*, as *hymen-like* adj.

1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Wom.* XV. (ed. 4) 108 A diaphragm or hymen-like membranous dissepiment.

Hymen, var. Hemen *pron.*, *Obs.*, them.

Hymenaic (hə·mĕnē·ik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *hymenaicum*, f. Gr. ὑμέναι-ος, f. Ὑμήν Hymen[1].] *lit.* Of or pertaining to Hymen; used to invoke Hymen. *Hymenaic dimeter* (L. *hymenaicum dimetrum*), a dactylic dimeter acatalectic (– ∪ ∪ – ∪ ∪). (Described by the Latin grammarian Marius Plotius, who exemplifies it by the two Sapphic lines 'Ὑμεν' Ὑμήναον, ὦ τὸν Ἀδώνιον, and the L. 'mens sibi conscia'.)

Hymenal (hə·mĕnăl), *a.* [f. Hymen[2] + -al.] Of or relating to the hymen, as in *hymenal caruncles*.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeneal (hăiměnī·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 7 hymniall, himeneall, hymeneall, -æall, 8-9 -æal, 7- -eal. [f. L. *hymenæ-us* (also *hymenēius*), a. Gr. ὑμέναιος belonging to wedlock, also as sb. a wedding, wedding-song (see Hymen[1]) + -al.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. v. F iv b, Disloyal to our hymniall rites. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 522 Martyrs .. who lookt on flaming Faggots, but as Hymenæall, and Nuptiall Torches. 1792 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett. to J. Bryant* 7 Aug., Views of hymeneal connexions. 1838 Jas. Grant *St. Lond.* 165 The 'lovely bride', about to be led to the hymeneal altar.

B. *sb.* 1. A wedding-hymn.

1717 Pope *Eloisa* 220 For her white virgins Hymenæals sing. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 140 P 5 The Birds warbled out their Hymeneals. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 4 Now doth a virgin approach, now soundeth a glad hymeneal.

2. *pl.* A wedding, nuptials.

1655 *Theophania* 112 All in general expected either with envy or desire the consummation of their hymeneals. 1744 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. ci. 340, I will not talk any more politicals but turn to hymeneals. 1809 Mar. Edgeworth *Manœuvring* xvi, All the pride, pomp, and circumstance of these glorious hymeneals appeared to them but as a dream.

Hence **Hymene·ally** *adv.*

1839 T. Hook in *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 443 The 'roseate bands', which sound so harmoniously and so hymeneally, had not been sufficiently strong. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* XV. 167 Our hymeneally addicted isle.

Hymenean (hə̆iměnī·ăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 hymenæan. [f. as prec. + -an.]

A. *adj.* = Hymeneal *a.* Now *rare*.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XVI. CV. 410 To haue but strict-confined loue in Hymænean bownes? *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 40 The hymenean bed fair brood shall grace. 1799 Campbell *Pleas. Hope* I. 202 The sacred home of Hymenean joy.

† B. *sb.* = Hymeneal *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 711 Here .. Eve deckt first her Nuptial Bed, And heav'nly Quires the Hymenæan sung.

Hymenial (hə̆imī·niăl), *a.*[1] *Bot.* [f. Hymeni-um + -al.] Pertaining to the hymenium.

Hymenial layer (of lichens): the layer of the thallus which is composed of paraphyses and asci (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1874 Cooke *Fungi* 40 Smaller and younger spores pushing up from the hymenial cells. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenial surfaces are greatly extended.

Hyme·nial *a.*[2], erroneous var. of Hymeneal.

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 48. 3/1, I shall link her in th' Hymenial Tye. 1835 Miss Sedgwick *Linwoods* (1873) II. 266 It must have been compounded by some good hymenial genius.

Hymenic (hə̆imē·nik), *a.* [f. Hymen[2] + -ic.] Pertaining to the hymen: membranous.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenicolar (hə̆imĕni·kŏlăr), *a. Bot.* [f. Hymeni-um + L. *cola* inhabitant + -ar.] Inhabiting the hymenium of fungi.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymeniferous (hə̆imĕnī·fĕrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ferous.] Provided with a hymenium.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymeniophore (hə̆imī·niŏfōəɹ). *Bot.* [f. *hymenio-* Hymenium + Gr. -φόρος carrying.] = Hymenophore. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hymenitis (hə̆imĕnə·itis). *Path.* [f. Hymen[2] + -itis.] Inflammation of the hymen.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Wom.* XX. (ed. 4) 162 Other remote causes..such as..hymenitis, vestibulitis.

‖ **Hymenium** (hə̆imī·niŭm). Pl. **hymenia**. *Bot.* [mod.L., ad. Gr. ὑμένιον, dim. of ὑμήν Hymen[2].] The spore-bearing surface in fungi. In the common mushroom the hymenium covers the gills.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 The hymenium, in which the sporules are deposited. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 778 This..pileus, or cap, is composed of two membranes, of which the upper and outer is simple and imperforate, like the cortical layer of lichens; whilst the inner bears the fructification, and is termed the hymenium. 1881 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 311 Small stalked cups, the flattened cavity of which bears a hymenium in which ascospores are formed.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 240 The hymenium-bearing body itself may be the product of a sexual process.

Hymeno- (hə̆imēno), repr. Gr. ὑμενο-, combining form of ὑμήν, ὑμένος (υ) membrane, Hymen[2], as in ὑμενόπτερος Hymenopterous. The other compounds now in use are technical terms of recent formation.

Hymenodictyonine (-dĭktĭonəin) [Gr. δίκτυον net + -ine], an alkaloid obtained from *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub. **Hymeno·geny** [-geny], the production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids. **Hymeno·graphy** [-graphy], a description of the membranes of animal bodies (Mayne, 1855). **Hymenolichen** (hə̆imēno,lə̆i·kĕn), a lichen having features in common with hymenomycetal fungi. **Hymeno·logy** [-logy] (see quot. 1855); hence **Hy·meno·logical** *a.* **Hymenomycete** (hə̆imēno,mə̆isī·t) [ad. mod.L. *hymenomycētes* pl., f. Gr. μύκητες, pl. of μύκης mushroom], one of the *Hymenomycetes*, an order of fungi in which the hymenium is on the exposed surface of the sporophore; hence **Hy·menomyce·tal**, **Hy·menomyce·tous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the nature of a hymenomycete; **Hy·menomyce·toid** *a.* [-oid], resembling a hymenomycete. **Hy·menophore**, ‖ **Hymeno·phorum** [Gr. -φόρος carrying], the part of a fungus which supports the hymenium (cf. Hymeniophore). **Hy·menophylla·ceous** *a.* [Gr. φύλλ-ον leaf], belonging to, or having the charac-

ters of, the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, or film-ferns, a family of ferns with delicately membranous and pellucid fronds, including *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*. **Hymeno·tomy** [Gr. *-τομία, τομή* cutting], dissection of animal membranes (Mayne 1855); incision of the hymen (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1884 *Times* 14 Aug. 3 There is a close analogy in chemical properties between nicotine and *hymenodictyonine. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* (quoting Dunglison), **Hymenogeny.* 1890 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 439/2 Specimens of a new British *hymeno-lichen, *Cyconema interruptum*. 1847 Craig, **Hymenology*. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hymenology*, term for that branch [of anatomy] which treats of the nature and structure of membranes. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 50 Such *hymenomycetal forms as Clavaria and Pterula. 1884 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 124/1 Structurally it [*Sphæria pocula*] is hymenomycetal and not ascomycetal. 1887 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Fungi* v. § 88. 302 The sporophore would be thought at first sight to belong to a Peziza rather than to a *Hymenomycete. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 410. 374 Other *hymenomycetoid expansions. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 608/1 *Hymenophorum*, the cellular or filamentous structure in *hymenomycetous fungi, on which the hymenium or fructifying surface is spread like wax upon a mould. 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 18 The stem and cap or pileus, which together constitute what is called the *hymenophore.

Hymenoid (hə·ĭ·mĕnoid), *a. Bot.* [ad. Gr. *ὑμενοειδής* membranous: see Hymen[2] and -oid.] Resembling a membrane; having a membranous structure. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hymenopter (hə·ĭmĕnˌɒ·ptər). [ad. F. *hymenoptère*: see next.] A hymenopterous insect.

1828 in Webster. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 135 *note*, This large hymenopter is of several varieties. 1881 — in *Academy* 21 May 366/3 That 'terrible hymenopter', the Quissonde ant.

‖ **Hymenoptera** (hə·ĭmĕnˌɒ·ptĕră), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L. (Linnæus, 1748), a. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερα*, neut. pl. of *ὑμενόπτερος*; see Hymenopterous.] A large and important order of insects (including the ants, wasps, bees, etc.), having four membranous wings (which are, however, sometimes caducous or absent); the females have an ovipositor, which may also serve as a sting.

1773 T. P. Yeats *Instit. Entom.* 19 *Hymenoptera*..have four membranaceous naked wings..[and] the abdomen armed with a sting. 1802 Kirby *Monogr. Apium Ang.* title-p., Some Introductory Remarks upon the Class Hymenoptera. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 163 Like other hymenoptera, during the period of generation..they have wings.

Hence **Hymeno·pteral** *a.* = Hymenopterous; **Hymeno·pteran,** a member of the order Hymenoptera; **Hymeno·pterist,** an entomologist whose special study is Hymenoptera.

1828 Webster, *Hymenopteral*, having four membranous wings. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Hymenopterans*. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 450 The female.. never leaves the body of the Hymenopteran in which she is parasitic. 1881 *Pennsylv. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 125 Prof. Henri de Saussen, a distinguished hymenopterist, of Geneva.

Hymenopterology (hə·ĭmĕnˌɒptĕrˌɒ·lŏdʒi). [f. prec. + -(o)logy.] The branch of Entomology that deals with the Hymenoptera. Hence **Hymenoptero·logist** = Hymenopterist; **Hymenoptero·lo·gical** *a.*, belonging to hymenopterology.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Hymenopterology, Hymenopterological. 1875 Lubbock *Orig. Civiliz.* App. 480 Our most learned hymenopterologist.

Hymenopterous (hə·ĭmĕnˌɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *hymenopter-us*, a. Gr. *ὑμενόπτερος* (f. *ὑμενο-* membrane, Hymeno- + *πτερόν* wing) + -ous.] Having membranous wings; belonging to the Hymenoptera.

1813 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 48 Hymenopterous insects..have generally four membranaceous naked wings. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 88 The sting of hymenopterous insects. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 33 The ordinary type of Hymenopterous larva..is a fleshy apod grub.

Hymn (him), *sb.* Forms: 1 ymen, ymmon, hymen, 3–6 ymne, (3–5 imne, 4–5 impne), 4–6 ympne, (4 ymyn, 5 umne), 5–6 hympne, (6 ime, imme, himme), 6–7 hymme, hymne, 6– hymn. [f. L. *hymnus*, a. Gr. *ὕμνος* a song or ode in praise of gods or heroes, taken by the LXX to render various Heb. words, meaning a song of praise to God; hence in N.T. (Eph. v. 19, Col. iii. 16), and in the Latin Vulgate and Christian writers from Augustine. Late eccl. L. *ymnus* was adopted in OE. as *ymen*, pl. *ymenas, ymnas*; but the ME. forms repr. OF. *ymne*, often modified after contemporary L. *ympnus, hympnus*, and at length under classical influence to *hymn* (mod.F. *hymne*). The earliest evidence for the non-pronunciation of final *-n* is app. Palsgrave's *imme*.]

1. A song of praise to God; any composition in praise of God which is adapted to be chanted or sung; spec. a metrical composition adapted to be sung in a religious service; sometimes distinguished from *psalm* or *anthem*, as not being part of the text of the Bible.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxvi. 3 Hymen singað us of songum Sione. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 147 He [Michael] wæs ymen singende mid eallum þæm englum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii. [cxix.] 171 Nu mine weleras ðe wordum belcettað ymnas elne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 To [ðe] laste uers of euerich imne. *Ibid.* 158 Vor so hit is in his ymne: 'antra deserti teneris sub annis'. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xcix. [c.] 4 In schrift his porches þat be, In ympnes to him schrive yhe. 1382 Wyclif *Col.* iii. 16 In salmes, and ymnes and spiritual songis. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* viii. 260 (148) Saluz, blisse, ymne, honour .. Iesu, be to The. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 To synge Hympnes, *himpnizare*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 b, As the chirche syngeth in the ymne Aue Maris stella. 1530 Palsgr. 231/2 Hymme that is song in the churche, *hymne*. *Ibid.* 234/1 Imme that is songe, *hymne*. 1624 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1632) 458 His disciples sang an hymne. 1738 Wesley *Hymn, Lift up your Heads* iii, To Psalms and Hymns we may aspire, If Anthems are too high. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 192 The earliest hymn of Christian devotion, burst forth from the multitude, Hosanna to the Son of David.

2. An ode or song of praise in honour of a deity, a country, etc.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. x. 70 Hympnis of price, triumphe, and victory All singand. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 Every noone-tide they sing Hymnes to the Sunne. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* ii. 535 In jolly Hymns they praise the God of Wine. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 254 This hymn will stand a comparison with the finest odes of Horace. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 171/2 The names of the authors of the hymns of the Rigveda have been handed down with the Veda itself. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 12 Chant in melody musical Hymns of bridal. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 219/2 (*La Marseillaise*) The words and music of this popular French hymn are the composition of Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle [24 Apr. 1792].

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *hymn-maker, -singer, -singing, -tune, -writer, -writing*; **-hymn-quoting** adj., *hymn-wise* adv.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Himpne maker, *hympnista*. 1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 263 His Creed..sung hymnewise in the Church-service. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 234 Pathetic lectures, long prayers, and incessant hymn-singings. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Poems, View from Castri*, The pine-woods, their choral hymn-notes sending. 1879 Whitney *Sanskrit Gram.* p. xiv, It is the most interesting of all, after the Rig-Veda, because it contains the largest amount of hymn-material.

Hymn (him), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To worship or praise in song; to sing hymns to.

1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 96 As sons of one great Sire Hymning th' Eternal Father. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* iii. 156 In the same temple..All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God. 1796–7 Coleridge *Poems* (1862) 21 Therefore oft I hymn thy name. 1830 Sir R. Grant *Hymn, 'Oh Worship the King'* vi, While angels delight to hymn thee above. 1874 Pusey *Lent. Serm.* 453 Evening by evening, as they came to the setting sun, they hymned Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

2. To sing as a hymn; to express in a hymn or song of praise.

1727 Pope *Mary Gulliver to Capt. Gulliver* 106 To hymn harmonious Houyhnhnm through the nose. 1794 Coleridge *Relig. Musings* 6 The heavenly multitude, Who hymned the song of peace o'er Bethlehem's fields. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, The spheres hymn music. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 451 They hymn their praises and call them by sweet names.

3. *absol.* To sing hymns.

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xxiv. 83 Where this minstrel-god .. amid the quire Stood proud to hymn, and tune his youthful lyre. 1778 *Sk. Tabernacle Frames* 28 Then, as they're hymning, checks 'em with a Gag. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 122 Thus reading, hymning, all alone, unseen, The shepherd-boy the Sabbath holy keeps. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* vii, The thrush Concerting with the lark that hymned on high.

Hence **Hymning** (hi·mĭŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* iii. 417 Thus they in Heav'n.. Thir happie hours in joy and hymning spent. 1674 Dryden *State Innoc.* iv. i, None of all his hymning guards are nigh. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (1894) 118 Some band of hymning angels.

Hymnal (hi·mnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *hymn-us* + -al. The sb. use represents a med.L. *hymnāle* occurring as *imnale* in Wr.-Wülcker 589/1.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a hymn or hymns.

1644 Sir E. Dering *Prop. Sacr.* C iij b, Use of Musick in the hymnall part of Service. 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 102 We find many of the elder Poets of Greece mixing the hymnal and enthusiastic with the historic or narrative Species. 1887 Sir T. Martin in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 689 They begin the awful Hymnal lay.

B. *sb.* A collection of hymns for use in divine worship; a hymn-book.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/6 *Hymnare* [*in later hand*] a hymnale. 1537 in Glasscock *Rec. St. Michael's, Bp. Stortford* (1882) 127 *Item* an Imnall prynted and iiij pr[oc]essionals of parchement. 1543 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 67 Paid for an Imnenall xiiij^{d}. 1554 in *Antiquary* (1894) Nov. 187 For ij hymnalls iiijs. 1846 Maskell *Mon. Rit.* I. p. xcvi, It cannot be doubted that S. Augustine, with the breviary and missal recommended by S. Gregory, introduced also the hymnal then used at Rome. 1887 (*title*) Congregational Church Hymnal.

Hymnar, var. Hymnary, Hymner[1].

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. ii. 13 One of Ælfric's enactments requiring each clerk to have..a hymnar.

Hymnary (hi·mnări). [ad. med.L. *hymnārium*, f. *hymn-us*: see -ary.] A collection of hymns; a hymnal.

1888 E. H. Plumptre in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 59 They [the vicars] were required to learn by heart..their Psalter, their Hymnary [*ympnario*], and their Anthem-book. 1898 (*title*) The Church Hymnary. Authorised for use in Public Worship by the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church [etc.].

Hymn-book (hi·mbuk). A book containing a collection of hymns.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii[i.]. (Concl.), Ymenbec misenlice metre. 1779 Wesley *Hymns* Pref. 4, I am persuaded no such Hymn-book..has yet been published. 1854 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Eloquence* Wks. (Bohn) III. 190 I call him only a good reader who can read sense and poetry into any hymn in the hymn-book.

† **Hy·mner[1].** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ymener, hymner, ymner, 5 i-, ymner(e, hympner. [ad. eccl. L. *hymnārium, hymnārius* (later also *hymnāre, ym(p)nāre*, etc.), a hymnal; cf. OF. (*h*)*ymnier*, mod.F. *hymnaire*.] A book of hymns; a hymnal or hymnary.

c 900 in Raine *Fabric Rolls York Mins.* (Surtees) 147 Twa Cristes bec..and j. mæssboc and j. ymener and j. salter. *a* 1100 *Charter of Leofric* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 275.11 ymneras and .i. deorwyrðe bletsingboc and .iii. oðre. *c* 1450 in Wr.-Wülcker 589/1 *Imnale et Imnarium*, an ymnere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 186/1 An Hympner..*himpnarium*.

Hymner[2] (hi·mər, hi·mnər). [f. Hymn *sb.* + -er[1].] One who hymns; a singer of hymns.

1816 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXX. 358 These hymners of idolatry. 1848 Lytton *K. Arthur* viii. cxxi, Nature, thou..never-silent Hymner unto God. 1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 53 Hymner, we hear thy words, that thou hast come from afar.

Hymnic (hi·mnik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Hymn *sb.* + -ic; cf. F. *hymnique*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a hymn or hymns.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. vi. (Arb.) 164 The Poets Hymnick and historicall who be occupied either in divine laudes, or in heroicall reports. 1615 Sylvester *St. Lewis* 592 To whom wee pay Heroick Duties in this Hymnik Lay. *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 255 He rounds the aire, and breaks the hymnique notes In birds, Heavens choristers, organique throates. 1830 H. N. Coleridge *Grk. Poets* (1834) 197 Callimachus, as in hymnic duty bound, bitterly reviles Euhemerus. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2589/2 Several cases in which very moderate poetic talents have produced eminent hymnic benefactions.

B. *sb.* A composition of the nature of a hymn.

a 1834 Lamb *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The more modern or Wattsian hymnics.

Hy·mnicide. *nonce-wd.* [f. as next + -cide 2.] The 'murdering' of a hymn, i. e. by alterations.

1862 *Evangel. Christendom* July 355 We have here a new illustration of the unhappy practice of hymnicide, which is as unjust to the authors of hymns, as it is generally detrimental to poetry.

† **Hymni·ferous,** *a. rare*–°. [f. L. *hymn-us* Hymn *sb.* + -ferous.] 'Bringing or producing hymns' (Bailey, 1721).

Hymnifica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -fication.] The making of hymns.

1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. ix. 173 The hideousness of our hymnification.

† **Hy·mnish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Hymn *sb.* + -ish.] Like a hymn.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 Sonnets are carroled hymnish By lads and maydens.

Hymnist (hi·mnist). [f. L. *hymn-us*, Gr. *ὕμν-os*, Hymn *sb.* + -ist: cf. *psalmist*.] A composer of hymns.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xi. (1626) 217 A Dragon .. gaping to deuoure the Hymnists face. 1813 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 225, I have no hesitation in giving him the palm over all the hymnists of every language. 1858 Bailey *The Age* 104 The awful hymnist Orpheus, bard of fable.

Hymnless (hi·mlĕs), *a.* [f. Hymn *sb.* + -less.] Without a hymn.

1822 Milman *Martyr of Antioch* 166 And mute as sepulchres the hymnless temples stand. 1873 W. Taylor in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlix. 6 The man who has a dumb spirit and a hymnless heart.

Hymnodist (hi·mnŏdist). [f. next + -ist.] One skilled in hymnody; a hymnist.

a 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 197 For their Divines their Hymnodists they own'd, Who while they prais'd a God, that God aton'd. 1883 *Ch. Times* 25 May 372 St. Joseph the Hymnographer..was the most prolific hymnodist of the Eastern church.

Hymnody (hi·mnŏdi). [ad. med.L. *hymnōdia*, a. Gr. *ὑμνῳδία* singing of hymns, f. *ὕμνος* Hymn + *ἀείδειν* to sing, *ᾠδή* song, Ode. Cf. Psalmody.]

1. The singing of hymns or sacred songs; the composition of hymns for singing.

a 1711 Ken *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 448 For as thy Temple-Offrings fall or rise, Hymnody chills or fires, Religion lives or dies. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xii. 124 The epos..appears to have adhered to the model of the ancient hymnody. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxiii. 86 The poet has strictly preserved the proper form of hymnody. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 151, I had been prepared for the Moravians being great in hymnody.

2. Hymns collectively; the body of hymns belonging to any age, country, church, etc.

1864 in Webster. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1654 Among the jewels of German hymnody.

Hymnographer (himnɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὑμνογράφ-os* hymn-writer (f. *ὕμνο-ς* Hymn + *-γραφος* writing, writer) + -er[1].] A composer of hymns.

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 4 There could none haue any cause to insult ouer another: not the Hymnographer ouer the Historiographer. [1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Hymnigrapher*, a Writer of Hymns. 1721 in Bailey.]

1841 CDL. WISEMAN *Rem. Let. Rev. W. Palmer* 56 St. Prudentius, the Christian hymnographer. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. (1854) I. 46 The hymnographer describes him [Dionysos] as standing on the sea-shore. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 488 To bring before us the character of Hermes as conceived by the so-called Homeric hymnographer.

Hymnography (himnǫ·grăfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY.] The literary history and bibliography of hymns.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 *American* XII. 154 Hymnography has become a distinct branch of literature within the last forty years.

Hymnologic (himnǫlǫ·dʒik), *a.* [f. late Gr. ὑμνολογικ-ός, f. ὑμνολόγος: see HYMNOLOGY and -IC.] Of or pertaining to hymnology.

1883 *Homilet. Monthly* Dec. 159 The best hymnologic results of that country.

So **Hymnolo·gical** *a.* = prec.; **Hymnolo·gically** *adv.*, in relation to hymnology.

1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 392 It was something of a hymnological melody with a comic flavour. 1888 *Literary World* 10 Aug. 115/2 The lines, which recent hymnological controversy has made famous. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 485/1 Hymnologically worthless.

Hymnologist (himnǫ·lŏdʒist). [f. Gr. ὑμνολόγ-ος (see next) + -IST.] **a.** A composer of hymns, a hymnist. **b.** One who studies or is versed in hymnology.

1795 C. BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* I. 42 If Metastasio had been a mere psalmodist, or hymnologist. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1054 Professor F. M. Bird, the hymnologist, has said that his [T. H. Gill's] hymns were destined to a long life. 1889 J. W. ROGAN in *Homilet. Rev.* Mar. 207 (Funk) Cowper..took his place in the world as .. one of the sweetest of hymnologists and the most popular poet of his generation.

Hymnology (himnǫ·lŏdʒi). [Originally ad. Gr. ὑμνολογία the singing of hymns (f. ὑμνολόγος hymn-singing; cf. L. *hymnologus* a singer of hymns); but in modern usage app. taken as f. HYMN *sb.* + -(O)LOGY. Cf. F. *hymnologie*, the singing of hymns, a treatise on hymns.]

†1. The singing of hymns. *Obs.*

a 1638 MEDE *Diat.* 56 (T.) That hymnologie which the Primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wine for the Eucharist. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Hymnology*, a singing of Hymns or Psalms. 1775 in ASH. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IX. viii. (1864) V. 385 The Chanting and Psalmody of the Church he would perhaps replace..by a more simple and passionate hymnology.

2. The composition of hymns.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 222 With reference to hymnology, he [Charles Wesley] was a poet of very considerable talents. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 463 *note*, Christian hymnology began very early, though the hymns were not necessarily metrical.

3. The study of hymns, their history, use, etc.; also, the subject of this study, hymns collectively or as a form of literary composition.

1818 TODD, *Hymnology*, a collection of hymns. 1828 *Q. Rev.* July 17 We shall enter into a preliminary historical sketch of the psalmody, and what we shall take the liberty of calling the hymnology, of the Christian Church. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iv. (1864) IX. 174 In fact, all Hymnology, vernacular as well as Latin, is poetry only to predisposed or habituated ears. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Dec., The most comprehensive and trustworthy handbook of hymnology in the language. 1892 J. JULIAN (*title*) A Dictionary of Hymnology.

Hympe, hympe halt: see HIMP.

Hyn, obs. f. HIN *pron.*, HYNE, INN.

Hynch, obs. f. HINCH.

Hynd, obs. f. HEND *a.* **Hynd, hyne**, obs. ff. HIND. **Hynder**, obs. f. HINDER *a.*, *v.* **Hynd-, hynmast, -mest**, obs. ff. HINDMOST.

Hyne (həin), *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4–5 **hyn, hyene, heyn(n)e, heine**, 5 **hien**, 5–7 **hine**, (8 **hind**). [A northern (chiefly Sc.) word, synonymous with southern ME. HEN, HENNE, 'hence', but app. of different origin, as OE. *hionan*, *heonan* would not normally be represented by *hyne*. The ordinary northern word for 'hence' was HETHEN, of which *hyne* was perh. a contraction, as also *whyne*, *thyne* = ME. *hweðen*, *þeðen*, whence, thence. Cf. also SYNE:—*sīðen* (ON. *síðan*).]

1. Hence; from this place; away; departed. *Is* (*gone*) *hyne*, is departed, is no more. *dial.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 1162 Þu wekit spryt, ga hyne þe way! *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 272 Lede we her heyne [*rimes* pyne, tyne]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xviii. 216 We haue nede for to go hien [*rimes* myne, tyne, fyne]. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 514 All the men, hyn till [the] orient. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 49 Hine ouir seuin mylis I dwell. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 233 Sudaynly in the space of a luke, All was hyne went. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xvi. 39 All the blythenes, joy, and bliss, The lusty, wantoun lyfe, I wiss, Of lufe is hyne. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hine*, Hence. *Cumb.* 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Far hind out o'er the lee. 1813 W. BEATTIE *Fruits Time Parings* (1871) 32 Hyne o'er ayont the mill-stane craigs. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii, They're maybe hyne awa'.

†2. From this world; out of this life. (*Baith*) *heir and hyne*, both in this world and the next. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Symon & Judas* xi. 96 Eftyr Ihesu vpraisit wes fra hyne to hewyne. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 799 Þou must rewle all my realm qwen I am raght hyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 442 God ordanit lufe to be baith heir and hine. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 235 Confes thy sinnis les and maer, Vnto thy God, or thow hyne wend.

†3. From this time; hereafter. *Obs. rare.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 90 Well is me that I shall dre Tyll I haue sene hym with myn ee, And no longer hyne. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 37 *Hine of a while*; ere long.

Hence **Hyneforth**, henceforth; **Hynefo·rward**, henceforward (also *fra hyne forward*); **Hy·neward**, hence.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 734 Hy þe hyneward. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxvi. 125 Fra heyne forward my worde sall be of als grete strenth..as my swerde. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* xi. 123 Heynforward, swettist lorde, go not fro me. 1570 *Henry's Wallace* I. 19 Hyne furth now [*c* 1470 hensfurth] I will my proces hald.

Hyney, hynny, obs. ff. HINNY *v.* **Hyng, -e**, obs. ff. HANG *v.*, HINGE. **Hyngel**, obs. f. HINGLE. **Hynt**, var. HENT *v. Obs.*

Hynward, obs. form of HINDWARD *adv.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xiii, Hynwarde are all bodely thynges, fforwarde are goostly thynges.

Hyo- (həi,o). [f. Gr. ὑο- in ὑο-ειδής: see HYOID.] A formative element employed in various modern scientific terms, chiefly anatomical, referring to the hyoid bone in connexion with adjoining parts of the body.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hyo*, names compounded of this word belong to muscles which originate from, or are inserted into, or connected with the *os hyoides*, as *Hyo-glossus*, *Hyo-pharyngeus*, *Genio-hyo-glossus*, etc.

Hyobra·nchial *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ. **Hy·odont, Hyodo·ntid** [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], one of the *Hyodontidæ* or toothed herrings, a family of fresh-water fishes having teeth on the hyoid bone, found in the rivers and lakes of North America. **Hy:o-epiglo·ttic, Hy:o-epiglotti·dean** *adjs.*, connecting the hyoid bone with the epiglottis. **Hyoga·noid, Hy:oga-noi·dean** *adjs.* [GANOID], belonging to, or characteristic of, the *Hyoganoidei*, a sub-class of ganoid fishes, having the hyoid apparatus like those of the teleosts. **Hyoglo·ssal, Hyoglo·ssian** *adjs.* [Gr. γλῶσσα tongue], connected with the hyoid bone and the tongue. ‖**Hyoglo·ssus**, a muscle of the hyoid bone and tongue. **Hyome·ntal** *a.* [L. *mentum* chin], pertaining to the hyoid bone together with the chin. ‖**Hyopla·stron** [PLASTRON] = HYOSTERNAL *sb.*; hence **Hyopla·stral** *a.*, belonging to the hyoplastron. **Hyosca·pular** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula. **Hyothy·roid** *a.*, pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage; also as *sb.* = hyothyroid muscle.

1848 *Hyo-branchial [see HYPOBRANCHIAL]. 1865 *Reader* No. 153. 631/3 The hyo-branchial apparatus. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyobranchial cleft*, a cleft or fissure situated in the embryo of Vertebrata between the hyoid arch in front and the .. first true branchial arch behind. 1847 CRAIG, **Hyo-epiglottic*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*, extending from the upper border of the hyoid bone to the epiglottis. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 230 The *hyo-epiglottidean muscles are very small ones. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hyoglossal membrane*, a fibrous layer, connecting the under surface of the base of the tongue with the body of the hyoid bone. *Ibid.*, **Hyoglossian nerve*, another term for the hypoglossal nerve. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, **Hyoglossus*. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 273 The posterior border of the hyo-glossus muscle. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 287 The hyo-glossus is a flat muscle, passing from the cornua of the hyoid upwards to the side of the tongue. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces .. the second, *hyoplastron. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. ii. 40 The *hyothyroid elevates the larynx, and closes the glottis.

Hyocholic (həi,okǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ὗς, ὑο- swine + χολή bile: see CHOLIC *a.*] In *hyocholic acid*, formerly a synonym of hyoglycocholic acid, now applied to an acid ($C_{25}H_{40}O_4$) derived from this by the action of acids and alkalies.

1859 *Fownes' Chem.* 565 Hyocholic acid contains $C_{54}H_{43}NO_{10}$. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 234 *Hyocholic acid*, $C_{25}H_{40}O_4$, an acid obtained, together with glycocine, by the action of potash on hyoglycocholic acid. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 58 Pig's bile contains hyo-cholic acid..conjugated with glycocin and taurin.

Hyoglycocholic (həi:o,glikokǫ·lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. ὗς, ὑο- pig + γλυκύς sweet + χολή bile: see GLYCOCHOLIC.] In *hyoglycocholic acid*, an acid ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$) which, in the form of a sodium salt, is the chief constituent in the bile of pigs. Hence **Hyoglyco·cholate**, a salt of this acid.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 235 Hyoglycocholic acid is monobasic. the hyoglycocholates in the dry state containing $C_{27}H_{42}MNO_5$.

Hyoid (həi·oid), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [ad. F. *hyoïde* (16th c. in Paré), ad. mod.L. *hyoïdes*, Gr. ὑοειδής, shaped like the letter υ; ὀστοῦν ὑοειδές (also ὑψῑλοειδές), the hyoid bone. Cf. HYO-.]

A. *adj.* **1.** *Hyoid bone*: the tongue-bone or *os linguæ*, situated between the chin and the thyroid cartilage. In man it is a horseshoe-shaped or U-shaped bone (whence the name) imbedded horizontally in the root of the tongue, with its convexity pointing forwards, and held in place by several ligaments.

In most mammals it is comparatively larger than in man, and is a more complicated and important structure, consisting of several distinct pieces.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 394/2 Hyoid bone. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 35 This aperture is..furnished with a branchial membrane supported by rays from the hyoid bone, and an osseous operculum. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 4 The cornua of the hyoid bone.

2. Pertaining to the hyoid bone.

Hyoid arch, *hyoid apparatus*, the second visceral arch in Vertebrates, lying between the hyomandibular and hyobranchial clefts.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 271 The Hyoid branch passes forwards beneath the thyro-hyoideus. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 185 The hyoid arch is the chief support of the branchial arches and gills. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 71 Fish have no salivary gland, and the tongue is only moveable as a part of the hyoid apparatus upon which it is carried.

B. *sb.* **1.** The hyoid bone: see A. 1.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoides*, a Bone at the root of the Tongue. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The basis of the hyoides is about a thumb's breadth long on the outer side.] 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 490 His hyoid is a small structure with one pair of cornua, instead of several branchial arches. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 18 The greater cornu of the hyoid.

2. The hyoid artery.

1883 *H. Gray's Anat.* (ed. 10) 340 The hyoid runs along the upper border of the hyoid bone, supplying the muscles attached to it.

Hence **Hyoi·dal, Hyoi·dan** *adjs.* = next.

1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xvii. 70 The bony drum of the hyoidal bone of the araguato. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The embryonic hyoidan cartilage.

Hyoidean (həi,oi·dĭ,ăn), *a. Anat.* [f. mod.L. *hyoidē-us* (f. *hyoīdēs*, HYOID B) + -AN. F. has *hyoïdien*.] Of or belonging to the hyoid (bone).

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 279/2 The hyoidean furrows being separated at first by the cerebellic protuberance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc.*, *Organ. Nat.* I. 177 The hæmal arch is called the 'hyoidean arch', in reference to its supporting the movements of the tongue. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 88 The hyoidean artery.

Hyomandibular (həi·o,mændi·biŭlăɹ), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. HYO- + MANDIBULAR.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw.

Hyomandibular bone, in fishes, the bone of the suspensorium which articulates with the cranium. *Hyomandibular cartilage*, the dorsal segment or the upper end of the hyoid arch. *Hyomandibular cleft*, the cleft between the mandibular and hyoid arches in the embryo of Vertebrates.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 765/2 A hyomandibular artery..appears to represent the remains of the hyoidean and mandibular aortic arches. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 67 The hyomandibular cleft and its boundary walls. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The hyomandibular and symplectic bones.

B. *sb.* The hyomandibular bone.

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 121 In the last-named group the lower jaw is suspended from elements of the ear capsule by a bone called the Hyomandibular. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* p. xii, The incus is developed from the uppermost extremity of the second or hyoid arch, and corresponds to the hyomandibular of fishes.

Hyo·meter. [Short for HYETOMETER.] A rain gauge. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyon, var. of HYAN.

Hyoscine (həi·osəin). *Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. HYOS(CYAMUS) + -INE.] An amorphous alkaloid isomerous with hyoscyamine. (The name was first given by Reichardt to a body which proved to be tropine.)

1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* Suppl. VI. 726 Hyoscine was obtained as an oily liquid having a strong alkaline reaction. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 858 The hypodermic injection of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of hyoscine has been recommended.

So †**Hyoscinic** (həi,osi·nik) *a.*, in *Hyoscinic acid* ($C_9H_{10}O_3$), Reichardt's name for tropic acid.

‖**Hyoscyamia** (həi:osəi,ē·miă). *Chem.* [mod. L., f. as next, with ending of *ammonia*.] = next.

1823 URE *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 2) 503/1 *Hyosciama* [sic], a new vegetable alkali, extracted..from the hyosciamus nigra. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 269 Hyoscyamia has a very similar, if not identical, action with atropia.

Hyoscyamine (həi,osəi·ăməin). *Chem.* [f. next + -INE.] An extremely poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$), obtained from the seeds of *Hyoscyamus niger* and some other *Solanaceæ*, isomerous with atropine; used in medicine as a sedative.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 553 The seeds [of henbane].. contain an alkaline principle, called *hyoscyamine*. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 236 Hyoscyamine neutralises acids completely. 1875 *Ibid.* Suppl. VII. 664 Hyoscyamine sulphate..crystallises over sulphuric acid in radiate groups of white shining needles.

‖**Hyoscyamus** (həi,osəi·ămŏs). *Bot.* [ad. Gr. ὑοσκύαμος (f. ὑός, gen. of ὗς pig + κύαμος bean), in Palladius written *iusquiamus*, whence JUSQUIAM.]

A genus of plants belonging to the N.O. *Solanaceæ*; the British species is *Hyoscyamus niger*, HENBANE. **b.** The narcotic extract or tincture of henbane.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hyoscyamos*, the Herb Henbane.] 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 285 Hyoscyamus boiled in milk, to be applied to the eyes. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 410/1

Hyoscyamus, when taken by a person in health, produces disorder of the nervous system. 1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 203 Hyoscyamus and belladonna also do good.

Hyosternal (həi,ɒstɔ̄·ɪnăl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. Hyo- + Sternal.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to the hyoid apparatus together with the sternum or breast-bone. b. *sb.* The second pair of plates in the plastron of a turtle, also called the hyoplastron.

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two anterior lateral pieces, the hyosternals. 1839-47 *Ibid.* III. 838/1 This central piece is bounded..posteriorly by another pair named the hyosternal. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 28 The hyosternal processes are continued.

‖ **Hyosternum** (həi,ɒstɔ̄·ɪnŏm). *Anat.* [f. Hyo- + Sternum.] = Hyosternal *sb.*

Hyostylic (həi,ɒstəi·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. Hyo- + Gr. στῦλ-ος pillar + -ic.] Having the lower jaw suspended from the cranium by a hyomandibular bone (opposed to *autostylic* and *amphistylic*, q.v.). Also said of the lower jaw itself.

1880 Günther *Fishes* 74 The Ganoid fishes with persistent notochord, but with a hyostylic skull. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 96 When the lower jaw is connected to the cranium solely by a hyomandibular element derived from the hyoid arch..it is said to be hyostylic.

Hyp (hip). Also *pl.* hyps. *colloq.* ?*Obs.* [Abbreviation of Hypochondria. See Hip *sb.*3 and Hypo.] Usually *the hyp, the hyps*: hypochondria, morbid depression of spirits.

c 1705 Berkeley in Fraser *Life* (1871) 422 Hyps and such like unaccountable things. 1712 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) II. 120 So overrun with the hyps, that he told me he thought he should not live till night. 1731 Swift *Cassinus & Peter* 35 Heav'n send thou hast not got the hyps! 1736 Gray *Lett.* Wks. 1884 II. 5 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 51 Some Abbreviations exquisitely refined; as..Hypps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacks. 1805-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) Post. Groans v, An unconquerable fit of sullenness, indolence, the hyp, or the head-ache. 1825 R. P. Ward *Tremaine* II. i. 2 Belmont was a melancholy place, and I was dying there of hyp!

attrib. 1731 *Lett. fr. Fog's Frnl.* (1732) II. 236 As to.. your Hyp-Doctors..and your Country Parsons, let him leave all these Fellows to my Management.

Hyp, obs. form of Hip.

Hyp-, the form of Hypo- used before a vowel: see the words below.

Hypactic (hipæ·ktik), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [ad. Gr. ὑπακτικ-ός, f. ὑπάγειν to carry off below, f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + ἄγειν to lead, carry.] Purgative. Also as *sb.* (see quot. 1823).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Hypactic medicines*, a term used by some authors for cathartic medicines. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict., Hypactics*, medicines which serve to evacuate the fæces. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Hypæsthesia** (hipèsθī·siă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Hypo- 4 + Gr. -αισθησία, αἴσθησις sensation, Æsthesis.] Diminished capacity for sensation; dulled sensitiveness. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypæsthe·sic** *a.*, of or belonging to hypæsthesia.

Hypæthral, -ethral (hip-, həipī·þrăl), *a.* [f. L. *hypæthr-us, hypæthr-os*, adj. and sb., ad. Gr. ὑπαίθρος under the sky, in the open air (f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + αἰθήρ air, Ether) + -al.]

1. Open to the sky; having no roof.

In its application to buildings adopted from Vitruvius, who used it to designate a supposed type of Greek temple, in which the cella was left wholly or partly uncovered.

[1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 9 All the space surrounded by the inner columns was open, whence the Prospect of such Temples was *Hypethros*, that is, uncover'd.] 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (ed. 2) 107 The internal colonnade to the hypaethral temple is a peristyle. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 377/2 The Patio is an hypethral quadrilateral oblong of some 120 ft. by 60. . 1871 M. Collins *Mrq. & Merch.* I. i. 1 The old Elizabethan house, built as an hypaethral quadrangle with cloisters, stands on a hill looking southward. *a* 1876 — *Pen Sketches* (1879) I. 26 The builders of Stonehenge..sought to make their hypaethral temple sublime in its vastness.

2. Open-air. Also as *sb.* (nonce-use): One who lives in the open air.

1875 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. 135 Being much of an hypaethral, I augured ill from it. 1879 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 246 The Greek and Istrian marbles used at Venice are absolutely defiant of hypæthral influences. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 184 What a hypaethral story it is, how much of it passes in the open air!

‖ **Hypalgia** (hipæ·ldʒiă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Hypo- 4 + Gr. -αλγία, ἄλγος pain; cf. Gr. ὑπαλγέειν to have a slight pain.] A slight feeling of pain; a decrease in pain. Hence **Hypa·lgic** *a.*

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypallactic, *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ὑπαλλακτικ-ός exchangeable.] Of the nature of hypallage.

1896 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 This expression..in seemingly hypallactic constructions.

‖ **Hypallage** (hipæ·lădʒi, həip-). Also 6 hipallage, hyppalage, (7 hypallagy). [L. *hypallagē*, a. Gr. ὑπαλλαγή interchange, exchange, f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + ἀλλάσσειν (stem ἀλλαγ-) to exchange. Cf. F. *hypallage* (16th c.).]

A figure of speech in which there is an interchange of two elements of a proposition, the natural relations of these being reversed.

Servius, in commenting on Virg. *Æn.* iii. 61, explains *dare classibus austros* as a hypallage for *dare classes austris*. In Quintilian (VIII. vi. 23) the word (written as Greek) has the sense of Metonymy, and English authors have sometimes applied it loosely or incorrectly to other variations from natural forms of expression, esp. to the transference of attributes from their proper subjects to others (cf. quot. 1586).

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Hypallage*, when by change of property in application a thing is delivered, as to say..*the wicked wound thus given*, for, having thus wickedly wounded him. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xv. (Arb.) 183 The Greekes call this figure (Hipallage)..we in our vulgar may call him the (vnderchange) but I had rather haue him called the (Changeling). 1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 153 Names of Men may import Men of name, sith such Hypallages are usual in Scripture. 1789 Madan *Persius* (1795) 66 *note*, Casaubon..says that this is an Hypallage. 1844 T. Mitchell *Sophocles* I. 25 *note*, Hypallages of this kind abound in Sophocles. 1874 T. N. Harper *Peace through Truth* Ser. II. I. 44 *note*, The phrase, 'you also are become dead to the law',..is a hypallage for 'the law has become dead to you'.

Hence **Hypa·llagize** *v. intr.*, to use hypallage.

1896 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXII. 342/1 Here Shakespeare hypallagizes.

‖ **Hypanthium** (hipæ·nþiŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Hypo- 2 + Gr. ἄνθος flower.] (See quots.)

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypanthium*, term given by Link to the inferior part of the calyx. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 611/2 *Hypanthium*, the fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a flower stalk. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 415/2 *Hypanthium*, an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx.

Hence **Hypa·nthial** *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a hypanthium.

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 214 A hypanthium or hypanthial receptacle is..a flower-axis or receptacle developed mainly under the calyx.

‖ **Hypapante** (hipăpæ·ntī). *Gr. Ch.* [a. Gr. ὑπαπαντή, late form of ὑπαντή a coming to meet.] A festival commemorating the meeting of the infant Jesus and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple.

a 1646 J. Gregory *Posthuma, Episc. Puerorum* (1649) 108 The Arabick Translation of this Constitution hath more Holiedaies than the Originall, and the Hypapante for one.

Hypapophysis (hipăpɒ·fisis, həip-). *Anat. Pl.* -ses. [f. Hypo- 2 (*b*) + Apophysis.] An Apophysis or spinous process on the lower or ventral side of a vertebral centrum.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 169 The exogenous parts are the..parapophysis..the metapophysis..the hypapophysis. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 42 Processes which appear on the ventral aspect of the centrum in many animals, and which are termed hypapophyses.

Hence **Hypapophy·sial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hypapophysis.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 197 The hypapophysial part of the atlas. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hypapophysial arch*, a bony ring on the under surface of the vertebræ of some animals, constituted by the junction of two hypapophyses.

Hypargyrite (hipā·ɹdʒiɹəit). *Min.* [f. Hypo- 4 + Argyrite (f. Gr. ἄργυρος silver).] A silver ore, a massive variety of Miargyrite, from Clausthal in the Harz Mountains.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 89.

Hyparterial (-aɹtĭə·riăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Hyp(o- 2 + Arterial.] Situated or lying beneath the 'artery' or trachea.

In mod. Dicts.

‖ **Hyparxis** (hipā·ɹksis). *Philos. rare.* [a. Gr. ὕπαρξις existence, subsistence, f. ὑπάρχειν to begin to be, to exist, f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + ἄρχειν to begin.] Being, essence.

1792 T. Taylor *Proclus* II. 361 Every thing subsists in its own order, according to hyparxis. 1797 — in *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 They consider ideas, at one time, as the conceptions of the father; at another .. as the exempt hyparxes (or summits) of beings.

Hypaspist (hipæ·spist, həip-). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. ὑπασπιστής shield-bearer, f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + ἀσπίς shield.] A shield-bearer; one of a distinguished body of troops (to which the foot-guards belonged) in the Macedonian army.

a 1827 W. Mitford cited in Webster (1828). 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. 313 The king himself went up with 500 of the hypaspists to view the place. 1855 Grote *Greece* II. xcii. XII. 82 Another description of infantry organized by Philip called the Hypaspists—shield bearers or Guards; originally few in number and employed for personal defence of the prince. *Ibid.* 83 The hypaspists are used also for assault of walled places, and for rapid night marches.

‖ **Hypate** (hi·pătī). *Anc. Gr. Music.* [L. *hypatē*, a. Gr. ὑπάτη (sc. χορδή Chord) uppermost string, fem. of ὕπατος uppermost, last. Cf. F. *hypate.*] The name of the lowest tone in the lowest two tetrachords of ancient Greek music.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1254 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbade this Tetrachord. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 386/1 The gravest sound in the diapason concord, is called Hypate; because ὕπατον signifieth highest.

Hypaxial (hipæ·ksiăl, həip-), *a. Compar. Anat.* [f. Hypo- 2 + Axi-s + -al; cf. Axial.] Lying beneath, or on the ventral side of, the vertebral axis.

1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 221 Hypaxial processes may also be developed beneath vertebræ to which complete paraxial arches are annexed..in the thoracic region of many birds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hypaxial arch*, the arch of bone formed by the hæmapophyses of a vertebra.

Hyp'd, obs. form of Hypped.

Hype, obs. form of Hip *sb.*1

Hypecacuana, obs. form of Ipecacuanha.

† **Hype·nemy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *hypēnemium* (*ovium*), a. Gr. ὑπηνέμιον (ὠόν) wind-egg, f. ὑπό beneath + ἄνεμος wind. Also used in L. form.] A wind-egg.

[1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Such as are addled swim, as do also those which are tearmed *hypenemia* or wind-egges.] 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 571 Provided that it be not a Hypenemy or Wind Egg.

So **Hypene·mious** *a.* [Gr. ὑπηνέμιος], full of wind, windy; said of an egg.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hyper (həi·pəɹ), humorous or colloquial abbreviation (*a*) of *hypercritic*, (*b*) of *hyper-Calvinist.*

1689 Prior *Ep. to F. Shephard* 168 Criticks I read on other Men, And Hypers upon them again. 1856 Spurgeon *New Park St. Pulpit* No. 102 We are called Antinomians; we are cried down as *hypers*. 1863 Cater *Punch in Pulpit* xi. (ed. 3) 110, I call you, then, Mr. *Hyper*, not for the sake of giving you a nickname, but for the sake of distinguishing you from other religionists to whom you do not belong .. It is the well-known designation of those who go *beyond* Calvin.

Hyper- (həipəɹ), *prefix*, repr. Gr. ὑπερ- (ὑπέρ prep. and adv., 'over, beyond, over much, above measure'); in Gr. combined adverbially with verbs, in the local sense 'over, above, beyond', as ὑπερβαίνειν to step over, overstep, cross, ὑπερβάλλειν to throw over or beyond; and hence in the adjectives and substantives thence derived, as ὑπερβατός going across, transposed (cf. Hyperbaton), ὑπερβολή a throwing over or beyond, overshooting, excess, extravagance, Hyperbole, ὑπερβολικός Hyperbolic. Also with adjectives formed on substantive stems, implying that the thing or quality is present over or beyond the ordinary degree, as ὑπέρθῡμος over-daring, high-spirited, ὑπέρβιος of overwhelming might; and later with ordinary adjectives with the sense 'exceedingly', as ὑπέρμεγας immensely great, ὑπέρκαλος exceedingly beautiful. In this sense also sometimes with verbs, as ὑπεραγαπᾶν to love exceedingly, ὑπερεχθαίρειν to hate exceedingly. Also combined prepositionally with sbs., forming adjs. with the sense of lying or going beyond, surpassing, as ὑπερβόρεος that is beyond the north wind, Hyperborean, ὑπερόριος lying over the frontier, ὑπερουράνιος that is above the heavens, ὑπέρθεος more than divine, ὑπέρμετρος going beyond measure (or metre); whence also with sbs. from adjs., as ὑπερθύριον the lintel of a door, ὑπερμετρία a passing all measure.

Comparatively few of these have come down or been adopted in English, *hyperbole, hyperborean*, with their derivatives, being the chief; but from the 17th century *hyper-* has been extensively used, more or less on Greek analogies, in the formation of new compounds, and has even become a kind of living element, freely prefixed to adjectives and substantives, as in groups 1 and 4 below.

I. Formations in which, as in Hyperborean, the prefix has the prepositional force of 'over, beyond, or above' (what is denoted by the second element).

1. General formations: a. adjectives, as *hyper-angelical, -archæological, -archiepiscopal, -barbarous, -constitutional, -creaturely, -diabolical, -equatorial, -magical, -magnetic, -miraculous, -pathetic, -prophetical, -stoic*, see also *hyperethical, hyperrational*, etc., below. b. Rarely in substantives (except abstracts from the adjs.), and verbs; e.g. *hypergoddess, hyperdeify*: see below.

1650 R. Gell *Serm.* 27 The divine, intellectual, *hyper-angelical world. 1882 H. Goodwin in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Archæol. Soc.* VI. 234 A *hyper-archæological chapter in the history of the world. 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* 25 Authority .. not so *hyper-archepiscopall, so super-metropolitan. 1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ii. (1887) 27 A *hyperbarbarous technology, that no Athenian ear could have borne. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 98 A kind of paramount, and what I may call *hyper-constitutional law. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 100 Virtues which are unhuman, anti-terrestrial, *hypercreaturely—forgive the word. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A hyperbolicall, diabolicall, nay *hyper-diabolicall plot. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* Introd. vi, Scorched by Hell's *hyperequatorial climate. 1837 Carlyle *Diam. Neckl.* xiv. Misc. Ess. 1872 V. 184 Such a *Hyper-magical is this our poor old Real world. 1680 R. Fleming *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) II. iii. 179 By a touch of this *hyper-magnetic power. 1826 Southey *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 483 Though introduced..by such *hyper-miraculous miracles. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 15 Sept. 288/2 That which is *hyper-pathetic, which is really too deep for tears. 1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxii. § 4 His [Christ's] *hyperprophetical spirit.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 48 A crude egoismus, a boastful and *hyperstoic hostility to nature. 1870 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 41 Listening to that *hyperterrestrial singing.

2. *Mus.* **a.** In the names of the musical modes *hyperæolian, -dorian, -ionian, -lydian, -mixolydian, -phrygian,* denoting either (*a*) the acute modes in ancient Greek music, which began at a definite interval above the ordinary *Æolian, Dorian,* etc., or (*b*) the 'authentic' modes in mediaeval music (the same as *Æolian, Dorian,* etc.) as contrasted with the 'plagal' modes *hypoæolian, -dorian,* etc. **b.** Also formerly in names of intervals measured upwards, as *hyperdiapason, hyperdiapente, hyperdiatessaron, hyperditone* (see Diapason, etc.). (Cf. Hypo- 3.)

1760 Stiles *Anc. Greek Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 713. *Ibid.* 722 They placed the Hypermixolydian at a diapason from the Hypodorian, towards the acute, giving it that denomination from its position above the Mixolydian. 1867 Macfarren *Harmony* i. 14 The fourth mode Ambrose selected is the Hyper-Lydian sometimes called Mixo-Lydian. 1873 H. C. Banister *Text-bk. Mus.* 31 The authentic modes were also called Hyper-Ionian, Hyper-Dorian, etc.

3. In various terms of modern Mathematics, as *hyperconic, hypercycle,* etc. (see below); esp. in adjectives applied to functions, etc., related to or resembling those denoted by the simple adjectives, but involving some extension or complication, as *hyper-complex, -elliptic, -geometric* (*-ical*), *-jacobian, -spherical.* See also Hyperdeterminant.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 574 These series, in which the number of factors increases from term to term, have been designated by Euler..hypergeometrical series. 1881 *Athenæum* 22 Jan. 136/1 'On the Periodicity of Hyper-elliptic Integrals of the First Class', by Mr. W. R. W. Roberts. *Ibid.*, The Differential Equation which is satisfied by the Hypergeometric Series. 1893 Forsyth *The. Functions* 32 The hypergeometric series, together with all its derivatives, is holomorphic within a circle of radius unity and centre the origin.

II. Formations in which, as in Hypercritical, Hypercritic, the prefix has the adverbial sense of 'over much, to excess, exceedingly'.

4. General formations, comprising adjectives (with their adverbs), substantives, and (a few) verbs; often corresponding to one another in meaning.

a. adjectives (with corresponding adverbs): as *hyperaccurate, -acid, -active, -acute, -brutal, -carnal, -classical, -composite, -confident, -conscientious, -elegant, -excursive, -fastidious, -grammatical, -hilarious, -idealistic, -latinistic, -logical, -lustrous, -metaphorical, -metaphysical, -modest, -moral, -mystical, -neurotic, -obtrusive, -orthodox, -ridiculous, -saintly, -sceptical, -sentimental, -speculative, -superlative, -torrid, -tragical, -transcendent, -tropical, -wrought,* etc. **b.** substantives, as *hyperacidity, -activity, -acuteness, -civilization, -climax, -conformist, -conscientiousness, -conservatism, -division, -exaltation, -excitability, -federalist, -hypocrisy, -orthodoxy, -panegyric, -paroxysm, -pietist, -plagiarism, -ritualism, -scrupulosity, -sensibility, -subtlety, -vitalization,* etc. **c.** verbs, as *hyperemphasize, -realize, -vitalize.*

1893 Sir R. Ball *In High Heav.* iii. 60 The reader must not think that I am attempting to be *hyper-accurate in this definition of the North Pole. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 525 A *hyperacid gastric juice is secreted. *Ibid.* II. 915 This [grinding] pain I believe to be due to *hyperacidity. 1867 Anstie in *Bienn. Retrosp. New Syd. Soc.* 89 The.. *hyperactive condition of the brain in acute mania. 1888 *Medical News* 2 June 608 Organs..in a state of *hyper-activity. 1888 F. Winterton in *Mind* July 389 Subtlety and *hyperacuteness were the bane of Scholasticism. 1890 *Ch. Times* 17 Jan. 56/3 The *hyper-carnal views which predominated prior to the Reformation. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 52 The conventional trammels of *hyper-civilisation. *Ibid.* 55 The *hyper-classical may dispute as they will. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* (1882) xxii. 212 His feelings are alternately startled by anticlimax and *hyper-climax. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Jan. 3/2 The *hyper-confident tone in which the gentlemen referred to presume to lecture the executive. 1702 Thoresby *Diary* (ed. Hunter) I. 259 For fear the..*Hyperconformists should..prevail against the Bishops themselves and the moderate party. 1845 O. Brownson *Wks.* VI. 369 It seems that the sin of Rome is *hyperconservatism. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 644 [He] falls into the easy error of *hyperdivision. 1893 *Bookseller's Catal.*, 'Ape' and 'Spy' have succeeded in *hyperemphasizing the peculiarities of manner, appearance and dress of all the leading men of the day. 1882 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* 177 A *hyper-exaltation of the tree of knowledge above the tree of life. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 167 A stage of muscular *hyper-excitability. 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 538 The harum-scarum, *hyperexcursive mannerism. 1807 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 592 The..tories, and *hyperfederalists will rebellow their execrations against me. 1834 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) III. 89 A few quakerly or *hypergrammatical individuals linger by the olden forms. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* xv. ii. 314 What hypocrisy! what *hyper-hypocrisy! 1884 *Athenæum* 27 Dec. 852/2 The *hyper-idealistic speculations of.. Ibsen. 1819 Coleridge in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 197 [Sir Thos. Browne is] often truly great and magnificent in his style and diction, though, ..too often big, stiff, and *hyperlatinistic. 1883 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 27 The *hyperlogical cerements that held his mind in bondage. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* iii. xii, This piebald, entangled, *hyper-metaphorical style of writing. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* ii. 465 This is *Hypermetaphysical..very highly turgent and mysterious. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Dec. 848/1 *Hypermystical solutions are avoided. 1829 E. H. Barker *Parriana* II. 101 *note*, This *hyper-orthodox and ultra-Tory divine. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 Another fault or misfortune of Klopstock, is his *hyperorthodoxy. 1877 Dawson *Orig. World* vi. 135 A piece of pedantic hyperorthodoxy. 1852 Lyell in *Life* II. 185 There was no *hyperpanegyric. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 224 Sneezing indicates over-action, super-irritation, *hyper-paroxysm. 1804 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* II. 548 The whole volume is made up of these *hyper-plagiarisms, where the theft is not more daring. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 39 Masters of *hyperpolysyllabic sesquipedalianism. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* June 149 The Burgomasteress..*hyper-realised, perhaps, how much Elias was to blame. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 224 The *hyper-reverential regard. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* I. xliv, There is not the slightest .. palliation of my little piece of *hyper-ritualism. 1874 Farrar *Christ* (ed. 2) II. xliv. 117 *note*, The cold *hyper-saintly ones might say..surely she might wait yet one day longer! 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 38. 357 If you will be so *hypersceptical as to perswade me, that I am not sure that I doe beleeve all this. 1881 Blackie *Lay Serm.* ix. 312 The *hyperscrupulosity of a verbal conscience. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iii, The blandishments and caressing *hypersensualism of Delmonico. 1868 Mrs. Whitney *P. Strong* vii, 'One less little life in the world', said I, *hypersentimentally. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 144 The *hyperspeculative points we have been discussing. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xiv, *Hyper-subtleties of fancy. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Liberty* (1669) 83 If the person be *Pan huper sebastus*, there's a *Hupersuperlative ceremony then of conducting him to the bottome of the stairs. 1825 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XXXII. 372 Souls in Purgatory, and even beyond it, in the *hyper-torrid Zone of the spiritual world. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 502/1 The two devils..rant and roar somewhat *hypertragically. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* vi. 117 Such *hyper-transcendent conceptions. 1885 L. Oliphant *Sympneumata* 210 In this struggle for a curative *hypervitalisation. *Ibid.*, Those *hypervitalised vegetable and mineral substances. 1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 319 A *hyper-wrought theology.

5. Specific and technical terms, esp. of Pathology and Physiology, as *hyperacuity, hyperalbuminosis,* etc.: see below. Also Hyperæmia, etc.

III. 6. Formations in which *hyper-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the higher in position of two or more, or the highest in serial order or degree; as in Hyperapophysis, Hypercoracoid, *hyperhypostasis.*

7. In Chemistry, *hyper-* denotes the highest in a series of oxygen compounds (cf. Hypo- 5), e.g. *hyperchloric, hyperiodic, hyperoxide*; but this is now more commonly expressed by Per-.

1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 341 It may be called, according to the new nomenclature, hyper-carburet of iron. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 303 Treat the residue with alcohol, by which hyperchlorate of soda and the excess of hyperchlorate of barytes are dissolved. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercarbonates*, a former term for the salts now called Bicarbonates. *Ibid.*, Hypersulphuret.

IV. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use, and mostly of recent introduction, follow here. (For most of these no statement of derivation is needed, as they are simply formed by prefixing *hyper-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e.g. *hyperacuity*, f. *hyper-* + Acuity, q.v.)

Hyperacu·ity, excessive or morbid acuteness (of the bodily senses). ‖ **Hyperalbumino·sis** *Path.*, excess of albumen in the blood. ‖ **Hyperalgesia** (-ældʒī·siă), ‖ **Hyperalgia** (-æ·ldʒiă) *Path.* [Gr. ὑπεραλγέ-ειν to be pained exceedingly, -αλγία, ἄλγος pain], excessive sensitiveness to painful impressions; hence **Hyperalgesic** (-ældʒe·sik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperalgesia. **Hypera·narchy,** a condition beyond or worse than anarchy. **Hyperaphic** (-æ·fik) *a. Path.* [Gr. ἀφ-ή touch], excessively sensitive to touch (Mayne, 1855). **Hy·perarchy** [Gr. ἀρχή, -αρχία rule], excess of government. **Hyperasthe·nia, -a·stheny** *Path.* [Asthenia]: see quot. **Hyperbrachycephalic** (-bræ:kisĭfæ·lik) *a. Craniol.*, extremely brachycephalic; applied to a skull of which the cranial index is over 85; so **Hyperbrachycephaly** (-brækise·făli), the condition of being hyperbrachycephalic. **Hyperbra·nchial** *a. Zool.*, situated above the gills or branchiæ. ‖ **Hyperca·rdia** *Path.* [Gr. καρδία heart], hypertrophy of the heart (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyperchromatism** (-krōu·mătiz'm), abnormally intense coloration. **Hyperchro·matopsy** (see quot., and *chromatopsy* s.v. Chromato-). **Hyperco·nic** *a. Geom.*, relating to the intersection of two conicoids or surfaces of the second order. **Hyperco·smic** *a.*, above the world, supramundane. **Hy·percycle** *Geom.* [a. F. *hypercycle*], name given by Laguerre to a class of curves comprising the hypocycloid with four cusps, the parabola, the anticaustics of the parabola, etc. (1882 *Comptes Rendus* XCIV. 778, etc.). † **Hyperde·ify** *v. trans.*, to exalt above God. **Hyperdistri·butive** *a.*, distributive in relation to more than one variable (see Distributive *a.* 6); *sb.* a hyperdistributive function. **Hyperdyna·mic** *a.*, excessively violent or excited, as the vital powers in certain morbid conditions (Mayne, 1855). ‖ **Hyperemesis** (-e·mĕsis) *Path.*, excessive vomiting; so **Hyperemetic** (-ĭme·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hypere·thical** *a.*, beyond the sphere of ethics. ‖ **Hypergenesis** (-dʒe·nĕsis), excessive production or growth; so **Hypergenetic** (-dʒĕne·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or characterized by hypergenesis (Mayne, 1855). **Hypergo·ddess,** a being of higher rank than a goddess, a supreme goddess. **Hyperhidro·sis, -idrosis** (erron. *-hydrosis*) *Path.*, excessive sweating. **Hyperhypo·stasis:** see quot. † **Hyperhypsi·stous** *a.* [Gr. ὕψιστ-ος highest], exalted above the highest. **Hyperidea·tion,** excessive flow of ideas, extreme mental activity, or restlessness. ‖ **Hyperkinesis** (-kəinī·sis) [Gr. κίνησις movement], abnormal amount of muscular movement, spasmodic action; so **Hyperkinetic** (-kəine·tik) *a.*, pertaining to or affected with hyperkinesis. **Hypermedica·tion,** excessive use of medicines. **Hypermne·sia** [Gr. μνῆσις remembrance], unusual power of memory. **Hypernatural** *a.*, beyond what is natural (in quot. as *sb.*). † **Hyperne·phelist** [Gr. ὑπερνέφελ-ος above the clouds, νεφέλη cloud], one who goes above the clouds. **Hyperno·mian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπέρνομ-ος transgressing the law, νόμος law], above or beyond the scope of law. **Hy·perno·te,** an additional or supplementary note. **Hypernutri·tion,** excessive nutrition: = Hypertrophy. **Hyperorga·nic** *a.*, beyond or independent of the organism. **Hyperorthognathic** (-ōɹþognæ·þik) *a. Craniol.*, excessively orthognathic; applied to a skull in which the cranial index is over 91; so **Hyperorthognathy** (-ōɹþǫ·gnăþi), the condition of being hyperorthognathic. **Hyperphary·ngeal** *a. Zool.*, situated above the pharynx. ‖ **Hyperphasia** (-fēi·ziă) *Path.* [Gr. φάσις speaking; after *aphasia*], excessive talking occasioned by a want of control over the vocal organs, due to cerebral affection (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hyperphasic** (-fæ·zik) *a.*, affected with hyperphasia. **Hyperpheno·menal** *a.*, superior to what is phenomenal, noumenal. **Hyperpyretic** (-pəire·tik) *a. Path.* [Gr. πυρετός fever], pertaining to or affected with ‖ **Hyperpyre·xia,** a high or excessive degree of fever; whence **Hyperpyre·xial, Hyperpyre·xic** *adjs.* = *hyperpyretic.* **Hyperra·tional** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of reason. **Hyper-re·sonance,** excessive resonance of a part of the body on percussion; so **Hyperre·sonant** *a.* **Hyperrhy·thmical** *a.*, additional to the rhythm, hypermetrical. ‖ **Hypersarco·ma, Hypersarco·sis** *Path.*, proud or fungous flesh. **Hypersecre·tion,** excessive secretion. **Hyperse·nsitive** *a.*, excessively sensitive, over-sensitive; hence **Hyperse·nsitiveness.** **Hyperse·nsual** *a.*, above or beyond the scope of the senses, supersensuous. **Hy·perspace** *Geom.*, space of more than three dimensions. **Hypersperma·tic** *a.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], characterized by excess of semen. **Hyperthe·rmal, Hyperthe·rmic,** *a.* [Gr. θερμός hot, Thermal] characterized by excess of heat, of very high temperature. ‖ **Hypertrichosis** (-trikōu·sis) [Gr. τρίχωσις growth of hair, f. τριχ-, θρίξ hair], excessive growth of hair, locally or over the body generally. **Hypertridime·nsional** *a. Geom.*, of or relating to more than three dimensions. **Hyperty·pic, -ical** *a.*, surpassing what is typical. **Hyperura·nian** *a.* [Gr. ὑπερουράνι-ος], lying above the heavens, super-celestial. **Hyperure·sis** [Gr. οὔρησις urination], excessive discharge of urine. **Hyperva·scular** *a.*, vascular to an abnormal degree; hence **Hypervascula·rity,** hypervascular condition or quality.

1887 F. W. H. Myers in *Mind* Jan. 154 Hypnotic *hyperacuity of vision. 1866–80 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 67 We know nothing of absolute *hyperalbuminosis as a morbid state of the blood. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 225 Lead may cause that condition of hyperalbuminosis which eventuates in albuminous urine. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 665 Cutaneous *hyperalgesia is common. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hyperalgia.* 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 253 If Adam Smith's system tends somewhat to anarchy, Sir James Steuart's tends surely to *hyperanarchy. 1797 — in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 532 *Hyperarchy, or excessive government, has ruined more empires than anarchy, or deficient government. 1855 Mayne, **Hyperasthenia*, excessive debility: *hyperastheny. 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1462/1 The characteristic of *Hyperchromatopsy is that of attaching colours .. to .. objects which have no pretensions to them.

1877 BOOTH *New Geom. Meth.* II. 2 To these curves may be given the appropriate name of *Hyperconic sections. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 339 Until they climb To *hyper-cosmic fields. 1653 *Aron-bimn.* 76 They do *Hyper-deifie it, advance it above God. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hyperemesis.* 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 429 Hyperemesis may..be divided into..such as is due to overdoses of depressing centric emetics;..such as arises from irritation of the stomach. 1882 J. MARTINEAU *Study Spinoza* 289 The boundary between the ethical and the *hyper-ethical. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypergenesis*, .. a congenital excess or redundancy of parts. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 559 The hypergenesis of the pulp [of a tooth]. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxii. IV. 264 These supreme goddesses [the Mœræ]—or *hyper-goddesses, since the gods themselves must submit to them. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Hyperhidrosis.* 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 125 Hyperidrosis is a functional disorder of the sweat glands. 1874 MIVART *Evolution* in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 788 As if the term **hyperhypostasis* was not a familiar one to denote the absolute personality as distinguished from every dependent one. 1680 *Counterplots* 26 The Angels in their exalted nature, have they knees for this *hyperhypsistous Immanuel? 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypercinesis.* 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 103 There is hyperkinesis, there being a tendency to muscular spasm. 1880 *Mind* V. 385 Hyperkinesis or superabundant vivacity of movement. 1882 tr. *Ribot's Dis. Memory* iv. 174 Is this exaltation of memory, which physicians term **hypermnesia*, a morbid phenomenon? 1854 S. PHILLIPS *Ess. fr. Times* Ser. II. 324 There is Heep, articled clerk..him, too, we are inclined to put in the category of the *hypernaturals. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais, Pantagr. Prognost.* Prol., Whatever all the Astrophyles, *Hypernephelists..have thought. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 188 The intellect .. is antinomian or *hypernomian, and judges law as well as fact. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 153 Notes which refer again to other notes, and *hypernotes or further quotations. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic Therap.* 128 *Hypernutrition of nerve centres. 1841-2 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* (1863) 864 The..purely mental act of will: what for distinction's sake I would call the **hyperorganic* volition. 1887 A. E. SHIPLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Micros. Sc.* Jan. 350 The *hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphioxus. 1882 A. C. FRASER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 761/1 The *hyperphenomenal reality of our own existence. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 614 *Hyperpyretic temperatures are such as considerably exceed even the high-febrile. 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 192 *Hyperpyrexia .. is to be combated by the cold bath or by sponging the surface of the body. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 654 Good effects of the sudden withdrawal of heat in rheumatic hyperpyrexia. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 500 *Hyperpyrexial symptoms. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 25 *Hyperpyrexic symptoms commenced on the seventh, eighth or ninth day. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii. (1867) 27 The man of imaginative or *hyper-rational piety. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 246 Acute pain in right chest.. *Hyper-resonance on percussion. *Ibid.*, Upper two-thirds of right side of chest still *hyper-resonant. 1774 MITFORD *Ess. Harmony Lang.* 203 Mr. Addison's periods mostly end with the *hyperrhythmical syllable. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Lex.*, **Hypersarcoma*..A fleshy excrescence. 1847 CRAIG, *Hypersarcoma*, exuberant growth of granulations on a sore. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Hypersarcosis*, a preternatural Excrescence, or growing out of Flesh in any part of the Body. 1854 W. T. FOX *Skin Dis.* 71 *Hypersecretion. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 44 Hypersecretion of mucus and pus. 1871 MISS BRADDON *Lovels* ix. 170 Apt to be *hypersensitive, and easily disturbed about trifles. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 111 In this condition the reflex apparatus of the glottis is so hypersensitive. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxvii, As private as the utmost *hypersensitiveness could desire. 1867 CAYLEY in *Math. Pap.* (1893) VI. 191 The quasi-geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in *hyper-space. 1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 345/3 Sometimes called pan-geometry, sometimes the geometry of hyper-space, and sometimes non-Euclidian geometry. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 9 Men..in the *hyperspermatic state are very subject to mental hallucination. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hyperthermal*, of an insupportable heat. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 154 The '*hyperthermic' state produced by puncture [of the brain] is found to differ from true febrile pyrexia. 1880 *Nature* 4 Mar. 424 Instances of *hypertrichosis in woman. 1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The language of *hypertridimensional geometry. 1886 W. H. FLOWER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 318 [Oceanic negroes] are represented, in what may be called a *hypertypical form, by the extremely dolichocephalic Kai Colos. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecess.* xv. 614 The poet moves in a *hyperuranian region. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 470 Where there is *hyperuresis, he forbids fruit. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 49 The dura mater was not especially *hyper-vascular. *Ibid.* 50 There was .. an outgrowth of cerebral substance .. it presented marked *hyper-vascularity.

‖ **Hyperæmia** (həipərī·miă). *Path.* Also **-hæmia**, **-emia**. [mod.L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. **-αιμία** (cf. *anæmia*, etc.), f. **αἷμα** blood. Cf. Gr. **ὑπεραιμό-ειν** to have excess of blood.] An excessive accumulation of blood in a particular part, arising either from increased flow through the arteries (*active* or *arterial h.*) or from obstruction in a vein (*passive* or *venous h.*); congestion.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 Hyperæmia of one organ may give rise to anæmia of another. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 61 Cutaneous hyperæmia consists in an excessive amount of blood in the capillaries of the skin. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 487 Due to a one-sided hyperhæmia of the spinal cord.

Hence **Hyperæmic**, **-emic** (həipərī·mik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or affected with hyperæmia.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 62/2 The bones..were in an hyperæmic condition. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 424 The mucous coat [of the stomach] is most frequently hyperæmic.

Hyperæolian, *a. Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

‖ **Hyperæsthesia** (-es-, **-ĭsθe·**siă). [mod.L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. **-αισθησία**, **αἴσθησις** perception, feeling.] *Path.* Excessive and morbid sensitiveness of the nerves or nerve-centres.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1184/2 In a case of Hyperæsthesia..the patient could perceive the distinctness of the two points on the foot. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 415 Hysterical persons, suffering from hyperaesthesia or paraesthesia of the larynx, often erroneously fancy that something is sticking in the part.

b. *transf.* Excessive sensibility or sensitiveness (in general).

1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. 103 *note*, In sleep, hyperæsthesia of the memory is very common. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 264 He suffered dreadfully from what may be called social hyperæsthesia, a morbid over-feeling of the relations between himself and others.

Hyperæsthe·sic, bad form for next.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* Feb. 339 Hyperaesthesic states.

Hyperæsthetic (-es-, **-ĭsθe·**tik), *a.* Also **-esthetic**. [f. HYPER- 4, 5 + Gr. **αἰσθητικ-ός** perceptive: see ÆSTHETIC.]

1. Affected with hyperæsthesia; excessively or morbidly sensitive.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hyperesthetic. 1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 116 The hyperæsthetic condition of the nerves. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 872 In peritonitis the skin of the abdomen is hyperæsthetic.

2. (*hyper-æsthetic*). Excessively æsthetic.

1879 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 85 When one meets bevies of hyperæsthetic young maidens. 1896 *Advance* (Chicago) 25 June 918/2 Some hyper-esthetic people think that no good can come from a sermon whose divisions are marked by 'first', 'secondly', and 'thirdly'.

Hyperapophysis (-ăpǫ·fisis). *Anat.* [f. HYPER- 6 + APOPHYSIS.] 'A process of bone extending backward from the neural spine of one vertebra to that of another, or developed from the post-zygapophysis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 45 It is possible..for the neural spine to send back a pair of processes (hyperapophyses), as in Galago.

Hence **Hyperapophy·sial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a hyperapophysis.

† **Hyperaspist** (-æ·spist). *Obs.* Also in Gr. form ‖ **hyperaspi·stes**. [ad. Gr. **ὑπεραστιστής** protector, defender, f. **ὑπεραστίζειν** to hold a shield over, f. **ἀσπίς** shield.] A defender, champion.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 5. 33, I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his Hyperaspist forsaken in the plain field. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* iii. 63 If it should meet with peevish opposites on one side, and confident Hyperaspists on the other. 1747 WARBURTON *Shaks., Macb.* IV. iv. 4 The allusion is to the Hyperaspists of the ancients, who bestrode their fellows faln in battle, and covered them with their shields.

Hyperbatic (həipərbæ·tik), *a. Gram.* and *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. **ὑπερβατικός**, f. **ὑπέρβατον** HYPERBATON.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbaton; transposed, invertcd. 1847 in CRAIG.

Hence **Hyperba·tically** *adv.*, in the way of hyperbaton, by transposition or inversion.

‖ **Hyperbaton** (həipə·bătŏn). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Also 6 **hiper-**, **-tone**. [a. L. *hyperbaton*, a. Gr. **ὑπέρβατον**, literally 'overstepping', f. **ὑπερβαίνειν** (**ὑπέρ** over + **βαίνειν** to step, walk).]

A figure of speech in which the customary or logical order of words or phrases is inverted, esp. for the sake of emphasis. Also, an example of this figure.

(The substantive is first recorded in Latin authors (Quintilian and Pliny); but Plato and Aristotle use the verbal adj. **ὑπερβατός** with reference to transpositions in language.)

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* May, A pathetical parenthesis, to encrease a carefull Hyperbaton. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 56 The sence..ys 'the fende makethe this' for whiche Chaucer vsethe these wordes by Transpositione, (accordinge to the rethoricall figure Hiperbatone), 'This makethe the fende'. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* v. (1851) 223 If your meaning be with a violent Hyperbaton to transpose the Text. 1727 H. HERBERT tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* I. 62 There are so many..hyperbatons and transpositions, which render his stile difficult. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) II. 348 We have here a considerable hyperbaton..there being no less than thirteen words interposed between the noun and the preposition. 1866 BAIN *Eng. Composit.* 38 The Hyperbaton..is purposed inversion ..before announcing something of great emphasis and import, thus giving to a meditated expression the effect of an impromptu.

Hyperbola (həipə·rbŏlă). *Geom.* [a. mod.L. *hyperbola*, ad. Gr. **ὑπερβολή** the name of the curve, lit. excess (cf. HYPERBOLE), f. **ὑπερβάλλειν** to exceed (**ὑπέρ** over + **βάλλειν** to throw). In F. *hyperbole*.

The hyperbola was so named either because the inclination of its plane to the base of the cone exceeds that of the side of the cone (see ELLIPSE), or because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate is longer than the latus rectum.]

One of the conic sections; a plane curve consisting of two separate, equal and similar, infinite branches, formed by the intersection of a plane with both branches of a double cone (i. e. two similar cones on opposite sides of the same vertex). It may also be defined as a curve in which the focal distance of any point bears to its distance from the directrix a constant ratio greater than unity. It has two foci, one for each branch, and two asymptotes, which intersect in the centre of the curve, midway between the vertices of its two branches. (Often applied to one branch of the curve.)

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 643 The Area of one Hyperbola being computed, the Area of all others may be thence argued. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 267 They would not have moved in Hyperbola's, or in Ellipses very eccentric. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 256 The Sections of the opposite Cones will be equal Hyperbolas. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 232 With a velocity still greater the body will move in an hyperbola. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 102 The section is an hyperbola, when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 381 *note*, If the outline of the growing plant is a hyperbola, the periclinals will be confocal hyperbolas, with the same axis but different parameter.

b. Extended (after Newton) to algebraic curves of higher degrees denoted by equations analogous to that of the common hyperbola.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Infinite Hyperbola's, or Hyperbola's of the higher kinds, are those defined by the equation $ay^{m}+^{n}=bx^{m}(a+x)^{n}$. *Ibid.*, As the hyperbola of the first kind or order has two asymptotes, that of the second kind or order has three, that of the third, four, etc. 1753 — *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., Hyperbolas of all degrees may be expressed by the equation $x^{m}y^{n}=a^{m+n}$. 1852 [see HYPERBOLIC 2].

Hyperbole (həipə·rbŏlĭ). Also 6 **yperbole**, **hiperbole**. [a. Gr. **ὑπερβολή** excess (cf. HYPERBOLA), exaggeration; the latter sense is first found in Isocrates and Aristotle. Cf. F. *hyperbole* (earlier *yperbole*).]

1. *Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting in exaggerated or extravagant statement, used to express strong feeling or produce a strong impression, and not intended to be understood literally. b. With *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this figure.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. 110 b/1 By a maner of speking which is among lerned men called yperbole, for the more vehement expressyng of a mater. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 340 He must note an hyperbole or ouerreaching speach in this sentence. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 407 Three-pil'd Hyperboles, spruce affectation, Figures pedanticall. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 58 Scriptural Examples of Hyperbole..Deut. 9. 4, Cities fenced up to heaven..Joh. 21. 25, The whole world could not contain the books. 1726 GAY *Fables* I. xviii. 11 Hyperboles, tho' ne'er so great, Will still come short of self-conceit. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 510 Hyperboles are of two kinds; either such as are employed in description, or such as are suggested by the warmth of passion. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. xi. 439 An Arabic interpreter expatiated, in florid hyperbole, on the magnanimity and princely qualities of the Spanish king.

b. *gen.* Excess, extravagance. *rare.*

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* xviii. 45 [He] spared him out of an Hyperbole of clemency. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 6 Under the great Hyperbole of Pain He mourns. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 2. 175 They agreed with the Pharisees in their extraordinary regard for the Sabbath, even pressing their rigour to an hyperbole.

† 2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLA. *Obs.*

(Perh. with *e* mute, as in F. *hyperbole*.)

1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 188 Whether..the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole. 1716 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 Within it hath an Angle or sharp Ridge which runs all along the Middle, at the Top of the Hyperbole [of its beak].

Hence **Hype·rbole** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to use hyperbole, to exaggerate.

1698 LOCKE *Let. to E. Masham* 29 Apr. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 461 Your poor solitary verger who suffers here under the deep winter of frost and snow: I do not hyperbole in the case.

Hyperbolic (həipərbo·lik), *a.* [ad. Gr. **ὑπερβολικ-ός** extravagant, f. **ὑπερβολή** HYPERBOLE; in sense 2 used as the adj. of HYPERBOLA. So F. *hyperbolique* in both senses.]

1. *Rhet.* = HYPERBOLICAL 1.

1646 CHAS. I. *Let. to Henderson* (1649) 56 There are alwaies some flattering Fooles that can commend nothing but with hyperbolick expressions. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 191 Eternal gratitude, is his word, among others still more hyperbolic. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* ii. 55 The claims of God's ministers will be asserted in a hyperbolic yet insidious style.

2. *Geom.* Of, belonging to, or of the form or nature of a hyperbola.

Hyperbolic branch (of a curve): an infinite branch which, like the hyperbola, continually approaches an asymptote (opp. to *parabolic*). *H. conoid*: a conoid of hyperbolic section, a hyperboloid of revolution. † *H. cylindroid*: name given by Wren to the hyperboloid of revolution of one sheet. *H. paraboloid*: see PARABOLOID.

1676 HALLEY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 210 Foci and diameter describe that hyperbolic line, whose vertex is nearest to A. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 687/2 When the vessel is a portion of a cone or hyperbolic conoid, the content by this method is found less than the truth. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 104 Their doctrine that comets were planets, which moved in hyperbolic curves. 1852 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v. (1879) 172 Cubics having three hyperbolic branches are called by Newton redundant hyperbolas.

b. Applied to functions, operations, etc., having some relation to the hyperbola.

Hyperbolic curvature: the curvature of a surface whose indicatrix is a hyperbola; the same as ANTICLASTIC curvature. *H. function*: a function having a relation to a rectangular hyperbola similar to that of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle; as the *hyperbolic sine, cosine, tangent*, etc. (abbrev. *sinh, cosh, tanh*, etc.). *H. involution geometry*: the geometry of hyperbolic space. *H. involution*: an involution of points (or lines) whose double points (or lines) are real (opp. to *elliptic involution*, where they are imaginary). *H. logarithm*: a logarithm to the base *e*

(2·71828..), a natural or Napierian logarithm; so called because proportional to a segment of the area between a hyperbola and its asymptote. *H. space*: (*a*) the space between a hyperbola and its asymptote or an ordinate; (*b*) name given by Klein to a space, of any number of dimensions, whose curvature is uniform and negative (see quot. 1872–3). *H. spiral*: a spiral in which the radius vector varies inversely as the angle turned through by it; so called from the analogy of its polar equation ($r\theta$=constant) to the Cartesian equation of the hyperbola (xy=constant). *H. substitution*: term for a class of substitutions in the theory of homographic transformation.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Hyperbolick-Space*, is the Area or Space contained between the Curve of an Hyperbola, and the whole Ordinate. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 97 The Fluxion of any Quantity divided by that Quantity is the Fluxion of the Hyperbolic Logarithm of that Quantity. *Ibid.*, The hyperbolic Space between the Assymptotes. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 129 An equation which belongs to the hyperbolic spiral. 1872–3 CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 189 That geometry of three-dimensional space which assumes the Euclidian postulates has been called by Dr. Klein the *parabolic* geometry of space, to distinguish it from two other varieties which assume uniform positive and negative curvature respectively, and which he calls the *elliptic* and *hyperbolic* geometry of space. *Ibid.* 236 *note*, According to Dr. Klein's nomenclature, a space, every point of which can be uniquely represented by a set of values of n variables, is called elliptic, parabolic, or hyperbolic, when its curvature is uniform and positive, zero, or negative. 1880 CHRYSTAL *Non-Euclidean Geom.* 19 In hyperbolic space a straight line has two distinct real points at infinity. 1893 FORSYTH *The. Functions* 517 If the multiplier be a real positive quantity, the substitution is called hyperbolic. 1894 CHARLOTTE SCOTT *Mod. Anal. Geom.* 162 A hyperbolic involution is non-overlapping.

Hyperbolical (həipərbɒ·likăl), *a.* Also 5 iper-, 6 hiper-. [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. *Rhet.* Of the nature of, involving, or using hyperbole; exaggerated, extravagant (in language or expression).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 77 Alexander seythe that not to be trawthe, but after a locucion iperbolicalle. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 43 Your infamous, shamelesse, and reprochfull Hiperbolicall speach. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 196 An Hiperboricall loquution, of which Chrisostome is full. *a* 1651 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 438 He is too hyperbolical in praising his own country. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. (1840) I. 113 A taste for hyperbolical description. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 347 It embodies .. all the pomp of action in all the vehemence of hyperbolical declamation. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxii, I have a hyperbolical tongue: it catches fire as it goes.

† b. *gen.* Extravagant in character or behaviour; excessive, enormous. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 61 Being all plunged welnigh in a speachlesse astonishment..Pleusidippus, not vsed to such hyperbolical spectators, broke off the silence by calling for his victualls. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. v. (1810) 62 These hyperbolical demands, were..absolutely rejected. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Greatness* (1669) 121 This Hyperbolical Fop whom we stand amazed at. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ix, The gardener..was over head and ears in love with her, and had lately made unmistakeable avowals in luscious strawberries and hyperbolical peas.

2. *Geom.* = HYPERBOLIC 2.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. Pref. Tja, Conoydall, Parabollical, Hyperbollical and Ellepseycal circumscribed and inscribed bodies. 1669 WREN in *Phil. Trans.* IV. 961 The Generation of an Hyperbolical Cylindroid demonstrated and the Application thereof for Grinding Hyperbolical Glasses. 1716 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 535 The Figure of each Beak is truly Hyperbolical. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 359 Either an elliptical conoid or a hyperbolical conoid. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 69. 413 Thus its path may be elliptical, hyperbolical, or parabolical.

Hyperbo·lically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]

1. In a hyperbolical manner; with hyperbole or exaggeration.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 51 Although..it bee hyperborically wrytten that in the dayes of Salomon golde and syluer were in Hierusalem..as plentiful as stones. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 244 Chrysostom doth hyperbolically amplifie the excellencie of the Ministers office. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XVI. xxi. (1620) 562 Such a multitude as holy Writ thought to signifie hyperbolically by the sands of the earth. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 220 The northern bards speak hyperbolically of the effect of the blast blown by the mouth of the heroes. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Cicero* Wks. VI. 224 Unless his income were hyperbolically vast.

2. 'In form of an hyperbola' (J.).

† **Hyperbo·licly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLIC + -LY².] = prec. 1.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To speik hyperboliklie or abone my boundes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 109 What Cicero hyperbolicly affirmes of Thucydides, is no where to be found but in the Sacred Scriptures.

† **Hyperboliform,** *a. Obs.* [f. HYPERBOLA + -FORM: cf. F. *hyperboliforme*.] Of the form of, or resembling, a hyperbola.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hyperboli-form Figures*, are such curves as approach, in their properties, to the nature of the hyperbola; called also hyperboloids. (In recent Dicts.)

Hyperbolism (həipɔ·rbɒlizm). 1. *Rhet.* [f. HYPERBOLE + -ISM; cf. F. *hyperbolisme*.] Use of or addiction to hyperbole; exaggerated style, or an instance of this.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* Ep. Ded. (1712) 2 Nor is there anything here of Hyperbolism or high-flown Language. *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* I. v. (1811) 69 With all the allowances that can be made for the hyperbolisms of the oriental style. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 83 The mock-sentimental hyperbolism that has made Mark Twain's books so popular.

2. *Geom.* [ad. mod.L. *hyperbolismus* (Newton), f. HYPERBOLA.] A curve whose equation is derived from that of another curve by substituting xy for y, as that of the hyperbola is from that of the straight line.

[1704 NEWTON *Lin. Tertii Ordinis* iv. § 9 Hyperbolismus Hyperbolæ tres habet Asymptotos.] 1861 TALBOT tr. *Newton's Lines 3rd Order* 21 Of the four Hyperbolisms of the Hyperbola. Whenever .. both the terms ax^3 and bx^3 are deficient, the curve will be a hyperbolism of some conic section. *Ibid.* 23 A hyperbolism of the parabola is expressed by the equation $xy^2+ey=d$, and has two asymptotes. 1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (ed. 2) 175 If $y=\phi(x)$ be the equation of any curve, Newton calls the curve $xy=\phi(x)$ a hyperbolism of that curve.

Hyperbolist (həipɔ·rbɒlist). [f. HYPERBOLE + -IST.]

1. One given to the use of hyperbole; one who uses exaggerated language or statements.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 253, I .. cease to think the Psalmist an hyperbolist, for comparing the transcendent sweetness of God's word to that inferiour one of honey. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 79 Our ordinary Anecdotarians..do not declaredly transcribe them [libels] into their Text, as our Hyperbolist hath done here. 1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., Court hyperbolists and loyal dispatches .. had swelled his achievements to the proportions of matchless feats.

2. [*nonce-use*, f. HYPERBOLA.]

1831 I. TAYLOR in Edwards *Freed. Will* Introd. III. 55 The friends of the first of the curves would think themselves justified in denouncing the hyperbolists as extravagant heretics.

Hyperbolize (həipɔ·rbɒlaiz), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE. Cf. F. *hyperboliser*.]

1. *intr.* To use hyperbole; to exaggerate.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* ii. 10 Will you hyperbolize aboue S. Gregorie, who is contented to marshall the foure generall Councels? 1632 G. HUGHES *Saints Losse* 52 If I should tell all, I should..seeme to hyperbolize. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 90 God in Scripture allows of Titles;..nay, God doth hyperbolize it, and saith of al Powers, You are Gods. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xvi. I. 321 The person .. who was under the distracting agitations of grief, might be permitted to hyperbolize strongly.

2. *trans.* To express or represent hyperbolically; † to extol or praise extravagantly; to exaggerate.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Glosses hyperbolizing the flatteries of the Canonists. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 26 Of the Fruit or Nuts of these Trees is made the so fam'd Chocoletta, whose virtues are hiperboliz'd upon every post in London. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 271 He has hyperbolized the Spanish hyperbolical salutation, 'May you live a thousand years!' 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIV. 40 Surprising events which were but moderately hyperbolized at the time.

Hence **Hype·rbolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 6 (1622) 272 The rhetoricall amplification of hyperbolizing Orators. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 89. 291 This had been without hyperbolizing, *Mundus contra Athanasium*. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* XV. 233 If I gave no credit to their hyberbolizing fancies.

Hype·rbolo-, combining form of HYPERBOLA, as in **Hype·rbologra·ph** [Gr. -γραφος that writes or describes], an instrument for tracing hyperbolas; **Hype·rbolo-parabo·lical** *a.*, partaking of the nature of the hyperbola and parabola.

1736 STONE in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 319 The two species are to be reckoned amongst the Hyperbolo-parabolical Curves. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 70 Hyperbolograph.

Hyperboloid (həipɔ·rbɒloid). *Geom.* [f. HYPERBOLA + -OID. Cf. F. *hyperboloide*.]

† 1. A hyperbola of a higher degree: = HYPERBOLA b. *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hyperboloides*, are hyperbola's of the higher kind..expressed by this equation: $ay^{m+n} = bx^m(a+x)^n$. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 326 Like the several Orders of the Hyperboloids, some of which meet the Asymptot infinitly sooner and faster than others, but through which all must pass sooner or later. 1796 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

2. A solid or surface of the second degree, some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas, the others being ellipses or circles. Formerly restricted to those of circular section, generated by the revolution of a hyperbola about one of its axes; now called *hyperboloids of revolution*.

There are two kinds of hyperboloid: *the hyperboloid of one sheet*, e.g. that generated by revolution about the conjugate axis (formerly called *hyperbolic cylindroid*), a figure resembling a cylinder but of continuously varying diameter, like a reel narrower in the middle than at the ends; and the *hyperboloid of two sheets*, e g. that generated by revolution about the transverse axis, consisting of two separate parts corresponding to the two branches of the hyperbola. The word is sometimes extended to analogous solids of higher degrees: cf. HYPERBOLA b.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 210 The Hyperboloid is always between ⅔ and ½ the circumscribing Cylinder. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 339 To find the surface of an hyperboloid. 1829 *Nat. Philos., Hydraulics* i. 4 (U. K. S.) Newton .. found that the solid figure produced by the streams flowing from all parts to one common centre..was an Hyperboloid of the fourth order. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 286 If an hyperboloid of revolution be formed by the revolution of an hyperbola on its transverse axis. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 24 If a plano-convex lens has its convex surface part of a hyperboloid. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* III. 84/1 A point moving round a fixed point at a constant distance from it describes a circle, and a straight line rotating round a fixed line not in the same plane generates a hyperboloid.

Hyperboloi·dal, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the form of a hyperboloid.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 300/1 Domes .. the circular may be spherical..hyperboloidal [etc.].

† **Hype·rbolous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HYPERBOLE + -OUS.] Involving hyperbole; hyperbolical.

1638 M. PARKER *Earthquake Calabria*, This wondrous palpitation of earth's frame Hath marvels wrought hyperbolous to name.

† **Hype·rboly.** *Obs.* [app. a modification of HYPERBOLE, after words in -*y*, as *monarchy*, etc. But cf. Gr. ὑπερβολία (Hesychius).] = HYPERBOLE 1.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xii. 65 Although the envious English doe devise A thousand Jests of our Hyperbolies. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* Wks. (1673) 464 Let the Proverb *As sure as Check* bayl me from the least suspicion of hyperboly. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 33 If it be said that these are very bold Hyperbolies, I hope the Texts .. will keep them from seeming..groundless Conceits.

† **Hyperbo·real,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. HYPER- 1 + BOREAL; cf. next.] = next A. 1.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 80 Whiter then snow on Hyperboreall hyll. *c* 1790 A. BELL in Southey *Life* (1844) I. 122 In that cold climate, so congenial to my hyperboreal constitution.

Hyperborean (həipəɹbō·ʳɪăn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *hyperboreān-us* = classical L. *hyperboreus*, ad. Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, -*βόρειος* (in early writers only in pl. Ὑπερβόρεοι, the Hyperboreans), f. ὑπερ- HYPER- 1 + *βόρειος* northern, *Βορέας* the north wind, BOREAS. Cf. F. *hyperborén, hyperborée*; the latter is found in the 14th c.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the extreme north of the earth, or (*colloq.* or *humorously*) of a particular country; in ethnological use, cf. B.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 635 Gray-beard Boreas.. Is prisoned close in th' Hyper-Borean Cave. 1633 C. BUTLER *Eng. Gram.* (L.), Northern Isles; as Groenland, Freesland, Iseland, etc., even to the hyperborean or frozen sea. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6 The hyperborean hills. 1740 J. WARTON *Virg. Georg.* IV. 618 The Hyperborean ice he wander'd o'er. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 488 This water then may go off as an under current freighted with heat to temper some hyperborean region. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 37 The first, or Hyperborean, group comprises the tribes of Alaska and a part of British America. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 12 Jan. 6/1 We are held to dwell .. in a hyperborean region, though we are only two hundred miles from London.

b. Of or pertaining to the fabled Hyperboreans.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 398 The Hyperborean [nation], which..dwell in an Iland in the Ocean neere unto the Pole. 1806 FELLOWES tr. *Milton's 2nd Def.* (1848) I. 272 Some hyperborean and fabled hero, decorated with all the shewy varnish of imposture.

2. (*nonce-use.*) Surpassing that of the north wind.

1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxix, He blew a hyperborean whistle, as if to blow his wrath away.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of the extreme north of the earth; in *pl.* members of an ethnological group of Arctic races. *loosely* and *fig.* One who lives in a northerly clime.

In Greek legend the Hyperboreans were a happy people who lived in a land of perpetual sunshine and plenty beyond the north wind.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 121 Certain people..not much vnlike in their maner of life to the Hyperboreans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Next to these both in place and credit, we may reckon the Hyperboreans. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 138 At six in the morning the yokes of oxen were going to their work a field; and nearly three hours advantage .. of active life is possessed [in France] over us Hyperboreans. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 24 Our party of American hyperboreans.

Hence **Hyperbo·reanism** (*nonce-wd.*), an extreme northernism.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 207 *note*, 'Just' .. [in 'we must just put up with it'], is a Hyperboreanism, and still intelligible in some provinces.

† **Hyperby·ssal,** *a. nonce-wd.* [f. HYPER- 4 + Gr. *Βυσσός* = *Βυθός* depth (of the sea).] Of or belonging to surpassing depth or profundity.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 350 Sink down into the Hyperbyssal, Supersensual, Unsearchable, Eternal One.

Hyper-Ca·lvinism. *Theol.* Calvinistic doctrine which goes beyond that of Calvin himself; extreme Calvinism. So † **Hypercalvi·nian, Hyper-Ca·lvinist,** one who holds such doctrine; **Hyper-Calvini·stic** *a.*, pertaining to Hyper-Calvinists or Hyper-Calvinism.

1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 68 Thomas Aquinas, ..is rather an Hypercalvinian than not a Calvinist in this matter of the absolute Decree. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 93 Behmen argues against the Hyper-Calvinist. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 874/1 [John Hill (1697–1771)] one of the leading advocates of his day of Hyper-Calvinism. 1892 B. TALBOT in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 831 A growing distaste for the extreme views of Hyper-Calvinists. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Congregationalism in Ohio* 9 A hyper-Calvinistic system of theology, which landed not a few in formalism and fatalism.

Hypercatalectic (-kætăle·ktik), *a. Pros.* [ad. late L. *hypercatalēctic-us* (Gr. ὑπερκατάληκτος is recorded); see HYPER- 1 and CATALECTIC.] Of a verse or colon: Having an extra syllable after the last complete dipody. Also applied to the syllable itself. † Formerly also = HYPERMETRIC.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Deposition*, Hypercatalectick, where a Syllable or two are Redundant. 1752 NEWTON *Milton, Mask* 631 Such redundant or hypercatalectick verses sometimes occur in Milton. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* i. 10 To state whether it is metrically complete, or incomplete, owing to final or initial truncation, or more than complete..in technical language, whether it is *acatalectic, catalectic* or *hypercatalectic.*

‖ **Hypercatharsis** (həi:pəɹkăþā·ɹsis). *Path.* [a. Gr. ὑπερκάθαρσις: see HYPER- 5 and CATHARSIS.] Excessive or violent purging, esp. as induced by the use of drugs.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 306 If..a Hypercatharsis follow Purging. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 144 This Rosin .. will .. cause sickness at Stomach ..and Hypercatharsis. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 448 Occasionally profuse watery evacuations have been produced by it, and rarely severe hypercatharsis.

So **Hypercatha·rtic** *a.*, causing hypercatharsis, violently cathartic; *sb.* a medicine of this nature.

[1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Hypercathartica*, most violent purges: too purging.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypercatharticks* (in Physic), purges that work too violently. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypercatharticus*,..hypercathartic.

Hypercoracoid (-kǫ·răkoid). *Ichthyol.* [f. HYPER- 6 + CORACOID.] The upper of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes, with which the fin-rays articulate; the *scapula*.

1876 *Johnson's New Univ. Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 1079/1 *Hypercoracoid*..the upper bone opposed to the inner surface of the great scapular cincture of the typical fishes.

Hypercritic (həipəɹkri·tik), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. 16th c. L. *hypercritic-us* (see HYPER- 4 + CRITIC), applied vituperatively to the younger Scaliger by the Italian R. Titius in 1589, and by Delrio in 1609. Cf. F. *hypercritique* (Boileau, 1703).]

A. *sb.* **1.** †A master critic (*obs.*); an extreme or severe critic; a hypercritical or over-critical person.

1633 T. CAREW *Cœl. Brit.* Wks. (1824) 154 My offices and title are, supreme theomastix, hupercrittique of manners, protonotarie of abuses. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 2 Scaliger the hypercritic gives this absurd and unmannerly censure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypercritick*,..a Master Critick. 1674 DRYDEN *State Innoc.* Apol., These hypercritics of English poetry. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Ep. to J. B. Esq.*, Yet Hypercritics I disdain, A race of blockheads dull and vain. 1822 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (ed. 3) 329 An Italian hypercritic would deny it to be music.

†**2.** Hypercriticism; also a minute criticism, a critique. *Obs.*

1618 BOLTON *Florus* To Rdr., In mine Hypercriticks, concerning our countreys history, I have dealt freely. 1695 BENTLEY *Let. to Evelyn* 29 Jan. in *Corr.* (1842) 93 My Alterations..which I have done with so much freedom and simplicity; such seeming fastidiousness and Hypercritic.. that I should fear to send them, but that [etc.]. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 257 My observations are mostly an hypercritick upon Lord Orrery.

B. *adj.* = next.

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* xi, A long hypercritic howl Against the vicious manners of the age.

Hypercri·tical, *a.* [f. HYPER-4 + CRITICAL.] Of the character of a hypercritic; extremely or unduly critical; addicted to excessive adverse criticism, esp. upon minute or trivial points.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 16 The hypercriticall controller of Poets, Julius Scaliger, doth so severely censure Nations, that he seemed to sit in the chaire of the scornfull. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 515, I suppose that some hyper-criticall carpers will taxe me of vanity. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 56, I .. hope, that such Hypercritical Readers will please to consider [etc.]. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 3 It would have been hypercritical to have objected to the shortness of the skirt.

Hence **Hypercri·tically** *adv.*, in a hypercritical manner.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents at end Z z ij b, Too Hipercritically lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums upon Friend and Foe, Indiscriminatively, rather than impartially. 1867 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* (1886) 13 God forbid that we should speak contemptuously or hypercritically of any honest worker.

Hypercriticism (-kri·tisiz'm). [f. HYPER- 4 + CRITICISM.] Excessive criticism; criticism that is unduly severe or minute.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Hypercriticism*, an over exact or curious Judgment or Censure passed upon the works of any one. 1824 *Edin. Rev.* XL. 337 The details of an obnoxious hypercriticism. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 43, I clean beautifully when you do not dishearten me with hypercriticism. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* Notes 414 Even were these hyper-criticisms, it might be said that they are rightly to be made on a passage which is considered a model of style.

Hypercri·ticize, *v.* [f. HYPER- 4 + CRITICIZE.] *trans.* To criticize excessively or unduly. **b.** *intr.* To be hypercritical.

1812 *Religionism* 55 What! hypercriticise the dead! for shame! 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 688 Those who hypercriticised on the awkward terminations of some of his plots. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 406, I have no desire to hypercriticise, or to see more in our poet than he himself intended.

Hyperdete·rminant, *sb.* and *a.* *Math.* [See HYPER- 3.] **a.** *sb.* A determinant of operative symbols; a symbolic expression for an invariant or covariant: invented by Cayley. **b.** *adj.* Of the nature of a hyperdeterminant.

1845 CAYLEY in *Camb. Math. Jrnl.* IV. 195 The function *u* whose properties we proceed to investigate may be conveniently named a 'Hyperdeterminant'. *a* 1846 — in *Camb. & Dublin Math. Jrnl.* I. 104 The question may be proposed 'To find all the derivatives of any number of functions, which have the property of preserving their form unaltered after any linear transformations of the variables'. .. I give the name of Hyperdeterminant Derivative, or simply of Hyperdeterminant, to those derivatives which have the property just enunciated. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra Quantics* 161 Hyperdeterminants form a complete system of covariants. *Ibid.*, The hyperdeterminant symbols.

Hyperdiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone *Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

Hyperdisyllable (-dəisi·lăb'l). [ad. late Gr. ὑπερδισύλλαβος; see DISYLLABLE.] A word of more than two syllables. Also *attrib.* or *adj.* Of more than two syllables.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hyperdissyllable.* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Hyperdisyllable.* 1843 T. K. ARNOLD *Latin Prose Comp.* II. 13 *Esse* in compound infinitives very frequently precedes a hyperdissyllable participle. 1895 J. P. POSTGATE in *Class. Rev.* IX. 77 Hyperdisyllables at the end of the pentameter are ten times as rare as in the second book [of Tibullus].

Hyperdorian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

‖ **Hyperdulia** (həipəɹdu̇ləi·ă). Also 5 **-doulia**, 7 (anglicized) **hyperduly**. [a. med.L. *hyperdūlīa*; see HYPER-4 and DULIA. Cf. F. *hyperdulie.*] The superior DULIA or veneration paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. Hence **Hyper-du·lic, Hyper-du·lical** *adjs.*, of the nature of hyperdulia.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* (1850) 57 As for hyperdoulia, I would fain wete where he readeth of it in all the scripture. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 429 From whom our Romanists did first learne their Hyperdulia, or that transcendent kinde of seruice, wherewith they worship the Virgin Mary. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* II. II. § 6 Be careful that if *dulia* only be due that your worship be not hyperdulical. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* xvi. 352 Devotion..whether Duly or Hyperduly. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess. Popery* 91 The worship..of the Virgin Mary..the Papists distinguish by the name of Hyperdulia. *Ibid.* 101 *note*, The Hyperdulic Adoration of Mary. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 404 The hyperdulia and dulia due respectively to our Blessed Lady and the Saints.

Hyperelliptic, -geometric, -al, *Math.*: see HYPER- 3.

Hyperhexapod (-he·ksăpǫd). *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Hyperhexapoda* sb. pl.; see HYPER- 1 and HEXAPOD.] An animal of the division *Hyperhexapoda* of arthropods, having more than six legs; comprising the classes *Crustacea, Arachnida*, and *Myriapoda*. So **Hyperhexapodous** (-heksæ·pǒdəs) *a.*, belonging to the *Hyperhexapoda*; having more than six legs.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Hyperhexapodous.

‖ **Hypericum** (həipe·rikǒm, *etymologically* hipərəi·kǒm). Also 5–8 **-on**. [L. *hypericum*, *hyperīcon*, a Gr. ὑπέρεικον (ὑπέρῑκον), f. ὑπέρ over + ἐρείκη heath. Cf. F. *hypéricon.*]

1. *Bot.* A large genus of plants (herbs or shrubs), of very wide distribution, the type of the N.O. *Hypericaceæ*, having pentamerous yellow flowers, stamens arranged in from 3 to 5 clusters, and leaves usually marked with pellucid dots (specially conspicuous in the common species *H. perforatum*); commonly known as St. John's-worts.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Hypericon*,..uulgus appellat Saynt Iohns gyrs. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xliii. 64 S. Johns worte is called in Greeke ὑπερικόν: in Latine and in Shoppes *Hypericum*, and of some *Perforata*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 41 That any vertue there is in Hipericon to make good the name of *fuga Demonis*..it is not easie to beleeve. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 386 Other.. Shrubs.. now in Flower, .. Canary Hypericum, .. shrubby stinking Hypericum. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 165 Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods, that scarce a leaf appears. 1842 G. TURNBULL in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 7 Wild geraniums, hypericums, and willow-herbs.

†**2.** *Pharm.* (in form **hypericon**). A drug prepared from a plant of this genus. Also *oil (of) hypericon. Obs.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use Hipericon Perforate with milke of Tithimall. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 94/1 Oyle of hypericon. 1691 J. WILSON *Belphegor* v. ii, I'll have ye burnt in effigy, with brimstone, galbanum, aristolochia, hypericon.

‖ **Hyperinosis** (həi:pərinōu·sis). *Path.* [f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. ἴς, ἰν-ός fibre + -OSIS. Cf. F. *hyperinose.*] A diseased state of the blood in which it contains an excessive amount of fibrin: opp. to HYPINOSIS.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 280 The blood exhibits the characters of hyperinosis, for the quantity of fibrin is in one instance twice, and in the other thrice the normal amount. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 290 Measures to favor hyperinosis and the coagulation of the blood in the aneurismal sac.

Hence **Hyperino·sed, Hyperino·tic** *adjs.*, affected with hyperinosis; having excess of fibrin.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 113/2 Hyperinotic blood. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The blood is hyperinotic, containing excess of fibrin and coagulating firmly. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 141 Attended by a hyperinosed condition of the blood.

Hyperionian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

Hyperite (həi·pərəit). *Min.* Also **hyperyte**. [? short for *hypersthenite.*] A name for various rocks allied to Diabase and to Diorite; sometimes = HYPERSTHENITE.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 78 Hyperite—Granite like in texture .. consisting of cleavable labradorite .. and hypersthene. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 210 Hypersthene..is often associated with labradorite, constituting a dark-colored, granite-like rock, called *Hyperyte*. *Ibid.* 343 If the hornblendic constituent [of Labradorite] is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or the species hypersthene, the rock is called *hyperyte* (or hypersthenyte).

Hyperjacobian, *Math.*: see HYPER- 3.

†**Hype·rlogism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. HYPER- 4 + Gr. λογισμ-ός reckoning: formed after HYPOLOGISM.] (See quot.)

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is greater than that of the second antecedent to the second consequent, the four magnitudes, which are so to one another, may be called *hyperlogism*.

Hyperlydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

Hypermetamorphosis (həi:pəɹ,metămǭ·ɹfǒsis). *Entom.* [f. HYPER- 5 + METAMORPHOSIS.] An extreme form of metamorphosis occurring in certain insects (esp. in beetles of the family *Meloidæ*), in which the animal passes through two or more different larval stages. So **Hypermetamo·rphism,** the character of undergoing hypermetamorphosis; **Hypermetamo·rphic, -morpho·tic** *adjs.*, characterized by hypermetamorphism.

1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 155 Hypermetamorphosis of the larva, as in the Meloidæ. 1875 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xxvii. (ed. 2) II. 363 Certain beetles .. undergo what has been called a hyper-metamorphosis—that is, they pass through an early stage wholly different from the ordinary grub-like larva. 1881 R. MCLACHLAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 147/1 'Hypermetamorphism' .. in which the larva at one period of its life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another period. *Ibid.* 149/1 The extraordinary genus *Sitaris* (equally hypermetamorphotic), a parasite in bees' nests. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 508 In a few instances (*Mantispa* among *Neuroptera*, *Meloidæ* among *Coleoptera*) there is a hyper-metamorphosis. The first larva is Campodeiform, the second more or less eruciform.

Hypermeter (həipə̄·ɹmĭtəɹ). [ad. Gr. ὑπέρμετρ-ος, -ον, beyond measure, beyond metre, f. μέτρον measure. In mod.F. *hypermètre.*]

1. *Pros.* A hypermetric verse.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypermeter*, a verse having a redundant syllable, or one syllable above measure; called by some a feminine Verse.

2. (*humorous nonce-use.*) A person above the ordinary stature.

1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 108 ¶ 3 When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an hypermeter, and may be admitted into the tall club.

Hypermetric (həipəɹme·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. ὑπέρμετρ-ος (see prec.) + -IC; cf. μετρικός METRIC.]

1. *Pros.* Of a 'verse' or line: Having one or more syllables beyond those normal to the metre; having a redundant syllable or syllables. Also said of the redundant syllable.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1975. 302/3 Hypermetric lines. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Aug. 3/2 'While heav'n is silver o'er him, and underfoot', for example, is hypermetric.

2. *gen.* Beyond measure, excessive, immoderate.

1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* II. viii. II. 34 His sublimated hypermetric impudence.

Hyperme·trical, *a.* *Pros.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. 1.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 15 Milton frequently uses .. the hypermetrical or redundant line of eleven syllables. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 466 Hypermetrical verses were introduced by Ennius, probably .. from his misapprehending Homer. 1886 J. B. MAYOR *Eng. Metre* vi. 98 Verses with hypermetrical syllables.

Hypermetrope (həipəɹme·trōup). *Path.* [mod. f. Gr. ὑπέρμετρ-ος beyond measure + ὤψ, ὠπ-α eye.] A person affected with hypermetropia.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refr. Eye* 620 Hypermetropes ..lose for a time their asthenopia. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 345 The hypermetropes have a little more difficulty in seeing at all ranges. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 30 Sept. 732 The eye-strain necessary in hypermetropes and others to focus a clear image on the retina.

‖ **Hypermetropia** (həi:pəɹmĭtrōu·piă). *Path.* Also in anglicized form **hypermetropy** (-me·trǒpi). [mod.L., f. as prec. + -ια -IA[1].] An affection of the eye, usually due to a flattened form of the eye-ball, in which the focus of parallel rays lies behind instead of on the retina; 'long-sightedness'.

1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xii. II. 8 Hypermetropia, or morbidly long sight: in this affection, the organ..is too flat from front to back. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 300 This anomaly is known as hypermetropia or far sight. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 51 Hypermetropy is the true opposite of Myopy.

Hypermetropic (-ǫ·pik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with hypermetropia; 'long-sighted'.

1864 tr. *Donders' Accom. & Refr. Eye* viii. 525 The compound hypermetropic astigmatism often keeps very close to the simple. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Feb. 3/3 Hypermetropic subjects are not, except in extreme cases, conscious that they see differently from others. 1876 LOWE in *Life* I. 5 The other [eye] was hypermetropic.

Hypermixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

†**Hyperocha·lity.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ὑπέροχ-os* eminent, distinguished + -AL + -ITY.] Eminence, distinguished position.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 21, I will..so plaugue the Metropolicallity of Yorke and Canterbury, and the hyperocality of all the other Prelats, as I will neuer leaue them.

‖ **Hyperoödon** (həipərō·ŭ·ðɒn). *Zool.* [mod.L. (1803), f. Gr. *ὑπερῷ-os* that is above, superior, or *ὑπερῴ-η* palate + *ὀδούς, ὀδον(τ-* tooth.] A genus of Cetacea, containing the bottle-nosed whales.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 274/1 (Whales) The Hyperoodons, which only have a few teeth. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 278 The great bottle-nose or hyperoodon. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 155 Among these skeletons there were several hyperoodons and other cetacea.

‖ **Hyperopia** (-ō·pia). *Path.* [f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. *ὤψ, ὠπ-α* eye + *-ια* -IA[1].] = HYPERMETROPIA. So **Hyperopic** (-ɒ·pik) *a.* = HYPERMETROPIC.

1884 H. E. MITCHELL in *N. York Med. Jrnl.* 27 Dec. 720 The hyperopic or myopic astigmatism. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hyperopia.* 1889 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 28 Sept. 702/2 The hyperopic eye.

‖ **Hyperostosis** (həi:pərɒstō·sis). *Path.* and *Physiol.* Pl. **-oses.** [f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. *ὀστέον, ὀστο-* bone.: see -OSIS.] An overgrowth or increase of bony tissue; hypertrophy of bone; an outgrowth of bone from a bone; exostosis.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 745/2 Cases of hyperostosis in which there is a uniform deposit of bone. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 395 Hyperostosis of the bony meatus. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 117 When the hyperostoses are large they remain in a modified form.

Hence **Hyperostotic** (-ɒ·tik) *a.*, affected with hyperostosis.

1867 J. B. DAVIS *Thes. Craniorum* 127 This..skull is heavy and hyperostotic, and connected with this state there is a premature closure of the sutures.

Hyperoxidation (-ɒksidē·ʃən). [f. HYPER- 4 + OXIDATION.] Excessive oxidation.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 164 Due to hyperoxydation of the blood.

Hyperoxide (-ɒ·ksəid), *sb. Chem.* [f. HYPER- 7 + OXIDE.] = PEROXIDE.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hyperoxydum*, term employed by Berzelius..: a hyperoxide. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 38 Hyperoxide of lead..may be used.

†**Hyperoxide,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *hyperoxyde*, irreg. f. Gr. *ὑπέροξυ-s* exceeding sharp.] Extremely sharp (in form, taste, etc.); very acute or acid.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 209 Hyper-oxide ([Fr.] hyper-oxyde); that is to say, uncommonly acute, as in the variety of calcareous-spar, which consists of two rhomboids, of which the one is acute and inverted, and the other much more acute. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hyperoxys*,..superacute; superacid: hyperoxide.

Hyperoxygenate (-ɒ·ksidʒène·it), *v.* [f. HYPER- 4 + OXYGENATE.] *trans.* To impregnate or combine with an excess of oxygen; to supersaturate with oxygen. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 223 By surcharging the blood with oxygene, by hyper-oxygenating it, if I may use the expression. *Ibid.* 264 An hyper-oxygenated atmosphere. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 377/1 All those alkaline and earthy salts..are shown..to be hyperoxygenated muriates. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hyperoxygenatus*,..hyperoxygenated.

b. (*humorous nonce-use*, with allusion to Gr. *ὀξύς* sharp, acid.) To impart excess of sourness to.

c 1811 SOUTHEY *Let. to J. Murray* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) I. 198 An old huckstering grocer..whose natural sourness..is hyperoxygenated by Methodism.

So **Hyperoxygena·tion,** the action of hyperoxygenating or condition of being hyperoxygenated; **Hypero·xygenize** *v. trans.* = HYPEROXYGENATE (chiefly in pa. pple.).

1793 E. DARWIN in Beddoes *Lett.* 61 Your..reasonings..indicate..hyperoxygenation to be the cause of this fatal disease [consumption]. 1802 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 126 Oxygenized and hyperoxygenized muriatic acids. 1811 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 407 The acid supposed to be hyperoxygenized. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 278 Dr. Colton..maintains the absurdity that nitrous oxide produces hyperoxygenation of the blood.

†**Hyperoxymuriate** (həi:pərɒksimiŭ·riet). *Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPER- 7 + OXYMURIATE.] A salt of 'hyperoxymuriatic' (now called chloric) acid; a chlorate.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 546 Hyperoxymuriats—by heat converted to muriats. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 228 From any of the salts called hyperoxymuriates, oxygene is procured by a dull red heat. 100 grams of the hyperoxymuriate of potassa afford about 114 cubical inches oxygene gas. 1823 [see CHLORATE]. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 361 Salts..termed chlorates, but formerly hyper-oxy-muriates.

†**Hyperoxymuria·tic,** *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. as prec. + OXYMURIATIC.] In *H. acid*, the old name of chloric acid $HClO_3$, as containing a larger amount of oxygen than an 'oxymuriatic' (chlorous) acid, $HClO_2$.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 541 The oxymuriatic, the hyperoxymuriatic..acids. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 237 Berthollet..concluded from them, that the oxymuriatic acid had been decomposed during the process; that..another portion combined with an additional dose of oxygen, and was converted into hyperoxymuriatic acid.

Hyperparasite (-pæ·rəsəit). *Zool.* [f. HYPER- 1 + PARASITE.] An animal parasitic upon a parasite, as certain insects in the larval state. So **Hyperparasi·tic** *a.*, parasitic on or in a parasite; **Hyperpa·rasitism,** the condition of being hyperparasitic, as exemplified by certain *Ichneumonidæ* and *Chalcididæ*, the larvæ of which live in the bodies of other insect parasites.

1886 *Nature* 6 May 16/2 About 25 species of the various parasitic and hyper-parasitic groups [of ants].

Hyperper (həipə·ɹpəɹ). *Numism.* [ad. med.L. *hyperperum, -pyrum*, ad. Gr. *ὑπέρπυρον*, f. *ὑπέρ* HYPER- + *πῦρ* fire: applied to gold highly refined by fire.] A Byzantine coin; the gold solidus (which at the cession of Crete was rather heavier than a half-sovereign). Cf. Du Cange *Dissert. de inf. ævi numismatibus* (Rome 1755) 123.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 94 For each carte loade they giue two webbes of cotton amounting to the value of half an yperpera. 1886 J. BURY in *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 312 By this compact Boniface ceded to Venice Crete and the sum of 100,000 hyperpers.

Hyperphoric (həipəɹfɒ·rik), *a.* [f. HYPER- 1 + Gr. *-φορικ-ός*, f. *φέρειν* to carry; cf. *ὑπερφέρειν* to carry over.] (See quot.)

1889 *Nature* 21 Nov. 49 Changes brought about by the introduction of a new, or the removal of an old mineral (e.g. dolomitization) are treated under the head of hyperphoric change.

Hyperphrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPER- 2.

Hyperphysical (həipəɹfi·zikăl), *a.* [f. HYPER- 1 + PHYSICAL.] Above or beyond what is physical; supernatural.

1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 121 Two sorts of dreams, One sort whereof are only phisicall,..The other Hiperphisicall. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 358 We don't introduce Hyperphysical Causes to defeat Natural, but only unite them, and make them agree. 1820 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 332 Speculations hyperphysical and antiphysical. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 The existence of God, the soul, and other hyperphysical objects.

Hence **Hyperphy·sically** *adv.*, in a hyperphysical manner.

1842 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Reid's Wks.* I. 210 *note*, Both the organic motions in the brain..and the representations in the mind itself, hyperphysically determined on occasion of those motions.

Hyperphy·sics. [f. HYPER- 1 + PHYSICS.] The science or subject of supernatural things.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 F. FERGUSON *Life Christ* vi. 68 He called upon them to explain physics and metaphysics, hyperphysics and hypophysics.

‖ **Hyperplasia** (həipəɹplē·ziă). *Path.* [mod.L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. *πλάσις* formation, f. *πλάσσειν* to form. Cf. F. *hyperplasie.*] A form of hypertrophy consisting in abnormal multiplication of the cellular elements of a part or organ; excessive cell-formation.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 593 In either case hyperplasia is the morbid process, but in scleroses the newly-formed cells persist..while in gummata they are eliminated. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 93 The increased nutritive activity of the elements, which leads to an increase in their *size*, leads also to an increase in their *number*, and to the formation of a new tissue, which is similar to that from which it originated:—this is termed numerical hypertrophy, or hyperplasia.

So **Hy·perplasm** = prec.; **Hyperplasic**(-plæ·zik), **Hyperpla·stic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting hyperplasia.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 149 The new formation of lymphatic tissue is in the first place hyperplastic..subsequently, however, it may become heteroplastic. *Ibid.* 258 As the fever subsides, the hyperæmia diminishes, the hyperplastic process ceases. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 48 Epithelial hyperplasm, with epidermoid transformation. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hyperplastic.*

Hyperspherical, *Math.*: see HYPER- 3.

Hypersthene (həi·pəɹsθīn). *Min.* Also **hyperstene.** [ad. F. *hypersthène* (named by Haüy in 1803), f. HYPER- 4 + Gr. *σθένος* strength; from its superior hardness as compared with hornblende, with which it was formerly confounded. The Eng. form is assimilated to the Greek.] A silicate of iron and magnesium, of the pyroxene group, a greenish-black or greenish-grey mineral, closely allied to hornblende, often exhibiting a peculiar metalloidal lustre.

1808 T. ALLAN *List Min.* 37 Hyperstene. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 132 Prismatoidal Schieler-Spar, or Hypersthene. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii. (1850) 632 The pearly crystallization of the light grayish-green hypersthene. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 Varieties of hornblende and hypersthene, with chlorites, serpentines and mica, all abound.

b. *attrib. Hypersthene rock*: = HYPERSTHENITE.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 Dr. M'Culloch..first noticed Hypersthene rocks in Skye and Ardnamurchan. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 366 The hypersthene mountains are painted in their real blackness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 The Cuchullins are quite unlike any other mountain group..the coal-black 'hypersthene' rocks of which they are composed being only found in that district.

Hence **Hypersthenic** (həipəɹsθe·nik) *a.*[1], related to or containing hypersthene.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 412/1 A dyke of Hypersthenic trap was noticed in Radnorshire. *Ibid.*, Hypersthenic sienite.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 259 Most of the veins are filled up with hypersthenic rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 127 The term hypersthenic granite is applied to an admixture of quartz and hypersthene, with scattered flakes of mica.

‖ **Hypersthenia** (həipəɹsθī·niă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. HYPER- 5 + Gr. *σθένος* strength.] Extreme or morbid excitement of the vital powers; the opposite of *asthenia.*

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Hypersthe·nic** *a.*[2], relating to, characterized by, or producing hypersthenia.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypersthenite (həipəɹsθī·nəit). *Min.* [f. HYPERSTHENE + -ITE.] A dark granite-like aggregate of hypersthene and labradorite; also called HYPERITE and NORITE.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* App. C. 537 'Greenstones'..are different varieties of hypersthenite and gabbro. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 249 The hypersthenites, or those rocks which consist of rhombic pyroxene in conjunction with triclinic felspar.

Hyperthesis (həipə·ɹθi·sis). [a. Gr. *ὑπέρθεσις* transposition, f. *ὑπέρ* HYPER- + *θέσις* placing.] Transposition, metathesis.

a. *Anc. Pros.* In a logaœdic series, the substitution, for a particular foot in one line, strophe, etc., of another foot in a corresponding line, strophe, etc., involving interchange or reversal of the quantities; e.g. the substitution of an iamb (⏑ –) for a trochee (– ⏑) or vice versa.

1890 in *Century Dict.*

b. *Philol.* Transposition or metathesis of a letter from a particular syllable to the preceding or following syllable, as in Gr. *μέλαινα* for **μελαῖνα.*

1882 in OGILVIE.

Hyperthetic (həipəɹθe·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑπερθετικός* superlative.] Pertaining to or exhibiting hyperthesis.

†**Hyperthe·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Superlative.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XV. Comm. (R.), These hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations.

Hypertrophic (həipəɹtrɒ·fik), *a.* [f. HYPERTROPH-Y + -IC.] Of the nature of, affected with, or producing hypertrophy. (Also *fig.*)

1832 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 956 The following Out-slough, or hypertrophic Stanza. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 719/2 The anatomical characters of a hypertrophic brain. 1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 41 Their hypertrophic or abnormal condition.

b. *Gram.* Characterized by excess of expression.

1874 T. H. KEY *Lang.* 271 In the Old German we find an abundant crop of hypertrophic comparatives from prepositions.

So **Hypertro·phical,** *a.* (Craig 1847).

Hypertrophied (həipə·ɹtrɒfid), *a.* [f. HYPERTROPHY *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Affected with hypertrophy; enlarged by excessive growth.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 240/2 This cellular substance seemed to be hypertrophied. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 603. 532 The marginal sori being seated on the hypertrophied teeth. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* 92 The kidney..may become hypertrophied, owing to the loss or incapacity of its fellow.

b. *fig.* Overgrown, excessive.

1879 ROMANES in *19th Cent.* Sept. 414 Such hypertrophied conservatism as this ought not to be allowed to obstruct progress. 1881 — in *Nature* XXIII. 285 It is hard to be patient with such hypertrophied absurdity.

Hypertrophous (həipə·ɹtrɒfəs), *a.* [f. stem of HYPERTROPH-Y + -OUS.] Characterized by or affected with hypertrophy.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 826/2 The hypertrophous condition. 1876 G. W. BALFOUR *Dis. Heart* ii. 60 The greatly dilated and hypertrophous left ventricle sends forward a wave of blood.

Hypertrophy (həipə·ɹtrɒfi), *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *hypertrophia*, f. Gr. *ὑπερ* (see HYPER- 5) + *-τροφία, τροφή* nourishment: cf. ATROPHY.] *Physiol.* and *Path.* Enlargement of a part or organ of an animal or plant, produced by excessive nutrition; excessive growth or development. The opposite of ATROPHY.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 657 Hypertrophy or dilatation of the heart. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 21 We question..whether this hypertrophy of fruit or vegetables improves their flavour. 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 41 The term hypertrophy is applied to enlargement of a part from an increase of its normal constituents, the structure and arrangement remaining essentially unaltered. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 597/2 In many cases hypertrophy cannot be regarded as a deviation from health, but rather on the contrary as indicative of a high degree of nutrition and physical power. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 492 Accumulations of parenchymatous cells..constituting as it were local hypertrophies of the medullary rays.

b. *fig.* Overgrowth.

1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 131 That hypertrophy of monarchism which grew up under Louis XIV, and in the end destroyed his dynasty. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 419/1 Nights of financial hypertrophy.

Hype·rtrophy, *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. ATROPHY *v.*]

1. *trans.* To affect with hypertrophy.

1846 P. M. LATHAM *Lect. Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) XXXIV. 314 [The heart] is sooner hypertrophied, sooner attenuated. 1885

W. K. Parker *Mammal. Desc.* iv. 101 The simple forms of its facial bones, not hypertrophied to make room for the teeth.

2. *intr.* To undergo hypertrophy.

1883 tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 72 (Cent.) When a tissue manifests an abnormal tendency to overgrowth, it is said to hypertrophy.

Hypethral, var. of Hypæthral.

‖ **Hypha** (həi·fă). *Bot.* Pl. **hyphæ** (-fī). [mod.L. (C. L. Willdenow, 1810), ad. Gr. *ὑφή* web.] The structural element of the thallome of Fungi, consisting of long slender branched filaments, usually having transverse septa, and together constituting the *mycelium*.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1874 Cooke *Fungi* 14 In Chionyphe Carteri the threads grow over the cysts exactly as the hypha of lichens is represented as growing over the gonidia. 1875 [see Hyphal]. 1897 Willis *Flower. Pl.* I. 23 In most of our forest trees and in many other plants, the root-hairs are replaced by a fungus whose hyphæ absorb the products of decay in organic matter..in the same way.

‖ **Hyphæmia, -emia** (hif-, həifī·miă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὑφ-* = *ὑπό* under + *αἷμα* blood; cf. Gr. *ὕφαιμος* blood-shot. In mod.F. *hyphémie*.] a. Deficiency of blood. b. Extravasation of blood.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Hyphæne, -ene** (həifī·nɪ). *Bot.* [mod.L. (1801) arbitrarily f. Gr. *ὑφαίν-ειν* to weave.] A genus of palms with branching stems, found in Arabia, Africa, and Madagascar. One species, *H. Thebaica*, is the Doum-palm. Also *attrib.*

1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. viii. 239 Hyphene palms. 1881 *Gd. Words* Jan. 37 Among other vegetable curiosities were the hyphæne—the only branching member of the palm family.

Hyphæresis, -eresis (hi-, həifīə·rɪsis). *Gram.* [a. Gr. *ὑφαίρεσις* a taking away from under, omission: cf. *aphæresis*.] The omission of a letter or syllable in the body of a word.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., Syllabic hypheresis.

Hyphal (həi·făl), *a. Bot.* [f. Hypha + -al.] Of or pertaining to the hypha of a fungus.

1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 267 In *Usnea barbata* the growth in length and thickness and the internal differentiation of the tissue depend entirely on the hyphæ, and.. the gonidia behave like foreign bodies in the hyphal tissue. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 90 The spores and developing hyphal filaments become surrounded by dense clusters of leucocytes.

† **Hy·phear.** *Obs.* [a. L. *hyphear* (Pliny), a. Gr. (Arcadian) *ὕφεαρ*, a kind of mistletoe growing on pines or firs.] A kind of mistletoe.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 496 A difference there is in the Hyphear and Misselto, on what tree soeuer they are found. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, Whose muting on those trees doth make to grow Rots curing hyphear, and the misseltoe.

† **Hyphege·tic,** *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ὑφηγητικός* fitted for guiding (applied to Plato's expository dialogues).] Of guiding or directing nature.

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 175/1 Of Platonick discourse there are two kinds, Hyphegetick, and Exegetick.

Hyphen (həi·fĕn), *sb.* [a. late L. *hyphen*, a. late Gr. *ἡ ὑφέν*, subst. use of adv. *ὑφέν* together, in one, f. *ὑφ'*, *ὑπό* under + *ἑν* one.

The hyphen of the Greek grammarians was the sign ⌣, placed under a compound, to indicate that it was not to be read as two words: in this sense the word is sometimes used technically by Palæographers.]

1. A short dash or line (-) used to connect two words together as a compound; also, to join the separated syllables of a word, as at the end of a line; or to divide a word into parts for etymological or other purposes.

[1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 41 He would have us to reade these two last words in one, by way of *ὑφέν*, thus.] *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 23 Hyphen is, as it wer, a band uniting whol wordes joined in composition; as, a hand-maed [etc.]. 1636 B. Jonson *Discov., Bellum Scribent.*, What a sight it is, to see writers committed together by the ears, for ceremonies, syllables, points, colons, commas, hyphens, and the like? 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Hyphen*..is used, either when two words are joyned together, for the more conciseness of expression, as *Self-interest*; or when one part of a word concludes the former Line, and the one begins the next. 1881 Mason *Eng. Gram.* § 299 When the two elements of the compound are only partially blended, a hyphen is put between them.

b. Applied to the 'plus' sign (+).

1850 Daubeny *Atomic The.* iii. (ed. 2) 105 In Berzelius's method..to express compound salts, the symbols for each were brought together by means of an hyphen +.

2. *transf.* a. A short pause between two syllables in speaking.

1868 Geo. Eliot *Sp. Gipsy* 1. 15 Whistles low notes or seems to thrum his lute As a mere hyphen 'twixt two syllables Of any steadier man. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 208 With hyphens of silence between each two syllables.

b. A small connecting link.

1858 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 169 It was a bridge for migrations. It was a hyphen, connecting different races. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 21 June 6/8 M. de Lesseps, who is the sworn foe of all such geographical hyphens [isthmuses].

Hyphen (həi·fĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To join by a hyphen; to write (a compound) with a hyphen.

1814 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIV. 306 The Englishman imagines all words connected by apposition to be hyphened together, and inflects them as a single word. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 23 Many specialized combinations..are often not even hyphened. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 128 The Joneses, when their father was induced to move from Shepherd's Bush to Kensington, showed their gratitude to their mother by hyphening her name with their own.. 'The Misses Robinson-Jones'. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb., On the principle that words should not be hyphened unless absolutely necessary.

Hyphenate (həi·fénet), *v.* [f. Hyphen *sb.* + -ate 3.] *trans.* = Hyphen *v.*

1892 *Guardian* 14 Sept. 1358 We ought to hyphenate 'noble-simple' [Shaks. *Cymb.* III. iv. 133]. Cloten is noble by rank, but 'simple', that is, a clown, by nature and habit.

Hence **Hy·phenated** *ppl. a.*; also **Hyphena·tion,** the action of joining by a hyphen.

1852 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. V. 124/2 The Germans giving the hyphenated title thus. 1886 *19th Cent.* May 700 Arbitrary italicising, meaningless bracketing, and senseless hyphenation. 1893 E. Coues *Exp. Lewis & Clark* I. 66 In the text ..the name usually stands Council-bluff, in one hyphenated word.

Hyphenic (həife·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to a hyphen.

1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 The following I should call a hyphenic error.

Hyphenize (həi·fənəiz), *v.* [f. Hyphen *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* = Hyphen *v.*

1869 *South. Rev.* July 59 A flood of absurdities, many of which are badly hyphenised elongations of existing vocables. 1879 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 4/6 The reconciliation of Austria and Hungary, and the predominance of the latter in a hyphenized monarchy.

Hence **Hyphenization,** the action of joining or writing with a hyphen.

1851 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IV. 204/1 A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mistake as to an author's meaning. 1894 *Sunday Sch. Times* (Philad.) 3 Feb., No two writers, probably, would agree as to the hyphenization of any fifty words taken at random.

Hyphomycetous (hi·f-, həi·fo,məisī·təs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hyphomycetes* (f. Gr. *ὑφή* web + *μύκητες* fungi) + -ous.] Of or belonging to the *Hyphomycetes*, a group of fungi consisting simply of hyphæ (Martius *Flora Crypt. Erlang.* 1817).

1887 Garnsey tr. *De Bary's Fungi* II. v. 172 The Entylomeae..are simple hyphomycetous forms.

Hypidiomorphic (hipi·dio,mō·fik), *a. Min.* [mod. f. (Rosenbusch) *hyp-*, Hypo- 4 + Idiomorphic.] Partially or incompletely idiomorphic.

1888 A. C. Lawson in *Amer. Geologist* Apr. 204 The order being first plagioclase in more or less idiomorphic lath-shaped individuals lying in all positions, then augite generally allotriomorphic, sometimes hypidiomorphic.

Hence **Hypidiomo·rphically** *adv.*

1888 W. S. Bayley in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 209 The rock is hypidiomorphically granular.

Hypinosis (hipinō·sis). *Path.* [f. Hypo- 4 + Gr. *ἴς, ἰν-ός* tissue + -osis.] A diseased state of the blood in which the quantity of fibrin is below the normal; opp. to *hyperinosis*.

1845 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 296 These researches exhibit less of the characters of hypinosis than those instituted on the blood at the commencement of continued fever. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 704 Hypinosis may be a result of hæmorrhage.

Hence **Hypino·tic** *a.*, pertaining to hypinosis.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypiodic, -iodous, etc.: see Hypo-iodic, etc.

Hypish, obs. form of Hyppish.

‖ **Hypnæsthesis** (hipnesþī·sis). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ὕπν-os* sleep + *αἴσθησις* perception, feeling.] Sleepy feeling; dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Hence **Hypnæsthe·sic** *a.*, affected with hypnæsthesis.

1889 *Lancet* 28 Dec. 1331/1 Many of these pathological phenomena are simply the hypnæsthesic nerves picking up the physiological sights, sounds, and sensations.

Hypnagogic (hipnăgǫ·dʒik), *a.* [ad. F. *hypnagogique*, f. Gr. *ὕπν-os* sleep + *ἀγωγός* leading, f. *ἄγειν* to lead.] *Properly*, Inducing or leading to sleep; in quots. = that accompanies falling asleep.

1886 Gurney *Phantasms of Living* I. 390 The 'hypnagogic' hallucination was as truly the projection of the percipient's own mind as the dream. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 215 Hallucinations like the 'hypnagogic illusions' with which many people are familiar.

‖ **Hy·pnale.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *hypnalē* (Solinus), a. Gr. *ὑπναλέη*, fem. of *ὑπναλέος* sending to sleep, f. *ὕπνος* sleep.] (See quots.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. x. (1495) 763 Ympnalis is a manere of adder that sleeth wyth slepe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 The Dipsas killes those whom shee stingeth with thirst. The Hypanale with sleep, as befell to Cleopatra. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 Those whom the Hypnale stingeth die with sleep.

Hypnic (hi·pnik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ὑπνικ-ός*, f. *ὕπνος* sleep.] Of, pertaining to, or inducing sleep.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnic*, having power to produce sleep.

Hypno- (hi·pno), before a vowel **hypn-**, combining form of Gr. *ὕπνος* sleep. The compounds in Greek were not numerous, and all those employed in English are new formations, and chiefly pathological terms.

Hy·pnobate [Gr. *-βατης* walker], a sleep-walker (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hypnocyst** (hi·pnosist) *Biol.*, an encysted protozoan which remains quiescent and does not develop spores. **Hypnodylic** (-di·lik) *a.* [Odylic], pertaining to an 'odylic force' producing the hypnotic state; so **Hypno·dylism,** the practice of using this force. **Hypnoge·nesis, Hypno·geny,** induction of the hypnotic state; so **Hypnogene·tic, -ge·nic, Hypno·genous** *adjs.*, producing the hypnotic state; *rarely*, producing sleep. **Hypnogene·tically** *adv.*, by hypnogenesis. **Hypno·logy** [cf. F. *hypnologie*], the part of physiological science which deals with the phenomena of sleep; hence **Hypnolo·gic, -ical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to hypnology. **Hypno·logist,** one versed in hypnology. **Hypnopho·bia, Hypnophoby** [Gr. *-φοβία*, f. *φόβος* fear; cf. F. *hypnophobie*], a morbid dread of falling asleep (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypnopho·bic** *a.* (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Hy·pnoscope** [Gr. *σκοπός* see-scope], an instrument used to ascertain if a person is a hypnotic subject. **Hypno·sophist,** an adept in **Hypno·sophy** [Gr. *σοφία* wisdom], knowledge of the phenomena of sleep. **Hy·pnosperm, -spore** *Bot.*, an oospore or zygospore (in the *Algæ*) which, after fertilization, passes through a period of rest before germinating; a resting cell or spore; so **Hy·pnospora·nge, Hy·pnospor·angium** *Bot.*, a sporangium containing hypnospores; **Hypnospo·ric** *a.*, of the nature of a hypnospore.

1885 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 841/2 The sclerotia are similar in nature to the *hypnocysts of other Protozoa. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 238 The [Amœba] when in a state of repose .. forms a spherical or oval ball. .. It sometimes occurs in this condition surrounded by a delicate membrane forming a 'hypnocyst'. It is then 'resting', owing to drought or plentiful nutrition. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Dec. 2/7 *Hypnodylic operators are born, not made. *Ibid.*, The phenomena of *hypnodylism in actual operation. *Ibid.*, The scope of hypnotism and odylism, the aspects of *hypnogenesis, the conditions of odylic force. 1887 E. Gurney in *Mind* Apr. 214 Certain recent events, however, have given special importance to this topic of trance-induction or 'hypnogeny', and have raised .. the question of the efficacy of psychical influence as a *hypnogenetic agent. 1888 *Science* 9 Nov. 222 Physical methods [of hypnotization], especially hypnogenetic zones, do not exist except as the results of suggestion. 1884 *Lond. Med. Rec.* Aug. 360 We call those substances *hypnogenic which, when administered, may cause sleep. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hysterogenic' and 'hypnogenic' pressure points. 1886 F. W. H. Myers in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 No attempt..has been made to correlate this *hypnogenous force or suggestion at a distance with hypnogenous agencies employed in the subject's actual presence. *Ibid. note*, I must adopt from the French the word **hypnogeny* for the production of hypnotic states. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hypnologic*, of or belonging to hypnology. 1847 Craig, **Hypnological.* 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 203 Azam has repeated Mr. Braid's hypnological experiments, and finds that catalepsy and anæsthesia can be obtained in the way he indicates. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 681/2 An advertising *hypnologist whom I allowed to try his art upon the sleepless individual. 1833 Dunglison (Worcester), *Hypnology. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnology*, the part of hygiene which treats of the doctrine of sleep. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypnophobia*, term for fear or dread of sleep; also a term for Ephialtes, or night-mare; *hypnophoby. 1885 *Athenæum* 3 Jan. 21/2 He [Dr. J. Ochorowicz] finds that by hanging a magnetic tube, which he calls a '*hypnoscope', from the index finger, sensations of a peculiar description are realized. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Feb. 3/2 Experiments have proved that about 30 per cent. of mankind can be subjected to mesmeric influences, while on the rest the hypnoscope has no effect. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Aug. 196/1 Every *hypnosophist .. has his own little private dodge for smuggling himself over the frontier of the land of Nod. *Ibid.*, The term *hypnosophy is new, perhaps, but it looks rather neat and convenient. *Ibid.*, Hypnosophy stands to scientific discussion of the facts about sleep as theosophy stands to religion. 1889 Bennett & Murray *Cryptog. Bot.* 266 It [the zygosperm] then remains dormant through the winter as a resting cell or *hypnosperm, germinating in the spring.

Hypnoid (hi·pnoid), *a. Bot.* [f. Hypn-um + -oid.] Belonging or akin to the genus *Hypnum*.

1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xv. 481 The surrounding rocks are covered with jungermannias and hypnoid mosses.

Hypnone (hi·pnōun). *Med.* [a. F. *hypnone*, f. Gr. *ὕπν-os* sleep + -one.] A name given to acetophenone, $C_6H_5.CO.CH_3$, as a hypnotic.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnone*,..Dujardin-Beaumetz's term for phenylmethyl-ketone or acetophenone. A colourless, very mobile liquid .. obtained by distilling a mixture of calcium benzoate and acetate. 1888 *Medical News* (U.S.) 19 May 547/2 Various other hypnotics have been more recently proposed, such as..hypnone and methylal.

Hypnophilous (hipnǫ·filəs), *a.* [f. Gr. *ὕπνο-ν* Hypnum + *φίλος* loving.] (See quot.)

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hypnophilous*, growing among the mosses.

Hypnosis (hipnō·sis). *Phys.* [f. Gr. type **ὕπνωσις*, n. of action f. *ὑπνό-ειν* to put to sleep. Cf. F. *hypnose* morbid sleep.]

1. 'The inducement or the gradual approach of sleep' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 765 It invariably produced hypnosis and contraction of the pupil in him.

2. Artificially produced sleep: esp. that induced by hypnotism; the hypnotic state.

1882 *Quain's Dict. Med.* 973 The too ready adoption of hypnosis or Braidism may do harm rather than good. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 459 The stages of hypnosis attained, varied from a slight degree of drowsiness to deep trance. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/1 The waking from hypnosis occurs through immediate action of the imagination, the command to wake up, or through sense [etc.]. 1898 *Times* 13 July 4/1 Any suggestion offered to a person during hypnosis has an exaggerated effect on his mind.

Hypnotic (hipnǫ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *hypnotique* (16th c. in Paré), ad. late L. *hypnōticus*, a. Gr. *ὑπνωτικός* inclined to sleep, sleepy; also, putting to sleep, narcotic, f. *ὑπνόειν* to put to sleep. In 2, short for *neuro-hypnotic*: see HYPNOTISM.]

A. *adj.* 1. Inducing sleep; soporific.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 31 Not neglecting hypnoticke, cordiall, and deoppilatiue medicines. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 300 Hypnotic Draughts constantly repeated. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 249 The hydrate of chloral is a drug of great value as possessing hypnotic qualities without the evils attendant on other drugs of this class.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of hypnotism or 'nervous sleep'; accompanied by hypnotism; producing hypnotism, hypnotizing.

1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 In respect to the Neuro-Hypnotic state induced by the method explained in this treatise. *Ibid.* 14 The method I now recommend for inducing the hypnotic condition. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 696/2 Some remarkable connection between the state of the eyes and condition of the brain and spinal cord, during the hypnotic state. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 238 In the hypnotic or so-called mesmeric state. 1884 E. GURNEY in *Mind* Jan. 115 A gradual and continuous decline of hypnotic waking into hypnotic sleep. 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 To this day the..Fakirs of India throw themselves into a state of hypnotic ecstasy. 1898 *Times* 13 July 3/6 If they were going to suggest that the will had been obtained by hypnotic suggestion.

3. Susceptible to hypnotism; hypnotizable.

1881 *Standard* 29 Jan., The unfortunate young man was ..'hypnotic'. 1892 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1220 The confirmed and trained hypnotic subject is a maimed individual in mind and body.

B. *sb.* 1. An agent that produces sleep; a sedative or soporific drug.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hypnotic*, a medicine that causes sleep. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 489 Hypnoticks are oft necessary in this Disease. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 70 Evident to all who know the nature and operation of hypnotics. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 576 The droning voice of a heavy reader on a dull subject, is often a most effectual hypnotic. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 344 In moderate doses chloral hydrate is a pure hypnotic.

2. A person under the influence of hypnotism.

1888 C. L. NORTON in *N. Amer. Rev.* June 705 It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fall completely under the control of the hypnotizer. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 302 The hypnotic under the influence of suggestion is capable of becoming a dangerous lunatic of a new kind.

† **Hypnotical** (hipnǫ·tikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. A. 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 112 Their similitude to Hypnoticall medicaments.

Hence **Hypno·tically** *adv.*, in a hypnotic manner; by means of hypnotism.

c 1700 D. G. *Harangues Quack Doctors* 15 It affecteth the Cure .. Hypnotically. 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 708 It would be a conceivable hypothesis that the trance condition is produced hypnotically. 1891 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 5/1 The Hypnotiser..hypnotically suggested her visions.

Hypnotism (hi·pnŏtiz'm). [f. HYPNOT-IC + -ISM. This word is due to Dr. James Braid of Manchester, who in 1842 introduced the term *neuro-hypnotism* for 'the state or condition of nervous sleep', and in 1843 used the shortened form *hypnotism*, when the context made the sense plain.]

1. The process of hypnotizing, or artificially producing a state in which the subject appears to be in a deep sleep, without any power of changing his mental or physical condition, except under the influence of some external suggestion or direction, to which he is involuntarily and unconsciously obedient. On recovering from this condition, the person has usually no remembrance of what he has said or done during the hypnotic state. The term is also applied to the branch of science which deals with the production of this state, and its causes and phenomena. See BRAIDISM, MESMERISM.

The usual way of inducing the state consists in causing a person to look fixedly, for several minutes, with complete concentration of the attention, at a bright or conspicuous object placed above and in front of the eyes at so short a distance that the convergence of the optic axes can only be accomplished with effort.

1842 BRAID in *Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (29 June), Practical Essay on the Curative Agency of Neuro-Hypnotism. 1843 — *Neurypnol.* 13 By the term 'Neuro-Hypnotism' then, is to be understood 'nervous sleep'; and, for the sake of brevity, suppressing the prefix 'neuro', by the terms—*Hypnotic*, will be understood 'The state or condition of *nervous* sleep'; *Hypnotize*, 'To induce *nervous* sleep'; *Hypnotized*, 'One who has been put into the state of *nervous* sleep'; *Hypnotism*, '*Nervous* sleep'; *Hypnotist*, 'One who practises Neuro-Hypnotism'. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 695/2 Modes of inducing somnambulism .. practised .. under the designation of hypnotism. 1852 BRAID (*title*) Magic, Witchcraft, Animal Magnetism, Hypnotism and Electro Biology (ed. 3). 1883 *19th Cent.* Oct. 696 Under the name of Hypnotism, the subject has after a long interval reappeared on the scientific horizon. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 27 Aug. 459 Hypnotism is an agent of great value in the treatment of chronic alcoholism. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 1/3 Hypnotism is the science which deals with the phenomena of a peculiar mental state produced by artificial means. 1898 *Times* 14 July 14/3 The habitual use of hypnotism on women is greatly injurious, both morally and intellectually.

2. The state thus induced: the hypnotized or hypnotic condition.

1843 [see sense 1]. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 760 This induced him (Braid) to give another name, Hypnotism, to the state in which persons are thus placed. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb. 139/2 Hypnotisme, or nervous sleep, now exciting so much attention in the French medical world. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 215 The enchanters and magicians arrived..at the faculty of..inducing fits of hypnotism, trance, mania. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 98 Swedenborg had the power of inducing, in his own case, a state clearly the same as what we now call mesmerism or hypnotism.

3. Sleepiness or sleep artificially induced by any means; also *fig.*

1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 27 He has fallen into a sort of Biblical hypnotism, or artificial slumber, under the influence of which the actual meaning of words and phrases fails to rouse attention. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 23, I have given a hypodermic injection of a grain of morphia to a man, inducing a degree of hypnotism. 1885 *Times* 15 Dec. 9 The country will be the gainer by the hypnotism of the one party and the forbearance of the other.

Hypnotist (hi·pnŏtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who studies or practises hypnotism; a hypnotizer. Also *attrib.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1884 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 12 Results which..indicate a special sympathy or 'rapport' between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a sensitive 'subject'. 1890 *Athenæum* 10 May 603/1 The cleverest hypnotists have recently told us that they cannot induce a victim to commit an act altogether repugnant to his or her moral character. 1893 E. HART in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 363 The hypnotist faith-curer of the hospital ward and the priestly faith-curer of the grotto are in truth utilising the same human elements.

Hence **Hypnoti·stic** *a.*, relating to hypnotists or hypnotism.

Hypnotize (hi·pnŏtəiz), *v.* [f. as HYPNOT-IC + -IZE: in F. *hypnotiser*.] *trans.* To put into a hypnotic state; to place under the influence of hypnotism; to mesmerize. Also *to hypnotize into* (a state or belief). Also *absol.*

1843 [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 703/1 Observations upon individuals hypnotised by Mr. Braid. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 4 Sept. 382 The natural normal state of those who may be readily hypnotised. 1892 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/5 They hypnotised themselves into believing in it. 1892 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 3 Dec. 1219 Anyone can hypnotise, and every one can hypnotise if he is patient enough, and either scientifically intelligent or ignorantly fanatic. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Feb. 2/4 Houses of Representatives have been hypnotized into subserviency.

Hence **Hy·pnotized** *ppl.a.*; **Hy·pnotizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Hy·pnotizable**, capable of being hypnotized. **Hypnotizability** (hi·pnŏtəizăbi·liti), capability of being hypnotized. **Hypnotiza·tion**, the action of hypnotizing, or condition of being hypnotized. **Hy·pnotizer**, one who hypnotizes.

1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Psychol.* May 520 To furnish a criterion of the *hypnotizability of the subject. 1885 *Eng. Mechanic* 13 Feb. 512 The number of *hypnotisable subjects. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 67 After a very short course of *hypnotisation. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Jan. 26/2 Horses are very susceptible to hypnotization. 1843 *Hypnotized [see HYPNOTISM 1]. 1880 ROMANES in *19th Cent.* Sept. 475 When he clattered his teeth, the hypnotised patient repeated the movement. 1883 *Ibid.* Oct. 701 The 'subject' mimics or obeys his *hypnotiser in a quite mechanical way. 1889 *Athenæum* 25 May 661/1 He meets the monk Heliobas .. reputed hypnotizer and mesmerist. 1843 BRAID *Neurypnol.* 7 It was alleged that my mode of *hypnotizing was no novelty. 1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* I. v. 63 The hypnotising process may carry a 'sensitive' subject in a minute..into hypnotic sleep.

Hypnotoid (hi·pnŏtoid), *a.* [f. HYPNOT-IC + -OID.] Like or resembling the hypnotic state.

1887 E. GURNEY in *Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Res.* Dec. 201 This young lady had a wonderful hypnotoid sensitiveness, by which she was sometimes able to make unconscious estimates.

‖ **Hypnum** (hi·pnŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **hypnums**, **hypna**. [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ὕπνον* (Theophr.) 'moss growing on trees'.] A large genus of pleurocarpous mosses; feather-moss.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The branches of the Hypnums are usually spread about upon the ground, and are perennial. *Ibid.*, The family of the Hypna is very numerous. 1837 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 5. 155 Amongst hypna in spongy places. 1857 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 138 One whole side, the upper, was covered with green hypnum.

Hypo (hi·pǫ), *sb.*1 ? *Obs.* Also 8 **hippo**, **hypo**, 9 *pl.* (*rare*) **hypos**. [Abbreviation of HYPOCHONDRIA: cf. HYP.] Morbid depression of spirits.

1711 MANDEVILLE (*title*) A Treatise of the Hypochondriack and Hysterick Passion vulgarly call'd the Hypo in Men and Vapours in Women. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 163 When he's neither in a Passion, nor in the Hippo, nor in Liquor. 1738 [see HYP]. 1756-66 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1770) III. 157 A chronic hypo. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* I. 1 When my hypos get the upper hand of me. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown F.* 333 Alleging as a reason that "t would bring on her hypos'.

Hypo (həi·pǫ), *sb.*2 *Photogr.* [Abbreviation of HYPOSULPHITE.] The salt formerly called hyposulphite, now thiosulphate, of soda, used for fixing photographic pictures. Also *attrib.*

1861 *Photogr. News Almn.* in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) I. 155/1 A little will be lost in the hypo fixing bath. *Ibid.* 155/2 The proof assumes a disagreeable red hue after it is fixed with the hypo. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 76 Hypo is cheap, and can be bought at nearly every drug store. *Ibid.* 274 The action of restrainers and retarders, of hypo-eliminators.

Hypo- (hipo, həipo), before vowels also **hyp-**, *prefix*, repr. Gr. *ὑπο-*, *ὑπ-* (f. *ὑπό* prep. and adv. 'under' = L. *sub*), largely employed in Greek in the formation of verbs, adjectives, and substantives.

With verbs, and their derivatives, *ὑπο-* had the senses 'under, beneath, down, from below; underhand, secretly; in a subordinate degree, slightly'. With adjectives and substantives, *ὑπο-* had the local sense 'beneath, under' in a prepositional relation to the substantive implied in the radical part, or the sense 'in a lower relation, in a lower degree, slightly, somewhat, a little' in an adverbial relation. Few Greek words containing the prefix came down through late L. and Fr. into English; the only ones of ME. age being the ecclesiastical words *hypocrite* and *hypocrisy*, found soon after 1200 (the derivatives, *hypocritic*, *-al*, etc. are later, of 16th c.). A few technical words, e. g. *hyposarca*, *hypostasis*, occur (though hardly as Eng.) in end of 14th c.; a considerable number, including *hypochonder*, *-chondria*, *hypostatic*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, *hypotrachelium*, *hypotyposis*, appear in 16th c., and others, as *hypocaust*, *hypogaster*, *-gastrium*, *hypogæal*, in 17th c. But the great majority of the *hypo-* formations belong to the vocabulary of modern science, and have no actual Greek prototypes, but are formed (usually) on Greek elements, and more or less in accordance with Greek principles of word-formation. *Hypo-* has not, like *hyper-*, become a living element, capable of being prefixed at will to words of any origin.

The first vowel in Gr. *ὑπο-*, L. *hypo-*, is short, and all the early words in English were introduced with the *y* short, as in *hypocrite*, *hypocrisy*, etc. The *y* is marked as short in all compounds with *hypo-* in Pronouncing Dictionaries down to the middle of the 19th c. Some later Dictionaries, while retaining short *y* under stress, primary or secondary, as in *hypocaust*, *hypothetic*, make it long (əi) in unaccented syllables, as in *hypothesis*, *hypotenuse*. But the later tendency in the South of England has been to treat *y* in all positions except before two consonants as (əi), and, against etymology and history, to say *hīpposulphate*, *hīpostatical*, etc.

I. 1. In words from Greek: the most important of these are *hypochondria*, *hypocrisy*, *hypocrite*, *hypotenuse*, *hypothec*, *hypothesis*, and their derivatives.

2. In modern formations, with sense 'under, beneath, below', of relative position; sometimes antithetical to terms in EPI- or HYPER-. In one set (*a*), *hypo-* has a prepositional relation governing the sb. occurring or implied in the following element, as in *hypobasal*, HYPOBRANCHIAL, HYPODERMIC, HYPOGLOSSAL; in another (*b*), *hypo-* qualifies the second element adverbially or attributively, signifying that this is itself the *nether* or *lower* of two (or more), as in HYPOBLAST, *hyponeme*, *hypozoa* (animals low in the scale).

3. *Mus.* a. Prefixed to the names of musical modes in *hypoæolian*, *-dorian*, *-ionian*, *-lydian*, *-mixolydian*, *-phrygian*, to denote either (*a*) the grave modes in Ancient Greek music, beginning at a definite interval below the ordinary *Æolian*, *Dorian*, etc. or (*b*) the 'plagal' modes in mediæval music, each of which has a compass a fourth below that of the corresponding 'authentic' mode. b. Also formerly in names of intervals measured downwards, as *hypodiapason*, *-diapente*, *-diatessaron*, *-ditone* (see DIAPASON, etc.). (Cf. HYPER- 2.)

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 98 If the leading part were highest, then would they call it [a Fuge] in hypodiatessaron, which is the fourth beneath. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 260 Clio with the Moon move after the Hypodorian manner. *Ibid.* 261 Urania also doth the eight create And musick Hypo-Lydian elevate. 1760 STILES *Anc. Greek Music* in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 712 We have already shown the Hypodorian mese to have been in *e*, the Hypophrygian in *f*♯, and the Hypolydian in *g*♯. *Ibid.*, The Hypoionian mese was inserted in *f* natural, and the Hypoæolian in *g* natural, at a fourth respectively from the Ionian and Æolian. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 290 The Mixolydian and Hypolydian were subordinate species of the Lydian [mood]. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 17. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/4 Much fun was made of a sailor's ditty said to be written in the hypomixolydian mode.

4. 'To some extent', 'slightly', 'somewhat', in many adjectives; similarly in substantives, with the sense 'slight' or 'deficient'. These words belong chiefly to pathology, and are the opposites of similar formations beginning with HYPER- II.

5. In Chemistry, *hypo-* (in contrast to HYPER- 7) is used to name an oxygen compound lower in the series than that having the simple name without *hypo-*; thus, *sulphurous acid* = H_2SO_3, *hyposulphurous acid* = H_2SO_2, *vanadic oxide* V_2O_5, *hypovanadic oxide* $V_2O_4(VO_2)$, *vanadicus oxide* V_2O_3, *hypovanadious oxide* $V_2O_2(VO)$.

II. The more important words belonging to all these groups appear in their alphabetical order as main words; others of less importance or less frequent use follow here. (In many of these the immediate derivation is obvious, they being simply formed by prefixing *hypo-* to another word, the etymology of which will be found in its place: e. g. *hypoazotic*, f. *hypo-* + AZOTIC, etc.)

Hypoanti·monate *Chem.*, a salt of antimony tetroxide. ‖**Hypoa·ria** *pl. Ichthyol.* [Gr. ᾠάριον little egg], a pair of protuberant oval ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of osseous fishes; hence **Hypoa·rian** *a.* **Hypoazo·tic** *a. Chem.* = HYPONITROUS; hence **Hypoazotide** = hyponitrous acid, $H_2N_2O_2$ (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypoba·sal** *a. Bot.*, applied to the lower of the two cells or portions of the oospore of vascular cryptogams (cf. EPIBASAL). ‖**Hypobole** (hipɒ·bŏlĭ) *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποβολή, f. ὑποβάλλειν to throw under, suggest], the mentioning and refuting of objections which might be brought against the speaker's case by an opponent. ‖**Hypocatha·rsis** *Med.* [CATHARSIS], a slight purging; so **Hypocatha·rtic** *a.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hy·pochil** (-kil), ‖**Hypochilium** (-kəi·lĭvm) *Bot.* [Gr. χεῖλος lip], the basal portion of the labellum of an orchid (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypochlo·rin** *Chem.* [Gr. χλωρός green], Pringsheim's name for a substance found in every plant-cell which contains chlorophyll. ‖**Hypoclidium** (-kləi·dĭvm) *Ornith.* [Gr. κλείς, κλειδ- key], the interclavicular element of the clavicles of a bird, seen in the merrythought of a fowl; hence **Hypocli·dian** *a.* †**Hypoco·lon**, a semicolon. **Hy·pocone** *Zool.* [CONE], the sixth cusp of the upper molar tooth of mammals of the group *Bunodonta*. **Hypocry·stalline** *a. Min.*, consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline or massive mineral substance. **Hy·pocycle** *nonce-wd.* (see quot., and cf. EPICYCLE). ‖**Hypoda·ctylum** *Ornith.* [Gr. δάκτυλος finger], the lower surface of a bird's toe (Mayne, 1855). †**Hypodea·con** [Gr. ὑποδιάκονος under-servant], a subdeacon. **Hy·poderma·tomy** *Med.* [Gr. δέρμα skin + τομή cutting], incision of a subcutaneous part (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypodermoclysis** (-dəɹmɒ·klisis) *Med.* [Gr. κλύσις a washing, drenching], the injection of nutrient fluids under the skin in the collapse from cholera or other exhausting diseases. ‖**Hypodiastole** (-dəi¸æ·stŏlĭ) *Gr. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποδιαστολή] = DIASTOLE 3 (q.v., quot. 1833). **Hypodicrotous** (-dəi·krŏtəs) *a. Phys.*, having a slight secondary wave in each pulse-beat. †**Hypodida·scal** [ad. Gr. ὑποδιδάσκαλος: see DIDASCALIC], an under-teacher, an usher. **Hy·podigma·tical** *a.* [Gr. ὑποδειγματικός], indicating by way of example or symbol. **Hy·podrome** [med.L. *hypodromum* (see Du Cange), f. Gr. ὑπό under + δρόμος course], a roofed porch or colonnade. **Hypodyna·mic** *a. Path.*, characterized by weakness or prostration (cf. ADYNAMIC). **Hypo-elli·psoid** *Geom.*, a curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle or ellipse rolling along the inside of an ellipse (cf. HYPOCYCLOID). **Hypogæate** (-dʒī·ĕt) *Chem.*, a salt of hypogæic acid. **Hypogæic** (-dʒī·ik) *a. Chem.* [f. mod.L. (*Arachis*) *hypogæa* the earth-nut; see HYPOGEAN], in *hypogæic acid*: see quots. †**Hypogei·ody** [f. Gr. ὑπόγειος undergronnd, HYPOGEAN + ὁδός way], a branch of applied mathematics, by which subterranean distances and directions are ascertained; subterraneous surveying. **Hypogenous** (-ɒ·dʒènəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. -γενής produced], (*a*) growing upon the under surface of leaves; (*b*) growing beneath the surface. **Hypo·gnathism**, hypognathous conformation. **Hypo·gnathous** *a. Ornith.* [Gr. γνάθος jaw], having the under mandible longer than the upper. †**Hy·pogram** [Gr. ὑπόγραμμα something written below] (see quot.). **Hypohy·al** *a. Anat.* [see HYO-, HYOID], forming the base of the hyoid arch; also as *sb.*, that part of the hyoid arch which lies between the stylohyal and basibranchial. **Hypokeimeno·metry** [Gr. ὑποκείμενον underlying substance or essence + -METRY] (see quot.). **Hypokine·tic** *a. Path.* [KINETIC], having defective muscular action (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). ‖**Hypolemni·scus**, †**hypole·mnisk** [Gr. ὑπολημνίσκος, f. λημνίσκος band, fillet], the critical mark ⸗. **Hypologism** (-ɒ·lŏdʒiz'm) [Gr. ὑπολογισμός a ratio in which the antecedent is the smaller number] (see quot.). **Hypo·menous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. μένειν to remain] (see quot.). **Hy·pomere** *Biol.* [Gr. μέρος part], the lower half of certain sponges; hence **Hypo·meral** *a.*, pertaining to a hypomere. **Hypomnema·tic** *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηματικός, f. ὑπόμνημα note, memorandum], having the form of memoranda or notes. **Hypomne·stic** *a.* [Gr. ὑπομνηστικός suggestive to the memory], pertaining to or awakening recollection. ‖**Hyponeu·ria** *Path.* [Gr. νεῦρον nerve], deficient or diminished nervous power (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). ‖**Hyponoi·a** [Gr. ὑπόνοια, f. ὑπονοέειν to suspect], underlying meaning. **Hy·ponome** (hi·pɒnoum) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπονομή underground passage], the ambulatory pipe or fleshy funnel of a cephalopod. **Hyponychial** (-ni·kiăl) *a.* [Gr. ὄνυξ, ὀνυχ- nail], seated under the nail (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). ‖**Hypo·nychon, -chum** *Path.* [as prec.], an effusion of blood under a nail (*ibid.*). **Hypo-o·smious** *a. Chem.* [OSMIUM], containing less oxygen than osmious compounds, as *h. oxide* = osmium monoxide OsO, *h. sulphite* $OsSO_3$. **Hypope·psy** *Path.* [Gr. πέψις digestion], defective digestion. **Hypopetalous** (-pe·tălәs) *a. Bot.* (also †-petaleous, -ious), having the petals inserted beneath the ovary (Mayne 1855); belonging to the *Hypopetalæ* of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants; hence **Hypope·taly**, hypopetalous condition (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hy·pophet** [Gr. ὑποφήτης], an interpreter, expounder. **Hypophlœous** (-flī·əs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φλοιός bark], of lichens: growing under the outer layers of bark on trees, etc. (Mayne 1855); so also **Hypophlœ·odal, Hypophlœ·odic** *adjs.* **Hypophonic** (-fɒ·nik) *a.* [Gr. φωνή voice], serving as an accompaniment or response; so **Hypo·phonous** *a.* ‖**Hypo·phora** *Rhet.* [Gr. ὑποφορά], the statement of an opponent's probable objection to the speaker's argument (cf. *hypobole*). ‖**Hypophy·llium** *Bot.* [Gr. φύλλιον little leaf] (see quot.). †**Hypophyllospe·rmous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf + σπέρμα seed] (see quot.) **Hypophyllous** (-fi·ləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. φύλλον leaf], growing under, or on the under side of, a leaf. **Hypophy·sical** *a.* [PHYSICAL], lying beneath or below the physical. **Hypophy·sics**, matters that lie beneath physics. **Hy·popial** *a.*, pertaining to the hypopus. ‖**Hypopla·sia** *Path.* [Gr. -πλασία, πλάσις formation], defective growth of an organ or tissue. **Hypopla·stral** *a.*, pertaining to the hypoplastron. ‖**Hypopla·stron** *Zool.*, Huxley's name for the third lateral piece of the plastron of Chelonia = *hyposternal*. **Hy·poplasty** *Path.* [Gr. πλαστός moulded, formed], 'a diminution of the fibrin in the blood; also, a diminution of the nutritive or generative activity' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). ‖**Hypopo·dium** *Bot.* [Gr. πούς, ποδ- foot], the stalk of the carpels (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Hypo·pterate** *a. Bot.* [Gr. πτερόν wing], 'applied by Mirbel to a cupula when it is winged inferiorly' (Mayne 1855). ‖**Hypo·ptilum** *Ornith.* [Gr. πτίλον feather], the subsidiary shaft or plume of a feather, which springs from the main stem at the junction of quill and rachis; the after-shaft, the hyporachis; hence **Hypo·ptilar** *a.* ‖**Hypopus** (hi·pɒpŭs) *Zool.* [Gr. ὑπόπους having feet beneath], a heteromorphous nymphal form of certain acaroids. **Hypopygial** (-pi·dʒiăl) *a.*, pertaining to the hypopygium; situated under the end of the abdomen. ‖**Hypopygium** (-pi·dʒiĭvm) *Entom.* [Gr. ὑποπύγιον rump, tail, πυγή buttocks], (*a*) see quot.; (*b*) the clasping organ at the end of the abdomen of many male dipterous insects. **Hyporachi·dian (hyporrh-)** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporachis. ‖**Hyporachis (hyporrhachis)** (-ɒ·răkis), *Ornith.* [Gr. ῥάχις spine], the accessory rachis or shaft of a bird's feather, the hypoptilum. **Hypora·dial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hyporadii of a feather. ‖**Hypora·dius** *Ornith.*, one of the barbs of the after-shaft or hyporachis of a feather. ‖**Hyporche·ma, hyporcheme** (hi·ɒɹkĭm) [Gr. ὑπόρχημα, f. ὀρχέεσθαι to dance], a choral hymn to Apollo, accompanied by dancing and pantomimic action. **Hyporchematic** (hipɒɹkĭmæ·tik) *a.* [Gr. ὑπορχηματικός], accompanied by dancing. **Hy·porrhined** *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [Gr. ὑπόρρινος under the nose, ὑπορρίνιον moustache], moustached. **Hyporrhythmic** (-ri·ɒmik) *a.* [RHYTHMIC], deficient in rhythm; said of a heroic hexameter in which the cæsura is not observed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Hyposcleral** (-sklī·răl) *a. Surg.* [see SCLEROTIC], performed beneath the sclerotic coat of the eye. **Hyposclerite** (-sklī·rəit) *Min.* [Gr. σκληρός hard], a blackish-green less hard variety of ALBITE (Dana *Min.* (1868) 350). **Hyposcle·rous** *a.*, somewhat hard (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hyposkele·letal** *a. Anat.* [see SKELETON], developed below the endoskeleton; = HYPAXIAL (cf. EPISKELETAL). †**Hypospha·gma, hy·posphagm** [Gr. ὑπόσφαγμα], a contusion; a blood-shot eye. **Hyposphene** (hi·posfīn) *Comp. Anat.* [Gr. σφήν wedge], Cope's name for a wedge-shaped vertebral process situated on the neural arch below the postzygapophyses, in some extinct reptiles of the Permian period; hence **Hyposphe·nal** *a.* ‖**Hypospora·ngium** *Bot.* [SPORANGIUM], the indusium of a fern, when this grows from beneath the sporecase. **Hyposte·rnal** *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑπόστερνος: see STERNUM], in *hyposternal bone*, also *hyposternal* as *sb.*, St. Hilaire's name for the hypoplastron of a chelonian; also called ‖**Hyposte·rnum.** **Hy·posthenic** (-sɒe·nik) *a. Path.* [Gr. σθένος strength], of a medicine or disease: having power to lower or reduce strength (Mayne 1855). **Hy·posti·gma** *Palæogr.* [Gr. ὑποστιγμή a comma], the comma, which in ancient punctuation had the form of a modern full stop. **Hyposti·lbite** *Min.*, a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime allied to stilbite, with which it is often associated. **Hyposto·matous, hypo·stomous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. στόμα, στοματ- mouth], having the mouth inferior, as certain fishes and infusoria (*Hypostomata*). ‖**Hypostro·ma** *Bot.* [Gr. στρῶμα layer], Martius' name for the cellular layer supporting the stroma of fungi. ‖**Hypostrophe** (hi-, həipɒ·strŏfĭ) [Gr. ὑποστροφή turning back], a. *Path.* (*a*) a turning or tossing as of the sick in bed; (*b*) a relapse, return of a disease; (*c*) a falling back, as of the womb (Mayne 1855); b. *Rhet.* reversion to a subject after a parenthesis. **Hy·postyle** (hi·pŏstəil) *a. Arch.* [Gr. ὑπόστυλος; see STYLE], having the roof supported on pillars. **Hyposty·ptic** *a. Med.* [see STYPTIC], slightly astringent (Mayne 1855). **Hyposyllogi·stic** *a.*, having the value, but not the strict form, of a syllogism. **Hypota·ctic** *a. Gram.* [Gr. ὑποτακτικός], dependent, subordinate in construction (cf. *hypotaxis*). ‖**Hypota·rsus** *Ornith.* [TARSUS], a process of the hinder part of the tarso-metatarsus of most birds; the talus or so-called calcaneum; hence **Hypota·rsal** *a.* ‖**Hypota·xis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόταξις, f. τάσσειν to place], subordination, subordinate construction. ‖**Hypothecium** (hipɒ·þī·sĭvm) *Bot.* [Gr. θηκίον, dim. of θήκη case] (see quots.); hence **Hypothe·cial** *a.* **Hypothenar** (-ɒ·þĭnăɹ) *a. Anat.* [Gr. ὑποθέναρ, f. θέναρ palm of the hand], of or pertaining to the eminence on the inner side of the palm, over the metacarpal bone of the little finger. **Hypothe·rmal, Hypothermic** *adjs.* [Gr. ὑπόθερμος somewhat warm, f. θερμός warm, hot], (*a*) tepid; (*b*) relating to reduction of the heat of the body; so **Hy·pothermy**, 'the condition of being hypothermal' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypotrichous** (hip-, həipɒ·trikəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. θρίξ, τριχ- hair], of or pertaining to the *Hypotricha*, an order of the class *Ciliata* of *Protozoa*, having the locomotive cilia confined to the ventral surface. **Hypotrophy** (-ɒ·trŏfi) *Path.* [Gr. τροφή nourishment], a condition of an organ or part due to defective nourishment (Mayne 1855). **Hypotympa·nic** *a. Anat.* [see TYMPANUM], situated beneath the tympanum; applied esp. to the lower bone of the jaw-pier in osseous fishes; also as *sb.*, the quadrate. **Hypoty·pic, Hypoty·pical** *adjs.*, subtypical; not fully typical. **Hypova·nadate** *Chem.*, a salt of hypovanadic acid. **Hypovana·dic** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadic compound, as *h. oxide* = vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4. **Hypovana·dious** *a. Chem.*, containing less oxygen than a vanadious compound, as *hypovanadious oxide* = vanadium dioxide, V_2O_2. **Hypoxylous** (-ɒ·ksiləs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ξύλον wood], pertaining to ascomycetous fungi of the genus *Hypoxylon*, which grow on trees, decaying wood, etc. ‖**Hypozeu·gma** *Gram.* [ZEUGMA], the combination of several subjects with a single verb or predicate. ‖**Hypozeu·xis** *Gram.* [Gr. ὑπόζευξις], the use of several parallel clauses, each having its own subject and verb. ‖**Hypozoa** (hipozō·ă) *Zool.* [Gr. ζῷον animal], a subdivision of the animal kingdom, including the lowest living forms; = PROTOZOA (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); hence **Hypozo·an** *a.* **Hypozo·ic** *a.* (*a*) *Geol.*, lying beneath the strata which contain remains of living organisms; (*b*) *Zool.* of or pertaining to the *Hypozoa* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II. II. 313 Antimony tetroxide forms salts with basic oxides which have been termed *hypoantimonates. 1844-6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. viii. 179-80 In most osseous fishes the corresponding fibres of the pre-pyramidal tracts swell out suddenly, beneath the optic lobes, into two protuberant well-defined oval ganglions (*hypoaria): ...they are well developed in the common Cod, in which, as in some other

fishes, they contain a cavity called '*hypoarian ventricle'. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 326 *Hypoazotic or hyponitric acid. 1883 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 439/1 To cause the patient to inhale with prudence hypoazotic vapour mixed with air. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 351 In the Marchantieæ and Anthoceroteæ the short seta of the sporogonium is developed from the lower or posterior (*hypobasal cell). *Ibid.* 426 The hypobasal half of the embryo [of a fern]. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, **Hypobole*, is a Figure in Rhetorick whereby we answer what we prevented to be objected against by an Adversary. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Hypocatharsis*, gentle Purging. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 561 Professor Pringsheim..announced the discovery in the chlorophyll-corpuscles of a substance called *Hypochlorin. 1657 J. Sergeant *Schism Dispach't* 249 He goes smothly .. without the least rub so much as of an *hypocolon to stop him. 1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* ii. § 2. 33 Finally, in the bunodont series, the addition of a postero-internal cusp, termed the *hypocone, forms the sex-tubercular molar. 1888 W. S. Bailey in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 When [a rock]..contains crystals in a hyaline ground-mass, the structure is described as *hypocrystalline. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 45 The Heteroclit Dissenters .. move in an Excentrical *Hypocycle. *a* 1529 Skelton *Image Hypocrisy* 62 Subdeacons that be *ypodeakons. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 10/2 Till a physician could be obtained to perform Pacini's operation of *hypodermoclysis. 1877 Roberts *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 A minor degree of this variety is named *hypo- or sub-dicrotous. 1625 Shirley *Sch. Complement* III. v, There is the starre of Eloquence, vnder whom I am an *Hypodidascall, in English, his Vsher. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xlviii. 137, I saw a little Hump..say to the Hypodidascal [etc.]. 1860 T. A. G. Balfour *Typ. Char. Nature* 64 The typical, or symbolical, or *hypodeigmatical character. 1820 T. Mitchell *Aristoph.* I. p. lvi, The *hypodrome, or covered porch where the wrestlers practised their exercises in winter. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 275 If the disease .. should take a *hypodynamic character, the urine ..will assume an alkaline reaction. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve .. being of the nature of an hypocycloid, or rather, an *hypo-ellipsoid. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 239 *Hypogæate of Copper. *Ibid.* 238 **Hypogæic acid*, $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$..discovered in 1855..in oil of earthnut. 1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d j b, *Hypogeiodie, is an Arte Mathematicall, demonstratyng, how, vnder the Sphæricall Superficies of the earth, at any depth, to any perpendicular line assigned .. certaine way may be præscribed and gone. 1871 Cooke *Brit. Fungi* 490 Brand-spores, *hypogenous, scattered over the leaves in minute tufts. 1872 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 323 *Rhynchopinæ*, Skimmers. Bill *hypognathous. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, **Hypogram*, a subscription, or that is subscribed. 1882 W. R. Parker in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* II. III. 168 This bar..has its distal fourth segmented off to form a *hypohyal. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 680/3 The basi- and hypo-hyal cartilages of the Elasmobranchii. 1882 J. Martineau *Study Spinoza* II. i. 165 Spinoza..attempts to construct a *Hypokeimenometry—a science of Substance and its affections, whereby the constitution of the universe shall be deduced from its primary essence—the All out of the One. 1718 Prideaux *Connect. O. & N. Test.* II. I. 55 The *Hypolemnisk, a straight line with one point under it (as thus ⁻˙). 1849 W. Fitzgerald tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 125 Origen marked these texts with various asterisks and obeli, lemnisci and hypolemnisci. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 147 When the proportion of the first antecedent to the first consequent is less than that of the second to the second, the four magnitudes may be called *hypologism. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Hypomenous*, free, not adherent; arising from below an organ, without adhering to it. 1887 Sollas in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/2 The lower half [of a Rhagon], which consists of all three fundamental layers, may be called the *hypomere. 1891 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 435/2 The treatise [on 'The Constitution of Athens'] is '*hypomnematic' in a very literal sense, presupposing familiarity with an existing body of literature. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 498/1 Of Signes..some are according to them, *Hypomnestick, others Endictick. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 290 Those who have no great skill at deciphering the *Hyponoia, the underlying significance, of the Idylls. 1884 A. Hyatt in *Science* 1 Feb. 123 The fleshy pipe is therefore an ambulatory pipe or *hyponome. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 441 **Hypo-osmious sulphite*, $OsSO_3$, is a black-blue salt. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* II. 802 A marked degree of '*hypopepsy' due to catarrh. *a* 1843 Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 721 Greg. Nazianzen calls S. Basil..an interpreter of the Spirit. *Hypophet as distinguished from prophet. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2554/2 The church-singing was at first only a sort of monotonous (*hypophonic) cantilation. 1860 Bomberger tr. *Kurtz's Ch. Hist.* I. § 89. 232 The laity continued for a long time the practise of *hypophonous chants, which consisted of responses to the intonation [etc.]. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 127 *Hypophora .. is when the speaker makes answer unto his own demand: As,.. Shall we continue in sin, that grace may abound? God forbid. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Hypophyllium*, a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches, or leaves. 1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.*, **Hypophyllospermous-plants*, are such as bear their Seeds on the Backsides of their Leaves; as the Capillaries. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypophyllous. 1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 570. 508 The circinate æstivation and hypophyllous fruit ..at once establish their nature. 1871 Cooke *Brit. Fungi* 502 Brand-spores hypophyllous, blackish, surrounded by the ferruginous epidermis. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Omniana* in *Lit. Rem.* I. 349 Holding the antimoralism of Paley and the *hypophysics of Locke. 1878 Hypophysics [see Hyperphysics]. 1884 D. M. Albert *Brit. Oribatidæ* 5 The Tyroglyphidæ are usually parasitic during the curious *hypopial stage. 1889 J. M. Duncan *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xvii. (ed. 4) 131 In one of these which I examined, there was marked *hypoplasia of the decidua. 1872 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* v. 202 In the Turtle the plastron consists of nine pieces .. the third, **hypoplastron*. 1884 Michael in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc., Zool.* XVII. 379 The true **Hypopus* is a heteromorphous nymphal form of *Tyroglyphus*. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 390 **Hypopygium*, the last ventral segment of the abdomen. *Ibid.* 707 In many other insects it [the podex] unites with the last ventral segment, the hypopygium, to form a tube for that organ (the ovipositor). 1886 Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 505/2 [The contour-feathers of the Rheas] want the **hyporrhachis* or after-shaft that in the Emeus and Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shaft. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 801 Hee who hath proceeded well in these **Hyporchemata* [etc.]. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* v. 118 The choric hymn, called Hyporchem .. originally formed a portion of the cult of Phoebus. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 77 The gymnopædic, *hyporchematic, and other kinds of orchestics were .. cultivated in a highly artistic manner. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 405 A man..*hyporrhined with a terse moustache. 1880 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 389 The operation of *hyposcleral cyclotomy cuts through the ciliary body. 1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* ii. 45 The *hyposkeletal muscles are separated from the episkeletal .. by the ventral branches of the spinal nerves. 1614 J. Day *Festivals* (1615) 310 Sicke of the disease the Phisitions call **Hyposphagma.* 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 478/1 They who have a Hyphosphagme in their Eyes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 342 The hyposphagme, or contusion, being a red or livid spot, caused by bloud flowing out the veines opened. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Hyposporangium*, term used by Bernhardi for the indusium of ferns which bears the sporangium itself, as in the Adiantum. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 284/1 Two posterior lateral pieces [termed] the *hyposternals. 1855 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* 57 The junction between the hyo- and hyposternals admits of some yielding moment. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 442 *Hypostilbite occurs on the island of Farõe with stilbite and epistilbite. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypostroma*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Hypostroma*, the mycelium of certain fungals. 1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 416 The *hypostyle hall, and some other additions that he made to the temple of Karnac. 1896 *Academy* 12 Sept. 186/2 In which the sentence is subordinated, both in meaning and in outward form, to another—in other words, is '*hypotactic'. 1883 B. L. Gildersleeve in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 420 Now to make *hypotaxis out of parataxis we must have a joint. 1886 Meyer in *Philol. Soc. Proc.* 18 June p. xliv, The paratactical arrangement of sentences, in preference to hypotaxis. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Hypothecium*, the cellular stratum below the thalamium of lichenals. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 269 The term *Hypothecium* is given to the mass of fibres lying beneath the sub-hymenial layer. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), **Hypothenar* (in *Anat.*), a Muscle which helps to draw the little Finger from the rest; also the space from the Forefinger to the little Finger. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 523/2 On the inner side of the palm is the hypothenar eminence. 1885 Ray Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 862/2 One of the Hypotricha; lateral view of the animal when using its great *hypotrichous processes as ambulatory organs. 1848 Owen *Homol. Skel.* 60 The homologue of the *hypotympanic of batrachians and fishes. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 55 The large triangular hypotympanic or quadrate has a large condyle for the mandibulary joint. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypovanadate*. 1897 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* II. 745 The hypovanadates are all insoluble except those of the alkali metals. *Ibid.* 746 Silver hypovanadate, $Ag_2V_2O_5$, is a black crystalline powder. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Hypovanadic*. 1879 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* II. 290 Thus vanadic salts are yellow; the hypovanadic salts blue; the vanadious salts green; and the hypovanadious salts lavender-coloured. *Ibid.* 289 The solution of *hypovanadious sulphate absorbs oxygen with such avidity as to bleach indigo. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 176 If such supplie be placed after all the clauses..then is he called by the Greeks *Hypozeugma. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey); and in mod. dicts. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 177 If this supplie be made to sundrie clauses, or to one clause sundrie times iterated..then is it called by the Greekes *Hypozeuxis. 1887 Mivart in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 106 Those lowly organisms known as Protozoa or *Hypozoa. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 283 This approach to a *hypozoic zero. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 121 The term Hypozoic simply points out their position as lying under those systems which are decidedly fossiliferous.

Hypoæolian, *Anc. Mus.*: see Hypo- 3.

Hypoblast (hi·pō-, hōi·pōblæst). [f. Hypo- 2 + -blast. Cf. F. *hypoblaste*.]

1. *Bot.* The flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass. ? *Obs.* [1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 296 Esenbeck..seems to entertain the opinion that this cotyledon [of grasses] is a special organ, for which he retains Richard's name of hypoblastus. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Hypoblastus.*] 1882 in Ogilvie (ed. Annandale). 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Biol.* The inner layer of cells in the Blastoderm.

1875 Huxley in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 51/1 In the embryo [of the Metazoa] the representatives of these two layers [ectoderm and endoderm] are the epiblast and hypoblast. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The inner wall of the sac is the hypoblast (endoderm of the adult), the outer the epiblast (ectoderm). 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 59 The endoderm or hypoblast, appears as a cul-de-sac.

Hence **Hypoblastic** (hipo-, hōipōblæ·stik) *a.*, of or belonging to the hypoblast.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 663 The hypoblastic cells are invested by those of the epiblast. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 680 The body cavity is the outgrowth from the primitive alimentary canal with the hypoblastic covering of which its lining membrane is continuous.

Hypobranchial (hipo-, hōipōbræ·ŋkiăl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. Hypo- 2 + Branchial. Cf. F. *hypobranche*.] a. *adj.* Situated under the branchiae or gills. b. *sb. pl.* The lower portion of the branchial arch.

1848 Owen *Homol. Vertebr. Skel.* Table I. note 2 The metamorphoses of the hyo-branchial skeleton in the batrachian larvæ demonstrate the thyro-hyals to be special developments of the hypo-branchials. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 553 Mention has still to be made of the hypobranchial groove and its derivates. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 474 The hypobranchial gland.

Hypobranchiate (hipo-, hōipōbræ·ŋkiĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Hypobranchiāta*: see Hypo- 2 and Branchiate.] Belonging to the *Hypobranchiata* (*Inferobranchiata*), gasteropod molluscs in which the branchiæ are situated beneath the body (Mayne, 1855).

Hypobromite (hipo-, hōipōbrō·u·mōit). *Chem.* [f. Hypo- 5 + Bromite.] A salt of hypobromous acid.

1877 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Hypobromous Acid..with the salts, termed the *hypobromites*, are formed in a similar manner to hypochlorous acid. 1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 195 With alkaline hypochlorites and hypobromites, urea decomposes.

Hypobromous (hipo-, hōipōbrō·u·mŏs), *a. Chem.* [f. Hypo- 5 + Brom-ine + -ous.] In *hypobromous acid*, an acid (HBrO) derived from bromine, having strong oxidizing and bleaching properties.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 237 Half the bromine is precipitated as bromide of silver, while the other half remains in solution as hypobromous acid. 1877 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* I. 278 Aqueous hypobromous acid is a light straw yellow coloured liquid, closely resembling in its properties hypochlorous acid.

Hypocaust (hi·pōkŏst, hōi·pō-). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. late L. *hypocaustum*, *-causton*, a. Gr. *ὑπόκαυστον*, *lit.* room or place 'heated from below', f. *ὑπό* Hypo- 1 + *καυ-*, *καίειν* to burn.]

A hollow space extending under the floor of the *calidarium*, in which the heat from the furnace (*hypocausis*, *ὑπόκαυσις*) was accumulated for the heating of the house or of a bath.

It has been sometimes explained as 'a vaulted room heated by a furnace below' (which may have been the primary sense), and sometimes erroneously identified with the *hypocaustis* or furnace itself.

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Hypocaust*, a Hot-house to sweat in, or a Stove. 1696 *Ibid.* (ed. 5), *Hypocaust*, a subterraneal Place, wherein there was a Furnace, which served to heat the Baths of the Ancients. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 70 A fine hypocaust or bath was discovered. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 25 The Roman Mansion with its hypocaust. 1885 J. H. Middleton *Anc. Rome* 334 Vitruvius's description of the hypocausts or hollow floors used for heating the hot rooms (*calidaria*) agrees closely with many existing examples. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 579/1 In the remains of Roman Villas found in Britain the hypocaust is an invariable feature. 1890 *Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* I. 278/1 The passages from the furnace to the hypocaust and the flues in the walls appear to have been called *cuniculi*.

b. *transf.* A stove.

1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xix, The *stube* of a German inn derived its name from the great hypocaust, or stove, which is always strongly heated, to secure the warmth of the apartment in which it is placed.

Hence **Hypocausted** *ppl. a.*, furnished with a hypocaust or hypocausts.

1897 *Antiquary* Nov. 321 They found a large villa. It was very extensively hypocausted.

† **Hypochloric** (hipo-, hōipōklō·rik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. Hypo- 5 + Chloric. Cf. F. *hypochlorique*.] In *hypochloric acid*, an old name of chlorous acid.

1841 Brande *Chem.* 368 Hypochloric acid was discovered by Sir H. Davy in 1815. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 658/1 Hypochloric acid is a yellow gas, possessing a very peculiar odour.

Hypochlorite (hipo-, hōipōklō·rəit). *Chem.* [f. Hypo- 5 + Chlorite. Cf. F. *hypochlorite*.] A salt of hypochlorous acid.

1849 D. Campbell *Inorg. Chem.* 75 *Hypochlorites*..When the base is in excess, they are sufficiently stable..but when neutral, they are decomposed into chlorides and chlorates. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 156 Hypochlorite of soda. 1877 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Treat. Chem.* I. 267 The hypochlorites..are unstable compounds, which in the pure state are almost unknown.

Hypochlorous (hipo-, hōipōklō·rəs), *a. Chem.* [f. Hypo- 5 + Chlorous. Cf. F. *hypochloreux*.] *Hypochlorous acid*, an oxy-acid of chlorine ($HClO$), which in its aqueous form has a yellowish colour, acrid taste, and sweet smell, and possesses strong oxidizing and bleaching qualities. *Hypochlorous anhydride*, a gas (Cl_2O) of a pale reddish-yellow colour and powerful odour. Discovered by Balard in 1834.

1841 Brande *Chem.* 367 Balard..has..proposed to designate it hypochlorous acid. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 360 Hypochlorous acid..is an orange-coloured volatile liquid. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 907 Hypochlorous anhydride.

Hypochonder, -chondre (hipōkɒ·ndəɹ). ? *Obs.* Also 6 **hypocunder**. [a. F. *hypocondre* (16th c. in Paré): see next.] = Hypochondrium. Also pl. = Hypochondria 1.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* clxxxv. 65 Hipocondrion is the greke worde,..in Englyshe it is named Hypocunder. 1657 W. Coles *Adam in Eden* cliv. 236 Obstructions of the Spleen, and Hypochonders. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XI. 377 That the chief Cure [in Mania] be always directed to the Hypochondres. 1740 Mackarness in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 502 A Swelling just above the Groin, in the Left Hypochondre. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 565/2 They were magnetised..by the pressure of the fingers upon the hypochonders. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 15 This method..consists in pressing forcibly upon the hypochondres from below upwards.

Hypochondria (hipōkɒ·ndriă, hōipō-). Also **hypocondria**, and 8 **hypocondrias**. [ad. late L. *hypocondria* pl. (Priscian), a. Gr. *τὰ ὑποχόνδρια*

the soft parts of the body below the costal cartilages (rendered *præcordia* by Celsus), neut. pl. of ὑποχόνδριος, f. ὑπό Hypo- 1 + χόνδρος gristle, cartilage, esp. that of the breast-bone (the 'ensiform cartilage'). See also prec. and Hypochondrium.]

‖ 1. as *pl.* of Hypochondrium. Those parts of the human abdomen which lie immediately under the ribs and on each side of the epigastric region.

† b. The viscera situated in the hypochondria; the liver, gall-bladder, spleen, etc., formerly supposed to be the seat of melancholy and 'vapours'.

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 39 It..healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 127 If our spleen or hypochondria..send up such melancholic fumes into our heads as move us to sadness and timorousness, we cannot justly call that vice. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 484 There was no hardness or inflammation about..the hypochondria. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 4/2 Between the hypochondria is the proper epigastric region.

† c. Erroneously as *sing.*, for Hypochondrium.

1725 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 448 The indians fired upon them, and woundd Deacon Samll Field. the ball passing through the right Hypocondria. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 97 Thus raising the vapours in their hypocondrias, they were every night dreaming that they heard it thunder.

d. *Entom.* (See quot.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 388 *Hypochondria*, ..two portions of segments, one on each side; which in some genera (*Carabus* L., etc.) intervene between the first intire ventral segment and the posterior part of the Postpectus.

2. as *sing.* A morbid state of mind, characterized by general depression, melancholy, or low spirits, for which there is no real cause.

This use of the word was app. developed in English, prob. on the supposition that it was an abstract feminine sb. Cf. F. *hypocondrie* which seems to be of late introduction (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).

1668 Dryden *Even. Love* IV. ii, I know what you would say, that it is melancholy; a tincture of the hypochondria you mean. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 242 The Pannick Fears of that Hypochondria of State-Interest. 1710 *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 4 Will Hazard was cured of his hypochondria by three glasses. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* i. 23 The symptom..is..equally connected with hypocondria. 1853 C. Bronte *Villette* xx, There sat a silent sufferer—a nervous, melancholy man. Those eyes..had long waited comings and goings of that strangest spectre, Hypochondria.

Hypochondriac (hipokǫ·ndriæ̆k, həipo-), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–9 **hypocondriac.** [a. F. *hypocondriaque* (16th c.), ad. med.L. *hypochondriac-us*, a. Gr. ὑποχονδριακ-ός affected in the hypochondria; see prec.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of morbid states: Proceeding from, or having their origin in, the hypochondria, regarded as the seat of melancholy; hence, consisting in, or having the nature of, a settled depression of spirits. ? *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 416 An honest Citizen..was sicke or indisposed with a hypochondriake melancholy for 3. yeares. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 1089 The Causes of the Hysterick and Hypochondriack Passions. 1679 J. Goodman *Penitent Pardoned* III. iii. (1713) 310 That hypochondriack sourness and austerity, which some place a great deal of religion in. 1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (1801) III. 209 The hypochondriac disease consists in indigestion and consequent flatulency, with anxiety or want of pleasurable sensation. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 66 Melancholy..often assumes many of the symptoms that essentially appertain to the hypochondriac disease.

b. Of persons, their temperaments, looks, thoughts, etc.: Affected by hypochondria; characterized by, or expressive of, a morbid melancholy.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 187 What is poore and silly man alone, but..a melancholick and hypochondriack creature? 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 4 Democritus that thought to laugh the times into goodnesse, seems to me as deeply Hypochondriack, as Heraclitus that bewailed them. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) I. xxi. 124 Complaints founded only in an hypochondriac imagination. 1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* ix. 184 The hysterical, the hypochondriac, very generally agree in complaining of a decrease of memory. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. ii. 19 That occasional gleam of troubled wildness which betrays the hypochondriac temperament.

2. *Anat.* Situated in the hypochondria. *Hypochondriac region*, the part of the abdomen occupied by the hypochondria.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., The hypochondriac regions. 1793 Beddoes *Sea Scurvy* 70 Pain in the breast and left hypochondriac region. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 46 An exploratory puncture having been made into the hypochondriac swelling [etc.].

b. *Entom.* 'Of or pertaining to the hypochondria or basal ventral plates of the abdomen: as, the hypochondriac segment' (*Cent. Dict.*).

B. *sb.* 1. A person affected with or subject to hypochondria.

1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 33 Those melanchollу Hypochondriacks..whose fantasies, how extravagant soever..must never be opposed. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad. Fickle* I. i, Thou art a Melancholly Fellow, a kind of Hypocondriack, as I am told. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 36 But let not little men triumph upon knowing that Johnson was an Hypochondriack. 1866–80 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The hypochondriac is the victim of a delusion with respect to his condition.

† 2. = The disease, Hypochondria 2. *Obs.*

1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 109 The liver, gall and spleen, and the diseases that arise from them, as the jaundice and hypochondriac. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hypochondriac*, a windy melancholy bred in the hypochondria, from whence a black phlegm arises that infects and troubles the mind. 1698 W. Chilcot *Evil Thoughts* iii. (1851) 24 By an hypocondriac, or some other disease. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 51 Abbreviations exquisitely refined: as..Hypps, or Hippo, for Hypochondriacks. 1796 Burney *Mem. Metastasio* I. 383 This performer comes to entertain and solace me in my doleful hypochondriacs.

Hypochondriacal (hipokǫndrəi·ăkăl, həipo-), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. = Hypochondriac A. 1.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 70 That Hypocondriacall winde especially which proceedes from the short ribbes. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. iii. 397 Subject to low Spirits, and the Hypochondriacal Distemper. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lxvii, A hypochondriacal tendency had shewn itself in the banker's constitution of late.

b. = Hypochondriac A. 1 b.

1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xiii. 73 The wonders it works upon Hypochondriacal Imaginants. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 199/2 There is a Preparation of the Crocus.. which..after an admirable Manner relieves the Hypochondriacal. 1832 Macaulay *Ess., Ld. Mahon's Wars Success.* (1887) 262 He very soon became quite as hypochondriacal and eccentric [as his predecessor].

2. = Hypochondriac A. 2. *rare.*

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Hypochondriacal regions.

Hence **Hypochondri·acally** *adv.*

1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 211, I should certainly have become hypochondriacally melancholy. 1863 Forbes Winslow *Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* xii. (ed. 3) 265 The mind, hypochondriacally disposed.

Hypochondriacism (hipokǫndrəi·ăsiz'm, həipo-). [f. Hypochondriac + -ism.] The condition of a hypochondriac; = Hypochondria 2.

1697 Floyer *Cold Baths* I. iii. (1700) 75 Melancholies, Hypochondriacism. 1786 R. W. Darwin in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 320 The immediate consequence is indigestion and hypochondriacism. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* xviii. 291 Those who are inclined to hypochondriacism or obesity.

Hypocho·ndrial, *a.* [f. Hypochondria + -al.] Pertaining to the hypochondria; = Hypochondriac A. 2; situated upon the flanks.

1601 Holland *Pliny* Explan. Words of Art, *Hypochondriall* parts be the flanks or soft parts vnder the short ribs. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 503 Of it they make Plaisters to asswage the Hypochondrial inflamations and ventosity in the sides. 1837 Macgillivray *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 89 The feathers covering the back are named dorsal; the breast, pectoral; the sides, hypochondrial or lateral.

‖ **Hypochondriasis** (hi:po,kǫndrəi·ăsis, həipo-). *Path.* [f. as prec. + -asis. The formation is unusual, the suffix *-asis* being almost entirely limited to names of cutaneous diseases.]

Hypochondria in its pathological aspect: a disorder of the nervous system, generally accompanied by indigestion, but chiefly characterized by the patient's unfounded belief that he is suffering from some serious bodily disease.

1766 Sir J. Hill (*title*) Hypochondriasis, a practical Treatise on the Nature and Cure of that Disorder; Commonly called the Hyp and Hypo. 1810 R. Thomas *Pract. Phys.*, Hypochondriasis bears a strong resemblance to dyspepsia. 1866–80 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 854 The name hypochondriasis .. has very little significance as indicating the character and seat of the affection.

Hypochondriasm (hipokǫ·ndriăz'm, həipo-). *rare.* [f. Hypochondria, on analogy of *enthusiasm*, etc.] = prec.

1755 Amory *Mem.* (1769) I. 8 The superstition and hypochondriasm of the prophet. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 149 The infectious hypochondriasm of the tradesman who has nothing to do. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 705 Aubrey has given a gossiper's account of this ludicrous hypochondriasm.

So **Hypocho·ndriast** = Hypochondriac *sb.* 1.

1798 Coleridge *Satyrane's Lett.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1817) II. 222 The Miser, Hypochondriast..of Molière. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 103, I have not found it at all, except as a hypochondriast finds glass legs. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 487 The 'misanthrope' and 'hypochondriast' might hug Despair.

† **Hypochondria·tic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -atic.] = Hypochondriac *a.* 1.

1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 332 Opium..is..an admirable remedy..against Hypochondriatick melancholy.

Hypochondric (hipokǫ·ndrik, həipo-), *a. rare.* [f. Hypochondria + -ic: cf. *anæmia, anæmic.*] = Hypochondriac *a.*

1681 Hickeringill *Vind. Naked Truth* II. Ep. 1 Windy and Hypochondrick Vapour. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 239, I discarded all hypochondric distortions of fancy and determined to live.

So **Hypocho·ndrical** *a.*, **Hypocho·ndrism, Hypocho·ndrist.** *rare.*

1665 J. Spencer *Vulg. Proph.* 130 Persons so extremely ignorant, vicious, vain or hypochondrical [etc.]. 1812 Coleridge in *Southey's Omniana* II. 15 An hypochondrist, to whom his limbs appear to be of glass. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 65 We shall have little scruple in assigning the origin of most cases of hypochondrism to a morbid condition of one or more of the digestive organs.

‖ **Hypochondrium** (hipokǫ·ndriŏm). [mod. L., ad. Gr. ὑποχόνδριον (neut. sing.), as τὸ δεξιὸν ὑποχόνδριον the right hypochondrium (Hippocrates); see Hypochondria.] Each of the two hypochondriac regions which are distinguished as 'right' and 'left'.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Hypochondrium*, the upper part of the Abdomen under the Cartilages of the Chest. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Hypochondriac*, A swelling or distension of the hypochondriums, or upper part of the belly. 1735 Ferguson in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 426 A Skane or great Knife, which went through the muscular part of his Fore-Arm, and into the Left Hypochondrium. 1843 J. G. Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. iv. 109 Placed, for the most part, in the left hypochondrium, immediately under the diaphragm.

b. The corresponding part of the body of lower animals; the iliac region.

† **Hypocho·ndry.** *Obs.* Also 7 **-condry.** [ad. L. *hypochondrium, -ia.* With sense 2 cf. F. *hypocondrie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. = Hypochondrium. Chiefly pl. *hypochondries.*

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. v. (1651) 13 His hypocondries misaffected. *Ibid.* I. iii. II. i. 198 Blood and hypocondries both are often affected even in head-melancholy. 1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1698) IV. 220 Envy swells the hypochondries.

2. = Hypochondria 2.

1669 Penn *No Cross* iii. § 2 Stingy and singular Tempers, affected with the Hypocondry. 1820 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *South-sea Ho.*, As if he feared every one about him was a defaulter; in his hypochondry ready to imagine himself one. 1874 Sir G. W. Dasent *Half a Life* III. 322 He recovered him of his hypochondry as soon as ever he married.

† **Hy·pocist.** *Obs.* [Cf. F. *hypociste.*] = next.

1751 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 793 Hypocist is an Astringent, and that of considerable Power.

† **Hypocistis** (hipo,si·stis). *Med. Obs.* Also 6 **ypoquistis,** 7 **hypoquistis.** [a. L. *hypocistis* (Pliny), a. Gr. ὑποκιστίς (see def.), f. ὑπό under + κίστος the plant Cistus. Cf. F. *hypociste.* (The early form *(h)ypoquistidos* represented the Gr. genitive.)] The solidified juice of *Cytinus hypocistis*, a parasitic plant of the South of Europe, growing on the roots of Cistus: it contains gallic acid and was formerly employed in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) P j, Yarvine stampid wyth the water of the decoctyon of ypoquistidos. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 326 Some there be who put Hypoquistis thereto. 1616 Bullokar s.v., A certaine Mushroome, which being bruised yieldeth a liquor, called by Apothecaries Hypoquistidos. 1658 Rowland *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* II. xxxiii. 1116 His stomach must be fomented with Acacia or Hypocistis with wine. 1751 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Mat. Med.* 792 Hypocistis is an inspissated Juice, much resembling the true Ægyptian Acacia..It is considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black Colour.

Hypocochoana, corrupt form of Ipecacuanha.

Hypocolon, -cone, etc.: see Hypo- II.

Hypocon, colloq. abbrev. of Hypochondria.

a 1704 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 223 'Tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypocon [*ed.* 1707 hyppocon] for a few minutes.

Hypoconder, -condriac, etc., obs. ff. Hypochonder, -chondriac.

Hypocoracoid (hipo-, həipokǫ·răkoid). *Ichthyol.* [f. Hypo- 2 (*b*) + Coracoid.] The lower of the two bones forming the shoulder-girdle in typical fishes; also called simply *coracoid* (cf. Hypercoracoid).

Hypocorism (hip-, həipǫ·kŏriz'm). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. Gr. ὑποκόρισμα, -κορισμός pet-name, f. ὑποκορίζεσθαι to play the child, use terms of endearment, f. ὑπό in sense 'somewhat, slightly' + κόρος, κόρη child, boy, girl.] A pet-name.

1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I. 242/1 'Polly' is one of those 'hypocorisms' or pet-names with which our language abounds.

Hypocoristic (hi:po-, həi:pokŏri·stik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ὑποκοριστικός, in ὄνομα ὑποκοριστικόν pet-name, diminutive, f. ὑποκορίζεσθαι: see prec. Cf. F. *hypocoristique.*] Of the nature of a pet-name; pertaining to the habit of using endearing or euphemistic terms.

1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 98 Harry..is the free or hypocoristic name for Henry. 1865 Farrar *Chapt. Lang.* xxii. 282 Imagine the power and danger of this hypocoristic process in times when it was fashionable to fling a delicate covering over the naked hideousness of vice.

So † **Hypocori·stical** *a.*; **Hypocori·stically** *adv.*

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 20 An hypocoristicall alleuiation. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 With hyperbolical [expressions] either epitatically or hypocoristically, as the purpose required to be elated or extenuated.

Hypocotyl (hipo-, həipo,kǫ·til). *Bot.* See quot. 1880.

1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 5 With seedlings, the stem .. has been called by many botanists the hypocotyledonous stem, but for brevity sake we will speak of it merely as the *hypocotyl.* *Ibid.* 10 The radicles, hypocotyls, and cotyledons of seedling plants. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 482 Buck-wheat plants grow from small seeds containing a small hypocotyl, that enlarges afterwards to an exceedingly long part.

Hence **Hypoco·tylous** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypocotyl.

Hypocotyledonary (hi:po-, həi·po,kǫtili·dŏnări), *a.* [f. Hypo- 2 + Cotyledon + -ary.]

Placed under, or supporting, the cotyledons. Cf. HYPOCOTYL. So **Hypocotyle·donous** *a.*

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 559 The elongation of the hypocotyledonary portion of the axis. 1880 Hypocotyledonous [see HYPOCOTYL]. 1881 *Academy* 12 Feb. 120 Hypocotyls—an abbreviation for hypocotyledonary axes. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 361 The parenchyma of the hypocotyledonary stem.

Hypocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

Hypocrateriform (hi·po-, həi·po|krătĭə·rifɔ̄m), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὑποκρᾱτήρι-ον* the stand of a large mixing-bowl (f. *ὑπό* HYPO- 1 + *κρᾱτήρ* CRATER 1) + -FORM.] Having the form of a salver raised on a support: said of a corolla in which the tube is long and cylindrical, with a flat spreading limb at right angles to it, as in the periwinkle and phlox.

[1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hypocrateriformis*, .. the name given by Mr. Tournefort to a peculiar sort of flowers.] 1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) 7 *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, that is plain or flat, and standing on a Tube. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 222 Corolla monopetalous, ..hypocrateriform, with from 5 to 8 divisions. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 169 Perianth hypocrateriform .. having a cup-shaped crown surrounding the top of the tube.

So **Hypocrate·rimorphous** *a.* [Gr. *μορφ-ή* shape, form + -OUS; cf. F. *hypocratérimorphe.*]

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 248 Hypocrateriform, or rather (not to mix Latin and Greek) Hypocraterimorphous, in English Salverform.

Hypocrates, -cratian, -cratic, obs. forms of HIPPOCRATES, etc.

Hypocrene, obs. form of HIPPOCRENE.

†**Hypo·crify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *hypocri(te* + -FY.] *intr.* To play the hypocrite. *trans.* To imbue with hypocrisy.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 The modern Astrological Arius hypocrifies the very top of his Door with a Notorious Insolent Falsity. *Ibid.* III. 70 Since the Arians as well as the Papists hypocrifie and lye.

Hypocrise (hi·pŏkrəiz), *v. rare.* [perh. ad. obs. F. *hypocriser* (Godefroy) or a back-formation from HYPOCRISY.] *intr.* To practise hypocrisy.

1680 G. KEITH *Rector Corrected* xii. 227 Here again thou Hypocrizest. 1711 *C. M. Lett. to Curate* 47 In K. Edward's time he Hypocris'd and comply'd with the Reformation. 1892 *Silver Domino* iii. (ed. 2) 55 We cannot possibly be 'in the swim' unless we are good hypocrites. Herein is my sore point. I am unable to hypocrise.

‖ **Hypocrisis** (hipŏ·krisis). [L.: see HYPOCRISY.] Hypocrisy, dissembling, feigning; a false or deceitful show.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe þridde hweolp is Ipocrisis; þet is þeo þet maked hire betere þen heo beo. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypocrisis*, a feigning or dissembling, a Rhetorical figure called by Julius Russinianus,..*Pronunciatio.* 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 7 The miserable mortals, enacting their High Life Below Stairs, with faith only that this Universe may perhaps be all a phantasm and hypocrisis.

†**Hy·pocrism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [An irreg. formation from *hypocrisy, hypocrite.*] = next.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 938 Cloak'd Hypocrism.

Hypocrisy (hipŏ·krisi). Forms: 3-6 ypo-, ipo-, 3 -crisi, 4-6 -crisie, (4 -crisye, -cricie, -cresye, 4-5 -crysie, -crysye, -cryse, 4-6 -cresie, -crisy, -crysy, 5 -cresy, 6 -cracy, -crasie, -chrisi), 6 hipocrisie, hypocresie, 6-8 hypocrisie, 6- hypocrisy. [a. OF. *ypocrisie* (mod.F. *hypocrisie*), f. eccl. L. *hypocrisis*, a. Gr. *ὑπόκρισις*, the acting of a part on the stage, feigning, pretence, f. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι* to answer, to play a part, pretend, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- + *κρίν-ειν* to decide, determine, judge. The etymological spelling with *h* became current (as in French) in the 16th c.]

The assuming of a false appearance of virtue or goodness, with dissimulation of real character or inclinations, esp. in respect of religious life or beliefs; hence in general sense, dissimulation, pretence, sham. Also, an instance of this.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Of alle kudde & kuðe sunnen, ase of prude .. of ipocrisie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27598 O pride becums..Ypocrisi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Ypocrisye..is a zenne þet makeþ to ssewy þe guod wyþ-oute þet ne is nazt wyþ-inne. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 31 A prechur schuld lyve parfytly, And do as he techys truly, Ellys hit is ypocresy. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Ipocrysye, *ipocrisis.* 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 11 By theyre cloked ypochrisi. 1555 HOOPER *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 159 No coulor nor cloked hipocrisie. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 98 Purge vs from Ipocrasie. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 183 Thair fals Hypocresie Throw all the warld is now outcryit. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Titus* ii. 6 Those promises but hypocrisies, without any soundnesse. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. (1730) I. 56 Cruelty inconstancy and lies, Envy and malice, deep hypocrisies. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 40 It is the law of goodness to produce hypocrisy.

Hypocrital (hipŏ·krităl), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Rich Man's Charge* 42 Your Faith is Hypocrital, your Religion vain. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 42 Looking upon his repentance as feign'd and hypocrital. 1784 *Laura & Aug.* II. 12 The hypocrital Boswell attempted to take my hand. 1820 *Examiner* No. 654. 674/1 Ignorant, hypocrital, and servile eyes. 1884 J. WEDGWOOD in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Apr. 290 The type of all in humanity that was weak, and hollow, and even hypocrital.

Hypocrite (hi·pŏkrit). Forms: 3-6 ypo-, ipocrite, (4 ypocrit), 4-6 ypocryte, (5 epocryte, 6 ypocreit, ipoc(h)ryte, -crit, ippo-, hippocrite), 6-7 hipocrit(e, 6- hypocrite. [a. OF. *ypo-, ipocrite* (mod.F. *hypocrite*), ad. eccl. L. *hypocrita*, ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτής* an actor on the stage, pretender, dissembler, f. *ὑποκρίνεσθαι*: see HYPOCRISY.]

1. One who falsely professes to be virtuously or religiously inclined; one who pretends to have feelings or beliefs of a higher order than his real ones; hence generally, a dissembler, pretender.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Þe valse ancre .. is ipocrite & weneð forte gilen God. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12205 Ypocrites! for yee ar sua. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 379 He is wolf in lamskine hyd & ful verray ypocrite. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiii. 13 Woo to 3ou, scribis and Pharisees, ypocritis. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 512 Swich was the ypocrite bothe coold and hoot. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 15 Thay likon hym to a lessere, and to an epocryte. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 82 Ipocrites that faine to haue vertues that they lack. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* xiii, I was no hippocrite. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* E iv, These hypocrites are like unto glo-wormes, which although they shine in the night, yet in the day they are .. vile wormes. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. v. 13 This is not to keep Lent aright, But play the juggling Hypocrit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ₱ 3 Such infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* iii, Her cousins, seeing her with red eyes, set her down as a hypocrite. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 34 Who is to convert the hypocrite? He does not know he is a hypocrite .. The greater hypocrite he is, the more sincere he must think himself.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = HYPOCRITICAL.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 89 On þis ypocrite manere þei seyn [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Swilk similitudis of religious eiter habit, & ypocrit signis. 1530 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 307 The hypocrite-wolves clad in sheep's clothing. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* ii. 9 Nominal Hypocrite Christians. 1725 SWIFT *Riddle*, Hypocrite fanatics cry, I'm but an idol rais'd on high. 1875 L. MORRIS *Ode to Free Rome* 136 Nor dark deceit, Nor hypocrite pretence.

Hence †**Hy·pocritely** *a.* and *adv.*; †**Hy·pocriteness**; †**Hy·pocritess.** *rare.*

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 307/1 Peraduenture hee vseth them not so hipocritely agaynst God omnipotent as you doe. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 39 The hipocritly Jewes .. stirred vp trouble on all sides. 1602 DEKKER *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 226 When I pray to God, and desire in hipocritnes that bald Sir Adams were heer. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. 473 Like a stubborn Boy That plies his Lesson (hypocritely-coy). 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lxiv, You may find these many goodly Hypocritesses, jolly spiritual Actresses..Women that have a plaguy deal of Religion.

Hypocritic (hipŏkri·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *ὑποκριτικ-ός* acting a part, dissembling (prob. through a med.L. **hypocriticus*): see HYPOCRISY.]

A. *adj.* = HYPOCRITICAL.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 Preamb., The hipocritike & superstiouse Religions within this Realme. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 267 Their rules are many and masqued under a serious (hypocritique) sanctitie. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 184 And, like an hypocritic Brother, Profest one thing, and did another. 1764 CHURCHILL *Author* 371 His silken smiles, his hypocritic air. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* III. ii. 211 All your selfish hypocritic pride.

B. *sb. rare.* 1. = HYPOCRITE.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* viii. (1870) 199 He plays the hypocritic on himself.

†2. The art of declamation with appropriate gestures (= Gr. *ἡ ὑποκριτική*, sc. *τέχνη*). *rare*⁻¹.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. ix. 152 The term hypocritic..is used to express Gesture or theatrical action.

Hypocritical (hipŏkri·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of actions: Of the nature of, characterized by, hypocrisy. Of persons: Addicted to hypocrisy, having the character of hypocrites.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* C ij, As touching that same hypocriticall supper [etc.]. 1592 TIMME *Ten Eng. Lepers* E ij, The intention..is not good, but rather they doe it to an hypocriticall ende. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 They are exceedingly subtill, hypocriticall and double-dealing. 1790 J. B. MORETON *Mann. W. Ind.* 177 Numbers are daily ruined by such hypocritical villians [sharpers]. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xiii, Useless formalism! which lets through..the hypocritical. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 480 These are surely no mere formal or hypocritical professions.

Hypocri·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In the manner of a hypocrite; in a hypocritical fashion.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 226 But very folishly and hipocritically knowledged their treason whiche maliciously thei avouched. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 84 b, That putteth he in here, vngroundedly, doubtfully, hypocritically. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 418 So that the Ground of this Quarrel, however hypocritically gilded with an Holy War, is Love. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 206 Their consciences would not allow them..hypocritically to conform to a Church which they detested.

†**Hypocri·tish,** *a. Obs.* [f. HYPOCRITE + -ISH.] = HYPOCRITICAL.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* in *More's Wks.* 686/2 The ypocretishe wolues. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 6, I shal sende him amonge those ypocritish people. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Parallel Liturgy* to. *Mass-Bk.* Pref. 2 This is all the labour of his hypocritish emissary.

†**Hy·pocritize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To act as a hypocrite; to hypocrise.

a 1734 NORTH *Autobiog.* xii. § 204 in *Lives* (1890) III. 160 These fellows never thought fit to hypocritize in the matter.

Hypocunder, obs. form of HYPOCHONDER.

Hypocycloid (hipo-, həipōsəi·kloid). *Geom.* [f. HYPO- 2 + CYCLOID. Cf. F. *hypocycloïde.*] A curve traced by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls round the interior circumference of another circle (cf. EPICYCLOID).

1843 [see HYPOTROCHOID]. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* lxi. (ed. 4) 183 This curve .. being of the nature of an hypocycloid. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 94 The curve..is called an Epicycloid, or a Hypocycloid, as the rolling circle is without or within the fixed circle.

Hence **Hypocycloi·dal** *a.*, of the nature or form of a hypocycloid.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 288 The pinion flanks should be hypocycloidal in form.

Hypoderm (hi·po-, həi·pōdɔ̄m). [ad. next. Cf. F. *hypoderme.*] = HYPODERMA 1.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 264 In Arthropoda..The vitreous body, pigment cells, and 'retina' are therefore clearly continuous with the ectodermal layer (hypoderm), and are differentiations of it, just as the cornea-lens was formed from the cuticular layer, which again can be derived from the hypoderm.

‖ **Hypoderma** (hipo-, həipōdɔ̄·umă). Pl. **-dermata.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *δέρμα* skin; cf. HYPODERMIS.]

1. *Zool.* A tissue or layer lying beneath the skin or outer integument: as the membrane that lines the under-side of the elytra of Coleoptera (*obs.*); 'the soft cellular layer lying under the carapace of the Arthropoda and the thick cuticle of Vermes and Nematoda'; 'the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the skin of mammals' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxiii. III. 373. *Ibid.* xxxv. 600 An oblong..spot, occasioned by the hypoderma in that part being particularly tense. *Ibid.* xlvii. IV. 413.

2. *Bot.* A layer of cells lying immediately under the epidermis of a leaf or stem.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Struct. & Phys. Bot.* 58 In many cases, there lie beneath the epidermis, peculiar layers or strings of cells (the hypoderma). 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 404 In most cases .. the outer cortex of the stem is built up of two more or less distinct parts; one, the Hypoderma, bordering directly on the epidermis .. the other, a thinner-walled, internal mass of parenchyma. *Ibid.* 411 The cells in many-layered hypodermata increase in size towards the inside.

Hence **Hypode·rmal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypoderma.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 50 The hypodermal system in mammals. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 376 Bundles or layers of firm thick-walled cells (Hypodermal Tissue) are of common occurrence [in Equisetaceæ]. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 225 A group of tissues bordering directly on the epidermis is called from its position hypodermal, while distinct hypodermal layers are indicated by the substantive hypoderma.

Hypodermatic (hi·po-, həi·po|dəɪmæ·tik), *a.* [f. HYPO- 2 + DERMATIC. (Cf. Gr. *ὑποδερματῖτις* name of a disease.)] = HYPODERMIC. Also as *sb.* = hypodermic injection.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 11 In practising the hypodermatic injection. 1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 17 Mar. 293, I again administered the hypodermatic of morphia.

Hence **Hypoderma·tically** *adv.*

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) 10 Mar. 273 It is .. impossible to use the bichloride hypodermatically about the legs without producing abscesses.

Hypodermatomy: see HYPO- II.

Hypodermic (hipo-, həipōdɔ̄·umik), *a.* [f. HYPODERM-A + -IC: cf. DERMIC. In mod.F. *hypodermique.*]

1. *Med.* Pertaining to the use of medical remedies introduced beneath the skin of the patient; esp. in *hypodermic injection*, the introduction of drugs into the system in this manner.

1865 *Reader* No. 142. 316/1 The hypodermic treatment of neuralgic affections. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* x. 512/1 The hypodermic method, in which medicines are introduced into the subcutaneous cellular tissue by means of a very finely pointed syringe .. [For this] the science of medicine is indebted to Dr. Alexander Wood of Edinburgh. 1882 *Standard* 18 Mar. 5/6 The use of morphia .. by hypodermic or subcutaneous injection.

b. Used as *sb.*: A hypodermic remedy.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 227 In cases of severe pain, hypodermics are invaluable.

2. *Anat.* Lying under the skin; pertaining to the hypoderm.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 592 It remained hypodermic, spreading out between the ectoderm and the endoderm of the hydroid. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 263 The eye, which is formed from the hypodermic layer lies behind this lens. Around it the hypodermic cells elongate, and change their position; they become pigment cells.

Hence **Hypode·rmically** *adv.*, subcutaneously.

1872 FAYRER *Thanatoph. India* 2 The secretion of the poison gland is hypodermically injected into the bitten animal. 1894 D. CHRISTIE in *Years Manchuria* 79 Inject a little morphia hypodermically.

‖ **Hypodermis** (hipo-, həipōdɔ̄·umis). [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *-δερμις, -dermis* as in EPIDERMIS. (Gr. had *ὑποδερμίς* in special sense.)]

1. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 614/1 *Hypodermis*, the inner layer of the spore-case of an urn-moss.

2. *Zool.* = HYPODERMA 1.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* ii. 36 But also the hypodermis and the muscles. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 491 Beneath the hypodermis a thin basement membrane is nearly always to be detected. *Ibid.* 579 The nervous system [of Vermes] may retain a position in the hypodermis.

Hypodermoclysis: see HYPO- II.

Hypodiapason, -diapente, -diatessaron, -ditone, -dorian. *Mus.*: see HYPO- I. 3.

Hypogæal, -gæous: see HYPOGEAL, etc.

Hypogæic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

† **Hypogaster.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. F. *hypogastre.*] = HYPOGASTRIUM.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiv. 290, I will .. grope her Pulse, and see the disposition of her *Hypogaster.*

† **Hypoga·strian.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. HYPOGASTRI-UM + -AN.] = HYPOGASTRIC.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi. 90 The Hypogastrian Crany.

Hypogastric (hipo-, həipɒgæ·strik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 hyppo-, hipo-. [ad. F. *hypogastrique* (16th c. in Paré), f. *hypogastre* HYPOGASTRIUM.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or situated in, the hypogastrium; *hypogastric region* = HYPOGASTRIUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hyppogastrick*, .. belonging to that part of the belly, which reacheth from the Navel to the privy members. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 207/2 Obstructions of the Mesentery, and hypogastrick Diseases. 1797 CRUIKSHANK in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 206 The spermatic and hypogastric arteries were divided. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 181/1 The hypogastric plexus of nerves.

† **B.** *sb. pl.* The hypogastric arteries. *Obs. rare.*

1774 COOPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 316 The blood passed .. through the hypogastrics and umbilicals to the placenta. 1797 CRUIKSHANK *ibid.* LXXXVII. 207 The spermatics and hypogastrics not cut through.

So † **Hypoga·strical** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 232 The branches of this Hypogastricall veine .. do mingle themselues with the vpper braunches proceeding from the spermaticall.

‖ **Hypogastrium** (hipo-, həipɒgæ·striŭm). [mod.L., ad. Gr. *ὑπογάστριον*, f. *ὑπό* HYPO- 1 + *γαστήρ*, *γαστρ-* belly. Cf. F. *hypogastre* (16th c. in Paré).] The lowest region of the abdomen; *spec.* the central part of this, lying between the iliac regions.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Hypogastrium*, the lower part of the belly. 1727–41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* etc. 18 Contusions of the perineum and hypogastrium. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 247 Great pain over pubes and hypogastrium.

Hypogastrocele (hipo-, həipɒgæ·strɒsīl). *Path.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *κήλη* tumour (CELE).] A hernia in the hypogastric region.

1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogeal (hipo-, həipɒdʒī·ăl), *a.* Also -gæal. [f. as next + -AL. The form *hypogæal* is perh. after late Attic *ὑπόγαιος*, f. *γαῖα* earth.] = HYPOGEAN, subterranean.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 80 Hypogeal heats or Estuaries. 1886 *Athenæum* 7 Aug. 182/3 This Roman site .. is certain to reveal a rich hypogeal harvest. 1898 *Ibid.* 19 Feb. 252/1 The arrangement of the bundles in the fleshy hypogaeal cotyledons.

Hypogean (hipo-, həipɒdʒī·ăn), *a.* [f. L. *hypogē-us*, ad. Gr. *ὑπόγειος* underground (f. *γῆ* earth) + -AN. Cf. F. *hypogé.*] Existing or growing beneath the surface of the ground; underground.

1852 BADHAM in *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 271 Fabricius minutely describes, as belonging to this hypogean race, a fish about one foot in length. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogeus*, applied to certain cotyledons which .. remain below the ground during germination: hypogean. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 27 The cotyledons are hypogean, or never rise above the ground. 1885 *Science* 26 June 519/1 In any hypogean insect which continually uses its claws in burrowing, the need of shedding and renewal of these organs is apparent. *Ibid.*, The facts regarding the cicada's hypogean life.

‖ **Hypogee** (hi·pɒdʒī). *rare.* Also 7 hypoge. [a. F. *hypogée* (16th c.) or ad. L. *hypogēum.*] = HYPOGEUM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Hypoge* (*hypogæum*), a vault or cellar, or such like underground room. 1847 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 177 The painted hypogees [*ed.* 1850 hypogæa] of Etruria.

Hypogene (hi·pɒ-, həi·pɒdʒīn), *a. Geol.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *γεν-* to produce, *γίγνεσθαι* to be born, to originate; prob. after F. *endogène*, *exogène* (see -GEN). Cf. F. *hypogène.*] Formed under the surface; applied to rocks otherwise called primary and metamorphic; also, subterranean, hypogean.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 374 We propose the term 'hypogene' .. a word implying the theory that granite and gneiss are both *nether-formed* rocks, or rocks which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface. 1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* XIV. 282 The edge of the trap is seen reposing on the hypogene schists at the base of the trap hills. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. 196 Hypogene or Plutonic Action.

b. Relating to the subterranean origin of rocks.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 175 The hypogene theory of Lyell.

Hence **Hypoge·nic** *a.*

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VI. 572 In the great hypogenic laboratory of nature, rocks have been softened and fused.

1882 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 566/3 The great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below.

Hypogenous: see HYPO- II.

Hypogeocarpous, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *ὑπόγειος* underground + *καρπ-ός* fruit + -OUS.]

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypogeocarpus*, having fruit under the surface of the earth; hypogeocarpous.

Hypogeous (hipo-, həipɒdʒī·ɔs), *a.* Also -gæous. [f. as HYPOGE-AN + -OUS.] Underground; = HYPOGEAN.

1847 CRAIG, *Hypogæous.* 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 274. 271 It is amongst the hypogeous species that the most beautiful .. fruit is produced. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 19 This hypogaeous (i.e. underground) situation of the cotyledons throughout the germination.

‖ **Hypogeum** (hipɒdʒī·ŭm, həipɒ-). Also -gæum. Pl. **hypogea** (-dʒī·ă). [L. *hypogēum*, *hypogæum*, ad. Gr. *ὑπόγειον*, *ὑπόγαιον* neut. sing. of *ὑπόγειος* underground; see HYPOGEAN, and cf. HYPOGEE.] An underground chamber or vault.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypogæum*, a Cellar or Vault arched over head, a Place under Ground. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 177 The painted hypogæa of Etruria. *Ibid.* § 319 The Etruscan hypogea. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. I. iii. I. 99 The tombs of Beni Hassan .. are situated on the eastern side of the Nile, and are almost the only hypogea that are so placed in Egypt.

Hypoglossal (hipo-, həipɒglɒ·săl), *a.* [f. mod.L. HYPOGLOSS-US + -AL.] *Hypoglossal nerve*, the motor nerve of the tongue proceeding from the medulla oblongata and forming the twelfth or last pair of cranial nerves. Also *absol.* = HYPOGLOSSUS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 475 The pneumo-gastric nerve is at first placed before the hypoglossal. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* x. (1872) 372 The hypoglossal nerve which gives motion to the tongue. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 213 Paralysis of the hypoglossal has also been observed.

Hypoglossis, var. of HYPOGLOTTIS.

‖ **Hypoglossus** (hipɒglɒ·sŭs). *Anat.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *γλῶσσα* tongue: cf. Gr. *ὑπογλώσσιος*, F. *hypoglosse.*] The hypoglossal nerve.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hypoglossus*, .. a nerve which goes to the under part of the tongue. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 522 The hypoglossus, which supplies the muscles of the tongue.

† **Hypoglo·ttian**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. Gr. *ὑπογλῶττι-ος* (f. *ὑπό* HYPO- 1 + *γλῶττα* tongue) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Hypoglottian Medicines*, medicines that are to lie under the Tongue and melt.

Hypoglottis (hipo-, həipɒglɒ·tis), **hypoglossis** (-glɒ·sis). [a. Gr. *ὑπογλωττίς*, *-γλωσσίς* a swelling under the tongue, etc., f. *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα* tongue.]

1. *Anat.* and *Med.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypoglossis*, or *Hypoglottis*, a little piece of Flesh that joyns the Tongue to the nether part of the Mouth: Also an Inflammation or Ulcer under the Tongue; .. also a Medicine proper to lie and dissolve under the Tongue, to take away Roughness in the Throat. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Entom.* A sclerite occasionally present between the mentum and labium of certain Coleoptera, as in clavicorn and serricorn beetles.

Hence † **Hypoglotti·dian** *a.* = HYPOGLOTTIAN.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 173 Pastilles .. called .. from the manner of their use Hypoglottidian.

Hypognathism, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypogriff, -gryph, obs. ff. HIPPOGRIFF.

Hypogyn (hi·pɒ-, həi·pɒdʒin). *Bot.* [ad. F. *hypogyne.*] A hypogynous plant.

1847 in CRAIG.

So **Hypogy·nic** *a.* [F. *hypogynique.*] = next.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hypogynous (hip-, həipɒ·dʒinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *γυνή* woman, wife, in Bot. taken as 'pistil' + -OUS.] Situated below the pistils or ovary; said of the stamens of a flower when these grow on the receptacle and are not united to any other organ; also of plants having the stamens so placed.

1821 S. F. GRAY *Arrangem. Brit. Pl.* II. 708 Ranunculaceæ .. petals 5 to 10, hypogynous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 15 If the filaments grow from immediately below the pistil .. they are called *hypogynous.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Icacinaceæ* .. Lindley places the order under his berberal alliance of hypogynous Exogens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 73 Filaments inserted on a hypogynous ring. 1881 *Science Gossip* No. 203. 248 The stamens or male organs of the plant are indefinite, polyadelphous and hypogynous.

So **Hypo·gyny** [cf. F. *hypogynie*], the quality or state of being hypogynous.

1887 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 787/3 The shortening of the axis within the flower itself, giving the transition from hypogyny through perigyny to epigyny.

† **Hypo-io·dic, hypi·odic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPO- 5 + IODIC.] In *hypo-iodic acid*, an old name for periodic oxide.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 368 Hypoiodic acid .. IO_4. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Periodic oxide (Millon's Hypo-iodic acid) IO_2 or I_2O_4.

Hypo-i·odite, hypi·odite. *Chem.* [f. as next: see -ITE.] A salt of hypo-iodous acid.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of ammonium is formed by the action of iodine on excess of ammonia. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 149 Free iodine or hypiodite of potassium, like peroxide of nitrogen, [is] a facile oxygenant. 1894 [see next].

Hypo-iodous (hipo-, həipo|əi·ŏdəs), **hypiodous** (hipəi·ŏdəs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + *iodous* (f. IOD-INE + -OUS).] In *hypo-iodous acid*, an oxyacid of iodine, HIO.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Wöhler .. by distilling iodine with anhydrous peroxide of barium, obtained a yellow liquid which he regarded as hypo-iodous acid. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI. 34 Hypoiodous acid and its salts, the hypoiodites.

Hypo-ionian, -lydian, -mixolydian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO- 3.

Hypomere, -mnemat·ic: see HYPO- II.

‖ **Hypomochlion** (hipɒmɒ·klĭɒn). *rare.* [L. *hypomochlion* (Vitruvius), a. Gr. *ὑπομόχλιον* fulcrum of a lever, f. Gr. *ὑπό* under + *μοχλός*, *μοχλίον* lever.] = FULCRUM.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 199 The hypomochlion or centers on which the parts of the leggs move. 1729 SWITZER *Hydrost. & Hydraul.* 283 A Cylinder .. sustain'd at each End with a Hypomochlion, Fulcrum, or Prop, call it which you will. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 393 The hypomochlion of the lever is as good an illustration as any thing can be that is thought of mechanically only.

Hyponastic (hipo-, həipɒnæ·stik), *a. Bot.* [f. HYPONAST-Y + -IC.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, hyponasty.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 767 As long as the organ grows most rapidly on the dorsal side, it may be termed, after de Vries, *hyponastic.* 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 60 The leaves .. are hyponastic, that is .. the dorsal surface grows more rapidly at first than the ventral.

Hyponasty (hi·pɒ-, həi·pɒnæsti). *Bot.* [f. HYPO- 2 + Gr. *ναστ-ός* pressed (f. *νάσσειν* to press) + -Y. Cf. EPINASTY.

The current use of the terms *hyponasty* and *epinasty* originated with De Vries in *Arbeiten des Bot. Inst.* in *Würzburg* 1872 (Heft II. p. 252).]

A tendency in plant-organs to grow more rapidly on the under or dorsal side than on the upper or ventral.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 768 The hyponasty of the axis often counterbalances the greater mass of the pendent parts. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 6 Hyponasty .. implies increased growth along the lower surface, causing the part to bend upwards.

† **Hyponitric** (hipo-, həipɒnəi·trik), *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRIC.] In *hyponitric acid*, an old name for tetroxide (or peroxide) of nitrogen, pernitric oxide, NO_2 or N_2O_4.

1854 [see *hypoazotic* s.v. HYPO-]. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Hypo-nitric acid is decomposed both by water and by contact with the various bases. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 560 The latter first takes oxygen from the blood, and forms hyponitric acid.

Hyponitrite (hipɒ-, həipɒnəi·trəit). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITRITE.] A salt of hyponitrous acid.

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 67/2 Hyponitrites may .. be formed by moderately heating certain nitrates. 1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 150 Salts called respectively hyponitrites, nitrites, and nitrates. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 504 The formation of hyponitrites from derivatives of hydroxylamine shows that in these salts the oxygen atom must be between the nitrogen atom and that of the metal: N.O.K.

Hyponitrous (hipɒ-, həipɒnəi·trəs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + NITROUS. Cf. F. *hyponitreux.*] In *hyponitrous acid*, an unstable acid, $(HNO)_2$, obtained in combination as a potassium salt.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 319 It appears to me that there are sufficient grounds for admitting the existence of hypo-nitrous acid as a distinct compound. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 101 Nitric and hyponitrous acid transform picrotoxin to oxalic acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 505 Free hyponitrous acid has not been prepared, as when liberated from its salts, it very rapidly splits up into its anhydride (nitrous oxide) and water.

Hypopecouana, corrupt form of IPECACUANHA.

Hypopepsy, -petalous, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypopharyngeal (hi·pɒ-, həi·pɒfăriˈndʒīăl), *a.* [f. HYPOPHARYNX: see PHARYNGEAL.] a. *Anat. a.* [f. HYPOPHARYNX: see PHARYNGEAL.] a. *Anat.* Situated beneath, or in the lower part of, the pharynx. **b.** *Entom.* Belonging to the hypopharynx.

1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 346 Branchiae consisting of two bands stretched across the interior, one above (*epi*) and one below (*hypopharyngeal*). 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* 136 The posterior parts [of branchial arches] are single bones .. called hypopharyngeal bones. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 602 The hypopharyngeal folds.

c. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = Hypopharyngeal bones.

Hypopharynx (hipɒ-, həipɒfæ·riŋks). *Entom.* [a. F. *hypopharynx*, f. HYPO- 2 + PHARYNX.] A median projection from the internal surface of the lower lip in insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 458 This cushion, I suppose, may be analogous to the 'hypopharynx' of M. Savigny. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 499 The oral surface of the base of the labium also bears an internal process or hypopharynx.

Hypophosphate (hipɒ-, həipɒfɒ·sfēt). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHATE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.*

I. 586 On neutralizing with caustic soda, a slightly soluble salt, sodium hypophosphate, $H_2Na_2P_2O_6$, separates out.

Hypophosphite (hipo-, həipɒ·sfəit). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHITE. So in F.] A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 13 The hypo-phosphites of potash, soda, and ammonia, are soluble..in highly rectified alcohol. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 66 Hypophosphite salts are monobasic, soluble in water, and easily crystallisable. 1883-4 *Med. Annual* 34/1 While triturating a mixture of Hypophosphite of Lime three parts, and Hypophosphite of Soda one part, [he] was seriously injured by the compound exploding.

Hypophosphoric (hipo-, həipɒsfɒ·sfɒ·rik), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHORIC. So F. *hypophosphorique.*] In *hypophosphoric acid*, $P_2O_2(OH)_4$, a tetrabasic acid, obtained as an odourless liquid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 376 This operation furnishes a..solution of hypophosphoric acid. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 586 Salzer has..shown that in addition to phosphoric and phosphorous acids this liquid contains hypophosphoric acid.

Hypophosphorous (hipo-, həipɒsfɒ·sfɒrəs), *a. Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + PHOSPHOROUS. So F. *hypophosphoreux.*] In *hypophosphorous acid*, an oxygen-acid of phosphorus, PH_3O_2.

1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) II. 12 Hypo-phosphorous or Per-phosphorous Acid .. a viscous fluid, strongly acid and uncrystallizable. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 488 Hypophosphorous acid..was discovered by Dulong in 1816. 1877 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* I. 487 On cooling the solution, the hypophosphorous acid is obtained in the form of a thick very acid liquid.

Hypophrygian, *Anc. Mus.*: see HYPO- 3.

‖**Hypophysis** (hip-, həipɒ·fisis). [a. Gr. *ὑπόφυσις* offshoot, outgrowth (cf. APOPHYSIS, EPIPHYSIS).]

†**1.** *Path.* Cataract in the eye. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypophysis*, a Fault in the Eye, the same as *Hypochyma.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. *Bot.* a. A part of the embryo in angiosperms, from which the root and root-cap are developed.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 515 A cell .. which arises between the end of the pro-embryo and the body of the embryo..is especially to be noted. It is from this that the root is subsequently developed. Hanstein calls it and the tissue which proceeds from it the Hypophysis.

b. 'In mosses, an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. *Anat.* (In full *Hypophysis cerebri*) The pituitary body of the brain.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Hypophy·sial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the hypophysis of the brain.

Hyoplasia–Hypopygium: see HYPO- II.

‖**Hypopyon** (hipō·upiɒn). *Path.* Also erron. **-ion.** [a. Gr. *ὑπόπυον* an ulcer, neut. of *ὑπόπυος* tending to suppuration, f. *πύον* pus, matter.

The erroneous spelling *hypopion* was prob. due to the assumption that the word was a derivative of *ὤψ, ὠπ-* eye; cf. Gr. *ὑπώπιον* a black eye.]

A morbid accumulation of pus in the anterior chamber of the eye (cf. quots.).

[1657 *Physical Dict., Hypogion* [sic], or matter under the cornea, a great inflammation of the eyes with swellings.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypopyon*, a gathering of Matter under the Horney Tunick of the Eye. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 80 Hypopion, or the occupation of one or both chambers of the eye, with a glutinous opake fluid, instead of the true transparent humours. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 19 The absorption of pus is constantly seen in the eye in hypopyon.

Hypoquistis, obs. variant of HYPOCISTIS.

Hyporachis, -radial, etc.: see HYPO- II.

‖**Hyposarca** (hipōsɑ·ukă). *Path. rare.* [med.L. *hyposarca*, a. Gr. *ὑπὸ σάρκα* under the flesh.] A species of dropsy: = ANASARCA.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. lii. (MS. Bodl.), þe furste dropesie hatte lentofleuma..þe secunde hatte yposarca oþer anasarca, and comeþ of distemperaunce of colde and of drynes. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Hyposarca*, the same with Anasarca. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 225 If dropsy affect the parenchyma, it is called œdema, anasarca, or hyposarca.

‖**Hyposcenium** (hipōsī·niŏm, həipɒ-). *Gr. Antiq.* [f. Gr. **ὑποσκήνιον* (on analogy of *προσκήνιον* PROSCENIUM) = *τὰ ὑποσκήνια* the parts beneath the stage, f. *σκήνη* SCENE.] The low wall supporting the front of the stage in a Greek theatre.

[1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 300 At the foot of the Logeon upon the Orchestra was a row of Pillars incompassing a place called the Hyposcenion.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Hyposcenium*,..a partition under the pulpit or logeum of the Greek theatre, appointed for the music. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxii, The hyposcenium had been painted to represent rocks.

‖**Hypospadias** (hipɒspē·diăs, həipɒ-). *Path.* [a. Gr. *ὑποσπαδίας* (Galen) one affected with hypospadias, app. f. *ὑπό* HYPO- I + *σπάειν* to draw.] A congenital malformation consisting in a fissure of the lower wall of the male urethra, the result of arrested development.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Hypospadias consists of an arrest of development of a portion of the lower wall of the urethra. 1884 *Athenæum* 17 May 636/1 He has recorded the occurrence of the malformation termed hypospadias in the males of six successive generations in one family.

Hence **Hypospa·diac, Hypospa·dial, Hypospa·dic** *adjs.*, of the nature of, pertaining to, or affected with hypospadias.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 464/1 A man affected with hypospadiac malformation of the urethra. *Ibid.* 699/1 A hypospadiac male. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 38 Lying between a hypospadial opening and the meatus.

Hyposphagma, -sphene, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypostase (hi·pɒstēs). *rare*⁻¹. [ad. next, or a. F. *hypostase.*] (See quot.)

1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever .. the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

Hypostasis (hip-, həipɒ·stăsis). Pl. **hypostases** (-sīz). [a. late L. *hypostasis*, a. Gr. *ὑπόστασις* (f. *ὑπό* HYPO- I + *στάσις* standing, position, state), lit. that which stands under, hence, sediment; also, groundwork, foundation, subject-matter later, substance, subsistence, existence, reality, essence, personality (see below).

The development of sense, esp. in Metaphysics and Theology, belongs to Neo-Platonic and Early Christian use; the English senses only reflect those established in late Greek. See Chambers *Cycl.* s.v.]

1. *Med.* a. Sediment, deposit; *spec.* that of urine.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv. (Bodl. MS.), By substaunce and colour of vrine & namelich by diuers regions þereof þat physicians clepen ypostasym.] 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, I view'd your urine, and the hypostasis, Thick and obscure, doth make your danger great. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* II. 433 Then put them into a cold place, that its hypostasis may appear. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 118 The Water .. tended to deposit a laudable Hypostasis. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

b. Hyperæmia in dependent organs of the body, caused by subsidence of the blood into these parts.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 193 The prevention and removal of hypostasis in the dependent portions of the lungs. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 961 The skin and internal organs..as well as any post-mortem hypostases, exhibit a bright red colour.

†**2.** Base, foundation, groundwork, prop, support.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* I. iv. 82 The substance, or *hypostasis*, is the foundation, or the unmoveable prop, which upholdeth us. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 46 And is not Faith an Hypostasis and euidence to thee of an infallible inheritance?

3. *Metaph.* That which subsists, or underlies anything; substance: (*a*) as opposed to qualities, attributes, or 'accidents'; (*b*) as distinguished from what is unsubstantial, as a shadow or reflection.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 1 That spirit of life..acteth in all creatures, giving them existence in three—to wit, salt, sulphure, and mercury, in one *hupostasis.* 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 43 It commonly turneth even the souls of its votaries into its own Hypostasis. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 155 The Ante-Nicene as well as Post-Nicene Writers understood the Phrases of Christ's being the Image of God, and express Image of his *Hypostasis.* 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. viii. 130 Either as a property or attribute or as an hypostasis or self-subsistence. 1870 *Outl. Hamilton's Philos.* 170 We cannot think a *quality existing absolutely*, in or of itself; we are constrained to think it as inhering in some basis, substratum, hypostasis, subject or substance.

4. Essence, principle, essential principle.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22 That Plato and his followers held *τρεῖς ἀρχικὰς ὑποστάσεις*, Three Hypostases in the Deity, that were the first Principles of all things, is a thing very well known to all. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* II. Dram. Wks. 1874 III. 276 A scholar .. emptied by old suck-eggs of all that nature gave me, and crumbl'd full of essences, hypostases and other stuff o' their baking. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* I. ii. 7 We know Love is made the first Hypostasis in the Platonic Triad. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 72 Three Hypostases, which are the Three Principles of all things. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 392 God therefore in his absolute state—in his first and highest hypostasis—is neither Existence nor Thought, neither moved nor mutable.

5. *Theol.* Personality, personal existence, person: (*a*) distinguished from *nature*, as in the one 'hypostasis' of Christ as distinguished from his two *natures* (human and divine), (*b*) distinguished from *substance*, as in the three 'hypostases' or 'persons' of the Godhead, which are said to be the same in 'substance'.

[1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 170 Of those [words] which still continue in the state of aliens,.. some seem necessary to be retained .. such are some terms of controversial divinity, as hypostasis.]

a 1529 SKELTON *Col. Clout* 534 And what ipostacis Of Christes manhode is. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 148 b, Those busy heads would for thre persons, saie thre hipostases. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* XVII. 391 The Cofti fearing, that to attribute two natures unto Christ, might be all one, as if they had assigned him two hypostases or persons, to avoid the heresie of the Nestorians, they became Eutichians. 1602 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 49 (Stanf.) By reason of the hypostasis or hypostaticall vnion of his deitie to his humanity. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 43 The Brutall soule is materiall,..not subsisting by it selfe (therefore a beast is not hypostasis, *id est*, a person). 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. i. 2 That two natures could be concentred into one hypostasis (or person). 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 95 There is no confusion of the Humane and Divine Nature in the Hypostasis of Christ. Humane and Divine Nature in the Hypostasis of Christ. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 299 [It] is urged by some to relate .. to the three Hypostases of the Godhead. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 103 The word hypostasis..we now render person. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 46 The eternal beginning of the hypostasis of the Holy Ghost.

6. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 615/2 *Hypostasis*, the suspensor of an embryo.

Hypostasize (hip-, həipɒ·stăsəiz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make into or regard as a self-existent substance or person; to embody, impersonate. Cf. HYPOSTATIZE.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 The power and principle of acidification must be embodied and as it were impersonated and hypostasized in this gas. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* I. 98 The admission of the logos as hypostasized in no respect removed my doubts concerning the Incarnation and the Redemption by the cross. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaissance in Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 202 The products of speculative analysis are hypostasised as divine persons.

Hence **Hypostasiza·tion**, the action of hypostasizing, or regarding as a substance.

1884 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 496/3 The second period [of Plato's philosophy] is marked by the hypostasization of universals.

†**Hypo·stasy.** *Obs. rare.* [Adapted form of HYPOSTASIS: cf. ECSTASY.]

1. = HYPOSTASIS 1.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* lxxiii. 21 The hypostasy is the substance of the uryne. 1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 218 Doe but marke These black Hypostacies; it plainely shewes Mortification generally through the Spirits.

2. = HYPOSTASIS 5.

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Faith* 117 Wheir as in that vnion the rest is an ineffable mysterie, the two natures in Christ to haue one subsistence called & termed an hypostasie. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 58 O the vnsearchable depth of this speciall Hypostasie!

Hypostatic (hipɒ-, həipɒstæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑποστατικ-ός* pertaining to substance, substantial, personal (f. *ὑποστατός* set under, supporting); used as adj. to *ὑπόστασις* HYPOSTASIS; but the medical sense of the English word is not found in Greek.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to substance, essence, or personality (see HYPOSTASIS). *Hypostatic union*: (*a*) the union of the divine and human natures in the 'hypostasis' of Christ; (*b*) the consubstantial union of the three 'hypostases' in the Godhead.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 566 The humane soul of our Saviour Christ Himself..being not partially appointed to that transcendent dignity of its hypostatick union, but by reason of its most faithful adherence to the divine word and wisdom in a pre-existent state. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 25, I sing the Infinite and Finite join'd In Hypostatick Union for Mankind. 1827 HOOK in *Life* I. 118 To state and enforce the Catholic doctrine concerning the Third Person on Whit Sunday and that of the hypostatic union on the Sunday following. 1846 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 85 He who first taught men to speak of an Hypostatic change beneath unchanging forms, may have taught them to use words without meaning. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apost. Creed* i. 17 The doctrine of the hypostatic Trinity.

2. *Path.* Of the nature of hypostasis or excess of blood in dependent parts of the body.

1866-80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 192 Passive hyperæmia occurring in the dependent portions of the lungs is called hypostatic congestion. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 224 The long continuance of the erect position seems to favor the gravitation of blood, and hypostatic hyperæmia of the spine is thereby induced.

Hypostatical (hipɒ-, həipɒstæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = HYPOSTATIC 1.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 154 He being the Word ..did by hypostatical vnion take vpon hym the nature of man. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Hypostaticall*, belonging to substance; or that which consisteth in the substance of a thing. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 310 To the singular number (Jehovah) his essentiall name, noting the unity..is added the plurall (Elohim) his hypostaticall, or subsistentiall name, noting the Trinity. 1656 HOBBES *Answ. Bp. Bramhall* 434 (R.) But the word hypostatical .. is properly used, as I have said before, of the union of the two natures of Christ in one person. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep. (ed. 2) A iij b, I believe the Hypostatical Union, a Trinity of persons in the Unity of Essence. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 377 The hypostatical union is the union of the human nature of our Lord with the divine, constituting two natures in one person.

†**2.** Of or pertaining to the essential principles or elements of bodies; elemental. *Obs.*

1661-80 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 80 They do not pretend by fire alone to separate out of all compound Bodies their Hypostatical Principles. 1676 — *Hist. Colours* Exp. xv, Divers learned men, having adopted the three hypostaticall principles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hypostatical Principles*, a Title given by Paracelsus and his Followers to the three Chymical Principles, viz. Salt, Sulphur and Mercury.

Hence **Hyposta·tically** *adv.*, in a hypostatic manner; in actual substance or personality.

1593 T. BELL *Motives conc. Rom. Faith* (1605) 118 [He] affirmeth the substance of bread to be united to the body of Christ hipostatically. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banq.* 123 God..is hypostatically in Christ: graciously in his Saints: gloriously in Heauen: powerfully in Hell. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* 1747) III. 41 Our Ransom from eternal Punishment being paid with the Blood of one of our own kind, hypostatically united to God. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 154 After a Soul is Hypostatically, that is, Personally united to a Body, their separation is call'd Death. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* (1885) 428/2 Sin was a physical impossibility in the human soul of Christ, because it was hypostatically united to the Divinity.

Hypostatize (hip-, həipɒ·stătəiz), *v.* [f. Gr.

description of a scene, event, or situation, bringing it, as it were, before the eyes of the hearer or reader.

1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 839/2 Under which Hypotyposis or Poesie, who is so blind that seeth not by the Pellican, the doctrine of Christ: and of the Lollardes to be defended against the Church of Rome? *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) I. 32 A Poetical or Prophetical hypotyposis of the destruction or fall of Babylon. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* Introd. (1767) 64 Above all other figures that whereon poets and orators love to dwell is the hypotyposis or lively description. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 387 Simple and suitable language, the effective metaphor, 'the nervous hypotyposis' may be introduced.

Hypovanadic, etc.: see HYPO- II.

Hypoxanthine (hip-, həipɒksæ·nθəin). *Chem.* [f. HYPO- 5 + XANTHINE. Cf. F. *hypoxanthine.*] A nitrogenous substance, $C_5H_4N_4O$, found in the muscle, spleen, heart, etc. of vertebrates, and forming a white crystalline powder; also called SARCINE.

1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 46 This interesting body .. bears so close a resemblance to xanthine or uric oxide, that Scherer has named it hypoxanthine.

attrib. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 96 The precipitate consists of hypoxanthin nitrate and silver oxide; this is to be decomposed with sulphydric acid, and hypoxanthin is precipitated.

Hence **Hypoxa·nthic** *a.*, derived from, or of the nature of, hypoxanthine.

Hypoxylous, Hypozeugma, Hypozoa, -zoic: see HYPO- II.

Hyppe, obs. form of HIP.

Hypped (hipt), *ppl. a.* Also 8 **hyp'd, hypp'd,** 8–9 **hypt.** Now HIPPED, q. v. [f. HYP + -ED.] Affected with hypochondria; morbidly depressed or low-spirited.

c 1710 J. EDWARDS in *Camb. Antiq. Soc. Com.* III. 130 Allmost half of them are Hypt (as they call it), that is, disordered in their brains. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 178 It was the common opinion among his friends that he was hyp'd. 1799 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 296, I .. spent a day with them. They were melancholy and hypped. 1824 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 101, I am much hypt. 1853 MRS. GASKELL *Ruth* Wks. 1863 VI. 200 On a dull Sunday, when people are apt to get hypped if not well amused.

Hyppish (hi·pĭʃ), *a.* Also 8 **hypish.** Now HIPPISH, q. v. [f. HYP + -ISH.] Somewhat depressed or low-spirited.

a 1732 GAY *On Wine* 34 In pensive hyppish mood. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* III. iv. (1734) 335 The constant Complaints, common to Hypish People. 1823 C. WESTMACOTT *Points Misery* 16 The disturbed imagination of the hyppish man.

Hyppo, obs. f. HYPO. **Hyppocon:** see HYPOCON. **Hyps,** pl. of HYP, hypochondria.

Hypsi- (hi·psi), repr. Gr. *ὕψι adv.* on high, aloft, in comb. also = high, lofty. The English words are new formations with *hypsi-* in the latter sense. See also HYPSO-.

Hypsibrachycephalic (hi·psiˌbrækiˌsĭfæ·lik) *a. Ethnol.* [BRACHYCEPHALIC], characterized by having a high and broad skull; pertaining to *Hypsibrachycephali* or races of men so characterized, as the Malay inhabitants of Madura; so **Hypsibrachyce·phalism,** the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls, the combination of brachycephaly with hypsicephaly. **Hypsicephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik) *a.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], characterized by having a high skull, *spec.* one of which the vertical index, or ratio of height to antero-posterior length, is over 75; hence **Hypsice·phaly,** the condition of being hypsicephalic. **Hypsilophodont** (-lɒ·fŏdɒnt) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ὑψίλοφο-ς high-crested (λόφ-ος crest, ridge) + ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth], having the dental characteristics of the genus *Hypsilophodon* of extinct dinosaurian reptiles. **Hypsiprymnine** (-pri·mnəin), **-prymnoid** (-pri·mnoid) *adjs.* [Gr. πρύμνα stern], pertaining to or characteristic of the Marsupial sub-family containing the Kangaroo Rat (*Hypsiprymnus*). **Hypsistenocephalic** (-stenəsĭfæ·lik) *a. Ethnol.* [Gr. στενό-ς narrow + κεφαλή head], characterized by the presence of a high and narrow skull; so **Hy·psistenoce·phalism, Hy·psistenoce·phaly,** hypsistenocephalic character or condition.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* v. 263 It remains to be seen how far the *hypsilophodont modification extended among the *Ornithosscelida*. 1870 — *Crit. & Addr.* (1873) 199 As to the *Didelphia*, .. a true *Hypsiprymnoid form existed at the epoch of the Trias, contemporaneously with a Carnivorous form. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 Certain [skulls] of..New Guinea..are *hypsistenocephalic. 1881 *Academy* 29 Jan. 84 The Fijians are remarkable as the most dolichocephalic people in the world. .. The skulls are eminently hypsistenocephalic, to use Dr. B. Davis's term. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 144 Combinations of dolichocephaly and *hypsistenocephaly.

Hypsiloid (hipsəi·loid, hi·psiloid), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ὑψιλοειδής*, f. *ὖ ψιλόν* UPSILON: see -OID.] Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon, or its Roman equivalents: V-shaped, or U-shaped.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888 W. H. FLOWER in *Anthropol. Jrnl.* 14 Feb. 9 The palatal index of the male..is exceptionally low, viz. 103·8, the general form of the palate being remarkably hypsiloid.

Hypsistarian (hipsistēə·riăn), *a.* and *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [f. Gr. *Ὑψιστάρι-ος* (f. *ὕψιστος* highest; see def.) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to an eclectic sect of the 4th century, so called from worshipping God under the name of the Most High (*ὕψιστος*). *b. sb.* A member of this sect.

1705 W. WALL *Hist. Infant Bapt.* (1845) II. 77 St. Gregory Nazianzen's father was of the religion called Hypsistarian. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The doctrine of the Hypsistarians, was an assemblage of Paganism, Judaism, and Christianity. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1055 *Hypsistarians*, a religious sect living in Cappadocia in the fourth century, .. a singular mixture of Paganism and Judaism.

†**Hypsi·stary.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *Ὑψιστάρι-ος*: see prec.] = prec. sb.

c 1610 *Women Saints* 171 The professors of this base and abiect sect, arrogate .. to themselues the name of Hypsistaries, that is, 'moste highe', and they worship onelie the omnipotent.

Hypso- (hi·pso), repr. rare Gr. *ὑψο-*, used with same force as *ὑψι-* HYPSI-; in modern use, sometimes taken as comb. form of *ὕψος* 'height'. Hence **Hypsocepha·lic** *a.* = HYPSICEPHALIC; so **Hypsoce·phalous** *a.* and **Hypsoce·phaly** (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hy·psodont** *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], of teeth: having high or lengthened crowns with short roots. **Hypsophonous** (hipsɒ·fŏnəs) *a.* [Gr. *ὑψόφωνος* (*φωνή* voice)], 'having a high clear voice' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hypsophyll** (hi·psofil) *Bot.* [Gr. *φύλλ-ον* leaf: repr. Ger. *hochblatt*], a leaf of the inflorescence, a bract or bracteole; hence **Hypsophy·llar, -phy·llary, -phy·llous** *adjs.*

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 176 *Hypsocephalic, elevated skull. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 430/1 Modification of [the selenodont form] from a brachyodont to a *hypsodont type. [1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Hypsophylla*, answers to the German 'Hochblätter', or high leaves, those of the inflorescence, i. e. bracts and the like.] 1895 VINES *Stud. Text-bk.* 76 There are two kinds [of leaves of the sporophore]; those which bear sporangia..termed sporophylls; those which do not bear sporangia, termed *hypsophylls. 1877 BENNETT tr. *Thomé's Struct. Bot.* 86 The bracts or *hypsophyllar leaves, i. e. those leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 546 The mode of insertion of the cataphyllary and foliage-leaves, and very often that of the *hypsophyllary leaves (as for instance that of the spathe)..is generally amplexicaul. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 6 *note*, *Hypsophyllous.

Hypsography (hipsɒ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *ὕψο-ς* height (see HYPSO-) + -γραφια writing, sketching.] That department of geography which deals with the comparative altitude of places, or parts of the earth's surface.

1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 602/3 A further contribution towards the hypsography of Eastern Venetia, by Prof. Giovanni Marinelli. 1888 M. BAKER in *Science* 7 Dec. 280 'Hypsography' and 'topography' are each used for this purpose; but the first refers rather to elevation than to form.

Hence **Hypsogra·phical** *a.*, of or pertaining to hypsography; *hypsographical map*, a map specially designed to exhibit (whether by shading, by contour lines, or by an actual embossed surface) the comparative altitude of places or parts of the earth's surface.

1881 *Academy* No. 455. 65 The map .. almost resembles a hypsographical one, for the Alps and other mountain regions, no less than the valley of the Rhine .. form very conspicuous features upon it. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 149/1 We are thus presented with .. a hypsographical map of Central Europe.

Hypsometer (hipsɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. Gr. *ὕψος* height (see HYPSO-) + -METER. Cf. F. *hypsomètre.*] An instrument for measuring altitudes, consisting essentially of a delicate thermometer, by which the boiling point of water is observed at particular elevations.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/4 Major Pinto recommended the hypsometer and aneroids for altitudes. 1884 *Brit. Almanac* Companion 17 An instrument called the Hypsometer, whose business it is to determine the heights of mountains by means of the boiling-point of water.

Hypsometric (hipsɒme·trik), *a.* [f. prec. or HYPSOMETRY + -IC. Cf. F. *hypsométrique.*] = next.

1845 W. D. COOLEY tr. *Parrot's Ararat* 54 The foregoing is taken from the hypsometric tables of Lindenau, the accuracy of which however seems liable to some doubt. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY *Barometric Hypsometry* Pref., The accuracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instrument may be very considerably increased.

Hypsome·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to hypsometry or the hypsometer; relating to the measurement of altitudes.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hypsometricus*, .. hypsometrical. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xi. 99 Dr. Spruce .. took meteorological and hypsometrical observations throughout the vast region he traversed. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 391 The hypsometrical distribution of the species is carefully given. 1884 *American* VIII. 379 Our hypsometrical knowledge of the..Catskill Mountain region.

Hence **Hypsome·trically** *adv.*, by hypsometrical methods; with the hypsometer.

1849 MRS. SABINE tr. *Humboldt's Aspects Nat.* II. 320, I have constantly .. urged, that the isthmus [of Panama] should be examined hypsometrically throughout its entire length, and more especially where..it joins the continent of South America. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 503 Père Roblet .. had .. surveyed astronomically and hypsometrically the whole of the interior highland province.

Hypsometry (hipsɒ·mĕtri). [f. HYPSOMETER: see -METRY. Cf. F. *hypsométrie.*] The measuring of altitudes; the science which treats of this; also, the subject of this science, the condition of a part of the earth's surface in reference to height above (or depth below) the level of the sea.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iij b, How High or depe, aboue or vnder the leuel of the measurers standing, anything is .., called *Hypsometrie*. 1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) v. § 283 That part of the extra-tropical North Atlantic .. is peculiar as to its hypsometry. 1861-3 DE SCHLAGINTWEIT *Sci. Miss. Ind.* II. (*title*), General Hypsometry of India, the Himalaya, and Western Thibet. 1874 J. D. WHITNEY (*title*) Barometric Hypsometry.

Hypt, obs. form of HYPPED.

Hypural (hip-, həipiū·răl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *ὑπ(ό* HYPO- 2 + *οὐρά* tail + -AL.] Situated beneath the tail; *spec.* in *Ichthyol.* applied to the bones beneath the axis of the tail, which support fin-rays. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* i. 16 In most osseous fishes the hypural bones which support the fin-rays of the inferior division [of the tail] become much expanded. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 84 The hypural is but a union of modified hæmapophyses.

Hyr, obs. form of HER *pron.*, HIRE.

Hyraci-, hyraco- (before a vowel hyrac-), Lat. and Gr. comb. forms respectively of HYRAX. **Hyraciform** (həiræ·sifɒm) *a.* [see -FORM], resembling a hyrax; hyracoid. **Hyracodont** (həiræ·kŏdɒnt) *a.* [Gr. *ὀδοντ-* tooth], having the dentition characteristic of the genus *Hyrax*, and found also in the Rhinoceros and the extinct *Hyracodon*, a rhinoceros-like perissodactyl of the Lower Miocene of North America. **Hyracotherian** (-pi·riăn), **-therine** (-pi·riəin) *adjs.* [Gr. *θηρίον* wild beast], belonging to an extinct genus *Hyracotherium* of perissodactyls of the tapiroid group.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* Nov. 994 It has been from the *Hyracotheriine sub-family that the horse line was derived. [1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 324 *Hyracotherium, so named in consequence of its structural affinities in the size of the orbits, &c., with the Hyrax, was found in the London clay and the lacustrine eocene sand at Kyson.]

Hyracid (həiræ·sid), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Hyracidæ*: see -ID.] Belonging to the family *Hyracidæ*, or its sole genus HYRAX.

Hyracoid (həiə·răkoid), *a.* [f. *hyrac-*, stem of HYRAX + -OID.] Resembling a hyrax; pertaining to or characteristic of the order or sub-order *Hyracoidea*, containing the Hyrax and its congeners.

Hyrald, -eild, var. HEREYELD, *Obs.*

‖ **Hyrax** (həiə·ræks). *Zool.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *ὕραξ, ὕρακ-* shrew-mouse.] A genus of small rabbit-like quadrupeds, containing the DAMAN, 'cony', or rock-rabbit of Syria, an Abyssinian species or sub-species, and the Cape Hyrax or rock-badger (*klipdas*) of South Africa.

The position of the Hyrax in zoological classification has been difficult to fix; it was formerly placed among *Rodentia*, subsequently among *Pachydermata*, and is now made the type of an order or sub-order *Hyracoidea*, which is sometimes associated with *Perissodactyla* (horse, hippopotamus, tapir) and *Proboscidea* (elephant) in an order *Ungulata*. The dentition combines characters of perissodactyls, esp. the rhinoceros, with some others belonging to rodents; and it is now generally regarded as the survivor of an ancient generalized type, to which ungulates, rodents, and insectivora are all related.

1832 *Proc. Sci. & Corresp. Comm. Zool. Soc.* II. 207 This muscle .. occasions the peculiar fulness of the neck in the Hyrax. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 (U. K. S.) The hyrax and the hog tribes do not extend into cold climates. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 The hyrax or coney, which looks like an agouti, or some other rodent... Its nearest living relations are the rhinoceroses; and it must be looked upon as a dwarf rhinoceros with a dash of rodent in its composition, the result of this mixture being an animal which will not fit into any order, and therefore needs a special one all to itself.

Hyrchen, -oun, obs. forms of HURCHEON.

Hyrd(e, obs. ff. HERD, var. HIRD *Obs.* **Hyrdes,** obs. f. *hurds*, HARDS. **Hyrdell,** etc., obs. ff. HURDLE. **Hyre,** obs. f. HAIR, HER *pron.*, HIRE. **Hyrne,** obs. f. HERN, corner. **Hyrone,** obs. f. IRON. **Hyrra-, hyrricano,** obs. ff. HURRICANE. **Hyrse,** obs. f. HIRSE. **Hyrst:** see HIRST, HURST. **Hyrt,** var. HIRD, *Obs.*, household. **Hys,** obs. f. HIS, HISS. **Hyse,** obs. f. HIS, HOISE, ICE. **Hyse-hykylle,** obs. f. ICICLE.

Hyson (həi·sən). [ad. Chinese *hsi-ch'un*, in Cantonese *hei-ch'un*, 'bright spring', the name of coarse green tea. *Young Hyson* is *Yü-ch'ien* = 'before the rains' (so called from the early picking of the leaf), whence a former trade-name *uchain.*] A species of green tea from China. *Young Hyson*, a fine green tea (see above).

1740 R. GRAVES *Euphrosyne* (1776) I. 123 Nor Hyson yet, nor Gallic wines were known. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* IV. 54 He will also buy you..good hyson tea for about 17 livres a pound. 1780 SHERIDAN *Camp* I. i, I'll give you a pound of smuggled hyson. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three

kinds of green tea..one called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves..carefully picked. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 77 Schulong tea is the hyson aromatised with the leaves of the *olea fragrans* (fragrant olive).

Hy-spy (həi spəi). Also **I spy**. A boy's game played in many parts of Great Britain and of the United States, in which a seeker, on discovering one of the hiders, cries 'hy spy!', or 'I spy (such a one)!', upon which all the seekers run back to 'den' pursued by the hider who has thus been 'spied', and who tries to capture one or more of them, so as to add them to the side of the hiders.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* (1870) II. 336, 'I spye', is the usual exclamation at a childish game called 'Hie, spy, hie'. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* lviii, I must come to play at Blind Harry and Hy Spy with them. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 5 The 'I spy', 'halloo', and the marble-ring, And many a game that infancy employs. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Hy spy*, a boy's game.

Hysse, obs. form of HISS, HOISE.

Hyssop (hi·səp). Forms: 1 (h)ysope, ysopo, 3–7 ysope, 4 ysoop, 4–6 ysop, 4–7 isope, 5–6 isop(pe, 6 hisop, hissope, 6–7 hys(s)ope, 7–9 hysop, 6– hyssop. [ad. L. *hyssōpus*, *hyssōpum*, ad. Gr. *ὕσσωπος*, *ὕσσωπον*, app. an eastern word, being represented in Hebrew by אזוב *ēzōb*.

OE. had (*h*)*ysope*, weak fem., also *ysopo* indecl. or with *ysopon* in obl. cases. The ME. *ysope*, *isope*, are identical with the OFr. forms, and continued in use to *c* 1630; the spelling with *h* appears *c* 1550: cf. mod.F. *hysope*, *hyssope*.]

1. A small bushy aromatic herb of the genus *Hyssopus* (N.O. *Labiatæ*); *spec.* the common cultivated species *H. officinalis*, a native of Southern Europe, formerly much used medicinally, esp. in decoctions.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 254 Genim ðas ylcan wyrte & ysopan. *Ibid.* 374 Wið lungen adle, genim .. ysopo. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Ysop is a litel schorte herbe, and groweþ amonge stones, and .. is hoot and drye in þe þridde gre. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 23 Take persole and sawge and ysope bryȝt. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xx. (1870) 281 Isope clenseth viscus fleume. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 19 a, The brothe of Hysop. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 190 Sharpe Isope, good for greene wounds remedies. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxvii. 463 There be diuers sortes of Hyssope. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 48 Two or three sprigs of Hyssop. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, Water with myrrh and hyssop for the finishing lavation.

b. Extended with various qualifications to other plants of the *Labiatæ* and allied orders.

Anise hyssop, *Lophanthus anisatus*. **Bastard hyssop**, *Teucrium Pseudo-hyssopus*. **Giant hyssop**, species of *Lophanthus*. **Hedge hyssop**, species of *Gratiola*, esp. *G. officinalis*. **Water hyssop**, *Herpestis Monnieria*. **Wild hyssop**, *Verbena hastata*. (Miller, *Plant-names*.)

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxviii. 467 Hedge Hyssope is called in Latine Gratiola .. Hedge Hissope is hot and drie of temperature. 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit. Bacon.* 10 Upon the Sea-cliffs in Cornwall grow wilde Hysope, Sage,..and other fragrant Herbs.

2. In Biblical translations and derived use: A plant, the twigs of which were used for sprinkling in Jewish rites; hence, a bunch of this plant used in ceremonial purification, and allusively.

Variously conjectured to be a species of *Satureia*, Marjoram (*Origanum*), or (with more probability) the Thorny Caper (*Capparis spinosa*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 9 [li. 7] Ðu onstrȝdes mec mid ysopan and ic biom ȝeclasnad. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xii. 22 Dippaþ ysopan sceaft on þam blode..and sprengaþ on þæt oferslege and on æȝþer ȝedyre. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (E. E. T. S.) 83 Spræng me mid tare ysope of ðare holi rode. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* l[ii]. 7 Thou shal sprenge me, Lord, with isope, and I shal ben clensid. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LI. iv, With hisop, Lord, thy hisop purge me soe. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 21 The caper plant, the bright green creeper which climbs out of the fissures of the rocks .. has been identified..with the 'hyssop' or 'ezob' of Scripture.

b. Hence, A holy-water sprinkler; an aspergillum. (So med.L. *hyssōpus*.)

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xvii. 132 The mop, or hyssop, with which the Roman Catholic missionaries were wont to scatter the holy drops.

c. With reference to 1 Kings iv. 33, *hyssop* stands as the type of a lowly plant; whence used *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* iv. 33 And he [Solomon] disputide vpon the trees, fro the cedar that is in Liban, vnto the ysoop that goth out of the wal. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 268 The hy ceder of the lybane is conformed to the ysop in oure vale. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Of myself* (1669) 144 That violent Publick storm which .. rooted up every Plant, even from the Princely Cedars to Me, the Hyssop. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 287 Say, botanist, within whose province fall The cedar and the hyssop on the wall. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xx, Tasting how it feels to turn Cedar from hyssop-on-the-wall.

3. Applied in the western U.S. to species of Artemisia (*A. arbuscula*, *tridentata*, *trifida*), also called *sage-bush* or *sage-brush*, which grow on the dry prairies.

1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 79 There is a great quantity of hysop in the vallies. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 29 There are other places .. producing nothing but hyssop and prickly pears. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 116 A species of Artemisia, common on the prairies, and known to the hunters by the name of Hyssop.

4. *Comb.*, as *hyssop-bunch*, *-sprinkler*, *-water*, *-wine*.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 693 Ysope leaues stripped from the stalkes, may bee kept a yeare. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 421 After the same sort is Hyssop wine made, to wit of three ounces .. of Cilician Hyssope cast whole as it is into two gallons of Must, and so let them worke together. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* ix. 13 A hysop-bunch. *a* 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* xvii. (1870) 272 Moses took a hyssop-sprinkler.

Hence † **Hysso·pic** *a.* (see quot.).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hyssopic Art*, a name which Paracelsus gave to chymistry, considered, as that art purifies metals, minerals, &c., in allusion to that text .. 'Purge me with hyssop, and I shall be clean'. 1775 in ASH.

Hyst-: see HIST-.

‖ **Hysteralgia** (histĕræ·ldʒiă). *Path.* Also anglicized **hy·steralgy**. [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *-αλγία*, f. *ἄλγος* pain. Cf. Gr. *ὑστεραλγής* causing pains in the womb. In F. *hystéralgie*.] Pain occurring in the womb; *esp.* neuralgia of the uterus.

1657 *Physical Dict., Hysteralgia*, pain in the belly or womb. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Hysteralgy*, in medicine, a pain in the matrix or womb. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 550 History of a Case of Hysteralgia.

Hence **Hystera·lgic** *a.*

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hysteranthous (histĕræ·nθəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὕστερ-ος* later + *ἄνθ-ος* flower + -OUS. Cf. F. *hystéranthe*.] Of plants: Having the flowers appearing before the leaves.

(Etymologically the word should mean the reverse of this; the correct term would be *hysterophyllous*.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 368 *Hysteranthous*, when leaves appear after flowers. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1.

Hysterectomy (histĕre·ktŏmi). *Surg.* [f. HYSTERO- 1 + Gr. *ἐκτομ-ή* excision (f. *ἐκ* out + *τέμνειν* to cut) + -Y.] Excision of the uterus.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 94 The operation of hysterectomy. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 26 May 1120/3 Now hysterectomy is an accepted operation, the mortality following its performance is small.

‖ **Hysteresis** (histĕrī·sis). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *ὑστέρησις* a coming short, deficiency, f. *ὑστερέειν* to be behind, come late, etc., f. *ὕστερ-ος* late.] The lagging of magnetic effects behind their causes.

1881 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXIII. 22 The change of polarisation lags behind the change of torsion. To this action..the author [J. A. Ewing] now gives the name *Hysteresis*. *Ibid.*, The effects of hysteresis may be wiped out by subjecting the wire to mechanical vibration. 1894–5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Ewing has given the name of *Hysteresis* to the subject of the lag of magnetic effects behind their causes. *Ibid.*, Ewing has also shown that under constant magnetizing force the magnetism will go on slowly and slightly increasing for a long time: this is called magnetic *creeping*, or *viscous hysteresis*.

Hence **Hysteresial** (-ī·siăl) *a.*, of or pertaining to hysteresis.

1894–5 S. P. THOMPSON *Elem. Less. Electr. & Mag.* § 368 Mechanical agitation tends to help the magnetizing forces to act, and lessens all residual and hysteresial effects.

‖ **Hysteria** (histĭə·riă). [mod. medical L., formed as abstract sb. to HYSTERIC. Cf. F. *hystérie* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* A functional disturbance of the nervous system, characterized by such disorders as anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, convulsions, etc., and usually attended with emotional disturbances and enfeeblement or perversion of the moral and intellectual faculties. (Also called colloquially *hysterics*.)

Women being much more liable than men to this disorder, it was originally thought to be due to a disturbance of the uterus and its functions: cf. HYSTERIC and the Ger. term *mutterweh*. Former names for the disease were *vapours* and *hysteric(al) passion*.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 14 Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London. .. Chronic Diseases. .. Hysteria. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s.v., Hiccup is a symptom which attends, in some instances, on hysteria; and now and then it happens, that a fit of hysteria consists of this alone. 1866–80 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 5) 832 The name hysteria, as commonly used, embraces a multiplicity of morbid phenomena. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 75 (1879) 79 Hysteria; a state of the Nervous system which is characterized by its peculiar excitability, but in which there is no such fixed tendency to irregular action as would indicate any positive disease.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Morbidly excited condition; unhealthy emotion or excitement.

1839 POE *Wks.* (1884) I. 132 (Stanf.) An evidently restrained *hysteria* in his whole demeanour. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 256 Those of us who dislike literary hysteria. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Serv.* 119 A wave of humanitarian hysteria capable of wrecking any Government we have ever had.

Hysteric (histe·rik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 **historic**(k. [ad. L. *hysteric-us*, ad. Gr. *ὑστερικ-ός* belonging to the womb, suffering in the womb, hysterical (f. *ὑστέρα* womb), esp. in *ὑστερικὴ νοῦσ*, *ὑστερικὰ πάθη*, *hysterica passio* (see infra, 1). For the application of the word, see note to HYSTERIA 1. Cf. F. *hystérique* (recorded 1568).]

A. *adj.*

1. = HYSTERICAL A. 1. *Hysteric passion*: hysteria.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 25 The Plague is a poyson ..which retained in Histerick women [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Vapours*, .. the Disease called otherwise Hysterick, or Hypochondriack Fits, or Melancholy. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 377 Such as are Hypochondriacal and Hysterick. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 401 Swediaur..affirms that men may labour under the hysteric passion as well as women. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxxviii, An hysteric or paralytic patient.

2. = HYSTERICAL A. 2.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxxvi, The united pangs .. produced a sort of hysteric laugh. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, Misses and Ma'ams piping hysteric changes on Juliets and Dorindas, Pollys and Ophelias. 1832 *Fair of May Fair* III. *Hearts & Diamonds* viii. 35 Her voice was broken by hysteric sobs. 1889 R. ST. J. TYRWHITT in *Univ. Rev.* 15 Feb. 251 Professor Ruskin curses all field sports ..with the hysteric passion of his later days.

† 3. Of medicines: Having the property of curing hysteria; good for diseases of the uterus (see HYSTERIA 1, *note*). *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 609/2 Any proper Hysterick or Cephalick Water, or Decoction. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Waters*, *Hysteric-Waters*, are those proper to strengthen the matrix, or womb, and remedy the disorders that befal it. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 257 Walnuts are cordial and hysterick, and gently sudorifick.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A remedy for hysteria; a medicine efficacious in uterine disorders. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 92 We must first make use of aperient Hystericks. 1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 The Corymbiferous kind, are either Stomachicks, Hystericks, or Vermifuges. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. xxvi. (1760) 189 This composition is .. excellently adapted to the Intention of an Hysteric.

2. One subject to hysteria.

1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 100 Physicians have proved this to be the Case in common Hysterics and Epileptics. 1892 *Athenæum* 21 May 661/2 We have met the shepherdess of Domremy as strategist.. as saint, as hysteric, and lastly..as spiritualistic medium.

3. *pl.* **Hysterics** [= Gr. *τὰ ὑστερικά*] (also *sing.*). A familiar equivalent of HYSTERIA, but chiefly = hysterical fits or convulsions; hence (*β*) in sing.: A convulsive fit of laughter or weeping.

1727 SWIFT *To a very young Lady*, Those wives, who, when their husbands are gone a journey, must have a letter every post upon pain of fits and hysterick. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xiii. 101 The woman ..was taken out of the coach in violent hysterick. 1818 BYRON *Juan* I. clxii, Sobs, And indications of hysterics.

β. 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 76, I found Harriet in a strong hysteric. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* IX. iv, He was thought to weep from hypocrisy, when in truth it was the hysteric of over-wrought and irritable emotion. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owlst.* 145 To control a fit of nerves, or a rising hysteric. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vii. 245 The lowly Maria fell into a sort of hysteric of fright, lamentation, and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace.

Hence **Hystericism** (histe·risiz'm) [cf. F. *hystéricisme*], the state or condition of being hysterical; hysteria. **Hystericize** (histe·risəiz) *v. intr.*, to go into hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 394 Why then must Hystericism and Hypochondriacism be confusedly jumbl'd together? 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Hystericismus*,..the same as *Hysteria*: the presence or existence of hysterical affection: hystericism. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 3/1 The Newest Woman queens it here In all her last uncomely guises; A screaming Sisterhood severe Hystericises.

Hysterical (histe·rikăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of hysteria; affected with or suffering from hysteria. † *Hysterical passion*: hysteria. *Hysterical fever*: see quot. 1822–34.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 326 Hysterical women, that is, such as are in fits of the mother. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Clavus*, Dr. Sydenham calls such a Pain in the top of the Head of Hysterical Persons, *Clavus Hystericus*. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygëia* ix. 184 The epileptic, the hysterical, the hypochondriac. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x, The unfortunate young woman..finally fell into a hysterical fit. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 688 It [mild typhus] has sometimes been denominated *hysterical fever*. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 72 Hysterical girls are very apt to lose their appetite for a time.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Characterized by convulsive emotion or excitement such as marks hysteria; morbidly emotional or excited. (Said freq. of convulsive fits of laughter or weeping.)

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 9 Those weaker Hysterical People whose Spirits are of so fine a Make. 1817 J. M'LEOD *Voy. Alceste* I. (ed. 3) 14 The men [of the Brazils], in their exterior appearance, are a squalid, hysterical, grim-looking tribe. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. vii. V. 83 This of Pisek was but one of the many unwise hysterical things poor Broglio did. 1897 F. N. MAUDE *Volunt. v. Compuls. Serv.* 125 A misdirected outbreak of hysterical humanitarianism.

B. *sb.* † 1. = HYSTERIC B. 1. *Obs.*

1649 CULPEPPER *Lond. Disp., Key Galen* II. viii. (1653) 310 Such Medicines as provoke the Terms, or stop them when they flow immoderately, are properly Hystericals. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xv. 359 Hystericals are such things as are appropriated to the Womb, and these are most of them Cephalicks.

2. *pl.* = HYSTERIC B. 3. *rare.*

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 472/1 Since Father O'Shaughnessy cured aunt Katey's old pig of the hystericals. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* XXIV, Most astonished..to see a lassie that never gave him a kind word in her life .. greet and greet at his going, till she vanished away into hystericals.

Hysterically (histe·rikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a hysterical manner; in a fit of hysterics.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 305 Whensoever the Spirits being Hysterically confined, do not flow in plentifully. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 78, I was laughing hysterically all the time. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 234 The Protector himself then addressed them wildly, passionately, hysterically. 'He would not fall alone', he said.

Hystericky (histe·riki), *a. U.S. colloq.* [f. HYSTERIC + -Y.] Inclined to, subject to, or characteristic of hysteria; hysterical.

1857 O. W. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* xi. (1891) 129 And that queer woman, the Deacon's mother,—there's where she gets that hystericky look. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* (in *Times* 1 Nov.), A Secretary of State who in an emergency scolds like an hystericky woman is not a safe man for any President.

Hysteriform (histe·rifɔm), *a.*¹ *Path.* [f. HYSTERI-A + -FORM.] Resembling or having the aspect of hysteria.

1851 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 138 General nervous excitement which sometimes rises to the point of hysteriform spasm.

Hysteriform (histe·rifɔm), *a.*² *Bot.* [f. *Hysteri-um* (see below), f. Gr. *ὕστερος* later: see -FORM.] Having the form or character of the genus *Hysterium* of ascomycetous fungi, growing on decayed wood, branches, leaves, etc.

‖ **Hysteritis** (histərəi·tis). *Path.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *ὑστέρ-α* womb + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the uterus; metritis.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 12 That the appearances..in cases of hysteritis and puerperal fever, are widely different.

Hystero-¹ (hi·stĕro), before a vowel **hyster-** (as in *hysteralgia*), combining form of Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb. Used in medical terms of recent formation with the senses: a. Of the womb, uterine, as in *hystero-colic, hystero-paralysis, -phthisis.* b. Accompanied or associated with hysteria, hysterical (see HYSTERIA 1 *note*), as *hystero-catalepsy, -epilepsy* (whence *hystero-epileptic* adj.), etc.

Hysterocele (hi·stĕrosīl) *Path.* [Gr. *κηλή* tumour], a hernia containing the uterus or some part of it. **Hysterocystic** (hi·stĕro,si·stik), *a. Path.* [Gr. *κύστις* bladder], pertaining to the uterus and the bladder. ‖ **Hysterodynia** (-dəi·niă) *Path.* [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], pain of the womb (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hy·stero-e·pilepsy,** a form of hysteria characterized by the occurrence of convulsions more or less resembling those of epilepsy; occurring chiefly among females, especially of the Latin races (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Hy·stero-epile·ptic** *a.* and *sb.* ‖ **Hysteroma·nia** *Path.*, an old name for nymphomania; also = hysterical insanity (*Ibid.*). **Hysterometer** (histĕrɒ·mĭtəɹ) *Surg.* [-METER], an instrument for ascertaining the size of the womb; a uterine sound (Mayne 1855); hence **Hystero·metry,** the use of the hysterometer (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Hysteropexy** (hi·stĕro-peːksi) *Surg.* [Gr. *-πηξία* fixing], the operation of supporting the womb in a case of prolapsus. **Hysterophore** (hi·stĕrofōəɹ) *Surg.* [Gr. *-φορος* bearing], a pessary for supporting the uterus. ‖ **Hysteropto·sis** *Path.* [Gr. *πτῶσις* falling], falling of the womb, *prolapsus uteri* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), **Hysterocele,* the Rupture or falling down of the Womb. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysterocystic. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hysterocystic retention,* retention of urine during pregnancy from pressure or stretching of the neck of the bladder by the enlarged womb. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 601/1 *Hystero-epilepsy, a nervous disease of women. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 734 The perfection of mimicry reached by the hypnotized *hystero-epileptic. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5/2 The mortality from ovariotomy, hysterectomy, *hysteropexy, and exploratory incisions is high.

Hystero-² (hi·stĕro), combining form of Gr. *ὕστερος* later, latter, inferior, as in *hysterogenetic, hysterology,* etc.

Hysterogenetic (hi·stĕro,dʒĭne·tik), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ὑστερο-* HYSTERO-² + GENETIC.] = next. (Opposed to *protogenetic.*)

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 201 Hysterogenetic reservoirs of this category arise in old masses of tissue. *Ibid.* 526 The spaces filled with resin..are subsequent, hysterogenetic products of disorganization.

Hysterogenic (hi·stĕro,dʒe·nik), *a.*¹ *Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-genic*; cf. *protogenic,* etc.] Of later origin or formation; applied to intercellular spaces formed in older tissues.

1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 99 *note,* Those [intercellular spaces] formed in older tissues [are called] hysterogenic.

Hysteroge·nic, *a.*² *Path.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + -GENIC.] Producing hysteria; relating to the production of hysteria. So **Hystero·genous** *a.*, in same sense; **Hystero·geny,** the production of hysteria.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Hysterogenic..Hysterogenous.* 1886 F. W. H. MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Res.* Oct. 127 *note,* I must adopt from the French the word .. *hysterogeny* for the production of hysterical states. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 737 The so-called 'hysterogenic' and 'hypnogenic' pressure points. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 532 The presence of other hysterical symptoms, such as hemi-anæsthesia..hysterogenic zones, contraction in the field of vision.

Hysteroid (hi·stĕroid), *a.* [Irreg. f. HYSTER-IA + -OID.] Resembling or having the form of hysteria. So **Hysteroi·dal** *a.*

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 12), *Hysteroid,*.. resembling hysteria; as a hysteroid disease, symptom, &c. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 738 The undoubted greater prevalence of hysteroid symptoms among the Latin..races. 1887 *Med. News* (U.S.) 8 Jan. 37 Their value is much diminished by the unmistakable hysteroidal impress which they bear. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 756 No one who has not been to Paris, and seen the hysteroid condition in its extreme development, can realise fully this form of neurosis.

† **Hy·sterolite.** *Min. Obs.* Also *erron.* **hysterio-**. [f. Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *λίθος* stone, from its fancied appearance. Cf. F. *hystérolithe.*] A fossil shell: see quot. 1854.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysterolithus,* a sort of Stone.] 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* v. 244 Petrifactions, as hysteriolites, mytilites, &c. are found in it [rubble stone]. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 229 Orthis Striatula: internal casts of this fossil were called *hysterolites* by old authors.

† **Hystero·logy**¹. *Obs. Gram.*, etc. [ad. late L. *hysterologia,* a. Gr. *ὑστερολογία,* f. *ὑστερο-,* HYSTERO-² + *λόγος* speech. Cf. F. *hystérologie.*] = HYSTERON PROTERON. (See also quot. 1842.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Historologie,* an altering of the order of speech, by placing that after that should be before. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xi. 129 These Notes are..never used to manifest an hysterology, or transposition of things. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 156 Here therefore is an Hysterology in the Cortex. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.,* etc. s.v., Some comprehend the figure usually called anticlimax..under the name Hysterology.

Hysterology² (histĕrɒ·lŏdʒi). *Med.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + -LOGY.] A treatise on the uterus.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysterologia,* .. term for a treatise or dissertation on the womb, its functions, etc.: hysterology. 1880 E. N. CHAPMAN (*title*) Hysterology, a Treatise, Descriptive and Clinical, on the Diseases and Displacements of the Uterus.

‖ **Hysteron proteron** (hi·stĕrɒn prɒ·tĕrɒn), *sb.* (*a.* and *adv.*) [late L. (Servius), a. Gr. *ὕστερον πρότερον,* the latter (put as) the former; called also *πρωθύστερον* (f. *πρῶτος* first), and *ὑστερολογία* (see HYSTEROLOGY¹).]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which the word or phrase that should properly come last is put first.

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* 476 In these woordes, 'Take ye: Eate ye: This is my Bodie', They have founde a Figure called Hysteron Proteron. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii[i.] (Arb.) 181 Another manner of disordered speach.. we call it in English prouerbe, the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it *Histeron proteron,* we name it the Preposterous..as he..said: 'My dame that bred me vp and bare me in her wombe.' Whereas the bearing is before the bringing vp. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysteron Proteron,* a preposterous manner of speaking or writing, expressing that first which should be last. 1883 MARCH *A.S. Gram.* 141 Transposition .. of clauses [is called] hysteron-proteron.

† 2. Inversion of the natural or logical order; as by placing the conclusion before the premisses, etc.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Inverted Method, is when particulars are disposed before universals: also, when the parts..are not handled after the same order, by which they were laid downe, which is called Hysteron Proteron.

3. *generally.* The position or arrangement of things in the reverse of their natural or rational order; 'putting the cart before the horse'; topsy-turvydom.

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* To Rdr. PP iv, Contrariwise vsing Hysteron Proteron..as I haue heard say of a gentleman who .. would not begin his meale with potage, but insteed of cheese would eat his potage last. 1648-99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* I. lxxxv, How wild A Hysteron Proteron's this, which Nature crosses, And far above the top the bottom tosses.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1646 *Unhappy Game Scotch & Eng.* 14 Those jugling Husteron Proteron trickes. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 418 Shall Christians be like that Histeron-Proteron-Herb, which Physicians as foolishly call *Filius ante Patrem?* *a*1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. (1740) 88 This *hysteron proteron* Stuff, Causes without Effects, and Effects before Causes.

† C. as *adv.* By or with an inversion of the natural order of things; topsy-turvy; vice versa.

1600 W. WATSON *Quodlibets Relig. & State* (1602) 47 The Catholicke religion will be vtterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne Hysteron Protheron. 1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quar.* I. i. C iij, Wisemen begets fooles, and fooles are the fathers To many wise Children. Histeron, Proteron, A great scholler may beget an Ideot, And from the plow tayle may come a great scholler.

Hence **Hy·stero-pro·terize** *v. intr.,* to use hysteron proteron.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in Southey *Life Wesley* (1846) I. 324 We must explain the force of the horse by the motion of the cart-wheels, and hystero-proterize with a vengeance!

Hysterophytal (hi·stĕrɒ·fităl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Hysterophyta* (see next) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; fungal.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 63. 81 Fungi may be defined as Hysterophytal or Epiphytal Mycetals, deriving nutriment, by means of a mycelium, from the matrix. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 6.

Hysterophyte (hi·stĕrɒfəit). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *hysterophytum,* pl. *-phyta* (Fries 1821), f. Gr. *ὑστέρα* womb + *φυτόν* plant: see quot. 1855.] A plant of the class *Hysterophyta* or *Fungi*; any fungus growing upon, and deriving its nourishment from, organic matter.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Hysterophytum,* applied by Fries to mushrooms..because, according to him, they cannot grow but at the cost of some organized body living or dead, which serves them in some sort for a womb; a hysterophyte.

‖ **Hysterosis** (histĕrō·sis). *Gram.* and *Rhet.* [med. or mod.L., f. Gr. *ὕστερος* later, after such words as *anadiplosis,* etc.] = HYSTERON PROTERON.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 *note,* Hysteron Proteron, Hysterosis, Hysterologia. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 15 He speakes by Hysterosis or Anachronisme (a figure much vsed in Historie, yea euen in the Bible). *a* 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revelation* xxi. (1680) 641 There will hardly be found any such hysterosis or hysterologia in one and the same explicatory prophesie.

Hysterotome (hi·stĕrŏtoum). *Surg.* [f. HYSTERO-¹ + Gr. *-τόμος* cutting, cutter. So mod.F. *hystérotome.*] An instrument for performing hysterotomy.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 96 Hysterotomes and Instruments for Paracentesis Uteri. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Aug., We will not fight with the pen against lancets, and probes, and hysterotomes, and the tremendous armoury of the surgical cutlers.

Hysterotomy (histĕrɒ·tŏmi). *Surg.* [mod.L. *hysterotomi-a,* f. HYSTERO-¹ + Gr. *-τομία* cutting. Cf. F. *hystérotomie.*] The operation of cutting into the uterus; the Cæsarean section; also excision, or dissection, of the uterus.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Hysterotomia,* an Anatomical Dissection of the Womb.] 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 353 Hysterotomy, or the Cesarean Section was performed upon a woman at Rochdale. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 206/1 Stark performed hysterotomy successfully for a tumour.

‖ **Hystriciasis** (histrisəi·ăsis). *Path.* [f. L. *hystric-em,* after *elephantiasis*: see -ASIS.] (See quot.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Hystriciasis,* a disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect, like porcupine quills. An account..is to be seen in the *Philosophical Transactions,* No. 424 (1732).

Hystricid (histri·sid). *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *Hystricid-æ,* f. *hystrix, hystric-em,* a. Gr. *ὕστρις, ὑστριχ-,* porcupine: see -ID.] A rodent of the family *Hystricidæ*; a porcupine.

So **Hy·stricine** *a.*, pertaining to the sub-family *Hystricinæ.*

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 416/2 In the Sciurine and Hystricine Rodents the tibia and fibula are distinct.

Hystricism (hi·strisiz'm). *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *hystricismus,* f. *hystrix* porcupine.] The porcupine disease, an extreme form of ichthyosis (*ichthyosis hystrix*), in which the epidermis is covered with horny prominences.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 in F. P. FOSTER *Med. Dict.* 1960.

Hystricomorph (hi·strikɒmɔ̄f). *Zool.* [f. Gr. *ὕστριξ, ὑστριχ-,* L. *hystric-,* stem of *hystrix* (see HYSTRICID) + Gr. *-μορφος* shaped (*μορφή* form).] A member of the *Hystricomorpha,* a primary division of Rodents including the porcupine and its congeners. So **Hy·stricomo·rphic, -mo·rphine** *adjs.,* of, belonging to, or having the characters of the *Hystricomorpha.*

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 423 The hystricomorphs (porcupines, Guinea-pigs and capybaras), which are now confined to the southern hemisphere. 1894 *Athenæum* 31 Mar. 415/3 A paper on the hystricomorphine and sciuromorphine rodents.

Hyt, obs. form of HIT, IT.

Hyte (həit), *a. Sc.* [Of obscure origin: cf. GYTE.] Crazy; mad.

1721 RAMSAY *Ep. to R. H. B.* iii, The cauldrife carlies.. gathering gear gang hyt and gare. 1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* x, The witching curs'd delicious blinkers Hae put me hyte.

Hyte, obs. form of HAIT *int.*

Hythe, variant spelling of HITHE, harbour.

Hyther, obs. f. HITHER. **Hyve,** obs. f. HIVE.

Hywe, obs. form of HUE.

I.

I (əi), the ninth letter and third vowel of the Roman alphabet, going back through the Greek *Iota* to the Semitic *Yod.* The simple form I of the character in Greek from about 500 B. C., and in the Roman alphabet, was reduced from a more complex Early Greek form ⟨, which originated in the Phœnician Ƶ. The Semitic letter represents a consonant (= English Y in *yellow*, *yoke*, etc.), but this forms diphthongs with preceding *a* and *e*, and 'quiesces' in a preceding *i*, making long *ī*. It is thus, in the body or at the end of a word, often an indication of the vowel *ī*; and it was adopted as the symbol of the *i* vowel by the Greeks, who had no *y* consonant. In the Latin alphabet, on the other hand, it was used with both values, viz. that of *i* vowel (long and short), and *y* consonant, as in *ibīdem*, *ībis*; *iacui*, *Iupiter*, *Iouis.* Even when the consonant passed in Romanic from the sound of Y to that of 'G soft' (Italian *gi-*, Eng. and OF. *j*), and subsequently, in some languages, to other sounds, it continued for many centuries to be expressed by the same letter as the vowel I, with which it had no longer phonetic relations. At length, after 1600 (in England chiefly 1630–1640), a differentiation was made, the consonant being expressed by the character J j, in its origin merely a variant form of I i, used in certain positions; for the history of which see the next letter J. The result is that, in the modern development of the Roman alphabet, the ninth letter has been split into two, I and J; and I remains only a vowel.

The original value of the Græco-Roman I vowel when long was that of the 'high-front-narrow' vowel of Bell's scale, which the letter still has in all the continental languages, and in some English words thence adopted, as Lou*i*sa, mach*i*ne, cl*i*que, cas*i*no, a sound which in native English words is now normally represented by *ē*, *ee*, in *be*, *see*, *mete*, *meet.* The short *i* was doubtless originally the true 'short' of the same sound, the 'narrow' *i* in French *fini*, Italian *fortissimo*; but, in Teutonic, the short vowel represented by *i* has probably always been the corresponding 'wide' vowel (i), as in English f*i*nny, m*i*ss*i*ng. Thus, our current sound of short *i* in h*i*m, *i*t, has, apparently, come down unchanged from OE. times. Long *i*, on the other hand, has undergone a great change, having about the beginning of the modern period changed into a diphthong with *i* as its second element. This evidently arose from the practice of beginning the utterance of the long vowel before the vocal organs had quite attained the very close position of long (*ī*), so that the sound began with an opener and less definite vowel quality, which tended in use to become more and more distinct from the second element. The exact quality of the first element at present is difficult to fix: it varies greatly in different localities and in different individuals. We have symbolized the diphthong by (əi), taking the first element as the 'mid-mixed-wide' vowel of Melville Bell's scale, the general 'obscure vowel' of English; but some phonetists take it as the 'mid-back' or the 'low-mixed' vowel, wide or narrow; and it may be heard locally as the 'mid-front' and 'low-front' wide or narrow. This diphthongization of original long *ī* is not peculiar to English, but has taken place also in German and Dutch. The difference is that in English the old simple vowel symbol is retained for the new diphthong, while in German and Dutch this is expressed by the new diphthongal symbols *ei* and *ij* (formerly *y*): cf. OE., OHG., OLG. *mīn* with Eng. *mine*, Ger. *mein*, Du. *mijn*, formerly *myn.*

In addition to the two normal modern English values (i) and (əi), the letter *i* has others, due either to the disturbing influence of a following *r*, to the retention by foreign words of their foreign sounds, or to the obscuring effect of absence of stress in certain positions. The sounds that occur in stressed syllables are the following:

1. i in h*i*t (hit).	4. ɜ̄ in f*i*r (fɜ̄ɹ).
2. əi „ *i*ce (əis).	5. *ī* „ p*i*que (pīk).
3. əiə „ h*i*re (həiəɹ).	6. īə „ em*i*r (emīə·ɹ).

All these may occur also in unstressed syllables, which have besides

7. ə in nad*i*r (nēⁱ·dəɹ),
8. ĭ „ trin*i*ty (tri·nĭti),

the last a slightly dulled power of (i) nearly = (ė).

The combination *ie* has the value of No. 2 in d*ie*, d*ie*s, d*ie*d, etc.; of Nos. 5 and 6 in f*ie*ld, ch*ie*f, gr*ie*ve, p*ie*r, grenad*ie*r, etc.; exceptionally that of (e) in fr*ie*nd, (i) in s*ie*ve. Finally, and unstressed, it has that of simple (i), as in aer*ie*, cit*ie*s, pit*ie*d.

The combinations *ai*, *ei*, *oi* represent diphthongs in Is*ai*ah (əizai·ă), *ai*sle (əil), *ei*der (əi·dəɹ), *oi*l (oil), etc.; but *ai*, *ei* merely represent *ē*ⁱ, ēə, *ī* or īə in *ai*m (ēⁱm), *ai*r (ēəɹ), r*ei*n (rēⁱn), f*ei*nt, h*ei*r (ēəɹ), rec*ei*ve, rec*ei*pt, L*ei*th (līþ), w*ei*r (wīəɹ), etc.

Before another vowel in the suffixes *-ian*, *-ier*, *-ion*, *-ious*, etc., *i* has often the consonantal value of *y*, or a value which readily passes into it: e.g. Christ*ian*, cloth*ier*, court*ier*, mill*ion*, on*ion*, un*ion*, cop*ious*, prev*ious*; after certain consonants, this *y* value is merged in the consonant, which it palatalizes, as in spac*i*ous (spēⁱ·ʃəs), na*ti*on (nēⁱ·ʃən), sol*di*er (sōᵘ·ldʒəɹ), fus*i*on (fiū·ʒən), Pers*i*a (pɜ̄ɹʃă), hos*i*er (hōᵘ·ʒəɹ), fa*shi*on (fæ·ʃən).

The minuscule or 'small letter' i is now surmounted by a dot. This is no original part of the letter, but is derived from a diacritic mark, like an acute accent, used to particularize the ı in positions in which it might have been taken merely for the stroke of another letter. It appears to have begun in Latin MSS. about the 11th c. with the *ii* in such words as *ingenii*, and to have been thence extended to *i* in contiguity with *m*, *n*, or *u*, and finally to have been used with *i* in all positions. The accent form of the mark, seen in Caxton's type and in modern German, was in 15th c. handwriting often developed into a long curved flourish; but in books printed in Roman type it was reduced to the round dot now in use. In chirography, the dot still largely serves its original purpose of indicating the *i*; hence the phrase *to dot the i's.*

The same cause that led to the dotting of *i* contributed largely to the formation of *j*, originally merely a lengthened or tailed *i* used finally as a more distinctive form, especially when two *i*'s came together, as in *ingenij*, or in the numerals ij, iij, viij, etc.; also to the substitution of *y* for *i*, especially in contiguity with *m*, *n*, *u*, etc., or when final. In English it became at length a kind of scribal canon that *i* must not be used as a final letter, but must in this position be changed to *y*; but in inflected forms, where the *i* was not final, it was retained; hence our current spellings, *city*, *cities*; *holy*, *holier*, *holiest*; *carry*, *carries*, *carried*, *carrier*; *weary*, *wearisome*, etc. In modern English no native word ends in *i*; in alien or adopted words so ending, the *i* is usually pronounced (əi) in *cirri*, *foci*, *magi*, and other Latin plurals, also in *Rabbi*, *Rabboni*, *Eli*, *Levi*, and other Hebrew names, but as (i) in *alkali*, *Cadi*, *Mahdi*, and other foreign words of recent adoption.

I. 1. Illustrations of the literary use of the letter: **a.** simply. (The plural appears as *I*s, *I*'s, *i*s, *i*'s.) *I per se*, or *I per se I*, the letter *I* by itself forming a word, esp. the pronoun *I.* Also *fig.* esp. in *Dot of* (*on*) *an* i, *to put the dots on the* i'*s*, *to dot the* (*one's*) i'*s*: see DOT *sb.*¹ 5 b, *v.*¹ 1 b.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* iii, Of þam [stafum] syndon fif *vocales*, þæt synd clypjendlice: *a, e, i, o, u.* *Ibid.*, Gyf þu cwyst nu *iudex*, þonne byð se *i* consonans. *c* 1450 *Poem agst. Friars* i. (*Rel. Antiq.* I. 322) With an I. and an O. thai pray-sen not Seynt Poule. *Ibid.* ii, With an O. and an I. men weven that thai wede. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* (in Palsgr. 899), Ye shal pronounce.. your *i*, as sharpe as can be. 1552 HULOET Q iv, I Letter is as wel a consonante as a vowell. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman* II. III. ii. II. 226, I only was compleat; I was *I per se I*; I was like a Rule, without exception. 1669 W. HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 95 Our vulgar (*i*) as in (*stile*) seems to be..a Dipthong..composed of *a*, *i*, or *e*, *i*, and not a simple Original Vowel. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 240 No English Word ends in I, but has always an E after it, as *easie* .. tho' now *ie* is frequently changed into *y*. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., That verse in Virgil, Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt; which abounds in *i*'s. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xvi. 317 It is but a logical breathing: a logical dot on a logical *i.* 1892 BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 2 Ch. Div. 486 He must .. have full notice. But there is no regulation as to what t's are to be crossed or what i's are to be dotted in the notice to be given.

b. Representing Gr. *ἰῶτα*, IOTA: see JOT.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. v. 18 Oþþæt ᵹeleoreþ heofun and eorþe, an i [Vulg. *iota unum*] eþþa an holstæfes ne ᵹelioreþ from ae. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Ibid., An i oððe an prica.

2. *Comb.* **I-dot**, the dot of an *i*; **I-bar**, **I-beam**, **I-iron**, **I-rail**, an iron bar, rail, etc., the section of which is like the letter **I**.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Angle-iron*, Other forms are known as Z-iron, I-iron, etc. *Ibid.* 1195, *I-rail*, a double-headed rail with flanges on each side above and below; on the foot and tread. 1890 GORDON *Foundry* 69 A ceaseless hoisting and swinging and lowering of angle-bar, I bar, Z-bar, or other bar gliding into its appointed place. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 23 They were identical to .. the position of an i-dot.

II. 3. Used, like other letters of the alphabet, to denote serial order; marking, e. g. the ninth sheet of a book, or quire of a MS., etc.

4. In *Logic*, the symbol of a particular affirmative.

1552 T. WILSON *Logike* 54 b, A dooeth affirme: E dooeth deny, whiche are bothe vniuersall: I dooth affirme, O dooth deny, whiche we particular call. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Log.* 262 The Vowels..signifie the qualities, and quantities of the premisses. A. An universall affirmative. E. An universall negative. I. A particular affirmative. O. A particular negative. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 14 If I be false; A is false, E true, O true.

5. The Roman numeral symbol for One.

This was not originally the letter, but a single line denoting unity. It is repeated for the units up to 3 (II, III), formerly, as still on a dial-plate, to 4 (IIII). These are added to symbols of higher numbers, as VI = 6, XII = 12, XXIII = 23, LI = 51, CII = 102, etc. Prefixed to V and X, it diminishes them by 1: IV = 4, IX = 9. (In ME. MSS. and early printed books these symbols are very frequent instead of the corresponding words, being usually written with a point before and after, thus, 'he hadde . IIII . C. knyghtes'.)

1450 W. SOMNER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 He, with ij or iij of his men. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., I, in the ordinary Roman way of numbering, signifies one; and when repeated, signifies as many units as it is repeated times.

6. *Math.* In Higher Algebra, *i* or ι is often used for the imaginary quantity $\sqrt{-1}$, square root of minus one. In Quaternions, *i*, *j*, *k* are symbols of vectors, as distinguished from scalars.

III. Abbreviations.

I. = various proper names, as Isaac, Isabella, India, etc.; formerly also = Jesus. I (*Chem.*) = Iodine. I (*Zool.*) in dental formulæ = incisor. †*i.* the earlier equivalent of *i.e.* = *id est* (L.) that is (to say). *i. h. p.* (*Mech.*) = indicated horse power. See also I H S, and I O U in their alphabetical places.

c 1265 *Voc. N. Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 554/3 *Artimesie*,

i. mugwrt, *i.* merherbarum. 1641 FRENCH *Distillation* (1651) i. 40 Then invert it (*i*) turn it upside down. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 3. 45 He dwelt in Pethor by the river, i.e. saith the Chaldee Paraphrast, in Peor of Syria by Euphrates. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In abbreviatures and ciphers *I* frequently represents the whole word Jesus. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 26 Under favourable conditions, i.e. in the perfect State. 1894 *Times* 20 Sept. 4/6 With an expenditure of 110 i.h.p.

I (əi), *pers. pron., 1st sing. nom.* Forms: see below. [OE. *ic* = Goth., OFris., OLG. (Fris., LG., Du.) *ik*, OHG. *ih* (MHG., mod.G. *ich*), ON. *ek*, *eg* (Norw. *eg*, Sw. *jag*, Da. *jeg*) :–OTeut. **ek*, *ik* = OSl. *azŭ*, Lith. *až*, L. *ego*, Gr. ἐγώ(ν, Skr. *ahám* :–primitive type **egóm*, **egō*. The OTeut. *ik* is supposed to have originated as the unstressed or enclitic form of *ek*, and to have become at length the general form. Of *ic*, as of its cognates *ego*, etc., no inflexional forms are known; the oblique cases of the singular are supplied from a stem *me-* common to the whole Aryan family. The plural nom. *we* has a Germanic form **wi-z* (Goth. *weis*, OHG. *wir*, ON. *vér*), from a primitive stem *wei-*, Skr. *vay-ám*; its oblique cases are from a stem *uns-* (:– **ns*), co-radicate with L. *nos*, Skr. *nas*. Thus the inflexion of the pronoun is supplied from four distinct roots. Besides the sing. and pl., OE. had also a dual = we two, us two, which survived into early ME. and was in use after 1200. The original accusative forms became obs. at an early date, so that in later OE., as in ME. and mod. Eng., this case was levelled with the dative. The OE. genitive case was also declined as an adj. (the possessive pronoun), and already in ME. *mīn* (*mī*) was confined to this use, while *ūre*, *our*(*e* retained certain genitival uses almost to the close of the ME. period: see OUR. The paradigm of the pronoun is thus as follows:

Old English.

	SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom.	ic	wit	we, wē
Acc.	mec; me, mē	*uncit; unc	ūsic; ūs
Dat.	me, mē	unc	ūs
Gen.	mīn	uncer	ūser; ūre
Poss. Pron.			

Middle English.

Nom.	ic, ich; i	wit (witt)	we (weo)
Dat. Acc.	me	unc (unnc)	us, ous
Gen.	[*not found*]	[*not found*]	ure, ur, oure, our
Poss. Pron.	min, mi	unker	

Modern English.

Nom.	I	[*obs.*]	we
Dat. Acc.	me	,,	us
Poss. Pron. *absol.*	mine	,,	ours
adj.	my	,,	our

OE. *ic* remained in ME. as *ic*, *ik* in the north; in midl. and south it was early palatalized to *ich* (itʃ). In north and midl. the final consonant began by 12th c. to be dropped before a consonant, the pronoun being in this position reduced to *i*; in the 14th c. *ik* and *i* were still used before vowel and consonant respectively in the north, but *I* alone appears in north and midl. after *c* 1400. In the south, *ich* remained much longer, esp. before an initial vowel, in which position, also, it was in 16th c. commonly reduced to *ch*, in writing conjoined with the verb, as in *cham* I am, *chave* I haye, *chill* I will, *chot* I wot (initial *h* and *w* being elided). Before a consonant, *ch* was sometimes extended to *che*, as in Shakspere's 'che vor' ye'; and, in the forms *ich*, *utch*, *ch-*, *che*, or *utchy*, the pronoun remained in s.w. dialects till the 18th or first half of the 19th c. The simple vowel *i*, to which the pronoun was elsewhere reduced, was in course of time diphthongized (as *ii*, əi, ei, æi, or ai); at first prob. only when under stress, but at length when unstressed also; a relic of the earlier unstressed form remains in north Eng. dialects in the enclitic pronoun following a verb, which is still (i) or (*i*), as in *wad-I* 'would I', *did-I*, pronounced *waddy*, *diddy* (wa·di, di di). In most northern dialects a new unstressed form originated from the diphthongal *I* by dropping the second element, and retaining the first (ə, ĕ, ă) as *eh*, *a*; by the lengthening of this again there has been developed a new stressed form (ǣ, ā, ǭ) written *ah*, *aa*, *aw*, *oa*, which is now the ordinary form of the pronoun in north Eng. and Sc. dialects.

The ME. *ic*, *ik*, *ich*, were also spelt *yk*, *ych*(*e*; *i* varied with *j* or *I* (the MS. character for these being often the same), also with *y*, *Y*, and finally at the introduction of printing settled down as *I*. Both *i* and *ich* were often written in combination with the verb, as in *idude* I did, *icham* I am, *ichill* I will; these last were often erroneously divided by later scribes and printers as *I cham*, *I chill* (also erratically spelt *c'ham*, *ch'am*, etc.).

The history and uses of the oblique forms will be found in the separate articles ME, MINE, MY, OUR, OURS, etc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 1–4 ic (2–3 *Orm.* icc, 3 ig, 3–4 hic), 4 ik (yk, ike, hyc).

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 526 *Convenio*, ic groetu. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vii. 29 Ic hyne can, and ȝif ic secge þæt ic hine ne cunne, ic beo leas. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 þenne sende ic eou rihte widerunge and ic eou wille ȝeuan wela. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 11 Icc hafe wennd inntill Ennglissh Goddspelless hallȝhe lare. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 315 Ic wene ðat ic and eue hise wif sulen adam bilirten. *Ibid.* 34 Queðer so hic rede or singe. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 304 For..noble shrud, That hic haue youen hire to offte; Hic haue yemed hire to softe. *Ibid.* 686 For litel ig do the lede To the galues. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23921 (Edin.) For med ik [*Cott.* ic] ask a litil bon þat ik [*Cott.* i] beseke wit wordis quon. *Ibid.* 24797 (Edin.) þis ilke tum þat ike [*Gött.* i] of sai. *c* 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 The lif that hyc ledh. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 384 As Ic hard say. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 228 Ac I swere now, so the ik, þat synne wil I lete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Prol.* 13 But ik [*v.r.* yk] am oold, me list no pley for Age.

β. 2–6 ich (3 hich, 3–6 ych, 5 yche, 5–6 iche). β 1. 2–3 ih, ihc. β 2. *ich* was combined with its verb, with elision of *h* or *w*; e.g. *icham*, *ichave*, *ichill*, *ichot*; by later scribes often wrongly divided *i cham*, *i chill*, *y choulde*, etc. Also *so theech* = *so thee ich*, so may I thrive! β 3. Subsequently, in s.w. dial., initial *ich* became ch joined to a verb; e.g. 6–8 *cham*, *chwas*, *cha*, *chave*, *chad*, *chill*, *chould*, *chard* (= I heard): see CH, 'CH. β 4. Later, in s.w. dial., *ch'* became che.

β. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John viii. 14 Ich wat hwanon ich com, and hwider ich ga. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 8 Þe þinges þet ich write her. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 576 in *O. E. Misc.* 134 Hich þe wile sagen soþe þewes. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 36 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 59 Be stille, ich hote, a Goddes nome! *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 916 Now wyf quod he, heere nys but thou and I..Leuere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf Than thee offende, trewe deere wyf. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. I. 14 Esteward ich byhulde after þe sonne, And sawe a toure, as ich trowede. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1382 As yche vnderstonde. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 692 Mochel lever hadde Ich here to dye. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 207, I must haue reuerence; why, who be ich? *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 219 Ich am not cast away. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* 8 My maysters, ich am an old man, and halfe blinde. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 89 With cap and knee, ich will serve thee, what should ich more declare. 1589 in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 213 Iche pray you good mother tell our young dame, Whence I am come and what is my name. *c* 1645 T. DAVIES *Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* i. (E. D. S.), Dost thinke 'chill labor to be poore, No no, ich haue a-doe .. Ich will a plundring too. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ich*, a Word us'd for I in the Western Parts of England.

β 1. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Ih ileue gode .. ich ileue þet god is. *Ibid.* 77 Þe worde þet ihc speke to ou of mine muþe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 866 Thar-to ich helpe, God hit wot! Ne singe ih hom no foliot. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 981 Ihc habbe walke wide Bi þe se side. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1377 Ihc haue ther offe douthe and kare.

β 2. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 12 Ichulle leoten deor to teoren ant to luken þe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8359 Ich .. abbe .. iholpe er ywis & ȝut icholle her after more. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 71 Wost thou never whet ycham? *a* 1327 *Death Edw. I* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 247 Ycholde, ȝef that y myhte. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 945 Yif y swere, icham forsworn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. T.* 619 Lat be,.quod he, it schal not be, so theech [*v.rr.* thee ich, þeche, theche, þeiche]. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 536 Cudberth of Dereham, he sayde, ychame. *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 1 Tell you I chyll, If that ye wyll. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* i. (1870) 122 Iche cham a Cornyshe man. *c* 1566 *Merie Tales of Skelton* in *S.'s Wks.* (1843) I. p. lxvi, I cham sicke; I chill go home to bed. 1640 BROME *Sparagus Gard.* IV. xi, I chill look to you.

β 3. 1529–1746 [see CH *pron.*]. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 108 By Iys cham a shamd. *Ibid.*, Cha forgote it quight. At shrift chad my *pater noster*. *Ibid.* 141 Chil ley my gowne. 1567 *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 72 Chill say no more, lest I offend. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* II. i. in Dodsley *O. P.* II. 25 And channot sumwhat to stop this gap, cham utterly undone. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 459 By my vaye, chame more wearye .. than yif chad gone to plowe all this daye. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 250 Chill picke your teeth Zir. *c* 1645 T. DAVIES *Somersetsh. Man's Compl.* ii. (E. D. S.), 'Chill sell my cart & eake my Plow. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E.D.S.) 244 Chad et in my Meend, and zo chave still. Bet chawnt drow et out bevore tha begen'st agen, and than chell.

β 4. 1568, 1594 [see CHE]. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Keepe out che vor'ye. ?16.. *Plain Truth* in *Reliq. Anc. Eng. Poetry* (1823) III. 127 Ah! ah! che zmell the now, man; Che know well what thou art.

γ. 2–4 i, (3 hi, 3–4 j, e), 4–6 y, 5 Y, 4– I. γ 1. i-(y-), combined with following verb: formerly esp. frequent with contracted verbs, where an apostrophe is now inserted, as in Ide = *I'd*, I had, Ild = *I'd*, I would, Ile, yle = *I'll*, I will, Ime = *I'm*, I am, Ise, Ice, I'sh = *I s'*, I shall, Ive = *I've*, I have. So Sc. *I'nk*, *aa'nk* = I think. γ 2. -i, -y, appended enclitically to verbs; e.g. *ami*, *cani*, *havy*, *haddy*; mod. dial. -y or -ee.

γ. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 § 3, I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Hwar ich was and hwat i dude. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* ibid. 283 A hwat schal i nu don? *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 336 in *O. E. Misc.* 123 Hi ne sawe it nocht. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 110/139 Hire heþene name ne j nouȝt telle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25408 To þe mak j mi bon. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 107 For him ic wole þane deþ afonge: y nabbe þerof no doute. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiv. 27 Haue ȝe trust, I [1388 Y] am; nyl ȝe dreede [1526 TINDALE, It is y, be not a frayed]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 31 So hadde I spoken with hem euerychon That I was of hir felaweshipe anon. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 9 Among the ten comandementz y rede. 1411 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 19 Also y be-queyth to William my son an aburioun of stele. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* Prol. 1 But a litelle y reioysed me. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 30 As I haue sayde (therfore) I say agayne. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 51 b, I Charles went nexte to hym. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* ix. 9, I, behold I, establish my covenant with you. 1653 W. BASSE in *Walton's Angler* iii. 80, I care not, I, to fish in seas. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii. (1840) 320 They have all been as bad as I. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 46, I could not tell money, not I. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii, 'I', 'And I', 'And I', answered many a ready voice.

γ 1. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 2 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 220 Ich wes'de more þan idude. *Ibid.* 4 Þeih ibie a winter eald. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217 Ibileue on ðe holi goste. 1533 J. HEYWOOD *Pard. & Frere* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 231 By Jis, I'sh lug thee by the sweet ears! *Ibid.* 232 I'sh knock thee on the costard. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 9 If you will giue me leaue, yle tell ye howe. *Ibid.* 14 Ise teache you to speake! 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 38 Ile be a Candleholder and looke on. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. i. 1 Go, Ile hold. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 246 Ice try whither your Costard, or my Ballow be the harder. 16.. *Fair Rosamund* (in *Percy Reliq.*), Nay, death Ild rather chuse! 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* x. 44 Ile meddle with none of them. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 308 I'd a better Opinion of thy Spirit!

γ 2. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Ne ami noht crist. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 43 Hard gates hauy gon. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* x. 37 Navy the none harmes to hethe. *c* 1310 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 146 Fayrer ho [=on] lond hawy non syen.. Thar for amy cummen here. *Ibid.*, Wit my roc y me fede Cani do non othir dede. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14892 Seint Bede so herdy telle. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 1 Than haddy..the ful experience. *Ibid.* § 40 Thus hauy 2 degrees. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* 55 Mun I maak a bit a Braad Mudder. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *I* is sometimes pronounced like E, particularly when the pronoun follows the verb, as 'do-E', for I do.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As pronoun.

1. The pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself, in the nominative case, as the subject of predication, or in attributive or predicative agreement with that subject.

See examples above, under head A.

b. Sometimes = I, if I were you (he or she).

1846 G. E. CORRIE 25 Mar. in M. Holroyd *Mem.* xi. (1850) 241, I should not be too strict about the 'artificial flowers'.

c. Sometimes qualified by an adj.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 171 Poore I was slaine, when Bassianus dy'd. 1687 *Death's Vis.* iii. (1713) 4 Alas! What shall poor I become? 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* Epil. 4 Poor I to be a nun, poor you a friar. 1693 — *Roundelay* i, Wretched I, to love in vain!

2. Sometimes used for the objective after a verb or preposition, esp. when separated from the governing word by other words.

This was very frequent in end of 16th and in 17th c, but is now considered ungrammatical.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 321 All debts are cleerd betweene you and I. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 18 My father hath no childe but I. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* lxxii, And hang more praise upon deceased I. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. iii, Brayne-worme ha's beene with my cossen Edward and I, all this day. 1649 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 136 To give you and I a right understanding of those particulars. 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* v. ii, It must all light upon Heartfree and I. *Ibid.*, Between you and I. 1710 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bickerstaff's Burying* 14 Leave your Lady and I alone. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. iii, Let you and I cry quits.

3. In mod. s.w. dial. used as an emphatic objective.

Cupid's Garden in HUGHES *Scouring White Horse* vii. (1859) 180 Let thee and I go our own waay, And we'll let she go shis'n. 1859 BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* 20 How you do muddle! Gi'e I the spade. 1863 — *Dorset Gram.* (Philol. Soc.) 23 We should say unemphatically 'Gi'e me the pick'..but emphatically 'Gi'e the money to *I*, not he'. 1877 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gram.* 35.

II. As substantive.

4. The pronoun regarded as a word.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* ii. 8 The Cleerer of *Diuinitie*, the *I per se I*, and the belweather of Diuines. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 185 It would be the same as to say *the soul of the soul, or the body of the body, or the I of me.* 1859 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (ed. 5) 94 The proudest word in English, to judge by its way of carrying itself, is *I*. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* v. (1875) 66 An 'egotistical fellow', as you call him..presses forward with his 'I, I, I', simply because, perhaps unjustly, you do not recognise that 'I' sufficiently. 1883 WESTCOTT *Ep. John* (1886) 220 The unchanged and unchangeable 'I' of the Word.

b. *Another I* = a second self.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 140 My frende is as who shuld say an other I. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 At al times another I, in all places the expresse Image of myne owne person. 1614 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* Wks. (1621) 855 That same other I.

5. *Metaph.* The subject or object of self-consciousness; that which is conscious of itself, as thinking, feeling, and willing; the *ego*.

1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 139 What I am myself—that which I denote by the term I—is the same with what is meant by soul or spiritual substance. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* VI. IV. i. III. 193 The Question is, 'What constitutes the 'we' or *I*?' and, 'Whether the *I* of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come'. 1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 3 How do I know that..the I of this moment is the very individual I of yesterday? 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 75 A Manifestation of Power from something which is *not I*. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 Man is not an independent unit; a self-centred, self-sustaining *I*. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* § 20. 32 'I', in the abstract, as such, is the mere act of concentration or reference to self. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* iii. 199 The *I* which we think of when we say

myself..is not the true *I*, the *I* that is thinking, but merely a pseudo-*I*, a synthesis of thoughts and feelings reflected in this *I*, which are immediately or intuitively identified with that *I*.

III. Phrases containing *I* and its verb, taken substantively: *I say*, a mere assertion; *I will*, a formula of promise, e. g. in marriage; *I know not what* (= F. *je ne sais quoi*), the unknown, unintelligible, or inexpressible. **I AM**, the Lord Jehovah, the Self-existent.

1611 BIBLE *Exod.* iii. 14 And God saide vnto Moses, I am that I am: And he said, Thus shalt thou say vnto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me vnto you. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 241 His proofs are always beggarly, I says, or ifs, and may be sos. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 332 Which the rest of mankind, feeling only by the effect, ..term the je-ne-scay-quoy, the unintelligible, or the *I know not what*. *Ibid.* II. 413 Whatever is commonly said of the unexpressible, the unintelligible, the *I-know-not-what* of beauty. 1772 T. OLIVERS *Hymn*, *'The God of Abraham praise'* viii, Jehovah—Father—great I AM, We worship Thee. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Concl., Her sweet 'I will' has made you one. 1884 H. CONWAY in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 147/2 Both bride and bridegroom said their 'I wills' in..low tones.

Hence **I-ety** *nonce-wd.*, **I-hood, I-ness, I-ship,** (*Metaph.*), conscious personality; **I-ism,** a. *Metaph.*, the reference of all things to one's own consciousness, egoism; b. *nonce-wd.*, the frequent use of 'I', egotism of style; **I-now** (*Metaph.*), the subject of present consciousness.

1835 MRS. CARLYLE in *Lett.* (1883) I. 18 In spite of the honestest efforts to annihilate my *I-ety. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Apol. conc. Perfection* 118 The Man Christ is .. the First who in the Anointing dyed to the Humane *I-hood. *Ibid., 2nd Apol. to Tylcken* 17 He inclineth himself to my Minehood, and my Ihood inclineth it self up into him. 1871 MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. (1872) 82 He has no *autarkia*, or self-sufficingness—no *ichheit*, or I-hood, as the Germans would say. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 620 The *oneism*, the **I-ism* of the German, making for each individual his own mind the centre of his universe. 1848 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) I. 191 Your affectionate letter demanded some I-ism. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 598/2, I wonder whether any other writers .. often fall into the sin of 'I, I, I-ism'. 1891 E. B. BAX *Outlooks fr. New Standpoint* iii. 184 Being .. is simply transfigured *I-ness. *Ibid.* 189 Both alike are modes of I-ness. *Ibid.* 200 This distinction is .. traceable to that between the **I-now*, which thinks and presents, and the thing thought considered *per se*, that which is thought and presented in it...The thinking and presenting *I-now* may be regarded as the material. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 232 Who can comprehend his own..personeity, that is his *I-ship (*Ichheit*).

I, obs. f. AYE, yes, and of EYE; var. HI *Obs.*, they.

I', **i**, weakened form of IN *prep.* before a cons., as in *i' faith*: now *dial.* or *arch.*

†**I-**[1], ME. *prefix*, also written Y-, OE. *ge-* [= Goth. *ga-*, OHG. *ga-*, *ge-*, *gi-*, Ger., LG., Du. *ge-*] forming collective sbs., deriv. adjs., advbs., and vbs.; esp. used with the pa. pple. of verbs, and in southern ME. a normal prefix of the pa. pple. like mod.Ger. and Du. *ge-* in *gesehen, gezien*, ME. *i-sen, i-se, yseen, yse.*

In early ME., this prefix regularly appears as *i-*; words which did not survive to *c* 1340 have rarely any other form. Later, *y* became (for graphic reasons) more usual, and was the form in which the prefix was borrowed from Lydgate, etc., by the Spenserian archaists, as in *yclad, ycleped, ygo, ypent, ywis*, etc. In this Dictionary, the earlier words which are known only with the *i-* spelling, are entered under I; those which survived to have *y-*, and esp. the archaistic *yclad, yclept*, etc. appear under Y. In MSS., the *i* often stands separate from the rest of the word, or is united to it by a hyphen; the latter practice is frequently followed by editors, and it has been adopted here, in order to render the character and sense of these words more distinct to the eye.

I-[2], reduced form of the negative prefix IN-[3] (q.v.), used in some words of L. origin before *gn-* (later *n*), as *ignoble, ignominy, ignorant.*

-i, *suffix*: the plural ending of Lat. 2nd decl. nouns in *-us* (*-er*), also of Ital. words in *-o, -e*, retained in English in the plurals of some words in learned or scientific use, as *cirri, foci, radii, banditti, dilettanti, literati.* In some words a learned or technical pl. in *-i* and a popular one in *-uses* are both in use, e. g. *foci, focuses, hippopotami, hippopotamuses.*

It is also frequent (without a singular) in mod.L. names of orders or other groups in Natural History, as *Acanthopterygii, Chondropterygii* (sc. *pisces*, fishes), *Acrocarpi, Cladocarpi* (sc. *musci*, mosses).

-i-, connective or quasi-connective L. *-i-*, being the stem-vowel, as in *omni-vorus*, or a weakened representative thereof, as in *grani-vorus* (*grano-*), or *herbi-vorus* (*herba-*), or merely connective, as in *gramin-i-vorus* (*gramin-*); so *uni-formis, auri-fer, terri-genus, pac-i-ficus.* So in many English words taken from L. directly or through French, and in modern words formed on their analogy, e. g. *amœbi-form, hydri-form* (erroneously *hydraform, hydræ-form*), *seti-form*, etc.

Ia-: obs. spelling of JA-. (Cf. I the letter.)

-ia, *suffix*[1], a termination of L. and Gr. sbs. [= *i-*, *ι-*, stem or connective vowel + -A *suffix* 2], in Gr. esp. frequent as the ending of abstract sbs. from adjs. in *-os*, etc. Many words so formed are in Eng. use, as *hydrophobia, mania, militia*; hence frequent in mod.Latin terms of Pathology (*cephalalgia, hæmaturia, hyperalgia, hysteria*); of Botany, in names of classes, orders, or other divisions, as *Monandria, Digynia, Cryptogamia*, and in generic names of plants, formed on personal names, or otherwise derived, as *Dahlia, Fuchsia, Lobelia, Wisteria, Woodsia*; *Calceolaria, Mantisia*, etc.; in names of countries, as *Australia, Tasmania, Rhodesia*; and in names of alkaloids (after *ammonia*), as *aconitia, atropia, conia, morphia, strychnia*, in which more recent nomenclature prefers the ending *-ine*. In Fr. *-ia* became *-ie*, whence ME. *-ie*, Eng. *-y*, in sbs. in *-ency, -ography, -ology*, etc.

-ia, *suffix*[2] [f. *-i-* stem or connective vowel + -A *suffix* 4], forming plurals of Lat. and Gr. sbs. in *-ium, -e* (*-i*), *-ion*, some of which are in Eng. use, as *paraphernalia, regalia, saturnalia*; hence frequent in mod.L. names of classes, etc. in Zoology, as *Mammalia, Marsupialia, Reptilia, Amphibia.*

Iacint, obs. f. JACINTH. **Iacstro,** obs. f. JACK-STRAW. **I-ærned,** ME. pa.pple. of EARN *v.*

†**I-ahn(e,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *geágnian*, f. *ágnian* to OWN.] *trans.* To own, possess.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 102 Hwi sceal he ðonne him anum geagnian þæt him bam is forgifen? *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxvi. (Z.) 157 *Possideo*, ic geagnige. *c* 1205 LAY. 1932 Nu wes al þis lond iahned a Brutus hond. *Ibid.* 3743 He wolde bi norðen iahnien þa londa.

-ial, *suffix*, repr. L. *-iālis, -iāle*, in adjs. formed from sb. stems in *-io-, -ia-*, as *cūriālis, tibiālis*; extensively used in med.L., Fr., and Eng. to form derivative adjs. from L. adjs. in *-is, -ius*, as *cælest-is, celest-i-al, terrestr-is, terrestr-i-al, dictātōr-i-us, dictator-i-al.* See -AL *suffix* I.

Iamb (əi·æmb). *Pros.* [a. F. *iambe*, ad. L. *iamb-us.*] = IAMBUS.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. s.v. *Iambics*, To add three short syllables to the last iamb. 1847 SCHMITZ tr. *Zumpt's Lat. Gram.* App. i. 553 Two anapaests, according to the analogy of two iambs, make an anapaestic metre. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 372/2 Using the phrase 'rising rhythm' to denote an iamb.

Iambic (əi,æ·mbik), *a.* and *sb. Pros.* [a. F. *iambique* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *iambic-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰαμβικός*, f. *ἴαμβος* IAMBUS.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of a foot, verse, rhythm, etc.: Consisting of, characterized by, or based on iambuses.

Iambic trimeter, a verse consisting of six iambuses (three dipodies) in the odd feet of which the iambus may be replaced by its metrical equivalent (the tribrach) or a spondee or its equivalent, the even feet being kept pure (though in Latin especially the licence of substitution was extended even to them).

1586 WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 Ye shall perceiue them to containe in sound ye very propertie of Iambick feete, as thus...'I thät mỹ slēndĕr ōatĕn pīpe īn vērse wās wōnt tŏ sōunde'. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 ¶ 5 Aristotle observes, that the Iambick Verse in the Greek Tongue was the most proper for Tragedy. 1755 JOHNSON *Gram. Eng. Tongue, Prosody*, The feet of our verses are either iambick, as 'aloft, create'; or trochaick, as 'holy, lofty'. 1789 TWINING *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) II. 445 The hexameter is but one third longer than the Iambic trimeter. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* (1870) 176 The regular beat of the iambic cadence.

2. Of a poet: Employing iambic metres.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 28 These be subdiuided into..the Heroick, Lirick, Tragick, Comick, Satirick, Iambick, Elegiack, Pastorall, and certaine others. Some of these being termed according to the matter they deale with, some by the sorts of verses they liked best to write in. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 42 Hipponax the poet Iambique. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* I. xx, O let th' Iambick Muse revenge that wrong.

B. *sb.* (Usually *pl.*) An iambic foot, verse, or poem. Also *transf.*, a piece of invective or satire in verse (cf. IAMBUS).

1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 100 In the nexte seate to thes hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks, I sett those that stand uppon the number, not in meter, such as my lorde of Surrey is sayde first to have putt forthe in prynte. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 34 Come keen Iambicks, with your Badgers feet. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 262 What the lofty grave tragedians taught, In Chorus or Iambic. 1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 204 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame In keen Iambics, but mild Anagram. 1809 COLERIDGE *Metr. Feet* 5 Iāmbics mārch frŏm shōrt tŏ lōng.

Iambical, *a. rare* or *Obs.* [-AL.] = prec. adj.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* etc. (Arb.) 126 Too my seeming ..the Iambical quantitye relisheth soom what vnsauorlye in oure language. 1598 MERES *Paladis Tamia* 283 b, Two Iambical Poets, Gabriel Haruey, and Richard Stanyhurst.

Hence **Iambically** *adv.*, 'in the manner of an iambic' (Worcester 1846, citing *Chr. Observer*).

Iambist (əi,æ·mbist). [ad. Gr. *ἰαμβιστ-ής*, agent-n. f. *ἰαμβίζειν* to iambize.] A composer of iambic verse; a writer of iambics.

1839 TUFNEL & LEWIS tr. *C. O. Müller's Hist. Doric Race* II. 339 The Syracusan choruses of iambists were, without doubt, connected with this worship [of Demeter]. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VI. 33 With a malignity of personal slander not inferior to the Iambist Archilochus.

Iambize (əi,æ·mbəiz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἰαμβίζειν* to assail in iambics, f. *ἴαμβος*: see IAMBUS and -IZE.] *trans.* To attack in iambic verse; hence *gen.* to satirize.

1789 T. TWINING tr. *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. i. vi. 110 The Iambic..was the measure in which they used to iambize each other.

Iambographer (əi,æmbo·grăfəɹ). [f. Gr. *ἰαμβογράφ-os* (f. *ἴαμβος* IAMBUS + *γράφος* writing, writer) + -ER[1].] A writer of iambics.

1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* I. ii, I am an iambographer .. One of the sourest versifiers that ever crept out of Parnassus. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iv. 107 Next in date to Simonides among the Iambographers ranks Hipponax of Ephesus, who flourished about 540 B. C.

‖ **Iambus** (əi,æ·mbŭs). *Pros.* [L., a. Gr. *ἴαμβος* iambus, iambic verse or poem, lampoon, f. *ἰάπτειν* to assail (in words); the iambic trimeter being first used, according to tradition, by the Greek satiric writers Archilochus and Hipponax.] A metrical foot consisting of a short followed by a long syllable; in accentual verse, of an unaccented followed by an accented syllable.

The iambic rhythm, as being closest to that of ordinary speech, was employed in Greek and Latin as the common metre of dialogue; its earliest known use is as a vehicle of invective and satire. (Cf. etym. above.)

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 69 A myxt foote of 2 syllables. of one short and one long called Iambus as ⏑ –. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 135 Of all your words bissillables the most part naturally do make the foote Iambus, many the Trocheus, fewer the Spondeus, fewest of all the Pirrichius. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1257 The intension of Iambus unto Pæan Epibatos. 1823 J. B. SEALE *Anal. Grk. Metres* 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariable, being upon the long Syllable of each. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 374 The Alexandrine measure..consists of six Iambuses. 'Für thōu ärt būt ŏf dūst; bĕ hūmblĕ ānd bĕ wīse'. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 372 The Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis.*

-ian, *suffix*, repr. L. *-iān-us*, i. e. an original or connective vowel *-i-*, with suffix *-ānus*: see -AN 1, 'of or belonging to'. Formed by adding *-ānus* to stems ending in *-i*, as *Itali-a, Itali-ān-us, Fabi-us, Fabi-ān-us, Vergili-us, Vergili-ān-us, Christ-us, Christ-i-ān-us.* Hence, in many Eng. words adapted or formed from L., in which the suffix forms both adjs. and sbs., as *antediluvian, barbarian, historian, equestrian, patrician, saturnian*; and in modern formations from proper names, the number of which is without limit, as *Addisonian, Arminian, Arnoldian, Bodleian, Cameronian, Gladstonian, Hoadleian, Hugonian, Johnsonian, Morrisonian, Ruskinian, Salisburyian, Sheldonian, Taylorian, Tennysonian, Wardian, Wordsworthian*; *Aberdonian, Bathonian, Bostonian, Cantabrigian, Devonian, Galwegian, Glasgowegian, Johnian, Oxonian, Parisian, Saloþian, Sierra Leonian.* There are also sportive formations, as *any-lengthian.* See also -AN.

Ianthine (əi,æ·nþin), *a.* Also 7 **-in.** [ad. L. *ianthin-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰάνθινος.*] Violet-coloured; dyed of a violet colour. (See also quot. 1876.)

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* XXV. 5 Rammes skinnes died redde. and ianthin skinnes [*pelles ianthinas*]. 1876 *Treas. Bot.* (Rev. ed.) 616/1 *Ianthine*, pure blue stained with red, so as to be intermediate between the two colours.

Iare, Iarke, obs. ff. YARE, ready, YARK *v.*

I-armed, ME. pa. pple. of ARM *v.*

†**I-athel(e,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *geæðelian* to ennoble, f. *æðelian*: see ATHEL(E *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make noble or renowned.

a 1000 *Hymns* vii. 26 (Gr.) Ðu eart geæðelod geond ealle world. *c* 1205 LAY. 22496 Þu hine scalt iæðelien, to cnihte hine dubben.

2. To elate, fill with joy.

c 1205 LAY. 3605 Sone werð þe alde king wunliche iæðeled.

Iatraliptic (əi,ætrăli·ptik), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also 8 *erron.* **iatroleptic**(k. [? ad. F. *iatraliptique* (Littré), ad. late L. **iatralipticus* (inferred from *iatraliptice*), ad. Gr. *ἰατραλειπτικός*, f. *ἰατραλείπτης*, f. *ἰᾱτρός* physician + *ἀλείπτης* anointer.] **a.** *adj.* Relating to the cure of diseases by the use of unguents. **b.** *sb.* A physician who follows this method.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Iatraliptick*, a Physitian or Surgeon that cureth only by outward applications of oyntments or fricatons. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., It was one Prodicus..who first instituted the iatraliptic art. 1755 JOHNSON, *Iatroleptick.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Iatraliptic.* 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Iatraleiptic, Iatraliptic.*

Ia·trarchy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *ἰᾱτρός* physician, after *hierarchy.*] The order of physicians.

a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 498 The chiefs of the Hierarchy, the Iatrarchy, the Nomarchy, and the Hoplarchy.

Iatric (əi,æ·trik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἰᾱτρικός*, f. *ἰᾱτρός* healer, physician, f. *ἰᾶσθαι* to heal: cf. obs. F. *iatrique.*] Belonging or relating to a physician or to medicine; medical; medicinal.

1851 BADHAM *Halieut.* (1854) 84 In an early age of the iatric art. 1853 *Ibid.* 346 The iatric liver of the cod. 1855 *Englishm. Mag.* Feb. 158 The iatric powers with which he [Æsculapius] is credited.

Ia·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Medical.

[1716 M. Davies *Ath. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 14 Doctors of the same Panto-Jatrical Scriptures.] 1816 Byron *Let. to Moore* 29 Feb., I..am..still under Iatrical advice.

Iatro-, repr. Gr. *ἰατρο-*, combining form of *ἰατρός* physician, used in Greek in *ἰατρομαθηματικός* Iatro-mathematical; after which similar compounds have been formed in the mod. langs. generally.

†**Iatroche·mic.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [See Iatro- and Chemic *sb.* 2.] = Iatrochemist.

[1706 Phillips, *Iatrochymicus*, a Chymical Physician.] 1721 Bailey, *Iatrochymick*, a Chymical Physician.

Iatro-chemical (əi,ætrō,ke·mikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Relating to or holding the chemical theory of medicine and physiology adopted by Paracelsus and others: = Chemiatric.

1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 252 The crudities of the Iatro-mathematical and Iatro-chemical hypotheses. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 197/2 The history of the iatro-chemical period.

Iatrochemist (-ke·mist). [f. as prec. + Chemist.] One belonging to the iatrochemical school; also *gen.* (quot. 1866), one who applies the knowledge of chemistry to medical practice.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Iatrochymist*, a Chymical Physician, or one who uses or prescribes chiefly Chymical Preparations. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1853) 260 In theory [he was] .. Iatro-chemist. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 4 Only the iatro-chemist, if I may so call him, can ever hope to understand the varied series of actions, healthy and morbid ..in the living organism.

Iatrology (əi,ætrɒ·lŏdʒi). *rare*⁻⁰. [ad. Gr. *ἰατρολογία* (Philo), f. *ἰατρό-ς* physician: see -logy.] The science of, or a treatise on, medicine.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Iatromathematical (-mæθĭmæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. *iatromathēmaticus* (Ampsingius, 1602), a. Gr. *ἰατρομαθηματικός* (Proclus), applied to 'those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology', f. *ἰατρό-ς* physician + *μαθηματικ-ός* mathematical: see -ical. Cf. F. *iatromathématique*.]

†**a.** Practising medicine in conjunction with astrology (quot. 1621). *Obs.* **b.** Relating to or holding a mathematical theory of medicine; applied to a school of physicians which arose in Italy in the 17th century, whose system of physiology and medicine was founded on the principles of mathematics and mechanics.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. i. 298 Paracelsus .. will haue .. time of cure, of gathering of herbs .. Astrologically obserued, which Thurnesserus, and some Iatromathimatical professors, are too superstitious in my Iudgment. 1832 [see Iatro-chemical]. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 A second school of medicine .. the iatro-mathematical.

Hence **Iatromathema·tically** *adv.* So also †**Iatromathema·tic** *sb.* (see quot. 1656); †**Iatromathema·tics**, a work on medicine and astrology.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* vi. 178 He neglecteth not the preceptes of Phisick, but Iatromathematicallie ioineth them together. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 268, I have endeavoured to English the Iatromathematicks of Hermes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Iatromathematique* .. may signifie a Physitian that is also a Mathematician, or one skild both in Physic, and the Mathematicks. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Iatromathematics.

Iatromathematician (-mæθĭmăti·shăn). [f. as prec., after *mathematician*: in F. *iatromathématicien*.] One belonging to the iatromathematical school.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Iatromathematician*, a Physician, who considers Diseases, and their Causes mathematically, and prescribes according to mathematical proportions. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 38. 362 Pitcairn and Boerhaave were leaders of the iatro-mathematicians. 1858 Whewell *Hist. Sci. Ideas* IX. ii. § 3 II. 185 Several of the iatromathematicians were at the same time teachers of engineering and of medicine.

Iatromechanical (-mĭkæ·nikăl), *a.* [See Iatro-.] = Iatromathematical.

1881 Huxley in *Nature* No. 615. 345 This conclusion strikes at the root of the whole iatro-mechanical system.

Iatrophysical (əi,ætrō,fi·zikăl), *a.* [See Iatro-.] Relating to medicine and physics.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iatrophysical*, of or belonging to what is medical and physical; anciently applied as an epithet of certain writings which treated of natural phenomena with relation to medicine.

I-attred, -et, ME. pa. pple. of Atter *v.*, to poison.

Ib., abbrev. of Ibidem.

I-banned, ME. pa. pple. of Ban *v.*

I-bannysshed, ME. pa. pple. of Banish *v.*

I-baptized, ME. pa. pple. of Baptize *v.*

c 1305 *St. Kath.* 191 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 95 Tuo hondred knyȝtes ek ibaptized were.

I-barnd, ME. pa. pple. of Burn *v.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9535 Wircestre was þus ibarnd.

†**I-be,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. I- *pref.*[1], OE. *ge-* + Be *v.*] *intr.* To be.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Hwe seden ærst þat þes ærndraces wer isent of fif cheðen, swa ibeoð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Hes deciples, þet schulden stonden bi him and ibeon his siden. *c* 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 458, I thi soget wil ibe.

I-be, i-beo, i-ben, ME. pa. pple. of Be *v.*

I-beate(n, -bete(n, ME. pa. pple. of Beat *v.*

†**I-bedde.** *Obs.* [OE. *gebedda*, *-e* (= OS. *gibeddio*, MHG. *gebette*), f. Bed *sb.*] A bedfellow.

Beowulf (Z.) 655 Wolde wigfruma wealh-þeo secan cwen to ȝebeddan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1570 þat [he] .. hire sende betere ibedde. *Ibid.* 1490.

†**I-bede,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gebéodan*, f. *béodan*: see Bid *v.* A.] *trans.* To command, proclaim, offer.

a 800 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Hiera se æþeling ȝehwelcum feoh and feorh ȝebead. *c* 930 *Laws of Æthelst.* II. c. 20 Hit beo seofon nihtum ȝeboden. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 804 Ihc wulle ȝeue þe a kinedom, Also long and also brod Also eure ȝet þi fader ibod.

I-beft, ME. var. of Beft *pa. pple.*, beaten.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20974 (Edin.) Anis was he I-beft a tuise.

I-bent, ME. pa. pple. of Bend *v.*

†**I-beot.** *Obs.* [OE. *gebéot*, f. *ge-* I- *pref.* + Beot.] Threatening.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 568 Alys us nu Drihten fram his ȝebeote. *c* 1205 Lay. 7682 Heo speken of þrætte & of prute ibeote. *Ibid.* 21029 þis was heore ibeot.

I-berded, southern ME. form of Bearded.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 195 A mayde..i-chaunged and i-torned into a man, and was i-berded anon.

†**I-bere,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *gebǽru*, *-e* bearing, f. *beran* to Bear.] Bearing, comportment, conduct.

a 900 Cynewulf *Elene* 659 (Gr.) We .. on ȝewritu setton þeoda ȝebæru. *a* 1250 in *O. E. Misc.* 100 Milde wes þat mayde..And of fayre ibere. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 222 Alle þat ihereth þine ibere.

†**I-bere,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [OE. *geberan* (= OS. and OHG. *giberan*, Goth. *gabairan*), f. *beran* to Bear.] *trans.* To bear, bring forth.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* IV. i. § 7 Ne mehton nanuht libbendes ȝeberan. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* XXXV. 19 Rachel .. ȝebær..Beniamin. *c* 1205 Lay. 27850 Arður .. þider iberen lette Luces þene kaisere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Wel is þe moder þet ou iber. *c* 1275 *Pass. our Lord* 12 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Prytty wyntre and more..Seoþþe þat Mayde hyne yber.

†**I-bere,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [OE. *gebǽran* to comport oneself = OS. *gibârian*, MHG. *gebæren*: see Bere *v.*] *intr.* To conduct oneself.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 356 Ne scule [ȝe] wið hine ȝebæran swa swa wið feond. *c* 1205 Lay. 21010 þe mon þe swa ibereð. *Ibid.* 30288 Nu we maȝen wepen and wanliche iberen. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 52 He iberde as..ful wiht.

Iberian (əibī·riăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Ibēria* the country of the *Ibēri* or *Ibēres*, a. Gr. *Ἴβηρες* the Spaniards, also an Asiatic people near the Caucasus in modern Georgia. See -an, -ian.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Europe (comprising Spain and Portugal, the 'Iberian peninsula'), or its inhabitants; hence **a.** Basque; **b.** Of Spain and Portugal unitedly.

a 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco battered* 692 By This, th' Iberian Argonauts May be suppos'd .. T' have kill'd more Men then by their Martyrdom, Or Massacre. 1634 Milton *Comus* 60 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields. 1828–32 Thirlwall & Hare tr. *Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1851) I. 171 An Iberian colony at Nora. 1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 9/4 Whether this Iberian scheme has any chance of realization. 1898 J. Heron *Celtic Church* 7 There are reasons for believing that the Firbolgs contained an Iberian element.

2. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, nearly corresponding to modern Georgia.

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 318 The Hyrcanian cliffs Of Caucasus, and dark Iberian dales.

B. *sb.* **1. a.** An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Europe; hence (*a*) a Basque, (*b*) a Spaniard. **b.** The language of ancient Iberia, supposed to be represented by the modern Basque.

1623 Cockeram, *Iberians*, Spaniards. 1632 Massinger *Maid of Hon.* I. i, When the Iberian quaked, her [England's] worthies named. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* xxiv. (1848) 256 The language of the ancient Iberians has survived..in the vernacular speech of the Biscayans in Spain and the Basques of France.

2. An inhabitant of ancient Iberia in Asia.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 119 You enter .. into the Iberians region, who are separated from the Albanois .. by the riuer Alazon, which runneth downe from the Caucasian hills. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 43 The Iberians, saith Montanus, dwelt neare to Meotis: certaine Colonies of them inhabited Spaine, and called it Hiberia. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. ii. (1636) 54 The Georgians are those people whom Cosmographers cal Iberians.

Hence **Ibe·rianism** (see quot.).

1880 *Literary World* 8 Oct. 234/2 Iberianism, the project of bringing Spain and Portugal together under a single crown.

Iberic (əibe·rik), *a.* [ad. L. *Ibēricus* (*Hi-*) Spanish, f. *Ibēri*: see prec.] = Iberian A. 1 b.

1881 *Times* 21 Apr. 4/1 A large stride towards the Iberic union.

Iberism (əi·bĕriz'm). [f. as Iberian + -ism.] (See quots.) So **I·berist,** an advocate of 'Iberism'.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 519 Iberism..signifies the desire for a coalition of Spain and Portugal, in which Iberia is to be for the Iberians. *Ibid.*, The Iberist..would probably retort that England and Scotland got on very well together.

Iberite (əi·bĕrəit). *Min.* [f. L. *Ibēria* Spain + -ite.] An altered form of iolite found at Toledo.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 301 *Weissite*, *iberite*, *huronite*, are ..supposed to be altered iolite.

I-bet, ME. pa. pple. of Beet *v.*, to amend.

†**I-bete,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gebétan*, f. *bétan* to make good, amend, Beet.] *trans.* To make good, amend, mend.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 91 Donne sceolan we..ȝebetan ealle þa we ær..ȝedydon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Wa is me þet ic ..heo ne ȝebette. *Ibid.* 149 If he ne mei .. his neode ibete. *c* 1275 *Moral Ode* 234 Heo nolde..heore sinne ibete.

Ibex (əi·beks). Also 7 ibecks. Pl. ibexes, rarely **ibices** (əi·bisīz). [L. *ibex* (*ibic-em*) a kind of goat, a chamois.] A species of wild goat (*Capra ibex* or *Ibex ibex*) inhabiting the Alps and Apennines, the male of which has very large strongly ridged recurved diverging horns, and hair of a brownish or reddish grey becoming grey in winter; the female, shorter horns and grey hair; also called *bouquetin* and *steinbock*. Extended to other species of the same genus or subgenus, inhabiting mountain-ranges in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 194 They inhabit..the Rocks or Mountains, but not the tops like the Ibecks. *Hist. Serp.* 347 The Ibex..[some] take it to be a wilde Goat .. these are bred in the Alpes, and are of an admirable celerity, although their heads be loaded with such horns, as no other Beasts of their stature beareth. 1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* ix. 140 Goats that are called Ibices. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 38 The ibex resembles the goat in .. shape. 1776 Pennant *Zool.* (ed. 4) I. 34 The origin of the domestick goat is the *Stein-boc*, *Ibex*, or wild goat. 1878 G. F. Maclear *Joshua* xv. (1880) 142 Numerous ibexes or Syrian chamois inhabit these cliffs.

†**I-bid,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gebiddan* (= OS. *gebiddean*, Goth. *gabidjan*), f. *biddan*, Bid *v.* B.] *intr.* To pray. (In OE. with refl. dative.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 139 Uton ȝebiddan us to urum Drihtne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 5 Þonne ȝe eow ȝebiddon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 45 Ic ham ȝeue reste alswa þu ibeden hauest. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 144 Wakieð & ibiddeð ou, & tet schal makien ou stonden. *a* 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 135 Ich hedde so ibede for the.

‖ **Ibidem** (ibəi·dem). [L., = in the same place; f. *ibi* there + demonstr. suffix *-dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, etc.] In the same place; in the same book, chapter, passage, etc.: used to avoid the repetition of a reference. Abbreviated *ibid.* or *ib.*

1663 Boyle *Exp. & Nat. Philos.* II. 415 Ad pag. 251.. Ibid. Hæc, &c. *Ibid.* 416 Ad pag. 259 Ib. Cholera..is cured by the same Remedies. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 13 See more Ibid .. to the same purpose. *Ibid.* II. viii. 169, I find Dr. Twisse (*ibid.* and *alibi sæpe*) charging it on them [etc.]. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 119 Ibidem, Adam and Eve, half figures. 1888 Furnivall *Forewords to Babees Bk.* 51 R. Whiston, *Cathedral Trusts*, p. 2–4. .. *Ibid.*, p. 10–12.

Ibidine (əi·bidəin), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *ībis*, *ibid-* (see Ibis) + -ine.] Related to the ibis.

1875 Parker & Newton in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 713*h* In most of these Ciconian and Ibidine types the vomer is evidently azygous.

†**I-binde,** *v.* [OE. *gebindan* (= OS. *gibindan*, OHG. *gibintan*), f. Bind *v.*] *trans.* To bind.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 3 Hine nan man .. ne mihte ȝebindan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 þat þa wel reowen hine ȝenaman and ȝebunden. *c* 1205 Lay. 2487 Heo nom Æstrild & Abren & leitte heom ibinden.

Ibis (əi·bis). Pl. **ibises**; also (now rarely) **ibides** (əi·bidīz), **ibes** (əi·bīz). [a. L. *ibis* (gen. *ibis*, *ibidis*, pl. *ibes*), a. Gr. *Ἶβις* (gen. *Ἴβιδος*, *Ἴβεως*) the ibis, an Egyptian bird. So in F., Sp., and Pg.; It. *ibi*.] A genus of large grallatorial birds of the family *Ibididæ*, allied to the stork and heron, comprising numerous species with long legs and long slender decurved bill, inhabiting lakes and swamps in warm climates; a bird of this genus, esp. (and originally) the Sacred Ibis of Egypt (*Ibis religiosa*), with white and black plumage, an object of veneration among the ancient Egyptians.

Other species are the Glossy Ibis (*Ibis* or *Plegadis falcinellus*), found widely in the Old World and occasionally in N. America; the White Ibis (*Endocimus albus*) of the Southern U. S.; the Scarlet Ibis (*E. ruber*) of tropical and subtropical America, etc.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xiv. 16 An ybyn [1388 a siconye], that is a foule of Nyle flood. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Aboute þis ryuer er grete plentee of fewles þat er called in Latyne Ciconie or Ibices [*ed.* 1839, 45 Sikonyes that thei clepen Ibes]. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1843) 51 Like the bird Ibys in Egipt, which hateth serpents yet feedeth on their egges. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 284 Those industrious birds, Those Ibides. *a* 1661 Holyday *Juvenal* 271 They ador'd the bird ibis, for eating the eggs of serpents, which infest their countrey; and for destroying snakes. 1839–43 Yarrell *Hist. Brit. Birds* II. 506 The appearance of the Glossy Ibis [*Ibis falcinellus*] in this country, though not uncommon, is still accidental. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 513 Ibises inhabit the warmer parts of both hemispheres. They are nearly related to Herons.

I-blamed, ME. pa. pple. of Blame *v.*

-ible, the form of the suffix -ble, representing L. *-ibilis*, formed from Latin consonantal stems (verbal or participial) and some *e*-stems, and *-ibilis* from *i*-stems; as *leg-ible*, *poss-ible*, *vis-ible*, *flex-ible*, *permiss-ible*, *terr-ible*, *and-ible*. Often displaced by *-able* in words that have come through French, or that are looked upon as formed immediately on an Eng. verb, as *refer-able*, *ten-able*, *readmitt-able*, *convert-able*, *divid-able*.

I-bleched, ME. pa. pple. of Bleach *v.* **I-bled,** of Bleed *v.* **I-blend, i-blent,** of Blend *v.*, to blind, etc.: see also Yblent. **I-blessed, -et,**

of BLESS *v.* **I-blowe(n,** of BLOW *v.*[1] and [2]. **I-bobbed,** of BOB *v.*

†**I-bod,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *gebod* (= OS. *gibod*, OHG. *gabot*, *gibot*, Ger. *gebot*), f. OE. *bēodan*, OTeut. **beudan* to command: see BID *v.* A.]

a. Command, order. b. Bid, offer.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 13 Be þæs cyninges ȝebode. *c* 1205 LAY. 14611 Nulle we nauere mare þine iboden here. *Ibid.* 22524 Al þat he ȝirnde al he him ȝette, ȝisles and aðes, and alle his ibodes.

I-bod, ME. pa. t. of IBEDE *v.*, to offer. **I-boded,** of BODE *v.* **I-boden,** of *bede*, BID *v.* A.

†**I-boen, i-bon,** *ppl. a.* [f. I- (:—*ge-*) + ODa. *bóin* = ON. *búinn* pa. pple. of *búa*, *búa* to make ready, etc.: cf. BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]] Made ready, prepared, attired, dressed.

c 1205 LAY. 14294 Heo weoren swiðe wel ibon. *a* 1300 *Sirix* 434 Ich am redi and iboen To don al that thou saie.

I-boghen, -boȝen, obs. pa. pple. of BOW *v.* **I-boght, -boht, -bought,** of BUY *v.* **I-bolȝe(n,** var. of BOLGHEN, enraged. **I-boned,** of BONED *a.* **Ibony,** obs. f. EBONY. **I-boren,** ME. pa. pple. of BEAR *v.*

†**I-borenesse.** [f. *iboren* born + -NESS.] Birth.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 262 His iborenesse on eorðe of þe clene meidene. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Ich bide þe and biseche þe..bi his iborenesse.

I-borghe(n,-borȝe(n,-borhe(n,-borewe(n, saved, delivered, preserved; ME. pa. pple. of BERGHE *v.* **I-borsten,** of BURST *v.*

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* li, He is iborsten a two.

I-bosked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of BUSK *v.* **I-botened,** of BUTTON *v.* **I-bounde(n, i-bunde(n,** of BIND, I-BINDE *v.* **I-braced,** of BRACE *v.* **I-brad,** of BREDE *v.*[2], to broaden. **I-bred,** of BREDE *v.*[1], to roast. **I-brend, i-brent,** of BURN *v.* **I-brevet,** of BREVE *v.*

†**I-bringe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gebringan.* f. *bringan* to BRING.] *trans.* To bring. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 87 (Gr.) He mæg ðone laðan gast..fleonde ȝebreȝgan. *c* 1205 LAY. 26861 Feouwer eorles he hæhte forð heom ibringen. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1539 Nis nan mon þat ne mai ibringe His wif amis mid swuche þinge.

I-broched, ME. pa. pple. of BROACH *v.*[1] **I-broded,** of BROAD *v.* **I-brogȝt, -broht, -brou(g)ht,** of BRING *v.* **I-broiden,** of BRAID *v.*: see BROIDEN.

†**I-broke, -en,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Broken. (See BREAK.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. vi. (1890) 400 Se ðuma ȝebrocen wæs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 ȝef he hefde on his moder ibroken hire meidenhad. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 49 Ich habbe .. ibroken ham þe schuldren & te schonken. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1007 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 135 For he suor .. and hath ibroke is oth. 1519 *Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 49 Jack boy, is thy bow i-broke?

†**I-brotheren, -thren,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [OE. *gebróðor*, *-ðru* (= OS. *gibrôðar*, OHG. *gabruoder*, Ger. *gebrüder*), collective pl. of *bróðor* BROTHER.] Brethren, brothers collectively (or mutually).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 8 ȝe synt ealle ȝebroðru. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 219 For þi beð alle man ibroþren and isustren. *c* 1205 LAY. 3880 Beine iweren ibroðeren.

I-browe(n, ME. pa. pple. of BREW *v.* **I-built, i-buld, i-bult,** obs. forms of BUILT *pa. pple.*

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 643 His palais þat was so faire ibuld. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 367 The roufe aloft Ibuilt Of Geat.

†**I-bure,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gebyrian* = OS. *giburian*, OHG. *gaburjan*, Ger. *gebühren*: see BIR *v.*] *intr.* To pertain, behove, be proper.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlviii. 18 Ne ȝebyraþ hit swa. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1036 Hine man byriȝde swa him wel ȝebyrede. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Nu hit iburd breke þas word. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 75 Þe eorl and þe eþelyng ibureþ vnder godne king þat lond to leden.

I-buried, ME. pa. pple. of BURY *v.*

†**I-burned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [OE. *gebyrnod*, f. *byrne* BURNE, BRINIE.] Mailed.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Loricatus*, ȝebyrnod. *c* 1205 LAY. 26277 Gerin & Beof..iburned and ihelmed.

I-by, i-bye, been, ME. pa. pple. of BE *v.*

†**I-bye,** *v. Obs. rare.* [OE. *gebycgan*, f. *bycgan* to BUY.] *trans.* To purchase; to pay for, atone for.

10.. *OE. Chron.* anno 1016 Lundenwaru .. him friþ ȝebohton. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1222 Þou shalt ibye it.

Ic, obs. form of I, *pron.*

-ic (formerly -ick, -ik(e, -ique), *suffix*, primarily forming adjs., many of which are used as sbs. The latter have also the form **-ics**: see 2.

1. In adjs., immediately representing F. *-ique*, ad. L. *-ic-us*, of Latin origin, as in *cīvic-us*, *classic-us*, *public-us*, *domestic-us*, *aquātic-us*, or ad. Gr. *-ικ-ός*, as in *κωμικ-ός cōmic-us*, *γραμματικ-ός grammatic-us*, *ποιητικ-ός poētic-us*. This was in Gr. one of the commonest of suffixes, forming adjs., with the sense 'after the manner of', 'of the nature of', 'pertaining to', 'of'. Its use in L. was much more restricted, and it ceased to be a living formative, except in the compound suffix *-āticus* (see -ATIC, -AGE), and in words formed from Greek, or on Greek types. These were very numerous in late and med.L., whence they passed into the modern langs.; since the 16th c. they have been taken directly from Gr., or formed upon Gr. elements, and in some recent (esp. scientific) terms on words from L. or other sources, as *carbonic*, *oratoric*, *artistic*, *bardic*, *scaldic*, *felspathic*, *Icelandic*, *Byronic*. b. In *Chemistry*, the suffix *-ic* is specifically employed to form the names of oxygen acids and other compounds having a higher degree of oxidation than those whose names end in *-ous*; e.g. *chloric acid* HO_3Cl, *chlorous acid* HO_2Cl, *sulphuric acid* H_2SO_4, *sulphurous acid* H_2SO_3.

At the time when this nomenclature was introduced only two such compounds were provided for. In many cases other oxygen compounds have since been obtained, but the names in *-ic* and *-ous* have been retained in their original applications, and prefixes as *per-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *sesqui-*, etc. prefixed to denominate the additional compounds.

1807 THOMSON *Chem.* ii. 254 The French chemists .. made some of the names of the combustible acids end in *ic*, as if they were saturated with oxygen; and others in *ous*, as if they were capable of combining with an additional dose. The fact is, that none of them are, strictly speaking, saturated with oxygen; for all of them are capable of combining with more. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 4 Acids formed by oxygen with another element, are distinguished by the termination *ous*, given to acids with a lesser quantity of oxygen, and *ic* to acids with a greater quantity.

2. Already in Gr., adjs. in *-ικός* were used absolutely as sbs., e.g. in sing. masc., as *Στωικ-ός* (man) of the porch, Stoic, *κριτικ-ός* (man) able to discern, critic, hence in L. *Stōicus*, *criticus*, etc.; also, in sing. fem., in names of arts (sc. *τέχνη*) or systems of thought, knowledge, or action (sc. *θεωρία*, *φιλοσοφία*), e.g. *ἡ μουσική* the art of the Muses, music, *ἡ ῥητορική* the oratorical art, rhetoric, *ἡ ἠθική* theory of morals, ethics, *ἡ ὀπτική* science of vision, optics; and in neuter pl., as expressions for the affairs or matters pertaining to some department, and hence as names of treatises on these subjects, as *τὰ οἰκονομικά* things pertaining to the management of a household, a treatise on this, economics. Sometimes both forms were in use with a distinction of sense; e.g. *ἡ πολιτική* the art of the statesman, political science, *τὰ πολιτικά* affairs of state, politics; this distinction tended however to become obliterated, as in *ἡ τακτική*, *τὰ τακτικά* tactics, *ἡ φυσική*, *τὰ φυσικά* physics. In pairs like *φυσική*, *φυσικά* both forms gave regularly a L. form in *-ica*, as *physica*, which might be taken as fem. sing. or neuter pl.; hence there was in med.L. considerable fluctuation in the grammatical treatment of these words. In the Romanic langs. (It., Sp. *-ica*, F. *-ique*), as also in Ger. (*-ik*), they were regularly treated as fem. sing.; though in French, from the 16th c., sometimes as plural (*les mathématiques*).

In English, such words of this class as were in use before 1500 had the singular form, and were usually written, after French, *-ique*, *-ike*, as *arsmetike*, *magike*, *musike*, *logike(-ique)*, *retorique*, *mathematique* (*-ike*, *-ik*), *mechanique*, *economique*, *ethyque* (*-ik*); this form is retained in *arithmetic*, *logic*, *magic*, *music*, *rhetoric* (though *logics* has also been used). But, from the 15th c., forms in -ics (*-iques*) occur as names of treatises (repr. Gr. names in *-ικά* or their L. translations in *-ica*), e.g. *etiques* = *τὰ ἠθικά*; and in the second half of the 16th c. this form is found applied to the subject-matter of such treatises, in *mathematics*, *economics*, etc. From 1600 onward, this has been the accepted form with names of sciences, as *acoustics*, *conics*, *dynamics*, *ethics*, *linguistics*, *metaphysics*, *optics*, *statics*, or matters of practice, as *æsthetics*, *athletics*, *economics*, *georgics*, *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*. The names of sciences, even though they have the form in *-ics*, are now construed as singular, as in 'mathematics *is* the science of quantity'; *its* students are mathematicians'; in recent times some writers, following German or French usage, have preferred to use a form in *-ic*, as in *dialectic*, *dogmatic*, *ethic*, *metaphysic*, *static*, etc. Names of practical matters as *gymnastics*, *politics*, *tactics*, usually remain plural, in construction as well as in form.

3. Besides the preceding, there are many sbs. formed directly from adjectives in *-ic* taken absolutely, either after ancient models or on ancient analogies, as in names of medical agents, as *alexipharmic*, *emetic*, *cosmetic*, *hidrotic* (pl. *emetics*, etc.); in names of styles of poetry or metres, as *epic*, *lyric*, *Anacreontics*, *iambics*; and in words of various kinds, as *domestic*, *rustic*. *catholic*. *classic*, *mechanic*, *lunatic*.

Words in *-ic* from Gr. or L. have the stress regularly on the penult, e.g. *mechanic*, *dramatic*, *encliptic*, *fanatic*. The exceptions, as *arithmetic*, *arsenic*, *catholic*, *heretic*, *rhetoric*, *lunatic*, are chiefly words taken directly from French, in which originally the final syllable had the main stress, and the antepenult a secondary stress (*rhetorique*, which afterwards became the primary in accordance with the regular treatment of French words (e.g. *vanité*, *animal*), in English.

A few adjs. in *-ic* form advs. in *-icly*, as *publicly*, *frantically*, *heroicly*; but the adv. is usually in -ICALLY, from the secondary adj. in -ICAL. Derivative abstract sbs. are formed in -ICITY, as *domesticity*, *atomicity*, and agent nouns in -ICIAN as *arithmetician*, *musician*, *physician*.

I-cached, I-cakeled, ME. pa. pples. of CATCH, CACKLE *vbs.* **Icacin:** see under ICICA.

-ical, a compound *suffix*, f. -IC + -AL, sometimes forming an adj. from a sb. in *-ic*, as *music*, *musical*, but more frequently a secondary adj., as *comic*, *comical*, *historic*, *historical*. Its origin appears to have been the formation in late L. of adjs. in *-ālis* on sbs. in *-ic-us*, or in *-icē*, e.g. *grammatic-us* grammarian, *grammaticē* grammar, *grammatic-ālis* grammatical, *clēricus* clergyman, clerk, *clēric-ālis* clerical. So in med.L., *chirurgicāl-is*, *dominic-āl-is*, *medicāl-is*, *mūsicāl-is*, *physicāl-is*. In French, adjs. of this type are few, and mostly taken directly from L. formations, as *chirurgical*. *clérical*, *grammatical*, *médical*, etc. But in English they are exceedingly numerous, existing not only in all cases in which the term in *-ic* is a sb., but also as the direct representatives of L. adjs. in *-icus*, F. *-ique*. Thus we find before 1500 *canonical*, *chirurgical*, *domestical*, *musical*, *philosophical*, *physical*. Many adjs. have a form both in *-ic* and *-ical*, and in such cases that in *-ical* is usually the earlier and that more used. Often also the form in *-ic* is restricted to the sense 'of' or 'of the nature of' the subject in question, while that in *-ical* has wider or more transferred senses, including that of 'practically connected' or 'dealing with' the subject. Cf. '*economic* science', 'an *economical* wife', '*prophetic* words', '*prophetical* studies', 'a *comic* song', 'a *comical* incident', 'the *tragic* muse', 'his *tragical* fate'. A *historic* book is one mentioned or famous in history, a *historical* treatise contains or deals with history. But in many cases this distinction is, from the nature of the subject, difficult to maintain, or entirely inappreciable.

Adjectives of locality, nationality, and language, as *Baltic*, *Arabic*, *Teutonic*, and those of chemical and other technical nomenclature, as *oxalic*, *ferric*, *pelagic*, *dactylic*, *hypnotic*, *megalithic*, have usually no secondary form in *-al*.

Hence some derivative sbs. in *-icality*, as *technicality*.

I-called, ME. pa. pple. of CALL *v.*

-ically, advb. ending, f. -ICAL + -LY [2], forming advs. from adjs. in *-ical*, which are also used as the advs. from the corresponding adjs. in -IC. Thus *historic*, *historical*, adv. *historically*, *poetic*, *poetical*, adv. *poetically*. The adv. is almost always in *-ically* even when only the adj. in *-ic* is in current use, as in *athletically*, *hypnotically*, *phlegmatically*, *rustically*, *scenically*.

Icarian (əikē·riăn), *a.*[1] Also 9 Icarean. [f. L. *Icarius* = Gr. Ἰκάριος, f. *Icarus*, Ἴκαρος the son of Daedalus, in Greek Mythology.]

Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Icarus, fabled, in escaping from Crete, to have flown so high that the sun melted the wax with which his artificial wings were fastened on, so that he fell into the Ægean sea: hence, applied to ambitious or presumptuous acts which end in failure or ruin.

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 58, I feel my Icarian wings to melt with the heate of so bright a sunne. 1623 COCKERAM, *Icharian soaring*, Pride. 1639 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 121 Mee better suits to Creepe Then with Icarian winge Contrive a scorned Ruine. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Mann. Anc. in Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 43 Expectations are often exalted on Icarean wings, and fall. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. i, Your Icarian flight melts into a very grovelling existence.

Icarian (əikē·riăn), *a.*[2] and *sb.* [f. *Icari-a* (see def.) + -AN.]

a. *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Icaria, an ideal republic described in a work (*Voyage en Icarie*, 1840) by the French communist Etienne Cabet (1788–1856), afterwards taken as the name of several communistic settlements, established by Cabet at Nauvoo and elsewhere in U.S. b. *sb.* A follower or adherent of Cabet; a member of an Icarian community such as that at Nauvoo.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1949. 309/1 A Phalansterian, perhaps an Icarian. 1875 NORDHOFF *Communistic Soc. U. S.* 387 The Icarians reject Christianity. *Ibid.* 393 The Icarian system is as nearly as possible a pure democracy.

Hence **Icarianism,** the communism of Cabet.

1883 R. T. ELY *Fr. & Germ. Socialism* iii. 50 The apostles of Icarianism should..convert the world by teaching, preaching..and by setting good examples.

I-caried, ME. pa. pple. of CARRY *v.*

Icary, var. of IKARY, caviare.

†**Icasm.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. Gr. *εἴκασμα* comparison, simile, f. *εἰκάζειν* to make like, to depict.] A figurative expression. So †**Icastic** *a.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκαστικός*], figurative.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. ix. 257 The difficulty of understanding Prophecies is in a manner no greater, when

once a man has taken notice of the settled meaning of the peculiar Icasms therein. *Ibid.*, These be the chief Icastick terms that occur in the Prophetick style.

I-cast, ME. pa. pple. of CAST *v.*

†Icche(n, *v. Obs.* [Of obscure history; in meaning it agrees with the later forms HITCH, ITCH *v.*[2], but evidence of continuity is wanting.] *trans.* and *intr.* To move, stir.

c 1200 ORMIN 8123 He..icchedd himm a litell upp & wollde himm sellfenn mirrþrenn. *Ibid.* 11833 Uss birrþ .. te mare uss godenn, & icchenn uppwarrd a33 summ del Inn alle gode dedess. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 105 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 104 Hi ne miȝte hire a fot awinne, Ne make hire icche anne fot, of þe stede. *Ibid.* 132. 105 Hi gonne to drawe and tuicche, And euere lai þis maide stille, hi nemiȝte hire enes icche.

Icele, obs. form of ICKLE, icicle.

Iceol, dial. variant of HICKWALL.

Ice (əis), *sb.* Forms: 1–3 ís, 3 ys, (isse), 3–6 yse, 4 ijs, iys(e, yss, 4–5 ysz, yise, 4–7 ise, (5 hyse, 6 *Sc.* ische), 5–7 yce, 5– ice. [Com. Teut.: OE. *ís*, OFris., OLG., OHG. (MDu., MHG.) *îs* (Du. *ijs*, Ger. *eis*), ON. *íss* (Sw., Da. *is*):—OTeut. **îso-*. There are no certain cognates outside Teutonic.]

I. 1. Frozen water; water rendered solid by exposure to a low temperature.

Beowulf (Z.) 1608 Hit eal ġemealt ise ġelicost. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 59 Hwa wundrað þæs .. hwy þæt is mæge weorðan of wætere. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxlviii. 8 Fyr, forst, hægel and ġefeallen snaw, is and yste. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þe forme wes swnan [? snaw], þat oðer is. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 99 Þe firmament .. Of watres froren, of yses wal ðis middel werld it luket al; May no fir ȝet melten ðat ys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6644 It suld frese and turne al in-til yse þar. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Þe frost and þe ysz es mykill harder þare þan here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Ice, *glacies*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 5 b, Isidore saith, that it [Cristall] is nothing else then a congeled Ise. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 128 Colder then yce. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 180 Ice, which is water in another state, is very elastic. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 Ice is in fact crystalline, while snow is crystallized. 1883 HOWELLS *Register* i, My feet are like ice.

b. With *pl.*: A mass or piece of ice.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii[i.]. (1890) 436 Þæm sticcum halfbrocenra iisa. 1388 WYCLIF *Dan.* iii. 70 Yces and snowis [L. *glacies et nives*] blesse ȝe the Lord. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. xxviii, We shall treat..of the sources of the Atlantic, of it's ices, .. of it's currents, of it's tides. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 219 These ices or glaciers, evidently give rise to the numerous floating bergs. 1875 *Wond. Phys. World* II. iii. 246 Sometimes these ices offered but a level uniform sheet.

2. *The ice*: the layer of ice on a river, lake, sea, etc.; the frozen surface of a body of water.

[*c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xii[i.]. (1890) 156 Þa eode he sume neahte on ise unwærlice.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9517 Me miȝte boþe ride & go In Temese vpe þe yse. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 436 His wyf walked him wiþ..Barfote on þe bare ijs. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 3 Ther was ane fervent froste .. that menne myght goo overe the yise. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 619 Or euir tha wist on Forres loch tha ran, Vnder the ische syne drownit thair ilkman. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 42 In the Spring the Whales are in..the West Ice, as they call it. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 266 Separation between the east or *whaling*, and west or *sealing* ice of the fishers. 1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* vii. (ed. 8) 99 Captain Cook was of opinion that the ice of the antarctic predominated over that of the arctic region.

b. *To break the ice*: to make a passage for boats, etc. by breaking the frozen surface of a river, lake, etc.; *fig.* to make a beginning in some undertaking or enterprise (cf. *to break ground*); to prepare the way for others (cf. quot. 1590); in modern usage, to break through cold reserve or stiffness.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 89 To be the first to break the Ice of the Enterprize. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* Epil., The authour therefore in aduenturing to breake the yse to make the passage easie for his countrymen, failing sometimes of the fourd, and falling into the pit, may seeme worthie to be pitied. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Prof. Law* To Rdr., I have attempted to break the Ice in a subject concerning reformation in Courts of Justice. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 494 The Oratour..At last broke silence, and the Ice. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. ix. 246 You see .. that I break the ice, and begin first in the indispensably expected correspondence between us. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xxxviii, And your cold people are beyond all price, When once you've broken their confounded ice. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 226 The ice being thus broken, Ching Dolai put aside the reserve habitual to all Celestials.

3. In figurative expressions, with allusion to the slippery, cold, or brittle nature of ice.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 907 Beware, I rede; thow stondest on the yce. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxii. 22, I seik the watter hett In vndir the cauld yce. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 22 Tut, tut, thou art all Ice. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, CXXIX, Soe Spirits bound vp in the Ice of feare Are thawed by Nobler Passions shineing there. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. iv, The bright eyes of our hero thawed all her ice in a moment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 170 Those who knew him well..were aware that under all this ice a fierce fire was constantly burning. 1892 OUIDA in *Fortn. Rev.* LII. 785 The incessant, breathless round of intermingled sport and pleasure danced on the thin ice of debt.

4. A congelation or crystalline appearance resembling ice.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxi. § 5 Iewellers..if there be a graine, or a cloude, or an ise which may be ground forth, without taking to much of the stone, they help it.

5. a. A frozen confection. Now with *an* and *pl.*: An ice-cream or water-ice.

(In French the pl. *glaces* in this sense was admitted by the Acad. in 1762; but as late as 1825 it was asserted to be incorrect to say *une glace.*)

[1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*—— 1 Oct., The company are entertained with ice in several forms, winter and summer.] 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 A free indulgence in the use of ices. 1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* xiii, The cakes and the confectionary, and the ices. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, He went out and ate ices at a pastry-cook's shop. 1850 T. & J. M. MORTON *All that Glitters* etc. II, Toby, take that load of pine apple ice into the ball-room, and present an ice to each lady.

b. = ICING.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *March pane*, You may also ice them .. and the Ice is to be bak'd with the Oven-lid. 1819 *Pantologia, Ice*, ..concreted sugar.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

6. *simple attrib.*

1744 (*title*) An Account of the Glacieres or Ice Alps in Savoy. 1813 ELLIS *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* II. 319 *note*, The antient Northern Nations held annual Ice Fairs. See Olaus Magnus. We too have heard of Ice Fairs on the River Thames. 1884 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 413 The ice harvest lasts about two months. 1884 *Bath Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 7/2 The ice carnival at Montreal opened on Monday. *Ibid.*, In the evening the Ice Palace was a wonderfully beautiful structure. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Aug. 3/1 We are increasing our ice consumption at about the rate of five per cent. a year. 1898 *Ibid.* 31 Mar. 2/1 The crew will consist of twenty-four men, all of them experienced in ice navigation.

7. General combinations: a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to ice, connected with, characterized by, occurring in, performed on, ice or the ice, as *ice-battle, -break, -chart, -clue, -coldness, -crack, -crossing, -fight, -flower, -fog, -hole, -jam, -marsh, -measurement, -melting, -movement, -pressure, -range, -ravine, -road, -shove, -spot, -storm, -temper, -track, -tramp, -travel, -upheaval, -voice, -walk*; esp. in names of tools and implements used in the harvesting, carriage, and storage of ice for economic purposes, as *ice-barge, -basket, -crusher, -cutter, -fork, -leveller, -mallet, -marker, -pick, -preserver, -scraper, -shaver, -spade, -tongs, -tool.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 297 The scars which their own *ice-battles had impressed on the vessels. *Ibid.* I. xxiv. 314, I met my officers..and showed them my *ice-charts. *Ibid.* I. xii. 133 On this return I had much less difficulty with the *ice-cracks. *Ibid.* II. xxvi. 267 The third [sledge] we had to reserve as essential to our *ice-crossings. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 200 *Ice-crusher, ice-picks, and tools used in handling ice. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. iii. 32 One of those heavy *ice-fogs .. settled around us. 1853 — *Grinnell Exp.* xii. (1856) 87 The *ice-hole of the Vituline seal. 1853 LYELL *Antig. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 139 When '*ice-jams' occur on the St. Lawrence. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 314 Knowledge of Lancaster Sound and its *ice-movements. 1896 NANSEN in *Daily Chron.* 2 Nov. 4/1 The *ice-pressures began to be tremendous. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 122 The *ice-roads [across the St. Lawrence] are always marked out by spruce-trees stuck in the snow. 1865 PARKMAN *Champlain* xi. (1875) 334 He built a wall of bricks .. in order to measure the destructive effects of the '*ice-shove' in the spring. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ice-tongs*, utensils for taking up ice at a table. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ice-tongs*, grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 58 Nothing of *ice-upheaval has ever been described equal to this.

b. Composed or consisting of ice; as *ice-barricade, -barrier, -bay, -beach, -bed, -block, -cake, -cascade, -case, -cataract, -chain, -cliff, -cone, -crag, -disc, -dock, -drift, -drop, -dust, -expanse, -float, -fragment, -growth, -hummock, -lake, -lump, -mass, -neck, -ocean, -pearl, -pile, -plain, -precipice, -rain, -ridge, -roof, -sea, -shoal, -slope, -surface, -table, -torrent, -trap, -vault, -wall, -waste, -wharf.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 248 Deep cavities filled with snow intervened between lines of *ice-barricades. *Ibid.* xxxi. 421 A brig, high and dry, spending an Arctic winter over an Arctic *ice-bed. 1853 — *Grinnell Exp.* xxvi. (1856) 218 There it was, with the gangway stairs of *ice-block masonry. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 543 The glacier descends in a series of *ice-cataracts. 1880 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. viii. 266 Such sand-layers give birth to *ice-cones. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 327 The *ice-drift from the southern of these had now piled itself in our way. 1795–7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 97 Blue-lipt, an *ice-drop at thy sharp blue nose. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 124 An avalanche .. came heralded by clouds of *ice-dust. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 326 They [bears] are not only seen at land, but often on *ice-floats, several leagues at sea. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 325 Among the *ice-hummocks off the southern shore of Franz Josef Land. 1591 SYLVESTER *Vvry* 133 North-west winde .. his volleys racqueted, Of bounding Balls of *Ice-pearl slippery shining. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 485 The great *ice-plain formed one continuous sheet from the Greenland shore as far as the eye could reach. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 84 Breathing more freely after we had cleared the *ice-precipice. *Ibid.* I. xxii. 152, I waited for him .. and helped him down the *ice-slope. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 72 We could see the strait growing still narrower, and the heavy *ice-tables grinding up. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 173, I visited the *ice-wall at the Tacul.

c. instrumental, with passive participles, forming adjs., as *ice-battered, -bemarbled, -born, -built, -capped, -chained, -checked, -chocked, -clad, -clogged, -clothed, -cooled, -covered, -crusted, -cumbered, -embossed, -enveloped, -fed, -glazed, -ground, -imprisoned, -laden, -lined, -locked, -marked, -polished, -preserved, -rubbed, -sheltered, -worn.* Also *ice-like.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxviii. 364 Ensconced in our *ice-battered citadel. 1757 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* II. ii, In climes beyond the solar road, Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built mountains roam. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* II. 122 The *ice-chain'd waters slumbering on the shore. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 154 Where the whole country is completely *ice-clad. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 75 Through this *ice-clogged bay. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 167 Those savoury banquets, and *ice-cooled potations. *a* 1847 ELIZA COOK *Poems, Dog of Alps* i, The *ice-covered scalps .. of the Alps. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 156 Through the *ice-crusted window-panes of the cabin. 1798 SOTHEBY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) I. 97 Wedg'd in masses *ice-emboss'd. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. i. 18 An *ice-glazed precipice. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 365 The *ice-ground part of the mountains is clearly distinguished from the splintered crests. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 107 Between us and the *ice-laden valley. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxix. 60 On the supposed *ice-like plain. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Cambridgesh.* 5 Travelled fragments of rock, usually *ice-marked. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 176 The *ice-preserved Arctic mammalia. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 165 Smooth, grey, *ice-worn, gneiss banks. 1893 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* II. 704 The higher parts of the Dovrefelds .. have not been ice-worn.

d. parasynthetic, as *ice-bearded, -belted, -hearted, -helmed, -pillared, -ribbed* adjs.

1591 SYLVESTER *Vvry* 174 *Ice-bearded Boreas. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* III. i. 153 Oh, *ice-hearted counsellor! 1875 LONGF. *Pandora* vi. *Voices of the Waters*, The mountains, the giants, The *ice-helmed, the forest-belted. 1838 ELIZA COOK *Melaia, King of Wind* i, He burst through the *ice-pillar'd gates of the North. 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, The Harp*, The thunders of the *ice-ribbed ocean.

e. objective, as *ice-blasting, -breaking, -cutting, -haunting, -loving, -making*, sbs. and adjs.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 362 *Ice-breaking Boat .. used in..sailing among the Ice. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 343 *Ice-haunting..species. *Ibid.*, *Ice-loving and maritime species. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 488 Harrison's *ice-making machine..is a particular application of the exhausting air-pump. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vi. 64 A smart *ice-shattering breeze, to open a road for us.

8. Special Combinations: **ice-action**, the action of ice upon the surface of the earth, esp. during the glacial period; **ice-age**, the glacial period (see GLACIAL 3); **ice-anchor**, a grapnel for holding a ship to an ice-floe; **ice-apron**, a pointed structure for protecting a bridge-pier from ice carried down by the stream; **ice-auger**, an auger for boring large holes in ice, used in ice-fishing; **ice-ax**, an ax used by Alpine climbers, for cutting steps in icy slopes; **ice-bag**, an india-rubber bag filled with ice and applied to some part of the body for medical or surgical purposes; **ice-banner** (*U.S.*) = *ice-feathers* (*Cent. Dict.*); **ice-beam**, a beam placed at the stern or bow of a ship to resist the pressure of ice; **ice-bearer**, a frost-bearer or CRYOPHORUS; **ice-bed**, a stratified glacial deposit; **ice-belt**, the fringe of ice along an Arctic coast; = ICE-FOOT; **ice-boulder**, a boulder conveyed by glacial action; **ice-box**, a box or compartment for holding ice, an ice-chest; or one that is kept cold by means of ice; **ice-calk** = CALK *sb.*[1] 2 (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ice-calorimeter**, an apparatus for determining specific heat by means of ice; **ice-canoe**, a canoe with iron runners for use on frozen lakes or rivers; **ice-cataplasm** = *ice-poultice* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **ice-cave**, a cave which contains ice even in summer; **ice-chair**, a chair fitted with runners so as to be propelled easily upon ice; a sledge-chair; **ice-chamber**, a compartment containing, or cooled by, ice; a refrigerating chamber; **ice-chest** (see quot.); **ice-chisel**, a chisel used for cutting holes in ice, or splitting blocks of ice; **ice-claw**, an iron claw for grappling and lifting blocks of ice (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ice-closet**, an ice-chamber or ice-chest; **ice-clothes**, clothing suitable for wearing on the Arctic ice; **ice-compress** = *ice-poultice* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **ice-craft**, ability to deal with the ice in mountaineering or Arctic exploration; **icemanship**; **ice-creeper** = *ice-calk* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); †**ice-dagger**, an icicle; **ice-drift**, drifted ice in the mass; **ice-drill** = *ice-auger*; **ice-drops**, in *Bot.*, transparent processes resembling icicles, as in the ice-plant (Webster 1864); **ice-elevator**, a machine for lifting blocks of ice to a higher level; **ice-escape**, an apparatus for rescuing persons who have fallen through the ice; **ice-farm** (*U.S.*), a place where the business of procuring ice for commercial purposes is carried on; **ice-feathers**, feather-like forms assumed by ice exposed to wind, in mountainous parts of the United States (*Cent. Dict.*); **ice-fender**, a fender or guard to protect a vessel from being injured by ice (Ogilvie 1882); **ice-ferns**, the fern-like formations produced on the surface of glass by the action of frost; **ice-fish**, the caplin (Funk); **ice-fishing**, fishing in winter through

holes made in the ice; **ice-flow**, an ice-stream; † **ice-flowers** = *ice-ferns*; **ice-fox**, the Arctic fox; **ice-glass** = *crackle-glass* (CRACKLE *sb.* 3); **ice-gorge** (*U.S.*), an accumulation of ice-blocks choking the bed of a river; **ice-gull**, a name given in N. America to the glaucous gull and the ivory gull; **ice-ladder** = *ice-escape*; **ice-leaf**, a local name of Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* (Britten & Holl.); **ice-ledge** = ICE-FOOT; **ice-loon**, the great northern diver (*U.S.*); **ice-machine**, a machine for the artificial production of ice; **ice-maker**, one who manufactures artificial ice; **ice-mark**, a mark, scratch, or groove produced by ice-action, esp. by glacial action during the ice-age; † **ice-meer**, a cake of ground-ice; **ice-mill**, a spot where a glacier grinds out the underlying rock by the action of loose stones, a glacier-mill; **ice-pack**, a body of separate pieces of drift-ice closely packed so as to form one great ice-field; **ice-pail**, a pail for holding ice, in which bottles of wine, etc. are plunged in order to cool the liquor; **ice-paper** [tr. F. *papier glacé*], transparent gelatine in thin sheets used in copying drawings (*Cent. Dict.*); **ice-period**, the glacial period of Geology, the ice-age; **ice-pit**, a pit in which ice is stored for preservation; **ice-pitcher**, a pitcher with double sides, or of non-conducting material, for holding broken ice or iced water; **ice-plane** (see quots.); **ice-poultice**, a bag or bladder filled with pounded ice, for application to inflamed parts of the body (C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 1854–67); **ice-pudding**, a frozen confection in the form of pudding; **ice-pulse**, the throbbing movement which precedes an ice-quake; **ice-quake**, the convulsion which accompanies the break-up of an ice-field or ice-floe; **ice-raft**, a floating sheet of ice; **ice-ram**, a pointed projection from a ship's bows, to assist it in forcing its way through ice; **ice-river** = ICE-STREAM; **ice-room** = *ice-chamber*; **ice-safe**, a meat-safe having chambers for containing ice; **ice-sandal**, a sandal or golosh with spiked sole, worn on ice; **ice-saw**, a large saw employed by Arctic voyagers and in ice harvesting for cutting ice; **ice-screw**, an ice-elevator having a spiral motion; **ice-ship**, a ship specially built to resist ice-pressure; **ice-shoe**, a spiked shoe used for walking on ice; **ice-shop**, a shop where ice is sold; **ice-spur**, a spur or spike fixed in the sole of a boot, to assist in walking on ice; **ice-station**, a station where ice is collected for storage; **ice-stick**, a stick with a spike at the end, used in walking on ice; **ice-striæ**, thin lines of scoring made in rocks by ice passing over them; **ice-system**, a connected system or group of glaciers; **ice-whale**, the great polar whale; **ice-yacht** = ICE-BOAT 1; hence **ice-yachting**, **-yachtsman**.

1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 308 Proof of a close connection between *ice-action and contorted stratification. 1873 J. GEIKIE (*title*) The Great *Ice Age. 1888 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 3/1 Geologists have lately been working out the facts of what is called the 'Glacial Period', or the 'Ice Age'. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 59 The ice being all round us, we got out our *ice-anchors, and moored along-side a field. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 The vessel will .. 'hook on' with an S-shaped ice-anchor to the floe alongside. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/1 The *ice-aprons of the Eads's St. Louis Railway Bridge are 200 feet long and 60 feet wide. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 349 *note*, The '*ice-axe', with which the hole is made. .. Sometimes an 'ice-drill' .. is made use of for this purpose. 1894 FENN *In Alpine Valley* I. 44 The ice-axes they carried. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* July 25 The use of the spinal *ice-bags for sea-sickness. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 191 Oak-timbers, called *ice-beams, about 12 inches square and 25 feet in length are placed beneath the hold beams. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., **Ice-Bearer*. 1885 ELIZ. C. AGASSIZ *Louis Agassiz* I. 289 The ancient *ice-beds and moraines of England. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 78 The little brig was fast to the *ice-belt which lined the bottom of the cliffs. 1875 *Ice-box [see *Ice-chest*]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'ice-box' .. is also a metal chamber, with a receptacle for ice round the sides, and jacketed all over with a non-conductor. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Ice-chest*, a form of domestic *ice-chamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air .. from the ice-box or by the cold side of the latter. 1893 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb., In the great sea-going steamers there is always an ice-chamber. 1897 HUGHES *Mediterranean Fever* v. 191 Milk .. should be .. kept in the ice-chest. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 468 While three men were out on a low berg .. one of them .. struck his *ice-chisel against the mass. *Ibid.* xxix. (1856) 249 The *ice-clothes ready for a jump. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Proficiency in *ice-craft grows gradually. 1889 *Montreal Daily Star, Carnival No.*, '*Ice Yatching*' 5/1 *Ice-creepers taking the place of wading-boots. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 103 b, A childe was slayne with an *yse dagger [*Parunlus stiria occisus est*]. 1867 MOTLEY *Netherl.* xxxvi. III. 557 The strait was already filled with *ice-drift. 1820 *Ice-drill* [see *Ice-ax*]. 1864 *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 Jan. 31/1 A number of sledge-chairs and an *ice-escape were conveyed to the place of amusement. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 When the winter fairly sets in the scene on an *ice-farm is a busy one. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 222 Fine as *ice-ferns on January panes. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 542, I may shortly describe one or two of the better known of the old *ice-flows. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 41 Just as *Ice flowers on our Glass-windows, get all sorts of figures. 1884 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 514/2 An *ice-gorge forming in the river .. has smashed .. whole fleets of them. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 293 The man with the *ice-ladder on wheels .. cannot get any nearer to me. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 252 The *ice-maker belonging to me .. made a sufficient quantity in the winter for the supply of the table during the summer season. 1792 WILLIAMS *ibid.* LXXXIII. 56 The ice-makers informed me the cold was most intense. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 27 They [the Oxford watermen] frequently meet the *Ice-meers (for so they call the cakes of Ice thus coming from the bottom) in their very rise. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 3/1 A wedge of rounded rock, worn smooth by the vast *ice-mills of the glacial epoch. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 234 Apprehensions of being frozen up in the heart of the *ice-pack. 1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 *Ice-pails. 1850 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 264 Four bottles .. rose from amidst the crystal ruins of a well-filled ice-pail. 1876 AGASSIZ *Geol. Sk.* Ser. II. 100 The vegetation which succeeded the *ice-period was of a different character. 1775 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 255 In their .. visits with me to the *ice-pits. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Ice-plane*, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice .. before cutting and carting it away for storage. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Ice-plane*, .. 2, an instrument for shaving off fragments of ice for cooling drinks. 1869 *Punch* 10 July 2/2 An *ice-pudding to follow turtle soup, or boiled mutton to be eaten after custard. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. i. 8 From soup till ice-pudding time. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxii. (1856) 279 The deep stillness .. the mysterious *ice-pulse, as if the energies were gathering for another strife. 1891 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 278 The perils of the awful *ice-quake in the convulsed and riven floe. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiii. 228 The transporting forces of the *ice-raft. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxviii. 393 Fleets of icebergs and icerafts. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Aug. 1/3 A barque-rigged sailing-ship .. furnished with a double copper hull and *ice-ram. 1872 TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 364 It is indubitable that an *ice-river .. once flowed through the vale of Hasli. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc., **Ice-saw*, a large saw used for cutting through the ice, for relieving ships when frozen up. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gt. Frozen Sea* iv. 49 Ice-saw crews were organized in readiness for cutting a dock. 1885 SCHLEY & SOLEY *Rescue of Greely* viii. 113 The first [*i.e.* sealers] are distinctively *ice-ships. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 172/2 His one hand armed with a broom, and his other charged with the *ice-shoes, or tramps. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xxx. 510 Blocks of ice .. in the windows of *ice-shops. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, '*Ice-spurre*, a shooe driuen full of iron nailes pointed. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. i. 240 He standeth but in a slippery place; and therefore needs constantly to wear ice-spurres, for he rather glides than goes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 4/2 The party had to unbuckle their shoes and climb, with the help of ice-spurs and axes. 1868 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 304 Rockland Lake village .. [is] the most extensive *ice-station on the river. 1872 C. KING *Mountaineer. Sierra Nev.* vii. 147, I found unmistakable **ice-striæ*, showing that the glacier had actually poured over the brink. 1876 T. G. BONNEY in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* No. 306 Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems. 1882 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 The *ice yacht is really a skeleton boat mounted on gigantic runners. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 532/1 *Ice-yachting seems to be the acme of recklessness.

Ice (əis), *v.* Also 5 yse, 7 yce. [f. the sb.]

1. *trans.* a. To cover with ice. (Also *to ice over*.) *To ice up*, to fill up with ice. b. To convert into ice; to freeze, congeal.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2883 (Dublin MS.) To þe grete flode of gratun to-geder þai ryddyn, And fyndyn it frosyn þaim byfore, a fute-thyke ysyd. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 80 My trembling joynts (Iced quite over with a froz'd cold sweate). *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virginia* v. (1654) 59 This sight hath stiffned all my operant powers, ic'd all my blood, benum'd my motion quite. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 147 When it is iced all ouer, he shall feel neither heat nor cold. 1829 *Examiner* 21/2 A frost that iced the spray of the sea as it fell on the deck. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 Icing up again the opening in the walls.

c. *fig.* To cause to become frigid or cold and reserved in manner; cf. *to break the ice*: ICE *sb.* 2 b.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxix. 293 Laying myself open to too early a suspicion, I thought would but ice the girl over. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 Such a sudden transition must affect her; must ice her over.

2. To cover or garnish (cakes, etc.) with a concretion of sugar (cf. ICING).

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* xviii, To make Tumbolds .. when they are baked, yce them. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *March pane*, To ice March-Panes. 1852 MRS. ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 11) 335 The best mode of icing fruit tarts .. is to moisten the paste with cold water, sift sugar thickly upon it [etc.].

b. *fig.* To cover or surround as with ice.

1679 PULLER *Mod. of the Ch. of Engl.* To Rdr. a iij, Noise and passion, and hardy confidence, iced over with some sanctimonious pretences. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxv. 281 The moon .. was now icing her crimson visage with crystal.

3. To refrigerate with ice; to cool (esp. wine) by placing among ice.

1825 T. COSNETT *Footman's Direct.* 130 If you have ice-pails to ice the wine, let this be done. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 24 The champagne is iced. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 15/1 The fish are iced, packed in boxes.

4. To make cold; to freeze, chill. Chiefly *fig.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 137 That unfortunate .. proneness to scepticism, which iced his affections. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) I. iii. 24 Thus they vegetated—living in Polar harmony among themselves, and .. occasionally iceing the neighbours. 1845 MRS. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 52 Much trouble had iced her nature. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* III. iii. 26 Her very enthusiasms were cold; she iced you .. by the tone of her conversation.

5. *intr.* To turn to ice; to freeze. Also *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1848) 266 Winter is when these we love have perished For the heart ices then. *Ibid.* xxviii. 336 When the poles Are icing.

-ice, *suffix*, in ME. also -is(e, -ys(e, etc.

1. a. OF. *-ice* (*-ise*), of non-popular origin, ad. L. *-itia* (Sp. *-icia*, It. *-izia*), or *-itius*, *-itium* (Sp. *-icio*, It. *-izio*). Thus *avarice*, *justice*, *malice*, *notice* (ad. L. *avāritia*, *justitia*, *malitia*, *nōtitia*), the later *police* (ad. L. *politia* = *politia*), and the French formations *cowardice*, *jaundice*. The masc. and neut. are represented by *novice*, *precipice*, *service* (= L. *novitius*, *precipitium*, *servitium*).

L. *-itia* would normally have given OF. *-eise*, *-oise*, through common Romanic *-ętja*, *-ęzja*, but in the literary language this was represented by *-ece*, *-esce* (as in *parece*, *pares-ce* :—L. *pigritia*; *haut-ece*, *haut-esce* :—L. *altitia*), subsequently assimilated to *-esse* from L. *-issa* (cf. mod.F. *noblesse*, *paresse*, *hautesse*).

2. The ending *-ice* has various other origins, partly through assimilation to the preceding; as in the words (*ac*)*complice*, (*ap*)*prentice*, *bodice*, *caprice*, *coppice*, *crevice*, *lattice*, *poultice*, *practice*.

Iceberg (əi·sbɔ̱g). Also 8 **ice-burg**. [Adapted form of the term employed in several of the cognate languages, MDu., Du. *ijsberg*, G. *eisberg*, Da. *isbjerg*, Sw. *isberg* (f. *is* ICE + *berg* hill, mountain); prob. taken immediately from Du.]

† 1. An Arctic glacier, which comes close to the coast, and is seen from the sea as a hill or 'hummock'. *Obs.* Cf. ICE-HILL, ICE-MOUNTAIN.

1774 *Jrnl. Voy. under Com. Phipps* 44 Of the ice-hills there are seven .. These are known by the name of the seven ice-burgs, and are thought to be the highest of the kind in the country [Spitzbergen]. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 70 Icebergs are large bodies of ice filling the vallies between the high mountains; the face towards the sea is nearly perpendicular. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 101 The Iceberg .. written Ysberg by the Dutch signifies ice-mountain. I speak not here of the islands of ice which are borne to southern climates on the bosom of the ocean, but of those prodigious lodgments of ice which occur in the valleys. *Ibid.* 108 Icebergs are as permanent as the rocks on which they rest .. In some places .. the berg or glacier makes its way to a great extent into the sea .. and then being capable of large dismemberments, gives rise to the kind of mountainous masses or icebergs, found afloat. 1821 BYRON *Juan* IV. c, 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance From every flake, and yet rolls on the same, Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow.

2. A detached portion of an Arctic glacier carried out to sea; a huge floating mass of ice, often rising to a great height above the water. Formerly also called *ice-island*, also *island* or *shoal of ice*.

1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Artic Reg.* I. 250 The term Ice-berg .. is also as commonly extended to the large peaks .. or islets of ice, that are found floating in the sea. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* iv. 50 But one iceberg was seen to-day, and that a very small one. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* viii. (1856) 58 Ice-berg. [*Note*] This term is applied by many authors to ice masses either on shore or at sea. I restrict it to detached ice, in contradistinction to the glacier or ice *in situ*. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 163 The icebergs, like glaciers, are laden with fragments of rock.

3. *fig.* A person compared to an iceberg, on account of his cold unemotional nature.

1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* v, Captain Thelwal is a perfect iceberg. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 79 We neither care for devout dunces nor for intellectual icebergs.

4. *Comb.*, as **iceberg-droppings**, boulders, gravel, clay, etc. dropped by melting icebergs; **iceberg-green**, a light green resembling that of an iceberg.

1889 J. GEIKIE in *Nature* 19 Sept., The drifts of those regions are not iceberg-droppings .. but true morainic matter and fluvio-glacial detritus. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 8/2 One of the Polish dresses is in iceberg green cloth.

Hence **I·ceberger**, one who has had experience of icebergs; **I·cebergship**, coldness, indifference; **I·cebergy** *a.*, cold, icy.

1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 154 Many a fine fellow was doomed to fall, before official icebergship was thawed. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 217 Captain Knight, an experienced iceberger. 1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* I. xi. 198, I was prepared with my most icebergy manner.

I·ce-bird. *Ornith.*

1. The little auk or sea-dove.

1620 J. MASON *New-found-land* (1867) A iv b, The sea fowles are Sea Pigeons, Ice Birds, Bottle noses. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 78, I saw also .. a very beautiful Ice-bird, which was so tame, that we might have taken him. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 110 A small black and white bird, which some called an ice-bird. 1802 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (1833) 267 *Ice-bird*, a name for the Roche or Little Auk.

2. The Indian night-jar, *Caprimulgus asiaticus*.

1862 T. C. JERDON *Birds India* I. § 112. 197 Its usual note .. is like the sound of a stone scudding over ice (hence it is sometimes called the Ice-bird).

Iceblink (əi·sˌblĭŋk). [= Du. *ijsblink*, G. *eisblink*, Da. *iisblink*, *-blik*, Sw. *isblink*; f. ICE *sb.* + BLINK *sb.*[2] 4.

The question of the original language, and history of this combination, is obscure. Sense 2 is the only meaning of *iisblink* in the Dictionary of the Danish Academy in 1822.]

1. A luminous appearance on the horizon, caused by the reflection of light from ice. See BLINK *sb.*[2] 4.

[1772–1818: see BLINK *sb.*[1] 4. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 71 A bright appearance near the horizon, which the pilots called the blink of the ice.] 1817 SCORESBY in *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 555 The ice-blink consists in a stratum of a lucid whiteness, which appears in that part of the atmosphere next the horizon. 1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* I. 171 The weather was beautifully clear, and a strong ice-blink in the sky. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 78/2 Over it [the floe edge] hung the hazy gray of the 'ice-blink'.

2. The name of a range of lofty ice cliffs on the south-east coast of Greenland. Also generally: An ice-cliff, the sea-front of a glacier. ? *Obs.*

[1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 132 The famous Ice-glance, called in some charts, Eis-blink. It is a large high field of ice.] 1819 MONTGOMERY *Greenland* III. 63 O'er rocks, seas, islands, promontories spread, The Ice-Blink rears its undulated head. [*Note*] The most stupendous accumulation of ice in the known world, which has been long distinguished by this peculiar name by the Danish navigators. 1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* (1839) 24 To such cliffs or barriers of ice I shall in the sequel give the name of ice-blink, or simply blink. The reflection of ice in the atmosphere, which is usually designated by that name, I shall, for distinction's sake, call 'sky-blink'. *Ibid.* 71 In the interior of the bay some four or five not inconsiderable ice-blinks protrude into the sea.

I·ce-boat.

1. A boat mounted on runners for propulsion on the ice; *spec.* a light triangular structure mounted on skate-runners, and fitted with a mast and sail, used as a pleasure-boat for traversing smooth ice.

1819 *Pantologia, Ice-boats*, boats so constructed as to sail upon ice .. They go with incredible swiftness, sometimes so quick as to affect the breath. 1868 LOSSING *Hudson* 277 The river had offered good sport for skaters, and the navigators of ice-boats. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/1 The ice-boats on the Maeze and Y, in Holland, consist of ordinary boats mounted on runners.

2. A boat or barge employed to break the ice in a river or canal.

1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* etc. s.v., The other kind of ice-boat is a heavily laden barge, drawn along a frozen canal by a number of horses, and in its passage breaking through the ice, and thus clearing the navigation. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/4 This was the ice-boat—a small barge, sharp in the bows, much like a tug steamer, and the greenish-grey sheet of ice heaved before the pressure of its coming.

Hence **I·ce-boa·ting**, sailing in an ice-boat.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Apr. 4/2 Ice-boating is perhaps a more dangerous amusement than we are led to believe.. and ice-boat accidents are frequent. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 275 Ice-boating as a Canadian sport is most extensively practised near the cities and towns upon the great lakes of Erie, Huron, and Ontario.

I·ce-bolt. [f. BOLT *sb.*[1]] A 'bolt' or dart of ice: hence *fig.* a. A cold piercing sensation; a sudden deadly chill. b. An avalanche.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 38 The keen ice-bolt trembles at her heart. 1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Churchyards* I. 301 The sudden revulsion of feeling came upon Andrew like an ice-bolt. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Protecting the inhabitants of the valley from the fearful ice-bolts of the mountain.

Ice-bone (əi·sˌbōun). Chiefly *dial.* Forms: 6– ise-, 7– ice-, 8 ize-, 9 isch-, ische-bone. [Known from 16th c.: corresponds to OLG. *tsbên*, MDu. *ise-been* (*ys-, ysch-, yse-been*), in Kilian *is-, isch-been*, MDu. *ijsbeen*; MLG. *isch-, tsbên*, LG. *tsbên*, whence mod.G. *eisbein* (Henisch 1616), Da., Sw. *iisben, isben*; the os pubis or share-bone.

The OE. *tsbán*, cited in some Ger. and Du. Dictionaries, appears to be unverified; but the OLG. word is given from a Bodl. Virgil Gloss (10th c. MS.) by Gallée, *OS. Texts* 166: '*clunis* isben *uel* arsbelli'. Kilian explains Du. *isbeen, ischbeen* as 'ischia, coxendix, os inferius circa nates; *et* os pubis, os pectinis'.]

The share-bone (or perh. some other bone of the pelvis or haunch); in *Cookery*, the AITCH-BONE.

1576 *Exp. Queen's Table* in Nichols *Progr.* (1823) II. 8 Isebones .. 2 st. .. 2 d. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Wds., Ice-bone*, a rump of beef (*Norf.*). 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray, Ize-bone*, the huckle-bone, the coxa (*Yorksh.*). *c* 1818 *Yng. Woman's Compan.*, The hind quarter contains the sirloin ..and the ish, each, or ash-bone. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Ice-bone*, a part of the rump of beef. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ice-bone*, the pelvis. This is also called the natch or aitch-bone, from which the *ice-bone* may be corrupted. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Ice-bone*, the edge-bone of beef.

Ice-borne (əi·sˌbō·ɪn), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE *sb.* + BORNE *ppl. a.*] Borne by or on ice; transported (as a boulder) during the glacial epoch.

1850 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 8) xvi. 231 The line of coast ..is strewed..with iceborne boulders, often 6 feet in diameter. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1860) 263, I suspected that these islands [the Azores] had been partly stocked by ice-borne seeds, during the Glacial epoch.

Ice-bound (əi·sˌbound), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE *sb.* + BOUND *ppl. a.*[2]] Held fast or confined by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice.

a 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Content* 14 Some Ice-bound Wilderness. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* xxvii, A new Aurora borealis..seen, when ice-bound, By Captain Parry's crew. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* VI. 17 Dædalus .. Sailed for the ice-bound north.

I·ce-breaker. [f. ICE *sb.* + BREAKER[1].]

1. Anything that breaks up moving ice, so as to diminish its impact; *spec.* a structure protecting the upper end of a bridge-pier (cf. *ice-apron*).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. vii. 68 Three heavy hawsers out to the rocks of our little ice-breaker [an islet that turned the moving ice]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1721/2 A view of the Swing Bridge .. shows the .. ice-breakers in the stream.

2. A vessel specially adapted for breaking a channel through the ice; cf. ICE-BOAT 2.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1161/2 An ice-breaker for harbors is a steam-vessel provided with means for..keeping open a channel for ships. 1886 *Times* 9 Mar. 11/6 The Gothenburg icebreaker keeps the channel open. 1890 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 The Finnish Government has had an icebreaker constructed strong enough to force the severest of ice.

3. A machine or hand-tool for breaking ice for economic use.

Mod. The ice-house with the ice-breaker to be worked by a gas-engine.

4. A whaler's name for the Greenland whale.

I·ce-cap.

1. A permanent cap or covering of ice over a tract of country, such as exists on high mountains, and on a large scale at either pole.

1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. 543 [To] cover the antarctic regions with an enormous ice-cap. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* viii. 156 A similar ice-cap is .. believed to exist on the Antarctic pole at the present day.

2. *Med.* A bladder or elastic bag containing pounded ice, for application to the head in congestion of the brain, etc.

1854–67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol., Ice Cap*, a bladder filled with pulverized ice, and applied to the head.

I·ce-cold, *a.* [f. COLD *a.* Cf. Du. *ijskoud*, G. *eiskalt*, ON. *iskaldr.*] As cold as ice.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvii. 3 Is-calde sæ. *a* 1000 *Seafarer* 19 Iscaldne wæg. 1798 CT. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 94 The former quantity of ice-cold water. 1808 W. H. ELLA *Rosenberg* II. 123, I felt her ice-cold lips upon mine. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Ecl.* VIII. 66 The passionless heart of this ice-cold lover of mine.

I·ce-crea·m. A compound of flavoured and sweetened cream or custard, congealed by being stirred or revolved in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture. (Earlier term, *iced cream.*)

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 249 To make Ice Cream. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 181 The ice-creams melt with the room's excessive heat. 1841 EMERSON *Lect., Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 242 We dare not trust our wit for making our house pleasant to our friend, and so we buy ice-creams.

attrib. 1887 A. A. HAYES *Jesuit's Ring* 56 The days of bright summer, and lawn tennis..and ice-cream soda. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 123 Three Italian ice-cream men, with their heavy barrows. 1893 *Critic* (U.S.) 8 Apr. 226/1 Our national beverage 'ice-cream soda'.

Iced (əist), *ppl. a.* [f. ICE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Covered with ice; cooled by means of ice.

1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2383/2 All such Fruits, Iced Creams, and such other Varieties as the Season afforded. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 174 Their tables were constantly supplied with iced Liquors. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxii, Impossible to melt as iced stream. 1852 FORD in *Q. Rev.* Mar. 432 Iced puddings now-a-days assume the shape and seeming of hams. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 800 Iced champagne, a little iced milk and soda-water. 1893 LD. MEATH in *19th Cent.* Mar. 508 Of all the pleasant drinks ..in hot weather recommend me to an iced-cream soda.

I·ce-fall. [After *waterfall.*]

1. A cataract of ice; a steep part of a glacier resembling a frozen waterfall.

1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyll. Leaves* Poet. Wks. (1862) 184 Ye ice-falls! ye that from the mountain's brow Adown enormous ravines slope amain. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XV. 100 We were amid the wild chasms at the brow of the ice-fall. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iv, We followed the usual track .. as far as the top of the great icefall of the..glacier.

2. The fall of a mass of ice, from an ice-cliff or iceberg.

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 261 Then the ice-fall, with its ringing, rumbling, crashing roar, and the heavy, explosion-like voice of the final plunge, followed by the wild, frantic dashing of the waters.

I·ce-field. A wide flat expanse of ice, esp. of marine ice in the Polar regions.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 40 Ice-fields, that are as the Meadows for the Seales. 1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 240 We saw vast numbers of Seals and Sea-Horses lying basking upon the Ice-Fields. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XVI. 110 The ice-field before us was a most noble one. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 175 A fresh blast had been unchained among the far south ice-fields.

Ice-floe (əi·sˌflō·). [See FLOE.] A large sheet of floating ice: sometimes several miles in extent (cf. quot. 1835).

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXI. 341 Jammed in between two ice-floes. 1835 LESLIE *Polar Seas* I. 43 The whale-fishers enumerate several varieties of the salt-water ice. A very wide expanse of it they call a field, and one of smaller dimensions a *floe*. 1882 H. LANSDELL *Through Siberia* I. 198 A dense mass of ice-floes and pack-ice rushed irresistibly up the Kureika.

I·ce-foot. [According to quot. 1856, ad. Da. *isfod*, in same sense: the ice forms a foot or base to the cliff or high land.]

a. A belt or ledge of ice extending along the coast in Arctic regions (cf. *ice-belt*), caused by the shore-water being largely mixed with snow and so freezing at a higher temperature than the salter water of the deep sea. b. Also applied to the margin of an ice-floe: see quot. 1897.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 175 The name is adopted ..from the Danish 'Eis-fod' to designate a zone of ice which extends along the shore from the untried North..almost to the Arctic circle. *Ibid.* II. App. ii. 303 The ledge of ice which, under the name of 'ice-foot', I have before described as clinging to the shore. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* iii. § 2. 109 A belt of ice known as coast ice or the ice foot. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. ii. § 6 This shelf, known as the ice-foot, serves as a platform on which the abundant débris .. gathers at the foot of the cliff. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* II. ix. 452 *note*, The ice-foot is the part of a floe which often projects into the water under the surface. It is formed through the thawing of the upper part of the ice in the summer-time by the warmer surface layer of the sea.

I·ce-free, *a.* [= Ger. *eisfrei*, Da. *iisfri.*] Free from ice; of a port: Not frozen up in winter.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 6/1 Russia, says Björneon, must sooner or later have an ice-free harbour on the Atlantic coast. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 4/7 Because Russia desires, and may be about to take an ice-free port in the Pacific. 1898 *Ibid.* 29 Sept. 1/2 After forty-eight hours' sailing we were once more in ice-free water.

I·ce-hill.

1. A hill or mound of ice; an elevated glacier or hummock of ice; a slope covered with ice, used for sliding or tobogganing.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 26 The Ice-Hills that fill up the Valleys. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 24 Inclined planes to imitate the ice-hills of Russia. 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 215 The Russians are extremely fond of this amusement, and often have these ice hills erected at some village at a little distance from the town. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxi. 427 Myouti..began climbing the dune-like summits of the ice-hills.

† 2. A floating iceberg. *Obs.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 44 The great Ice-hills ..that drive up and down in the Sea. *Ibid.* 47 A great Ice-hill came driving towards our Ship.

I·ce-hook. † a. A species of boat-hook, used to push large flakes of ice away from a ship. † b. An ice-anchor. c. A hook employed in securing and hoisting ice for storage.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 43 The Seamen hinder the pressing on of the Ice as much as in them lieth, with great Ice-hooks. *Ibid.*, Where there is pretty large Ice-fields, they joyn their Ships to them with great Ice-hooks, fastned to strong Cables. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 40 And stationed them to the ice hooks, poles, crabs.

I·ce-house. A structure, often partly or wholly underground, and with non-conducting walls, in which ice is stored in winter for use during the year. Often taken as the type of a frigid place.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 96 The Persians make great use of Ice..; they make not their Ice-houses as in France. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 35 Their Hutts..are of a round Figure, and cannot be better compar'd than to our Ice-Houses. 1772 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 285 *note*, The very name of an ice-house almost strikes one with a chill. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. XIV. 301 When we fill an ice-house .. we break the ice into very small fragments. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 7/2 It is absolutely impossible to sit here this cold weather..the place is like an ice-house.

Ice-ickel, -icle, obs. forms of ICICLE.

Ice-island. An insulated mass of floating ice; an island-like ice-field; an extensive iceberg.

1777 COOK *Voy. S. Pole* etc. Introd. 17 It is, therefore, very probable, that what Bouvet saw was nothing more than a large ice-island. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 225 The stupendous masses, known by the name of Ice-islands, or Ice-bergs .. from their height .. and the depth of water in which they ground. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxi. 116 We saw thirty-four ice-islands of various sizes.

I·ce-isle. = prec.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 599 The loosen'd ice-isles o'er the main advance. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxvii. (1848) 322 Dark wretched thoughts like ice-isles in a stream Choke up my mind and clash.

Iceland[1] (əi·sˌlænd). [f. ICE *sb.* + LAND *sb.*] A country covered with ice; the realm of perpetual ice.

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. x, An oasis in the desert, a summer in the Iceland. 1889 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* XXI. 217 Mackenzie had excluded from the unprofitable search another vast extent of that iceland.

Iceland[2] (əi·slănd). Also 6 **Yselonde**, Ise-land, 7 **Island, Isling.** [ME. *Island, Yslond*, etc., ad. ON. *Ísland*, f. *ís-s* ICE + *land* LAND.] The name of a large island lying on the border of the Arctic Ocean, between Norway and Greenland; used *attrib.* in the names of articles imported from or peculiar to that country, as *Iceland clothes, fish, horse, pony, wool*; also **Iceland beer**, a fermented liquor made from *Arenaria peploides* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Iceland crystal** = *Iceland spar*; **Iceland cur, Iceland dog** (also short **Iceland**), a shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly in favour as a lap-dog in England; **Iceland lichen, Iceland moss**, a species of edible lichen, *Cetraria islandica*, having certain medicinal properties; hence *Iceland moss jelly, starch* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Iceland poppy**, a variety of *Papaver nudicaule*, the yellow Arctic poppy; **Iceland sea-grass**, *Ulva latissima* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); **Iceland spar**, a transparent variety of calcite, used in demonstrating the polarization of light.

c 1205 LAY. 22622 Gutlond & Irlond, Orcanie & Islond. *c* 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3734 Scotlonde & yslonde & ca-cadas. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 22 Island,

that lieth in the cold frosty sea beyond the Artike circle toward the North pole. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 63 Floke stayed here the whole winter, and .. gave the name of Iceland to the country.

c 1420 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 58 In vj yslandfyss' xxjd. *c* 1430 *Ibid.* 60 Iselandfishs. 1541 *Will of Joyce Stingen* (Somerset Ho.), Yselonde clothe. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 147 They wyll sell there Iselond curres. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* v. (1880) 37 Iseland dogges, curled & rough al ouer, .. greatly set by, esteemed, taken vp, and made of. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 44. *c* 1618 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* IV. i, Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the Isling curs. 1627 Drayton *Moon-calf* Wks. (1748) 174/1 Our water-dogs and islands here are shorn. 1659 *Lady Alimony* v. iii, Lies the fault there you Island Curre? 1771 Sir J. Hill *Fossils* 76 Iceland Spar. 1797 Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 379, I ground to an even and pretty sharp edge two pieces of Iceland crystal. 1805 R. Reece (*title*) Observations on the Anti-Phthisical Properties of the Lichen Islandicus or Iceland Moss. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* Introd. 1 (U.K.S.) A substance called Iceland spar, calcareous spar, or carbonate of lime. 1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 191 The last foreign wools I bought were a cargo of Iceland wools. 1884 *Gardening Illustrated* 8 Nov. 425/2 A hot summer..seems to be particularly trying to these Iceland poppies.

Icelander (əi·sländəɹ). [f. prec. + -er[1] 1. Cf. Da. *Islænder*, G. *Eisländer*.]

1. An inhabitant or native of Iceland.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 Arngrin Jonas an Islander. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* title-p., A Description of the Manners [etc.] of the Norwegians, Laponians .. and Islanders. 1742 Blair *Grave* 491 The shivering Icelander. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U.S.* I. i. 8 The remote discoveries which Icelanders had made in Greenland.

2. An Icelandic falcon; see Gerfalcon.

1828 Sir J. S. Sebright *Hawking* 44 The Icelander is the largest hawk that is known, and highly esteemed by falconers.

Icelandic (əislæ·ndik), *a.* and *sb.* [See -ic.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to Iceland, or to the language in use there.

1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 4 In the old Gothick or Islandick language. 1770 T. Percy tr. *Mallet's North. Antiq.* iii. (1847) 83 The Icelandic chronicles paint out Odin as the most persuasive of men. 1780 Von Troil *Iceland* 326 Where less fish and sour whey are eaten, and more Icelandic moss. 1844 Ansted *Geol.* II. 515 The best known of the Icelandic hot springs are called Geysers. 1850 Latham *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 43 Of the Icelandic verbs the infinitives end in *-a*.

B. *sb.* The language of Iceland, which in all essential points retains the form of the tongue anciently spoken over the whole Scandinavian region (Old Norse).

1833 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 352 Old Icelandic, like the old Anglo-Saxon..is so difficult as often to perplex the best scholars. 1850 Latham *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 44 The characteristic..of the Icelandic..is the possession of a passive form.

So †**Icela·ndian**, †**I·celandish** [cf. Du. *ijslandsch*, Da. *islandsk*, Icel. *íslenzkr*], *adjs.*

1708 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. I. ii. (1737) 328 Snorro Sturlison, the Islandish Historian. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. 367 A cold icelandian desart. 1807 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXIV. 547 Corroborated by the analogy of the Islandish language.

Iceless (əi·slės), *a.* [f. Ice *sb.* + -less.] Free from ice; not covered by ice.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 544 The Polynya, or Iceless Sea. 1855 Bailey *Mystic* 75 Many an iceless and unfathomed pool.

Iceman, ice-man (əi·smæn).

1. A man skilled in traversing ice, either in Alpine or polar regions.

1855 J. D. Forbes *Tour of Mont Blanc* ix. 117 It requires an expert iceman..to effect this passage. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 378 We knew as icemen that the access to the land-ice from the floe was..both toilsome and dangerous. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. vii. 47 Found him so good an iceman.

2. A man appointed to look after the ice on a skating-pond and assist in cases of accident.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 39. 292 A rescue by the icemen belonging to the Royal Humane Society. 1894 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 5/4 A large staff of 'ice-men' to protect the ice on the forty lakes and ponds under the control of the Council.

3. One engaged in the ice trade, or in harvesting ice for storage and sale. (*U.S.*)

1864 in Webster. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Feb. 3/1 A rapid thaw will put a stop to the operations of the ice-man.

4. A maker of ices.

1882 *Daily Tel.* 11 Apr., An iceman..thoroughly proficient in all kinds of water and cream ices.

Hence **I·cemanship**, skill in dealing with the ice in mountaineering, etc.; ice-craft.

1884 Graham in *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 3 What I may venture to call icemanship is a fine art, only acquired by much experience. .. This art, which we call mountaineering, the use of ropes and ice-axes, and all that goes with them, does not yet exist in India.

I·ce-ma·ster.

1. A pilot or sailing-master who has special experience in navigating vessels among ice-floes.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 98 Much as I respect the ice-masters, the Greenland pilots as they are termed. 1883 *American* VI. 173 The expedition..[had] two Norwegian ice-masters.

2. One in charge of the ice of a public pond.

1880 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/5 The park bailiff and ice-master considered the ice on the Serpentine about 3¼ inches thick.

I·ce-mountain. = Iceberg 1 and 2. So also **Ice-mount.**

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 22 There are seven large Ice-Mountains in a Line .. which look of a glorious blew colour. *Ibid.* 46 These Ice-Mounts change their first colour in time by the Air. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 247 Thus are these amazing ice mountains launched forth to sea, and found floating in the waters round both the Poles. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 104, I noticed very many ice-mountains traveling to the north in opposition to both wind and surface ice.

I·ce-plant. A plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), having leaves covered with pellucid watery vesicles looking like ice: a native of the Canary Islands, S. Africa, etc.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Ice-Plant*..is also commonly called with us the diamond-plant, and the frost-plant. 1767 Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* Apr. 113 The egg plant ..like-wise, diamond ficoides, or ice plant. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 275 On the top of the second Takka pass, I found the ice plant growing.

I·ce-plough.

1. 'An instrument used in America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds and lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 or 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858).

1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Feb. 188/1 The ice-area is .. then trenched or sawn by the ice-plough..a succession of curved blades like teeth attached to a long beam.

2. Applied to a glacier, from its action in furrowing rocks and scooping out valleys.

1881 *Rep. Geol. Explor. N. Zealand* 57 How potent has been, and still is, the great 'ice-plough'.

I·ce-rock. A large solid mass of ice; an iceberg; an ice-clothed rock.

1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* I. 105 We want no philosophical ice-rock towed into the Dead Sea of modern society to freeze that which is too cold already. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) I. 70 Now nothing remains to be discovered but the sandy deserts of Central Africa, and the inaccessible ice-rocks of the North Pole. 1861 L. L. Noble *Icebergs* 172 The danger of lying under the shadow of this great ice-rock.

Ice-schokkill, -seekel, -shackle, obs. and dial. ff. Icicle.

I·ce-sheet. A sheet or layer of ice covering an extensive tract of land; *spec.* that supposed to have covered a great part of the northern hemisphere during the glacial period.

1873 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 364 Long before the appearance of the ice-sheet. 1891 Sir R. Ball *Ice Age* 168 In future periods the ice-sheets will again return and desolate those regions which now contain the most civilized nations of the earth. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 6/6 Everywhere else, with the exception of a few low islands, the ice-sheet overran everything.

Ice-shockle, -shog, -shog(g)le, -shoglin, -shokle, -sickel, obs. or dial. var. Icicle.

I·cespar. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *eisspath* (Werner 1812); from its appearance.] Glassy orthoclase, first found in the lava of Vesuvius.

1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 404 It was named ..Ice-Spar on account of its icy appearance. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* x. 291 Nepheline found in ejected blocks on Somma, with icespar, garnet, and mica.

I·ce-stream.

1. A stream of ice-floes carried by the wind or a permanent current in a particular course. Chiefly applied to that which sweeps round Cape Farewell at the southern extremity of Greenland.

1878 Nares *Voy. Polar Sea* I. 8, I found that we had run deeper into the ice-stream than I had intended.

2. A term applied to a valley glacier in reference to its river-like course, and continuous downward movement.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. (1856) 138 Contributions from the ice-streams of several minor valleys. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 71 In the whole Alps there is no ice-stream to be compared to the noble Aletsch glacier.

I·ce-wa·ter. Water obtained from, or cooled by, ice; iced water.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6035/1 The .. Ladies were .. entertained with all sorts of .. Chocolate, Ice-Waters, &c. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xxxiii. (1809) 318 In a very violent heat, there is no such cordial to the spirits as ice, or a draught of ice-water. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* vi, About noon.. the carriage stopped at a post-house, and ice-water was handed through the window.

I·ce-work.

1. Ornamentation executed in ice, or having the appearance of ice; frosted work.

1729 Savage *Wanderer* I. 107 On this bleak Height tall Firs, with Ice-work crown'd, Rend, while their flaky Winter shades the Ground! 1790 W. Wrighte *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The walls should be lined with flints, decorated with ice-work.

2. *Geol.* Work done by glaciers or icebergs.

1843 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 333 My marine theory for these roads was..knocked on the head by Agassiz' ice-work. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 304 The ice-work done by the extinct glaciers, as contrasted with that performed by their dwarfed representatives of the present day.

Icey, Iceycle, obs. forms of Icy, Icicle.

Ich, obs. form of I *pron.*, Each.

Icham = *I am*: see I *pron.*

†**Icha·ne,** *int. Sc. Obs.* [perh. for *ochane*: cf. Gael. *ochain* and *ochòin* oh! alas!] An exclamation of sorrow: alas!

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. viii. 63 Ichane [*ed.* 1553 ythane], allace! intill ane vncouth land..thy fayr body .. Sall ly as pray! [*Heu, terra ignota .. jaces.*]

I-changed, ME. pa. pple. of Change *v.*

I-chard, of Chare, I-cherre *v.*, to turn.

I-charged, of Charge *v.* **I-chaste,** of Chaste *v.*

Iche: see Each, Eche *v.*, I *pron.*, Ilk.

†**I-cheose,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gecēosan* (= OS. *gikiosan*, OHG. *gichiosan*), f. *cēosan* to Choose.] *trans.* To choose.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2722 Wunа mid usic and þe wic geceos on þissum lande. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 He wolde of þise cynne hem moder geceosen. *c* 1205 Lay. 6356 Þes Damas..ane chiuese hem ichæs. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 56 King & prophete echosen vt of alle. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 903 To Krystez chambre þat art ichose.

†**I-cherre,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gecerran*, *-cierran*, f. *cerran* to turn (see Chare).] *intr.* To turn, return.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 44 Ic gecyrre [*Hatton* gecherre] on min hus. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Sif .. he nule icherran from his sunnan. *c* 1275 Lay. 21053 Þat Childrich were ichord [*c* 1205 iliðen] to his owe londe.

Ichneumon (ikniū·mŏn). (Also 6 ichnewmon, 7 icnumon.) [a. L. *ichneumōn*, a. Gr. *ἰχνεύμων* the ichneumon, also, a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders, lit. 'tracker', f. *ἰχνεύειν* to track or trace out, f. *ἴχνος* track, footstep. In F. *ichneumon* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A small brownish-coloured slender-bodied carnivorous quadruped, *Herpestes* (formerly *Viverra*) *ichneumon*, closely allied to the mongoose, and resembling the weasel tribe in form and habits. It is found in Egypt, where it feeds on small mammals and reptiles, but is especially noted for destroying the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was held in veneration by the ancient Egyptians. (Also called *Pharaoh's Rat*, and formerly *Indian Mouse*.)

(With the early fabulous accounts cf. Cockatrice, = *calcatrix*, in origin a L. translation of *ἰχνεύμων*.)

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 27 b, Called a Mouse of Indie, otherwise Ichneumon, a beaste of Egypte of the greatnes of a Catte..who creepeth into the body of a Crocodyle, when in sleape he gapeth and eating his bowels, sleaeth him. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 38 Ichneumon a little worme, ouercomes the Elephant. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 349 Marcellus and Solinus, do make question of this Beast (Ichneumon) to be a kinde of Otter, or the Otter a kinde of this Ichneumon, .. it diligently searcheth out the seats of wilde Beasts, especially the Crocodile and the Asp, whose Egs it destroyeth. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 101 As for the *Icnumon*, hee hath but onely changed his name; now called the Rat of Nilus. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 34 If Ichneumon and Crocodile Do fight in Niger, as in Nile. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. 222 The ichneumon was adored because he prevented the too great increase of crocodiles. 1855 *Eng. Cycl., Nat. Hist.* III. 82 Lucan and Rumphius both notice the skill of the Ichneumon in seizing serpents by the throat so as to avoid injury.

2. A small parasitic hymenopterous insect (family *Ichneumonidæ*), which deposits its eggs in or on the larva of another insect, upon which its larvæ feed when hatched; an ichneumon-fly.

The name had been already applied by Aristotle to 'a small kind of wasp that hunts spiders'; partly from which, partly in reference to the old stories as to the entry of the mammalian ichneumon into the body of the crocodile, Linnæus applied it to the parasitic flies. The genus is now much restricted from its Linnæan extent.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 924 The Wasps called Ichneumones, are less than the rest: they kill Spiders called Phalangia, and after they have done they carry them into their nests, and dawb them over with dirt, and so sitting upon them do procreate their own species. 1671 F. Willoughby in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 It is very surprizing to observe, that a great Caterpillar, instead of being changed into a Butter-fly..should produce sometimes..a whole swarm of Ichneumones. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Some of these Ichneumons make the bodies of other smaller flies the places of hatching their eggs. 1815 Kirby & Sr. *Entomol.* I. xi. 193 Some Ichneumons, instead of burying their eggs in the body of the larvæ .. content themselves with gluing them to the skin of their prey. 1864 H. Jones *Holiday Papers* 149 On the cocoon which the caterpillar spins being opened, an ichneumon steps out, instead of a butterfly or a moth.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Ichneumon-fly** = 2; †**ichneumon maggot,** the larva of the ichneumon-fly.

1671 F. Willoughby in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2279 There come many of these Ichneumon maggots out of the body of the same Caterpillar. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol* VIII. vi. (1727) 375 *note*, The Insects that infest Fruits are either of the Ichneumon-Fly kind, or Phalænæ. 1789 G. White *Selborne* (1853) 377, I saw lately a small ichneumon fly attack a spider much larger than itself. 1883 Wood in *Gd. Words* 763/1 The parasitic Ichneumon flies..are here in great force.

Ichneumon-, combining stem of prec. (in sense 2), as in **Ichneumonid** (ikniū·mŏnid) = next sb. **Ichneumonidan** (ikniumo·nidăn) *a.*, pertaining to the family *Ichneumonidæ* of hymenopterous insects, typified by the ichneumon-flies; *sb.* an insect of this family. **Ichneumonideous** (ikniūmŏni·dĭəs), **Ichneumonidian** (-i·dĭăn) *a.ljs.* =

prec. adj. **Ichneumoniform** (-mǫ·nifǭɹm) *a.*, having the form or characters of an ichneumon-fly (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Ichneumonize** (iknii̅ū·mŏnəiz) *v. trans.*, to infest, as the ichneumon-fly, the bodies of other insects. **Ichneu·monoid** *a.* and *sb.* = ICHNEUMONIDAN *a.* and *sb.* **Ichneumono·logy**, the natural history of ichneumon-flies (*Cent. Dict.*).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* IV. xliv. 218 Ichneumonidan devourers are kept in check by other Ichneumonidan devourers. 1843 *Ibid.* (ed. 6) I. ix. 226 Such is the activity and address of the Ichneumonidans. 1842 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* III. I. 37, I offered a conjecture, that those larvæ which entered the ground had been 'ichneumonized', whilst those which remained encased and in the ears would be found uninjured. 1852 T. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 389 The Cecidomyia of wheat would produce a famine but for the ichneumonidian parasites. 1865 *Reader* No. 119. 406/1 A dipterous or ichneumonideous insect.

Ichneutic (iknii̅ū·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. Gr. ἰχνευτικ-ός good at tracking, f. ἰχνευτής tracker, hunter, f. ἰχνεύειν to track.] Of or pertaining to a tracker or tracking.

1838 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 631 If Eustathius is right, when he, attributing to Argus powers of seeing, takes away from his ichneutic merits.

Ichnite (i·knəit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἴχν-ος track, footprint + -ITE.] A fossil footprint; the footprint of an animal preserved in a rock.

1854 PAGE *Introd. Geol.* x. 88 These fossil footprints, termed ichnites..found at Corncockle Muir in Dumfriesshire, at Storeton in Cheshire..and many other places.

Ichnographic (iknogræ·fik), *a.* [f. ICHNOGRAPHY + -IC. Cf. F. *ichnographique* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = next.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 35 The Ichnographick projection of any regular Fort. 1782 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 To project the ichnographic representation of any building is to draw the exact plot of the same building.

Ichnographical (iknogræ·fikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Pertaining or relating to ichnography.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, A breife Ichnograficall discription of this famous & Honorable City of London. *a*1706 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 351 Claudius Perrault has assisted the text with a figure or Ichnographical plot. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. 8 Ichnographical descriptions of the Earth, which we call Maps. 1794 *Rudim. Anc. Archit.* (1810) Pref. 6 An accurate ichnographical description of the most celebrated Greek and Roman structures.

Hence **Ichnogra·phically** *adv.*, in an ichnographical way; by a ground-plan or map.

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Title to Map of London*, An Exact Delineation of the Cities of London and Westminster and the Svbvrbs Thereof... Composed by a Scale and Ichnographically described. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 Towns are describ'd Ichnographically.

Ichnography (iknǫ·grăfi). Also 7 *erron.* igno-. [a. F. *ichnographie* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *ichnographia*, a. Gr. ἰχνογραφία a tracing out, ground-plan, f. ἴχνος track, trace + -γραφία -GRAPHY.] A ground-plan; the representation of the horizontal section of a building or of part of it (or, rarely, of some object resting on the ground); also, the plan or map of a place.

The sense in the first quot. is doubtful; it may be 'section'.

1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomatius* I. 111 The ichnographie of a mans head. *a* 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* iii. Wks. III. 589 The Ichnography and Platform of the Temple's Fabrick. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 704 While he continued in Oxon he drew an exact ichnography of the City of Oxon. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 The Ground Plat or Ichnography of each Floor or Story. 1782 *Jesuits Perspective* 3 The geometric ichnography of a column is a circle, of a pedestal is a square. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvii. 266 The ichnography of the wall of Antoninus.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A ij b, [He] taketh the patterne of his religion from the Court Ichnographie. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 274 The Serpent..In his own Slime the Ichnography drew, That all his Legions might the Work pursue. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 32 The theatre is, as it were, the ichnography (ground-plan) of a people.

Ichnolite (i·knŏləit). *Geol.* [f. Gr. ἴχνο-ς footprint + λίθος stone, -LITE.] = ICHNITE. Hence **Ichnoli·tic** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1846 WORCESTER cites Rogers. 1859 *Edin. Rev.* CX. 112 Of the peculiar animals of a quadrupedal nature which have left the impress of their footsteps on these ancient sandy coasts the only records are these ichnolites.

Ichnolithology (i:kno,liþǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἴχνο-ς footprint + λίθο-ς stone + -λογία -LOGY.] = ICHNOLOGY. Hence **I:chnolitholo·gical** *a.* = ICHNOLOGICAL. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Ichnology (iknǫ·lŏdʒi). [f. Gr. ἴχνο-ς footprint + -LOGY.] That part of palæontology which treats of fossil footprints. b. The ichnological characters or features of a district collectively.

1851 SIR W. JARDINE *Ichnol. Annandale* 7 Our knowledge of the footprints of recent animals, what may be termed modern Ichnology..is so limited. 1855 E. HITCHCOCK (*title*) Report to the Government of Massachusetts on the Ichnology of New England. 1864 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* IX. 445 Ichnology, as a science, began .. with him [Dr. E. A. Hitchcock].

Hence **Ichnolo·gical** *a.*, relating to ichnology (Worcester 1859).

Ichnomancy (i·knomænsi). [f. as prec. + Gr. μαντεία divination, -MANCY.] (See quot.)

1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 296 Ichnomancy .. is the art of finding out the figure, peculiarities, occupations, &c., of men or beasts by the traces of their posture, position and footsteps.

‖**Ichoglan** (i·tʃoglæn). Also 8 **itcheoglan.** [obs. Turkish ايچ اوغلان *īch oγlān*, f. *īch* interior + *oγlān* young man, page.] A page in waiting in the palace of the Sultan.

1677 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Grand Seignior's Serag.* 2 The *Ichoglans* are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genius, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. xviii. 24 The Eunuchs also have the charge of the *Ichnoglans*, or the Grand Signiors Pages. 1745 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* I. II. III. ii. 134 The education of the itcheoglans for the seraglio of the grand signor. 1846 THACKERAY *Journ. Cornhill to Cairo* vii, Ichoglans and pages, with lazy looks and shabby dresses.

Ichon, *each one*: see EACH B, C. Cf. ILKANE.

Ichor (əi·kǭɹ, i·kǭɹ). [a. Gr. ἰχώρ (in senses below). Cf. F. *ichor* (16th c. in Paré).]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The ethereal fluid supposed to flow like blood in the veins of the gods.

1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 68 From the wound out sprang the blood divine; Not such as men have in their veins, but ichor [*rime* liquor]. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 92 Amus'd he reads, and then returns the bills Sign'd with that Ichor which from Gods distills. 1822 BYRON *Vis. Judgem.* xxv, Of course his perspiration was but ichor, Or some such other spiritual liquor. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* II. v. (1856) 146 To live ever youthful like the Gods, who have ichor in their veins.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Blood; a fluid, real or imaginary, likened to the blood of animals. †Formerly, the serum of the blood.

1638 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. iii. (ed. 5) 34 Ichores and those serious matters being thickned become flegme. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 343 The dog stained his mouth with the ichor of the fish. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 295/1 The azure ichor of this élite of the earth. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 31 The older Naturalists thought that the crayfish was devoid of blood, and had merely a sort of ichor in place of it. 1895 W. WATSON *Hymn to Sea*, Through the veins of the Earth, riots the ichor of spring.

3. *Path.* A watery acrid discharge issuing from certain wounds and sores.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 243 The Fontanel by reason of the more powerful hurt of digestion then is accustomed doth weep forth an Ichor. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 51 A Balsamick Decoction .. corrects acrid Ichor. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. li. (1738) 200 There is an Ichor and viscid Matter perpetually flowing from the Tendons. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 158 Occasionally they [chalk stones] push through the cutaneous covering and form indolent ulcers..and discharge a purulent ichor.

I-chord: see I-CHARD.

†**Ichore·scent,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ESCENT.] Growing or becoming ichorous. So †**Ichore·scence,** the fact of becoming ichorous; †**Ichore·scency.**

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VII. 256 Fluxions and Ichorescency of the Seed. *Ibid.* VIII. 270 Things that incrassate ..the ichorescent Bloud. *Ibid.* XVIII. 617 Alexipharmacks.. hinder Ichorescence..and too great rarefaction of the Blood.

†**Ichoro·se,** *a. Obs.* [f. ICHOR + -OSE.] = next.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 6 Of singular avail against .. Ichorose Ulcers. 1739 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 669 Whence issued a very stinking ichorose Matter.

Ichorous (əi·kŏrəs), *a.* [f. ICHOR + -OUS. Cf. F. *ichoreux* (16th c. in Paré).] Of the nature or character of ichor; containing or discharging ichor.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ⁋ 243 The man should feel himself better, when the stream of ichorous matter flowes out, then when pus is made. 1755 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 43 Foul ichorous ulcers. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 127 They discharge a fetid ichorous pus.

‖**Ichorrhæmia** (əikŏrī·miă). *Path.* Also -emia. [f. Gr. ἰχώρ ICHOR + -αιμία, f. αἷμα blood.] See quots. Hence **Ichorrhæ·mic** (-emic) *a.*, pertaining to ichorrhæmia.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Ichoræmia*.. poisoning of the blood from the absorption of sanious matter. 1874 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 118 Ichorrhæmia .. or putrid infection. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 587 Many make a distinction between septicæmia and ichorrhæmia. *Ibid.*, Ichorrhæmic infection.

I-chosen, ME. pa. pple. of CHOOSE, I-CHEOSE, *v.*

Ichthyal (i·kþiăl), *a.* [f. Gr. ἰχθύ-ς fish + -AL.] = ICHTHYIC.

1874 W. C. WILLIAMSON in *Owen's Coll. Ess.* vii. 222 The Ichthyal division of that kingdom.

Ichthyarchy (i·kþi,ɑɹki). *nonce-wd.* [f. ICHTHY(O- + Gr. -αρχία rule, government.] The domain of fishes; the fish-world in all its orders.

1853 BADHAM *Halieut.* (1854) 275 To back an Agnano.. or Thrasymene 'tenca' against the whole of the Mediterranean ichthyarchy.

Ichthyic (i·kþi,ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰχθυϊκός fishy, f. ἰχθύ-ς fish. Cf. F. *ichthyique.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of fishes; having the zoological characters of a fish; piscine.

1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. iv. 83 This remarkable type of ichthyic organisation [the Lepidosiren]. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* vii. 128 Despite their seeming reptilian character, they were undoubtedly ichthyic. 1869 BRISTOW tr. *Figuier's World bef. Deluge* iv. 112 The first great ichthyic period of the Old Red-Sandstone.

Ichthyo- (i·kþi,o), before a vowel ichthy-, combining form of Gr. ἰχθύς, ἰχθύο-ς fish, entering into many scientific terms, of which the following are words of less frequent occurrence:

I·chthydin, I·chthyin (-thin), **I·chthylin** (-ulin), *Chem.*, names of albuminoid substances got from the egg-yolk of various fishes. **Ichthyobatrachian** (i:kþi,obătrē^i·kiăn), *a.*, *Zool.* combining the characters of Fishes and Batrachia, as the Lepidosiren and Protopterus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Ichthyocephalous** (-se·făləs) *a. Ichthyol.* [Gr. κεφαλή head], belonging to the *Ichthyocephali*, a group of fishes in Cope's classification (1870) including certain eels. **Ichthyocoprolite** (-kǫprŏ-ləit) *Palæont.* [COPROLITE], the fossilized excrement of a fish; also *ichthyocoprus*. **Ichthyocrinid** (i:kþi,ǫ·krinid) *a. Palæont.* [see CRINOID], belonging to the extinct family *Ichthyocrinidæ* of articulate crinoids of Devonian age; so **Ichthyo·crinoid** *a.* and *sb.* **Ichthyodont** (i·kþi,odǫnt) *Palæont.* [Gr. ὀδοντ- tooth], a fossil tooth of a fish. **Ichthyofau·na,** the fish fauna, or fish-life, of a sea or region. **Ichthyo·latry** [-LATRY], fish-worship, the worship of a fish-god, as Dagon; hence **Ichthyolatrous** (-ǫ·lătrəs) *a.* **Ichthyomancy** (i·kþi,omænsi) [-MANCY], divination by means of the heads or entrails of fishes; so **Ichthyoma·ntic** *a.*, of or relating to ichthyomancy. **Ichthyonomy** (ikþi,ǫ·nŏmi) [Gr. -νομία arrangement], arrangement or classification of fishes. **Ichthyopatolite** (-pætŏ-ləit) *Palæont.* [Gr. πάτο-ς path + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to be that of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish, used in progression on damp surfaces. **Ichthyophile** (i·kþi,ofəil), **Ichthyo·philist** [Gr. φίλ-ος loving], a lover of fish or fishes. **Ichthyophthiran** (-ofþəi·răn) *Zool.* [Gr. φθείρ louse] *a.*, belonging to the crustacean order *Ichthyophthira*, parasites upon fishes; *sb.* a crustacean of this order, a fish-louse. **Ichthyopodolite** (-pǫ·dŏləit) *Palæont.* [Gr. ποδ- foot + -LITE], a fossil imprint supposed to have been made by some fish (Buckland 1844). **Ichthyopolism** (ikþi,ǫ·pŏliz'm) [Gr. ἰχθυοπώλ-ης fishmonger, πώλης seller], the sale of fish; so **Ichthyo·polist,** a seller of fish, a fishmonger. **Ichthyosarcolite** (-sā·ɹkoləit) *Palæont.* [Gr. σάρξ, flesh + -LITE], a fossil bivalve shell of the genus *Caprinella*. **Ichthyotomist** (ikþi,ǫ·tŏmist) [Gr. -τομος cutting + -IST], a dissector or anatomist of fishes; so **Ichthyo·tomy,** dissection of fishes. **I:chthyta·xidermy,** the taxidermy or stuffing of the skins of fishes as zoological specimens.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 141 Ichthine, Ichthidine, Ichthuline. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 78 *Bufonites*, The Toad-stone, or Capsular *Ichthyodont. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 492 Fossil teeth or ichthyodontes occur in great quantity in Malta and Sicily. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 283 The genus *Mugil* is richly represented in our *Ichthyo-fauna. 1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 224 The worship..was afterwards associated in one common form of *ichthyolatry in Derceto or Atergates. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Ichthyonomancy* [sic], a divination by fishes. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxv. 209 Ichthiomancy, in ancient times so celebrated. 1847 CRAIG, *Ichthyomancy*. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* 41 Blainville next abuses Volta's *ichthyonomy. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 218 The fore-claws are titbits for the Andaluz *ichthyophile. 1852 BADHAM *Halieut.* (1854) 134 We..arrived..at the gate of the old *ichthyophylist. 1853 *Ibid.* 474 If we look back into the history of *ichthyopolism. *Ibid.*, He once beat an Irish *ichthyopolist .. at her own weapons. 1844-6 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vert.* I. viii. 198 The first spinal nerve .. is called 'hypoglossal nerve' by some *ichthyotomists. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 220 Stuffed fishes, prepared by Davidson's method of *ichthytaxidermy.

‖**Ichthyocolla** (ikþi,okǫ·lă). [L., a. Gr. ἰχθυόκολλα, f. ἰχθυο- fish- + κόλλα glue.] Fish-glue, isinglass. Also *attrib.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 438 A fish there is named Ichthyocolla, which hath a glewish skin, and the very glue that is made thereof, is likewise called Ichthyocolla. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ichthyocolla*, a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called Isonglass. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 3 Processes for making ichthyocolla, fish-glue or isinglass.

Ichthyodorylite, -dorulite (i:kþi,odǫ·riləit, -dǫ·ri̅ūləit). *Palæont.* [f. ICHTHYO- + Gr. δόρυ spear + λίθος stone (see -LITE). The etymological spelling is *-dorylite*: cf. F. *ichthyodorylithe.*] A fossil spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate.

1837 BUCKLAND *Geol.* I. 287 Dorsal spines of Fishes.. have been named Ichthyodorulites. 1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (ed. 2) 167 A bulky but very imperfectly-preserved ichthyodorulite. 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* viii. 272, I saw a small ichthyodorulite in some silicious beds.

Ichthyo·grapher. [f. as prec. + Gr. -γράφος writing, writer + -ER[1].] A writer on fishes. So **Ichthyo·graphy,** description of fishes; **Ichthyogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to ichthyography.

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 103 All the Pectines or Escallop shells I could find in the Icthyographers. 1736 BAILEY

(folio) Pref., *Ichthyography*, .. a Discourse, or Description of Fishes. 1847 Craig, *Ichthyography*, a treatise on fishes.

Ichthyoid (i·kþi₁oid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -oid. Cf. Gr. *ἰχθυώδης* = *ἰχθυοειδής*.]

A. *adj.* Resembling or having the form or characteristics of a fish; fish-like.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ichthyoides*, resembling a fish, ..ichthyoid. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol.* s.v., The ichthyosaurus..is partly ichthyoid and partly sauroid. 1870 Ruskin *Wks.* (1872) III. 135 This ichthyoid, reptilian, or monochondyloid ideal of the self-made man.

B. *sb.* A vertebrate of the fish type; *spec.* = Ichthyopsid.

1863 Huxley *Comp. Anat.* (1864) v. 74 The classes of the Vertebrata are capable of being grouped into three provinces (I.) the Ichthyoids .. (II.) the Sauroids .. and (III.) the Mammals. 1865 — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 56. 100 The Ichthyoids, comprising fishes and amphibia. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 67 Instances of larval Ichthyoids maturing sexual products are furnished to us by the immature Lamprey.

So **Ichthyoi·dal** *a.* = prec. A.

Ichthyol (i·kþi₁ɒl). *Med.* [f. Ichthyo- + L. *oleum* oil. (But perh. suggested by *ichthyolite*.)] A brownish-yellow syrupy liquid of disagreeable odour, obtained by the dry distillation of bituminous rocks containing remains of fossil fishes; used as a remedy in skin diseases. Hence **Ichthyo·lic** *a.*, pertaining or related to ichthyol.

1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 577 The ammonium salt of sulphoichthyolic acid. .. The ichthyol salt may be taken indefinitely. 1898 *Voice* (N. Y.) 10 Feb. 5/2 Ichthyol and other similar agents .. may be painted on the affected portions of the skin.

Ichthyolite (i·kþi₁ɒləit). *Palæont.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *λίθος* stone: see -lite. Cf. F. *icht(h)yolithe* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] A fossil fish; any fossil of ichthyic origin.

1828 Webster cites E. Hitchcock. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* ix. (ed. 2) 193 The ichthyolites of the Old Red Sandstone. 1850 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* ix. (ed. 8) 134 Similar Ichthyolites have been met with in still older rocks. 1854 Page *Introd. Geol.* 112 The most common ichthyolites in the English tertiaries are the shark-like teeth of gigantic placoids which seem to have thronged these waters.

Hence **Ichthyoli·tic** *a.*, pertaining to, or characterized by containing, ichthyolites.

1850 H. Miller *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 192, I found it partially embedded..in an ichthyolitic deposit. 1854 — *Sch. & Schm.* xx, The ichthyolitic formations of Moray.

Ichthyologic (ikþi₁ɒlɒ·dʒik), *a.* [f. Ichthyology + -ic. Cf. F. *icht(h)yologique* (1770 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or belonging to ichthyology, ichthyic.

1853 Badham *Halieut.* (1854) 257 The ichthyologic section of Acanthopterygii. 1861 H. F. Hore in *Macm. Mag.* V. 53 The number of fish left to breed is but a decimal fraction of that algebraic, ichthyologic *x*, the unknown quantity of salmon which ought to be spared.

Ichthyolo·gical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to ichthyology; relating to or dealing with the natural history and classification of fishes; *loosely*, pertaining to fishes; ichthyic, piscine.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 104 In blazening those Ichthyological Medals. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 297 All the Ichthyological writers have described it. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* III. xvi. vii. 368 Cuvier himself..attempted to improve the ichthyological arrangements. 1868 *Daily News* 24 July, Some very curious ichthyological phenomena have been noticed in Southampton Water this season.

Hence **Ichthyolo·gically** *adv.*, according to ichthyology; (in quot.) with reference to fishes.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* 189 'Apolecti', .. applied ichthyologically to the thunny, and probably to young specimens.

Ichthyologist (ikþi₁ɒ·lɒdʒist). [f. Ichthyology + -ist.] One versed in ichthyology; a student of the natural history of fishes.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 224 The coryphaena .. was well known to the Ichthyologists of all times. 1772 Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 7 The anatomy and uses of the sound in fish seems not yet adjusted by icthyologists. 1889 *Nature* 5 Dec. 101 The well-known Indian ichthyologist, Francis Day.

Ichthyology (ikþi₁ɒ·lɒdʒi). [f. Gr. *ἰχθύς*, *ἰχθυο-* fish + -logy.] The natural history of fishes as a branch of zoology. b. The ichthyological features or characteristics (*of* a district), the fishes (*of* a region) as subjects of scientific study.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 169 Some there are in the Land which were never maintained to be in the Sea..which carry no name in Icthyologie. 1772 Jackson in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 8 The latest, and perhaps the most accurate author on icthyology. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. II. 616 The Ichthyology of these parts of North America. 1842 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* ii. (ed. 2) 59 The labours of these two great men in fossil ichthyology. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 2 The commencement of the history of Ichthyology coincides with that of Zoology generally.

Ichthyomorphic (i·kþi₁ɒmɒ·fik), *a.* [f. Ichthyo- + Gr. *μορφ-ή* shape + -ic.]

a. Having the form of a fish, as the fish-god Dagon. b. Possessing (all or some of) the zoological characters of fishes; ichthyoid.

1879 *Contemp. Rev.* 478 The ichthyomorphic nature belonging to this aspect of his personality. 1887 H. H. Howorth *Mammoth & Flood* 432 The legend..recalls the ichthyomorphic God Ea.

†Ichthyo·phagan. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *ichthyophag-us* (see next) + -an.] A fish-eater.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 225 People of Arabia ..which some call Ichthyophagans, and Troglodytans.

‖ Ichthyophagi (ikþi₁ɒ·fădʒəi), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *ichthyophag-us* (usually in pl. as name of fish-eating races), a. Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος*, f. Gr. *ἰχθυο-* fish- + *-φάγος* eating, f. *φαγεῖν* to eat.] Fish-eaters. (Rarely in sing. *ichthyophagus* = Ichthyophagist.)

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* I. vi. 103 Ichthiophagi of Afrike. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 231 The Ichthyophagi made bread of their [whales'] flesh, and houses, &c. of their bones. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 143 We were now indeed become perfect ichthyophagi. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* Introd. i. (1866) 2 Here, within a half-submerged territory, a race of wretched ichthyophagi dwelt upon *terpen*, or mounds.

Ichthyophagian (-ɪfē·ɪdʒi·ăn), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ian.] Of or characteristic of *Ichthyophagi*; characterized by the eating of fish.

1852 Badham *Halieut.* (1854) 137 These ichthyophagian banquets.

Ichthyophagist (ikþi₁ɒ·fădʒist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A fish-eater; one whose food is fish.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1819 W. Lawrence *Physiol.* (1848) 144 They are not, however, pure ichthyophagists. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 242 The Lakists generally are..strong swimmers and fishermen, and vigorous ichthyophagists all.

So **Ichthyo·phagite** = prec.; **Ichthyo·phagize** *v.* (*nonce-wd.*) *intr.* to eat fish.

1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 117 One [tribe] were perfect Ichthyophagites, and would touch no other animal food. 1853 Badham *Halieut.* (1854) 346 This very important duty of ichthyophagizing dates some way back in ecclesiastical history.

Ichthyophagous (ikþi₁ɒ·făgəs), *a.* [f. L. *ichthyophag-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰχθυοφάγος* (see Ichthyophagi) + -ous.] Fish-eating; that feeds on fish.

1828 in Webster. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. x, A few are Ichthyophagous, and use Salted Herrings. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxiv. 455 The ichthyophagous nations, that dwelt on the Persian Gulf and the shores of the Red Sea. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* II. 1018 Transferred in raw, smoked or imperfectly cured and cooked fish to the intestine of man, dog, cat or other ichthyophagous animal.

Hence **Ichthyo·phagously** *adv.*, in reference to ichthyophagy.

1854 Badham *Halieut.* Advt., The Author's purport .. is, to treat of fish ichthyophagously, not ichthyologically, and to give, not fish science, but fish tattle.

Ichthyophagy (ikþi₁ɒ·fădʒi). [a. F. *ichthyophagie* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. Gr. *ἰχθυοφαγία* fish diet, f. *ἰχθυοφάγος*: see prec.] The practice of eating fish.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ichthyophagie*, fish-eating. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxii. 178 Poor Snakes, the very Extracts of Ichthyophagy. 1819 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 519, I..am still almost at odds with ichthiophagy.

Ichthyophthalmite (ikþi₁ɒf|þæ·lməit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἰχθύ-ς* fish + *ὀφθαλμ-ός* eye + -ite, in reference to its appearance. (In 1801 called *ichthyophthalme*.)] A synonym of Apophyllite.

[1801 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* V. 195 With sulphate of lime (gypsum), the ichtyophtalme is infusible.] 1805 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 601 Ichthyophthalmite, or Fish-eye-stone. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 421/1.

‖ Ichthyopsida (ikþi₁ɒ·psidă), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., f. Ichthyo- + Gr. *ὄψις* appearance: see -id.] The lowest of the three primary groups of *Vertebrata* in Huxley's classification, comprising the branchiate vertebrates, i. e. the amphibians or batrachians, the fishes, and fish-like vertebrates. Hence **Ichthyo·psid, -o·psidan, -opsi·dian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to the *Ichthyopsida*; *sbs.* a vertebrate of this group.

1871 Huxley *Anat. Vert.* ii. 75 The spinal accessory exists in no Ichthyopsid vertebrate. *Ibid.* iii. 112 The Vertebrata are divided into three primary groups or provinces: the Ichthyopsida, the Sauropsida, and the Mammalia. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 43 All Vertebrates above the Ichthyopsida. 1887 J. Cleland in *Nature* 24 Feb. 391/1 There were two kinds of protovertebrates, namely, piscine and reptilian—or ichthyopsidan and sauropsidan, as Prof. Parker would probably prefer to call them. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 432 Class Cyclostomi..Elongated Eel-like Ichthyopsida, with the mouth not supported by jaws as in other Vertebrata.

Ichthyopterygian (i·kþi₁ɒptĕri·dʒiăn), *a.* and *sb. Palæont.* [f. Gr. *ἰχθυο-* (see Ichthyo-) + *πτέρυξ*, *πτερυγ-* wing, *πτερύγι-ον* wing, fin + -an.]

a. *adj.* Belonging to the *Ichthyopterygia*, an order of extinct marine reptiles in Owen's classification (1860, *Palæont.* 198–9), so named from the paddle- or fin-like character of the digits of the fore and hind limbs, the type of which is the ichthyosaurus; ichthyosaurian. b. *sb.* A reptile of this order; an ichthyosaurian.

‖ Ichthyornis (ikþi₁ɒ·rnis). *Palæont.* [mod.L. (Marsh 1872), f. Gr. *ἰχθύ-ς* fish + *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθ-ος* bird.] An extinct genus of toothed birds (*Odontornithes*) belonging to the order or sub-class *Odontotormæ*, having socketed teeth and biconcave vertebræ, the remains of which occur in the cretaceous rocks of North America. Hence **Ichthyornithic** (-ɒ̄rni·þik) *a.*, belonging to this genus. **Ichthyo·rnithid,** a bird of the family *Ichthyornithidæ*.

1872 O. C. Marsh in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. & Arts* 3rd Ser. IV. 344 Notice of a new and remarkable bird...This species may be called *Ichthyornis dispar*. 1873 *Ibid.* VI. 74 Notice of a new Species of Ichthyornis. 1884 G. Allen in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 290 The ichthyornis has a row of teeth in each jaw. 1896 Newton *Dict. Birds* 954 The Teeth of Ichthyornis are .. restricted to the mandibles and maxillæ; but they stand each in a separate socket.

Ichthyosaur (i·kþi₁ɒsɔ̄r). [ad. mod.L. *ichthyosaur-us*: see next.] = next, b.

1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The huge iguanodon might reappear in the woods, and the ichthyosaur in the sea. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol.* 253 The ichthyosaurs .. were the 'reptile whales' of their period—a period extending from the middle Trias..till near the close of the Chalk formation. 1876 tr. *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* Introd., The fishes and the crustaceans which were chased by the plesiosaurs and the ichthyosaurs.

‖ Ichthyosaurus (i·kþi₁ɒsɔ̄·rŭs). *Palæont.* Pl. **-i.** [mod.L., f. Gr. *ἰχθύ-ς*, *ἰχθυο-* fish + *σαῦρος* (= *σαύρα*) lizard.] A genus of extinct marine animals, combining the characters of saurian reptiles and of fishes with some features of whales, and having an enormous head, a tapering body, four paddles, and a long tail. (Their remains are found chiefly in the Lias.) b. An animal of this genus.

1832 De la Beche *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 385 Of the various reptiles of this period, the Ichthyosaurus..seems to have been best suited to rule in the waters. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 172 Vertebræ of ichthyosauri. *Ibid.* Gloss. 71 *Ichthyosaurus*, a gigantic fossil marine reptile, intermediate between a crocodile and a fish. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 298 The Ichthyosaurus had the general contour of a dolphin, the head of a lizard, the teeth of a crocodile, the sternal arch of an ornithorhynchus, and the paddles of a whale. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 37 In the extinct Ichthyosaurus the neural arch was permanently distinct from the centrum.

Hence **Ichthyosaurian** (ikþi₁ɒsɔ̄·riăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to the ichthyosaurus; belonging to the order *Ichthyosauria*; *sb.* an animal of this order. **Ichthyosau·rid,** an animal of the Ichthyosaurus family, *Ichthyosauridæ*. **Ichthyosau·roid** *a.*, having the form or characters of an ichthyosaurus.

1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. iii. 79 With his ichthyosaurian snout raised high above the water.

‖ Ichthyosis (ikþi₁ɔ̄u·sis). *Path.* [mod. medical L. (Willan 1801), f. Gr. *ἰχθύ-ς* fish + -osis. More etymologically called by Good (*Study Med.* 1822 IV. 597) *ichthyi·asis* (cf. *elephantiasis*), names in *-osis* being properly verbal sbs., from Gr. verbs in *-όειν*.] A congenital disease of the skin in which the epidermis becomes thickened and assumes a dry and horny appearance. (Also called *fish-skin disease* and *porcupine disease*.)

1815 R. Bateman *Delin. Cutaneous Dis.* Pref. 5 Exhibiting the disease *Ichthyosis*. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 43 Ichthyosis is of two kinds, epithelial and sebaceous. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 353 Ichthyosis is a congenital, chronic, hypertrophic disease..characterized by dryness and harshness of the skin, the formation of scales, and a variable amount of papillary growth. 1898 Habershon *Dis. Abdomen* 17 The morbid growth of epithelium..gives rise to an appearance which has been called 'ichthyosis of the tongue'.

Hence **Ichthyotic** (ikþi₁ɒ·tik) *a.*, subject to or affected with ichthyosis.

1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 356 Ichthyotic persons are noted to perspire but very slightly. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 522 An ichthyotic tongue.

-ician (iʃăn), a compound suffix, in F. *-icien*, consisting of -ian (ME. and F. *-ien*), added to names of arts or sciences in L. *-ica*, F. *-ique*, Eng. -ic, -ics, to denote a person skilled in the art or science; e. g. *arithmetic-ian, logic-ian, magic-ian, music-ian, physic-ian, rhetoric-ian; mathematic-ian, mechanic-ian, optic-ian, politic-ian, statistic-ian, tactic-ian*; sometimes formed by analogy on names not ending in *-ic* (though there may be an adj. in *-ic*), as *academ-ician, algebr-ician, geometr-ician, Hebr-ician*: cf. also *patrician*, f. L. *patrici-us*.

The termination goes back to 12th c. in OF. (where it was merely a case of the usual suffix *-ien* as in *astrolog-ien, astronom-ien*): thus 12th c. *physicien*, 13th c. *logicien*, 14th c. *mathematicien, musicien*. In Eng. *fisicien* is known *c* 1225, *magicyen c* 1380, *musicien, rethoricien c* 1425, *logycien c* 1475. Extended formations, with suffix *-er*, are *musician-er* (now obs. or vulgar), and *practition-er* for *practicianer* (F. *practicien*).

‖ Icica (i·sikă). *Bot.* [The native name in Guiana.] The name of a genus of S. American trees (N. O. *Burseraceæ*), of which *I. altissima* is the Cedar-wood and *I. heptaphylla* the Incense-wood of Guiana. **Icica resin,** a fragrant resin obtained from the Incense-wood; hence **I·cican,** also **I·cacin,** a crystalline resin, obtained from this.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Another crystalline resin, icican, which has the same melting-point as brean. 1890 Muir & Morley *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 746 Icacin is the crystalline resin of conima or Incense resin.

Icicle (əi·sik'l). Forms: *a.* (1 *ises ȝicel*), 4 *ysse-ikkle, ysekele, isechele, isykle*, 5 *ise-ȝekille, izekelle, hyse-hykylle*, 6 *yse-yckel*,

ice-ickel, 6–7 ysicle, isikle, isicle, 7 ycicle, icikle, isickle, iceycle, -icle, 7–8 isecle, 8- icicle. β. 6–7 ice-sickle, 7 -sicle, -sickel, -seekel. γ. 4 ise-yokel; *Sc.* and *dial.* 6 isch(e-, yse-, ice-schokkill (*pl.* -schoklis), 7 ice-shokle, 8 -shogle, 9 -shockle, -shoggle, -shoglin, -shog, -shackle. [OE. type **is-gicel* (for which is actually found *ises gicel*), f. *is* Ice + *gicel* Ickle; corresp. to MLG. *îs-jokel* (LG. *îs-jukel*, *-jäkel*, *-ockel*, EFris. *isjökel*), Da. *isjokkel*, dial. *iisegle* (but the usual Da. word is *istap*), Norw. *isjukel*. In English the second element has retained an independent stress only in some corrupt dialect forms; but the word was app. sometimes pronounced as a compound in the 17th c. Of the dialect γ-forms, the ME. *ise-yokel* corresponds to several continental forms with *jokel* instead of *ickle*; perhaps the *ice-schokle*, *isch-schokle* forms are to be referred to an earlier *isch-yokel* type. Thence arose further corruptions, *ice-shackle*, *-shoggle*, etc., and the second element came to be a separate word in Sc.; see Shockle, Shoggle.]

1. A pendent ice-formation resembling a rod tapering downward to a point, produced by the freezing of successive drops of water falling or trickling from the point of attachment, as from the eaves of a house or other overhanging point.

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 117/14 *Stiria, stillicidia*, ises gicel. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 732 Claterande fro the crest þe colde borne rennez & henged heȝe ouer his hede in hard ysse-ikkles. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 227 Ysekeles [*v.r.* iseyokels, *C.* isykles, isecheles] in eueses þorw hete of þe sonne Melteth in a mynut while to myst & to water. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 An Izekelle (*A.* Iseȝekille), *stirium, stiricus*. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 36 Whose drops in drery ysicles remaine. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* iii. ii. 49 The boughs of a great tree loaded with Isickles. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 348 Pieces of Stone, resembling Salt, which congeal like Icecles, as the Water drops from the Rock. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. ii. 21 Eaves of snow, from which long icicles depended. 1887 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* vii, The girl was cold as an icicle.

β. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 The longe yse sycles at the hewsys honge. 1598 Florio, *Ghiaccinoli*, ise-sickles, dropping ises. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* iii. 155 Congealed..into ise-sickels. 1632 Sherwood, Ice-seekles, *goultes gelees*. 1680 *Answ. Stillingfleet's Serm.* 28 We see what Icesicles are hanging on the Eves of the Parliament House at this Motion.

γ. 1377 [see α]. *c* 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* (1593) 160 The ice-schoklis that fra his hair doun hang Was wonder greit, and as ane speir als lang. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. Prol. 62 Gret isch schoklis lang as ony spere. 1630 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems, Shadow of Judgem.*, A mountain lifteth up his crested head: His locks are ice-shockles, his brows are snow. 1721 Ramsay *I'll never leave thee* v, Bid iceshogles hammer red Gauds on the studdy. 1805 J. Nicol *Poems* II. 158 (Jam.) But wi' poortith, hearts het as a cinder Will cald as an ice-shogle turn. 1825 Brockett, *Ice-shoggle*, an icicle. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ice-shackles*. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Ice Shoglins* or *Ickles*.

fig. 1812 *Let.* 2 June in *Daily News* (1898) 22 Jan. 6/1, I hope you don't make yourself unhappy about her. She is really an icicle. 1822 Byron *Werner* II. ii. 240 Must I turn an icicle?

2. *transf.* A formation resembling an icicle; *esp.*

a. a stalactite.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxv. (1645) 285 Allom falleth down in lumps, Saltpeter in long icicles. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 177 The Sparry Striæ, or Icecycles called Stalactitæ: the Native Saline Iceycles, or Sal Stalacticum. 1792 *Massachusetts Mag.* Nov., Some of these stony isicles have at length reached the bottom of the cave.

b. A needle-shaped or acicular crystal.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Snow*..is an infinite Mass of Icicles regularly figured. *Ibid.*, The several Points of each Starry Icicle of Snow. *Ibid.*, The Icicles of Urine. 1715 *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. vi. 300 Iuices are mostly concreted into Globules or Icicles. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 242 The Icicles of Nitre, if I may so call them

c. In *Heraldry*: see quot.

1830 Robson *Brit. Herald* Gloss., *Icicles*, depicted in shape as guttées, but reversed; some authors call them clubs.

3. *Comb.*, as *icicle-like* adj.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1189/1 Descending.. in icicle-like projections.

Icicled (əi·sik'ld), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed 2.] Overhung with icicles; also, † frozen, congealed.

a 1640 Day *Parl. Bees* ix, My bloud's not boyl'd with fevers, nor..Is't isicled with cramps, or dropsie cold. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xiii. liii, When quivering winters dress Is icicled with hoary tresse. 1806 E. Rushton *Poems* 29 The thrush from the icicl'd bough, Gives his song to the winterly gale. 1831 Palgrave *Vis. Eng., Sir H. Willoughby* vii, Giant beards of icicled cascade.

Icily (əi·sili), *adv.* [f. Icy *a.* + -ly 2.] In an icy manner; coldly, freezingly. Also *fig.*

1848 E. Bronte *Wuthering Heights* (1858) 4, I..shrunk icily into myself, like a snail. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I. 292 A tone which he meant to be icily indifferent. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 220 The wind blew icily cold.

Iciness (əi·sinės). [f. Icy + -ness] The quality of being icy; extreme coldness. Chiefly *fig.*

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxvii. 36a, A colde ycinesse of sorowe and repentaunce. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. 372 Love..enough to thaw all the icyness of men's hearts which self-love had quite frozen up. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. xxviii, O'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 238 A most distressing and depressing iciness of tone and manner.

Icing (əi·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Ice *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The process of encrusting or adorning with crystallizations of sugar; *concr.* an incrustation of white or coloured sugar applied in various ways to the surface of cakes, pastry, etc.

1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 144 Tarts that are iced require a slow oven, or the icing will be brown. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxi. (1840) III. 396 The splendid iceing of an immense historic plum-cake. 1845 Eliza Acton *Mod. Cookery* xvi. (ed. 2) 335 When a whiter icing is preferred, the pastry must be drawn from the oven..and brushed with white of egg .. then well covered with sifted sugar.

2. The process of cooling by means of ice.

1837 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 378 Some kinds of bad port wine are improved by icing. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 20 July, Champagne—which, for all its deceptive iceing, is a very heating wine.

3. *Icing down*: the process of becoming covered with ice. *Naut.*

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. of 'Vega'* I. ix. 451 It is such a mist that causes the icing down of the rigging of vessels .. the tackling of the Vega was covered with pieces of ice so large, and layers so thick, that accidents might have happened by the falling of the ice on the deck.

Icinge: see Yissing.

Icing-glass, obs. form of Isinglass.

-icity (i·sĭti), a compound suffix, a. F. *-icité*, ad. L. *-icitāt-em* (nom. *-icitās*), formed by the addition of the suffix *-tāt-* (see -ty) to adj. stems in *-ic(i)*, as *rusticitās, lubricitās*, f. *rustic-us, lubric-us*. On the analogy of these (perh. also influenced by sbs. like *simplicitās, felicitās* from *simplex, felix*), abstract sbs. in *-icité* in Fr. and *-icity* in Eng. are formed freely upon adjs. of any origin in *-ic*: e. g. *apostolicity, atomicity, authenticity, catholicity, domesticity, eccentricity, elasticity, electricity, publicity*.

Icker (i·kər). *Sc.* Forms: 6 ecker, -ir, 8- icker. [The Sc. form of Ear *sb.*2; repr. the ONorthumb. form *eher, æhher*.] An ear of corn.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. xiii. 35 Or how feill echirris [*ed.* 1553 echeris] of corn thik growing..dois hing On Hermy feildis. 1785 Burns *To a Mouse* iii, A daimen icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request.

Ickle (i·k'l). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 ȝecilæ, -e, ȝicel, 4 ychele, 5 ikyl, iekyll, 7 icle, 8 iccle, 6- ickle. β. 5 yokle. See also Icicle. [OE. **giecel* (*gicel, gycel*), *gecilæ*, cognate with ON. *jǫkull* icicle, ice, glacier (mod.Icel. *jökull* glacier, Norw. dial. *jukel, jukul, jǫkul* icicle):—OTeut. types **jekulo-z*, **jikilo-z*, f. OTeut. **jekon-*, in ON. *jaki* piece of ice: cf. OIr. *aig* ice.]

= Icicle. Also *transf.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 954 *Stiria*, ȝecilae [*Erfurt* ȝecile]. *a* 1000 (tr. *Bæda*) *Be Domes Dæge* 191 Se þrece ȝicela [Wulfstan *Hom.* xxix. (Napier 138) ȝycela] swiðe hat and ceald. *c* 1000 [see Icicle 1]. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 161 *Un esclarcyl*, an ychele. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/1 Ikyl (*W.* ickyll), *stiria*. 1500 *Ortus Voc., Stiria*..a 3okyll. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 125/6 Ickles, *stiriæ*. 1676 Hodgson in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 From the roof of which hang large lumps of petrified water, like Icles,..these icles are good Limestone. *a* 1687 Cotton *Joys of Marriage* 14 Be she constant, be she fickle, Be she fire, or be she ickle. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ickles*, isicles; *water ickles*, stalactites. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Ickles*, icicles.

Ickle, ickwell: see Hickwall.

I-clad, var. of Yclad *ppl. a.*, clad. **I-clensid, -clansid**, ME. pa. pple. of Cleanse. **I-cleped, i-cliped**, etc., ME. pa. pple. of Clepe *v.*: see Yclept. **I-closed**, of Close *v.* **I-clothed**, of Clothe *v.* **I-clumben**, of Climb *v.* **I-clunge(n**, of Cling *v.* **I-clypt, -clupt**, of Clip *v.*1 **I-cnawen, i-cnowen**, of Know *v.*; see also Yknow. **I-cnouleche**: see Knowledge *v.* **I-cnut**, ME. pa. pple. of Knit *v.* **I-cnutte**: see I-knit *v.*

† **Icod** (ikɒ·d), *int. Obs.* [A variant of Ecod, in origin the same as Egad, Agad.] An asseveration.

1697 Vanbrugh *Relapse* iv. i, I'cod, I don't care how often I'm married. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. viii, 'Icod I shall lose two or three thousand pounds. 1790 *Bystander* 343 Icod, Sir, the back stairs has conveyed him to the cellar.

I-come(n, ME. pa. pple. of Come *v.*

Icon (əi·kɒn, əi·kən). Also **ikon, eikon.** [a. late L. *īcōn* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *εἰκών, εἰκον-* likeness, image, portrait, semblance, similitude, simile, f. **εἴκ-ειν* to be like.]

† **1.** An image, figure, or representation; a portrait; a picture, 'cut', or illustration in a book; esp. applied to the 'figures' of animals, plants, etc. in books of Natural History. *Obs.*

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 23 b, The Icon, or forme of the same birde, I haue caused thus to bee figured. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. vii. § 2. 38 The two first ensuing Icones or Portraitures. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xvii. 258 He is set forth in the Icons or Cuts of Martyrs by Cevallerius. 1710 Salmon (*title*) Botanologia .. beautifully adorned with exquisite Icons or Figures of the most considerable Species. 1727 Switzer *Pract. Gardiner* III. xxvii. 143 The same that the Herbals have left both the icons and description of.

b. An image in the solid; a monumental figure; a statue.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807–8) II. 147 The pope ment, by causing such ikons to be erected, to prefer Thomas as a perpetual saint to all posterities. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 225 Returne him in pure gold the Icon of an Elephant, Cammell, or Dromedary. 1885 *Athenæum* 4 Apr. 445 Otto of Brunswick in Hildesheim Church.. whose monumental icon is figured here. *Ibid.*, The monumental statues of Queen Eleanor of Castile wear the wimple exactly as this icon of Ingeborg wears it.

2. *Eastern Church.* A representation of some sacred personage, in painting, bas-relief, or mosaic, itself regarded as sacred, and honoured with a relative worship or adoration.

1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 227 Behind them were carried ..six censers, and six sacred ikons. 1864 W. T. Gentr *Servia* in *Vac. Tour.* 428 It is beneath the icon of the Blessed Virgin that women kneel during the office of Churching. 1877 D. M. Wallace *Russia* iv. 98 Icons are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madonna, or of a saint, executed in archaic Byzantine style, on a yellow or gold ground. ..Very often the whole picture with the exception of the face and hands of the figure is covered with a metal *plaque* embossed so as to represent the form of the figure and the drapery. 1879 H. S. Edwards *Russians at Home* I. 90 The believer is expressly cautioned against such an abuse of the holy eikons.

† **3.** *Rhet.* A simile. *Obs.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 250 Icon or Resemblance by imagerie. 1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 148 Metaphores are contracted similitudes. To which if the note be added, it is called Icon. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* To Rdr., The perfection and curiosity of descriptions, which the ancient writers of eloquence call icones, that is images.

4. A realistic representation or description in writing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 102 This tale of the Oake and the Brere .. is very excellente for pleasaunt descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon or Hypotyposis of disdainfull younkers. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 592 A good book is a perfect icon, a faithful picture and representation of nature and human life.

5. *Comb.* **icon-stand** = Iconostasis, q.v.

† **I·conantidi·ptic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. *εἰκών* Icon + *ἀντι* opposite to + *δύπτ-ειν* to dive, duck + -ic.] Applied to a kind of telescope (see quot.): cf. Diplantidian.

1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 130 This Telescope is called the Iconantidiptic Heliometer, because it produces two images of the objects, the one in a direct position, and the other reversed.

I-confermed, ME. pa. pple. of Confirm.

Iconic (əikɒ·nik), *a.* Also **eiconic.** [ad. late L. *īconic-us*, ad. Gr. *εἰκονικ-ός*, f. *εἰκών* Icon.] Of or pertaining to an icon, image, figure, or representation; of the nature of a portrait; *spec.* in *Art*, applied to the ancient portrait statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities, and hence to memorial statues and busts executed according to a fixed or conventional type.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Iconic*, belonging to an Image, also lively pictured. 1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 415 Iconic figures in metal began, says Pliny, to be the ornaments of every municipal forum. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 123 *note*, An iconic statue of Lysander in marble at Delphi. 1881 E. W. Gosse in *Fortn. Rev.* June 703 In iconic sculpture the Royal Academy presents nothing so considerable as Mr. Boehm's .. bust of Mr. Gladstone. 1882 *Athenæum* 29 Apr. 543/2 Several heads appeared to be eiconic.

b. Of or pertaining to an image used in worship.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept. 348/1 Apparatus of the iconic character required by Roman Catholic devotion.

Iconical (əikɒ·nikăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Pertaining to an icon, iconic. † In quot. 1652, of the nature of a simile (see Icon 3); † in quot. 1776, consisting, or of the nature of, pictures or pictorial illustrations (see Icon 1).

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 292 Figurative expressions .. whether paradigmatical, iconical, symbolical. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 36 (Jod.) The work is entirely iconical, or consists only of figures without any letterpress, catchword, alphabet, or number to the pages.

† **I·conism.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *īconismus*, a. Gr. *εἰκονισμός* delineation, f. *εἰκονίζειν* to Iconize (cf. Gr. *εἰκόνισμα* copy, image).] A representation by some image or figure; imagery; metaphor.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Iconism*, a true and lively description. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 321 The annexed Iconisme is thus explained. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 8. 155 These .. in Aristotle's judgment, would be fit iconisms or representations of the Plastick Nature. 1680 H. More *Apocal. Apoc.* 47 A Book ..which consists of Representations Symbolical or Hieroglyphical, of Iconismes or Images of things future.

So † **Iconi·stical** *a.*, metaphorical, figurative. Hence † **Iconi·stically** *adv.*, by a figure.

1684 H. More *Answer* 86 Blasphemy being an Iconisme of Idolatry, that sense is more probable for its being Iconistical; the Genius of the Apocalyptick style being such as to signifie Iconistically rather than plainly.

† **I·conize**, *v. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκονίζειν*, f. *εἰκών, εἰκον-* Icon.] *trans.* To form into an image; to figure, to represent.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36 572 This world is an image always iconized, or perpetually renewed (as the image in a glass is) of that First, second and third Principle, which are always standing.

I-conned, -con'd, obs. pa. pple. of Con *v.*1

Icono-, Gr. *εἰκονο-*, combining form of *εἰκών* Icon, as in **Iconodu·ly** [see Dulia], the worship or veneration of images; so **Iconodulic** (*-doulic*) (əi·kŏnədū·lik), *a.*; **Iconodu·list**, a worshipper or server of images. **Iconomania** (əi·kŏnəmē·niă) [Mania], a. an infatuated devotion to images; b. a mania for collecting icons or portraits. **Iconophile** (əi·kŏnəfəil), **Iconophilist** (*-ɒ·filist*) [Gr. *φίλος* loving], a connoisseur of pictures, engravings, book illustrations, and the like; hence **Icono·philism, -phily**, the taste for these objects. **Iconoplast** (əikɒ·nŏplæst) [Gr. *-πλάστης* moulder: after *iconoclast*], a fashioner or maker of images.

1893 W. M. Ramsay *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvii. 441 The *iconodoulic tendency was already beginning in the Orthodox Church. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 232 *Iconodoulists or Iconolaters, join'd also with the Monks and Fryars. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1063 Leo's successor, Michael II .. again yielded to the iconodulists, and allowed image-worship in private. 1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 55 All their practice heere is but *iconoduly, not idolatrie. 1722 J. Covel *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 395, I must call it *Iconomania, perfect Madness for Image Worship. 1770 W. Cole in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 332 The Icomania you talk of is very ripe at Cambridge, where we have many collectors. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 145/2 'Le graveur de 1488', as *iconophiles designate [Duplessis], possesses at least the merit..of being one of the first artists who in France made use of metal as a means of reproduction. 1888 *N. Y. Tribune* 12 Feb. (Cent.), He instructs his customers in bibliomania,..in *iconophilism, in the knowledge of art. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Mar. 420/1 It would have been an advantage to the *iconophilist. 1894 *Athenæum* 16 June 780/1 We explain this extraordinary development of *iconophily by the peculiarities of Egyptian religious beliefs. 1898 L. A. Tollemache in *Literature* 8 Jan. 24/2 He [Pattison] could not..be a thorough iconoclast, and yet delude himself into thinking that he was (if I may coin such a word) an *iconoplast all the time.

Iconoclasm (əikɒ·nŏklæz'm). [f. Gr. *εἰκών* Icon + *κλάσμα* breaking, f. *κλᾶν* to break: after next.] The breaking or destroying of images; *esp.* the destruction of images and pictures set up as objects of veneration (see Iconoclast 1); *transf.* and *fig.* the attacking or overthrow of venerated institutions and cherished beliefs, regarded as fallacious or superstitious.

1797 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 512 That vulgar iconoclasm which has estranged until this day the fine arts from every Protestant community. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xii. 73 The stormy eloquence of Pole, the iconoclasm of Latimer, the superstitions of the complaining clergy. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 4. 497 In Edward's time iconoclasm had dashed the stained glass from its windows. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 163 The iconoclasm of the Jew made such places detestable to him.

Iconoclast (əikɒ·nŏklæst), *sb.* (*a.*). [ad. late L. *īconoclastēs*, a. late Gr. *εἰκονοκλάστης*, f. *εἰκών* Icon + *-κλάστης* breaker. Cf. F. *iconoclaste* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A breaker or destroyer of images; *spec.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) one who took part in or supported the movement in the 8th and 9th centuries, to put down the use of images or pictures in religious worship in the Christian churches of the East; hence, applied analogously to those Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries who practised or countenanced a similar destruction of images in the churches.

[1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 A counsel of thrie hunder and fiftie Bischopis haldne at Nice against the secte of Jmagebrekeris, thair name Jconoclastæ.] 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxvi. 80 So did Pope Gregory the third excommunicate the Emperour Leo, and stamped the name of Iconoclast in his forehead, for breaking downe of Images in the Churches. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* xii. § 28. 315, I remember only one thing objected to this testimony of so many bishops, that they were Iconoclasts, or breakers of images, and therefore not to be trusted in any other article. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 385 This new heresy was called that of the Iconoclasts. 1814 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XII. 74 When idolaters turn iconoclasts, they act as if the outrageousness of the one excess were to efface or atone for the folly of the other. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* vi. (1858) 338 The Puritans .. seem mere savage Iconoclasts, fierce destroyers of Forms; but it were more just to call them haters of *untrue* Forms. 1882 E. C. Baber in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 35 The second .. is the famous iconoclast who melted down all the bronze idols he could lay hold of.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who assails or attacks cherished beliefs or venerated institutions on the ground that they are erroneous or pernicious.

1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 177 An iconoclast of their idol rhyme. 1866 J. Martineau *Ess.* I. 77 Kant was the great iconoclast. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* viii. 514 Respectable vices, which take shelter under the eaves of the Church, need nothing so much as the stern iconoclast.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or relating to iconoclasts; iconoclastic.

1685 H. More *Illustration* 298 His excommunicating the Iconoclast Emperours. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1809) VII. 13 *note*, St. John Damascenus was already a monk before the Iconoclast dispute. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 25 An iconoclast riot now commenced... The images were torn from the altars, chopped in pieces and burnt. 1847 Ld. Lindsay *Chr. Art* I. 108 The iconoclast reform took place, statues and bas-reliefs were banished from the churches of Greece.

Iconoclastic (əikɒnəklæ·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to iconoclasts or iconoclasm.

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 53 Iconoclasticke and iconomachian hereticks. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 15 In testimony of their Iconoclastick principle. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. ix. (1864) IX. 309 The Iconoclastic Emperors found statues..to war upon. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 In their iconoclastic rage they hewed and broke the images..of the cathedrals.

Hence **Iconocla·stically** *adv.*, after the fashion of iconoclasts. **Iconocla·sticism**, the principles or practice of iconoclasts; iconoclasm.

1865 *Morn. Star* 29 Apr., Iconoclastically to demolish all it had previously revered. 1885 L. Oliphant *Haifa* (1887) 301 Modern iconoclasticism and love of truth have..proved too strong for..unfounded tradition.

† **Iconograph**[1] (əikɒ·nŏgraf). *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. *εἰκονογράφος* portrait-painter, f. *εἰκών* Icon + *-γράφος* writer, painter.] = Iconographer.

1804 *Monthly Mag.* XVIII. 291 The Iconographs are those who have published the figures of monuments, but without a detailed explanation.

Ico·nograph[2]. [f. as prec. + *-γραφος* written, *γραφή* writing.] A drawing, engraving, or illustration for a book: = Icon 1.

1884 *Science* 4 July 28/2 The illustrations have never been surpassed by the most expensive and careful iconographs.

Iconographer (əikŏnɒ·grăfəɹ). [f. as next + -er[1]: cf. Gr. *εἰκονογράφ-ος* (see Iconograph).] One who makes figures or drawings of objects.

1888 *Athenæum* 7 Jan. 19/1 The lepidopteral iconographer. 1892 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 291/2 Those gorgeous species beloved by the iconographer and chromo-lithographist.

Iconographic (əikɒnɒgræ·fik, əi·kŏno-), *a.* Also **ikon-**. [f. Iconography, or its source + -ic: cf. F. *iconographique*.] Of or pertaining to iconography; representing or describing by pictures, drawings, or engravings; also, pertaining to symbolic representation (cf. Iconology 2).

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Iconographic.* 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* v. 181 Covering the walls and the cupolas of this vast building with a complete iconographic epopee from the pencil of Schraudolph. 1877 W. Jones *Finger-ring* 266 Six rings, gold and silver, of the iconographic type. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 309 You must study the object and meaning of everything .. whether ritual, iconographic, artistic, or simply utilitarian.

So **Iconogra·phical** *a.*

1865 Wright *Hist. Caricat.* iii. 48 This kind of iconographical ornamentation had been encroaching .. on the old architectural purity. 1880 *Nature* 12 Feb. 357/2 A magnificently illustrated 'Iconographical History of the Orchid'.

Icono·graphist. *rare.* [f. next + -ist.] One skilled in iconography.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 100 Gérente..was an artist, and he was also an iconographist.

Iconography (əikŏnɒ·grăfi). [ad. med.L. *īconographia*, ad. Gr. *εἰκονογραφία* sketch, description (Strabo), f. *εἰκών* Icon + *-γραφία* writing, -graphy. Cf. F. *iconographie* (1701 in Furetière).]

† 1. *concr.* A pictorial representation, delineation; a drawing or plan. *Obs.*

1628 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (ed. 3) 269 Those curious Iconographies of Temples and pallaces. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Iconography*..is the platform or model of a House.

2. The description or illustration of any subject by means of drawings or figures; any book or work in which this is done; also, the branch of knowledge which deals with the representation of persons or objects by any application of the arts of design.

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Iconography*, a Description by Cuts, etc. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* III. lxxviii. 213 An elaborate monument of some transaction of which no other trace remains to elucidate this imperfect iconography. 1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron* (*title*) Christian Iconography; or, the History of Christian Art in the Middle Ages. 1874 Micklethwaite *Mod. Par. Churches* 131 The iconography of the altar-canopy. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 4/2 Expensive large iconographies like Couch's, Yarrell's, or Day's.

Iconolater (əikŏnɒ·lătəɹ). [f. Gr. *εἰκών* image, Icon, after *idolater*. Cf. F. *iconolâtre*.] A worshipper of images.

1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 160 He animated Iconolaters in the East. 1722 J. Covel *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 396 How can the Iconolaters [*sic*] justify their praying to a Cross or Crucifix? 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. 381 Evasive language adopted for the defence of iconolaters.

Iconolatry (əikŏnɒ·lătri). [f. as prec., after *idolatry*, or ad. eccl. Gr. *εἰκονολατρεία*. Cf. F. *iconolâtrie* (Littré).] The worship of images.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 270 Simon Maiolus, a most eagre defender of Iconolatrie. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* II. vii. (1636) 66 Idolatrie and Iconolatrie, that is, Image worship. 1722 J. Covel *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 400 The School-men and Patrons of Iconolatry. 1884 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 451 Equally removed from the iconoclasm of 754 and the iconolatry of 787.

Iconology (əikŏnɒ·lŏdʒi). [mod. f. Gr. *εἰκών*, *εἰκονο-* image: see -logy. Cf. Gr. *εἰκονολογία* figurative speaking, whence It. *iconologia* (1611 Cæsare Ripa), F. *iconologie* (1636 Baudouin), in titles of collections of pieces of rhetorical imagery (cf. quot. 1777); but this is distinct from the extant use.]

1. That branch of knowledge which deals with the subject of icons (in any sense of the word); also the subject-matter of this study, icons collectively, or as objects of investigation, etc.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Iconology*, interpretation of ancient Images, Monuments, and Emblems. [1777 G. Richardson (*title*) Iconology; or, a Collection of emblematical Figures, moral and instructive, with Explanations from classical Authorities.] 1808 Sir R. Porter *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) I. vi. 48 Professors of..mythology, and iconology. 1851 Sir C. Eastlake tr. *Kugler's Sch. Paint. Italy* I. I. 6 The violent aversion entertained by the Christians for the Iconology of Heathendom kept, as was natural, equal pace.

2. Symbolical representation; symbolism.

1849 J. R. Jackson *Lett. Minerals* 225 In the language of Iconology, the Diamond is the symbol of constancy, of strength, of innocence, and other heroic virtues. 1862 *Ecclesiologist* XXIII. 58 The iconology of these decorations is as follows:—Over the chancel arch is the Doom [etc.].

Hence **Iconolo·gical** *a.*, of or relating to iconology. **Icono·logist**, one versed in iconology.

1851 E. J. Millington tr. *Didron's Chr. Iconogr.* I. 369 Jesus, to an Iconologist, is present in the cross as well as in the lamb, or the lion. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 25 This great iconological work.

† **Ico·nomach.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. eccl. L. *īconomach-us*, a. eccl. Gr. *εἰκονομάχος*, f. *εἰκών* Icon + *-μάχος* fighting.] One who is hostile to images.

c 1552 Philpot *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 407 They were named Iconomaches, that is overthrowers of images.

† **Icono·machal,** *a. Obs. rare.* Erron. **-mical.** [f. as prec. + -al.] Hostile to images.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 269 We should be too Iconomicall to question the pictures of the winds, as commonly drawne in humane heads, and with their cheeks distended. [1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Iconomical*, belonging to Images, or after the manner of Images.]

Iconomachy (əikŏnɒ·măki). [ad. eccl. L. *īconomachia*, a. eccl. Gr. *εἰκονομαχία*, f. *εἰκών* Icon + *-μαχία* fighting.] A war against images; hostility or opposition to images, esp. to their use in connexion with worship.

1581 E. Campion in *Confer.* III. (1584) P, That of Constantinople, was not a generall nor lawfull Councill, but a certaine Iconomachy. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* v. 123 *margin*, A new Iconomachy at Antwerp. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* II. vii. I. 569 The celebrated iconomachy of the Netherlands. *Ibid.* VI. i. III. 383 Nothing more excited the indignation of the Prince of Orange than such senseless iconomachy.

Hence † **Iconoma·chian, Iconoma·chical** *adjs.*, practising or advocating iconomachy. **Icono·machist,** one who contends against the cultus of images.

a 1638 Mede *Apost. Latter Times* xvii. Wks. III. 674 The Iconomachical Council of Constantinople. 1640 Iconomachian [see Iconoclastic]. 1875 J. C. Robertson *Hist. Chr. Ch.* III. 137 An anathema was pronounced against all opponents of images..with curses against iconomachists and heretics of every kind.

Iconomatic (əikɒnɒmæ·tik), *a.* Also **ikon-**. [contr. for *icononomatic*, f. Gr. *εἰκών*, *εἰκονο-* Icon + *ὄνομα*, *ὀνοματ-* name + -ic.] A word proposed to describe a stage intermediate between picture-writing and phonetic writing, in which pictures or representations of objects stand not for the objects themselves, but for their names considered merely as phonetic elements, as in a pictorial rebus, or the use made by the Chinese of the *sounds* of their characters to express the sound of a foreign word. Hence **Iconoma·tically** *adv.*; **Iconoma·ticism**; **Iconomato·graphy.**

1886 D. G. Brinton *Ess. Americanist* (1890) 207-8 We have, so far as I am aware, no scientific term to express this manner of phonetic writing, and I propose for it therefore the adjective *ikonomatic*, from the Greek *εἰκον*, a figure or image, and *ὀνομα*.. name, a writing by means of the names of the figures or images represented. The corresponding noun would be *ikonomatography*. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 22 Jan. 56 Iconomatic writing .. occupies an intermediate position, standing in some sense in relation to both letter and picture writing. *Ibid.*, How complete a system of iconomaticism they [Egyptian and Chinese writing] passed through is unknown. 1895 Hoffmann *Begin. Writing* 70 Ikonomatically.

† **Icono·micar.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [erroneously f. L. *œconomic-us*, Gr. *οἰκονομικ-ός* (see Economic) + -ar.] A writer on husbandry.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 328 Esiodus, the iconomicar And Homerus, the fresshe historiar.

‖ **Iconostas** (əikɒ·nostæs). *Eastern Ch.* [Russ. иконостасъ, f. Gr. *εἰκονόσταοις*: see next.] = next.

1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 268 On the ikonostas are hung the sacred pictures. 1877 Thorold in *Gd. Words* XVIII. 17/2 The iconostas, or skreen, which in Greek churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 7/6 A small oratory, including the iconostas, shrines, and innumerable icons, forms an ensemble which literally blazes with gold and gems.

‖ **Iconostasis** (əikɒnɒ·stăsis). *Eastern Church.* [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. *εἰκονόστασις*, f. *εἰκών* Icon + *στάσις* standing, position, station.] The screen which separates the sanctuary or 'bema' from the main body of the church, and on which the icons or sacred pictures are placed.

1833 R. Pinkerton *Russia* 211 The priest perfumes the worshippers, the iconostases, and the altar. 1849 Curzon *Visits Monast.* 293 The iconostasis, or screen before the altar is most beautifully carved. 1890 *Guardian* 18 June 970/1 The iconostasis is of white marble, on which, some

12 ft. from the ground (to avoid dangers of iconolatry), are the pictures. 1899 A. H. Hore *Grk. Church* 41 The Iconostasis or Iconstand, with the lighted tapers in front of it, is the most prominent object. On it Icons of our Saviour, the Virgin, the Apostles, and Saints are always painted.

Iconymus: obs. form of Œconomus.

I-core(n, i-corn, ME. pa. pples. of Choose, I-cheose *v.* **I-corve(n**, of Carve *v.*

Icos-, icosa-, icosi-, repr. Gr. combining forms of εἴκοσι twenty, used in Eng. in several technical terms (see below); also in **Icosacolic** (əikǫsăkōᵘ·lik) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. εἰκοσάκωλ-ος, f. κῶλον member, clause, Colon], consisting of twenty cola, or members. **Icosasemic** (əikǫsăsī·mik) *a. Anc. Pros.* [Gr. σῆμα mark, σημεῖον mark, mora], consisting of or containing twenty moræ or units of time, i.e. the equivalent of twenty short syllables. **Icosian** (əikōᵘ·siăn) *a.*, of or pertaining to twenty.

†**Icosaeder.** *Obs.* [a. F. *icosaèdre* (1587), ad. late L. *īcosaedron*: see next.] = next.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 186/2 The Icosaeders [consist] of twenty [like sides].

Icosahedron (əi:kǫsăhī·drǫn, -he·drǫn). *Geom.* Also 6–8 icosaedrum, 6–9 icosaedron, 7 eicosaedrum, (8 eicosihedron). [a. Gr. εἰκοσάεδρον, neut. of εἰκοσάεδρος, f. εἴκοσι twenty + ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty plane faces; *spec.* the *regular icosahedron*, contained by twenty equal equilateral triangles.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* xiii. xvi. 410 The opposite sides of an Icosahedron are parallels. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* iv. def. xvi. Tij b, Icosaedron..*marg.* Icosaedrum. 1655–87 H. More *App. Antid.* (1712) 183 There are Five regular Bodies..the Cube, the Tetraedrum, the Octaedrum, the Dodecaedrum, and the Eicosaedrum. 1785 Reid *Int. Powers* vi. viii. 658 Five regular solid figures..the tetrahedron..and the eicosihedron. 1881 Routledge *Science* i. 25 To each element Plato assigns a geometrical solid: to earth, the cube; to fire, the pyramid; to air, the octahedron; to water, the icosahedron.

Hence **Icosahe·dral** *a.*, of the form of an icosahedron; having twenty faces.

1828 in Webster. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, Icosihedral.

‖**Icosandria** (əikǫsæ·ndriă). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), f. Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρ- man, male, taken as 'stamen'.] The twelfth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, containing plants with 20 or more stamens inserted on the calyx.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Icosandria*...Of this class are the torch thistle, the myrtle, the storax, the almond, &c. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 The situation of the stamens, which in the class icosandria, is either on the calyx or corolla.

Hence **Icosa·nder** [F. *icosandre*], a plant of the class *Icosandria*; **Icosa·ndrian, Icosa·ndrous** *adjs.*, belonging to the class *Icosandria.*

1828 Webster, *Icosander..Icosandrian.* 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 253/1 *Icosandrous.* 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 6. 249 *Icosandrous* .. when a polyandrous flower has the stamens inserted on the calyx.

I:cosido:decahe·dron. *Geom.* [f. Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + δώδεκα twelve + ἕδρα seat, base.] A solid contained by twenty equilateral triangles and twelve regular pentagons, formed by replacing the twelve solid angles of the regular icosahedron by planes corresponding to the faces of a regular dodecahedron.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* App. def. ii. 459.

I:cosite:trahe·dron. *Geom.* and *Cryst.* [f. Gr. εἴκοσι twenty + τετρα- four + ἕδρα seat, base (cf. Tetrahedron).] A solid figure contained by twenty-four plane faces; *esp.* a form contained by twenty-four equal symmetrical trapeziums or deltoids, also called *deltohedron* or *trapezohedron.*

1831 Brewster *Optics* xxv. 214 The most common form of the analcime is the solid called the icositetrahedron, which is bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezia. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* x. 140 All the members of this group crystallise in the cubic system, the common forms being either the rhombic dodecahedron or the icositetrahedron.

So **Icositetrahe·droid.**

1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with..ikosatetrahedroids.

I-coupled, -cupled, ME. pa. pple. of Couple *v.*

[**Icre**, error for *dicre*, Dicker: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

†**I-creoiced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ME. *cr(e)oice*, Cross.] Crossed, signed with the cross.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 18 Cusceð ðe eorðe icreoiced mid te þume.

I-cried, ME. pa. pple. of Cry *v.* **Icristned,** of Christen *v.* **I-croked,** of Crook *v.* **I-crommet,** of Cram *v.* **I-cruned,** of Crown *v.*

-ics, suffix: see -ic 2.

Icteric (ikte·rik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ictericus*, a. Gr. ἰκτερικός jaundiced, f. ἴκτερος (see Icterus). Cf. F. *ictérique* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Belonging to, of the nature of, or affected with jaundice; jaundiced. (Sometimes referring to the yellow tint of the skin in that disease, or to the jaundiced eyes which see all things yellow.)

a 1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 14 He died..anno 1575 in an icterik fevar. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* iii. 96 That sort of Cœliack passion, which I think may be called an Icterick Loosness. 1799 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) I. 29 *note*, An infant .. whose finger nails were .. of as deep a yellow as in any icteric adult. 1804 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 141 Icteric vision. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 334 *note*, The icteric tint of the skin seems to be merely the result of an effusion of blood.

b. Used for the cure of jaundice.

1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 14 Icteric Ale..cureth.. Icteric Persons.

2. *Icteric Oriole*: a North American bird (*Icterus vulgaris*), having black and yellow plumage, with white spots on the wings; also called *troopial.*

1802 Bingley *Anim. Biog.* (1813) II. 114 The Icteric Oriole is, in size, somewhat smaller than a blackbird. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 244 The icteric oriole is kept by the Americans in their houses for the sake of clearing them of insects.

B. *sb.* **1.** A person affected with jaundice.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (Vol. I.) 2 They resemble the Icterickes, who hauing the Iaundesse in their Eyes, see nothing which seemeth not vnto them to carry the same colour. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 314 When an Icterick was let bloud, it appeared all yellow.

2. A medicine for the cure of jaundice.

1727 Swift *Gulliver* iii. vi, Administer to each of them lenitives..laxatives, cephalalgics, icterics.

Icte·rical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.] = prec. A. 1.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* ii. Ad § 12. 51 Our understandings if a crime be lodged in the will, being like ictericall eyes, transmitting the Species to the Soule with.. colours of their own framing. 1697 Evelyn *Numism.* ix. 302 Icterical Persons. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 207 Ascitical and icterical Symptoms. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 30 A tedious icterical marasmus.

b. *transf.* Tinged with yellow.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iii. vii. 110 His Diamond was of no spirituous and sparkling Water..the Don's was Ictericall, as if he had descended of the house of the Flavii, or that his Nurse had mix'd all his milke with Saffron.

Hence **Icte·ricalness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Icte·ricie.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *ictericia* (in Wr.-Wülcker), f. *icterus* = Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice. Cf. Sp. *ictericia.*] Jaundice.

1634 R. H. *Salernes Regim.* 205 It removeth a stopping matter the which causeth Ictericie.

Icterine (i·ktĕrəin), *a. Zool.* [f. Icter-us + -ine.] **a.** Yellowish; esp. having yellow scales or plumage. **b.** Belonging to the family *Icteridæ* or sub-family *Icterinæ* of American passerine birds (typical genus *Icterus*: see Icteric A. 2).

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Icterinus*,..yellow, or yellowish, as the *Cypræa icterina*: icterine. 1884 *Athenæum* 15 Nov. 628/2 An icterine warbler (*Hypolais icterina*) killed in Norfolk.

†**I·cterism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. ἴκτερ-ος jaundice + -ism.] Jaundice.

1660 Stillingfl. *Iren.* ii. v. § 1 (1662) 201 Which prejudice being the Yellow-Jaundise of the soul, leaves such a tincture upon the eyes of the understanding, that till it be cured of that Icterism, it cannot discern things in their proper colours. 1662 — *Orig. Sacr.* iii. i. § 14 Those who have an Icterism in their eyes.

Icteritious (-i·ʃəs), *a.* [f. med. (and mod.) L. *icteriti-a* jaundice + -ous.] Jaundiced; also *fig.*

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 323 His gall ouer-flowes, and hee must voide it by his pen in his icteritious Pamphlet. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* ix. 316 The Ictericious dyscrasie of the bloud. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 540 Absence of icteritious symptoms.

Icterode (i·ktĕrōᵘd), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰκτερώδης jaundiced.] = next, a.

1861 T. J. Graham *Pract. Med.* 463 A continuance of the icterode appearance.

Icteroid (i·ktĕroid), *a.* [f. Gr. ἴκτερ-ος jaundice + -oid.] **a.** Resembling or characteristic of jaundice. **b.** (See quot. 1897.)

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 224 The skin assumes an icteroid hue. 1897 *Daily News* 12 June 3/1 Doctor Sanarelli .. declared the cause of yellow fever to be a bacillus, named by him icteroid.

‖**Icterus** (i·ktĕrǿs). [L., a. Gr. ἴκτερος jaundice; also, a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which jaundiced persons were supposed to be cured.]

1. *Path.* The disease jaundice.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Icterus*, the Jaundice. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 240 Irritation .. acting upon the hepatic system, is .. the cause of icterus. 1886 *Lancet* 15 May 947/2 [He] pointed out that diabetes was not a disease, but a symptom like icterus.

b. *Bot.* A disease of plants in which the leaves turn yellow.

[1807 *Edin. Rev.* XI. 85 To the natural decay of the leaves in Autumn, he has given the name of Icterus.] 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Icterus*, a name given to the yellow condition assumed by wheat and some other plants, under the influence of prolonged wet and cold. .. The golden hues of autumn belong clearly to another category.

2. *Zool.* **a.** A genus of American passerine birds, formerly nearly coextensive with the modern family *Icteridæ*, now restricted to the American orioles or hangbirds, a typical species being the troopial or icteric oriole, *I. vulgaris* (see Icteric A. 2).

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1749) II. 25 *note*, The nest of the Guira tangeima, the Icterus minor, and the Jupujuba, or whatever other name the American Hang-nests may be called by.

Ictic (i·ktik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *ictus* (u- stem: see Ictus) + -ic.]

1. Of the nature of a blow or stroke; abrupt and sudden in its action.

1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 116 An abrupt, ictic grace. 1858 — *Serm. New Life* 362 A naked, ictic force.

2. *Pros.* Pertaining to or due to the ictus or metrical stress.

1898 E. W. Hopkins in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XIX. Dahlmann thinks it was an ictic conversion.

Ictuate (i·ktiu,eit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *ictu-s* Ictus + -ate³.] *trans.* To put the ictus on, to stress.

1822 J. Tate in *S. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 256 Closing a sentence of fury with the dimeter ictuated on the last syllable.

‖**Ictus** (i·ktǿs). [L., = blow, stroke, thrust, f. *ic-ĕre* to strike, hit, smite.]

1. *Pros.* Stress on a particular syllable of a foot or verse; rhythmical or metrical stress.

1752 Newton *Note Milton's P. R.* iv. 157, I think the ictus falls better in the common reading. 1784 J. B. Seale *Anal. Grk. Metres* (1823) 3 In the Iambus and Trochee, the Arsis (or Ictus) is invariable, being upon the long syllable of each. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 621 It can hardly be a good line wherein this word [one], standing as an indefinite pronoun, receives the ictus of the metre.

2. *Med.* **a.** The beat of the pulse. **b.** *Ictus solis* (Lat.): sunstroke.

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 153 The Pulse is most properly consider'd in its Ictus, which shews the Vigor of spirits, and the Intervallum which shews the Heat of the Blood. 1811 Hooper *Med. Dict.*, *Ictus*, a stroke, or blow. Hence *ictus solis* means a stroke of the sun.

I-cud: see Ykid, known, renowned.

I-cume(n, ME. pa. pple. of Come *v.*

†**I-cunde,** *sb. Obs.* Also **i-kunde.** [ME. *icunde* (ii), OE. *gecynd*, f. *cynd* nature, Kind *sb.*]

1. Nature; kind.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He wæs on anum hade twegra gecynda. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 44 Wæstma ʒecyndu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Nawiht efter flesces wille, ne efter likames ikunde. *Ibid.* 149 Þet brihte ikunde ʒet god haueð in ow ibroht of saule and of likame. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 113 Seggeþ me hwo haveþ þis ido Ou nas never icunde þar to.

2. Inheritance; native land.

c 1205 *Lay.* 7909 Iulius Cesar .. halt þer eower icunde. *Ibid.* 11199 He cleopede to Brutlonde þæt hit wes his icunde.

†**I-cunde,** *a. Obs.* [ME. (ii), OE. *gecynde*, f. *cynde* innate, natural, Kind *a.*] Natural; native.

Beowulf (Z.) 2697 Swa him ʒecynde wæs. *c* 1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 180/8 *Idioma, proprietas linguæ*, agen and ʒecynde spræc. *c* 1205 *Lay.* 22165 Aʒif us ure icunde lond. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 56 Eueruych þer vnderstod his icunde speche.

Hence †**I-cu·ndeliche** *adv.*, naturally.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 An god is icundeliche on þreom Hadan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1424 Heo stumpeþ and falþ icundeliche.

I-cunned, ME. pa. pple. of Cun, Con *v.*

†**I-cusse,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. i-cust. [ME. *icusse* (ii), OE. *gecyssan* (= OHG. *gikussen*), f. *cyssan* to kiss.] To kiss (mutually).

c 1205 *Lay.* 30042 Þas kinges wel ilomen mid luue heom icusten.

I-cweme, var. of I-queme *a.* and *v.* **I-cwethen, i-cweðen,** ME. pa. pple. of Queath, I-quethe *v.*

Icy (əi·si), *a.* Forms: [1 ísiʒ], 5 isy, 6 isie, 6–7 icie, ycie, 7 icey, 7– icy. [f. Ice *sb.* + -y. Cf. Du. *ijzig*, Ger. *eisig*, Sw. *isig.* Used in OE, but formed anew in the 15th c.]

1. Abounding in, or characterized by the presence of, ice; covered or overlaid with ice.

[*Beowulf* (Z.) 33 Þær æt hyðe stod hringed-stefna isiʒ & utfus. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 45 Saturnus .. is se cealda eall isiʒ tungel.] 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. 431 Whan Saturne with his colde isy face The grounde with his frostys turnyth the grene to whyte. 1597 Middleton *Wisd. Solomon* v. 6 Winter in her icy car. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 32 The ycie Ocean cracks, the frozen pole Thaws with the heat of the Celestial coale. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 112 The flowers of the Icy Zone. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* iv, Men, vying..who shall lie out first upon the yards to furl the icy sails.

2. Composed or consisting of ice. †*Icy mountains* or *hills*, icebergs (*obs.*).

1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 79 Striuing against the streame, and beating amongst the Isie mountaines. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 276 A sight of those huge Icy Mountains..which make such a dashing and crashing one against another. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 29 In the Clifts of the Icy-hills on shoar. 1819 Heber *Hymn*, From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 105 The icy cliff, from whence masses.. were continually breaking. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxv. 335 Huge icy stalactites seventy and a hundred feet long.

3. Resembling ice; having the nature or properties of ice; extremely cold, frosty; slippery.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* v. xvi. 306 Sprinkle the pauements .. dayly with water that is altogether ycie and cold. 1598 Florio, *Sdrúsciolo*, slipperie, .. gliding, icie. 1640 C. Harvey *Journey* 26 We scramble to get up the banks Of icy honour. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Butter of Antimony*,..which some call Icy Oil of Antimony is a great Caustick, being us'd to eat proud Flesh. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* ii. § 26 What creates a love for icy liquors? 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 137 Th' icy touch Of unprolific winter. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 195/1 An icy current was blowing about their feet.

b. *fig.* Of demeanour, character, speech, etc.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 177 If he be leaden, ycie, cold, vnwilling, Be thou so too. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 168 An icy grandeur, erected by your selves. 1713 C'TESS WINCHELSEA *Misc. Poems* 351 The sixty Winters, that have .. turn'd swift eager Love to icy Reasons. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 23 'He came—and he is dead', answered Christabel, in icy tones.

4. *Comb.*, as *icy-blue*, *-cold*; *icy-pearled* (having pearls or sparkling drops of ice), *icy-wheeled*.

*c*1625 MILTON *Death of Fair Infant* iii, Mounting up in icy-pearled car. 1652–7 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* 342 That Island which in times of old The Greeks did call Hibernia, ycie-cold. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* I. 12 John Frost Drove thro' mid air his chariot, icy-wheel'd. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 238 Clear, cold, and icy-blue like a sea-eagle's eye.

Id (id). *Biol.* [Formed in German (1891) by Weismann: see first quot.] In Weismann's theory of heredity: A unit of germ-plasm or idioplasm.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 62 We are led to the assumption of groups .. composed of determinants, which in their turn are made up of biophors. These are the units which I formulated..long ago, and to which the name of *ancestral germ-plasms* was then given. I shall now speak of them as 'ids', a term which recalls the 'idioplasm' of Nägeli. 1893 M. HARTOG in *Contemp. Rev.* July 57 Each of the reproductive cells of an organism is supposed to contain in its nucleus a number of 'ids', and each id represents the personality of an ancestral member of the species or of an antecedent species. 1895 VINES *Text-bk. Bot.* 782 When..in hybridisation all the parental ids exert their full influence the offspring is precisely intermediate in character.

-id, *suffix*[1], repr. F. *-ide*, L. *-id-us*, used to form adjectives, chiefly from verbs with *e*-stems, as *acidus* acid, f. *acē-re* to be sour, *āridus* arid, *fervidus* fervid, *frigidus* frigid, *liquidus* liquid, *placidus* placid, *splendidus* splendid, *stupidus* stupid, etc., etc.; but also from a few verbs with *i-* or consonant stems, as *fluidus* fluid, f. *flŭĕre* to flow, *vīvidus* vivid, f. *vīvĕre* to live; and occas. from substantives, as *fūmidus* fumid, f. *fūmus* smoke, *morbidus* morbid, f. *morbus* disease, *solidus* solid, f. *solum* ground, etc. The earlier Eng. words in *-id* came through Fr.; on the analogy of these, others have been taken from Latin direct; the suffix is not a living formative in Eng.

-id, *suffix*[2], corresp. to F. *-ide*, in sbs. derived from Latin sbs. in *-is*, *-id-em*, adopted from Greek sbs. in *-ις*, *-ιδ-α*. Such are *carotid* (ad. Gr. pl. *καρωτίδ-ες*), *chrysalid*, *hydatid*, *parotid*, *pyramid* (cf. F. *pyramide*). This formative occurs in certain botanical terms, as *amaryllid*, *epacrid*, *orchid*: etymologically these should denote the plants *amaryllis*, *epacris*, and *orchis* respectively, but they are actually used to denote a member of the order of which these are the typical genera (*Amaryllid-eæ*, *Epacrid-aceæ*, *Orchid-aceæ*).

-id, *suffix*[3], in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj.: (*a*) formed from Latin names of Families in *-id-æ*, pl. of *-idēs*, repr. Gr. *-ίδης*, patronymic suffix = 'son of': as *Araneid*, a member of the Family *Araneidæ*. (*b*) formed from Latin names of Classes, etc., in *-id-a*, taken as neut. pl. of *-idēs* = Gr. *-ίδης*: as *Arachnid*, a member of the Class *Arachnida*. Some of the terms have come through Fr. forms in *-ide*. See -IDAN.

-id, *suffix*[4], an early spelling of the chemical suffix -IDE, still retained by some, esp. in U.S.

Idæa, obs. (erron.) form of IDEA.

I-dæled, i-deled, ME. pa. pple. of DEAL *v.*

I-dampned, ME. pa. pple. of DAMN *v.*

-idan, in zoological appellatives, sb. and adj., formed on -ID[3] with suffix -AN, meaning 'of or pertaining to', or 'a member of' the group designated by the suffix *-ida* or *-idæ*; as *arachnidan* (f. *Arachnida*) = *arachnid*; *ichneumonidan* (f. *Ichneumonidæ*) = *ichneumonid*.

Idant (ai'dănt). *Biol.* [Arbitrarily f. ID.] One of the chromatin bodies in the nucleus of a reproductive or other cell, regarded as consisting of 'ids' (see ID).

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 67 Those rod-like, loop-like, or granular masses of chromatin in the nucleus.. considered equivalent..to series or aggregations of ids, I have .. proposed to call..*idants*. *Ibid.* III. Introd. 233 The germ-plasm in both nuclei..becomes contracted, so as to give rise to nuclear rods or idants..the number of these idants is the same in both of the conjugating cells. 1895 MIVART in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 634.

Iddyr, obs. form of UDDER.

Ide[1] (əid). [ad. mod.L. *idus*, ad. Sw. *id* (also *idmört*).] A cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus* or *Idus melanotus*), inhabiting the fresh waters of northern Europe.

1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* (1841) I. 396 A fine large specimen of the Ide..in the Gota Elf. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 451 The Ide (*Leuciscus idus*, Cuvier), a species which is found in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia. 1844–6 OWEN *Lect. Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. 192 The long olfactory nerve in the Eel, the Ide, or the Roach. 1884 *Century Mag.* Apr. 904/1 The gold-orfe or golden-ide [is] a fish bred for both ornament and the table.

Ide[2]: see IDES.

-ide, *Chem.*, a suffix used to form names of simple compounds of an element with another element or a radical. It is added to the stem or an abbreviated form of the name, and was first used in *ox-ide* (F. *oxyde*, Lavoisier) from *oxygen*, whence it was extended to other elements, sometimes displacing other derivatives in *-et*, *-uret*, previously used. Thus *chloride of nitrogen* or (more tersely) *nitrogen chloride*; *hydrogen arsenide* (*arseniuret*).

In systematic terminology, a compound of oxygen with any other element is called an *oxide*; in other binary compounds *-ide* is combined with the (contracted) name of the more electro-negative of the two elements: thus *fluorine*, *chlorine*, *bromine*, *iodine* form with each other in order, and with any other element or radical except oxygen, *fluorides*, *chlorides*, *bromides*, *iodides*; sulphur, selenium, tellurium form with elements other than these, *sulphides*, *selenides*, *tellurides*; and so on. Examples are bromine chloride, sulphur bromide, carbon sulphide; hydrogen selenide, telluride, phosphide, arsenide, cyanide; boron carbide, boron hydride, silicon hydride, ethyl hydride; copper arsenide, carbide, nitride, hydrides of metals and organic radicals. The suffix is also used in AMIDE, ANHYDRIDE, CYANIDE, ANILIDE, and other derivatives from names of compound radicals. *Mono-*, *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *penta-*, etc. are prefixed, to indicate the number of combining equivalents, as in sulphur *monochloride* S_2Cl_2 (=SCl), sulphur *dichloride* SCl_2, and so on.

1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 121.

Idea (əidī'ă), *sb.* Also 6–7 *erron.* idæa. Pl. **ideas**; formerly sometimes ideæ. See also the earlier IDEE. [a. late L. *idea* (in Platonic sense), a. Gr. *ἰδέα* look, semblance, form, configuration, species, kind, class, sort, nature, (in Platonic philosophy) a general or ideal form, type, model, f. root *ἰδ-*, *ἰδεῖν*, to see: the word being thus analogous in derivation and original sense to L. *species* from *spec-ĕre* to see, behold. So It., Sp., Pg. *idea*; F. *idée*.

The original development of the word took place in Greek; and it was in the developed Platonic sense that the word was first adopted in the modern langs. (see branch I). Other applications of the word, however, became common by the end of the 16th c.: see the senses under II and III.]

I. General or ideal form as distinguished from its realization in individuals; archetype, pattern, plan, standard.

1. In Platonic philosophy: A supposed eternally existing pattern or archetype of any class of things, of which the individual things in that class are imperfect copies, and from which they derive their existence.

1430–1589 [see IDEE]. 1563 T. GALE *Institutes of Chirurg.* 11 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles *summum bonum*, or Plato his *Idæa*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 813 Idea is a bodilesse substance, which of it selfe hath no subsistence, but giveth figure and forme unto shapelesse matters, and becommeth the very cause that bringeth them into shew and evidence. Socrates and Plato suppose, that these Ideæ bee substances separate and distinct from Matter, howbeit, subsisting in the thoughts and imaginations of God—that is to say, of Minde and Understanding. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* *j b, Chymericall figments, Platonicall Ideaes, Cabbalisticall fancies. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 184/2 They define Idea an Eternal Exemplar of things which are according to Nature. For Idea's are the Eternal Notions of God, perfect in themselves. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* VI. xviii. 176 Plato ..had merely succeeded in carrying our cognitions up into certain subordinate unities, certain inferior universals, called by him *ideas*. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* vi. 145 With Plato, the Idea is ontological or metaphysical. .. It is both an objective intelligible existence ('uncreated and imperishable') and a pattern, model, archetype or παράδειγμα.

2. The conception of anything in its highest perfection or supreme development; a standard of perfection; an ideal. (Cf. 1.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* Ep. Ded. A iij, Rather an Idæa of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawen from contemplation into action. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 61 Xenophon in his Ciropædia..hauing..vnder the person of Cirus, framed an idæa or perfect patterne of an excellent Prince. 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Not Fair* i, I thought you once as fair, As women in th' Idæa are. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 How widely we are fallen from the pure Exemplar and Idea of our Nature. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 I. 3 Thou [Lucifer] shalt be an Idea to all souls..whence to mark despair, And measure out the distances from good.

†**b.** A person or thing regarded as perfect in its kind; the ideal realized in an individual. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 100 Was euer any so infortunate, The right Idea of a cursed man? 1602 CAMPION *Bk. Airs* Wks. (Bullen) 27 It is th' Idea of her sex Envy of whom doth world perplex. 1627 JACKSON *Creed* XII. x. § 2 Christ..was the idæa of legal Nazarites. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 65 The most excellent Senate (the very Idea of politick Christian prudence).

3. The conception of a standard or principle to be realized or aimed at; a conception of what is desirable or ought to be; a governing conception or principle; the plan or design according to which something is created or constructed.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 26 The skil of the Artificer standeth in that Idea or fore-conceite of the work. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. lii, Scriptures Idea crouched in our Love to God and men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 557 To behold this new created World..how good, how faire, Answering his great Idea. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 11 If Chaucer by the best idea wrought. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Coleridge* (1859) I. 438 His mode..is to investigate what he terms the *Idea* of it, or what in common parlance would be called the principle involved in it. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. i. 182 The ground-plan of the Universe—the idea according to which it is. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 7 The statue has been restored, and..because the idea is perfect and indestructible, all these injuries do not..impair the effect.

4. In weakened sense: A conception or notion of something to be done or carried out; an intention, plan of action.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 245 You had alwaies in your owne judgement the certaine Idea thereof, as a thing that you resolved to doe. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 That voluntary Idea, which hath long in silence presented itself to me, of a better education..than hath been yet in practice. 1770 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 231 The idea of short parliaments is .. plausible enough; so is the idea of an election by ballot. 1798 ROOT *Amer. Rep.* I. 44 If this performance meets with approbation..the author has it in idea to publish a second volume. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* i. 12 We hear of women who are suddenly seized by an idea, as if it were a colic.

†**5.** A pattern, type; the original of which something else is a copy; a preliminary sketch or draft; something in an undeveloped state. *Obs.*

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. Introd. 1 Some rude Idea or first lines thereof were drawn many years past in mine Academic Studies. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 127 Those Pagan, Jewish, and Gnostic Antichrists .. as forerunners and ideas of the great Roman Antichrist. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* 123 This was the first Cupola in Europe, and therefore the more admirable for having no Idea after which it was framed. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iv. (1732) 57 Those Ideas or Embryos may be..marred or deformed in the womb.

6. *Mus.* A musical theme, phrase, or figure, as conceived or sketched before being worked up in a composition.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 165 [Beethoven's] sketch-books of that time are crammed with ideas.

II. Figure, form, image.

†**7.** A figure, representation, likeness, image, symbol, 'picture' (*of* something). *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, I haue..noted dausinge to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehendinge in it wonderfull figures, or, as the grekes do calle them, *Ideae*, of vertues and noble qualities. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. vii. 13, I did inferre your Lineaments, Being the right Idea of your Father, Both in your forme, and Noblenesse of Minde. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. iii, Hold up your head, do; and let the *Idea* of what you are, bee portray'd i' your face. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 Where a top or high Mount is conspicuously set the Idæa of a horrible Caco-demon. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* Pref. (1651) *iij, The Idea of a plant [may be made] to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 325 When a Body is .. reduc'd into Ashes, we find again in the Salts, extracted from its Ashes, the Idea, the Image, and the Phantom of the same Body. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Affairs* Wks. 1755 II. I. 211 A ship's crew quarreling in a storm..is but a faint idea of this fatal infatuation.

†**b.** Form, figure (as a quality or attribute); configuration, shape; aspect; nature or character.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. ii. (1636) 279 The chiefe Idea or shape of Gods mind, which hath neither beginning nor ending, and therefore is compared to a Circle. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1712) 54 Other solid Figures, which though they be not Regular, properly so called, yet have a settled Idea and Nature, as a Cone, Sphear, or Cylinder. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 26 To demonstrate the vanitie of Philosophie from its own essential Idea or Nature. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 198 To return to the Idea of their Government, each Father of a Family governs all his Descendants.

†**c.** A 'figure' of speech or rhetoric; a form or way of speaking. *Obs.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, Whether a vehement vein throwing out indignation or scorn upon an object that merits it, were among the aptest ideas of speech to be allowed.

III. Mental image, conception, notion.

8. An image existing or formed in the mind.

†**a.** The mental image or picture of something previously seen or known, and recalled by the memory. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 41 Me thinkes the Idea of her person represents it selfe an obiect to my fantasie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xlv, Within my hart..The fayre Idea of your celestiall hew..remaines immortally. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 226 Th' Idea of her life shal sweetly creepe Into his study of imagination. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 220 After he had earnestly view'd the Boy, and by that means Imprinted an Idea of him in his imagination. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. xi, Though I despaired of possessing you..I doted still on your charming idea. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. 19 Oh, Madam, I can never be alone; your sweet idea [*printed* idera] will be my constant companion.

b. More generally: A picture or notion of anything conceived by the mind; a conception.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vii. (1627) 84 To have an *Idæa* or generall notion of all in their heads. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Idea*, the forme or figure of any thing conceiued in the minde. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxxi. 190 To say we conceive, and imagine, or have an *Idea* of him [etc.]. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 448/2 Idæa's are notions of the Mind, and subsist in our Mind..as Similitudes and Images of Beings. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 234 Of this place I had heard so much..that I had framed to my self a certain Idæa of its greatnesse. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 83 Then gay Ideas crowd the vacant brain, While Peers, and Dukes, and all their sweeping train..appear. 1729 SWITZER

Hydrost. & Hydraul. 176 We acquire..an Idea of Solidity by the Touch. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, What space does the idea of a pyramid occupy more than the idea of a grain of corn? 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xv. 242 This is the completest idea of love, the only complete idea we can have.

c. A conception to which no reality corresponds; something merely imagined or fancied.

1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* IV. ii. 69 A foolish extrauagant spirit, full of formes, figures, shapes, objects, Ideas, apprehensions. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 651 Is it possible that I Who scarce heard of Poesie Should a meare Idea raise To as true a pitch of praise As the learned Poets could? 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 156 Which make .. Predestination a meere Idæa. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 199 Not so destitute of..understanding, as to take the Substance of Father, or Son, to be an abstract Idea. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* i. 32 To the Jews, Jehovah was not a mere idea or a system of attributes.

d. *In idea* (= F. *en idée*), in conception or imagination; in mind, in thought: opposed to *in reality*.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. I. i. 2 Albeit .. I were such an arrant Asse and Coxecombe, as you forsooth in your Idea would forme mee to be. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* Induct., The author..hath phant'sied to himselfe, in Idæa, this Magneticke Mistris. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 16 Men talk..of things in idea..a line in idea, a circle in idea. 1807 BYRON *Child. Recoll.* 45 Bright in idea gleams thy lofty spire. 1830 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 347 How many vignettes did I make in my idea for my intended letter?

9. More widely: Any product of mental apprehension or activity, existing in the mind as an object of knowledge or thought; an item of knowledge or belief; a thought, conception, notion; a way of thinking.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. xxvi. 38 One shall hardly find two in ten thousand that have exactly..the same tone of voice..or idæas of mind. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* I. 104 Either Congenite, or very easily and very early Acquir'd Notions and Idæas. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 555 Ideas came into her mind So fast, his lessons lagg'd behind. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1152 Delightful task! to rear the tender thought, To teach the young idea how to shoot. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. i. (1803) 36 In popular language idea signifies the same thing as conception, apprehension, notion. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* II. iv. 60 People who have no ideas of their own are glad to hear what any one else has to say. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 245 The marvellous way in which Western ideas are making progress in the minds of the natives.

b. A notion or thought more or less imperfect, indefinite, or fanciful; a vague belief, opinion, or estimate; a supposition, impression, fancy.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 338 To give them an ill Idea of all those they .. call Hereticks. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 58 The vast Ideas they had of their own Nation, valuing themselves above all other People. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 44 The very idea of the fabrication of a new government is enough to fill us with disgust and horror. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, 'You believe, don't you, that Topsy could become an angel..if she were a Christian?' 'Topsy! what a ridiculous idea!' 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xi, So like Matthew! The idea! 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxx. (1878) 523, I had no idea you would be flooded.

IV. Modern philosophical developments.

10. [from 8 and 9.] With Descartes and Locke: Whatever is in the mind and directly present to cognitive consciousness; that which one thinks, feels, or fancies; the immediate object of thought or mental perception.

With Hume and his followers: An impression of sensation, either as original or as reproduced and elaborated by association. With Reid, Dugald Stewart, and the Scottish school: The immediate and direct mental product of knowing, as distinguished from the object of knowledge, and from the action or process of knowing.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 325 The Arguments devised against Atheists by Des Cartes, and drawn from the Idea's of our Mind. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. i, I must here in the Entrance beg Pardon..for the frequent use of the Word *Idea*. .. It being that Term, which, I think, serves best to stand for whatsoever is the Object of the Understanding when a Man thinks, I have used it to express ..whatever it is, which the Mind can be employ'd about in thinking. *Ibid.* II. viii. § 8 Whatsoever the Mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate Object of Perception, Thought, or Understanding, that I call *Idea*. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 45 When I speak of tangible ideas, I take the word idea for any the immediate object of sense, or understanding. 1710 — *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 2 The existence of an idea [illegible]sists in being perceived. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. iii. § 1 [illegible] has been a great controversy about the origin of [illegible] viz. Whether any of our ideas are innate or no, that [illegible] with us, and naturally belonging to our minds. [illegible]cke utterly denies it; others as positively affirm it. [illegible] A simple Idea is one uniform Idea which cannot [illegible]ed or distinguished by the Mind of Man into two [illegible] Ideas; such are a Multitude of our Sensations, as [illegible] of *Sweet, Bitter, Cold, Heat, White, Red, Blue,* [illegible] *Soft.* 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. (1874) I. 311 By [illegible] I mean the faint images of these [impressions] in [illegible]ing and reasoning. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) [illegible] This indistinct secondary perception of an object, is [illegible]med an idea. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iii. § 107 The leading doctrine of Locke, as is well known, is the derivation of all our ideas from sensation and from reflection. 1843 MILL *Logic* IV. ii. § i, The metaphysical inquiry into the nature and composition of what have been called Abstract Ideas. 1860 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* i. 33 *Idea* has been indifferently employed by modern philosophers to denote the object of thought, of imagination, and even (under the representative hypothesis) of perception.

11. [from 1.] **a.** In the Kantian and transcendental schools: A conception of reason that transcends all experience; one of the *noumena* or ultimate principles apprehended by reason, as opposed to the conceptions of the understanding, which are confined to experience. **b.** In Hegelianism: The absolute truth of which all phenomenal existence is the expression; *the Idea*, the Absolute.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 99/1 Hegel distinguishes three species of thought .. 1. The *thought*. .. 2. The *notion*. .. 3. The *idea*, or thought in its totality and fully determined. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 138 This conception is what Kant would call an *Idea*—nothing precisely conformable to it, in its full extent, can ever exist in reality. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* Proleg. xxii. 174 This organism of thought, as the living reality or gist of the external world and the world within us, is termed the Idea. The Idea is the 'reality' and the 'ideality' of the world or totality, considered as a process beyond time. *Ibid.* xxiii. 181 *Idee* (idea) is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself, the solution of the contradictions which attach to thought, and hence, in the last resort, the coincidence or equilibrium of subjective notion and objectivity, which are the ultimate expression of that fundamental antithesis in thought. *Ibid.* § 213. 304 The Idea is truth in itself and for itself,—the absolute unity of the notion and objectivity.

V. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1796 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 171 No poor fellow's idea-pot ever bubbled up so vehemently with fears, doubts, and difficulties. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 2/3 In most art matters we are quite eighteen years behind our idea-intoxicated neighbours. 1896 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 Mr. H. .. detests 'idea' politics and Republican 'sentiments' of every kind.

Idea (əidī·ă), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] †**a.** *trans.* To give a particular form or character to (cf. prec. 7 b). **b.** *intr.* To form ideas or notions.

1649 J. ECCLISTON tr. *Behmen's Ep.* 84 Hee doth Idea, forme, and shape, in the same Being the wonders of the expressed Word. *Ibid.*, The humane Science .. doth Idea, and shape it selfe both in good and evill, and maketh it selfe Essentiall therein. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 133 According to him [Cousin], man should not be defined a reasoning, but an ideaing creature.

Idea'd, ideaed (əidī·ăd), *a.* [f. IDEA *sb.* + -ED[2].] Having an idea or ideas, *esp.* (in comb.) of a specified kind; expressing an idea, significant (quot. 1826).

1753 [see UNIDEA'D]. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 106 Such a flood of idea'd words, that you .. have been unable to slip in one of your long-treasured truisms. 1852 READE *Peg Woff.* (1856) 204 Everybody could hear what anyone said; an excellent arrangement where ideaed guests only are admitted. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xiv. (1876) 387 Women are so persevering, and so one idea'd.

Ideagenous (əidī,æ·dʒĕnəs), *a.* [irreg. f. IDEA + -GENOUS. (The etymological form would be *ideogenous*.)] Producing or giving rise to an idea.

1881 HUXLEY *Sc. & Cult.* ix. 235 Each sensory impression leaves behind a record in the structure of the brain—an 'ideagenous' molecule, so to speak.

Ideagraph, etc., erron. ff. IDEOGRAPH, etc.

Ideal (əidī·ăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *idéal* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *ideālis*, f. *idea* IDEA. Cf. It. *ideale*, Sp., Pg. *ideal*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Existing as an idea or archetype; relating to or consisting of ideas (in the Platonic sense): see IDEA *sb.* 1.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. x, His Ideall, And Centrall presence is in every Atom-ball. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 153 The Natural existence of things is founded upon their Ideal existence; if things had not first existed in Idea, they could never have existed in Nature. 1701 — *Ideal World* I. i. 8 By the Ideal state of things I mean that state of them which is necessary, permanent and immutable, not only antecedent and præexisting to this, but also exemplary and representative of it .. according to which it was made. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 88 Moulded on a mental plan .. so clear, that every bone..and even in some cases the absence of a bone, can be referred with certainty to one ideal plan.

2. Conceived or regarded as perfect or supremely excellent in its kind; answering to one's highest conception. Cf. IDEA *sb.* 2, 3.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ideall*, proper. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iii. § 2 The Almighty Lord .. the very law or Idæal rule of all righteousnesse. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 177 The practice of morality .. will never arrive at ideal perfection. 1843 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 10 Ideal beauty is the generalization of consummate knowledge, the concentration of perfect truth. 1861 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* II. v. 298 The sea-coast in the winter is to me an ideal enjoyment, by which I mean, completely the *thing* I like. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 1. 115 Sir Galahad, the type of ideal knighthood.

3. Of, pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of an idea, mental image, or conception.

1611 COTGR., *Ideal*, ideall; imaginarie, conceiued in th'imagination; onely in fancie. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* 232 All things Related to her..Refreshing him with an Ideal, in the Absence of an Immediate Presence of her. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, An ideal form is no less real than material bulk: yet an ideal form has no extension. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 303 Starting from the so called nature of things, his first steps were ideal and from them he sought to advance to the actual.

b. Representing or embodying an idea or conception.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) II. III. I. xiii. § 2 Any work of art which represents, not a material object, but the mental conception of a material object, is, in the primary sense of the word, ideal. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 112 The crucifix..is an ideal, not a realistic representation.

4. Existing only in idea; confined to thought or imagination; imaginary: opp. to *real* or *actual*. Hence sometimes, Not real or practical; based on an idea or fancy; fancied, visionary.

1611 [see 3]. *a* 1637 STIRLING *Jonathan* xxv, Fed their fancies with Ideall shewes. 1757 HOME *Douglas* I, A river here, there an ideal line, By fancy drawn, divides the sister kingdoms. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. x. 272 They despised the ideal terrors of a foreign superstition. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 168 These assertions are not ideal, but are founded on facts and experiments. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 492 Colour, time, space, may be said to have only an ideal reality. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ii. § 43 (1875) 144 Ideal sights and sounds are in the insane..classed with real sights and sounds. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 109 The facts are physical; their harmony is ideal. *Ibid.* 111 It is ideal, capable of existence only in thought; at all events inconceivable by us in any other way.

5. *Philos.* Regarding or treating ideas as the only real entities; of the nature of or pertaining to idealism; idealistic.

1764 REID *Inquiry* i. § 7. 103 Des Cartes' system of the human understanding, which I shall beg leave to call the *ideal system*. 1792-1814 D. STEWART *Philos. Hum. Mind* (1843) 317 As Clarke .. regarded the principles of the ideal theory as incontrovertible, it was perfectly impossible for him, with all his acuteness, to detect the flaw to which Berkeley's paradox owed its plausibility. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 160 The frivolous make themselves merry with the Ideal theory..as if it affected the stability of nature.

6. *Math.* Applied to a number or quantity which has no actual existence, but is assumed for some purpose in a system of complex numbers.

1860 H. J. S. SMITH in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 132 (Theory of Numbers) The assertion that a given complex number contains an ideal factor, is only a convenient mode of expressing a certain set of congruential conditions which are satisfied by the coefficients of the complex number. *Ibid.* 135 Every ideal number is a divisor of an actual number. 1875 B. PEIRCE in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* (1881) IV. 216 The A, B, and C..may represent not merely the actual, but also the ideal, the impossible as well as the possible.

7. *Comb.* as **ideal-real** *a.*, combining the ideal and the real; **ideal-realism**, a form of philosophy which combines the principles of idealism and realism.

1886 *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 22 (Cent.) The half-and-half systems, the ideal-real as they are called, held by so many in the present day in Germany, are in the position of a professedly neutral person between two hostile armies, exposed to the fire of both.

B. *sb.*

1. A conception of something, or a thing conceived, in its highest perfection, or as an object to be realized or aimed at; a perfect type; a standard of perfection or excellence.

[1623 COCKERAM, *Ideall*, a proper man.] 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 481 The .. dissertation .. on the Ideals of the Greek artists. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 125 The ideal to which .. we should endeavour to approximate. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 1 Whether or no there be any perfect ideal of historical composition, the one best form of writing history for all ages and countries. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 42/2 Advancing towards the Chinese ideal of making all people alike. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 269 The notion of an *ideal*, of something which for whatever reason, *ought to be*, as distinguished from *what is*.

b. An actual thing or person regarded as realizing such a conception, and so as being perfect in its kind; a standard proposed for imitation.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 10 He seems to have made Donne his ideal. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. xiii. 310 His grandson speaks of him [Confucius] as the ideal of a sage. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 6 According to another authority God is the perfect ideal of which Nature is the imperfect realisation.

2. Something existing only as a mental conception; an imaginary thing.

1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* ix. 199 A rigid solid is one which, when a stress is applied to it, experiences no deformation .. This is an ideal; no substance is absolutely rigid.

¶ See also BEAU IDEAL.

Idealess (əidī·ă,lĕs), *a.* [f. IDEA *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of ideas; conveying no idea, meaningless.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 409 A few passages of good writing..interlarded with idealess nonsense. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* II. v. (1879) 383 That stupid, idealess brother. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 800 The style of architecture.. is beyond words monotonous, idealess, soulless.

Idealism (əidī·ăliz'm). [ad. F. *idéalisme* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.) or Ger. *idealismus*, f. IDEAL.]

1. *Philos.* Any system of thought or philosophy in which the object of external perception is held to consist, either in itself, or as perceived, of ideas (in various senses of the word: see IDEA *sb.*).

Subjective Idealism is the opinion that the object of external perception consists, whether in itself or as known to us, in ideas of the perceiving mind; *Critical* or *Transcendental Idealism*, the opinion (of Kant) that it, together with the whole contents of our experience, consists, as known to us, but not necessarily in itself, of such ideas; *Objective Idealism*, the opinion (of Schelling) that while, as known to us, it consists of such ideas, it consists also, as it is in itself, of ideas identical with these; *Absolute Idealism*, (*a*) the opinion (of Hegel) that it consists, not only as known to us,

but in itself, of ideas, not however ours, but those of the universal mind; (*b*) also applied more generally to other forms of idealism which do not suppose an independent reality underlying our ideas of external objects.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 576 He [Parmenides] thus prepared arguments for scepticism, and made the first approaches towards idealism. 1803 — in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 The system of Berkeley..is espoused under the name Idealism by writers of reputation in Germany. 1839 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 196 A doctrine of Absolute Idealism was, without communication, contemporaneously promulgated by Berkeley and Collier. 1855 Meiklejohn tr. *Kant's Critique of Pure Reason* 166 *note*, Formal or critical idealism—the theory of Kant—which denies us a knowledge of things in themselves and maintains that we can know only phenomena. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 270 Absolute Idealism means .. that thought is the all. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* (1878) I. 176 Shaftesbury retains a certain place as one of the few disciples of idealism who resisted the influence of Locke. 1872 Mahaffy tr. *Kant's Prolegomena* 61 My having given this my theory the name of transcendental idealism, can authorise no one to confound it with the empirical idealism of Descartes. *Ibid.* 62, I now retract it [the word 'transcendental'] and desire this idealism of mine to be called critical. 1877 J. H. Stirling *Annot. Schwegler's Handbk. Hist. Philos.* 420 The idealism of Fichte..that reduced all to..the ego..was..the subjective idealism. Then Schelling, who gave to the object an equal basis beside the subject, but still under an idealistic point of view, is said to have given rise to the objective idealism; while Hegel, .. because he subordinated all to thought alone, is styled the founder of the absolute idealism. 1886 Clifford *Lect. & Ess., Nature of Things-in-Themselves* 276 It may very well be that I myself am the only existence, but it is simply ridiculous to suppose that anybody else is. The position of absolute idealism may, therefore, be left out of count. 1887 Fleming & Calderwood *Vocab. Philos.* 196 Subjective Idealism is the term applicable to the theories of Berkeley and Fichte. 1889 Courtney *Mill* 137 Idealism .. resolves all our notions of the external world into the subjective affections of the thinking self.

2. The practice of idealizing or tendency to idealize; the habit of representing things in an ideal form, or as they might be; imaginative treatment of a subject in art or literature; ideal style or character: opp. to *realism*. Also, aspiration after or pursuit of an ideal.

1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* viii. 190 A transmutation of the objects of the devout affections into objects of imaginative delectation..had tinged, more or less, with idealism, the religious sentiment of all but a few. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 350 The perfected idealism which reigns in his [Titian's] greatest works. 1871 Fraser *Life Berkeley* iii. 87 The project of social idealism which..filled and determined his life in its middle period. 1890 Hall Caine in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 479, I take realism to mean the doctrine of the importance of the real facts of life, and idealism the doctrine of the superiority of ideal existence over the facts of life.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this practice; an act or product of idealizing; an ideal representation.

a 1822 Shelley *Def. Poetry* i. in *Ess. & Lett.* (1840) I. 20 The highest idealisms of passion and power. 1861 Thornbury *Turner* I. 316 [The Polyphemus] the most wonderful..of Turner's idealisms. 1862 Ruskin *Unto this Last* iv. 136 Three-fourths of the demands existing in the world are romantic; founded on visions, idealisms, hopes, and affections.

Idealist (əidī·ălist). [f. Ideal + -ist; cf. F. *idéaliste* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Philos.* One who holds a doctrine of idealism: see prec. 1, In first quot. One who holds the Platonic doctrine of ideas.

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. iii. 182, I look upon St. Austin to be as great an Idealist as any in the world, and considering his authority, the greatest patron of the Ideal philosophy. 1737 W. Law *On the Sacrament* 42 The Letter of Scripture..that makes speculative Christians, Idealists, Critics, and Grammarians fall into Infidelity. 1803 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XV. 321 Nothing would remain tenable..but the system of the idealists. *a* 1810 D. Stewart *Philos. Ess.* II. i. 56 Whereas Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an idealist, Hume's leading object, in his metaphysical writings, plainly was to inculcate a universal scepticism. 1842 Emerson *Addr., Transcendent.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 279 As thinkers, mankind have ever divided into two sects, Materialists and Idealists; the first class founding on experience, the second on consciousness. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vii. xix. 500 Berkeley was not an Idealist: he never succeeded in expelling the consciousness of an external reality.

2. One who idealizes; an artist or writer who treats a subject imaginatively. Opposed to *realist*.

1805 Mackintosh in *Life* (1836) I. v. 232, I called Milton an idealist. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 284 Owen was the great dogmatist of the Puritan theological movement, Howe was its contemplative idealist. 1896 *Times* 27 Jan. 9 Once or twice this idealist, this formalist as his critics called him [Ld. Leighton], produced a portrait .. which showed that he could turn at pleasure to realism.

3. One who conceives, or follows after ideals. Sometimes *depreciatively*, One who cherishes visionary or unpractical notions.

1829 Lytton *Disowned* (ed. 2) II. iii. 37 Findlater, you are a sceptic and an idealist. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* vi. (1872) 54 The politics of Fox had..their attraction for this idealist. 1884 Church *Bacon* iii. 59 He was no mere idealist or recluse to undervalue or despise the real grandeur of the world.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = next.

1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 421 Philosophers of the idealist school. 1884 in *Littell's Living Age* 16 Feb. 427 In a tender idealist exaltation. 1885 *Athenæum* 9 May 593/3 The various stages which the idealist problem has taken in modern philosophy.

Idealistic (əidi,ălī·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an idealist; belonging to or having the character of idealism (in various senses: see these words).

1829 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Novalis* (1872) II. 207 As a Poet, Novalis is no less Idealistic than as a Philosopher. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* iv. 71 The idealistic individualism of Leibnitz. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 31 The best of all practical work is that produced in an idealistic spirit.

Hence **Ideali·stical** *a. rare* = prec.; **Ideali·stically** *adv.*, in an idealistic manner.

1884 'Vern. Lee' *Euphorion* II. 9 The old idealistical decorations. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 56 Independence, idealistically considered, is elysian, but when the sublime theory is brought into practice amongst a rude people..with nothing but agricultural labour to fall back upon, their position undergoes a devastating change.

Ideality (əidi,æ·lĭti). [f. Ideal + -ity; cf. F. *idéalité* (Littré).]

†**1.** The faculty of forming 'ideas' or archetypes: see Idea *sb.* 1, Ideal *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. Pref. 11 The Divine Ideality or that intelligible reason in the wisdom of God whereby things were made. 1704 *Ibid.* II. 282 When they [creatures] ..had no existence but in the bosom of his own ideality.

2. The faculty or capacity of conceiving ideals; the imaginative faculty. (Introduced as a term of *Phrenology*.)

1828 G. Combe *Constit. Man.* ii. § 4 Ideality delights in perfection from the pure pleasure of contemplating it. 1838 Sid. Smith *Princ. Phrenol.* vii. 167 Gall denominated this the Poetical faculty; and Spurzheim changed it to its present name Ideality. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xiii. (1870) 199 Moral imperativeness as based upon ideality or belief in higher fact. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 359 Poetry or ideality, and untruth are..very different things.

3. The quality of being ideal.

a. The quality of expressing some idea.

1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 218 That crux of painful antiquaries, the origin and ideality of the far-famed Round Towers.

b. Ideal or imaginative character, esp. of a work of art: see Ideal *a.* 2, 3 b.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 86 The ideality and the poetry of their religion. 1863 Mrs. C. Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xii. 315 No invention of the most ludicrously-florid fancy can surpass in incongruous ideality the real, and substantial, and solidly-stupid old watchman.

c. Ideal or non-real nature; existence in idea only (opp. to *reality*): see Ideal *a.* 4.

1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* v. 88 The ideality of time and space.

4. with *pl.* Something ideal or imaginary; an idealized conception.

1844 R. P. Ward *Chatsworth* I. 39 [They] commenced their married life with amiable idealities about 'love in a cottage'. 1858 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. II. i. 221 Cicero.. is not a mere ideality, he is a man and a brother. 1875 Lightfoot *Comm. Col.* (1886) 108 Those vague idealities which as..æons, took their place in later speculations.

b. = Ideal B. 1.

1860 T. L. Peacock *Wks.* (1875) III. 430 The intellectual qualities which constituted his ideality of the partner of his life.

Idealization (əidī·ăləizē·ʃən). [f. Idealize + -ation; cf. F. *idéalisation* (Littré).] The action of idealizing or fact of being idealized.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* II. 466 Is this irony?.. Or poetical idealization? 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 54 The devotion gave grandeur and idealisation to the sorrow. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. 58 Our overpraise and idealization of famous masters. 1883 Fairbairn *City of God* III. i. (1886) 233 They were not finely susceptible sons of genius and culture, imaginative men, capable of acts of splendid idealization.

b. A particular or concrete instance of this; an idealized representation.

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 702 This bust..is a frank idealization. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* Pref. 13 Poets and artists teach us by their beautiful idealizations that the objects around us are not mere objects of sense.

Idealize (əidī·ăləiz), *v.* [f. Ideal + -ize; cf. F. *idéaliser* (1794 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To make or render ideal; to represent in an ideal form or character; to exalt to an ideal perfection or excellence.

1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 535 Italy is here idealized into a terrestrial paradise. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* (1849) 9 The tragic poet idealizes his characters. 1870 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* viii. 152 Creation is reflected and idealized in the mirror of the soul. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 1/1 Men who have been idealized after death.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To represent something in an ideal form; to conceive or form an ideal or ideals.

1786 Maty *Meiner's Hist. Relig.* i. in *New Rev.* Feb. 62 Their [men's] natural propensity to idealize. *a* 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 205 A portrait painter, idealise as he will, can only paint the sort of people that exist in his time.

Hence **Ide·alized** *ppl. a.*; **Ide·alizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Ide·alizer**, one who or that which idealizes.

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 263 The idealized figures of the Apollo Belvidere, and the Farnese Hercules. 1821 — in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 Dared I mention the name of my Idealizer. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* II. 216 The Hellenic mind..[with] its active and idealizing fancy. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 293 The idealised suffering of the stage was unimpressive. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Dante* 67 There is no idealizer like unavailing regret. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 490 It sometimes excites a suspicion of a little idealising.

Idealless (əidī·ăl,lės), *a.* [f. Ideal *sb.* + -less.] Without any ideal.

1880 'Vern. Lee' *Stud. Italy* iii. 149 While he was but a poor little feelingless, idealless scholar.

Ideally (əidī·ăli), *adv.* [f. Ideal *a.* + -ly².] In an ideal manner.

†**1.** In 'idea' (sense 1) or archetype; in relation to a pattern or type. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 A transmission is made materially from some parts, and Ideally from every one. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 36. 582 The third ..doth actively display and produce into being what was ..contained .. ideally or exemplarily in the second. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 36 As these figures..must first be conceived that they might be made, so they must be that they might be conceived, and consequently must exist ideally in order to their existing naturally.

2. In idea, mental conception, or imagination; imaginarily.

1598 Florio, *Ideale*, ideally, figuratiuely, formely, imaginatiuely [1611 ideally or figuratiuely, by imagination]. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 339 Reason and religion differ only as a twofold application of the same power. But if we are obliged to distinguish, we must ideally separate. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 374 The branches .. have .. been ideally prolonged across the moraines. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* lviii, It seemed now that her marriage was visibly as well as ideally floating her above the Middlemarch level. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 3 (1879) 410 The unexpected conclusion .. that more than three dimensions in space are ideally possible.

3. In conformity with the ideal; in the highest conceivable perfection; in the way of supreme excellence.

1840 B'Ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 243 Our ideally delightful journey. 1875 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. iii. 66 An ideally perfect history would tell the pure truth. 1885 *Manchester Exam.* 4 May 5/2 This fluid is..by no means an ideally pure water.

4. *Biol.* In relation to a general plan or archetype (of a class).

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* vi. 191 The swim-bladder is homologous, or 'ideally similar', in position and structure with the lungs of the higher..animals. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* 108 To designate this theoretically, or ideally, fundamental form.

Ide·alness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Ideal quality or state, ideality.

1832 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Boswell* (1872) IV. 81 Ennoble the Actual into Idealness.

Idealogical, etc., erron. ff. Ideological, etc.

†**Ide·alty.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Ideal *a.* + -ty; cf. *royalty*, etc.] A standard of excellence, an ideal.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* III. 168 The world had now no more neede of any other exquisite patterne for the well-governing of Common-wealths, and Idealty of Princes.

Ideate (əidī·e·ĭt), *v.* [f. Idea *sb.*: see -ate³. Cf. It. *ideare*, Sp., Pg. *idear*.]

1. *trans.* To form the idea of; to frame, devise, or construct in idea or imagination; to imagine, conceive. (In early use with reference to Platonic 'ideas': see Idea *sb.* I.)

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Mart.* 4 A State which Plato Ideated. *Ibid.* 248 As some Men have imagined..divers Idæas and so sought what a King, a General [etc.] should be, so these Men have Idæated what a Pope would be. 1656 Sanderson *Serm.* (1689) 257 To quarrel at Gods gifts, if they be not such as we..have ideated unto ourselves. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 Could we..apprehend the Ideated Man .. we might .. comprehend our present Degeneration. 1864 Webster, *Ideate*..To apprehend in thought so as to retain and recall; to fix and hold in the mind. (*Rare.*) 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 2 Feb. 81/3 Whether the index we had ideated is possible or not.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* **a.** To form ideas, to think.

b. To devise or invent something imaginary.

1862 Lewes in *Blackw. Mag.* (1884) Feb. 177/1 The reality is implied in the very fact of impressions and ideas: there is something which is impressed, something which feels, which ideates. 1888 J. B. Smith *Ideation* (title-p.), Experimental Proof that..Insects ideate and intercommunicate by these radiant Ideas or Physical Images.

Ide·ate, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *ideāt-us*, pa. pple. of **ideāre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* Produced by or deriving its existence from a (Platonic) 'idea': see Idea *sb.* I.

B. *sb.* The external object of which an idea or conception is formed.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 319 In us the Ideate or thing understood is before the Idea..but in God, his Idea is the original exemplar, and the Ideate in the Create but a.. reflexe image or similitude of the Divine Idea. [1830 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 76 Consciousness is converted with Perception,—Perception with Idea,—Idea with Ideatum.] 1854 Froude *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1867) II. 34 Body with all its properties is the object or ideate of mind. [1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) I. I. ii. 307 He objects to say outright that it is the ideatum which gives the idea.]

Ideation (əidi,ē·ʃən). [f. Ideate *v.*: see -ation.] The formation of ideas or mental images of things not present to the senses.

1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* I. 42 As we say Sensation, we might also say Ideation; it would be a very useful word...Sensation is the general name for one part of our constitution .. Ideation for another. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 507 In sensation the object of sense is present; in ideation it is absent, but remembered. 1879 Huxley *Hume*

Hence **Ideolo·gically** *adv.*, in an ideological manner; *in a non-literal sense.*

1861 Bp. S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) I. 150 They ideologically suggest that, when it is asserted that our Lord miraculously fed the multitudes .. no more is meant than that .. he fed the souls of thousands with edifying moral discourses. 1862 Heurtley in *Replt. 'Ess. & Rev.'* 175 To be understood, not as literally and historically true, but only ideologically, or in a 'spiritualized sense'.

Ideologist (əidi,ɒ·lŏdʒist). (erron. idea-.) [ad. F. *idéologiste*, f. *idéologie* Ideology: see -ist.]

1. One versed in ideology (sense 1); one who treats of the origin and nature of ideas.

1798 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 584 The ideologists of Paris. [1862 *Mem. Lady Morgan* II. 40 Both she and Sir Charles were intimate with..the Comte de Tracy the *idéologiste*.] 1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 58. 500 The modern ideologists have claimed him as their progenitor.

2. A person occupied with an idea or ideas, esp. with such as are regarded as unpractical; a speculator; an idealist, a visionary, a mere theorist.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. viii, We find our poor Professor..at last indignantly dismissed, almost thrown out of doors, as an 'Ideologist'. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 323 Correspondence with the French propagandists, ideologists, and revolutionaires. 1847 Emerson *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 368 The advocates of liberty, and of progress, are 'ideologists';—a word of contempt often in his [Bonaparte's] mouth. 1875 Merivale *Gen. Hist. Rome* li. (1877) 403 He derided the ideologists who were not content..with taking the material world as he found it, and putting it to its practical uses.

Ideo·logize, *v.* [f. Ideolog(y: see -ize.] *trans.* To treat (a statement) ideologically.

1860 Bp. S. Wilberforce *Ess.* (1874) I. 120 Could he .. call on any other speculator to stay the ideologizing process?

Ideologue (əidī·ɒlɒg). Also erron. idealogue. [ad. F. *idéologue*, f. Gr. *ἰδέα* Idea + -logue.] = Ideologist 2.

1815 Hel. M. Williams *Pres. St. France* vii. 109 Leaving the ideologues of his council to arrange what he [Bonaparte] calls their revolutionary rubbish, such as sovereign people, equal rights, &c. 1882 *Spectator* 30 Dec. 1676 Unless by ill-fortune the Throne were filled by an ideologue. 1887 *Ibid.* 10 Sept. 1202 English workmen, we imagine, are not becoming ideologues, but some of their delegates are.

Ideology (əidi,ɒ·lŏdʒi). [ad. F. *idéologie*: see Ideo- and -logy.]

1. The science of ideas; that department of philosophy or psychology which deals with the origin and nature of ideas. **b.** *spec.* Applied to the system of the French philosopher Condillac, according to which all ideas are derived from sensations.

1796 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 569 Tracy read a paper [at the National Institute of France]..and proposed to call the philosophy of mind, ideology. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 285 Tracy..proposes, that the science which results from this analysis, be named ideology, or the science of ideas, in order to distinguish it from the ancient metaphysics. 1832 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 69 Ideologie (more correctly Idealogie)..has in France become the name peculiarly distinctive of that philosophy of mind which exclusively derives our knowledge from the senses. 1852 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. vii. 377 The word 'ideas'..enters appropriately corrupted in the term ideology, as a name for a system of purely sensational philosophy. 1882 T. Davidson tr. *Rosmini's Philos. Syst.* § 10. 22 Ideology undertakes to investigate the nature of human knowledge.

b. The study of the way in which ideas are expressed in language.

1886 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* 4 June p. xliii, Valuable evidence.. could be derived from comparative ideology, a branch of the science of language that hitherto had been much neglected.

2. Ideal or abstract speculation; in a depreciatory sense, unpractical or visionary theorizing or speculation.

1813 J. Adams *Wks.* (1856) X. 52 Napoleon has lately invented a word, which perfectly expressed my opinion.. He calls the project ideology. 1827 Scott *Napoleon* VI. 251 Ideology, by which nickname the French ruler [Bonaparte] used to distinguish every species of theory, which, resting in no respect upon the basis of self-interest, could, he thought, prevail with none save hot-brained boys and crazed enthusiasts. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* vi. 148 Does the British reader..call all this unpleasant doctrine of ours ideology? 1881 Seeley *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 164/2 He..put aside the whole system of false and confused thinking which had reigned since 1792, and which he called ideology.

3. = Idealism 1.

1835 J. B. Robertson tr. *Schlegel's Philos. Hist.* (1846) 64 Infidel science, astonished at her own discoveries, which disconcert alike ideology and materialism.

Ideom(e, Ideot, etc., obs. ff. Idiom, etc.

Ideomotion, -praxist, etc.: see Ideo-.

I-deoped, ME. pa. pple. of Deep *v.*

I-derued, ME. pa. pple. of Derve *v.*

Ides (əidz), *sb. pl.* Rarely in sing. ide. [a. F. *Ides* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *Idūs*, sb. pl.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones, i. e. the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

The days after the nones were reckoned forward to the ides; hence such expressions as 'the sixth of the ides' (or 'the sixth ides', or 'the sixth ide') 'of June', loosely rendering L. *ante diem sextum Idus Junias*=June 8. See note s. v. Calends 1.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 341 Idus þat is of May left I to write þis ryme, B letter & Friday bi ix þat 3ere 3ede prime. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 215 b/2 It was the iii ydes of Juyll. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* 65 b/2 Somer.. beginnithe the vij. Ide of may and lastith vnto the vij. Ide of august. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 40 Dated the .7. of the Ides of June. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 17 Cæsar ..Beware the Ides of March. 1641 Howell *Vote* in *New Vol. Lett.* (1650) I ij, The soft gliding Nones and every Ide. 1776 Abigail Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 160 The 19th of April, ever memorable for America as the Ides of March to Rome and to Cæsar. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* I. iii, 'It stands fixed for the ninth ide of August', answered Pansa. 1847 Emerson *Woodnotes* I. 45 Foreteller of the vernal ides, Wise harbinger of spheres and tides.

‖ **Id est,** two Latin words, meaning 'that is', used in works written in Latin to introduce an explanation of a word or phrase = 'that is to say'; retained in English in the same use, now usually in the abbreviated form *i.e.* (formerly often *i.*): see *Abbreviations*, under I the letter.

1598 Florio, *Gallina bagnata*, a wet hen, id est, a milkesop. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 850 *Mira de lente*, as 'tis i'th' Adage, *Id est*, to make a Leek a Cabbage. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. xciii, 'Arcades ambo', *id est*—blackguards both.

Idiasm (i·di,æz'm). [ad. Gr. *ἰδιασμός* peculiarity, f. *ἰδιάζ-ειν* to be peculiar, f. *ἴδιος* peculiar.] A peculiarity, mannerism.

1868 C. M. Ingleby in *Athenæum* 12 Dec. 800/3 Among the causes which debase and enervate a language are .. the use of idiasms generating euphemisms. 1877 — *Shakespeare* I. vii. 118 The idioms, idiotisms, and, above all, the idiasms of Shakespeare [etc.]. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 21 Jan. 240/2 The owner's personal or peculiar whimsy or 'idiasm' is not only permissible, but is distinctly demanded.

Idic (i·dik), *a. Biol.* [f. Id + -ic.] Pertaining to an id or ids.

1893 tr. *Weismann's Germ-Plasm* I. i. 63 Every id of the germ-plasm contains the whole of the elements which are necessary for the development of all subsequent idic stages.

I-diched, ME. pa. pple. of Ditch *v.*

Idiely, idili, idillich, obs. ff. Idly.

I-dight, i-diȝt, i-diht: see Ydight and Dight *v.*

Idio- (i·dio), repr. Gr. *ἰδιο-*, combining form of *ἴδιος* own, personal, private, peculiar, separate, distinct. Of compounds occurring in Greek, Idiopathy and Idiosyncrasy are Eng. representatives; but a number of recent scientific terms have been formed on Greek types, or even with a Latin second element, as *idio-muscular, -repulsive.*

I·dioblast *Bot.* [see -blast], an individual plant-cell of different nature or content from the surrounding tissue (Sachs). **Idio·cracy** *nonce-wd.* [see -cracy], personal rule or government. **I·dio-cyclo·phanous** *a.* [see Cyclo- and *Idiophanous*], exhibiting axial interference figures without the use of polarizing apparatus. **Idiodi·nic** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δίν-ος, δίν-η* eddy, vortex, taken in sense 'pore'], having a special opening for the extrusion of genital products. †**Idio-ele·ctric** *a.* [see Electric], capable of being electrified by friction. **Idiogl·ottic** *a.* [see Glottic, and cf. Gr. *ἰδιόγλωσσος*], using words of one's own invention. **Idiogo·naduct,** the gonaduct of an idiodinic animal. **I·diograph** [Gr. *ἰδιόγραφον*], one's private mark or signature; hence **Idiogra·phic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an idiograph. **Idio·latry** *nonce-wd.* [Gr. *λατρεία* worship], self-worship. **Idio·meter** [-meter], an instrument for measuring the 'personal equation' of an observer, by observation of the transit of an artificial star whose actual motion is exactly known. **Idiomu·scular** *a. Path.* [see Muscular], in *Idiomuscular contraction*, Schiff's term for the local contraction, under physical stimulus, of a muscle which is fatigued or dying, the movement not being transmitted to the whole length of muscular fibre. **Idioneu·ral** *a. Path.* [see Neural] (see quot.). †**Idio·nomy** [Gr. *-νομία* arrangement], individual constitution. **Idio·phanism,** idiophanous nature or property. **Idio·phanous** *a.* [Gr. *-φανής* appearing] = *Idiocyclophanous.* **Idiophre·nic** *a. Path.* [Gr. *φρήν* mind], 'Tuke's term for the form of insanity which is caused by disease of the brain itself' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **I·dioplasm** *Biol.*, Nägeli's term for the special portion of protoplasm in a germ or cell which is supposed to determine the character of the resulting organism; hence **Idioplasma·tic** *a.* **Idiopsycho·logy,** the psychology of one's own mind; hence **Idiopsycholo·gical** *a.* **Idiorepu·lsive** *a.*, self-repelling. **Idiorrhy·thmic** *a.* [Gr. *ἰδιόρρυθμος* living in one's own way], of monastic institutions: allowing freedom to the individual (opposed to Cœnobitic). **Idiosta·tic** *a.* [see Static], not employing any auxiliary electrification in the measurement of electricity: opposed to Heterostatic. **Idiotha·lamous** *a. Bot.* [Thalamus], 'having a different colour or texture from the thallus; a term used among lichens' (*Treas. Bot.*

1866). **I·diotype** *Chem.* [Type] (see quot.); hence **Idioty·pic** *a.*

1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 84 It is not unusual for individual cells in a tissue otherwise homogeneous to become developed in a manner strikingly different from their neighbours; to such cells I have applied the term *'Idioblast.' 1878 T. Sinclair *Mount* 103 No Jew of them all would .. set up a theocracy, or *idiocracy, for this is the exact word, more eagerly and remorselessly. 1890 *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 408/3 'On Bertrand's *Idiocyclophanous Prism', by Prof. S. P. Thompson. 1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 *note*, The Porodinic group is divisible into Nephrodinic and *Idiodinic, in the former the nephridium serving as a pore, in the latter a special (ἴδιος) pore being developed. 1828 Webster, *Idioelectric, electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. *Gregory.* 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 160 They [hairs] are idio-electric. 1888 H. Hale in *Science* 28 Sept. 146/1 The boy soon gave up his *idioglottic endeavors. 1883 E. R. Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 682/1 *note*, The genital ducts of Idiodinic forms may be called *Idiogonaducts, as distinguished from the Nephrogonaducts of nephrodinic forms. 1623 Cockeram, *Idiograph*, priuate writings. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Idiograph*, a private writing, or of one's own hand writing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 8/2 He had asked Sir William how he wrote his name phonetically, and he had given him an idiograph. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes. *Serm.* (1841–4) II. 393 (Cent.) Idolatry.. differs but a letter from *idiolatry. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/2 The *idiometer invented by Colonel Walker was adopted by the Indian Survey Department. 1878 Foster *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 72 The wheal in many respects resembles a very slow or almost fixed contraction-wave, and has been called an '*idio-muscular' contraction. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 109 The belief in the idiomuscular or, more truly, *idio-neural action of the heart-muscle. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 234 We have assigned the precedency and priority to purges from regular *Idionomy and propriety of natures with their appellatives. 1889 Mivart in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 293 Thus the *idio-plasm was changed more and more in the course of generations. 1890 Weismann in *Nature* 6 Feb. 320 The *idioplasmatic nature of the nuclear substance. 1886 F. L. Patton in *New Princeton Rev.* Mar. 181 '*Idiopsychological' and 'heteropsychological' are the epithets employed to denote these two methods. *c* 1833 W. H. Brookfield in *Life Tennyson* (1897) I. 126 At autopsychography I am not good, if I had any *idiopsychology to autopsychographize. 1828 Webster, *Idio-repulsive*, repulsive by itself; as, the idio-repulsive power of heat. 1843 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 23 The early theories regard its phenomena as produced either by a single fluid idio-repulsive, but attractive of all matter, or else as produced by two fluids, each idio-repulsive but attractive of the other. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 17 May, They live..in regular monasteries, either of the stricter cœnobitic form..or under the laxer *idiorrythmic constitution. 1880 J. E. H. Gordon *Electr. & Magn.* I. ix. 56 The accessory electrometer, or gauge, is called an *idiostatic electrometer. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 *Idiotype, a term applied by Guthrie.. to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself; ammonia..is *idiotypic with ethylamine, phenylamine, and all the organic bases derived from it by substitution, and these are *idiotypic one with the other.

†**Idio·crasy.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *ἰδιοκρᾶσία*, f. *ἰδιο-* Idio- + *-κρᾶσία*, *κρᾶσις* mixing, tempering (Crasis).] Peculiarity of physical or mental constitution; = Idiosyncrasy.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Idiocrasie*, the proper disposition or temperament of a thing or body. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* Pref. 2 Several Mens Idiocrasie is various. 1755 Johnson, *Idiocrasy*, peculiarity of constitution.

Hence **Idiocra·tic, -al** *adjs.* = Idiosyncratic.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Idiocratical*, according to Idiocrasy. [Hence in Johnson and mod. Dicts.] 1828 Webster, *Idiocratic.* 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 143 A few idiocratic remarks were gleaned.

Idiocy (i·diŏsi). Also 6 idiosy, 7 ideocy. [Possibly ad. Gr. *ἰδιωτεία* uncouthness, want of education, f. *ἰδιώτης* Idiot; but perh. formed analogically on Idiot, without reference to the Greek, after other sbs. in *-cy* from words in *-t*, as *prophet, prophecy*, etc. See also Idiotcy. F. *idiotie* is recent.] The state or condition of being an idiot; natural absence or marked deficiency of ordinary understanding; extreme mental imbecility.

a 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 250 Your madde ipocrisy, And your idiosy, And your vayne glory Haue made you eate the flye. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, *Idiota inquirenda* .. is a writ that is directed to the Excheator .. to call before him the party suspected of Idiocie, and examin him. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 95 The king shall haue to his owne vse .. all the possessions of a foole naturall, not of any other Ideot during his ideocy. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. (1809) 306 When a man on an inquest of idiocy hath been returned an unthrift and not an idiot, no farther proceedings have been had. 1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, It was apparently neither idiocy nor insanity which gave that wild, unsettled, irregular expression to a face which naturally was rather handsome. 1874 Maudsley *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Idiocy is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life.

b. Used *humorously* as a title.

1826 Scott *Woodst.* xxxiii, So please your idiocy, thou art an ass.

†**c.** *app.* Ignorance. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 323 The suspected vertue of This Tree Shall soon disperse the cloud of Idiocy, Which dims your eyes.

Idiocyclophanous, etc.: see Idio-.

Idiom (i·diŏm). Forms: 6 ydiome, ideome, 6–7 idiome, 7 ideom, 7– idiom. [a. F. *idiome* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *idiōma*, Gr. *ἰδίωμα* peculiarity, property, peculiar phraseology (f. *ἰδιό-εσθαι* to make one's own, appropriate),

ἴδιο-ς own, private, peculiar. Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *idioma*. The L. form was also used for some time.]

1. The form of speech peculiar or proper to a people or country; own language or tongue.

[1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instr. Eng. Verse* § 11 So woulde I wish you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase, and proper *Idioma*.] 1588 J. H[ARVEY] *Disc. Probleme* 41 A hawty Latin stile and antique Ideome. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 127 To allow euery word polisillable one long time .. which should be where his sharpe accent falls in our owne ydiome most aptly and naturally. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 48 The writings of Glauber, which were translated into the English Idiom. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 3 The Histories of all our former Wars are transmitted to us in our Vernacular Idiom. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 20 The divine spark which glows in all idioms.

b. In narrower sense: That variety of a language which is peculiar to a limited district or class of people; dialect.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* A iv a, So manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idiomes, as be vsed and spoken in Italie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Pref. A iij b, That Dialect or Idiome which was familiar to the basest clowne. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 226 The Chineses .. when they speak, cannot understand one the other, by reason of the diversity of the Idioms and Dialects that is among the Inhabitants of several Provinces. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 188 On the spot I read .. the classics of the Tuscan idiom. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 3. 338 There were 'voices' .. which expressed in some vernacular idiom of Hebrew or Greek the thoughts of the Almighty.

2. The specific character, property, or genius of any language; the manner of expression which is natural or peculiar to it: = IDIOTISM 2.

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 39 Oh how the varges from his blacke pen wrung, Would sauce the Idiome of the English tongue. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 39 The terms of arts in every tongue bearing more of the idiom of it than any other words. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 39 The Idiom of it, as to the main, appears to be Teutonick. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. vi. 189 To bring anything to light..is..in the Idiom of the English Tongue, to discover or reveal a thing. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* viii. III. (1873) 218 In their attempt to maintain idiom.

3. A form of expression, grammatical construction, phrase, etc., peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of phraseology approved by the usage of a language, and often having a signification other than its grammatical or logical one.

1628 DONNE 80 *Serm.* vi. (1640) 52 There are certaine idioms, certaine formes of speech .. which the holy Ghost repeats severall times. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 20 Every speech hath certaine Idiomes, and customary Phrases of its own. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* vi. § 7 The Hebrew tongue, which, as every other language, had its idioms. 1871 *Pub. School Lat. Gram.* § 122 The Adverbial use of the Attribute and Apposite is an important idiom.

4. Specific form or property; peculiar nature; peculiarity. *Obs.* exc. as *fig.* of 1 or 2.

[1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 34 Vnpartiall Iudge of all, save present state, Truth's *Idioma* of the things are past.] 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. (1645) 143 Who can looke upon .. those wondrous processions and idiomes [of the Godhead] reserved for Angels eyes? 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 191 So we may say, this is Christs body, by the communication of the Idioms or proprieties to the bread with which it is united. 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 177 It represents the idiom or form of a horn. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess. History* in *Misc. Writ.* (1889) 152 Connection .. not so close as to destroy the idioms of national opinion and feeling.

Idio·macy. *rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *idiōmat-*, stem of *idiōma* IDIOM: see -CY.] Idiomatic quality.

1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 170/2 Its pert *slang* and ungrammatical idiomacy.

Idiomatic (idiomæ·tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰδιωματικ-ός peculiar, characteristic, f. ἰδίωμα (ἰδιώματ-) IDIOM. Cf. F. *idiomatique* (Littré).]

1. Peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language; pertaining to or exhibiting the expressions, constructions, or phraseology approved by the peculiar usage of a language, esp. as differing from a strictly grammatical or logical use of words; vernacular; colloquial.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285 ¶ 4 Since .. Phrases .. used in ordinary Conversation contract a kind of Meanness by passing through the Mouths of the Vulgar, a Poet should take particular Care to guard himself against Idiomatick Ways of Speaking. 1784 tr. *De Lolme's Const. Eng.* Life 2, Pure idiomatic and attractive English. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iii. 136 The language of familiar dialogue and colloquial pleasantry..is always in a high degree idiomatic, both in the terms and phrases employed, and in the construction. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 419 Hegel.. thought..he gave his philosophy a truly German character by the use of idiomatic German words.

† **b.** Peculiar to one person, individual. *Obs.*

1765 HURD *Mor. & Polit. Dial.* Pref. 42 The *idiomatic* differences of expression, which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation.

2. Given to or marked by the use of idioms peculiar to, or approved by, the usage of the language.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 32 IV. 529 They were more strictly idiomatic and English than their predecessors. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. 74 *note*, Like most idiomatic, as distinguished from correct writers, he [Dryden] knew very little about the language historically or critically.

So **Idioma·tical** *a.* = prec. Hence **Idioma·tically** *adv.*, in an idiomatic manner. **Idioma·ticalness**, the condition of being idiomatic.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idiomatical .. Idiomatically.* 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. xxxvii, To say a man is fallen in love..carries an idiomatical kind of implication that love is a thing below a man. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. I. viii. 99 Qualities that are accidental, or idiomatical, that is, peculiar to the individual. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 110 If his language had been less idiomatical, it might have lost somewhat of its genuine Anglicism. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 70 Men wrote..idiomatically, because they wrote naturally and without affectation. 1898 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXVI. 341/3 Its character.. makes nothing either for or against the idiomaticalness of *in our midst*.

Idioma·ticism. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ISM.] An idiomatic expression.

1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 397 'Occasional idiomaticisms', in such passages as it has been thought necessary to render literally will, we hope, be readily excused.

† **Idio·matism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Gr. ἰδιώματ- IDIOM + -ISM.] An idiomatic expression.

1771 *Acc. of Bks.* in *Ann. Reg.* 246/2 His style is..sometimes ungrammatical, and abounding with North-British terms and idiomatisms.

† **Idio:mato·logy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -LOGY.] A collection of idioms.

1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* Pref. 6 To translate some Englishes made in way of dialogue..whose latines ..may all be found in their respective heads of this Idiomatology.

Idiomorphic (idiomǭ·ɹfik), *a. Min.* [f. IDIO- + Gr. μορφή form + -IC.] Having its own characteristic form; *spec.* having its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. Hence **Idiomo·rphically** *adv.*

1887 *Geol. Mag.* Mar. 123 The normal plutonic rocks are characterized by a structure in which idiomorphic constituents occur only in small proportion. 1888 W. S. BAYLEY in *Amer. Naturalist* Mar. 208 An idiomorphic mineral is one whose form is determined by the crystallizing forces acting within itself. An idiomorphic mineral is bounded by crystal planes. *Ibid.* 209 When .. all of the constituents are idiomorphically developed, the rock is panidiomorphic.

I:diopathe·tic, *a. rare.* [f. IDIOPATHY, after *pathetic*.] = IDIOPATHIC.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 337 The epilepsy .. if idiopathetick, it is cured as before, by phlebotomy [etc.]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 164 It prevails against.. Pains of the Head, whether Idiopathetick, or by Consent of Parts. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.*

So **Idiopathe·tical** *a.* (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Idiopathic (idiopæ·þik), *a.* [f. IDIOPATHY + -IC. Cf. F. *idiopathique* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Path.* Of a disease: Arising by itself in a particular part of the body; of the nature of a primary morbid state; not consequent upon or symptomatic of another disease.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 88 If the diseases..be idiopathick. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 69 The idiopathick Headach..requires Purging. 1796 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 405 It is a real and idiopathic disease. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 80 Cases in which the insanity is owing to idiopathic disease of the brain. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 2 In many cases it is..important to recognize an affection as idiopathic or symptomatic.

2. Of the nature of a particular affection or susceptibility.

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissert.* in *Reid's Wks.* 854 The idiopathic affections of our several organs of sense, as Colour, Sound. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 403. 368 The common mushroom has proved fatal in Italy. .. This does not appear to depend upon any idiopathic phenomena, but upon the intrinsic character of the individual specimens.

So **Idiopa·thical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Idiopa·thically** *adv.*, in the manner of an idiopathic disease.

1828 WEBSTER, *Idiopathically.* 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 227/1 Disease .. as it commences idiopathically within the vessel itself. 1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.* for *Idiopathical.* 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 678 We must carefully watch for the symptoms of the complications, and treat them..much as when they occur idiopathically.

Idiopathy (idi,ǫ·păþi). [ad. mod.L. *idiopathīa*, a. Gr. ἰδιοπάθεια (Galen): see IDIO- and -PATHY. Cf. F. *idiopathie*.]

† **1.** A feeling or sensation peculiar to an individual or class; an individual or personal state of feeling.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. To Rdr., All men are so full of their own phansies and idiopathyes, that they scarce have the civility to interchange any words with a stranger. *Ibid.* (Interpret. unusual words), *Idiopathie*,..is ones proper peculiar πάθος, mine or thine, being affected thus or so upon this or that occasion. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Morality* (1731) 54 It is Impossible to demonstrate .. that any two Men have the very same Phantasms or Ideas of Red or Green, these being Idiopathies.

2. *Path.* † **a.** A morbid condition originating in the part affected, and not occasioned by disease elsewhere. *Obs.* **b.** A disease not preceded or occasioned by any other; a primary disease.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xxxiii. § 9 The idiopathy as physicians speak is in the soul, the sympathy only in the spirit or conscience. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2292 The Parts, which are primarily and by idiopathy affected in a Consumption. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Idiopathie*, in Physick, a primary Disease. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 129 This moral idiopathy, which neither proceeds from nor depends on any other disease,..this itch for seeing memorable places..is peculiarly English.

Idiophanous, etc.: see IDIO-.

I·diopt. *rare.* [f. Gr. ἴδι-ος peculiar + stem ὀπτ- as in ὀπτήρ one who looks, ὀπτός seen.] One who has some peculiarity of vision.

1833 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 153 The idiopt perceived scarcely any, if any, steady distinction between the two images.

Idiorepulsive, -static, etc.: see IDIO-.

Idiosy, obs. form of IDIOCY.

† **Idiosyncra·sical**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IDIOSYNCRAS-Y + -IC + -AL.] = IDIOSYNCRATIC.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* Introd. 20 What shall I say of the Idiosyncrasicall..propriety of divers patients?

† **Idiosy·ncrasis.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Gr. ἰδιοσύγκρᾱσις.] = next.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. a iij, Out of an Idiosyncrasis (or particular Temper) of my Fancy. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 348 Lest the acrid humour..should be mistaken for the effect produced by an idiosyncrasis of the vessels.

Idiosyncrasy (idiosi·ŋkrăsi). Also 7 idiosygcrasye, 7–8 -syncrasie, 7–9 (*erron.*) -cracy. [ad. Gr. ἰδιοσυγκρᾱσία, also -σύγκρᾱσις, f. ἰδιο- IDIO- + σύγκρᾱσις commixture, tempering (σύν together + κρᾶσις mixing, tempering, CRASIS).] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament.

1. The physical constitution peculiar to an individual († or class). Now only *Med.*

1604 F. HERING *Modest Def.* 29 The idiosygcrasye or particular Natures (as Galen calleth them) are vnknown. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. (ed. 2) 152 Whether Quailes from any idiosyncracy or peculiarity of constitution, doe innocuously feed upon Hellebore. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 87 Something in the idiosyncrasy of the patient that puzzles the physician. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 39 The special and apparently capricious varieties of digestive power, which the learned call Idiosyncrasy. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 22 *Temperaments* are peculiarities of organization characterizing classes of individuals; *idiosyncrasies*, peculiarities belonging to single individuals.

2. The mental constitution peculiar to a person or class of persons; individual bent of mind or inclination; a view or feeling, a liking or aversion, peculiar to a single person, race, or nation.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 90 The Understanding also hath its Idiosyncrasies, as well as other faculties. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 128 There may be an idiosyncrasy—a peculiarity in your constitution of Soul. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 58 The pertinacious idiosyncrasy of the Gallic genius.

3. A mode of expression peculiar to an author.

1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. vii. § 34 III. 659 The style of Bacon has an idiosyncracy which we might expect from his genius. *Ibid.* III. vi. § 73 III. 329 The elaborate delineations of Jonson, or the marked idiosyncracies of Shakspeare. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 11 We must not .. believe that we know a language because we can successfully imitate the idiosyncracies of a few of its literary men.

Idiosyncratic (i:dio,sinkræ·tik), *a.* [f. prec., after Gr. συγκρᾱτικός: see -IC.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, idiosyncrasy; due to individual disposition or susceptibility.

a 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. (1846) I. 315 His Lordship's idiosyncratic terrors, the terrors of a future State. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 172 An idiosyncratic use of words. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 227 Our true critic renounces idiosyncratic whims and partialities. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 2 Sept. 555 The action—idiosyncratic or otherwise—of the above-named drug.

So **Idiosyncra·tical** *a.* = prec.; hence **Idiosyncra·tically** *adv.*, by inherent peculiarity of constitution.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 16 The confederate vertue of the Unguent .. idiosyncratically opposed to the essentiall hostility of that Acid. 1670 MAYNWARING *Vita Sana* vi. 70 The various natures .. and idosyncratical properties of several bodies. 1863 LYTTON *Caxtoniana* I. 72 The man inveterately, idiosyncratically shy. 1893 PATMORE *Religio Poetæ* (1898) 40 Those of idiosyncratical enthusiasm.

Idiot (i·diǫt), *sb.* Forms: 4 **ydyote**, 4–5 **ydiotte**, 4–6 **-ot(e, yd-, idyot**, 5 **idyote, -othe, ydeote**, 6 **ydeot(te, ideot(t)e, idiotte**, 4–7 **idiote**, 4–9 **ideot**, 4– **idiot**. [a. F. *idiot* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp., Pg. *idiota*, ad. L. *idiōta* uneducated, ignorant person, ad. Gr. ἰδιώτης private person, common man, plebeian, one without professional knowledge, 'layman'; and so, ignorant, ill-informed person, f. ἴδιος private, own, peculiar.

In the 16th c., instances of the word are found with initial *n*, transferred from *an* (*a nidiot*:—*an idiot*); *nidiot* was further popularly corrupted to NIDGET (q.v.). With the latter cf. the modern vulgar pronunciation, sometimes graphically represented as *idget*.]

† **1.** A person without learning; an ignorant, uneducated man; a simple man; a clown. *Obs.*

This use is app. partly due to passages in the Vulgate or Greek N. T., esp. *Acts* iv. 13, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 170, I..ȝede forth as an ydiote in contre to aspye After Pieres þe plowman. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 288 Ryght as be twelue ydiotes, sent Austyn seyth, hee meneth the apostellis, for thei not lerned were. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/1 The bisshop repreuyd hym sore as unconnyng and an ydeote. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 23 A most common kinde of speech, wherewithall euen the verie idiots were acquainted. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Pref., It would be safer to ask the judgment of young lads or Countrey idiots .. then those lubricous wits and overworn Philosophers. 1657 (*title*) The Deuine Louer, or the Sainctly Ideots Deuctions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 374, I..confess my self an Ideot, under-

standing no other Language than Turkish. 1722 J. Covel *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 353 There is also this very remarkable passage in the Cardinal; Idiotæ qui vident Picturas, Ideots who see these Pictures [etc.].

†b. *spec.* A layman. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 46 We dwelten to-gidre in chirchis, & weren idiotis, & vnderloute to ale men. 1611 *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, For he would not Take orders but remaine an Idiote. 1638 Featly *Strict. Lyndom.* 1. 158 That hee that supplieth the place of the idiot or laye-man in answering for the people shall understand. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule ii. § 5 The holy and innocent ideot, or plain easy people of the Laity.

†c. One not professionally learned or skilled; also, a private (as opposed to a public) man. *Obs.*

1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 75 If any one should bid an idiot take the instruments and mend what he blameth in the Artificers, he should never be able to doe it. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Clerus Dom.* 54 In the form of Ideots and private persons. 1663 Boyle *Exp. & Nat. Philos.* I. 17 Idiots admire in things the Beauty of their Materials, but Artists that of the Workmanship.

2. A person so deficient in mental or intellectual faculty as to be incapable of ordinary acts of reasoning or rational conduct. Applied to one permanently so afflicted, as distinguished from one who is temporarily insane, or 'out of his wits', and who either has lucid intervals, or may be expected to recover his reason.

By the older legal authorities an idiot is defined as one congenitally deficient in reasoning powers, a 'natural fool' (cf. quot. 1590), and this is still the common implication of the term. In quot. 1440 = *half-wit*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10456 (Cott.) Þou sais to me als til a sott, Haldes þou me for ani idiot [*Gött.* a fole]? *c* 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 311 Wenestow make an ydyot of oure dame? *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 13 He made and feyned hym-self vnwyse .. and owtward pretendid the cheyr of an ydiotte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/2 Idyote, neither fowle ne ryghte wyce (*H.* idyote, halfe innocent..), *idiota*. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* II. 39 An Idiote, or a naturall foole is he, who notwithstanding he bee of lawfull age, yet he is so witlesse, that hee can not number to twentie, nor can tell what age he is of, nor knoweth who is his father, or mother, nor is able to answer to any such easie question. 1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* (1650) 52 By the civil laws a foole or Idiot born shall lose the lands whereto he is born because he is not able to use them aright. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xi. (1695) 77 Idiots make very few or no Propositions, and reason scarce at all. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. liii. 247 Who can explain wherein consists the difference of organization between an ideot and another man? 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 62 Persons insane (in which class are..to be included idiots who have had no understanding from their birth, as well as lunatics who..have lost the use of their reason).

b. A term of reprobation for one who speaks or acts in what the speaker considers an irrational way, or with extreme stupidity or folly; a blockhead, an utter fool.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 148 Wenand I ware sic a ydiot, þat þu suld wit my priuete. *a* 1568 Coverdale *Bk. Death* III. iii. (1579) 258 O thou great ydiote, thou lamentest, that thy name and honour perisheth in this transitorie worlde. 1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 381 Many obdurate Popish Idiotes say, that all things are so deare .. because there is so much preaching. 1713 Addison *Ct. Tariff*, He called them ideots and blockheads. 1796 Bp. Watson *Apol. Bible* 283 He would have been an ideot, had he put it in the power of his enemies to prove [etc.]. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* li, You idiot, do you know what peril you stand in? [1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* xv. 136, 'I think people are "idgets"!' said Frances.]

†c. A man of weak intellect maintained to afford amusement to others; a household or court fool; a professional fool or jester. *Idiot's hood*, a fool's cap. *Obs.*

1526 *Will of T. Goldisburgh* (Somerset Ho.), To Richard Carlton my Idyot. 1586 G. Whitney *Emblems* I. 81 The ideot likes, with bables for to plaie. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 297 He that's wise in his own conceit, puts on the Idiots hood. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 Idiots are still in Request in most of the Courts of Germany, where there is not a Prince of any great Magnificence, who has not two or three dressed, distinguished, undisputed Fools in his Retinue.

3. *attrib.* or quasi-*adj.* a. Appositive, as *idiot boy, fool, man, mother*. b. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an idiot or idiocy, idiotic; as *idiot face, laugh, look*, etc.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 308 *Ignorancia Non excusat episcopos nec* idiotes prestes. 1562 Bullein *Bk. Sicke Men* 69 b, Chaunged into ideotte fooles. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. lv, A private idiot man. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Ifh.* 112 Long mute he stood, and..His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charact.* (1737) I. 137 Why does an idiot-look and manner destroy the effect of all those outward charms? 1798 Wordsw. (*title*) The Idiot Boy. 1809 Byron *Eng. Bards* 248 The tale of Betty Foy, The idiot mother of 'an idiot boy'. 1827 Hood *Mids. Fairies* xciv, To hope my solemn countenance to wring To idiot smiles! 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxxvii. 6 Or if in idiot impotence arow you sit. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* xiii. 196 When I look upon your idiot face .. the tears spring up.

4. *Comb.*, as *idiot-born, -dull, -like* adjs.; *idiot-worshipper*.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 662 A childish and idiotelike pole. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 7 Thou picture of what thou seem'st, and idoll of ideot-worshippers. 1612 Rowlands *Knave of Hearts* B b, My Stockings Ideot-like, red, greene, and yealow. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xxxvi. 186 The idiot-born cannot without a miracle become a philosopher. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 288 They, ideot-like, stand staring and sucking their fingers. 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 152 Blind! and adder-deaf, and idiot-dull.

Idiot, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To call (any one) 'idiot'.

1864 Tennyson *Aylmer's F.* 590 Much befooled and idioted.

‖ **Idio·ta.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [L. or It.: see Idiot *sb.*] = Idiot: in quot. in transf. sense.

1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* To Rdr. 7 Many idle pamphlets in this very kinde have I seen in my dayes, but a verrier idiota saw I never any.

†**Idio·tacy.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. Idiot or L. *idiōta* + -acy.] = Idiocy.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 41 Vnder braue attyre sometime is couered great ydiotacy and folly.

Idiotcy (i·diptsi). [irreg. f. Idiot + -cy, q.v.] = Idiocy, Idiotism.

1818 in Todd. 1839 F. Barham *Adamus Exul.* 34 It is but idiotcy to anatomise The fine degrees of guilt. 1851 H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 76 Congenital idiotcy and imbecility. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1887) I. vii. § 268. 470 A doctrine which makes idiotcy unaccountable. 1865 Nichols *Britton* II. 20 As long as they continue in their idiotcy [*en lour sotie*].

Idiotic (idiɒ·tik), *a.* [f. after Gr. *ἰδιωτικ-ός* (see next), or L. *idiōtic-us*; but in sense following Idiot. Cf. F. *idiotique*.] Characteristic of or having the nature of an idiot or idiots; devoid of intellect; utterly stupid, senseless, or foolish.

1713 Bentley *Rem. Disc. Free-think.* xlix. II. 51 Maintaining that the Sun, Moon, and Stars were no bigger than they appear to the Eye, and other such Idiotic Stuff. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 343 He may have an idiotic understanding, and what is far more common .. an idiotic heart. 1877 Black *Green Past.* i, More..than he was likely to learn in any half-dozen years of his idiotic existence. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Much that is idiotic and insufferable in modern strivings after fun.

Idio·tical, *a.* Also 8 ideotical. [f. late L. *idiōtic-us* uneducated, ignorant, unskilful (a. Gr. *ἰδιωτικός*, f. *ἰδιώτης*: see Idiot) + -al.]

†1. Uneducated, unlearned, plain, ignorant. *Obs.* *Idiotical psalms*, ψαλμοὶ ἰδιωτικοί, psalms composed by uneducated persons or laymen, the use of which was forbidden by the Council of Laodicea.

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* To Rdr. (1650) ¶ iv b, You may take it perhaps as forbidden by the Laodicean Canon among the Idioticall Psalmes. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* (1821) 184 It [truth] speaks with the most idiotical sort of men in the most idiotical way. 1679 J. Goodman *Penit. Pardoned* III. ii. (1713) 283 It is not being..learned or idiotical, which makes so great a difference betwixt them. 1725 Blackwall *Sacr. Classics* I. 271 (T.) The language of the sublimest authors of Greece is, upon occasion, idiotical and vulgar.

†2. Private, personal, individual. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Idiotical*, private or belonging to private men. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 7 He..absurdly prefers the obedience of the Commander..before the idiotical good of the Subject.

3. = Idiotic.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Idiotical*,..belonging to an Idiot. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xci. 92 The ideotical hag. 1795 Gifford *Mæviad* (1811) 60, I recollect but two exceptions. Merry's idiotical Opera, and Mrs. Robinson's more idiotical Farce. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxix. (1857) 443 Persons of an idiotical cast of mind.

Hence **Idio·tically** *adv.*, in an idiotical manner; **Idio·ticalness,** utter stupidity or irrationality.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xi. (1713) 122 It is the Idioticalness of your phancy that makes you thus puzzled. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 195 *Idioticalness*, being as a natural Fool. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 279 That Idiotically serious kind of look that a man puts on who is conscious of having drank a little more than he should have done. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cxvi. 51 War idiotically begun, and carried on with contempt of the ordinary rules for escaping defeat.

‖ **Idioticon** (idiɒ·tikɒn). [a. Gr. *ἰδιωτικόν*, neut. sing. of *ἰδιωτικός* (see Idiotic).] (See quot.)

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Idioticon*, a word of frequent use in Germany, signifying a dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or containing words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country. 1883 *American* VI. 187 We wish somebody would compile a Philadelphia '*idioticon*'. We have many local oddities: 'Gi'me', for 'give me'.

†**Idiotish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Idiot, or L. *idiōta* + -ish.] = Idiotic.

1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* I. (East) 118 Starke foolishenesse, all and moste ydiotishe dottage. 1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 327 Empirickes endanger not more bodies, than ideotish Priests soules. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 354 As if he were mad or idiotish.

Idiotism (i·diɒtiz'm). Also 7 ideotism. [In branch I. = F. *idiotisme* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *idiōtismus* common or vulgar manner of speaking, a. Gr. *ἰδιωτισμός* way or fashion of a common person, homely or vulgar phrase, f. *ἰδιωτίζειν* (see Idiotize). In branch II. f. Idiot + -ism; cf. F. *idiotisme* (Cotgr.).]

I. †1. The speech, language, or dialect peculiar to a country, age, etc.: = Idiom 1. *Obs.*

1588 J. H[arvey] *Disc. Probleme* 65 Some patcheries bungled up in an uplandish Ideotisme. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (1839) IV. xcv. 220 It is the language and Idiotism of the Church of God that the Resurrection is to be believed as an Article of Faith. *c* 1689 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 433 By this Rule, Clemency and Tyrany should signify the same Thing; which, according to the Idiotism of our Days, are quite contrary.

†2. The peculiar character or genius of a language; idiomatic character: = Idiom 2. *Obs.*

1605 J. Dove *Confut. Atheism* 46 The same idiotisme and proprietye of speach in both Testaments vsed .. doe shewe that they were written by one and the selfe-same spirit. 1683 Dryden *Life Plutarch* 96 We may have lost somewhat of the idiotism of that language in which it [a jest] was spoken. 1731 J. Gill *Trinity* ii. (1752) 23 In perfect agreement with the idiotism of the Hebrew language.

3. A peculiarity of phrase; a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a language; = Idiom 3.

a 1615 Donne *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 52 It satisfies me, for the phrase..that it is a meer Idiotism. 1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Hilary* 212 Infecting their style with the peculiar Idiotisms of their own Country. *a* 1734 North *Lives* II. 373 He once composed a Turkish dictionary, and showed the ordinary idiotisms and analogies of that language. 1881 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 637 An attempt .. to conform to the 'idiotisms' of the English language.

†b. A technical term of science or art. *Obs.*

1655 Bramhall *Def. true Liberty* xix. 157 Must the Mathematician, the Metaphysician, and the Divine, relinquish all their tearmes of Art, and proper idiotismes?

c. A personal peculiarity of expression; an individualism (of language). *rare.*

1867 H. N. Day *Art Discourse* § 287 (1870) 260 Idiotism, or the use which is confined to an individual.

†d. *transf.* A peculiarity of action, manner, or habit. *Obs.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Mart.* 90 Having made it habituall to them, and an Idiotisme of that Religion. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* IV. xvi. 196 The very language of their hands made them suspected .. because they could not counterfeit the French idiotismes in managing their bucklers.

II. 4. Ignorance; lack of knowledge or culture.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* Aij b, In discov'ring with his owne vile breath His Idiotisme, he'd be jeer'd to death. *a* 1652 Brome *City Wit* IV. i. Wks. 1873 J. 334 May Peasantry and Idiotism trample Upon the heads of Art and Knowledge.

5. The condition of being void of intellect or reason; = Idiocy. Now *rare.*

1611 Cotgr., *Idiotisme*, ideotisme, naturall follie [etc.]. 1632 Brome *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 51 Direct Lunacie and Ideotism. 1710 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 594 Secretary to the commissions of lunacy and idiotism. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 62 Wit, madness and *idiotism* are as distinctly an heir-loom of some families as scrofula, consumption, and cancer of others.

b. Extreme folly, senselessness, or stupidity, exhibited in thought or conduct (cf. Idiot 2 b).

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 New herrings, new! we must cry .., or else we shall be christend with a hundred newe tytles of idiotisme. 1620 E. Blount *Horæ Subs.* 363 [To] bee so farre carried away with this Ideotisme, which is both against Reason and Religion. 1745 Eliza Haywood *Female Spect.* (1748) II. 231 The folly or madness of such notions would..like other idiotisms, find pity [etc.]. 1764 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) II. 63 What idiotism it would be in me to trust myself to a ministry capable of such baseness. 1864 *Scotsman* 8 Apr., People get sympathy when they have damaged themselves by the perpetration of an idiotism.

†**I·diotist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Idiot (or its L. or Gr. original) + -ist.] = Idiot 1.

1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 235 This sort of Meditation is still..in..practice amongst the Romish Idiotists and Vulgar People.

Hence †**Idioti·stical** *a.*, used by the unlearned. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 77 The Idiotistical, or Vulgar Catholick Instrument, call'd the Rosary or Beads.

Idiotize (i·diɒtəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize; cf. Gr. *ἰδιωτίζ-ειν* to put into common language.]

†1. *intr.* To act in a way peculiar to themselves (cf. Idiotism 3 d). *Obs.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 11 Foreign Calvinists..disown and condemn our Dissenters for Idiotizing as well as Schismatizing.

2. *intr.* To become idiotic or stupid.

? a 1800 tr. *Montesquieu's Pers. Lett.* cix. (T.), It looks as if the heads of the greatest men idiotized, when they meet together.

3. *trans.* To make idiotic, to convert into an idiot; to make a fool of, befool.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 580 They bethought them .. how they might further idiotise the public. 1841 R. Oastler *Fleet Papers* I. xlviii. 382 The invention .. idiotizes all our former sages. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbr.* xxix, Henchard stood as if idiotised.

†**I·diotly,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [-ly1.] = Idiotic.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 95 This silly, iddiotly, coxcombly Cardinal Maidalchino.

I·diotry. [f. Idiot + -ry.] a. *Sc. Law.* = Idiocy. b. Idiotic or infatuated conduct, madness.

1597 *Lawes Sc. Parl.* (ed. Skene) Act Jas. III, c. 65 (heading) Anent the brieue of Idiotrie and furiositie. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 256 Services of Idiotry and Furiosity to pay [fees] as general Services. 1757 Warburton *Note Pope's Prol. Sat.* 163, I still keep up my correspondence with him, notwithstanding his Idiotry. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 120 To try. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 120 To emancipate the Catholics in order to destroy their religion .. is pure idiotry. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 101 The brieves of furiosity and idiotry hitherto in use are hereby abolished.

Idiotype, etc.: see Idio-.

Idle (əid'l), *a.* (*sb.*). Forms: 1–6 idel, ydel, idil, 4–5 ydul, 4–6 idyl, *Sc.* ydill, idell, -ul, ydil, 5 idylle, ydyll, 5–6 ydyl, 5–7 ydle, 6 ydell, idoll, 6– idle. [OE. *idel* = OFris. *idel*, OS. *îdal* empty,

worthless (MDu. *idel, ydel,* Du. *ijdel, ijl*), OHG. *ital* empty, useless, vain (MHG. *îtel,* G. *eitel* bare, mere, pure, worthless, vain; Sw. and Da. *idel* mere, pure, are from LG.). The orig. sense, was app. 'empty', but the ulterior etymology is obscure. The sense-development in Eng., which has produced senses 4–6, has been very different from that in Ger. and Du.]

†1. Empty, vacant; void (*of*). *Obs.*

Beowulf (Z.) 2888 Lond-rihtes mot .. monna æghwylc idel hweorfan. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi[i]. 9 Forðon ȝereorde sawle idle [L. *satiavit animam inanem*]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 582 To hwan mæȝ ðis eorðlice hus ȝif hit ydel stent? *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Wuten we fare to ðessere idele saule and amti. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 To hwamso is idel of god. 1340 *Ayenb.* 131 He is uol of zennes, and ydel of alle guode. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 2 The erthe was idel [1382 veyn with ynne] and voide [L. *inanis et vacua*]. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97, I am idel erþe & voide, til þou illumyne me.

2. Of actions, feelings, thoughts, words, etc.: Void of any real worth, usefulness, or significance; leading to no solid result; hence, ineffective, worthless, of no value, vain, frivolous, trifling. Also said of persons in respect of their actions, etc.

In OE., and early ME., frequent in *idle yelp,* boasting, vain-glory: see YELP.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xciii[i]. 11 Dryhten wat ȝeðohtas monna forðon idle sind. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 36 Eghuelc word idil [L. *otiosum*] þæt sprecende biðon menn [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxvi. 20 Eall eower ȝeswinc bið idel. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 On unnitte speche, and on iuele dede, and on idel þonc. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 Idel gammes, chess and tablis. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 46 (Camb. MS.) Yif yt be for the audience of poeple and for idil rumours. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Idyl spekare, *vanidicus.* 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 233 Beda speaketh there of the Northeast mouth of the flood Genlade: which speech of his were idle, if that water had none other mouthe but that one. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 245 He is no idle talker. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 27 No Gods, I am no idle Votarist. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 47 The Schoolemens idle and absurd distinctions. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 98 It is idle to propose remedies, before we are assured of the disease. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 217 He did not.. waste his time in idle conjectures. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiii. 745 To argue against these opinions would be idle indeed.

†b. Void of meaning or sense; foolish, silly, incoherent; also (of persons) light-headed, out of one's mind, delirious (cf. IDLE-HEADED). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 55 b, He .. beganne a lytle to waxe yde and weake in his wit and remembraunce. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 219 b, She semed to bee in Traunses, and spake and uttered many foolishe and Idle woordes. *a* 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* IV. ii, *Kath.* Why do you talk so? Would you were fast asleep. *Frank.* No, no; I am not idle. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. ii. 223 A patient that sleepeth much, and is idle withal in his sleep.

c. Without foundation: baseless, groundless.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 9 When they came where that dead Dragon lay .. The sight with ydle feare did them dismay. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 235 The bruite that they should have come for Ireland was idle. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 153 He declared that Barillon must have been imposed upon by idle or malicious reports. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 433 Idle hopes that lure man onward, forced back by as idle fears.

3. Of things: Serving no useful purpose, useless.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xviii. 129 Dær ðæt heafod bið unhal, eall ða limu bioð idelu, ðeah hie hal sien. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 106 Ðes wida grund stod .. idel and unnyt. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan's Theat. World* R iv, As touching the eares, they are not idell, they are placed.. hie and eminent for to receyve the sounde that naturally is borne hie. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 180 Vsurping Iuie, Brier, or idle Mosse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lix. § 1. 81 Out of the hole commeth a small idle or barren chaffie eare like unto that of Darnell. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 124 Which are no idle or useless Part. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 371 Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat Their idle wings, entangled more and more. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xxii, The idle shells On silent shores that none regard.

4. Of persons: Not engaged in work, doing nothing, unemployed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 6 Hwæt her stondes ȝe allen dæȝe idlo? [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* unnytte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* idele]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Lokeð also ich bid ou þet ȝe ne beon neuer idel. 1340 *Ayenb.* 206 Huo þet is ydel he him may naȝt longe hyalde þet he neualle in-to zenne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 759 To devocionne evre and Contemplacionne Was sho gyven and nevre ydel. 1530–1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 To arest the sayde vacabounded and ydell persones. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 119 b, They were never idle but doyng some thyng in one part or other. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 179 The greater part of his men and horses were idle. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 143 They are idle for want of such work as they are able to do. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 74 He could not bear to be idle even for an hour.

†b. *Idle from,* not engaged in, free from. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 359 For þei .. ben y-dil fro many goode dedes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 238 þei were hyȝe in pride, & ydel fro gostly occupacyoun.

c. Of things, esp. time: Unoccupied; characterized by inaction or want of occupation. *Idle bread* = bread of idleness (IDLENESS 4).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4020 þat ydel lif þat þine men abbeþ ylad. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxxi. 27 Idil bred she eet not [L. *panem otiosa non comedit*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 235 All my ydell yeres & dayes. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 In these my .. idelest times. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 117 Breake off betimes; And euery man hence, to his idle bed. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. I In which place .. whilest I passed an idle yeere [etc.] 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 48 Persons.. that have a great deal of Idle Time lying upon their Hands. 1783 COWPER *Epit. Hare* 31 Dozing out all his idle noons. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* I. 47 Locking you up in temporary Idle Workhouses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 234 Plough-Monday was an idle day.

d. *Idle worms,* worms humorously said to breed in the fingers of the idle.

[Cf. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iv. 65 (Qo. 1597) A little worme, Pickt [*later edd.* prickt] from the lasie finger of a maide [*Quartos* 2–5 & *Folio* 1, man, *Folios* 2, 3, 4, woman].] 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. i, Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the idle Worms in thy fingers' ends.

5. Of things: Inactive, unoccupied, not moving or in operation.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 75/2 Mans mind is neuer ydle, but occupyed commonly either with good or euil. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 350 All the Elementes and other celestiall bodies .. are never ydle, but still occupied. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 87 As a standing Water corrupteth in a little Space, so an idle Air, rolled about with no Winds, soon putrefieth. 1720 WATTS *'How doth the little busy bee'* iii, Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 365 Peruvian bark..is not an idle medicine; for if it do not assist it will be sure to injure. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 85 The power which the courts of law had thus recognised was not suffered to lie idle. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 The mine ..was idle for the first six months of the year. 1898 *Daily News* 18 June 3/1 We don't keep the pits idle for the fun of the thing.

b. Of machinery. *To run idle,* to run loose, without doing work or transmitting power.

Idle wheel, idle-wheel, † (*a*) a safety-wheel to come into operation in case of the ordinary wheel breaking down; (*b*) an intermediate wheel used for connecting two geared wheels when they cannot be brought sufficiently near to gear directly, or when it is necessary that the 'follower' should revolve in the same direction as the 'leader', which would not be the case if they geared directly. *Idle pulley,* the loose pulley of the 'fast-and-loose pulley' arrangement.

1805 *Specif. W. Milton's Patent* No. 2890 As near .. to each active wheel as a workman may think proper, low, strong idle wheels..are to be placed .. ready in case of an active wheel coming off, or breaking, or an axle-tree failing, to catch the falling vehicle. 1842 R. WILLIS *Princ. Mechanism* 205 If a wheel A be placed between two other wheels C and B it will not affect the velocity ratio of those wheels ..but it does affect the directional relation; for .. in consequence of the introduction of the intermediate axis of A, B and C will revolve in the same direction. Such an intermediate wheel is termed an idle wheel. 1873 C. P. B. SHELLEY *Workshop Appliances* (1885) 187 The wheel which is always in gear with the pinion is brought also into gear with the backshaft wheel, the second wheel running idle. *Ibid.* 239 The central pulley is 'idle', that is to say it runs loose upon the shaft. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1171/2 Another description of idle-wheel .. is [a wheel] caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 124 An idle wheel introduced causes the follower to rotate in the same direction as the driver.

6. Addicted to doing no work; lazy, indolent. † *Idle bellies,* indolent sluggards or gluttons (cf. *Titus* i. 12).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27238 Yong man idel, and ald man dill. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xvi. (1495) 200 He is slowe and ydle and lesyth in ydlenes the tyme that is graunted to trauelle in. 1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 48 The ydle bellyes wolde have had leyser Inough to put forth a nother well translatyd. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 246 The dumb dogs, caterpillars, and idle bellies, never had a better proctor than this. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 28 They were very idle, and there was no driving them on faster. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv, The Prince is unhappily a dissipated and idle youth.

†7. In quasi-*adv.* use = IDLY. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 28991 (Cott. Galba) If þat ȝerning idell be, for idell prayand tald er we. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 7102 'Sir erl', quaþ Gij, 'þer-of speke nouȝt, Al idel þou hast me þer-of bisouȝt'. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Oct., The Queene mends apace, they say; but yet talks idle still.

8. a. Parasynthetic combs., as *idle-bellied, -brained, -handed, -pated, -thoughted, -witted* adjs. Also *idle-looking* adj.; IDLE-HEADED.

1340 *Ayenb.* 218 Þou ne sselt naȝt sseawy þe beuore me, ydel-honded. 1532 FRITH *Mirror to know Thyself* (1829) 272 Idle-bellied monks, canons, & priests. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** iiij, To beleue euery fonde meanyng, as suche ydle brayned Durandes do bryng. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Charac., Sexton* Wks. (1756) 206 Let him be found never so idle pated, he is still a grave drunkard. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVIII. 285 Is the man idle-brain'd for want of rest? 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 177 Idle-witted and fantastical men. 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 187 None of you can be so idle-thoughted as to fancy you can escape. 1870 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 10 Idle-looking, watering-place sort of folk.

b. Special combs.: idle-back, an indolent person; †idle-being, being idle, idleness; †idle-pack, an idler; idle-peg (see quot.); idle-tongs, = LAZY-TONGS.

1828 *Craven Dial.*, **Idle-back,* a lazy person. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxi. 317 Giving themselves to gaming, drinking, or *idlebeing at Home. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 326 You have playd the *Idle-pack, Addlehead, Ignavo or Negligent in the course of your book. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.*, **Idlepeg,* a peg of wood, driven into a hole in the Stoblade, to stop the Sweep from turning and save the winder the trouble of holding it. 1864 MARY EYRE *Lady's Walks in S. France* xiii. (1865) 163 Zigzag roads .. which at a distance look like a huge pair of *idle-tongs.

B. *sb.* (absol. use of the *adj.*)

†1. That which is useless, vain, or frivolous. *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Canons of Edgar* c. 26 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 250 Ne idele spræce ne idele dæde .. ne ræfre æniȝ idel. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 214 ȝif þu ȝesihst maneȝa get {=goats} ydel ȝetacnað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Opene to behalden idel and unnet.

†b. *In* (earlier *on, an*) *idle*: In vain; without result; without cause (cf. IDLENESS 1). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxvi. 16 On idel ȝe swincaþ. *c* 1000 — *Deut.* v. 11 Ne nemne ȝe drihtnes naman on idel. *c* 1200 ORMIN 12514 Onn idell & wiþþunenn ned & alls he wollde leȝȝkenn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3071 It nis an ydel noȝt þat ich telle þis tydinge. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXIV. 28 Be thou not a witnesse in idil [1388 with out resonable cause] aȝen thi neȝhebore. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 522 Euery man that taketh goddes name in ydel, or falsly swereth with his mouth. *a* 1500 *Ragman Roll* 80 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 73 Al in ydel here is thy labour.

†2. Idleness. *Obs.*

a 1000 in Kemble *Sal. & Sat.* (1848) 258 Þe slep & þæt ydel fet unþeawas & unhælo þæs lichoman. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Idel acoaldeð & acwenched þis fur. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 183 A day lost in idyll can never be recoveryd. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. 1319 His brains' rich Talent buries not in Idle.

b. pl. *The idles*: idleness as an affection or distemper. *colloq.*

1616 *Withals' Dict.* 558 *Hodie nullam lineam duxi,* I have beene sicke of the idles to day. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 753 Sick of the Idles.

c. [f. IDLE *v.*] The act of idling.

1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxiv. 142 A good idle ashore would be very pleasant.

†3. An idle person, idler. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 146 Industry in any calling makes a man capable of better imployment, whereas Idles are fit for nothing but temptations. 1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 13 Had I thought you'd have prov'd such an Idle.

Idle (ai'dl), *v.* [f. prec. adj. (OE. had *idlian* to come to nothing, become vain or useless.)]

1. *intr.* To move or saunter idly. *rare.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 19 The Gossamours, That ydles in the wanton Summer ayre. 1882 W. D. HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 41 A clear brown brook..idles through the pastures. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancipated* II. I. xiv. 127 Cecily let her fingers idle upon the keys.

2. To be idle; to spend the time in idleness.

1668 PEPYS *Diary* 20 July, Thence idling all the afternoon. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 95 All the heat of the Day they idle it under some shady Tree. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 187 What do I keep fellows idling in the country for? 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 149 Whether you ate or slept, or idled or toiled.

b. quasi-*trans. To idle* (time) *away,* to pass in idleness.

1652 J. AUDLEY *England's Commw* 8 Some idle away their time. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), Will you improve that hour instead of idling it away? 1813 E. S. BARRETT *Heroine* (1815) I. 29 Thus idling her precious time over the common occupations of life.

3. *trans.* To cause to be idle.

1826 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) V. 55 [I] have been a good deal idled these few days past. 1834 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in R. P. Graves *Life* II. 97 My little boy, now about two months old, has not idled me much as yet. 1892 STOPF. BROOKE *Short Serm.* 174 Some pursuit which idles you too much.

¶ Meaning obscure.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 326 With youre bendys and youre bridyls of sathan, the whilke sir sathanas Idyls you for tha ilke.

Hence **I·dling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. v. 119 Not to be idle in idling times. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 132 This course of idling..was now drawing to a close. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 315 An idling-place of dilettanteism.

Idle, obs. form of ISLE.

†I·dleby, I·dlesby. *Obs.* Also 6–8 -bie, -bee. [f. IDLE *a.* + -BY 2: cf. *rudesby.* (Sometimes associated with *bee.*)] An idle fellow; a loafer.

a. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* A jb, Might Ouids exile admonish such Idlebies to betake them to a new trade. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* II. 39 Purgatory made many idle-bees swim in delicacy and voluptuousnesse. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 217 Idle Lusks, slothful Idlebies.

β. 1611 COTGR., *Claquedent,* a lazie rogue, idle luske, slouthfull idlesbie. 1617 tr. *De Dominis on Rom.* xiii. 12. 43 Such a swarme of idlesbies. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 31 It is easie for Satan to entangle with his temptations the Idlesbee. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 753, I have played the idlesby to day.

†I·dleful, *a. Obs.* [f. IDLE *a.* + -FUL.] Full of idleness, idle.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* Biij*b*, Ydelful and veyne talkyng. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Couc.* v. vi. Wks. 1873 II. 116 Though our Queen..be mercifully idleful.

†I·dle-headed, *a. Obs.* [Parasynthetic f. *idle head*; cf. IDLE *a.* 8 a.]

1. Of little understanding or intellect; silly, foolish; crazy.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 36 The superstitious idle-headed-Eld Receiu'd, and did deliuer to our age This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost pearl* I. B iij, Our audience commonly are very simple idle-headed people. 1631 *Celestina* I. 12 Shee is idle-headed, and almost out of her little wits.

2. Off one's head, out of one's wits; distracted, delirious.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 108 Crazed in minde and halfe out of his wits..for whether he were put in fright of vs..or of sudden ioy..hee became idle-headed, and for eight dayes space neither night nor day tooke any naturall rest, and so at length died for lacke of sleepe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 656 Hilarion..for want of sleep became idle-headed. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* 132 The house was rifled and her trinkets went away with the rest. Upon this loss she fell idle-headed.

†Idlehed, -head. *Obs.* [-HEAD.] Idleness.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 28 Þo3 hic folȝen idel-hed. 1594 Carew *Tasso* (1881) 117 When night out issewd bore Silence, and sweuens [*printed* sweums] roaming idlehed.

I·dlehood. *arch.* [-HOOD.] Idleness.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 356 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i. 87 Now be they takyn .. & we expellyd for our ydelhod. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xii, Thy craven fear my truth accused, Thine idlehood my trus abused.

†I·dlelaik, -leȝc. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LAIK, = ON. *-leikr* action, f. *leikr* play.] Idleness.

c 1200 Ormin 4738 Idelllesȝc iss hæfedd plihht & wiþþreþþ wiþþ þin sawle. *Ibid.* 7845 Þatt he Ne lisste nohht wiþþ ære Till naness kinness idellesȝc.

Idlely, obs. form of Idly.

I·dleman. *rare.* One who has no occupation; †formerly, in Ireland, a 'gentleman', as opposed to a working-man.

1331 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1821) II. ii. 812/2 Item quod nullus..ducat Kernes, nec gentes vocatas Idelmen. 1428 *Waterford Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Whatt ever man .arreste ony ydelman for ony trespasse done upon forayne grounde..shal pay to the commynes xx^{li}. *It.* 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 511 There are another sort of things called Idle-men or Gentle-men (but nothing gentle do we find from them). 1832 Carlyle *Misc., Corn-Law Rhymes* (1857) III. 164 A man, Workman or Idleman.

†I·dlement. *Obs.* [f. Idle *v.* + -MENT.] Idle or profitless occupation, idling.

1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 118 These good things were not conferred vpon them..to waste and consume these good blessings of God in vnnecessary Idlements. 1631 *Celestina* I. 12 Let us not spend the time thus in idlements.

Idleness (əi·d'lnės). Forms: see Idle *a.* [OE. *ídelnes*, f. *ídel* Idle + *-nes* -ness.]

†1. Vanity: *In* (or *on*) *idleness*, in vain (cf. Idle *sb.* 1 b). *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv. 3 To hwon lufiað ȝe idelnisse, and soecað leasunge. *Ibid.* cxxvi[i]. 1 Nemðe dryhten timbrie hus, in idelnisse winnað ða timbriað ða. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 756 Swere nat hys name yn ydulnesse. 1340 *Ayenb.* 164 Salomon .' zayde his dom ine zuiche manere, 'ydelnesse, ydelnesse, ydelnesse, and al þet ich izi is ydelnesse'. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvi. (1495) 919 It is not sayd in ydelnesse (thou hast made all in nombre weyghte and mesure). *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3323 Ye may wele ..Youre wordis waste in idilnesse.

2. Groundlessness, worthlessness; triviality; ineptitude, futility.

1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 56 Who seeth not the idleness of that fiction concerning a certain Fountain [etc.]? 1758 H. Walpole *Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 17 Who.. could accommodate their minds to the utmost idlenesses of litterature. 1885 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 361 The idleness of the proceedings will be afterwards discovered.

†3. Light-headedness, imbecility; delirium; also folly, foolishness, silliness. *Obs. rare.*

a 1536 Tindale *Answ. More* etc. (1850) 282 Interpreted .. as spoken of idleness of the head, by the reason of sickness. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The sayde cauteres applyed to the sayd places auayleth to ydlenes, fallynge euyll, paynes of the heade. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. iv, What an idleness it is for foolish hypocrites to hope they can dance in a net, unseen of heaven! 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 181 This Fever ..accompanied with..idleness or raving, and restlessness.

4. The state or condition of being idle or unoccupied; want of occupation; habitual avoidance of work, inactivity, indolence; an instance of this. (Now the ordinary sense.)

Bread of idleness, bread not earned by labour; cf. *idle bread* (Idle *a.* 4 c).

c 1000 *Ecel. Inst.* § 3 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 404 Seo ydelnes is þære sawle feond. *c* 1205 Lay. 24913 Idelnesse makeð mon his monscipe leose. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 233 Suerdome & Idilnes forto fle. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 137 Nature louiþ idelnes & bodely reste. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 355 Apelles .. was such an enimie to ydlenesse, that his pencill was never drie, but still drawinge a line. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 76 'Tis time we twaine Did shew our selues i' th' Field..Pompey Thriues in our Idlenesse. 1611 Bible *Prov.* xxxi. 27 She looketh well to the wayes of her housholde, and eateth not the bread of idlenesse [Coverd. her bred with ydilnes]. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 96 ₱ 3 Playing at Dice with other Servants, and the like Idlenesses. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 153 ₱ 3 Unable to support any of his children, except his heir, in the hereditary dignity of idleness. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 51 The state..insisted as its natural right that children should not be allowed to grow up in idleness.

Idler (əi·dlə1). [f. Idle *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who idles or is idle; one who spends his time in idleness; an indolent person.

(It has been used as the title of a periodical.)

1534 T. Dorset in *Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 36, I havyng nothyng to doo, as an idler went to Lambhethe to the byshopis place, to see what newis. 1687 Congreve *Old Bach.* I. i, Come, come, leave business to idlers, and wisdom to fools: they have need of 'em. 1758 Johnson (*title*) The Idler. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 681 An idler is a watch that wants both hands, As useless if it goes as when it stands. 1836 Hor. Smith *Tin Trump.* (1876) 202 All rich idlers may be termed the representatives of former industry and talent. 1862 Tyndall *Mountaineer.* I. 5 Had I not been a worker previous to my release from London, I could not now have been so glad an idler. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 616 To all outer seeming Charles was the most consummate of idlers.

2. *Naut.* 'A general designation for all those on board a ship-of-war, who, from being liable to constant day duty, are not subjected to keep the night-watch' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); on board a whaler, one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales (*Cent. Dict.*).

1794 Nelson 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 464 The Agamemnon cannot get under weigh: she has only her boats' crews and Maltese, besides idlers. 1819 J. H. Vaux *Mem.* I. xx. 229 It was but fair that I should sleep every night, as all persons under the denomination of 'Idlers' invariably do in king's ships. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii. 3 Having called up the 'idlers', namely, carpenter, cook, steward, etc. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen.

3. *Machinery.* An idle wheel: see Idle *a.* 5 b.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

Idlesby: see Idleby.

I·dleset. *Sc.* [f. Idle *a.* + (app.) Set *sb.*, in sense of 'setting, putting'.] The condition of being reduced to idleness; want of employment.

1591 R. Bruce *Serm. Kirk Edin.* Yviija Ane verie slight obiect or short idleset will enkindle them. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 329 That na true vertue war able to hurt the body sa mekle as ydleset or ryches. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vii. ii. (1849) 308 Idleset was to me a poor trade. 1856 Mrs. Oliphant *Katie Stewart* 36 Lady Anne hersel is never held in such idleset.

Idleship (əi·d'lʃip). Forms: see Idle *a.* · [f. Idle *a.* + -ship.]

†1. Vanity (= Idleness 1); *in idleship*, in vain.

a 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 286 in *O. E. Misc.* 120 Idilschipe and ouer-prute þat lereþ yong wif vuele þewes. *c* 1315 Shoreham 93 Take nauȝt hys name in ydelschepe. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 183 The secund commandement biddes us noght take In ydelship, ne in vayne the name of our god.

†2. Inactivity, want of occupation, indolence.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 534 Ydelship..makes men lathe to begyn any gode dedis. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 59 If I mighte spede With any maner besinesse, There shulde me none idelship Departen from her ladyship. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xiv. 255 The wyse man sayth That ydelshyppe hath taught moche malyce.

3. As a mock title, after *lordship*, etc.

1860 *Luck Ladysmede* (1862) I. 80 Here I find your young idleship .. holding a fool's court of japers and talemongers as usual. 1865 K. H. Digby *Short Poems* (1866) 24 But to write verses I have taken, In hopes your idleship to waken.

Idlesse (əi·dlės). *arch.* Also idless. [A pseudo-antique formation from Idle *a.*; see -ess 2. App. fashioned after *humblesse*; the 19th c. romantic use dates from Scott.]

Idleness, viewed in a poetic or romantic light; *dolce far niente.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* vi. ii. 31 My daies I haue not lewdly spent, Nor spilt the blossome of my tender yeares In ydlesse. 1748 Thomson *Cast. Indol.* I. v, As Idless fancied in her dreaming mood. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. ii, The tables were drawn, it was idlesse all. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* II. xciv, Who thus .. Hath soothed thine idlesse with inglorious lays. 1848 Lytton *Harold* xi. iv, The game .. which amused the idlesse of that age. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 38 Necks soften of oxen in idlesse. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 160 Till Norman idlesse stock our England too.

I·dleteth, i·dlety. *Sc.* and *north.* [f. Idle *a.* The suffix is app. the Romanic -ty, which has a Sc. variant *-teth*; cf. Dainteth.] = Idleness 4.

1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 74 Sen that tyme is sic a precious thing..Flee ydilteth, which is the greatest lat. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm. Kirk Edin.* Aa vijb, The ministerie is a worke and no idleteth. 1808-80 Jamieson, *Idlety*, idleness. *Idleties*, idle frolics. *Aberd.* 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* II. 13 He're a bit gan to idlety.

Idling: see at end of Idle *v.*

Idlish (əi·dliʃ), *a. rare.* Somewhat idle.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* xx. vi. IX. 109 Not pleasant .. to an idlish man in weak health.

Idly (əi·dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 ídellice, 4 ideliche, idillich, idili, ydilly, 6 idlelie, ydlelye, id-, ydelly, idiely, idlie, 6-7 idely, 6-8 idlely, 6-idly [f. Idle *a.* + -ly 2.]

1. Vainly, in vain; uselessly; frivolously, carelessly, ineffectively (cf. Idle *a.*, senses 2–3).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxviii. 48 [lxxxix. 47] Nales soðlice idellice [L. *vane*] ðu ȝesettes bearn monna. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 341 Þanne Crist hadde died for nouȝt and ideliche, wiþouten cause. 1382 — *Deut.* v. 11 Thow shalt not mystaak the name of the Lord thi God idillich. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 262 If ye list to cauill..and.. idlely to play with the words and phrases of the ancient Fathers. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 122 [It] is not a thing so slightly to be passed ouer, as many may idlely imagine. 1700 Astry tr. *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 89 When a Prince idlely squanders away his subjects fortunes. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 256 Thus idly busy rolls their world away. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 121 Stukeley idly placed Colania, at Colechester, or Peebles. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 70 Our heart is stirred, and not 'idly'. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* v. 11 Then once heedfully counted all the thousands, We'll uncount them as idly.

†b. Incoherently (from affection of the brain), deliriously. *Obs.*

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Aliena loqui*,..to speake idlely in sickenesse. *a* 1601 ?Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 93 My brother will not liue long, he talkes idlely alreadie. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 399 They which talk idlely with amazednes..for the most part die.

2. In an idle or lazy way; without working; inactively, indolently (cf. Idle *a.*, senses 4–6).

1375 Barbour *Bruce* iv. 411 Othir syndry ȝeid thame by, As thai war masteris, ydilly. 1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 154/2 To get thee into a den, and lye idlely, profitable to no man. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 § 10 Going loitering idlely about. 1623 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 309 They..live idly upon almes. 1651 Isaacson in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.*, *Andrewes* (1867) II. 160 He lived not idlely. 1736 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 81 He that idly loses five shillings' worth of time, loses five shillings. 1818 Scott *Marm.* VI. xx, And why stands Scotland idly now? 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 139 Sheriffs had stood idly by while the violence was done.

†I-do, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gedón* to put, do, make, = OS. *gidôn*, OHG. *gituon*, f. *dón* to Do.] *trans.* and *intr.* To do.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Eallum þæm godum þe ænig mon ȝedeþ his þæm nehstan. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 342 Hwæt þu us to dugeðum ȝedon wille. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 37 Ȝif þu si iudea cining, ȝedo þe halne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 He nule nefre mare eft ȝedon þeo sunnen. *c* 1205 Lay. 3612 Al heo iduden efter hire lare.

I-do, ME. pa. pple. of Do *v.*

Idocrase (əi·dokrēⁱs). *Min.* [a. F. *idocrase* (Haüy 1796), f. Gr. εἶδος form, figure + κρᾶσις mixing, mixture (see Crasis).] = Vesuvianite.

1804 W. Nicholson tr. *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 415 The idocrase is met with among the substances ejected from volcanos. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 516 Several remarkable parasitic stones; such as I. The *Vesuvian* of Werner, and *idocrase* of Hauy. 1844 Alger *Min.* 30 Idocrase occurs crystallized, either solitary or in groups. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 142 Idocrase or Vesuvian is in its chemical composition closely allied to the lime-alumina garnets.

I-dodded, ME. pa. pple. of Dod *v.*

I-doȝt: see Ydought.

Idol (əi·dəl, əi·d'l), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3 ydele, idele, 4 idel. *β.* 4–6 ydol(e, 5–6 ydoll, 5–7 idoll, 6 idole, 4– idol. [ME. a. OF. *id(e)le*, and *idole*, ad. late L. *īdōl-um* (also *īdōl-um* in Prudentius *c* 400, Sedulius *c* 470), image, form, spectre, apparition, in eccl. use 'idol', a. Gr. εἴδωλον image, phantom, idea, fancy, likeness, in LXX 'idol', f. εἶδος form, shape. The early OF. *idele*, *idle* (11th c.), represent the Latin *īdōlum*, the accentuation following that of the Greek. The current Fr. *idole* was adapted in 13th c. from L. *īdōlum*.]

The order of appearance of the senses in English does not correspond to their original development in Greek, where the sequence was apparently: 'appearance, phantom, unsubstantial form, image in water or a mirror, mental image, fancy, material image or statue', and finally, in Jewish and Christian use, 'image of a false god'. In English this last was, under religious influence, the earliest, and in ME. the only sense; hence (as also in Fr.) came sense 2. These are the only popular uses of the word. The other uses are 16th c. adoptions of earlier Greek senses, often however coloured by association with sense 1.

I. From Jewish and Christian use.

1. An image or similitude of a deity or divinity, used as an object of worship: applied to those worshipped by pagans, whence, in scriptural language, = false god, a fictitious divinity which 'is nothing in the world' (1 Cor. viii. 4).

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1871 Godes ðat rachel hadde stolen i.. And oðre ydeles broȝt fro sichem. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11759 Al þair idels in a stund Grouelings fel vnto þe grund. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 754 For ȝour ydil idolus don ȝou lite wirche. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* viii. 4 We witen for an ydol is no thing in the world, and that ther is no God but oon. 1388 — *Wisd.* xiv. 8 But the idol (1382 maumet) which is maad bi hond is cursid, bothe it, and he that made it. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* vi, A man whiche had in his hows an ydolle the whiche oftyme he adoured as his god. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 17 Ye priestes which serue ye Idols are had in chiefe reuerence. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 6 Some are Gentiles which worship Ido's; others of the sect of Mahumet. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iv. xlv. (1839) 650 But the name of idol is extended yet further in Scripture, to signify also the sun, or a star, or any other creature, visible or invisible, when they are worshipped for gods. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 27 Their dumb idols, whom they called by the name of the holy gods. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 275 Idol is *Eidolon*, a thing seen, a symbol. It is not God, but a Symbol of God; and perhaps one may question whether any the most benighted mortal ever took it for more than a Symbol. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 51 To say that it was made, was to deny that it was God. Hence the prophets so often urge this special proof of the vanity of idols.

b. Applied polemically to images or figures of divine beings and saints, and, more generally, to any material object of worship in a Christian church.

1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 52 [He] set vp in the same place another idol of S. Iohan Baptyst. 1554 T. Sampson in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xviii. 47 Out of this mischievous idol the mass. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 44 One Rood with Marie and John and the rest of such Idolles was brent. *Ibid.* 45 Item an Idol of all halowes—cut in peces by Mr. william ffearnes a yeare past. 1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 122 Like to Idols, lay-mens bookes. 1608-11 Bp. Hall *Epist.* I. vi. Wks. (1627) 284 The famous Kentish idoll moued her eyes and hands by those secret gimmers which now euery puppet-play can imitate. 1630 (*title*) The Great Idol of the Mass overthrown; a Sermon..By a Protestant. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. iv. 46 These various impostures were exposed at St. Paul's whither also were brought other idols from all parts of the country.

†**c.** A representation of a deity under some monstrous and non-natural form. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. xv. (1839) 164 Summe worschipen symulacres and summe ydoles. But betwene Symulacres and ydoles is a gret difference. For symulacres ben ymages made after lyknesse of men or of wommen, or of the sonne, or of the mone, or of ony best, or of ony kyndely thing. And ydoles is an ymage made of lewed wille of man, þat man may not fynden among kyndely thinges. As an ymage þat hath iiij hedes, on of a man, another of an hors, or of an ox, or of sum oþer best þat no man hath seyn.

2. *fig.* Any thing or person that is the object of excessive or supreme devotion, or that usurps the place of God in human affection. **a.** A thing.

[1557 N. T. (Genev.) 1 *John* v. 21 Babes kepe your selues from idoles.] 1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 119 In sum hartis is gravit new agane Ane image, callit cuvatyce of geir; Now, to expell þat idoll..God gif þe grace. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 351 It is only to save their purses that mettle, whereof they make their Idoll. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Idol*,..any Object of one's Fondness. 1737 [S. Berington] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 4 Money, the Idol of other People, was the least of his Care. 1771 Mackenzie *Man Feel.* xviii. (1803) 40 His darling idol, was the honour of a soldier. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 286 He tells him that space is now the idol of Englishmen.

b. A person so adored.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 144 *Pro.* Was this the Idoll, that you worship so? *Val.* Euen she. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 270 Whom shee openly cals her servant; and makes of him her Idoll. 1797 Burke *Corr.* IV. 433 They who make a man an idol, when he is off his pedestal will treat him with all the contempt with which blind and angry worshippers treat an idol that is fallen. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 44 How can she bear neglect? she has been the idol of society. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* VI. lii. 266 A hero who was the idol of his army.

II. From classical Greek (and Latin) use.

†**3.** An image, effigy, or figure of a person or thing; esp. a statue. *Obs.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 115 The citezens of Orleaunce, had buylded in the honor of her, an Image or an Idole. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 51 He rash charged with launce thee mystical idol. 1591 Spenser *Ruins Rome* v, Her brave writings.. In spight of time .. Doo make her Idole through the world appeare. 1605 Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 72 His Idoll was after his death honored prayed and sacrificed vnto.

†**b.** A counterpart, likeness, imitation; = Image *sb.* 4, 4 c. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. ii. 41 Men..Doe her adore..As th' Idole of her makers great magnificence. 1641 *Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 61 So women..Are the most perfect Idols [1607 images] of the Moone. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 101 Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate, Idol of Majestie Divine.

†**c.** Aspect, appearance, likeness; = Image *sb.* 3.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. ii. (1886) 325 Orobas cometh foorth like a horsse, but when he putteth on him a mans idol, he talketh of divine vertue.

†**4.** An inert inactive person (who has the form, without the proper activity or energy, of a man). = F. *idole*, but in Eng. naturally associated with *idle* = Idler. *Obs.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 238/1 It is not an honour of idlenesse, to bee called to this state, and therfore that he must not play the idoll, but..must giue himselfe to it..and take paines about it.

5. A visible but unsubstantial appearance, an image caused by reflexion as in a mirror, an incorporeal phantom.

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, Men have seen..two Sunnes ..They are nothing else but Idols or Images of the Sunne, represented in an equall..watry cloud. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxiii. 94, I see we have a soul In th' underdwellings, and a kind of man-resembling idol. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 344 In hell there souls are, though they have no hearts, But idols only are, and forms of men. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 784 By the Idol of the Soul Plotinus seems to mean, an Airy or Spirituous Body. 1822 Shelley *Faust* ii. 386 It is an enchanted phantom, A lifeless idol. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* x. 114, I looked upon that ugly idol [his image] in the glass.

6. A mental fiction; a phantasy or fancy.

1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 123 In their heart they stablish, not the righteousnes of the lawe .. but a mere fantasie and an Idoll of the lawe. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* 335 They frame to themselves .. so many Idols and Phantomes of their own Imaginations about divine things. 1899 Findlay in *Expositor* Feb. 94 They hold and grasp the very God in Christ, and are no longer mocked with vain idols and phantoms of blessedness.

b. *Logic.* A false mental image or conception; a false or misleading notion; a fallacy; = Idolum 2.

[1620 Bacon: see *Idolum*.] 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* i. v. § 5. 884 But this is a mere *idolum specus*, an idol of the cave or den. *Ibid.* 886 This is but another idol of the Atheists den. 1733 Shaw tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* i. Aph. xxxix, There are four Kinds of Idols that possess the Mind of Man. .. We will..call the first Kind, *Idols of the Tribe*; the second, *Idols of the Den*; the third, *Idols of the Market*; and the fourth, *Idols of the Theatre.* 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* vi. viii. 652 To every bias of the understanding, by which a man may be misled in judging, or drawn into error, Lord Bacon gives the name of idol. 1877 Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 81 Impenetrability, so confidently assumed as a self-evident primary property of matter .. is seen to be an idol of our imagination.

†**7.** A fictitious personation; a counterfeit, sham; a pretender. (By Spenser used of a magic counterfeit.) *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* iii. viii. 11 To walke the woodes with that his Idole faire. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 17 She well knew that this Lambert was but an Idoll, hammered out of the hot braine of that Boutefew Richard Simon, yet shee embraceth the occasion, countenanceth the Imposture. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc. (1787) 47 Those two idols or counterfeits which were set up against him in the beginning of his reign. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 29 He knew the pretended Plantagenet to be but an Idoll. 1660 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 252 King Henry the Seventh was much troubled with idols..pitiful persons who pretended themselves princes.

†**8.** The phrase *idol shepherd* used in Zech. xi. 17 in Geneva Bible and 1611 (where the Vulg. has *O pastor* et *idolum*, LXX *οἱ ποιμαίνοντες τὰ μάταια*, and the Revised Version of 1885 'worthless shepherd'), was frequently used in 17th c. polemics, sometimes with allusion to idolatry, sometimes with *idol* taken as = 'counterfeit' or 'sham' (sense 7), sometimes associated with *idle* (see sense 4), and so 'neglectful of duty'. *Obs.*

[1535 Coverdale *Zech.* xi. 17 O Idols shepherde, that leaueth the flocke.] 1560 Bible (Genev.) *ibid.*, O idole shepherd that leaueth the flocke. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 71 Wo therefore to the idle and idol pastor. 1590 H. Barrow in *Confer.* iii. 55 We are ledd vnto Idoles when we are ledd vnto such Ministers as you, which..are Idole Shepherds and Ministers. 1611 Bible *Zech.* xi. 17 Woe to the idoll shepheard that leaueth the flocke. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 1 All idle, and idoll, Ministers that thrust themselues in for Pastors, and can onely feed themselues. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 121 Reading of homilies in the church .. is said to be .. but the instrument of foolish and idol shepherds.

9. *attrib.* (without hyphen).

Often not distinguishable from the combinations in 10.

c 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 33 He will haue .. an Idol christ to be the life of the church. *Ibid.* 34 What remaineth but an Idol or counterfet christ? 1623 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Celebr. Charis* viii, Nay, I will not let you sit 'Fore your idol glass a whit! 1648 Gage *West Ind.* xviii. 124 Placing there their Idoll Saints and Images. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 307 Besides, not Egypt, India .. more With servile Awe their Idol King adore. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 17th Sund. Trin. v, What idol shapes are on the wall pourtray'd. 1854 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* III. 51 William Sells .. exhibited.. three sketches of an Idol Figure of Mexican appearance.

10. *Comb.* **a.** simple attrib. Of an idol, of idols, as *idol-altar, -chapel, -chariot, -clergy, -dwelling, -figure, -form, -graith, -house, -priest, -procession, -prophet, -room, -sanctuary, -service, -shrine, -throne.* **b.** Pertaining to or connected with idols or idol-worship, idolatrous, as *idol-devotion, -enjoyment, -feast, -fire, -folly, -hope, -hymn, -ocean, -offering, -pressure, -sacrifice, -sin.* **c.** appositive, as *idol-block, -devil, -gold, -notion, -self, -snake.*

1611 Bible 1 *Macc.* i. 54 They..builded *idole altars throughout the cities of Iuda. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 572 The dust of the idol-altars was cast into the brook Kedron. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 To worship ..not that Virgin, on Earth holie, in Heaven glorious; but these idol-conceits, and *idol-blockes of her. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 41 Each *idol-chapel .. which they had multiplied to their idols. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1864) 142 They haue those *Idol-chariots, like vnto Towers, to the drawing whereof, many thousands of deuout persons put their helping-hand. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 226 Ba'l's *Idol-Clergy hee [Jehu] doth bring to nought. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1355 In old time they called this *Idoll-devill, Vejovis, because he was deprived of all power to helpe and doe good. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1864) 136 Which [sacrifices] in *Idoll-deuotion were all bestowed after on the poore. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* iii. xci, *Idol-dwellings, Goth or Greek. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 554 God would wring his idol-sacrifices and *idol-enjoyments from him. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xxx. 95 Such Wakes, and *Idol-Feasts. 1832 Tennyson *'Love thou thy Land'* 69 A wind to puff your *idol-fires, And heap their ashes on the head. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 5th Sund. Easter vii, An *idol form of earthly gold. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 297 Whither the lustfull Spaniard brought it, with his *Idol-gold from ravisht Indya. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 193 Bethel, the centre of their *idol-hopes. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 1022 To sacrifice at the altars of their gods in *idoll-houses, that is to say, in their idol temples. 1882 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIV. 103 A temple or idol-house where King Ethelbert according to the rites of his tribe was wont to pray. 1827 Keble *Chr. Y.* 3rd Sund. Lent viii, What seem'd an *idol hymn, now breathes of thee. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 98 Common Experience (the surest Corrector of all *Idol Notions and hasty Reasonings). 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 60 Having..consecrated in our-selves certain idol-notions, which we will never suffer to be unveil'd. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iii. *Schisme* 371 A hundred Prophets..Resist their rage, and from sad drowning keep The wracked planks on th' *Idol-Ocean deep. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 65 Their Priests collusions to make gaines of the *Idol-offerings. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 187 Truly these *Idoll Priests are in such great esteeme among them. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 439 He became an idol-priest in Thessalonica. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1864) 140 Sir Iohn Mandeuile reporteth the same Historie of their *Idoll-Procession, and the ashes of those voluntary Martyrs. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. v. § 2 He that prophesied in the name of an Idol..this was the *Idol-Prophet. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 637 Contemns the Fountains of God's sacred Law, From *Idoll-Puddles poysoning drink to draw. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 444 In the entries of their houses they have an *Idol-roome, where they Incense these Deities morning and evening. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 28 Partaking of their *idol-sacrifices and idolatrous rites. *Ibid.* 150 That God would desolate the *idol-sanctuaries of Israel. *a* 1711 Ken *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 485 For *Idol-self great God dethrones. 1568 Cheny in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. lii. 525 Whether.. a godly man may be at *idol-service with his body, his heart being with God. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxxvii, This *Idol-shrine .. can boast of greater things Then many Temples famed. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iv. iv. *Decay* 184 Thou brought'st Samaria to Thine *Idol-Sin. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* i. xxi, Dens where *idol-snakes delight Again to cover Satan from their sight.

d. objective and objective genitive, as *idol-breaker, -maker, -monger; idol-breaking, -framing, -mongering, -serving.* **e.** instrumental and locative, as *idol-anchored, -hated, -prone, -wedded*, adjs.

1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 211 A heathen lamp supplies With meagre beam his *Idol-anchored eyes. 1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 593 The idolaters haue had two generall councels of their side, the *idoll breakers none. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iv. (1858) 285 We are to consider Luther as a Prophet Idol-breaker. 1897 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 6/3 The bigoted Sikander, whose *idol-breaking zeal procured him the title of But-Shikan, or 'Iconoclast'. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 33 It drew their *Idol-framing hearts to set.. their adoration on these creatures, the Sun, Moon and Stars. 1603 H. Chettle *Sheph. Spring Song* viii. in *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* F iv b, The godly Constantine..Purgde this Iles aire from *Idoll-hated sinne. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* i. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 In making himselfe an Idol-God, hee becommeth both an *Idol-maker, and an Idol it selfe. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. i, Abandon those *idol-mongers, restore devotion to her purity. 1889 C. Edwardes *Sardinia* 184 *Idol-mongering was a profitable line of life. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iii. *Law* 1121 (*Idol-prone) example leading them. 1606 *Ibid.* ii. iv. ii. *Magnificence* 645 *Idol-serving Nile. 1605 *Ibid.* ii. iii. iv. *Captaines* 217 This *Idol-wedded Town.

f. Special comb.: **idol's day**, a day on which an idol is honoured; **idol-shell**, a tropical mollusc of the family *Ampullariidæ.*

1671 Milton *Samson* 1297 This Idol's day hath been to thee no day of rest. 1861 P. P. Carpenter *Mollusca* (Cent.), The true ampullarias, which are peculiar to tropical America, and are called idol-shells by the Indians.

†**I·dol**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an idol of; to idolize. (See also quot. 1644.)

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. ii. ii. *Babylon* 20 Good princes..Who idol not their pearly scepter's glory. 1607 *Lingua* ii. ii. D iij, And when they haue thus Idold her [a lady-love] like Pigmalion, they fall downe and worship her. 1644 Abp. Maxwell *Sacrosancta Reg. Maj.* xi. 115 They Idoled the Covenant so much, that they would renounce God, if he would not be..the God of the Covenant. *Ibid.* xv. 147 He resolveth to Idoll or serve corruptly the humour and state of the people where he liveth.

Idola: see Idolum.

†**I·dolant.** [f. Idol *v.* + -ant[1].] = Idolater.

1592 Sylvester *Tri. Faith* iii, A countlesse hoast of craking Idolants By Esay's faith is here confounded all.

†**Idola·ster**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Forms: 4–5 ydolastre, -aster, 6 idolastre, (-estour), 7 idolaster. [a. OF. *idolastre* (now *idolâtre*), var. (by confusion with suffix *-astre, -âtre*) of *idol-, ydolatre*: see Idolater.]

A. *sb.* An early equivalent of Idolater 1.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ⁋ 675 What difference is bitwixe an ydolastre [*v.r.* ydolaster] and an Auaricious man. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 139 Or Austin cam, we slombryd in dirknesse, Lyk ydolastres. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* vii. st. 54 In whiche tyme they were ydolestours. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. xi. 237 His [Mahomet's] father was an idolastre after the maner of the heathen. 1616 Bullokar, *Idolaster*, an Idolater.

B. *adj.* Idolatrous. (OF. *idolastre*, F. *idolâtre*, primarily adj.)

1584 Hudson *Judith* iv. 358 Her yv'ry neck and brest of alabastre Made Heathen men of her more idolastre.

Idolater (əidǫ·lătəɹ). Forms: *α.* 4 ydolatrour, 4–6 ydolatrer, 4–7 idolatrer, (6 ydol-, idolatrar). *β.* 6 ydolatre, -ater, -atour, idoloter, 7– idolator, 6– idolater. [Gr. *εἰδωλο-λάτρης* (N.T.), idol-worshipper, gave eccl. L. (Tertullian) *īdōlolatrēs*, later *-latra* (see Idololater), shortened in Romanic to *idola'tra* (Sp., Pg. *idola'tra*, It. *idola'tro*), OF. *idolatre, ydolatre*, whence (by confusion with the suffix *-astre, -âtre*) *idolastre, idolâtre* (see Idolaster). Our *α* form *idolatrer, -rour*, was either f. OF. *idolatre* + agent-suffix *-er, -our*, or was a native formation from *idolatr-y* (cf. *astronom-y, -er*, etc.) with same suffix; the *β* form *idolater, -our*, was either a phonetic simplification of *idolatrer, -our*, or ad. F. *idolatre, idolâtre.*]

1. A worshipper of idols or images; one who pays divine honours to an image or representation of a god, or to any natural object as a deity.

α. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 88 Þes wickid ydolatrours. 1382 — 1 *Cor.* x. 7 Neithir be ȝe maad ydolatreris (that is, worschiperis of false mawmetis). *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* ii. iii. 153 Vsers of ymagis ben ydolatrers. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 63 They forgid ydolles and were ydolatreres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 Brought vp in Egipt amonge ydolatrars. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Eph.* v. 5 No .. couetous person, which is an idolatrer. 1574 N. Daniel in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 422 We lose the love of Idolatrars. 1624 Donne *Devotions* Expostul. xx. (ed. 2) 492 The present execution of manifest Idolatrers.

β. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 But takyng & gyuynge it to stockes and stones, as ydolatres, worshyppynge them for goddes. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 315/1 Idolaters, Turkes, Saracens, and Painims. *c* 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 336 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1875) App. i. 86 We be called fornicators when tyme we be ydolotors, & take antychrist for our hed. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 9 Ignorantis off God and ydolatouris. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* i. 3 The Chaldeans, the great

Idolaters of fire. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 38 If these Indian Women be Idolators, they go bare-faced; and if Mahometans, they are Vailed. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* iii.123 We call them idolaters..who pay that Religious Worship which is due only to God, to something else that is *not* God. 1841 Kitto *Bible Hist. Palestine* 222 Many superstitions .. of the ancient idolaters. 1852 Robertson *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xlvii. (1859) 430 The idolater is not merely he who worships images, but he who gives his heart to something which is less than God.

2. An adorer, idolizer, devoted admirer *of* (some person or thing).

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* O ij b, Old covetous men, ydolaters of their treasures. 1652 Cotterell *Cassandra* vi. (1676) 343 He was a Lover, or rather an Idolater of that sex. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* Pref. A v, The Parasites of the Rich, or the Idolaters of Fortune. 1781 Cowper *Retirem.* 220 The lover too..Tender idolater of absent charms. 1884 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* Oct. 554 Had not the idolators of either [author] insisted..on the superior claims of their respective favorite.

Idolathite, -yte, erron. forms of Idolothyte.

Idolatrer: see Idolater.

Idolatress (əidɒ'lătrés). [f. Idolater + -ess.] A female idolater. Also *fig.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 243 Having to wife an Egyptian Idolatresse. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 445 That uxorious King, whose heart..Beguil'd by fair Idolatresses, fell To Idols foul. 1796 Seward *Anecd.* (ed. 3) III. 26 Jeanne was burnt..as a sorceress, an idolatress, a blasphemer of God. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 608 The marriage with idolatresses brought..the profanation by their idolatries.

Idolatric (əidolæ'trik), *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *idōlatric-us* (15–16th c. in Du Cange), f. *idōlatrīa*, for *idōlolatrīa* idolatry: see -ic. Cf. F. *idolâtrique* (Littré).] = next.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 This Idolatric Deifying of the Sun. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 106 Enticed to Idolatric Adoration. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 422 Christ .. would look upon such an Honour..*to* be Idolatrick. [1887 E. Johnson in *Antiqua Mater* 145 The quarter whence the anti-idolatric movement came.]

† **Idolatrical** (əidolæ'trikăl), *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to idolatry; idolatrous.

1550 ? Hooper *Exam. Apparel* ***iv, We haue in our Church no publique worshyppyng of Idolles, no Heathenishe or idolatrical sacrifice. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 28 He callis the saidis solenniteis idolatrical, superstitius. 1662 Thorndike *Just Weights & Meas.* xix, This is demonstration that the soul has nothing in it that is idolatrical. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 177 If Christ be not God, their worship of him is idolatrical.

Hence † **Idola'trically** *adv.*, in an idolatrous way.

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. viii. 103 An heart Idolatrically inclined.

† **Idola'trious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *idolatrī-a* Idolatry + -ous: cf. *industri-ous*, etc.] = Idolatrous.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 224 The idolatrious [1582 idolatrous] opinions of our image maintainers.

Idolatrize (əidɒ'lătrəiz), *v.* [f. Idolatr-y + -ize; cf. *botanize, rhapsodize, scrutinize.*]

† **1.** *intr.* To worship an idol or idols; to commit or practise idolatry. Also, *to idolatrize it. Obs.*

1592 Daniel *Compl. Rosamond* xxii, All that honour thee Idolatrize. 1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 26 Cease (fondlings) henceforth to idolatrize With Venus, your Carpathean-sea borne Queene. 1613-26 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. i, The Persians did idolatrise Unto the Sunne. 1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1321 With worldly Honor, some idolatrize. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat* iv. (1867) 142 Hast thou not idolatrized to thy friend? 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 283 A Christian City or Polity Idolatrizing and debauching others with Idolatry. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *To Idolatrize*, to commit Idolatry.

† **b.** ? To exercise an incitement to idolatry.

1601 Chester *Love's Mart.* 143 Ore my heart your eyes do idolatrize.

2. *trans.* To make an idol of, to worship idolatrously. Chiefly in *fig.* use: To adore, to admire excessively; to idolize.

1615 Daniel *Hymen's Trī.* II. i, Idolatrize not so that Sex. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Traveller* 93 It hath brought him to idolatrise himselfe. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 16 The consecrated hoste which Papists Idolatrize. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 9-10 Idolatrising the Creatures, the moral Powers .. being erased [etc.]. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 244 An age which..idolatrizes the tangible and the material. 1894 Grosart in *Green Pastures* Introd. 10 We are so used to idolatrize Shakespeare because of his simply incomparable genius.

† **3.** To render idolatrous. *Obs. rare.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 628 Christianity.. was thereby itself paganized and idolatrized.

Hence **Idolatri'zing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Idolatri'zer,** one who idolatrizes: an idolizer or idolater.

1614 T. Adams *Devil's Banquet* 2 Erring, adulterating, idolatrising Solomon. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. vi. § 2 (1622) 41 For, how should..idolatrizing, be sinne; if there were not a God? 1642 A. Prowse *Let. to Friend in Lond.* 3 That *minor* part so much cryed up, and doted on by the Idolatrizers thereof. 1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* IV. iii. (1845) I. 301 Balaam..a seer of the idolatrising Gentiles.

Idolatrous (əidɒ'lătrəs), *a.* [f. Idolater, F. *idolâtre* + -ous.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of idolatry.

1550 Bale *Apol.* 55 Your papa..whyche appoynted them to hys ydolatrouse dayes of ydelnesse. 1592 Greene *Groat's W. Wit* (1617) 37 Were it not an idolatrous oath, I would sweare by sweet S. George. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 10 The Idolatrous customs of those Nations. 1765 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 428 The exception to the word Sunday was founded upon its superstitious idolotrous origin. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 443 Their religion, however, though idolatrous, has no resemblance whatever to that of the Hindús. 1863 W. Phillips *Speeches* iii. 46 Idolatrous veneration for the state.

2. Used in or devoted to idol-worship. ? *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 98 Because of the judgements for the idolatrous high places in it. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 103 He saw an idolatrous altar at Damascus. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 555 The idolatrous temple of Jaganaut. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 232/1 The road extends through innumerable towns, with idolatrous temples.

3. Of a person: Worshipping images or idols; given to the worship of idols or false gods.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 9 So as whole Realmes which were Idolatrous, are now obedient to the Apostolique Sea. 1611 Bible 2 *Kings* xxiii. 5 Hee put downe the idolatrous priests whome the kings of Iudah had ordeined to burne incense. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1364 The Philistines Idolatrous, uncircumcised, unclean. 1790 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 189 Zangwebar, the coast of the Zenghis, was still savage and idolatrous. 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, I. 85 To that idolatrous and adulterous torturer.

† **b.** Constr. *of. Obs. rare.*

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Canuns' Mor. Relat.* 295 [He] Makes her a Countesse, and withall becomes so idolatrous of her, that [etc.].

Hence **Ido'latrousness,** the quality or condition of being idolatrous.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xxxii. 189 The parties .. that turne away from this lawe through their idolatrousnesse. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 487 The formalities of that Altar, conteyning all the idolatrousnesse that was in it. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* xxi. vi. 276 How came this notion of the idolatrousness of Nebuchadnezzar's command to be so universal?

Idolatrously (əidɒ'lătrəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly2.] In an idolatrous manner.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 112 Any thing that hath been idolatrously abused by the papists. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. ii. 23 That the Idolatrously minded might not find their pathes. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* lxxxiii. I. 18 Wks. 1811 IX. 433 They are .. [not] permitted to love one another idolatrously. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 88 The Assyrians .. used very extensively drawings and figures of animals, but probably not idolatrously.

Idolatry (əidɒ'lătri). Forms: 3–6 ydolatrie, -y, -ee, 4–6 idolatrye, 4–7 -ie, 6 -i, 5– idolatry. [a. OF. *idol-, ydolatrie* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *idolâtrie* = It., Sp. *idolatria*, Pr. *ydolatria*, repr. late L. (and Common Romanic) *idōlatrīa* (Vulgate, Acts xvii. 16), shortened form of eccl. L. *idōlolatrīa* (Tertullian), a. Gr. (N.T.) εἰδωλολατρεία, f. εἴδωλον Idol + λατρεία service, worship, Latria.]

1. The worship of idols or images 'made with hands'; more generally, the paying or offering of divine honours to any created object.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4143 Ydolatrie, ðat was hem lef, ofte vt-wroȝte hem sorȝes dref. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xvii. 16 Seynge the citee ȝouun to ydolatrie. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xcvii. 71 He had forsaken his Idolatry, and was becomyn Seruaunt of the oonly God. 1526 Tindale 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 We have spent the tyme..in eatynge, drynkynge and in abhominable ydolatrie [1611 idolatries]. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1700) 340 This we believe is plain Idolatry, when an Insensible piece of Matter, such as Bread and Wine, has Divine Honors paid it. 1781 Cowper *Hope* 499 The gross idolatry blind heathens teach. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* I. 9 [The cathedrals] those huge temples of Catholic idolatry. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 413 In the midst of the abominable idolatries and impurities of that fearful time, they could not do otherwise.

attrib. 1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* III. 547 In their Idolatry seruice.

† **b.** *pl.* Idolatrous things or objects. *Obs.*

1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 418 To worship calves, the deities Of Egypt..And all the idolatries of heathen round.

2. Immoderate attachment to or veneration for any person or thing; admiration savouring of adoration.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 674 Therfore seith seint Paul ad Ephesios 5° that an Auaricious man is the thraldom of ydolatrie [*v.r.* is thral to ydolatrie]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 They make all that loueth them inordynately to commytte ydolatry. 1557 N.T. (Genev.) *Col.* iii. 5 Couetousnes which is idolatrie. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 92 [They] caused that place [where a popular man was executed] to be watched, that such Idolatrie should there no more be used. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Canuns' Mor. Relat.* 335 Those tearmes of Idolatrie which grow in the mouthes of lovers. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 461 Thou god of our idolatry, the Press. 1837 Lytton *E. Maltrav.* II. i, He usually falls at last into the popular idolatry.

Idole, obs. form of Idol.

† **I'dolet.** *Obs.* [f. Idol *sb.* + -et. Cf. It. *idoletto.*] A little idol.

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Idolet*, a little Idol. 1770 J. Baretti *Journ. Lond. to Genoa* I. vi. 36 Descanting upon every rusty medal they have, upon every broken idolet.

I'dol-go:d. A deity that is an idol; a false god, an idol. Also *transf.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 183 A monster, having a Mans face, and a Goats legs, they call it Silvanus, and place it in the rank of idoll Gods. 1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV *Decay* 481 Th' High-places down hee pashes .. burns th' Idol-gods to ashes. 1781 Cowper *Expostulation* 216 They set up self, that idol-god, within. *a* 1849 J. C. Mangan *Poems* (1859) 81 Gold is lord and idolgod of all.

Ido'lify, *v.* [f. Idol *sb.* + -(i)fy.] *trans.* To make an idol of.

1838 Southey *Doctor* cxliv. V. 99 If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be idolified.

† **Idoli'llo.** *Obs.* [f. Idol *sb.* + Sp. dim. suffix *-illo.*] A diminutive idol.

1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 54 If the confluence could haue beene perswaded..that these enshrined Idolillos of Diana .. were no Gods because they were made with hands.

† **I'dolish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Idol *sb.* + -ish.] Of or pertaining to idols or their worship; heathenish; also, idolatrous.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 120/2 Part of his commons louing this life..began to repaire their idolish churches, and fell to the worshipping of idols. 1605 Broughton *Corrupt. Handl. Relig.* 95 The Mother of Beniamin, because she was somwhat idolish in her Fathers Theraphin, dyed as soone as twelue starres arose to Iacob. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Concl. (1851) 175 When they have stuft their Idolish temples with the wastefull pillage of your estates.

Idolism (əi'dŏliz'm). [f. Idol *sb.* + -ism.]

1. The practice of idolatry.

1608 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. V. *Decay* 502 Much less permits he..one signe to stand Of idolism, or idle superstition. *Ibid.* 518 A people wholly drown'd In idolism, and all rebellious sins. 1816 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* 365 Till they have cast out the common idol .. and with it the whole service and ceremonial of idolism.

2. The action of idolizing, or making an idol (*of* anything); an idolization.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 328 The vaunted Mechanico-corpuscular philosophy, with both its twins, Materialism on the one hand, and Idealism, rightlier named subjective Idolism, on the other. *Ibid.* (1858) I. App. 477 The idolism of the unspiritualized understanding. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 35 Justice, Modesty .. and other poetic idolisms of his new Pantheon.

3. A false mental image or notion, a fallacy: cf. Eidolon, Idolum 2.

1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 234 How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their Idolisms, Traditions, Paradoxes? 1897 W. P. Ker *Epic & Rom.* 208 Quite unaffected by the common medieval fallacies and 'idolisms .

Idolist (əi'dŏlist). [f. as prec. + -ist.] A believer in or worshipper of idols; an idolater. Also *attrib.*

1614 Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 498 You shall..make ruddy Mocmur's Floud, With Idolist Assyrian Armies bloud. 1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 230 This Idolist heapeth conclusion vpon conclusion. 1671 Milton *Samson* 453, I.. to God have brought Dishonour, obloquy, and op't the mouths Of Idolists, and Atheists. 1818 J. Brown *Psyche* VII. 217 Idolists fall prostrate, scar'd At the rude gods, themselves prepar'd.

Hence **Idoli'stic** *a.*, recognizing idols, idolatrous.

1846 Sara Coleridge in *Mem. & Lett.* II. 92 The fault is not in the poet but in the gross idolistic system to which he adhered.

Idolization (əi:dŏləizē'ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of idolizing.

1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. xii. 169 It but weakly expressed the idolisation which the constant watch over the expansion of that..most natural Intelligence inspired. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 705/2 An idolisation of childhood.

Idolize (əi'dŏləiz), *v.* [f. Idol *sb.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To make an idol of, to render to (a person or thing) such adoration or worship as is commonly given to an idol; hence, to venerate, adore, or love to excess. (Cf. Idolatrize *v.* 2.)

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 763 Whose soule, seduced by his erring eyes, Doth some proud Dame devoutly Idolize. 1644 Cromwell *Sp.* 9 Dec. *in Carlyle*, They [my soldiers] do not idolise me, but look upon the Cause they fight for. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 249 The affectation, which..has prevailed in Paris..for idolizing the memory of your Henry the Fourth. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* III. iii, From my childhood upward I have idolised the dreams of Virtue. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 97 He idolizes you, and he lets all the world see it.

b. In literal sense: To make into an idol, to worship as an idol or idolatrously. ? *Obs.*

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ii. 15 The Moon is the same ..with Diana, which the Gauls greatly idolized. 1722 J. Covel *Acc. Grk. Ch.* 354 The Brasen Serpent..when it was abused and Idolized. 1824 T. Fenby *Paraphr. Isa.* ix. 7 He ..Carveth a log of soundest wood To idolize.

2. *intr.* To practise idolatry (cf. Idolatrize *v.* 1).

1631 H. Shirley *Mart. Souldier* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 200 'Twas I that taught thee first to Idolize. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* Ep. Ded. A ij b, Then the Jewish Apostates Idolized with it and by it. *a* 1864 Fairbairn (Webster 1864), To idolize after the manner of Egypt.

Hence **I'dolizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. iv. 50 The Idolizing of the Ceremonies. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 365 A sinful idolizing of the creature. 1870 Ruskin *Aratra Pent.* II. § 33 The second great condition for the advance of the art of sculpture is that the race should possess, in addition to the mimetic instinct, the realistic or idolizing instinct.

Idolized (əi'dŏləizd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed1.] a. Made into an idol; considered or treated as an idol. b. Revered or loved to excess.

1646 Bp. Maxwell *Burd. Issach.* 28 That too too much Idolized Reformation. 1649 Milton *Eikon.* i. Wks. (1851) 346 To throw contempt and disgrace..upon this his Idoliz'd Book. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 242. 1852 Miss Yonge *Camees* (1877) IV. i. 13 She had cared little for her husband in comparison with her idolized brother.

Idolizer (əi'dŏləizəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er1.] One who idolizes.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. i. 281 Over-doting Idolizers of the Faculty of Free will. 1757 Foote *Author* I. Wks. 1799 I. 134, I thought these midwives to the muses were the *idolizers*

of you, their favourite sons. 1840 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 25 What wonder then if we became idolizers of Byron? 1889 H. F. WOOD *Englishman Rue Calu* i, He was a dreaming idolizer, and idolizers are foredoomed.

Idolo-, combining form of Gr. *εἴδωλον* IDOL, as in ‖ **Idolodouli·a** [Gr. *δουλεία* DULIA], veneration of an inferior kind given to idols or images. **Idolo·graphical** *a.*, descriptive of idols. **Ido·lomancy** [Gr. *μαντεία* divination by idols]. **Idoloma·nia**, † **Idolo·many** [MANIA], an infatuated devotion to idols; zealous idolatry.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 608 It vexeth you that Maister Iewell calleth your worshippinge of Images *Idolodoulia, because you will not haue it Idololatria. 1826 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 539 Recorded in their extraordinary *idolographical work. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 165 *Idolomancy, [divining by] Idolls, Images, Figures. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* iii. 19 The practice of the people among them..is no lesse than *Idolomania.' 1660 TRAPP *Comm. Isa.* xl. 19 So do the Turkes at this day [forbid images], to the shame of Papists' Idolomania. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* xlv. 310 Then your *Idolomanie in Images, with stocks and stones, were clean dashed. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxv. 4 The like Idolomany is at this day found among Papists.

Idoloclast (əidɒ·lŏklæst). [f. IDOLO- + Gr. *-κλάστης* breaker, after *iconoclast.*] A breaker or demolisher of idols, an iconoclast.

1843 HARE in *Arnold's Hist. Rome* III. Pref., In an idolatrous age, one of the men we most need is an idoloclast .. Such an idoloclast we had in Dr. Arnold. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Sophocles' Antigone* Wks. XIV. 204 Many idoloclasts, who will expose the signs of disease, which zealots had interpreted as power.

Hence **Idolocla·stic** *a.* = ICONOCLASTIC.

1851 *Beddoes' Poems* Mem. 21 To the transient popularities of the day .. a mind so idoloclastic would show but little homage. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 19 Applying to poetry the great idoloclastic test of resolution into prose.

† **Idolo·later.** *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *īdōlolatrēs*, later *-latra*, a. Gr. *εἰδωλολάτρης* (in N. T.), f. *εἴδωλο-ν* IDOL + *-λατρης* worshipper.] = IDOLATER.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 66 Idololaters they were .. and Founders of Idololatry, in his opinion. *Ibid.* 46, 63.

† **Idolola·tric,** *a. Obs.* [f. med.L. type **īdōlolatric-us*, f. *īdōlolatrīa* IDOLOLATRY; cf. IDOLATRIC.] Idolatrous.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 351 Think how Mankind by Hell was captive led, In Rites Idololatrick born and bred.

† **Idolola·trical,** *a. Obs.* [see -ICAL.] = prec.

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* Ep. *iij, He had remoued all grosse and sensible Idololatry; and with the swerde had taken away all the Idololatricall priests. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 336 As they have ordered the businesse, they have made it superstitious and Idololatrical. 1679 T. BARLOW *Invoc. Saints & Ador. Cross* 13 Stupidly irrational and.. highly Idololatrical.

† **Idolola·trify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *īdōlolatrī-a* IDOLOLATRY + -FY: cf. *glorify.*] *trans.* To make the object of idolatry.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 45 False, Idololatrified Pagan gods.

† **Idolo·latrous,** *a. Obs.* [f. IDOLOLATER (or its source) + -OUS.] = IDOLATROUS.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 The maine multitude of rebellious and Idololatrous Israelites. *Ibid.* 232 Those .. Idololatrous Priests.

† **Idolo·latry.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *īdōlolatrīa* or Gr. *εἰδωλολατρεία*, f. *εἰδωλο-ν* IDOL + *λατρεία* service; (the etymological form from which *īdōlatrīa* IDOLATRY was contracted).] = IDOLATRY.

1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* vi. 146 b, The vtward behauour and gesture of the receauer [of the sacrament], should want al kind of suspicion, shew, or inclinacion of Idololatrye. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 219 Inducements, incitements to Idololatry, and all manner of impiety.

Idoloter, obs. form of IDOLATER.

† **Ido·lothism.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. from next + -ISM.] The practice of offering to idols.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 11 We haue viewed the signe of the Crosse in his Idolothisme considered in generall. *Ibid.* 20 The Apostle .. in steed of saying Fly from Idolothisme, saith, flye from Idolatrie. *a* 1640 J. BALL *Answ. Canne* ii. (1642) 24 Flie from idolothismes.

† **Ido·lothyous,** *a. Obs.* Also erron. **-thious.** [f. Gr. *εἰδωλο-ν* IDOL + *θύ-ειν* to sacrifice + -OUS; after *idolothyte.*] Offered or sacrificed to an idol.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 23 The thing being knowen to be Idolothious, a protestation that we honor not the Idol, serueth not the turne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 39 What needed Paul to write so much against the scandall of meates, and against the scandall of Idolothious meats? *Ibid.* III. iv. 47 The Idolothyous Ceremonies .. are become Idols to those who have retained them.

Idolothyte (əidɒ·lŏθəit), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* In 6 **-atheit,** 7 **-othite, -yt,** 7–8 **-athite,** 8 **-yte.** [ad. eccl. L. *īdōlothyt-us* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *εἰδωλόθυτος* offered to idols, f. *εἴδωλο-ν* IDOL + *θυτός* sacrificed.]

A. *adj.* Offered to an idol.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 153 Paull biddis nocht deill wt thingis idolatheit. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 38 The eating of Idolothyte Meats.

B. *sb.* A thing offered to an idol. Chiefly *pl.* (=Gr. neut. pl. *εἰδωλόθυτα* Acts xv. 29, 1 Cor. viii. 1).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 372 They did eate Idolothytes of the sacrifice. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 9 The Canon Law doth reackon a Pagan poeme to bee an Idolothite not to be vsed. 1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 9 The Apostles Decree about Idolothytes, Blood, Things strangled, and Fornication.

Hence **Idolothy·tic** *a.*, of or characterized by the eating of meats sacrificed to idols.

1889 HUXLEY *Ess. Controverted Quest.* (1892) 431 Those who assert the lawfulness of eating meat offered to idols .. I have called 'idolothytic' Christians.

† **Idolous,** *a. Obs.* [f. IDOL *sb.* (or L. *īdōl-um*) + -OUS.] a. Of the nature of an idol. b. Addicted to idols, idolatrous.

1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 70 b, Was not thys .. good wholsom counsell of thys Idolous Byshop? 1550 — *Image Both Ch.* II. K viij b, When such an Image or Idoluse prince is thus vp set or constituted by authoryty. 1550 — *Apol.* 22 Now wyll I cause that ydolous stynkynge monstre ..to shew himself abroad in hys owne proper persone. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 389 An idolous peice of work.

† **I·dolry.** *Obs.* [f. IDOL *sb.* + -RY.] = IDOLATRY.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 46 The faith of Crist and halie kirk to knaw .. And idolrie for to abhor alhaill. *Ibid.* 303 The faith of Christ he hes forȝet full quyte, And turnit hes to ydolrie full tyte.

I·dol-te·mple. The temple of an idol.

1577 [see *idol-house* s.v. IDOL 10]. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 450 An Idoll Temple, dedicated to Apollo. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 3 Levell'd to the dust The idol-temples and the shrines of lust. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 387 The one end of all was to form one great idol-temple, of which the centre and end was man, a rival worship to God.

I-doluen, ME. pa. pple. of DELVE *v.*

‖ **Idolum, -on** (əidōu·lŏm, -ɒn). Pl. **idola** (also 7 **-aes, -ums**). [L. *īdōlum*, a. Gr. *εἴδωλον* IDOL. Cf. also EIDOLON, and see IDOL 6, 7.]

1. An image or unsubstantial appearance; a spectre or phantom; a mental image, an idea.

1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lviii. 568 The Constitution of the Soule, which is conflate of the Mind, Spirit, and Animall Soule, or Idolum. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. II. xxxi, If like be known by like, then must the mind Innate idolums in it self contain, To judge the forms she doth imprinted find Upon occasions. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism Locke* iv. 68 If by the inadvertent utterance of the wrong spell the magician has evoked a host of idola, he has himself furnished the counter-spell by which they are to be exorcised.

2. A false mental image or conception; a fallacy.

[1620 BACON *Nov. Org.* I. xxxix, Quatuor sunt genera *Idolorum* quæ mentes humanas obsedent. Iis (docendi gratiâ) nomina imposuimus; vt primum genus, *Idola Tribûs*; secundum, *Idola specûs*; tertium, *Idola Fori*; quartum, *Idola Theatri* vocentur.]

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* v. iv. § 3 As for the Elenchs of Images or Idolaes; certainly Idolaes are the profoundest Fallacies of the mind of man. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 255 To come to the second Bench of Censurers, fitted with peevish exclusive Notions, or Idola made by Education, Tradition, etc. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. § 1. 679 This opinion .. can be accounted no other than an *idolum specus* (as some affect to phrase it: *note*—Lord Bacon in his *Novum Organon*) or a prejudice of men's minds. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 403 Bacon..was preeminently noted for his classification of the *idola* or distorting influences that act on the mind. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 63 What were intended to be mental landmarks become what Bacon expressively termed Idola, empty assumptions and misconceptions.

I·dol-wo·rship. The worship of idols.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 115 Bred up in Idol-worship. 1712 S. CLARKE *Doctr. Trin.* I. i. § 3. 61 Beware of Idol-worship. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Self-Discipline* 19 It is idol-worship to substitute the form for the spirit.

Hence **I·dol-wo·rshipper.**

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xi. § 5 (1622) 121 In making himselfe an Idol-God, hee becommeth..an Idol-worshipper.

I-don, ME. pa. pple. of DO *v.*, I-DO *v.*

Idoneal (əidōu·nĭăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *idone-us* + -AL.] = IDONEOUS.

1760 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. (1888) VI. 403 Tho' they have Parts, with Fortune at their Will; Fine paper too, idoneal Types for Jargon.

Idoneity (əidonī·ĭti). [ad. late L. *idoneitās, -tātem*, f. *idoneus* (see next). Cf. F. *idonéité*, It. *idoneità*.] Fitness, suitableness or aptitude.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 488 We are not to meane it of morall idoneity, or morall sufficiencie, but of Ecclesiasticall. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 139 They want the..meetness, the aptitude or idoneity for the inheritance of the Saints in light. 1822 C. BUTLER *Remin.* (1823) I. 32 To inquire and report upon the learning..and general idoneity of the purchaser.

Idoneous (əidōu·nĭəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *idone-us* fit, suitable + -OUS.] Apt, fit, or suitable.

a 1615 *Brieue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 5 Quhilk Mark abbot enterit in the monasterie..and fande the said place destitute of idonius personis, ornamentes, etc. 1626 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 337 Two idoneows and decent persons shall be .. elected wardens of the said yeelde. 1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* II. 71 Salt-peter is slowly generated in the Earth by gradual.. Alterations of some Idoneous Matter. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 39 An Ecclesiastical Benefice .. ought to be conferr'd on an Idoneous Person. 1822 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* Wks. (1869) 418 A bitter, bustling, theological Bishop, .. the idoneous vehicle of abuse against the Establishment.

Hence **Ido·neousness,** fitness, idoneity.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Idoneousness*, fitness, meetness. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 527 The scattered rays of idiosyncrasy and idoneousness.

Idorgan (i·dɒ̄ɹgăn). *Biol.* [Arbitrarily f. ID-EAL + ORGAN.] An ideal or potential organism.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 842/2 The colonies of Protozoa are mere idorgans.

I-dorue(n, ME. pa. pple. of DERVE *v.* **I-doublet,** of DOUBLE *v.* **Idous,** obs. f. HIDEOUS. **I-douted,** ME. pa. pple. of DOUBT *v.* **I-douwed,** of DOW *v.*[2], to endow.

Idra, Idre, obs. ff. HYDRA. **I-drad,** ME. pa. pple. of DREAD *v.* **I-drahen, i-drawe(n,** of DRAW *v.* **I-drede,** of DREAD *v.*

† **I-dree,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gedrēogan*, f. *drēogan* to DREE.] *trans.* To do, perform, endure, suffer.

Beowulf (Z.) 2726 þæt he dæȝ-hwila ge-drogen hæfde. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 20 Wif ðiu blodes flouing .. ȝeðolade *vel* ȝedroȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 We moten idrezan ure wil þe hwile þe we beoð ȝunge. *c* 1205 LAY. 6708 He ne mihte idrizen [*c* 1275 þolie] to iháren þene muche drem. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 27 Hwil þat eauer six men mahten idrehen beaten hire beare bodi.

I-dreufe, ME. pa. pple. of DRIVE *v.*

Idrialin (i·drĭălin). [f. as next + -IN.]

1. *Min.* The name originally given by Dumas (in 1832) to IDRIALITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 517 Idrialin.

2. *Chem.* The essential constituent of idrialite, $C_{44}H_{28}O$, forming colourless scales which melt at a very high temperature.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 748 When *branderz* is distilled, idrialin comes over in brilliant plates, light and micaceous, .. burning with the exhalation of a balsamic odour. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 397/1 Idrialin was obtained by M. Dumas from a mineral found in the quicksilver mines of Idria. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Idrialin heated with strong sulphuric acid forms a solution of a fine blue colour, like that of sulphindigotic acid.

Idrialite (i·drĭăləit). *Min.* [Named from *Idria* in Austria where the mineral is found in the quicksilver mines: see -LITE.] A mineral hydrocarbon, called also inflammable cinnabar; 'it is massive and opaque, with greasy lustre, and greyish or brownish-black colour' (Watts). (It was made known to chemists by Payssé in 1814, and was at first named by Dumas, 1832, *idrialin.*)

1849 J. NICOL *Min.* 523 Idrialite..burns with a thick smoky flame. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 738 Dumas separated the idrialite by treatment with oil of turpentine.

Idrious, Idromancer, Idropise, Idrosis, obs. ff. HYDRIOUS, HYDROMANCER, HYDROPSY, HIDROSIS.

I-driuen, I-dronken, I-drowe, ME. pa. ppples. of DRIVE, DRINK, DREE *vbs.*

I-dubbed, I-dubled, I-durked, I-dust, I-dut, ME. pa. ppples. of DUB, DOUBLE, DARK, DUST, DIT *vbs.*

† **I-duȝe,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *dugan* to be of use, avail (see DOW *v.*[1]).] Profitable, advantageous.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1582 þat gode wif .. fondeþ hu heo muȝe Do þing þat him beo iduȝe.

Idyll, idyl (əi·dil). Also 7 **eidyl(l.** See also IDYLLIUM. [ad. L. *idyllium* (*ēdyllium*), a. Gr. *εἰδύλλιον* a short descriptive poem, dim. of *εἶδος* form, picture. Cf. F. *idylle.*]

1. A short poem, descriptive of some picturesque scene or incident, chiefly in rustic life. *Prose idyll*, a prose composition treating subjects of the same kind in a poetic style.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 296 Those amatorious eidyls and eclogues of Theocritus among Greek Poets, of Catullus and Virgil among vs. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Idyl*, a kinde of Eclogue, or Pastoral Poem, such as was written by Theocritus, Moschus, and others. 1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 243 The descriptive parts of this idyll..are unsurpassable. 1859 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess., Tennyson* (1868) 61 The Idyll or Idyl .. is, on the whole, Tennyson's favourite form of rhythmical composition. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 306 The name of the Idyll sufficiently explains its nature. It is a little picture. Rustic or town life, legends of the gods, and passages of personal experience supply the idyllist with subjects. Generally there is a narrator, and in so far the Idyll is epic; its verse too is the hexameter. 1879 *World* 16 Apr., An Idyl is .. not necessarily concerning pastoral matters, though from the prevalence of such topics in the idyls of Theocritus, the general notion is that idyllic and pastoral are almost convertible terms. 1888 BARRIE (*title*) Auld Licht Idylls. [Prose.]

2. *transf.* An episode or a series of events or circumstances of pastoral or rural simplicity, and suitable for an idyll.

1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Poet* Wks. (Bohn) I. 164 The pairing of the birds is an idyll, not tedious as our idylls are. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 296 Nausicaa, whose figure shines like a perfect idyll among the tragedies of the Odyssey.

3. *Mus.* 'A composition, usually instrumental, of a pastoral or sentimental character' (*Cent. Dict.*).

4. *Comb.* **Idyll-pastoral** *a.*, pastoral in subject and idyllic in form.

1849 E. C. OTTÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 434 The artificial form of idyl-pastoral romances, and didactic poems.

Idyller (əi·dilə). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] The author of an idyll.

1895 *Brit. Weekly* 7 Feb. 258 That life which lies just behind to-day..and would soon be quite forgotten if it were not for the 'idyller', who has saved some of the best for us.

Idyllian (əidi·lĭăn), *a. rare.* Also 8 **idillian.** [f. L. *idylli-um* IDYLL + -AN.] = IDYLLIC.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 Of all the Poetick Salts, the Epick is most Pure..the Eclogist and Idillian the most Country-wise and Native. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece*

VIII. lxvi. 416 A pleasing idyllian episode in a life divided between the senate and the camp. 1863 Mary Howitt *F. Bremer's Greece* I. i. 15 The country is of idyllian beauty.

Idyllic (əidi·lik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. εἰδύλλι-ον Idyll + -ic. Cf. F. *idyllique*.]

a. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an idyll.

b. Forming a suitable theme for an idyll; full of natural simple charm or picturesqueness.

1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* II. 68 How perfectly cool and inviting you look! Really, quite idyllic! 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 248 The *Amante and Madonna* of Ciullo d'Alcamo .. to us appears to display a genuine and wonderful idyllic power. 1862 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. ii, Much might be ..said on the topick of Idyllick and Pastoral Poetry. 1874 Farrar *Christ* xlii, At Nazareth, with all its idyllic memories of His boyhood, and His mother's home. 1897 Dowden *Fr. Lit.* iv. iv. 326 An Utopian visionary, an idyllic dreamer.

Hence **Idy·llical** *a. rare*; **Idy·llically** *adv.*

1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 164 The female heads are singularly noble and idyllically graceful. 1876 Saintsbury in *Academy* 30 Dec. 622 They spend the winter idyllically. 1885 Stevenson *Dynamiter* 117 A process..of idyllical simplicity.

I·dyllism. [See -ism.] The peculiar character or nature of an idyllic poem or scene.

1873 S. Ward in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 219 The omission of those dramatic contrasts..makes your masterpiece soothing and tender, almost to idyllism.

Idyllist (əi·dilist). Also idylist. [f. Idyll + -ist.] A writer of idylls; an idyllic poet.

1799 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) I. 243, I should not think the English idyllist wise, who made himself a character in such a scene. 1873 [see Idyll 1]. 1886 *Athenæum* 6 Feb. 207/2 Ready to measure himself with the idylist of another age.

‖ Idy·llium, -on. *Obs.* Also 6 idilion. Pl. idyllia (-ums, -ons). [a. L. *idyllium*, a. Gr. εἰδύλλιον; see Idyll.] = Idyll.

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Aug., Such pretie descriptions .. vseth Theocritus, to bring in his Idyllia. *Ibid.* Oct., This Æglogue is made in imitation of Theocritus his xvi. Idilion. 1647 H. More *Poems* Pref., Every Poem is an Idyllium. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., Theocritus..I do not doubt, had he been born a Briton, but his Idylliums had been filled with descriptions of thrashing and churning. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Theocritus is the oldest author who has written idyllions. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 51 To sing, in soft Bucolic or negligent Idyllium, the rural beauties of the scene.

Idyllize (əi·dilɔiz), *v.* [f. Idyll + -ize.] *trans.* To make into an idyll; to render idyllic.

1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 12 The force of the poem [Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*] is ..idyllised in the episode of Erminia among the shepherds.

Idyot(e, Idyothe, obs. forms of Idiot.

Idyous, obs. form of Hideous.

Ie-, former spelling of Je-, as in *Iealousie, Iesus*: see I, the letter.

-ie, earlier form of -y suffix, primarily in words from OF. *-ie* or *-e*, as *astronomie, fancie, citie, duetie*; but often extended also to words from OE. *-ig*, as *icie, stonie*, and from other sources; in mod. use known chiefly as the Sc. spelling, now also often adopted in England, of the diminutive *-y* in *birdie, dearie, doggie, Jeanie, Willie*, etc.

1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 9 English Words that end with the sound of *i*, may be indifferently writ with a *y*, or *ie*; Safety or Safetie, Bounty or Bountie, but you must never end them with an *i* only, as Bounti, Safeti, for we have no English words so terminated. 1887 J. S. Winter *A. Siege-Baby* II. 7 Now, my chickie, let me go.

Iebet, ieobet, obs. ff. Gibbet. **I-egged,** ME. pa. pple. of Egg *v.*[1] **Iekyll,** obs. f. Ickle, icicle. **Ield,** obs. f. Yield. **I-eled,** ME. pa. pple. of Ele *v.*[1] *Obs.*, to anoint. **Ielefloure, ielopher,** obs. ff. Gillyflower. **I-ended,** ME. pa. pple. of End *v.*[1] **Ieniuer,** obs. f. Juniper. **I-eode,** pa. t. of I-go *v. Obs.*

-ier, a suffix forming nouns designating position, employment, or profession, derived from sbs., rarely agent-nouns from vbs., (1) in words of ME. age, in which the suffix is unstressed, and varies (or has varied) with *-yer*, as *collier, bowyer*, (2) in words of later date (since 16th c.), in which the suffix is stressed, and varies with -eer, as *bombardier, cashier, cannoneer* (*-ier*), *financier*.

1. In words of ME. age, the suffix is of obscure and app. of diverse origin. Among the earliest examples are *cottier* (*cotier*), *tilier*, and *bowyer*: the first is a. OF. *cotier* = med.L. *cotārius*, and its retention of *-ier* is remarkable, because OF. *-ier* normally became *-er* in AFr. and Eng., as in *butler, draper, farmer* (see -er[2] 2); *tiliere* (1250–1400), 'tiller, cultivator', appears to be an analogical formation on OE. *tilia*, early ME. *tilie*, on the analogy of such pairs as OE. *hunta*, ME. *huntere*, since the etymological formation would have been *tilere*; for *bowyer* (1297 *bowiare*, *a* 1450 *bowȝere, bowyere*), the suggestion has been made that the *i*, *y*, represents the *ȝ* of ME. *boȝe*, Bow; but this is doubtful. Other examples are *collier* (15th c. *koliere, cholier, colyer*, etc.), *lawyer* 1362 (but also, *a* 1400, *lawer*), *lockyer* (1407 *lokier*), *brazier* (1400–50 *brasier, brasyere*), *hellier, hillyer* (15th c. *helier, helyer, hillyer*), *spurrier a* 1450, *halyer* 1479 (*haulyer* 1577), *grazier c* 1500. Of *glazier* (*a* 1400), *clothier, hosier, sawyer* (*a* 1500), *farrier, pavier, -iour* (16th c.), there exist as early (in some cases earlier) forms in *-er*; *courier, cozier, furrier*, are 16th c. forms altered from ME. or OF. agent-nouns in *-our*; *drovier, glosier, kiddier*, are 16th c. variants of *drover, gloser, kidder*; *lovier* a late vulgarism for *lover*. In other words, as *carrier, courtier, currier, soldier*, the suffix is really *-er* (or earlier *-our*), the *i* belonging to the Eng. or F. vb. stem. (See also -iour.)

2. In words of later introduction, the suffix is the F. *-ier* (:—L. *-ārius*: see -ary). The earlier of these, as *bombardier, cannonier* (*-eer*), *cashier, cavalier, chevalier, halberdier, harquebusier*, date from 16th c.; others, as *brigadier, carabinier* (*-eer*), *cuirassier, financier, fusilier, gondolier, grenadier*, from 17th or 18th c. Some, as *cordelier*, have taken the place of an earlier form in *-er*, which goes back to ME. Many of these also occur with the spelling *-eer*, expressing the English pronunciation; in some this spelling has been established, and from them -eer has become a living English suffix, as in *auctioneer, charioteer, pamphleteer*.

Ierapigre: see Hiera Picra. **Ierarch, ierarchie,** obs. ff. Hierarch, -y. **I-erded, -et,** ME. pa. pple. of Erde *v. Obs.*, to dwell.

‖ Ier-oe (ĭĕrōu·). *Sc.* Also **heir-oye.** [Gael. *iar-ogha*, f. *iar* after + *ogha* grandchild.] A great-grandchild.

1701 Brand *Descr. Orkney* 71 (Jam.) There was also one Laurentius in the parish of Waes, whose heir-oyes do yet live there, who arrived at a great age. 1786 Burns *Ded. to G. Hamilton* xiv, May health and peace, with mutual rays, Shine on the evening o' his days; Till his wee curlie John's ier-oe .. The last sad mournful rites bestow!

I-escad, ME. pa. pple. of Ask *v.* **Iesserand,** obs. f. Jazerant. **Iest(e,** obs. ff. Gest, Jest. **Iesyne,** var. Gesine *Obs.*, childbed. **I-eten,** ME. pa. pple. of Eat *v.* **Iethe, iepe,** var. of Eath *Obs.*, easy. **Iette, Iettour,** obs. ff. Jet, Jetter. **Iewise,** var. of Juise *Obs.* **Iey,** obs. f. Eye.

If (if), *conj.* (*sb.*). Forms: 1 ȝif, ȝyf (ȝef, ȝife, ȝib), 2–5 ȝif, ȝef, 3 ȝief, ȝeif, ȝuf, (*Orm*) ȝiff, 3–5 ȝyf, yef, (also 4 ȝiue, yif(f, yhef, 4–5 ȝeue, yeue, 5 ȝife, ȝyfe, yiffe, yeffe, ȝeff); ? 3, 4– if, (4 ef, 4–6 yf, 5 yff, 5–6 iffe, 5–7 iff). See also Gif. [OE. *gif* (early WS. rare *gief*), late WS. *gyf* (Northumbr. rare *gef*), corresp. (more or less) to OFris. *ief, gef, ef* (*jof, of*), OS. *ef* (*of*) (MLG. *jof*, MDu. *jof, of*, Du. *of*) 'if', OHG. *ibu* (*oba, ubi*), MHG. *obe, ob*, Ger. *ob* 'whether, if', ON. *ef* 'if', Goth. *ibai* 'whether, lest', *jabai* 'if, even if, although'. The phonetic relations of the various forms, and their OTeut. type or types, have not been satisfactorily determined. By many considered to represent one or more cases of the sb. represented by OHG. *iba* str. f., 'condition, stipulation, doubt', ON. *if, ef* neut., *ifi, efi* wk. masc., 'doubt, hesitation' (whence *ifa, efa* vb. 'to doubt', Sw. *jäf* 'exception, challenge', *jäfva* 'to make an exception against, to challenge'), the conj. thus meaning originally 'on condition', 'on the stipulation (that)'; but it has not been certainly determined whether the conj. is thus derived from the sb., or the sb. founded on the conj. A notable point in ME. is the development of the northern form Gif, q.v.]

I. Introducing a clause of condition or supposition (the protasis of a conditional sentence).

On condition that; given or granted that; in (the) case that; supposing that; on the supposition that.

1. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the indicative.* The indicative after *if* implies that the speaker expresses no adverse opinion as to the truth of the statement in the clause; it is consistent with his acceptance of it.

(In modern use the indicative is preferred to the subjunctive in cases which lie near the border-line of 1 and 2.)

a. Conditional clause in *present* (or *pres. perf.*) *indicative*; a. with principal clause in present (or pres. perf.) indicative.

Beowulf (Z.) 447 Ac he me habban wile d[r]eore fahne ȝif mec deað nimeð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 27 Þas ealle ic þe sylle, ȝif þu fealdest to me. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 ȝyf he þe ȝehyrð, þu ȝestaþelast þinne broðor. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 33 ȝif ðu ðus dost, ðanne berest þu þin rode. 1382 Wyclif *John* i. 25 What therfore baptysist thou, if thou art not Crist, nethir Elye, nether prophete? *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 5 For yef ye do, the dede praiethe for you. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iv. 7 If thou doe [16..doest] well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest [Coverd. do] not well, sinne lieth at the doore. — *Jas.* ii. 17 Euen so faith, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. 1777 Sheridan *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She's six and fifty if she's a day. 1861 Julia Kavanagh *French Wom. of Lett.* I. viii. 214 If I have not married, it is because I have not loved. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. § 3. 165 If A is true, O is false, E false, and I true... If A is false, O is true. If E is false, I is true. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 200 If he does see it, he rides roughshod over it.

β. with principal clause in future indic. (or its equivalent).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 52 ȝif hwa mine spræce ȝehealt ne bið he næfre dead. *c* 1200 Ormin 673 ȝiff he seþ þatt mann iss ohht Forrfæredd off hiss sihhþe, He wile himm færenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 904 Þet i þe wulle an oder segge ȝif þu hit const a riht bilegge. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10997 ȝuf we doþ ou wrong wo ssal ou do rist? *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 119 ȝef thou revest me of myne, Y shal reve the of thyne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 14754 (Trin.) ȝif ȝe þis temple felle to grounde I shal hit rise in litil stounde. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 6263 Gyff I scape fro thens on lyve Agayn to prysoun I shall come as blyfe. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 70 If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that. 1633 *Costlie Whore* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Ile tell another tale, if they have done. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/2 If you do not give a plain answer to a plain question, you will be committed. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* I. ii. 36 I'll give thee half of it If thou speak'st truly. *Mod.* If he does it, he will be punished.

γ. with principal clause in imperative.

a 900 *Marlyrol.* in *O. E. Texts* 178 And ȝif monn minne noman nemneð in æniȝre frecennisse .. ðonne ȝefylȝe se ðinre mildheortnesse. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 15 Soþlice ȝyf þin broþor syngað [*Lind.* synnȝiȝa; *Ruskw.* firniȝe *vel* synȝiȝe] wið þe, ga and styr him. *Ibid.* 16 ȝyf he þe ne ȝehyrð [*L.* ȝeheres; *R.* ȝe-hereþ], nim þonne ȝyt ænne oððe twezen to þe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 ȝef þe is lef þin hele, heald þin cunde. 1340 *Ayenb.* 187 Yef þou hest ynoȝ of guode, yef largeliche, and yef þou hest lite, of þo litle yef gledliche. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 16, 17 If he herith thee not, take with thee oon or tweyne..And if he herith [*w.r.* here] not hem, seie thou to the chirche. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xlvii. 6 Yf thou knowest that there be men of actiuyte amonge them, make them rulers of my catell. 1611 Bible *Job* xxxviii. 18 Declare if thou knowest it all. — *Philem.* 18 If hee hath wronged thee or oweth thee ought, put that on mine account. 1680 Dryden *Ovid's Met.* I. [= *Lat. l.* 761](1717) 35 If I am Heav'n-begot, assert your Son By some sure Sign. *Mod.* If they are not good, throw them away.

δ. with principal clause of other forms.

1611 Bible 2 *Cor.* xi. 4 If he that commeth preacheth another Iesus..ye might well beare with him. 1821 Byron *Cain* I. i. 91 If I shrink not from these..Why should I quail from him who now approaches? *Mod.* If records are to be trusted, there was no famine this year.

b. Conditional clause in *past* (or *pluperf.*) *indic.*, with principal clause in indic. or imper.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 4, 5 ȝif ic dyde ðis, ȝif is unrehtwisnis in hondum minum, ȝif ic aȝald ðæm ȝeldendum me yfel, ic ȝefallu [etc.]. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 661 ȝif þu him heodæȝ wuht hearmes ȝespræce he forȝifð hit þeah. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xiii. 14 ȝif ic þwoh eowre fet..ȝe sceolon þwean eower ælc oðres fet. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8835 ȝif enie of is men misdudè þe pouere..vengance he nom stronge. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 40 If he had pes at euen, he had non at morow. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 257 If that Palamon was wounded sore Arcite is hurt as moche as he or moore. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 41 If thou neuer was't at Court, thou neuer saw'st good manners: if thou neuer saw'st good maners, then thy manners must be wicked..Thou art in a parlous state. 1832 Tennyson *Lotos-eaters* 33 If his fellow spake, His voice was thin. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vii. 267 If Amyclae was the Achaean capital, we can the better understand how it might be able to hold out. 1855 Lewes *Goethe* ii. (1875) 11 But if the town was heedless, not so were the stars. *Mod.* If he had loved her before, he now adored her.

c. Conditional clause in *future indicative* (or its equivalent), with principal clause in indic. or imper. Now *arch.* (supplied by a).

(*Béo* is here considered as future.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xii. 5 [xiii. 4] Þa swencað me ȝefiað, ȝif onstyred ic beam. 835 in *O. E. Texts* 448 Ann ic his freoðomunde, ȝif he ðonne lifes bið. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. v. 37 Soðlice ȝyf þær mare byð, þæt bið of yfele. *c* 1205 Lay. 482 ȝif þou þis nult iþolien þe scal beon þa wrse. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 716 ȝif þou wole ȝut..more..wite of me, Al..þe ground icholle segge þe. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9439 (Laud) Yf þou wolle my forebode hold Thow shalt be lord as I þee told. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xviii. 15 ȝif thi brother shal synne [1388 synneth; 1611 shall trespasse] in thee, go thou and reproue hym..ȝif he shal heere [1388 herith] thee, thou hast wonnen thi brother. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *ibid.*, If thy brother shal offend against thee, goe and rebuke him. If he shall heare thee, thou shalt gaine [1611 hast gained] thy brother. 1611 Bible *Matt.* xviii. 19 If two of you shall agree..as touching any thing that they shall aske, it shall bee done for them.

2. *With the conditional clause or protasis in the subjunctive, and the principal clause or apodosis in the indicative or imperative.* The subjunctive after *if* implies that the speaker guards himself from endorsing the truth or realization of the statement; it is consistent with his doubt of it.

a. Conditional clause in *present* subjunctive; a. with principal clause in imperative.

Beowulf (Z.) 452 Onsend hiȝelace ȝif mec hild nime. 805 in *O. E. Texts* 442 ȝif hio .. bearn ræbbe..þonne soe he to ðæm londe. *a* 900 *Ibid.* 176 ȝif men ferlice wyrde unsoste, oððe sprecan ne maeȝe, halȝa him ðis wæter. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 19 Moses us awrat þæt ȝef huæle .. broðer dead sie .. and forletes þæt wif .. onfoe broðer his hlaf ðæs ilce. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 3 ȝyf þu godes sunu sy [Vulg. *es*; *Lind.* ðu arð, *Ruskw.* sie, *Hatt.* syo] cweð þæt þas stanas to hlafe ȝewurðon. *Ibid.* 6 ȝyf þu godes sunu eart [V. *es*; *L.* arð; *R.* sie; *H.* ert]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 52 Ilk dai mak we a iorne Till heuin, ef we god men be. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iv. 3 ȝif thou be [1388 art, Tindale

and all vv. to 1611 be, *R. V.* art] Goddis sonē, say that these stoons be maad looues. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 9 3if it be lente or fyssday take brothe of þe freysshe fysshe. 1534 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 9 If it beare not then, after that, cut it doune [*later vv.* thou shalt cut it downe]. 1611 BIBLE *John* xx. 15 Sir, if thou haue borne [Vulg. *sustulisti*; WYCLIF, *Genev.*, *Rhem.*, *R. V.* hast; TINDALE, CRANMER have borne] him hence, tell me where thou hast layd him. — *Phil.* ii. 1 If there bee therefore any consolation in Christ .. Fulfill ye my ioy. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 78 P 5 If there be any man faultless, bring him forth into publick view. *Mod.* If he come to-morrow, send for me.

β. with principal clause in future indic. (or its equivalent).

13.. *Cursor M.* 6675 (Gött.) If he to min auter fly Men sal him þein draw to die. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 500 If gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 25 3if thou kysse me, thou schalt have alle this Tresoure. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) v. 14 If þou ga noght, þou schall hafe grete harme. *c* 1450 MYRC 67 3ef thow do þus thow schalt be dere To alle men that sen and here. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* x. 6 And yf the sonne of peace be thare, youre peace shall rest apon hym. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 He that dyeth in deadly sinne, shall goe to the deuill, if goddes word be true. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* xvi. 17 If I bee shauen .. I shall become weake, and bee like any other man. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 142 If part of the money .. be paid off, and a farther sum is borrowed .. no redemption will be granted unless both sums are paid.

γ. with principal clause in pres. indic.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Prol. 2 If we be rist childer of Criste, we awe for to chalange þe heritage þat oure fader left to vs. *Ibid.* i. 4 If a man come fro þe west partys of þe werld .. he may .. wende thurgh Almayne. 1450 MYRC 22 Luytel ys worthy þy prechynge, 3ef thow be of euyle lyuynge. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 25 Why baptisest thou then yf thou be nott Christ, nor Helias? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 71 If a Iew wrong a Christian, what is his humility? 1611 BIBLE *John* xv. 18 If the world hate you, ye know that it hated me before it hated you. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 7 If I be so young, I am in part excused for my illiteratenesse. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 118 [Ps. cxxvii. 1] If the Lord keep not the citie, the keepers watch in vain. 1839 *Times* 11 Apr., If we be not all Durhamised within another month, it is not from any sensible relaxation in the work of projected mischief. 1851 E. A. LITTON *Ch. of Christ* iv. (1898) 163 If it [the Church] be in its essence as visible a body as the republic of Venice, we have no need of faith to realise its existence.

δ. with principal clause of other form.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 4 If we believe Joseph Scaliger, there could not be an Eclipse of the Sun at the time affirmed by Tarrutius. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 736 For sev'n continu'd Months, if Fame say true, The wretched Swain his Sorrows did renew.

b. Conditional clause in *past subjunctive* (in past sense), with principal clause in indic. or imper.

a 1400 *Octouian* 841 Yef he were er y-bete sore, Thanne was he bete moche more. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 201 If euer I were Traitor, My name be blotted from the booke of Life. 1602 — *Jul. C.* III. ii. 84 If it were so, it was a greeuous Fault, And greeuously hath Cæsar answer'd it. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxxii, If thou wert with me, and the grave Divide us not, be with me now.

c. Conditional clause in subjunctive with *should* in present or future sense ('if it should rain to-day or to-morrow') with principal clause in imperative, or in future, present, or pres. perf. indicative ('do not come', 'I shall not come', 'I am prepared for it', 'I have planned something else').

1821-3 ROGERS *Italy* xviii. 1 If ever you should come to Modena .. Stop at a Palace near the Reggio-gate. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vii, If you should go near Barnard Castle, there is good ale at the King's Head. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliv, If such a dreamy touch should fall, O turn thee round, resolve the doubt. *Mod.* If you should come across him, tell him that I am looking for him.

3. *With both protasis and apodosis in the subjunctive.* Expressing a mere hypothesis which is admittedly not true or realized, and stating what would be the logical or natural consequence of its truth or realization.

a. Conditional clause in *past subjunctive*, with present or future sense ('if you came', 'should come', 'were to come' now or to-morrow).

898 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Swa þæt he mehte ægþerne gerædan gif hie ænigne feld secan wolden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John viii. 42 gif god wære eowre fæder, witodlice ge lufedon me [*Lind.* gif god faeder iuer uoere gie ualde lufiga ..mec]. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 27 He hit wolde slon, yef he hit michte finde. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1974 Yif he ne were, ich were nou ded. *a* 1307 *Thrush & Night.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 241 This world were nout 3if wimen nere. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 217 If Peter were now alyve .. he wolde seie þei weren not prestis of Crist. 1382 — *John* xviii. 30 If this were not a mysdoer, we hadden not bitakun hym to thee [1582 *Rhem.*, If he vvere not a malefactour, vve vvould not haue deliuered him vp to thee]. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 200/1 Yet wer it a dampnable errour to worship anye if we shoulde worship none at all. *c* 1615 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* I. i, If I were given to that vanity .. What a most precious subject had I purchased. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, And if I were a king, it should be otherwise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 3, I should very imperfectly execute the task .. if I were merely to treat of battles and sieges. *Mod.* If he were to come, what should we do? If he came, I should take to flight. If I were you, I would not do it. If they should meet you, it would be awkward.

b. Conditional clause in *pluperf. subj.*, with past sense ('if he had come', 'would have come').

1382 WYCLIF *John* xi. 21 Lord, if thou haddist be here, my brother hadde not be deed [1539 CRANMER, Lord, yf thou haddest bene here, my brother had not dyed]. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 50 He hadde browghte plesaunte worde and tytyngys of my dampnacyon to hys father the deuyl, yeffe the mercye and goodnes of my lorde sente Nycholas had not wythstonde hym. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 610 If they had beene as hot for God, as they were for themselves, it had beene happy. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 120 Shame it were, if..we had gathered nothing. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 419 If he had altered it..it would descend to the sister of the whole blood. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i, If he Had killed me, he had done a kinder deed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 256 All his difficulties would have been greatly augmented if Anne had declared herself favourable to the Indulgence. *Mod.* If he would have consented, all would have been right.

4. In pregnant senses:

a. Even if, even though; though; granted that.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 579 (Fairf.) þe saule wib-outen wene to ilk a man hit ys vn-seyne, if [*Cott.* þof; *Gött.* þou; *Trin.* þou3e] hit of alle haue a si3t. [1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 14 (15th c. MS.) Honorable..is þe name of pore before him, gife it be disspised before men.] 1572 R. H. tr. *Lanaterus' Ghoites* (1596) 197 If Spirites of their owne accorde woulde gladly tell vs many thinges: yet wee must not giue eare vnto them. *Mod.* If he did say so, you needn't believe him. If they are poor, they are at any rate happy.

† **b.** = If it is certain or true that; as sure as. *Obs. rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 74 If I stand heere, I saw him.

5. *If that* (north. *if at*) was formerly in use for the simple 'if'. Now *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 249 He shall o Domess dazz Uss gifenn heffness blisse, 3iff þatt we shulenn wurrþi ben. *a* 1300 *Dame Siriz* in Wright *Anecd.* 3 If that thou me tellest skil I shal don after thi wil. 1307 *Elegy Edw. I*, iv, A3ein the hethene forte fyhte .. Myself ycholde 3ef that y myhte. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5869 (Fairf.) þai saile for-sob if atte I may Wirk ij dayes werk a-pon a day. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 144 She wolde wepe, if that she saugh a Mous Kaught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 1809 Yf þat y may, Wyth my handys y schall assay. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 165 In the meane space, if that death vntretable Arrest the. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 262 If that her breath will mist or staine the stone, Why, then she liues. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* IV. i. 482 If that you conquer, I live to joy in your great triumph.

6. The conditional clause is often elliptical, and may dwindle down to *if* and a word or phrase sufficient to suggest the complete sense; so *if not* (= if a thing is, be, or were not), formerly sometimes = 'unless, except'.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 725 Knowe it 3iue 3e can. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Dan.* iii. 18 Our God..wil deliuer vs..But if not, be it knowen to thee, o King, yt we wil not serue thy gods. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ii. § 139. 61 He hath not authoritie to deliver it, if not by commandement. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 Frogs are of great vertue, if physically used. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, We are not to judge of the feelings of others by what we might feel if in their place. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is yet correct, sufficiently classical. 1882 *Knowledge* II. 70 So that she might be cured, if possible. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 18/1 He measured six feet two, if an inch; he weighed eighteen stone, if a pound. 1895 R. H. SHERARD in *Bookman* Oct. 16/2 [He] labours hard over his proofs of the book, though little, if at all, over the newspaper proofs.

7. The conditional clause alone (by aposiopesis of the principal clause) is sometimes used as an exclamation to express (*a*) a wish or determination, e.g. *If I had only known!* (sc. I would have done so and so); (*b*) surprise or indignation, e.g. *If ever I heard the like of that! The wretch! if he has not smashed the window!*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xix. 42 3if þu wistest and witodlice on þysum þinum dæge þe ðe to sybbe synt. 1382 WYCLIF *ibid.*, If thou haddist knowe, and thou, and sotheli in this thi day. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 393 If this kingdom would glorify the Lord in my behalf! 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, If he is not equipped for a housebreaker! *Mod. colloq.* Bless me! if there is not another of them!

¶ *If* of the conditional clause is often omitted (esp. with the subjunctive), its effect being usually given by inverting the order of subject and verb.

Formerly sometimes without inversion, esp. after *than*, and after *glad* (where *if* was perhaps confused with *that*).

c 1275 LAY. 9295 Ac þare nadde he hi-come, nere hit [*c* 1205 3if hit nere] for swikedome. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2473 Abbe þou poer ynou þou miȝt be glad & blibe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 165 Were þere a belle on here beiȝ.. Men myȝte wite where þei went. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 34, I were right now of tales desolaat, Nere that a Marchant .. Me taughte a tale. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 339 Be I taken I be bot dede. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 232 Were I Brutus, and Brutus Antony, there were an Antony, Would ruffle vp your Spirits. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 456 Had I but seru'd my God, with halfe the Zeale ..he would not in mine Age Haue left me. 1649 LOVELACE *To Lucasta, on going to the Wars*, I could not love thee (Deare) so much, Lov'd I not Honour more. 1707 WATTS *Hymn*, 'When I survey' v, Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small. 1747 MORELL *Joshua* Air, O had I Jubal's lyre..To strains like his would I aspire. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. xvii, In three days (serve the breeze) the sun shall shine On our return. 1838 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. i, Were Richelieu dead—his power were mine. *Mod.* I will come to-morrow, please God. Should you desire an interview, I shall not refuse to meet you. Should you find them, kindly let me know. You would see for yourself, were you here. Had they been careful this need not have happened.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. cccl. 794 The lordes .. spared no more money than it had fallen fro the clowdes. 1654 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Lett.* (1888) 279 What would I give I could avoid it when people speak of you? 1761 MURPHY *All in Wrong* IV. iv, Whatever he produces..I shall be glad you will, at any time, send to me. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* VIII. viii, I shall be glad you will inform me of it. 1802 tr. *Ducray-Duminil's Victor*, IV. 227, I would give something he was here. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) III. 26, I should be glad this compromise were made.

8. Phrases. (See also EVEN *if*, WHAT *if*.)

† **a.** All if, all if: even if, even though, although. (See ALL C. 10 a, b.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4246 (Cott.) Alle if [*Gött.* Al þou] þaire traube al sundre ware. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 27674 (Cott. Galba) If all him-self neuer vnderstode. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 1991 (Fairf.) Al if na rayne on erþ felle. 1340-1557 [see ALL C. 10 b].

b. An if, and if (see AN *conj.* 2, AND C. 1 b) = If. (Also occas. *if an.*) *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 282 An doȝter..Ich ȝiuis þe to þi wif & 3if þou wolt bileue here. 1394-1857 An if, and if [see AND C. 1 b]. 1588, 1817 An if [see AN *conj.* 2]. 1749 If an [see AN *conj.* 2].

c. As if, followed by a clause containing a past subjunctive (sometimes ellipt.: cf. 6), or an infinitive expressing purpose or destination: As the case would be if; as though. (See As *conj.* 9 b.)

[*a* 1000 *Kent. Glosses* 219 in Kluge *Angelsächs. Lesebuch* 59 *Vel ut si avis festinet*, oððe swa 3if efst fuȝel.] *c* 1290 *Michael* 411 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Ase 3if þov heolde ane clere candele bi-side an Appel riȝt. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xxxiv. (Gibbs MS.) lf. 64 As ȝeue he herd oure lord bydde hym ryse. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* vii. 23 Like as yf a byrde haisted to the snare. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 136 Buying pewter, brasse, and such like implements, as if to set up house-keeping. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, He defended his opinions with as much obstinacy as if he had been my patron. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xi, One .. Washed his light limbs as if embalming them. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 8 Treating history as if it were a series of *tableaux vivants* intended to please the eye.

† **d.** *But if*: unless, except. *Obs.*

c 1200-1596 [see BUT *conj.* 10 b].

† **e.** *If case be* (*that*): if it befall or happen (that). Also *if case that.* (See CASE *sb.*[1] 11.)

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxi. [cvii.] 318 If case that my doughter haue sonne or doughter by hym. 1535-1630 [see CASE *sb.*[1] 11].

f. *If so be* (*that*), if it happen that, supposing that: a somewhat rhetorical equivalent of simple 'if'. *arch.* and *dial.* (Also occas. *if so were that*; ellipt. † *if so.*)

[1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 5 And if so is that thou so be, Tell me thy shrift, in privete. 1414 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 22 3if hit be so that they axke you by spekyng, or by writyng.] 1495-6 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 114 Thynking that to be our next way, if so were that we wold not advise you to com not up by the pryvie seale. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. 820 If so that yonder wicked head must needes Recover port. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 175 If so be it the mesure of the bloud excied three sextares. 1611 BIBLE *Josh.* xiv. 12 If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall bee able to driue them out. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 173 If so be we left the Road, ..they would wind about our horses legs. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cciii. 269 If so be that I can get that affair done by the next post, I will not fail for to give your Lordship an account of it. 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 183 'It's my opinion that any man can be a duke if so be it's born to him.'

II. 9. Introducing a noun-clause depending on the verb *see, ask, learn, doubt, know*, or the like: Whether. † Also, formerly, *if that.*

Beowulf (Z.) 273 þu wast 3if hit is swa we soþlice secgan hyrdon. *Ibid.* 1319 Frægn 3if him wære æfter neod-laðu niht ge-tæse. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Aȝen chire to chiesen 3ief ſhly wolden hare sceappinde lufie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Sum fortocne..warbi we mihten cnowen 3if it soð were þat þu seist. *a* 1400 *Ixumbras* 241 Aske we thiese folkes of þaire mete, And luke 3if we maye any gete. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 38 He loked..a boute yf ony body had seen hym. 1594 *First Pt. Contention* (1843) 37 We should not question if that he should live. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* viii. 8 Hee sent foorth a doue from him, to see if the waters were abated. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 163 Observe, if he disdains to yield the Prize. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 71 She doubts if two and two make four. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 623/1 He asked if his wife was there.

B. *sb.* The conditional conjunction (see A.) used as a name for itself; hence, a condition, a supposition. (Cf. BUT.) Often in the tautological collocation *ifs and ands* (*ans*): see AND C. = if.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 47 What, quod the protectour, thou seruest me, I wene, with iffes and with andes. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 537/1 Though he put in for shame repentaunce thereunto, with Iffes. *c* 1585 R. BROWNE *Answ. Cartwright* 24 By his iffs and supposings. 1613 *Answ. Uncasing of Machivils Instr.* G, With ifs and ands he begins to say. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* II. i, *Abdal.* If I am king, and if my brother die—*Lyndar.* Two ifs scarce make one possibility. *a* 1711 KEN *Sion* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 409 Ah if, sad if I Love should decay! 1849 HARE *Par. Serm.* II. 455 We are always raking up some if or other, to disturb our faith. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* II. 214 'Tis but a mirror, shows one image forth, And leaves the future dark with endless 'ifs'.

Hence **If** *v.*, to say or use 'if': only in *iffing*.

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answ. Diss.* 21 The Letter is iffing of it now again too; with a 'What if the Mercenary Ministers [etc.]'. 1887 *Pierre* (Dakota) *Cellegian* II. No. 3. 2 But iffing will not endow a college.

I-fa, early ME. form of FOE.

† **I'fads**, *int. Obs.* In 7 y'fads, i'vads. [A parallel form to *y'facks*, *ifags*, *ifegs*.] In faith.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in a Wood* III. ii, Would you tell us? 'Tis like you, y'fads!

I-failed, i-failled, ME. pa. pples. of FAIL *v.*

I-faired, of FAIR *v.*, to make fair, beautify.

I'faith, in faith: see FAITH *sb.* 12 b.

†I-falle, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gefeallan* (=OHG. *gefallan*), f. *feallan* FALL *v.*] *intr.* To fall, befall.

Beowulf (Z.) 2835 He eorðan ȝefeoll. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 9 Me eac fela þinra edwita on ȝefeollon. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 So iuel auenture þet wyn failede.

I-falle(n, ME. pa. pple. of FALL *v.*

†I-fang, i-fo, *v. Obs.* Forms: see FANG *v.*[1] [OE. *ȝefōn* (=OHG. *gifâhan*, MHG. *gevâhen*, Goth. *gafahan*), f. *fōn* (see FANG *v.*[1]).] *trans.* To lay hold of, take, grasp, seize.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Ær he ȝefehþ þæt. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 93/12 Swa hwæt swa ic ȝefo. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Ðe mon þe wel deð he wel ifehð. *c* 1205 LAY. 7254 Þæt is a muchel æit-lond .. þet Bruttes ærest ifeng. *Ibid.* 8231 Ȝif ich hine mai eower ifon [*c* 1275 ohwa fon]. *Ibid.* 22583 He on uaste iueng fæiere his iweden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 612 Ȝif ich hit mai ifo. *Ibid.* 1645 Þu seist þat gromes þe ifoþ. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 694 He him nolde aȝen ifo.

†I-fare, *v. Obs.* Forms: see FARE *v.*[1] [OE. *ȝefaran* (=OHG. *gifaran*, *givaran*), f. *faran* to FARE.] *intr.* To go, proceed, fare.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John i. 43 Dæs on merne walde ȝefara in galileam. *c* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1355 Eall..under hrof ȝefor. *c* 1205 LAY. 6090 Þus i-uor [*c* 1275 ferde forþ] al Belin king. *Ibid.* 26595 Þus heo iuerden fiftene milen.

I-fare(n, ME. pa. pple. of FARE *v.*, to journey, go.

†I-fast, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ȝefæstan* (=OHG. *gifestan*, MHG. *gevesten*), f. *fæstan* FAST *v.*[1]] *trans.* To make fast, confirm, settle.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 1 Winȝeard ȝesette monn.. & ȝefæste [*Ags. Gosp.* ȝesette] ða ðæm lond-bigencgum. *c* 1205 LAY. 22551 Þis forward he iuaste, and ȝisles he funde. *a* 1300 *Fall & P.* 95 in *E. E. P.* 15 Al in helle were i-fast.

I-fast, -e, ME. pa. pple. of FAST *v.*[1] and [2].

I-fat, of FET *v.* **I-fed,** of FEED *v.*

† I'fe'gs, *int. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: (with or without apostrophe) 7 i'fac(k, i'feck, i'fex, 7–8 i'-, y'facks, i'-, y'-, efackins, 8 i-, efags, efacks, i-, efecks, efeclings, ifackins, 9 i'fakins. [Perversions of *i' faith, in faith*: see FEGS and I'FADS.] Used, esp. by 17th and 18th c. dramatists, as a trivial oath amounting to a simple asseveration: In faith, by my faith.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. ii, *Dap.* I-fac, I doe not. You are mistaken. *Fac.* How! sweare by your fac?.. *Dap.* I'fac's no oath. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) II. 467/1 I'fex have they. 1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentlem. Dancing-Master* II. ii, *Mrs. Caut.* Y'facks, but you shan't. I'll ask him... *Don.* Y'fackins, but you shan't ask him! 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 He .. will tell you, That I'fackins, such a Thing is true. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xiv, Ifags! the gentleman has caught a traitor. *Ibid.* II. xiv, Ifacks, a good story. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. vi, Efecks, Father, I should have guessed as much. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 16 Good friends, these er sad duings, efeclings. 1825 BROCKETT, *I'fakins*, in faith—a frequent asseveration.

b. In earnest.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. iv, Nay, dear Cocky, don't cry, I was but in jest, I was not ifeck.

I-feined, ME. pa. pple. of FEIGN *v.* **Ifel,** obs. form of EVIL *a.* **I-fele:** see YFELE *v.*, to feel. **I-fel(l,** pa. t. of I-FALL. **I-felle:** see YFELL *v.*, to fell. **I-felled, i-feld,** ME. pa. pple. of FELL *v.* **I-feng,** pa. t. of FANG, I-FANG *v.*, to seize.

† I-feond, -de. *Obs.* [OE. *ȝefiend, -fȳnd* pl.: see FIEND.] Enemies.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 Hiȝ wæron ær ȝefynd him betwynan. *c* 1205 LAY. 9876 Þa ær weoren ifeonde, makede heom to fr[e]onde. *Ibid.* 16077 Þu hauest..þine ifan þe biuoren, & þine ifeond bæften.

I-fere: see YFERE *sb.* and *adv.*

I-fered, ME. pa. pple. of FEAR *v.*, to terrify.

-iferous, combining form of the suffix -FEROUS.

I-fesid, ME. pa. pple. of *fese*, FEEZE *v.*[1], to drive. **I-fet,** of FET *v.*, to fetch. **I-fetered, i-fetred,** of FETTER *v.*[1] **I-fethered, i-feþered,** of FEATHER *v.*

-ific, comb. form of the suffix -FIC, q.v.

-ification, comb. form of suffix -FICATION, q.v.

The *-i-* is always present, either as the L. stem-vowel or its representative, as in *glori-(a)-fication, molli-fication, fruct-i-fication*, or as connecting vowel, as in *oss-i-fication*.

I-fiht, early ME. form of FIGHT *sb.* **I-find:** see YFIND *v.*, to find. **I-flemed, i-flemd,** ME. pa. ppples. of FLEME *v.*, to chase. **I-floured, i-flured,** of FLOWER *v.* **I-flown, -en, i-flo3en,** of FLEE *v.* **I-fo, I-foman:** see FOE, FOEMAN. **I-fo, i-fon:** see I-FANG *v.*, to seize. **I-foghte(n, i-fo3ten, i-fohten,** ME. pa. ppls. of FIGHT *v.* **I-folde(n,** of FOLD *v.* **I-fonded,** of FAND *v.*, to try. **I-fongen,** of FANG, I-FANG *v.* **I-forth-:** see YFORTH *v.*, AFFORD *v.* **I-fostered,** ME. pa. pple. of FOSTER *v.* **I-founded,** of FOUND *v.* **I-frede:** see FREDE, YFREDE *v.*, to feel. **I-free, i-freo3en:** see YFREE *v.*, to set free.

† I-freond, -de, *sb. pl. Obs.* [OE. *ȝefriend, -frȳnd*, f. *frēond*, FRIEND.] Friends.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiii. 12 On ðam dæȝe wurdun herodes and pilatus ȝefrynd. *c* 1205 LAY. 7715 Feond-scipe aleggen, makien feolle ifreond. *Ibid.* 11591 Her king wende þat heo weoren ifreonde.

I-fret, i-fretten, ME. pa. ppls. of FRET *v.* **I-friȝed,** of FRY *v.* **I-frore(n,** of FREEZE *v.*

Ifsoever, *adv. nonce-wd.* [After *when-, where-soever.*] If in any circumstances; if ever.

1847–57 DE QUINCEY *Secr. Societies* Suppl. note, Wks. VII. 300 Some bold fictions that should for ever stop the mouth of the Christian, whensoever or ifsoever any opening dawned for uttering a gleam of truth.

I-fuled, ME. pa. pple. of FOUL *v.* **I-fulled, i-fullet,** of FILL *v.* **I-furn:** see FERN *adv.* and *a.*, former, -ly. **I-furred,** ME. pa. pple. of FUR *v.*

†I-fuse, *v. Obs.* [ME. *ifusen* (*ii*), *ivusen*:—OE. *ȝefȳsan*, f. *fȳsan* to hasten, FUSE *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To cause to make haste, hasten, hurry.

Beowulf (Z.) 217 Winde ȝefysed flota. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 54 Werod wæs ȝefysed. *c* 1205 LAY. 22123 He wolde hine ifusen to ane bare walme.

2. *intr.* To make haste, to hasten.

c 1205 LAY. 503 An horsen & an foten forð heo ifusten. *Ibid.* 28946 Forð heo iuusden.

-ify, combining form of the verbal suffix -FY, q.v.

I-fynd: see YFIND *v.*, to find.

I-ga, i-gan, ME. forms of I-GO *v.*

I-gabbet, ME. pa. pple. of GAB *v.*[1]

† Igad, i'gad (igæ·d), *int. Obs.* Variant of EGAD; see GOD, and cf. ICOD.

1671 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 37, I gad, I'll e'en kneel down, and he shall cut my head off. *Ibid.* v. 111 I'l justifie it to be as grand to the eye, every whit, I gad, as that great scene in Harry the Eight, and grander too, I gad. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* v. xiv, I' gad, I understand nothing of the matter. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* IV. i, I'gad, if I don't keep a tight Hand on my Tit, here, she'll [etc.].

I-gaderen: see GATHER *v.*

† I-gain, *adv.* and *prep. north. dial. Obs.* [a. ON. *í gegn* again, in turn, against; corresp. to OE. *ongegn, ongēan*: see AGAIN.]

A. *adv.* In reply, in turn; again.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 47 And he igain to thaim gan sai, Crist..am I noht. *Ibid.* 149 This ermet..bad him com igain.

B. *prep.* Against; to meet.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 4 And stithe stand igain the fend. *Ibid.* 149 The monkes com al him igaine.

Hence (with genitival *-es*) **Igai·nes, egaynes,** in same sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 469 (Gött.) Saint mychal..Ras egaynes him forto fight. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 54 Quat thou hanis done In licheri igaines me.

I-gan, pa. t. of I-GIN *v. Obs.*

I-gast, *a. Obs.*: see AGAST.

† I-gastliche, *adv. Obs.* [Cf. AGHAST.] Fearfully, terribly.

c 1205 LAY. 17869 Of him comen leomen igastliche scinen.

Igasuric (igăsiū·rik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *igasurique*, f. *igasur*, the Malay name for St. Ignatius' Bean: see -IC.] In *igasuric acid*, an acid contained in small quantities in the St. Ignatius' bean, *nux vomica*, and the root of *Strychnos colubrina*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 215 Igasuric acid occurs in combination with Strychnia in nux vomica and the St. Ignatius bean. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 242 Igasuric acid precipitates acetate of lead.

So **Igasu·rate,** a salt of igasuric acid. **Igasu·rine,** a poisonous alkaloid found in *nux vomica*, discovered by Desnoix in 1853.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Igasurate.* 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 243 The igasurates are for the most part soluble in water and in alcohol. *Ibid.*, Igasurine crystallises in colourless prisms, having a silky lustre. 1879 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* 308 The igasurates of strychnia and of brucia.

Igdrasil: see YGGDRASIL. **I-gederen, -unge:** see GATHER *v.*, GATHERING. **I-geng,** obs. form of GANG *sb.*

I-gerd, pierced, ME. pa. pple. of GIRD *v.*[2]

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2729 Duk Basyn..þorȝ þe heued i-gerd þer was, & ful doun ded.

I-gered, ME. pa. pple. of GEAR *v.* **I-gessyd,** of GUESS *v.* **I-ȝete,** of EAT *v.*

Ight, var. *eighte*, AUGHT *sb.*[1] *Obs.*, possession.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 378 This Priamus had in his ight [*MS. Fairfax* 3 yhte] A wife and Hecuba she hight.

Iȝt, obs. var. OUGHT *v.* **I-gilt,** ME. f. GILT *ppl. a.*

† I-gin, *v. Obs.* [A parallel form to OE. *onginnan*, AGIN *v.*] To begin; in pa. t. = *gan.*

c 1205 LAY. 18127 In are brade strete he igon [*c* 1275 i-gan] mete þreo cnihtes.

† I-ginet, *pa. pple. Obs.* [Cf. GIN *v.*[2]] Contrived, devised.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1981 Þis pinfule gin wes o swuch wise iginet.

I-gistned, I-gladed, I-glewed, ME. pa. ppples. of GESTEN, GLAD, GLUE *vbs.*

‖ Igloo (i·glu). [Eskimo, = house.]

1. An Eskimo dome-shaped hut; esp. one built of blocks of compact snow.

[1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 71 The Groenlanders speak fast.. Iglun, a House.] 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 380 The hut or igloë [of Smith Sound Eskimos]..was a single rude elliptical apartment, built not unskillfully of stone, the outside lined with sods. 1864 C. F. HALL *Life with Esquimaux* xi. (1865) 170 [They] commenced sawing out snow-blocks, while I carried them to a suitable spot for erecting the igloo. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. iii. 53 The settlement of Etah..consisted of three stone igloos, and one hut roofed over with canvas.

2. The cavity in the snow above a seal's breathing hole (Ogilvie, 1882).

I-gloset, ME. pa. pple. of GLOZE *v.*[1] **I-gloupet,** of GULP *v.* **I-glyden,** of GLIDE *v.* **I-gnahen, i-gnawe,** of GNAW *v.* **Igname,** early f. YAM.

† Igna·ro. *Obs.* [a. It. *ignaro* adj.:—L. *ignārus* 'ignorant'; the use in English may have been derived from Spenser. In F., *ignare* sb. occurs in the 14th c.] An ignorant person, ignoramus.

[1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 31 His name Ignaro did his nature right aread.] 1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 158 Your mere ignaro's, what they err, they err for company; they judge not at all. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Lancash. Witches* I. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 175 A meere Ignaro, and not worth acknowledgement. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 9 Ignaroes who are better versed in the Statutes and Acts of Parliament, than in the Acts of Christ. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xvii. 110 We poor Ignaro's.

Ignatian (ignē·ʃĭăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **Ignasian, Ignation.** [f. personal name *Ignati-us* (see def.) + -AN.]

A. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556), or to the Order of Jesus founded by him.

1605 WILLET *Hexapla in Gen.* 184 Thus farre this Ignatian sectarie. *c* 1610 SYLVESTER *Hen. Gt.* Ded. Sonn., O! just revenge, rout out th' Ignatian Pack. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 68 The same Ignatian societie. 1679 *Let. Vind. Ref. Ch.* 8 These Ignatian Loyolists do very much derogate from Gods Great Attributes of Justice and Sanctity.

2. Of or belonging to St. Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, martyred at Rome early in the 2nd century; esp. in *Ignatian Epistles*, letters attributed to him, the authenticity of which, in the various forms in which they have been handed down, has been the subject of much controversy.

[1647 USSHER (*title*) Appendix Ignatiana, continens genuinas ejus epistolas.] 1832 MURDOCK tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1841) I. 89 Indeed the whole subject of the Ignatian epistles is involved in much obscurity and perplexity. 1846 W. CURETON *Vindic. Ignat.* Appx., Opinions of various learned men respecting the Ignatian Epistles from the year 1650 down to the discovery of the Syriac Version.

B. *sb.* A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a JESUIT.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 393 This also was the Ignatians device. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 15 Take notice, what foule mouth companions these Ignatians are. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Wks.* (1685) 2 A sear'd Ignatian's Conscience, Harden'd, as his own Face, with Impudence.

Hence **Igna·tianist** = IGNATIAN B.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 4 Made by the said Ignatianists for the Popish Schools.

Ignatius' Bean. = Bean of St. Ignatius (see BEAN 4), the poisonous seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*. Also, in South America, applied to the medicinal seed of *Fevillea trilobata* and some other cucurbitaceous plants.

1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med., Fruits* xiii. 506 (*heading*) Faba Sancti Ignatii; St. Ignatius's Bean. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Ignatius's-Bean*, ..it is a dry and hard fruit, or kernel of a fruit, of the size of a large hazel-nut. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 627 The nux vomica and Ignatius's bean .. combine, with an intense bitter, a most active narcotic virtue. 1880 BENTLEY & TRIMEN *Medic. Plants* III. *Sub Tab.* 179 The..name of St. Ignatius' Beans .. is also used in South America to designate the seeds of several medicinal Cucurbitaceous plants.

† Igna·ve, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *ignāvus*: see next.] Slow, sluggish. Hence **† Igna·vely** *adv.*

1657 *Physical Dict., Ignave*, cowardly, sluggish. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 501 They do it so ignavely.

† I·gnavy. *Obs.* [ad. L. *ignāvi-a*, n. of quality f. *ignāvus* idle, sluggish, f. I-[2] = *in-* not + *gnāvus* busy, diligent.] Sluggishness, slowness, sloth.

1543 JOYE *Confut. Winchester's Art.* a iv b, Our own sluggishnes negligence and ignauye is the cause therof. 1545 — *Exp. Dan.* xii. 234 What ignauy and sleugth is ther to any godly reformacion? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 97 The violence .. may be obtunded, or its ignavy excited. [1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. (1872) 122 Nations, sunk in blind ignavia, demand a universal-suffrage Parliament to heal their wretchedness.]

† I·gneal, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *igne-us* IGNEOUS + -AL. Cf. F. (medical) *igneal.*] Fiery.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 7 Igneal Flames, and Claps of Thunder.

† I·gnean, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Fiery.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 12 The Comets..and falling Stars, etc. whereof many are neighbours with this Ignean-sphere, we visibly see. *Ibid.* II. iv. 61 Comets being of the number of ignean and fiery meteors.

† Igneduct. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. L. *igni-s* fire, after *aqueduct.*] A vent or passage for fire.

1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 763 The mouth of these Igneducts.

Igneo-a·queous, *a.* [f. *igneo-*, as comb. form of L. *igneus* igneous + AQUEOUS.] Due to the agency of both fire and water.

1882 *Sidereal Messenger* I. 215 We may look upon the state of igneoaqueous solution..as one in which the water-substance is in a gaseous state.

Igneous (i·gnĭəs), *a.* [f. L. *igne-us* of fire, fiery (f. *igni-s* fire) + -OUS. (F. has *igné*, It. *igneo.*)]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of fire; fiery.
1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 406 There are many instances how Igneous and Lucid they [the bodies of angels] are. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xx. 267 The soul..was first conceived to be an aerial, or an igneous substance. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 327 Earthquakes and igneous exhalations. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ii. 39 Volcanoes; earthquakes, and other igneous phenomena.

2. Resulting from, or produced by, the action of fire; *esp.* in *Geol.* Produced by volcanic agency (opposed to Aqueous 3).
1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xx. 127 Ignorant of the immediate way of Igneous solutions. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 455 The igneous origin of basalts. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 48 The analysis of mineral bodies.. in experiments..on their igneous fusion. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. iv. 58 Basalt and other igneous rocks. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* viii. 146 The cleft..has been once filled by a wall of igneous rock called a trap-dyke.

Ignescent (igne·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [ad. L. *ignēscent-em*, pres. pple. of *ignēscere* to take fire, become inflamed, inchoative of **ignēre*, f. *igni-s* fire.]

A. *adj.* Kindling, bursting into flame; firing up. *lit.* and *fig.*
1828 Webster, *Ignescent*, emitting sparks of fire, when struck with steel; scintillating, as ignescent stones. *Fourcroy.* 1882 Hall Caine *Recoll. Rossetti* 132 The outbursts of her ignescent hate.

B. *sb.* An ignescent body or substance.
a 1828 tr. *Fourcroy* in Webster (1828), Many other stones beside this class of ignescents, produce a real scintillation when struck against steel.

† **Ignible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **ignibilis*, f. *ignī-re* to Ignite: see -ble.] Capable of ignition; ignitable.
1678 R. R[ussell] *Geber* II. i. iii. xii. 80 A metallick Body ..ignible (or sustaining Ignition).

† **Ignic,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *ignis* fire + -ic.] Of or pertaining to fire.
1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* II. v. 59 Terrica is an Ignick Inuention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of Burnt-earths. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Ignicus*,..ignic.

Ignicolist (igni·kŏlist). [f. L. *igni-s* fire + *-cola*, f. *col-ĕre* to worship + -ist. Cf. F. *ignicole* (1752).] A fire-worshipper.
1816 T. Maurice *Ruins Babylon* II. 43 In whatever region of the earth this infatuated race of ignicolists took up their abode, the sacred fire immediately began to burn. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 340 The ancient Persians were ignicolists, adoring etherial fire.

Igniferous (igni·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *ignifer*, f. *igni-s* fire: see -ferous.] Fire-bearing; producing fire. Also *fig.* Hence **Igni·ferousness.**
1618 Dekker *Owl's Almanack* 11 The manner how to dash it [fire] out of the igniferous flint. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Igniferousness*, fire-bearing or producing Quality. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 114 This same igniferous matter was but..a piece of lime. 1889 *Fabian Ess.* 209 The igniferous orators of the Socialist party.

Igni·fic, *a.* [f. L. type **ignific-us*, f. *igni-s* fire: see -fic.] Producing fire.
1753 B. Martin *Philos. Brit.* II. 280 If the ignific Particles of Light are sufficiently condensed .. by a .. Burning-Glass, they become ardent and burn.

† **Igni·fluous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *ignifluus* (f. *igni-s* fire + *flu-us* flowing) + -ous.] Flowing with fire.
1623 Cockeram, *Ignifluous*, full of fire. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 277 The Sea, which is sometimes of such an ignifluous lustre, as if it were full of Starrs. 1721 in Bailey; hence in some mod. Dicts.

Igniform (i·gnifōm), *a. rare.* [f. L. *igni-s* fire + -form.] Of the form of fire.
1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 322 Democritus held the soul of the world to be an igniform deity. 1844 Wood tr. *Bacon's Nov. Org.* II. § 7. 129 We must examine .. whether that spirit is..aeriform or igniform.

Ignify (i·gnifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. type **ignificāre*, f. *igni-s* fire: see -fy. (Cf. late L. *ignefacĕre*.)] *trans.* To set on fire, to cause to burn.
a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1598) 575 O *tace, tace*, or all the fat wil be ignified. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ignify*, to burn. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 445 It is also probable, that the Solid parts of the Sun .. are thoroughly ignified in the same manner as the Bricks in the Roof and Sides of a Furnace are. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. v. 18 Let the Memorial .. Be doom'd to ignify our Pipes. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 813 There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool, and as dignified, As a smooth, silent iceberg, that never is ignified.
Hence **Ignified** *ppl. a.*; **Ignifying** *vbl. sb.*
1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 599/2 Falling-Stars .. may be made either by pieces broken off from the true Stars..or from a company of ignifying Atoms, meeting and joining together to effect it. 1763 W. Stukeley *Palæogr. Sacra* 72 The sun formed, out of the ignifyed part of matter.

Ignigenous (igni·dʒĕnəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *ignigena* fire-born (epithet of Dionysus), f. *igni-s* fire + *-genus*, from *gen-* stem of *gignĕre* to produce + -ous.] Produced by fire, or by the action of fire.
1727 Bailey vol. II, *Ignigenous*, ingendred in or by Fire. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 379 How difficult it is to distinguish between ignigenous and Neptunian formations. *a* 1852 Macgillivray *Nat. Hist. Dee Side* (1855) 5 The obdurate primary and ignigenous rocks.

† **Igni·parous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *igni-s* fire + *-par-us* bringing forth + -ous.] (See quot.)
1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 770 Nothing is more igniparous or productive of fire [than Nitre].

Ignipotent (igni·pōtĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *ignipotent-em* having power over fire, an epithet of Vulcan, f. *potens* powerful.] Ruling or having power over fire.
1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ignipotent*, mighty by fire. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XXI. 398 Th' pow'r ignipotent her word obeys. 1813 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.*, *Fire & Ale* xii, But, spite of her shrieks, the ignipotent knight..To the skies in a sky-rocket bore her.
Hence † **Igni·potence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$.
1727 Bailey vol. II, *Ignipotence*, efficacy, prevalency against or power over Fire.

Ignipuncture (ignipʊ·ŋktiŭr). *Surg.* [f. L. *igni-* fire + Puncture.] Puncture with a white-hot styliform cautery.
1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ignipuncture*, Ricket's mode of treating disease..by the introduction of platinum needles at a white heat. 1888 *Medical News* LIII. 216 (Cent. Dict.) Each gland should be treated by ignipuncture.

‖ **Ignis fatuus** (i·gnis fæ·tiŭ|ŭs). [med. or mod.L., = foolish fire.] A phosphorescent light seen hovering or flitting over marshy ground, and supposed to be due to the spontaneous combustion of an inflammable gas (phosphuretted hydrogen) derived from decaying organic matter; popularly called *Will-o'-the-wisp*, *Jack-a-lantern*, etc.
It seems to have been formerly a common phenomenon; but is now exceedingly rare.
When approached, the *ignis fatuus* appeared to recede, and finally to vanish, sometimes reappearing in another direction. This led to the notion that it was the work of a mischievous sprite, intentionally leading benighted travellers astray. Hence the term is commonly used allusively or fig. for any delusive guiding principle, hope, aim, etc.
1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 11 b, This impression seene on the land, is called in Latine, *Ignis fatuus*, foolish fire, that hurteth not, but only feareth fooles. 1658 Phillips, *Ignis fatuus*, a kind of slight exhalation set on fire in the night time, which ofttimes causeth men to wander out of their way. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 509 An *Ignis Fatuus* that bewitches And leads Men into Pools and Ditches. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 789 *Ignes fatui*, tho there be many boggy Swamps and Marshes, are seldom, if any are seen there. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xxi. 134 Floating bodies of fire..the *ignis fatuus*, or wandering fire. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 26 To avoid being led astray by the *ignis fatuus* the most secure method is to carry a lamp.
fig. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* xii. 40 To fetch light from their Heathenish *Ignis fatuus*. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 31 For Sr Arthur Savage, he is the *primum mobile*, the *ignis fatuus* that misleades all the rest. 1777 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 264 What an ignis fatuus this ambition is! 1824 Byron *Juan* XV. liv, Following the 'ignes fatui' of mankind. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* Pref. 7 That ignis fatuus of the time—uniformity of worship throughout the three kingdoms.
attrib. 1808 Byron *To youthful friend* xvii, An ignis-fatuus gleam of love.

Ignitable, -ible (ignəi·tăb'l, -ĭb'l), *a.* [f. Ignite *v.* + -able, -ible.] Capable of being ignited.
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 52 Such bodies only strike fire as have a sulphur or ignitible parts within them. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 64 The explosion of an ignitible substance. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 497 Some dense street of ignitable warehouses. 1860 J. Whiteside *Italy* xi. 106 Two piles of wood, mixed with ignitable materials. 1880 Kinglake *Crimea* VI. viii. 174 To find ignitible substances.
Hence **Ignitability, -ibility.**
1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 20 Accident .. from the ignitability of the materials.

† **Ignite,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ignīt-us*, pa. pple. of *ignī-re* (see next).] Intensely heated, in a state of white or red heat; glowing with heat, fiery. Also *fig.* hot, ardent.
1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 814 That we micht knaw his cheritie Ignite, Ardent, and hait. 1635 Person *Varieties* II. 55 These vaporous exhalations, whereof all the ignite and fiery Meteors .. are composed. *a* 1650 *Veninn. Qual. Tobacco* in Arb. *Jas. I, Counterbl.* (1869) App. 86 Tabacco is an ignite Plant. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 173 The ignite and suffocating Air, which infests the Burning Zone. *Ibid.* 175 The Ignite Damps..that finding no Vent, cause Earthquakes .. if they escape through the Pores of the Earth. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 83 A Purse made of Alumen plumosum..put into a Pan of burning Charcoal till it was thoroughly ignite. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 72 Without .. any other prolifick Heat, but that of the Sun, and such ignite Particles as the Earth may afford.

Ignite (ignəi·t), *v.* [f. prec., or L. *ignīt-* ppl. stem of *ignīre* to set on fire, f. *igni-s* fire.]

1. *trans.* To subject to the action of fire, to make intensely hot, to cause to glow with heat; in chemical use, *spec.* to heat to the point of combustion or chemical change.
1666 Evelyn *Diary* 3 Sept., Y^e^ heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 327 A piece of the substance was ignited to whiteness, and then quenched in a large bulk of cold water. 1838 C. Tomlinson *Stud. Man. Nat. Philos.* I. i. 44 By incandescence we mean a glowing heat; and this is altogether different from ignition, since in the latter process the body is chemically changed; and generally speaking, a body can be ignited but once, whereas a body may be brought to a state of incandescence many times. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* 187 The liquid is now evaporated to dryness, and the dry residue ignited and melted in a covered platinum vessel. 1889 *Nature* 31 Jan. 325/2 On evaporating a quantity and igniting in a platinum dish.

2. In popular use: To set fire to, to kindle.
[1755 Johnson, *Ignite*, to kindle, to set on fire. A chymical term.] 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 64 His preparation would not ignite any substance whatever, even gunpowder. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 189 Half a box of matches was consumed in the effort to ignite it [a lamp]. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* iv. 125 We shrink and shrivel in the flames That low desire ignites and feeds.

b. *fig.* To light up, as if on fire.
1871 Tyndall *Hours of Exercise* ix. 94 Over the rugged face of the Breithorn itself the light fell as if in splashes, igniting its glaciers.

3. *intr.* To take fire; to begin to burn.
1818 Todd, *Ignite*, to become red-hot. A term of chymistry. 1828 Webster, *Ignite*, to take fire; to become red with heat. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 90 A serious accident occurred .. from the fuse of a shell igniting. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The gas ignited, and the explosion followed.
Hence **Igni·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1813 T. Busby *Lucretius* v. 1382 From friction..might spring The igniting cause.

Ignited (ignəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ignite *v.* + -ed^{1}.] a. Made glowing or incandescent. b. Set on fire, kindled. † c. *fig.* Hot, ardent.
a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 61 Masses of ignited matter thrown up a great way into the air. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 212 Plato..enumerating the ignited juices, names wine in the first place, and tar in the second. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 277 When this acid is placed on ignited coals, it emits a dense aromatic fume. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 132 In a cylindrical beam..I placed an ignited spirit-lamp. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 384 Pinching..ignited rods of iron between indented rollers.

Igniter (ignəi·təɹ). [f. as prec. + -er^{1}.] a. One who ignites. b. A device to set fire to an explosive or combustible.
1883 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 514 The slow-burning fuse would give its igniter a minute or so of grace to walk quietly away. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 129/2 Patent Igniters and Instantaneous Fuses. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 17 Sept. 187/2 An infernal machine .. provided with a time exploder or igniter.

Ignitible, -tibility: see Ignitable.

Ignition (igni·ʃən). [f. med. or mod.L. *ignītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ignī-re* to Ignite. Cf. F. *ignition* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of subjecting to the full action of fire; *esp.* Heating to the point of combustion, or of chemical change with evolution of light and heat; the condition of being so heated or on fire.
1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 271 Ignition is calcination, the fire reducing violent bodies into Calx. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 297 Silver will indure Ignition for a good while before it be brought to Fusion. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* ii. 10 The parts may be not onely intensely heated, but brought to an actual ignition. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. ix. 354 Bodies in certain degrees of heat appear luminous. A body which is thus rendered luminous is said to be ignited, and the effect itself is called ignition. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) III. 163 It loses no weight in any degree of heat below ignition. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 557 The crucible must be heated above 700° of Fahrenheit, which is the point of ignition of zinc. At this temperature the metal inflames, burning with a dazzling white and green flame. 1827 Faraday *Exp. Res.* XXXVIII. 218 A portion of the gas.. caused dull ignition of the platina. 1838 [see Ignite *v.* 1].

2. The action of setting fire to anything; the process or fact of taking or catching fire, or beginning actually to burn; also, *loosely*, burning.
1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* VIII, The progress of the ignition, which having reached its extremity, the explosion took place. 1839 Bailey *Festus* (1854) 169 Like burning banners o'er a fiend-host there Arrested in ignition. 1840 *Statem. Steam Navig.* 44 Fire, from spontaneous ignition of coal in the bunkers. 1846 C. G. Addison *Contracts* II. iv. § 3 (1883) 734 As the insurers take upon themselves only the risk of fire, they will not be responsible unless there has been actual ignition of the property insured. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* I. 9 By friction a lucifer-match is raised to the temperature of ignition.

b. A means of igniting or setting on fire.
1882 Greener *Gun* 101 This arm [Demondion's breech-loading percussion gun] is one of the first in which cartridges containing their own ignition were used.

† **Igni·tious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Ignition: see -ious.] Susceptible of ignition.
1753 B. Martin *Philos. Brit.* II. 278 Bodies are hotter or colder, as they contain a greater and lesser Quantity of ignitious particles.

Ignitive (i·gnitiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. stem *ignīt-* (see Ignite *v.*) + -ive: cf. *unitive*.] Having the property of igniting or taking fire.
1823 J. D. Hunter *Captiv. N. Amer.* 174 The Indians.. are acquainted with its combustible or ignitive properties.

Ignivomous (igni·vŏməs), *a.* [f. late L. *ignivom-us* (Lactantius), f. *igni-s* fire + *vom-ĕre* to vomit: see -ous.] Vomiting fire. Also *fig.*
1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 70 What a Monstrous Coyle would Six or Seaven Ignivomous priests keepe in hell. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxii. (1647) 150 This ignivomous curre..did bark at and deeply bite the poore Albigenses. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 580/1 Ignivomous Eruptions, as that of Ætna. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 239 There are other ignivomous Mountains besides Hecla; yet all are cover'd with Snow. 1711 Derham *Ibid.* XXVII. 275 The Mouth of the ignivomous Cavern. 1859 Phillips *Vesuv.* iv. 97 Throughout the whole of 1812 this small opening was ignivomous.
Hence **Igni·vomousness.**
1727 Bailey vol. II, *Igni·vomousness*, Fire vomiting Quality, such as that of Vulcano's or burning Mountains.

Ignobility (ignō·bi·lĭti). [ad. L. *ignōbilitās*, n. of quality f. *ignōbilis* IGNOBLE, after *nobility*: see -ITY.] The quality of being ignoble.

1. Lowliness, humbleness, meanness (of birth or station).

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* (1493) 267 b, His ignobylite or vnworthines was torned in to sublymite and heyth. *a* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* 102, He dysdayned þe ignobylite of Jugurth for asmoche as he was vnlyke vnto them of byrth. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* II. 99 Modestie..illustrates the ignobility of birth. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Sallust* ix. 50 That nobility or ignobility of parents may be predicted from the stars.

b. *The ignobility*, the whole body of persons not of the nobility; the commons. *rare.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. x. 20 b, Very many of the ignobilitee wer promoted into the degree of Senatours. 1610 *Histrio-m.* IV. 11 Urgent need makes Princes bend their knee As servile as the ignobilitie. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 315 The nobility, like the ignobility, was divided into the two ranks of landed and landless proprietors.

2. Want of nobility (of nature or disposition); meanness or baseness of character.

1549 BALE in Leland *Itin.* C ij b, A more sygne of ignobylytye can not be sene, then to hyde such noble monumentes. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 4 Much ignobilitie were it, for a potent and riche Prince..to cast his affection on a begger woman. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antig.* IV. viii. § 15 Nor let servants be admitted to give testimony, on account of the ignobility of their soul. 1842 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 297 Selfishness secretly conscious of its ignobility.

Ignoble (ignō·b'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **innoble.** [a. F. *ignoble* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *ignobile*, Sp. *innoble*, ad. L. *ignōbilis*, f. I-[2] = *in-* not + *gnōbilis*, *nōbilis* NOBLE.]

1. Not noble in respect of birth, position, or reputation; of low birth or humble station.

a. Of persons, their birth, family, condition, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 335 All must pay hym [death] dette, Noble and innoble. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 192 Of all men, as well noble as ignoble, as well of riche as of poore. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 70 You must all confesse, That I was not ignoble of Descent. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 133 The Gentlemen doe not meddle with trafficke..they thinke such trafficke ignoble and base. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 191 To be ranked among the Peasantry and the Ignoble. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XLV. xiv, Daughter of Heaven, tho born on Earth..Forget the first ignoble Birth. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xi. 59 A West-Saxon house which, two generations back, had been undistinguished, perhaps ignoble. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 313 No man..will be allowed to exercise any ignoble occupation.

b. Of animals, compared with each other or with man.

In *Ornith.* applied to those birds of prey, such as the kites and buzzards, which are not used in falconry. In *Falconry* applied to the short-winged hawks, such as the goshawk and sparrow-hawk, which chase or rake after the quarry, in contradistinction to the noble or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry at a single swoop.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Peacock-fish..Is an insipid and ignoble fish. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 38 This more ignoble creature [the great Black Snail] hath also a circulation of its nutritive humour. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 129 The more ignoble race of birds make up by cunning and assiduity what these claim by force and celerity. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* I. ii, As the human eye is supposed to awe into impotence the malignant intentions of the ignobler animals. 1833 R. MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 79 The old division of noble and ignoble hawks,..so well understood, when falconry was a general field sport.

c. Of things, places, etc. (Often passing into 2.)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* (1776) I. 23 This Clermont is a meane and ignoble place, having no memorable thing therein, worthy the observation. 1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 351 Like some fair Pine o'erlooking all th' ignobler Wood. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 41 Some ..maintain it to be possible to transmute the ignobler Metals into Gold. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 234 My strength exhausted, fainting I descend, And chuse a less, but no ignoble, theme.

2. Not noble in disposition, nature, or quality; mean, base, sordid; dishonourable. Of persons, their actions, aims, desires, etc.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 19 a, His beggerly parsimony and ignoble illiberaltie. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. v. 22 Here is the Head of that ignoble Traytor, The dangerous and vnsuspected Hastings. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 449/1 The worst and ignoblest sort of men. 1667 — *P. L.* II. 227 Thus Belial..Counsel'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloath. 1695 ADDISON *Poems, King*, His Toils for no Ignoble ends designed. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 233 With scandal arm'd, th' ignoble mind's delight. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 32 Every kind of knowledge may be sought from ignoble motives, and for ignoble ends. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. x. 96 The most ignoble year in an ignoble reign.

B. as *sb.* chiefly in pl. *ignobles*, persons not of noble rank; commoners. (In quot. 1808, used as = persons of ignoble character.)

c 1610 SYLVESTER *Honour's Fare-well* 42 A holy Mirrour, Reducing Nobles, from Ignobles' Errour. *a* 1761 LAW tr. *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* xxii. (1772) 98 Be it either by Nobles or Ignobles, none excepted. 1808 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 19 *note*, The Reader may..think that ignobles would be a more proper term [than *nobles*].

Ignoble (ignō·b'l), *v. rare.* [f. prec. adj., as the opposite of ENNOBLE.] *trans.* To make ignoble or infamous; *fig.* to make of bad repute.

1590–2 BACON *Disc. Praise Q. Eliz.* in Spedding *Lett. & Life* (1861) I. 142 The Invincible Navy..ignobling many shores and points of land by shipwreck. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 80 By confiscation, and by condemning the memory of the delinquent, and ignobling his race. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 105 The Person dignifies the Place, the Place ignobles not the Person. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 188 Early sorrow had prevented or ignobled much that was good in him.

Ignobleness (ignō·b'lnĕs). [f. IGNOBLE + -NESS.] The quality of being ignoble (in either sense of the adj.); ignobility.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xiv. 39 Wilt thou staine by the ignoblenesse of the skirmish, eyther thy death or victory? *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 71. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. ix. 329 [Antony] Reproached him with the ignobleness of his birth. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxi. II. 62 It was not with the world's .. rank, but its ignobleness .. divine forces were allied.

†**Ignoblesse.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IGNOBLE, after *noblesse.*] = prec.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Sonn., to Earl Montgomrie*, Though Ignoblesse, all such workes defaces As tend to Learning, and the soules delight.

Ignobly (ignō·bli), *adv.* [f. IGNOBLE + -LY [2].] In an ignoble manner; lowly, meanly, basely, dishonourably.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 35, I, Noble Vnckle, thus ignobly vs'd, Your Nephew..comes. 1607 — *Timon* II. ii. 183 No villanous bounty yet hath past my heart; Vnwisely, not ignobly haue I giuen. 1718 ROWE *Lucan* IX. 453 Yet now, ignobly, you with-hold your Hands, When nearer Liberty your Aid demands. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 57 Let others..ignobly fawn, or anxiously sue for preferments. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. iii. 398 No sooner had the hour for action arrived than he shrank ignobly from the helm. 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* 1, She says I am ignobly born.

Ignominious (ignomi·niəs), *a.* [a. F. *ignominieux* (14–15th c. in adv. *ignominieusement*, Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *ignominioso*, or ad. L. *ignōminiōsus*, f. *ignōminia* IGNOMINY.]

1. Full of ignominy; involving shame, disgrace, or obloquy; shameful, disgraceful, discreditable.

In recent use sometimes in weaker sense, 'lowering to one's dignity or self-respect'.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 205 b, The ignomynyous and shamefull deth of the crosse. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyat* D.'s Wks. 1873 III. 111 You free your Countrie..From Ignominious slauerie. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xviii. 499 The ignominious terms of peace were rejected with disdain. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 7 Taddeus..prepared to go into ignominious exile. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 82 Carthage consented to conclude an ignominious peace.

2. Of persons: Covered with ignominy; deserving ignominy; infamous.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 27 (1615) 220 b, Such as before were strong, full, rich, glorious..shall become feeble, hungrie, poore, ignominious. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 63 The most Reprobate Ignoble Ignominious and wicked race, that ever the world was yet pestered with. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 395 Then first with fear surpris'd and sense of paine, Fled ignominious. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VII. 80 Where wilt thou hide thy ignominious head? 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* III. Wks. 1778 III. 388 To be sacrificed to one single, rapacious, obscure, ignominious projector.

Hence **Ignomi·niously** *adv.*, in an ignominious manner; with ignominy or dishonour; shamefully. **Ignomi·niousness**, the quality of being ignominious.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 89 Men ignorant in letters, studious for their bellies, and ignominiously lazie. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ignominiousness.* 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. III. 167 The death of the royal captive, who was ignominiously beheaded, disgraced the triumph of Rome and of Christianity. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* XV. (1862) 223 He was sentenced..to ride ignominiously on a horse with his face towards the tail.

Ignominy (i·gnŏmini). [a. F. *ignominie* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ignōminia* disgrace, dishonour, f. I-[2] = *in-* not + **gnōmen*, *nōmen* name, reputation.]

1. Dishonour, disgrace, shame; infamy; the condition of being in disgrace, etc.

1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C iij b, They ingender ignominye and shame. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 171 This ignominie shalbe ever newe and not dye, till you have obteigned the double honor, against all your enemies. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 217 Degrading, and other notes of ignominy, which in military discipline are used. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. ii, The ignominy of being carried about for a monster. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 312 Even his successes had been purchased with ignominy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* I. i. 10 He had been..obliged to leave the country, covered with ignominy.

2. Ignominious or base quality or conduct; that which entails dishonour or disgrace.

1564 BECON *Wks. Gen. Pref.* C ij, The ignominie of all Priests is, to looke for their owne gayne and profite. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 40, I am not so much afraid of death, as ashamed thereof: 'tis the very disgrace and ignominy of our natures. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1837) 94 He [Churchill] then repays by ingratitude the benefits which he has purchased by ignominy.

†**Igno·mious,** *a. Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINIOUS. (Cf. next.)

1574 RICH *Mercury & Sold.* Lvij b, Leaving .. their renowne defaced and their life..ignomious. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 93 If thou doe gather, it is ignomious vnto thee: for infamie will thereby come. *a* 1598 PEELE *Sir Clyomon* Prol., Worthy writers' works, Wherein, as well as famous facts, ignomious placed are.

†**I·gnomy.** *Obs.* Shortened form of IGNOMINY.

1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 32 They seme to dredе..their repulsion from dignyte as an ignomye and infamye. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Titus* ii. 30 Vexed with many afflictions and ignomies. 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 36 Fame..when once it declines brings double ignomy. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 100 The good Effect of virtuous Actions..and the contrary Evil and Ignomy attending vicious Ones. 1805 tr. *Desforges' Eugene & Eugenia* II. 93 The shame, the reproach, the ignomy, cast upon..their name.

Igno·rable, *a.* [ad. L. *ignōrābilis* unknown, f. *ignōrāre* to IGNORE: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *ignorable.*] Capable of being ignored; of which one may be ignorant.

1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 433 The only possible object of ignorance—the only ignorable—if so barbarous a word be permissible. 1866 — *Grk. Philos.* I. 483 The knowable alone is the ignorable.

†**Ignora·mo.** *Obs.* An Italianized or Hispanicized form of IGNORAMUS 2.

1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 26, I bewaile these Ignoramoes.

Ignoramus (ignorē·mŭs). Pl. -uses (-ŭsĕz), also † -us. [L., = 'we do not know', (in legal use) 'we take no notice of [it]'.]

†1. The endorsement formerly made by a Grand Jury upon a bill or indictment presented to them, when they considered the evidence for the prosecution insufficient to warrant the case going to a petty jury. Hence quasi-*sb.* or *ellipt.*, esp. in the phrases *to find, return, bring in* (*an*) *ignoramus*; more rarely in passive, *to be found, returned ignoramus*. Also *transf.* an answer which admits ignorance of the point in question; *fig.* a state of ignorance.

(The words now used in the finding of the Grand Jury are 'not a true bill', or 'not found' or 'no bill').

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* II. xxii, If they doe not find it true, they write on the back-side, *Ignoramus*, and so deliver it to the Justices. 1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. a iva, I haue seene the best, yea naturall Italians..giue it ouer, or giue their verdict, with An *ignoramus*. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Ignoramus*, is a word properly used by the grand Enquest..and written upon the Bill..when as they mislike their evidence, as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 102 On the backe of this Inditement..they [the grand jury] write either *Ignoramus*, or *Billa vera*. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 2 At the precedent Assizes the Grand Jury found an ignoramus. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 88 As for Medusa's brother I return ignoramus. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 14 An *Ignoramus* brought in upon an Indictment against the Earl of Shaftsbury. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 119 (1740) 95 Bills preferred to Grand Juries for High Treason duly proved were returned Ignoramus which was the Form for rejecting the Bill. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* II. xi, If you can prove your innocence..you will be found ignoramus, and no harm will be done. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. (1809) 305 The grand jury .. used formerly to endorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*', or, we know nothing of it. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 450 The grand jury of London, in their celebrated ignoramus on the indictment preferred against Shaftesbury. *fig.* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Honest Man's Fort.* V. iii, Wouldst thou come To point of marriage with an ignoramus? 1661 GLANILL *Van. Dogm.* ix. 78 It hath changed its site..yet whether that were caused by its translation from us, or ours from it, sense leaves us in an Ignoramus.

b. *attrib.* as in *ignoramus jury, crew, Whig* (alluding to the Grand Jury which rejected the bill against the Earl of Shaftesbury, 1681).

c 1680 *Roxb. Ball.* (1883) IV. 562 With nose cock't up, and visage like a Fury, Or Foreman of an Ignoramus Jury. 1681 *Ibid.* IV. 351 All her Pride was re-assumed By the Ignoramus Whigs. 1683 *Ibid.* (1885) V. 325 With all your Ignoramus Crew, That Justice hate, and Treason brew. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. Guise* Prol. 43 Let ignoramus juries find no traitors, And ignoramus poets scribble satires. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1889) 87 Where were .. the members of ignoramus juries?

2. An ignorant person.

[In reference to the origin of this, cf. Ruggle's *Ignoramus* (acted 1615) 'written to expose the ignorance and arrogance of the common lawyers', in which 'Ignoramus' is the name of a lawyer. The word occurs also in the following title, evidently in legal connexion: 'The Case and Arguments against Sir Ignoramus, of Cambridge, in his Readings at Staple's Inn', by R. Callis, Serjeant at Law (1648). See also quot. 1634 below.]

a 1616 BEAUMONT *Vertue of Sack* in *Poems* (1653) N j, Give blockheads beere, And silly *Ignoramus*, such as think There's powder-treason in all Spanish drink. 1634 *Grammar Warre* D vij, All students of Ignorance, with these bussards of Barbary, Ignoramus and Dulman his Clearke, were..exiled for euer out of all Grammar; and all false Latine was euer after confiscated to their vse. 1641 *Vox Borealis* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 434 So many of their commanders are ignoramusses in the very vocables of art. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 8 By verbal sounds, who makes his small parts famous, But proves himself the greater Ignoramus. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 48 Who is so silly as to be Ignoramus to a Proverb? 1790 COWPER *Lett.* 10 May, So ignorant am I and by such ignoramuses surrounded. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* vi, I am quite an ignoramus, I know nothing—nothing in the world.

Hence †**Ignora·mus'd** *ppl. a.*, freed from prosecution by the *ignoramus* of the Grand Jury.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* Chronol., 1681. July 8th. College ignoramus'd in Middlesex. Oct. 19th. Rouse ignoramus'd.

Ignorance (i·gnŏrăns). Also 4–6 ig-, yg-norawnce, (5 ignorence, 6 yngnorance). [a. F. *ignorance* (12th c. in Littré) = It. *ignoranzia*,

Sp. *ignorancia*, ad. L. *ignōrāntia*, f. *ignōrānt-em* IGNORANT.]

1. The fact or condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge (general or special).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 278 Sunne & ignorance, þet is, unwisdom & unwitenesse. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlv. 6 Þe blynd in ignorauncе he makis seand in wisdome. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 32 He .. þat synneþ of ignorauncе. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Proserpyne..maketh theyr memorye to wexe feble and conuerteth it in to ygnorauncе. 1573 J. SANFORD *Hours Recreat.* (1576) 104 Marvell is the daughter of ignorauncе. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 49–50 This house is as darke as Ignorance, though Ignorance were as darke as hell. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 It was the maxime that over-ruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion. 1742 GRAY *Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 99 Where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xxx, Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to wo. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 147 Much of the evil which exists in the world may be traced to mere ignorance.

b. Constr. *of* (†*in*, or dependent clause).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 79 Thou..of thy self hast ignorauncе. 1566 *Acts & Constit. Scott.* To Rdr. * iij, Thair is.. na excusatioun to the man pretendand Ignorance of the Law. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 595 Oversights of Writers, through negligence or ignorance in forren names. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* I. i. 1 The supposition is founded on an ignorance of the nature of the human mind. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 16 National ignorance of decent art is always criminal.

c. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance or example of ignorance. *rare.*

1749 C. WESLEY in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 76 That very weak Sermon .. which is an *Ignoratio Elenchi* (an Ignorance of the Point in Question). 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* I. (1809) 7 An ignorance in these must always be of dangerous consequence. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 62 Difficulties which the ignorances and violence of the people have frequently thrown in the way of their princes. 1881 *Modern Rev.* Jan. 136 All falsities and ignorances are eliminated.

†**2.** With *an* and *pl.* An act due to want of knowledge; an offence or sin caused by ignorance.

c 1425 *Prymer* (E. E. T. S.) 62 [Ps. xxv. 7] Lord, remembre þou not þe trespassis of my ȝougþe, and myn ignorauncis. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, That it may please thee.. to forgeue us all our synnes, negligences, and ignorauncеs. 1598 YONG *Diana* 6 He neuer committed any ignorance, that might turne to the hurt or hinderance of his faith. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Esdras* viii. 75 Our sinnes are multiplied aboue our heads, and our ignorances haue reached vp vnto heauen. [1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxii. (1877) 377 Sin is oftentimes an ignorance.]

†**I·gnorancy.** *Obs.* Also 6 yngnorancye. [ad. L. *ignōrāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality of being ignorant; = IGNORANCE 1.

1526 TINDALE *Eph.* iv. 18 Thorowe the ignorancy that is in them. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* To Gentlem. Eng. (Arb.) 19 They can neyther folowe it, bycause of theyr ignorauncie. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 4 Rather frowne at my impudencie, then laugh at my ignorancie.

Ignorant (i·gnŏrănt), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 6 yngnorant. [a. F. *ignorant* (14th c. in Littré) = It., Sp. *ignorante*, ad. L. *ignōrans*, *ignōrānt-em*, pres. pple. of *ignōrāre* not to know: see IGNORE.]

1. Destitute of knowledge, either in general or with respect to a particular fact or subject; unknowing, uninformed, unlearned. †*Ignorant Friars*: see IGNORANTINE.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iii. 124 (Camb. MS.) What wyht þat is al vnkunnynge and ignoraunt. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* 2 b, To therudicion and lernynge of them that ben ygnoraunt. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx. 17 We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant, Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit. 1661 *Grand Debate* 59 The same words are to be read by the ablest and ignorantest man. 1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xiv. 144 The Order of the Brothers of Charity, called otherwise .. Ignorant Fryars. 1709 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss A. Wortley* 21 Aug., I shall return to London the same ignorant soul I went from it. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 73 To mislead the ignorant and credulous. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. iii. (1866) 704 There were..none so ignorant as not to know his deeds.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* of things.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. i. 27 His Shipping (Poore ignorant Baubles !) on our terrible Seas .. crack'd .. 'gainst our Rockes. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. viii. § 1 That the Origin thereof can be ascribed to nothing less than an Accidental and Ignorant Cause.

2. *Const.* **a.** With *in*: Uninformed or unskilled in, not acquainted with (a subject). *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) G b, For that we sholde not be ignoraunt feble & weyke in these thynges. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 56 The ignorant in Philosophy must be admonished, that all things are full, nothing is empty. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 180 Finding the Muscovian Pilot..absolutely ignorant in the business of Navigation. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case.

b. with *of*: Having no knowledge of; hence †unconscious of, innocent of, having no share in (also *ignorant to*). (In quot. 1755, taking no notice of, ignoring.)

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I j b, Ignoraunt of this fayttе. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 85 He is yngnorant to the acte. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 195 b, Of thys the erle of Warwycke was nothyng ignorant. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Of cards and dice they are happily ignorant. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* III. 278 In some things it is much more difficult for a Man..to be Ignorant of his Duty than to Learn it. 1755 *Mag.* No. 38 ? 5 To be ignorant of calumny more effectually stops its progress than vindication. 1862 BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 144 They are ignorant of many things with which we are well acquainted.

c. with dependent clause.

c 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxxiv, As a wanton lambe full ignorante How he is pulled and drawen to be bounde. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Ep. P. Giles (Arb.) 24, I am .. ignorаunt in what sea that ylande standeth. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* To Rdr. (1625) A iv, Being..nothing ignorant what great perfection is to be required in such a one. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 114 They being ignorant how the Veins lye. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, I am ignorant that till now I ever made you this offer. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 22 She was ignorant what sort of man Harold had become now.

3. *transf.* Showing absence of knowledge; resulting from ignorance.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xiv. (Percy Soc.) 56 Besyde my draughtes rude and ignoraunt. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iv. ii. 70 Alas, what ignorant sin haue I committed. *Mod.* This is a mere ignorant statement.

†**b.** That keeps one in ignorance. *nonce-use.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 397 If you know ought which do's behoue my knowledge .. imprison't not In ignorant concealement.

†**4.** Of things: Unknown. *Obs.*

(Cf. L. *ignārus* in sense of *ignōtus*.)

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester* Ded. A ij b, It is not ignoraunt unto youe what may be done by the vertue of a fere and well orderyd oracion. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. 139 b, It was not ignoraunt to him what thyng the blynde man wished to haue. 1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* v. i, Whence he is, tis ignorant to vs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 219 It seemes ignorant that, long before, our Countrimen had embraced Christ by the preaching of Joseph of Arimathea.

B. *sb.* An ignorant person. Now *rare.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 7 Who is enemie to science and cunning, But ignorants who vnderstandeth not? 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 716 We must nedes judge you an ignoraunt herin. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 2 Ignorants write their marke, in stead of their names. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. xiii, Ah! to marry an ignorant that can hardly read or write! 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvi. 394 The pretty ignorants had lost their fascination for him. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 239 Church authorities..too often entrust their buildings to ignorants.

†**b.** *pl.* An order of friars: see IGNORANTINE.

1693 tr. *Emilianne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xix. 220 Besides these Orders, there is mention made..of the Ignorants.

Ignorantine (ignŏræ·ntin), *a.* and *sb. Eccl. Hist.* [ad. F. *ignorantin*, f. *ignorant* IGNORANT, after *bénédictin*, *capucin*, etc.: see -INE.] *Ignorantine friars*, *Ignorantines*: a name applied to themselves in humility by the members of a religious order, the Brethren of Saint-Jean-de-Dieu, founded in 1495 to minister to the sick poor; they were introduced into France by Mary de Medici, and subsequently devoted themselves to the instruction of the poor (cf. IGNORANT *a.* 1 quot. 1693 and *sb.* b). Hence, 'by confusion, and sometimes in mockery' (Littré), the name is given in France to the 'Brethren of the Christian Schools', or 'Christian Brothers', a community founded *c* 1680, for the spread of education among the poor.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 37 Both the 'Ignorantine Friars' and the old village pedagogues are greatly regretted in the country. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1061 Ignorantines..the name of the members of an institution founded in the beginning of the 18th century in France, by the abbot Baptiste de la Salle.

Ignorantism (i·gnŏrăntiz'm). *rare.* [f. IGNORANT + ISM. Cf. F. *ignorantisme*.] A system which exalts or favours ignorance; = OBSCURANTISM.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 214/2 The aim of these censors is, obviously, to institute a sort of Protestant Ignorantism—a new religious hierarchy, in which readiness to pronounce one or two commonplace Shibboleths shall send a man to the top of the scale.

I·gnorantist. = OBSCURANTIST.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl.

Ignorantly (i·gnŏrăntli), *adv.* [f. IGNORANT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an ignorant manner; without knowledge.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 63 *Preamble*, In the which Acte..the seid Francis Lovell was ignorauntly lefte oute and omitted. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xvii. 23 Whom ye then ignorantly worship, hym shewe I vnto you. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 38 Extreme paine of the stomacke, which ignorantly they call, the paine of the hart. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 An ambitious and mercenary or ignorantly zealous divinity. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 108 Taught of God they may indeed be wise, Nor ignorantly wand'ring miss the skies.

I·gnorantness. *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = IGNORANCE.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 My Dragoman, doubting of his passage,..which arose from his ignorantnesse thereof. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

‖ **Ignoratio elenchi**: see next, 3.

Ignoration (ignorē·ʃən). [ad. L. *ignōrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *ignōrāre* to IGNORE.]

†**1.** The fact or condition of being ignorant; mistaking or misunderstanding through want of knowledge. *Obs.*

1612 H. AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* vii. *heading*, The word properly signifieth Aberration, or Ignoration.

2. The action of ignoring or treating as unknown; disregarding; the fact of being ignored.

1865 *Standard* 12 June 6/6 After long years of ignoration, let us coin the word, it is wanted in our language, Cherubini is about to be recognized. 1872 HARDWICK *Tradit. Lanc.* 63 The faith in the tradition produced a more tragic result than the most superstitious could have dreaded from its ignoration. 1881 *Q. Rev.* 212 The reply to that is that it is an entire ignoration of human nature.

3. *Ignoration of the Elench*, a rare anglicized repr. of the more usual Scholastic Latin Ignoratio elenchi (ignorē·ʃio ɪle·ŋkəi), a logical fallacy which consists in apparently refuting an opponent, while actually disproving some statement different from that advanced by him; also extended to any argument which is really irrelevant to its professed purpose.

1588 WHITAKER *Disp. Script.* (1849) 287 (Stanf.) This fallacy is that called *ignoratio elenchi*. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Wks.* II. 102 (Stanf.) Here was no *petitio principii* in Dr. Potter, but rather *ignoratio elenchi* in you. 1843 MILL *Logic* v. vii. § 3 The fallacy of *Ignoratio Elenchi*,..also called by Archbishop Whately the Fallacy of Irrelevant Conclusion. 1856 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* viii. § 4 The fallacy of Irrelevancy (or, as it is sometimes called, shifting ground) is technically termed *Ignoratio Elenchi*, i. e. ignorance of the syllogism required for the refutation of an adversary .. this has now received a wider meaning. Whenever an argument is irrelevant to the object which a speaker or writer professes to have in view, it is called an ignoratio elenchi.

Ignore (ignō·r), *v.* [ad. F. *ignorer*, or L. *ignōrāre* not to know, to be ignorant of, mistake, misunderstand, disregard, ignore, f. I-², *in-* not + **gnōr-āre*, f. stem *gnō-* to know (cf. *gnārus* knowing).

In sense 1 the word occurs frequently in the works of Robert Boyle, with whom it has been erroneously supposed to have originated (cf. Aubrey's *Lett.* (1813) II. 159, and Bentley *Phalaris* Pref. 86). Todd, who points out that Johnson was wrong in holding this view, adds 'but it is a word not worthy to be used'. This sense appears to have become obs. by 1700, though occasionally used later (cf. quot. 1860). Sense 3 appears in the 19th c., and was *c* 1850 still used with apology.]

†**1.** *trans.* Not to know, to be ignorant of. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Ignorer*, to ignore, or be ignorant of, to want skill, not to know. *c* 1612 SYLVESTER *Tropheis Henrie Gt.* Wks. (1621) 1088 Who durst not speak, his mildnes did ignore. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ii. II. 21 Ignoring what competent Thanks she might return him..she cast herself down at his Feet. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xv. (1848) 262 There are others..desirous to be taught by me, the little that I know, and they ignore. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 173 Good in an Apothecaries Hand, who ignores their Dose or Composition. [1755–89 JOHNSON, *Ignore*,..this word Boyle endeavoured to introduce, but it has not been received. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. 352 They appear as spots in his work. Such is the appearance which the terms opine, ignore, adroitness, have at present in the writings of some ingenious men.] 1860 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* II. 206 The 'principal men' at the southern extremity ignored the extent northward.

2. Said of a Grand Jury: To return (a bill) with the endorsement 'not a true bill', 'not found', or 'no bill': see IGNORAMUS 1; to reject as unfounded or having insufficient evidence; to refuse acceptance of.

1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VII. 176 The word ignore, which he threw in the teeth of Mr. Boyle..is, in fact, Hibernian, which Bentley did not know; and in England is obsolete, except in the use of grand juries. (*Note* in *Wks.* 1857) It was written in the summer of 1830, at which time no vestige of a suspicion had arisen that very soon the word would be called back; or rather would be raised from a lifeless toleration in law-books to a popular and universal currency. It was a word much wanted.. Yet there are pedants who..would even now (1857) ignore this indispensable word. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 When the bill is found not to be true, or, as it is frequently called, 'ignored', the accused is discharged..Sometimes, when the bill is ignored on account of some slip or error, the judge will direct the accused to be kept in custody. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 28/1 The Lord Chief Justice suggested to the Grand Jury to ignore the bills, but they returned true bills.

3. To refuse to take notice of; not to recognize; to disregard intentionally, leave out of account or consideration, shut 'one's eyes to'.

1801 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 381 It is the worst symptom about your rise, that you ignore your former friends. 1832 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) I. ix. 395 It was resolved to ignore this invitation. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, Happily human brains have such a talent of taking up simply what they can carry, and ignoring all the rest. 1851 LD. SHAFTESBURY in Hodder *Life* (1886) II. 358 They began by reviling me, they now *ignore* me, as the phrase goes. 1854 EARL OF CARLISLE *Diary Turk. & Grk. Waters* 189 Mr. Finlay says that the modern Greeks wholly ignore (I beg pardon for the use of the word) the whole period from Alexander the Great to Lord Palmerston. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 161 He could not ignore an important feature of necessary evidence.

Hence **Ignoring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Ignorer**, one who ignores.

1615 SYLVESTER *St. Lewis* 274 Th' hopefull Arrogance Sprung from ignoring of our Ignorance. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves..an ignoring eye, which does not see the annoyances, shifts, and inconveniences, that cloud the brow .. of the sensitive. 1853 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 167/1 The ignoring of this distinction. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Chron.* 12 Jan. 1/1 A sweet ignorer of the laws Of etiquette and rules of dress.

†**Ignoscency.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *ignōscentia*, abstr. sb. f. *ignōscĕre* to pardon, forgive, f. *in-* not + (*g*)*nōscĕre* to take notice of.] Forgiveness; forgiving spirit.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xviii. 3 And become as little children .. in simplicity, humility, innocency, ignoscency. *Ibid.*, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 20 In innocency and ignoscency.

† **Igno·scible,** *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [ad. L. *ignōscibilis* (rare), f. *ignōscĕre* to pardon: see -BLE.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ignoscible*, tollerable, to be pardoned. Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, etc.

† **Ignote,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *ignōtus*, f. I-[2], *in-* not + *gnōtus*, *nōtus* known. Cf. It., Sp. *ignoto*.]

A. *adj.* Unknown.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ignote*, vnknowne. 1633 COWLEY *Poet. Bloss.*, *A Vote*, Th' ignote are better than ill known. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xlii. 60 Things secret, and Ignote. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 137 Persons..of such mean and ignote extractions. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Lives, Hobbes* (1898) I. 366 They were both ignote to foreigners.

B. *sb.* A person unknown.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* ix. 33 Leave not a proved freind; for an Ignote Comes but at hazard. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 162 In a letter that an ignote wrote. *Ibid.* II. 144 Such Ignotes were not courted, but pass'd over.

† **Igno·tion.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Noun of action f. L. *ignōscĕre*; intended as a negative of *notion*.] An ignorant notion; a notion falsely so called.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 19 These wits..cry up and downe in corners such bold ignotions of a new Gospell.

† **I·gnotism.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *ignōt-us* unknown + -ISM.] A mistake due to ignorance.

1737 *Gentl. Mag.* VII. 336/1 It has 92 Errors or *Ignotisms* in it.

† **I-go,** *v. Obs. Pa. t.* **i-eode.** [OE. *gegán* (= OHG. *gigân*; cf. OE. *gegangan*, OS., OHG. *gigangan*), f. *gán* to Go.]

1. *intr.* To go, pass.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xvi. (1890) 144 Heo meahte þegan ..ofer eall þis ealond. *c* 1205 LAY. 25773 Bi-halues þe iga and bihald 3eorne, 3if þu miht afinden oht of þan feonden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Longe beon unbishoped & falsliche igon to schrifte.

2. *trans.* To go into, invade.

c 1205 LAY. 4233 Seoððen Bruttes hit [Bruttaine] ieode [*c* 1275 hadde]. *Ibid.* 26376 While þine aldren France ieoden [*c* 1275 bi-3eode].

I-go, i-gon, ME. pa. pple. of Go *v.* **I-goded,** of *gode*, GOOD *v.* **I-gon,** pa. t. of I-GIN *v.*, to begin. **I-goven,** ME. pa. pple. of GIVE *v.* **I-grad,** of GREDE *v.*, to cry. **I-graithed, i-greithed,** of GRAITH *v.* **I-gramed, i-gremed,** of GREME *v.* **I-gra(u)nted,** of GRANT *v.* **I-graven,** of GRAVE *v.*

† **I-gre·de.** *Obs.* [f. I- *pref.*[1] + GREDE cry.] Crying, clamour.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1641 Mid 3ulinge and mid igrede.

† **I-grete,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrétan*, f. *grétan* to GREET.] *trans.* To greet.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 526 þæt we magon ure frynd 3eseon and ure siblingas 3egretan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se ængel..3egrette hi. *c* 1275 *Death* 99 in *O. E. Misc.* 174 Alle..þat..feire þe igretten. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 119 Þo was þat mayde was y-gret.

Hence † **I-gretinge** *vbl. sb.*, greeting.

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III*, Henr þurȝ godes fultume king on Engleneloande..Send igretinge to alle hise holde ilærde and ileawede.

† **I-gripe,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gegrípan* (= OHG. *gagrîfan*, MHG. *gegrîfen*), f. *grípan* to GRIPE.] *trans.* To gripe, grip, lay hold of.

c 1205 LAY. 25680 Þa men þa he igripeð. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 73 Igripe ha me eanes. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 12 þis milde meiden margarete igrap him.

I-gripen, ME. pa. pple. of GRIPE *v.* and IGRIPE *v.* **I-grithed, i-griðed,** of GRITHE *v.*, to pacify, etc. **I-groten,** of GREET *v.*, to weep. **I-grounde(n,** of GRIND *v.* **I-growe(n,** of GROW *v.*

† **I-grure** (*ii*). *Obs.* = GRURE, horror, terror.

c 1205 LAY. 812 Heo heom aweihten mid heora wæles igrure.

Iguana (igwā·nă). Forms: 6 iuanna, iwana, 6, 9 iguano, 7 yguana, guana, wana, gwane, gwayn, 7– iguana. [a. Sp. *iguana*, repr. the Carib name *iwana* (variously given by early writers as *hiuana*, *igoana*, *iuanna*, *yuana*).]

A large arboreal lizard of the West Indies and South America, *Iguana tuberculata*, which attains to a length of five feet or more; also, in Zoology, the name of the genus, which includes the *horned iguana* of San Domingo, and other species; and loosely applied to other lizards of allied genera.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 126 Foure footed beastes .. named Iuannas, muche lyke vnto Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of moste pleasaunte taste. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 675 Store of fish, foule, deere, and Iwanas. *Ibid.* 815 *Iguanos* which are a kinde of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* IV. xxxviii. 313 The flesh of the Yguanas is a better meate. 1607 G. PERCY in Purchas *Pilgrimes* (1625) IV. 1685 We also killed Guanas, in fashion of a Serpent, & speckled like a Toade vnder the belly. 1617 RALEIGH *Apol.* 37 (South America) hath plenty of .. Tortoyses, Armadilles, Wanaes. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* 54 Gwanes they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a Crokadell or Aligator, very fat and good meat. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 143 Another kind of meat they feed much on which is called *Iguana*. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 147 That species which is here called the iguana, and by the Indians the wayamaca, is seldom above 3 feet long. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 15 Iguanas, and other lizards, are found in all places. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. ii. 122 The hideous but harmless iguano..moves slowly across the high-road. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 27 The peculiarly American family of the iguanas is represented by two genera in Madagascar.

Hence **Igua·nian** *a.*, resembling an iguana, belonging to the iguana family, *Iguanidæ*; *sb.*, one of this family; also **Igua·nid. Igua·niform** *a.*, having the form or structure of an iguana. **Igua·noid** *a.* and *sb.* = *iguanian*.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 441/1 Only one Iguanian belongs to Europe, the common Stellio. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 200 In the iguanians .. this synchondrosis is obliterated. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Iguanoides*,..iguanoid. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 46 The Iguanian lizards [are] peculiar to the Western or American hemisphere. 1878 *19th Cent.* Dec. 1048 Madagascar possesses iguanoid lizards (*Hoplurus* and *Chalarodon*).

Iguanodon (igwæ·nŏdŏn). *Paleont.* [f. IGUANA + Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- tooth, after *mastodon*, etc.

Mantell, in *Petrif. & their Teachings* (1851) 231–2, states that the name was suggested to him by the Rev. W. D. Conybeare.]

A large herbivorous lizard found fossil in the Wealden formation; it was from twenty-five to thirty feet long, and from its teeth and bones is considered to have resembled in many respects the iguana; whence the name.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 123 The huge iguanodon might reappear in the woods, and the ichthyosaur in the sea. 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 56 The length of the Iguanodon must have been nearly 70 feet.

Igua·nodont (-dŏnt), *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.] a. *adj.* Having teeth like those of the iguana. b. *sb.* A saurian so characterized; a member of the family *Iguanodontidæ* of extinct dinosaurs, typified by the iguanodon.

I-gurd, i-gurt, ME. pa. pple. of GIRD *v.* **I-hacked,** ME. pa. pple. of HACK *v.* **I-had,** of HAVE *v.* **I-haded,** of HADE *v.*[1], to ordain. **I-hal,** var. of WHOLE.

† **I-hald, i-hold,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehealdan* (= OS. *gihaldan*, OHG. *gihaltan*), f. *healdan*:— **haldan* to HOLD.] *trans.* To hold, maintain, observe, keep, preserve.

Beowulf (Z.) 2620 He frætwe 3eheold fela missera. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 101 Þæt ic þine word mihte wel 3ehealdan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 21 Se stranga 3ewæpnud his cafertun 3ehealt. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 65 Hwenne ic i-halde þa ibode. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 56 in *Lamb. Hom.*, Giue hies [=he it] for godes luue, þenne deþ hes wel ihalden [*Jesus Coll. MS.* iholde]. *c* 1205 LAY. 5505 [He] wolde a3en king Belin feht ihalden.

I-halden, ME. pa. pple. of HOLD *v.* **I-halewed, i-halwed, i-hal3ed,** of HALLOW *v.*[1] **I-halowed,** of HALLOW *v.*[2]

† **I-handle,** *v. Obs.* [OE. **gehandlian* (= MHG. *gehandeln*), f. *handlian* to HANDLE.] *trans.* To handle.

c 1205 LAY. 14390 Ne preost ne na biscop ne nauere ihandled godes boc.

I-handled, i-hondled, ME. pa. pple. of HANDLE *v.* **I-haneked,** (?) of HANK *v.* **I-haspet,** of HASP *v.* **I-hated,** of HATE *v.* **I-hate(n,** of HIGHT *v.*[1] **I-hat(te, i-heat,** of HEAT *v.* **I-heawen, i-hewe,** of HEW *v.* **I-hed,** of HIDE *v.*: see YHID.

† **I-hẽde,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýdan, gehédan*, f. *hýdan*. HIDE *v.*[1]] *trans.* To hide, conceal.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 8 He hit..3ehyt and 3ehelt. *c* 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 1314 He ne wiste..Whar he mighte hit best i-hede.

I-heied, i-hei(3)et, ME. pa. pple. of HIGH *v.* **I-heled,** of HELE *v.*[2], to hide.

† **I-helmed,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [OE. *gehelmod* (= OHG. *gehelmôt*), pa. pple. of (*ge*)*helmian*, f. *helm* HELM *sb.*[1]] Helmed.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 256 *Galeatus*, 3ehelmod. *c* 1205 LAY. 26277 Gerin & Beof .. and Walwain .. iburned and ihelmed.

I-hende, var. of YHENDE, at hand. **I-hent,** ME. pa. pple. of HENT *v.*

† **I-hente,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehentan*, f. *hentan* to HENT.] *trans.* To grasp; to hold, uphold.

905 *O. E. Chron.*, Eall þæt hie 3ehentan mehton. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche..to ihente þe unstronge.

I-heorted, ME. form of HEARTED *ppl. a.* **I-heouwed:** see HUED. **I-hercned,** ME. pa. pple. of HEARKEN *v.* **I-herd,** of HEAR, YHERE, HERY *vbs.* **I-here,** var. of YHERE *v.* **I-hered, -et, -i(e)d,** ME. pa. pple. of HERY *v.* **I-hert,** of HURT *v.* **I-het,** of HEAT *v.*

I-hevey3ed, i-hevied, weighed down, ME. pa. pple. of HEAVY *v.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 332 þe neoðere [grind-stone]..is iheue3ed [*MS. T.* iheue3et] her mid herde uorte beon cwite of herdre. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. v. 133 (Camb. MS.) So þat thy thoght ne be nat I-heuyed ne put lowe.

I-hewed, ME. pa. pple. of HEW *v.*, HUE *v.* **I-hid,** ME. pa. pple. of HIDE *v.*: see YHID.

† **I-hire,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehýran*, f. *hýran*, *hýrian* to HIRE.] *trans.* To hire.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 74 Dæs hiredes ealdor 3ehyrde wyrhtan into his wingearde. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 34 Godalmichti i-hierde werkmen in-to his winyarde.

† **I-hitte,** *v. Obs.* [f. I- *pref.*[1] + *hitte*, HIT *v.*] *trans.* To hit.

c 1205 LAY. 314 He wende to sceoten þat hea der, & ihitte [*c* 1275 hitte] his a3ene fader.

Ihleite (ī·lĭəit). *Min.* [Named 1876 after Ihle, superintendent of mines at Mugrau, Bohemia: see -ITE.] A hydrous iron sulphate, found as a yellow efflorescence on graphite.

1876 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. XII. 151 Prof. Schrauf has announced a new mineral under the name Ihleite.

I-hoded, ME. pa. pple. of HADE, HODE, to ordain. **I-hoked,** ME. form of HOOKED *a.* **I-hol:** see YHOLE, whole.

† **I-hold.** *Obs.* [OE. *geheald* 'keeping, guarding'.] Place of shelter or abode; hold.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 621 þar inne ic habbe god ihold A wintre warm a sumere cold.

I-hold, var. I-HALD, to hold. **I-holden,** ME. pa. pple. of HOLD *v.* **I-hole(n,** of HELE *v.*[1], to hide. **I-hon, i-honge:** see YHONG *v.*, to hang. **I-hondsald,** ME. pa. pple. of HANDSEL *v.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ha wes him sone ihondsald þah hit hire unwil were.

† **I-horned,** *a. Obs.* [Cf. OE. *gehyrned* (= MHG. *gehürnet*), f. I- *pref.*[1] + *horned*.] Horned.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 266 3yf seo sunne .. hine [the moon] onælð riht þwyres þonne byð he emlice 3ehyrned.] *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 9 In his ihurnd heauet. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* III. 397 In liknesse of Iubiter i-horned. *a* 1415 LYDG. *Temp. Glass* 8 Derk Diane, ihorned, noþing clere.

I-horyed, ME. pa. pple. of HORY *v.*, to pollute.

c 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 138 The lond shal be I-horyed & I-steyned wyth grete slaght of men.

I-hosed, early ME. form of HOSED *a.*

c 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 91 þayh we her hoppen ihosed and ischode. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 þat boþe i-hosed and i-schod Goddes peple may passe þerby.

I-hote, ME. pa. pple. of HIGHT *v.*[1]

‖ **Ihram** (irā·m, *i*χrā·m). Also 8 hir(r)awem. [Arab. احرام *ihrām* (f. حرم *ḥarama* to forbid: cf. HAREM), a kind of dress used by the Arabs in Spain and Africa; 'sacred state' (Freytag).]

1. The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting of two pieces of white cotton, the one girded round the waist, and the other thrown over the left shoulder.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohometans* vii. 80 They take off all their cloaths, covering themselves with two Hirrawems, or large white Cotton Wrappers. 1811 tr. *Niebuhr's Trav. Arabia* xii. in Pinkerton *Voy.* X. 20 Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the Ihhram immediately after passing Cape Wardan. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. iv. 68 An ihram in rags, an old mat torn to pieces. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Aug. 187 The time had ..arrived for changing our usual habiliments for the 'ihrám' or pilgrim-costume of two towels, and for taking the various interdictory vows involved in its assumption.

2. The state in which a pilgrim is held to be while he wears this distinctive garb, during which time many acts of ordinary life are held unlawful.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 79 On this side Mecca, where all the Hagges .. do enter into Hirawem, or Ihram. *Ibid.* 95 The eighth Day after the said two months, they all enter into Hirrawem again.

IHS, in ME., med.L., etc., also written ĪHS, Ihs, IHC, Ihc, representing Greek ΙΗΣ or ΙΗC, a MS. abbreviation of the word ΙΗ(ΣΟΥ)Σ or ΙΗ(CΟΥ)C, Jesus; also used as a symbolical or ornamental monogram of the sacred name. Mediæval Latin texts have commonly *ihc* or *ihs*, *ihm*, *ihu* (with or without a stroke over or across the *h* (ħ), or other mark of abbreviation) for *Jesus*, *Iesum*, *Iesu*. In ME., the usual form was *ihu* = *Jesu*; less frequently *ihs*, *ihc*, or *ihus*. These abbreviations were in later times often erroneously expanded as *Ihesus*, *Ihesum*, *Ihesu*.

The Romanized form of the abbreviation would be IES, but from the entire or partial retention of the Greek form in Latin MSS. as IHC or IHS, and subsequent forgetfulness of its origin, it has often been looked upon as a Latin abbreviation or contraction, and explained by some as standing for *Iesus Hominum Salvator*, Jesus Saviour of men, by others as *In Hoc Signo (vinces)*, *in this sign (thou shalt conquer)*, or *In Hac Salus*, in this (cross) is salvation.

[*a* 600 *Codex Bezæ* Luke vi. 5 (Greek text) ΕΙΠΕ ΔΕ Ο ΙΗC ΠΡΟC ΑΥΤΟΥC. (Latin text) DIXIT AUTEM IHS AD EOS. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* (Latin text) Matt. iii. 13 Tunc uenit ihs a galilaea in iordanen.] *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 269 Ihu, swete. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* (Laud MS. 471, lf. 128 b), Cvm natus esset ihc in betleem iude. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 154 Bi ihus with here ieweles 3owre iustices she shendeth. *Ibid.* XVI. 144 Iudas iangeled þere-a3ein ac Ihus hym tolde. 1540 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 59 Paid to the Wardens of Ihc Masse towardes the prestes wages xiij[s] iij[d]. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 27 *L. Chief Just.* What Inscription was upon the Seal? *Mr. Oates.* I. H. S. with a Cross, in English it had the Characters of *I. H. S.* 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlviii. 145 IHS is God with us [quoting a title of 1559, which had 'Jesus is God with us'.] 1897 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/1 The monograms IHS and XPC, which are so often to be seen in our churches, sorely puzzle a portion of the congregation.

I-hud(de, ME. pa. pple. of HIDE *v.*: see YHID.

†**I-hudeket**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ME., f. *hudeken* vb., app. repr. an OE. **hydecian*, deriv. of *hýdan* to hide.] Hooded.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 (Cott. MS.) Vte, gan i-mantlet; þe heaued i-hudeket.

I-hurnd: see I-HORNED. **I-hurt**, ME. pa. pple. of HURT *v.* **I-huseled**, of HOUSEL *v.*

†**I-hwat**, *pron. Obs.* [OE. *gehwæt*, neut. of *gehwá* every one: = OLG. *gihvat*, neut. of *gihvê*.] Everything.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1002 Ac þæt fyr nimeð þurh foldan gehwæt. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1056 Lym and grune & wel ihwat [*Cott. MS.* eiwat] Sette and leyde þe for to lacche.

I-hwer: see WHERE. **I-hwilc**, **-ille**, early ME. forms of OE. *gehwylc* EACH, q.v.

†**I-hwulen**, *v. Obs.* [ME., f. *hwule* (*ii*), in Ancren Riwle = *hwil* WHILE, time.] *intr.* To have time, be at leisure.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 44 Hwon so ȝe euer muwen ihwulen. *Ibid.* 422 Ne mei heo nout i-hwulen uorto hercnen mine lore.

I-imped, ME. pa. pple. of IMP *v.*

I-iron: see I the letter.

Ijs, obs. spelling of ICE. **Ik**, ME. form of I *pron.*

I-kakeled, ME. pa. pple. of CACKLE *v.*

†**I-kary**, **i-cary**. *Obs.* In 6 ickary. [ad. Russ. икра *ikra* caviare.] = CAVIARE.

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (1857) 12 Of ickary or cavery, a great quantitie is made upon the river of Volgha, out of the fish called bellougina, the sturgeon. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 87 The spawn of Fish, especially that of Sturgeon, they order thus... The Muscovites call it Ikary, and the Italians Cavaiar. [1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 11/1 Can you use the roe of any other fish but sturgeon and sterlet as caviar, or ikra, as you call it?]

I-kauȝt, **i-kaut**, ME. pa. pple. of CATCH *v.*

I-keled, of KELE *v.* to cool.

†**I-ken**, **i-kenne**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gecennan* to make known, confess, f. *cennan* to declare, attest, KEN.] *trans.* To make known, mention; to know, recognize.

c 1000 *Hymns* x. 4 (Gr.) Ic ðe ecne God ænne ȝecenne. *c* 1205 LAY. 4844 Þis weoren þeos kinges strætte þe ich i-kenned [*c* 1275 i-nemnid] habbe. *Ibid.* 28559 Mon i þan fihte non þer ne mihte ikenne [*c* 1275 icnowe] nenne kempe.

I-kenned, **-kend**, **-kent**, ME. pa. pple. of KEN.

†**I-kepe**, *v. Obs.* [f. ME. *kepe*, KEEP.] *trans.* To keep, receive, observe. Hence **I-kepynge**, **-unge** *vbl. sb.*, taking 'keep', heeding, regarding.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 156 God hit is ine silence ikepen Godes grace. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Driue adun swireforð wiðuten ikepunge. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1225 And grete duntes beoþ þe lasse ȝef me ikepth mid iwarnesse.

I-kept, ME. pa. pple. of KEEP *v.* **I-kest**, of CAST *v.* **I-ket**, of CUT *v.* **I-kid**, known, renowned: see YKID and KYTHE *v.* **I-knawe(n**, **i-knowe**, ME. pa. pples. of KNOW *v.* **I-knede**, of KNEAD *v.*

†**I-knit**, **i-cnutte**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gecnyttan*, f. *cnyttan* to KNIT.] *trans.* To tie, fasten, attach.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 6 Þæt an cwyrn-stan si to hys swyran ȝecnytt. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 342/29 Gecnyttan. *c* 1205 LAY. 29272 He .. lette .. to þan sparewen uoten uaste heom icnutten.

I-knit, **-yt**, ME. pa. pple. of KNIT *v.*

Ikon, variant of ICON.

I-koruen, **I-kume(n**, ME. pa. pples. of CARVE, COME *vbs.* **I-kunde**, var. of IOUNDE, nature. **I-kupled**, ME. pa. pple. of COUPLE *v.* **Ikyl**, obs. f. ICKLE, icicle.

†**Il**, **ile**. *Obs.* [OE. *igil*, *il* = OHG. *igil* (MHG., Ger. *igel*), MLG., MDu., Du. *egel*, ON. *igull*, going back, with Lith. *ežỹs*, Gr. ἐχῖνος, to a pre-Teut. **eghi-nos*, *-los*, a deriv. of *eghi-*, Gr. ἔχι-ς adder.] A hedgehog. (In OE. also a porcupine.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxv. 241 Se iil .. ȝewint he to anum cliewene and tihð his fet sua he ænnest mæȝ and ȝehyt his heafod. *Ibid.*, Ðonne bið ðæs iles heafud ȝesewen. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 123/21 *Istrix*, se mara izil. *c* 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 55 He [St. Sebastian] wæs ðara [stræla] swa full swa izl .. bip byrsta. *a* 1200 *Fragm. Ælfric's Gram.*, etc. (Phillipps 1838) 8 Prikiende so piles on ile.

Hence †**Iles pil**, **ilespil**, **ilspile** [OE. *pil* pointed stick, dart, prickle], prop. a spine of a hedgehog, but used as the name of the hedgehog itself.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 418 Ne bere ȝe non iren, ne here, ne irspiles [*v.rr.* yleslipes, ylespilles] felles. *c* 1305 *St. Edmund* 47 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 88 As ful as an illespyl is of pikes al aboute. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 339 Þere lakkeþ also .. ilspilles], [*v.r.* ilspiles; *Caxton* ylespiles], wontes and oþere venemous bestes.

Il, obs. form of ILL.

Il-[1], assimilated form in L. of the prefix IN-[2] before initial *l*, which is written in the same way in Eng., as in *il-lation*, *il-luminate*. Usually only one *l* is heard; but both (or a prolonged *l*) may be pronounced when distinctive emphasis is laid on the prefix, as in *il-lision*, *il-lude*, distinguished from *e-lision*, *e-lide*. For the varieties of meaning, 'in, on, into, upon', see IN-[2].

-Il-[2], assimilated form in L. of the negative prefix IN-[3] before initial *l*, which remains in the same form in Eng., as in *il-legal*, *il-legitimate*, *il-literate*. Also used in forming negatives in English on the analogy of L., as in ILLOGICAL, ILLOYAL, and in such nonce-words as *il-level*, *il-locomotive*, etc. When the main stress immediately follows, an effort is often made to give the separate effect of the prefix by pronouncing both *l*'s, or combining them in one prolonged *l*; this is especially the case when rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, as in 'You call this a Liberal measure; I consider it thoroughly *il*-liberal'.

-il, **-ile**, *suffixes*, the Eng. representatives of L. *-ilis* and *-ilis*, forming adjectives, sometimes also substantives, as in *fossilis* fossil, *civilis* civil; *agilis* agile, *juvenilis* juvenile. These suffixes are in origin the same, viz. *-ilis* with connective *-i-*, which with *-i-* stems as *cīvi-s*, *hosti-s*, and in some other words, gave *-īlis*. In OF., the latter came down as *-il*, e.g. *Aprīl-em*, *Avril*, April; the former regularly lost the post-tonic *i*, and became *-le* (for *-l'*), as in *humil-em* humble, *habil-em* able, *fragil-em*, *fraisle*, *fraile*, *frêle* frail, *gracil-em*, *graisle*, *gresle*, *grêle*. L. words *adapted* in OF. at an early date took the ending *-il* masc., *-ile* fem., e.g. *civil*, *civile*; later words have the ending *-ile* only, as *agile*, *facile*, *fossile*. Very few of these words in Eng. have the suffix in *-il*, e.g. *civil*, *fossil*, *utensil*; in the 17th c. we find occasionally *-il* for L. *-ilis*, e.g. *difficil*, *docil*, *fertil*, *steril*; but modern usage in Eng. as in French has levelled *-ilis* and *-īlis* under the common form *-ile*. In Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary *-ile* from *-ilis* is pronounced (-əil), and *-ile* from *-ilis* as (-il); but the more recent tendency is to extend (-əil), with some exceptions, to all the words.

I-laced, ME. pa. pple. of LACE *v.* **I-lad**, of LEAD *v.* **I-lade**, of LOAD *v.* **I-laft**, of LEAVE, YLEAVE *vbs.*

†**I-lahe(n**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gelagian*, f. *laga* LAW, *lagian* to make a law, ordain.] *trans.* To ordain or appoint by law.

1014 WULFSTAN *Sermo ad Anglos* (Napier 1883) 157 On hæþenum þeodum .. þe ȝelagod is to ȝedwol-goda weorðunge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 For þi was wedlac ilahet in hali chirche. *Ibid.* 23 Godd haueð ilahed hit.

I-lahet, ME. pa. pple. of LOW *v.*, to abase. **I-laht**, of LATCH *v.* and I-LECCHE *v.*, to seize. **I-laid**, of LAY *v.*

Iland, obs. (and etymological) spelling of ISLAND. **I-lapped**, ME. pa. pple. of LAP *v.*

I-last(e: see YLAST(E, to suffer, continue, last.

†**Ilastical**, *a. Obs.* [erron. for **hilastical*, f. Gr. type **ἱλαστικός*, f. stem of *ἱλάσκεσθαι* to propitiate.] Propitiatory, expiatory.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* iii. 1 The sacrifices..were Ilasticall propitiatory, or expiatory. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* ii. 30 Ilastical or expiatory for Satisfaction.

†**I-latet**, *a. Obs.* [f. ME. *lat* LATE *sb.*, ON. *lát* manner, mien.] Mannered.

a 1225 *Juliana* 33 As þu biwistest daniel bimong þe wode liuns ilatet se luðere. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 ȝif þu art unwurðlich & wraðeliche ilatet.

I-laðed, **-et**, ME. pa. pple. of LATHE *v.* **Ilche**: see EACH, ILK. **Ild**, obs. f. YIELD (in phr. *God ild*). **Ild**, obs. f. *illed*, pa. pple. of ILL *v.* **-ild**: see GRUCCHILD. **Ilde**, obs. by-form of ISLE, AISLE. **Ildell**, contracted form of *ilk del*, every part: see ILK *a.*[2] **Ildre**, obs. f. ELDER *a.* and *sb.*[3]

†**Ile**[1], *Obs.* [ad. L. *īle* or *īle-um* (see ILEUM and ILIUM). Cf. F. (pl.) *iles* (13th c.).] = ILEUM.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 342 The small guts .. through which the meat passeth: in others it is named Ile. 1656 [see ILIACAL]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ile*, the Cavity or Hollowness from the Chest to the Thigh-Bones, the Flank that contains the small Guts.

Ile[2], var. of AIL *sb.*[2], awn of barley, etc.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Iles*, or *Oils* (Country-Word), the Spires or Beards of Corn.

Ile, obs. f. ILL, ISLE, AISLE; a former spelling of *I'll* = I will; a vulgar or dial. pronunciation (now esp. in U.S.) of OIL.

-ile, *suffix*: see -IL.

I-leac, *a.* A refashioning of ILIAC *a.* after L. *īleus*, Gr. ἰλεός, or ILEUM.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 162 The treatment of ileac passion. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ileac Passion.*

I-leaded, ME. f. LEADED *a.* **I-leafe**, **I-leave**, *v.*: see YLEVE to leave, YLEVE to believe. **I-leanet**, ME. pa. pple. of LENE, to lend. **I-learet**, of LERE, YLERE, to teach.

†**I-lecche**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gelæccan*, f. *læccan* to seize: see LATCH *v.*] *trans.* To lay hold of, catch.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John vi. 15 Hig woldon .. hine ȝelæccean and to cynge don. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1087 Þa Englisce men .. ȝelæhton of þam mannon .. ma. *c* 1205 LAY. 29269 Swiþ monie he ilahte. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 73 Ilecche ha me eft, ne finde ich na leche. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 336 He was lyghtliche y-lauȝte and y-lugged of many.

I-lefde, pa. t. of YLEVE *v.*, to believe. **I-leid**, ME. pa. pple. of LAY *v.*

Ileitis (ilĭ,əi·tis). *Path.* [f. ILE-UM + -ITIS.] Inflammation of the ileum.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

I-lend, ME. pa. pple. of LENE, LEND *vbs.* **I-lengd**, **-ed**, of LENG *v.*, to prolong.

†**I-lenge**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gelengan* to prolong, f. *lengan*, f. *lang* LONG.] *intr.* To continue one's journey; to attain *to*, get as far as.

c 1205 LAY. 17834 Leteð me ilenge [*c* 1275 bringeþ me] riht to Stanhenge.

I-lengthed, pa. pple. of LENGTH *v.*, to lengthen.

Ileo- (i·lĭ,o, əi·-), used as combining form of ILEUM, in terms of anatomy, pathology, etc.: as

Ileo-cæcal (-sĭ·kăl) *a.*, related to or connected with the ileum and the cæcum; as in *ileo-cæcal valve*, a valve consisting of two semilunar folds at the opening of the ileum into the cæcum; the name is sometimes restricted to the lower of these. **Ileo-colic** (-kɒ·lik) *a.*, relating to or connected with the ileum and the colon; as in *ileo-colic artery*, a branch of the superior mesenteric artery; *ileo-colic valve* = *ileo-cæcal valve* (sometimes restricted to the upper fold of this). **Ileo-colitis** (-kɒləi·tis), inflammation of the ileum and colon. **Ileo-parietal** (-păraĭ·ĕtăl) *a.*, connecting the ileum and the body-wall, as the *ileo-parietal band* in Brachiopods. **Ileostomy** (ilĭ,ɒ·stŏmi) [Gr. στόμα mouth], the making of an artificial opening into the ileum.

1847 CRAIG, *Ilio-cæcal valve .. Ilio-colic artery .. Ilio-lumbar artery.* 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 33 In the ileo-cæcal region. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 311 The ileoparietal band..attached to the hind gut. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Ileo-colitis*. 1889 *Lancet* 16 Mar. 531/1 Jejuno-ileostomy and ileo-ileostomy were performed in identically the same way. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 823 In ilio-colic invaginations.

†**I-leon**. *Obs.* [med.L. (in Gr. form) = ILEUM. Cf. F. *iléon*.] = ILEUM.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. 158 The seconde grete gutte highte Yleon. 1594 [see next]. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 80 The ileon, one of the guts .. is six times longer than our whole body. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 111 Inflammation of the Ileon. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 401 In the Jejunum..and in the Ileon.

†**I-leos**. *Obs.* [cf. prec., and ILEUS.] = ILEUM.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 350 Then followeth the third small intraile, called Ileos by the Græcians [*margin*, The Ileon or folded Gut]. 1706 [see ILEUS 1].

†**I-leous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ILE-UM + -OUS.] Belonging to the ileum; = ILIAC *a.* 1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 628 It cures..cholical and ileous dolours.

†**I-ler**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 ilær. [OE. *geléor* (Sweet), f. *léor* empty, LERE.] Empty.

c 1205 LAY. 15961 Þa þa water wes al ilædden & þe put wes ilær. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11221 Þe clerkes adde þe stretes sone iler.

Ilesite (əi·lzəit). *Min.* [Named, 1881, after M. W. Iles, who described it.] Hydrous sulphate of manganese, zinc, and iron, resulting from the decomposition of pyrite and sphalerite.

1881 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXII. 490 *Ilesite*, a white friable mineral with a bitter, astringent taste.

Ilespil(e, a hedgehog: see IL *sb.*

†**I-lete**. *Obs.* [f. LETE *sb.*] Manner, bearing.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 403 He is wis þat hardeliche Wiþ his fo berþ grete ilete. *Ibid.* 1446 Hwanne ich iseo þe tohte ilete þe luve bringþ on þe ȝunglinge.

I-lete(n, ME. pa. pple. of LET *v.*

I-lethered, ME. form of LEATHERED *ppl. a.* **Ilet-hole**, obs. f. EYELET-HOLE. **I-leue**, **i-leve**: see YLEVE *v.* **I-leued**, ME. form of LEAVED *a.*

‖**Ileum** (i·lĭ,ŭm, əi·-). *Anat.* [late or med.L. *ileum*, for which classical L. had only *ilia* (pl. of *īle* or *ilium*, with a dat. sing. *īliō*), in the sense (1) flanks, loins, (2) small guts, entrails. The form *ileum* (*ileon*, *-os*) seems to have arisen from a confusion of this with *ileus*, Gr. εἰλεός (see ILEUS, ILIAC), whence also its restricted sense.] The third portion of the small intestine, succeeding the jejunum and opening into the cæcum.

1682 T. GIBSON *Anat.* (1697) 47 This Membrane in the small Guts, especially the Ileum, is full of wrinkles. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ileum*, or *Ileon*, the third of the small Guts, so call'd by reason of its great turnings, and being about 21 Hands-breadth in Length. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. v. 179 The jleum, folded in wreathing gyres.

‖**Ileus** (i·lĭ,ŭs, əi·-). [L. *ileus*, *ileos*, a. Gr. ἰλεός or εἰλεός colic, 'iliac passion', app. f. εἰλεῖν to roll.]

1. *Path.* A painful affection (frequently fatal), due to intestinal obstruction, esp. in the ileum: also called *iliac passion*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Ileus*, or *Ileos*, the small or thin Gut; also the twisting of the small Guts, when their Coats are doubled inward, and there is such a Stoppage that nothing can pass downward. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 351 An Ileus..is commonly called the Twisting of the Guts, but is really either a Circumvolution or Insertion of one part of the Gut within the other. 1785 *Med. Commun.* 266 (heading) History of a Case of Ileus, where great benefit was derived from the application of a blister.

2. *Anat.* = ILEUM.
1706 [see 1].

I-lewed, early ME. form of LEWD *a.*

Ilex (ai·leks). Also 6–8 **ilix**. [a. L. *ilex, ilic-em* holm-oak.]

1. The holm-oak or evergreen oak (*Quercus Ilex*).
1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxxiii. (1495) 654 Ilex is a manere oke, a tree that beeryth maste. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 53 The tre called Ilex, that then stode byfore Abrahams dore is now wasted. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 458 Of the Ilex or mast-Holme tree, there be two sorts. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* i. (ed. 2) 45 The Ilex, or ever-green oak, is very common here. 1787 P. BECKFORD *Lett. fr. Italy* (1805) I. 416 (Stanf.) A beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the ilix and the cork tree, both evergreens. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* lxi. (1875) 302 The ilexes were much injured. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* viii. 216 Tabor, with .. its base skirted with dwarf oak, ilexes, and arbutus.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*
1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* Ded. 6 Spain's mountain passes, and her ilex woods. 1860 W. G. CLARK in *Vac. Tour.* 61 A steep ilex-clothed hill. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. iii. 92, I went..for a walk through its ilex groves.

‖ 2. In modern Botany, the name of a genus of *Aquifoliaceæ*, comprising numerous trees and shrubs, of which the most familiar is the common holly (*I. Aquifolium*).
1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Aquifolia*, a wilde tree with pricking leaues .. a kinde of Ilix. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 443/1 Besides the common Holly.., the genus Ilex comprehends a large number of species.

I-leye(n, ME. pa. pple. of LIE *v.*

Ilia, pl. of ILIUM.

Iliac (i·liæk), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 **yliac, -ake, ilyacke**, ? **ylike**, 7 **iliack(e, -ak, -aque, illiack(e, ylincke**, 8–9 **illiac**, 7– **iliac**. [a. F. *iliaque* or ad. late L. *iliac-us* (in Cælius, *passio iliaca*, also *iliaci* sufferers from colic); the L. is in form a deriv. of *ilia* (see ILIUM), but the suffix is Greek (*-ακός*), and the sense goes with L. *ileus*, Gr. *εἰλεός, ἰλεός*, colic, iliac passion; hence it would appear that *ileus* from Gr. *εἰλεός* was associated with *ilia*, and that *passio iliaca* was interpreted as 'pain of the ilia', and the adj. extended in late or med.L. to mean 'of or pertaining to the ilium'.]

1. Properly, Of the nature of the disease called ILEUS; but commonly understood as = Pertaining to or affecting the ILEUM. *Iliac passion* [late L. *passio iliaca*] = ILEUS 1: cf. *colic passion* = colic.
[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 263 This passyon callyd Colica hath a cosyn that hyghte *Iliaca passio*, and hath that name of a gutte that hyghte Ilion.] 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 42 b, Etyng esith the ylike passion and greueth the colik. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 39 Them that are troubled with the Iliack passion, to wit, the paine and ringing of the small guts. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* III In an Iliac Passion there is great Pain and Inflammation of the Ileon. 1746 R. JAMES *Mouffet's Health Improvem.* Introd. 49 Inflammatory iliac Pains. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 297 Some derangement of the bowels, ..always expected to terminate fatally in iliac passion.

2. Pertaining to the flank, or to the ilium or flank-bone.
Iliac artery, each of the two arteries, right and left, into which the abdominal aorta divides; each of these again divides into two, the *external* or *anterior*, and the *internal* or *posterior iliac arteries*. *Iliac bone*, the ilium. *Iliac fossa*, the depression on the inner side of the ilium, in which the iliac muscle lies. *Iliac muscle*, a muscle lying close to the ilium, and inserted, together with the psoas magnus, into the small trochanter of the femur; it serves for flexure of the hip-joint. *Iliac vein*, each of the two veins, right and left, formed by the union of the *external* and *internal iliac veins*, and uniting to form the inferior vena cava.
1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iija, The parties called yliac are ouer the haunches. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 838 From the vtter branch of the byfurcation of the Illiack trunke..do issue three veynes. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 295 The internal Iliac Muscle. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* v. 284 The internal iliac artery. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 221 The iliac bones [of the swan]..are remarkable for their length, and for the number of the vertebræ..to which they are anchylosed. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 173 The inner surface of the ilium is slightly excavated, so as to form the 'iliac fossa'.

† B. *sb.* 1. Short for *iliac passion. Obs.*
1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 257 For them the whiche haue the Ilyacke or the colycke. [*c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) A viij, The paynes of the small guttes, called yliaca.]

2. Short for *iliac artery*, etc.
1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 35 The umbilical arteries rise..from the internal iliacs. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 17 [The umbilical cord] consisting of an artery from each of the fœtal iliacs, and a vein running to the fœtal liver.

† **Ili·acal**, *a. Obs.* [f. as ILIAC + -AL.] = ILIAC *a.*
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. v. 239 Two Arteries.. arising from the Iliacall branches. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 42 A man does not eate bullets or quicksilver against the Iliacal passion, but swallowes them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Iliacal*,..of or belonging to the Ilea or small guts.

Iliad (i·liæd). [ad. L. *Ilias, Iliad-*, a. Gr. Ἰλιάς (1) sc. *γῆ*, the Troad, Troy, (2) sc. *γυνή*, a Trojan woman, (3) sc. *ποίησις*, the Iliad; f. Ἴλιος, Ἴλιον Ilion, Ilium; Troy, the scene of the Trojan war. Cf. F. *Iliade* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. One of the two great epic poems of ancient Greece (the other being the *Odyssey*) traditionally attributed to Homer, describing the ten years' siege of Ilium or Troy by the Greeks.
Sometimes used, with ordinal numeral, for one book of the Iliad: hence formerly in pl. for the whole poem.
1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 16 Homers Iliades in a nutte shell; a Kings picture in a pennie. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* Pref., The descriptions of his battles, which take up no less than half the Iliad. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 250/1 No one would believe it possible for such a work as the Iliad, e. g. to be produced by a fortuitous shaking together of the letters of the alphabet. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 163 In the Sixth Iliad.
attrib. 1791 COWPER *Let.* 10 Mar., I have two French prints..both on Iliad subjects.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. An epic poem like that of Homer, or a poem describing martial exploits.
1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* i. (1676) 2 The Iliad of our age. 1674 W. J. (*title*) English Iliads; or, a Sea-Fight reviewed in a Poem. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii, Certain Iliads, and the like, have, in three-thousand years, attained quite new significance.

b. A long series of disasters or the like (Gr. *Ἰλιὰς κακῶν*, Demosthenes); a long story or account.
1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 359 Her stay brought forth..an Iliad of miseries. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1212 [They] heaped an Iliade of curses vpon the heads of the Executioners. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 307 Fevers, Gout, Falling-sickness, and an Iliad of Distempers. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 233 It opens another Iliad of woes to Europe. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr., An opportunity of learning a whole Iliad of finance in a comparative nutshell.

Hence **Ilia·dic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Iliad; **I·liadist**, (*a*) a singer of the Iliad, a rhapsodist; (*b*) a writer of 'Iliads' (see 2 a); **I·liadize** *v.*, to relate in the manner of the Iliad.
1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 31 M. Vlisses .. of whome it is Illiadizd that your very nose dropt sugar candie. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 289 The Iliadists in Scarlet Robes are drest .. To picture what they sing of .. Wars, and Blood of Greeks and Trojans slain. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 16 All real Poets, to this hour, are Psalmists and Iliadists after their sort. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 29 The experience of the Iliadic bard. 1897 S. BUTLER *Authoress of Odyssey* Pref. 6 The leading Iliadic and Odyssean scholars.

Ilich, -e, obs. forms of ALIKE: see YLIKE.

Ilicic (əili·sik), *a. Chem.* [f. L. *ilex, ilic-em* (see ILEX 2) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the holly; in *ilicic acid*, an acid contained in the leaves of the holly. So **I·licate**, a salt of ilicic acid; **I·licin**, the non-nitrogenous bitter principle of the holly.
1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 394 Dr. Rousseau of Paris..found therein the existence of a hitherto unknown principle, called *Ilicine*. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 Ilicic acid. *Ibid.*, Colourless ilicate of calcium is obtained. *Ibid.*, The ilicin extracted from the residue by alcohol .. is a bitter, amorphous, brown, very hygroscopic mass.

I-lided, ME. form of LIDDED. **I-lift(e**, ME. pa. pple. of LIFT *v.* **I-light, -liȝt, -liht**, of LIGHT *v.* **I-like**, obs. f. ALIKE: see YLIKE.

† **I-likeness**. *Obs.* [OE. *gelicnes* (= OS. *gelicnessi*, OHG. *gilîhnessi*, Ger. *gleichnis*), f. *gelic* (see ALIKE, LIKE) + -NESS.] Likeness, image, similitude.
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* i. 26 Uton wircean *man* to andlicnisse and to ure gelicnisse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 He wes imacad to monne ilicnesse. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 21 He..biheold hire lufsume leor lilies ilicnesse. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 360 3if we beoð i-imped to þe iliknesse of Godes deaðe.

I-likned, ME. pa. pple. of LIKEN. **I-limed**, of LIME *v.*; ME. form of LIMBED *a.*

† **I-limp**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gelimpan*; f. *limpan* LIMP *v.*1] *intr.* To happen, befall.
975 *O. E. Chron.* an. 973 Ða þa ðis gelamp. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 34 Ða sio tid gelomp þæt hi þæt rice gereaht hæfdon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Hit ȝelamp þat an rice king wes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þa com his wif saphira and nuste hwet hire were ilumpen wes. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 54 More wunder ilomp [*v.r.* ilimpes].

† **I·ling**. *Obs. rare.* [quasi *aisling*, f. *ile*, AISLE.] = AISLE.
1456-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 151 Pro operacione ..super lez Ilynges in aula predicta.

Ilio- (i·lio), used as combining form of ILIUM 3 in anatomical terms, as
Ilio-aponeuro·tic *a.*, connected with the ilium, and of the character of an aponeurosis. **Ilio-do·rsal** *a.*, 'relating to the dorsum of the ilium' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Iliopectine·al** *a.* [L. *pecten* comb], relating to the crest or comb of the ilium which forms part of the brim of the pelvis, or to the ilium and the pectineus muscle. ‖ **Iliopso·as**, the iliac and psoas muscles regarded as forming one muscle. Esp. in comb. with adjs. relating to other parts of the body with the sense 'relating to or connecting the ilium and . . .', as **ilio-caudal, -coccyge·al, -co·stal, -fe·moral, -hypoga·stric, -i·nguinal, -i·schiac, -ischia·tic, -lu·mbar, -perone·al** [Gr. *περόνη* fibula] (applied to muscles connecting the ilium and the fibula; also as *sb.*); **ilio-psoa·tic, -pu·bic, -sa·cral, -scia·tic** = *ilio-ischiatic*, **ilio-scro·tal, -ti·bial, -trochante·ric**, *adjs.* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).
1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 193 *Ilio-lumbar Ligament* ..by which the fifth lumbar vertebra and the os innominatum are connected. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 126 The last dorsal and ilio-inguinal nerves. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1851) 259 The ilio-femoral articulation. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 141 The strong ilio-sacral ligaments, which tie the bones together behind. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 92 The depth of the true pelvis, from the iliopectineal eminence to the tuberosity of the ischium. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 The iliopectineal spine..is absent. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* vi. 294 In..birds..The ilioscíatic interval is .. converted into a foramen. 1879 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 4) 400 The two muscles .. may be considered as one, and are sometimes called the ilio-psoas. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 163 The sciatic nerve..issues from the pelvis by the ilio-sciatic foramen.

Ilio-cæcal, -colic: see ILEO-.

Ilion, obs. var. ILIUM. **Ilis**, obs. pl. of ISLE.

† **I-lited, -et**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ON. *litr* hue, countenance (= OE. *wlite*).] Hued, coloured.
a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1433 Se rudie and se reade ilitet eauereuch leor.

I-lithe, -liðe, ME. form of LITHE *a.*

I-lithe(n, ME. pa. pple. of LITHE *v.*, to go, travel.

I-lithered, of LITHER *v.*, to hurl with a sling.

-ility, compound suffix (F. *-ilité*, L. *-ilitās*), consisting of -ITY added to adjs. in *-il* (*civility*), *-ile* (*servility*), or *-le* (*ability*).
1865 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* XXXI, He heard of his successor's affability, and sociability, and amiability, and a variety of other agreeable 'ilities'.

Ilium (i·liŭm). *Anat.* Pl. **ilia**. Also 4–7 **ilion**, 6 pl. **ilions**. [L. *ilium* that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, groin, or flank; in classical L. only in pl. *ilia* (from *ile* or *ilium*) flanks, sides, also entrails.
In mediæval medical Latin a Græcized form *ilion*, deduced from pl. *ilia*, was in use, whence the early forms in the quots. (Cf. F. *ilion* (16th c. in Paré), now also *ilium*.) See also ILEUM, now used in one of the senses of *ilium*.]

† 1. The third portion of the small intestine; the ILEUM. *Obs.*
1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* iii. 15 The calle which is .. bisidis ilion [*v.r.* the ilion: 1382 biside the reyne guttes]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xlix. (1495) 263 The gutte that hyghte Ilion is a smalle gutte and longe biclyppinge other guttes aboute. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iva, Yᵉ skiendre gut that hyght Ylion .. it hath many reuolucyons. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ilion*, .. the thin gut or small gut. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 121 The villous coat of the ilium.

† 2. *pl.* The parts of the body beneath the ribs on each side; the flanks (L. *ilia*). *Obs.*
1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xlii. 171 Cupping glasses fastened to the ilions, and the loines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Ilia*, the Flanks, the side-parts of the lower Belly between the last Rib and the Privities.

3. The anterior or superior bone of the pelvis, the hip-bone; it occurs in most vertebrates above fishes, and has various forms and relative positions; usually (as in man) it articulates with the sacrum, and anchyloses with the ischium and pubis, forming together with these latter the *os innominatum*.
1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Coxæ Os*, In Infants it consists of three Bones, viz. Ilium, Ischium, and Os Pubis. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Innominatum*, Three bones; viz. the ilium, the pubis and ischium. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 115 The Anterior and Inferior spinous process of the ilium. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 178 A widely expanded upper part joins the sacrum and extends down to the socket for the thigh. This is the ilium.

I-live: see YLEVE *v.*, to believe.

Ilixanthin (ailiksæ·nþin). *Chem.* [f. ILEX holly + Gr. *ξανθός* yellow + -IN.] A yellow colouring matter ($C_{17}H_{20}O_{11}$) obtained from the holly.
1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 244 The leaves gathered in January contain scarcely any ilixanthin, while those gathered in August contain a large quantity. *Ibid.*, The ilixanthin crystallises out in straw-yellow microscopic needles. *Ibid.* 245 Neutral or basic acetate of lead produces in the aqueous solution of ilixanthin a splendid yellow precipitate.

Ilk (ilk), *a.*1 (*pron.*) Now *Sc.* Forms: *a.* 1 **ylca, illca**, 1–3 **ilca**, (**ilica**), 2 **ilc**, 3–6 **ilke**, 4–5 **ylk**, 4–6 **ylko**, (6 **elke**), 3–6, 9 **ilk**. *β.* 2–4 **ilche**. *γ.* 4 **ich**, 4–5 **iche**. [OE. *ilca* m., *ilce* f. and n., inflected as weak adj., app. f. the pronominal stem *i-*, *ī-* (cf. Goth. *i-s* he, Lat. *i-s*, *ī-dem*) + *-lic* = Goth. *-leiks* (see LIKE); cf. OE. *hwelc, swelc* WHICH, SUCH = Goth. *hwileiks, swaleiks*. As in *such, which*, etc., the *k* was in southern and midland ME. palatalized to *ch*; but the word survives only in the north.]

† 1. Same, identical; *the* (*this, that*) *ilk*, the same, the identical, the very same (person, thing, etc. already mentioned, or specified in a clause following). Freq. in statements of time, *that ilk day, night, year*, etc. Sometimes with addition of *same, self*. (See also THILK.) *Obs.*
a. 805-31 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Of ðæm ilcan londe. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 752 (Gr.) Þis is se ilca ealwalda god. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 Þat ilc ȝær warth þe king ded. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 97 Þat ilke best þat fuleþ his owe nest. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1284 (Göt.) Seth went .. To paradis þat ilke day [*Trin.* þe same day]. *Ibid.* 1918 Bi þat ilk same day. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 61 Þat ilk self ȝere. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1333 Ryght in that ilke same place. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 388/1 That the ylke god

shold be blessyd. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 49 At this ilke compt quhat salbe said To thame?

β. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 23 Đe ilche gode wille. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III*, Al on þo ilche worden. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 448 Þis cumlich Kyng þat ilche kith wynnes.

γ. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4303 þat ich while his lyoun 3ede out of þe pauiloun. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 850 Y seighe it meself this ich day.. *c* 1480 *Kyng & Hermit* 91 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 17 Send me grace this iche nyght.

† 2. absol. *The, that ilk*: a. The same person or persons. Also with *same, self*. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ix. 24 Se ilca het ealle acwellan. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1058 Se ylca sænde..pallium hider to lande. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 55 Wo þo ilche þat ben mihti to drinken. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1097 Þe ilke self is Godes sune. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 18141 þis blisful kyng hit is þat iche [*Laud MS.* eche; *Cott. MS.* ilk]. ? *a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 416 That ilk is she that pryvely Ne spareth never a wikked dede. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323, I am, quod he, that ilke same, Which men Diogenes calle.

† b. The same thing. *With that ilke, in that ilke*, at that very moment. *Obs.*

c 755 *O. E. Chron.* an. 755 Hie cuædon þæt tæt ilce hiera ȝeferum ȝeboden wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13451, I dar noght sai quere þis was þat ilk or nai. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 565 A whit knihт..Rydes to tholomer, rad wiþ þat ilke, Baar him doun of his hors. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathou* 181 þat ilk suld þai haf done til 30w. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* ii, Hir sadille semyde of þat ilke. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii. 27 Sen as the world sayis þat ilk. *a* 1650 *Robin Hood's Death* 56 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 54 Downe she came in that ilke.

3. *Of that ilk*, of the same place, territorial designation, or name: chiefly in names of landed families, as *Guthrie of that Ilk, Wemyss of that ilk* = Guthrie of Guthrie, Wemyss of Wemyss. *Sc.*

1473 in *Acc. Ld. High Treasurer Scotl.* I. 68 Gevin to the Justice Schire Dauid Guthere of that Ilk, knycht. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvii. vii. (1821) II. 509 Alexander Elphinstoun of that ilk. 1542 LYNDESAY *Heraldic Notes* Wks. (E. E. T. S.) V. 609 Scot of Balwery.—Wemyss of that ilk.—Lwndy of that ilk. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 126 King James, the fyfte of that ilke. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Then they were Knockwinnocks of that Ilk. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. civ. 12 A canon and two choristers sent from St. George's to the hospital of that ilk.

¶ Erroneously, *that ilk*: That family, class, set, or 'lot'.

1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 212 Mr. Hume, or Mr. Roebuck, or any member of that ilk. 1881 *Annihilation* 8 It has been left for our friend Dr. —— and that ilk, to discover the long mistake.

Ilk, *a.*² (*pron.*) Now *Sc.* Also 4–5 ylke, 4–6 ilke. [The northern and north-midland form of *ilch, iche* = southern *welch, weche*, EACH: which see for the derivation and earlier history. After 1500 only in Sc., and now less usual than ILKA.]

1. Followed immediately by a substantive: = EACH 1 a; every.

c 825–1430 [see EACH A β]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 413 Now schul we seye of ylke parti. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saued. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Iche, or ylke, *quilibet*. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 214 In ilk cuntre. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 315 Thy elderis banis ilk nycht ryssis and rattillis. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 76 To raise 13*s.* 4*d.* out of ilk chalder of victual. 1767–95 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* IV, Tracing Will in ilk direction, Far frae Britain's fostering isle. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 77 Ilk rugged mountain's curl.

b. Phrases: *Ilk deal* (contracted *il del, ildell*), every whit, completely. *Ilk-day's*, every-day's, ordinary, usual (cf. ILKA b). *On ilk half*, on every side, all round. (Cf. EACH 1 d.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 818 Þe siluer he brouthe hom il del. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 29 [He] wan þe lond ilk dele. *c* 1350 *Med. MS.* in *Archæol.* XXX. 351 Gadir of yᵉ gres ildell. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 731 Vnbehalde þe wele on ilk halfe. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* III. 80 Our ilk dayis ger. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IV. ix. 63 Sche has hir command done ilk deill. 1720 T. BOSTON *Hum. Nat. Fourf. St.* (1797) 317 He must take up his ilk-day's Cross.

2. *absol.*; esp. in *ilk other*, each other (see EACH 5). *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1823–4 Ilk oþer pulled, ilk oþer schok, Wiþ fet in fourche ilk oþer tok. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 77 Ilk knew vthir well. *Ibid.* IV. 233 The vther sevin, ilk according to his power.

Ilka (i·lkă), *a.* Now *Sc.* Also (before vowels) ylkan, ilkan(e. [Orig. two words *ilk a*, (*an*), i. e. ILK *a.*² + A (the indefinite article); but from 15th c. usually written as one: cf. *each a* in EACH 1 b.] Each, every.

c 1200 ORMIN 5726 Illc an unnclene lusst. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 13 In ilka land. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 26 Þorgh þe gode Northeren slayn wer ilka man. — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1060 So wel was loked ylkan entre. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 53 Ilk a thyng þat God has wroght. *Ibid.* 5970 Of ilkan Idel word and thoght. And of ilkan ydel dede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 68 Prechinge ilkaday agane þe Iowis. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Ilke a gude Cristen man þat may. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/2 Ilkaday, *cotidie, cotidianus*. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 82 A stanchell hang in ilka lug. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-ser. Disc.* 30 Latin he speaks at ilka sentence. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* Ded., To ilka lovely British lass. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, That will be just five-and-threepence to ilka ane o' us. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* xvii, Ilka day makes ye the mair precious to me.

b. Phrases: *Ilka deal*, every whit (cf. ILK *a.*² 1 b, EACH 1 d). *Ilka day*, week-day; *attrib.* (also *ilka day's*) every-day (cf. ILK *a.*² 1 b).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26671, I haue mi hert soght ilk a delle. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 þat he wild hold his oth, & 3eld him þe coroun of Inglond ilkadele. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6023 He did his bysynes ilk a dele. 1768 Ross *Helenore* II. 85 Well neiper, I hae heard your tale, An' even fairly at it ilka dale. 1806 *Falls of Clyde* II. ii, Twa hours ..On ilka days, on Sundays sax or seven. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xvi, What did ye do wi' your ilka-day's claise yesterday? 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxx. 282 In ilka-day meals, I am obligated to hae a regard for frugality.

Ilkane, ilkone, *pron.* Now *Sc.* [Orig., and still often, two words, i. e. ILK *a.*² + *ane* ONE.

In mod. Sc., stressed *ilk a'ne* (*ane, yen*), and *i'lk-ane* (*ilkin*); also often *i'lka a'ne* (*yen*).]

Each one, each (absolutely); see EACH 1 c.

a. c 1200 ORMIN 503 þat illc an shollde witenn well. *a* 1300 *Havelok* 2357 Ilkan hauede ful god stede. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 151 Skantly had Ilkane of þa a singill clath. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3602 Foure hundreth Olyfants .. With ilkane, bunden on his bake, a borden castell. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* X. 1005 Thai brynt thaim thar ilkan. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 404, I banyst ..his brethir ilkane. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 882 Ilk ane vse thair awin. *Mod. Sc.* Gang hame ilk ane (yen) o' ye! Thay had ilk-ane (ilkin) a rung in his hand.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 931 Men & wymen & children ylkone. *c* 1400 *Chaucer's Doctor's T.* 113 (Harl. MS.) Þurgh þe lond þay praysed hir ilkoone [*six texts* echone]. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 52, I will þat ilkon off þᵉ other thre ordirs..haue x marc. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 4313+10 þat þey schulde arme þem ylkoon.

I'lkin, *a.* (*pron.*) [In sense 1 perh. f. ILK *a.*² + KIN; in sense 2 a phonetic weakening of ILKANE.]

† 1. *adj.* Each kind of, each, every. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10831 Haf redi ilkin thing. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 602 Off ilkyn wicht scho kepyt her fra blame. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Gloss. Northumb.* 143 Ilkin, *quilibet*.

2. In mod.Sc. a frequent pronunciation of *ilkane*. *Mod. Sc.* Take ilkin a dog wi' ye.

Ill (il), *a.* and *sb.* Also 2–6 ille, (4 ile, hil(l, hyl), 4–6 yll(e, yl, 4–7 il, (5 el, 6 yle). [Early ME. *ill*, a. ON. *illr* ill, bad, wicked, difficult, injurious, etc. Ulterior etymology unknown; not related to OE. *yfel*, EVIL.

As an adjective, *ill* is now much less used in general English than as an adverb, and survives chiefly in certain connexions, as *ill health, ill humour, ill temper, ill success*; as an adverb (the opposite of *well*), it is, in certain constructions, regularly hyphened to the word which it qualifies, e.g. *ill-advised, ill-bred, ill-conditioned, ill-spelt*, etc.: in imitation of these, apparently, and from the feeling that it is not a general adjective, but one that goes only with particular substantives, the adjective is also often hyphened to its sb., as in *ill-humour, ill-will*, etc.; but this is quite unnecessary; *ill humour* stands to *ill-humoured* just as *grey hair* to *grey-haired*.

Although *ill* is not etymologically related to *evil*, the two words have from the 12th c. been synonymous, and *ill* has been often viewed as a mere variant or reduced form of *evil*. This esp. in Sc., where *v* between two vowels early disappeared, and *devil, even, Levenax, preve, shovel, Steven*, became *deil, ein, Lennox, pree, shool, Steen*, so that *evil* might have become *eil*; hence, in 15–16th c. Sc., *euil, euyl* is found often written where *ill* was the word pronounced: e.g.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xli. 10 (Bannatyne MS.) Be 3e ane tratlar, that I hald als ewill [*rimes* thrill, will, still]. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 117 And take the best, and set on syde all euill [*rimes* till, will, fulfill]. 1662 *Epitaph.* (on Baillie Sword) *at St. Andrews*, The sword doeth often kill.. This sword doeth no svch eivell.]

A. *adj.*

1. Morally evil; wicked, iniquitous, depraved, vicious, immoral, blameworthy, reprehensible. a. Of persons. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Common in *Sc.*

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 74 in *Cott. Hom.* 165 Lutel lac is gode lof þet kumeð of gode wille And ec-lete muchel 3eue of þan þe herte is ille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 886 (Gött.) Qui did þu þus, þu ille womman? 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6141 þe gude sal be sette on his right hand, And þe ille on his lefte syde sal stand. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 169 More deppyr in the turmentis of helle shall bene the ille Prynces, than the ill subiectes. 1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* IV. 31 A very ill man, being justly excommunicat. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 513 They hurry him from one ill company to another. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Hist.* I. iii. § 2 The calumnies which ill men .. contrived. 1813 HOGG *Witch of Fife* 1 Quhair haif ye been, ye ill womyne, These three lang nightis fra hame? 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. clvii. 165 Let us hope that while there are ill ministers, there shall be no lack of unpalatable truth. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* xiii. 49 Takin' up wi' ill loons like Sandy Forbes. 1871 M. S. DE VERE *Americanisms* 493 In Texas, the word *ill* has the..signification of 'immoral'; and 'an ill fellow' means 'a man of bad habits'.

b. Of conduct or actions. Now somewhat *arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6647 þatt mann iss fox..And full off ille wiless. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 42 Alle oure dedis, Both gode and ille. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 808 To amende and chaunge hys yll lyfe. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biogr. 3 Creating..a Horrour for what is Base and Ill. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 54 Ill or mischievous actions should be punished. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Ser. II. *Barrow & Newton* II. 50 Correct your own ill habits. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 307 Many tales ..Of the ill deeds our fathers used to do.

c. Of estimation, repute, opinion, or name: Such as imputes or implies evil in the person or thing referred to.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An ille fame, *infamia*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 63 He that hath an yll name, is halfe hangd. 1640–4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 That ill opinion which may perhaps be conceived of me. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. iii. § 4 Prone to put an ill sense upon the actions of their neighbours. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. vii. 123 At a house of ill report, where she formerly had kept a milliner's shop. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxxvii. 6 The darkness of his sorrow and his ill-repute shall both flee away.

2. Marked by evil intent, or by want of good feeling; malevolent, hostile, unfriendly, adverse, unkind, harsh, cruel. (See also ILL BLOOD, ILL WILL.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3960 Wyþ schrewes he dide hem many yl pul. *c* 1360 *Ipotis* 285 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 344 Adam onswerde wordes ille. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 b, Revilyng hym with suche yll wordes, and so shamfull termes. 1640–4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 124 Ill office I never did to any of the House. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 27 To forbear all hard speeches, and ill reflexions on them that differ from them. 1713 STEELE *Guard.* No. 47 ¶ 9 The ill treatment which the protestants have met with. 1808 JAMIESON, s. v. 'He's very ill to his wife.' 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. iv. 150 Ill tongues shall wound me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. II. 458 In spite of the ill offices of the Jesuits. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 395 The ill-feeling against the foreign residents.

b. Of an animal: Of evil disposition; fierce, savage, vicious. Now *dial.*

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* clxxxvi. 162 The forsayd dragon shold be ladde by an ylle grehounde. 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* iv, The fierce bees are very ill. 1850 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Ill*, vicious, .. common in Texas; as, 'Is your dog ill?' meaning, is he vicious? 1888 *Trnl. Amer. Folk-lore* I. No. 2 The negro..says a horse that is cross, or threatens harm, is ill, though in excellent health.

3. Doing or tending to do harm; hurtful, injurious, pernicious, noxious, mischievous, prejudicial; dangerous. Prov. *Ill weeds grow apace.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 157 Addrus and ypotamus, and oþure ille wormus. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 203 Þare he saw sawyne il seide. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 The thistyll is an yll wede. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* I. x. (1867) 22 Ill weede growth fast. 1557 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 106 Prawnes..I told thee they were ill for a greene wound. 1611 — *Wint. T.* II. i. 106 There's some ill Planet raignes. 1669 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, It will be of ill consequence. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 193 It has a very ill effect upon our tillage. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxvi, Doubt and Death, Ill brethren. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (1879) II. v. 54 The good or ill result.

† b. Unwholesome, injurious to health. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 155 Ill meyt and drynk thai gert on till hym giff. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. 55 Ill diet may hasten them unto their journey's end. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, Dead by immoderate labour and ill food.

4. Causing pain, discomfort, or inconvenience: offensive, painful, disagreeable, objectionable.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 526 Wiles ðar [?ðat] weder is so ille. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16774 (Gött.) [þ]at bitter drinc..he tasted it, bot..it was selcuth ill. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Ill dremes and fantasies. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 103 Great raine and yll wether. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xxxiii. 22 The death of sinners is verie ill. 1655 *W. Fulke's Meteors* Observ. 174 Copper .. giveth no ill taste or smell to meat boyled in it. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 32 If it be but a little ill weather. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. ix. 113 A knight riding up to him, told him he would die an ill death. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 185 They fell into ill weather which destroyed their vessel.

5. Of conditions, fortune, etc.: Miserable, wretched, unfortunate, unlucky; disastrous, unfavourable, untoward, unpropitious. Prov. *It's an ill wind that blows nobody good.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4038 Quo-so wile cursing maken, Ille cursing sal him taken. 1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1243 Ane gude chance or ane ill. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 140 It is an yll wynde that blowth no man to good. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 349, I go blindfold whether the course of my ill-happe carries me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* iii. 11 Woe vnto the wicked, it shall be ill with him. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 98 It was his ill fate, to be a sleepe, as old Abbas was going a hunting. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xxiv. 176 Ill fortune led Ulysses to our isle. 1771 *Antiq. Sarish.* Salish. Ballad 21 *note*, The Church..was founded in an Ill-hour..for the Steeple was burnt down by lightening, the day after 'twas finished. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 61 Choosing an ill moment for a revolution.

6. Difficult, troublesome, hard. (Usually with *dative inf.*, as 'ill to please'.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 181 þat castelle was fulle strong, & ille for to wynne. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 2, I passyd an ill mountayne all a lone. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. Pvb, Epimedum..is strange and yll to fynde. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 4 A defeate, where the conquered kept both field and spoile: a shipwrack without storme or ill footing. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr., The country dos not much molest the traveller with dirt and ill way. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. iv. (1854) 25 By reason of the moat, the access was ill to it. 1721 *C. M. Lett. to Curat* 57 He was not ill to please. 1838 TUPPER *Proverb. Philos., Beauty* (ed. 9) 308 Beauty is intangible, vague, ill to be defined.

7. In privative sense: Not good; of deficient or inferior quality or condition; of little or no worth; defective, poor, imperfect, unsatisfactory, not up to the standard; faulty, erroneous; (of an agent or his work) unskilful, inexpert (*at*), inefficient.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21805 þis tale, quepер it be il or gode, I fand it written o þe rode. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 A full ill land and sandy and lytill fruyt berand. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VI. xvi, I am an ylle clymber and the tree is passynge hyghe. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 56 Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. ii. 6 'Tis an ill Cooke that cannot licke his owne fingers. — *Ham.* II. ii. 120, I am ill at these Numbers: I haue *1602* — *Ham.* II. ii. 120, I am ill at these Numbers: I haue

not Art to reckon my grones. 1653 WALTON *Angler* Ep. Ded. 1, I have made so ill use of your former favors. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. iv, So ill an ear for music. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 423 He has the ill-taste to prefer London to Paris. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 62 The declaration was ill, in not alledging [etc.]. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* i. (1875) 3 The first shoots of it enfeebled by ill gardening.

b. Of manners or behaviour: Not up to the standard of propriety; improper.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 22 We rebuke the ill demeanors of our children. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 162 *Ol.* What manner of man? *Mal.* Of verie ill manner: hee'l speake with you, will you, or no. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* iii. 54 Ill Manners occasion Good laws, as the Handsome Children of Ugly Parents. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. iii, My host seems to think it ill manners to leave me alone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 15, I shall have to praise myself, which would be ill manners.

8. Of health or bodily condition: Unsound, disordered. Hence, of persons (formerly, also, of parts of the body): Out of health, sick, indisposed, not well; almost always used predicatively. (The prevailing mod. sense.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 231 Bot a sekenes I feyll that haldys me full haytt .. Therfor full sore am I and yll. *c* 1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 168, I .. am yet as il almost as ever I was. .. But as soone as I shal recoover mi helth [etc.]. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 582 Th' Il-habitude [turned] into the Dropsie chill. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 54 By my troth I am exceeding ill, hey ho. 1628 WINTHROP *Let.* 7 Apr. in *Hist. New Eng.* (1853) I. 420 My hand is so ill as I know not when I shall be able to travel. 1637 BRIAN *Pisse-Proph.* (1679) 115 Whereas he..before..was sick but a little in jest, he feels himself ill*er* already with this message. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* (1875) I. 127 My eye was very red and ill, in the morning. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 227 There was one little Child ill of the Small-pox. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 160 Another lying dangerously ill. 1732 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 87 Ill health some just indulgence may engage. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 380, I..could get no other account from her, than that 'she was ill all over'. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 50 One month after this attack, he was taken ill in a similar way. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xii, Children are well and ill in a day. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 33 Prolonged ill-health. 1897 MAMIE DICKENS *My Father* 66 A solemn clergyman..summoned to administer consolation to a very ill man.

9. In special collocations (often unnecessarily hyphened): ill desert, the fact of deserving ill, demerit, blameworthiness (so *ill deserving*); ill ease, discomfort, uneasiness; †ill eye = *evil eye* (see EVIL *a.* 6); ill fame (see I c.); esp. in *house of ill fame* (see HOUSE *sb.* 11); ill grace (see GRACE *sb.*); †ill hail (see HAIL *sb.*[2] 2); ill house, a house of ill fame; ill part (see PART *sb.*); †ill rule, disorderly conduct, misrule (also *attrib.*); ill success, imperfect success (sense 6); often = want of success, failure (cf. 5); ill temper (see TEMPER *sb.*); ill thief (*Sc.*), the devil: see THIEF; †ill year, misfortune, disaster [app. suggested by GOODYEAR]. See also ILL BREEDING, ILL HUMOUR, etc.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 113 Vitious and of *Ill-desert. 1881 G. MOBERLY *Serm. Beatit.* 14 None knows, as he knows, his own weakness and personal ill-desert. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* II. (1874) 280 My life seems made for other lives' *ill-ease. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 138 To defend them from mischances, and the poison of *ill eies. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 159 What Magick has bewitched the Woolly Dams, And what ill Eyes beheld the tender Lambs? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. iii, If he had the least suspicion of me keeping an *ill house. 1556 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 111 For kepyng of *ylle reulle howrs in hyr howsse. 1582 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Berlans*, ..houses of ill rule or gaming. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 *Ill successe of the Christian armies. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Aug., My Lord is unblameable in all this ill-successe. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 291 The ill success of these expeditions. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxii. 25 Disheartened by former ill-success. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 120, I wish the *ill yeare to his Eggars and setters-on.

10. In *Comb.*: see ILL- below.

B. *sb.* [absolute use of the adj.]

1. Evil, in the widest sense (= EVIL *sb.* 1 a); the opposite of good. (Now chiefly in antithesis with *good*.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 939 Bath þe god and il knauand. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 1615 Wa till yhow þat says with will þat ille es gud and gud es ill. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4216 þat we cuthe any-gates gesse betwyx gud and ill. *c* 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* II. ii, Great good must have great ill as opposite. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 111 What makes all physical or moral ill? 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* liv, Oh yet we trust that somehow good Will be the final goal of ill.

2. Moral evil, depravity, wickedness, iniquity, sin, wrong-doing. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 501 Þai mai neuermar held til il. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 800 In yll þe tyrand had sic loy. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 8 Mon..has fre choys. Weder he wyl do good or ylle. 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. ii, Thou hatest all whose workes in ill are plac'd. 1608–33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 58 Those men, which will ever be either doing nothing, or ill. 1697 KEN *Hymn.* '*Glory to Thee*' ii, Forgive me, Lord, for Thy dear Son, The ill that I this day have done. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 9 Many People call themselves Virtuous, from no other Pretence to it but an Absence of Ill. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. vi, Strange natures made a brotherhood of ill. *Ibid.*, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

†b. A wicked or sinful act, a misdeed. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 577 Alle illez he hates as helle þat stynkkez; But non nuyez hym .. As harlottrye vnhonest. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vii. 3 Pride .. is rote of all illes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg iv b, To chastyse vs for our ylles. 1604 ELIZ. GRYMESTON *Miserere* xix. in *Misc.*, If thou sinne offrings hadst desired .. How gladly those for all my illes I would haue yeelded thee! 1675 OTWAY *Alcib.* IV. i, And set her Ills off with a winning Dress. 1741 MRS. MONTAGU *Lett.* I. 271 Who does an ill receives a punishment.

3. †a. Hostile, malevolent, or unfriendly feeling, ill-will: in phr. *in ill*, etc.; *to take* (a thing) *in* (*at, to*) *ill* = to take it ill, take offence at it. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5660 3yt 3aue he hyt with no gode wylle, But kast hyt aftyr hym with ylle. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 25 Whan Alfrid & Gunter had werred long in ille. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 21898 (Fairf.) Againe him we were in il. *a* 1400 *Octavian* 1152 Syr, take hyt not yn ylle. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* 7447, I besech you take it not at yl. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 442 Y pray yow take hit not to ille. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxx. 20 Tak it nocht in ill.

b. In reference to opinion or the expression of it: Something blameful, unfavourable, unfriendly, or injurious. (Perh. orig. the *adverb*: cf. next 2 b.)

1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* 18 Ne with here tungys blemysch my name, And speke me ille. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* 184 Not once one to hear yl of another. 1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (1659) 264 Many began now to speak ill of him. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Aug., I will allow no man to speak ill of [him]..that he does not deserve. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 177 Plumer knew no ill of him. *Mod.* I can think no ill of him.

4. Evil as caused or inflicted; harm, injury, mischief.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Paulus* 582 þat man has done gret il ay To þame, þat ar to þe lele men. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIV. v, What dost thow here? He ansuerd I doo neyther good nor grete ylle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlvi. 552 Al the ylles and damages that he hath done to you. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* xiii. 10 Loue worketh no ill to his neighbour. 1689–90 TEMPLE *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 284 The only Ill of it lies in the too much or too frequent Use. 1760 'PORTIA' *Polite Lady* xxvii. 123 Lest I should do myself more ill than good. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiv, Wad there be ony ill in getting out o' thae chields' hands an' ane could compass it?

5. Evil as suffered or endured; misfortune, calamity, disaster, trouble, distress. † *To give oneself ill*, to distress or trouble oneself, to grieve.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3037 'Abraham', [the angel] said, 'giue þe not ill'. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii. 5, I sall dred nan ill. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 93 Thay wepede sare and gaffe thame ille. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 821 He..Sighed sore, and gaff hym ylle. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xix. 212 As gladly shall I take by thy grace yll as good, bitter thynges as swete. 1598 YONG *Diana* 33 One day I do conforme me tomy fortune, And to my griefe..Next day mine yll doth vex me, and importune My soule with thoughts of griefe. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 141 They have their nativity cast to know if good or ill shall befall them. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xl. (1803) 76 We frequently observe the tidings of ill communicated as eagerly as the annunciation of good. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 107 Still heaping on the fear of ill The fear of men, a coward still.

b. (with *pl.*) A misfortune, a calamity, a disaster; an adversity.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxix. 7 Many yllys are agayns me. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Of two yls, choose the least. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 209 (According to the olde proverbe) one yll commeth never alone. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emperor* II. ii, The Ills of Love, not those of Fate, I fear. 1742 GRAY *Ode Prospect Eton Coll.* 61 No sense have they of ills to come. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 95 We communicate to each other only the ills of life. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlv. 182 To enact some measure meant to cure a pressing ill.

6. Bodily disorder, disease, sickness. (Chiefly *Sc.* or *north.*) Frequent in popular names of diseases or distempers. *Comitial ill*, epilepsy: see COMITIAL 1 b. See also *child-ill* s.v. CHILD *sb.* 22.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Jacobus minor* 577 Full besyly can he spere Of his seknes þe manere, And of þe cause als of þe Ille. 1450 MYRC 365 That maketh a body to cache el. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 139 Sum langis for the liffyr ill to lik of ane quart. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 8 Mightie men cannot brooke the touch of their ill. 1652 Falling-ill [see FALLING *ppl. a.* 5]. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* I. iii, Peter now grew old, and had An ill no doctor could unravel. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ill*, a disease. The 'milk ill' and the 'quarter ill' are diseases common among sheep.

†7. *The ill*: That which is faulty or erroneous; the wrong side in an argument. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 þe bisshop schewed him skille þat he mayntend þe ille.

8. In *Comb.*: see ILL- II below.

Ill (il), *adv.* Forms: (?2) 3–5 ille, 3–5 ylle, 3–6 yll, 3– ill, (4 il). [Early ME. *ille*, f. ILL *a.*; cf. ON. *illa* adv., Sw. *illa*, Da. *ilde*.]

In an ill manner, badly.

(Like other advs., *ill* is, for syntactical reasons, hyphened to a following adj., when the latter is used attributively, as 'an *ill-built* house', but not when used predicatively, as 'the house is *ill built*'. But examples of the unnecessary use of the hyphen in the latter construction are very frequent.)

1. Wickedly, sinfully, blameworthily. (In modern use, with weakened force and associated with other senses, esp. 6 b.)

c 1205 LAY. 5426 þe king wes stille: & þa swiken speken ille. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1706 Sichem .. hire ille bi-nam. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6531 Son he herd tiþand tell þat his folk had ful il don. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 49 He betraied my lord, & my sonne fulle ille. *Ibid.* 163 þe dede þat I did ille. 1601 in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 433 My youth ill-spent, and worne by women's guile. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 8 Plausible pretences for behaving as ill as they pleased. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 46 He, being a little more drunk than usual, behaved extremely ill.

2. With malevolent action, in an unfriendly manner, unkindly, harshly, wrongfully.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1952 Hwo haues þe þus ille maked, þus toriuen, and al mad naked? 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxix. 162 b, The enimies .. handeled our men very ill. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 16 Those who treat you ill without provocation. 1830 MACAULAY *Lett. to Napier* 16 Sept. in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) I. 200 If you had used me ill, I might complain.

b. With unfavourable estimation, blamefully: chiefly in phr. *to speak, think*, etc. *ill* (*of*); so † *to hear ill*, to be ill spoken of (see HEAR 12).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 189 Thei grudged, and spake ill of the hole Parliament. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 66 He [is] ill reputed of that forbeareth so to do. 1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 8 All our speeches and actions are ill-interpreted. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 51 Nationall corruption, for which England hears ill abroad. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 439 ¶ 4 A Man .. Inquisitive after every thing which is spoken ill of him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 169 Ill as he thought of his species, he never became a misanthrope.

c. With hostility, aversion, displeasure, or offence: chiefly in phrases *to like ill* = † (*a*) to displease (*obs.*), (*b*) to dislike, be displeased with (*arch.*); *to take ill* = to take offence at, take amiss.

c 1200 ORMIN 18279 He..ræfeþþ þe þin allderrdom And tet [= thee it] maȝȝ ille likenn. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xx. 61 Alle we shule deye, thah us like ylle. 14.. *Tundale's Vis.* 1033 Of that syght lykyd hym full yll. 1596 HARINGTON *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 2 Some will take it ill.. because they doe ill understand it. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xvii. § 2. 36 The Aspen..takes it ill to have his head cut off. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-moth.* Ded., The Town has not receiv'd this Play ill. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 627 This suggestion was so ill received that he made haste to explain it away. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 480 Mr. Stewart..liked the move of his neighbour..exceedingly ill.

3. Sorely, painfully, grievously, unpleasantly. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 652 in *O. E. Misc.* 137 þe bicche bitit ille. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10976 He gird hir to ground, and greuit hir yll. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 367, I praye you gete me some mete, for I am yll a hungred. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xv, Sum fled and ill mischievit. *Mod.* (*Yorkshire dial.*) He was ill clemmed.

†4. Banefully, hurtfully, injuriously. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 Ille, *male, perniciose.* 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 34 They chose rather to counsell him ill and please him, then to advise him well and contradict him. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1847) 80/2 As with him whose outward garment hath been injured and ill bedighted.

5. Unfavourably, unpropitiously; unfortunately, unhappily.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 149 Ic haf sped ful ille. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 6 Yll was thou ded, so wo is me that I it ken. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 55 Ill blowes the winde that profits no body. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 35 If it succeeded ill, the losse would be generall. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 A Town ill scituate; for if they had considered health .. they would never have set it there. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxii. 273 Let them be young or old, well-married or ill-married. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 51 Ill fares the land..Where wealth accumulates, and men decay. 1864 DORAN *Their Majesties Serv.* I. 21 But for the sympathy of the Earl of Leicester, it would have gone ill with these players.

6. Of manner or quality of performance: a. Not well; defectively, imperfectly, poorly; hardly, scarcely. Sometimes (with mixture of sense 3), With trouble, difficulty, or inconvenience.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23851 (Gött.) Ill worth [*Fairf.* worþi] it es to tell þe feild, þat noght again þe sede wil ȝeild. *a* 1400 *Isumbras* 558 Poure mene þat myghte ille goo. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 1 Lord, what these weders ar cold! and I am yll happyd. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 31 Things..ill beseeming or unworthy their reputation. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 35 A man cutteth ill if he have a blunt knife. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 163 Ill worthie I such title should belong To me transgressour. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 79 Blushes ill-restrained betray Her thoughts. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* iii. 34 We can ill spare him. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxiv. 301 The upper Ludlow rock is ill developed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 484 With an intemperance which..ill becomes the judicial character.

b. Badly, faultily, improperly; unskilfully.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) I ij, If thou answere not quickly, thou shalt be called proude, or ill brought up. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 72, I play to please myselfe, all be it ill. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 138 Not many words, and those few ill exprest. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 The silke..beeing ill woven will shrink. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 139 The Houses are but low and ill built. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 66 Figures ill pair'd, and Similes unlike. 1774 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lett. 42 (tr.) 134 Shop-keepers, common people, footmen and maid-servants, all speak ill. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 85 The admitted duties themselves come to be ill-discharged. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Apr. 2/2 The entertainer .. recited, by no means ill, the celebrated 'All the world's a stage' speech.

7. Phrases. a. *Ill at ease*: see EASE *sb.* 7 b; hence *ill-at-easeness* (nonce-wd.), the state of being ill at ease. b. *Ill-to-do*: in poor circumstances,

poor needy (the opposite of *well-to-do*). *Ill-off*: in an unprosperous condition, badly off (the opposite of *well-off*): see OFF.

a. 1565 Sir T. Gresham in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 443, I am right sorry that my Lady .. is yll at ease. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* IV. 119 The virtuous son is ill at ease When his lewd father gave the dire disease. 1870 Morris *Earthly Par.* I. I. 349 Ill was the King at ease. 1882 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxx. 9 As ill-at-ease among lying neighbours as if he had lived among savages. 1890 Miss Broughton *Alas!* I. xxiii, Elizabeth's evident ill-at-easeness.

b. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 115 A most honourable ill-to-do class..fighting a good fight with poverty. 1887 Pater *Imag. Portraits* 2 He is not ill-to-do, and has lately built himself a new stone house. 1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* May 221 There is room for doubt whether the well-to-do man's conviction of the ill-to-do man's discomfort really leads to useful action.

8. In *Comb.*: see Ill- III. below.

Ill (il), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Ill *a.*]

†1. *trans.* To contrive maliciously. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxii. 3 On þi folke þai illid counsaile [L. *malignaverunt consilium*].

†2. To cause ill or evil to; to harm, hurt, injure, wrong. *Obs.*

c 1220 [see Illing]. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* v. xxvi, That wyll payre and yll thy name. 1583 T. Watson *Centurie of Loue* c. (Arb.) 137 To pacyfie my minde, By illing him, through whome I liu'd a slaue. 1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* III. xviii. 52 My wretched Cause of your repaire, by wicked Romaines ild. 1614 Sylvester *Panaretus* 454 Appeerd an Old-man (as one deeplie illd).

3. To speak ill of, abuse, malign, disparage.

c 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 100 To ill thy foe, doth get to thee hatred and double blame. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 39 *To ill*, to reproach, to speak ill of another. 1683 Meriton *Yorksh. Dialogue* 15 You Ill my Farm, for you have said to some, You'r quite undone and beggar'd sine you come. 1878 *Cumberld. Gloss.*, Do n't ill a body if you can't say weel o' yan.

Ill (in 3 illen), scribal var. of Hill *v.*[1] to cover.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 69 (MS. Digby 86, lf. 196 b), Þe bridde dai flod shal flouen þat al þis world shal illen [*MS. Harl.* 2253 lf. 57 a, hylen: *rimes* swyle, myle, while].

Ill-, in combination.

A. General uses. I. From Ill *adj.*

1. a. In attributive relation: see Ill *a.* 9; also Ill blood, Ill breeding, Illfare, Ill humour, Ill luck, Ill nature, Ill-usage, Ill will.

b. Parasynthetic compounds: see 8.

II. From Ill *sb.*

2. Objective and obj. genitive, as †*ill-abearing* (enduring evil), †*-aboding* (= Ill-boding), *-breeding*, *-designing*, *-dispersing*, *-divining*, *-doing*, *-halsening*, *-intending*, *-persuading*, *-presaging*, *-uttering*, adjs.; *-ill-deemer*, *-doer*, *-doing*, *-dreader*, *-foreboder*, *-thinker*, sbs.; Ill-willer, -willing, -wish, -wisher.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xiii. 455 Bound to this *ill-abearing destiny. 1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxvi. § 4 This unseasonable *ill-aboding desire..'Give us a king to judge us'. *a* 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 269 Ill-aboding Birds who hate the Day. 1710–11 Swift *Examiner* (J.), The craft of *ill designing men. 1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 83 To encourage ill-designing men. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 53 O *ill dispersing Winde of Miserie. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 54, I haue an *ill Diuining soule. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 89 *Ill Doers are ill Deemers. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* liii, It is the ill-doers are ill-dreaders. 1868 Helps *Realmah* i. (1876) 2 The ill-doings of all the ill-doers who [etc.]. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 70 We knew not The Doctrine of *ill-doing. 1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 95 Temples erected to ill-doing Gods. 1782 Burns *Poem*, Oh why the deuce should I repine, And be an *ill foreboder? 1602 Carew *Cornwall* 1 b, This *ill-halsening hornie name hath .. opened a gap to the scoffes of many. 1703 Congreve *Tears Amaryllis* 89 Skreams of *ill-presaging Birds. 1787 Burns *Death Sir J. Blair* 1 The lamp of day, with ill-presaging glare, Dim, cloudy, sunk beneath the western wave. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 11 Surmowsers, *yll thynkers, and make brasers. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 35 The Gold I giue thee, will I melt and powr Downe thy *ill vttering throate.

3. Instrumental and dative, as *ill-deceived* (deceived by evil), *ill-inclining* (inclining to evil).

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* I. xxvi. 46 The ill-inclining soul. 1647 H. More *Poems, Insomn. Philos.* xxiii, Their ill-deceived soul.

III. From Ill *adv.*

In 6 and 7 the hyphen is only syntactic, being required when the qualified adj. is used attrib., but unnecessary when it is predicative: cf. Ill *adv.* Introd. note.

Both elements have usually a main stress, but one or other may predominate according to the construction; in particular, combinations like *ill-built*, *ill-fated*, *ill-fitting*, standing before a sb., have usually the stronger stress on *ill*. Cf. *an ill-built house, the chimney is ill built*; *an ill-fa'cted prince, an ill-fitting dress, a child by no means ill-favoured.*

4. With verbs, as *ill-husband*, *ill-judge*, *ill-requite*; Ill-treat, Ill-use. (Two stresses.)

1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 271 Whether .. he illhusbanded the mind of Parmene. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* II. 362, I hope they will never ill-requite it. 1673 *Lady's Call.* 54 To what can we more reasonably impute [it]..then to our ill-husbanding the means of grace? 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 21 Shelton again ill-judged his distance.

5. With adjectives derived from verbs, as †*ill-agreeable*, *ill-effaceable*, *ill-manageable*, *ill-observant*.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 8 Ill-agreeable to the holy Scriptures. 1813 C. Lofft in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 79 *note*, A very ill-manageable portion of time. 1842 Sir A. de Vere *Song of Faith* 83 Ill-observant eyes. 1850 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 523 The ill-effaceable spot of ungodliness.

6. With pres. ppples., or adjectives of ppl. form, forming adjs., as *ill-according*, *-agreeing*, *-beseeming*, *-calculating*, *-consisting*, *-contenting*, *-fitting*, *-going*, *-greeting*, *-guiding*, *-neighbouring*, *-perfuming*, *-resounding*, *-smelling*, *-sounding*, *-succeeding*, *-suiting*, *-yoking*, etc.; Ill-faring, -judging, -looking. (Stress: see under III. above.)

1611 Bible *Wisd.* xviii. 10 There sounded an *ill-according crie of the enemies. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 94 The disposition of that People being..so malignant and *ill-agreeing with us. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 198 With an *ill-befitting air of haughtiness. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 76 Put off these frownes, An *ill beseeming semblance for a Feast. 1893 A. S. Eccles *Sciatica* 39 *Ill-fitting joints in the woodwork. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* II. viii. (1848) 123 Telling the Strokes of an *ill-going Clock. 1634 Milton *Comus* 406 Lest some *ill-greeting touch attempt the person Of our unowned sister. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 919 His *ill-resounding noise. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 889 Ill-looking and often *ill-smelling mucus. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Introd. (1697) 88 He was forc'd to crowd his Verse with *ill-sounding Monosyllables. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ii. 2 Their bootelesse paines, and *ill succeeding night. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. xiii, The forcible continuing of an improper and *ill-yoking couple.

7. With past ppples., or adjectives of the same form, forming adjs.: a. in senses 1–4 of the adv., as *ill-achieved*, *-acquired*, *-begotten*, *-behaved*, *-celebrated*, *-composed*, *-erected*, *-gendered*, *-invented*, *-meant*, *-occupied*, *-requited*, *-spent*, *-won*; Ill-affected, -disposed, -got, -gotten; b. in sense 5, as *ill-adventured*, *-annexed*, *-bested*, *-foreseen*, *-joined*, *-knotted*, *-met*, *-wedded*; c. in sense 6, as *ill-accoutred*, *-acted*, *-adapted*, *-armed*, *-arranged*, *-assorted*, *-balanced*, *-brought-up*, *-built*, *-cemented*, *-chosen*, *-clad*, *-coined*, *-coloured*, *-concealed*, *-conceived*, *-concerted*, *-conducted*, *-considered*, *-contrived*, *-cured*, *-defined*, *-digested*, *-directed*, *-dissembled*, *-done*, *-drawn*, *-dressed*, *-fed*, *-fitted*, *-founded*, *-furnished*, *-governed*, *-grounded*, *-guided*, *-informed*, *-joined*, *-lighted*, *-lit*, *-made*, *-managed*, *-matched*, *-mated*, *-nurtured*, *-paid*, *-regulated*, *-roasted*, *-ruled*, *-spun* (*c* 1460), *-strung*, *-supported*, *-taught*, *-tuned*, *-understood*, *-ventilated*, *-worded*, *-written*, *-wrought*, *-yoked*, etc.; Ill-advised, -bred, -sorted, q.v. (Stress: see under III. above.)

These quasi-combinations can be formed with almost any pa. pple., or adj. in *-ed*, and their number (esp. in group c.) is practically unlimited. Only a few are here illustrated.

1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 169 A very slender and *ill-accoutred train of followers. 1640 Habington *Castara* III. (Arb.) 127 Like some dull *ill-acted part. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 The shipwreck of my *ill-adventured youth. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 874 *Ill-annexed Opportunity. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 430 The misery of an *ill assorted marriage. 1611 Cotgr., *Mal-avenant*,..*ill behaued. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 477 O *ill-bestid. Poor in store, in wealth a wretch, 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 800 This *ill-brought-up Tyrant. 1704 *Addr. Tiverton* 16 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4066/8 To enable Your Majesty to break the *ill-celebrated Ballance of Power. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 166 The ungratefull treason of her *ill-chosen husband. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 379 *Ill-clad and fed but sparely. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Shenstone* Wks. IV. 219 His words *ill-coined, or ill-chosen. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* IV. iii. 77 In my most *ill-compos'd Affection. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 67 Homes.. small and *ill-contrived. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* IV. 110 Its conical shell with a shallow *ill-defined umbilicus. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* xvi. 291 *Ill-done work. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 100 Little spoone-Meats cull From Stowe's *ill-fardled dry fatt. 1671 Milton *Samson* 1504 Thy hopes are not *ill founded. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 207 Overhot *illgrounded Zeal. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1820) I. II. 505 Sanders's charge on her, was an *ill-invented calumny. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. iv, Such refractory, *ill-matched fellows. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 624 The product Of those *ill-mated Marriages. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 155 For the takyng away of thes *yl-occupyd personys. 1700 Dryden tr. *1st bk. Homer's Ilias* 255 My *ill-paid pains to mourn. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 233 The best of the unqualified or *ill-qualified monarchies. 1803 Chalmers *Let. in Life* (1851) I. 483 The *ill-regulated mind of Rousseau was the victim of a thousand infirmities. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* III. ii. 38 Like an *ill roasted Egge, all on one side. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 39 A sight Of him that made vs all so *yll shent. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* ii. 435 *Ill spon weft ay comes foule out. 1640 Habington *Castara* III. (Arb.) 117 How can I turne to jollitie My *ill-sta'ne suspition. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 All their childish and *illtaught qualities. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 197 These *ill-tuned repetitions. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 407 That *ill-vnderstood intercession. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 88 *Ill-weau'd Ambition, how much art thou shrunke? 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix, The distresses and extremities of an *ill-wedded man. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xvii. 19 *Ill-won geir riches not the kin. 1826 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. xi. 325 An *ill-written, ill-spelled, ill-folded, ill-sealed letter. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. i, Like Aphrogenias *ill-yoked marriage.

IV. 8. Parasynthetic combs., in which *ill-* is sometimes of adverbial, sometimes of adjectival origin. (Thus *ill-intentioned* is opposed to *well-intentioned*, but *ill-humoured* to *good-humoured*.) *Ill-complexioned*, *-countenanced*, *-eyed*, *-featured*, *-figured*, *-flavoured*, *-headed*, *-mouthed* (*c* 1375), *-neighboured*, *-noised*, *-nosed*, *-odoured*, *-principled*, *-savoured*, *-savoury*, *-scented*, *-spirited*, *-tasted*, adjs. See also Ill-conditioned, -deedy, -favoured, -humoured, -looked, -mannered, -natured, -starred, -tempered, -tongued, -willed, -willy. (Stress: see under III. above.)

a 1726 Collier (J.), Envy..meagre and *ill complexioned. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 41 Hard-favoured, *ill-countenanced damsels. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 90 Lame, thin-faced, *ill-eyed. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 5 *Ill fetured of limmes. 1860 Froude *Hist. Eng.* xxviii. V. 367 She was short and *ill-figured. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 164 The .. tobacco..was not *ill flavoured. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 3 Whilest every man, Surcharg'd with wine, were heedlesse and *ill-hedded. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* III. i. 64 A launce ill headed. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 235 With gret noyse and *ilmowth late. 1580 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 203 A Gitterne, ill-played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice .. made them looke the way of the *ill-noysed song. 1646 J. Gregory *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 169 The bald *ill-nos'd Galilæan. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 160 She is so *ill-principled a woman. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 A slouenly, *ill sauoured, and vncleane fellowe. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 102 Sweet as Roses smelt th' *ill-savory Rew. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. v. 2 *Ill-spirited Worcester, did we not send Grace, Pardon, and tearmes of Loue to all of you? 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 298 Bitter and *ill-tasted drugs.

B. Special Combs.: †**ill-accustomed** *a.*, (*a*) little accustomed or habituated to something; (*b*) having little custom, little frequented by customers; †**ill-boned** *a.*, having diseased or injured bones; **ill-born** *a.*, of evil birth or origin; **ill-content**, **ill-contented** *adjs.*, discontented, †displeased; **ill-convenient** *a.*, inconvenient, ill-suiting (now *vulgar*); so **ill-convenience**, †**ill-conveniency**; **ill-customed** *a.*, (*a*) having little custom; (*b*) characterized by a bad custom or fashion; **ill-deserving** *a.*, deserving of ill; so **ill-deserver**; **ill-faced** *a.*, having an unpleasing face or aspect, ugly; **ill-famed** *a.*, of bad fame or repute; †**ill-fancied** *a.*, inelegant in design; **ill-fashioned** *a.*, of an ill fashion, or badly fashioned; †**ill-favourably** *adv.*, (*a*) = Ill-favouredly; (*b*) with disfavour, unfavourably; **ill-formed** *a.*, badly formed, or having a bad form; **ill-friended** *a.*, ill provided with friends; †**ill-habited** *a.*, having an ill habit of body, unhealthy, disordered; **ill-hearted** *a.*, having an evil heart, ill-disposed, malicious; †**ill-language** *v. trans.*, to use ill language about, speak ill of; †**ill-lettered** *a.*, ill taught, illiterate; †**ill-liking** *a.* [see Liking *a.*], in bad condition; **ill-lived** (-lɪvd) *a.*, leading a bad or immoral life; **ill-meaning** *a.*, meaning evil, malicious in intent; †**ill-minded** *a.*, having an evil mind or disposition, unfriendly, hostile, malicious; hence †**ill-mindedness**; †**ill-monied** *a.*, ill supplied with money, poor; †**ill-part** *a.*, playing an evil part; **ill-scraped** *a. Sc.*, not scraped clean, foul; **ill-seeming** *a.*, of evil appearance or aspect; **ill-shaped**, **-shapen** *adjs.*, badly shaped, or of a bad shape; ill-contrived, awkward; †**ill-speak** *v. trans.*, to speak evil of, slander, traduce; †**ill-stated** *a.*, in an evil state or condition; †**ill-thewed** *a.*, ill-mannered; **ill-thriven** *a.*, that has thriven badly; badly grown, sickly, stunted; peevish, ill-disposed; †**ill-wresting** *a.*, wresting any one's words or actions to his disadvantage.

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* I. 314 Some Souls so infirm and *ill-accustomed..though of a noble Nature. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village Ser.* III. (1863) 65 But one ill-accustomed shop. 1645 Rutherford *Tryal & Tri. Faith* xvii. (1845) 184 There is a Saviour's hand .. to wheel in an *ill-boned soul. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 215 To have strangled their *ill-born Resolutions in the Cradle. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* I. 132 From this amphibious ill-born mob began That vain, ill-natured thing, an Englishman. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 496 Whan the frenshe men sawe the grete cruelnes of Charlemagn .. they were *yll contente. 1864 Tennyson *En. Ard.* 558 So the three .. Dwelt with eternal summer, ill-content. 1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxix. 163 With this spoyle the king .. remained so *ill contented. 1643 Milton *Divorce* I. ii, When the household estate .. is so ill-contented. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 658/1 Leaving out the Opium it may be given .. twice a day, without any *ill Conveniency. 1719 *Mem. Lewis XIV*, v. 53 Liable to a thousand Illconveniencies. 1740 Garrick *LyingValet* II, It will be *ill-convenient to pay me to-morrow. 1864 *Cornh. Mag.* IX. 207 They're always a-coming at illconvenient times. 1611 Rich *Honest. Age* (1614) 26 But an *ill customed shoppe, that taketh not fiue shillings a day. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* ii. 39 Forbid them to make what is ill-customed, and unrestrained..and without order. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 364, I have bestowed Benefits upon *Ill-deservers. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. xii. 31 The *ill-deserving King. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 154 So profane and ill-deserving a rout of men. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* IV. ii. 20 He is deformed..*Ill-fac'd, worse bodied, shapelesse. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* II. 14 Let such as always are at wars With their own fortunes, curse their ill fac'd stars. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 *Ille famed, *infamatus*. 1897 F. White *Engl. Stage* 103 A street where ill-fed and ill-famed Frenchmen were .. beginning to congregate. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady X*—— 1 Oct., I never .. saw so many

fine clothes *ill-fancied. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Concistaggio* 211 Fortified .. with *ill fashioned trenches. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* xxii, His ill-fashioned gaberdine. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 15 They..make the body to breake out *illfavourably .. with scabs. 1643 *True Informer* 27 It hath made the Venetian .. to looke but ill-favourably of us. *a* 1704 Locke (J.), *Ill formed and misshaped productions. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 246 She is not that *ill-friended. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 845 It becomes as meat to an *ill habited stomach. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 489 Many an hollow and *ill hearted counterfait. 1786 Burns *Twa Dogs* 180 Fient haet o' them 's ill-hearted fellows. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. § 36. 551 Neither was this Trinity of Divine Subsistences only thus *ill-languag'd by the Pagans generally. 1604 F. Hering *Modest Defence* 32 In illiberal and *illet-tered Natures. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 241 They [trees] become *ill-liking and unfruitful. 1633 Bp. Hall *Occas. Medit.* § 56 A scandalous and *ill-lived Teacher. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Glance* ii, The malicious and *ill-meaning harm. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1619/4 Designing and ill-meaning Men. 1611 Cotgr., *Mal-entalenté*, maliciously affected, *ill-minded. 1726 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* II. 8 Ill-minded priests. 1681 Crowne *Hen. VI*, II. 14, I see .. Too much *ill-mindedness in all this fury. 1608 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 110, I thinke thou art *ill-monied. 1601 Munday & Chettle *Death Robt. Earl Huntington* D ij b, Let king Iohn, that *ill part personage..Of chaste Matilda let him make an end. 1858 M. Porteous *Souter Johnny* 32 Mare than ae *ill scrapit tongue Misca'd ye sair. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 67 To put up with your ill-scraped tongue. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 143 Like a fountaine troubled, Muddie, *ill seeming. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 44 Skins Of *ill shap'd fishes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 263 Such manner of vncouth speech did the Tanner of Tamworth vse .. I hope I shall be hanged to morrow; for I feare me I shall be hanged, whereat the king laughed .. to heare his *ill shapen terme. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 9 *Ill-speaking the way of the Lord before the multitude. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines* 1010 An *ill-stated body. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. 1. xx, Certes they be *ill thew'd and baser born. 1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 58 Short *ill-thriven furze. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xviii. (1878) 130 A little cross-grained, ill-thriven old fellow. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxl, Now this *ill wresting world is growne so bad, Madde slanderers by madde eares beleeued be.

† **Illa·bile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Il-[2] + Labile.] Not liable to slip, fall, or err; infallible. Hence † **Illabi·lity,** quality of being 'illabile'.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* iv. 140 It would seem..that all Creatures .. must .. be labile, fallible, and peccable, and that even infinite wisdom and power could not make a creature .. illabile, infallible, and impeccable. *Ibid.*, That secondary nature of eternal infallibility, illability, and impeccability. *Ibid.* 276.

† **Illa·borate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *illaborāt-us*: see Il-[2] and cf. Elaborate.] Unlaboured; not highly finished unfinished.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Traveller* 95 So indigested are his collections, and so illaborate his style as the Stationer shunnes them. 1639 T. de Grey *Compl. Horsem.* To Rdr., In this illaborat work of mine. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Illaborate*, done or made without labor, plain, unlaboured. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 12 The style of it must be illaborate, and void of all freedom and vivacity.

Hence † **Illa·borateness,** 'the Quality of being effected without Labor and Pains' (Bailey 1727).

† **Illabo·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Il-[2] + Laborious.] Not laborious; lazy.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lxxii. 728 This in-industrious and Illaborious man that takes no paines.

Ill-accustomed: see Ill- B.

† **Illa·cerable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. late L. *illacerābilis*: see Il-[2] and Lacerable. Cf. F. *illacérable*.] Not liable to be torn or rent. Hence † Illa·cerableness.

1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Illacerableness.*

† **Illa·chrymable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *illacrimābilis* unwept; unmoved by tears, pitiless, f. *il-* (Il-[2]) + *lacrimābilis*: see Lachrymose.] (See quots.) Hence † Illa·chrymableness.

1623 Cockeram, *Illachrymable*, pittilesse, vnmercifull. 1658 Phillips, *Illachrymable*, pittilesse, also unpittied [*ed.* 1678 uncapable of weeping] 1731 Bailey (Vol. II), *Illacrymableness*, uncapableness of weeping. 1755 Johnson, *Illachrymable*, incapable of weeping.

Illachryma·tion. *rare.* [noun of action f. L. *illacrimāre* to weep over.] (See quots.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Illachrymation*, a weeping or bewailing. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Illacrymatio*, term for excessive weeping: illacrymation.

Ill-advised (ilˌădvai·zd), *a.* [Ill- 7 c.] Done without wise consideration or deliberation, injudicious, imprudent; sometimes, ill-counselled, following, or resulting from, bad advice. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* 1. iii, Your grace was ill-advis'd to take them. *a* 1600 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 4 They which with ill-advised modesty seek to hide their sin like Adam. 1677 *Gove. Venice* 321 Vittor Amedeus was very ill-advised to deliver Pignerol to the French. 1728 Young *Love Fame* iii. 52 To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd attack. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* vi, The unfortunate and ill-advised James II. 1880 M'Carthy *Own Times* III. xlv. 355 The ill-advised undertaking had to be given up.

Hence **Ill-advi·sedly** (-ĕdli) *adv.*, in an ill-advised manner, injudiciously, imprudently.

1879 Froude *Cæsar* xxi. 353 So ill-advisedly, so against all my counsels, the whole business has been conducted.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The Board, ill advisedly .. refused to forward this appeal.

† **Illæ·s(e,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *illæs-us* unhurt, f. *il-* (Il-[2]) + *læsus* pa. pple. of *lædĕre* to injure. Cf. Illesed.] Unhurt, uninjured.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/2 The seconde table..illæse or vnhurte. *Ibid.* 37 b/1 The middle of the Legge [is] as yet illæs.

† **Illæ·sive,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Il-[2] + L. *læs-*, ppl. stem of *lædĕre* to injure + -ive.] Harmless.

1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* 1. lxxxiv. 259 These they might sweeten with illæsive games.

† **Illæ·tible,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [For *illætable*, ad. L. *illætābilis*, f. *il-* (Il-[2]) + *lætābilis* joyful.] 'Sorrowfull' (Cockeram 1623).

Ill-affected (i·lˌăfe·ktĕd), *a.* [Ill- 7 a.]

† 1. Affected with illness or indisposition; diseased. *Obs.*

1604 F. Hering *Modest Defence* A ij, As if a bleare-eyed man should not seeke remedy for his ill-affected eyes. 1615 [see Affected II. 3]. 1665 Needham *Medela Medic.* 379 In Scorbutick and other ill-affected bodies. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dimness*, The ill-affected Colour of the Eye.

2. Not well disposed towards some person or thing; unfriendly, disaffected.

1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 647/2 When all his parishioners are soe .. ill-affected unto him, as they usually be to all the English. 1654 G. Goddard in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. Introd. 192 To prevent the election of delinquents and ill-affected persons. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 16 Oct. 5/2 Somewhat better affected, or perhaps a trifle less ill-affected.

† 3. Not viewed with favour; disliked. *Obs.*

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* in *Select. Fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 33 This makes the ill-affected return of this our favourite, more infamous and hated.

Hence **Ill-affe·ctedness,** ill-affected condition.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Prognostick* (1869) 262 Nought but a kingdoms ill-affectednesse.

† **Illa·psable,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Il-[2] + Lapsable.] Not liable to fall.

1662 Glanvill *Lux Or.* viii. 86 They may be morally immutable and illapsable: but this is grace, not nature.

Illa·psable, *a.*[2] *rare*[−0]. [f. Illapse *v.* + -able.] Capable of illapsing, or liable to illapse. In recent Dicts.

Illapse (ilæ·ps, ill-), *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *illapsus* a gliding, falling, or slipping in, f. *illābī* to slip, etc. in: see Il-[1] and Lapse.]

1. The act of gliding, slipping, or falling in, of gently sinking into or permeating something.

a. *Theol.* Said of spiritual influences, esp. in *the illapse of the Holy Spirit* and equivalent expressions. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxi. § 20 Testimonies..for the plentiful manner of effusion [of the Holy Ghost] and placid illapse into the souls of every sort. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* iv. 27 By immediate illapse of Truth into the Vnderstanding. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 80. 1796 J. Owen *Trav. Europe* I. 55 The illapses of the spirit were sometimes made subservient to the impulses of the flesh. 1881 F. E. Warren *Liturgy Celtic Ch.* ii. § 10. 106 Praying for the illapse of the Holy Ghost.

b. Of the vital principle, heat, passion, etc.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. vi. 277 When the Matter is fitly prepared, there is an illapse of this Vital, Formative, Spirital Principle into it. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1262 Thus life..is oft preserved By the bold swimmer in the swift illapse Of accident disastrous. 1768 Murphy *Zenobia* iv. i. 10 Beware, my friend, and steel thy heart Against the sweet illapse of gentler passions.

† c. Of a tributary stream. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1753 Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 30 P 1 A River which admits..the tributary Illapse of several lesser Streams.

2. A gentle gliding movement. *rare*[−1].

1835 J. Harris *Gt. Teacher* (1837) 155, I will do this by illapses so gentle, by a process so natural.

Illapse (ilæ·ps, ill-), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *illaps-us*, pa. pple. of *illābī*: cf. Lapse *v.*] *intr.* To fall, glide, or slip in. Hence **Illa·psing** *vbl. sb.*

1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xvi. 189 Their cure, when at any time illapsed into that Disease, is easier performed. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. iv. 320 The illapsing of Souls into prepared Matter. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 193 Israel's sweet Singer sang Ideas bright, Illaps'd from Heav'n with true poetick Height. 1835 T. Aird in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 180 A nymph.. Near walking on the checkered floors of woods, Or far illapsing through their green retreat.

Illa·psing, *ppl. a. rare*[−1]. [f. Il-[2] + Lapsing.] That does not fall or slip.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* i. 28 The only mean, by which fallible, free lapsed Creatures..could be brought to an illapsing state of Stability.

Illa·psive, *a. rare*[−1]. [f. as Illapse *sb.* + -ive.] Characterized by an illapse (of the divine Spirit).

1819 Knox & Jebb *Corr.* II. 367, I know little..of illapsive communication.

† **Illa·queable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *illaqueāre*: see Illaqueate *v.* and -ble.] Capable of being ensnared.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* 1. iv. § 15. 268 Whether or no a Philosopher be temptable by it, or illaqueable into it.

† **Illa·queate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *illaqueāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Ensnared.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 165 b, The..labirynth, in the which he and hys people were enclosed and illaqueate.

Illaqueate (ilæ·kwiˌēlt), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *illaqueāt-*, ppl. stem of *illaqueāre*, f. *il-* (Il-[1]) + *laqueāre* to snare, f. *laqueus* noose, snare.] *trans.* To catch as in a noose; to ensnare, entrap, entangle.

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, The devel is wont with such wytcheraftes, to wrappe and illaqueat the myndes of men. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 38 Errour illaqueates some men. 1717 Bullock *Woman a Riddle* 1. i. 8, I have inadvertently..illaqueated my self in an irrecoverable confusion. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836–9) III. 298 Let not .. his scholastic retiary versatility of logic illaqueate your good sense.

Hence **Illa·queated** *ppl. a.*, **Illa·queating** *vbl. sb.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 65 The illaqueating of mens consciences. *Ibid.* 465 Vexatious colluctations betwixt the injured body and the illaqueated Conscience.

† **Illaquea·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *illaqueāre* to Illaqueate.]

1. The action of catching or entangling in a noose or snare; entrapping or entangling in argument; the condition of being entangled or ensnared.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 5. 54 The more subtile fourmes of Sophismes, and Illaqueations. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xi. 361 The word ἀπήγξατο .. doth not onely signifie suspension, or pendelous illaqueation.. but also suffocation, strangulation or interception of breath. 1699 Evelyn *Let. Archd. Nicholson* 10 Nov., Mem. (1857) III. 378 They wholly gave themselves up to learn to wrangle, and the arts of illaqueation.

2. 'A snare, anything to catch another; a noose' (J.).

† **Illa·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* to bring in, Infer.]

1. *trans.* To bring upon, occasion, cause.

1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, VII. 438 Restitution of dammagis to them illatid bi them specialli, whome the Pope sent thither agein the Turk.

2. *intr.* ? To be related, to relate.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles* lxii. 19 This is of the nature of Jupiter and Saturn, and illateth to the right shoulder of Cepheus.

† **Illa·tebrate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *illatebrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illatebrāre* (rare) to lie hid, f. *latebra* hiding-place.] *intr.* 'To hide in corners' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † Illatebra·tion, 'a hiding, or seeking of corners' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Illation (ilē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *illātiōn-em*, n. of action from *inferre*, *illāt-um* to bring in, Infer. Cf. F. *illation* (1521 in Godefroy).]

1. The action of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premisses; hence, that which is inferred, an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

1533 More *Debell. Salem.* Wks. 956/1 Hys illacion that he maketh vpon the same woordes of mine. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 342 In framing his reason by way of illation. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* I. viii. 26 What ground of consequence can warrant such an illation from these premisses? 1781 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 463 By illation, I suppose he [Locke] means the inferring one thing from another. 1832 Austin *Jurisfr.* (1879) II. 1053 In the process of syllogising there is not really an illation or inference. 1886 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 251/1 It is permissible to smile at such an illation from such a major and minor.

2. *Eccl.* The Eucharistic Preface to the *Tersanctus*, as occurring in the primitive and some later liturgies, corresponding to the Preface in the Roman and Anglican liturgies.

1863 Neale *Ess. Liturg.* 75 We now come to..Illations; or, as they have been variously called, Prefaces, Contestations, or Prayers of the Triumphal Hymn. *Ibid.* 77 The Gallican has a different Illation for every principal festival.

Illative (ilē·ˌtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *illātīvus*, f. *illāt-*, ppl. stem of *inferre* (see prec.): cf. F. *illatif* (1617 in Godefroy).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of words: Introducing or stating an inference; esp. in *illative particle.*

1611 W. Sclater *Key* iii. 20. 328 First reason .. collected from the illatiue particle *therefore.* 1647 Faringdon *Serm.* ii. 23 Which word is not causal, but illative. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Heb.* ii. Pref., Our apostle draws an inference..as appears by the illative particle 'therefore' at the head of the first verse. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 220 Connected by an illative particle, *because, then, therefore*, &c.

2. Of the nature of, or arising from, an inference or illation; inferential.

1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremt.* iv. viii. 40 The promissorie part is illative upon and relative unto the matter of the assertorie part. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. 89 There is a great deal of difference between a mere illative necessity, which consists only in the logical consequence of one thing upon another, and between a causal necessity [etc.]. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vi. 156 Logic takes notice only of what is called illative Conversion, in which the Convertend and the Converse must either both be true, or both be false, together. Thus the Conversion of *No A is B*, into *No B is A*, is illative..But the Conversion of *Some A are not B*, into *Some B are not A*, is not illative.

3. Of or pertaining to illation or inference; characterized by illation.

1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* ix. § 3. 354 The faculty or talent, which I call the Ratiocinative or Illative Sense, being parallel to *phronesis* in conduct, and to taste in the Fine Arts. 1876 L. Campbell in *Contemp. Rev.* June 101 The English idiom is neither adversative nor illative in the same degree with the Greek.

† B. *sb.* 1. An illative particle. *Obs.*

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.* E, A Coniunction..some are..

Illatives, as, *assi*, so. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 102 Such illatives omitted..cause much ambiguity.

† **2.** An illative clause. *Obs.*

1604 TOOKER *Fabr. Church* 39 My Illative therfore is, the Bishop..did call other Ministers into a part of the Charge. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 13 This discourse was occasioned by our Saviours illative: All power is given me, goe yee therefore and teach.

Hence **Illa·tively** *adv.*, in the way of inference.

1655 BP. RICHARDSON *On O. Test.* 434 Most commonly taken illatively. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* II. ii. § 4 (1836) 78 Every proposition may be illatively converted.

† **Illa·trate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *illatrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illatrāre* (rare), f. *il-* (IL-[1]) + *latrāre* to bark.] 'To scoffe or barke at a thing' (Cockeram 1623). Hence † **Illatra·tion**, 'a barking against one' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Illaudable (ilō·dăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *illaudābilis*: see IL-[2] and LAUDABLE.] Not laudable; unworthy of praise or commendation.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xvi. (Arb.) 50 The bad and illawdable parts of all estates and degrees were taxed by the Poets in one sort or an other. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 230 His actions are diversly reported, by Huntingdon not thought illaudable. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 259 Young Ladies are too apt to make secrets of a passion that is not in itself illaudable. 1828 CARLYLE *Werner* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 102 Grounded on no wicked or even illaudable motive.

Hence **Illau·dably** *adv.*, in a way not to be praised: *rare.*

17.. BROOME (J.), It is natural for people to form, not illaudably, too favourable a judgment of their own country. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 14 July 4 The *miles gloriosus* whom he has illaudably encountered.

Illauda·tion. *rare.* [f. IL-[2] + LAUDATION: cf. F. *illaudation* (in Godefroy).] The opposite of laudation; censure.

1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 503 The temper of direct praise is always wholly genial; that of lauding by illaudation has in it perforce an ungenial element.

Illau·datory, *a. rare.* [f. IL-[2] + LAUDATORY.] Not laudatory; not characterized by praising.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 787 Unqualified praise from the illaudatory pen of Ritson.

‖ **Illau·n.** *Irish.* [ad. Ir. *eileán*, *oileán* (prob. ad. ON. *eyland*. *øyland*).] An islet.

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 321 Tiny illauns and carrigeens, which barely afford a foothold to the passing gull. 1895 *19th Cent.* Mar. 422 Their curraghs were cast ashore and dashed to pieces against the illaun.

I·ll-being. *nonce-wd.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BEING *vbl. sb.*] 'Ill' or unprosperous condition; employed as the antithesis of *well-being*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 178 The test of vital well-being or illbeing to a generation. 1884 H. SPENCER *Man v. State* 113 Philanthropists .. insuring the future ill-being of men while eagerly pursuing their present well-being.

I·ll-belo·ved (see ILL- III), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BELOVED.] Not well-beloved; not beloved; disliked.

1546 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 182 They are not so ill-beloved of their country merchants. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 147 There is not a man .. that hath so bad a name, or is so ill belou'd, as he is. 1785 J. TRUSLER *Mod. Times* II. 169 There is seldom a person dies that is so ill-beloved, but [etc.]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xlv, His ill-beloved nephew.

Ill blood, i·ll-blo·od. [See ILL *a.* 2, BLOOD *sb.* 5; cf. *bad blood*, BAD 6.] Unfriendly or angry feeling; animosity; strife.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* 178 Finding this..might breed ill blood. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) I. iii. 121 It was fear'd this .. would have bred ill blood. 1703 BURCHETT *Naval Trans.* III. xvii. (1720) 365 This Action .. bred ill Blood between him and Raleigh. 1809 WELLINGTON *Let. to J. Villiers* 19 May in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 346 The embarrassment and ill-blood which it occasions. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* ii, Don't let there be any ill-blood between us, pray.

I·ll-bo·ding, *a.* [ILL- 2.] That bodes or portends evil; of evil omen.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. v. 6 Malignant and ill-boading Starres. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 45 There cannot be a more ill-boding signe to a Nation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxviii. 740 Unhappy Time! Ill-boding hours! 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 101 Dogs ill-omened, and ill-boding birds, Afforded presages.

Ill-boned, -born: see ILL- B.

I·ll-bre·d, *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + BRED *ppl. a.*] Badly brought up; characterized by ill breeding, unmannerly, rude. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. v. 230, I was not so ill bred, but that I knew..when it was lawfull for me to speake. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 15 Some Dutch-ill-bred Sayler. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 39 These Arminians are the rudest ill-bred'st persons. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 462 The ill-bred question, and the lew'd reply. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. i, An ostentatious, bustling, ill-bred fellow. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 311 [In Spain] It is not considered ill-bred to stare at ladies.

Ill breeding, i·ll-bree·ding. [ILL *a.* + BREEDING *vbl. sb.*] Bad or inferior breeding or bringing up; hence, Bad manners, rudeness.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 136 Declamations against the ill-breeding of modern young men. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxiv, To say the best, it was extreme ill-breeding.

Ill-coloured, -ored (i·l|kʌ·lərd), *a.* [f. ILL *a.* + COLOUR *sb.* + -ED[2]; or f. ILL *adv.* + *coloured*, pa. pple. of COLOUR *v.*]

1. Having a bad, unpleasant, or inferior colour.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 78 Noyd & disesyd, wonedyd & ill-colorde. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 581 He..is turned blue and ill-coloured. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 If the bottom be muddy, the pearl is dark and ill-coloured. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 24 Ill-coloured spots all over him.

2. *fig.* Having an evil appearance; that does not 'look well'.

1631 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 12 Some things..if they be not evil, yet are ill-coloured..and carry in their faces some resemblance or appearance of evil.

3. Badly coloured or painted.

1749 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 2 Feb. in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 319 The third is a copy, and ill-coloured.

Illcome (i·lkʌm), *a. rare.* [f. ILL *adv.* + COME *pa. pple.*] Unfortunately come or arrived: not welcome.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Ciij, A most illcome guest therefore. *a* 1592 GREENE *George a Greene* Wks. (Rildg.) 264 *K. James*, My Lord of Kendal, you are welcome to the court. *K. Edw.* Nay, but ill-come is it falls out now. 1875 *Athenæum* 21 Aug. 237/3 Always welcome, and as often illcome.

Ill-conditioned (i·l|kǒndi·shənd), *a.* [f. *ill condition* + -ED[2].] Having bad 'conditions' or qualities; of an evil disposition; in a bad condition or state. In Geometry, applied to a triangle which has very unequal angles, such as that by which a star's parallax is determined.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 5 His owne sonne.. being an ill conditioned Boy. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 678/1 Gun-shot Wounds, and other malign and ill condition'd Ulcers. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 6 May Let. i, That a woman..should place her affection upon such an ugly, ill-conditioned cur. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* viii. (1813) 107 When roots reach a weak, ill-conditioned soil the trees must fail. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 386 This woman also proved ill-conditioned and thankless. 1897 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 911 Peritonitis..of an ill-conditioned kind.

Hence **Ill-condi·tionedness,** the state or quality of being ill-conditioned.

1866 MISS MULOCK *Noble Life* v. 76 Ill-health, ill-humour and ill-conditionedness of every sort. 1875 TAIT in *Gd. Words* No. 1. 21 The ill-conditionedness of the triangle.

Ill-content, -convenient, -customed, etc.: see ILL- B.

Illd, obs. f. *illed*, from ILL *v.*

I·ll-dee·dy, *a.* Now *Sc.* Also 6 **evil-deedy** (see note under ILL *a.*). [f. *ill deed* + -Y[1]; cf. DEEDY *a.*] Given to evil deeds; mischievous.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXX. 574 Riche and ille-dedy, Gederand and gredy. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 4028 Luke quhat it is to be evil-deidie. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 58 He favourit evill dedy men.. 1728 RAMSAY *Anacreontic on Love*, Cupid, that ill-deedy geat. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, Where that ill-deedy hempy is.

Ill-deserver, -deserving: see ILL- B.

Ill-disposed (i·l|dispō·zd), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + DISPOSED.]

1. Having a bad disposition; disposed to evil or harm; immoral, wicked; malignant, malevolent; unpropitious.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 367 The ylle disposede woman. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1885) 149 Yll dysposed emperours .. had slayn grete parte off be senatours. 1622 BP. ANDREWES *Sermons*, If rugged or uneven the way, if the weather ill-disposed. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 181/1 The country towards Bhopaul-puttun was so ill-disposed towards us. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 249 A hard-hearted ill-disposed fellow.

† **2.** In a bad state of health; unwell, indisposed.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 660 We lost not any one, nor had one ill disposed to my knowledge. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xxxv, My Lord of Sunderland is still ill dispos'd.

3. Badly disposed or arranged.

1726 LEONI *Designs* Pref. 1/2 Ill-disposed and mis-matched Scraps. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 214 The apartments..were ill-disposed, and afforded little accommodation.

4. Not disposed (*to do* something); disinclined.

1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* xlvii. IV. 307 The people..were never so ill disposed to receive him, as at the very time he pitched upon to make a descent.

Hence **Ill-dispo·sedness** (-ĕdnĕs), state or quality of being ill-disposed.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* (1686) Ded., The ignorance and ill-dispositedness of some cavillers that taxed this course.

Ill-doer, -doing: see ILL- 2.

Ill-ease: see ILL *a.* 9.

† **Illecebra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. late L. *illecebrāre* to entice, allure, f. *illecebra*: see ILLECEBROUS.] The action of alluring; enticement, allurement.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VII. 364 The Syrens..insinuating into the eares of man by their severall illecebrations or enticements. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 292 Modesty ..restrains..the great familiarity of pleasant illecebrations.

Illecebro·se, *a.* [See next.] 'Full of allurements, very inticing' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Ille·cebrous,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. (ante- and post-classical) *illecebrōsus*, f. *illecebra* charm, lure, enticement, f. *illĭcĕre* to entice (see ILLECT).] Alluring, enticing, attractive.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, The illecebrous dilectations of Venus. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 45 Such illecibrous workes and inuentions, as among them .. myght obtaine passage. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* K ij, Rockt asleep with the illecebrous blandishments thereof. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illecebrous*, that enticeth or allureth.

I·lleck, *sb. ? Obs.* A name in Cornwall of a fish, the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus lyra*.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 32 a, Of flat [fish there are] Brets, Turbets, Dories, Illeck, Tub [etc.]. 1880 *West Cornw. Gloss., Illick, ellick*, the red gurnard.

† **Ille·ct,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *illect-*, ppl. stem of *illĭcĕre* to allure, entice, f. *il-* (IL-[1]) + **lacĕre* to entice: cf. ALLECT.] *trans.* To allure, entice.

1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* 6 Had not theyre superfluous rychesse illected theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. vii, It were therefore better that no musike were taughte to a noble man, than .. he should .. by that he illected to wantonnesse. 1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1315/1 Into the fleshly body can the deuyll enter..to illecte styrre and drawe vs to his purpose.

Hence † **Illecta·tion** [late L. *illectātio*], allurement, enticement; † **Ille·ctive** *a.*, attractive, enticing; *sb.* an enticing agent.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 269 Carpocrates..practised..all other machinations, malignations, inductions, illectations. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illective*, Allurement, Inticement.

Illegal (ilī·găl), *a.* [a. F. *illégal* (14th c.) or ad. med.L. *illegālis*, f. *il-* (IL-[2]) + *legālis* LEGAL.] Not legal or lawful; contrary to, or forbidden by, law.

1626 [implied in ILLEGALNESS]. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1647) 54 Gibellinus .. concluded the election of Ebremarus to be illegall and void. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 75 In all times the Princes in England have done something illegal, to get money. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 166 They have set aside a return as illegal. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 925 Intended for carrying on an illegal commerce. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XXI. IV. 605 To print such a tract without the approbation of the licenser was illegal.

† **b.** Lawless, irregular. *Obs. rare.*

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 20 How preferable the Beauties of ancient Architecture are to the illegal Practices of our modern Builders.

Illegality (ilīgæ·lĭti). [ad. F. *illégalité* (14th c.): see prec. and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being illegal.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xx. (1647) 70 The illegality of his election was rectified. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 72 Mr. Hambden the most Popular man in the House, and the same who had defended the Suit against the King in his own Name, upon the Illegality of Ship-money. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxii, The illegality of granting Forfeitures before Conviction is now out of fashion. 1771 BURKE *Sp. on Middlesex Elect.* Wks. 1877 VI. 131 How long the people are bound to tolerate the illegality of our judgments. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi. 136 The charge of illegality was well grounded.

b. An instance of this, an illegal act or practice.

1898 *Daily News* 22 June 7/1 Bishops must .. deal with ritualistic illegalities within their diocese.

† **2.** = ILLEGITIMACY. *Obs. rare.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. iii, She took the child in her arms, without any apparent disgust at the illegality of its birth.

Illegalize (ilī·găləiz), *v.* [f. ILLEGAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illegal.

1818 in TODD. 1866 *Cosmopolitan* 28 Apr. 472/2 The official presence of representatives from the bogus State of Western Virginia illegalises its functions.

Illegally (ilī·găli), *adv.* [f. ILLEGAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an illegal manner.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* iv. 23 The reformed .. being by that Church illegally condemned for those points, are not heretickes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1809) 459 The bastard shall..be settled in the parish, from whence she [the mother] was illegally removed. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 335/2 A police constable procured a warrant to be illegally issued without a written information on oath.

Ille·galness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ILLEGALITY.

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 69 The Article.. touching the illegalness of embarguing. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II: whence in later Dicts.

Illegibility (iledʒibi·lĭti). [f. ILLEGIBLE *a.*: see -ITY.] The quality of being illegible.

1818 TODD, *Illegibility*, incapability of being read. 1853 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 219 My hand shakes so, you must excuse illegibility.

Illegible (ile·dʒib'l), *a.* [f. IL-[2] + LEGIBLE.] Not legible, that cannot be read; esp. of written characters: Undecipherable.

[1615 P. GORDON *Barbour's Bruce* Pref., It was an old tome, almost inlegeable in manie places.] 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 55 The secretary poured the ink-box all over the writings and so defaced them that they were made altogether illegible. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, Here several pages of the manuscript were .. totally illegible. 1852 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to 2nd ed. 33 It is no excuse for illegible writing, that there are persons who could not have read it had it been plain. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 58 Mrs. Oldcastle's face..was illegible.

† **b.** Unreadable, because of language or matter.

1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 37/2 Let plodding Sloan his taste for authors boast, The most illegible esteem the most. 1822 JEFFREY *Lett.* in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. Let. xc, Clarissa Harlowe and Sir C. Grandison owe all their attraction to their length;..an abstract of either would be illegible. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVII. 203 Sir Michael Scott, again—being all magic, witchcraft, and mystery—is absolutely illegible.

Hence **Ille·gibly** *adv.*, in an illegible manner.

1818 in TODD. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 The diligent old man..could write so illegibly.

Illegitimacy (ilĭdʒi·timăsi). [f. ILLEGITIMATE: see -ACY.] The quality, state, or condition of being illegitimate; *spec.* bastardy.

1680 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 493 The King's declaration concerning the illegitimacie of the duke of Monmouth. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 5 The other suggestion concerning the illegitimacy of his birth, is equally false. 1864 DORAN *Majesties' Serv.* I. 80 His mother had addressed him .. by an epithet referring to his illegitimacy. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2412/1 He .. was fully aware of its illegitimacy .. as doctrinal evidence. 1898 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXVI. 341/1 The [alleged] illegitimacy of [the expression] *in our midst*.

Illegitimate (ilĭdʒi·timĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *illĕgitim-us* (see ILLEGITIME), after LEGITIMATE *a.*]

1. Not legitimate, not in accordance with or authorized by law; unauthorized, unwarranted; spurious; irregular, improper.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 194 Who shall judge of public honesty? the Law of God ..or the illegitimat Law of Monks and Canonists? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 117 A thing not only vicious in itself, but..rendering our whole government absolutely illegitimate, and not at all better than a downright usurpation. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* III. i. 132 Illegitimate aspirants to the prophetic and priestly offices. 1876 TREVELYAN *Macaulay* I. v. 281 A living embodiment..of illegitimate curiosity.

2. *spec.* a. Not born in lawful wedlock; not recognized by law as lawful offspring; spurious, bastard. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 § 3 Elysabeth the kynges doughter illegyttimate borne vnder the same mariage. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 72 Ther is no child emong them, though it be borne of a bought woman slaue, that is compted illegitimate. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. vii. 18, I am a Bastard begot, Bastard instructed, Bastard in minde, Bastard in valour, in euery thing illegitimate. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 343 The testator having four children, three legitimate and one illegitimate, (the latter being the child of himself and his wife born before their marriage). 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 152 There is no record of any illegitimate children.

b. Not in accordance with rule or reason; not correctly deduced or inferred.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. iv. 50 O illegitimate construction! I scorne that with my heeles. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 513, I propound all these waies of division as false and illegitimate. 1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 82 As to the illegitimate modes, Aristotle has taken the labour to try and condemn them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 184 Throwing out at once all [the Syllogistic forms] that are illegitimate.

c. Naturally or physiologically abnormal. By Darwin applied to the irregular or abnormal fertilization of plants.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 334, I call that a lawfull or legitimate birth which commeth in due time, & that illigitimate which happeneth before or after the due time. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 411 The scirrhus thereof ..if it be illegitimate and degenerat into a cancer; it's cured, by universal evacuation. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xviii. II. 166 The illegitimate unions of reciprocally dimorphic or trimorphic plants. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xix. II. 166 These illegitimate plants, as they may be called, are not fully fertile.

B. *sb.* a. A bastard. b. One whose position is viewed as in some way illegitimate.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 47 Some of your papers may ..dye the common death of illegitimates. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 108 The legitimates, such as have legal reasons for visiting this colony; and the illegitimates, or such as are free from that stigma. 1836 (*title*) The Bar Sinister, or Memoirs of an Illegitimate. 1856 J. GLYDE *Suffolk* 87, In 1842, the illegitimates were, in Suffolk, 8·1 per cent.

Illegitimate (ilĭdʒi·timĕt), *v.* [f. prec.: cf. LEGITIMATE *v.*] *trans.* To declare or pronounce illegitimate; to bastardize.

1611 COTGR., *Morte-main*,..the succession of, or estate left by, illegitimated bastards. 1624 T. SCOTT *Vox Cœli* 7 To illigitimate Don Anthony,..who was the first and neerest heire vnto that Crowne. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 84 They were by Acts of Parliament illegitimated. 1828 D. LE MARCHANT *Ref. Claims Barony Gardner* p. xi, Evidence which the English law deems sufficient, for illegitimating children, born during the matrimony of their maternal parent.

Illegitimately (ilĭdʒi·timĕtli), *adv.* [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -LY².] In an illegitimate manner; unlawfully; without authority; spuriously.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 12 Lest he should have beene justly cast out by those Infidels, as one Illegitimately borne. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 629 This is illegitimately deduced from his own premises. 1858 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xviii. II. 166 Seedlings of *Lythrum Salicaria*..raised from plants illegitimately fertilised by their own form pollen.

Illegi·timateness, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = ILLEGITIMACY.

1643-60 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict., Onechtschap*, Bastardize, or Illegitimatenesse. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 5 A distinction of illegitimatenesse of Birth.

Illegitimation (ilĭdʒitimē·ʃən). [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.*, after *legitimation*: cf. obs. F. *illégitimation* in sense 2 (16th c. in Godefroy).]

1. The action of declaring illegitimate; a declaration of illegitimacy.

1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 2. c. 1 § 2 In which said two Acts was contained the illegitimations of your most noble person. 1583 ALLEN *Admon.* 52 The sentence declaratory of Pius Quintus..against the said [Queen] Elizabeth..concerning her illegitimation and vsurpation and inhabillite to the Crowne of England. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, 28 Richard the third had a Resolution .. to disable their Issues vpon false and incompetent Pretexts; the one, of Attaindor; the other, of Illegitimation. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 To found his title to the crown on the illegitimation, or bastardization of the children of Edward IV.

†2. Illegitimate condition: = ILLEGITIMACY.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* II. vi. 134 They proue the illegitimation of these children of the Earle of Hartford, for that it could neuer be lawfully proued that the said earle and the lady Catherin were married. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 243 To his illegitimation he added incest. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *State Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 101 A Baston, or a Bordure Gobonne, or some Mark of Illegitimation.

Illegitimatize (ilĭdʒi·timătəiz), *v.* [f. ILLEGITIMATE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 136 Thereby illegitimatizing the children. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. xxx. 100 Until her [Mary's] accession had been sanctioned by Parliament, and the act repealed by which she was illegitimatized.

†**Illegitime**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *illégitime* (15th c.), ad. L. *illĕgitimus*, f. *il-* (IL-²) + *legitimus* LEGITIMATE.] = ILLEGITIMATE *a.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* IV. xxi. (1506) 234 If he were.. bygame, illegittime, or concubinarie. 1669 GALE *Jansenism* 72 This Ordinance is neglected by all as illegitime.

Illegi·timize, *v.* [f. L. *illĕgitimus* (see prec.) + -IZE; cf. *legitimize*.] *trans.* = ILLEGITIMATE *v.*

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. xi. 491 When both his sisters were illegitimized.

Illeism (i·lĭ,iz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *ille* that man, he: after *egoism*.] Excessive use of the pronoun *he* (either in reference to another person or to oneself in the third person).

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 36 For one piece of egotism..there are fifty that steal out in the mask of tuisms and ille-isms. 1817—*Biog. Lit.* 4 An *index expurgatorius* of certain well known and ever returning phrases, both introductory and transitional, including the large assortment of modest egotisms and flattering illeisms.

So **I·lleist**, one who makes much use of the pronoun *he*, or writes of himself as *he*.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 241 Your intense egotist cunningly avoids the use of the first personal pronoun. He is, in fact, an Ille-ist.

†**Ille·pid**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *illepidus* rude, unpleasant, f. *il-* (IL-²) + *lepidus* pleasant, graceful. Cf. OF. *illepide* (Godef.).] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illepid*, without delectation or Grace, unpleasant. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illepid*, dull and unpleasant in conversation.

†**Ille·sed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *illæs-us* (see ILLÆSE) + -ED¹.] Uninjured, unimpaired.

1551 W. COPINGER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 831/1, In thys my appeale reserued on my behalfe illesed.

Illess, *a.*: see ILL-LESS.

Ille·vel, *a. nonce-wd.* [IL-².] Not level.

1856 H. MAYHEW *Rhine* 107 The little illevel street.

†**Ille·viable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IL-² + LEVIABLE.] That cannot be levied or collected.

1650 in Hale *Sheriffs Accompts* (1683) 96 So much of the said Firmes as..are become illeviable. *a* 1676 HALE *Ibid.* vii. 67 Obsolete, illeviable Firmes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illeviable*, that cannot be levy'd, rais'd, or recover'd, as *An illeviable Debt*.

Ill-faced, **-famed**, etc.: see ILL- B.

Illfare (i·l,fēə·1). [f. ILL *a.* + FARE *sb.*¹ 7.] The condition of faring or 'getting on' badly; infelicity; adversity; the opposite of *welfare*. (In recent use only as *nonce-wd.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27680 (Cott. Galba) He has ioy of oþer mens ill fare. 1474 CAXTON *Recuyell of Troye* (1892) 169 This was to their vnhapp and ylfare. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. 25 It much conduces to the dishonor of a King, and the illfare of his Kingdome, to multiply Nobilitie. 1871 HT. MARTINEAU in *Athenæum* (1879) 31 May 695 Thoughts on the operation of natural religion on human welfare or illfare.

I·ll-fa·ring, *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + FARING *ppl. a.*] Faring badly, in bad condition; ill-conditioned. Hence †**I·ll-fa·ringly** *adv.*, in an ill-conditioned manner.

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 848 Siche ille farande fare. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1725 II. 627 The ill-faring word of farewel. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. ix. (Arb.) 169 When I consider .. how ill faring the Greeke terme would sound in the English eare. *Ibid.* III. xxiii. 281 Another..spake as ill-faringly in this verse.

Ill-fated (i·l,fē·l-tĕd: see ILL- III), *a.*

1. Having or destined to an evil fate.

1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 311 Let softer strains ill-fated Henry mourn. 1805 WORDSW. *Fidelity* viii, The day When this ill-fated Traveller died. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 278 Are not the miserable ill-fated? 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 29 That ill-fated effort to retrieve the Royal cause.

2. Fraught with or bringing bad fortune.

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* I. 9 Declare, O Muse! in what ill-fated hour Sprung the fierce strife. 1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposalt*, etc. 26 In an illfated Day Philander led The virgin Charmer to the Villet Bed.

Ill-faur'd, *a. Sc.* = ILL-FAVOURED, q.v.

†**Ill-favorited**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = ILL-FAVOURED.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* 83 The ilfavoritid sprites and divells that nowe so truble and infecte the world.

Ill-favoured, **-ored** (i·l,fē·vəid), *a.* Also (*Sc.*) ill-faur't, -faur(o)d, -fawrd, -fa'ard, -fard. [f. ILL *a.* + FAVOUR *sb.* 9 + -ED².] Having a bad or unpleasing appearance, aspect, or features; ill-looking, uncomely. (Chiefly of persons.)

1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Ill favoured, *layt.* 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 237 A deformed and ylfavoured bodie. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xli. 27 The seuen thin and ill fauoured kine. 1708 SWIFT *Abol. Christianity* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 89 An ill-favoured nose. 1809 in Skinner *Misc. Poetry* 109 (Jam.) Sae proud's I am..O' my attempts to be a bard, And think my muse nae that ill-fawrd. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems* (1846) 80 He had an ill-faur't tawtie face. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Who is this ill-favoured man?

b. *transf.* Offensive (to some other sense than sight, or to the mind); objectionable.

1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincolnsh.* (1562) 140, I my self..haue felt such an ylfauored vnwholesom sauor. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxvi. 742 The whole plant is of a strong ill-fauoured stinking sauour. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. III. iv. 258 These are vulgar, ill-favoured virtues. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, Blackguard loons o' excisemen and gaugers..the ill-fa'ard thieves. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 May 1 Democracy is an ill-favoured word to English ears.

Ill-favouredly (i·l,fē·vəidli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an ill-favoured manner; in a bad or unpleasing way or style.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 140 He that shot ilfauourediye shulde be mocked. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 The rare morsell ..so ilfavourdly imitated by our inquisiturient Bishops. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 310 Men commonly pronouncing Exotick words ill-favouredly. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 86 Illfardly wad she crook her mou'.

Ill-favouredness (i·l,fē·vəidnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ill-favoured; ugliness, uncomeliness, objectionableness.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Deformitas* .. vncomelinesse, ill fauourednesse. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlv. 17 Although the illfavouredne of the cross darken the glorie of the Church before the world. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 220 Like those glass eyes which squint eyed people wear to honest the ill-favouredness of their faces. 1721 BAILEY, *Deformity*, Ugliness, Ill-favouredness.

Ill-formed, **-friended**, etc.: see ILL- B.

†**I·llful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ILL *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of evil; harmful, pernicious.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 38 In many arts, the more skilful the more il-full.

Ill-given (i·l,gi·v'n), *a.* Now only *Sc.* Also ill-gi·en. Addicted to evil courses or conduct; 'ill-disposed, ill-inclined, malevolent' (Jam.).

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 155 Salust was..ill geuen by nature, and made worse by bringing vp. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumberld. Ball.* 159 I's pestert wid an ill-gien weyfe. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) I. 256 An ill-given, unserviceable kind of entity.

Ill-got (i·l,gŏt: see ILL- III), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + *got*, pa. pple. of GET *v.*] = next.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 46 Things ill got had ever bad success. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun. in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv. (1697) 352 The Fabled Dragon never guarded more The Golden Fleece, than he his ill-got Store. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 107 Of their ill-got spoils possess'd. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 43 P 4 According to the old Proverb, Ill got, Ill gone. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* XIX, Keep well the ill-got money.

Ill-gotten (i·l,gŏt'n), *a.* [f. ILL *adv.* + *gotten*, pa. pple. of GET *v.*] Gained by evil means.

1552 LATIMER *5th Serm. Lord's Pr.* in *Serm.* (1562) 40 b, Yll gotten goodes. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* v. (1672) 125 The third heir seldom enjoys ill-gotten goods. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 45 Is compelled to disgorge his ill-gotten gains.

Ill-habited, **-hearted**, etc.: see ILL- B.

Ill humour, **i·ll-hu·mour.** [Properly two words: ILL *a.* + HUMOUR *sb.*]

†1. A disordered or morbid bodily 'humour' (see HUMOUR *sb.* 2). *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Surelie mens bodies be not more full of ill humors, than commonlie mens myndes..be full of fansies. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xix. (1848) 281 It would..breed ill Humours and Diseases.

†2. An evil or malignant inclination (HUMOUR *sb.* 6 b). *Obs.*

1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* II. xiii. 325 The Romanes having had some sent of this ill humour, that had possessed the Latins.

3. A disagreeable, irascible, or sullen mood or frame of mind (HUMOUR *sb.* 5); crossness, moroseness, sullenness, bad temper. (In this sense often hyphened.)

1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), To bear with the ill Humours and Vices of those from whom they have worldly Expectations. 1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1838 I. 230 It is with *men* that they *are* in ill-*humour*, not with laws. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* i. (1874) 21 Dean Swift..the best and most perfect specimen of ill-humour.

Ill-humoured (i·l,hiū·məid), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED².] Having or showing ill humour (see prec. 3); bad-tempered, morose.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. x, Love, they say..will ..make illhumoured people good. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xlix. 360 Joseph II overcame his ill-humored demurs.

Hence **I·ll-hu·mouredly** *adv.*, in an ill-humour.

1795 SEWARD *Anecd.* (ed. 2) I. 171 Marguerite ill-humouredly retorted [etc.]. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xcix. 89 What is the use of parading this ill-humouredly?

Ill-husband *v.*: see ILL- 4.

†**Illi·able**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IL-² + LIABLE.] Not liable.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, cclxxviii, That the King might Act secure, and be Illyable to other men's Account. *Ibid., Hen. IV*, cxxiii, Whose Station They knew Illyable, to any frame Of Processe.

Illiberal (ilibĕrăl, ill-), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *illibéral* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberālis* mean, sordid, f. *il-* (IL-[2]) + *liberālis* LIBERAL.]

1. Not befitting or of the nature of a free man; not pertaining to or acquainted with the liberal arts (see LIBERAL), without liberal culture, unscholarly; ill-bred, ungentlemanly, unrefined; base, mean, vulgar, rude, sordid.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 42 Ane Planctius, quhilk wes ane rycht soft man, Without ingyne or jeopardie in weir.. Illiberall, and richt seindell wes trew. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* i. 35 This study fits a mercenary drudge.. Too servile and illiberal for me. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 92 Mechanicall & illiberall crafts. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 1 (1622) 172 No Art, neither liberall, nor illiberall. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxxviii. 120 To celebrate their Festivals with such illiberall plays and sports. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. ii. (1707) 5 In Propriety of Speech those Employments alone may be styled Illiberal, which require only some bodily Exercise, as Manufactures, Trades. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 27 Sept., Every word or phrase you .. cannot find in Caesar, Cicero, Livy, Horace, Virgil, and Ovid, is bad, illiberal Latin. 1751 *Ibid.* 18 Mar., Your hand-writing is one, which is indeed shamefully bad, and illiberal. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. v. § 32. 352 Most of the youth .. betook themselves to mechanical or other illiberal employments. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, There should not .. be a trenchant distinction of employment, as between .. men of liberal and illiberal professions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 79 No man will be allowed to exercise any illiberal occupation.

transf. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 604 Serpents have many Epithets given unto them, as illiberal, perfidious, treacherous .. and such like.

2. Not generous in respect to the opinions, rights, or liberty of others; narrow-minded, bigoted; opposed to liberal principles in ecclesiastical, political, or commercial relations.

a 1649 CHAS. I (J.), The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so illiberal. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 1 P 3 The affinity between all works which are beneficial to mankind is much nearer, than the illiberal arrogance of Scholars will .. allow. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. I. 120 Popery .. of the most bigotted and illiberal kind. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. x. 459 The unwise and illiberal policy of the great powers [towards Greece]. 1885 *Law Times* 10 Jan. 181/2 We cannot .. think that any court would put so illiberal a construction upon sect. 7.

3. Not free or generous in giving; stingy.

1623 COCKERAM, *Illiberall*, couetous, base. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 257 Earth did not deal out their Nourishment with an over-sparing or illiberal Hand. 1752 MASON *Elfrida* 8 More apt .. to err, In giving mercy's tide too free a course, Than with a thrifty and illiberal hand To circumscribe its channel.

4. *Comb.*, as *illiberal-minded.*

1806 *Simple Narrative* I. 21 His imperious illiberal-minded wife.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-use* from 2.) One who is not liberal in opinions, etc.; one who is opposed to Liberalism in politics.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiogr.* (1859) 1 They all turn *mot, pauvre chétive*, into political capital in the fund of Illiberals. 1827 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 112/1, I may be a Tory, and an illiberal. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. i. 6, I am a violent Illiberal; but it does not follow that I must be a Conservative.

Hence **Illi·beralism, Illi·beralness,** illiberality, illiberal principles.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illiberalness*, Niggardliness, Unbountifulness, Meanness of Spirit. 1839 in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 370 No real corruption, no real illiberalism, will be tolerated in any administration whatever. 1851 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 197 The now fulfilled prophesies of Illiberalism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 276/1 This slough of intolerance, and illiberalism, and servility.

Illiberality (ilibĕræ·lĭti). [a. F. *illiberalité* (14th c.), ad. L. *illiberālitāt-em*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being illiberal (in the various senses of the adj.); meanness; uncharitableness; niggardliness, stinginess.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 206 To be recovered from illiberalitie in trade. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xx. (Arb.) 57 Parsimonie and illiberalitie are greater vices in a Prince then in a priuate person. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Parents & Childr.* (Arb.) 274 The illiberalitye of Parentes in allowance towardes theire Children is an harmefull errour. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* Pref., There will always be found a petulance and illiberality in their remarks. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 100 The illiberality of England to her scientific institutions.

Illiberalize (ilibĕrălәiz), *v.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render illiberal.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 568 It illiberalizes science. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., Coleridge* (1859) I. 464 One who is to be dreaded by Liberals lest he should illiberalize the minds of the rising generation.

Illiberally (ilibĕrăli), *adv.* [f. ILLIBERAL *a.* + -LY[2].] In an illiberal manner: see the adj.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 378 There is no God given more illiberally To those that serve thee than thyself. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. P 2 One that had been bountiful only upon surprize and incogitancy, illiberally retracts and contradicts his original design. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccxix. 19 Nineteen, an age at which most of your countrymen are illiberally getting drunk in Port at the University. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 498 The spirit of their administration was not illiberally exclusive.

†Illice·ntiate, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IL-[2] + LICENTIATE.] Unlicensed.

a 1659 *Lady Alimony* I. iii. A iv b, *Tim.* Surly Sir, your design! *Hax.* To ruine your Design, illicentiate Play-wright.

†Illice·ntious, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. Done without license, unlawful, illegal.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 461 Derogating many illicentious customes which grew by peruersnesse and corruptnesse of nature.

Illicit (ili·sit, ill-), *a.* Also 7 -ite. [a. F. *illicite* (14th c.), ad. L. *illicitus*, f. *il-* (IL-[2]) + *licitus* pa. pple. of *licēre* to be allowed.] Not authorized or allowed; improper, irregular; *esp.* not sanctioned by law, rule, or custom; unlawful, forbidden.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 390 To purge and reform our hearts and all the illicit actions and motions thereof. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 Corrupting Christianity with the illicite Doctrines and practices of Idolatry. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ix. 85 The illicit commerce carried on to the river of Plate. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 248, I am the offspring of illicit love. 1815 *European Mag.* LXXIII. 154 Between the 6th and 7th bars .. are formed two illicit fifths. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 365 Illicit distillation is but little prevalent. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. (1868) 25 Interested in stories of illicit passion.

b. Of an agent: That does something illegal.

1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes in Eng.* IV. I. i. 5 [This] enabled the illicit manufacturer to compete successfully with the fair trader.

c. *Logic. Illicit process*: that form of syllogistic fallacy in which a term not distributed in the premisses is distributed in the conclusion.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* 88 To infer a universal conclusion [from a particular minor premise] would be an illicit process of the minor. 1866 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* (1869) 91 This fallacy is called *illicit process* of the major or minor, according as the term illegitimately distributed in the conclusion is the major or minor term.

Hence **Illi·citly** *adv.*, in an illicit manner. **Illi·citness,** unlawfulness (Todd, 1818).

1812 J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 221 Captain Smith skulked thither illicitly. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 3. 200 They introduce illicitly and unconsciously the idea of *mind*. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 225 A more profitable trade was illicitly carried on with the Spanish settlements.

†Illi·citous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as ILLICIT + -OUS.] = ILLICIT. Hence **†Illi·citously** *adv.*, unlawfully.

1611 COTGR., *Illicite*, illicitous, vnlawfull. *Illicitement*, illicitously, vnlawfully. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xi. 88 That sort of Lottery is .. illicitous.

†I·lligate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *illigāt-*, ppl. stem of *illigāre* to fetter: see next.] *trans.* To bind or fetter; to bind with a spell.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 127 There were two thus illigated for three years space, and then reconciled, and had a very fine child.

†Illiga·tion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *illigātiōn-em*, n. of action from *illigāre* to fetter, entangle, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *ligāre* to bind.] Entanglement.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxi. 205 Not apprehending the hardship of others, by reason of the Beckonings and Illigations of pleasure. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Illigation*, an inwrapping, or intangling.

†Illi·ghten, *v. Obs.* [app. an alteration of ALIGHTEN *v.*[3], after *illuminate*, etc.; cf. ENLIGHTEN.] *trans.* To illuminate, enlighten. *lit.* and *fig.* (Freq. in 17th c.)

1555 J. PHILPOT in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 241 The knowledge of God which hath illightned your mynde with the true religion of Christ. 1592 *Greene's Groat's W. Wit* Addr., Wit may .. be termed the worlds goggle-eyde Lampe, which illightning all darkens its owne. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xv. 50 This was the worke of grace, being illightened himselfe to illighten others. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Col.* iv. 13 A Minister must be like the Sun, that .. illighteneth all round about it. 1693 G. FIRMIN *Rev. Mr. Davis's Vind.* ii. 25 The understanding being illightned to see this Christ.

Hence **†Illi·ghtened** *ppl. a.*, **†Illi·ghtening** *vbl. sb.*; also **†Illi·ghtener,** an enlightener.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. lxxxv, When as th' illightned soule discovers cleere Th' abusing shewes of Sense. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 238 Illightened eyes did view the tree of life. 1638 FEATLY *Transub.* 65 The illightner .. of antiquities. 1656 JEANES *Fulu. Christ* 299 For the illightning of any mind, though never so darke.

Illimitability (ilimitābi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being illimitable; illimitableness; boundlessness.

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 62 The first and strongest [impression] the stranger wandering through London feels, is the idea of illimitability. 1880 VEITCH *Descartes' Method* Introd. 137 To know one's own limit is to know one's own illimitability.

Illimitable (ilimităb'l, ill-), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IL-[2] + LIMITABLE: cf. F. *illimitable.*] That cannot be limited or bounded; having no determinable limits; limitless, boundless.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 57 The heauens illimitable hight. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 198, I might seeme to .. prescribe lawes to what is illimitable. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 75 Tost thro' the void illimitable space. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* IV. ii. 137 The attempt to comprehend the illimitable soul. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1841) 13 This huge illimitable whirlwind of Force, which envelops us here. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* (1894) 75 An illimitable appetite.

B. *sb.* That which is illimitable; an illimitable thing.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Plot-culture* 35 Clean-cut from out and off the illimitable. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 677, I see only unbounded space and indefinite time, and within those illimitables a finite world.

Illi·mitableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being illimitable; boundlessness.

1845 *Chr. Remembr., Laud* in Mozley *Ess.* (1878) I. 155 Restless illimitableness distresses the age. 1856 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 When we apply the epithet infinite to space or time, this notion of perfection changes into that of illimitableness.

Illimitably (ili·mităbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an illimitable manner; without limitation or possibility of limit.

1755 JOHNSON, *Illimitably.* 1798 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 88 These [projects] were illimitably extensive. 1866 *Spectator* 17 Nov. 1282/2 Degrees of infinity, i.e. of magnitudes, each of which is illimitably large or small. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Johnson* iv. 96 He talked and drank tea illimitably.

†Illi·mitate, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *illimitāt-us*, f. *il-* (IL-[2]) + *limitāre* to limit, f. *limit-em* LIMIT.] Unlimited, unbounded.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 11 Alexander the great .. did claime a generall and absolute power indefinite & illimitate ouer all men. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 197 An illimitate and boundlesse sea. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 120 They tell us .. that the power of all true kings is .. absolute and illimitate.

Illimitation (ilimitē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. IL-[2] + LIMITATION; cf. F. *illimitation.*] The condition or fact of being unlimited; freedom from limitation.

1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 23 Their Popes supremacy, infallibility, illimitation. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxviii. 374 Of these two repugnant opposites, the one is that of Unconditional or Absolute Limitation; the other that of Unconditional or Infinite Illimitation.

Illimited (ili·mitĕd, ill-), *a.* [f. IL-[2] + LIMITED.] Not limited; unlimited; unbounded, unrestrained.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 61 The vnsatiable couetousnes and illimited encroachment. 1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm. agst. Eng.* 13 Some plead for an illimited toleration of all Religions. 1738 W. WILSON *Def. Reform. Princ. Ch. Scotl.* v. (1769) 318 The King was obliged to take a most illimited oath. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* III. iv. 467 The illimited power of the bishops. 1855 LYNCH *Lett. to Scattered* vi. 81 Human wrath may be blind, illimited, or selfish.

Hence **Illi·mitedly** *adv.*, unlimitedly, unboundedly. **Illi·mitedness,** the quality of being illimited, unlimited quality or degree.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 46 This naturall Law, of Selfe-preservation .. doth not so rigorously, and urgently, and illimitedly binde, but that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 86 The absoluteness and illimitedness of his Commission. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 70 He must exist in the best manner illimitedly and infinitely. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. III New faith .. in the illimitedness of our human faculties.

Illination, erron. form of ILLINITION.

†Illine, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *illinĕ-re*, f. *il-* (IL-1) + *linĕ-re* to smear. Cf. obs. F. *illiner* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To smear, besmear.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 209 A yellow oily humor wherewith the passage .. is illined or smeared.

†Illi·neal, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IL-[2] + LINEAL.] Not lineal; 'out of line'.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 Kingdomes .. unsound in their foundations, illineall in their superstructures.

†I·lling, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. ILL *v.* + -ING 1.] a. Evil-doing, injuring, harming; speaking ill. b. Being or becoming ill; illness.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 419 [The fox] gelt hem here billing rade wiđ illing, tetogged and tetired hem. *c* 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 600 Of thame that have spokin with Inglishmen in illing of Scotland .. in tressounabill manner. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 91 To prevent her own Heart's illing.

Illinition (ilini·ʃən). Also erron. **-ation.** [n. of action from L. *illinīre* (Columella, Pliny), late variant of *illinĕre* to smear (see ILLINE).]

1. The smearing or rubbing in or on, of ointment, liniment, or the like. b. *concr.* That which is smeared or rubbed in.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 472 Upon the application or illinition of any fat things, presently Pustules arise. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 257 A flannel shirt dipped in the oil .. continues to be worn, after fresh illinations, till a cure is obtained.

2. *transf.* †a. A calcining process, in which metals were 'anointed' with certain solutions (see quot. 1678). *Obs.* b. *concr.* A thin crust of extraneous matter formed on the surface of metals; hence, a coating of foreign matter on other substances.

1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* VI. viii. 834 Potential Calcination, which is done by Corrosion, is either by Immersion, Amalgamation, Cementation, Fumigation, or Illinition. *Ibid.*, By Illinition, or Anointing, which is done by anointing plates of Metal with the Solution of Sal Niter, Sal Armoniack, Sal Gem, or Common Salt. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcinations .. of Metals: viz. by .. Illinations. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 165 [Asbestinite] is sometimes disguised by a thin crust or illinition of black manganese. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 306 Leaving on broad cloth a farinaceous illinition.

Illipsis, erron. for ELLIPSIS.

1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 63 An Illipsis will often help the Rhythmus, by contracting two Syllables into one, as *'tis, don't*: for *it is, do not.*

†Illiquated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. L. *illiquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *illiquāre* to flow into, f. *il-*

†b. To cheat out *of* (something). *Obs.*
1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 16 § 1 Illuded and deceyved thereof.

†3. To evade, elude. (In quot. 1820, *absol.*) *Obs.*
In some instances there is prob. confusion with *elude*.
1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* 21 (R.) [He] cutt with his sworde the cordes a sunder; therby either illuding, or else fulfiling theffect of the prophesie. 1599 *Broughton's Let.* xiii. 44 One place in Plato excepted, which the Reuerend Father hath notably illuded. 1820 Moir in *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 627 The magic rainbow..Receding, and illuding ever.

Hence **Illu·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Illu·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
a 1547 *Proclam. Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. II. 76 To the great Deceyte, illudyng and seducyng of our Subjects. 1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 192 Giuing no other credite to it than as a vision or illuding suggestion. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 62 To passe the time in vaine commendations of the labours of illuded antiquitie. 1696 Lorimer *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 136 An illuding and mocking of them. 1745 Warton *Pleas. Melanch.* 185 The woodman's stroke, or distant tinkling team..alarms The illuded sense. 1887 *Athenæum* 3 Dec. 745/1 They [women] come across unfavourable specimens of the illuding sex.

†**Illu·dent**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *illūdens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *illūdĕre* to Illude.] Deceiving, deceptive; mocking.
?*a* 1550 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. Introd. 116 O poete so impudent..To thee the goddes prudente Minerua is illudente!

Illu·der. *rare.* [f. Illude + -er¹.] One who illudes; a mocker, deceiver.
1550 Bale *Apol.* 53 O Illuders of ryghteousnesse! 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 121 False Berosus and such fond Deluders, (Their zealous Readers insolent Illuders).

Illume (ilū·m), *v.* [A poetical shortening of Illumine: cf. *relume*, also used by Shaks. Perhaps influenced by F. *allumer, rallumer* (OF. *alumer, ralumer*), also OF. *enlumer*, of which the stem *-lumer* came through **-lumner*, from L. *-lūmināre*.] = Illumine: almost exclusively *poetic*.

1. *trans.* To light up; to make shining or bright, to brighten.
1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 37 When yond same Starre..Had made his course t' illume that part of Heauen Where now it burnes. 1788 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension* Wks. 1812 II. 17 Train-oil instead of Wax was bid t'illume The goodly company and Dancing-room. 1791 Cowper *Odyss.* XIX. 42 Pallas from a golden lamp illumed The dusky way before them. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* 69 A second sun array'd in flame, To burn, to kindle, to illume. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 131 It illumes to a greater extent the atmosphere.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To 'light up' (the face), as a smile; to enlighten or illuminate (the mind or understanding).
a 1764 Lloyd tr. *Voltaire's Henriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 222 Descend, and with thy strong and purest light My verse illume! 1795 Southey *Vis. Maid Orleans* III. 146 Loftier thoughts illume The enlighten'd glance. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* 311 A smile illumes The face of some. 1862 Neale *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 57 Till through fast-closed doors Thou camest Thy Disciples to illume.

†3. To set alight, kindle. Also *fig. Obs. rare.*
1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 260 Yon suns, he rears at pleasure higher, Illumes their light, and sets their flames on fire. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 363 She by this Illumes the headstrong impulse of desire.

Hence **Illume·d** (ilū·md), *ppl. a.* Also **Illu·mer**, one who or that which illumes.
1836 I. Taylor *Phys. The. Another Life* (1857) 179 A wide illumed landscape. 1854 Keightley *Mythol. Anc. Greece* (ed. 3) 384 Castor being the Illumer.

Illu·me, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Illumination.
1838 J. Struthers *Poetic Tales* 37 The lightnings flashed their dread illume.

Illuminable (ilū·minăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *illūminābil-is*, f. *illūmināre*: see Illumine *v.* + -able.] Capable of being illumined or illuminated.
1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Illuminable*, capable of being enlightened. 1891 H. Jones *Browning* 250 A drench of utter dark not illuminable by white.

Illumina·do, obs. variant of *illuminato*, with Sp. ending -ado: see Illuminati.
1672 H. More *Brief Reply* 17 For there are some high-flown Illuminado's, that hold that lying with another mans wife is not Adultery in them though it be so in others.

Illuminant (ilū·minănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *illuminānt-em*, pres. pple. of *illūmināre* to Illuminate.] A. *adj.* Lighting up, enlightening.
1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 493 Chrysostom stiles it [divine illumination] the illuminant Intellect. 1886 E. Worsdell *Gosp. Divine Help* viii. (1883) 153 'Types' and sacrifices were 'a shadow of the good things to come', and therefore not illuminant of them.

B. *sb.* That which illumines or illuminates; an illuminating or lighting body, substance, or agent; a source of illumination.
In Webster 1864 noted as *Obs.* but subsequently in common use as a general term for artificial agents of light.
1644 Digby *Two Treat.* I. xiii. (1645) 139 The refraction is made towards the perpendicular drawn from the illuminant to the superficies. 1686 Boyle *Eng. Motion Nat.* iv. 117 The Bodies that are endow'd with it [light]..as the Planets by participation from an External Illuminant. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 133 The illuminants or combustibles have consisted of animal or vegetable oils. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The incandescent lamp as a domestic illuminant. 1895 Crockett *Sweetheart Trav.* 232 He carried no illuminant with him except a few lucifer matches.

Illu·minary, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. Illumine *v.*, after *luminary*.]
A. *adj.* Tending to illumine; illuminative.
1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Illuminary*, of or pertaining to Illuminating.

†B. *sb.* = Illumination. *Obs.*
1692 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 608 The kings birth day..ringing of bells, illuminaries and bonefires.

Illuminate (ilū·minĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6-7 -at. [ad. L. *illūmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *illūmināre* (see next).
In use as pa. pple. and ppl. adj. before the introduction of Illuminate *v.*, of which it subsequently served as pa. pple., but was gradually displaced by *illuminated*.]
A. *pa. pple.* and *adj.*
1. Lighted up; made bright by light. *arch.*
1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 307 Callede Delon .: in that hit was illuminate of the son a fore other londes. 1555 Eden *Decades* 265 Shorter nyghtes .. illuminate of the moone. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1218 He could see the earth no more, but the Isles all bright and illuminate with a mild and delicate fire. 1753 Short in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 362 The illuminate limb of the Moon. 1845 Longf. *To a Child* 106 This rustic seat..With its o'erhanging golden canopy Of leaves illuminate with autumnal hues.

†2. Enlightened spiritually; divinely taught or inspired; in technical use, converted, baptized. Sometimes *contemptuous* = professing to have the inner light. *Obs.*
1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 90 The haly penitent man Serapion, quha..wes illuminat be the spirit of prophetie. 1579 J. Field tr. *Calvin's* 13 *Serm.* Ded. B j b, Ioyning and conixing so neere with Anabaptists, the spirituall illuminate, Pelagians, and other merite mongers. 1594 Nashe *Unfort. Trav.* 27 You may bee counted illuminate botchers for a while, but your end will bee Good people pray for vs. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 489 The illuminate Elders of the Familists. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. i. v. 72 Cloysters..of repenting or illuminate women, so they call whores entring Cloysters. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* I. viii. (1673) 211 Speaking to the illuminate or Baptized. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1686) III. xxiii. 258 The most illuminate Seraphims.

3. Enlightened intellectually; well-informed, learned. *arch.*
1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 121 The illuminate doctor cryeth out agaynste his obcecate and blind enemies. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 3 If they be illuminate by learning. 1649 J. Eccliston tr. *Behmen's Ep.* (1886) 84 As the illuminate mind shall well see.

4. = Illuminated 5.
1851 R. H. Stoddard *Hymn to Flora*, Illuminate missals open on the meads, Bending with rosaries of dewy beads.

B. *sb.* A spiritually or intellectually enlightened person, or one claiming to be so; one initiated into 'the mysteries'. *arch.*
1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 100 That bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vnder God Almightes knee. 1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 14 Every Iesuit takes vpon him to be an illuminate, an inculpate guider of soules. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 262 This great Philosopher and Illuminate of his Age. 1860 Lowell in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 248 The illuminate too often looks upon the stems and flowers of language..as mere handles by which to pull up the grimy tubers. 1889 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIX. 334/3 Not one of these illuminates has given proof of..even a moderate acquaintance with [etc.].

Illuminate (ilū·minĕt), *v.* Also 6 illum-, yllumynate, *pa. t.* (*Sc.*) illumnat. [f. L. *illūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *illūmināre* to throw light on, light up, brighten, set in a clear light, make illustrious; in med.L. to baptize, to kindle, to paint or limn in colours; f. In-¹ + *lūmen* light.]
1. *trans.* To light up, give light to.
1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 604 Ane feild of birneist gold so bricht, That all the land illumnat with greit licht. *a* 1545 Boorde *Prioost.* Prol. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 Lyke to the son..illumynatynge as well the inferyal planetes as the superyal planetes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 350 God made two great lights .. And set them in the Firmament of Heav'n To illuminate the Earth. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., The mosque [is] illuminated with a vast number of lamps. 1736 J. McUre in *Z. Boyd's Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 32/2 It is illuminated with 41 windows. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 139 Most dwellings were illuminated by brands or torches of pinewood.

b. To give light to, or remove blindness from (the eyes), esp. *fig.* in religious sense.
1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* II. 209 Illuminate mine eies..O good Lord, that I sleepe not in darkenes. 1596 Spenser *Hymne Beautie* 20 Doe thou vouchsafe with thy love-kindling light T' illuminate my dim and dulled eyne. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 He commands his sonnes eyes .. to be forfetted, but the poyson is more mercifull, leaving one eye a little illuminated. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* x. 30 To sin with eyes clearly illuminated with the purest Light.

2. To shed spiritual light upon; to enlighten spiritually; in quot. 1698, to bring the Gospel to.
(In mod. use consciously figurative from 1.)
1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 143 That hyt may plese Hym ..to yllumynate and lyght our hartys and myndys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Litany, That it maye please thee to illuminate all Bishops, pastours, and ministers .. with true knowlege and vnderstandyng of thy word. 1611 Bible *Heb.* x. 32 The former dayes, in which after yee were illuminated, ye indured a great fight of afflictions. *a* 1656 Hales *Sin agst. H. Ghost* Tracts (1677) 13 Anciently, to be illuminated signified to be Baptized. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 271 St. Basil illuminated the lower Armenia. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. vi, That He .. would further illuminate them with a beam of his heavenly grace. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 99 Faith therefore illuminates us to know that God is the end for which we were made.

3. To enlighten intellectually; to give knowledge or understanding to.
c 1566 J. Aldav tr. *Beaystuau's Theat. World* I iij b, Excellent Doctors in this Universitie..by whose good condition and doctrine all Europe is at this daye illuminated. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 91 Disciplines illuminate the intellect. 1776 Boswell *Let. to Johnson* 20 Feb., You have illuminated my mind, and relieved me from imaginary shackles of conscientious obligation. *Med. Testimonial*, I cannot imagine a teacher more gifted to lead, encourage, and illuminate a body of young students.

4. To throw light upon (a subject); to make luminous or clear; to elucidate. Also *absol.*
1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentlem. Inner Temple, Other autentique probacions did illuminate and give information. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Illuminate*, to inlighten, or make plaine. *a* 1624 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 17 Which Reason might be illuminated with sundry Examples. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to illuminate the several pages with variety of examples. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* Feb. an. 1744, The various incidents [in Johnson's 'Life of Savage'] are..illuminated throughout with so much philosophy. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 267 All combine to illuminate the obscure period of..history.

5. To make resplendent or illustrious; to shed a lustre upon.
1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 110 What trash is Rome?..When it serues For the base matter, to illuminate So vile a thing as Cæsar. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 497 The chiefest Gentry...All which in each degree..illuminat the soyle with grandure. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I* III. iv. 43 Hampden was to have illuminated with his genius this new order of government. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 103 Self-sacrifice illuminated by love.

6. To decorate profusely with lights, as a sign of festivity or in honour of some person or some event.
1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3842/1 The whole City being in an extraordinary manner illuminated. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 204 The Steeples of the Church were adorn'd with Ensigns ..and illuminated with Lanthorns. 1863 *Illustr. Lond. News* 28 Mar. 358/2 The hotels .. and places of business were illuminated with .. transparencies and variegated lamps.

7. To set alight, light, kindle. *rare.*
1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* 66 [It] will extinguish a torch that is lighted, and being immediately put in again, it will illuminate it. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxviii, The butler..illuminated the antique Gothic chandelier.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take fire, to kindle.
1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 583 The wood .. when it begins to illuminate, is mostly deprived of its resinous particles.

8. To decorate (an initial letter, word, or text, in a manuscript) with gold, silver, and brilliant colours, or with elaborate tracery and miniature designs, executed in colours; to adorn (a manuscript, inscription, text, etc.) with such decorative letters and miniatures. †Formerly, also, to colour a map.
(In this sense it has taken the place of Enlumine.)
1706 Phillips, *To Illuminate*, .. to draw in Gold and Colours the beginning Letters and other Ornaments, as it is done in many old Manuscript Books; to lay Colours upon Maps and Prints. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 47 Some of the Letters are illuminated. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Dissert. ii. (1775) I. 42 He was so fond of letters, that he did not disdain to bind and illuminate books. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* II. III. viii. 88 That shall be the text which I choose, to illuminate and hang up in my bedroom.

Hence **Illu·minating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Illu·minatingly** *adv.*, in an illuminating way.
c 1561 Veron *Free-will* 4 b, Without the illuminating and inspiration of the holye ghost. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 31 The splendor of the illuminating Image. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii, The illuminating guidance of Gods Law. 1780 Cowper *Table Talk* 712 To shed illuminating rays On every scene and subject it surveys. 1854 Tomlinson *Arago's Astron.* 127 Each point of the illuminating surface will project .. a light which will diminish in the inverse proportion of the squares of the distances. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* I. 12 He had made several trials at illuminating. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. xii. 249 It was the more illuminatingly damnatory for being recognized as the sentiment which no father should feel.

Illuminated (ilū·minĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Illuminate *v.* + -ed¹: cf. Illuminate *a.*]
1. Lighted up; made light, luminous, or resplendent.
1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 91 Such like illuminated ayr as this we breathe in. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. I. vi. 17 The Bononian Stone .. if exposed a while to the illuminated Air, will imbibe the Light. 1831 Brewster *Optics* Introd. 2 Light is emitted from every point of a luminous or of an illuminated body. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Illuminated dials for turret clocks are as a rule made of opalescent glass.

2. Having or claiming spiritual enlightenment.
1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Iustine* LI iv b, Anabaptists .. trusting vnto illuminated reuelations. 1768 H. Walpole *Hist. Doubts* Pref. 3 All very ancient history except that of the illuminated Jews is a perfect fable. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. i. Every revelation .. has many meanings, which it is given to the illuminated only to unfold.

3. Enlightened intellectually.
1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 123 They believe them to have been endowed with very illuminated intellectuals. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 10 That august, illuminated and illuminating body of men. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. viii, 'But is it not the deepest Law of Nature that she be constant?' cries an illuminated class.

4. Of or belonging to various societies or orders called *illuminati*. Also *absol.* = ILLUMINATI.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 271 One of the illuminated fathers of the Familists. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 In Spain certain Visionaries, who were call'd the Illuminated, or Men of new Lights. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 17 The object of the Illuminated Orders was probably..unattainable.

5. Of letters, writing, manuscripts, etc.: Adorned with brilliant colours, metallic pigments, etc. (see ILLUMINATE *v.* 8).

1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 372 Not only the Black, but all the Red (commonly call'd Illuminated Letters) are printed. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1774) I. 255 A copy of this act, elegantly engrossed and illuminated. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 51 Illuminated missals.

b. *College slang.* Of a text: Having an interlinear translation.

1851 B. H. HALL *College Words* 261 *Illuminated* books are preferred..to ponies or hobbies, as the text and translation in them are brought nearer to one another.

‖ **Illuminati** (il'ūminē·təi, ilūminā·ti), *sb. pl.* Also *sing.* **illuminato** (-ā·to); † plur. -oes. [Plural of L. *illūminātus*, It. *-ato* 'enlightened', used in fig. sense.] A name assumed by or applied to various societies or sects because of their claim to special enlightenment in religious, or (later) intellectual, matters.

a. Applied to a sect of Spanish heretics which existed in the 16th c. under the name *Alumbrados* or 'enlightened'; subsequently, to a similar but obscure sect of Familists which arose in France in Louis XIII's reign.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 166 An other pestilent Sect there was not long since of the Illuminati in Aragon. 1652 R. BOREMAN *Countr. Catech.* ii. 5 The Illuminatoes of the times, the Anabaptists. 1686 tr. *Bouhours' St. Ignatius* II. 77 The Inquisitors..were induced to believe, that ..the Person..might either be an Illuminato or a Lutheran. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists & Papists* (1754) I. ii. 114 The Alumbrado's or Illuminati of Spain.

b. Used to render Ger. *Illuminaten*, the name of a celebrated secret society, founded at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, in 1776, by Professor Adam Weishaupt, holding deistic and republican principles, and having an organization akin to freemasonry; hence applied to other thinkers regarded as atheistic or free-thinking, e. g. the French Encyclopædists.

1797 J. ROBISON (*title*) Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret meetings of Freemasons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 119 The doctrines of the Illuminati and principles of Jacobinism. 1802 KETT *Elem. Gen. Knowl.* 71 (Jod.) The Freethinkers of England, the Philosophists of France, and the Illuminati of Germany.

c. *gen.* Persons affecting or claiming to possess special knowledge or enlightenment on any subject: often used satirically.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i, The conversation among these illuminati soon became animated. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 157 What was dark to himself was happily quite clear to these illuminati [the alchemists]. 1850 MARG. FULLER *Life without & Life within* (1860) 41 Wilhelm is deemed worthy of admission to the society of the Illuminati, that is, those who have pierced the secret of life, and know what it is to be and to do. *a* 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Recollect.* iii. (1879) 111 All thanks and honour.. to the older Pugin, however much our illuminati may sneer. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 592 An illuminato like Katkoff may write as if Russia was invincible; practical men know better.

Illumination (il'ūminē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *illumination* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *illūminātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *illūmināre* to ILLUMINE, ILLUMINATE.]

1. The action of illuminating; the fact or condition of being illuminated; a lighting up, a supplying of light.

Circle of illumination: see CIRCLE *sb.* 2 a.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 11 Fyre scattered in the ayre, or illuminations, are generated in the lowest region of the ayre. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Mercurie ..plaied at dice with the Moone, and won from her the seventieth part of every one of her illuminations. 1766 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xi. (1793) 44 The illumination of the streets during the night at the public expense. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 274 The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile With faint illumination. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 83 The circle separating Day from Night, or the light from the dark hemisphere of the earth, is called the Circle of Illumination. 1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 226 The source of illumination chosen was the electric light... The dirt and filth..were strikingly revealed by this method of illumination.

b. *Optics.* Degree of lighting up; the intensity of the light falling upon a surface, as measurable by the amount reflected from each unit of the surface.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Ganot's Physics* § 410 The illumination of a surface placed in a beam of parallel luminous rays is the same at all distances. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 881 Experiments for determining the relative illumination of the different lights.

c. Directly *fig.* or in fig. context.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Our understandings being eclipsed..we must betake our selves to wayes of reparation, and depend upon the illumination of our endeavours. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. v. § 5 Nature is sensible of..the imperfection of its own light, and therefore seems rather to require further illumination. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, The prospect..threw something of an illumination upon the darker side of my captivity.

2. Spiritual enlightenment; divine inspiration; † *spec.* baptism (*obs.*). (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.R.* II. viii. (MS. Harl. 614) 10 b/2 He clepeþ & bringeþ þe neþer ordris, to be parteners of þe illumynacioun of þe schynynge of god. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. Contents xxvii, A praier for illuminacion of mynde. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 15 Speciall priuiledge of Illumination, or Reuelation from heauen. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 112 Confounding with supernaturall illumination, the opinionated judgement of the wise. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 57 Besides the Name of Baptism .. they gave it also the Name of Illumination, of Light, of Circumcision. 1845 H. J. ROSE *Theology* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 872/1 Ecclesiastical History gives us several instances of similar claims to prophecy and divine illumination. 1857 KEBLE *Eucharist. Adorat.* 15 In baptism we are illuminated, in illumination adopted.

b. *pl.* An instance of this; an inspiration; a revelation.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Þe deuelle entirs þan by fals illumynacyons, and fals sownnes and swetnes, and dyssaues a mans saule. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 220 Madoc ingeniously perusing the older illuminations and seeing in some things the prophecie of this authentique Bardh. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* IX. vi. 250 Worship God..to Whom in justice you ought to ascribe these illuminations. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symb. Christ* i. 12 Whose soul was..visited with preternatural illuminations.

3. Intellectual enlightenment; information, learning; † occas. in *pl.*, intellectual gifts. Also, the 'enlightenment' or doctrines of the *Illuminati*.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 12 They [Columbus and Americus] had an Antecessor from whose writings and Plats they had their illuminations. 1658 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Jan., These and the like illuminations, far exceeded his age. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. ix. (1732) 401 After further Illumination they were better informed. 1862 LEWES *Stud. Anim. Life* i. 41 From the illumination of many minds on many points, Truth must finally emerge. 1881 J. C. SHAIRP *Aspects Poetry* iv. 105 To turn the tide against the Illumination, of which Voltaire, Diderot, and the host of Encyclopædists were the high priests. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. 534 The materialistic philosophers of the French Illumination. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 75 The illumination which mathematics alone can afford.

4. The lighting up of a building, town, etc. (now usually in a decorative way, with coloured lights arranged in artistic designs, etc.), in token of festivity or rejoicing. b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; also *pl.* the lights, or figures composed of lights, used in such decoration.

1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 293 With many bonefires and illuminations at night. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 94 A Time of Solemnity sometimes kept for several Weeks together with Illuminations on their Houses. 1767 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 IV. 39 At the Church of Notre Dame, where we went to see a magnificent illumination, with figures, etc. 1823 BYRON *Juan* VII. xliv, When London had a grand illumination..So that the streets of colour'd lamps are full. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., The illuminations were really magnificent.

attrib. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii, It was an illumination night.

† 5. Elucidation. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1656 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* I. xvi. 32 For the restauration of learning, and for the illumination and illustration of Sciences. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Illumination*, the same [as *Illucidation*, an explaining or making clear].

6. The embellishment or decoration of a letter or writing with bright or luminous colours, the use of gold and silver, the addition of elaborate tracery or miniature illustrations, etc.: see ILLUMINATE *v.* 8. b. with *pl.* The designs, miniatures, and the like, employed in such decoration. † c. Formerly, also, the colouring of maps or prints.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Illumination*, .. a laying colours upon Maps or Printed Pictures; so as to give the greater light, as it were, and beauty to them. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. viii. § 9 The distinctive difference between illumination and painting proper, being, that illumination admits no shadows, but only gradations of pure colour. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 112 Beautiful illuminations, the vermilion and gold of which looked as brilliant now as they did five centuries ago. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* v. 138 Perfect illumination is only writing made lovely; the moment it passes into picture making it has lost its dignity and function.

Illuminatism (il'ū·minĕtiz'm). [f. ILLUMINAT-I or Ger. *Illuminat-en* + -ISM.] = ILLUMINISM.

1798 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (1799) I. 42 Poetry as well as prose, romance as well as history, writings on philosophical as well as on political subjects, have thus been employed to instil the principles of Illuminatism. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 52 There would be ample materials .. in the mesmerism of France, and the illuminatism of Germany.

Illuminatist¹ (il'ū·minĕtist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = ILLUMINIST.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. vii. (1871) 274 A third sect, who are less despised, and yet are more contemptible—the Illuminatists. 1880 T. FROST *Forty Years' Recoll.* 13 The day dreams of the Illuminatists, St. Simon and Fourier.

Illu·minatist². *rare.* [f. ILLUMINATE *v.* + -IST.] An illuminator of manuscripts.

1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 101 It is the monks leaving work .. but the caligrapher and the illuminatist stir not..they go on busier than ever.

Illuminative (il'ū·minē¹tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *illūmināt-*, ppl. stem of *illūmināre* to ILLUMINATE: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *illuminatif* (15th c., Gerson).]

1. Having the property of illuminating, lighting up, or affording light.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. iv. (1645) 38 The illuminative action of fire. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Illuminative Month*,..that space of Time, during which the Moon gives Light, or is to be seen betwixt one Conjunction and another. 1870 J. SCOFFERN *Stray Leaves Science* 106 Carbon..united with hydrogen..becomes ordinary illuminative gas.

fig. 1855 CARLYLE in Wemyss Reid *Life Ld. Houghton* (1891) I. xi. 526 The sight of your face will be illuminative to everybody in these premises.

2. Having the quality or claim of illuminating spiritually or intellectually; *spec.* applied to the second stage of spiritual advancement: see quots.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. iii. 90 After .. the punitive part of repentance is resolved on, and begun, and put forward .. we then enter into the illuminative way of religion; and set upon the acquist of virtues and the purchase of spiritual graces. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 287 Illuminative and inspired physick he detested. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxii. (1671) 144 After many yeares first passed through the Purgative way, and some advance made in the Illuminative. 1830 SOUTHEY in *For. Rev. & Cent. Misc.* V. 318 The purgative, illuminative, and unitive stages of devotion. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vii. II. 108 A glimpse into the interior of the Berlin Schloss..which will be illuminative to the reader. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* iv. 129 Revelation must be not merely illuminative, but remedial.

b. Const. *of.* *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iii. 157 Upon the contrary supposition, that of God's knowing the creatures in themselves, the consequence will be, that the creatures are freely illuminative of their Creator.

3. Pertaining to the illumination of writing.

1870 T. NICHOLS *Handy Bk. Brit. Mus.* iv. 393 The finest and richest specimen of Anglo-Saxon illuminative art.

B. *sb.* An illuminating agent. *rare.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 246 The Book inspir'd .. There all Inflammatives of Love Divine; There all sublime Illuminatives shine.

Illuminato, sing. of ILLUMINATI.

Illuminator (il'ū·minē¹tər). [ad. L. *illūminātor*, agent-n. f. *illūmināre* to ILLUMINATE. Cf. F. *illuminateur* (17th c.).]

1. He who or that which illuminates or gives light; an illuminating agent.

1598 FLORIO, *Illuminatore*, an illuminator or light-giuer. 1755 JOHNSON, *Illuminator*, one who gives light. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 260 Steam and gas .. are the grand facilitators and illuminators of the intercourse of the most distant provinces. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 339 To produce a cheap illuminator from water.

b. *techn.* Applied to various instruments or devices.

a. In a microscope or other optical instrument: A lens or mirror for concentrating the light. b. In Surgery: An instrument for directing a strong light into any cavity of the body, or for illuminating an internal part. c. A glazed opening in a floor, the deck of a ship, etc., to admit light to the part beneath.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 9, Fig. 4 is an illuminator for opaque objects.

2. One who illuminates or enlightens spiritually. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* (1881) 15 The holy ghoost, confirmatour and Illumynatour of al good werkes. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 180 For heav'nly Truth dispos'd, Then their Illuminatour they adore. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xxviii. 30 The Lord above is the great Illuminator of the darkened soul.

3. One who enlightens intellectually, who imparts instruction or knowledge; applied contemptuously to the 18th century Illuminati.

1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. Advt. 4 That wonderful man (after Ray) the greatest illuminator of the study of Nature. 1790 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* 11/1 The new illuminators, who despised all experience, and disdained all wisdom but their own. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 214 The light of philosophy, when it is confined to a small minority, points out the possessors as the victims, rather than the illuminators, of the multitude. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 215 *note*, It is one's self that apprehends, and..the illuminator desiderated by the Vedántins is superfluous.

† 4. One who makes resplendent or illustrious.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (1634) 203 The poet Geffery Chaucer, who..is of some called the first illuminator of the English tongue.

5. One who embellishes letters with gold and colours, or manuscripts with ornamental writing so embellished: see ILLUMINATE *v.* 8.

[1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 24 *Illuminatores*, such as gave light and lustre to Manuscripts.] 1699 WANLEY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 286 It seems to me to have been the name..of the Illuminator. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 8 Oct. (O. H. S.) II. 138 They are .. of a .. large size for yᵉ use of yᵉ Illuminators. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 69 The most valuable artists of that age were the illuminators of manuscripts. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 244 Fra Angelico, educated as an illuminator of manuscripts.

Illu·minatory, *a.* *rare.* [f. L. *illūmināt-* (see ILLUMINATE *v.*) + -ORY.] Illuminative; explanatory. (In quot. 1762, applied to the colouring of a map.)

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI. 512 In the leaf containing the whole dutchy of Silesia, the division of the county is erroneously marked, .. the principality of Jauer belonging to the prefecturate of Breslau .. whereas the illuminatory strokes include it within that of Brieg. 1822 WHEWELL *Let. to Hare* 17 July in Todhunter *Acc. W.'s*

Wks. (1876) II. 47 You have time plenty to look forwards to the commencement of your illuminatory course in October.

Illumine (il|ū·min), *v.* Also 4–6 illumyne, yll-. [a. F. *illuminer* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *illūmināre*.] = ILLUMINATE *v.*

1. *trans.* To light up, shed light upon; to shine upon or into; to light up in token of rejoicing or honour.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VIII. 228 Thair speris, thair pennownys, & thar scheldis Of licht Illumynit all the feldis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 22 A ful greth lyht Illumyned sodeynly that derk presoun. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 41 Illumynit our with orient skyis brycht. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 666 The sudden blaze Far round illumin'd hell. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 375 Clouds .. illumined by the sun. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* viii, When the long-illumined cities flame Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 202 The Aiguille and Dôme were most singularly illumined.

fig. ?*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1890) 322 Jesus the sterne of most bewte In the is rissin .. Fro dirknes to illumyne the. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 465/2 Casual expressions .. illumine hidden depths in the man's heart and character.

b. To give light or sight to (the eyes).

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 188 b, When god had illumined the eies of the kyng. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 30 Who illumineth myne eyes to see my saluation.

c. *intr.* To become light or bright; to be illuminated.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 21 All the houss illumynit of hir lemys. *Ibid.* 157 All the land illumynit of the licht. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* IV. 598 (MS) The clouds up-rise, and Heav'n's dark hemisphere Illumines as they pass. 1801 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 395 Our city illumines to-morrow.

2. To enlighten spiritually; to convert; to inspire. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 14 When the resone .. es illuminede with grace for to be-halde Godde and gastely thynges. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vi. 4 Hem that oonys ben illumyned [L. *illuminati*]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 336 Good lord, ye created and made our fader Adam..and yllumyned him with the grace of the holi gost. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvii. 43 Which faith is..wrought by the H. Ghost ..Where through .. the mind is illumined. 18.. I. WILLIAMS *Hymn*, '*Disposer Supreme*', The lights thou hast kindled In darkness around, O may they illumine Our spirits within.

3. To enlighten mentally or intellectually. *rare.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Courte* 20 Ignoraunce full soone dyde me dyscure, And shewed that in this arte I was not sure; For to illumyne, she sayde, I was to dulle. *c* 1532 *Remedie of Love* xxx, O ye muses nine Whilom ye were wont to be mine aide & light, My penne to direct, my braine to illumine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 23 What in me is dark Illumine. 1784 *De Lolme's Eng. Const.* Life, Whose labours delighted and illumined mankind. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* II. vi, This benighted mind, only illumined by a kind of miserable astuteness.

4. To brighten as with light, to make radiant.

1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 258 Thy fresch anamalit termes celicall This mater coud illumynit haue full brycht. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 486 And as the bright sun glorifies the sky, So is her face illumined with her eye. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* I. *Castle Vantsberg*, Like a happy lover Who illumines life with dreaming! 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 34 Delight their faces illumines.

5. To illuminate (manuscripts, etc.); also *fig.*

1717 POPE *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* Oct., She..had his sonnets curiously copied out, and illumined with letters of gold. 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* II. 121 To Cato Virgil pay'd one honest line; O let my Country's Friends illumine mine!

Hence **Illu·mined** *ppl. a.* **Illu·mining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iv. 6 To the illumynynge of the Science of the Cleernesse of God. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, The sentences of illumyned doctours concernynge perfeccyon. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 68 The third Subsistence of Divine Infinitude, illumining Spirit. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The sect of illumined was revived in France in the year 1634..but they were so hotly pursued by Louis XIII, that they were soon destroyed. The brothers of the rosy cross, are sometimes also called illumined. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 55 We procured a bucket full of the illumined sea-water. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 426 Another illumining of the Holy Spirit came for the benefit of those who received the prophecy.

Illuminee. [ad. F. *illuminé*, pa. pple. of *illuminer* to ILLUMINE, used subst.: see -EE.] One of the Illuminati.

[1799 *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 450 Having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *Illuminés* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy.] 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 600 The order of Illuminees went to work only with the weapons of oral and written instruction.

Illuminer (il|ū·minəɹ). Also 5 illumynour, -are, 7, 9 -or. [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -ER¹. In 15th c. found also with AF. ending *-our* (:—OF. *-eor, -eur*: *-ātōrem*), whence also later *-or*. For 16th c. Sc. form in *-are*, see -AR².]

1. An illuminator; an enlightener. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. ii 65 Lorde god, inspirour & illumynour of prophetes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1/2 (R. Suppl.) We haue grete nede of a doctour..of a condyter, of a lighter or illuminer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, An illumyner or a gyuer of lyght. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 45 A great *Refiner, and Illuminer of our* English tongue.

†2. A source of light; a luminary. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3 The brycht and fresch illumynare Uprisith arly in his fyre chare. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 75 The Pyramid of Illumination..enlarges her basis so much the more as the Illuminor is remote.

†3. An illuminator of manuscripts, etc. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cambridgesh.* I. (1662) 161 The best Illuminer or Limner of our age. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* I. 695 The whole body of monks, scribes, illuminors, and readers.

Illuminism (il|ū·miniz'm). [ad. F. *illuminisme* (in Dict. Acad. 1835), f. *illuminer* to ILLUMINE: see -ISM.] The doctrine or principles of the ILLUMINATI, or of any sect so called; *gen.* a theory, doctrine, or practice which involves belief in or claim to extraordinary spiritual or intellectual enlightenment, or an aim or purpose to bring about such enlightenment in society.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 509 The history of illuminism will form a most interesting chapter in modern ecclesiastical annals. 1811 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 2 Mar., The very great influence which some years since was gained by Illuminism. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 548 In Spain, Illuminism associated itself with freemasonry. 1856 R. S. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. VIII. ix. 99 In that age of professed Illuminism, in the times of Voltaire and Diderot, when universal *Aufklärung* was to banish every mediæval phantasm. 1861 H. BROWNE in *Aids to Faith* vii. 295 The very principle of illuminism was, that there is, in man's inmost consciousness, an intuitional knowledge of truth. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* XXXIX. II. 266 Conceited illuminism is as deep an offence against charity as saintly self-satisfaction.

Illuminist[1] (il|ū·minist). [f. as prec.: see -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of illuminism; one who claims to have or aims at a high spiritual, intellectual, or moral enlightenment; one of the *Illuminati*. Also *attrib.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 549 Malte-Brun ..was likewise an Illuminist refugee. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 380 The illuminists of last century—Voltaire and his school. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 117 The mystical, or, as he [de Maistre] said, the illuminist side of his mind. 1887 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iii. 112 How Sparticus Weishaupt founded the Society of Illuminists.

Hence **Illumini·stic** *a.*, pertaining to illuminism, or the illuminists.

1860 in WORCESTER citing *Eclectic Rev.*

Illu·minist[2]. [f. ILLUMINE *v.* + -IST.] A professional illuminator of manuscripts, etc.

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 104 Rude outlines .. intended to pass through the hands of the *Illuminist*.

Illuminize (il|ū·minəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To be an illuminist; to play the illuminist.

1800 COLERIDGE *Let. to Southey* 25 Jan. Lett. 1895 I. 323 If to act on the belief that all things are the process, and that inapplicable truths are moral falsehoods, be to illuminize, why then I illuminize!

2. *trans.* 'To initiate into the doctrine or principles of the Illuminati' (Webster 1828 citing *Amer. Review*).

Illuminor: see ILLUMINER.

†**Illu·minous**, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. IL-[1] + LUMINOUS: after *illumine*, etc.] Bright, illuminatory.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 623 þe hemys of grace xal byn Illumynows. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 180 And sa the richt salbe Illuminous. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) II. 208 It is not from below we are to expect any illuminous emanations.

Illuminous (il|ū·minəs, ill-), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. IL-[2] + LUMINOUS.] Non-luminous, opaque, dark.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illuminous* (*illuminosus*), without light. 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* II. ii, This life ..to him Is but a tissue of illuminous dreams.

‖**Illupi** (il|upi). *East-Ind.* Also illupie, illipe(e, illoopoo, ilpa, illupa. [Tamil *iluppai* or *iruppai*, Malayālam *iruppa*.] An evergreen tree, *Bassia longifolia* (N.O. *Sapotaceæ*), a native of Southern India. *Illupi oil*, a fixed solid oil obtained from the seeds of this tree.

1832 H. PIDDINGTON *Eng. Index Plants India* 148 Illipee. 1842 W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY *Bengal Dispensatory*, Illupei, Illupi. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Illipe Oil, Illoopoo Oil*, a solid oil expressed from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*. *c* 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 95/1 *Ilpa oil*, or *Eloopei unnay*, .. is expressed from the seeds of the Illupie tree .. that is .. abundant in the Madras Presidency. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts, Illoopa oil*..used in India for illuminating purposes, and for the manufacture of soap.

†**Illu·re, Illu·rement.** Alterations of ALLURE, ALLUREMENT, under the influence of words having prefix *il-*.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* xi. 3 *note*, The sweet mouthes and illurements of Heretickes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 218 [He] illured from Babylon six hundred thousand soules. 1651 *Burton's Anat. Mel.* III. II. iv. 494 If these illurements [*earlier edd.* allurements] do not take place for Simierus. *a* 1661 FULLER (Webster), The devil insnareth the souls of many men, by illuring them with the muck and dung of this world, to undo them eternally.

Ill usage, i·ll-u·sage. [Properly two words like *harsh usage, worse usage*, but commonly hyphened under the influence of *ill-used*.] The action of using or treating ill; bad or unkind treatment.

[1569 in J. Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 234 The cruel and ill usages of my L. Deputy and Sr Peter Carew.] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. ii, Too much severity and ill usage. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 298 They seldom fail to shew their just resentment of ill-usage. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. i. 5 A manifest struggle to do his duty in spite of the world's ill-usage.

Ill-use (i·lyū·z), *v.* [Properly two words, *ill* adv. + *use* vb., which under the influence of *ill-used* (aided, perhaps, by *abuse, misuse*) have come to be hyphened.] *trans.* To 'use' or treat badly; to deal cruelly, unkindly, or inconsiderately with.

1841 BROWNING *Pippa* Introd. 30 If thou ill-usest Me, who am only Pippa.. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 80 The object of the Act was to protect mothers from the tyranny of husbands who ill-use them. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 79, I would .. never desert you, ill-use me how you might!

Ill-used (i·l|yū·zd), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [Orig. two words, *ill* adv. and *used* pa. pple., hyphened when used attrib.; now treated as pa. pple. of prec. vb.] Badly 'used' or treated; ill-treated.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 356 (1623) Sweare not by time to come, for that thou hast Misvs'd ere vs'd, by times ill-vs'd [o]repast [*Qos.* misused. o'erpast]. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* XCV, The hardest knife ill-used doth lose his edge. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 109 Those..guests who finde themselves ill used. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xli. (1766) II. 255 If I am ill-used at the post-house in England, I can be accommodated elsewhere. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* 165 An ill-used race of men.

Hence **I·ll-u·sedness**, condition of being ill-used.

1869 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. (1873) 95 A tone of quiet ill-usedness.

Illu·sible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *illūs-*, ppl. stem of *illūdĕ-re* to ILLUDE: see -IBLE.] Capable of being illuded or deceived.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 98 God is not an illusible God, to be carried with promises, or purposes only.

Illusion (il|ū·ʒən). Also 4–5 illusyon(e, 4–6 -sioun, 6 -tion. [a. F. *illusion* (12th c. in *Oxf. Psal.* lxxviii. 4), ad. L. *illūsiōn-em* mocking, jeering, (in Vulg.) deceit, illusion, n. of action f. *illūdĕre* to ILLUDE.] The action of illuding, the condition of being illuded; that whereby one is illuded.

†1. The action of deriding or mocking; derision, mockery. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this. *Obs.*

(App. only as transl. of, or in reference to, L. *illūsio.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxvi. 4, I shal chesen the illusiouns [1388 scornyngis] of hem. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4601 Remyttyng the to pilat after this illusionne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 249 b, On his betrayenge and illusyons, how he was mocked & scorned before Anna and Cayphas. 1567 *Ps. lxxix.* in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 118 Our nichtbouris..leuch at vs with greit Illusioun. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Illusion*, a mocking or scorning.

2. †a. The action, or an act, of deceiving the bodily eye by false or unreal appearances, or the mental eye by false prospects, statements, etc.; deception, delusion, befooling. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 17 Wha-so þan will here aungells sange, and noghte be dyssayuede by feynynge .. ne by illusyone of þe enemy. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 120 To muchel folk we doon illusion. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 5 With suttelte and wykkit illusione, The worthi Scottis to put to confusione. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 130/2 Done by the deuil..for the illusyon of them that with ydolatry had deserued to be deluded. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 178, I told my Lord the Duke, by th'Diuels illusions The Monke might be deceiu'd. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1702) 249 This had been little better than a downright Illusion and abusing of him.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived or deluded by appearances, or an instance of this; a mental state involving the attribution of reality to what is unreal; a false conception or idea; a deception, delusion, fancy.

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXVIII. 17 Can I nocht tell gif be Illutioun, Or gif be feir sic fantaseis we tak. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 158 The illusions of their bewitched mindes. 1665 STILLINGFL. *Protest. Relig.* 600 [They] have fallen into many illusions and deceitful fancies. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* V. ii, Let us talk of Love, Plunge ourselves deep into the sweet illusion. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 314 They could not be under an illusion themselves. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii § 46 (1875) 158 A sense of universal illusion ordinarily follows the reading of metaphysics. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Immortality* Wks. (Bohn) III. 285 The youth puts off the illusions of the child.

3. Something that deceives or deludes by producing a false impression; a deceptive or illusive appearance, statement, belief, etc.; in early use often *spec.* An unreal visual appearance, an apparition, phantom.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* V. 368 Prestes of þe temple tellen þis That dremes ben þe reuelacions Of goddes, and .. That þey ben Infernals illusions. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* I. 493 O Criste .. Fro Fantome and Illusion Me save. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. c. 75 Whiche is nat comely to any Cristen Relygyon to gyue to any suche fantastycall illusions any mynde or credence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 127 Stay Illusion: If thou hast any sound, or vse of Voyce, Speake to me. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 161 Their pretexts were but illusions, to amuse, and baffle the good intentions of the Germans. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 19 Jove .. bids an empty phantom rise to sight .. Swift as the word the vain Illusion fled. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* III. i. (1777) 52 Come, smiling hope—divine illusion! come. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. IV. ix. (1876) 78 These were all an illusion and a phantasma, a thing that appeared, but did not really exist.

4. Sensuous perception of an external object, involving a false belief or conception: strictly distinguished from *hallucination*, but in general use often made to include it, and hence = the apparent perception of an external object when no such object is present, or of attributes of an object which do not exist. Also (with *pl.*) an instance of this.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 147 Hitherto ..

they only seem to fortify the organ for seeing distinctly; but they have still many illusions to correct. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xlviii. 381 In lifting our eyes to the firmament, we see all the stars, as it were, attached to the same dome. But, this is merely an optical illusion. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vi. 84 You may paint a picture in which rocks, trees, and sky are never mistaken for what they seem, yet produce all the emotion which real rocks, trees and sky would produce. This is illusion. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 193 Frescos brought to such perspective illusion, that the edges seem to project into air. 1859 HULME tr. *De Boismont's Hallucinations* i. 21 We define..an illusion as the false appreciation of real sensations. 1881 J. SULLY in *Nature* XXIV. 185 As distinguished from hallucinations, illusions 'must always have a starting-point in some actual impression, whereas a hallucination has no such basis'. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* II. 184 Illusion consists either in perceiving a totally wrong object in place of the right one .. or in investing the right object with the wrong attributes.

5. A name given to a thin and very transparent kind of tulle.

1887 B. FARJEON *While Golden Sleep* 8 Pale blue silk, looped up with illusion and forget-me-nots.

Illu·sionable, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to illusions.

1879 E. J. PAYNE in *Academy* 6 Sept. 167/1 One who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those illusionable youths were in their cradles.

Illu·sionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Characterized by illusions; of the nature of an illusion; illusory.

1885 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 513 A romantic and an illusionary temperament. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 534/2 An illusionary, dream-like light which had had no touch of earthly reality about it.

Illusionism (il'ū·ʒəniz'm). [f. ILLUSION + -ISM.] Theory or doctrine pertaining to or dealing with illusions; the theory that the material world is an illusion.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 351 From illusionism (the theory of Bishop Berkeley) to mysticism. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 51/3 It contains what profess to be adequate analyses of .. the 'akosmism of Brahmanism' and the 'absolute illusionism of Buddhism'.

Illusionist (il'ū·ʒənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who holds the theory of illusionism; one who disbelieves in objective existence.

1843 *For. Q. Rev.* II. 343 While the pantheist and the illusionist are discussing systems, the masses enact that there is no God. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 166 *note*, It tells with equal relevancy in confutation of the illusionists (*māyāvādin*) and crypto-Bauddhas (*prachhanna-bauddha*).

2. One who produces illusions; *spec.* a conjuror or sleight-of-hand performer.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., In compliance with a request from the illusionist, four gentlemen advanced from the body of the hall to co-operate in a portion of the evening's entertainments. 1894 *Times* 7 Aug. 6/2 The illusionist..succeeded in mystifying his audience by producing a living tree on a piece of glass.

3. (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Illusionist*, one given to illusion. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 699/1 He [the impressionist] is a good antidote against the 'illusionist', who sees too much, and then adds to it a lot that he does *not* see.

Illusive (il'ū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *illūs-*, ppl. stem of *illūdĕre* to ILLUDE + -IVE.] That tends to illude or deceive by unreal appearances; productive of illusion or false impression; deceptive; illusory.

1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 38 As if all were but an apparition or an illusive thing. 1755 J. G. COOPER *Tomb Shaks.* (R.), In yonder mead behold that vapour Whose vivid beams illusive play, Far off it seems a friendly taper To guide the traveller on his way. 1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* Concl. i, A vain illusive show, That melts whene'er the sunbeams glow. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* ix. (1858) II. 399 The efforts at a combination had hitherto been illusive and ineffectual. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 208 The mysterious illusive city, peopled by whites..is to moderns a myth.

Hence **Illu·sively** *adv.*, in an illusive manner, by an illusion; **Illu·siveness,** illusive or deceptive quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusiveness.* 1818 TODD, *Illusively.* 1824 *Examiner* 246/2 Water was never more illusively lucid. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 248 A vein of illusiveness runs through every page. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 327 The illusion loses its illusiveness.

Illusor (il'ū·səɹ). *rare.* [ad. late L. *illūsor, -ōrem*, agent-n. from *illūdĕre, illūs-* to ILLUDE.] A deceiver, deluder.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 3 In the laste dayes illusours [*Gloss* or scorners, or deceyuours] shulen come in deceyt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 9/1 (R. Suppl.) They be sayd illuseurs and deceyuours, by cause they deceyued herodes. 1886 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. 197 Though he proffered peace he only wanted money; he was an illusor, and they would have nothing to do with him.

Illusory (il'ū·səri), *a.* [ad. late L. *illūsōri-us* of a mocking character, ironical, f. *illūsor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *illusoire.*] Having the quality of illuding or tending to deceive by unreal prospects; of the nature of an illusion; illusive.

In first quot. as *sb.* = an illusory or illusive thing; an illusion.

1599 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* (N.), To trust him uppon pledges is a meare illusorye. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 79 A false, an illusory, and a sinful comfort. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Refl. Theol. Distinction* § 2 It is not an arbitrary or illusory distinction. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 25 The illusory offspring of the imagination. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 256 The promise is for the present illusory. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 621 The price given..is illusory. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. III. 256 Much illusory physiology was based on this hypothesis.

Hence **Illu·sorily** *adv.*, in an illusory manner, by an illusion; **Illu·soriness,** deceptiveness of appearance.

a 1631 DONNE *Six Serm.* i. (1634) 32 That that Pilate did illusorily .. wash his hands from the bloud of any of those men. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Illusoriness.* 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 88 The utter illusoriness of the accidental resemblances in the unborrowed words. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* v. 136 This very feeling of the instability and illusoriness of the world. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/1 The way in front was illusorily barred by swiftly flowing water.

†**Illu·strable,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. type **illustrābil-is*, f. *illustrā-re* to ILLUSTRATE: see -BLE.] = next.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 Solution and consolidation, union and division, illustrable from Aristotle in the old *Nucifragium* or nutcracker. 1668 G. C. in *H. More's Div. Dial.* To Rdr. a ij, How illustrable that passage is from the last Section of the 7. Chapter of Des Cartes his Meteors.

Illustratable (ilɒstrē¹·tăb'l, -lɒ·strĕtăb'l), *a.* [f. ILLUSTRATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being illustrated.

1850 D. G. ROSSETTI *Let.* in W. B. Scott *Autobiog.* (1892) I. xxi. 283 An illustratable paper. 1887 *Scot. Leader* 17 Dec. 4 The gradual reduction of animal organs was illustratable by innumerable examples.

†**Illu·strate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *illustrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *illustrāre* to ILLUSTRATE.]

A. as *pa. pple.* Illustrated, illuminated, lighted up, enlightened: see ILLUSTRATE *v.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 O wolde god I.. were illustrate or lyghtned with the lyght and felynge therof. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. F iv b, Thinwarde eyes of his soule, wer in the meane space clearely illustrat. 1619 J. BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 10 The Comet..at first was illustrate with a bright resplendence. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 334 These things need not to be illustrat.

B. as *adj.* Illuminated, resplendent, clear; lustrous, illustrious.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 1 Welcum, illustrat Ladye, and oure quene. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 128 This most gallant, illustrate and learned Gentleman. 1601 CHETTLE & MUNDAY *Death Robt. Earl Huntington* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 315 Bright sun, retire; gild not this vault of death With thy illustrate rays. 1669 *Addr. Yng. Gentry Eng.* 110 The Philosophy, we grope after.. here, will..by the first approaches of the light of our never setting day, be plain and illustrate to us. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 136 That admirable work, the Lives of the most illustrate Men, Greeks and Romans.

Hence † **Illu·strately** *adv.*

1634 *Simple Reasons* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 181 Our faith in God, and loyalty to the King, are most translucently light..refulgently light, illustrately light.

Illustrate (i·lɒ̆stre¹t, ilɒ·stre¹t), *v.* [f. L. *illustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illustrāre* to light up, illuminate, clear up, elucidate, embellish, set off, render famous or illustrious; cf. *illustr-is* ILLUSTRE. For the stress see CONTEMPLATE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To shed light upon, light up, illumine. *Obs.*

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 35 The beames of the Sun illustrate and lighten the Moone. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 82 The Windows .. Illustrating the noble Room. *a* 1717 PARNELL *Hymn for Morning* (Seager), The light, serenely fair, Illustrates all the tracts of air.

†b. Directly *fig.* esp. To illuminate (the mind). *Obs.* or *arch.* (The earlier use.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 It dyd so illustrate or lyghten theyr vnderstandynge, that [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 55 The Mind of Man..Illustrated by the Beams of Heavenly Light, and Joy. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* II. 62 Virtue and Truth in their Fulness of Light, illustrating the whole World. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* xxix, Quick sense perceives the same Self-vindicating flash illustrate every man And woman of our mass.

†2. To make lustrous, luminous, or bright; to set off with bright colours; *gen.* to beautify, adorn. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 17 b, There is no study, but it [Poetry] doth illustrate and beautify. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 59 The wals .. have beene illustrated with Gold, which in some places is visible. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 165 They illustrate their Arms and Hands, their Legs and Feet, with painted flowers and birds. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 29 Her head-dress was a Brussels-lace mob..A sky blue ribband illustrated that.

†3. To set in a good light; to display to advantage; to show up. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 51 The deformitie of the one doth much illustrate and beautifie the other. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 55 The onely meanes therefore for men to enhance, illustrate, and set out their Beautie, is to neglect it. 1686 W. DE BRITAINE *Hum. Prud.* xi. 53 Honour and Greatness add nothing to me, but to illustrate my Humility. 1757 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, III. 75 Pitt though .. apt enough to take any step to illustrate his own measures.

4. To shed lustre upon; to render illustrious, renowned, or famous; to confer honour or distinction upon. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 589/2, I illustrate, I bring to lyght or make noble or worthy. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* To Rdr., Women, such as have..beene illustrated for their Vertues, and noble actions. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Mem.* in *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 235 Mr. Wedderburne..who now illustrates the title of Lord Loughborough. 1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 377 Under this system, no men of distinguished merit have illustrated our Universities.

5. To throw the light of intelligence upon; to make clear, elucidate, clear up, explain.

1538 COVERDALE *New Test.* Prol., Thou shalt see that one translation declareth, openeth, and illustrateth another. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 116 Argument that is brought to confirme, and illustrate must be more manifest..then that which is to be confirmed, and illustrated. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 77 When Revelation had illustrated the obscure Text of Reason. 1793 BEDDOES *Let. Darwin* 29 Many experiments upon animals, tending to illustrate this important subject. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 452 You have..illustrated it by quotations and metaphors which are sound and to the point.

6. To make clear or evident by means of examples, to elucidate; to give an example, instance, or illustration of; to exemplify.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xiii. (1627) 183 Illustrated by a few more examples. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 4, I can illustrate this doctrine of Lysicles by examples. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. VI. 224 To illustrate the advantages of vigilance and foresight. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. ii. 162 Perhaps no single circumstance more strongly illustrates the temper of the precisians than their conduct respecting Christmas day. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 129 No city better illustrates the transformation of the land in the hands of its Norman masters. 1895 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXI. 363/2 Very likely the usage which has been illustrated is a good deal older.

7. To elucidate (a description, etc.) by means of drawings or pictures; to ornament (a book, etc.) in this way with elucidatory designs. Said also of the pictures themselves.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 128 That the cleerest grounds an Artist is able to propound, are yet illustrated and cleered by Picture. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 123 [Few readers are] willing to take the pains to read .. such [anatomical] descriptions, unless illustrated by figures. 1773 COOK *1st Voy.* Introd. (R.), The engravings which illustrate and adorn the account of this voyage. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 20, I shall subjoin two curious cases .. together with a drawing to illustrate one of them. 1827 HONE *Table Bk.* I. 171 A gentleman engaged to assist in illustrating this work. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 3 His camera illustrated the results of the expedition with about 80 excellent photographs. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 Journals which did not formerly illustrate now do so, and book and magazine literature are more than ever illustrated to meet the popular taste.

†8. To clear (the head or brain). *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 680 Some Cephalicks .. though they be less grateful to the Palate or Stomach .. yet illustrate the Brain.

Hence **Illustrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 352 To the illustrating of the Queenes most excellent Maiestie, the honour and commoditie of this her highnesse Realme. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 157 It hath speciall use in illustrating, and amplifying. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ix. 197 An illustrating work of the Spirit upon the minds of sinners. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 80 Our liberty has a pedigree and illustrating ancestors.

Illustrated (i·lɒstre¹tĕd, ilɒ·stre¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [f. ILLUSTRATE *v.* + -ED [1].]

1. †a. Illuminated, made lustrous or bright (*obs.*). b. Having pictorial illustrations.

1831 (Dec. 31) *Olio or Museum Entertainm.* IX. No. 1 (*First Article*) Illustrated article: Two nights in Beauchamp tower. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 393 The child in his illustrated look had the air as of a mighty triumphant victor. 1842 (*title*) The Illustrated London News. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 3/5 A paper..on Photography and Illustrated Journalism.

2. as *sb.* An illustrated newspaper or magazine. (In quot. 1879 = Illustrated London News.)

1879 *Echo* 10 Feb. 4/1 Looking at Illustrateds or Punches. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 45 It may fit me for a position on one of the illustrateds.

Illustration (ilɒstrē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *illustration* (13th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *illustrātiōn-em* (Quintilian), n. of action f. *illustrāre* to ILLUSTRATE.] The action or fact of illustrating.

The sense-history is parallel to that of ILLUMINATION, the meaning 'spiritual enlightenment' being the first to appear.

†1. Lighting up, illumination, enlightenment. *Obs.*

a. spiritual (the earliest sense) or intellectual.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 40 He had sic infusione of godis illustracione. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 126 b, The persone that receyueth suche illustracyon or lyght, is all quyet & restfull bothe in soule & body. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 322 The manifold inspirations of God, the illustrations of his holy Angels. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A vj b, Then hast thou the Illustration of this learned Gentleman, my friend, to explaine euery hard matter of history. 1653 LD. VAUX *Godeau's St. Paul* 344 A divine illustration cleared his understanding.

b. physical.

a 1631 DONNE 80 *Serm.* viii. (1640) 81 Such an illustration, such an irradiation, such a coruscation..that by that light.. he could have read in the night. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 647 We see no Adustion in Comets but only some Illustration. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 326 This unusual and very remarkable illustration of the atmosphere continued the whole evening.

2. The action of making or fact of being made illustrious, brilliant, or distinguished; distinction. Also, An example, means or cause of distinction.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Illustration*, a making famous or noble. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. 41 He [Christ] came not in pompous and secular illustrations. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 46 They have invested this their head [the king] with all possible illustration: he

concentrates the rays of many nations. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. iii. (1869) II. 360 In Rome it [law]..gave a considerable degree of illustration to those citizens who had the reputation of understanding it. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 61 The illustration of his family dated only from his father. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. vii. 71 My maxim is, that genius is an illustration, and merit is better than any pedigree.

3. The action or fact of making clear or evident to the mind; setting forth clearly or pictorially; elucidation; explanation; exemplification.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 491 It is a figure called Illustration, by the which the forme of things is so set foorth in words, that it seemeth rather to be seene with the eies, then heard with the eares. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 3 By explication and illustration, or proofe and conclusion. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 172 Antithesis, is also the illustration of a thing by its opposite. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Adverbs* Wks. 1730 I. 40 What need I bring more topicks for illustration? 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, I have confined the illustration of it to architecture.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which serves to illustrate or make clear, evident, etc.; an elucidation, explanation; an example, instance.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 John de Maire of Belges in his illustrations of Gaule. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 312 Some, from whom wee receive the greatest illustrations of Antiquity, have made no mention hereof. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., Some illustrations upon some of the former passages. 1832 (*title*) Views in New York .. Picturesque Drawings .. with Historical, Topographical and Critical Illustrations by Th. G. Fay. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 154 An illustration of the principle which runs throughout nature. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 62 A passing image or illustration of some one..aspect of life.

4. The pictorial elucidation of any subject; the elucidation or embellishment of a literary or scientific article, book, etc., by pictorial representations.

1813 BRITTON *Redcliffe Church* Pref. 9, I was also tempted to enter more fully into the illustration of the building. *Mod.* The artists engaged in the illustration of this sumptuous work. Process plates used in the illustration of cheap periodicals.

b. An illustrative picture; a drawing, plate, engraving, cut, or the like, illustrating or embellishing a literary article, a book, etc.

[1816 (*title*) A Cabinet Illustration of Great Britain; in a series of near 300 Elegant Views.] 1817 *Advt.* in *Q. Rev.* Feb., Westall's Illustrations to the Works of Walter Scott, Esq. In 8vo, beautifully engraved from the Paintings of R. Westall, R.A. 1822 W. J. HOOKER (*title*) Botanical Illustrations: being a Series of Figures designed to illustrate the Terms employed in .. Lectures on Botany. 1828 *Lit. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 84/3 The Illustrations of the book are worthy of George Cruikshank. 1839 T. MOORE (*title*) The Epicurean: a Tale with Vignette Illustrations by J. M. W. Turner, R.A. 1842 (May 14) *Illustr. Lond. News* No. 1, Selections from the illustrations of the numerous works which the press is daily pouring forth. 1851 RUSKIN (*title*) The Stones of Venice .. with Illustrations drawn by the Author. 1888 *Nature* 23 Aug. 385 The book is one which is especially noteworthy for the beauty of its illustrations. 1898 *Navy & Army Illustr.* 23 July 412 Our next illustration shows a boat..engaged in sounding.

Illustrational, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to illustration; illustrative.

1885 BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 610/2 Putting, in an emphatic and illustrational way..that the advowson is a right of presentation that concerns and affects lands.

Illustrative (ilʊ·strătiv), *a.* [f. L. *illustrāt-*, ppl. stem of *illustrāre* to ILLUSTRATE + -IVE.]

1. Serving or tending to illustrate, make clear or elucidate; explanatory, elucidatory; affording an illustration or example; exemplificatory. Const. *of.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 45 Unspeakable mysteries in the Scriptures are often delivered in a vulgar and illustrative way. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* vi. 260 Till some fortuitous circumstance makes the information dart into the mind with illustrative force. 1828 COLE *Scarborough Collector* 1 The following paragraphs, illustrative of the accompanying etching. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 22 The life of Palissy..is eminently illustrative of his epoch. 1858 BROWNING *King & Bk.* IX. 805 Lest ye miss a point illustrative. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 110 Taking, as an illustrative case, the passage from air into water.

†2. Shining, illuminative. *Obs. rare.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xii. 320 Bright and Illustrative, as Pliny said but now.

Illu·stratively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an illustrative manner; by way of, or by means of, illustration; so as to illustrate.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 214 Delivered Hieroglyphically, metaphorically, illustratively. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 204 Treating the question illustratively rather than argumentatively.

Illustrator (i·lʊstrē·ltɔr). [Agent-n. in L. form f. ILLUSTRATE *v.* Cf. late L. *illustrātor* (Lactantius); F. *illustrateur* (15th c. in Godef.).] One who or that which illustrates, in the various senses of the vb.; one who gives or draws illustrations; the artist who illustrates a book or periodical.

1598 FLORIO, *Illustratore*, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giuer of honors. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Homer's Iliads* Sonn. Gg v b, The right gracious Illustrator of vertue..the Earle of Montgomrie. 1632 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* (ed. 4) III. ii. v. v. 555 Leonitius his illustrator Garceus. 1683-90 in *Ward's Life* 30 Jan. (O. H. S.) III. 323 'An illustrator', or 'picturer of great letters in books'. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVIII. 499 From Herodotus and his illustrators. 1834 E. BRAYLEY (*title*) Graphic and Historical Illustrator of the Popular Superstitions and Customs of Wales. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 439 You please me with what you say of my new illustrator. 1879 J. C. BROWN *Ethics Geo. Eliot* 114 She stands out as the deepest, broadest, and most catholic illustrator of the true ethics of Christianity.

Illu·stratory, *a.* [f. L. *illustrāt-* (see ILLUSTRATIVE) + -ORY.] Illustrative.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 660 Introductory, illustratory, preparatory abuses of Truth [etc.]. 1806 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 5 July (1894) I. ii. 36 Dryden's works..with notes critical and illustratory by the Editor.

Illustratress (i·lʊstrē·ltrès). [f. ILLUSTRATOR + -ESS.] A female illustrator.

1866 F. J. FURNIVALL in *Reader* 10 Mar. 248/3 The illustratress of the present book. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Dec. 785/2.

†**Illustre,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 illuster, -are, -ir. [a. F. *illustre* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) illustrious, ad. L. *illustris* clear, bright, lustrous, plain, evident, distinguished, famous.] Illustrious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 1 Illuster Lodovick, of France most Christin king. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1036 Right illustre & prosperous lady. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 20 The faythful subjectes of this victoriouse and illustre realme. 1588 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* To Rdr. (Arb.) 20 The deuine and Illuster Poëte, Salust du Bartas. 1612 MONNIEPENNIE *Abridgem. Scot. Chron.* I. 4 Some of the valiant illustre noble acts of your Highness. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 66 Illustre Bassa.

†**Illustre,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *illustre-r* to light up, illumine (*obs.*), render illustrious, illustrate, ad. L. *illustrā-re* (see ILLUSTRATE *v.*).]

1. *trans.* To light up, illumine; to brighten.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To go sprede abrode his newe lyght to illustre and illumyne the landes. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 534 And, all illustred with Light's radiant shine. 1606 *Ibid.* II. iv. II. *Magnif.* 107 With Vertue's luster Thou ought'st (at least) thy Greatnesse to illuster.

2. To render illustrious or distinguished; to confer distinction upon.

1530 PALSGR. 589/2 This noble acte illustreth your fame above al your ancesters. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 71 For to decore and illustre the same assembly..thei shall ..do some faire feate of armes. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 46 As ye valew your places, illustre them.

Hence **Illu·stred** *ppl. a.*, made illustrious.

In quot. 1649 used punningly with reference to a possible formation from IL-², meaning 'having no lustre'.

1512 *Helyas* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 142 The illustred and noble quene. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 Thy muse not-able, full, il-lustred rimes, Make thee the poetaster of our times.

†**Illu·strement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. ILLUSTRE *v.* + -MENT.] Illumination.

1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction* F, [The Sun] absenting his irradiance from the world's illustrement.

†**Illustri·city.** *Obs.* [Erroneously f. L. *illustris* + -ITY: see -ICITY.] Illustriousness. In quot. 1637, illustrious personage.

1637 BASTWICK *Answ. Inform. Sir J. Banks* 9 That their illustricityes might..see his innocency. 1761 MISS TALBOT *Let. to Mrs. Carter* 1 Aug., See the short date of human illustricity. 1794 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 84 A name of great illustricity in the annals of France.

Illustrious (ilʊ·strias), *a.* (Also 7 illustrous, *Sc.* -uows.) [f. L. *illustri-s* + -OUS.]

†1. Lighted up, having lustre or brilliancy; luminous, shining, bright, lustrous. *Obs.*

c 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* IV. v, From the igniferous body Seven splendent or illustrious rays are spread. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 100 Light, the companion of the Spirits, by which the blood receives a more Illustrious color. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ix. 350 A Diamond..he observed to be more illustrious at some times than others. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. xi. 476 He and Peacock..made the darkness illustrious with fireworks.

†2. Clearly manifest, evident, or obvious. *Obs.*

1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 21 The Foundations [of Religion] may be destroyed as to all outward visible illustrious apparition. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1788) II. 495 The final cause of uniformity is illustrious. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 62 They demand our assent..from the illustrious certainty they possess.

3. Possessing lustre by reason of high birth or rank, noble or lofty action or qualities; distinguished, eminent; renowned, famous. *a.* Of persons.

(Sometimes used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of persons of high rank. Cf. ILLUSTRISSIMO.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 178 Armado is a most illustrious wight, A man of fire, new words, fashions owne Knight. 1605 — *Lear* V. iii. 135 Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious Prince. *c* 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 733 And O! I wish your brave, illustruows prince..Were heir. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 204 There are Illustrious Debauchees, but there never was an Illustrious Miser. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* VII. II. 150 She was an agreeable woman, rather than an illustrious Queen. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 90 The only tribute we can pay to the illustrious dead. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. iii. 176 Several of these victims were not only illustrious for their rank, but yet more so for their talents and virtues.

b. Of things.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Beaystman's Theat. World* Q iij b, Acknowledging in him his proper figure and illustrious marke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 13 His Illustrious deeds, his renowne acquir'd. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 7 Mr. Des Cartes has given us an illustrious Instance of the Use of this Method in his Meditations and Method. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races Men*, One leaf of the illustrious folio.

¶ In the following passage in the Shakspere folios, in the sense 'not lustrous, dull' (IL-³) whence editors have substituted *illustrous*, *inlustrous*, *unlustrous*.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 109 (1623) An eye Base and illustrious as the smoakie light That's fed with stinking Tallow.

Illu·striously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an illustrious manner; †luminously, brightly, resplendently; clearly, conspicuously; brilliantly.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 18. 259 A Church thus illustriously and conspicuously visible. 1715-20 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 358 In beauty's cause illustriously he fails. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 28, I never .. beheld a skin so illustriously fair. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 62 In the Cross of His Son God is most illustriously seen.

Illu·striousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Illustrious quality or condition; †brilliance, resplendency; distinction; illustrious rank or position.

1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 383 Farewel to all our New Nobility: Good-night Illustriousness. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dnct. Dubit.* I. iv. 126 The illustriousness of the birth. 1682 MRS. BEHN *False Count* IV. ii, An't please your Illustriousness. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/1 Academies which can vie with ours in the illustriousness of their members.

‖ **Illustrissimo** (ilʊstri·simo, It. *ilustri·simo*), *a.* and *sb.* (Anglicized illustrissim.) [It., ad. L. *illustrissimus*, superl. of *illustris* (ILLUSTRE *a.*).]

a. adj. Most illustrious; used as a title of courtesy in addressing or speaking of Italian nobles, whence sometimes applied to others. *b. sb.* A man of noble rank, one of the Italian nobility.

1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law Case* II. i, Your switching up at the horse-race, with the illustrissimi. 1681 *Disc. Tanger* 21 The Illustrissimo's of Tetuan. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 Mynheer, dear Doctor, celeberrimous Doctor, insignite illustrissim Doctor. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xix, Nor will we sauce your mess with poison like the wily Italian, and call you all the time *Illustrissimo* and *Magnifico*.

Illustrous: see under ILLUSTRIOUS.

†**Illu·tible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *illutibilis* (Nonius), f. *il-* (IL-²) + *lutre, lut-* to wash: see -IBLE.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Illutible*, that cannot be washed away. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Illuxu·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IL-² + LUXURIOUS.] Not luxurious; void of luxury.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* ix. (1752) 72 The widow Vanhomrigh and her two daughters quitted the illuxurious soil of their native country for the more elegant pleasure of the English court.

Ill will, ill-will (i·l,wi·l), *sb.* [In early use northern, corresp. to ON. *illvili*, f. *ill-r* adj. + *vili* sb. 'will'. In ME. usually written as two words: cf. *evil will*, OE. (*his*) *yfela willa*.

Cf. also L. *malevolentia*, of which, and the adjs. *malevolens*, *malevolus*, this and the following words are often the English renderings.]

1. Evil or hostile feeling or intention towards another; malevolence, malice, enmity, dislike.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7834 (Cott.) Qua lais hand in feloni..Or of hill wil him mai not quitte. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 25947 (Fairf.) Þat first was þo3t wiþ iuel il wille. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathias* 390 Þe Iowis, þat tuk tent here til, For Inwy and gret ill wyll. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 240 Ye do me greate wronge to owe me youre yll wyll. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 474 Jnuie, ilwil, adulatione or flatrie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 71 Why looke you so vpon me? *Phe.* For no ill will I beare you. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* I. Wks. 1757 IV. 108 It is both folly, and vice, to bear any man ill-will. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, How comes it, then, that thy steps are haunted by general ill-will? *attrib.* *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* Wks. 1834 II. 263 Correspondent to that same good-will fund there is an ill-will fund.

†2. *With an ill will*, unwillingly. *Obs.*

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 61 They are drawne from their houses with an ill will.

Hence †**Ill-will** *v. trans.*, to regard with ill will, wish evil to.

1568 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 423 The beloued of the Princes is commonly ill willed of the common weale.

Ill-willed (i·l'wi·ld), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. prec. *sb.* + -ED².] Cf. ON. *illviljaðr*, L. *malevolus*.]

1. Feeling or cherishing ill will, malevolent.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 39 Altobreke þe arme of þe synful and of þe ill willd. *Ibid.* civ. 14 In my prophetis willis noght be illwillid. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 15 Ignoraunt folkis..froward and il-willed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 Ille wylled,..*malivolus*. 1825 BROCKETT, *Ill-willed*, malevolent, illnatured.

†2. Unwilling, reluctant. *Obs.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom.* 41 Not to teache you, as ignoraunte, neither to commaunde you, as people ylwylled.

Ill-willer (i·l,wi·lɔr). [Late ME., f. ILL *adv.* (or *sb.*) + *willer*: cf. the earlier *il-willand* sb. (see next) in same sense; also the parallel *evil-willer*, *well-willer*, and the expressions *to will* one *ill*, *evil*, or *well*.] One who wishes evil to another; one who cherishes ill will or hostile feeling.

c 1500 *Melusine* 211, I haue be yl wyller bothe to you & to your lady [cf. 158 ayenst alle your euyl willers]. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 87 Al the purposes of mine yllwyllers and aduersaries. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 230 He seems to be no ill-willer to transubstantiation. 1690 *Andrea Tracts* II. 28 Some of those Malecontents and Ill-wilers of their Neighbours. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 June, His illwillers are very unwilling to think he can ever more sit in parliament. [*Not in*

J.'s Dict.] 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xix, I have ill-willers enough. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* I. ix. 285 Ill-willers to New England were already railing against its people.

I·ll-wi·lling, *a. rare.* [f. Ill *adv.* or ? *sb.* + Willing *ppl. a.* Cf. OE. *yfel-willende*, L. *malevolens.*]

1. Wishing evil to another; cherishing ill will; malevolent. In first two quots. as *sb.* = Ill-willer.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6829 If þou find oþin ilwilland [*v.r.* ill-willand]..his beist ligand. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 6 In þe sal blaw with horn our il wiland. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. v. 240 This same ill-willing world might think it was.

†2. Unwilling; in quot. 1579–80 as *adv.* Unwillingly. *Obs.*

c 1520 Barclay tr. *Sallust* 82 b, And compelled them that were frowarde and ylwillyng to labour. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 281 The People went very ill willing, and they had much ado to keep them together.

Hence **Ill-wi·llingness** = Ill will 1.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxiv. 20 Restore my saule fra ill willandnes of þaim. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Malveuillance*, ill willingnesse.

Ill-willy (i·l,wi·li), *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Ill will *sb.* + -y. Cf. Evil-willy.] Cherishing ill will; malevolent, malignant, ill-disposed.

[1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxv. 32 Be warme hairtit and nocht ewill-willie, *Bannatyne MS.* illwillie]. 15.. *Almanak of Year* 1386, 5 Saturne es colde and drie, and illwilly. *a* 1568 *Wife of Auchterm.* viii, Than thair cumis ane illwilly cow, And brodit his buttock. 1611 Cotgr., *Maling*, .. ill-willie. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 11 (Jam.) An ill-willy cow should have short horns. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 124 Syn baith the Bears now shine ill-willie.

I·ll-wi·sh, *v.* [f. Ill *adv.* (or *sb.*) + Wish *v.*] *trans.* To wish evil to; to bring misfortune upon, or bewitch, by wishing evil, according to a popular belief in some rural districts (cf. *evil eye*).

1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* Ser. II. 80, I believe I was illwished once. 1879 'E. Garrett' *House by Works* I. 162, I fear they almost ill-wished her when her husband hired lodgings for her at the seaside.

Ill-wisher (i·l,wi·ʃəɹ). [f. Ill *adv.* (or *sb.*) + Wisher: cf. *well-wisher.*] One who wishes evil to another; an ill-willer.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 445 These ill-wishers to the Iewes. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 55 Propagated by the ill-wishers to our constitution. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 123 His ill-wishers knew how to irritate the characteristic sensibility of the English on this topic.

Illy (i·l,li), *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. Ill *a.* + -ly².] In an ill manner; badly; ill.

1549 Dk. Somerset *Let. Sir T. Hoby* 24 Aug. in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* II. App. EE. 106 In Norfolk, gentlemen, and al serving men for their sakes, are as illy handled as maybe. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 62 In the morning we learne best .. and at the euening illy. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* IV. iv. 133 They might see, how illy they were served. 1785 Jefferson *Writ.* (1894) IV. 100 Beauty is jealous, and illy bears the presence of a rival. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 634 Thou dost deem That I have illy spared so large a band. 1848 Lowell *Fable for Critics* 598 He don't sketch their bundles of muscles and thews illy. 1849 W. Irving *Goldsmith* (Tauchn.) 56 Never were two beings more illy assorted than he and Goldsmith. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 170 Even the rank poplars bear Illy a rival's air.

Ilmenite (i·lmĕnəit). *Min.* [Named, 1827, from the Ilmen Mountains (in southern Urals), where found.] Oxide of iron and titanium found in brilliant black crystals and in many varieties.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* III. 187. 1894 Bowker in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 410/1 Ilmenite, or titanic iron ($Fe\,Ti)_2\,O_3$ .. an ore in which one of the iron molecules of hematite is replaced by the metal titanium.

I-lo3en, ME. pa. pple. of Lie *v.*², to tell lies.

I-loke(n, of Lock *v.* **I-loked,** of Look *v.*

I-lome: see Ylome *adv.*, frequently. **I-lomp,** pa. t. of I-limp *v.* **I-long** *adv.*: see Along¹ and Ylong. **I-lope(n,** ME. pa. pple. of Leap *v.* **I-lore(n,** of Lose *v.*: see also Lorn. **I-losed,** of Loose *v.* **Ilot,** var. of Islot, islet. **Ilote,** obs. f. Helot. **I-loten,** ME. pa. pple. of Lot *v.* **I-loued,** of Love *v.* **I-lowe(n,** of Lie *v.*²

Ilpa: see Illupi.

†**Ilsample,** a perversion of Ensample, to suggest *ill sample, ill example.*

1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 5 But euerie Lord B[ishop] in England, as for ilsample, Iohn of Cant. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* (1843) 52 That is the ilsample of Archbishop Titus.

Ilspile, a hedgehog: see Il *sb.*

I-luve, var. of Yleve, to believe.

I-luved, ME. pa. pple. of Love *v.*

Ilvaite (i·lvăiəit). *Min.* [Named, 1811, from Ilva, Elba, where it is found.] A black crystalline silicate of iron and calcium, called also lievrite.

1816 R. Jameson *Syst. Min.* II. 75. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 297.

I-lyche, i-lyke: see Alike, Ylike.

Im-¹, assimilated form of the suffix In-², before *b, m, p.* This assimilation took place in Latin during the later classical period, and remains in French and English (although *im-* (*en-*) was not infrequent before *p* in OF. and ME.). In words that survived in living use, L. *in-, im-* became in OF. *en-, em-.* These words were taken into ME. in their current Fr. form; but from the 14th c. onward, there was a marked tendency to alter the French back into the Latin form of the prefix. Hence, many words are found with both *em-* and *im-*, in some cases one, in some the other, being ultimately prevalent, while in others, as *empanel, impanel*, the variation still continues: see Em-, and In-². In this Dictionary, words thus varying in the prefix are treated under the prevalent spelling, or under that which analogy favours, whether Em- or Im-, a cross-reference being given under the other spelling. In words more recently derived from Latin (or from Italian) *im-* is the regular form.

Words in *im-* are chiefly verbs and their derivatives, and may be thus classed:

a. Words in *im-* taken from L. (or Romanic), directly or through later French, as *imbibe, imbue, imburse, immerge, immure, impact, impede, impend, implore, imprecate.* b. Words in which OF. *em-* has been altered back to *im-* in AF. or Eng., as *impair, impeach, implead, impoverish.* c. Words formed in Eng. on the analogy of the preceding, from sbs., adjs., or verbs, not only of Romanic, but also of native Eng. or other origin. The earlier of these began with *em-* (being the form of En- before a labial), which was afterwards altered to *im-* (as in b); after this, later formations arose with *im-* from the first. Such are, from sbs., *imbarge, imbrute, immantle, immould, impalace, imperil, impocket*; *imbark, imbarn, imbook, imbud, immind, immire, immud*; from adjs., *impeevish* (cf. *imbrutish*), *impoor*; from verbs, *imbake, imbreathe, imbrighten, impave, impight, implunge, impleach.* In some of the last, *im-* may have been felt as a variant of In-¹. For the sense expressed by the prefix, see In-².

In words in *imm-*, usually only one *m* is pronounced; but when a rhetorical stress is laid on the prefix, or it is necessary to make plain its force in a nonce-word or an unusual word, as *immind, immire, immud*, both *m*s, or a prolonged *m*, may be pronounced.

Im-², assimilated form in L. of the negative prefix In-³ before *b, m, p*, which retains the same form in English, as *imbonity, immemorial, impossible.* In *imm-*, only one *m* is ordinarily pronounced (the prefix being thus reduced to *i-*), but *im-* may be kept separate where emphasis or distinctness requires, as in *im-malleable, im-mixed.*

Im, obs. form of Him.

I'm (əim), colloq. contraction of *I am.*

I-maad, i-mad, ME. pa. pple. of Make *v.*

I-mæht: see Might *sb.*

Image (i·mĕdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 **ymage,** (4 **ymag,** 6 **ymadge**), 4– **image.** [a. F. *image* (13th c. in Littré), in 11th and 12th c. *ima·gene* = Pr. *imatge, emage*, It. *im(m)agine*, Sp. *imagen*, Pg. *imagem*, ad. L. *imāgo, imāgin-em* imitation, copy, likeness, statue, picture, phantom; conception, thought, idea; similitude, semblance, appearance, shadow; app. containing the same root as *im-itārī* to Imitate.]

1. An artificial imitation or representation of the external form of any object, esp. of a person, or of the bust of a person. a. Such an imitation in the solid form; a statue, effigy, sculptured figure. (Often applied to figures of saints or divinities as objects of religious veneration.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1476 Ichulle lete makie þe of gold an ymage. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2298 For freind ded þat þam was dere did make ymage o metal sere. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 387 Þan vent he to þe ymag in hy, & mad hire prayere deuotely. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xx. 4 Thou schalt not make to thee a grauun ymage .. thou schalt not herie tho, nether thou schalt worschipe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 164 An ymage, þat haþ .iiij. hedes. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1316 With the ymage of godde Hamone y'in wroght craftily. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xv. 20 Abstayne them selves from filthines of ymages [Wyclif symulacris; 1611 Idoles]. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Agst. Idolatry* I. (1859) 178 We should not have images in the temple for fear and occasion of worshipping them. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 8 The Inchantresse having made two Images of her beloved, the one of clay, the other of waxe. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 384 Gregory the second [was] strenuous for the worship of images. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 379 Graven and molten images, the idols which men adore..shall be their destruction.

b. (Less usually) Such an imitation delineated, painted, executed in relief, etc. upon a surface; a likeness, portrait, picture, carving, or the like. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in allusions to Matt. xxii. 20.)

c 1305 *Pilate* 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 115 Anon þo he þe ymage [on Veronica's kerchief] iseȝ he was [h]ol anon. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. I. 48 God..asked..whom þe ymage was lyk þat þer-Inne [on the penny] stod. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxii. 20 Whos is this ymage, and the wrytyng aboue? 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 207 b, The one clothe was embraudered with the image of an old man. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 97 Hee gave them a red banner with the image of the crucifixe painted therein. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. i. P 1 Mr. Airs..has taken care to affix his own image opposite to the title-page. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 22 Their coinage of gold and silver with Cæsar's image.

†c. Applied to the constellations, as figures or delineations of persons, etc. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. xx. 178 The sterres whyche be named ben all fygures on the heuene and compassed by ymages. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. xxxviii. (1636) 714 The 48 Images of the fixed stars..otherwise called Constellations. 1674 Moxon *Tutor Astron.* I. § 10 The Images called Constellations, drawn upon the Celestial Globe.

d. *fig.* Applied to a person: (*a*) as simulating the appearance of some one, or considered as unreal; (*b*) as compared in some respect to a statue or idol.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 37 b, Hearyng that this feyned duke was come, and had heard that he [Perkin Warbeck] was but a peinted ymage. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 Those most miserable men (yea, rather Images, and pictures of men, then very men in dede). [1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 9 The one is too like an image and saies nothing.] 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. xxiii. 35 Can the pretty image speak, Mrs. Jervis? I vow she has speaking eyes! 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 204 'How old are you, Topsy?' 'Dun no, missis', said the image, with a grin that showed all her teeth.

2. An optical appearance or counterpart of an object, such as is produced by rays of light either reflected as from a mirror, refracted as through a lens, or falling on a surface after passing through a small aperture.

Such an appearance may also be a mere subjective impression on the sense of sight, as an After-image (q.v.), and the *negative* or *accidental image* seen after looking intently at a bright-coloured object, and having a colour complementary to that of the object.

An image produced by reflexion or refraction is called in Optics a *real image* when the rays from each point of the object actually meet at a point, a *virtual image* when they diverge as if from a point beyond the reflecting or refracting body.

c 1315 Shoreham 27 In a myrour thou myȝt fol wel thiselve se, Bote nauȝt the ymage schefte. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, As perfectely as I sawe my awne Image in a glasse. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 41 b, Appearing as though there were manny Sunnes, whereas indeed there is but one, and all the rest are images. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. ii. 6 From gazing upon the Sun, the impression leaves an image of the Sun before our eyes a long time after. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Mech. Hypoth.* 7 When we sée the Image of a Man cast into the Air by a Concave Spherical Looking-glass. 179. Cowper *Poplar Field* 4 Nor Ouse on his bosom their image receives. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* II. II. 211 The size of an image formed behind a lens is always proportioned to the distance of the image from the lens.

b. *transf.* (*a*) A collection of heat-rays concentrated at a particular point or portion of space, analogous to an image formed by light-rays. (*b*) *Electr.* (See quot. from Maxwell.)

1873 Tyndall *Lect. Light* v. 181 The substantial identity of light and heat..[is proved by] the formation of invisible heat-images. 1873 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. xi. 191 An imaginary electrified point, which has no physical existence..but which may be called an electrical image, because the action of the surface on external points is the same as that which would be produced by the imaginary electrified point if the spherical surface were removed. 1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 115 Every electrified system within the sphere has its image outside of the sphere. .. No closed surface except a sphere or infinite plane generally gives rise to an image.

3. *abstractly.* Aspect, appearance, form; semblance, likeness. (Now only in allusions to, or uses derived from, biblical language, esp. Gen. i. 26, 27.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12371 Ye þat he has wroght to men.. efter his aun ymage. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 49 Therfore as we han born the ymage of the ertheli man, bere we and the ymage of the heuenly. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 92 b, Whiche child was judged..to have the very ymage.. and lovely countenaunce of his noble parent. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 77 By the image of my Cause, I see The Portraiture of his. 1611 Bible *Gen.* i. 27 God created man in his owne Image, in the Image of God created hee him. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), The face of things a frightful image bears. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 43 The affability of his manners displayed the image of his mind. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 59 We grow into the image of what we love.

†b. *concr.* A visible appearance; a figure; an apparition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1530 Tindale *Prol. Deut.* Wks. (1573) 22/1 Ye saw no image when God spake vnto you, but heard a voyce onely. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 53 b, Y' semed to hym beynge a slepe y' he sawe diverse ymages lyke terrible develles. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 81 Our last King, Whose Image euen but now appear'd to vs. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 588 The slipp'ry God will .. various Forms assume, to cheat thy sight; And with vain Images of Beasts affright. 1832 Tennyson *Mariana in South* vi, An image seem'd to pass the door, To look at her with slight.

4. A thing in which the aspect, form, or character of another is reproduced; a counterpart, copy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1116 (Gött.) He [God] wil þat he by þe vtrage, þat murtherrt sua his aun ymage. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXI. 328 As þow by-gyledest godes ymage. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 346/1 It were better for you to burne those Idolles and to warme this true image of God there by. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 50, I haue bewept a worthy Husbands death, And liu'd with looking on his Images. 1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 147 Sleepe is the image of death. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 70 Hollow Rocks that .. double Images of Voice rebound. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. ii. 400, I have loved, and lived, and multiplied my image. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* 184 In ourselves the external and the internal worlds meet, and we are the image and embodiment of both. *Mod.* He is the very image of his father.

b. A thing that represents or is taken to represent something else; a symbol, emblem, representation. (In mod. use scarcely distinguishable from prec.)

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Eij, Bloud ..whiche is..the image and figure of sinne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 248 This Play is the Image of a murder done in Vienna. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moone..constant image of the worlds inconstancie. 1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 164 The name is a note, signe, image,

or symboll noting, and representing the nature of the thing. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 248 This noisome dungeon..affords..an image of the gate of Tartarus, rather than the porch of Paradise.

c. A thing in which some quality is vividly exhibited, so as to make it a natural representative of such quality; a type, typical example, embodiment. (Now always *of* the quality; formerly also *of* a person: see quots. Cf. 'the *picture* of health'.)

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 174 b, [He] sawe that Andrewe .. of his frend was sodainly transformed, into the image of his extreme enemy. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. iii. 179 Image of Pride, why should I hold my peace? 1605 — *Lear* II. iv. 91 They are sicke, they are weary, They haue trauail'd all the night? meere fetches, The images of reuolt and flying off. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 127 Never in my life did I see such an Image of Devotion. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 296 An awful image of calm power. 1879 MISS BRADDON *Clov. Foot* x, Mr. Sampson dropped his cigar, and sat transfixed, an image of half amused astonishment.

5. A mental representation of something (esp. a visible object), not by direct perception, but by memory or imagination; a mental picture or impression; an idea, conception.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Stoyciens .. wenden þat ymagis and sensibilitees, þat is to seyn sensible ymaginacions..weeren enpreynted in to sowles, fro bodies with-owte forth. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 255 So as him thought on his corage Where he portreieth her ymage. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xix. § 3 Conceipts are images representing that which is spoken of. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 19 Such .. all true Louers are, Vnstaid and skittish.. Saue in the constant image of the creature That is belou'd. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* Pref. (1733) 12, I have only cited such Verses as have given us some Image of the Place. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I. (1826) 6 She endeavoured to dismiss his image from her mind. 1874 SULLY *Sensat. & Intuit.* 87 The current of images that daily sweep through consciousness.

6. A representation of something to the mind by speech or writing; a vivid or graphic description.

1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/2, I shal put the a more ernest ymage of our condicion. 1578 J. DERRICKE (*title*) The Image of Irelande. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 1 Apr., Theocritus..has only given a plain image of the way of life amongst the peasants. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* (1862) 129 In a casual illustration [he] introduces the image of woman, child, or bird.

7. *Rhet.* A simile, metaphor, or figure of speech.

1676 [see ICON 3]. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 4 ¶ 7 Incongruous combinations of images. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 188 To speak of death as a sleep, is an image common to all languages. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 262 The image of the Creator walking in the garden .. the angels with flaming swords to prevent return—all these are splendid..images, but they are images none the less.

8. *Comb.*, as *image-bearer*, *-graver*, *-monger*, *-war*, *-work*; *image-bearing*, *-like* adjs.; †image-doter, one who dotes on or is superstitiously devoted to images or idols; so †image-doting *adj.*; †image-douly [Gr. δουλεία: see DULIA]; image-man, a man who makes or sells images; image-mug, a mug or pitcher in the form of an image or bust. Also IMAGE-BREAKER, -MAKER, -WORSHIP, etc.

1884 A. MURRAY *Like Christ* xxxi. 238 *Image-bearers of God..live a Godlike, live a Christlike life. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 137 In removing the skin with the accompanying *image-bearing film from the waxed plate, be sure that the whole is uniformly dry. 1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 1139 *Image-doatars God's decreit Striue to make Irrite. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, An inconstant, irrational and *Image-doting rabble. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 623 Confesse that your *Image-Douly is no better then Idolatrie. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* 629 (R.) Cephisodotus the *image-graver. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 266 They do proue their righteousnes with obedience and good workes, not with a bare & *image-like visor of fayth. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 313 The board of the "*image-man". 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 92 S. Athanasius proueth euidentlye agaynste all *Image-mongers [etc.]. 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (1846) II. 179 The history of the *image-war is written by Maimburg.

Image (i·mėdʒ), *v.* [f. IMAGE *sb.*: in the 15th c. instances (in sense 4) app. a. F. *imager* (13–14th c.).]

1. *trans.* To make an image of; to represent or set forth by an image (in sculpture, painting, etc.); to figure, portray, delineate. Also *fig.*

a 1799 WARTON *Ecl.* iv. (R.), Shrines of imag'd saints. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 173 Those imaged to the pride of kings and priests. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama Exile* Poems 1850 I. 84 He images his Master's wounds! 1855 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 408 Traces of the fair beauty of the monastic spirit we may yet see imaged in the sculptured figures..upon the floors of our cathedrals.

2. To form an optical image of, esp. by reflexion; to reflect, mirror.

1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 159 Hail, noblest structures imaged in the wave. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 35 The houses on the margin of the lake were also imaged to a certain height.

3. To form an image or counterpart of; to copy, imitate. *rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded. 83 They his clear virtues emulate, In truth and justice imaging his state.

b. To be an image or counterpart of; to resemble. *rare.*

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 231 The Divine Ideas..are no: imaging or imitative, but archetypal representatives. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 445 None imag'd e'er like thee my master lost.

4. To form a mental image of; to conceive. †a. something to be executed: To devise, plan. (The earliest sense: now *Obs.* or merged in next.)

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 1 He ymagyth and enstyth beforn in his herte, how he wyll makyn it. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 200 Thei .. told him who Mortimer had ymaged his deth. [1855 BROWNING *Grammar. Fun.* 69 Image the whole, then execute the parts.]

b. an object of perception or thought: To imagine, picture in the mind, represent *to oneself.*

a 1708 J. PHILIPS (J.), Image to thy mind How our forefathers to the Stygian shades Went quick. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. xli. 447 We image to ourselves the Tarpeian Rock as a tremendous precipice. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 245 Image to yourselves the scenery of rivers and lakes.

5. To represent or set forth in speech or writing; to describe (esp. vividly or graphically).

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Hum. Learning* cv, Hence striue the Schooles, by first and second kinds Of substances, by essence, and existence, That Trine and yet Vnitednesse diuine To comprehend, and image to the sense. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 5 Satan's Approach to the Confines of the Creation, is finely imaged in the beginning of the Speech. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XX. 513 Who can describe her charms, who can image forth her beauty? *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* ii. (1858) 64 If only his Redeemer had been differently imaged to him.

6. To represent by an emblem or metaphor; to symbolize, typify.

1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 505 O stream!..Thou imagest my life. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 37 He..shews forth His resistless power, imaged by His creatures in whom the quality of power is most seen, 'I will be as a lion'. 1871 SMILES *Charact.* i. (1876) 26 The heathen deities at least imaged human virtues.

Hence **I·maging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* Pref., Wks. (Globe) 40 The delightful imaging of persons, actions, passions, or things. 1701 [see 3b. above]. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 290 The sun-tracing would not deceive, as her own tricks of imageing might do.

Imageable (i·mėdʒăb'l), *a.* Also 7 **imagible.** [f. IMAGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being imaged, esp. in the mind.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 42 Whatever hath Limits of number and measure is imagible. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 Whatever is admitted to be conceivable must be imageable. 1864 *Reader* 21 May 657 The concepts of the mind are divided into imageable and unimageable.

I·mage-brea·ker. One who breaks or destroys images (as being idolatrous); an iconoclast.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 A counsel..haldne at Nice against the secte of Imagebrekeris. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Dooms-day* ix. (R.), Image-breakers, foes to Papall power. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 62 The Iconoclasts (or image-breakers) of the Eastern church.

So **I·mage-brea·king** *sb.*, iconoclasm; *adj.*, iconoclastic.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 208 That Learned Iconoclastes, that Image-breaking Enemie to Intellectual Idolatry [Bacon]. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. 319 It is tragical for us all to be concerned in image-breaking and down-pulling.

Imaged (i·mėdʒd), *a.* [f. IMAGE + -ED.]

1. [f. the vb.] Represented by an image (physical or mental); sculptured, portrayed; reflected; imitated; imagined.

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 368 His ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice Of heav'n, when first it thunder'd. *a* 1790 [see IMAGE *v.* 1]. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* X. 124 The saints in imaged row. 1872 GEO. ELIOT in J. W. Cross *Life* (1885) III. 169 You are often among my imaged companions both in dreaming and waking hours.

2. [f. the sb.] Adorned with an image or images. Of porcelain: Decorated with human figures.

1797 SOUTHEY *Lett. Journ. Spain* xxiii. (1799) 301 An imaged crucifix.

Imageless (i·mėdʒlės), *a.* [f. IMAGE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without an image or images.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 116 The deep truth is imageless. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. India* viii. 227 Becaraji has numerous imageless shrines. 1885 MISS HARRISON *Stud. Grk. Art* iii. 85 The worship of an imageless Jehovah.

†**I·magely**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY¹.] Characterized by images; idolatrous.

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 244 Old Rome is lost, and that mighty Monarchie decayed..new Rome shall perish also with her Imagely Empire.

I·mage-ma·ker. A maker of images (usually in sense 1 a); a sculptor, carver, statuary.

1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 82 Thomas Hyll, image-maker. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 145 Phideas the Image-maker..had undertaken to make the Image of Pallas. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* III. 530 A very vehement inuectiue against Image-makers. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 130 If you are not..an imitator or an image-maker.

Imager (i·mėdʒəi). Forms: 4–5 **ymageour**(e, 5–6 **-er**, 7– **imager**, (7 **-eur**). [ME. *ym-*, *imageour*, a. OF. *ym-*, *imageur* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *image*; the surviving *imager* may repr. OF. *ymagier*, *imager* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or exemplify the frequent Eng. change of *-eur*, *-our*, to *-er* (-ER² 3).]

†1. A maker of images; a sculptor, carver. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 7639 [7677] (Laud MS.), þis ymage is made after þee, I dude it an ymageoure Casten after þi vigoure. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxvii. 84 More helply is a Carpenter or a potter than an Organer, a peynter or an ymager. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Housek.* (1763), Good ioyners, good peynters, good ymagers. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1296 Lysippus also the Imager did very well to reproove Apelles the painter.

†b. Applied to a painter. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 750 This more peer-less learned Imager, Life to his lovely Picture to confer, Did not extract out of the Elements A certain secret Chymick Quint-essence.

2. One who images or graphically describes.

1894 STOPF. BROOKE *Tennyson* xiv. 427 The poet as the emotional imager of life.

Imagerial (imėdʒi·ėriăl), *a. rare.* [f. IMAGERY + -AL.] Relating to or of the nature of imagery; figurative, symbolic.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 368 The imagerial descriptions of Holy Writ. 1852 *Household Words* IV. 230 Herat is called, after the imagerial way of the Easterns, the key of India.

Hence **Image·rially** *adv.*, in the way of imagery; figuratively, symbolically.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. ii. 40 Imagerially, [they are] the frozen North on the young brown buds bursting into green.

Imagery (i·mėdʒĭri, i·mėdʒəri). Forms: 4–6 **ymagerie**, **-y**(e, 4–7 **imagerie**, **-ye**, (5 **emagery**, **ymagry**, 6 **emygerie**, **imagrye**), 6– **imagery**. [a. OF. *imagerie* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *imagier* IMAGER: see -ERY.]

1. Images collectively; carved figures or decorations; image-work, statuary, carving. More rarely referring to pictures. Also in *pl.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xcvi[i]. 7 Ben hij alle confounded þat anouren ymagerie. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 100 Many subtile compassinges, Rabewyures, and pynacles, Ymageries and tabernacles. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1562 Ymagry ouer all amyt þere was.. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 96 Wrought with faire pillours and fine imageries. — *Virg. Gnat* 103 His cup embost with Imagery. 1695 W. HALIFAX in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 92 A Statue, which the Turks, zealous enemies of all Imagery, have thrown down. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 246 The Imagery they made, their Drawings and Paintings of all lively Colours. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. II. 588 He had wrought most godlike works in imagery. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 429 Chambers of imagery in the soul [see Ezek. viii. 12].

†b. Figured work on a textile fabric, as in tapestry; embroidery. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 320 She wafe a cloth of silke all white With letters and ymagery. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 117 A counterpoynt of arras silk with ymagery. 1553 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 91, ij pillowes and a coveryng of imagerie. 1613–14 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 452 [Item] ij peeces of flyne tapestrie of silke Imagrie. 1777 WARTON *Odes* v. v, Each room, array'd in glistering imagery.

c. *transf.* The pictorial elements of a natural scene or landscape; scenery; nature's 'image-work'.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 195 As doth a looking-glasse [reflect] such imag'rie As it to the beholder doth detect. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxxvii. (1840) III. 35 Descriptive poetry and the representations of rural imagery. 1799 WORDSW. '*There was a Boy*' 23 The visible scene .. With all its solemn imagery, its rocks, Its woods. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Scotia's northern battlement of hills .. The standard still of rural imagery.

†2. The use of images in worship; idolatry. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Bocius* (Laud MS. 559) lf. 7 b, He trowed all in Idolatrye And in fals ymagerye. 1561 J. PARKHURST *Injunct.*, The .. frames or Tabernacles deuised to aduance Imagerie, holy water stones also to be .. clean taken away. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 208 This Aduocate of Imagerie should first of all haue declared, what hee vnderstandeth by Worship of Images.

†3. The making of images; the art of statuary or carving; *rarely*, the art of painting. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxvi, Alexander..came to the shoppe of Apelles, the excellent paynter, and..raisoned with hym of lines, adumbrations, proportions, or other like thinges pertainyng to imagery. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 53 He in his art of Imagery so artificially handled his worke..that all other Carvers and Statuaries..set him before them as an absolute Patterne for imitation. 1611 COTGR., *Statue*, .. a compounded morter or clay..verie fit for Imagerie.

†4. The way in which a thing is imaged or fashioned; workmanship, make, figure, form, fashion. *Obs.*

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 64 She is beauties ouermatch, If thou surmaist her curious imagerie. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* liii. 295 They are our Brethren, and pieces of the same Imagery with our selves. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Whole Duty Clergy* I. Wks. 1831 IV. 175 Dress your people unto the imagery of Christ.

†5. An imaging, portrayal, or visible presentation of anything. *Obs. rare.*

c 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 385 What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?

†6. A material representation or embodiment of something; = IMAGE *sb.* 4, 4 c. *Obs.*

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 76 Heavens counterfaite, Fames Pyramis, honours imagerye. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 47 Aithen, thy tears pour on this silent grave .. And Niobe's imagery become.

7. †a. The formation of mental images; imagination, fancy, groundless belief. *Obs.* b. The result of this; mental images collectively or generally.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. (1632) 1047 Nor is she to be condemned vpon the imagerie of his suspicious head. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 156 Leaveth the Law of Nature .. and followeth the imagery of his own .. brain.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor (J.), Things of the world fill the imaginative part with beauties and fantastick imagery. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 417 ⁋ 1 Any single Circumstance of what we have formerly seen often raises up a whole Scene of Imagery. 1819 Shelley *Masque of Anarchy* lii, Like a dream's dim imagery.

8. The use of rhetorical images, or such images collectively; descriptive representation of ideas; figurative illustration, esp. of an ornate character.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 248 Resemblance by Pourtrait or Imagery. *Ibid.* 250 When we liken an humane person to another in countenaunce, stature, speach or other qualitie, it is .. called .. resemblaunce by imagerie or pourtrait. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good imagery. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) I. 78 The whole of it [*Irene*] is rich in thought and imagery. 1858 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. iv. vi. 385 The glowing imagery of prophets.

9. *attrib.*, as † **imagery work** = sense 1 (and 1 b).

1500 in *Ann. Reg.* (1768) 134 A counterpane of Imagery work. 1560-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 442 For wypinge owte the Imagery worke vppon the walles.

I·mage-wo:rship. The worship of images; idolatry.

1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* x. § 1. 91 There was an act made for Image-worship. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* vi. § 24 Moses..not approving the image-worship of the Egyptians. 1877 *Outl. Hist. Relig.* 64 The image-worship which prevailed among them at the time of Mohammed.

So **I·mage-wo:rshipper,** one who worships images, an idolater; **I·mage-wo:rshipping** *sb.*, image-worship; *adj.*, that worships images.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Idolatry* i. (1859) 178 Such image worshippers shall never come into the inheritance of the kingdom of heaven. 1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 138 Called .. of Image-worshippers an Image-enemy. *Ibid.* 156 By applying that to image-worshipping which made nothing at all to purpose.

† **Imagilet.** *Obs. rare.* [? for *imagelet* (f. Image + -let *dim. suffix*).] A small image; a statuette.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffordsh.* iii. (1662) 38 Italy affords finer Alabaster (whereof those Imagilets wrought at Leghorn are made).

Imaginabi·lity. *rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being imaginable.

1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 233 In order to the imaginability of a circular line.

Imaginable (imæ·dʒinăb'l), *a.* Also 4 ym-. [ad. late L. *imāginābilis* (Boethius), f. *imāgināre* to Imagine: see -ble.]

Capable of being imagined; conceivable.

a. In ordinary adjectival (chiefly predicative) use.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iv. 128 (Camb. MS.) Reson ..comprehendeth the thinges ymaginable & sensible. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 547/1 Hys worde, whych he by a meane to vs not imagynable continually speaketh vnto them. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 265 Such a dreadfull noyse, as is scarce imaginable. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 2. 150 Nor is it imaginable which way publick treasures can bè a grievance to private subjects. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 51 The human understanding extends itself to things intelligible and the imagination to things imaginable. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 76 Miracles are, at least, imaginable.

b. Frequently used to emphasize the absolute or universal nature of a statement, being placed after a sb. preceded by *all the* or a superlative, esp. *the greatest*, or between *all*, *every*, or *no*, and the sb.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* i. § 23 Urged with all the artifice and address imaginable. 1656-9 B. Harris *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 98 The People..held him still, for the Authour of all imaginable mischief to the Kingdom. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. (1847) 376/1 Guilty of the greatest crimes imaginable. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 41 ⁋ 9 The Elector of Cologne is making all imaginable Hast to remove from hence to Rheims. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 123 ⁋ 4 He had all the Duty and Affection imaginable for his supposed Parent. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 379 Under the best form of government imaginable. 1880 L. Stephen *Pope* iii. 73 'Ass' is the vilest word imaginable in English or Latin. 1884 *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 491 There is no imaginable reason why the Court should not have power to sanction them.

Hence **Ima·ginableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Ima·ginably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an imaginable manner, conceivably.

1648 *Scot. Mist Dispel'd* 40 What can imaginably then be the meaning? 1685 Boyle *Effects of Mot.* v. 61 A scarce imaginably little force may suffice to impel them. 1894 Howells in *Cosmopolitan* Mar., A waste and ruined field.. which had imaginably once been the grounds about a pleasant home.

† **Ima·ginal,** *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [app. f. Imagine *v.* + -al.] **a.** Of or pertaining to the imagination. **b.** Imaginable.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* i. i. xvi, No might imaginall May reach that vast profunditie. *Ibid.* ii. i. ii. xxx, That inward life 's th' impresse imaginall Of Natures Art. *Ibid.* pt. iv. xxi, They would be alike wise, Know one anothers thoughts imaginall. 1658 J. Webb tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* viii. ii. 181 With all imaginall pomp.

Imaginal (imæ·dʒinăl), *a.*² *Entom.* [f. L. *imāgin-*, stem of Imago + -al.] Of or pertaining to an insect imago. *Imaginal disk*: see quot.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 449 The apodal maggot, when it leaves the egg, carries in the interior of its body certain regularly arranged discoidal masses of indifferent tissue, which are termed *imaginal disks.* These imaginal disks undergo little or no change until the larva encloses itself in its hardened last-shed cuticle, and becomes a pupa. 1885 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 539/1 Reserving the two others to rear to the imaginal condition. 1891 F. W. Myers in *19th Cent.* Apr. 642 What are called 'imaginal characters'—points of structure which indicate that the larva has descended from an imago.

† **Ima·ginant,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *imāginānt-em*, pres. pple. of *imāgināre* to imagine.]

A. *ppl. a.* That imagines.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 901 Introd., The Force of Imagination ..either vpon the Body Imaginant, or vpon another Body.

B. *sb.* One who imagines; an imaginer.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xi. § 3. 46 The bodie of the Imaginant. 1626 — *Sylva* § 902 There is no doubt, but that Imagination and Vehement Affection worke greatly vpon the Body of the Imaginant. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 223 The single testimony of some superstitious and melancholy Imaginant.

† **Imagina·rian.** *nonce-wd.* [See -arian.] One who occupies himself with imaginary things.

1830-3 Montgomery *Lect. Poetry* 216 The greatest realists, and the greatest imaginarians,—if I may coin a barbarous word for a special occasion.

Imaginarily (imæ·dʒinărili), *adv.* [f. next + -ly².] In an imaginary way; in imagination.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 69 My heart shall receiue an iniunction imaginarily to disinherite him. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xvi. 285 Perplexed with what he eyther really or imaginarily wanteth. 1779 G. Keate *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 53 On he would go, tho' imaginarily ill. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xi. 36 The places which they are now imaginarily to leave.

Imaginary (imæ·dʒinări), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 ymag-, 6 imaginarie. [ad. L. *imāgināri-us*, f. *imāgo, imāgin-* Image: see -ary¹.]

1. Existing only in imagination or fancy; having no real existence. (Opposed to *real*, *actual*.)

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* Prol., Sum visioun is bodili..sum is spiritual, or ymaginarie, as whanne we seen slepinge, or ellis wakinge we biholden the ymagis of thingis, bi whiche sum other thing is signefied. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 17/1 How shorte, howe vncertain, how shadowe like, false, imaginary it is. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* iii. xxxiv. 210 The word *Ghosts*, which signifieth .. the Imaginary inhabitants of mans brain. 1709 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Anne Wortley* 21 Aug., After giving me imaginary wit and beauty, you give me imaginary passions, and you tell me I'm in love. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* iv. vi, Besides real diseases, we are subject to many that are only imaginary, for which the physicians have invented imaginary cures. 1792 Cowper *Let.* 29 July Wks. 1835-7 III. 60 You may think there is much of the imaginary in it. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. iii. 265 Rich men could not easily abandon substantial enjoyments in pursuit of so imaginary an object.

b. Said of lines, etc., assumed to be drawn through or between certain points.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 397 If a woman make three imaginary circles round about them [etc.]. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 229 An imaginarie line to be drawn from Suaquen to .. Meroe. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 220 Each two Centers..shall have an imaginary Axis pass between them. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 111 Imaginary lines drawn upon it.

c. *Math.* Applied to quantities or loci having no real existence, but assumed to exist for the purpose of generalization, or of extending a formula to all cases; such are the square root of a negative quantity, or any expression involving such a root, or any point, curve, etc. denoted algebraically by such an expression. (Imaginary quantities are sometimes called *impossible quantities.*) Also *transf.* Relating to imaginary quantities or loci, as *imaginary geometry*, *projection*, etc. (Opp. to *real.*)

[1637 Descartes *Géométrie* 380 Les..racines..ne sont pas tousiours reeles; mais quelquefois seulement imaginaires.] 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 127 The Original Components or Roots of all Equations, may be either Affirmative, Negative, Mix'd, or Imaginary. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 98 The coefficient $\frac{dy}{dx}$ assumes an imaginary value. 1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* i. 30 Expressions which in their common algebraic character denote imaginary or impossible quantities. 1859 Barn. Smith *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 201 The square root or any even root of a negative quantity is called an Imaginary quantity. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 215 The remaining portion of this equipotential locus is..the (imaginary) circle which cuts the circle of poles orthogonally.

† **2.** Relating to the imagination; imaginative.

1595 Shaks. *John* iv. ii. 265 My rage was blinde, And foule immaginarie eyes of blood Presented thee more hideous then thou art. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxvii, My soul's imaginary sight Presents thy shadow to my sightless view. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 143 Satan had a power..to fix upon their imaginary faculty the species, images, or characters of what was to be suggested.

† **3.** Of the nature of an image or representation. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1422 Much imaginarie worke was there ..A hand, a foote, a face, a leg, a head Stood for the whole to be imagined. 1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* i. xxviii. 192 This Vision, though it be Imaginary (or representing itself by way of Image to me), was never seen by me with the eyes of my Body.

† **4.** Supposed; putative. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxv. 250 His Imaginary father Joseph.

† **5.** Imaginable; that can be imagined. *Obs.*

1653 Ashwell *Fides Apost.* 12 Clearing my way as I go, of al Imaginary rubs and obstacles. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 20 All imaginary enquiry was made after them, but..there was no news to be had.

B. *sb.* † **1.** An imagination; a fancy. *Obs.*

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) III. 208 False glittering imaginaries. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 224 And Cowley thus addresses beauty as a mere imaginary. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 81 The lovers imaginaries (her own notable word) are by that time gone off.

2. *Math.* An imaginary quantity or expression: see 1 c above.

1864 in Webster. 1883 Cayley *Presid. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 19 Sept., The circular functions..are connected through the theory of imaginaries.

Hence **Ima·ginariness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Ima·ginate,** *ppl. a.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *imāgināt-us*, pa. pple. of *imāgināre* to Imagine. (Sometimes const. as pple.)] Imagined; imaginary.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* ii. (1822) 112 The faderis war sa commovit for this tressoun, recentlie imaginate, that..thay retretit thair sentence. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 119 Gif ȝe appreue na Kirk .. except an imaginat inuisible Kirk. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 210 Na thing can be imaginat mair intolerable nor mair vnhappie. 1601 Holland *Pliny* vii. xii. 161 The imaginate facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable.

† **Ima·ginate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imāgināt-*, ppl. stem: see prec. and -ate³.] *trans.* To imagine.

1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 120 Or quhiddir imaginat ȝe ȝour Kirk to be inuisible? — *Wks.* (1890) II. 22 Bot peraduentuir .. we imaginat thir thingis. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 41/44 Imaginate, *imaginari.*

Imagination (imædʒinēⁱ·ʃən). Also 4-6 with *y* for *i* and -cio(u)n, etc.; 6-7 immagination. [a. F. *imagination* (12th c.), ad. L. *imāginātiōn-em*, noun of action from *imāginārī*, *-āre* to Imagine.]

1. The action of imagining, or forming a mental concept of what is not actually present to the senses (cf. sense 3); the result of this process, a mental image or idea (often with implication that the conception does not correspond to the reality of things, hence freq. *vain* (*false*, etc.) *imagination*).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxvii. 7 Þe fende þat .. trauails my saule in vayn ymagynaciouns. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 33 Wenynge is no wysdome ne wyse ymagynacioun. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 41 Anon ymaginacions of the same thynges come to his mynde. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 We nede in this case to vse coniecture and ymaginacion. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 193 They .. accounted his undoubted divinations, madde immaginations. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iii. v. § 12 When we speak of Justice, or Gratitude, we frame to our selves no Imagination of any thing existing. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. xlv. 8 *note*, Could such an imagination ever have been entertained by him? 1829 Jas. Mill *Hum. Mind* (1869) I. vii. 239, I am said to have an imagination when I have a train of ideas. 1896 Dk. Argyll *Philos. Belief* 223 The truths which they proclaimed were facts and not imaginations.

† **2.** The mental consideration of actions or events not yet in existence. **a.** Scheming or devising; a device, contrivance, plan, scheme, plot; a fanciful project. *Obs.* exc. as a biblical archaism.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1523 *Hypsip.*, With-outen any othir affeccioun Of loue or euyl ymagynacyoun. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 251 Alle here lust and alle here Ymaginacioun is for to putten alle Londes undre hire subieccioun. 1535 Coverdale *Lam.* iii. 60 Thou hast herde their despytefull wordes (O Lorde) yee and all their ymaginacions agaynst me. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 47 b, That mischevous ymaginacion whiche he nowe newely beganne and attempted. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 9 In no Case else Imagination, or Compassing, without an actual effect of it, was punishable by our Law. 1709 Swift *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 117 These airy imaginations of introducing new laws for the amendment of mankind. 1760-72 H. Brooke *Foot of Quality* (1809) III. 47 Any imagination .. tending to change the nature or form of any one of the three estates.

† **b.** Impression as to what is likely; expectation, anticipation. *Obs.*

1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 29 As soone as it was day, all set forward .. imagining that by sun-set they should reach to Villages of the Babylonian Territorie. Neither were they deceiued in their imagination. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 106 The sickness—the only thing that exceeded the imagination of all men. 1654 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 11 To tell you truly mine own imagination, I thought he would not open it while I was there.

3. That faculty of the mind by which are formed images or concepts of external objects not present to the senses, and of their relations (to each other or to the subject); hence frequently including memory. (Sometimes called the 'reproductive imagination'; cf. sense 4.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Oþerhuil hit is ase to þe þoȝte, oþer ase to þe ymaginacion. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* iii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), The þridde hat ymaginacion: þerby þe soule biholdeþ þe liknesse of bodily þingis þat beþ absente. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 1 The comune understondyng is better content to the ymagnacion local. 1541 Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* E j b, In the fyrste parte of the ventricle before is put yᵉ common blode. In the seconde yᵉ vertue of ymagynacyon. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* i. i. 93, I haue forgott him. My imagination Carries no fauour in't but Bertrams. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 320 The very features of the faces..remained so ingraven in his imagination. 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 219 We have .. a faculty called imagination or fancy .. which retains the fleeting forms of things, when things themselves are gone, and all sensation at an end. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* i. (1826) 5 The beauty of her countenance haunting his imagination. 1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc., Bentham* (1859) I. 353 The Imagination .. to which the name is generally appropriated by the best writers of the present day [is] that which enables us, by a voluntary effort, to conceive the absent as if it were present.

4. The power which the mind has of forming con-

cepts beyond those derived from external objects (the 'productive imagination').

a. The operation of fantastic thought; fancy.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 426 Men may dyen of ymagi-nacion So depe may impression be take. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 98 (MS. Fairfax 3) Full of ymaginacion, Of dredes and of wrathfull boghtes. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 48 Looke how imagination blowes him. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 75 As if in very deed he had .. seen and suffered all those things, which his weak imagination ..did figure unto him. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 275 And I fancied, though it might be imagination, that her's trembled too.

b. The creative faculty of the mind in its highest aspect; the power of framing new and striking intellectual conceptions; poetic genius.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 53 Upon hys ymaginacyon He made also the tales of Caunterbury. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 14 And as imagination bodies forth The forms of things vnknowne; the Poet's pen Turnes them to shapes, and giues to aire nothing, A locall habitation, and a name. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 Nor can imagination frame so great a beauty. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 480 This singular power of fabricating images without any foundation in reality, is distinguished by the name of *imagination*. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 45 The Imagination is one of the highest prerogatives of man. By this faculty he unites, independently of the will, former images and ideas, and thus creates brilliant and novel results.

5. The mind, or a department of the mind, when engaged in imagining; hence, the operation of the mind generally; thinking; thought, opinion. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 220, I wille Tellen the a propre skille, And worthe a demonstracion In myn ymagynacion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 303 Now is she red, now is she pale, Right after the condition Of her ymagination. *c* 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 138 The kynge..in his ymaginacion thought to make a grete assaute vpone the Turkes loggyng. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, Conjectures, which as often deceyve the imaginacions of fantastical folke. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 12 That neither she .. nor others..came thereby to lose or gaine in the imagination of others. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 181 Upon the first sight thereof, it run into our imagination, that they were the Cosaques.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *imagination-monger*; *imagination-stirring* adj.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 3/2 To the exclusion of other industrious imagination-mongers.

Imaginational (imædʒinē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the imagination.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 128 Within the depths of thine own soul thou wilt find a threefold heaven—*the imaginational*, the rational, and the intellectual. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* iv. (1876) 48 We should have an imaginational knowledge or a quasi-sensation.

Imaginative (imæ·dʒinĕ·tiv, -ătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–5 ymagyn-, ymagin-, -atyf, -yff, -if, -iff, (6 -ife, -yfe, -yue), 6– imaginative. [a. OF. *imaginatif* (14th c.), ad. late L. *imāginātīvus*: see IMAGINE *v.* and -ATIVE.]

1. Of persons: Given to imagining; endowed with or specially characterized by imagination.

†a. Full of thoughts, plans, designs, or devices (so OF. *imaginatif, -ive*). *Obs.* b. Full of idle fancies; fanciful. c. Having exceptional powers of fancy or inventive genius.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 366 No thyng list hym to been ymaginatyf. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 47 For allewaye he was pensyf and ymagynatyf. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 29 It was the guyse .. Of famous poets ryght ymaginatife. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxi. T Tij b, The kynge enclyned well therto, but the duke of Burgoyne who was sage and ymagynatyue wolde nat agree therto. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Chandos* 38 This courteous knight, sage, imagenative, Found to his foes much warlike busines. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 903 The Witches themselues are Imaginative, and beleeue oft-times, they doe that, which they doe not. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 617 Philosophers were often in peril of being as imaginative as poets. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 267 Men became moping, testy, and imaginative.

2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned in the exercise of imagination as a mental faculty.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* V. pr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Ymagination..enuyrowneth & comprehendeth alle thinges sensible, nat by reson sensible of deemynge, but bi reson Imaginatyf. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The imaginative and iudging powre. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 349 Every sensitive and imaginative act. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* XXXVIII. II. 322 Poetry..included then, the whole burst of the human mind; the whole exertion of its imaginative faculties. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. iv. 83 Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very fanciful mind.

†3. Imaginable. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 20 In that heuen shul they dwel..without any ymaginatife yuel in any halue.

†4. Existing only in the imagination; unreal, fancied, imaginary. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. 124 a, Onely an imaginatiue forme and not rather a naturall truth of bred. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 454 His righteousnesse imputed unto us, is not an imaginative, but a true righteousnesse. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 8 An imaginative sight being onely within, in the imagination, consequently appeares to him onely, which so sees it.

5. Characterized by, or resulting from, the productive imagination; bearing evidence of high poetic or creative fancy.

1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., The imaginative tale of Sintram and his Companions, by Mons. Le Baron de la Motte Fouqué. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vi, He had sketched out an imaginative picture of the scene. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 No great imaginative poem had broken the silence of English literature for nearly two hundred years.

†B. *sb.* Imaginative faculty; imagination. *Obs.*

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 1, I am ymagynatyf, quod he, Idel was I neuere, þouȝe I sitte bi my-self in sikenesse ne in helthe.] 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Fordulled is myne imagynatyfe. *c* 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 95 Seothe and considrithe in yowr imagynatif. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1847) 71/2 Your Doctor's scarlet, which through your eyes infecting your pregnant imaginative with a red Suffusion, begets a continual thought of blushing.

Imaginatively (imæ·dʒinĕ·tivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an imaginative fashion; in imagination.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 140 The body of Christ is, *onelye .. imaginatiuelie in the Sacrament.* 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 83 Others are but potentially or imaginatively rich. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty Mod. Art*, Hogarth excepted, can we produce any one painter within the last fifty years..that has treated a story imaginatively? 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 59 The Christologies..are morally noble, and imaginatively beautiful.

Imaginativeness (imæ·dʒinĕ·tivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imaginative nature or quality.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. xiii. 294 'Tis therefore referrs to the Imaginativeness of the Representation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. i. § 15 The exquisite imaginativeness of the lines. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 220 Some bright touch of his incorrigible imaginativeness, ever ready to force itself in.

Imaginator (imæ·dʒinĕ·ɪtəɹ). *rare.* [ad. L. type **imāginātor*, agent-n. f. *imāginārī* to IMAGINE.] One who imagines.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 491 The Docitae [*read* Docetae] or Imaginators .. held nothing reall, what hee [Christ] was, what hee did, what hee suffered, but all onely seeming so and in appearance. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 612 Would not the imaginator of such a thing have been treated as a maniac? 1882 *Athenæum* No. 2867. 471 These masterly delineators and imaginators of fairyland.

†**Ima·ginatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **imāginātōri-us*; cf. prec.] a. Imaginary. b. Imaginative.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 27 To satisfy his Majesty, that my designe was not Imaginatory but true. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 305 The dark and dismal Dreamings..which have entered and centered themselves in thy Imaginatory Mind.

Imagine (imæ·dʒin), *v.* Forms: 4–6 ymagyn(e, -gene, 5–6 ymagine, imagyne, -gene, 6 ymagin, -en, imagyn, -en, ymmagen, immagin(e, -gyne, 6–7 imagin, 5– imagine. [a. F. *imaginer* (1297 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *imāginare* to form an image of, represent, fashion, in middle voice *imāginārī* to picture to oneself, fancy, imagine, f. *imāgin-em* IMAGE.]

I. *trans.* 1. To form a mental image of, to represent to oneself in imagination, to picture to oneself (*something not present to the senses*).

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6847 Alle þe men of cristianté Couthe noght, thurgh witt, ymagyn right, Ne descryve swa hydus a sight. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) XXV. 114 Þai er so curiously made þat na man may ymagyn mare curious. *c* 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* M, A thing .. that it is not possible for man to ymagine the like without seeing. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 188 By the multitudes of people (before spoken of) you may imagine the state of his forces. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Phidias..had a singular abilitie to imagine things invisible after a most majesticall manner. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* II. ii. (1874) I. 339 'Tis an establish'd maxim in metaphysics .. That nothing we imagine is absolutely impossible. 1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 288 Surrounded by the most tremendous mountains that can be imagined. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 11 (1875) 34 The non-existence of space cannot, however, by any mental effort be imagined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 511 Milton's imagination is not strong enough to identify him with the world which he imagines.

b. with *obj. clause.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 101, I cannot easily imagine how you may be served better. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 108 They could not imagine, that the said Dam..would be able to hinder their passage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 175, I cannot imagin wherefore they are called so.

2. To create as a mental conception, to conceive; to assume, suppose (as a mathematical line or figure). Also with *obj. clause* or *obj.* and *inf.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel.* Wks. I. 168 Þei seien, þere is noon siche, but siche oon þei ymagynen. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 14 This forseide grete Pyn in maner of an extre is ymagyn[e]d to be the Pol Artyk. *Ibid.* II. § 39 The longitude of a clymat ys a lyne ymagined fro Est to west. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 775/1 Imagine your self in the same case, & I think ye wil think yea. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 Ȝe sal ymagyn ane lyne that passis throucht the spere ..; at the endis of the said lyne Ȝe sal ymagyne tua sternis. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1298 Imagine you see before your eyes your wyves, and daughters in daunger. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 215 This law is thus practised.. imagining there be three brothers, Thomas, John, and Andrew, and it happening, that Thomas first dies leaving [etc.]. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 85 That hee would strongly imagine Cato..to bee in presence.

3. To conceive in the mind as a thing to be performed; to devise, plot, plan, compass. Also with *inf.* Now a biblical or legal archaism.

[1351 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, Stat. v. c. 2 Q*nt homme fait compasser ou ymaginer la mort nostre Seign*r le Roi.] *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3244 Ymagened y haue anoþer þyng to conquery þe tour at ones. *c* 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 12 Purposyng and imaginyng to putte William Paston in drede. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 Preamb., Richard White .. traitrously ymagened and compassed the dethe and destruccion of oure seid Souvereigne Lord. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ii. 1 Why do..the people ymagyn [*N.V. marg.* meditate] vayne thinges? *Ibid.* lxi[i]. 3 How longe wil ye ymagin myschefe agaynst euery man? 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 112 Now that the Frenchemen.. daily imagened to destroye the Englishe pale. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 34 The Count could imagine no possible meanes to overtake the Admirall. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. vi. 100 To imagine the Death of the Prince .. is made High Treason. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 151/1 Lord Lovat..did..traitorously compass and imagine the death of his majesty. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. vi. (1830) 78–9 What is a compassing or imagining the death of the King, &c. These are synonymous terms; the word *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will .. But, as this compassing or imagining is an act of the mind, it cannot possibly fall under any judicial cognizance, unless it be demonstrated by some open, or overt, act. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 29 Fisher..also was arraigned for imagining to deprive the king of his title and dignity.

†4. To consider, ponder, meditate, bethink oneself. (With *obj. clause.*) *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 542 Now gooth he ful faste ymaginyng, If by his wyues cheere he myght se .. that she Were chaunged. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 242 Lyggyng allone I gan to ymagyne, How with foure tymes departyd is the yeer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) O v, Euer he imagined, how to do plesure to the peple. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* lxxii. 149 [He] did imagine againe what course he might best take to reuenge himselfe.

5. To conjecture, guess, suspect, suppose. a. with *simple obj., obj. clause,* or *obj.* and *inf.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1410 *Hypsip.*, This Pelleus hadde gret enuye, Imagynynge that Iason myghte be Enhaunsede so .. That from his regne he myghte ben put a doun. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 67 Ymagyne no thing to be in him, but that, that is nedfulle goode and couenable. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 46 b, No suche fraude suspectynge, nor yet any treason ymagenynge. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* vi. 18 They presently imagined the truth that hee could not come thither but with some Spaniard. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 36 In vain did I imagine many things, to be the natural causes of it.

b. with *obj.* and *complement.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 197 b, Whiche in no wyse .. ought to be ymagyned in yᵉ deite. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A iv b, The situation of Paradice .. some imagen it ether in heaven or in the harts of the quiet and faithfull. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 2 Wee bore up to speake with them, imagining them Enemies and men of warr, but they proved Flemings and our Friends. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 48 We imagined ourselves in rather more than eighty degrees and a half. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 33 P 10 Except you opened his mouth, you might imagine him in the full prime and mettle of his years.

6. To form an idea or notion with regard to something not known with certainty; to think, suppose, fancy, 'take into one's head' (*that*); often implying a vague notion not founded on exact observation or reasoning.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 153 b, The greate Turke.. imagened that hys time was come, to do some greate act in Christendom. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 156 It is not to be surmised, nor imagined, that the mention of these matters is unseasonable. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A plot .. invented, one would imagine, not by men, but by Cacodæmons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 83 You must not imagine to find such lovely Grass-plats and borders of Flowers as are in Europe. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 75 In short one would imagine it impossible that any thing living could subsist in so rigid a climate. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* ix, I doubt not of the facts which you relate, but imagine that you impute them to mistaken motives. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 7 He did not imagine that he could reform every abuse. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, Tito felt that Romola was a more unforgiving woman than he had imagined.

II. *intr.* †7. To think, meditate; to form designs. *Obs.* (*intr. to* 3 *and* 4.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 289 With Inwit and with outwitt ymagenen and studye As best for his body be. *c* 1460 Ross *La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 14 Per-vpon a while I stood musyng, and in my self gretly ymagynyng. 1462 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 270 The fals traytours agayne hym ymagynynge. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXVII. (1636) 241 Divines that imagine and study upon high and subtile matters.

8. To form mental images or ideas; to exercise the imagination. (*intr. to* 1 *and* 2.)

1631 WIDDOWES *Nat. Philos.* 52 Pleasant dreames are when the spirits of the braine, which the soule useth to imagine with, are most pure and thin. 1700 T. BROWN tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 5 He who Imagines Briskly, Thinks Justly, and Writes Correctly, is an Original [Author]. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 183/2 If it can be shown that women may be trained to reason and imagine as well as men [etc.].

9. *Imagine of*: = sense 1. (Cf. *conceive of, think of, know of.*)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 61 A minde .. that could never so much as thinke or imagine of things contemptible. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 153 Imagine of their joyes, Whom filthie sinne did linke. 1825 SCOTT

Talism. iv, In his wildest rapture the knight imagined of no attempt to follow or to trace the object of such romantic attachment.

Hence **Ima·gining** *ppl. a.*, that imagines.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 348 Alas poor imagining Man!

†**Imagine,** *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. vb.] ? Device, contrivance: cf. IMAGINEMENT.

1594 PEELE *Battle Alcazar* II. Introd., By this imagine was this barbarous Moor Chas'd from his dignity and diadem.

Imagined (imæ·dʒind), *ppl. a.* [f. IMAGINE *v.* + -ED¹.]

1. Invented, planned, designed. In later use only with *advs.*, as *ill-, well-imagined.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIV. (Percy Soc.) 110 Fantasy ..hath the hole aspecte, The ymagyned matter to bring to finysshement. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Ramp.* Wks. (1687) 491 By false, subtile, and imagined Language. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* II. xxxvi. 19 A bridge will shortly be completed, of..well-imagined construction. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xii, Large and ill-imagined additions, hastily adapted to the original building.

2. Conceived (in the mind), supposed, fancied.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 49 The pole antartic is bot ane ymaginet point. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) II. *Hist. Table* 1082 Everie towne and village had their peculiar imagined goddes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 263 As when by night the Glass Of Galileo..observes Imagind Lands and Regions in the Moon. 1883 FROUDE in *19th Cent.* Aug. 233 Byron was a world's wonder for imagined wickedness.

†**Ima·ginement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 5 ym-. [f. IMAGINE *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *ymaginement* image.] Contrivance, subtlety.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXX. v, Some in his sherte put oft tyme venemyng..Some in his hose, by great ymagenement.

Imaginer (imæ·dʒinəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹. Cf. OF. *imagineur.*] One who imagines.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Imaginer, *molitor, excogitator.* 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxvii. [clxiii.] 462 Men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore imagyners, and whan their imaginacion inclyneth to any yuell dede, they wyll craftely colour it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 700 As if the strength of imagination were such that it could not only create phancies but also real sensible objects, and that at a distance too from the imaginers. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 238 He must be but a poor traveller and a weak imaginer.

Imagines, pl. of IMAGO.

Imagining (imæ·dʒiniŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMAGINE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb IMAGINE, in various senses; imagination.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 40 In ymagynynge of þe manhede of oure Lorde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 331 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) For hate or for Ielous ymagynyng. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 211 What may avayile al your ymagynynges? 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 32 While these thynges were thus in commonynge and immagenynge. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 138 Present Feares Are lesse than horrible Imaginings. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 441 Our own Common Law looks upon a Man's raising Arms against..his Prince, as an Imagining, or Compassing of his Death. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* To Ianthe ii, Guileless beyond Hope's imagining! 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 72 In hopeless chase of vain imaginings.

Ima·ginist. *nonce-wd.* [f. IMAGINE *v.* + -IST.] An imaginative person.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* XXXIX. III. 43 How much more must an imaginist, like herself, be on fire with speculation and foresight!

†**Ima·ginous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. L. *imāgo, imāgin-em* image + -OUS (cf. doubtful L. *imāginōsus*) or ? f. IMAGINE *v.* (cf. *ravenous*).] Imaginative; full of fancies.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* III. i, Till..man hath cast the beames, Of his imaginouse fancie through it. 16.. GATAKER *Joy of Just* in *Serm.* (1637) 235 Others that be awaked out of this imaginous sleepe.

Imago (imē·i·go). Pl. **imagines** (-ē·i·dʒinēz) and **imagos.** [A modern application of L. *imāgo* IMAGE, representation, natural shape, etc. (First used by Linnæus, *Syst. Nat.* ed. 12 (1767) I. II. 535.)] *Entom.* The final and perfect stage or form of an insect after it has undergone all its metamorphoses; the 'perfect insect'.

1797 *Encycl. Brit., Imago,* in Natural History, is a name given by Linnæus to the third state of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. iii. 67 The states through which insects pass are four: the egg, the larva, the pupa, and the imago. *Ibid.* 71 This Linné termed the imago state .. because .. it is now become a true representative or image of its species. 1847 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 208 Species, whose imagos only appear..at uncertain..intervals. 1881 ANDERSON in *Science Gossip* No. 202. 223 In the year following, the larvæ of *Vanessa polychloros* swarmed on the elms..[but] neither caterpillars nor imagines have since been noticed.

b. *transf.* The perfect stage of other animals that undergo a metamorphosis.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 189 The conversion of the cartilaginous skull of the larva to the ossified one of the imago, or perfect frog.

I-maked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of MAKE *v.*

‖**Imam, imaum** (imā·m). Forms: 7 eemawm, imman, 8 emaum, 9 imawm, imám, 7- imam, 8- imaum; also 7- iman. [a. Arab. إمام *imām* leader, president, etc., f. أمّ *amma* to go before, precede. The form *iman* is that used in F. and Sp.]

1. The officiating priest of a Mohammedan mosque.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 Then ariseth another Priest of another order called Imam, and readeth a Psalme aloude. 1625-6 — *Pilgrims* II. 1609 Immediately after euery one is cleansed and come into the Moschea, the Eemawm which is the Parish Priest beginnes to pray. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 102 The director of the Prayers, who says the Prayers, and makes the rest say them;..in Turkey he is called the Imam. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 17 May, The outside of the mosque is adorned with four towers, vastly high, gilt on the top, from whence the imaums call the people to prayers. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 59 The Turks..had erected a pulpit..for their iman or reader. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 278 The Imaums of towns have fees on marriages, burials, and some other ceremonies, and are maintained by them and the gifts of their congregation. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 257 The chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law.

2. A title given to various Mohammedan leaders and chiefs.

Applied to a. the Caliph, as sovereign of the community, and (now or formerly) to other independent princes, e.g. the chief of Oman; b. the twelve chiefs of Islam recognized by the Ithnashari Shiites, of whom Ali, Hasan, and Husain were the earliest; c. the founders of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedans; d. the author of the leading treatise on any subject.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 373 On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of Imam, or Prelate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 220 The Prince of this Country [Muscat] is called *Imamm,* who is Guardian of Mahomet's Tomb, and on whom is devolved the Right of Caliphship. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 171 The Khalifa of Bagdad..the legitimate Successor of Mahomet, and Sovereign Imaum or Pontiff of all the Mussulmans. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. x. iv. 241 The Mascats are a tribe of Arabians..they are subject to an Iman, who has an absolute authority over them. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 220 Hossein.—This holy Imawm is believed not only to have been a saint, but a martyr. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 108 Where are buried the imams, or saints, of the Sheahs, Hussein and Hassan, one of the greatest shrines of Persian pilgrims. 1899 *Daily Chron.* 7 Mar. 7/3 By the treaty of 1862 France and Great Britain entered into a mutual engagement to respect the independence of the Imam of Muscat.

Hence **Ima·mate** [cf. F. *imamat*], **Ima·mship,** the dignity of imam.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Imam,* The Mahometans do not agree among themselves about this imamate, or dignity of the imam. 1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 120/2 A number of the Schiites .. denied the right of Moussa to the Imámate. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 2/2 The man who has given the trouble is the claimant to the Imamship of Sanaa—the titular ruler of the country before the Turks occupied it in 1872.

I-maned, obs. form of MANED *a.*

I-mang: see YMONG.

‖**Imaret** (imā·ret, i·mărет). [a. Turk., a. Arab. عمارة *ʿimārat* 'rendering habitable', hence 'hospice'.] A hospice for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers in Turkey.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 299 Their Hospitals they call Imarets... They found them for the reliefe of the poore, and of Trauellers. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 124 We found a neat Carravansraw or Inne, the Turks call them *Imareths,* the Indians *Sarrays.* 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Prophet* III. 315 Many a dome and fair roofed imaret.

I-mariet, ME. pa. pple. of MARRY *v.*

I-martred, ME. pa. pple. of MARTYR *v.*

Imbace: see EMBASE.

†**Imba·ke,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-¹ + BAKE *v.*] *trans.* To encrust, cake.

1632 HEYWOOD 1*st Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 329 Troilus..lyeth imbak'd In his cold blood.

Imbalm, -ment, etc.: see EMBALM, etc.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 170 They brought it to the place where they say he was imbalmed. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 35 A good Booke is the pretious life-blood of a master spirit imbalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a life beyond life.

†**Imbalsama·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-¹ + BALSAMATION.] Embalming; in quot. *fig.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 355 [To] provide for his memory that clerical imbalsamation which perfumed and hallowed for ages the reliques of Constantine.

Imba·n, *v. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *imbannīre* to interdict: see IM-¹ and BAN *v.*] *trans.* To interdict, proscribe, excommunicate.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 223 Enslave my tribes! what, half mankind imban? 1828 WEBSTER, *Imban,* to excommunicate, in a civil sense; to cut off from the rights of man.

Imba·nd, *v. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-¹ + BAND *sb.*³] *trans.* To form or enrol into a band.

a 1812 J. BARLOW (Webster, 1864), Beneath full sails imbanded nations rise.

Imbank, -ment: see EMBANK, etc.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 351 Or what should become of the water, if it were not imbancked with the earth?

†**Imbanka·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from *imbank,* EMBANK.] Embankment.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 118 Till a substantial Imbankation may be erected. *Ibid.* 119 A substantial Road, or Imbankation.

Imbannered, var. of EMBANNERED.

Imbaptize, *v. rare.* [f. IM-¹ + BAPTIZE *v.*] *trans.* To baptize by immersion; in quot. *fig.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 34 He at their best .. his soul In the moon's argent streams did imbaptize, And purified his spirit in the sun.

Imbar, etc., var. of EMBAR *v.*, etc.

†**Imbarge,** *v. Obs.* Also inbardge. [f. IM-¹ + BARGE *sb.*] *trans.* To embark.

1596 DRAYTON *Leg. Rob. of Norm.* (D.), As when the soueraigne we embarg'd doe see. 1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph., Imbarge, Imbarke,* see *embarke.* 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt,* etc. 78 Whither his friends she causd him to inbardge.

Imbarge, Imbargo, var. EMBARGE, EMBARGO.

Imbark (imbā·k), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-¹ + BARK *sb.*¹] *trans.* To enclose in or clothe with bark. Also *fig.*

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 256 Embarked as in a tree..A fading life we lead. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* 159 Imbark thee in the Lawrell tree. 1815 MRS. TRENCH *Rem.* 328, I..am not always imbarked and rooted in my geraniums and myrtles. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1880) III. 69 It is leaning forward upon a knotty staff imbarked and circled by a viper.

Imbark, -ation, etc.: see EMBARK, etc.

†**Imba·rn,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 em-. [f. IM-¹ + BARN *sb.*] *trans.* To gather into a barn or barns; to garner. Also *fig.*

1610 *Acta Capit. Christ Church, Canterbury* 17 July (MS.), To ymbarn in the Barnes .. all or the more part of the tythe corne. 1610 *Chester's Tri., Rumor's Sp.* 28 To imbarne them in hell's restlesse rest. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 354 If they have not room to imbarn their Corn, they .. set it up in ricks. 1796 *Ann. Agric., Thanet* XXVII. 521 (E. D. S.) They em-barn as much as they can of their corn.

Imbarque, -barrass, -barren, -base: see EMBARK, etc. **Imbases,** obs. pl. of EMBASSY. **Imbassador, -ator, -etor, -itor,** etc., obs. ff. AMBASSADOR. **Imbassage:** see EMBASSAGE.

†**Imba·stardize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-¹ + BASTARDIZE. Cf. It. *imbastardire,* obs. F. *embastardir*; also *bastardize, abastardize.*] *trans.* To render bastard or degenerate.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., Imbastardiz'd from the ancient Nobleness of thir Ancestors.

Imbasure, var. EMBASURE.

Imbathe, -battle, -bay: see EMBATHE, etc.

Imbeam (imbī·m), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-¹ + BEAM *sb.* Cf. EMBEAM.] *trans.* To cast as a beam.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXIV. (1848) 303 Oh! let not a planet-like eye Imbeam its tale on thine.

†**Imbear,** *v. Obs.* [app. for *imbare* or *unbare.*] *trans.* To make or lay bare.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xv. 206 To have their lips by the weight of jewels pendent in them drawn down over their chins to the imbearing of their teeth.

Imbeasell, -beazell, -becile, obs. ff. EMBEZZLE.

Imbecile (i·mbĭsil, imbĭsī·l), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 6 -ill(e, 7-8 -il, 7- -ile. [a. F. *imbécille* (15-16th c. in Godef.), now *imbécile* (admitted by the Acad. 1835), ad. L. *imbēcill-us, -is,* weak, feeble in body or mind (a word of unknown composition).

From an erroneous impression that the L. word was *imbecilis* (so stated in Bailey's Folio, repeated by Johnson, and made the basis of argument by Walker), the spelling *imbecile,* found in 17th c., was established in 18th c. The pronunciation (imbe·sil), connected with the confusion of this word and EMBEZZLE (see IMBECILE *v.*) was usual down to the beginning of 19th c., and was preferred by Walker 1791, though (imbĭsī·l), after Fr. *imbécille,* is said to have been 'the more fashionable'.]

1. In general sense: Weak, feeble; esp. feeble of body, physically weak or impotent.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 The..laubirs that i tuke..gart al my body be cum imbecille ande verye. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *vj, Their importunate assaultes on the imbecille walles of my answeres. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 17/2 He may .. drinck verye smalle, and imbecille wynes, and take heede of all manner of strong wynes what soever. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. d vij b, My prayer..that God would prosper this poor and imbecil Peece to every one of their Souls. 1730 BAILEY, *Imbe·cile,* Weak, Feeble. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xii. 428 An old man who .. has .. something imbecil in his motions. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VIII. 152 His stunted stature and imbecile frame. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 424 The administration had .. been constantly becoming more and more imbecile. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 74 The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills .. to the imbecile Manchester spinner.

2. Mentally weak; of weak character or will through want of mental power; hence, Fatuous, stupid, idiotic. (The chief current use.)

[1755 JOHNSON, *Imbe·cile,* weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. (No quot.)] 1799-1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 585 His days he wasted,—an imbecile mind.] 1804 MATILDA BETHAM *Biog. Dict. Celebr. Wom., Pulcheria,* She alone had sustained the imperial dignity, under the reign of her weak and imbecile brother. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Glance Wks. Mackintosh* Wks. XIII. 63 But he had the misfortune to be 'imbecile'.. in fact, he was partially an idiot. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. I. 42 The news came .. that Durfey, the imbecile son, was dead.

b. Of actions: Marked by mental feebleness or fatuity; hence, Inane, stupid, absurd, idiotic.

1861 MRS. BROWNING *Mother & Poet* XV, 'Twere imbecile, hewing out roads to a wall. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 581 Bees..getting beneath the waterproof sheets over the bed, and pretending they can't get out and forthwith losing their tempers, which is imbecile, because the whole four sides of the affair are broad open.

c. *Comb.,* as *imbecile-minded.*

1825 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 191 Imbecile-minded people.

† 3. Made away with, squandered, or dissipated: cf. Imbecile *v.* 2, Embezzle. *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 Barrow *Serm. on Creed* xxii. Wks. 1686 II. 324 We in a manner were got out of God's possession: were, in respect to him become imbecil and lost: we were like sheep gone astray.

B. *sb.* One who is imbecile; a person of weak intellect.

1802 Nugent *Let.* 15 Nov. in Dk. Buckhm. *Court Geo. III* (1855) III. 236 Le Clerc was an imbecile; but he is no more. 1838 Lytton *Alice* 100 These haughty imbeciles shall fall into the trap they have dug for us. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* xi. iv. (1875) 419 We are not all of us exactly imbeciles in money matters.

Hence **Imbecilely** *adv.*, in an imbecile manner; stupidly, idiotically.

1847 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* v. (1848) 177 [The pulpit] may be imbecilely filled. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Sept., The Mobiles are peasants .. when I speak to them they nudge each other, and grin imbecilely.

† **Imbe·cile,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 -ill. [The history of this word can scarcely be disentangled from that of Embezzle *v.* The latter (in 15–16th c. *embesil(l, imbesill*) was evidently thought to be derived from L. *imbēcill-us, -is,* or F. *imbécille,* weak; thence arose a series of spellings and senses connecting it with this supposed derivation, the ultimate result of both being *imbecil(l* in the sense to impair, weaken: see Embezzle *v.*]

1. *trans.* To make imbecile, weak, or impotent; to impair, weaken, enfeeble, debilitate. See Embezzle *v.* 2.

The modern instance is a nonce-use from the adj., having no historical relation to the 16–17th c. word.

1539–40 Abp. Parker *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 12, I would be loth now that any man should enter to imbecile the thing. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. i. 1 b, These .. imbecilled their health, procured diseases. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. v, [They] so imbecill all theyr strengthe, that they are naught to me. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 26 To imbecile and hinder health. 1651 Jer. Taylor *Holy Dying iii.* § 7 It is a sad calamity, that the fear of death shall so imbecil man's courage and understanding. [1851 W. Anderson *Exposure Popery* (1878) 239 What an imbecile you are—with your judgment imbeciled by some lust.]

2. (In senses of Embezzle *v.*) To do away with the force of, annul, abrogate, make away with, take away dishonestly.

c 1546 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) I. 258 The dede of the foundacion was lost or imbecilled away long syns. [1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 76 Thee pryvee masse..embecilleth and taketh out of our hartes Christ. *Ibid.* 131 To disanul and embecyl Christ his sonnes death.] 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) I. 301 By whom .. *the Authorities of old Grants, Statutes, Laws and Priviledges,* are imbecilled and abrogate. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Appetisser,* to diminish, to lessen, to imbesill. 1637 Gataker *Marriage Duties* Serm. 194 (L.) The providence and faithfull keeping and preserving of provisions..that they be not imbecilled or made away. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living* iii. § 2 Guardians of pupils and widows, not *suffering their persons* to be oppressed, or their states imbezill'd.

Hence † **Imbeciled** *ppl. a.*; † **Imbeciling** *vbl. sb.*

1549 Allen *Jude's Par. Rev.* xvi. 25 *This is* imbeselynge and diminyshe of their power and dominion. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 28 Vina is the further downward, the more imbecilled, and weakened. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 117/2 It exsiccateth and also calefyeth the imbicilled stomacke.

Imbecilitate (imbĭsi·lĭtēt), *v.* [f. Imbecility, after *debilitate, facilitate,* etc.: see -ate[3] 7. In 17th c. *imbecill-*: see note to Imbecile *a.*] *trans.* To render imbecile, weak, or feeble; to enfeeble.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I,* 58 The man being skilful in natural Magick, did use all the Artifice his subtilty could devise, really to imbecillitate the Earl. 1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 18 A Man or Woman .. being never so little imbecillitated in their Lungs. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 96 The same cause .. imbecilitates .. the superintendance of their official superiors. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 364 A great effect in imbecilitating the understanding.

Imbecility (imbĭsi·lĭti). Forms: 6–7 imbecillitie, -illitie, 6–8 -illity, 7– -ility; (6 -yllyte, -ite, -illyte, -bicillitye, 7 -besilitie). [a. F. *imbécillité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *imbēcillitātem,* n. of quality f. *imbēcillus, -is,* Imbecile. For the single *l,* see note to the adj.] The condition or quality of being imbecile.

1. Weakness, feebleness, debility, impotence.

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* Wks. 31 (R.) Sith we are not of power and habilitie to performe the law of God.. *lamentyng our imbecillitie* that we can do him no further pleasure. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 176 The imbecyllyte of mannys nature. 1596 Barrough *Meth. Physick* (ed. 3) 458 It is a singular help against the imbecillity of the kidneis. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 32 Such [Arches].. for the natural imbecillity of the sharp Angle itself .. ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 272 *If anything* can give us a picture of complete imbecility, it is a man when just come into the world. 1783 Johnson *Let. to Taylor* 22 Nov., Another evidence of its own imbecillity. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 159 The imbecility of the liver is..obvious in most cases [of dyspepsia]. 1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxx. (1866) II. 113 The imbecility of the human intellect in general. 1865 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 The misery of the Irish people and the imbecility of the Irish administration.

b. Incompetency or incapacity (*to do* something).

1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 265 A tenant for life, for years, at will, or a copyholder, cannot prescribe, by reason of the imbecility of their estates. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 146 Its imbecility to restrain us was apparent. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard,* Languid enjoyment of evil with utter imbecility to good.

c. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of weakness, infirmity, or debility.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 Ej, Dyspathies, Metasyncrises, Imbecyllitees, fyrmytudes and sondry other such names. 1619 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* II. 380/2 Catarrhes, rheumes, and other imbecillities. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* IV. x, Such imbecillities of nature. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. v. § 27 (1875) 98 Those imbecilities of the understanding.

2. Mental or intellectual weakness, esp. as characterizing action; hence, silliness, absurdity, folly; a specimen or example of this.

Medically and pathologically, *imbecility* is generally used to denote a defect of mental power of less degree than idiocy and not congenital.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 222 Giue mee leaue to excuse my selfe of so much imbecillitie, as to say, that in these eighteene yeeres..I haue not learned, there is a great difference betwixt the directions and iudgements of experimentall knowledge, and the superficiall coniecture of varinble relation. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 339 Can a stronger proof of the fallacy and imbecility of the Brunonian System be required? 1862 Forbes Winslow in *Times* 2 Jan., I class the case..as a case of imbecility. In medical language it would be termed a case of *amentia* as distinguished from *dementia.* 1874 Maudsley *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 66 Imbecility is..weakness of mind owing to defective mental development. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 4 The sneers and stupid imbecilities of the untravelled..sceptic.

Imbed, Imbellish: see Embed, Embellish.

† **Imbellic,** *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + L. *bellic-us* warlike, f. *bellum* war: cf. L. *imbellis.*] Unwarlike.

? 1620 Feltham *Resolves* I. [II.] v. 18 The Imbellicke peasant, when hee comes first to the field, shakes at the report of a Musket. 1623 Cockeram, *Imbellicke,* cowardly, not for warre.

† **Imbellious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *imbelli-s* unwarlike (f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *bellum* war) + -ous, after *rebellious.*] Unwarlike, cowardly.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 357 The voluntarie subiection of this their imbellious Countrie. 1627 H. Burton *Baiting Pope's Bull* 5 [They] cannot possesse generous Princes with an imbellious feare of such *bruta fulmina.* 1628 — *Israel's Fast* 2 Ignoble and imbellious Spirits.

† **Imbeni·gnity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Benignity.] Unkindness.

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 84 By reason of their Imbenignity, Inexorableness, and Inclemency.

Imber, obs. and var. f. Ember; obs. f. Imbar *v.*

† **Imbe·rbic,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. L. *imberbis* (f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *barba* beard) + -ic.] Beardless.

1623 Cockeram, *Imberbicke,* without a beard.

Imbesel(l, -il(l, -bezel(l, -il(l, etc., obs. ff. Embezzle.

Imbetter, var. of Embetter *v.*

1568 North tr. *Guevara's Dialt Pr.* (1582) 363 To enlarge and imbetter my credite and estate.

Imbiba·tion, erron. f. Imbibition.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 659 Preferable for forenoon imbibation. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 325 It lived, henceforth; by simple imbibation, upon the elaborated juices of its host.

† **Imbi·bbed,** *a. Obs. rare.* Wearing a bib.

1611 Cotgr., *Embaveté,* imbibbed; that, as a child, hath a bib, or mocket put before his breast, to keepe him from drivneling thereon.

Imbibe (imbəi·b), *v.* Also 4 enbibe, 5 embybe, 6 enbybe, embibe. [Partly a. F. *imbiber* to soak or penetrate with moisture, *refl.* to be soaked or penetrated with moisture, to soak *into,* later (esp. in pa. pple.) to imbue, in 18th c. to drink in, imbibe; partly ad. L. *imbibĕre* in cl. L., to conceive or imbibe (opinions, etc.), later in lit. sense, to drink in, inhale, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *bibĕre* to drink.

The F. *imbiber* was app. formed from L. as an active verb to correspond to the pa. pple. *imbu* (prob. ad. L. *imbūtus*), and as such took to itself the meanings of L. *imbuĕre,* which the Eng. verb adopted together with those of L. *imbibĕre.* The early forms in Eng. suggest a French origin, though *imbiber* is not recorded before 16th c.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To cause to absorb moisture or liquid; to soak, imbue, or saturate with moisture; to steep. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 261 And oure matires enbibyng [*Corpus* enbykynge, *Petw.* enbykinge] And eek of oure matires encorporyng And of oure siluer citrinacion. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* II. iv. 96 Towe of flaxe that wel embybed were with oyle. *a* 1529 Skelton *Agst. the Scottes* 79 Unto your Grace for grace now I call To gyde my pen, and my pen to enbybe. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. i. (1580) 2 b, When it is almoste waxen drie, embibe or water it again. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 31 That portion of the water wherewith the earth was imbibed. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 426 Imbibe that powder with strong white vinegar. 1804 *Captive of Valence* I. 144 Could a minister..have the wickedness to imbibe with slow poison that bread which, at his voice, was to become the body of his Divine master?

† b. *fig.* To Imbue. Cf. F. *imbiber* (see etymol.).

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 163 This question is friuolous..and breedeth but contention to imbibe Merchants braines with them. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 263 In regard to Fruits .. we may imbibe them .. with a Medicinal, Purgative Power.

† c. With inverted construction: To instil *into.*

1746 W. Horsley *Fool* xxvii. P 4 Until such villainous Principles are thoroughly imbibed into us by the Enemies of our Peace. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 6 He wished to imbibe into the minds of his children a taste for mechanics.

II. 2. *trans.* To 'drink in', absorb, or assimilate (knowledge, ideas, etc.); to take into one's mind or moral system.

1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 57 They may also herewith imbibe trewe religion. 1652 Evelyn *State France* (R.), After the facile and more smooth languages are once thoroughly imbibed. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. (1695) 90 *Those confused Notions and Prejudices it* [the Mind] has imbibed from Custom, Inadvertency, and Common Conversation. 1746 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 65 Imbibe the precious truths. 1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* vi. 139 Young women are apt to imbibe another bad habit, namely, the use of slang. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 507 Charles..had imbibed his father's hatred of the Presbyterian system.

3. Of a person or animal: To drink in, drink (liquid); to inhale (the air, tobacco smoke).

1621 Venner *Tobacco* in *Baths of Bathe* (1650) 402 They that..for every light occasion imbibe or take down this fume. *a* 1791 Blacklock *Ps.* i. (R.), The wild horse .. Imbibes the silver surge, with heat opprest, To cool the fever of his glowing breast. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, Oliver .. raised it to his head with a trembling hand, imbibed the contents with lips which quivered with emotion. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 397 The mess-room, where more cheroots were smoked, and more weak brandy-and-water imbibed. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ii. 16 The population imbibe fresh air.

4. Of a thing: To suck up, drink in, absorb (moisture). Also *absol.*

1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 33 Let this Salt imbibe as much of the Oil..as it can. 1667 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (ed. 2) 339 A Plant that grows by some petrifying Spring by Imbibing that water is at length turn'd into a Stone. 1781 Cowper *Friendship* 184 So barren sands imbibe the shower. 1813 Sir H. Davy *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 239 The roots imbibe fluids from the soil by capillary attraction. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxxi. 412 Water .. will be partly imbibed by the adjacent porous ice.

5. To take up, absorb, or assimilate (a gas, rays of heat or light, etc.); to take (solid substances) into solution or suspension.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 290 The Aire doth willingly imbibe the Sound as gratefull, but cannot maintaine it. 1631 Jorden *Nat. Bathes* ii. 8 Earth may be confused with water, but not imbibed, and will sink to the bottom again. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VI. 111 While the robes imbibe the solar ray. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 122 Such salts are readily imbibed by water. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 434 When volatile oils are exposed to the open air..they imbibe oxygen with rapidity. 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 142 Having incorporated the mixture well, add of Frankfort black as much as it will imbibe. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xv. (1849) 132 The heat of the sun's rays which the earth imbibes.

† 6. *transf.* and *fig.* To absorb, swallow up. *Obs.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 261 So as it may appear that the one does wholly imbibe the other. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 771 No One Magnitude, can be Imbibed or Swallowed up into another. 1712 Swift *Poems, Midas* 77 The torrent merciless imbibes Commissions, perquisites, and bribes.

Hence **Imbi·bed** *ppl. a.*, † absorbed; **Imbi·bing** *vbl. sb.*, † steeping, saturation. † **Imbi·bement** *Obs. rare,* imbibing, imbibition. **Imbi·ber,** one who or that which imbibes or drinks; † an absorber.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher.* xiv. i. (1886) 294 Termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming, engluting, imbibing, incorporating. 1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii, Our [alchemists'] instruments..decensores, Violes, manuall and murall, for enbibing and conbibing. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 60 The imbibing or steeping of Corn, or any other Seeds in rich Wines. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vi. 96 Evaporation of the imbibed Particles of water. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5) s.v., The Imbibement of Principles, the sucking or drinking in of Principles in our Infancy. *a* 1735 Arbuthnot (J.), Salts are strong imbibers of sulphureous streams. 1870 *Even. Standard* 17 Sept., The imbiber of absinthe.

Imbibition (imbibi·ʃən). [a. F. *imbibition* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. **imbibitiōn-em,* n. of action f. *imbibĕre* to Imbibe.] The action of imbibing (in the various senses of the vb.).

† 1. Soaking or saturation with liquid, steeping or solution in liquid; combination of solid and liquid by this process; an instance of this; *concr.* a solution. *To lie in imbibition,* to lie a-soak or a-steep. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* VI. xxviii. in Ashm. (1652) 168 Mo Imbybycyons many must we have yett. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 36 Water wherein good store of Cow dung hath lyen in imbibition. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 298 The Congruity of Bodies..if it be more, maketh a perfecter Imbibition, and Incorporation. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 64 They steep the seed..in..an imbibition of fair water and Sheep's dung. 1678 R. R[ussell] *Geler* III. II. II. vi. 185 Mixed with them by frequent Imbibitions, etc. continually grinding, imbibing, calcining and reducing.

2. Drinking in, sucking in, absorption; assimilation by absorption: usually of moisture or matter in solution, but sometimes of aeriform bodies or of solid particles by a liquid.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 137 After this imbibition, when that the Frumenty hath thus drunk vp all the water. 1672 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5159 A kind of Imbibition..of certain Particles of an Aereal Nature by the Water. 1770 Watson *Ibid.* LX. 329 An imbibition of the particles of the

several salts into the pores of the water. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 89 That their nutrition is by imbibition or immediate absorption. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 710 Imbibition is the term given..to the capacity of organised structures to absorb water between their molecules with such force that they are thus driven apart. *Ibid.* 711 When wood distends on imbibition or contracts on desiccation.

b. Drinking. (Affected use.)

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxxix, The imbibition of a little..strong beer. 1896 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* I. 485 The free imbibition of port.

3. The imbibing, 'drinking in', or absorption of knowledge, opinions, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 50 The imbibition of good nourture in childhood. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xxv. 296 Every imbibition of truth. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* 352 If all one's truth is derived by imbibition from the Church.

Imbind, Imbitter, Imblaze: see EMBIND, etc.

Imblemish, var. of EMBLEMISH *Obs.* Hence † **Imble·mishment**, defacement, injury.

1529 *Art. against Wolsey* i. in Ld. Herbert *Hen. VIII* (1649) 266 To the great imblemishment and hurt of your said Royall Jurisdiction.

Imblossom, obs. var. of EMBLOSSOM.

† **Imboard**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [IM-^{1}.] *trans.* = IMPLANK, q.v.

Imboase, -boce, Imbocer, etc., obs. forms of EMBOSS, etc.

1552 HULOET, Imbocer or chaser of plate.

Imboasted: see IMBOSTED.

Imbody, Imbog, Imboil, Imbolden: see EMBODY, etc.

† **Imbo·lish**, *v. Obs.* [app. a perversion of ABOLISH by confusion of *a-* prefix with *em-*, *im-*.] *trans.* To do away with; to make away with.

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 7 Yeelding to the Mace, to imbollish Paules libertie. — *Theeves falling out* (1615) Cij, The harme you do, is to imbollish mens goods, and bring them to pouerty.

Imbolster, Imbolt: see EMBOLSTER, INBOLT.

† **Imbo·nity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *imbonitās* (Tertullian), f. *im-* (IM-^{2}) + *bonitās* goodness.] The reverse of goodness; unkindness.

The quot. is an echo of Tertullian's 'omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas' (*Orat. ad Martyr.* 3 ad init.).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. (1624) 186 All feares, griefes, suspitions, discontents, imbonities, insuavities.

† **Imboo·k**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also imbuik, -buke. [f. IM-^{1} + BOOK *sb.*] *trans.* To enter in a book; to book, enrol, register.

1587 *MS. R. Long* (Brit. Mus.), To regester, imbooke, or incronicle all such worthye persons..as by there valyant actes have deserved perpetuall remembraunce. 1618 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 319 Selected..wise brethren, should, with the clerk, forme the acts, see them imbooked. 1620 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 76 He said he wold not suffer them to be imbooked.

Imborder, var. of EMBORDER.

† **Imbo·rdure**, *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 en-, 6 em-. [f. IM-^{1} + BORDURE.] *trans.* To encompass with a border; *spec. Her.* to furnish with a bordure of the same tincture (distinguished from BORDURING, used when the bordure was of a different tincture from the field). Always in pa. pple. or vbl. sb.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B iij a, Ther be vi. Differences in armys..Labell and Enborduryng for lordis. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 110 b, This sometime is termed emborduring, because it is of the same that the field is off. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 36 b, Of Armes enbordured, or with bordurs. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1611) 17 You shall say that he beareth such metale colour or furre imbordured. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbordurìng*, a term in Heraldry, when the field and circumference of the field are both of one mettal, colour, or fur. 1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH.

Imborsation (imbǫɹsēⁱ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. It. *imborsazione*, n. of action f. *imborsare*, f. *im-* (IM-^{1}) + *borsa* purse. Cf. IMBURSE *v.*] An Italian mode of election to magistracies, in accordance with which the names of the candidates were put into a bag or purse to be drawn by lot.

1787 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1851) V. 180 The imborsations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses.

‖ **Imboscata** (imboskā·ta). *Obs.* Also em-. [It.] = AMBUSH, q.v.

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* I. i, To drawe the enemy either into some imboscata or place of aduantage. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxi, To set upon me here as in an *emboscata*.

Imbose, obs. form of EMBOSS.

† **Imbosk**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 -bosque. [ad. It. *imboscare* 'to enter or goe into a wood, to take couert or shelter as a Deere doeth ... Also to lay in ambush' (Florio), f. *im-* (IM-^{1}) + *bosco* wood. Cf. EMBOSS *v.*^{2}] *refl.* To hide or conceal oneself.

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* ii. 11 Scanderbeg went as secretly as possyble, to imbosque him selfe neare to that place. 1612–20 SHELTON *Quix.* III. viii. (1675) 46 Sancho..requesting him to depart..and imbosk himself in the mountain. 1657 S. W. *Schism Dispach't* 221 He cares not..what contradictions he maintains, so he can but imbosk himself handsomely in them.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1847) 10/1 They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would imbosk.

Imbosom, Imboss(e: see EMBOSOM, EMBOSS.

Imbost, *ppl. a.*, obs. var. of EMBOSSED^2, foaming at the mouth from exhaustion.

1595–1651 [see EMBOSS *v.*^{2} and EMBOSSED *ppl. a.*]. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 485 The Huntsman knows him by a thousand Marks, Black, and Imbost.

† **Imbo·st**, *sb. Obs.* [cf. prec. and next.] Foam (from the mouth of a beast).

1677 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* I. 78 Yet will that [Stream] with the help of the Wind, lodge part of the Steam and Imbost [*printed* Imbosh], that comes from him, on the Banks. 1727 R. BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, the Steam and Imbost.

† **Imbo·st**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *imbost*, pa. pple. of *imboss*, EMBOSS *v.*^{2} (sense 3).

App. the pa. pple. or pa. t. was taken as the vb. stem; whence a new pa. pple. *imbosted*: cf. *graff*, *graft*, *grafted*.]

1. *trans.* To drive (a hunted beast) to extremity; to cause to foam at the mouth: = EMBOSS *v.*^{2} 2.

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* Dj, He will close vp his mouth as though he had not been imbosted or hunted that day.

2. *intr.* To foam, as a result of hard running: = EMBOSS *v.*^{2} 3.

1590 COKAINE *Treat. Hunting* C iv, Who so hunteth unbreathed hounds.. in hot weather, causeth them to imbost and surbate greatly.

Hence † **Imbo·sted, -boasted** *ppl. a.*, foaming at the mouth (like a madman).

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxvi. 249 Sure, they borrow it..from the imboasted [*ed.* 1709 raging] Savage, and from tormenting spirits.

Imbosture, Imbound, Imbow, Imbowel, Imbower, Imbox, Imbrace, etc.: see EMB-.

Imbraid, var. of EMBRAID *v.*^{1} *Obs.*, to upbraid. Hence **Imbrai·ding** *vbl. sb.* Also **Imbrai·der**, one who upbraids, an upbraider.

1542 Imbraydyng [see IMPROPERY]. 1552 HULOET, Imbrayder or caster in teeth with an olde benefite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 680 They fell at such great words with such imbraydings and casting in the teeth of olde benefites shewed.

Imbraist, obs. f. *embraced*: see EMBRACE.

Imbrake, var. EMBRAKE *v. Obs.*, to entangle.

1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 108 (D.) John..imbraked the state and himselfe in those miserable incombrances thorow his violences. 1628 tr. *Mathieu's Powerfull Favorite* 50 We haue not leisure to imbrake [*implicare*] our selues in these broiles.

† **Imbra·nch**, *v. Obs.* Also en-, in-. [f. IM-^{1} + BRANCH *sb.*] To graft on the stock: see quot.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 72 Three kindes of Grafting, betwixte the barke and the woode, in the stocke, and emplastring or inoculation. The first sort they call grafting, the seconde imbranching, the thirde inoculation or imbudding. 1598 FLORIO, *Incalmare*, to engraffe, to imbranch [1611 inbranch]. *Incalmatura*, an enbranching.

† **Imbra·nd**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-^{1} + BRAND *sb.*] *trans.* To arm with brands or swords.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xl, The heav'nly hierarchies, Burning in zeal, thickly imbranded were.

Imbrangle, Imbrase: see EMB-.

Imbrasier, obs. var. *imbraserie*, EMBRACERY.

1589 *Sir T. Smith's Commw. Eng.* II. xiii. 72 The Matters in this Court are .. Conspiracies, Champarties, Imbrasier [*so in edd.* 1594, 1609, 1633].

† **Imbra·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *imbrattare* (Florio, 1598).] *trans.* To defile, sully, pollute.

1542 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, IX. 155 The thinges of this State semith to be fowle imbratid by corruptid factions.

Imbrauthery, Imbrayder, obs. forms of EMBROIDERY, EMBROIDER.

Imbreast (imbre·st), *v. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IM-^{1} (= EM-) + BREAST *sb.*] *trans.* To hold in one's breast or bosom; to EMBOSOM.

1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 12 Who in Himself imbreasts both thee and heaven.

Imbreathe (imbrī·ð), *v.* Also 6 imbrethe, 7 imbreath. [f. IM-^{1} + BREATHE *v.*; partly a variant of EMBREATHE, partly of INBREATHE.]

1. *trans.* To breathe in, inhale. Also *fig.*

1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 14 The hart cooled by the dayly imbrething of yͤ aire. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iv. 131 The curse of a Paganism..must have been imbreathed with the first lessons of consciousness even by innocent childhood.

2. a. To inspire, instil. b. To inspire *with*.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Eagle & Body* (1609) F ij a, The Soules..returning vnto God, who first imbreathed them. 1641 H. AINSWORTH *Orth. Found. Relig.* 19 His soule was imbreathed of God. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xxii. 6 Those holy men spake no otherwise then as they were acted or imbreathed by the holy Ghost. 1657 — *Comm. Ps.* xl. 3, I cannot breath out a desire after him, except he first imbreath me therewith. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 345 A sceptical philosophy..pervades the treatise, which imbreathes contentment and philanthropy. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 4 God transfused into man a higher gift and imbreathed a self-subsisting soul.

Hence **Imbrea·thed** *ppl. a.*, inhaled, imbibed; **Imbrea·thing** *vbl. sb.*, inhaling, inspiration.

1574 [see 1]. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 237 The Imbreathing whence Man became a Living Soul. 1841 CLOUGH *Early P.* x. 8 Imbreathed draughts of wine.

Imbrech, var. EMBREACH.

Imbred, Imbreed, var. INBRED, INBREED.

† **Imbreke.** *Obs.* A plant: house-leek.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., Imbreke is Housleeke.

† **Imbre·ve**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also imbrew. [ad. med.L. *imbreviāre* 'in Breves redigere, describere' (Du Cange): see BRIEF *sb.* Cf. OF. *embrever*, EMBREVE.] *trans.* To put into the form of a brief.

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 1104, I sall leave blankis for to imbreue thame [*printed* imbrew; *rime* believe thame]. 16.. *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 53 Sic complaintis as pertenis to the King and his crown..sould be imbrevit and keipit untill the cuming of the Justice in the burrow court.

Imbreviate (imbrī·vi,eⁱt), *v.* Also 7 (*Sc.*) imbreviat. [f. med.L. *imbreviāt-*, ppl. stem of *imbreviāre* (see prec.).] *trans.* To put into the form of a brief; to enrol, register.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 58 The Schiref sall cause imbreviat, and put in writ the names of the twelue assisours. 1636 PRYNNE *Remonstr. agst. Shipmoney* 27 The King..caused all the ships..to be imbreviated by this Writ. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* I. 14 Let the coroner cause their names and the names of the pledges to be imbreviated [tr. AF. *enbrever*].

Imbrew, obs. f. IMBREVE, IMBRUE.

‖ **Imbrex** (i·mbreks). Pl. imbrices (i·mbrisīz). [L. *imbrex*, f. *imber* a rain-shower.]

1. *Archæol.* A curved roof-tile (see quot. 1857).

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 165 The joints of the flat roof tiles were covered by the imbrex, or rain-tile, which was made semi-cylindrical, the sides generally upright with an arched top. *Ibid.* II. 229. 1888 *Jrnl. Anthrop. Inst.* Feb. 193 The absence of 'imbrices', which are a necessary adjunct in the formation of a Roman tiled roof.

2. One of the scales or overlapping pieces of an imbrication. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Imbricate (i·mbrikĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *imbricāt-us*, pa. pple. of *imbricāre* to form like a gutter-tile, to cover with rain-tiles, f. *imbrex*, *imbric-em*.]

† 1. Formed like a gutter-tile or pantile. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imbricate*, square and bent like a roof or gutter-Tile, which the Latines call *Imbrex*; also covered with such a Tile. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The nailes are in all that have toes; but the ape's are imbricate [= Pliny, *H. N.* XI. xlv. 101 *ungues imbricati*].

2. Covered with or composed of scales or scale-like parts overlapping like roof-tiles; e.g. said of the scaly covering of reptiles and fishes, of leaf-buds, the involucre of *Compositæ*, etc.

1656 [see 1]. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 25. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 68 One of the most common forms also of the calyx in this class [*Compound Flowers*], is the *imbricate* or that which is made up of several rows of folioles, lying over each other like tiles on a roof. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 320 [Antennae] *Imbricate*, when the summit of each joint is incumbent upon the base of that which precedes it. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 24 In Penæaceæ both valvate and imbricate æstivation exists.

b. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Overlapping like tiles.

1796 P. RUSSELL *Acc. Ind. Serpents* 7 (T.) Two rows of larger scales, ovate and imbricate. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 483 Branchiæ..composed each of imbricate plates in two series.

3. = IMBRICATED 4.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., An imbricate pattern.

B. as *sb.* A reptile, fish, or other animal covered with imbricated scales.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* vii. 277 The Devonian ganoids are of three kinds .. Imbricates having the scales arranged like shingles.

Imbricate (i·mbrikeⁱt), *v.* [f. L. *imbricāt-*, ppl. stem of *imbricāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To place so as to overlap like roof-tiles. Also with *together* (in *fig.* sense).

1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1786) Notes 315 Trains of peacocks..whose quills were set in a long stem, so as to imbricate the plumes in the gradations of their natural growths. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 435 Each feather is thus folded or imbricated over the next succeeding.

2. *trans.* and *absol.* To overlap like tiles.

1820 HOGG *Treat.* in *Beck's Florist* (1850) 272 The petals [of a carnation] should be regularly disposed alike on every side, imbricating each other. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 213 Flattened prisms..arranged .. obliquely to the surfaces of the shell, the interior of which is imbricated by their outcrop. 1873 SIR C. W. THOMSON *Depths of Sea* iv. 164 In all essential family characters they agree. The plates imbricate in the same directions and on the same plan.

Imbricated (i·mbrikeⁱtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Imbricated* is used by Mr. Tournefort, and some other Botanists, to express the Figure of the Leaves of some Plants, which are hollowed in, like an Imbrex, or Gutter-Tile. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

2. Composed of parts (leaves, scales, or the like) which overlap like tiles. Also, covered by overlapping leaves, scales, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Imbricated shell*, .. any species of shell-fish, whose shells are elevated into transverse ridges, lying over one another at the base, in the manner of the tiles on a house-top. 1759 B. STILLINGFL. *Econ. Nat.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 79 On this earth the imbricated liverworts find a bed to strike their roots in. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* iv. 46 Imbricated like the cone of the Scotch fir. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 212/3 Another beautiful variety, having large and finely imbricated flowers.

3. Of leaves, scales, etc.: Arranged so as to overlap each other, after the manner of roof-tiles.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Imbricated leaf*.. leaves placed over one another in the manner of the tiles of a house, or like the scales of fishes. 1777 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 101 (Jod.) Pecten with about thirty echinated imbricated rays. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 20 Glumes, imbricated on every side. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. i. 70 The Common Wood-louse.. The body is oval .. composed of a number of imbricated rings.

4. Resembling in pattern a surface of overlapping tiles: = IMBRICATE *a.* 3.

1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* iii. 32 Sometimes ornamented .. with chequered, 'chevroné' or imbricated patterns.

Imbricately (i·mbrikětli), *adv.* [f. IMBRICATE *a.* + -LY².] In an imbricated manner or order.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 592 The pinnules, when unexpanded, imbricately crowded.

Imbricating (i·mbrikeˈtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. IMBRICATE *v.* + -ING².] Overlapping like tiles.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Flowers not .. surrounded by imbricating bracteæ. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 156 *Chiton Squamosus* .. shell composed of 8 transverse imbricating plates.

Imbrication (imbrikēˈ·ʃən). [n. of action: see IMBRICATE *v.* and *adj.*]

†1. ? The dropping of water from roof-tiles. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 68 Robbing the Eyes of their natural Pent-house or Water-table, they expose them bare to imbrications.

†2. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imbrication*, a covering with Tile. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrication*, a .. bending like a gutter-tile, also a covering with tile.

3. An overlapping as of tiles; a decorative pattern imitative of this.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. iv. (1752) 370 A well-made tegument, beset with bristles, adorned with neat imbrications. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 247 Their edges also overlap each other, presenting the appearance of imbrication, to use the language of botanists. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 327 Shell .. armed in front with rasp-like imbrications. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 43 The imbrication of the spinous first dorsal fin.

Imbricative (i·mbrikeˈtiv), *a.* [f. IMBRICATE *v.*: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *imbricatif*, *-ive.*] = IMBRICATE *a.* 2 a.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Imbricativus*, Most botanists call estivation *imbricative*, that which Candolle terms *irregular*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* IV. ii. 135 Imbricate or Imbricative is the general name for æstivation (or vernation) with overlapping.

Imbrica·to-. Combining form from L. *imbricāt-us*, = imbricately-, imbricated and —; as *imbricato-granulous*, having imbricated granulations.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 212 Areolets partly granulous and imbricato-granulous.

†**Imbrid**, *a. Obs.*—° [ad. L. *imbrid-us*, f. *imber* rain.] 'Wet, rainy' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Imbri·er**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-¹ + BRIER *sb.*] *trans.* To entangle as among briers.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* iv. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 171 Ye shall see, if .. I leave not both these gullers wits imbrier'd. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d' Alf.* I. 113 Amidst how many Brambles and Bushes .. must he im-bryer .. himselfe withall. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 30 That they were imbryar'd in an Indian-war.

Imbri·ferous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *imbrifer* (f. *imber* a shower): see -FEROUS.] Rain-bringing, showery.

1813 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phænom.* (1815) 80 The imbriferous quality of the atmosphere.

Imbrighten, obs. var. of EMBRIGHTEN.

Imbring, obs. var. of *embering*, EMBER².

Imbring, var. of INBRING *v. Obs.*

†**Imbri·stled**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-¹ (= EM-) + BRISTLE *sb.* + -ED¹.] Covered as with bristles.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 9 All the fennie Lerna betwixt, that with reede is so imbristled.

†**Imbroca·do**¹. *Obs.* [Alteration of It. *imbroccata*, as if from Sp.: see -ADO. Spelt also EMBROCADO.] = IMBROCCATA.

?*c* 1600 *Distracted Emp.* IV. ii. (Bullen *O. P.* III. 233) Favorytts are not without their steccados, imbrocados, and punſto]-reversos. 1613 WITHERS *Abuses Stript* I. v, They are for nothing but the Imbrocado. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 52 Some of these Portugal Negroes .. play at Rapier and Dagger very skilfully, with their Stockadoes, their Imbrocados, and their Passes.

†**Imbroca·do**². *Obs.*—° [Alteration of It. *imbroccato* (Florio): cf. *brocado*, BROCADE, and EMBROCADO *v.*] = BROCADE I.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbrocado*, cloth of Gold or Silver.

Imbrocate, obs. var. EMBROCATE.

†**Imbrocca·ta.** *Obs.* [a. It. *imbroccata* 'a thrust at fence, or a venie giuen ouer the dagger' (Florio), f. *imbroccare* 'to giue a thrust at fence ouer the dagger', f. *brocca* stud, nail (cf. BROACH *sb.*).] A pass or thrust in fencing (see above).

1595 SAVIOLO *Practice* 9 The maister shall .. breake the same imbroccata or foyne outward from the lefte side. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii, I would teach these nineteene, the speciall rules, as .. your Stoccata, your Imbroccata, your Passada. *fig.* 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, You have your passages and imbrocatas in courtship, as the bitter bob in wit.

Imbroder, -ery, obs. ff. EMBROIDER, -ERY.

†**Imbro·glid**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [var. of *embroiled* (see EMBROIL *v.*²), influenced by It. *imbrogliare.*] Embroiled; involved in a quarrel.

1670 COVEL *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) 247, I had liked to have been imbroglid for disputing it.

Imbroglio (imbrōˈ·lyo). Also em-. [a. It. *imbroglio* 'an entangling, an enwrapping, a garboile', etc. (Florio), f. *broglio* confusion: see BROIL *sb.*¹ and *v.*²]

1. A confused heap.

1750 GRAY *Long Story* 66 Into the drawers and china pry, Papers and books, a huge imbroglio. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* viii. (1872) 283 It will lie there an imbroglio of torn boughs. 1864 BROWNING *A Likeness* 42, I keep my prints an imbroglio, Fifty in one portfolio.

2. A state of great confusion and entanglement; a complicated or difficult situation (esp. political or dramatic); a confused misunderstanding or disagreement, embroilment.

1818 LADY MORGAN *Flor. Macarthy* I. iv. 235 The object of this farcical embroglio was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist. 1833 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 23 Apr. (1884), A financial imbroglio would be immediate anarchy and general ruin. 1836 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 57 No household imbroglios. 1864 *Reader* 8 Oct. 458/2 The play is exceedingly clever in its intrigue and imbroglio. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xlii. II. 351 Matters had fallen into a hopeless imbroglio. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 60 The terms of the letter, and the explosion of the early morning, fitted together like parts in some obscure and mischievous imbroglio.

3. 'A passage, in which the vocal or instrumental parts are made to sing, or play, against each other, in such a manner as to produce the effect of apparent but really well-ordered confusion' (Grove *Dict. Mus.* 1880).

Imbroider, -ery, Imbroil: see EMB-.

†**Imbroin**, *v. Obs.* Var. EMBROYN, to befoul.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 74 b, He was imbroined and arraied with the dunge .. whereof the Iakes was full.

†**Imbro·theled**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IM-¹ + BROTHEL *sb.* + -ED.] Placed in a brothel.

1593 DONNE *Sat.* ii. 64 Worse than Imbrotheld strumpet's prostitute.

Imbrother, -browder, obs. ff. EMBROIDER.

Imbrown, obs. f. EMBROWN.

Imbrue (imbrūˈ), *v.* Forms: 5 enbrewe, en-, imbrowe, 6–7 imbrewe, 6–8 em-, imbrew, 6– em-, imbrue. [a. OF. *embreuver* 'to moisten, bedeaw, soake in, soften with liquor; also, to die, indue, imbue' (Cotgr.), metathetic form of *emb(e)uvrer*, *embev(e)rer*, f. *em-*:—L. *im-* + *-bevrer* (It. *-beverare*):—*biberāre*, f. L. *bibĕre* to drink.]

†1. *trans.* To stain, dirty, defile. *Obs.*

1430 [see IMBRUED]. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 331 Enbrewe not youre table .. ne þer-vppon ye wipe youre knyffes. *c* 1475 *Babees Bk.* 157 Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe clence .. Youre handes eke that they in no manere Imbrowe the cuppe. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 100 When their fingers are imbrued with any ounctuous meates. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 119/2 How can a man touche whot pitche .. and be not embrued? 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 13 b, Stayning Berries, which embrued my hands.

2. To stain, dye (one's hand, sword, etc.) *in* or *with* (blood, slaughter, etc.).

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 259/1 From howre to howre embruinge theyr handes in bloode. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 337 Thy right hand is embrued with slaughter and bloodshed. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, These barbarous wretches, who have imbrued their hands in so much innocent blood. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 138 A clout or rag of cloth embrued with the blood. *c* 1704 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 273 These hands in murder are imbrued. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. vi, Who has not heard how brave O'Neale In English blood embrued his steel? 1848 MRS. JAMIESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 335 They started back, unwilling to imbrue their hands in the blood of their host.

b. Said of blood or bleeding wounds. Now *rare.*

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 103 A Spring of Blood .. embru'd the Face Of that accursed Caitiff. 1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Ps.* cxxxvi. Ægyptians .. Whose wounds the thirsty Earth imbrew. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 459 His son's life-gore his wither'd hands imbrews. 1814 CARY *Dante, Inf.* XII. 124 Shallow more and more the blood became, So that at last it but imbrued the feet.

†3. In pregnant sense (*with blood* understood): a. said of a person; also *absol.*; b. of a weapon piercing a part; c. with the weapon as object: to thrust, plunge, flesh. *Obs.*

a. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 210 What? shall wee haue Incision? Shall wee embrew? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIV. 602 What chief, what hero, first embru'd the field?

b. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXVII. x, Their swordes shall their own hartes imbrew. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* V. i. 350 Come trusty sword: Come blade, my brest imbrue.

c. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 32 A murdrous knife .. The which he thought .. In her tormented bodie to embrew. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 722 In their hearts embrues her cruel claws. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* V. vi, And in th' assassin's heart Imbru'd my faithful steel.

d. *Her.* To stain with blood: see IMBRUED.

†4. To soak, steep *in*, or saturate *with* any moisture. Also *absol. Obs.*

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 200 The stones were imbrued with the tears of her devout eyes. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VIII. (1639) 443 When all these [materials] be bruised, imbrue them in the juyce of Fumitory. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 One out of curiositie I tasted of, which .. malignantly bit .. my mouth and lips, as if Vitrioll and Sulphur had beene imbrued.

†5. *fig.* To steep *in*; to imbue *with*; to infect.

1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 344 Cornelius Agrippa .. was imbrewed with Heresies that sprang vp in his time. 1610 ROWLANDS *Martin Mark-all* B iv b, Their mindes were imbrued with such follies. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 868 It is done for fear lest they *should be embrewed with some false Doctrine.* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 43 'Whereness' is a word, which .. is almost quite embrew'd in Body if not altogether.

¶6. 'To pour, to emit moisture' (J.).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 33 Some bathed kisses, and did soft embrew The sugured licour through his melting lips.

Hence **Imbru·ing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 147 On the borde lenynge be yee nat sene, But from embrowyng the clothe yee kepe clene. 1552 HULOET, *Imbruynge*, Loke defilynge.

Imbrued (imbrūˈd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Stained, dyed, etc., esp. with blood or slaughter: see prec.

c 1430 *Stans puer* 38 in *Babees Bk.* 29 With mouþ enbrowide þi cuppe þou not take. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. v. § 8 He hath not the body of our Lord in his foul imbrued hands. *a* 1628 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* I. i. Wks. (1633) 82 Persia, our old imbrued enemy. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberv. Polex.* II. iv. 119 The most imbrued and greatest murtherers amongst the Arabians.

b. *Her.* Stained with blood.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xiv. (1679) 251 He beareth Sable a Cheveron between 3 Spears heads, Argent, their points embrued, proper, by the name of Morgan. 1787 PORNY *Elem. Herald. Gloss.*, *Imbrued*, is said of Spears heads spotted with blood. 1863 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 244 A dexter hand .. holding erect a dagger, imbrued, all ppr.

Imbrue·ment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Tincture, infusion, imbuing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 150 Being of a receptive nature with strong imbruement of religious instinct.

Imbrute (imbrūˈt), *v.* Also em-. [f. IM-¹ + BRUTE *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To degrade to the level of a brute; to make bestial, brutalize.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xvi. 165 Wee finde how farre naturall corruption .. can imbrute the Manners of Men. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 166, I .. am now constraind Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime, This essence to incarnate and imbrute. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 347 Dismounted ev'ry great and glorious aim; Embruted ev'ry faculty divine. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* x. 267 To indulge his love of pleasure so as to soften, to debase, to imbrute himself.

2. *intr.* To sink or lapse to the level of a brute; to become bestial or degraded.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 468 The soul grows clotted by contagion, Embodies, and embrutes. *a* 1760 I. H. BROWNE *Poems, On a fit of Gout*, So when the mind imbrutes in sloth supine, Sharp pangs awake her energy Divine.

Hence **Imbru·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1809 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 497 That embodying and embruting of the soul, which is the true antipode to pure and undefiled religion. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 307. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. i. i. 253 The imbruting despotism of a barbarous conqueror.

Imbruted (imbrūˈtĕd), *ppl. a.* Also em-. [f. IMBRUTE + -ED¹.] Degraded to the level of a brute; brutalized.

1765 BEATTIE *To Churchill* 121 Thy gross imbruted sense. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 208 The fetisch of the imbruted African. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II. vii, A degenerate and embruted people.

Imbrutement (imbrūˈtmĕnt). [f. IMBRUTE + -MENT.] The action of IMBRUTE *v.*; brutalization.

a 1837 SIR S. E. BRYDGES cited in Worcester. 1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* i. 12 For poor women to justify their imbrutement in a specially disgusting livelihood.

†**Imbru·tish**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-¹ + BRUTISH *a.* Cf. EMBRUTISH.] = IMBRUTE *v.* 1.

1639 LAUD *Confer. w. Fisher* § 16. 60 All that have not imbrutished themselves and sunke below their species.

†**Imbu·d**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-¹ + BUD *sb.*] To graft by inoculation. 1577 [see IMBRANCH].

Imbud, var. of EMBUD *v.*

Imbue (imbiūˈ), *v.* Also 6–7 imbew. [Found *c* 1550; ad. L. *imbuĕre* to wet, moisten, tinge, stain, imbrue, imbue. In earlier examples only in the pa. pple. *imbued*, answering to the L. pa. pple. *imbūt-us*, but prob. influenced by the synonymous F. *imbu* (found from 16th c.), now treated as pa. pple. of a vb. *imboire* (refashioned from OF. *emboire*, pa. pple. *embeü*, *embehu*, *embu*), but, as shown by the early forms *imbut* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), *imbuit* (*c* 1530 in Godefroy *Compl.*), prob., in its origin, ad. L. *imbūtus*. There was also F. *imbuer*, pa. pple. *imbué*, in occas. use 1560–1600.

1755 JOHNSON, *Imbue*, .. this word, which seems wanted in our language, has been proposed by several writers, but not yet adopted by the rest.]

1. *trans.* To saturate, wet thoroughly (*with* moisture); to dye, tinge, impregnate (*with* colour or some physical quality).

1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 72 Ornes and Ceders with sweete sent imbewd. — *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 198 They had their bones, their sinewes, and their flesh, so imbewed with Manna and his qualities, that .. they longed after nothing else. 1663 BOYLE *Exper. Hist. Colours* III. xlviii. § 6 Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua fortis, will imbue several bodies *with the colour of the solution.* 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, It is incredible how small a Quantity of Oil in this Quality will suffice to imbue a very plentiful Quantity of Sallet-Herbs. 1818 WORDSW. *On Even. extraord. Beauty* ii, Beamy radiance, that imbues Whate'er it strikes with gem-like hues. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xxix, Parting day Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues With a new colour as it gasps away. *c* 1878 *Oxford Bible-Helps* 255 Cere-cloth, imbued with unguents and spices.

b. To imbrue (with blood).

1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 355 The refractory legions imbued with the blood of their officers. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* XX. 210 Hands in kindred blood imbued.

2. To impregnate, permeate, pervade, or inspire (*with* opinions, feelings, habits, etc.).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 168 The nations seeme apte .. to be imbued with good maners. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines Rome* xxiv, What fell Erynnis with hot burning tongs, Did grype your hearts with noysome rage imbew'd? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 216 Thy words with Grace Divine Imbu'd. 1736 BERKELEY *Disc. to Magistrates* Wks. III. 415 To imbue the multitude with such notions as may control their appetites. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. v. (1869) 118 He is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his authors. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 419 How deeply the prejudices of the multitude imbued the educated class also.

Hence **Imbue·ment**, the action of imbuing, the fact of being imbued.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xiii. 101 An Imbuement from its Divine Source. 1864 in WEBSTER.

†**Imbui·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [irreg. from *imbue*: cf. IMBUTION.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imbuition*, a thorough moistning, also a seasoning, also a staining.

Imbull, var. of EMBULL.

†**Imbu·rden**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IM-¹ + BURDEN *sb.*] *trans.* To lay as a burden.

1557 *Sarum Primer* Ps. xxxii, For daie and night hath thyne hand been imburdeined upon me.

†**Imbu·ried**, *pa. pple. Obs.*—° [f. IM-¹ + BURIED.] Entombed; 'layd in bed' (Cockeram, 1623).

Imburse (imbə·ɹs), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 **ymbursse**, 7 **emborse**, **emburse**. [ad. late and med.L. *imbursāre* (It. *imborsare*, OF. *enborser*, F. *embourser*), f. *im-* (IM-¹) + *bursa* purse: cf. *disburse*, *re-imburse*.]

1. *trans.* To put into one's (or a) purse; to stow away, store up.

c 1530 *Debate Somer & Wynter* in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 37 Thou sellyst in to exyle my goodes & monè ymburssed. 1678 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 208 Then Titus..oft did on Pickering call, His charity to imburse. 1721 BAILEY, *To imburse*, to put into Stock of Money. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Imburse*, to stock with money. This should be *emburse* from *embourser*. 1871 MARIA F. ROSSETTI *Shadow of Dante* (1884) 56 Round holes, 'purses' in which these money-sinners are imbursed from sight.

†b. *transf.* To pour as into a purse. *nonce-use.*

1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 6 Fountains and Rivers with an eager Course Wou'd to the Ocean all their Floods imburse.

2. †a. To enrich. *Obs.* b. To pay, refund.

1641–6 EARL MONM. tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. v. 132 The spoiles, estimated at 1600000. Crownes..emborsed them that were the Authors or Permitters thereof. 1721 BAILEY, *Emburse*, to restore or refund Money owing. 1890 *Daily News* 25 Nov. 2/1 The Bank naturally desires to be imbursed for the double work.

Imbu·rsement. *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] The action of supplying with money; payment.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 94 Provision was made for Imbursement of all Charges, by giving to him.. whatever Towns the Enemy held beyond the Maze. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 537 He..was obliged..for the imbursement thereof to grant certain prefecturates, places and estates.

Imbushment, obs. form of AMBUSHMENT.

Imbusy, var. of EMBUSY *v. Obs.*

†**Imbu·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *imbūt-*, ppl. stem of *imbuĕre* to IMBUE.] *trans.* To steep, soak. Hence †**Imbu·tion**, steeping, soaking.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 53 An Infusion or rather.. an Imbution. *Ibid.* 586 Fumatory, in whose succe their Powders must be..imbuted.

I-medled, ME. pa. pple. of MEDDLE. **I-meind**, **i-meint**, of MENG *v.*, to mingle.

†**I-mele**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemǽlan* (= OHG. *gimahalan*, MHG. *gemahelen*), f. *mǽlan* to speak; see MELE *v.*] *intr.* To speak, say.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 787 (Gr.) Adam gemælde and to Euan spræc. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 48 in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Ne mei .. no muð imelen .. Hu muchel god ðu ȝeirkest wið-inne paradise.

†**Ime·lle**, *prep.* and *adv. Obs.* Also 4 **in melle**, 4 **ymel**, 5 **ymelle**. [Of Norse origin: cf. OSw. *i mælli*, Sw. *emellan*, Da. *imellem* = ON. *í milli*, *í millum*, f. ON. *meðal* MIDDLE; cf. AMELLE.]

A. *prep.* Amid, among.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1126 To loue þe lombe his meyny in melle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 251 (Ellesm. & Heng.) Lo whilk a cowplyng is ymel [*Other MSS.* a-mong, be twene, bitwixe, ytwix] hem alle. *c* 1400 *Rowland & O.* 84 Oure noble kynge..His doghety men I-melle. *c* 1440 *MS. Linc. Med.* lf. 287 (Halliw.) Whenne the leves are dryede ynowghe and bakene y-melle the stones.

B. *adv.* Together; = AMONG *adv.* 3.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 24 Hew þyn henne and do þer to þenne þy henne and ȝolkes of eyren imelle.

I-melled, ME. pa. pple. of MELL *v.*, to mix. **I-melt**, of MELT *v.* **I-membred**, obs. f. MEMBERED *a.*

†**I-mene**, *adj.* and *adv. Obs.* [OE. *gemǽne* = OS. *giméni*, OFris. *geméne*, OHG. *gimeini* (Ger. *gemein*, Du. *gemeen*), Goth. *gamains* common:—OTeut. **gamaini-z*, cognate with L. *communis*.]

A. *adj.* Common (to a number), shared or owned in common.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 29 Hwæt ys þe and us gemæne? *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 177/10 *Compascuus ager*, gemæne læs. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Heo dudan heore þing heom ȝemene. *c* 1200 ORMIN 5506 Swa þatt ȝe mushenn alle imæn þatt rihhte weȝȝe follȝhenn. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 þat is to alle iliche imeane. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 628 Hit is fele other wiȝte imene.

B. *adv.* In common, together.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ne haue þu naht þin oȝen wif, ac oðer mannes imene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Cume we nu eft aȝan & speken of alle imene. *c* 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 1015+106 in *App.* 805 Mid ech god man ymene þus argal was out ydriue.

Hence †**I-me·nuesse** [OE. *gemǽnnesse*], communion, fellowship, society.

c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 127 Sealdon hi þær in þara fæmnena gemænnesse. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 217, I bileue..on holi chirche, imennesse of haluwen.

I-meng(e)d, ME. pa. pple. of MENG *v.*, mingle.

Imergency, obs. f. EMERGENCY.

I-merked, ME. pa. pple. of MARK *v.* **I-merred**, of MAR *v.* **I-met**, **i-mett**, of MEET *v.*

†**I-met.** *Obs.* [OE. *gemet* (= OS. *gimet*, OHG. *gamez*, *kimez*), f. OE. *metan*, Goth. *mitan* to measure.] Measure; moderation.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðæm ȝemete þe ȝe metaþ. *c* 1000 *Endowm. Men* 25 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þy læs he ..of ȝemete hweorfe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Biðon ilke imet ðe ȝe meteð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Euerich þing me mei, þauh, ouerdon. Best is euer imete.

†**I-mete**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemǽte* (= OHG. *gemâze*, MHG. *gemeȝe*), f. *mǽte* MEET *a.*] Moderate; meet, fit, appropriate.

[*a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 492 (Gr.) Wearð him hyrra hyge ..þonne ȝemet wære.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Temperantia þet is metnesse on englisc, þet mon beo imete on alle þing. *c* 1205 LAY. 6584 He wes of his speche ælche monne imete. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 30 Hi ne miȝte it make Imete.

Hence †**I-metnesse**, moderation.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 101 Imetnesse is alre mihta moder.

I-mete *v.*: see YMETE, to meet. **I-mete(n**, ME. pa. pple. of METE *v.*, to measure.

†**I-metlich**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gemetlic*, f. *gemet*, I-MET *sb.* + *-lic*, -LY¹.] Moderate; meet; of moderate size.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Mara ..ȝesceafta þonne he beþurfe oððe him ȝemetlic seo. *c* 1000 *Father's Instruct.* 87 in *Exeter Bk.*, Wisfæst and ȝemetlice. *c* 1205 LAY. 21783 An imetliche broc þe of þan mere ualleð.

†**Imi·d**, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* [Northern var. of AMID. The *i-* (varying with *e-*) might be merely a phonetic weakening, or it might be from *in*: cf. *in middum* in Rushw. Gosp., *inmiddes* in Cursor M. (*imyddes* in Hampole), *in mydde* in Morte Arthur.] Amid, amidst; in the middle (of).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6612 (Gött.) þai fand bot wormis crouland imyd [*Cott.* emid, *Fairf.* amid]. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5167 Imyd þe erthe withouten it falles.

So †**Imi·ddes** *prep.* = AMIDST.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5185 Ierusalem..þat standes imyddes þe world so wyde.

Imide (i·məid, imə·id). *Chem.* [Purposely altered from AMIDE.] A name given to derivatives of ammonia (NH_3), in which two atoms of hydrogen are exchanged for a metal or organic radical; these being viewed as compounds of the metal, etc., with a hypothetical radical **Imidogen** (imə·dɒdʒen), NH. Often in combination, as in *succin-imide*, NH.CO.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 248 Imidogen, by which name Laurent intended to express ammonia shorn of 2 of its hydrogen atoms. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 246 *Imides*, monamides, in which 2 at. hydrogen are replaced by a diatomic radicle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 2 July 339/1 *Imides*..bodies intermediate between the amides and nitrites, supposed to contain a hypothetical radicle, imidogen.

Hence **Imi·do-**, combining form of prec., as in *imidocaprylic* acid, *imidocaprylimide*, *imidosulphonic* acid, *imidosulphonate*, etc.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 381 The products are imidocaprylic acid and imidocaprylimide.

†**I-milce**, **-milse**, *v. Obs.* Also **imilze**. [OE. *gemiltsian*, f. *miltsian* f. *milts* mildness, mercy: see MILCE.] *trans.* To have mercy upon, pardon.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xx. 34 Da ȝe-miltsode he him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lvi. 1 (Bosw.) ȝemiltsa me God ȝemiltsa min. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Bute we inwarliche imilcien and forȝeuen þan monne. *c* 1205 LAY. 16837 Imilze þu Octa & his iueren..ȝif heo wulleð cristindom..vnder-fon.

I-mist, ME. pa. pple. of MISS *v.*

Imit (əi·mit). *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *īm-us* lowest, after *summit*; cf. med.L. *īmitās*.] Lowest point.

1885 TAIT *Properties Matter* iv. § 85. 72 A watercourse is thus the stream-line drawn from a col so as to pass through an *Imit*, or lowest point of the surface.

Imitability (i·mitəbi·liti). [f. IMITABLE: see -ITY.] The quality of being imitable.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 159 The various modes of Imitability or Participation. 1701 — *Ideal World* I. v. 254 This account..so far as it states the ideality of God upon his imitability or participability, is truly Platonic. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI in *Shelley Soc. Papers* 6 Outside the precincts of imitability.

Imitable (i·mitəb'l), *a.* [a. F. *imitable* (16th c.), ad. L. *imitābilis*, f. *imitārī* to imitate: see -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being imitated.

1598 FLORIO, *Imitabile*, imitable, that may be imitated. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* i, Pindar is imitable by none. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 133 ¶ 1 We secretly believe the Part of the dying Person imitable by ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 198 All poets who have any marked style are more or less imitable.

†2. Deserving of imitation. *Obs.*

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 6 That whiche shalbe founden to be therein Imitable and good to followe. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 12 The worst of times afford imitable examples of virtue. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 82 Such advantageous Lights, as shall..make the Vice that ought to be censured, imitable. 1781 R. TWINING in *Twining Fam. Papers* (1887) 16 Wishing that painters and sculptors would confine their labours to imitable subjects.

Hence **I·mitableness**, imitable quality.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 493 The reason of this imitablenesse is the same. 1774 A. GIB *Pres. Truth* I. 332 The perpetual obligation and imitableness of the precepts and examples.

†**I·mitably**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By way of imitation or counterfeiting.

1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* 174 And theareof imitablie deignes declaime, To force a truith out of neutralitie.

†**Imita·men.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. L. *imitāmen*, f. *imitārī* to imitate.] An imitation; a counterfeit.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 51 Al the Phenician Baalim and Grecian Demons were but Idolatric Imitamens or Apes of the true Messias.

I·mitancy. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *imitānt-em*: see next and -ANCY.] The quality or property of imitating; imitativeness.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Boswell's Johnson* (1872) IV. 88 The servile imitancy..of Mankind might be illustrated under the different figure..of a Flock of Sheep. 1850 — *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. (1872) 37 Not 'humanity' or manhood ..apehood rather,—paltry imitancy, from the teeth outward.

I·mitant. *rare.* [f. L. *imitānt-em* imitating, pres. pple. of *imitārī* to imitate: see -ANT.] That which imitates; a counterfeit article or product.

1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 135/2 To lower the quality and ..to foster the use of imitants and adulterants.

Imitate (i·miteit), *v.* Also 7 **imm-**. [f. L. *imitāt-*, ppl. stem of *imitārī* to copy, etc.]

1. *trans.* To do or try to do after the manner of; to follow the example of; to copy in action.

1534 MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1346/1 He that so receiueth the bloude of hys redemer, that he will not yet imitate and follow his passion. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 18 Beseeching the King to..imitate the example of his auncestors. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii. 50 Spigelius whom Laurenbergius of Rostoch does faithfully imitate, has assigned other uses to these Capsulæ. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 7 The Children imitating their Parents. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 75 *note*, In the form and disposition of his ten books of epistles, he imitated the younger Pliny. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. (1877) 158 We are to imitate others so far as they possess moral qualities which are of general and common service.

b. Sometimes with implication of incongruity or of specific purpose: To mimic, counterfeit.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 558 The Hyæna..will imitate humane voyce, and..having heard the name of some of the Shepheards will call him. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 381 Of Apes and Monkies there are..that will imitate all they see. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 76 It remains a question here, by what power..the magicians of Egypt..in short mimicked or imitated the miracles of Moses and Aaron. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 73 *Miss.* (imitating Lady Answerall's Tone) Very pretty!

†c. Said of undesigned similarity of action. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 169 Herein it should seeme they immitate the opinion of the Stoikes. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 77 The Paynims also imitated this of Moses his sacrifices, that they immolated the like beasts.

†d. With *inf.*: To endeavour, make an attempt *to do* something. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), We imitate and practise to make swifter motions than any out of your muskets. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Imitate*, to attempt; to endeavour.. Ex. A child, or a sick person 'imitated to walk'.

2. To make or produce a copy or representation of; to copy, reproduce.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 42 A place pickt out by choyce of best alyve, That natures worke by art can imitate. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Some Artificers..can imitate the workes of others most accurately. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 73 They do what they can to imitate the Galleasses of Venice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. vii. 260 By such means it is possible to imitate the phenomena of the firmament.

b. 'To pursue the course of (a composition) so as to use parallel images and examples' (J.).

1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 496 The adventures of Ulysses in the Odysseis are imitated in the first six books of Virgil's Æneis. *a* 1732 GAY (J.), For shame! what, imitate an ode! *a* 1832 SCOTT *Frederick & Alice* note, This tale is imitated, rather than translated, from a fragment.

3. To be, become, or make oneself like; to assume the aspect or semblance of; to simulate: a. intentionally or consciously; b. unintentionally or unconsciously.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 265 Red..Paints it selfe blacke, to imitate her brow. 1601 — *Twel. N.* III. iv. 418 For him I imitate. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 In habite they imitate the Italians. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 138 The conclusion must imitate the more unworthy and weaker part that is premised. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xii, The diseases of the mind..imitate those of the body. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xiv. 179 Where they may be seen in countless profusion, imitating in their outline, horse-shoes, rings, almonds, etc. *Mod.* A lath painted to imitate iron.

Hence **I·mitated** *ppl. a.*; **I·mitating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Remedamiento*, imitating. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 284 This imitating quality..becomes involuntary. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* x. 905 This hand appear'd a shining sword to wield, And that sustain'd an imitated shield. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spectator* (1748) IV. 24 In this imitating age there will be few fond enough of vice to be out of the fashion.

† **I·mitate**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *imitāt-us* an imitation, f. *imitārī* to IMITATE.] An imitation.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. i. 15 The Greek Rapsodies and Rapsodists, were but Satanic Imitates of the Hebrew Psalmodists.

Imitation (imitē·ʃən). Also 6 ymy-, imytacion. [ad. L. *imitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *imitārī* to IMITATE: perh. through F. *imitation*.]

1. The action or practice of imitating or copying. † *Arts of imitation* = imitative arts.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* (*title*) A full deuoute & gosteley treatyse of yᵉ Imytacion & folowynge yᵉ blessyd lyfe of our most mercifull sauiour cryst. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 Many fresshe wyttes by that blynde imitacyon be deceyued. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 150 Concerning the manifold use of these Arts of imitation. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 7 Adam's posterity learnt to speak more immediately from him and Eve their mother, by mere imitation of sounds. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 28 An example for imitation. 1820 COLTON *Lacon* CCXVII, Imitation is the sincerest of flattery. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ii. 26 Imitation, as well as nature, is the source of particular virtues.

b. Phrase: *in imitation of* (cf. F. *à l'imitation de*). Also † *after the, according to the, out of an imitation of*; † *in his imitation* (cf. F. *à son imitation*).

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 3 They learned it not of the Arabians..neither did they it after the imitation of the Missians. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. XXI. 58 According to the imitation of the auncient Græcians and Romaines. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 20 In imitation of the best and most learned judgements of our time. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 133 That which this notable man vsed to doe..I am now also resolued to doe in his imitation. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXIX. 170 To see the late troubles in England, out of an imitation of the Low Countries. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 25 Carved timber work, painted in imitation of old oak.

2. The result or product of imitating; a copy, an artificial likeness; a thing made to look like something else, which it is not; a counterfeit.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. i. 37 One that feeds On Obiects, Arts, and Imitations. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 349 So is the imitatress of an imitation much more hard and difficult. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. Shaks.*, Imitations produce pain or pleasure, not because they are mistaken for realities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 66 They are not true philosophers, but only an imitation. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* 405 Modern imitations of ancient coins.

3. *Literature.* 'A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestick for foreign' (J.); a composition of this nature.

1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar*, In imitation of Horace his second Ode, B. 4. *a* 1721 PRIOR (*title*) The Lady's Looking-Glass. In imitation of a Greek Idyllium. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Fun., Hebr. Poet*, The Difficulty of a just Translation of the Psalms of David..an Apology for the Imitation of them in Christian Language. 1870 CHRISTIE in *Dryden's Wks.* (Globe) 488 Dryden's imitations, or, as he himself calls them, translations of Chaucer and Boccacio, were made in 1698 and 1699.

4. *Mus.* The repetition of a phrase or melody, usually at a different pitch, in another part or voice, either with the same intervals, rhythm, motion, etc. (*exact imitation*), or with these more or less modified (*free imitation*: see also AUGMENTATION, DIMINUTION, INVERSION).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Imitation*, in music, a kind of composition wherein one part is made to imitate another either throughout the whole piece, which is one of the kinds of canon, or only during some measures, which is a simple imitation. 1880 OUSELEY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 765 If the imitation is absolutely exact as to intervals it becomes a Canon .. Imitations may take place at any interval or at any distance. *Ibid.* 569 A specimen of simple imitation at the octave..; from such a small germ as this.. the..modern fugue has been gradually developed.

5. *attrib.* Made (of less costly material) in imitation of a real or genuine article or substance.

1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 241 The fitting-up of an imitation gun for the African market .. with an imitation musket for the same. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* II. 125/1 Imitation tortoise-shell combs.

Imitational (imitē·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by imitation.

1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 517 Weak and merely imitational as many of the pieces included in this volume are. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 237 Roots are not emotional or imitational cries, although they may have grown out of them.

Imitationist (imitē·ʃənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who practises imitation, or gives imitations; 'a mere imitator, one who wants originality'. In mod. Dicts.

Imitative (i·mitĕtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *imitātīv-us*, f. *imitārī* (see -ATIVE); cf. F. *imitatif*.]

1. Characterized by or consisting in imitation. *Imitative arts*, the arts of painting and sculpture; *imitative word*, a word which reproduces a natural sound.

1584 TWYNE *Æneid* Life A vij, There are three kinde of stiles in a Poeme, ether Actiue, ether Imitatiue which Graecians call *Dramaticum*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 282 Ploughing is an imitative Toil, Resembling Nature in an easie Soil. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 91 It is allowed by the most skilful in the imitative arts. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, This is the error .. of merely imitative painters of still life, flowers, &c. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ii. 15 Words which are evidently imitative, like 'peewit'.

b. Const. *of.*

1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* II. 527 This temple ..Was imitative of the first in Thrace. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* I. I. v. 93 Some of them are .. directly imitative of the timber construction. 1867 MISS BROUGHTON *Not wisely* II. ii. 36 Walking..in a manner feebly imitative of the human gait.

2. Given to imitation; prone to imitate, copy, or mimic.

1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 216 The human mind is of a very imitative nature. 1827 GIFFORD *Ford's Plays* Introd. 36 At present, we are become an imitative, not to say a mimic, race. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 249 Human beings are very imitative.

3. That imitates the appearance of something else; simulative; fictitious; counterfeit.

1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* XXV, Dazzling articles of imitative jewellery almost equal to real.

† B. as *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imitatives*, in Grammar, those sort of Verbs which express any kind of Imitation; as *Patrissare*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion.

Hence **I·mitatively** *adv.*, in an imitative manner; **I·mitativeness**, imitative quality.

a 1846 MARTINEAU cited in Worcester for *Imitativeness*. *a* 1849 POE *H. E. Hirst* Wks. 1864 III. 209 His chief sin is imitativeness. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* V. 279 If plants are employed as ornaments they must not be treated imitatively.

Imitator (i·mitē·tər). Also 6 imm-, 6-7 -our, -er. [ad. F. *imitateur* (14th c.), ad. L. *imitātōr-em*, agent-noun f. *imitārī* to IMITATE.] One who imitates, copies, or follows another; one who produces an imitation of anything. Also *transf.* of things.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* Pref. (1812) I. D ij, In semblable wyse dyd his imytator, noble duke Theseus. 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 G iij b, Medycyne ought to be immytatour..of nature. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 b, This they doe to shew themselves true immitatours of their Prophet. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* V. 565 Let your bright Virtues Imitators draw. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Man. Pol. Econ.* Wks. 1843 III. 71 In new inventions, protection against imitators is not less necessary than in established manufactures protection against thieves. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1873) 376 We never find an imitator living remote from the form which it imitates.

Hence **I·mitatorship**, the office of an imitator.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 218 When to seruile imitatorship Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized, Tis worse then Apish.

Imitatress (i·mitē·trĕs). [f. prec.: see -ESS[1].] = next.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 220 We all know that art is the imitatress of nature. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 26 Superstition, the false imitatress of true piety. 1889 *Standard* 30 Sept. 5/4 The imitatress of the Second Catherine.

Imitatrix (imitē·triks). [a. L. *imitātrix*, fem. of *imitātor*.] A female imitator.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 53 The most witty Imitatrixes of them. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. (1632) 972 Our Dutchesse was but an imitatrix. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints, Isidore* (1847) V. 194 He made her a faithful imitatrix of his virtues. 1893 *Cornh. Mag.* May 495 Nature is a subtler imitatrix.

† **I·mitature.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *imitāt-*, ppl. stem (see IMITATE) + -URE.] Imitation.

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* I. ii. 27 She gave me her picture, which she had drawn in imitature, by beholding her self in a glass.

Immaciated, obs. var. of EMACIATED.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 362 Their own immaciated shipmates.

† **Imma·culable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immaculābilis*, f. *maculāre* to spot: see -BLE.] Incapable of stain.

1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 449 The bodie of Christ is..in things impure immaculable.

Immaculacy (imæ·kiŭlăsi). [f. IMMACULATE: see -ACY.] Immaculate condition or quality.

1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Family Biog.* I. 19, I ..will not .. sully the immaculacy of my page with a reflection [etc.]. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 252 Perrone is called the *pucelle*, because it had never been violated by an enemy; but her immaculacy is now more than questionable. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 55 He sees through Professor Jaques's pretended immaculacy. 1892 W. WATSON *Epigr.* Poems 116 Insulted by a flower's immaculacy, And mock'd at by the flawless stars he stands.

Immaculate (imæ·kiŭlĕt), *a.* Also 5 in-. [ad. L. *immaculātus*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *maculātūs* spotted, MACULATE.]

1. Free from spot or stain; pure, spotless, unblemished, undefiled. In *fig.* senses.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 79 The kyng of hevene blis; That .. Into a virgyns wombe immaculate Descendid. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 81 Heyle towre of Dauid & vyrgyn immaculat! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. li. (W. de W. 1495) 107 b, To haue kepte my soule Immaculate and undefoylled. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 56 Their counsayll infected and corrupted the kynges clene and immaculate conscience. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 235 This Life is pure and immaculate Love, and this Love is God. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiii. (1869) I. 653 The exercise of their sacred functions requires an immaculate purity. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 180 Convinced of his wife's immaculate purity.

† b. Constr. *from. Obs.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 373 As they were imaculate from faults of their bodies, so he..was immaculate from sins. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 507 His chastity was immaculate from sin or scandal.

c. *Immaculate Conception*, the conception of the Virgin Mary, as held to have been free from the taint of original sin: in 1854 declared to be an article of faith of the Roman Church.

1687 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 31 The Dominicans..were.. obliged to assert, that she was born in Original Sin..By this the Dominicans began to lose Ground extremely in the Minds of the People, who were strongly prepossess'd in favour of the immaculate Conception. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 380 The university..declared for the immaculate conception. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 264. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 137 The feast of the Conception—not yet declared to be immaculate—of our Lady.

d. *Immaculate lamb*, applied to Christ, after L. *agnus immaculatus* (Gr. *ἀμνὸς ἄμωμος*), 1 Pet. i. 19.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 272 This immaculat lombe that I xal 3ow 3eve Is .. bothe God and man. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 10 The immaculate lambe Jesu Chryst, the sone of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 209 The personal righteousness of the immaculate Lamb of God. 1858 NEALE tr. *Bernard de M.* 388 He, Lamb Immaculate.

2. Free from fault or flaw. (Chiefly in negative or ironical use.)

1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 147 The words of the immaculate Fredegonda. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* I. i. § 2. 48 The Sceptical philosophy is by no means so immaculate. 1863 BRIGHT *Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., You are not immaculate and..your wisdom..is not absolutely perfect.

b. Of manuscripts or printed books: Absolutely free from textual errors.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xiii. 49 They [the Jews] believed..that all the manuscripts of their Law were immaculate, and the same to a letter. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 65 Editions which claim a sort of canonization as immaculate, as for instance the Virgil of Didot and the Horace of Foulis.

3. In literal senses: a. Spotlessly clean or neat.

1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* IV. 253 A white-glov'd Chaplain ..in immac'late trim, Neatness itself impertinent in him. 1853 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. I. (1882) 269 Then out to parade..in proper trim, pipe-clay immaculate. 1856 MRS. STOWE *Dred* I. IV. 52 Every plait of her immaculate cap.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Without coloured spots or marks; unspotted.

1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 54 He describes the male bird to be of an immaculate white. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 198 Abdomen .. with spots and angulated bands of brown and white; legs immaculate. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 236 Thorax narrowed towards the base, immaculate.

Hence **Imma·culately** *adv.*, spotlessly, stainlessly, faultlessly.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 4 Thou art God alone, Thy Nature is immaculately pure. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* lvii, Those cheeks usually so immaculately fair.

Imma·culateness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immaculate.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 103 The immaculatenesse of the Lambe. *a* 1843 in Southey *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. (1849) 374 They set themselves against S. Thomas Aquinas, taking advantage of his unpopular doctrine respecting the immaculateness. 1869 *Athenæum* 1 May 597/2 Mr. Lee..struggles hard to prove the immaculateness of his client.

† **Immacula·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMMACULATE *a.*: see -ATION, and cf. med.L. *immaculātio*.] Immaculate condition.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (Percy Soc.) 47 Beautie sitteth enthronized on her browes .. immaculation on her necke.

† **Immai·led**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MAIL *sb.* + -ED.] Clad in mail; mailed.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Instructed swarmes Of men immayl'd.

† **Immali·cious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MALICIOUS.] Not malicious; having no evil intent.

1662 PETTY *Taxes* 63 When the executors of them [penal laws] keep them hid until a fault be done, and then shew them terrible to the poor immalicious offender.

Immalleable (imæ·lĭăb'l, imm-), *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MALLEABLE.] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered out; unyielding (*to* force).

1675 BOYLE *Mech. Orig. Corrosiveness* Exp. xi. 24 It [aqua-fortis] quickly frets the parts asunder, and reduces it [tin] to an immalleable substance. 1682 *Mem. Sir E. Godfrey* 79 (T.) How immalleable does it render their stony natures to the force of all humane impressions. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* 19 When it cannot be so hammered out, it might be called immalleable; but..we generally call such a piece of metal brittle.

Immanacle (imæ·năk'l, imm-), *v. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MANACLE.] *trans.* To put manacles on; to handcuff; to fetter.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 665 Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind..although this corporal rind Thou hast immanacled. 1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. 45 He found her on the floor .. bleeding and immanacled.

Immana·tion. *rare.* [f. IM-[1], after EMANATION.] A flowing or entering in.

a 1834 LAMB *Let. to Coleridge* (L.), A quick immanation of continuous fantasies.

Immane (imē·n), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *immānis* monstrous, huge, savage, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mānus* hand.]

1. Monstrous in size or strength; huge, vast, enormous, tremendous.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IX. 268 A man in shape immane, and monsterous. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* xvi. (ed. 3) 71 What immane difference then is there between the twenty fourth of Feb. and commencement of March? *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 101 An immane conceit of himself and of his own worth. 1835 HOGG in *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 516 So wild, unearthly, and immane.

2. Monstrous in character; inhumanly cruel or savage.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 38 To cutte his bodie in peeces..is a thing verie immane. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 12 The immane cruelty of Hieron, the Tyrant of that City. *c* 1860 O. W. HOLMES in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 44 That immane and nefandous Burke-and-Hare business.

Hence **Imma·nely** *adv.*, hugely, monstrously, inhumanly; **Imma·neness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 27 Christ.. mercilesly hoysed vp, immanely pitched down with the crosse. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. (1851) 23 A man.. Valiant, Liberal, and fair of Aspect, but immanely Cruell.

Immanence (i·mănĕns). [f. IMMANENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being immanent; indwelling.

1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 341 Its state of immanence.. is reason and religion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 106 Bruno anticipated Spinoza in his conception of the immanence of the Deity. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 521 Conscious immanence in Him [Christ], and of His Word in us..are the indispensable conditions of our privileges.

Immanency (i·mănĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being immanent; indwellingness.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 170 The immanency and inherency of this power in Jesus. 1866 *Reader* No. 170. 318/1 The immanency and perfect unity of the two. 1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 469 Christ..never reflected on transcendency and immanency.

Immanent (i·mănĕnt), *a.* [ad. late L. *immanēnt-em*, pres. pple. of *immanēre*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *manēre* to dwell, remain. Cf. F. *immanent* (14th c.).]

1. Indwelling, inherent; actually present or abiding *in*; remaining within.

In recent philosophy applied to the Deity regarded as permanently pervading and sustaining the universe, as distinguished from the notion of an external *transcendent* creator or ruler.

Immanent principle (with Kant), a principle limited to the realm of experience: opposed to *transcendental principle*.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3460 Quhen our foirfather fell, Drawing vs all, in his loynis immanent, Captive from gloir. 1610 T. HIGGONS *Serm. Pauls Crosse* (1611) 13 He hath an immanent loue dwelling in him. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. B ij, That we may forget to distinguish betwixt evills immanent and evills imminent. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1741) 86 The power of miracles cannot be conceived as immanent or inhering in him. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 454 The man Whose form enshrouding immanent Deity Mourned from the cradle to the cursed tree! 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 310 They have not cared to recognize it [the external world] as the shrine of immanent Deity. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Divine Immanence* iii. 71 It remains then that we..conceive of God as at once transcending and immanent in nature.

2. *Immanent act* (*action*): an act which is performed entirely within the mind of the subject, and produces no external effect; opposed to a *transient* or *transitive* act. Now *rare*.

This distinction, formulated in Scholastic philosophy, is the connexion in which the word most freq. occurred during the 17th and 18th centuries.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 5 The workes of God, which are either inward and immanent, or outward and transient. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 The internal and immanent Faculties and Acts of the reasonable Soul..are Intellect and Will. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. xiv. (1803) I. 306 Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call immanent acts; the second transitive. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1870) II. xxv. 118 A cognition is an immanent act of mind. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Milton v. Southey & Landor* Wks. XII. 177 In metaphysical language, the moral of an epos or a drama should be immanent, not transient..it should be vitally distributed through the whole organisation of the tree, not gathered or secreted into a sort of red berry.. pendent at the end of its boughs.

Hence **I·mmanently** *adv.*, in immanent manner.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 73 Immanently will'd Within thy glorious self the Fiat pass'd.

Immane·ntal, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the immanence of the Deity.

1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (1886) I. I. ii. 119 The mysteries of the Immanental Metaphysics.

Imma·nifest, *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MANIFEST. Cf. OF. *immanifeste.*] Not manifest or evident.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 294 A time not much unlike that which was before time, immanifest and unknowne. 1674 BOYLE *Nat. & Preternat. State Bodies* 3 If the Body were under any violence, 'twas exercis'd by usual, but often immanifest Agents. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 115. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 316 The suppressed premiss is not immanifest.

Hence **Imma·nifestness.**

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 276 The immanifestness of the art by which they were made.

†**Imma·nity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *immānitās*, f. *immānis* IMMANE. Cf. F. *immanité* (16th c.).] The quality of being immane.

1. Hugeness; monstrosity, enormity.

1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph., Immanitie*, beastlie crueltie, or hugenesse and greatnes. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & Prose, Liberty* (1688) 81 If the immanity of so many Vices had not been covered and disguised. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 45 The Immanity of their Blasphemies against God.

2. Monstrous cruelty; atrocious savagery.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 115 a/1 To shewe more their immanitie..they dranke the bloude of him that was lately alyue. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 649 Not to be accounted inhumanity, 'but rather immanity and beastly cruelty. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 6 (1622) 207 Those notable immanities, which Dolabella exercised, vpon the body of Trebonius. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xvi. 512 Phalaris the Tyrant came to that degree of Cruelty and Immanity, that he devour'd sucking Children.

†**Immansuete**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *immansuētus*: see IM-[2] and MANSUETE.] 'Ungentle, untractable, outragious, wilde' (Blount 1656).

Immanta·tion. [ad. med.L. *immantātiōn-em*, n. of action from *immantāre* to clothe with a mantle, f. *mantum* mantle.] The investiture of a newly-elected pope with the *mantum* or mantle.

1871 *Academy* 15 Dec. 562/2 Some other ceremonial rites .. associated by custom with the 'tractatio', namely, the change of name, the adoration, and the 'immantation'.

Immantle (imæ·nt'l, imm-), *v.* Also 7 em-, 9 en-. [f. IM-[1] + MANTLE.]

1. *trans.* To cover or enwrap with, or as with, a mantle. Chiefly *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 1 Vnder the pourprise and bending cope whereof [heauen], all things are emmanteled and couered. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 425 From top to toe, she was immanteled With purest Lawne. 1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 27 The Sunne..is immantled with a miraculous eclipse. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 37 The verdant Foliage..Immant'ling the laden Branches. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LXXXIX, Immantled in ambrosial dark. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 40 The calm that enmantles thine head.

†2. To place round as a fortification. (Cf. *dismantle.*) *Obs. rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 345 The walls that he caused to be built and emmanteled about other towns.

Imma·nuable, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MANUABLE.] Unmanageable, incapable of being controlled.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 735 When a horned Serpent hath bitten a man or beast .. he falleth mad, his eyes grow dim, and his nerves immanuable.

Imma·rble, *v. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MARBLE *sb.* Cf. EMMARBLE.] *trans.* To convert into marble; to make cold, hard, or immovable, as marble. Hence Immarbled *ppl. a.*

1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 17 Such was their..immarbled impudence. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 170 The immarbled madness of this orb.

†**Immarce·scence.** *Obs.*—° [f. L. *immarcēsc-ĕre* (see next) + -ENCE.] 'Unfadingness, incorruptibleness' (Phillips, 1658).

Immarcescible (imaɪse·sib'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also erron. 6–9 -cessible, (7 -able). [ad. late L. *immarcēscibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *marcēscĕre, marcēre* to fade, wither.] Unfading; incorruptible, imperishable; esp. in *immarcescible crown* (*of glory*).

(*Immarcescibilis corona* 'unfading garland' occurs in Paulinus Nolanus (*a* 431 A.D.) *Carm.* 15. The Vulgate has *hereditas immarcescibilis*, 1 *Pet.* i. 4; *corona incorrupta*, 1 *Cor.* ix. 24.)

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* xlviii. R vj, The immarcessible [*ed.* 1543 vncorruptible] crowne of glory. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Form consecr. Bishops*, Ye may receyue the immarcessible [1662 never-fading] croune of glory. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 168 Palms of Victory and immarcessible ghirlands of glory and triumph to all eternity. 1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* Suppl. 238 Man was made immortal or immarcescible, and fel from it by sin. 1708 *Addr. fr. Jersey* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4453/1 May he reward your Piety..with an immarcessible Crown of Glory. 1858 E. CASWALL *Masque Mary* 54 Children of Mary's care, and like herself of bloom and fragrance immarcessible.

Hence **Immarce·scibly** *adv.*, unfadingly; **Immarce·scibleness**, imperishableness.

1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* III. xii, A crown .. immarcessibly eternal, a crown of righteousness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immarcessibleness*, never fading Nature.

Immarginate (imā·ɹdʒinĕt, imm-), *a. Entom.* and *Bot.* [f. IM-[2] + MARGINATE.] Having no distinct or separate margin.

1826 in KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 327. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1 *Immarginate*, not margined or bordered. 1881 SPRUCE in *Jrnl. Bot.* X. No. 217. 15 Papillose, immarginate, sharp-pointed leaves.

†**Imma·rtial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MARTIAL.] Not martial; unwarlike.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VII. 206 Assay not me like one Yong and immartiall. 1615 — *Odyss.* IX. 638 To oppose their least Against a man immartial, and a guest.

†**Imma·sk**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MASK *sb.* or *v.* Also INMASK.] *trans.* To cover as with a mask; to disguise.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 201, I haue Cases of Buckram for the nonce, to immaske our noted outward garments.

†**Imma·tchable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MATCHABLE.] That cannot be matched; unmatchable.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends, T. Cromwell* IV. 346 Men in those times immatchable for wit. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 198 For the store of shipping they are also immatchable.

†**Imma·tchless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MATCHLESS, by confusion with prec.] Matchless.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile, To the fayrest* ix, Thou great Soveraigne of the earth, Onelie immatchlesse Monarchesse of harts. 1609 ARMIN *Maids of More-Cl.* (1880) 118 Go and returne as Paris did from Greece, With that immatchles Helen.

Immaterial (imătī·ɹriăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 -iell, 6–7 -iall, (6 in-). [ad. med.L. *immaterĭālis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *materĭālis* MATERIAL *a.* In 1398, prob. a. F. *immatériel* (14th c.).]

1. Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 The contemplacyon of the heuenly Ierarchyes immaterielles. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* A j, That the corruptyble shall be made incorruptible, and to make the materyall immateryall. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. I. 1 Number is more simple and pure then is magnitude, and also immateriall. 1641 WILKINS *Mercury* xix. (1707) 78 That strange immaterial Power of the Loadstone. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 31 If God be not an immaterial Being, then Matter may be the Cause of all the Motions in the Material World. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 76 Demons, ghosts, witches, and other immaterial and supernatural agents.

b. *pl.* as *sb.*: Things that are non-material.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* vii. § 2. 67 Thus more perfect apprehenders misconceive Immaterials: Our imaginations paint Souls and Angels in as dissimilar a resemblance. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 Lodge immaterials in thy head: ascend unto invisibles. 1730 W. HARTE *Ess. Satire* 32 As well might Nothing bind Immensity, Or passive Matter Immaterials see.

2. Having little substance; flimsy, slight. *rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 35 Thou idle, immaterial skiene of Sleyd silke!

†3. Not pertinent to the matter in hand. *Obs.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 162 Had I intituled this discourse, A Looking Glasse, the Metaphor had not been wholly immateriall. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488 Your absurd pretence: Your immateriall proofes.

4. Of no essential consequence; unimportant.

Johnson says 'This sense has crept into the conversation and writings of barbarians; but ought to be utterly rejected': it is, however, the opposite of *material* in the sense of 'important' found from 1528 onwards.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 77 After some immaterial Discourse they returned to their Tents. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 155 Small immaterial Variations excepted. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 213 Only employed..for coarse purposes, where colour and appearances are totally immaterial. 1893 CHITTY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 431/2 The question of notice becomes immaterial after my finding that there was no agreement.

Hence **Immate·rially** *adv.*; **Immate·rialness.**

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 For the visible species of things strike not our senses immater[i]ally. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immaterialness*, immateriality.

Immaterialism (imătī·ɹriălĭz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM, after *materialism.*]

1. The doctrine that matter does not exist in itself as a substance or cause, but that all things have existence only as the ideas or perceptions of a mind.

1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 352 You tell me indeed of a repugnancy between the Mosaic history and Immaterialism. 1777 J. BERINGTON (*title*) Immaterialism Delineated, or a view of the First Principles of Things. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 237 Berkeley maintains, that objects of sense are only ideas, they having no existence in themselves and apart from perception. This is immaterialism.

2. *nonce-use.* = IMMATERIALITY 1 b.

1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. cxiv, For immaterialism's a serious matter; So that even those whose faith is the most great In souls immortal, shun them tête-à-tête.

Immaterialist (imătī·ɹriălist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of immaterialism.

1724 SWIFT *Let. to Ld. Carteret* 3 Sept., Dr. George Berkeley..going to England very young.. became the founder of a sect there called the Immaterialists. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 34 The metaphysical immaterialists of modern times freely admit that the Mind has No Place of existence. *a* 1829 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xxix. (1835) 290 Hartley himself was a decided immaterialist.

Immateriality (imătīɹriæ·lĭti). [f. IMMATERIAL + -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being immaterial or not of the nature of matter:

a. said of forms of energy, or of the conceptions of pure mathematics.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 19 The purity, simplicitie, and Immateriality, of our Principall Science of Magnitude. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 130 We may be assured, that Immateriality was the work of the First Day, a Monad or Unite being so express a signification of the nature thereof. 1814 SHELLEY *Deism* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 321 Light, electricity, and magnetism .. seem to possess equal claims with thought to the unmeaning distinction of immateriality. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 22 (1870) 27 The experiment..which really proved the immateriality of heat.

b. said of spiritual beings or essences.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 86 A demonstration of the soul's immateriality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22. 21 He [Pythagoras] asserted the Immortality of the Soul, and consequently its Immateriality. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Pref., Of the existence and immateriality of God. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. (1860) 66 Speculations as to the immateriality and immortality of the soul.

c. Slightness, flimsiness. *rare.*

1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* 109 The trembling immateriality, the mist-like transience, of this seemingly so solid body in which we walk attired.

2. An immaterial thing, existence, or essence.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xiv. (1857) 229 After originating these buoyant immaterialities, projected them upon the broad current of time.

3. The quality of being unessential or unimportant. *Mod.* The immateriality of the consideration.

Immaterialize (imătī·rĭăləiz), *v.* [f. IMMATERIAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immaterial or incorporeal. Hence **Immate·rialized** *ppl. a.*

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xii. 109 Though possibly Assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble or pain to immaterializ'd spirits. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 401 Simon .. His Body had subdu'd, That he his Flesh might immaterialize. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 656 Our theologians immaterialize Heaven too much.

†Immate·riate, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MATERIATE.] = IMMATERIAL.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 114–5 (Observ.) After long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject which is Immateriate or lesse Materiate. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 75 Philo makes all Immateriate Beings to be created in this first day.

Immatri·culate, *v. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MATRICULATE *v.* Cf. F. *immatriculer.*] *trans.* To matriculate. In quot. 1814 *fig.*

1718 BYROM *Jrnl. & Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 39 Mr. Piper was immatriculated here yesterday. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 222, I was not indeed immatriculated. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 66 It would be an acquisition .. if this species [of deer] were immatriculated in our parks.

So **Immatricula·tion,** 'matriculation, especially in a German university' (Funk, 1893).

1891 FLÜGEL *German-Eng. Dict., Immatriculation,* (im)-matriculation.

Immature (imătiūə·r), *a.* [ad. L. *immātūrus* untimely, unripe, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mātūrus* MATURE.]

1. Occurring before its time; untimely, premature. (Almost always said of death.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 48 b, Ye sodein and immature death of his wife. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 Prince Henries immature death. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 7/1 The whole Frame..falls into dangerous Distempers and immature old Age. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 215 The design being prevented by his immature death.

2. Not mature; not arrived at the perfect or complete state; unripe. **a.** Of fruits. Now *rare.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 5/2 Water of immature wallenuttes. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xiv. (ed. 2) 104 Many other Fruits are gathered and eaten whilst they are immature. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cider,* Cider..made of green immature Fruit.

b. Of other things, in respect of physical growth.

1641 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* VIII. iii, We have a Sister immature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 277 The Earth.. in the Womb as yet Of Waters, Embryon immature involv'd. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1879) 201 The young cells .. contain quite immature polypi. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 176 Immature males do not differ externally from the old female.

c. Of things immaterial.

[1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 76 This project..being..immature in the fertile soyle of his braine-plot.] 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* iv. iv. 71 The green and immature Essays of early Writers. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* v. i, As yet the Secret Is immature. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* v. (1860) 111 Presented to the immaturest student. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. viii. 451 In these immature centuries.

Immatured (imătiūə·rd), *ppl. a.* [f. IM-[2] + MATURED.] Not matured; left immature.

1803 LEYDEN *Scenes Infancy* iv. 358 The Seeds of genius immatur'd by haste. 1835 CHALMERS *Nat. Theol.* I. ii. iii. 263 The immatured buddings of animal and vegetable formation.

Immaturely (imătiūə·rli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an immature way; in an unripe condition; prematurely.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 291 They immaturely die by some acute disease. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 31 This high Opinion .. appear'd to be too rashly and immaturely formed. 1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 177 This prevents the falling of the fruit immaturely. 1887 A. DE VERE *Ess.* I. 237 Though he died young, he did not die immaturely.

Immatu·reness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being immature; immaturity.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Ded., The Immatureness of some of them would .. make many think they come forth Unseasonably.

Immaturity (imătiūə·rĭti). [ad. L. *immātūritāt-em* untimely haste (Cicero), unripeness (Suetonius), f. *immātūrus* IMMATURE.] The quality or condition of being immature.

†1. Prematureness; untimeliness. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 199 Hee was prevented..bie the immaturitie of his deathe, skarcelie having accomplished the vt. yeare of his reigne. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 43 His words (though spoke with some kind of hast and immaturity).

2. Unripeness; imperfect or incomplete state.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 54 The immaturity of young espoused wives. 1651 GATAKER *Whitaker* in *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 112 His immaturity of years. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* v. ii. 54 When the grapes shall not be gathered, as they were wont before to be, in a state of immaturity. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 102 The men and women who chiefly compose the society leave home in their immaturity. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* vi. 82 The poem of later date..exhibits far less immaturity.

b. with *pl.* An immature plant, production, etc.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 77 Their own cruelties, infamy, immaturities. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 181 That the rich vegetation of the Coal Measures had been .. composed of magnificent immaturities of the vegetable kingdom.

†Imma·ze, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MAZE.] *trans.* To involve as in a maze or labyrinth.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 294 That love-sicke girle, who became so immazed in loves error. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 22 The .. Planters .. had immazed themselves in the most intolerable confusions and inextricable thraldomes.

Immeability (imī,ăbi·lĭti). [f. IM-[2] + L. *meābilis* passable (f *meāre* to pass): see -BILITY.] Inability to pass or flow (through a channel).

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. § 29 (R.) The viscidity and immeability of the matter impacted in them. 1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* 350 That the immediate cause .. is the immeability of the nervous fluid through the nerves.

Immeasurability (imezʒ'ūrăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] = IMMEASURABLENESS.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Analects fr. Richter* Wks. XIV. 139 In sight of this immeasurability of life. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 490 A sense of unfitness, bred perhaps of the immeasurability of the surroundings.

Immeasurable (imezʒ'ūrăb'l, imm-), *a.* Also 5 ynmes-, ymeas-, 6 inmes-, 7 immes-. [f. IM-[2] + MEASURABLE *a.* Cf. 16th c. F. *immésurable.*] Not measurable; that cannot be measured; immense.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 25 His tirannye ynmesurable, without pite or mercy. *a* 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 590/1 Tyl he..for theire immesurable outrage ..finallye reiecteth and refuseth them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 211 The vast immeasurable Abyss. *c* 1790 COWPER *Notes Milton's P. L.* I. 50 The immeasurable distance to which these apostate spirits had fallen from God. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, To the immeasurable delight and admiration of all the readers thereof. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 40 Geology makes me familiar with immeasurable times.

Immea·surableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immeasurable; incapability of being measured.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 77 Nor doeth [he] with immeasurablenesse of correction breake the bonde of fellowship. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 130. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXV, Novelty gives immeasurableness to fear.

Immea·surably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] To an immeasurable extent or degree; beyond measure; immensely, vastly.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 43. 71 Anger is mis-ordered, when it is .. immeasurably moved. 1760 H. WALPOLE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 267 The Anthem..being immeasurably tedious. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 67 The process is immeasurably slower.

Immeasured (imezʒ'ūɹd, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + MEASURED. Cf. F. *immesuré.*] Not measured; unmeasured; immense, vast.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 8 Such dreadful wights, As far exceeded men in their immeasurd mights. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xix. (1748) 334 Four such immeasur'd pools, philosophers agree, I' th' four parts of the world undoubtedly to be. *a* 1745 BROOME *Poems, Death* (R.), A stream, that.. glides To meet eternity's immeasur'd tides! 1828 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 294 The forests and valleys..Within the immeasured circumference.

†Immea·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *immeāre* to pass into, to enter, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + L. *meāre* to go, pass.] A passing in; entrance, ingoing.

1675 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* (1678) 574 These mutual immeations, or Christ in us, and we in Christ.

†Immecha·nical, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MECHANICAL *a.*]

1. Of phenomena, etc.: Not mechanical; not of physical or material nature, origin, etc.

1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. (1716) 43 The Cause of the Motion of this subtill Fluid, which is the Cause of Gravity, is in itself Immechanical. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 33 Some suppose this Effect to be immechanical, and to arise from the immediate Agency of God. 1796 W. MARSHALL *W. England* I. 176 The crooks being cleared, by hand, in a somewhat immechanical manner.

2. Of persons: Without mechanical or practical knowledge or skill; untechnical.

1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 87 A very illiterate Way of speaking, and exceeding immechanical. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 94 Fine strokes of just satyr on the wild and immechanical enquiries of the philosophers ..of that age.

Hence **Immecha·nically** *adv.* (Craig, 1847.)

†Imme·chanism. *Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MECHANISM: cf. prec.] Non-mechanical property; inertia.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 45 However their Acts may be suspended, sopited, or destroyed by gross Matter, and the Im-mechanism of Bodies.

Immediacy (imī·diăsi). [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality or condition of being immediate; freedom from intermediate or intervening agency; direct relation or connexion; directness.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 65 He .. Bore the Commission of my place and person, The which immediacie may well stand vp, And call it selfe your Brother. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14. xiv. § 1 (1669) 55/1 There is the immediacy of his providence. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 The immediacy .. of those first Scriptures from God to us. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* I. 10 Questions .. bearing with varying degrees of immediacy on the subject. 1885 STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 549 A strange freshness and immediacy of address to the public mind.

b. *Logic* and *Philos.* (See IMMEDIATE 2 b.)

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 315 Spiritual verities, or truths of reason *respective ad realia* .. are differenced from the conceptions of the understanding by the immediacy [*printed* immediatcy] of the knowledge. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 78 If Reid did not maintain this immediacy of perception .. he would at once be forced to admit one or other of the unitarian conclusions of materialism or idealism. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 265 The reduction of a Hypothetical Judgment to a Categorical shows very clearly the Immediacy of the reasoning in what is called a Hypothetical Syllogism. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 12. 16 The *a priori* aspect or immediacy of thought, where there is a mediation, not made by anything external but by a reflection into itself, is another name for universality.

2. The condition of being the immediate lord or vassal: see IMMEDIATE 1 b.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 446 Varel lost its immediacy, or independency, and stands at present under the superiority of Oldenburg. *Ibid.* V. 299 The Emperors Charles IV. and Wenceslaus engaged to maintain it in its immediacy on the Empire. 1818–48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 23 *note,* The immediacy of vassals in times so ancient is open to much controversy.

3. The condition of being immediate in time (see IMMEDIATE 4).

1856 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I. 453 The sage will .. ensure his certainty in the immediacy of enjoyment, carefully rejecting all intensive suggestions of past or future. 1898 *Chr. World* 17 Mar. 15/4 On a subordinate point like the immediacy of the Second Coming.

Immediate (imī·diĕt), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Also 5 immeadiat, 5–7 ymmediat(e, 6 y-, imediat(e, immediat; 5–6 immediate. [ad. med.L. *immediātus* (the adv. *immediātē* was frequent in the feudal sense: see IMMEDIATELY), f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mediātus* MEDIATE. Cf. F. *immédiat* (Cotgr.).]

1. Said of a person or thing in its relation to another: That has no intermediary or intervening member, medium, or agent; that is in actual contact or direct personal relation. **a.** Of a person.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 48 b, The Dolphyn desyred .. [them] to be two of his immediat aides. 1686 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* i. (1863) 27 Nothing unbecoming an immediat servant and follower of Christ. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 51 The emperor conferred the rank of Illustrious on seven of his more immediate servants. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard,* My next more immediate companions.

b. *spec.* In *Feudal* language, said of the relation between two persons one of whom holds of the other directly, as in *immediate lord, tenant, tenure*; also elliptically = Holding directly of the sovereign or lord paramount, *spec.* in Germany, of the Emperor.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII,* c. 4 The chiefe lorde or lordes immediate, of whom suche..houses be holden. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 51 Ready to serve .. their natural and immediate lord Jasper erle of Pembrooke. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 229 To be free from either a mediat, or immediat Tenure of him. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 10 The King is immediate from God. 1818–48 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 92 The inferior nobility .. having now become immediate, abused that independence. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* I. iii. 11 The King's immediate tenants were bound to attend his court.

c. Of a thing.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 44 All men have taken them as immediate miracles, without any naturall means or cause. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. lvii. § 6 The true immediate cause why baptisme..is necessary. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Effectual Faith* (1631) 51 He doth it by an immediate voice, by which he speaketh immediately to our spirits. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 95 Objects .. less calculated to strike the immediate eye. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 4 The immediate object of all art is either pleasure or utility.

2. Of a relation or action between two things: Acting or existing without any intervening medium or agency; involving actual contact or direct relation: opposed to *mediate* and *remote.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* Wks. 893/1 As longe as the Prelates pretend that their authoritye is so hygh and so immediate of God, that the people are bounde to obeye theim. 1625 in Rymer *Foedera* (1726) XVIII. 240/2 By Our owne ymmediate commaunde and for Our owne ymmediate Service. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 59 Bodies operating on our organs by an immediate application. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 26 We are desirous of an immediate Traffick with them. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 2 Each [Intuition] is *immediate,*—that is, it does not come through the intervention of any other state of mind. *Ibid.* ii. 34 They rest upon the immediate testimony of consciousness.

b. *spec. Immediate inference* (*Logic*): an inference drawn from a single premiss and therefore arrived at without the intervention of a middle term; sometimes called 'interpretative inference', because it renders explicit what was implicit in the original proposition. *Immediate knowledge* (*Philos.*): knowledge of self-evident truth; intuitive knowledge, as distinguished from that arrived at by means of demonstration or proof.

1624 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 166 Of immediate propositions..some are immediate in regard of the subject, and others are immediate in regard of the cause. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 5 Whatever knowledge has been acquired otherwise than by immediate inference. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* ii. (1869) 73 Of Immediate Inferences the most important forms are Oppositions, Conversions, Permutations. 1874 WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* § 24. 45 When we

compare the different forms of knowledge with one another, the first of them, immediate or intuitive knowledge, may perhaps seem the finest, noblest and most appropriate. *Ibid.* § 64. 108 The difference between philosophy and the asseverations of immediate knowledge rather centres in the exclusive position which immediate knowledge takes up and in its opposition to philosophy.

3. Having no person, thing, or space intervening, in place, order, or succession; standing or coming nearest or next; proximate, nearest, next; close, near. In reference to place often used loosely of a distance which is treated as of no account.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 109 You are the most immediate to our throne. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 49, I am Iupiter, King Saturnes sonne, immediate heire to Crete. 1800 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 3 Immediate neighbourhood I have none, save one family. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 598 In immediate proximity to the mines. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 183 This took us both away from the immediate vicinity of the plot. *Mod.* I know no one of the name in the immediate neighbourhood. I have made it known to my immediate neighbours on each side.

4. Of time: Present or next adjacent; of things: Pertaining to the time current or instant.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 Those of the later or immediate times. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 172 Equall with, or immediate unto the Apostolicall times. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 If the event had not disappointed the immediate schemes of the closet. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Our own immediate age is confessedly rich in works of the historical class. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xv. 252 The immediate future was thus assured.

b. Occurring, accomplished, or taking effect without delay or lapse of time; done at once; instant.

1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1362 There was immediat order geven to Edward Lorde Clynton .. with all expedicion to prepare himselfe. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 89, I did .. at the first use some delaies in imediate dispatch of the thing. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 378 Immediate sentence then, and sequent death, Is all the grace I beg. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 176 Immediate are the Acts of God, more swift Then time or motion. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. Some loose silver for our immediate expenses. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 64 The hopes we had .. entertained of the immediate effect of an Easterly wind in clearing the bay. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 596 That he must either consent to an immediate surrender, or prepare for an immediate assault. *Mod.* An immediate reply will oblige.

5. That directly touches or concerns a person or thing; having a direct bearing.

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 324 They began to think of their more immediate work. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 515 Their own more immediate and popular rights and privileges. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxvi, But this is not my theme; and I return To that which is immediate. 1833 BROWNING *Pauline* 340, I rudely shaped my life To my immediate wants. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 28 She allowed her colonies to trade only so far as suited her own immediate interests. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 78 Any mere arrangement which is destitute of obvious or immediate utility.

† 6. Uninterrupted in course; direct. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 4 Teneriffa is thought to equall .. in height .. any other Land in the World, allowing its immediate ascent from the Ocean. *Ibid.* 59 The immediate ascent is twenty two foot high.

† B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Immediate acts or communications. *Obs.*

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 382 Christ is speedy, and swift as a roe; .. especially in his immediates.

† C. as *adv.* (In some cases perh. L. *immediātē*, as formerly in Fr. and It.) Immediately. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 692/1 Hys other fower chapters immediate before. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 135 Lord of those which hold of him immediate. 1625 BACON *Sylva* § 366 Bodies enflamed, wholly, and Immediate.

Immediately (imī·diĕtli), *adv.* Forms: see IMMEDIATE. [f. prec., or rather L. *immediāt-us* + -LY²; it is actually found before the adj. as the Eng. equivalent of L. *immediātē*.] In an immediate way; the reverse of *mediately*.

1. Without intermediary, intervening agency, or medium; by direct agency; in direct or proximate connexion or relation; so as to concern, interest, or affect directly, or intimately; directly.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxvi. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 178/2 Fro Troye weresente lettres .. To pallamides immediatly directe. 1530 BAYNTON in *Palsgr.* Introd. 12 The frenche men borowe theyr wordes immediatly of the latines. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 35 An Obligation by contract is gotten either mediately or immediatlie. Immediatlie by a mans owne proper contract. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 Canow .. was immediatly vnder the dominion of the Tartars. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 8 All positive precepts comming immediately from God. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 160 We immediately by our Senses perceive in Fire its Heat and Colour. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 428 Insects useful to Mankind, if not immediately, yet mediately. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. 121 An article of information the most immediately necessary to a reader of history. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. iii. § 4 Feelings .. immediately occasioned by bodily states. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* I. 2 Not .. immediately, but only through the medium of what is called a Concept.

b. Of feudal tenure (and *transf.*): see IMMEDIATE I b.

1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 17 The lord of whom suche .. hereditamentes be holden ymmediatly. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 31 a, The Abbot shal holde immediatlye the same tenementes by knightes service of the Lorde of his grauntour. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. (1739) 32 All the Lands in England became mediately or immediately holden of the Crown. *c* 1670 HOBBES *Dial. Com. Laws* (1681) 202 Homage done to the King immediately. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. ii. 604 All subjects' lands were held mediately or immediately under grants from him [the king].

2. With no person, thing, or distance, intervening in time, space, order, or succession; next or just (preceding or following, before or after); closely; proximately; directly.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 168, vj. dayes immedyatly folwyng. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 771 III. 153 Immediately affter the dycesse off the Duke. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 The wordis that ar writtin immediatly afore the text. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anatomy* I. xvii. 45 The Liver, under which it [right kidney] rests immediately. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iv. (1673) 351 So immediately opposite to the whole tenor of the Gospel. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 61 The ice immediately about the ships. 1853 JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. 63, I lost my immediately elder brother. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 63 Another peal was heard immediately afterwards. *Mod.* Fire broke out in the premises immediately adjoining.

3. Without any delay or lapse of time; instantly, directly, straightway; at once.

1420 *Proclam.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1709) 917/1 Sho shall take and have in the Roialme of France, immediately from the tyme of oure Dethe, Dower, to the Somme of Twenty Mill Francs Yerly. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 107 He bade me goe immeadiatlye. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 156 Either death or you Ile finde immediately. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 94 ¶ 9 He had only dipped his Head into the Water, and immediately taken it out again. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 12) 213 A crystalline precipitate immediately forms.

b. as *conj.* (ellipt. for *immediately that*). The moment that; as soon as. Cf. DIRECTLY 6 b.

1839 ASA GRAY *Lett.* I. 28 Immediately this was done I completed an arrangement with my publishers. 1856 *Q. Rev.* June 182 Immediately they came upon the ground, fourteen of them were netted. 1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) II. iii. § 90 The diagrams .. should be self-interpreting immediately the principle on which they are constructed is understood.

Immediateness (imī·diĕtnĕs). [f. IMMEDIATE + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immediate; immediacy; directness (of action, thought, relation, etc.); absolute (or in loose use, relative) proximity in time or place.

1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 298 Let any man looke .. and he shall finde, that (merit, necessitie, and immediatnesse set a part) significant Ceremonies are externall acts of religious worship. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 141 The immediateness, the inwardness of his Essential Presence and Union with the Soul. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. v. 283 The immediateness of the perception. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xli. 32 The certainty and immediateness of the event. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 229 The immediateness of our peril.

† **Immedia·tion.** *Obs.* [f. IM-2 + MEDIATION, after *immediate*.] Immediate or direct action, communication, etc. (The reverse of *mediation*.)

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 22 b, Of Mediations, and Immediations. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 292 God workes al immediately, not only by the Immediation of his Virtue but also by the Immediation of his Essence.

Immediatism (imī·diĕtiz'm). [as next + -ISM.]

1. The principle or practice of immediate action; formerly, in *U. S. Hist.*, applied to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Liberator* V. 144 They [abolitionists] have enriched the nomenclature with a new word, *immediatism*. This .. is the opposite of *gradualism*, another new coinage. 1880 O. JOHNSON *Garrison* 45 Mr. Garrison had learned the doctrine of immediatism from Dr. Beecher.

2. The quality of being immediate; immediateness, immediacy.

a 1825 D. STEWART cited by Worcester.

Immediatist (imī·diĕtist). [f. IMMEDIATE + -IST.] One who practises or advocates immediate action; spec. in *U. S. Hist.*, one who advocated the immediate abolition of slavery.

1835 H. G. OTIS in *Life of W. L. Garrison* (1885) I. 500 [He (Otis) .. denied that the Scriptures were anywhere opposed to slavery; repeated that Christ] 'was not an immediatist'. 1852 W. GOODELL in *Slavery & Freedom* (1882) 424 Those who professed to be opposed to slavery, and .. only deprecated the imprudent measures of the *immediatists*. 1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., The gospel of the Immediatist,—work while the day lasts.

Immediato·rial, *a.* [f. IM-2 + MEDIATORIAL.] Not mediatorial.

1851 ROBERTSON *Lect. Ep. Cor.* xxix. (1889) 272 We shall know Him, when the mediatorial has merged in the immediatorial.

Immedicable (imē·dikăb'l), *a.* Also 6 ymed-. [ad. F. *immédicable* (Cotgr.) or L. *immedicābilis*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *medicābilis* MEDICABLE.] Incapable of being healed, incurable, irremediable.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* i. (1877) 7 With fatall and ymedicable wound. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 100 Glutted with excesse, [they] become immedicable by those surfeits. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 220 More immedicable ills. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 107 A disease immedicable by the healing art.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1075/1 Through his immedicable malyce he fell of himselfe. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 359 For anothers perversnes, or immedicable disaffection. 1813 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 612 There remains an immedicable But. 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. 167 Immedicable scepticism of the spirit.

Hence **Imme·dicableness,** incurableness; **Imme·dicably** *adv.*, incurably.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Immedicableness*, incurableness. 1857 P. BAYNE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 351 Madness, be its visions gay or gloomy, is immedicably sad.

Immedi·cinable, *a. rare.* [f. IM-2 + MEDICINABLE.] Not medicinable; incurable.

1826 MRS. SHELLEY *Last Man* II. 328 Fallen .. from health to immedicinable disease.

Immelodious (imĭlō·diŏs, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-2 + MELODIOUS.] Not melodious; unmelodious.

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* xcix, My immelodious discord I vnfret. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn., To his Lute*, When immelodious Winds but made thee move. 1652 CARYL *Exp. Job* xi. 3 Little birds .. troublesome, with uncessant, immelodious chirpings. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 429 Immelodious Voice. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Oct. 474/2 Master who crown'st our immelodious days With flower of perfect speech.

Imme·mber, *v. rare.* [f. IM-1 + MEMBER *sb.*] *trans.* To incorporate as a member.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 188 Incorporated or immembered in things they cannot quit.

† **Immemo·r,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also immemoir (=-ōr). [ad. L. *immemor*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memor* mindful.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 673 This king Malcolme .. wes nocht immemor The greit kyndnes that gude Edward befoir Schew him. *Ibid.* 699 This king Edgair, of quhome I schew befoir, Of gratitude wald nocht be immemoir.

Immemorable (imē·mŏrăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *immemorābil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memorābilis* MEMORABLE. Cf. 16th c. F. *immémorable*.]

1. Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

1552 HULOET, Immemorable, or vnworthy remembraunce, *immemorabilis*. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Immemorable*, not worthy to be remembred. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 222 Poor immemorable insignificants. *Ibid.* II. 109 Not one jot more immemorable. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* I. xi. 87 An ancient, and in its time, even not immemorable home.

b. as *sb.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 79 Contented with being one of those immemorables, or cyphers of high life.

† 2. = IMMEMORIAL. *Obs.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 90 As to Age .. they be of most immemorable Antiquity. 1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* III. 85 A right by immemorable prescription. *Ibid.* III. 161.

Hence **Imme·morableness,** 'unworthiness to be remembred' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Imme·morate,** *a. Obs.* In 5 ymmemorat. [ad. L. *immemorātus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memorātus*, pa. pple. of *memorāre* to bring to mind, remind.] ? Unmindful. (Cf. IMMEMOR.)

c 1400 *Beryn* 2626 Soveren lord celestiall !.. ymmemorat of lyes, Graunt me grace to morowe ! so þat God be plesid, Make so myne answere.

Immemorial (imĭmō·rĭăl), *a.* [ad. med.L. *immemoriāl-is*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *memoriālis* (Suetonius) MEMORIAL. Cf. F. *immémorial* (16th c. in Littré).] That is beyond memory or out of mind'; ancient beyond memory or record; extremely old.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* iv. 19 In making title by prescription and continuance of time immemoriall. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 124 Which .. was the immemorial beginning of the Ancient Year long before the times of Moses. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 64 They receive their binding power, and the force of laws, by long and immemorial usage. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 206 The moan of doves in immemorial elms. 1872 WHARTON *Law-Lex.* (ed. 5), *Immemorial usage*, a practice which has existed time out of mind; custom; prescription.

Hence **Immemo·rialness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Immemorially (imĭmō·rĭăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an immemorial manner; from time immemorial; 'time out of mind'; by immemorial prescription or usage.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 38 Their own immemorially possest right. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 99 The truth and authority of the Scriptures .. hath been immemorially believed by the learned'st men in the world. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxii. (1830) 404 This prerogative, being founded in mercy, and immemorially exercised by the crown. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1883) II. 164 Small, independent, and immemorially hostile tribes.

† **Immemo·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-2 + MEMORIOUS.] Unmindful, forgetful.

1602 W. BAS *Sword & Buckler* C⁴, We .. Of our owne birth haue immemorious beene.

Immense (imē·ns), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 emense, (6 imminens), 7 imens. [a. F. *immense* (1360 in Godefroi) = It., Pg. *immenso*, Sp. *inmenso*, ad. L. *immensus* immeasurable, boundless, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *mensus*, pa. pple. of *metīrī* to measure.]

1. Unmeasured; so great that it has not been or cannot be measured; immeasurably large; of boundless extent; infinite. ? *Obs.*

1599 DANIEL *Musoph.* (R.), That immense and boundless ocean Of nature's riches. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 131 Great God! when I consider thee Omnipotent, Æternall, and imens. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 464 God [is] not circumscribed or defined to any space, but immense in his Being. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 89 The immense in his Being. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 89 The immense in his material world appears to be in a manner boundless and immense. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VI. viii. 159 The Scripture represents the Goodness of God as immense.

2. Much beyond the ordinary measure or size; extremely great or large; vast, huge.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvi. 92 My teeres and emense wepynges. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 55 So imminens &

profuse a charge of expens. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 148 The immense Armies brought..by the Persian Kings against the Grecians. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ix. 88 Those immense hills called the Andes. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 252 The immense fine which the Court of King's Bench had imposed. 1895 Ld. Esher in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 701/2 The statute..was minutely dissected at immense length.

b. of persons in relation to actions or qualities.

1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 798 He was..little of stature, but immense in wit and vnderstanding. *Mod.* He is an immense eater.

3. *slang.* Superlatively good, fine, splendid, etc.

1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 86/2 Here's cream—damn'd fine—immense—upon my word! 1869 Lowell *Lett.* II. 43 The poem turned out to be something immense, as the slang is nowadays. 1883 F. M. Crawford *Dr. Claudius* iii. (1892) 47 You look like a crown prince. .. Perfectly immense.

†b. as *adv.* Immensely. *Obs. slang.*

1754 Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 89 P 25 An immense fine Woman. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* II. 191 A long while everything was *immense* great and *immense* little, *immense* handsome and *immense* ugly.

B. as *sb.* Immense, boundless, or vast extent; immensity.

1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 258 Bade with cold streams the quick expansion stop, And sunk the immense of vapour to a drop. 1805 T. Lindley *Voy. Brasil* (1808) 40 The rear was brought up by..other troops, and an immense of rabble. 1829 Carlyle *Novalis* in *Misc.* (1869) II. 285 A kingdom of Devouring..a baleful Immense. 1872 Blackie *Lays Highl.* 37 Let others probe the immense of Possibles.

Immensely (imē·nsli), *adv.* [f. Immense + -ly².] In an immense degree; immeasurably, infinitely; very greatly, vastly, hugely: in colloquial use often a hyperbolical intensitive = exceedingly, to an extent which one does not presume to measure or limit.

1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 108 They immensely augmented their Armies, by the access of the China's Souldiers. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 82 She's immensely rich. *a* 1742 Bentley (J.), The void space of our system is immensely bigger than all its corporeal mass. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 173 O ye Heavens, whose azure arches rise immensely high, and stretch immeasurably wide. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iii. 27 The chances of safety are immensely in his favour. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 241 Charles wrote that he was enjoying himself immensely.

Immenseness (imē·nsnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being immense; immeasurableness, infinity; vastness, hugeness. Now usually expressed by Immensity.

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Mart.* 185 The Immensnesse of this power averts me from beleeving it to bee just. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 17 The immenseness of the Deity. 1798 Pennant *Hindoostan* I. Introd. 2 To retain the immenseness of their knowledge.

†**Imme·nsible,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *immensible* or ad. L. **immensibilis*, f. *im-* (Im-²) + *mens-*, ppl. stem of *metīrī* to measure: see -ible.] Immeasurable; immense.

1579 J. Jones *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xlvi. 123 Almightie, Euerlasting, Immensible, and only wise God. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 19 Divided from either angle by so immensible a tract of Sea.

Immensity (imē·nsĭti). In 5 -itee. [a. F. *immensité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *immensitās*, n. of quality f. *immensus* Immense.] The quality or condition of being immense.

1. Immeasurableness, boundlessness, infinity.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1384 He filled heven and erthe with his immensitee. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1033 Infinity and immensity of excesse and defect. 1630 Prynne *God no Impostor* 34 Whose vast immensities..doe farre transcend our .. finite vnderstandings. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 10 It is repugnant to the immensity of God. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 4 This Power of repeating, or doubling any Idea we have of any distance..without being ever able to come to any stop or stint..is that which gives us the Idea of Immensity. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Intimations* viii, Thou, whose exterior semblance doth belie Thy Soul's immensity. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Gr.* (1898) I. i. 11 The universe..becomes important to them in its infinite immensity.

2. Vast magnitude; vastness, hugeness.

1652 A. Wilson in Benlowes *Theoph.* To Author, Her poor little Orb appears to be A very Point to their Immensitie. 1790 Castles in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 347 The immensity of their number. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* May 613 The immensity of the disaster increased the intensity of the disgrace.

b. An immense quantity or deal.

1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Aug., I have an immensity to write. 1834 Ht. Martineau *Farrers* vii. 116 They say that an immensity of money will be raised by this income tax. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. viii. (1872) III. 135 Having drunk immensities of Hungary wine. 1888 Rye *Records* 99 *note*, A very slight expenditure of labour would save an immensity of searchers' time.

3. That which is immense. a. *absolutely*, Infinite being or existence; infinity; infinite space.

a 1631 Donne *Holy Sonn., Annunciat.* ii. (R.), Thou.. shutt'st in little room Immensity, cloister'd in thy dear womb. 1688 Prior *Ode Exod.* iii. 6 The mysterious gulf of vast immensity. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* II. 598 Immensity is wrapt in Swadling Bands. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. IV. lvii. 262 Who fills immensity with his presence. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, This Worker.. has to..collect the monitions of Immensity. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 239 Immensity is filled with this music.

b. An (or the) immense extent *of* something; a thing of immense or unmeasured extent.

1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 265 It's tendency is to the ocean, to which it pays it's last tribute, and is finally lost in that immensity. 1821 Byron *Cain* II. ii. 390 Did ye not tell me that..what I have seen, Yon blue immensity, is boundless? 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 382 This solid immensity of varied ice. 1879 F. Harrison *Choice Bks.* (1886) 3 A pathless immensity beyond our powers of vision or of reach.

c. *pl.* Beings or things that are immense or infinite.

1839 Bailey *Festus* xxii. (1848) 280 A spirit nobler..Than all these bright immensities. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. iii, He who can and dare trust the heavenly Immensities, all earthly Localities are subject to him.

†**Imme·nsive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *immensif, -ive* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *immense* Immense: see -ive.] Immeasurable, immense.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 195 Some drops of amabilitie..from the immensiue Ocean of thy bountie. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 266 When workes are clogged with immensiue charges in the beginning, it choketh the benefit euer after. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2. (1643) 143 The Sunnes immensive heat. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To live merrily*, This immensive cup Of aromatike wine.

Immensurable (imē·nsiŭrăb'l, -ſûr-), *a.* [a. F. *immensurable* (15th c. in Godef.), or ad. late L. *immensūrābilis* (5th c.), f. *im-* (Im-²) + *mensūrābilis* Mensurable.] Immeasurable.

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 426 In meit and drink, and sleip also wes he Immensurabill and out of temperance. 1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 18 Exorbitant desire.. illimitelesse, and immensurable. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* I. iii. (1715) 23 What an immensurable space is the Firmament. 1807 F. Buchanan *Journ. Mysore* III. 469 The rank of the different casts..the immensurable superiority of the Brahmans above the rest of mankind.

Hence **Immensurabi·lity, Imme·nsurableness,** immensurable quality or condition.

1675 Sterry *Freedom Will* 41 We must attribute this immenseness, or immensurableness to Him. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Immensurability*, a being uncapable to be measured.

†**Imme·nsurate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *immensūrāt-us* (5th c.), f. *im-* (Im-²) + *mensūrātus*, pa. pple. of *mensūrāre* to Measure.] Unmeasured, immense.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. ix. § 1. 168 An immensurate distance from it. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son God* I. ii. 28 In Thy Immensurate and perfect Felicity. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* II. 117 Space immensurate.

†**Immercu·rial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Im-² + Mercurial.] Not mercurial, mobile or yielding.

1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* XXV. 148 Some of Gr[antham] and others of that Immercuriall wood, may be so knotty and sturdy, that if you come with your Herculean armes to twine and twist them .. they will cracke in the bending like a gunne.

Immerd (imē·rd), *v. rare.* [ad. L. type **immerdāre*, f. *im-* (Im-¹) + *merda* dung; cf. It. *immerdare*, F. *emmerder.*] *trans.* To bury in or cover with ordure.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* Ded., Let Dors delight to immerd themselves in dung. 1652 W. Ames *Saints Security* (1652) 33 Doe wee..see some eminent professor..immerd himselfe in the dung of worldly wickednesse. 1875 Browning *Aristoph. Apol.* 1660 Make a muckheap of a man, There..he remains, Immortally immerded.

Immerge (imē·ɹdʒ, imm-), *v.* Now *rare.* (Also erron. emerge.) [ad. L. *immergĕre* to dip, plunge, sink (into), immerse, f. *im-* (Im-¹) + *mergĕre* to Merge. Cf. F. *immerger.*]

1. *trans.* To dip, plunge, put under the surface of a liquid; to immerse.

1624 *Harington's Sch. Salerne* II. 37 The eyes are not only to be washed, but being open plainly, immerg'd. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 4 They pour not water upon the Heads of Infants, but immerge them in the Font. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 107 The deeper you immerge the Tube, the higher still will the Quicksilver in the Tube rise. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 304 A second method of preserving birds is, by immerging them in spirits. 1828 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 271 Immerge it in boiling water.

†b. *fig.* To 'drown', 'submerge'. *Obs.*

1644 *Jus Populi* 34 The right of Fathers..is now emerged or made subordinate. 1765 *Meretriciad* 11 Nor let thy wit immerge thy reason too.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To plunge into a state of action or thought, way of living, etc.; = Immerse *v.* 2.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 583 [They] immerge themselues and their abetters into bottomlesse seruitudes and distresses. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 65 P 7 We entangle ourselves in business, immerge ourselves in luxury. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 49/2 [He] would immerge his country for twenty years in the most calamitous war.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To plunge or dip oneself in a liquid; to sink. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1706 Baynard in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 226 They have recovered by immerging into Cold Water. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 76 Immerge up to the Breast in a warm Bath. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 380 He was now immerging into political controversy. 1841 Emerson *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 And then immerge again into the holy silence and eternity out of which as a man he arose.

†b. *spec.* of a celestial body: To enter the shadow of another in an eclipse, or to disappear behind another in an occultation; to sink below the horizon. *Obs.*

1704 J. Hodgson in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1638 At London she [the moon] immerg'd at 38 minutes past 5. 1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Asia Minor* (1825) I. 4 The lower half of the orb soon after immerged in the horizon. 1786–7 Bonnycastle *Astron.* X. 172 When the satellite immerges into, or emerges out of Jupiter's shadow.

†c. Of a title or estate: To become merged or absorbed in that of a superior, so as no longer to have separate existence; to Merge. *Obs.*

1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 868 Most of the great nobility had been destroyed .. the bulk of their estates immerging into the crown. 1752 *Ibid.* III. 552 Her son..to whom the title of Lennox upon its immerging in the crown, had been granted.

Immergence (imē·ɹdʒĕns). [f. Immerge *v.* + -ence; cf. *emergence.*] The action of immerging, plunging, or sinking into anything.

1859 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* V. 99/1 The pancreatic duct .. at the point of its immergence into the intestinal canal. 1878 F. Ferguson *Life Christ* II. x. 268 On our way to the immergence of the Jordan.

†**Immergent,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Erroneous spelling of Emergent, in sense 'Unexpectedly arising', 'urgent'.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* V. iii. § 4 Used upon all extraordinary, and immergent cases. 1792 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1891 XII. 248 On no occasion (unless very immergent ones).

Imme·rgent, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. Im-² + Mergent.] Not merging into something else.

1837 H. H. Wilson *Sánkhya Kárikā* 46 A discrete principle is mergent; the undiscrete, immergent (indissoluble).

Imme·rger. [f. Immerge *v.* + -er¹.] One who or that which immerges or plunges into water, etc.; *spec.* a diving bird. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Imme·rit,** *sb. Obs.* [f. Im-² + Merit: cf. L. *immeritus* undeserved.] Want of merit; demerit.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* I. 967 That Machivillian crew, who to endeare Their base immerits, fill the royal eare With tales. *a* 1641 Suckling (J.), My own immerit tell me it must not be for me. 1750 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* Wks. 1811 VIII. 406 The immerit of good Works.

†**Imme·rit,** *v. Obs.* [Back-formation from next.] *trans.* Not to merit or deserve. Only in †**Imme·riting** *pres. pple.* and *ppl. a.*, undeserving.

1635 R. Carew in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. III. 222 Those honorable fauours .. vouthsafed vnto poore immeritinge me. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 307 Perish'd by th' immeriting touch Of a misshapen boor! 1676 Baker in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 10 Immeriting so immense pains and favour from you.

†**Imme·rited,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Im-² + Merited, after L. *immerit-us*, in sense 'undeserved'.] Unmerited, undeserved.

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 165 He is become so proud..since this immerited authority came vpon him. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 123 Upon view of his mercies immerited. *a* 1703 Burkitt *On N. T., Rom.* xi. 6 Put into this state by mere grace, and immerited favours.

†**Immerito·rious,** *a. Obs.* [f. Im-² + Meritorious.] Not meritorious; undeserving.

1642 Vicars *God in Mount* 85 An unjust and immeritorious eulogie or elogie. 1753 *Ess. Celibacy* 81 It is therefore immeritorious .. to place human perfection in a solemn and formal round of devotional exercises.

Hence **Immerito·riously** *adv.*, undeservingly.

1675 O. Walker, etc. *Paraph. St. Paul* 99 All easily, and immeritoriously, stand in..the truth.

†**Imme·ritous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *immerit-us*, that has not deserved, undeserving + -ous.] Undeserving, without merit.

1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 372 A frothy, immeritous and undeserving discours.

†**Imme·rsable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *immersābilis* 'that cannot be sunk' (Horace), f. *im-* (Im-²) + **mersābilis*, f. *mersāre* to dip in, immerse. Cf. Immersible¹.] Incapable of being drowned.

[1623 Cockeram II, Not to bee Drowned, *immeasurable.*] 1676 Coles, *Immersable*, which cannot be drowned, uncapable of immersion. 1730–6 Bailey (folio), *Immersable*, that cannot be dipped, etc.

Immerse (imē·ɹs), *v.* [f. L. *immers-*, ppl. stem of *immergĕre* to dip, plunge (see Immerge).]

1. *trans.* To dip or plunge into a liquid; to put overhead in water, etc.; *spec.* to baptize by immersion.

1613 Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Immersed*, dipped, or plunged. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* 83 Before the Water we immers'd it in was near boyling hot. 1772 Hutton *Bridges* 65 The thickness of the pier when dry; and .. the thickness when the pier is immersed in water. 1805 *Med. Jrnl.* XIV. 573 The other index .. lies in the tube of the spirit-thermometer immersed in the alcohol. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 354/2 Effected by immersing the meat in a solution of salt or pickle.

b. *transf.* To plunge into, to bury, imbed, involve, or include in other things.

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 10 Heterogeneous Bodies, which I found immersed and included in the Mass of this Sandstone. 1700 Dryden *Theodore & Hon.* 89 He stood, More than a mile immers'd within the wood. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* IV. XXX, Cuttings, a foot and a half long, being immersed into the ground. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* II. i. P 3 We kenned the old cripple, immersed in an elbow chair. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 133 A traveller immersed to the waist in the jaws of a fissure.

†c. *fig.* To cause to enter; to involve, enclose, include; to merge, to sink. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 1 Other formes .. are more immersed into matter. *Ibid.* xvii. § 9. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xliv. 256 We ought .. to immerse our private in the public safety. 1734 Watts *Relig. Juv.* lxxiii,

The bulk of mankind, whose souls are immersed in flesh and blood.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To plunge or sink into a (particular) state of body or mind; to involve deeply, to steep, absorb, in some action or activity. Chiefly *pass.* or *refl.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 534 It would engage them not to immerse themselves so much into the world, but to live holily. 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 54 The Portuguese immers'd themselves in Debt to the Company. 1790 Cowper *Lett.* 19 Apr., A youth immersed in Mathematics. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 314 We are immersed in difficulties which we cannot explain. 1861 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 469 He was immersed in the most grovelling superstition.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To plunge oneself, sink, become absorbed. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. ¶ 2 When they find any proneness to immerse in faction. 1739 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) II. 197 Must it not decline towards this Medium and immerse into it?

†**Imme·rse,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immers-us*, pa. pple. of *immergĕre* to Immerge.] Immersed.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 114–5 (Observ.), I practise, as I doe aduise..after long Inquiry of Things, Immerse in Matter, to interpose some Subject, which is Immateriate, or lesse Materiate. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 6/1 While I was so immerse in the inward sense and representation of things.

Immersed (imə·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. Immerse *v.* + -ed¹.] Dipped, plunged, or sunk in, or as in, a liquid. Also *fig.*

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 553 He does not seem to understand thereby, such a deeply Immersed Soul, as would make the World an Animal, and a God. 1812 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 181 The centre of gravity of the immersed part.

b. Baptized by immersion.

1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 My question is whether [he] is an immersed believer?

c. Growing wholly under water.

1860 Gray cited in Worcester.

d. *Biol.* Sunken or embedded in a surface.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 314 *Immersed*, when they [the eyes] are quite imbedded in the head. 1833 Sir W. Hooker *Smith's Eng. Flora* V. I. 172 *Urceolaria cinerea* —apothecia immersed solitary. 1870 J. D. Hooker *Stud. Flora* 159 *Sium angustifolium* .. Fruit shorter than in *S. latifolium*, with more immersed vittæ.

†e. *Astron.* Plunged in darkness, eclipsed.

1667 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* II. 597 The Light of the immersed Body. 1854 Moseley *Astron.* xviii. (ed. 4) 85 The enlightened hemisphere now includes the south pole, and the north is immersed.

Imme·rsement. *rare.* [f. Immerse *v.* + -ment.] A plunge, a plunging.

1827 Lytton *Pelham* xlix, After .. various immersements into back passages, and courts, and alleys.

†**Immersible** (imə·ɹsĭb'l), *a.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **immersibil-is*, f. *im-* (Im-²) + **mersibilis*, f. *merg-ĕre*, *mers-* to dip, immerse: see -ible. Cf. Immersable.] That cannot sink in water; 'that cannot be drowned' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 If Witches are immersible, how came they to die by drowning in Bohemia?

Hence †**Immersibi·lity,** incapability of sinking.

1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* (1862) 274 This pretended Gift of Immersibility attending Witches.

Imme·rsible, *a.*² *rare.* [f. Immerse *v.* + -ible.] Capable of being immersed.

1846 in Worcester; whence in later Dicts. (some of which erroneously cite Blount and Coles).

Immersion (imə·ɹʃən). (Also *erron.* emersion.) [ad. late L. *immersiōn-em* (Arnobius), n. of action from *immergĕre* (see Immerge). Cf. F. *immersion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of immerging or immersing.

1. Dipping or plunging into water or other liquid, and *transf.* into other things.

1658 Phillips, *Immersion*, a dipping, ducking, or plunging in. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 123 After immersion thereof into the vessel of Quicksilver. 1693 South *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 86 Holding the Soul of Man to be a Spiritual Immaterial substance [they accounted for its] failures and defects..from its Immersion into, and intimate conjunction with matter. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 5 The Doctor ..gives her Two or Three total Emersions in the Cold Bath. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 116 Being checked at intervals by a bodily immersion in the softer and deeper snow. 1882 Vines *Sachs' Bot.* 876 Immersion in warm or cold water. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 744/1 The Monitor, with only twelve feet immersion, could take any position.

b. The administration of Christian baptism by the dipping or plunging of the whole person in water: distinguished from *affusion* or *aspersion*.

1629 Donne *Serm.* xxxi. (1640) 309 In Baptisme we are sunk under water, and then raised above the water, which was the manner of baptizing in the Christian church, by immersion, and not by aspersion, till of late times. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* IX. (1846) I. 165 [It] requires of the bishops and presbyters that they should make use of a three-fold immersion in baptism under pain of being deposed. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 114 The immersion of seven Baptists in a pool. 1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* s.v., Immersion is the mode of baptizing first prescribed in our office of public baptism.

c. *Alch.* Reduction of a metal in some solvent.

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* II. 21 There are other ways of Calcination especially of Metals; viz. by..Immersion. 1696 Phillips, *Immersion*, .. the putting Metals or Minerals, into some Corrosive, that they may be reduced to a Calx.

d. *Ceramics.* The application of the glaze to pottery by dipping it into a vessel filled with the glaze-cream.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Absorption in some condition, action, interest, etc.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* To Rdr. 7/1 Others, whom sensuall immersion or the deadnesse of Melancholy have more deeply seiz'd upon. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 213 Immersion in vice and ignorance. 1840 Alison *Europe* (1849–50) VIII. lv. 564 Austria was about to take advantage of his immersion in the Peninsular War.

3. *Astron.* The disappearance of a celestial body behind another or in its shadow, as in an occultation or eclipse: opp. to *emersion*.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 818 The greatest..Immersion of the Moon into the Shadow does not then happen. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), The *Immersion of a Star* (in Astron.), is when it approaches so near the Sun, as to lie hid in its Beams. 1774 M. Mackenzie *Maritime Surv.* v. 111 If it is the apparent Time of an Immersion, or Emersion, that is observed. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 131, I observed two immersions of Jupiter's satellites.

4. *Microscopy.* The introduction of a liquid, as water or oil, between the object-glass and the object. 1875, 1877 [see 5].

5. *attrib*, as (sense 1) *immersion bath*, (1 b) *immersion robe*, (4) *immersion fluid, lens, objective, paraboloid, system.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Immersion-lens*, an achromatic objective for the microscope, which is used with a drop of water between the front lens and the glass cover of the object examined, to prevent the extreme refraction of the luminous pencils if air is present. 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 569/3 Dr. Edmonds gave a description of his new Immersion Paraboloid, and explained its use..salts of lead in glycerine being specially recommended as the immersion fluid. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 28 As he arose from the water his face was radiant, and when he had removed his immersion robe, his eyes filled with happy tears. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 60 Where external treatment is carried out ..by simple hot immersion baths.

Immersionism (imə·ɹʃəniz'm). [f. Immersion + -ism.] The doctrine or practice of immersion in baptism.

1845 J. A. James in *Ess. Chr. Union* iv. 166 Independency, Immersionism or Methodism. 1884 *Ch. Times* 413/1 The Baptistic craze of immersionism.

So **Imme·rsionist,** one who advocates or practices baptismal immersion; in quot. 1880 used *playfully* = bather.

1846 Worcester (citing Hinton). 1880 Lubbock in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 83. 173 Leaving the doomed immersionist to her hard fate. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 20 May 668/3 Connected with immersionist churches.

†**Imme·rsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *immers-*, ppl. stem of *immergĕre* (see Immerge) + -ive.] Characterized by or involving immersion.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* 143 (L.) The sun's immersive heat doth so boil the water in the cloud,..it looketh red when it falleth. 1694 Salmon *Bates' Disp.* (1713) 448/2 You are to take pure Sol; it is made pure by an immersive Calcination.

Immesh, var. of Enmesh *v.*

†**Imme·thoded,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Im-² + Method *sb.* + -ed².] Having no method; unmethodical.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 157 Their sudden thoughts, immethoded discourses, and slovenly sermocinations.

Immethodic (imeþɒ·dik, imm-), *a.* [f. Im-² + Methodic.] = next.

1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 9 As if there were not in Nature, for darkness, dreariness, immethodic platitude, anything comparable to him.

Immethodical (imeþɒ·dikăl, imm-), *a.* [f. Im-² + Methodical.] Not methodical; having no method; unmethodical.

1605 G. Powel *Refut. Epist. by Puritan Papist* 54, I will not follow the Libeller in his immethodicall and idle Digressions. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 171 Although this Remedy be accounted .. Empirical, immethodical and incertain. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) II. 107 A very flat immethodical, and poor leaden Discourse. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, My reading has been lamentably desultory and immethodical.

Immetho·dically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an immethodical manner; without method; unmethodically.

1624 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (ed. 2) 9 He jumbles vp many things together immethodically. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 126 He may both be led astray, by consulting Authors of uncertain Credit, and..by immethodically disposing those good ones he does look into. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Garth* Wks. III. 26 His notions are half-formed, and his materials immethodically confused.

Immetho·dicalness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Immethodical quality or condition; want or absence of method; unmethodicalness.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 60 Sometimes, too, the seeming immethodicalnesse of the New Testament..is due to the inconvenient distinction of chapters and verses now in use. *a* 1690 Hopkins *Serm.* xxi. (R.), Immethodicalness breeds confusion.

Immethodize (imeˈþɒdəiz), *v.* [f. Im-² + Method + -ize.] *trans.* To emancipate from method; to render unmethodical.

1811 Lamb *Ess. Trag. Shaks.*, A mighty irregular power of reasoning, immethodized from the ordinary purposes of life.

Immetrical (imeˈtrikăl, imm-), *a.* [f. Im-² + Metrical.] Not metrical; unmetrical.

1598 Chapman *Iliad* To Rdr., French and Italian most immetrical, Their many syllables in harsh collision. 1884 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* May 779 Cowley's 'immetrical' irregularity. 1895 *Athenæum* 22 June 796/1 When the word following *the* begins with a vowel, the line is absolutely immetrical.

Hence **Imme·trically** *adv.*, **Imme·tricalness.**

1862 F. Hall *Sánkhya-sára* Pref. 12 *note*, With respect to the immetricalness of the tenth *Kárikâ*. 1885 Swinburne in *19th Cent.* Jan. 73 The right-hand margin of the line thus immetrically printed.

†**Immew** (imiū·), *v. Obs.* [f. Im-¹ + Mew *v.*] *trans.* To mew or coop up; to keep in restraint or confinement.

16.. *Song* in Lloyd *Mem.* (1668) 96 (T.) My soul is free as ambient air, Although my baser part's immew'd.

Immigrant (i·migrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *immigrānt-em*, pres. pple. of *immigrāre* to Immigrate, after *emigrant* (1754).]

A. *adj.* Immigrating.

1805 Southey *Let. to C. W. W. Wynn* 6 Apr. in *Life* (1850) II. 323 To let the immigrant monastics associate together here. 1885 E. A. Schäfer in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* XXXVIII. 90 As to the origin of these immigrant cells, it may be regarded as certain that they have passed inwards from the epithelium. 1897 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 4/7 Both [races] are immigrant, and European, not indigenous to the soil.

B. *sb.* One who or that which immigrates; a person who migrates into a country as a settler.

1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. Pref. 6 There is another deviation from the strict letter of the English dictionaries which is found extremely convenient in our discourses on population.. The verb *immigrate* and the nouns *immigrant* and *immigration* are used without scruple in some parts of this volume. *Ibid.* III. 473. 1809 Kendall *Trav.* II. lv. 252 *Immigrant* is perhaps the only new word, of which the circumstances of the United States has in any degree demanded the addition to the English language. *a* 1817 T. Dwight *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 232 Immigrants are crowding to it from New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 216 The son of Perseus, a foreigner and immigrant into Greece.

attrib. 1864 D. A. Wells *Our Burden & Strength* 24 The immigrant landing depot in New York City.

Immigrate (i·migre·it), *v.* [f. L. *immigrāt-*, ppl. stem of *immigrāre* to remove or go into, f. *im-* (Im-¹) + *migrāre* to Migrate.]

1. *intr.* To come to settle in a country (which is not one's own); to pass into a new habitat or place of residence (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1623 Cockeram, *Immigrate*, to goe dwell in some place. 1651 Charleton *Ephes. & Cinn. Matrons* II. (1668) 67 In exchanging words, they exchange spirits: and immigrate into the wishes they utter. 1792 [see Immigrant *sb.*]. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. iii. (1852) 94 If foreign labourers.. be permitted freely to immigrate into the country.

2. *trans.* To bring in or introduce as settlers. (Cf. Emigrate 2.)

1896 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/7 By carving out a new autonomous district, to which the Armenians would be immigrated. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 May 2/3 The expense of immigrating coolie labour from the East Indies.

Hence **I·mmigrated, I·mmigrating** *ppl. adjs.*

1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iii. (1873) 100 Professor Munk .. believes that the Phœnicians were an immigrating race. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 541 In Venezuelan Guyana, where immigrated Corsicans are the principal miners. 1885 E. A. Schäfer in *Proc. Roy. Soc* XXXVIII. 89 The carrying of fatty particles into the lacteals..by the immigrating leucocytes.

Immigration (imigre·iʃən). [n. of action from Immigrate: see -ation.] The action of immigrating; entrance into a country for the purpose of settling there.

1658 Phillips, *Immigration*, a going to dwell, a passing into. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. i. (1840) I. 18 The Saracens..at their immigration into Spain about the ninth century. 1792 J. Freeman in Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 476 The product is 21553, the amount of immigrations into New-Hampshire in 23 years. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 262 *note*, There is a large party in the state who abhor and discourage immigration. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* I. 284 Successive immigrations of bodies of refugees.

Immigrator (i·migre·itəɹ). *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from Immigrate.] One who immigrates; an immigrant.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 98 If no Egyptian Hierophant accompanied the immigrators.

Immigratory (i·migre·təri, -ətəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec., after *migratory*.] Of or pertaining to immigration.

1897 *Naturalist* Jan. 13 The season has been marked by two very pronounced movements [of birds]. The first of them, probably both immigratory and emigratory, during the first week in September.

†**Immi·nd, inmi·nd,** *v. Obs.* [f. Im-¹ + Mind *sb.*] *trans.* To put in mind, to remind.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 146 To immind man of his owne infirmity. 1657 Trapp *Comm. Ezra* vi. 19 To inmind them of that signal mercy. 1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 477 The Illible, which doth .. immind men, that forget them to mind the Light and Spirit.

Imminence (i·minĕns). [ad. late L. *imminentia*, f. *imminent-*: see Imminent and -ence.]

1. The fact or condition of being imminent or impending.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. i. § 28 Rufus..on the imminence of any danger or distress .. promised them the releasing of

their taxes. 1782 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1783) 56/2 The imminence of the danger. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) II. 6 The apparent imminence of intestine war.

2. That which is imminent; impending evil or peril.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 13, I .. dare all imminence that gods and men Addresse their dangers in. 1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 1151/2 The morbid imminences of this age are few.

Imminency (i'minĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being imminent; imminent character.

1655 R. B. *Comment* 2 *Tales* 36 In regard both of the apparency and imminency of that danger. 1806 *Ann. Reg.* 224 Until the precise extent and imminency of the danger should be ascertained. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* i. 15 This predicted imminency of the Advent.

Imminent (i'minĕnt), *a.* Also 6–8 *erron.* iminent, eminent (see EMINENT 6). [ad. L. *imminens, -ent-em*, pres. pple. of *imminēre* to project or lean over, overhang, impend, be near, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *-minēre*, as in *ēminēre*: cf. EMINENT. Cf. F. *imminent* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of an event, etc. (almost always of evil or danger): Impending threateningly, hanging over one's head; ready to befall or overtake one; close at hand in its incidence; coming on shortly.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 115 Fear..being so imminent and lately felt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Preseruation from so many imminent perels. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 19 You haue defended me from imminent death. 1604 — *Oth.* I. iii. 136 Haire-breadth scapes i' th' imminent deadly breach. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 3 Presaging their intended and imminent destruction. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1813) III. VII. 26 To oppose, first of all, the nearest and most imminent danger. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 27 Invasion was imminent. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 330 In an Austrian lottery..a drawing was imminent.

†2. Remaining fixed or intent (*upon* something). *Obs.* [L. *imminēre* in sense 'to be intent upon'.]

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. 65 Their eyes ever imminent upon worldly matters.

3. In literal sense: Projecting or leaning forward; overhanging.

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 27 *Eminent*, famous. *Iminent*, over head. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 38 Heights began to rise imminent above our way.

†4. Confused with IMMANENT. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iv. (1628) 108 This..requireth an imminent reason to be sought for. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 40 Now Legislation is an imminent Act, consisting in a meer expression of an Authoritative Will. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 24 Our present formed thoughts, the immediate and imminent acts of the mind. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 272 The moral law of the conscience is the most .. imminent of all that can be called Knowledge.

†5. Confused with EMINENT *a. Obs.*

1642 J. VICARS *God in Mount* 15 Some imminent Scots.

Imminently (i'minĕntli), *adv.* (Also 6–7 *erron.* emi-: see EMINENTLY 5.) [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an imminent manner; impendingly; threateningly.

1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 219 The evill fate and destenie of her husbande, whiche eminently [1568 GRAFTON 706 iminentlye] before her iyes, she sawe to approche. 1646–1670 [see EMINENTLY 5]. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 154 [He] did .. shake the whole foundation of British authority, and imminently endanger the existence of the British nation in India. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 5/3 The left attack .. was, I think, never imminently dangerous.

Immingle (imi'ŋg'l, imm-), *v.* [f. IM-[1] + MINGLE *v.*] *trans.* To mix or blend intimately; to mingle, intermingle.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 199 (R.) Let earth with fire imingled be. 1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Serv.* v. Misc. Writ. (1805) 33 Crimes so easily immingle themselves. 1726-46 THOMSON *Summer* 551 Where purity and peace immingle charms. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v. 28 Themselves..accepted into it, immingled, as truly Part of it as are the kine in the field.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* III. 9 Where, upon Apennine slope, with the chestnut the oak-trees immingle.

Hence **Immi'ngling** *vbl. sb.*

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note I. 114 He is divided indivisibly in all, on account of the immingling (ἐμμιξιν).

†**Immi'nish**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 enmenuse, emenische. [ME. *enmenuse*, a. OF. *enmenuisier, emmenuisser*, repr. L. type **imminūtīāre* (see AMENUSE), refashioned as *emenish*, and ultimately (after L. *imminuĕre*) as *imminish*. Cf. AMINISH, DIMINISH, MINISH.]

a. *trans.* To diminish; to belittle; b. *intr.* To become less, decrease.

14.. *Life Alexander* (*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17 lf. 32) (Halliw.) And his gudnesse be nathynge enmenuste therby. *Ibid.* lf. 48 Macedoyne salle waxe ay lesse and lesse, and emenische day bi day. 1562 COOPER *Answ. Priv. Masse* (Parker Soc.) 163 So to imminish and debase the weight of Christ's Commandments. 1565–73 — *Thesaurus, Leuare authoritatem, ..to imminish.*

†**I'mminute**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imminūt-us*, pa. pple. of *imminuĕre* to lessen, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *minuĕre* to lessen.] Diminished, lessened.

a 1681 WHARTON *Eclipses* Wks. (1683) 106 In those Eclipses .. we suffer by reason of the Imminute Influence of the Sun toward us.

†**Imminu'tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *imminūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *imminuĕre*: see prec.] Diminution, lessening, decrease.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* v. iv. (1639) 269 This .. sodaine and often imminution of the tumour. 1657 J. COSIN *Canon Script.* ii. 14 Without any Addition, Imminution, or Alteration. 1788 *Warburton's Div. Legat.* v. ii. *Note* H., Wks. III. 205 Where is the absurdity of Dr. Spencer's gradual declension or imminution of the Theocracy?

Immira'culous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-[2] + MIRACULOUS.] Non-miraculous.

1880 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Life Christ* xii. (1881) 200 These.. records of so-called miraculous events—so finely natural and immiraculous in tone.

†**Immi're**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-. [f. IM-[1] + MIRE *sb.*] *trans.* To immerse in mire; also *fig.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbuare*, to enmud, to enbog, to enmire. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 280 Most of them do immire their spirits into worldly projects.

Immiscibility (imisibi'liti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *immiscibilité* (Littré).] The quality of being immiscible; incapacity of mixing.

1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 145 He has investigated .. the causes of this immiscibility. 1881 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 165/2 Equally typical was his [Landor's] immiscibility. 'The worst of John Bull', once said a famous American, 'is that he won't mix'.

Immiscible (imi'sĭb'l), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + MISCIBLE. Cf. F. *immiscible* (Littré, who cites a L. *immiscibilis* from Quicherat).] That cannot be mixed; incapable of mixture.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xxvi. 336 Wismuth..of a brittle immiscible earth. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 258 A blackish liquid..absolutely immiscible with water. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man* (1835) II. vii. 30 Like water and oil, they are immiscible.

Hence **Immi'scibly** *adv.*, without capability of mixture.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *New Lucian* 116, I would that the hosts of darkness were thus immiscibly divided from the army of light.

†**Immi'serable**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *immiserābilis* unpitied, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *miserābilis* MISERABLE.] 'Whom none pittieth' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Immi'ss**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 immise. [f. L. *immiss-*, ppl. stem of *immittĕre* to IMMIT. With *immise* cf. *premise*.] *trans.* = IMMIT.

1647 J. HALL *Poems* II. 100 Whether the Sun will e'r immise Light to mine eyes. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 46 A Splendour..immissed into that dark Mater.

Immission (imi'ʃən, imm-). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *immissiōn-em*, n. of action f. *immittĕre* to IMMIT. Cf. obs. F. *immission*.] The action of immitting; insertion, injection, admission, introduction. The opposite of *emission*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 102 The strife therof ['how the sight is made'] as yet is vnder iudgement, as touchyng emission, and immission. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. Notes 165 The Northwinde (much accounted of among builders..for immission of pure ayre). 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxii. 281 God does not give immissions and miracles from heaven to no purpose. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* 5 *note*, After such frequent Compressures, and immission of fresh Air. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Wordsw.* 349 The..theory of..alternate immission and withdrawal of power, as regulating the progress of the universe.

b. *spec.* in Eucharistic use: = COMMIXTION 6.

1846 MASKELL *Anc. Liturgy* 115 *note*, The mystical intention of the Immission into the Cup. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 378 The Solemn Immission into the Chalice of one Portion or of one Hostia. *Ibid.* 386.

c. That which is immitted.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 146 Immyssyons of the ennemy, that be euyll suggestyons. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. ¶ 32 Faith is presented to be an infused grace, an immission from God.

†**Immi'stion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *immiscē-re* to mix intimately: see IMMISCIBLE and -ION.] Intimate mixture or mingling.

1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* x. xv. 272 By continual solution and immistion, so to distil them [etc.].

Immit (imi't), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *immittĕre* to send in, introduce, etc., f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *mittĕre* to send.] *trans.* To put in, insert, inject, infuse; to let in, admit, introduce (things material or immaterial): the opposite of *emit*.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 The .. heades [of the ribs] are immitted into the bodyes of the Vertebres. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 20 It was his dream (divinely immitted). 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 141 The Air being immitted. 1705 GREENHILL *Art of Embalming* 273 This Balsamic Liquor thus Clysterwise immitted into the Intestins. 1834 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* (1836) *Pref.* 18 It [new doctrine] has, as Tertullian speaks, been *immitted* or *let in* or *introduced* at a later period.

Immitigable (imi'tigăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *immītigābilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mītigābilis* MITIGABLE.] That cannot be mitigated, softened, or appeased; implacable; not to be toned down.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 19 What cause was there.. that the malice of my minde should be immitigable? 17.. HARRIS (J.), Did she mitigate these immitigable, these iron-hearted men? 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVII. He..on his flesh .. inflicts Fierce vengeance with immitigable hand. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* III. 138 For four or five days and nights the pain was immitigable. 1887 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 188 The principle or the impulse of universal and immitigable charity.

Hence **Immi'tigably** *adv.*, in an immitigable manner or degree.

1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 437 The most unavoidably and immitigably painful incidents of life. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* vii. 104 Mr. Bland looked as immitigably solemn as ever. 1854 N. HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* II. 308 Much that is most valuable must be immitigably rejected.

Immix (imi'ks), *v.* Now *rare.* [The pa. pple. *immixt* is found in 15th c.; also a vb. IMMIXT; both from L. *immixt-us*, pa. pple. of *immiscēre*. The present stem *immix* was of later appearance, and due to the analysis of *immix-t* as a pa. pple. of Eng. formation, implying a present of this form. Cf. COMMIX, ADMIX, which had a like origin.] *trans.* To mix in (*with* something else); to mix intimately, mix up, commingle.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 295 The peple..kepe the maneres and consuetudes of Frenche men, to whom thei were immixte. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. l. 113 We immixed such things and reasons as might serve. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 581/1 The boie immixed the eucharist, and dropt it in softlie into the mouth of the old man. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 47 Amongst her teares immixing prayers meeke. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1657 Samson with these immixt, inevitably Pulled down the same destruction on himself. 1791 BURNS *Elegy Miss Burnet* iv, Ye heathy wastes immix'd with reedy fens. 1882 F. W. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 205 How oft shall evening's slant and crimson fire Immix the earthly and divine desire!

b. *refl.* To involve, or 'mix oneself up' (*in* or *with* something).

1593 R. BARNES *Parthenophil* xxxiii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 357 Lest my better part To milder objects should itself immix. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 124 Immixing themselves by privilege in secular Courts and affaires. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 244 Having..immixed himself with the real τὸ ὄν.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1681 *No Protestant-Plot* 9 Many others .. immix with them, and cooperate to promote their designs.

Hence **Immi'xed** *ppl. a.*, mixed up, commingled.

1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 80 Millet and lentil, and a thousand grains, As many and as immixed as Psyche slipped Through her sad fingers. 1858 — *The Age* 199 Nor host immixed that by Propontic wave Its ranks deployed.

†**Immi'xable**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + MIXABLE.] Incapable of being mixed; immiscible.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 175 Fill it with such liquors as may be clear of the same colour, immixable.

†**Immixt, immixed** (imi'kst), *a. Obs.* [orig. ad. L. *immixt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mixtus* MIXED.] Not mixed, unmingled, pure, simple.

1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 101 The soule is..elder and more excellent sister to the body immixt and separable. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 339 They [the Chinese] are the most ancient and immixt people in the Universe. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. i. § 2 The divine nature or Godhead is simple, pure, and immixt. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to Boyle* 3 Sept. in *B.'s Wks.* (1772) VI. 291 To assure you .. how pure and immixed the design is from any other than the public interest.

Hence †**Immi'xtness, -edness.**

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 125 Sincerity is immixednesse, and rightnesse of ends.

†**Immi'xt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscēre*: see IMMIX. Cf. the parallel early vbs. *admixt, commixt*.] *trans.* = IMMIX.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 13 Take some versus of that nowble..poete called Homerus, and adde or immixte theym unto his werkes. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 89 Immyxting..your certificates and communications with drede of raysing of the Kinges armye.

†**Immi'xtion.** *Obs. rare.* In 7 immixion. [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscēre*: see -ION.] The action of mixing in.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 181 Of winds which are made by immixion of vapours.

†**Immi'xture**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MIXTURE, after IMMIXT *a.*] The condition of being unmixed; freedom from mixture; purity, simplicity.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3. 190 That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and immixture.

Immixture[2] (imi'kstiŭr). [f. L. *immixt-*, ppl. stem of *immiscēre* to IMMIX + -URE, as if ad. L. **immixtūra*: cf. *admixture, commixture*.] The action of immixing or mixing up; intimate mixture, commingling; the fact of being 'mixed up' or involved (*in* something).

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 240 The immixture of oil with the colours. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* ii. (1876) 28 The immixture of the pollen with the stigma. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* xxiv.(1889) I. 256 To avoid an immixture in political strife. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 166 Repenting the temerity of my immixture in affairs so private.

Immobile (imōu'bil), *a.* Also 4 in-mobill, 5 immobyle, 6 -il, immoble, imoble. [a. F. *immobile* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *immōbilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mōbilis* MOBILE.] Incapable of moving or of being moved, immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixed, stable. Also less strictly: That does not move; motionless, stationary. (In first quot. = IMMOVABLE A. 3.)

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Thou sall noghte couayte þe hous or oþer thynge mobill or in-mobill of þi neghtbour with wrange. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 69 Eneas .. holdyng hys syght alwayes Immobyle atte anothre syde

than vpon dydo. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), It is not laufull to breke them [laws]: but they be ferme and immoble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 48 Al the thyng that circuitis this .. fyrst mobil, is immobil and mouis nocht. 1559 W. Cuninghame *Cosmogr. Glasse* 17, I do imagine..A. D. to be the axe tree, and imoble. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 141 Frequent repeted custome in sin renders the conscience.. obdurate..whereby sin becomes necessary and immobile. 1859 G. Meredith *R. Feverel* xxxviii, The fruits hung immobile on the boughs. 1864 *Mattie, a Stray* I. 200 His immobile features did not alarm the young suitor.

†Immobi·litate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *immōbilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *immōbilitāre*, f. *immōbilis* Immobile: cf. *mōbilitāre* to render movable.] *trans.* To render incapable of movement.

1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 46 Adams supernatural Grace given to corroborat him, did not immobilitat his wil to evil.

Immobility (imobi·lĭti). [a. F. *immobilité* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *immōbilitās, -tātem*, n. of quality f. *immōbilis* Immobile.] The quality or condition of being immobile; incapacity of moving, or of being moved; fixedness, stability; motionlessness. (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 25 b/1 In dyvynyte, in eternite, in situacion of immobylyte. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 55 The immobility of Gods word. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 153 A Magnetical Demonstration of the Earth's Immobility. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 367 A Palsy is an Immobility of a Muscle from Relaxation. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 265 Estates for years are considered in law as chattels real, being an interest in real property, of which they have one quality, immobility, which denominates them real. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* I. ix. 102 There was an unnatural immobility in her face.

b. *concr.* = Immovable B. (*nonce-use*).

1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 132 Still is for sale.. that same château With all its immobilities.

Immobilize (imō·biləiz), *v.* [ad. F. *immobiliser* (1835 *Dict. Acad.*), f. *immobile*: cf. *mobilize.*] *trans.* To render immobile; to fix immovably; to keep (a joint or limb) without motion for surgical purposes; to render (troops) incapable of being mobilized; to withdraw (specie) from circulation, holding it against bank-notes.

1871 *Daily News* 4 Jan., To oblige the enemy to immobilize around us considerable forces. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 581 [It] puts an end to the idea of future progress by immobilizing the organization of the present. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 769 The patient..had his limb placed upon a cushion without being immobilised. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 6/3 The Italian écus, being immobilized in the State and in the Latin Union treasuries. 1898 M. P. Shiel *Yellow Danger* 131 The whole Allied navy..had been almost immobilised for lack of steam-fuel.

Hence **Immobiliza·tion,** the action or process of immobilizing; *concr.* specie withdrawn from circulation.

1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 780/1 Immobilization [of a diseased joint] should not be continued longer than necessary. 1894 *Daily News* 28 July 7/4 The immobilisation of the Italian banks will be distributed as follows: To the Bank of Italy about 400 million francs [etc.].

Immoble, obs. var. of Immobile.

†Immo·delize, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[1] + Modelize.] *trans.* To model, mould, fashion.

1649 J. Ellistone tr. *Behmen's Ep.* vi. § 37 The formed or immodellized Science. *Ibid.* vii. § 9 The pride of the Devill..hath so imprinted and immodellized it selfe on the Image of man.

†Immo·deracy. *Obs. rare.* [f. Immoderate: see -acy.] Immoderateness, want of moderation, excess.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 1 The strength of delight is in its seldomness..Mediocrity is its Life and immoderacy its Confusion. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* II. iv. 195 All Verdure by the immoderacy of the Season is parch'd and burnt.

†Immoderancy. *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immoderāntia*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *moderānt-em*, pres. pple. of *moderārī* to Moderate.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his [God's] mercy, this by an immoderancy thereof destroyed his justice.

Immoderate (imp·dĕrĕt), *a.* Also 5 in-. [ad. L. *immoderāt-us* unbounded, unrestrained, excessive, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *moderātus* Moderate.]

1. Not moderate; exceeding usual or proper limits; excessive, extravagant, too great.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xxvi. (1495) 460 Immoderate heete greuyth fysshe. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 48 a, Immoderate slepe maketh the body apt vnto palsies. 1601 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 471 By reason of these immoderate expenses he became so bare, that [etc.] 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 14 Her Necklace was of an immoderate length. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 576 His immoderate zeal against the unfortunate clan.

b. Of persons: Wanting in moderation; going beyond reasonable bounds in action or opinion; extreme.

c 1450 Lydg. *Secrees* 939 In his departyng whoo is inmoderat, This to seyn whoo is nat mesurable In his Rychesse but disordinat, Is Callyd prodigus. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 279 Pindarus was immoderate in the ornaments of his poesie. 1791 Burke *Th. French Aff.* Wks. VII. 45 The ..government..which the immoderate republicans began so very lately to introduce into Holland. 1890 *Daily News* 12 Dec. 3/3 Mr. Labouchere..said..He was not a moderate but an immoderate Liberal.

†2. Unrestrained in feeling, passions, or conduct; intemperate. *Obs.* (exc. as implied in 1).

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, A man wrothe is so immoderat that he knowith not what he sayth. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* Pref., I therefore desire a Reader not learned, but vnskilfull: yet rather learned than immoderate. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 Those immoderate courses of his youth. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 19 *note*, Alexander was continent, yet immoderate. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Immoderate*, observing no measure, intemperate beyond excess.

†3. Without limits, boundless; very great. *rare.*

c 1480 *St. Ursula* (Roxb.) A vij, To be theyr guides he sent his aungels bryght Athwart them to hauven thrugh his immoderate myght. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* II. 745 An heav'nly Maid walks in.. Immod'rate Grace Spoke things far more than Human in her Face.

Immoderately (imp·dĕrătli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an immoderate manner or degree; beyond just or reasonable limits; excessively, in excess, extravagantly, too much.

1482 *Monk of Eveshame* i. (Arb.) 20 Why he sorowde and wepte so imoderately. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 336/2 His goodes y^t he hath immoderatelye gathered and gredily kept together. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 240 The men..died..by eating immoderately thereof. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 296 ₱ 7 The Ladies..laugh immoderately all the Time. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 286 His arms and legs were immoderately long.

Immoderateness (imp·dĕrătnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xliii. 62 a, Vnmeasurablenesse and immoderatnesse is to be eschewed. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 8r Nor is there any thing of Immoderateness or Extravagancy in this my zeal. 1714 tr. *T. à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. xvi. 254 This may be either by immoderateness or indiscretion.

Immoderation (imp·dĕrā·ʃən). [a. F. *immodération* (15th c.), or ad. L. *immoderātiōn-em*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *moderātio* Moderation.] The opposite of moderation; immoderateness, excess.

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 E j b, In competent and commoderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. And..in vncompetence and immoderacyon in them the dysease. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 6/1 Immoderation in drinking. 1650 Venning *New Command Renewed* Pref., Who would undertake to moderate the extreme immoderation of our days? 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Balm of Paracelsus*, It..cures..the Immoderation of the Menses. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 221 Many who have begun by some small immoderation .. have ended..in a bondage of habitual excess.

†b. *pl.* Excesses; immoderate or intemperate acts.

1614 Bp. Hall *Heaven vpon Earth* § 18 All immoderations are enemies, as to health, so to peace. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 320 Those who are for parity in the Church have great disparities, and very disproportionate measures in their own immoderations.

Immodest (imp·dĕst), *a.* [ad. L. *immodest-us*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *modestus* Modest. Cf. F. *immodeste* (1549 R. Estienne).] Not modest, void of modesty.

1. Void of modesty in self-assertion or pretension; arrogant, forward, impudent.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 92/43 Immodest, *immodestus.* 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 126 With this immodest clamorous outrage. 1635–56 Cowley *Davideis* I. *Notes* ₱ 3, I hope this kind of Boast..will not seem immodest. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* I. vii. 88 This were to subvert the credit of all history; which is so immodest a thing as any sober man would be ashamed of. 1771 N. Nicholls in *Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 133 If you think this an immodest request, you may do as much or as little of it as you please.

2. Wanting a due sense of decorum or decency; improper, indelicate, indecent, lewd, unchaste.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 37 A foe of folly and immodest toy. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 70 To gaine the Language, 'Tis needfull, that the most immodest word Be look'd vpon, and learn'd. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 196 Tis so made to open, that as they goe along, the least aire gives all to all mens immodest viewes. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 63, I have heard his father make him speak lewd words and sing immodest songs. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* iii, Whate'er of such lawless idleness and immodest folly hath defiled the land.

Immodestly (imp·dĕstli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an immodest manner.

1. With excessive self-assertion; arrogantly.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* Apol. A iij, To surmise that I have spoken of them, either with passion or immodestlie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 123, I will not speake injuriously of your deserts, nor immodestly of mine owne. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 138 Himself not immodestly claimed the civic wreath for having saved the lives of fellow-citizens.

2. Improperly, indelicately, indecently.

1576 Woolton *Chr. Manual* L iij b (T.), He would have us live soberly;—not wantonly, not immodestly, not incontinently. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 16 Throwing forth lewd wordes immodestly. *a* 1638 Mede *Diatr.* 259 (T.) These Corinthian women..discovered their faces immodestly in the congregation. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* I. 217 She wears..her petticoats immodestly scanty.

Immodesty (imp·dĕsti). [ad. L. *immodestia*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *modestia* Modesty. Cf. F. *immodestie* (1564 J. Thierry).] Want of modesty.

1. Excess of self-assertion or pretension; arrogance, forwardness; impudence.

1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 161 Count it not in me immodesty To love the man whom heaven appointed for me. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I thought it would seem meer pride and immodesty in me to send Arguments to you. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 635 To expose the great Immodesty of Crellius, who.. will needs persuade the World, that by the Word in the Chaldee Paraphrase is no where meant a Person. 1859 Ruskin *Q. of Air* § 137 It belongs to all immodesty to defy or deny law, and assert privilege and license. 1893 *Independent* (N.Y.) 19 Oct., I may without immodesty say [etc.].

†b. In wider sense: Want of moderation or restraint. *Obs. rare.*

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 69 By his cruelty towards Priests, and all other kinds of immodesty.

2. Want of the sense of decorum or decency; impropriety, indelicacy; unchastity.

1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VIII. (R.), She shames to think that ought within her face Should breed th' opinion of immodesty. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 182 Never regarding they were naked; .. I wondred .. at their immodesty. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Pet.* iv. 3 We did too long live .. in immodesties .. and in excess of wine. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 960 It seem'd an easier thing At once .. to strike her dead, Than to cry 'Halt', and to her own bright face Accuse her of the least immodesty.

†Immodish (imō·dĭʃ, imm-), *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Im-[2] + Modish.] Not according to the mode; unfashionable. Hence **†Immo·dishly** *adv.*, unfashionably.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch.* To Rdr. 72 A Band Im-modeish, or, I wot not what Small singularity of Beard, or None. 1690 *Moral Ess. & Disc.* Pref. 2 So immodishly qualified.

†Immo·dulate, *v. Obs. rare*[-o]. [f. L. *immodulāt-us* inharmonious, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *modulāt-us*: see Modulate.] (See quot.)

1623 Cockeram, *Immodulate*, to doe a thing without due proportion.

Immo·dulated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + *modulated*, pa. pple. of Modulate *v.*: cf. prec.] Not modulated; without vocal modulation.

1765 *Patriotism* v. in *Sch. Satire* (1802) 318 While, lib'ral of th' immodulated note He screams thro' all his dissonance of throat. 1878 Symonds *Shelley* 11 His voice was..harsh and immodulated.

†Immoi·sture, *v. Obs.* [f. Im-[1] + Moisture.] *trans.* To imbue with moisture, to moisten.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 698 Of Pliades..Immoysturid with mislyng.

†Immolate, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *immolāt-us*, pa. pple. of *immolāre*: see next. (In early examples const. as *pa. pple.*: see next, and -ate[2].)] Sacrificed, immolated.

1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 The nyght..wher in was immolate and offered in sacryfyce the vnspotted lambe. 1551 Gardiner *Explic. Cath. Fayth* 148 (R.) Whether Christ be daily immolate or only ones. 1830 W. Phillips *Mt. Sinai* III. 32 Nor were unconsumed The reeking victims immolate.

Immolate (i·məlēt), *v.* [f. L. *immolāt-*, ppl. stem of *immolāre*, orig. to sprinkle with sacrificial meal (*mola salsa*), f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *mola* meal. The pa. pple. seems to have been the part first used: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To sacrifice, offer in sacrifice; to kill as a victim. (Properly, and now only, of sacrifices in which life is taken.)

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 6 b, As though he should be a dewe sacrifice or an host immolated for the .. homicide. 1619 H. Hutton *Follies Anat.* (Percy Soc.) 48 Pan did the first fruites of his fold present: .. Ceres did immolate .. Autumn's rich prime, and Terra's golden mines. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 126 They will cut themselves to immolate the bloud to their Idol. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* V. 327 The horrible custom of immolating the captives of war at the tombs of those who had been slain in battle. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. v. 158 Human victims were immolated to the Thunderer.

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To offer sacrifice, to sacrifice.

1628 J. Hume *Jewes Deliv.* i. 10 They were wont to immolate and sacrifice vnto their heathenish Gods. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 15 In a certain place there, the Marabouts immolate at this time.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To give up to destruction, or to severe suffering or loss, for the sake of something else; to 'sacrifice'.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 Should I immolate my selfe to publique scorne. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* v. ix. (1848) 333 To immolate their own inclinations and desires..to their Vanity. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 278 They had offered to immolate at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* v. i. 306 The religion of Christ never immolates the Church at the Shrine of the priesthood.

Hence **I·mmolated, I·mmolating** *ppl. adjs.*

1548 [see 1 above]. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XXI. 145 In vain your immolated bulls are slain. 1858 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* 139 His [Jesus'] voluntary..spirit..becomes officiating priest, and strikes his own person with immolating blow.

Immolation (imolē·ʃən). [ad. L. *immolātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *immolāre* to Immolate. Cf. F. *immolation* (13th c.).]

1. The action of immolating or offering in sacrifice; sacrificial slaughter of a victim; sacrifice.

1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1296/1 Pascha in thebrew signyfyeth immolacion. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* III. vii. (1884) 202 The immolatioun and sacrifice of the Paschal lambe. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Immolation, yea of their owne children. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. viii. 246 In the Picture of the Immolation of Isaac, or Abraham sacrificing his son. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-*

Sax. Ch. (1858) I. i. 31 Immolation of victims to the gods of paganism.

b. Applied to the sacrifice of the mass.

1548 RIDLEY *Answ. Queries touching Mass* iii, The Representation and Commemoration of Christ's Death and Passion, said and done in the Mass, is called the Sacrifice, Oblation, or Immolation of Christ. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 5 That immolation of Christ's flesh which is done with the Priest's hands. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 17 St. Beda .. held that the immolation of this sacrifice was an injunction laid upon the priesthood of His Church by Christ Himself.

c. *concr.* That which is immolated; a sacrificial victim, a sacrifice, an oblation.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Addit. (1612) 339 An Immolation or burnt sacrifice, offered to the Infernall Deities. 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* I. 51 Thou precious immolacion of mankinde! 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 291 That which is offered and consecrated by the Priest, is called a sacrifice,..a holy immolation.

2. *fig.* Devotion to destruction or severe loss for the sake of something else; 'sacrifice'.

c 1690 *Let. to Tillotson* in Somers *Tracts* (1748) II. 243 Has not Mammon been made a God, and a Crown an Idol, to which the Prince of Orange and his Adherents have sacrific'd the Lives of many thousands of Men, .. besides a vast Treasure, tho' it is not fit to be named after the other two Immolations? 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. viii. 186 Richelieu, by many an immolation, saved his country from intestine wars. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 334 This immolation of genius and fame at the shrine of conscience.

Immolator (i·məle·tə). [ad. L. *immolātor*, agent-n. f. *immolāre* to IMMOLATE.] One who immolates or offers in sacrifice.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 303 When the hoste escaped from the Immolator (a direfull omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar). 1662 BURNEY Κέρδ. δώρον (1661) 2 Manasses, an immolator to Devills. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. iv, The holy race supplied the victim and the immolators.

†**Immole**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *immolāre*: cf. F. *immoler* (15th c.).] *trans.* = IMMOLATE *v.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Eccl.* ix. 2 To him that immoleth victimes.

†**Immo·ment**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Arbitrary f. IM-^{2} + MOMENT *sb.*] Of no moment; trifling.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 166 Some Lady trifles .. Immoment toyes.

†**Immo·mentary**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IM-^{2} + MOMENTARY.] = next.

1662 S. FISHER *Answ. Bp. Gauden* Wks. (1679) 50 Outward Observations concerning Meats, Drinks, Dayes, Times, Postures..and other..Immomentary Formalities.

Immomentous (imome·ntəs), *a. rare.* [f. IM-^{2} + MOMENTOUS.] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

1726 *Y Ker's Mem.* Pref. 1 Neither, are .. his Remarks im-momentous. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 236 Our newspapers cease to assert the Austrian defeat immomentous. 1898 *Speaker* 5 Mar. 294 The Soul 'so immomentous' to Mrs. Watson.

†**Immo·narchize**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-^{1} + MONARCHIZE.] *trans.* To confer monarchy upon; to make into a monarch.

1679 OATES *Myst. Inig.* 29 They might .. by that means absolutely Immonarchise themselves.

†**Immo·nastered**, *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-^{1} + *monaster*, early form of MONASTERY + -ED.] Shut up in a monastery.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 103 Immonastred in Kent.

Immoral (imo·rāl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IM-^{2} + MORAL. Cf. F. *immoral* (18th c., Raynal).] The opposite of *moral*; not moral.

1. Not consistent with, or not conforming to, moral law or requirement; opposed to or violating morality; morally evil or impure; unprincipled, vicious, dissolute. (Of persons, things, actions, etc.)

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 80 If a man be obliged to his will, then..every man is obliged to do any thing because he hath willed it, then which there is nothing can be more immoral and destructive to all society. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. III. 533 A learned but a very immoral man. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Concl., The same dissolute immoral temper of mind. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Comic Dramatists* (1887) 596 Morality is deeply interested in this—that what is immoral shall not be presented to the imagination of the young and susceptible in constant connection with what is attractive. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Immoral contracts*, all contracts founded upon considerations *contra bonos mores*, are void. 1860 PEARSON in *National Rev.* Oct. 370 The times were gross, and their literature is often impure, but it is not immoral; it does not debauch the soul.

†2. Not having a moral nature or character; non-moral. *Obs. rare.*

a 1761 SHERLOCK *Serm.* II. 130 (L.) Whatever reason they [brutes] have, it is..exercised only with regard to their own wants and desires, and this renders them immoral agents.

B. *sb.* (*nonce-uses*, in opposition to *moral* sb.: see quots.)

1863 W. C. DOWDING *Life Calixtus* xv. 131 To sketch the morals (or *im*morals) of the times he lived in. 1896 AINGER in *E'ham Inst. Mag.* Mar. 292 It is thought foolish now to point a moral. At the same time what may be called an immoral, is held..eminently artistic.

Hence **Immo·ralness**, immorality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Immoralist (imo·rālist). [f. prec. + -IST, after *moralist.*] An advocate of immorality, or opponent of morality.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 90 Those who would improve this Principle..to justifie Immoralists. 1857 MISS MULOCK *Th. ab. Wom.* vii, That arch *im*-moralist, that high-priest of intellectual self-worship, Goethe. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 482 The appeal so eagerly made by artistic immoralists to science.

Immorality (imorælĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY, after *morality.*]

1. Immoral quality, character, or conduct; violation of moral law; wickedness, viciousness. (Now often used specifically of sexual impurity.)

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* N viij, From thence the immorralitie and lingring of proces do procede. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 533 Simply to speak what is false has no immorality at all in it. Otherwise no Man might dispute or pronounce a false Axiome. 1697 COLLIER (*title*) A short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* ii. 11 The educated Greeks .. had no horror of immorality as such. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 29 The distinction society draws between immorality in women and immorality in men is monstrous:..to assume, as men often do, that immorality is a glory to them, whilst it is a disgrace to women, is absurd.

2. with *an* and *pl.* An instance or species of this; an immoral act or practice; a vice.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 70 The immoralities .. that thou dost towards men, in scandalizing them, by thy sins. 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), The writing of books or epistles under borrowed names, and imposing them as genuine upon the public, is..an immorality. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 276 Deceit and falsehood are not regarded as immoralities in the eyes of Asiatics. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* viii. 162 Injustice is of all immoralities not the one most easily condoned.

Immo·ralize, *v. rare.* [f. IMMORAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To render immoral.

a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers* Prol., May it decrease in favour; And be its fame immoralized for ever! 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 4/2 Even doors, fences, and planks from the wooden houses were torn down .. to serve as fuel to cook for the troops. .. Such immoralised people the Spaniards are when they are..in a fix.

Immorally (imo·rāli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an immoral manner.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1798 COLEBROOKE tr. *Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 347 Not afraid of acting immorally. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 16 Aug., A perverted mind and a depraved will, irrationally and immorally swayed hither and thither by its environment.

†**Immora·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *immorārī* to stay upon or at, f. *im-* (IM-^{1}) + *morārī* to tarry.] The action of resting or dwelling *upon* something.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 102 Stay and immoration of the Mind upon the Object loved. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 5 It is a work of .. difficulty .. to make any considerable immoration, upon those subjects.

†**Immorigerous**, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-^{2} + MORIGEROUS (in *Timon*, *c* 1600).] Unyielding, obstinate; disobedient, rebellious; uncivil.

1623 COCKERAM, *Immorigerous*, rude, vnciuill. 1624 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie Saints Liverie* 40 How immorigerous and obstinate to the commands of God! 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 122 Ungentlenesse, and an immorigerous Spirit. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 699 Immorigerous, Stiff, and Inflexible. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* I. 150 (T. Suppl.) Such creatures as are immorigerous, we have found out expedients to reclaim.

¶ b. *catachr.* Not refined or elegant, 'rude'.

1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 11 We were as well content in our immorigerous roomes, as others in the magnificent structures of our Royall Soveraigne.

Hence †**Immori·gerousness**, uncomplying obstinacy.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I ii. 64 All degrees of delay are degrees of immorigerousnesse, and unwillingnesse.

Immortal (imɔ·rtăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–5 in-. [ad. L. *immortāl-is* (in pl. = the gods), f. *im-* (IM-^{2}) + *mortālis* MORTAL. Cf. F. *immortel* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *immortale.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Not mortal; not liable or subject to death; deathless, undying; living for ever.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 103 So aungelli was hyre natyf beaute þat lyke a þyng inmortal semede sche. *c* 1386 — *Man of Law's T.* 541 Immortal god that sauedest Susanne Fro fals blame. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 6 All these were Mynystris of god immortall. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 17 So then vnto god kynge everlastynge immortall invisible and wyse only be honoure and prayse for ever and ever. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 155/1 What if ye woulde..wene that bestes had immortall soules as men haue? 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 59 Departed out of this fraile life, to the immortall one. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VII. 1398 Souls immortal, made for bliss. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig., Etern. Life* 87 A human soul might be immortal—in the sense of living on for ever,—and yet might never have ..'eternal life'—the true spiritual life of fellowship with God.

b. *transf.* Pertaining to immortal beings or immortality; heavenly, divine.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* ii. 45 These be they, that haue put of the mortall clothinge and put on the immortall. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 283, I haue Immortall longings in me. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intimations* ix, Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea Which brought us hither.

2. In wider sense: Not liable to perish or decay; everlasting, imperishable, unfading, incorruptible.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 140 Of the Lawes in force, some are fundamentall .. and immortall .. others are Temporall.. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 45 The race, where that immortall garland is to be run for. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* xii. 303 The world itself probably is not immortal. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 220 The precious metals .. are not necessarily immortal any more than they [the coarse metals].

b. *spec.* Of fame, or of famous works or their authors: Lasting through an unlimited succession of ages; that will not fade from the memory of men; remembered or celebrated through all time.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 18 [They] have in batayle .. Won fame immortall, and excellent honours. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 137 Soft Lydian airs, Married to immortal verse. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 4 King William the Third, of ever glorious and immortal Memory. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 18 As our Immortal Boyle has demonstrated, they are compound bodies. 1840 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) VIII. liv. 464 Saragossa..has now..become immortal in the rolls of fame. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* IX. vi. (1875) 331 It was during tedious years of imprisonment that Bunyan wrote his immortal allegory.

†c. *Immortal herb*: = IMMORTELLE. *Obs.*

1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Xeranthemum*, .. is vulgarly call'd the Immortal Herb, because the Flower of it may be kept for many Years for it has rigid Petals, which crackle as if they were Plates of Metal.

3. In hyperbolical use: Lasting, perpetual, constant, 'undying', 'eternal'.

1538 STEPHEN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 223 With immortal thancks for youre inestymable goodnes towarde me. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 75 The .. immortall hate, that all good men beare to .. such kind of crueltie. 1669 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., I have made myself an immortal enemy by it. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 356 An immortal Body of six thousand brave English, which were by Agreement to be continually recruited. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Immortal*, .. abusively said of things that last longer than People would have them, such a Woman has an immortal Clack.

†b. *colloq.* Superhuman, inhuman, excessive. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 208 Then he besowght ayd, wherby, throwgh his immortal benyfyt, he might returne safely unto his owne nobylytie. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Four Y. Eliz.* (Camden) 95 A most immortall and mercilesse butcherie did arise.

B. *sb.* 1. An immortal being; one not subject to death. In *pl.*, esp. as a title for the gods of classical mythology.

16.. WALLER (J.), The Paphian queen, .. Like terror did among th' immortals breed, Taught by her wound that goddesses may bleed. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 8 She thought she saw..her Husband in a place of Bliss among many Immortals. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* III. 87 (Jod.) There was a war carried on against the Titans of Babylonia, whom he styles the Immortals. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XVI. 542 Under yon great city fight no few Sprung from Immortals. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vii. (1878) 236 Man .. is an immortal, gifted with a soul.

2. *fig.* a. In *pl.* a title for the royal bodyguard of ancient Persia (see quot. 1838); also, for other troops.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 62 The English expedition was opposed to their immortals, to troops covered with trophies and scars. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Immortals* (*Mil.*), a term of derision applied to soldiers who never see war. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 253 A body of 10,000 Persian infantry, the flower of the whole army, who were called the Immortals, because their number was kept constantly full.

b. A person, esp. an author, of enduring fame: cf. A. 2 b. Usually in *pl.*

Applied familiarly to the forty members of the French Academy (F. *les quarante immortels*), with a side reference to the fact that their number is always filled up; hence sometimes to the Royal Academicians in England.

1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* I. 421 He might not have been the Carlyle, who has conquered for himself among the Immortals.

3. That which is immortal; immortality.

1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, As if the immortal within us were telling the mortal of anxieties and griefs, and dangers approaching. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *House of Clouds* xiii, Love secures some fairer things, Dowered with his immortal.

Hence **Immo·rtalism**, a doctrine of or belief in immortality; **Immo·rtalist**, one who believes in immortality; **Immo·rtalness** = IMMORTALITY; **Immo·rtalship** [f. the sb.], the personality of an immortal (used as a burlesque title).

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXI. 509 Doctrines of freedom of the will, immaterialism, *immortalism, and theism. *a* 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Funeral Serm.* 392 (L.) The inhabitants of Ister .. were called *Immortalists, because.. they saw this clearly, that virtuous and good men do not die, but their souls do go into blessed regions. 1817 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 15 Deists and atheists, immortalists and mortalists. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* etc. (1871) 151 Then shall our corruptible flesh put on *Immortalnesse and incorruption. 1816 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, Fire* xliii, Up their *immortalships all bounced.

Immortality (imɔɪtæ·rĭti). [ME. a. F. *immortalité* (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *immortālitās*, f. *immortālis* IMMORTAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; endless life or existence; eternity; perpetuity.

Conditional immortality: see CONDITIONAL A. 1.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 10 Þat i may get þe state of immortalite. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 A story is..the memory of life..renewenge as thro immortalite thynges like to peresche. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 53 This mortall must put on immortalite. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 156/1 When we .. saye we shall dye .. and tourne all to duste, we ..nothing entende thereby to denye immortalite of our

soule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xxii. 31–2 The Sadducees denied..the immortality of the Soul, and all our life after this. 1719 WATTS *Ps.* CXLVI. i, My days of praise shall ne'er be past While..immortality endures. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Relig., Etern. Life* 86–7 The word 'Immortality' is often used..loosely. When we speak of 'the immortality of the soul', we sometimes simply emphasize the fact that the soul survives the death of the body; but, at other times, we mean that the soul is destined to exist.. for ever. *attrib.* 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 85 If you will believe them [quacks], you would take their Closets..to be Immortality Offices.

2. The condition of being celebrated through all time; enduring fame or remembrance.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* viii. 13 By the meanes of her I shal optayne immortalite, and leaue behinde me an euerlastinge memoriall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* III. ii. 30 Virtue and cunning were endowments greater Than nobleness and riches..immortality attends the former, Making a man a god. 1800–24 CAMPBELL *Lines on Poland* 22 In Fate's defiance..Poland has won her immortality. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* viii. 252 Shakspeare's immortality is secure.

Immortalizable (imǭ·ɹtăləizăb'l), *a.* [f. IMMORTALIZE + -ABLE.] Capable of being immortalized, or of becoming immortal.

1895 in *Daily News* 1 Oct. 5/5 That man is not so much intrinsically immortal as immortalisable.

†**Immo·rtalizate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IMMORTAL + -IZE + -ATE.] *trans.* = IMMORTALIZE.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 114 Which he placed over the gate of his castell to immortalizate the great chastitie of his..wife.

Immortalization (imǭ·ɹtăləizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION. Cf. F. *immortalisation* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of immortalizing, or fact of being immortalized.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 630 His [Alexander's] concepts about his immortalization. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 846 'That amber immortalization', (the expression of a man of genius). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 10/2 It is..surprising that none of our newly-made millionaires should have sought the immortalisation which the endowment of a great observatory gives.

Immortalize (imǭ·ɹtăləiz), *v.* [f. IMMORTAL + -IZE. Cf. F. *immortaliser* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To render immortal.

a. To endow with endless life; to exempt from death.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 28 The body glorified..shall..be purified, perfected, and immortalized. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xx. (1878) 283 He..will complete the process by immortalising your mortal bodies also at the resurrection.

b. To make (a thing) everlasting, confer endless existence upon; to perpetuate.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* S ij, Printing..is the treasurer that immortaliseth the monuments of our spirites. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* cxxviii, Mortal things desire their like to breed, That so they may their kind immortalize. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 520 What are most of the Histories of the World, but Lyes? Lyes immortalized. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 407 The King desir'd her not to immortalize her Grief. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 41. 157 Errours..generated by immortalising, as it were, merely temporary forms of expression.

c. To cause to be remembered or celebrated through all time; to confer enduring fame upon. (The prevailing sense.) Also *absol.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 69 Holde, take thy fauors ..and immortalize whom thou wilt with thy toyes. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 148 Driue them from Orleance, and be immortaliz'd. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1838) 12/1 The gentile virtues, that so immortalize the names of Cicero, Plutarch [etc.]. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Pict.* 8 Blest be the Art that can immortalize. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 211 A genius..who has immortalized Edinburgh,—Walter Scott. 1856 GRINDON *Life* iii. (1875) 31 Those exquisite shapes which ancient Art immortalized in marble.

2. *intr.* To become immortal; to attain immortality or enduring fame. *rare.*

1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 54 Say at what age a Poet grows divine?..End all dispute; and fix the year precise When British bards begin t' immortalize?

Hence **Immo·rtalized** *ppl. a.*; **Immo·rtalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Immortalization*, an immortalization, an immortalizing. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iv. 59 These Divine immortalising drinks, Nectar and Ambrosia. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* I. 4 The word of God..will spring up..to the nourishing..nay the immortalizing of men. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. xii. 250 [Christ] the great Exemplar of immortalized human nature.

Immortalizer (imǭ·ɹtăləizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which immortalizes.

1710 TOLAND *Refl. Sacheverell's Serm.* 9 That they might have an Immortalizer in each Province. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 525 The insidious immortalizer of frail beauty. 1885 tr. *Hehn's Wand. Pl. & Anim.* 414 To comfort one's self with the hope of a life after death..as the Getae did whom Herodotus calls οἱ ἀθανατίζοντες, the immortalizers.

Immortally (imǭ·ɹtăli), *adv.* [f. IMMORTAL + -LY[2].]

1. In the way of immortal life or existence; endlessly, eternally, for ever.

a 1529 SKELTON *Dethe Northumbld.* 147 His right noble estate Immortally whiche is immaculate. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 144 He that weares the Crowne immortally, Long guard it yours. 1756 LAW *Lett. import. Subj.* 132 The first divine..nature of Adam, which was to have been immortally holy in union with God, is lost. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* ix, Therefore she is immortally my bride; Chance cannot change my love, nor time impair.

b. Perpetually; without withering.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 2 Green fields —immortally green, whatever winter can do against them.

2. *colloq.* To a degree beyond that of mortals; infinitely. [Cf. Cicero's *gaudeo immortaliter.*]

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 153 But King Edward, rejoysing immortally for the victory [etc.]. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. IV. vii. (1676) 100/2 As he [Matth. Paris] saith of Edward the first at the news of..his Sons birth, *immortaliter gavisus*, he was immortally glad. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 134/2 How immortally beautiful that girl was!

Immortase, -ese, -ise, obs. ff. AMORTIZE.

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 461 II. 113 Certeyn livelode to be immortesid therto. 1487 *Ibid.* No. 893 III. 331 That ought [out] of the seide maners schuld be perpetually immortaysed a serteyn londe. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 67 For the immortising and propriation of the Priory.

‖ **Immortelle** (imǫɹte·l, ‖ Fr. imǫrtę·l). [Fr. (short for *fleur immortelle*), fem. of *immortel* IMMORTAL.] A name for various composite flowers of papery texture (esp. *Helichrysum orientale*, and other species of *Helichrysum*, *Xeranthemum*, etc.) which retain their colour after being dried: = EVERLASTING B. 4.

1832 *Backwoods Canada* iv. (1836) 45 The white love-everlasting, the same that the chaplets are made of by the French and Swiss girls to adorn the tombs of their friends, and which they call immortelle; the Americans call it life-everlasting. 1838 MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* II. 17 A tall black cross, crowned with immortelles. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ix. 139 Cliffs..covered..with a beautiful bright lavender-coloured immortelle.

†**Immo·rtgage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + MORTGAGE.] *trans.* = MORTGAGE *v.*

1575 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 426 The said Clan Teige shuld not immortgadge or put to pledge anny..of ther landes.

Immortification (imǭ·ɹtifikēⁱ·ʃən). [ad. eccl. L. *immortificātio* (cf. *immortificātus* in A Kempis *De Imitatione*), f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mortificātio* MORTIFICATION. Cf. F. *immortification* (Fr. de Sales).] Want of mortification; a condition of the soul in which the passions are not mortified.

1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 330 Sometime it [sadness], proceedeth from a great immortification of passion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. iv. § 4. 121 Immortification of spirit is the cause of all our..spiritual indispositions. *Ibid.* v. § 9. 151 A state of infirmity, but..also of sin and death, a state of immortification. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 133 In a spiritual man impatience to die would be no trifling immortification.

So **Immo·rtified** *a.* [repr. med.L. *immortificātus*], not mortified.

1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* viii. (1872) 115 One of the common delusions of immortified effeminacy.

†**Immo·table**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *immōtābilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mōtābilis* (Vulgate) moving, movable, f. *mōtāre*, freq. of *movēre*, *mōt-* to move.] = IMMOVABLE.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 844 Opinions..firme and immotable.

†**Immo·te**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immōt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mōtus* moved, pa. pple. of *movēre* to MOVE.] Unmoved (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B iij b, A needle plac'd in equall distance, Betwixt a Load-stone and an Adamant, By either drawne..stands immote. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* II. 180 With an immote and unyielding constancy.

†**Immo·te**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *immōt-*, ppl. stem of late L. *immovēre* to move into or upon, place upon, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *movēre* to move.] *trans.* To convey or put upon something.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 109 Oyldregges salt effunde vppon the roote; Ffor grettest treen..vj congeus or iiij of hit ymmote [*immoueas*].

Immotile (imōᵘ·til, -əil), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + MOTILE: cf. IMMOTE *ppl. a.*] Not motile; incapable of movement.

1872 H. C. WOOD in *Smithsonian Cont. to Knowl.* (1874) XIX. 213 Propagation by means of three immotile organs, generally placed upon distinct plants. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 789 The lateral leaflets of *Desmodium gyrans* are..immotile when the temperature of the air is below 22° C.

†**Immo·tion.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IM-[1] + MOTION.] ? Impulse. (App. fantastically used.)

1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. Wks. (Rtldg.) 452/1 By certain immotions, which—um—cause, as one may suppose, a sort of convulsive—yes,—hurricanious, um [etc.].

Immotioned (imōᵘ·ʃənd, imm-), *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MOTION *sb.* + -ED[2].] Without motion, motionless.

1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 641 Still and immotioned, are the leafless woods. 1834 — *Bride Lochleven* xvii. 37 She lay..Immotioned as a statue overthrown.

Immotive (imōᵘ·tiv, imm-), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + MOTIVE *a.*] Unmoving, or incapable of movement.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxii. 190 Laid in the stillness of an immotive calme. 1850 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 973/1 Almost insensible and immotive.

†**Immou·ld**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + MOULD: cf. INMOULD.] *trans.* To enclose as in a mould.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xlix, So fabled Homer old, That Circe, with her potion, charm'd in gold, Us'd manly soules in beastly bodies to immould.

†**Immou·nd**, *v. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + MOUND *sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with a mound or mounds.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 218 These straight and narrow streamed Fennes, And In-land Seas, which many a Mount immounds. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Collaterage Actiue, as..haying, hedging or shawing, immounding, impayling, immuring.

Immovability (imū·văbi·lĭti). Also 4 inmoeu(e)ablete. [f. as next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being immovable; immovableness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) So as it ne may nat countrefeten it..for the inmoeuablete þat is to seyn þat is in the eternite of god. 1742 tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* II. 183 Our Speculations..to prove the Immoveability of the Sun. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 56 A Tribunal..whose members..enjoy..immovability from office. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 343 Modern astronomical observation..has..exploded the idea of the immovability of the stars.

Immovable (imū·văb'l), *a.* (and *sb.*) Also 4 inmoeueable, 5 inmeuable, 5–6 immoov(e)able, 6– immoveable. [f. IM-[2] + MOVABLE. Cf. obs. F. *immo(u)vable.*] That cannot be moved.

1. *lit.* That cannot be moved physically; firmly fixed; incapable of movement. Often less strictly: Motionless, stationary, fixed.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iv. (Skeat) l. 207 No reason defendeth, that some thing ne maie be in time temporell mouing, that in eterne is immouable. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inmeuable, *immobilis.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 Armies of men passe ouer the immouable ise. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 35 The earth was in the middle centre pight, In which it doth immoueable abide. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 214 They lie down all along upon the ground, immovable as Statues. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 157 By these means the point of suspension of the pendulum is rendered much more immovable. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 168 The articulations are naturally divided into..the moveable and the immoveable. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 255 In his eye the sun stood immovable in the centre of the universe.

2. *fig.* Not subject to change; unalterable, fixed. *Immovable feast*: see FEAST *sb.* 1.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 (B. M. Addit. MS.) Þis ilke infinite moeuyng of temporel þinges folwiþ þis presentarie estat of þe lijf inmoeueable. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P ij b, The..realm of Egypt.. hadde a lawe immouable. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 312 Kingdoms..increasing to a greatness in the eye of sense immovable, and at last concluding in soil and dirt. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Moveable Feasts*, The Immoveable Feasts are those, which..constantly fall on the same Day of the Month. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 209 Words which his heedful soul had kept immovable ever.

b. Incapable of being diverted from one's purpose: steadfast, unyielding.

1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 8 It becometh..to princes in matter of justice, to have the minde immoveable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 16 Resting immooveable in his counsels, and most obstinate in his opinion. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xviii, Heroes immovable by pain or pleasure. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xxiii, Mr. Jorkins has his opinions on these subjects...Mr. Jorkins is immovable.

c. Incapable of being stirred or affected with feeling; emotionless, impassive.

1639 BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 229 His silence and his immoveable countenance gave. an answer which was not favourable. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, His features were immovable.

3. *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent: applied to lands, houses, etc., as opposed to *movable* goods.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. i. 277 Immouable godis. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 65 Of immoueable thinges, as of houses, or of demeanes, or of glebe, and such like, ecclesiasticall persons can not dispose by their testaments. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 All commodities, Moveable, and Immoveable. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 84 When an Executor begins to meddle with the immoveable Estate, before he has seiz'd on the moveable Goods. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 117 Thus land is..both physically and legally immoveable.

B. *sb.* (*Law.*) A piece or article of property that is immovable (see A. 3); almost always in *pl.* Immovable property, as land and things adherent thereto, as trees, buildings, servitudes.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* B j, This..Inuentorie of all my goods, moueables, and immoueables. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 193 Contracts..relating to the buying of Houses, Lands, or Ships (Ships being accounted immovables in Venice by reason of its scituation). *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Princ. Penal Law* Wks. 1843 I. 513 If he has property, it consists either in immoveables, or in moveables. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 119/1 The property..is, as regards immovables, governed by the law of England.

Immovableness (imū·văb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being immovable (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hispan.-Lat.*, *Inmobilidad*, immoueablenesse. 1727 BRADLEY *Family Dict.* s.v. *Earth*, Their System of the Immoveableness of the Earth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xlv. 353 The immoveableness I have shown. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image, Main Street* (1879) 74 With sullen but self-complacent immovableness.

Immovably (imū·văbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an immovable manner (*lit.* and *fig.*); fixedly, steadfastly, unalterably.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 46 Hym-self in only desire of hys makar in-moueably. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 81 He immoueably persisted on his former shew of mildnesse. 1761 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* III. iv, She leaned upon her elbow immovably. 1843 J. G. Wilkinson *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. ii. 60 The upper jaw is immoveably fixed to the bones of the cranium.

†**Immoved** (imū·vd, *poet.* imū·vėd, imm-), *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + *moved*, pa. pple. of Move *v.*] Unmoved, motionless; unaltered.

1600 Heywood *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, v. Wks. 1874 I. 76 An immovèd, constant, fixèd Star. 1634 — *Maidenh. well Lost* I. ibid. IV. 109 We are fixt and stand immou'd. 1659 Shirley *Content. Ajax & Ulysses* i, Did he stand immoved As I, when I received upon my casque A mighty javelin?

†**Immu·d**, *v. Obs.* Also enmud, emmudde. [f. Im-[1] + Mud.] *trans.* To enclose or bury in mud.

1611 Florio, *Involutare*, to enmud, to enmire. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxvi. 315 It is naturall for such cold creatures to emmudde [*ed.* 1645 immud] themselues.

Immund (imv·nd), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *immundus*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *mundus* clean, pure. Cf. F. *immonde.*] Unclean, impure; filthy, foul.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. v, Through their owne nastinesse and sluttishnesse, and immund sordid maner of life. 1861 Mrs. Norton *Lady La G.* Prol. 48 Where birds immund find shelter dank. 1875 H. S. Cunningham *Chron. Dustypore* (1877) 288 Great were the cleansings, the white-washings..in many an immund old town and ill-odoured village.

†**Immundi·city.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *immondicité* (1480 in Godef.), irreg. f. *immondice* impurity, ad. L. *immunditia* Immundity. (The form was perh. influenced by *impudicité* Impudicity.)] Uncleanness, impurity; filthiness. b. *concr.* in *pl.* Impurities.

1530 Lyndesay *Test. Papyngo* 212 O fals warld, fy on thy felycitie, Thy Pryde, Auaryce, and Immundicitie! 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Q iij, He hath no receptacle where to holde the sayd immundycytees. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 40 Exempt from the contagion of their immundicity.

†**Immu·ndified,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Mundified.] Not mundified, uncleansed.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 Then followeth the mundifyed and cleane compresse thervnder, in the steade of the immundifyed.

Immundity (imv·ndĭti). *rare.* [f. L. *immund-us* Immund + -ity: cf. L. *immunditia*, but this gave F. *immondice.*] Uncleanness, filthiness, impurity.

1870 E. H. Pember *Trag. Lesbos* Pref. 11 The ascription to Sappho of the various extravagances and immundities of the common myth.

Immune (imiū·n), *a.* [ad. L. *immūn-is* exempt from a public service, burden, or charge, free, exempt, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *mūnis* ready to be of service, *mūnus* service, duty; cf. obs. F. *immune* 'exempt, free, priviledged, discharged from' (Cotgr. 1611).

Found in the general sense from 15th to 17th c. Reintroduced *c* 1880 (perh. from Fr. or Ger. use) in connexion with the investigation of the nature of infectious diseases and their prevention by inoculation and the like.]

1. Free (*from* some liability); exempt. *Obs.* in general sense since 17th c.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 237 O Sone of God..of synys drope or fraude immuyn. 1653 E. Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 263 These Provincials were free and immune without appealing to the See of Rome. 1658 J. Robinson *Eudoxa* ix. 48 The Cochlearia..will not abide the French Air, (which is immune from it).

2. *spec.* Having immunity from hurtful bodily influences; as the influence of poison, the contagion of infectious diseases, and the like, esp. when rendered so by inoculation, etc. (Cf. Immunize.)

1881 *Local Govt. Board, Rep. Medical Officer* 200 Pasteur further states that the animals inoculated with the mitigated virus remain immune against further attacks of anthrax. 1888 F. P. Cobbe in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 226 But (to use the new medical barbarism) we are never 'immune' altogether from the contagion. 1888 E. R. Lankester in *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s.v. *Bacteria*, An animal which had survived an attack of the virulent *B. anthracis* was thereby rendered 'immune' to subsequent attacks, just as one attack of small-pox renders its survivor 'immune' in regard to that disease. 1891 Woodhead *Bacteria* 372 He was able by inoculation to render an animal immune to the action of the more virulent anthrax bacillus. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 The new serum has the power..of rendering those who surround the patient immune from the poison. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 5/1 They had not been able to render animals immune from the attacks of the parasites.

b. as *sb.* An immune person or animal.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/1 Regiments (mainly composed of negroes from the Southern States and other yellow fever immunes).

Immunist (imiū·nist). [ad. F. *immuniste*, f. *immunité* Immunity.] One who enjoys an immunity (see Immunity 1).

1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 277 It is conceded that the 'immunist' (it is convenient to borrow a term that French writers have coined) is entitled to many of the fines and forfeitures that arise from offences committed within his territory. *Ibid.* 288 The land-lord..is an immunist, or is the king, who..occupies the position of an immunist.

Immunity (imiū·nĭti). Also 4 ynmunite, (6 emonyte, 7 emunity), imunity. [ad. L. *immūnitās* freedom from public services or charges, in med.L. privileged place, sanctuary, f. *immūnis* Immune: see -ity, and cf. F. *immunité* (1341 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *Law.* Exemption from a service, obligation, or duty; freedom from liability to taxation, jurisdiction, etc.; privilege granted to an individual or a corporation conferring exemption from certain taxes, burdens, or duties. Also less strictly or in non-technical use: Non-liability, privilege. (Cf. Franchise.)

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* x. 34 Dais of ynmunite [*Gloss* or fraunchise], and of remissioun, to alle Jewis that ben in my rewme. 1549 Latimer *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 161 There is sum place in London, as they saye, *immunitie, impunitie.* What should I call it? a preueledged place for whoredome. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 970 The Senate..in favour of his Profession, gave immunity to all others that from that time forth did practise Physick. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 327 Enriching..the place with name of a Citie, with building and immunitie. 1623 Conway in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 155 His Majesty foresawe an infinite liberty, a perpetuall emunity graunted to the Roman Catholiques. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iii, A foul injury and derogation..of that birth-right and immunity which Christ hath purchas'd for us with his blood. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 243 The English subject continued to pride himself in his immunity from taxation without consent of parliament. 1897 Maitland *Domesday & Beyond* ii. 270 In an ordinary case the clause of immunity will first contain some general words declaring the land to be free of burdens in general, and then some exceptive words declaring that it is not to be free from certain specified burdens.

b. with *pl.*: A particular exemption or privilege.

1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 151 Certayn pryuylegys and prerogatyf..as..he schold not be constraynyd to go forth to warre..wyth such other lyke immunytes and pryuylegys. 1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 29 § 5 All manner of Liberties Fraunchises Immunyties .. geven or graunted to the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 117 Merchandizing..the purchasing of an Immunity or Monopoly to the prejudice of our country. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. I. 15 Civil privileges and immunities were the consequence of their victories. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vii, He is the Provost of Perth, and..must see the freedoms and immunities of the burgh preserved. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 128.

2. *spec.* (*Eccl.*) Exemption of ecclesiastical persons and things from secular or civil liabilities, burdens, or duties; as the exemption of the clergy from lay jurisdiction, or of church property from secular taxation, and the freedom of sanctuary from invasion. Chiefly with *an* and *pl.*

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 768 God forbid that any man should..breake the immunite and libertie of that sacred Sanctuarie. 1524 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 286 That the fredomez and liberteis of halikirk, with all priuelegis & emenyteis thairof..be obseruit. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 93/2 Men of the clergie .. he indued with speciall privileges and immunities. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. II*, 49 How oft ane manslayer takes him self to the immunitie of the kirk. 1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 161 These immunities which Emperours and Princes haue giuen to the Church, the Church ought to inioy without disturbance, and to withdraw such immunities, were high sacrilege and impiety. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4831/2 The Congregation of Immunities have..had under their Consideration the Affairs of Naples, where the Viceroy has caused several Criminals of State to be taken forcibly out of the Churches, whither they had fled for Sanctuary. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 34 The question of the immunities of the clergy had been publicly raised.

†3. Freedom from ordinary restraints; undue freedom, licence. *Obs.*

[1549: see 1.] 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 143 The arguments of tragedies is anger, wrath, immunitie, cruelties, iniurie, incest, murther. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, To pay your debts, and take your lechery.. With all your other choice immunities. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 126 And he..Is sentenc'd and deliver'd up To Satan..For vent'ring wickedly to put a Stop To his Immunities and free Affairs.

4. Freedom or exemption *from* any natural or usual liability, or from anything evil or injurious.

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* xxii. 1 Freedome and immunity from all evil. 1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 162, I have no cause to hope for an Immunity from Trouble, so long as I have no Immunity from Sin. 1683 Boyle in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 634 Three thousand Grains of Water, (whose Immunity from common Salt we try'd apart). 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. xv, Nor is it, either in real or fictitious distresses, our immunity from them which produces our delight. 1854 C. Bronte in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 437 It is long since I have known such comparative immunity from headache. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Introd. 32 Ireland has enjoyed an immunity from snakes.

5. The condition of being immune from or insusceptible to poison, the contagion of a specific disease, or the like; immunization: see Immune *a.* 2. [So mod.F. *immunité* (Littré).]

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 715 In one of the five instances .. the apparent immunity must have lasted for at least two years, that being the interval between the two diphtheritic visitations. 1887 *Oxf. Biol. Mem.* tr. *E. du Bois Reymond* 408 The immunity of vipers from their own poison proved by Fontana. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 564 The animal remains passive while the immunity-conferring substances are applied to its tissues.

6. *proposed use.* (See quot.)

1879 W. E. Hearn *Aryan Household.* x. 232 Outside this association there .. was the Household, considered as a corporate body, without any relation to other Households. ..The independent position of the Household may be called Immunity, as opposed to Community.

Immunization (imiūnəizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ation.] The action of immunizing or fact of being immunized.

1893 Virchow in *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 7/1 It is also a kind of immunisation which..has also great drawbacks; for this hardening against unjust attacks leads very easily to a similar indifference towards just attacks, and .. it finally leads also to indifference to praise and recognition. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1044 Artificial immunisation, even against diseases liable to recurrence, such as anthrax. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 561 The process of immunisation is 'accumulative'.

Immunize (i·miunəiz), *v.* [f. Immune + -ize.] *trans.* To render immune from or insusceptible to poison, or infection.

1892 in *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 379–80 (transl. fr. German) Emmerick succeeded in protecting animals by inoculating them with the tissue juices of immunised animals. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Aug. 2/3 Experience in the new methods of immunising. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1065 The immunising power of the serum. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Nov. 529 In 1891 .. Professor Hankin pointed out that the injection of the serum of animals .. immunized by repeated inoculations, had a preventive or curative effect by destroying or neutralizing in the blood the products of disease-producing microbes. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 515 Prof. Carl Fraenkel first immunized guinea-pigs against diphtheria.

†**Immu·ral,** *v. Obs.* [f. Im-[1] + Mural (f. L. *mūrus* wall).] *trans.* To wall in.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 121 The corps were at their length immuralled in thecas or, as it were, in hollow shelves dug in to the wall.

†**Immu·rate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *immūrātus*, pa. pple. of *immūrāre* to Immure.] Immured.

1593 R. Barnes *Parthenophil* Madr. vii. in Arb. *Garner* V. 364 O chaste desires, which held her heart immurate In walls of adamant unfoild!

Immure (imiūə·r), *v.* Also 6 emure. [ad. med.L. *immūrāre*, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *mūrus* wall (cf. late L. *mūrāre* to wall). Cf. F. *emmurer*, which may be the immediate source.]

†1. *trans.* To wall in, to surround with a wall or walls; to fortify. (= late L. *murare.*) *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iv. *Handie-crafts* 375 With stones..And clayie morter..he immures his fort. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 114 These [walls]..appeare to have immured but a part of the Citie. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 75 An Altar .. immured by a Square Wall. 1746 *Tour through Ireland* IX. 187 It is certain the Town was immured long before that Date.

absol. 1636 G. Sandys *Paraphr. Div. Poems, Eccl.* iii. (1648) 4 A time to batter down, a time t'immure.

2. To shut up or enclose within walls; to imprison; to confine as in a prison or fortress.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 126 Thou wert emured, restrained, captiuated, bound. 1594 — *Rich. III*, IV. i. 100 Pitty, you ancient Stones, hose tender Babes, Whom Enuie hath immur'd within your Walls. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. VI. l, 'Tis not so tedious to me, as to others to be thus immur'd (in the Fleet). 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* iii, Too long I had been immured in the walls of a cloister. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* I. ii, Resolved to break his son's spirit by keeping him immured in the country. 1879 Dixon *Windsor* I. ii. 17 As rebels..they were immured in jail.

†b. To shut off, exclude, seclude *from. Obs.*

1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* v. 2328 Whom carnall sence & appetite immures From God & goodnesse. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 130 They live immured from the sight of the World.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To enclose, encompass, encircle, surround; to shut in, confine. Now *rare.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 23 A pleasant..Iland, immured aboute with the Sea. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 328 Loue first learned in a Ladies eyes, Liues not alone emured in the braine. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 135 The lodge here is in a craggie place immured betwixt two Hils. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXIII. 44 Immur'd we sat, and catch'd each passing sound. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 298 In situations far immured among the northern ice.

b. *refl.* To shut oneself up.

1586 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. vii. (1612) 30 They and their King, immure themselves at length. 1627 May *Lucan* II. (1631) 19 Himselfe immuring in Brundusium's hold. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 P 9 Men bred in shades and silence, taught to immure themselves at sunset. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. i, To immure himself for three years in a German University.

4. To build into a wall; to build up or entomb in a wall. Also *transf.*

1675 E. Wilson *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 9 Hairs, Straws, Grains of Sand [etc.] are frequently found immured in Hailstones. 1808 [see Immured]. 1851 [see Immuring]. 1863 Sir G. Scott *Glean. Westm. Abb.* (ed. 2) 64 The end of the tomb has been immured in the lower part of the chapel of King Henry V.

Hence **Immu·ring** *vbl. sb.*

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. ii. 49 Immounding, impayling, immuring, skirting, Girding. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 115 The torturings, the starvings, the immurings, the murderings proper to a monastic establishment.

†**Immu·re,** *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 emure. [f. Immure *v.*] Something that immures; a wall.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 8 Their vow is made To ransacke Troy, within whose strong emures The rauish'd Helen..sleepes.

Immured (imiūə·d), *ppl. a.* [f. Immure *v.* + -ed[1].] Enclosed in walls or as in walls; imprisoned, confined; built up in a wall.

1596 *Edward III*, II. i. 17 The prisoner of immured dark

constraint. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 6 Among those immured Hermites of Saint Hermagora. 1740 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 81 The doors .. we saw opened to him, and all the other immured Cardinals came thither to receive him. 1808 SCOTT *Marmion* II. XXV. *note*, A female skeleton, which, from the shape of the niche, and the position of the figure, seemed to be that of an immured nun.

Immurement (imiū·ɪment). [f. IMMURE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of immuring or condition of being immured; imprisonment, confinement.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref., *Immurement*, an inclosing between two Walls, a Punishment used in Popish Countries. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 178/1 By the interposition of his wife, whose aim was not the death but immurement of his daughter. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 275 Her melancholy immurement and tragic end.

Immusical (imiū·zikăl, imm-), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MUSICAL.] Not musical or harmonious; unmusical.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 101 All Sounds are either Musicall Sounds..which Sounds are euer Equall; As Singing .. Or Immusicall Sounds; which are euer Vnequall; Such as are the Voice in Speaking, all Whisperings, .. all Percussions. 1679 *Refined Courtier* 13/1 We ought industriously to refrain from singing, especially if the voice be immusical. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ii. 34 What our .. Writers fancy of their ..Scales, is known to be utterly Immusical. 1890 *Standard* 26 Mar. 3/8 They were not an immusical nation.

Hence **Immu·sically** *adv.*, unmusically.

1694 S. S. *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* Ded. A iij, Ingenious Whimseys, which sound but immusically to a Judicious Ear.

Immutability (imiūtăbi·lĭti). [f. IMMUTABLE + -ITY; after F. *immutabilité*, L. *immūtābilitās.*] The quality of being immutable; unchangeableness, invariableness, unalterableness.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 3 Did any part of that [God's] will require the immutability of laws concerning church polity? 1611 BIBLE *Heb.* vi. 17 The immutability of his counsell. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 64 ₱ 8 No Nation ever insisted, so rigorously, upon this Immutability of Laws, as the Locrians. 1863 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 8 He has really entirely lost faith in the immutability of species.

Immutable (imiū·tăb'l), *a.* Also 5 in-. [ad. L. *immūtabil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mūtābilis* MUTABLE. (Also in 15–16th c. F.)]

1. Not mutable; not subject to or susceptible of change; unchangeable, unalterable, changeless.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvi, He was..Perseuerant and of will immutable. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 97 Sothfast kyng whos regne is inmutabull. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vi. 18 By two immutable thynges (in which it was vnpossible that god shulde lye). 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The Lawes of Nature are Immutable and Eternall. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 170 This grant shall remain firm, and immutable. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in *C. Davies' Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 131 To find..some immutable standard of linear measure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 We speak of eternal and immutable justice, but not of eternal and immutable pleasure.

b. *techn.* Not subject to variation in different cases; invariable: used e.g. of markings which are the same in all the individuals of a species.

1621 HEYLIN *Microcosmus* 2 The greater circles are either Immutable as the Æquator, [or] Mutable as the Meridian, Horizon. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Immutable Circlis*.. are the same to all the Inhabitants of the Earth. 1795 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 73 Nature bestows on every being that which is adapted to it..according to the Latitude for which it is destined.. Some of these adaptations are..immutable, and others variable.

¶ **2.** [IM-[1].] = Mutable: cf. IMMUTE *v.* *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 867 If salvation were by us to be gotten, then we are so immutable that we should every minute of an houre, cast away ourselves.

Hence **Immu·tableness**, the quality of being immutable, immutability.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* xi. 345 In power of binding, and all validities, except immutablenesse..equall to Diuine. *a* 1687 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal., Def.* (1712) App. viii. 184 The steddiness and immutableness of the Matter.

Immutably (imiū·tăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an immutable manner; without possibility of or liability to change; unchangeably.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 282 To be immutably good, is proper onely to God. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 33 God ever is immutably the same. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. v. (1866) 229 Immutably determined to permit no change of religion within his dominions.

Immutate (i·miūtĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *immūtāt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mūtātus*, pa. pple. of *mūtāre* to change.] Unchanged.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xi. (ed. 4) 213 Having two Cotyledons; and these are either, *Immutate*, unchanged; ..*Plicate*, folded; ..*Duplicate*, doubled [etc.].

† **Immuta·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *immūtātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *immūtāre*: see next. Cf. obs. F. *immutation.*] Mutation, change, alteration, transformation. (In quot. 1704 = HYPALLAGE.)

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 195 The younger abatid their pride, while they endevored novelties and immutation. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii. (Arb.) 175 Defect, or surplusage .. or immutation in the same speaches..altering either the congruitie grammaticall, or the sence, or both. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. XXIII, What delightfull immutations Of her soft flowing vest we contemplate! 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. § 10 Which reason of the immutation of this Light, is given by Moses, Gen. i. 14. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn., Hypallage* or *Immutation*, a Grammatical Figure .. As in this Instance, *Dare Classibus Austros*, instead of *Dare Classes Austris.*

† **Immu·te,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *immūt-āre*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *mūtāre* to change.] *trans.* To produce a change in; to change, alter, transform.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 106 (L.) God can immediately immute, change, corrupt, destroy, or annihilate whatsoever pleaseth His divine majesty. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 Although the substance of gold be not sensibly immuted or its gravity at all decreased. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 206 That .. would be more immuted by those greater alterations which are in cadaverous solutions.

† **Immu·te,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Irregular shortening of *immuted.* (Cf. *elated, elate.*)] Unchanged.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxvi. 53 Soe fixt doth vertue stand, and soe Immute, With her whose thoughts are truly resolute.

Immutilate (imiū·tilĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *immutilāt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *mutilātus* (see MUTILATE).] Unmutilated; without mutilation.

1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 333 A maintainer of the Catholic and Apostolic faith immutilate.

Immu·tual, *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + MUTUAL.] Not mutual.

1768 W. DONALDSON *Life & Adv. Sir B. Sapskull* II. 6 The symmetry of the figure will be disproportioned to the design, and the harmony of the whole immutual and unadjusted.

† **I-mone.** *Obs.* [f. I-[1] + *mone* MOAN.] Moan.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1195 He was sori & made gret imone [*most MSS.* mone].

I-mong: see YMONG. **I-mored,** ME. pa. pple. of MORE *v.* *Obs.*, to root. **I-motet,** of MOOT *v.*

Imp (imp), *sb.* Forms: 1 impa, (? impe), 3–7 impe, 4–6 ympe, (5 hympe, 6 himp, emp, 6–7 ymp), 6– imp. [OE. *impa* (or ? *impe*), pl. *impan*, goes with *impian* to IMP: see next. Cf. also mod.G. *impf*, Da. *ympe*, Sw. *ymp.* Welsh *imp* graft, scion, is from ME. Fr. *ente* (whence MDu. *ente*, Du. *ent*) is ultimately from the same source.]

† **1.** A young shoot of a plant or tree; a sapling; a sucker, slip, scion. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlix. 381 Sio halige ȝesomnung Godes folces, ðæt eardað on æppeltunum, ðonne hie wel begað hira plantan & hiera impan, oð hie fulweaxne beoð. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 378 ȝunge impen me bigurt mid þornes, leste bestes ureten ham þeo hwule þet heo beoð meruwe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 68 Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched ympes. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1697 The lorde hadde an hympe gode, Tha[t] in a fayr herber stood. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. lxi. 524 The first springes or tender impes of the Artechok. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XIII. viii, About the foot of the tree it bears many yong imps, which are such suckers of the sap, that they draw away all the goodnesse. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 104 When the young Imps or Seedlings are sprung up, you must be very careful in keeping them from weeds. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 133 [Ivy] is a sneaking insinuating Imp.

† b. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 218 Thus ben this lordes ileid ful lowe; The stok is of the same rote; An ympe biginnes for to growe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. xi. 26 [Oxford] that faire City, wherein make abode So many learned impes, that shoote abrode, And with their braunches spred all Britany.

† **2.** A shoot or slip used in grafting; a graft.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 137, I was..þe couentes Gardyner for to graffe ympes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Impe, *ubi* A grafte. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2004 The lytell graffe or ympe transcendeth the tree. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D viij, An Almond-tree-Imp, inserted to a Mastick stick. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 270 The scions, imps, and grafts of fruit trees. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Imp*, ..a kind of Graft to be set in a Tree.

† b. In fig. context, applied to persons. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxi. 124 If this bee happened to the natural braunches what shall become of the impes (that are graffed into the Tree)? 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* IX. i, God never did more for the naturall olive, then for that wild Impe which hee hath graffed in. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (N.), Poor Doridon, the impe Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth To be ingraffed on some stocke of worth.

3. Scion (esp. of a noble house); offspring, child (usually male). *Obs.* since 17th c., exc. as a literary archaism, or as partly continued in 5.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *Ball. Pr. Henry* in *De Reg. Princ.* (Roxb.) 195 In the presence Of Kynges ympe and Princes worthynesse. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 242 b, That his sonne prince Edward, that goodly ympe, maie long reigne over you. 1575 *Appius & Virg.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 112 By her I have a virgin pure, an imp of heavenly race. 1584 *Epit. Ld. Denbigh in Beauchamp Chapel, Warwick*, Heere resteth the body of the noble Impe Robert of Dydley..sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. 264 His sad lamenting sonne Faustus, a vertuous Impe of those impious parents. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. Introd. 37 My imps, .. hardy, bold, and wild, As best befits the mountain child. *a* 1845 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, To a Child* i, Whose imp art thou, with dimpled cheek,..thou urchin sly?

b. = 'Child', *fig.* and *transf.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 334 A frere þat is a confessour to kyng or to a duke is ympe or pere to a bishop. 1536 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 Dyvers sedicious..persones, being impes of the said Bisshopp of Rome. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 179 Enuie cannot dwell ther, ne none of her impes. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* vii, Art thou..that Impe of Glory? 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1647) 126 This opinion is easily discovered to be an Impe of Pelagianisme. 1796 BURKE *Bill for shorten. Durat. Parl.* Wks. 1812 V. 386 My honourable friend has not brought down a spirited imp of chivalry to win the first atchievement. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. iv. (1849) 400 That imp of fame and prowess, the headstrong Peter.

4. *spec.* A 'child' of the devil, or of hell.

a. with parentage expressed: Applied to wicked men, and to petty fiends or evil spirits.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 Suche appereth as aungelles, but in very dede they be ymps of serpentes. 1538 BALE *Gods Promises* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1780) I. 13 An ympe though I be of helle, deathe and dampnacyon. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* IV. (1859) 577 Those most wicked imps of the devil. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 111 An impe of Sathan. *c* 1648 BILLINGSLEY *Infancy of World* (1658) 94 The Devil's Impe the Pope. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* IV. ii, What Witchcraft now have these two Imps of the Devil been a hatching here? *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Poems, Despair* 46 Hither, ye furious imps of Acheron. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxiv, Either Flibbertigibbet ..or else an imp of the devil in good earnest.

b. Hence, with omission of the qualification: A little devil or demon, an evil spirit; esp. in 17th c., one of those with which witches were supposed to be familiar; now chiefly in art and mythology.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. XV. (1886) 122 They haue so fraied vs with bull beggers, spirits, witches,..tritons, centaurs, dwarfes, giants, imps. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. (1682) 18 The Imps of Witches are sometimes wicked spirits..that have been Sorcerers..in this life. 1693 C. MATHER *Invis. World* (1862) 83 We have seen even some of their own Children, so dedicated unto the Devil, that .. the *Imps* have sucked them, and rendred them Venemous to a Prodigy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Imp*, a familiar Spirit, said to be attending upon Witches. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 134 A scoffing man..shows more of the imp than of the angel. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Truants* iii, Three more frolicsome Imps, I ween, Beelzebub's self hath seldom seen. 1882 FROUDE *Carlyle* II. 53 Enjoying his work [of destruction] with the pleasure of some mocking imp.

c. Applied to a human being. (Often humorous.)

1633 D. R[OGERS] *Treat. Sacram.* I. 123 Will not this teach all the rest (except Impes and degenerate) to be much more so? 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 44 Thereabouts there lurk'd A wicked Imp they call a Poet. 1857 LOCKER *Lond. Lyrics, To Printer's Devil* 1 Small imp of blackness, off at once.

5. A mischievous child (having a little of 'the devil' in him); a young urchin: often used playfully.

(App. partly a continuation of sense 3, but largely influenced by 4 b.)

1642 in Miss Hickson *Irel. 17th Cent.* (1884) I. xviii. 196 Six Irish children of that town, who suddenly fell upon him, .. so that he by these wicked young imps, who were none of them..above eight years of age, quickly after died. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. viii, I once caught a young male [Yahoo] of three years old,..but the little imp fell a squalling, and scratching, and biting. 1826 SCOTT in *Lockhart* i. *note*, I was never a dunce .. but an incorrigibly idle imp. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 24 With a wild imp of a Welsh boy following her as guide and groom.

† **6.** A young man, a youth; fellow, man, 'lad', 'boy'. (Cf. CHILD, sense 7.) *Obs.*

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 33–5 There dwelt in Athens a young gentleman of great patrimony. .. It happened this young Impe to ariue at Naples. *Ibid.* 108 This is .. to admonish all young Imps and nouises in loue. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* IX. 26 The mendicant Franciscan Fryers voweth ..poverty..Yet those wretched Impes live in those parts as though they had never vowed. 1889 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* I, Room there, you imps and loons.

7. A piece added on, to eke out, lengthen out, or enlarge something. (Cf. IMP *v.* 5.) † a. An additional tag to a bell-rope so that more than one person may pull at once: = EKE *sb.*[1] 2 a. b. *dial.* An addition to a beehive consisting of a wreath or wreaths placed underneath to increase its height: = EKE *sb.*[1] 2 b. c. *dial.* A length of twisted hair in a fishing-line.

1595 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 123 Paid for vj emps to y^e^ bell ropes, xij *d.* 1605 *Ibid.* 142 More for bell imps, xiiij *d.* 1606 *Ibid.* 144 For the greet bell ympes of the length of six feddom. 1615 W. LAWSON *Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 78 An imp is, three or four wreaths wrought at the Hive, the same compass, to raise the Hive withall. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Imp*, an eke placed under a bee-hive. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 234 An addition to a beehive is called an 'imp', so also is a length of hair twisted, as forming part of a fishing-line.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † *imp-garden, -garth, -yard* (nursery-garden, garden of plants), † *-tree*; *imp-like* adj.

1337–8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 34 In .. semine canab. emp. pro le ympyard. *c* 1345 *Orpheo* 63 They seten hem down all thre, Fayr under an ympe-tre. 1446–7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) I. 84 Pro custodia orti Cellerarii vocati ympgarth. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 76 The orderyng of an Impe Garden..wherein as in a parke the young plantes are nourished. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 35 Where Imp-Gardens are poor, the tender Plant does seldom thrive. 1831 J. HUNTER *Hist. Deanery Doncaster* II. 6 An imp-yard is what is now known by the term nursery-garden, as may be seen in The Booke of Husbandry by Barnaby Googe. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 146 What a childlike and yet half imp-like volume of laughter lay in Frank.

Imp (imp), *v.* Forms: see the sb. [OE. *impian* (rare) = OHG. *impfôn* (rare), MHG. and Ger. *impfen*, beside which OHG. had (more commonly) *impitôn*, MHG. *impf(e)ten*. Da. *ympe*, Sw. *ympa* are from a LG. **impen*; Welsh *impio* is from Eng. F. *enter* (whence MDu. *enten, inten*, Du. *enten*, MLG. *enten*) is supposed to be ultimately from the same source.

The history of this vb. and the prec. sb. is in some points

obscure, from want of evidence. The corresponding F. *enter* to graft, *ente* (for **empte*) graft, are referred by Darmesteter, etc., to late L. **emputāre*, **emputa*, the latter neuter pl. of Gr. ἐμφυτος, -ον implanted, engrafted: cf. ἐμφύειν to implant, ἐμφυτεύειν to implant, engraft, ἐμφυτεία implanting, engrafting. (There is evidence in the Salic Law for a med. L. *impotus, inpotus*, scion, graft.) This was presumably the source also of OHG. *impitōn* (not *impfitōn*), MHG. *impf(e)ten*; though some would refer it to L. *putāre* to prune. OE. *impian*, OHG. *impfōn*, was evidently, from the OHG. lautverschiebung, a word of earlier adoption, but was prob. derived in some way from the same Gr. source (? from ἐμφύ-ειν); of this the OE. sb. *impa* (hardly *impe*) must then have been a derivative, on the analogy of agent-nouns in *-a*; so mod. Ger. *impf* from *impfen*.]

† 1. *trans.* To graft, engraft. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 262 On længtene ereʒian and impian, beana sawan, wingeard settan. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 147 Impe on an ellerne, and if þine apple be swete, Mochel merueile me þynketh. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. ii. 58 Vpon that braunche was ymped a graf that was taken fro a free appel tree. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 26 b, To ympe or graffe yong settes. 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1865) II. 530 He gave himself to gardening and used to graft and imp with his own hand.

† 2. To plant (young shoots). *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 142 Then kest adoun thi scions here and there, And ympe in oon in euery stikis place.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* from 1 and 2. To 'engraft', implant; to inlay, set or fix in; to 'engraft' (as by marriage) in a family. *arch.*

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 616 A brem brasen borde .. Imped in iuory .. With goode siluer & golde gailich atired. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5137 But Love .. was so imped in my thought. *c* 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 50 Copyed has þis Sauter ben of yuel men of lollardry, And afturward hit has bene sene ympyd in wiþ eresy. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. ix. 4 That headlesse tyrants tronke he reard from ground, And, having ympt the head to it agayne..made it so to ride as it alive was found. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* XX. ii. (*Jehu and Jehoram*), Nothing is more dangerous than to be imped in a wicked family; this relation too often draws in a share both of sinne and punishment. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. ii, And when thy temple's well deserving bayes Might impe a pride in thee to reach thy praise. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* i. 8 It was because they were imped in the wicked family of Ahab. 17.. Brown *On Rom.* vi. 5 (Jam.) Believers are so closely united to Christ, as that they have been imped with him, like an imp joined to an old stock. 1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 140 The new doctrine, which the times had imped Into his budding soul.

4. *Falconry.* To engraft feathers in the wing of a bird, so as to make good losses or deficiencies, and thus restore or improve the powers of flight; hence, allusively, with reference to 'taking higher flights', enlarging one's powers, and the like. In various constructions:

† a. To imp feathers *into* or *in* a wing, etc. *Obs.*

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. No. 794. 185 Like as the fawcon Which is alofte, tellith scorne to loke a down On hym that wont was her feders to pyke and ympe. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 249 Ymping a fether to make me flye, when thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring. 1589 Nashe *Pasquil & Marf.* 11 Such an Eccho, as multiplies euery word..and ympes so many feathers vnto euery tale, that it flyes with all speede into euery corner of the Realme. 1641 Brome *Joviall Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 374 To see a swallow .. with a white feather imp'd in her tail. 1706 Phillips, *To Imp a Feather in a Hawk's Wing* (among Falconers), to add a new piece from an old broken stump.

b. To imp a wing (or bird) *with* feathers. *To imp the wings of*: to strengthen or improve the flight of.

1596 Spenser *Hymn Heav. Beautie* 135 Gathering plumes of perfect speculation, To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd. 1598 Drayton *Heroic. Ep.* V. 78 Their Buzzard-wings, imp'd with our Eagles Plumes. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Posthumi* Sonn. iv, Imping his broken wings with better plumes. 1648 Milton *Sonn. to Fairfax*, The false North displays Her broken league to imp their serpent-wings. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Ld. Macartney* 40 And [Fortune] with an Eagle's pinion imps an Owl. 1816 Southey *Lay of Laureate* Proem ii, My spirit imp'd her wings for stronger flight. 1852 Jerdan *Autobiog.* II. xviii. 251 At the same time Barry Cornwall first imped his wing in my grateful pages. 1886 Swinburne *Misc.* 145 The highest flight that Wordsworth's muse could attain when her wings were imped with plumes of religious doctrine.

c. To imp wings *on* or *to* a person; to imp *with* wings.

1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Easter Wings* 9 If I imp my wing on thine, Affliction shall advance the flight in me. 1635 Heywood *Londoni Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 289 These are Impt with no Icarian wings, But Plumes Immortall. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 34 To see a Gallant flutter..with no other wings than his Taylor has imp'd on. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 439 Imp'd with Wings, The Grubs proceed to Bees with pointed Stings. 1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 41 Blest paper-credit! .. That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly! Gold imp'd by thee can compass hardest things. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* XXXII. 70 Behoved That circumcision in the males should imp The flight of innocent wings.

¶ App. by a misunderstanding of the hawking term, taken in the sense of 'To clip'.

1657 Bp. H. King *Poems* I. ii. (1843) 9 God shall imp their pride, and let them see They are but fools in a sublime degree. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 39 But imp the wings of his towering ambition. *Ibid.* 147 Her soaring wings are imp'd and all her enlivening faculties clogged.

5. To extend, lengthen, enlarge, add to; to eke *out* (that which is short or deficient); to mend, repair; to add on a piece to. (Cf. Imp *sb.* 7.)

1592 Lyly *Midas* v. ii, A woman's tongue ympt with a barbar's will proove a razor or a raser. 1606 Chapman *Mons. D'Olive* Plays 1873 I. 221 All my care is for Followers to Imp out my Traine. 1661 South *Serm.* (1698) III. 188 An ill, restless, cross humour, which is imped with Smart, and quickned with Opposition. 1671 Clarendon *Dialogues in Tracts* (1727) 306 We ought to imp out these unavoidable defects with an extraordinary civility and condescension. 1828 *Craven Dial., Imp*, to add, to enlarge. .. It is a very common expression when applied to bee-hives. 1834 Sir H. Taylor *Artevelde* I. ii. (1849) 7 You have imped me with a new device.

6. *nonce-use.* To mock like an imp or demon.

1839 Bailey *Festus* (1848) 112, I am..with the mightiest folly mocked Which ever imped a soul to madness.

† **Impa·cable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + L. *pācāre* to pacify, appease + -able.] That cannot be pacified or appeased; implacable.

1571 Fortescue *Forest* 72 Seedes of impacable discorde and dissention. 1591 Spenser *Ruines of Time* 395 Freed from bands of impacable fate. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 The impacable Incursions of those barbarous and vndanted Pictes.

Hence † **Impacabi·lity,** implacability (*obs.*).

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 355 The Impacabilitie of the Pictes and Scotes.

† **Impaci·fic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *impācific-us*, or f. Im-[2] + Pacific. Cf. obs. F. *impacifique*.] Not pacific or peaceful; restless.

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idyll* i. 3 The Impacificke Seas of our owne feares And Iealousies.

Impack (impæ·k), *v. rare.* Also 7 em-. [f. Im-[1] + Pack *v.*] *trans.* To pack in; to press closely together into a mass; to pack up. Hence **Impa·cking** *vbl. sb.*; **Impa·ckment,** the action of impacking or state of being impacked (Webster 1864).

1611 Florio, *Impaccare*, to pack vp, to empack. *Ibid., Imballamenti*, impackings or packes. 1867 I. I. Hayes *Open Polar Sea* 85 The ice was as closely impacked behind us as before us.

Impact (i·mpækt), *sb.* [ad. L. type **impact-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of *impingĕre* to Impinge. Cf. mod.F. *impact.*] The act of impinging; the striking of one body against another; collision. Chiefly in *Dynamics*, in reference to momentum.

1781 Bp. Watson *Chem. Ess.* (1784) I. 165 *note*, The same rule, by which common velocity of hard or non-elastic bodies after their impact .. is calculated. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 228 The English chief, Pointing again his arbalist, let loose The string; the quarrel, by that impact driven, True to its aim, fled fatal. 1862 *Times* 7 Mar., No such satisfactory results in the way of resisting the tremendous impact of the shot have been obtained from any other target. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* ii. § 56 The impact of atoms of oxygen against atoms of sulphur. 1866 Huxley *Phys.* ix. (1872) 221 The impact of the vibrations of the luminous ether on the retina.

attrib. 1878 Stewart & Tait *Unseen Univ.* iv. 146 We are..driven to the impact theory as the only tenable one.

b. *fig.*

1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it [the mind] by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. i. 7 The impact of barbarian conquest split up the unity of the Latin tongue.

† **Impa·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impact-us*, pa. pple. of *impingĕre* to Impinge.] = Impacted (of which, in later use, it was prob. taken as a shortened form). Const. as *pple.* or *adj.*

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* I. iv. 3 When .. there are humours impacte in anye part. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 81 From hir whose picture still I fynde within my brest impact. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. I. ix, All these forms..That sense or phansie ever had impact. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 43 A cold, crass slimy morbifick, or a hot impact matter.

Impact (impæ·kt), *v.* [orig., and usually, in pa. pple. *impacted*, which was prob. directly f. L. *impact-us* + -ed[1] (see Impact *ppl. a.* and Impacted); the verb proper being a later back-formation from this. See -ed[1] 2, and cf. Compact *v.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To press closely into or in something; to fix firmly in; to pack in.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XX. xxi. II. 73 The seed of this hearbe remooveth the tough humours bedded in the stomacke, how hard impacted soever they be. 1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 75 These Pyramids, which receive the Hairs, are impacted in the Cutis. *a* 1791 Wesley *Serm.* Ixxxii. I. 5 Wks. 1811 IX. 417 Impact fire into iron, by hammering it when red hot. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 835 A stone-like mass .. which had become impacted in the lower ilium.

2. To stamp or impress (*on* something). *rare.*

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Proem 4 Ideas or notions impacted on the mind. *Ibid.* 442 Every..Creature has a law impacted or impressed on its Being.

Impacted (impæ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [See Impact *v.*] Pressed closely in, firmly fixed.

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* II. 463 To melt (as it were) any impacted humor, though never so tough. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Dispens.* i. (1734) 25 To ripen and dissolve hard impacted Humours. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 267 The fine impacted snow-dust of winter.

Impaction (impæ·kʃən). [ad. L. *impactiōn-em*, n. of action f. *impingĕre* to Impinge.] The action of becoming, or condition of being, impacted or firmly fixed in.

1739 J. Huxham *Fevers* (1750) 176 To prevent the further Impaction of the obstructing Lentor. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 197 In case of accident or impaction further north. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 42 Sudden obstruction of the circulation by the impaction of an embolus in one of the larger arteries.

Impa·ctly, *adv. rare.* [f. Impact *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] With firm infixion or close pressure.

1862 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* X. 325/2 A cube of 2¼ inches, impactly secured, was subjected to a force of 200 tons.

Impa·ctment. [f. Impact *v.* + -ment.] = Impaction.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xx. 158 He .. counseled us to prepare for the chances of an impactment [in the ice].

Impail, obs. form of Impale.

Impained: see Impaned.

Impaint (impē·nt), *v.* [f. Im-[1] + Paint *v.*] *trans.* To paint upon something, depict.

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, v. i. 80 Neuer yet did Insurrection want Such water-colours, to impaint his cause. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* III. 83 O'er altars thus, impainted, we behold Half circling glories shoot in rays of gold.

Impair (impēə·r), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 em-. [f. Impair *v.*] An act of impairing; the fact of being impaired; impairment.

1568 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 371 Halfe a dishonour, and an impair of his credit. 1598 Chapman *Achilles' Shield* in *Homer* (1875) 13 Nor is it more impair to an honest and absolute man's sufficiency to have few friends, than [etc.]. 1612 — *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 36 Pocket it:..it's no impaire to thee: the greatest doo't. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 102 Such and such like affoord they yearely without empaire to themselues. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 318 An impair of that Sovereignty and Dominion over the Creatures. 1848 J. A. Carlyle tr. *Dante's Inferno* 28 To keep its beauty from impair.

I·mpair, *a.* (and *sb.*[2]). [Cf. F. *impair* unequal (1484 in Godef. *Compl.*), and *pair.*]

† 1. (?) 'Unsuitable' (T.), unfit; inferior. *Obs.* (But the reading is disputed.)

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 103 (Fol. 1) Yet giues he not till iudgement guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impaire [*Qo.* 1 impare; *Globe*, etc. impure] thought with breath.

2. Not paired; not forming one of a pair; odd. b. *sb.* An unpaired individual thing; an odd one.

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 820/1 This impair bone .. is .. the representative of the superior occipitals of Cuvier. 1880 J. Abercromby in *Academy* 23 Oct. 294/1 Grouping the letters in two sets of pairs and an impair, which again pairs with the other impairs.

Impair (impēə·r), *v.* Forms: α. 4 ampayr-i, anpayr-i, apayr-i, etc. (see Appair). β. 4–6 enpeire, -peyre, -paire, -payre, empeyre, 4–7 empare, empeire, -paire, -payre, 5 enpare, 7 empair. γ. 5–7 impaire, -payre, 6 impeire, impere, inpayre, 6–7 impare, 7– impair. [The current form *impair* is a partially Latinized refashioning of the earlier *empaire, empeire*, a. OF. *empeirer, ampeirer* to make worse:—Lat. type **impējōrāre* to make worse, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *pējor* worse. The earliest form was *ampayre*, whence *apeyre* Appair. *Empeyre*, closest to contemporary French, was commonest in 15–16th c. Late in 15th c. the prefix began to be spelt *im-* after Lat., giving the current *impair*, which has superseded *empair* since *c* 1660. Cf. Appair, Pair, Empyre.]

1. *trans.* To make worse, less valuable, or weaker; to lessen injuriously; to damage, injure.

[α. 1297–1643: see Appair 1.]

β. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 93 (Camb. MS.) Thanne is the Meede of goode folk swich þat no day shal enpeyren it. *c* 1375 *Cato Major* IV. xxxiv. in *Anglia* VII, Empeyre þou nou3t hire fame. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxxiv. 270 Ye cytie of Danas .. he assauted and enpayred very sore. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 253 b, The possession might seme to be enpaired. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 315 In hope that I shoulde recover my health, which sicknesse had empayred. 1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 22 Whereby hee was empeired and became worse. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 77 It never wastes nor empairs an Estate. 1658–78 Phillips, *Empair* [1696 (ed. 5) *Impair*].

γ. 1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 19 The defence of this land ..[is] impaired. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1029/2 [It] yet helpeth not hys matter, but impayreth it much. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 665 Satan..could not beare Through pride that sight, and thought himself impaird. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 986 This argument is old; but truth No years impair. 1862 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* II. II. 50 The best memory may be impaired by neglect.

b. *refl.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. iv. 14 They empayre them self so moche that they may not lerne no good. 1484 — *Curial* 3 Wyse men .. for none auauncement ne hauyng of good enpayre not them self.

† c. *pass.* To be destitute *of*, or badly off for.

1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 255 If I wear impared of mony, he would send me out of his own treasur.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To grow or become worse, less valuable, weaker, or less; to suffer injury or loss; to deteriorate, fall off, or decay. ? *Obs.*

[α. 1340–1581: see Appair 2.]

β. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4691 Þe power of hem enpayrede faste. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vj b, The Eyghen will swell and empeyre in her hede. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxix. 279 The kynge..lay sore sicke..and euery daye he enpayred worse and worse. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 41 Flesh may empaire, .. but reason can repaire. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 71 a, The sicke Gentleman daily so empaired in health.

γ. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlv. 364 The prince dayly

impered of a sicknesse. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xxviii. 205 a, All thinges impaire, and goe backewarde. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 152 Cœlestial Pleasures .. not impairing by being used Long. 1729 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* Wks. 1761 VIII. 93 When years increase, and perhaps your health impairs. 1827 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) V. 284 His own health and faculties sensibly impairing day by day.

Impai·rable, *a. rare.* [f. IMPAIR *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being impaired.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 26 Though his power of executing .. be not impaired, nor indeed impairable..by any negligence, unfaithfulness, or unfruitfulness of men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 Souls..Self-improvable and Self-impairable.

Impaired (impēə·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPAIR *v.* + -ED[1].] Rendered worse; injured in amount, quality, or valne; deteriorated, weakened, damaged.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 563 He repaired with large diet his impayred limbs and sinewes. 1719 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 4 Those fancy'd ills, so dreadful to the great, A lost election, or impair'd estate. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 170 Hamilton .. was necessitated by an impaired constitution to return to England.

Impairer (impēə·rəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which impairs.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 215 The quiet mind (whereof my selfe empairer is). 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 31 Wheat, Barley, Woade .. are great impairers and soakers of the soyle. *a* 1779 WARBURTON (Mason), Immoderate labour and immoderate study are equally the impairers of health.

Impairing (impēə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb IMPAIR; making worse, deterioration, impairment.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 389 It is enpeyringe not oonly of oone estate of þe chirche, but of alle þre. *c* 1450 *Doctr. Galienis in Zyll of Breyntford* (Ballad Soc.) 39 With-oute þenpeyring of þy persone. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Concl. 10 And heir my nayme remane, but enparing. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 7 Other dangers that may grow to the great impairing of her health. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 174 The impairing of any one part must..tend to the disorder and ruin of other parts.

Impairing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That impairs.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 176 That Impairing Alteration of Texture we call Rottennesse.

Impairment (impēə·mĕnt). Forms: see IMPAIR *v.*; also APPAIREMENT. [a. OF. *empeirement*, mod.F. *empirement* (12th c. in Littré), f. *empeirer, empirer* to IMPAIR: see -MENT.] The action of impairing, or fact of being impaired; deterioration; injurious lessening or weakening.

1340 *Ayenb.* 148 Yef he ne deþ wyþ-oute emparement. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud MS.) 255 To londe þai gonnen aryuen alle, Wiþouten enpeirment. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 2 To the great impeirment & diminucions of their good names and honesties. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 582 A greater impayrement of his hopes. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 98 A manifest impairment of his health. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees, Brain Diffic.* 471 The following extraordinary impairment of memory.

Impalace (impæ·lĕs), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IM-[1] + PALACE.] *trans.* To place or install in a palace. Hence **Impa·laced** (-ĕst) *ppl. a.*, installed in a palace.

1611 FLORIO, *Impalazzare*, to empallace. 1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 543 In impalacing the magistrate. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 62 One or two, impalaced, mitred, throned, And banqueted, burlesque .. The holy penury of the Son of God. *Ibid.* XXV. 438 The impalaced prisoner of the breast.

†Impa·latable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PALATABLE.] Not palatable, unpalatable.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* II. 88 And render it altogether impalatable to stock. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 115 A thing .. equally impalatable and unconstitutional. 1814 MRS. WEST *Alicia De Lacy* IV. 68 The grandeur and luxury..were impalatable, because insecure.

†Impala·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ATION.] = IMPALEMENT 4.

1744 J. PATERSON *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 357 Impalation is a most tormenting punishment of malefactors.

Impale (impē·l), *v.* Forms: *α.* (6 enpale), 6-9 empale, 7 empail(e, (empall, empal). *β.* 6-7 impayl, (impall), 7 impail, (impal), 6- impale. [a. F. *empale-r* (Froissart), ad. med.L. *impālāre* 'in palum impingere' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pāl-us* stake (cf. late L. *pālāre* to support with stakes, prop up).]

1. *trans.* To enclose with pales, stakes, or posts; to surround with a palisade; to fence in. Now *rare.*

α. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 516 Minding to mound and empale his cottage round about with a fence of an hedge. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* II. 73 (Ireland) Their country goeth under the tearme of *The English Pale*, because the first Englishmen .. did empale for themselves certaine limits in the East part of the Iland. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 44, I saw a pool empaled wherein were pell-starts.

β. 1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I impale, I close a grounde or a parke with pales, *je emparque.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 61 The same wall which .. had preserved their lives, by holding out the enemy did now impale them. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iv. (1777) 64 The Pale denotes Strength and Firmness, and has been bestowed to impaling Cities. 1845 HOOD *Fairy Tale* 21 So he might impale a strip of soil.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To surround or enclose as with a palisade; to shut in, hedge about, confine, hem in. Now *rare.*

α. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 33 Men..that are empaled within the boundes of the Church. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii. 24 Where Portland..doth overpeere the maine, Her rugged front empal'd (on every part) with rocks. 1675 GREW *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 25 Every single Milk-Vessel being empaled or hemmed in with an Arch of Roriferous [vessels].

β. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 899/1 Wee must .. keepe ourselues stil within the parke wherein God impaled us with his word. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 100 Welcomed by the Quene, who .. impales him in her armes, and cryes for joy. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 520 Bristles high impale his horrid chine. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) x. § 465 It would have been impaled in a nook of the very drop of water in which it was brought forth.

†c. *Mil.* To enclose or surround (troops) for defence, as with other troops, or with wagons, etc. (Improperly, To set in array, draw up.) *Obs.*

α. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 28 Nabarzanes empaled the battell on the right hand with a great power of horsemen, and xxx. thousand slingers and archers. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. ii. 105 He enpaled his Campe with hys carriages. 1578 HUNNIS *Hiveful Honey*, Gen. xxiv. 16 Against these five, the other fower Their Battailes did empale. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* (1679) 232/2 The Battel..consisted of a thousand Bill-men empaled with two thousand Pikes.

β. 1579 DIGGES *Stratiot.* 102 To set his souldyours that the best armed impale the rest. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* CX. (1643) 343 Impaling the reere, with the Wagons, Carts, and Baggage. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. (1851) 60 The Legionaries stood..impal'd with light armed.

2. To surround for adornment; to encircle, as with a crown or garland; to border, edge (with decoration). *Obs.* or *arch.*

α. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Ddvj, Garmentes of linnen clothe embrodered with golde, and empaled with purple. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 247 A crowne of glory shall empale you. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. vii. 252, I cannot .. empale each Page of this Discourse with a Black mourning Lig.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 163 Fethers and quilles impaled with golde. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* Livb, He impalled the head of his yong nephew..with the crowne and diademe of Arcadie. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 69 A Hand .. impail'd about with rayes. 1860 LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. iv. § 1. 126 All the laurels that ever with praise Impaled human brows.

3. *Her.* To combine (two coats of arms, as those of a husband and wife) by placing them side by side on one shield, separated palewise, i. e. by a vertical line down the middle. (Also said of one coat of arms, with the other as obj.)

α. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 212 Their..marriages are made knowne by the sculpture of an hand in hand, and the Coat-armes of the parties empaled. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6382/3 The Escocheon of the Arms of the Order empaling those of the Sovereign. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Arms*, A bishop empales his family coat-of-arms with the arms of his see.

β. 1605 [see IMPALING *vbl. sb.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* VI. ii. (1611) 256 Receiued as an augmentation of honour .. impaled with her paternall coat. 1787 PORNY *Heraldry* (ed. 4) Gloss. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 166 A man marrying an Heiress .. During her father's lifetime .. her husband only impales her Arms.

†b. *fig.* To place side by side (for comparison, or as being equal in dignity). *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxxi. (1739) 193, I have thus impaled these three, that the Reader may the better discern how they relate each to other. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 19 The Admission of St. Patrick..to be match'd and impaled with the Blessed Virgin in the Honour thereof. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Offices* Pref. 4 You may view them in one scheame..as they stand impaled.

4. To thrust a pointed stake through the body of, as a form of torture or capital punishment; to fix upon a stake thrust up through the body.

α. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 193 Wild Beasts to devour us; Stakes to Empale us. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* III. v, Let them .. be .. empal'd and left To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake.

β. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 389 He impaled this Caragoses in the way on a sharpe stake fastened in the ground. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 100 *note*, To be impaled is to have a stake thrust thorough the fundament and to come out of the mouth. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 286/3 The Visier .. caused the Greek to be impalled. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 205 In a general massacre of the whites some were impaled by the savage hands of their own domestic slaves. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 567 The King impaled him for his piracy.

b. *transf.* To transfix upon, or pierce through with, anything pointed; *fig.* to torment or render helpless as if transfixed.

a 1678 MARVELL *Poems, Soul & Body*, This tyrannic soul, Which, stretched upright, impales me so. 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 27 Aug. in *Life* (1862) II. 363 The falcon often impales himself on the long and sharp beak [of the heron]. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* v. 45 Impaling it with a pin.

Impaled (impē·ld), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Fenced in, enclosed with a paling or fence. Also *fig.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* 34 The empaled compasse of the teethe and lippes. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 147/1 These arrogant and disloiall parts of these impaled malecontents. 1652 in *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. (1893) IV. 77 That impaled ground called Hide Park. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 133 That impaled territory.

2. *Her.* Placed side by side on a shield divided palewise: see prec. 3.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. (ed. 3) 137 Neither the Heir nor the Cadets of any House bear the impaled Arms of their Father and Mother. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 166 Impaled Arms are not hereditary.

3. Transfixed upon a stake, etc.: see IMPALE *v.* 4.

Impalement (impē·lmĕnt). Also 7-9 em-. [a. F. *empalement* (1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *empale-r* to IMPALE; but in recent use perh. directly from the Eng. vb.: see -MENT.] The action of impaling, or that which impales.

1. The action of enclosing with pales or stakes; *concr.* an enclosing fence or palisade.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 17. 818 To fortifie their battels with a Palizado, or empalement of stakes. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 154 The Impalement about them exactly square. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 7 The prison..was encompassed by seven empalements of iron bars. 1828 WEBSTER, *Empalement*, a fencing, fortifying, or inclosing with stakes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (see IMPALE *v.* 1 b, c).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* IV. i. 96 The impalement may be made of more shot in a ranke. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii, The rules of Church-discipline are..hedg'd about with such a terrible impalement of commands. 1814 CARY *Dante* (Chandos) 147 With penitential tears, That through the dread impalement forc'd a way.

†2. *Bot.* Applied by early botanists to the calyx, and, in composite flowers, to the involucre. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 The general Parts [of the Flower] are most commonly three; the Empalement, the Foliation, and the Attire. The Empalement..I call that which is the utmost Part of the Flower, encompassing the other two. 1729 MARTYN in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 28 The Empalement of the Lactuca is squamous. 1735-6 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. (R.), The flower's forensic beauties now admire, The impalement, foliation, down, attire. 1799 KNIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 202 The male and female parts within the same empalement.

3. *Her.* The marshalling of two coats of arms side by side on one shield divided palewise; the arms so marshalled.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* XXVI. (1840) II. 351 Two coats of arms, containing empalements of Cannynge and of his friends. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 165 Marshalling by Impalement is effected by slightly compressing the two Coats of Arms, and placing them in their entirety side by side on one Escutcheon.

4. The torture or punishment of impaling (see IMPALE *v.* 4).

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 13 Tortures..as exoculations .. impalements on stakes. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Empalement*, or *Impalement*, a cruel kind of punishment, wherein a sharp pale, or stake, is thrust up the fundament and through the body. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* II. ix, To-morrow's evening sun Will sinking see impalement's pangs begun.

Impaler (impē·ləɹ). In 7-8 em-. [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which impales; applied by Grew to each of the calyx-leaves or sepals of a simple flower, and the bracts or phyllaries of a composite (cf. IMPALEMENT 2).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. v. § 2 Each Empaler .. being as another little Leaf. *Ibid.*, The continuation of all the three aforesaid Parts into each Empaler, is discoverable, I think, no where better than in an Artichoke, which is a true Flower, and whose Empalers are of that amplitude, as fairly to shew them all.

†Impaletocked, *pa. pple. Obs. nonce-wd.* rendering F. *empaleloqué* 'muffled, or lapt vp about the chinne, as with a Cassocke or Gaberdine' (Cotgr.): see PALETOT (in Cotgr. *palletoc*).

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, His orison-mutterer impaletocked, or lap't up about the chin, like a tufted whoop.

Impaling (impē·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMPALE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb IMPALE; *concr.* that which impales or is impaled.

1. The action of enclosing with or as with pales; *concr.* a paling or palisade: = IMPALEMENT 1.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 76 The Muskets of impaling ..doe roundly bestow their vollie in the face of the enemie. *c* 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* (1728) 21 Their Parkes of fallowe Deare, whereof remayne only..the ruyned impaylings. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. vii. 643 At either end of that double empaling or entrance.

2. *Her.* = IMPALEMENT 3.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 348 The impaling of his Armes with the Armes of Saint Edward. 1823 SCOTT *Let. to D. Terry* 29 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The different bearings of different families of the clan Scott, which with their quarterings and impalings will make a pretty display.

3. The action of transfixing on a pointed stake, etc. (see IMPALE *v.* 4, 4 b): = IMPALEMENT 4.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 62 Formes of putting to death..impaling upon stakes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 7 Impaling of Insects upon the point of a Needle for Microscopical Observations. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* i, Set up by the Sultan's orders for the impaling of a horde of Turkish robbers.

Impaling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That impales: see the verb.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, ccxxiv, The One-Eyed Scott..Breakes through impaleing Swords. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* 35 (R.) Before thee stalks inexorable Fate, And grasps empaling nails, and wedges dread.

Impall (impō·l), *v. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + PALL *sb.*: see also *empall* s.v. EM- 1 a.] *trans.* To enfold or wrap in, or as in, a pall.

1852 J. JARVIE *Disc. & Misc. Writ.* 101 The chamber of the dead is impalled in silence and blackness.

Impall, obs. (error.) form of IMPALE.

†Impallid (impæ·lid), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + PALLID; cf. L. *impallescĕre* to grow pale.] *trans.* To render pallid or pale.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi, [Envy] the green sickness of the soul..impallids all the body to an Hectique leanness.

Impalm (impā·m), *v. rare.* Also 9 em-. [f. IM-[1] + PALM *sb.*: cf. F. *empaumer*, in 16th c. *empaulmer*, It. *impalmare*, in the same or allied senses.] *trans.* To grasp or take in the palm of the hand; also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Empaulmer*, to impaulme; to gripe, seise, lay full hand on. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 42 Nature herself (whose grasp of time and place Deals out duration and impalms all space).

†**Impa·lmed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + *palmed*, repr. L. *palmātus*, as in *tunica palmata*.] Worked or embroidered with palm-branches: said of the tunica worn by Roman generals in their triumphal processions.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 293 Her Conquerors impalmed Purples, and their lawrel'd Temples in their Turricular Chariots.

Impalpability (impælpăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *impalpabilité*.] The quality of being impalpable or imperceptible to the touch.

1605 M. SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam.* (1606) 100 The inuisibility and impalpability of Christes body in the sacrament. 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (1846) II. xxxviii. 161 A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous, after the resurrection, should be solid, or thinner than the air? Gregory was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the impalpability. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 361 A young lady whose unparalleled impalpability of waist was the envy of the drawing-room. *a* 1849 POE *Mellonta Tauta* Wks. 1864 IV. 293 The futility, the impalpability of their axioms.

Impalpable (impæ·lpăb'l), *a.* Also 6 in-. [a. F. *impalpable* (1517 in Hatz.-Darm.) or med.L. *impalpābilis*: see IM-[2] and PALPABLE.]

1. Incapable of being felt by the organs of touch; imperceptible to the touch; intangible. Said of things immaterial; also, of very fine powder, in which no grit is perceptible when it is rubbed between the fingers.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIII. (Percy Soc.) 106 Though that aungell be invysyble, Inpalpable, and also celestiall. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 88 So subtiliated..as that it becam almost an impalpable powder. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* lxxvi, Grind it to an impalpable powder. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* IX. 609 A thing impalpable, A shadow. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* III. iv. 100 Watery vapour, existing as an impalpable transparent gas.

2. *fig.* Incapable of being (readily) grasped or apprehended by the mind; producing no definite mental impression; 'intangible'.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xlvii. (1840) III. 174 His own religion from its simple and impalpable form was much less exposed to the ridicule of scenic exhibition. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Introd. 89 The almost impalpable beauties of style and expression. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 298 The impalpable and incognisable character of the subjects treated.

Impalpably (impæ·lpăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an impalpable manner or degree.

1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 413 A light impalpably fine powder. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 187 As a spirit..within us..working itself, though not in secret, yet so subtly and impalpably, as hardly to admit of precaution.

Impalsy (impō·lzi), *v.* [f. IM-[1] + PALSY *sb.*] *trans.* To affect with or as with palsy, to paralyse.

c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 205 The loyal soldier .. impalsy'd at the news..drops the lifted steel.

Impaludism (impæ·lĭudiz'm). *Path.* [f. IM-[1] + L. *palus, palūd-em* marsh + -ISM.] 'The general morbid state, with predisposition to intermittent fevers and enlargement of the spleen, which is found in the dwellers in marshes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1881 *Nature* No. 627. 24 On the parasitic nature of disorders arising from impaludism. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Feb. 252/2 A memoir on the parasite of impaludism.

Impanate (impē·năt, i·mpănēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *impānāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impānāre* (see IMPANE).] Contained or embodied in bread: see IMPANATION.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 33 a, As we haue God verely incarnate for our redemption, so shoulde wee haue him Impanate. 1551 GARDINER *Explic. Cath. Fayth* 115 (R.) In this mystery of the sacrament, in the whiche by the rule of our faithe Christes body is not impanate. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 34 Saying: 'We grant the nature of bread remaineth..and yet the corporeal substance of the bread therefore is gone, lest two bodies should be confused together, and Christ should be thought impanate'. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 648 That impanate God, whom Bucers Carcass had chased from thence. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 3 Guitmundus..says [*trans.*] 'That Christ should be impanate,..no ground requireth, nor did Prophets foretel, nor Christ shew, nor Apostles preach, nor the world believe'.

Impanate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *impānāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To embody in bread.

1847 in CRAIG.

Hence **Impanated** *ppl. a.* = IMPANATE *ppl. a.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 Neither impanated, nor inuinated, nor inaccidentated. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 145 Impanated or enclosed in bread. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Wks.* VIII. 249 (R.) If the elements really contain such immense treasures,..what haye we to do but to look down to those impanated riches?

Impanation (impănē··ʃən). [ad. med.L. *impānātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *impānāre*: see IMPANE.] In Eucharistic theory: A local presence or inclusion of the body of Christ in the bread after consecration: one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 86–7 Thimpanacion of Christes bodye..is.. soch a presence of Christes body in the bread wherwyth they both shuld be unseverably personed and have al theyr condicions and properties. 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 26 Nothing..hath so greatly incensed..the Saracens and Turks against Christians as..the impanation of God. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. vi. iii. 247 [Peter Martyr] attack'd Transubstantiation, and supported the Opinion of Luther concerning the Impanation. 1818 J. MILNER *End Relig. Controv.* III. (1819) 42 *note*, Osiander..taught Impanation, or an hypostatical and personal union of the bread with Christ's body.

Impanator (impănē·ĭtəɹ). [ad. med.L. *impānātōr-em*, agent-n. f. *impānāre* (see next).] One who holds the doctrine of impanation.

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 4 [*transl.* the author of the 'de Sacramentis'] 'These His impanators the Lord Jesus slays with the word of His mouth, when..He says, 'This is My Body'. He does not say, 'in this My Body lieth hid'. 1866 F. HARPER *Peace thr. Truth* 158 Others he distinguishes as impanators.

†**Impa·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also inp-. [ad. med.L. *impānā-re*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pān-is* bread.] *trans.* To embody in bread: see IMPANATION.

1547 BALE *Lett. Exam. Anne Askewe* 24 But now we must beleue that he commeth downe agayn, at the wyll of the prestes, to be inpaned or inbreaded..lyke as he afore came downe..to be incarnated or infleshed for our vnyuersall sowles helth. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 87 Properly termed y^e^ *impaning* or *enbreding* therof.

†**Impa·ned,** *a. Obs.* In 7 impained. [f. IM-[1] + PANE + -ED[2].] Of a window: Having panes; fitted *with* (something) in each pane.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 218 A window impained with flaming lights.

Impanel (impæ·nĕl), *v.*[1] [f. IM-[1] + PANEL.]

1. *trans.* To fit with or as with panels.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xii. (1877) I. 234 The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled, is either white, red, or blue.

2. To insert as a panel.

1861 SMILES *Engineers* VIII. xiv. II. 474 The painting of Westminster Bridge, impanelled in the wall over the parlour mantel-piece.

Impa·nel, impa·nnel, *v.*[2]: another form of EMPANEL *v.*

1514 [see EMPANEL]. 1586 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 440 The Maior..shall ympannell a jury of the best ..men. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vii. 34 A Jurie was impaneld streight. 1623 T. GOAD *Dolef. Euen-Song* 17 The Coroners Inquest was there impanelled vpon the dead corpses. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 1 Twelve Gentlemen of the Horse-Guards were impannelled. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1127 The jurors that are impanelled to inquire of such issue. 1872 *Wharton's Law Dict.* (ed. 5) 517/1 Women are impanneled as a jury..where a female prisoner is condemned to be executed, and pleads pregnancy.

†**Impantoufled,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -ofled. [Rendering F. *empantouflé*.] (See quots.)

1611 COTGR., *Empantouflé*, impantofled, or wearing pantofles. [*Livre empantouflé*, a Booke with a thicke couer.] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, A huge impantoufled or thick-covered breviary.

†**Impapase,** *v. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + L. *pāpa* pope: the suffix perh. after Gr. *παπάζ-ειν* to call (any one) papa.] *trans.* To raise to the papacy; to make Pope.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 4/2 Pope Stephan the 4th, and pope Paschalis the 1st..were impapased thorough discord without election of the emperor.

†**Impa·quet,** *v. Obs.* [ad. F. *empaquet-er*, f. *paquet* PACKET: see also EMPACKET.] *trans.* To enclose in a packet.

1699 EVELYN *Let. to Dean of Carlisle* 10 Nov., Mem. 1857 III. 381 Of whom I had several letters impaqueted with many others.

†**I·mpar,** *sb. Obs.* [L. *impar* unequal, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *par* equal.] A thing unequal to another; *pl.* unequals.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xxi. 84 Imparity is a diversity in quantity. Those things are said to be *impars* of which one is greater or less than another:..so silver and gold, gold and virtues, are esteemed to be impars in this verse, *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.*

†**Impar, impare,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impar*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *par* equal, even; cf. F. *impair* (1484 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of a number: Uneven; odd.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 6 In the place of the Impare sette a-side, put half of the even.

2. Unequal; unequally matched.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 572 Becaus thair power that tyme wes impar, This Coell than wes sone put to the war [= worse].

Impara·dise, emparadise (impæ·rădəis, ĕm-), *v.* Also 6–7 -ize. [Corresponds to It. *imparadisare* (Florio) and F. *emparadiser* (17th c. in Littré); see IM-[1] and PARADISE.]

1. *trans.* To place in, or as in, Paradise; to bring into a state of rapture or supreme happiness; to transport, ravish.

a. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* VIII. iii, Though Death mee and my loue imparadizeth. 1592 DANIEL *Delia* Wks. (1717) 400 She that can my Heart imparadise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 506 Imparadis't in one anothers arms. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 88 We were imparadised in the gratification of our mutual wishes. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* (1848) 204 When he..imparadised himself at Richmond.

β. 1598 FLORIO, *Paradisare*, to emparadize. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. xliv, As in his burning throne he [David] sits emparadis'd. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 113 Emparadise thy soul in fresh delights. 1822 MILMAN *Martyr of Antioch* 84 Emparadised in bliss. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 49 The Greek emparadised by luxury and intellect.

2. To make a paradise of (a place or state).

a 1658 CLEVELAND *For Sleep* 29 Darkness emparadiz'd. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 394 Song and joy imparadised the bowers. 1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 427 Improvements which would have literally imparadised the spot. 1849 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 565 The round white moon Emparadises midmost June.

Hence **Impara·dised** (-əist) *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (J.), This imparadised neighbourhood. 1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 11 The fruition of imparadised content. 1853 TALFOURD *Castilian* IV. iii, The imparadised spirits of our saints.

†**Impa·rallel,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + PARALLEL *a.* and *sb.*: cf. next.] *a. adj.* Unparalleled. *b. sb.* A thing unparalleled.

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 173 What a deale of imparallell Rhetoricke is to bee read in that twelfth of Ecclesiastes! 1661 *Elegy Cleveland* 51 in *C.'s Wks.* (1687) 279 Poize this Imparallel; and you will find A Mine of Treasures in a Matchless Mind.

†**Imparalleled** (impæ·rāleld), *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + *paralleled*.] Without parallel, matchless, unparalleled.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* III. (R.), Pisga..Surveyeth the imparalleled land. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 349 Image of a faithfull friend, and of a lover imparalelled. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 168 A thing of such imparalelled Folly.

†**Impa·rasite.** *Zool. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + PARASITE.] An animal that is not a parasite; applied by Kirby and Spence to certain insects. So **Imparasi·tic** *a.* (See quots.)

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 221 Those which are insectivorous only in their larva state may be..divided into parasites and imparasites, meaning by..the latter those that prey upon insects already dead. *Ibid.* 222 The Imparasitic insect devourers chiefly belong to the Hymenoptera.

†**Impa·rdonable,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 inp-. [f. IM-[2] + PARDONABLE. Cf. F. *impardonnable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Not to be pardoned, unpardonable.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxvi. 598 They shulde soore trespasse..so y^t^ it shulde be inpardonable. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. x. (1739) 56 Both King and People declare it an impardonable crime, by the Common Law. 1797 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 40 An act of disobedience which she deemed impardonable.

2. That gives no pardon. *rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 840 Leo the 10 so pilled and polled the..nations..with impardonable pardons, and mercilesse indulgences.

Hence †**Impa·rdonably** *adv.*, unpardonably. (In quot. actively = unforgivingly, mercilessly.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 379 He..must impardonably condemne the obstinacy of the Jews.

Impare, obs. form of IMPAIR *v.*, IMPAR *a.*

†**Impa·rel,** *v. Obs.* (See also EMPAREL.) Altered form of APPAREL *v.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 The iij. of August [1553] came in the qwenes grace..goodly imparelde with alle the resydew of hare ladys.

Imparesse, obs. form of EMPRESS.

1447–8 Q. MARG. *Petit. Hen. VI* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. Introd. 63 The Imparesse of alle sciences and facultees, theologie.

Imparfit, -ite, obs. forms of IMPERFECT.

Imparidigitate (impæ·rĭdi·dʒĭtĕt), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *impar* unequal, uneven + DIGITATE.] Having an odd number of digits (fingers or toes) on each limb; perissodactyl.

1864 WEBSTER cites LEIDY.

Imparipinnate (-pi·nĕt), *a. Bot.* Also -pennate. [ad. mod. L. *imparipinnātus* (Linnæus, 1751): cf. prec. and PINNATE.] Pinnate (as a leaf) with an odd terminal leaflet.

1847 in CRAIG. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 162 When a pinnate leaf ends in a single leaflet, it is impari-pinnate or unequally pinnate. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 665 Leaves exstipulate, imparipinnate.

Imparisyllabic (-silæ·bik), *a.* (*sb.*) *Gram.* (Also 8–9 *erron.* impara-.) [f. L. *impar* unequal + SYLLABIC: cf. PARISYLLABIC.] Applied to Greek and Latin nouns which have not the same number of syllables in all the cases: e. g. nom. *ὄδους*, gen. *ὀδόντος*; nom. *lapis*, gen. *lapidis*.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Imparasyllabick.* (So ASH, CRAIG, etc.) 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 175 We must have regard to the oblique cases, especially in nouns imparasyllabic. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 287 The imparisyllabic genitives of the third declension. 1813 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 623 Markland's hypothesis upon the formation of the imparasyllabic genitive. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 265 *note*, Of the nouns *Eicon* and *Doron*..the first belonged to an imparisyllabic declension,..the second not so.

B. as *sb.* An imparisyllabic noun.

1893 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 189/2 The distinction of parisyllabics and imparisyllabics is barely indicated.

So †**Imparisyllabical** *a. Obs. rare*—°.
1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imparisyllabical*, not consisting of a like number of syllables in every Case. 1721 in BAILEY.

Imparity (impæ·rĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *imparitās*, f. *impar* unequal, uneven: see IM-[2] and PARITY. Cf. F. *imparité* (13–14th c.).]

1. The quality or condition of being unequal; inequality (in magnitude, degree, or rank): = DISPARITY 1.
1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxxv. 349 About matrimony and the virgin state, he had said, that there was no imparity, but the vow and dignity of both was equal. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 463 That..there might be no imparitie nor inequality at all among his citizens. 1694 CROWNE *Regulus* v. 58 A commonwealth bears no imparity: A great man is a tumor, a disease. 1702 *Toleration* 15 An unparallel'd imparity between your light Afflictions and the grievous Oppressions of other men. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* III. Wks. 1860 XI. 265 You cannot affirm any imparity where the ground is preoccupied by disparity.

†2. The quality of being unlike; difference in nature or character, dissimilarity: = DISPARITY 2.
1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 673 These claws stand not as other Birds do, three together and one by it self, but in imparity or dissimilitude, three on the one side, and two on the other. 1687 TOWERSON *Baptism* 167 There is this great imparity between the cases.

†3. Of numbers: The quality of not being divisible into two equal (integral) parts; unevenness; an uneven or odd number. *Obs.*
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 193 By parity or imparity of letters in mens names. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* 70 By two and three, the first parity and imparity. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 76 Love you Imparity?..God, When He created Stars; created Odd.

Impark (impɑ·ɹk), *v.* Also 5 inpark, 6–9 empark. [a. AF. *enparker* (1304 in Godef.), OF. *emparquer*, f. *em-* (IM-[1]), + *parc* PARK.]

1. *trans.* To enclose or shut up in a park, as beasts of the chase; hence *gen.* to confine, shut up.
a. [1304 *Year-bk.* 32–33 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 65 Puse no bestes enparker.] 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 641 The Capitaines strongly emparked themselves with high bankes, and depe trenches. 1614 BP. J. KING *Vine Palat.* 32 The wild boar of the forest..that will not be held nor emparked within any laws or limits.
β. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5499 Arteneus ane athill kemp als-so he in-parkis, And ane ser Tarbyn. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 20 § 5 The distres so taken..bere awey imparke and reteigne unto the tyme that..the..rent..be fully.. payed. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 112 Holding imparked as it were, Her people like to heards of deere. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *Della Valle's Trav.* 359 Their Deer are no where imparked. *a* 1678 MARVELL *Poems* Wks. III. 198 What need of all this marble crust T' impark the wanton mole of dust?

2. To enclose (land) for a park; to fence in.
1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 22 They haue licence obteined ..of the kinges said highnes..to imparke the same. 1548 FORREST *Pleas. Poesye* 87 Tenparke or enclose for hys Commoditee. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* XXX. (1614) 59/1 Woods there are plenty, and many of them imparked. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 462 License to impark his woods there.

Hence **Imparked** (impɑ·ɹkt) *ppl. a.* (in quot. 1872 = surrounded by or situated in a park); **Impa·rking** *vbl. sb.*, enclosure of land for a park (also *gen.*); also **Imparka·tion** = prec.
1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* Ded., One realm and island, divided from all the world by imparking of the sea. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 473 The pleasures of the emparked groundes here. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4702/2 To bring in a Bill..to encourage the imparking of Land. 1872 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Woman in Spite of Herself* I. i. viii. 126 Their garden-girt villas and emparked mansions. 1880 *Antiquary* Dec. 233 To inquire into buildings lately destroyed for imparkation of lands.

Imparl (impɑ·ɹl), *v. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5–9 em-, 5–7 -parle. [a. obs. F. *emparler* to speak, plead, f. *em-* (IM-[1]) + *parler* to speak.]

†1. *intr.* To speak *together*, or *with* another, upon a matter; to confer, consult, parley. *Obs.*
[1292 BRITTON II. xxi. § 6 Et tauntost voysent les jurours en une part par eus mesmes pur enparler.] 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 25 The two Generals imparled together. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 127 The Lord Baglione imparld with these hostages. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. x, The captaine of the Volscians..called the Consull forth to emparle.

2. *Law.* 'To have license to settle a litigation amicably; to obtain delay for adjustment' (Wharton *Law Lex.*). *Obs.* in practice; see next, 2.
1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 387 II. 8 They prayed heryng of the testament of my maister your fader, and therof made a nother mater..be cause they had emparled to us by fore. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. (1638) 41 He shall take a day to emparle at the same terme. · 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 435 In an appeale of Robberie..if the defendant plead a plea whereby his life should come in ieopardie, the Plaintife shall not emparle vnto it, but must answer *Sedente curia*. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxi. 358 The demandant desires leave of the court to imparl, or confer with the vouchee in private; which is (as usual) allowed him. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* I. ii. (1877) 47.

†3. *trans.* To talk over; to discuss. *Obs. rare.*
1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 50 [The matter] was first emparled between themselves in pryvate. 1805 in *Spirit Pub. Frnls.* (1806) IX. 281 My Lord, your leave I humbly crave t' imparle it!

Hence **Im-, empa·rling**, conference, parleying.
1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Whan this emparlyng is doone, than risith on of the wisist lordis.

Imparlance (impɑ·ɹlăns). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 6–7 em-, -aunce, 7 -eance. [a. AF. **emparlaunce*, f. *emparler*: see prec. and -ANCE.]

†1. The action of speaking together upon a matter, esp. before taking action; conference, debate, discussion, parleying. *Obs.*
1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 503 After this imparlance [with Eumenes], Antigonus compassed this Fort..round about with a Wall. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. iv. 50 With his Lord she would emparlaunce make. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 124 She will have no Imparleance, no discoursing. 1828 *Examiner* 273/2 This by way of imparlance; and now to revert to the bourne whence no suitor ever returns—Chancery.

2. *Law.* An extension of time to put in a response in pleading a case, on the (real or fictitious) ground of a desire to negotiate for an amicable settlement; a continuance of the case to another day; a petition for, or leave granted for, such delay. (Abolished in 1853.) Also *fig.*
1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 59 In a Writ brought by one as sonne and heire to I. S., after imparlance the tenant cannot pleade to the Writte that hee is bastarde, or that hee is not heire. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 434 *Emparlance* is when the defendant demandeth day to see if he may end the matter without further suite, which he may do once, but not oftner. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 122 But with rejoinders and replies..Demur, imparlance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xx. 299 The defendant..before he pleads..is intitled to demand one imparlance, or *licentia loquendi*, and may have more granted by consent of the plaintiff; to see if he can end the matter amicably without farther suit, by talking with the plaintiff. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 286 An imparlance was duly prayed of the bar. 1853 *Rules of Court, Trin. Term* XXXI, No entry or continuances, by way of imparlance..or otherwise, shall be made upon any record..or in the pleadings.

†**Impa·rlee.** *Obs. rare.* Also emparle. [f. as prec. after *parlee* PARLEY.] = IMPARLANCE.
1565 STOW *Eng. Chron.* 243 b, They caused theyr trumpettes to sounde the blaste of emparle [HOLINSHED imparlée] that composition of eyther part myght be made to auoyde the imminent slaughter.

†**Impa·rlement, em-.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPARL *v.* + -MENT. Cf. OF. *emparlementé* adj. (1528 in Godef.).] = IMPARLANCE, IMPARLING.
1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 24 Haue emparlement with them of the nedis of thi Rewme.

†**Imparler.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. IMPARL *v.* + -ER[1]: cf. OF. *emparlier*, *-ler* advocate.] One who 'imparls'.
1611 COTGR., *Parlier*, a Pleader, Imparler.

Imparour, Imparre, obs. ff. EMPEROR, EMPIRE.

Imparsonee (impɑ·ɹsŏnī·), *a. Eccl. Law.* Also 7 impersonee. [f. med.L. *impersōnāta*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *persōna* PARSON: after words like *appellee* (ult. ad. L. *appellātus*): see -EE[1].] In phr. *Parson imparsonee*, a clergyman duly presented, instituted, and inducted into a parsonage or rectory.
1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s. v. *Parson, Parson impersonee* (*persona impersonata*) is he that is in possession of a church. *Ibid.*, A Deane and chapter be persons impersonees of a benefice appropriated vnto them. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 197 His plea must be, That the Church is full of his presentment, which a person impersonee cannot say. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 391 When a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, he is then.. in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or parson imparsonee. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. Notes 677.

Impart (impɑ·ɹt), *v.* Also 5–6 in-, 5–7 imparte, 6–7 empart, 7 impert. [a. OF. *em-*, *impartir* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *impartīre* (usu. *impert-*) to share, communicate, bestow, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *partīre* to PART.]

1. *trans.* To give a part or share of; to make another a partaker of; to bestow, give, communicate. (Usually (now only) with immaterial object, e.g. a condition, quality, etc.)
c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 139 But if [=unless] the goddes imparte to us of their grace we ben in grete daunger of our lyues. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Thee stars imparted no light. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i, Please you..sir, to impart some ten groats, or half a crown to our use. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* vii. Comm., God doth not indurate by imperting malice, but by not imperting mercie. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 137 If there be such a freedome of will..imparted vnto all men. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 111 To the different solvents, it imparts different colors. 1848 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 77 You are worth to society the happiness you are capable of imparting. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 194 In a short time they can impart their skill to any one.

b. *absol.*
1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. *ad fin.*, Did not Minos impart? *Cris.* Yes, here are twenty drachms he did convey. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* iii. 11 He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath none. 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xxi. 271 Let the rich impart to those who are not rich.

†c. *intr.* (with *with*). To part with. *Obs. rare.*
1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justin* 136 a, They impart with many thousands of their store into Italy.

2. To communicate as knowledge or information; to make known, tell, relate. Const. *to*, formerly sometimes *with* (a person). *arch.* (or merged in 1).
a 1547 SURREY *Prisoner in Windsor* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 14 The secrete thoughtes imparted with such trust.
1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxi. G ij a, I minde to imparte with my countrey men some suche secretes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 256 When I did first impart my loue to you. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 264 The Embassadours..imparted the news to their friends. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 58 ¶ 2, I..shall from Time to Time impart my Notions of Comedy. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 14 It does not appear that Newton imparted any of these methods to his mathematical friends.

†b. *refl.* To make known one's mind; to hold communication. *Obs.*
1625 BACON *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 321 King Henry the Seuenth..imparted himselfe to none, except it were to Morton and Fox. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 245 Imparting himself equally to all Men. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 132 This holy man that so freely imparted himself to Bodinus.

†3. To give a share of (something) to each of a number of persons; to distribute, divide, deal out.
1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iv. (R.), It behoueth vs .. (as saith Paul) diuyde trwely & imparte the worde of God to other. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xiii. 32 b, He imparted to his kinred, and diuided amongest them all his Lordships. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* III. iv, Thou shalt impart the Wine, old Boy.

†4. To have or get a share of; to share, partake.
1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 399 Yet ought not this power be .. emparted also with other Ministers in such wise. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & Virg.* v. iii, Grieves it thee To impart my sad disaster? 1655 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fortune by Land* III. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 398, I am likely to impart his losse.

†b. *intr.* To share, take part, or partake *in*.
1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 8 Thos that wowlde uttarly inparte with hym at beste and worste in his qwarell. 1615 HEYWOOD *Foure Prentises* I. Wks. 1874 IV. 194 You offer wrong to impart in this my loue.

¶ See quot.
1530 PALSGR. 591/2, I inparte (Lydgate), I myxte thynges, I take parte of one and parte of another, *je mesle ensemble, je prens part dung et part daultre.* [The reference to Lydgate has not been verified.]

Hence **Impa·rted** *ppl. a.*, **Impa·rting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1611 COTGR., *Communication*..also, a participation, imparting, or making common a thing with others. 1653 T. HORTON *Wisdome's Judgm. Folly* 59 Those whom God hath furnished with Estates..should be so much the more imparting of them. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnat. our Lord* xiv. (1852) 385 That holiness which is perfect must be the imparted holiness of Christ.

Impartable (impɑ·ɹtăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being imparted, communicable: = IMPARTIBLE[2].
1653 F. G. tr. *Scudery's Artamenes* (1655) IV. VIII. II. 82 His secret thoughts which he conceived not impartable unto any.

Impartance (impɑ·ɹtăns). *rare.* [f. IMPART *v.* + -ANCE. (Not on L. analogies.)] = next.
1811 SHELLEY *Let. to Eliz. Hitchener* 18 Oct. (MS.), The balance between two opposing impartances of morality. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impartance*, communication of a share.

Impartation (impɑɹtē·ɪ·ʃən). [f. IMPART *v.* + -ATION. (The L. formation was *impertītio*.)] The action of imparting; impartment, communication.
1828 WEBSTER cites CHAUNCEY. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Confess.* (1849) 221 The miracle consisting in the impartation of a power to discourse. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 294 The Divine impartation of religious truth. 1885 J. BROWN *Bunyan* 186 The impartation of the new nature of sonship in Christ.

†**Impa·rtener.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. IMPART *v.*: cf. *partner.*] One who imparts information; used by Puttenham as an equivalent of the rhetorical figure ANACŒNOSIS.
1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 235 Another ..we call impartener, because many times in pleading and perswading, we thinke it a very good pollicie to acquaint our iudge or hearer or very aduersarie with some part of our Counsell..and to aske their opinion [*marg.* Anachinosis, or the Impartener].

Imparter (impɑ·ɹtəɹ). [f. IMPART *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which imparts; a communicator, bestower.
1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers., *Shift*, a thread-bare shark; .. lives upon lendings..making privy searches for Imparters. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* 20 The Imparter of the guift. 1663 BOYLE *Usefuln. Exp. & Nat. Philos.* v. Wks. 1772 II. 61 They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the imparters many a year's toil and study. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 126 Alcohol .. its chief therapeutic value in acute disease is as a stimulant, a temporary imparter of power..to bridge over some period of weakness.

Impartial (impɑ·ɹʃăl), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + PARTIAL. Cf. F. *impartial* (1732 Dict. de Trévoux).]

1. Not partial; not favouring one party or side more than another; unprejudiced, unbiased, fair, just, equitable. (Of persons, their conduct, etc.)
1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 115 Impartiall are our eyes and eares. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* (1617) C iij, The most innocent and impartiall witnesses. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1698) III. 72 A clear and a right Judging Conscience must be always Impartial; .. it must judge all by Evidence, and nothing by Inclination. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. 161 Their sovereign, if not favourable to their cause, at least was impartial. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xvi. 384 His cause was never submitted to an impartial tribunal.

†2. Not partial or fragmentary; entire, complete. *Obs. rare.*
a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 5 The Obedience which God requires is impartial and universal, the Obedience of the whole Man.

¶ 3. Misused for *partial*. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Qo. 1, I. 1856 Cruel, vniust, impartiall destinies, Why to this day haue you preseru'd my life? 1620 *Swetnam the Woman Hater* (N.), You are impartial, and we do appeal From you to judges more indifferent.

Impartialist (impā·ɪʃălist). *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who professes impartiality; one who has or claims the character of being impartial.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 76, I am professedly enough an impartialist, not to stick to confess .. that I read the Bible and the learnedst expositors on it, with somewhat particular aims. 1767 T. UNDERWOOD (*title*) The Impartialist; a Poem. 1883 *Elham Weekly Post* 29 Sept. 4/5 A movement set on foot by Conservative impartialists.

Impartiality (impāʃiæ·lĭti). [f. IMPARTIAL + -ITY. Cf. F. *impartialité* (1725 in Hatz.-D.).]

1. The quality or character of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; fairness.

1611 COTGR., *Justice,*..vprightnesse, indifferencie, impartialitie. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. iv, There must meet in God's ministers, courage and impartiality. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. vi, It is almost impossible for the best parent to observe an exact impartiality to his children. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 350 Where is the cause in which any the slightest departure from the rule of impartiality is .. anything less than criminal on the part of the judge? 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* Pref. (1863) 6 To maintain a tone of historic impartiality.

†2. Completeness: cf. IMPARTIAL 2. *Obs. rare.*

a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 536 Whatever Commands thou art .. pleased to lay upon us .. grant that we may perform them .. with such speed and Impartiality, as the holy Angels in Heaven do.

Impartially (impā·ɪʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an impartial manner; without favouring one more than another; without prejudice or bias; fairly, equitably.

1611 COTGR., *Justement,* iustly..indifferently, impartially. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XIX. 292 God, ..Whose equall hand impartially doth temper Greatnesse and goodnesse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 157 ₱ 1 It is..hard..for a Man to judge of his own Capacity impartially. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* iv. 70 They never .. weighed impartially the evidence. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 103 Another loved To hear impartially before he judged.

Impa·rtialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impartial; impartiality.

1643 W. GREENHILL *Axe at Root* 25 You see the severity of God in his impartiallnesse towards every tree. 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Chas. II* 29 Jan., Wks. 1720 II. 322 A Thing that would give him Assurance of Your Majesty's Impartialness.

Impartibility [1] (impā·rtibĭlĭti). [f. IMPARTIBLE [1]: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impartible or not subject to partition.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 129 The impartibility, or indivisibility of the Godhead. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 225 The elder sister and her issue should be preferred .. as well on account of her primogeniture, as the impartibility of the Kingdom. 1764-7 LYTTELTON *Hen. II*, III. 121 (Seager) The impartibility of them [military fiefs] is ascribed by some writers to a constitution made by the emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 117 Those forms which, on account of their simplicity and impartibility, hold a superior rank among principles.

Impartibility [2]. *rare*—°. [f. IMPARTIBLE [2]: see -ITY.] Capability of being imparted; communicability.

1828 WEBSTER, *Impartibility.* .. 2. The quality of being capable of being communicated. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Impartible (impā·rtĭb'l), *a.* [1] (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *impartībilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *partībilis* PARTIBLE.] Incapable of being parted or divided; not subject to partition or division into parts; indivisible. Now chiefly in legal use, of an estate.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 58 In a nature so simple and impartible. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 394 The soule, .. being a spirituall and impartible substance, can .. have nothing severed from it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 215 When the emperors began to create honorary feuds ..it was found necessary.. to make them impartible, or .. *feuda individua*, and in consequence descendible to the eldest son alone. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 119 All of them pre-exist in intellect, but in an impartible .. manner. 1890 *Times* 8 Mar. 4/1 The question..whether the estate.. was partible or impartible.

B. as *sb.* Something that is indivisible.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 118. 1789 *Ibid.* II. 7 Impartibles..are pure from corporeal place, and external motions.

†**Impartible,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impartī-rī* (more correctly *impertirī*) to impart: see -IBLE.] Capable of being imparted.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142, I..desired to know so much..thereof as might be impartible to a freind of so small growth. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Impartible*, that may be imparted.

Impartibly (impā·rtĭbli), *adv.* [f. IMPARTIBLE [1] + -LY².] So as to be incapable of partition; indivisibly.

a 1631 DONNE 6 *Serm.* ii. (1634) 28 The soul of man is, indivisibly, impartibly, one entire. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 255 The Deitie .. is multiplied in things partible impartibly, .. i.e...is multiplied as to operations..yet without the least multiplicitie in it self. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 419 For the soul does not contain the things..according to magnitude, and locally, but impartibly, and without distance.

Impartipable (impaɪti·sipăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IM-[2] + PARTICIPABLE.] Incapable of being participated or shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 535 All participated hypostases ..are reduced to imparticipable essences. 1816 — *Proclus' Elem. Theol.* clxix. II. 409 Every multitude of unities which is participated by every imparticipable soul, is supermundane. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 133 Each star reigns, In imparticipable royalty. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* xvi. 191 The title being imparticipable, it must necessarily remain unattached.

B. as *sb.* Something that is incapable of being shared.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 359 Every imparticipable produces twofold orders of things participated.

Impartite (impā·ɪtəit), *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + L. *partītus* divided, PARTITE.] Not divided into parts, undivided.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 248 The impartite intellect alone is subject and object of ignorance.

Impartment (impā·ɪtmĕnt). [f. IMPART *v.* + -MENT. Cf. It. *impartimento* (Florio).] The fact of imparting, or that which is imparted; bestowal, communication, esp. of knowledge or information (cf. IMPART *v.* 2); a communication.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 59 It beckons you to go away with it, As if it some impartment did desire To you alone. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. x. 156 God ordained parents and Kings to be his instruments in the impartment of these outward blessings. 1683 PLTTUS *Fleta Min.* I. Ded., Not to publish it, lest the Common sort of People should make an ill use of its impartments. 1824 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 221 To ensure the gradual impartment of the sad news. 1882 WESTCOTT *Comm. Gosp. John* 22 The impartment of the Holy Spirit.

†**Impa·rture.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. *departure.*] The action of imparting.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The imparture of the innate facultie. *Ibid.* x. 28 This giues good increase, not so much through the imparture of any fattening facultie, as by fastening the wilde loose sand.

Impassability (impɑsābĭ·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impassable; with *pl.*, an impassable place, etc.

1772 MRS. DELANY *Lett.* Ser. II. I. 399 The impassibility of the ways between this and Whitehall. 1863 *Life in South* II. 225 The 'cane brakes' are such a network of impassabilities. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 358 Ignorant of the impassability of the road to Odaté.

Impassable (impɑ·săb'l), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + PASSABLE.] That cannot be passed.

1. That cannot be passed along, through, or across; impossible to traverse or travel through.

1568 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 446 A buckler or shield impassable. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 167 All the Country .. is full of impassable Woods. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 550 The impassable Gulf fixed between us and all Happiness. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 453 It were most impolitic..to fix for ever impassable bounds to the public revenues. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 The glacier, though badly cut, was not impassable.

†2. That cannot pass (away or through). *Obs.*

1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* II. 219 But the priesthood of Christ himself .. is ἀπαράβαρος, impassable from Him to any. 1832 *Examiner* 481/1 Bloated to a size as impassable through Heaven's gates, as is a camel through the needle's eye.

3. That cannot be 'passed' or made to pass. *rare.*

1865–6 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 28 To cut a hole in each bill..thereby to render them impassable. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 4/1 When half a million gilt sixpences in circulation make half-sovereigns practically impassable.

Hence **Impa·ssableness; Impa·ssably** *adv.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Impassableness.* 1801 CRUTWELL *Tour Gt. Brit., Lincolnsh.* (T.), No carts used to come here by reason of the impassableness of the boggy soil. 1828 WEBSTER, *Impassably.* 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* xxix. (1879) 295 God knows what impassableness between their two suffering hearts.

‖ **Impasse** (ɛ̃pɑ·s, impɑ·s). [F. (Voltaire), f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + stem of *passer* to PASS.] A road or way having no outlet; a blind alley, 'cul-de-sac'. Also *fig.* A position from which there is no way of escape, a 'fix'.

1851 H. GREVILLE *Leaves fr. Diary* 381 He ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this *impasse.* 1874 MIVART in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 221 It is grammar and not reason which reduces them to this *impasse.* 1880 *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 520 They find themselves in an impasse, unable to advance or retreat. 1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faucit of B.* II. I. xxiv. 108 Somewhere off Piccadilly, among the curious little impasses of the Mayfair maze.

Impassibility (impæsibĭ·lĭti). Also 4–5 inp-. [a. F. *impassibilité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *impassibilitās* (tr. Gr. ἀπάθεια, Jerome), f. *impassibilis* (see next).] The quality of being impassible.

1. Incapability of, or exemption from, suffering; insusceptibility to injury.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxvii. 38 He sall gif vertu of inpassibilite. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) III. xiii. 148/2 Men shall haue there inpassybylyte & helth of bodye without all maner sekenesse. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 510 Christe is..God because of his impassibilitie, man for his passion. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 280 Incorruptibility, Perfection, Impassibility. *a* 1792 HORNE *Wks.* IV. xvii. (R.), The perfect impassibility of heaven. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 483 Theology has no falser idea than that of the impassibility of God.

2. Incapability of feeling or emotion, insensibility.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 74 They..do terme those joyes, those promptitudes of the will .. by the name of Eupathies, i.e. good affections, and not of Apathies, that is to say, Impassibilities. 1815 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 451 This impassibility .. this Satanic indifference to the means which he used..and the misery which he occasioned, Marshal Soult possessed. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc., A. de Vigny* (1859) I. 309–10 Spartan and Stoical impassibility. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. XXXV, Well-cut impassibility of face.

Impassible (impæ·sĭb'l), *a.* (Erron. 6 -abyll, 7–9 -able.) [a. F. *impassible* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. eccl. L. *impassibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *passibilis* PASSIBLE.]

1. Incapable of suffering or pain; not subject to suffering. (Chiefly *Theol.*)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxi. 5 He is in generations in passybles, that ar of generations passiblis. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) I. vii. H iv (Stanf.), They shall be Immortall and Impassyble. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvi. (1573) 207 Tel him, that his body shalbe impassible, & neuer feele harme. 1667 *Decay Chr Piety* Pref. A vj, That impassible state, where all tears shall be wiped from our eyes. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. I. 26 Cerinthus..taught.. that the Christ was impassible. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 108 An impassible, insensible, immovable spirit.

2. Incapable of suffering injury or detriment.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* II. (W. de W. 1495) 220 b/2 The hauen of saluacyon Impassyble; that is to saye to the blysse that euer shall last without ende. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 27 Christs body if it were broken and divided, would bee spoiled .. but that it is impossible, because it is impassible. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 813 The Angelical Body, is so devoid of gross Matter, that it can pass through any Solid thing..being..more Impassible, than the Sunbeams. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 32 Virtue that I deemed to be impassible, unassailable. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 60 Impassible as air, one great And indestructible substance as the sea.

3. Incapable of feeling or emotion; impassive, insensible, unimpressible.

1592 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 5 If a man could make himself impassible of pleasure, he should make himself at one labor impassible of pain. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 46 Some Men of Rocky Hearts, and impassible Tempers, that could stand by, and see the whole World in Flames without any Concern. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. ix, He was impassible before victory, before danger, before defeat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VII. liv, Gwendolen, keeping her impassible air, as they moved away from the strand.

†4. Not to be endured, insufferable. *Obs. rare.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* xxxviii. Wks. (1876) 56 Put your fyngerr nygh the fyre and full soone ye fele impassyble hete. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* vii, When the greatest sufferings approach you, say not they are invincible, impassable.

Impa·ssibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS] = IMPASSIBILITY.

1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 122 The Impassiblenesse of the Spirit of God. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ₱ 37 To ..reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the impassibleness of the next. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xviii. 204 There was a change in Boldwood's exterior from its former impassibleness.

Impassibly (impæ·sĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an impassible manner.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 253 God is also the Son, who always, eternally, influxibly, impassibly is begotten of the Father. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* IV. 353 He walked to the window, and gazed out as impassibly as he had done at the beginning of the interview.

†**Impa·ssing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + PASSING *vbl. sb.*] Passing or passage into.

1545 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 451/1 Þe tressonable Impassing of þe said george wtin þe partis of England.

Impassion (impæ·ʃən), *v.* Also 6–9 em-. [ad. It. *impassionare* (Florio), f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *passione* PASSION.] *trans.* To fill or inflame with passion; to infuse passion into; to stir the passions or feelings of; to excite deeply or strongly. Also *absol.*

1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* v, My soule it dęepely doth empassion. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I impassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. III. XXXIII, Doth not that sad sight..empassion his good spright With deeper sorrow? — *Poems* 3 Lovers .. impassion'd With outward forms. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 247 The whole narrative ..agitates and impassions like a novel. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 212 Metastasio..almost always raises and impassions the style of the recitative immediately preceding. 1894 STOPF. BROOKE *Tennyson* XII. 186 Its subject impassioned its writer.

Impassionable (impæ·ʃənăbl), *a.* [f. IMPASSION *v.* + -ABLE.] Easily roused to passion; excitable. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Impassionate (impæ·ʃənĕt), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* Also 6 em-. [ad. It. *impassionato*, pa. pple. of *impassionare* (see IMPASSION *v.*).] = IMPASSIONED. (In Spenser const. as pa. pple. of *impassion.*)

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* (*title-p.*), Tamburlaine, with his impassionate fury. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. ix. 46 With the neare touch whereof in tender hart The Briton Prince was sore empassionate. 1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* I. 238 The vehement and impassionate partizan of Mr. Wilkes.

Impassionate, *a.*[2] Now *rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PASSIONATE. Cf. med.L. *impassiōnātus.*] Free from, or not governed by, passion; calm, dispassionate.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. I. iii. (1676) 117/2 It stirs up dull Symptoms, and a kind of stupidity, or impassionate hurt. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 123 It being the doctrine of that [Stoick] sect, that a wise man should be impassionate. 1664 LEIGHTON *Def. Mod. Episc.* Wks. (1868) 637 Upon the exactest (if impartial and impassionate) inquiry. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 Spirits .. who-e dwelling is with simple impassionate truth.

Impassionate (impæ·ʃənĕt), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IMPASSIONATE *a.*[1]: see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* = IMPASSION.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 264 Alexandra.. was above all empassionated for his death. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. iv. 185 A very empassionating strain of Poetry. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 61 The object possessing and impassionating you. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 11 With a moving and empassionating Rhetorick. 1857 WHIPPLE *Character* iv. (1866) 97 Genius..impassionates soaring imagination into settled purpose.

† 2. *intr.* To be or become impassioned. *Obs.*

1639 G. DANIEL *Vervic.* 234 This fired my Rage; let it enflame thy verse, T' empassionate for me. 1646 — *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 63 How shall wee speake of him? what Numbers bring T'empassionate, and worthy Orgies sing?

Impassionated, *ppl. a.* [f. as IMPASSIONATE *a.*[1] + -ED.] = IMPASSIONED.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 52 What rare impassionated fits be these. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 530 The Question was a long time canvased up and downe .. with impassionated virulency. 1887 F. W. ROBINSON *In Bad Hands* etc. III. 11 The young, impassionated, handsome suitor.

Impa·ssionately, *adv.* [f. IMPASSIONATE *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In an impassioned manner, passionately.

1805 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Hermann & E.* II. 270 He beheld the Prince impassionately throw himself at her feet. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 362 [He] begged for succour, impassionately, though silently. 1869 *Daily News* 31 Aug., Their brethren in France impassionately and even reproachfully inviting them to return.

Impassioned (impæ·ʃənd), *ppl. a.* Also 7-9 em-. [f. IMPASSION *v.* + -ED[1]; corresp. to It. *impassionato.*] Filled or inflamed with passion; having the feelings deeply moved or excited; passionate, ardent. (Of persons, or of feeling, speech, action, etc.)

1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* v. x. Wks. (Rtldg.) 172/2 Fortune ..varying her empassion'd moods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 678 The Tempter all impassiond thus began. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xi, Soft music .. sounded the most tender and impassioned airs. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxlvii. V. 128 Personification, a common figure..in all empassioned ..speech. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* vi, The tears fell .. as she closed her impassioned appeal. 1889 MRS. A. FRASER *Lady Claud* I. ii. 30 He is impassioned of her.

Hence **Impa·ssionedly** *adv.*; **Impa·ssioned-ness.**

1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Venice,* Impassionedly The old Venetian sung those verses. 1876 W. GRAHAM *Mem. J. Macfarlane* vi. 301 He preached with plainness, directness .. impassionedness. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Jan. 34/2 The impassionedly 'modern' Archdeacon.

Impa·ssionment. *rare.* [f. IMPASSION *v.* + -MENT.] The action of impassioning or the fact of being impassioned.

1837 C. LOFFT, Jun. *Self-formation* II. xiii. 226 His spirit .. vivid, flashing, and foaming to the highest pitch of impassionment when once thoroughly excited.

Impassive (impæ·siv), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + PASSIVE.]

1. Having the quality of not feeling pain; not subject or liable to suffering: = IMPASSIBLE 1.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 455 Too unequal work we find Against unequal armes to fight in paine, Against unpaind, impassive. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* v. i, The free, impassive Soul mounts on the Wing, Beyond the reach of Racks, and tort'ring Flames. *a* 1791 WESLEY *Serm.* lxv, While he was innocent, he was impassive, incapable of suffering. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 680 O Slavery! .. the free heart, the impassive soul, Scorn thy control!

2. Naturally without sensation; inanimate; not susceptible of physical impression or injury, invulnerable.

a 1687 COTTON *On Sleep* (R.), The lover meets the willing fair, And fondly grasps impassive air. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 56 On the impassive Ice the light'nings play. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 243 Death .. domineers over every thing, but the forms of the exchequer. .. They are impassive and immortal. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 35 Thou, like the thin impassive air, Dost cheat the grasp of subtlest-thoughted sage.

b. Deprived of feeling or sensation; insensible, unconscious.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, The two medical attendants seemed to look on the impassive form with so much compassion and so little hope. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 194 The impassive state is only transient.

3. Deficient in, or void of, mental feeling or emotion; not susceptible to mental impressions; unimpressionable, apathetic; also, in good sense, not liable to be disturbed by passion, serene.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 4 To find How body acts upon impassive mind. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 313 Impassive and serene, The man entranc'd would view the deathful scene. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 399 Clement .. had maintained an attitude of impassive reserve. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. i, He looked hard at Sir Anthony, but could read nothing in the knight's impassive countenance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1. 727 Even the impassive Chesterfield cried in despair, 'We are no longer a nation'.

4. Unendurable, intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4. *rare.*

1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1848) I. 38 A torrid zone .. separating the hemispheres by a region of impassive heat.

Impassively (impæ·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an impassive manner.

1828 in WEBSTER. *a* 1845 HOOD *Romance Cologne* viii, In her fond arms impassively he lies, Clay-cold to her caressing. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., The same croupiers .. will impassively rake up your money.

Impassiveness (impæ·sivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being impassive; want of feeling or emotion, insensibility, apathy.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 1. 53 The power of remaining in a calme apathy and impassivenesse in all offencive emergencies. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 3 He hath communicable Attributes, as well as Attributes incommunicable; not only Impassivenesse, but patience. 1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* III. 364 (Jod.) The impassiveness with which Hell sometimes dowers her votaries. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. ii. 66 A handsome impassiveness of face.

Impassivity (impæsi·vĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.] = prec.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* cited in Webster 1828. 1822 — *Apuleius* 307 Those human souls that descend into the regions of mortality with impassivity and purity were called .. heroes. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. iv. vii, Cold aristocratic impassivity, faithful to itself even in Tartarus. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* iii, Compressing her lips to a demure impassivity.

Impastation (impæstē·ʃən). [n. of action f. IMPASTE *v.*: cf. F. *impastation* (1690 in Furetière).] The formation of a paste; also *concr.* (see quot. 1727).

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Impastation,* the mixtion of divers materials of different colours and consistences, baked or bound together with some cement, and hardened either by the air, or fire. Impastation is sometimes a sort of masons-work, made of stucco, or stone ground small, and wrought up again in manner of a paste. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Impastatio,* old term for the making of dry powders into a paste by means of some fluid: impastation.

Impaste (impē·st), *v.* Also 7-8 em-. [ad. It. *impastare* 'to empaste, to raise paste, to put into paste.. Also to beplaister' (Florio, 1611), f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pasta* PASTE. Cf. F. *empâter,* in Cotgr. *empaster.*]

1. *trans.* To enclose in or encrust with or as with a paste.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Impastato,* impasted or raied with dirte. *a* 1747 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1806) I. 63 The ..hide grows stiff and hard, Scorch'd and impasted with the feverish heat. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 90 Wool and silk.. may be viewed with most advantage impasted in Canada balsam slightly thinned with oil of turpentine.

2. To make or form into a paste or crust.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 92 b, Of these make a paste, letting it to stand impasted together for certaine dayes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 481 With blood of Fathers, Mothers, Daughters, Sonnes, Bak'd and impasted with the parching streets. 1662 MERRETT tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* XXXVIII, Mixed, tempered, and impasted with the whites of Eggs.

3. *Painting.* To paint by laying on colour thickly.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Empasting,* or *Impasting,* a term used in painting, for the laying on of colours, thick, and bold, or applying several lays of colours, so as they may appear thick. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In oil painting, the shadows, or dark portions of the picture, are painted thinly; while the lights are laid on, or 'impasted', with a full pencil and a stiff colour. 1865 LESLIE & TAYLOR *Sir J. Reynolds* II. vi. 146 Heavily impasted pictures.

b. *transf.* To spread thickly (*on* a surface).

1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morning* I. vii. 290 [She] helped herself abundantly to marmalade, which she impasted solidly on buttered toast.

Hence **Impa·sting** *vbl. sb.*; *spec.* in *Painting* (see 3); hence *transf.* in *Engraving* (see quot. 1864). Also *attrib.*

1727-41 [see 3]. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. i. 17 *note,* The rich impasting of Titian and Giorgione. 1841 THACKERAY *On Men & Pict.* III When you wish to represent a piece of old timber, .. this impasting method is very successful. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint.* (ed. 10) 36 In the lights of the foreground .. the 'impasting' should be bold and free. 1864 WEBSTER, *Impasting..2. (Engraving)* (*a.*) An intermixture of lines and points to represent thickness or depth of coloring. (*b.*) The kind of work thus produced.

‖ **Impasto** (impa·sto). *Painting.* [It., n. of action f. *impastare* to IMPASTE.] The laying on of colour thickly; impasting, as a characteristic of style: see prec. 3. Also *attrib.*

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (Bohn 1848) 223 All that impasto, or embodying of colour, which may be necessary for certain lucid parts. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. vi. § 93. 341 A certain redundancy, as some may account it, gives fulness, or what the painters call *impasto,* to his style. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 6 In the works of the northern tempera painters there are very marked differences observable in their impasto or body of colour. 1880 *Spectator* 5 June 719 It is impossible to clean impasto work.

† **Impa·sture,** *v. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + PASTURE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To place or confine in a pasture; 'to set to feed; to turn out to graze' (Davies).

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. i, Sheep .. not guarded, not impastured, but strayed and lost. 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banket* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 184 Adultery..sets paleness on his cheek, and impastures grief in his heart.

2. To turn into pasture-land, enclose for pasture.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 73 He will cast how he may Improve his Lands by Impasturing, and Enclosing of it.

† **Impa·tible,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 erron. -able. [ad. L. *impatibil-is, -petibilis,* insufferable, impassible, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *patibilis,* f. *pati* to suffer.]

1. Incapable of suffering, or of sustaining injury: = IMPASSIBLE 1, 2.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 Ej, The impatable and inalterable thynges to be the fyrste elementes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 76 b, It [the flesh of Christ] is inuisible, impatible, immortall. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 15 The Devil .. is a Spirit, and so impatible of materiall Fire.

2. Intolerable: = IMPASSIBLE 4.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impatible,* intolerable. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 22 The heavy, severe, and impatible wrath of God.

Impatience (impē·ʃĕns). Forms: 3-6 impacience, (4 in-, 5 inpaciens, ympacience, 6 impacyence), 6- impatience. [ME. a. OF. *impacience* (12th c.), *-patience,* ad. L. *impatientia,* f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *patientia* the quality of suffering, PATIENCE, f. *pati* to suffer: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impatient; want of patience.

The *quality* was formerly more exactly expressed by IMPATIENCY: see -ENCY.

1. Want of endurance; failure to bear suffering, discomfort, annoyance, etc. with equanimity; irritability, irascibility.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe eihteoðe hweolp is Impacience. Þesne hweolp fet hwose nis nout þolemod azean alle wowes, & in alle vueles. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Þe oþer poynt is impacience,. he ne may þolye be paciense, zuo þet non ne dar to him speke of his guode. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. i. 21 (Camb. MS.) [Thou] makest fortune wroth and Aspere by thine in-pacience. *c* 1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 177, I full ofte Cawse had of angre and ympacience. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI,* IV. vii. 8 Rough deeds of Rage, and sterne Impatience. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 479 Men are rather killed with the impatience they have in adversity, then adversity it selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 1044 Rancor and pride, impatience and despite. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* vi. (1862) 185 Sore as the trial must have been, we detect no signs of impatience on his part.

b. With *of*: Incapacity of enduring; intolerance *of.*

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* M ij, Bread made of chaffe .. the which the poore were forced to eate, by impacience and rage of hunger. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 106 Impatience of cold and wet. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 495 An impatience of discipline. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* III. v. 74 His impatience of contradiction unfitted him..for the council-table. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xvii, The girl had an impatience of pretence of all kinds.

† c. With *inf.* (*obs.* or *arch.*): cf. IMPATIENT 1 c.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 6 Hee burst out in a great pang of impatiens to see such vncooth trudging too and fro. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 137 With impatience to be longer bridled. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 119 A tedious Impatience to see the horrible Actions of Nero forced St. Paul also to quit Rome.

2. *esp.* Intolerance of delay; restlessness of desire or expectation; restless longing or eagerness.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* 262 Impacience, which can abide no tarying. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 148 Hee with Impatience long'd for the appearance of the new day. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to W. Montagu* 9-11 Dec. (1887) I. 79, I wait with impatience for .. your return. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 237 We find the uneasiness arising upon a delay of desire vulgarly styled impatience. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 44, I asked in my impatience Each passing hour a question.

† b. With *of*: Impatient desire *of. Obs.*

(The sense here is practically the opposite of that in 1 b)

1664 G. M. in *Marvell's Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 104 Tyred with an extream impatience all day of removing from those Wisbies. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 111 Out of a foolish impatience of being seen at Court. 17.. HURD (J.), The longer I continued in this scene, the greater was my impatience of retiring from it.

c. With *inf.*: cf. IMPATIENT 2 b.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* VII. iii, A return of impatience to see Him who is ever in my thought.

† **Impatiency** (impē·ʃĕnsi). *Obs.* (or *rare archaism.*) Also 6 -ciency, -cyency, 7 -tientie. [ad. L. *impatientia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being impatient.

1. = prec. 1: esp. as a quality or disposition. Also, with *pl.,* an instance or exhibition of this quality.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency, is a frayle & hasty dispoſycyon, or rather accustomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 45 He [the devil] goeth about..to .. sturre vs to impatiency and murmuryng against god. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* vi. § 16. 57 A calmness and quietness of spirit, contrary to the rages and impatiencies of anger. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. v. 35 His extraordinary prosperity adding to his impatiency.

b. With *of*: cf. prec. 1 b.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VI. Argt., Those that through impaciencie of loue, had shortned their owne dayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 165 Their impatiency of cold. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 273 Their impatiency of that dark inglorious condition.

2. = prec. 2: esp. as a quality or disposition; also, with *pl.,* an instance of this.

1560 BECON *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 143 Nothing doth more displease and offend God, than through impatiency to prescribe unto him the time when he shall help us. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) I. 764 In impatiencies above description [I] waited for the arrival of the Princess. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 129 Which [explanation] I do expect with the most vehement impatiency. 1684 LADY R. RUSSELL *Lett.* (1819) I. xiv. 40, I hope to wait without impatiency. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 287 My lord waited with growing impatiency.

b. With *inf.*: cf. prec. 2 c.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 250 His Majesty's impatiency to see both Armies disbanded. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 10, I had such an Impatiency to see him, having expected him at Dinner.

Impatient (impēi·ʃĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–6 impacient, -cyent, inpacient, 5 -cyent, 6– impatient. [a. OF. *impacient*, *impatient*, ad. L. *impatient-em*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *patient-em* suffering, pres. pple. of *patī* to suffer.]

1. Not patient; not bearing or enduring (pain, discomfort, opposition, etc.) with composure; wanting in endurance; irritable, irascible, easily provoked. Also *transf.* of action or speech: Indicating impatience or irritation.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 337 Þowgh þat men make moche deol in her angre, And ben inpacient in here penaunce. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. viii. 55 They nought ne couthe suffren but were yreful and inpacyent to al men aboute them. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. xcvii. 71 The Kynge was thanne more impacient, and blamed yᵉ Relygion of his wyfe in moost impacyent maner. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 287 Will you teare Impatient answers from my gentle tongue? 1666 Pepys *Diary* 20 Aug., [He] is much impatient by these few days sickness. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 438 ₱ 4 You are of an impatient Spirit, and an impatient Spirit is never without Woe. 1851 Trench *Poems fr. East. Sources* 194 And by faith allayed to meekness Every wish and thought impatient.

b. With *of*: Unable or unwilling to endure or put up with; intolerant of.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Ambicious of auctthoritie, and impacient of partners. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* i. xxxviii. § i. 55 Ginger is most impatient of the coldnes of these..regions. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* iv. iii. 152 Impatient of my absence..she fell distract. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 19. 121 The most ignorant are..most impatient of Advice. 1893 Lydekker *Horns & Hoofs* 26 [Yaks] are extremely impatient of heat.

c. With *inf.* (obs. or arch.) or *dependent clause.* (With *inf.*, practically the opposite of 2 b.)

1565 Earl Bedford in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 209 He was so impatient to see those thynges he sawe and were dayly broughte to his Eares. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 145 The Jewes impatient that forrieners should possesse their countrey, raised a new commotion. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 182 Impatient to stay till they would speake. 1877 Mrs. Oliphant *Makers Flor.* xii. 299 Impatient to be thus forced out of his high work.

d. *fig.* (Said of things.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 The see wexed right sore inpacyent and indigned. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* ii. xviii. (1633) 260 Impatient Lady Smocke..The nature of this plant [*noli me tangere*] is such, that if you touch but the cods when the seed is ripe, tho'..neuer so gently, yet will the seed fly all abroad with violence as disdaining to be touched. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 169/1 Cherry is the most impatient tree we have to deal with under glass.

2. That does not willingly endure delay; uneasy or restless in desire or expectation. Const. *for.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 30 Tedious..As is the night before some Festiuall, To an impatient child that hath new robes And may not weare them. 1599 — *Hen. V*, iv. ii. 52 Their executors, the knauish Crowes, Flye o're them all, impatient for their howre. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iv. 702 Strong Desires th' impatient Youth invade. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* iii. 30 Impatient for the day. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 174 Headlong and impatient souls. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 193 He has no impatient desire for the hurry of modern improvements.

b. With *inf.* Restlessly desirous, eagerly longing. (In quot. 1680 with *dependent clause.*)

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 238 All impatient to speake and not see. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 3 All stood ready to fall on, Impatient who should have the Honour To plant an Ensign first upon her. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 25 Sept. (1887) I. 266, I am impatient to see the curiosities of this famous city. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ix. 180 Impatient to recover the lost jewel.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Characterized by, or attended with, impatience of delay.

1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* iii. i. 1230 This one impatient Minute. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* viii. 304 Teucer, wide-straining his impatient bow. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Detached Th. Bks.*, The five or six impatient minutes, before the dinner is quite ready.

†3. ? Intolerable, 'not to be borne' (J.). *Obs. rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* ii. i. 44 Ay, me! deare Lady, which the ymage art Of ruefull pitty and impatient smart. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iv. x. 204 What absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals, an impatient example wee have in our owne profession.

B. as *sb.* An impatient person. (Sometimes with play on Patient *sb.*)

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii. 67 The poor synner ought not to dyspayre hym, how be it that the sensualyte complayneth hym an impacyent. 1580 Lupton *Sivqila* 130 When the Surgeon came before the Judge, and saw his poore Impatient there. ?16.. *Seasonable Serm.* 39 (T.) Some ignorant impatients, when they have found themselves to smart with God's scourge. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 June 2/2 What the Unionist 'impatients' want is to get on at once to Clause 9.

Impa·tient, *v. rare.* [f. prec.: cf. F. *impatienter*, refl. *s'impatienter* to lose patience.] a. †*trans.* To await with impatience. b. *refl.* To become impatient, to lose patience. Hence †Impa·tiented *ppl. a.*, awaited with impatience.

1654–66 Earl Orrery *Parthenissa* (1676) 382 As soon as the impatiented hour came, I went. *Ibid.* 538 At length the so impatiented night and hour came. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 54 Amiable hosts, who did not impatient themselves even at the weather.

Impatiently (impēi·ʃĕntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly[2].] In an impatient manner.

1. Without endurance of suffering or discomfort; irritably. (In quot. 1593, Ardently, passionately.)

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 25 His..wyf bare it moche inpacyentli and sorowfully. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 9, I love thee impatiently. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 244 You..too impatiently stampt with your foote. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 424 ₱ 6 Speaking impatiently to Servants. 1816 Shelley *Alastor* 173 As if her heart impatiently endured Its bursting burthen.

2. With restless expectation or longing; with eager desire.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 130 Impatiently expecting the Count of Bona's returne. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxx, His sister ran impatiently to meet him. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vii. 130 The Queen..impatiently babbled the secret to Lady Carlisle. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 3 'Make haste!' cried the Russian, shaking his lance impatiently.

†**Impa·tientness.** *Obs. rare.* [-ness.] The quality of being impatient; impatience.

1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* xv. H vj b, Whensoeuer any [affiliction or adversity] happen vnto hym, he is sore vexed wyth impacientnes. *Ibid.* xx. K v b, They power out al maner of impacientnes, bytternes, and spytefull poison against the rightuousnes of god. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

†**Impatrio·tic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Patriotic.] Not patriotic; unpatriotic. So †**Impa·triotism,** want of patriotism.

1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 281 Nothing of impiety, but only of impatriotism. *Ibid.* 317 Every thing.. which infringes on our cosmopolitical duty is really impatriotic.

†**Impa·tron,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *ini-, empatroner, -patronir* (Godefroy, Cotgr.), a. It. *impatronire, impadronire* to make master of, put in possession of, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + F. *patron*, It. *padrone*, L. *patrōnus* Patron, protector, master. Cf. Empatron.] *trans.* = Impatronize 1; *refl.* to make oneself master, possess oneself (of). Const. *with.*

1642 *Remark. Occur. North. Parts* 10 (D.) He..impatroned himselfe with three peeces of ordinance.

†**Impa·tronage,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. after Patronage.] *trans.* To put under a person's patronage; to dedicate.

1652 *F. Grevil's Sidney* Ep. ded. 2 His Matchless Poem seem'd providentially by him impatronag'd unto his Peerless Sister.

†**Impa·tronize,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *impatroniser*, in 16th c. *-izer*: see Impatron and -ize.]

1. *trans.* To put in possession *of*; usually *refl.* to take possession, make oneself master (*of*, also *upon*).

1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 204 To confirme to him [Abraham] his promise, and to impatronize him of that religion for and in the name of such as shoulde descende of him. 1579 — *Guicciard.* 537 To impatronise himselfe upon Rome and the whole estate ecclesiastike. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 388 They..cast out of Africk the Romaines.. and wholie impatronized themselves of Barbarie. 1681 Dugdale *Short View Late Troub. Eng.* 611 To impatronize themselves of many Cities and Strong-holds.

b. *transf.* To take possession of.

1611 Cotgr., *Impatronisé*, impatronized, maistered. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 108 To impatronize and lay hold on the church rents and ecclesiastical goods. 1799 *Monthly Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 313 We him receiving and impatronising in our Dijon Infantry.

2. To patronize, favour.

1629 Maxwell tr. *Herodian* (1635) 99 To make him away ..and to substitute another that would impatronize their lawlesse and licentious misdemeanours.

Hence †**Impa·troniza·tion** (see quots.). *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Impatronisation*, an impatronization; th' absolute Maisterie, Seigneurie, or possession of. 1706 Phillips, *Impatronization*, a putting into full possession of a Benefice. 1848 in Wharton *Law Lex.*

Impatshe: see Impeach.

Impave (impēi·v), *v. rare.* [f. Im-[1] + Pave *v.*] *trans.* To pave in; to set in a pavement.

1833 Wordsw. *Somn. revis. Dunolly Castle*, There saw, impaved with rude fidelity Of art Mosaic, in a roofless floor An Eagle with stretched wings.

Impavid (impæ·vid), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *impavidus*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *pavidus* fearful.] Fearless, undaunted.

1857 G. Lawrence *Guy Liv.* xviii, He put the message into his pocket..and won the rubber before he rose..Impavid as the Horatian model-man. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 181 A high spirit..resting impavid on its consciousness of right. 1897 *Globe* 12 Jan. 1/3 The flames were quenched, and the impavid student fared forth on his way.

Hence **Impa·vidly** *adv.*, fearlessly.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lxvi, Calverley and Coldstream would have looked on impavidly.

Impavi·dity. *rare.* [ad. L. type **impaviditās*, f. *impavidus*: see prec. and -ity.] Fearlessness; in quot. used for 'foolhardiness'.

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 154 Not only Christian Diuyns, but heathen Philosophers also do accompt impauidity, or lacke of iust feare, as also audacity, presumption,..for vices.

Impawn (impō·n), *v.* Also 6 **impaune**; 7 **empawn, -paun.** [f. Im-[1] + Pawn *v.* or *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put in pawn; to pledge as security; to pawn.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv. iii. 108 Let there be impawn'd Some suretie for a safe returne againe. 1625–6 Purchas *Pilgrims* ii. 1269 He said he had impawned his Beard for a great summe to certaine Creditors. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 63 Some of them empawn'd thir cloaks. 1814 Mrs. J. West *Alicia de Lacy* III. 42 She offered to impawn the family jewels.

fig. 1838 Emerson *War* Wks. 1884 XI. 196 A wise man will never impawn his future being and action, and decide beforehand what he shall do in a given extreme event.

b. *fig.* To pledge, plight (faith, etc.).

a 1628 F. Grevil *Sidney* (1652) 32 My faith impawned to the Prince of Orange. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 92 Wks. 1872 VII. 426 God..impawneth his truth with us to do us good. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* i. ii. 51 We held impawned The faith of Barnes.

2. *fig.* To risk the safety of, to put in hazard.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 23 Hee .. wished me to haue regard (*if not to my selfe*) yet *to so many, which he did* imagine were impawned in that misfortune by my meanes.

†**Impay,** *v. Obs.* [f. Im-[1] + Pay *v.*: app. after It. *impagare* 'to pay home throughly' (Florio).] *trans.* To 'pay home', pay to the full what has been expended, reimburse, recoup.

1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 229 It is a thing .. vsed .. to say such a one hath well impaied his trauaile, when he is well paied.

‖ **Impayable** (impēi·ăb'l, Fr. ɛ̃pɛja·bl'), *a.* [a. F. *impayable*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *payer* (in OF.) to appease, satisfy, (mod.F.) to pay. Used in ME.; in mod. use often treated as French.]

†1. Implacable, unappeasable. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxxxvii. 7 Impayable semes þi wraith.

2. That cannot be paid or discharged.

1797 S. J. Pratt in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 60 Impayable obligations. 1843 Ld. Houghton *Let.* in Wemyss Reid *Life* I. 300, I have mooted .. the subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland (which D'Orsay says is 'impayable').

‖ 3. Beyond price, priceless, invaluable. b. *colloq.* Going beyond ordinary limits; 'beyond anything' ('extraordinaire, très-plaisant, très-bizarre' Littré).

1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 29, I must send you some of her notes, for they are *impayable.* 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* Introd., The cheese, the fruits, the salad .. and the delicious white wine, each in their way were *impayables.*

Impayl, Impayre, obs. ff. Impale, Impair.

Impeach (impī·tʃ), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 en-, empeche, 5–7 empeach. *β.* 5 enpesshe, enpesche, empeshe, 5–6 empesshe, -pesche, -peasche. *γ.* 6 impeche, impeache, 6– impeach. *δ.* 6 impesche, impeshe, (ympes(c)he), 7 impeash. *ε.* 6 *Sc.* empash, impash(e, impatshe, 6–7 em-, impasche, impass. [ME. *em-, enpeechen*, later *empesche*, a. OF. *empechier, empeechier, empescher*, mod.F. *empêcher* (13th c. *empecier*, 12th c. (pple.) *empedicad* = Pr. *empedegar*):— late L. *impedicā-re* to catch, entangle (Ammianus), f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *pedica* fetter, f. *pēs, ped-em* foot. In senses 4 and 5 treated as the representative of L. *impetĕre.* Cf. Impeachment.

The forms *empash, impashe* may be due to F. *empacher* (cf. Pr. *empaichar*); *impatshe* reflects It. *impacciare*; for the origin of the radicals of these forms, see Dispatch *v.* (*Impeach* in Eng. displaced Appeach *v.*, q.v. Cf. Peach *v.*)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 294 þat wickid men .. þere schullen dwelle in seyntewarie, and *no man* empeche hem bi processe of lawe. 1387–8, 1432–50 Enpeche [see B. 4]. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vii. ccxxxiii. 267 Yᵗ warke was for yᵗ tyme empeached and let. 1550 J. Coke *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* (1877) § 153 You enpeche the welth of marchaundise. 1562 J. Shute *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 9 b, Waiting continually to empeche him. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Hist. Life & Death* 51 That they might be (the Intention not at all empeached) both Safe and Effectual.

β. c 1474 Caxton *Chesse* lf. 5 a, Bodyly sight enpessheth and letteth..the knowleche of subtyll thinges. *c* 1477 — *Jason* 49 The first man that .. shold empesshe him of the royame of Mirmidone. 1483 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. 92 b, Ther is nothyng that may therof enpeschen hym. 1530 Palsgr. 531/2, I empesshe or let one of his purpose. 1549 Empesche [see B. 1].

γ. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 6 Any person..whiche shall be impeched to haue offended contrarie to the forme and effecte of this estatute. 1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Any suche ordynaunce..as myght by annye meane hynder thadvauncement..of the ..Worde of God..or impeache the knowlege of suche other good letters. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 963/1 Minded to impeach their passage. 1600, etc. [see B. 3].

δ. 1548–67 Thomas *Ital. Dict.*, *Impedire*, to let or impeshe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 130 Mony dificil impedimentis..maye impesche hym. 1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 14 He went about to ympeshe his expedition. 1624 in Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherland* (1813) 382 We will forbear to impeash your maᵗᶦᵉ any further.

ε. 1538 Impatshe [see B. 1 b]. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* 34 b, They were not able .. to impache his corps, in tombe fast closed and buried. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 808 Thy foly..Empashed him to pow. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) 124 To anoint .. with the milke of a bitch which impasseth it to grow white. 1604 *Crt. Bk. Barony of Urie* (1892) 7 The Lard being impaschit throw thair dalie compleintis.

B. Signification.

†1. *trans.* To impede, hinder, prevent. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 317 He schal dwelle þere alle his lif, and no man enpeche hym. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cclii, They drad .. that he wold have enpesshed that delyveraunce. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* iv. (1822) 320 The consulis, seand the tribunis impesche every thing that thay desirit afore the senate. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 The..eird empeschis the soune to gyf lycht to the mune. 1577–87

HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 256 To impeach the Englishmen from setting on land any vittles there. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I* Wks. (1711) II It hath been your valour .. which heretofore empeached our conquest and progress in France. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 586 A Ditch, of sufficient .. breadth, and depth, to impeach the Assaults of an Enemy.

†b. *refl.* (= OF. *s'empêcher*, It. *impacciarsi*) To embarrass or trouble oneself. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 1 By thexample of me that empesshe my selue for to serue in the Courte Ryall. 1538 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xl. 313 Pole said he should do well not to impatshe himself with reading of the story of Nicolo Machavello.

†c. To hinder access to; to blockade. *Obs.*

1586 LD. BURGHLEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 360 Flieboates..are fittest to impeche thos kind of havens.

†2. To hinder the action, progress, or well-being of; to affect detrimentally or prejudicially; to hurt, harm, injure, endamage, impair. *Obs.*

1563 BP. SANDYS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 195 To preserve my honestie from malice whiche mynded to impeache yt. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 391 They did empeche the honor of the kinges person. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. iii. 12 The coldnesse of the water, earth, and ayre much impeacheth the vertue of his heate. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xvii. 25 Anything that might tend to impeach his perfection.

3. To challenge, call in question, cast an imputation upon, attack; to discredit, disparage.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 214 You doe impeach your modesty too much To leave the Citty, and commit your selfe Into the hands of one that loues you not. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 42 Neither am I ignorant, how much mine owne credit is impeached. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Because their name and honour was impeached. 1743 FIELDING *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 364 It would by no means impeach the general rule. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 444 A contract for any valuable consideration, as for marriage, for money, for work done, .. can never be impeached at law. 1888 Miss GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* iv, My daughter's happiness is threatened and her character impeached.

4. *gen.* To bring a charge or accusation against; to accuse *of*, charge *with*.

c 1380 [see A. 4]. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 86 Whiche thing..I am bolde to mayntaine, and namely in distroiyng of a wrong, al shulde I therthrough empeche myne owne frere, if he wer gilty. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 3 He was empeched of forgeyng of fals osmundes. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 530 Godwyn was enpeched [L. *inculpatus*] for he had gadered so grete an oost. 1590 *Eng. Romayne Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 167 Nothing .. that might impeach me either with error or vntrueth. 1648 *Art. Peace* § 18 in *Milton's Wks.*, That no Person..be troubled, impeached, sued, inquieted or molested, for .. any offence..comprised within the said Act. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 216 Go to the next justice of the peace and impeach us. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lviii, Fearing every moment to hear the marchioness impeached.

b. Sometimes in restricted sense (see quot. 1617): To give accusatory evidence against; to 'peach' upon. (In quot. 1820 *absol.* To 'peach'.)

1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling., To Impeach*, or accuse one guiltie of the same crime whereof he which impeacheth is accused. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i, Like a Thief, because you know your self most guilty, you impeach your Fellow Criminals first. 1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 59 A person, lately accused for robbing on the highway and acquitted, has impeach't 13 of his gang. 1731 FIELDING *Letter writer* II. ix, Would it not be your wisest way to impeach your companions? 1820 G. WATSON TAYLOR *Profligate* IV. i, The whole plot is laid open. Mr. Allcourt has impeached.

c. To find fault with (a *thing*), to censure.

1813 SCOTT *Trierm.* III. xxxviii, And so fair the slumberer seems, That De Vaux impeach'd his dreams. 1872 BROWNING *Fifine* lxxxv, Do you approve, not foolishly impeach The falsehood! 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvi, Grandcourt's appearance .. was not impeached with foreignness.

5. *spec.* To accuse of treason or other high crime or misdemeanour (usually against the state) before a competent tribunal: see IMPEACHMENT 5.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 353 Whether the Lordes and commons might without the kings will empeche the same officers and justices upon their offenses in the parliament or not. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 10 Mr. Pym at the bar [of the house of peers], and in the name of all the commons of England, impeached Thomas earl of Strafford ..of high treason, and several other heinous crimes and misdemeanours. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xix. 261 The representatives of the people, or House of Commons, cannot properly judge; because their constituents are the parties injured; and can therefore only impeach. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. x. 229 Latimer was impeached and accused by the voice of the Commons. 1868 *Trial Andrew Johnson* 3 On Monday, February the 24th, 1868, the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States resolved to impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors. 1883 G. T. CURTIS *Buchanan* II. xii. 247 In regard to the President, it was their duty to make a specific charge, to investigate it openly, and to impeach him before the Senate, if the evidence afforded reasonable ground to believe that the charge could be substantiated.

b. Applied to analogous judicial processes, e. g. the prosecution of state officials by the tribunes of ancient Rome.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 353 Mago on his arrival at Carthage was impeached. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiii. 231 One of the tribunes impeached him before the assembly of the tribes. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 329 At Athens after his departure he was formally impeached and condemned to death.

Hence **Impea·ched** *ppl. a.*, **Impea·ching** *vbl. sb.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) IX. 34 He myght seurly dwell in þat citee withouten empeching of any man. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 179 The chiefe obstacle, and impeaching of so great an Army from taking it. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 60 The four impeached lords. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 234 A charge against the impeached lords.

Impeach (impī·tʃ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

†1. Hindrance, impediment, prevention. *Obs.*

1551 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 385 The old worn pelf..who presently reigneth alone, and governeth without empeasche. 1605 P. WOODHOUSE *Flea* (1877) 18 Without all interrupting or impeach. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. § 3. 205 These..got the..command of military affayres without impeach.

†2. Injury, damage, detriment. *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes* Wks. (1587) 149 So farre thou mayst set out thy selfe without empeach or crime. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* x. 47 The soul receiueth'..no impeach, or impayre of cunning. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decam.* II. 156 Without any impeach or blemish to his honor.

3. Challenge, calling in question; accusation, charge, impeachment.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 269 Why what an intricate impeach is this? 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 85 What kindship, lenitie, or Christian raigne, Rules in the man to beare this foul impeach? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 60 It is Warres prize, to take all Vantages, And tenne to one, is no impeach of Valour. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Feb. 205/1 The delightful intricacy of this impeach .. is highly characteristic.

Impeachability (impī·tʃăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being impeachable.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 8 The inquiry instituted concerning the impeachability of President Johnson.

Impeachable (impī·tʃăb'l), *a.* Also 6 empechable. [f. IMPEACH *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being impeached, called in question, or accused; liable to impeachment; chargeable.

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 27 § 9 The seid Maire..[shall] be nott hurted vexed impleted empeched nor empechable. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 [He] standeth in danger, and is impechable of heresie. 1678 *Lively Orac.* iv. § 27. 292 Would God none but the Romanist were impeachable of this detention of Scripture. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 573 All officers are impeachable. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 Prob. Div. 192 Assuming the deed not to be impeachable on those grounds.

Impeacher (impī·tʃəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who impeaches.

†1. One who prevents, hinders, or impedes. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, Instead of finding Prelaty an impeacher of Schisme or faction.

2. One who accuses or brings charges (of treason, etc.). See IMPEACH *v.* 4, 5.

1552 HULOET, Accuser or empeacher, *accusator*. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 178 The Prince..appeared a friend to the impeachers. 1788 (*title*) Reflexions on Impeachers and Impeaching; addressed to Warren Hastings, Esq. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* 232 A violent impeacher and impugner of the living.

Impeachment (impī·tʃmĕnt). Also 5–7 em-; for Forms, see IMPEACH *v.* [a. OF. *empechement, empeschement*, mod.F. *empêchement* (whence med. L. *impechementum, impechiamentum*), f. *empêche-r* to IMPEACH: see -MENT. In senses 4, 5, the word was treated as the repr. of med.L. *impetītio*, from *impetĕre* to attack, accuse, with which however it had no etymological connexion.] The action of impeaching.

†1. Hindrance, prevention, obstruction; impediment, obstacle. *Obs.*

1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18. I. 31 Eny thing that mighte yeve empeschement or let therto. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 94 The devyll..came to vysyte hym for to gyue to hym empesshement & lettynge in his contemplacyons. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xv, Nowe haue I..declared the chiefe impechementes of excellent lernynge. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xx. 72/2 Thus without empechement or stoppe, passed Cassander through the countrey of Thessaly. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 140 He invaded Livonia without impeachment. 1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 696/2 To breid confusioun and Empaschement to þe lordis in..decyding of materis. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* iv, Boris..without impeachment now ascended the throne.

†2. Detriment, impairment, injury, damage. *Obs.*

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 136 Thee .. unsufferable empechemente bothe of Christes honoure and our solles salvation. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxiii. (1877) I. 349 No man hath yet susteined anie manner of impeachment through the coldnesse of the water. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 15 To let him spend his time no more at home; Which would be great impeachment to his age. 1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 14 If they can attain the north without great impeachment..the game may yet be balanced to the purpose.

3. A calling in question or discrediting; disparagement, depreciation.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1281 Certaine armes..borne time out of minde, without chalenge or empechment. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 213 Without an impeachment to their honour. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 13 The reputation of my courage is sufficiently established not to expose it to any impeachment. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III The extreme injustice of this impeachment of their character.

4. Accusation, charge. *Obs.* exc. in phr. *the soft impeachment.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 165 If sche passe unhurte bare foot .. uppon nyne brennynge cultres or schares, let here eskape of his enpechement [*ab impetitione ista*].

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. 17 b, Thenne with an hye voys herd I one speke to my ful grete empesshement. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 22 The King prouok'd to it by the Queene, Deuis'd impeachments to imprison him. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 12 Be it thou beest neuer so harmles, that thou fearest no mans impeachment. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* v. iii, Sir Lucius O'Trigger—ungrateful as you are—I own the soft impeachment—pardon my blushes, I am Delia. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* Introd. (1868) 33 A considerable impeachment of heresy. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 161 The Cigarette..denied the soft impeachment.

b. *Law. Without impeachment of waste* (= law L. *absque impetitione vasti*): 'a reservation frequently made to a tenant for life, that no man shall proceed against him for waste committed' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

1415 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 25, I wolle that..my weyf [haue] it to terme of her lyue wyth-oute empeschement of wast. 1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 33 § 1 To holde all the seid Maners..without impechment of Wast. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 283 Unless their leases be made..without impeachment of waste, *absque impetitione vasti*; that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him, for waste committed. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xvii. 124 Under your marriage settlement you are tenant for life, without impeachment of waste.

5. The accusation and prosecution of a person for treason or other high crime or misdemeanour before a competent tribunal; in Great Britain, 'the judicial process by which any man, from the rank of a peer downwards, may be tried before the House of Lords at the instance of the House of Commons' (*Dict. Eng. Hist.*); in U.S., a similar process in which the accusers are the House of Representatives and the court is the Senate.

1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 356 The Lords sat upon the Impeachment against the Judges and Bishop Wren.= 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 221 This morning severall members of our House did..move the House to proceed to an impeachment against the Earle of Clarinden. 1754–62 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. 15 (Seager) The first impeachment by the house of commons seems to have been carried up against Lord Latimer in the latter end of Edward the Third's reign. 1789 *Constit. U. S.* II. § 4 The President, Vice-President, and all Civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. 1805 S. CHASE in *Life Rufus King* (1897) IV. 444 Congratulations on my acquittal by the Senate of the Impeachment by the House of Representatives. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. ix. 105 The articles of Strafford's impeachment. 1867 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 Feb. 121 Discussion of the power of the Senate to suspend the President [Johnson] during his impeachment.

Impearl (impə·ɹl), *v.* Also 6–9 em-, (7–8 in-). [ad. F. *emperle-r* (16th c. in Littré) or It. *imperlare* (Florio): see IM-[1] and PEARL.]

1. *trans.* To deck with pearls or pearl-like drops: said of dew, rain, tears.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1117 The flowry Meads, Impearl'd with tears, the sweet Aurora sheads. 1598 FLORIO, *Imperlare*, to empearle or decke with pearles, to set with pearle. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.*, *To Mitio* II. 34 Heavenly dews, Nightly descending, shall impearl the grass. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* II. 173 Here Love inpearls each moment with a tear. 1824 T. FENBY *On a Young Girl* i, Tears will soon her cheek impearl. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the* 600, vii, Groves and meadows all empearled with dew. *fig.* 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 102 On gold sand impearl'd With lily shells.

2. To make pearly or pearl-like.

a 1639 T. CAREW *Obseq. Lady Anne Hay* 52 Another shall Impearle thy teeth. 1794 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 421 Gems dissolv'd impearl her luscious drink.

3. To form into pearl-like drops.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXXIII. (R.), The teares the morne doth shedd, Which ly on ground Empearled round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 747 Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf and every flouer. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 361 The crystal dews impearl'd upon the grass. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* I. (1852) 11 The spheres themselves are but as shining noughts Upon the mantle of the night impearled.

Hence **Impea·rled** *ppl. a.*

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xx. 126 A rich impearled Coronet. 1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn.* 162 Let Time see Its flowering crest impearled and orient.

Impeccability (impekăbi·lĭti). [ad. med.L. *impeccābilitās*, f. *impeccābilis* (see next). Cf. F. *impeccabilité* (1609 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or character of being impeccable; freedom from liability to sin, wrong-doing, or error.

1613 SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 234 (L.) It doth cause an everlasting impeccability. 1627 [see IMPECCANCY]. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 27 Great Volumes in defence of the infallibility and impeccability of the Pope. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 165 The Qualities of the Soul of Jesus Christ..its Knowledge, its Wisdom..and its Impeccability. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. viii. 151, I have never pretended to impeccability.

Impeccable (impe·kăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *impeccābil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *peccāre* to sin: see -BLE. Cf. F. *impeccable* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of persons: Not capable of or liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning or doing wrong.

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 325 No..judges ..so deeply confirmed in grace, or so impeccable. *a* 1555 *Ibid.* ..Though she never sinned, yet she was not so impeccable, 226 Though she never sinned, yet she was not so impeccable, but she might have sinned. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 25 The Pope is not only infallible, but also impeccable. 1736

Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 156 He knows that neither he nor his ministers are infallible, nor impeccable. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. v. 71 No soul is absolutely impeccable.

2. Of things: Faultless, unerring.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* § 8. 43 If we honor the man, must wee hold his pen impeccable? 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 184 We need some more succinct mode than that of severally applying to each Syllogism all these Rules, before we can be satisfied that it is impeccable.

3. *sb.* One who is impeccable.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 7 A brace of impeccables, an't please ye. 1887 Marg. W. Laurence in W. Gladden *Parish Probl.* 144 A row of these same impeccables.

Hence **Impe·ccably** *adv.*, in an impeccable manner; without liability to sin.

1874 R. Tyrwhitt *Sketch. Club* 221 Painters cannot.. follow it [the Christian faith] impeccably.

†**Impe·ccance.** *Obs.* [ad. eccl. L. *impeccāntia*: see Impecant and -ance.] = next.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 160 The Scholemen have been great Champions for this Philosophic Pelagian Impeccance or state of Perfection in this life.

Impeccancy (impe·kănsi). [ad. eccl. L. *impeccāntia* (Tertullian): see next and -ancy.] The quality of being impeccant; sinlessness; inerrancy.

1614 Bp. Hall *No Peace w. Rome* § 5 She .. stubbornely challenges unto her Chayre a certaine Impeccancy of judgement (that wee may borrow a word from Tertullian). 1627 Donne *Serm.* clvii. Wks. (Alford) VI. 268 A present Impeccancy and a future Impeccability. *a* 1711 Ken *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 136 Life ne'er is wholly free from Sins, Impeccancy at Death begins.

Impeccant (impe·kănt), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + L. *peccāns, peccānt-em*, pres. pple. of *peccāre* to sin.] Not sinning; sinless; unerring.

a 1763 Byrom *Ep. to G. Lloyd* (R.), Poor dogs of some sort, and impeccant half-asses. 1883 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 118 The pledger is certainly not always impeccant. 1890 *Standard* 5 Apr. 6/1 The hero..is neither impeccable nor impeccant.

Impectinate (impe·ktinĕt), *a. Entom.* [f. Im-[2] + Pectinate.] Not pectinate; not comb-toothed: said of the antennæ of insects, and other parts, which are in other cases *pectinate*.

In recent Dicts.

Impectoral (impe·ktŏrăl), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + L. *pectus, pector-* breast + -al, after *pectoral*.] Without a breast. (In quot. *humorous*.)

1860 Russell *Diary India* I. i. 8 The gentlemen who preside over favourite dishes, such as an impectoral turkey.

Impecuniary (impĭkiū·niări), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + Pecuniary.]

1. = Impecunious.

1824 Byron *Wks.* (1832) III. 95 Mr. Claughton, of impecuniary memory. 1825 Lamb *Eliana, Illustr. Defunct* (1867) 413 Many an impecuniary epicure has gloated over his locked-up warrant for future wealth. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 212 The impecuniary classes.

2. Not pecuniary; not having to do with money.

1855 Bagehot *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 268 It is in vain that in this hemisphere we endeavour after impecuniary fancies.

Impecuniosity (impĭkiūni,o·sĭti). [f. Impecunious + -ity.] The quality or condition of being impecunious; lack of money.

1818 Scott *Let. to J. B. S. Morritt* 7 Dec. in *Lockhart*, A certain degree of impecuniosity, a necessity of saving cheese parings and candle ends. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* 222 Hiffernan..elevated the emptiness of his purse into the dignity of a disease, which he termed impecuniosity. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) II. v. 145 He [Massinger], like most of his brethren, suffered grievously from impecuniosity.

Impecunious (impĭkiū·niəs), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + Pecunious. Cf. rare F. *impécunieux* (Littré).] Having no money, penniless; in want of money.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* O ij b, A poore impecunious creature. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Put him out, an impecunious creature. 1859 *Daily Tel.* 14 Feb. 4/6 To this paradise of credit the simple and impecunious addressed their letters. 1891 Mrs. Riddell *Mad Tour* 69 A train of impecunious camp followers.

Imped (i·mped), *sb.* [f. Im-[2] + L. *pēs, ped-* foot.] A footless creature: used by R. Owen to render Aristotle's *ἀπούς*.

1861 Owen in *Life* (1894) II. 119 Aristotle had divided the group into bipeds, quadrupeds and impeds.

Imped (impt, i·mpĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Imp *v.* + -ed[1].] Grafted, engrafted, implanted, eked: see Imp *v.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/2 *Impyd* (*Pynson* or graffed), *insertus*. 1587 Turberv. *Trag. T.* (1837) 10 With ymped quilles so prowde a pitch to flie. 1593 Drayton *Past.* Ecl. vii. 98 Cupid .. Whose imped wings with spekled plumes be dight. 1621 Fletcher *Pilgrim* I. i, None of your impt bravadoes.

Impedance (impī·dăns). *Electr.* [f. Impede *v.* + -ance.] *lit.* Hindrance; virtual resistance due to self-induction in an electrified body.

When an electric circuit supports a simply periodic current due to a simply periodic impressed voltage, the ratio of the amplitude of the voltage to that of the current at the place is the impedance of the circuit under the circumstances. The circuit may be of any sort involving electric and magnetic energy as well as waste by resistance (O. Heaviside).

1886 Heaviside *Electr. Pap.* (1892) II. 64 Let us call the ratio of the impressed force to the current in a line when electrostatic induction is ignorable the Impedance of the line, from the verb impede. *Ibid.* 126 The impedance may be independent of the frequency, or a constant. 1888 Lodge in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, Impedance of conductors to Leyden-jar discharges and to Lightning.

Impede (impī·d), *v.* Also 7 impeide. [ad. L. *impedī-re*, lit. to shackle the feet, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *pēs, ped-em* foot.] *trans.* To retard in progress or action by putting obstacles in the way; to obstruct; to hinder; to stand in the way of.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. v. 29 All that impeides thee from the Golden Round, Which Fate .. doth seeme To haue thee crown'd withall. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 80 They would raise Objections on purpose to impede the Negotiation. *c* 1760 Smollett *Ode to Leven-Water* 8 No rocks impede thy dimpling course. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 546 Carbonic acid, instead of promoting, impedes the decomposition. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 514 Adverse winds had impeded his progress through the Straits of Gibraltar. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 155 My load, light as it was, impeded me.

b. *Astrol.* = Impedite *v.* 2.

1819 [see Impediment 4].

Hence **Impe·ded** *ppl. a.*; also **Impe·der**, a person or thing that impedes.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xiv. 78 Frost .. an impeder of their winter-marches. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 190 The positions I, K, L, M. show the passage of obstacles by the impeded parts filing or marching ranks by three's round them.

†**Impe·de,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of impeding; hindrance, impediment.

1659 *Lady Alimony* v. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 362 To prune those wild luxurious sprays, Which give impede unto this spreading vine.

†**Impe·dible,** *a. Obs.* [f. Impede *v.* + -ible; f. L. type **impedībilis*: cf. It. *impedibile* (Florio).] That can be impeded, obstructed, or hindered. Hence †**Impedibi·lity,** liability to be impeded.

1655 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* vi. v. § 73 (R. Suppl.) But the will is not impedible; it cannot be restrained at all, if there be any acts of life. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 404 Not impedible and frustrable in any manner. *Ibid.* 515 Where-ever there is passive power there is impedibilitie.

Impedient (impī·diĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *impedient-em*, pres. pple. of *impedīre* to Impede.] That impedes or hinders; obstructive, hindering.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 164 A strang rebelliounе in Kent..to the legat Petilie is impedient, that he can mell na mair wt the Scottis. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 479 Nothing fails of its due perfection but from some cause either agent or impedient. 1879 M. Pattison *Milton* 152 To a mind so disposed externals become, first indifferent, then impedient.

B. sb. An impeding or hindering agent.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 418 Cured by temperants, and impedients.

Impediment (impe·dimĕnt), *sb.* Also 5-6 **impedy-**, (5 in-, enpedy-, impede-, 6 ympediment). [ad. L. *impedimentum* hindrance, impediment, pl. *-menta* baggage, f. *impedī-re* to Impede.]

1. The fact of impeding or condition of being impeded; hindrance, obstruction; *concr.* something that impedes, hinders, or obstructs; a hindrance, an obstruction.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xl. (1495) 156 To clense the eye syghte and to putte of the impediment and lette of the spyryte of lyfe. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1807 To begge, shame is myne impediment. *a* 1450 *Fyysshynge w. angle* (1883) 6 Ye must know..how many Impediment[s] þer ben yn anglyng. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 Temporall rychesse is rather an impedyment or let, than fortheraunce. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If either of you doe knowe any impediment .. Yf no impediment bee alleged. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. ii. 4 Thus farre .. Haue we marcht on without impediment. 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 67 These impediments are chiefly three in number, Cataracts, Weres, and Foards. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, If any of you know cause, or just impediment, why these two persons should not be joined together in holy Matrimony, ye are to declare it. 1722 Sewel *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. p. viii, Notwithstanding all these impediments I continually resumed this work. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iii. (1875) 14 Impediments to his best activity.

†**2.** Something that impedes the functions or health of the body; a (physical) defect; an affection or malady. *Obs.*

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 264 They be not good .. for the colycke nor the Ilyacke nor other inflatyue impedymentes or syckenesses. 1579 Langham *Garl. Health* (1633) 461 Skuruy, and spreading scabs, and such like impediments. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* II. 471 What? is she deaf? a great impediment! 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 It was no decay or impediment in my sight that made me lose it.

b. *esp.* An organic obstruction to ready or distinct speech; a stammer or stutter.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxxiv. 170 He had an enpedyment in his tunge. 1539 Bible (Great) *Mark* vii. 32 One that was deaffe and had an impedyment in hys spech. 1809 J. Watson *Instr. Deaf & Dumb* (title-p.) Hints for the Correction of Impediments in Speech.

3. (Chiefly *pl.*) Baggage, esp. of an army; Impedimenta.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 219 All impedimentes being gatheryd into the middest of tharmy. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 81 Then may the center containe the impedimentes and baggage of the armie. 1678 *Life Black Prince* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 51 Placing his carriages there, and all his other impediments. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 265 As the progress of .. his party would necessarily partake of the nature of caravan movements, [he] decided..to go ahead of his impediment.

4. *Astrol.* The 'impedited' condition of a planet: see Impedite *v.* 2.

1819 J. Wilson *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Impeded*, The ☽ is impeded when in ☌, □, or ☍ of ☉, ♄, or ♂. If in ☌ or ☍, the impediment lasts four days, viz. two before and two after.

†**Impe·diment,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To put an impediment or obstruction in the way of; to obstruct.

1610 *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 337 Noise, whereby either their owne devotions may be diverted or that of others impedimented. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 162 Who .. impediment our Trade abroad. 1652 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Journ. Wales* (1859) 17 A reasonable hauen .. now .. much impedimented with shelvs, sands, and other annoyances.

‖**Impedimenta** (impedime·ntă), *sb. pl.* [L., plur. of *impedimentum*: see prec. sb.] Things which impede or encumber progress; baggage; travelling equipment (of an army, etc.).

1600 Holland *Livy* Index II. Eeeeee j a/2 Enclosing the *impedimenta* or baggage in the mids, for safetie and securitie. *a* 1644 Chillingw. *9 Serm.* vii. (1742) 81 Being so clogged and burdened with these *impedimenta*. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 28 [He] brought with him baggage enough to load a camel .. I have advised him to send on to that place his *impedimenta*. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Jan. 5/2 Leaving the camels and all impedimenta in the place where the troops had encamped.

Impedimental (impedime·ntăl), *a.* [f. Impediment *sb.* + -al.] Of the nature of or constituting an impediment; obstructive; impeditive.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 2. 132 The impedimental stain, which intercepts her fruitive love. 1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* To Rdr. 5 It is as impedimental or destructive to the keeping of Gods commandments. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 141 No..impedimental forms of law shall stand against that equity. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. i, A distressing impedimental adjunct.

So **Impedime·ntary** *a.*, in same sense.

1888 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 7/1 High heels and pointed toes .. eschewed .. as impedimentary to swiftness in walking.

Impeding (impī·diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Impede *v.* + -ing[2].] That impedes or obstructs; hindering. Hence **Impe·dingly** *adv.*, so as to impede.

1717 S. Clarke *5th Reply to Leibnitz* 345 The contrary or impeding Force, which arises from the Resistance of Fluids to Bodies moved any way. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xviii, He dropt the impeding buckler. 1886 M. K. Macmillan *Dagonet the Jester* 154 The first thawings of the hard-bound road clung impedingly to our shoes.

†**I·mpedite,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impedīt-us*, pa. pple. of *impedīre* to Impede.] Impeded, obstructed, hindered; having an impediment, defective. *Astrol.*: see Impedite *v.* 2.

1544 Phaer *Pestilence* (1553) L j a, You must consider whether he be impedit or no, and if he be impedite, there shalbe many sicknesses. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 191 If Saturn .. shall behold the Moon, when she is impedite, with a quadrate or opposite aspect, then he fore-sheweth that there will be an Earthquake. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* verse 19 iii. § 5 (1669) 491/2 Their impedite speech, and hesitant delivery. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 256 We know, the expressive faculties, where the organes are not impedite, to be..subservient enough to the mindes conceptions.

Impedite (i·mpĭdəit), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *impedīt-*, ppl. stem of *impedīre* to Impede.]

1. = Impede 1.

c 1535 *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 23 To let, stoppe, impedite, and sclaunder your gracis mariage. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 88 If the substance of the brain be offended, the functions thereof are impedited. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 84 To defend the Eye .. yet so, as it no way impedites vision. 1663 J. Wallis in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 457 Digestion..seemed not to be much impedited.

2. *Astrol.* In *pass.*, said of a planet when its influence is hindered by the position of another.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xiii. 8 If she [the Moon] be impedited of the ☉ in a Nativity. *a* 1681 Wharton *Disc. Soul of World* Wks. (1683) 669 How the Power and Dominion of this Star, then so strong and Powerful, should be thus Impedited. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* xxvii, For Jupiter in Cancer .. not impedited of any other star, betokened me indeed some expertness in science.

†**Impedi·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *impedītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *impedīre* to Impede.] The action of impeding or fact of being impeded; hindering.

1623 Cockeram, *Impedition*, a hindering. 1676 R. Grove *Vind. Conform. Clergy* (1680) 20 The brave man that speaks ..without the least impedition or hesitation. 1684 Baxter *Par. Congreg.* 3 Not statedly, but only by some present impedition.

Impeditive (impe·ditiv), *a.* [f. L. *impedīt-*, ppl. stem of *impedīre* to Impede + -ive.] Tending to impede or obstruct; of the nature of an impediment; obstructive.

1651 Bp. Hall *Susurrium* xxii, Six legs to that unweildy body had been cumbersome, and impeditive of motion. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xvi. 133 The impeditive Interposition of many..Rivers. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* I. iv. 88 A lovely fault..but..greatly impeditive to progress.

†**Impee·vish,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Im-[1].] *trans.* To render peevish. Hence **Impeevished** *ppl. a.*

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 561 They may serve the turn of particular impeevished spirits.

Impeian (pheasant): see Impeyan.

Impeire, obs. form of Impair *v.*

Impel (impe·l), *v.* Also 7-8 **impell.** [ad. L. *impell-ĕre*, in same senses, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + *pellĕre* to drive; cf. also obs. F. *impeller* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To drive, force, or constrain (a person) *to* some action, or *to do* something, by acting upon his mind or feelings; to urge on, incite.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 He was strongli impelled in his corage by ye persuasions and harde lamentacions. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 588 Will chooseth, for in it doth lie both to will and to nill: which are againe impeld by other powers and faculties. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 12 Not .. upon their own motion, but as moved, impelled, and acted by God. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* II. 68 Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, I cannot tell what impels me to speak thus boldly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 141 Human nature will impel him to seek pleasure instead of virtue.

2. In literal sense: To drive or cause to move onward; to impart motion to; to propel.

1611 FLORIO, *Impellere*, to impell, to thrust violently,..to driue forward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 80 This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour ayre. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 316 O'er th' Elean Plains, thy well breath'd Horse Impels the flying Carr. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 175 The heart..impels the blood through the arteries. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 11 A ship impelled by the wind and tide. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xix. (1883) 338 Uncle Venner..impelling a wheelbarrow along the street. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. xiii. 245–6 One or two skiffs were coming home, impelled by reading men, who took their constitutionals on the water.

b. To force (a thing) *upon. rare.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 108 He cried, You must accept them as a token of our loves; and so he constrained and impelled them upon me.

Hence **Impe·lled**, **Impe·lling** *ppl. adjs.*

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 217 The generality of impelled bodies do move either upwards, downwards [etc.]. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 71 The impelling force of the blood. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 305 Force which is cumulative, growing stronger and more impelling as it goes. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 142 The impelling force acting only on one side of the centre.

Impellent (impe·lĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *impellent-em*, pres. pple. of *impellĕre* to IMPEL.]

A. *adj.* That impels, or drives on; impelling.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 167 *note*, The effect of the impellent cause. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5459/4 For raising Water by the impellant force of Fire. 1875 VEITCH *Lucretius* 68 Where is the impellent power or δύναμις?

B. *sb.* A thing which impels or urges; an impelling force, agent, body, etc.

1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* I. v. (1645) 47 By reason of the violent motion of the impellent. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 70 Here is no appearing Impellent but the external Air. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* Ded., They must have equally an impellant or governor, to enforce obedience. 1836 CHALMERS *Mor. Philos.* Wks. V. 291 Curiosity is a great impellent to mental labour.

Impeller (impe·lər). [f. IMPEL *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which impels.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 215 By other portions of matter (which are also extrinsical impellers) acting on them. 1707 S. CLARKE *2nd Def. Immat. Soul* (1715) 24 Is it possible to be an Effect produced without a Cause? Is it impelled without any Impeller? 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 77 The first Impeller of all motions. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. i. 32 Clement is a moderator, Ignatius an impeller.

†**Impe·n**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + PEN *sb.*[1] or *v.*[1]] *trans.* To shut in a pen or fold. (See also IMPENT.)

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] lxvii. [lix.] 218 Like a sheepe impenn'd in the fold. 1661 — *Lusoria* xxvii, O you Celestial Powers! why did you lend Accursed Man a Soul, to be impenn'd In womens Breasts?

†**Impe·n**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also em-. [f. IM-[1] + PEN *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To provide with pens or feathers.

c 1614 SIR W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 22 By the, to climb Parnassus I aspyre, And by thy feathers to impen my fame. 1628 — *Spir. Hymne* 214 On winges, with faith and hope empen'd.

†**Impe·nd**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *impend-ĕre* to lay out, expend, devote, employ, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pendĕre* to weigh, pay out.] *trans.* To pay *to* some one; to spend, expend; to apply (money); to bestow.

c 1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 67 Ye shall bynd me..to impend unto your sayd mastership our prayer and service, according unto our duety. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 354 For theyr fydelytie, whiche they to vs dayly impende. 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 60 Monie to be impended and disbursed in Charges. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) Pref. 9, I am almost ashamed to tell how much was impended on these Trials. *a* 1690 *R. Law's Mem.* (1818) 142 May they not also forbidd all tennants and vassals to pay..rents to them, because they know not how they will impend them?

Impend (impe·nd), *v.*[2] [ad. L. *impend-ēre*, in same senses, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pendēre* to hang.]

1. *intr.* To hang or be suspended (*over*); to overhang. (With *indirect pass.*)

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* 290 Bulging rocks..which seem to impend in horrid forms over the lake. 1803 K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 224 Mournful larches o'er the wave impend. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* i. 5 Old Mr. Tufton, spiritual but homely, had been wont to impend over the desk and exhort his beloved brethren. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 9 Impended over by great rock boulders.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Of evil or danger: To hang threateningly or hover (*over*) as about to fall.

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* v. i, Your father's curses, which have brought Vengeance impending on you. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impend*, to hang over one's Head, as Dangers or Judgments do; to be likely to happen. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 191 Destruction sure o'er all your heads impends. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 515 Great dangers impended over the ecclesiastical and civil constitution. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 12 Barbarism is ever impending over the civilized world.

3. Hence, *generally*, To be about to happen; to be imminent or near at hand.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 141 Giving them notice of any accident or distemper impending. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 109, I saw, alas! some dread event impend. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* II. 68 The same glad task Impends. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 163 A war which was believed to be impending.

4. *trans.* To overhang, hover over; to be imminently near to. *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 354 Thine own Art..lets thee not foresee what impends thee on earth. 1670 PENN *Case Lib. Consc.* 6 The dreadful Judgments that now impend the Nation. 1810 SHELLEY *Zastrozzi* xiii. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 86 The alarming danger which impended her.

Impendence (impe·ndĕns). [f. IMPENDENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being impendent; menacing attitude; imminence.

1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 67 The impendence of but a temporall destruction. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 47 The impendence of a greater sensible evil. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 12 The angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud.

Impendency (impe·ndĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impendent; imminent or threatening character; an impending circumstance.

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. iv. (1642) 49 Sloath.. hath many virulent and bitter impendencies. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 492 The present impendency of God's punishments. 1848 TALFOURD *Final Mem. Lamb* 305 The constant impendency of this giant sorrow saddened to 'the Lambs' even their holidays.

Impendent (impe·ndĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *impendĕnt-em*, pres. pple. of *impendēre*, IMPEND *v.*[2] Cf. obs. F. *impendent* (Cotgr.).]

1. = IMPENDING 1.

1611 COTGR., *Impendent*, impendent, hanging ouer, or vnto. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 347 A Rock of one of the impendent Cliffs. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 134 That part of the atmosphere impendant over England. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. xviii. § 17 The sky..is writhed into folds of motion, closely impendent upon earth. *Ibid.* IV. v. xvi. § 40 Cliffs..impendent above strong torrents.

2. = IMPENDING 2.

a 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV* Wks. (Rtldg.) 206 Were I baser born, my mean estate Could warrant me from this impendent harm. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 177 If .. Impendent horrors, threatning hideous fall One day upon our heads. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* V. iii. II. 413 This impendent Desolation brings them to a Sense of their Folly. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* June 762 The greatest impendent national evil.

Impending (impe·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPEND *v.*[2] + -ING[2].]

1. In literal sense: Overhanging.

1705–30 S. GALE in *Bibl. Topogr. Brit.* III. 38 A bower.. pleasantly shaded by the impending bushes. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 193 Terribly arch'd and aquiline his nose, And overbuilt with most impending brows. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 583 The old house built by Philip English, in Salem..many-gabled, and impending.

2. Of evil, danger, etc.: That impends or is about to fall or happen; 'hanging over one's head'; imminent; near at hand.

1682 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 193 To prevent impending Mischiefs. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 18 Nodding Ilion waits th' impending fall. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 160 There were symptoms of an impending storm. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 263 A shower seemed impending.

†**Impe·ndious**, *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [ad. L. *impendiōs-us* (Plautus), f. *impendi-um* outlay, expense, f. *impend-ēre* IMPEND *v.*[1]] Lavish, extravagant. Hence †**Impe·ndiousness**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Impendious*, spending more than needes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Impendiousness*, liberality, extravagant spending.

Impenetrability (impe·nĭtrăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *impénétrabilité.*]

1. The quality or condition of being impenetrable; incapability of being penetrated, entered, or pierced; inscrutability; unfathomableness; 'unsusceptibility of intellectual impression' (J.).

1706 PHILLIPS, *Impenetrability*, a being impenetrable. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 373 Their excessive impenetrability to the action of cold. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 37 The firmness, hardness, and impenetrability of minerals. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvi, I will put her to some test..such impenetrability..is past comprehension. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvii, Jermyn's calculated slowness and conceit in his own impenetrability.

2. *Nat. Philos.* That property of matter in virtue of which two bodies cannot occupy the same place at the same time.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 44 That Quantity is Divisibility is presumed; but extension is before it, in nature, and our conception, and is the received notion, though perhaps Impenetrability is the truest. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 770 Tangibility and Impenetrability were .. made by him the very essence of body. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxv. 67 The idea of impenetrability only supposes that two extended substances cannot be in the same place at the same time. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 222 Extension and impenetrability, long regarded as essential properties of matter, are now perceived to be properties not of atoms, but of masses of coherent molecules.

Impenetrable (impe·nĭtrăb'l), *a.* Also 5 inp-, 6–7 impenitrable. [a. F. *impénétrable* (14th c., J. de Vignay), ad. L. *impenetrābilis*, f. *in-* (IM-[2]) + *penetrābilis* PENETRABLE.] Not penetrable.

1. That cannot be penetrated, pierced, or entered; impossible to get into or through. Const. *to, by.*

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 133 The basnet was strong and impenetrable. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. iii. 115 b, They had on their heads bourgonets, strong and impenetrable. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* VI. lxx, Words .. Able to wound the impenitrablest Eares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1086 Woods impenetrable To Starr or Sun-light. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/4 His Hull .. not being impenetrable to our great Shot. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 98 Impenetrable to the rain. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* II. *ad fin.*, The hills Lay shrouded in impenetrable mist. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXV. 383 A kind of clay impenetrable by the roots of herbaceous plants. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* V. 229 One impenetrable forest.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Whose nature, meaning, etc. cannot be penetrated or discerned; inscrutable; unfathomable. a. Of things.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii, Were the thing neuer so difficile (or as who saythe) impenitrable. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 285 Nothing is more impenetrable than its [the soul's] Nature, its Original, and its Duration. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 93 The legerdemain must be clean and the Conveyance impenetrable to the eye of the people. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 257 That the intention of proceeding to judgment might be kept an impenetrable secret. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* vi. 188 Every article of it ends in impenetrable mystery.

b. Of persons, their appearance, actions, etc.

1718 *Freethinker* No. 75 ₱ 5 A long impenetrable Dissimulation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 154 She watched his countenance whilst she spoke, but it was impenetrable. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 127 He was..impenetrable on this subject. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. 70 She being a close and resolute woman, was impenetrable to the curiosity of her neighbours.

absol. as *sb.* 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 73, I hope you bring me some consolation from the fair impenetrable.

3. Impervious to intellectual or moral influences, impressions, or ideas.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 18 It is the most impenetrable curre That euer kept with men. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 285 Looke, on my knees I creepe, Be not impenetrable, beautious youth! 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 505 'And dost thou dream', the impenetrable man Exclaimed, 'that me the lullabies of age .. Can cheat? 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* V. (1875) 205 Aristocracies are, as such, naturally impenetrable by ideas.

4. *Nat. Philos.* Possessing the quality of impenetrability (see prec. 2).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 2 Bodies, by which I mean a Substance extended, divisible and impenetrable. 1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz's 5th Paper* 207 Some have fancied, that Man..became Solid, Opake, and Impenetrable by his Fall. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Pneumatics* ii. § 7. 2 (U. K. S.) Air is impenetrable.

Impenetrableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. 214 Since motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and impenetrableness are believed to do. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xl. 301 This impenetrableness..is to be put among the shades in his character. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* XXXV, The cold impenetrableness which he preserved under the ordinary annoyances of business.

Impenetrably (impe·nĭtrăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an impenetrable manner; inscrutably; unfathomably.

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* 96 Some man impenetrably obstinate. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 400 Invulnerable, impenitrably arm'd. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) II. VIII. 43 The whole transaction remained as impenetrably dark as ever. 1857 H. B. BREEN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 251 A poet so impenetrably shrouded in mysticism.

Impenetrate (impe·nĭtrēit), *v.* [f. IM-[1] + PENETRATE.] *trans.* To penetrate intimately.

1859 MISS MULOCK *Romant. T.* 318 Love..draws its light from its own essence, and pours it out in a sunshine-flood, surrounding and impenetrating the beloved with radiance. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 58 Society was impenetrated with vice and profligacy. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 377/2 So deeply has it impenetrated the daily life of the people.

Impenetra·tion. [IM-[1].] Intimate penetration, permeation.

1861 BP. R. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 177 The in-dwelling of Prophecy in the Church..is..the impenetration of its whole being by a miraculous power.

†**Impe·netrative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PENETRATIVE.] Not having a penetrating quality.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 396 The minds of most being .. slight, and impenetrative.

Impenitence (impe·nitĕns). [ad. late L. *impœnitēntia* (Jerome), f. *impœnitēns* IMPENITENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *impénitence* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact or condition of being impenitent; want of penitence or repentance; hardness of heart; obduracy.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vii. 112 Impenitence of any deadly crime. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 816 Denouncing wrauth to come On thir impenitence. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* II. cxix. (R.), Nor is one man's impenitence more blameable than another's; Chorazin and Bethsaida can be in no more fault for continuing impenitent, than Tyre and Sidon were. 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Spirits in Prison* viii. 255 (tr. Dorner) There is no predestination to damnation, only continued impenitence can be the cause of that.

Impenitency (impe·nitĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impenitent.

1563 GRINDAL *Serv. for Plague* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 92 As we through our impenitency do now most worthily feel thy justice punishing us. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 527 That the Sins which are not forsaken before the age of 52 yeares, shall be punished with finall impenitencie. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. S. P. G.* Wks. III. 245 A mind not hardened by impenitency. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithf. Ministry* 143 Day by day hardening the Soul in deeper impenitency.

Impenitent (impe·nitĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -pœn-. [ad. L. *impœnitēnt-em* (Jerome), also erron. *impœn-*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *pœnitens* PENITENT. Cf. F. *impénitent* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Not penitent or repentant; having no contrition or sorrow for sin; unrepentant, obdurate.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 613/1 [They] will..wepe and repent in hell this foolish fruitlesse fashion of their impenitent repentance. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* ii. 5 After thy hardnesse, and impenitent heart. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii.§ 8 Impœnitent and notorious sinners. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 P 2 Impenitent Criminals and Malefactors. 1898 J. CAIRD *Univ. Serm.* vii. 142 With God, to forgive an impenitent man and to continue to punish a penitent are equally impossible.

B. *sb.* An impenitent or unrepentant person.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 525/1 In thys kynde are there penitentes and impenitentes bothe. 1631 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 207 That the body of the impenitent went not presently to hell but was condemned to hell when he dyed. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jud.* xxiii. *Distant Thunder*, These dark clouds.. hang over the nations, and are just ready to be discharged on the head of impenitents.

Hence **Impe·nitentness**, impenitency.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Impenitentness*, impenitence, unrelentingness.

Impenitently (impe·nitĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an impenitent manner; without penitence, repentance, or contrition.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* I. § 10. 13 Sinnes impudently and impenitently committed. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 604 What crowds of these, impenitently bold, In sounds and jingling syllables grown old, Still run on Poets, in a raging vein. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ix, Like some enchanted marquis of the impenitently wicked sort, in story.

†**Impe·nitible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + stem of L. *pœnitēre* to repent + -IBLE.] Incapable of repentance. Hence †**Impe·nitibleness.**

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 27 That there is in this life an impenitiblenesse, and impossibilitie of returning to God. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* xxvi. 262 Death..concludes him and makes him Impenitible for ever. *Ibid.* I. 508 A finall Impenitence in this life and an Infinite Impenitiblenesse in the next. 1637 JACKSON *Serm. Luke* xiii. 5 Wks. 1844 VI. 132 Utterly cast off by God, or left in a state impenitible.

Impennate (impe·nĕt), *a.* and *sb. Ornith.* [f. IM-[2] + PENNATE, after mod.L. *Impenn-es.*]

a. *adj.* Featherless, wingless; *spec.* applied to the *Impennes*, a name given by Illiger, 1811, to certain swimming birds which have small wings covered with scale-like feathers, as the penguins. b. *sb.* A bird of this kind.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., Impennates, *Impennes.*

†**Impe·nnous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + L. *penna* feather, pl. wings + -OUS.] Wingless.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 175 An earewigge..is reckoned amongst impennous insects by many. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Impennuous*, having no feathers.

†**Impe·nse,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendĕre*, IMPEND *v.*[2]] *intr.* To weigh *on.*

1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 186 Make religious sentiments impense so powerfully on the mind.

†**Impe·nsely,** *adv. Obs.* [repr. L. *impensē* expensively, exceedingly, greatly, from *impens-us* expensive, considerable, great, pa. pple. of *impendĕre* to spend, IMPEND *v.*[1]] Exceedingly, greatly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 10 That which impensly heats, cools, moystneth or dryeth.

†**Impe·nsible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. L. type **impensibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + **pensibilis*, f. *pendĕre*, *pens-* to weigh, pay.] 'Without reward, gratis' (Cockeram 1623).

†**Impe·nsively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *impens-*, ppl. stem of *impendĕre* (IMPEND *v.*[1]) + -IVE + -LY[2]: cf. *expensively.* The L. adv. was *impensē* (see IMPENSELY).] Exceedingly, greatly, immensely.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 11 It is at no hand to be allowed, except to such as are impensively hot. *Ibid.* ii. 38 It is..impensively hurtfull to cold constitutions.

†**Impe·nt,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. IM-[1] + PENT, pa. pple. of PEN *v.*[1]; or pa. pple of IMPEN *v.*[1]] Pent in; shut in a pen or fold; enclosed; confined.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* III. xii, As they runne in narrow banks impent. 1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog* v. 67 When winds impent, Make Pelion tremble to Astonishment. 1649 — *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, xxxiv, Neighbour Kings (Impent Wth Horror at the fact, in their owne Right,) Hee Courts by his Ambassadors.

Impeople (impī·p'l) *v.*, var. of EMPEOPLE, to fill with people; to people.

1583-1631 [see EMPEOPLE]. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* XVI. xix. (R.), Thou hast helpt to impeople hell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 173 With starry globes unnumberable.. Did He the void impeople.

†**I·mper.** *Obs.* [f. IMP *v.* + -ER[1].] One who imps or grafts; a grafter.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/2 Impare, or graffere,..*insertor, surculator.*

†**I·mperance.** *Obs.* [f. L. pres. ppl. stem *imperānt-* (see next): see -ANCE.] Commanding quality, commandingness.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 35 Since vertue wants due imperance. 1598 — in *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* III. *ad fin.*, If her soul..found such imperance In her love's beauties.

†**I·mperant,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperānt-em*, pres. pple. of *imperāre* to command.] Commanding, ruling.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicient; dirigent, not exequent, as your School-men loue to speak. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* x. 47 They might .. by Imperant, Judicial and Executive power Govern them.

†**I·mperate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperāt-us*, pa. pple. of *imperā-re* to command, rule.]

A. as *pa. pple.* Commanded, ruled.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXIII. vii, [He] reigned had and imperate In Brytain. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 260 It salbe sa, as I haif Imperat. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 30 They are not acts that are imperate by the Will.

B. as *adj.* 'Commanded' *sc.* by the will; opp. to ELICIT *a.*, q.v.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 544 All the actions elicite or imperate, which a sinner must performe..that God may be pacified. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IV. ix. (1821) 124 All the imperate motions of our wills. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 The Spirits shot through the Nerves are the first and immediate Instruments of the Soul in its imperate acts. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 135 By the Will those Motions or Operations (Imperate Acts as they are call'd) which are performed by the mediation of the Body.

†**I·mperate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *imperāt-*, ppl. stem of *imperā-re* (see prec.).] *trans.* To command, rule, govern.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 109/2 He hath ordaynede for the Patiente this pectorallе Conserve..and imperated him without cessatione to vse the same both day and night. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* I. 54 There be duties..imperated or governed by religion. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 13 My Will is that which imperates all my actions.

Impera·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from L. *imperāre* (see above).] The action of commanding.

1786-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Internat. Law* ii. Wks. 1838-43 II. 540 What is dominion? It is either the power of contractation, or else that of imperation .. Under the head of the power of imperation is comprised all the power which the sovereign is accustomed to exercise.

Imperatival (imperātəi·văl), *a. Gram.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to the imperative mood.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 318 *Substantival* and its congeners .. *adjectival, affixal, diminutival, imperatival, nominatival.* 1875 LIGHTFOOT *Comm. Col.* (1886) 222 It is not .. that the participle itself has any imperatival force.

Imperative (impe·rătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *imperātīv-us* of or proceeding from a command, commanded (Macrobius), 'modus imperativus' (Martianus Capella), f. *imperāre*, *imperāt-* to command: see -IVE. Cf. F. *impératif.*]

A. *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Expressing command: applied to the verbal mood (or any form belonging to it) which expresses a command, request, or exhortation.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 31 Modes: every parfyte verbe hath vi, the indicatyve, imperatyve [etc.]. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) M ij b, It is the Imperatiue mode, and therefore a commaundement. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 125 It is usual with the Prophets to express in the Imperative Mood, and by way of Prayer, those Benedictions which God hath decreed and promised to the Righteous. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 112 The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, entreating, or permitting.

2. Having the quality or property of commanding; of the nature of, characterized by, or expressing a command; commanding; peremptory.

1598 FLORIO, *Imperatino*, imperatiue, or commanding. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* xv. iv, The suits of kings are imperative. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 394 Subject to the imperative, and too often the imperious, mandates of a Committee. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 293 A female voice said something in a quick imperative tone.

3. Demanding obedience, execution, action, etc.; that must be done or performed; urgent; of the nature of a duty; obligatory.

1823 BYRON *Juan* VI. cxiv, But such precipitation may end ill, Even at your own imperative expense. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. v, Science was of more imperative necessity than even Hunger. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. 191 The condition of our sick men made it imperative that I should return at once. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., The work is quite imperative, and its result will be most beneficial.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* The imperative mood, or a verbal form belonging to it (see A. 1).

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 36 *Je puis* wanteth his present imparatyve and his present optatyve. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 108 Imperatives, Optatives, and Subjunctives enter not into an Enuntiation. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Mood*, I love, is a simple affirmation; love, an imperative. 1755 JOHNSON *Eng. Gram.*, The Imperative prohibitory is seldom applied in the second person .. without the word *do*; as *Stop him, but* do *not hurt him.* 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 581 The imperative present appears to consist of shortened forms of the indicative present.

2. An imperative action, speech, condition, etc.; an action, etc. involving or expressing a command; a command.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi, The Lords lawes are either imperatiues of good or inhibitiues of ill. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 16. 1452 There be..such mysticall allusions, such majesticall imparatives. 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlvi. (1870) II. 516 The unconditional imperative of the moral law. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* (1875) 459 There is no act however trivial which cannot be raised to the position of a moral act, by the imperative of society.

b. *Categorical imperative*: see CATEGORICAL A. 1 c.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 70 The unconditional command, or (in the technical language of his school) the categorical imperative, of the conscience. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/2 The practical importance of the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ has always seemed to me to lie in the fact that it invests His teaching with the authority of the Categorical Imperative.

Imperatively (impe·rătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY[2].] In an imperative manner; commandingly; †*Gram.* in or with the imperative mood.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 647 Whether it be turned Imperatiuely or Indicatiuely, it hurteth not us. *a* 1710 BP. BULL *Serm.* I. i. (R.), The words, though they are delivered imperatively, yet are a plain promise. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. ii. (1876) 37 A remedy, which .. the circumstances of the times imperatively required. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Felix said, imperatively, 'Leave him there'.

Imperativeness (impe·rătivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperative; commandingness, authoritativeness; obligatoriness.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 196 That dictatorial imperativeness..often associated with long service and high command. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 68. 187 The acts by which each maintains his own life must..precede in imperativeness all other acts of which he is capable.

‖**Imperator** (impĕrē·tə(r)). Also 6 emp-. [L., agent-n. from *imperā-re* to command.]

a. In Roman History, a word originally meaning 'commander', under the Republic, conferred by salutation of the soldiers on a victorious general; afterwards, under the Empire, confined to the head of the state, in whose name all victories were won, and thus the equivalent of its English representative, EMPEROR, q.v.

From the ancient Roman Emperors, it was continued as the Latin title of the Emperors of the East and West, and so of all monarchs who claimed 'imperial' rank or position. In this sense it was commonly assumed (in Latin documents) by the Old English kings from Æthelstan onward (see Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iii, and App. C); the OE. equivalent was *cāsere* (cf. CÆSAR, KASER, KAISER), the OF. repr. was *empereor*, whence EMPEROR.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 679 Pompeyes souldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 374 Julius Augustus and Tiberius with great humility or popularity refused the name of Imperator. 1853 *W. Smith's Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* (1868) 211/1 After a victory it was usual for the soldiers to salute their commander as imperator, but this salutation neither gave nor confirmed the title, since the title as a matter of course was given with the imperium. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 145 From the days of Æthelstan onwards, our kings..appear in their public acts as *Basileus, Cæsar, Imperator, Imperator Augustus.*

b. *gen.* Absolute ruler, emperor; commander, ruler. (Cf. EMPEROR 3 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 187 [Cupid] King of Codpeeces, Sole Emperator and great generall Of trotting Parrators. 1596 *Edw. III*, II. ii. 26 She is as imperator over me; And I to her Am as a kneeling vassal. 1613 *Haga at Constant.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 223 Supreme lord of the noble house of the Ottomans, and the imperator of all other rulers and lords in the world.

Hence **Impera·torship,** the office of imperator.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 242 This new theoretical Imperatorship consolidates itself. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 407 His [Vespasian's] elevation to the imperatorship.

Imperatorial (imperătōə·riăl), *a.* [f. L. *imperātōri-us*, f. *imperātor* (see prec.) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting an imperator, emperor, or commander; imperial.

Imperatorial province, a province of the ancient Roman empire, of which the Cæsar was himself the proconsul, the administration being by a *legatus* with prætorian power.

1660 BURNEY *Κεφ. Δῶρον* (1661) 15 St. Peter attributes to his Majesty the Imperatorial Title of Supream. *a* 1806 MACARTNEY *Wks.* I. 153 (Jod.) It calls for an unusual term in our language, an imperatorial control. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* iv. Wks. 1860 XIV. 77 A speech of imperatorial grandeur. 1832-4 — *Cæsars* ibid. X. 228 *note*, In the imperatorial provinces, where the governor bore the title of *Proprætor.* 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 470 He was an imperatorial, a kingly man.

†2. Of or pertaining to absolute command; imperative. *Obs.*

1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 241 Moses deliver'd his Law after an Imperatorial way, saying, Thou shalt not do this.

Hence **Imperato·rially** *adv.*, in an imperatorial way; as an emperor.

1839 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 277 *note*, He provided..ropes of purple and of gold intertwisted, that he might hang himself imperatorially.

†**Imperato·rian,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = IMPERATORIAL.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 365 That age as much affecting the Imperatorian Brevity, as ours abhorres it. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 167 He [James I] did so little bear up with an imperatorian resolution against the method of their ways.

Imperatorin (imperătō·rin). *Chem.* Also **imperatrin.** [f. Bot. L. *Imperatoria* (see below)

+ -IN.] A neutral substance discovered in the root of masterwort, *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, and afterwards proved to be the same as peucedanin.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 820 Wackenroder, who examined it particularly, distinguished it by the name of *imperatrin*. 1866–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 386 *Peucedanin, Imperatorin*, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$.

† Imperato·rious, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *imperātōri-us* + -OUS.] = IMPERATORIAL.

1625 SIR T. COVENTRY in Hacket *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 9 His Majesty's Speech, though short, yet Full and Princely, and rightly Imperatorious. 1674 MILTON *Declar. Elect. King Poland* Wks. (1851) 463 The only (under God) imperatorious Valour and Prudence of Sobietski.

Hence **† Imperato·riously** *adv.*, as a commander or general.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 318 Hee did it Strategicos, that is, Imperatoriously, or Nestoriously.

† Impe·ratory, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperātōri-us*, f. IMPERATOR.] Imperatorial, imperial.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Hermes* 807 The mightie Imperatorie Art. *Ibid.* 997 In awe of thy high Imperatory hand.

† Impe·ratrice, *Obs.* Also emp-. [a. F. *impératrice* (16th c. in Littré), ad. L. *imperātrix, -trīcem*, fem. of IMPERATOR.] Empress.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1196 As pope, emperoure, Emperatrice, and Cardynalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 61 Empryce of pryss, imperatrice. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar.* 201 Dauid Kyng of Scottis did homage to Matilde the Emperatrice.

So **‖ Impera·trix.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Imperatrix*, shee that commandeth. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* IV. *Comment.* xxxiii, The soul is her own imperatrix.

Imperceable, -iable, var. of IMPIERCEABLE *a.*

Imperceivable (impəɹsī·văb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERCEIVABLE.] Imperceptible.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 137 The working of this is sweet and imperceivable. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, In a manner to us imperceivable. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Man* x. (1844) 377 There is no circumstance..which does not pass by imperceivable gradations into the opposite character.

Hence **Imperceivableness,** imperceptibility; **Imperceivably** *adv.*, imperceptibly.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 297 This came vp secretly, closely, imperceiueably. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* III. v. (R.), This imperceiveableness of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit, was that which our Saviour signified to Nicodemus.

† Imperceived, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + *perceived*, pa. pple. of PERCEIVE *v.*] Not perceived or discerned.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Address* 26 In a moment of Time, in imperceiued time, it passeth with speed from East to West. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Gen. Hist. Air* vi. (1692) 23 Finding the Bladder to be pump'd up, we would have tied up the contained Air, but could not do it by reason of an imperceiv'd Hole.

† Imperceiverant, *a. Obs.* In 7 imperseuerant. [f. IM-2 + PERCEIVERANT perceiving (*c* 1509).] Not perceiving, void of perception, undiscerning.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. i. 15 The Lines of my body are as well drawne as his..yet this imperseuerant Thing loues him in my despight.

Imperceptibility (i:mpəɹseptibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being imperceptible; incapability of being perceived.

1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 330 The wiles, depths, secrets, and devices of Satan..in their own nature imply a studied or designed secrecy and imperceptibility. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* II. 65 While metaphysicians expand their subtleties into imperceptibility.

† 2. Incapability of perceiving. *Obs. rare.*

1786 tr. *Swedenborg's Chr. Relig.* § 439 A total ignorance and imperceptibility of the delight of heavenly love.

Imperceptible (impəɹse·ptĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 inp-. [a. F. *imperceptible* (1425 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med. L. *imperceptibil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perceptibil-is* PERCEPTIBLE.] Not perceptible; incapable of being perceived.

a. That by its nature cannot be perceived or discerned; naturally incapable of affecting the perceptive faculties.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Sodeynly in tyme imperceptyble he fourmed that moost blessed body in her wombe. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1019 As for the soule it is invisible, yea and inperceptible to all the naturall senses. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 44 Some diseases..proceeding from an imperceptible vermin within us. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Christening* x, He .. Seem'd washing his hands with invisible soap In imperceptible water.

b. So slight, gradual, subtle, or indistinct as not to be perceptible.

1635–56 COWLEY *Davideis* IV. 383 Strange Play of Fate! when might'iest humane things Hang on such small, Imperceptible Strings! 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 78 An imperceptible Dew, which tho' not so thick as a Fog, moisten'd the Surface of the Ground. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi. The three classes..pass into each other by imperceptible gradations. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 216 The solid earth is subject to movements either sudden and violent, or slow and imperceptible.

B. *sb.* An imperceptible thing or creature; with *the*: that which is imperceptible.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ₱ 2, I should be wonderfully pleased to see a natural History of Imperceptibles, containing a true Account of such Vegetables and Animals as grow and live out of Sight. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xii. § 93 (1875) 278 An entire history of anything must include its appearance out of the imperceptible and its disappearance into the imperceptible.

Hence **Imperce·ptibleness,** imperceptibility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 18 By reason of their ..subtilty and imperceptibleness to us. 1882 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 The gradient has evermore lifted itself up by imperceptibleness of degree.

Imperceptibly (impəɹse·ptĭbli), *adv.* [f. IMPERCEPTIBLE + -LY2.] In an imperceptible manner or degree; so as not to be perceived.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 117 So doth our minde cast her points diversly and imperceptibly. 1734 BERKELEY *Visitat. Charge* Wks. 1871 IV. 653 Discourse..that imperceptibly glides from one subject to another. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 213 The proposed variations.. are introduced and established almost imperceptibly. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 276 The powers of sense and of reflection..pass imperceptibly into one another.

Imperception (impəɹse·pʃən). [f. IM-2 + PERCEPTION.] Absence or want of perception.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Lay hold on that imperceptive part of the Soul, or on the Soul it self in the state of Silence or Imperception. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 64 An imperception of the majesty of his person. 1889 H. J. BARKER *Orig. English* i. 14 It is in this naïve imperception of distortion..that the whole humour of school-boyishness lies.

Imperceptive (impəɹse·ptiv), *a.* [f. IM-2 + PERCEPTIVE.]

1. Not perceptive or perceiving; lacking perception; impercipient.

1661 RUST *Origen & Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 51 That Congruity .. is more deeply pitch'd in her imperceptive Powers. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 302 Not producible by any combination whatsoever of imperceptive and inactive ingredients. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 87 Thus is the ear..habitually dull and imperceptive in regard to the utterance of the lips.

2. In pass. sense: Imperceptible. *rare.* (Cf. *unexpressive* in Shaks. and Milton.)

1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. (1877) 95 Like some fragrant scent in the air, which comes and goes..and rises and falls in imperceptive waves.

Hence **Imperce·ptiveness, Impercepti·vity,** imperceptive quality or condition.

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 16 Whose Imperceptiveness is no more Obstacle to her natural and plastical Operations, then [etc.]. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 165 The third objection touching the Imperceptivity of an extended Substance.

† Impe·rch, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-1 + PERCH *v.*] To place *on* (something) as on a perch.

1786 *Europ. Mag.* IX. 293 Imperch'd on a post.

Impercipient (impəɹsi·pĭënt). *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IM-2 + PERCIPIENT.] Not perceiving; lacking perception.

1813 C. LOFFT in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) II. 77 *note*, A quality of imperciplent substance. 1871 SIR H. HOLLAND *Recoll. Past Life* (1872) 180 A man singularly imperciplent of natural beauty or grandeur. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 96 And is the World's in very truth An imperciplent Soul?

b. *sb.* One who lacks perception.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 181 (*title*) The Impercipient.

So **Imperci·pience,** lack of perception.

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* v. xlix. in *Graphic* 5 Dec. 665/2 Tess's warm outpouring lay awaiting him in a drawer..its ardour pitifully wasting itself on the cold darkness and imperciplence of that receptacle.

† Impercu·ssively, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + PERCUSSIVE + -LY2.] Without percussion or striking.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx. (1737) 90 This caus'd the Pontiffs..to sacrifice to the great Deity in Silence, impercussively, without any vociferous..Sound.

† Impe·rdible, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-2 + L. *perd-ĕre* to lose + -IBLE.] That cannot be lost or destroyed. Hence **† Imperdibi·lity,** the quality of being imperdible, indestructibility.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Eccl.* ii. 11 Wks. 377 As they [wisdom and knowledge] are harder in their acquisition, so are they more imperdible and steddy in their stay. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ix. 350 Neither are those pretious Things of greater use to the making of..Utensils..by means of their Beauty, Imperdibility, and Ductility.

† Impe·re. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. legal F. *impere* (Godef.), ad. L. *imperium*: see IMPERIUM.] A command, order.

1548 G. WISHART tr. *Swiss Confess. Faith* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 22 We shulde be subject in holynes to the majestrate..so longe as his commandements, statutes and imperes evidently repungneth not with God.

Impere, obs. form of IMPAIR *v.*

Imperence (i·mpĕrĕns). Also **-ance, impurence.** A vulgar corruption of IMPUDENCE, perh. associated with IMPERTINENCE.

1766 COLMAN & GARRICK *Cland. Marriage* v. 78, I wonder at your impurence, Mr. Brush. 1821 EGAN *Life London* II. ii. 192 She is blowing up the nasty fellow for his imperance. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiv, 'Let me alone, imperence', said the young lady.

So **Imperent** (i·mpĕrĕnt) *a.*, vulgar corruption of *impudent.*

1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 57 He's werry imperent, to make any reflekshuns o' the kind.

Imperes, obs. form of EMPRESS.

Imperfect (impəɹfĕkt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: *a.* 4–5 imparfit(e, inperfit(e, inparfit(e, -yt, 5 inperfyght, 5–7 imperfit, (5–6 -yt(e, 6 -flte, -fett). *β.* 6 imperfecte, 6– imperfect. [ME. a. F. *imparfait* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *imperfetto*, Sp. *imperfecto*, Pg. *imperfeito*:—L. *imperfectus*, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perfectus* PERFECT. Subseq. influenced by, and, in 16th c., assimilated to, the Latin form.] Not perfect; the opposite of perfect.

I. Ordinary senses.

1. Wanting some part or adjunct usually present, or necessary to the full form or development; not fully formed, made, or done; unfinished, incomplete; of less than the full amount; deficient.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 18 Som of hem semen perfit cercles, & somme semen inperfit. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxi. 339 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serue god, in that he is inparfite. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The werkes..that were begonne..be lefte wythout eny more werkyng, alle Imperfyt. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* XI. Def. i. 312 A line is the imperfectest kinde of quantitie. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 667 A Snake..Leaving his Nest, and his imperfect Young. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 19, I did not think it right to leave any of the pieces imperfect. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 92 The history of the time is too imperfect to justify a positive conclusion. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 367 Those bundles which become imperfect by disappearance of the Tracheæ.

2. Wanting some quality or attribute necessary to full efficiency, normal condition, or ideal character; not coming up to the standard; not all that it should be; defective, faulty.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 45 Othir saules þat ere in þis lyfe imperfite..ne had noghte þe fullhede of charite .. sall haue þe lawere mede. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 305 To brynge men of more inperfyght lyfe, into yᵉ place of men more parfyght. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 200, I am imperfite of vertu & feble in loue. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 5 Your other Senses grow imperfect By your eyes anguish. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 176 He had written them in French..and withall in an imperfect and bad character. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 184 So imperfect a creature as man. 1872 RUSKIN *Eagle's N.* § 88 Ignorance..will produce what is imperfect, but not offensive.

† 3. Positively faulty, vicious, evil. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 50 'Þanne artow inparfit', quod he, 'and one of prydes knyȝtes'. *Ibid.* 127 Prestes inparfit and prechoures after syluer. 1393 *Ibid.* C. IV. 389 Al reson reproueþ such imparfit puple. 1611 COTGR., *Vicieux*,.. erronious, imperfect, vnsound. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 266 Their imperfect customes of drinking.

4. Of persons in respect of imperfect or defective action or accomplishment: Not fully instructed or accomplished *in.*

1570 *Henry's Wallace* XI. 1432 Blaym nocht the buk, thocht I be imperfyte [*c* 1470 wnperfyt]. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* I. iii. 70 Stay you imperfect Speakers, tell me more. 1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. (1658) 98 A main Reason why the Ancients were so imperfect in the Doctrine of Meteors, was their ignorance of Gunpowder and Fire-works. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 221 If any of the Boys were out or imperfect, he was corrected by the next..till the whole number of words were read. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xvii. 373 Any statesmen who forgot him in their reckoning must have been imperfect in their notion of political dynamics.

II. Technical senses.

5. *Gram.* Applied to a tense which denotes action going on but not completed; usually to the *past* tense of incomplete or progressive action (more fully called *past imperfect*, formerly sometimes *preter-imperfect*), as Gr. ἔγραφον, L. *scribēbam*, F. *j'écrivais*, Eng. *I was writing.*

In the grammar of the Semitic languages, now generally applied to the 'tense' or verbal form with prefixed pronominal elements, sometimes called *future* and *present.*

In Slavonic Grammar, formerly sometimes used for IMPERFECTIVE.

1530 PALSGR. 84 The preter imperfit tens, as *je parleye.* 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Imperfect*, or *Preter-Imperfect Tense.* 1832 PINNOCK *L. Murray's Eng. Gram.* viii. § 6. 129 The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past. 1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) § 206 Nine Primary Tenses. A. 1. The Past Imperfect, showing that at a certain past time an action was going on; as *I was writing*..B. 1. The Present Imperfect,..as, *I am writing* ..C. 1. The Future Imperfect,..as, *I shall be writing.* 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 549 Three [tenses] denoting incomplete action; the Present, Future, and Imperfect (sometimes called respectively, present imperfect, future imperfect, past imperfect). 1892 DRIVER *Heb. Tenses* (ed. 3) i, It will be better to acquiesce in the names now generally employed .. and to call them by the terms *perfect* and *imperfect* respectively. *Ibid.* iii, The imperfect in Hebrew, as in the other Semitic languages, indicates action as *nascent*, as evolving itself actively from its subject, as developing.

† 6. *Arith.* a. Applied to a number which is not equal to the sum of its aliquot parts: opp. to *perfect.* (Cf. DEFICIENT A. 1 c.) b. Applied to a power (square, cube, etc.) whose root is an incommensurable quantity: opposed to a *perfect square, cube*, etc. *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* A iv b, Imperfecte nombers be suche, whose partes added together, doe make either more or lesse then the whole number it self..As 12, whose partes are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, which make 16. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.*

(1696) 5 Imperfect numbers..are those whose even parts added together, will not return the Primary Number. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 114 The Roots of Imperfect Powers are Incommensurable Quantities.

7. *Mus.* †a. In mediæval music, applied to a note when reckoned as twice (instead of three times) the length of a note of the next lower denomination; and hence to those 'modes', etc. characterized by such relative value of the notes. b. Applied to Plain Chant melodies which do not extend through the entire compass of the mode in which they are written (Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v.). c. Sometimes applied to a diminished (as distinguished from a perfect) fourth, fifth, or triad: see Diminished 4 a.

Imperfect cadence: a cadence ending on some chord other than the direct chord of the tonic, usually that of the dominant, and having the effect of a partial close or stop (like that of a comma or semicolon in a sentence); also called a *half-close*. *Imperfect concords* or *consonances*: a name given to the thirds and sixths, major and minor.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 18 The Moode Imperfect of the more prolation is, when all go by two, except the Minome which goeth by three. *Ibid.* 19 The Moode Imperfect of the lesse prolation is, when all go by two: as two Longes to the Large, two Breeues to the Longe, two Semibreeues to the Breefe, and two Minomes to the Semibriefe. 1657 C. Simpson *Compend.* 40 Concords are..Perfect and Imperfect.. Perfects are these, 5th, 8th with all their Octaves. Imperfects are a 3rd, 6th, and their Octaves. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xiii. 156 When it is wished to make a kind of rest or division in a piece of music..it is usual to employ what is called the Imperfect cadence, or half-close. 1877 Stainer *Harmony* xii, The most common position of the imperfect triad is its first inversion. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 766 Mediæval writers (accustomed to look upon the number Three—the Symbol of the Blessed Trinity—as the sign of Perfection) applied the term Imperfect to all rhythmic proportions subject to the binary division... Thus, the Minim—always equal to two Crotchets only—was essentially Imperfect, in common with all other notes shorter than the Semibreve. The Large was also Imperfect, whenever it was made equal to two Longs [etc.]. *Ibid.* 768 An example of an Imperfect Cadence which concludes on a chord other than the Dominant. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* (ed. 10) i. § 29 The consonant intervals are..subdivided into perfect and imperfect consonances.

8. *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which any normal part is wanting.

Formerly, esp. to flowers having no corolla or perianth; now to those in which either stamens, or pistils, or both, are absent.

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn., Imperfect Flowers* of Plants are such as want the *Petala*: and therefore they are sometimes called *Apetalous*, and sometimes *Stamineous*. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Imperfectus*, applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imperfect. 1860 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* i. 13 An amentum or catkin is a spike consisting of imperfect flowers.

9. *Law.* (See quots.)

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. i. 101 An imperfect law (with the sense wherein the term is used by the Roman jurists) is a law which wants a sanction and which therefore is not binding. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.* 240/1 *Executory trusts.* In the case of articles of agreement, made in contemplation of marriage, and which are consequently preparatory to a settlement.. the trusts declared by them are said to be executory or imperfect, because they require an ulterior act to raise and perfect them. [See Executory *a.*2] 1872 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) *Imperfect obligations*, moral duties, such as charity, gratitude, etc. which cannot be enforced by law.

B. as *sb.*

1. *Gram.* The imperfect (i.e. past imperfect) tense: see 5.

1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 66 The Imperfect expresses: (1) Action going on in time past along with other action..(2) Action repeated or habitual in time past. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 324 Who, in the next place, devised our modern imperfects passive?

†2. *Mus.* An imperfect concord: see 7 (quot. 1667). *Obs.*

†Impe·rfect, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render imperfect; to destroy the perfection of.

1555 J. Bradford *Let.* in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 265, I deny transubstantiation..wherby the Masse is mainteyned, christes supper peruerted, his sacrifice & crosse imperfetted, hys priesthode destroyed. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* (1644) 179 As though the body of Christ could be imperfited. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* I. § 28 Time, which perfects some Things, imperfects also others.

b. *Mus.* (See prec. 7 a.) Also *absol.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* Annot., This pricke standing in this place doeth imperfect. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 54 A perfect Breefe can be imperfected, not onely by a Semibreefe.. but also of two Minims. *Ibid.* 55 The imperfecting Note doth goe before the Note that is imperfected.

†Impe·rfected, *a. Obs.* [f. Im-2 + *perfected*, pa. pple. of Perfect *v.*] Not perfected; incomplete, imperfect.

1552 Huloet, Imperfected, *infectus, i. non factus aut non perfectus. a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 100 Imperfected confessions (who perfects his confession?) leaue ill-gotten goods sticking upon thine heir. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) I. 158 The distinction between perfected and imperfected Obligations. 1829 E. Jesse *Jrnl. Naturalist* 297 The younger and imperfected creatures mine their way ..in the solid timber.

†Impe·rfectible, *a.*1 *Mus. Obs.* [f. Imperfect *v.* + -ible.] Capable of being made imperfect (see Imperfect *a.* 7 a).

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 58 As oft as two alterable Notes are placed between two imperfectible Notes without a Pricke of Division, the Second is always altered.

Imperfectible (impəɹfe·ktib'l), *a.*2 [f. Im-2 + Perfectible. Cf. F. *imperfectible* (Littré).] Incapable of being made perfect.

1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 115 Many of them apparently as imperfectible as the Ainos of Jesso or the Veddahs of Ceylon.

Hence **Imperfectibi·lity,** incapability of being made perfect.

1836 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 241 The 'imperfectibility' of men's nature is visible in their lives.

Imperfection (impəɹfe·kʃən). [a. F. *imperfection* (12th c., Oxf. Ps.), or ad. L. *imperfectiōn-em*, f. *imperfectus* Imperfect *a.*]

1. The condition or quality of being imperfect (usually in sense 2 of the adj.); incompleteness; defectiveness, faultiness.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 Seculer lordship þat clerkis hanne nou smacchiþ imperfeccioun on many maner. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 933 Ihesu crist is entierly al good in hym nys noon inperfeccion. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 5 All maner perfeccioun in þis worlde haþ a maner of imperfeccion annexed þerto. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 18 b, Imperfection is, when that any perticuler creature doth lacke any propertie, instrument, or qualitie which commonly by nature is in all other, or the more part, of that kynd. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 423 Man by number is to manifest His single imperfection, and beget Like of his like. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 65 [They] bear the marks of human imperfection. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 44 The necessary imperfection of language seems to require that we should view the truth under more than one aspect.

2. (with *pl.*) An instance of this quality or condition; a detail or particular in which a thing is imperfect or faulty; a defect, fault, blemish.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* x. x. (1495) 380 Asshes hath this defawte and inperfeccyon, that though he be euery daye moysted.. yet he is alwaye barayn. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Wherin.. I myght loke, as in a..lokyng glasse..and perceyue myne owne imperfeccyons. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 79 No reckoning made, but sent to my account With all my imperfections on my head. 1774 C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 87 Error [to] be attributed to the imperfections in the manner of measuring the distance. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 8 He has left imperfections, which would have been removed if he had lived a few years longer.

†3. *Mus.* The making of a note 'imperfect', or the condition of its being 'imperfect': see Imperfect *a.* 7 a. *Obs.*

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 24 Imperfection.. is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value. 1614 T. Ravenscroft (*title*) A briefe Discovrse of..Charact'ring the Degrees by their Perfection, Imperfection and Diminution, in measurable Musicke, against the common Practise and Custome of the Times. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 767 Other ways in which the Perfection of certain notes may be changed to Imperfection.

†Imperfe·ctious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec., after *factious*, etc.] Full of imperfection, faulty.

1594 *Taming of Shrew* (1844) 24 Come hither thou Imperfecksious slaue! 1608 Middleton *Fam. Love* II. iv, Their behaviour wit and discourse..is as imperfectious and silly as your scholars new come from the university.

Imperfective (impəɹfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Imperfect *a.* + -ive; cf. Perfective.]

†1. Characterized by imperfection; imperfect. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Hebr.* xi. verse 16, Wks. 1873 XIV. 343 If we be imperfective, the fault is in ourselves. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xvi. 156 Their Copies are often defective and imperfective.

2. *Slavonic Grammar.* Applied (after Miklosich) to a form or 'aspect' of the verb expressing action not completed (either continuous, or repeated): opp. to *perfective*. (Cf. Imperfect *a.* 5, and terms in *-ive*, referring to the vb., as *active, passive, indicative, inchoative, desiderative*, etc.)

1887 Morfill *Serbian Gram.* 32 The imperfective verbs express an action that is not completed, but this may be conceived either (*a*) as merely continuing, or (*b*) repeated at various times. 1889 — *Russian Gram.* 37 The imperfective aspect has all the moods and tenses. The perfective wants the present tense and present participle. 1890 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 478/3 The student will..then naturally ask how he is to distinguish the perfective from the imperfective aspect. 1899 Morfill *Gram. Bohem. Lang.* 30.

†B. *sb.* = Imperfection 2. *Obs.*

1601 Cornwallyes *Ess.* II. xxvi. (1631) 9 Of all our delicacies, or imperfectives of any kind there is no Author but Affection.

Imperfectly (impəɹfe·ktli), *adv.* [f. Imperfect *a.* + -ly2.]

1. In an imperfect manner or degree; incompletely, defectively.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 464 Souteres and shepherdes.. passen..In-to þe blisse of paradys, for her pure byleue, þat inparfitly here knewe and eke lyued. 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 1 b, Bodies perfectly and imperfectly mixed ..They are called imperfectly mixed, because they are very soone changed into another thing..as snow into water. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. v. 247 They imitate his [God's] perfection imperfectly. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 214 Its minute history is imperfectly known. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 66 When the traveller speaks the language imperfectly.

†2. *Gram.* (See Imperfect *a.* 5.) *Obs. rare.*

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 32 Thre dyvers tymes, imparfytly past, indiffynitly past, and more than parfytly past.

Imperfectness (impəɹfe·ktnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 31 And his waking shal enourne the inparfitnesse. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xv. 70 Me thoȝt grete schame þat Sarzenes..schuld þus reproue vs of oure inperfiteness. 1590 Greenwood *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 9 If therbe allwaies spottes and imperfectnes in the true Church vpon earth. 1747 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* i. (1757) 11 The integrity of the intention, will.. attone..for the imperfectness of the performance. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi, I have only dwelt upon the rudeness of Gothic, or any other kind of imperfectness, as admirable, where it was impossible to get design or thought without it.

Imperforable (impəɹfōrăb'l), *a.* [f. Im-2 + Perforable.] That cannot be perforated.

1658 Phillips, *Imperforable*, not to be bored through. Whence in Bailey, Johnson, etc. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 July 7/7 Leather..is not absolutely imperforable.

Imperforate (impəɹfōrĕt), *a.* [f. Im-2 + Perforate.] Not perforated; having no perforation, foramen, or opening. Chiefly in scientific and technical use; in *Anat.* said of parts of the body normally having an opening, when congenitally closed by malformation or in special cases; also of persons or animals so affected.

1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Venice* 200 One of these Glass-bubbles was perforated with a little hole..the other..was imperforate. 1739 S. Sharp *Operat. Surg.* (R.), Sometimes children are born imperforate. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 100 The whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a pillar of shell, or columella, in the centre: such shells are said to be imperforate. 1857 Bullock *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 44 Sometimes the hymen forms a complete imperforate Membrane. 1877 Ll. Jewitt *Half-hours among Eng. Antig.* 180 The use of these large imperforate beads.. remains a mystery. 1887 L. Heitzmann tr. *C. Heitzmann's Anat.* IV. 80 The clitoris..has two Corpora cavernosa, a Glans which is imperforate.

b. Of a sheet of postage, revenue, or other stamps: Not having the individual stamps separated by rows of perforations; hence of a stamp having the margin entire and not denticulated, as in 'perforated' specimens.

1885 E. B. Evans *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 [*id.* stamp] Watermark a Small Crown; imperforate. 1893 *Daily News* 28 July 5/2 Fine copies of the Canadian sixpenny [postage-stamp] 'imperforate'.

Imperforated (impəɹfōre·tĕd), *a.* [f. Im-2 + Perforated.] = prec.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. (1658) 453 As it happeneth sometimes in imperforated persons. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* III. 503 A case in which the Anus was imperforated. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 83 A..suggestion with respect to the nautili; namely, that the umbilicated specimens are the males,—imperforated shells, females. 1895 *Times* 2 Feb. 12/4 Ceylon.—4*d.* [postage stamp], rose, imperforated and unused, £130.

Imperforation (impəɹfōrē·ʃən). [f. Im-2 + Perforation. Cf. F. *imperforation* (Cotgr.).] The condition of being imperforate; an instance or case of this.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Imperforation*, a closing or shutting up for want of boring or piercing. 1799 M. Underwood *Treat. Dis. Childr.* (ed. 4) II. 239 Imperforations of the vagina, the anus and the urethra. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 197 Where the cause [of deafness] is an imperforation of either of the passages. *Ibid.* IV. 99 A temporary imperforation of the urethra.

Imperformable (impəɹfō·ɹmăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Im-2 + Performable.] That cannot be performed.

1693 Chauncy *Eng. Gosp. New Law* 28 How..illogical.. to conclude, that God will save the non-elect upon an imperformable condition. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 252/2 To give damages for the non-performance of an inperformable agreement.

Imperial (impīə·riăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4– imperial; also 4–7 -all, 4 ymperyall, 5 imperiale, -ryal, -real, 5–6 -ryall(e, -ialle, 6 ymperiall. *β.* 4–7 emperial, -all, 5 -ialle, -eryal, -irial. [a. OF. *emp-, imperial* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *imperiālis*, f. Imperium: see below, and -al.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to an empire or emperor.

I. 1. Of or pertaining to an empire, or to the empire in question; *orig.* belonging to the ancient Roman *imperium* or Empire; hence, to the Holy Roman (or German) Empire, or to any so-called Empire of modern times.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 61 A great cronique emperiall. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6421 There shalle no jugge imperial, Ne bisshop, ne official, Done jugement on me. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* 20 Nov. in *Acts Parl. Scotl.* (1814) II. 95 þe Imperiale notaris. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. ccxiv. [ccx.] 658 He..shewed certayne letters patentes apostolykes and imperyalles. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 169 b, The Duchie [Milan] is Imperiall, and in our gifte as many other seigniories bee. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 285 The Coynes of other Princes and free Cities, are stamped with the Imperiall Eagle. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Imperial Chamber*, is a sovereign court, established for the affairs of the immediate states of the empire. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 67 The Northern limits of Imperial sway. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 High above, the Imperial double eagle figured in all its ugliness.

2. Of or pertaining to a sovereign state, which in its independence and importance ranks with an empire. a. Said of England, from the 16th c.,

in assertion of its independence of and sovereign equality with the 'Holy Roman' Empire (see quot. from Blackstone). b. Said, in more recent times, of the parliament, legislation, government, taxation, etc., of Great Britain, as distinct from those formerly possessed by its constituent kingdoms, from those of local application, and from those of colonies and foreign dependencies.

1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 This realme of England is an Impire..gouerned by one supreme head and kynge, hauynge the dignitie and royall estate of thimperiall crowne of the same. 1536 Wriothesley *Chron.* (Camden) I. 52 This realme is..an emperiall sea of itself. ? 1556 Parker (*title*) A Defence of priestes mariages, stablysshed by the imperiall lawes of the Realme of Englande. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 11 What is an Imperial Crown? It is that, which, as to the Coercive part, is subject to no man under God. 1705 J. Anderson (*title*) Historical Essay showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is imperial and independent. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 73 Ireland is, on the contrary, called in some statutes an imperial crown, as held only from God. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 242 The meaning .. of the legislature, when it uses these terms of *empire* and *imperial*, and applies them to the realm and crown of England, is only to assert that our king is equally sovereign and independent within these his dominions, as any emperor is in his empire; and owes no kind of subjection to any other potentate upon earth.

b. 1774 Burke *Amer. Tax.* Wks. II. 436 The parliament of Great Britain sits at the head of her extensive empire in two capacities: one as the local legislature of this island .. The other, and .. nobler capacity, is what I call her imperial character; in which..she superintends all the several inferior legislatures. 1802 Windham *Speeches Parl.* 24 May (1812) I. 341 The subject..appeared more especially unworthy of being entertained by the imperial parliament. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 142 All those things..which are from their nature imperial, require some one central controlling authority. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. V. 56 The only power which such men as Washington and Franklin denied to the Imperial legislature was the power of taxing. 1865 *Times* 29 Apr., The improvement..was traced by Mr. Gladstone through every branch of the Imperial income. 1888 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 5/3 The United Kingdom is an 'Imperial' State—a State exercising 'imperium', or dominion over the colonies and other dependencies.

3. Of or pertaining to the (or an) emperor; b. *esp.* of the ancient Roman Emperors or the later Western and Eastern Emperors; *spec.* belonging to the party of the (Romano-German) Emperor.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 271 But al on hye above a dees Sit in a see imperiall..Y saugh perpetually y-stalled A femynyne creature. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xi. 101 Vnto thyn estate Imperyall no preysynge is that maye be peregal. 1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* ciii. 19 And by his power imperiall, he gouernes all the world. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* 262 They both aspired to a Majesty and Power plainly Imperial. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i, A person of high rank from his Imperial Majesty. 1764 Churchill *Candidate* 670 Where is the glory of imperial sway, If subjects none but just commands obey? 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 104 The honour of supplying the imperial [Chinese] court with porcelain. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 162 The Imperial titles and Imperial pretensions of the English Kings in the tenth and eleventh centuries.

b. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* lxxx. vii, Maximian Kyng of greate Brytain By whole decre, and will of the senate, Was emperour of Roome, and ruled Almaigne..Wherfore we clayme the throne empirial. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccli. (1482) 322 Frederyk duk of Osteryke was crouned with imperyal dyademe of pope nycholas the iiij. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxvii. 45 Whan yᵉ forsayd .ii. Emperoures had.. resygned and gyuen ouer all Imperyall dygnytie, this sayde Constancius wᵗ..Galerius, were made Emperours. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xcix. 322 Thyther came themperour rychely armed with yᵉ armes imperyall. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 178 The towne of Cappe .. became imperiall and turned to the Emperors part. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxi. 59 A slave unto the Emperor [the Sultan]..durst very well advance himselfe to come too the estate imperiall. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 6 The Imperiall Diadem of Rome. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* (1896) 21 The faces of many imperial persons, .. Cæsar, Claudius [etc.]. 1708 Swift *Predict.*, The pope..will die.. and .. be succeeded by a cardinal of the imperial faction. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 230 Robes of Tyrian dye constituted, among the Romans, the imperial purple. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 62 A series of imperial coins from Augustus to Diocletian. 1868 *W. Smith's Smaller Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Provincia*, The senatorian provinces were distributed among consulares and those who had filled the office of praetor..The imperial provinces were governed by *legati Caesaris*, with praetorian power, the proconsular power being in the Caesar himself, and the legati being his deputies and representatives.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* Of the nature or rank of an emperor or supreme ruler; ruling, commanding, supreme in authority.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 213 Thus the sonne is over all The Chefe planet imperiall. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 O Quene of hevyn imperyalle. 1541–2 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 184 Honours..to the estate and majestie of a king imperiall appertayning or belonging. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 163 And the imperiall Votresse passed on, In maiden meditation, fancy free. 1696 Prior *To the King* 47 Imperial Britain on the sea looks down. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 377 Every Creature, and of every Kind,..Not only Man's Imperial Race.

5. Having a commanding quality, demeanour, or aspect; majestic, august, lofty, exalted.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 3 (Camb. MS.), I ne myhte nat knowen what pat womman was of so Imperial auctorite. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 This tabernacle of most magnyfycence Whas of his byldyng verry imperialle. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 254 O reuerend Chaucere, rose of rethoris all, As in our tong ane flour imperiall. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 137 Built by Pope Sixtus the fifth, with Imperiall magnificence. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 83 They would suffer none to reign over them, but Princes that had such imperial Noses. 1781 Cowper *Lily & Rose* 14 The Lily's height bespoke command, A fair imperial flower. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 20 In so splendid and imperial a manner did the English people, properly so called, first take place among the nations of the world.

b. Assuming or affecting a commanding character or manner; domineering, imperious.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 136 Scholers by reason of their conceit which learning inflameth .. become to imperiall to rest upon a litle. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Quality* (1808) IV. 134, I am under the positive interdiction of an imperial thing called a husband. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IV. i. (1849) 143 The squire he is mighty imperial.

6. Befitting an emperor or supreme ruler; of special excellence; magnificent; exceedingly fine or grand. (See also 8, 10.)

In quot. 1848 with humorous allusion to the 'imperial purple'.

1731 Pope *Ep. Burlington* 204 These are Imperial Works, and worthy Kings [cf. Dryden *Æneid* VI. 1177 To tame the proud, the fettered slave to free, These are imperial arts, and worthy thee [Rome]]. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* xx, His imperial complexion was mainly referred by the faculty to that circumstance. 1871 E. F. Burr *Ad Fidem* V. 79 The marrow, and fatness of this imperial diet.

II. In special connexions and phrases.

7. Applied to those weights and measures appointed by statute to be used throughout the United Kingdom, instead of those various ones formerly in local use.

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 726, 10 ounces avoirdupois, of acid, for every imperial gallon of tar employed. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 202/1 *Imperial Measure.*—This measure supersedes the old corn, wine, and beer measures. 1854 Dickens *Hard T.* i, Ready to have imperial gallons of facts poured into them. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 241/3 At a cost of about £10 per imperial acre.

8. In names of various products or commodities of special size or quality. See also 10.

1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* 72 *Plums*, Imperial, Blew, White Dates. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 219 Imperial Lettuces, which are of an extraordinary Size. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 194 At morning store of cream, and tea, Either imperial, or bohea. 1795 A. Anderson *Narr. Brit. Emb. China* 186 That shrub which bears what is called the Imperial and gunpowder teas. 1892 Walsh *Tea* (Philad.) 74 The true Imperial tea..known in China as..the 'perfection of tea'.

b. Name of a size of paper: of printing-paper usually 22 by 32 inches, of writing-paper 22 by 30.

1668–9 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) IV. 82 To Mr. Hall, printer, for two large bibles of imperial paper, 19*li.* 10*s.* 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2819/4 The Draught consisting of 4 Sheets of Imperial Paper. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 286 The paper most generally used is of what is called 'Imperial' size. 1864 Lowndes *Bibl. Man.* 2941 Wilson, Alexander. American Ornithology..Philadelphia, 1808–14. Imperial 4to. 9 vols.

c. Name of a particular make of roofing-slate, of large size (2½ × 2 ft.): cf. B. 5 c.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* xi. 396 The Imperial Slating, for roofs, is particularly neat, and is known by having its lower edge sawn; whereas all the other slates, used for covering, are only chipped square on their edges.

9. *Sporting slang.* Said of a fall on one's head or 'crown'.

1861 Whyte Melville *Mkt. Harb.* 134 Four imperial crowners at one and the same instant. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 75 The fall that followed was 'imperial'.

10. Phrases.

Imperial beard=B. 8. *Imperial blue*: an aniline blue dye, also called *spirit-blue*. *Imperial city*: (*a*) a city that is the seat of empire, or that is itself a sovereign or independent state; (*b*) one of those cities of the old German Empire which owned allegiance to the Emperor alone. †*Cloth imperial*: a textile fabric in use in the Middle Ages, with figures woven in gold; app. so called as being made at Constantinople: see also B. 3. †*Imperial crown*: the flower now called Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*). *Imperial dome* or *roof*: a dome of pointed form, the vertical section of which is an ogee or curve of contrary flexure. *Imperial drink* (formerly †*i. water*): a drink made of cream of tartar flavoured with lemons and sweetened. *Imperial yellow*: name of a kind of porcelain made in China, having a uniform yellow glaze, said to be reserved for the use of the imperial court; hence applied to other kinds imitating this in colour.

1859 Jephson & Reeve *Brittany* 13 The other soldier, with a huge imperial *beard. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* II. (1640) 31 The Emperiall *citty Constantinople. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 25 We hasted thence to a city, called Noremberghe, being imperiall, situate in the high parts of Germany. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 85 Geneva is an imperiall citty in Savoy. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 45 Taken from them Constantinople the Imperiall Citie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 203 City of Erfurt ..is a free City, but not an imperiall City; and paies some tribute to the Bishop of Metz, and to the Saxon Duke of Wineberg. [1178 in Twysden *Hist. Anglic. Scripta* I. 602 Pannos quos Constantinopolis civitas vocat Imperiales.] *a* 1500 *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees) 310 Two blue copes of *clothe imperialle. 1706 J. Gardiner tr. *Kapin on Gardens* (1728) 19 Then her gay gilded front th' Imperial *Crown Erects aloft. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 137 See the imperial crown, splendid and beautifully grand! 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Imperial* **drink*. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 21 Plain water, barley water, lemonade or imperial drink may be allowed at will. 1613 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. (1668) 104 To make the Emperial *water. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 327 To make Imperial Water. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 35 The Persian turquoise, Imperial *yellow, mauve, Celeste, and other enamels present an interesting series. 1884 *Chr. World* (Fam. Circle ed.) 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the Emperor's party; a soldier of the Imperial troops: = Imperialist 1.

c 1524 Bp. of Bath in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 320 The Imperialles shall shortly receyve large sommys off monye. 1563 Golding (*title*) The Historie of Leonard Aretine concerning the Warres betwene the Imperialls and the Gothes for the possession of Italy. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 101 The Emperour and Germans, or if you please the Imperials. 1693 *Mem. Cut. Teckely* IV. 58 The Imperials encamped as near them as possibly they could. 1890 T. W. Allies *Peter's Rock* 329 It came to a fierce struggle between the Italians on the Pope's side and the imperials.

†b. A decree or statute of the Emperor. *Obs.*

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 21 That great Volum of Lawes .. comprehending a collection out of the Digests, Code, Nouells, and other Imperialls, was titled τὰ βασιλικα.

c. An imperial personage. (In 16–17th c. used as = *emperor*.)

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. iii. 93 A matter of brawle, betwixt my Vncle, and one of the Emperialls men. 1591 — *Two Gent.* II. iii. 5, I..am going with Sir Protheus to the Imperialls Court. 1628 J. Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 260 To quell and curbe the Seditious and Rebellious, to exact the Imperials Due, and mannage his Force. 1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 89 At twelve the Imperials [Emperor and Empress of Russia] retired and dismissed us.

2. †a. A former Flemish coin of the value of 2½ rixdollars. *Obs.*

1674 R. Godfrey *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 48 Glauber .. had receiv'd six hundred Imperials before hand. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Coin*, Flemish Coins.—Those of gold are imperials [etc.]. .. Imperial, 11*s.* 3*d.*

b. A Russian gold coin, formerly valued at 10 silver roubles, now at 15.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324/1 *Imperial*, a Russian gold coin, of 10 rubles. .. The English mint value of the imperial coined before 1763 has been given at 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* .. The present value is 33*s.* 4*d.* 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 The ukase .. orders that imperials and half-imperials shall be minted with the inscriptions '15 roubles' and '7½ roubles' respectively.

†3. Short for *cloth imperial*: see A. 10. *Obs.*

1476 *Plumpton Corr.* 37 As for your cope .. I send you a peice of baudkin, and another of impereal, to se whether ye will hafe of. 1483 *Wardr. Acc.* in *Antig. Rep.* (1807) I. 49 ij canopies, one made of imperial, and the other of baldekyn. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* v. 39 At the end of the twelfth century there was brought to England from Greece, a sort of precious silk, named *Imperial*.

4. A case or trunk for luggage, fitted on, or adapted for, the roof of a coach or carriage. Also the roof or top of a carriage itself (F. *impériale*).

1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss., *Imperial*, a leathered case, which is placed occasionally on the roof of the body [of the carriage] for the purpose of carrying cloaths, etc. safe. 1796 Nelson 22 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. p. lxxxvi, In a Vessel lately taken by my Squadron is an imperiale full of clothes belonging to a General Officer. 1825 T. H. Lister *Granby* xiv. (1836) 97 The carriage with its ponderous trunks and towering imperials, was actually at the door. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. i, Couriers and ladies'-maids, imperials and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me. 1875 J. H. Bennet *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 392, I was on the imperial or top of the diligence for the view, sitting next to the conductor.

5. A trade name for various articles of special size or quality: cf. A. 8, 10.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Imperial*, relating to royalty; any thing large, as a large decanter.

b. A size of paper: see A. 8 b.

1712 *Act* 10 *Anne* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called..Imperial fine 16*s.* .. per Ream. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 261 His nice-discerning knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 25. 16 The sheet is somewhat large—the length of imperial.

c. A kind of roofing-slate: see A. 8 c.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* xi. 395 The Welsh Slates .. Imperials, 2 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. *Ibid.* 396 Patent slating..at the present time..is composed of the Imperials, which are lighter, and much neater in appearance.

d. Short for *imperial water* or *drink*: see A. 10.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 829 Imperial, ginger-pop, soda-water, or lemonade.

6. Short for *imperial dome* or *roof*: see A. 10.

1826 Elmes *Bibliogr. Dict. Fine Arts. Imperial*,..a kind of roof or dome which, viewed in its profile, is pointed towards the top, and widens itself more and more in descending towards its base. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss.

7. A game at cards. ? *Obs.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 31 A general description of the game of Imperial. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Imperial*, a game at cards, mentioned as having been played by Henry VIII.

8. A small part of the beard left growing beneath the lower lip: so called because the Emperor Napoleon III wore his beard in this way.

1856 Miss Bird *Englishw. Amer.* 366 Eccentricities of appearance in the shape of beards and imperials. 1859 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakfast.* i. (1891) 4 A person with black whiskers and imperial.

Imperial(l, -yal, obs. ff. Empyreal.

Imperialism (impi·riăliz'm). [f. Imperial + -ism: after *imperialist*.]

1. An imperial system of government; the rule of an emperor, esp. when despotic or arbitrary.

1858 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 344 To lower the intellectual vigour of the nation,...to exhibit to the world how the waywardness of mind will yield beneath the compression of a stern resolution—these are the tasks set itself by Imperialism. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiv. (L.), Roman imperialism had divided the world into master and slave. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 18 There appears to be in the Keltic race a strong tendency to what is called Imperialism. 1869 *Times* 15 Oct., Imperialism, or, indeed, any worse form of despotism. 1870 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 3 That this meeting begs to express its delight at the downfall of Imperialism in France, and the proclamation in lieu thereof of the Republic.

2. The principle or spirit of empire; advocacy of what are held to be imperial interests. In recent British politics, the principle or policy (1) of seeking, or at least not refusing, an extension of the British Empire in directions where trading interests and investments require the protection of the flag; and (2) of so uniting the different parts of the Empire having separate governments, as to secure that for certain purposes, such as warlike defence, internal commerce, copyright, and postal communication, they shall be practically a single state.

In the United States, *Imperialism* is similarly applied to the new policy of extending the rule of the American people over foreign countries, and of acquiring and holding distant dependencies, in the way in which colonies and dependencies are held by European states.

a 1881 W. R. GREG *Misc. Ess.* Ser. I. ii. 39 Under the pretext of Imperialism and farseeing statesmanship, the habitual and hitherto incurable fault of our Governments—especially of Tory Governments—has been to look too far ahead. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Jan. 2/2 'The Expansion of England'—with its firm grasp on the great possibilities of the New Englands beyond the sea, and its vivid realisation of the British Empire as 'a world-wide Venice with the sea for streets'—gave..a decisive impulse to what may be called, in the slang of the day, 'the new Imperialism'. 1898 *Daily News* 28 May 2/2 That odious system of bluster and swagger and might against right on which Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues bestowed the tawdry nickname of Imperialism. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306, I define Imperialism as a principle or formula of statesmanship for interpreting the duties of government in relation to empire. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/2, I mean the greater pride in Empire which is called Imperialism... Sane Imperialism, as distinguished from what I may call wild-cat Imperialism, is nothing but this—a larger patriotism.

Imperialist (impĭ·riălist). [f. IMPERIAL *a.* + -IST: cf. F. *impérialiste* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. An adherent of the (or an) emperor (usually, 1600–1800, of the German Emperor); one of the emperor's party.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (J.), The imperialists imputed the cause of so shameful a flight unto the Venetians. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 202 Our Romish adversaries the Imperialists, even the most bloody and idolatrous House of Austria. 1656–9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 119 Favouring the factions of the Guelphs, against the Gibellins, or Imperialists. 1677 I. MATHER *Prevail. Prayer* (1864) 249 The Emperour Marcus Aurelius going to war against the Quads, Vandals, Sarmats and Germans .. the Imperialists were so cooped up by their numerous Enemies. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III*, VI. (1839) 347 Count Thorn, having in vain endeavoured to bring the Imperialists to an action..set out for Prague. 1835 ALISON *Europe* xxiii. (1854) IV. 42 Sporck .. succeeded in joining the main body of the Imperialists.

2. An advocate of imperial rule, or of an imperial form of government.

Esp. in France, an adherent of the Bonaparte family, under which the First and Second Empires were set up.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599 These imperious imperialists are so effectually served as to bespeak at the same time a law against their antagonists in courts not allied. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 315 People of all parties, royalists, imperialists, and republicans, affected ..a fine indignant surprise at the bare suggestion.

3. An advocate of 'imperialism' in British or American politics.

1899 G. WYNDHAM in *Daily News* 23 Jan. 7/5 An Imperialist..is a man who does accept the fact that his country is a part, is, indeed, the head and heart of an Empire scattered the whole world over. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 2/2 An Imperialist is one who..does not hesitate to do what is necessary to provide for the defence and development of the Empire. 1899 J. L. WALTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306 The Imperialist feels a profound pride in the magnificent heritage of empire won by the courage and energies of his ancestry, and bequeathed to him subject to the burden of many sacred trusts. 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 Apr. 303/2 English setters-on of American Imperialists are just now loud in their cries that America must not 'retreat'. They trust we have too much pride and resolution to turn tail in the Philippines.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Adhering or pertaining to imperialism; imperialistic.

1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 79 The first of the series of German or other Imperialist prelates. 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* xx. 103 The imperialist theories of the lawyers of his father's court. 1898 *Speaker* 31 Dec. 770 The English people is neither Imperialist nor Jingo. 1899 J. PULITZER in *Daily News* 2 May 4/3 The new departure from our [U.S.] constitutional government which the present imperialist policy means.

Imperiali·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of imperialists or imperialism.

1879 BALDW. BROWN in *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 That Imperialistic rather than Imperial policy, whose tinsel glitter her keen and thrifty eye would at once have detected and despised. 1893 *Times* 2 Jan. 9/2 He denounced the imperialistic leanings of the richer classes and of the clergy of the Established Church. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* July 110 When, in an imperialistic age brutalism was spreading downwards.

Hence **Imperiali·stically** *adv.*, in an imperialistic way, after the manner of an imperialist.

1881 *World* 11 May 11/2 The little chapel over which Monsignor Goddard has presided so imperialistically. 1895 *Johannesburg Standard* 3 Aug. 4 The Colonist .. [is] Imperialistically loyal as far as is consistent with Colonial Conceit.

Imperiality (impĭəri,æ·lĭti). Also 6 emperyalite, 7 imperialitie. [f. IMPERIAL *a.* + -ITY.]

†1. Imperial rank, power, or authority. *Obs.*

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 163 Manlius added more dayes to occupy the roume of his dictature or emperyalite than was due by the law. 1611 FLORIO, *Imperialità*, Empiry, Imperiality. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 5 They .. were .. deposed from their Imperialitie.

2. As a humorous title for an emperor or imperial personage; also collectively = imperial personages (cf. *royalty*).

1870 DICKENS *Lett.* III. 298 That the wind will pass over his Imperiality on the sands of France I have not the slightest doubt. 1878 OUIDA *Friendsh.* II. x. 118 They should not educate Royalties and Imperialities: they are much nicer when they can only say How-do.

¶ *Erroneously.* An imperial right or privilege.

In Webster 1828, with misprinted quot. from Tooke, in which the correct word is IMPERIALTY, q. v. Hence copied into later Dicts.

Imperialize (impĭ·riăləiz), *v.* Also 7 em-. [f. IMPERIAL *a.* + -IZE.]

†1. *intr.* To act imperially, act the part of an emperor or absolute ruler. *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 They delight in tyranny and account Emperializing a qualitie proper for great Personages.

†2. *trans.* To render imperial; to attach to the party of the Emperor (e.g. against the Papacy).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxiv. (1647) 160 The Romanists cast away the witnesse of all Imperialized authours then living.

3. To render imperial; to cause to be, or belong to, an empire, or an imperial policy.

1805 *Times* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 53 Whether ..their favourite luxury would be imperialized by the coronation to double their usual price. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 362 Those trading classes who would respect almost any constituted authority, or imperialised gensdarme who would keep the peace. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 113/1 Napoleon's scheme for imperializing Mexico. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 210 The expression of the cold, sharp, eagle features, imperialized in his countrymen [the Romans] by sway of the world through so many generations. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 444 It was all part of an imperialising policy.

Hence **Imperializa·tion,** the action of imperializing.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 405 The Government have blundered fatally in their struggles after 'imperialization'.

Imperially (impĭ·riăli), *adv.* [f. IMPERIAL *a.* + -LY².]

1. In an imperial manner; as, or by, an emperor or supreme ruler; with commanding demeanour or style, majestically; autocratically; in relation to, or in the way of attachment to, the empire.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 70 The prynces oftentymes vsed that same custome imperially and by constraincte. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (1853) 196 God .. alone may everywhere gloriously reign, imperially rule, and triumph. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 297 His Sur-name, [Siveyer] so contemptible in English, sounds Imperially and Episcopally when latinized [Severus]. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 She reigns imperially in Germany and Denmark. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* lvi, She smiles them down imperially. 1881 *Daily News* 19 May 5 The project..having been Imperially approved, passed in the usual course the Council of State.

b. *Comb.*, as *imperially-minded.*

1890 *Spectator* 3 May, From the point of view of an imperially-minded Englishman.

2. *Heraldry. Imperially crowned*: said of charges represented with an imperial crown, as distinguished from a ducal or other coronet: cf. DUCALLY.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Imperially crowned*, an epithet for any charge, arms, crest, or supporters that are crowned with a regal crown. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned ppr.

Impe·rialness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Imperial quality, dignity, or style; also (with possessive) as a humorous title.

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 33 Let us..Compute the Time, from Constantines Celebrated Victorious Christian Imperialness, An. 312 to 475. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 July 106/3 It was pitiful..to see her imperialness strain and fret at the silken meshes of love.

Imperiality (impĭ·riălti). *rare.* [f. IMPERIAL + -TY, after *royal-ty.*]

†1. Imperial state or government, empire. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 173 The particular common-wealths, and regall Maiesties of England, France, Ireland, Scotland .. together with the Imperialty of Cæsar. *Ibid.* 331 Imperialtie, and absolute raigne, rule, and authoritie. 1616 R. SHELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 165 (T.) A short Roman imperialty or empire, which followed upon the destruction of the sixth.

2. An imperial right or privilege; a tax levied by an emperor or empress. (Cf. *royalty.*)

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 531 The late empress having .. relinquished her imperialties on the private mines. *Ibid.* 537 These deliveries ceased with the other imperialties which the empress relinquished.

†**Impe·rible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-² + **perible*, f. L. *perire* to perish: see -IBLE.] = IMPERISHABLE.

1614 SYLVESTER *Litt. Bartas* 761 O is there not another life imperible, Sweet to the guiltlesse, to the guilty terrible?

Imperice, Impericke, obs. ff. EMPRESS, EMPIRIC. **Imperie,** var. of IMPERY *Obs.*

Imperil (impe·ril), *v.* Also 6–9 em-. [f. EM- 1, IM-¹ + PERIL *sb.*] *trans.* To bring into or put in peril; to endanger, hazard, risk.

a. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iv. 10 Braggadochio .. never thought..His person to emperill so in fight. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 53 [It] will..emperil the..Common-Wealth. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 95 By the scandal of their lives they emperilled the stability of their order. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xli. (1865) V. 68 A professional emulation..emperilled the tranquillity of the city.

β. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* II. Chorus, Will I.. imperill the innocence, and candor of the Author, by his calumnie? 1775 ASH, *Imperil* (..not used), to endanger. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xliii. V. 300 Sicily..was already sufficiently imperiled by its formidable enemies in Africa. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 191 Life and property were imperilled by an insecure succession.

Hence **Imperilled,** -iled *ppl. a.*; also **Impe·rilment,** the action of imperilling, or condition of being imperilled.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, Fearful imperilment of the victory. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. I. 551 The Dioscuri as the protectors of the imperiled mariner. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* V. 1185 Cruelty, Oppression and imperilment of life. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 438 The means of saving or helping to save 19,687 imperilled lives.

†**Impe·rillous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-¹ + PERILOUS; after prec.] ? Perilous, dangerous.

1645 J. BOND *Occasus Occid.* 68 Both were taken away, by a kind of imperillous disease.

†**Imperio·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *imperiōs-us* IMPERIOUS + -ITY.] Imperiousness, arrogance.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 138 These exorbitances of those sons of Eli..created a very great disgust..and *many well enough affected to their Empire, did exceedingly* blame their imperiosity.

Imperious (impĭ·riəs), *a.* Also 6–7 em-. [ad. L. *imperiōs-us* possessed of command, commanding, imperious, f. *imperium* command: see -OUS. Cf. F. *impérieux* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. Having the rank of, or belonging to or befitting, an emperor or supreme ruler; IMPERIAL.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXXIX. ix, The orders Which his imperious hand for laws shall signe. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 81 King, be thy thoughts Imperious like thy name. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. v, 'Tis more than kingly or emperious. 1632 HEYWOOD *2nd Pt. Iron Age* II. i. Wks. 1874 III. 380 Thetis, The Emperious goddesse of the Sea. ?1650 *Don Bellianis* 118 Most mighty Sophy of Syconia, and imperious Soldan of this great Persian Monarchy. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 257 Can this imperious lord forget to reign?

†2. Exercising a commanding influence; ruling, sovereign, dominant; having a commanding position, aspect, demeanour, etc.; majestic, stately. *Obs.* (or merged in 3 or 4).

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 39, I joy'd the happiest Warmth..That ever yet imperious Beauty tasted. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 474 It is Emperious, both o'r Love and Hate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Three Artes, that exercise most imperious power over the mindes of men; Physicke,..Religion,..Mathematicall Sciences.. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 A brave Castle .. mounted upon an imperious hill. *Ibid.* 182 The imperious Mountaine Taurus. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 59 Faith and Repentance, those two potent and imperious faculties. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Remains* (1759) I. 264 For to instruct is greater than to rule, And no Command's s'imperious as a School. 1812–19 CRABBE *Tales, Dumb Orat.* 54 To his experience and his native sense He join'd a bold imperious eloquence.

3. Overbearing, domineering, dictatorial. (The prevailing modern sense.)

1555 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 2]. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 164 By this word..all kind of domination is not signified, but that which is joined with a certain imperious cruelty. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 802 The over-licentious and imperious tyranny of Dionysius. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 242 Th' Emperious Queene Doth tyranize ore captiue Hercules. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 76 An imperious commanding woman, that wears the Breeches. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 2 [She] had from her Infancy discovered so imperious a Temper (usually called a High Spirit). 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 190 A youthful face, Imperious, and of haughtiest lineaments. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* vii. 62 A proud, imperious aristocrat, contemptuous .. of popular rights.

4. Urgent, absolute, overmastering, imperative.

1541 [implied in IMPERIOUSLY 3]. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 30 The day before he sent an Imperious commandement to deliuer vp our armes, and now this day he imploied messengers about a truce. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode Liberty* i, Now wild Ambition with imperious force Rides, rains, and spurs them like th' unruly Horse. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 4 The laws of honour..make it an imperious duty to succour the weak. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 47 The imperious necessity which urges us. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 278 Hunger was early seen..to be the first and most imperious appetite of all living things.

Imperiously (impĭəˑriəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an imperious manner.

†1. In the way of supreme or absolute rule, imperially, sovereignly; with a commanding aspect, majestically. *Obs.*

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 487 Those which late imperiously controld me. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 107 The proud Mamalukes .. imperiously commanded as great Lords ouer the rest of the people. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 Imperiously inthronized upon a brazen Mount. [1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 127 He lived..with the convention, conventionally..with the empire, imperiously.]

2. In a domineering manner; overbearingly, arrogantly.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 62 Imperiously and with cruel countenaunce commaundinge the kynge..to gyue them vytayles. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 149 That England is..the Purgatory of Servants..because they..use their Servants imperiously. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 33 To..behave themselves disdainfully and imperiously. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. v. 108 His natural temper..was imperiously blunt, haughty and contemptuous. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. xv, 'See to it, or dread my resentment', cried Henry, imperiously.

3. In the way of an absolute command or demand; by overmastering necessity; urgently.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 310/2 Which thyng I doe geue for a counsell, and doe not commaunde it imperiously. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. (Arb.) 64 At what dore must we imperiously beg. 1803 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 503 Where circumstances imperiously oblige us to a prompt decision. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* v. ii. (1866) 685 So soon as his presence should no longer be imperiously required. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 664 Every known substance refuses more or less imperiously to allow the passage of electricity.

Imperiousness (impĭəˑriəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperious.

†1. Imperial character or dignity; absolute rule or sovereignty; empire. *Obs.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 151 Neither is this word 'ενεργέται' of any such imperiousness, that Christ should forbid his disciples the name. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 508 Hee .. gave way to his sonne Bajacet to fill the chaire of imperiousnesse. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 103 This they do to shew their Greatness and Imperiousness.

2. Overbearing character, disposition, or manner; domineering, arrogance.

a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* Wks. (1638) 139 His other Beast Imperiousnes, is yet more proudly loaden. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. ii. P 14. 70 The imperiousness of a woman do's often raise those storms, wherein her self is shipwrack'd. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Swift* Wks. III. 409 He [Swift] apparently flattered his own arrogance by an assumed imperiousness, in which he was ironical only to the resentful. 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 1376 The imperiousness of which, when identified with Germany, Germans were in a degree proud.

3. Overmastering or imperative quality, urgency.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 Oct., Which Sir J. Duncomb answered with great imperiousness and earnestness. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 228 The imperiousness of his demands experienced an immediate relaxation. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan., Yielding to a sweet imperiousness which they could not resist, the tired mother and her daughters descended from the wagon.

†**Impeˑrish,** *v. Obs.* [Another form of EMPERISH (app. f. OF. *empeirer, empirer*, perh. associated with *perish*).] *trans.* To impair, injure, make worse.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 386 By reason of great plente of rayne whiche in that season fyll..yᵉ bokes were greatly imperisshed. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 197 Weedes..among the good hearbs, will deforme and impersh the good grace of them. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/1 His vertues verie much impersihed and blemished. 1603 DEKKER, etc. *Grissil* III. ii. (1841) 41, I thought (by the syntheresis of my soul) I had not been imperished.

Imperishability (impeˑriʃăbiˑlĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being imperishable; imperishableness.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comment. iii, He could not ..admit the imperishability of the invisible compound of the soul. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. & Lett., Fut. State* (Camelot) 81 In what manner can this concession be made an argument for its imperishability? 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 134 [Aquinas] repudiates .. the Eternity of matter, the imperishability of the universe.

Imperishable (impeˑriʃăb'l), *a.* [f. IM-² + PERISHABLE: cf. F. *impérissable* (Cotgr. 1611).] That cannot perish; not subject to decay; indestructible, immortal, everlasting, enduring.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. v. § 1. 37 Immaculate and imperishable formes. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. 1842 II. 509 That their gods should be represented under a human form, they thought derogatory to beings uncreated and imperishable. 1842 WORDSW. *Grace Darling* 15 But, verily, good deeds Do no imperishable record find Save in the rolls of heaven. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 212 This .. they owe partly to the imperishable nature of baked clay.

Imperishableness (impeˑriʃăb'lnés). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being imperishable; indestructibility, immortality.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 111 The imperishableness of a spiritual nature. 1847–8 DE QUINCEY *Protestant.* Wks. VIII. 125 The heavenly truths, by their own imperishableness, defeat the mortality of languages. 1881 H. H. GIBBS *Double Standard* 44 Scarceness alone is not a sufficient qualification, nor imperishableness, nor portableness.

Imperishably (impeˑriʃăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an imperishable manner; in such a way as not to perish; indestructibly.

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxvii, Like yonder Alpine snow, Imperishably pure beyond all things below. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 75 This was ere long to be embodied in Poetry and more imperishably in Art. 1878 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* ii. 39 Shakespeare .. expressed it perfectly and imperishably.

†**Iˑmperite,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *imperīt-us* inexperienced, unskilled, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *perīt-us* experienced (cf. *ex-perīrī* to make trial of).] Unskilled, ignorant; as *sb.* an unskilled or ignorant person. Hence †**Iˑmperitely** *adv.*, ignorantly.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 130 King Hen. 8. incorporated the Physitians .. and gave them power by Charter to examine the Imperites. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 503 Vulgar apothecaries call this Syrupe Diacodium, but imperitely. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xx, Rarely the Concomitants of the imperite Vulgar.

‖ **Imperium** (impīˑriŭm). [L., = command, supreme authority or power, sovereignty, dominion.] Command; absolute power; supreme or imperial power; EMPIRE.

1651 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1862) IV. 144 All the operations of all the powers in it are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary *imperium* and dominion of the soul. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 17. 163 We have no voluntary *imperium* at all upon the systole and diastole of the heart. 1838–42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* III. xlvii. 431 The consul's *imperium*, his absolute power of life and death. 1870 E. MULFORD *Nation* x. 166 (Stanf.) The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the imperium or eminent domain.

b. Lat. phr. *Imperium in imperio*, an empire within an empire, an independent or supreme authority exercised or claimed within the jurisdiction of another authority.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett. to Son* 6 Jan., If he will not .. admit their *imperium in imperio* .. it becomes meritorious ..to depose him. 1790 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 564 Our new government is an attempt to divide a sovereignty; a fresh essay at *imperium in imperio*. 1886 MRQ. LORNE in *Contemp. Rev.* July 133 No State or Federal Government would willingly constitute an *imperium in imperio* formed of one race unit.

†**Impeˑriwigged** *a. Obs.* Periwigged.

1611 COTGR., *Emperruqué*, ..imperiwigged, that weares a Periwig.

Impermanence (impəˑɹmănĕns). [f. IMPERMANENT: see -ENCE; or f. IM-² + PERMANENCE.] The fact or condition of being impermanent; want of permanence or continued duration.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 264 Melancholy impermanence of human blessings! 1893 HUXLEY *Evolution & Ethics* 4 The most obvious attribute of the Cosmos is its impermanence. 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sun-bonnet* 108 The lucid impermanence of earliest dawn.

Impermanency (impəˑɹmănĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being impermanent.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. vi. § 2. 58 Distilling out of the serious contemplation of the mutability of all worldly happines, a remedy against the evill of that ficklenes and impermanency. 1889 HOWELLS *Hazard New Fort.* 131 March had a feeling of impermanency from what had happened.

Impermanent (impəˑɹmănĕnt), *a.* [f. IM-² + PERMANENT.] Not permanent or lasting; unenduring; transient.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* iii. (1662) 98 That Adam is here condemned to a mortal, flitting and impermanent state, till he reach his Æthereal or pure fiery Vehicle. 1762 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* Oct., Wks. 1810 I. p. xliv, The impermanent pleasures of the eye. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* I. 28 The sense of our impermanent relation to the parental roof comes to us very early in life.

Impermeability (impəɹmi‚ăbiˑlĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *imperméabilité*.] The quality or state of being impermeable.

1755 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 356 It does not appear to me that Père Beccaria doubts of the absolute impermeability of glass in the sense I meant it. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept., Conclusive evidence of the impermeability of the strata. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 5/7 He considered that the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory.

Impermeable (impəˑɹmi‚ăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *imperméable* (Rabelais), or ad. late L. *impermeābil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *permeābilis* PERMEABLE.] Not permeable.

1. That cannot be passed through or traversed; impassable.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iv. 160 Attempts to discover the Nor-West and other hitherto impermeable Passages. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 466 Between them stretch'd the impermeable main. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 350 Charing Cross..became absolutely impermeable.

2. *Physics.* That does not permit the passage of water or other fluid, liquid or gaseous.

1752 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 554 To demonstrate, that glass is not absolutely impermeable to the electric fluid. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 205 A bed of hard and impermeable clay. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 21 Those [rocks] which refuse to allow water to soak in are said to be impermeable.

Hence **Impeˑrmeableness,** the quality of being impermeable, impermeability; **Impeˑrmeably** *adv.*, in an impermeable manner.

1846 WORCESTER, *Impermeably. Dr. Allen.* 1847 CRAIG, *Impermeableness.*

Impermeated (impəˑɹmi‚ĕˑtĕd), *a.* [f. IM-² + *permeated*, pa. pple. of PERMEATE *v.*] Not permeated, traversed, or penetrated; unpermeated.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* IX. 50 A formless dark impermeated mass. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 521/1 A thin plate of bone, impermeated by vessels.

Impermeator (impəˑɹmi‚ĕˑtəɹ). [f. IM-¹ + late L. *permeātor*, agent-n. f. *permeāre* to PERMEATE.] In a steam-engine, an appliance for forcing oil into the cylinder in order to lubricate uniformly the walls of the cylinder and the piston. In recent Dicts.

Impermissible (impəɹmiˑsĭb'l), *a.* [f. IM-² + PERMISSIBLE.] Not permissible; not to be permitted or allowed.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 421/2 Morality is not allowed to say that the artist is on impermissible ground, for he is on the ground of real life. 1889 LIGHTFOOT *Ess.* 'Supernat. Religi.' 181 He should consider it impossible and impermissible to suppose him guilty of any laches here.

†**Impermiˑxt,** *a. Obs.* Also in-. [ad. L. *impermixt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *permixtus*, f. *per* through, thoroughly + *mixtus* mixed.] Unmixed, unmingled. Hence **Impermiˑxtly** *adv.*, unmixedly, without mixture.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* cx. IV. 535 Goodness impermixt, intemerate and indeterminate goodness. *a* 1631 *Ibid.* lxiv. 648 Zeal cleanses us, but it must be Zeale impermixt as the Sun not mingled with our smoaky sooty factious affections. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xix. 188 Where divers candies..in a room concur to enlighten the place, the light of them remaineth impermixt. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 288 It belongs to the Deitie to diffuse it self through allthings impermixtly, but nothing through it.

†**Impermuˑtable,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM-² + PERMUTABLE.] Not permutable; unchangeable.

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 108 Whose verite is impermutable. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 146 Wee see this order to bee impermutable. 1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* III. ii. II. xiv. 203 In Bodies there is somewhat impermutable .. which cannot be taken away.

Imperour, -owr, -ur, obs. ff. EMPEROR.

Imperscriˑptible, *a.* [f. IM-² + **perscriptible*, f. L. *perscrībĕre* to put anything to paper, to write out, write down, register.] For which no written authority can be adduced; unrecorded.

1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iii. 31 An imperscriptable right is a right which was prior to the social compact. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxli. (1862) 660 He frequently found cause to exercise the imperscriptible and inalienable right of altering and improving his own work.

†**Imperscruˑtable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imperscrūtābil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *perscrūtāre* to search through, examine into: see -BLE.] Not to be searched out; unsearchable, inscrutable.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 64 b, The dispensacyon of god is imperscrutable & farre beyonde mannes reason. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 51 Are there not many naturall things imperscrutable to humane curiosity? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* I. 137 The Notion of a Spirit is so difficult and imperscrutable.

Hence †**Imperscruˑtableness,** unsearchableness, inscrutableness.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 420 The Incomprehensibleness and Imperscrutableness of the Divinity of our Saviour.

†**Imperseˑverant,** *a.*¹ *Obs.* [f. IM-² + PERSEVERANT.] Not persevering, wanting in perseverance.

1594 BP. ANDREWES *Serm. bef. Q. Eliz. Hampton Crt.* in init., The Sodomites are an example of impenitent wilful sinners; and Lot's wife of imperseverant and relapsing righteous persons.

Imperseverant, *a.*²: see IMPERCEIVERANT *a.*

Impersistent (impəɹsiˑstĕnt), *a.* [f. IM- + PERSISTENT.] Not persistent or enduring.

1888 H. T. BROWN in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* (1889) XLV. I. 7 An eroded and impersistent bed of hard, fine-grained, Coal-measure sandstone.

Impersonal (impəˑɹsŏnál), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **imparsonall.** [ad. late L. *impersōnāl-is*, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *persōnālis* PERSONAL. Cf. F. *impersonnel.*]

A. *adj.* 1. *Gram.* A term applied to verbs when used only in the third person singular, as *it rains, it freezes, me thinks*, ME. *me hungreth, lest it ofthinke him.*

In Gr. and L., an impersonal vb. had no pronoun subject, e.g. *ὗει, pluit*, it rains; hence some have denied the name in English to verbs that have the subject *it*. Others have applied the term *unipersonal* to all verbs used only in the third person singular, whether with or without a pronoun subject. Impersonal verbs do not form a sharply defined class, since many ordinary verbs have impersonal constructions; in English, also, many verbs were formerly used impersonally which are now used in all the persons.

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 2 b, If it be a verbe impersonal. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 36 Verbes imparsonalles have no more but the thyrde parsone syngular. 1553 UDALL *Flowres* 11 (R.) Wher note that verbes impersonalles be oftentimes turned into personalles. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xvi, A verb is divided two manner of ways. First, in respect of persons, it is called personal, or impersonal. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 170 As the word impersonal implies a total absence of persons, it is improperly applied to those verbs which have a person. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* xxi. 319 These three (*mexeems, methinks, me*

lists) are the only true Impersonal Verbs in the English language .. because no Pronoun accompanies them. 1850 *Ibid.* IV. xxvii. 342 In the old language impersonal verbs, or rather the impersonal use of verbs, was commoner than at present.

†b. By extension, applied to other parts of speech which have no inflexions. *Obs.*

c 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 32 A word impersonal is quhilk in al formes of speach keepes one face, and this is adverb or conjunction. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Impersonal*, a term used in Gramar, and signifieth that word whether pronoun or verb which hath but one termination for all the three persons, or at least which wanteth a termination for one of them. [1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat. Dict., Impersonātivus* (sc. *modus*), the impersonal mood, i.e. the infinitive.]

2. Not pertaining to or connected with any particular person or persons; having no personal reference or connexion: said of things.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 22 This unbounded fury may seeme to have a two-fold relation; either as it is proper and personall or popular and impersonall. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Method of Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 231 What is Genius but finer love, a love impersonal, a love of the .. perfection of things? 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 455/1 The most purely impersonal considerations of public duty. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 July, The jewels and other appointments of the harem are quite impersonal, belonging to the establishment and not to any of their successive wearers.

3. Not possessing or endowed with personality; not existing or manifested as a person.

1842 MANNING *Serm., Myst. Sin* (1848) I. 4 It is most necessary for us ever to bear in mind the personality of Satan; for we are often wont to speak of sin, as we do of sicknesses or plagues, as if it were an impersonal thing. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 95 Heraclitus..seemed to have called up a rival impersonal Deity, who must swallow up the personal gods of the popular faith. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 64 Slaves being regarded as impersonal men.

B. *sb.* 1. *Gram.* An impersonal verb.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 40 How are Impersonals declined? They are..only formed in the third Person singular, through all Moods and Tenses. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 63/1 The impersonals are of two kinds, active and neuter.

2. An impersonal thing or creature; an impersonality. *rare.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 11 All those blessings..on him who found out abstraction, personification, and impersonals. In certain cases they are the first of all soporifics.

Impersonality (impəːsənæ·lĭti). [f. IMPERSONAL + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impersonal; absence of personality.

1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* iv. 24 Junius..is pleased to tell me, that he addresses himself to me *personally*: I shall be glad to see him. It is his *impersonality* that I complain of. 1871 *Daily News* 26 Sept., The strangest thing to note is the impersonality of the events—the uncontrollable character of the movement; the annihilation of individual influence in the general rush. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 65 The stability..of artistic form as contrasted with the fluctuating, changing impersonality of scientific fact. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/2 Editorial impersonality must give place to distinct and familiar personality.

b. An impersonal being or creation.

1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xvii. 210 Idealised impersonalities of the deities of the Greek mythology. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., The monopoly of governing power in an impersonality called 'the State'. 1897 W. P. KER *Epic & Rom.* 288 Kingdoms, Church and Empire. Of those great impersonalities there was little known in Iceland.

Impersonalize (impəːsənălaiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render impersonal. Hence **Impersonaliza·tion**, the action of rendering impersonal; an impersonalized condition or form.

1880 A. B. GROSART *Willobie* p. vi, When you try to get near either or both, you have the same mysterious and baffling impersonalization of them..

Impersonally (impəːsənăli), *adv.* [f. IMPERSONAL + -LY 2.] In an impersonal manner.

1. *Gram.* As an impersonal verb.

1580 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr. A vij b, *Adiect.* noteth a word Adiectiuelie taken: .. *Impers.* Impersonallie taken. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio) s.v., The Verb *Rain* is used impersonally. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 152/2 Aegisthus used πάρεστι impersonally = *licetne*?

2. Without personal reference, connexion, or feeling; without reference to any particular person.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxiii, He wished to describe him impersonally, scientifically. 1882 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 533 The .. laws which originate from personal authority, have inequality as their common essential principle; while the laws which originate impersonally, in the consensus of individual interests, have equality as their essential principle.

Impersonate (impəːsəneit), *v.* [f. L. type **impersonāre*, f. *im-* (IM-1) + *persōna* person: cf. *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE.]

†1. *trans.* To invest with an actual personality; to embody. *Obs.*

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 181 This soule of mine impersonated anew, and so inanimating my body againe.

2. To invest with a supposed personality; to represent in a personal or bodily form; to personify.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 51 The rich man being in hell torments (in whose wordes I doubt not but our Sauiour doth impersonate and represent the conceits of many men liuing in this world). 1755 WARBURTON *View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iii. Wks. 1811 XII. 203 That the Jews and Christians, as well as the Heathens, impersonated Chance under the name of Fortune. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 871 The conscience of the community is impersonated in its Government.

b. To manifest or embody in one's own person; to typify.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. vi. (1864) II. 81 His age acknowledged Benedict as the perfect type of the highest religion, and Benedict impersonated his age. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II 1 [St. Arnaud] impersonated with singular exactness the idea which our forefathers had in their minds when they spoke of what they called 'a Frenchman'. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ii. 27 His position was dignified and important, as impersonating the unity of the race.

3. To assume the person or character of; to play the part of; to act (a character); to personate.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 The Master and Disciple of the Dialogues often think fit .. to impersonate other more surprizing Actors. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 257 None but persons of imagination and quick feeling should presume to impersonate any of his characters. Hence **Impe·rsonated** *ppl. a.* = next.

a 1790 T. WARTON (Mason), The impersonated vices and virtues. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* xiii. 153 Of the impersonated Unseen no poet has made such effective employment.

Impersonate (impəːsənēt), *ppl. a.* [Short for *impersonated*, on analogy of other ppl. adjs. in *-ate, -ated*: see -ATE 2.] Embodied in a person; invested with personality; impersonated.

1820 KEATS *Isabella* l, If Love impersonate was ever dead. 1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Spartans at Thermopylæ* (1844) 51 Heroic Dignity, impersonate In awful phantoms. *a* 1867 J. HAMILTON *Moses* iv. (1870) 68 We expect to find..the Sacred Scribe his own volume impersonate and alive.

Impersonation (impəːsənēi·ʃən). [n. of action from IMPERSONATE *v.*]

1. The action of impersonating or fact of being impersonated; representation in personal or bodily form; personification.

1800 *Collins' Poems* 128 *note* (Jod.), We include the Impersonation of Passions, Affections, Virtues and Vices. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 387 In figurative representation there is always impersonation.

b. *concr.* An instance of this; a person or thing impersonating or representing a principle, idea, etc.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vi, Man..the visible Manifestation and Impersonation of the Divinity. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* iv, The very impersonation of good-humour and blooming beauty. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvi. 236 He proclaimed himself..the supreme impersonation of the laws.

2. The dramatic representation of a character.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. i. 332/2 Her [Mrs. Siddons'] sublime impersonation of that heroic woman. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2811. 348/1 For Herr Reichmann's impersonation of the leading *rôle* no words of praise could be too high.

Impersonative (impəːsənei·tiv), *a.* [f. IMPERSONATE *v.*: see -ATIVE.] Having the faculty of impersonating; of the nature of or relating to histrionic impersonation.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 4/2 When she has thoroughly assimilated her lessons .. then her impersonative talent will have unhindered way. 1890 *Ibid.* 2 June 3/2 He cannot make the novelist's characters live again. His talent is allusive, not impersonative.

Impersonator (impəːsənei·təɹ). [agent-n. in L. form f. IMPERSONATE *v.*] One who impersonates or plays a part; an actor of a dramatic character.

1853 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 180 He who represents Christ will have the impersonator of the Evangelist on his right, and that of the crowd on his left. 1864 *Reader* 18 June, With one exception, all the characters are sustained by their former impersonators.

Impersonatress (impəːsənei·trĕs). [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female impersonator.

1881 NORRIS *Matrimony* III. i. 11 The impersonatress of Madame de Sancerre played her part here to such purpose.

Impersona·trix. [fem. in L. form of *impersonator*: see -TRIX.] = prec.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 137 *note*, The..old vulgar witch of England and Scotland was but an impersonatrix of the very same superstition.

Impersonee, variant of IMPARSONEE.

Impersonification (impəːspːnifikēi·ʃən). [f. IM-1 + PERSONIFICATION, after *impersonation*.] Personification; impersonation.

1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* III. 38 A striking impersonification of suffering meekness. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 319/1 A myth .. is the ideal impersonification of a mighty impulse bestowed on the human mind. 1865 EMMELINE LOTT *Harem Life Egypt* I. p. ix, The far-famed Odalisques of the nineteenth century, those mysterious impersonifications of Eastern loveliness.

Impersonify (impəːspːnifəi), *v.* [f. IM- 1 + PERSONIFY, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To represent in personal form; to personify. Hence **Impersonified, Impersonifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 186 An impersonified individual. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 15 Aug., It was not the lot of Robson, as it was of Rachel and of Kean, to impersonify the loftier emotions. 1883 GOSSE *17th Cent. Stud.* 64 Webster .. was only saved by his strong impersonifying habit of mind from falling into the mere historic dullness of such plays as *Perkin Warbeck* or *Sejanus*.

Impersonize (impəːsənəiz), *v. rare.* [f. IM- 1 + PERSONIZE, after *impersonate*.] *trans.* To personify, impersonate. Also *absol.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 188 She impersonizes too lavishly. *Ibid.* 203 The impersonized elements received her. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 131 The various modifications and contentions of good and evil in this life, typified and impersonized by fairies, demons, &c.

Hence **Impersoniza·tion**, the action of personifying; impersonation.

1796 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) IV. 192 Those lines in the centre, which present .. an impersonization of winter. 1797 *Ibid.* 306 Dr. Darwin's impersonization of that death-breathing gale, in the Botanic Garden.

†**Impe·rspicable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 **in-**. [ad. late L. *imperspicābil-is* inscrutable, incomprehensible, f. *im-* (IM-2) + *perspicābilis* that may be clearly seen, PERSPICABLE.] That cannot be seen or discerned; invisible.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 133 It was so thick powdered with Oriental Pearl and glittering Gems, as made the ground of it imperspicable.

Imperspicu·ity. [f. IM- 2 + PERSPICUITY.] The reverse of perspicuity or clearness; obscurity.

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 98 [He] must in some things hazard the imperspicuity of his stile.

Imperspi·cuous, *a. rare.* [f. L. *imperspicu-us* not clear, obscure + -OUS; cf. PERSPICUOUS.] Not perspicuous or clear; obscure.

1721 BAILEY, *Imperspicuous*, not clear, or evident.

Imperspirable (impəɹspəi·răb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IM- 2 + PERSPIRABLE.] Incapable of perspiration.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 663 The humors are condensed, the skin made imperspirable. 1744 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 299 A Cicatrix or imperspirable Crust is formed, instead of the Cuticle. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 311 Pulse quick and sharp; skin dry and imperspirable.

Hence **Imperspirabi·lity.**

1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 The Thickness and Density of the Skins of black and tawny People, or Imperspirability of their Bodies.

Impersuadable (impəɹswēi·dăb'l), *a.* [f. IM- 2 + PERSUADABLE.] Not persuadable; that cannot be persuaded. Hence **Impersua·dableness.**

a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 3 You break my heart .. by your impersuadableness. 1891 J. M. MCNULTY in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 2/3 There is a personal hinderer in the spiritual life of men. He is mighty, malignant, spiritual, invisible, impersuadable.

†**Impersua·sible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *impersuāsibil-is*, f. *im-* (IM- 2) + *persuāsibilis*, PERSUASIBLE.] = prec.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 243 In this point he shall finde me impersuasible, and not to be exhorted. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 The impersuasible Recusant does so. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ii. P 17 If it be his fortune to have as impersuasible an auditory.

Hence †**Impersuasibi·lity,** †**Impersua·sibleness**; †**Impersua·sibly** *adv.*

1549 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* Pref., Wks. (Parker Soc.) 261 An impersuasibility, diffidence, incredulity, contumacy, or inobedience. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 100 It signifies imperswasibility. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 70 Obstinately and imperswasibly bent upon their course. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* III. 14 The .. imperswasibleness of the Sceptick.

Impert, obs. form of IMPART.

†**Impe·rtinacy.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ACY.] Erroneous form for IMPERTINENCY.

1584 LODGE *Alarum* Addr. Inns Court A ij b, Not according to the impertinacie of the injurye, but as equitye might countenance mee. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 374 We have .. detected the insufficiency and impertinacy of such other grounds and reasons for their practice.

†**Impe·rtinat,** *a. Obs.* Erroneous form for IMPERTINENT *a.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 924 So pomposs, impertinat [*v.r.* impertinax] and reprovable.

Impertinence (impəːtinĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *impertinence*, f. *impertinent* IMPERTINENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or quality of being impertinent; that which is impertinent.

1. The fact or character of not pertaining to the matter in hand; want of pertinence; irrelevance.

1626 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* III. ii, To cut off All tedious impertinence [*I*] have contracted The tragedy into one continued scene. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 352 Of like impertinence is that Example of Jacob, Gen. 28. 22., who of his free choice .. vow'd the Tenth of all that God should give him. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. vii. (1840) 78 The impertinence of this account would hardly have given it a place here. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Impertinence*, introducing into a pleading or an interrogatory to a witness in Chancery, long recitals, or unnecessary digressions.

b. (with *pl.*) An irrelevant fact or matter; an irrelevance.

1612 [see IMPERTINENCY 1 b]. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 1 Let us spend no time on such Impertinences, but speak that to the Matter. 1705 DE FOE *Mrs. Veal* Wks. 1840 V. 342 By her going off from her discourse abruptly to some impertinence. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 131 To get a pack of impertinences on its shoulders.

2. The fact or character of being unsuitable, out of place, improper, or irrational; action or conduct of this character; inappropriateness, incongruity; triviality, trifling, folly, absurdity.

1629 MASSINGER *Picture* IV. iii, Still tormented With thy impertinence! 1664–93 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) II. 122 A Petition, fraught with Nonsense and Incoherence, Confusion and Impertinence. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 28 To have done

otherwise would have been the greatest Impert[in]ence and Folly. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinence*,..Extravagance, Silliness, Foolery, Nonsense. 1727 SWIFT *To a very Young Lady*, The hurry and impertinence of receiving and paying visits on account of your marriage being now over. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxv. P 1 Unacquainted with the vain impertinence of forms. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., The impressions of infancy had burnt into him, and he resented the impertinence of manhood.

b. (with *pl.*) Something unsuitable, out of place, trivial, or irrational; an incongruity; a trifle, absurdity, piece of folly.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 54 Forced and foolish figures .. and such like impertinences or defects. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 27 Feb., We were taken up next morning in seeing the impertinences of the Carnival, when all the world are as mad at Rome as at other places. 1734 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* 475, I was not able to find one moment to write .. from seven in the morning till eleven at night, I met with impertinences. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* xvii. 158 Any secular pursuit becomes an impertinence as regards the great end of our being.

3. Interference with what lies beyond one's province; unmannerly and offensive intrusion or taking of liberty; presumptuous or forward rudeness of behaviour or speech, esp. to a superior; insolence. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 410 P 1 Subjected to all the Impertinence she must meet with in that publick Place. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 Masters and mistresses sometimes provoke impertinence from their servants. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 3 Impertinence is manifested by wilfully leaping over the boundaries of good manners. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 217 Being no archæologist, it would be impertinence were I to attempt a description.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; an impertinent act; a piece of impertinence or rudeness.

1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 132 We resent wholesome counsel as an impertinence. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxi. 274 Social impertinences, involving more or less of disrespect.

c. An impertinent person.

1754 J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 112 That little self-sufficient Impertinence, her Father. 1825 JAMIESON, *Impertinence*..2. An insolent person. *Aberd.*

Impe·rtinence, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat with impertinence.

1756 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to H. Mann* (1834) III. 155, I do not wonder that you are impertinenced by Richcourt.

Impertinency (impə·rtinĕnsi). Now *rare.* [f. as IMPERTINENCE, with -ENCY, q. v. Cotgr. 1611 has '*Impertinence*, impertinencie, vnfitness, vnpropernesse'.] The quality of being impertinent.

1. The quality of being irrelevant; irrelevancy; = IMPERTINENCE 1.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. vi. 178 O matter, and impertinency mixt, Reason in Madnesse. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1660) 35 Which I doe passe over..for impertinency thereof to this place. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xv. 486 'Twould be endless..to shew all the silliness and impertinency in the Matter of the Epistles. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 115/2 Motion that..several parts..of the bill of costs..might be expunged for scandal and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 1 b.

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Marriage* (Arb.) 266/1 Some..whose thoughtes doe end with themselves, and doe accompt future tymes impertinencyes [*edd.* 1612, 1625 impertinences]. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 67 All Answers .. are looked upon as Impertinencies or Interruptions.

2. The quality of being inappropriate or absurd; = IMPERTINENCE 2.

a 1629 SIR R. DUDLEY (*title*) A Proposition..to bridle the Impertinency of Parliaments. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 30 The Impertinency of worldly business is not yet become a burden too heavy for the mind to bear. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Astrology*, You boast much of the event of a few predictions, which, considering the multitude of those your art has produced, plainly confess its impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 2 b.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 212 A very foolish impertinency of speech, and not a figure. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 201 Laborious Vanities, and learned Impertinencies. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 301 To neglect infancy, and leave children too long under the impertinencies of the baby and hobby-horse. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 320 What Nursery Impertinencies are these, to trouble a Man with! 1793 COWPER *Lett.* 5 Oct., My good intentions towards you .. are continually frustrated.. by mere impertinencies, such as calls of civility.

3. Insolence; = IMPERTINENCE 3.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 106 We are amazed at the impertinency of these Gepædes; who..come here to offer the foulest scorne that can be. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* IV. xviii. (R.), Wit and profaneness are infinitely different things, as likewise is wit and impertinency.

b. An instance of this; = IMPERTINENCE 3 b.

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 58 For some impertinencies and arrogancies did putt my chiefe masters mate out of his place. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Burnet* 20 July (1887) II. 4 You have already forgiven me greater impertinencies. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 136/1 There they are not the custom, and..would be impertinencies.

Impertinent (impə·rtinĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **impertenent**, 5 **inpertynent**, 6 **impertynent**, **impartinent**, **-ynente**. [a. F. *impertinent* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. L. *impertinēns*, *-ēnt-em* not belonging, in med.L. 'ineptus, insulsus' (Du Cange), f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *pertinēns* PERTINENT.]

†1. Not appertaining or belonging (*to*); unconnected, unrelated; inconsonant. ? *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 31 Many men in þis world ben impertinent to erþeli lordis, for neiþer þei ben servantis to hem, ne þes lordis þeir worldly lordis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 Thynges that be eche to other impertynent & dyuerse. 1666 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 His private affayres and business (impertinent to anything relating to the said Lord Archbishop). 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) III. 118 The more distant, disjointed and impertinent to each other and to any common purpose, will they appear.

2. Not pertaining to the subject or matter in hand; not pertinent; not to the point; irrelevant. Now *rare* exc. in *Law.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 54 Trewely as to my Iuggement Me thynketh it a thyng impertinent Saue that he wole conuoyen his mateere. 1530 PALSGR. 7 As for *w* is no letter used in the frenche tong..therfore as impertinent I passe it over. *a* 1571 JEWEL *Serm. bef. Queen* (1583) A iij b, Let no man thinke these things are impertinent or from the purpose. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 138 I'le bring thee to the present businesse Which now's vpon's: without the which, this Story Were most impertinent. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epist.* (1647) 84 The allegation of S. Timothy's being an Evangelist, is absolutely impertinent, though it had been true. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 The master is to examine the propriety of the bill: and, if he reports it scandalous or impertinent, such matter must be struck out. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* x. (1832) 196 He did not.. digress to fifty impertinent episodes, before he came to the point. 1872 WHARTON *Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 467/1 The Court may..direct the costs occasioned by any impertinent matter in any proceeding, to be paid by the party introducing it.

3. Not suitable to the circumstances; incongruous, inappropriate, out of place; not consonant with reason; absurd, idle, trivial, silly.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xxxiii. (1639) 53 Many ignorant practitioners .. have endeavoured to cure this infirmity with many impertinent medicines. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 16 These superfluous and impertinent costs of funerall expenses. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 The opinion the Muscovites have of themselves and their abilities, is sottish, gross, and impertinent. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 13 In comparison of this, all other Knowledge is vain, light and impertinent. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Impertinent*,..absurd, silly, idle. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* IV. i. 42 For my part, I think a Woman's Heart is the most impertinent part of the whole Body. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* IV. § 21. 111 There never was a more flagrant nor impertinent folly than the smallest portion of ornament in anything concerned with railroads.

†b. Unsuitable, unfitted *for*. *Obs.*

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 177 A power impertinent for curing. *Ibid.* 183 To make clockes, pictures, poppets, and other ribaldries..impertinent for mans seruice.

†c. Of persons: Absurd, silly. *Obs.*

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 205 As soone as a man brags, he is taken to be impertinent. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxii. § 1 (1689) 143, I suspect myself to be Impertinent in saying thus much of the Conger, and Lampery. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 148 P 7 The Ladies whom you visit, think a wise Man the most Impertinent Creature living.

4. Const. *to* (*unto*): in senses 2 and 3.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 740/1 Beyng as it is impertinent to the principall purpose. 1564 *Brief Exam.* C iij, I thynke it not impartinent vnto this matter. 1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess. & Chance* (1841) 5 All the places of Scripture that he allegeth .. are impertinent to the question. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 304 It is no impertinent story to our present purpose. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput.* 185 All the common disquisitions upon this place .. however true in themselves, are foreign to the subject and impertinent to the matter in hand.

5. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Meddling with what is beyond one's province; intrusive, presumptuous; behaving without proper respect or deference to superiors or strangers; insolent or saucy in speech or behaviour. (The chief current sense in colloq. use.)

[1618 SIR D. CARLETON *Let.* 4 Dec. in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 111 They [the Armenians at the Synod of Dort] are decried from their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men.] 1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 32, I have been impertinent in interrupting you. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwaite* 30 Aug., It is publicly whispered, as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been saucily civil to everybody. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 91 A very useful, skilful fellow, but withal so impertinent and inquisitive that we knew not what to say to him. 1798 NELSON *Let. to French Commander at Malta* Oct., I feel confident that you will not attribute it either to insolence or impertinent curiosity. 1847 JAMES *Convict* iii, He thought the stranger's tone rather impertinent. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. iv, Fay has been most impertinent to me.

b. *transf.* of things.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Fenced up behind the most impertinent cushions. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* V. 83 The Lowther Arcade is vulgar and impertinent. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 221 Her fair hair, her blue eyes, and her impertinent shoulders.

B. *sb.* †1. An impertinent or irrelevant matter.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. Ep. Ded. A iij b, To apparell any more [of my thoughts] in these Paper vestments, I should multiply impertinents.

2. An impertinent person: see the adj.; now *esp.* a meddlesome, presumptuous, or insolent person; one who does or says that which he has no business to do or say, and which is considered a piece of presumption or insolence.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 5 This curious Impertinent. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 398 This Day I have had entire to my Self .. For all the Impertinents were either at the Theatre..or at the Horse-match. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 39 Nay dear Impertinent, no more Complements, be gone! 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 355 An inquisitive impertinent..medling where he has nothing to do. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Stage Illusion*, When the pleasant impertinent of comedy .. worries the studious man with taking up his leisure, or making his house his home. 1846 W. P. SCARGILL *Purit. Grave* 52 Henry St. John..rebuked the young impertinents.

Hence †**Impe·rtinentness**, impertinency.

1670 PENN *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 66 The Frivolousness and Impertinentness of this Ribaldry to the Controversie in hand.

Impertinently (impə·rtinĕntli), *adv.* [f. IMPERTINENT + -LY[2].] In an impertinent manner.

1. Without reference or relation to the subject in hand; not to the point; away from the matter or purpose; irrelevantly. Now *rare.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* IV. iv. 442 Forto so inpertynentli speke. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Cert. places Script.* II. (1859) 380 Yet is there nothing so impertinently uttered in all the whole book of the Bible, but may serve to spiritual purpose. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iv. § 7 A maxime .. most impertinently applied to the point now in question. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 452 How impertinently are both these instances alledged! 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. III. i. § 7. 374 A profusion of learning is scattered all around, but not pedantically or impertinently.

†2. Inappropriately, unseasonably, incongruously; in a way contrary to reason, good sense, or propriety; improperly, unbecomingly. *Obs.*

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 83 The blessedst of mortall Wights .. began to be so impertinently importund, that a great part of Divine Liturgy was addressd solely to her. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. viii. (1848) 124 If..a Man speak either Unseasonably, erroneously, or Impertinently, he may, though he say little, talk too much. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lxv. (1804) 475, I cannot help being impertinently circumstantial. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. i. 19 The *brutum fulmen* was applied to those who urged him with the orders of the House impertinently.

†b. To no purpose; with no effect. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Earth. Fair* IV. iv, I do thinke how impertinently I labour. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 75 Half this precious time we impertinently trifle, or squander away. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 335 To be impertinently busy, doing that which conduceth to no good purpose. 1823 LAMB *Elia, Art. Com. Last C.*, Like Don Quixote, we take part against the puppets, and quite as impertinently.

3. Intrusively, presumptuously, saucily; in a manner contrary to what is due towards superiors or strangers (see IMPERTINENT 5).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 110 He was impertinently sollicitous to know what her Majesty said of him in private. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 P 9 She is impertinently Blunt to all her Acquaintance. 1795 *Phantoms of Cloister* I. 170 He very impertinently walked up to her, and attempted to take her by the hand. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 46, I would not interfere impertinently for the world. *Mod.* The maid answered her mistress most impertinently.

†**Impertra·nsible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + med. L. *pertransibilis*, f. *pertransīre*, f. *per* through + *transīre* to cross, pass over or through.] That cannot be passed through or crossed. Hence †**Impertransibi·lity.**

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 227 What is infinite is incomprehensible and impertransible; as also adverse to al order, for in infinites there is no first or last. *Ibid.* 432 The distance between the power and act is, as to efficience, infinite and impertransible by any finite power. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 110 The Impertransibility of Eternity.

Imperturbability (impəɹtə̄ɹbābi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being imperturbable or incapable of being agitated.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii, An imperturbability which passed, falsely enough, for courage. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (1875) 231 This more than judicial imperturbability. 1888 LOWELL in *Daily News* 26 July 6/3 This conduces certainly to peace of mind and imperturbability of judgment.

Imperturbable (impəɹtə̄·ɹbāb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *imperturbābil-is* (Augustine, *a* 430), f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + **perturbābilis* PERTURBABLE. Cf. F. *imperturbable* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*).] Not capable of being or liable to be mentally perturbed, agitated, or excited; unexcitable; serene, calm.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 126 Whan shal þere be sad pes, pes imperturbable and sure? 1775 ASH, *Imperturbable*, impossible to be disturbed, incapable of being disturbed. *Dict. of Arts.* 1797 W. TOOKE *Life Catherine* 201 (Jod.) The Prince de Ligne had given the Empress Catherine the name of imperturbable, or immoveable. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, Solemn and imperturbable gravity. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 524 Great was the embarrassment..even of the imperturbable Burleigh.

Hence **Impertu·rbableness,** imperturbability.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 479 How great .. was their constancy and imperturbableness. 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* xiii. 182 A certain degree of mental repose—or what may be called imperturbableness—is necessary to influence.

Imperturbably (impəɹtə̄·ɹbābli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an imperturbable manner; without mental perturbation, agitation, or excitement; serenely, calmly.

1840 CARLYLE *Hero-cr.* I. (1858) 208 Trusting imperturbably in the appointment and choice of the upper Powers. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY *L. Goldthwaite* V. (1873) 71 Her imperturbably goodnatured way. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 492 The train of thought is imperturbably pursued.

since experience shews us the contrary. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xxi. (ed. 2) 432 Can you think it a less impiety to contemn and vilify a brother? 1895 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 6/1 All this trivial chatter about the mere externals of De Quincey's life..leaves upon our mind a disagreeable impression. It is impiety..in its antique meaning. *Mod.* A gross instance of filial impiety.

†**Impi·ght,** *pa. pple. Obs.* Also **in-**: see also EMPIGHT. [pa. pple. of *impitch*, f. IM-[1] + PITCH *v.*] Pitched or planted in; implanted, inserted.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lii. (1495) 169 The knees ben holowe and rounde, for the legges and whyrlbones sholde be the easelyar inpyghte therin. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xi. xxix, Yet in her side deep was the wound impight.

†**Impi·gnorate,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *impignorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impignorāre*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pignus, pigner-, pignor-* pledge, pawn, mortgage: cf. L. *pignerāre* to pledge.] Pledged, pawned, mortgaged.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, [They] borowed .. money, and for the repayment of the same, had morgaged and impignorate their landes. 1683-4 H. ROSE *Family of Rose of Kilravock* (Spalding Cl.) 58 For payment .. he gave the lands of Kinstearie, impignorat to him for 300 merks.

Impignorate (impi·gnŏrē·t), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also **-pigner-**. [f. med. L. ppl. stem *impignorāt-* (see prec.).] *trans.* To place in pawn; to pledge, pawn, mortgage.

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VII. (1677) 519 The Earl had impignorated his estate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Impignerate.* 1732 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 II. 10 In his oath he impignorates his holiness. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 417 A wadset..is a right, by which lands, or other heritable subjects, are impignorated by the proprietor to his creditor in security of his debt. 1880 *Literary World* 17 Sept. 177/2 When Orkney and Shetland were impignorated to the Crown of Scotland.

Impignoration (impi·gnŏrē·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *impignorātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *impignorāre*: see prec.] The action or fact of impignorating; pledging, pawning, mortgage.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 151 All arrestments, reprisals, and impignorations of whatsoeuer goods and marchandises in England and Prussia .. are from henceforth quiet, free, and released. 1626 *Charges agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 347 A legal Impignoration, whereby the Estates personal and real of the Accomptants are made liable to be sold for the discharge of their debts. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* ii, The impignoration of moveables.

†**Impi·grity.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *impigritāt-em*, n. of quality f. *impiger, impigr-*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *piger* slow, sluggish.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Impigritie*, quicknesse, diligence. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

†**Impigrous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *impigr-* (see prec.) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Impigrous*, diligent, quick, ready, not slow.

†**Impi·le,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + PILE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround or enclose with piles or stakes.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. xx, These three [common fences] round impile This regiment, and all the other Isle.

†**Impi·llor,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + PILLOR *v.* to pillory.] *trans.* To put in the pillory; to pillory.

1645 W. HOOKE *New-Englands Sence* 5 But these have been..Imprisoned, Impillored, Fined. 1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 360, 3 to be transported and one to be impillored.

Imping (i·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb IMP; grafting, engrafting; the repairing of a hawk's wing with adscititious feathers. In quot. 1340 *concr.* a shoot, scion, 'imp'.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliii. 13 Whas sunnys as new ympyngis in þaire 3outhede. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 Impynge (*Pynson* or graffinge), *insertura.* 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 277 The laste maner of ymping is, when a feather is not quyte broken off but broosed. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 352 To the end that you may not faile of this worke of imping. 1852 R. R. BURTON *Falconry in Valley of Indus* vii. 75 When the tail or the pinions are accidentally broken, the falconer .. performs the process of 'imping' by neatly sewing and binding to the shaft a substitute which exactly matches the lost part.

b. *attrib.*, as *imping needle.*

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 277 With an ymping needle layde in Vyneger and Salte, so close them togither as they may be thought to be one feather. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 230 If a Feather be broken or bruised, he ..must have his Imping-needles.

Impinge (impi·ndʒ), *v.* [ad. L. *imping-ĕre* (only trans.) to push, strike, drive (at or into), thrust, strike, or dash (against), f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pangĕre* to fix, drive in.]

1. *trans.* To force or thrust (a thing) *upon* any ; to fasten or fix on forcibly. *rare.*

IOVE *Apol. Tindale* 1 This with other haynous crymes .. he impingeth vnto me in his pistle. 1825 SYD. SM. *Sp.* Wks. 1859 II. 198/1 If this method of appealing absurdities of a past age, and impinging them upon .. age is fair and just.

To strike, dash, hurl a thing *upon* something ; *refl.* = 4.

G. FLEMING *Stemma sacrum* 5 Before they did im- .. and the Vessel, upon some new and worse ..ers. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* xi, He im- .. his foot with a force that overbalanced himself.

3. To strike; to come into forcible contact with, .. with. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1777 *Gamblers* 17 On being impinged by another ball, it will spin for some little time on its own center. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 139 Myriads [particles of light] can move all manner of ways without impinging one another. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* iv, The degree of force with which I have impinged the surface.

4. *intr.* To strike or dash; to come into (violent or energetic) contact; to collide. Const. *on, upon,* also *against,* † *at.*

1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Ep. by Puritan Papist* 38 The rockes of offence, whereat some of the ancient Emperours impinged. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. (1676) 134/2 A ship that is void of a Pilot, must needs impinge upon the next rock or sands, and suffer shipwrack. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 61 The Ventricles, when they contract, impinge upon the Blood, and .. expel it. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 176 Provided we know the weights of the two bodies, and their swiftness before they impinged. 1796 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 330 The inclination of the masts and sails..and the direction in which the wind impinges on them. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1510 A flame which by means of the blowpipe is caused to impinge upon the charcoal.

b. Said of waves of light, sound, and the like.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 Those, when they impinge on any Refracting or Reflecting superficies, must .. excite Vibrations in the aether. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 209 The aërial waves which enter the meatus all impinge upon the membrane of the drum. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The laws according to which rays of light impinging on the retina give rise to sensory impulses.

c. *fig.*

1614 P. FORBES *Def. Lawfull Ministers* § 19. 35 They still reason, *ab authoritate negative*, and so, doe impinge foully, in all the sortes above specified. 1852 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. xxiii. 158 Here we impinge upon a dilemma hard as adamant.

5. To encroach or infringe *on* or *upon.*

1758 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* Pref., Wks. 1811 IV. 59 Nor did the heat of reformation carry him to impinge upon any other of the nocturnal Rites, then celebrated in Rome. *c* 1800 LD. ELDIN in Ramsay *Remin.* v. (1870) 127 Had..my clients been caught..impingin' on the patent richts. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xiv, Heaven forbid that I should do aught that might..impinge upon the right of my kinsman. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Sept. 219/1 In doing so, I should be impinging on the province of the reviewers.

Hence **Impinging** (impi·ndʒiŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), The cause of reflexion is not the impinging of light on the solid or impervious parts of bodies. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 390 There must be as many impinging particles in the one, as there are gravitating particles in the other. 1844 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 289 The power of reflection in water varies with the angle of the impinging ray.

Impingement (impi·ndʒmĕnt). [f. IMPINGE + -MENT.] The action of impinging: a. Impact, collision. *lit.* and *fig.* b. Encroachment.

1671 *True Nonconf.* Contents, Prelatick exactions high impingements upon Christian Liberty. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 732 The powers of reason have no similar incentives or impingement, but are a more direct emanation from the Deity. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. VII. i. 118 This tide-wave itself is..modified in its turn by impingement against the African continent. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1881) 450 The effect of the impingement of civilization upon barbarism.

Impingent (impi·ndʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *impingent-em*, pres. pple. of *impingĕre* to IMPINGE.] Impinging.

1759 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 262 The immense velocity of the impingent body. *a* 1846 *Sat. Mag.* cited in Worcester.

†**Impi·nguate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *impinguāre*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pingu-is* fat.] *trans.* To make fat; to fatten.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* v. 85 It impinguateth and causeth the body to waxe grosse. 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xviii. 214 Rhenish Wines .. do accidentally impinguate. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Orange Trees* 10 That the Mare of Wine did Impinguate, and Inrich the Ground.

Hence **Impi·nguating** *ppl. a.*; also † **Impingua·tion,** fattening.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 117 They yeeld a grosse, clammy, and an impinguating nourishment. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* IV. ii. (R. Suppl.), We receive into the body of medicine, the knowledge of the parts of man's body, of functions..of impinguation [L. *impinguatione*] and the like. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 16 Physicians..acknowledge a very nutritive and impinguating faculty in Pulses.

†**Impi·ngue,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *impinguā-re*: see prec.] 'To make fat' (Cockeram, 1623).

Impious (i·mpiəs), *a.* [f. L. *impi-us* without reverence (f. *im-*, IM-[2] + *pius*) + -OUS: cf. OF. *impieux, -euse* (15–16th c. in Godef.); mod.F. has *impie* (in Cotgr. 1611), ad. L. *impi-us.*]

1. Not pious; without piety or reverence for God and his ordinances; presumptuously irreligious, wicked, or profane: a. of persons, or things personified.

1594 *1st Pt. Contention* (1843) 31 Impious Yorke, and Bewford..Have all lymde bushes to betraie thy wings. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 27 And who is so impious..as to eate thus that which he thinketh to be God? *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Dk. Ormond's Recov.* Wks. 1730 I. 50 E'er impious plow to wound the earth began. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 266 The Sunis recognise Abu Bekr, Omar and Othman ..and regard the Shiahs as impious heretics. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 319 The impious, whoever he may be, ought not to go unpunished.

b. of actions, sayings, and the like.

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 199 If magistrates should command that which is impious..we have our answer well warranted: .. 'It is better to obey God than men'. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 To touch their mouths or meat with fingers is held absurd and impious. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 813 Canst thou with impious obloquie condemne The just Decree of God? 1718 PRIOR *Pleasure* 902 At Dagon's shrine I kindle impious flame. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 638/1 An impious disregard of all the processes of his education.

2. Wanting in natural reverence and dutifulness, esp. to parents. *rare.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 351 The Caspii shut up their parents..and there in respect of pietie (what more could the impious doe?) starve them to death. 1783 MORELL *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* IV. s.v. *Tullia*, The impious daughter of Servius Tullius..drove her chariot over the body of her aged father.

Impiously (i·mpiəsli), *adv.* [f. IMPIOUS *a.* + -LY[2].] In an impious manner; with impiety; with presumptuous wickedness or profanity.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. (R.), Ungrateful times! that impiously neglect That worth, that never times again shall show. 1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Persius* (1697) 402 So Vnbelievers impiously despise The sacred Oracles, in Mysteries. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 320 Too many at the altar..impiously enter into engagements, without intending to fulfil them. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 314 My sacred ivy thou hast dared profane, And impiously dost call thyself my priest!

I·mpiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impious; impiety.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 127 Who indeed doe blot out much impiousnesse and filth. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 113 *note*, The Impiousness of which Fact he ordered Papinian to excuse.

Impir(e, impyre, etc., obs. ff. EMPIRE *sb.* and *v.* The usual Sc. forms in 16–17th c.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. xv. 14 To rewle the pepill vndir thyne impyre. 1559–60 *Cott. Lib. Cal.* B. ix, Seeing ambition has sa impyrit ower their reason. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 Vnder the Impire of England.

Impish (i·mpiʃ), *a.* [f. IMP *sb.* + -ISH.] Having the characteristics of an imp; pertaining to or characteristic of a little devil or mischievous urchin.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 334 The news of the victory was ..carried to Rome by Castor and Pollux..or, as others say, by the Impish divels themselves. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 8 Stimulated by impish children. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 219 Teasing and worrying with impish laughter half suppressed. 1884 LADY VERNEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 550 Spiteful, impish tricks.

Hence **I·mpishly** *adv.*, **I·mpishness.**

1864 WEBSTER, *Impishly.* 1872 LYTTON *Parisians* IX. ii, 'I shall have the wreath yet', cried [she] impishly. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 303 When scheming any plot of particular neatness, which had less emotion than impishness in it. 1897 W. C. HAZLITT *Four Generat. Lit. Fam.* I. III. iii. 274 A half-witted fellow .. whom the boys .. impishly tormented.

Impiteous (impi·tiəs), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + PITEOUS.] Ruthless, pitiless.

1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy, Reviv. Learn.* viii. 472 *note*, Exiled from home and fatherland by fate impiteous. 1882 — *Animi Figura* 140 Sole 'neath heaven's impiteous stars. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 June 231 Impiteous And hateful are the gods, and void of ruth.

Impiteous, -tious, -tous, impittious, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

Impi·tiably, *adv.* [f. IM-[2] + PITIABLY.] Without pity, mercilessly.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 36 The antique barriers which impitiably and irrevocably divided mankind into castes have been swept away.

Implacabi·lity. [ad. late L. *implācābilitās*: see next and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being implacable.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi, The implacabilitie or wrath insaciable, of those two capitaines. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. iii. ¶ 19. 25 So to regulate their passions, that they never come within distance of implacability. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. ix. 262 His resentments were not softened by the implacability of their hatred to him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 167 To James unpopularity, obstinacy, and implacability were the greatest recommendations that a statesman could have.

Implacable (implæ·kăb'l, -plæ·kăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *implacable*, ad. L. *implācābilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *plācābilis* PLACABLE. (By Spenser and Longfellow stressed on first (or third) syllable.)]

1. That cannot be appeased; irreconcileable; inexorable: of persons, feelings, etc.

1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 83/1 Bering implacable anger where they perceue themself not accepted. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* i. 31 Couenant breakers..implacable, vnmercifull. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 165 ¶ 3 That we should be harassed by implacable persecution. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1813) V. III. 340 He was, besides, the implacable enemy of Bourbon. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, If I, or any of his friends, was injured or aggrieved, his anger was almost implacable. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 325 The earl of Warwick remained implacable.

b. Const. *to.*

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (ed. 2) 84 They thereby shew themselves to be implacable to good. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 62 The greater part of these sectaries were implacable to those who differed from them.

†2. That cannot be assuaged or mitigated. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 44 O how I burne with implacable fire. *Ibid.* III. vii. 35. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 658 Thir

armor help'd their harm .. which wrought them pain Implacable. 1862 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. xiii, The plunge of the implacable seas, The tumult of the winds at night.

3. as *sb.* One who is implacable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 2 As I have ordered it, the flight will appear to the implacables to be altogether with her own consent.

Implacableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being implacable; implacability.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 82. 338 It is mens implacablenesse which maketh God implacable. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 466 Appearances of wrath and incompassionate implacableness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xxx. 193 The implacableness of my brother and sister..he sets forth in strong lights. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 506 The implacableness of their political hatred.

Implacably (implē·kăbli, implæ·k-), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an implacable manner; with enmity or resentment that cannot be appeased.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 66. 109 Men may thinke the Divine wrath to be implacably incensed. 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), It is no wonder that men of this temper should have worried one another so implacably for Nestorianism [etc.]. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xvii. 441 Burke .. pursued Chatham implacably, and refused to come to an understanding with him.

†**Implacacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *implācāt-us* unappeased (cf. IMPLACABLE): see -ACY.] Unappeased state or condition; implacableness.

c 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 292 The smart of their implacasy.

Implacement, var. EMPLACEMENT, situation, position, platform for a gun.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 689 The station or implacement, would confer majesty even on an inferior edifice. 1889 *Engineer* 5 Apr. 281 We understand that the heavy steel guns are to be mounted in Moncrieff implacements.

Implacental (impläse·ntăl), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. IM-² + PLACENTAL (f. PLACENTA + -AL); cf. mod. L. *Implacentālia* neut. pl., name of the group.]

A. *adj.* Having no placenta, a term applied to the group of mammals consisting of the marsupials and monotremes (*Implacentalia*).

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 257/1 The quadrupeds .. above defined, are .. implacental. 1865 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* xxiii. 562 Mammals, both placental and implacental.

B. *sb.* A mammal that has no placenta; a marsupial or monotreme. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Implacentate, *a. Zool.* [f. IM-² + PLACENTATE (f. PLACENTA + -ATE ² 2): cf. mod. L. *Implacentata* = *Implacentalia*.] Having no placenta. In mod. Dicts.

†**Implain,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-¹ + ? PLAIN *a.*, in sense 'plane, flat, level'.] *trans.* To make smooth with plaster; to plaster smooth.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 479 Oyl dregges mixt with clay thou must implayne [*v. r.* me may ymplayn] Thi wowes [=walls] with.

Implaister, var. EMPLASTER *v. Obs.*

†**Implane,** *v.* [ad. late L. (Vulgate) *implānāre* to lead astray.] 'To deceive' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Implanitude.** [f. IM-² + L. *plānitūdo* evenness.] Unevenness, unlevelness; in quot. *attrib.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 The vneven and implanitude collocation inferreth payn and recurvation in the Ioyncte.

†**Implank,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IM-¹.] *trans.* To enclose with planks.

1611 FLORIO, *Inassare*, to imboord or implanke.

Implant (implă·nt), *v.* Also 6 **emplant.** [a. F. *implanter* to insert, engraft, etc. (also †*emplanter* to plant), f. *im-* (IM-¹) + *planter* to PLANT.]

1. *trans.* To plant in, insert, infix. Chiefly *pass.*, To be set, fixed, or embedded *in* something, *e.g.* as a crystal in a matrix of another kind. Also *refl.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 17 Before they emplant them self in the hedde of the stoone. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 15 The Opticke Sinew..is implanted into the middle of the eye. *a* 1705 RAY (J.), Another cartilage, capable of motion, by the help of some muscles that were implanted in it. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 169 Patrinite sometimes occurs in globular masses, implanted in other rocks. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 75 The Teeth .. are small bones..implanted in the alveoli of both jaws.

2. To fix or instil (a principle, desire, opinion, etc.) *in* one. Chiefly *pass.*: To be firmly fixed or inherent *in*. (The ordinary use.)

a 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 323/1 They are both inclinations of nature, implanted of God. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. ii. 6 The diuine vertue which God hath put and implanted in all creatures. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 389 Gravity, attraction, repulsion .. are not powers implanted in matter, or possible to be made inherent in it. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, So deeply is the desire of offspring implanted in the female breast. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 249 Take these words of the prophet—implant them deep in your heart.

†b. To engraft (a bud). Also *fig.*: cf. IMPLANTATION 3. *Obs. rare.*

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 71 Till such time as the buds then implanted may be fast cemented. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 30 Requiring men to be better Christians before they come to Christ, than commonly they prove after they are implanted into Christ.

3. To set in the ground; to plant. Also *fig.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 It implies that either the ground is very fertile in generall, or that they are implanted in Plots Sympathizing with their Natures. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxx, Upon her cheek doth Beauties self implant The freshest garden of her choicest flowers. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosc's Accompl. Woman* I. 180 Those [herbs] which the gardiner implanteth. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 215 Trees, while still implanted in the ground, are parcel of the freehold. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* viii. (1876) 208 Had implanted the seeds of fatal disease.

b. With inverted construction: To plant (ground, etc.) *with* something. *rare.* Also *fig.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xxxiii, Break up the fallowes of my nature, implant me with grace, prune mee with meet corrections. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 503/2 Minds well implanted with solid and elaborate breeding. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 121 Your heir .. May fell your groves, implant the lawn.

Hence **Implanted** *ppl. a.*, inserted, introduced; infixed; **Implanting** *vbl. sb.* = IMPLANTATION.

1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 72 What change of place can change implanted paine? 1597 MIDDLETON in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 536 Wisedomes haruest is with follie nipt .. Her fruite all scattered, her implanting ript. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 49 The highest end of Baptisme, is our implanting into the body of Christ. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* 44 Whether the feeling of duty is innate or implanted.

†**Implantate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **implantāt-us*, pa. pple. of **implantāre* to IMPLANT.] Implanted.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 34 There is a Magnetisme .. every where implantate in, and proper to, naturall bodies. *Ibid.* 56 Both the implantate and influent spirit depart hand in hand together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 164 Their original inhærent and implantate vigour.

Implantated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED ¹.] 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Implantatus*, applied to those crystals which are attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation hollowed in a rock: implantated.

Implantation (implantē·ʃən). [a. F. *implantation*, noun of action f. *implanter* to IMPLANT.] The action or process of implanting; the fact or manner of being implanted.

1. *Anat.* The insertion of an organ, muscle, etc.; esp. as to its manner and place. Cf. IMPLANT *v.* 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 The implantation of the teeth is not in one, as an other sheweth. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 815 They [two muscles] haue but one tendon and one implantation. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 62 Ending in that part wherein the anteriour implantation of Temporal Muscle ariseth. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 270 The teeth of the sphyræna are examples of the ordinary implantation in sockets. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii. 67 An implantation of the ears farther back than is normal.

2. The action of planting or setting in the ground. Also *fig.* Cf. IMPLANT *v.* 3.

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VII. viii. § 7 To make such provision for the direct implantation of his church. 1650 *Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe* 15 By saving of Noahs family to preserve a seed for the implantation of a new. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Implantation*, one of the six kinds of transplantation, used by some for the sympathetic cure of certain diseases. [Process described.] *a* 1817 T. DWIGHT *Theol.* (1830) I. v. 135 The vegetable world .. from its first implantation in the soil to its full growth.

†3. Engrafting. *Obs. rare.*

1652 WARREN *Unbelievers* (1654) 23 The Gardners knife.. cannot cut off a branch, nor be helpful to the implantation of it, without the hand of the Gardner. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 66 Apricots and Peaches, being secured upon their own stocks, will admit implantation unto another also.

†b. *fig. Theol.* 'Engrafting' into Christ. *Obs.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xi. 99 Hence we reade so often .. of a Spirituall Implantation unto him [Christ] by Faith. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 213 Baptism is first for insition and implantation. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. I. App. (1852) 346 A sinner's preparation for, implantation in, and salvation by, the glorious Lord Jesus Christ.

c. *Path.* The engrafting of a morbid or malignant growth.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 538 The observations of Hauser have thrown some light on the implantation of cancer on the ulcer. *Ibid.* 725 These [growths] are to be regarded .. as examples of successful implantation or grafting of particles of malignant growth.

4. The introduction and fixing of a principle, idea, etc. in the mind. Cf. IMPLANT *v.* 2.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 26 The implantation of the Idea of God in the Soul. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. iv. 25 This desire of Navigation found a kind of natural implantation in these Phenicians. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 362 The implantation of Christ's righteousness in sanctification, taking away the implantation of Adam's sin in us. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxviii. (1878) 475 The moral judgment which is oftentimes appealed to by Christ as a correct rule of decision, because of divine implantation.

5. The firm placing or planting of the foot.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 59 By the protrusion and implantation of which [the muscular foot] into the soft bottoms of the ponds and streams in which these creatures [fresh-water mussels] live.

b. *Surg.* (See quots.) Also *attrib.*

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Implantation*,..the planting of a new sound tooth into the cavity from which a decayed one has been removed. Also, the engrafting of pieces of epidermis on the surface of an ulcer to promote skin formation. *Ibid., Implantation, medicamental*, the introduction of solid substances into the structures of the body, either to destroy a morbid growth or to produce a general therapeutical effect. *Ibid., Implantation needle*, an instrument invented by Bruns for the practice of hypodermatic implantation.

Implanter (implă·ntəɹ). [f. IMPLANT *v.* + -ER ¹.] One who or that which implants.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. v. § 2. 17 There is an active and actual knowledge in a man of which these outward objects are rather the re-minders than the first begetters or implanters. 1883 A. H. SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 392 The implanter of love in the hearts of men.

Implaster, obs. var. EMPLASTER *sb.* and *v.*

Implastic (implæ·stik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-² + PLASTIC.] Not plastic, rigid. Hence **Implasticity,** implastic quality or condition.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 143 Labour delayed or injured from implasticity .. of the soft parts. *Ibid.* 145 Cases of an implastic rigidity.

Implastration, var. EMPLASTRATION, *Obs.*

Implate (implē·t), *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IM-¹ + PLATE *sb.*] *trans.* 'To put a plate upon as a covering; to sheathe; as, to implate a ship with iron' (Webster, 1864).

†**Implausibility.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being implausible; want of plausibility.

a 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 671 No doubt he had obtain'd a very important Office in this State, but for the implausibility of his Person. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. i. v. 175 Implausibility may be surmounted.

Implausible (implō·zibʾl), *a.* [f. IM-² + PLAUSIBLE.]

†1. Not worthy of applause; personally unacceptable. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit., After his death him seuerally succeeded..his two Sons, Harold and Hardy Knought: Either of them implausible and burdenous to the English.

2. Not having the appearance of truth, probability, or acceptability; not plausible.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xxvi. 369 By so impotent, so implausible and improbable means. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret* Wks. 1761 III. 190 Nothing can better improve political schoolboys than the art of making plausible or implausible harangues against the very opinion for which they resolve to determine. 1788 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gosp.* (1807) II. 84 This, though not implausible, is mere conjecture. 1794 BURKE *Petit. Unitarians* Wks. 1842 II. 475 When they mingle a political system with their religious opinions, true or false, plausible or implausible.

Hence **Implausibleness,** implausibility; **Implausibly** *adv.*, not plausibly.

1818 TODD, *Implausibly*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Implausibleness. Dr. Allen.* 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 75 That which is already fair is complete, it may be urged—urged implausibly.

Impleach (implē·tʃ), *v. poet. rare.* Also 6 em-. [f. IM-¹ + PLEACH.] *trans.* To entwine, interweave. Hence **Impleached** *ppl. a.*

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 205 Behold these tallents of their heir [=hair] With twisted mettle amorously empleacht. 1829 TENNYSON *Timbuctoo* 224 The fragrance of its complicated glooms And cool impleached twilights. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Two Dreams* 175 Where the green shadow thickliest impleached Soft fruit and writhen spray and blossom.

Implead (implē·d), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 **en-**, 4–5 **emplede**, 5–6 **emplete**, 6–9 **emplead**. *β.* 5–6 **implede**, **-plete**, 6 **ymplead**, 7 **impleade**, 6– **implead**. [ad. AF. *en-*, *empleder* = OF. *empleidier*, *-pledier*, *-plaidier*, etc., f. *em-* (EM-, IM-¹) + *plaidier* (F. *plaider*) to PLEAD.]

1. *trans.* To sue (a person, etc.) in a court of justice, raise an action against. Now only *arch.* or *Hist.*

α. [1292 BRITTON I. xii. § 6 Et voloms, qe touz prisouns soint a touz responables a ceux qi les enplederount taunt cum eux serount en prisoun.] 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 481 Kyng Stephene was..i-swore..þat he wolde enplede no man for his owne wordes. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 84 No brother ne sister of yis gylde ne enplede oþer in no place, for no dette ne trespas. *a* 1400 *Ibid.* 361 3ef a foreyne empledy þe tebynge. *c* 1500 in Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 33 That none of yᵉ fraunches of the forsayd cite be empleted at our eschequer [etc.]. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. App. viii. 21 The kings .. tenants in chief shall not be empleadid in the ecclesiasticall court.

β. 1458 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) I. xxii. 322 Wherfore I charge Robt. my sone .. that he never vexe, implede, ne greve the forsaid Sir John. 1464 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 492 II. 163 Persones abill to plede and to be impletid. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 These maner of tenauntes shall nat plede nor be impleded of their tenementes by the kynges writte. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xix. 38 If Demetrius and the craftesmen .. haue a matter against any man, the law is open, let them implead [*R. V.* accuse] one another. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 475 After a corporation is so formed and named, it acquires many powers .. As .. To sue or be sued, implead or be impleaded. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xxxii. II. 57 Brethren who .. might be impleading one another at law before the tribunal of a heathen Prætor.

†b. To plead or prosecute (a suit). *Obs. rare.*

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & Mary* c. 8 § 35 The Title of all Lands .. is in your Courts only to be impleaded, ordered, tried and judged.

†2. To arraign, accuse, impeach. Const. *of. Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VI. iv. § 10 To implead the truth of this history, Cardinal Baronius allegeth that Socrates, Sozomen and Eudæmon were all Novatianists. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems* (1677) 143, I implead your Highness, .. as Accessary to my Guilt. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* .. as Accessary to my Guilt. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 72 They were accused and impleaded by subtil and insinuating Orators before the Tribunals of their Enemies. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 174 The life and fame of an innocent woman were impleaded. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 193, I can easily pardon a smile if thou empleadest me of curiosity.

3. In various nonce-uses belonging or related to PLEAD *v.* †a. To allege as a plea. †b. To entreat. c. To plead *with*. d. To plead *for*.

1658 T. Wall *God's Rev. agst. Enemies Ch.* 26 Saul had never impleaded the intent of sacrifice .. had it not yeilded him some hope to wipe off the guilt of his disobedience. 1682 *New News from Bedlam* 13 Now he rakes Hell and the Devil..And them impleads for to inspire his Muse. 1839 Bailey *Festus* v. (1852) 60 Let monarchs .. remember they are set on thrones As representatives..to implead with God and man. *a* 1850 Rossetti *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 137 How mayst thou be counselled to implead With God thine own misdeed, And not another's!

Hence **Implea·ded** *ppl. a.*, **Implea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1742 Francis *Horace, Odes* II. i, O Pollio, thou the great defence Of sad, impleaded innocence. 1861 Pearson *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* xxxiii, Twelve others .. who were to declare upon oath with whom the impleaded property lay. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xx. 497 Redress for the impleading of a member during the session.

†Impleadable (implī·dăb'l), *a.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Implead *v.* + -able.]

1. That may be sued (as a person) or prosecuted (as a suit).

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 113 They be impleadable in their owne townes also, and not elsewhere. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 5, I am a Free-man of London, and I am not impleadable .. any where out of the Liberties of the City. 1724 R. Welton *Subst. Chr. Faith* 234 The rebellious and disloyal .. are impleadable at a twofold bar. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 117 They would by that means become frank fee, and not impleadable in his court.

2. Capable of being pleaded or made a plea.

1648 J. Geree *Might overcoming Right* (1649) 33 Those actions .. shall be as impleadable by men. 1701 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 26 That no pardon be impleadable to any impeachment in parliament.

†Implea·dable, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Pleadable.] Not to be pleaded against, or met by any plea.

1607 Dekker *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 48 In what a lamentable condition therefore stands the vnhappie prisoner; his inditement is impleadable, his evidence irrefutable, the fact impardonable, the iudge impenitrable. 1614 T. Adams *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861–2 I. 196 An impenetrable judge, an impleadable indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.

†Implea·der. *Obs.* [f. Implead *v.* + -er 1.] One that impleads, sues, or prosecutes another; a prosecutor, accuser, or impeacher.

a 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 109 In all judgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suiter, demander or demandant or plaintife. 1698 S. Clarke *Script. Just.* iii. 13 Who is my adversary? (my impleader, or he that enters an Action against me). 1770 *Hist. Duelling* 3 (T.) The Gombette law..allowed the expedient of duelling to those impleaders, whom the administered oath to offenders did not sufficiently satisfy.

†Implea·sing, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Pleasing.] Unpleasing, unpleasant.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 68 a, Let me lead you from these impleasing matters. *a* 1613 Overbury *A Wife* (1638) 103 Impleasing to all, as all to him.

Impleat(e, var. Implete *a.*, filled.

Impledge (imple·dʒ), *v.* Also 6–7 empledge, (6 *Sc.* implaidge). [f. Em- or Im-[1] + Pledge. An Anglo-L. *implegiātus* occurs in the Laws of Henry I, suggesting that an Anglo-Fr. *emplegier* may have been in use. Cf. OF. *plegier*, 12th c.]

trans. To put in pledge; to pledge, pawn; to give as security; to engage. Also *refl.*

a. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 The countye..which kynge Charles .. had before engaged, and empledged to duke Philip. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 147 Whosoever he be that marrieth a wife, empledging his faith unto her by a ring.

β. 1597 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 1453 Implaidging and waidging Baith twa thair lyves for myne. *a* 1656 Ussher *Power Princes* II. (1683) 185 They have not onely impledged themselves the one into the other upon Earth, but also to God in Heaven. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* I. viii, This auspicious morn,That bids the daughter of high Lorn Impledge her spousal faith to wed The heir of mighty Somerled. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* I. ii. 49 The great life's gage of England; in whose name Lie all our own impledged.

†Implefy, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. In 7 implefie. [f. L. *implē-re* (see Implete) + -fy.] To fill (Cockeram, 1623).

Implement (i·mplĭmĕnt), *sb.* Forms: 6 yn-, ymple-, (imply-, empell-, hympyll-), 6–8 impliment, (7 impell-, emploi-, imploye-), 5– implement. [app. ad. L. *implēmentum* a filling up (f. *implēre* to fill; see Implete) taken in the sense of 'that which serves to fill up or stock (a house, etc.)'; in which sense *implementa* occurs in an Anglo-L. letter of 1541 (see sense 1 below) and may have been in considerably earlier use. Of OF. *emplement*, from *empler* to fill, fill up, Godefroy cites only one example, in sense 'filling up, fulfilling, completing'. The word was evidently sometimes referred to Employ *v.*, and so confused with *employment*, as if='thing employed or used'.]

I. 1. *pl.* Things that serve as equipment or outfit, as household furniture or utensils, ecclesiastical vessels or vestments, wearing apparel or ornaments, etc. In *sing.* An article of furniture, dress, etc.

[Cf. Letter of 1541, Rymer, XIV. 723 Cum omnibus et omnimodis vasibus, jocalibus, ornamentis, bonis, catallis, et Implementis.]

1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 132 Reparacions and implementis dwe to the .. Cathedral Chirche of seynt powle. 1496–7 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 13 § 12 All other goodes and implementis of Houshold to be used in their Houses. 1505 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 327 Here ffolwyth the ymplementes of the Taylourys halle. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Housch.* (1768) 36, I considered, howe great aboundaunce of implimentes was in that smalle vessele. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 77 Item one pax one cruitt one vall with all other empellmentes of supersticion. 1610 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 218 He left for an implement of his house at Ely a woonderfull sumptuous and costly table. 1641 *Margate Par. Register* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 196 A note of such goods and imployements as are belonginge to the parishe church of St. John's ye Baptist, in the Isle of Thanett. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* VI. (1658) 522 To defray this, they were forced to .. make their women club their attyring implements, to make up the sum. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 110 All the Sea-men have Capots, and it seems to me to be so necessary an Implement, not only for Sea-men, but for all that travel by Sea. *a* 1779 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. iv. Wks. 1788 I. 253 A golden bough, we see, was an important implement, and of very complicated intention in the shews of the Mysteries. 1848 Mrs. Jameson *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 36 They wear the stole and alba as deacons, and bear the implements of the mass. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ix. 465 The use of the consecrated bell as one of the most essential ecclesiastical implements.

fig. a 1621 J. King in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxix. 4 Dispose of your bodies and souls, and all the implements of them both.

†b. In more general sense: Requisites. *Obs.*

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 38 More implements then a spacious sea coast are incident to this busines: he must have plenty of timber and cordage; he must be furnished with a people practised in sea affaires [etc.]. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 132 Water, cordials, and all necessary implements being brought, Miss Bath was at length recovered and placed in her chair.

2. *pl.* The apparatus, or set of utensils, instruments, etc. employed in any trade or in executing any piece of work; now chiefly in *agricultural implements* or as a synonym of 'tools'; frequent as a generic term for the tools, weapons, etc. used by savage or primitive man, as *flint implements*. In *sing.* A tool, instrument.

1538 Leland *Itin.* III. 114 King Henry the vij..erectid ..3 great Bruing Houses with the Implementes to serve his Shippes. 1567 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 202 In the same garner..vj gaddes of yron..Other implements in the sayme garner. 1612 Chapman *Widdowes T.* Wks. 1873 III. 76 My stay hath been prolonged With hunting obscure nooks for these emploiments [a crowbar and a halter]. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 533 Thus you see the diuersitie of plowes..now it is meet to know the implements belonging to their draught. 1642 *Termes de la Ley, Implements*,..it is used for things of necessary use in any trade or mystery, which are implyed in the practice of the said trade. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 VI. II. 49 Wood hath..his tools and implements prepared to coin six times as much more. 1767 A. Young *Farm. Lett. to People* 310 He should make drawings of every machine and implement of husbandry that differs from those of his own country. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 204 An artisan, who had all the implements necessary for his work. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 152 It is a great mistake to suppose that implements of stone were abandoned directly metal was discovered.

fig. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 187/1 Those Sciential rules, which are the implements of instruction. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* v. iv. (1873) 288 The implements with which Christianity works. 1867 Mill *Inaug. Addr.* 7 The necessary mental implements for the work they have to perform.

b. Applied to a person; cf. *instrument, tool.*

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. ii, I am Trollio, Your honest implement. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. xiii, This..man was a most useful implement to us everywhere. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* I. 115 The Messenger .. was an Implement in his Master's Hands. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 511 That meanness which marked them out as fit implements of tyranny.

II. †3. Something necessary to make a thing complete; an essential or important constituent part. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 14 The Clergy, which are the two parts of the inhabitants, (besides the Jewes and Curtezans, which are the greatest implements of the other third part). 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* IV. vi. 101 Because they have utterly lost the mystery of making the blew ribband..an essentiall implement of the fringes.

4. *Sc. Law.* Fulfilment, full performance (cf. Implement *v.* 1).

1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 334 Obligations may be dissolved by performance or implement. 1862 Shirley *Nugæ Crit.* iv. 195 Such conditions are clearly inconsistent with the duties .. and it may fairly be doubted .. whether implement of them could be enforced. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 54 Such note shall not have the effect .. of excusing obedience to or implement of the interlocutor reclaimed against.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **Implement-bearing** = Implementiferous.

1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 July 22/1 The implement and cattle departments were laid out with a masterly hand. 1872 Sir J. Evans *Anc. Stone Implements* xxii. 426 The deposition of the implement-bearing beds..extended over a very considerable space of time. 1891 Dk. Argyll in *19th Cent.* Jan. 26 Vigorous attempts have been made to treat all implement-bearing gravels as fluviatile.

Implement (i·mplĭmĕnt), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. Implement *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To complete, perform, carry into effect (a contract, agreement, etc.); to fulfil (an engagement or promise).

1806 *Petit. T. Gillies of Balmakewan* 23 (Jam.) This was an obligation incumbent upon him, which the petitioners were entitled to insist that he should implement. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 90 The decree or order of court has not been duly implemented. 1865 Alex. Smith *Summ. Skye* II. 138 He had seen the boatmen, and fully implemented his promise. 1879 *Times* 22 Nov. (Mr. Gladstone in Scotland), On that day .. Mr. Gladstone is expected to implement no fewer than three engagements.

b. To carry out, execute (a piece of work).

1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades, Optician* (1842) 354 Any similar invention which he may be employed to implement for the contrivers.

c. To fulfil, satisfy (a condition).

1857 Nichol *Cycl. Phys. Sci.* 63/1 The chief mechanical requisites of the barometer are implemented in such an instrument as the following. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 38 How are the conditions of thermo-electricity implemented by the materials of the earth?

2. To complete, fill up, supplement.

1843 Burton *Benthamiana* 166 Projects for implementing wages by pauper relief. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 15 (1864) 604 The hearer must implement the process, by the force of his own mind.

3. To provide or fit with implements.

1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 362 Whether armed for defence, or implemented for industry.

Implemental (implĭme·ntăl), *a.* [f. Implement *sb.* + -al.] Of the nature of an implement or implements: †a. Essentially constituent; b. Instrumental, practically effective.

1676 Marvell *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 154 All the ill that could have come of it would have been, that such kinds of bishops should have proved less implemental. 1746 W. Horsley *Fool* (1748) I. 11 A Statesman proper to govern this Implemental Common-wealth. 1874 Bushnell *Forgiveness & Law* iv. 220 The threefold substance of doctrine here set forth is to be his [the Holy Spirit's] implemental power.

Implementiferous (i·mplĭmĕnti·fĕrəs), *a. Geol.* [f. as prec. + -(i)ferous.] Containing (stone) implements used by early man.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 604 The well-known and accepted implementiferous river-gravels. 1894 J. Geikie *Gt. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 640 *note*, The valleys containing the implementiferous deposits.

†Imple·se, var. *emplese*, Empless, to please. *Sc.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 1477 To succure all þat one his modir dere wil cal, & implese hyre with hartly wil & lef þare syne & serwe hyre til.

†Imple·te, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *implēt-us*, pa. pple. of *implēre* to fill up, f. *im-* (Im-[1]) + **plē-re* to fill.] Filled, replete (*with* something).

1568 C. Watson *Polyb.* 8 b, A Citie, impleate with inestimable treasure. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 25/2 A little kinde of spoone full and implete with poulder of corrosiue. 1694 J. T. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 111, I found ..its Vesicles impleat with a grumous Blood.

Implete (implī·t), *v. U.S.* [f. L. *implēt-*, ppl. stem of *implēre* (see prec.).] *trans.* To fill.

1862 *N. Y. Independent* 31 July 4 It was the purpose of Mr. Calhoun .. to implete the Government silently with Southern principles. 1886 Beecher in *Homilet. Rev.* (U. S.) May 421 He [God] impletes all lands, all breadths, above, below, everywhere.

Implete, obs. var. Implead.

Impletion (implī·ʃən). [ad. late L. *implētiōn-em*, noun of action from *implēre*: see Implete *a.*]

1. The action of filling; the condition of being filled; fullness.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 104 Dooth not the impletion and sacietie of meates and drinks prouoke lust? 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Upon a .. plentifull impletion there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1650 Greenhill *Ezekiel* 72 Impletion—when the Spirit .. fills the heart of any with Divine graces and influences. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 146 The stomach and bowels have been accustomed to the stimulus of food, and a certain degree of impletion. 1863 H. James *Subst. & Shadow* xv. 256 The depletion of his [man's] natural pride and self-seeking in order to his subsequent spiritual impletion with all Divine gentleness peace and innocence.

†2. Fulfilment, accomplishment (of prophecy).

1615 T. Adams *Leaven* 100 The impletion of scriptures, weh had so prescribed of him. 1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* App. ii. 293 The impletion of that Prophecy is .. already past. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. 197 The very literal impletion of the prophecy.

3. *Bot.* The filling up of the disk or cup of a flower with petals, by the conversion of stamens, nectaries, etc. into petals; the 'doubling' of a 'single' flower, whereby it becomes *flore pleno*.

1788 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* I. xx. (ed. 4) 61 The Impletion of Simple Flowers, is by the Increase either of the Petals, or of the Nectarium.

Hence **Imple·tionist,** one who advocates impletion or filling up: see quot.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 464 Two general views on that question [Scotch crofters]..may be summarized by the two words 'impletionist' and 'depletionist'. *Ibid.*, The impletionist recommends .. lowering of rents, increase of pasturage privileges, 'rooting in the soil', and all the rest of it.

†Imple·tive, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *implēt-*, ppl. stem of *implēre* (see Implete *a.*) + -ive.] Having the quality of filling.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 270 Such [medicaments] as are calefactive, warme and impletive. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 14 The Divine Bonitie, saith Proclus .. is..impletive of althings and conversive of althings into itself.

†Imple·tory, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -ory.] Characterized by fulfilment.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Hebr.* x. 18 An Impletory remission, as now in the new Testament, not a promissory, as under the old.

†**I·mplex,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *implex-us*, pa. pple. of *implectĕre* to entwine, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *plectĕre* to twist, plait. (Cf. F. *implexe*, 17th c.)] Involved; having a complicated plot.

1710 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 297 ¶ 2 The Fable..is, according to Aristotle's Division, either Simple or Implex. It is called Simple when there is no change of Fortune in it: Implex, when the Fortune of the chief Actor changes from Bad to Good, or from Good to Bad. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 60 The fable is plainly implex, formed rather from the Odyssey than the Iliad.

†**Implex,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex-*, ppl. stem of *implectĕre*: see prec.] *trans.* To entwine.

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* cvij, These forme thy Ghyrlond. Wherof Myrtle green .. is so implexed, and laid in, between.

†**Implexed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. or L. *implex-us* IMPLEX *a.* + -ED[1].] Entwined; also *fig.* Involved, complicated; = IMPLEX *a.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The often iteration, and implexed application of the termes, of One, and Many, and Being. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 2 A concatenation or implexed series of causes.

†**Imple·xion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *implexĭōn-em*, noun of action from *implectĕre*: see IMPLEX.] Complication, intertwining.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 22. 97 The mutual occursions and rencounters of atoms, .. their cohesions, implexions, and entanglements.

Imple·xous, *a. Bot.* [f. L. *implex-us* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -OUS.] 'Entangled, interlaced' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

†**Imple·xure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *implex-* (see IMPLEX *a.*) + -URE.] An infolding, a fold.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 Nature..hath engrauen these cornered implexures, that in them the thinne Membran..might insinuate it selfe.

Impliable (implə·ăb'l), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PLIABLE; cf. F. *impliable.*] Not pliable; inflexible.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 2 (1740) 32 All Matters rugged and impliable to the Design must be suppressed or corrupted. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 320 The impliable and disjointed stuff they are obliged to render into tolerable English.

Impli·able, *a.*[2] [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being implied.

a 1865 ISAAC TAYLOR (F. Hall). [In mod. Dicts.]

Implial (implə·ăl). *rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -AL II. 5: after *denial.*] An act of implying; implication.

1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Secess. Popery* 116 Let us test the amount of this mere implial.

†**Impli·ance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ANCE.] The action of implying; implication.

1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. III. viii. 237 Their Magistrate in Chief, at least 8 Years before this Convention, which must be the Apostle's impliance.

†**Impli·cament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *implicāment-um* entanglement, f. *implicāre*: see IMPLICATE and -MENT.] Entanglement.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. viii. 49 Be pure and fre wiþinforþe wiþout implicament or incombraunce of eny creature.

†**Impli·cancy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **implicāntia*, f. *implicāre*: see IMPLICATE *v.* and -ANCY. Cf. F. *implicance* (17th c.).] Entanglement, confusion; contradiction of terms.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. v. § 60. 276 He gives such evident reason of them, (which can hardly be done to prove implicancy true) that whereas you say, he will never be able to salve them from contradiction [etc.]. *Ibid.* vi. § 2. 325 That science and knowledge..are Synonimous termes, and that a knowledge of a thing absolutely unknown is a plain implicancy, I think are things so plain, that you will not require any proofe of them.

Implicate (i·mplikĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Also 6 implicat, -plycate. [ad. L. *implicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *implicāre*; see IMPLICATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* **1.** Intertwined, twisted together; also, wrapped up *with*, entangled or involved *in*. Now *rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxii, The history of Scotland is sa implicat with the history of Ingland, that [etc.]. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 157 As the lycertes are implycate in the tayles of the vipers. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 129 The poore man is so implicate and wrapped in on euerie side. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5134 The Veins appear to be strangely intangled and implicate. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 273 Folia aggregated, and crowdedly implicate.

†**2.** Involved, intricate. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 98 What this implicate Hiperbole, or aduancement meaneth. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* II. ii. 87 If you resolve such implicate propositions thus [etc.]. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 6 Wee see so manifold, so implicate, so confused questions of philosophie.

B. *sb.* †**1.** Entanglement, confusion: cf. IMPLICANCY. *Obs.*

1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1854) I. 181 It seemeth then to be a mere implicat, a contradiccion *in adjecto*, to say that a thing is sold, and yet for nothing.

2. That which is implied or involved.

1881 A. B. BRUCE *Chief End Revel.* vi. 266 But even without consulting the Scriptures we can determine for ourselves the speculative implicates of revelation. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* I. vi. 95 The implicate of the moral imperative is not liberty but constraint. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* 360 The doctrine and its implicates must simply be stated.

Hence †**I·mplicately** *adv.*, by implication.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* 152 It is in no other translation expressedly, but..it is there implicately.

Implicate (i·mplikĕt), *v.* [f. L. *implicāt-*, ppl. stem of *implicāre* to entangle, involve, connect closely, etc., f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *plicāre* to fold, twist.]

1. *trans.* To intertwine; to wreathe, twist, or knit together; to entwine, to entangle.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 550 The boughes and armes of trees twisted one within another, so implicated the woods together that [etc.]. 1665 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* 402 [They] implicate, and intangle themselves together so, as to make, as it were, little knots. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ix. § 3 (1819) 113 Owing to the muscles employed in the act of deglutition being so implicated with the muscles of the lower jaw. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 353 The various descriptions of wirework in which the open spaces are of fanciful forms, require to be carefully implicated by the hand.

fig. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 551 The artist .. takes up .. two or more views of the subject in hand; combines, implicates, and contrasts them.

†**b.** *fig.* To entangle mentally, to confuse. *Obs.*

1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, Good men of the jury .. I will not implicate you with ambages and circumstances.

c. To entwine (things non-material) *in* or *with* (other things).

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. Introd. 35 The church is a polity..wherewith he is to implicate all his hopes, desires, and prayers. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Introd. (1852) 20 The interests of individuals are so implicated in those of the community, that [etc.]. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ii. (1875) 81 Christianity was not designed to be .. implicated with the fortunes of any earthly polity.

2. To involve: **a.** To involve in its nature or meaning, or as a consequence or inference; to imply; to comprise.

1600 W. WATSON *Decachordon* VII. vii. (1602) 195 Otherwise it implicates a contradiction. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* II. 103 Old Frazer .. had .. filled the office of looker at Castle Gowrand—a phrase that implicates the combined duties of steward and bailiff. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* II. 223 So much reserve and mystery..assuredly implicated something wrong. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* v. (1867) 109 If these doubtful opinions implicate inquiries which the unlearned can never prosecute. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 59 There was never any idea of domestic comfort .. implicated in such structures. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 284 That first lesson of civilisation which my words implicate.

b. To involve (a person) *in* a charge, crime, etc.; to bring into actual connexion *with*; to show to be concerned. (Also without construction.)

1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, These ruffians, who have dared to implicate that innocent victim..in the charge. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 78 Duplicity..in some degree always implicates the character of a military man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 503 In no conspiracy against the government had a Quaker been implicated. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 442 Each party strove to implicate the other with the name of an odious heresy. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 721 The Encomiast..does not say a word implicating Eadric.

c. To involve or include in the operation of something; to affect or cause to be affected in the action of something.

1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 242 Your feelings have no doubt been much implicated by it. 1859 MILL *Liberty* v. (1865) 60/2 This question presents no difficulty, so long as the will of all the persons implicated remains unaltered. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 144 It is much more rare for the muscles of the larynx and trunk to be implicated [in diphtheria]. 1887 *Alien. & Neurol.* VIII. 633 The brain is pathologically implicated in insanity.

Hence **I·mplicated** *ppl. a.*, inwoven, involved, intertwisted, entwined, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*; **I·mplicating** *ppl. a.*, intertwining.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 308 The implicating Involutions and Fetterings of Gins. 1752 FAWKES *Descr. May* (R.), The painted birds their cunning fabrics made, Or on the oak, or implicated thorn. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 87 The implicated orbits woven Of the wide-wandering stars. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 324 Where the performance of either of the promises is made by either to depend on the performance of the other, the several conventions are cross or implicated.

†**I·mplicateness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLICATE *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being implicate; intricacy.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 103 [Arguments] without any implicateness or operosity from Authentic Testimonies.

Implication (implikē··ʃən). [ad. L. *implicātiōn-em* entwining or entangling, noun of action f. *implicāre* to IMPLICATE. Cf. F. *implication* (16th c.) complicity, contradiction.]

1. The action of involving, entwining, or entangling; the condition of being involved, entangled, twisted together, intimately connected or combined. Also *fig.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xii. (1869) 182 Seculere implicaciοun and worldliche ocupaciοun. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 111 Comparable to the implications of the sinewes of the arme. 1623 COCKERAM, *Implication*, a wrapping in, or intangling. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 43 Sir Thomas Perrot .. married a Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity, which are presumptions of some implication. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 600/1 By implication of some Atoms cohering mutually to one another. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 27 Distinguished from the corporeal machines and the implications of matter. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 325 A convention bilateral is formed by the implication of several unilateral conventions. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 14 The mystic implication of his nature with ours.

2. The action of implying; the fact of being implied or involved, without being plainly expressed; that which is involved or implied in something else.

1581 W. CLARKE in *Confer.* IV. (1584) B b iij, Inferred in the scripture by good proofes of consequence and implication. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, It is but an implication, it is not determined. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 35 Here..is a plain implication of an intelligible human nature. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 129 He does not say this is different from ordinary usage—this is left to implication. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 63 Facts, of which the clear implications can by no party be denied. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* ii. § 7. 20 These implications of the Evolution-Hypothesis, we shall now see harmonize with the leading moral ideas men have otherwise reached.

b. *By implication*: by what is implied though not formally expressed, by natural inference.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 33 Though not by express words, yet by implication and meaning. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 54 It followes by implication that amongst posterity, some one must have precedence. 1793 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 36 It does not give it to France, either expressly or by implication. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 659 The Chronicles..seem to call him Ealdorman by implication.

3. The process of involving or fact of being involved in some condition, etc.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 173 This implication of the lymphatics is much more marked than in the sarcomata [etc.]. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* III. 17 The younger the sufferers [from acute rheumatism] the greater the liability to cardiac implications.

Implicative (i·mplikĕtiv), *a.* and *sb.* [f. IMPLICATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of implying; tending to imply or implicate.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 17 The receit of such goodes into the Inne is an implicatiue promise, that the goodes shall be safe. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. Contracts* I. 15 Implied or implicative contracts are such as reason and justice dictate. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 94 That existence and knowledge were identical and mutually implicative. 1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* I. i. ix. 124 The words .. were more in pity for the man .. than implicative of any thought for himself.

†**B.** *sb.* That which implies; a statement or writing implying something more than it expressly states. *Obs. rare.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 163 This Eglogue..was misliked..as an implicatiue, nothing decent nor proportionable to Pollio his fortunes and calling.

Hence **I·mplicatively** *adv.* (*?obs.*), by implication.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E iv b, Which, as a former fayth, is implicatively excepted in any truce with an infidel. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 82 Such thinges as are not verballie forbidden, are implicatiuelie permitted. *a* 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* xlix. § 2 (Mason) Virtually and implicatively, and by necessary consequence, it takes away clergy ..in all those cases.

†**I·mplicatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Of entangling nature or character.

1642 *View Print. Bk. int. Observat.* 3 A Laborinth of implicatory and inextricable Errours. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Acc. Chapter* (1853) 38 To suppose that the brief..does not contain a sense implicatory and destructive to itself.

Implicit (impli·sit), *a.* Also 7 implicite. [a. F. *implicite* or ad. L. *implicit-us*, later form for *implicāt-us* IMPLICATE *ppl. a.*]

†**1.** Entangled, entwined, folded or twisted together; involved. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 767 Epithets .. given to snakes .. as .. green, infolded or implicit, horrible. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 323 The humble Shrub, And bush with frizl'd hair implicit. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Hares* 92 No hand had wove the implicit maze.

fig. 1614 LODGE *Seneca, Epist.* 239 How pleasant and expedite the life of those men is that follow them; how bitter and implicite theirs is that have beleeved opinion more then truth. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 117 Manner of handling, which is double, viz.. infolded, or unfolded; implicite, or explicite.

†**b.** Involved in each other; overlapping. *Obs.*

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 8 The uncertainty of heathen chronology, when .. implicite years are given out for solid. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 284 They took implicit years for solid, and placed those Kings in a succession which were contemporary with one another.

2. Implied though not plainly expressed; naturally or necessarily involved in, or capable of being inferred from, something else. *Implicit function* (see quot. 1892).

1599 in Harington *Nugæ Ant.* 57 Yet, because it is but implicit, I send again to know more clearly. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Magike .. which is by explicite or implicite compact with Divels. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 133 And the King of France, had with his promises, and some implicite threats, commended his Brother herein. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 237 The Scripture-proofs of the Eternity of God the Son, are..either implicite and indirect, or explicite and direct. 1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calculus* 160 Treating the subordinate variables as implicit functions of the independent variables as implicit functions of the independent ones. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Might she not be going in to buy something which had struck her fancy? This implicit falsehood passed through her mind. 1892 J.

EDWARDS *Diff. Calculus* i. § 8 (ed. 2) 3 If the function be not expressed directly in terms of the independent variable ..the function is said to be *implicit*.

†b. Of persons having some implied quality: Virtual, though not professed or avowed. *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 155 One may bee an implicite martyre, though he know not why he died. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 114 Deferring as well as presuming, makes many men implicite Atheists. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δῶρον* (1661) 130 All the kings of the Earth joyn their mutual forces for the Crown,when they design Justice; they are implicite confederates.

c. Of ideas or feelings: Contained in the mind without being clearly formulated; vague, indefinite. Now *rare*.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 107 Men take up general and implicite prejudices. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 547 'Tis no implicite, nice Aversion T' your Conversation, Meine, or Person. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. (1695) 11 The Understanding hath an implicit Knowledge of these Principles, but not an explicit. 1738 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. § 15 Views and sentiments .. so implicit and obscure that they often escape our strictest attention. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iii, Tito's implicit desires were working themselves out now in very explicit thoughts.

d. Virtually or potentially contained *in*.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 371 All those things were implicit in my eye in the oath. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* II. viii, To evolve the blessing implicit in all heaven's chastenings. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vi. 245 The undeveloped conceptions that lay implicit in it have been severally marked off one from the other.

3. *Implicit faith* (=eccl. L. *fides implicita*), faith in spiritual matters, not independently arrived at by the individual, but involved in or subordinate to the general belief of the Church; hence, resting on the authority of another without doubt or inquiry; unquestioning, unreserved, absolute. So *implicit belief, confidence, obedience, submission*, etc.

[1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Def. Prot. Relig.* 70 *Fidem implicitam*, a faith involved and folded within the Church beleefe. 1635 A. WOTTON *Answ. Pop. Articles* 29 Their *fides implicita*, their *Colliers faith*, which teaches them to beleeve as the Church doth, but never instructs them..in al the severall matters of beleefe.] 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* Pref. C iij a, The implicite faith and blinde assent which you were used to give heretofore to the spirituall supremacy. *Ibid.* 195 *The implicite obedience imagin'd to* bee vowed to the Church in baptisme. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* IV. lxxxix, Hee that beleeves with an implicite Faith, is a meere Empricke in Religion. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 388 An implicit Reverence for the Court. 1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 30 An implicit respect paid to the laws of the land. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 98, I would place implicit confidence in an Englishman's description of the regions beyond the cataracts of the Nile. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 16 The Frank .. learned with implicit belief his faith from the mouth of the Roman priest. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 244 These glaring contradictions..are quite enough to hinder us from putting implicit faith in a single uncorroborated detail.

†b. Hence (erroneously): Absolute, unqualified, unmitigated, as in *implicit ignorance*. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 When the Peace is grounded, but vpon an implicite ignorance. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. II. 23 Prince Maurice .. hath a limited allowance; nor hath he any implicit command when he goes to the field. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 268 An implicite ignorance of a true and adæquate remedy.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Characterized by implicit faith, credulity, or obedience. ? *Obs.*

1694 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1812) 293 This curious Dish Implicit Walton calls the Swallow-Fish. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* vi. (1700) 78 Too implicite in adhering to our Education, or in Submitting to the Dictates of others. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 92 (1740) 491 Many are implicite under what is called Authority. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 362 Be implicit. Am I not your general? 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Popular Fallacies*, Men are not such implicit sheep as this comes to.

¶ ? Confused with, or a mistake for, *explicit*.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 29 Pray be implicite, what King have we now? 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* Wks. 1775 X. 49, I am very implicit you see; but we are all among friends.

Implicitly (impli·sitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By implication; impliedly, inferentially.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* vii. § 33. 215 All circumstances .. by which they labour to .. infirme the zeale of our side ..doe appeare in them directly or implicitely. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 8. 217 Every civill Law hath a penalty annexed to it, either explicitly, or implicitly. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 6 He that denies this, doth implicitly deny his Existence. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 33 We virtually and implicitly allow the institutions. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 174 A certain conclusion is implicitly contained in certain premises explicitly stated.

†b. Not professedly or intentionally. *Obs.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 3 Apr. 43 Hee that does good ignorantly, stupidly, inconsiderately, implicitely, does good, but hee does that good ill.

†2. In an involved or confused manner. *Obs.*

1635 MEDE *Ep. to Twisse* 15 July, Wks. (1672) IV. 828 We have not (or but very implicitly and obscurely) reduced that ancient Commemorative Sacrifice of Christians.

3. With implicit faith, confidence, submission, etc.; unquestioningly.

1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 132 There may be more Obedience required in him that hath the Fundamental *Points explicated unto him*, than in him that hath received the same but implicitly. 1662 J. DAVIES *Mandelslo's Trav.* 96 The young Prince implicitely crediting what was told him by his Favourite. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P 1 They would lay by their animosities implicitly, if he bid them be friends. 1788 REID *Active Powers* III. ii. (1803) 549 They believe implicitly whatever they are told. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (LOW) ii. § 113 The slightest impulse .. is immediately felt and implicitly obeyed.

Implicitness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being implicit; implicit belief or obedience; unquestioning character.

1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 39 Let us wholly resign our belief to blind impliciteness. 1696 Bp. OF LONDON *Charge* 20 Lest..by too much Implicitness we suffer Error to grow upon us. 1731 *Charac. Sir R. Steele* in *Town Talk* (1790) 148 This implicitness of conduct is the great engine of Popery framed for the destruction of good nature. 1864 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 387 The Church of England .. bows to its every sentence with the implicitness of Faith.

†**Implicity.** *Obs. rare.* [? a. F. *implicité* (Cotgr.), irreg. f. *implicite*, L. *implicitus*: cf. *complicité*, COMPLICITY.] Entanglement, complication, involution.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 390 Fortune, that had so long time fauoured this noble Familie, now wrought it into a long-lasting implicitie of mischiefs. 1611 COTGR., *Implicité*, an implicitie, intanglement.

Implied (implәi·d), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPLY *v.* + -ED 1.] Contained or stated by implication; involved in what is expressed; necessarily intended though not expressed: see IMPLY *v.* Often in legal phrases as *implied contract* (see quot. 1767), *trust, warranty*, etc.: see these words.

1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1146/1 Vnder a certaine condicion, either expressed or implied. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* 26 The implyed assertion that the Soul moves not the body. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. i. 8 Founded upon a tacit and implied assent. *Ibid.* xxx. 443 Implied [contracts] are such as reason and justice dictate, and which therefore the law presumes that every man undertakes *to perform*. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 663 Under the implied as well as declared expectation that he would supply what had been remiss. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 393 [He] has entered into an implied contract that he will do as we command him.

Impliedly (implәi·ĕdli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] By implication, implicitly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 17 þis sentence is clere..and publischid expresly & ymplyedly. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. v. 164 It is ther yn impliedli bi Holi Scripture leeful. *a* 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 664 Although not expresly, yet impliedly to a sufficient understanding. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iv. 63 This statute does not prohibit, but rather impliedly allows, any innocent recreation or amusement. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Times Rep.* L. 217/2 The Act itself .. does not say so in words, but it says so impliedly.

Impling (i·mplin). *rare.* [f. IMP *sb.* + -LING.] A little imp.

1780 E. B. GREENE tr. *Apollon. Rhod.* IV. 206 There hissing implings boast their noxious birth. 1835 BECKFORD *Recoll.* 179 Withered hags, and meagre implings.

†**Implo·d**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM- 1 + (?) PLOD *v.*] *trans.* To cause to plod, to involve in toilsome labour.

1609 LADY BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 83, I am not imploded in commonwelth bisness as you are. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 19 The meer implodding and sadding thy thoughts. *Ibid.* 124 An heart overmuch implodded in the earth.

Implode (implōu·d), *v.* [f. IM- 1 + L. *plōdĕre, plaudĕre* to clap, after EXPLODE; cf. IMPLOSION.]

1. *intr.* To burst inwards (cf. IMPLOSION 1).

1881 TAIT in *Nature* XXV. 92 This bulb implodes, then the pressure is applied to the interior of the protected bulb, which, in its turn, explodes.

2. *trans.* To utter or pronounce by implosion. Hence **Implo·dent**, an implosive sound (Funk).

Implo·rable, *a. rare.* [f. IM- 1 + L. *plōrābilis* lamentable, or f. IMPLORE *v.* + -ABLE.]

†1. Lamentable; =DEPLORABLE. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 444 The grit ouirthraw and thirling of his ring,..To him all tyme wes so implorabill.

2. That can or may be implored.

Imploration (implōrē·ʃən). [a. obs. F. *imploration* (16th c.), or ad. L. *implōrātiōn-em*, noun of action from *implōrāre* to IMPLORE.]

1. The action of imploring; tearful supplication, earnest beseeching.

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 109 Dauid vsed no other solicitor for the remouing of Gods wrathe, then the imploration of a penitent heart. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 6 Their implorations prevailed not. 1658 COKAINE *Poems, Let. to Ld. Mohun* (1669) 81 The fluent Singer .. would In imploration for Aide grow old. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 243 Their earnest implorations for divine forgiveness and mercy. 1889 LYMAN ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N. Y.) 10 Jan. 48 With the outcry of despairing imploration.

†2. Deploring; lamentation. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 163 In token of their innocency, and imploration of their own weakness.

†**Implora·tor.** *Obs. rare* −1. [Agent-noun in Latin form, f. *implōrāre* to IMPLORE; cf. obs. F. *implorateur* (16th c.).] One who implores or supplicates.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iii. 129 Meere implorators of vnholy Suites, Breathing like sanctified and pious bonds, The better *to beguile*.

Imploratory (implo·rătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec.; see -ORY.] Of imploring or beseeching nature.

1832 *Examiner* 241/1 The tone of Lord Grey's speech .. is depressed and imploratory. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Diam. Neckl.* vii. (1872) V. 164 On the 21st of March goes off that long exculpatory imploratory letter.

Implore (implōə·), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* imploir. [ad. L. *implōrāre* to invoke or entreat with tears, f. *im-* (IM- 1) + *plōrāre* to weep, lament. Cf. F. *implorer* (R. Estienne, 1549).]

1. *trans.* a. To beg or pray for (aid, favour, pardon, etc.) with tearful or touching entreaties; to ask for in supplication; to beseech. †Formerly sometimes with two objects.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 67 He himselfe imploringe the assistaunce and faithe of Carthumandua. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 131 Haif we nocht iust cause to implorr the grace of God? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 152 Hee might plainely discerne her dolorous gesture in the act of imploring his succour. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 640 *Permit me to implore you the promise that I shall receive* no worse usage from you. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 107 My daily bread is literally implor'd. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, He threw himself at her feet to implore forgiveness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 224 He was perpetually surrounded by suitors imploring his interest.

b. To beseech, entreat, petition (a person) with deep emotion (to do something).

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 185 Implore her..that she make friends To the strict deputie. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Anne Wortley* 2 May (1887) I. 37, I have already told you I love you, and implored you not to forget *me*. *1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. x, 'Talk *not thus, I implore* you, Evelyn.' 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xii. (1880) 204 The ladies of the household .. implored him, with tears in their eyes, not to leave them.

c. To utter as a supplication. *rare.*

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xvi, 'Do *not* let me think of them too often, too much, or too fondly', I implored.

2. *intr.* To utter touching supplications.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 55 Implore, adore, thow indefloret, To mak our oddis evyne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 351 Holding up my hand, and imploring for our lives.

Hence **Implo·red** *ppl. a.*

1659 MILTON *Civ. Power Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 413/2, I distrust not, through God's implored assistance, to make [it] plain by these following arguments.

†**Implo·re**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of imploring; imploration, entreaty.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 37 He..urged sore, With percing wordes and pittifull implore, Him hasty to arise. 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 29 Whose sudden sight her Fathers life-strings crackt, And falling downe, he ended his implore.

†**Implo·rement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPLORE *v.* + -MENT.] =IMPLORATION.

1611 COTGR., *Requeste*, .. intreatie, prayer, beseeching, inuocation, implorement.

Implo·rer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who implores.

1611 COTGR., *Implorateur*, an implorer, beseecher [etc.]. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* Ep. Ded., The most humble and faithful implorer for all the graces to your highnesse eternised by your diuine Homer. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. Wks. 1772 VI. 717 Those assistances, that God gives the faithful implorers, to enable them to obey and please him.

Implo·ring, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Supplication, beseeching.

1611 COTGR., *Imploration*, an imploring, .. beseeching. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 513, I made many pressing implorings to suspend a little longer my return. 1896 in *Daily News* 27 May 7/4 We knelt at the Throne of the King of Kings with humble and earnest imploring.

Implo·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That implores or supplicates.

1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 197 The fair Sophonisba, not as a Tryumphant Mistris, but an imploring Prisoner. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 307 He threw himself in the most imploring manner upon his knees before his uncle. 1829 SOUTHEY *All for Love* VI. xxix, His imploring eye Bespake compassion. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 452 She gave him one imploring look.

Hence **Implo·ringly** *adv.*, in an imploring or supplicating way; **Implo·ringness**, imploring quality.

1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* X. ix, She stretch'd her hands imploringly. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* xxxvi. 334 Threading her way with a silent imploringness among the throng. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxv, His voice took an affectionate imploringness. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxvii, 'What on earth has he done to her?' he asked again imploringly.

Implosion (implōu·ʒən). [n. of action from IMPLODE; cf. EXPLOSION.]

1. The bursting inward of a vessel from external pressure.

1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 615 A sealed glass tube containing air, having been lowered (within a copper case) to a depth of 2,000 fathoms, was reduced to a fine powder almost like snow, by what Sir Wyville Thomson ingeniously characterised as an implosion.

2. *Phonetics.* (See quot.)

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 The implosion consists in closing the glottis simultaneously with the stop position, and then compressing the air between the glottis stoppage and the mouth one.

Implosive (implōu·siv), *a.* and *sb. Phonetics.* [f. as prec. after EXPLOSIVE.] a. *adj.* Formed by implosion. b. *sb.* A sound formed by implosion.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 Implosive Stops. 1880 SAYCE *Introd. Sc. Lang.* iv. 285 Of the same nature as the clicks are the implosives peculiar to Saxon German, where no distinction is made between *d* and *t*, or *b* and *p*.

1890 SWEET *Primer Phonetics* § 90 Some sounds are produced without either out- or in-breathing, but solely with the air in the throat or mouth. The 'implosives' are formed in the former, the suction-stops or 'clicks' in the latter way.

Hence **Implo·sively** *adv.*

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 224 In Saxon German there is no distinction between *t* and *d*, etc., both being half-voiced, with the stop formed implosively.

Imploy, -er, -ing, obs. forms of EMPLOY, etc.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 The kynges owne money, wich he mey than imploye to oþer vse. 153.–1772 [see EMPLOY *v.*].

Imploy, var. of IMPLY: see EMPLOY 5.

† **Imploy·able,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *imployable*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *ployer, plier* to bend, PLY.] Inflexible.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. i. 2 The effect of a couragious and imployable minde. *Ibid.* 408 Perswasion..of the fatall and imployable prescription of their dayes doth..embolden them in dangers.

† **Imploy·ment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. *imploy* IMPLY + -MENT.] Implication, entanglement.

1598 FLORIO, *Impiego*, an imployment [1611 an infoulding, an imployment].

Imployment, obs. form of EMPLOYMENT; also, by confusion, of IMPLEMENT.

† **Implume,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *implūmis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *plūma* feather, PLUME.] Unfeathered, unfledged.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. cxi, Thocht thow pas furth, as bird implume, to licht. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Implume*, bare, without feathers.

† **Implu·me,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [? f. prec., or its source; cf. IMPLUMED.] (See quot.)

1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Implume*, to pull off the feathers.

Implume (impl'ū·m), *v.*[2] *rare.* = EMPLUME *v.* 2, to plume, to feather.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 28 That like to Iris had of late implum'd His curled branches. 1888 SWINBURNE in *19th Cent.* XXIII. 318 Swan-soft feathers of snow with whose luminous burden the branches implumed Hung heavily.

Implu·med, *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PLUMED; cf. IMPLUME *a.* and *v.*[1]] Unfeathered, unfledged; deprived of feathers.

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* (R.), The poor implumed birds..Can point and say, This feather once was mine. 1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Genesin* Ded., I..haue brought forth my implumed and vnfeathered birds. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 346 The implumed biped, lord of the earth. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I. 367 Plum'd or implum'd the biped you despoil.

† **Implu·mous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. IM-[2] + PLUMOUS, L. *plūmōsus*, f. *plūma*: cf. L. *implūmis* IMPLUME *a.*] = prec.

1755 JOHNSON, *Unfeathered*, implumous; naked of feathers. 1818 in TODD; hence in mod. Dicts.

Implunge (implʌ·ndʒ), *v.* Also 6 **emplonge,** 7 **emplunge.** [f. IM-[1] + PLUNGE *v.*] *trans.* To plunge *in* or *into* (also † *to*). Now *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 17 Malbecco..Into huge waves of griefe and gealosye Full deepe emplonged was. 1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 324 The most dangerous gulfe of ignorance, wherein multitudes are implunged. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* I. xv. 22 He..implunged himself in much just hatred for his unjust dealing and treachery. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 130 As since, In mountain tarn volcanic, throne and crown, .. The imperial pagan of the west implunged.

† **Implu·vious,** *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. IM-[1] + PLUVIOUS.] 'Wet with rain' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). Hence † **Implu·viousness** (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

‖ **Impluvium** (impl'ū·viŏm). [L. *impluvium*, f. *impluĕre* to rain into.] In ancient Roman houses, the square basin situated in the middle of the atrium or hall, which received the rain-water from the COMPLUVIUM or open space in the roof. (But sometimes also used in the same sense as *compluvium.*) b. (See quot. 1811.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Impluvium*, the shower-bath. An embrocation. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* s.v., The impluvium differs from the compluvium, according to Festus in this, that the rain falls down into the Impluvium, but collects from different parts of the roof into the Compluvium. 1832 GELL *Pompeiana* I. viii. 146 The atrium.. with its impluvium near the centre, under which was a cistern. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* I. iii, A square, shallow reservoir for rain water, (classically termed *impluvium*). 1866 BLACKMORE *C. Nowell* vi. (1881) 21 Trouble overflowed the impluvium.

Imply (implai·), *v.* Forms: α. 4 **enpliȝe,** 6 **emplie, -plye.** β. 4 **impliȝe,** 5 **ymplie,** 4–7 **implie, -plye,** 6– **imply.** γ. 6–7 **imploy,** 6 **employ**: see EMPLOY *v.* (sense 5). [a. OF. *emplie-r*:— L. *implicāre* to infold, involve, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *plicāre* to fold; with subseq. substitution of the L. form of the prefix. The OF. vb. was orig. inflected, according to position of the stress: inf. *emplie·r*, pres. ind. *emplei·e, emplei·es, emplei·et, emplio·ns, emplie·z, emplei·ent*, imperative *emplei·e, emplie·z*; whence, by levelling, arose the two variant forms (1) *emplier*, and (2) *empleier*, later *emploier, employer*. Of these, mod.F. retains only the latter, while Eng. has *imply* from OF., and EMPLOY from later 15th c. F. *Imply* retained the classical L. sense of *implicare*, from which sense 2 appears to be a strictly English development; but instances of exchange between *imply* and *employ* are not infrequent in 16–17th c. (See sense 4 below, and EMPLOY *v.* 5.)]

† **1.** *trans.* To enfold, enwrap, entangle, involve: in *lit.* and *fig.* senses. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. i. 117 (Camb. MS.) The wateres I-medlyd wrappith or implieth many fortunel happis. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 270 ȝif a prelate implie him wiþ seculer nedis. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Hatyng to be enpliȝed wiþ seculer bisines. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxviii. 97 Wherto wrappist þou & ympliest þiself? *Ibid.* xxix. 98 Implie þe not wiþ þinges þat are not committed to þe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 31 An hatefull Snake, the which his taile uptyes In many folds, and mortall sting implyes. *Ibid.* vi. 6 Phœbus .. His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 315 Lovely Theano took the veil, and with it she implies The great Palladium. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., If it be egotism to imply and twine with his own identity the griefs and affections of another [etc.].

2. To involve or comprise as a necessary logical consequence; to involve the truth or existence of (something not expressly asserted or maintained).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 127/2 Two such thinges as imply contradiction. *a* 1557 MRS. BASSET tr. *More On the Passion* ibid. 1363/1 Y[e] thing as y[e] principal point y[t] briefly emplyeth al the rest. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 135 This 'Assault' doth not alwayes necessarily emplie a hitting. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 344 That axiome, is false which is inconsistent .. or agreeth not with it selfe, but implieth a contradiction in it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 13 In Job .. mention is made of fish-hooks, which must imply Anglers in those times. 1789 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 127 There are situations in which despair does not imply inactivity. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* I. xvi, Often where no commendation is expressly given, it is distinctly implied.

b. With substantive clause as object.

1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 498 The Resurrection of the same Body doth not necessarily imply that all the same Matter shall be raised. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 162 The text of the Poems implies that Sidon was the great and leading city.

c. Of a word or name: To involve by signification or import; to signify, import, mean.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 88 (1810) 85 *Villa* implieth a court house, or chief place in the lord's manor. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 21 This trading..is called Barter, derived from *Barato*, implying an exchange of commodities. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 126 Like a true Father of his People, which the Name .. implies.

† **d.** To signify as much as, to be equivalent to.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 The horses feed usually of barley and chopt-straw put into a bag, and fastned about their heads, which implyes their manger.

† **e.** ? To mean or intend *for*. *Obs.*

1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas.*, *Ode Harvey* iii, From all the Souls that living Buildings rear, Whether imply'd for Earth, or Sea, or Air, .. A strict Account to him is hourly brought.

3. To express indirectly; to insinuate, hint at.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 36 He that forebyddeth a thyng to be done in after tyme, doth hee not covertly emplye that the same was done before? 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* i. 27 Whose wondrous workes thy Essence doe imply. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* Pref., The reasons thereof are not formally .. set downe, because to him that heeds attentively .. they easily imply themselves. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. v. 49 His figure implies the stupidity of his disposition. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* iii, Dimly implying some sort of jest, which he kept all to himself. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 636 It is not directly asserted, but it seems to be implied. *Mod.* What do you mean to imply?

† **4.** = EMPLOY *v. Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ee vj b, To leaue theyr riches to theyr vicious chyldren yl implied. 1658–9 ELIZ. BODVILE in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 17 A mach which your Mother has implied a frind .. about for you.

¶ **5.** † **a.** = APPLY *v.* 5. *Obs.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 264 That tenant deserues to be thrust out of house and home .. that implieth all the best roomes vnto the basest offices.

† **b.** To ascribe, attribute: = APPLY *v.* 11. *Obs.*

a 1655 WEBSTER & ROWLEY *Cure for Cuckold* I. i, Whence might this distaste arise?..Is it..your perverse and peevish will, To which I most imply it?

Imply·ment, obs. f. EMPLOYMENT.

1614 G. TREVELYAN in *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden) III. 136 Who landed in this harbor .. and dispatcht that implyment of Scotland according his owne desyre.

Impne, obs. form of HYMN.

Impocket (impǫ·kėt), *v.* Also **em-.** [IM-[1].] *trans.* To put into one's pocket; to pocket.

1728 [? DE FOE] *Carleton's Mem.* 57 The vulgar Sort stood staring, and with their Hands impocketted. 1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 68 As soon as I had impocketed the gifts, he waved me to sit by him. 1884 [see EMPOCKET]. 1887 M. B. EDWARDS *Next of Kin* II. ii. 17 There he sat..hands impocketed.

† **Impoi·gnant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IM-[2] + POIGNANT.] Not sharp or piquant.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 10 (1734) 168 Such unprovoking and impoignant Viands.

Impoison, -ing, etc., obs. var. EMPOISON, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. clvii, By the impoysonynge of his own wyfe. 1530 PALSGR. 590/1, I impoyson. 1557–1733 [see EMPOISON *v.*]. 1795 BARRUEL *Hist. Clergy during French Rev.* 55 Impoisoned by these pestilent men.

† **Impo·ke,** *v. Obs.* In 7 **impoake.** [f. IM-[1] + POKE *sb.*: after F. *empocher.*] = IMPOUCH.

1611 COTGR., *Empoché*, impoaked, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Ensaché*, insachelled, impoaked.

† **Impo·larily,** *adv. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IM-[2] + POLARY + -LY[2].] Not according to polarity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 68 Being impolarily adjoyned unto a more vigorous Loadstone, it will in a short time exchange it poles.

Impo·larizable, *a.* [f. IM-[2] + POLARIZABLE.] Not capable of being polarized.

1882 MAIER tr. *Hospitalier's Electr.* II. iv. 240 The same may be said of Cloris Baudet's so-called impolarizable battery.

Impolicy (impǫ·lisi). [f. IM-[2] + POLICY, after *impolitic*: cf. F. *impolice.*] The quality of being impolitic; bad policy; inexpediency.

1747 MALLET *Amyntor & Theod.* Pref. 11 Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than impolicy, made the people of that country desperate. 1798 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 45 An act of such flagrant impolicy and injustice. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 92 The war itself was produced by the King's impolicy. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 370 [They] expressed themselves in no measured terms at the impolicy of this most foolish action.

† **Impo·lished,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + POLISHED.] Unpolished; devoid of polish; rude, unrefined.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. Ep. Ded. (1877) 6 So rude and impolished a worke. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 68 At Constantinople .. the houses are commonly of impolished stone and flint. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Blunt Man* (Arb.) 55 A blunt Man is one whose wit is better pointed then his behauiour, and that course, and Impollisht. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxv. 226 His impolish'd and erroneous translation.

Impolite (impolai·t), *a.* [ad. L. *impolīt-us*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *polīt-us* polished, POLITE. Cf. F. *impoli* (16th c.), It. *impolito* (Florio).]

† **1.** Not polished; wanting polish or smoothness of surface. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. i. II. iii. (1651) 423 Withered old men .. very harsh and impolite to the eye. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 459 Outwardly scabre and impolite.

† **2.** Wanting polish or refinement; unpolished, rude, rough. *Obs.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* x. Notes 169 Lest some more impolite hand hath sow'd many patches of base cloth into that more rich web. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. Pref. (1682) 9 A Book so impolite as this is. 1699 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 378 All those windings and meanders which rendered the study deserted as dull and impolite.

3. Wanting polite or courteous manners; uncivil, discourteous, rude.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 43 Polite or Impolite, I weigh not what is thought, but what is Right. 1836 JEFFREY *Let.* in Ld. Cockburn *Life* II. cxxviii, I am afraid I must have appeared very impolite in not having previously answered your letter of the 11th. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 62 About the impolitest remark she could make.

† **Impoli·ted,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *impolīt-us* (see prec.) + -ED[1].] = prec. 2.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *6 b, Defilede and poluted with my impolitede stile.

Impolitely (impolai·tli), *adv.* [f. IMPOLITE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an impolite manner; uncivilly, discourteously, rudely.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 568 The bill .. was impolitely described as being neither good English nor good sense. 1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 122/1 They have, however, one virtue, .. they rarely lose their temper or speak impolitely.

Impoliteness (impolai·tnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impolite; want of politeness; incivility, discourtesy, rudeness.

a 1773 CHESTERF. *Charac.*, *Walpole* (1777) 20 The impoliteness of his manners seemed to attest his sincerity. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 114 One has to dismiss one's own visitors, as they generally think it an impoliteness to go away of their own accord. 1839 THACKERAY *Major Gahagan* iv, It would have been the height of impoliteness.

Impolitic (impǫ·litik), *a.* [f. IM-[2] + POLITIC. Cf. F. *impolitique* (1750 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not politic; not according to good policy; unsuitable for the end proposed or desired; inexpedient.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), He that exhorteth to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counsel to be impolitick. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop. Plot* 19 As a Salvo for that impolitique Murder. 1783 A. HAMILTON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 13, I often feel a mortification, which it would be impolitic to express. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 353 The most unjust and impolitick of all things, unequal taxation. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 21 May 5/3 It is impolitic to adopt an attitude of hostility to what is inevitable.

† **Impo·litic,** *v. Obs.* In 7 **-ique.** [f. IM-[1] + POLITIC *a.*] *trans.* To incorporate or engraft into the body politic.

1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 149 Wee may impolitique our selues (as t'were) Into the kingdomes body politique.

† **Impoli·tical,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + POLITICAL.] = IMPOLITIC *a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lvii. (1811) VIII. 261 Out upon me for an impolitical wretch! 1775 W. CRAIG *Serm.* (1808) II. 35 Instead of being a prudent or humane Contrivance the Sabbath would become a very impolitical and hurtful one. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Polit. Nicknames*, The impolitical prosecution of Sacheverell. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 414 A very impolitical step.

Impoli·tically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] = IMPOLITICLY.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 232 The solid advantages .. have been so impolitically sacrificed. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vi, A mere mask for treason, very impolitically allowed to those who are too great cowards to wear their principles barefaced. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 263/2 It was near here that Ragnar Lodbrok was so impolitically cast into a pit full of snakes.

Impoli·ticalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = IMPOLITICNESS, IMPOLICY.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 275 The impoliticalness, the uncatholicalness of most, if not all, of these propositions.

Impoliticly (impǫ·litikli), *adv.* [f. IMPOLITIC *a.* + -LY [2].] In an impolitic manner; not in accordance with good policy; inexpediently.

1608 BACON *Rep. in Ho. Comm.* in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 30 In the pursuites of their own Remedies .. they do it so impolitiquely. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 66 Impoliticklv dismembred from the chief of the House. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 ¶ 33 Even fine faces, often seen, are less regarded than new faces, the proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so impoliticklv cheap. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 83 Those .. who have most impoliticly styled themselves .. the advocates of 'moral necessity'.

Impo·liticness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impolitic; impolicy.

1680 R. MANSELL *Narr. Popish Plot* Addr. cij, The same wretched Impoliticknes have they used in their other Actings. 1745 *Lond. Mag.* Index s.v. *Hungary, Queen of,* The Impoliticknes of joining with her in an offensive War.

†**Impollu·te,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **inpoluto.** [ad. L. *impollūt-us*, f. *im-* (IM- [2]) + *pollūtus* POLLUTED. Cf. F. *impollu*, in 1508 *impolut* (Godef.).] = next.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* vii. 26 It bycaam that such a man were bischop to vs, hooly, innosent, inpolute [*gloss* or ful clene]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 279/1 A true bishop .. innocent, impollute.

†**Impollu·ted,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED [1]; or f. IM- [2] + POLLUTED.] Unpolluted, undefiled.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvii. 103 Kepe thou these cleane and impolluted from all contagious infeccions of the worlde. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. x. 86 b, Too be impolluted of body and observants of virginitie. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 9 The natural cohesion of Truth with an impolluted Soul.

So †**Impollution.** *Obs. rare* [−0].

1611 FLORIO, *Impolutione*, impolution, vndefilednesse.

Imponderability (impǫnděrăbi·liti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being imponderable.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 511 The imponderability of this principle [phlogiston] may be considered as a kind of axiom. 1847 in CRAIG.

Imponderable (impǫ·ndĕrăb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [f. IM- [2] + PONDERABLE. (Cf. F. *impondérable* Dict. Acad. 1835.)] **A.** *adj.* Not ponderable.

a. (Chiefly in *Physics.*) Having no weight; destitute of weight: applied formerly to light, heat, electricity, etc., regarded as material substances, and still to the luminiferous 'ether'.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 449 Phlogiston, a substance as imponderable as fire. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 33 Light .. is reckoned among the imponderable bodies. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 70 Mind, like electricity, is an imponderable force. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poetry & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 146 The invisible and imponderable is the sole fact.

fig. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXI. 192 Creeds like colours being by accident are therefore in the scale imponderable.

b. Having no appreciable weight; of extremely small weight or amount.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 23 The bile-pigment in healthy bile is imponderable.

B. *sb.* An imponderable substance or agent.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 110 If it be admitted that one of the so-called imponderables is a mode of motion. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. 53 It is the imponderables that move the world,—heat, electricity, love. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* iii. (ed. 4) 158 Nothing which our scales can measure is lost when the 'vital force' is gone. It is the Great Imponderable.

Hence **Impo·nderableness**; **Impo·nderably** *adv.*, without any weight.

1847 CRAIG, *Imponderableness*, the state of being imponderable. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 675 He saw her in that filmy light, imponderably poised.

†**Impo·nderate,** *v. Obs.* [f. IM- [1] + L. *ponderāre, ponderāt-* to weigh, f. *pondus, ponder-* weight.] *trans.* To place a weight upon; to weight, load.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 41 [It] imponderates the judgement with a weightier note of Gods displeasure.

Imponderous (impǫ·ndĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. IM- [2] + PONDEROUS.] Without weight; imponderable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 They produce visible and reall effects by imponderous and invisible emissions. 1798 *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 560. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) I. 24 Motion in *vacuo* is well known to be speedier and surer than through a resisting medium, especially to imponderous bodies. 1891 *Leisure Hour* Feb. 235/2 Those moral sureties which belong to the category of imponderous but important things.

b. *loosely.* Having no appreciable weight; 'weightless'; extremely light.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. v. 206 Deluges of scoriae, ashes and imponderous pumice-stones. 1858 — *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 127 Like an imponderous rag of conspicuous colour.

Hence **Impo·nderousness** (Craig, 1847).

†**Impo·ne,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *impōn-ĕre* to put, place, or lay on, f. *im-* (IM- [1]) + *pōnĕre* to place.]

1. *trans.* To place or set upon something; to impose.

1529 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 150 The proffyttes of suche imposicions, that is to say, of bestes, or other thyng, that at an entre or exployte shalbe imponed or had. 1530 *Ibid.* I. 364, I beseche you so to impone your favour, as that the vygor and seueryte of the lawe be not executed vpon thys thyng. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Arith.* 70 Impone points, .. from the right hand, always intermitting two places.

b. To 'lay', stake, wager. (Of doubtful standing. Cf. IMPAWN.)

16.. SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 155 (1623) The King sir ha's wag'd with him six Barbary Horses, against the which he impon'd as I take it, sixe French Rapiers and Poniards [*Qos.* 2-5 (1604-11) impaund, *Qo.* 6 (1637) impawn'd]. *Ibid.* 171 Why is this impon'd as you call it? [*Not in Qos.*]

2. *intr.* To impose *upon.*

1640 SIR E. DERING *Proper Sacrif.* (1644) 32 You will .. impone upon the ignorant.

Imponent (impǭ·nĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *impōnent-em*, pres. pple. of *impōnĕre*: see prec.]

A. *adj.* That imposes.

a 1882 T. H. GREEN *Prol. to Ethics* § 323 Were there no Church .. Moral duties would still be associated with the imagination of an imponent authority, whose injunctions they would be supposed to be.

B. *sb.* One who imposes.

1842 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 45 While the Bishop .. regards the framers of Edward the Sixth's Articles as the imponents of ours, he sanctions the Catholic interpretation as much as ourselves. 1850 C. WORDSWORTH *Occas. Serm.* Ser. I. 132 The Articles are the Articles of the Church. She is the imponent. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xvii. 9-11 The parent is the voluntary imponent, and the child merely the passive recipient of the sign of the covenant.

†**Impoo·r,** *v. Obs.* [f. IM- [1] + POOR: cf. *enrich.*] *trans.* To make poor; to impoverish.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* iii. 72 Neither waues, nor theeues, nor fire, Nor haue rots impoor'd this Sire.

†**Impo·pular,** *a. Obs.* [f. IM- [2] + POPULAR. Cf. mod.F. *impopulaire* (1835 Dict. Acad.).] Unpopular. Hence †**Impo·pularly** *adv.*

1721 SWIFT *Lett. to Pope* S.'s Wks. 1761 VIII. 24 The cause being so very odious and impopular. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 240 They dipped the house of Hanover in our party-quarrels unseasonably .. and impopularly.

†**Impo·rcate,** *v. Obs. rare* [−0]. [f. L. *imporcāt-*, ppl. stem of *imporcāre* to put into furrows, f. *in* prep. + *porca* furrow.] Hence †**Imporca·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Imporcate*, to make a ridge. [1644 Ridiculed in *Vindex Anglicus* 5.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Imporcation*, making a balk in earing of Land.

†**Imporo·se,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM- [2] + POROSE.] = IMPOROUS.

1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 308 Particles infinitly hard, indivisible, and imporose. *Ibid.* 341 They were hard, imporose, triangular, equilateral Prisms.

†**Imporo·sity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ITY: cf. *porosity.*] The quality of being imporous.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Porosity, or Imporosity betwixt the Tangible Parts.

Imporous (impō·rəs), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. IM- [2] + POROUS.] Not porous; having no pores.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 Its body is left imporous. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 192 The most solid and imporous wood. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 16 These Atomes .. all perfectly solid and imporous.

Import (impōə·ɹt), *v.* Also 5 **inp-**, 6 **emport(e, ymporte,** 6-7 **importe.** [ad. L. *importā-re* to carry or bring in, f. *im-* (IM- [1]) + *portāre* to carry. Also, in part, ad. F. *emporter*, OF. *en porter*, L. **inde portāre* to carry away.]

I. From literal senses of cl. L. *importare.*

1. *trans.* To bring in; to introduce from a foreign or external source, or from one use, connexion, or relation into another.

1508 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 216 That .. To me it myght importe Some pleasure and comforte. 1623 COCKERAM, *Impresse*, to import the forme of a thing. 1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 82 Good fortunes without gain imported be. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 184 He that carries and imports into the understanding of his Brother notices of faith, and incomes of spiritual propositions. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 36 They imported with them into England the old Runic language and letters. 1858 GLADSTONE *Stud. Homer* II. I. 31 The human element was gradually more and more imported into the divine. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 30 You hate the lie, and your hatred imports force into your contradiction. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xii. 461 The function of importing oxygen into the blood.

2. *spec.* To bring in or cause to be brought in (goods or merchandise) from a foreign country, in international commerce. Opposed to *export.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 b, That the said estraungers imported and transported, into and out of this realme, all suche marchandises. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett. Ld. Berkeley* Wks. 1731 II. 217 Ireland runs every Year an eighth Part in Debt by importing so much beyond its Exportation. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 413 We import things of great value, and, in return, export little or nothing. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 91 There were collected duties *ad valorem* on merchandise imported and exported. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 17 A country which has large sums of interest to pay annually abroad, must import so much less or export so much more.

3. To convey to another, communicate (information, etc.). *Obs.* exc. as merged in 1 or 5 c.

1565 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 304 Your letters of the xxiiijth of January directed to our Secretary, and by him imported to us and our Counsaile. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxi. (Arb.) 59 The profitable sciences were .. meete to be imported to the greater number of ciuill men for instruction of the people. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 303, I was not able to import the variety of Torment that were used; and if I were, I would save his Majesty the pain of hearing the rehearsal of them. [1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 77 Hearts to hearts their meaning show, Sum their long experience, And import intelligence.]

†**4.** To bring about, cause, occasion; to carry with it or involve as a consequence or result. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Waie to Wealth* B vij a, Certenlye the greatnes of your sinnes importeth as present distruccion to you as if ye were the same Niniuites. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 29 It must needs then be a matter of marvellous moment .. that should induce and import a divorce between two such excellent personages. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 219 b, If these dealynges emporte not a generall overthrow of all Civill, and politicke governementes, let the accuser hym selfe deny it. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 87 Searched for concealed Slaves, and goods contrabanded; which found, import no lesse than losse both of ship and liberty. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 24 The Salvation will import that Bliss which the Faithful expect.

5. a. To carry with it, as involved in its nature; to involve; to imply, betoken, indicate.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 326/1 It importeth also plaine and open blasphemy. 1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* H v b, Honoure and prayer importe the presence of his glorye and maiestye where they be exhibited to him. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxii, To keepe an adiunckt to remember thee, Were to import forgetfulnesse in mee. 1643 *Declar. Commons, Rebell. Ireland* 59 Their Lordships giving Warrant to print any Paper comming from his Majestie .. did not import their approbation of the contents thereof. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 31 Admitted to sacrifice to Him, which was a dignity importing honour. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 131 Release .. by deed under seal .. imports valuable consideration and creates an estoppel.

b. To convey in its meaning; to bear the meaning of; to imply, signify, denote, mean.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 956/1 If, he sayth, importeth alwaye a doubte. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* I. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 162 The words of Christ rather import the contrary. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Pref., Euery Decade containing (as the word importeth) ten. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 163 The publike acknowledging of him to be such a one, as his title emporteth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 139 Sarrack imports as much as a theefe. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 135 Heliopolis, or City of the Sun; for that the word imports. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) VI. 427 Having thus seen, what is imported in a Man's trusting his Heart. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 366 The levee was exactly what the word imports.

c. To bear as its purport; to convey as information; to express, state, make known.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 117 At goode leyser dothe the matier see, Whiche inportithe grete intelligence. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 332 Hee beginneth his letter with .. a kinde of speache importing his inwarde gladnesse. 1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Caxton's Blanchardyn* i, Amongst many antient Chronicles importing the haughtie exploites of sundry nations. 1647 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 81, I cannot gett ready so soon as your letter imports. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 93 Over the gate is an inscription importing 'that it was erected by Pope Pius V in the year 1569'. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 518 They .. passed a resolution importing that they relied with entire confidence on His Majesty's gracious promise.

d. To signify (something coming); to portend.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 2 Comets importing change of Times and States. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1840) 22 That those two comets passed directly over the city, and that .. it was plain they imported something peculiar to the city alone. 1727 — *Syst. Magic* I. vi. (1840) 159 Comets .. import great changes and troubles among men.

II. From med.L., It. *importare*, F. *importer.*

6. *intr.* To involve a considerable or weighty result (actual or possible); to be of consequence or significance; to be important, 'signify', matter. (Only in 3rd person; with various constructions, as in 7.) *arch.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 213 They did certifie him, that it was a thing that did import verie much. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 242 Neither imported it where we lodged. 1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 427 The true Placing of them, importeth exceedingly. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 35 So little does it import to have it profound. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* i. (1798) 26 What imported it to me whether I was seized a moment sooner, or a minute later? 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxviii. (1862) 387 For them it greatly imports that they should understand this.

7. *trans.* To be of consequence or importance to; to relate to, have to do with; to concern. (Only in third person.) **a.** with simple subject (*a*) with personal object (? orig. *dative*).

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. i. 57 This Letter is mistooke: it importeth none here: It is writ to *Iaquenetta.* 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 464, I humbly acknowledge her Majesties .. favor in lycensinge my retourne, which dothe very much importe me. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi. (1654) 349 So great a work and so highly importing us as matrimony. 1700 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xxxiii. 1 To admonish their posterity .. of such things, as they thought most imported them. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1861) 305 There is nothing which more vitally imports the American people, than to guard [etc.]. 1865 *Q. Rev.* CXVII. 280 It is a question that imports us nearly.

(*b*) with impersonal object.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 9 [Letters] bearing in them a resolute purpose .. importing the present affaires. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 14 Affairs very much importing the surety of the Fortress. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.*

IV. i, It may Import the Safety of my Royal Parents. *a* 1718 PENN *Innocency* Wks. 1726 I. 266 Religion .. which doth more essentially import the immortal Happiness of Men. 1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 27 Apr., Wks. 1846 III. 315 The King's Ministers, whose character it does most deeply import.

b. with infin. phrase as subject, usually placed after the object, the verb being introduced by *it*; also (*poet.*) with impersonal construction, *it* being omitted. Here the sense often amounts to 'behove, be incumbent on, be the duty of'.

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorbodue* I. ii. 5 Nowe more importeth mee the erst to vse Your faith and wisdome. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 86 Showing how much it importeth a nobleman and magistrate, ruleing weightie causes, to have his ears open to hear. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 1 (Though a child) he knew already what it imported him to be last borne, and what it was to bee a younger Brother. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 41 It more imports us to proceed. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* lxvii. (1806) V. 72 It imports us to get all the aid and assistance we can. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxi, Let me say .. what it imports thee to know. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ix. (1875) 157, I know nothing which it more solemnly imports us to realize.

c. with subordinate clause as subject, the verb introduced by *it* as in b.

1588 *Orders for Span. Fleet* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) I. 117 It importeth that all the armies do go close together. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* v. i. Wks. 1883 III. 449 It much imports me that this truth I know. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 41 What imports it you how I am employed? 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 77 It much imports your house That all should be made clear.

III. From Fr. *emporter*.

†**8.** a. To carry, lead, or induce (a person *to do* something). b. To influence in feeling, 'carry away', 'transport'. *Obs. rare.*

1649 EVELYN tr. *Le Vayer's Lib. & Servit.* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 78 The small inclination which their princes had to the sciences imported them..to despise and neglect men of a life purely contemplative. 1652 — *State France* ibid. 47 Women and children, who are commonly more imported with wonder and romance, than that solid and real emolument which is..to be conveyed to us.

†**9.** To obtain, gain, win (victory). b. *intr.* To gain the victory, to prevail. c. *trans.* To gain the victory over; to conquer, overcome. (Cf. CARRY *v.* 16.) *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* III. ii. 75 The most valiantest and skilfullest therein do commonly import the victorie. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxii. 1152 In the end, Romane constancie imported and had the upper hand. *Ibid.* lix. Epit. 1243 But Scipio imported and prevailed in the end. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 50 The enemies..had enterprised to import and to conquer all the low Palatinate.

Import (impoət, *formerly* impōˑət), *sb.* [f. IMPORT *v.*]

I. 1. The fact of importing or signifying something; that which a thing (esp. a document, phrase, word, etc.) involves, implies, betokens, or indicates; purport, significance, meaning.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. iii. 294 There's letters from my mother: What th' import is, I know not yet. 1685 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 425 Of all the Spiritual tricks and legerdemain, .. there is none so common, and of so fatal an import as these Two. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 37 Husband and King Are names of no mean import. 1781 COWPER *Expostulation* 126 Stiff in the letter, lax in the design And import of their oracles divine. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* II. ii. 190 She replied In words of dubious import. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xl. 72 Such a construction .. follows the natural import of the words.

2. The quality or condition of having great or weighty significance; consequence, importance.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 106 Importunate and most serious designes, and of great import indeed too. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* III. ii. 39 Bristoll, a place of great import. 1703 ROWE *Ulys.* IV. i, I have some Matters Of great and high Import. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 308, I never supposed that passages .. of such cardinal import, could have been overlooked. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxvii, Something of mighty import had just occurred.

II. 3. That which is imported or brought in; a commodity imported from abroad. (Usually in *pl.*) Opposed to *export*.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 167 The Imports exceed the Exports. 1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter Cambrick & Tea Bills* 24 Whence no supplies their imports cou'd create. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 Your import is your own food; as much your own, as that you raise..out of your own soil. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. x. (1852) 351 Every increase of imports is sure to occasion, directly or indirectly, an equal increase of exports.

b. *attrib.*

1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 73 A merely luxurious consumption..is the idea too generally and loosely annexed to our import article. 1796 COLQUHOUN *Police Metrop.* (1797) 107 It can generally be uttered .. at its full import value. 1817 F. ROBINSON in *Parl. Deb.* 565 In France the import duty on coals was nearly equal to our export duty. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 633 They are mainly carriers of import goods.

4. The action of importing; importation.

1797-8 WELLINGTON in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 785 The import of Bengal articles ought to be as free for private traders as for the Company. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 11 It is an error .. to look on the balance of trade as a mere question of import and export.

Importabi·lity. [f. IMPORTABLE *a.*[2]: see -ITY.] Capability of being imported or introduced.

1865 *Morning Star* 20 Apr., As regards the importability of the nervous disease, our danger .. is apparently nothing, or next to nothing.

†**Importable,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* Also 5-6 inp-. [a. F. *importable* (1328 in Godef.) = It. *importabile* (Florio), ad. L. *importābil-is* unbearable, insupportable, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *portābilis* bearable, PORTABLE.] That cannot be carried or borne; rarely *lit.* too heavy to be carried; usually *fig.* too grievous or painful to be borne, unbearable, unendurable.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 524 (612) His peynes were importable. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6902 They wolde binde on folk alwey..Burdens that ben importable. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 26 With the ymportible payne of turment, he cried then pitously. 1475 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 388 Many grete and importable charges and expensis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlv. 544 In all my lyfe I haue had but sorow, and heuynes, and dolours importables. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1412/2 Vnder the importable yoke of the detestable inquisition of Spaine. 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 291 We lay upon our own shoulders .. heavy and importable burdens. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 662 The poorer sort could not bear the importable scafferie intended.

Hence †**Impo·rtableness,** the quality of being insupportable; unbearableness. †**Impo·rtably** *adv.*, unbearably, intolerably.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 356 It shalle us greeve Importably. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 99 That we be not hereafter importably charged with the setting forth of men of war. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 199 Though the Yoke be the same, yet it finds no such severity and importableness in it.

Importable (impōˑətăb'l), *a.*[2] [f. IMPORT *v.* + -ABLE.] a. Capable of being brought in or introduced. b. That may be imported from abroad.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* xv. A ij b, Than is not the losse and the damage vnto the spyrytualtye alone, but harme is importable vnto the whole realme. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. VII. XCV. 441 It is importable only under oath of being for private use. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 229 Rum is only importable in Casks of not less than 60 gallons. 1814 COLERIDGE in Smiles *J. Murray* (1891) I. 297 An attempt to import whatever is importable of either or of both into our own language.

Importance (impōˑətăns, -pōˑɪ-). [a. F. *importance* (1539 in R. Estienne), or ad. med.L. *importantia* (1496 in Du Cange) = It. *importanza*, Sp. *importancia*, f. *importans*, *-tant-em* IMPORTANT: see -ANCE.]

I. 1. The fact or quality of being important; the fact of importing or signifying much (or, with qualifying word, of having some degree of import); moment, significance, gravity, weight, consequence.

1508 WOLSEY in J. Gairdner *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII*, (Rolls) I. 439 [I have]Jernyd n[o th]yng of importance to be [written] to your grace. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 Hee shewed his servauntes that he had tidinges of so great importaunce, that [etc.]. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. viii, Emploienge treasour .. on persones unworthy, or on thynges inconuenient, and of small importaunce. 1586 *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 251 A towne of greatest importance. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 161 There is a question to be answered, of much importance. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 89 The preservation of health is of not more importance, than the preservation of morals. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 501 A consideration of secondary importance. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xii. 109 There was no bark trade in Peru of any importance.

b. Personal consequence, consideration, or dignity. (In first quot. humorously as a title.)

1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v. i, *Pleas.* Your hand, sweet moiety. *Wood.* And heart too my comfortable importance. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* I. 35 Fairest of mortals..thy own importance know, Nor bound thy narrow views to things below. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense* (1791) 23 Men who look upon themselves born to reign, and others to obey, soon grow insolent; .. their minds are early poisoned by importance. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* V. § 1. 213 His family, though not noble, seems to have been of some importance.

c. Dignity of style or manner; an air of consequence; pompousness.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 14 The sacred traine with Musicke take the way, Where, with importance euery rite is done.

†**2.** An important matter, an affair of consequence (in quot. 1611, with qualifying context, of *slight* consequence). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 21/35 Importance, *magna res.* 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iv. 45 It had beene pitty you should haue beene put together, with so mortall a purpose..vpon importance of so slight and triuiall a nature. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 110 To whom all people, far and near, On deep importances repair. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 14 He searched into the notable particularities of all kingdoms, republics and their churches, with all the importances that hung upon them.

†**3.** Urgency; importunity; solicitude. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 296 The shortness of time, and this said bringers importance is only the let. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 7 At our importance hither is he come, To spread his colours boy, in thy behalfe. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 43 [Stratonica] solicited him, and that with great importance, to select some beautifull ladie whom he best fancied. 1779-81 JOHNSON *Lives, Drake* Wks. IV. 389 A pinnace had passed by with sails and oars, and all the appearance of expedition and importance.

II. †**4.** = IMPORT *sb.* 1; signification, meaning, purport. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Importaunce, or meanynge, or signification of wordes. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 706 b, Many more wordes of like importance. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 29 The wisest beholder .. could not say if th' importance were Ioy, or Sorrow. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xix. § 1 The multiplicity or variety of importances or significations of some one single word. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 524 They might ..change it in common Speech, for another [word], of like Importance but different Character.

†**b.** Bearing, consequence. *Obs.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 19 This wast [=waste] of Iron-work by Rust, and the ill importance of it, in its consequences.

III. †**5.** ? 'Means of support' (Jam.). *Obs.*

1505 *Seal of Cause* in Pennecuik *Blue Blanket* (1756) 42 It is weall knawne..that we uphald an altar situate within the Colledge-Kirk of St. Giles .. and has nae importance to uphauld the same, but our sober oukleye Penny and upsets.

†**Impo·rtancy.** *Obs.* [f. med.L. *importāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being important; = prec. 1.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 48 If the importancy or urgency of the cause..so requier. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 20 When we consider Th' importancie of Cyprus to the Turke. 1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 13 According to the great Importancy of the word *Knowing* in Scripture.

b. An important matter; = prec. 2.

1623 COCKERAM, *Importancie, Importance*, a matter of much value. 1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. vi. § 3 The great dissention .. in such importancies enforceth such as thinke they have attained to some certainty in this point to reele and stagger. 1803 SOUTHEY in *Life* (1850) II. x. 241 Materials for a volume that should contain more real importancies than all travellers have yet brought home.

2. Urgency, importunity; = prec. 3.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* II. (1661) 141 In the end his suit grew to that importancy, that he would not be denied. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* 204 Their importancie so far prevailed .. that the first decree was quite abrogated. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* (1677) 38 Pressing all things great and small with the same vigour and importancy.

Important (impōˑətănt, -pōˑɪ-), *a.* [a. F. *important* (16th c. Montaigne) = It., Sp. *importante*, ad. med.L. *importans*, *-tantem*, f. *importāre* in its med.L. sense 'to be of consequence, weight, or force': see IMPORT *v.* II.]

1. Having much import or significance; carrying with it great or serious consequences; weighty, momentous, grave, significant.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 55 How much available then and important is it to every man to be frequented with learning. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 249 Wee may observe three points of important consequence. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xi. (1848) 131 This last and importantest of, humane Actions. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. i, The great, the important day, big with the fate Of Cato and of Rome. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome* Pref. (1864) 26 Hume .. has overlooked one very important circumstance. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Events most important to the understanding of his narrative.

2. Having an air of importance or consequence; consequential, pompous, grandiose, pretentious.

1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 376 Discoursing, with important face, On ribbons, fans, and gloves and lace. *a* 1732 GAY *Fables* II. iii, Fowls of all ranks surround his hut, To worship his important strut. 1876 J. WEISS *Wit Hum. & Shaks.* iii. 75 Parodying the important phrases and impotent exploits of the suburban constable.

†**3.** Urgent, pressing, importunate. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 138 Antipholis, my husband, Whom I made lord of me, and all I had, At your important letters. 1599 — *Much Ado* II. i. 74 If the Prince bee too important, tell him there is measure in euery thing. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. vii. § 8 (1670) 410 Not to be important to his friends, as they that are alwayes complaining.

Importantly (impōˑətăntli), *adv.* [-LY[2].]

1. In an important manner or degree; weightily, momentously.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. iv. 19 When they..haue both their eyes And eares so cloyd importantly as now. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxv. (1739) 138 The publick was so importantly concerned. 1796 A. HAMILTON in *Washington's Writ.* (1892) XIII. 221 *note*, To render this act importantly and lastingly useful. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* xiv. 498 Noting not a little that bore importantly upon questions that were engaging..attention. 1878 J. C. COLLINS *Introd. Tourneur's Plays* 25 Fifteen popular ballads .. some of which .. importantly illustrate Shakespeare.

2. With an air of importance; consequentially.

1827-30 SIR J. BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk. Own Times* (ed. 2) II. 147, I will proceed at once to the little narrative thus importantly prefaced.

Importation (impoətēˑʃən). [n. of action f. IMPORT *v.* (Hence in F.)]

1. The action of importing or bringing in. a. *Commerce.* The bringing in of goods or merchandise from a foreign country: opp. to *exportation*.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 79 Greate rivers, by which they may have cheap .. importation or exportation of wares. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 23 Restraints upon the importation of such foreign goods for home consumption as could be produced at home. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 3 To authorize a restricted importation of foreign silks.

fig. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 66 [Licensing] hinders and retards the importation of our richest Marchandize, Truth.

attrib. 1808 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 604 If I could lay an embargo, or pass a new importation law against corruption and foreign influence.

b. *gen.* Bringing in, introduction.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 239 The Instruments..which serve for importation, and reception of the bloud and spirits. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 112 For more than fifty years .. no importation of the disease into this city was suspected.

1874 PARKER *Gothic Archit.* I. iv. 141 The usual test of the importation of a new style.

2. *concr.* That which is imported or introduced; †imports collectively (*obs.*); an imported article, an import.

1664-5 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Jan., If the exportations exceed the importations. 1727 POPE *Thoughts Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755) II. I. 230 Solomon's importation, Gold and apes. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 7/2 Their eleven is entirely representative, and possesses no Scotch or Welsh importations. *Mod.* She is a recent importation, I fancy.

Imported (impōˑrtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPORT *v.* + -ED 1.] Brought in from a foreign country, as merchandise; *gen.* brought in, introduced.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 208 Whether imported or exported Goods. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 97 The original stock of slaves, the imported Africans, .. probably required to be governed with much greater severity.

Importer (impōˑrtəɹ). [f. IMPORT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which imports or introduces; *esp.* a merchant who brings in or receives goods from abroad.

1700 S. SEWALL *Diary* 19 June (1879) II. 16 There is a Motion .. to get a Law that all Importers of Negros shall pay 40s. per head. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. iv. (1852) 197 It would then, like the generality of customs duties, fall wholly on the importers, or on the consumers here. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 233 The Bank of England has for years been the only importer of bullion into the Mint. 1888 E. PULSFORD in *19th Cent.* Sept. 397 Up to the present year New South Wales has been a large importer of wheat.

Importing (impōˑrtiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IMPORT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb IMPORT, *esp.* in senses 1, 2; importation. Also *attrib.*

1630-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 53 The Patent for the sole Trade to Guinney, and the sole Importing of Red-wood. 1895 SIR H. H. HOWORTH in *Athenæum* 2 Mar. 284/1 Some of his [Caxton's] words .. were French exotics of his own importing.

Importing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

†**1.** That 'imports' or signifies (see IMPORT *v.* 6); of much import; important. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 33 The Admirall, with certaine others appointed to the gouernment and guard of Prouinces most importing. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 109 To garde the strongest places and most importing. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 124 An Assembly so importing to the kings and kingdomes welfare.

2. That imports or brings in merchandise; engaged in importation.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 415 Register of Importing Ships. 1861 GOSCHEN *Fr. Exch.* 40 To sell the bills at a time .. when a premium may be given for them by the importing branch of the community.

†**Importless,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPORT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without import or significance; trivial, unimportant.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 71 That matter needlesse of importlesse burthen Diuide thy lips.

†**Importment.** *Obs.* [f. IMPORT *v.* + -MENT.]

a. Signification, meaning, purport: = IMPORT *sb.* 1.

b. Importance, consequence: = IMPORT *sb.* 2.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 2 Certaine things vttered .. vpon one speciall occasion, haue yet a generall drift or importment. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 115 A Latine word for a Post, who speedily conveys news of Importment.

Importraiture (impōˑrtrĕtiŭɹ). *rare.* [f. IM- 1 + PORTRAITURE.] The action of portraying in or upon something; *concr.* that which is portrayed (*lit.* or in writing), a portrait or description.

1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 9 Importraitures of passages in the external world, and in human life. 1842 *Ibid.* XXVI. 455 Here .. is an admirable importraiture for you. 1882 PHIL ROBINSON *Noah's Ark* 28 Alterations from the received importraitures of the beasts.

†**Importray,** *v. Obs.* [f. IM- 1 + PORTRAY *v.*] *trans.* To portray or depict in or upon something.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 311 Whome Philautus is now with all colours importraying in y⁰ Table of his hart.

†**Importunable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 in-. [f. IMPORTUNE *a.* (or ? *v.*) + -ABLE.]

1. Burdensome, onerous, grievous, heavy.

1482 *Paston Lett.* No. 867 III. 297 [They] wold have .. taryd hym there and his councell to his gret importunabill charges. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII, c. 18 Preamble,* To theyr great importunable losse troble hurte and dammayge. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. 23 b/2 Forbyddyng them to binde and lay vppon other pore mennys bakkes importunable burdeyns. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 3 They felt the weight of their done wrongs too importunable for them any longer to beare.

2. Troublesome; = IMPORTUNATE *a.* 2 b.

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. ix. *argt.*, In generall he controwleth people inquisitiue, and importunable tatlers.

†**Importunably,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Persistently, pertinaciously; importunately.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 161 The deuyl .. with a thousande snaris and subtilties importunably assayl-ynge vs.

Importunacy (impōˑrtiŭnăsi). [f. IMPORTUNATE *a.*: see -ACY.] Pertinacity; pressing solicitation; = IMPORTUNITY 4.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. (R.), He gate hym not out of the way, nor commaunded them to departe for theyr importunacy. 1606 J. CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* xxix. 120 The golden Calfe, which himselfe [Aaron] had made at the importunacie of our Fathers in the wildernes. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 228 Overcome with the importunacy of their reasons, we did yield to take some further consideration. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 187 He, who made least to do, has often succeeded, when a rash, busie, importunacy has made an enemy of a friend. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 243 She is lauded by Jesus: her importunacy is triumphant.

Importunance. [f. IMPORTUNE *v.* + -ANCE.] (?) Grievousness, gravity, seriousness.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* XI. 91 The Kinges Majestie shulde .. be disapoynted of his enterpryse, which I besought Her to consider, and the greate importunance therof.

Importunate (impōˑrtiŭnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *importūn-us* + -ATE 2. The use of the suffix is peculiar; perh. after *obstinate, fortunate, temperate,* or other adjs. expressing personal qualities.]

†**1.** Inopportune, unseasonable, untimely; = IMPORTUNE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1529 (implied in IMPORTUNATELY 1). 1552 HULOET, Importunate, or out of season, *importunus.* 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 101 The inexorable executor of this importunate and unseasonable Command, was first chased away with stone.

†**2.** Burdensome; grievous, grave. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 102 An importunate number of the barbarus people beeganne to moleste the Romaine imperie. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 b, When money was scante and importunate charges were dayly imminent. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 3 b, Beyng not hable to suffre the importunate heate, they cast away the shetes and all the clothes. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* I. (1596) 13 This water is also good for .. other dangerous and importunat diseases. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Solitude,* When they are in love with a Mistress, all other persons are importunate and burdensome to them. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H——shire,* The pride of ancestry may be had on cheaper terms than to be obliged to an importunate race of ancestors.

†**b.** Troublesome; persistently troublesome. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 722 This New World .. hath to these importunate chapmen sold her freedome. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 60 [The Sun] cannot .. free his own face of those importunate spots that ever and anon lie upon it like filth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 100, Lice, Fleas, and other noisom and importunate Insects.

3. Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII,* c. 2 § 2 If .. the sayde collectours .. can not be thervnto admitted, by reason of importunate busines. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 136 The Earl remain'd in London whilst the enquiry was warm and importunate. 1877 BRYANT *Main-Dream* i, This maze of dusty streets, Forever shaken by the importunate jar Of commerce.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious.

1477 (implied in IMPORTUNATELY 4). 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 30 They .. will .. make importunate sute, and laboure to be in seruice with youre Magestye. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* x. (1546) F vj b, I am importune on you, that ye be not importunate on me. I pray you, that you praie not me. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 69 Declaring how importunate his mother was to know. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 44 The King .. was importunate to know what they intended to do with Him. 1746 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 53 Some of the Persons who supplied me with them grow Importunate for their money. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* ii, For the avoidapce of importunate creditors. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Now came an importunate knock at the door; breakfast was ready.

B. as *sb.* An importunate person.

1881 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Mar. 49/2 He would have granted the fair importunates the examination without restriction.

Importunately (impōˑrtiŭnĕtli), *adv.* [f. IMPORTUNATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an importunate manner.

†**1.** Inopportunely, untimely, unseasonably. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 288/2 We do .. not yet *importunately* bereue you of your rest with cryinge at youre eares at vnseasonable tyme. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 168, I shall not say the Petition and Advice was unduly, but unseasonably and importunately obtained.

†**2.** In a burdensome or grievous way; grievously; troublesomely. *Obs.*

1564 GOLDING *Justin* xlii. (1570) 169 [Hymerus] through his tyrannous cruelties, vexed importunatlie both Babilon and manye other cyties. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull News* II. (1596) 50 Deseased with the tertian agewes, so importunatlie. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 4 Least I should be importuneately complementall.

†**b.** Gravely, exceedingly. *Obs.*

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* Pref. 5 An Expedient so importunately beneficial to Mankind, that scarce any Elogiums could be excogitated equal to their praise. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. x. (1695) 286 Men will not be so importunately dull as not to understand what others say.

3. With pressing or persistent action or purpose; pressingly.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 792 He woulde importunatly [1513 MORE 'importunely'] pursue his appetite and have her. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 531 What do we now thus importunately catching at shadows? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxix, His possible judgment of her actions was telling on her as importunately as Klesmer's judgment of her powers.

4. With persistent or pressing solicitation; with importunity.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 137 He that axid importunatly after he is ones denied & relused his asking. 1529 S. FISH *Supplic. Beggers* Ded. (E. E. T. S.) 2 [They] haue begged so importunatly that they haue gotten ynto theyre hondes more then the therd part of all youre Realme. 1692 BP. OF CHESTER *Charge* 5 *May* 20 We need not doubt of God's help, if we sincerely and *importunately pray for it.* 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. iv, They insisted importunately upon their demand. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* II. xiv. 117 He instructed his envoy .. importunately and dictatorially to plead the cause.

Importunateness (impōˑrtiŭnĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being importunate; importunity.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 67 Our lybertie is ouercome .. by the importunatnes of our wyues. 1549 LATIMER *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 93 He wyl beare your importunatenes, he wyll not be angrye at your cryinge and calling. 1635 R. CAREW in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) III. 217, I am herevnto induced by the importunateness of my Masters. 1812 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) I. viii. 169 Her sweet importunateness of action and voice.

Importunator (impōˑrtiŭnēˑtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from IMPORTUNATE *v.*] One who importunes, or solicits importunately.

1604 SANDYS *Relat. St. Relig. West Pts.* I iv b, Tyrannous importunators, and exactors of their own men. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 418 A flowing and ebbing of petitioners, claimants, and importunators of every kind.

Importune (impōˑrtiūˑn, impōˑrtiŭn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 yn-, in-, 6 ym-. [ME. a. F. *importun, -une* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *importuno,* ad. L. *importūn-us* unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient, troublesome, grievous, f. *im-* (IM- 2): cf. *Portūnus* the protecting god of harbours, f. *portu-s* harbour, PORT. The same stem is found in *opportūn-us* OPPORTUNE.]

†**1.** Inopportune, untimely; unseasonable, unfit.

c 1425 (implied in IMPORTUNELY 1). 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1169/1, I haue thys daye done you muche trybulacion with my importune obieccions, of very litle substaunce. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* ᵛiv, Such fruictes are never importune, nether at anye time out of season. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 27 Both Importunate, and Importune Labour; .. the first is labour too earnest, too sollicitous; the second is labour out of its due time, unseasonable. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 120 These actions are somewhat importune and unwelcome guests at Feasts. 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* in *Misc.* (1711) 264 A Wild Ass, with Brayings *Importune,* affronts his Ear.

†**2.** Troublesome, burdensome; vexatious; grievous, heavy, severe, exacting. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5632 And for he nyl be importune Unto no wight, ne honerous. 1422-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The streyght waye is so importune, So dredeful eke and so full of rage. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 486 By theyr inportune charges, the comynaltie was greatly enpouerysshed. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII,* c. 43 Which is to peinfull chargeable intollerable and importune, for any man to susteine and abyde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 16 They did .. often blame the too importune fate That heapd on him so many wrathfull wreakes. 1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 263 A detestable, cruell, horrible and importune monster. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 19 They cannot be but importune to us by their long and languishing narratives. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. vi. IV. 90 Treaties, vaporous Foreshadows of Events .. are importune to human nature, longing for the Events themselves.

†**3.** Pressing, urgent; busy. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. Contents xliv. 61 That man be not importune in worldly erendes. *c* 1475 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 33 The labor is so importune, that I cannot attend it without I shold do nothing ells. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 The good aungelles contende not, they be not importune or to busy, they crye not. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 76 Although my busines be so weightie and importune, that I can obteine but little leasure. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 63 The importune Affaires of your Kingdome [are] perplexedly suspended.

4. Persistent or pressing in solicitation; pertinacious; irksome through persistency of request.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 6 The importune and besy preyere Of oon whom I love. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 156 Importune suters wil gape vpon suche reuersiouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xviii. 5 Yet seynge this weddowe is so importune vpon me I will delyuer her. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 229 Our Saviour .. made as though hee would have gone farther, *that they* might grow the more importune with him to stay. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 83 (1740) 367 He was so importune in the Matter, that one of the Chiefs was provoked to say he spoke with a Cadence, but Nothing to the Purpose. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 106 Vices are importune spirits sent forth from Tartarus' caves.

†**B.** *sb.* [= F. *importun.*] One who is importune or troublesome in soliciting. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 302 In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a Courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an importune. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 644 (D.) If justice must stay till such importunes are satisfied, there's a *ne plus ultra* of all law.

Importune (impōˑrtiūˑn, impōˑrtiŭn), *v.* [a. F. *importune-r* (1512 in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *importunare* (Florio), Sp. *importunar* (Percivall), med.L. *importūnārī, -āre,* f. *importūnus*: see prec.]

†1. *trans.* To burden; to be troublesome or wearisome to; to trouble, worry, pester, annoy.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 140 Did so importune him and assure him of his going, he commaunded his fardage to be laden. 1598 Yong *Diana* 17 It was my ill hap, that one of them sat next vnto me, to make me infortunate as long as her memorie did importune me. 1661 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 136, I shall, whenever .. it may least importune his privacy, make the inventory of particulars. 1781 Fletcher *Lett.* Wks. 1795 VII. 232 If bodies could move as quick as thought they would be importuned frequently with my company. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxx. VI. 607 Of his two immediate successors ..Nicholas the Fifth, [was] the last who was importuned by the presence of a Roman emperor.

†2. To press, urge, impel. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 57 We shall write to you As time, and our concernings shall importune. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* vi. 270 O queen, deign pity then, since first to you My fate importunes my distress to vow.

3. To solicit pressingly and persistently; to ply or beset with requests or petitions.

1530 Palsgr. 590/1, I importune one, I werye hym by importunate sute making to him for a mater. *c* 1585 *Faire Em* III. 699 A man that you do not a little esteem, hath long importuned me of love. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 127 My yongest boy..importun'd me That his attendant .. Might beare him company in the quest of him. 1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 Ye were importun'd the passing it. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* (1677) 298 'My friends', said he, 'importune me no more To eat or drink before we go to fight'. 1719 Young *Revenge* v. ii, He..importunes the skies for swift perdition. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III. 25 The Kings themselves importuned him to that purpose. 1817 Byron *Beppo* lxii, Meantime the goddess I'll no more importune. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 300 Some officers..after vainly importuning the government during many years, had died for want of a morsel of bread. *fig.* 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 Being importuned by the dispatch of some present affaires .. to have some conference with her Majestie, he went. 1601 Weever *Mirr. Mart.* C vj, No day which would not me to wars importune. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 98 The man that is importun'd with the craving pains of a hunger. 1800–24 Campbell *Song of Colonists* ii, A land, where beauties importune The Briton to its bowers.

4. To ask for (a thing) urgently and persistently; to crave or beg for.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 32 The daughter of the King of France..Importunes personall conference with his grace. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 44 Then gan the Peoples cry and Commons sute Importune care of their owne publicke cause. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* xv. § 34 It was very strange that any Men should importune the putting such a Question. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* ix. 228 The nobles .. greatly importun'd his stay. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* II. xvi. 113 A little girl that by her mother's side Runs, importuning to be taken up.

5. *intr.* To make urgent solicitation; to be importunate.

1548 Q. Katheryn in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 151, I wold not wyssche yow importune for hys good wyll, yf yt cum nott frankely at the fyrst. 1661 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvii. 33, I will neither importune too much upon unwilling minds. 1761 Gray *Sketch own Char.*, Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to importune; He had not the method of making a fortune. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* viii. 13 He will not ask for pity, will not importune.

¶ 6. To import, portend. (A Spenserian misuse.)

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. i. 16 But the sage wisard telles, as he has redd, That it importunes death and dolefull drery-hedd. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* xxv. 130 Thus hauing said, he riseth from the floore, As if his soule diuined him good fortune .. For all his thoughts did all good luck importune.

Hence **Importuned** *ppl. a.*, **Importuning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 Chapman *Iliad* xx. *argt.*, The rest, all shunning their importun'd fates, Achilles beats even to the Ilian gates. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 427 Our once importuning Prayers against the Tyranny which we then groan'd under. 1660 Gauden *Gods Great Demonstr.* 40 His many forewarnings, importunings, and beseechings of men to flye from the wrath to come. 1720 Gay *Dione* in *Poems* II. 434 No Cleanthes interrupt my woe With importuning love. 1890 *Athenæum* 23 Aug. 254/2 The result of three years' constant importuning.

Importu·nely, *adv.* Now *rare.* Also 6 in-. [f. Importune *a.* + -ly [2].]

†1. Inopportunely, unseasonably. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 He mevid hym .. with goode and honeste wordes, opportunely and importunely. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Isa.* lviii. *Comm.*, Gods preachers must crie, and not cease to crie..opportunely, importunely, with al patience. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 260 How often has that Frenzical Arian Astrologer been told, and admonish'd Opportunely and Importunely.

†2. Grievously, troublesomely. *Obs.*

a 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 758 He .. shewed them how proudly and importunely Antonius had answered to all his mild and just demands.

†3. Pressingly, persistently, pertinaciously. *Obs.*

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* I. ix. 159 It is a synne of pertynacite & pryde any persone inportunly to offre theyr counsell and specially where they can lytle profyte. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 63/1 Without any fear of God .. he would importunely [1568 Grafton importunatly] pursue hys appetite, and haue her. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 293 It is to be importunely troublesome unto the world, to quarrel almost with every man that comes in our way.

4. With urgent and persistent solicitation; importunately.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Thomas Eyr clamoreth upon mee importunly for money, so that gif I had any of my own, I wold have stopped him. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 248 b, It wyll craue importunely for sustenaunce, rest, & other recreacyon. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 4 He heard a voyce that called lowd and cleare .. The Palmer lent his eare unto the noyce, To weet who called so importunely. 1672 J. Worthington *Gen. Pref. Mede's Wks.* e, Flattery and Covetous Ambition do importunely sollicite men to make a false judgment. 1850 J. S. B. Monsell *Parish Musings* (1875) 32 The very things we most desire Most importunely crave.

†**Importunement.** *Obs.* [f. Importune *v.* + -ment.] The action or fact of importuning; earnest solicitation; an instance of this.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* (1670) 474 Satan knoweth..that there be more sundry pressing importunements to read it, than can be shewed for the reading of any book beside.

Importuner (impǫɹtiū·nəɹ, impǭ·ɹtiunəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er [1].] One who importunes.

1653 Waterhouse *Apol. Learn.* 187 Præclude..your ears against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* V. xlii. 21 Washington .. was annoyed by shoals of selfish importuners.

Importunity (impǫɹtiū·nĭti). [a. F. *importunité* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *importūnitās*, f. *importūnus*: see Importune *a.* and -ity.] The quality or condition of being importune.

†1. The condition of being unseasonable or inopportune; unseasonableness; an unsuitable time. *Obs.*

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 274 The Importunytee of myn ignoraunce in reformyng of dyuerse argumentes. 1535 Coverdale *Ecclus.* xxxii. 6 Poure not forth wyszdome out of tyme, at an importunyte. 1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* E vj, To snatch the crowne from hir heade by oportunity or importunity, which so euer come first. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 Euery thing hath his season which is called Oportunitie, and the vnfitnesse or vndecency of the time is called Importunitie.

†2. Burdensomeness, trouble. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 81 Late it be set in money to the remedie and socoure of this gret importunyte and necessite. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 10 The Wagoners .. are forc'd to make use of fire against the importunity of those Insects [Gnats]. 1739 J. Huxham *Ess. Fevers* (1750) 213 Very often the Importunity and violence of the Cough was to be appeased by Elixir Asthmaticum.

†3. Pertinacity or constancy of action. *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 215 Many of them..continue for so many hours (if the importunity of Historians in this matter be of any consideration).

4. Troublesome pertinacity in solicitation.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 136 Through ymportunite off thair suyttes. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xi. 8 Because of hys importunite he woll ryse and geve hym as many as he nedeth. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Mariage* C vj, Of marvellous vertue is, to bee sufferable in the ymportunities of hys wyfe, sometimes..and in trifling consenting unto her. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 19 With much importunitie and promise of reward .. I got them to set me ashore. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 179 Tormenting me with his nauseous importunities. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 414 Knaves .. liberal of their aid To clam'rous importunity in rags. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462 Fearing that our importunity might be troublesome.

†**Importu·nous,** *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *importūn-us* + -ous.] Burdensome, pestering.

1598 Yong *Diana* 412 Being now free from the importunous trouble of thy iealous husband.

†**Impo·rtuous,** *a.* *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *importuōs-us*, f. *im-* (Im- [2]) + *portu-s* harbour, Port.] 'Without port or haven' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Impo·rturait, -ate,** *pa. pple.* *Sc.* *Obs.* [for *importrait*, *impourtrait*, pa. pple. of Importray.] Portrayed in or upon something.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. lxviii, Palace and towris .. Importurait of birdis and sweit flouris. 1553 *Douglas' Æneis* VIII. x. 79 For Vulcanus..Thare batellis all..Had thare importurate [*MS.* porturat] propirly and graue.

Importure: see Emporture.

Imposable (impōu·zăb'l), *a.* *rare.* [f. Impose *v.* + -able.]

1. That may be imposed or laid on.

a 1660 Hammond (J.), They were not simply imposeable on any particular man, farther than he was a member of some church.

2. Capable of being imposed upon or cheated; gullible, dupable.

a 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. (1740) 306 Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposable upon to credit it upon any one's bare Relation. — *Lives* (1826) I. 397 If he had been..a weak imposable wretch they had liked him much better.

Hence **Impo·sableness,** 'the state or quality of being imposable'. 1847 in Craig.

†**Impo·sal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Impose *v.* + -al 5: cf. *disposal*, *proposal*.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. iv. 17 They have had Authority above their owne (though I conceive, none for such rigid imposall). 1651 P. Sterry *Eng. Deliverance* (1652) 14 Being severe in the imposall of superstitious rites.

†**Imposant.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *imposant*, pres. pple. of *imposer* to Impose, formerly to impute.] One who imputes or charges.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 271 In besechynge the herers that they be not euyll dysposed or euyll content of the imposaunt, for he ymageneth to haue power to proue cryme that he imposeth.

Impose (impōu·z), *v.* Also 6 empose. [a. F. *impose-r* (1302 in Godef.), earlier *en-*, *emposer* (11th c. in Littré), f. *em-*, *im-* (Im- [1]) + *poser*, taken as repr. of L. *impōnĕre*: see Compose, Pose. Introduced first in special senses, e.g. 3, 2 b; the general sense being expressed by native words.]

I. *trans.*

1. To lay on or set on; to place or set in a position; to put, place, or deposit. *arch.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16/2 The Chirurgiane [shall] impose the foresayed guttes agayne into their places..imposing or layinge the hande one the wounde. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 37/2 Impose therin linnen cloutes. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XIII. 207 She impos'd a stone Close to the cauernes mouth. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 7 It was here likewise .. that Xerxes imposed a stupendous bridge of boats. 1867 J. B. Rose tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 318 The mourners .. on the tepid ground imposed more earth.

b. *Eccl.* To lay on hands in blessing, or in ordination, confirmation, etc.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* x. 16 And imposing hands vpon them, he blessed them. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 1 When Israel blessed..Joseph's sons, he imposed upon them his hands and prayed. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* xxxii. 175 Bishops had a power of imposing hands, for collating of Orders, which Presbyters have not. 1658 Bramhall *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 177 What Priests did impose hands upon me.

c. To place in command or office; to appoint or set up authoritatively. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as associated with 4.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 57 And would be ready, after putting off the person which now was imposed on him, with much contentment to be commaunded by his Lordship. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 78 They have a Generall .. who deposeth, or imposeth Magistrates. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 20 So ungrateful a thing hath it always been to the People of England, to have Sheriffs imposed upon, and set over them, otherwise than according to the course and direction of the Law.

d. *Printing.* To lay pages of type or stereotype plates on the imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase, in such order that the printed pages shall follow each other in proper order when the sheet is folded.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 182 His [the setter's] plenishing of the gally, and imposing of the form. 1656 [see Impositor]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 122/2 *Imposing*, is the placing of the Pages that belong to a Sheet, within the Chase .. in order, that when the Sheet is wrought off .. all the Pages may be foulded into an orderly succession. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. xiv. 495 The compositor who imposes a sheet must correct the chargeable proof of that sheet. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1172/1, 18, 24, 32 and 48mo. may be imposed in a similar manner, or may be so imposed as to be cut before folding.

2. *fig.* a. In general sense: to put, place; to place authoritatively. b. To apply authoritatively or bestow (a name or title) *upon*, *on*, † *to*. (In quots. 1500, 1566 with inverted construction.) Now associated with 4. †c. To put authoritatively (an end, conclusion, etc.) to. *Obs.*

1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 50 In whose service he imposeth greater confidence. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. IV. iv. 154 Lally had now .. imposed upon the English so much respect, as deterred them from the siege.

b. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 102 He was soone baptised and imposed to name Edon. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* A vij, If thou wilt impose this worke a rapsodie, collation or gathering..thou shalt doe it no wrong. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. viii. 49 To prove her surname true, that she imposed has. 1605 Camden *Rem.* (1637) 122 Riuers also haue imposed names to some men. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. vii. 36 The names, which the Phenicians imposed on those places. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 294 The name was imposed antecedent to his birth. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 183 The native names were altered, and new titles imposed by the Israelites.

c. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H j, We wyl shew ye reason & maner to heale .. than we wyl impose the ende of this fourth boke. 1581 Savile *Agricola* (1622) 197 To fiftie yeeres trauailes let this day impose a glorious conclusion. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XXIV. 708 Before they had imposed the crown To these solemnities.

†3. To lay (a crime, etc.) to the account of; to impute, charge. *Obs.* (The earliest recorded use.)

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* 2 b, How he excused hym of that was imposed to hym. 1502 [see Imposant]. 1596 Drayton *Legends* ii. 447 On him, the King .. Impos'd my Death. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 157 The imputation of his wickednesse .. should be imposed vpon his Father that sent him. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* a viij a, It were a matter to impose as a charge upon the Author of such a Treatise.

4. To lay on, as something to be borne, endured, or submitted to; to inflict (something) *on* or *upon*; to levy or enforce authoritatively or arbitrarily.

1581 *N. Riding Rec.* I. 250 And further that the said Empryngham at an Admyrall Court dyd sett and empose greate and grevouse Fynes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 850 Impose some seruice on me for my loue. 1593 — *3 Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 58 What Fates impose, that men must needs abide. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 174 They .. impose uppon the people al kinde of injuries. 1688 Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner* (1886) 52 These bloody letters were not imposed upon me. I went to the high-priest and desired them of him. 1703 Pope *Thebais* 398 On impious realms .. impose Thy plagues. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. vii. § 11 To impose on a child to get by heart 'a long scroll of unknown phrases or words'. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 159 Pretending to abhor tests, he had himself imposed a test. 1854 J. S. C. Abbott *Napoleon* (1855) lxi. 471/1 [Alexander said] We have no wish to impose the Bourbons on the French people. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 53 Minos .. imposed upon the Athenians a cruel tribute.

b. with double object (orig. dative of person and accusative of the thing).

1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 126 For your sake I will impose him dangers, Such and so great. 1619 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 499 Cardinal Crescentius ..was wont .. to impose them silence. 1810 tr. *Mad. de Stael Holstein's Libertine Husb.* I. 52 Her admirer, Dorville, was imposed silence. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 221 Before the servant be imposed a task.

c. To put or levy (a tax, price, etc.) *on* or *upon* (goods, etc.).

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 18 They imposed a newe custome upon the salt. 1680 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 228 [He] petitioned him he would bestow upon him the captive Princesse, or vouchsafe to impose a ransom on her. 1670 R. Coke *Disc. Trade* 15 To impose what wages they please upon their labours. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ii. 601 That the Crown had the right to impose duties on foreign merchandise.

d. To put or subject (a person, etc.) *to* a penalty, observance, etc.

1568 North tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 610 It is as necessary for the Courtier..to impose his tongue to silence. 1592 Constable *Sonn.* VII. vi, Thus long impos'd to euerlasting plaining. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* v. i. 282 Impose me to what penance your inuention Can lay vpon my sinne.

e. *University* or *school slang.* To punish (a person) by an imposition: see Imposition 5 c.

1887 J. R. Magrath (in *Let.*), Very lately a man was imposed for having missed chapel.

5. To obtrude or 'put' (a thing) *upon* (a person) by false representations; to palm or pass off.

1650 Evelyn *Mem.* 14 Dec., An impostor .. had like to have impos'd upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 618 The God of Truth would never have empowered them to impose such a Cheat upon the World. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 2 Take care .. that Southernwood-seed be not imposed upon you for this. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 142 A silly fellow can never impose himself for a man of sense. 1738 Birch *Milton* I. App. 73 First inventing a Falshood, and then imposing it on the World. 1835 Mackintosh, etc. *Hist. Eng.* V. i. 1 Thus early was he familiar with the art of imposing decorum for morality.

II. *intr.* (Often with *indirect passive*).

6. To put oneself *upon*: in various senses. a. To impose itself forcibly, authoritatively, or strikingly; to exert an influence *on*; to be of imposing character or appearance. †b. To encroach *upon*, to 'put' *upon. Obs.* c. To intrude, presume *upon*; to take advantage of.

a. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 When it [Truth] is found, it imposeth vpon mens Thoughts. 1669 Pepys *Diary* 30 Mar., They do think that I know too much, and shall impose upon whomever shall come next, and therefore must be removed. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxlv. 126 If you engage his heart, you have a fair chance for imposing upon his understanding, and determining his will. 1881 Lubbock *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 411 Mechanism that imposes through its extreme simplicity. 1883 Lieut.-Col. Stewart in *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 1/1 The troops, if not very formidable in quality, still impose through their number.

b. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 9 Jan., There is no danger, in the passing this Bill, of imposing on his [the King's] prerogative. 1694 Wood *Let.* June in *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 458 *note*, Imposing upon a generous person and making him a ridicule to the company..because of his then growing infirmity. *a* 1718 Penn *Wks.* (1726) I. 448 No Man is so accountable to his fellow Creatures, as to be imposed upon, restrained, or persecuted for any Matter of Conscience whatever.

c. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* Ded., I should not otherwise .. have presum'd to impose upon your Protection. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 46 An idle 'vagrom' man, who lives by imposing on the good nature of others. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* I. 88 She wished her son to impose upon her when it came to his taking any serious step in life.

7. To put a tax, to levy an impost (*upon*). ? *Obs.*

a 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 To Impose upon all things brought into the Kingdome is very ancient. 1642 *Ord. Parl. Tonnage & P.* 11 To restraine the Crowne from imposing upon the people without their consent. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* v. § 21 Desire a bill, (the only old way of imposing on our subjects). 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1814 Who scores a septett true for strings and wind Mulcted must be—else how should I impose Properly?

8. To practise imposture; with *upon*, *on*, to cheat or deceive by false representations.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 9 The great reason the world hath been so long time imposed upon with varieties of books going under the name of Hermes Trismegistus. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 300 ¶ 2 There are some so weak as to be imposed upon by fine Things and false Addresses. 1791 Paine *Rights Man*, It can be of no real service to a Nation, to impose upon itself, or to permit itself to be imposed upon. 1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* i. (1875) 4 The counterfeit must have some resemblance to the genuine, else it would impose on nobody.

Hence **Impo·sed** *ppl. a.*, in the various senses of the vb.; also *imposed-upon*: see sense 8 above.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 134 The imposed buildings [on London bridge], being so many, and so beautifull. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 139 To transplant them [words] to an artificiall, and imposed sense. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* Pref. 27 They obtain'd so much upon the subjected Minds of the Poor imposed-upon Multitude. 1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 217 It generally consists of four stones, three upright and one imposed. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxiii. (1862) III. 202 Of the nineteen silver-paying satrapies, the most heavily imposed was Babylonia.

†Impo·se, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Impose *v.*] The imposition or laying on of a charge, duty, or task.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 8 According to your Ladiships impose, I am thus early come. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 293 But this impose is nothing, *honour'd* King.

Imposement (impōu·zmĕnt). *rare.* [f. Impose *v.* + -ment.] The action of imposing; imposition.

1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 45 This imposement upon my self was a great ease and pleasure to the charitableness of my nature. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 18 July 5/5 The residents .. who are opposed to the imposement are fighting it.

Imposer (impōu·zəɹ). [f. Impose *v.* + -er 1.] One who imposes: in various senses of the vb.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 2 According to the mind of the first imposer of that name. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i, Civil politie, say you .. came from arbitrary imposers. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1741) 189 The coronary thorns did not only express the scorn of the imposers,..but did also pierce his tender and sacred temples. 1681 H. More in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* Postscr., Præstigiator an Imposer on the sight. 1702 De Foe *Occas. Conform.* in *Misc.* 315 An Oath is to be taken in the Sense of the Imposer, and a Sacrament, which is a Recognition of the most Sacred of Oaths, must be also taken in the Sense of the Imposer. 1860 Trench *Serm. Westm. Abb.* ix. 96 They might have cursed the imposers of those tasks. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 36 What that is to which the imposer of names gives this name of temperance or wisdom.

Imposing (impōu·zing), *vbl. sb.* [f. Impose *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on; imposition. *spec.* †a. The imposition of taxes, taxing. *Obs.*

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 289 This imposing of the Popes Iurisdiction vpon other nations. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Invent. Shipping* 41 Certainly the imposing upon Coales .. can be no hinderance..to the Newcastlemen. 1668 Glanvill *Plus Ultra* (1688) 148 [This] prevents all imperious Dictates and Imposings.

b. *Printing.* The arrangement of pages of type in a 'forme'. *attrib.* **Imposing-stone, -table,** a slab of stone or metal on which pages of type or stereotype plates are imposed.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The compositor.. carries them to the imposing or correcting-stone, there to range them in order, in a chase. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vii. 146 Imposing in quires may be carried on to any extent, by observing the following rule. *Ibid.* xiii. 482 The moment a sheet is composed and made up, he should order it to be imposed, provided there be room on the imposing-stone. 1846 *Print. Apparatus for Amateurs* 43 The arranging the pages of type for this purpose is called imposing, and this term also includes the placing of the furniture between the pages so as to make the necessary margin. 1883 *Scotsman* 9 May 11/7 A number of Imposing Tables.

2. with *upon*: Deception; imposition.

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 180 This is an imposing upon you.

Imposing (impōu·zing), *ppl. a.* [f. Impose *v.* + -ing 2.] That imposes, in various senses of the vb.

1. That peremptorily enjoins; exacting.

1651 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1665) II. v. ix. 179 A piece of Vanity, which, as imposing as Custom is wont to be, it has not yet dar'd to enjoyn. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 144 An Imposing Church..will be both Party and Judge: it requires Assent without Evidence, and Faith without Proof. 1772 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 149 He felt the utter impossibility of arguing with a man so imposing and so very ignorant. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 203 The more barbarous is a nation, the more imposing and peremptory are its claims.

2. That impresses by appearance or manner.

1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1794) II. v. 133 Touched with an imposing delicacy on the irregularity of Ossuna's disposition. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 15 She had such a majestic imposing air, that .. many were disposed to make way for her. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* i. 4 Audacious self-esteem, with good ground for it, is always imposing. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 110 Mountains..of imposing magnitude.

3. Using deception; practising imposture.

1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 85 The imposing disposition of the people; who asked so much more than the proper price of their labour. 1796 J. Owen *Trav. Europe* I. 72 The Dutch are represented as very trickish and imposing.

Hence **Impo·singly** *adv.*, in an imposing manner; impressively. **Impo·singness,** the quality of being imposing or impressive.

1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 377 The whole scene is imposingly magnificent. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 22 Mar. 184/1 There is a pretty general breaking up of French imposingness over the Continent. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* v. xxxv, The white silk..might have something to do with the new imposingness of her beauty. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 15 The British Consulate, imposingly ugly.

Imposition (impozi·shən). Forms: 4 imposicion, -sicoun, 5–6 -sicion, (6 inpossession), 5– imposition. [ME. ad. L. *impositiōn-em*, n. of action from *impōnĕre* to place upon, Impose, or a. OF. *imposition, -icion* (1317 in Godef.). First used in the special senses 1 b, 2, 5.]

1. The action of putting, placing, or laying on. Also *concr.* A layer over something. *rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38/2 The imposition of the fingers one the mouthes of the Veynes. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 54/2 On the sayed Straweberryes you must agayne strewe saulte, and agayne theron an impositione of strawberryes, .. continuing the impositione of one on the other till the basen be repleate. 1833 Medwin *Shelley* (1847) II. 48 The imposition of my hand on his forehead, instantly put a stop to his spasms.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Dec. 5/1 A Japanese lacquer box..in various stages of development, from the imposition of colour on the first stone to the last.

b. *spec.* The laying on of hands in blessing, ordination, confirmation, etc. [L. *impositio*, Vulgate, Acts viii. 18.]

1382 Wyclif *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome iii, The grace, the which is 3ouun to hym bi imposicoun [1388 puttyng to] of the prestis hond. 1548 Cranmer *Catech.* 230 The ministration of Gods worde .. was deryued from the Apostles vnto other after theim by imposition of handes, and gyuynge the holy ghost. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxvi. § 1 With prayers of spiritual and personal benediction the manner hath been in all ages to use imposition of hands, as a ceremony betokening our restrained desires to the party, whom we present unto God by prayer. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* I. iii. 59 Thus we find that the grace of God is given by the imposition of hands. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 157 Ministers, or preaching presbyters..alone can ..assist at the imposition of hands upon other ministers. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., In two instances (the imposition of hands in ordination and confirmation) it [the rite] has received a sacramental efficacy.

c. *Print.* The imposing or arranging of pages of type in the forme.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vii. 144 A general outline for the imposition of whatever odd matter there may be at the conclusion of a work. *Ibid.* xiv. 495 Pages .. laid down for imposition, without folios or head lines, must be rectified by the person who has been slovenly enough to adopt this plan.

2. The action of attaching, affixing, or ascribing; bestowal (of a name, etc.).

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) I. 141 Wel, quod I, this inpossession I wol wel understande. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* I. i. (1544) 1 b, Adam made an imposicion..to those beastes all Of very reason what men should them call. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 89 Termed Cantam, which is rather the common name of the prouince, then a word of their proper imposition. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 49 ¶ 1 The Imposition of honest Names and Words upon improper Subjects. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* i. § 2. 7 By our apprehension of propositions I mean our imposition of a sense on the terms of which they are composed.

†3. Imputation, accusation, charge. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 74 The Imposition clear'd, Hereditarie ours.

4. The action of imposing or laying as a burden, duty, charge, or task; the action of inflicting, levying, enjoining, or enforcing.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1697 At this request .. Each present Lord began to promise aide, As bound in Knighthood to her imposition. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. ii. § 6 The Imposition of this Law upon himself is his own free and voluntary Act. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii. (1651) 51 The superstitious impositions of fasts. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 34. 123 Opinions..not derived from forcible external imposition. 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. iv. 108 The effects that would result from the imposition of taxes.

†b. The levying of a tax; taxation. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Coempcion ..þat weere estabelyssed vp on the poeple by swich a manere imposiscion as who so bowhte a bossel corn he moste yeue the kynge the fifte part. 1628 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 217 Any power of Imposition upon any Merchandizes.

5. Anything imposed, levied, or enjoined: a. An impost; tax, duty; *spec.* in *pl.* duties upon imports and exports imposed by the royal prerogative.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 132 He takith certayn impoſicions made by hym selff vppon euery oxe. 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 2 A new Imposition called a Benevolence. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lx. 210 He hath reissyd vp in all his londes new taylles & gables & impossessyons. 1689 Burnet *Tracts* I. 44 Those who stay behind, can scarce live and pay those grievous Impositions that are laid upon them. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 83 The lands of the church were also subject to the ordinary impositions for the public service. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. ii. 601 Prerogative impositions at the ports were dormant from the reign of Edward III. to that of Mary.

†b. A command, charge, or ordinance imposed or laid upon one. *Obs.*

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. iv. 33, I doe desire you Not to denie this imposition, The which my loue and some necessity Now layes vpon you. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 513 In those capitulations of peace..I find this expresse article and *imposition*, that *they should not* vse yron, but only about tillage of the ground. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 141 His imposition, 'let those in Iudea flie to the mountaines'. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* iii. 7 The decrees and ceremonial impositions of men.

c. A literary exercise or task imposed as a punishment at school or college. (Colloquially abbreviated *impo* or *impot.*)

1746 Warton *Progr. Discontent* 121 When impositions were supplyd To light my pipe, or sooth my pride. 1785 — *Minor Poems Milton* 422 *note* (Webster), Literary tasks called impositions. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XII. Concl. 322, I have never forgotten the passage, since I once translated it at Oxford as an imposition. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* xv, The penalty for transgressing this..was a long imposition—task some would call it. 1899 *Punch* 22 Feb. 88/2, I..got an 'impot' for cribbing a Greek exercise.

6. The action of imposing upon or deceiving by palming off what is false or unreal; an instance of this, an imposture.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 108 When the fiat contrary of his abjured impositions, is infallibly knowne to be of undoubted trueth. 1708 Swift *Death Partridge*, The predictions you printed .. were mere impositions on the people. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVI. ix, He was afraid Miss Western would never agree to an imposition of this kind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 83 He who would either impose *on others* or escape imposition must know the truth.

Impositive (impɒ·zitiv), *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + POSITIVE *a.*] Not positive.

c 1856 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 275 He [the psychological speculator] requires it to be granted that his system is positive and that your's is impositive.

†**Impositor** (impɒ·zitəɹ). *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *impositor*, agent-noun from *impōnĕre* to IMPOSE.] One who imposes; = IMPOSER. †a. One who imposes a name. b. *Printing.* One who imposes the pages of type in a forme. c. The inflicter of a task or imposition.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 122 b, Yf the imposytoure and gyuer of the name hath perfyte scyence and knowledge. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor Ling.*, *Impositor*, in schooles he that put the names into a Rolle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impositor*, the Impositor or Monitor in a School; also he that imposes the pages into a Form for the Press.

Impossibilifica·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. IMPOSSIBLE: see -FICATION.] A rendering impossible.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 88 Sovereigns and their courtiers were flattered by the degradation of nature and the *impossibilification* of a pretended virtue.

Impossibi·litate, *v. rare.* [f. IMPOSSIBILIT-Y + -ATE[3]; cf. Sp. *imposibilitar*, It. *impossibilitare.*] *trans.* To render impossible.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 It [covetousness] impossibilitates the entrance into heaven. 1646 CHAS. I *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 452, I.. would do nothing to impossibilitate ayde [*printed* adye] from thence. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* II. 116 How many accidents might for ever have impossibilitated the existence of this incomparable work!

Impossibility (impɒsibi·liti). [a. F. *impossibilité* (14th c.) or ad. L. *impossibilitāt-em*, f. *impossibilis* IMPOSSIBLE: see -ITY.]

1. The quality of being impossible.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. iii. (Skeat) I. 14 Shewe me the absence of that impossibilite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 215 No lesse impossibilite it is, but rather more. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 110 To declare the impossibilite of this demaunde. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 55 The impossibility that his Intelligence could be true. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 187 The Impossibility they lie under of restoring them to their first State. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. 19 Impossibility is the same as negative Necessity, or a Necessity that a Thing should not be. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xi. (1877) 221 Where is the impossibility of a glorious and endless existence?

b. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this; an impossible thing; that which cannot be.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 112, I am not bounde to noon ympossibilite. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. i. 9 A demonstration leadyng to an impossibilitie is that argument whose conclusion is impossible. 1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 73 The Impossibilities are of two sorts, Impossible Truths, and Impossible Goods. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 28 Even divine power cannot produce impossibilities. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc., Burns* (1872) II. 14 Is not every genius an impossibility till he appear?

†2. Impotence, inability. (So med.L. *impossibilitās.*) *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 71 Loue .. pleyniþ neuere of impossibilite, for it demeþ itself miȝty to all þinges. 1553 LATIMER *Serm. Lord's Pr.* iv. (1562) 22 b, He woulde haue vs to know our owne impossibilitye and vnablenesse to doe any thyng. *Ibid.* vii. 45 Whan..we say, Leade vs not into temptation, we learn to know our own impossibilitie and infirmitie. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* 534 News of his impossibility of doing it. 1796 *Plain Sense* II. 167 The utter impossibility of her father to afford any effectual assistance.

3. *Math.* The quality of being 'impossible' or imaginary. *rare.*

1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 557 Notwithstanding the impossibility of .. the square root of a negative quantity.

Impossible (impɒ·sĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 **impossible**, 4 **in-, ympossible, impossibel**, 4–6 **impossyble**, 5 **inpossybyll, impossybul**, *Sc.* **impossibyll**, 4– **impossible.** [a. F. *impossible* (14th c.) = It. *impossibile*, or ad. (post-cl.) L. *impossibilis*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *possibilis* POSSIBLE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Not possible; that cannot be done or effected; that cannot exist or come into being; that cannot be, in existing or specified circumstances. Const. *to* or *for.*

The exact sphere in which the thing is declared to be impossible is sometimes expressed by the advs. *logically, mathematically, morally, physically* (see these words).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14761 It es bot foli al þi talking, And als an inpossible [*Gött.* impossible] thing. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6281 Swa witty and myghty es he þat na-thyng til hym impossibel may be. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 373 Nothyng is inpossybyll sothly that god wyll. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. i, None ought not to entremete hym to doo that that Impossyble is to hym. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 126/1 They .. laughed therat as at an impossible lye. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 274 We see that sometimes designs have been given over as impossible, and at another time .. have been accomplished. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Rev. Wks. Roy. Soc.* (1780) 66 It becomes a wise Man not to think any Thing impossible. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 74 We reached a place where further advance was impossible.

b. with infinitive complement (now usually *active*, sometimes passive).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 265 Summe of hem trowed, it were an Inpossible thing to be. 1476 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 777 III. 164 It is non inpossybyll to bryng a bowght. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xvii, None ought to entermete hym self for to doo a thynge, whiche as for hym impossyble is to be done. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 b, His power impossible to be auoided, hangeth ouer them. 1656 WALLER *To my Ld. Protector* x, What may be thought impossible to do By us. . 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 548 The rest was craggie cliff..impossible to climbe.

c. Often qualifying an infinitive phrase, or substantive clause: commonly introduced by *it.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 1108 To oure painede peple impossible hit semeþ, þat ȝe oure manerus mihte mekliche endure. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 336 Poule preueth it impossible riche men haue [*some MSS.* to haue] heuene. 1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 6 It is impossible ony man for to plese God withoute feith. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 153 To ben a god is impossible. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2707 Inpossible it semes A heuy As to be houyn [*Dublin MS.* to heff] on hye to þe sternes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 It was impossyble for them to..wynne the sayd lande. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 285 It were impossible I should speed amisse. *c* 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) II. 1, I believed it impossible you should forget me. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 275 It is impossible that we should ever see levers perfectly inflexible. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., To give anything like a correct amount of the loss.. would be impossible. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 766/2 It was impossible..for a loading berth to be secured.

2. *Math.* Having no possible or real value, imaginary.

1673 KERSEY *Algebra* I. 269 Impossible Roots are such whose values cannot be conceived or comprehended either Arithmetically or Geometrically; as in this Equation, $a=2-\sqrt{-1}$, .. for no Number can be imagined, which being multiplied by itself according to any Rule of Multiplication will produce -1. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 226 Coming, like impossible roots, by pairs. 1874 TODHUNTER *Trig.* xix. § 271 (1882) 216 If n be even, the last term..is possible..and the last term but one is impossible.

3. In recent use, with ellipsis of some qualification suggested by the context; as, impossible to deal with, to carry into practice, to do anything with, to get on with, to tolerate, to recognize; utterly unsuitable or impracticable, 'out of the question'.

1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. vi. I. 247 Never was a spirited young fellow placed in more impossible position. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* Pref. 19 Oxford..adorable dreamer.. home of lost causes, and forsaken beliefs, and unpopular names, and impossible loyalties! 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* II. 173 To all the world except Jack and Agatha, she was an impossible girl; she said things that no other girl would have said. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* May 911/2 The .. ghosts .. made the place absolutely impossible. 1886 G. ALLEN & MARY COTES *Kalee's Shrine* I. 17 The dear old ugly lady .. in the speckly dress and impossible bonnet.

B. *sb.* = IMPOSSIBILITY. *rare* in *sing.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 476 (525) That wyst he wel an impossible were. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. iv. (Skeat) I. 152 If I graunte contradiccion, I should graunt an impossible. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* IV. 662 Your secte .. May not stande..Right for þe impossibles whiche þer-inne ȝe hepe. 1472 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 701 III. 53 Your desyer..was an impossoybyl to be browght abowght. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 5. 63 A bundle of incomprehensibles, unconceivables, and impossibles. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 6 The nature of an impossible becomes known from the seventh [theorem]. 1866 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* 130 Heaven sometimes converts our impossibles and inevitables into the very best blessings we have.

C. *Comb.*, as *impossible-looking.*

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 13 Certainly the impossiblest-looking literary problem I ever had. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar., This impossible-looking constituency.

Impo·ssibleness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS] = IMPOSSIBILITY.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 29 Whan this Austyn sey the gret mischef..And the impossybylnesse it to relef. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 101 The needlesnesse, difficulty, yea, impossiblenesse of prevailing. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Impo·ssibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] Not possibly; in an impossible fashion. Now chiefly in *not impossibly* = (just) possibly, perhaps.

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 116 Rome..which .. had impossibly attained unto so high glory and power..without the singular favour of the Gods. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* viii. 7 S' impossibly I love you. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 360 Reason not impossibly may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborn'd. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 353 *note* (Seager), His enemy took..a rising ground, by which means he might not impossibly stand higher. *c* 1825 BEDDOES *Second Brother* II. ii, Let us forget what else is possible, Yea, hope impossibly! 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/3 The ceremony .. may not impossibly be marred.

Impost (i·mpɒst), *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *impost* (1429 in Hatz.-Darm.), now *impôt* = Sp. *impuesto*, Pg. *imposto*, ad. med.L. *impostus* or *impostum* (1272 in Du Cange) from L. *impostus*, *impositus*, pa. pple. of *impōnĕre* to IMPOSE. The corresponding It. *imposta* represents the fem. of the same pple. (cf. *mille equi de imposta*, an. 1302 in Du Cange).]

1. A tax, duty, imposition, tribute; *spec.* a customs-duty levied on merchandise. Now chiefly *Hist.*

The distinction suggested by Cowell, that *impost* properly denotes a duty on imported goods, and *custom* one on goods exported, is repeated by later dicts.; but there is no evidence that it was ever in accepted use.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron., Hen. II*, II. 81 He neuer put any tribute, impost, or taxe vpon his subiectes. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 Customs, Subsidies, Imposts or other Duties within any Port of the Realm. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 124 Keeping garrison there to receive the impostes, and customes of the ariving vessels. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 51 The great taxe vpon wine is still called Impost, because it was imposed after the ordinary rate of payment had lasted many years. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* IV. 274 That the Inhabitants of the Cevennes, whose Houses have been burned in the Wars, shall pay no Imposts for the Term of seven Years. 1789 *Const. U. S.* I. § 10 The net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 20 Import duties, or transit dues, and the whole range of Government imposts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 513 A bench of Judges .. declared the new impost [ship-money] to be legal.

fig. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 236 Confidence is not the favour but the impost of a prince.

b. *attrib.*, as *impost-fine, -law*; also **impost-taker** (see quot. *a* 1700).

1588 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 54 Payd .. vjs. viij*d.* for an Impost Finne to the quens maiestie of xv. akers lande. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Impost-taker*, one that stands by and Lends Money to the Gamester at a very high Interest. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 25 Ye who sit..divising impost-laws.

2. *Racing slang.* The weight which a horse has to carry in a handicap race.

1883 *Daily News* 25 June 2/1 The horse .. has such a lenient impost that it will be easy to make him first favourite. 1887 *Ibid.* 7 Feb. 2/6 His light impost might enable him to win.

Impost (i·mpɒst), *sb.*[2] *Arch.* [a. F. *imposte* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *imposta*, of same derivation as prec.]

1. The upper course of a pillar or abutment, frequently projecting in the form of an ornamental moulding or capital, on which the foot of an arch rests.

Where there is no projection, the impost is said to be *continuous.*

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 130 Imposts .. are nothing but their Capitels or more protuberant heads, upon which rest the ends of the Arches. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 74 An Arch adorn'd with Imposts. 1845 PETRIE *Eccl. Archit. Irel.* 178 Round pilastres, or semi-columns, with flat imposts or capitals.

†2. The hanging stile of a door or gate; hence, the leaf of a door or gate. *Obs. rare.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 295 Of these three Gates, the first..has no Marks of ever having had Imposts, ..the other..has two round Holes in the Stone of the Threshold..in them the Hinges of two parts of the Gates.. turned round, causing the Imposts to play [*facendo giocar le imposte*]. By this we discover the manner of the ancient Imposts, called *Postes* by the Latins.

3. A horizontal block supported by upright stones, as at Stonehenge. Also *attrib.*

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxi. (1875) 74 These birds [daws] deposit their nests in the interstices between the upright and the impost stones of that amazing work of antiquity. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 296 The outer Circle of Stonehenge..in its Perfection, consisted of 60 Stones, 30 Uprights, and 30 Imposts. 1852 T. WRIGHT *Celt, Roman & Saxon* ii. 59 Thirty upright stones sustaining as many others placed horizontally, so as to form continuous impost.

†**Impost,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [app. ad. It. *impostare* 'to set on the impost or case to a door or window'.]

1. *trans.* To set or base on imposts.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 327 The..Wall..has no Thickness..sufficient to impost another Roof of the Wall a-new. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on..the Wall, in which they may have been inlaid or imposted.

2. *intr.* To begin to curve inward; to spring, as an arch.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 285 The Roofs do impost, or draw in above the thickness of the Arches.

I·mpost, *v.*[2] *U.S. Customs.* [f. IMPOST *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To classify (imported goods, etc.) according to their tariff designations and the rate of duties paid on them. Hence **I·mposter; I·mposting** *ppl. a.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 57/2 (*New York Custom Ho.*), The entry papers..are..sent to an official who imposts them, or, in other words, classifies the articles therein described in separate columns according to the rate of duty that each is liable to pay. *Ibid.*, From the imposter the entries pass to other hands. *Ibid.*, Again they pass into the hands of the imposting and statistical clerks.

Imposteme, obs. form of IMPOSTUME.

Imposter, obs. f. IMPOSTOR; see IMPOST *v.*[2]

†**Imposte·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IMPOSTERY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTORIOUS, -URIOUS.] = next.

1633 HART *Diet Diseased* III. xxx. 373 As for the signe of life and death by the blood sweaty drops, I hold it either imposterious or impious and superstitious.

†**Impo·sterous,** *a. Obs.* [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTORIOUS, -TROUS, -TUROUS.]

1. Of the nature of an imposture; false.

1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 44 a, Nothing, but the imposterous subtiltie of wicked people. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. ii, To hold thy strictness false and imposterous. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 4 So imposterous and litigious an Argument as this is.

2. Having the character of an impostor.

a 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* II. iii. 235 When thou'rt known to be a whore imposterous. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* ix. (1881) 56 This Satyre is the Character Of an imposterous Quacksalver. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 370 Executed for an imposterous traytor.

Hence †**Impo·sterously** *adv.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xi. 123 They would not dare to argue so imposterously.

†**Impo·stery.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [cf. prec.] Imposture: = IMPOSTORY, -TRY, -TURY.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 72 His riding into Exeter

was a horrid piece of pageantry and impostery, but how to call that blasphemy in him I know not.

Imposthume, etc. : see IMPOSTUME.

Impostor (impɒ·stəɹ). Forms: α. 6–7 imposture, (6 -ur). β. 7–9 imposter. γ. 7 impostour, 7– impostor. [a. F. *imposteur* (16th c.) = Sp., Pg. *impostor*, It. *impostore*, ad. late L. *impostor*, agent-noun f. *impōnĕre* to IMPOSE (ppl. stem *impposit-*, *impost-*). At its first adoption into English, the word was app. confused with the older IMPOSTURE, the termination being subsequently altered to *-er* and *-or*, the latter of which, agreeing with the original L. form, has survived.]

One who imposes on others; a deceiver, swindler, cheat; now chiefly, one who assumes a false character, or passes himself off as some one other than he really is.

α. 1586 JAS. VI in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 21 To takk..thaime to be malicious imposturis, as suirlie they are. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 161 Ther mett him an impostur or magician, which they held to be their oracle. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 145 Mahomet the great Imposture.

β. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 301 This thing haue the imposters of the World vsed for a Phyltre. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant imposters as ever deluded the credulous world. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 113 The fanatics and imposters of the early ages.

γ. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xii. 94 Being found a meere Impostor, he dyed most miserably. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 3 The Impostour Barchochebas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 35 ¶ 4 There is an Impostor abroad, who takes upon him the Name of this young Gentleman. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* I. i, It is very clear that this Zicci is some impostor.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. iv. 64 These flawes and starts (Impostors to true feare).

attrib. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 The Impostor-Prophet Mahomet. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* IV. li. § 10. 453/2 He commanded all those Impostor Priests to be crucified. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 40 What says our Imposter Jew to this? 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 70 An unworthy bondage of mean fear to some impostor opinion.

†**Impostorious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTORY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -TURIOUS.] Having the character of an impostor or imposture.

1623 HART *Arraignm. Ur.* II. ii. 43 An impostorious empiricke. *Ibid.* 44 Nothing else but impostorious conjecture. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* 5 Aug., I was formerly acquainted with the impostorious Nunns of Loudune in France.

†**Impostorism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IMPOSTOR + -ISM; cf. IMPOSTURISM.] = IMPOSTURE.

1652 *Mercurius Democritus* 18–28 Aug. 162 Hocus Pocus Juglings, forgeries, and damn'd Impostorisms.

Impostorous (impɒ·stərəs), *a.* [f. IMPOSTOR, or perh. (from the date) orig. f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTEROUS, -TROUS, -TUROUS.]

†1. Of the nature of an imposture. *Obs.*

1548 HOOPER *Ten Commandm.* vii, That noman after there deathe shuld deceaue the people .. with false and impostorous doctrine. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 224 Rites and ceremonies..impostorous, prophane and impious.

2. Having the character of an impostor; practising imposture.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. § 13. 944 Richard Simon, an ambitious and impostorous wretch. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. ii, Thou..art indeed an impostorous empiric. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xxvii. 273 His impostorous Physician assured him, that he could not live one day without his Medicines. 1882 CREIGHTON *Hist. Papacy* II. 458 *marg.*, Impostorous Embassy from the East.

Impo·storship. [f. IMPOSTOR + -SHIP.] The office or character of an impostor.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xi. 68 This Vale of Teares where there's scarce anything without Mixture of Mischief, Impostorship or Villany. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 23 An examiner, and discoverer of this impostorship. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 185 Should he..find himself stigmatized as an impostor;—find himself encountered by a certificate of impostorship. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 334 In the annals of literary, as well as political impostorship.

†**Impo·story.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -URY.] = IMPOSTURE.

1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 107 It could not be imagined that any thing of Impostory could result from him. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* X. iv. § 56 The Disease of the Mother being the best Foundation to build such Impostourie thereon.

†**Impo·strate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IMPOSTOR or IMPOSTURE + -ATE 2.] = IMPOSTROUS.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4 The impostrat quagmires of this abortive age.

Impostress (impɒ·strĕs). [f. *imposter*, IMPOSTOR + -ESS; perh. after OF. *imposteresse* (Godefroy), but cf. *actor*, *-tress*, *hunter*, *-tress*.] A female impostor. Now *rare*.

1614 BACON *Let. to Jas. I* 11 Feb., The impostress Elizabeth Barton. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 132 Reason is cryed down as an Impostress. 1772 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 212 No wonder if th' impostress had deceiv'd. 1839 PYE SMITH *Script. & Geol.* 179 It was an impostress under the name of philosophy.

†**Impo·strix.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *impostrix*, fem. of *impostor*.] = prec.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* V. ii. § 47, I am heartily sorry that the gravity of John Fisher .. should be so light, and the sharp sight of Sr Thomas More so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an Impostrix. 1700 HICKES in *Pepys' Diary* 19 June, Some suspected her for an impostrix.

Impostrous (impɒ·strəs), *a.* Also 7 impost'rous. [Abbreviation of IMPOSTEROUS or -OROUS: cf. *monster*, *-trous*.]

1. Having the character of an impostor.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xviii. 286 He that took th' impost'rous Ciprian king. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. VIII. 484 Aristotle..gave to the word Sophist a definition substantially the same as that which it bears in the modern languages 'an impostrous pretender to knowledge', a man who employs what he knows to be fallacy, for the purpose of deceit and of getting money.

2. Of the nature of an imposture.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* V. 289 Further to speak of his impostrous lies. 1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* V. v. (1713) 412 The Idolatrous and Impostrous Church of Rome. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 26 As of the true and original jury, so of this impostrous modern substitute, the origin lies buried in obscurity. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 699 The outcry was groundless and impostrous.

So **Impo·stry** = IMPOSTERY, -ORY, -URY.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xviii. 105 They returne to their houses triumphing of their impostrie.

†**Impo·stumate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE *ppl. a.*, after IMPOSTUME.] Affected with impostumes; of the nature of an impostume. Also *fig.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVII. iv. II. 273 The leaves are singular good to be laid upon impostumat swellings. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 187 He let his finger alone, and told him that his liver was impostumate. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 358 This lord Ulysses ey'd; And thus burst out th' impostumate with pride. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 132 The ovaria are sometimes .. inflamed, impostumate [etc.].

†**Impo·stumate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7–8 -thumate. [Altered form of *apostumate*, APOSTEMATE *v.*, after IMPOSTUME; cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To affect with an impostume; to cause an impostume in. Also *fig.*

1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* L ij b, To corrupt the aire and impostumate mens ears with their pan-pudding prose. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 53 So much our vices impostumate our fames. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 220 Some fresh Stone having .. impostumated the Kidney.

2. *intr.* To swell into an impostume, to form an ulcerous tumour; to fester, 'gather'. Also *fig.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 68 Grosse and impostumating humors. *Ibid.* VII. 71 When those kernels doe swel and impostumate outwardly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. viii, The bruise imposthumated, and afterwards turned to a stinking ulcer. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 162 The Lump soon afterwards impostumated.

†**Impo·stumated,** *ppl. a.* Also 7–8 -thumated. [f. as prec. ppl. adj. and vb. + -ED1.] Affected with, swollen into, of the nature of, an impostume; ulcerated. Also *fig.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 131 b, Agaynst the Palsie of the tongue or other members, if they are impostumated or cankered. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 471 Like the pain the impostumated patient suffers in the lancing his sore. 1712 *Perquisite Monger* 20 Intoxicated with Power, and impostumiated with Ambition. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 8 May, Putrid gums, impostumated lungs.

Impostumation, -thumation (impɒstiuмē·ʃən). Now *rare.* [Altered form of *apostumation*, APOSTEMATION, after IMPOSTUME.]

1. The formation of an impostume; festering, suppuration.

1552 HULOET, Imposthumacion or runnynge of a sore, *suppurantia*, *suppuratio* [etc.]. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* V. 13 Hereby commeth inflammation, impostimation, and divers times Gangrene. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 184 They are troubled with a disease in the mouth or throat..Quinsies, and Impostumations of the Almonds. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Imposthumation*, the formation of an imposthume.

2. = IMPOSTUME *sb.* 1, 2.

1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 185, I haue beene .. sore vexed .. with an impostumacion risen within my mouthe. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Seditions* (Arb.) 408 Maligne vlcers and pernicious impostumacions. *a* 1788 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 448 An abscess, or imposthumation which may be relieved or cured by an opening. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* 216 Two or three small imposthumations appeared forming on the legs.

Impostume, -thume (impɒstiūм), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms: 5–6 em-, en-, im-, -postem(e, -tym(e, -tome, -tume, 6–8 impostem, 7 imposthim, 6– impostume, -thume. [a. OF. *empostume* (also in 16th c. Eng.), altered form of *apostume*, *âposteme*; see APOSTEM.

A word which has undergone unusual corruption both in prefix and radical part. Originally Gr. ἀπόστημα abscess, L. *apostēma*, F. *apostème*. In OF. the ending was corrupted to *-stume* (whence ME. APOSTUME); in late OF. the initial *a* of the prefix *apo-* was, like *a-* prefix, sometimes confused with *em-*, making *empostume*. The Latin form of *em-* being *im-*, the word was modified in Eng. as *impostume*. The earlier ME. *apostume* was meanwhile aphetized as POSTUME, and this app. associated with the derivatives of L. *postumus*; when these were erroneously spelt *posthume*, *posthumous*, the erroneous *h* passed also into *apostume*, *impostume*; the spelling *imposthume* is occasional from *c* 1550, and prevalent (though not universal) from *c* 1700.]

1. A purulent swelling or cyst in any part of the body; an abscess.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 Contents, Cap. iiij of empostemes undire þe rote of þe ere. *Ibid.* 38 As it schal be teld in þe chapitle of an empostyme [*MS. B.* aposteme]. *Ibid.* 52 An empostym. *Ibid.* 54 Empostemes. *Ibid.* 214 *heading*, Of empostyms of þe heed. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/1 An Imposteme, *apostema*. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cv. [ci.] 307 By gambaldyng of the horse the impostume brake in his body. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* (1809) 209 As though he had died of a Palsey or Empostome. 1552 HULOET, Imposthume, or botche, or course of euil humours. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxiii. 93 Empostems, wennes, or harde swellings about the eares and throte. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 440 When the disease was ripe, he lets out the impostume. 1659 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 103 An Error in the judgment, is like an impostem in the Head. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 228 Producing sometimes inward Impostumes. 1738 STUART in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 327 Morbid Impostems or Tumors. 1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 238 A Suppuration, which they call an Impostume. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 205 An impostume in his brain, occasioned by too much study.

2. *fig.* a. With reference to moral corruption in the individual, or insurrection in the state: A moral or political 'festering sore'; the 'swelling' of pride, etc.

1565 CALFHILL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 93 It openeth the festered sores, the pestilent imposthumes of our ill desires. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 234 The three Impostumes of the world, namely, Warres, Famine, and Pestilence. 1685 R. YOUNGS in Sprat *2nd Pt. Relat. late Wicked Contrivance* (1693) 97 Several Imposthims they likewise haue sent abroad, which I can prove. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 177 To hinder the impostume of bad humour from breaking. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, I. 276 This most absurd and abusive imposthume upon an absurd and abusive system was called the Paulette. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiar.* xxii, The imposthume I prick to relieve thee of,—Vanity.

†b. Applied to a gathering cloud or its contents.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xvi, From the swolne fluxure of the Clouds, doth shake A ranke Impostume upon every Lake.

†c. Applied to a person swollen with pride or insolence. *Obs.*

1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ.* I. iii, Dost thou know me, bladder, Thou insolent impostume?

†**Impo·stume, -thume,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.; cf. *apostume*, APOSTEME *v.*]

1. *intr.* To gather into an impostume or abscess; = IMPOSTUMATE *v.* 2.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 64 Whanne þat þou art sikir fro þe enpostemynge [*MS. B.* empostomynge]. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* B iij b, Good for impostumyng and payne in the gummes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Apostumer & meurir*, to empostume, to runne. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 326 The knots will encrease daily, and inflame, impostume, and break. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxvi. 111 Whatsoeuer is taken in, that is distastfull, and continues there vn-voyded, does daily impostume, and gather till at last it kills.

2. *trans.* = IMPOSTUMATE *v.* 1.

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 92 They are free Of that ranke venome which imposthumes Mee.

†**Impo·stumed, -thumed,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IMPOSTUME + -ED.] = IMPOSTUMATED. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I. iii. § 6 *heading*, Off woundes Impostemede. *Ibid.* 58 Þenke nouȝt to heele þe wounde as longe as it is enpostemed [*MS. B.* apostomyde]. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 384 How can an impostumed hart but yeld forth euill matter by his mouth? 1628 SIR W. MURE *Fancies Farew.* iii. 3 Impostumde soares the patient most torment. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 10 Th' impostum'd bubble of a wave. 1663 *Aron-bimm.* 65 To launce our impostum'd Ulcers.

†**Impo·sturage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -AGE.] The action of an impostor; imposture.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. viii. 230 Pardon my imposturage. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 127 To impute to the devils invention, or to count them any hurtfull imposturage.

†**Impo·stural,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = IMPOSTOROUS.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 71 The vnruly and presumptuous insolencie of such imposturall prophets. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downf.* 1 A most impostural corporation, that haue cleane forsaken and forfeited the spirit of the Catholicke Church.

Imposture (impɒ·stiūɹ), *sb.* [a. F. *imposture* (earlier *emposture*), ad. late L. *impostūra*, abstract sb. f. *impost-*, ppl. stem of *impōnĕre* to IMPOSE.]

1. The action or practice of imposing upon others; wilful and fraudulent deception.

1537 tr. *Latimer's 2nd Serm. bef. Convoc.* C vij, Great imposture commeth, when they that the common people take for the lyght, go aboute to take the sonne and the lyght out of the worlde. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 241, I see no great vse of it, but for Imposture. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 13 He that suffers by imposture has too often his virtue more impaired than his fortune. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. CXXVIII, You'd best begin with truth, and when you've lost your Labour, there's a sure market for imposture. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 198 Imposture must come to an end.

†b. The deception of unreal or feigned appearances; illusion. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 5 The counterfeit griefes of those knowne and professed impostures [at a Play]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 38. 47 There is something in us superiour to Sense, which judges of it, detects its Phantastry, and condemns its Imposture. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 231 Nothing can secure the mind from error and imposture, but the precision arising from a candid philosophical spirit.

2. An act of fraudulent deception; a cheat, a fraud.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 153 By this pratye cautele and slyghe imposture. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXX. (1632) 103 A punishable imposture. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. II. 115 The vigilance of the reformers detected

these impostures. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* i, He had submitted to an imposture.

b. A thing (or person) which is pretended to be what it is not.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxii. (1700) 245 Many of the Bones which were carried about by Monks, were none of their Bones but Impostures. 1781 J. MOORE *View Soc. It.* (1790) I. i. 18 We were a gang of impostures.

†3. An obs. form of IMPOSTOR, q.v.

Hence **Impo·stureship** = IMPOSTORSHIP.

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 39 A sportfull or rather execrable Impostureship of P. R.

†**Impo·sture,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To practise imposture. b. *trans.* To impose upon, deceive. c. To declare or prove to be an imposture.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 92 Labouring to nullifie his acts, blemish his descent, imposture all his miracles. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 32 Spaine assembles armies, the Iesuites coniure, the Priests imposture. *a* 1659 *Lady Alimony* iv. vii, The Devil's a Witch, and has impostur'd them.

Hence **Impo·sturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1618 GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 60 Where the imposturing of priests hath got the upper hand of all religion and piety. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 71 Her abominable life and imposturing deceit. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 214 Imposturing lewd Libels, counterfaited under the names of the Apostles.

†**Impo·stured,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IMPOSTURE *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Falsified, adulterated; impostrous.

1619 *Pasquil's Palin* (1877) 149 False impostur'd wines doe hurt the eyes. 1648–99 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* II. CXXXVI. (1702) 23 That face which I Wantonly scorn'd, and cast my love away Upon impostur'd Lust's foul Mystery.

†**Impostu·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IMPOSTURY + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTERIOUS, -ORIOUS.] = IMPOSTROUS.

?*a* 1600 *Hystorie of Hamblet* iv, There are some impostu'rious companions that impute so much devinitie to the devell.

†**Impo·sturism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE *sb.* + -ISM.] The practice of imposture.

a 1640 DAY *Peregr. Schol.* (1881) 48 For she knew .. her base impostu'risme would be discoverde. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 179 The cunning and impostu'rism which the princes of the world have used.

†**Impo·sturize,** *v.*¹ *Obs.* [f. *imposture*, or *impostor* + -IZE.] *intr.* To practise imposture. Hence **Impo·sturizing** *ppl. a.*

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* Pref., Impostu'rising Renegadoes that come fresh from the Popes Tyring House. *Ibid.* xxi. 134 Impostu'rising Sooth-sayers. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 44 Diuers other obseruations haue our impostu'rizing Renegadoes.

†**Impo·sturize,** *v.*² *nonce-wd.* [f. IM-¹ + POSTURIZE.] *trans.* To mimic the postures of.

1772 W. HUDDESFORD in *J. Granger's Lett.* (1805) 149 Your attempt to impostu'rize Tony will be vain, futile, useless.. no one can tell but I how he looked, how he walked, how he scowled.

Imposturous (impɒ·stiŭrəs), *a.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -OUS; cf. IMPOSTEROUS, -TOROUS, -TROUS.]

1. Of the nature of imposture; deceptive, fraudulent. Now *rare.*

1608 T. MORTON *Preamb. Encounter* 35 So suspicious and impostu'rous a Title. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* Pref., Methods of prescribing Tradition against impostu'rous Doctrines. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxii. VIII. 50 They [the five thousand] did not even exist as individual names on paper, but simply as an impostu'rous nominal aggregate.

†2. Given to practising imposture; having the character of an impostor. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1175/2 The shamefull vntruth of those impostu'rous liers. 1658 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xix. (1713) 220 An impostu'rous and bloody Priesthood! 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iii. 78 The English Œdipus makes the Priest-hood an impostu'rous Profession.

†**Impo·stury.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IMPOSTURE + -Y; cf. IMPOSTERY, -TORY, -TRY.] Imposture.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 107 Not long after the impostury of Mahomet. *Ibid.* 173 That Impostury of fetching fire from the Sepulcher upon Easter eve.

Imposure (impɒ·ʒiŭə). *rare.* [f. IMPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. COMPOSURE.] An imposing; a laying on.

1682–3 *Case Indiff. Things* 49 It must issue in things inexpedient to Christians, or an unlawfulness in the Imposure. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 5463 At next quick imposure of decree.

Impot: a schoolboy's abbreviation of IMPOSITION.

Impotable (impɒ·tăb'l), *a.* [f. IM-² + POTABLE.] Undrinkable.

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 224 Bitter waters.. impotable and vnpleasant. 1885 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVI. 532 Distilled water is made impotable and unhealthy by any traces of that [hydrochloric] acid.

†**Impo·te,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IM-¹ + L. *potāre* to drink.] *intr.* To drink heavily.

1721 BERKELEY *Let. to R. Nelson* 6 Oct. in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 93, I have bin at many tables and civilly used in a sober way without impoting.

Impotence (i·mpŏtĕns). Also 5 in-, ym-. [a. F. *impotence* (13th c.) = Sp. *impotencia*, It. *impotenzia*, ad. L. *impotentia* (see next).]

1. Want of strength or power to perform anything; utter inability or weakness; helplessness.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4654 Hir [=their] impotence Strecchip naght so fer as his influence. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1036 Ready to cast imputations of levity, or impotence upon God. 1656 HOBBES *Lib., Necess. & Chance* (1841) 368 A sick or lame man's liberty to go .. is an impotence, and not a power or a liberty. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 52 O impotence of mind, in body strong! 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 612 Every accident betrayed the impotence of the government. 1851 JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 143 The old man .. wrung his hands in the very impotence of sorrow. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 267 Alike by his powers and his impotences, by his capacity and his defect, Coleridge was inapt for dramatic poetry.

2. Want of physical power; feebleness of body, as through illness or old age.

1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 443 As I saide, reewe on myn inpotence, þat likly am to sterue yit or eeue. *c* 1445 LYDG. *Test.* in *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 246 He can no moor diffence, Than crokyd age in his moost impotence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 99 b/1 It happed that two of them .. a brother and a suster cam to y[m]potence. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 66 Greeued, That so his Sicknesse, Age, and Impotence Was falsely borne in hand. *a* 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc.* i, Any rich man who through age or other impotence is unable to serve the Public. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 21 Which [chronic diseases] slowly but surely reduce the body politic to a condition of impotence and dotage.

b. *Path.* Complete absence of sexual power: usually said of the male.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 17 Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible Continency: others easily unwonder the same, by imputing it partly to his Impotence, afflicted with an Infirmitie. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. ii. (1806) II. 111 Is it some mysterious interference of Heaven which..strikes the men with impotence and the women with barrenness? 1833–58 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* II. 319/2 Impotence may exist in either sex, but most commonly in the male.

†3. Lack of self-restraint, violent passion. *Obs.*

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* II. i, The being your sister would anew inflame me With much more impotence to doat upon her. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 156 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire, Belike through impotence, or unaware? 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIV. 53 The dire Achilles .. A lion, not a man, who slaughters wide In strength of rage and impotence of pride.

Impotency (i·mpŏtĕnsi). [ad. L. *impotentia* want of power, want of self-restraint, abstract sb. f. *impotens* IMPOTENT. Cf. prec. and see -ENCY.]

1. = IMPOTENCE 1.

In the 17th c. freq. used to denote moral weakness, inability to follow virtuous courses or to resist temptation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 155 Ffor all such thynges come off impotencie, as doyth power to be syke or wex olde. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Stories, wherein is mentioned the impotency of the devil. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 70 An impotency or disability to do good. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 303 The covenant of works is the lasting monument of man's impotency and changeableness. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 68 The first [magicians] gradually deposed themselves by their mere impotency. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* i. (1852) 28 The mind feels its own impotency in attempting to grasp them. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 23 Intellectual poverty and impotency.

2. = IMPOTENCE 2.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 The greet age of the Kyng..the ympotencye of his lymmes and membirs, the febilenese of his persone. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 365 They are taken with palsies, lamenesse, and impotencie in all their members. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 It is unjust to let any starve, when we .. limit the wages of the poor, so as they can lay up nothing against the time of their impotency and want of work. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 380 Swelling in the Hands and Feet, impotency of Walking. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 96 When the impotency results from a paresis or paralysis of the local nerves..the case is nearly hopeless.

b. = IMPOTENCE 2 b.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 283 If these two separat each from other, vpon pretence of impotencie, and so hee take another wife, and shee another husband. 1644 MILTON *Jdgm. Bucer* xliii, She who..hath made her self unfit by open misdemeanours, or through incurable impotencies cannot be able, is not .. to be esteem'd a wife. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 157 An evidence of weakness, impotency, and want of manhood.

†3. = IMPOTENCE 3. *Obs.*

1542 N. UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 5 When he had oons shaken of that ympotencie of voluptuous appetites. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. an. 27. 269 Letters were secretly sent whereby her womanish impotency might be thrust on to her own destruction. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Compassion* Wks. 1874 II. 64 Persons .. the most free from the impotencies of envy and resentment.

Impotent (i·mpŏtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 5 in-. [a. F. *impotent* (14th c.) = It., Sp. *impotente*, ad. L. *impotent-em* powerless; usually, lacking self-restraint, f. *im-* (IM-²) + *potens, potent-* POTENT.]

1. Having no power or ability to accomplish anything; powerless, helpless; ineffective.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 219, I sauh a krevys, with his klawes longe, Pursewe a snayl, poore and impotent. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv. 2 Saneballat .. saide .. What do the impotent Iewes? 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 11 When any of the persons of the said councell shall depart, or become impotent to serve. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 433 Yet Wealth without these three is impotent To gain dominion or to keep it gain'd. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xliii. (1869) II. 610 The works of man are impotent against the assaults of nature. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 25 The impotent monarch who occupied the French throne. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 39 The finest microscopes .. are impotent to detect the molecular and atomic constitution of any form of matter.

2. Physically weak; without bodily strength; unable to use one's limbs; helpless, decrepit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 383 And also for my daies olde That I am feble and impotent. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 482 He was feble and Oold, And inpotent. 1538 STARKEY *Engl.* I. i. 3 He ys by syknes or age impotent and not of powar to helpe hym selfe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 184 Those onely who are impotent in their limes. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 27 ₱ 2 The Fellow with broken Limbs justly deserves your Alms for his impotent Condition. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* iv, A rheumatic cripple, impotent hand and foot.

fig. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 162 Oh most lame and impotent conclusion. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* (1872) 20 But he stops short in a most lame and impotent way.

b. Wholly lacking in sexual power; incapable of reproduction.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 7 Here it is a common practise to bewitch them: made thereby impotent with their wives, untill the charme be burnt. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 148 Eight or ten lustfull women, by the law subjected to one (and he perhaps an impotent man). 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* Ded. a j b, The Impotent Lover in Petronius. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1873) 250 Whole groups of animals and plants are rendered impotent by the same unnatural conditions.

†3. Not master of oneself; unable to restrain oneself; unrestrained, headlong, passionate. Also with *of. Obs.* [So L. *impotens.*]

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 1 O sacred hunger of ambitious mindes, And impotent desire of men to raine! 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* III. ii, An impotent lover Of women for a flash, but, his fires quenched, Hating as deadly. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Coug. Granada* v. i, Rash Men, like you, and impotent of Will, Give Chance no time to turn, but urge her still. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 33 But Juno, impotent of passion, broke Her sullen silence.

B. *sb.* An impotent person.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2268 And brought to the shryne this wretched impotent. 1596 *Edw. III*, III. iii, Whom should they follow, aged impotent, But he that is their true-born sovereign? 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 4 The maintenance..of impotents of all sorts. 1685 — *Last Will* p. xi, As for impotents by the hand of God, the publick ought to maintain them. 1833 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 768 A similar institution might exist for a higher class of will-maniacs or impotents.

†**Impote·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-² + POTENTIAL.] Impotent.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lxxxv, It will adore An Onion .. And tremble to its impotentiall Power. *c* 1700 *Earl Oswald* in Evans *O. B.* (1784) III. li. 303 Want, or secret dread, Or impotential age.

Impotently (i·mpŏtĕntli), *adv.* [f. IMPOTENT *a.* + -LY².]

1. Powerlessly, helplessly, ineffectively.

1611 COTGR., *Impuissament*, impotently, vnpowerfully. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* II. i. (1821) 33 To imagine him so impotently mutable, that his favour may be won again with their uncouth devotions. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 553 Some weep in earnest; and yet weep in vain;..Passion, blind passion! impotently pours Tears, that deserve more tears. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) III. i. 64 He impotently watched the progress of Antemarre's brigade.

†2. Without self-restraint; ungovernably, unrestrainedly. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. v. (1651) 575 He loves her most impotently, she loves not him, and so e contra. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 412/1, I have loved this lady long, And impotently with desire enough. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* 203 (T.) The danger is of being impotently passionate.

†**Impotentness.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Impotence.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Impotentnesse for age, *decrepitement.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Impotentness*, want of Power or Strength, Weakness.

†**Impo·tionate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *impōtiōnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impōtiōnāre* to poison, f. *im-* (IM-¹) + *pōtiōn-em* draught, *spec.* poisoned draught.] Poisoned.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 31 Any people..that hath drunke so deep of this impotionate Cup. *Ibid.* 105 Curious cookries and impotionate slibber sawces.

†**Impo·tionate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *impōtiōnāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To poison.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 364/1 Certaine Lepers conspiring with the Turks and Iewes went about to impotionate, and infect all Christendome, by invenoming their fountains, lakes [etc.].

†**Impou·ch,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IM-¹ + POUCH, after F. *empocher.*] *trans.* To put into a pouch, bag, or pocket.

1611 COTGR., *Empoché*, impoakt, impouched. *Ibid.*, *Empocher*, to impouch, to put into a pouch or budget.

Impound (impau·nd), *v.* Also 6–7 empound, impownd. [f. EM- or IM-¹ + POUND *sb.*²]

1. *trans.* To shut up in a pound or pinfold (cattle legally seized).

1554 [see IMPOUNDING below]. 1569 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 To impounde .. every of their catell put in above their rate. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Parco fracto* is a Writ that lies against him that breakes any pownd and takes out the beasts which are there lawfully impownded. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2399/4 A Bay Mare..having strayed and been impounded near Hogsden. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 346 To exempt them from all liability of having their sheep impounded or taken up as estrays. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. (1877) III. 24 Some cattle .. had been impounded for tithe-payment.

fig. 1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 16 The other questions because they are driuen in ouer the hedge .. wee will nowe impounde them.

b. *gen.* To shut up (cattle) in an enclosure.

1877 J. A. Allen *Amer. Bison* 575 The Indians .. in the habit of hunting the buffalo by impounding them, or by driving them into an artificial enclosure. 1878 A. Aylward *Transvaal* ii. 17 The sun being set, and the cattle and stock impounded in their kraals and places of safety.

2. To shut in, enclose, confine (a person or thing) as in a pound.

1562 Phaer *Æneid* ix. C civ, King Latyns wife gets here no gage, Nor she thy fathers walls this time empoundes in cage. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* vi. H v b, A fountayne bryghte, with stones empounded rounde. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 169 How to impound the Rebels, that none of them might escape. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 2 On landing, we were impounded for about ten minutes within an enclosure of ropes and chains, before we were admitted into the Custom-house. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* lxiv, By this means forty million gallons of water per day are conveyed .. into the Mugdock basin, where the water is impounded for distribution.

fig. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* To Rdr., The Flemmings.. seeking to impownde vs in the ignoraunce of our commodities. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Relig.* (1685) 240 As for Cæsar .. they gave him at first only Illyricum and the nearer Gallia ..(as it were to impound his spirits). *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rem. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 291 What right have they to impound the truth?

3. To seize or secure by legal right; to take legal or formal possession of (a document or the like) to be held in custody of the law.

1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. vii. (1739) 40 Because they found them impounded in the Staple, they set all at liberty to buy and sell the same as they pleased. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. i. 12 The things distreined must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there impounded by the taker. 1851 Dixon *W. Penn* ii. (1872) 10 Officers came down from Seville..impounded his goods, his plate, his jewels. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 39/1 Her life interest can be impounded for the benefit of the disappointed parties.

fig. 1782 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/2 To impound .. £520,000 of the public money .. for the sole and exclusive service of the navy.

Hence **Impou·nded** *ppl. a.*; **Impou·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Impou·ndable** *a.*, liable to be impounded; †**Impou·ndage, Impou·ndment**, the act of impounding; **Impou·nder**, one who impounds or puts cattle, etc. into pound.

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Phil. & M.* c. 12 *Preamb.*, Disorder in taking of Distresses and impoundyng of Cattayle. 1611 Cotgr., *Parchage*, impoundage, or an impounding. 1654–5 *Act* 16–17 *Chas. II*, c. 11 § 9 Present sale thereof to make after the fowerth day of Impoundment. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 49 Whensoever a Christian transgresses these bounds once, he is impoundable, or like a wafe and stray whom Christ knows not, he falls to the Lord of the Mannor. 1828 Webster, *Impounder*. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 152 The bleating of an impounded kid. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 1/3 A warning note as to the safety of the impounding reservoirs in this country. 1892 *Daily News* 6 Apr. 2/6 He could subpœna the officer of the Court to produce the impounded documents at Bow-street.

†**Impo·ver**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Later form of Empover, with Im- 1.] *trans.* To impoverish.

1535 *Goodly Primer, Song of Hannah*, The Lord impovereth, & he maketh rich. 1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 29/1 The Realme is vtterlie impouerit be euill cunze. 1634 Brereton *Trav.* 31 Ghuest-houses, one for impovered and impotent persons, another for fatherless children.

Impoverish (impo·vĕriʃ), *v.* Forms: 5 en-, empoveris, -poverys(s)h, inpoveryssh, 6 impoverys(s)h, -yshe, -ishe, 6–9 empoverish, 7 ym-, 6– impoverish. [ad. OF. *empoveriss-*, lengthened stem of *empov(e)rir*, *-pauvrir* to make poor, f. *em-*:—L. *im-* (Im- 1) + *povre*, *pauvre* Poor.]

1. *trans.* To make poor; to reduce to poverty.

1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 8 Also of the gredi covatise that he oppressid and enpoverisid his comonalte. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* ii. xxxix. 27 He enriched hym self and inpoueryssched his subiects. 1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 54 England is in fewe years decayed and impoueryssched. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. iii. 9 He that impoverisheth his children to enrich his widow, destroyes a quick hedge to make a dead one. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. 295 Corruption .. impoverishes and enslaves the country. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxix. 692 The trader was impoverished by high poor-rates.

†b. To reduce or diminish (wealth or a stock of anything). *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii. vii. § 25. 405 A former warre against the French had empouerished much of their wealth. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 207 The dayes consecrated to God's service rather improve than impoverish our stock of time.

†c. To make bare, to strip *of* (some form of wealth). *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit.* v. (1614) 9/2 Iron and glasse .. impoverish the country of woods. 1726 G. Roberts 4 *Years Voy.* 391 They impoverished the Island of its Cattle.

2. To make weak or poor in quality or productiveness; to exhaust the strength or native quality of.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 108 But when .. God shall deject, and impouerish, and evacuate that spirit. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. People* 290 The unprofitable practice of ploughing up pastures .. tends perpetually to impoverish them. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 29 Many People may think Water will hurt the Milk or impoverish the Cheese; experience shews it will not. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* v. 99 Such theories .. impoverish the minds which they absorb. 1897 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* III. 81 Other depressing forces may have come into play impoverishing the blood.

Impo·verished (-iʃt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Reduced to poverty; made poor, weak, etc.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 16 Records of..impoverished and forgotten, and obliterate families. 1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii, An impoverished, and consequently an acrimonious State of Blood. 1772 Burke *Dormant Claims Ch.* Wks. 1842 II. 498 An impoverished and degraded clergy. 1882 J. H. Blunt *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 486 He found an impoverished exchequer.

Impo·verisher. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who, or that which, impoverishes.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* I. lxxi. 193 They are .. mighty louers of their Pallates; and this is knowne an impouerisher. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 26 The very troublers and impoverishers of mankind. 1777 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 99/1 Rape and hemp are..impoverishers of the soil. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Drink is .. the impoverisher of their property. 1831 E. E. Crowe *Hist. France* III. x. 306 The rigid impoverisher of his own subjects.

Impo·verishing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Impoverish.

1450 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 206/2 Grauntes..made to the distruccion and fynall empovrysshing of the seid Monasterie. 1694 Falle *Jersey* Pref. B iij, The impoverishing, if not undoing of the French. 1881 Henty *Cornet of Horse* xvii. (1838) 176 The impoverishing of the nobles.

Impo·verishing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That impoverishes.

1598 J. Dickenson *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 120 Boulstring vp with your bags their impouerishing braueries. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 21 Country bookselling is a miserable, impoverishing, exasperating thing in these days.

Impo·verishly, *adv. rare*—°. [irreg. f. Impoverish + -ly 2.] 'So as to impoverish'.

1847 in Craig. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Impo·verishment. [ad. AF. *empoverissement*, f. *empoverir* to Impoverish: see Im-2.]

1. The fact or process of impoverishing or making poor; the condition of being impoverished; loss of wealth or means; that which has this effect.

1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. 1564 I. 367 b, To the empouerishment and losse of his goods. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 57 To abstaine from almes for feare of impoverishment. 1727 Swift *View St. Irel.* Wks. 1761 III. 169 All appeals for justice .. to another country, are so many impoverishments. 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxiii. VII. 230 The ruin and impoverishment..inflicted by the Persian invasion of Attica. 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Four Generat.* II. 134 His fondness for little dinners and other sweet impoverishments.

2. The process of making or becoming poor in quality; deterioration.

1618 Latham *2nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 23 And on this impouerishment attendeth many other infirmities. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Chym.* 163 A further impoverishment of spirits. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* vii. 136 The natural tendency of languages towards disintegration and impoverishment. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 489 Impoverishment and excessive fluidity of the blood.

Impower, obs. var. Empower.

Impracticability (impræ·ktikăbi·lĭti). [f. Impracticable: see -ity.]

1. The quality or condition of being impracticable.

a. Incapability of being done or carried out; practical impossibility.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 524 Because of the impracticability of a march over the precipices. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 293 The impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 222 The impracticability of the attempt.

b. Incapability of being put to its purposed use, or of being dealt with; unserviceableness, unmanageableness; intractability, stubbornness.

1764–7 Lyttelton *Hen. II* (1769) II. ii. 356 These great regular armies could not pursue them .. from the impracticability of the country. 1766 Smollett *Trav.* xxxiv. II. 183 Exposed to a variety of disagreeable adventures from the impracticability of the road. 1864 *Realm* 30 Mar. 4 A track .. which, for steepness and apparent impracticability, more resembled the bed of a mountain torrent.

2. with *an* and *pl.* Something impracticable; a practical impossibility.

a 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. ii. 40 Lord Hardwicke .. had clogged it with impracticabilities, absurdities, and hardships. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 559 He was equally an impracticability while armour was employed.

Impracticable (impræ·ktikăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 inp-. [f. Im- 2 + Practicable: cf. F. *impraticable* (16th c.).]

1. Not practicable; that cannot be carried out, effected, accomplished, or done; practically impossible.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1810) I. 252 To attempt things impossible or impracticable. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3226/2 Finding that design inpracticable. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 244 Such distrust would render the exercise of that power precarious and impracticable. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 182 Balmat pronounced the passage impracticable.

2. That cannot be put to use or practically dealt with; unmanageable, intractable, unserviceable.

a. Of things generally.

1717 S. Clarke *Leibnitz' 5th Paper* 181 The Fiction of a material finite Universe, moving forward in an infinite empty Space, cannot be admitted. *It is* altogether unreasonable and impracticable. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* ii. 113 The colours become stiff and impracticable soon after they are applied. 1838 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 123 Millions of acres which might..have remained idle and impracticable wastes.

b. Of roads, districts, etc.: Incapable of being used for passage; impossible to pass along, over, through, or to; impassable or inaccessible.

1653 Cromwell *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, The way they were going in would be impracticable. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 5 They took Post behind a great Morass which they thought impracticable. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xl. (1862) III. 435 The pass appeared impracticable. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 78 Cliffs so steep as to be perfectly impracticable.

c. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Incapable of being 'managed', influenced, or persuaded; impossible to deal with or get on with; intractable, stubborn.

1713 Rowe *Jane Shore* I. i, And yet, this tough impracticable Heart Is govern'd by a dainty-finger'd Girl. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* II. i, A poor impracticable creature! 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* X. xi. (Rtldg.) 377 Scipio .. is one of those impracticable beings, on whom good example, good advice, and a good horsewhip, are equally thrown away. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 203 Fisher must have been a hopelessly impracticable person.

B. as *sb.* An impracticable person: see 2 c.

1829 *Bengalee* 13, I was looked upon as an utter impracticable. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* ix. 187 Then the heady men, the egotists..the steriles, and the impracticables.

Impracticableness (impræ·ktikăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being impracticable. a. = Impracticability 1 a.

1653 Cromwell *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*, Having this discourse concerning the impracticableness of the thing. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 449 The impracticableness of keeping her alive in prison. 1853 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* (1858) I. xv. 52 The impracticableness of passing this desert.

b. = Impracticability 1 b.

a 1715 Burnet *Own Time, Q. Anne* (T. Suppl.), The greatest difficulty in these sieges was from the impracticableness of the ground. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. iii, No clerical magistrate had .. less of mischievous impracticableness in relation to worldly affairs.

Impracticably (impræ·ktikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an impracticable manner or degree; impossibly; unmanageably.

1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 110 His morality is neither dangerously lax, nor impracticably rigid.

Impractical (impræ·ktikăl), *a. rare.* [f. Im- 2 + Practical.] Not practical; unpractical.

1865 J. S. Mill in *Morn. Star* 6 July, 'How injudicious!' said one; 'How impractical!' said another. 1875 Merivale *Hist. Rome* xl. (1877) 294 A rigid and impractical declaimer. 1887 G. Gissing *Thyrza* I. xi. 228 He is..I'm afraid, so very, very impractical.

†**Impra·vable,** *a. Obs.* In 6 inp-. [f. Im- 2 + L. *prāv-us* crooked, wrong, bad + -able.] Incorruptible.

1542 Becon *Potat. Lent* Wks. 1564 I. 44 b, He that fasteth must..set before hys eyes alway the eye of the euerlastyng iudge and the inprauable iudgyng place.

Impray (imprē·), *v. rare*—1. [f. Im- 1 + Pray, ? after L. *imprecārī*.] *trans.* To pray to, invoke.

1855 Bailey *Spir. Leg.* in *Mystic*, etc. 72 Or warlike Don; Or Po, by Goths imprayed with murderous rites.

Impresse: see Emprise, Impress *sb.*2

Imprecate (i·mprĭke·it), *v.* [f. L. *imprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *imprecārī*, in senses 1 and 2, f. *im-* (Im- 1) + *precārī* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray for, invoke (something, usually from a deity). a. To invoke or call down (evil or calamity) *upon* a person.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 216 The falling sicknesse .. they vse to imprecate it to each other in their anger, as they also doe the plague. 1672 Cave *Prim. Chr.* III. i. (1673) 220 Imprecating upon himself that he might be burnt. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 215 How importunately soever our past Guilts may imprecate the divine Vengeance upon us. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 45/2 She..imprecated a thousand curses upon his head. 1852 Hawthorne *Grandf. Chair* III. ix, There is scarcely a tongue..that does not imprecate curses on his name.

b. To pray for; to beg for, entreat (something good). *rare.*

1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* (1661) 63 Priests and Presbyters who give Baptism and imprecate the Lords Advent to the Eucharist. 1664 Ld. Carlisle in *Marvell's Wks.* (1872–5) II. 110, I wish and imprecate to your Imperial Majestie all Happiness. 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* Ser. II. Introd., He .. would only imprecate patience till he shall again have 'got the hang' (as he calls it) of an accomplishment long disused.

2. To pray (a deity), invoke, supplicate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* II. 39 b, Which I shall dayly imprecate the God of Peace speedily to accomplish. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. viii, Imprecating the Lord.

†3. *absol.* or *intr.* To pray; to invoke evil. *Obs.*

1647 W. Browne tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. ii. 204 Polexander, not knowing whom to accuse but his destinie, imprecated against himselfe. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 140 After they had imprecated on the head of the sacrifice, they cut it off. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. 23 Aristides .. was so far from acting, or imprecating against them, that [etc.].

4. *trans.* To invoke evil upon (a person); to curse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1616 Bullokar, *Imprecate*, to curse and wish euill. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 66 The Jewes imprecated themselves with 'His blood bee on us, and on our children'. 1760 Derrick *Lett.* (1767) I. 90 View this .. baseness and ingratitude of the Stuarts, and imprecate the name, ye infatuated friends of that family. 1879 Minto *Defoe* iii. 33 His co-religionists were imprecating him as the man who had brought this persecution upon them.

Hence **I·mprecating** *ppl. a.*, that imprecates, invoking a curse; whence **I·mprecatingly** *adv.*, in the way of a curse.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 280 Picus Mirandula..was envyously and impreca̤tingly told .. that [etc.]. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i. (1750) 40 He swore to them in a most imprecating Style, that he would never discover the Secret.

Imprecation (imprĭkēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *imprecātiōn-em*, n. of action from *imprecārī* to IMPRECATE: cf. F. *imprécation*, OF. *-acion* (14th c. in Littré).] The action, or an act, of imprecating.

1. a. The action of invoking evil, calamity, or divine vengeance upon another, or upon oneself, in an oath or adjuration; cursing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 221 By way of exclamation or crying out .. imprecation or cursing, obtestation or taking God and the world to witnes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xii, The bare denyall of one man, though with imprecation, cannot in any reason countervaile. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 184 A cairn on your head, is a token of imprecation. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. xiii. (1864) III. 335 Arnulf's oath of fidelity .. couched in terms of more than usual severity of imprecation.

b. (with *pl.*) An invocation of evil, a curse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 489 When he had powred out grievous imprecations against those unthankfull Xanthiens. 1639 HABINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 88 Why lives the gamester, who doth blacke the night With cheats and imprecations? 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 277 He cursed himself with the most dreadful imprecations, if he were not [etc.]. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 145 He drove them from him with imprecations. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. x. 114 At each fierce imprecation he quenched a light, and dashed down a candle.

† 2. A prayer, invocation, petition, entreaty. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. ii. 115 After some imprecations made, [he] annoynted their sacrifice with oyle, milk and hony. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 374 Brute..made his imprecation to the Goddesse to this effect.

Imprecator (i·mprĭkē·tɒi). [Agent-noun in L. form from IMPRECATE: see -OR.] One who imprecates or invokes evil.

1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 36 Bad luck seldom deserts the house of the imprecator.

Imprecatory (i·mprĭkēi·tări, -kĕtə·ri, imprĭkēi·tări), *a.* [f. L. *imprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *imprecārī* + -ORY.]

1. Expressing or involving imprecation; invoking evil or divine vengeance; cursing, maledictory.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 400/2 An epitaph imprecatorie .. is here placed as a conclusion of this his memoriall, and appliable vnto all .. that antichristian and diabolicall succession. 1628 SIR S. D'EWES *Jrnl.* (1783) 46 This hexastich..of a like imprecatorie nature as the former. *a* 1792 G. HORNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxviii. 4–5 In most of the imprecatory passages the imperative and the future are used promiscuously. 1881 W. ROBERTSON SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* vii. 207 The interpretation of the imprecatory Psalms.

† 2. Of the nature of prayer or invocation; invoking blessing; invocatory. *Obs. rare.*

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629) 665 Other imprecatorie, by way of a good wish or salutation, the Lord be with you.

Hence **I·mprecatorily** *adv.*, in the way of an imprecation or curse.

1874 E. P. CROWELL *Notes to Andria of Terence* 158 *Abin*, an interrogative form used imprecatorily.

† **Impre·ciable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *impretiābilis* (*-prēc-*) inestimable, f. *im-* (IM- 2) + *pretiāre* to prize (Cassiodorus): see -BLE.] Invaluable; beyond price.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 228 A man selleth the thynge imprecyable, and the whiche proprely may not be solde. 1650 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Impreciable*, unpriseable, unvaluable.

Imprecise (imprĭsəi·s), *a. rare.* [f. IM- 2 + PRECISE *a.*] Not precise; wanting in precision.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 651 To say that no less can be acknowledged than this divine origin of law, is imprecise. 1830 — *Germ. Poetry* I. 288.

Imprecision (imprĭsi·ʒən). *rare.* [f. IM- 2 + PRECISION.] Want of precision; inexactness.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 The imprecision of this language arises from Berkeley's not having investigated what ideas are. 1815 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 502 The slightest imprecision of outline may annihilate beauty. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 637 Scorbutus .. could not therefore, without imprecision be used in a generic signification.

Impredicable (impre·dikăb'l), *a. rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. IM- 2 + PREDICABLE.] That cannot be predicated. (In quot. 1864 *loosely* = that cannot be predicted.)

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II, Not to be Spoken, *Ineffable, Inpredicable.* 1864 LOWELL *Rebellion* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 126 Dependent on a multitude of new and impredicable circumstances. 1880 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXI. 276/1 Nor can we doubt that 'formal grammar', as impredicable of English .. will cease to be a topic [etc.]. *Mod.* Spiritual qualities are impredicable of physical things.

Impregn (imprī·n), *v.* Also 7 -prægn. Now only in poetic use. [ad. late L. *imprægnā-re* to make pregnant, f. *im-* (IM- 1) + *prægnāre* to be PREGNANT. Cf. mod.F. *impréguer* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* = IMPREGNATE *v.* 1, 2.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 221 This woman..beinge impregned bie her husbande. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. lviii, This all-spread Semele doth Bacchus bear, Impregn'd of Iove or On. 1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 235 The Male impregns the Row which the Female has before deposited.

fig. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Tropheis Henry Gt.* 2 Since first Apollo lent the World his light, And Earth impregned with his heatfull might. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* Ded. 6 Once he terribly miscarried with what he had long been imprægn'd. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 140 Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee, In dark retirement forms the lucid stone. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 3 All souls, impregned with spirit, God-begot.

2. = IMPREGNATE *v.* 3, 4.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* (Fancie upon Theophila), Magnetick Virtue's in her Brest Impregn'd with Grnce, the noblest Guest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 737 His perswasive words impregn'd With Reason. *a* 1769 J. G. COOPER *Hymn to Health* (R.), No wholsome scents impregn the western gale. *a* 1834 LAMB *Sonn.* iii, Impregning with delights the charmed air. 188. R. G. H[ILL] *Voices Solit.* 172 The substance I will impregn With my light.

Hence **Impre·gned, Impre·gning** *ppl. adjs.*

1641 HOWELL *Vote in Lett.* (1650) II. 129 The Ocean..Is not for sail, if an impregning wind Fill not the flagging canvas. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. v, True Soveraign Of working phancie when it floats amain With full impregned billows and strong rage. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 76/1 To breathe the balm-impregned gale.

Impregnability (impregnăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being impregnable; incapacity of being taken or reduced by force. *lit.* and *fig.*

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* vi. (1874) 202 The new or Praetorian Testament derived the whole of its impregnability from the *Jus Honorarium* or Equity of Rome. 1865 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 13 The castle profited by the road in accessibility, but its impregnability was so far lessened. 1879 MENDELL *Art of War* iii. 77 Believing in the impregnability of these [mountain] chains.

Impregnable (impre·gnăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–7 **imprenable**, (5 **inprenable**, 6 **inprennable, enprenabill**), 6 **impreignable, impreygnable, impreniable**, 6– **impregnable**. [Corrupted from *impreignable, imprenable*, a. F. *imprenable*, f. *im-* (IM- 2) + *prenable* able to be taken, f. *pren-*, stem of *prendre* to take. The *g* was evidently in imitation of the *g* mute in *reign, deign*, and the like, though it appears to have sometimes led in 16th c. to the pronunciation n^y.]

1. Of a fortress or stronghold: That cannot be taken by arms; incapable of being reduced by force; capable of holding out against all attacks.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VII. ix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 360 b, Dreeding non enmy, for it was Imprenable. 1477 EARL RIVERS *Dictes* 129 Dimycrates saide pacience is a castell imprenable. 1530 PALSGR. 756/2 The castell whiche men wente had ben inprennable is throwen downe nowe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvii, A fewe englisshe archers haue .. also wonne impreignable cities and stronge holdes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 203 Stondyng on a rocke on the see syde, it was impreygnable. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV*, 228 What a folye was this in duke Charles, to besege a towne impregnable. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* C v, They said they knewe it to be impreniable. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 134 Se thenprenabill fort: in euery border. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 44 Let vs be back'd with God, and with the Seas, Which he hath giu'n for fence impregnable. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. 120 Such a mans soul is an impregnable fort. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 369 Rendering his camp impregnable to the sallies of the besieged multitude. 1885 RUSKIN *Pleasures Eng.* 100 The Normans set themselves to build impregnable military walls.

2. *fig.* That cannot be overcome or vanquished; invincible, unconquerable, proof against attack.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 4 b, Valyauntnesse of minde (for atteining of things impregnable). 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 37, I find them wondrous chaste, Impregnable. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 309 He wrote an excellent book..containing impregnable truth. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 ¶ 1 This Iniquity is committed by a most impregnable Set of Mortals, Men who are Rogues within the Law. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 448, I do not fear the cold: we are impregnable in our furs. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1872) III. 29 A man politely impregnable to the intrusion of human curiosity.

B. as *sb.* That which is impregnable. *rare.*

1803 *Gentl. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1804) VII. 43 Disappointed in attacking our impregnables.

Impre·gnableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = IMPREGNABILITY.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1170 Discouraged with the impregnableness of the place. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 419 The strength and impregnableness of his castles and forts.

Impregnably (impre·gnăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an impregnable manner; so as to be impregnable; invincibly, unconquerably.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* Induct., Wks. 1856 I. 5 So impregnably fortrest with his own content. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 26 They make that Custome .. impregnably strong. *a* 1721 KEN *Anodynes* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 445 Patient, resign'd, and humble Wills, Impregnably resist all Ills. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 1004 If Greece must be A wreck, yet shall its fragments re-assemble, And build themselves again impregnably In a diviner clime.

Impregnant (impre·gnănt), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) Now *rare.* [In sense 1, f. IM- 1 + PREGNANT; in sense 2, ad. L. *imprægnānt-em*, pres. pple. of *imprægnāre*: see IMPREGN and -ANT.]

† 1. Impregnated, pregnant. a. Caused to conceive; *fig.* rendered fruitful or productive. b. Imbued, saturated *with*. *Obs.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 Vapours of Nitre .. bodying, and impregnant with Spirits of Nitre. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 16 [In the chaos] there was no deformity, because no forme, nor was it yet impregnant by the voice of God. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* 5 The Water dies it with a rusty iron colour, one Argument of what it is impregnant with. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 4 The Division of Hell into Seas of Fire, and into firm Ground impregnant with the same furious Element.

2. Impregnating. Also as *sb.* That which impregnates (cf. quot. 1664 s.v. IMPREGNATE *v.* 4).

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xiv. 133 It [interest] is the Pole, to which we turn, and our sympathizing Judgements seldom decline from the direction of this Impregnant. 1825 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 340 This chaos, the eternal will, .. acting as the impregnant, distinctive, and ordonnant power,—enabled to become a world. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* iv. 313 As the impregnant sap Of years successive frames the full-branched tree.

† **Impregnant,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. IM- 2 + PREGNANT *a.*] Not pregnant; sterile.

a 1659 OSBORN *Misc., Queries* (1673) 610 That all things were not Created for their Own sakes, but the meer Interest of Nature, which abhors to be Idle, or to leave any in Impregnant Condition.

Impregnate (impre·gnĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. late or med.L. *imprægnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *imprægnāre*: see IMPREGN, of which this was also used as the pa. pple.] = IMPREGNATED (as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*).

1. Caused to conceive; pregnant; rendered fruitful or prolific. Also *fig.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 133 All such women which be impregnate or conceiued. 1651 SIR E. SHERBURN *Salmacis* 7 The tumid Earth (As if impregnate with a fruitfull Birth) Swels gently up into an easie Hill. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 2 Nor were there any presagious dreams or fearful divinations of his Mother when she was impregnate with him. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Being more impregnate with the Sun, Dews and heavenly Influences. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 539 The leading impregnate thoughts, the ideas, or laws laid down for a poetical composition. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 161 And oft without embraces any, by the wind Impregnate.

2. Imbued, saturated, filled, permeated *with* (some active principle). † In quot. 1661, Magnetized: cf. IMPREGNATE *v.* 4, quot. 1664.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 If the ambient aire be impregnate with subtile inflamabilities. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxi. 203 Let one move his impregnate needle to any letter in the alphabet, and its affected fellow will precisely respect the same. 1688 BURNET *Lett. Pres. St. Italy* 144 The Meadow..is impregnate with Salt, Iron, Nitre and Sulphur. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* v. 968 Impregnate with celestial dew. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lv, Thy decay Is still impregnate with divinity, Which gilds it with revivifying ray. 1851 WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* vi, O light and air of Palestine, Impregnate with His life divine!

¶ Erroneously for IMPREGNABLE.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 506 Impregnate Forts, devalling Floods, and more Earth-gazing heights. 1721 D'URFEY 2 *Queens Brentford* II. i, Bring me the Caitiff here before my Face, Tho' made Impregnate, as Achilles was.

Impregnate (impre·gnĕt), *v.* [f. prec. or its source: see -ATE 3 3–5.]

1. *trans.* To make (a female) pregnant; to cause to conceive; to get with young; in *Biol.*, also, to fecundate the female reproductive cell or ovum.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 134 Hermophrodites although they include the parts of both sexes .. cannot impregnate themselves. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* viii. 352 She was to be impregnated by the overshadowings of the Holy Ghost. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 31 Mr. Adanson has seen vast numbers of sea snails, united together in a chain, impregnating each other. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 363 By these the ova are developed, impregnated, and oviposited; and thus provision is made for..continuing the existence of the species.

b. *Bot.* Of the pollen or male reproductive cell in plants: To fertilize. † In quot. 1671, To cause to grow or develop (in the embryo plant).

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. § 44 The Lobes did at first feed and impregnate the Radicle into a perfect Root. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 28 Their pistils are covered .. with farina fœcundans, .. which when mature falls into and impregnates the subjacent matrix. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 401 Produced by the Pollen of the P. secunda, impregnating the germen of the P. rotundifolia.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To become pregnant, to conceive. *rare.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 127 ¶ 2 Were they, like Spanish Jennets, to impregnate by the Wind, they could not have thought on a more proper Invention.

2. *fig.* (*trans.*) To render fruitful or productive; to fertilize. (Also *absol.*)

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* I. 1 Christianity is .. so apt to impregnate the hearts and lives of its proselytes, that it is hard to imagine that any branch should want a due fertility. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xviii. 490 He left His Holy Spirit there..to Impregnate the Divine Seed that He had sown. 1890 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 345 Joy impregnates: sorrows bring forth.

3. To fill (a substance or portion of matter) *with* some active principle, element, or ingredient, diffused through it or mixed intimately with it; to imbue, saturate. In earlier use sometimes simply (with more direct allusion to 1) = to fill. (Most commonly in *passive.*)

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 The elements returne to their parents full and impregnated with celestiall forms. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 74 Sulpher, with which *Argent vive* is impregnated. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 299 Water impregnated with some penetrating Salt. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 40 Savoy is impregnated with many

minerals. 1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 110, I determined to impregnate his system with mercury by external inunction. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 62 Attempts .. to prevent the destruction of wood, by impregnating it with some substance capable of restraining its ravages.

b. *fig.* To imbue or fill *with* (active thoughts, feelings, principles, influences, moral qualities, etc.).

1652 J. Hall *Height Eloq.* p. xiv, We ought to nurture our souls to greatnesse, and impregnate them..to thoughts high and extraordinary. 1784 Johnson in *Boswell* 15 May, She has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated; it has always meaning. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* I. iv, He had sought to impregnate his colleagues with the same loftiness of principle. 1878 H. Irving *The Stage* 24 Producing plays, the whole structure of which is impregnated with moral unhealthiness.

4. Said of the active principle or influence: To be diffused through (something); to permeate, interpenetrate, fill, saturate.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 The Magnetical Effluviums..proceed ab extrinseco &c. therefore do impregnate the Stone again, upon their re-admission. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 45 Light impregnates air, air impregnates vapour. 1746–7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 89 This magnificent luminary .. beautifies and impregnates universal nature. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 822 He suspended the birds by the feet..for the salts to impregnate the body.

Hence **Impre·gnating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 73 The impregnating warmth of the Sun. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 119 Then insects..become, in their journeyings of pleasure from flower to flower, the porters who bear the impregnating principle.

Impregnated (impre·gnḗtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Impregnate *v.* + -ed [1]. It took the place of the earlier ppl. adj. *impregnate*.]

1. Made pregnant; caused to conceive; fertilized.

1789 Baillie in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIX. 75 In the impregnated uterus. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 317 The impregnated ovum becomes an embryo. 1885 Goodale *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 436 The fertilized or impregnated oösphere is termed an oöspore.

2. Imbued or saturated with something; having some active ingredient diffused through it.

1605 [see Impregnate *v.* 3]. 1729 *Evelyn's Kal. Hort.* 206 A Vessel of impregnated Water. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 372 Adding water to the impregnated acid. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 280 An impregnated stratum of quartzite.

Impregnation (impregnḗ·ʃən). [n. of action from Impregnate *v.* Cf. F. *impregnation* (14th c. in Godef., and in Cotgr. 1611), which may be the source.]

1. The action or process of making pregnant; fecundation, fertilization. a. in animals.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. iv. 15 Which impregnation commeth from no other than from those astrall seedes. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 373 Upon her impregnation, the burden of her wombe shall force her to rest. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 3 It has been an opinion..that when an animal of a perfect order is brought forth an hermaphrodite, that it must have been the consequence of a double impregnation. 1878 Bell tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 19 The egg-cell undergoes changes, which ordinarily commence after impregnation. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 157 Circumstances which render artificial impregnation more practicable [in fishes] than in any other class of animals.

b. in plants.

1735 J. Logan in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VIII. 57 (*heading*) Experiments concerning the Impregnation of the Seeds of Plants. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 262 In no plant may the process of impregnation be so distinctly seen. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 485 Of pollen-tubes.. only one usually grows to an extent sufficient to effect impregnation.

2. The action of imbuing or fact of being imbued with something; diffusion of an active element through a substance; saturation. Also *fig.*

1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 *Impregnation*, is when any dry body hath drank in so much moisture that it will admit of no more. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 65 The Impregnation of the Blood with Air. 1790 Keir in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 373 *note*, Colour communicated to oil of vitriol by impregnation with nitrous gas or vapour. 1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 66 The impregnation of timber with corrosive sublimate. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix. 390 The impregnation of fatty oil through the cellular tissue makes a well-fed bear nearly uneatable.

3. *concr.* That with which something is impregnated; an impregnating element, influence, etc.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (J.), What could implant in the body such peculiar impregnations, as should have such power? 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* II. 52 These several saline impregnations seemed nearly equally colorless and bright. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 397 The least period that this impregnation is allowed to remain.

b. *Geol.* A mineral deposit consisting of a rock impregnated with ore, not forming a true vein.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Impregnation*, an ore-deposit consisting of the country-rock impregnated with ore, usually without definite boundaries.

Hence **Impregna·tional** *a.*, of or relating to impregnation.

1888 J. T. Gulick in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 238 Impregnational Segregation is due to the different relations in which the members of a species stand to each other in regard to the possibility of their producing fertile offspring when they consort together.

Impre·gnative, *a. rare.* [f. Impregnate *v.*, or its source + -ive.] Having the quality of impregnating *with* something; tending to impregnate.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 377 An Aspect that is not ..so impregnative with Moisture, nor so potent.

Impregnator (impre·gnḗtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from Impregnate *v.*] One who impregnates.

1722 Pope *Let. to Gay* 13 July, Lett. 1735 I. 321 An Impregnator of the Barren. 1883 Sir M. Monier-Williams *Relig. Th. India* xiii. 355 Let Prajā-pati be the Impregnator; let the Creator give the Embryo.

Impregnatory (impre·gnătəri), *a.* [f. L. *impraegnāt-*, ppl. stem + -ory.] Having the function of impregnating.

1857 Berkeley *Introd. Cryptog. Bot.* § 178. 200 The spermatozoids..vary a little in shape...There can, however, be little doubt that they are truly impregnatory organs.

†**Impreheˑnd,** *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. Im-[1] + L. *prehendĕre*: see next.] *trans.* To take in, comprise.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 22 This that Christ saith .. imprehendeth no other thing of Peter, but that which .. Peter himselfe speaketh.

So †**Impreheˑnsion,** undertaking. *Obs. rare* −[0]. 1611 Florio, *Imprensione*, an imprehension.

†**Impreheˑnsible,** *a. Obs. rare* −[1]. [a. OF. *imprehensible* (Godefroy), ad. late L. *impre(he)nsibilis*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *prehendĕre, prehens-* to take, seize: cf. Comprehensible.] Not to be grasped or seized; not to be apprehended.

1622 *Babington's Comf. Notes Numb.* xxix. Wks. II. 134 The imprehensible [*edd.* 1615, 1637 incomprehensible] sweetnesse of our blessed Sauiour.

Impreignable, obs. form of Impregnable.

†**Impreju·dicate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Prejudicate *ppl. a.*] Unprejudiced.

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-Convict.* Pref. 7 To the ful satisfaction of the whole world of free and imprejudicat mindes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 26 The solid reason of one man .. with imprejudicate apprehensions. *a* 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1686) III. xli. 473 Well-meaning, imprejudicate and uncorrupted persons.

Hence †**Impreju·dicately** *adv.*, without prejudice. *Obs.*

1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* vi. 172 The previous Comment..impartialy perused, and imprejudicatly pondered.

†**Impreˑjudice.** *Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Prejudice.] Absence of prejudice; unprejudiced opinion.

1806 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 401 Its bearing favours the cause of toleration and imprejudice.

†**Impremeˑditate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Premeditate *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *imprémedité* (Cotgr.), It. *impremeditato* (Florio).] Unpremeditated.

1647 Saltmarsh *Spark. Glory* 166 Speakings to God in this ..impremeditate or extemporary way.

So †**Impremeditaˑtion,** want of premeditation.

1611 Florio, *Impremeditanza*, impremeditation.

Impren(i)able, -prennable, obs. ff. Impregnable.

Imprent, obs. form of Imprint.

†**Impreparaˑtion.** *Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Preparation.] Want of preparation; unpreparedness.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. ii. § 2 Impreparation and vnreadinesse. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 24, I strongly pleaded my indisposition of body, and my impreparation for any such work. 1779 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* 5 Dec. (1808) II. 359 The awful stroke that hurried poor Lord Lyttelton from such a dreadful state of impreparation.

†**Imprepaˑring,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare* −[0]. [f. Im-[2] + Preparing *vbl. sb.*] = prec.

1530 Palsgr. 234/1 Impreparyng, *impreparation*.

†**Impreˑsa.** *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 impresa, -so, 7 impreza, -prezza. [a. It. *impresa* (imprḗ·za), undertaking, attempt, device, etc.:—late L. **imprensa*: see Emprise, and cf. Empress *sb.*[2], Impresse, Impress *sb.*[3], Impressa [1].]

1. An emblem or device, usually accompanied by an appropriate motto (cf. quot. 1649).

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 There was banding of such lookes, as euerie one imported as much as an *impreso*. 1598 Yong *Diana* 392 Making verses, impresas, and Anagrammes of her loue and name. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinecdoche a Mott. 1637 Heywood *Loud. Mirr.* Wks. 1874 IV. 315 Every one of them expressing their natures and conditions in the impresaes of their shields. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Disc. Impresas* Wks. (1711) 228 Though emblems and impresa's sometimes seem like other,..the words of the emblem are only placed to declare the figures of the emblem; whereas, in an impresa, the figures express and illustrate the one part of the author's intention, and the word the other. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. ix, The device or impresa of my Lord-Admiral.

2. The sentence accompanying an emblem; hence, a motto, maxim, proverb.

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 230 The Impresa, *Sceptra fouent Artes*, may better be attributed to commonweales or popular gouernments, than vnto Monarchies or Kingdomes. 1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 78 The Comicke Impreza: If wise, seeme not to know that which thou knowest. 1641 R. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* I. iii. 5 For a Motto, and impreso, the Poets words,—*Et quæ non fecimus ipsi* [etc.].

‖ **Impresario** (imprezā·rio). Also erroneously **impressario.** [It. *impresario* the undertaker of any business, contractor, etc., f. *impresa*: see prec.] One who organizes public entertainments; *esp.* the *manager of an operatic or concert company.*

1746 H. Walpole *Lett. to Sir H. Mann* 5 Dec., We have operas..the Prince and Lord Middlesex *Impresarii*. 1751 *Ibid.* 18 June, Impresario Holderness. 1821 Byron *Juan* IV. lxxx, A troop going to act In Sicily—all singers..sold by the impresario. 1878 Morley in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 596 The Editor, the *impresario* of men of letters. 1887 Edna Lyall *Knight-Errant* xix. (1889) 172 A man can't be in himself impresario, singer, and business agent all at once.

Imprescience (imprī·ʃĕns). [f. Im-[2] + Prescience.] Want of prescience or foreknowledge.

a 1859 De Quincey *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 235 *note*, Acquiescing in total ventrine improvidence, imprescience, and selfish ease.

Imprescribable (imprĭskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + Prescribable.] Imprescriptible.

1887 *Westm. Rev.* Sept. 688 The ownership of land was by the law of the islands [Orkney] reserved to the descendants of the original occupant, by an inalienable and imprescribable entail.

Imprescriptibi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ity. Cf. F. *imprescriptibilité* (1732 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being imprescriptible.

? 1797 tr. *Vattel's Law of Nations* (Webster 1828). 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 263 The imprescriptibility of royal titles form[s] no part of the law of nations.

Imprescriptible (imprĭskri·ptib'l), *a.* Also 6 inpre-, 7 impræ-. [a. F. *imprescriptible* (16th c.), f. *im* (Im-[2]) + *prescriptible* Prescriptible.] Not subject to prescription; that cannot in any circumstances be legally taken away or abandoned; esp. in *imprescriptible right(s.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 330/1 The said lawe is called inprescriptible; for that it is *Ius fisci.* 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 305 Those things which were granted or given in signe of subjection are impræscriptible. 1791 Paine *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 117 The natural and imprescriptible rights of man .. are liberty, property, security, and resistance of oppression. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* I. 3 The author of any ideal creation .. has an imprescriptible property in the fame of his work.

Hence **Imprescri·ptibly** *adv.*

1807 Coxe *Austria* (Jod.), Imprescriptibly vested in the church.

†**Impreˑse, i·mprese.** *Obs.* Also 6 ymprese, 6–7 imprease, 7 impreze. [a. obs. F. *imprese* (1562 in Godefroy), ad. It. *impresa* Impresa.]

1. A device, emblem: = Impresa 1.

1588 Fraunce *Lawiers Log.* P ij, Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impreses. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* 10 Scutchions, Emblems, Impreases, strange trickes, and deuises. 1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), That for his ymprese gives queene Junoes bird. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* VII. vii. II. 60 An Impresе with a circle, and a hand with a sharpe stile pointing towards the center with this motto: *Hic labor, hoc opus.* 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 35 Emblazon'd Shields, Impreses quaint.

2. A motto: = Impresa 2.

1614 R. Wilkinson *Paire Serm.* 78 *Ich dien*, the word or imprease of the English prince. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* II. 44 But whence the cause? eye the impreze, and it will informe thee. *c* 1811 Lamb *Melanch. Tailors* Wks. 1818 II. 186 The beautiful motto which formed the modest imprese of the shield.

fig. a 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. iii, Your choice has crown'd me; Nor shall track of time Raze out that Impreze which your free assent Has here ingraven.

Hence †**Impreˑsed** *ppl. a.*, furnished with an impresе.

1590 R. W. *Three Lords London* (N.), Their shields ymprez'd with gilt copertiments.

Impreso, variant of Impresa.

Impress (i·mpres), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 impresse, (6 empresse). [f. Impress *v.*[1] Formerly also stressed *impre·ss*: see quot. 1627 and Johnson.]

1. The act of impressing or stamping; the 'stamp' (*of* anything); *concr.* a mark or indentation made by pressure, esp. one produced by a seal or stamp.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 354 Abasing of thy Soveraignes Coyne, And traitrous impresse of our Kingly seale. 1627 May *Lucan* VI. (1631) 14 Stamp'd his coines impresse In gold. 1706 Watts *Horæ Lyr.*, '*Father, how wide thy glory shines*', The Labour of thy Hands, Or Impress of thy Feet. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 62 Bluish marks..as if made by the impress of the fingers. 1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* iv. 37 The reverse is incused with the impress of an amphora.

† b. A cast, mould. *Obs. rare.*

1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 204 Having taken the Impresses of the Insides of these Shells.

c. = Imprint; impression.

1877 W. Boyd *Descr. Model Newsp.* vi, 'Tis a sheet octavoed,—handy; Fit in paper; impress clear. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 59 Seven of his most important works .. bore the impress of Paris and Venice.

2. *fig.* a. Characteristic or distinctive mark; special character or quality stamped upon anything.

1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 58, I counted expence the empresse of a Gentleman. 1599 Kyd *Solyman & Perseda* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 261 The fiery Spaniard, bearing in his face The impress of a noble warrior. 1636 Featly *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 218 Holinesse to God is the impresse of the regenerate. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 148 They therefore who through the contrary Vices do deface and blot out this natural Character and Impress. 1832 Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 134 Of all the Swiss towns I have yet seen, Lucerne bears most strongly the impress of the middle ages. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. I. xii. 235 The physical sciences .. always bear the impress of the places where they began to be cultivated.

b. An impression upon the mind or senses. Now *rare*.

1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 6 This weake impresse of

Loue, is as a figure Trenched in ice. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. Ep. Ded., Hearing is so effective an instrument of conveying impresses and images. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 119 Only passive to the Instincts and Impresses thereof upon them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvi. 191 Some painful impress of solitary danger..kept them closing up continually.

† **c.** An expression *of. Obs.*

1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xxiii. 71 He..writ it with his owne hand, to set it forth as an impresse of his chief desire.

3. *Comb.*, as *impress copy*, a copy of writing, taken by pressure; a press-copy.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/1 We use .. the .. Remington Type-writer, by which several legible copies can be printed by the aid of carbon paper, and also water impress copies.

Impress (i'mprĕs), *sb.*[2] Now *rare*. [f. IMPRESS *v.*[2] .Formerly stressed *impress*: so in Bailey, Johnson, Ash.] Impressment; enforced service in the army or navy.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. i. 75 Such impresse of Ship-wrights, whose sore Taske Do's not diuide the Sunday from the weeke. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 37 Your Marriners are Militers [muleteers], Reapers, people Ingrost by swift Impresse. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 5 ¶ 9 Our regiments would soon be filled without the reproach or cruelty of an impress. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 420 We are all much alarmed..with a military impress. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii, He could not prevail upon himself to accept a berth which was not protected from the impress.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-officer*, *-service*; **impress-gang** = PRESS-GANG (Craig 1847).

1780 *Gentl. Mag.* L. 442 An impress officer..thought it a fine opportunity to pick up some useful hands to serve his Majesty. *Ibid.* 443 The trial..[of] a captain and lieutenant of the impress-service, or an action for illegally impressing and imprisoning the plaintiff. 1830 H. CROW *Mem.* 92, I have always considered the impress service as a thousand times worse than any negro trade whatever.

Impress (i'mpres), *sb.*[3] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [var. of IMPRESE, through association with IMPRESS *sb.*[1]; cf. IMPRESSA as erroneous var. of IMPRESA. In 16–17th c. also *impre'ss.*]

1. An emblem, device: = IMPRESA 1.

1623 *Shaks.'s Rich. II*, III. i. 25 From mine owne Windowes torne my Household Coat, Raz'd out my Impresse [*Qos.* impresse]. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 38 These assumed the Name of *Investigantes*, with an Hound for their Impress, and *Vestigia lustrat*, for their Motto. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 398 Their shields broken, their impresses defaced. 1868 CUSSANS *Her.* ix. 133 The Impress belonged exclusively to the Knight's person.

† **2.** A motto, sentence: = IMPRESA 2. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 303 This impresse is written ouer the dore in great letters. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. v. 253/2 Sentences are .. of the Learned termed a Period, Text, Aphorism, Axiome, Impress, Motto.

† **Impress,** *sb.*[4] *Obs.* [Variant of IMPREST *sb.*[1]]

1. Money advanced, pay in advance: = IMPREST *sb.*[1]

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 28 He gave them impresse, and they remained for his service. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* III. xii. (1810) 597 Hee had received eight hundred duckets impresse.

b. *attrib.*, as *impress-money*, earnest-money.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 273 [They] had taken impresse money from the King of Spaine. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 38 Endeavouring to force them from Gravesend, before they had received their river pay, and impress money.

2. A charge made upon the pay of a naval officer who has not satisfactorily accounted for public money advanced to him (cf. IMPRESS *v.*[3] 2).

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 132 That the simple receipt from the Captain of the Ship..may be a sufficient Voucher for the disbursement of such money, and a full discharge from any impress against me.

† **Impre'ss,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *impress-us*, pa. pple. of *imprimĕre* to IMPRESS.] Impressed. *Impress species* (Schol.L. *impressa species*): cf. IMPRESSED *ppl. a.*[1] quot. 1704.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 335 These species are gross and material by way of distinction from those *express* species which are spiritualized. These *impress* species of bodies must then be little bodies.

Impress (impre's), *v.*[1] Also 4–6 in-, 4–7 impresse, 5–6 impreise. [f. L. *impress-*, ppl. stem of *imprimĕre*, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *premĕre* to press (whence also obs. F. *impresser*). Partly answering in sense to OF. *empresser* to press, press or crowd upon, crush, print: cf. EMPRESS *v.*]

I. *trans.* To impress a thing *on*, *upon*, *in*, *into* something else.

1. To apply with pressure; to press (a thing *upon* another) so as to leave a mark; to produce by pressure (a mark *on*, † *in* some substance); to imprint, stamp.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. met. iv. 130 (Camb. MS.) The notes and the figures Inpressed in manere of matere. 14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 99 In oure forhede when we Jesus impresse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 33 Albe the wound were nothing deepe imprest. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 108 This Curre..Who weares my stripes imprest vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 150 Fairest fruit .. On which the Sun more glad impress'd his beams. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 219 The conquering chief his foot imprest On the strong neck of that destructive beast. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 280 Not all its pride secures The grand retreat from injuries impress'd By rural carvers, who with knives deface The pannels. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 515 He did impress On the green moss his tremulous step. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 54 The foot-mark on the rock .. pointed out .. as impressed by his dromedary or mule. 1898 *Times* 25 Aug. 2/6 A signature impressed with a rubber stamp.

fig. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 39 Faith ..receiveth Christ into it selfe; it doth impress him into its hunger, with his heavenly flesh and blood.

2. a. *fig.* With immaterial object: esp. (in modern use) To 'stamp' (a character or quality) *upon* anything. Also *refl.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiv. 70 The ymage that first is impressid in to the sowle is most likely to abiden. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 66 He is yet very greene .. pliable to whatsoever may be impressed in him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 182 Nature first gave Signs, imprest On Bird, Beast, Aire. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, The image of virtue, which Nature had impressed upon his heart. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. (1870) 254 A beautiful character impresses itself upon the very features of the body. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* V. 121 The superstition..that a use and direction, once impressed upon property by a founder, must be obeyed for ever.

b. *transf.* To produce or communicate (motion), exert (force), etc. by pressure. Const. *on*, *upon*.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 75 That Motion, which ..was impressed on the Coats of the Arteries by the Systole of the Heart. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 209 The force impressed upon a ship by the wind. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. XX. 492 Movements..impressed on a wide expanse of ocean. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 262 A horse towing a boat on a canal is dragged backwards by a force equal to that which he impresses on the towing-rope forwards.

3. *fig.* To imprint (an idea, etc.) *on* († *in*, *to*) the mind; to cause to take firm mental hold; to enforce, urge (a rule of conduct, etc.) *on* another.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1322 (1371) Yn good herte it mot som rouþe impresse, To here and se þe giltless in distresse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 295 Thou scholdest thenke and impresse it in thi mynde, that nothing is immortalle. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 39 Sadlye in thy hart inpres *Quod tu in cinerem reuerteris*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 5 So fowle and ugly, that exceeding feare Their visages imprest, when they approached neare. *Ibid.* III. iv. 49 So deepe the deadly feare of that foule swaine Was earst impressed in her gentle spright. 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* i. § 39 That a man impresseth (or imagineth in his minde) to himselfe, that Christ is deade for his sinnes. *a* 1711 KEN *Divine Love* Wks. (1838) 238 Impress on my heart so tender a sense of thy sufferings. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xi. (1869) I. 225 A few such examples impressed a salutary consternation. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* x, I am sure you will impress upon your children the necessity of attaching themselves to it early in life. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxi, This man had a power .. of impressing his beliefs on others.

† **4.** To print, make a typographical 'impression' of. *Obs.* (Complemental adjunct usually absent.)

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Prol., I haue put the sayd sermons in wrytynge for to be impressed. 1533 *St. Papers, Hen. VIII*, I. 413 That the same Acte may be impressed, transumed, and set up on every churche dore in Englonde. 1658 J. ELLIOT in *Gosp. in New Eng.* (1659) 4 Let him .. work under the Colledg Printer, in impressing the Bible in the Indian language. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 22 Lintot impressed the same pages upon a small Folio.

II. *trans.* To impress a thing *with*, *by* some instrument, or as an instrument does.

5. To exert pressure upon; to press; to mark (a thing) by means of pressure, esp. with a stamp, seal, etc. Const. *with*.

With quot. 1667 cf. IMPRESSION *sb.* 5.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 236 His hart like an Agot with your print impressed. 1605 — *Mach.* V. viii. 10 As easie may'st thou the intrenchant Ayre With thy keene Sword impresse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 558 As a shooting Starr In autumn thwarts the night, when vapors fir'd Impress the Air. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shepherd*, In impressing the Back near the Hips, if the Sheep does not bend, he judges 'em to be Sound and Strong. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii, The Marquis seizing her hand, impressed it with kisses. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 200 The ring..was impressed with the seal of the Prophet.

b. To stamp, imprint, invest *with* a character, quality, etc.

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XVII. 75 That mortal, who was at his birth imprest So strongly from this star. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. ii, The words were impressed with a wild and melancholy depth of feeling. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 33 The people of Attica .. had long been impressed with a markedly Pelasgian character. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 374/1 Real property .. impressed .. with an implied trust for sale.

† **c.** To subject to *peine forte et dure*: see PRESS *v. Obs.*

1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 273 In cases of Felony, he shall be impressed, viz. he shall be committed to the Prison .. where .. being stripped naked, he shall be laid upon the bare ground .. and his Arms and Legs pulled out by four ropes..hee shall be stretched out upon his back: Then .. hee shall have so great a weight of Iron or Stone laid upon his Breast as hee is able to beare.

6. To produce a deep effect or impression on the mind or feelings of; to affect or influence strongly. Usually said of the instrument.

1736 BUTLER *Anal., Nat. Virtue* Wks. 1874 I. 328 Brute creatures are impressed and actuated by various instincts and propensions. 1772 MACKENZIE *Man World* I. i. (1823) 420 He had come to that period of life when men are most apt to be impressed with appearances. 1846 DICKENS *Let. to Wills* 4 Mar., The letter..does not impress me favourably. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I, I could not but be solemnly impressed by the appearance of a circular temple. 1885 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living* I. 568 A man is telepathically impressed to conjure up his father's image.

absol. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XII. lxix, Novelties please less than they impress.

b. To affect (a person) strongly *with* an idea.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 131 To impress all the neighbouring princes .. with an ill opinion of the faith, honour, and decency of the British nation. 1804 NELSON 1 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 400 Impressed with the importance of this service..I felt justified..in ordering the Frigates to proceed immediately. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xliv. V. 349 Some pains had been taken to impress the Athenian ambassadors with the same belief. 1878 J. W. EBSWORTH *Introd. Braithwait's Strappado* 26 Men .. impressed with an indignant scorn against uncleanness. *Mod.* He tried to impress me with his importance.

† **III.** *intr.* **7.** To press in; to press or throng about. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 334 Heigh fantasye and curious bisynesse Fro day to day gan in the soule impresse Of Ianuarie aboute his mariage. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, The people ne wolde cesse Aboute them to gather and impreise. *c* 1480 *Crt. of Love* CXX, More and more impressen gan the dent Of Loves dart, while I beheld her face.

Hence **Impre'ssing** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a. Impressing cylinder* in a printing-machine: see quot.

1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Impressyng or printyng of a boke, *impression*. 1748 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 351 The eye is an impressing organ; what we see with our eyes leaves an impression upon our minds. 1822 *Specif. Patent* No. 4640 Applegath 2 Applying the ink to the form of types, plates, or blocks, partly on one side of the impressing or printing cylinder, and partly on the other side.

Impress (impre's), *v.*[2] [f. IM-[1] + PRESS *v.*[2]; in same sense.

The latter, before the end of the 16th c., was evidently felt as the same word as PRESS *v.*[1] to subject to pressure or force, which easily led to a use of *impress*, as if to 'press in', 'press into service'.]

trans. To levy or furnish (a force) for military or naval service, to enlist; *spec.* to compel (men) to serve in the army or navy (in recent use, only the latter); to force authoritatively into service.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 21 Vnder whose blessed Crosse We are impressed and ingag'd to fight. 1605 — *Mach.* IV. i. 95 Who can impresse the Forrest, bid the Tree Vnfixe his earth-bound Root? 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 123 The Inhabitants being able to impress 280 Horse for present service. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 31 To Capt John Tyrwhite, for money by him disbursed for impressing 118 seamen for his said Majesties service. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Impress Soldiers or Seamen*, to compel them to enter into the Publick Service. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 335 Yesterday sailed the Diamond .. to impress men. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* xliv, The seamen are impressed by force, the soldiers are entrapped by other means even more discreditable.

b. To take or seize by authority for royal or public service.

1749 J. POTE *Windsor Castle* 33 Commissioned to provide Stone, Timber, Lead, Iron and all other necessaries for the work and to impress carriages for their conveyance to Windsor. 1755 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 194, I impressed his wagons, and compelled him by force to assist in this work. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. viii. 715 Commissions.. authorizing different officers to impress both men and ships for the Royal service. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xv. 288 The chief captain was empowered to impress men, vessels, victuals, and arms, paying however reasonable prices.

c. In various *fig.* and *transf.* senses: To enlist, force, or take into some service, press (a thing) into service in argument, etc.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Diat. vi. 314 How few uncase and impresse their pens against the enemies of our common faith. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 194 He assumes a Privilege to impress what Text of Scripture he pleases for his own Use. 1779 MACKENZIE *Mirror* No. 12 ¶ 13 The toyman's little family of plaything figures..whom he had impressed into the service. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 108, I then meant..to withdraw from political life, into which I had been impressed by the circumstances of the times. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 43 Dan proceeded..to impress into his temporary service a horse which grazed in the neighbourhood. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* ix, They had impressed a small school .. to assist in the performances. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* ii. 42 Hypotheses into the service of which Philology was impressed.

Hence **Impre'ssing** *vbl. sb.*[2]

1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 458 A Bill for Impressing of Souldiers. 1705 *Royal Proclam.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4186/3 Officers Imployed in Impressing.

attrib. 1863 *Morn. Star* 17 Dec. 5/6 The impressing agent has gone around.

† **Impre'ss,** *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Erroneously for IMPREST *v.*[1]: cf. IMPRESS *sb.*[4]]

1. *trans.* To advance (money): = IMPREST *v.*[1] 1.

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Mar., £5000 impressed for the service of the sick and wounded prisoners. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Auditor*, All monies impressed to any man for the king's service.

2. To charge with a deduction (the pay of an officer) in respect to public moneys or stores not accounted for by him: see IMPRESS *sb.*[4] 2.

1803 NELSON 12 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 1 .. beg that their Lordships will exonerate them from the charge, and direct the Victualling Board not to impress their Accounts.

† **Impre'ssa**[1]. Erroneous form of IMPRESA (cf. IMPRESS *sb.*[3]).

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 57 The Impressa in the shield, was a heauen full of starres, with a speech. 1656

Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 410 The Impressa which he bore in his chief Standard, which was a writing Pen.

†**Impre·ssa** [2]. Erroneous f. Impress *sb.*[1] (2 a).

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xix. 60 Surely, the Soule hath the reliqu'd Impressa's of diuine Vertue still .. left within her. 1647 *Case Kinged.* 6, I observe now an Impressa of *divine* glory and excellency *in many* of their Practises.

Impre·ssable, *a. rare.* [f. Impress *v.*[2] + -able.] Liable to be impressed into service.

1865-6 H. Phillips *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 83 Wagons ..[were] made impressable for the use of the army.

Impressed (impre·st), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Impress *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] That is pressed or forced in, stamped upon something; stamped, marked by pressure or with impressions; in *Zool.* and *Bot.*, having an appearance of being stamped in; sunk in, depressed.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 644, I hertles was ay thurghe myne impressede drede. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. vii. 349 Which species .. because they are imprinted by the objects they come from upon the outward senses, are therefore in their first state called impressed species, images, or phantoms. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Inaurate* .. when striæ or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. 1845 Lindley *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 58 Seeds angular, impressed, brown speckled. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 216 Shell smooth or plaited, dorsal valve frequently impressed. 1876 Tait *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* ii. (ed. 2) 28 Change of motion is proportional to the impressed force.

Hence **Impre·ssedly** (-ẽdli) *adv.*, in an impressed manner.

1640 G. Watts tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. (R. Suppl. s. v. *Malacissation*), Penetrating and insinuating remedies ..convay more easily and impressedly the virtue thereof.

Impressed (impre·st), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. Impress *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Enlisted; compelled to serve.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* v. iii. 51 To..turne our imprest Launces in our eies Which do command them. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 573 You subject the impressed man to the same severities as the volunteer. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 Volunteers and impressed men from the fleet.

Impressibility (impresibi·liti). Also **-ability.** [f. next: see -ity.]

The quality of being impressible.

1751 tr. *Pernetti's Philos. Lett. Physiog.* xxxiii. 229 They [blue eyes] are sure Signs of a tender Impressibility and sympathising Disposition. 1811 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 12 When the change of scene had restored the impressability (may we call it?) of his senses [etc.]. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* (1861) 135 She seems to have parted with all her tenderness and all her impressibility. 1875 Jevons *Money* v. 40 *Impressibility*,..the capacity of a substance to receive such an impression .. as shall establish its character as current money.

b. A specimen or example of the impressible.

1820 *Examiner* No. 642. 495/1 [They] are all that fairy land can do for us. They are for younger impressibilities.

Impressible (impre·sib'l), *a.* [f. Impress *v.*[1] (or L. *impress-* ppl. stem) + -ible.] Capable of being impressed: a. Sensitive to impressions; susceptible, impressionable; b. That can be impressed on something.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 846 The Differences of Impressible and Not Impressible, Figurable and Not Figurable, .. are Plebeian Notions. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* I. (1726) 18 An heightened and obstinate Fancy hath a great Influence upon impressible Spirits. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 355 The mind impressible and soft with ease Imbibes and copies what she hears and sees. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. App. xi. 405 The instruments became very impressible to artificial elevation of temperature. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* II. xxii. 404 Impressible, emotional, and susceptive, he had been accused of infirmity of purpose.

Hence **Impre·ssibleness,** impressibility; **Impre·ssibly** *adv.*, in an impressible manner. (In recent Dicts.)

Impressing: see under Impress *vbs.*[1] and [2].

Impression (impre·ʃən), *sb.* Also 4–5 en-, 5 in-. [a. F. *impression* (13th c.), ad. L. *impressiōn-em* (in classical L. common only in the sense of 'irruption, onset, attack', but used by Cicero for 'emphasis' and 'mental impression', and in later L. for 'action of impressing or stamping'), n. of action from *imprimĕre* (ppl. stem *impress-*): see Impress *v.*[1]]

1. The action or process of impressing, in various senses: *esp.* a. The action involved in the pressure of one thing upon or into the surface of another; also, the effect of this.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 Stable in the eyr is noon impressioun. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 34 a/2 We ought to bere the crosse of Jhesu cryst .. in the mouth by confession ..and in the vysage by contynuel impression. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 8 The fruitfull seades Of all things liuing, through impression Of the sunbeames .. Doe life conceiue. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 566 What wax so frozen but dissolves with tempering, And yields at last to every light impression? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Signatures of Natures owne impression. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 175 The heart does not contract itself immediately upon the first impression of the blood. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 63 In any given perception there is a something which has been communicated to it [the mind] by an impact, or an impression ab extra. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 596 The creation of the world is the impression of order on a previously existing chaos.

†b. A charge, onset, attack, assault. *Obs.*

1402 Hoccleve *Let. Cupid* 233 Suche is the force of myn impressyon That sodenly I felle can hir bost. 1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 25/1 They were not able to susteine the violent impression of the armed men, and so fled. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 The Duke of Avero, with his Portugals, made a great impression into the Mores host. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 21 ¶ 5 Elephants .. by the violence of their impression .. often threw the enemy into disorder. 1799 Ld. Keith 9 July in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) III. 414 *note*, The Enemy have no intention of attempting an impression on the Island of Sicily.

†c. Oppression (so OF. *impression*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxviii. iv, Euery lorde .. spoyled other .. By greate impression and cruell sore raunson.

d. The impact or shock of any atmospheric or physical force. ? *Obs.*

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* Introd. (1711) 22 To line them with the skins of Beasts, thereby to keep out the sharp impressions of the air. 1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* ix. 168 He is in danger from falls, and all impressions of violence. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 69 The traces of a violent shock or impression from the south are as yet perceptible in many countries. 1820 Scoresby *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 330 [When a cold wind rises] the most hardy cannot conceal their uneasiness under its first impressions.

†e. In elocution or metre: A stress, emphasis.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. viii, To you he wrote this precept .. which (to you) must be read with an impression. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 383 The intermixture of Pyrrhics and Spondees; in which, two impressions in the one foot make up for the want of one in the other.

2. A mark produced upon any surface by pressure, esp. by the application of a stamp, seal, etc. Hence, any depression, indentation, etc. such as would result from pressure; also, the figure produced by stamping or sealing; a cast, mould, copy.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxiv. (Bodl. MS.), He findeþ mater more able and obedient to his worchinge þe more noble impression he prenteþ þerein. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 51 Of crosse nor pile there is no recluse, Prynte nor impressioun In all thy seynt-warye. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* xiii. ii, When a Seal in Wax Impression makes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 95 The horns like a rams .. with beaten notches or impressions. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. *ii.* 103 The *Impression in the Sand*, seemed much like the Track of a Cow. 1713 Berkeley *Hylas & Phil.* iii. Wks. 1871 I. 346 As .. a seal [is said] to make an impression upon wax. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 236 Impressions of fishes, and sometimes of fern .. are often found. 1851-6 Woodward *Mollusca* 276 Shell..with a long and prominent ligament, and two adductor impressions. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 184 [He] breathes on his seal, and presses it firmly against the paper .. A very clear impression is thus produced.

fig. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 372 Ignoraunce..maketh him unmeete metall for the impressions of vertue. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxii, Your loue and pittie doth th'impression fill, Which vulgar scandall stampt upon my brow. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 983 If it bear The stamp and clear impression of good sense. 1847 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 357 In his young and tender age he was to take the impression of those into whose society he was thrown.

†b. (See quot. and cf. sense 1, quot. 1483.) *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgr.* (1614) 300 The impression or signe of peace, which is done with bringing both hands over the face.

†c. A mark, trace, indication. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 671 For the Ethiopian names or crosses .. slaves .. might leave such impressions. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 81 Time hath left now no impressions of his barbarous labour. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydriot.* i. (1736) 8 Bones..with fresh Impressions of their Combustion.

†d. *fig.* Stamp; creation; hence, rank. *Obs.*

A French usage; with quot. 1639 cf. D'Aubigné *un marquis de la nouvelle impression* (Littré).

1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 A gentleman of the new impression. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 23 'Tis every day to be seen in Venice, Noblemen of the last impression do marry Ladies of the first.

3. The process of printing. Now *rare.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 220 Go, little boke! I praye God the save From misse metryng by wrong impression. 1577-87 Harrison *England* I. x. in *Holinshed* 44 At such time as I first attempted to commit this booke to the impression. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* Pref. 1 b, This Apology being written .. and made ready for the print .. it seemed good .. to stay the impression of it, vntil [etc.]. *a* 1794 Gibbon *Mem.* Misc. Wks. 1814 I. 260 The impression of the fourth volume had consumed three months. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iii. § 73. 193 The number of scholars was still not sufficient to repay the expenses of impression.

b. The result of printing; a print taken from type or from an engraving or the like; a printed copy.

1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 114 Neither to sel nor bye of any other impressions than suche as shal be Printed by the sayde Richard. 1589 Nashe *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 Euerie priuate Scholler .. beganne to vaunt their smattering of Latine, in English Impressions. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 438 They print .. the letters not being therein set backeward, that in the impression they may appeare forward. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 20 Bundles of Characters tied together to Ape Printing. What they make their Impression on, I cannot inform you. 1821 Craig *Lect. Drawing* vii. 381 He rubs the plate over with printing ink, as if an impression were about to be taken. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 72 Coloured impressions of leaves upon paper may be made by a kind of surface printing. 1869 Mrs. Heaton *A. Dürer* II. iii. (1881) 215 Very early impressions of Dürer's engravings are seldom now to be met with.

c. The printing of that number of copies (of a book, etc.) which forms one issue of it; 'one course of printing' (J.); hence, the aggregate of copies thus printed; see Edition 3 b.

Sometimes distinguished from 'edition', as an unaltered reprint from standing type or plates; but often used as a more general term including both 'edition' and 'reprint': cf. quot. 1891.

1570-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 594 The Copy of which Dispensation .. is exemplified in our first Impression. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 2 You write to mee my booke is hasting to the second impression. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* (1653) A iij b, 6000 of his books being sold, if 1500 be allowed to an Impression. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xix. II. 19 Of this translation there were six impressions before the year 1601. 1891 *Bibling. Cat. Macmillan's Publications* Pref. 5 After careful consideration the Publishers decided to describe as an Edition an impression from type set up afresh either with or without alteration and read for press by a proof-reader. An impression from standing type or from Stereotype or Electrotype plates is described as a Reprint.

4. The effective action of one thing upon another; influence; the effect of such action; a change produced in some passive subject by the operation of an external cause.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 94 After thilke interstition, In which they take impression. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* ix. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 176 The Body of the Spryte takyth impression. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 116 a, Such oyles are made..onely by impression..as when symple medycines boyled, stieped, in common oyle, doe leave theyr vertues in it. 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xvi. (1700) 98 The Load-stone .. doth never rightly touch the amorous Steel without leaving an Impression. 1686 W. Harris *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 524 It is better to use vessels of Earth or Glass than those of Metals, because there is less fear of an Impression from those than from these. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 330 Its fix'd Salt..cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature, continuing always essencify'd with the same Qualities..as the Plant from which it is extracted. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 7/1 The Coorugs, being unable to make any impression on the pagoda. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 120 One of the hardest of the metals; a file can scarcely make any impression on it. 1888 Miss E. Brown *In Pursuit of Shadow* v. 78 The late rains seemed to have made but little impression on the streets of Moscow.

†5. *spec.* An atmospheric influence, condition, or phenomenon. *Fiery impression*, a comet, meteor, or the like. *Obs.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 3439 Off ellementys I am maystresse, Lady also & pryncesse Off wyndys and inpressyouns. 1530 Palsgr. 412 These impressyons of the eyer, 'hote, colde, fayre, foule [etc.].' 1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1640) 2 Divided into moist and drie impressions, consisting either of Vapors, or exhalations. 1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* I. iv. 10 Some leaving the hot impressions in the aire, attribute it to the driness of the earth. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 64 Hot fumes and sulphureous clouds, which will sometimes flow in streams and fiery impressions through the air.

6. The effect produced by external force or influence on the senses or mind. a. An effect produced on the senses; a sensation, or sense-perception, in its purely receptive aspect.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 107 The eye .. is more inclined to receive the impression of the one [black] than of the other [white]. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 The impressions our Senses had formerly received. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 89 Passive impressions grow weaker by being repeated upon us. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 202 It has a sourish taste at first, then makes a bitterish cooling impression, and at last leaves an agreeable sweetness. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 22 (1864) 62 An impression of sound, a musical note, for example, is carried to the brain. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 278 It is hard to say how much our impressions of hearing may be affected by those of sight.

b. An effect, especially a strong effect, produced on the intellect, conscience, or feelings.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 372 Ek oþere seyn þat þorugh Impressions [*v. r.* enpressiounnys] As yf a wight hath faste a þing in mynde .. cometh swich auysions. *c* 1386 — *Sqr.'s T.* 363 In hire sleepe right for impression, Of hire Mirour she hadde Avision. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 267 Madnesse kindleth diseases in the mynde, bycause *that* it worketh in them..phantasticall impressions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 69 Being over-rigid and severe, his Sermons made no Impression on his English Auditory. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 407 While he was under the first impressions given him by the governor to our disadvantage. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 256 If *they* had made no impression upon his heart. 1773 Smollett *Ode to Indep.* 30 He .. deeply felt the impression of her charms. 1847 Hugh Miller (*title*) First Impressions of England and its people. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 560 A deep impression had been made on the minds of Englishmen.

c. In the philosophy of Hume (see quots.).

1739 Hume *Hum. Nat.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 311 Those perceptions, which enter with most force and violence, we may name *impressions*. 1742 — *Ess. Hum. Und., Orig. Ideas* (1817) II. 16 By the term *impression*, I mean all our more lively perceptions, when we hear, or see, or feel, or love, or hate, or desire, or will. .. Impressions are distinguished from ideas, which are the less lively perceptions, of which we are conscious, when we reflect on any of those sensations or movements above mentioned.

7. A notion, remembrance, or belief, impressed upon the mind; *esp.*, in modern use, a somewhat vague or indistinct notion remaining in the mind as a survival from more distinct knowledge.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 2 That there is a God;.. This is a common notion, and impression, sealed up in the minde of every man. 1679 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. i. 170 They seemed to have strip't themselves of those impressions of pity and compassion, which are natural to mankind. 1837 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) III. 130, I am of the impression it may be both safely and conveniently used. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 64 That most fallacious of all evidence, a general impression, without a careful collection of facts. *Mod.* I have an impression that I have somewhere met with it before. But it is a mere impression, and I may easily be mistaken.

8. *Painting.* a. 'The ground-colour, or that

which is first laid on to receive the other colours'. **b.** 'A stratum of a single colour laid upon a wall or surface for ornament, upon outside work, or upon metals to protect from humidity' (Webster 1864).

9. *Comb.* **Impression cup, tray** (*Dentistry*), a cup or holder for the material used in obtaining a cast of the mouth; **impression cylinder**, in a printing-machine (see quots.).

1830 *Specif. Patent* No. 5988 Applegath 2, A is the cast-iron frame; B, the impression cylinder, upon which the piece of material receives the impression. 1867 C. A. Harris *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 354/1 The plaster [of Paris]..is poured into an impression cup, with high walls fitting loosely over the alveolar border. 1884 *Western Daily Press* 16 Sept. 5/6 Around the large cylinder were grouped from two to ten small impression cylinders. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 186 The platen was impossible. Why not try Nicholson's impression cylinder?

Impre·ssion, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb. Cf. F. *impressionner*, to which the current use (sense 2) may be due.]

†**1.** To stamp; make an impression. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 Sturtevant *Metallica* (1854) 94 Peculiar Metallical instruments, which worke .. by pressing, impressing, impressioning or moulding.

2. *trans.* To make an impression on, to affect with an impression. In *pass.* To be affected.

1865 *Reader* 9 Sept. 291/1 Its busy roar of life is such that it is to all appearance but little impressioned by that sudden swerving [etc.]. 1892 *Argosy* Nov. 404 Impressioned as she had been by the mysterious music.

Impressionabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *impressionnabilité*.] The quality of being impressionable; susceptibility to impressions.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 23 The joyous carelessness and prompt impressionability of that beautiful and healthful period of expansion and of growth. 1862 Lytton *Str. Story* II. 226 Extreme impressionability to changes in temperature.

Impressionable (impre·ʃənăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *impressionnable*, f. *impressionner*: see -ABLE.]

1. Of persons or their feelings: Liable to be easily impressed or influenced; susceptible of impressions.

[1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 426 A nature which must be what the French so happily term *impressionable*.] 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (L.), She had a pretty face and an impressionable disposition. 1848 Longf. in *Life* (1891) II. 133 He has real merit and quick, impressionable feelings, 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 49 Attentions .. such as must have driven a more impressionable man out of his senses.

2. Of things: **a.** Capable of being impressed. **b.** Sensitive to physical or chemical influences.

1878 Maxwell in *Life* xiv. (1882) 455 Tinfoil thin enough to be impressionable by the metal style. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 150 Sensitive or impressionable substances..which receive and retain the actinic energy.

Hence **Impre·ssionableness,** impressionability.

1858 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IX. 161 A nervous organisation of great delicacy, impressionableness, and excitability. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* I. vi. 101 A certain dropsical impressionableness of surface which made him seem and believe himself sympathetic.

Impre·ssional, *a. rare.* [f. Impression *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to impressions; of the nature of an impression: in quot. 1860 = Impressionable.

1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* (1861) 78 He must be musical, Tremulous, impressional. *a* 1882 J. Quincy *Figures of Past* (1883) 279 The resemblance .. could scarcely be called physical, and I am loath to borrow the word 'impressional' from the vocabulary of spirit mediums.

Hence **Impre·ssionalist** = Impressionist; **Impressiona·lity,** impressional quality.

1876 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Sept. 163/2 There is no end to the descriptive efforts of the impressionalists. 1884 tr. *Brachet's Aix-les-bains* 1. 96 The doctor directs the thermal course according to the impressionality of the patient.

Impre·ssionary, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = Impressionistic.

1889 A. Meynell *The Newlyn School* in *Art Jrnl.* No. 53. 140 The beautiful lucid surface..capable of reflections which are in themselves an intricate yet distinctively impressionary study. 1891 *Athenæum* 27 June 831/2 An impressionary drawing of 'A Reception at Archbishop's House'. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 4/2 The most impressionary and modern of narrative descriptions—even whole sentences without any verb, which is your real impressionary style, as generally understood.

Impressionism (impre·ʃəniz'm). [f. Impression *sb.* + -ism: see next.]

†**1.** Applied to the philosophy of Hume: cf. Impression *sb.* 6 c. *nonce-use.*

1839 J. Rogers *Antipodpr.* VI. ii. 202 All hail to Berkeley who would have no matter, and to Hume who would have no mind; to the Idealism of the former, and to the Impressionism of the latter!

2. The theory or practice of the impressionist school in art; the method of painting (or describing) things so as to give their general tone and effect, or the broad impression which they produce at first sight, without elaboration of detail.

1882 *Athenæum* 10 June 737/2 M. Duez, one of the fathers of Impressionism, seems to have modified and refined his practice. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 141 The influence of impressionism is on the whole decreasing. 1888 *Ch. Times* 29 June 575/4 Impressionism is an excellent thing in its proper place, which is the artist's own sketch-book, not the completed canvas. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 536 In the case of Velasquez, Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson claims this ultimate development as distinct 'Impressionism'.

3. The literary presentation of some scene or emotion in its salient features, done in a few strokes.

1883 Vernon Lee in *Academy* 29 Dec. 426 Complete negation of all the elements most common in modern writing—namely, realism..and, if I may use an artist's word, impressionism in execution. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 6/1 A delightful freshness and vividness—a touch of unconscious literary impressionism, if the phrase may stand.

Impressionist (impre·ʃənist). [ad. recent F. *impressioniste*: see Impression and -ist.]

A painter who endeavours to express the general impression produced by a scene or object, to the exclusion of minute details or elaborate finish; also, a writer who practises a similar method.

1881 *Even. Standard* 1 Feb. 4/5 To create this misty sentiment is the aim of the modern impressionist. 1883 *Times* 3 Mar. 8 This artist .. is something of an impressionist; though he does condescend .. to put into one point of his picture .. a vast amount of elaborate work. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 4/5 Velasquez and Frans Hals, the Great Twin Brethren of the Impressionists' worship.

attrib. 1884 *Littell's Living Age* CLXI. 74 The Impressionist school. 1887 *Athenæum* 23 July 123 The great increase of so-called Impressionist pictures. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. 337, I should make one of the poetical impressionist painters who sway the public taste.

Impressioni·stic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to impressionism; in the style of the impressionists.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Dec. 782 In what is called impressionistic painting you paint something to suggest the temporary mood in which you looked at a certain scene or effect. 1891 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 282/3 A new volume of poems, consisting of short impressionistic lyrics. 1894 *Brit. Jrnl. Photog.* XLI. Suppl. 4 The hideous plague of impressionistic smudges.

Impre·ssionless, *a. rare.* [f. Impression + -less.] Without impression; void of impressions; unimpressible.

1864 in Webster. 1889 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 500/1 A face as impressionless and vacant as the white door-post against which he lounged.

Impressive (impre·siv), *a.* [f. Impress *v.*1 + -ive.]

†**1.** Capable of being easily impressed; susceptible (*to*); impressible. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 She hath steeled my soft impressiue heart. 1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* III. 58 (1605) Those pleasing raptures from her graces rise Strongly inuading his impressiue breast. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 52 The multitude..cannot but be greatly impressive to any great and religious Perswasions concerning Prodigies. 1665 — *Vulg. Proph.* 70 Men..of strong fancies, impressive tempers, and weak intellectuals.

†**2.** Conveying an impression *of*. *Obs. rare*—1.

1791 J. Hampson *Wesley* III. 167 A freshness of complexion impressive of the most perfect health.

3. Characterized by making a deep impression on the mind or senses; able to excite deep feeling. Said usually of language or scenes; rarely of persons.

1775 Ash, *Impressive*, suited to make impression, making impression. 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 189 That animated and impressive eloquence which usually distinguishes inventors and projectors. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S—*, When that impressive actress has been bending over her in some heart-rending colloquy. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 1. viii. 59 The scene was exceedingly impressive.

Impre·ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an impressive manner; in a way fitted to impress.

1818 in Todd. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. vi. 110 The King..impressively assured him that he considered him the happiest man in England. 1841 Orderson *Creol.* xvii. 209 The funeral service was impressively performed. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 1. xvi. 115 My guide .. repeating the warning more impressively before I attended to it.

Impre·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

†**1.** The quality of being impressible; susceptibility to impressions. *Obs.*

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 57 That impressiveness of spirit which times of action and change .. are generally attended with.

2. The character or quality of being impressive, or of making a deep impression on the mind, etc.

a 1805 Paley *Serm. Several Subj.* iv. (1827) 632/1 We think a great deal more frequently about it..and our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and impressiveness. *a* 1831 A. Knox in *Rem.* (1844) I. 37 [It] makes them have the impressiveness of present facts. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 He spoke..with great impressiveness and eloquence.

Impre·ssment1. *rare.* [f. Impress *v.*1 + -ment. In sense 2 for F. *empressement*.]

1. The action of impressing; exertion of pressure.

1865 Bushnell *Vicar. Sacr.* iii, Carried by mighty impressment, such as if by some unseen hydrostatic pressure.

2. Earnestness, ardour.

1854 'Marion Harland' *Alone* ix, Several young men dashed to the side of the carriage, with as much impressment as at a ball. 1880 L. Wallace *Ben-Hur* 384 Simonides .. gave his farewell and the peace of the Lord with the impressment of a father.

Impressment2 (impre·smĕnt). [f. Impress *v.*2 + -ment.] The act or practice of impressing or forcibly taking for the public service.

1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 689 The loss to the citizens directly by the..British army, and indirectly by American impressments. 1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xxi, America looked upon our system of impressment as the sheet-anchor of her navy. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 67 The right of the impressment of beasts for carriage was part of the ancient prerogative.

fig. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xvi. (1857) 232 There is no irregular impressment of the young and vigorous in the way of accident. 1876 E. Mellor *Priesth.* App. D. 412 On three conditions only can such impressment of witnesses be justified.

†**Impre·ssor**1. *Obs. rare.* [Agent-noun in L. form from L. *imprimĕre* to Impress (cf. L. *pressor, expressor*).] One who, or that which, makes impressions.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 101 And now .. he hath had his evening lecture, and trenching home supported by his friendly impressor, makes every foote an indenture. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* I. 8 Their action is overcome by the strokes of stronger impressors. 1663 J. Beale in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 333 Fancy is the receiver and impressor.

†**Impre·ssor**2. *Obs. rare.* [f. Impress *v.*2 + -or, after prec.] One who impresses or takes by force for the public service.

1781 R. H. Lee in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) III. 409 Let his mill and wagons have protection from the destructive talons of impressors.

Impressure1 (impre·ʃiūr). Now *rare.* [f. Impress *v.*1 + -ure, after *pressure*.]

1. The action of impressing or exerting pressure upon.

1649 J. Ellistone tr. *Behmen's Epist.* I. § 37 The magnetick impressure, hunger, and desire, of the soule. *Ibid.* vi. § 10 Comprehensive impressure or formation of the expressed word. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 16. 2/1 At an age when the twig bends under every impressure. 1875 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* 247 The subject..lay ready shapen for the strong impressure of his hand.

2. A mark made by pressure; an impression; an indentation.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 23 Leane vpon a rush, The Cicatrice and capable impressure Thy palme some moment keepes. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. v. 103 The impressure her Lucrece, with which she vses to seale. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* Ep. Ded. 7 What else are characters but stampes or impressures, noting such an especiall place, person or office. 1848 Johnston in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 289 Behind it a short mesial line .. and a deep impressure still further backwards.

3. A mental or sensuous impression.

1607 Middleton *Michaelm. Term* II. i, I knew not what fair impressure I received at first, but I began to affect your society very speedily. 1609 B. Jonson *Case is altered* I. iv, The impressure of those ample favours I have derived .. Would bind my faith. 1870 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 182 One little *Requiescat*..leaves long upon the ear an impressure of simple, of earnest, of weary melody.

†**Impre·ssure**2. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Impress *v.*2 + -ure, after prec.] = Impressment 2.

1680 *Nation's Interest in Relation to Pretens. Dk. York* 31 Their Bulwark against High Payments, and Impressures, demanded by the King.

Imprest (i·mprest), *a.* and *sb.*1 [Appears in the 16th c. for the earlier Prest *a.* and *sb.* The prefix *im-* occurs in It. (and med.L.) *imprestāre* to lend, *impresto, imprestito* advanced, lent (cf. OF. *emprest* a loan), *imprestanza* (OF. *imprestance*) a loan, advance, but in English may have been partly due to a misunderstanding of the common phrase *in prest* (*money*): see Prest *a.*]

†**A.** *adj.* Of money: Lent, or paid in advance, advanced, esp. to soldiers, sailors, and public officials. *Obs.*

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4. § 1 Receiver of any Sums of Money imprest, or otherwise, for the Use of the Queen's Majesty. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Such imprest money I doe not like, but protest against it and the paymaster. 1658 Phillips, *Imprest Money*, is money paid to Souldiers before hand. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2580/4 Some Seamen..having received Imprest Money or Wages..have Absconded. 1737 *List Govt. Officers* in *J. Chamberlayne's St. Gt. Brit.* II. 87 Accomptant for Imprest Money for paying of Incidents. 1755 Magens *Insurances* II. 257 To insure the..imprest Money advanced to Seamen.

B. *sb.*

1. An advance (of money) made to one who is charged with some business by the state, to enable him to proceed with the discharge of the same.

† Formerly, also, advance-pay of soldiers or sailors.

1568 North tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 678/1, I did accept in way of imprest, and not of gift. 1588 *Copy Let. to Mendoza* 20 For the Nauy of England .. bargaines are already made, and Imprest of money deliuered, and certaine sent into the Estlands, for great store of al maritime prouisions. 1600 Dekker *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 11 They [the soldiers] have their imprest, coates, and furniture. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 242 Upon every Contract we make, we give the Victualers an imprest beforehand. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. xvii. (1810) 654 He had lately received a great imprest of Spanish money. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6141/2 Navy-Office, Feb. 20, 1722 .. All Persons who have any Imprest standing out against them .. are advised to bring in their Bills. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 9 The Government agreed to advance them 10,000[*£*] upon imprest. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. vii. 690 The moneys drawn from the Exchequer are applied partly to final payments, and partly to advances or 'imprests'.

†**b.** In general sense: An advance, a loan. (In quots. said of the borrower.) *Obs.*

1686 W. de Britaine *Hum. Prud.* § 37. 122 There is nothing which doth more impoverish a Prince, than Imprests of Money at great Usance. 1704 Flamsteed *Diary*

8 Nov. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1096, I would not cumber my..estate with imprests or securitys.

c. *Auditor of the Imprest* (see quot. 1670). *Bill of Imprest*, an order authorizing a person to draw money in advance: cf. *imprest-bill*.

1665 Pepys *Diary* (1879) III. 331, I did get a bill of imprest to Captain Cocke to pay myselfe in part. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 277/4 All such Accounts as pass by the Auditors of Imprests. 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Auditor of the Prests or Imprests*, Are .. Officers in the Exchequer, who take and make up the great Accompts of Ireland, Berwick, the Mint, and of any Money impressed to any Man for His Majesties service. 1741 Betterton *Eng. Stage* ii. 7 After he had so profitable a Post, as Auditor of the Imprest. 1781 *Act* 21 *Geo. III*, c. 56 § 10 The Receipt of the Vice-Chancellor shall be allowed by the Auditor and Auditors of the Imprest.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *imprest-account*, *-accountant* (see quot. 1865); †**imprest-bill** = *bill of imprest*; †**imprest-office**, formerly, a department of the Admiralty which attended to the advances made to paymasters and other officials.

1615 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 60 For this debt I have his imprest bills. 1666 Pepys *Diary* (1879) IV. 123 The clearing of all my imprest bills. 1865 *Times* 17 Aug., The person to whom the advance is made is called the 'imprest accountant'. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/1 The 'imprest' account..related to sums advanced to officers for the purpose of making inquiries.

†**Imprest**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 **emprest**. [f. Imprest *v.*[2]: cf. Impress *sb.*[2]] = Impressment[2].

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Martyr* xi. § 7. 326 To disobey the *Kings emprest when hee lewies an Armie*. 1627 J. Carter *Expos. Serm. on Mount* 47 To bee compelled, by imprest from authority, to go a mile, a league, or more, at the officers pleasure. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxii. (1739) 103 None were then compelled to enter into Service by Imprest, or absolute Command.

†**Impre·st**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. It. (and med.L.) *imprestāre* to lend: see Imprest *sb.*[1], and the earlier Prest *v.*]

1. *trans.* To advance, lend (money).

1565 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The other 2000*l.* .. to imprest some part thereof to the new numbers of the 600 footmen and 100 horsemen. 1646 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebell.* II. 3 Both of them had money imprested; Sir Thomas Lucas to compleat his Troope .., Captaine Armstrong to raise a new Troop. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 331 The sum that shall be imprested by the exchequer to the bank, to answer these drafts. 1810 *Ann. Reg.* 453 These half-yearly accounts do not exhibit the money imprested to the conductor, or the balance due from him.

b. With inverted construction: To furnish (a person) with an advance of money.

1612 Davies *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 58 He should have four thousand Markes for the first year, whereof he should be imprested 2,000 li before hand. 1613 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 23 This day I impresed [=imprested] my mother in lawe..wth 50^ll ster. to sett the worck in hande.

2. To draw (a bill or money by a bill).

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 207 Billes impresting upon accounts here. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 13 June, So to the Wardrobe and got my Lord to order Mr. Creed to imprest so much upon me to be paid by Alderman Buckwell.

Hence **Impre·sting** *vbl. sb.*, advancing (of money), loan.

1565 Q. Eliz. *Let. to Bedford* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App. 28 The impresting to him of 1000*l.* might stand him in stead for the help to defend himself. 1591 Unton *Corr.* (Roxb.) 2 Greate sommes of money..by waie of impresting yealded to the said Kinge since he came to the crowne.

†**Impre·st**, *v.*[2] *Obs.* [f. *imprest, -pressed*, pa. pple. of Impress *v.*[2], perh. confused with Imprest *v.*[1]] *trans.* To impress for the army or navy.

1645 *Martin's Echo* in Prynne *Fresh Discov. Prodig. Waud. Blazing Stars* 44 You have your Husbands, your Sons and Servants, Impressed from you. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xi. (1739) 62 Englishmen were anciently used to be impressed for the Wars in France. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 174 He will join as many Shields together ..to fortify the Nobility of a new made Lord, that will pay for the impresting of them, and allow him Coat and Conduct Money. 1704 *Royal Proclam.* 14 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4081/2 Captains .. Imployed in Impresting Men for Our Fleet. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4415/3 No Men shall be Impressed from any Merchant Ships.

†**Impre·st**, *v.*[3] *Obs. rare.* Erroneous for Impress *v.*[1] (Due to the confusion of *impress* and *imprest* in the two preceding vbs.) Hence **Impre·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 93 Either the stars doe inflow and imprest, yea, portend, and signify perpetually, or not. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 111 It is .. the duty of those who are possest of this advantage, to use it to the impresting not of Vice, but Vertue.

†**Impre·stable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Prestable.] That cannot be performed or rendered.

1683 *Last Speech J. Wilson* in *Cloud Witnesses* (1810) 225 Counting the cost and Seeing the cost of themselves imprestable. 1721 Wodrow *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scotl.* II. 60 (Jam.) Sending against us an armed host of barbarous savages .. for inforcing of a most unnatural bond, wholly illegal in itself, and imprestable by us.

†**Impre·tiable**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Im-[2] + Pretiable] Invaluable, priceless.

1638 O. Sedgwicke *Sermon* (1639) 69 They [divine Truthes] are impretiable.

†**Impre·valence**. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [see next and -ence.] = next.

1828 in Webster; whence in later Dicts., with erroneous attribution to Bp. Hall: cf. next.

†**Impre·valency**. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Im-[2] + Prevalency.] Unprevailing character; want of prevailing power.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 276 He..triumphes in the impotence, and imprevalency of them all.

†**Impreva·ricable**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Im-[2] + Prevaricable.] That cannot be deviated from; invariable.

1644 Digby *Two Treat.* II. viii. 412 If then it be an impreuaricable law with all bodies, that none whatsoeuer can moue, vnlesse it be moued by an other [etc.].

†**Impreve, -prieve**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **ympreif, impryve, imprive, impreive**. Pa. pple. **improven** (-in). [ad. L. *improbāre* to prove bad, to reject, blame, disprove; cf. F. *improuver* to disapprove, blame. The form of the radical follows that of Preve, *prieve*, repr. OF. *procve, preuve*, tonic form of *prover*, now *prouver*. Cf. Appreve.]

1. *trans.* To disallow; to disprove.

1488 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 90 (Jam.) Ane instrument .. appreuand and ratifiand James Bonare of Rossy hir assignay, and imprevand James Bonare hir secund sone. 1564 *Acts Sederunt* 15 June (Jam.), Quhair ony person .. taks on hand to imprieve the execution of the precept. *c* 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 381 Improbatioun of writis, instrumentis or evidentis beand offerit, he that offeris him to impreive the samin, sould find the samin day and time cautioun to the uther partie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 219 Wha swair that he had never sene it, And tuike in hand for to impryve it [*prime* mischevit]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 122 The direct maner of improbation be the witnes insert in the wreit quhilk is taken to be improven. 1617 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 546 (Jam.) In all cases except where the writtis so registrated ar offered to be improvin.

2. To rebuke, reprove.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 61 Ympreif, repreif, exhort, with all suffering and doctrine.

Impreventable, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. Im-[2] + Preventable.] That cannot be prevented (Webster 1864). Hence **Impreventabi·lity**, the state or quality of being impreventable.

Imprevisible (impriviˑzibˈl), *a. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Previsible *a.*] That cannot be foreseen. Hence **Imprevisibi·lity.**

1887 *Mind* XII. 622 The notion of 'imprevisibility' is to be asserted without qualification as part of its meaning [i.e. of Free Will]. 1888 T. Whittaker *ibid.* XIII. 119 The whole conception of which these strictly 'imprevisible' acts form part.

Imprevi·sion. *rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Prevision.] Want of foresight; improvidence.

1883 W. J. Stillman in *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 825/2 The whole realm of beggary and imprevision will make a hitch forward.

†**Impri·de**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 **ynp-**. [f. Im-[1] + Pride *sb.* (Cf. *incourage, inheart*, ME. forms of *encourage, enheart.*)] *trans.* To imbue with pride, make proud.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 2 In prosperite nat ynpridid. In aduersite paciente.

Imprieve: see Impreve.

Imprimatur (imprimēˑtŭr). [Lat. *imprimātur*, 3rd sing. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimĕre* to impress, imprint, in mod.L., to print.]

1. The formula (='let it be printed'), signed by an official licenser of the press, authorizing the printing of a book; hence as *sb.* an official license to print.

Now (in Great Britain and U. S.) only in works officially sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church.

1640 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. (1642) 7 To this I parallel our late *Imprimatur's*, Licences for the Presse. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i, Your proud *Imprimaturs* not to be obtain'd without the shallow surview, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow Soul'd, and illitterate Chaplain. 1660 *Trial Regic.* [on p. facing title-p.], Imprimatur; *T. Berkenhead.* 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 445 P 1 A Sheet of blank Paper that must have this new Imprimatur clapt upon it. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Young* Wks. IV. 229 The vice-chancellor's *imprimatur*, for it was first printed at Oxford, is dated May the 19th, 1713. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 607 But Etherege's *She Would if She Could* .. obtained the Imprimatur without difficulty. 1870 Baldw. Brown *Eccl. Truth* 242 These tales..were circulated .. with the imprimatur of the church. 1883 *Catholic Dict.* p. iv, *Imprimatur.* Henricus Eduardus Card. Archiep. Westmonast. Die 18 Dec. 1883. 1884 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), It has not been thought necessary to secure a fresh 'Imprimatur' for the additional matter in this edition; but it is submitted to the authority of the Church.

2. *fig.* Commendatory license, sanction.

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 46 As things of Buffoonery do commonly, they carry with them their own *Imprimatur.* 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 1404 Thus shall my title pass a sacred seal, Receive an *imprimatur* from Above. 1893 Patmore *Relig. Poetæ* 121 Lord Rosebery affirmed that the test of true literature and its only justifiable *Imprimatur* is 'the thumb-mark of the artisan'.

†**Impri·mature.** *Obs.* [app. f. F. *imprimer* to print + -ate[3] 7 + -ure, after such forms as *abbreviature*, etc.; but prob. influenced by prec.] Printing; print, impression.

1762 A. Catcott *Deluge* (1768) 407 Things .. that had not an existence when the imprimatures of the antediluvian animal and vegetable bodies were formed in the solid rock. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 32 The right of imprimature .. was denied by the faculty to a small work of Ambrose Parey's.

¶ Also, erroneous form of Imprimatur.

1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* Introd. 32 A decree prohibiting .. the publication of any medical books which had not previously obtained their imprimature.

†**Imprime**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **em-**. [f. Im-[1] + Prime *a.* or *sb.*, or L. *prīm-us* first. The history of the hunting sense is obscure, and it may be a word of different origin.]

1. *trans. Hunting.* (See quots.)

1575 Turbervile *Bk. Venerie* 242 When he is hunted and doth first leave the herde we say that he is syngled or emprymed. 1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C iv b, Put your hounds softly vpon, for he wil fall oft at the beginning; which although the Huntsman see, yet must he giue libertie to the yoong houndes to imprime him themselues. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Emprimed*, a term used by Hunters when a Hart first forsakes the Herd. 1706 Phillips, *To imprime* (in Hunting), to unharbour, rouze, or dislodge a Wild Beast; A Deer is also said to be imprimed when she is forc'd to forsake the Herd. 1775 in Ash.

2. To begin, commence, initiate, enter upon.

1637 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 441 To trouble you .. about the yet imperfected, though wel imprimed, Business of New-Windsor.

Hence **Impri·ming** *vbl. sb.*, beginning, commencement; entering upon action.

c 1633 Wotton in *Relig.* (1651) 455 After their impriming in France I could wish them to mount the Pirenies into Spaine. *a* 1639 *Ibid.* 6 These were both their springings and Imprimings, as I may call them.

†**Impri·me**, *sb. Hunting. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of 'impriming' a deer.

1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* C iv b, And being sure it his owne Deere, he may giue one gibbet, at euery imprime, and no more. 1703 *Rules Civility* 116 If you be a hunting the Buck [with a noble person], .. suffer him to come in first to the death or imprime. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 293 If he be sunk, and the Hounds thrust him up, 'tis call'd an *Imprime*, and the Company all sound a *Racheat.*

†**Impriment.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *imprimentem*, pres. pple. of *imprimĕre* to Impress.] Something that impresses or imprints.

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xl, It is inherent in the seeds of all animals, and may be preserved .. by consubstantials, impriments, and occludents [cf. Imprinter, quot. 1638].

†**Impri·mery.** *Obs.* Also **-ie**. [a. F. *imprimerie* printing, printing-house, f. *imprimer* to print, *imprimeur* printer: see -ery.]

1. A printing-office or printing-house.

1663 *Signet Office Docquet Bk.* Aug. (P. R. O.), A new erected office for the surveyeing of the Imprimery and printing presses and to grant the same to Roger Le Strange Esqr., together with the sole lycencing of all ballads [etc.]. 1679 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 271 Several persons .. furnisht .. an Imprimery, with all the necessaries thereof. *a* 1685 Ld. Arlington *To Oxford Univ.* (T.), You have those conveniences for a great imprimerie, which other universities cannot boast of. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Imprimery*, a Printing House.

2. Printing.

1681 Wood *Life* 15 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 529 Afterward he surveyed the places of imprimerie.

3. A print or impression.

1674 in Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). 1706 Phillips, *Imprimery* .. an Impression, or Print.

‖ **Imprimis** (imprəiˑmis), *adv.* or *adv. phr.* Also 5–6 **in primis, in primis, 7 in-primis.** [L. assimilated form of *in primīs*, lit. 'among the first things', 'in the first place'.] In the first place; first. Orig. used to introduce the first of a number of items, as in an inventory or will; thence in more general use. Now unusual.

1465 Marg. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 503. II. 189 Inprimis, a peyr brygandyrs, a salet [etc.]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 147 b, In primis, the Frenche kyng sware to kepe peace. 1616 Bullokar, *Imprimis*, first of all. 1699 Farquhar *Const. Coup.* I. ii. Wks. 1892 I. 141 In a month's space, have I gained—let me see, *imprimis*, Colonel Standard. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* iv. v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 278/1 *Imprimis* then, I covenant, that your acquaintance be general. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *New Simile* 15 *Imprimis*, pray observe his hat, Wings upon either side—mark that. 1842 E. Fitzgerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 89 What made you write the verses if you were not moved by the picture *imprimis*? 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 304 Imprimis, then, who can make a will?

†**Imprimitive** (imprˑmitiv), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Primitive.] Not primitive; not following primitive usage or tradition.

a 1726 W. Reeves *Serm.* (1729) 259 That scandalous contempt and ridicule which some *imprimitive* Divines of late have put upon it.

†**Imprinci·piate**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Im-[2] + L. *principi-um* beginning + -ate[2].] Without a beginning or origin.

1683 Cave *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 31 God .. has a proper, unbegotten, imprincipiate Deity.

Imprint (iˑmprint), *sb.* Forms: 5 **em-, enpraynt(e, enprinte, enprynte**, 6 **imprynte**, *Sc.* **imprent**, 7– **imprint**. [ME. type *empreynte, -printe*, a. F. *empreinte* 'a stampe, a violent assault' (Cotgr.), ppl. sb. from *empreind-re* (pa. pple. *empreint*); the prefix subseq. conformed to L.: see next. *Empreinte* was a formation of the same class as *armée, assise, conduite*, etc.]

I. 1. A figure impressed or imprinted upon

something; a mark produced by pressure on a surface; an impression, stamp.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 109 b/2 Thy seal wherein is thenprynte of the crosse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 The Vernacle, whiche is the very similitude & imprynte of thy blessed & gloryous vysage. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 31 As into the wax the seals imprent Is lyke a seale. 1835 J. BATMAN in Cornwallis *New World* (1859) I. 421, I requested the chief .. to give the imprint of his mark. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* v. *Devil's Bridge*, I showed you .. a bowlder Marked with the imprint of his shoulder.

b. *fig.* A character impressed upon something; an attribute communicated by, and constituting evidence of, some agency; 'stamp', 'impression'.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxvii, The vacant leaues thy mindes imprint will beare. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxxii. 490 He has left upon the Continent an imprint of beneficence which time can not efface. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 215 The form-giver has stamped his thought .. and fire has made that imprint permanent.

c. A representation or type of something.

1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 148 Has God hung down these pictures .. as the most perfect imprints of the good and fair?

2. †a. The condition of being printed, printed form, 'print' (in phr. *in enprinte*). *Obs.* b. The printing of a book, etc. c. Something printed, an 'impression' *of* a writing.

1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 57, I haue sette them in enprinte according to the translacion of Treuisa. 1485 — *Chas. Gt.* 2, I late had fynysshed in enprynte the book of the noble & vyctoryous kyng Arthur. 1882 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. V. 300/1 An imprint of a part of Roger Dodsworth's Yorkshire collections. *Mod.* (Review) In Mr. Martineau's opinion Zurich is the most probable place of imprint.

3. The name of the publisher, place of publication, and date, printed in a book, usually at the foot of the title-page (formerly often at the end of the book); also, the name of printer and place of printing, printed at the end of the book, or on the back of the title-page: these are distinguished as the *publisher's imprint* and *printer's imprint*.

1790 *Brit. Crit.* Feb. (T.), The imprint, as it is called in technical language, 'E Typographeo Clarendoniano', or 'At the Clarendon Press'. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* Pref. 3 Many professional critics confine their labours to reviewing the title and imprint of a book. 1893 E. G. DUFF *Early printed Bks.* 138 From the time of Caxton's death, in 1491, to the time when his own name first appears in an imprint, Wynkyn de Worde printed five books.

b. Extended use: see quot.

1876 C. A. CUTTER *Rules Dict. Catal.* § 136 The imprint consists of place of publication, publisher's name, date, number of volumes, typographic form, number of pages, and number of maps, engravings, and the like.

†II. 4. An onset, assault, charge. Cf. IMPRESSION 1 b. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 So moche he made atte the first empraynte, that ar euere his spere was broken, he threwe doune ded syx of his enemyes. — *Four Sonnes Aymon* xx. 453 Eche of theim overthrew vii knightes at that enprayntt.

Imprint (impri·nt), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 em-, en-, -print, -prynt, -prent, 5 enpreynt, emprende, enprend. *β.* 5 inprent, impraynt, imprend, 5 (6 *Sc.*) imprent, 6 imprynt, 5- imprint. [ME. *empreynte-n*, *-prent-*, *-print-*, partly a. OF. *empreinte-r*, *-priente-r*, a secondary vb. (through *empreinte* sb.) from *empreind-re* (pa. pple. *empreint*) 'to print, also to assaile or set on with violence' (Cotgr.):—*empriembre*:—late pop. L. *imprem̆ĕre*, for cl.L. *imprimĕre* to impress, imprint; partly (in form *emprende*) immediately from *empreind-re*; the eventual form being largely due to the F. pa. pple. *empreint* 'imprinted', and the prefix conformed to L. as in IMPRINT *sb.*: cf. PRINT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mark by pressure; to impress, stamp (a figure, etc. *on* something); to delineate by pressure. In first quot., to take an impression of (a solid body).

α. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 873 This fresshe May .. In warm wex hath emprented [*Harl.* emprynted] the clyket And Damyan .. The cliket countrefeted pryuely. *c* 1420 LYDG. *Thebes* 901 The Carectys of his woundes olde Upon his fete emprented wonder depe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 20 Unto whome we haue enprynted in the forhede the sygne of the crosse.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inprentyn (*MSS. K.* & *S.* imprentyn), *inprimo*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 26 Leaving with them a Seale which did imprint with inke this word REII. *a* 1631 DRAYTON *Quest Cynthia* vii, Then looking on the ground, The shape of her most dainty foot Imprinted there I found. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 22 The Volto Santo or print of our Saviour's face, which he imprinted in the handkerchief of St. Veronica. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, Each sometimes stops and slowly imprints a deeper footstep in the fallen leaves.

†b. To portray (by some printing process). *Obs.*

1592 *Nobody & Somebody* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 309 Let him be straight imprinted to the life; His picture shall be set on every stall.

†2. To impress (letters or characters) on paper or the like by means of type; to PRINT (a book or writing). *Obs.*

α. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* Pref., By cause thys sayd book is ful of holsom wysedom .. I have purposed to enprynte it. 1477 — in *Earl Rivers' Dictes* 145 Here endeth the book named the dictes or sayengis of the philosophres enprynted by me William Caxton at Westmestre the yere of our lord .M.cccc.lxxvij. 1493 *Petronilla* (*ad fin.*), Empryntyd by Rychard Pynson. 1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Fishing* 41 Yf it were enpryntyd allone by itself & put in a lytyll plaunflet. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 1971 Enprent their declaracyon.

β. *c* 1500 *Love & Compl. Mars & Venus* (Colophon), Thys in pryntide in westmoster in kyng strete. For me Julianus Notarii. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (title-p.), Inprentyd in the Cyte of London in Fletestre at the signe of Saynt George By Rycharde Pynson. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 186 Willyam Tyndale had newly translated and imprinted the Newe Testament in Englishe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 21 Imprentit, In the yeir of God Ane M.U.C.LIJ. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 114 *note*, So are the woordes set down in three auncient copies: and not..as in some bookes it is imprinted. 1611 BIBLE (*title-p.*), Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Maiestie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxx. 176 Clean paper, fit to receive whatsoever..shall be imprinted in them. 1709 SWIFT *Merlin's Proph.*, In an old edition of Merlin's prophecies, imprinted at London .. in the year 1530.

3. *fig.* a. To impress *on* or fix *in* the mind, memory, etc.; formerly often, to impress on one's own mind, consider or remember carefully.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 129 (Camb. MS.) Ymagynacions of sensible thinges weeren enpreynted [*Add. MS.* (*a* 1420) inprentid] in to sowles fro bodies with-owte forth. *c* 1386 — *Merch. T.* 934 Ye been so depe enprented in my thoght. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v, What that she sawe both in minde & thought She all emprynteth. *c* 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath.* III. 580 Soo enprended it is On-to hir herte. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 125 These vysyons were soo enprynted in this chyldes mynde. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. x. 16 Than of ane greter bargane in his entent All suddanly the figure dyd emprent [*MS.* imprent].

β. *a* 1420 [see *a.* *c* 1374]. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 423 II. 66 Sorowe is imprended in myn hert. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 48 Desiryng the presence of Eneas by Imagynacyon impraynted wythin the fauntasme of her entendemente. 1529 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/1 Some ..haue with long and often thinking theron, imprinted that feare so sore in theyr ymaginacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Imprint this in thy memorie. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iv, Not otherwise then to the law of nature and of equity imprinted in us seems correspondent. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 415 ₱ 6 Every thing that is Majestick imprints an Awfulness and Reverence on the Mind of the Beholder. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 95 It is the business of the women to notice every thing that passes, to imprint it on their memories. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 75 As we are incorrectly wont to say, imprint themselves on the memory; but to speak more justly, which memory firmly retains.

b. To impress (a quality, character, or distinguishing mark) *on* or *in* a person or thing; to communicate, impart. In *pass.* of a quality, etc.: To exist strongly marked *in* or *on* a person, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 273 b, Why than sholde we be aboute to imprynt suche swetenesse in to carnall affeccyons? 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 Euen in the vices themselues there remain emprinted some leauinges thereof. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 60 Repugnant to sound reason, and that wisedome which the Diuine hand hath imprinted in his workes. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 523 God alone, when first his active hand Imprints the secret byass of the soul. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 118 The misery and degradation which are at present imprinted on the very face of the soil.

4. *transf.* To make an impression or impressed figure upon; to stamp or impress (something) *with* a figure, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 239 Money .. Of lether emprented or of papyre. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 1 The way..sa deip imprented with the futstepis of thair foirbears. 1717 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 655 She..sees his num'rous herds imprint her sands. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* I. (1865) 10 A land never before imprinted by the foot of man. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 452 The roche..pointed out .. as imprinted with the footstep of our Saviour.

b. *fig.* (*transf.* from 3 a and b). To impress *with* some feeling, quality, etc.; also of the quality, To be impressed upon, manifest itself in.

a 1732 GAY *Arachne* 107 Dread omnipotence imprints his face. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* I, Manfred..had imprinted her mind with terror.

Imprinted (impri·ntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Impressed, stamped, printed: see the verb.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 3 b, This imprinted persuasion of God is of most greate force. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 149 As the wax is turned to the imprinted seal. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost., Shame* iii, Saviour! wash out the imprinted shame. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 763/1 The bearer of the imprinted piece of paper.

Imprinter (impri·ntəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which imprints or impresses; †a printer (*obs.*). With quot. 1638 cf. IMPRIMENT.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Colophon, The Imprinter to sell this Booke in Queres. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Pref. Contents, I doe pray and request the Readers that if they doe finde any [mistakes], they shall advertise the Imprinter. 1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 421 Malacissation is wrought, by Consubstantials; by Imprinters; and by Closers up. [BACON *Hist. Vitæ & Mortis* Canon xxvi. 443 Malacissatio fit, per Consubstantialia, Imprimentia, & Occludentia.] *a* 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 333 Are forty winters such faint imprinters Of age on a thing of thy mould?

Imprinting (impri·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb IMPRINT, q.v.; †*spec.* printing (of books) (*obs.*).

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inprentynge, *inpressio*. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cclvii. (1482) 336 Aboute this tyme [1455] the craft of enprintynge was first founde in Magunce in Almayne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 637 This yere one named Johannes Fauscius, a Germain, first found out the noble science of Imprintyng in the Citie of Mentz. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 480 b, The singular and most excellent Art of Emprinting. 1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 621 The imprinting of such as are written against them, and in defence of the Orthodox Church, are hindred.

Impri·nting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That imprints: see the verb. In quot., †That imprints or impresses something on the mind, impressive (*obs.*).

c 1592 BACON *Confer. Pleas.* (1870) 12 Him that would offer the most pleasing object to the most imprinting sence.

Hence †**Impri·ntingly** *adv. Obs.*, impressively.

1594 NASHE *Terrors of Night* G iij, To the end their naturall..portions might be more imprintingly apprehended.

Imprison (impri·z'n), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3-4 enprisone, 4 enprisounne, -presone, 5 -prisoun, -prysone, emprisone, -oun, -presoun, 6 enprison, -pryson, 6 emprison. *β.* 5- imprison, (5-6 in-, 6 impryson, ympreson). [ME., a. OF. *en-*, *emprisoner* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *emprisonner*, f. *en-*, *in-* (IN- 2) + *prison* PRISON: cf. Pr. *empreisonar*, It. *imprigionare*.]

1. *trans.* To put into prison, to confine in a prison or other place of confinement; to detain in custody, to keep in close confinement; to incarcerate.

α. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9521 Muche robberie me dude aboute in euerich toun, And bounde men & enprisonede, vor te hii finede raunson. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1181 Enprisone hem her wip-inne þy tours, & so þer let hem lye. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 Guytoga .. empresound him in þe castell. *Ibid.* x. 40 He was emprisouned in many placez. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 376 He did emprison them in dyverse prisons, commaundyng the jaylours to kepe them streyt in Irons. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 43 a, He maye enprison his villaine.

β. *c* 1450 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (1724) 464 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) The Kynge..toke this Geffray, and imprisoned him. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1599 And how into Egypt yonge Ioseph was solde, There was inprysoned by a false coniectour. 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 84/1 In worse case be we, than those yᵗ be taken & imprisoned for theft. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxii. 19 Lord, they know that I imprisoned [TINDALE presoned] .. them that beleeued on thee. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 236 They have no legal authority to imprison any man. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 621 They imprison men and women, and make inquisition into their faith.

b. In more general sense: To confine.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXI. iv, Since imprison'd in my mother Thou me freed'st. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 278 She did confine thee..Into a clouen Pyne, within which rift Imprison'd, thou didst painefully remaine A dozen yeeres. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxi. 107 All living creatures, whilst they are imprisoned .. with walls, or chayns. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) IV. 110 As when the hindring door Imprisons up the longing Eye no more. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 6 If a Man imprison himself in his Closet, and employ the most exquisite Powers of Reason to find out the Nature of Things. *a* 1821 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* 19 If thy mistress some rich anger shows, Imprison her soft hand, and let her rave. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 97 Therefore will I put thee to death imprisoned in this bottle.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To confine, shut up: in various connexions, in which either the confining agent or cause, or the object confined, or the nature of the confinement, or both, are other than physical, or in which the object is inanimate.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn vj, Thou enprysonedst my harte at thy wyndowe. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 78 Alas .. that we .. should be thus imprisoned in perplexities. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 429 They have much gold, but hold it an high offence to imprison it..in Chests or Treasuries. *Ibid.* 739 An extreame Fogge, as double gard to that Iland (uncertaine weather to fortifie it, or to imprison them). 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 55 At this time such raine, thunder and lightning fell upon us, that wee were imprisoned in our Tents. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 8, I, a prisoner chained, scarce freely draw The air imprisoned also. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 519 It is a great mistake..so far to imprison our love to our selves, as to make it inconsistent with charity towards others. 1691 TRYON *Wisd. Dictates* 2 Imprison thy Tongue lest it imprison thee. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Try to imprison the resistless wind. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* ii, The sculptured dead..Emprison'd in black, purgatorial rails.

Hence **Impri·soned** *ppl. a.*, **Impri·soning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Impri·soner**, one who imprisons.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 317/2 These poore emprisoned soules whome Christ .. by his precious bloude .. delyuered out of the lake of fyre wherin they lay bounden for their sinnes. *c* 1542 UDALL in *Royster D.* (Shaks. Soc.) p. xix, None ympresonyng, noo tormentes. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 243 Which heates the imprisoning rockes, when hot it growes. 1656 PRYNNE *Rights Eng. Freemen* 30 Any Levier of them [taxes], or imprisoner of refusers of them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 107 The imprisoned officer was liberated. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* 14 A partial release from the imprisoning verdict, that a man's philosophy is the formula of his personality.

†**Impri·son,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Imprisonment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 159 But yet they hoped for to have releve Of theyr imprison which did them so greve.

Imprisonable (impri·z'năb'l), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of or liable to imprisonment.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 133, I am of opinion that a person is both Fineable and Imprisonable. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 533 He said he would prove a free man imprisonable upon command or pleasure, without cause expressed, to be absolutely in worse case then a villain.

Imprisonment (impri·z'nmĕnt). Forms: see IMPRISON. [ME. *en-, emprisonement*, a. AF. *en-prisounement* (Britton), OF. *emprisonnement* (13th c.), f. *emprisonner* to IMPRISON + -MENT.]

The action of imprisoning, or fact or condition of being imprisoned; detention in a prison or place of confinement; close or irksome confinement; 'forcible restraint within bounds'; incarceration.

a. [1292 BRITTON I. ii. § 11 Sur peyne de enprisounement et de greef raunsoun.] 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 46 On payne of enprysonment & puttyng in stokkez. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 He sha[l] haue xiiij *d.* duryng hys enpresonement, euery wyk. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 93 In fals enprisonement, or fals qwest, or false dome. 1590 H. BARROW in Greenwood *Collect. Sclaund. Art.* D ij b, I .. haue euer since bene kept in most streight emprisonment.

β. 1415 *Proclam.* in *York Myst.* Introd. 34 Of payne of forfaiture of yaire wapen and inprisonment of yaire bodys. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 388 Inprisonment of hur bodyes at the kyngez wylle. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 52/1 For they would remembre their imprisonment. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 164 *Imprisonment*, is when a man is by publique Authority deprived of liberty. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. III. 389 It is but six or seven years since a clergyman of the name of Malony..was condemned to perpetual imprisonment for exercising the functions of his Religion. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 851 An action for false imprisonment was brought by a native and inhabitant of Minorca .. against the governor of the island.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* See IMPRISON *v.* 2.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 226 Into the slavishe imprisonment of vices most detestable: yea, into that bondage it bringeth them. *c* 1614 Sir W. MURE *Dido & Æneas* I. 211 At such impresonement they oft, repining, Lowd bellowing all break out. 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 611 No imprisonment so unworthy, as to be inclosed by our servants, by our own narrow and sordid affections. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xviii. 187 The manly fortitude with which they bore up during this painful imprisonment.

† Impri·vacy, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + PRIVACY.] *trans.* To place in privacy; to secrete.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 600 To what purpose doth..Saul imprivacy himself in a cave?

Imprive: see IMPREVE.

† Improa·chable, *a. Obs.* In 6 improcheable. [f. IM-[2] + PROCHE *v.* to approach + -ABLE.] Unapproachable.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xi. D ij b, With the ayde of two places to search out improcheable heightes.

Improbability (imprɒbăbi·lĭti). [f. IMPROBABLE: see -ITY. Cf. F. *improbabilité* (1776).] The quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

1598 FLORIO, *Improba[b]ilita, improbabilitie.* 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 245 The improbabilitie of their comming. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xv. 332 But there [are] degrees .. from the very neighbourhood of Certainty and Evidence, quite down to Improbability and Unlikeliness, even to the Confines of Impossibility. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 332 The sending a Person over Land, carries not the least Air of Improbability with it. 1862 HEURTLEY in *Repl. to Ess. & Rev.* 144 There is no longer any antecedent improbability to be overcome.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an improbable circumstance; something unlikely.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 97 It is a meere improbability, yea and an impossibility, that this should be the true Serpent. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* v. i, It is the praise of omnipotencie to worke by improbabilities. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 76 Which is to add another Improbability to all that have gone before. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 111 A universal empire..is..a physical improbability.

Impro·babilize, *v. rare.* [f. IMPROBABLE + -IZE.] *trans.* To render improbable.

1820–27 BENTHAM *Princ. Judic. Proced.* Pref. Wks. 1838–43 II. 5/2 The fear of seeing real improvement obstructed and even improbabilized by the creation of new offices, with enormous salaries attached to them.

Improbable (imprɒ·băb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *improbābil-is*, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *probābilis* probable, likely: cf. F. *improbable* (1611 in Cotgr.).]

1. Not probable; not likely to be true; not easy to believe; unlikely.

1598 FLORIO, *Improbabile*, that cannot be prooued, improbable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 90 They pleaded against the most Christian Queene, that her pretention was improbable. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 141 If this were plaid vpon a stage now, I could condemne it as an improbable fiction. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ 2 Were they not so well attested, [they] would appear altogether improbable. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 193, I think it was highly improbable. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 407, I agree ..in regarding the explanation as improbable.

b. Qualifying a clause, usually introduced by *it.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 30 Though it bee improbable that there should be any want of waters. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 24 It is very improbable that so many Christian Kings should take no care of propagating their Religion. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 It is in the highest degree improbable that it should have been the effect of contrivance and design. 1836 MACAULAY *Ess., Temple* (1887) 448 When two armies fight, it is not improbable that one of them will be very soundly beaten. *Mod.* That he will succeed is highly improbable.

c. With complement. *rare.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VIII. § 179 Nor was the design improbable to succeed. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 241 His Love could not be more improbable of success than Perolla's had been.

2. In pregnant sense: Unlikely to 'do', suit, etc.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* civ. 16–18 And that in the most improbable soile.

Hence **Impro·bableness,** improbability.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Improbably (imprɒ·băbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an improbable manner; without likelihood.

(Usually qualifying the statement as a whole, and denoting that it is not likely to be true; now chiefly in *not improbably*, an expression for 'with more or less probability'.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 229 That he lived and writ in these parts, is not improbably collected from the Epistles that passed betwixt him and Artaxerxes. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 504/2 Dioneth, an imaginary king of Britain, or duke of Cornwal, who improbably sided with them against his own country. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), He speaks very improbably. *a* 1808 HURD *Proph.* App. (R.), A few years more may, not improbably, leave him without one admirer. *Mod.* He is coming to Oxford soon, and may not improbably call on me.

† I·mprobate, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. In 6 (*Sc.*) -at. [f. L. *improbāt-us* blamed, condemned, or L. *improbus* wicked: see -ATE [2].] Wicked.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 220 Throuch his awne exemple the improbat he teached.

† Improbate, *v. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *improbāt-*, ppl. stem of *improbāre* to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject, make void, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *probāre* to make good, pronounce good, approve.] *trans.* To disapprove, disallow.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Improbate*, to disallow, to dispraise, or dislike.

Improbation (imprɒbē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *improbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *improbāre*: see IMPROBATE *v.* Cf. F. *improbation* (1504 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Disapprobation, disapproval. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 225/2 He with-holds from answering, either in approbation, or improbation of something. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 143 Wks. 1872 IX. 16 God discovered his approbation and improbation then more by temporal mercies and temporal judgments. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* Wks. 1843 I. 51 These, if they call it honour, will prefix an epithet of improbation to it, and call it false honour.

† 2. Disproof, confutation. *Obs. rare* (in *gen.* sense: cf. next).

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* IV. (1556) 118 As the firste improbation doth reproue the flatnes of the earth betwene easte and weste,..so this second confutation improueth the opinion of plainesse betwene south and north. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 275 The conjecture is not worth the improbation. 1657 *Physical Dict., Improbation*, disproving.

3. *Sc. Law.* Disproof of a writ; an action brought to prove a document to be false or forged.

c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 381 Anent improbatioun. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 The first is called the direct maner of improbation, be the witnes insert in the wreit, quhilk is taken to be improven. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 422 Summons of improbation to prove our charters of Christ to be counterfeits, are raised against poor souls. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 15 Indicting the Prisoner in the Terms of the Decreet of Improbation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Improbation* is the disproving and setting aside of writs *ex facie* probative on the grounds of falsehood or forgery. The form of process by which this is generally done is an action of reduction-improbation.

Improbative (imprɒ·bătiv), *a.* [f. L. *improbāt-*, ppl. stem of *improbāre* IMPROBATE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Liable to improbation or disproof; not proved to be true or genuine.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 517 Where witnesses attest a deed without knowing the granter, and seeing him subscribe .. the deed is not only improbative, but such witnesses are declared accessory to forgery. 1866 *Guide to Elgin Cathedral* iv. 226 Some respect ought to be paid to universal tradition however improbative.

2. = IMPROBATORY.

1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 44 'The form or mode of treatment', he [Dante] says, 'is .. definitive, divisive, probative, improbative, and positive of examples'.

Improbatory (imprɒ·bătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Having the function of disproving; in *Sc. Law*, made in improbation or disproof of a writ.

1828 in W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* (1861) 76 [When the writing has been abidden by, the record is made up] by ordering a condescendence of articles improbatory, and answers containing articles approbatory, which shall be revised and accompanied with notes of plens in law. 1861 *Ibid.*, These articles improbatory and approbatory consist of articulate averments and answers .. setting forth the facts and circumstances relied on by the one party, as instructing the alleged forgery or falsehood, and by the other, as showing the writing to be genuine and fairly come by.

† Improbe. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *improbe* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *improbus* bad, wicked, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *probus* good.] A wicked person.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* (1889) I The malyce off the euylle people, and the argument off the Improbes.

Improbity (imprɒ·bĭti). [ad. L. *improbitās*, f. *improbus* wicked, persistent: cf. OF. *improbité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

† 1. Persistency, perseverance. *Obs.* or *nonce-use.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 154 Þis lastinge knocking is purging of man þat haþ lyved synfully; *þis improbite* to þis purpos is just tariyng of God. 1883 *Athenæum* 19 May 627 The reader who has *had the improbity* (in the untranslatable Latin sense of *improbus*) to follow M. Renan carefully.

2. Wickedness, want of principle or integrity.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 7 Persons excommunicable, yea and cast out for notorious improbitie. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 198 That the exuberant Improbity of ill Men may be repell'd and abated. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 27 His countrymen, among whom:..all Improbity is abhorred. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vii. § 5 The waste of wealth occasioned to Society by human improbity.

† I·mprobous, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *improb-us* or F. *improbe* + -OUS.] Wicked, unprincipled. Hence **† I·mprobously** *adv.*, wickedly; violently.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 295 One [nettle] whose leaves are improbously mordacious. *Ibid.* 596 Alas! the improbous do so impose upon us.

† Improbration. *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[1] + L. *probr-um* reproach + -ATION: cf. L. *exprobrātio* reproach, med.L. *improbrōs-us* disgraceful, and OF. *improperer* to reproach as shameful, address reproaches to (whence perh. an OF. *improperation*).] Reproach, reviling.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 301 They dyd leade the bounden .. with all .. improbracyons, sclaunders, false contumelyes.

† Improce·rous, *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [f. L. *improcēr-us* not tall + -OUS.] So † **Improce·rity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Improcerous*, low, not tall. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Improcerity*, a lownesse, want of tallnesse.

† Impro·creable, *a. Obs. rare*[-0]. [ad. L. *improcreābilis* that cannot be procreated.] So † **Improcreabi·lity.** (See quots.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Improcreable*, not begotten. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Improcreability*, a barrennesse, or unaptnesse to procreate.

Improcurabi·lity. *rare.* [f. **improcurable* (f. IM-[2] + PROCURABLE): see -ITY.] The condition of being unprocurable.

1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxiii. 619 Absolute novelty and improcurability elsewhere or forever.

† Improdu·ced, *ppl. a.* [f. IM-[2] + PRODUCED.] Not produced from anything else; unproduced.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 10 There will bee three real improduced things. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1713) 4 They make no mention of the Creation of this Chaos, but seem to look upon it as self-existent and improduced.

Improdu·cible, *a. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PRODUCIBLE.] Incapable of being produced; unproducible; unfit to be produced, unpresentable.

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. viii. 381 We cannot produce them, and that because they are absolutely improducible. 1820 COLTON *Lacon* I. 93 Dr. Johnson was pronounced to be an improducible man by a Courtier.

† Improdu·ction. *Obs. rare.* [f. IM-[2] + PRODUCTION.] The condition of not having been produced from anything else.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 10 The eternity and improduction of matter as the passive principle of things. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 6. 197 Hermogenes and other[s]..assert the self-existence and Improduction of the Matter.

† Improfi·cience. *Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. IM-[2] + PROFICIENCE.] = next.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 7 This misplacing hath caused a deficience, or at least a great improficience in the Sciences.

Improfi·ciency. Now *rare.* Also 7 in-. [f. IM-[2] + PROFICIENCY.] Lack of proficiency; unskilfulness, backwardness.

1647 BOYLE *Let.* 20 Feb. in *Wks.* (1772) I. Life 35 The excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an improficiency, increases my presaging fears. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 271 The least neglect does steal us into improficiency and offence. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraphr. Heb.* 21 Gently taxing their negligence and improficiency. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 354/1 Knowing my own improficiency, I almost feared to tempt the giant game.

† Improfi·cuous, *a. Obs. rare*[-1]. [f. IM-[2] + PROFICUOUS.] Unprofitable.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 53 We need not doubt to take away and freely to coerce that improficuous matter of hair.

† Impro·fitable, *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 in-. [f. IM-[2] + PROFITABLE.] Not profitable, unprofitable.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* iii[i]. 4 Hij ben made improfitable. 1434 MISYN *Mending Life* xi. 124 Qwateuer he do, improfetabyll & intollerabyll it semys. 1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 125 Improffitable for our purpose. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 87 Weeds, fern, heath, broom and other improfitable vegetables. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Milk*, The only Way to make a Cow dry and utterly improfitable for the Dairy.

Hence † **Impro·fitableness,** unprofitableness.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 176 Cause .. to wish that they had never seene your faces, because of your improfitablenesse.

Improgressive (improgre·siv), *a.* [IM-[2] + PROGRESSIVE.] Not progressive; unprogressive.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 179 Improgressive arrangement is not method. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 222 The immense empire of China improgressive for thirty centuries. 1827 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1890) IV. 399 Cathedral cities in England, imperial cities without manufactures in Germany, are all in an improgressive condition.

Hence **Improgre·ssively** *adv.*, without making progress or advance; **Improgre·ssiveness,** the quality of being unprogressive, stationary character.

1827–48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1859) 310 The stormbeaten Atlantic, over *which men had for ages* been sailing to and fro almost improgressively. *Ibid.* 312 The other great scandal of philosophy, its improgressiveness, may easily be accounted for. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 105 It is this alleged improgressiveness of China that startles the imagination.

†**Improli·fic**, *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Prolific.] Not prolific; unprolific.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hartfordsh.* II. (1662) 22 Many Worthies, who are .. either improlifick, or have Children *in genitorum vituperium*. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 234 Imperfect, improlific eggs, which will never produce Chicken.

†**Improli·fical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Prolifical.] = prec.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 That .. which is not watery and improlificall will not conglaciate. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Improlifical*, .. not apt to have issue.

†**Improli·ficate**, *v. Obs.* [f. Im-[1] + Prolificate *v.*] *trans.* To render prolific, to fertilize.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 371 The inordinate longitude of the organ..may be a meanes to improlificate the seed. 1650 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 151 A greater difficulty..is, how the sperm of the Cock improlificates and makes the ovall conception fruitfull.

†**Impromi·scuous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impromiscu-us* + -ous.] Unmixed, unmingled.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1792 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. *Dissert.* p. lxxviii. The first is simple and impromiscuous.

†**Impro·mpt**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *imprompt-us*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *promptus* ready, Prompt.] Not ready or prepared; unready.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. ix, So impromptu! so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.

Impromptitude (impr*o*·mptitiūd). [f. Im-[2] + Promptitude: cf. prec.] Want of promptitude or quickness in action; unreadiness.

1887 *Story of a Kiss* III. xv. 267 His uncle's reproach of his 'impromptitude' was a different thing.

Impromptu (impr*o*·mptiū), *adv., sb., adj.* [ad. L. *in promptū* in readiness, at hand (*promptus* readiness), written as one word and with the *n* changed to *m* before *p*, as in F. *impromptu* (Molière, 1659), whence also the adj. and sb. uses.]

A. *adv.* Without preparation or premeditation; off-hand, on the spur of the moment; extempore.

1669 Lady Chaworth in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 11 Mr. Elliot .. desired Mr. Titus to make some verses .. which he did thus, impromptu [etc.]. 1788 Burns *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug., She sometimes hits on a couplet or two *impromptu*. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1816) I. 31 *note*, This was made almost *impromptu*. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 375 *note*, This was afterwards improved into the story that he [John] wrote the whole Gospel impromptu.

B. *sb.* Something composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; an extemporaneous composition or performance; an improvisation. Also, a musical composition having the character of an improvisation.

1683 D.A. *Art Converse* 44 We must deal plainly and seriously with such men, waving all *in promptu's* and subtilities. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Introd. (1697) 37 They were made *extempore*, and were, as the French call them, *Impromptus*. 1776 Johnson *Poem* (*title*), To Mrs. Thrale, on her completing her thirty-fifth year, an impromptu. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* II. ix, Lady Constance .. had a variety of conclusions on all social topics, which she threw forth .. with the well-arranged air of an *impromptu*. 1880 Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 768/2 The two sets of pieces by Schubert known as Impromptus..were..not so entitled by him.

C. *adj.* 1. Composed or uttered without preparation or premeditation; improvised; invented, produced, etc. on the spur of the moment and without previous thought.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 240 Who would risque the making impromptu poems at Paris? 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. Pref. 4, I am not fortunate in impromptu replies. 1849 Thackeray *Lett.* Apr., I daresay I shall have to make an impromptu speech.

2. Made or done on the spur of the moment; hastily made for the occasion, or converted to use in an emergency; extemporized, makeshift.

1764 Mrs. Harris in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 118 Lord North took an *impromptu* dinner with us yesterday. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. 67 They had a little *impromptu* ball. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* xxii. (1865) 215 My daughter encouraged me to pay this impromptu visit. 1872 Baker *Nile Tribut.* viii. 128 We prepared an impromptu raft.

Hence **Impro·mptu** *v.*, to compose off-hand; to improvise, extemporize. **Impro·mptuary** *a.* = C. 1. **Impro·mptuist**, one who composes off-hand, an improviser.

1802 H. Swinburne in *Courts Europe* (1841) II. 334 The soldiers sing in the evening an endless German song, and the sailors impromptu in Danish. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 2 Answers impromptuary. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 48 In a pelting rain, impromptu'd the following epigram. 1848 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 773 Ballast-waggons..impromptued and filled up with seats. 1882 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 742/2 Theodore Hook..was a most prolific impromptuist. 1897 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 435/1 His impromptuary deliverances.

†**Improo·f.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Improve *v.*[1], after *prove, proof.*]

1. Disproof, refutation.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 145 Now secondly for the Elench, and use of improofe.

2. Reproof, rebuke, censure.

1590 Greenwood *Answ. Def. Read Prayers* 30 The whole Scripture is..inspired of God, & profitable vnto doctrine, vnto improof, vnto correction. 1594 Southwell *M. Magd. Fun. Tears* To Rdr., That the reader may learn to love without improof of purity.

Improper (impr*o*·pəi), *a.* [f. Im-[2] + Proper; after F. *impropre* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *improprius.*] Not proper; the opposite of proper.

1. Not truly or strictly belonging to the thing under consideration; not in accordance with truth, fact, reason, or rule; abnormal, irregular; incorrect, inaccurate, erroneous, wrong.

Formerly sometimes without implication of blame or censure, e.g. said of a meaning given to a word which is not the 'proper' or literal one, but metaphorical.

1531 [implied in Improperly]. 1552 Huloet, Improper, *improprius, abusiuus.* 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 877 When the Scripture saith, that the Lord God is unchaunge-able, it is a proper speach, because he is so of his owne nature..When it sayth: Hee went down to see the Tower of Babel, then it is an improper speach. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. iii. 42 To eate Christs flesh—to pluck out our right eye..We cannot read any of these literally and properly .. therefore we must seek for a spiritual and improper sense. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xxxiii. 201 Which to have said in the time of Joshua had been improper. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 87 Of which one can only speak in metaphorical and improper Language. 1780 Burke *Sp. Bristol previous to Elect.* Wks. III. 362 It is not lest you should censure me improperly, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment to you, that I trouble you at all upon the subject. 1870 Tyndall *Lect. Electr. R. Instit.* 14 The conductors were called *non-electrics*, because they could not be so electrified. The division is improper, because if a conductor be insulated it can readily be electrified.

b. Not properly so called; *Improper fraction*: a fraction whose numerator is greater than (or equal to) its denominator, and whose value is therefore greater than (or equal to) unity. (Formerly applied to analogous fractions in Algebra.) *Improper diphthong*: see quot. 1824.

1542 Recorde *Gr. Artes* (1575) 340 An Improper Fraction ..that is to saye, a fraction in forme, which in dede is greater than an Unit. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Shepherdess* To Rdr., They [shepherds and shepherdesses in a Pastoral] are not to be adorned with any art but such improper ones as nature is said to bestow, as singing and poetry. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 44 Improper Fractions have alwayes the Numerator greater than the Denominator. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 187 To Reduce an Improper Fraction to a Whole or Mixed Quantity. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 36 An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded: as, *ea* in eagle, *oa* in boat.

2. Not in accordance with the nature of the case or the purpose in view; unsuitable, unfit, inappropriate, ill-adapted.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* 33 Rather, then, either to want a name, or to haue to base and improper a name. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 90 The Hungarish horse by nature are not improper for war, being couragious, strong. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xiii. (1848) 248 A Plain being a very improper place for such a purpose. 1702 Addison *Dial. Medals* ii. Misc. Wks. 1726 III. 52 [The quotation] is not improper to the occasion. 1774 C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 50 As improper to be approached as a rocky lee shore. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 56 Hydrogen gas is improper for respiration.

3. Not in accordance with good manners, modesty, or decorum; unbecoming, unseemly; indecorous, indecent. Also *transf.* of a person.

1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. xxxi. 108 It would be very improper and indecent if you were to fly your kite or play at nine-pins while you are with Mr. Maittaire. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 106/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be wantonly subjected to curious and impertinent eyes. 1791 [see Improper *v.*[2]]. 1849 James *Woodman* ii, It never occurred to her that there was anything improper in having them there. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 177, I see single women besides myself at Verey's —not improper—governesses, and the like.

†4. ? Not proper or peculiar to an individual; general, common. *Obs. rare.*

[Quot. 1610 in 1 b is taken in this sense in recent Dicts.]

†**Improper**, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 enpropre, -per, 6 empropre, -per, 6–7 impropre, 5–7 improper. See also Impropry. [ME. *en-*, *empropre*, app. repr. an AFr. **enproprier*, a variant (with change of prefix) of OF. *aproprier*, ad. L. *appropriāre* to Appropriate. (No OF. *emproprier* or *improprier* is recorded, and the med. or mod.L. *impropriāre* is cited by Du Cange only from English documents, and is presumably a latinization of the AFr. or Eng. word, though, in form, immediately f. L. *in* (In-[2]) into + *propri-us* own, private.) In Eng. *apropre*, Appropre, was in earlier use, app. with the same sense. The variant Impropry corresponds to *apropry*.]

1. *trans.* To assign as a proper or private possession, to appropriate; = Impropriate *v.* 1.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 81 But bobe bes ben enproprid to god. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B ij, That is to hym improperd bi lawe of armys. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 441 He also had enproperyd vnto hym dyuerse wardys belongynge to the Kynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 152 Persones..whose lyfe is aboue other impropered to contemplacyon. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 82 a, He that empropereth to him selfe that, whiche oughte to be common to al, is to be blamed of god, and hated of men. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 383 If he would in like maner improper, and inclose the Sun beames, to comfort the rich. 1642 [? Br. Hall] *Mod. Consist. Animadv.* iii. 6, I have alwayes resolved that neither person nor cause shall improper me, further than they are good. [Cf. Milton *Apol. Smec.* iii.]

2. *Eccl. Law.* = Impropriate *v.* 2.

1528 *Lett. Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 2 To unite, annex, and improper the same unto the church of Saint Peters in Ipiswiche. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 333/1 Many an abbey .. haue the great parte therof in benefices geuen in and empropred vnto them. 1545 Brinklow *Compl.* 27 b, Parsonages and vicarages, which were .. impropryd vnto them. 1602 F. Godwin *Bps. of Eng.* 304 He improper vnto our church the parsonage of Buckland Abbatis.

†**Improper**, *v.*[2] *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Improper *a.*] *intr.* To behave improperly.

1791 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) III. 438, I am too old to be improper and you are too modest to be impropered to.

†**Impro·perate**, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *improperāre* to taunt, upbraid (Vulgate and Petronius), It. *improperāre* 'to vpbraid, to twit' (Florio), OF. *improperer*; cf. late L. *improperium* opprobrium, reproach (Heb. xi. 26, in Vulg.).] *trans.* To reproach, upbraid.

1623 Cockeram, *Improperate*, to reproch. 1656 in Blount.

†**Impro·perate**, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *improperāre.*] *intr.* To hasten in.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Improperate*,..also to make haste to go in.

†**Impropera·tion**[1]. *Obs.* [n. of action (prob. in OF.) from late L. *improperāre*, OF. *improperer*: see Improperate *v.*[1]] The action of upbraiding or reviling; a reproach, taunt.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 112 Two other membres that is debates & improperacyons. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 304 b, False contumeles, blaspheames, & improperacyons. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1235 That improperation and slander that went of him. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 Omitting those Improperations, and Terms of Scurrility betwixt us.

†**Impropera·tion**[2]. *Obs.* Erroneous form for Impropriation, after Improper *v.*[1]

1536 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxix. 187 At the time of the impropriation. 1550 Lever *Serm. Paul's Cross* E vj, Nothynge is so papystycall as improperacions of benefices be. 1624 Donne *Serm.* xlvi. 466 This is an Improperation without Sacrilege..to make God mine owne.

†**Impropera·tion**[3]. *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action from Improperate *v.*[2]] A hastening in.

1658 Phillips, *Improperation*, a making haste.

Improperly (impr*o*·pəili), *adv.* [f. Improper *a.* + -ly[2].

The instance from Gower stands alone in date; the word, like its adj. Improper, coming into general use in the 16th c. But *properly* is common from *c* 1225. The corresp. F. adv. *improprement* occurs in Oresme (14th c.).]

In an improper manner; wrongly, incorrectly, unsuitably, unbecomingly.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 21 The world as of his propre kynde Was euere vntrewe and as þe blynde Improprelich he demeþ fame. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxv, Modestie: whiche worde nat beinge knowen in the englisshe tonge,..they improprely named this vertue descretion. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 463 Justification is properly attributed to the reconciling righteousnesse through Christ Jesus, and is improperly ascribed to the obeying righteousnes, or righteousnes of obedience. 1661–98 South *Serm.* III. 6 Merit, which we may not improperly define 'A Right to receive some good upon the score of some good done'. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 97/1 The seal of Bollakey Doss was improperly made use of. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 339/2 The heroic Jeanne Darc (commonly but improperly written d'Arc). 1885 *Law. Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 454 The lease..has been by mistake improperly drawn.

Impro·perness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being improper; impropriety.

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* viii. (1627) 120 For the improperness of the phrase in our speech. 1648 Jenkyn *Blind Guide* i. 13 Faine to .. snarle at the seeming impropernesse of a word. 1695 S. Lobb *Let. Dr. Bates* 11 The Improperness of Calling God Creditor, and Sin Debts otherwise than Metaphorically.

†**Impro·perty.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Improper *a.* + -ty: cf. *property.*] = Impropriety.

1555 Sherry *Treat. Fig. Gram. & Rhet.* 6 b, *Impropertie*, when a worde is brought into the talke hauing nothyng at al his owne proper signification. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* a vj a, Ordering each part thereof, proper to its particular use, shunning all improperties.

†**Impro·pery.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *improperium* reproach, opprobrium; cf. F. *improperie*: see Improperate *v.*[1]] Reproach, upbraiding.

1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* ii. B vij b, Sara .. desyrynge to be delyuered from the improprery & imbraydyng .. of a certayne default.

†**Impropi·tious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im-[2] + Propitious. Cf. F. *impropice* (15th c. in Littré).] Not propitious; unfavourable, unpropitious.

1638 Wotton in *Relig.* (1672) 574, I am sorry to hear..that your dreams were impropitious

†**Impropo·rtion.** *Obs.* Also 5 in-. [Im-[2].] Want of proportion, disproportion.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1675 Vif. .Ony evil humours Of qualitees ýendre by in-proporcyon In the hed. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* III. iii. 91 If there be but one eye..out of square..the first thing almost we marke, is the improportion or disquaring of that part. 1675 Burthogge *Causa Dei* 12 The seeming improportion of Infinite and Eternal Punishments to Finite Transgressions.

†**Impropo·rtionable**, *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2].] Not proportionable; = Improportionate.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* I. iii, [If she] could have dar'd so improportionable and abrupt a digression. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 210 Profits improportionable to the pains and dangers men must undergo in them. 1661 *Grand Debate* 117 Forcing the..Liturgy, and Ceremonies, and that by improportionable penalties.

†Impropo·rtional, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + PROPORTIONAL *a.*] =next.

1625 T. CRAUFURD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 99 A number improportional to the number of students, which in many years exceeded 16 score. 1784-98 in *Lect. Paint.* v. (1848) 203 The apparent objects in pictures should appear neither improportional nor deformed, on account of the distances and heights of the objects painted.

†Impropo·rtionate, *a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + PROPORTIONATE *a.*] Not proportionate, out of proportion, disproportionate.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 146 To distribute their multitude to the best and easiest proportion of their owne state: which otherwise improportionate would breade an aposteme. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 172 Acting and effecting at an improportionate distance. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 59 The Cavity is improportionate to the head of the humerus.

†Impropo·rtioned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + PROPORTIONED *ppl. a.*] Disproportioned: =prec.

1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 40 Cognoscitive powers.. that can never reach spiritual substances, for they are improportioned unto it.

Impropriate (impro^{u}pri$_{i}$e^{i}t), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. or mod.L. *impropriāre*: see IMPROPER *v.*[1] and cf. APPROPRIATE *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To make proper or peculiar *to* some person or thing; to make one's (or some one's) own; to appropriate. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Horace, Ep.* To Rdr. * vj, To impropriate it to me it were neither honestye, nor wysedom. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 In that period of time, which the wisdome of God hath impropriated unto them. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* iv. xlvi. 378 They..that impropriate the Preaching of the Gospell to one certain Order of men. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 279 In this imprudent and nauseous discourse, you have all along appropriated or impropriated all the Loyalty from the Nobility, the Gentry and the Commonalty, and dedicated it to the Church. 1703 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Stolen Heiress* II, The venerable man to whom this goodly mansion is impropriated.

†b. With inverted construction: To instal (a person) as proprietor. Const. *into. Obs. rare.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iii. 164 To impropriate my self into that which is not mine.

2. *spec.* To annex (an ecclesiastical benefice) to a corporation or person, as their corporate or private property; esp. b. (in later use) to place tithes or ecclesiastical property in lay hands.

Impropriate was in early use applied to the annexation of the tithes of a benefice to a religious house; at the Reformation most of these impropriations passed into lay hands, so that the word came to be specially associated with the lay possession of tithes, the synonym *appropriate* being subsequently taken to designate the original sense (with a covert allusion to the adjs. *appropriate* and *improper*): see IMPROPRIATION 1.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 41 Robert Sun to Hilbert Lacy impropriate booth this Hospital and S. Clementes yn the Castelle..to the new Priorie. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1302/1 The patronage and lordship of Woodburie .. he gave and impropriated unto the vicars chorall of his church.

b. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Of nine thousand two hundred eighty and foure parishes in England .. three thousand eight hundred fortie five were (as it is properly termed) impropriated. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 265 To maintain the Sacrilegious Impropriations which the Pope had made of the Tythes of the Secular Clergy, to endow their Monasteries: which Hen. VIII. instead of Restoring, did yet more Sacrilegiously Impropriate to the Laity. 1827, 1860 [see IMPROPRIATED].

Impropriate (impro^{u}pri$_{i}$e^{i}t), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *impropriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *impropriāre*: see prec. vb.]

1. Appropriated to some particular person or persons. ? *Obs.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Jude* 17-21 § 19 Look upon Israel, ..to whom..the promises of Christ were made impropriate. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 A grace impropriate to the elect. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 8 If we dislike his Law, We must from his impropriate Lands withdraw.

2. *spec.* Of a benefice or its revenues: =IMPROPRIATED 2. (See IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 71 The Personage of Aulcester is impropriate to Aulcester Priory. 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary* c. 4 § 7 Rectories Personages and Benefices impropryate. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 66 The plaintiff Sr Edward Leech holdeth the tythes of the parsonage impropriate of Chesterfield, which tythes the Vicar of Chesterfield claymed to hold by an auncient composition. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. i. 3 Hereof 3845 [parishes] are Churches impropriate, i.e. in Lay-Hands, where Lay-men receive the Tythes; or Appropriate, i.e. annexed to Church-Dignities. 1859 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. ix. II. 114 There were different kinds of tithes—the vicarial, rectorial, and impropriate. 1889 *Land Agent's Rec.* 6 Apr. 317, I pay the impropriate tithes as well.

Impro·priated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].]

1. Appropriated to some person or thing. ? *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 21 Italy was called so of Italus, a King in Sicily. .. The more impropriated names were Hesperia, because it is situate under the evening starre Hesperus: Latium..and Ænotria in regard of [etc.].

2. Of a benefice or tithes: Annexed to a corporation or held by a lay impropriator: see IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2, IMPROPRIATION 1.

1651 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iii. 37 Why did they not restore the appropriated, (or, as we call them truely, impropriated tythes) to the Incumbents and lawful owners? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 66 A project of restoring all impropriated hereditaments to the church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 355 The estates of the bishopric of Winchester were transferred to the crown in exchange for a few impropriated rectories.

†b. Of a person: Provided with an impropriation. *Obs. rare.*

?1535 BYGOD *Treat. Impropr. Benefyces* B xi, Nowe my maisters impropriated or improper maisters .. haue nat you ..dystroyed these holy and godly prouysyons, made for the mayntenance of goddes holy word.

Hence **Impro·priatedly** *adv.*, by appropriation.

1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Disq. Sabbath* iii. (1848) 64 Every thing that can enter into the category of Christianity is impropriatedly his.

Impropriation (impro^{u}pri$_{i}$e^{i}·ʃən). [n. of action from IMPROPRIATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of impropriating; the annexation of a benefice or its revenues to a corporation, office, or individual, esp. b. (in later use) to a lay corporation or a lay proprietor.

By 17-18th c. law writers distinguished from *appropriation*: see quot. 1708, and APPROPRIATION 2. Although the distinction has app. no etymological or historical basis (cf. etymology of IMPROPER *v.*[1]), the assignment of a benefice to a monastic house, and to a layman, being alike called *impropriation* in the 16th c., the later usage has been to restrict *impropriation* to the lay proprietorship of tithes or other ecclesiastical revenues.

?1535 BYGOD (*title*) A treatyse concernynge impropriations of benefyces. 1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 168 Wyth impropriacions he [the Devil] hath turned preachynge in to priuate Masses. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 45 Rome hath robbed Christ of his honour, and by impropriations given his patrimony to idle fat monks to feed upon. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 215 If the Pope did give Abbots and Priors power, being Ecclesiastical persons, to make divers Impropriations to their benefit, the King will take a power to take them all away, and convert them into Lay-fees, and incorporate them..into particular mens estates. 1697 [see IMPROPRIATE *v.* 2 b].

b. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1651) 64 No impropriations, no lay patrons of church livings. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 396 *Impropriation* is properly so called, when the Advowson is in the Hands of a Layman, and Appropriation, when in the Hands of a Bishop, College, &c. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 318 A bill for restoring to it [the church] all that it had lost by impropriations and other secularizations. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 25 *note*, Impropriations are the alienation of tithes to laymen.

b. The proprietorship conveyed by this action.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 356 The Churches .. were impropriated to the Deane..by diuers Bishops; the Impropriations whereof were theirs at that time. 1849 STOVEL *Introd. Canne's 'Necess.'* 110 An impression .. that, by appealing to the benevolence of individuals, the impropriations of church livings might be purchased and put in trust for the use of such ministers as they might approve.

c. An impropriated benefice; a living, tithes, etc., held by a religious house, or (in later use) by a layman or lay corporation.

1578 in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1732) I. 367 Besides the impropriations in our shire. 1589 COOPER *Admon.* 78 Those lawes..whereby Impropriations and Patronages stande as mens lawfull possession and heritage. 1605 T. RVVES *Vicar's Plea* (1620) 98 The parsonages were heretofore.. granted to the Monkes *in proprios vsus* from whence they haue their name of Impropriations. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 292 An impropriation which the Lord Gray of Wilton..restored to the Church. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lii. 105 Certain zealots had erected themselves into a society for buying in of impropriations, and transferring them to the church. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Northleech*, A free grammar-school, endowed with the impropriation of Chedworth, worth 80l. a-year. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* I. 32 It required..that impropriations annexed to bishoprics and colleges be converted into regular rectorial livings.

†2. *gen.* The action of making proper or peculiar to some person or thing; appropriation; in quot. 1614, 'exclusive possession' (Todd). *Obs.*

1611 LOE *Bliss of Br. Beauty* (1614) 29 (T.) The Gnosticks had, as they deemed, the impropriation of all divine knowledge. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 266 Is the Impropriation of some rich Beauty thy Designe? 1728 SIR J. BROWNE *Ess. Trade* (1729) 48 When..either their own Extravagance, or the general Impropriation of Things reduc'd any to Want, they hired themselves out to Labour.

†b. Something appropriated to a private owner; a property. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., What Nature at first laid forth in common, men did afterwards distribute into severall Impropriations. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 7, I will never be your Impropriation.

3. The action of taking in the 'proper' or literal sense. *nonce-use.*

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 257 The impropriation of this metaphor—(that is, the taking it literally).

Impropriator (impro^{u}pri$_{i}$e^{i}tə1). [agent-n. in L. form, from med. or mod.L. *impropriāre* or IMPROPRIATE *v.*]

1. One to whom a benefice is impropriated; esp. =*lay impropriator*, a layman in possession of a living or its revenues.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 27 The irreligious Impropriators, who prey vpon Church and State. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 229 The example of the Kings, Colledges, Bishops, Dean and Chapters giveth impropriators no allowance at al. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 80 Upon this practise depends the custom..of the Rector or Impropriator maintaining the Chancel. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* ix. 43 Mr. Tyrrel, by the tenure of his manor, was impropriator of the great tithes. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 273 A large portion of the tithes..had been alienated to the Crown..or to lay impropriators.

†2. *gen.* One to whom anything is appropriated, a proprietor, owner; one who appropriates or arrogates something to himself. *Obs. rare.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 283 Art not thou.. a Robber, who has received goods as a steward or dispenser; and entitlest thy selfe the impropriator or owner? 1660 E. MARTIN *His Opinion* ii. (1662) 23, I should condemn any man..for a most unconscionable Incloser and Impropriator, that should take upon himself to give another leave to speak, or write this or the like, which is as common for every one as the Air which wee breathe.

Impropriatrix (impro^{u}pri$_{i}$e^{i}·triks). [*fem. in* L. form of prec.: see -TRIX.] A female impropriator; a woman who holds a benefice.

1774 *Garton Inclos. Act* 5 The said Jane Cooke, Impropriatrix of the said rectory. 1801 H. GWILLIM *Coll. resp. Tithes* 1620 Upon a second trial a verdict was found for the impropriatrix.

†Impropri·etary. *Obs. rare.* [A modification of the earlier APPROPRIETARY, conformed in the prefix to IMPROPRIATE, -ATOR, etc.] =IMPROPRIATOR 1.

1637 HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Ep. ded., Your endevours ..to induce some improprietaries..to an enlargement of my poore maintenance.

Impropriety (impro$_{i}$prəi·ĕti). [ad. F. *impropriété* (Calvin, 1560), or its source L. *impropriētās*, f. *impropri-us* IMPROPER *a.*: cf. PROPRIETY.]

1. The quality of being improper. **a.** Want of accordance with the nature of the thing, or with reason or rule; incorrectness, erroneousness, inaccuracy.

1611 FLORIO, *Improprieta*, improprietie. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ii, The plaine truth (as wordes may certifie your eyes, sauing all impropriety of obiect) is that in the Poole are seated three Isles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 114 Then which words there can be none plainer, nor more evidently discover the improprietie of this appellation. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* IV. iv. (1869) II. 259 The following observations may serve to show the impropriety of this representation. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 4 We may therefore say, without impropriety, that the quality forms part of its signification.

b. Want of accordance with the purpose in view; unsuitableness, unfitness, inappropriateness.

1697 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 316 There appeared near 20 of the colledge of physitians to shew the impropriety of the medicine. 1774 C. J. PHIPPS *Voy. N. Pole* 212 The impropriety of the common process of distillation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 234 The impropriety of holding a public discussion with such men.

c. Want of accordance with good manners or decorum; unbecomingness, unseemliness, indecency; morally improper conduct.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 P 13, I was convinced..of the impropriety of my conduct. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, The license and impropriety of the Duke of Rothsay's conduct was the more reprehensible in the public view, that he was a married person. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 247/2 The defendants obtained the property by misconduct, fraud, and impropriety.

2. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of improper language, conduct, etc.; a breach of propriety.

a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XIV. § 66 They had made themselves merry with some improprieties in the French. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* v. 283 We are not bound to follow any modern Writers in their Improprieties. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. P 6 Every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 229 How often do we find a conduct defaced by many a moral impropriety! 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 185 Guilty of some terrible impropriety.

[**Impropriety** 2, in Strype, by a misreading of *impropriate*, app. after *propriety* = property.

1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xxxiv. 268 Rectories, parsonages, benefices, improprieties, glebe-lands, tithes. (The original document has 'Beneficis impropryate': see IMPROPRIATE *ppl. a.* 2, quot. 1555.)]

†Impro·prious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impropri-us* IMPROPER + -OUS.] ? Lacking a proper form of its own.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. 12 Till the receiving of such forms we must account them as rude and improprious things.

†Impro·pry, -rie, *v. Obs.* [Of the same origin as *impropre*, IMPROPER *v.*[1]: cf. the parallel *apropre, aproprye*, under APPROPRE *v.*] *trans.* To appropriate, impropriate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 33 The partes of mannes body hath not theyr offyce for them selfe onely impropryed, but for the common wele of the hole body. 1535 CRANMER *Let. Cromwell* 2 Nov. in *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 313 That I, pretending title to .. certain lands in Denham lately belonging to the house of Davyngton, and my brother in like manner to the benefice sometime impropried to the same. *a* 1571 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 114 Hee hath impropried the whole kingdome of Purgatorie to himselfe, and hath made it more gainefull than heauen and earth.

†Improspe·rity. *Obs.* Also 6-7 in-. [f. L. *improsper* (see next) + -ITY: cf. *prosperity*.] Want of, or the opposite of, prosperity; bad fortune, ill success, adversity; unprosperousness.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 848 Than quharein lyis our inprosperitie? 1634-61 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxv. 254 God hath pronounc't an inprosperity to wickedness. 1660 GAUDEN *Anal. Covenant* 7 What improsperities, disorders, .. wars, spoils, and bloodshed. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 107

The prosperity or improsperity of a man .. does not intirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence.

† Impro·sperous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *improsper* unfortunate (i. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *prosper* favourable, prosperous) + -OUS.]

1. Not prosperous or thriving; unfortunate, unlucky, unsuccessful. (Of persons, enterprises, etc.)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxiv. Ah, falsed Matches, finished in the wrong of Others, might, By still improsperous Presidents, deterre from wronging Right. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 168 That he no longer imploy those improsperous persons. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fences*, The improsperous Condition of Woodland and Plantations. 1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* viii. 109 The household of Elphin was sufficiently improsperous during the absence of its chief.

2. Of fortune, etc.: Adverse to prosperity, unpropitious.

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* (1603) 70 As fortune was favourable to Augustus in government of state, so in household matters unluckie and improsperous. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* ii. 101 The action of the starres .. became vnluckie and improsperous. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 62 Bring upon them some improsperous Disease.

Hence **† Impro·sperously** *adv.*; **† Impro·sperousness.**

1594 DRAYTON *Matilda* 598 Thus like a rose..The with'ring leaves impros'prously doth cast. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 39 The improsperousnesse of the cause of late in this kingdome hath moved some of them. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 9. 95 The strange improsperousness of ill gotten estates. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), This experiment has been but very improsperously attempted.

Improvability (imprūvăbi·lĭti). Also **improveability.** [f. IMPROVABLE *a.*[2]: see -ITY.] = IMPROVABLENESS.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 180 Since Great Britain has not yet come near to the *ultimatum* of its improveability. 1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 194 One of the questions .. was on the improvability of the human mind. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. v. (1879) 205 The extraordinary improvability of the Perceptive faculty.

† Impro·vable, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* Also improveable. [f. IMPROVE *v.*[1] + -ABLE.] Capable of being disproved or refuted; to be censured or condemned.

1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 411 They were ashamed to bring forth so improueable a testimony. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 17 His Brain .. hath brought forth these improvable Maggots into the World.

Improvable (imprū·văb'l), *a.*[2] Also improveable. [f. IMPROVE *v.*[2] + -ABLE.] Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement.

1. Capable of being turned to profit or account; that may be taken advantage of, or used profitably; serviceable. Now *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 The assayes of weaker heads affords oftentimes improveable hints unto better. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* v. v. (1848) 314, I think it a less improvable Prerogative, to be able to coyn any Metal into mony, or call it in at pleasure. 1692 W. SHERLOCK *Fut. Judgem.* 316 Every thing that is improveable to the service and glory of God, is a talent. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 8 Finding this project of a penny-post turn out so well, and apparently improvable. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 74 When I go over the houses I shall see how improvable they are.

2. Of land (orig. a specific use of 1, passing into sense 3): Capable of being profitably cultivated; adapted for cultivation; capable of being made better or more productive by cultivation.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 27 Though a rich, yet still such an improvable Soil, as will encourage and reward his Husbandry. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 72 All the Land improvable for such Uses, being already taken up. 1701 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 3720/4 The Premisses (which are very Improvable by Limestone on the Place). 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 ¶ 3, I have got a fine spread of improveable lands. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 245 After all, improveable is an indefinite term; and the last generation thought many spots unworthy of culture, which we now see converted into good arable land. 1813 G. EDWARDS *Meas. True Pol.* 25 The improveable land of the whole Kingdom.

3. Capable of being made better; that may be brought into a higher or more desirable condition.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 68 With Moral principles inherent in his Nature, and improvable by the exercise of his Faculties. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* App. 56 Maps and Sea-Draughts are always improvable. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 81 Here is indeed something improveable into a bright and a noble Perfection. 1870 BLACK *Kilmeny* (1877) 284, I should not offer you the advice if I did not think you were improvable.

Hence **Impro·vably** *a.*, in a manner that admits of improvement.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1818 in TODD, and in mod. Dicts.

Improvableness (imprū·văb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being improvable; capacity or susceptibility of improvement.

1652 BLITHE (*title*) The English Improver Improved .. discovering the Improveableness of all Lands. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 479 (R.) The Romish doctrines of the improvableness of attrition into contrition, by the priest's aid. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 8 Active faith in the improvableness of institutions.

Impro·vatory, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. IMPROVE *v.*[2], after *confirmatory*, etc.] Of improving nature or tendency.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 298 Three or four hundred letters..hortatory, dehortatory, expostulatory, improvatory, and exclamatory!

† Improve, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also (6 emprove), 6–7 improove. [a. OF. *improver*, F. *improuver* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *improbāre* to condemn, reject, disapprove, f. *improbus* bad: cf. *probāre* to make good, f. *probus* good.]

1. *trans.* To prove to be wrong; to disprove, refute, confute (a statement, etc., or a person).

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xiii. 70 For to improue and reproue the seid firste opinioun. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 8 Ye se .. how we haue manifestly improued the ypocrites in an hundreth textes. 1554 BRADFORD *Serm.* etc. (Parker Soc.) 91 Things which I have here brought forth to improve transubstantiation. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 87 Whose doctrine when hee could by no meanes emprove, he rushed upon him like a Jolye Sycophaunte, with slaunders and reproches. 1606–10 R. FIELD *Hist. Ch.* (1628) 359 This we deny, and will in due place improve their error therein. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 336 A false Axiome is improoved two wayes.

2. To disapprove as bad; to disallow; to reprove, rebuke; to blame, censure, condemn.

1526 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* iii. 16 All scripture geven by inspiracion of god is proffitable to teache, to improve, to informe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* 8 They haue improued that doctryne and taught the contrarye. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 54 When they had improued and disallowed my sayinges. 1560 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 130 We trust your gracious zeal towards Christs religion will not improve our doings. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* II. § 63 This the Astronomers do denie: yea all Philosophers do improue this opinion. 1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 When subjects doe improove wicked decrees.

Improve (imprū·v), *v.*[2] Forms: 5–6 emprow(e, improwe, emprow, emprou; 6–7 emproue, improue, 6–8 emprove, 7 improove, (8–9 *pa. pple.* (erron.) improven), 6– improve. [In 16th c. *en-*, *emprowe*, a. AFr. *en-*, *emprower*, *enprouwer*, *emprover* (1292 in Britton), a parallel form (with prep. *en* instead of *a*) of *aprower*, in med.(Anglo-)L. *appruare*, *approare*; f. OF. *en* into + *pro*, *prou*, *preu*, oblique case of *pros* profit, advantage: see APPROVE *v.*[2]

The normal phonetic descendant of the OF. verb would be *emprow*, *improw* (cf. *allow*) as in 16th c.; but, as in APPROVE *v.*[2], through confusion of *u* and *v*, and the influence of other words in which *-proue* stood for *-prove*, *improwe*, *improue*, has passed into *improve*.]

† 1. *refl. To improve* (*improwe*) *oneself* (*of*): to make one's profit (of), to avail oneself (of) by using to one's profit. *Obs.*

Especially used of the lord's inclosing and bringing into cultivation of waste land: cf. APPROVE *v.*[2], and for the constr., *Cath. Angl.*, 'To approwe, *Approare, sicut domini se faciunt de vastis*'; i. e. as lords approwe (or improwe) themselves of wastes.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 5 It is to be inquered .. what of those wodes the lorde maye improwe him selfe & of howe many acres. *Ibid.* 6 If the lorde graunt a man commen with his catell within certayne meyres .. & boundes, the lorde shall nat improue hym selfe within those meyres and boundes. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 6 The Townsmen .. unconscionably improving themselves on the Scholars necessities, extorted unreasonable rents from them.

2. *trans.* To turn (a thing) to profit or good account, to employ to advantage; to make profitable use of, take advantage of, avail oneself of, utilize; to make use of, use, employ.

† a. To lay out, invest, or employ *money* to profit; to put out to interest. *Obs.*

[1292 BRITTON III. iii. § 4 Et tut le profit qe il prist pur le mariage soit restoré as amis et as parentz la femme pur emprouer al oes la femme [let all the profit be restored to the woman's friends to *emprouue* to the profit of the woman].] 1646 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 192 Item I give vnto Frances Browne, my grandchilde, fifty pounds, to be payd into her father's hands .. and to be improued by him for her vse, and to be payd to her at her age of sixteene years. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xvii. § 7. 140 To put his money in some sure hand, where he may both improve, and be certain of it at his need. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 225 As if his Talent had been wrapt up in't Unthriftily, and now he went about Henceforward to improve, and put it out. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 356, I will .. improve the money I have obtained, in some way of merchandise.

† b. To turn *land* to profit; to inclose and cultivate (waste land); hence to make land more valuable or better by such means, and so, in later use, merged in sense 5. (Cf. also sense 3.) *Obs.*

The ancient sense, or something akin to it, was retained in 17–18th c. in the American colonies.

[1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 12 Villenage est tenement de demeynes de chescun seignur, baillé a tenir a sa volunté par vileins services de enprouwer al oes le seignur [the holding of a lord's demesne lands .. to *enprouwe* to the profit of the lord].] 1632 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 94 If the .. said John Winthrop shall .. suffer the said ileland to lye wast, and not improue the same, then this present demise to be voide. 1642 *Mass. Colony Laws* etc. § 7 (Pickering) Where lands lye in common unfenced, if one man shall improve his land by fencing in several, and another shall not, he who shall so improve shall secure his lands against other men's cattle. 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 The Plantation or Sellect men shall determine the time, how Longe every man shall hold and Improue the said Lands for the proffit thereof. 1684 *Attorney Gen.* in *State Trials* (1735) VII. 574/2 All this piece of ground, of twenty acres, is built upon and improved. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 96 Tangier and Bumbay have..been improved from a Desart condition to abound with People. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 July, The land was .. thus improved for pleasure and retirement by the vast charge and industry of this opulent citizen. 1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant. Amer.* 21 A good Farmer improves his Lands not by working them out of Heart .. but by manuring them, that they may yield the better Crops.

† c. To make profitable or advantageous use of, employ to advantage; to avail oneself of, utilize, use, employ as an instrument or means (*a thing*; also in American use, *a person* as an agent). *Obs.* or *dial.*

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 790 His [Chaucer's] mater is delectable, .. His Englysh well alowed, So as it is enprowed, For as it is enployed, There is no Englysh voyd. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. xiii. 191 The Egyptians standing on the firm ground, were thereby enabled to improue and inforce their darts to the utmost. 1650 CROMWELL *Lett. Governor Edin. Castle* 12 Sept. (Query i) in *Carlyle*, Improving the Covenant against the Godly and Saints in England. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 75 Near some River .. whose Streams are principally improved for the driving of Saw-mills. *Ibid.* 201 Such of the Women as were gifted at knitting and sewing, were improved to make Stockings and Garments. 1694 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 461 Materials that may be vsefull for y[e] College, to be improved for that vse or to be sold. 1704 in B. Church *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 137 All the Forces..that shall be improved in the Service to the Eastward of Casco-Bay. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 300 Every Corner is improved for Cupboards and necessarys. 1724 in *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 216, I endeavour to Improve the men constantly to the most advantage. 1798 in Root *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 173 The witnesses improved in the former trial were admitted.

d. (In American use.) To make use of or occupy *a place.*

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 71 Other Places adjoining were soon after seized, and improved for Trading and Fishing. 1782 *Rhode Island Colonial Rec.* (1864) IX. 512 That Josiah Flagg .. have the liberty of improving the cellars under the state house in Providence, as repositories for the public stores. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 114 We found in the octagon hall, which seemed to be improved as a levee room, a large company. 1828 WEBSTER, *Improve*, 6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. 'The house or farm is now improved by an industrious tenant.' This application is perhaps peculiar to some parts of the United States. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home* (1883) I. 96 It has come to base uses in these latter days,—being improved, in Yankee phrase, as a brewery and washhouse.

e. To make good use of, turn to good account (an action, occurrence, event, season, time; now usually with *occasion*, *opportunity*, or the like).

1539 POLLARD, etc. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII*, I. 619 [We] made so diligent enquirye and serche, that, with vigilante labour, we muche improvide the same. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 273 So far did we .. improve our time .. that .. within two daies we made this Fort guardable. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 245 An Opportunity .. was let slip, and not improved. *Ibid.* 256 Yet was their Labour well improved, and followed with good Success. 1720 WATTS *Divine Songs* XX, How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining hour! 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 267 Then for improving a hint, thou wert always a true Englishman. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 17 The fine weather .. I hope has been carefully improved to get in my hay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. ii. 78 He improved the opportunity. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 159 His next thought was how to improve the occasion. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 97 The Roman army improved the victory of their fleet by at once marching to Egesta.

f. To turn to account for spiritual profit or edification; *esp.* to preach or speak on, with a view to edification; now chiefly in *to improve the occasion* (which is felt as a contextual use of e).

1624 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 487, I should also have desired..to have improved it [my Text] a little farther by a fourth Inference. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 67 Teach me to improve my poverty. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 64 The news of this Blood-shed came to us .. in the midst of the Sermon, the Scripture then improved being that *Isai.* 42, 24. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 249 Sad Events should rather be improved to our own Instruction, than the condemning of others. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. Pref. 12 The Expounding and improving the Portions of Scripture recommended to us. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xviii, To improve the providential success which they had obtained by a word in season. 1823 SCORESBY *Whale Fishery* 127, I thought it my duty to address them, with the particular view of improving the serious impression evidently made upon them, by the awful death. 1857 LAWRENCE *Guy L.* viii. 66, I had..little opportunity for 'improving the occasion', as the Nonconformists have it.

† 3. To enhance in monetary value; to raise the price or amount of. *Obs.*

As said of lands and rents, app. connected with senses 1 and 2 b, land that was 'emprowed' or inclosed and cultivated being enhanced in value or in rent.

1548 *Lansdowne MS.* 238, lf. 317 Noble men and gentlemen that haue not enprowed nor enhaunsed ther rentes. *Ibid.* lf. 324 Noble and gentlemen whiche had not emprowed nor enhaunsed ther rentes. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Improoue*, to raise rents higher. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 265 They improve their commodities to a treble price. *Ibid.* III. 148 Yet this prodigall age hath so forced Gentlemen to improve their revenews, as many of these grounds are by them disparked, and converted to feede Cattell. 1626 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 142 It will overthrow trade by the altering of the exchange, .. improve Spain's bullion, enhance the price of all things. 1750 *Highlands of Scotland in* 1750 (1898) 40 They have screwed their Rents to an extravagant Height (which they vitiously term improving their Estates).

† 4. To make greater in amount or degree; to increase, augment, magnify, enlarge, intensify; to advance. *Obs.* (Now merged in 5.)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 124 Suche a one as

thou .. For thou thy selfe doost so much enprou Above the h[e]avens by exaltacion. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I have much improved my Catalogue of Snails, having added five species thereto. *a* 1687 WALLER *To a Person of Honour* 8 You have advanc'd to wonder their renown, And no less virtuously improv'd your own. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 Some more particulars might be added, and those aforesaid further improved. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 56 He found seven peas;..and thinking they might.. be improved to a quantity large enough to serve for a meal, he laid them by. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 This sum ..only served to improve their desire for fresh exactions.

† b. To increase or augment (what is evil), to aggravate, make worse. *Obs.*

1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 615 His tyranny began to be improued, and the burdens..were heauier then before. 1628 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1629) II. 380 Defect of health and strength, which the indisposition of the aire.., being a filthy, windy, and rainy day, much improoued. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Incurable* vii, As wholesome Medicines the Disease improve, There where they work not well. 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 851 Thus Men improve their own Miseries, for want of an Equal and just Estimate of what they enjoy or lose. 1800 BP. PORTEUS *Lect. Matt.* xiii. (1802) I. 331 We all .. have .. by our own personal and voluntary transgressions, not a little improved the wretched inheritance we received from our ancestors.

5. To advance or raise to a better quality or condition; to bring into a more profitable or desirable state; to increase the value or excellence of; to make better; to better, ameliorate. (The prevailing modern sense, in which 2 b is now merged.)

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 219 To himselfe, whose endeavours in that Kingdome had much improved her opinion of him. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 182 The Mango (which they have improved in all its kinds to the utmost Perfection). 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Improve*, to better .. to promote or advance, to bring to greater Perfection. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 167 The Reeds, Harness, Shuttles, and Temples,..lately given to the Weavers..have improven the Cloth in its Goodness much more. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 34 [She] had from her youth improved herself by reading. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* (1806) III. 134 A large natural cave, which had been partly improven by art. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 50 The habit of attention may be improved by exercise. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 184 The tobacco smoke had not improved his appearance, and .. he .. looked bad enough.

6. With *into*: a. (in sense 2), To make *into* or represent as, for the sake of turning to account; † b. (in sense 4), To turn *into* or represent as something greater, to magnify *into* (*obs.*); c. (in sense 5), To convert *into* something better.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 38 Taking all opportunities, uncharitably, to improve Mistakes, into Crimes. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 Improve this mole-hill into a mountain. 1700 — tr. *Fresny's Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 76 Sometimes, that a Witty Vertuous Woman will improve a Dull Heavy Country Booby, into a Man of Sence. 1688 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. ix. 391 Did God vouchsafe such transcendent Blessings..only to be improved into the Food and Fewel of Intemperance? 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 66 This very Thing you improve into a fresh Objection. 1758 LELAND *Philip of Macedon* I. i, It might have been the interest of Amyntas, to improve this incident of the birth of his son into a pledge of future happiness. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iv. 155 Preparations..for improving the blockade into more expeditious methods of reduction. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) III. xxiv. 67 The [potato] failure .. was .. (as the Methodists say) improved into an ostensible excuse for the measure [Corn Law repeal]. [Cf. sense 1 f.]

7. With *away* or a phr. of similar meaning: To remove, get rid of, lose, spend, or cause to disappear, by making improvements.

1780 CRAIG *Mirror* No. 69 ₱ 5 My crops never paid for the expense of raising them: and .. I found that I had improved away every shilling of my fortune. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* viii. 229 All the pinders are gone—improved off the face of the earth. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 213 It is a question whether, like most native races .. they will ultimately be improved out of existence.

8. *absol.* To make improvements. *To improve on* or *upon*: to make or produce something better or more perfect than; to advance beyond. See IMPROVEMENT 6 b.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 277 By long use and experience .. he might improve upon his own Invention. 1748 J. GEDDES *Compos. Antients* 362 Longinus here seems to have improven on the orator. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 331 The son has regularly improved upon the vices of his father. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. xlviii. 64 *note*, It was not beyond [his] means..to improve on this political masterpiece. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiii. (1870) 253 We cannot improve upon nature. *Mod.* A tenant who improves ought to have the value of his improvements secured to him.

† 9. *intr.* To increase, augment, become greater, advance, develop. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in 10).

1650 GREENHILL *Ezek.* 77 Iniquity improves in the going. *a* 1681 ALLESTREE *Serm.* (1684) I. 270 (L.) That fool .. e'er long improves into a wit. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 52 Admiration improves into Love. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 221 The relish improving upon them by degrees. 1776 JOHNSON *Let. to Thrale* 3 June, The lameness .. has improved to a very serious and troublesome fit of the gout. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* I. iii. (1849) 48 Intimacy improves with time.

10. *intr.* To increase in value or excellence; to advance or rise to a more excellent condition; to become better.

1727 SWIFT *To a Young Lady*, It is a shame for an english lady not to relish such discourses, not to improve by them. 1737 [S. BERINGTON] *G. di Lucca's Mem.* 173 A Wine .. mellowing and improving as it is kept. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 111 This diversified landskip .. still improved upon us the farther we advanced. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xii. 235 But afterwards she seemed to improve on you. 1805 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* I. App. (1810) 6 Their situation improves by a communication with the whites. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 49 The scenery improves, and becomes wilder in its character. 1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 174 In..the best of all possible conditions to improve by that book. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 May 5/3 Our trade in the south has .. improved.

†Improve, *v.*[3] *Obs.* [A variant of *aprove*, APPROVE *v.*[1], with change of prefix: perh. influenced by the corresp. change in IMPROVE *v.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To prove, establish, demonstrate, show to be true or real.

(*Improved*, in Hearne's *R. Glouc.* p. 466, is an error for *iproued*: cf. Rolls ed., line 9552.)

1613 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 246, I..will hope to improve my industry and diligence such as you shall find no fault to complain that [etc.]. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 137 Doe thou shew and improve this love of thine to me in this one point. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 183 These Amazons discarding the tendernesse of their Sex, and desiring to improve themselves Virago's. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* 8 More..I am persuaded that Mr. Hooke in his Book hath improved to Admiration.

b. *intr.* To prove or turn out to be. *rare.*

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland* etc. 95 Meanes for some great action, which..if hee had liued, woulde rather haue improued [ed. 1664 proved] a iourny into Fraunce then into Ireland.

2. *trans.* To approve, sanction, countenance.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. 31 They that shall have too suddenly improved those Men, will be Partakers of their Sins.

Improved (imprūvd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPROVE *v.*[2] + -ED [1].]

1. Under cultivation; cultivated, cultured.

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* II. D iij, The most improude yong souldier of seuen kingdoms. 1644 in J. Merrill *Hist. Amesbury, Mass.* (1880) 29 The improved lands..upon ye west side of ye Powwaus river. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. iii. 82 Two or three men of the best and most improved understanding. 1775 A. BURNABY *Trav. N. Amer.* 78 The climate, soil, natural produce, and improved state of it, are much the same as of Rhode Island. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. i. 3 At that time the most improved and commercial part of Europe.

2. Turned to good account.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 205 What a fruitful gain is to be made of our well-improved-afflictions!

† 3. Made greater, increased, enhanced; aggravated. *Obs.*

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. xi. § 1 The natural and improv'd Imperfections of Language.

4. Made better or more serviceable; brought to a higher or more desirable condition.

1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 2 ₱ 3 He left behind him an improved paternal estate of six thousand pounds a year. 1799 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* I. Pref. 7 This new and improved Translation. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 222 In consequence of her improved circumstances. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 263 Improved implements and methods. 1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. ii. 147 An improved air-pump of his own construction.

Improvement (imprūvmĕnt). Forms: see IMPROVE *v.*[2] [a. AF. *empruement*, *empruement*, f. *emprower* IMPROVE *v.*[2] + -MENT.]

† 1. The turning of a thing to profit or good account; profitable management or use; making the most of a thing for one's own profit; realization of the profits of anything; *concr.* profit. *Obs.* in *lit.* sense.

In early use, Anglo-Fr. and Eng., applied to the profitable cultivation of land by the owner, and to the collection of the proceeds of customs or imposts by the king's officers, as distinguished from the letting of land or taxes to a farmer, who managed them for *his* profit.

[*c* 1320 ? LANGTOFT *MS. Oxf. Fairf.* 24 lf. 12 Car le pays est gaste si ne se asseure niant Au roy ne a sa meinie pur son empruement. *a* 1400 *Lib. Custum.* lf. 175 (Rolls) I. 220 Quil ieit une commune huche de la compaignie .. en la quele les remembraunces et les enprowemenz de la compaignie soient mis en sauve garde. *Ibid.* 222 Soit le surpluis..mis en commune huche a lenprowement de la compaignie. 1402 *Act* 4 *Hen. IV*, c. 24 Come nadgairs..ordeignez estoit..qe launage des draps..ne seroit mys a ferme, a graunt damage de nostre sieur le Roy annuelment, ordeignez est .. qe le dit aunage purra estre commys a ferme ou en empruement [*Rolls of Parl.* III. 508/1 en aprowement], solonc ladvys de Tresorer Dengleterre purle temps esteant.] 1453 *Rolls of Parl.* V. 268/2 It is ordeigned be Statute made in the tyme of Harry the fourth that the aunage of Cloth withinne this Roialme may be committed to ferme or in empruement, after the advis of the Tresorer of Englond for the tyme beyng. 1478 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 811. III. 217 Mastyr Yotton had..desyred me..to se th' enprowment of syche profytes as ar growing of hys chapell in Caster that ye gave hym. 1523 FITZHERB. (*title*) The Boke of Surueyeng and Improumentes. *Ibid.* 9 Rynning waters..as they be stored with fysshe, so dothe ye profyte ryse to the lordes, wheder they go by way of improuement or set to ferme: wherof the bayly shall make accompte. *Ibid.* 10 And of mylnes there shall more be spoken of in the chapiter of waters, among the improwmentes.

† b. The profitable employment or investment of money; also (in religious use) of a 'talent'. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 75/2 His Father .. left him four-score Minæ which being entrusted with a Friend for Improvement they miscarried. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 255 One who had made such good emprovement of his small portion of grace.

2. *spec.* † The turning of land to better account, the reclamation of waste or unoccupied land by inclosing and bringing it into cultivation (*obs.*); hence, in later use, cultivation and occupation of land; merged at length in sense 5, Betterment, amelioration.

[1302 *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 19 Le leu ou les avers furent pris est une Wastin, e lenpruement dil Wast apend a nous.] 1549-50 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 3 (*title*) An Acte concerninge the ymprovement of Comons and Waste Groundes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 235 The Improuement of the Ground, is the most Naturall Obtaining of Riches;..But it is slow. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 115 In these delightful Countries, there is no waste Lands, but all under improvement. 1767 A. YOUNG *Farmer's Lett. People* 250 All improvement ceases to be such when more money is spent in it than the advantages will repay. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 301 The 'grants' were held under certain conditions of improvement clearly laid down and defined in the Waste Land Regulations.

† b. *concr.* A piece of land improved or rendered more profitable by inclosure, cultivation, the erection of buildings, etc. (Now associated with senses 5, 6.) *Obs.* exc. in *U.S. dial.*

1640 in *New Haven Col. Rec.* 1638-49 (1857) 43 If they remove, to sell nothing butt improvements. 1666 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 119. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i, My aunt's bell rings for our afternoon's walk round the improvements. 1776 TWISS *Tour Irel.* 66 The gardens (termed *improvements* in Ireland, and *policies* in Scotland) are not extensive. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 249 Bought for a trifle a small improvement, to wit some trees deadened. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 291 To purchase from the Backwoodsman what he calls his *improvement* .. The *improvement* consists in a log house, a peach, and perhaps an apple orchard, together with from ten to thirty or forty acres of land, inclosed, and partially cleared.

† b. *fig.* Bodily or mental cultivation or culture; also an item of such personal culture, an accomplishment. *Obs.* exc. as merged in 5, 6.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 ₱ 2, I am a mere Man of the Town, and have very little Improvement, but what I have got from Plays. *a* 1716 SOUTH (J.), I look upon your city as the best place of improvement: from the school we go to the university, but from the universities to London. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xv. § 15 (1827) VI. 231 The fifth is of soldiers whose only improvement is war. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* M.'s Wks. 1738 I. 3 As well in voluntary Improvements, as in the perfecting of his School-exercises.

3. The making good use or turning to account of any person or thing (now *obs.* or *U.S. dial.*), or of any event or season; profitable use or employment.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VI. 484 To lead in fight, and give no danger pass Without improvement. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 89 What Benefit and Improvement was ever made thereof [Gorges's Patent for Maine] by his Agents or Successors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 227, I have not heard of any improvement made of this commodity by our Countrymen anywhere. *Mod.* His prompt improvement of the opportunity was admirable.

b. The turning of anything to good account for spiritual or moral edification; *spec.* the profitable spiritual application of a text or incident.

1655 J. CLERK *Faithfull Steward* 30 A sober use and faithfull improvement of these his mercies. 1677 I. MATHER *Preval. Prayer* (1864) 268 That is the special Improvement which should be made of what hath been discoursed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 519 A great part of the End of them is lost, without such an Empovement. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 4 The Improvement I design to make of this passage. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. iv. 447 Such is the doctrine; the practical improvement is obvious. 1842 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 269 Seek a right improvement of this bereavement.

† c. In more general sense: Use; practice. *Obs. rare.*

1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) V. i. 12 The Corruption of Men's Manners by the habitual Improvement of this vicious Principle. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. xi. (1762) 115 The good or bad State of the moral World depends on the Improvement they make of their moral Agency.

† d. In American use: Employment, occupation. (Cf. IMPROVE *v.*[2] 2 c, d). *Obs.*

1703 S. SEWALL *Letter-bk.* 22 Apr. I. 282 Very few gray hairs are to be found in the Colony, in civil or sacred improvement. 1705 *Ibid.* 6 June 312, I have a good right to a third part of the said meadow, and am in the actual improvement of it. 1736 in *New Eng. Hist. Reg.* (1850) IV. 112.

† 4. The action or process of enhancing, making or becoming greater or more complete, or an instance of this: a. Enhancement (of rent). b. Increase, enlargement, growth, development, advancement. c. Intensification or aggravation of evil. (See IMPROVE *v.*[2] 3, 4, 4 b.) *Obs.*

1548 *MS. Lansdowne* 238, lf. 317 These great fines for landes and empowment of rentes shall abate. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 436 Thus the enlargement of Gods mercy .. is the greatest improuement of our sinne. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 70 This was nothing but an addition to his vexation, and an improuement of his griefe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvii. 149 The multiplication of Hares, which is by superfetation .. or an improvement of a second fruit before the first be excluded. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 34 A further cause of the little improvement of Christianity, is the vastness of the Country. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 59 He went to see the improvement of his peas and beans, which he found increased to admiration. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 19 The earth itself is in a state of improvement. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* I. II. xv. 212 Not entirely intelligible to children under twelve or fourteen, unless in rare cases of premature improvement and sagacity.

† d. quasi-*concr.* An advanced stage, developed form, development (*of* something). *Obs.*

1692 South *Serm.* (1697) II. 60 Friendship is the Noblest and most Refined Improvement of Love. *a* 1716 *Ibid.* (1744) IX. iv. 105 A sin against this is the highest pitch, the utmost improvement, and..the *ne plus ultra* of provocation.

†**6.** *concr.* Increase, produce. *Obs.*

1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 29 The greatest part of the Wealth and Improvement there consisted in Sheep. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xix, The improvement, or annual production, being distributed to charitable uses.

5. The action or process of making or becoming better; advance or increase in value or excellence; betterment, amelioration.

(Only gradually separable from the earlier senses of beneficial cultivation (2), and advancement or development (4).)

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 15 For the improvement of his Education, and giving an ornament to his hopefull Person. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 284 The quiet of the City, the wellfare of its Inhabitants, and the improvement of Trade. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. v. Wks. 1874 I. 98 This moral principle is capable of improvement, by proper discipline and exercise. 1783 Blair *Rhet.* I. ii. 19 Exercise is the chief source of improvement in all our faculties. 1859 Mill *Liberty* 128 We are eager for improvement in politics, education, even in morals. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 96 A good education tends to the improvement of body and mind.

6. With *an* and *pl.*: a. An act of making or becoming better; a process, change, or addition, by which the value or excellence of a thing is increased; that in which such addition consists or by which anything is made better.

(In early use chiefly in reference to land; cf. 2 and 2 b.)

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found, With kindled Fires to burn the barren Ground. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 168 Religion is the highest Improvement of Humanity and Good-nature. 1739 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. l. 181 You cannot imagine what alterations and improvements I expect to find every day, now that you are more than *Octennis*. 1774 C. J. Phipps *Voy. N. Pole* 11 With the new chain-pumps .. according to Captain Bentinck's improvements. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 11 Many improvements have been made by the ingenuity of the makers of the machines. 1796 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* xxi. 330 It is a great improvement to add the juice of two Seville oranges. 1870 *Echo* 16 Feb., Mr. Gladstone caused a general laugh by asking, 'What is an improvement?'..the definition he gave seemed to meet with general approval—that it shall add to the letting value of the land, and must be suitable to the holding. 1888 J. Inglis *Tigerland* 264 If the tan is occasionally rubbed into the pores of the skin it will be an improvement.

b. With *on* or *upon*: The production of something better or more perfect than (something previous), an advance upon; hence, the result of this, a thing that is better than (the former thing).

1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 273 ¶ 4 (ed. 2) The Parts of Sinon, Camilla, and some few others, which are fine Improvements on the Greek Poet. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iii. 301 An improvement was made upon this doctrine. 1878 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvi. 7 We fear the sons are no great improvement upon the sires. 1896 *Newsagents' Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/3 The .. Magazine for October is a decided improvement on its predecessors.

Improven, obs. (erron.) Sc. pa. pple. of Improve *v.*[2]

Improven, -in, pa. pple. of Impreeve *v.*

Improver[1] (imprū·vəɹ). [f. Improve *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who or that which improves.

†**1.** One who turns something to good account, or makes profitable use of it: in quot. 1647, one who cultivates or practises. *Obs.*

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 132 The greatest .. improvers of that Breeding, and those Qualifications with which Courts used to be adorned. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 434 The ablest Improver of his time and parts. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 18 This great improver and discoverer of the Mechanicall power of matter.

2. One who makes better; a person that increases the value or excellence of a thing, or brings it into a more desirable state. In early use, One who advances, develops, or makes more perfect (a branch of knowledge, etc.).

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* xii. (1662) 41 Eminent Improvers of any art may be allowed for the Co-inventers thereof. 1713 Gay *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 18, I would counsel all our improvers of fashion always to take the hint from France. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 310 The monks were ..the improvers of themselves, and the instructers of others, in the most useful arts. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1863) 120 An improver of the language. 1882-3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2132 An improver of other men's verses.

b. *spec.* One who applies himself to making land more productive or profitable. (Cf. Improvable 2, Improvement 2). Now merged in 2.

1649 Blithe (*title*) English Improver, or a new Survey of Husbandry. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 274 May I be allowed to say, without giving offence to Improvers [etc.]? 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 585 In 1723, a Society of Improvers was established at Edinburgh. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 861 Many landlords are great improvers. Many spend annually a third or half of their rent in improvements.

c. A thing that improves or makes better. *spec.* Short for *dress-improver*: see Dress *sb.* 4.

1669 Stillingfl. *Serm.* ix. (1673) 167 Cold and nakedness, stripes and imprisonments, racks and torments? Are these the improvers of an excellent constitution? 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* v. § 2. 61 [Chalk] after it is burned into Lime, becomes a very excellent Improver of Lands. 1777 Lightfoot *Flora Scot.* II. 658 Fern cut while green, and left to rot upon the ground, is a good improver of land. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Sept. 7/2 She was searched, and her 'improver' was found to be so arranged as to hold 6 lb. of smuggled tobacco. 1887 *Daily News* 22 June 5/2 The hideous 'improver', which is one of the blots upon the picturesqueness of modern costume.

3. A person who works at a trade under an employer for the purpose of improving his or her knowledge or skill, and accepts the opportunity of such improvement wholly or in part instead of wages.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Improver*, a learner. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 9 Apr. 7/6 (*Advt. Milliners*) Juniors or improvers. 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 24 Jan. 3/5 (*Advt.*) Telegraph Clerks.—Wanted, Young Lady, as Improver. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 3/1 His favourite plan is to take a situation as 'improver' to a working jeweller in a small way of business.

†**4.** = Approver[2]. *Obs. rare.*

1670 Blount *Law. Dict.* s.v. *Approve*, You may see what kinde of Approvers or Improvers were formerly in the Marches of Wales, authorized by the Prince thereof.

Hence **Impro·veress,** a female improver; **Impro·vership,** the position of an improver (sense 3).

1744 J. Paterson *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 305 Ceres was an inventress or improveress of husbandry. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 8/5 (*Advt.*) To Printers.—Improvership Wanted.

†**Impro·ver**[2]. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. Improve *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who disproves, a confuter.

1611 Florio, *Improuatore*, an improouer.

†**Improvi·ded,** *a. Obs.* [f. Im-[2] + Provided.]

1. Unprovided; unprepared.

1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 247 b, He was in jeopardye of hys lyfe, and all improvided, for dread of death, coacted ..to sayle vnto Fraunce. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 109 He was not to hope for any aide from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether improuided.

2. Unforeseen; unlooked for.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xii. 34 To worke new woe and improvided scath.

Improvidence (imprɒ·vidĕns). [ad. L. *improvidentia*, f. *im-* (Im-[2]) + *providentia* Providence, foresight; cf. also obs. F. *improvidence* (16th c. in Godef.), It. *improvidenza*.] The fact or quality of being improvident; want of providence or foresight; thriftlessness.

1598 Florio, *Improvidenza*, improuidence, rashness. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 11 Shee'le lift thee to improvidence, And breake thy neck from steepe securitie. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 88 Malice in other men or improvidence in myself, had ruined my fortune. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* III. iii. § 15 His total improvidence in not taking any one rational security whatsoever against the inevitable consequences of those acts. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 40 Improvidence or treachery had left our shores defenceless. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 542 The only peculiarity I have found common to all barbarous nations is improvidence—indifference to the future.

Improvident (imprɒ·vidĕnt), *a.* [f. Im- 2 + Provident: cf. prec., and L. *improvidus* not foreseeing, improvident.]

1. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Unforeseeing; that does not foresee or forecast the future.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 5 We finde yonge people be moche improvydent. 1597 Daniel *Civ. Wars* III. xxix, When men well have fed, th' blood being warme, Then are they most improvident of harme. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 25 They could not have been so improvident, as not to foresee the main inconveniences that must ensue. 1795 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1862) III. 306 The improvident, undignified, and unwise conduct of the German powers.

2. Not circumspect; heedless; unwary.

1592 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 58 Improuident Souldiors, had your Watch been good, This sudden Mischiefe neuer could haue falne. 1625 J. Glanvill *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 58 They cutt of some few of our improvident and straglíng men. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 162 Behold ..what the improvident curiosity of men hath thought on. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 50 There is imminent danger of his employing that strength to improvident or oppressive purposes. 1849 Grote *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 10 Amphipolis had been once lost by the improvident watch of Thucydidês and Euklês: it was now again lost by the improvident concessions of Nikias.

3. That fails to provide for future needs; thriftless.

1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 110 So improuident as not to put Corne in the ground for their bread, but trusted to the store. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* v. xxxviii. 279 Great numbers ..will be improvident, spending every thing they have in the most extravagant manner. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) II. 199 They who live from hand to mouth, will most frequently become improvident. 1873 H. Spencer *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 366 The English people are complained of as improvident. Very few of them lay by in anticipation of times when work is slack.

Hence **Impro·videntness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Improvide·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Im-[2].]

1. Not providential; ungoverned by Providence.

a 1684 Leighton *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 358 Though trouble be the general lot of mankind, yet it doth not come on him by an improvidential fatality.

2. Improvident: see next.

†**Improvide·ntially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. 2 + -ly[2].] = next.

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxiii. 330 Chesnuts, which the mother, not improvidentially, had put in her pocket. 1819 Crabbe *T. of Hall* 32 The younger .. had rather improvidentially but happily married.

Impro·vidently, *adv.* [f. Improvident *a.* + -ly[2].]

1. In an improvident manner; without forethought; without providing for the future.

1607 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 209, I went unprofitably and improvidently, to the utmost end of Truth. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 203 It must be casually or improvidently framed or placed. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 333 To recommit all its business to the council from whence it was very improvidently taken. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* viii. (1876) 70 Agricultural labourers marry early and improvidently.

2. In an unforeseen or unanticipated manner. *rare.*

1885 E. F. Byrne *Entangled* I. i. viii. 139 Nature may treacherously and improvidently back-water; and he dreaded to be landed incontinently in the stagnation of satiety.

†**Improving,** *vbl. sb.*[1] *Obs.* [f. Improve *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Improve *v.*[1]; disproving, refutation.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. i. 5 It is miche nede forto first .. vnroote and ouerturne tho thre trowingis .. bifore the improuyng of othere. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 49 Argumentes for the prouinge or improuynge of compounde themes. 1574 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw.* II. 100 You shoulde haue kept you to the improuing of this generall proposition. 1611 Florio, *Improuatione*, an improouing.

Improving (imprū·vĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. Improve *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] The action of Improve *v.*[2], q.v.; improvement.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 The improouing of ground from worse to better, is clearely permitted by our law. 1785 J. Phillips *Treat. Inland Navig.* 49 Were it for nothing else but the improving of land..the expence would be amply repaid.

b. *Improving lease* (Sc. Law): a lease granted to a tenant for a longer period than the usual one, with the object of encouraging him to make permanent improvements on the holding by ensuring to him a longer enjoyment of their benefits.

1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A lease of ordinary endurance is a lease for nineteen or twenty-one years; and an improving lease is usually for thirty-eight or forty-two years.

Impro·ving, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That improves.

1. That makes better; *spec.* that improves the mind, understanding, or character; that makes agricultural improvements.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* Introd. (1848) 24 The Sun, by his piercing and improving Beams, can not only make Diamonds sparkle, and Rubies flame, but [etc.]. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 240 Temptations render our state a more improving state of discipline, than it would be otherwise. 1792 Maria Riddell *Voy. Madeira* Ded. 6 After it has once undergone a few corrections from your improving hand. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 Should an improving farmer wish to leave for a finer opening in agriculture. 1884 G. Allen *Philistia* II. 11 Read a few verses of some improving volume every night.

2. Becoming better; advancing or increasing in excellence.

1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* viii. 298 A soul so filled with grace as the improving soul will be. 1791 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1892 XII. 49 The country appears to be in a very improving state. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Improving powers of criticism.

Hence **Impro·vingly** *adv.*, in an improving manner; in the way of improvement.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 520 Were he to disturb, however improvingly, the earlier songs. 1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 461 How are we to amuse them?—Respectably of course; improvingly by all means.

Improvisate (imprɒ·vizĕɪt), *v.* Also **improvvisate.** [f. F. *improviser* or It. *improv(v)isare*: see Improvise and -ate[3].] = Improvise. a. *trans.*

1832 J. H. Newman *Lett.* (1891) I. 284, I was obliged to improvisate a padlock. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 453 It was easy to improvisate a paroxysm of royal rapture. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 413 He had improvvisated the verses.

b. *intr.* To speak extempore.

1838 Jas. Grant *Random Recoll. Lds. & Com.* Ser. II. II. vii. 89 Few men in the house can improvisate better [than Mr. Gladstone].

Impro·visate, *ppl. a. rare.* [ad. It. *improv(v)isato*, pa. pple. of *improv(v)isare* to improvise.] = Improvised; unpremeditated, impromptu.

1847 in Craig. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Improvisation (imprɒvizĕɪ·ʃən). [n. of action from Improvise, Improvisate: cf. mod.F. *improvisation*.]

1. The action of improvising or composing extempore; also *concr.* verse, music, etc. so improvised.

1786 Colman *Prose Sev. Occas.* (1787) III. 166 Poor Tuscan-like Improvisation. 1811 Scott *Don Roderick* Introd. ix. *note*, The flexibility of the Italian and Spanish languages .. renders these countries distinguished for the talent of improvisation. 1834 Greville *Mem.* 13 Aug. (1875) III. xxiv. 119 After dinner he [Theodore Hook] displayed his extraordinary talent of improvisation. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xx, This speech .. was not indeed entirely an improvisation, but had taken shape in inward colloquy. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 214 We can not expect in a modern poet the thrush-like improvisation .. that charm[s] us in our Elizabethan drama.

2. The production or execution of anything offhand; any work or structure produced on the spur of the moment.

1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 214 The terra-cotta decorations .. have all the spontaneity of impro-

visation. 1884 S. E. Dawson *Handbk. Canada* 231 The Crystal Palace Opera-House, an improvisation on Dominion Square [Montreal].

Improvisatize (imprɒ·vizătəiz), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. Improvisate + -ize.] = Improvisate, Improvise.

1847 in Craig. 1860 A. L. Windsor *Ethica* vii. 382 Unlike Chatham, Mirabeau did not improvisatize.

Improvisator (imprɒ·vizē·tər). [agent-n. in L. form, from Improvise, Improvisate, after It. *improv(v)isatore*, F. *improvisateur*.] One who improvises or composes extempore; an improviser.

1795 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XVIII. 125 The Italian improvisator never attempts a ballad without striking his mandolino. 1829 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Novalis* (1872) II. 183 The old guild of literary Improvisators. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Eloq.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 28 The world knows pretty well the style of these improvisators [Eastern storytellers].

‖ **Improvisatore, -provvisatore** (*improv-*(*v*)*izatō·re*). *Pl.* **-ori** (*-ō·ri*), also **-ores.** [It. *improvvisatore*, formerly *improvisatore* 'an extempore-sayer' (Florio), agent-n. from *improv(v)isare* to Improvise.

(The non-etymological doubling of the *r* is a matter of mod. Italian phonetic spelling not generally followed in Eng.)]

An improvisator (Italian or of the Italian type).

1765 Smollett *Trav.* (1766) II. xxvii. 56 One of the greatest curiosities you meet with in Italy, is the improvisatore; such is the name given to certain individuals, who have the surprising talent of reciting verses extempore, on any subject you propose. 1785 *Europ. Mag.* VII. 300 Metastasio .. was at his outset an *improvisatore*, or extempore poet. 1817 Byron *Beppo* xxxiii, He patronised the Improvisatori .. Wrote rhymes, sang songs, could also tell a story. 1824 — *Juan* xv. xx, Just as I feel the 'Improvvisatore'. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 370 The Eumolpus of Petronius .. fills up the only link required to complete the analogy between the classical and the modern improvvisatori. 1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 234 The musicians..improvisatores, reciters of ancient legends.

attrib. 1800 Southey *Poet. Wks.* (1853) 213/1, I do not wish the *improvisatore* tune. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* viii. 302 The extempore and improvisatore mode of fabricating and fabling against us.

Improvisatorial (imprɒvizătō·rriăl), *a.* [f. as Improvisatory + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an improvisator; relating to or having the power of extempore composition or oratory.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 467 Singing .. some old Castilian air, to which he often adapts some improvisatorial words. 1860 J. Wolff *Trav. & Adv.* I. 81 His improvisatorial powers have been already mentioned. 1886 *Athenæum* 14 Aug. 197/3 Hence, in the deepest and truest sense, Scott, often called the most improvisatorial, is the least improvisatorial of writers.

Hence **Improvisato·rially** *adv.*, after the manner of an improvisator.

1886 Tupper *My Life as Author* 385 Those who speak off-hand in prose or verse, 'inspirationally' as they call it, but as the outer world prefer to believe, improvisatorially.

Improvisatorize (imprɒvizē·tŏrəiz), *v. rare.* [f. Improvisator + -ize.] a. *intr.* To play or act the improvisator. b. *trans.* To improvise.

1828 *Harrovian* 43 M—— read novels, and F—— improvisatorized in heroics. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 541 Might not the mirthful poet of 'Dean-Bourn' .. have improvisatorised the following trifle? 1837 *Ibid.* XV. 286 Tragedy and comedy were originally improvisatorised.

Improvisatory (improvi·zătəri), *a.* [f. Improvisator (or Improvisate *v.*): see -ory.] = Improvisatorial.

1806 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 138 Write with or without rime, as happens to accommodate best your improvisatory method of composition. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xi. 158 Marino had the improvisatory exuberance..of his birthplace.

‖ **Improvisatrice, -provvisa-** (*improv*(*v*)*ī·zatrī·tʃe*). Pl. **-trici** (*-trī·tʃi*). [It. *improvvisatrice* (formerly *improvis-*), fem. of *improv(v)isatore*: see -trice.] A woman who improvises.

1804 Matilda Betham *Biog. Dict. Wom.* 290 An honorary name given to the poetess (improvisatrice) D. Maria Maddalena Morelli Fernandez. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 452/2 Several ladies have distinguished themselves in the same art: they are styled improvvisatrici. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 28 We will not speak of the enthusiasm excited by actresses, improvisatrici, female singers. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 338 The improvisatrice, the bewitching, supple siren stepped forward into the midst of the vacant space.

Improvise (improvəi·z), *v.* [a. F. *improvise-r* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *improvisare* (now *improvv-*) 'to sing or say extempore' (Florio), f. *improv(v)iso* Improviso.]

1. *trans.* To compose (verse, music, etc.) on the spur of the moment; to utter or perform extempore.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* II. i, He possessed also the singular faculty of being able to improvise quotations. *Ibid.* IV. ii, You must not improvise parliamentary papers. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 251 His happy facility of *improvising* rhymes. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. vi. 115 The .. funeral chant, improvised by women at funerals over the bodies of the dead.

2. To bring about or get up on the spur of the moment; to provide for the occasion.

a 1854 E. Forbes *Lit. Papers* viii. (1855) 206 If a number of both sexes happen to assemble at the same house a dance is improvised. 1859 Dickens *Lett. to Miss D.* 13 June (1880) II. 95 A tent improvised this morning.

3. *intr.* To compose, utter, or perform verse or music impromptu; to speak extemporaneously; hence, to do anything on the spur of the moment.

1830 H. N. Coleridge *Grk. Poets* (1834) 42 A noted English wit of the present day can improvise in rhyme even in our language. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 22 He sang, played, and composed extempore, played and transposed at sight .. improvised on a given bass. 1880 Vern. Lee *Italy* IV. i. 147 He had the honour of *improvising before cardinals and princesses.*

Hence **Improvi·sing** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*

1832 W. Irving *Alhambra, Journey* (1896) 10 This talent of singing and improvising is frequent in Spain, and is said to have been inherited from the Moors. 1853 Jerdan *Autobiog.* III. ii. 20 [He] was..in superb trim to answer the calls for various improvising interludes.

Improvi·se, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An improvised composition; an improvisation.

1820 Mrs. Shelley in Dowden *Shelley* (1887) II. 360 Go to the theatre and hear the Improvise of Sgricci. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref., The poem .. is a mere improvise.

Improvised (improvəi·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.] Composed or uttered off-hand; invented or produced on the spur of the moment or for the occasion.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. I. iv, What part might be premeditated, what was improvised and accidental, man will never know. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* II. xxvi, [He] let Gaddi have the credit of the improvised welcome. 1873 Smiles *Huguenots Fr.* I. x. (1881) 214 By crossing their hands over each other, they..carried him along on this improvised chair. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* VIII. lxi, His *improvised* words had inevitably some drollery.

Improvisedly (improvəi·zĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2. In sense 2, for L. *improviso*, It. *improvvisamente*.]

1. In an improvised or unpremeditated manner; impromptu, extempore.

1882 H. C. Merivale *Faucit of B.* I. I. vi. 97 He .. could dress up Plato's Republic improvisedly, in sympathetic and attractive English of his own.

†2. (*Sc.* **improvisitlie**). Without forethought, imprudently, precipitately. *Obs.*

c 1568 in H. Campbell *Love-Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 20 Humblie requiring .. that pretendit and unlauchfull marriage quhairin sho was improvisitlie enterit to be dissolvit.

Improvi·ser. [f. Improvise *v.* + -er 1.] One who improvises; an improvisator. Also *attrib.*

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 134 Earth holds no improvizer like Theodore. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* II. vi. (1872) 137 Essentially an improviser genius; as his Father too was. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 830/2 There was a certain Maria Maddalena Morelli .. known as poet and improviser, and much in request for her powers of social entertainment.

†**Improvi·sion.** *Obs.* [f. Im- 2 + Provision.] Want of provision or forethought.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. ii. 108 Wherein .. there would be a maine defect, and her improvision justly accusable, if [etc.]. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 14. 41 The disadvantages of ignorance or improvision.

†**Improviso** (improvəi·zo), *a. Obs.* [It. *improviso*, now spelt *improvviso* 'vnprouided, extempore' (Florio), = L. *improvīsus* unforeseen, unexpected, f. *im-* (Im- 2) + *prōvīsus*, pa. pple. of *prōvidēre* to foresee. (The word may also be taken as an adjectival use of the L. adv. *improvīsō* (also *dē improvīsō*, *ex improvīsō*) 'on a sudden, unexpectedly'.)] Improvised, extempore.

1786 Mrs. Piozzi *Anecdotes Johnson* (title of poem) Improviso translation of the following distich on the Duke of Modena's running away from the comet in 1742 or 1743. 1789 — *Journ. France* I. 374 Our postillion sung improviso verses on his sweetheart. [1839 *Standard* 29 Mar. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 142 An impassioned and *ex-improviso* survey.]

Hence **Improvi·so** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to improvise.

1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 518 He had *improvisoed* a joyous song.

Improvvisatore, -trice: see Improvis-.

Imprudence (imprū·dĕns). [ad. L. *imprūdentia*, n. of quality f. *imprūdens* Imprudent: see -ence. Cf. F. *imprudence* (Oresme, 14th c.), which may have been the immediate source.] The quality or fact of being imprudent; want of prudence, circumspection, or discretion; indiscretion, rashness.

[In Chaucer's *Parson's Tale* P 317, 'imprudence' is the reading in MSS. Harl. 7334, Petw. 635, Selden; but this is evidently an error: all MSS. have 'impudent' in the correlative P 323: see quot. 1386 in Impudence 1.]

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 B iij b, The fyrste speake ouer lyghtly and to imprudently, yf it be imprudence to afferme a thynge impossyble. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. vi. iii. 253 To this day the Spanish council is taxed of improvidence and imprudence, that there was no use made of the hanse towns in that expedition. 1731 C'tess Suffolk in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 143 There is an epitaph in St. Patrick's cathedral, that will be a lasting monument of your imprudence. 1831 Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* II. 85 Not taking those precautions against the weather .., I soon suffered for my imprudence.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an imprudent act.

1646–9 Jer. Taylor *Apol. Liturgy* § 95 It were a strange imprudence, choosingly, to entertain those inconveniences. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 361 If Eve had been deceived before by the serpent into some imprudences not criminal, she might have been aware of his wiles. 1889 Lubbock *Pleas. Life* II. iv. 64 Love at first sight sounds like an imprudence, and yet is almost a revelation.

†**Impru·dency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *imprūdentia*: see prec. and -ency.] = Imprudence.

1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 122 a, Through the hastinesse and imprudencie of the worker. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 166 The fault is rather to be attributed to our imprudency, and intemperancie. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* IV. Pref., Men have a Toleration for their Imprudencies. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 118 Some imprudencies in the manner of forcing the King's system. 1800 Lamb *Let. to Wordsworth* 10 Oct., It tickles one with the image of an imprudency, without the penalty usually annexed.

Imprudent (imprū·dĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *imprūdens*, *imprūdent-em*, f. *im-* (Im- 2) + *prūdens*, contracted from *prōvidēns*, pres. pple. of *prōvidēre* to see before one, provide: see Prudent. Cf. F. *imprudent* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not prudent, wanting in prudence or discretion; the reverse of prudent; rash, heedless, indiscreet, incautious. a. Of persons.

c 1386 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 211 Imprudent Emperour of Rome allas Was ther no philosophre in al thy toun? 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 D j, O foole and imprudent Thessalus. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 46 He and his imprudent counsayll were fully resolved on this poincte. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* ii. 71 Imprudent men are call'd Fools. 1893 Tanner *Steps Princ. Agric.* (ed. 2) 61 We are not so imprudent..as to destroy the bees that work for us.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 35 (R.) Thus by the imprudent and foolish hardines of the French earle, the Frenchmen were discomfited. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 15 Loss for the folly of imprudent actions. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 Nothing can be more imprudent and impolitic, as it regards himself and his family. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 10 *note*, When the rivers are..rising, it would be imprudent to venture into them.

c. rarely with *of*.

1750 Akenside *Odes* II. iv, Not imprudent of my loss to come.

†B. *sb.* An imprudent person. *Obs.*

1753 L. M. tr. *Du Boscq's Accompl. Wom.* I. 29 [It] is ever in the mouth of these Imprudents. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 244 The little Imprudent—How could I expect a Miracle!

Hence **Imprudentness,** imprudence (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Imprude·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Im- 2 + Prudential: cf. Imprudence.] Not prudential; not marked by prudence; imprudent, improvident.

1649 Milton *Eikon.* xxviii, The most unwise and imprudential Act as to civil Government.

Imprudently (imprū·dĕntli), *adv.* [f. Imprudent *a.* + -ly 2.] In an imprudent manner; with imprudence; indiscreetly, unadvisedly.

1541 [see Imprudence]. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 187 b, He so imprudently demeaned hymselfe, that .. he came into the handes of his mortall enemies. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 28 Christ here neither blameth ..meet labour, nor would have it done *imprudently* and carelesly. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 111 The new magistrate imprudently departed from the maxims of the court, and of the times. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 403 William, with the ardour of a very young commander, had most imprudently offered battle.

Impryve: see Impreve.

I·mpship. *rare.* [f. Imp *sb.*] The condition or station of an imp: in quot. as a mock title.

1684 Otway *Atheist* III, I hope your little Impship will be civil to me.

Imp-tree: see Imp *sb.* 8.

Impuberal (impiū·bĕrăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *impūbes*, *impūber-em* (f. *im-* (Im- 2) + *pūbes*, *pūber-em* of ripe age, of the age of puberty) + -al.] Not come to puberty or maturity; immature.

1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1870) I. App. 409 In impuberal animals the cerebellum is in proportion to the brain proper greatly less than in adults.

Impu·berate, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ate 2.] = prec. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 179 To our impuberate descendants *in potestate* we may .. make a substitution in the manner already described. — *Ulpian* xvi. § 1 The death of any of those impuberates .. secures for them the right of taking in full.

Impuberty (impiū·bəti). [f. L. *impūber-em* (see Impuberal) + -ty, after *puberty*.] The condition of not having reached the state or age of puberty.

1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* III. vii. (1830) 220 Sentences of the ecclesiastical courts, which release the parties *à vinculo matrimonii* by reason of impuberty [etc.]..are not dissolutions of the marriage-contract, but judicial declarations that there never was any marriage.

Impubic (impiū·bik), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *impūb-es*, *-is* (see Impuberal) + -ic: cf. Public.] = Impuberal.

1876 Gross *Dis. Bladder* etc. 140 In only six were the subjects impubic, the average age being the 20th year.

†**Impu·blic,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Im- 1 + Public.] *trans.* To make public; to publish.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xci. 265 It hath made them slighted, ever since *his passions so impublik'd* [*ed.* 1709 proclaimed] them.

Impudence (i·mpiŭdĕns). Also 4–5 in-. [ad. L. *impudentia* shamelessness, n. of quality f. *im-*

pudēns IMPUDENT: see -ENCE. *Impud-ence* has the form of suffix derived through OF., while *impudency* has that formed directly from L.; but F. *impudence* is recorded only from 1539 (Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or fact of being impudent.

†1. Shamelessness; immodesty, indelicacy. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ᵖ 317 [Twigs of Pride] There is ..Arrogance. Inpudence [*v.r.* Impudence]..Insolence..and many another twig. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La Male regle* 62 My lustes blynde han causid thee to varie Fro me thurgh my folie and inpudence. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 173 *King.* Vpon thy certainty and confidence, What dar'st thou venter? *Hell.* Taxe of impudence, A strumpets boldnesse, a divulged shame. 1682 *Hereford Dioces. Reg.* 9 Oct., This deponent, blushing to see soe much impudence betwixt the said persons, immediatly went out of the same Chamber. 1712 J. DIGBY tr. *Epicurus' Mor.* 37 'Tis very well known, that Crates and Diogenes have made profession of Beastly Impudence, even in public places.

2. Shameless effrontery; insolent disrespect, insolence; unabashed presumption.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 57, I ne're heard yet, That any of these bolder Vices wanted Lesse Impudence to gainesay what they did, Then to performe it first. 1656-9 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* (ed. 2) 26 The impudence of a certain Monk called Tetzel, exceeded so farre, as to presume to sell the Indulgences. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 721 Some with Impudence invade the Court. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iv. (1841) I. 73 Who will have the impudence to hinder us? 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiii, 'Confound his impudence!' muttered Squeers. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 69 He gave me a deal of impudence .. just now.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A piece of impudence.

1885 T. MOZLEY *Remin. Towns* etc. I. 413 Any kind of head-covering was a weakness, or an impudence.

c. Applied to an impudent person.

1671 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. 20 Peace, impudence, and see my face no more.

3. In a good or neutral sense: Freedom from shamefastness; cool confidence.

1619 FLETCHER, etc. *False One* IV. iii, Off, my dejected looks, and welcome impudence! My daring shall be deity, to save me. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, Learned lawyer of little practice, for want of impudence. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 133, I..will tell you with the utmost impudence that I esteem much more his Person, than his Works. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 259, I had not enterprise nor impudence enough to venture from my concealment.

Impudency (ĭmpiŭdĕnsi). Now *rare*. [ad. L. *impudentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. Shamelessness, immodesty; = IMPUDENCE 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* XXVI. 117 Insomuche that he ioyned impudencie and unshamefastenes. 1577 BULL *Luther's Comm. Ps. Grad.* 237 The impudencie of the monks..was so great that I am ashamed to speak it. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 329 Although too much shamefastnesse, when it is causelesse, is woorthy of blame.. yet is it more praise-woorthy then impudency. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxi. (1824) 218 Nor did his [Noah's] open infirmity justifie Chams impudency. 1864 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 508 Were she as naked as Diana, there should be no impudency on the figure of Imogen. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 494/2 In his earlier tales he seemed to seek pleasure with the impudency of a splendidly healthy young faun.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* IV. 255 For those impudencies, Those riots, and those other foule offences. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 369 The whole dialogue..is polluted with similar impudencies.

2. Shameless effrontery; = IMPUDENCE 2.

1529 FRITH *Antithesis* lxxviii. in *Pistle Chr. Rdr.* 102 What impudencye is this? I thinke he wold saye also that an Asse were a man yf he thought to gette eny avantage thorow it. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 258 Some haue growne to that impudencie, that they haue denied a woman to haue a soule as man hath. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 162 That will .. argue .. rash boldness and blind impudency in him that shall return so irrational an Answer. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1604 Alas and yet again! How full is age of impudency!

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 194 It had beene a high impudency and presumption to haue medled with them. 1644 HAMMOND *Loyal Convert* 10 How, for their encouragement, are Lyes and brasse-brow'd Impudencies invented.

†3. = IMPUDENCE 3. *Obs.*

c 1610 *Women Saints* 167 All humane helpe being despayred of..in fine, of holie and notable impudencie, she imitated the woman, that..pressed to touch the hemme of Christs garment.

Impudent (ĭmpiŭdĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4–5 in-. [ad. L. *impudēns, impudent-em* shameless, f. *im-* (IM-[2]) + *pudēns* ashamed, modest, orig. pres. pple. of *pudēre* to make or feel ashamed. Cf. F. *impudent* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm. and Godef. *Compl.*: but the latter has the adv. *impudemment* of 1461).]

†1. Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless, unblushing, immodest; indelicate. (In quot. 1628, 'without the means of decency'.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ᵖ 323 Inpudent is he that for his pride hath no shame of hise synnes. 1533 UDALL *Floures* 90 Canis (sayth Donate) is a worde that menie vse to obiect vnto suche as be impudent shameles felowes. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 61 Setting the best and impudentist face of it that I can borrowe. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xix. 2 He that cleaueth to harlots will become impudent. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 101 Many for want of things necessary..were forced to become impudent in the funerals of their friends. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26 Their impudent Curtezans, the most lascivious harlots in the world. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 76 With impudent fore-heads, and with brows rubbed on brass-pots. 1732 GAY *Achilles* III, Then her bosom too is so preposterously impudent!

2. Possessed of unblushing presumption, effrontery, or assurance; shamelessly forward, insolently disrespectful.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 493 Thou art as impudent a Fellow as I have communed withal. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xix. 544 You are the most impudent advoucher, I think, that ever became a writer. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) 123 Sufficient defence against the audaciousnesse of the most impudent. 1709–10 HEARNE in *Reliq.* (1857) I. 181 Some persons were so impudent (to speak in the canting phrase) as to huzza him. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 125 Oh faith, you're an impudent saucy couple of sluttekins for presuming to write so soon. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. iv, Thou art an impudent thing to jest at us. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, Wickam is a wicked, impudent, bold-faced hussy.

b. Of conduct, actions, etc.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, II. i. 135 You call honorable Boldnes, impudent Sawcinesse. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 246 [She] disclosed..[his] impudent attempt against the reverence of his marriage. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 Our impudent folly puts nature out of countenance. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* i. 10 An impudent fabrication of the fourteenth century. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 64 This was the impudent reply of the largest boy of the group..

B. *sb.* A person of unblushing effrontery or insolence.

1586 T. B. tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 404 No beast (as they say) is so shamelesse as an impudent. *Ibid.* 253. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xxvii. (Arb.) 69 Defrauded of the reward, that an impudent had gotten by abuse of his merit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 434 Many dissembling impudents intrude themselves in this high calling of God.

Impudently (ĭmpiŭdĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an impudent manner; with effrontery; shamelessly, insolently.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25 Whosoeuer deny yᵗ it hath thus ben done in time past, yea within our owne remembrance, they impudently lie. 1664–5 PEPYS *Diary* 19 Mar., Castlemaine lay impudently upon her back in her coach asleep. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xl. 207 A boy, impudently thrust over their heads. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. (1871) II. 72 An impudently false accusation.

Impudentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impudent; impudence.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 19 Governours and Subjectes .. striving as it were with other in an impudentnesse therein. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Impudicity (impiudi·sĭti). [a. F. *impudicité*, f. L. type ˢ*impudīcitās*, for cl. L. *impudīcitia*, f. *impudīc-us* shameless.] Shamelessness, immodesty.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 279 With thare prouocatyue Impudicitie, Brocht mony ane man to Infelicitie. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 416, I bred thee chaste, and thou arte imbrued with impudicitie. 1674 tr. *Du Moulin's Papal Tyranny* 38 The luxury .. the impudicity, the gluttony .. that reigned in the Papal Court. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 55/2 This impudicity..seems to have always been a characteristic of the Italian race. 1883 BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXIII. 372/3 Knowledge with women in Grecian days was a token of impudicity.

b. with *an* and *pl.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Mark* vii. 22 Theftes, auarices, wickednesse, guile, impudicities.

†**Impudicous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impudīcus* + -OUS.] Immodest, indelicate, indecent.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xii. 157 It may be a wanton and impudicous act in another to kiss a woman.

Impugn (impiū·n), *v.* Forms: 4 in-, yn-, 4–6 en-, (5 em-), 5–6 ym-, 4–7 impugne, 4–5 in-, impungne, 6 impunge (?), *Sc.* impung, 6– impugn. [a. F. *impugner* (1363 in Godefroy) = Pr. *in-, enpugnar*, Sp. *impugnar*, It. *impugnare*, ad. L. *impugnāre* to attack, assail, f. *im-* (IM-[1]) + *pugnāre* to fight.]

†1. *trans.* To fight against; to attack, assail, assault (a person, city, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Macc.* xi. 41 Thei inpungneden Yrael. 1388 — *Judg.* ix. 44 He roos..and enpugnyde [1382 aȝenfiȝtynge] and bisegide the citee. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xl. 110 Þou dwellist amonge enemyes, þou art impugned on þe riȝt honde & on þe liſte honde. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 264 We are set in a slipperye place, and are impugned of deuills. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 He..laid siege unto Damascus .. which he so notably impugned, that [etc.].

fig. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Ded., The Outworks of the Enemy, from whence they impugne the Civill Power.

†b. To fight in resistance against; to withstand, resist, oppose. *Obs.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 43 Josephus..which himselfe also at the first impugned the Romaines. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 107 Only the heart impugnes with faint resist The fierce inuade of him that conquers Kings. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 25 God .. will not leaue vs succourlesse, whiles in a just cause, we impugne a most vnjust Intruder. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 223 To impugn with all his power the Moores, Jews, and Idolaters.

transf. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. v. 291 The defect of alternation would utterly impugne the generation of all things.

2. To assail (an opinion, statement, document, action, etc.) by word or argument; to call in question; to dispute the truth, validity, or correctness of; to oppose as false or erroneous.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 155 Al þis makeþ me .. to penken..On Pers þe ploughmon and whuch a pardoun he hedde, And hou þe preost inpugnede hit. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 þes sectis inpugnen þe gospel, and also þe olde lawe. 1415 HOCCLEVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 172 No man wolde Impugne hir right. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xliii. 29 This sayinge contrayeth and enpugnyth myne Auctor Gaufride. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 12 Detractione..reddy to suppedit & tyl impung ane verteous verk. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 124 No man hath as yet, to my knowledge, impugned this custome of ours. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 642 It cannot be accounted less than extreme sottishness and stupidity of mind..thus to impugn a Deity. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. v. 181 An opinion which in France had always been impugned and rejected. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. v, The saint was scarcely canonised, before his claims to beatitude were impugned.

b. To assail the actions, question the statements, etc. of (a person); to find fault with, accuse. Now *rare.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 123 One Pieres þe ploughman hath inpugned vs alle, And sette alle sciences at a soppe, saue loue one. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. iii. 318 b/1 Many hated hym & specyally theretykes; for he cessed not to enpugne & repreef theym. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 13 Quho dar presume thir Poetis tyll Impung, Quhose sweit sentence throuch Albione bene sung? 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 179 Yet in such rule, that the Venetian Law Cannot impugne you as you do proceed. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* xl. II. 323 *note*, The Law, for the supposed apostasy from which he was impugned.

Hence **Impu·gned** *ppl. a.*; **Impu·gning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 73 Inpungning of þe law of God. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 276 It techyth þe..to defende þi feyth wyth resouns fro inpugnyng of heretykes. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 94 For defence of impugned truth. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 204 It should be allowable..to call upon the impugning witness .. to declare [etc.]. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/2 The impugned department will send down..a cohort of witnesses.

Impugnable (impiū·năb'l), *a.*[1] *rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be impugned.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 262 If any chance to be impugnable on the score of principles. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV. viii, Her reason..though not easily impugnable was not as satisfactory to his understanding as to his ear.

Impugnable (impʊ·gnăb'l), *a.*[2] ? *Obs.* [f. IM-[2] + L. *pugn-āre* to fight + -ABLE; cf. EXPUGNABLE.] That cannot be assailed or overcome.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 3/27 Impugnable, *impugnabilis.* 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. v. 217 To withstand so puissant and impugnable an enemy. *Ibid.* X. i. (1632) 1242 If the Tower were impugnable.

Hence **Impugnabi·lity.** ? *Obs.*

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* iv. 167 So long as the canon of Tertullian shall flourish in its absolute impugnability.

†**Impu·gnance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 in-. [f. L. *impugnāre* to IMPUGN: see -ANCE.] = IMPUGNATION.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* IX. v. (1602) 308 Therefore doe we call traitors rebels: when they rise by resistance or inpugnance of their Princes authority.

†**Impu·gnant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *impugnāns, impugnānt-em*, or corresponding It. *impugnante*, pres. pple. of *impugnāre* to oppose, IMPUGN.] Repugnant, opposed.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 95 Whether you ought to be the personage so impugnant and contrary to your proper resolution.

Impugnation (impʊgnē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *impugnātiōn-em*, noun of action f. *impugnāre* to IMPUGN: cf. obs. F. *impugnation.*]

†1. The action of attacking or assaulting (a person); *esp.* spiritual assault, temptation. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* IX. XXX. (MS. Bodl.), Aȝens þeese so manye inpungnacions we beþ ywarded and isocoured with spyrytual armoure. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3179 Oure lord has ordeyned yᵗ a man shalle haf here impugnacionne. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 9 a, He receiued such a violent impugnation and persecution of all the bad priests in the cittie [Rome], that he was forced to depart thence. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 108 The fift is a perpetuall impugnation, and self-conflict.

2. The action of impugning (an opinion, etc.); calling in question, disputing; impugnment.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. vii. 103 Impugnacyon of trouth the whiche is whan the persone of certayne malice ayen sayth unto the trouth of the fayth. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 313/2 The impugnacion of that vncharitable heresye. 1692 NORRIS *Curs. Refl.* ¹ *Ess. Hum. Und.*² 21 Having considered our Author's Impugnation of Innate Principles. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 95 It begins with a lengthy impugnation of the mythical opinions caused by the poets.

†**Impugna·tor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. late L. *impugnātor*, agent-n. f. *impugnāre* to IMPUGN; cf. F. (obs.) *impugnateur.*] = next.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 123 The Iesuites themselves, who are his most puissant Impugnators, give him a more candid and favorable treatment.

Impugner (impiū·nəɹ). [f. IMPUGN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who impugns or assails.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 51 Redye to defende the faith ageynst the impugners of it. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 223 Some of these Strenuous Impugners of Immaterial and Incorporeal Substances. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 38 A .. prejudice which influenceth the impugners of non-resistance. 1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* iii. (1870) 80 The way to defend Milton against all impugners is to take down the book and read it. 1890 *Spectator* 6 Sept., The impugners of the story..have failed

to support their scepticism with anything that can properly be called evidence.

Impugnment (impiū·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or fact of impugning.

1840 E. HOWARD *Jack ashore* xlvii. (Stratm.), It must not be an impugnment to his manhood that he cried like a child. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 63 The theses on which aspirants after university honours held their disputations or impugnments.

Impuissance (impiū·isăns). [a. F. *impuissance* (1361 in Littré): see IM-[2] and PUISSANCE. (By the Brownings stressed *impu,i·ssance.*)]

1. Impotence, powerlessness, weakness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 1/1 (R. Suppl.) In tyme whan man was vaynquysshed of ignoraunce and impuissaunce. 1602 PATERICKE tr. *Gentillet* 26 An impuissance to conserue himself. 1645 *City Alarum* 9 We have always hoodwinkt our selves with conceits of the kings impuissance till it came to tryal. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xvi, He lay under an impuissance..of advancing above a line and a half in the compass of a whole summer's day. 1855 BROWNING *Saul* xviii, Why is it I dare Think but lightly of such impuissance? 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. 469, I felt myself So safe in impuissance and despair I could not hurt you. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Cherries*, Never too much of faith In impuissance, man's.

†2. Want of self-control; cf. IMPOTENCE 3. *Obs.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 When the light of reason is under a Bushel of passion; and impuissance is regent in the soul.

So † **Impu·issancy** [see -ANCY]. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 39 An Image of Supremacy; and yet Impuissancy.

Impuissant (impiū·isănt), *a.* [a. F. *impuissant* (15th c.): see IM-[2] and PUISSANT.] Impotent, powerless, weak.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 127 How im·puissant and dejected they are. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 58 The Country made a prey to impuissant Enemies. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiv. XI. 113 An impuissant embrace of philosophy on the part of so great a potentate. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. 188 Vain, and impuissant are the pity and commiseration of a feeble fellow-creature.

Impu·lsatile, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. IM-[2] + PULSATILE *a.*] Not characterized by pulsation.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 288/1 In these vessels..its [the blood's] movement is impulsatile or venous.

Impulse (i·mpʊls), *sb.* [ad. L. *impuls-us* a push against, f. ppl. stem of *impellĕre* to IMPEL.]

1. An act of impelling; an application of sudden force causing motion; a thrust, a push.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* (ed. 3) 227 The Second lurketh in the bowels of the Earth, by the Impulse and action whereof the Subterraneous vapours are driven upwards through Pores and Pipes. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 19 We cannot conceive how any thing but impulse of body can move body. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 68 The impulse of one billiard-ball is attended with motion in the second. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 2 ¶ 1 He will wish to advance rather by the impulse of the wind, than the strokes of the oar. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 228 To produce the impression of violet light a still greater number of impulses is necessary. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* viii. 210 The chief agents in transmitting the impulses of the aërial waves. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 240 When a gland is first excited the motor impulse is discharged within a few seconds.

fig. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 12 Driven on by the blind impulses of Fatality and Fortune. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 698 The total exemption of the deliberations in parliament from the impulse of the royal will. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vi. 160 The early impulse of the Renaissance [was] just then beginning to influence the world.

b. *Path.* 'The shock felt on the chest-wall when the heart beats, or over an aneurysm during the cardiac systole .. *Cardiac impulse*, the apex beat of the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 182 Of the Heart: No sensible impulse; sounds hardly audible. *Ibid.*, Area ill-defined; impulse diffused; sounds muffled.

2. *Dynamics.* a. An indefinitely large force enduring for an inappreciably short time but producing a finite momentum; such as the blow of a hammer, the drive of a bat, the impact of colliding balls, etc. b. The product of the average value *of* any force multiplied by the time during which it acts. (This extended use was introduced by Clerk Maxwell *Matter & Motion* 43.)

1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict., Impulse*, the single or momentary action or force by which a body is impelled. 1806 — *Course Math.* II. 132 The Momentum, or Quantity of Motion, generated by a Single Impulse, or any Momentary Force, is as the Generating Force. 1859 LUNN *Of Motion* 87. 1858 ROUTH *Rigid Dynamics* (ed. 2) 262 We may regard an impulse as the limit of a large finite force acting for a very short time. 1875 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* (ed. 4) 88 The impulse of a force is equal to the momentum produced by it. 1868 W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) I. 76 A shuttlecock, which has its entire state of motion suddenly changed by the impulse of the battledore.

3. a. Force or influence exerted upon the mind by some external stimulus; suggestion, incitement, instigation. †Formerly, *esp.*, A strong suggestion supposed to come from a good or evil spirit.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 177 If he by chance offend by the impulse of the Devil, let him make amends therefore. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 184 An immediate Revelation or Divine Impulse and Impression. 1701 G. HAMMOND (*title*) Discourse of Angels .. also something touching Devils, Apparitions, and Impulses. 1798 WORDSW. *Tables turned* vi, One impulse from a vernal wood May teach you more .. Than all the sages can. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* II. i. 49 Thomas, under divine impulse, sent Thaddeus as herald and evangelist. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 138 He was not a man .. to yield timidly to the impulses of others.

b. Incitement or stimulus to action arising from some state of mind or feeling.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 60 His purpose..proceeded only from himself and the impulse of his own Conscience. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1813) III. XI. 281 No motive to direct him but the impulse of ungovernable passions. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i. 2 Some ran on, under an impulse of curiosity. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. I. iii. 107 The inward impulse of gigantic energy and brutal cupidity urged them forward.

c. Sudden or involuntary inclination or tendency to act, without premeditation or reflection.

1763 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 50, I act almost always from my present impulse, and with little scheme or design. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* ii. 12 He seemed to weave, like the spider, from pure impulse, without reflection. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 281 Men .. are apt to be guided by impulse rather than by judgement. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 271 It was mere impulse.

4. The effect produced by impulsion; motion caused by the sudden application of force; momentum, impetus.

1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 8 A Ray .. goes on by a compound Motion made up of its Impulse .. and its constant tendency upwards. *a* 1721 KEILL *Maupertuis' Diss.* (1734) 25 The motion of such a Vortex..ought to give them some horizontal Impulse, and hurry them along in its own direction. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xii. 133 My team .. leaping them .. and the impulse of our sledge carrying it across. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The impulse may be transmitted through the earth to an enormous distance.

fig. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 97 Orseolo gave a new impulse to navigation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 418 Circumstances .. were giving a poetic impulse to the newly-aroused intelligence of men.

b. *Path.* 'The wave of change which travels through nerve and muscle in passing from rest into action' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in various technical terms relating to the driving mechanism of a clock, as *impulse-teeth*, etc.; **impulse-wheel**, a form of turbine water-wheel driven by the impact of a jet upon it (*Cent. Dict.*).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 520 The impulse-teeth consist of very small tempered steel pins, inserted on the surface of the rim of the wheel on one side only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 369/2 The impulse-arc of the balance .. is determined by the radii of lever and roller. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 55 The escape wheel .. overtakes the impulse pallet and drives it on. *Ibid.*, The impulse roller. *Ibid.* 97 The impulse teeth .. the impulse finger.

Impu·lse, *v.* Now *rare.* [f. the sb. or f. L. *impuls-*, ppl. stem of *impellĕre* to IMPEL; cf. obs. F. *impulser*.] *trans.* To give an impulse to; to impel; to instigate.

1611 FLORIO, *Impulsare, to impulse, to perswade often.* 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 34 With that force so impulsed and prest they are carried under the deepe Ocean. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 102 The Man being impulsed by some invisible spirit. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 45 The Earth's fill'd with fraud and violence, Impulsed by the Jesuits influence. *a* 1721 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 307 Love to the Cross his Soul impuls'd. *a* 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 548 His Good Angel or Spirit .. very often impuls'd or moved him to preach to the People. 1757 ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 55 The Centrifugal [power]..is a force impulsed upon all the planets, at their creation, that directs them forward, in a right line.

Hence **Impu·lsing** *vbl. sb.*

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xiii. 207 They may trace .. the radiant current through the human story of the Divine impulsings.

Impulsion (impʊ·lʃən). Also 5-6 ym-. [a. F. *impulsion* (*c* 1315 in Godefroy *Compl.*), ad. L. *impulsiōn-em* influence, instigation, f. *impuls-*, ppl. stem of *impellĕre* to IMPEL; cf. IMPULSE *sb.*]

1. The action of impelling or forcing onward; also of striking upon, thrusting, pushing, or pressing against without producing motion; the condition of being thrust or pushed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 199 The body of Tholomeus borne vn to the londe by the impulsion of the see. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 245/2 The deken fyll wyth the chalyce by thympulsion and threstyng of the paynems. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* iii. (1876) 78 Thus one thyng hanges vpon another, and sets forwarde one another, but one first of all is the chiefe cause of all this circuler motion and impulsion. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 73/2 The Wind that comes next presseth the first, forcing .. it by frequent impulsions. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 4 That of attraction, which draws them towards the sun; and .. impulsion, which drives them strait forward into the great void of space. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 54 The centrifugal force, or force of impulsion, is still unknown. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 621/2 The impulsion of the water takes place on the surface of the tentacula. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vii. (1870) 209 The needle of the galvanometer is instantly deflected, and the limit of the first impulsion is noted.

transf. or *fig.* 1610 R. NICCOLS *Wint. Nts. Vis.*, *R. Curthose* in *Mirr. Mag.* 652 To see How griefes impulsions in my brest did beate. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. 1 To judge the causes of causes, and their impulsions one of another. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* lviii, A vibration and impulsion to an end beyond its own.

†b. An impelling cause or occasion. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 3. 41 Medicine .. consydereth causes of Diseases, with the occasions or impulsions.

†c. Attack, assault. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 146 The citie of Ierusalem being recouered against the impulsions of the Infidels.

2. a. External influence exerted upon mind or conduct; instigation, incitement.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 13 If the Frenche kynge conquere..it maye be that the Byshoppe of Rome throughe his impulsion will vndo oure Election. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 6 Atreus and Thyestes .. at the impulsion of their mother slew this Chrysippus. 1676 MARVELL *Gen. Councils* Wks. 1875 IV. 127 'Tis meant that it was free from all external impulsion. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 168 The few who might have done the same without impulsion. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* xv. 171, I do not believe any man ever became thoroughly industrious, save under the impulsion of motives outside of labor.

b. Determination to action resulting from natural tendency or temporary excitement; impulse.

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 77 Natural impulsion is angre, hatred, couetyse, loue, or suche other affections. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 60 The other not only derection but impulsion also from an inward vertue. 1672 EACHARD *Hobbs's State Nat.* (1705) 108 This he did by a certain impulsion of nature. 1793 *Object. to the War Examined* 44 It can only be upon the like impulsion from which a drowning man catches at a twig. 1875 LOWELL *Under old Elm* 4 With sure impulsion to keep honor clear.

3. Tendency to onward motion imparted by some force or influence; impetus.

1795 CRAUFURD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 290 Whether the impulsion be given by the people to their representatives, or..by the representatives to the people [etc.]. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xli. (1870) II. 417 The impulsion which Kant had given to philosophy. 1881 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Mar. 4 A great impulsion has of late years been given to steam navigation in the Levant.

Impulsive (impʊ·lsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *impulsīv-us* or a. F. *impulsif*, *-ive* (14th c.), f. L. *impuls-*, ppl. stem of *impellĕre* to IMPEL: see -IVE.]

1. Having the property of impelling or producing impulsion; characterized by impulsion or impetus.

1604 DRAYTON *Moses* II, The goodly horse..Lies where but late disdainfully he trod,..[and] Stirs not when prick'd with the impulsive goad. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 232 The force Of the impulsive chariot. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 113 A shaft, which from th'impulsiue bow-string flew. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 387 The impulsive motion of the planets..gives rise to numberless phænomena.

b. *Dynamics.* (See quot. and IMPULSE *sb.* 2.)

1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* i. 15 When a force produces it's effect instantaneously, it is said to be impulsive. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 137 If the forces be impulsive or momentary, the motions will be uniform. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 298 The shot is fired into the block in a horizontal direction .. The impulsive penetration is .. nearly instantaneous.

2. Impelling or determining to action. *Impulsive cause* (freq. in 17th c., now rare), originating or primary cause.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 214 The cause impulsive moving the prætor to promulge this edict was [etc.]. 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 180 There is a kind of cause .. which the learned .. call the impulsive cause: and it is such a cause as moveth and induceth the principal agent, to do that which it doth. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xii. 234 The love of God was the impulsive cause, but our sins were the instrumental cause, these brought him to the Cross. 1788 REID *Active Powers* III. II. i. (1803) 159 Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any impulsive force. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 6 That thirst [for applause] .. is .. on the whole, the strongest impulsive influence of average humanity. 1894 *Month* Mar. 392 The impulsive cause of the granting of a dispensation is that which .. moves the superior.

3. Of persons, their character, actions, etc.: Actuated or characterized by impulse; apt to be moved by sudden impulse or swayed by emotion.

1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* v. (1848) 58 The Scotch have shown a more genial and impulsive spirit in their songs and dances than the English. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* XXVIII. 276 Who was very impulsive, and prone to acts of inconsiderate generosity. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xix. (1860) 208 One of those impulsive acts of which men repent at their leisure. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 558 Such conduct would not be that of a sentimental and impulsive hero. 1897 ALLBUTT *Syst. Med.* II. 851 Impulsive drunkenness or dipsomania is the result of an hereditary taint.

†B. *sb.* An impelling agent or cause. *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 29 Where love is, it is such a strong impulsive in the heart, it carries one on to serve and please the Lord in all things. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* xi. 326 This was the genuine and true impulsive to Calvin, to write that letter.

Impulsively (impʊ·lsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an impulsive fashion; with, or by means of, impulse; by sudden impulse.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Act of Charity*, The two ladies seemed much affected; and impulsively at the same time they both put their hands into their pocket. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 295 Causes, which..bear impulsively, or hinderingly, upon every action. 1865 MISS MULOCK *Christian's Mistake* 2 He looked like a man who was not in the habit of acting hastily or impulsively. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 317 A stated velocity in a stated direction is communicated impulsively to each end of a flexible inextensible cord.

Impulsiveness (impʊ·lsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being impulsive in feeling or action.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* To Rdr., A strong, and an unwithstanding impulsiveness that lay .. upon my heart and spirit, till I went about it. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* Proem, Crude passions acted out with childish impulsiveness. 1884 W. J. Courthope *Addison* v. 97 That impulsiveness of feeling..made him [Steele] the most powerful and persuasive advocate of Virtue in fiction.

†Impu·lsor. *Obs.* [a. L. *impulsor*, agent-n. from *impellĕre* to Impel; cf. F. (obs.) *impulseur*.] One who, or that which, impels.

1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 151 Nor [can] Motion be communicated but by Impulse, nor Impulse without Impenetrability in the Impulsor. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 43 The innitency and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation, the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 136 So that God be the motor and impulsor .. of the action and worke. 1700 S. Parker *Six Philos. Ess.* 106 Independent of any foreign Impulsor.

Impulsory (impʌ·lsŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. *impuls-*, ppl. stem of *impellĕre*: see Impulse *v.* and -ory.] That tends to impel or force onward.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 498 Hee gives some or other amongst you secret, and impulsory hints and warnings. 1845 G. Oliver *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 171 Whatever he said..was dictated by the impulsory act of his conscience.

†Impu·lverable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Im-² + Pulverable.] Incapable of being pulverized.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 169 Some good fine dried jalap..he found by the heat of the air to be melted, and by consequence to be impulverable.

Impunctate (impʌ·ŋktĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. Im-² + Punctate.] Not punctate; not marked with points or dots.

1819 G. Samouelle *Entomol. Compend.* 157 *Hyphydrus ovatus*, Obscure, ferrugineous, impunctate. 1846 Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 14. 196 Foveæ impunctate. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* ii. 214 The loop, or brachial processes, are always impunctate.

†Impu·nction. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **impunctiōn-em*, f. *im-* (Im-¹) + *pungĕre* to prick, pierce; cf. Punction.] Pricking or piercing.

1712 Sir G. Wheler *Liturgy* 138 Cabasilas hath nothing of chopping the bread .. but impunction, and cutting, as by a Lance.

Impunctual (impʌ·ŋktiŭăl), *a.* [f. Im-² + Punctual.] Not punctual, behind time (Webster, 1864). So **Impunctua·lity,** want of punctuality.

1790 *Observer* No. 139 P 2 Unable to account for his impunctuality, some of his intimates were dispatched in quest of him. *a* 1804 Alex. Hamilton cited in Worcester.

Impunctured (impʌ·ŋktiŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. Im-² + Punctured.] Unpunctured; impunctate.

†Impune (impiū·n), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *impūn-is* unpunished; f. *im-* (Im-²) + *pœna* penalty, punishment, *pūnīre* to punish.] Unpunished; enjoying impunity.

1614 T. Adams *Fatal Banquet* ii. Wks. 1861 I. 235 The breach of our national statutes can not go impune by the plea of ignorance. 1615 — *White Devill* 34 [Not a thing that] can priviledg or keep impune the injuries [etc.].

†Impu·nely, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly².] With impunity; without punishment.

1614 T. Adams *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 184 The blood of his enemies shall not be inpunely shed. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 118 Shall he impunely sacred Law defie? 1715 D. Jones *Hist. House Brunswick* 380 A certain Militia Captain .. (and that impunedly) order'd the Musick on his March to play, '*The King shall enjoy his Own again*'.

Impung, -punge, obs. forms of Impugn *v.*

Impunible (impiū·nĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. Im-² + L. *punīre* to punish + -ible.] Not punishable; unpunishable.

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 47 But Mr. Hobbs outruns the Constable, and makes the King or Civitas .. impunible for whatsoever he shall do.

Hence **Impu·nibly** *adv.*, without punishment, with impunity.

1743 J. Ellis *Knowl. Div. Th.* ii. 65 Xenophon represents the Opinion of Socrates, that..no Man impunibly violates a Law established by the Gods. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* xxiii. (1879) 230 She never lied, or stole, or slew, impunibly.

Impunity (impiū·nĭti). [ad. L. *impūnitās*, f. *impūnis* (see Impune and -ty), or ad. F. *impunité* (14th c. in Littré).] Exemption from punishment or penalty.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 716/2 For the safegard of heretikes, and impunitie of all mischieuous people. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 648 Wicked acts and misdemeanours are allured by impunity, as it were by rewards. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 45 This unlimited power of doing anything with impunity, will only beget a confidence in kings of doing what they list. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. ii. Wks. 1874 I. 41 Delay of punishment is no sort nor degree of presumption of final impunity. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* xxv. You can't commit murder in this country with impunity.

b. In weaker sense: Exemption from injury or loss as a consequence of any action; security.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 50 Men of strong constitutions began to stimulate in excess very early in life, and continued in the practice for several years with impunity. 1806 *Ibid.* XV. 442 Mr. Fewster..had the small-pox in his youth, and was exposed to the infection with impunity for forty years. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* viii. 285 The venom of the most deadly snakes may be swallowed with impunity. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 142 Its runners .. seem to bear with impunity the fierce shocks of the ice.

†Impura·tion. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *impūrus* Impure + -ation: cf. L. *pūrāre* to purify.] The action of making impure; pollution. *lit.* and *fig.*

1614 Bp. Hall *Recoll. Treat.* 833 The imputation or corruption of the Roman Church. *a* 1656 — *Serm. Christ. & Cæsar* Wks. 1863 V. 336 For these happy regions..may it please you to forbid their impuration by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions.

Impure (impiū·ə), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *impūr-us*, f. *im-* (Im-²) + *pūrus* pure. Cf. F. *impur, -e* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

I. 1. Containing some defiling or offensive matter; dirty, unclean.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/1 We then sowe a cleane white Compresse on the impured compresse, and then we draw away the impure compresse from vnder the Fracture. 1647 Cowley *Mistress, Bathing in River* v, Thou No priviledge dost know Above th' impurest streams that thither flow. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 170 The impurest fresh water that we know, is that of stagnating pools and lakes. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 103 Want of due discrimination between the effects of an impure atmosphere and of contagion.

b. Not pure ceremonially; unhallowed, unclean.

1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. vi, His [God's] only command sanctifies those creatures, which, by a general charge, were legally impure. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 204 Their meat..if it happen that any one.. should blow or breath upon it, they cast it away as impure. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 120 An honest man, by touching impure food, .. will be degraded 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* liv. VII. 49 The invader, who had touched the hallowed soil with impure feet. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 51 Dogs, which, according to the tenets of the Mussulman religion, are impure animals.

2. Not pure morally; defiled by sin; unclean, unchaste; filthy. **a.** of persons.

a 1536 Tindale *Expos. Matt.* v. 6. 18 Impure and vnclean herted then ar al they that study to breake God's commaundementes. 1591 Spenser *Teares of Muses* 120 The wretchednes of world impure. 1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 140 It is then more intollerable to serve an impure fellow. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 751 Jockeys, brothellers impure, Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. vi, Those slaves impure, Each one the other thus from ill to ill did lure.

b. of actions or things.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 66 Astrologie, which..he defiled with impure Magicke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 746 Defaming as impure what God declares Pure. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 584 The temple of impure delight. 1864 J. Walker *Faithf. Ministry* 103 We fill the hearts of others with impure desires.

II. 3. Mixed with or containing some extraneous or foreign matter, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; contaminated, adulterated. **a.** Of things physical.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 98 The Oyly, Crude, Pure, Impure, Fine, Grosse Parts of Bodies, and the like. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 334 In this manner are extracted from roses .. the three impure parts, phlegm, water, and earthy residuum. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 317 Another cove .. which affords a greyish impure steatites, spotted with black. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 370 Impure mercury also soils white paper, and the presence of lead may be detected by agitating the metal with water. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 114 The catechuic acid obtained in this way was still impure.

b. Of things immaterial.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 179 That [act of the will] may be said to be impure or mixt, partly voluntary, partly involuntary. *Ibid.* 180, I call that an impure thought, whose object is material or corporeal. 1844 D. R. Hay *Orig. Geom. Diaper Designs* 3 Many of the kinds of ornaments called styles being themselves impure, in so far as they are destitute of the first principles of beauty. 1894 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 7/4 The testator died .. possessed of considerable personal property, the pure personalty amounting to 25,000*l.*, and the impure to 3,500*l.* 1895 Holman Hunt *ibid.* 14 Aug. 6/2 The nation has adopted the impure entanglements of the Art of previous races.

c. Of a language, style, etc.: Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 47 By reason of their traffique, it [the language] proved impure there also. 1814 [implied in Impurely].

d. Of a colour: Containing an admixture of some other colour or colours; also said of a spectrum when the colours overlap.

1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 227 The rainbow is an imperfect or impure spectrum. 1869 — *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. 115 The sky-blue is gradually rendered impure by the growth of the particles. 1882 P. G. Tait in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 593/1 The spectrum produced in this way is very impure, i. e., the spaces occupied by the various homogeneous rays overlap one another. 1892 *Nature* 22 Sept. 485/1 'Impure'..may be an objectionable term to apply to a colour when mixed with white, but..it can only be used in that sense.

B. *sb.* An unchaste or lewd person; a harlot.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 3. 4/2 Balloon hats now adorn the heads of..the parading impures. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 24 Four fashionable impures. 1830 H. Ingelo *Reminisc.* II. 282 The destiny of those unfortunate impures.

†Impu·re, *v. Obs.* [f. Impure *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render impure; to defile.

1597 [see Impure *a.* 1]. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xx. iv, One drop of that wicked blood was enough .. to impure and spill all the rest. 1642 *Answ. Vind. Smectymnuus* 59 To take up gold mislaid in a channell, which could not impure it. 1673 Caryl *Nat. & Princ. Love* 46 Sin did impure his whole inner Man.

2. *intr.* To become impure.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortal.* lxx, Pure in she [the soul] came, there living she impures And suffers there a thousand woes the while.

Impurely (impiū·əli), *adv.* [f. Impure *a.* + -ly².] In an impure manner; with impurity; corruptly.

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 15 In generall, men impurely vse them two wayes 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 43 A Church impurely Reformed. 1813 W. Taylor *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 52 *Fashionable* is impurely formed, and ought to mean able to be fashioned. 1814 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 118 The translators of the Bible use the word counsellor impurely, instead of adviser.

Impureness (impiū·ənĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being impure; impurity.

1547–64 Baldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) III. ii, The people .. by the impurenesse thereof [a palace] are with sundry vices corrupted. 1623 Middleton *More Dissemblers* I. i, As void of all impureness as an altar. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 554 No doubt..as to the badness or impureness of the plant, as it was gathered in the beginning of July. 1861 G. Moberly *Serm. Beatit.* vi. 107 He becomes familiarized in all his life with the realities of impureness.

†Impu·rify, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Impure *a.* after Purify.] *trans.* To render impure.

1693 W. Freke *Sel. Ess.* xxix. 166 Let no Temptation impurify thy Will.

Impu·ritan. [f. Impure *a.*, after Puritan.] **a.** One who practises impurity. **b.** A hostile term for one not a Puritan or opposed to Puritanism.

1617 Daborne *Serm. Waterford* (1618) 11 There are a third Sect, and those are *puri quasi minime puri*, the impuritans of our time. 1627 J. Carter *Expos.* 19 Not..Impuritanes in any degree, whether walkers in the counsell of the ungodly, or [etc.]. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 29 If those who are tearmed Rattle-heads and impuritans; would take up a Resolution to begin in moderation of haire, to the just reproach of those that are called Puritans and Roundheads, I would honour their manlinesse. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 27 It may moreover..be not unacceptable, to behold the difference between Puritans and Impuritans.

Hence **Impu·ritanism,** the principles of an Impuritan as opposed to those of a Puritan; also, impure life or principles generally.

1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 23 The difference between Church-of-Scotlandism and Church-of-Englandism:—between Puritanism, since that must be the name, and Impuritanism: between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb., The protest of the Puritan against the impuritanism of his time.

Impurity (impiū·rĭti). [a. OF. *impurité* (15th c. in Littré) = mod.F. *impureté*, ad. L. *impūritās*, f. *impūrus*: see Impure *a.* and -ty.]

1. The quality or condition of being impure or of containing something foul or unclean; *concr.* foul or offensive matter, dirt.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 11 b/1 The matter, and all impuritye might therout have free passage. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 14 By reason of the impurity of the ayr, there is scarce any more then these two townes in the whole country. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 156 Its entrails are shaken out, leaving only the body thus cleansed from all its impurities. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 547 Wipe out the little subjacent drop of pus, in order to guard against impurity. 1860 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* VIII. i. § 7 (1897) V. 175 Exclusive of animal decay, we can hardly arrive at a more absolute type of impurity than the mud or slime of a damp, over-trodden path, in the outskirts of a manufacturing town.

2. The state or condition of being morally impure; uncleanness, unchastity; defilement by sin.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xiii. 74 Excepte .. the affeccions of his mynde be often purged from all impuritie of this worlde. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 44 Impurity or beastlinesse is not hard to be defined. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 292 Let thy love, who art purity itself, create in me a perfect abhorrence of all impurity. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* viii. 305 Sin and moral impurity are words which he would not understand.

b. With *an* and *pl.* That which is or makes impure morally; moral uncleanness or corruption.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 126 Come, heuenly swetnes, & make fle fro þi visage all maner impurite. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 854 But no perfection is so absolute, That some impuritie doth not pollute. 1639 Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* To Rdr. a ij b, Novels .. full of impurities, impieties. 1790 Beattie *Moral Sc.* I. ii. § 6. 347 Let no visible or audible impurity..enter the apartment of a child.

3. The quality of containing some extraneous or foreign admixture, esp. of an inferior or baser kind; *concr.* foreign matter which detracts from the purity of any substance.

1605 Timme *Quersit.* I. ix. 37 Saltes haue their corporall impurities. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 182 The metaphysical .. impurity of thought is the .. materiality of its object. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 25 These virtues are varied .. by reason of .. the purity or impurity of the matter. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 142 Neal the copper .. to prevent ashes or other impurities getting to it. 1842 Parnell *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 19 The hydrochloric acid of commerce is always contaminated with impurities which render it quite unfit for general use as a reagent.

Impurple, obs. form of Empurple *v.*

†Impurpure, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 7 em-. [f. Im-¹ + Purpure, earlier form of Purple.] *trans.* To make purple; to empurple.

1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* Prol. 146 Quhose donke impurpurit vestiment nocturnall, With his imbroudit mantyll matutyne. 1628 Sir W. Mure *Spir. Hymne* 114 Empurp'ring thy vnstained face.

Imput, var. of Input *v.*, to put in.

Imputability (impiūtăbi·lĭti). [f. IMPUTABLE: see -TY. So mod.F. *imputabilité*.] The quality or condition of being imputable.

1771 R. WATSON *Chem. Ess.* (1787) V. 175 There ariseth a proportionable imputability of conduct. 1831 BLAKEY *Free-will* 32 The entire absence of restraint .. confers upon all human actions the character of moral imputability. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellectualism Locke* vii. 141 That which declares and measures the Moral Imputability of Actions. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 452 They..imply imputability, or responsibility for dolus and culpa.

Imputable (impiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *imputābilis*, f. *imputāre* to IMPUTE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *imputable* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. That may be imputed *to* or assigned to the account of; chargeable, attributable.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxvii. § 5 The errour is imputable onely to the Transcriber or Interpreter, not to the author. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* Introd. (1848) 29 Apologies..for the Imperfections imputable to this Treatise. 1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 271 Their being exposed..to a want of covering, would be imputable to themselves only. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* CXII. (1857) V. 217 No blame is imputable to him. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 163 *note*, Damages, the amount of the pursuer's loss imputable to the defender.

† 2. Liable to imputation; open to accusation or censure; blameworthy, reprehensible, culpable. Cf. IMPUTE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. There being nothing that can render an action culpable or imputable [etc.]. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charact.* II. II. i. (1737) II. 120 Some justly blameable and imputable Act. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 58 The law deems her to be a dutiful wife .. in no wise imputable. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 162 This fault .. is hardly imputable, as it was not committed through ignorance but by election.

Hence **Impu·tableness**, the quality of being imputable; **Impu·tably** *adv.*, in a way that is imputable or chargeable with fault.

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 298 'Tis necessary to imputableness of an Action, that it be avoidable. 1710 —*Chr. Prud.* vii. 327 A man may sin by following his conscience.. and that too imputably, if it was mistaken for want of care to inform it better.

† **Imputa·rian.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IMPUTE *v.* + *-arian*, as in *Unitarian, Trinitarian*, etc.] One who holds the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1668 PENN *Sandy Foundation* 28 Some .. of the same spirit with the Satisfactionists and Imputarians of our time.

Imputation (impiūtē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *imputātiōn-em*, n. of action from *imputāre* to IMPUTE. Cf. F. *imputation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The action of imputing or attributing something, usually a fault, crime, etc., to a person; the fact of being charged with a crime, fault, etc.; (with *pl.*) an instance of this; accusation, charge.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 51 Nowe then goe wee to the most important imputations laid to the poore Poets. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 81, I would humour his men, with the imputation of beeing neere their Mayster. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 10 The imputation of Sixtus..that our people had bene fed with gall of Dragons in stead of wine. 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Juvenal* Ded. 7 Heaven be prais'd, our common Libellers are as free from the imputation of Wit, as of Morality. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 202 The imputation of a new violation of faith. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evidence* Wks. 1843 VII. 16 Individuals, really innocent, have sunk under a load of imputation heaped upon them by fallacious circumstantial evidence. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 258 Rashness or heedlessness may be a ground of criminal imputation.

2. *Theol.* The attributing to believers of the righteousness of Christ, and to Christ of human sin, by vicarious substitution; also, the imputing of the guilt of Adam's sin to all his descendants.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 45 b, In the remission of synnes and in the imputacion of rightwysnes and lyfe eternall. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 11 We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed unto us for righteousnesse. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* Pref., No body can be justified by the Imputation even of anothers Merit. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* ix. 270 Of this kind is the imputation of Christ's righteousness, the imputation of our sins to him, and the imputation of Adam's sin to us. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 383 Imputation is the attributing of a character to a person which he does not really possess.

b. *concretely.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 13 Christ was no such large imputation of all grace, as Adam was of sin.

† 3. Attribution of merit (to oneself); the making a merit of a thing. (So L. *imputāre*). *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm., Meere Gull* (Arb.) 93 A man that will spend his sixe pence with a great deale of imputation, and no man makes more of a pinte of wine then he.

Imputative (impiū·tătiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *imputātīv-us* (*c* 200 Tertullian), f. ppl. stem of *imputāre* to IMPUTE: see -IVE.]

1. Characterized by being imputed; existing or arising by imputation: esp. in reference to the theological doctrine of imputed righteousness.

1579 FULKE *Refut. Rastel* 794 All the iustice and holinesse of good men is but an imputatiue iustice. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hospit. Incur. Fooles* A ij, Poets still .. traduce your Ladyshyp with the imputative slanders of Niggardise and instability. 1691 SHADWELL *Scourers* II, A man would think we need no imputative wickedness. 1713 NELSON *Life Bp. Bull* 223 The imputative Righteousness of Christ. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1608 He fought for supralapsarian predestination, imputative justification, etc.

2. Given to making imputations.

1824 *Examiner* 756/1 Never being smart, ironical, or what we will venture to call imputative.

Hence **Impu·tatively** *adv.*, in an imputative manner; by imputation. **Impu·tativeness**, imputative character or quality.

c 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 61 A Iust man, not onely imputatiuely, but inherently in part. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Thoughts* vii. (1816) 65 The righteousness of God, radically his but imputatively ours. 1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Justif.* iv. 161 *note*, Of the Church of old .. it is said, on the same principle of imputativeness [etc.]. 1879 tr. *Meyer's Ep. Corinth.* II. v. 296 The γίνεσθαι δικαιοσύνην θεοῦ took place for men imputatively.

Impute (impiū·t), *v.* Also 4 input, 6 inpute. [a.F. *imputer* (Oresme, 14th c.), earlier OF. *emputer*, ad. L. *imputāre* to bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, charge, f. *im-* (IM-^{1}) + *putāre* to clear up, settle, reckon.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a fault or the like) into the reckoning against; to lay to the charge of; to attribute or assign as due or owing *to* († *into, unto*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Margaret* 701 Ihesu, for þi pitte þu input nocht þis ded to me! 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xx. 73 A lyar, that dredeth not .. to Impute to theym [the goddes] that they ben cause of thyn vntrouth. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 30 Here he imputeth vnto me certain crimes. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 173, I rather impute that fault to the ignorance, or negligence and harshness of the Faulconer. 1746 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. IX. 185 We usually ascribe good, but impute evil. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 263 He had frequently imputed to the poet meanings which he never thought. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* 353 No one could impute that he took them up hastily. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 7 Variations such as we must at once impute to the fault of the scribe.

b. Less usually in a good sense: To set to the credit of; to ascribe or reckon *to.*

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 16 Imputing all thinges to Gods grace. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* iv. 22 It was imputed to him for righteousnesse. 1767 JOHNSON *Let. to W. Drummond* 21 Apr., I hope you do not flatter me by imputing to me more good than I have really done. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Universities* Wks. (Bohn) II. 89, I imputed to these English an advantage in their secure and polished manners.

2. *Theol.* To attribute or ascribe (righteousness, guilt, etc.) *to* a person by vicarious substitution: see IMPUTATION 2.

[1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rom.* iv. 6 Dauid descrybeth the blessedfulnes of that man, vnto whom God imputeth ryghteousnes wythout deedes.] 1583 FULKE *Defence* i. 121 The iustice of Christ which is imputed unto us by faith. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 291 Thy merit Imputed shall absolve them who renounce Thir own both righteous and unrighteous deeds. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 237 To all believers the righteousness of Christ is imputed. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iii. 48 Luther's theory of imputation:—man's sin was imputed to Christ, and Christ's righteousness was imputed to man.

3. To charge, arraign, or tax *with* fault; to accuse. ? *Obs.*

1596 MUNDAY tr. *Silvayn's Orator* 25 You will impute me for favoring more the Plebeian then Patrician faction. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* I. i, If you fail, Do not impute me with it; I am clear. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 886 They ought not to proceed but against the persons imputed. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 824 They..that most impute a crime Are pronest to it, and impute themselves.

† b. *loosely.* To condemn, sentence. *Obs. rare.*

c 1540 *Pilgr. Tale* 455 in Thynne's *Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 90 O wyched worme .. by god inputed to crepe apon thy brest.

† 4. To reckon or take into account; to reckon, regard, consider. *Obs.*

1532 TINDALE *Exposit.* (Parker Soc. 1849) 89 God promiseth to forgive us our sins, and to impute us for full righteous. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xviii. 111 They..yet impute themselues pure and fre from murder. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Yowe may .. impute this to occupie the place of the tenthe. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* vi. (1614) 11/1 [K. Henry VI] for his holy life was imputed a Saint. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 5 They impute it for a great obligation. 1727 SWIFT *Prayer for Mrs. Johnson* ii, Accept and impute all her good deeds. *a* 1794 GIBBON (Webster 1864), If we impute this last humiliation as the cause of his death.

† 5. To impart. *Obs.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 63 Trust me, employ me, impute to me thy desires. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* ix, Thou didst make the sunne, Impute a lustre, and allow them bright. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 57 The value of the objects imputes a lustre and higher value to the light wherein they are enjoyed.

Hence **Impu·ting** *vbl. sb.*; also **Impu·ter**, one who imputes or charges.

1611 COTGR., *Imputeur*, an imputor; a putter of thing vpon..others. 1630 *Penit. Conf.* xii. (1657) 316 For the not imputing, the remitting, and covering of sin appertain to the righteousness of faith. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 169, I wonder it is not vouched by the Imputers, that he was counterfaited by the Apostles themselves.

† **Impu·te,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IMPUTE *v.*: cf. *repute.*] Imputation, charge.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, XXV, Hee might be worthy blame, (If Royalty may fall vnder Impute).

Impute, var. of INPUT *v.*, to put in.

Imputed (impiū·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. IMPUTE *v.* + -ED^{1}.]

1. Charged (as a fault); attributed or ascribed.

1552 HULOET, Imputed, *obiectus.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 20 He shortly shall againe be tryde, And fairely quit him of th' imputed blame. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. ix. § 22 To distinguish the primary, and real Qualities of Bodies, which are always *in them* .. *from those* secondary and imputed Qualities, which are but the Powers of several Combinations of those primary ones. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 299 Their imputed names were titles. 1891 CHURCH *Oxford Movem.* x. 169 The party soon had the faults of a party, real and imputed.

2. Ascribed by vicarious substitution.

1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 60 Imputed justice by which we are justified before God, is inherent in Christ. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Delany*, Steel, who own'd what others writ, And flourish'd by imputed wit. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* I. ix. 141 By imputed guilt is meant, in theological language, that a person is treated as if he were guilty. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xiii. 173 The pure white garment of Christ's imputed righteousness.

Hence **Impu·tedly** *adv.*, by imputation.

1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* II. 173 When he hath made us imputedly righteous, he will have us inherently righteous also.

Imputrescence (impiutre·sĕns). [f. IM-^{2} + PUTRESCENCE.] Absence of putrescence or decomposition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Imputrescence*, a keeping from putrefaction, or rotting, an uncorruptiblenesse. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 144 The magistrates .. found his body with all the usual characteristics of animation and imputrescence.

Imputrescibi·lity. [f. next + -TY.] The quality of being imputrescible or incorruptible.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 28 Its peculiar..distinguishing properties are, imputrescibility, facility of crystallization [etc.].

Imputrescible (impiutre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. IM-^{2} + PUTRESCIBLE.] Not subject to putrefaction or decomposition; incorruptible.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 211 Tannin..renders the skins of animals insoluble in water, and imputrescible. 1852 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 47 It..thus forms insoluble and imputrescible compounds.

† **Impu·trible,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 in-. [ad. late L. *imputribil-is* (*c* 400 Augustine, Jerome), f. *im-* (IM-^{2}) + *putribilis* corruptible, f. *putrēre* to be rotten: see -IBLE.] Imputrescible; not subject to decomposition; not liable to rot or decay.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IV. i. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 212/1 Mirtis braunchis, which been Inputrible Enduryng euere and corupte nouht. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1237 The Testamentis arke of Sethim a tree inputrible was made. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 15 It was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was lively to be seen imputrible.

† **Imputrid** (impiū·trid), *a. Obs.* [f. IM-^{2} + PUTRID.] Not putrid: applied to a fever.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 188 Whether drinking of cold Water be proper in an imputrid continent fever. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 676 The species has been distinguished by a variety of names .. imputrid synochus, which is that of Galen; imputrid continued fever ..that of Boerhaave; imputrid continent..that of Lommius.

Imputt, Imputter: see INPUT, etc.

I·mpy, *a. rare.* [f. IMP *sb.* + -Y.] Impish.

1845 *Whitehall* XXXVI. 244 A swarm of impy changelings.

† **Impy·re,** *a.* Obs. var. of EMPYRE, empyrean.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6034 Frome erth, vp to the Heuin Impyre, All beis renewit by that fyre. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 29 That thay sall cum .. To gloir and joy, and heuin Impyre. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XIII. 10 That fervent fyre Of burning love impyre.

Impyre, obs. form of EMPIRE.

Impyteous, -pytous, -pytuous, obs. var. IMPETUOUS.

Imunction, variant of EMUNCTION, *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XX. V, The imunction of the eies, with the juice thereof [*sc.* green onions], is thought to clense their cicatrises, or cloudinesse of the eies.

I-munde: see YMUNDE.

† **I-mune, I-myne,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemunan, gemynan*, f. *munan* to remember.] *trans.* To bear in mind, remember.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 55 Mid inneweardre heortan ȝemunan and ȝeþencan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 72 ȝemunan [*Lindisf.* ȝemyndȝa] his halegan cyþnesse. *c* 1000 *St. Juliana* 721 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þæt he mec..bi noman minum ȝemyne. *c* 1205 LAY. 16309 Wel ȝe hit maȝen imunen Þat ich wulle mæinen.

I-munt, pa. pple. of MINT *v.*, to intend.

† **I-munte,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gemyntan*, f. *myntan* to think, intend.] *trans.* To intend, determine.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 126 Gregorius .. ȝemunde hwæt he..Angelcynne ȝemynte. *c* 1205 LAY. 8038 For æuere more he mai imunnen Þæt he him her imunten [*v.r.* imunte].

I-murðred, ME. pa. pple. of MURDER *v.*

I-mylded, ME. pa. pple. of MILD *v.*

In (in), *prep.* Forms: α. 1– in; also 3 *Orm.* inn, 5 yn(e, ynne. β. 2–6 i, i-, 3–4 y, 6– i'. [Common Teut. = OFris., OS., OHG., Goth. *in*, ON. *í* (Sw., Da. *i*), cognate with L. *in*, Gr. ἐν.

In OE., in all those texts in which the word occurs, the full form *in* is used, but in early ME. the apocopated *i* became common in certain dialects.

In the *Ormulum*, *inn* (=*in*) is employed before vowels and *h*, and *i* before all consonants except *h*. Early southern texts, such as the *Lamb.* and *Cott. Homilies*, *Juliana*, *St. Kath.*, *St. Marher.*, *Ancr. R.*, etc., show a similar tendency, but with more or less irregularity, the MSS. often differing in this respect; on the whole, *i* is preferred when the prep. precedes the definite article or the demonstrative pronouns, as *i þe*, *i þis*, *i þat*. In some of these texts (*Ancr. R.*,

Lamb. Hom.) the relations of the two forms are further complicated by the use of INE, which also appears (e.g. in *Ayenb., Owl & Night., Shoreham*) where *i* is rare or altogether wanting. The prevalence of *i* in these southern texts suggests that Ormin's use of this form was not due to Scandinavian influence, especially as northern writers (including Scottish down to 1600) always employed *in*, though *i'* is common in the modern dialects. In standard English from the time of Chaucer *in* has been the normal form; but former colloquial usage is sometimes retained in verse in the combination *i' th'*, or as an archaism in *i' faith.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Þe uisces iþe wetere and fuzeles iþe lufte. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 5 Broþerr min i Godess hus. *Ibid.* 506 To serrvenn i þe temmple. *c* 1205 LAY. 1231 Bizende France i þet west. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 245, I þis hus is þe huse lauerd. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 84 All hearts i' th state. *Ibid.* 130 Ith' dead of darkenesse. *Ibid.* II. i. 147 I' th' Commonwealth. *a* 1734 [see 29]. 1785 BURNS *Vision* I. ii, Whan the day had clos'd his e'e, Far i' the west. 1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* 2 Cool i'faith! We ought to have our Abbey back you see.]

General Sense :—The preposition expressing the relation of inclusion, situation, position, existence, or action, within limits of space, time, condition, circumstances, etc. In ancient times, expressing also (like L. *in*) motion or direction from a point outside to one within limits; the two senses being determined by the case of the word expressing the limits, the former taking the *dative* (originally locative), the latter the *accusative* or case of direction. These cases being subsequently levelled, this distinction ceased to be practicable, and the latter relation is now ordinarily expressed by the compound *in-to*, INTO; but there are various locutions in which (either because the accompanying verb conveys the sense of motion, or through the preservation of an ancient phrase without analysis) *in* still expresses motion from without to within.

In OE. (as in OS. and to some extent in OFris.) the prep. *in* was displaced by the prep. *on* (WGer. *an*, Goth. *ana*), so that in classical and late WSaxon, and to some extent in other OE. dialects, *on* was used for both *on* and *in*, an emphatic or distinctive sense of 'in' being however expressed by *innan*. (See full details in Dr. T. Miller, *OE. Version of Bede*, Introd. xxxiii–xliv.) In Anglian, esp. in the north and west, *in* remained (though, under WSax. influence, often displaced by *on* in documents); and in ME. the distinction of *in* and *on* was gradually restored, though many traces of their former blending still remain. (See sense 2.)

The formal coincidence of *in* with the L. prep. *in* (with which it is originally cognate) led to its being employed, in translating from L., in senses or uses which were idiomatic in L., but not originally English. These also have affected the current contextual use of the preposition.

I. Of position or location.

Primarily *in* (of position) is opposed to *out of*: anything which is *in* a given space is not *out of* it, and *vice versa*. The compound *with-in*, is mainly an equivalent of *in* emphasizing the relation to limits. The simple relation-words nearest in sense to *in* are *at* and *on*, with which *in* sometimes has common ground, e. g. '*in* or *at* Oxford', '*in* or *on* a street', '*in* or *on* behalf of a man'. *In* may also have common ground with *with*, as 'to travel *in* or *with* a caravan, a railway train, etc.'.

1. Of place or position in space or anything having material extension: Within the limits or bounds of, within (any place or thing).

May relate to a space of any size, however large or small: e. g. *in* the universe, *in* the world, *in* heaven, *in* hell, *in* the earth, *in* the sea (otherwise *on* the earth, *on* the sea, *at* sea), *in* a field, wood, forest, desert, wilderness (but *on* a heath, moor, or common), *in* (U.S. *on*) a street, *in* a house, carriage, box, drawer, nut-shell, drop of water, etc.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 549 *In curia*, in maethlae. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* viii. 2 Hu wundurlic is noma ðin in alre eorðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þa children pleȝeden in þere strete. *Ibid.* 23 Þa men þe beoð in þe castel. *c* 1205 LAY. 17490 In þan brade uelde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2 Engelond liset in þe on ende of þe worlde as al in þe west. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8253 Þey are now saylynge in þe se. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. i. 114 Summe in þe Eir, and summe in þe Eorþe, and summe in helle deope. 1426 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 73 My bachous in Wodestrete. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. i, In euery place he asked..after sir Launcelot, but in no place he coude not here of hym. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxvii, The circle is not named to be drawen in a triangle, because it doth not touche the sides of the triangle. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 741 Dryed in a furnace. 1653–1756 In the open air [see AIR *sb.* 3 b]. 1660 WOOD *Life* 4 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 350 His chamber in Merton Coll. *a* 1707 Bp. PATRICK *Autobiog.* (1839) 105, I never saw greater devotion in any countenance. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 ¶ 4 Spectators, who live in the World without having anything to do in it. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xv, The fish were poisoned in the streams; the birds In the green woods perished. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Adjacent to Couvrefew Street in which they lived. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. i. 150 The restored wanderer reposed safe in the palace of his ancestors. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vi, The wind's in the East. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* I. 4 They are..in the open sea. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* viii. 157 An orderly in the doorway. 1898 FLO. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 9 In a somewhat crowded train.

b. After *in*, the article is often omitted, esp. when the function of the place is the prominent notion; as in *bed*, in *chancery*, in *chapel*, in *church*, in *court*, in *hall*, in *prison*, in *school*, in *town*: see the sbs.

In earth, in sea, follow *in heaven, in hell*, which are treated like geographical proper names: see c.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 In eorðe, in heuene is his mahte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11793 (Gött.) Alle þai drouned in see. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 5 Be he in toun oþer out of toun. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xii. (1495) 196, I suffre not a woman to teche in chyrche. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, III. ii. 70, I had rather lye in Prison. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtldg.) 297 Strasburg .. has a million of florins .. in bank. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 77 A large glass every hour..taken in bed. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* ii, In Chancery. Between John Jondyce [etc.]. *Mod.* Hundreds lay languishing in prison.

c. *In* is used with the proper names of continents, seas, countries, regions, provinces, and other divisions, usually also of large cities, esp. the capital of a country, and of the city or town in which the speaker lives. Cf. AT *prep.* 2.

c 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 Þa ȝegaderedon þa þe in Norþhymbrum buȝeað & on East Englum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 Wæs he..in Italia afeded, in Ticinan pære byriȝ. *c* 1205 LAY. 10712 Wes Allec þe king in are temple in Lundenne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24765 Willam basterd, þat warraid in jngland ful hard. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* iv. 13 Jesus..went and dwelte in Capernaum. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 176 The worthiest man in Europe. 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hoggarty Diam.* ix, We wished her at—Bath; certainly not in London. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 158 The Presbyterian system was fully established nowhere but in Middlesex and Lancashire.

†**2.** = ON (of position). *Obs.*

Partly a reaction from the blending of *in* with *on* in OE.; but partly also transl. L. *in*, and partly due to a different notion in reference to the sb.

Beowulf (Z.) 1952 Hio syððan well in gum-stole gode mære .. breac. *a* 1000 *Riddles* xli. 98 (Gr.) Ne hafu ic in heafde hwite loccas. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 723 (Gr.) Engel drihtnes ..wrat þa in waȝe worda ȝerynu. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregr.* xlvii, Ho .. Sette ir fot in is necke. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6179 Me slou is folc aboute in eche syde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8136 An heremite þar þai fand at ham, In þat montan. *Ibid.* 11819 In his heued he has þe scall. *a* 1300 etc., In a chair [see CHAIR *sb.* 1]. *c* 1305 *St. Andrew* 42 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 99 In þe Rode as þi louerd deide: ic wole sette þe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 457 Þe pope sittiþ in his troone. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xcviii. (1869) 111 Þat oon bar þat ooþer in hire nekke. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 138 Sette him up an hiȝe in the eend of a long pole. *Ibid.* v. 166 Write sum..carect with cole..in the wal. 1480 *Robt. Devyll* 28 He kneled downe in the floore. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xviii, His wyfe hang in his waist. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 241 The Rider must lay the rains in his neck. 1664 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 157 *note*, Farr from making any favourable impressions in the Tzar. 1692 S. PATRICK *Answ. Touchstone* 89 Antichrist is long ago in the Throne of the Roman Church. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog.' 10 He..spent his Time in the Solitary Top of a Mountain. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 42 Flattering Fame is .. generally in the magnifying Side.

†b. = AT. *Obs.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 85 Then was the General..in the head of his Regiment .. shot in the thigh. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* 20 The Barbarians came up close, with Gelimer in the head of them. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 98 Ere in the head of nations he appear.

3. *In* is now regular with collectives thought of as singular (*in an army, a crowd*); *among* with plurals, or collectives thought of as plural (*among the people*); but through Latin influence *in* was formerly used also with plurals.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxvi. 3 Dæt we oncnawen .. in allum ðiodum hælu ðin. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 195 in *Exeter Bk.*, ȝen strengre is þæt ic..scyle..lifȝan siþþan fracoð in folcum. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 28 ȝebloedsad ðu in wifum. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 445 Freris wold not here þis publischt in þe pepul. 1388 — *Ps.* lxvi. 3 [lxvii. 2] That we knowe thi weie on erthe, thin heelthe in alle folkis. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* viii. 21 Seinge ye are the honorable and elders in the people of God.

4. With numerals, nouns of quantity, and the like, expressing ratio or rate.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 171 Commonly worth fiue and twenty or thirty in the hundred profit. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Char., Creditour* Wks. (1856) 161 He takes ten groats i' th' pound. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Dearer .. by about six Shillings in a Thousand. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 74/1 A very good Rise for a slope is half an inch in every three foot. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. Pref. 7 Not one beneficed clergyman in six was capable of composing a sermon. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 23 June (1827) III. 62 Ninety-nine in a hundred were attentive. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 147/1 A debtor .. offered 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound.

5. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is affected.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie derueð more þen deð a muchel iðe hele. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7224 Man aght to dred þe brand þat brint him forwit in his hand. *Ibid.* 12184 Leui was wrath..And gaf him in þe heued a dint. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxlviii. 558 Huon .. kyst her in the mouth. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 45 He was knock't in the head by Parliament. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. i, There's many .. Whom I have nipp'd i' th' ear. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 36 You must mend it in that place. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 70 A masked battery took them in flank. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. ix. II. 491 King of the Two Sicilies .. whom Naples, in all ranks of it, willingly homages as such. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 17 Sept. 484/1 The horse ..is blind in one eye.

6. Expressing relation to that which covers, clothes, or envelopes, its material, its colour, etc., = clothed in, wearing, enveloped in, bound in, etc.: as a lady *in a court dress*, *in a Gainsborough hat*, *in muslin*, *in mourning*, *in white*, *in curl-papers*, a man *in armour*, *in slippers*, *in a wig*, a parcel *in brown paper*, etc. (*In* ARMS, and other idiomatic uses: see the substantives.) Cf. also 13 b.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 212 (Gr.) Sæton æfter beorȝum in blacum reafum. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277 Peure þu wunden was irattes and i clutes. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1767 Comes a ladde in a ioupe. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5616 Our Crystene men ben armyd weel Both in yren and in steel. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1261 Som wol ben armed in an haubergeon And in bristplate and in a light gypon. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 17 Þe company of martirs clothed alle in purpul. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, The same was gaynsayd by some men in armes. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 1 A little Boy in a black Coat. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 195 A lovely girl in mourning is sitting. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 324 A lady in black velvet is seated. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xx, A compactly-made handsome man in black.

7. The physical sense of location often passes into one more immaterial; e.g. *in a book*, *in an author*, come to mean 'in the course of the narrative or subject' of the book, or the writings of the author; *in a company*, *college*, *association*, or *party*, *in the army*, *the navy*, and the like, become = 'belonging to, or in the membership of the company, party, the army', etc. *In* COMPANY, *in* LEAGUE, etc.': see the sbs.

c 890 *O. E. Chron.* an. 878 Þara monna þe in þam here weorþuste wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þis witeȝede dauid ..in þe saltere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 400 Ase he seiþ þuruh Sein Johan iðe Apocalipse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 56 We ssulleþ her after in þise boc telle of al þis wo. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15563 (Fairf.) We salle ga in company & suffre haþe a sare. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 202 Syrs, I pray you inquere in all wrytyng, In vyrgyll, in homere, And all other thyng Bot legende. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 17 All thinges that are written in Goddes boke. 1657 Bp. KING *Poems* III. ix. (1843) 90 Let it no more in History be told, 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 5 So true is that of Balbus in Tully when he comes to discourse of the Nature of God. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 11 A Friend of mine in the Army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 325 The place of the clergyman in society had been completely changed by the Reformation. 1887 ANNE GILCHRIST in *Century Guild Hobby Horse* 13 Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as this royal phantom in his Escurial. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 685/2 The plaintiff applied for shares in this company.

8. With non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, spheres of action, etc., treated as having extension or content.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Se wæs in boccræftum & on woruldþeawum se rihtwisesta. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 732 (Gr.) Sohton þa swiðe in sefan ȝehydum. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 607 In hire mod inwið. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 122 Sho is mikel in mi þouht. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* xiv. 50 3if þe werkis of god myȝt be comprehendit in mannys wit or reson. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 2 Hald in mynde thar nobille worthi deid. 1601 CORNWALLYES *Ess.* II. xlv, In no course is it more behovefull then in the life of a Souldier. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 33, I discover an arrant laziness in my soul. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 16 In my opinion a better designe. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. vi. 114 A faith which dwells in the memory hath no influence on the heart. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 240 How canst thou thus in fancy burn with fruitless fires? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 39 All the thirty were in politics vehemently opposed to the prisoner.

II. Of situation, condition, state, occupation, action, manner, form, material, and other circumstances and attributes.

9. Of situation, i.e. kind or nature of position: e.g. *in the dust*, *in the mud*, *in snow*, *in clover*, *in hot water*. Often idiomatic: see the sbs.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 561 in *Exeter Bk.*, In cwic-susle ȝehynde & ȝehæfte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Ieremie þe prophete stod .. in þe uenne up to his muðe. 12.. *Relig. Songs* in Wright *Owl & Night.* (Percy Soc.) 75 Ich schal bernen in fur and chiverin in ise. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xlii. 6 Therfore I myself repreue me, and do penaunce in dead cole and askis. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cci. 293 Habandouned in ordure and fylthe. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 94 She bathes in water. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 548 A hilly Heap, seven Cubits deep in Snow. *Ibid.* IV. 545 The sacred Altars are involv'd in Smoak. 1765 MRS. HARRIS in *Prtr. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* (1870) I. 125 We are kept, to use the modern phrase, in *hot water*. 1849 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol. iii, Thou wilt not leave us in the dust. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 166/2 Hall .. found his working about eighteen inches deep in water.

b. Situation expressed by material instruments: e.g. *in bonds*, *chains*, *fetters*, *leading-strings*, *in a cord*, *a leash*, *a rope*, *a string*, etc.

a 1200 *Moral Ode* 289 In þo loþe biende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19975 Inn hiss cwarrterme i bandess. *c* 1300 *Beket* 15 Al in feteres and in other bende. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlv. 14 Bounde in manycles thei shul wende. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 4 And by her, in a line, a milkewhite lambe she lad. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxvi. 8 If they bee bound in fetters, and be holden in cords of affliction. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 504 ¶ 5, I am to be hang'd in chains. 1862 C. HUDSON in *Peaks, Passes & Glaciers* Ser. II. I. 209 During the descent.. Melchior, Tuckett, and I, who were in the same cord with them, were .. obliged to stop until they got down some of the more difficult rocks.

c. Situation as to light, darkness, and atmospherical environment.

Beowulf (Z.) 87 Se ellengæst..seþe in þystrum bad. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 31 As ha þrinne wes i þeosternesse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17811 (Gött.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stad. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* ii. 5 Go wee in the liȝt of the Lord oure God. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Gropyng in the dark. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. i. 2 When shall we three meet againe? In Thunder, Lightning, or in Raine? 1648 BP. HALL *Breath. Devout Soul* xxix. 46 An inheritance in light: In light incomprehensible, in light inaccessible. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 135 His thick Mane .. dances in the Wind. *Ibid.* 473 Where basking in the Sun-shine they may lye. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 593 Privateers and smugglers who put to sea in all weathers. 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug. 1148 Planting his potatoes in the rain.

d. Situation within the range of sensuous observation or the sphere of action of another. *In the eyes of*: see EYE *sb.* 4 c, d.

1388 WYCLIF *Ezek.* ix. 5 He seide to hem in myn heryng. *a* 1425 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 230 He is God, that all thinge made, and all thinge hath in his power. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 15 All is in my sight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 655 Those seav'n Spirits that stand In sight of God's high Throne. 1780 COWPER *Table T.* 97 There..the group is full in view. 1860 TROLLOPE *Framley P.* I. i, The living of Framley was in the gift of the Lufton family.

10. Of condition or state, physical, mental, or moral: e.g. *in a blaze, in debt, in doubt, in comfort, in health, in hope, in life, in love, in pain, in sickness, in solitude, in sorrow.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 11 Þeowiað dryhtne in ege [L. *in timore*]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 He makede mon i rihtwisnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 328 Him þoȝte, þe ymage in is slep tolde him is chance. 1340 *Ayenb.* 250 þer he'him resteþ, þer he is in pais. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 841 He semes bi semblant in sekeness ful harde. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 71, I am in certeyn of oon thynge, that he farith well and is in hele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxi. 19 He dyed in euell diseases. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iii. (Arb.) 43 [He] throwes the booke away in a rage. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 6 June, All the Court was in a hubbub. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 6 Her Husband .. has been in Love with her ever since he knew her. *Ibid.* No. 98 ¶ 1, I am highly pleased with the Coiffure now in Fashion. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 273 You are absolutely forbidden speaking to him in private. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, Egad, Master, you're in the right. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 214 Supposing that the carbon is in a very attenuated state in the blood. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* 13 No sooner in print, than out of print. The reviews revere him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 482 The sea was in a blaze for many miles.

b. The condition may be expressed by a concrete sb.: e.g. *in calf, in kid, in cash, in drink, in liquor, in wine, in tears*, etc.: see the sbs.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 111 What, art thou in ayll? *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 217 Havyng a great multitude of artifycers and laborers..dayly in wages. 1593 NASHE *Christs T.* (1613) 25 Sore am I impassioned for the storme thy tranquillity is in child with. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 458, I doe not speake to thee in Drinke. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 19 For him the lofty Laurel stands in Tears. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3971/4 Calve-Skins in the Hair. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4034/4 John Jackson.. aged near 40..in his own Hair. 1754–64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 400 Women in the first child seldom have after-pains. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 196 Where the land has not lain for some time in grass. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Prol. 142 Sweet girl-graduates in their golden hair. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 123 Leaving their castles in ruins. 1865 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvi. 642 Goats in kid. 1881 SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 8/1 If the cow is in milk.

11. Of occupation or engagement: chiefly with nouns of action and vbl. sbs.

c 1205 LAY. 27767 þer he heom funde i fihte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 49 In riot and in rigolage Of all þere liif spend þai þe stage. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Þe ilke þet dispendeþ þane zonday and þe festes ine zenne and ine hordom. 1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 52 A servaunt .. that cam in message to the Quenes grace. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 19 The Lacedemonians .. are already in labour of the war. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 10 He .. spent his Time..in seriously bemoaning the Follies and Vanity of the World. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1812) I. iii. 163 The King, in pursuance of his engagements, had indeed married Editha. 1838 DICKENS *Mem. Grimaldi* iv, In search of plunder. 1884 *Gd. Words* June 400/1 They have..been 'in' almost every variety of crime, from petty larceny down to downright murder.

b. In the process of, in the act of; in case of: often equivalent in sense to a temporal clause introduced by *when, while, if, in the event of.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 19 Wee synne dedly, in schauynge oure berdes. *Ibid.*, Wee synne dedly, in etynge of bestes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Gladdenesse, whiche encresses daily in me in lernynghe wysdom. ?*a* 1550 *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. liii, I am not affraid in gevinge you this counsell to take vpon my owne soul all the damage. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. iii. 41 And may ye both be sodainly surpriz'd By bloudy hands, in sleeping on your beds. 1596 — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 320 In paying it, it is impossible I should liue. 1607 *Stat.* in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 58 Leaves word thereof att their howses in theire beinge abrode. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 217 In estimating the chances which any candidate has of succeeding .. no one ever thinks of inquiring into the politics of the tenants. 1864 HOLME LEE *In Silver Age* (1866) 408 Kindness is not a quality that perishes in the using. *Mod.* He was drowned in crossing the river.

† **c.** After the verb *be*, and some other verbs, *in* was formerly used to express the relation of occupation before a verbal sb. where it varied with *a* (A *prep.* 13), and is now omitted, the vbl. sb. functioning as a present participle active. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 79 Of many floures .. A goodly chaplet she was in makynge. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 528 Richt quyetlie in hunting he is gone. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 367 Camilla, whome he founde in gathering of flowers. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 577 A griping usurer, who was always best when he was most in talking of the world. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* v. ii. § 2 They went on still in taking the cities. *Ibid.* IX. xii. § 3 He went on in worshipping them. 1808 SOUTHEY in C. C. Southey *Life* (1850) III. 137 You saw me in London everlastingly at work in packing my books.

† **d.** *In* (varying with A *prep.* 12) was formerly used with a vbl. sb. expressing the action or process to which a thing or person was subjected. (The prep. is now usually omitted, and the vbl. sb. functions as a present pple., passive in meaning: e.g. *while the ark was* (*in* or *a*) *building* (= in the process of building, being built). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 21 When þe toure of Babilon was in makyng. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 533 II. 250 While the logge at Heylesdon was in the betyng down. *a* 1535 FISHER *Serm. Passion* Wks. (1876) 427 So the grasse is euer in eatyng, and neuer full eaten. 1620 *Frier Rush* 36, I haue a new Church in building. 1699 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 326 New streets are built and still in building. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 45 While the symbolic act was in doing.

12. Of manner (way, mode, style, fashion).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1473 In þis manere þe brutons þis lond wuste þo. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 56 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 þer ne miȝte so neuere non beo in none wise. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 380 In lyke wyse dyde Alarde. 1559 BP. SCOT *Sp. Parl.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vii. 408 Every man .. sholde .. at large speke his mind in conscience in the contents of all the bills. 1608 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachy* (1650) 196 The things there spoken of cannot in any hand agree to Elias. 1654 CROMWELL *Let.* 20 Jan. in *Carlyle*, What can be made out in this kind? 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 62 In the manner anciently used. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iii. iv. 81 Begging him to take this their Remonstrance in good part. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* II. i. § 2 He was, in way of jest, called Adom. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 92 He told several people in confidence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 619 He begged in piteous terms that he might be admitted to the royal presence. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* v. 54 The baptistery has been restored in Renaissance.

b. Of form, shape, conformation, arrangement, order. [The OE. example has the *accusative.*]

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 725 in *Exeter Bk.*, þa he .. wæs in cildes hiw cladum biwunden. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 In likness of a dragoun. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* III. 7 Fiue Plates in crosse. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. iii. *Colonies* 391 That vast Extent, where now fell Tartars hant In wandring troops. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 210 When in one line two crafts directly meet. 1605 — *Lear* III. vi. 31 The foul fiend haunts poor Tom in the voice of a nightingale. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 641 Under a Coronet his flowing haire In curles on either cheek plaid. *Ibid.* VII. 459 Among the Trees in Pairs they rose. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 292 The agent .. is gone aside, and hath carried with him 2000*l.* in money belonging to the troop. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 221 ¶ 2 Whether I had best sell my Beetles in a Lump or by Retail. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 339 He gives the prelude in a dreary sound. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 395 Did he, contrary to the ordinary process, begin in rogue, and end in enthusiast? *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Advent.* A hawk Flew in a circle, screaming. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 695 A cloak falls in easy folds down his back. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 684 Within a few hours and a few acres had been exhibited in miniature the devastation of the Palatinate. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 82/2 A land company, who afterwards sold the adjoining land in building plots. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 In singles or in pairs men began to put in an appearance.

c. Of manner of speech or writing.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1890) 332 Heo .. gewat to þære ceastre, þe in Englisc is gehaten kwelcaceaster. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2430 þe heye god þat in vre tonge woden icluped is. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 122 Hy makede joye in hare manere And eke in hare langage. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 5 þe table .. on þe whilk þe tytle was writen in Hebrew, in Grew and in Latyne. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 106 a, An herbe called..in latin, Beta. 1680 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Sept., The discourse is in High Dutch. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 22/2 Sometimes he wrote the bonds .. in Nagree, sometimes in Bengal. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Vandeput & S.* i. 3 He .. spoke in a strong French accent. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Bede is writing in a dead language, Gregory in a living.

13. Of means or instrumentality: now usually expressed by *with*.

† **a.** Illustration of earlier uses. (Often a literalism of translation.) *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 9 Ðu reces hie in gerde iserre [L. *in virga ferrea*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ibid., In yherde irened salt þou stere þa. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 21 Shal I come to ȝou in a ȝerd: or in charite? *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlviii. 119 þan shal Iherusalem be serched in lanternes. 1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, *c.* 4 § 3 No persone.. shall occupie or shote in eny Crosebowe. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 445 It more delighteth them to talke of Robin hood then to shoot in his bowe. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun. in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 367 Penelope knew which of her Suitors cou'd shoot best in her Husband's Bow. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. ccxcix. 19 Getting drunk in Port. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 147 A French Ship .. ballasted in mahogany.

b. Uses in which the senses of *in* (*on*) and *with* (*by*) are both present: e.g. to cover *in* or *with* any envelope.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiv. [xxv.] (1890) 346 He eal þa he in gehyrnesse geleornian meahte, mid hine gemyndgade.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1035 In þis an þing he schawde..þet he wes soð godd. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 48 In herynge of ere he boghed til me. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 137 þou wylt wretthe god in brekyng þe halyday. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam.* xviii. 6 The wemen came .. singing and dancing .. in timbrels of joy, and in cornettes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. iv. (1651) 495 Whom Iuno for pitty covered in her Apron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 19 Progne, with her Bosom stain'd in Blood. 1880 CHURCH *Spenser* v. 137 He drowns us in words.

c. Here may be added the use of *in* after *eat, drink, pledge*, etc. Also = (eat or drink) out of.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, II. iii. 60, I drinke to you in a Cup of Sack. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. iii. (1651) 323 A poor man drinks in a wooden dish, and eats his meat in wooden spoons. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 15 ¶ 4 Whether they keep their coach and six, or eat in plate. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrewes* IV. ii, He was drinking her ladyship's health below in a cup of her ale.

14. Of material, constituents, and the like.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 94 They paint them also in strong oyle colour thrice over. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 75 Our Ships Lading consisted in Salt, Fish, Caveare, Oyle, Biscuite. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 243 ¶ 1 The Statue of an Horse in Brass. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 23 It was in gold, all but 14*s.* 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* vi, Half-length portraits, in crayons. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 The long coat was also in green velvet, with sleeves and revers in green cloth.

15. Of degree, extent, measure.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 510 Cristene men .. shulde have discerved most þank of God in degre possible to hem. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1649 CROMWELL *Let. to W. Lenthall* 14 Nov. in *Carlyle*, Only, in the general, give me leave humbly to offer [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 490 Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1696 *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* I. 54 In the main they agree with ours. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. ix. 585 Without being in the least discouraged. 1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVIII. 647 Tears fell in profusion. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 79 Any act repealing in whole or in part any former statute. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 750/1 Drift-wood was lying about in large quantities.

16. Expressing object, aim, or purpose: with an abstr. sb., as *in affirmation, answer, denial, memory, honour, proof, quest, recompense, reply, return, reward, scorn, search, testimony, token, witness, worship*, etc. See farther under the sbs.

It is possible that the object here was orig. accusative, and that these expressions came under sense 30.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 In hore wurðshipe sigged oþer les oþer mo. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 466 Brut .. let vair tabernacle in honur of him rere. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 131 In tokne that pays scholde be. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iv. 31 In the worschipe of hem there is a fair chirche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 1 Diuyded in to thre bokes, in the honour of the Trinite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 552 She thus in answer spake. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, I claim in my reward his captive daughter. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* IV. xii, Loudly the Beattison laughed in scorn. 1821 J. F. COOPER *Spy* viii, He went in quest of his new applicant. *Mod.* A holiday in honour of the event. He has written to the newspaper in reply to his assailant.

17. Expressing reference or relation to something: In reference or regard to; in the case of, in the matter, affair, or province of.

Used especially with the sphere or department in relation or reference to which an attribute or quality is predicated: see 32 b, c, 33–35.

III. Of time.

18. Within the limits of a period or space of time. With *in the day, in the night*: cf. *by day, by night*, By *prep.* 19 b.

Beowulf (Z.) 2 We Gardena in ȝear-dagum þeod-cyninga þrym ȝe-frunon. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 709 In forewerdum Danieles dagum. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9129 In þe sixe & þrittiþe ȝer of his kinedom. 13.. *K. Alis.* 85 By cler candel, in the nyght. 1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* i. 1 In the bigynnyng God made of nouȝt heuene and erthe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) Prol. 4, I .. passed the see, in the ȝeer of oure lord Jhesu crist MCCCXXII. *c* 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 369 He was neuer in his dayes so aferd. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 39 One day in a weeke to touch no foode. 1591 — *Two Gent.* III. i. 178 Except I be by Siluia in the night..Vnlesse I looke on Siluia in the day. 1650 TRAPP *Comm. Lev.* xxvi. 26 Common in times of famine. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 36/1 Pittacus was..born in the thirty second Olympiad. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 222 ¶ 1 Between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Morning. 1812 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 176, I think our acquaintance commenced in 1764. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 490 In the days of the Commonwealth.

b. With other sbs. implying time.

871–889 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 In þissum life ond-wardum. *a* 1000 *Seafarer* 40 (Gr.) In ȝeoxuþe. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 277, I þi burð tid. *Ibid.*, I þi cild-had. 13.. *Coer de L.* 4049 A spie, That hadde be Crystene in hys youthe. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 277 To styen vp to heuen in ȝoure ende. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 They are neyther bytten with coulde in wynter nor molested with heate in summer. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11, I never saw a first-rate picture in my life. 1825 T. H. LISTER *Granby* vii. (1836) 43 You must be an archeress in the summer, and a skater in the winter. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 89 The education of the prince in his childhood.

c. With processes occupying time.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 8 In all our Journey from London to his House we did not so much as bait at a Whig Inn. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5954/1 In the Passage we had bad Weather. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 73 In our descent down life. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 90 All the gentlemen's houses you see in a railway excursion.

19. Of the length of time occupied; in the course of.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1818 þer were in a moneþ [*so most*

MSS.; *A has* wiþinne one monþe] seuentene þousend & mo Ymartred. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxxi. 17 In sixe daies God made heuene and erthe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiii. 148 Men may saile it in seuen days. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 We shall all be chaunged .. in a moment and in the twincklynge of an eye. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 11 The worke hath not bene hudled vp in 72 dayes. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 163 Presumption leads people to infidelity in a trice. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/6 From the Gatling Gun .. a trail of 1,000 bullets can be discharged in a single minute. *Mod.* The voyage to America can now be done in less than 7 days. By working hard he could make one in a week.

20. Of a limit of time: before or at the expiration of; within the space of.

a 1300 *Treat. Science* (1841) 138 Ther nis non..That ever-eft i-heled beo, ac deyeth in a stounde. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 115 In time of seuen yere He sal be wise withowten were. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1641) 210 He dyed in three moneths. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. vii. xviii. 261 In Process of Time they might be corrupted. 1782 Johnson *Let. to Dr. Taylor* 8 July, I came back from Oxford in ten days. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 305, I rallied in a day or two. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 231/2 Anything put into the defendants' well was certain in time to affect the supply.

21. Formerly (and still sometimes) used, where *at, on, during, for* are now in use, or where the preposition is omitted.

At is now ordinarily used with a point of time, e. g. *at this time, at the moment, at day-break, at sunset*; *on* in stating the date of an event, e. g. *on the first of May, on Monday next, on a summer morning*; *during* for the course or continuance of a period, for which *for* is also used, esp. in negative statements, e. g. *he has stayed for a week, I have not seen him for a long time*. For all these *in* occurs in earlier or dialectal use.

a. = *At.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þas pine..ure drihten þolede .. in þisse timan. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Wes in þe ilke time liuiende ..þet eadi meiden. 13.. *K. Alis.* 403 In the dawenyng He made efte his charmyng. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 417 (Addit. MS.) He made this Eyre to sitte with hym .. in mete tyme. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxix. [cxv.] 340 They departed .. in the brekynge of the daye. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 94 The Duke in Counsell? In this time of the night? *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 315 But he..got his offices to be published .. in a time when [etc.]. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* II. 456 No Sunday shower Kept him at home in that important hour. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* VI. ii. 205 When an architect in the present day has to restore some venerable church.

b. = *On.* [The OE. example has the *accusative.*]

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 626 Her Eanfled .. wæs gefulwad in þone halgan æfen Pentecosten. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 81 Þet me sculde in þe ehtuþe dei þet knaue child embsniþen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8668 In a þores-dai it was. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) Prol. 4, I..passed the see..in the day of Seynt Michelle. 1426 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 7 In þe Vigil of þe Assumpcion of our Lady. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 233 Looke you .. that our Armies ioyn not in a hot day. 1806-7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) x. 1, In a chilling evening .. after you have carefully stirred a very ticklish fire.

c. = *During.*

1713 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 492 In all the time I have been conversant in business, I never before observed [etc.]. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vii. 209 Captain Mitchel, in the whole time of his cruise, had only taken two prizes. *Ibid.* viii. 220 The succeeding four months in which we continued at sea.

d. = *For.* (In negative sentences.)

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxvi, He made them to swere to were none harneis in a twelue monethe and a day. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xliv. [lxix.] (1812) 422 If they dranke moche..they coulde not helpe themselfe in two dayes after. 1601 Holland *Pliny* (1634) II. 379 Wash it not off in three daies. 1669 Pepys *Diary* (1879) VI. 1 To Westminster Hall, where I have not been..in some months. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. v. 228 It had not been practiced in some hundreds of years. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 265 They did not come back in some days. 1889 E. Saltus *Tristrem Varick* xiv. 152 He was hungry as he had not been in months.

e. Where no preposition is now expressed.

1382 Wyclif *Luke* i. 75 In hoolynesse and riȝtfulnesse bifore him in alle oure dayes. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 332 In the same euennyng the two marshals .. commaunded euery man to drawe to their logynge, and in the next mornyng to be redy at sownyng of the trumpettes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* IV. iv. 9 Why should wee proclaime it in an howre before his entring? 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i, This engine .. set out in four hours after my landing.

IV. Pregnant uses: sometimes due to ellipsis.

22. With reflexive pronouns: *In himself, in itself*, etc.: in his or its own person, essence, or nature; apart from any connexion with or relation to others; absolutely.

c 1200 Ormin 3041 Jesu Crist Iss ...soþ Godd inn himm sellfenn. 1340 *Ayenb.* 237 Þe sacrement þet is ymad .. be þe hand of þe kueade ministre ne is naȝt lesse worþ ine himzelue. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 7 The scripture abydeth pure in herselfe. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 178 Suppose Artificial beautifying of the face be not in it self absolutely unlawful. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. iii. § 7 Of things absolutely or in themselves. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vii. § 5. 189 Neither originality; therefore, nor change..are ever to be sought in themselves. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 739 The story may be true in itself.

23. In spiritual or mystical union with.

c 1315 Shoreham 2 Ydemyd we bethe In Adam and ine Eve. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Cor.* xv. 22 As in Adam alle men dyen, so and in Crist alle men schulen be quykenyd. — *Rev.* xiv. 13 Blessed the deede men, that dien in the Lord. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion* (Coll. ad fin), Al our woorkes begonne, continued, and ended in thee. 1745 A. Butler *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 23 It was their desire that he might follow his vocation in God.

24. In the person or case of.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Þe fend .. moved þe emperour of Rome to dowe þis Chirche in þis preest. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xxv, Fy for shame..that euer suche fals treason shold be wrought or vsed in a quene and a kynges syster. 1589 Spenser *F. Q.* (Let. to Raleigh), Sir Guyon in whome I sette forth Temperaunce. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. iii. That in the Captaine's but a chollericke word, Which in the Souldier is flat blasphemie. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. viii. (1712) 111 Which also happen'd in a Maid of his. 1707 *Glossogr. Anglic. Nova, Asa foetida*, ..good against fits in women. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 333 ₱ 7 It was..a..bold Thought in our Author, to ascribe the first Use of Artillery to the Rebel Angels. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 20 Dread no thief in me! 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 102 This instrument was found in the thermomultiplier of Nobili. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 470 How great a captain England possessed in her future King. 1878 Morley *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 201 Those who .. found in the rules and discipline and aims of that system an acceptable expression for their own disinterested social aspirations.

25. Belonging to, as an internal quality, attribute, faculty, or capacity, inherent in; hence, within the ability, capacity, thought, etc. of.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Per ȝe schulen beon ine þrunge, auh reste and peis is in me. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 78 Al þe witte of þe worlde was in þo þre kynges. 1388 Wyclif *John* i. 4 In hym was lijf. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 156 And I, in þat in me es, makez þam parceneres of þam. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 179 There is no musicke in the Nightingale. *c* 1600 G. Harvey in *Shaks. C. Praise* 30 Shakespeare's..Lucrece, and his tragedy of Hamlet..have it in them to please the wiser sort. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 177 'Tis not in thee To grudge my pleasures. *a* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Maid's Trag.* III. i, It is in me to punish thee. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 16. 469/2 A covetous Pelagian, and one that had nothing of worth in him. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 129 As to the Notion.. I think there is not much in it. 1775 Sheridan *St. Patr. Day* I. ii, You did not mean any rudeness, did you, Humphrey? Oh No, in deed, miss; his worship knows it is not in me. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 174 To prefer evil to good is not in human nature. *Ibid.* 332 An enquiry which I shall never be weary of pursuing as far as in me lies. 1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 500 Anyone who has it in him to do heroic deeds.

26. In the hands of; in the control or power of; legally vested in.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvi. 92 In me standys lyfe and dede. ? *a* 1500 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 311 Alle the poer lyth now in the. *a* 1532 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxi. 250 You knowe well it is in me to cause Huon to dye. 1607 *Stat. in Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 65 The election..shall be in the Maister and Fellowes of Emanuel Colledge. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 23 Lands possessed without any such title, are in the crowne, and not in him that first entreth. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 484/1 The Living is a Rectory, the Advowson in the Bp. of London. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 30 The government of Greece is in the king. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Times Rep.* L. 45/2 The minerals, therefore, are in the trustees.

27. Partaking, sharing, associated, or actually engaged in. *To be in it*, to be one of those actually engaged as partners, competitors, etc.; to be in the running, to be a serious competitor, to count for something.

1728 W. Cleland *Let. on Dunciad* in *Pope's Wks.* (Globe) 359 None, it is plain, was so little in their friendships, or so much in that of those whom they had most abused. 1792 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 13 Neither the Count d'Artois .. nor Mr. de Calonne were in the secret. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s.v., To let another partake of any benefit or acquisition you have acquired by robbery or otherwise, is called putting him in it: a family-man who is accidentally witness to a robbery, &c., effected by one or more others, will say to the latter, Mind I'm in it. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1, I thought I really was in it at last, and knew what she meant. 1888 *Longm. Mag.* July 256 To those 'in it' every sound conveys a meaning. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., 'Flying Childers' and 'Eclipse' would not be 'in it' with our modern cracks.

28. Of representative character or capacity, as *in* Name *of*, *in* Right *of*: see the sbs.

29. Elliptical for (a) in the name of; (b) in the character of.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) III. 203 'Ay, i' God, is it', said the lord. 1831 Fr. A. Kemble *Let.* in *Rec. Girlhood* II. viii. 229, I am to come out in Bianca, in Milman's 'Fazio'.

V. Of motion or direction. See also 16.

30. Expressing motion or direction from without to a point within, or transition from one thing to another: = Into.

In OE. this was the proper sense of *in* with the accusative: see above. The sense of 'into' is still retained after some verbs, as *put, cast, split, part*, where the sense implies motion, and in some idiomatic phrases which are no longer analysed.

†**a.** Illustrations of earlier usage, now *obs.* or *dial.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* v. 8 Ic inga, dryhten, in hus ðin. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 121 Þa hie..in þone heofon locodan æfter him. *a* 1000 *Hymns* vi. 27 (Gr.) Ne læd þu us .. in costunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Goð in þane castel þet is on-ȝein eou. *Ibid.* 45 Muneȝing of þam hali gast þe he sende in his apostles. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 230 Do we ðe bodi in ðe bale. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxix. 12 [xxx. 11] Þou torned mi weping .. In blisse. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 11 And broghte hire hoom with hym in his contree. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 147 His fadyr Malcom in the Lennox fled. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 369 Soone after [she] tourned herself in the figure of a serpent and so vanysshed away. 1509 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 111 Yff ony off my childern happyn to cumme in pouerte. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* iii. 4 And hast brethed in him the breth of life. 1570 *Tragedie* 127 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x, Turnit day in nycht and nycht in day. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 8 Dorpes and wynes .. now growne in fair townes. 1680 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 394 My daughter was brought in bed of another boy. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 645 [The snake] retires..And in some secret Cranny slowly glides. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Horn-bk.* xiv, Deil mak his king's-hood in a spleuchan!

b. Illustrations of current usage after the verbs *cast, fall, lay, put, throw, thrust*, etc., *divide, split, break*, etc.

a 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 709 Wæs todæled..in tua biscopscira West Seaxna lond. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 191 His lic..in þa stowe asetton þe Uaticanus hatte. 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 ₱ 2, & dide ælle in prisun, til hi iafen up here castles. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 And was his holie lichame leid in burieles, in þe holie sepulcre. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3618 Þe barel of gold þey leid ilkon. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 106 Full ofte he heweth up so highe That chippes fallen in his eye. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 153 Þe prestez .. hewez þe body all in smale pecez. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvi. 413 My catyf hart wyll breke in thre. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 Preamble, The seid John .. caste the seid writing in the fire. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 108 Hoared headed frosts Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson Rose. 1591 — 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 52 They suppos'd I could..spurne in pieces Posts of Adamant. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 766 He..in the Billows plung'd his hoary Head. 1836 Fonblanque *Eng. under 7 Administ.* (1837) III. 336 Is he put on the shelf, or cast in the lumber-room? *a* 1868 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 118 The most judicious mode of putting a kicker in harness. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Sermn.* vi. (1877) 142 This dreadful schism .. which splits them, as it were, in two beings.

c. See also *in the face of*: Face *sb.* 4.

†**31.** The sense of motion or direction formerly gave rise to various modifications. [Cf. L. *in* with *accus.*] *Obs.*

†**a.** = *Upon, on.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 102 Ha .. spende al þet oðer in neodfulle & in nakede. *c* 1305 *St. Lucy* 7 in *E. E. P.* 101 In fisiciens heo hadde ispend moche del of hire gode. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 97 þan schal neuere myscheef in þee falle. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vi. 26 Ye grete..cryme, perpetred and commysed in the persone of sychee. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To put handis in ane crownit king. 1557 North *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 127 b/2 To caste their eyes oneiye in that that is presente.

†**b.** = *Against, towards.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 6 [xliv. 5] In þi name for-how in us risand. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vi. 1 Forgifynge til him þat synnes in vs. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 198 To oure dettouris þat is to men þat han synned in vs.

†**c.** = *Over.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 That noon enmyes have in him powere.

†**d.** = *Unto, to.*

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xxxvi. 50 Sir Water of Manny .. dyd set fyre in the strete ioyninge to the castell. *Ibid.* cclxxix. 417 Parte of them that had set the fyre in the towne. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Esdras* iii. 7 Thou appoyntedest death in him, and in his generacions.

VI. Constructional uses.

32. Expressing the relation which the action of a verb has to some indirect object: forming with the latter an adverbial adjunct to the verb, and often entering with it into an indirect passive: e. g. *to be believed in, to be dealt in, to be engaged in*. (See the verbs individually.)

a. To *believe, trust, hope* in, and the like. In OE., *believe* took *in* with the accus., = *into, unto, towards* (cf. L. *credere in Deum*, etc.).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 13 Eadge alle ða ðe getreowað in hine [L. *confidunt in eum*]. *a* 1000 *Juliana* 434 in *Exeter Bk.*, Þu in eene god..þinne getreowdes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 He þe bileueð in god. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7348 Alisaunder him gan affye In his owne chivalrie. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 166 In theise thinges..ther ben many folk that beleeven. 1553 Q. Mary in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. i. 3 For the special trust and affiance we have in you. 1753 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) IV. 6, I hope in God she will give you the will of exerting them.

b. To *partake, share, concur, engage, join, deal* in; to *consist* in; to *succeed, fail, increase* in; to *delight, exult, glory, joy, rejoice, triumph* in; etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 ȝif me .. delen in his pinen. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ix. 3, I sal fayne and glade in þe. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 718 Thai men, that will study In the craft of astrology. *c* 1585 R. Browne *Answ. Cartwright* 68, I partake in another mans offring. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 77 To those two Armies that would let him goe, Rather then triumph in so false a foe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 13 Join in my Work. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 68/1, I used, a long time ago, to trade in salt. 1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 5 All classes .. concurred in this determination. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 185 A regular war with France was not to be engaged in without negotiations.

c. With trans. vb.: To *instruct* (a person) in; to *convict, condemn, mulct* in; to *baffle, disappoint, limit* in; to *spend* (money, time, etc.) in. To *hold* in (honour, etc.): see Hold *v.* 12 f.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 In despit sco haldes me. 1382 Wyclif 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 3 The king of Egipt..condempnede the lond in an hundrith talentis of syluer. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* vii. 33 To haue some prynce .. for tenstructe hym in doctrynes and good maners. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* II. i. 19 Spending your wit in the praise of mine. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 207 The crown had been .. limited in the power of raising money. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xi. II. 24 The Athenians, who had been repeatedly baffled in

their attempts. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Acad.* 13 May 413/1 The money expended in the improvement of the site.

33. Expressing the relation of an adjective (often ppl.) to some sphere or department to which its qualification is limited: *in* and its object forming an adverbial adjunct of the adjective; e.g. *accomplished, adroit, at home, complete, diligent, eager, eloquent, great, learned, skilled, strong, weak* in; *attacked, grieved, hurt, marked, wounded* in; etc.

c900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiii[i.]. (1890) 332 Wæs heo .. æðele in woruld zebyrdum. *Ibid.* 334 In regollices lifes lare swiðe zeornful. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 525 In alle wittes of worldliche wisdome wiseste o worlde. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 22 Moyses..was myȝty in his wordis and werkis. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 76 Right connyng in fisike and a good fisicien. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 3 Blessed are the povre in sprete. 1557 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1582) 174 a, Pirrus..was stout and hardy, valiant in armes, liberall in benefices, pacient in aduersities. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 66 Though in your state of Honor I am perfect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 294 To admire and thank him that is infinite in Beauty, and in goodness. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 81 ▸ 2 If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her Mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a Pimple. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 2 Ignorant in the chief article of the case. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Rich in works of the historical class. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 27/2 A railway company was held liable in damages. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV] was .. wanting in all the elements of true greatness.

34. Expressing the relation of a substantive (esp. one that involves an attribute) to a certain sphere.

c1200 ORM. 5483 Þe firrste ȝife iss witt & skill Inn heofennlike þingess. 1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* i. 17 God ȝaue to these children science and discipline in ech boke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. Prol. 56 Nane is, nor was..ne ȝit sal haue sic crafte in poetrie. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* ix. (1633) 27 The Barbarians highly honoured him for his cunning in all languages. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x, He was himself a very competent judge in most kinds of literature. a 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) I. iii. 46 Those who have skill in arts..in war..in politics. 1830 T. TAYLOR *Argts. Celsus* etc. 63 Alacrity in the performance of things. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 111 The Houses .. would have made no formal change in the constitution. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 56 Young beginners in business. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 48 Let nothing shake your trust in her.

35. Expressing the relation of number or quantity to the dimension or amount in question: e.g. *length, breadth, depth*, or the like.

c1275 LAY. 21995 Hit his imete in brede fif and twenti fote. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* vi. 2 The hows .. hadde sexti cubitis in length and twenti in brede. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 1 The said Countie is thre score and ten myle in lenght. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* i. (1552) 120 Fewe in numbre. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* Introd. § 12 A black line of an inch in length. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 306 The virtues, which are also four in number. 1882 W. SHARP *D. G. Rossetti* ii. 86 A man six feet two inches in height.

36. With a substantive (or adj.), forming an adverbial phrase: e.g. *in charity, in duty, in honour; in right; in common, in general, in especial; in fact, in* (*all*) *probability, in truth, in faith; in conclusion, in fine; in haste; in any case, in every way; in* (*all*) *the world.* See the *sbs.*; also INDEED.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13402 Þai fild a cupp þan son in hast. c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 126 But herkneth lordynges in conclusioun Youre likyng is that I schal telle a tale. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, in Grafton *Chron.* I. 781 In faith man..I was never so sory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. 8 In Charity, therefore, the English Church in those daies must be of mean repute for outward pomp. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 2 Consider .. what casualties it may in probability be subject unto. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 309 If a man buy a horse..of him that in right had no property to him. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xii. 100 Debts, which he could not, in honour, delay to discharge. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* i. (1876) 11 Every one is ..bound in duty, to aim at reaching the highest standard of character. 1881 MRS. WALFORD *Dick Netherby* xiv. 162 Not a shilling in the world.

37. In many prepositional phrases, as *in* CASE *of, in* FACE *of, in* FAVOUR *of, in* FRONT *of, in* HONOUR *of, in* LIEU *of, in* PRESENCE *of, in* RESPECT *of, in* SPITE *of*, INSTEAD *of*; *in* REGARD *of, to, in* RESPECT *of, to*; *in* ORDER *to, in* PROPORTION *to, in* RELATION *to*; *in* COMMON *with, in* COMPANY *with, in* COMPARISON *with*, etc. See these words.

VII. *Phrases.*

38. In so far: in such measure or degree (as); to such extent (that).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 269 Britannie was .. in sevin Regimentis, deuydet be the Saxonis, .. Jnsafar, that a certane and sure ordour of kingis coulde not weil be collected. 1836 H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxxi. 232 A man's manners have much real and intrinsic significancy, in so far forth as they are the result of his individual nature and taste. 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vict.* c. 39 § 1 (3) In so far as they are temporary in their duration.

39. In that: in the fact that; in its being the case that; in presence, view, or consequence of the fact that; seeing that; as, because.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxi. 399 (Add. MS.) The child is not apte to serve god, in that he is inparfite. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cliv. 186 The kyng of Nauerr .. excused hymselfe honorably, in that he departed out of the realme of France. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxii. 31 We knowe, that yᵉ Lorde is amonge vs, in that ye haue not trespaced agaynst the Lorde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 257 Let him dye, in that he is a Fox. c1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) II. 302 In that they think they get good by such hearing..they are really the worse for it. 1883 DOBSON *Fielding* i. 18 This is the more likely, in that Arne the musician..was Fielding's contemporary at Eton.

40. See also INASMUCH, INSOMUCH, etc.

In (in), *adv.* and *a.* Forms. 1– in; 1 inn, 3–5 inne, 4 ynne, ine, 4–5 yn. [Common Teut.; OE. *in*(*n* = OFris., OS., OHG. *in* (MHG. *in, în*, Ger. *ein*), Goth. *inn-* (in composition with vbs.), ON. *inn* (Sw. *in*, Da. *ind*). The distinction between *adv.* and *prep.* is clearly marked in mod.Ger. *ein* beside *in*, in Scandinavian *inn, in, ind* beside *í, i*, and in English dialects which use *in* for the adv., *i'* for the prep. OE. *inn* was employed only with verbs expressing motion, the corresponding form to denote rest within a place being *inne* (see INNE), but during the ME. period the loss of the final vowel made the two words identical in form; in some texts it is doubtful whether the *e* of *inne, ynne* is of etymological significance or not.]

A. *adv.* I. Of motion or direction. [OE. *inn, in.*]

1. Expressing motion from a point without certain limits to a place within these; so as to penetrate or pass into a certain space; esp. into a house or other building (see also under COME, GO, PASS, PUT, etc.). Frequently followed by preps. indicating the direction, extent, etc. of the movement, as *in at, by*, †*on, through, to, under*, etc.; also *in-a-doors* (see A-DOORS).

Beowulf (Z.) 3090 Þa me zerymed wæs .. sið .. inn under eorðweall. c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 14 Ða beah þæt land þær eastryhte, oþþe seo sæ in on ðæt lond. c1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 13 Gangað inn [*v.r.* in] þurh þæt nearwe zeat. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Hwose euer wule mei gon in. 13.. *K. Alis.* 349 In he cam to hire bour. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7004 My paleis and myn hous make I There men may renne ynne openly. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. iii. 42 The groome went streight way in, and to his Lord Declar'd the message. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 23 At our Entrance in [to Breda] we passed [etc.]. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. i, In comes my nephew. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 311, I was called in again. 1814 MRS. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 215 We shall be never the nearer .. unless we can climb in at the..window. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 101 Put the cob in, said he to the ostler.

†**b.** In OE. (poetry and prose) and in ME. poetry, *in* often precedes the verb with which it is construed. *Obs.*

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 520 Be ðam hunde ðe his hand eft inn abær. — *Exod.* xxi. 3 Ga he ut mid swilcum reafe swilce he in com. — *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 41 Waciaþ .. þæt ze in ne gan on costunge. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 91 Þenne þe procession ut goð of ierusalem and eft þenne it in cumeð. 13.. *K. Alis.* 544 A dragon com yn fleon. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3305 They leten hem in come. *Ibid.* 6316 A stout Sarezyn gan in sterte. ?1370 *Robt. Cicyle* 52 Let hym in come swythe faste. a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1538 The portere .. Lete the knyghtis in fare. c1440 *Ipomydon* 1110 Þe rede knyght anone in rode.

c. Used after auxiliary verbs, as *may, must, shall*, etc., or absolutely with imperative force, with omission of 'go', 'enter', 'get', or the like (cf. IN *v.* 5). Now chiefly *poet.* or *rhet.*

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 127 Duru þæt mannes heafod, ze þa sculdro, mazan in. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 74 Ase buruh wiðuten wal, þer ase uerd mei in oueral. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3842 The Sarezynes myght neyther in ne oute. 1340 *Ayenb.* 232 Þet hy ne moȝe naȝt in. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 37 This is some Priorie, in, or we are spoyl'd. 1595 — *John* I. i. 171 In at the window, or else ore the hatch. 1627 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 284 Unless God kept him back, he must on, and he must in, and he must in deep. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i, Sure, this is Isabella's chamber; the door is open! I'll in, and take my leave of her. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. i. 601 Let's in. 1857 TROLLOPE *Barchester T.* I. v. 62, I see that there are three trains in and three out every Sabbath.

d. Imperatively = 'take in'. Also *in with.*

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xviii. (1737) 76 He cry'd, in with your Top-sails. 1857 *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V. 1 In jib and main course.

2. Phrase. *Day in, day out*: as each day comes in or begins, and goes out or closes; continually. So with *week, year*, etc.

1839 LONGF. *Village Blacksmith* iii, Week in, week out, from morn till night. 1884 MISS WILKINS in *Harper's Mag.* July 303/2 Sitting and sewing as she did day in and day out.

3. Expressing motion in the direction of some central point; hence, position attained by (or as by) coming, bending, or pressing in; in proximity, within reach of, or near to some point or limit specified or implied; into or in close quarters.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3781/4 Goes a little in with his Ancles. 1709–10 *Tatler* (J.), They [fencers] are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 24 Crib always was in and fighting with him. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phæton* (1878) 532 The swans were sailing close in by the reeds. 1888 R. HAGGARD *Maiwa's Revenge* iv, About five yards in, it [the path] took a turn. 1898 *To-Day* 5 Nov. 4/2 When you have a man 'fighting in', there is no possible time to use anything but your hands.

4. Into the bargain; in addition (to the legal amount); over and above, besides; as in to *get, give, throw* in: see the verbs.

1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* III. i, He will not yield above a peck of oysters: If I can get a quart of wine in too, you are gone, Sir. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 28 ▸ 1 To these [exquisite Faces] he threw me in Three Songs. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* 116 (Hoppe) And so you have the fight in gratis. 1864 Throw in [see INBREAD *sb.*]. 1886 [see GIVE 59 f].

II. Of position.

5. Within a certain space; esp. inside a house or other enclosed place, inside the usual place of abode, shelter, or safety.

In early ME. use chiefly northern, the southern word being orig. INNE.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14737 Ne wald he neuer o þaim blin, Till all war vte þat þar was in. c1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 94 Vndo the dure beliue! Dame, art thow in? 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, Our ship rid forecastle in. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 287 To come home with her cargo in. 1805 COLLINGWOOD 6 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 81 *note*, I think at 5, or at 4, the Boats will be better in. *Mod.* Is Mr. A. in? He is not in at present. Do you know when I shall find him in?

b. On the inside, within. *From in*, from the inside.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5615 An esscen kyst sco did be wroght, Did pik it sua, wit-oute and in [*Gött.* widuten and inne; *Trin.* wiþoute & ynne]. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 97 Man, how dearely euer parted, How much in hauing, or without, or in, Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath. c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 22 Reeve it from in out through the quarter block. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* iii. 43 A sheepskin coat with the woolly side in.

6. In various special senses.

In some of these the adverbial use may have arisen from the prep. by ellipse of a substantive; in others the verb *to be* takes the place of one implying motion. Hence *in* may be used in almost any sense arising from verbal combinations, and only the *more common ones are illustrated here.*

a. In prison, in confinement.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. v. 40 Thy Dol..is in base Durance, and contagious prision .. Dol is in. 1877 *Five Years Penal Servit.* iii. 147 It is the etiquette among prisoners never to ask a man what he is in for. The badge upon his left arm gives his sentence.

†**b.** Engaged, involved, entangled in (an action, esp. an unlawful one). *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 20, I would not care a pin, if the other three were in. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 49, I shall nere ha done when I am in, Tis harder for me end, than to begin. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* v. iii, And now, my Lord, since we are in for ever. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. *ad fin.*, All my plots Turn back upon myself: but I am in, And must go on.

c. Of a statesman or political party: In office, in power.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 15 Talke of Court newes ..Who looses, and who wins; who's in, who's out. 1678 EARL OF ARRAN in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) III. 102 Some people ..because they are not In themselves, .. must fall upon me. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* I. 214 Against reason..'tis equal sin To boast of merely being out or in. 1801 H. SWINBURNE in *Crts. Europe Last Cent.* (1841) II. 303 We are in a strange situation, half a ministry in, and half another out. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., Incorrigible revolutionists, who must attack a Minister because he is 'in'.

d. Of a player or a side in a game: In possession of the field, etc.; having the turn or right to play. Cf. INNINGS.

1770 J. LOVE *Cricket* 24 The two last Champions even now are in. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet-Player* 69 Instructions to the player who is 'in'. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 55 He scored 33 out of 35 made while he was in.

e. In legal possession of (an estate).

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 350 Where the heir takes any thing which might have vested in the ancestor, the heir should be in by descent.

f. Of a ship's sails: Taken in, furled.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *In*, the state of any of a ship's sails, when they are furled or stowed.

g. Of fire or light: Burning, lighted. Chiefly with certain verbs, e.g. *to keep in*; *to blow in*, the reverse of *to blow out.*

1662 SIR S. TUKE *Adv. Five Hours* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XV. 287 (Pedro .. lets the candle fall .. Diego takes up the candle.) Here's a fair trial for your maiden breath! Flora, blow't in again..(Flora blows the candle in). 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 72 ▸ 7 They observe the law..which orders the Fire to be always kept in. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 247 This evening's tide we worked with links, and it began to blow so fresh that we had much ado to keep them in. 1883 *L'pool Daily Post* 28 Dec. 5/3 By 3 o'clock the electric lights were in, as though it were in the evening. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Dec. 3/1 One has to think seriously before blowing in a furnace whether the price will be maintained long enough to leave him a profit. 1893 *Argosy* Jan. 23 We..sat round the..fire, which we kept in more for the sake of cheerfulness than warmth.

h. Of a train, coach, steamer, mail, etc.: Come in, arrived.

1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xv. 249 The 7.30 train would be in.

i. In the market; in season; in fashion.

1687 [see IN AND OUT 1 b]. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 85 During July cherries are in as well as raspberries. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 5/4 Savoys are in.

III. Contextual uses.

7. With verbs, besides the senses 1–5, above, *in* has many contextual and idiomatic uses; e.g. expressing irruption, as in *break, burst, strike in*; penetration, as in *burn, cut, force, rub in*; enclosing, surrounding, or covering, as in *build, cover, fence, hem, roof, wall in*; acceding, yielding, as in *come, fall, give in.* See the verbs.

IV. Phrases, etc.

8. In for. [Cf. 6 b.]

a. † (*a*) Involved or engaged *in* some business or occupation *for* a specified time. (*b*) Involved in some coming event, etc. from which no escape is possible; finally committed or destined to do or suffer something.

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* viii. 26 Herein..you are in for all day..it is your element. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 37 We are in for a month at this rate of speaking. 1773 Goldsm. *Stoops to Conq.* IV, I was in for a list of blunders. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 21 We are in for a speech. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* I. xiv. 285 We are in for a pretty severe storm.

b. esp. in phrase *in for it*: Committed to a course of action; also, certain to meet with punishment or something unpleasant.

1698 Farquhar *Love and a Bottle* III. i, I've thrown my cast, and am fairly in for't. But an't I an impudent dog? *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) I. 91 As I am in for't I must now proceed. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* II. 99, I am in for it now, over Head and Ears, I doubt, and can't help loving him. 1855 Kingsley *Plays & Purit.* 145 Raleigh finds himself 'in for it', and takes the island out of hand in the most masterly fashion. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., When..the representative receives a lady's card.. He knows that he is in for it..he has to exhibit the lions of the Capitol.

c. In the competition or race for some prize or thing to be gained. Cf. *Go in for*: Go *v.* 82 e.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whaleman's Adv.* xiii. (1859) 182 Though not myself .. in for any share of the profits. *Mod.* Several good men are in for the librarianship. He is in for Moderations at Oxford.

d. In for a penny, in for a pound: see Penny.

9. In with.

a. In agreement with; on friendly terms with. *To keep in with*: see Keep *v.*

a 1677 Manton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 98 A godly-wise man is careful to keep in with God. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* (Cassell) 115 They knew that .. against him they had been in with Diabolus. 1692 Bulstrode in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 21 He was a haughty proud man, in with King Charles the Second. 1714 Swift *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1778 VI. 101 Those who pretended wholly to be in with the principles upon which her Majesty and her new servants proceeded. *a* 1875 W. Arnot *Anchor of Soul* (1876) 72 When I am no longer in with my destroyer, I have the Omnipotent on my side.

b. *Naut.* Close in to, near (the land).

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 It proving close and dirty Weather, .. we could not venture in with Land. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 275 We kept plying on and off the whole night, intending to keep well in with the land. 1800 Sir M. Hunter *Jrnl.* (1894) 159 We sailed close in with the island.

† c. At close quarters with; even with. *rare*—1.

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 335, I can't say, but you're in with me now. .. Ay, by my Soul, you have nabbed me cleverly.

d. *To come in with* (see Come 59 n); *to fall in with* (see Fall *v.* 90).

10. See In and In, In and Out.

V. Combinations.

11. Participles and vbl. sbs., nouns of action, and agent-nouns, from verbs qualified by *in*, are formed by prefixing *in-*, when used as adjs. or sbs. The number of these is practically unlimited. See In- *pref.* 1.

a. With *pres. pple.*, as *in-abiaing*, that abides in; so *in-curling, in-flying*, etc. Also Inburning, Inbursting, Incoming, etc., etc.

1889 J. Smith *Fellowship* i. (1891) 26 The inabiding and inworking Christ. 1894 G. Egerton *Keynotes* 66 Like the wave-note of the in-curling sea in the Mediterranean. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 46/1 We lay .. in the bottom of the boat and..waited for the in-flying game.

b. With *pa. pple.*, as *in-burnt*, that is burnt in; so *in-built, in-moulded, in-set*, etc. Also Inblown, Inbowed, Ingrown, Inpoured, etc.

17.. *Christmas Ba'ing* in Skinner *Misc. Poet.* (1809) 127 (Jam.) In came the insett Dominie Just riftin frae his dinner. 1848 A. H. tr. *Richter's Levana* I. ii. § 7 An Indian slave, who wanders about with the inburnt stamps of his various masters. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 271 A man of true self-abandonment must be un-built from the creature, in-built with Christ. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Apr. 8/1 Coffins .. made of heavy plate-glass, the sides and top being strengthened by an in-moulded network of wire.

c. With *vbl. sb.*, as *in-abiding*, an abiding in; so *in-flashing*, etc. Also Inbeaming, Inbringing, etc., etc.

1850 W. Anderson *Regener.* (1871) 205 That there be a continuance of that inflashing of the truth into the .. soul. 1889 J. Smith *Fellowship* (1891) 126 You enjoy the in-abiding of the mind of God.

d. With noun of action, as Inburst, Incast, Income, Inpour, etc., q.v.

e. With agent-noun, as Inbringer, Incomer, etc., q.v.

12. With sbs. Usually opposed to *out-*. (Cf. In *a.*, which differs from this only in being written detached.)

a. That is, lives, lies, or remains *in*, or *within* (some understood place): internal: usually opposed to a person or thing which is *out* or external, as i·n-brother, a resident brother of a fraternity or guild; i·n-burgess, a burgess resident in the burgh; i·n-case, a case of an in-patient; i·n-company, a company employed at home or at headquarters; i·n-patient, a patient who remains in a hospital while under medical treatment, as distinguished from an *out-patient* who comes daily, or from time to time, to be attended to; i·n-pensioner, a pensioner resident in a charitable institution.

1644 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Receiued .. when he was admitted an *inbrother. 1479 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) I. 37 Of all otheris, outeburges and *inburgessis and indwellaris havand chavmer or house, a penny. 1741 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 200 The Foreign Burgesses and the Inn-Burgesses..Those admitted by the Council or by the Mayor are called Inn-Burgesses by Copy of Court Roll. 1892 *Daily News* 13 July 5/5 A 'faction fight' has contributed a further contingent of '*in-cases' to the local hospitals. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 101 The out-company not to return home till the *in-company is carried out to relieve them. 1760 More in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 938 Thinking, that if he was admitted an *in-patient at the hospital, he should be more likely to obtain a cure. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 693 Four of these were also inpatients of the hospital. 1894 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/3 It would be very unfair to take the Hospital away from the *in-pensioners.

b. That is in office or power, as i·n-party (cf. quot. 1817 in In *a.*).

a 1860 Whately *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 172 An out-party will generally have more zeal..among its members, than an in-party.

c. Inside a person; inside the body; internal; as i·n-evidence, internal evidence; † i·n-muscle, an internal muscle; i·n-parts, internal parts of the body (cf. quot. 1599 in In *a.*). Also Inmeat.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* v. 76 The region About the bladder, underneath th' in-muscles and the bone. *a* 1629 T. Goff *Three Trag.* (1656) 208 This hand shall rip her breast, And search her inparts, but I'll find it out. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. viii. § 4 The in-evidence which is so much spoken of as an ingredient of the nature of faith.

d. Situated within limits, or nearer to the centre, or point of reference, as In-field, Inland, In-parish, In-shore. e. In various other compounds, which see in their places.

13. Parasynthetic derivatives from sbs. forming adjs., as *in-backed*, having the back bent inwards. So In-kneed, In-toed.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 33 The in-back'd slave, Who, laid face upward, hews the black stone down.

14. With verbs: see In- *prefix* 1.

15. With adverbs and prepositions; as In-about, In-between.

In, *a.* [In *adv.* used *attrib.*, or as positive of Inner, Inmost.] That is in; that lies, remains, lives, is situated, or is used in or within; internal. (In most cases it is more usual to hyphen *in* to the sb.: see In *adv.* 12.)

1599 Chapman *Hum. days Myrth* Plays 1873 I. 76 All their in parts then fit to serue pesants or make curdes for dawes. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 305 Up he rose, put on His in and out weed. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 734 You made it out by in and home proofs. 1693 *Answ. 'Just Measures'* 5 What's this but to say we may have one sort of Power to Govern the out Part, and another to guide the in? 1817 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 62 The out party proposed to pass a law [etc.]. The in party said that such a law was unnecessary. 1818 *Ibid.* XXXIII. 469 To suppose..that the out part of 'the regiment' would be disposed to call the in part of 'the regiment' to account. 1836 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 464 Twenty-nine little volumes.. with one duke's arms on the outside, and another .. on the in. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* xxiv. 238 The outside and the in of a thing.

In, *sb.* [f. In *adv.*]

1. *pl.* a. In politics: The party which is in office (see In *adv.* 6 c), usu. in phrase (*the*) *ins and outs.*

1764 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) IV. cccLxxix. 201, I believe that there will be something patched up between the *ins* and the *outs.* 1774 H. Swinburne in *Crts. Europe-Last Cent.* (1841) I. 16 What an epoch for ministers, both ins and outs! 1823 Byron *Juan* XIII. xxiv, Juan stood well both with Ins and Outs. 1884 Spurgeon in *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 11/1 Everything the Ins do the Outs denounce, and then the moment this denunciation has done its work, the Outs take the place of the Ins, and are abused in their turn, not because they are wrong, but because they are in.

b. In games: The side whose turn it is to play (see In *adv.* 6 d).

1862 J. F. Campbell *Pop. Tales W. Highlands* IV. 37 *note*, The circle within which the 'ins' stand at the game of rounders. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 4/8 In an ocean-going steamship..a ball in the rigging or in the air funnels is the fortune of the ins.

2. Ins and outs. a. Windings or turnings in and out, devious or tortuous turns to and fro in a road, a course of action, etc.; sinuous ramifications.

a 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 152 Follow their Whimsies and their In and Outs at the Consulto, when the Prince was among them. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. vi, Laura..required from me a faithful and true narrative of all my pros and cons, my ins and outs, since that..separation of ours. *a* 1845 Hood *Laying down the Law* ii, A celebrated judge, too prone to tarry To hesitate on devious ins and outs. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* III. v. 83 The labour of following the ins and outs of the close-clustered carriages. 1878 R. H. Hutton *Scott* ii. 27 Keen appreciation of the ins and outs of legal method. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxii, He knew the ins and outs of the road better than any of us.

In (in), *v.* Also 5–9 inn, 6–7 inne. [The OE. *innian, geinnian*, appear to attach themselves in part directly to the adv. *inn*, In, partly to be more immediately associated with the derivative, Inn *sb.* In mod. use we distinguish In *v.* from Inn *v.* in accordance with their sense, but the formal distinction fails in the inflected forms *inned, inning*, and, in ME., even in the present forms *inn-en, inn-est, inn-eth, inne*; in some uses, also, it is possible that both notions were present. Cf. OHG. *innôn*, from the adv. *inn*.]

1. *trans.* To give or put in (*obs.*); to take in, include, inclose; *esp.* to take in, inclose or reclaim (waste or unprofitable land). Now *dial.*

11.. *Codex Exon.* 1 He hæfð geinnod þæt ær geutod wæs. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 367 Aluredus inned Londoun first and Colwulfus deel to his owne kyngdom. 1529 More *Dyalogue* IV. Wks. 278/1 The landes Inned by dyuers owners in the Isle of tenate. 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 Wappinge Marshe .. beyng longe tyme surrounded and ouer flowen w^t^ water was recovered and ynned by the saide Cornelys [Wanderdelf]. 1592 Bacon *Observ. Libel* in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 113 Wast, and unprofitable Ground Inned, Reclaimed, and Improved. 1640 Somner *Antiq. Canterb.* 290 Appledore mershes were inned in his time. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 Any part of the shores .. shall be inned, gained, or reclaimed from the water. 1875 Parish *Sussex Gloss.* s. v., I inned that piece of land from the common.

2. To gather (grain, hay, or other produce) into the barn, stackyard, etc.; to harvest or house.

c 1407 Hoccleve *Bal. & Chanceon to H. Somer* 29 Haasteth our heruest as soone as yee may..Were our seed Inned wel we mighten pleye. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) x. viii. 383/1 Thou shalt tylle and other shall in that thou tyllest. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxii. 55 Then he taryed tyll they had inned all their corne and vyntage. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 562 They make greater hast to cut it [Barley] downe, and to inne it. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Poems* xlviii. 240 Notwithstanding all wes ind and bair. 1676 T. Clark in Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) II. 139 *note*, To fight the Enemie out of our Borders, that our English Corn may be inned in. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 253 When Barley is inn'd wet, it will heat or burn in the Mow. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 428 October either rots, or inns the stuff. 1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 842 The brownie had inned the corn and threshed it.

b. To harvest (a field). Now *local.*

1646 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 234 From the tyme of seedeing till the towne feild be inned.

3. To get in, gather in, collect. (Partly *transf.* from 2.)

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 647 The same [money] is clearly inned again, together with all other charges. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 13 The profits of two former years, which the knight inned at his own cost. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Fat*, the last landed, inned or stowed of any sort of Merchandize.

† **4.** To take in mentally, comprehend. *rare*—1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. iv. (1632) 201 He hath assuredly understood and inned the very imagination, and the true conceit of the Author.

† **5.** *intr.* To go in, to enter; in 17th c. to make a beginning, to begin. *Obs.*

(The OE. instance is a late variant reading; it has app. no historical connexion with the 17th c. use.)

K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 (Bodley MS. *a* 1200), He [se læcecraeft] bið swiðe biter on muðe..ac he werodað syððan he innað, & bið liðe on ðam innoðe [*Cotton MS. a* 1000, ac he weredað siððan he innan bið, & swiðe liðe on ðæm innoðe]. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. i, The warmer Sun the golden Bull outran And with the Twins made haste to inne and play. 1639 J. Clarke *Paræmiol.* 13 We inne diversely, but end alike.

‖ **In** (in). **I.** The Latin preposition *in*, (with the ablative case) 'in', (with accusative) 'into', enters into a number of phrases, chiefly of legal, logical, philosophical, or ecclesiastical origin, now or formerly current in English, of which the chief are given below.

In early use, the *in* seems occasionally to have been taken as the English preposition, and is thus found printed in roman type, while the rest of the phrase is in italics.

1. in ca·pite, in chief (see Chief *sb.* 12), holding directly from the crown.

[1275 in *Rot. Hundred.* (1812) d ij b, Jurati dicunt quod civitas London. ..tenetur in capite de domino Rege.] *a* 1558 Staunford *Kinges Prerog.* i. (1567) 6 a, It extendes to any landes .. whether they be holden of the king in capite or not. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 129 Men shall hold of mee in Capite. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 60 All tenures being thus derived .. from the king, those that held immediately under him .. were called his tenants in capite, or in chief.

2. in exte·nso, at full length.

1826 *Congress Debates* II. II. 1767 It might not suit the views of the Government, to give, *in extenso*, the instructions given to our Ministers. 1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. xx. 196 The evening papers gave Rowland's address, *in extenso. Mod.* The speech will be published *in extenso.*

3. in extre·mis, in the last agonies, at the very point of death.

a 1530 R. Pace *Let. to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 199 Mr. Dean off Paulis hath lyen continually syns Thursdaye *in extremis* and is not yitt dedde. 1646 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) I. 230 An Irish Friar .. confessing him .. and other ceremonies used *in extremis*. 1764 G. Williams in J. H. Jesse *G. Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I. 321 The Master of the Rolls .. tumbled out of his chair last Sunday at

church, and is, they say, *in extremis*. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Lady Rohesia*, His lady was *in extremis*.

4. in fo·rma pau·peris, in the form or guise of a poor person (exempted from liability to pay the costs of an action: see PAUPER *sb.*); hence, in a humble or abject manner.

1592 GREENE *Quip Upst. Courtier* E j b, The poore man that .. pleads in *forma pauperis*. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. *Law* Ded. to Ld. Chauncelor, He is compell'd, *in forma pauperis*, To Plead. 1641 *Spiritual Courts* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 420 Many of them were *in formâ pauperis*. 1711 STEELE in *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 10 We have been oppressed so many Years, that we can appear no other way, but *in forma pauperis*. 1883 *Wharton's Law Dict.* (ed. 7) 409/1 A person admitted to sue *in formâ pauperis* is not entitled to costs from the opposite party, unless by order of the Court or a judge.

5. in infini·tum, to infinity, without end (cf. AD INFINITUM).

1564 GRINDAL *Fun. Serm. Emp. Ferdinand* in *Rem.* (1843) 4 And so *in infinitum*, until all years and days be clean past and expired. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 146 Each of these parts is divisible .. into other corporeal parts.. lesser and lesser, *in infinitum*. 1790 REID *Let. to J. Gregory* Wks. (1846) 86/1 Diminish the time, *in infinitum*, and the effect of a centripetal force is diminished *in infinitum*.

6. in li·mine, on the threshold, at the very outset.

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection, *in limine*, we feel ourselves called upon to make. 1889 S. LEATHES *Testim. Earlier Proph. Writ.* 7 The supposition of supernatural teaching, which is *in limine* rejected by the critics.

7. in lo·co, in place of; esp. **in loco paren·tis**, in the place or position of a parent.

1710 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 434 George Jaffrey was this day elected..a Representative *in loco* Mark Hunkin. [1785 LD. THURLOW in W. Brown *Chancery Cases* (1820) I. 426 A provision..made directly, or as a portion by a parent or person *loco parentis*.] 1828 *Congress Debates* IV. I. 1335, I now stand to them, *in loco parentis*, in the place of a father. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xvi. 157, I stood towards him *in loco parentis*; because he was as a child to me.

8. in me·dias re·s, into the midst of affairs, into the middle of a narrative.

1786 HAN. MORE *Bas Bleu* 33 But be as epic as I please, And plunge at once in medias res. 1819 BYRON *Don Juan* I. vi. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* I. xiii. 253 For good or ill, she determined to plunge *in medias res*.

9. in memo·riam, to the memory of, in memory of. Common as the commencement of an epitaph or commemorative inscription. Hence, after the title of Tennyson's poem, used as *sb.* = A memorial poem or writing.

1850 TENNYSON (*title*) In Memoriam A. H. H. Obiit MDCCCXXXIII. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 6/1 The in memoriam of a bereavement, a breviary of a sorrowing parent's love.

10. in nu·bibus, in the clouds; not yet settled or decided; also, incapable of being carried out.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* To Gentl. Glamorgan, Both the fee and freehold of the Church is in suspence, and *in nubibus*. 1624–5 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) II. 506 The French match is still *in nubibus*, and few or none know yet what to judge of it. 1717–18 EYRE in Gilbert *Cases in Law & Equity* (1760) 266 It would Occasion great Delay, should the Plaintiff be put to take out a new Writ, whilst the Business is thus *in Nubibus*. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. F.* lxvi, 'Bah', said the other, 'the concert is a concert *in nubibus*'.

11. in pa·rtibus (infide·lium), in the regions of infidels; in countries inhabited by unbelievers. In *R. C. Ch.* describing a titular bishop in an uncivilized or a heretical country: see BISHOP 1 b.

1687 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 314 The King having .. recommended Father Phillip Ellis, Dr. Gifford, and Dr. Smith, to be Bishops *in partibus*. 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. xiv. 73 He is become Archbishop, *in partibus*. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 88/2 Bishops *in partibus* can attend general councils.

12. in perpe·tuum, in perpetuity, to all time, for ever.

1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 239 If Lands or Tenements bee devised by Will, unto a man and his Assignees, *In perpetuum*. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 362 We ought not to annex, *in perpetuum*, to the office of cabinet-minister, one or two hundred more of close boroughs.

13. in pontifica·libus, in pontificals, in the proper vestments of a pope, cardinal, archbishop, etc.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 607 The deane and the chanons of Paulys, with whom also *in pontificalibus* came the archebysshop of Caunterbury. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 892/2 The cardinall .. sat in pontificalibus vnder his cloth of estate. 1679 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 29 At night were several bonefires, and particularly a very great one at Temple gate, where was a pope burnt in pontificalibus. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* iv. in *Lett.* 1857 I. p. cxii, He offered to proclaim the Pretender at Charing Cross in pontificalibus.

b. Also *in his, their*, etc. *pontificalibus*: see PONTIFICALIBUS.

14. in pro·pria perso·na, 'in proper person', in his (her, etc.) own person.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. vii. 113 He Knight-Errant, if he steale *in propria persona*, is Uncalendred for ever. 1762 SMOLLETT *Sir L. Greaves* XVI. (1793) II. 85 Believing he was the devil *in propria persona*. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 28 Jan. in Moore *Lett.* etc. (1830) II. 72 Marianna S**, *in propriâ personâ* .. without a single word seizes her said sister-in-law by the hair. 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xvii. 280 As they have never beheld me before; it would very little matter if I went in *propriâ personâ*.

15. in si·tu, in its (original) place; in position.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* Mar. 180 Granite and clay slate are those [rocks] alone which appear *in situ*. 1845 J. C. ATKINSON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 134 We shall find it *in situ* close by. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 31 May 405/1 What actually remains *in situ* is the walls of the foundations.

16. in sta·tu quo (ante, prius, or **nunc)**, in the same state (as formerly or now).

1602 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 174 The seculars are but *in statu quo prius*, and cannot be in a worse then they are in at this present. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xlvii. 60 In *statu quo nunc* I am grown useless and good for nothing. 1687 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 222 Matters will never be againe *in Statu quo* here. 1688 T. TRAMALL in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) II. 98 Things were put in statu quo, only Mr. Charnock was left out. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady [Rich]* 17 June, However, my face is still *in statu quo*. 1817 BYRON *Let. to Murray* 2 Apr. in Moore *Life* (1830) II. 94 Of course I had the box remitted *in statu quo*.

17. in terro·rem, as a warning, in order to terrify or deter others.

1612 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 213 Most men believe .. that only it was done *in terrorem*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* To Dr. Lewis, 2 June, This [the pillory] is so far from being accounted a punishment *in terrorem*, that it will probably make his fortune. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 Exhibited *in terrorem* to the assembly.

attrib. 1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 153 If the augmented force was not intended as an *in terrorem* measure the delay in Recruiting it is unaccountable.

18. in to·to, as a whole, absolutely, completely, without exception.

[*a* 1639 WOTTON *Surv. Educ.* in *Relig.* (1654) 293 Always I except Prodigious Forms, and meer natural Impotencies, which are unmanageable *In toto Genere*.] 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 135 It was impossible to comply with them, and difficult to discriminate, for which reasons it was deemed best to reject them *in toto*. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 357 Many writers condemn *in toto* the Minié principle and its cup. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 32, I decline *in toto* to hear more of it.

19. in tra·nsitu, in passing, on the way.

1620 *Relig. Wotton.* (1654) 334, I had, *in transitu*, conferred with him your Christian ends. 1665 SOUTH *Serm. at Court* 23 They only please and affect the mind *in Transitu*. 1787 GROSE in Durnford & East *Rep.* (1794) II. 76 The consignor may seize the goods *in transitu*, if the consignee become insolvent before the delivery of them. 1882 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Rep.* 7 App. Cas. 576 But for the indorsement..the right of stoppage in transitu would have been well exercised.

20. in va·cuo, in a vacuum or empty space.

1660 EVELYN *Diary* (1872) I. 364 Various experiments *in vacuo*. 1716 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 114 Supposing a body moving *in vacuo*. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 138 A wire of platina may be preserved in a state of intense ignition *in vacuo*.

21. In many other phrases: e.g. *in abstra·cto*, in the ABSTRACT (*a.* 5); *in arti·culo mo·rtis*, in the article of death (cf. ARTICLE 2 b); at the point, or in the instant of death; *in ba·nco*, on the bench (see BANCO); *in ca·mera*, in (a judge's) private room, not in open court (see CAMERA 1 b); *in ca·thedra*, in the chair of office, in the seat of authority: see CATHEDRA 2; *in commendam*: see COMMENDAM 1; *in concre·to*, in the CONCRETE (*a.* 5); *in deli·ciis*, in favour, in affection; *in depo·sito*, in deposit (see DEPOSIT *sb.* 2 and DEPOSITUM); *in du·bio*, in doubt, in uncertainty; *in duode·cimo, in e·mbryo, in equili·brio, in e·sse*: see the sbs.; *in exce·lsis*, in the highest (heavens), in the highest degree; *in fi·eri*: see FIERI; *in flagra·nte deli·cto*, in the very act of committing an offence (cf. DELICT b); *in fo·lio*: see FOLIO 5; *in fo·ro conscie·ntiæ*, in the court of conscience (cf. FORUM 2 b); *in fu·mo*, in smoke (in *Alchemy*); *in ge·nere*, in the genus, in general; *in me·dio*, in the middle, in an unsettled state; *in pla·no*, on a plane surface; *in po·sse*, in potentiality, in the condition of being possible: see POSSE; *in pote·ntia*, in potentiality; *in pri·mis*: see IMPRIMIS; *in princi·pio*, in the beginning: the first words of Genesis and St. John's Gospel in the Vulgate; *in pu·ris natura·libus*, in 'pure naturals' (cf. NATURAL *sb.*); in a purely natural condition, hence 'stark naked'; *in re*, in reality: see RE; *in re·rum natu·ra*, in nature, in the physical world; *in sæ·cula sæculo·rum*, to the ages of ages, to all eternity, for ever and ever; *in spe·cie*, in specific form, in the precise or identical form: see SPECIE; *in te·nebris*, in darkness, in a state of ignorance or doubt; *in te·rminis*, in express terms, expressly.

1596 *Estate Eng. Fugitives* 75 (Stanf.) Visitation of sicke men *in articulo mortis*. 1868 J. T. BENJAMIN *Sales* (1884) 409 The only case decided *in banco*, that has been found on this point. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1676) 172/2 Their cats which they have *in deliciis*. 1615 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 362 The place of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports hath..remained in the lord chamberlain's hands as *in deposito*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. xi, As his Intention was truly upright, he ought to be excused *in Foro Conscientiæ*. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 183/2 When these practitioners come to the last decoction, blow, blow, puff, puff, and all flies *in fumo*. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. i. *heading*, Of the chesse borde *in* genere how it is made. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. XIV. a iv, I leave it *in medio*. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 131/1 To keep the property *in medio* until the rights of the parties were ascertained. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 98 Solid bodies may seem swelling, and to be embossed *in plano* by art. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii, The egg..is a chicken *in potentia*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 254 So plesaunt was his *In principio*. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 23 Sure thou were not in principio. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 34 Compare thy self and him .. *in puris naturalibus*, and thou shalt find no difference. 1584 R. SCOT *Disc. Witch.* XIII. v. 292 Such as except we had seene..we would not beleeve to be *In rerum natura*. 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New-Eng.* (1867) 21 Stuff'd with Wonders of my own Invention, and such as never were in rerum natura. 1593 PEELE *Edw. I* Wks. (Rtldg.) 382/2 To follow my fortune *in secula seculorum*. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* IV. ii, But, how she lost it, and how it came upon your finger, I am yet *in tenebris*. 1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 254 'Tis said of Christ in Scripture *in terminis* that he was the day-spring to give light to them which sit in darkness. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* in *Dryden's Wks.* I. 98 A contradiction *in terminis*.

II. The Italian prep. = Latin *in*, as in the phrases *in fresco*, *in petto*, for which see the sbs.

In, obs. f. INN; var. HIN *pron. Obs.*, him.

In-, *pref.*[1], the prep. and adv. IN, in combination with verbs, verbal derivatives, and other words. In original compound verbs, unaccented *in-* passed in WS. into *on-* (cf. IN *prep., General Sense*): e.g. Goth. *inliuhtjan*, OHG. *inliuhten*, OE. *onlichtan* to enlighten, illuminate; Goth. *intandjan*, OE. *ontendan* to set on fire, Goth. *inwandjan*, OE. *onwendan* to turn, change. In such of these verbs as survived in ME., *on-* was normally reduced to *a-*. But, in late OE., numerous new verbs in *in-* appeared as glosses or literal renderings of Latin verbs in *in-*, e.g. *inbldwan* = L. *inflare*, *inspirare* to blow in, *inbringan* = L. *inferre* to bring in, *inlædan* = L. *introducere* to lead in. The formation of these in similar circumstances continued in ME. to the close of the 14th c., when numerous examples occur in Wyclif. Among the ME. examples are *inclepe*, L. *invocare* to call in, *indelve*, L. *infodere* to dig in, *injette*, L. *infundere* to pour in, *inloje*, L. *inflammare* to inflame, *inwlappen*, L. *involvere* to enwrap, *inwrite*, L. *inscribere* to inscribe. Few or none of these verbs have survived into mod. English. In OE. the adv. *inn*, *in*, was also freely used in collocation with verbs of motion or change of state. The position of the adv. was with the finite tenses, variable; in the infinitive it generally stood before the vb., and in derived verbal sbs. and adjs. always so. In this position the adv. came at length to be written in combination with the vb., e.g. *income-n*, *incoming*, *income* sb., *indwelle-n*, *indwelling*, *indweller*, etc. In the infinitive and other verbal forms *in-* remained movable, and is now regularly placed after the verb, as in *come in*, *go in*, *call in*, *lead in*, etc.; but the derived sbs. and adjs. in which the position of *in-* was invariable, have become regular compounds with stress on *in-*, thus *incoming*, *income*, *incomer* (beside *come in*), *indwelling*, *indweller* (beside *dwell in*), *inlet*, *insight*, *intake*, etc. See IN *adv.* 11. (Cf. the parallel case of German verbs with movable prefixes, as *eingehen*, *einzugehen*, *eingegangen*, *gehe ein*, *er geht ein*, *wenn er eingeht*, *eingang*, *eingehend*; *eingeben*, *eingeber*; etc.) There are also various other formations, OE., ME., or modern, in which this prefix occurs, usually with the sense 'in, within, internal', e.g. OE. *ingehygd*, *ingepanc* internal thought, intent, *inland* demesne land, ME. *inwit* conscience; mod. *inborn*, *inside*, *inward*, etc. In a few instances prepositional phrases with *in-* have given rise to attributive combinations, as *in-college* residents, *in-door* occupations.

As to the blending of this prefix and IN- *pref.*[2] in later use, see at the end of the latter.

In-, *pref.*[2], repr. L. *in-* adv. and prep., used in combination with verbs or their derivatives, less commonly with other parts of speech, with the senses 'into, in, within; on, upon; towards, against', sometimes expressing onward motion or continuance, sometimes intensive, sometimes transitive, and in other cases with little appreciable force.

Form-history. In earlier L., *in-* was generally retained unchanged before all consonants; but in later times it was assimilated to the following consonant, becoming *il-* before *l*, *im-* before a labial, *ir-* before *r*. These changes are retained in Eng.: e.g. *il-late*, *im-bue*, *im-mil*, *im-pel*, *ir-radiate*: see IL-[1], IM-[1], IR-[1]. In OF., in inherited words, *in-*, *im-*, became *en-*, *em-*; but learned words derived or formed from L., esp. in later times, regularly retained *in-*, *im-*. The French words were adopted in Eng. in their current form; but from the 14th c.

onward, there was a growing tendency in words in which the L. derivation was evident, to change *en-, em-* back to L. *in-, im-*, as in the words of learned origin. This was even extended to some words which were not obviously, or not at all of L. origin, including some of those in which *en-, em-* was, as a living formative, prefixed to radicals of OE. or other origin. (See EN-.) Conversely, some words directly from L. were formed with the French *en-, em-*. Hence, a large number of words occur in the 15th and 16th c. with both forms of the prefix, and some have retained both forms to the present day, either with no distinction of sense, as in *enclose, inclose, enquire, inquire*, or with differentiation of use, as *ensure, insure*. The general tendency (though with numerous exceptions) has been to establish *in-, im-*, in words evidently derived from L., reserving *en-, em-*, for words formed in French and not having a L. type, or in which the L. type is disguised by phonetic change, and for words formed in Eng. on the analogy of these. In this Dictionary, current words are placed under their usual form, whether *in-* (*im-*) or *en-* (*em-*), or, in unsettled cases, in that which, on grounds of etymology or analogy, appears to be the preferable form; obsolete words have been dealt with on the same principles, and cross-references have been given to the form under which each word is treated.

Since IN-[1] and IN-[2] are identical in form, and to a great extent in sense, they come in later use to be felt as one and the same prefix; and it is this resulting prefix which appears in many words of later formation, formed upon native substantives or adjectives, in which *in-, im-*, has affinities at once with the prefix *en-, em-*, from French, and with OE. *in-*.

In-, *pref.*[3], the Lat. *in-*, cognate with Gr. *α-, αν-*, Com. Teut. *un-*, prefixed to adjs. and their derivatives, rarely to other words, to express negation or privation; as *fēlix* happy, *infēlix* unhappy, *utilis* useful, *inutilis* useless, *nocēns* hurtful, *innocēns* unhurtful, innocent, *doctus* learned, *indoctus* unlearned. In earlier Latin, *in-* was used before all consonants, but in later times was subjected to the same assimilations as IN-[2], as in *il-litterātus* illiterate, *im-mensus* unmeasured, immense, *ir-regulāris* without rule, irregular, and was besides reduced to *i-* before *gn*, as in *i-gnārus* ignorant; *i-gnōscĕre* not to take cognizance of, to overlook, forgive. In a few OF. words, L. *in-* became *en-* as in IN-[2], e.g. *inimīcus*, OF. *enemi* enemy, L. *invidia*, OF. *envie* envy; but most French words containing this prefix are of learned formation, and retain L. *in-* (*il-, im-, ir-*); as is the case also in Eng. with words derived either through French, or from L. direct. In Eng. *in-* (*il-, im-, ir-*) is a living negative suffix for words of Latin or Romanic origin, freely used, even when no corresponding formation appears in Latin; in this use it interchanges to some extent with the OE. negative *un-*, which is used in native or thoroughly naturalized words, e.g. *incautious, uncautious, in-, un-ceremonious, in-, un-certain, in-, un-communicative, in-, un-devout, in-, un-distinguishable*. In such cases the practice in the 16th and 17th c. was to prefer the form with *in-*, e.g. *inaidable, inarguable, inavailable*, but the modern tendency is to restrict *in-* to words obviously answering to Latin types, and to prefer *un-* in other cases, as in *unavailing, uncertain, undevout*.

In-, *pref.*[4], of Teut. origin, prefixed to OE. and ME. adjs., with intensive force. In origin akin to IN- *pref.*[1], with the sense 'inly', 'intimately', 'thoroughly', and hence 'exceedingly', 'very'. Examples: OE. *indryhten* most noble, *infrōd* very wise, *inhold* thoroughly loyal; ME. *inred* deep red. (On this prefix in the cognate langs., see Hœfer '*Das intensive* IN', in *Germania*, new ser. III. 61.)

-in, *suffix*[1]. *Chem.* A modification of the chemical suffix -INE[5], introduced into systematic nomenclature by Hofmann *a* 1860, used systematically in Watts' *Dict. Chem.* in 1866, and subsequently adopted by the Chemical Society, for the names of neutral substances, such as glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, colouring matters, and proteids, which are thus distinguished from names of alkaloids and basic substances in -INE. Examples, *albumin, casein, fibrin, globulin, mucin, myosin, pepsin*; *cerebrin, chitin, chondrin, gelatin, lecithin*; *acetin, alizarin, aloin, arbutin, cerotin, curcumin, dextrin, hæmatin, indigotin, inulin, isatin, palmitin, purpurin, salicin, ulmin, vanillin*. Some of these were formerly spelt with *-ine*, and in that spelling had passed into popular use before the rectification of the nomenclature, esp. *dextrine, gelatine, margarine*, which are still commonly so spelt in non-scientific use.

1881 *Chemical Society, Instructions to Abstractors* ¶ 16 Basic substances should invariably be indicated by names ending in *-ine*, as *aniline*, instead of *anilin*, the termination *-in* being restricted to certain neutral compounds, viz. glycerides, glucosides, bitter principles, and proteids, such as *palmitin, amygdalin, albumin*.

-in, *suffix*[2], an obs. variant of -INE[1] in adjs., as *feminin, genuin*, etc.; also an occasional variant of -INE[4]:—L. *-ĭna*, as in *ruin*.

-ina, *suffix*[1], a Latin feminine suffix found in *reg-ina* queen, extended in It. or Sp., and thence in Eng. use, to form feminine titles, as *czar-ina* (for Russ. *tsaritsa*), and female Christian names, as *Alexandr-ina, Angel-ina, Christ-ina, Clement-ina, Georg-ina, Thomas-ina, Wilhelm-ina*, etc. (Cf. -INE[4].) It occurs also as a formative of some other words, as in *concertina, seraphina*, etc., names of musical instruments.

-ina, *suffix*[2], in words which are the neuter pl. of L. adjs. in *-īnus*, and in mod.L. words formed after them, used (in agreement with *animālia* animals, understood) to form names of groups of animals related to some typical genus, as *Bombycina* (genus *Bombyx*), etc.

†**Inabi·litate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. med. L. *inhabilitātus*, pa. pple. of *inhabilitāre* to declare unfit, f. *inhabilis* unfit, unable, etc.] Declared unfit or unable, disqualified.

1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 259 They .. were inabilitate of all power to commaund or to gouerne.

†**Inabilite,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *inhabilitāre* (see prec.), or a. obs. F. *inhabilite-r* (Oresme, 14th c.): cf. INHABILITY.] *trans.* To declare ineligible (for an office); to disqualify.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 448 Takynge their benefices, and inabilitynge þeim to eny benefice afterwarde.

Inability (inăbi·lĭti). Also 6–7 **inhab-**. [f. IN-[3] + ABILITY: cf. It. *inabilità*, F. *inhabileté*.] The condition of being unable; want of ability, physical, mental, or moral; lack of power, capacity, or means.

14.. *Goodly Ballad* L'Envoye, I haue besought my ladies Sapience Of thy behalfe, to accept in game Thine inabilite. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 130 Knowynge our owne fraylty & inabilite, we shall thynke our selfe vnworthy. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 23 The temperament and complexion have a great part in the habilities or inhabilities of men. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 214 The cause of that driness and decay, or other inhability in the solid parts. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. 25 The word Inability .. has Respect to some stated Defect. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. i, Instead of noble thrift and plenty, there is idle luxury alternating with mean scarcity and inability.

†b. *spec.* Bodily infirmity. *Obs.*

1640 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xii. (1876) 368 In regaird of his old aige and inhabilitie of bodie. *a* 1834 LAMB *Let. to Southey* in Talfourd *Lett.* (1837) I. iv. 107 A good field for dwelling on sickness, and inabilities, and old age.

c. Const. *for* (†*to*) something; *to do, of doing* something.

1644 *Direct. Publ. Worship* 6 Their own inability to so great a Worke. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 4 He tells you of childrens inability of judging. 1676 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 407 Their Inability for, and frequent contrariety to the bringing about such designs. 1697 *Ibid.* (1698) III. 41 That Infinitely Greater Inability..to present Him with any Thing, which they were not first Beholden to Him for. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 437 ¶ 3 Good Nature is only an Inability of observing what is faulty. 1805 N. NICHOLLS *Let. in Corr. w. Gray* (1843) 49 A want of love for general society, indeed an inability to it. 1867 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Hogarth* 21 Jan. (1880) II. 272 My distressing inability to sleep at night.

†**Inable, -ment,** obs. forms of ENABLE, -MENT.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 6. 118 They owe much of these furtherances and inablements to the civill Discipline and Politique literature of Courts. *Ibid.* xv. § 1. 267 That treasure which is dispensed to us for our inablements to this discharge.

In-abou·t, *adv. Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* + ABOUT *adv.*] In or into proximity; about or close to a place.

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 4 (Jam.) Just as I entered in-about, My aunt by chance was looking out. *Mod.* Come in-about here. There was a lot o' fowk in-about yesterday.

†**Ina·brogable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not abrogable; that cannot be abrogated or revoked.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* Ep. Ded. 5 Their authoritie is inabrogable.

Ina·bstinence. [IN-[3].] Want of abstinence; failure to abstain.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 476 What miserie th' inabstinence of Eve Shall bring on men. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praeterita* 77 Man, Ape of all change, whose fierce inabstinence Gulps at illusion.

†**Inabstra·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not abstracted.

16.. *Hooker's Eccl. Pol.* VIII. i. § 5 Names betokening accidents unabstracted [*v.r.* inabstracted], do betoken not only those accidents, but also together with them the subjects whereunto they cleave.

†**Inabu·sively,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not abusively, properly.

a 1677 LD. NORTH *Light in Way Paradise* (1682) 91 (T.) That infinite wisdom .. which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist inabusively only there, as in its proper sphere.

†**Inaccentuated,** *a. rare.* [IN-[2].] Accentuated, emphasized.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 304 The Jacobit Mobs Shreeking and Bawling one on top of the other with inaccentuated Clamours and Barbarous Huees.

Inaccentua·tion. [IN-[3].] Unaccented condition. Also *fig.*

1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Accent*, Smoothness. Inaccentuation. .. Equableness. 1882 E. C. BABER in *R. Geog. Soc. Suppl. Papers* I. i. 157 In every step and movement there was a decision and exactness widely different from the sluggish inaccentuation of the Chinese physique.

Inacce·ptable, *a. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1878 LECKY *Eng. 18th C.* II. viii. 445 The French made propositions of peace, but they appeared utterly inacceptable.

†**Inacce·sse,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inaccessus* unapproached, unapproachable, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *accessus*, pa. pple. of *accēdĕre* to approach.] Unapproachable, inaccessible.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xciv. 266 My God was rocke: as inaccesse [*rime* stresse] My trust and confidence.

Inaccessibility (inăksesĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *inaccessibilité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inaccessible; unapproachableness. Also *fig.*

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 317 The inaccessibility of the Marishes frighted them from their Design. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 73 The partial inaccessibility bestowed on them by nature. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 389/2 The Jungfrau .. owes its name to its supposed inaccessibility. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xxi. § 4 Accounted for by..their inaccessibility to observation. 1864 *Spectator* 1403 Should we prove our reliance on his inaccessibility to error?

b. (with *pl.*) An inaccessible place.

1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 154 Going from Stollhofen..up into the inaccessibilities.

Inaccessible (inăkse·sĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 *erron.* **-able.** [a. F. *inaccessible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *inaccessibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *accessibilis* ACCESSIBLE.]

1. That cannot be reached, entered, or got to; that cannot be scaled or penetrated.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 253 The south partes..inaccessable by reason of great heate. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 281 The desperat danger .. in climbing the inaccessible mountain. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 37 Vninhabitable, and almost inaccessible. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 31 July, The harbour .. [is] inaccessible almost six months in the year. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvii. (1862) II. 433 Its inaccessible acropolis defied them.

2. *fig.* That one cannot come into personal or close relations with; not open to advances or influence, unapproachable.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 35 The Lord our God, a spiritual..substance, incomprehensible, immensurable, and inaccessible. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 431 Fortify the spirit .. of a man, to make it inaccessible unto..cares and fears. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXIV. (1869) II. 265 This savage hero was not inaccessible to pity. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* I. 19 Always inaccessible To any suitor.

†3. (tr. Gr. *ἄαντος.*) 'Not to be touched, resistless, invincible.' *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 550 Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods..Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence, When my inaccessible hands shall fall on thee.

B. *sb.* That which is inaccessible. *rare.*

1812 KEATINGE (*title*) Eidometrician Local, Victorial, and Military, for Inaccessibles.

Inacce·ssibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XII. viii, Them that trusted to the inaccessiblenesse of the place. 1627 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* Ep. Ded. 3 Whose case..became the more desperate, through the inaccessiblenesse of intercessors. 1769 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 526/1 Haughtiness and inaccessibleness, are crimes in a servant of the public. 1844 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. i. 33 The inaccessibleness of every thought but that we are in, is wonderful.

Inacce·ssibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an inaccessible manner or degree; unapproachably.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 82. 2/1 God is Inaccessibly Glorious. *a* 1785 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXI. Poems (1810) 151/2 Friendship's unremitted care Still in Sandauce's chamber held the queen Sequester'd, inaccessibly immur'd. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 503 O stream! Whose source is inaccessibly profound.

†**Inacce·ssional,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Unapproachable.

1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* 97 A Lady, who possest the several Beauties of shape, stature, complexion, and features in so inaccessional a degree. *Ibid.* 137 To raise your insolence to an inaccessional height.

†**Inaccidentate,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[2] + ACCIDENT *sb.* (sense 6) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To unite with the 'accidents' (in reference to transubstantiation).

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 257 He [Christ] is neither inpanated, nor inuinated, nor inaccidentated.

†**Inacco·mmodate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + ACCOMMODATE *ppl. a.*] Not suited, unsuited.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 697 Some things he disallowed of as inaccommodate.

Inaccordance. [IN-[3].] = next.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 61 Another cause of irregularity..is an inaccordance of time, or manner.

Inaccordancy. [In- 3.] The quality of being inaccordant; want of agreement or harmony.
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 295 The contractile power of the one follows instead of keeping pace with the contractile power of the other, or evinces some other mode of inaccordancy. *Ibid.* IV. 102 An incongruity, inaccordancy, or want of adaptation in the constituent principles.

Inaccordant, *a.* [In- 3.] Not accordant; not in agreement or harmony; inharmonious. Hence **Inaccordantly** *adv.*
1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 403 [They] belong to the same genus in botany, however inaccordant they may appear to the eye of an ordinary spectator. *Ibid.* III. 327 Violent motions sometimes separately and sometimes synchronously, but inaccordantly as to the number of throbs in a given time. *Ibid.* IV. 373 An organ, whose common function is so inaccordant with such a production. 1851 *Beddoes' Poems* Mem. 19 This unhesitating sacrifice of partial but inaccordant beauty..is..among the surest tests of the true artistic mind.

Inaccountable, *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [In- 3.] Not to be reasonably accounted for; unaccountable.
1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 216 To imagine that his years are to be understood one way, and those of his fellow-patriarchs another, would be an inaccountable fiction.

Inaccuracy (inæ·kiŭrăsi). [f. next: see -acy, and cf. *accuracy.*] The quality or condition of being inaccurate; want of accuracy, exactness, or precision; with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an inaccurate statement.
1757 Symmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 400 An inaccuracy with regard to one of the great privileges of the House had .. been suffered to slip. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 343 An appearance of inaccuracy in the use of terms. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 29 Some examples of inaccuracy, in the use of the verb without its nominative case. 1883 A. Roberts *O. T. Revis.* vi. 131 The historical inaccuracies which the book contains.

Inaccurate (inæ·kiŭrĕt), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Accurate.] Not accurate; inexact, incorrect, erroneous.
1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. vi. Wks. 1811 II. 301 Men going into Antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must needs form very inaccurate judgements of what they find. 1775–8 Tyrwhitt *Chaucer* App. to Pref. (1860) 5 *note*, Leland is also inaccurate..in representing the edition by Thynne as coming next after that by Caxton. 1875 Jowett *Plato* III. 620 Inaccurate modes of expression.
Hence **Inaccurateness,** inaccuracy.
1873 Wagner tr. *Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit.* II. 564 There are numerous inaccuratenesses.

Inaccurately, *adv.* [In- 3.] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately; incorrectly.
1669 Flamsteed in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 78 These appearances, which I had not inaccurately calculated. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 316 Phænomena, inaccurately observed very often, and not always very fairly recorded. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 42 Quoting or alluding to Homer inaccurately.

Inacquaintance (inăkwē·ntăns). [In- 3.] The being unacquainted; want of acquaintance.
1607 Markham *Caval.* III. (1617) 57 The very inacquaintance therewith will make him tyer euen in his best strength. 1779–84 W. Russell *Europe* IV. 290 (Jod.) An inacquaintance with the principle of gravitation. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* 96 He .. took his inacquaintance with doctrines for a creative dissidence.

Inacquiescent, *a.* [In- 3.] Not acquiescent.
1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, In the same dry inacquiescent tone of voice and manner.
So † **Inacquiescency,** want of acquiescence.
1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* I. i. (1854) 6 From an inacquiescency and dissatisfaction with the success of the present.

Inact (inæ·kt), *v.*1 [f. In- 2 + Act *v.*]
†1. *trans.* To bring into activity; to actuate.
1647 H. More *Philosoph. Poems* 348 *note*, The Mundane spirit..inacted by Psyche. 1660 — *Myst. Godl.* x. ix. 514 He is inacted by the envy of Satan against the Kingdome of Christ. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. 145 The soul.. was united with the most subtile and æthereal matter that it was capable of inacting.
2. *intr.* To act *in* or *within. rare.*
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 513 The principle is the all in all, precedes all, inacts in all.

Inact, *v.*2, obs. form of Enact.

Inaction (inæ·kʃən). [f. In- 3 + Action *sb.*: cf. F. *inaction* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence of action or activity; inertness, supineness.
1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 63 In Winter, the Trees are in a state of Inaction. 1796 Burke *Let. to Ld. Rockingham* Wks. 1842 II. 393 That your lordship should meet your friends with some settled plan either of action or inaction. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* i. (1869) 35 In regard to missions the inaction of the Eastern Churches is well known. 1868 [see Inactivity b]. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 120 The revelation of a danger at home .. shook him out of his contemptuous inaction.
Hence **Inactionist,** one who advocates inaction; a member of a party of inaction.
1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 50 It is..his schemes for the reconstruction of society that most raise the gall of the great inactionist, who..fumes at interference.

Inactive (inæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Active: cf. F. *inactif* (1771 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not active; characterized by absence of action or activity; not disposed to act; inert, indolent, sluggish; passive, quiescent.
1725 Pope *Odyss.* View Epic. Poem § 3 Led away by the seeming Charms of an idle and inactive life. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 85 The inactive are continually complaining of pains of the stomach. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 231 The title to a barony, which has descended upon, and is vested in coheirs, remains in them in an inactive and dormant state. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 159 This Alexandrian period, so inactive and barren. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xxii. III. 207 The Spartans .. were not entirely inactive this summer. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 155 A converter of inactive or free, into active or combined oxygen. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Dec. 4/1 The money market to-day was very inactive.
So **Inactiveness,** inactivity.
1678 C. Hatton in *H Corr.* (Camden) I. 164 Complaining to ye King of ye weeknesse of ye King's bench, by reason of ye inattivenesse of ye L^d^ Ch. Justice.

Inactively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inactive manner; inertly, sluggishly.
1730–6 in Bailey (*folio*). 1755 in Johnson. [J. quotes Locke (*Educ.* § 125), 'whether he inactively loiters it away', but in all edd. examined the word is 'unactively'.] 1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 6 This pope was not inactively occupied in the great cause of subduing the Protestant heresy. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* xliii. V. 22 The Continental Congress..waited inactively for his appeals.

Inactivity (inækti·vĭti). [In- 3. Cf. F. *inactivité* (1790 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inactive; want of activity; inertness, sluggishness; passiveness, quiescence.
1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 By a temperamentall inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. ?1723 Pope *Let. to Gay* 21 July, Lett. 1735 I. 326 Poor Fenton .. died at Easthamstead, of Indolence and Inactivity. 1738 Swift *To Dr. King* 1 Virtue conceal'd within our breast, Is inactivity at best. 1830 Kater & Lardner *Mech.* iii. 33 The term inactivity implying the absence of all force.
b. Phrase. *Masterly inactivity.*
1791 Mackintosh *Vind. Gallicæ* i. (1837) 44 The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly inactivity, which tacitly reproached the arrogant assumption of the Nobles. 1831 Calhoun *Wks.* (1874) V. 143 If the Government should be taught that the highest wisdom of a state is a wise and masterly inactivity, an invaluable blessing will be conferred. 1848 — *Sp. Oregon Quest.* ibid. IV. 286, I venture to say 'a wise and masterly inactivity', in despite of the attempt to cast ridicule upon the expression. 1867 J. Wyllie in *Edin. Rev.* Jan. [1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 71 The much-sneered-at policy of masterly inaction.]

Inactor, obs. form of Enactor.

Inactuate (inæ·ktiu,ēt), *v. arch.* [f. In- 2 + Actuate.] *trans.* To make active, put in action, stir into activity.
1651 H. More *Second Last* in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) 179 How magnificent a state is the Soul of man in, when the life of God, inactuating her, shoots her along with himself through Heaven and Earth. 1652 H. More in R. Ward *Life More* (1710) 292 Those [Souls] .. do very highly and vigorously Inactuate the Matter which falls to their Share for their Vehicles. 1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. 160 The plastick in them is too highly awakened, to inactuate only an aerial body. [1881 Shorthouse *J. Inglesant* (1882) I. xvii. 310.]
Hence **Inactuation,** a bringing into activity, the condition of activity.
1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiii. 138 That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and inactuation, is to me as probable. *Ibid.* xiv. 145 They [the creatures] were then constituted in the inactuation and exercise of their noblest and most perfect powers.

Inadaptability (inădæptăbi·lĭti). [In- 3.] Want of adaptability; incapacity for adaptation.
1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 662 The inadaptibility of the soil. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 117 An inadaptability to their social environments.

Inadaptable, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] That cannot be adapted; incapable of adaptation.
In mod. Dicts.

Inadaptation (inædăptē·ʃən). [In- 3.] Want of adaptation; the condition of not being adapted.
1855 in Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.*

Inadaptive, *a.* [In- 3.] Not adaptive.
1886 *Athenæum* 9 Oct. 471/1 Among extinct ungulates there are two types of foot-structure—one adaptive, such as is seen to-day, and one inadaptive.

Inadept, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not adept.
1875 H. S. Cunningham *Chron. Dustypore* (1877) 167 Is this the race which proclaims itself inadept at amusements, and which .. loves to take its very pleasures sadly?

Inadequacy (inæ·dĭkwăsi). [f. next, after *adequacy.*] The condition or quality of being inadequate; insufficiency.
1787 Bonnycastle *Astron.* xv. 244 The inadequacy of his natural powers. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xvii, My own inadequacy to sustain the task of a dissembler. 1834 Pringle. *Afr. Sk.* ix. 291 The inadequacy of the income for the support of a family. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* i. 2 Inadequacy to some unforeseen position.

Inadequate (inæ·dĭkwĕt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not adequate; not equal to requirement; insufficient.
1675 Boyle *Reconcileables. Reason & Relig.* I. ii, We can have but inadequate conceptions of them. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxxi. (1695) 207 Inadequate Ideas are such, which are but a partial, or *incomplete* representation of those Archetypes to which they are referred. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 49 There had been a bargain, but the terms were inadequate. 1824 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 192 It is astonishing what unworthy and inadequate notions men are apt to form of the Christian faith. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* xix. 214 He would then .. have received some, though probably very inadequate, remuneration.
b. Const. *to*, and with *infin.*
1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 6 We must conclude ourselves safe when we see no danger, or none inadequate to our powers of opposition. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xl. (1869) II. 476 His revenues were found inadequate to his expences. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 318 The ordinary resources of the Crown..were inadequate to meet the expenses of war.

Inadequately, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inadequate manner or degree; insufficiently.
a 1692 Boyle (J.), These pores they may either exactly fill, or but inadequately. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vi. Wks. 1874 I. 244 Signs often can be no more than inadequately expressive of the things signified. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 215 He .. was very inadequately provided with supplies.

Inadequateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inadequate; inadequacy.
1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xii. 252 This comes to pass from the inadequateness..of the creature to the nobler and more excellent soul of man. 1796 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 The inadequateness of the successes obtained. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 60 This inadequateness of our speech.

Inadequation (inædĭkwē·ʃən). *arch.* [In- 3.] Want of equivalence or exact correspondence.
1630 I. Craven *Serm.* (1631) 29 Man..cannot [know the secrets] of anothers heart; nor those of his owne..but with inadequation to the truth. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 35 The difference arising only from the Inadequation of Languages. 1830 De Quincey *R. Bentley* Wks. VII. 105 The continual inadequation (to use a logical term) of Greek to modern terms.

Inadequative, *a.* [f. In- 3 + Adequative.] Not having exact equivalence; not of equal extension or comprehension. Hence **Inadequatively** *adv.*
1862 F. Hall *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 120 A characterization of *ákśa* will serve to show how inadequatively it is represented by 'ether'.

Inadherent (inædhi·ĕrĕnt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not adherent; not attached.
1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inadhesion (inædhī·ʒən). [In- 3.] The fact of not adhering; non-adhesion.
1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 198 Its colour, inadhesion to the tongue and fingers. *Ibid.* 199.

Inadhesive (inædhī·siv), *a.* [In- 3.] Not adhesive, without the property of sticking.
1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 474 Composed only of lapillo, pumice, and other substances of an inadhesive quality. 1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* xi. (ed. 3) 79 Two kinds of ink..mutually inadhesive. 1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 22 Giving by the help of water a certain consistency to the inadhesive sand.

Inadmissibility. [f. next + -ity: cf. F. *inadmissibilité* (1835 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or fact of being inadmissible.
1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 417 Whether through inadmissibility or through insufficiency [of the evidence]. *c* 1811 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 440 The admissibility and inadmissibility of Allegory in poems of supposed reality. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. 209 The proved inadmissibility of the third supposition.

Inadmissible (inædmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *inadmissible* (1475 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not admissible; not to be admitted, entertained, or allowed.
1776 Burney *Hist. Mus.* I. 116 Who .. contemn whatever theory suggests as visionary, and inadmissible in practice. 1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 557 To leave her in possession of our posts, seems inadmissible. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 116 The demand which was made upon himself was altogether inadmissible. 1896 Allbutt *Syst. Med.* I. 402 Tea, coffee, and alcohol are inadmissible.

† **Inadulable,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *inadūlābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *adūlābilis* Adulable.] Not to be flattered.
1623 in Cockeram. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Inadulterate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 3 + Adulterate *ppl. a.*] Unadulterated.
1648 Herrick *Hesper., Proof to no purpose*, Induc't that inadultrate same Streame to the spring from whence it came.

† **Inadvantage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [In- 3.] Disadvantage.
1680 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 55 They which dye in that War seem to have this inadvantage.

Inadventurous (inædve·ntiŭrəs), *a.* [In- 3.] Not adventurous; unenterprising. Hence **Inadventurousness.**
1853 C. Bronte *Villette* viii, Inadventurous, unstirred by impulses of practical ambition. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Adventurous*, Unenterprising, Inadventurous. *Ibid.* s.v. *Audacity*, Diffidence, Inadventurousness.

Inadvertence (inædvə·ntĕns). [ad. Schol.L. *inadvertentia*: see next and -ence. Cf. OF. *inavertance* (Oresme, 14th c.), *inadvertance.*] The fact or habit of being inadvertent; want of advertence, failure to observe or pay attention; inattention; also = Inadvertency.
1568 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 36 He who slayes any upon suddentie and inadvertence. 1669 Clarendon *Ess.* in *Tracts* (1727) 100 Incogitance, inadvertence, not thinking at all, not considering anything, which is degrading ourselves .. by renouncing *the faculties* of a reasonable soul. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 184 The said letter .. was, through inadvertence, laid before the board. 1872 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Lev.* v. 18 The offences .. are invariably acts of inadvertence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. Introd. (ed. 2) 14 Inadvertence to the consequences of commission may be called heedlessness.
b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act or fault of inattention; an oversight.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iv. § 3 Such an Inadvertence or Mistake will expose you to great Error in Judgment. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Dead Men's Shoes* I. i. 6 Marriage is one of those inadvertences which can hardly go for nothing even in the easiest life. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* xv. 257 The mind broods over some passing inadvertence or fancied neglect till it assumes gigantic dimensions.

Inadvertency (inădvə·ɹtĕnsi). [ad. Schol.L. *inadvertentia*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *advertentia* ADVERTENCY.] The quality or character of being inadvertent; heedlessness; also = INADVERTENCE.

1592 Q. ELIZ. in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) II. xlvi. 302 If any person speak ill of the Emperor through a foolish rashness or inadvertency, it is to be despised. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl. Ps.* in *Tracts* (1727) 460 If through inadvertency or unskilfulness they know not how to ask. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. *ad fin.*, Sudden fits of inadvertency will surprize vigilance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xi. II. 46 Defects .. which might creep in through error and inadvertency.

b. with *an* and *pl.* = prec. b.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 4 It was a fatal inadvertency that..these Canons..were never seen by the Assembly. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxv. 220 Forgive my inadvertencies! 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* vii. 6 Grave inadvertencies into which they are betrayed.

Inadvertent (inădvə·ɹtĕnt), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + ADVERTENT.]

1. Of persons, their dispositions, etc.: Not properly attentive or observant; inattentive, negligent; heedless. In quot. 1653, Not having the faculty of observation.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. § 3. 53 The effects of an inadvertent form (λόγος ἔνυλος) of materiated or incorporated art or seminal reason. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. vii. 89 If we are not wilfully deaf and inadvertent to it. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Penitent* 124 Whose unconstant Temper .. is supine and inadvertent. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 21 ₱ 5 A Volume is thrown away upon the Inadvertent. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 3 Inadvertent critics object to God being described as speaking, or performing any other act that is proper only to the human frame.

2. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by want of attention or taking notice; hence, unintentional.

1724 SWIFT *Advice Grand Jury* Wks. 1761 III. 81 If such a writer should in one or two places happen to let fall an inadvertent expression. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 564 An inadvertent step may crush the snail, That crawls at evening in the public path. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 2 Another secret charm of this book is inadvertent humor.

Hence **Inadve·rtentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inadve·rtently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inadvertent manner; without due attention or thought; inattentively, heedlessly, carelessly; hence, unintentionally.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 747 They..inadvertently give their assent to those Words in a Wrong Sense. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xvii, If, after descending a flight of stairs, we attempt inadvertently to take another step in the manner of the former ones, the shock is extremely rude and disagreeable. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Collins* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 140, I cannot approve of the expression inadvertently used in Colonel Stevenson's letter. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 214, I have already inadvertently broken my promise.

†**Inadve·rting,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + *adverting*, pres. pple. of ADVERT *v.*] Inadvertent. Hence †**Inadve·rtingly** *adv.*, inadvertently.

1678 *Lively Orac.* viii. § 26. 315 The vertue God has put there .. can never be drawn out by drousy inadverting readers. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Yy iij a, Dr. Mills inadvertingly gives some handle to the Arians.

†**Inadve·rtisement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + ADVERTISEMENT 1.] Want of attention or observation; inadvertence.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 10 Forget not how assuefaction unto any thing minorates the passion from it; how constant objects loose their hints, and steal an inadvertisement upon us.

†**Inadve·rtist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + *advertist* from ADVERTISE *v.* 1–3.] One who habitually fails to take notice; an inadvertent person.

1679 HARBY *Key Script.* ii. 20 The insedulity of sleepy Inadvertists that mind nothing.

Inadvisable (inădvəi·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not advisable; unadvisable.

1870 *Daily News* 11 Feb., That it was inadvisable at the present time to add to the taxation. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Sugar is inadvisable.

Hence **Inadvisabi·lity,** unadvisableness.

1864 R. A. ARNOLD *Cotton Fam.* 429 The inadvisability of raising the rate of relief any higher. 1882 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice Versâ* viii. (ed. 19) 153 He saw the inadvisability of mingling with the crowd.

Inadvisedly (inădvəi·zĕdli), *adv. rare.* [IN- 3.] Unadvisedly. So **Inadvi·sedness.**

1652 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 193 The Duke of Guise..was much taxed of inadvisednesse to leave the City. 1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 561 They, who scarce ever sin wilfully at all .. are wont most frequently through indeliberation and inadvisedness to miscarry. 1894 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 671/1 She has entered upon the task somewhat inadvisedly.

-inæ, *suffix*, in words which are the fem. pl. of L. adjs. in *-inus*, and in mod.L. words formed on this pattern, used (in agreement with *bestiæ* beasts, understood) to form names of sub-families of animals, as *Caninæ* (L. *canīnus* canine), *Felinæ* (L. *felīnus* feline).

Inæqu-: see INEQU-.

Inæsthetic (inĭsθe·tik), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not æsthetic; void of æsthetic perception or taste.

1846 FORD *Gather. fr. Spain* 18 The Oriental inæsthetic incuriousness for things. 1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Ferrard* III. iii. 101 We are all utterly ignorant and inæsthetic.

†**Ina·ffable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not affable. Hence †**Inaffabi·lity,** want of affability.

1611 FLORIO, *Inaffabilità*, discourtesie, inaffabilitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inaffable*, .. not affable, discourteous. 1665 S. CLARKE *Descr. Germany* 17 He is misliked for his inaffability.

Inaffecta·tion. *rare*—°. [IN- 3.] Freedom from affectation; unaffectedness.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inaffectation*, carelessness, freeness from vain-glory.

†**Inaffe·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [IN- 3.] = UNAFFECTED. Hence †**Inaffe·ctedly** *adv.*; †**Inaffe·ctedness,** the quality of being unaffected or not touched in the feelings.

1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Inaffected*, vi. unaffected. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inaffectedly*, .. done carelessly. 1648 *Petit. Eastern Ass.* 28 Our apprehension of your inaffectednes with these our publike miseries.

†**Inaffe·ction.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN- 3 + AFFECTION 1.] ? Want of power to affect or move.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* iv. 93 In the just Delivery of Poetical Numbers, particularly where the Sentiments are pathetick, it is scarce credible, upon how minute an Article of Sound depends their greatest Beauty or Inaffection.

†**Inaffe·ctionate,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 ineff-. [f. IN- 3 + AFFECTIONATE *a.* 2.] Unbiased, unprejudiced.

1558 KENNEDY *Compend. Tractive* 94, I appele the conscience of the ineffectionat & godly redare diligentlie to considder [etc.]. 1563 *Reasoning Crosraguell & Knox* 20 b (Jam.), As the..ineffectionat readr may cleirly perceaue.

Inage, var. ENAGE *v. Obs.*, to make old.

Inaggre·ssive, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not aggressive; unaggressive.

1876 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* xiv. 325 The strong individuality and the inaggressive nature of the early cults.

†**Inagree·able,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN- 3.] Not agreeable or accordant *to*.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 49 That .. is most averse from and inagreeable to our nature.

†**Inai·dable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN- 3.] That cannot be aided or assisted; helpless.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 122 The congregated Colledge haue concluded, That labouring Art can neuer ransome nature From her inaydible estate.

I-nailed, ME. pa. pple. of NAIL *v.*

†**Inai·red,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. IN- 1 (or ? IN- 3) + AIR *sb.* + -ED.] ? Suspended in the air (or ? deprived of vital air).

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lix. 261 Natures Myrnion [Absalom], Eyes Admier, and now in-ayred Earth, (For, hanging, Ioabs ruthles speare had vented vitall breath).

Inala·crity. *rare.* [IN- 3.] Want of alacrity.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 206 Men are .. indolent from insensibility, lazy from inalacrity. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* IV. 219 Owing to .. my unhappy inalacrity in dismounting.

Inalbu·minate, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not furnished with albumen; exalbuminous.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inalbuminate*, applied to a plant embryo that is deprived of albumen, as in the Faba.

Ina·lienabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *inaliénabilité* (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being inalienable; incapability of alienation.

1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. x. (1784) 195 This inalienability of the executive power. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. i. (1864) IX. 10 This property, instead of standing secure in its theoretic inalienability, was in constant fluctuation. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 191/1 The present generation has seen a momentous change in the theory of inalienability.

Inalienable (inē·liĕnăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + ALIENABLE. Cf. F. *inaliénable* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not alienable; that cannot be alienated or transferred from its present ownership or relation.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. x. 18 Their youth shall last alwaies with their lust, and love shall be satiated with onely one, where it shall remain inalienable. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1813) II. VI. 248 Inalienable prerogatives of royalty. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 120 This right of the individual to retain his whole natural independence.. is absolutely inalienable. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 163 This petition has been opposed .. on the ground of the inalienable character of alimony.

Hence **Ina·lienably** *adv.*; **Ina·lienableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inalienableness*, incapableness of being alienated, or transferred to another by Law. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, I. 170 (Seager) Some of the highest offices in the empire have been annexed to them inalienably. 1858 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* i. 48 The ceremony of the coronation has been inalienably attached to the Abbey. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 78/1 A married woman takes an interest under a settlement, vested in her inalienably.

Inalimental, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not alimental; not affording nourishment.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 649 The Making of Things Inalimentall, to become Alimentall, may be an Experiment of great Profit, for Making new Victuall. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1755 in JOHNSON. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inalimental*, not capable of affording nourishment.

Inalterable (inŏ·ltərăb'l), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not alterable; not subject to alteration or change; unchangeable, immutable; unalterable.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Ej, The impatable and inalterable thynges to be the fyrste elementes. 1555 BONNER *Necess. Doctr.* 69 For the Godhed is inalterable and unpassible. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vi. 2 The sentence at the last judgement will be inalterable. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Wordsw.* 211 He was to make men better, by opening to them the sources of an inalterable well-being. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xviii. 331.

Hence **Inalterabi·lity,** unchangeableness; **Ina·lterably** *adv.*, immutably.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 78. 329 God was inalterably resolved utterly to destroy Amalek. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* (1715) 75 *note*, Contrary to the received Opinion then, of the Heavens inalterability. 1856 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* § 564 From its lightness and inalterability in the air, aluminum has been applied to the preparation of small weights. 1878 W. E. HENLEY in *Academy* 12 Oct. 355/1 Hopelessly and inalterably poor.

Inam, variant of ENAM (*E. Indies*).

Inambi·tious, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not ambitious.

1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Propos.* etc. 90 Contented he enjoys what Nature yields, And inambitious plows his native Fields.

†**Ina·mbulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inambulāre*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *ambulāre* to walk.] (See quot.) Hence †**Inambula·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inambulate*, to walk up and down in a place. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inambulation*, a walking from place to place.

I-named, ME. pa. pple. of NAME *v.*

Inamel(l, enamil, obs. forms of ENAMEL.

†**Ina·miable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [IN- 3.] Not amiable, unamiable. Hence †**Ina·miableness.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Inamiable*, unpleasant, not to be beloved. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inamiableness.* 1818 in TODD; whence in mod. Dicts.

†**Ina·micable,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN- 3.] Not amicable; unfriendly, hostile.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 127 In this season, which is inamicable to the pure Spirits of all such food.

Inamissible (inămi·sib'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *inamissible* (1617 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not liable to be lost.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 38 As this is irremediable and irrecoverable, so is the other inamissible. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* viii. (1682) 68 Had we been so fixt in an inamissible happiness. *c* 1771 FLETCHER *4th Check* Wks. 1795 III. 87 How can you infer, that the life of faith is inamissible? 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vi. (1867) 140 The Scriptures..declare..that virtue will be inamissible in heaven. 1886 STUART & MACPHERSON tr. *Ebrard's Chr. Apol.* I. § 123. 287 With man .. it is a monad cognizant of itself in inamissible identity with itself.

Hence **Inamissibi·lity, Inami·ssibleness,** the quality of being inamissible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inamissibleness*, uncapableness of being lost. 1742 tr. *Bossuet's Variat. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I. 357 The dogma called inamissability of justice. *a* 1861 W. CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II. xxi. 89 The perseverance of the Saints..Romish divines usually call the inamissibility of justice or righteousness.

Inamitie, var. of INEMITIE *Obs.*, enmity.

Inamor, obs. f. ENAMOUR: see also INAMOUR.

Inamorata (inæmorā·tă). Also 9 en-. [a. It. *in(n)amorata* mistress, sweetheart, fem. pa. pple. of *in(n)amorare*: see INAMORATE *v.*] A female lover, mistress, sweetheart.

1651 SHERBURNE *Forsaken Lydia* iii, The faire Inamorata who from farre Had spy'd the Ship which her hearts treasure bare. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 18 July Let. i, On finding herself abandoned by her new admirer, in favour of another inamorata. 1841 [see ENAMORATO, -TA]. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VIII. vii, Percy is often in love .. and never likes us to be very intimate with his inamoratas.

Ina·morate, *a.* and *sb.* See also ENAMORATE. [ad. It. *in(n)amorato*: see below.] **a.** *adj.* Enamoured, in love. †**b.** *sb.* One in love, a lover.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. i. Wks. 1856 I. 76 Looke I not now like an inamorate? 1605 CHAPMAN *Mons. D'Olive* IV. i. F iij, His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue, To rauish into true inamourate fire. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* III. 55 Deriding foolish inamorates who spend ..themselves in the service and ridiculous imployments of their mistresses. 1886 *Belgravia Mag.* LX. 97, I became over head and ears inamorate of the all-accomplished Ida.

Hence †**Ina·morately** *adv.*, lovingly, fondly.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 5 It is so inamorately protected and patronized.

†**Ina·morate,** *v. Obs. rare.* See also ENAMORATE. [ad. It. *inamorare*, now *innamor-*, 'to enamour, to fall in loue' (Florio), f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *amore* love.] *trans.* To inspire with love, to enamour. Hence †**Inamora·tion,** enamourment.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 30 A confection, which..Jason gave to Medea to inamourat her. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* IV. 51 The Inamoration.

Inamorato (inæmorā·to). Also 8–9 en-. [a. It. *inamorato*, now *innamorato* lover, masc. pa. pple. of *in(n)amorare*: see INAMORATA.] A lover.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* D iv, He..asketh..whether hee wil haue his peak cut short and sharpe, amiable like an Inamerato. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. IV. (1651) 232 Such Inamoratoes as read nothing but play-books. 1712 HUGHES *Spect.* No. 525 ₱ 5 All our Pretenders to Rhyme are professed Inamorato's. 1756–1812 [see ENAMORATO]. 1831

T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* xvi. (1887) 168 A mingled expression of mistrust, of kindness, and of fixed resolution, which the far-gone *inamorato* found irresistible.

†**Inamore·tta.** *Obs.* A corruption of Inamorata, perh. confused with *amorette, amoretto.*

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) II. 66 There are others..that lavish vast Sums upon their Inamoretta's. 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 231 You remember an Inamoretta of mine—Peggy Williamson. *Ibid.* I. 122.

†**Inamour, -ed,** obs. forms of Enamour, -ed.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iv. 738 The Stars-king all inamoured on thee, Full of desire, shines down direct upon thee. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* iv. xcvi, Through her eyes Did love inamoring Passions rise. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 374 As absurd were it for us, to .. fancy Piety ours, because our Discourses can possibly inamour others of it. 1729 T. Cooke *Tales, Propos.* etc. 42 In the flowry Vale inamour'd stray.

Inamo·vable, *a. rare.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *inamovible* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not liable to be removed. Hence **Inamovabi·lity** [cf. F. *inamovibilité*], the quality of not being removable.

1849 Mill *Ess.* (1859) II. 370 Declaring..that the inamovability of judges was inconsistent with republican principles. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* II. 173 They rendered him [Hugh-le-Grand]..the inamovable Protector of the monarchy.

Inanagenne·sis, *erron.* **inanage·nesis.** [mod. f. Gr. *ἴς, ἰν-* fibre + *ἀναγέννησις* Anagennesis, regeneration.] (See quot.)

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Inanagenesis,* .. muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Inanagenesis.*

Inanaphysis (inănæ·fisis). [mod. f. Gr. *ἴς, ἰν-* fibre + *ἀνάφυσις* growing again.] 'A term for the renewed growth or increase of muscular fibre'.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

In and in, in-and-in, *adv.* and *sb.* [In *adv.*]

A. *adv.* Further and further in; continually inwards; *esp.* in phrase *to breed in and in,* to breed always within a limited stock (see Breed *v.* III); so *to marry in and in,* to marry with near relatives, in successive generations.

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* iv. ii, A weaver he was .. his shittle Went in and in still. We [joiners] do lay Things in and in, in our work. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 61 Should he (as the term is) breed them in and in .. the breed would degenerate. 1794 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 115 This practice is well known, under the term of breeding in-and-in. 1828 Macaulay *Misc. Writings* (1860) I. 266 Their minds, if we may so express ourselves, bred in and in. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 The marrying in and in of the same family tends constantly to weakness or idiotcy.

b. *attrib.* (in quasi-*adj.* use).

1831 T. P. Thompson in *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 444 They maintained a sort of in-and-in communication with each other. 1874 Lubbock *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 75 Avoiding in-and-in breeding. 1881 Sheldon *Dairy Farming* 13/1 The practice of close in-and-in breeding has .. produced extraordinary results. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 1/2 Sometimes it leads to 'in-and-in' marrying, and the royal families deteriorate or die of exhaustion. 1892 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 2/6 The charter was, in fact, nothing more nor less than an in-and-in system between two colleges which would have the main control of the faculties and the studies and the examinations.

B. *sb.* †**1.** The name given to a throw made with four dice, when these fell all alike or as two doublets. *Obs.*

1633 Shirley *Gamester* III. iv, A curse upon these reeling dice! That last in-and-in was out my way ten pieces. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* III. i. Wks. 1883 III. 310 The highest duplet wins, except you throw in and in, which is called raffle. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* v. i, The devil's in the dice if you throw twice in and in, without any light.

†**b.** A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice; the player who threw *in and in* (see above) took all the stake. *Obs.*

A full description of the game is given in Cotton's *Compleat Gamester* (1680) 117.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. i, He is a merchant still, adventurer, At in-and-in. 1671 Shadwell *Humourist* III, I saw you .. inveigle a third man at Six-penny In and In. 1674 Cotton *Compl. Gamester* (1680) 13, I have seen three persons sit down at twelve penny In and In [etc.].

2. A space which opens up and ever discloses something further in.

1890 J. H. Stirling *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 69 A boundless in and in of subjective internalities.

In and out, in-and-out, *adv.* (Cf. also *ins and outs,* In *sb.* 2.)

1. Alternately in and out; now in, now out.

a. Of motion.

[*a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Þe warliche loki hwam ha leote in ant ut.] 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* ix. xiii, I was in a mase goynge in and oute. *a* 1641 Suckling *Ballad on Wedding,* Her feet beneath her petticoat Like little mice stole in and out. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 19 This Rope serveth to hale the Boat in and out. 1897 Hall Caine *Christian* xi, Little knowing curls that went in and out on her temples.

b. Of position, condition, season, etc.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 Their affections had been more permanent, and not so in and out as they were, like an Instrument ill tuned. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 22 'Tis not with Sermons, as 'tis with Mackrel, to be In, and Out. 1711 Addison *Spect. No.* 72 ¶ 7 The Fire .. has seen the Glass-house Fires in and out above an Hundred times. 1855 Dickens *Dorrit* I. xxix, He was much in and out.

†**2.** Inside out. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lv. 187 When he had well proued him [a horse] and turned hym in and out. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* 234 b, Cesar permitted hym to turne the tale in and out, and laie the wyte or blame on hymselfe. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 138 a, Soodainly turned in and out clene arsie versie. *Ibid* 151 a, O the course of thinges merualiously turned in and out.

3. Both in and out; inside and outside.

1895 *How to get Married* 113 A widow knows him [a man] in and out.

4. *attrib.* (quasi-*adj.*) in various senses; spec. *in-and-out bolts* (see quot. 1850); *in-and-out class,* those paupers who are now in and now out of the workhouse; *in-and-out cottage,* a cottage of irregular plan; *in-and-out running,* alternate winning and losing of races (so *in-and-out football*).

1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* II. xvii. 182 What Ordination to that their In-and-out Office; have these succeeding and Momentary Presidents? 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 239 Ah! the in-and-out cottage! the dear, dear home. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *In and out,* ..applied to those bolts in the knees, riders, &c., which are driven through the ship's sides, or athwartships, and therefore called 'In and out bolts'. 1888 *Times* 26 June 4/5 Have you heard of what is called in-and-out running? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/3 Children of habitual tramps and of the 'in and out' classes.

Hence **In-and-outishness, -outism, -outness** *nonce-wds.,* irregularity of form or outline.

1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 5 A cottage..all angles, and of a charming in-and-outness. 1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* viii, The in-and-outishness of the Quebec. 1836 — *G. Gurney* III. iii. 135 Her figure was.. full of those in-and-out-isms which constitute in my mind true symmetry.

Inane (inē·n), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inān-is* empty, useless, vain.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Empty, void.

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* ix. (1682) 72 To have confined his omnipotence to work only in one little spot of an infinite inane capacity. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxx, Dilating into vast inane infinities. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 79 To live .. like inane phantasms, and to leave their life as a paltry contribution to the guano mountains.

2. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Void or destitute of sense; silly, senseless; empty-headed.

1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. i. 277 Some inane and vacant smile. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. vii, We listen..to the inanest hubbub. 1852 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Madonna* (1857) 12 We have merely inane prettiness. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/1 To us the book seems a very inane, tiresome, and purposeless affair.

3. *Comb.,* as *inane-visaged* adj.

1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 54 An inane-visaged man.

B. *sb.* **1.** That which is inane, void, or empty; void or empty space; vacuity; the 'formless void' of infinite space.

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. ii. 257 An infinite number of small imperceptible Bodies, that floated up and down in a vast infinite Inane. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. vii. § 10 The capacious mind of man .. that .. makes excursions into the incomprehensible Inane. 1700 S. Parker *Six Philos. Ess.* 5 Atoms..dispers'd and dancing in the great Inane. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. i, So much is getting abolished; fleeting swiftly into the Inane. 1868 Tennyson *Lucretius* 40, I saw the flaring atom-streams And torrents of her myriad universe, Ruining along the illimitable inane.

2. An empty-headed, unintelligent person.

1710 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 17 May, Being all alike Inanes, we saunter to one another's habitations, and daily assist each other in doing nothing at all.

Hence **Ina·nely** *adv.,* emptily, senselessly.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 894/1 What sport..sounds more inanely foolish than confetti-throwing? 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* VII. 516 'Can't you push on a bit?' I said, somewhat inanely.

†**In-ane, in an(e, inane,** *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* [Northern form of Anon, q.v.] In one accord; in one and the same state; without cessation or interruption, continuously; straightway.

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 272 And euer he dede as þe sleize And held his hert in an, þat wise. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 47 Nerar that noyss in nest I nechit in ane. *Ibid.* 861 And, considerand the causs, concludit in ane That thai wald Natur beseike. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. x. 89 The detestable weris, evyr in ane, Agane the fatis all, thai cry and rane. *Ibid.* IX. xiii. 66 On sik wys is he quhelmyt and confundit, That euer inane hys bos helm rang and soundit.

†**Ina·ngular,** *a.*[1] *rare.* [In- 3.] Not angular.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 180 Inangular postures upon the back, the belly and the feet.

Ina·ngular, *a.*[2] *rare.* [In- 2.] Situated in an angle.

a 1855 Ranken *Canada & Crimea* xiv. (1862) 258 Every embrasure was distinctly marked by its inangular dark patch of shadow.

Ina·ngulate, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] (See quot.)

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Inangulatus,* having no angles: inangulate. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Inani·loquent,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *inānis* Inane + *loquent-em,* pres. pple. of *loquī* to speak.] Full of empty or idle talk. So †**Inani·loquous** *a.*; also †**Inani·loquence,** †**Inaniloqui·tion.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Inaniloquent,* that speaketh vainly, a babbler. 1658 Phillips, *Inaniloquution,* an idle or vain speaking. 1721 Bailey, *Inaniloquous,* vain Talking or Babling. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Inaniloquence,* vain Talk, foolish Babbling.

†**Inanimadve·rsion.** *Obs.* [In- 3.] =next. (In quot., An instance of this.)

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 15 A whole Cargo of Consequences which .. will, upon search, be all found the Animadverters proper goods and Trade, his own Inconsequences and Inanimadversions.

†**Inanimadve·rtence.** *Obs.* [In- 3.] Inadvertence, inattention.

c 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* 13 Not by chance or inanimadvertence, but upon premeditation. *Ibid.* 37 Their inanimadvertence might make the separation lesse Justifiable.

†**Inanimadve·rtency.** *Obs.* [In- 3.] Inadvertency, inattentiveness.

1650 H. Brooke *Conserv. Health* 158 Neglect or inanimadvertency. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 42 Therein he doth but discover his own inanimadvertency. 1679 Harby *Key Script.* ii. 30 The Inanimadvertency of Ages could not comprehend these things.

†**Ina·nimal,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [In- 3.] =next.

1623 Cockeram, *Inanimall,* hee which is dead.

Inanimate (inæ·nimăt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *inanimātus* lifeless, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *animātus* Animate. Cf. F. *inanimé.*]

1. Not animated or alive; destitute of life, lifeless; *spec.* not endowed with animal life, as in *inanimate nature,* that part of nature which is without sensation, i.e. all outside the animal world.

1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 286 Shall we see Sacrifice and God's service done to an inanimate Creature, and be mum? 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xvi. 65 Inanimate creatures, as Trees, and the like. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 197 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds, But animated Nature sweeter still. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* ii, The beauties of inanimate nature. 1866 Liddon *Bampt. Lect.* iv. 152 At His bidding life returns to inanimate corpses. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius,* Digest 632 He who .. did damage to any inanimate property..was liable in its highest value.

2. Without the activity or motion of life (*lit.* and *fig.*); spiritless, inactive, dull.

1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 308 From her roofs when Verrio's colours fall, And leave inanimate the naked wall. 1862 Helps *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* (1875) 162 Organization should not be an inanimate, but a living, growing thing. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xvii. 24 If from stupor inanimate peradventure he wake him. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 10 His arms grasped the girl's inanimate form. 1893 *Daily News* 19 June 4/7 The stock markets were quite inanimate.

B. *sb.* An inanimate thing; that which is inanimate.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 167 The very inanimates, whom words can in no wise effect or move. 1741 T. Franklin tr. *Cicero's Nat. of Gods* I. 65 Even Inanimates have their proper Stations assigned. 1836 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 36 My enjoyment was drawn .. from the beautiful inanimate in all its forms.

†**Ina·nimate,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *inanimāre* to animate, encourage, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *animāre* to Animate. (Sc. pa. pple. *inanimat,* after L. *inanimāt-us.*)]

1. *trans.* To animate, infuse life into. Also *fig.*

1610 Donne *Pseudo-Mart.* vi. 172 God inanimates..euery man with one soule. 1647 R. Stapylton *Juvenal* 65 Stealing fire from the suns coach-wheeles, wherewith he inanimated his man of clay. 1679 M. Rusden *Further Discov. Bees* 59 Which matter so inanimated .. is called by some Sandarack, by others Bee-bread.

2. To animate, encourage, quicken.

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 248 (Jam.) To continew in prosequuting the said actioun, quhairby vtheris .. may be thair exampill be inannimat to the lyik interpryisis. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. 157 To inanimate their souldiours to battell. *a* 1631 Donne *Six Serm.* iv. (1634) 5 In the shadow of death, the Lord of life should quicken and inanimate their hearts. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 251 To excite, and inanimate their Subjects to an expedition.

Hence †**Ina·nimated** *ppl. a.,* endowed with life.

1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 57 Magistrates .. are but an inanimated and speaking Law.

†**Ina·nimate,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. Inanimate *a.*[1]] *trans.* To deprive of life.

1647 tr. *Malvezzi's Pourtract* 3 It wounds not, it inanimats not.

†**Ina·nimated,** *a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Animated *ppl. a.*] Not endowed with or having life.

1. =Inanimate *a.* 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 159 Principles, which are :. common also unto inanimated constitutions. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* IV. xliv. 339 God that raised inanimated dust and clay into a living Creature. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1813) II. VII. 286 Every representation of inanimated nature, is extremely rude and awkward. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 676 With our religious spirit [we] embue all the ongoings of animated and even inanimated life.

2. =Inanimate *a.* 2.

1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 183/2 Her faded lips, her pale cheek, and her inanimated features. 1788 Clara Reeve *Exiles* II. 47, I behaved .. like a poor, inanimated, lifeless creature.

Ina·nimately, *adv.* [f. Inanimate *a.* + -ly 2.] Lifelessly, without animation.

1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* II. xliii. 199 'It makes no difference', said Mountclere, inanimately. 1881 *Standard* 8 Nov. 2/4 Having been rendered inanimately faint from his wounds.

In·animateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Lifelessness; want of animation, life, or vivacity.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. ii. § 3 Might not the motion have been accounted less perfect, by reason of the deadness and inanimateness of the subject mov'd? 1847 Hare *Vict. Faith* 34 The inanimateness of a bare intellectual belief.

†**Ina·nimating**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + ANIMATING *ppl.a.*] Not animating; not quickening.
1755 *Man* No. 26. 4 Being only inanimating or dead knowledge.

†**Inanima·tion**[1]. *Obs.* [Noun of action from INANIMATE *v.*[1]] Infusion of life, spirit, or vitality.
a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 175 He hath preserued .. from that ordinary corruption of evill..(as he is said to have done our B. Lady from originall sinne in her inanimation,) some of those acts of ours. 1625 — *Serm.* cl., Wks. 1839 VI. 67 God hath given our zeal..a new inanimation by this fire of tribulation. 1647 BP. HALL *Christ Mystical* (R.), This habitual joy..arising from the inanimation of Christ living and breathing within us.

Inanimation[2] (inænimē·ʃən). [IN-3.] Inanimate condition; absence of life or liveliness.
1784 *New Spectator* No. 9. 8/2 The lines on Mrs. Bannister's inanimation. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* i. Wks. 1843 VIII. 12 The growth of the mind is retarded to an inordinate degree, by the state of inanimation in which it is kept. 1817 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* II. 168 Towards evening I sink into a state of lethargy and inanimation. 1858 *Times* 19 Nov. 7/6 After such a long duration of inanimation she became perfectly conscious.

†**Inanite,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inānīt-*, ppl. stem of *inānīre* to make empty or void, f. *inānis* INANE.] *trans.* To empty.
a 1598 ROLLOCK *Wks.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 460 He was so inanited as never creature was. — *On 2 Thess.* (1606) 33 (Jam.).

Inani·tiate, *v.* [A back-formation from *inanitiation*, ineptly formed in French by Chossat, from *inanition*: Littré points out that the proper French form would be *inanisation*. In English Dictionaries from Dunglison; but not in Eng. use.] *trans.* 'To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of nourishment'. So **Inaniti·tion** [see above], 'Chossat's term for the gradual passage of the animal body into a state the end of which is *Inanition*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).
1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 492 *Inanitiation*,..The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment. One so exhausted is said to be *inanitiated*. (Hence in OGILVIE and later Dicts.)

Inanition (inăni·ʃən). [ad. L. *inānītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inānīre*: see INANITE; cf. F. *inanition* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or process of emptying; the condition of being empty; *spec.* the exhausted condition resulting from want or insufficiency of nourishment. Also *fig.*
c 1400 tr. *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 100 Of þe whiche drawynge þat ben .ij. causis coniunct: þe toon is repleccioun of þe senewe opere of þe corde, þe oþer is in-anisioun. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 17 Of inanition and repletion. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 In the Dogge-appetite there is no Inanition or emptinesse of the parts, but an exquisite sense of suction. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 308 Fevers proceed from too great Fulness in the beginning and too great Inanition in the latter end of the Disease. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 252 Anarchy..is usually shortlived, and perishes of inanition. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 516 Inanition is a pathological condition entering into all diseases which interfere with the ingestion or the assimilation of aliment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 123 Hunger and thirst are inanitions of the body.

Inanity (inæ·nĭti). [ad. L. *inānitās* emptiness, n. of quality f. *inānis* INANE. Cf. F. *inanité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]
1. The quality or condition of being inane, empty, or void; emptiness.
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 128 How ill God is pleased with that which is vaine, through inanitie of commoditie and of proffit which ought to bee in it. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 208 What shall fill .. the Inanity and Vacuity of the heart of man? 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxxv, Where pruneing Lawes lye by; till the inanitye Of Branches call 'em out, lest the whole Dye. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* (1807) 29 The elemental tubes Collaps'd and shrunk with long inanity.
2. *fig.* a. Want of substance or solidity; the quality of being void of interest; inability to satisfy desire; unsatisfactoriness; vanity; hollowness.
1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 625 Their inanity .. will sufficiently be felt, and doth sufficiently produce it selfe. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* II. i. (1699) 135 O the inanity and emptiness of temporal Goods! 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 133 ¶ 4 Such helpless destitution, such dismal inanity .. All is gloomy privation or impotent desire. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxix. 55 He has placed the inanity .. of such high-sounding terms in their true name. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xxviii. 279 The inanity of its own cherished hopes.
b. Mental vacuity; lack of ideas or sense; frivolity, senselessness, silliness.
1753 C. SMART *Hilliad* (R.), Inanity will ever be the same. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. iii. 201 The Rambler calls his [Walsh's] works Pages of Inanity. 1803 *Ann. Rev.* I. 400/2 This same topic is treated with similar inanity for thirteen pages more. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 529 The pretentious and verbose inanity of his theological writings.
c. Vacuity of existence; want of active interest; idleness, inaction.
1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 737 They consider any further exertions unnecessary, and retire again to the enjoyment of their favourite inanity. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. i. 165 A .. state of inanity and torpor. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i, A fine gentleman, bred up in the thorough idleness and inanity of pursuit, which .. is absolutely necessary to the character in perfection. 1837 MISS SEDGWICK *Live & let L.* (1876) 92 Do not let us consider any occupation so vulgar as indolence and inanity.
3. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of vacuity or frivolity; an inane remark or practice.
1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 To make good its resemblance to that Commentitious Inanity. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 160/1 The embroidered inanities and the sixth-form effusions of Mr. Canning. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxviii, If this young lord does .. whisper his drivelling inanities in your ears. 1863 HOLLAND *Lett. Joneses* viii. 122 The vanities and inanities of fashion.

Inantherate (inæ·nþərēt), *a. Bot.* [f. IN-3 + ANTHER + -ATE[2].] (See quot.)
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 620/2 *Inantherate*, bearing no anther; applied to sterile filaments or abortive stamens.

Inantheri·ferous, *a. Bot.* [IN-3.] = prec.
1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inantheriferus*, applied to a filament of a stamen which bears no anther: inantheriferous. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Ina·ntidotal,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-3.] Not antidotal, of no value as an antidote.
1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xviii. 50 Take the Cordiall To prevent Sicknes; In-antidotall Protraction makes it.

†**Ina·nulate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. It. *inanellare* 'to frounse, or crisp, or curle haires' (Florio, 1598), refashioned after L. *ānulus* ring: see -ATE[3].] *intr.* To curl, form ringlets.
1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 23 Theyr tresses of haire .. crisping and inanulating by their eares.

Ina·pathy. *rare*—[1]. [IN-3.] The absence or opposite of apathy; feeling, sensibility.
a 1846 *Edin. Rev.* cited by Worcester. Hence in later Dicts.

Inape·rtous, *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *inapert-us* unopen + -OUS.] (See quot.)
1866 *Treas. Bot.* 620/2 *Inapertous*, not opened, although its habit is to open.

†**Inapes,** var. of A-NAPES. *Obs.*
1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 52 One vestement of fustian inapes.

†**Inapo·state,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-3.] Not apostate; not revolted; loyally disposed.
1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To his brother Nicholas*, The man that will but lay his eares, As inapostate, to the thing he heares, Shall by [*printed* be] his hearing quickly come to see The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.

†**Inappara·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *inapparātiōn-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *apparātio* APPARATION.] 'Want of provision' (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Inappa·rent,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not apparent or manifest; invisible; latent.
1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxx. 823 Fire, a body more disputable and inapparant. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 24/2. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 316/1 Then the inapparent Writing done with the first Liquor appears black. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 23 A latent or inapparent Flooding..which does not appear outwardly.

†**Inappea·lable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] = IN-APPELLABLE.
1651 HOWELL *Surv. Venice* 14 All..flagitious crimes..they have inappealable power to punish.

Inappeasable (inăpī·zăb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appeasable; not to be appeased.
1840 J. F. COOPER *Pathfinder* ii, The appetite of the aboriginal American for venison being seemingly inappeasable. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* iii. (1853) 110 Inappeasable longings of the soul. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* xxxiv. (1872) 321 These disorders were a source of inappeasable grief to Penn.

Inappellable (inăpe·lăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + L. *appellāre* to APPEAL + -BLE.] That cannot be appealed against; from which there is no appeal.
1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 180 A supreme and inappellable tribunal. 1855 LEWIS *Credib. Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 9 II. 28 The absolute, undivided, and inappellable power of the dictator. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. 320 The inappellable law of fashion.
Hence **Inappellabi·lity.**
a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* III. 25 The inappellability of the Councils.

Inappendi·culate, *a. Zool.* and *Bot.* [IN-3.] Not appendiculate; having no appendicles or minnte appendages, as the branchiæ of certain molluscs or the anthers of certain plants.
1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inappendiculatus*,..applied by H. Cassini to the bracteæ of the pericline of the Synantheræ, .. inappendiculate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inappe·rtinent, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not appertinent; impertinent.
1814 COLERIDGE in J. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 204 What, in a great commercial city, will not be deemed trifling or inappertinent.

Inappetence (inæ·pĭtĕns). [f. IN-3 + APPETENCE: cf. F. *inappétence* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Lack of appetence; want of appetite, desire, or longing.
a 1691 BOYLE *Agst. Custom. Swearing* 106 [He] takes a long walk to the physician's lodging, to beg some remedy for his inappetence. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. vii. § 3 (1734) 188 Inappetence and Weakness of Digestion. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 670/1 Irresistible impulse, alternating with total inappetence. 1887 MISS LINSKILL *In Exchange for Soul* III. lxiv. 228 His inappetence for spending money on himself.

Inappetency (inæ·pĭtĕnsi). [f. IN-3 + APPETENCY: see -ENCY.] = prec.
1611 COTGR., *Anorexie*, inapetencie. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 280 There's inappetency of the Ventricle. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 3 Loathing and Inappetency .. always attends .. all Disorders. 1884 T. HARDY in *Independent* 7 Feb., Her virtues lay in no resistant force of character, but in a natural inappetency for evil things.

Inappetent (inæ·pĭtĕnt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appetent; without appetite or desire.
1795 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 176 Totally inappetent of food. 1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 123 Inappetent, restless, and uneasy for want .. of exercise. 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under the Hill* II. i. 7 She awakened very slowly, and with an inappetent listlessness.

Inappetible (inæ·pĭtib'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appetible; that awakens no appetite or desire.
1874 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* xix. (1875) 148 The place which the idea of an object..as appetible or inappetible has in all feeling.

Inapplicability (inæplikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY: cf. *applicability.*] The quality of being inapplicable; incapability of being fitly applied. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.
1673 H. MORE *App. Antid. Idol.* xxxvi. 43 The inapplicability is so easily discoverable. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 301 The inapplicability of your own old principles to the circumstances that are likely to influence your conduct against these principles. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 18 These scripture names of men .. have given rise to some curious inapplicabilities, as Adam Smith and David Hume, two infidel philosophers. 1884 W. J. COURTHOPE *Addison* i. 21 Retaining the old ideas..without being able to perceive their inapplicability to the existing nature of things.

Inapplicable (inæ·plikăb'l), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *inapplicable* (18th c.).] Not applicable; incapable of being applied (*to* some case); unsuitable (*to* the purpose).
1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 273 The late king cited statutes, but you declared them inapplicable in the case of the commission of array. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Two Hymns to Praecriti* Argt., Lest European criticks should consider a few of the images as inapplicable to Indian manners. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 262 To show that this reasoning is inapplicable. 1881 LUBBOCK *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* in *Nature* No. 618. 409 Döppler's method was practically inapplicable, because the amount of effect on the colour would be utterly insensible.

Ina·pplicableness. *rare*—[0]. [-NESS.]
1. = INAPPLICABILITY.
1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Inapplicableness*, uncapableness of being applied to.
†2. = INAPPLICATION. (Cf. APPLICABLE *a.* 1.)
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inapplicableness*, heedlessness [*pr.* heedfulness], want of Application.

Ina·pplicably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In a way not capable of application; unsuitably.
1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 LD. BURY in *Cyclist* 13 Feb. 251/1 That sex, which has been .. perhaps inapplicably, termed the weaker.

Ina·pplicate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *inapplicātus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *applicātus* APPLICATE.]
1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inapplicatus*, used by H. Cassini, to the bracteoles of the Synantheræ, when they are not applied against the clinanthium: inapplicate. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inapplication (inæplikē·ʃən). [IN-3. Cf. F. *inapplication* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*).]
1. Want of application; the fact or habit of not applying oneself to one's duties.
1721 BAILEY, *Inapplication*, heedlesness. 1755 JOHNSON, *Inapplication*, indolence, negligence. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 259 The Prince excused his own inapplication on the foot of idleness. 1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 330 Inapplication, versatility, are, I suppose, the dangers of a mind like Henry's.
2. The condition of not applying or having no application to the case; inapplicability.
1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 146 These rules.. appear to me to be very inconclusive, and much out of their place, when thus applied to prescribed forms..Besides their utter inapplication, these multiplied little rules seem [etc.].

Inapposite (inæ·pŏzit), *a.* [IN-3.] Not apposite, not to the point, out of place; impertinent.
1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pune Pulpit-filler* (1860) 84 Another sort..fill up their sermon with..a heaped congeries of impertinent and inapposite Scriptures. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 130 He supposed my Answer to be inapposite only to that point afore-noted. 1809 HAN. MORE *Calebs* I. 236 (Jod.), I..forbore telling her how totally inapposite her application was. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vii. § 29 IV. 313 A name..inapposite to our purpose. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 260 In one respect, that illustration is inapposite.
Hence **Ina·ppositely** *adv.*, in an inapposite manner, unsuitably, impertinently.
1620-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 6 It may not inapositely be observ'd. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 69 Under the name so inappositely represented at present by the English word deacon. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 397/1 An Act of Parliament inappositely described .. as the 'Settled Land Act 1882'.

Inappreciable (inăprī·ʃiăb'l). Also 9 -tiable. [f. IN-3 + APPRECIABLE. Cf. F. *inappréciable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not appreciable.
†1. That cannot be sufficiently appreciated, valued, or esteemed; invaluable, priceless. *Obs.*
1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 153 His knowledge and integrity render his value inappreciable. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* I. iii. 66 A barrier of inappreciable value. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xvii. 446 Gratitude for his inappreciable services.
2. Too inconsiderable to be estimated or valued; imperceptible; of no consequence.
1802 SMITHSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 14 Excepting an

inappretiable quantity of vitriol of lime. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 69 An atom is .. inappreciable by any of the senses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 16 The rise from the river to their summits would be almost inappreciable in a diagram.

3. Not capable of being appreciated; beyond the appreciation of some person, etc.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 36 Their libraries of wisdom, their galleries of beauty, inappreciable to beast and bird.

Hence **Inappre·ciably** *adv.*, without, beyond, or beneath appreciation; imperceptibly.

1860 PATMORE *Faithful for Ever* in *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. 590 One athirst, who comes thereby And inappreciably sips The deep with disappointed lips. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVI. 274/1 Inappreciably as the fact imports my contention. *Mod.* The difference is inappreciably minute.

Inappreciation (inăprīʃiˌēi·ʃən). [IN-3.] Want of appreciation; failure to appreciate or estimate duly.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 120 This strange inappreciation of the relative position. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 263 Embittered by disappointment and inappreciation.

Inappreciative (inăprī·ʃiĕtiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appreciative; wanting in appreciation. Hence **Inappre·ciatively** *adv.*; **Inappre·ciativeness.**

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xxxi. 166 Colonel Godfrey's inappreciativeness of his darling. 1881 *World* 27 July 8/1 The religious papers have expressed themselves, not inappreciatively, but with a certain subacidity of grief. 1897 *Educat. Rev.* XIII. 69 Which makes even the dullest and most inappreciative peasant remove his hat.

† **Inapprehe·nding,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] That does not apprehend; inapprehensive.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 161 It is not for the inapprehending part to have an ordaining power over the apprehensive whole.

Inapprehensible (inæprīhe·nsib'l), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. late L. *inapprehensibilis*, perh. the direct source.] Not apprehensible; that cannot be apprehended or grasped by the senses or intellect.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 273 Those celestiall songs to others inapprehensible. 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 231 Your end should be one inapprehensible to the senses. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 674 Sublimated into inapprehensible nothingness.

Inapprehension (inæprīhe·nʃən). [IN-3.] 1. Want of apprehension; failure to apprehend or grasp mentally.

1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 362 An intire inapprehension of the very drift and purpose of it. *a* 1808 HURD *Serm.* Wks. 1811 VI. xxi. 306 It is not envy, but inapprehension, which sets them on work. 1843 POE *Purloined Letter* Wks. 1864 I. 277 The moral inapprehension by which the intellect suffers to pass unnoticed those considerations which are too obtrusively and too palpably self-evident.

2. Absence of apprehension of danger. *rare.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 5 He took advantage of their inapprehension and defenceless condition to gratify the worst passions.

Inapprehensive (inæprīhe·nsiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not apprehensive; without apprehension: **a.** that does not grasp mentally, or perceive by sense; **b.** that does not apprehend danger.

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. v. 63 [They] remain stupid and inapprehensive. 1666 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* (1683) i. 5 When were they ever more secure and inapprehensive of their danger than at this time? *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1737) III. 138 In respect of divine truth they may be altogether inapprehensive and stupid. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 99 The more inward parts of the body are comparatively inapprehensive.

Hence **Inapprehe·nsiveness.**

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1660) 172 Not out of a Stoical Apathy, or inapprehensivenesse, but out of a Christian magnanimity. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 456 In pure inapprehensiveness of the *juste milieu.*

Inapproachable (inăprōu·tʃăb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] That cannot be approached; inaccessible, unapproachable.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. App. i, Many subjects..may be dealt with by this kind of art which are inapproachable by any other. 1858 HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 158 The Forum and the vast arcades of the Basilica of Constantine were..almost inapproachable from filth. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 427 His inapproachable light is darkness to eyes which would gaze on it.

Hence **Inapproa·chably** *adv.*; **Inapproachabi·lity**, unapproachableness.

1864 WEBSTER, *Inapproachably.* 1871 tr. *Lange's Comm. Jeremiah* 196 Defiant in its inapproachability.

Inappropriable (inăprōu·priăb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not capable of being appropriated.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 201 Unreachable, inappropriable, anagogical.

Hence **Inappro·priableness.**

1836 R. F. WILSON in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 206 The 'inappropriableness' of Church property .. to Church purposes different from those which the letter of the Founder's intentions prescribed.

Inappropriate (inăprōu·priĕt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not appropriate; unsuitable to the particular case; unfitting, improper.

1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 19/2 A rambling inappropriate retrospect of Indian history. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii, [He] invaded the grave silence..with the singularly inappropriate air of 'A Cobbler there was'. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* Pref. (ed. 2) 13 Inappropriate Hybridism is checked by the Law of Sterility.

Inappro·priately, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inappropriate manner; unfittingly.

1847 in CRAIG. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. App. 599 Verses not inappropriately chosen for the epilogue of his work. 1870–4 COCHRAN *Let.* in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxvii. 314 This innovation .. was not inappropriately followed by the suspension of the Sabbath-school and preaching service.

Inappro·priateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Inappropriate quality; unfitness, unsuitableness.

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 124 The very levity and inappropriateness with which it is applied, shows a want of a right appreciation of it. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 8 The inappropriateness of the punishment constitutes its injustice.

Inapt (inæ·pt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + APT. Cf. INEPT.] 1. Not adapted to the purpose or occasion; unsuitable, inappropriate, inapposite.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 142 Others are Inapt, Incongruous, and Disagreeable. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 436 The occasion rendered this inapt and far-fetched. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 242/1 The words .. being altogether inapt to express more than one devolution of title.

2. Not apt; wanting in aptitude or skill; unskilful, awkward.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 600/2 Uncouth and inapt to charm the female heart. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 246 However inapt a man may be at .. horticultural pursuits. 1895 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo) V. 820 The well-meant but hopelessly inapt attempt of the powers.

Inaptitude (inæ·ptitiūd). [IN-3.] Want of aptitude.

1. Unfitness, unsuitableness, inappropriateness.

a 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 149 Such as are Cause, Effect..Equality, Inequality, Aptitude, Inaptitude, Symmetry, Asymmetry. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 98 A moral and almost physical inaptitude of the man to the function. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 194 Our excessive neglect of the idea and our consequent inaptitude for it.

2. Unreadiness, unskilfulness, unhandiness.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 103 Inaptitude to the former [honourable expences] shewes a man to be of a poore and ignoble spirit. 1715–16 STEELE *Town-Talk* No. 8 This inaptitude is too notorious to have left a nation .. the least room for reporting any advantageous circumstance of this remarkable person. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 54 There was such inaptitude in the English people. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 5 Sept. 4/5 Rags of fish and tough meat lead people daily to believe that national cookery is another name for old inaptitude.

Ina·ptly, *adv.* [f. INAPT + -LY 2.] In an inapt manner; unfitly, inappropriately.

a 1834 COLERIDGE cited by Worcester. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii: 34 These associations may not inaptly be compared to the then military organization of the country. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 211/2 An auction is not inaptly called *locus penitentiæ.*

Ina·ptness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inapt; inaptitude.

1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* II. 70 The poor man .. unable to subdue Impatience through inaptness to perceive General distress in his particular lot. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 49. 186 Some sentence .. to which it may attach itself with not more obvious inaptness. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 68 That luxury..which..produces of itself inaptness for spiritual objects.

† **Ina·quate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inaquāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inaquāre* to turn into water, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *aqua* water.] Converted or transformed into water. Hence † **Inaqua·tion**, conversion into water.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 33 b, Ther foloweth no Impanation thereof, no more than the holy ghost is Inaquate, that is to say, made water, being sacramentally ioyned to the water in baptisme. 1551 GARDNER *Explic., Transubst.* 126 b, The solution to the seconde reason is allmost as soundely handled, alludynge from impanation to Inaquation, although it was neuer sayde in Scripture, this water is the holy ghoost.

Inarable (inæ·răb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not arable; incapable of being ploughed.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inarable*, not arable, that cannot be plowed. [Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.] 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. viii, No soil, not even an inarable one. 1866 — *Remin.* (1881) I. 166 A place lying all in dimples and wrinkles .. grassy but inarable.

† **Inarate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inarāre* to plough in; also to till, cultivate.] 'To till ground' (Cockeram, 1623).

Inarch (inā·ɹtʃ), *v.*1 Also 8–9 enarch. [f. IN-2 + ARCH *v.*] *trans.* To graft by connecting a growing branch without separating it from its parent stock; to graft by approach: see APPROACH *sb.* 10.

1629, etc. [see INARCHING]. 1671 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 76 (July) Graff by Approach, Inarch, or Inoculate Jasmines, Oranges. 1762 HUDSON in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 499 It appears .. that a tree inarched between two other trees, though its root be cut off .. will continue to grow. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 77 The remedy consists in grafting or inarching the Chinese varieties on some more durable and luxuriant growing kind.

Hence **Ina·rched** *ppl. a.*, grafted by approach.

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 390 Cut the inarched Orange Stocks from the bearing Trees. 1898 BAILEY *Pruning Bk.* 388 Inarched Elms.

Ina·rch, *v.*2 *rare.* [f. IN-1 + ARCH *v.*] *trans.* To arch in, encompass like an arch. Hence **Ina·rching** *ppl. a.*

1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 203 When all the embracing earth, the inarching blue, Seemed the soul's cage no wings might battle through. 1893 W. W. PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* ix. 281 The Divine Presence whom Christ calls His Father, who inarched the Spirit of Jesus and infolded Him.

Inarching (inā·ɹtʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INARCH *v.*1] 1. The action or process of grafting by approach.

1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi, Ord. Orchard* iv. 543 Inarching is another manner of grafting in the stocke. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Grafting*, Grafting by .. Enarching. 1863 ALCOCK *Capit. Tycoon* I. 325 The Japanese understand, and sometimes practise, the inarching of plants. 1898 BAILEY *Pruning Bk.* 389 The union [of trees and branches] takes place more rapidly if the bark is removed from the conjoined surfaces and the exposed parts of the wounds covered with wax. This is a species of inarching.

2. *transf.* = ANAPLASTY. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 127 We might abate the Art of Taliacotius, and the new inarching of noses. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 78.

† **Inarchitecto·nical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-3.] Not architectonic.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 113 Absurdly inarchitectonical Expressions.

† **Ina·rcious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [? f. IN-3 + ART + -(I)OUS: cf. *ingracious.*] Not technically or professionally skilled. (See ART *sb.* 4.)

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 This sayde archane science to the whiche none inarciouse persons can nor shal atteine to the knowledge. *Ibid.* 3, I advertise al inarcyous phisitions to beware.

† **Ina·rdent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-3.] Not ardent or burning.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 289 The upper yellow Liquor is separated from the inardent sulphureous.

† **Ina·rgentate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inargentāre* to overlay with silver, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *argentum* silver.] 'To gild or cover with silver' (Cockeram, 1623). Hence † **Inargenta·tion.**

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY.

Ina·rguable, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not arguable.

a 1875 HELPS in *Gd. Words* (1884) Mar. 206 Love..incomprehensible, indefinable, inarguable-about.

† **Ina·rk,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + ARK *sb.*] *trans.* To put or enclose in an ark.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 59 Greater, and better then inarked he, Which in the worlds huge deluge did suruiue. 1646 W. BRIDGE *Serm.* (1647) 17 Get your soules in-arked in all these promises.

Inarm (inā·ɹm), *v.* Also 9 enarm. [f. IN-1 or 2 + ARM *sb.*1: cf. F. *embracer, -brasser* to embrace.] *trans.* To clasp within or as with the arms; to embrace; to throw the arms round. Hence **Ina·rmed, Ina·rming** *ppl. adjs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xiii. 223 Warwickshire..you might call Middle-Engle for equality of distance from the inarming Ocean. 1713 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 271/2 He [Christ] inarmed them [children], he took them into his embraces. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 276 As the twin tidal wave inarms the world. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 28 Thee could Thetis inarm, most beauteous Ocean-daughter. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 11 Fire should have flung a passion of embrace About thee .. resplendently inarmed. 1876 — *A Forgiveness* 126 Gallant and lady..Enarming each the other. 1881 F. W. H. MYERS *Wordsworth* 43 Norway's inarming melancholy sea.

Inarm, obs. form of ENARM, to arm.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2150 Ane man of weir, Inarmit weill with sword and speir.

Inarti·culable, *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + *articulable*, f. L. *articulā-re* to ARTICULATE + -BLE.] That cannot be articulated or pronounced articulately.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 99 To unite in one termination b, d, g, v, or z, with p, t, k, f, or s, is inarticulable.

Inarticulate (inaɹti·kiŭlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *inarticulāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *articulātus* ARTICULATE. Cf. F. *inarticulé.*] Not articulate: the opposite of ARTICULATE.

1. Not jointed or hinged; esp. in *Zool.* and *Bot.* Not having articulation; not composed of segments united by joints.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 449 The whole body inarticulate, and not well compounded for the outward sight. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiii. (1611) 124 Such beasts as haue their feet Solid or Vndiuided or..inarticulat, that is to say without toes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xxi. 230 The Feet of women, which being naturally short and round, and also inarticulate. 1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 242 A hinge is inarticulate when not set with any visible joints or teeth. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 639 Gorgonidæ forming an inarticulate solid stony axis. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 229 Body inarticulate, soft and pulpy.

b. Of or belonging to the division *Inarticulata* of Brachiopods, with non-articulate valves, now called *Ecardines.* In mod. Dicts.

c. Disjoined, unconnected, dislocated.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Howadji in Syria* (1872) 26 (Funk) Heliopolis is a mass of sand mounds now, and a few inarticulate stone relics.

2. Of sound or voice: Not of the nature of articulate speech; not consisting of distinct parts having each a definite meaning; not uttered or emitted with expressive or intelligible modulations; without distinction of syllables: as a long musical note, a groan, or the sounds produced by some animals. Also, not clearly articulated, indistinctly pronounced.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 643 A kinde of voice, not altogether inarticulate and insignificant. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* To Rdr., The inarticulate sounds of musique. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 1 Had they not learned the inarticulate voice of the goats. 1670 DRYDEN *Tyran. Love* Pref., Solemn Musick, which is inarticulate Poesie. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. i. § 4. 81 Inarticulate sounds may be divided into musical sound and noise. 1828 WORDSW. *Power of Sound* xiii, Ye banded instruments of wind and chords Unite .. Your inarticulate notes with the voice of words! 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. ii. 50 In the attempt to do so he produced sounds which were wholly inarticulate.

b. Unable to speak articulately or distinctly; not using articulate speech; dumb.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 28 Mar., The poor Earl, who is inarticulate with the palsy. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. (1872) 41 The heavy miseries pressing .. on the great dumb inarticulate class. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* v, [She] was found..in the morning, inarticulate, but still alive. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 289 Then inarticulate with rage and grief Phineus turned on him.

c. *transf.* Having no distinct meaning.

1855 BRIMLEY *Ess., Poetry & Crit.* 191 Inarticulate gibberish. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb., The beautiful comprehensiveness of these inarticulate Articles.

† Inarti·culate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + ARTICULATE *v.*] *trans.* To joint in, joint together.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. Note 19 (1727) 124 In Man, and Quadrupeds, they are four, curiously inarticulated with one another.

Inarti·culated, *ppl. a.* [IN-[3].] Not articulated.

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Unjointed; = INARTICULATE *a.* 1.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 280 Arborescent stems with rigid .. inarticulated leaves, called fronds. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. ii. 60 Lamarck .. associated the Polype or Compound Animals with Inarticulated Animals. *Ibid.* II. vi. i. 292 A sucker inclosed in an inarticulated sheath. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 466 In the inarticulated Brachiopods, our knowledge of the nervous system is very imperfect.

2. Of sound or voice: Not uttered articulately; = INARTICULATE *a.* 2.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. iv. viii. 169 She .. listened to the inarticulated menaces of his inflamed spirit. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 13/2 Cries of 'Out with the Premier, and give us a railroad', alternated with the fierce, inarticulated yells.

Inarti·culately, *adv.* [f. INARTICULATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an inarticulate manner; without words or syllables; without distinct articulation or expression; with indistinct utterance, indistinctly.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm. God of Bethel* Wks. 1683 IV. 497 The Divine admonitions and holy laws whisper'd inarticulately in our hearts. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 66, I muttered somewhat, as I suppose, inarticulately, toward an answer. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 215 Emma inarticulately attempted to express her regret at this unfortunate circumstance. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 501 They have .. but inarticulately striven to communicate it to others.

Inarti·culateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inarticulate or of not using articulate speech; lack of clear articulation, indistinctness of utterance.

1731 BAILEY, *Inarticulateness*, the being not articulate, indistinct, confused. 1891 *Spectator* 14 Mar. 376/1 Not in the least discouraged by the banter his inarticulateness excited.

† Inarticula·tion [1]. *Obs.* [f. IN-[2] + ARTICULATION: cf. INARTICULATE *v.*] The jointing of one thing into another; = ENARTHROSIS.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 Certaine cauities .. of the three neither most ribbes seruyng also to their inarticulation. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 472 For the better perfecting of this inarticulation, there are two edges or brimmes, that so they may the better ioyne together. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. xlii. (1678) 165 Enarthrosis or Inarticulation is a kind of Dearticulation, in which a deep cavity receives a thick and long head.

Inarticula·tion [2]. *rare.* [IN-[3]: cf. INARTICULATE *a.*] Absence of distinct articulation; inarticulate utterance.

1765 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1887 III. 397, I might have mentioned inarticulation among the defects in common speech that are assumed as beauties in modern singing. *a* 1773 CHESTERF. (T.), The oracles meaned to be obscure; but then it was by the ambiguity of the expression, and not by the inarticulation of the words.

Inartificial (inārtifi·ʃăl), *a.* [ad. L. *inartificiālis* (Quintilian), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *artificiālis* ARTIFICIAL (used to render Gr. ἄτεχνος). Cf. F. *inartificiel* (16th c.).] Not artificial.

1. Not resulting from art or artifice; not produced by constructive skill; natural. Now *rare.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VII. (1701) 329/1 There are .. two kinds of Fire, one artificial, requisite to the use of life, which converteth nutriment into it self; the other inartificial (so Cicero renders ἀτεχνικὸν) by which all things grow, and are preserved. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 8 It is nothing but a shining cloud .. cast into a contingent and inartificial shape. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist. Plants* § 8 When needful to add the preparations of Art to that of Nature; how to Enlarge those of Art, and Rectifie those which are indeed Inartificial.

2. Not in accordance with the principles of art; constructed without art or skill, rude, clumsy; inartistic.

1613 CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Inartificiall*, without art or skill. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. (R.), For these and many other concurrent causes, the proceeding is inartificial and casual, and fit to lead the ignorant, but not the learned. 1671 in E. D. Neill *Virg. Carol.* (1886) 332 We are at continual charge to repair unskilfull and inartificial buildings. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 412 The Chinese ..adhere to the rude and inartificial method of representing words by arbitrary marks. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. viii. 257 Their warlike instruments are rude, noisy and inartificial. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 326 Nothing could be .. more inartificial and unnatural than its classification. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 153 In the style of Papias, so inartificial and inexact, it cannot be regarded as certain that this is his meaning.

† 3. Of an argument: Not according to the art of Logic; not deduced by logical methods from accepted premisses, but derived from authority or testimony. *Obs.*

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 20 Ramus divideth an argument into artificiall and inartificiall. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xxvi. (1647) 157 The Legate used an inartificiall argument drawn from the authority of his place. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 339 There being two kinds of arguments or reasons..whereby positions or tenets are wont to be proved, artificial and inartificial: by artificial, the meaning is, those that are levied and wrought out by the light and strength of the understanding from general principles; by inartificial, the testimony or consent of judgment amongst men about a matter. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 38 The Scripture-Faith, is not a meer Believing of Historicall Things, and upon Inartificiall Arguments, or Testimonies onely. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 8 An artificial Argument is taken from the Nature and Circumstances of the Things; .. An inartificial Argument is the Testimony of another.

4. Not assumed or put on; artless, unaffected, natural. (Of personal qualities, actions, etc.; hence of persons.)

1664-5 EVELYN *Let. to Ld. Cornebery* Feb., This excesse, which..proceeds from the honest and inartificial gratitude of [etc.]. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., A rather pretty, pale girl; very young and inartificial. 1780 BURKE *Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 249 Any inartificial expression of the people's wishes. 1871 S. C. HALL *Bk. Memories* 383 His [Hogg's] vanity was so inartificial as to be absolutely amusing.

5. Without complexity or artifice; not elaborately designed or worked out; plain, simple, straightforward.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xi. (1869) 46 The 'long room' was but an extremely plain and inartificial temple. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iv. § 23. I. 271 What is told in narration, according to the ancient inartificial form of tragedy, is finely told. 1893 H. WALKER 3 *Cent. Scot. Lit.* I. 173 The thought is without complexity, inartificial and, to a large extent, common property.

Hence **Inartificia·lity,** inartificial character.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. vi. 81 The defects, in want of character and probability..and inartificiality of ordonnance.

Inartificially (inārtifi·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inartificial manner; without art or technical skill; clumsily, unskilfully, inartistically; untechnically.

1623 COCKERAM II, Illfauour'dly done, *Inconcinnately, Inarteficially.* 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ii. 44 He did it so inartificially .. that Arius thought he did not distinguish the persons. 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 273 Her rude nest, consisting of fine grasses and feathers,.. very inartificially laid together. 1815 SIMOND *Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 3 Three small dishes dressed very inartificially. 1831 SCOTT *Monast.* Introd., The incidents were inartificially huddled together. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 254/1 The word 'heirs' would have been used inartificially, because used in reference to a legacy of personal estate simply.

b. In an artless or unaffected manner; simply, artlessly.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 300 The air..was sweetly and inartificially sung.

Inartistic (inarti·stik), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not artistic; not in accordance with the principles of art.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 55 Inartistic figures crowding the canvass of life without adequate effect. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 191 This book is a very dull and inartistic performance.

b. Having no appreciation for or love of art; unskilled in art.

1875 STEDMAN *Vict. Poets* iv. (1887) 134 An inartistic nature and a dull or commonplace mind.

Inarti·stical, *a.* [IN-[3].] Not artistical; = prec. Hence **Inartistica·lity.**

a 1849 POE *M. & L. Davidson* Wks. 1864 III. 226 The rhythm lapses in the most inartistical manner. — *Longfellow, Willis,* etc. ibid. 348 The prevalence of this folly [speaking aside] detracts as much from the acting merit of our drama generally, as any other inartisticality. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 390/1 Minute and..inartistical notches.

Inarti·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inartistic manner; without conformity to the rules of art; without technical skill.

1862 'SHIRLEY' *Nugæ Crit.* viii. 348 The rude inscriptions on the tombs of these early christians,..inartistically scraped upon the stone. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 5 The externals of the scene, which are briefly and inartistically described, soon disappear. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 832/2 This last paragraph is rather inartistically drawn.

Inasmuch (inĕzmʌ·tʃ), *adv.* [orig. three words *in as much* (in northern ME. *in als mikel*), subsequently sometimes written as two words, *in asmuch*, and now (esp. since 17th c.) as one.]

I. In phrase *Inasmuch as.*

1. In so far as, to such a degree as, in proportion as, according as.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19596 Sua aght all preistes mar and less, In als mikel als in þaim es. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 206 Þe popis lawes in þis mater ben litil worþ but inasmyche as þei ben groundid of Goddis lawe or of resoun. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* XXV. 40 In as moche as [*Agx. Gosp.* swa lange swa; WYCLIF as long as] ye have done it vnto won of the leest of these my brethren; ye have done it to me. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 124 In as much as his mind is bent unto righteousness, he putteth away naughtiness. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 112 We are bound, inasmuch as it lyes in our power, to make satisfaction. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* ii. (1859) 32 God is only God inasmuch as he is the Moral Governor of a Moral World.

2. In that; in view of the fact that; seeing that; considering that; on the ground or for the reason that; since, because.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 601, I haue to yow, quod he, ydoon trespas In as muche [*v.r.* moche] as I maked yow aferd Whan I yow hente. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 461 For In as Moche as God he was, he Ros Agen thorwgh his Owne Gras. 1545 BRINKLOW *Complaynt* 3 b, Inasmoch as there is no powr but of God. 1557 *N. T.* (Genev.) Ep. *iij, Euery man might fynde him in him selfe: in asmuche as we are all susteined and conserued by his vertue that dwelleth in vs. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 193 He hath no iust cause to pleade against God; in as much as the conscience of his owne deserts will stop his mouth. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* I. i. § 5 Inasmuch as 'he was delivered for our sins'. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 476 The recitals in the indenture of assignment were false, inasmuch as there never was any indenture of mortgage. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iii, I am unable to reply that I am much the better for seeing you, Pussy, inasmuch as I see nothing of you.

II. † 3. Without *as*: In an equal or like degree, likewise. *Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Circumcision E. Curll* Wks. 1778 VII. 236 The wisest man that ever was, and inasmuch the richest, beyond all peradventure was a Jew.

† Ina·sperate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + L. *asperāre* to make rough or fierce, after *exasperate*: cf. Ital. *inasperare* (Florio), F. *enasprir* (Cotgr.), which may have served as models.] To provoke to cruelty or bitterness; to exasperate, embitter.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 242 Their doubt of farther inasperating the Turke in his Cruelty. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1685) 708 To sweeten the humours of that Family, not a little inaspirated by the Death of Alfonso.

Inassi·milable, *a. rare.* [IN-[3]: so in mod. F.] Not assimilable, not capable of assimilation.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Inassimila·tion. *rare.* [IN-[3].] Non-assimilation; failure to assimilate (food).

1885 *Alien. & Neurol.* VI. 541 It is one of the frequent occurrences in inassimilation that the organism is not uniformly well nourished.

Inassuageable (inăswē·ɪdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-[3] + *assuageable*, f. ASSUAGE.] That cannot be assuaged or allayed.

1887 G. GISSING *Thyrza* II. viii. 155 To bear the torture of an inassuageable desire.

† Inassu·rance. *Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Want of assurance, uncertainty.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. Pref. a v a, Their inassurance of life eternall. 1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 21 Not from any..unkindness or inassurance I have of his friendship.

Inate, obs. form of INNATE.

Inatta·ckable, *a. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not attackable; that cannot be attacked; unassailable.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 234 The most precious, the most inattackable part of the existing system.

Inattention (inăte·nʃən). [IN-[3]: perh. a. F. *inattention* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Want of attention; failure to attend, take heed, or fix the mind attentively upon any matter; want of observant care or notice; heedlessness, negligence.

1710 *Tatler* No. 187 ₱ 6 The universal Indolence and Inattention among us to Things that concern the Publick. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1813) I. i. 30 This was not owing to the inattention of our princes. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* etc. 272 He was totally misled by some inattention in conducting his processes. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 61, I recollected her inattention to my discourse of the preceding morning.

b. Want of courteous personal attention.

c 1792 HAYLEY *Let. to Cowper* (in *Sotheby's Catal.* July 1887), Damped by a little blank gloomy inattention from our great Friend. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 183 From the beardless countenance, and inattention of the Indian to the female.

Inattentive (inăte·ntiv), *a.* [IN-[3]: cf. F. *inattentif* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Not attentive; not fixing or applying the mind steadily; not heedful or observant; negligent.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. xv. § 6 If we indulge the frequent rise and roving of passions, we shall thereby procure an unsteady and inattentive habit of mind. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, She will find I have not been inattentive to her interest while living. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 120 All in sight of inattentive man. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 13 Or else Evelyn was peculiarly inattentive.

b. Not rendering personal attentions; neglectful.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 320, I hope you will not think me inattentive to you.

Inattentively (inăte·ntivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inattentive manner; without paying attention or giving due heed; negligently.

1748 Butler *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 308 A kind of prejudice, to which perhaps most of us .. may inattentively be liable. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 41 Behaviour, inattentively deficient in respect. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 12 *note*, Corniani, and all the rest, must have read her very inattentively.

Inattentiveness (ināte·ntivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inattentive; want of attentiveness.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 369 That inattentiveness to his own figure and appearance, which demonstrate the truly fine gentleman. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* v. v. (1830) 286 [The second inconvenience of a liturgy is] that the perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and inattentiveness in the congregation. 1884 J. Parker *Apost. Life* III. 12 It hears tones that have not uttered themselves to inattentiveness.

†**Inaudacity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inaudax* not daring, timorous: cf. *audacity*.] Lack of boldness or resolution, timidity.

1594 Constable *Diana* VII. x, Such punie thoughts .. whose inaudacitie dares but base conceite.

Inaudibility (inɔ̄dĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being inaudible; incapability of being heard.

1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Old & New Schoolm.*, A whisper teases you by its provoking inaudibility. 1867 Tyndall *Sound* vii. (1875) 272 The steamer was immediately turned and urged back to our last position of inaudibility. 1870 *Daily News* 17 Feb., The female witnesses were, with one exception, indistinct almost to inaudibility.

Inaudible (inɔ̄·dĭb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inaudībil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *audībilis* AUDIBLE: cf. It. *inaudibile* (Florio, 1598).] Not audible; not capable of being heard; imperceptible to the ear.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 41 Th' inaudible, and noiselesse foot of time. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 122 As the Bullet moueth so swift, that it is Inuisible, so the same Swiftnesse of Motion maketh it Inaudible. *a* 1770 C. Smart *Ode St. Cecilia* i, Ye, that inform the tuneful spheres, Inaudible to mortal ears. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 129 An echo in the room which rendered his words inaudible.

Inaudibly (inɔ̄·dĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inaudible manner, so as not to be heard.

1798 Wordsw. *P. Bell* III. li, He Sets down his hoofs inaudibly. *a* 1822 Shelley *Summer Even.* 24 Its awful hush is felt inaudibly.

†**Inaudi·te,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *inaudite* (Rabelais), ad. L. *inaudīt-us* unheard, f. *in-* (IN- 3).] Unheard of.

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* (1737) V. 229 Your placid Life, here inaudite before, Repletes the Town of Lugdun.

Inaugur (inɔ̄·gər), *v.* Now *rare.* Also **-ure.** [a. F. *inaugure-r* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *inaugurāre* to INAUGURATE.]

†**1.** *trans.* = INAUGURATE *v.* 1; also *fig. Obs.*

a 1555 Latimer (Webster 1864), Inaugured and created king. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 32 [He] is worthy to be inaugured with a laurel crown of follie. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 41. 1142 Shan, then chosen, proclaimed, and inaugured O'Neale, by an old shoo cast ouer his head, seized vpon his Fathers inheritance. 1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon.* 273 To inaugure you, in your Praetorium seate. 1644 H. Leslie *Serm. Bless. Judah* 25 Howsoever the King be sometimes chosen by them, and alwayes inaugured by them. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 2 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 176 Then 3 shall beat 5, be inaugur'd in Spain.

2. = INAUGURATE *v.* 5.

1890 'Annie Thomas' *On the Children* II. x. 166 The opportunity of inaugurating the half-days of cessation from commercial cark and care was welcomed gladly.

Inaugural (inɔ̄·gĭŭrăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *inaugural* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *inaugurer* to INAUGURATE, after L. *augurālis*.] Of or pertaining to inauguration; forming part of the ceremony of inauguration or of the formal commencement of any course or career.

1689 in Somers *Tracts* II. 332 Instances of auspicious inaugural Medals. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* 12 May (O. H. S.) II. 108 Mr. Thwaites Greek Professor made his Inaugural Speech. 1805 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1850) IV. 34 The satisfaction you express with the last inaugural address. 1841 Arnold *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. x. 300 My Inaugural Lecture was so kindly received that it gives me great hopes of being able to do something. 1897 [see INAUGURATION 4]. 1898 A. W. W. Dale *Life of R. W. Dale* xii. 269 The inaugural meeting was attended by men of all parties.

B. as *sb.* An inaugural speech or address. *U.S.*

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s. v., 'Have you read the President's inaugural?' 1871 S. N. Randolph *Dom. Life T. Jefferson* 289 He went in to deliver his inaugural. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 504 A few days before one of his inaugurals.

†**Inau·gurate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 -at. [ad. L. *inaugurāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inaugurāre*: see next.] Inaugurated, ceremoniously or formally installed into office: see next, 1. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1600 Holland *Livy* XXVII. XXXVI. 655 Dolabella was inaugurat or installed king of the sacrifices. 1644 Hammond *Serm. Christ's Resurr.* Wks. 1683 IV. 529 The new state, to which Christ was inaugurate at his resurrection. 1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 533 That the consuls might be made and inaugurate.

Inaugurate (inɔ̄·gĭŭrēlt), *v.* [f. L. *inaugurāt-*, ppl. stem of *inaugurāre* to take omens from the flight of birds, to consecrate or install after taking such omens or auguries, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *augurāre* to take auguries: see AUGUR *sb.* and *v.*]

1. *trans.* To admit or induct (a person) to an office or dignity by a formal ceremony; to consecrate, install, invest. Also with complement.

1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxii. (1612) 344 More to their proper Elements inaugurated none, Than shee to hers by-passed, he to his possessed Throne. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xvii. 260 The seat on which her Kings inaugurated were. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 261 They behoved to be doctorated ere they were inaugurated bishops. 1708 Ockley *Saracens* (1848) 387 Yezid..was inaugurated Caliph on the new moon of the month Rejeb. 1786 Burns *Let. to J. Kennedy* Aug., I have .. made my public appearance, and am solemnly inaugurated into the numerous class. 1825 Macaulay *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 22 When Cromwell was inaugurated in Westminster Hall.

†**2.** To invest (a thing) with a sacred or supposed sacred character, etc. *Obs.*

1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 136 The inaugurated Statues .. being set up by skilfull enchaunters in .. the temple, or else secretly digged in the ground, were thought to appease .. the Gods, and to protect the Country. *Ibid.* 137 The inaugurated statues, which now adays..are called Talisman.

3. To make auspicious or of good augury; to confer solemnity or sanctity upon; to sanctify, consecrate. *rare.*

a 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 79 Those beginnings of years were very propitious unto him, as if Kings did chuse remarkable dayes to inaugurate their favours, that they may appeare acts as well of the Times, as of the Will. 1847 R. W. Hamilton *Disq. Sabbath* i. (1848) 7 And now succeeds the Sabbath which inaugurates all these accomplishments, .. as it perfects, illustrates, and glorifies the wondrous Hebdomade.

4. 'To begin with good omens' (J.); to begin (a course of action, period of time, etc., esp. of an important character) with some formal ceremony or notable act; to commence, enter upon; to introduce, usher in; to initiate. (Sometimes merely grandiose for 'begin'.)

1755 Johnson, *To Inaugurate*, .. to begin with good omens, to begin. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* i. 22 The revolution was *to be* inaugurated *without a single* deed of violence to any Italian. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Sabbath Morn. at Sea* v, And sky and heaven made mighty room To inaugurate the vision. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 428 He would certainly have inaugurated a new era on the East Coast of Africa. 1876 Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 159 The daily work of the school was inaugurated and generally concluded..with the ceremony of engaging publicly in prayer.

5. To initiate the public use of, introduce into public use by a formal opening ceremony (a statue, fountain, building, etc.).

[1838 Arnold *Hist. Rome* I. xiii. 237 The augurs were to attend in order to inaugurate the ground where the soldiers were to meet.] 1852 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* (1874) II. 282 On the 18th instant, Steell's equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington was inaugurated, as it is now the fashion to call such proceedings. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 630 Then, why is everything 'inaugurated'? It is silly enough to talk about the 'inauguration' of a new statue; but we have quite got beyond that.

¶ Erroneously explained in early Dicts.

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Inaugurate*, to aske counsell of soothsayers. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Inaugurate* .. to ask counsel of the Augures what shall follow, to dedicate to soothsaying.

Inauguration (inɔ̄gĭŭrē'·ʃən). [ad. L. *inaugurātiōn-em* consecration or instalment under good auspices or omens, n. of action from *inaugurāre*: cf. F. *inauguration* (*-acion*), (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of inaugurating; formal induction, institution, or ushering in, with auspicious ceremonies.

1. Formal or ceremonial induction to an office or dignity; consecration, investiture, installation.

1569 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 59 Our Soverane Lordis coronatioun and inauguratioun in his kingdom was ratyfeit and found gude. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 56 Eusebius .. was appointed to celebrate with a sermon the inauguration of Constantinus the emperor. 1627 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 214 Dr. Bargrave's sermon at the King's Anniversary Inauguration, March 27. 1752 J. Gill *Trinity* vii. 143 The Father's solemn inauguration of him into his kingly office. 1789 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 44 The day .. of the inauguration of the President, which completed the organization of the Constitution. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 121 The inauguration of the professors of the university of Lexington occasioned much stir to-day. 1861 Mill *Autobiog.* iv. (1874) 123, I have always dated from these conversations my own real inauguration as an original and independent thinker.

2. The formal or definite commencement or introduction of a course of action, an important era or period of time, etc.

1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* I. 292 To the one it was the advent of Antichrist, to the other the inauguration of the millennium. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 219 It was the inauguration of privateering.

3. The formal introduction of something into public use with appropriate ceremonies, as the opening of a building or park, the unveiling of a statue, fountain, etc.

1861 [see INAUGURATE *v.* 5]. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 10/1 Another ludicrous perversion of a word of Latin origin is the popular use of the word 'inauguration' as applied to the uncovering of a statue or a monument.

4. *attrib.* usually in sense 1: = INAUGURAL.

1685 Wood *Life* 6 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 179 King's inauguration day kept very solemnly at Oxford. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 425 Cicero was invited to the inauguration feast. 1772 Foote *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 314 An inauguration-speech is required. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 8/3 The inauguration exercises took place to-day .. Mr. McKinley delivered his inaugural address in the open air in front of the Capitol.

¶ Erroneously explained: cf. INAUGURATE *v.*

1658 Phillips, *Inauguration*, an asking counsel of Augures or Soothsayers.

Inaugurative (inɔ̄·gĭŭrētiv), *a. rare.* [f. as INAUGURATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the function of inaugurating; inaugural.

1853 Miss Sheppard *Ch. Auchester* I. 317 The mother-sickness that is the very treble-string of humility to many a hero in his inaugurative exile. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 Mar. 292 She gave an inaugurative dinner.

Inaugurator (inɔ̄·gĭŭre'tər). [agent-noun from L. *inaugurāre* to INAUGURATE.] One who inaugurates; an introducer, initiator.

a 1834 Coleridge cited by Worcester. 1851 J. Martineau *Stud. Chr.* (1858) 289 They have assumed..that its agents and inaugurators must have been fully cognizant of its whole scope and contents. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 4 The inaugurators of these changes had passed away. 1877 Symonds *Renaiss. Italy, Fine Arts* 70 The inaugurator of the humanistic impulse of the fifteenth century.

†**Inau·guratory,** *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *inaugurāt-* (see INAUGURATE *v.*) + -ORY: cf. *laboratory, observatory*.] A place for the ceremony of inauguration.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 120 His whole Endeavour hath been .. to make our Antiquity designed for an Inauguratory of Princes. *Ibid.* 174 Homage was paid .. not in a stony Inauguratory, but on an Hill.

Inauguratory (inɔ̄·gĭŭrētəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Pertaining to inauguration; = INAUGURAL.

1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., St. Andrews*, An inauguratory speech by the present chancellor. 1779–81 — *L. P., Dryden* Wks. III. 390 Inauguratory gratulations. 1865 Grote *Plato* I. v. 178 A sort of .. inauguratory composition for the opening of his school.

†**Inau·gurer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INAUGUR + -ER 1.] One who inaugurates a person to an office.

1636 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 40 Commission was given to try the Chapter and the Inaugurers. 1695 J. Sage *The Article* Wks. 1844 I. 261 The ordainers and inaugurers of the said Archbishop.

†**Inau·gurize,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. IN- 2 + AUGURIZE.] *trans.* To inaugurate.

1611 Cotgr., *Inauguré*, inaugurized, consecrated, dedicated.

Inaunter, var. ENAUNTER, in case (that). *Obs.*

1551 R. Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (Arb.) 57 That therefore the Skottes muste be .. readie at all occasions, in aunters the Englishmen shoulde sturre neuer so lytle. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 134 For your foote *amphibrachus* .. ye haue these wordes *and many* like to these 'rēsistĕd, dēlightfūll, rēprisāll, inaūntĕr, ēnāmill'.

Inaurate (inɔ̄·rĕt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inaurāt-us* gilded, pa. pple. of *inaurāre*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *aurāre* to gild.] **a.** Gilded, covered with gold. **b.** *Entom.* Applied to parts having a metallic lustre.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 284 *Inaurate*..when striæ or other impressed parts have a metallic splendour. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Inauratus* .. applied to pills which it was formerly usual to gild in order to prevent their taste being perceived in swallowing: inaurate.

†**Inau·rate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inaurāre* to gild: see prec.] *trans.* To gild.

1623 Cockeram II, To Gild with golde, *inaurate.*

Hence †**Inau·rated** *ppl. a. Obs.* = INAURATE *a.*; †**Inaura·tion,** gilding.

1623 Cockeram, *Inaurated*, gilted, or couered with gold. 1706 Phillips, *Inauration* (among Apothecaries), a gilding or covering of Pills,..etc. with Leaf-Gold. 1727 Arbuthnot *Coins* (J.), The Romans had the art of gilding .. but some sort of their inauration, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours.

Inau·reole, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN- 2 + AUREOLE *sb.*] *trans.* To surround with or as with an aureole.

1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 5 [Light] Did inaureole All her lovely body round.

†**Inau·spicate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inauspicāt-us* at which no auspices were taken, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *auspicātus* consecrated by auguries, started with good auspices: see AUSPICATE.] Ill-omened, inauspicious.

1632 Vicars tr. *Virgil's Æneid* v. [*Lat. l.* 635] (N.) With me comz burn these ships inauspicate; For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late. 1646 Buck *Rich. III* 43 Though it bore an inauspicate face, it proved of a friendly event. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandm. Calling* vii. (1672) 170 The raven .. is an unclean creature .. an inauspicate creature.

So †**Inau·spicated** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. Unluckily done, *inauspicated.*

Inauspicious (inɔ̄spi·ʃəs), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + AUSPICIOUS.] Not auspicious, not of good omen; of unfavourable presage, foreboding evil; ill-omened, unlucky, unfortunate.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 111 O here Will I..shake the yoke of inauspicious starres From this world-wearied flesh. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 It was an unthrifty and inauspitious war. 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* v. i, On that Trees Top an inauspicious Crow Foretold some ill to happen. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. § 1. 192, I begin this inauspicious Work, which my ill Stars and you have assign'd me. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 695 The appearances of the victims threatened the most inauspicious events. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. ii.

55 Many inauspicious rumours were bruited among the people. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. App. ii. 310 A tardy and inauspicious season.

Inauspi·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inauspicious manner; with presage of evil.

1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lxvii. 219 Unless he know how to Govern his own House and Family, [he] is very inauspiciously prefer'd. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 263 What had been so inauspiciously begun and so feebly carried on. 1884 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct. 4/4 [The Session] has commenced not inauspiciously.

Inauspi·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inauspicious; unluckiness.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 130 The propitiousness of the fortunate, and inauspiciousness of the unfortunate, stars. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 277 The dismal inauspiciousness of the Holy Days. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in Todd and mod. Dicts.

Inauthentic (inɔ̄þe·ntik), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not authentic. Hence **Inauthenti·city,** inauthentic character.

1860 MRS. BROWNING *Lett.* May (1897) II. 384 The serious intention, hid in those mummy wrappings, is not inauthentic. 1883 *Q. Rev.* July 165 Their precariousness and inauthenticity. 1883 H. M. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. E. Lit.* 389 Evidence of the inauthenticity of Asser's *Life of Alfred*.

Inauthoritative (inɔ̄þɒ·ritətiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not authoritative; having no authority. Hence **Inautho·ritativeness.**

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 53 Ignorance and impudence, inability and inauthoritativeness contend which shall be greatest. *Ibid.* 281 As if all we had done.. had been irregular, confused, inauthoritative. 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App., Wks. 1859 I. 132 An act of Parliament had been passed .. against which act the Americans had protested, as inauthoritative. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 275 The only attempt at a connected Life..is..anonymous, and inauthoritative. 1888 *Nature* 8 Mar. 442/2 Far-reaching interests will not excuse inauthoritativeness [in statements].

†**Inavai·lable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Of no avail; unavailing.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 204 All the means in the world are inavaileable. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 8 Without this [personal application of Christ to us by the Spirit] all is inavailable and ineffectual to our salvation.

Inave·rtible, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not avertible; that cannot be averted.

1885 GOSSE *Fr. Shaks. to Pope,* A javelin, ponderous, inavertible, lethal.

†**Inavoi·dable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be avoided; unavoidable, inevitable. Hence †**Inavoi·dableness**; †**Inavoi·dably** *adv.*

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii. 274 By reason of the Neerenesse and Inavoydablenesse of the Evill. 1670-98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 199 These waters afford innumerable and inavoidable wetting places. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 122 Had she not been strong enough for both the Disease and the Remedy, Death had inavoidably followed.

†**Inawe, enawe** (inɔ̄·, enɔ̄·), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2(EN-) + AWE *sb.*] *trans.* To put in awe or fear; to awe, overawe.

1642 SIR W. BRERETON *Let. to Cromwell* in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I. 45 It would seem they [the Commissioners of Array] intend to enawe or expel our best ministers. 1645 — *Let. to Lenthall* ibid. 317 Unless it be so that Sir Francis Gamull and Sir Richard Grosvenor .. do enslave and inaw them hereunto. 1645-6 *Ibid.* 336 Many of the citizens [of Chester] remain still so enthralled and enawed as that they dare not oppose nor resist.

I-nayled, ME. pa. pple. of NAIL *v.*

†**Ina·zure,** *v.* Obs. var. *enazure*: see EN- 2.

1611 FLORIO, *Inazzurrare,* to inazure, to inblew.

†**Inbalme, -bau(l)me,** obs. ff. EMBALM *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Imbalsamare,* to inbalme.

In banco: see BANCO *sb.*

Inbardge, variant of IMBARGE *v.*

†**Inbark,** obs. form of EMBARK *v.*

1612 SYLVESTER *Lacrymæ Lacr.* 176 Wee Humbled Mourners may be Heav'nly Markt, In Mercies Vessell to be All inbarkt.

Inbarn, variant of IMBARN *v.*

†**Inbassat, -et, Inbassitour,** obs. forms of EMBASSADE or EMBASSIATE, AMBASSADOR.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7913 Þe kyng made hym an Inbassitour. 1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 458 II. 110 The Erles of Warrewyk, of Essex..and other go in to Scotland of inbassat.

‖**Inbat,** var. EMBAT (Turkish), northerly wind.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 70 The apartments are in the upper story .. open to the sea and the refreshing inbat.

Inbatail, -batell, -battel, obs. ff. EMBATTLE *v.*[1]

Inbathe, obs. form of EMBATHE.

†**Inbay,** obs. form of EMBAY *v.*[1]

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* (1657) 36 The ordinary and ready way to the town lay on that side low and inbayd to the foot of the hilly downs.

Inbealch: see INBELCH *v.*

I·n-bea·ming, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* II c + BEAMING *vbl. sb.*] A beaming or shining in; illumination, irradiation.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 290 Indeed, that is proper to the soul, by a singular radiation or in-beaming. 1663-70 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 293 Boastings of new Lights, Inbeamings, and Inspirations.

I·nbea·ring, *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* II a + *bearing,* pres. pple. of BEAR *v.* (branch III).] Intrusive, officious, meddlesome.

a 1800 *Sir P. Spens* xv. in Child *Ballads* III. lviii. (1885) 28/1 Then out it speaks an auld skipper, An inbearing dog was hee. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Inbearing,* officious, prone to embrace every opportunity of ingratiating one's self, especially by intermeddling in the affairs of others.

†**Inbeat,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + BEAT *v.*] *trans.* To beat in, drive in by beating.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 183 Then with a barre inbete hit, batte hit ofte, And playne hit rough. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 319 The sandes and beach which the sea doth inbeate into the haven.

In-being, inbeing (i·nbī·iŋ). [f. IN *adv.* II c + BEING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The fact of being in; existence in something else; inherence, indwelling, immanence.

1617 DAYRELL *On the Church* 81 Were it not extreme folly..because of this manner of enterance, to deny the inbeing of the aforesaid men in the house? 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 107 'Tis such an union and in-being in Christ. 1776 J. NEILL 23 *Serm.* 88 Believing..[consists] in such a reception of them as gives them a real subsistence and inbeing in the Soul. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctific.* v. 295 Must not that be pleasant which is, if I may use the expression, a mutual inbeing in God?

2. Inward or essential nature; that which a thing is in itself.

1661 W. ANNAND *Panem Quotid.* 9 God giving Lawes for the inbeing of the National Church which he was then instituting. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 135 Men get to know not only their income, but their inbeing—to know themselves..what is in them, and what may be got out of them.

†3. An indwelling being: applied to the 'persons' of the Trinity. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. (1617) 53 In the same most single essence are three Persons or In-beings. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Acc. Relig.* 115 This cannot be done, but by one of the three Inbeings, which is the word they use to expresse the Trinity by.

†**Inbe·lch,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + BELCH *v.*] *trans.* To 'belch' or vomit in; to cast in.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 341 The Ocean..is now so farre excluded by reason of sandy residence inbealched with the tides.

I·nbe·nding, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* II c + BENDING *vbl. sb.*] A bending or curving inwards.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 221 For the lining of the lungs is but, as it were, a very deep and complex inbending and infolding of the body's external surface.

I·nbe·nding, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* II a + BENDING *ppl. a.*] That bends or curves inwards.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXV. 7 To diuide Low Holland from the High, which on their Easterne side Th' in bending Ocean holds from the Norfolcan lands.

I·nbe·nt, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* II b + BENT *ppl. a.*] Bent or curved inwards; turned or directed inwards.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* xciv, So darke..that inbent eyes Can scarce discerne the shape of mine owne paine. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded., Hauing thus with inbent heau'n begunne, See how this bulked world vnto thee bowes. 1625 — *Du Bartas, Noe* 151 It is concave and convex, which is as much as to say inbent and out-bent. 1889 *Geol. Jrnl.* XLV. I. 152, I can distinguish no regular markings on the inbent surfaces of the radials between the spines.

In-betwee·n. [subst. or attrib. use of phr. *in between* (IN *adv.* + BETWEEN *prep.* or *adv.*).] a. quasi-*sb.* (*a*) An interval; (*b*) A person who intervenes. b. quasi-*adj.* Placed between.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. iii, Busy..talking and listening, and forming all these schemes in the in-betweens. 1815 *Zeluca* I. 393 He's fallen in love with Lady Naglefort, because she's an in-between. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 3/2 White or pale-coloured silk, with an in-between layer of chiffon.

†**Inbi·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-2 + BILL *sb.*[3]: cf. also BILL *v.*[3]] *trans.* To enter in a 'bill' or list.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 391 II. 13 John Jeney enformed me..ye arbe inbylled to be made knygth at this Coronacion.

In-bland, *adv. phr. Obs.* See BLAND *sb.*[1]

Inblement, obs. form of EMBLEMENT.

†**Inblind,** var. of EMBLIND *v. Obs. trans.,* to produce blindness in; to blind.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/2 Such rusty meates inblindeth so our brayne, That of our favour the muses have disdayne.

†**Inblow·,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *inblâwan,* f. IN-1 + BLOW *v.*, tr. L. *inflāre, inspirāre.* See also ÉNBLOW.] *trans.* To blow or breathe into: a. to inflate, puff up; b. to inspire (also in bad sense). Hence †**Inblown** *ppl. a.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John xx. 22 In-bleow on hine & cwæð him on-foað ðone halgan gast. 1042 *Charter* in *Land-Charters* (Earle) 242 ȝif ænig þonne sy uppahofen & inblawen on þa oferhyda þære gæsttredan deofles lare. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* iv. 6 Oon ayens anothir be inblowyn with pride. *Ibid.* viii. 1 Sothely science [*gloss* or kunnynge] inblowiþ [*gloss* wiþ pride]: charite edifieth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 29. 134 Bewitched enthusiasts .. acted by a dark, narrow, and captivated principle of life, and (to use their own language) 'in-blown' by it. 1678 H. MORE *Postscr. Glanvill's Sadducismus* (1681) 48 Whether the inspired Scripture, or these inblown Buffoons, puffed up with nothing but ignorance..are to be believed.

†**Inblue·,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [IN-2.] *trans.* To colour blue.

1611 FLORIO, *Inazzurrare,* to inazure, to inblew.

Inboard (i·nbōəd), *adv., prep.,* and *adj. Naut.* [Properly a phrase, IN *prep.* + BOARD *sb.* V: cf. *on board,* etc. For form and sense cf. *inland.*]

A. *adv.* Within the sides of a ship or vessel; also, towards the centre of the vessel. Also *transf.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xi. (1856) 83 It passes inboard through a block. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 437 At every successive collision the eager spectators on paddle-boxes and other elevated standing-points were in danger of being knocked off. Luckily, those who were upset managed to fall inboard. 1894 *Times* 27 Mar. 11 Each leaf [of the Tower bridge] overhangs the water 100ft. The shaft or pivot on which the leaf hinges is placed 13ft. 3in. inboard, and beyond this the short arm of the leaf extends 49ft. 6in. 1897 KIPLING *Seven Seas, Anchor Song,* Up, well up the fluke of her, and inboard haul!

B. *prep.* Inside, within (a vessel). Cf. ABOARD B, BOARD *sb.* 14 b.

1864 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* 2 A jerked pebble fell inboard the fractious vessel.

C. *adj.* Situated within or towards the centre of the vessel; interior; in quot. 1898 said of a 'sea' that has washed inboard.

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Inboard,* within the ship, as the inboard works, &c. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* I. 29 New bulkheads and inboard works. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 377 This inboard sea gurgled gemly.

†**Inbo·dy,** obs. var. of EMBODY *v.*

1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iii. 47 Whilst here my Soule inbodyed did abide. 1611 FLORIO, *Incorporare,* to incorporate, to inbodie.

†**Inbo·ld,** var. of EMBOLD *v. Obs.*, to embolden.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 78 Whan he had assembled and inbolded with his words these fresshe fotemen.

†**Inbo·lt,** *v. Obs.* Also **imbolt.** [f. IN-1 + BOLT *v.*] *trans.* To bolt in, fasten in with bolts.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* X. 461 To disburden me of my irons, which being very hard inbolted [1682 imbolted] he could not Ram-verse the Wedges for a long time.

Inbond (i·nbɒnd), *a. Building.* [f. IN-1 + BOND *sb.*[1] 13 a.] Said of a brick or stone laid with its length across a wall (also called a *header*); also of a wall built wholly or mainly of bricks or stones thus placed. Opp. to *outbond.*

1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss., *Inbond Jambstone,* a bond-stone laid in the joint of an aperture. 1864 WEBSTER, *Inbond-stone,* a stone laid lengthwise across a wall; a header.

†**I·nborgh, inborrow.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 inborh, 2 inborȝ, inborez, 3 inbor(e)we, (7 inborow). [OE. *inborh, -borges,* f. IN-1 + *borh* security, BORROW *sb.*]

1. a. (In OE.) Security, bail. b. One who gives or offers security for another, a surety.

c 1000 *Ord. Dunsetas* c. 8 in Schmid *Gesetze* 362 Þonne sette mon in-borh. *a* 1100 *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 6 § 1 ibid. 114 ȝif hwa þiſðe betoȝen sy..þonne niman þa þe hit to-ȝebyreð on his æhtan in-borh. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 Heore godfaderes and heore godmoderes scullen onswerie for hem et þe chirche dure and beo in borȝes et þe fonstan þet heo sculen beon bi-lefulle men. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 17 Here godfaderes..ben here borezes to3enes gode ate chireche dure, and inborezes ate fanstone.

2. In phr. *inborrow and outborrow* (in 13th c. *inborewe and utborewe*), 'surety in and out', applied in 13th c. to the Earl of Dunbar, who became surety to the kings of England and Scotland respectively for persons permitted to pass out of the one realm into the other.

1210-12 *Red Bk. Exch.* lf. 147 (Roll) 562 Comes Patricius [de Dunbar, tenet] baroniam de Beneleghe, ut sit inborewe et utborewe inter Reges Angliæ et Scotiæ. 1278-9 *Assize Roll* (*Northumb.*), 7 *Edw. I* in *Cal. Docts. rel. Scott.* (1884) II. 42 [The jury present that .. Earl Patrick holds his serjeanty in Northumberland by being] in-borwe et ut-borewe ad merk et mere [between the kingdoms]. 1610 HOLLAND tr. *Camden's Brit.* 815 In King Henrie the Third his time the Baronie of Patricke Earle of Dunbar: who also as we read .. was Inborow and Outborow betweene England and Scotland, that is to say, if I mistake it not, he was to allow and observe in this part, the ingresse and egresse of those that travailed too and fro betweene both Realmes.

Inborn (i·nbɔ̄ən), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BORN *ppl. a.*]

†1. Of a person: Born in a place or country; native, aboriginal. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Germania* (N.S.) XI. 390 *Indigena,* inborena. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 371 The hills..were passable for none but the inborne inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well. 1627 SPEED *England* vii. § 10 [They] put to the sword (almost) euery mothers childe of the in-borne Inhabitants. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1847) 476/2 Those old and inborn names of successive Kings. 1875 DASENT *Vikings* III. 270, I would sooner have given her to an inborn man, said the Earl.

2. Of a quality, etc.: Born in a person, existing in him from birth; implanted by nature; innate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 97 (Comment), *Innative* is alsmekil to say as *inborn,* or that quhilk cumis til ony person .. throw thar forbearis. 1599 T. MOUFET] *Silkwormes* 42 Whose inborne skil our want of witte controules. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. iii, Merit, manners, And in-born virtue does it. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 383 He whose in-born worth his acts commend. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 11 With some inborn sense Of courtesy. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. vi. § 1 (1879) 227 An intellectual instinct inborn in Man.

b. Of an attribute or condition: In or into which one was born; inherited, hereditary. *rare.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. lxxxi, Bow'd to the inborn tyranny of years.

c. *transf.* Of a person: That was born such, or is such by nature; = BORN B. 1 b. *rare.*

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. xciv, Bequeathing their hereditary rage To the new race of inborn slaves. 1878 BOSW.

SMITH *Carthage* 439 The Arab is, in a sense in which it can hardly be said of any European nation, an inborn gentleman. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 3/2 Every in-born artist has a natural method, like the song-birds of the air.

†In-borrow, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. IN-[1] + BORROW *v.*] *trans.* To redeem from pawn.

1541 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 17 To requir Cristene Malisoun to inborrow hir kirtill quhilk sche hes lyand in wed. *Ibid.*, And requyr him to inborrow & inquytt ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed.

Inborrow, *sb.*: see INBORGH.

†Inbo·som, obs. var. of EMBOSOM *v.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 52 A country much mangled with many inlets and armes of the Sea inbosoming itselfe with manifold commodities. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* (1614) 131/2 Scotland..inbosoming many loughes and inlets upon the East and West.

I·nbound, *a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BOUND *ppl. a.*[1]: cf. *outbound.*] Bound inward or homeward.

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 473/1 Inbound vessels told of passing these valiant American schooners.

†Inbou·nd, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[1] + BOUND *v.*] *trans.* To inclose as a boundary; to bound. (See also EMBOUND.)

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. xx, On the greene banks which that faire streame inbound, Flowers and odours sweetely smilde and smeld. 1627 SPEED *England* v. § 1 Vpon the East Kent doth imbound it [Surrey]. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 47 Your Marsh Lands..lye under the Levell of the Sea, and were it not inbounded by the banks, ..would all return to the Sea again.

†Inbow, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[1] + BOW *v.*[1] In Wyclif rendering L. *incurvāre, inclināre.*]

1. *trans.* To bend into a curved or arched form; to incurve, arch. Cf. BOW *v.* 9, EMBOW *v.*[1] 2.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lix. 8 The pathis of them inbowid [L. *incurvatæ*, 1388 bowid] ben to them. 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 496 Paid..fore inbowenge of dyverse werke. *c* 1520 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 202 Radulpho Turret inbowyng tymber per iij dies. 1552–1625 [see INBOWED below].

2. To bow or bend (towards); to incline.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xliv. 11 Here, doȝter, and see, and inbowe [L. *inclina*] thin Eere. *Ibid.* cxiv. 2 For he inbowide his ere to me; and in my daȝis I shal inwardly clepe.

Hence **†Inbow·ed** *ppl. a.* [cf. EMBOWED], bent into an arch, curved, arched. **†Inbow·ing** *vbl. sb.*, curvature, arching, arched work.

1452 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 282, ij of the Bemys shalbe..inbowed with lozinggys. *Ibid.*, iij sengulere Principalls in werkyng in inbowyng and in Scantlyon accordyng to the Principalls. 1465 Inbowenge [see 1]. 1552 HULOET, Beame of a rouffe, not beynge inbowed or fretted. 1556 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 564 The holle rooffe of ooke inbowed. 1625 BACON *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 551 For Inbowed Windowes [*Latin text* prominentes sive arcuatas], I hold them of good Vse.

†I·nbowed, in-bowed, *a. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* + *bowed*, pa. pple. of BOW *v.*] Bowed or bent inwards or concavely.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 92 He met her full .. With inbow'd bosom well for her prepared. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* CXXIX. iv, Filling neither reapers hand Nor the binders inbowd lapp. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vii. 68 Neither must the in-bowed scull be opprest with Cataplasmes. *Ibid.* xxvii. 180 There is a very small difference between a Fracture and an in-bowed bone.

So **†I·nbowing** *ppl. a.*, bending inwards or concavely.

1603 OWEN *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 2 Diuerse other Inboweinge places..where the sea occupieth a great Inlett.

†Inbo·x, obs. var. of EMBOX *v.*, to enclose in a box.

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 361/2 Thinking to finde refuge at the presence of the transubstantiated God of the aultar there caried and inboxed.

†Inbraw·n, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[2] + BRAWN *sb.* or *v.* Cf. *incrust.*] *trans.* To cover or encase as with a hard skin: cf. BRAWN *sb.* 5.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 178, I should shew my self inbrawnd with foolishnes, when I see others usurping..yet I me selfe to be so precise, as to absteine.

In-bread (i·nbred), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREAD.] Bread 'thrown in'; the extra loaf or loaves allowed by a baker in each dozen. Cf. *baker's dozen*, s.v. BAKER 6.

1639 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 177 Fowre and twenty loaves of the said bread, wth the inbread allowed by the baker for those twoe dosens of bread. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 377 As that which we call the in-bread is given into the dozen, there is nothing properly paid or given for it, but only for the dozen. 1864 HOTTEN *Slang Dict., Baker's dozen*, this consists of thirteen or fourteen; the surplus number, called the inbread, being thrown in for fear of incurring the penalty for short weight.

†Inbread (inbre·d), *v. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-[1] or [2] + BREAD.] *trans.* To embody in bread: = IMPANE, q.v.

1547 BALE *Lett. Exam. Anne Askewe* 24 At the wyll of the prestes, to be inpaned or inbreaded. 1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 87 The impaning or enbreding thereof [i.e. of Christ's body].

Inbreak (i·nbrēik). *rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREAK *sb.*[1], after *outbreak.*] A breaking in, irruption, invasion, forcible incursion.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. x, Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first inbreak, have been beheaded in the Marble Court. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xli. (1856) 378 The first inbreak upon our desolate circle of ice and water that we had experienced in ninety-nine days. 1879 A. B. DAVIDSON in *Expositor* 255 The inbreak of Phœnician idolatry.

So **I·nbreaking** *vbl. sb.*, a breaking in; *ppl. a.*, that breaks in.

1652 J. PAWSON *Brief Vind. Free Grace* 6 The out-breakings of corruption, the in-breakings of Satan. 1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 307 Waiting..for the inbreaking of God's tremendous Majesty. 1891 MOULE *Suppl. Cambr. Rev.* p. lxi/2 The solemn gloom of judgment without the inbreaking sunshine of pardon.

Inbreathe (inbrī·ð), *v.* [f. IN-[1] + BREATHE *v.* after L. *inspīrāre.* Cf. EMBREATHE, IMBREATHE.]

1. *trans.* To breathe (something) in. *lit.* and *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 12 Wisdom to his sonus inbrethede [1388 enspirith] life. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 19 A nother cause is contagiousnes which the ambient of compassing aire powreth and inbreatheth vpon those whome it doth enüiron. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 72 They cannot inbreath into us such knowledg that shal quiet and allay our..hearts. *a* 1763 BYROM *Fragment* (R.), That inward, holy thing, inbreathed then. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 337 So true and delicate a spirit is inbreathed into the old forms.

2. To inspire (a person).

1851 [see INBREATHED]. 1883 *Presbyt. Messenger* 221 A soul saved and inbreathed by Jesus Christ. 1895 A. MURRAY *Holiest of All* 49 All prove to us how they were inbreathed by that Spirit of Christ.

3. To draw in as breath; to inhale, inspire.

1889 ILLINGWORTH *Probl. Pain* in *Lux Mundi* (ed. 10) 122 He felt himself inbreathing power from on high.

Inbreathed (i·nbrī·ðd), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 + BREATHED.] Breathed in; inspired.

c 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 4 Wed your divine sounds, and mixed power employ, Dead things with inbreathed sense able to pierce. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 200 The advantages which the inbreathed spirit receives. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 321 Brilliant with the inbreathed fancy of the North.

Inbreather (i·nbrī·ðəɹ). [f. as INBREATHE + -ER [1].] One who inbreathes; an inspirer.

1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 84 Εἰσπνήλης and ἀΐστης or 'inbreather' and 'listener'. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* 280 The very image of the Maker, the Inbreather.

Inbreathing (i·nbrī·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the vb. INBREATHE; breathing in; inspiration.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xxii. 16 Fro the inbrethinge of the spiryt of his woodnes. 1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Reformed* 60 Man hath an Intellectual and immortal Soul, or Spirit by the inbreathing of God. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* (1841) 163 'There *is*', saith he, 'some lovely and some desirable thing in man, which is called the in-breathing of God, ἐμφύσημα Θεοῦ'. 1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 128 Man .. has withdrawn from him .. that essential inbreathing of God.

Inbred (i·nbre·d), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 imbred. [f. IN *adv.* 11 + BRED.]

1. Bred, engendered, or produced within; innate, native, inherent by nature.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 O sin-bred hurt! O inbred hell! Nor full, nor fasting, never well. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 206 Not onely the Sea, but also all other creatures .. cannot .. subsist without a natural inbred salt in them. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 2 Your inbred Curiosity, and love of Experimental Learning. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XXXVI. viii, The Pray'r is seal'd: We now foresee The Downfal of our inbred Foes. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. (1862) V. 237 He exhorted them to show their inbred superiority as Dorians.

β. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* III. iv. (R.), To be wise, that is, to search the truth is a disposition imbred in every man. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 67 This imbred heat is sufficient. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 125 Out of the imbred love that all men have for their native country.

†2. Bred in a place, native; in quot. 1625 as *sb.* A native. *Obs. rare.*

1625 LISLE *Du Bartas, Noe* 100 The old Britton, the naturall Inbred of the country, was constrained to forsake it. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* Ded. A iij, This translation befitteth rather the native fluency of one in-bred.

3. (Properly *in-bred.*) Bred in-and-in.

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 185 Sore-eyed, short-lived, inbred fishermen.

Inbreed (inbrī·d), *v.* Also imbreed. [f. IN-[1] + BREED *v.*]

1. *trans.* To breed, engender, or produce within.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 83 These Iesuites .. endeavour .. to imbreed that fiercenesse and obstinacie in their schollers. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., To inbreed and cherish in a great people the seeds of vertu, and publick civility. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 121 The first and last Heresy that ever troubled this Island, was imbred by Pelagius. 1847 CLOUGH *Life & Duty* 49 Perplexing these that sleep, and in their folly Imbreeding doubt and sceptic melancholy. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. IV. xxiv. 293 The Church..not wishing to imbreed in the popular mind a sceptical habit.

†2. To breed, bring up, or train *in* a course of action. *Obs. rare.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 39 Inbread and nuzeled in warlick exercises or robberies rather.

In-breeding (i·nbrī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + BREEDING *vbl. sb.*] Breeding from animals of the same parentage or closely related; breeding in-and-in.

c 1842 E. J. LANCE *Cottage Farmer*, An in-breeding soon breaks up the inattentive keeper of domestic animals. 1881 J. P. SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 4/2 *In-breeding*, .. that is, the breeding for a time amongst near relations—generally results mischievously on the systems and on the fertility of the stock. 1882 *Standard* 23 Aug. 2/1 Over-preserving and 'in-breeding' are deteriorating the herds.

†Inbri·dle, var. of EMBRIDLE *v. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Inbrigliare*, to inbridle, to insnaffle.

†Inbri·er, var. of IMBRIER *v. Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Infrascare*, ..to intangle, to inbrier, to inbush.

†Inbri·ng, i·n-bri·ng, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4–7 imbring. Pa. t. and pple. inbrought; for Forms see BRING. [OE. *inbringan*, f. IN-[1] + BRING; transl. L. *offerre*, etc. See also EMBRING.]

trans. To bring in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to introduce; to adduce; to induce, cause to come; in *Sc. Law*, to bring in by legal authority, to produce in court, to confiscate (the goods of a condemned criminal).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark ii. 4 Þa hi ne mihton hine inbringan [*c* 1160 in bringen] for þære mænigu. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 116 Bitakens tim quen lau imbroht knawing of sin. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 268 Thusgat thaim confortyt the king; And, to confort thaim, gan Inbryng Auld storys. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 81 Som-tyme þis Reubarb is venomous, and inbrynges deth to hem þat takys hit ouer manere. 1563 WINȜET *Wks.* (1890) II. 21 Quhoumekle calamitie is inbrocht be the inductioun of a new doctrine. 1574 *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 200 To serche seik and inbring all our soverane lordis jowellis to his hienes use. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj., Stat. Robt. III* 57 Ilk Justitiar or his depute, sould cause his Clerk bring in all the extracts of his Justice aire..And gif..the saidis extracts are not imbrocht: that sall be imputed to them. 1619 SIR J. SEMPILL *Sacrilege Handl.* App. 17 Paul .. proueth both to imbring and bind other persons after coming, to the performance of things by them then represented. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 55 Ordain all his moveable Goods and Gear to be escheat, and in-brought to his Majesty's Use. *Ibid.* 127 Ye denounce them our Rebels, and put them to our Horn, escheat, and in-bring all their moveable Goods and Gear to our Use. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXVI, His moveable goods and gear escheat and inbrought to his Majesty's use.

Inbringer (i·nbri·ŋəɹ). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* + BRINGER.] One who brings in, an introducer.

1557–75 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 176 The inbringaris of thir said Inglismen, strangers of this realme, wer James erle of Mortoun, Iohne erle of Mar. 1623 T. SCOTT *Projector* To Rdr. 2, I feare not what they bring in so much, as I doe the In-bringers. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 267 An evil patriot and special inbringer of thir innovations within the church.

I·nbri·nging, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. INBRING + -ING [1], or f. IN *adv.* + BRINGING *vbl. sb.*] The action of bringing in; importation, introduction; bringing in under legal warrant.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 An in-bryngynge to gretter knowleche in oþer bookes þat followeþ. 1470 *Sc. Acts Jas. III*, II. 97/2 þe Inbringing of bullion in þe Realme. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) I. 292 For inbringing of men to his regiment. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2936/3 Another Proclamation..for the better In-bringing of Their Majesties Excise. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd., The Earl of Argyle's service..in the inbringing of MacGregor, with a great many of the leading men of the clan, worthily executed to death for their offences, is thankfully acknowledged.

†Inbro·thel, *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. IMBROTHELLED.] *trans.* To place in a brothel.

1611 FLORIO, *Inbordellare*, to inbrothell.

†Inbro·ther, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[1] + BROTHER.] *trans.* To admit as a brother.

1611 FLORIO, *Infratellare*, to inbrother.

†Inbro·therer, obs. form of EMBROIDERER.

1577 FLEETWOOD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 56 On[e] Hayward, an inbrotherer, a Servaunt of my Lo. Wentworthes. 1610 *Canterb. Marriage Licences* 10 July (MS.), Willi'mus Graues Ciuitatis Cant. Inbrotherer.

†Inbrow·ded, var. of EMBROWDED, embroidered.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Inbrowdyd (*v.r.* inbrowdred), *intextus.* Inbrowdyd clothe (*Pynson* inbrowdred), *frigia.*

Inbuche, obs. form of AMBUSH.

†Inbu·ll, var. of EMBULL *v. Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 432 Messangers were sende from kynge Edwarde unto the pope for this accorde to be inbullede.

Inburning (i·nbə̄·rniŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURNING *ppl. a.*] Burning within or internally.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 17 Her inburning wrath she gan abate.

Inburst (i·nbə̄ɹst), *sb. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURST *sb.*; cf. *outburst.*] A bursting in, irruption.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. VII. ix, Like the infinite inburst of water; or say rather, of inflammable, self-igniting fluid. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 424 If there was no inburst of the essential Scottish spirit into English literature. 1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* II. xx. 291, I could see nothing for some time for the mighty inburst of a lovely light.

Inburst, *v. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + BURST *v.*] *intr.* To burst in; to come in with suddenness and violence. So **I·nbursting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 220 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 83 Ther workes lay in pryson fast, till the kyng of glory inbrast. *a* 1876 H. BUSHNELL in *Butler's Bible Work* (1883) II. 326 The inbursting of a cloudless day on all the righteous dead. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 125 Sorely pressed by the inbursting Goths in the province of Mœsia.

†Inbush, obs. variant of AMBUSH *v.*; also to cover with bushes, involve, entangle.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ix. 25 Ye knyghtes that were inbushyd in the wode. 1611 FLORIO, *Infrascare*, .. to intangle, to inbrier, to inbush.

In-by(e (i·nbəi·), *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. IN *adv.* + BY *adv.*] In an inward direction;

closer or further in towards the centre or interior of a house, farm, mine, etc.

1768 Ross *Helenore* 66 (Jam.) That gate she halds, and as she weer [= wore] inby She does a lass among the trees espy. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *To gae inby*, is to go from the door towards the fire. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 *Inbye*, in the workings, or away from the shaft. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 6/3 The passage is rather low, and we had to ride 'inby' [in a coal-mine].

b. *attrib.* as *inbye fields* (on a farm), *inbye servant, worker*, etc.

†**Inc**, *pron. Obs.* Forms: 1-3 inc, 2 ȝunc, ȝinc, hinc, 3 ȝunc, (*Orm.* ȝunnc), unk, hunke. [OE. *inc* = OS. *ink*, Goth. *igqis*, ON. *ykkr*, dat. and acc. dual of the second pers. pron. THOU. The acc. had in early OE. the fuller form *incit*, which has no parallel in the other Teut. languages. In late OE. altered (app. after the nom. dual *git*, and the plur. *ge, eow*) to *ginc, gunc*, corrupted subseq. to *unk, hunk*.]

a. You two, both of you. b. To you two.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 29 Sy inc æftyr incrun ȝeleafan. *Ibid.* Mark i. 17 Ic do inc [*Hatton* ȝunc] þæt ȝyt beoð sawla onfonde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iwearð hinc swa þet ȝit dursten fondian godes. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4493 Wiþþ unnclænnessess fule lusst, To filenn swa ȝunnc baþe. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 21 Þe hali gast, þat glit of inc baðen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Ne brec þu nawt tat seil þat seiled inc to gederes. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1733 Unk [*v.r.* Hunkel schal itide harm and schonde. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2830 Ic sal red Gunc boðen bringen read and sped.

‖ **Inca** (iŋkă). Also 6-8 Inga, 7 Ingua, Ynca. [Peruvian *inca* 'lord, king, emperor', also, more widely, 'man of the blood royal', the king being distinguished as *Capa Inca*, i.e. 'sole lord' (Garcilasso de Vega, *Comment. reales* (1609) I. xxiv).

(The form *inga* was, according to Garcilasso (himself of the race of Incas), a Spanish corruption.)]

1. The title of the emperor or king of Peru before its conquest by the Spaniards; also, one of the royal race of Peru, descended from Manco Capac and Mama Ocollo.

[1526 OVIEDO *Hist. Gen. y Nat. de las Indias* XLVI. xvii. (1855), Solo al superior señor le llaman Inga.] 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. (1597) 275 The Prouince Peru .. yet vnder the Gouernement of their naturall King, which then was called Ingas. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Ind.* IV. xli. 320 The Ingua king of Peru. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. Introd. Poem 2 Which made the Indian Inca think they were Spirits who in white sheets the aer did tear. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xvi. (1713) 210 Those of Peru frequently sacrifice their Children for the success of the affairs of their Ingua. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 23 The empire of the Incas or Lords of Peru. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 10/1 In 1780 the Peruvians took up arms against the Spaniards, under Tupac Amaro, an Inca. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 143 The brows of the young Inca were encircled with the imperial borla by the hands of his conqueror.

2. *attrib.* a. **Inca Cockatoo**, an adaptation of a German name, *Inka Kakadu* (cf. Reichenow, *Vogelbilder aus fernen Zonen* 1878-83), of the Pink or Leadbetter's Cockatoo of Australia. b. **Inca dog**, a South American species or sub-species of dog, *Canis ingæ* of Tschudi. c. **Inca tern**, a species of tern (*Nænia inca*), called also Bearded Tern.

Originally described in 1826 by Lesson (*Voyage de la Coquille, Zoologie* 731) as 'Sterne des Incas' *Sterna inca*; placed by Boci (*Isis* 1844, p. 189) in a new genus *Nænia*, overlooking which Jardine in 1850 proposed to name it *Inca mysticalis*.

1887 MAC FARLANE in *Ibis* 204 There were numbers of..the beautiful slate-black Inca Tern (*Nænia Inca*) with its curling white moustaches and cherry-red bill and feet.

†**Inca·binate**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + CABIN + -ATE 3 7: cf. F. *encabaner*.] *trans.* To enclose as in a cabin or cabinet; to confine, restrict.

1672 *Mil. & Marit. Discipl., Mil. Observ. Exerc. Port* ii. 177 This power was incabinated within the breast of Emperours, Kings and Generals.

†**Inca·ge**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. IN-1 or 2 + CAGE *sb.*1] *trans.* To put into a cage or small cask.

1611 COTGR., *Encacqué*, incagged, put into a cag.

†**Inca·ge**, etc., obs. var. of ENCAGE, etc.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. Wks. 1726 II. 750 Fitly incaged for death. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LVII. iii, My soule incaged lyes with lions brood.

Incalculability (inkælkiŭlăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incalculable.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* vi. § 218 Such machines are eminently characterized by their incalculability. 1892 *Standard* 21 June 5/4 Mr. Gladstone's incalculability is a danger.

Incalculable (inkæ·lkiŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + CALCULABLE. So in F. (1789 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That cannot be calculated.

a. That cannot be reckoned up; of an amount or number greater than can be computed; beyond calculation.

1795 BURKE *Scarcity* Wks. VII. 398 They may even in one year of such false policy, do mischiefs incalculable. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 253 The incalculable benefits derivable from education. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 28 They say his wealth is incalculable.

b. That cannot be reckoned or determined beforehand; incapable of being estimated or forecast.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 83 Passing, with a rapid, eccentrick, incalculable course, from the wildest anarchy to the sternest despotism. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. v. 127 Thrusting himself into an incalculable position.

2. Of a person or his disposition: That cannot be reckoned upon; such that his action cannot be estimated or forecast.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxvii, Anxiety about the beloved but incalculable son. 1879 — *Theo. Such* vi. 123 An uncertain incalculable temper.

Inca·lculableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incalculable.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* vi. 126 Ground for bearing with his diurnal incalculableness. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 5/2 It entirely falsifies the predictions as to the 'incalculableness' of the female vote.

Inca·lculably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incalculable manner; to an incalculable extent; beyond calculation; more than can be computed.

1806 MAURICE *Fall of Mogul* I. i. (Jod.), The sum incalculably vast demanded. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 162 The population is advancing incalculably faster in Illinois than in Missouri.

†**Inca·lendared,** *pa. pple. Obs.* In 7 -ered. [f. IN- 2 + CALENDAR *v.* or *sb.* + -ED 1.] Entered in the calendar of saints; canonized.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxiv. 78 These foure haue been for Saints preferd, And with their leader still doe liue incalendered.

Incalescence (inkăle·sĕns). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *incalēsc-ĕre*: see INCALESCENT and -ENCE.] The action or process of becoming hot or warm; rise of temperature; heating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 270 Making no more thereof, then Seneca commendeth..that is, a sober incalescence and regulated æstuation from wine. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 154 The Incalescence of solid bodies struck or rubbed against one another. 1749 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) I. ii. 58 No sooner do the Inebriation and Incalescence go off, but a Sinking of the Spirits, a Coldness and Dullness take Place. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 16 The greatest Incalescences of the Air, which .. I have known take place in Twenty-four or Thirty Hours, were, 19 Degrees in the Spring, 24 in the Summer.

†**Incale·scency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1658 J. ROBINSON *Endoxa* viii. 46 Though it produce an incalescency in the Spirits. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 58-9 This Inunction is useful, indeed necessary..For preserving the ends of the Bones from an Incalescency.

Incalescent (inkăle·sĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *incalēscent-em*, pres. pple. of *incalēscĕre* to become warm or hot, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *calēscĕre* to grow warm.] Becoming hot or warm; increasing in warmth. *lit.* and *fig.*

1680 BOYLE *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. 213 There are many learned Chymists that looke upon incalescent Mercuries .. as Chymical non-entia. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incalescent Mercury*, a Name given by Mr. Boyle to Mercury or Quick-silver..which being mingled with a due Proportion of Leaf-Gold, or small Filings, would amalgamate, or turn to a Paste, and grow hot with the Gold. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. xiv. 212 [His] bubbling generalizations .. would ascend as incalescent adjectives to the popular idea of the sublime.

In-calf (inkă·f), *a.* Also 6 encalf. [attrib. use of phrase *in calf*: see IN *prep.* 10 b.] Of a cow: That is in calf; pregnant. So **Inca·lving** *a.*; **Inca·lver**, a cow in calf.

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (1853) 90 To everye of the sonnes of Evan Haddocke..one encalf qwye. 1613 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 29, I delivered him 30 incalf cowes and vj oxen. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 372 It is their common practice to purchase incalving cows. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Feb. 6/4 Not so many milch cows and incalvers. 1890 *Stratford-on-Avon Herald* 19 Dec. 6/2 Keeping in-calf cows on the pastures in the bleak days and chilly nights of October and November.

†**Inca·ll,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN- 1 + CALL *v.*, after L. *invocāre* to call in, INVOKE.]

1. *trans.* To call in; to call upon, invoke.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 9 God þai incald noght. *Ibid.* xix. 10 Here vs in day þat we inkall þe. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 95 Enchauntors .. in callun fendis to ken hem þingis, or to telle hem þingis be for. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxxvii. Wks. 1888 I. 124 Gif we may incall the sanctis to pray for ws. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 329 After incalling of the Lord's name.

b. To pray for, invoke, 'call down' (*on* a person). *rare.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxii. Wks. 1888 I. 115 The Prophet incallis the wrayth of God on thame.

2. *intr.* a. To call *on* or *upon*: = 1. b. To pray *for, that.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 162 That Sanctis should not be honored nor incalled upone. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 20 b, Promised to al thame quha vnfeignedlie sal incal on the. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 69 He man bow down and earnestly incall for the Spirit. 1591 *Ibid.* 202 The prophet incalled that the Sun should be brought back. 1663 R. BLAIR *Autobiog.* vi. (1848) 85 After incalling upon the name of the Lord.

Hence †**Inca·ller**, one who invokes, a suppliant.

1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (Wodrow Soc.) 149 Ye man be diligent incallers for mercie.

Incalling, *vbl. sb.* [See the senses.]

†1. [f. INCALL + -ING 1.] Invocation, supplication.

1554 KNOX *Prayer* Sel. Writ. (1845) 44 The incallings of such as pray without Jesus Christ are vain.

2. [f. IN *adv.* + CALLING *vbl. sb.*] The action of calling in; invitation.

1669 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. 280 This truth anent the incalling of the Gentiles.

†**Inca·lm,** obs. var. of *encalm* (see EN-1 2), to becalm.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* viii. 17 b, The Tuesdaye after .. hee was incalmed. *Ibid.* xxiv. 61 b, Eight great ships..wer incalmed.

Incalver, Incalving: see IN-CALF.

†**Incameration** (inkæmĕrē·ĭ·ʃən). *Obs.* [n. F. *incamération* = It. *incamerazione*, n. of action from F. *incamérer*, It. *incamerare*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + It. *camera* chamber, the papal treasury: see CAMERA 2.] Annexation to the papal domain.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 161 He oppos'd the validity of the Bull for the incameration of Castro. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Incameration*, in the apostolical chancery, the union of some land, right, or revenue to the domain of the pope.

Incamp, -ment: see ENCAMP, -MENT.

Incan (i·ŋkăn), *a.* [f. INCA + -AN.] Pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* VI. 216 We have no accurate knowledge of the Incan history earlier than the century before the invasion of the Spaniards.

†**Inca·ncred,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [var. *encankered*: see ENCANKER under EN-1 2.] Cankered, converted into an ulcer or gangrene.

1562 SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* 68 There appeared in the raines of hys backe an incancred appostume, which dyd..eate hys fleshe.

Incandent (inkæ·ndĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + L. *candĕnt-em* CANDENT, after L. *incandēscĕre*.] Shining white.

1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxiii. 116 Some great acropolis, Above the wondering eyes of ancient men .. Sent out her idols round the incandent hill.

Incandesce (inkændе·s), *v.* [ad. L. *incandēsc-ĕre* to become warm, glow, inflame, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *candēscĕre* to become white.]

1. *intr.* To be or become incandescent; to glow with heat. Chiefly in pres. pple. **Incande·scing** = INCANDESCENT.

1874 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan., The heat of the incandescing body. 1880 *Edison's U. S. Patent* No. 230255 My electric lamp consists, essentially .. of an *incandescing* conductor of high resistance hermetically sealed in a glass vacuum chamber. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 357 To heat the incandescing body to an extremely high temperature.

2. *trans.* To render incandescent, cause to glow.

1883 SIR W. THOMSON in *Nature* XXVII. 278 The activity of the sun's radiation is .. sixty-seven times greater than that of a Swan lamp per equal area, when incandesced to 240 candles per horse-power.

Incandescence (inkændе·sĕns). [f. INCANDESCENT: see -ENCE; so in F. (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. The fact or condition of glowing with heat; the emission of light by a body heated to a high temperature; the state of being incandescent.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 24 A body .. heated far below the intensity necessary for incandescence. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 52 Incandescence does not give to bodies the power of coercing the magnetic influence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 31 Meteorites .. brought to incandescence by friction against the earth's atmosphere. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 547 The Swan, the Maxim, the Lane-Fox, and the Edison lamps, in which the light is due to the incandescence of a fine thread of carbon.

b. *transf.* Glowing or intense heat. *rare.*

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 195 It was delightful to me after the incandescence from which I had just come.

c. *transf.* Matter in a state of incandescence or glow.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxviii. (1856) 230 We had parhelia .. a mass of incandescence 22° from the sun. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 23 The descending lava presented a head of incandescence 200 rods in width.

2. *fig.* The state of becoming or being 'inflamed' with anger or other strong feeling; ardency, fervour.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Incandescence*, a being or waxing very angry, or greatly inflamed. 1882-3 W. M. TAYLOR in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1015 Not with the earnestness of rant or roaring, but with that of fervid incandescence. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/5 An ally prone to velocity .. and to sudden states of incandescence.

So **Incande·scency** (*rare*), the quality or state of being incandescent.

1882 *Dredge's Elect. Illum.* I. 153 A platinum wire 18 B.W.G. and 15 feet long was raised to vivid incandescency.

Incandescent (inkændе·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *incandēscent-em*, pres. pple. of *incandēsc-ĕre* to INCANDESCE: so in F. (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

1. Emitting light on account of being at a high temperature; glowing with heat.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 172 The incandescent heat .. would soon be carried away from the mass of coals, however great. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 27 If the heated body is not luminous or incandescent, as hot water, for instance. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 43 The spectrum of incandescent sodium-vapour consists of a brilliant band on the confines of the orange and yellow. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* i. 35 The hypothesis of an originally incandescent globe.

b. *gen.* Glowing, brightly shining, brilliantly luminous.

1867 J. Hogg *Microsc.* I. ii. 124 If any incandescent object be placed in a suitable position. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust.* (1875) I. xxi. 181 Here gush the sparkles incandescent Like scattered showers of golden sand. 1872 C. King *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xi. 228 Through forest vistas, the incandescent snow greeted us.

c. *transf.* Intensely hot. *rare.*

1859 Sala *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 8 These are the shops to make your incandescent coppers hiss.

d. *techn.* Applied to that form of electric light produced by the incandescence of a filament or strip of carbon: the *glow-lamp* as distinguished from the *arc light*: see Arc 5. Hence extended to various forms of gas and other lamps in which an appliance of a similar nature is used to increase the brightness of the flame.

[1848 *Times* 2 Nov. 3/6 The Electric light..is not a flame, but is an incandescent light.] 1881 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* No. 619. 434 A Faure cell .. charged and employed to excite incandescent vacuum-lamps. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 7/3 The use of the 'incandescent' or Welsbach burners is rapidly increasing .. The leading features of the system are .. the incandescence of a cone or 'mantle' of filament, by which a soft, white, steady, and smokeless light is given. 1899 Incandescent gas lamps were introduced two years ago to light the streets of Oxford.

2. *fig.* Becoming or being warm or intense in feeling, expression, etc.; ardent, fiery; 'flaming up'.

1859 I. Taylor *Logic in Theol.* 340 Holy Scripture become resplendent; or, as one might say, incandescent; throughout, and taking effect upon all minds. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 23 As he dwells on the point his words seem to grow incandescent with the writer's vehemence. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 2/3 The 'incandescent passions' of the Anti-Semites.

Hence **Incande·scently** *adv.*; also *fig.* 'hotly'.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 184 More incandescently wrong-headed than any body else.

†**Incane·scence.** *Obs. rare*—°. [f. as next + -ence.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Incanescence*, a waxing hoary or white headed. 1658 in Phillips.

Incanescent (inkăne·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. L. *incānēscent-em*, pres. pple. of *incānēscĕre* to become white, f. *in-* (In-2) + *cānēscĕre* to become white, *cānēre* to be white.] = Canescent.

1866 *Treas. Bot., Incanescent*, having a hoary or grey aspect, because of the presence of hairs upon the surface.

†**Incano·nical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In-3.] Not canonical; uncanonical.

1637 C. Dow *Answ. to H. Burton* 105 b, Illegall, incanonicall proceedings. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To his brother Nicholas*, Their large narrations, incanonicall.

†**Inca·nopy,** *v. Obs.* In 7 incanope. [f. In-2 + Canopy *sb.*] *trans.* To inclose in or as in a canopy.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* i. (1664) 1 Incanoped and intrenched in this darksome misty Cloud of Ignorance.

Incanous (inkē·nəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *incān-us* hoary + -ous.] Hoary with white pubescence.

1864 Webster cites A. Gray.

†**Inca·nt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *incantā-re* to chant, make incantation, charm, enchant, bewitch, f. *in-* (In-2) + *cantāre* to sing, chant.] a. *intr.* To use incantation or enchantment. b. *trans.* To enchant, charm. Hence **Inca·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1546 Bale *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 35 All vayn and craftye scyences..exorcising, incanting, & conjuring. 1658 Bromhall *Treat. Specters* I. 38 They .. have lesse incanting amongst them then formerly. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 306 With incanting voices, .. poesy, mirth, and wine, raising the sport commonly to admiration.

†**Incantate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incantāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1623 Cockeram II, To Charme, *Incantate.*

Incantation (inkæntē·ʃən). [a. F. *incantation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *incantātiōn-em*, n. of action from *incantāre*: see Incant.]

The use of a formula of words spoken or chanted to produce a magical effect; the utterance of a spell or charm; more widely, The use of magical ceremonies or arts; magic, sorcery, enchantment.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 With nigromaunce he wolde assaile To make his incantacion. 1527 Andrew *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* D j, It is good dronke for them that hath eaten or hath in his body any incantacyon. 1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymne to Hermes* 75 Thy vertue .. Gainst Greatyll-causing incantation, To serue as for a Lance, Or Amulet. 1757 Burke *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* I. ii. (R.), Medicine was always joined with magick; no remedy was administered without mysterious ceremony and incantation. 1862 Burton *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 315 Like the demons of old summoned by incantation.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this; *concr.* a magical formula chanted or spoken, or (more widely) any act or ceremony performed, to produce a magical effect; a spell, charm.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 31/1 Oethes þe Kyng wt ful greet laboure Made kepe it by incantacions. *a* 1535 More *Let. Frith* K ij b, To stoppe euery good mannes eares from suche vngracyouse incantacyons as thys mannes reasons be. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xi. lxvii. (1612) 286 Loues Incantations so did he with Malice such defie. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Lett. Friend* § 6 Amulets, Spells, Sigils, and Incantations, practised in other Diseases. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 15 The old women, when they undertake a cure, mumble certain rhythmical incantations. *a* 1854 H. Reed *Lect. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1878) 195 The magic of the dark incantations of Shakspeare's witchcraft.

Incantator (inkæntē·tər). *rare.* [a. L. *incantātor*, agent-noun from *incantāre*: see Incant.] One who uses incantation; an enchanter.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 85 Julyan anoon to the incantatour Thy craft he seyde is not worth a flykke. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Incantator*, a charmer or enchanter. 1885 A. Stewart *Ben Nevis & Glencoe* I. 8 We have to beg the incantator not to direct the rats to the Lochaber shore.

Incantatory (inkæ·ntătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Using, or of the nature of, incantation.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Fortune tellers, Juglers, Geomancers, and the like incantatory impostors. *Ibid.* I. iv. 16 Amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332/2 It is wild, barbaric, incantatory—it is a monstrous musical conjuration.

†**Inca·nter.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Incant *v.* + -er 1.] = Incantator.

1829 *Examiner* 500/1 The flapping of great wings from a gigantic demon hovering over the incanters.

Incanton (inkæ·ntŏn), *v.* [f. In-2 + Canton *sb.*] *trans.* To make into or admit as a canton.

1795 Addison *Italy, Switzerland* 517 When the Cantons of Bern and Zurich propos'd, at a general Diet, the Incorporating Geneva in the Number of the Cantons, the Roman Catholick Party..propos'd at the same time the Incantoning of Constance, as a Counterpoise.

Incapability (inkē·păbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being incapable; incapacity, inability, incompetence: see the adj.

1632 Sherwood, Incapabilitie, or incapablenesse. *a* 1641 Suckling (J.), You have nothing to urge but a kind of incapability in yourself to the service. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 371 An absolute Incapability of Love. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xlv. 228 There are capabilities and incapabilities in the countenance. 1868 Mill *Eng. & Irel.* 41 The difficulty of governing Ireland lies entirely in our own minds; it is an incapability of understanding.

Incapable (inkē·păb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *incapābil-is*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *capābilis* Capable. (F. *incapable* is known from 1517 (Hatz.-Darm.); *capable* in Eng. from *c* 1560.)]

I. Not capable; the opposite of capable.

†1. Unable to take in, receive, contain, hold, or keep. Const. *of. Obs.*

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxiii, Incapable of more, repleat with you, My most true minde thus maketh mine eye vntrue. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 2 Attica being incapable of them itself, they sent out colonies into Ionia. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 104 The Mobility of their Spirits, and the Volubility of their Tongues, make them incapable of a Secret. 1841 L. Hunt *Seer* (1864) 2 This dandy would be incapable of his own wealth.

†b. Unable to receive or take calmly, put up with, or endure; impatient or intolerant *of. Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* Pref., Men of my condition may be as incapable of affronts as hopeless of their reparations. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 438 ¶ 4 Your Temper is Wanton, and incapable of the least Pain.

2. Unable or unfit to receive so as to be affected or influenced by; not open to or susceptible of; unable to 'take in' so as to realize, insensible to. Const. *of. Obs.* or *arch.*

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 64 Plato deemed the Cyrenians incapable of discipline, by reason of their long prosperitie. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. vii. 179 As one incapable of her owne distresse. 1644 Quarles *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 11 Lord, wherein am I more incapable of thy indignation [than Babel's proud king]? 1683 Sir W. Soames tr. *Boileau's Art Poetry* (R.), Decrepit age;—Incapable of pleasures youth abuse, In others blames what age does him refuse. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 81 If he refuse this, he is incapable of science.

3. Of such a nature, or in such a condition, as not to allow or admit of; not admitting or susceptible of. Const. *of*; also formerly with *inf.*

Equivalent to 'that cannot' with an infinitive passive; e.g. *incapable of measurement*, or *incapable of being measured* = 'that cannot be measured'.

1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 401 ¶ 3 His Person .. might .. make him believe himself not incapable to be beloved. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. viii. 219 The pearl oyster .. was incapable of being eaten. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 289 Unavoidable loss of heat which is incapable of accurate measurement. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 430 Permanent, and incapable of being lost.

4. Not having the capacity, power, or fitness for a specified function, action, etc.; unable. Const. *of*; also formerly with *inf.*

With verbal nouns, or infinitives, equivalent to 'that cannot' with an infinitive active; e.g. *incapable of aspiration*, or *incapable of aspiring* = 'that cannot aspire'.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 111 Of temporal royalties He thinks me now incapable. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 408 Is not your Father growne incapeable Of reasonable affayres? 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Hist. Lapland* 34 Their understanding .. incapable of discerning between true and false. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 124 A claim, which they were incapable of supporting, either by reason, or by arms. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimores* I. 179, I .. was almost incapable to utter a syllable. 1839 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 95 Incapable, in the infancy of criticism, to discern authentic from spurious writings. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 149, I am still incapable of much exertion. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 22/2 Louis [XIV.] .. was also quite incapable of appreciating genius in others.

b. In a good sense: Not having the depravity, effrontery, or moral weakness for a specified act, etc.

1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 136 The world .. was incapable of so great a guilt. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxvii, My foes .. have laid things to my charge whereof I am incapable, even in thought. 1870 Bryant *Iliad* I. v. 147 The valiant Diomede replied, Incapable of fear.

5. *absol.* Destitute of, or deficient in, ordinary capacity or natural ability; incompetent; without natural qualification.

In phr. *drunk and incapable* (in police reports), i.e. so drunk as to be incapable of taking care of himself.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 18 Incapeable, and shallow Innocents, You cannot guesse who caus'd your Fathers death. 1623 Cockeram, *Incapable*, which cannot conceiue, a foole. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 That the finances might not be ruined by incapable and inexperienced Papists. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 139 In a few days he was found..drunk and incapable in the street.

6. Not having some external, *esp.* legal, qualification; not legally qualified or entitled; disqualified. Const. *of*; also formerly with *inf.*

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xix. 100 They are incapable of Election of any new Monarch. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 495 ¶ 8 The Jews .. are in most, if not all, Places incapable of either Lands or Offices. 1769 *Resol. Ho. Commons* 17 Feb., John Wilkes Esq : .. was and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in this present Parliament. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 199 Incapable of property, and destitute of redress. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 518 That every person who .. should presume to take any such office ..should be for life incapable of holding any public employment whatever.

II. †7. In passive sense = med.L. *incapābilis* that cannot be taken in or comprehended: That cannot be received or apprehended. Const. *to. Obs. rare.*

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 162 God, of himselfe, incapable to sense In's Works reueales him t'our intelligence. *a* 1625 Boys in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. Introd., God is incapable to sense, yet he makes himself..visible in his works.

B. *sb.* A thoroughly incompetent person; one without capacity or ability.

1809 Bentham *Plan Parl. Reform* (1817) 25 Many opulent, and thence idle incapables .. crowd the list. 1838 Lytton *Alice* xi. iv, Saxingham and his friends were imbeciles—incapables. 1861 J. G. Sheppard *Fall Rome* vii. 360 The guidance of an Incapable like Radagasius.

Inca·pableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being incapable; incapability.

1632 Sherwood, Incapabilitie or incapablenesse. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 4 Our incapablenesse of holy things. 1659 *R. Gell Amendm. Bible* 403 Nor to be understood onely according to the dulness or incapableness of the hearer. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Culture* (1861) 95 An incapableness of being dazzled or frightened.

Inca·pably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] a. In an incapable or incompetent manner. b. To such a degree as to be incapable (in phr. *incapably drunk*: see Incapable 5).

1846 Worcester cites *Westm. Rev.* 1896 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/6 She was found incapably drunk in Rosehill-road.

†**Incapa·cify,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incapāx, incapāci-* + -fy: cf. *capacify.*] = Incapacitate.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 10 Then are you utterly incapacified as to the Concerns of these Mysteries and Sublimities.

Incapacious (inkăpē·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *incapāx, incapāci-* + -ous: cf. It. *incapace* and Capacious.] Not capacious; the opposite of capacious.

1. Not of sufficient size to take in or contain something; not having space or room. b. Not able to contain much; not spacious or roomy; narrow, limited. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* App. 11 These my Letters are incapacious for mee to set downe at large the reasons. 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 4 The momentary pleasure of narrow and incapacious sense. *a* 1715 Burnet (J.), Souls that are made little and incapacious cannot enlarge their thoughts to take in any great compass of times or things.

2. Unable to comprehend or apprehend; not having mental capacity for something. Const. *of*; also formerly with *inf.* b. *absol.* Deficient in mental capacity or ability.

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, Can art be so dim-sighted, learned sir? I did not think her so incapacious. 1625 *Bp.* Mountagu *App. Cæsar* ix. 80 Buzzing them into popular eares and capacities, incapacious of them. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. lxiii. 293 Nature has doom'd him among the incapacious and silly. 1652 W. Hartley *Infant-Baptism* 10 [He] was incapacious to comprehend a rule or law. 1836 Landor *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 404 The minds of them all..however incapacious, are carried to the utmost pitch of enthusiasm.

Hence **Incapa·ciousness,** the quality of being incapacious, want of capacity.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. Hence in Johnson, Todd, etc.

Incapacitate (inkăpæ·sitē't), *v.* [f. Incapacity + -ate 3: cf. *capacitate.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of capacity; to render incapable; to disqualify, unfit. Const. *for*, † *of* (obs.), *from*, or *inf.*

1661 South *Serm.* III. 170 There is an Universal stain and depravation upon Mans Nature, that does incapacitate him for the Fruition of God. 1666 G. Harvey *Morb. Angl.* xii. 137 They are..incapacitated of digesting the alimonious humours into flesh. 1727 Swift *What passed in London*, Which might .. incapacitate her to give ready and apt answers. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 91 A state that incapacitates us from reasoning, and almost from observation! 1877 S. Cox *Salv. Mundi* vii. (1878) 152 A reward which his evil qualities and defects incapacitated him to

receive. 1882 Mrs. Pitman *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 254 My lameness does not incapacitate me..for the work of the day school.

2. To deprive of legal capacity; to disqualify in law.

1657 Cromwell *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, You have incapacitated public Preachers from sitting in Parliament: 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 222 The order for incapacitating the late Fellows..was read. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 162 A minor was incapacitated .. from sitting in either house, by the law and custom of parliament. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 548 The death of one of two trustees does not incapacitate the other trustee from giving a good receipt for trust funds paid to him.

Hence **Incapa·citated, Incapa·citating** *ppl. adjs.*

1783 Johnson *Let. to Reynolds* 12 Apr. in *Boswell*, If you could procure the revocation of this incapacitating Edict. 1805 Eugenia de Acton *Nuns of Desert* II. 73 The incapacitated situation of his servant. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 59 Many instances of daughters supporting incapacitated parents. 1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ii. 37 To look always from overhead at the crowd of one's fellow-men must be in many ways incapacitating.

Incapacitation (inkăpæ·sĭtē¹·ʃən). [n. of action f. Incapacitate.] The action of incapacitating or fact of being incapacitated; the rendering or being rendered incapable; disqualification.

a. general: cf. prec. 1.

1790 G. Walker *Serm.* II. xix. 82 An incapacitation for the happiness of heaven. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xxi. 8 A wily wit defeated Pays in scandalous incapacitation.

b. legal: cf. prec. 2.

1770 Burke *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 143 If they suffer this power of arbitrary incapacitation to stand, they have utterly perverted every other power of the house of commons. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xx. 93 *note*, The house of Commons .. exceeded their boasted precedent of the expulsion and subsequent incapacitation of Mr. Walpole. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* iv. viii. (1864) II. 385 A public sign of their incapacitation for secular business.

attrib. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 210 Mr. Belsham applauds the clergy-incapacitation act.

Incapacity (inkăpæ·sĭti). [ad. F. *incapacité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *incapacità* (Florio, 1598): see In-³ and Capacity.]

1. Want of capacity; inability, powerlessness; incompetence, natural disqualification; incapability. Also with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1611 Florio, *Incapacita*, incapacity, vncapablenesse. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 107 Wee doe not conceive .. any such intolerable incapacity in the organs of divers other Quadrupedes. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 141 The Lord Conway .. for age and incapacity, was at last removed from the Secretary's office. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 456 ᴘ 2 The Incapacity of an Infant or a Lunatick. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxi. (1869) I. 589 His incapacity and ignorance were equal to his presumption. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* II. ii, The eldest son of a rich nobleman Is heir to all his incapacities. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* x. v. (1875) 391 Cerebral fatigue leading to temporary incapacity.

b. Const. *of, for*, or *inf.*: cf. Incapable.

a 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 27 An utter incapacity of receiving the Spirit. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 131 The incapacity of the emperor to hinder it. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. 100 Through incapacity of knowing better, and doing better for themselves. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old Margate Hoy*, The incapacity of actual objects for satisfying our preconceptions of them. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 130 Feeling their own incapacity to take care of themselves.

c. Inability to take, receive, or deal with in some way. Const. *of, for.*

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 165 He brings .. a church into an incapacity of sacraments. 1665 Glanvill *Def. Vain Dogm.* p. v, I fell into a violent feavour, which long detain'd me in an incapacity for matter of such a nature. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 411 Digestive incapacity for starch and milky food.

2. Legal disqualification, disability: with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this, a disqualification or disability.

1648 *Art. Peace* c. 8 That all Incapacities imposed upon the Natives of this Kingdom..be taken away by Act to be passed in the said Parliament. 168 . in Somers *Tracts* I. 272 Persons of great Consideration and Credit .. lying at present under an Incapacity. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. 257 There is one more incapacity of taking by descent. 1850 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. iv. 189 The laws .. inflicted upon him civil incapacity to the fullest extent.

†Inca·pital, *a. Obs. rare.* [In-³.] Not capital; not punishable with death.

1643 (*title*) Remonstrance of .. poore distressed Prisoners ..committed for debt and other incapitall offences.

†Incapon, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-² + Capon *v.*] *trans.* To castrate.

1611 Florio, *Incaponito*, incaponed, guelded.

Incapsulate (inkæ·psĭlēit), *v.* Also **en-**. [f. In-² + L. *capsula* small chest or box, capsule + -ate³.] *trans.* To enclose in a capsule.

1874 Jones & Siev. *Pathol. Anat.* (ed. 2) 150 The tumours are sometimes clearly defined and incapsulated. 1876 Duhring *Dis. Skin* 26 A membrane encapsulating the corpuscle.

Hence **Inca·psulating** *ppl. a.*: applied *fig.* to certain languages in which modifying elements are inserted in the body of a word.

1868 Max Müller *Stratific. Lang.* 22 The infixing or incapsulating languages are but a variety of the affixing class.

Incapsulation (inkæpsiulē¹·ʃən). Also **en-**. [n. of action from prec.] The action or process of incapsulating; enclosure in a capsule. Also *fig.* in relation to languages: cf. prec.

1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* viii. 172 Every subordinate clause being inserted in the main one by a species of incapsulation. 1861 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 3) 49 The encapsulation of *Plæsconia Charon* .. presented analogous phenomena. 1888 *Lancet* 30 June 1288/1 [In cancer] Encapsulation means not only the surrounding of the growth by a capsule which consists of the cellular tissue which formerly occupied the site now occupied by the tumour, but also of the blood vessels.

Inca·ptivate, *v. rare.* Also **en-**. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incaptīvāre*, f. *in-* (In-²) + late L. *captīvāre* to Captivate: cf. It. *incattivare* (Florio).] *trans.* To take captive, bring into captivity.

1611 Florio, *Incattiuare*, to encaptiuate. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 563 That man should so prodigiously degrade, dishonour and incaptivate himself. 1771 T. Hull *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* I. 223 The radiant beams of your encaptivating splendor. 1882 Ogilvie (Annandale), *Encaptivate.*

Incaptive: see Encaptive.

†Inca·rcer, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *incarcérer* (1508 in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *encarcerer* (1392 in Du Cange), ad. med.L. *incarcerāre* to imprison, f. *in-* (In-²) + *carcer* prison, jail.] = Incarcerate *v.*

c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 23, I..Incarc'rd lye within this floating In.

Incarcerate (inkā·ɹsĕrĕt), *ppl. a. arch.* [ad. med.L. *incarcerāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *incarcerāre*: see prec.] Incarcerated, imprisoned; confined, shut in. (Formerly constr. also as pa. ppl. of next.)

1528 Roy *Rede Me* (Arb) 48 They lose their goodes with oute mercy, And their boddies to be incarcerate. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 31 Tane and incarcerat, kepit heir and there. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. iii. x, While in this muddy world incarcerate They lie. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 1. 61 The Committer..shall order his Liberation, or discharge his Imprisonment, if not incarcerate. 1827 H. Coleridge *Poems* (1833) I. 85 Breathes the mephitic and incarcerate fog. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dangerous* I. x. 285 Many..lay incarcerate years after they had satisfied the Demands of their Creditors.

Incarcerate (inkā·ɹsĕrēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incarcerāre*: see Incarcer and -ate³.]

1. *trans.* To shut up in prison; to put in confinement; to imprison.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 342 Tratour, I sall thy corps Incarcerate. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 238 Mr. Andro Melvill, by great moyen..obtained leave that a servant should be incarcerated with him in the Tower. 1654 in W. Ross *Aberdour & Inchcolme* xi. (1885) 329 The Session desires the Bailzie to cause apprehend and incarcerate presently Margaret Currie. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 57 We were incarcerated a whole day in the prison.

2. *fig.* To shut up as in prison; to confine.

1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 216 What is it .. to incarcerate the Liberty of the Subject under the Iron and weighty Chains of an Arbitrary Government? 1665 G. Harvey *Advice agst. Plague* 9 Those dense bodies .. easily incarcerate the infected air.

Hence **Inca·rcerated** *ppl. a.*, imprisoned; *spec.* in *Path.*, variously used of a strangulated, obstructed, or otherwise irreducible hernia and of a retained placenta; **Inca·rcerating** *ppl. a.*, that incarcerates, imprisoning.

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IV. 665 From nature's continent .. this little isle of life, This dark, incarcerating colony, Divides us. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 76 Every symptom which attends an incarcerated rupture. *Ibid.* 186 The operation for the incarcerated bubonocele. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 65 A troublesome phimosis either of the strangulating or incarcerating kind. 1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 19 The sweeping and incarcerating commission he had been intrusted with by the rulers. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 878 The incarcerating creditor was compelled to allow him a daily aliment. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Hernia, incarcerated*,..variously explained by authors. It is used by some..as strangulated; by others, to signify..an obstructed hernia; and by others, to denote a hernia which has become irreducible in consequence of thickening of, or fatty deposit in, the enclosed omentum or mesentery.

Incarceration (inkāɹsĕrē¹·ʃən). [a. F. *incarcération* (13–14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *incarcerātiōn-em* imprisonment, n. of action from L. *incarcerāre*: see prec.] The action of incarcerating or fact of being incarcerated; imprisonment.

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 179 Be lang seiknes and malancoly, quhilk he tuke for his incarceration. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Jas. I* Wks. (1711) 4 He thought by gentle incarcerations to have restrained their malice. 1803 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1869) 31 Since the benevolent Howard attacked our prisons, incarceration has become not only healthy but elegant. 1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 117 The deprivation of Personal Freedom constitutes..an incarceration of the Soul.

b. *Path.* Obstinate constriction or strangulation of a hernia (see Incarcerated); retention of the placenta in parturition.

1826 Cooper *Surg.* 461 The..simple obstruction of a hernia, is essentially different from incarceration, or strangulation.

Incarcerator (inkā·ɹsĕrēitəɹ). [Agent-noun in L. form from med.L. *incarcerāre* to Incarcerate.] One who incarcerates or imprisons.

1820 J. Cleland *Rise Glasgow* 82 Fees Paid by the Incarcerator to the Jailor. 1859 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Aug. 10 The amnesty is not a greater relief to the incarcerated than to the incarcerator.

†Inca·rdinate, *a. Obs.* Used humorously as a blunder for *incarnate.*

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 185 We tooke him for a Coward, but hee's the verie diuell incardinate.

Incardinate (inkā·ɹdĭnēlt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incardināre* to institute into an ecclesiastical benefice, f. *in-* (In-²) + *cardo, cardin-em* hinge, *cardinālis* a chief presbyter, a Cardinal.]

trans. a. To institute as principal priest, deacon, etc. at a particular church or place (see *Cardinalis* and *Incardinare* in Du Cange); in quot. 1609 explained etymologically. b. To institute to a cardinalship, raise to the rank of cardinal.

1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 7 A dignitie [that of Cardinal] denominated .. as being Incardinated (it is Gregories word) that is Mortized or riueted to a Church, as a hinge to a dore. [1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. II. iii. 42 He who had a right to succeed was called *Incardinatus*; whereas he who had a Church in present was said to be *Ordinatus.*] 1862 Hook *Lives Abps.* II. xii. 663 When he had accepted the office of Cardinal, but before he was incardinated. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 403 Pope Pius V finally confined the title *[cardinal]* formerly applied somewhat vaguely to all priests appointed at a cathedral church..to such among the clergy of the city of Rome as had been 'incardinated' by the Pope himself.

So **Incardina·tion,** institution or formal incorporation.

1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 483 A tribal badge, symbol of incardination in the sept.

†Incare·ssing, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [In-³.] The opposite of caressing; treating coldly or harshly.

1608 Machin *Dumb Knt.* III, From this reproch, this incarressing humour Hath taught my soule a new philosophie.

Incarial (inkē·ɹriăl), *a.* [f. mod.L. type **incāri-us*, or **incāri-s*, f. Inca (like L. *aquārius, contrārius*, or *familiāris, stellāris*) + -al.] Of or pertaining to the Incas of Peru.

1863 *Intell. Observer* III. 229 Ascending the Cordillera, Incarial ruins will be met with continually. 1877 E. G. Squier *Peru* (1878) 454 The procession of Corpus Christi, in which the Incarial family, in regal native costume, take part.

Incarmined (inkā·ɹmind), *ppl. a.* [f. In-² + Carmine *sb.* + -ed¹.] Imbued with carmine; dyed carmine or deep crimson.

1863 D. G. Mitchell *My Farm of Edgewood* 210 Rosy cheeks and incarmined arms do not belong to the heroines of her dreams.

Incarn (inkā·ɹn), *v.* Also 6 **en-**. [a. F. *incarner* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incarnāre* (5th c.) to make flesh, f. *in-* (In-²) + *caro, carn-* flesh.]

1. *trans.* To cover with flesh, cause flesh to grow upon or in, heal over (a wound or sore).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 122 Leie aboute þe wounde..a defensif of bole armonyak..aftirward incarne it, þat is to seie brynge ouer fleisch, & aftirward consowde. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ix. 23 Than ye must mundifye the place, and incarne it, and seale it up. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 31 This unguent doth digest and incarn wounds and ulcers. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 94 The wound was thoroughly deterged, incarned, and .. cicatrized. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 519 Here however the hollows are not incarned or filled-up with a new material.

b. *absol.* To cause flesh to grow; to induce healing.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Form.* Siv b, Ley it on with towe, and a playster, for it dryeth, encarneth, and conforteth. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 10 Another oyntment that doth digest, mundify, and incarn. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Epulotica*, Medicines that incarn and cicatrize.

c. *intr.* To become covered with flesh, to heal.

1689 Moyle *Sea Chyrurg.* II. x. 57 You will know how it incarns by a reddish speck, which you will see on the end of your Tent when you take it out. 1776 *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 438 As the wound incarned, the..discharge lessened daily. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 43 Incarning and cicatrizing easily.

2. To embody in flesh, to incarnate. *rare.*

1563 [see Incarned]. 1882 L. Wingfield *Gehenna* II. vii. 211 Next time that you're re-incarned, you'll be a Byron.

Hence **Inca·rning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1721 Quincy tr. *Hodges' Plague Lond.* 200 Incarning is gradually to be effected and the Ulcer slowly healed over. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 611 To use several medicaments more or less humecting, digesting, deterging, incarning or desiccative, to the sundry burnt parts.

Incarnadine (inkā·ɹnădin, -əin), *a.* and *sb. arch.* Also 7 **-in**. [a. F. *incarnadin, -ine* (16th c.), ad. It. *incarnadino*, var. of *incarnatino* carnation, flesh-colour, deriv. of *incarnato* Incarnate.]

A. *adj.* Properly, Flesh-coloured, carnation, pale red or pink; but (b.) also used for various shades of crimson or blood-red (cf. Carnation²); in mod. use sometimes = Blood-stained (from Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 62: see Incarnadine *v.*).

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. v. 609 Her wings and train of feathers (mixed fine) Of orient Azure and incarnadine. 1649 Lovelace *Poems, To my Lady H.* (1864) 124 Whose white satin upper coat of skin, Cut upon velvet rich incarnadin, Has yet a body (and of flesh) within. 1658 Phillips, *Incarnadin colour*, a flesh colour, or the colour of a Damask Rose. *c* 1872 in A. E. Lee *Hist. Columbus, Ohio* (1892) I. 710 The color ranged from a deep crimson to a light or pale incarnadine.

b. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 509 You'll..calmly wash those hands incarnadine. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, His very fore head was incarnadine. 1888 Watts-Dunton in *Athenæum* 18 Aug. 225/1 And Night's black wings are glowing incarnadine From Dover cliffs to Gravelines tower With sparks—with fiery flakes, a ruddy shower On breeze and brine!

B. *sb.* Flesh-colour, blush colour; also, a crimson or blood-red colour (see A).

1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 155 Incarnadine, or flesh colour. 1735 Sewel *Dutch Dict.* (ed. 3), *Hoog rood*, Carnation-colour, incarnadine. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 147 No Barbaric blood can reconcile us now Unto that horrible incarnadine. 1865 Trench *Gust. Adolphus* i. 49 To take the rich incarnadine of blood.

Incarnadine, *v. arch.* Also erron. **incarnardine.** [f. prec.] *trans.* To dye or tinge with incarnadine (see prec.); to redden.

Properly, to make flesh-coloured or carnation; but from Shakspere onward associated with the colour of blood.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 62 This my Hand will rather The multitudinous Seas incarnardine, Making the Greene, one Red. *a* 1639 Carew *Poems* Wks. (1824) 85 A fourth [shall] incarnadine Thy rosie cheeke. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XI. 480 His blood the glebe Incarnadines. 1831 L. Ritchie *Capt. Conspirator* in *Remembrance* 144 The yellow oil-flower, incarnardined with gorgeous poppies, fluttered in the waving wind. 1845 Longf. *Evening Star*, The painted oriel of the West Whose panes..the sunken sun incarnadines. 1866 Conington *Æneid* VI. 176 War, dreadful war, and Tiber flood I see incarnadined with blood.

fig. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* ix. (1893) 98 Not the only blood of which the stains had incarnadined his conscience.

Hence **Incarnadined** *ppl. a.*

1821 *Tales of Landlord* New Ser. *Witch Glas Llyn* II. 170 The fierce reflection glowed on the incarnadined waters of the Clowdoc.

Incarnalize, var. of Encarnalize *v.*

Incarnate (inkā·ɹnĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *incarnāt-us* made flesh (common in 4th c. in Christian writers), pa. pple. of *incarnāre*: see Incarn. In sense 3 corresp. to F. *incarnat*, *-ate*, It. *incarnato* incarnate, flesh-coloured.]

1. Clothed or invested with flesh; embodied in flesh; in a human (or animal) bodily form. a. Of a person, soul, or spirit. (Sometimes const. as *pa. pple.*, esp. when used of Christ.)

In phr. *a devil incarnate*, applied hyperbolically to a person (cf. Devil *sb.* 4), the true meaning is often more or less lost sight of, and the adj. becomes nearly = 'out-and-out', 'arrant'.

1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 53 A sone of perdicioun, and a devil incarnat othir in flesh. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 3333 Mercy Crist caused to ben incarnate. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* III. liii. 34 In the season that he was Kynge our Sauyour Criste Ihesus was incarnat of that moste blessyd virgyne our Lady. 1534 More *On the Passion* Wks. 1315/1 By his goinge fro the father, was nothynge ment, but his beynge incarnate in the worlde. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.* (Nicene Creed), And was incarnate by the holy Ghoste, of the Virgin Mary. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 2 The nature of God .. in the onely person of the Sonne is incarnate. 1609 Rowlands *Knaue of Clubbes* 31 Incarnate deuils, such as do Assume a humane shape. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., N. T.* I. ii, That God should be incarnate of a virgin was an abasement of His maiestie, and an exaltation of the creature beyond all example. 1738 Wesley *Ps.* II. ii, And slay th' incarnate Deity. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xvii, Whether there be a devil incarnate in you or no. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv. (1872) 21 You look on him almost with a shudder, as on some incarnate Mephistopheles. 1896 Gladstone *Will* § 2 Commending myself to the infinite mercies of God in the Incarnate Son as my only and sufficient hope.

b. Of a quality or other abstraction: Embodied in human form; impersonated.

(In quot. *a* 1652 in extended sense: Put into a form adapted to human nature or comprehension; expressed 'after the manner of men'.)

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1056 We juge her a thought or understandynge incarnate. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 183 Divine truth becomes many times in Scripture incarnate, debasing itself to assume our rude conceptions. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* v. (1858) 27 The quack is a Falsehood Incarnate. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 64 Liberty and independence itself seemed incarnate in his [the Confessor's] name. 1880 Ouida *Moths* III. 269 In his eyes Vere was purity incarnate.

c. Vaguely used: Enshrined.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iij, The hertes incarnate in loue are lyttel satisfied with syluer. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 98 To remain incarnate in the memory of friends is something.

¶ Erron. used, as if f. In-[3] (=not).

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 46 (D.), I fear nothing .. that devil carnate or incarnate can fairly do against a virtue so established.

†2. Consisting of flesh; fleshy. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 13 b/1 All incarnate or fleshye partes of the bodye.

3. Flesh-coloured; light pink or crimson. *Obs.* exc. in *Bot.* as a rendering of L. *incarnātus*.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Nn iv b, Well colowred face, incarnate tethe, ruddye lyppes. 1552 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. xiv. 359, 4 Yards of Turkey silk incarnate. 1567 Mary Stuart *Let.* in *Lamartine's M. Stuart* App. (1859) 174 Send to me half elle of incarnat Satin. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xiii. 21 Butter burre..putteth forth a hollow stalke of a span long, set full of small incarnate floures at the toppe. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.* s.v. *Incarnation*, An Incarnate colour is a Carnation colour, a flesh color, or of the colour of our Damask Rose. 1791 W. Bartram *Carolina* 104 The flowers..are of a pale incarnate colour. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1861) 99 The common red and incarnate clovers (*Trifolium pratense* and *incarnatum*).

Hence **Incarnately** *adv.*, in a bodily form.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VI. 46 Freedom's self .. Fixed in a feudal form incarnately To suit our ways of thought and reverence.

Incarnate (inkā·ɹnĕt), *v.* Also 6 en-. [f. prec., or f. ppl. stem of L. *incarnāre*: see Incarn.]

1. *trans.* To render incarnate; to embody in flesh. In *pass.* to be embodied; to assume, or exist in, a bodily (esp. a human) form.

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 245 They believed in Christ to be incarnated, and to suffer death. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 74 We say, that they [fathers and prophets of the old testament] did eat his body and drink his blood, although he was not yet born nor incarnated. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 227 That old Serpent..can by God's sufferance .. incarnate himselfe, or possesse infants. *Ibid.* IV. 317 An English man italianated is a devil incarnated. 1624 Donne *Serm.* ii. 16, I must not ask why God took this way to incarnate his Son. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 20 He incarnated, by a miraculous birth, the divine nature into the human. 1844 Marg. Fuller *Wom. 19th C.* (1862) 18 The All-Sustaining incarnated himself to guard..the destinies of this world.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To put into, express or exhibit in, a concrete or definite form; to realize, actualize, embody (an idea or other abstraction).

1591 Harington *Orl. Fur.* I. lviii, There shall no foolish plaints, nor fained ire Hinder me to encarnat my desire. 1856 Kingsley *Misc., Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Forces which we can no more stop, by shrieks at their absurdity, from incarnating themselves in actual blood, and misery, and horror than [etc.]. 1878 Dowden *Stud. Lit.* 9 A political doctrine..expecting to be incarnated in institutions. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. vii. 122 The ennobling qualities incarnated in some hero..meet with admiring response.

b. To exhibit (in oneself) in bodily or human form; to be the living embodiment or type of; to impersonate, embody (a quality, etc.).

1806 R. Cumberland *Mem.* (T.), If quick conception, true discrimination, and the happy faculty of incarnating the idea of his poet, are properties essential in the .. composition of a great..actor. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 395 The truest artist .. must be he who incarnates best the age's artistic tendencies. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. x. 85 This friar incarnated the Venetian spirit.

†c. To cause to exist, or represent as existing, in a particular mode of being, or as a part of something else. †d. To entertain as an indwelling presence; to enshrine. *Obs.*

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. iii, Nay this is .. to incarnat sin into the unpunishing and well pleas'd will of God. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 213 O may I thee incarnate in my Heart.

†3. To cause flesh to grow upon or in (a wound or sore); to heal over: = Incarn 1. *Obs.*

1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. ii. 16 After mundification ye must incarnate the place, after thys forme. 1577 Frampton *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 38 The Tabaco .. doth make them [wounds] cleane, and incarnate them. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 223 The other Ointment is better to incarnate and consolidate all sorts of wounds. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Lucatellus Balsam*, It is used externally to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers.

†b. *absol.* = Incarn 1 b. *Obs.*

1563 T. Gale *Antidot.* II. 13 Thys Unguent .. incarnateth verye well. 1686 W. Harris tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 3) 628 Its Tincture .. is discutient, detersive, good against Gangrenes, and to incarnate.

†c. *intr.* for *refl.* = Incarn 1 c. *Obs.*

1674–7 J. Molins *Anat. Obs.* (1896) 17 As the adjacent parts mundified, soe it incarnated. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, My uncle Toby's wound was near well .. the surgeon .. told him, 'twas just beginning to incarnate.

†4. To make fleshly or carnal; to degrade from spiritual nature, despiritualize. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 166 That I .. am now constrained Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime, This essence to incarnate and imbrute. *a* 1683 Whichcote *Aphorisms*, Bad men [study] to incarnate their souls.

†5. To enclose or insert in the flesh. *Obs. rare.*

1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 282 They cut off part of the garment, that they may incarnate a thread or rag thereof, within the skin of the forehead of every one that is bitten by a mad dog.

6. To convert (vegetable matter) into flesh.

1882 Playfair in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 335 As is said in the west, it is cheaper to 'incarnate' Indian corn [i. e. by feeding cattle with it] than to send that bulky grain by railways.

Hence **Incarnated** *ppl. a.*; **Incarnating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in various senses of the verb).

1549–62 Sternhold & H. *Ps., Quicunque vult*, Of the incarnating of Christ, our Lord, believe aright. 1576 Baker *Jewell of Health* 148 a, In every incarnating and closing togyther and healing. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12/1 That newe incarnated fleshe, which, after the trepaninge, groweth therin. *Ibid.* 49 b/1 Any incarnatinge medicamentes. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* v. 14 He hath laid the foundation thereof so deep, in the Incarnating of his own Son. 1872 Ouida *Gent. Matchmaking* (Tauchn.) 72 Little Fay was delightful—for all the world like a bit of incarnated sunshine. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* vi. 224 The love of romantic young men for their incarnated ideals.

Incarnation (inkaɹnē·ʃən). [a. F. *incarnation*, in 12th c. Norman F. *incarnacium* (Phil. de Thaun), ad. late L. *incarnātiōn-em* (in Hilary, Jerome, Ambrose, etc.), n. of action from *incarnāre*: see Incarn.]

1. The action of incarnating or fact of being incarnated or 'made flesh'; a becoming incarnate; investiture or embodiment in flesh; assumption of, or existence in, a bodily (esp. human) form.

a. *spec.* of Christ, or of God in Christ. Often absol. *the Incarnation.* (The earliest and still the prevalent sense. In early use often in reference to the Christian era: the date of the incarnation or birth of Christ.)

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 197 Þe vifþe [age] was fram dauid to þe transmigracion Of babiloyne and þe sixþe to þe incarnacion, þat was vorte god was ibore. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* Gen. Prol., The principal entent of the profetis is to declare the mysterie of Cristis incarnacioun, passioun, resurreccioun, ascensioun, and the comyng to the general doom. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 626 Þe yheer after þe Incarnacione, Vyf hundred fourty & two. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 146 Þai trowe wele þe incarnacioun of Criste. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 He was borne after the Incarnacion of oure lord ij. c. yeres. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, The preemynence of his moost gracyous incarnacyon. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. li. § 3 Taking .. our flesh, and by his incarnation making it his owne flesh. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 23 Angling is much more ancient then the incarnation of our Saviour. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 251 We are to take notice, that Dionysius, called Exiguus, was the Author of this Æra five hundred Years after Christ, from which time they began to reckon from the Nativity or Incarnation of Christ. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 128 It is said, *The Word was made flesh*, whence we speak of the *Incarnation* of our Blessed Lord, i. e. 'His taking on Him our Flesh'.

b. In general sense.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 The woman being formed out of the rib, was once removed from earth, and framed from that element under incarnation. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* I. 301 The incarnation, as I may so say, of a spiritual substance, is to me a kind of standing miracle. 1841 Emerson *Meth. Nat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 227 The thoughts he delights to utter are the reason of his incarnation. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. iii. 272 The reader will here distinguish carefully between two things—between the *resurrection* and the *re-incarnation* of the dead.

c. *fig.* The putting into, or assumption of, a concrete or definite form; 'embodiment'. ? *Obs.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 274 Before the birth or incarnation as we may say of Philosophy. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Julia's Picture*, How am I ravish'd, when I do but see The painter's art in thy sciography? If so, how much more shall I dote thereon, When once he gives it incarnation.

2. *concr.* a. A body, person, or form in which a soul, spirit, or deity is incarnated; an incarnate or embodied form (*of*).

1742 Young *Nt. Th.* IX. 1341 When shall my soul her incarnation quit, And..Obtain her Apotheosis in Thee? 1836 Emerson *Nature, Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 167 The world.. is a remoter and inferior incarnation of God. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. iv. 167 Vishnu and Siva .. and their incarnations now attract almost all the religious veneration of the Hindús. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 387/1 The other Avatâras, descents or incarnations of Vishn'u. *Ibid.*, His first incarnation was that of a fish. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* v. 181 The line of the Pharaohs, the incarnations of the Sun-God.

b. A person in whom some quality, attribute, principle, etc. is exhibited in a bodily form; a living type or representative, embodiment, impersonation (*of* a quality, etc.).

1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 126 Blue-Beard, that incarnation of juvenile romance. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 551 Great men are the *incarnations* of the spirit of the age. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, You incarnation of sauciness. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. x. 302 William Rufus .. a foul incarnation of selfishness in its most abhorrent form.

c. Loosely or by extension: A thing in which some quality, etc. is typically represented or exhibited; an embodiment (*of*).

1821 Shelley *Adonais* xiii, Splendours, and Glooms, and glimmering Incarnations Of hopes and fears, and twilight Phantasies. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 244 The grounds about the Hall seemed the incarnation of a summer which had taken years to ripen to perfection.

†3. Conception (in the womb). *Obs. rare.*

1548–67 Thomas *Ital. Dict., Incarnacione*, the incarnation or engenderyng tyme. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 3 That quality that doth predominate in the Spirit at the incarnation and Birth, that very same property doth carry the upper Dominion in the Body.

4. The formation or growth of new flesh upon or in a wound or sore; healing up; granulation. Also *concr.* A growth of new flesh.

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) P ij, Procede with mundification and incarnation, even as in other kindes of apostumes. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 403 The external containing parts of the Neck began now to unite by Incarnation. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. These were soon covered with an incarnation. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 18 From this period the process of incarnation commences.

5. Flesh-colour, carnation; a pigment or dye of this colour. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 73 For an incarnacion, take sable and saffrone and rede lede, and medylle heme welle togedyre. 1573 *Art of Limning* 8 b, If you wil make incarnations for Visages, or a fleshly colour for Images. 1821 Byron *Cain* III. i, His little cheeks, In their pure incarnation.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Flesh-coloured, light pink: = Incarnate *a.* 3. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 116 b, Damaske roses, incarnation roses, muske roses. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 242

A pair of incarnation velvet slippers. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5172 The Dying of Wool of an Incarnation colour, with a kind of Moss growing in Malta.

† 6. The plant CARNATION. *Obs.*

1538 TURNER *Libellus* A iij a, Herba quam uernacula lingua uocamus a Gelofer, aut a Clowgelofer, aut an Incarnacyon.

Hence **Incarna·tionist,** a believer in an incarnation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 223 The new Incarnationists of Johanna Southcote.

Incarnative (inkā·nătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. F. *incarnatif, -ive* (early 16th c.), 'flesh-bringing, flesh-breeding' (Cotgr.), ad. med.L. *incarnātīvus*, It. *incarnativo* (Florio), f. as INCARNATE *v.* + -IVE.]

A. *adj.*

1. Having the quality of incarning; promoting the growth of flesh in a wound or sore.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 153 Medicyns comfortatiuis & incarnatiuis [*MS. B.* Incarnatyfes]. *Ibid.* 342 Regeneratiue, & incarnatiue [medicines], & facientes carnem nasci, ben oon to seie. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L j b, There ben thre maners. One is incarnatyue and it competeth to newe woundes, and fractures. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. ix. 6 Medicines incarnatiue, which doe also ingender fleshe. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 329 Your exulcerated sores cannot bee healed with incarnative salues. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp.* I. (1713) 312/2 Mercury is the Balsam of Nature, in which is an incarnative and regenerative Vertue.

† 2. Humorously or blunderingly used for *incarnate* (here = 'arrant': see INCARNATE *a.* 1, *note*).

1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 119/2 Paltry!.. why, you incarnative knave, what are you that you speak petty treason?

B. *sb.* An incarnative medicine or application: see A. 1.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 43 Curatiuis and incarnatiues succedis. 1643 I. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* viii. 36 To Vlcers already mundified, it is best to use Incarnatives. 1720 BECKET in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 53 He scraped it with an Instrument for several Days, and drest it with Incarnatives, designing to have ingendred Flesh on it.

† Incarned, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. INCARN *v.*] = INCARNATE.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Rivers* lvi, The duke of Glocestre that incarned devyll. 1871 T. H. NOYES *Hymns Mod. Man, Relig. Love* xiii, Prating That Godhead incarned ever trod The bye-paths of our pitiful Planet.

Incarnifica·tion. *rare* − °. = INCARNATION 1.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† Inca·rry, *v. Obs.* [f. IN- 1 + CARRY *v.*] *trans.* To carry or convey in; to mingle, mix.

1485 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D v a, Theys armis ar calde watteri: for ij. colowris ar incariet oon in to an other by the maner of water trobulde wt wynde. 1646–7 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 324 Carying and incarying the Organ Pipes 1*s.*

† Inca·rve, *v. Obs. rare.* Also en-. [f. IN- 2 = EN- 1 3 + CARVE *v.*] *trans.* To carve in or upon something; to engrave.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 22 Encarving characters of memorie. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* v. ii, He had incaru'd a woful Elegy. 1615 — *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 131, I found incarv'd, and fair incarv'd, these Words: Thy Sylvia, Thirsis, lives; and is return'd.

Incase, -ment, var. of ENCASE, -MENT.

† Inca·sk, *v. Obs.* [f. IN- 1 or 2 + CASK *sb.*] *trans.* a. To put into, or as into, a cask. b. To cover with, or as with, a casque or helmet.

1611 COTGR., *Enfusté*, inpiped, or incasked. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. iii. xiii. 256 Then did hee incaske his pate in his hat, which was so broad, as it might serue him excellently for a Quitasoll.

Incast (i·nkast), *sb. local.* [f. vbl. phrase *cast in.*] Something 'thrown in'; a quantity of some commodity given in addition to the exact measure.

1798 R. DOUGLAS *Agric. Surv. Roxb. & Selkirk* 357 It is still usual in several places to give a pound of *incast*, as it is here called, to every stone of wool, and a fleece to every pack sold. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* (E. D. S.), *Incast* (Roxb. & Selkirksh.), a pound in a stone of wool, and a fleece in a pack, usually given above measure.

† Inca·st, *v. Obs.* [f. IN- 1 + CAST *v.*] *trans.* To cast or throw in; *fig.* to suggest. Hence † I·ncasting *vbl. sb.*, throwing in; suggestion.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxiv. (1495) 132 Somtyme hoorsnes of the throte fallith by incastynge of powdre. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxi, Yf they fele ony stiryng wythin by thyncastyng of thenmye, or elles fro wythout of ony of the deuylles prophets whiche men callen sothsayers. 1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 34 The said poynding for mailles and annualles, in-casting and out-casting of tennentes, be deferred. 1616 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* IX. 63 Th' assailantes entries, evrie wheare to hinder, incastinge stooles, ropes, froes, chaines, manors, beddes, and all trassh whatsoever.

† Inca·stellate, en-, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incastellāre*, It. *incastellare* to INCASTLE: see IN- 2, and -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make into a castle; to fortify; to enclose (a well or cistern) with masonry: see CASTELLATED.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 73 Began first to encastellate it. 1598 STOW *Surv.* viii. (1603) 46 And also incastelated the same round about. *Ibid.* xxxiii. 295 Incastellated the same in sufficient cesterns. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 522 The Auncient mannor place at Arkland he did encastellate.

† Inca·stellated, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. It. *incastellato* 'hoof-bound, that is when a horses hoofe is dride vp, so that it sounds hollow' (Florio), F. *encastelé* (1606), according to Hatz.-Darm., related to It. *incastare, incastrare* to enchase, mortice, insert firmly.] Hoof-bound (as a horse).

1611 COTGR., *Encastellé*, incastellated, or narrow-heeled (as a horse). *Ibid., Encastelure*, a being incastellated, or growing narrow heeled; a vicious, or painfull narrownesse in a horses heele. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Incastellated* (Fr. *Encastellé*), narrow-heeled (as a horse). 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1676–1724 in COLES.

† Inca·stle, *v. Obs.* In 6–7 encastle, 6–8 incastell. [ad. med.L. *incastellāre* = It. *incastellare* (Florio), OF. *enchasteler* to furnish with a castle or castles, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + L. *castellum* CASTLE; cf. INCASTELLATE.] *trans.* To provide with castles; to fortify.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 47/2 Meth was alredie meetlie well and indifferentlie fortified and incastelled. 1611 FLORIO, *Incastellare*, to encastle, to fortifie with castles, to reduce or bring to a castle.

† Inca·stled, inca·stelled, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. F. *encastelé*: see INCASTELLATED.] Hoof-bound.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Incastelled*, narrow Heel'd, or Hoof-bound, as *An incastelled Horse.*

I·ncatch, *sb. nonce-wd.* [f. vbl. phr. *catch in.*] A catching or sudden drawing in (of the breath).

1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 782/1 There followed a fierce incatch of his breath, a hollowing of his lean cheeks.

Incatenate (inkæ·tĭnēit), *v.* [f. It. and med. L. *incatenare* to enchain, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + L. *catēnare* to bind with chains, *catēna* chain. Cf. F. *enchaîner.*] *trans.* To put in chains; to enchain, to fetter.

1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 689 He looks as embarrassed and incatenated, as a galley slave escaped from the *bagne* of Toulon.

Incatenation (inkæt*ĭ*nēi·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *incatēnātiōn-em*, n. of action f. med.L. *incatēnāre*: see prec.] Putting in or fastening with chains; harnessing; a linking or being linked together.

1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cviii, Still.. more triflingly sedulous in the incatenation of fleas, or the sculpture of a cherry-stone. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 362 The blank verse.. had no variety, no incatenation, no harmony.

† Inca·thedrate, *v. Obs.* [f. med.L. *incathedrāre*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *cathedra* chair, bishop's seat.] *trans.* To place in a chair; to chair; esp. to place in the *cathedra* or bishop's chair; to enthrone as a bishop.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 77 He was there incathedrated, and with great reverence received and esteemed. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 21 June (1642) 72 You are in your selves but fellow-members of the same house with us.. untill by our Election, and by common suffrage you are Incathedrated.

† Incau·sable, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not capable of being caused; having no cause.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 357 This is a most abstruse and hidden Motion.. and in some things it seemes as it were to be incausable.

† Incau·sative, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not causing.

1829 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) IV. 3 Merely an antecedent, or an incausative alien antecedent in time.

† Incau·telous, *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + CAUTELOUS: cf. L. *incautēla* incaution.] Incautious, unwary, heedless.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* i. xix, The bold Physitian too incautelous, By those he cures himselfe is murdered. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxviii. 485 The wiles and stratagems it makes use of to ensnare the incautelous soul. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 110 (1740) 288 All Advantage of Cavil at the Expressions of the Judges, if any had been incautelous, was lost.

Hence **† Incau·telously** *adv.*; **† Incau·telousness.**

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xv. 144 This by incautelousnesse and Credulity. *a* 1656 HALES *Rem., Serm. Rom.* xiv. 1 (R.) We grow sick many times by incautelously conversing with the diseas'd. 1693 BAMPFIELD *Repl. Dr. Waltis* 32 If it were not written incautelously.

† Incau·tely, *adv. Obs.* [f. L. *incaut-us* incautious, *incaute* incautiously + -LY 2. Cf. the obs. F. equivalent *incautement.*] Incautiously, heedlessly.

1510 *Sheph. Kal.* vii. G v b, Ofte tymes Incautely Not takynge hede what they swere. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xi. 126 It was incautely said so of him alone.

Incaution (inkō·ʃən). [f. IN- 3 + CAUTION, after L. *incautus*, etc.] Want of caution; carelessness, heedlessness, unwariness.

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 415 Lest thro' incaution failing, thou may'st be A joy to others, a reproach to me. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 439 That disease .. quickly spreads, from incaution, to the houses of their more opulent neighbours. 1884 HORNER *Florence* (ed. 2) I. xxi. 312 The accusation arose from the incaution of one of the monks.

Incautious (inkō·ʃəs), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + CAUTIOUS, after L. *incautus*, etc.] Not cautious; wanting in caution; careless, heedless, unwary, rash.

a 1703 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 27 Some swains, I own, impose upon the fair, And lead the' incautious maid into a snare. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 101/2 If in an incautious moment that honourable director had written an imprudent letter. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* Introd. 2 An incautious employment .. of language. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* ii. (1870) 33 A single incautious step may be attended with the most fatal consequences.

Incautiously (inkō·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incautious manner; without caution; heedlessly, unwarily, rashly.

1733 ARBUTHNOT *On Air* (J.), A species of palsy invades such as incautiously expose themselves to the morning air. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* vi. 32 The Sentence of Death pronounc'd ever so incautiously and bluntly. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 115 He incautiously adopted a series of errors.

Incautiousness (inkō·ʃəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incautious; heedlessness, rashness.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* I. xv, Your eyes have been reproaching them every day for incautiousness. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. 6/5 The obloquy.. is due in a great measure to the incautiousness of its votaries.

Incavate (i·nkăvēit), *v. rare* − °. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incavāre*: see INCAVE, and cf. EXCAVATE.] *trans.* = INCAVE *v.*[1]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incavated*, made hollow. 1839 SMART, *Incavated*, made hollow; bent round or in. 1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Incavate*, to make hollowed or concave.

Incavate (i·nkăvĕt), *a. rare* − °. [ad. L. *incavāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incavāre*: see prec.] Hollowed, bent inwards.

In recent Dicts.

Incavation (inkăvēi·ʃən). [n. of action from L. *incavāre*: see INCAVATE.] a. The action of making hollow or bending inwards. b. A hollow or depression on a surface; a hollowed place.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 79 The protuberance .. in South America, corresponding with the incavation on the African side from the river of Congo to Cape Palmas. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 78 This lip is .. not a separate part of the pipe, but merely an incavation on the foot.

† Inca·ve, *v.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *incavāre* to hollow, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *cavāre* to hollow.] *trans.* To make hollow or concave; to bend inwards. Hence Inca·ved *ppl. a.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 141 But bow all knees, now of her knees My tongue doth tell what fancie sees .. Whose bought incau'd doth yeeld such sight, Like cunning Painter shadowing white.

Incave, encave (inkē·v, en-), *v.*[2] [f. IN- 2, EN- 1 + CAVE *sb.* Cf. F. *encaver* (1295 in Godef. *Compl.*).] *trans.* To enclose or shut up in, or as in, a cave.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 82 Stand you a while apart .. Do but encaue your selfe. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 307 (D.) The bristled Bore and Beare Incaued rage. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I. 158 There .. Incav'd secure th' exulting eagle dwells. 1821 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 301 The stayless element found its way to nether domes encaved. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 264 The rocks seemed to close above our heads..a protecting cliff between us and the gale. We were completely encaved.

Incavern, encavern (inkæ·vəɹn, en-), *v.* [f. IN- 2, EN- 1 + CAVERN *sb.*[1]: cf. It. *incavernare* (Florio).] *trans.* To shut up in a cavern: = prec.

1611 FLORIO, *Incauernare*, to encaue, to encauerne, to endenne. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 6 Then Lid creeps on along, and taking Thrushel throws Herself amongst the rocks; and so incavern'd goes. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Literature & Jesuits* (1859) 178 Soothing the toils of the encaverned slave.

† Inca·vity. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + CAVITY: cf. L. *incavāre* to INCAVE.] The quality of being bent inwards, hollowed formation, concavity.

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 135 Their Size, Sharpness, Incavity, and Form.

Incawse, var. of ENCAUSE *v.*, *Obs.*

Inceasible, erron. form of INCESSABLE *a.*

Incede (insī·d), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *incēdĕre* to go on, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *cēdĕre* to go, depart: cf. *recede, proceed.*] *intr.* To move on, advance; to move or march with measured or stately pace. Hence **Ince·ding** *ppl. a.*; **Ince·dingly** *adv.* (often with allusion to Virgil, *Æn.* I. 46).

1669 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 79 The stars will appear to incede nearly under the same angle and spots of the moon. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 142 In his Retrocession, when direct he incedes above it. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 459 The majestic inceding step of the English Muse, as exemplified by Shakespeare and Milton. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiii. (1863) 248 Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mænad movement royally, imperially, incedingly upborne.

† Ince·lebrated, *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + CELEBRATED, after the L. equiv. *incelebrātus.*] Not celebrated; having no celebrity.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 79 Ther was a Chapelle of Thomas Bekket on the Grene in Shirburn, it stondith but incelebratid.

So **Incele·brity,** want of celebrity.

1803 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 256 A mournful proof of the incelebrity of this great and amazing work [Barclay's *Argenis*] among both the public and the people. 1812 EUSTACE *Class. Tour* (1821) IV. 342.

† Incend (inse·nd), *v. Obs.* (exc. as *nonce-wd.*) [ad. L. *incend-ĕre* to set on fire, kindle, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + **candĕre* to cause to glow, cf. *candēre* to glow, shine: cf. It. *incendere* to kindle, inflame.]

1. *trans.* To kindle, set alight, set on fire. In quot. 1872, to burn as incense (*nonce-use*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 32 b/1 A little peece or inche of a candle, which they incende and light. 1598 YONG *Diana* 149 Nor thou that I in flames am thus

incended. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xx. 19 Thy breath .. incends quick flames. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 34 Steel incended by the stroak of a Flint. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* iv. 12 It signifies merely to destroy by fire; whereas the other means to incend, or consume as incense.

2. To engender (bodily heat); to heat, inflame (the body or its organs).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* III. iii. (1541) 54 a, Naturall heate, by withdrawinge of moysture, is to moche incended. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 5 Nothyng doth so muche incende and enflame naturall heate, as laboure and mooving. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III. i, They incend it [the brain] without measure.

3. To inflame, excite (the mind, passions, etc.); to incite to action.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 200 Loue knoweth no mesure; but it incendeth the louer oute of measure. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii, The perfecte paterne of Industrie ..to be understande of the reders. And..incende them to approche to the true practising therof. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Oh theres a line incends his lustfull blood. 1684 T. HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 71 Spanish flies .. given in a potion incend lust.

Hence **Ince·nding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* I. (1539) 11 b, Moche incendynge or adustion of bloude. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 328 The Persians offered to the sun..incending pyres.

Incendiarism (inse·ndiăriz'm). [f. INCENDIARY + -ISM.] The practice of an incendiary.

a. *lit.* The practice or act of maliciously setting fire to buildings or other property; the practice or commission of arson.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxxix. an 1830, Every newspaper teemed with details of riot and incendiarism. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xvii, With robbery, assassinations, vitriol-bottles, and midnight incendiarism. 1897 *Times* 23 Jan. 13/1 The Fulahs have proved themselves masters in incendiarism.

b. *fig.* The inflaming or exciting of passion, strife, or violence; inflammatory agitation.

1674-1710 BURNET *Serm. Royal Martyr* 5 Among the much-abused words of the late time were Incendiary and Incendiarism. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 202 Already we have had a good deal of incendiarism about the country, and some .. have advised sedition and conspiracy. 1860 L. HARCOURT *Diaries G. Rose* I. 156 Lord John Russell will do well to abstain from raking up the..embers of Whig incendiarism.

So **Ince·ndiarize** *v. trans.* (*nonce-wd.*), to infect with incendiarism; to inflame, 'set on fire'.

1859 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 291/2 Suspecting that we had picked up traitorous designs .. and meant to incendiarise Constantinople with the same.

Incendiary (inse·ndiări), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 en-. [ad. L. *incendiāri-us* causing conflagration, setting on fire, f. *incendi-um* burning, conflagration, f. *incendĕre* to INCEND: see -ARY.]

A. *adj.*

1. Consisting in, relating or pertaining to, the malicious setting on fire of buildings or other property.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. § 105. 626 An incendiary outrage at Norwich, where the Citizens set on fire the Priorie Church. *a* 1845 HOOD (*title*) An Incendiary Song. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* vii. (ed. 17) 76 The glare of some incendiary fire.

b. *Mil.* Adapted or used for setting on fire an enemy's buildings, ships, etc.

1871 *Daily News* 14 Jan., Should they still be obstinate, a shower of incendiary shells of great size will be poured upon them. 1892 E. BAKER *Prelim. Tactics* ii. 31 The ammunition carried per gun .. is: ring shell, 84; .. case, 8; incendiary shell, 6.

2. *fig.* Having the character of inflaming or exciting the passions, esp. in regard to political matters; tending to stir up strife, violence, or sedition; inflammatory.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 22 Zeale is 1. hote; no incendiary, no praeter-naturall, but a super-naturall heate. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 145 All incendiary acts and incendiary practices. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 336 Ideas are disturbing, incendiary, follies of young men, repudiated by the solid portion of society. 1853 BRIMLEY *Ess., My Novel* 263 To counteract the effect of incendiary publications.

B. *sb.*

1. A person who maliciously sets fire to a building or other property; one who wilfully or criminally causes a conflagration; one who commits arson.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 238 Others called him with open mouth Incendiarie [*marg.* Or firebrand because he burnt the Capitoll]. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 26 We would make Bonfires (sir) but that we fear Name of Incendiaries we may hear. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm. IV.* xvi. 220 Fire too frequently involves in the common calamity persons unknown to the incendiary, and not intended to be hurt by him. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* III. i, These are the incendiaries that burnt Rome under Nero.

†b. *gen.* A person or thing that kindles or sets on fire. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 17 Instructions were issued out for the firing of them, and Sir Samuel Argall was appointed to be the incendiary. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 47 The sun, and the central fire. These two great incendiaries, they say, will be let loose upon us at the conflagration.

2. *fig.* A person who inflames or excites the passions of men, esp. in regard to political matters; one who stirs up civil strife or violence; a mover of dissension or sedition: an inflammatory agitator, a 'firebrand'.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 93. 356 Campion, and other Seminaries and Incendiaries were sent by the Pope. 1672 MARVELL *Rch. Transp.* I. 163 He is an hot-headed Incendiary. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 101 Playing the Incendiary by endeavouring to make differences among friends. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 462 Transforming them..into dangerous political incendiaries. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) III. i. 8 The Jesuits had been the incendiaries of the late insurrection. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. Ind.* I. ii. I. 739 Native officers .. had been active in aggravating the irritation caused... The dismissal of the incendiaries..restored tranquillity.

†b. A thing that inflames or excites passion, strife, etc.; an incentive to evil. *Obs.*

1628 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. I. ii. (ed. 3) 548 Causes or incendiaries of this rage. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vi. 58 Their intemperate drinking .. was the incendiary of some quarrels. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 286 We took a booty..which might have been made valuable, if discretion and prudence might have had the *management of it*; for want of which it proved a troublesome incendiary.

Hence **Incendiaryship** (*nonce-wd.*), the office or personality of an incendiary.

1640-1 LD. DIGBY *Parl. Sp.* 9 Feb. 13 Was there a man peaceably affected, studious of the Quiet and Tranquillity of his Countrey? Their Incendiaryships hath plagued him.

†**Ince·ndiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incendi-um* conflagration, burning + -ATE 3: cf. mod.F. *incendier.*] *trans.* To set fire to, burn, make a fire of. (*Affected.*) So †**Incendia·tion,** conflagration; †**Ince·ndiator,** one who kindles or excites.

1653 *Several Proc. Parl.* 9–16 Aug. No. 4. 42 (Stanf.) The chief Incendiators of the most of the Troubles and Wars in Europe. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 302, I believe that this Incendiation did proceed from an Irruption of Subterranean Fires. *a* 1701 SEDLEY *Grumbler* I. i, He has lacerated, incendiated all his books.

†**Ince·ndious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incendiōs-us*, f. *incendium*: see -OUS.] = INCENDIARY *a.* Hence †**Incendiously** *adv.* (Webster, 1856).

1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captivity N. Amer.* 5 The massacre of my parents and connections,..and the incendious destruction of their dwellings.

‖ **Ince·ndium.** *Obs.* Also in anglicized form **incendy.** [L. *incendium* burning fire, conflagration, burning, f. *incendĕre*: see INCEND. Cf. in same sense It. *incendio.*] A conflagration; a volcanic eruption.

1637 NABBES *Hannibal & Scipio* III. iii, To prevent an incendium it is best To quench a brand before it fire the rest. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 445 An incendy, a conflagration, a ruin and devastation by fire. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 967 A Chronological Accompt of the several Incendium's or Fires of Mount Ætna. 1750 R. ROE *Let. to Abraham Johnson* 12 Quench'd the fatal flames as spedily as Gulliver did the fam'd Lilliputian Incendium.

†**Ince·ndment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INCEND *v.* + -MENT.] The action of kindling or inflaming.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. v. 144 This love, being so ardent, could produce nothing but flames and incendments.

Incensation (insensē·ʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *incensāre* to INCENSE.] The action of perfuming with incense; censing.

1853 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 8 During the incensation of the Celebrant, he stands near the Deacon. 1890 T. E. BRIDGETT *Blund. & Forg.* iv. 101 A priest with a thurible continues the incensation. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 281 The ceremony concludes, in the Byzantine rite, with..the incensation of the gifts.

Incense (i·nsens), *sb.* Forms: 3 ansens, 4 ensense, encenz, 4–5 encense, encence, 4–6 encens, ensence, 4–8 ensens, 5 yncense, 5–6 incence, 6 insence, 5– incense. [ME. *ansens, encenz*, a. OF. *encens* (12th c.), *ancens*, ad. eccl. L. *incensum* incense, lit. 'that which is set on fire', neuter of *incensus*, pa. pple. of *incendĕre* to set on fire. Altered through *ensence, encence*, to *incense*, after L. An aphetic ME. form was CENSE *sb.*[1]]

1. An aromatic gum or other vegetable product, or a mixture of fragrant gums and spices, used for producing a sweet smell when burned.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 178/22 Gold and mirre and Ansens. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9358 (Trin.) Wel swotir hir vestiment þan encense þat is brent. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2545 Þan was þar at hure fete of encenz a fair dentee, And of balme þat smylleþ swete & spycery gret plentee. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1573 And moore encens in to the fyr he caste. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 Þai bring..incense and oþer thinges swete smelland. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, Some aduysed her to brenne incence in her cell. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xcvii. 280 His roote sauoreth like the Encens, which is called in Greke Libanos. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xciv. 186 Take the powder of gum-dragant, Ensens, and damaske roses. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxvii, The East with incense, and the West with gold, Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4518/4 For Publick Sale,..a good quantity of .. Oil of Turpentine, Ensens alias Frankincense. 1850 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 127 On the great day of atonement..having received incense from one of the priests, he [the high-priest] offered it on the golden altar. 1897 WILLIS *Flower. Pl.* II. 363 It [Styrax] is used medicinally and for incense.

2. The smoke or perfume of incense, esp. when burned as an oblation or in religious ceremonial.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 341 Bi þe encence þei myȝten putte awey þe stynke of þe stable. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 243 With encense He sacreth and doth reverence. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I iv b, To pease God wyth encence and by good werkes. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* viii. 11 A thicke cloud of incense went vp. 1661 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 177 Like Incense, while it ascends to Heaven it perfumes all about it. 1739 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 69 We listened to this, and breathed nothing but incense for two hours. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus* etc. 181, I too Did offer incense in that solemn place.

3. *transf.* a. (In biblical language.) The smoke or odour of any burnt sacrifice. b. Any pleasant perfume or fragrance, as of flowers.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxv. 14 [lxvi. 15], I sall offire til þe wiþ encens of wethirs [so WYCLIF 1382; 1611 incense of rammes]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 194 Sacred Light began to dawne In Eden on the humid Flours, that breathd Thir morning Incense. 1712 POPE *Messiah* 24 With all the incense of the breathing spring. 1821 SHELLEY *Ginevra* 126 The matin winds from the expanded flowers Scatter their hoarded incense.

4. *fig.* Applied to something figured as a religious sacrifice, or as offered in the way of homage, *e.g.* prayer, praise, flattery; esp. when represented as grateful to the recipient.

[*a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxl. 2 My prayere be rightid as ensens in þi sight.] 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* viii. 4 The smoke of the encensis of the preyers of halewis. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 194 Offer pure incense to so pure a shrine. 1614 EARL STIRLING *Domes-day* II. (R.), The sorrow of his saints doth move God much: No sweeter incence then the sighs of such. 1738 POPE *Univ. Prayer* 52 To thee .. One Chorus let all Being raise, All Nature's Incense rise! 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Continue to add the incense of a dutiful life, to all the oblations of a grateful tongue. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. x. 22 The incense of flattery which his satellites were forever burning beneath his nostrils. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 313 The king, to whom no incense was so sweet as the voice of popular applause.

5. *Comb.*, as *incense-breath, -cloud, -mist, -pan, -pot, -smoke*; *incense-bearing, -burning, -loaded* adjs.; **incense-blossom,** a blossom yielding 'incense' or fragrance; **incense-boat,** a boat-shaped vessel used to hold incense for transfer to a censer; †**incense-brass,** a rendering of Gr. χαλκολίβανον in Rev. i. 15 (1611 'fine brass', R. V. 1881 'burnished brass', but also explained as 'yellow frankincense'); *incense-breathing adj., exhaling* 'incense' or fragrance; **incense-burner,** (*a*) one who burns incense; (*b*) a vessel or stand in or on which incense is burnt; **incense-cedar,** the genus *Libocedrus*, esp. the White Cedar (*L. decurrens*) of Western North America; **incense-cup,** a cup or small vessel for burning incense; also applied to certain small vessels found in prehistoric graves; †**incense-frank** = FRANKINCENSE(*obs.*); **incense-tree,** a name for various trees yielding incense, esp. of the genera *Boswellia* (chiefly East Indian) and *Icica* (chiefly South American); also applied to a species of *Pittosporum*, from its fragrant flowers; **incense-wood,** the wood of *Icica heptaphylla*, a South American tree; †**incense-wort,** 'a kind of herb' (Phillips, 1706).

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* XII. xix, Many a lawny mountain With *incense-bearing forests. 1817 — *To Constantia Singing*, Western isles with *incense-blossoms bright. 1853 J. D. H. DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem. Rom. Rite* 8 He .. presents the *navicula* (or *incense-boat) to the Master of Ceremonies. 1866 R. F. LITTLEDALE *Incense* 19 The priest .. takes the incense-boat, and burns incense in the thurible, censing the altar five times. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 17 b, The feete of the Lord are of Copper, or like to *Incens-brasse burnyng in a fire. For *Incensbrasse* is a word compounded of Brasse and Incence. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* v, The breezy call of *incense-breathing morn. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 3 An *incense-burner to the idols. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n., Libocedrus*, *Incense Cedar. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, To Picture Madonna*, And hath the crested helmet bow'd Before thee, midst the *incense-cloud? 1633 *True Trojans* III. vi. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 498 An altar we descry, Where *incense-frank and amber fumes did fly In little rolling curls. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake* etc. 37 The *incense-loaded air. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Minster, Revealing* Through *incense-mists their sainted pageantry. 1611 FLORIO, *Incensorio*, a censor, or *incense-pan. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 248 There was no such matter as the bringing of their incense in papers to the altars; there being, for that purpose, an incense-pan. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 43 A little Altar, with *two* *Incense-pots on it. 1587 FENNER in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 341 Spiknard, saffron, sweet canes, Cinomon, with the rest Of *incense-trees. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xxi. (1889) 391 Shrubberies of heaths and rhododendrons, and woolly incense-trees. 1884 *Leisure Hour* Dec. 753/2 The Pittosporum or incense tree, as it is here called from the perfume which its pretty white flowers give out. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Incense wood, *Icica heptaphylla.*

Incense (insens), *v.*[1] Forms: see INCENSE *sb.* [a. F. *encenser* (*Chanson Roland*, 11th c.), corresp. to med.L. and It. *incensāre*, f. *encens, incensum, incenso*, INCENSE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fumigate or perfume (a person or thing) with incense, esp. in connexion with a religious ceremony; to burn or offer incense before (an image), or to (a deity); to cense.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11093 Þey ensensede þe body. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 47 Þis zachary ..

wes in þe tempil gan, .. til incense þe altere. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 44 Chorees children, with new senceres ensencen the auters of synne. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xv. 47/1 Now clerkes encense ymages & other. 1558 HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. vi. 402 Kinge Ozias did take the censer to incense the aulter. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 144 An Idol-roome, where they Incense these Deities morning and euening. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 194 They that .. did not .. with their own hands incense Idols. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. ii, And those infernal Priests who guard him then .. At morning and at evening incense him, And mock him with knee-reverence. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. x, Neither .. shall any man or woman, self-styled noble, be 'incensed,'—foolishly fumigated with incense, in Church.

fig. 1729 STACKHOUSE *Body Divin.* IV. i. § 2 (1776) II. 428 The prayers of the saints incensed with the merits of his sacrifice.

2. *transf.* To perfume with any pleasant odour; to suffuse with fragrance; to scent. (In quot. 1503, to drive *out* by diffusing fragrance.)

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* IV. iii, Fragrant floures full of delycasy That all yll heyres [= airs] dyde ensence oute. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. vii. 68 Some Powder of Benjoin, Myrrh or Frankincense, which produce a thick Smoke, that incenses or pèrfumes the whole Room. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* iv, A goodly quantity of peat, which was crumbling to white ashes, .. incensed the kitchen with its not ungrateful odor. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 303 Wild roses incensed the fresh air. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* VIII. 20 She incensed herself with aloes-wood and scented herself with musk and ambergris.

3. *fig.* To offer flattering homage or adulation to; to flatter. ? *Obs.*

1732 *Gentl. Instr.* (ed. 10) 212 (D.) He .. now must be bought off and incensed by his Sovereign, as the Devil is by the Indians, that he may do no more harm. 1736 LD. HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 319 Flatterers that were perpetually incensing his altars. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 206 This was not the only instance in which the poet incensed the painter.

4. To burn or offer as incense (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. *Concl.*, The good, if any bee, is due .. to be incensed to the honour first of the Diuine Maiestie, and next of your Maiestie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 417 A Censer with Incense, which he incenseth. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* IV. 11–12 The whole carcass of the bullock is burned, not incensed or turned into a sweet smell on the altar, but consumed by fire in the place of ashes.

5. *intr.* To burn or offer incense.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 395 They nolde encense ne sacrifise right nought. 1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 9 He..entride in to the temple, to encense. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. vi. 169 To encense to God or to a Seint bifore an auter. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 250 Such who .. through frailty had incensed unto Idols. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Feb., His Holiness .. afterwards walked round the coffin, incensing and sprinkling holy water.

Incense (inse·ns), *v.*[2] Forms: 5 encense, 5–6 ensense, 5–7 incence, 6–7 insence, 6– incense. [a. OF. *incenser* (? *encenser*) (15–16th c. in Godef.), f. L. *incens-*, ppl. stem of *incendĕre* to set on fire, INCEND.]

†1. *trans.* To set on fire, kindle; to consume with fire, burn. *Obs.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XXI. xi, Syr Launcelot with his viij felowes wente aboute the hors bere syngyng & redyng many an holy oryson, & frankensens vpon the corps encensed. 1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Incenced with Heate. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xv, Envyroned about With tongues of fyre as bright as any starre, That fyry flambes ensensed alway out. 1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* (1876) 53 For why my heart with sighs doth breath such flame, That ayre and water both incensed be. 1625 BACON *Ess., Adversitie* (Arb.) 505 Vertue is like pretious Odours, most fragrant, when they are incensed, or crushed. *c* 1700 ADDISON *Milton imit. out of 3rd Æneid* (R.), Now belches molten stones and ruddy flame Incenst, or tears up mountains by the roots.

†b. To heat, make hot. *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. I. iv. 12 Madnesse .. hath the same causes as the other [Phrensie], as Choler adust, and Blood incensed, Braines inflamed.

†2. *fig.* To inflame, excite, 'kindle' (passion or ardent feeling). *Obs.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 184 Shall Curio..with bare groping touch Incense his lust? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 4. 7 These by their sinnes much incense Gods wrath. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 692 Will God incense his ire For such a petty Trespass? 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. vi. (1849) 410 Perplexities which bewildered the brain and incensed the ire of honest Peter.

†3. To inflame, excite, 'fire' (a person *with* some ardent feeling or passion). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 102 My saule truly with holy lufe was ensensyd. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii, Some .. be incensed with glorie, some with ambicion. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lx, And all incensed with love, With wonder and amazement, did her beauty prove. 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 1 You muses all my mind incense.

b. *spec.* To inflame with wrath, excite or provoke to anger, make angry, enrage, exasperate. (The current sense.)

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 220 For the whiche he ensensed the kynge of Fraunce agayne hym in all that he myght. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. xvi, How ofte this crooked kind Incenst him in the desert every where. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 36 Much was the knight incenst with his lewd word. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXX. 119 They incensed the Inhabitants against him. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVI. ii, This so incensed her father, that..he departed from her with many hard words and curses. 1858 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 24 June, A thing likely to incense and horrify the people of India.

c. *fig.* To stir up, make violent or furious.

In quot. 1604 with mixture of sense 1.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 133 Winds wrastling with great fires, incense the flames. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 2 A sea tempestuous and vnfaithfull; at an instant incensed with sudden gusts. *Ibid.* 25 A trade-wind blowing .. which when contrary to the streame, doth exceedingly incense it.

†4. To incite to some action; to urge, instigate, stir up, 'set on'. Const. *to* or *to do* something.

In some instances perhaps associated with INSENSE, *q. v.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, If nature .. wyll dispose them to that maner studie, they shall be therto the more incensed, and come unto it the better prepared and furnissched. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 7 The Profession .. whereunto they ought rather to be encensed and allured by your honest behauiour. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXVII. xlix. 665 [Asdrubal] when his men were weery and drew back .. incensed [*accendit*] them againe, one while by faire words and intreatie, another while by sharpe checks and rebukes. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. XXVIII. (1647) 217 By which speech he incensed the English to go on with him.

Incensed (inse·nsed), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. INCENSE *v.*[1] (or *sb.*) + -ED.] Perfumed or accompanied with incense; filled with the smoke of incense.

1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* I. Wks. 1874 I. 13 The Delphian God, Spake from the Incenst Altar. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* V. 21 The incensed rites, and choral harmonies. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 131 Again shall banner, cross, and cope gleam thro' the incensed aisle.

Incensed (inse·nst, *poet.* inse·nsĕd), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. INCENSE *v.*[2] + -ED[1].]

†1. a. *lit.* Set on fire, kindled. b. *fig.* (of anger, etc.) Kindled, excited. *Obs.*

1612 ROWLANDS *More Knaues Yet?* 27 Whose heauy wrath and iust incensed Ire, Hath sentenc'd me to euerlasting fier. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 213 The coruscation of some incensed Exhalations breaking forth by pauses and intervals from the Clouds. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State, To Pr. Transilvania* May an. 1655, Beseeching him to remove his incens'd Anger from his Subjects.

2. Inflamed with wrath, made angry, enraged.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, II. i. 52 Betweene these swelling wrong incensed Peeres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 847 Hast'n to appease Th' incensed Father, and th' incensed Son, While Pardon may be found in time besought. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 16 He will appear against us as an incensed Judge in the Quarrel of his Father's Authority. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii. III. 51 To abandon the Samians to the vengeance of their incensed sovereign.

3. *Her.* Said of an animal depicted with fire issuing from the mouth and ears.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1256/2 The field..charged with so many lions of the first rampants incensed gules. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 90.

Hence **Incensedness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incenseless (inse·nslĕs), *a.* [f. INCENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without incense.

1856 G. WILSON *Gateways Knowl.* (1859) 80 An opportunity .. which our modern incenseless worship does not supply.

Incensement (inse·nsmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. INCENSE *v.*[2] + -MENT.] The fact of being incensed; anger, wrath, exasperation.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 316 Not for that your incensement Makes me make offer of it, but your health. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 260 His incensement at this moment is so implacable, that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher! 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Rather give him upp a Sacrifice To my lord's just incensement. 1821 *Examiner* 814/2 Popular incensement..seems more to be indicated. 1867 OUIDA *Idalia* X. 126 Such a freedom .. now lashed him into vehement pain and incensement.

†**Incenser**[1]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 4 encenser, ensenser; β. 5–6 encensour, -or, 6 incensur; γ. 7 incenser. [Two types: ME. *encenser*, a. AF. *encenser*, OF. *encensier*:—late L. *incensārium* (Du Cange), f. *incensum* INCENSE; and ME. *encensor*, ad. OF. *encensoir*, med.L. *incensōrium* INCENSORY. Cf. CENSER.] A vessel in which incense is burned; a censer.

α. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 323 Somme of þise newe ordris hauen costy encenseris to encense beddis of men & of wymmen & to spoyle hem. 1382 – *Exod.* XXXVII. 16 Ensensers [1388 censeris] of moost clene gold. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 225 He ordeyned þat no [wo]man schulde ..doo ensens in þe ensencer [*v.rr.* senser, censer].

β. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Foure encensours of gold. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. xiii, Eneas..gaf to the Kynge of his jewels..a moche ryche encensor. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* lxii. Wks 1888 I. 115 Be exemple of the incensuris of Dathan and Abiron.

γ. 1624 DARCIE *Birth of Heresies* xvi. 66 They had a portable Incenser, wherewith to incense.

Incenser[2] (inse·nsəɹ). Also 6 encensour, 9 incensor. [a. F. *encenseur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) agent-n. from *encencer*, INCENSE *v.*[1] Subseq. conformed to Eng. type of vb. and suffix: see -ER[1] 2.]

1. One who burns or offers incense.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xii. 270 An encensour with the censoure in his hande. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 167 Some of the inferior ministers ..the sacred herald, the incenser, the player on the flute.

2. *fig.* A flatterer: see INCENSE *v.*[1] 3.

1873 LD. HOUGHTON *Monogr.* 36 The servility .. which degraded the incensor of Frederic the Great—M. de Voltaire.

Incenser[3]: see INCENSOR.

†**Incensial**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 encencyall. [f. *encens* INCENSE *sb.*: prob. immed. a. OF. *encensiel*: see -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling incense.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 84 There is noo encence savoureth soo swete and gyueth so encencyall an odour..as dooth good prayers.

Incensible, *a. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *incens-*, ppl. stem of L. *incendĕre* to INCEND + -IBLE.] Capable of being incensed or excited in feeling.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXXV. 17 Were God like *man, subject to passions*, or incensible by the suggestions of the common barrator.

Incensing (inse·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. INCENSE *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of INCENSE *v.*[1]; a perfuming with, or offering of, incense; censing.

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* I. 10 Al the multitude of the puple .. preiede in the our of encensyng. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xv. 47/1 In euery lawe thurysfycacyon or encensynge hath ben an hygh dyuyne worshyp. 1559 BP. COX in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. xxii. 51 Images in the Church of Christ have been foully abused..with..clothing, gilding, incensing, and other kinds of honour. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 137 As formal .. as any Romanist can be in his crosses and incensings. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 264 The elaborate incensing of the altar and of persons and things.

Incensing (inse·nsiŋ), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. INCENSE *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of INCENSE *v.*[2]; inflaming; †stirring up (*obs.*); a making angry.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 350 The commons of yᵉ cytie were so ferre out of rule by ensensynge of ryotous persones. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 53 The world never saw..such incensing of forraigne hatred upon a Nation.

Incensing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That incenses, inflames, or excites.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 212 To streake himselfe, and with incensing touch To faint his force.

†**Incension.** *Obs.* Also 4–5 insencyon. [ad. L. *incensiōn-em*, n. of action from *incendĕre* to INCEND: cf. OF. *incension* (1488 in Godef.).]

1. Burning; setting on fire; conflagration.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 29 The iiij. ages of the world, from the plasmacion of Adam vn to the incension of the temple of the Iewes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 23 Subtill or Windy Spirits are taken off by Incension or Euaporation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Incension*, ..a burning or inflaming.

2. Bodily heating or inflammation.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17/2 The woundes of the belly are not so subiecte vnto inflammation or incensions. 1745 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 477 Was it not for the Superabundance of aqueous Humours in Animals..fatal Incensions would frequently happen.

3. The inflaming or exciting of passion or ardent feeling; incensement.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. 1. 2 Wars and blood-shed .. hath followed partly by this incension.

†**Incensive**, *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 insensive. [a. obs. F. *incensif, -ive*, ad. L. type **incensīv-us*, f. *incens-*, ppl. stem of *incendĕre*: see INCEND and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of inflamed disposition, full of rage or wrath.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 90/2 Unto Christian piety and Religion, he was most incensive, and in the East Churches exercised cruel persecution.

2. Tending to inflame or excite passion or angry feeling.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Quarelling, and multiplying incensive terms. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. x. 118 To be extremely hated, and inhumanely persecuted without any fault committed, or just occasion offered, is greatly incensive of humane passion.

B. *sb.* = INCENTIVE *sb.*

a 1618 RALEIGH *War* D vj b, Hence we may observe, that the very propagation of our kind, hath with it a strong insensive even of those daily Wars, which afflict the earth.

†**Incensor, -er.** *Obs.* [a. L. *incensor*, agent-n. from *incendĕre*: see INCEND *v.* Cf. obs. F. *incenseur* (16th c.). The form *incenser* might be agent-n. from INCENSE *v.*[2]] One who kindles, inflames, stirs up, or incites; an instigator.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 254 The chief incensor and solicitor of the first divorce. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 7 The humours and spirits (which be the incensors and stirrers forward of the minde). 1613 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives 1215 Seneca vnderstanding.. how these lewd incensers did accuse him..besought him [Nero] to hear him. *a* 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 55 Many priests..were incensors of the rage.

Incensory (inse·nsŏri). [ad. med.L. *incensōri-um*, f. *incensum* INCENSE: see -ORY. Cf. INCENSER[1].]

†1. ? A burnt offering, or ? an altar of burnt offering. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 686 A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held On th' holy incensory pour'd [ἐπ' αἰθομένοις ἱεροῖσι].

2. A vessel for burning incense; a censer.

1645 EVELYN *Mem.* 17 Feb., Other saints lie here, decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and incensories of great cost. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Incensory*, a Church-vessel to burn Incense in; a censing or perfuming pan. 1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* Introd. 21 Chalices, patines, incensories, images..were fabricated. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vii. 269 In some churches an incensory, or metallic vessel, was suspended from the roof.

Incensurable (inse·nsiŭrăb'l, -ʃ'ür-), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not liable to censure; not censurable or blameable. 1846 Worcester cites Dwight.

Hence **Incensurably** *adv. rare.*

1846 Worcester cites Shelley.

†**Ince·ntion.** *Obs. rare*—°. In 7 -sion. [ad. L. *incentiōn-em*, n. of action f. *incinĕre* to sing to, blow on an instrument, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *canĕre* to sing.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Incension* (*ab incino*), melody of Instruments, or of men singing together.

Incentive (inse·ntiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *incentīv-us* setting the tune, inciting, f. *incinĕre*; see Incention. In sense 2, app. confounded with Incensive, and other derivatives of L. *incendĕre* to kindle, set on fire.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the quality of inciting or arousing to feeling or action; provocative, exciting.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1143 Pythia the Priestresse of Apollo, being once come downe from her three footed fabricke, upon which she receiveth that incentive spirit of furie, remaineth quiet. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. vii. 109 Embellish'd with many beauties incentive of our Love. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* Postscr. 10 Instances of this nature should be Incentive unto us, to bless the Father of Lights. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 371 The Lord Shaftesbury..made an incentive speech in the House of Lords. 1864 *Reader* No. 92. 405/2 Pleasing and incentive ..to..our mental faculties. 1866 Candlish 1 *Ep. John* ix. 104 It is a stimulus and incentive impulse.

†2. Having the property of kindling or setting on fire. *Obs.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 519 Part incentive reed Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. (Seager), The cavern'd ground, With grain incentive [gunpowder] stor'd, by sudden blaze Bursts fatal.

B. *sb.* [L. *incentīvum.*] Something that arouses feeling, or incites to action; an exciting cause or motive; an incitement, provocation, 'spur'.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 The incentiue of manhode. 1612 Selden *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* vi. 97 A musicall incentiue to warre. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* i. (1702) 3 Let the Precepts and Patterns of Vertues..serve for Spurs and Incentives to Grace. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 9 Incentives to inflame our hearts with Charity and Zeal. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 50. 329 This Paper is principally designed as an Incentive to the Love of our Country. 1849 Miss Mulock *Ogilvies* viii, With men of Lynedon's character opposition is often the greatest incentive to love.

Hence **Ince·ntively** *adv.*, incitingly.

1856 in Webster.

Incentor (inse·ntəɹ). Now *rare.* Also 6 -our, 9 (erron.) -er. [a. L. *incentor* singer, setter of a tune, inciter, from *incinĕre*: see Incention.]

1. One who excites or stirs up (strife, etc.); one who incites *to* action.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 79/2 The cheefe Capteine and incentour of which persecution was first Dioclesian. 1609 Bp. W. Barlow *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 172 They tooke him to be Incentor, the Stirrer or Procurer of the same. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Incentor*, ..a make-bate, or *Boutefeu.* 1658 Phillips, *Incentor*, the same as *Incendiary.* 1718 Prideaux *O. & N. Test.* II. II. 138 The chief Incentors of this War. 1895 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 30 Aug. 5 A placard, declaring that all incenters to riot would be executed.

†2. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Incentor*, he that singeth the descant. In singing there are three degrees, the first *Succentor*, the second *Incentor*, the third *Accentor.* 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Incentor*, he that sings the middle part.

Incentre, encentre, (in-, ense·ntəɹ), *v. rare.* [f. In- 2, En- 1 + Centre: cf. It. *incentrare.*] *trans.* To centre *in* something; to place or fix in the centre.

1611 Florio, *Incentrare*, to encentre, or goe to the midle or centre. 1623 Williams *Let. to Dk. Buckingham* 15 June in Hacket *Life* I. (1692) 135 Nor is your Love incentred to me only in your own Breast. 1843 E. Jones *Sens. & Ev.* 111 Encentred in this meadow, one revolved Inquiring gaze.

Incept (inse·pt), *v.* [f. L. *incept-*, ppl. stem of *incipĕre* to begin (see Incipient). Cf. rare OF. *incepter* to begin = L. freq. *inceptāre* to begin, undertake.]

†1. *trans.* To undertake; to begin, commence, enter upon. *Obs.*

1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 7 b, Those things..were unluckely and in ill time incepted. 1641 *More's Rich. III* 245 Was not his first enterprise..begun and incepted by the murther of divers noble..and vertuous personages? 1802, 1895 [see Incepted, Incepting below].

2. *intr.* To enter formally upon the office of a Master or Doctor in a University, and to be recognized as such by the Faculty; to complete the taking of the degree; = Commence *v.* 4. (A term retained at Cambridge: now obs. at Oxford.) Hence *gen.* to enter upon one's career or office.

1852 C. A. Bristed *Eng. University* (ed. 2) 348 The M.A. *incepts* in about three years and two months from the time of taking his first degree. 1888 Mullinger in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 835/1 What is technically known as admission to that degree [*licentia docendi*] was really nothing more nor less than receiving the chancellor's permission to incept. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe in Mid. Ages* I. v. 288 The 'Licentiate' was not regarded as a full 'Master' or 'Doctor' till he had 'incepted'. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Oct. 3/4 Cambridge..Permission to incept in surgery has been granted by the Degree Committee of the Special Board of Medicine to H. H. C——, M.A., M.B., of Clare College.

3. *trans.* (*Biol.*) To take in, as an organism or cell.

1863 H. J. Carter in *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III. 45 Each time after incepting a grain it went away to some distance. 1885 E. A. Schäfer in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXVIII. 88 The intussusception of particles is one of the most characteristic phenomena exhibited by amœboid cells, which will carry such incepted matters along with them in their slow movements from place to place.

Hence **Ince·pted, Ince·pting** *ppl. adjs.*

1802 Paley *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 482 In plants..the incepted organization, though formed within and through and by a preceding organization, is not corrupted by its corruption, or destroyed by its dissolution. 1881 M. Pattison *Serm.* (1885) 60 The love of truth..which is as unmistakable in the incepting scholar as in the consummate scientific intellect. 1884 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXIX. 338/3 An introductory guide to Sanskrit..for incepting students whose mother-tongue is English. 1893 Fowler *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 277 One of the incepting Doctors. 1895 Raven *Hist. Suffolk* 58 The joint action of the village community, rather than the mandate of an incepting thane.

Inception (inse·pʃən). [ad. L. *inceptiōn-em*, n. of action from *incipĕre* to begin. Cf. OF. *inception, -cion* (15–16th c.).]

1. The action of entering upon some undertaking, process, or stage of existence; origination, beginning, commencement.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* (1792) 18 From his first inception, tyll the day of his dethe, his house stode aftyr one vnyformitie. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 316 The Inception of Putrefaction hath in it a Maturation. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 69 The very repugnancy in Nature of successive Beings to be without an inception, or eternal. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 299 Cases in which..the devise, according to the state of events at the time of its inception, never could have had an object. 1866 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 211 Minute organisms which appear so to speak, full-blown at their inception. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* I. ii. 213 Between the inception and the execution of the project Louis XIV died.

2. In University use: The action of incepting; see quots. 1888, 1895, and cf. Commencement 2.

c 1680 Wood *Annals* (ed. Gutch, 1792) I. 60 After he had feasted the Scholars at his Inception, they like clownes left him. *Ibid.* 66 There was no scholar, if of any account, but did show himself bountiful at his Inception. 1841 Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* 11 There yet remained to be performed [before creation] the exercises of inception or commencement. 1888 Mullinger in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 835/1 By inception was implied the master's formal entrance upon, and commencement of, the functions of a duly licensed teacher, and his recognition as such by his brothers in the profession. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe in Mid. Ages* I. iv. 232 In our English Universities, conservative as they are in many things, every trace of the ceremony of Inception has at length unhappily disappeared; only the preliminary ceremonial of the License survives. *Ibid.* v. 452 An interval of half a year commonly elapsed between License and Inception. .. He was then free to give his formal inaugural lecture or rather disputation in the presence of the Faculty, to receive the Magisterial *biretta* and the book, ..to receive the kiss of fellowship, and to take his seat upon the magisterial Cathedra.

3. The action of taking in, as an organism.

a 1849 E. A. Poe (O.), The result is the immersion of the mouth and nostrils, and the inception, during efforts to breathe while beneath the surface, of water into the lungs.

Inceptive (inse·ptiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. obs. F. *inceptif, -ive* (16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **inceptīv-us*, f. *incept-*, ppl. stem of *incipĕre* to begin: see -ive.]

A. *adj.*

1. Beginning, commencing, incipient; relating to or of the nature of a beginning, initial.

1662 J. Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 2nd Apol. Tylcken* 10 Whether is it an inceptive or beginning Mystery, or an Eternall one? *a* 1763 Byrom *Art Eng. Poetry* (R.), You see, in speaking, or by sound, or ink, The grand inceptive caution is to think. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 247 The various accents of the Newfoundland dog ..are manifestations wonderfully like inceptive speech.

2. *Gram.* and *Logic.* Expressing the beginning of action, as *inceptive verb, inceptive tenses, inceptive proposition*: see quots.

1656 Trapp *Comm. Rom.* vii. 7 The word *concupisco* is inceptive. 1706 Phillips s.v., Verbs Inceptive, the same as Inchoatives. 1725 Watts *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions..as the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen. 1751 Harris *Hermes* I. vii. Wks. (1841) 152 The three first of these tenses we call the inceptive present, the inceptive past, and the inceptive future. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 128, 'I am going to write'; 'I am about to write'. These have been called the Inceptive future, as they note the commencement of an action. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 660/1 Nor has any attempt been made to give the inceptive force of the participle מוֹצִיא [being brought forth] in Gen. xxxviii. 25.

b. Beginning a word; initial.

1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Frnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 54 *note*, This [*mvinyo*] is..supplied with the truly S. African inceptive *m* before a consonant.

†3. *Geom.* Used of a locus deficient in some particular dimension, but generating by its motion another which has that dimension. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips, *Inceptive Magnitude*, a Word us'd by Dr. Wallis to express the first Principles in Geometry, which, though of no Magnitude themselves, are yet capable of producing such; thus a Point has no Magnitude it self, but is inceptive of a Line. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., So a line, though it have no breadth, is yet inceptive of breadth; that is, capable, by its motion, of producing a surface which has breadth.

B. *sb.* 1. a. *Gram.* An inceptive verb. b. *Logic.* An inceptive proposition.

1612 Brinsley *Pos. Parts* (1669) 126 What mean you by Inceptives ending in *sco*? 1669 Milton *Accedence* Wks. (1847) 466/1 Verbs called Inceptives ending in *sco*, borrow their Preterperfect Tense from the Verb wherof they are deriv'd, as *tepesco tepui* from *tepeo.* 1725 Watts *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. No man before Orpheus wrote Greek verse. 1751 Harris *Hermes* I. vii. Wks. (1841) 154 A species of verbs.. called inchoatives or inceptives.

†2. (*pl.*) Initial circumstances; beginnings. *Obs.*

1728 North *Mem. Musick* (1846) 14 In these inceptives of musick. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* I. iii. § 63 (1740) 171 One may observe *a different Scope in each*, as the Persons, however close to the Inceptives of the Movement, were differently circumstanced.

Hence **Ince·ptively** *adv.*, in an inceptive way.

1856 in Webster.

Inceptor (inse·ptəɹ, -ɒ̄ɹ). [a. L. *inceptor*, agent-n. from *incipĕre* to begin: cf. obs. F. *inceptеur* (16th c.).]

1. One who incepts or is about to incept in a University.

1479 W. Paston [at Oxford] in *Paston Lett.* No. 830 III. 246, I wold be Inceptor be fore Mydsomer. 1552 Huloet, Inceptours or regent masters in the vniuersities, *candidati.* 1574 in Peacock *Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xxi. 1650 in Quincy *Hist. Harvard Univ.* (1840) I. 518 In case any of the Sophisters, Questionists, or Inceptors, fail in the premises..they shall be deferred to the following year. 1669 Evelyn *Diary* 10 July, Next followed the Disputations of the Inceptor-Doctors in Medicine..Then disputed the Inceptors of Law..Lastly, Inceptors in Theology. 1706 Hearne *Collect.* 7 Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 201 Dr. Hudson, then an Inceptor in Arts, bore a Musquet. 1865 *Standard* 5 July, The proctors [at Oxford] have, *this morning*, issued ..the list of 'inceptors' of the present year—by which we mean the list of those who, by proceeding to some superior degree, have made themselves members of convocation. 1895 Rashdall *Univ. Europe* I. v. 453 The evening concluded with a banquet given at the expense of the Inceptor or a party of Inceptors to the Masters and others.

2. *gen.* A beginner. *rare*—°.

1706 Phillips, *Inceptor*, a Beginner, or Enterprizer.

Hence **Ince·ptorship.**

1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss., St. Eng. Univ.* (1852) 405 The forms of Inceptorship, and the Examinations of some of the Nations, still connected the Faculty of Arts with this venerable site.

†**I·ncerate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incērāre* to spread wax on, overlay with wax, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *cērāre* to wax, f. *cēra* wax.]

1623 Cockeram, *Incerate* [printed *Incernate*], to couer with wax, to seere. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Incerated.*

†**Incera·tion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from prec.; so in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of covering with wax; the bringing of a substance to the consistency of moist wax.

1610 B. Jonson *Alch.* II. iii, He's ripe for inceration, he stands warm, In his ash-fire. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 *Inceration* is the mixture of humidity with that which is dry, by a gentle and not hasty combibition to the consistence of mollified wax.

†**Ince·rative,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *incērāre* (Incerate *v.*) + -ive.] (See quot.)

1611 Cotgr., *Inceratif*, inceratiue, waxing; cleauing, or sticking vnto. 1818 in Todd.

†**Inceremo·nious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Void of ceremony; unceremonious.

1651 Bp. Hall *Susurrium* xvii, Another approves better of a simple and inceremonious devotion. 1687 *Good Advice* 40 Who ..would not be brought to so Inceremonious a way of Worship as that of the Calvinists.

†**Ince·rn,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *incern-ĕre*, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *cernĕre* to sift.] To sift (a matter); to examine closely.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Incerning*, sifting, trying by sifting, looking narrowly into. *Scotch Papers.* 1658 Phillips, *Incern*, to sift, to examine strictly.

†**Ince·rnicle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incerniculum* sieve, f. *incernĕre*: see prec.] A sieve.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses hairs..called ..sometimes excussive incernicles. 1657 *Physical Dict., Incernicle*, a sieve.

Incert, obs. erron. form of Insert.

†**Ince·rtain,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *incertain* (Oresme, 14th c.), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *certain*, after L. *incert-us* uncertain.]

A. *adj.* Not certain; = Uncertain (in various senses).

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 280 b/2 All is incertayne duryng this lyfe. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. G j, Thys is a thinge moste incertayn, how long they shall lyue, and a thing moste certain that they shall not lyue longe. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. i. 29 What Dangers..May drop vpon his Kingdome, and deuoure Incertaine lookers on. 1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 293 What he will be able to doe is incertain. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 26 Christian Hope will or ought to be my not incertain support. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* ii. 16 All the Possessions were incertain; and this Incertainty was the cause [etc.].

B. *sb.* 1. Uncertainty.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 136 The incertayne of the houre of a moment and of the estate.

2. Name of an obsolete game at cards.

1689 Shadwell *Bury F.* I. i, With ombre, crimp, comet or incertain.

†**Ince·rtain,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 2 + Certain *a.*; cf. Encertain.] To make certain, assure.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxviii. 89 The first hath more incertain'd honor; but lesse safety: The latter is humbly secute.

[Incertain, a frequent scribal and editorial error for *in certain*, in truth, certainly (Certain *sb.* 7): e.g. in Pauli's *Gower* I. 150, 245, etc.]

† **Ince·rtainly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Incertain *a.* + -ly 2.] = Uncertainly, in various senses.

1530 Palsgr. 66 Other sixe used of their auctours incertaynly, sometyme as masculynes, sometyme as femynines. 1572 Huloet, To aunswere incertainely and ambiguously. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 65 The learners shall still goe incertainly and fearefully. 1714 Scroggs *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 171 If the Verdict find the Matter incertainly.

† **Ince·rtainty.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *incertaineté* (1477 in Godef.; in Cotgr. 1611), f. *incertain*, after *certaineté* Certainty.] = Uncertainty, in various senses.

1484 Caxton *Curiall* 6 To ryse & mounte fro certaynte to Incertaynte. 1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 28 Mens .. hopes full of suspicions and incertainties. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cvii, Incertenties now crowne them-selues assur'de. 1684 B. Hale *Pref. to Contempt. St. Man* (1699) p. iii, Here thou mayest see the incertainty of Mortal Life. 1792 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) III. 330 There is great incertainty in the meaning of the term.

Incertitude (inse·rtitiūd). [a. F. *incertitude* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. type **incertitūdo*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *certitūdo* Certitude.]

1. Subjective uncertainty; the state or condition of not being certain or sure of something; absence of assurance or confidence; doubt, hesitation.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xviii. xxv. 586 The cause of this incertitude and difficultie [as to the beginning of Spring], is partly the convexitie of the cope of heaven, and partly the diverse climates observed in the globe of the earth. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 207 The fearful man .. falls into labyrinths, of incertitudes, and impertinencies, and .. anxieties, and irresolutions. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 158 For Scepticisme and incertitude is the punishment of such temeritie. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 63 Thus we were brought back to our old incertitude. 1833 Alison *Europe* v. § 63 (1849) I. 621 The king was distracted by the most cruel incertitude.

2. Objective uncertainty; uncertain or insecure condition; insecurity.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 875 The incertitude and instabilitie of this life. 1692 Locke *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 241 Let us grant .. that in this Incertitude of Things, the safest .. Way .. is to follow his Dictates. 1802 Corry *Mem. A. Berkeley* 152 The incertitude of his reconciliation with Miss Vernon.

3. Indistinctness of visible forms; obscurity.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 821 Visit it .. towards the close of day, when the gray incertitude lies on the mighty city.

Incessable (inse·săb'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 **-ceissabill**, 7 **-ceassable**, *erron.* **-ceasible.** [ad. L. *incessābil-is*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + **cessābilis*, f. *cessāre* to Cease: cf. F. *incessable* (15th c. in Godef.). In 16–17th c. sometimes assimilated to *cease.*] Of unceasing character; ceaseless, incessant.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* IV. vi. (1634) 198 Incessable sweating. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 492, I sall vphald his seruice Inceissabill. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* IX. 443 His liver and heart is perpetually tyred on by a ravenous vulture, who still renewes his inceasible torments. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. v. 168 The life of man is the Incessable walk of time.

Incessably (inse·săbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] Without cessation; ceaselessly, incessantly.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (MS. Harl. 614) 9 b/1 Also he meueþ incessable [*ed.* 1495 -bly] for sich a loue faileþ neuer. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. iii. 383 The lamentacyons, and the complayntes that they make in sessybly. 1893 *Proceed. World's Congr. Deaf* (1894) 174 Our deaf mute mimics continued incessably to give assault to these prejudices.

Incessancy (inse·sănsi). [f. next: see -ancy.] The quality of being incessant or unceasing; unbroken continuance.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* I. 248 Whose white bones wasting lie .. with th' incessancy Of showers pour'd down upon them. 1665 R. B. *Comm. 2 Tales* 59 By the incessancy of his Prayers, Heaven's wrath was appeased. 1853 Lynch *Chr. Practicalness* in *Lett. to Scattered* etc. 350 The incessancy and vastness of human labour. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 457 The incessancy and minuteness of their bureaucratic study.

Incessant (inse·sănt), *a.* [prob. a. F. *incessant* (implied in *incessamment*, 1358 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *incessānt-em* (implied in *incessānter*), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *cessānt-em*, pres. pple. of *cessāre* to cease.]

1. That does not cease; unceasing, ceaseless, continual, either in duration or repetition.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 362/1 These menne .. with their incessaunt searche fynde out false causes. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 71 The incessant weepings of my wife. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* cclxxviii, And now four days the sun had seen our woes; Four nights the moon beheld th' incessant fire. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. ii, An incessant noise like that of a water-mill. 1852 M. Arnold *Future* vii, Cities will crowd to its edge In a blacker incessanter line. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. 140 The pivots of all the prophetical teaching are the incessant inculcation of justice and mercy.

b. *transf.* Of persons and things in reference to their action.

1749 Smollett *Regicide* III. iv, The rude flint Yields to the incessant drop. 1820 Shelley *Witch Atl.* I, The incessant hail with stony clash Ploughed up the waters. 1863 Bright *Sp. Amer.* 16 June, A few persons .. have been incessant in their condemnation of the North.

† 2. Unending, endless, everlasting. *Obs.*

1557 F. Seager *Sch. Vertue* 845 in *Babees Bk.*, Eternall blisse where incessaunt ioie continually is. 1562 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 26 Which doctrine surely is incessant or perpetuall to the Church of Christ. 1564 Bulleyn *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 135 To thee, oh heauenlie father, be incessaunte honour and glorie.

3. quasi-*adv.* Without intermission or pause; unceasingly.

1557 Phaer *Æneid* VII. (1558) S iv, A swarme of bees beset the bows, Incessant thick with noise. 1703 Rowe *Ulyss.* I. i. 314 Do they not .. call Incessant on his tardy Vengeance? 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 103 The world's a ball Doth rise and fall And Roll incessant.

Incessantly (inse·săntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2: cf. F. *incessamment*, L. *incessānter*, both found earlier than the adj. on the type of which they are formed.]

1. In an incessant manner; without cessation; unceasingly.

14.. *Lament. Mary Magd.* lxxxv, Myne hert is wounded with thy charite, It brenneth, it flameth incessauntly. 1481 Caxton *Godefroy* ccix. 306 Thise turkes .. pourchaced incessantly alle the harme & euyl that they myght. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1161/1 When Sainct Peter was in prieson .. the whole churche without intermission prayed incessantely for him. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIX. 349 The frosty north wind blowes a cold thicke sleete .. flakes after flakes, incessantly descending. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 3 They incessantly enjoy the divine felicity. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 404 ¶ 6 Cælia's Tongue runs incessantly. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 330 He was incessantly tormented by factions which he could not asswage. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iv. 190 During which time heavy rain pours incessantly.

† 2. For ever; perpetually. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. i. 5 Certainly god was to fore, and shal be incessantly after without ende & withoute begynnyng.

† 3. Without pausing; instantly; immediately.

1472 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lxxvii, The said Joan making like response incessantly to the said Sir William. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 41 My oathes .. then with thee incessantly grew cold. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* V. viii, If I see him I fear I shall turn to Stone, and petrifie incessantly. *a* 1807 A. Addison *Charge to Jury* (Cent.), I shall incessantly order him to be stripped of his gown.

Ince·ssantness. [f. Incessant *a.* + -ness.] The quality or condition of being incessant.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* V. (1875) 193 Because of this incessantness of his barking [he] cannot get listened to. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Nov., The men and women .. will detest its sobriety, the incessantness of its officers' admonitions.

† **Ince·ssion.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *incession* 'pace, gait, or going' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *incessiōn-em*, n. of action from *incēdĕre* to go on, walk.] Onward motion; progression, locomotion.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 197 The slow and necessary incession of mediocrity. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 56 The incession or locall motion of animals. 1845 M. J. Higgins *Ess.* (1875) 215 Elegant young men unsurpassable in speed, endurance, and oiliness of incession [in dancing].

Incession, var. Insession, *Obs.*, a hip-bath.

Incest (i·nsest). [ad. L. *incestus* (*u* stem) or *incestum* (neuter of *incestus* adj. impure, unchaste), from *in-* (In- 3) + *castus* chaste, pure. Cf. OF. *inceste* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2, ad. L. *incestus*, F. *inceste*, an incestuous person.]

1. The crime of sexual intercourse or cohabitation between persons related within the degrees within which marriage is prohibited; sexual commerce of near kindred.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 204 Incest .. is bitwhwe sibbe, vlesbliche oðer gostliche. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27942 Incest, þat es for to lij bi þat þi sibman has line bi, or if þou has don þat sin wit ani of þin aun kin. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 162 Neyther may be weddyd to oþeres kyn, in-to þe fyfte degre, ne medle wyth hem; for 3if þei don, it is incest. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. (R.), Thys holy man coulde not abide such incest and vnnaturalnesse of mariage in a king's house. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 139 Is't not a kinde of Incest, to take life From thine owne sisters shame? 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 137 Its annals are black with treason, murder, and incest. 1868 Farrar *Seekers* III. iii. (1875) 299 Hideous charges of cannibalism and incest.

b. *Spiritual incest* (in *R. C. Ch.*): (*a*) Marriage or sexual connexion between persons related by spiritual affinity, or with a person under a vow of chastity, etc. (*b*) The holding by the same person of two benefices, one of which depends on the collation of the other.

a 1225 [see 1]. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 361/1 Mayster Martine Luther hymself .. toke out of religion a spouse of Christ .. liueth with her openly .. in shamefull incest and abhominable bycherye. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v., Spiritual incest is understood of a .. beneficiary who .. holds two benefices, the one whereof depends on the collation of the other. Such a spiritual incest renders both .. benefices void.

† 2. A person guilty of incest. *Obs. rare.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. iv, Thow arte an inceste & lechour, For thow knowest naturelly both thy moder and thy doughter.

3. *Comb.*

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* V. iv, When my young incest-monger comes.

Incestancy. *rare* −1. [irreg. formation.] ? = Incest.

1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Constable* III. i. 71 Incestancy dwell on his rivell'd brow That weds for dirt.

† **Ince·stial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Incest + -al: cf. *bestial.*] = Incestuous.

1581 Nuce *Seneca's Octavia* I. iv, And with incestiall love benummed quite His brother Germanicks daughter. *Ibid.*, To which unlucky incestiall brydall bed.

Incestuous (inse·stiuəs), *a.* Also 6–7 **-teous, -tious.** [ad. L. *incestuōs-us*, f. *incestu-s* Incest: see -ous; cf. F. *incestueux, -euse* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Guilty of incest.

1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 10 Incesteous personis. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Wks.* (1867) II. 368 Caius Caligula, that wicked and incestuous emperor. 1652 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 99 The [Romish] Church reputed those, who married together after their vowes, not only for adulterers, but also for incestuous persons. 1746 Collins *Odes, Fear* 38 Wrapt in thy cloudy veil, th' incestuous Queen Sigh'd the sad call her son and husband heard. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. vi. (1864) II. 319 The sway of an incestuous female Martina.

fig. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 520 You City-Vipers, that (incestious) joyn Use upon use, begetting Coyn of Coyn!

† b. Loosely or more vaguely: Adulterous. *Obs.*

1632 Heywood *1st Pt. Iron Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 291, I would not for the world, Priam should send Incestious Hellen backe on tearmes of peace. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 30.

2. The nature of or involving incest.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 394/2 These shameles heretykes liue in open shamefull incestuous lechery, and call it matrimonie. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 238 Incestuous copulation should not once be accounted under the name of marriage. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 486 He openlie condemned the incestious Matrimonie of Herode with Herodias. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* V. xix. 399 The feare of the mention of such an incestuous marriage. 1766 Warburton *Ded. to Freethinkers* Postscr., Wks. 1811 I. 182 Virtuous love, not adulterous or incestuous. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xiii. II. 177 He had even trampled on the laws of Persia by an incestuous union with his sisters. 1879 Green *Read. Eng. Hist.* vii. 33 As the new Queen was Eadwig's kinswoman, the religious opinion of the day regarded his marriage as incestuous.

† b. *fig.* Applied to other crimes committed between persons nearly akin. *Obs.*

1744 Armstrong *Preserv. Health* III. 536 (Seager) Her legions in incestuous murder [i. e. civil war] mix'd.

† 3. Begotten of incest. *Obs.*

1588 Allen *Admon.* (1842) 11 An incestuous bastard, begotten and borne in sinne, of an infamous curtesan. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* X. (1626) 206 Th'incesteous infant, now at perfect groth Within the tree; indeuors to get forth.

Ince·stuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an incestuous manner; in the way of incest.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* vii. (R.), Theyr children, as borne incestuously and by vnlawfull meanes. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 27 An English Count who lived incestuously with his own Kinswoman. *a* 1700 Dryden (J.), Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus .. loved each other incestuously.

Ince·stuousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] Incestuous quality or character.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* Addit. iii. (R.), The knowledge of the horrible incestuousness of this match.

Inch (inʃ), *sb.*1 Forms: 1 **ynce, ince,** 3 **unche,** 4–6 **ench(e, ynche,** 4–7 **ynch,** 5–6 **inche, 6 unch,** *Sc.* **insch,** 4– **inch.** [OE. *ynce*:—**unkja*, a. L. *uncia* twelfth part, inch (cf. Ounce). A word of early adoption, not in the other Teutonic languages.]

1. A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. Hence, a measure of surface and of solidity (explicitly *square* or *superficial, cubic* or *solid inch*) equal to the content respectively of a square or cube the sides of which are of this length.

c 1000 *Laws of Æthelbert* c. 67 3if ofer ynce, scilling; æt twam yncum, twegen. *c* 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 45 Wund inces lang. *c* 1000 in *Sal. & Sat.* (Kemble) 180 He [Adam] wæs vi and cx ynca lang. *c* 1205 Lay. 23970 He wunde afeng feouwer unchene long. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1034 An inch or more. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3302 þer ne wanteþ noȝt enches foure. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxix. (1495) 937 An ynche is leste parti of mesures of feldes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 128 þis is ‹v. inche thycke. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xix. 104 Whiche at his birth brought in hys mouthe a grete & long toth, that apyered without an ench long & more. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 56 In .. measures, we do go from a barly corne, to a finger breadth: from a finger breadth, to an unch: from an unch, to an hand breadth. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* V. ii. 193 The Princesse bids you tell, How many inches doth fill vp one mile? 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 784, 9 London inches are equal to 8·447 Paris inches and decimals. 1824 R. Stuart *Hist. Steam Engine* 200 A column of water equal to ten pounds on the [square] inch. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 163 Each inch being the thickness of six grains of barley. *Mod.* The gill contains 8·665 cubic inches. The pint contains 4 gills or 34·660 inches.

b. As the unit of measurement of rainfall: That quantity of water which would cover a surface to the depth of an inch; equivalent to 3630 cubic feet on an acre, or about 4½ gallons on every square yard.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 264 The

rains set in fairly at the beginning of June .. Two inches in the twenty-four hours often fall; sometimes three. 1896 G. J. Symons *Brit. Rainfall* 20 On the western slope of Sca Fell, between it and Wastwater .. mean fall about 90 inches. 1896 *Whitaker's Almanack* 53 An 'Inch of Rain' means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3630 cubic feet=100 tons upon an acre.

c. As the unit of measurement of atmospheric or other pressure: That amount of pressure which balances the weight of a column of mercury, an inch high, in the mercurial barometer.

[1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Barometer*, On the top of Snowdon-hill .. Dr. Halley found the mercury lower by three inches eight tenths than at the foot thereof. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 37/1 The mean height of the barometer in London is stated at 29·88 inches.] 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 134 Oil, to which a few drops of bile have been added, passes readily through animal membranes under the slight pressure of 0·068 to 0·132 inches of mercury. 1896 *Whitaker's Almanack* 602 Atmospherical pressure was least, 28·6 inches, on the 14th [Nov. 1894]; greatest, 30·6, on the 30th.

d. As a unit of measurement of the flow of water (esp. in mining, whence specifically called *miner's inch*): That amount of water that will pass in 24 hours through an opening of 1 square inch under a constant pressure of 6 inches.

1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 238 The rate of discharge from the orifice is called the inch of water, and is the hydraulic unit by which the discharge from pumps is expressed. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 90 *note*, One 24-hour miners' inch is equivalent to 2,230 cubic feet of water. *Ibid.* 95 Water at that time cost 75 cents an inch. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 636 The nearest even figure, is 17,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and, in the absence of any legal determination, this may be regarded as the approximately correct equivalent of a miner's inch of water.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A very small measure, distance, amount, or degree; the least amount or part (of space, time, material or immaterial things); a very little; a 'bit'.

a 1350 *Birth of Jesus* 40 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 66 Þe tyme hem þoȝte longe Inouȝ, ech vnche hem þouȝte a sponne. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5101 But thou art not an inch the nerre. 1582 Bentley *Mon. Matrones* III. 360 Neither will I suffer my selfe .. to depart one ynch from thy holie commandments. 1594 Kyd *Sp. Trag.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 114 There is not left in him one inch of man. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 76 Tho' thousands of their Men dropt, they would not give ground an Inch. 1726 G. Roberts 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 30, I will drub you, you Dog, within an Inch of your Life, and that Inch too. 1781 Cowper *Let.* 4 Oct., Wks. (1876) 85 That I may avail myself of every inch of time. 1839 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xiii, I'll flog you within an inch of your life, and spare you that. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 156 He could not see an inch before him.

b. Applied to material things: † (*a*) A small piece or fragment; (*b*) A person of small stature.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 94 Thocht the wallis wes wycht, ȝit dowbell battrie brak thame al in inschis. 1884 Black *Jud. Shakes.* iv, You imp, you inch, you elfin queen, you!

3. Phrases. †a. *At an inch, at inches*: close at hand; (ready) at any instant; in immediate readiness. *Obs.*

1547-64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) VI. ii, Vpon this wicked rabble .. crafty concupiscence waiteth as a seruant at inches. 1583 Rich *Phylotus & Emelia* (1835) 18 Attendaunt vpon her, and readie at an ynche to prouide her of any thing. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 144/1 In such a readinesse to be at inches with them. 1618 Fletcher *Loyal Subj.* IV. ii, Ile wait ye at an inch.

b. *By inches, inch by inch*: by small degrees, by little and little, very gradually, bit by bit.

1607 Shaks. *Cor.* V. iv. 42 All swearing .. They'l giue him death by inches. 1652 Collinges *Caveat for Prof.* i. (1653) B iij, They were forced to .. reforme by inches. 1700 Congreve *Way of World* IV. xii, No, don't kill him at once .. starve him gradually, inch by inch. 1719 F. Hare *Ch. Authority Vind.* 27 To dispute the ground inch by inch. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxix, Wasting away, and dying, as they say, by inches. 1869 B. Wilberforce *Sk. Lives Domin. Missionaries Japan* 195 All these four martyrs expired by inches, after a series of torments.

c. *Every inch*: every bit, every whit; altogether, entirely, in every respect.

c 1420 *S. Etheldred* 720 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Þat ston was well ygraue .. euerych a neynche. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 24 b/1 This man was cursed every ynche. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 109, I, euery inch a King. 1684 Winstanley *Rich. III, Life Shakspere*, A man of Arms, every inch of him. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VII. vii, I tremble every inch of me. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 289 Lord Nelson was an admiral, every inch of him. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* II. 336 His .. companion .. looks a soldier, every inch of him.

d. *Inches* = stature; *of inches*, of (considerable) height, tall. *Of one's inches*: in respect of one's height or stature.

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 40, I would I had thy inches. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 73 A notable fellow of his inches, and metal to the back. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 629 Beware of servants instilling the prodigious importance of master or miss beyond all others of their inches. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* V. i. P 18 Pedro was what we call a tall fellow of his inches. 1885 *Graphic* 28 Feb. 214/2 In order to make the most of her inches she had acquired the habit of holding her head thrown back.

e. *By inch of candle*: see Candle *sb.* 5 d. *Give him an inch and he'll take an ell*: see Ell[1] 1 b.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 78 Whan I gaue you an ynche, ye tooke an ell. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 8 For soveraignty where she gets an inch, stickes not sometimes to stretch it to an ell. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (Househ. ed.) 311/1 Give John an inch in that way, and he was sure to take several ells.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inch-allotment, -diet; inch-deep, -high, -long, -thick, -wide* adjs.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 186 Gone already Ynch-thick, knee-deepe. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 72 An exquisite thin Diet (called of Jobertus .. the Inch-diet, wherein we eat by Drams, and drink by Spoonfuls). 1682 Creech tr. *Lucretius* (1683) IV. 115 Little Puddles..Tho scarce Inch-deep. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* II. 360 Life's little stage is a small eminence, Inch-high the grave above. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Spenser* 189 Futile gossip and inch-long politics. 1884 Browning *Ferishtah, A Bean-stripe* 218 Aphis that I am, How leave my inch-allotment? 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 4/2 Strings .. of inch-wide black velvet.

b. *attrib.* Containing an inch in any dimension; of the length, thickness, etc. of an inch; as *inch-board* (board an inch thick), *inch-line*, etc.; of the focal length of one inch, as *inch object-glass*.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 383 A candle out of a Musket will pierce through an inch board. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 93 To see through an Inch-board. 1836 Marryat *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 165 He asked Captain Hogg to bring on shore some inch line. 1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 179 Suppose we have an inch triple achromatic object-glass. 1858 Simmonds *Dict., Inch-stuff*, deal plank sawn to the thickness of an inch.

c. *attrib.* with prefixed numeral (*two-inch, six-inch*, etc.): Of the length, diameter, etc. of (so many) inches.

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 739, xl m. of iii ynche plancke for the said jutties. 1698 Dampier *Voy.* 282 Condemned .. to have three blows from each man in the ship, with a two-inch and a half rope on his bare back. 1798 Nelson *Let. to Nepean* 7 Aug. in A. Duncan *Life* (1806) 91, I have .. brought off the two thirteen-inch mortars. 1825 Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 576 Three or four thicknesses of one and a half inch-deal. 1879 *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/3 Fourteen of the Bacchante guns are seven-inch weapons.

d. Special Combs.: **inch-bones** *sb. pl.*, fragments of bone used as manure (distinguished from *bone-dust*: cf. c); **inch-measure, -rule, -tape**, a measuring rule or tape divided into inches; **inch-pound** (*Dynamics*), *the work done in raising a* pound weight vertically through an inch (cf. Foot-pound); **inch-worm**, a name for a geometer caterpillar, also called *looper* or *measuring-worm*.

1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 353 The smaller bone-dust is ground the more effective it is as a manure..on the other hand large or drilled or *inch-bones, as they are called, remain longer in the soil undecomposed, but produce less immediate effect. On these accounts bone-dust is the more valuable manure for turnips, and inch-bones for wheat. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 377 (Hoppe) They all sell thimbles, needles, *inch-measures, bodkins, etc. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 3/2 [He] measures the force of the temptation with an *inch-rule. 1884 'Edna Lyall' *We Two* xxx, [She] has gone to fetch an *inch tape.

Inch (inʃ), *sb.*[2] Also 5 **ynche**, 6 *Sc.* **insche**. [a. Gael. *innis* (iniʃ), genit. *inse* (ĭnʃe) island, land by a river.] A small island. (Frequent in the names of small islands belonging to Scotland.)

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* Prol., I wes .. made priowre Of the ynche wyth-in Loch-lewyne. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* IX. 1147 Bot in Lochlewyn thair lay a cumpane, Apon that inch. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 24 In the Sey selfe ar mony Iles and Inches nocht few, as the Mai, the Basse, the ile of S. Colme. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. ii. 61 Till he disbursed, at St. Colmes ynch, Ten thousand Dollars to our generall vse. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VIII. 597 There are some beautiful islands which are called *Inches*. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, To inch and rock the sea-mews fly.

b. Applied locally to a meadow by a river (as the Inches of Perth); also, to a piece of rising ground in the midst of a plain.

1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 476 Such parts of the Carse [of Gowrie], as are elevated above the common level of the country are called *Inches* (which word signifies islands). 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* iii. (ed. 3) 54 The Celtic name of Inch being attached to many hillocks, which rise above the general level of the alluvial plains.

Inch (inʃ), *v.* [f. Inch *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To move, advance, or retreat, by inches or small degrees.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 213 And if he itch and inch forward one way for an ell, hee looseth an other. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* IX. 1065 Now Turnus doubts, and .. with slow paces measures back the field, And inches to the walls. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* III. xlv, Inching along in motion retrograde. 1881 *Amer. Grocer* 20 July, Boys who did not play fair .. would keep reaching over the line in order to get nearer the marbles in the ring and have a better chance to knock them out. This was called 'inching', and 'fen inchings' was the warning against such unfair play. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 29 Nov., Meanwhile, the celebrated case, possibly, will be inching along toward some final decision.

2. *trans.* To drive by inches or small degrees.

1667 Dryden *Maiden Queen* III. i, And so inch him and shove him out of the world. 1692 — *Cleomenes* II. ii. (R.), He gets too far into the souldier's grace; And inches out my master. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* III. 617 Like so much cold steel inched through his breast-blade. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) Oct. 10/2 The children .. inched their chairs closer and insisted there was not room for her between them.

3. To measure or compute the number of inches in.

1673 Shadwell *Epsom Wells* I, E'er a horse in your Stable, weigh him and inch him. 1690 H. C[oggeshall] *Art Pract. Measuring (title-p.)*, Gauging and Inching of Tuns. 1718 Steele *Fish-Pool* 171 The Fish-Pool sloop being inched according to common gauging.

4. *Inch out*: a. To eke out by inches or small amounts.

1620 I. V. tr. *P. du Moulin's Serm. Rom.* i. 16. 2 He hath inched out the skin of the Lion with that of the Foxe, adding craft to crueltie. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 263 When I could not inch it out any further..I found my selfe then in that strait, that [etc.]. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 206 The Women cutting off their Hair to inch out their Tackle. 1654 E. Johnson *Wond.-work. Prov.* 173 Corn incht out with Chesnuts and bitter Acorns. 1679 Mrs. Behn *Feign'd Curtizan* III. i, Cou'd you not .. throw in a little Love and Constancy, to inch out that want of Honesty of yours? 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* 127 There stands Paul erect, Inched out his uttermost.

† b. To deal out inch by inch, hence, by small amounts or sparingly. *Obs.*

1636 Henshaw *Horæ Succ.* 300 God .. doth .. not requite it with a little, or inch out His blessings. *a* 1656 Br. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 267 In the inching out of the possibilities of our assurance by nice distinctions.

5. To divide or graduate into inches; to mark with lines an inch apart.

Inchafe, Inchain, Inchair: see En-.

Incha·mber, *v. rare*—°. [f. In-[2] + Chamber.] *trans.* To lodge in or as in a chamber.

1611 Florio, *Incamerare*, to chamber, to inchamber. 1611 Cotgr., *Enchambré*, inchambred; lodged as in a chamber.

† **Incha·nge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[1] or [2] + Change *v.*, after L. *immūtāre*.] *trans.* To produce change in; to change, alter.

1382 Wyclif *Job* xiv. 20 Thou shalt inchaungen his face, and thou shalt senden hym out. — 1 *Cor.* xv. 51 Alle we schulen ryse aȝen, but not alle we schulen be inchaungid.

† **Incha·ngeable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Not changeable; unchangeable, immutable. So **Incha·ngeabi·lity**, unchangeableness.

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* clxix. 1047 The calling of God .. is without repentaunce, and inchaungeable. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 116 As for the word of a King, it ought to be inchangeable. 1773 Kenrick *Rhet. Gram.* vi. (Jod.), Almost all our English writers, .. possessed with this inchangeability of accent and quantity, tell us, that all accented syllables are long.

Inchant, inchanter, etc.: see Enchant, etc.

Incharge: see Encharge.

† **Incha·ritable**, *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not charitable; uncharitable. Hence † **Incha·ritableness**, uncharitableness, † **Incharitably** *adv.*

1496 *Act* 12 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Their incharitable and inordinate Covetise. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. i. 44 You bawling, blasphemous incharitable Dog. 1670 Penn *Truth Rescued fr. Impost.* 5 The second discovery..is not less Incharitable, then the first was Proud and Impudent. 1679 — *Addr. Prot.* II. 63 The Debate .. fill'd this Kingdom with Incharitableness and Division.

† **Incha·rity.** *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Charity: cf. prec.] Want of charity; uncharitableness.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Addit. (1612) 340 Least mine incharitie proue lesse pardonable than his Iniurie. 1602 *Ibid.* IX. liii. 237 Avarice, Incharitie and Pride. 1670 Penn *Case Lib. Consc.* 36 It is high Incharity to proceed so severely upon meer Suppositions. 1679 — *Addr. Prot.* II. 90 Great must their Incharity and Presumption be, who [etc.].

Incharm, Inchase: see Encharm, Enchase *v.*[2]

† **Inchaste**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Chase *a.*: cf. L. *incastus*.] Unchaste.

1599 Peele *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg.) 476/2 His inchaste and lustful fire.

† **Incha·stity.** *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Chastity: cf. L. *incastitās*.] Want of chastity; unchastity.

1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, All blot of foul inchastity. 1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 230 What will Diana Say when shee heares of our inchastity? 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Colloquies* A iij b, To keep them from the temptation of inchastity.

Inchaunt, etc.: see Enchant, etc.

Inchear, variant of Encheer *v.*

Inched (inʃt), *a. Also* 7 **incht**. [f. Inch *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.]

1. In combination, with numeral, etc. prefixed: Containing (so many) inches in length or other dimension. (With quot. 1894 cf. Inch *sb.*[1] 3 d.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. iv. 57 To ride on a Bay trotting Horse, ouer foure incht Bridges. 1651–7 T. Barker *Art of Angling* (1820) 28 The two inched hook is better. 1894 Du Maurier *Trilby* II. 175 Any young squire, well-inched and well-acred, and well-whiskered.

2. Divided into or graduated in inches.

Incheer, variant of Encheer *v.*

Incher (inʃəɹ). [f. Inch *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] In combination, with numeral prefixed, applied to something of so many inches in length, diameter, etc.

1885 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Sept. 289/1 A tricycle of abnormal growth—a 96-incher. 1898 Kipling in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Nov. 9/2 Firing .. with six-inchers, twelve-pounders, and Maxims all turned loose together.

† **Inche·son, inche·ssoun**, var. of Encheason.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 343 Þe incheson of his charme.

Inchest, variant of Enchest *v.*

† **Inche·te, -er**, obs. var. of Encheat, -er.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 To Inchete, *fiscare*. *Ibid.*, An Incheter, *fiscator, fiscarius*.

†Inchi·ld, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + CHILD.] *trans.* To introduce as a child, to affiliate.

1611 FLORIO, *Infigliuolare*, to inchilde.

Inchmeal (i·nʧmīl), *adv.* (*sb.*) [f. INCH *sb.*[1] + -MEAL, ME. *-mele*, OE. *-mælum.*] By inches; inch by inch; by small portions, little by little.

1548 COOPER *Elyot's Dict., Vnciatim*, ynche by ynche, ynche meale. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxi. 63 Some dyed Inch-mele, some were Famished, some Starued. 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 2066/1 Thou shalt bee racked inchmeale. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. iv. § 108 (1740) 286 As Towns are taken Inch-meal. 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* IV. iii, I would indeed starve inchmeal, rather than he should marry her! 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1833) II. xxviii. 187 People..will stand to be cut to pieces inchmeal, rather than submit to a conqueror.

b. Also with *by* (giving the force of the lost inflexion).

1530 PALSGR. 833/1 By ynche meale, *menuement*, or *par poulcées*. 1549 CHALONER tr. *Erasm. on Folly* L iij b, They take upon theim to measure the sonne..as it were by ynche-meale. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 3 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Bogs, Fens, Flats, on Prosper fall, and make him By ynch-meale a disease. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 167 To lengthen our miserable lives a few hours, to die, as it were, by inch-meal. 1893 *National Observer* 18 Feb. 329/1 The ground must be fought by inch-meal.

Inchoacy (i·nkoʊăsi). *rare.* [f. INCHOATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state of being inchoate; incipiency.

1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess., Clough* (1880) II. 247 A picture of inchoacy I admit.

Inchoant (i·nkoʊănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inchoānt-em*, pres. pple. of *inchoāre*: see next.] Beginning, incipient, in an initial stage.

a 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 275 The projector of an inchoant and rather incoherent periodical.

Inchoate (i·nkoʊĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *inchoāt-us* (more correctly *incohātus*), pa. pple. of *inchoāre* (more correctly *incohāre*) to begin.] Just begun, incipient; in an initial or early stage; hence elementary, imperfect, undeveloped, immature.

1534 WHITTINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 117 No paynter ..shoulde fynysshe that parte of Venus which inchoat [and] begon, Apelles left of imperfyte. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) H iv, It was a Church inchoate, beginning, not perfect. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 109 His heavenly grace, which is glory inchoate, He imparteth to His Saints. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 409 You are in happy State; Our Bliss is only Inchoate. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv. 436 If a boy under fourteen, or a girl under twelve years of age, marries, this marriage is only inchoate and imperfect. 1821 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 326/1 Many inchoate acts are innocent, the consummation of which is a capital offence. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* viii. 473 The position I have ventured to maintain..as to the inchoate, imperfect, and transitional work of John. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. ii. 181 All was as yet in an inchoate state.

b. as *sb.* A beginning, rudiment. *rare.*

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. (1846) 135 The drudgery of teaching and learning the barest inchoates of knowledge.

Inchoate (i·nkoʊēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inchoāre* (prop. *incohāre*) to begin: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To begin, commence, initiate, take the first steps in.

a 1612 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 182 This growth (Inchoated, increased, grown great, and perfected). 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 150/2 The great soul of the World does at least inchoate, and rudely delineate the fabrick of our body at first. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 28 That royal burgh..which shall lie nearest to the place where such poynding was inchoated. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 1155 How he..Conceives and inchoates the argument.

b. To cause to begin, originate, bring about.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 236 Any moral..inchoating our Justification. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxiii. (1819) 390 To inchoate the formation of an eye. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 113 Nor will it inchoate their ruin to expend a few rupees more than an accurate calculation of comforts might allow.

2. *intr.* To commence, make a beginning.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* VII. 75 At the Worlds origin this Book inchoats. 1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 7, I shall inchoate with one of its most delicious morsels of eloquence.

Inchoated (i·nkoʊēitèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Begun, commenced; just begun, incipient, inchoate.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxiii. 633 The torment is an inchoative hell, so is the Person, The Wicked here, an inchoated Devill. 1652 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 205 This righteousnesse of ours is but inchoated and imperfect. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 (1833) 80 An inchoated gratification of the prevailing passion. 1826 *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 298 There is a fine gradation between the inchoated conception and the completed purpose.

Inchoately (i·nkoʊēitli), *adv.* [f. INCHOATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an inchoate manner or degree; incipiently.

1626 SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 52 Such as..are purged, though but inchoately, from all filthinesse of flesh and Spirit. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Par. Hebrews* 18 Here inchoately.. hereafter absolutely. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 235 Confirmation seals in their fulness.. those sanctifying gifts..which are given inchoately, in Baptism.

Inchoateness (i·nkoʊētnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being inchoate.

1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 100 Defect or inchoateness in its doctrines. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ Mod. Theol.* I. i. i. 30 It was their very differences and inchoatenesses that made it necessary for her to speak.

Inchoation (inkoʊēi·ʃən). Also 7 incohation. [ad. late L. *inchoātiōn-em* (prop. *incohātiōn-em*) (Augustine), n. of action from *inchoāre* (*incohāre*) to begin.] Beginning, commencement; origination; initial or early stage.

1530 PALSGR. 403 Whan the tenses of *je vas* is joyned to an infynityve, he dothe betoken inchoacion. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvii. § 6 But the inchoation of those graces, the consummation whereof dependeth on mysteries ensuing. 1652 T. WHITFIELD *Doctr. Armin.* 88 The life of Grace is an inchoation of the life of glory. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 215 An inchoation of virtue, or, as we may call it, the embryo or seedling not yet arrived to perfection. 1885 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* I. xiv. 226 The members were to be, at the inchoation of the bodies, named by the Crown.

†b. *pl.* First steps, beginnings. *Obs.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. viii. § 3 (1622) 284 The præparatiues vnto it: or rather indeed the inchoations of it. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VIII. v. 378 Having..some more weak inchoations of the life of Righteousness.

†c. The initial element of a word; a prefix. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 197 By Tre, Pol, and Pen,—You shall know the Cornishmen: .. Some adde to these a fourth inchoation, viz. Car (which I guess to signify a rock).

Inchoative (inkoʊ·ătiv, i·nkoʊēitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inchoātīv-us* (prop. *incohātīv-us*), f. ppl. stem of *inchoāre*, *incohāre* to begin: see INCHOATE *v.* and -IVE.]

A. *adj.* 1. That is in an initial or incipient stage; rudimentary, inchoate; belonging to or of the nature of a beginning or commencement, initial.

a 1631 [see INCHOATED]. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 1 This pureness is either imputative..Or inchoative, inherent pureness. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 32 That the stable Ferments of places, should be as it were, the chief universal, simple, and inchoative or beginning Beginnings of Seeds. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Gal.* v. 24 We must not understand this of a total, plenery, and final crucifixion, but inchoative only. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. v. (1872) X. 45 The solution of the Polish Business is still in its inchoative stages.

2. *Gram.* Of verbs: Denoting the beginning of an action; inceptive.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 450 Those particular Terminations which signifie a Verb to be Inchoative, Frequentative, Diminutive, are not without many exceptions. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. (1765) 126 These Inchoative Verbs are so peculiarly appropriated to the Beginnings of Time, that they are defective as to all Tenses, which denote it in its Completion. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 634 The inchoative form sometimes exists alone, sometimes is used besides the ordinary stem.

B. *sb.* (*Gram.*) An inchoative verb; see A. 2.

1530 PALSGR. 403 They knowe neyther frequentatyves, nor inchoatyves, nor no suche sortes of verbes. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Inchoatives*, in Grammar .. as *Calesco*, to grow hot, or begin to be hot. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. vii. (1765) 126 The Latins..have a Species of Verbs, derived from others ..called Inchoatives or Inceptives. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* § 638 Inchoatives formed directly from noun stems.

Incho·atively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inchoative manner; in relation to the beginning or early stage; incipiently, initially.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* vi. § 60 The humane Science (which inchoatively is arisen from the Spiration of the Word). *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Heb.* iv. 10 This is done two ways, initially, inchoatively, and imperfectly in this life; fully, finally, perfectly, and completely in the next.

†I·nchpin. *Obs.* Also 6–7 -pinne, -pyn. [app. f. INCH *sb.* + PIN *sb.*; but perh. (in sense 1) a popular corruption of some other word.]

1. A name among huntsmen for the sweetbread of a deer. But by some explained as 'the lower gut', or otherwise: see quots.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 134 Take the caule, the tong, the eares, the doulcets, the tenderlings..and the sweete gut, which some call the Inchpinne..altogether for the Prince or chiefe. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Thee stags vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or inchepyn. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Boyau, Gras boyau*, as *Boyau culier*; In beasts called, the Inchepinne, or Inne-pinne. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Inchepinne*, the lower gut of a Deere. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. vi, *Mar.* I gave them All the sweet morsels, called Tongue, Eares, and Doucets! *Rob.* What? and the inch-pin? 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 188/1 Inchpin are the Sweet-breds or sweet Gut in the Deer.

2. ? A pin of the length of an inch.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxi. 12 He compareth them to a But wherin an inchpin is woont to be set up.

†Inchristiana·tion. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[2] + CHRISTIAN + -ATION, forming noun of action.] Admission into Christianity or the Christian Church.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 253 That this learned contrivance of Mr. Curates could worke in Zoraidas Inchristianation, with the solemnity and rights belonging to it.

†Inchristia·nity. *Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Unchristian or non-Christian condition.

1611 FLORIO, *Inchristianita*, paganisme, barbarisme, inchristianitie.

†Inchu·rch, obs. var. of ENCHURCH *v.* Hence **Inchu·rched** *ppl. a.*, admitted into or included in the church.

a 1658 J. DURHAM *Exp. Revel.* II. iii. (1680) 85 The governing of Churches, and inchurched members. 1677 I. MATHER *Preval. Prayer* (1864) 257 Never baptized, nor of the inchurched Indians. 1702 [see ENCHURCH].

†Inci·curable, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *incicurābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *cicurāre* to tame; see CICURATE and -ABLE.] That cannot be tamed; hence, of plants, incapable of being introduced into cultivation or naturalized.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 284 Schœnanthum..growing in India, whence it is brought to us..being incicurable by all art. 1776 HUNTER in *Evelyn's Sylva* 359 Those [trees]..strangers till of late, and believed incicurable here.

Incide (insəi·d), *v.*[1] ? *Obs.* Also 6 (erron.) inscide, inscyde. [ad. L. *incīdĕre* to cut into, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *cædĕre* to cut; cf. INCISE *v.*]

1. *Surg.* (*trans.* or *intr.*) To cut into, cut, make incision.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 The Needle..inscideth with her edges. *Ibid.* 31 b/1 They first inscyded the skinne wherwith the varix is covered. 1743 tr. *Heister's Gen. Syst. Surg.* (1750) 425 Takes a Lancet and therewith cautiously incides through the Cornea. 1784 COOK *3rd Voy.* III. ix. (R.), Cutting or inciding the fore-skin. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa* etc. xviii. 258 After having incided with an ordinary knife, they sear the wound with an hot iron.

†2. *Med.* Of the action of internal remedies: To sever, loosen, disperse, resolve (a viscid humour, phlegm in the chest, etc.); = CUT *v.* 10. *Obs.*

1612 *Enchir. Med.* 89 It doth incide and attenuate, and by his drinesse doth resolue. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 92 Such Medicines are convenient, as incide the cold and viscous humours. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Those medicines are said to incide which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids and most salts. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 30 These medicines .. infallibly incide and remove heavy slime, and putrid matter.

Incide (insəi·d), *v.*[2] *rare.* [ad. L. *incidĕre* to fall upon, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *cadĕre* to fall; cf. INCIDENT *a.*[1]] *intr.* To fall *upon*; to have incidence.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 393 The ray C inciding still less obliquely .. will be less refracted. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 423 The cruel inequality with which the gabelle incided upon certain rural districts.

Incidence (i·nsidĕns). [a. F. *incidence* (15th c.), f. *incident* INCIDENT *a.*[1]: see -ENCE.]

†1. = INCIDENT *sb.*[1] 1; incidental matter. *Obs.*

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* vii, Procede I will agayn to my sentence Off my mater, and leue all Incidence. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. i. 3 In the same season there fell in Lombardye a marueylous insydence, which was moche spoken of throughe out all the worlde. *Ibid.* cliii. [cxlviii.] 419, I knowe nat by what insydence certayne men layde in wayte on hym, and in the feldes set on him or he was ware. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 3 Many operations have been invented sometimes by a casual incidence and occurrence. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iii. § 4 (1870) 153 He that hath wounded his neighbour is tied to the expenses of the Surgeon and other incidences.

†b. A casual circumstance. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. i. 111 Since by way of incidence [It. *incidenza*, digression], I have spoken of Alms.

†c. = INCIDENT *sb.*[1] 4 b. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 47 a, Al the rente and service in suche case bee incidences to the reversion.

†2. Liability; natural tendency *to*. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 112 A conscious and confest incidence to error..even in the very rule or art it self.

3. The act or fact of falling upon, coming in contact with, or affecting in some way.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 135/2 It is enough that a Man be affected and reduced by incidence of one single pleasure. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxiv. (1856) 196 The great expanse .. had up to this moment resisted the enormous incidence of a heavy gale. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 93 The incidence of the event will be very probably obviated by the large use of machinery in agricultural operations. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. i. xi. § 8. 212 A partial incidence of the Divine thinking.

4. *Physics.* The falling of a line, or anything moving in a line (as a projectile, a ray of light, heat, etc.) upon a surface; the manner of such falling, esp. in regard to the inclination of the line of incidence to the surface.

Angle of Incidence, the angle which the incident line, ray, etc., makes with the perpendicular or normal to the surface at the point of incidence (formerly, also, the angle between the line, etc., and the surface). *Axis of incidence*, the perpendicular or normal to the surface at the point of incidence. *Cathetus of incidence* (see CATHETUS, quot. 1751). *Plane of incidence*, the plane through the line of incidence and the normal to the surface. *Point of incidence, incidence-point*, the point at which the line of incidence meets the surface. † *Ray of incidence*, an incident ray, a ray which falls upon a reflecting or refracting surface.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 245 In Mirrours, there is the like Angle of Incidence, from the Object to the Glasse, and from the Glasse to the Eye. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 274, I call an angle of incidence, that which is made between a strait line and another line, strait or crooked, upon which it falls, and which I call the line reflecting. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 67 This is also the law of reflexion in moved bodies and sounds, which .. observe the rule of equality between incidence and reflexion. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 81 Every Ray of incidence is seven times refracted in the Eye before it reach the Retina. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), In equal incidences there is a considerable inequality of refractions. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Axis, Axis of Incidence*, in dioptrics, is a right line drawn through the point of incidence, perpendicularly to the refracting surface. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vi. 130 The velocity of the body after reflection is equal to it's velocity before incidence. 1854 TOMLINSON *Arago's Astron.* 3 DO will be the direction of the reflected ray, and the point I, where it cuts the surface of the mirror, will be

the point of incidence. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. viii. 129 The searcher welcomes every gleam, and seeks to augment his light by indirect incidences.

5. *Astron.* = IMMERSION 3.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Eclipse*, Immersion, or incidence of an eclipse, is the moment when part of the sun or moon's disk first begins to be hid.

6. *Geom.* The situation of one locus with respect to another when they have a common point or points, but do not completely coincide; e.g. of a point to a line on which it lies, of a point or a line to a plane in which it lies, or of two intersecting lines to each other. [From the German of Schubert, *Kalkul der Abzähl. Geom.* (1879) 25.]

7. Manner of falling upon or affecting in any way; the range or scope of a thing, the extent of its influence or effects.

1846 FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 210 It is clear that the Duke has not mistaken the post hoc for the propter hoc, incidence for causation. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. XIII. 24 The question .. always is, Whether the differential feature..ought not to disturb the incidence of the legal rule? 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 266 The incidence of the Plague was general. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 37 *On*, the preposition, exists in Saxon, but its area of incidence is different.

b. *spec.* in *Pol. Econ.* Of taxation (see quot. 1878).

1873 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* I. 8 The incidence and effect of taxes and regulations. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. vi. § 1 (1876) 521 The real incidence of indirect taxation is every day more generally understood. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 127 It is often impossible to say what is really the incidence of a tax, that is, the manner in which it falls upon different classes of the population.

†Incidency. *Obs.* [See prec. and -ENCY.]

1. An incidental occurrence or circumstance; an incident.

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 403 Declare What incidencie thou do'st ghesse of harme Is creeping toward me. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 171 We have no reason why we should..vouchsafe the honor of a solemn notice to any such little incidencies as these. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 42 But ordinarily, and out of these singular incidencies .. his way of procedure..is to act according to the general and stated laws of motion.

2. a. The quality of being liable to fall *to*. b. (with *pl.*) A thing incident or liable to befall or fall *to*.

1615 T. ADAMS *White Devill* 55 First the difficulty, to beare the bagge and not be couetous—secondly the usual incidency of the bagge to the worst men. *a* 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. (1671) 53 If any other considerations of Profit, Preferment or Compliance, did prevail upon him .. they may with charity be looked on as the common incidencies of Humane frailty. *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 426 Particular errours and misapprehensions in some things is an incidency to uprightness of heart.

3. *Physics.* = INCIDENCE 4.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* Ep. Ded. (1650) 4 Rayes of incidency contract no warmth upon the Earth, unlesse reflected back upon their originall Sun. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. 245 As a certain subtile matter in its direct incidency is light.

fig. *a* 1711 NORRIS (J.), He .. receives a more vigorous joy from the reflexion than from the direct incidency of his happiness.

4. The falling of one line upon another, the meeting of lines.

1789 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 346 Four streets intersect each other at right angles..whose incidencies form a spacious parade.

Incident (i'nsidĕnt), *sb.*[1] Also 5 **incedent**, 5–6 **incydent**. [a. F. *incident* (13th c.), subst. use of *incident* adj.; see INCIDENT *a.*[1]]

1. Something that occurs casually in the course of, or in connexion with, something else, of which it constitutes no essential part; an event of accessory or subordinate character.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* v. xxxvii, In Troye boke no more of hym I fynde..Fro henceforth I can no processe reade But incydentes that beare no substaunce. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xl. 126 Yf an incydent had not ben or this, he had ben farre in the countrey of Hungery. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvi. Wks. 891/2 The touching of this matter is no part of my principall entent, but happeneth as an incident to fall in my waye. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi. 63 This present argument, Is: to principall case, but an incident. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. iv. ii. 220 Habitations of Defence against the Seasons and other Incidents. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Preserve*, Corn, by the Moisture of the Weather, want of turning, and some other Incidents, will grow musty. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Sept. 305/1 Failures are inevitable incidents.

2. An occurrence or event viewed as a separate circumstance.

1462 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 439 II. 89 This and what incedentes ye knowe, I preie yow by wrytinge certefie me in all hast. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 861 But of these incidents and occurrents here-after more. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 254 Rarities in nature, and surprising incidents, which foreigners expect. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ₱ 11 The fortuitous collision of happy incidents. 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 262 To relate incidents as they have really happened, is the work of the memory. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Even the high-swelled hopes with which the late incident had filled him began to quail. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 34 This book..shows a skill in selecting telling incidents.

† b. A matter, an affair. *Obs. rare.*

1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 21 After many wordes and causes leyd and after Innumerable incidentes and reasons alledged atte last they were al acorded. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 25 ₱ 4 Upon such Incidents as we decide by Combat. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 443 *note*, This parliament .. passed some remarkable incidents.

3. In the arts: a. A distinct piece of action in a play or poem; † in early use, an event subordinate to the main design (so F. *incident*).

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* (J.), No person, no incident in the play, but must be of use to carry on the main design. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 19 ₱ 3 The Plot and Incidents of the Play are laid with that Subtilty of Spirit. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Incident*, in a poem, is an episode or particular action, tacked to the principal action, or depending on it. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 350 A set-off against the pathetic incidents of the play. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 205 The plays of Euripides are more rich in stirring incidents than those of his predecessors.

b. A single feature in a picture; especially one that does not form part of the main design or scene. *rare.*

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 379 The Prospect from the Capucin's Garden, which for the Extent and Variety of pleasing Incidents is, I think, the most charming. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1848) I. II. I. vii. § 13. 86 Behind the 'Sacrifice for the Friends' of Giotto at Pisa, there is a sweet piece of rock incident.

† 4. Something liable to attach itself to or connect itself with another thing; an accessory circumstance. Const. *to*, *unto* (rarely *into*). *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* I. iv. (R.), There are two incidents into this practice which may render it not unwarrantable. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 95 Treason does ever produce fatal and final destruction to the offender, and never attaineth to the desired end (two incidents inseparable thereunto). 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. xi. 236 Virgil, from the various Incidents of this Season, gives many singular and notable Epithets thereto.

b. *Law.* A privilege, burden, custom, etc. commonly or invariably attaching to an office, estate, or the like.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 151 b, *Incident*, a thing appertaining to or following another as a more worthy or principall..And of incidents some be separable, and some inseparable. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Advowzen*, Advowzen Appendant ..depends upon a Mannor, as appurtenant to it, termed by Kitchin an Incident that may be separated from the Subject. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 301 Their dignities had ceased for some ages to be an incident of their tenures. 1817 LD. LOUGHBOROUGH in *Douglass' Rep.* II. 727 A fine to be paid on the change of a tenant is almost a constant incident of a copyhold estate. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 48 Some of the 'incidents' of tenure by knight-service had their counterpart in tenure in socage.

† c. An incidental charge or expense. *Obs.*

1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. 87 (List Officers Excise) Accomptant for Imprest Money for paying of Incidents. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. ii. (1869) II. 495 If the salaries of officers and other incidents, therefore, amount to more than ten per cent. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 38 An Estimate of the Expence .. amounted to twenty thousand Pounds, and .. we allowed the five hundred for Incidents.

Incident, *sb.*[2]: see INCIDENT *a.*[2]

Incident (i'nsidĕnt), *a.*[1] Also 6 **incydent**(e, **insedent**, **insident**. [a. F. *incident* or ad. L. *incident-em*, pres. pple. of *incidĕre* to fall into or to, fall upon, happen to, etc., f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *cadĕre* to fall. The senses of the English word are derived from med.L. rather than from F.]

I. 1. Liable or apt to befall or occur *to*; likely to happen; hence, naturally appertaining or attaching. a. Const. *to* († *in*, *into*), rarely *on*.

1488 *Will of Statworth* (Somerset Ho.), To socour his simple body as they think incident and conuenient to him. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. xii, Punyshment..*is* incydent to the repentaunce whiche taketh away ye synne. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/2 Yf we well consyder these twoo thinges, tentation and persecucion, wee maye fynde that eyther of theym is incydente *into* the tother. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. lxxxvii. 771 A kind of corruption or maladie insident to the pine-tree. 1584 LYLY *Campaspe* v. iv, Commonly we see it incident in artificers to be enamoured of their owne workes. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 46 Which is not incident in this way of grafting. 1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 414 That the Time of the New Jerusalem is comprized in, or, at least, incident into, the Philadelphian Succession. 1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 407 Deliberation and after-thought are not incident to God. 1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. § 3 (1806) 119 The fallacies incident to categorical syllogisms. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 359 The noise .. incident on the striking of the tents and the breaking up of the little camp. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxvii. 43 A State government is a natural growth, which *prima facie* possesses all the powers incident to any government whatever.

b. without construction.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 5 Both the one and the other hath fractions incident. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lviii. § 4 Baptisme is farre more necessarie then any such incident Baptisme is farre more necessarie then any such incident Rite or Solemnitie ordained for the better administration thereof. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxvi, Æmulations .. are incident among military men. 1653 *Woodall's Wks.* Pref. 9 To instruct them in the uses and dangers incident by mistakes. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 107. Wks. 1872 VIII. 96 Those in the highest station have their incident cares and troubles. 1898 *Daily News* 23 July 5/3 The Puerto Rico expedition, and the incident aggressive steps taken in the campaign.

2. *Law.* Attaching itself, as a privilege, burden, or custom, *to* an office, position, etc.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 § 2 Fees and annuyties incident to every or the same Offices. 1523 FITZHERB. *Bk. Surv.* 21 b, It is called a rent seeke, bycause there is no dis-tresse insedent nor belongyng to the same. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 21 a, Fealtie is incydent to everye manner of Service. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 35 To this tenure by Knights service in chief, was incident that the King should have a certain summe of money, called aid. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xi. 176 Where rent is reserved, it is also incident .. to the reversion. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* iii. 162 Every freeholder holding lands within the manor had, as of right, common of pasturage on the wastes as incident to his lands.

† 3. Relating or pertinent *to*. *Obs.*

1557 *Ord. Hospitalls* F iij, The Books of this Howse, incident to the matter. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 2 Such necessary questions, as are incident to my purpose. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 89 It is not my purpose to pursue the historie of the Persians .. otherwise than as they shall be incident to the affaires of Greece.

† 4. Apt to fall into; liable *to*; subject *to*. *Obs.*

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* I. lx, Men are not ever incident to losse, When Fortune seemes them frowardly to crosse. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* I. 18 A wicked and irreligious man is subject and incident to fall into many distresses and casualties. 1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* III. iii. 84 Ah! ingratefull Zabaim, King incident to all crimes! 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 55 Spiritual Pride is an evil, the very best of Gods Children are incident unto. 1760 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. 166 This state of mortality is incident to perpetual change and revolution. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Lett. Diff. Subj.* IV. 16 The little complaints they [children] are incident to.

5. Occurring or liable to occur by the way, or in the course of something else of which it forms no essential part; casual; = INCIDENTAL 1. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxix. 493 The duke of Lancaster was nat in the fauoure of the comen people, wherby dyuers incydents parels fell after in England. 1581 *Confer.* I. (1584) F iv b, By occasion incident there was talke of a text of Scripture. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 309 The incident Mistakes, which he has run into, have not fail'd to increase in Number. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 53 That Doctrine, which those chance-Propositions or incident Expressions seem to insinuate.

† b. Of expenses or charges; = INCIDENTAL 1 b.

1652 *Act Commw. Sale Est. Ld. Dunbar*, etc., The Commissioners shall and may allow all incident charges for the necessary carrying on of this service. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 230 With all the Charges incident. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 313 By this *means the country* loses .. the sums of money which each man costs, besides many incident charges, such as horse hire. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 178 He put into my hand a bank note, more than sufficient to defray any incident charges.

6. Subordinate, subsidiary, accessory.

a. *Anat.* (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incident Spinal Nerves*..those of the spinal system of nerves which convey any impressions on, or irritation of the integuments, or mucous membranes, to the true spinal marrow.

† b. *Incident proposition*, a proposition inserted in a principal one, and introduced by a relative pronoun, as 'bodies, *which are transparent*, have many pores' (Watts); a subordinate relative clause.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The whole proposition is called the primary or chief, and the additional proposition is called an incident proposition.

II. 7. Falling or striking upon or against; acting upon anything from without. *esp.* Of light: Falling or striking upon a surface. Const. *upon*.

1667 BOYLE in *Phil. Trans.* II. 606 Looking-Glasses..are conspicuous only by the incident beams of the Sun. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Phil.* (1729) I. 91 If the incident Body A, and the Body CDEF upon which it strikes, are void of all Elasticity [etc.]. 1716 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* I. 78 The Obliquity of the Incident Ray is great. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 59 Mirrors .. adjusted not only to one another, but to the light incident upon each. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 116 Transparent matter upon which light is incident. 1855 J. EDWARDS *Art Landscape Paint. Water Col.* 37 Illuminated by light actually incident upon the picture. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 169 That there may be continuous changes of structure in organisms, there must be continuous changes in the incident forces.

† 8. Opposed *to*, running counter *to*. *Obs. rare*[−1].

[Cf. L. *incidĕre* to fall upon, attack, strike or dash against.]

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 74 There is no marriage, but only between the parents and children, of itself and immediately incident and repugnant to natural reason.

†Incident (insē'dĕnt), *a.*[2] and *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *incident-em*, pres. pple. of *incidĕre* to INCIDE.] A. *adj.* That 'cuts' the phlegm, etc. B. *sb.* An inciding medicine.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Incidents*, or *Attenuants*, in the materia medica. ..To this class belong the roots of arum, asarabacca, acorus [etc.]. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incidens*, having power to cut; formerly applied to medicines..supposed to cause the phlegm to be discharged, by cutting, as it were..: incident.

Incidental (inside'ntăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. INCIDENT *sb.* + -AL. Cf. mod.F. *incidentel*.]

1. Occurring or liable to occur in fortuitous or subordinate conjunction with something else of which it forms no essential part; casual.

1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 Those incidental discourses which we have wandered into. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 161 With an incidental Account of the first Inducements that made the Privateers undertake the passage. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Concl. 405 In Scripture, whether in incidental passages or in the general scheme of it. 1759

PALEY *Horæ Paul.* Rom. ii. 19 A circumstance as incidental, and as unlike design, as any that can be imagined. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 17 The simple and apparently incidental manner in which the last remark is introduced. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 371 There is scarcely any practice which is so corrupt as not to produce some incidental good.

b. Of a charge or expense: Such as is incurred (in the execution of some plan or purpose) apart from the primary disbursements.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 86 In the first six days of acting it, we paid all our constant and incidental expence, and shar'd each of us a hundred pounds. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 224 For defraying the expences of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of West Florida, and other incidental expences attending the same. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 63 The house rent, and the incidental charges of a family. 1868 PEARD *Water-Farm.* x. 104 These calls sufficed .. for the nursery, and incidental expenses.

c. *Incidental images, colours*: such as are perceived by the eye as a consequence of visual impressions no longer present.

1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 117 These prolonged impressions of light are called *incidental* images. *Ibid.* 120 The incidental colours .. which are formed in the eye, are most interesting.

2. *Incidental to*: liable to happen to; to which a thing is liable or exposed. *Incidental upon*: following upon as an incident.

1616 CORYAT in J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (1630) II. 83 If I should happen to be destitute; a matter very incidentall to a poore Footman Pilgrim. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 96 Those temptations that are incidental to a suffering state. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 10, I, who am no great genius, have a weakness incidental to little ones. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* vi, The hesitation incidental to the use of a foreign language. 1851 H. SPENCER *Social Statics* 70 Others..may contend that .. with the rightly constituted or moral man, correct conduct to others is merely incidental upon the fulfilment of his own nature. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tiger-land* 148 The dangers incidental to pigsticking.

3. Casually met with or encountered. *rare.*

1856 J. CUMMING *Script. Read. Deuteron.* viii. 143 The green moss and incidental flowerets break out from the rifts and rents. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 122 The .. braying of an incidental ass. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* v. xxxviii, A store of magical articulation with which he .. promised himself to frighten any incidental Christian of his own years.

b. Given to relating casual incidents. *nonce-use.*

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v, Says the incidental Jocelin.

†4. = INCIDENT *a.*[1] 7. *Obs. rare.*

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* IV. Comment. xv, The angle contained by the incidental ray.

B. *sb.* An incidental circumstance, event, charge, expense, etc.

1707 *Modest Enquiry* in *Sewall's Diary* (1879) II. 73 The accidental occasions of hiring Transport Ships, together with the other Incidentals that must necessarily accrue. 1726 POPE *Let. to Bethel* 9 Aug., Almost every body and every thing is a cause or object for humanity, even prosperity itself, and health itself; so many weak pitiful incidentals attend on them. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxviii. 673 We should find in others a large bill for incidentals.

Incidentally (inside·ntăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an incidental manner; as an incident, or a subordinate and casual circumstance.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 56 A Theme, that fell but incidentally under my consideration. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 254 He mentions these gifts incidentally, in the most easy manner. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 407 In the course of the debate a grave constitutional question was incidentally raised. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Confucianism* iv. 94 The supreme object of learning should be truth, and incidentally self-improvement.

Incide·ntalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being incidental.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1775 in ASH. Hence in WORCESTER, etc.

†**Incide·ntary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INCIDENT *sb.*[1] + -ARY. Cf. *accidentary.*] Casual, incidental. Hence **Incide·ntarily** *adv.*, incidentally.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 208 He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvan and the town of Conway, unless by incidentary visits. — *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 621 They came together upon appointment, or incidentary occasions. *Ibid., Incarn.* iv, These 14 generations are reckoned up, and but 4 women incidentarily put into the catalogue.

Incidented (inside·ntĕd), *a.* [f. INCIDENT *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Filled with incidents, eventful.

1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* 274 In the course of an incidented life..I have found that discretion is the better part of virtue.

I·ncidentless, *a. rare.* [f. INCIDENT *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without incident; uneventful.

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct., My journey was incidentless, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.

†**I·ncidently,** *adv. Obs.* [f. INCIDENT *a.*[1] + -LY[2].] In an incident manner; by the way, casually; incidentally.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xxii. 28 Y[e] author therfore incydently sheweth what harm hath happed sumtyme to fall to dyuerse of those yong men. 1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 9 Suche Charges as are necessarily and incidentlye to be spent and provided in theyr Offyces. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xx. 201 It is but incidently in our way. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 54 As for such an Author's incidently mentioning some things [etc.]. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 375 In so doing we may incidently afford some specimens of the original.

†**I·ncidentness.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [-NESS.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incidentness*, liableness.

†**Inci·der.** *Obs.* [f. INCIDE *v.*[1] + -ER[1].] One who or that which cuts; an 'inciding' medicine.

1598 FLORIO, *Incisore*, an incider or maker of an incision. 1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 33 Attenuaters and Inciders, as Salvia, Horminum. 1749 T. SHORT *Chron. Hist. Air*, etc. I. 260 The Cure consisted in repeated Lenitives, cooling Inciders, and Pectorals.

Inci·ding, *vbl. sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of INCIDE *v.*[1]; a cutting, incision.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 43/1 This Mixture has the Power of inciding, and attenuating. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 2 The first Part of Manducation is, the inciding, or cutting the Aliment with the fore Teeth.

Inci·ding, *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [-ING[2].] Cutting; †loosening and removing phlegm or the like.

1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* VI. ii. 814 *Inciding*, such as cut, attenuate and make matter or humors thin. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 86 The Stroke .. was inciding with regard to the first Table of the Bone. 1788 HOWARD *Encycl.* s.v. *Albugo*, A little of this powder .. gradually absterges and wears off the spot by it's inciding quality.

Inciduous (insi·diuəs), *a. rare.* [f. L. *incidĕre* INCIDE *v.*[2]; cf. *deciduous.*] Of a pulse: Undulating.

1822 GOOD *Study Med.* II. 26 The dicrotic, coturnising, and inciduous [pulses] proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding or redoubling. [Cf. DUNGLISON (ed. 1851) *Pulsus incidens*, .. undulating pulse.]

†**Inci·nderment.** *Obs.* [f. **incinder* vb. (ad. F. *encendrer*:—L. *incinerāre*) + -MENT.] Reduction to ashes; incineration.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 26 (D.) Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird, Will soon result from His incinderment.

Incinerable (insi·nĕrăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *incinerāre* to INCINERATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being burnt to ashes.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 23 Other incinerable substances were found so fresh, that they could feel no sindge from fire.

†**Inci·nerate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *incinerāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incinerāre*: see next.] = INCINERATED. (Const. as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*)

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. xix. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Thy Elements shalbe incynerate sone. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Our fyrst mother Eue with her husbande was incinerate and turned to dust after theyr deth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 683 Fire burneth Wood, making it first Luminous; Then Blacke and Brittle; And lastly, Broken and Incinerate.

Incinerate (insi·nĕreit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incinerāre* to reduce to ashes, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *cinis, ciner-em* ashes (of a fire): see -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To reduce to ashes, burn to ashes, consume by fire.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 The fyer whose force dooth incinerate or brynge to asshes .. all creatures. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 87 The Heat .. doth Incinerate and Calcinate. 1661–80 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 80 It is the Fire only that Incinerates Bodies. 1805 C. HATCHET in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 216 Animal coal is incinerated with much more difficulty than vegetable coal or charcoal. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Mar. 5/3 A Crematorium .. has been established, in which .. forty bodies had been incinerated after the manner of the Romans of old.

2. *intr.* To become reduced to ashes.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 190 A light spongy charcoal, which easily incinerates when burnt in the open air. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 396 Feathers, wool, hair, etc., when exposed to the action of fire liquify, more or less, before they incinerate.

Incinerated (insi·nĕreitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Burnt or reduced to ashes.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. 15 Near the same plot of ground .. were digged up coals and incinerated substances. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 37 The difference between the weight of the simply dried and the incinerated solids.

b. Reduced to 'ashes', i.e. to the dust of death.

1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* 55 (L.) That power which is requisite to raise a body now putrified and incinerated.

Incineration (insinĕrei·ʃən). [a. F. *incinération* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *incinerātio*, n. of action from *incinerāre* to INCINERATE.] The action or process of incinerating or burning to ashes; reduction to ashes.

a 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 536 The phenyx .. Of whose incyneracyon There ryseth a new creacyon. 1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* VI. ix. 834 Incineration is the burning a matter to Ashes, either with live coals, or by the help of Niter. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 322 Some land plants give some sea salt by incineration. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 84 Organic matters may be removed by incineration.

b. Applied *spec.* (esp. in U.S.) to the cremation of the dead.

1880 *Nature* XXI. 239 The time for the complete incineration of the bodies was .. about two hours. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 3/1 In America cremation—or, as it is called, incineration—is making rapid strides.

Incinerator (insi·nĕreitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from INCINERATE *v.*] One who or that which incinerates; *spec.* an apparatus for burning substances to ashes; a cremator.

1883 BENGLOSS in *Princeton Rev.* 149 The door of the incinerator is opened to receive the body. 1889 *Engineer* 18 Jan. Advts. p. xxvii, 'The Incinerator' (Dr. Sargeant's Patent) for destroying the refuse of Hospitals [etc.].

Incipher, obs. form of ENCIPHER *v.*

Incipience (insi·piĕns). [f. INCIPIENT: see -ENCE.] Beginning, commencement, origination; the fact or condition of being incipient or in an early stage; with *pl.* A beginning, a first step or stage.

1864 WEBSTER, *Incipience, Incipiency*, beginning; commencement. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. x. (1872) VII. 270 The dim incipiences of dawn. 1898 *19th Cent.* XLIV. 995 The wealth of England does not explain the incipience of the college system.

Incipience, obs. (erron.) f. INSIPIENCE.

Incipiency (insi·piĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality or state of being incipient; incipience.

1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxiii, If that ugly monster .. had not knocked us both down in the incipiency of our progression. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 583 In the incipiency of his business. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1857) 14 The infinite as being in a constant state of incipiency. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. i. (1872) I. 274 She oversaw his .. first attempts at walking .. incipiencies of speech. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 155 Dose .. of quinia and morphia .. given at the incipiency of the attack.

Incipient (insi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *incipient-em*, pres. pple. of *incipĕre* to begin.]

A. *adj.* Beginning; commencing; coming into, or in an early stage of, existence; in an initial stage.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 164 Incipient putrefaction. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar-Cane* IV. *note* (R.), The juice of the leaves drop'd into the eye will remove incipient films. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 56 The flying vapours of incipient madness. 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* X. 20 It is affirmed that the evening and .. night are the seasons of most violence with incipient lunatics. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 302 A slight incipient fermentation is undoubtedly of use in the dunghill. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iv. 293 *note*, It is evident that Greek was just now incipient at Cambridge. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* vii. 57 The same instinct is found in an incipient and crude state among animals.

B. *sb.* †1. A beginner; = INCEPTOR. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 39 This I speake to shew what an obloquie, these impudent incipients in Arts, are vnto Art. 1598 FLORIO, *Incipiente*, an incipient, a beginner.

2. *Heb. Gram.* The verbal 'tense' or form with prefixed servile letters, variously called Future, Present, and Imperfect.

1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* iii. 14 It [present tense] is .. the only form fit to express the Hebrew incipient.

Hence **Inci·piently** *adv.*, in an incipient manner.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 Christ is incipiently becoming the inrooted Righteousness of every man who..deplores his inherent sinfulness.

Incipient, obs. (erron.) form of INSIPIENT.

‖**Incipit** (i·nsipit). The L. word *incipit* = [here] beginneth, used by mediæval scribes in indicating the beginning of a new treatise, poem, division, etc. in a Latin or (sometimes) English MS.; hence, as *sb.* The beginning or first words or lines of a treatise or poem in a MS. Cf. EXPLICIT.

[1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B, Incipit liber de Petro Plowman.] 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 473 The contents of each volume are fully given, for the most part with incipits and explicits.

I·n-circle. *Geom.* [f. IN *adv.* + CIRCLE *sb.*] An inscribed circle.

1883 W. H. H. HUDSON in *Nature* XXVIII. 7, I beg leave to suggest the following names: *circumcircle, incircle, excircle*, and *midcircle*.

Incircle, incircule, obs. ff. ENCIRCLE *v.*

†**Inci·rclet.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-[1] or [2] + CIRCLET.] A little circular curl or spiral.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xvii. (1622) 139 No purer then the prettie eares .. In whose Incirclets if ye gaze, Your eyes may tread a Louers maze.

†**Inci·rcuit,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[2] + CIRCUIT. Cf. phrase 'in circuit'.] *trans.* To encircle, surround.

c 1650 in Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* (1853) I. 91 This Towne was strengthened, environed, and is incircuited with strong walls and flankeirs.

†**Incircumcised,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN-[3] + CIRCUMCISED, after L. *incircumcīsus* or F. *incirconcis.*] Not circumcised; uncircumcised.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 65 b/2 And dauid said what is this incircumcised that hath despysed the hoost of the god of Israhel? 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A vj b, Beholde, theyr eares be incircumcised, they can not advert.

So †**Incircumci·sion,** *obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 499 Heare this you Jewes and Gentiles, attend it Circumcision and Incircumcision.

†**Inci·rcumscript,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *incircumscript-us* (Prudens, *c* 400): see IN-[3] and CIRCUMSCRIPT; cf. obs. F. *incirconscrit, incircumscript* (Godefroy).] Not circumscribed or limited; unbounded, infinite.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 248 God is without cause, without end, sempiterne and eternal .. incircumscripte.

†**Incircumscri·ptible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *incircumscriptibilis*, obs. F. *incircumscriptible, incirconscritible*: see IN-[3] and CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE.] Incapable of being circumscribed or limited.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 28 a, God..is inuisible. immortall, incircumscriptible, incomprehensible. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 106 Who can make an Image of God? who is invisible, incorporall, and incircumscriptible. 1652 E. BENLOWES *Theoph.* VIII. xvii, So there Th' incircumscriptible would circumscribed appear.

Hence † **Incircumscri·ptibleness.**

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* i. 17 The immensity of Christ's divine nature hath .. incircumscriptibleness in respect of place.

Incircumscription (insɔɪkɐ̆mskri·pʃən). Now *rare*. [IN- 3.] The condition of not being circumscribed or limited; boundlessness, infinitude.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxvii. 351 His mercy .. returns to its own centre and incircumscription, and infinity, unlesse it issues forth upon us. 1652 CHARLETON *Darkness Atheism* 2 Consider how impossible it must be .. to behold invisibility, derive independency, calculate eternity, circumscribe incircumscription. 1865 *Union Rev.* III. 440 The tenet..is..at variance with the incircumscription of the Divine Nature.

† **Incircumspe·ct,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not circumspect; incautious, heedless, imprudent.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 102 The incircumspect occupying of ther crafts. 1532 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* v-vii, Vnstable, inconstant, and lyght manered, full of wittes, after witted (as we call it,) incircumspect, inconsiderate, heady, rash. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 770 With their teeth they bite and wound at unawares, incircumspect- Mowers, and harvest-folks. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 170 Incircumspect credulity.

Hence † **Incircumspe·ctly** *adv.*; † **Incircumspe·ctness.**

1542 *Lam. & Piteous Treat.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 236 Two shyppes of the Turcke .. whiche incircumspectly fell into oure handes. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 85 a, The incircumspectness of Hanno hindered not the Carthaginenses only at this time, but also [etc.]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 269/1 The Christians .. entring into the munition incircumspectlie, were pelted and pashed with stones.

† **Incircumspe·ction.** *Obs.* [IN- 3.] Want of circumspection; heedlessness, unwariness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 45 Whereby he more easily led away the incercumspection of their beliefe. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Eusebius* 33 He did it .. through heedlessness and incircumspection.

Incise (insəi·z), *v.* Also 6 incyse, 7 incize. [a. F. *incise-r* (15th c. in Godef.), for OF. *enciser* (12th c. in Littré), f. L. *incīs-*, ppl. stem of *incīdĕre* to cut into: see INCIDE *v.*1]

1. *trans.* To cut into, make a cut or incision in; to cut marks or figures upon, engrave *with* figures.

1567 [see INCISING below]. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. v. 14 Flesh being cut or incised into many parts, yet is euery part still flesh. *a* 1639 CAREW *Poems* Wks. (1824) 32 Fond man, that canst beleeve .. that thy weake steele can incize The crystall case wherein it lyes. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 615 The other parts of the lungs were .. imbued with a yellowish frothy serum, which escaped from them when incised. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* xxiv. 316 Glacial deposits were swept out of the valleys, and the solid rocks themselves deeply incised. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* VIII. lx, The wood was beautifully incised with Arabic lettering.

b. *absol.* To make a cut or incision.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, etc., By incysynge, cuttynge, or scaturysyng. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 1 It behoveth the Surgeon to regard if he incise deep. 1617 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. ii, Ye can incise To a hair's breadth without defacing.

2. To produce, form, or trace by cutting; to carve, engrave (a statue, figure, inscription, etc.).

c 1631 CAREW *Elegy Donne* in *D.'s Poems* (1633) 388, I on thy Tombe this Epitaph incise. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 178/2 'Twas Mars's Steel that Venus did incize. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 246 Stones decorated with crosses, incised or in relief. 1876 BIRCH *Rede Lect. Egypt* 35 A nation .. incising virtues and not vices for public consideration.

Hence **Inci·sing** *vbl. sb.* = INCISION.

1567 *Ann. Barber-Surg.* (1890) 315 The desections or incysynges of the body.

† **Incise** (insəi·s), *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *incīsus*, pa. pple. of *incīdĕre* (see prec.). Cf. *concise*.] = INCISED. Hence **Inci·sely** *adv.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Incisely*, in the manner of incisions or notches. *Eaton.*

Incised (insəi·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. INCISE *v.* + -ED1.]

1. Cut into, having an incision made in it; marked by cutting.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/1 Thrust cleane through the incisede skinne. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brewer* (ed. 4) 292 The best Staple incised Isinglass, two Ounces. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 80 No inflammation could be traced on the margin of the incised gums. 1853 G. TATE *Addr. Berwick. Naturalists' Club*, Sketches of incised rocks at Ford and Bewick.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Having marginal notches, as if cut or slashed; as a leaf or an insect's wing. Also in comb. = INCISO-, as in *incised-crenate*.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 295 *Incised*, cut into equal marginal segments. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 292 *Lamium album*..leaves..rarely deeply incised. *Ibid.* 294 *Teucrium chamædrys*; leaves petioled ovate incised-crenate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 98 The blade [of a leaf] is said to be *Incised*, when cut by sharp and irregular incisions more or less deeply.

2. Produced by cutting or incision; engraved.

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 119 An incised wound, made with a clean sharp instrument .. can have no foreign bodies in it. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 23 The ornaments on the armour are simply drawn with incised lines. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 173 Two stones, with incised crosses.

Incisiform (insəi·zifɔ̄ɪm), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *incīs-us* as stem of INCISOR + -FORM.] Having the form of an incisor tooth, esp. of that of a rodent.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sci.* Ser. III. Mar. 187 In the genus Dinoceras there are three incisor teeth, and a small incisiform canine on each side.

Incision (insi·ʒən). Forms: 5 incisyon (inscicioun), 6 incysyon, (insicion, -yon, 6–7 inscision(e, 7 incission, inscition, inscission), 5– *incision*. [a. F. *incision* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *incīdĕre* to cut in, INCIDE *v.*1 The 16–17th c. spelling in *insc-* arose from erroneously referring the word to L. *scindĕre*, *scissum* to divide, tear, cut: cf. *abscision*, *abscission*, and *scissors* (orig. *cysours*, *cizars*, F. *ciseaux*).]

1. The action of cutting into something; esp. into some part of the body in surgery.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 100 Instrumentis of yron and of siluer for to make incisions. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 That they [Surgeons] be circumspecte in insicyons. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 2 That put the knife to inscition, or the sawe to abscition. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 111 We make a deep Incision in the Tree. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 89 Nor can they be easily withdrawn without tearing the flesh, but by incision. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 422 On making incisions into the warm flesh of an animal just killed, we obtain, by pressure, an acid fluid. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 576 'Incision' is suited when the iris will retract.

2. The effect of cutting into something; a division produced by cutting; a cut, gash.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 302 þou schalt make þe inscicioun of þe veine þe more long. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 47 Make the insicion long. 1609 W. BIDDULPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) 10 Out of these incisions and cuts proceedeth the masticke by drops. 1795 A. ANDERSON *Brit. Emb. China* xi. 133 The incision made from the top of the mountain to the surface of the road. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 83 An incision in the surface of the cane.

b. *Bot.* and *Zool.* A deep indentation or notch having the appearance of being produced by cutting, as in the margin of a leaf or of an insect's wing, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. lxiii. 404 The leaues be white, with great and deepe incisions and cuttes. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Ins.* 84 The incisions between some of the segments are deep black. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 22 The incisions reach down to the rachis, or mid-rib, of the frond.

† 3. *Med.* The loosening and removal of obstructive or viscid humours: cf. INCIDE *v.*1 2. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 42 Abstertion..is plainely a Scouring off, or Incision of the more viscous Humours..And Cutting betweene them and the Part.

4. *fig.* Incisiveness, keenness of action or apprehension.

1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 303 The mind of the Englishman has more imagination, but that of the American more incision. *a* 1882 J. S. BLACKIE (O.), The bards performed the function of public censors with sharp incision.

¶ 5. In 17th c. often erroneously used for INSITION, engrafting.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 132 These acquisitions are as it were incisions or graffings. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ii. 27 Implanted, or ingrafted by way of incision.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *incision operation*; **incision-knife**, a knife for making surgical incisions.

1611 COTGR., *Incisif*, cutting, launcing, opening, incision-making. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 2 It is very ..needfull for the Surgeon to have at the least two incision Knives. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 29 The preservation of abuse .. against the attacks of the probe, or the incision-knife. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1131 During the seven years .. 121 incision-operations have been performed on hydatids within the great cavities of the body.

Hence † **Inci·sioner** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, one who makes incisions, a surgeon.

1602 W. CLOWES *Struma* 33 A famous Incisioner and Licentiate Chirurgian of London.

Incisive (insəi·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 (*erron.*) **inscisive.** [ad. med.L. *incīsīv-us*, f. *incīs-* (see INCISE *v.*) + -IVE: cf. F. *incisif*, *-ive* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Having the quality of incising or cutting into something; cutting, penetrating with a sharp edge.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/2 Inscisive or cuttinge pinser or tonges, to cutt of any splinters of bone. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 155 Take off the points of the needles or pins with incisive pincers. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 824/2 The wet sand .. is fed into the opening, and..produces an incisive friction.

2. *Anat.* Applied to the incisor teeth (F. *dents incisives*; see INCISOR); and hence to parts or structures connected with these, as the *incisive bones* = the premaxillary bones.

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 549 In the first..the canine and incisive teeth, and in the latter the incisives only, perform the most essential part of mastication. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 34 Beneath the nasal spine, and above the two superior incisor teeth, is a slight depression, the incisive or myrtiform fossa. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xv. 355 The incisive teeth and the extremities of the jaws.

† 3. Sharp or keen in physical qualities or effects; cutting, piercing; in old *Med.* and *Phys.*, having the quality of 'cutting' or loosening viscid humours (see INCIDE *v.*1 2). *Obs.*

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* P iv, Whey .. is incisiue or subtile. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 Now this aire by .. incisive qualitie thereof, piercing in to the brasse .. forceth out of it a deale of rust. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 118/1 The Acid being alone, becomes incisive, and pricks the *Nervi Gustantes* by their Points.

4. *fig.* Sharp or keen in mental qualities; producing a highly clear and impressive mental effect; penetrating, acute, trenchant.

a 1850 MARG. FULLER *At Home & Abr.* (1860) 239 Their talk is .. picturesque and what the French call *incisive*. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 162 An idea steeped in verse becomes suddenly more incisive and more brilliant. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 709 Her incisive smile. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 30 She said this in an incisive tone. 1880 *Times* 27 Dec. 7/1 Lord Grey always writes in an incisive and pungent style.

B. *sb.*

† 1. *Med.* An 'incisive' drug: see A. 3. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 107/2 Physicians, for the cure of..Fevers, order the use of the juice of squills and of incisives.

2. *Anat.* An incisor tooth

1804 [see A. 2].

b. *Entom.* 'The incisive edge of the mandible of a beetle' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Incisively (insəi·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an incisive manner or style (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 714 Equally incisively are the good people of Middlemarch brought before us face to face. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 72 2 Some of the turning tools for iron also act incisively. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 24 May, [He] holds his convictions clearly and expresses them incisively and boldly.

Incisiveness (insəi·sivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incisive: usually in sense 4 of the adj.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 4/5 That incisiveness of expression, that clearness of mind, for which he was famous. 1896 *Law Times* C. 393/1 The Doctor's reply..was not wanting in incisiveness.

Inciso- (insəi·sō), combining adverbial form of L. *incīsus* INCISED, in botanical and zoological terms, used in the sense 'incisedly —', 'incised and —', as *inciso-dentate*, *-denticulate*, *-lobate*, *-pinnatifid*, *-serrate* adjs.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 94 Leaves pinnate, leaflets cordate-ovate, inciso-lobate. 1848 DANA *Zooph.* 180 Lamellæ stout, broad dentate and inciso-dentate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 285 Leaves ovate-cordate inciso-serrate. *Ibid.* 462 *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum* .. pinnules petioled inciso-pinnatifid and serrate.

Incisor (insəi·sɔɪ, -ɔ̄ɪ). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [a. med. and mod.L. *incīsor* lit. 'cutter', agent-n. from L. *incīdĕre* to cut, INCIDE *v.*1] A tooth adapted for cutting; any one of the front teeth in either jaw, having a sharp edge and a single fang, situated between the canine teeth on each side, as in man and other mammals; hence extended to teeth of any character having this situation.

1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 12 In the burnt fragments of urns which I have enquired into, altho I seem to find few Incisors or Shearers. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. *note* (R.), Suppose the order of the teeth .. inverted, the grinders set in the room of the incisors. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* v. (1847) 107 The horse has six incisors or cutting teeth in the front of each jaw.

b. *attrib.* (*a*) Adapted for cutting, as *incisor forceps*; *incisor tooth* (= prec. sense). (*b*) Connected with the incisor teeth, as *incisor artery*, *canal*, *foramen*, *fossa*, *nerve*.

1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 289 The human teeth are chiefly incisor or cutting teeth, and molar or grinding teeth. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 215 Like the incisor teeth of rodent quadrupeds, they are therefore continually growing, and are thus always preserved sharp and fit for use. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 635 Aided by strong cutting and incisor forceps, a partially decayed upper canine tooth was forcibly extracted. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Incisor artery*, a branch of the inferior dental artery. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth. .. *Incisor nerve*, a branch of the inferior dental nerve. It supplies the canine and incisor teeth.

Incisorial (insəisɔ̄·riăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the incisors; of the character of an incisor. (In recent Dicts.)

Incisory (insəi·sŏri), *a.* [ad. L. type **incīsōrius*, in F. *incisoire*, f. as INCISOR: see -ORY.]

1. Having the property of cutting, incisive: applied to the incisor teeth.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 105 Right afore there are foure aboue, and as many beneath .. which are called incisorie teeth. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 302 Sixteen [teeth], of which foure are incisory, two canine, and ten molar.

† 2. Having a form as if cut; incised. *Obs.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. viii. 70 Fig-tree-leaves .. by reason of their..incisory notches, were..proper.

Incisure (insi·ʒĭūr). [ad. L. *incīsūra* a cutting into, an incision, f. *incīs-*, ppl. stem of *incīdĕre* INCIDE *v.*1: see -URE.] A deep indentation in an edge or surface, caused or appearing as if caused by cutting; a cut, notch, slit, cleft; = INCISION 2.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ci. 353 One whole and entire leafe without any incisure at all. 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 936 Ventricle or belly, distinguished with five or six clefts or incisures. 1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV. 987 In .. the structure of this Insect [silk-worm] he takes notice ..of its eleven Rings or Incisures. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 116 Crooked jaws .. in each of which are seen incisures, that look like teeth. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 342 Toothed like a saw, the incisures turned towards the extremities.

Incitable (insəi·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. INCITE *v.* + -ABLE: cf. mod.F. *incitable* (Littré).] Capable of being incited or urged to action. Hence **Inciti·ability**, capability of being incited.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 560 The phenomena of fever differ .. according to the incitability or activity of the organic parts. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux's Therapeutics* (ed 9) III. 297 The more an organ is incited, the less it is incitable. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Incitability*, same as *Irritability*.

†**Inci·tament.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *incitāmentum*, f. *incitāre* to INCITE.] = INCITEMENT.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 9 The little incitament vnto vertue, that you suppose to appeare in the ballattes of Salomon.

Incitant (i·nsitănt, insəi·tănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *incitānt-em*, pres. pple. of *incitāre* to INCITE; cf. F. *incitant*.]

A. *adj.* That incites, stimulating.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Incitant*, ..moving. provoking. .. *Incitant force*, in Brown's System, a term applied to everything capable of acting on the living body and exciting the exercise of the faculties.

B. *sb.* That which incites; an inciting agent.

a 1802 E. DARWIN cited in Webster 1828.

†**I·ncitate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *incitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incitāre* to INCITE.] Incited, instigated.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 9 a, But [they]..being moved and incitate by the example of the Mamertines .. violated and falsified their oath.

†**I·ncitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *incitāt-*, ppl. stem of *incitāre* to INCITE; cf. prec.] *trans.* To incite.

1597 M. BOWMAN in *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *ij, The excellence of this booke hath incitatede me to dedicate [it] to your Mtye. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 371 The Lamb being fastned upon the top of the pillar, doth incitate the hunger-starven heart of the Lion by his bleating. 1623 COCKERAM II, *To Anger one*, Exagitate, Irretate, Exasperate, Stimulate, Incitate.

Incitation (insitē·ı̆·ʃən). [a. F. *incitation* (14th c.), ad. L. *incitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *incitāre* to INCITE.]

1. The action of inciting; stirring up, incitement, stimulation, instigation.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 89 b, Medea cam and mette with him by the incitacion and admonishment of loue. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 89 This accident hapned..by the incitation of certaine souldiers. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. viii. 103 Pharoes seruants, by whose meanes and incitation Abraham had his Wife taken from him. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 ₱ 2 Is there any Thing that tends to Incitation in Sweetmeats more than in ordinary Dishes? 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin* III. iii, The seculars By secret incitation hearten'd up, Will give their voices. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux's Therapeutics* (ed. 9) III. 297 Brown was sometimes right in the pathological order, if the incitation is repeated and remains the same.

†2. That which incites or stimulates to action; a stimulus, incentive, incitement. *Obs.*

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 70 These words, Let us pray,..are an Incitation to prayer. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 3 As an incitation this clause .. implieth a due consideration of our own condition. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ₱ 7 This passion .. the strongest and noblest Incitation to honest Attempts.

†3. Power of inciting. *Obs.*

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 34 But now that form ('as I have loved you') .. is matchless, and more full of incitation to fire affection. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 553 Where need is of Medicines endued with a certain incitation.

†**Inci·tative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *incitatif, -ive*, ad. L. **incitātīv-us* (see -ATIVE), f. *incitāre* to INCITE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of inciting or stirring up; stimulative.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 90 She sayd to theym, wepynge these incitatyf wordes.

B. *sb.* An inciting or stimulating agent, medicine, etc.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xiii. 103 Wallets..well provided at least with Incitatives that provoked to drink two Miles off.

†**Inci·tatory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incitāt-* (see INCITATE) + -ORY.] Tending to incite; stirring, stimulative.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 151 We will .. onely repeat Baronius his Panegyrique and Incitatorie Encouragement.

Incite (insəi·t), *v.* Also 5 encyte, 5–6 incyte. [a. F. *inciter* (14th c.; OF. also *enciter*) = Sp., Pg. *incitar*, It. *incitare*, ad. L. *incitāre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *citāre* to set in rapid motion, rouse, stimulate, etc., frequentative of *cīēre, cit-um* to put in motion, stir, rouse; see CITE.] *trans.* To urge or spur on; to stir up, animate, instigate, stimulate. Const. *to do* something; *to* or *unto* some action.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* A viij, For to doo thys right canon admonesteth and inciteth us. 1490 — *Eneydos* Contents 7 How Eneas encyted the patrons & maystres of his shyppes for to departe. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 161 The firste mocions that incyteth vs to synne. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xi. § 1 He incited all men vnto bountifull contribution. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 9 a, The rather to incite him vppe vnto their ayde, [he] shewed the exceeding valour of their women. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 221 The Pope incited the King of Spain to make war against the Republick. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* IV. 499 These Mars incites, and those Minerva fires. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 423 Manufactures were incited, and pushed forward, by every sort of encouragement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 462 Each of us was urging and inciting the other to put the question. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 24 A certainty, and an overflowing gladness in the heart, which are capable of inciting to heroic deeds.

b. To urge or provoke (some action).

1627 *Lisander & Cal.* v. 90, I could not finde any thing which might incite my stay after this losse.

Hence **Inciting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Infugatione*, ..a prouocation, or inciting vnto.

Incitement (insəi·tmĕnt). [f. INCITE *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *incitement* (16th c. in Littré), L. *incitāmentum*, f. *incitāre*.]

1. The action of inciting or rousing to action; an urging, spurring, or setting on; instigation, stimulation. †Also, the condition of being incited.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 296 By his continuall incitement. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 20 Chiefly by the incitement of the Cardinal. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 64 Incens'd against him .. by the incitement of Roscius Cælius Legat of a Legion. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 53 Does the incitement of the influence which in Mr. Galvani's experiments, occasions the muscles of animals to contract, either wholly or in part depend upon any peculiar property of living bodies? 1876 E. H. CHAPIN *Faith & Life* vi. 105 The method of Christianity is not excitement, but incitement.

2. That which incites or rouses to action; an inciting cause or motive; stimulus, incentive, 'spur'.

a 1600 G. C. in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 670 And she [Nature] must neede incitementes to her good, Euen from that part she hurtes! 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, Let us not therefore make these things an incumbrance .. which God sends us as an incitement to proceed with more honour and alacrity. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 3 ₱ 1 A good Play .. must raise very proper Incitements to good Behaviour. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 653 Pleasure, the greatest incitement of evil.

Inciter (insəi·tər). Also 7 incitor. [f. INCITE *v.* + -ER¹.] One who or that which incites or rouses to action; an instigator.

1598 FLORIO, *Impulsore*, an inciter, a perswader. 1611 COTGR., *Instigateur*, an instigator; stirrer, incitor, vrger, egger on. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* xii. 53 The law accounteth the incitor as principall, though he be absent. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 190 The Romans..politickly encouraged that humour in every body, as being a constant inciter to virtue. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 97/2 Inciters to robbery. 1893 BOYD CARPENTER *Son of Man* ii. 43 He is an inciter of revolution.

Hence **Inci·tress,** a female inciter.

1611 COTGR., *Concitatrice*, a concitatrix, incitresse, prouokeresse.

Inciting (insəi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. INCITE *v.* + -ING².] That incites; stimulating, provoking. Hence **Inci·tingly** *adv.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Incitans*, ..applied to medicines .. which provoke or excite; inciting. 1856 WEBSTER, *Incitingly*. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. vii. 118 'My letters?' he said incitingly. 'I read them.' 1884 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone has been a restraining not an inciting influence upon most of his followers.

Incitive (insəi·tiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. INCITE *v.* + -IVE; cf. INCITATIVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of inciting; stimulative.

1888 T. W. HUNT in *New Princeton Rev.* Nov. 363 The style is thus instructive and incitive.

B. *sb.* An incentive, incitement.

1736 LEDIARD *Marlborough* I. 57 A proper Incitive to a constant Vigilance. 1881 J. F. T. KEANE *Journey Medinah* 194 He .. will never, except under a very strong incitive, expose himself to unnecessary danger.

Incito-motor (insəi·tomō·tər, -ŏɪ), *a. rare.* [f. INCITE *v.* + MOTOR, after EXCITO-MOTOR, q. v. Cf. F. *incito-moteur* (Littré).] Inciting to motion or muscular action; applied to the action of the nervous centres which determine the contraction of the muscles through the intermediation of the motor nerves. Also erroneously identified with *excito-motor*. So **Inci·to-mo·tory,** *a.*

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Incito-motory. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Incito-motor*, same as *Excito-motor*. 1893 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* (ed. 21), *Incitomotor*, epithet applied to an action the reverse of excitomotor, as muscular motion, commencing in the nervous centres, and exciting the muscles to contraction.

Incivic (insi·vik), *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 3 + CIVIC.] Having no civic spirit or virtues.

1795 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XVII. 505 Ye rise above the base Incivic herd, like Cato and Brutus, superior to a senate of cowards and hirelings.

†**Inci·vil,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *incivil* (14th c.), ad. late L. *incīvilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cīvilis* CIVIL.]

1. Not of the rank of a free citizen.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 147 He that hed neuyr dune ane vailȝeant act contrar his enemeis, vas reput for ane incíuile villaine. *Ibid.* 150 Thy father vas ane mecanyc tailȝour discendit of incíuile pure pepil.

2. Not according to civil law.

1623–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 214 The Contract was made in prison, and therefore incivill, and not to be held by the right of Nations.

3. Savage, barbarous.

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, Tamburlaine, that sturdy Scythian thief That..Daily commits incivil outrages.

4. Unmannerly, rude, clownish; impolite or uncourteous to others; uncivil.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 292 *Cym.* He was a Prince. *Gui.* A most inciuill one. The wrongs hè did mee Were nothing Prince-like. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 117 They are rather not civil than positively incivil. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 189 He is Proud, Haughty, Incivil.

Hence †**Inci·villy** *adv.*, †**Inci·vilness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1671 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) V. 53 Hee did highly misdemean himselfe..by..bringing in oft a mare inciuilly into the parlour of James Cole.

Incivility (insivi·lĭti). [ad. F. *incivilité* (1426 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *incīvilitāt-em*, f. *incīvilis*; see prec. and -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incivil or uncivil.

†1. Want of civilization; uncivilized condition; savageness, barbarism. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XI. iii. (1886) 153 The incivilitie and cruell sacrifices of popish preests. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 118 In their incivility and many barbarous properties, they [Americans] resemble the old and rude Tartars. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* iii. (1848) 57 The northern Irishes remaining obdured in their idleness and incivility. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. I. 423 The licentiousness of Boccacio's tales .. was not so much the consequence of popular incivility, as it was owing to a particular event of the writer's age. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. Pref. 5 That barbarous relic of feudal incivility, duelling.

†2. Want of good manners or good breeding; ill-bred behaviour. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 49 *Curt.*..Is not your husband mad? *Adri.* His inciuility confirmes no lesse. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 42 Cowardise, follie, and perverse incivilitie, be the defects of learning, and are meere ignorance. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 113 They account it the greatest incivility in the world to let any thing fall in eating. 1673 *Rules Civility* 118 'Tis gross incivility to begin any person of Honour's health, and to address it to himself.

3. Ill-bred, uncivil, or uncourteous behaviour towards others; want of civility or politeness; discourtesy, rudeness.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 2 It would be thought too much inciuilitie to stay a man from shooting his venomed arrowes. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* II. x. (1699) 236 The irreverence and great incivility towards God in a Mortal Sin. 1769 LD. ROCHFORD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 521 The Russian Ambassador appears personally satisfied with the excuses made for personal incivility, but considers his Court is highly insulted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 454 At Council he [Guildford] was treated by Jeffreys with marked incivility.

b. An act of rudeness or ill-breeding.

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. iv. 76, I had done an hundred incivilities to satisfie her. *a* 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 88 (R.) No person offered me the least incivility.

Incivilization (insivilizē·ı̆·ʃən, -əiz-). [f. IN- 3 + CIVILIZATION.] Uncivilized condition; want of civilization.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 169/2 His excuse is at best incivilization and ignorance. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. v, A terrible worker; irresistible against .. incivilisation. 1861 GRESLEY *Sophron & N.* 145 We have spoken, in a former paper, of the incivilization of China.

†**Inci·vilize,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 2 + CIVILIZE; cf. It. *incivilire* 'to grow ciuill or mannerly' (Florio).] *trans.* To make civilized, to refine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. vi. (1632) 512 Such hands as would gently have polished, reformed and incivilized, what in them they deemed to be barbarous and rude.

†**Inci·vilized,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3]. Not civilized; uncivilized.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. iii. 240 One incivilis'd, and unworthy either to breathe or to serve her.

Incivism (i·nsiviz'm). Also 9 -isme. [ad. F. *incivisme* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *civisme* CIVISM.] The opposite of CIVISM; want of good citizenship.

a. In reference to the French Revolution: want of loyalty to the principles of the Revolution: regarded as a crime against the Republic.

1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI*, 563 As the body guard which had been allotted to the king by the constitution was particularly suspected of incivism, it was disbanded. 1794 HERON *Inform. Powers at War* 185 None dare absent themselves; for, such an act of incivism would be punished with the loss of liberty and property. 1887 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* May 634, I should not like to be brought before him as President of a Committee of Safety, on a charge of incivism.

b. In reference to other states and times.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. 91 Judge Abbot.. put the question on the ground of incivism, and not on the religious ground. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. viii. 303 Socrates is to be .. exculpated from the charge of incivism. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xii. 153 Milton will exclude Romanists from toleration, not on the statesman's ground of incivism, but on the theologian's ground of idolatry.

Incize, Inckling, obs. ff. INCISE, INKLING.

†**Inclama·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inclāmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inclāmāre* to cry out to, call upon, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *clāmāre* to call.] A calling upon; invocation. Also, a cry, a loud call.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XVIII. ii, Steps forth a prophet of God, and interrupts that glorious service. with a loud inclamation of judgement. *Ibid.* vii, These idolatrous prophets now rend their throats with inclamations. 1613 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 140 Cassandra's prophecie .. when shee fore-tolde Troyes ruine: which succeeding made her vse This sacred Inclamation.

†**Incla·mitate,** *v. Obs.*⁻° [f. ppl. stem of *inclāmitāre* (Plautus), frequentative of *inclāmāre*: see prec.] 'To call often' (Cockeram, 1623).

Hence †**Inclamita·tion**, 'an often calling upon' (Phillips, 1658).

Inclasp, obs. form of ENCLASP *v.*

Inclau·dent, *a. Bot. rare.* [IN-3.] Not closing.
1840 PAXTON *Bot. Dict., Inclaudent*, not closing.

†**Incla·vate**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. med.L. *inclāvāt-*, ppl. stem of *inclāvāre* (f. L. *in-*, IN-^{2} + *clāvāre* to nail, f. *clāvus* nail): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To nail or bolt in, fix firmly.
1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 81 These [teeth] are more firmly inclavated and infixed into the jawbones by treble or quadruple roots.

Inclava·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] The condition of being firmly fixed in, as of a tooth in its socket.
1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Inclaveatio*, term for the condition of a tooth in its socket; inclaveation.

Inclave, obs. form of ENCLAVE *a. Her.*

Incle, variant of INKLE *sb.* and *v.*

Inclear, variant of ENCLEAR *v. Obs.*

I·n-clearing. [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The cheques, bills of exchange, etc., collectively, payable by a bank, and received through the Clearing-house for settlement; also *attrib.* as in **in-clearing book** (short **i·n-book**) the entry book of these claims. Hence **I·n-clearer**, the representative of a bank in the Clearing-house who receives the *in-clearing*; also called **In-clerk.**
[1827 GILBART *Treat. on Banking* (1849) II. 442 The drafts which are drawn upon the house, and which have come in from the clearing .. are called the 'clearing in'.] 1872 E. SEYD *Lond. Banking* 48 The .. Banker .. receives .. 25 batches of Cheques, all drawn upon his Bank .. he .. must enter them to his debit, into his 'in' or 'paid' clearing book. 1878 JEVONS *Money & Mech. Exchange* (ed. 4) 278 Messengers .. walking round the desks .. receiving [the parcels] of 'in clearing' or as they are called in New York, the .. Debit Exchanges. 1882 *Gilbart's Hist., etc. of Banking* (ed. Michie) II. 325 The In-Clearing Book of each clerk ought to agree .. with the portions relating to him of the Out-Clearing Books of the other twenty six Clerks. 1884 HOWARTH *Clearing System* iv. 53 The 'in-clerk' is also at his post .. and finds awaiting him several charges, which he enters on, as a continuation of the morning work. *Ibid.* iv. 54 Between half-past three and four .. the in-clearers with lightning-like rapidity run the items in their in-books and cast them up.

Inclemency (inkle·mĕnsi). [ad. L. *inclēmentia*: see next and -ENCY. Cf. F. *inclémence.*] The quality or condition of being inclement.

1. The opposite of mildness or temperateness of climate; severity of weather.
1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A vj, In travailing, thou shalt not be molested with the inclemencye of th' Aere, boysterous windes [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 70, I cannot .. longer endure the inclemencie and intemperature of the aire in this extreme hot season. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Planting*, Strong enough to bear the Inclemency of the weather. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 3, I saw .. a white man .. who, by the inclemency of the sun, .. was tarnished with as deep an Indian hue, as any of the camp. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 381 His march was delayed by the inclemency of the weather.
transf. 1864 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. (1866) 95 Providence, tempering the inclemency of the domestic situation, sent them Giovanna.

b. With *pl.*: A particular instance of this.
1699 GARTH *Dispens.* 9 Deep sunk in Down, they .. Avoid th' Inclemencies of Morning Air. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 288 Not fit to struggle with the inclemencies of a cold climate. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* v. vii, Who rest secure From all the inclemencies of stormy life. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* xvi. (1878) 606 This gave him clothing against the varying inclemencies of the season.

†2. Want of clemency or kindliness of disposition; pitilessness, unmercifulness. *Obs.*
1598 FLORIO, *Inclemenza*, rigorousnes .. mercilesnesse, inclemencie. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 221 After his death Clement vsed all inclemency against me, setting vp another King. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat., Imprese of God* II. 667 The inclemencie of the late Pope laboring to forestall him in his just throne. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Inclemency*, rigour, sharpness, a being without pitty or compassion.

Inclement (inkle·mĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *inclēmentem*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *clēment-* CLEMENT; cf. F. *inclément* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not clement.

1. Of climate or weather: Not mild or temperate; extreme; severe. (Usually applied to cold or stormy weather; rarely of severe heat or drought.)
1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1063 To shun Th' inclement Seasons, Rain, Ice, Hail and Snow. 1701 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 94 When .. th' inclement air Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 80 In this inclement clime of human life. 1760 BEATTIE *Past.* vii. Poems 157 Inclement drought the hardening soil would drain. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. i. 8 The North does but hold out to them a climate more inclement than their own. *transf.* 1867 *Good Cheer* 11 This is not because the country to which they have been driven is ugly or inclement —it may or may not be such.

†2. Not merciful or kindly; pitiless, harsh, severe, cruel. *Obs.*
1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. iii. 330 Pope Clement the fift, was inclement and cruell. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 288 O thou, she cry'd, whom first inclement fate Made welcome to my hospitable gate!
transf. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 149 We have been tossing nearly all day upon a rough, inclement ocean.

Hence **Incle·mently** *adv.*, pitilessly; **Incle·mentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1789 JAS. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 167 By adhering inclemently to her recent resolution.

†**Incleme·ntal**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -AL.] = INCLEMENT I.
1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 18. 3/2 To be lodg'd safe from Inclemental Air.

†**Incle·nsion.** *Obs. rare.* [repr. L. *inclīnātiōn-em* INCLINATION: cf. DECLENSION.] The action of inclining.
1751 tr. *Female Foundling* I. 67 Making, with some Confusion, an Inclension of the Head. *Ibid.* I. 68 By a small Inclension of her Head.

†**Incle·pe**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-^{1} + CLEPE *v.*; after L. *invocāre*, which it is used to translate.] *trans.* To invoke, call upon.
1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* x. 13 Forsoth ech man who euere schal inclepe the name of the Lord, schal be saaf. How therfore schulen thei inclepyn hym, into whom thei han not bileued? — 2 *Cor.* i. 23 Forsoth I inclepe God witnesse in to my soule. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* (1846–7) II. 106 [Ps. xx. 9] Lord .. heere thou us in the dai that we shulen inclepe thee.

In-clerk: see IN-CLEARING.

Inclinable (inklai·năb'l), *a.* Also 6–8 **en-**. [a. OF. *enclinable* (*Roman de Rose*), in 16th c. *inclinable*, f. *encliner*, in 14th c. *incliner*, ad. L. *inclināre*: see INCLINE and -ABLE.]

1. Having a (mental) inclination or leaning in some direction; inclined, disposed. †a. *to* something. *Obs.* (Common from early 16th to late 18th c.)
1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 324 Whan Lewys harde of these tydynges .. he was more inclynable vnto peace. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 227 b, So meke & enclynable to the instruccions and mocyons of the holy goost. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xi. 22 b, The Jewes were forbidden images, because they were enclinable [*ed.* 1634 inclinable] to superstition. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 200 This King, being of a Noble Nature, and inclinable to mercy. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 162 The Algerines .. are very inclinable to a peace with us. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 85 The opinions of the Calvinists, to which he had been inclinable in his younger years. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 414 Sensibility renders the heart averse to scepticism, and inclinable to devotion.

b. *to do* something.
c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 107 [They] founde the kynge enclynable y-nough to entende to thise matiers. 1546 GARDINER *Declar. Art. Joye* 41 b, God myght haue chaunged it .. and not haue made man inclineable to fall. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 86 A multitude is not so inclinable to save as to destroy. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4060/5 Such Persons as are enclinable to furnish Pork. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 283 This country is very low-spirited as to continental politics, and very inclinable to leave the Continent to go to the devil in its own way. 1826 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Popular Fallacies* v, His master was inclinable to keep him, but his mistress thought otherwise.

†c. with other constructions, or *absol. Obs.*
1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxii. 189 It is not for that God is inclynable, or for that he resembleth vs or for that hee is mooued thereto. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), A probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 110 Too inclinable for factions. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 95 [This] made me inclinable that he should hold his hand. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 219 The Government of Pennsylvania has not appeared to me .. so inclinable for a good understanding and Harmony.

2. Favourably disposed; willing to accede, assent, or submit *to*; propitious, favourable; amenable; inclined to favour or side with some person or party.
c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. xviii. 262 O God make the Patroun .. be to us inclynable. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 189 In case they found not the Pope so propice and inclinable to their desires as they looked for. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 25 The Rhodians .. did then seeme .. more enclinable to the Kings part. 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Ess.* 78 They may have our minds easie and inclinable. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 290 He was recommended by the L^d. Clarendon .. wch made some inclinable to him. 1759 W. HASTINGS in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. III. xii. 664 An argument that the nabob is inclinable to the French. 1880 FREEMAN in Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 196, I am myself rather inclinable to them [Hittites]— as far as one can be inclinable to any non-Aryan creatures.

3. Having an inclination or tendency to some physical quality, character, condition, or action.
1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 211 You see this country inclinable to wood and timber much. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 573 The meale .. falleth out to be more inclinable and readie to corrupt. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1867/3 His Hair inclinable to Red. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 220 He .. was already inclinable enough to a Fever. 1700 J. WELWOOD *Mem.* 83 When he was warm in discourse, he was inclinable to stammer. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 125 A strong loomy soil inclinable to clay. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 264 Of a middling stature, rather inclinable to be corpulent. 1805 *Log 'Sirius'* 20 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 134 *note*, Light airs, inclinable to calm.

4. Capable of being inclined or sloped.
1766 *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 2 The telescope was .. inclinable on all sides, so that it was easy to place it according to the motion of the sun.

†**Incli·nableness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being 'inclinable'; inclination, readiness, willingness.
a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1619–20) II. 436 An inclineablenesse of will to doe him any seruice. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 72 A general Inclineableness to Merciful Proceedings. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. § 34. 141 One of the main Objections .. was their Inclinableness to Popery. 1725 COLLIER *Several Disc.* 201 An Inclinableness to this Passion argues Weakness in us.

†**Incli·nably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY ^{2}.] With an inclination or disposition (in quot., to some particular opinion or belief).
a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 142 He is not resolved where .. but most inclinably, upon the taking in of Jerusalem by Cn. Pompeius.

†**Inclina·bo.** *Obs.* [A humorous application of L. *inclīnābo* I shall bow or incline.] A bow.
1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 52 A number of low cringes towards these elements .. a low inclinabo before the bread, when they set it downe.

†**Incli·nary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INCLINE *v.* + -ARY.] Belonging to inclination or disposition.
1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xxxvii. 114 For worth in many men, we are more beholding to the defects of Nature, then their owne inclinary Loue.

†**I·nclinate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inclīnāt-us* inclined, pa. pple. of *inclīnāre* to INCLINE.] Inclined, sloping, oblique.
1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. ii. Q j b, Whether the Pyramis be direct or inclinate.

†**I·nclinated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED ^{1}.] = prec.
1757 PULTNEY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The style is filiform, of the length of the stamina, and inclinated.

Inclination (inklinē^{1}·ʃən). Also 5 **en-**. [ad. F. *inclination* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *inclīnātiōn-em*, n. of action from *inclināre* to INCLINE.]

I. 1. The action, or an act, of inclining or bending towards something: *spec.* a. A bending forward of the body or head in token of reverence or courtesy; a bow. (In quot. 1659, a bending.)
Prayer of inclination, name for various prayers in the liturgies of the Eastern Church; *esp.* that between the Lord's Prayer and the Communion, also called the *prayer of humble access.*
1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/1 There he maketh a depe enclynacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 237 b, With genuflecyons or knelynges, inclinacyons, prostracyons, or other reuerence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 300 With eight inclinations and foure prayings. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* Art. vi (T.), To sit, doth not [here] signify any peculiar inclination or flexion, any determinate location or position, of the body. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ¶ 14 To furnish them with Bows and Inclinations of all Sizes, Measures, and Proportions. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 412 Having made him a courteous inclination of the head, she proceeded on her route. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, With a languid inclination of the head.

†b. The sloping or tilting of a vessel in order to pour out the liquor from it without stirring up the sediment; decantation. *Obs.*
1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 *Decantation*, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setling, by inclination. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 157/1 Separate the clear from the Fæces by Inclination. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 306 Pour off the liquor by inclination, and wash the precipitate with fair water.

†2. *fig.* = DECLINATION 5, DECLINE *sb.* I. *rare.*
1565 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 370 Any other stocke, that ye can name since the inclination of the Roman Empire.

3. The fact or condition of being inclined; deviation from the normal vertical or horizontal position or direction; leaning or slanting position; slope, slant.
1539 PALSGR. 234/1 Inclynation, *inclinement.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 44 There was a pleasaunt Arber, not by art But of the trees owne inclination made. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 167 The Angles of Inclination and Elevation will remain the same. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 124 This inclination undergoes some varieties in certain mountain-trees. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 335 A connexion between the inclination of the slip, and the elevation or depression of the strata. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 175 The inclination of the gradients being towards the sea.

b. The amount of slope or deviation from the horizontal position.
1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 494 The drain has an inclination of one foot in 100 yards. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 An underground self-acting plane should not have a less inclination than 1¼ inch to the yard. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 143 When a river approaches the sea, the inclination of its basin usually diminishes.

c. *Dialling.* The amount by which the plane of an inclining dial (see INCLINE *v.* 9 b) deviates from the vertical.
1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 If the angle which the plat maketh with the horizon be accute or sharp, then it doth incline. The quantity of inclination is thus known. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Inclination of a Plane*, in dialing, is the arch of a vertical circle, perpendicular both to the plane and the horizon, and intercepted between them.

d. The dip of the magnetic needle: see DIP *sb.* 4. Hence *attrib.* in *inclination-chart*, *-compass* (= dipping-compass), *-equator*, *-pole.*
1678 HOBBES *Decam.* viii. 101 The same Needle placed in a Plain perpendicular to the Horizon, hath another Motion called the Inclination. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 151 The dip or inclination of the needle.
attrib. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 44 The first inclination chart was published by Wilke. 1870 R. A. PROCTOR in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 424/2 As we leave either inclination-pole, the dipping needle leaves its vertical position, and gradually approaches the horizontal .. until, along a curve lying midway between the two poles, the needle becomes exactly horizontal. This curve is called the magnetic inclination-equator.

e. An inclined surface; an incline. *rare.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 250/2 s. v. *Railway*, If .. any inclination occur so steep that the ordinary power cannot ascend it by a reduction of speed. *Ibid.*, On inclinations of much greater steepness.

4. *gen.* (chiefly in *Geom.*) The direction of a line, surface, or body, with respect to another line, surface, or body which has a different direction; the difference of direction of two lines, etc. regarded as 'leaning' or tending towards each other; usually, the amount of such difference measured by the angle which they make with each other (or would make if produced), called the *angle of inclination*. In *Astron.* sometimes *spec.* the position of the plane of a planet's orbit in relation to that of the ecliptic, measured by the angle between them.

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* XI. def. iii. 313 Inclination or leaning of a right line, to a plaine superficies, is an acute angle. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 198 An angle, which is made by two planes, is commonly called the inclination of those planes. 1704 Newton *Optics* (J.), The two rays, being equally refracted, have the same inclination to one another after refraction which they had before; that is, the inclination of half a degree answering to the sun's diameter. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* IV. iv. (R.), The other lying in the broad path of the zodiack at an inclination of twenty-three and a half degrees. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 368 A course of above 200 leagues in a direct line from E. to W. with some, though insensible, inclinations to the S. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 538 The inclination of Mercury's orbit, to the plane of the ecliptic, is about 7°. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* i. 15 The alteration of the Seasons depends .. upon the inclination of the earth's axis in its yearly orbit.

b. Loosely used for the deviation of a line from the perpendicular to a given plane.

1854 Brewster *More Worlds* iv. 66 The small inclination of Jupiter's axis to the plane of its orbit, which is only about three degrees. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 31 The Sun's axis of rotation is but slightly inclined .. to the ideal plane in which our Earth moves round the Sun. If this inclination were nil [etc.].

II. 5. The action of inclining, bending, or directing the mind to something. ? *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. (Percy Soc.) 110 Whan the comyn wytte hath the thinge electe, It werketh by all due inclynacyon For to bryngе the mater to the hole effecte. 1529 More *Dyalоge* I. xxix. 45 b/1 That he shuld lede theym by secrete insperacyon and inclynacyon of theyr hertes in to all trouth. 1603 Bp. Matthews in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 74 Thus presuming your Grace will yield favourable inclination to this my dutiful and lowly petition.

6. The condition of being mentally inclined or disposed to something, or an instance of such condition; a tendency or bent of the mind, will, or desires towards a particular object; disposition, propensity, leaning. **a.** *absol.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (1840) 91 He .. holly gaf his inclynacioun, Duryng his lyf, to every vicyous thyng. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 16 That he resiste his euyll enclynacyon. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 323/1 They are both inclinations of nature, implanted of God. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 524 Each his several way Pursues, as inclination or sad choice Leads him perplext. 1704–5 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 376 There seems to be growing on the inhabitants, in the main, much better inclinations. 1767 *Junius Lett.* iii. 19 It was taken from him, much against his inclination. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 139 Clarendon's inclinations were very different: but he was, from temper, interest, and principle, an obsequious courtier. 1897 Gladstone *E. Crisis* 2 Inclination does not suffice to justify silence.

b. Const. *to, for* (†*of, after, toward*) something; *to do* something.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (1495) 295 The more inclynacyon and appetyte it hath to spyrytuall fourme and shappe. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 982/1 From the inclinacion toward pyty. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 226 A certayn naturall inclination to make warre in Fraunce. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* v. 86 b, Alexander .. had in him more enclinacion of heate then of pacience. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 5 Enough to draw off all our Inclinations after this World. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 3, I have an Inclination to print the following Letters. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 The Frank warriors..showed an inclination of executing at once the sentence. 1859 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 17, I havn't time nor inclination for much letter-writing.

c. Liking, affection.

1647 Cowley *Mistr., My Diet* iii, If you an Inclination have for me. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 33 ¶ 1 Daphne, despairing of any Inclination towards her Person, has depended only on her Merit. 1874 Motley *Barneveld* I. ii. 112, I love you with affection and inclination. 1882 Stevenson *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 195, I conceived that any inclination between a man and a woman would rather delay..the step.

†**d.** General or permanent mental tendency; natural disposition; nature, character. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Wife's Prol.* 615, I folwed ay myn Inclinacion By vertu of my constellacion. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 34 He of naturall inclinacioune Dois favour the. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 638 He hath giuen to all creatures a certaine inclination and nature, which he hath made their owne. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 113 Bid him Report the feature of Octauia: her yeares, Her inclination, let him not leaue out The colour of her haire. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* v. i. (1754) 270 There is the same Reason for the Variety of Genii, or Inclinations of Men.

7. A tendency, disposition, or propensity to some physical condition or quality; formerly, the general character or nature (of a thing); now only as *fig.* from 6 (with const. as in b).

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 195 Men iudge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1616 [see Inclined 4]. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* I. 22 The whole inclination of the War depending on him. 1704 Addison *Italy* (J.), Though most of the thick woods are grubbed up since the promontory has been cultivated, there are still many spots of it which shew the natural inclination of the soil leans that way. 1899 *Warehouseman & Draper* 3 June 789 When he held yarn (or cloth) in such a manner that it could not shrink, and then immersed it in caustic soda, subsequently washing the caustic soda out again, the yarn no longer had any inclination to shrink.

8. *transf.* **a.** An action or practice to which one is inclined. (Chiefly referring to an infinitive clause.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 b, Her naturall inclynacyon is to be abrode in the open ayre. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. II. vii. 219 Traffic was the predominant inclination. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 348 The usual inclination of the wind in these seas..is to follow the sun from E. to S., S.S.W. and N. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 104 Thieving is a very prevalent inclination among them. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* iii. 77 We do what it is our custom, our inclination, our character to do.

†**b.** A person for whom one has a liking; a favourite. (Also in *pl.* in same sense.) *Obs.*

1691 Temple *Mem.* 1672–9, iii, This was the Character of Monsieur Hoept, who was a great Inclination of mine. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, Of the three brothers .. Jack had, of late, been her inclination.

III. 9. *Gr.* and *Lat. Gram.* The throwing of the accent of an enclitic upon the last syllable of the word to which it is attached: see Incline *v.* 5.

1842 Jelf *Gr. Gram.* (1851) I. 61 The inclination of the accent is naturally subject to the general laws of accentuation.

Inclina·tional, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -al.] **a.** Relating to slope or inclination to the horizon. **b.** Of or pertaining to mental inclination or disposition.

1821 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LII. 395 As he persisted in writing for the stage, it was deemed wiser to patronize his inclinational than his professional exertions. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 397 There are two freedoms, one azimuthal, the other inclinational; the first neutral, the other unstable, when fly-wheel not rotating.

‖ **Inclinatorium** (inklәinătō·riŏm). [mod. L. (cf. med.L. *inclinātōrium* a couch); see next.] The inclination-compass or dipping-needle.

1849 Miss Otté, etc. tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* I. 172 *note*, Hardly twenty years after Robert Norman had invented the inclinatorium.

Inclinatory (inklәi·nătәri), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *inclināt-* (ppl. stem of *inclināre* to Incline) + -ory, as if ad. L. **inclinātōrius*.] Relating to or characterized by inclination or 'dip' (see Inclination 3 d). *Inclinatory needle* = Dipping-needle.

1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 To have the Inclinatory-needle truly placed in his ring. 1625 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* I. iii. (1635) 46 The Magneticall Inclinatory needle in euery eleuation of the Pole is .. disposed to the Axell of the Earth. *a* 1691 Boyle *Unsucceed. Exper.* Wks. 1772 I. 343 In some men's hands it will not at all succeed, some hidden property in him that uses the [divining] wand being able, as they say, to overpower and hinder its inclinatory virtue. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 366 He got an inclinatory needle constructed at Basle. 1842 *United Serv. Mag.* I. 292 The attractive and repulsive power of the magnet, and its directive and inclinatory faculties.

Hence **Incli·natorily** *adv.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 60 Whether they be refrigerated inclinatorily or somewhat Æquinoxially, that is toward the Easterne or Westerne points.. If an iron or steele..be held perpendicularly or inclinatorily unto the needle, the lower end thereof will attract the *cuspis* or southerne point.

Incline (inklәi·n), *v.* Forms: **a.** 4–6 **enclyne,** 4–8 **encline**; **β.** 5–6 **inclyne,** (6 **incleine**), 6– **incline.** [Ultimately from L. *inclīnāre* to bend inwards or towards, f. *in-* (In-²) + *clīnāre* to bend. The ME. form, a. OF. *encliner*, was *encline*, usual before 1500, and still found after 1600; *incline*, after later F. *incliner* (Oresme, 14th c.), is rare before 16th c., the early examples being chiefly Sc. or northern.] To bend in the direction of some object or point expressed or implied: hence generally construed with *to, toward*, and the like.

I. *Transitive senses.*

1. To bend or bow (the head, the body, oneself) towards a person or thing, and hence forward or downward.

a. *c* 1305 *Virgins* 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 70 Þe bodie aros vp alone And enclynede hire to þe heze weued. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Ilk man enclynez his heued toward þe erthe. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A iv, Thou oughtest to enclyne and bowe thy kne. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 147 Kneeling close to the Sepulchre, enclining his head vpon the same.

β. *c* 1450 *Alexander* 1603 (Dubl. MS.) Þan all þe Iewes .. Inclines þaim [*Ashm. MS.* Enclynes þam] to þis conquerour & hym on knees gretes. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 44 Than he his heid culd inclyne. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ii. 3 Oft himselfe inclyning on his knee Downe to that well. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 615 The timely dew of sleep, Now falling with soft slumbrous weight, inclines Our eye-lids. 1671 — *Samson* 1636 With head a while inclined, And eyes fast fixed he stood. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Socrates inclined his head to the speaker and listened.

b. To bend or turn *one's ear(s* towards a speaker, to give ear, listen favourably, attend (*to*).

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 6 That holy virgyne Wych to synful prayers lyst hyr ere enclyne. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xvi[i.]. 6 Enclyne thine eares to me, and herken vnto my wordes. — *Jer.* vii. 24 They were not obedient, they inclyned not their eares there vnto. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.*, We beseche thee mercifully to inclyne thyne eares to us. 1708 Pope *Ode St. Cecilia* 127 When the full organ joins the tuneful quire Th' immortal pow'rs incline their ear. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) II. xii. 122 It was unwise that he should incline his ear..to those who counselled severe measures.

†**2.** *fig.* To cause to bow, obey, or be subject *to* a person or thing; to bring down, subject. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 137 Redy..to be mekely enclyned & bowed to euery creature of man [kynde]. 1450 Q. Margaret in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 Inclynyng you to his honest desire at this tyme. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 29 b/1 He enclyneth the hye thynges doun.

3. To bend (the mind, heart, will, etc.) towards some course or action; to give a mental leaning or tendency to (a person); to dispose. Const. *to* something, or *to do* something. (See also Inclined 3.)

a. *c* 1430 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 166 Þou..To him þin herte wolt hooli enclyne. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 299 Here vnto his ryghtwysnes also sholde enclyne hym. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.*, Encline our heartes to kepe thys lawe. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 441 Not whether the heart would of itselfe encline, but whether God enclines it.

β. 1483 Caxton *Cato* B iij b, Oftentymes they inclyne or bowen them to suche playes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 19 b, Goostly pite, inclyneth hym to the same by inspiracyon. 1591 Southwell in *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 80 So far hath he inclined fury to clemency. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* Wks. (1847) 424/2 Such advice as God shall incline him .. to propound. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 9 You were inclined to the party which you adopted rather by the feelings of your good nature. 1771 Wesley *Serm.* I. iii. § 8 To hear them speak .. might incline one to think they were not far from the kingdom of God. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlvii. VI. 105 The language of Æschines inclines us to believe, that they did not adopt the motion of Demosthenes.

4. To cause to lean from the vertical or horizontal (or other given) position or direction; to bend, direct, or turn downwards; to slope, tilt.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. xii. 54 An embracing vine, Whose bounches hanging downe..did them selves into their hands incline. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 242/1 Then inclining the Glass, decant the Tincture. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 150 Just as the Twig is bent, the Tree's inclin'd. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. (1804) I. 113 It is not the Printer's fault, if the greater weight inclines the balance. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 221 So inclining them that they may lean against each other. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 223 Bradley .. found that, owing to the velocity with which the earth flies through space, the rays of the stars are slightly inclined.

b. To bend the course of (something) in the direction of, towards, or *to* (some person or thing).

1712–14 Pope *Rape Lock* III. 66 Now to the Baron fate inclines the field. 1725 — *Odyss.* I. 538 To this his steps the thoughtful prince inclin'd.

†**c.** To direct (something immaterial) towards a particular object; to apply, bestow. *Obs.*

1535 Coverdale *Ezra* ix. 9 Oure God .. hath enclyned mercy vnto vs. 1596 J. Norden *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 170 Such..will have regard unto the same, and incline help thereunto. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 22 The issue..shall encline and apply all the proofes as tending to that conclusion.

5. *Gr.* and *Lat. Gram.* To cause (a dependent word) to lean its accent upon the preceding word: see Enclitic *a.*

1751 Harris *Hermes* I. v. (1806) 84 [Certain pronouns] not only took their place behind the Verb, but even gave it their accent, and (as it were) inclined themselves upon it. And hence they acquired the name of Ἐγκλιτικαί, that is, Leaning or Inclining Pronouns. 1764 Primatt *Accent. Rediv.* 249 After giving some instances where they [words] are inclined.

II. *Intransitive.*

6. To bend the head or body forward or downward; to bend, stoop, bow: esp. in token of respect or courtesy. ? *Obs.*

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 236 Enclynande lowe in wommon lore. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 340 To þe kyng he can enclyne. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Monk's Prol.* 14 If that any neighebore of myne Wol nat in chirche to my wyf en clyne. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxiii. 233 Whan she cam byfore her vncle she enclyned & honourably made to hym her obeyssaunce.

β. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 41 He inclynes þerto reuerently. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 51 Wallace inclynd, And thankit this wys lord. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiv. (1870) 185 Whan they do heare masse, & se the sacrament, they do inclyne. *c* 1658 Milton *Sonn. Deceased Wife*, As to embrace me she inclined, I waked, she fled, and day brought back my night. 1667 — *P. L.* XI. 250 Adam bowd low, hee [Michael] Kingly from his State Inclin'd not. *c* 1820 S. Rogers *Italy, Ginevra* 27 She sits, inclining forward as to speak.

†**b.** With indirect obj. [Cf. OF. *encliner* to bow to, salute.] *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* IV. 509 (Edin. MS.) Than went thai till the king in hy, And hym inclynyt curtasly. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2305 He enclynet the Kyng & closit his mowthe.

7. *fig.* To 'bow', submit, yield *to*; to 'bow down', condescend; to accede (*to*).

a. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 245 To goddis cummaundement I sall enclyne. 1513 More *Kich. III* Wks. 65/2 He could not fynde in his hearte..to enclyne to theyr desyre.

β. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1001 Baith hycht and waill obeyed all till his will .. The byschoprykis inclynyt till his croune. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 25 All clergy do to him inclyne, And bow vnto that barne benyng. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* xl. 1, I waited patiently for the Lord, and he inclined vnto me. 1866 *Standard* 24 Nov. 4/6 A favorite .. is generally of that pliant temperament which never gives offence because it ever inclines before it.

8. To turn in mind, feeling, or action, in a given direction; to apply oneself (*to*); to favour, take sides, or show practical sympathy, with a person, party, or cause. (Now mostly with mixture of sense 9.)

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 25516 Þou giue vs lauerd !.. Wit hand and werck, hert and will .. To þe wit hert encline. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Blasius* 181 Til enclyne fals godis till. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* v. 36 All they yt enclyned vnto him were scatred abrode. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 150 To judge to whiche parte he should moste encline, and geve credence.

β. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 17 Se ȝe hir full suddanelie incleine To tak a crippill, or a creatour Deformit. 1530 PALSGR. 590/2, I inclyne .. I applye my mynde to do a thyng. *a* 1580 *Farrant's Anthem, 'Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake'*, Give us grace .. to decline from sin and incline to virtue. 1626 C. POTTER tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels Pope Paul V*, 107 Only the Great Chancellor and the Marshall Prainer inclined for the Pope. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 339 The very Common People .. would not .. hearken or incline to any Thoughts of Peace. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 175 Your best friends are in doubt which way they shall incline. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Irish Cathol. & Brit. Lib.* 99 For England to incline one way is a sufficient reason for Ireland to incline another.

9. To have a mental leaning, bias, or favourable inclination towards something; to be disposed or inclined (see INCLINED 3). Const. *to* (*toward, for*) something, *to do* something.

a 1340 [see INCLINING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 722 (Edin. MS.) The constellatioun That kyndlik maners gifs thaim till, For to inclyne to gud or ill. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lix. 138 Nature enclineþ to creatures, to hir ovne flesshe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 149 Whiche caused hym to encline to mariage. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* ix. 3 Their hearts inclined to follow Abimelech: for they said, He is our brother. *a* 1703 WALLIS *Pref.* in J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* (1711) 6, I rather encline to the contrary Opinion. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 13, I enclin'd to stay and take my Lot in that Station in which God had plac'd me. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 93 It was not,.. without private reasons that Marlborough inclined for war. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 290 The second theory..toward which philosophers of the present day generally incline. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. IV. 168, I incline to believe [etc.].

b. *elliptically.* To be inclined or disposed (to go, do, have, etc.); to desire.

1746 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Fem. Spect.* (1748) IV. 235 What they incline, they have not the power to inforce. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xx. 72 To carry them to whatever place they should incline. 1795 MACKNIGHT *Apost. Epist.* I. 267 The unregenerated do not the good they incline, but the evil which they do not incline. 1834 CAMPBELL in *Brown's Lett. Sanctif.* vi. 320, I had not that assurance of my state which I inclined.

10. To have or take a direction or position which leans in a given direction from the vertical or horizontal; to slope, slant, bend downwards. Const. *to, towards.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 131 The Beame should stande upright .. enclinyng to neyther partie. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Pisa* 262 The Campanile or Steeple .. so very much enclining or seeming to encline or lean to one side, that one would think it could not long stand upright. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 64 The head inclines on one side. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 81 The sole of the furnace is raised in the centre and inclines towards the sides. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 23 They are found to incline..more or less regularly from the moderate angles of 6 or 8° to as much as 25 or 30°.

b. *Dialling.* Said of a dial, the plane of which leans forwards from the wall against which it is placed: opposed to *recline.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 If the angle which the plat maketh with the horizon be accute or sharp, then it doth incline. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 321 It is not upright, but Inclines or Reclines.

11. *gen.* To have or take a course or position turning away in the direction of some point, region, etc.; hence, generally, to have an oblique position or direction, so as to make angles with something else.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 39 Melcha is situate more toward the West, and Calicut more enclininge towarde the south. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 410 A course directly East, or inclining to the South. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 163 The unequal angles at which the primary planes incline to each other at the edges. 1838 GUEST *Eng. Rhythms* I. 5 If they incline from each other, they will bulge inwards, if towards each other, they will bulge outwards.

b. *Mil.* To move in a direction at angles with the front of the formation, so as to gain ground to the flank while advancing.

1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 19 At the order *to Incline!* each man makes a half face on his horse's fore feet..and the whole will look to the hand to which they are to incline. 1847 *Infantry Man.* (1854) 47 The march of every body, except in the case of inclining, is made on lines perpendicular to its front. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Incline*, to gain ground to the flank, as well as to the front.

12. *fig.* **a.** To turn or go aside in a given direction; to have a tendency, tend (*to*); in quot. 1615, to have relation, refer (*to*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. (Percy Soc.) 163 My name is Falshed, I shall cause enclyne My neyghbours goods for to make them myne. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 102 We .. intend so to proceede in this matter neither enclynyng on the right hande, neyther yet on the left. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* ii. 18 Her house inclineth vnto death, and her pathes vnto the dead. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 45 Inducing matter that inclined To wise Ulysses. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lii. (1869) III. 272 Victory inclined to the side of the allies. 1884 LD. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep.* 12 Q. Bench Div. 322 The weight of authority inclines upon the whole in favour of the objection.

b. To tend towards some quality or condition; to have some attribute in an incipient degree. Const. *to* with noun or adj., or *inf.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxviii. (1636) 252 Beere or ale being made of wheate malt enclineth more to heat, for wheate is hot. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P iij b, Tobacco .. of a tawny colour, somwhat inclining to red. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 32 The weather is more mixt and uncertain (tho inclining to the wet extreme). 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Sophia .. was a middle-sized woman, but rather inclining to tall. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 28 The top of the head .. dark brown, inclining to black. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* vi, He was stout and well-built, inclining to corpulence.

†**c.** To fall off, decay, wane: = DECLINE *v.* 10.

1612 [see INCLINING *vbl. sb.* 1 b, *ppl. a.* 1].

Incline (inklǝi·n, i·nˌklǝin), *sb.* [f. the vb.]

†**1.** Mental tendency, disposition: = INCLINATION 6. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 140 All alike neare to God by creation, by redemption, by natures incline in euery one. *Ibid.* 193 This so gracious .. incline of her Maiestie and honorable Counsell to mitigate our generall ..affliction. *Ibid.* 273 A..sweete incline to mercy.

2. An inclined plane or surface; a slope, declivity (esp. on a road or railway).

1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 663/2 To fear that the train would be unable to ascend an incline of 16 feet per mile. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 112 We rode..under an archway and up a steep incline. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* etc. 16 A railway train running down an incline.

b. *Mining.* More fully **incline-shaft**: A shaft or opening into a mine having considerable inclination or slope; distinguished from a (vertical) *shaft* and from a *level.*

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 85 The incline-shaft is down 800 feet...The 600 and 700 foot levels are connected by a winze, which is 175 feet south of the incline. 1898 *Daily News* 12 July 2/7 In changing over to the new central incline shaft from the old shaft.

Inclined (inklǝi·nd), *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 en-. [f. INCLINE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Having a direction leaning or falling away from the vertical or horizontal; sloping, slanting.

Inclined plane, a material plane surface inclined at an acute angle to the horizon, constituting one of the mechanical powers.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, From the nether parte it [the heart] is enclyned a lytell towarde the left syde, to gyue place to the lyuer. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 87 The Force and the Weight will then support one another upon an inclined Plain. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 316 The inclined plane is any flat surface which forms an angle less than a right angle, with the plane of the horizon. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 401 Turning the plate slowly round..in a somewhat inclined direction. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 174 Sets of inclined and horizontal layers of sand. 1878 MARG. STOKES *Early Chr. Archit. Irel.* 3 The ancient features of the horizontal lintel and inclined sides are preserved in the doorways.

b. *gen.* Having a direction making an angle with something else (const. *to*; cf. INCLINATION 4).

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 58 The sides of mountains which are most inclined to the horizon. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* iv. 39 The sides of the triangle will be inclined to MN at the same angles as those at which they are inclined to its parallel A.

2. Having a physical tendency (*to* something, or *to do* something): = DISPOSED 5.

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 241 Every Ryver to the see Enclyned ys to goo by kynde. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 65/1 The Winds are naturally enclined to follow the Sun.

3. Having a mental bent, tendency, or propensity towards a particular object; favourably disposed; in the mood or mind for something: = DISPOSED 4.

a. Following its sb.: Const. *to* or *for* something, *to do* something; also with adverb or adverbial phrase, as *dishonestly inclined, that way inclined.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 179 Enclined to vertue or to vice. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 He is enclyned to counceylle. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 58 The kyng ever enclyned to mercy, sent theim apparell. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* iv. 173 Being besides industriously inclinde. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 130 He was not enclin'd that way. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 38 A mans spirit, enclined to Godlinesse. 1703 DE FOE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. IV. 62 If you find him inclined to have compassion. 1754 MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 91 ¶ 1 Gentlemen that are inclined for Marriage. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* vii, Ingram was now well inclined to the project. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 162, I wish Protagoras either to ask or answer as he is inclined. *Mod.* I don't feel much inclined for work.

b. In attributive construction; usually with preceding adverb, as *well-inclined.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 21 His fatherly bountie and enclined will to do good. 1619 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Inducements herunto strong inough to sway inclined mindes. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 207 ¶ 1 A well inclined young Man.

†**4.** Having a particular disposition, character, or nature. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. INCLINATION 6 d.)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 65 He that is borne vnder Cancer, shall be crabbed and angrie, bicause the crab fish is so inclined. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 28 He shall know how euerie moneth in the yeare will be enclined, by obseruing the inclination of the day of the Natiuitie, and of the Festiuall dayes following.

Incliner (inklǝi·nǝɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which inclines; an inclining dial.

1609 W. SCLATER *Threefold Preserv.* (1610) D iv b, Another kind of Apostasie, which we call partiall, a fearfull incliner to this irrecouerable condition. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 701 If the Plain pass between the Horizon and the Pole, the North Pole; and on the Incliners opposite to them, the South Pole must be elevated. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 331 If your Plane be an East Incliner, or a West Recliner.

Inclining (inklǝi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 4–6 en-. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INCLINE; inclination.

1. A bending forward or downward; a bowing of the head or body in salutation or worship; a slope, declivity.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 234 Þei gon .. before the Emperour, with outen speche of ony woord, saf only enclynynge to him. ? *a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 322 Hevin, erd, and hell makis inclynyng. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 30 A plane field, haueng na inclyneng or bowing.

†**b.** *fig.* A falling off, decline. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 (1619) 105 In the inclining of Salomons prosperitie, the first exception the Lord tooke against him was, that he loued many outlandish women.

2. Tendency, propensity, bent (physical or mental).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 236 Vnto whiche place euery thynge Thorgh his kyndely enclynynge Moveth for to come to. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvi. 52 To luve eik natur gaif thame inclynnyng. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80 b, There is required a more enclining to the one parte. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. iii. 35 I'll tell thee my inclinings as I proceed. 1895 *Daily News* 20 June 6/1 He had many tastes and many inclinings outside the..world of politics.

b. Party, following (cf. INCLINE *v.* 8). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 82 Hold your hands Both you of my inclining and the rest. 1752 MURPHY *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 10 ¶ 7 Mr. Plastic is a compleat Shaftesburian Philosopher; like all the Gentlemen of that inclining, he has a polite Taste for the imitative Arts. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 14 The flower that had come to be the badge of those of his inclining.

Inclining, *ppl. a.* Also 4–6 en-. [f. as prec. + -ING 2. Cf. ENCLINANT.] That inclines, in various senses.

1. Leaning or bending from the vertical or horizontal (or other given) direction or position; bending downward or forward; sloping, slanting.

Inclining dial: see INCLINE *v.* 10 b.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. Notes 149 Such composed quiet, as inclining Age affects. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Let. to Friend* in *Hydriot.* (1736) 59 A large Pot was found, which lay in an inclining Posture. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 Inclining Planes, which lean towards you. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 76 This mountain is situated in a gently inclining plain. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 518 The pendulum..withdraws the detent..from the tooth, which now pushes off the detent, by acting on the inclining face of it. 1881 *N. & Q.* 22 Jan., Passing through a romantic gorge, where the inclining ridges met.

2. Having a tendency, leaning, or disposition *to* some particular thing; inclined, disposed; † disposed to comply with or favour a particular person, party, or cause (*obs.*).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 1 Whils he has any affecioun enclynand til any creature. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 346 For 'tis most easy The inclining Desdemona to subdue In any honest suit. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, clxxxviii, These Suggestions Made the enclineing Commons. All his freinds. 1682 MRS. BEHN *City Heiress* 37 What Wit, what Art Can save a poor inclining heart? 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 373 They supposed that he was more inclining to popery.

b. Of things: Tending, approximating.

a 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 367 The more inclining to violet .. would be the colour of the body which they composed.

Inclinometer (inklinǫ·mǐtǝɹ). [irreg. f. L. *inclīnāre* + -METER: cf. DECLINOMETER.]

1. An instrument for measuring the vertical intensity of the earth's magnetic force, as shown by the inclination or dip of the magnetic needle.

1842 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 237 A new induction inclinometer by Professor Lloyd of Dublin. 1851–9 *Man. Sci. Enq.* 91 It consists of a dipping-needle and graduated circle differing little from the accustomed form of an Inclinometer.

2. An instrument for measuring the inclination or slope of anything.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 16 July 313/3 A patent inclinometer, designed to register the exact roll or list to port or starboard of a vessel at sea or in harbour.

Inclip (inkli·p), *v. arch.* [f. IN- 1 + CLIP *v.* 1] *trans.* To clasp, enclose, embrace.

1608 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vii. 74 What ere the Ocean pales, or skie inclippes, Is thine, if thou wilt ha't. 1855

SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 277 The tiny frames of his two sons Each snake, inclipping them, infolds.

Incloise, -cloiss, obs. var. of INCLOSE.

Incloister, -cloyster, var. of ENCLOISTER *v.*

†In-clos, *pple. Obs.* = ENCLOSE, enclosed.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5107 Pyse Bretons þat were in-clos & byseged wiþ her fos. *c* 1475 [see ENCLOSE].

Inclose (inklōu·z), *v.* Also 6 **incloise, -cloiss.** Variant form of ENCLOSE, being the legal and statutory form, in reference to the inclosing of common and waste lands; formerly a frequent and still an occasional variant in other senses: see ENCLOSE. a. in general sense.

1400, etc. [see ENCLOSE *v.* 1]. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 156 A coistly croun .. This cumly quene did on hir heid incloiss. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 340 The Reliques of Malcolme .. war Jncloset and keipet in the selfe buist. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 40 The Sea .. upon the East-side, where the same is inclosed betwixt Ireland and Great-Britain. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 18 Many of them [crystals] inclose organized substances which they could not have admitted but when in a soft or liquid state. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 106 The air inclosed between E and A will escape through the valve E. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* iii, I inclose you a lock of his dear little hair.

b. in specific sense.

[1538 STARKEY *England* 97, I thynke hyt veray necessary to haue thys inclosyng of pasturys for our catayl and bestys. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* iv, If God had laid all common, certainly Man would have been th' incloser.] 1712 *Act* 12 *Anne* c. 4 § 1 It shall .. be lawful .. to inclose any Part of the Wastes or Common Grounds .. not exceeding Sixty Acres. 1744 JACOB *Law Dict.* s. v. *Inclosure*, If the Lord of a Manor inclose Part of the Waste or Common, and doth not leave sufficient Room for the Commoners; they may break down such Inclosure, or have Writ of Assize. 1756 *Act* 29 *Geo. II.* c. 36 (*title*) An Act for inclosing by the mutual Consent of Lords and Tenants, Part of any Common. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 594 The general advantages of inclosing land can admit of no question.

Inclosed, -er, -ing, var. ff. ENCLOSED, etc.

1538 [see b above]. 1552 HULOET, Inclosed, *inclusus*. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I. 94 Inclosed: shut in. 1633 [see b above].

Inclosure (inklōu·ʒiu̯r, -ʒəɹ). Variant form of ENCLOSURE, being the statutory form in reference to the inclosing of waste lands, commons, etc. Formerly also in other senses: see ENCLOSURE. a. in general sense.

1517 *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 248 Landes enclosid by hedgys, dikes, or other Inclousours. 1543–4 *Act* 17 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 17 If thinclosure or inclosures of any of the saide Coppies .. happen to be broken or pulled downe. 1551 BIBLE *Exod.* xxxix. 13 (R.) A turcas, an onix, & a jaspis closed in ouches of gold in their inclosers. 1552 HULOET, Inclusure called a barton to feade fowles in, *chors*. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 8 Fruitfull Country's for Corn, graseing, much for inclosures that make the wayes very narrow. 1776 J. HANCOCK in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 235 Your letter of the 21st instant .. with the inclosure, was duly received.

b. in specific sense.

1538 STARKEY *England* 98 Hyt ys no thyng necessary for the nuryschyng of our bestys to haue so grete inclosurys of pasturys, wych ys a grete dekey of the tyllage of thys reame. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1035 Whence are our depopulations, and inclosures? 1712 *Act* 12 *Anne* c. 4 (*title*) An Act for making Inclosures of some Part of the Common-Grounds in the West-Riding. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 272, I propose to have those rights of the Crown valued as manorial rights are valued on an inclosure. 1801 *Act* 41 *Geo. III*, c. 109 (*title*) An Act for consolidating in one Act certain Provisions usually inserted in Acts of Inclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 542 It shall be lawful for the commissioners in inclosure acts. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 118 § 2 The Commissioners .. shall be styled 'The Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales'. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 19 Preamb., Lands allotted under Local Acts of inclosure for the benefit of the poor.

†Inclo·surer. [f. INCLOSURE + -ER.] One who 'squats' on an inclosure from a common or waste.

1665 *Lex Scripta I. of Man* (1819) 157 And so .. turning Cottlers or Inclosurers on some Highway Side, are commonly given to pilfering and stealing, and intertainers of Vagabonds.

†Inclo·syer, obs. form of INCLOSER.

a 1529 SKELTON *Vox Populi* 366 Our covetous lordes .. With comons and comon ingenders With inclosyers and extenders.

Incloude, -owd, obs. forms of ENCLOUD.

Includable, variant of INCLUDIBLE.

Include (inklū·d), *v.* Also 5–6 **enclude,** 6 **includ,** 6 *pa. pple.* **include.** [ad. L. *inclūd-ĕre* to shut in, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *claudĕre* to shut.] *trans.* To shut in, enclose, confine, embrace, comprise, contain: predicated either of the agent or of the confining or containing limits or space.

1. *trans.* To shut or close in; to enclose within material limits; †to shut up, confine (*obs.*). Now only in *passive*: cf. INCLUDED *ppl. a.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 338 The flouryng tre, the trunke in leed Enclude. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 169 That he includede a wicked spirite in a potte boylynge. *Ibid.* I. 39 Marianus a Scotte and a monke, included at a cyte callede Mangotia. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 78 Hospitall riall, the lord of all I hy closet did include. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 10 The Romaynes which were here [in the capitol] included. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. 7 That two right lines include not a superficies. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R j b, The circles semidiameter that encludeth the greater Hexagonum. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xvii. 62 b, They hedge in and include the ground. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, II. ii, O, that I were included in my grave. 1678 EVELYN *Diary* 23 July, Went to see Mr. Elias Ashmole's library and curiosities .. He shew'd me a toade included in amber. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 151 It holds air included in it, and swims by the lightness of the air. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 244 He..includes In grains as countless as the sea-side sands, The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth. 1799 DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 158 The globe was..inserted horizontally in a vessel, so as to be perfectly included from light. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* viii. 68 A spirit allied with seraphim included in this animal frame.

b. *fig.* (The limits, object, or inclusion being non-material.)

?*a* 1550 *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 325 The Souerane Sen-3our of all celsitude .. Quhilk all thing creat, and all thing dois includ. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 185 Of thair fude his flock we haif begylit..And in fals belief hes thame includit. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 119 Then euery thing includes it selfe in Power, Power into Will, Will into Appetite. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xix. 9 The distresse, wherein their enemies shal include them. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 598 The soul, thus kindled from above..Includes creation in her close embrace.

c. To enclose (in an area).

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 4 It was after included in its circuit. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 459 The question whether the wall of Herod really ran so as just to exclude or just to include the present site.

2. To contain, comprise, embrace. a. To contain as a member of an aggregate, or a constituent part of a whole; to embrace as a sub-division or section; to comprise; to comprehend.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 118 The moralite .. includithe in many sundry wise, No man shuld .. For no prerogatif his neyghburghe to dispise. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 This boke Includyth Storyes fele. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 137 With Henries death, the English Circle ends, Dispersed are the glories it included. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 370 In the number of the fifty days was both the day of the wave-offering and of Pentecost included. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov.* i. (R.), I cannot affirm whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or included the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenne. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 70 It includes .. the Pie, Jay, Nutcracker, Chough, Chatterer, &c. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. v. § 3 The proposition, Man is mortal, asserts, according to this view of it, that the class man is included in the class mortal. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 167 The Great Council .. was held to include all tenants who held directly of the Crown.

b. To contain as a subordinate element, corollary, or secondary feature; to comprise virtually or by inference; to involve, imply.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 128 In the vertue of fayth is vnderstande sure hope & perfyte charite: For whan fayth is perfyte, it encludeth them bothe. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* 228 (R.) Our mayster Christ sheweth that in fulfilling ii. of these commaundementes, bee all workes included. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 2 b, [A proposition] which is contrarie to all reason, and includeth in it selfe a manifest contradiction 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. iii. 8 The losse of such a Lord, includes all harmes. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 144 Every good poet includes a critic. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 174 A power of appointment, which relates to the land, includes a right to appoint either absolutely or with a new power of revocation and appointment. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. iii. 24 The term God includes all other terms. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 47 There is a love that includes friendship, as religion includes morality.

3. To place in a class or category; to embrace in a general survey or description; to reckon in a calculation, mention in an enumeration, etc.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 796 Bot I suppone thir wemen ar Include .. For to fulfill the number suspensiue. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I was bold to include you in a Letter to my Lo. of Landaff. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 18 Men of feeble parts .. are not to be included in this number. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. i. § 3 The enumeration has omitted nothing which ought to have been included. 1848 — *Pol. Econ.* I. i. § 1 It is necessary to include in the idea [of Labour] all feelings of a disagreeable kind..connected with the employment of one's thoughts, or muscles, or both, in a particular occupation.

†4. To bring to a close: = CONCLUDE 5. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 160 We will include all iarres, With Triumphes, Mirth, and rare solemnity.

†5. To infer: = CONCLUDE 8. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 291/1 Wherof he would include that .. ye king must nedes graunt a licence to such lewd felowes to rayle vpon them.

Hence **Including** *vbl. sb.*, inclusion.

1598 FLORIO, *Inclusione*, an including.

Included (inklū·dèd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Shut in, enclosed, contained, comprised.

1552 HULOET, Included, *inclusus*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xiv. (1634) 637 *marg.*, They [the Sacraments] work not by secret included force. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 416 The onely two of Mankinde, but in them The whole included Race. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Cupping*, After the included air has been well heated. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 275 If two Triangles have Two Sides and the Included Angle in the one, equal to Two Sides and the Included Angle in the other, the Triangles will be Identical, or equal in all respects. 1874 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 176 The quartzose sand and the included shells are most .. [of] ochreous colour. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. i, The included Danaë has escaped again Her tower.

b. *Entom.* Said of a clypeus or nasus, situated between two projecting portions of the supraclypeus or postnasus.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 313 *Included*, when the nose is included between the two sides of the Postnasus which run towards the upper lip.

c. *Bot.* Said of parts (esp. the style or stamens) which do not protrude beyond the corolla.

1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 120 *Pyrola minor.* Stamens inflexed, equalling the straight, included style. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/1.

†Inclu·dent. *Obs.* [ad. L. *inclūdent-em*, pres. pple. of *inclūdĕre* to INCLUDE.] = INCLUDER b.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 16 Upon this new relation he did animate Sforza, and Sfondrato, assuring them that the Includents of Santa Severina were but 34.

†Inclu·der. *Obs.* [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which includes.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xii. (1611) 120 The outmost includer which is the skinne.

b. *spec.* One who votes for the admission of a candidate. Cf. EXCLUDER b.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 282 They observ'd no great zeal either in the Excluders, or Includers.

Includible (inklū·dĭb'l), *a.* Also **-able.** [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -IBLE, after L. type **includibilis*.] Capable of being included.

1890 D. G. BRINTON *Ess. Americanist* 399 These are with much difficulty or not at all includable in a graphic method. 1894 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 July, The exciting causes of spavin .. will appear to be fairly includible under two general heads. [The citation from Bentham in some recent dicts. is erroneous: the word there being *ineludible*.]

Including (inklū diŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. INCLUDE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That includes, shuts in, encloses, or comprises.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. III. 329 If the Head of the including Faction, offers the Head of the Excluding Party, to assist him at any time, in the Election of one of the Excludents. 1842 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) I. xiv. 197 God has given him a moral sight to discern the right as the test, and as the including form of true expediency. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 318 The including shafts were masked by 'pans' or depressions.

2. *Including* pres. pple. often governs a sb. particularizing a person or thing included in a group previously (or afterwards) mentioned; = Inclusive of.

Syntactically, it may sometimes be viewed as agreeing with the word for the group, e. g. 'I met a large party including your brothers'; but often it appears to agree with an indefinite pronoun *one, we, you*, e. g. 'including [= if we, one, you include] servants, the party will number fourteen'. In the latter construction we have a kind of active of the passive absolute clause 'servants being included', or 'if servants are included'.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, A large body of English landscapists come into this class, including most clever sketchers from nature. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept., These premises .. were .. in the occupation of several other warehousemen, including Mr. T. Tapling.

Hence **Inclu·dingly** *adv.*, inclusively.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xix. 111 He theryn and therbi biddith includingli and closingli al it to be doon.

Inclu·se, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. L. *inclūs-us*, pa. pple. of *inclūdĕre* to shut in. Cf. obs. F. *enclus* anchorite (14th c. in Godef.), whence the form ENCLUSE, q v.]

A. *adj.* Shut up as an anchorite.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 42 Þou sall be safe as ane ankir incluse. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xliv.

B. *sb.* An anchorite.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 81 A religious man and pilgreme..whiche hade lernede of an incluse [TREVISA, of a man recluse] that sowles of dedde men were punysched for theire synnes in a place of the see nye to Sicille. 1868 KINGSLEY *Hermits* 330 Through these apertures the 'incluse' or anker, watched the celebration of mass, and partook of the Holy Communion. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 268 Those incluses, or 'holy men of the stone', during the middle age lived for years in a small cell built up around them, beside the wall of a cathedral. 1881 T. E. BRIDGETT *Hist. Holy Eucharist* II. 180 The Incluse or Recluse..was confined within fixed and narrow limits.

†Inclu·se, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *inclūs-* ppl. stem: see prec. At first only in pa. pple. *inclused*, f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. *trans.* To enclose, shut up.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 141 This Cithero did write so subtily alle the batelle of Troy that hit semede as inclusede withynne the schelle of a nutte. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. R iij b, Yf he be taken or deed or ellys Inclusid and shette up .. al is finysshed and lost. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) VI. xiii. 255/1 Of wymen ancres so inclused is seldon herde ony of these defautes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xii. 129 Keip not Capua quhil 3one knaifis incluse 3ow. 1571 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 84 Þe Quene wes in the Louche Inclusit. 1578 *Archpriest. Controv.* (Camden) I. 91 The inclused monkes of that Diocese. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 282 Within my cairfull corpis inclusit, In presoun of my breist.

2. To close, shut (a house, the eyes, etc.). In quot. *intr.* for *refl.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxiv. 46 My ene for paine incluse and steik.

Inclusion (inklū·ʒən). [ad. L. *inclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inclūdĕre*: see INCLUDE.]

1. The action of including (in various senses of the vb.); the fact or condition of being included; an instance of this.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 33 St. Austen .. doth by a secret inclusion compare this mind of man, to one who is to passe over a ditch. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 231

These Greeks..Obtain'd a little time to breathe, but found no present vents To their inclusions. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* ix. 145 In this Kingdome the name of Frenchman hath by inclusion comprehended all kind of Aliens. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iii. 286 Their Heliacall obscuration, or their inclusion in the lustre of the Sunne. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 49 The inclusion and expansion of any natural inanimate particles of elementary Fire. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 95 The inclusion of the produce of the fund in the general residuary clause, may be considered as a mere arrangement of language. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Logica* (1860) 55 To illustrate the position of the three terms in Barbara by a diagram .. tends to confuse the mental inclusion of one notion in the sphere of another with the local inclusion of a smaller portion of a space in a larger. 1884 *Manch. Guard.* 24 Jan. 5/3 The questions involved in the inclusion of Ireland in the Bill. 1891 WELTON *Man. Logic* II. ii. § 94 On the class view the relation between subject and predicate is that of inclusion in a class.

2. *concr.* That which is included; spec. in *Min.*, A gaseous or liquid substance, or a small body, contained in a crystal or a mineral mass.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 All the starry inclusions of all signs, Shall rise, and rule, and pass. 1881 *Nature* No. 616. 355 Other sections .. are those on mineral inclusions, on the hardness and etching of crystal faces.

Inclu·sionist, *sb.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who supports a principle or measure of inclusion.

1893 *Daily News* 12 July 4/8 Hours are enough..to transform them from exclusionists to inclusionists, from Federal Home Rulers to Colonial Home Rulers.

Inclusive (inklū·siv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *inclūsīv-us*, f. *inclūs-*, ppl. stem of *inclūdĕre* to INCLUDE: see -IVE. Cf. F. *inclusif, -ive.*]

1. Having the character or function of including, enclosing, or comprehending.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. i. 59 The inclusiue Verge Of Golden Mettall, that must round my Brow. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* IV. 678 Altar and image, and the inclusive walls And roofs of temples built by human hands. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 23 Between the two inclusive extremes of Phidias and Clarke Mills.

b. Characterized by including a great deal, or everything that naturally comes within its scope; comprehensive; all-embracing.

Inclusive terms, payment, etc.: such as include all accessory payments.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 232 Notes, whose faculties inclusiue were, More then they were in note. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 242 In Latin we must too often be contented with a more general and inclusive term. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. xiv. 229 In His self-resurrection our Lord repeated all His miracles in one inclusive act. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* xv. 135 Not so deep or inclusive as to anticipate query.

c. Characterized by including, comprising, or taking in, as opposed to excluding or leaving out.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* (1656) 105 The word, 'To such' is ..rather inclusive as to them, then exclusive. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 57 There are divers sorts of marks; some are exclusive .. others are inclusive. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. 328 He had not enough of the inclusive power. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) 394 It is the nature of all human science and knowledge, to proceed most safely by negative and exclusive, to what is affirmative and inclusive.

d. *Inclusive of*, including or embracing (some specified thing or matter which is hereby taken in).

1703 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 19. 1/1 Those Words .. wou'd be Inclusive of Perjury. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. 21 Fraud .. and oppression are inclusive of most wrong done to a neighbor.

†**2.** Characterized by being included or comprehended in something else. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Inclusiue*, which containeth, or is contained. 1642 MILTON *Argt. conc. Militia* 36 What they declare to be Law the King by an inclusive judgement declareth to be Law also. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* II. 327 Each note inclusive melody reveals.

3. quasi-*adv.* The term or terms named being included: = INCLUSIVELY 2.

Formerly sometimes treated as med.L. *inclusivè* adv.

1515 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *261 Fra þe xiiij day forsaid inclusiue, to xx day of þe samyn exclusiue. 15.. *Almanack for Year* 1386, 49 Lat hym wythdraw the 3 fourt partes until þe 24 day of February inclusive. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 6 If you accompt from the first bower to the seuenth *inclusiue*. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 148 I'll search where ev'ry virtue dwells, From courts inclusive down to cells. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 77 In 200 tosses, what is the chance that the number of heads shall lie between 97 and 103, both inclusive? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XI. v. (1875) 427 From Monday till Saturday inclusive.

B. *sb.* An inclusive proposition or particle. Cf. EXCLUSIVE B. 1.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 This man is so cunning in his inclusiues & exclusiues, that he dyscerneth nothing betwene copulatiues and disiunctiues.

Inclusively (inklū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a way that includes; so as to include or be included. a. By way of comprehension within material limits.

1636 HENSHAW *Horæ Succ.* 111 God is inclusively in no place, and yet he is in every place. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 458 Repletively [God] is..everywhere, though inclusively nowhere.

b. By way of comprehension of particulars in a group, or of a part in a whole.

1578 *Almanack, New Calend.* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 441 An Almanacke, inclusively comprehending, not onely howe to finde the Epact for .. xxxii. yeeres to come, but also the Golden number. 1589 *Hay any Work* 29 Our callings are not onely inclusiuely, but also expressely in the worde. 1658 OSBORN *K. Jas.* Wks. (1673) 475 [It was] maintained that his Majesties Pardon lay inclusively in the Commission he gave him upon his setting out to sea. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 88 He [man] abdicates all right to be his own governor. He inclusively .. abandons the right of self-defence. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 44 The intention of the agent, wherever it can be independently or inclusively ascertained.

2. With inclusion of the term or limit mentioned; one or both extremes being included. Cf. INCLUSIVE *a.* 3.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 In reckoning your distances ..you vnderstood mee exclusiuely, and I meant inclusiuely. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 247 They were celebrated in Olympus every fifth year inclusively, that is, after the end of every fourth year. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 98 He built the Church of Newberry from the Pulpit westward to the Tower inclusively. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 14 Jan. (1879) II. 31 Singing of the 90th Psalm, from the 8th to the 15th verse inclusively. 1762 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 274 Four small plates of kings from William I. to George I. inclusively. 1805 *East's Reports* V. 246 The word *until*..is used indifferently either inclusively or exclusively.

Inclusiveness (inklū·sivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inclusive.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 32/1 The instinctive hankering after inclusiveness of text. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hernic Therapeut.* 295 The adequacy of the means is shown in its scope and inclusiveness.

Inclu·sory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *inclūs-*, ppl. stem (see INCLUSIVE) + -ORY.] Having the property of including various elements; = INCLUSIVE.

1775 WRAXALL *Tour North. Europe* 360 Dedicating it to the .. Trinity, the ..Virgin, and St. Bernard. These inclusory dedications were common in most countries.

†**Incoa·ched,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-^{2} + COACH + -ED^1.] Conveyed in a coach or carriage.

1599 R. FITCH in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 264 The king goeth inc[o]ached, as they do all. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wks.* (1876) 22 (D.) Tamburlaine .. encoacht in burnisht gold.

†**Inco|a·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *incoact-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *coactus* COACT *ppl. a.*] = next.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Incoact*, vnconstrained.

†**Inco|a·cted,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *incoact-us* (see prec.) + -ED^1 2: cf. COACTED.] Uncompelled, unconstrained.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 312 A light and clear Intellect, a free and incoacted Will.

Incoagulable (inko|æ·gi.ŭlăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COAGULABLE.] That cannot be coagulated; incapable of coagulation.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 556 Certain Bodies .. in themselves invisible and incoagulable. 1672 BOYLE *Ess. Gems* I. Wks. 1772 III. 527 The remaining and incoagulable part of it may have been imbibed by the ambient air. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 648 The fluids of the body are loose and incoagulable.

Inco|ale·scence. *rare.* [f. IN-3 + COALESCENCE.] Want of coalescence; non-coalescence.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Walker).

Inco|ale·scible, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-3 + COALESCE *v.* + -IBLE.] Not capable of coalescing.

1821 *Tales of Landlord* New Ser. *Fair Witch Glàs Llyn* I. p. vii, The incoalescible learning of Coke upon Littleton.

†**Incoa·ted, encoa·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-^{2}, EN- + COAT *sb.* + -ED^1.] (See quots.)

1611 FLORIO, *Incottato*, incoated, hauing a coat on. *Ibid.*, *Ingiubbato*, encoted, hauing a cote on.

†**Inco·cted,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *incoct-us* uncooked, raw + -ED^1 2.] Uncooked, raw, crude; hence, undigested or indigestible.

1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* xii. 61 Meales usually sawced with an healthfull hunger, wherein no incocted Crudities oppresse Nature. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 Things incocted and untractable are cocted and made more mild.

†**Inco·ctible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + COCTIBLE.] Indigestible.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 323 The Flower remains crude, incoctible, and insuperable.

†**Inco·ctile,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-3 + COCTILE.] Crude, raw.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 606 A great Putrefaction..of a thick and incoctil nature.

†**Inco·ction** 1. *Obs.* [f. IN-^{2}, after *concoction*; cf. late L. *incoctio* a boiling in.] App. = *concoction* or *third concoction*: see CONCOCTION 1 b.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 64 The first [engendered] after our aliment is blood, phleume is the first after incoction.

†**Inco·ction** 2. *Obs.* [IN-3.] Indigestion.

1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 42 Touching the prolongation of Life, and Reparation by Aliments, and Retardation of the Incoction of Old Age. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 179 Troubles and disorders about the Stomach .. Want of appetite, Incoction.

Incoercible (inko|ō·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COERCIBLE: cf. F. *incoercible* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That cannot be coerced, restrained, or overpowered by force; irrepressible.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 126 Heat..when confined, causes incoercible explosions. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 337 They [the American ministers] must abide by the incoercible result of popular suffrage. 1896 *Daily News* 23 June 6/1 She called upon me while suffering from an attack of incoercible sickness.

2. Incapable of being confined; volatile.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 192 Flatus..an invisible, impalpable, and incoercible Spirit. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 166 An acid of extreme subtility, almost incoercible. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 41 Speaking of the imponderable incoercible fluids, and specifying heat, electricity, the magnetic fluid [etc.].

†b. Incapable of being liquefied by pressure: formerly said of some gases. *Obs.*

1861 B. SILLIMAN, Jr. *Physics* (ed. 2) § 256 It [the atmosphere] is composed of two incoercible gases, nitrogen and oxygen.

Incoexistence (in|kō·u|egzi·stĕns). *rare. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-3 + COEXISTENCE.] Absence of coexistence; the fact of not existing together.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 12 There is yet another and more incurable part of ignorance which sets us more remote from a certain Knowledge of the co-existence, or inco-existence (if I may so say) of different ideas in the same subject.

Incoffin (inkǫ·fin), *v.* Also 6 -en. [f. IN-^{2} + COFFIN: cf. F. *encoffiner* (early 16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To enclose in, or as in, a coffin.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 128 This good father (thinking to have procured some gaine to his Church, by veneration of the dead bodies ..) persuaded the King to incoffen them, and to commit them to honorable burial in Christeschurch at Canterburie. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 343 The Cities did burie their dead .. incoffined with a certein wood of Cithia incorruptible. 1670 PENN *Gt. Case Lib. Consc.* Wks. 1782 III. 15 They condemn the Papists for incoffining the scriptures and their worship in an unknown tongue.

2. To hold or enclose like a coffin.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. i, That sepulchre that holds Your coffin, shall incoffin me alive.

Incog (inkǫ·g), *a., adv., sb.* [Colloquial abbreviation of INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA.]

A. *adj.* = INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA *a.*

1705 *Double Welcome* xl, He's now a Priest incog .. with Sword and Wig. 1712 OLDISWORTH tr. *Horace' Odes* I. 22/1 He had a mind to be Incog. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 227, I am apt to treat him with respect from the idea that he may be a great prince incog.

B. *adv.* = INCOGNITO *adv.*

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ₱ 5 Mr. Justice Overdo .. met with more Enormities by walking *incog.* 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. iii, What! turn inquisitor, and take evidence incog? 1807 SIR R. WILSON *Jrnl.* 15 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 320 We hear .. that Buonaparte went on the water *incog.* at Königsberg. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Courtship* x, A Foreign Count—who came *incog.*

C. *sb.* = INCOGNITO, INCOGNITA *sb.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Incog*, for Incognito, a Man of Character or Quality concealed or in disguise. 1813 BYRON *Br. of Abydos* II. ix. *note*, I have seen the Capitan Pacha.. wearing it [a Turkish sailor's dress] as a kind of *incog.* 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 The 'incog.' was kept very strictly. No visits were received, the local press was silent as the grave concerning the august visitors.

†**Inco·gent,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-3 + COGENT.] Not cogent; without force.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 157 But I forbear what mine Oratory is incogent in.

Incogitabi·lity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being unthinkable; incapability of being thought.

1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 602 We then predicate incogitability.

Incogitable (inkǫ·dʒĭtăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *incōgitābil-is*: see IN-3 and COGITABLE.] Unthinkable, inconceivable.

1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 78/2 To mynyster by subtylle and incogytable meanes .. vnlawefull longyng to lyue. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* v. 55 As for the conversion of Air into Water by Condensation .. it is a thing incogitable. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 108 Let us grant that Ens or Entia exist; they would nevertheless (argued Gorgias) be incogitable and unknowable.

†**Inco·gitance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ANCE.] Want of thought; = next.

1637 JACKSON *2nd Serm. Jer.* XXVI. 19 § 3 The second incogitance is more pertinent to this place, and in itself more dangerous. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 611/1 We oppose not Prudence to any affection so much as to Incogitance, Ignorance, Folly.

†**Inco·gitancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *incōgitāntia* thoughtlessness, f. *incōgitānt-em*: see next.]

1. Want of thought or reflection; thoughtlessness, heedlessness, negligence; inadvertence.

1612 SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 3 Infirmities .. are, vsually, sins of incogitancie. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I. 39 It was peraduenture a slip of the pen vpon incogitancy. 1693 TYRRELL *Law Nat.* 160 Through some Errour, Weakness, or Incogitancy .. they may often deviate from this great end. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Wilts.* 104 An Argument of vulgar Incogitancy.

2. Want of the faculty of thought.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 83 The tremblings of the heart, the incogitancy of the minde .. represent a death-bed to be but an ill station for a penitent. *c* 1673 *Reasonable Def. Seasonable Disc.* 20 Were not our Author furnished with a convenient talent of incogitancy, he could not but know.

Incogitant (inkǫ·dʒĭtănt), *a.* [ad. L. *incōgitānt-em* unthinking, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *cōgitāns*, pres. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] That does not think.

1. Thoughtless; unthinking; characterized by want of thought; inconsiderate.

1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. x. § 1 By the incogitant use of these and the like scripture phrases. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. i. (1713) 138 A light incogitant young man. *a* 1683 WHICHCOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 194, I might have been incogitant all my days of these things, which when offered I know to be true. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) VI. VIII. v. 512 So blind and incogitant that his Empress Messalina married herself to another man. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 Feb. 123/1 If the ruling of an incogitant autocrat is to be preferred to the warrant of good usage.

2. Not having the faculty of thinking.

1702 HOWE *Living Temple* I. iii. § 12 Wks. 1724 I. 45 As mind is a cogitant substance, matter is incogitant.

Inco·gitantly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Unthinkingly, thoughtlessly, without consideration or reflection.

1645 T. HILL *Olive Branch of Peace* (1648) 34 If they finde they did it rashly and incogitantly. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xiii. 184 Men almost as often speak incogitantly, as they think silently.

†**Inco·gitate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *incōgitāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cōgitātus*, pa. pple. of *cōgitāre* to think.] Not thought of; unexpected; unpremeditated.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 95 The nature and property of a meer contingent is to be..unknown, sudden, indeterminate, incogitate.

Incogitative (inkɒ·dʒitĕ·tiv), *a. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + COGITATIVE.] Unthinking; destitute of the thinking faculty.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. § 9 There are but two sorts of beings in the world..which..we will hereafter call cogitative and incogitative beings. 1706 CLARKE *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* Pref. (R.), From my using the word mere Matter, he concludes that I imagine there is another form of Matter, which is not a mere, bare, pure, incogitative Matter. 1813 BUSBY *Lucretius* III. *Comment.* xiv, If the seeds of heat, air, and vapour are as positively incogitative as those of the body.

Hence **Inco:gitati·vity** (*rare*⁻¹), the quality of being incogitative or without the faculty of thought.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 191 Is the same in effect as to say, that God may superadd a faculty of thinking to incogitativity.

‖**Incognita** (inkɒ·gnită), *a.* and *sb.*¹ [It. *incognita*, fem. of *incognito* unknown.]

A. *adj.* Of a female: Unknown or disguised; having one's identity concealed or unavowed.

1668 DRYDEN *Mock Astrol.* III. Wks. 1701 I. 303 Being thus *incognita*, I shall discover if he make love to any of you. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 3 Aug., I walked almost all over the town yesterday, *incognita*, in my slippers. 1884 RITA *Vivienne* V. v, She would go to Naples *incognita*.

B. *sb.* 1. An unknown or disguised woman or girl; one whose identity is not made known. In 18th c. used often of a sweetheart.

1718 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* V. i. (Jod.), That's the lady's name of the house, where my *incognita* is. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* li. (1804) 349 The whole was subscribed—'Your incognita'. 1807 ANNA M. PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* iii. (1832) 40 It will be impossible for me to see your incognita without knowing her by instinct. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 465 Nobody knew any thing certain of the incognita, or her story. *fig.* 1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 41 The charms of that fair incognita the 'legitimate' drama.

2. Unknown or unavowed character or position (of a woman).

1882 *World* No. 399. 10 The Queen will not assume her incognita until she reaches Cherbourg.

‖**Inco·gnita,** *sb.*² *pl.* [L. *incognita*, neut. pl. of *incognitus* unknown; cf. next.] Unknown things or places.

1846 GROTE *Greece* (1854) I. 477 They [myths]..explained many of the puzzling incognita of the present. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 272 At this rate, we will in a few days be within the Baffin's Bay *incognita*.

†**Incognite** (inkɒ·gnit), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incognit-us* unknown, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cognit-us*, pa. pple. of *cognōscĕre* to get to know.] Unknown.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, All which to me are .. Obsurde inigmaes, and to my studies Incognite Language. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 458 It becomes us..to receive..al the workes of Providence, albeit they may seem to many injust, because incognite and incomprehensible. 1678 T. JORDAN *Triumphs Lond.* Ded., By their [merchants'] Cost, Adventures, Diligence, and Vigilance, incognite Countries have been discovered.

Inco·gnitive, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 3 + COGNITIVE.] Destitute of the faculty of cognition; unable to take cognizance.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 154 God made the soul cognitive; and who shall make it incognitive?

‖**Incognito** (inkɒ·gnito), *a., adv., sb.* Pl. -ti (-ti). [It. *incognito* adj., adv., unknown, disguised, ad. L. *incognitus*: see INCOGNITE.

1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* I. ii. 39 He went .. in that manner, which the Grandees of Italie do often make use of, whenas they travell, and which they call *Incognito*.]

A. *adj.* Unknown; whose identity is concealed or unavowed, and therefore not taken as known; concealed under a disguised or assumed character.

1649 EVELYN *Lib. & Servit.* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 22 They make it..their chiefest care to make themselves hidden and incognito. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* IV. i, A Fool is very troublesome, when he Presumes he is Incognito. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 70 This prince was incognito in Arabia. 1864 *Linnet's Trial* I. i. iii. 72, I only came for a couple of days .. and I intended to have remained incognito.

b. Of a thing: Done or conducted under disguise.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) II. ii. 30 Asses for incognito expeditions.

B. *adv.* With one's real name, title, or character undisclosed or disguised: used esp. in reference to royal or dignified personages who wish to conceal their identity or not to be openly recognized.

1649 EVELYN *Mem.* 12 July, Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who left England *incognito*. 1691 T. ROGERS *Disc. Trouble Mind* 384 A Christian in this World is like a King that travels *Incognito* in a strange land. 1709 PRIOR *Ladle* 2 The Scepticks think 'twas long ago Since Gods came down *Incognito*. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 10 As you wished to do good incognito, I did not disclose your name. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. iii. 211 He had passed incognito through Canterbury.

C. *sb.* 1. An unknown man; one who conceals his identity; an anonymous person.

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 228, I send you all I have of that admirable *Incognito*. 1784 COWPER *Let.* 22 Feb., The same *incognito* to all except ourselves made us his almoners this year likewise. 1797 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biogr.* II. 81 This for the incogniti. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 163 This young incognito.

2. The condition of being unknown, anonymity; fictitious character; disguise; orig. in phrase *in incognito* (taken as L. or It.), in concealment, in an anonymous character.

[1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Obscurity*, I think..that the pleasantest condition of life is *in incognito*. *c* 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 The Prince of Thuscany .. being in incognito.] 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. ii. (1869) 35 Never venturing out of their imposing and mysterious incognito. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. i. 12 Few writers would have preserved their incognito so long. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 9 Proving that chance is God's incognito.

Inco:gnizabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incognizable.

c 1860 *Lond. Rev.* No. 32. 541 His doctrine of the incognisability of the Infinite.

Incognizable, -isable (inkɒ·gni-, -kɒ·nizăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + COGNIZABLE; cf. F. *inconnaissable* (†*incognoissable*), 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.] Not cognizable; incapable of being known, perceived, or apprehended by the senses or intellect; incapable of recognition.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 8 On life's incognisable sea. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 288 Why then describe these truths as intrinsically incognizable? 1880 *Churchman* No. 5. 331 The old coinage of years gone by had become incognisable by stress of wear and mutilation.

Incognizance (inkɒ·gni-, -kɒ·nizăns). [f. IN- 3 + COGNIZANCE.] Want of knowledge or recognition.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect.* (1877) I. xix. 367 Now this incognisance may be explained. 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* vi. (1879) 68 They would scarcely drift away from each other into utter incognizance and separation.

Incognizant (inkɒ·gni-, -kɒ·nizănt), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + COGNIZANT.] Not cognizant; without cognizance, knowledge, or apprehension *of*; unaware, unconscious *of*.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 760 Being utterly incognisant of their inquiries, [she] merely shook her head. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* I. 81 A man .. is never altogether incognisant, is never totally oblivious, of himself. 1878 RUSKIN *Notes Turner's Drawings* 88 Not incognizant of this joyful industry.

Incognoscent (inkɒgnɒ·sĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + COGNOSCENT.] Unknowing, ignorant.

1827 W. G. S. *Excurs. Village Curate* 133, I pardon you, my choleric incognoscent octogenarian.

Incognoscibility (inkɒgnɒsĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incognoscible; unknowableness.

1824 BENTHAM *Ék. Fallacies* I. i. § 1 The incognoscibility, the expensiveness, the dilatoriness, the vexatiousness of the system of judicial procedure. 1838 SOUTHEY *Doctor* Interch. xix. V. 386 If..the Imperial Philosopher should censure the still incognoscible Author for still continuing in incognoscibility .. I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* V. viii. § 3 (1876) 533.

Incognoscible (inkɒgnɒ·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + COGNOSCIBLE.] Unknowable, beyond cognizance.

1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 199 To some this Question may seem..so occult as if incognoscible [*printed* incognisible]. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 304 The magnificence of that mind which dwelt..in the regions of the incognoscible. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VI. Archch. 205 Incognito I am and wish to be, and incognoscible it is in my power to remain.

Incoherence (inkŏhī·ĕrĕns). [f. IN- 3 + COHERENCE; cf. It. *incoherenza* (Florio, 1611), F. *incohérence* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact, condition, or quality of being incoherent.

1. *lit.* Want of cohesion.

1672 BOYLE *Hist. Fluidity* § 16 Wks. 1772 I. 388 The smallness and incoherence of the parts do..make them easy to be put into motion. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 126 The .. shale .. from its incoherence has been denuded for the most part.

2. Want of connexion; incompatibility, incongruity of subjects or matters.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 11 The Incoherence of the Subjects..may make them look so little of kin to one another, as scarce to appear the Productions of the same Pen. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 202 Impracticable Particulars, which troubled the Parliament the less, for their incoherence, and impossibility to be reduced into practice. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 494 The same author..says, 'There is not a single view of human nature, which is not sufficient to extinguish the seeds of pride'. Observe the incoherence of the things here joined together; making a view extinguish, and extinguish seeds.

3. Want of coherence or connexion in thought or language; incongruity, inconsistency; want of logical or rational consistency or congruity.

1611 FLORIO, *Incoherenza*, incoherence. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ii, The incoherence of such a doctrine cannot, must not be thus interpreted. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 141 A Petition fraught with Nonsense and Incoherence, Confusion and Impertinence. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 189 This obscure incoherence is given to it by the false rendering of a Hebrew particle. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 84 The intrinsic incoherence of heresy. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 98 Never was a greater amount of incoherence crammed into a short sentence.

b. with *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this; an incoherent statement or proceeding.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vii. 157 A Testimony which is clogged with so many improbabilities, and incongruities, and incoherences. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 (Seager) The system of his politicks, when disembroiled and cleared of all those incoherences and independent matters that are woven into this motley piece. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 285 This mythic theory is a mass of incoherences.

Incoherency (inkoʰī·ĕrĕnsi). [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being incoherent; = INCOHERENCE 2, 3.

1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 186 There is an Incoherencie in their Words now, as there was before. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 51 The incoherency of situation is perhaps one of the most excusable faults in the collection. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 227 The pulse has been a hundred and forty. in a minute, with incoherency or delirium from the first night. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 71 To believe, that the whole of his illness, and the incoherency of his speech, had been feigned to elude suspicion.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this quality; something incoherent.

1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4417/3 Besides the many Absurdities and Incoherencies in the historical Part thereof. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 1 P 20 This cannot give a sanction to the incoherencies of Madness. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 7 The incoherencies of change and death.

Incoherent (inkoʰī·ĕrĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 -hærent. [f. IN- 3 + COHERENT: cf. F. *incohérent* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not coherent.

1. Without physical coherence or cohesion; consisting of parts which do not stick or cling together; unconnected, disjoined, loose.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 123 Matter which was .. lax, incoherent, and in Form of Earth, or of Sand. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 40 Various earths .. void of humidity are but loose, light, and incoherent dust. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 340 Entire mountains of serpentine and ollite, which were only heaps of incoherent blocks. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 72 A mass of .. incoherent slaty schists.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1768 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 161 He spoke of the ministry as a strange incoherent composition, that certainly would not stand. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lvii. (1862) V. 105 The incoherent mixture of races. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 730 A comparatively small body of officials, coherent,..and acting under central authority, has an immense advantage over an incoherent public which has no settled policy.

2. Of abstract things (as schemes, actions, etc.): Consisting of or forming a group or series of incongruous parts; not connected or unified by any general principle or characteristic; inconsistent, uncoordinated.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 211 But hath lost his Soule so long agoe in rusty and incoherent Sins, (not sins that produced one another as in Davids case). 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 11 An incoherent fortuitous system, governed by chance. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 2 They affirm, with Aristotle, that nature is not full of incoherent episodes, like a bad tragedy.

3. Of thought and mental phenomena, language, literary compositions, etc.: Without logical connexion or natural sequence of ideas; inconsistent, rambling, disjointed.

1632 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* 467 Whose discourse should be incohærent and vnjoynted. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 60 P 7 This incoherent Stuff was answer'd by a tender Sigh. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Sometimes she muttered an incoherent sentence. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 25 She used to utter much incoherent rhapsody.

b. Characterized or marked by incoherency of thought or expression.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* I. (1831) 5 His voice was hurried and incoherent. 1845 T. ARCHER *Mem. & Disc.* 267 Listen to that preacher, unrhetorical, incoherent, ungrammatical. 1874 MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 245 Sometimes .. there was an attack of incoherent and furious mania.

4. Incapable of cohering or coalescing; naturally different; incompatible, incongruous.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x, To force a mixture of minds that cannot unite, and to sowe the furrow of mans nativity with seed of two incoherent and uncombining dispositions.

1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Wks. 1778 I. 425 His armour was patched up of a thousand incoherent pieces. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* (1807) 71 Hence mack'rel seem delightful to the eyes, Though dress'd with incoherent gooseberries.

B. *sb.* That which is incoherent. *rare.*

1823 T. G. WAINEWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 319 Perceptions..of coherents in incoherents.

Incoherently (inkoʊhīᵊrĕntli), *adv.* [f. INCOHERENT + -LY 2.] In an incoherent manner.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvi. 224 One that speaketh incoherently, as men that are distracted. 1790-3 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 3 (R.) It being the nature of violent passion to unsettle the mind and make men speak incoherently. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 57, I have endeavoured to place before you, I fear very incoherently and imperfectly, some account of the Trade Guilds of the Middle Ages.

Incoheˈrentness. *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Want of coherence; incoherence.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. Hence in ASH, and mod. Dicts.

Incohering (inkoʊhīᵊrin), *a.* Also 8 -hær-. [f. IN- 3 + COHERING.] That does not cohere: = INCOHERENT 1.

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 13 All which variety of in-cohering matter is to be joynted and set together in the second review. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. ii. 66 That they should..consist of lax, incoharing Earth. 1867 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* (ed. 4) 18 Some hard and compact, others soft and incohering.

Incohesive (inkoʊhīˈsiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not cohesive; without cohesion; that has not the quality of sticking together.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 67 Turned out of an Italian mould..in a state too fluid and incohesive to stand in English. 1881 *Knowledge* No. 5. 88 Experiments .. proving that all gases are composed of matter which is not merely incohesive, but is energetically self-repulsive.

†**Incohible,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *incohibil-is,* f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cohibilis,* f. *cohībēre* to restrain.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Incohible,* that cannot be restrained.

†**Incoˈible,** *a. Obs.*—° [ad. late L. *incoibil-is,* f. *in-* (IN- 3) + **coibil-is,* f. *coī-re* to go or come together.] 'Not to be mingled' (Cockeram, 1623). Hence **Incoibiˈlity,** incapability of going together or mixing.

1671 E. MAYNWARING *Pract. Phys.* 81 The rejection and incoibility of Some.

Incoˌiˈncidence. [IN- 3.] Want of coincidence or agreement.

? 1798 COLERIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 246 It were wrong indeed if an incoincidence with one of our wishes altered our respect and affection to a man. 1828 in WEBSTER.

Incoincident (inkoˌiˈnsidĕnt), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + COINCIDENT.] Not coinciding; not necessarily existing together; not identical.

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xiv. 188 The graces of the Spirit, and the vertues of the mind are incoincident. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 10 Jan. in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 222 My Father's notions of family honour are incoincident with my knowledge of public good.

†**Iˈncolant, incolent.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incolent-em,* pres. pple. of *incolĕre* to inhabit, for which *incolāre* (pres. pple. *incolānt-em*) also occurs in late L.] An inhabitant.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisdom Solomon* xvi. 4 The sinful incolants of his made earth. 1632 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii, As how the naturall Incolants the Iselanders subdew. *Ibid.* Epit. P 1 The first Incolents, and of this our Iland.

†**Iˈncolary.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. stem of L. *incola* inhabitant, *incolĕre* to inhabit + -ARY.] An inhabitant.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 245 The very Scyths and Sarmats, even to the almost subarctick incolaries.

†**Incoled,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [repr. L. *incolāt-us* (incorrectly explained in Du Cange): cf. COLE *v.*2] Cut into scallops or zigzag indentations.

1543 TRAHERON tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.* III. vi. 93 You must sewe of cloutes incoled or cheuerned, and laye them vpon y' wounde wt the past aforewrytten [L. *suantur pecie incolate & posite cum supradicta pasta*].

†**Iˈncoler.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as INCOLARY or obs. F. *incole* inhabitant (1530 in Godef.) + -ER 1.] An inhabitant.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cxlvii. 133 Not as inhabytans or incolers of Spayne, but that they were issuyd out of Affryca.

†**Iˈncolist.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *incolĕre* to inhabit + -IST.] An inhabitant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 360 Which maladyes much molest the Germanes, and Septentrionall Incolists.

Incoloraˈtion. *rare*—°. [f. IN- 3 + COLORATION.] 'Defect of colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**Incoluˈmity.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ite. [a. OF. *incolūmité,* ad. L. *incolumitās* safety, soundness, f. *incolumis* safe, sound: see -TY.] Safety, soundness, freedom from danger.

1533 CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Com. Crede* 75 Not for the incolumite and preseruation of one cyte or of one nation, but for the helthe and saluation of the hole worlde. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* ii. (1652) 142 Some things.. that tended to the publique Incolumity and Welfare of the City. 1672 BOYLE *Hydrost. Disc.* II. v. Wks. 1772 III. 617 The cause of the incolumity of the tadpole is, that the pressure..of the particles of the water against one another is hindered..by the *principium hylarchicum.*

Incombent, obs. form of INCUMBENT *sb.*

Incomber, -bre, -brance, etc., obs. var. ENCUMBER, ENCUMBRANCE, etc.

†**Incoˈmber,** var. of ENCUMBER *sb., Obs.,* an encumbrance (on an estate), a mortgage.

1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 358 Euen yet Raues hee for Bonds and incombers.

†**Incombiˈning,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN- 3.] Not combining, incapable of uniting; incompatible.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. x, Minds that can not unite..two incoherent and incombining dispositions.

Incombustible (inkŏmbʊˈstĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -able. [ad. med.L. *incombustibilis,* or a. F. *incombustible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see IN- 3 and COMBUSTIBLE.]

A. *adj.* Incapable of being burnt or consumed by fire.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 10 Manye philosophoris clepiþ þis quinta essencia an oile incombustible. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* III. iii, So out of our stone precious, if thou be witty, Oyle incombustable and Water thou shalt draw. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* Ded. 2 The 4 elements.. having in every of them 2 other elements, the one putrifying and combustible, the other eternal and incombustible. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Psend. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 There are in the number of Minerals, some bodies incombustible; more remarkably that which the Ancients named Asbeston. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 427 To make an incombustible wick. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 6 An infusible and incombustible substance, as chalk or magnesia.

B. *sb.* An incombustible substance or matter.

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 95 The combustibles unite with each other .. also with incombustibles and with metals. The incombustibles..do not unite with each other, nor with the metals.

Hence **Incombuˈstibleness, Incombustibiˈlity,** the quality of being incombustible.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 114 The prodigious Weight of his body .. As also the Incombustibleness thereof. *a* 1691 SIR T. ROBINSON in Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 84 The Bononia Stone..is remarkable for its shining quality. The Amianthus for its Incombustibility. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 535 Demonstrates its incombustibleness. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* vi. 225 Stone .. is the most perfect material for groining, if for no other reason, at least for its comparative incombustibility.

Income (iˈnkŏm), *sb.*1 Also 4-7 in-com, incom, in-come, 6 incomme, (incombe, incumb). [f. IN *adv.* + COME *v.*: cf. INCOME *v.,* and *come in,* COME *v.* 59.]

1. Coming in, entrance, arrival, advent; beginning (of a period of time, or an action). Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11127 At þe income of þe firth monet [*v. r.* first moneth] Ioseph him went to nazareth. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2171 But Kayous at the income was kepyd un-fayre With a cowarde knyghte of þe kythe ryche. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* I. vi. (R.), At mine income, I lowted lowe, and muttred full demure. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 334 Pain pays the income of each precious thing. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVII. 482, I would then make in indeed, and steep My income in their bloods, in aid of good Patroclus. *a* 1670 BP. RUST in Glanvill *Lux Orient.* (1682) 192 Incomes of light and shade. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 267 An annual income of one child, always strong and thriving, sometimes twins. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 5/3 Where the management .. do not systematically check the income of provisions supplied.

b. *spec.* The coming in of divine influence into the soul; spiritual influx or communication. (Common in 17th c.: now *Obs.* or *rare.*)

1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Preserv. Fairfax* 11 God hath.. given you large experience of the incomes of God through Jesus Christ. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XI. x. 368 The pure Incomes of his holy Life .. flow in upon them. *a* 1694 J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) II. 375 Among the Turkish and heathen saints, there are as notorious instances of these sweet incomes and manifestations, as among our own. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 412 Consider .. what incomes of His grace .. God vouchsafed to you. [1849 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 161 She said .. that no eye could see .. the sweet incomes and refreshings of the Lord's spirit.]

†c. The act of 'coming in' with something (*e.g.* a statement or argument); the fact of being 'brought in' or adduced. *Obs.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 23 Therefore we have the income of so many Fathers as are cited by the Canon-Law .. to be partly a warrant.

†2. A place at which one comes in, an entry or entrance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10546 Quen þou ert common to þe cite O ierusalem, atte gilden yate, þar es an in-com [*Trin.* an entre] þat sua hatt.

†3. A fee paid on coming in or entering; entry-money, entrance-fee. *Obs.*

1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 50 Thy Tennant .. whom, wyth newe Incomes, fynes .. and such lyke vnreasonable exactions, thou pilles, polles, and miserablie oppresses. 1549 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 199 What Proffitts and Incumbs are due to the Bailiffs. 1579 *MS. Indenture, Mappleton, Yks.,* 400 marks paid for a fyne or incombe. 1646 BRIDGE *Serm. John* I. 16. 27 There are no In-com's, no Incom's to be paid at our coming in to Jesus Christ. 1662 J. STRYPE *Let.* in E. F. King *Life Newton* 23, I shall have to pay but 10*s.* a year [for my chamber] besides my income, which may be about 40*s.* or thereabouts. 1712 *Act* 12 *Anne* c. 4 § 4 So as no Fine Income or other Consideration be taken for the same.

†4. A person who comes in or has come in; a new-comer, incomer, immigrant. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 35 Fower sondrie peoples, of the whiche..twaine ware alienes and incommes. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 161/45 Income, *incola, aduena.* 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 14 (Jam.) Lat's try this income, how he stands, An' eik us sib by shakin' hands.

†5. A thing that comes in (in addition, or by the way); something added or incidental. *Obs.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xiii. 76 Where as God promised the land of Chanaan .. this was no parte of that Countrie: he gaue them this as an income or overplus. 1587 — *De Mornay* ii. 22 Euill is neither a nature nor a substance, but an income or accident which is falne into natures and substances. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxviii. (1612) 322 But not that yll, productiuely, from Nature firstly springs. But as an In-come, hapning in the substance.

6. *spec.* That which comes in as the periodical produce of one's work, business, lands, or investments (*considered in reference to its amount,* and commonly expressed in terms of money); annual or periodical receipts accruing to a person or corporation; revenue. Formerly also in *pl.* = Receipts, emoluments, profits; but the plural is now used only in reference to more than one person. (The prevailing sense.)

1602 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 196 Paying the expence of one yere with the income of another. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Porch* XXVII, Never exceed thy income. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 152 Hee hath beene at a great deale of paines and cost; now what are his in-comes? 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 16 He scraped still and never was content, But studied more his Incoms to augment. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 285 No Fields afford So large an Income to the Village Lord. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 43. 10 Having lived, what is called up to his income, that is a good deal above it. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 229 Income, in its usual acceptation, is a loose and vague term; it applies equally to gross receipts and to net produce: But when the Legislature had limited it to be synonimous with profits and gains, it became as clear and precise as any other word. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. I. 76 No, I shan't attack the Church—only the incomes of the bishops, perhaps, to make them eke out the incomes of the poor clergy.

b. *fig.* Profit, proceeds; result, 'harvest'. Also in *pl.* (*obs.*).

1635 RUTHERFORD *Let. to M. Macknaught* 8 July, Christ will not be in your common to have you giving out anything for Him and not give you all incomes with advantage. 1687 BP. CARTWRIGHT in *Magdalen Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H.S.) 116 They are..afraid of the income of their evil practices.

c. *transf.* That which is taken in, as food (with reference to amount).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 162 Physiologists have shewn that the minimum daily income required by a healthy man performing his average daily work and maintaining his usual body weight is five per cent. of that body weight.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 6), as *income-producing* adj.; **income bonds,** bonds of a corporation or company, the interest of which is not cumulative, secured by a lien upon the net income of each several year, after payment of interest upon prior mortgages.

1889 *Daily News* 29 Nov. 6/2 In America, Income bonds are something like preference stock in England, but carrying no voting rights. 1894 SIR J. HUTTON in *Daily News* 25 July 7/3 The acquisition of income-producing undertakings, such as tramways, water supply, &c.

†**Income** (iˈnkʊm), *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. IN *adv.* + COME. Cf. the earlier AN-COME, ON-COME.] A morbid affection of any part of the body, a swelling, impostume, tumour, or the like.

1808 in JAMIESON. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxii. 191 She had got an income in the right arm, and couldna spin. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Income,* any swelling or other bodily infirmity, not apparently proceeding from any external cause..or which has formed unexpectedly. *Ancome,* in the same sense, is an old word. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 195 An Income is a tumour, sir; and mine was a very bad one. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 13 She's got a trouble in her breast—some kind o' an income we're thinkin'.

†**Incoˈme,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *incuman* = OHG. *inqueman, inchomen* (MHG. *inkomen,* Ger. *einkommen*), MDu., MLG. *incomen,* Du. *inkomen*; Da. *indkomme,* Sw. *inkomma.* Not an original compound vb., but a collocation of IN *adv.* + COME *v.*: see IN- *pref.*1 and IN *adv.* 1 b. Now replaced by *come in*: see COME *v.* 59.] *intr.* To come in, to enter.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lev.* xxiii. 10 And þonne ge incumaþ on þæt land þe ic eow sille. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1112 To kepe þe emperours folc ar hii to ver in come. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxiii[i]. 7 King of blisse in come sal he. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3305 So that ye lat us inne come..They leten hem in come anon. *Ibid.* 3991 Thoo the cunstable herd telle, That the Crystene wer incomen. *c* 1565 LINDESAY *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 236 (Jam.) The king..has maid his oath of fidelitie.. that he schould not incum in judgment .. in no actioun, quhair he is pairtie himself.

Iˈncomed, *a. rare.* [f. INCOME *sb.*1 + -ED 2.] Provided with an income.

1790 COWPER *Lett.* 26 Jan., Johnson, I believe, is tolerably well incomed.

Incomeless (iˈnkŏmlĕs), *a.* [f. INCOME *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without an income (sense 6).

1829 ARCHD. WRANGHAM in L'Estrange *Friendships Miss Mitford* (1882) I. 194 Taking possession .. of a new and almost incomeless archdeaconry. 1899 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 4/2 The entirely incomeless woman to whom the full pension of £18 was adjudged.

Incomer (iˈnkʊmə). [f. IN *adv.* + COMER.] One who comes in: in the general sense (opposed to *outgoer*) and with various specific applications; *e.g.* a. One who comes in or has come in from

another place or country; a visitor, immigrant, or foreign resident. **b.** One who comes in where he is unwelcome or troublesome; an intruder; an invader. **c.** One who comes into a position or office relinquished by another; a successor. **d.** *Sport.* A bird that flies towards the sportsman.

1526 TINDALE *Gal.* ii. 4 Be cause of incommers beynge falce brethren, which cam in amonge wother. 1613–18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 To foster a party against so dangerous an incommer, that was like to thrust them all out of doore. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 469 The Samaritans .. would not confesse themselves .. Incommers from those trans-Euphratean nations. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* B viij a, Kept Officers at the gates of the City, to invite all incomers to take refreshment in his Pallace. 1721 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 817 *note*, Voted, yt all Pedlers and Incomers yt shall trade in this Province of New Hampshire shall pay 2½ per cent. for all their trade. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 25 A body of troops is stationed, to take cognizance of incomers and outgoers. 1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 325 Mutual accommodation between incomer and outgoer. 1878 Bosw. SMITH *Carthage* 44 Differences of manners, language and race between the native African and the Phoenician incomer. 1888 *Law Times Rep.* LVIII. 114/1 The outgoer is liable for one part and the incomer for the other half.

I·ncome-tax. [INCOME *sb.*[1] 6.] A tax levied in some countries on incomes.

In Great Britain first introduced as a war-tax in 1799; re-introduced in 1842, and maintained since. Assessed at a rate annually fixed by Parliament of so many pence per pound (*e.g.* a sixpenny or eightpenny income-tax), with exemptions or deductions for incomes below certain defined amounts.

1799 H. BEEKE (*title*) Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain. 1803 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) II. 17 He puts the income tax at 4,500,000*l.* 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clxxxiii, The only mischief was, it came too late; Of all experience 'tis the usual price, A sort of income-tax laid on by fate. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 401 The existing income-tax..certainly is a tax that should not be retained a moment after it can be dispensed with. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* i. (1875) 16 An increased income-tax obliges you to abridge your autumn holiday.

†**Inco·mfortable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] = UNCOMFORTABLE.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 180 Impatient men are incomfottable to serve and of conversation perrillous. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E.-Ind.* 242 Our family was not exempted from that most incomfortable visitation.

Incoming (i·nkɒ:miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + COMING *vbl. sb.*]

1. The action or fact of coming in; entrance; arrival. (Opposed to *outgoing.*)

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* i. 7 The multepliyng of the incomyng of it who vnderstod? *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 51 Þe which is a C dayes iorney bitwix in-comynge and goynge. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 Liberte of fre owth goyng and in comyng at the gate be the strete syde. 1573 MORTON *Let. to Killigrew* 5 Aug. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 423 At the incoming of the queen's majesty's forces. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 54–5 To regulate them ..for close shutting, and suitable opening, to the incomming of the Tide, out-going of the Floods. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* XVII. (1743) II. 72 *note*, The incoming of others into the Cabinet. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 491 With the incoming of spring there is an outgoing from town. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xix. 108 Wardlaw .. watched for her in-comings and out-goings.

†**2.** Place of entrance; entrance, entry: = INCOME *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* l. 5 The incomyng of the hous, and of the porche he made large [1388 alargide the entryng of the house]. *c* 1440 *Boctus* (Laud MS. 559) lf. 3 b, Hit was right at yᵉ incomyng Of garabys lond. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 35/2 In the incomynge of euery cyte stande iij crosses.

†**3.** An entrance-fee: = INCOME *sb.*[1] 3. *Obs.*

1554–9 WATERTOUNE in *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 10 Be incomings and fynes many tenantes decaye.

4. Money that comes in, revenue: = INCOME *sb.*[1] 6. (Usually in *pl.*)

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 252 Garnard King of Peychtis .. bigit a gret hous wᵗ a kirk and gaue it Rentis, and incuming of the nerrest feildis. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, More followers than he can support by honest means, or by his own incomings. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* Prel. Rem. (1876) 4 Money..a convenient shape in which to receive his incomings of all sorts. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Feb. 185/1 The nominal incomings are 900*l.*

I·ncoming, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* + COMING *ppl. a.*] That comes in or enters: in the general sense, and with various specific applications; e.g. **a.** Entering upon a position or office vacated by another, succeeding. **b.** Coming in from abroad, immigrant. **c.** Coming in as profit, accruing. **d.** Of a period of time: About to begin; ensuing (*Sc.*).

1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 52 As to the agreement betwixt him and the incoming tenants, when he undertook to be their bouman. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 249 The farmer should have a full incoming profit on the product of his labour. 1808 JAMIESON, *The incomin ook*, the next week. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iii. (ed. 2) 50 Tracing the in-coming or out-going tide. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Sept., Pilots, for incoming vessels. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 146 The incoming line wire at A is attached to terminal 1, and the compensating wire to terminal 4. *Mod. Sc.* Plans for the incoming year.

†**Inco·mity.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *incōm-is* unpleasant, after COMITY.] 'Discourtesy' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Incomme·nd,** *v. Obs.* [IN-[2].] *trans.* To commit, entrust (*to* a person); = COMMEND *v.* 1.

1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* 53 Many times did the Consul Scipio request the Numantins to incommend themselves to the clemencie of Rome. *Ibid.* 103 Warres to be good must be incommended unto the Goddes. 1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* 1 The Gospell .. deliuered and incommended by his holy Apostles and Prophets vnto vs and all posterities. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 27 The Ensigne to be incommended to the Ensigne-bearer. 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Lev.* vi. 1 Of incommending a thing, and requiring it.

†**Incomme·ndable,** *a. Obs.* [IN-[3]: cf. obs. F. *incommendable* (Cotgr.).] Not commendable or praiseworthy; discommendable.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F ij, That suche thing semed earst honest and laudable, Nowe semeth dishonest, vile and incommendable. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 564 Tryphræ, as he describes them..are incommendable in faculties.

In commendam: see COMMENDAM 1.

Incommensurability (inkǫme:nsiŭrăbi·lĭti, -ʃŭr-). [f. as next + -ITY.] The quality or character of being incommensurable.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. xviii. 247 According to their commensurability or incommensurabilitie. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 11 Wherein also is involved the Incompossibility and Incommensurability of things. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* VI. vii. (1803) II. 387 Aristotle mentions the incommensurability of the diagonal of a square to its side. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sci.* xii. (1849) 95 The incommensurability that exists between the length of the day and the revolution of the sun. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Pref. 9 The first [Dissertation] contains an attempt to prove the incommensurability of the circle.

Incommensurable (inkǫme·nsiŭrăb'l, -ʃŭr-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *incommensurābilis*, also in Fr. (Oresme, 14th c.) which may be the intermediate source: see IN-[3] and COMMENSURABLE.]

1. *Math.* Not commensurable; having no common measure (integral or fractional). Said of two or more quantities or magnitudes, or of one quantity or magnitude in relation to another (const. *with*, †*to*); also sometimes *absol.* = incommensurable with ordinary or 'rational' quantities, as the natural numbers; the same as *irrational* or *surd* (but not usually said, like these, of *roots*).

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* x. def. ii. 229 Incommensurable magnitudes are such, which no one common measure doth measure. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R j b, These lines for that they are some of them incommensurable, can not exactly be expressed, saue only in surde numbers. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 271 That the Diameter of every Square is Incommensurable with the Sides. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 33 Suppose ABCD to be a Square, it may be geometrically demonstrated, that the Side AB, is incommensurable to the Diagonal AC. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. I. iii. § 136. 242 The rules as to surd roots are referable to incommensurable magnitudes. *Mod.* The ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter (denoted by π) is an incommensurable quantity.

b. (in *Arith.*): Having no (integral) common measure except unity; prime to one another.

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* B j, If thei haue no suche common diuisor, then are thei called incommensurable, as 18 and 25. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 53 If it happen that the common measure thus found is 1; then the numbers are said to be incommensurable, or not having any common measure.

2. *gen.* Having no common standard of measurement; not comparable in respect of magnitude or value.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 Whether such things so apprehended by the Senses, be pleasant, profitable, just or unjust .. commensurable, or incommensurable. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 539 Will not this Position prove as incommensurable to humane affairs and be laden with as great inconveniences? 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. 1842 II. 260 Between money and such services..there is no common principle of comparison: they are quantities incommensurable. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Nat. Temperance Movem.* Wks. XII. 167 The two states are incommensurable on any plan of direct comparison. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 46 The rival probabilities represented by relative number of attesting documents must be treated as incommensurable.

b. *spec.* Not worthy to be measured *with*; not coming up to the standard of measurement of (something); utterly disproportioned to.

1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iv. 188 The forces of either were so incommensurable with the numbers and bravery of the people they attacked. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* VI. § 2. 340 His past life is incommensurable with infinity. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* x. 173 Solutions, which I still dismissed as incommensurable with the facts.

B. *sb.* An incommensurable quantity, etc.: usually in *pl.*

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 3 Puzzling enquiries concerning .. incommensurables. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 94 Omitting to introduce any thing concerning the nature of incommensurables. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 125 Melancthon was 'cutting and contriving' to perform impossibilities, to find a common measure of incommensurables.

Incomme·nsurableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incommensurable; incommensurability.

a 1691 BOYLE *Advices judging Things* Wks. 1772 IV. 468 But [Euclid] contents himself to demonstrate the incommensurableness of the side and diagonal of a square. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 164 The impropriety of the inquiry arises from the incommensurableness, not the coincidence, of the respective feelings.

Incomme·nsurably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an incommensurable manner or degree; incomparably.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Infant-Baptism* 9 Unless we affirm that the Death of Christ be incommensurably reparative to our fall in Adam. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1830 The incommensurably Beautiful.

Incommensurate (inkǫme·nsiŭrĕt, -ʃŭr-), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not commensurate.

1. Not of equal or corresponding measure or degree; out of proportion, disproportionate, inadequate. Const. *with, to.*

1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Solid Bod.* iv. Wks. 1772 IV. 780 So they be not incommensurate to its pores. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 10 His improvement grows continually more incommensurate to his life. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 172 The four ancient tribes..had become incommensurate with the existing condition of the Attic people. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 251 That power, unfortunately, was incommensurate with their good will.

†**b.** Having parts or elements out of proportion; disproportioned. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 186 The natural proportion of the body is depraved, and the Body made incommensurate.

2. Not having a common standard of measurement; = INCOMMENSURABLE.

a 1687 H. MORE (J.), The diagonal line and side of a quadrate .. to our apprehension, are incommensurate. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* (J.), If the year comprehend days, it is but as any greater space of time may be said to comprehend a less, though the less space be incommensurate to the greater. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 374 Difficulty and doubt are incommensurate.

Hence **Incomme·nsurately** *adv.*; **Incomme·nsurateness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incommensurateness*, incommensurable Quality. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 285 The utter incommensurateness and the unsatisfying qualities of the things around us. 1828 WEBSTER cites Cheyne for *Incommensurately.* 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIX. 152 The incommensurateness of Christianity, under its present developments, to embrace and to form a rest for the new mental developments of society.

†**Incommensura·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Incommensurateness; disproportionateness.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 250 In knowing and judging of Commensuration or Incommensuration of a Body.

Incommiscible (inkǫmi·sib'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *incommiscibilis*: see IN-[3] and COMMISCIBLE.] Incapable of being mixed together.

1620 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 501 Whose habits make us incommiscible. 1813 BP. JEBB *Let.* xlii. in *Life*, etc. 476 To blend materials, if not altogether incommiscible, at least very uncongenial. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 146 Incommiscible with matter.

Hence **Incommiscibi·lity,** incapacity of being mixed together (or *with* something).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 90 By some antipathie, or incummiscibility therewith.

†**Incommi·xed, -mi·xt,** *a. Obs.* [IN-[3].] Not mixed together, or with something; unmingled.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 28 Which preserved their bones and ashes incommixed. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 352/2 Those fair things which are first, and Divine, and Incommixt, and always the same.

†**Incommi·xture.** *Obs.* [IN-[3].] Freedom from mixture; unmixed condition.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 100 This incommixture and simple purity of parts and principles. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 135 In what purity and incommixture the Language of that People stood which were casually discovered in the heart of Spain.

Incommobi·lity. *rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *incommōbilitās*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *commōbilis* easily moved: see -ITY.] Incapability of being moved or stirred to feeling.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* II. 346 The attendants on this are indignation, and incommobility, which is called in Greek ἀοργησία, or a disposition incapable of being excited to anger.

†**Inco·mmodate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *incommodāre* to inconvenience, f. *incommod-us* inconvenient: see INCOMMODE *a.*]

1. *trans.* = INCOMMODE *v.* 1.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 24. 490 As wee may easily thinke that the French would gladly incommodate the King of England. 1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 140 When the Scorching Noon-dayes heat, Incommodates the Lowing Neat. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 106 Tea..consumes superfluous Humours, which incommodate the Brain.

2. = INCOMMODE *v.* 2.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 86 This definition doth nothing incommodate and hurt our cause. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 182 Your Maiesty may bestow it without incommodating your affaires. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 115 Incommodated by any dull cloudy obscurations.

†**Inco·mmodate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incommodāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incommodāre*: see prec.] Incommoded; inconvenienced.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 117 This incommodate accommodating of thy selfe will cost thee money. 1658 BAILLIE in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 35/1, I..am exceedingly incommodate. 1669 MORTON *New Eng. Mem.* 22 Scurvy, and other Diseases, which this long Voyage and their incommodate condition had brought upon them.

Incommodation (inkɒmŏdēi·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *incommodāre* to INCOMMODE.] The action of incommoding, or fact of being incommoded; inconvenience.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xx. 75 But to let pass these incommodations of the Body; Christianity may be made very uneasie and uncomfortable by several rackings and distractings of the Mind. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. ii, The assurance of crowd and incommodation at public places. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 8 Enjoyments were purchased at a rather dear rate in the incommodations connected with that coach.

†**Incommo·de,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [a. F. *incommode* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *incommodus* inconvenient, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *commodus* convenient: see COMMODE *a.*]

1. Inconvenient, troublesome; = INCOMMODIOUS 1.

1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Ded., To be obliging to that excess as you are..is a dangerous quality, and may be very incommode to you. 1686 tr. *Agiatis* 75 Think of gaining the esteem of the World, and never shew your self incommode. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 202 If those streams of hair were incommode in a battle, I know nothing they were adapted to. *Ibid.* 264 Vertue was incommode; he loved truth.

2. Unsuitable, unfitting; = INCOMMODIOUS 4.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 31 It seems more incommode to say that God moves and predetermines to al other acts.

B. *sb.* An inconvenience, incommodity.

1518 WOLSEY *Let. to Ambass. France* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. i. 22 Advoiding sundry incommodes and inconveniences *that might follow thereof.*

Incommode (inkɒmōu·d), *v.* [a. F. *incommode-r* (15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *incommodāre* to inconvenience: see INCOMMODATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To subject to inconvenience or discomfort; to trouble, annoy, molest, embarrass, inconvenience.

1598 FLORIO, *Incomodare*, to incommode, to trouble, to disease [etc.]. 1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 111 The King would find himself incommoded with all that furniture upon his back. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 87 Every breath of wind would incommode us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. viii. 96 Not that .. I would incommode the lady. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 334 We had been, for some weeks past, so accustomed to sleep entirely in the open air, that, at first, the confinement of a chamber incommoded us. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II. 96 The revelation could be so managed as not to incommode anyone.

2. To affect with inconvenience; to hinder, impede, obstruct (an action, etc.).

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* liv. 210 A wooden Shed, which very much incommodes their marching in Procession. 1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, The hay harvest is here very much incommoded by daily showers. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 37 The breathing was much incommoded when she reclined on a sofa or bed.

†**Incommodement** (-ōu·dmĕnt). *Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *incommodément* (1549 in R. Estienne), f. *incommoder*: see -MENT.] Condition of being incommoded or inconvenienced.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* 315 (L.), I persisted in my ordinary course of living and business, though with severe incommodement.

†**Incommo·deration.** *Obs.* [IN-3.] The opposite of 'commoderation'; mixture (of 'humours') in undue proportions.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 141 An Apostume is a tumour composed of three kinds of diseases .. Intemperature, Incommoderation, and Solution of continuity.

†**Incommo·diate,** *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. INCOMMODI-OUS (or its source) + -ATE3. Cf. COMMODIATE.] = INCOMMODE *v.*

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 171 We ought to incommodiate our selves, to serve our friends. 1654 — tr. *Bentivoglio's Hist. Warrs Flanders* III. vii. 426 It is not to be said .. how much the Artillery was incommodiated. *Ibid.* 359, 363, 384.

Incommodious (inkɒmōu·diəs), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMMODIOUS; cf. F. *incommode*, L. *incommodus.*] Not commodious, or the opposite of commodious.

1. Causing inconvenience or discomfort; troublesome, annoying, disagreeable, inconvenient.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (Arb.) 48 Beside their dayly labour, their life is *nothing* hard or *incommodious.* 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 131 The Slaves know that the lightest chaines are alwaies the least incommodious. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. 80 Hills and Vales though to a peevish weary Traveller, they may seem incommodious and troublesome, yet are a noble Work of the great Creator. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 289 It may be given in any form, though its disgusting taste points out that of pills as the least incommodious.

†b. Of persons or their dispositions: Troublesome, difficult to get on with. *Obs.*

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 46/2 In the time of this Commodus, although he was an incommodious prince [etc.]. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Nov., A temper very incommodious in sickness, and by no means amiable in the tenour of life.

†2. Disadvantageous, hurtful, injurious. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 77 They cast also a certain moisture and steam .. that is very hurtfull and incommodious. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 350 Whereas Honey is hurtful to choleric Complexions, Sugar is incommodious or hurtful unto none.

†3. Unprofitable, unfit, unsuitable; unbefitting, unbecoming. Const. *for, to,* or *inf. Obs.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 41 There are manye wildernesses .. lacking water, and incommodious for the lyfe of man. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* VI. xx. § 5, I am not ignorant what censures pass upon this author for his incommodious speeches in this argument. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 20 (1723) 119 It was incommodious to the Circumstances of his Family.

4. Of places or the like: Not convenient for shelter, travelling, etc.; not affording good or sufficient accommodation; inconveniently small, narrow, etc.; uncomfortable.

1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 7 A great bridge of boates .. som-what incommodious by reason of the largenes and height of the Riuer. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 10 The Streets of this Town are incommodious, in that one is always going either up hill or down hill. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 220 An incommodious port. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 212 In March 1775, when the number of prisoners was 175, there were with them in this incommodious prison wives and children 46. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, Tellson's Bank was small, dark, ugly, and very incommodious.

Incommo·diously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incommodious manner or degree; inconveniently, uncomfortably; troublesomely.

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 93 To thintent the sycke .. shuld not lye to thronge or strayte, and therfore vneasely, and incommodiously. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xiii. 439 Neither was this Cyprian's fault alone, that he wrote of repentance many things incommodiously [marg. *imprudenter*] and unwisely. 1652 COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* II. i. 15 It is certain, that I am not incommodiously inconstant. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. (R.), Without this erect posture his eyes would have been the most prone, and incommodiously situated of all animals. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 69 Incommodiously pent in, And ill at ease behind.

Incommo·diousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incommodious; inconvenience, incommodity. Also with *pl.*, An inconvenience.

1624 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxx. 330 If Abraham had any such doubts .. of an Incommodiousness in so troublesome a Seal, of a Needlessness in so impertinent a Seal. 1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 175 God hath so tempered the things of this world, that every commodity hath some incommodiousness, and every conveniency some inconvenience attending the same. *a* 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 151 The Incommodiousness of the Place wherein he was kept, may have occasioned his Death. 1854 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 257 Bearing .. evils altogether beyond masculine philosophy—even, it may be, incommodiousnesses that threaten health, nay, life itself. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, The partners in the House were proud of its smallness .. proud of its ugliness, and proud of its incommodiousness.

Incommodity (inkɒmo·dĭti). [a. F. *incommodité* (1389 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incommoditās*, f. *incommodus*: see INCOMMODE *a.* and -ITY.]

1. Incommodious quality, condition, or state of things; inconvenience, disadvantage, discomfort.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 31 The gardyn of delices, where noon intemperaunce is or affliccioun of incommodite, but the fruicion of alle maner delices. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xi. 5 Moche teene and incommodité Foloweth age. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 102 Nor there is any other thyng priuatelie dooen to our incommoditee. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/1 Declare your opinion .. about the lawes of that realme, what incomodity you have conceaved to be in them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xv. (1810) 385 To bee exposed to the like incommoditie of cold and raine. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 27 Nov., I came home last night, without any incommodity, danger, or weariness.

2. With *pl.*: An incommodious thing or circumstance; an inconvenience, disadvantage; a discomfort, annoyance. †Formerly also in stronger sense: Something hurtful, an injury, damage (cf. 1).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 241 In the ende of herveste were so moche wete and reyne .. whereby mony incommodites folowede. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 58 To suffre many contrary þinges & diuerse incomodites in þis wrecchid lif. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 16 Touching their expedition by land it was full of incommodities. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 541 It is good to set before vs, the Incommodities, and Commodities of Vsury. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4919/2 The Incommodities of the Season will soon oblige the Troops to decamp. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* vii. I. 107 As soon as my incommodities allowed me to think of past occurrences.

†**Inco·mmodous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *incommod-us* inconvenient (see above) + -OUS.] = INCOMMODIOUS.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 180 The Communitie..do best understand what is most commodous or incommodous for the preservation and promotion of their Societies.

†**Inco·mmon,** var. of ENCOMMON *v. Obs.*, to make common.

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxvi. 235 The way to make Honour last, is to doe by it, as men doe by rich Jewels; not in-common them to the every day eyes.

Incommunicability (inkɒmiū·nikăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] = INCOMMUNICABLENESS.

a 1639 CAREW *Song* (*title*) Wks. (1651) 82 Incommunicability of Love. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule vi. § 24 An act of so great simplicity and incommunicability *that it hath neither brother nor sister,* mother nor daughter, kiff nor kin. 1855 DE QUINCEY *Let. to Daughters* 3 Mar. in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 100 To account for the incommunicability and to show that the accident of last night in George Square was no accident.

Incommunicable (inkɒmiū·nikăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMMUNICABLE: cf. F. *incommunicable* (16th c., Calvin *Inst.*), mod.L. *incommūnicābilis.*]

1. Not communicable; that cannot be communicated or made common; incapable of being imparted or shared.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 675 Hee .. who doth communicate the incommunicable properties of God to creatures. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla in Exod.* 40 This name Iehouah is also incommunicable. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 104 Those are called incommunicable attributes, which are proper to God alone, and not communicated to any creature. 1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 139 To wrest from the sovereign an essential part of the incommunicable power of the crown. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XVIII. 65 None shared or knew His deep and incommunicable joy.

b. *absol.* or as *sb.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 A Reception of Superabundant Transcendency, Christs peculiar Incommunicable, which..is *ultra consortes.*

2. That cannot be communicated to another by speech; incapable of being told or uttered; ineffable, unspeakable, unutterable.

1664 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1697) II. 79 How freely did Christ unbosom himself to his Disciples?..[*not*] in the extraordinary discoveries of the Gospel only, but also of those incommunicable Revelations of the Divine Love, in reference to their own personal interest in it. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Heard unutterable things, And incommunicable visions saw. *a* 1864 FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* (1866) 252 Its true meaning is utterly incommunicable by one being to another.

3. Not communicative; incommunicative.

1568 NORTH *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* IV. x. 136 Terrible iudges, seuere, intractable, collerick, incommunicable. 1831 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 247 About the Essays or Colloquies I can tell nothing, Murray being incommunicable.

4. Not in communication (with others or with each other); not having inter-communication; without communication or intercourse.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 307 For the North and Southerne pole, are the invariable termes of that Axis whereon the heavens doe move, and are therefore incommunicable and fixed points. 1804 WORDSW. *Affliction Margaret* viii, Perhaps..thou..hast been summoned to the deep, Thou, thou and all thy mates, to keep An incommunicable sleep. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxv. 266 The two worlds, though naturally disjoined, were not incommunicable.

Incommu·nicableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incommunicable: a. Incapability of being communicated, imparted, or shared.

1609 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* § 8 Wee neither can nor dare arrogate vnto our selues those *things which, by an* holy reseruation and incommunicablenesse, are proper onely vnto the Highest. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 11 The Incommunicableness of the Perfection of all the Attributes of God. 1882 MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 140 The Jew emphasized..the self-containedness, the incommunicableness of God.

†b. Want of inter-communication or intercourse.

1643 HERLE in T. Goodwin, etc. *Apol. Narration* Introd., The vindication of the Protestant party in generall, from the aspersions of Incommunicablenesse within it selfe, and Incompatiblenesse with Magistracy.

c. Reticence, taciturnity, incommunicativeness.

1835 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 280 His incommunicableness with his children accounts for the paucity of those familiar anecdotes.

Incommunicably (inkɒmiū·nikăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incommunicable manner; in a way that cannot be communicated, imparted, or shared.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) I. iv. i. 46 [Annihilation is] as incommunicably the effect of a power divine and above nature, as is the worke of the Creation it selfe. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vii. 300 To usurp that praise and honour which is peculiarly and incommunicably due to him. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 430 Abide in the Unction. It is a thing absolutely real, incommunicably dissevered from all that is false.

b. Without communication or intercourse.

1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 197 Each, in his own little world of air, stood incommunicably separate.

†**Incommu·nicate,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN-3 + COMMUNICATE *ppl. a.*] = next.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 11 It is not happy by an incommunicate happiness, nor glorious by an incommunicate glory.

Hence †**Incommu·nicately** *adv.*, without communication.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Synopsis Proph.* 524 A singular or individual substance completely existing by itself, but not incommunicably, though incommunicately.

†**Incommu·nicated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not communicated; uncommunicated; that is without communication.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 171 Although in that indistinguisht masse, all things seemed one, yet separated by the voyce of God, according to their species they came out in incommunicated varieties, and irrelative seminalities. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idol.* ii. 18 Excellencies so far as we know incommunicated to any Creature.

Incommu·nicating, *a.* [IN-3.] Not communicating, without communication.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Com. Law* xii. (1713) 256 That Confusion and Disparity that would unavoidably ensue, if the *Administration* was by several incommunicating Hands. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 130 Even in their Northern Nations and incommunicating Angles, their Languages are widely differing. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Addr.* etc. (1891) IV. 225 Incommunicating distances.

†**Incommunica·tion.** *Obs.* [IN-3.] Absence or want of communication or imparting.

1611 SCLATER *Key* (1629) 133 The third branch is incommunication, *Invidia Canina*..the dog in the manger. 1628 J. DOUGHTY *Church-Schismes* 17 They inflicted vpon them absteension, or (as I may say) incommunication with the Church. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* iii. 14 Envy discovereth itself..

By incommunication: men would have all things inclosed within their own line and pale.

Incommunicative (inkŏmiū·nikătiv), *a.* [In- 3.] Not communicative; not disposed for intercourse or conversation; uncommunicative.

1670 Collins in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 149 We cannot expect it from one here (who is incommunicative). 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 15, I shall not imitate their incommunicative Tenaciousness. 1816 Byron *Fragm.*, *'Could I remount'*, Or do they in their silent cities dwell Each in his incommunicative cell? 1851 Hawthorne *Grandfather's Chair* III. xi. (1879) 210, I am naturally a silent and incommunicative sort of character.

Hence **Incommu·nicatively** *adv.*; **Incommu·nicativeness.**

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 45 The officer resisted conversation with more firmness than is usual in France .. and shut himself up in almost total incommunicativeness. *a* 1862 Thoreau *Cape Cod* vi. (1865) 109 Silently, and for the most part incommunicatively, going about their business. 1872 J. L. Sanford *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I*, 335 The overt act of a lie seemed frequently the best method of incommunicativeness.

Incommutabi·lity. [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *incommutabilité* (1718 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality or condition of being incommutable.

1674 tr. *Boethius* 187 (T.) This order, by its own incommutability, keeps all things mutable within their several ranks and conditions. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 48 Maimonides maintained the incommutability of the law.

Incommutable (inkŏmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *incommūtābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *commūtābilis* Commutable: cf. F. *incommutable* (1381 in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 2 f. In- 3 + Commutable.]

1. Not changeable; not liable to change or alteration; unchangeable, immutable.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 66 But allas! for good incommutable, for mede inestimable, for souerayn worship, for endeles glory, men wol not suffre þe lest werynes. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 26 b/2 The Incomutable deyte of the blessyd trynyte is without ony chaungyng. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 184 One uniforme, sempiterne, and incommutable Rule of Justice in al Times and Nations. 1842 Chalmers *Lect. Rom.* I. 54 The giver of a perfect and incommutable law.

2. Not commutable; that cannot be commuted or exchanged; unexchangeable.

1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 331 The powers, though invisible, are incommutable; nor can those of the shipwright enable him to forge an anchor, or those of the smith enable him to construct a ship. *a* 1806 Horsley *Serm.* (1811) 424 Notwithstanding the reality of those differences, and the incommutable nature of the two things.

Hence **Incommu·tably** *adv.*, unexchangeably; **Incommu·tableness.**

1828 Webster, *Incommutableness*, the quality of being incommutable. *Incommutably*, without reciprocal change. 1855 W. H. Mill *Applic. Panth. Princ.* (1861) 197 But the first element of this name Eliakim .. differs in its initial radical letter and etymology from 'Hλί .. as completely and incommutably as do their respective correlations in Arabic, Allah and Ali.

†**Incommutative,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [In- 3.] 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Incommutative*, not to be changed or altered.

Incompact (inkŏmpæ·kt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not compact; loosely put together; of loose consistency.

1616 Bullokar, *Incompact*, slight, not close ioyned. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 55 These ruines..being not onely unequal in their surface, but also hollow, loose, and incompact within, as ruines use to be. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 22 The earth itself loose and incompact.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1829 Landor *Wks.* (1846) I. 399/2 The empire of the Czars being already incompact and vast. 1852 Seidel *Organ* 116 Their tone is too braying and incoherent (or incompact). 1869 Haddan *Apost. Succ.* iii. 55 An organized Church is a more effective instrument for the transmission of truth than the incompact school of a philosophical sect.

Hence **Incompa·ctly** *adv.*, **Incompa·ctness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Incompactness.* 1846 Landor *Wks.* I. 71/2 My memory..is apt to stagger and swerve under verses piled incompactly. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 540/1 The geese .. have a strange air of incompactness, mainly attributable to the independent character of many of their wing-feathers.

Incompa·cted, *a. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Compacted *ppl. a.*] Not compacted; incompact.

1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* v. Wks. 1772 I. 546 The other four elements might indeed be variously and loosely blended together, but would remain incompacted.

Incomparability (inkŏmpărăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being incomparable; incomparableness.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 568 Truth hath her lets, discommodities and incomparabilities with us. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 436 Opposing those who adduce the incomparability of things psychical and material as an objection against the possibility of any interaction between them.

Incomparable (inkŏmpărăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*, *sb.*) [a. F. *incomparable* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incomparābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *comparābilis* Comparable.]

1. With which there is no comparison; unequalled in manner, kind, or degree; matchless, peerless, transcendent.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, And of beaute se bene incomparable. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 391 Heyl! incomparabil quen Goddis holy tron! 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 35 a, Honye .. is of incomparable efficacy. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 451 She was afterwards his incomparable wife. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. v. Wks. 1811 IV. 215 A new hypothesis .. which hath the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton for its Patron. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* ix. (1894) 202 The squalor of an Italian town surrounds monuments of incomparable beauty. 1897 Gladstone *Let.* 20 Apr., Incredible shame, incomparable bungling.

2. Not to be compared (*with* or *to*).

1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xi. § 18 *marg.*, Vniuersall absolute obedience vnto men is incomparable with true loyalty vnto Christ. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 116 Neere mountayne Taurus is now a Citie both great and famous, yet incomparable to what shee was in Ecbatans time. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 640 As knowledge becomes more accurate, the tables constructed in successive periods become incomparable. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 9/2 The British patent system .. is incomparable, from every point of view almost, with the patent systems of Germany and the United States.

†**B.** *adv.* = Incomparably. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 101 Mekyl more gladder and that yncomparable for the certen bydyng that he boode to haue the sight of god. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 b, Thou shalte be in heuen ruler of incomparable more treasure. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 6 The Gray, or Horse-Fly. Her eye is an incomparable pleasant spectacle.

C. *sb.* 1. An incomparable or matchless person or thing.

1704 Penn in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 355 That there ever should be such a succession of incomparables. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* III. 19 This incomparable would be an evil to be dreaded in the city.

2. A name for a North American bird, the Nonpareil or Painted Bunting (*Cyanospiza* or *Passerina ciris*), so called from its gorgeous colouring, blue, green, yellow, and scarlet.

1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Cyanospiza* .. contains the common indigo-bird of the United States .., the lazuli finch .., the nonpareil, incomparable, or pape [etc.].

Incomparableness (inkŏmpărăb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incomparable.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 Whose..incomparableness of number, may well fill our hearts with admiration. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote Eng.* II. v, I will make thee a dreadful example to all future knights who shall dare dispute the incomparableness of that divine lady. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1003/1 It is from this centre that the ideas of his..incomparableness and glory irradiate.

Incomparably (inkŏmpărăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY2; cf. F. *incomparablement* (12–13th c.), L. *incomparābiliter*.] In an incomparable manner or degree; in a way that does not admit of comparison; beyond comparison.

c 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 257 Goostly lucres & wynnynges .. Exceedynge in value all eerthly thynges Incomparablely. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1263 Hire bemes ouer alle the sternes ere incomparabli bright. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxvii, Shootinge in the longe bowe .. incomparably excelleth all other exercise. 1634 Heywood *Maidenhead* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 131 Does not the new Gowne the Prince sent my Mistresse, become her most incomparably? 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1674) 14 The structure even of the rarest watch is incomparably inferiour to that of a humane body. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 7 Shakespear has incomparably excelled all others. 1855 Emerson in *Scot. Rev.* (1883) 283 Incomparable things said incomparably well. 1870 Rogers *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 115 Strafford..was incomparably the abler of the two.

†**Incompa·red,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [In- 3.] Unmatched, matchless, peerless, incomparable.

1590 Spenser *To Sir F. Walsingham* 1 That Mantuane Poetes incompared spirit.

Incompass, obs. var. of Encompass *v.*

†**Incompa·ssible,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. obs. F. *incompassible* incompatible (14th c. in Godef.), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *compassible*, a parallel form to Compatible.] Incompatible.

1630–56 Sir R. Gordon *Hist. Earls Sutherland* 413 (Jam.) It seemed to be incompassible in the persone of any subject, derogative to the king's honor, and insupportable grievous to the leidges.

†**Incompa·ssion.** *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Compassion: so It. *incompassione.*] Want or absence of compassion or pity.

1625 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1637) 231 There are many publike and nationall sinnes, .. our incompassion to our brethren miserably wasted with Warre and Famine in other parts of the world. 1630 *Ibid.* II. 259 Whilst we avoid the one extreme, that of incompassion, we may not fall into the other, that of foolish pity. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. § 7. 232 [They] look on our enjoiments and their sufferings thro' the contracting optics of ingratitude and incompassion.

†**Incompa·ssionate,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not compassionate; void of compassion or pity.

1611 Cotgr., *Impiteux*, pitilesse, incompassionate. 1623 Sanderson 12 *Serm.* (1637) 126 He was to wrestle with the unjust and bitter upbraidings of unreasonable and incompassionate men. 1674 Flatman *Review* 8 When incompassionate Age shall plow The delicate Amira's brow. 1679 *Establ. Test* 21 They will..repay them with the..most incompassionate Cruelty.

Hence †**Incompa·ssionately** *adv.*, without compassion or pity; †**Incompa·ssionateness,** lack of compassion, pitilessness.

1621 T. Granger *On Eccl.* 94 (T. Suppl.) The incompassionateness of other great men, which were merciless, cruel, and hard-hearted. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* II. iii, Plead not..without sense of pity So incompassionately.

Incompatibility (inkŏmpætĭbi·lĭti). [a. F. *incompatibilité* (15th c.): see next and -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being incompatible; incongruity, absolute inconsistency, irreconcilableness.

1611 Cotgr., *Incompatibilité*, incompatibilitie, iarring, disagreement. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 310 The incompatibilitie of the then vsd superstitions in the Camp, and Christianitie. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 15 Incompatibility, or repugnancy to co-existence. 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* ii. (1770) 45 Hadjee Hamet .. gave the world an instance more of the incompatibility of wickedness with happiness. 1831 Brewster *Optics* vii. § 66. 73 The hypothesis .. which others had rejected from its incompatibility with the phenomena of the spectrum. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 128 Divorces are readily allowed for incompatibility of temper.

b. (with *pl.*) An incompatible thing or quality.

1671 E. Panton *Spec. Juvent.* 105 You may tell me that I propose Incompatibilities. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 80 They made him an absurd Compound of incompatibilities. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Artif. Comedy Last Cent.*, The comedy, I have said, is incongruous; a mixture of Congreve with sentimental incompatibilities. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 442 It became a grave question, how to reconcile the incompatibilities of dog and goat.

†**2.** = Incompetibility. *Obs. rare.*

1659 *Parl. Let.* 9 May in *England's Conf.* 14 We..urged their incompatibility to judge of the Members.

Incompatible (inkŏmpæ·tĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *incompatibilis* (said of benefices); cf. F. *incompatible* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), and see In- 3 and Compatible.] Not compatible.

1. Of benefices, etc.: Incapable of being held together. [med.L. *incompatibilis.*]

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 3/2 For infinite dispensations, as to dispense with age, with order, with benefices incompatible. 1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 57 Inacted, aganis pluralitie of offices incompatible in one man's persone. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 115 By the Canon Law Incompatible Benefices are Dignities, Parsonages and other Benefices, which do by some Statute or approv'd Custom require a Personal Residence. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms*, *Benefice incompatible*, means one which cannot be held with another.

2. Mutually intolerant; incapable of existing together in the same subject; contrary or opposed in character; discordant, incongruous, inconsistent.

1592 Daniel *Rosamond* I iij, As heere beholde th' incompatible blood Of age and youth. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 75 When the subiect, and the thing dissenting, doth abhorre each other, and are .. incompatible, than there is a totall opposition betweene them. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ii. 66 The ideas of Matter and Thought are absolutely incompatible. 1755 Fox in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) II. ii. 37 Yet.. are we on incompatible lines? 1816 T. L. Peacock *Headlong Hall* vii, Luxury and liberty are incompatible. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 18 He felt that to be a politician and a preacher of righteousness was to combine two vocations practically incompatible.

b. Const. *with.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 24 A prudence which was incompatible with her Sisters nature. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 68 The use of the shield is incompatible with that of the bow. 1832 tr *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xv. 319 Law and order seemed incompatible with the government of priests.

†c. Const. *to.* (Sometimes confused with Incompetible.) *Obs.*

1641 R. Greville (Ld. Brooke) *Episc.* 113 A trade, which yet they thinke not altogether incompatible to Preaching. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 75 Is not the prescience or prævision of future things..incompatible to the nature of any creature in heaven or earth? 1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 101 Balaam knew it was incompatible to Him to lie or repent. 1790 Anna M. Johnson *Monmouth* III. 11 She knew the unconditional liberation .. was incompatible to his Lordship's professions.

†d. Const. *of*: Intolerant *of. Obs.*

1605 Raleigh *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (1693) 34 The English Nobility, incompatible of these new Concurrents, found .. a darkning of their Dignities by the Interposition of so many. 1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 24 A Nobilitie, stubborne, haughty, and incompatible of each other's precedency 1646 Buck *Rich. III* 51 He was now incompatible of any others precedency and propinquity.

†**3.** Unable to agree or 'get on' together; disagreeing, at variance. *Obs.*

1567 Throgmorton *Let. to Eliz.* in Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1759) II. App., The earle of Argyll, the Hamiltons and he be incompatible.—I do find amongest the Hamiltons, Argyll and the company two strange and sundry humours. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxii. § 13 Is there not a caution..to be giuen of the doctrines of Moralities themselues .. leaste they make men too precise, arrogant, incompatible? *a* 1659 Osborn *Defect. Rowe* Wks. (1673) 396 By which they have rendered themselves incompatible with any other Tenets than their own. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 298 The Quarel remain'd, the Church and the Presbyterians were incompatible.

†**4.** Irreconcilable. *Obs. rare.*

1623 Cockeram, *Incompactible*, vnreconcilable. 1635 R. Bolton *Comf. Afft. Consc.* xvii. 321 They set themselves against godly Christians with incompatible estrangement, and implacable spite.

B. *sb.* An incompatible person or thing.

a 1711 Ken *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 280, I am all Resignation, all Desire. How can these Incompatibles conspire? 1751 Harris *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 183 Such syntax is in fact a blending of incompatibles; that is to say, of a defined substantive with an undefined attributive. 1848 *H. Rogers Ess.* I. vi. 305 This union of incompatibles. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 1/2 He might shed his incapables and his incompatibles, and build up a new Cabinet.

Incompa·tibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incompatible, incompatibility.

1608 *Dispute Kneeling Sacram.* 124 The incompatiblenes and disproportion of kneeling with the acts and demonstrations of reioycing. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 615 Nothing but the incompatibleness of their two lives could have determined her to sign the warrant. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 241 The incompatibleness of thy will and nature with Heaven and holiness and an immediate God.

Incompa·tibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incompatible manner, so as to be incompatible with something else.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 100 Your Country's Heav'n, your Business to rejoice, God's Love is incompatibly your choice. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Incompe·ndious, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not compendious, not economical; uneconomical.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 307 The same failing purposer.. the same incompendious actor—the same too-lavish and too-sparing merchant.

†**Incompe·nsable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [IN- 3: so mod.F. *incompensable* (Littré).] Incapable of being compensated. Hence †**Incompe·nsableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1731).

1658 PHILLIPS, *Incompensable*, uncapable of being recompenced. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Incompetence (inkɒ·mpĭtĕns). [a. F. *incompétence* (1549 in R. Estienne), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *compétence*: after INCOMPETENT.]

†1. Inadequacy, insufficiency. *Obs.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 160 The niggardliness and incompetence of his reward.

2. The fact or condition of being personally or practically incompetent; want of competence; lack of the requisite ability, power, or qualification; incapacity.

a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. xiv. 302 That Incompetence arises from this: That no Man can judge rightly of two Things, but by comparing them together. 1795–1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* VIII. 13 Therefore no incompetence of mine Could do them wrong. 1812 W. GODWIN in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 213 The feeling I had in myself of an incompetence for the education of daughters. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 201 The incompetence of the tradesman to whom the work is entrusted. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 47, I found .. on examination, incompetence of the aortic and mitral valves.

3. Of a logical conclusion: Want of legitimacy or propriety; faultiness: = INCOMPETENCY 3.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* (1860) II. 465 It shows at a glance the competence or incompetence of any Conclusion.

Incompetency (inkɒ·mpĭtĕnsi). [f. prec. or INCOMPETENT: see -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being incompetent; inadequate ability, incapacity for what is required: = INCOMPETENCE 2. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1611 COTGR., *Incompetence*, incompetencie. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Ess. Intestine Motions* iv. Wks. 1772 I. 447 The incompetency of our eyes to discern the motions of natural bodies. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm. Isa.* lx. 22. ii. (Seager), The meanness and incompetency of the instruments that wrought this effect. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 260 [The] utter incompetency of the bishops. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. v. § 31 (1875) 109 Is it not proved that this incompetency is the incompetency of the Conditioned to grasp the Unconditioned? 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 66 Exposing the manifold superficialities and incompetencies of the persons with whom he conversed.

2. Legal incapacity, disability, or disqualification.

1650 HOBBES *Answ. Davenant's Pref. Gondibert* Wks. 1840 IV. 456 Having thus .. avoided the first exception, against the incompetency of my judgment, I am but little moved with the second, which is of being bribed by the honour you have done me. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 157 Concerning the competency or incompetency of the witness; the incompetency against him is this, that [etc.]. 1833 MYLNE & KEEN *Rep.* II. 245 The affidavits .. positively denied .. the testator's alleged incompetency to enter into the agreement. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 23/2 The original incompetency to deal with it continued down to .. when the husband died.

3. Logical impropriety or illegitimacy.

1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxi. (1866) I. 424 The arguments .. by which it was attempted to evince the incompetency of this figure.

Incompetent (inkɒ·mpĭtĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *incompétent*, ad. late L. *incompetent-em*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *competent-em* COMPETENT.] Not competent.

†1. Insufficient, inadequate. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Rose, Chapeau, ou chapel de roses*, a small, sleight, incompetent, or lesse-then-due portion giuen a maid to her mariage. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii. 256 An incompetent Cause for the Formation of a World. 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 25 The situations .. were yet incompetent to the full display of those .. endowments with which nature .. decorates a favorite. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Tombs in Abbey*, A purse incompetent to this demand.

2. Of inadequate ability or fitness; not having the requisite capacity or qualification; incapable. Const. *to, to do* something. Rarely of things.

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Sir Francis Knowls was somewhat of the Queens affinity, and had likewise no incompetent Issue. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 3, I may not be thought altogether an incompetent person, having been present as a Member of Parliament in Councils. 1693 N. MATHER *Pref. Owen's Holy Spirit* 3 It is not for so incompetent a person to say as writes this. 1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 13, I would gladly write any verses; but to a prologue or epilogue I am utterly incompetent. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 678 The Nabob, who was totally incompetent to his own defence. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 375 Much more, if first I floated free, As naked essence, must I be Incompetent of memory. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 41 A body placed in a light which it is incompetent to transmit appears black. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 84 The mitral valves were puckered and incompetent. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* V. 131 He was no philosopher, and therefore an incompetent assailant of the abuses of philosophy.

3. Not legally competent or qualified.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. (R.), Subjects..judges incompetent To judge their king. 1650 HOBBES *Answ. Davenant's Pref. Gondibert* Wks. 1840 IV. 443, I lie open to two exceptions, one of an incompetent, the other of a corrupted witness. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 187 The objections of an incompetent judgment. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 107 Further action..is *ipso iure* incompetent.

4. Logically inadmissible or illegitimate.

1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Deaf & Dumb* (1852) 135 Dr. Whately's definition, is therefore, not only incompetent, but delusive. 1837–8 — *Logic* xvii. (1866) I. 320 This process is wholly incompetent to the logician.

B. *sb.* An incompetent person.

1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 248 These jealous incompetents had .. hurled him down into a muddy pit of error. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 324 A dauber, an incompetent, not fit to be a sign-painter.

Hence **Inco·mpetentness,** incompetence (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incompetently (inkɒ·mpĭtĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incompetent manner or degree; inadequately, insufficiently; with incompetence.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp., Beatit.* § 9 He that fights for temporals .. loses his title, by striving incompetently for the reward. 1772 BURKE *Sp. Ch. Claims Bill* Wks. X. 146 Not that the Church of England is incompetently endowed.

†**Incompetibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being 'incompetible'; incompetency, incapacity. Sometimes confused with *incompatibility*: see the latter, sense 2.

1664 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. 604 The competibility of knowledge, and incompetibility of true faith with carnall desires. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 122 The stress .. rests not upon the incompetibility of an excess of one Infinitude above another, either in Intension or Extension, but the incompetibility of any multitude to be infinite.

†**Incompe·tible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPETIBLE.] Not competible; not within one's competence or capacity; not properly applicable or suitable *to*; inappropriate. Sometimes confused with *incompatible*: see the latter, 2 c.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* III. 415 Puffed vp with incomparable and incompetible Titles of Learning. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 5 For now the Pope was come to that height, as to arrogate to himselfe by his Vicars incompetible honours. 1650 *Exercit. Usurped Powers* 9 Take him as a usurper, and my allegiance is incompetible to him. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 186 Indivisibility is incompetible to a Spirit. 1684 BURNET *The. Earth* II. 139 The characters of the New Jerusalem .. are very hard to be understood: some of them being incompetible to a terrestrial state, and some of them to a celestial.

Hence †**Incompe·tibleness** = INCOMPETIBILITY. (Confused with *incompatibleness*.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incompetibleness*, the Condition of a Thing, that will not square or agree with another.

Incompletable (inkɒmplī·tăb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. IN- 3 + COMPLETABLE.] That cannot be completed. Hence **Incompletabi·lity, Incomple·tableness,** incapability of being completed.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Novalis* (1872) II. 213 (*tr.* Novalis) Men often wondered at the stubborn Incompletibility of these two Sciences. 1898 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 80 It is the infinity or physical incompletableness of the Universe which baffles the scientific understanding. *Ibid.* Apr. 86 This idea of the mysterious incompletability of existence.

Incomplete (inkɒmplī·t), *a.* [ad. L. *incomplēt-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *complētus* COMPLETE: cf. F. *incomplet, -plète*, in OF. *-plette* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *Not complete; not fully formed, made,* or done; not whole, entire, or thorough; wanting some part; unfinished, imperfect, defective.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 342 Þe chesyng maad of man is fals signe, and incompleet, for to make Cristis viker. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), It pleaseth him in mercy to account himself incomplete and maimed without us. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xviii. 152 That they be comparativly incomplete wee need not to denie. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., What I had written was In-compleat. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 114 If we consider whether an action be compleat or incompleat. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 39 The abolition [of slavery] was incomplete even in England. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 91 The Resistance was delivered incomplete ten months after the contractor's agreement. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 79 Thou would'st be child for ever, Completer whilst incomplete.

b. In technical uses:

Incomplete flower, a flower wanting one or more of the normal parts (calyx, corolla, stamens, or pistils). *Incomplete metamorphosis* (in insects, etc.) = IMPERFECT metamorphosis. *Incomplete areolet*: see quot. 1826.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 95 Such as are incomplete. *Note*, Calyx or Corolla wanting. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96 Incomplete flowers only are found .. on separate trees or plants. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 342 *Incomplete* [*areolets*], open areolets that terminate short of the margin. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 190 Flowers are incomplete, in which any one or more of the four kinds of organs is wanting.

†**Incomple·te,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. prec. after COMPLETE *v.*] *trans.* To render incomplete, to destroy the completeness of.

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 26 Will Christ then..suffer any thing to prevaile against his Church, which is his fulness? What were that but to mayme and incompleate him?

Incomple·ted, *a.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPLETED.] Not completed; unfinished, incomplete.

1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 408 One of those rude but serviceable instruments by which a more practical and perfect action is often wrought out from the incompleted theories of greater statesmen. 1889 *Electrical Rev.* 12 Apr. 415/2 The details of an incompleted research.

Incompletely (inkɒmplī·tli), *adv.* [f. INCOMPLETE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an incomplete manner or degree; partially, imperfectly.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 15 Those that are *de jure*, or incompleatly Disciples. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. IX. 363 Undisciplined, incompletely armed and disheartened. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. XV. (ed. 2) 368 It is only partially and incompletely that his request is attended to.

Incompleteness (inkɒmplī·tnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being incomplete; want of completeness.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd., Error .. willingly accepts what he wants, and supplies what her incompleatnesse went seeking. 1664–5 BOYLE *Cause Condens. Air* Wks. 1772 II. 499 The incompleteness of the theory of cold. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. i. 8 A book..underlying the same..incompletenesses as every other work of men's hands. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 33, I had often occasion to feel the incompleteness of my knowledge.

Incompletion (inkɒmplī·ʃən). [f. IN- 3 + COMPLETION.] Incomplete or unfinished condition, incompleteness.

1804 *Miniature* No. 5 P 1 He .. only effects one design, that he may regret the incompletion of others. 1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 43 His literary history of them would appear useless from incompletion. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 762 Artist-preference For work complete, inferiorly proposed, To incompletion, though it aim aright.

Incomplex (inkɒ·mpleks, *formerly* inkɒmple·ks), *a.* [ad. late L. *incomplex-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *complex-us* COMPLEX: so F. *incomplexe* (1732 in Dict. Trévoux).] Not complex; not complicated or involved; simple.

1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 36 Complex Objects, which are appointed to be the means of knowing the incomplex. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1686 II. 55 It is unintelligible how any incomplex thing .. can be the complete or immediate object of belief. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VII. ii. 382 The Ear is in Birds the most simple and incomplex of any Animals Ear. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 49 The incomplex [theorems] are such composites as cannot be divided into simple theorems, as the fourth proposition. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* 59 Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them.

†**Incomple·xed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *incomplex-us* (see prec.) + -ED 1.] Not complex; incomplex.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 12 Aristotle giues his incomplexed things no name: but, thereby he meanes arguments. *Ibid.* 151 *Arguments* .. those single, or incomplexed *termes* whereof wee spake in the former part.

†**Incomple·xionate,** *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN- 3.] Not 'complexionate'; not influenced by the mental 'complexion' or humour.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. xiii. 254 To intoxicate them with the same heat and noise in their enravished Imagination, whereby that still and small voice of Incomplexionate Reason cannot be heard.

Incomple·xity. *rare.* [IN- 3.] *Absence of* complexity; simplicity.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. clxxvi. 278 Artlessness, and incomplexity of fable.

†**Incomple·xly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. INCOMPLEX *a.* + -LY 2.] In an incomplex manner; simply.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 313 The Divine Intellect understandes things complexe incomplexely; but the human Intellect understandes things most simple and incomplexe, complexely.

†**Incompli·able,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPLIABLE.] Not able or ready to comply or act in concord; disagreeing, unconformable.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I. vii. 60 Men intractable, insociable, incompliable with those that will not *ædificare ad dissensiones*. 1629 PRYNNE *Ch. Eng.* 137 Which..of these irreconcilable, incompliable Assertions are the ancient .. Doctrines of our Church. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 448 You see how distorted, forced, and incompliable his Exposition is to the text.

Hence †**Incompli·ableness,** the quality of being 'incompliable'; unconformable tendency.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 Convinced of their owne incompliablenesse to the grace of God offred. *Ibid.* 130 That wofull and desperate flinging out of the soule, and incompliablenesse of the spirit.

Incompliance (inkɒmplai·ăns). Now *rare.* [IN- 3.] The fact or quality of being incompliant.

†1. Want of conformity or accordance. *Obs.*

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 200 A streight rule discovers a crooked line by the incompliance of it to the rule.

†2. Unaccommodating disposition; want of complaisance. *Obs.*

a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) I. iii. 101 All peevishness and incompliance of humour in things lawful and indifferent. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 79 A martial man, except he has been sweetened and polished by a lettered education, is apt to have a tincture of sowerness and incomplyance in his behaviour. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 291/2 A peevishness of temper or incom-

pliance of manners,..produce the most incurable aversions in a married life. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. v. 178 Invested with a manner of sternness, reserve, and incompliance.

3. Failure to comply with a claim, desire, or request; non-compliance.

1708 *Diss. Drunkenness* 29 Will he baulk his Interest, and punish himself for so small an Incompliance? 1781 JOHNSON *Let.* 4 Apr., Mr. Johnson knows that Sir Joshua .. will excuse his incompliance with the Call. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 21 Pitt .. foresaw incompliance on the Duke's part. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* xvi. (1893) III. 147 They wrote to complain, 18 July, adding that her incompliance in religion gave countenance to the disturbances.

Incompli·ancy. *rare.* [f. INCOMPLIANT: see -ANCY, and cf. *compliancy.*] Incompliant character.

1658 OSBORN *Jas. I*, Wks. (1673) 519 The Incompliancy of the Episcopal Clergy and their natural propensity to dilate their power. 1798 LANDOR *Gebir* Wks. 1846 II. 499/1 Thou .. leanest on thy claim Till overwhelmed through incompliancy.

Incompliant (inkǒmplәi·ănt), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPLIANT.] Not compliant.

1. Not yielding or disposed to yield to the desires or requests of others; unaccommodating, unsubmissive, uncompliant.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 302 There are a sort of incompliant People that are all of a piece. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. vii. 154 If they themselves held together, and remained incompliant with the steps that were taking, the Queen must be forced to keep them in the church. 1721 — *Eccl. Mem.* II. xxix. 238 We find three incompliant prelates more this year under confinement in the Tower. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiii. 285 That reaction which inflames the incompliant to obstinacy.

2. Of things: a. Not in harmony, incompatible, not lending itself to some purpose. b. Unpliant, unyielding.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* III. v. (1854) 159 The narrowness of the ways .. was altogether incompliant with the army's march. 1663 T. JORDAN *Royal Arb. Poesie* 22 Men act, that are between Forty and fifty, Wenches of fifteen; With bone so large, and nerve so incomplyant, When you call Desdemona, enter Giant. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* II. 216/1 No branch of intellectual pleasure so brittle and incompliant as never to be turned to profit.

Hence **Incompli·antly** *adv.*, in an unyielding or unaccommodating manner.

1847 in CRAIG.

†**Inco·mplicate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not complicated; uncomplicated; simple.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 178 This belongs to the Chapter of Complicate Aspects, and our Method engages us yet to show the Influence only of the Single and incomplicate. *Ibid.* III. iv. 508 We seek for the Nature of the Single and Incomplicate Aspect. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. Darwin* 392 This incomplicate and so easily practicable system.

†**Incomply·ing,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not complying; incompliant. Hence †**Incomply·ingness,** uncomplying character.

1640 W. BRIDGES *True Souldiers Convoy* 10 Now, God is very incomplying in all his wayes. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 101 Usually they [kings] derive their asperity ..from the protervity and incomplyingnesse of their people. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm.* xxii. (L.), That obstinate resolution of mind, that stubborn incomplying virtue, which is requisite to preserve a man undefiled and blameless.

†**Incompo·rtable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not to be borne, intolerable, insupportable.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 18 (1740) 39 It was .. no new Device to shove Men out of their Places by contriving incomportable Hardships to be put upon them. *Ibid.* § 53. 57 Setting up what was called the Country Party, to an incomportable Height.

†**Incomposed** (inkǒmpō·uzd), *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPOSED: cf. F. *incomposé* (15th c. in Godef.), L. *incompositus.*]

1. Not composite or compound; simple, uncompounded.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1638) 242 A simple and incomposed substance .. farre from all composition and mixture. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* II. (1701) 62/1 He used the Ionick Dialect, plain and incomposed. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 189 [The Soul], being an act, is incomposed, and, could she die, would be annihilated.

2. Wanting in composure or orderly arrangement; disordered, disarranged; disturbed, agitated, discomposed.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 256 When th' incomposd incursions of floods Wasted and eat the earth. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xi. § 4 (1622) 318 Such vntuneable and incomposed noyse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 989 Him thus the Anarch old With faultring speech and visage incompos'd Answer'd. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 491 The strong laborious ox, of honest front Which incompos'd he shakes. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 339 With hasty Step, and Visage incompos'd, Wildly she star'd.

3. Indisposed (*to*), not in the proper state for. Cf. COMPOSE *v.* 14.

1660 J. S. *Andromana* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 198 That sweetness which bewitch'd men's hearts is grown So rugged, so incompos'd to all commerce, Men fear he'll shortly quarrel with himself.

Hence †**Incompo·sedly** *adv.*, in a disorderly or disturbed way; without composure; †**Incompo·sedness,** want of composure, disorderliness.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xi. vi, If she had spoken too loud and incomposedly, he might have had some just colour for this conceit. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. x. (1662) 32 Whose limbs by force of the convulsion are moved very incomposedly and ilfavour'dly. *Ibid.* III. xvi. 141 A jumbled feculency and incomposedness of the spirits. *a* 1711 KEN *Man. Prayers* Wks. (1838) 426 If you find in any duty..incomposedness, and weariness of spirit.

Incomposite (inkǒmpǒ·zit), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *incomposit-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *compositus* COMPOSITE.]

1. Not composite; not composed of parts; simple, uncompounded. Also as *sb.* Something simple or uncompounded.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 253 Thus Damascene, Orthodox. Fid. I. I. c. 15 . . . 'The Deitie is not a composite: but in three perfect (Persons) one perfect, indivisible and incomposite (Essence)'. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 44 Substances destitute of parts, simple, incomposite and indivisible. *Ibid.* 133 All the rest..he denominates incomposites.

b. *Arith. Incomposite number*: a number not composed of factors, a prime number. ? *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Number, Prime, Simple,* or *Incomposit Number* .. is a Number, which can only be measur'd or divided by it self, or by Unity, without leaving any Remainder. 1776 HUTTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 479 The ..incomposite number 239.

2. Not properly composed or put together.

1879 SWINBURNE *Study Shaks.* ii. (1880) 97 The whole structure of the play if judged by any strict rule of pure art is incomposite and incongruous, wanting in unity, consistency, and coherence of interest.

Incompossibility (inkǒmpǒsĭbi·lĭti). Now *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being incompossible; total incompatibility. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II. xxix. § 2 Whether we respect the contrariety of their natural dispositions or the incompossibility of their projects and engagements. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* (1652) 3 What should this Scotus meane by his possibilities and incompossibilities? My Cooper, Rider, Thomas and Minsheu are as farre to seek as myself. 1742 C. OWEN *Nat. Hist. Serpents* 66 By reason of some great Disproportion or Incompossibility. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 170 The Incompossibility, or the fact that the two Judgments cannot both be true. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* v. 83 The incompossibility of different things (i.e. the impossibility of different things existing together).

Incompossible (inkǒmpǒ·sĭb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. schol.L. *incompossibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + med. L. *compossibilis* COMPOSSIBLE: cf. F. *incompossible* (1732 in Dict. Trévoux).] Not possible together; that cannot exist or be true together; wholly incompatible or inconsistent.

1605 *Answ. Discov. Rom. Doctrine* 21 The gouernment of their Eldership, or Presbitery (incompossible with Princes Supremacy) is the cheefest article of their religion. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xl. § 5 Conditions..whose performance.. was very incompatible, though not incompossible with haughty pride or tenacious avarice. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. (1702) 248 Things..which in nature seem wholly incompossible (as the schools speak). 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 12, I .. illustrate this grand Point by an In-Compossible Supposition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 To adopt the Hamiltonian word, the two Judgments are incompossible. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. v. 84 If there be any positive existences which are incompossible—i.e. which cannot be combined without opposition and conflict.

†**Incompo·sure.** *Obs.* [IN- 3.] The state of being 'incomposed'; discomposure, disorder.

1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 133 The incomposure of the Hands is to be avoided. 1655–87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 177 That Birds prune their feathers..to rid themselves of that more uncouth and harsh sense they feel in their skins by the incomposure of their ruffled plumes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incomposure*, Disorder, Confusion.

†**Incompou·nd,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] =next.

1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* IV. 68 With vision of internal powers profound, A pure essential unit, incompound.

†**Incompou·nded,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not compounded; uncompounded.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 The Hemitone in the Mese will be incompounded. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* I. 199 An incompounded radiant form they claim, Nor spirit all—nor yet corporeal frame.

†**Incompou·ndness.** *Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + COMPOUND *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of not being compound.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 195 The single incompoundnesse of that self-moving soule..in comparison of the flesh. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 137 The onely sign ..is the incompoundness of it.

Incomprehe·nded, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not comprehended; beyond comprehension.

1652 H. C. *Looking-Gl. Ladies* 15 Speech, that vast incomprehended measure. *Ibid.* 19 The great incomprehended phrase [God in Man]. 1839 I. WILLIAMS *Hymns fr. Paris Brev.* 160 Thrice holy, thrice Almighty Three, Incomprehended Trinity.

Incomprehe·nding, *ppl. a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not comprehending; wanting in comprehension or understanding. Hence **Incomprehe·ndingly** *adv.*

1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 195 Good Mrs. Ferris, incomprehending soul, knew nothing of [etc.]. 1885 — *Head Stat.* 7 The Kanaka shook his head incomprehendingly.

†**Incomprehe·nse,** *a. Obs. rare.* In 7 -ence. [ad. L. *incomprehens-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *comprehensus* comprehended.] Not comprehended or comprised within limits; boundless, unlimited.

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* v. ii, Could no scope of glory .. Fill thy great breast, but thou must prove immense Incomprehence in vertue?

Incomprehensibility (inkǒmprĭhensĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY: cf. F. *incompréhensibilité* (Montaigne, 16th c.).] The quality or state of being incomprehensible; an instance of this.

1. Incapability of being comprised or circumscribed within limits; boundlessness, infinitude.

1650 HOBBES *Treat. Hum. Nat.* xi. Wks. 1840 IV. 60 This it is which all men conceive by the name of GOD, implying eternity, incomprehensibility, and omnipotency. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 302 The Divine nature, and..the same real infinity and incomprehensibility that essentially belongs to it. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* 139. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* i. (1875) 29 When we confess the omnipresence and incomprehensibility of God.

†b. That which is incapable of limitation. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 459 His [i. e. God's] wisdome .. can comprehend all incomprehensibility, by his incomprehensible comprehension.

2. Incapability of being grasped by the mind; inconceivableness, unintelligibility.

1598 FLORIO, *Incomprehensibilità*, incomprehensibilitie. 1694 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 267 [The] constant, universal sense of all Antiquity Unanimously confessing an Incomprehensibility in many of the Articles of the Christian Faith. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 49 This obscurity and incomprehensibility of your metaphysics. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxvi. (1859) II. 136 The incomprehensibility of the fact of consciousness.

b. Something inconceivable or unintelligible.

1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 39 This ariseth .. from some incomprehensibility that is met with. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 141 On the score of any incomprehensibilities and seeming contradictions that might be objected to it. 1850 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xvii. 69 Such a result..would have been an impossibility, and not only so but also an incomprehensibility.

Incomprehensible (inkǒmprĭhe·nsĭb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *incomprehensibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *comprehensibilis* COMPREHENSIBLE. Cf. F. *incompréhensible* (13–14th c. in Littré).]

1. That cannot be contained or circumscribed within limits; illimitable, boundless, infinite; immense. (Chiefly *Theol.*) *arch.* (Now chiefly in allusions to the use in the Athanasian Creed.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxliv. 3 He is incomprehensibil, for na stede na thoght may vmlouke him, bot all he passis. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxxii. 19 Gret in counseil, and incomprehensible in thenking. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 143 We cal to Hym who, by Hys incomparabul gudnes and incomprehensybyl wisdome, made..and rulyth al thyngys. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, The father incomprehensible [L. *immensus*], the sonne incomprehensible: and the holy gost incomprehensible. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 209 The vertue of this Iest will be, the incomprehensible lyes that this fat Rogue will tell vs, when we meete at Supper. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 42 He is asham'd of the incomprehensible corpulencie thereof [i. e. of his book]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 20 The Firmament .. And all her numberd Starrs, that seem to rowle Spaces incomprehensible. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 113 The incomprehensible greatness and perfection of the divine being. 1865 *Morn. Star* 23 May, The principal word in this well-abused creed..is 'immensus', translated 'incomprehensible'.

2. That cannot be grasped by the understanding; beyond the reach of intellect or research; unfathomable by the mind. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in b.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxxviii. 5 Incomprehensibile it is made for my syn, swa that .i. may neuer wyn til contemplacioun of the thorgh my myght. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 33 How incomprehensyble ben his domes, and his weyis vnserchable. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 14 He treuly knawes god parfitly þat hym felys incomprehensibyll & vnabyl to be knawen. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 33 Howe incomprehensible are his iudgementes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 39 Incident to none but those, that converse in questions of matters incomprehensible. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App. Wks. 1811 II. 211 A God whose essence indeed was incomprehensible, but his attributes .. discoverable by human reason.

b. In weaker or more general sense: That cannot be understood; inconceivable, unintelligible.

1604 CAWDREY, *Incomprehensible*, that cannot be conceiued, or vnderstood. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 217 The carriage at Cazal, is a thing incomprehensible. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 299 For so many to believe it redounds to the Good of this Kingdom..is to me incomprehensible. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, She was perfectly incomprehensible to me. 1884 L. DAVIES in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 306 He must be looked at as a 'prophet', or be put aside as an incomprehensible fanatic.

†3. That cannot be grasped or taken hold of (physically); incapable of being caught (quot. 1607); impalpable. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 115 Jupiter, to avoid confusion, turned both the incomprehensible beasts into stones. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. ii, That the Diuell being a slender incomprehensible spirit, can easily insinuate and winde himselfe into humane bodies. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* x. Pref., Of the incomprehensible smallness of sand a rope cannot be made.

B. *sb.* An incomprehensible thing or being (in sense 1 or 2).

[1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Athan. Creed*, There be not three incomprehensibles, nor three uncreated: but one uncreated, and one incomprehensible.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § v. 63 That notion .. is nothing but a bundle of incomprehensibles, unconceivables, and impossibles. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 18 In the Incomprehensible I rest, By humble Ignorance we know the Godhead best. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 5. 12 The incomprehensibles are the absolute

and the infinite (to which in a secondary sense may be added the primary and the ultimate).

Incomprehe·nsibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incomprehensible: = INCOMPREHENSIBILITY (in senses 1 and 2).

1611 COTGR., *Incomprehensibilité*, Incomprehensibleness. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 3 The Incomprehensibleness of Man's Sin. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 72. 317 It implieth Gods incomprehensiblenesse, immutability, and all sufficiency. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Cor.* viii. 2 If they knew God, or any of his Works, they would know their Incomprehensibleness. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iii. § 21 (1875) 67 He realizes .. the utter incomprehensibleness of the simplest fact, considered in itself. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* I. 19 [They] recite to me examples of feminine incomprehensibleness as typified in their wives.

Incomprehe·nsibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY2.] In an incomprehensible manner or degree; † infinitely (*obs.*); beyond mental comprehension, inconceivably, unintelligibly.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxx, Their soules .. shall be incomprehensibly rewarded of the gyuer of wisedome. 1664 H. POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 17 How incomprehensibly subtil must the Animal-Spirits be, that run to and fro in Nerves included in such prodigiously little spindle-shank'd leggs. 1807 H. MARTYN in Sargent *Life* (1881) 223 O thou most incomprehensibly glorious Saviour! 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* xxvi. 247 Do we not—and most strangely and incomprehensibly—live two lives?

Incomprehension (inkǫmprĭhe·nʃən). [f. IN-3 + COMPREHENSION; after the prec. words.] The fact of not comprehending or grasping with the mind; want of comprehension; failure to comprehend or understand.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 2 It is the remote standing or placing thereof that breedeth these mazes and incomprehensions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 295 From our ignorance and incomprehension of the least things in Nature. 1835 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 50 Her perfect incomprehension of everything like ceremony. 1877 BLACKMORE *Erema* vii, Sam .. feigned pure incomprehension of that glance.

Incomprehensive (inkǫmprĭhe·nsiv), *a.* [IN-3.] I. Not comprehensive.

1. Not understanding; deficient in mental grasp.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Infant-Baptism* 10 To manifest charity where the object for reception of benefit is incomprehensive. 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, Thou art an incomprehensive coxcomb. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 852 Like an unskilful and incomprehensive general, who, heedless of the main breast-work of the battle, pursues his wing of victory beyond limits.

2. Not inclusive; not comprising all that it should or might.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxii. (1840) III. 406 A most incomprehensive and inaccurate title. 1851 [implied in INCOMPREHENSIVENESS].

II. †3. Not to be comprehended or understood; incomprehensible. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 134/2 The first are comprehensive, the second incomprehensive, the Soul being weak in the discernment thereof by reason of .. motions, mutations, and many other causes. 1735 H. BROOKE *Univ. Beauty* III. Poems, etc. 1789 I. 217 Within, while wisdom dwells replete, Incomprehensive through his sacred seat. 1791 W. TAYLOR *Lessing's Nathan* I. (1868) 14 Methinks it brings us Just so much the nearer the incomprehensive First cause of preservation.

Hence **Incomprehe·nsively** *adv.*; **Incomprehe·nsiveness** (in quots. in sense 2).

1846 WORCESTER cites Perry for *Incomprehensiveness.* 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 81 The incomprehensiveness of the aspect under which it took its view of human nature. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), These are received only upon trust, as incomprehensively revealed facts.

†**Incomprenable,** *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *incomprenable* incomprehensible, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comprenable* understandable, f. *comprendre* to comprehend, understand.] = INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xviii. 132 Hyer and incomprenable mater [orig. F. *plus haulte et incomprenable matiere*] as these the whiche foloweth. *Ibid.* IV. xxix. 333 Than cometh..so grete and so incomprenable batayll of dyscease, of sorowe, and of fere.

Incompressibility (inkǫmpresĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY: cf. F. *incompressibilité* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being incompressible.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 5 Water has its Incompressibility. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 149 The incompressibility of water, proved by the Florentine experiment. 1818 *Leigh's New Pict. Lond.* 312 The longitudinal incompressibility of timber.

Incompressible (inkǫmpre·sĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMPRESSIBLE: cf. F. *incompressible* (Furetière, 1690).] That cannot be compressed or squeezed into smaller compass; incapable of compression.

1730–6 in BAILEY (folio). *a* 1743 CHEYNE (J.), Hardness is the reason why water is incompressible, when the air lodged in it is exhausted. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 125 The middle fluid part is incompressible. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.* etc. iii. 46 Liquids in general are treated in hydrostatics as incompressible bodies. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 158 The brain is quite incompressible.

b. *fig.* (In quot. 1824 = irrepressible.)

1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 129 That higher class of writers whose popularity [is] incompressible within the scanty limits of one country. 1824 *Examiner* 370/1 His incompressible mental independence subjected him to the rancorous..calumny of those who knew him not.

Hence **Incompre·ssibleness** (Bailey, folio, 1730).

†**Inco·mpt,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *incom(p)t-us* unadorned, rough, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *comptus* combed, dressed, neat, COMPT.] Void of neatness; inelegant. Hence †**Inco·mptness,** inelegance.

1631 SIR J. DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* 52 What horrid and incompt words hath Logicke and Philosophy endured. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 2 His beard incompt and squalid, and his hair disorderly hanging down. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 51 Metaphors; without which the speech shews incompt and naked. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. Pref. (1682) 7 There is no need of any farther apology, to excuse the incomptness of the style.

Incomputable (inkǒmpiū·tăb'l, inkǫ·mpiutăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + COMPUTABLE *a.*] That cannot be computed or reckoned; incalculable.

1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* Hh ij a, These two Lordes are in one Regiment incomputible. 1630 J. LANE *Cont. Sqr.'s T.* (Chaucer Soc.) 199 *note*, Thincomputible summes of theire expense. 1655 *Ref. Commw. Bees* 19 An incomputable sum of money. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1819) 314 The variety of the seed-vessels is incomputable. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* viii. (1861) 215 At some incomputable distance of time.

†**Inconcea·lable,** *a. Obs. rare*-1. [IN-3.] That cannot be concealed.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. x. 359 The inconcealeable imperfections of our selves..will hourely prompt us our corruptions, and lowdly tell us we are the sons of earth.

Inconceivability (inkǫnsīvăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or condition of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 302 Exactly the same degree of inconceivability attaches to 'the years of the Eternal'. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* iv. (1872) 63 The inconceivability and consequent unknowability of the Unconditioned. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 405 The inconceivability of a popular revolution [in Russia].

b. An instance of this; something that is inconceivable.

1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 9 (1856) I. 389 The action of mind upon matter..has appeared to some thinkers to be itself the grand inconceivability. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 The three points where Mr. Spencer's theory falls foul of inconceivabilities. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 393 He has had to assume an inexplicability, an inconceivability, a paradox, as nevertheless a fact.

Inconceivable (inkǫnsī·văb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 8 -ceiveable. [f. IN-3 + CONCEIVABLE. Cf. F. *inconcevable* (1617 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That cannot be conceived or realized in the imagination; unthinkable, unimaginable, incredible. Often with exaggerative force for 'hardly credible', 'incalculable', 'extraordinary', of things which transcend common experience.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 147 The inexpressible and inconceivable love of Christ. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 34 With an inconceivable dexterity and quicknes. 1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trinity* Introd. 3 There can be but one God, and .. his Perfections are both infinite and inconceivable. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 310 There were inconceivable quantities of coco-nuts. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 222 Light appears to move with a velocity that is truly inconceivable. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. I. iv. 229 One thing is inconceivable,—that the Turks should, as an existing nation, accept of modern civilization.

2. *spec.* As a philosophical term.

The following distinctions in meaning, though disputed by some, are generally recognized: (*a*) Opposed to the fundamental laws of thought, self-contradictory, involving a contradiction in terms. (*b*) Repugnant to recognized axioms or established laws of nature. (*c*) Involving the dissolution of ideas which have become inseparably linked in the human mind. (*d*) Involving a combination of facts, which renders a proposition incredible to the ordinary mind. (*e*) Incapable of being represented by a mental image.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iii. 10 What is inconceivable or contradictious, is nothing at all to us. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iii. 136 The Objection represents a Mystery as a Thing inconceivable..irreconcileable to..Reason. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* II. xiv. (1803) I. 305 Power without substance is inconceiveable. 1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Unconditioned* (1852) 12 The Unconditioned is incognisable and inconceivable. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* vi. (1872) 86 The first meaning of Inconceivable is, that of which the mind cannot form to itself any representation .. the first and most proper meaning. *Ibid.* 90 This extends the term *inconceivable* to every combination of facts which ..appears incredible. It was in this sense that the Antipodes were inconceivable. *Ibid.* 93 He [Hamilton] gives to the term a third sense. 'We conceive a thing only as we think it within or under something else' .. The inconceivable in this third sense, is simply the inexplicable. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. VII. xi. § 427 Let me here define what I mean by inconceivable, as distinguished from incredible or unbelievable. An inconceivable proposition is one of which the terms cannot by any effort be brought before consciousness in that relation which the proposition asserts between them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 271 Even these inconceivable qualities of space..may be made the subject of reasoning.

B. as *sb.* A thing or quality that cannot be conceived.

1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* I. 56 Nothing's found in thee But boundless inconceivables, And vast eternity! 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxviii. (1859) II. 373 They confound together these exclusive inconceivables into a single notion. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 63 Inconceivables are incessantly becoming Conceivables as our experience becomes enlarged.

Inconceivableness (inkǫnsī·văb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconceivable.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* vi. 57 Wee need go no further for an evidence of its inconceivableness. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. iii. § 6 Men..who because of the inconceivableness of something they find in one, throw themselves violently into the contrary hypothesis. *a* 1740 ABERNETHY in *Reid's Intell. Powers* IV. iii. (1803) II. 63 The measure of impossibility to us is inconceivableness, that of which we can have no idea, but that reflecting upon it, it appears to be nothing. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) II. § 426 The inconceivableness of its negation is that which shows a cognition to possess the highest rank.

Inconceivably (inkǫnsī·văbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY2.] In an inconceivable manner or degree. Often exaggerative for 'extraordinarily', 'extremely', 'very highly'.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 55 The Church of Christ is not in a worse condition now .. but inconceivably better. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The ill Consequence of these Reveries is inconceiveably great. 1748 JOHNSON *Vision Theodore* ¶ 6 Amazed to find it without foundation, and placed inconceivably in emptiness and darkness. 1750 — *Rambler* No. 41 ¶ 13 Though its actual existence be inconceivably short. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 19 The book is inconceivably absurd.

†**Inconce·ptible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] = INCONCEIVABLE.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 86 It is inconceptible how any such man that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration .should after be corrupted or altered. *Ibid.* 289 As it is utterly impossible that mankind should be without a beginning, so it is utterly inconceptible that he should have any other original but this.

†**Inconce·ption.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Want of conception or understanding.

1761 BP. HILDESLEY in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) V. 153 As to the ladies, they may be allowed to understand no harm in what they read: but our sex, I doubt, have no pretensions to such a plea of inconception.

†**Inconce·rned,** *a. Obs. rare*-0. [IN-3.] Unconcerned. Hence †**Inconce·rnedly** *adv.*; †**Inconce·rnedness.**

1688 *Ess. Magistracy* in *Harl. Misc.* I. 7 The parting with it tamely would argue the greatest stupidity and inconcernedness. 1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 239 They inconcernedly quitted their pretensions.

†**Inconce·rning,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONCERNING *ppl. a.*] That does not concern one, that does not matter; unimportant.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. ix. 86 He is carefull not to entitle violence in indifferent and inconcerning matters to be zeal. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. viii. (1662) 136 This Conviction is not met by meer Argumentation, as a man is convinced of some inconcerning Consequence by dispute.

†**Inconce·rnment.** *Obs. rare*-1. [f. IN-3 + CONCERNMENT.] The fact of not being concerned or affected.

1671 *True Nonconf.* Pref., To contradict his asserting of Religious inconcernment in these matters.

†**Inconci·liable,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also -cilable, -cileable. [f. IN-3 + CONCILIABLE *a.* Cf. F. *inconciliable* (1752 in *Dict. Trévoux*).] Incapable of being conciliated or reconciled; irreconcilable.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. xiv, To kindle one another, not with the fire of love, but with a hatred inconcileable. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 38 Their Principles, are Inconciliable, save by the stronger malice they bear, to the Government then to each other. 1694 — *Fables* xlv. (1714) 59 An Alliance among those that Nature her self has divided by an Inconcilable disagreement.

†**Inconci·nn, -e,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONCINNE. Cf. L. *inconcinnus* awkward, unpolished.] Not adjusted or adapted; incongruous.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 183 To omit what is very inconcinne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 16. 16 Asclepiades..supposed all the corporeal world to be made.. of Dissimilar and inconcinn Moleculæ, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures.

†**Inconci·nnate,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 erron. -ite. [f. IN-3 + CONCINNATE *ppl. a.*] a. Awkward, clumsy. b. Not adapted; unsuitable.

1533 CATH. PARR tr. *Erasm. Com. Crede* 79 b, The very inconcinnite and unhandsome ioyninge or hangynge togeder of the speche and oration. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 495 Latter Writers .. have rejected some [medicaments] as inconcinnate.

Hence †**Inconci·nnately** *adv.*, inelegantly.

1623 COCKERAM II, Ilfauour'dly done, *Inconcinnately, Inarteficially.*

Inconci·nnity. *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *inconcinnitās* inelegance, impropriety, f. *inconcinn-us*: see INCONCINN and -ITY.] Want of concinnity, congruousness, or proportion; inelegance, awkwardness; impropriety, unsuitableness.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Inconcinnitie*, vnaptnes: ill agreeing, disproportion. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 160 This Text in respect of the inconcinnity of this phrase, and its incongruity to the Elect..cannot be aptly accommodated to them. *a* 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 396 He hath corrected all inconcinnity by the glass, and composed his dress. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 357 So are there also several Inconcinnities in it, and even Historical Defects. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 18 As .. other little-used words are introduced, there is at least an inconcinnity in omitting these. 1861 — *Ep. Seven Ch.* (ed. 2) 15 There is a certain apparent inconcinnity in the abstract βασιλείαν joined with the concrete ἱερεῖς.

†**Inconci·nnous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inconcinn-us* inelegant, absurd + -OUS: cf. CONCINNOUS.]

1. Incongruous.

1662 *Life & Death Sir H. Vane* 50 How grossly incon-

cinnuous must it now appear to the common reason of all mankind that such as take upon them to be magistrates .. should give the rule to all other's consciences.

2. *Mus.* Inharmonious, contrary to the principles of harmony.

Inconcinnous discord (or *interval*): a discord or dissonant interval which cannot be used in harmony.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Concinnous*, Discords are distinguished into *concinnous* and *inconcinnous* intervals. 1760 STILES in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 716 Without one or other of which circumstances, the composition was held inconcinnous. 1811 REES *Cycl.* s.vv., Inconcinnous intervals .. are such as are a comma flatter or sharper than perfect.

†Inconclu·dency. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality of being inconclusive; an instance of this, an inconclusive argument.

1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* ii. § 1. 31 That learned Grammarian did never more passionately δουλεύειν ὑποθέσει, then in this heap of inconcludencies.

†Inconclu·dent, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONCLUDENT.] = next.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 20 Your insinuation is General and inconcludent. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 235 The Instances alledged .. are inconcludent and invalid. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 447 An inconcludent Proof is so far from being good Evidence, that it renders the Matter still more doubtful and uncertain.

†Inconclu·ding, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONCLUDING *ppl. a.*] That furnishes no ground for a conclusion; inconclusive.

a 1644 CHILLINGWORTH *Serm. Ps.* xiv. 1 § 3 Which inference of his were weak and inconcluding. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 72 [They] made use of very frivolous and inconcluding arguments. *a* 1677 BARROW *Disc. Unity Church* in *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 316 The reasons alledged .. are insufficient and inconcluding.

†Inconclu·sible, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-³ + CONCLUSIBLE.] Not capable of being concluded; endless.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 439 That inconclusible Controversie, and Endless Entercourse, which I see J. O. and others are there engaged in.

Inconclusion (inkǫ̆klū·ʒən). [f. IN-³ + CONCLUSION. Cf. It. *inconclusione* 'an vncertaintie' (Florio, 1598).] The condition of reaching no conclusion; an inconclusive result, an unwarranted conclusion.

1847 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. Later Life* (1882) III. 289, I float comfortably enough over infinite abysses of inconclusion. 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 380 It seems to me quite an inconclusion to give to the spirits of the dead .. the seemingly miraculous powers exhibited.

Inconclusive (inkǫ̆klū·siv), *a.* [IN-³.]

1. Not conclusive in argument or evidence; that does not bring to an end (a doubt, dispute, or inquiry); not decisive or convincing.

1690 [implied in INCONCLUSIVENESS]. 1707 A. COLLINS *Reply Clarke's Def.* (R.) The author of the objection to that argument still thinks it inconclusive, and proposes to show its inconclusiveness in the following papers. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 969 The experiments of Duhamel and Tillet are equally inconclusive. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xi. vi. (1864) VI. 108 Long and inconclusive debates took place on the legality of a Papal abdication. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 120 When evidence is inconclusive, probability becomes argument.

b. Given to inconclusion; undecided.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xxi. 142 He whose mind is not seasonably inconclusive, and cannot bear with a reasonable term of suspense, will either get wrong, or get right more tardily by means of after-thought and correction.

2. Not conclusive in action; reaching no final result or producing no conclusive effect.

1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 563 Even his Indian operations .. are so far from displaying any signs of system or combination, that their desultory and inconclusive nature would lead us to deny him a comprehensive intellect.

Inconclu·sively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inconclusive manner.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iii. 68 He reasons clearly and consistently, it may be inconclusively.

Inconclu·siveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconclusive.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. § 4 The weakness and inconclusiveness of a long artificial and plausible discourse. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* Concl. (ed. 4) 401 The inconclusiveness of the arguments he offers. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 324 The beauty of the form was insufficient to disguise the inconclusiveness of the reasoning.

Inconclu·sivism. *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A theory or doctrine that conclusive evidence on metaphysical or religious questions is unattainable.

a 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* Introd. (1870) 9, I have no wish to originate any school of my own, and yet have strongly denounced .. the writing merely to profess inconclusivism and scepticism.

†Inconco·ct, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONCOCT *a.*] = next.

1596 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* VI. ix. (1639) 366 If the same unctuosity doth more abound in the yonger wood, it is more inconcoct and excrementous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 838 While the Body to bee Conuerted and Altered, is too strong for the Efficient .. it is (all that while) Crude and Inconcoct; And the Processe is to be called Crudity and Inconcoction.

†Inconco·cted, *a. Obs.* [IN-³.] Not concocted; not fully digested or matured; raw, crude; not softened by ripening; unconcocted.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 60 By reason of his soliditie and hardness inconcocted. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 They remaining crude and inconcocted in the body .. doe at length settle and produce morbificall affects. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 Divers plants containe..an austere and inconcocted roughnesse, as Sloes, Medlers and Quinces. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 23 Better..than when I was a Child, and had my organical Parts less digested and inconcocted.

†Inconco·ction. *Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONCOCTION.] The fact or condition of being unconcocted or undigested.

1626 H. MASON *Epicure's Fast* v. 42 Let Fasts be moderate; lest..they weaken the stomacke and requiring greater refection afterward, they break out into crudity and inconcoction. 1626 [see INCONCOCT]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 255/1 The end of Concoction .. is mutation of the Essence, as when food is converted into flesh and blood .. Inconcoction is an Imperfection in the opposite passive qualities, proceeding from defect of heat.

Inconcre·te, *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *inconcrēt-us* (*c* 320), f. *in-* (IN-³) + *concrēt-us* CONCRETE.] Not concrete; abstract; immaterial.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1841) I. 88 There is not .. a more pure, simple, inconcrete procreation than that whereby the mind conceiveth the word within it. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 558/2 The Divine Nature, which is inconcrete, and, by reason of its Tenuity, cannot be touched nor struck. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* lxvi. 180 Tell me one or two of the inconcrete results of separate evolution.

†Inconcu·lcate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-² + CONCULCATE *v.*] *trans.* To inculcate persistently.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* Advt. to Rdr., An ordinary Instrument of his..had oppugned his Lordships Booke, and iterated and inconculcated those his oppositions.

†Inconcu·rrent, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not concurrent; = next.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxv. 136 Retarded also by the inconcurrent judgements, and endeavours of them that drive it.

†Inconcu·rring, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not concurring; not acting in combination towards some end.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 Deriving effects not only from inconcurring causes, but things devoid of all efficiencie whatever.

†Inconcu·ss, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inconcussus* unshaken, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *concussus*, pa. pple. of *concutĕre* to dash together, shake violently.] = next.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 144 Prayer is .. the inconcusse, unshaken, and puissant custody or watch of the faithful. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III*, 60 An inconcusse and great resolution.

†Inconcu·ssed, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Unshaken, firm, stable.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 71 Trewely the fame of Paradise hathe stonde as inconcussede by vj. ml. yeres and more. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. 108 For so he may abide oon & þe same inconcussyd. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inconcussed*, stable, not to be shaken.

†Inconcu·ssible, *a. Obs.* Also -able. [a. obs. F. *inconcussible*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + **concussible*, f. L. *concuss-*, ppl. stem of *concutĕre* to shake violently: see -IBLE.] That cannot be shaken; firmly fixed, stable.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i.]. (Arb.) 113 As the roundell or Spheare is appropriat to the heauens .. the Triangle to the ayre, and the Lozange to the water: so is the square for his inconcussable steadinesse likened to the earth. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Renig.* 46 A pillar that is sublime, straight, inconcussible. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 32 To this inconcussable Maxim in our Legal Israel, the Sophistical Jesuit..could say nothing at all.

Incondensable (inkǫ̆ndē·nsăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [f. IN-³ + CONDENSABLE *a.*, which see in reference to the prevalent erroneous spelling *-ible.*] That cannot be condensed; incapable of being made more dense or compact; *spec.* incapable of being reduced to the liquid or solid condition.

1736 *Elaboratory laid open* 108 The tin pipe, for carrying off the incondensible fumes. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 85 Steam at 500 degrees of Fahrenheit would be equally incondensible with air at a range of temperature such as we can command below our common temperatures. 1828 WEBSTER, *Incondensable.* 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 5 Carbonic oxide..is an incondensible gas.

Hence **Incondensabi·lity** (*erron.* -ibility), the quality of being incondensable.

1828 WEBSTER, *Incondensability.*

†Incondi·gn, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONDIGN.] Unworthy, undeserving, undeserved.

c 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1532 This lady lyst nat to parte the tresourys Of hir substaunce to my Childhood incondigne.

Incondite (inkǫ̆·ndit), *a.* [ad. L. *incondit-us* disordered, uncouth, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *conditus*, pa. pple. of *condĕre* to put together.]

1. Consisting of parts which are ill arranged; ill constructed, ill composed: said esp. of literary and artistic compositions.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. x. § 2 Such incondite figures, or confused fancies as are thereon painted. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1807) 92 Now sportive youth Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 48 O deign, To cast a glance on this incondite strain. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisҏr.* (1879) II. xxxv. 619 An incondite collection or heap of single and insulated rules. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* I. 75 Plenty of incondite stuff accordingly there was [in the lecture].

2. Unformed, crude; without delicacy of finish; rude, unpolished, unrefined.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* II. (1545) 2 a, I muste desyre you .. to pardon myne incondite and grosse phrase. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* cxvi. 1 An inarticulate incondite voice. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 434 Something far more rude and incondite must have preceded and paved the way for it [the alphabet]. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* II. xv. 262 The Negresses..forgot themselves, kicked up their legs, shouted to the bystanders, and were altogether incondite.

3. Rendering L. *incondita* qualifying *vox* 'utterance', and applied to interjections representing mere natural utterances.

[1549 LILLY *Brev. Inst. Grammaticae Cognosc.*, Interjectio est pars orationis quae sub incondita voce subito perrumpentem animi affectum demonstrat .. An interiection is a parte of speche whyche betokeneth a sodayne passion of the mynde under an unperfect voyce.] 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 186/1 These variations then depend not on the articulation, but on the intonation; that is .. on the elevation or depression of voice in pronouncing it: but this is not peculiar to the interjection *oh!* or to the 'incondite' interjections generally; for the same may be observed of any nouns or verbs used interjectionally.

Hence **Inco·nditely** *adv.*, in a crude or undigested condition; in an ill-constructed form.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 141 Its [the stomach's] fluids are poured forth too sparingly or too inconditely. 1880 F. HALL *Doctor Indoctus* 35 The rule here inconditely laid down admits, as worded, of a tedious variety of interpretations.

†Incondi·tional, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + CONDITIONAL.] Without qualifying or limiting conditions; unconditional.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 15 When from that which is but true in a qualified sense an inconditionall and absolute verity is inferred.

Hence **†Inconditiona·lity,** the quality of being unconditional.

1696 LORIMER *Goodwin's Disc.* vii. 133 To answer the aforesaid Sophism taken from the Inconditionality and Independency of God's Will.

Inconditionate (inkǫ̆ndi·ʃənĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN-³ + CONDITIONATE: cf. mod.F. *inconditionné.*] Not subject to or limited by conditions; unconditioned.

1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors* 28 The power of Government .. is fiduciary, and not inconditionate. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 148 The First of these is wholely Absolute and Inconditionate (there being nothing required of us to make sin pardonable to us).

B. *sb. Philos.* An entity which is unconditioned; a form under which the Unconditioned is conceived.

1829 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Philos. Unconditioned* (1853) 15 The Conditioned is the mean between two extremes,—two inconditionates. 1882 VEITCH *Life Hamilton* 230 The Unconditioned and the species, or Inconditionates which it contains—viz., Absolute and Infinite.

Hence **Inconditionateness,** the quality of being unconditioned.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* (title-p.), The Inconditionateness of the Gospel Salvation.

Inconducive (inkǫ̆ndiū·siv), *a. rare.* [IN-³.] Not conducive, not tending towards an end or result; unconducive.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 354 Habits are formed inconducive to good government. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Applicable*, Inconducive, Inapplicable.

Inconey: see INCONY.

Inco·nfidence. *rare.* [IN-³.] Want of confidence, distrust.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 165 There may be observed in many..inconfidence of at least, Timely Reuocation. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 215 She looked with inconfidence on every one.

†Inco·nfident, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.]

1. Not confident, not trusting, distrustful.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 132 Whose project it is to keep us jealous and inconfident each of other.

2. Unfaithful, untrue to a trust. (Cf. CONFIDENT 6.)

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 95 He is inconfident to whom mony is deliuered vpon trust to paie to an other, and doth either keep it back all, or deliuer but halfe.

†Inconfi·nable, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] That cannot be confined; unconfinable.

1606 DEKKER *News fr. Hell* Cij, The raptures of that fierie and inconfinable Italian spirit. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 494 Christ..had..transcendent, inconfinable power and authority.

†Inconfi·rmed, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] Not confirmed; not become firm or strong.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 216 In the first septenarie doe most die .. the infirmities that attend it are so many, and the body that receives them so inconfirmed.

†Inconfo·rm, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONFORM *a.*] Not conformed *to.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* III. xi. 291 A way most charitable .. and no way inconform to the will of God in his Word. 1663 CHARLETON *Chor. Gigant.* 26 Inconform to the Rule of the Close order.

Inconformable (inkǫ̆nfɔ̄·măb'l), *a.* [IN-³.] Not conformable; unconformable.

1. Not according in form, pattern, position, or character (*to*).

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 81 *R.* Define an inconformable inuention. *A.* An inuention .. whose Protoplast .. cannot be conformed to any former inuention in use. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 169 In Position not much

inconformable to that in our Antiquity. 1670 *Famous Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected* 24 There was nothing more detestable in a man, nor inconformable to a Christian, than ingratitude. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 34 To evince the antiquity of their Rights, which are in many things inconformable with the Roman. 1864 Bowen *Logic* xii. 413 So strong is our assurance of the universality of the principle..that, when an anomalous or inconformable instance actually arises, we seek at once for the means of eliminating it, or explaining it away.

2. Of persons: Not disposed or wont to conform; of incompliant disposition or practice: esp., in *Eng. Hist.*, Not conforming to the usages of the established Church.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 192 This calumniation concerning some inconformable suffered for a time. *a* 1662 Heylin *Laud* (1668) 201 Two of the Lecturers in that Diocess..they found obstinately inconformable to the Kings Directions. 1861 W. S. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xvi. 592 There are scarcely any inconformable or troublesome ministers noted in this report.

†Inconfo·rmist. *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Conformist.] One who does not conform in matters religious or ecclesiastical; = Nonconformist.

1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 196 The Inconformists are by him tossed (as it were) in a blancket. 1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 198, I will here lay down some few syllogisms, entirely made up between the Inconformists and Conformists. 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* vers. 22–3 The late bishops' courts were chiefly bent against the godly; a drunkard and an adulterer found more favour than a goodly inconformist.

Inconformity (inkɒ̃nfɒ̃·ɪmĭti). [f. In- 3 + Conformity.] Want of conformity.

1. Want of correspondence in form or manner; want of agreement in character; dissimilarity; want of conformity *to* (†*unto*) or *with* a pattern.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 527 New Things peece not so well; But though they helpe by their vtility, yet they trouble by their Inconformity. 1661 R. L'Estrange *Interest Mistaken* 65 We find an Inconformity of Practise to Profession. 1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 205 The Dissimilitude or Inconformity betwixt Stone-Heng and the Monuments in .. Denmark. 1711 Strype *Parker* an. 1573 (R.), Neither did he, I believe, ever endeavour for it, knowing his own inconformity. 1890 J. Martineau *Seat Author. Relig.* v. i. 593 The chief difference .. lies in the conformity or inconformity of the seeming fact with expectations.

2. Refusal or omission to conform *to* some rule, standard, or fashion; want of conformity *with* a guide or pattern.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. § 1 [abridging Cartwright, who, however, has not the word] Utter inconformity therefore with the church of Rome in these things, is the best and surest policie which the Church can vse. 1597 — *E. P.* v. lxxxi. § 11 It being better that the Church should want altogether the benefit of such mens labours, than indure the mischiefe of their inconformitie to good Lawes. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xv. 74 Conformity or Inconformity of Manners to Reason. 1681 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. 80 Wks. 1872 VII. 346 God..taketh notice of our conformity and inconformity to his will.

3. *spec.* Want of conformity in worship; refusal to conform to the religious worship or ecclesiastical polity established or publicly recognized; = Nonconformity.

1633 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 320 His lordship certifies that he hath suspended a lecturer for his inconformity. 1644 Br. St. Asaph *Let. to Laud* in *Hist. Nonconf. Wales* (1861) 10 They were not any where troubled with Inconformity. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 23 As for the Ministers of this Perswasion, some have called them Fools for their Inconformity. 1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 447 Inconformity had become well nigh general. 1861 W. S. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. xiv. 510 We might almost imagine that .. there was scarce any disaffection, inconformity, or difference of opinion prevalent.

b. An instance of this; a practice not in conformity with the recognized form of religion.

a 1662 Heylin *Laud* I. (1668) 124 All Calvinians are not to be counted as Puritans also; whose practices many of them abhor, and whose inconformities they detest.

Inconfused (inkɒ̃nfiū·zd), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Confused; after L. *inconfūs-us.*] Not confused; free from confusion or mixture of the elements or essential parts.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 192 All the curious Diuersitie of Articulate Sounds, of the Voice of Man, or Birds, will enter at a small Cranny, Inconfused. 1647 Herrick *Noble Numb., To God* (1869) 413 God's undivided, One in Persons Three, And Three in Inconfused Unity. 1660 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 385/2 The Diastematick .. manifests the mutation which is in all its parts which is inconfused and divided and disjoined.

Hence **Inconfu·sedly** *adv.*

1852 Br. Forbes *Nicene Cr.* 203 The union of the two natures in Jesus Christ has taken place, neither by disorder.. nor by confusion .. but by synthesis; or personally,..immutably, inconfusedly, unalterably, inherently, inseparably, in two perfect natures in one person.

†Inconfu·sible, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inconfūsibilis* (Vulgate), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *confūsibilis* Confusible. So F. *inconfusible* (15th c. in Godef.).] Incapable of being confused.

1565 Calfhill *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (Parker Soc.) 140 He hath confounded, by confusion most wicked, that uniting and knitting together of the two natures, which are inconfusible, and in themselves distinct. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Immaculate Earth of the Humanity, Inseparable, Inconfusible, Inconvertible.

†Inconfu·sion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. In- 3 + Confusion, after L. *inconfūs-us.*] Absence of confusion; the condition of being unconfused.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 224 The Cause of the Confusion in Sounds and the Inconfusion in Species Visible; is, For that the Sight worketh in Right Lines, and maketh seuerall Cones.

†Inconfu·table, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In- 3.] Not confutable; not to be confuted.

1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 84 To which Malice and Slander he returned this Inconfutable Answer.

Hence **†Inconfu·tably** *adv.*, in a way not to be confuted.

1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* I. § 1. (1686) 6 The writings of the fathers were .. full of proper opinions and such variety of sayings, that both sides eternally and inconfutably shall bring sayings for themselves respectively.

Incongealable (inkɒ̃ndʒī·lăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also incongelable. [f. In- 3 + Congealable: cf. F. *incongelable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Incapable of being congealed.

1623 Cockeram, *Incongealable*, not to be frozen. 1665 Boyle *Exper. Hist. Cold* iii. Wks. 1772 II. 517 This train oil..swimming upon the surface of the water, and being incongealable by the cold, protects the subjacent water from the freezing violence of the cold.

Hence **Incongea·lableness.**

1727 in Bailey vol. II; also in some mod. Dicts.

†Inconge·nerous, *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not of the same kind; the opposite of Congenerous 1.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 69 Certaine it is .. that the Loadstone will not attract even steele it selfe that is candent, much lesse the incongenerous body of glasse being fired.

Incongenial (inkɒ̃ndʒī·niăl), *a.* [In- 3.] Not congenial; uncongenial. Hence **Incongenia·lity.**

1797 Haighton in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 184 The impression which these experiments at first made on my mind, was .. not altogether incongenial to my wish. 1847 A. Bennie *Disc.* 42 A sphere of usefulness that was by no means incongenial to his tastes. 1864 Webster, *Incongeniality.*

†Inco·ngrue, *a. Obs.* Also 5–6 **-gru.** [a. F. *incongru, -grue* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incongru-us*: see Incongruous.] = Incongruous.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (1495) 27 Yf the nominatyf caas & the verbe discord in person and in nombre, thenne the reason is incongrue. 1490 Caxton *How to Die* 18 It oughte not to seme to none incongrue ne meruellous. *c* 1560 *Phylogamus* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1862) I. p. cxxxii, Thou wrytest thynges dyffuse, Incongrue and confuse, Obfuscate and obtuse. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 3 § 2 No Fine..shall be reversed..by any Writ of Error, for false or incongrue Latin.

Hence **†Inco·ngruly** *adv. Obs.*, incongruously.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 74/2 [In]congruly; [Lat.] *incongrue.*

Incongruence (inkɒ̃·ŋgrui̯ens). [ad. L. *incongruentia* (Tertullian), f. *incongruent-em* Incongruent: see -ence.] Want of congruence; disagreement, incongruity.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 900 Wherefore there shalbe no cause of dislike through incongruence of parts. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Fluidity* xix. Wks. 1772 I. 391 The humidity of a body..depends chiefly upon the congruity or incongruence of the component particles of the liquor in reference to the pores of those particular bodies, that it touches. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 381 This, not with any incongruence or disharmony. 1885 R. Bridges *Nero* I. ii, Foreseeing how The incongruence of time and place, the audience Of drunken sots would turn my best to worst.

Inco·ngruency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ency.] = prec.

1604 Cawdrey *Table Alph., Incongruencie*, want of agreement. 1684 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* II. 166 This is the first argument against the reciprocal production of mountains and the sea, their incongruency or disproportion.

Incongruent (inkɒ̃·ŋgrui̯ĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *incongruent-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *congruent-em* Congruent.] Not congruent; disagreeing, unsuitable, incongruous.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, It shall nat be incongruent to our mater to shewe what profite may be taken by the diligent reding of auncient poetes. 1603 Dekker *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21, I bought them of a penurious cordwainer, and they are the most incongruent that e'er I ware. 1655 *Fulke's Meteors* Observ. 172 Lead is an incongruent and malignant Metal to all others. 1772 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* v. (1876) 365 A harsh jarring of incongruent principles. *a* 1864 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 168 Things most incongruent to his hereditary stomach. 1893 H. Walker 3 *Cent. Scot. Lit.* I. i. 8 There is the additional improbability of incongruent circumstances.

Inco·ngruently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an incongruent manner; incongruously.

1568 C. Watson *Polyb.* 19a, Oftentimes of this fashion erreth Philinus incongruently and without reson. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely dighted, and incongruently accoutred?

Incongruity (inkɒ̃ŋgrū·iti). [ad. med.L. *incongruitās*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *congruitās* Congruity: cf. F. *incongruité* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source.] The quality, condition, or fact of being incongruous; an instance of this.

1. Disagreement in character or qualities; want of accordance or harmony; discrepancy, inconsistency. (Now often with some colour of sense 2.)

1612 Ld. Rochfster in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 229 That incongruity betwixt your Highnes age and hirs is one inconvenience which neither syde can help. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 149 We have tried Oyl and Water, and no Motion at all was perceived, for the same reason of incongruity. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 269 Never was there such Incongruity and Nonconformity in their furniture. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 251, I have often .. admir'd the Incongruity of the Circumstances of Humane Life. 1807 Rees *Cycl.* s.v. *Congruity*, Incongruity denotes an unfitness of their surfaces for joining together. Thus quicksilver will unite with gold .. but will roll off from wood. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xxvii, The quaint incongruity of the priestly and the lay elements in his speech.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance or point of disagreement; a discrepancy, an inconsistency.

a 1610 Healey *Epictetus' Man.* Ep. Ded., In extenuation of so many incongruities. *a* 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 112 We ought to believe it well and wisely done, whatever incongruities may appear in it. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 43 There we find no contradictions, no incongruities, but all is harmony. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 315 The most commonly assigned cause of the Ludicrous is Incongruity; but all incongruities are not ludicrous.

2. Want of accordance with what is reasonable or fitting; unsuitableness, inappropriateness, absurdity.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 9 As if they who abolish legends could not without incongruitie reteine..Homilies. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VI. ii. 218 To shew there is no incongruity nor inconvenience in it. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Incongruity*, .. Figuratively said of Faults committed against Civility, against Decency, and the received Customs of the World. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 92 ¶ 1 Without incongruity..we cannot speak of geometrical beauty. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 130 He felt no incongruity in the veteran .. correcting the youthful Socrates. 1877 Black *Green Past.* xxiv, She thought it arose from a sarcastic appreciation of the incongruity of his presence there.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of such disagreement; an inappropriate matter; an absurdity.

a 1626 Br. Andrewes *Serm.* (1856) I. 333 How great, gross, and foul an *incongruity it is to pour out ourselves* into sin .. when we go forth to correct sin. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 1 The incongruities committed by many undertakers of Buildings. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* xlv, The only Expedient I know..is to lay hold of some incongruity he has uttered. 1882 A. Macfarlane *Consanguin.* 16 There was an incongruity in using the two phrases as equivalent.

3. Want of harmony of parts or elements; want of self-consistency; incoherence. Also (with *pl.*) something incoherent or not self-consistent.

a 1532 *Remedie of Love* 2 This werke who so shal see or rede Of any incongruitie doe me not impeche. *a* 1653 Gouge *Comm. Heb.* II. 10 In this there is no great incongruity. 1729 Butler *Serm. Self-deceit* Wks. 1874 II. 122 Hence arises that amazing incongruity, and seeming inconsistency of character. 1823 Scott *Peveril* xxxii, Had Julian been inclined for mirth,..he must have smiled at the incongruity of the clerk's apparel. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* viii. 179 The whole story is one grand incongruity; a splendid illusion.

†4. *Gram.* Violation of the rules of concord; grammatical incorrectness; solecism. *Obs.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* I 97 Incongruitie, *solæcismus.* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxi. (Arb.) 256 Some maner of speaches..are euer vndecent, namely barbarousnesse, incongruitie, ill disposition. *Ibid.* xxii. 258 Your next intollerable vice is *solecismus* or incongruitie..that is by misusing the Grammaticall rules to be obserued in cases, genders, tenses, and such like. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* xv. (1627) 199, I have found my schollers to misse most in these. .. Incongruity in their concords.

Incongruous (inkɒ̃·ŋgrui̯əs), *a.* [f. L. *incongru-us* (f. *in-*, In- 3 + *congru-us*: see Congruous) + -ous.] Not congruous; the opposite of congruous.

1. Disagreeing in character or qualities; not corresponding; out of keeping; disaccordant, inconsistent, inharmonious, unsuited. Const. *with, to.*

(Often with mixture of sense 2, stress being laid upon the inappropriateness or absurdity resulting from the want of correspondence.)

1611 Cotgr., *Incongrue*, incongruous, vnagreeing. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 184/2 All the ecclesiastical glue the liturgy or laymen can compound, is not able to soder up two such incongruous natures into the one flesh of a true beseeming marriage. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 5 If its Shape were incongruous to that of the cavity of the Lock, it would be unfit to be used as a Key. 1695 Humfrey *Mediocria* 53 This is a Scheme I look on as incongruous with free reason. 1717 Bullock *Wom. a Riddle* I. i. 8 O Stupidity unparalleled, incongruous to all sense and breeding! 1787 G. White *Selborne* I. 3 The cart way of the village divides .. two very incongruous soils. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 191 Here are two new measures of capacity altogether incongruous to the new system. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 203 The number of stamens is incongruous with the lobes of the corolla. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xii, There entered a figure strangely incongruous with the current of their thoughts.

2. Disagreeing or inconsistent with the circumstances or requirements of the case, or with what is reasonable or becoming; unbecoming, unsuitable, inappropriate, absurd, out of place.

1623 Cockeram, *Incongruous*, absurd, disagreeable. 1630 Prynne *Anti-Armin.* 173 This .. is no such incongruous, ridiculous nouell distinction. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* xxii. 85 As if a man should be acquitted and yet punished for the same crime, at the same Court, then which nothing is more foolish or incongruous. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* II. i. I have since often observed, how incongruous and irrational the common Temper of Mankind is. 1792 Burke *Let. to*

Sir H. Langrishe Wks. 1842 I. 548 It would be incongruous and absurd, to have the head of the church of one faith, and the members of another. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 267 Most miserable, most incongruous wretch! Darest thou spurn thy life, the boon of God? 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 106 The effect was slightly incongruous.

3. Having parts or elements not agreeing with each other; involving inconsistency or disagreement; not self-consistent; incoherent.

1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* 43 Their confused and incongruous intermixture of the different parts of prayer. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana, Fr. Philos.* 50 Surely of all human characters a fanatic philosopher is the most incongruous, and of course the most truly ludicrous. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* v. 135 The consequent alterations make the hero of the poem a thoroughly incongruous figure.

†4. *Gram.* Violating the rules of concord; grammatically incorrect. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Incongruous*, against rule of Grammar. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xv. v. (1701) 526 It is incongruous to say *ves amas, vos legis*, that is *you lovest, you readest*, speaking to One.

†5. *Geom.* Not coinciding when superposed.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 180 Of crooked magnitudes, some are congruous, that is, are coincident when they are applied to one other; others are incongruous.

6. *Theory of Numbers.* Of two numbers: Not congruent; giving different remainders when divided by the modulus: see CONGRUENT 5.

1864 WEBSTER, *Incongruous Numbers.*

Inco·ngruously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incongruous manner; inconsistently; inappropriately; incoherently.

1641 CLARENDON *Ess.*, Tracts (1727) 228 The excellency of those pious fathers have intitled that age, how incongruously soever, to be looked upon as the primitive time. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 278 Nature .. may not improperly and incongruously be styled the life of the world. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 715 There was a low muttering delirium, in which the patient spoke incongruously. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xiv, Never were men more incongruously grouped. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 77/2 It shows incongruously beside the more prosaic business of the law.

†b. *Gram.* With violation of concord, ungrammatically. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 382 They speak of some towns called the Lacones, which retain yet, and vulgarly speak the old Greek, but incongruously. *a* 1684 KNATCHBULL *Annot. Tr.* 56 (T.) Saying, that Luke .. writ incongruously; when, in truth, he is acknowledged by all expositors too knowing in the Greek to commit such a solecism.

†c. *Geom.* So as not to coincide. *Obs.*

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 183 If they be incongruously applied, they will, as all other crooked lines, touch one another..in one point only.

Inco·ngruousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incongruous; incongruity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 688/1 There is [in dreams] a complete incongruousness in the thoughts and images which pass through our minds. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 18 It was a revolution which struck with incongruousness..the very instinctive impulses of men.

Inconie: see INCONY.

†Inconje·ctable, *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + L. *conjectā-re* to conjecture, guess (see CONJECT) + -ABLE.] Used to render Gr. ἀνείκαστος 'unattainable by conjecture, immense' (Liddell & Scott).

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XVII. iv. 85 Apollo powerfull, Lord and Patron inconiectable of the Diademes [κύριος διαδήματος ἀνείκαστος], unto whom the Lord of Ægypt hath set up statues in this kingdome.

Inconjoinable (inkɒ̆ndʒoi·năb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + CONJOIN *v.* + -ABLE.] That cannot be conjoined: in quot. as *sb.*

1844 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* II. App. 328 The Principle of Inconjoinables (i. e. What cannot be thought as with and beside each other, cannot exist with and beside each other).

†Inco·njugated, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not coupled or paired: cf. CONJUGATION 4.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 112 Galene rehearseth besides all these a Nerue inconiugated, or hauyng no fellow.

Inconjunct (inkɒ̆ndʒɒ·ŋkt), *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not in conjunction; *spec.* in *Astrol.*, said of two planets or their positions when they are so placed that neither affects the operation of the other; 'when a planet, house, or sign has no aspect or familiarity with another' (Wilson *Dict. Astrol.*, 1819). (Cf. ASPECT *sb.* 4.)

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 469 All the rest beeing inconiunct, and out of familiaritie, and therefore without operation. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xix. 109 These are called Signes inconjunct, or such as if a Planet be in one of them, he cannot have any aspect to another in the Signe underneath. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 101 The ancient opinion was, that a planet, being five signs distant from any moderator or significator, was inconjunct, and had no effect on it whatever. .. The semisextile was likewise considered as an inconjunct position. *Ibid.* 277 Houses also are inconjunct; as the 1st with the 2d, 6th, 8th, and 12th.

Inconne·cted, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not connected; unconnected; disconnected. Hence **Inconne·ctedness.**

1742 WARBURTON *Pope's Ess. Man* I. 43 The best system cannot but be such a one as hath no inconnected void; such a one in which there is a perfect coherence and gradual subordination in all its parts. 17.. HURD *Epist. Writ.* (R.), To treat a number of inconnected and quite different subjects in the same measure. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* Dec. 196 In spite of the proverbial inconnectedness of the subject matter [of a Dictionary].

†Inconne·xedly, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 3 + CONNEXED *ppl. a.* + -LY 2: cf. L. *inconnexus* unconnected.] In an unconnected way; without connexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. ix. 201 Ascribing hereto as a cause what perhaps but casually or inconexedly succeeded.

Inconnexion, -ection (inkɒ̆ne·kʃən). ? *Obs.* [IN- 3: cf. L. *inconnex-us*: see prec.] Want of connexion; unconnectedness.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 3 Neither need wee any better or other proofe of the inconnexion of this vow with holy orders. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Inconnexion* .. In Rhetorick it is the same as the figure *Asyntheton*. 1697 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* iv. § 3 (1730) 150 This strangeness of Persons, distinct Company, and Inconnexion of Affairs. 1755 JOHNSON *Hist. Eng. Lang.* ¶ 4 Their speech .. must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. Comment. xl, The utter inconnection of the time which passed before our being with that in which we live.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; something unconnected with what precedes or follows.

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 94 As to single ideas, inconnexions, and slight touches, my observation holds good.

†Inconne·xive, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Of unconnected nature or character; without connexion.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 144 The Monads in the Duad are inconnexive to those of the Triad.

†Inco·nquerable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + CONQUERABLE.] Unconquerable.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* (1682) I. 93 Alledging, That sin is inconquerable in this mortal body.

Inconscient (inkɒ·nʃiĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + CONSCIENT. Also in mod.F. (Dict. Acad. 1878): cf. L. *inconscius.*] Unconscious.

1885 *Alien. & Neurol.* VI. 486 The old doctrines .. suspected not the immense efficacy of the inconscient, which is the foundation of mental life. 1894 LD. SALISBURY *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 7 Aug., Whether you believe that Creation was the work of design or of inconscient law, it is equally difficult to imagine how this random collection of dissimilar materials [the chemical elements] came together.

So **Inconscience** (inkɒ·nʃĕns), unconsciousness.

1891 A. LYNCH *Mod. Authors* 96 The genuineness and inconscience of these elemental *motifs.*

†Inconscionable, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not having, or not regarding, conscience; unconscionable.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 619/1 Soe inconscionable are these common people, and so litle feeling have they of God. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* IV. i, Inconscionable, false woman .. You cheated, trepanned, robbed, me of the five-hundred pounds!

Hence **†Inco·nscionableness; †Inco·nscionably** *adv.*

1634 STRAFFORD *Let. to Coke* in *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 238 Most inconscionably the Landlords ..had laid it upon the poor and bare Tenants. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 57 There is intrinsic inconscionableness in the bargain.

Inconscious (inkɒ·nʃəs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. late L. *inconsci-us* + -OUS: cf. CONSCIOUS.]

†1. Not privy to some deed: cf. CONSCIOUS I.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. (1851) 182 Miserably slain by his people, some say deservedly, as not inconscious with them who train'd Osred to his ruin.

2. Not conscious; unconscious.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 34. 144 Concluding that all Matter and Substance as such, hath Life and Perception or Understanding Natural and Inconscious, Essentially belonging to it. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 84 Miss Westbrook..had long entertained a penchant for him, of which..he was not inconscious. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 466 Each in turn Patting the curly calm inconscious head.

Hence **Inco·nsciously** *adv. rare*, unconsciously.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 148 He had inconsciously contrived forget, I' the whole, to dwell o' the points. 1873 — *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* III. 386 Chatting and chirping sunk inconsciously To silence.

Inconsecutive (inkɒ̆nse·kiŭtiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not consecutive; characterized by want of sequence; inconsequent.

1837 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doct. Justif.* v. 233 *note*, His argument is altogether lame and inconsecutive. 1853 — *Reviv. Fr. Emperorship* 64 Mr. Elliott is far too hasty and too inconsecutive to be a safe guide. 1894 *Times* 24 Nov. 11/2 They follow one another in an absolutely inconsecutive and irrelevant manner.

Hence **Inconsecutively** *adv.*; **Inconse·cutiveness.**

1836 G. S. FABER *Privn. Doctr. Election* II. vi. 330 An inconsecutiveness of reasoning which cannot be tolerated. 1845 *Bachelor Albany* 7 He had read a good deal, inconsecutively and superficially. 1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xi. 138 The inconsecutiveness, the want of arrangement, are exaggerated.

Inconsederat, obs. form of INCONSIDERATE.

Inconsequence (inkɒ·nsĭkwĕns). [ad. L. *inconsequentia* (Quintil.), f. *inconsequent-em* INCONSEQUENT. So F. *inconséquence* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact or quality of being inconsequent; an instance of this.

1. Want of logical sequence; the character of an inference that does not follow from the premisses, or of an argument involving such an inference; inconclusiveness, illogicalness.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. ii. 7 b, Syllogismes are the true and onely rules of consequence and inconsequence. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 174 Mr. S. himself could not but see the inconsequence of his own argument. 1764 HURD *Let. to Dr. Leland* (R.), Strange! that you should not see the inconsequence of your own reasoning. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Mar. 298 With a ludicrous inconsequence it labours to establish a necessary connexion between the mere consolidation of grants and efficiency in fundamental instruction.

b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; a conclusion that does not follow from the premisses; an illogical inference or piece of reasoning.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xviii. § 2 Men are vndermined by Inconsequences. 1656 HOBBES *Quest. Lib., Necess. & Chance* Wks. 1841 V. 425 And from *will work* to *doth work upon absolute necessity*, is another gross inconsequence. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 42 We cannot, without a gross inconsequence, deny them a proportionate result.

2. Want of sequence or natural connexion of ideas, actions, or events; irrelevance; disconnexion, inconsecutiveness; an instance of this, an irrelevant action or circumstance.

1842 POE *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 232 The whole of this paragraph must now appear a tissue of inconsequence and incoherence. 1846 — *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 33 The plot was a tissue of absurdities, inconsequences and inconsistencies. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lxiii. VIII. 16 The inconsequence of the proceeding might easily be overlooked.

3. As a quality of persons, their thought, or action: a. The practice or habit of drawing inconsequent inferences; illogicalness of reasoning. b. The practice or habit of speaking or acting disconnectedly or without sequence.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 104 That fortunate inconsequence of our nature which permits the heart to rectify the errors of the understanding. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 13 For what is lightness but inconsequence, Vague fluctuation 'twixt effect and cause Compelled by neither? 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxviii, That mingling of inconsequence which belongs to us all, and not unhappily, since it saves us from many effects of mistake.

†4. The being of no consequence or importance.

1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed. 6) 218 My extreme inconsequence, and the little I can say. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 80 Being without arms, and in an unknown country, my inconsequence, and futileness lay heavy on my spirits.

†Inco·nsequency. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec. (in quot., in sense 1 b).

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 142 Full of inconsequencies and absurdities. 1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* App. i. § 1. 294 To search and discover..any weakness or inconsequency in any Argumentation throughout the whole Treatise. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Inconsequent (inkɒ·nsĭkwĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *inconsequent-em* without due sequence or connexion, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *consequent-em* CONSEQUENT.]

1. Not following as an inference or logical conclusion; falsely or erroneously inferred; illogical.

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (J.), The ground he assumes is unsound, and his illation from thence deduced inconsequent. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treat.* II. (1645) 109 Inconsequent to the whole body of reason. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 65 Not only ridiculously absurd and contradictious in themselves, but also altogether inconsequent from the same.

b. Not following naturally in the order of events; having no rational connexion with preceding or accompanying circumstances; irrelevant.

1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxix, She was checked .. on her progress to the door, by an inconsequent request from Isabel. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* 143 Who that has noticed monkeys in captivity—their profound inconsequent gravity and insane delight in their own unreasonableness.

c. *transf.* Of things: That do not follow on, or carry out the purpose or design of something else.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* ii. 24 The narrowest, crookedest, and most inconsequent little streets in the world. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Nov. 3/2 Inconsequent trimmings, that have no *raison d'être*, are well known to be the crime of the third-rate dressmaker.

2. Wanting in logical sequence of thought or reasoning; involving erroneous inference.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 430 Who euer heard a more shamelesse lye, or a more inconsequent argument? 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 120 A most inconsequent and presumptuous reasoning. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* etc. 2, I wish to show the erroneous, or inconsequent way of reasoning, which has prevailed in physical investigation. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 24 Confused thought and inconsequent reasoning.

b. Wanting in sequence or connexion of ideas or subjects; characterized by irrelevance; disconnected, inconsecutive.

1869 MISS MULOCK *Woman's Kingd.* II. 15 She .. began talking in her smoothly flowing, inconsequent way. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 204 The trumpeters..blew long notes of inconsequent music.

3. *transf.* Of a person: Characterized by inconsequence in thought, speech, or action.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 381 This to me, is the most clear; that the private Atheist is an inconsequent man, and an enemy to himself. 1813 SHELLEY *Notes Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 47/1 A Necessarian is inconsequent to his own principles if he indulges in hatred or contempt. 1863 TROLLOPE *Rachel Ray* I. 250 Mrs. Ray was herself so inconsequent in her mental workings, so *shandy-pated*, if I may say so, that it did not occur to her [etc.].

4. Of no consequence, unimportant, not worth notice. *rare.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 202 (*The Rose*), I blush'd

at many a word the first month—which I found inconsequent and perfectly innocent the second.

†**B.** *sb.* A conclusion that does not follow from the premisses; an illogical inference; a *non sequitur*. *Obs.*

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 128, To which I answer that this is a meer inconsequent.

Inconsequential (inkɒnsɪkwe·nʃăl), *a.* [In-3.] Characterized by inconsequence; the opposite of Consequential (in senses 3–6).

1. Characterized by inconsequence of reasoning, thought, or speech; = Inconsequent 1–3.

1621 W. Sclater *Tythes* (1623) A ja, So vtterly inconsequentiall are all arguments pretended against the diuine right of Tything. 1650 Cromwell *Let.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, I cannot let such gross mistakes and inconsequential reasonings pass without some notice taken of them. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* iii. 117 The loose and inconsequential Reasoner .. in his wild ramble may happen to light upon Truth. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Somerville*, The fiction is unnatural, and the moral inconsequential. 1837 J. H. Newman *Proph. Office Ch.* 132, I do not say that such reasoning is, necessarily, inconsequential or unfair.

2. Of no consequence; = Inconsequent 4.

1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IX. iii, As my time is not wholly inconsequential, I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., Lit. Anecdotes*, A circumstance, which may appear inconsequential to a reader, may bear some remote or latent connexion. 1892 Stevenson *Across the Plains* 306 An affair too simple and inconsequential for gentlemen of our heroic mould.

Hence **Inconseque·ntialism** (*nonce-wd.*), inconsequential or disconnected nature.

1893 *National Observer* 15 Apr. 544/2 A practice that from its inconsequentialism was always pleasing.

Inconsequentiality (inkɒnsɪkwenʃi,æ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] Inconsequential quality or character: the opposite of Consequentiality.

1. = Inconsequence 1, 1 b.

1832 L. Hunt *Sir R. Esher* (1850) 258 His inconsequentialities were usually of a pleasanter character. 1858 R. Chambers *Dom. Ann. Scot.* (1859) I. 127 A sense of the inconsequentiality of such reasoning at length came over them.

2. The quality of not being consequential.

1850 L. Hunt *Autobiog.* XV. (1860) 241, I used to rally him [Shelley] on the apparent inconsequentiality of his manner upon those occasions.

Inconseque·ntially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an inconsequential manner; without logical sequence.

1754 Warburton *View Bolingbroke's Philos.* iii. Wks. 1811 XII. 225 He infers inconsequentially in supposing that from the inconsistency of a certain relation concerning revelation, there never was any revelation at all. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* ix. 197 He must mass his sentences inconsequentially.

Inco·nsequentism. *nonce-wd.* [f. Inconsequent *a.* + -ism.] = Inconsequence 3.

1829 Carlyle *Misc., Novalis* (1872) II. 214 (*tr.* Novalis) They..hold their views as results of weakness, as Inconsequentism.

Inco·nsequently, *adv.* [f. Inconsequent + -ly 2.] In an inconsequent manner.

1. Without logical sequence; in the way of erroneous inference; inconclusively.

1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xxvii. § 6, I could not condemn Maldonat for speaking inconsequently either to the truth itself, or to the authority of the Romish Church, wherein he lived. 1681 Glanvill *Sadducismus* 113 How crazily and inconsequently they collect that the human Soul is nowhere. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 286 It would argue a mind incorrigibly false, to reason inconsequently on principles so obtrusive.

2. Without sequence or connexion of ideas or circumstances; not as a consequence of anything; irrelevantly.

1864 *Linnet's Trial* IV. iii. II. 248 'Are you not longing to see Kirkham again?' asked Brandon rather inconsequently. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* xlii, And Edward Rosier looked all round, inconsequently, with his single glass.

Inco·nsequentness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inconsequent.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1856 J. Young *Demonol.* IV. vii. 447 Often may the inconsequentness of the reasoning be unperceived. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 816 There is always some inconsequentness or incoherency in madness.

†**Inconsi·der,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Consider *v.*: cf. Inconsiderate.] *trans.* Not to consider; to leave out of consideration.

1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* I. ii. 29 We were forc'd to .. apply our selves wholly to the Consumption .. and inconsider the Sciatica.

Inconsiderable (inkɒnsi·dərăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *inconsidérable* (16th c. in Godef.), f. *in-* (In-3) + *considérable*.] Not considerable; not to be considered.

†1. Incapable of being considered or reckoned, incalculable. (Cf. Consider 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1598 Florio, *Inconsiderabile*, that cannot be considered, or imagined, inconsiderable. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* (Alford) IV. cvii. 466 All that inexpressible inconsiderable Number made not up one Minute of this Eternity.

2. Not to be considered; unworthy of consideration; beneath notice; of no consequence, unimportant; insignificant, trifling. The opposite of Considerable (senses 3–5).

1637 Laud in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 318 Nor is it altogether inconsiderable, that [etc.,. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 80, I never heard of the fellow. He is inconsiderable. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 133 This Discovery of mine, if it be true, is no inconsiderable one. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 302 ¶ 11 A trifling inconsiderable Circumstance. 1754 Sherlock *Disc.* (1759) I. xi. 311 This Earth was made for the Habitation of Men, wicked and inconsiderable as they are. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 39 My uncle, in whose correspondence..Mr. Montagu has made no inconsiderable figure.

b. Hence, Of very small value, amount, or size.

1648 D. Jenkins *Wks.* 2 The place is of so inconsiderable a benefit that it is worth but 80. *l.* per Annum. 1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 61, I know nothing of all the money he hath received, .. which I assure you have not been inconsiderable sums. 1766 Smollett *Hist. Eng.* (1804) V. 264 A small fortification..defended by an inconsiderable garrison. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 450 Paukatuck river, is an inconsiderable stream. 1812 Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 373 The American tribes..are found to be inconsiderable in numbers. 1875 Scrivener *Lect. Text N. Test.* 9 But a few inconsiderable fragments of the New Testament still extant are older than the fiery reign of Diocletian.

†3. Inconsiderate, thoughtless. *Obs. rare.*

1640 [implied in Inconsiderableness 2]. *a* 1646 [implied in Inconsiderably 2]. 1692 Locke *Educ.* 138 Questions which to a supercilious and inconsiderable Japaner would seem very idle. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* II. 100/1 The Region wherein an inconsiderable Architect has placed his City, may perhaps have those defects.

†**B.** *sb.* A point or circumstance not worth considering, or of no importance. Chiefly in *pl. Obs.*

1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* p. xiv, Both not so repleat with inconsiderables.

Inconsi·derableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inconsiderable.

1. Unworthiness of being considered; small importance or consequence; slightness of value or amount; trifling amount; insignificance.

1646 Jenkyn *Remora* 16 The smallines and inconsiderablenes of the pretext. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 5 Sept., I did inform myself well in things relating to the East Indys; both of the country..and the inconsiderableness of the place of Bombaim, if we had had it. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 24 The Inconsiderableness of that Edifice. 1812 Chalmers *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 66 The cargoes..could not, from their inconsiderableness, have filled a mighty void, for any length of years.

†2. Thoughtlessness, want of consideration. *Obs.*

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xl. 522 A Depraved Understanding,..Depraved by Neglect and Inconsiderablenesse; not darkned by Ignorance.

Inconsi·derably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.]

1. To an inconsiderable, insignificant, or trifling extent; slightly, very little.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Inconsiderably*, meanly, etc. 1753 Costard in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 483 His number..differs inconsiderably from what they, most probably, made it. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 325 Those islands..being but inconsiderably elevated above the surface of the water.

†2. Thoughtlessly, carelessly, inconsiderately. *Obs. rare.*

a 1646 J. Gregory *Terrest. Globe* in *Posthuma* (1650) 266 [It] was thwartly in it self, and, in the proof, inconsiderably don.

†**Inconsi·deracy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Inconsiderate: see -acy.] Inconsiderateness.

1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxli. 2 This is the common effect of the inconsideracy of youth. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Princ. Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 271 Hence their.. habitual absence of mind, inconsideracy, forgetfulness.

†**Inconsi·derance.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inconsiderantia*, f. *inconsiderant-em* acting inconsiderately: see -ance.] Want of consideration; inconsiderateness.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* S ij a, Unlesse he had laide folie and inconsideraunce to bote. *a* 1644 Chillingw. *Serm.* ii. § 9 The cause of this practical atheism..was ignorance or rather imprudence, inconsiderance.

So †**Inconsi·derancy.** *Obs. rare*—0. = prec.

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict.* II, Inconsiderancie, *inadvertencia, inconsideracion*. 1623 Cockeram, *Inconsiderancie*, folly. 1706 Phillips, *Inconsiderancy*, Inconsiderateness, Unadvisedness, Rashness.

Inconsiderate (inkɒnsi·dərĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **inconsederat.** [ad. L. *inconsiderāt-us* unadvised, thoughtless, inconsiderate; f. *in-* (In- 3) + *considerātus* Considerate.]

1. Of things, actions, etc.: Not properly considered; done or made without deliberation; thoughtless, unadvised, precipitate, rash. (Now often regarded as *transf.* from 2.)

c 1460 [implied in Inconsiderately]. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* 7 That you geve none occasion unto their inconsiderate ignoraunce. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 Sauls inconsiderate and rash oath. 1661 J. Stephens *Procurations* 1 Unseasonable and inconsiderate speaking. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 281 Our inclinations are so apt to hurry us into inconsiderate actions. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) III. 52 We often draw very inconsiderate conclusions against the industry and government of states from the appearance of uncultivated lands in them. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* v. 219 An inconsiderate application of genuine principles to particular instances.

2. Of persons, etc.: Not characterized by consideration; acting without deliberation; thoughtless, imprudent, indiscreet, careless.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 67 Rash, inconsiderate, fiery voluntaries. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 33 You will never leave it untill you are knockt on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow Sidney was. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 448/1 If there be a king, which the inconsiderate multitude are now so mad upon. 1710 Pope *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Dec., Inconsiderate authors wou'd rather be admir'd than understood. 1833 Alison *Europe* (1849) I. i. § 62. 105 There is enough here to arrest the attention of the most inconsiderate. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 They are younger and more inconsiderate.

†b. Not thinking *of*, careless *of*, regardless *of*.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 343 The silly beast inconsiderate of all fraud cometh out and is taken. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 12 So wholly taken up with the contemplation and enjoyment of his own felicity, that he is utterly inconsiderate of that of his creatures. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 27 The innocent Popes .. walk on careless and inconsiderate of what they do.

3. Without consideration or regard for the circumstances, claims, feelings, etc. of others.

1842 *The Visitor* (R. T. S.) 60 (Aunt Priscilla), She was not of an inconsiderate temper. She did not allow herself to utter remarks or censure without considering how they were likely to operate on the tempers and feelings of others. 1858–85 [implied in Inconsiderateness 2]. *Mod.* It was most inconsiderate to mention the matter in her hearing.

†4. Not held in consideration, unconsidered; of no importance; inconsiderable, trifling. *Obs.*

1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 15 When they had sold any one of their bullocks to us, for a little inconsiderate peece of brasse. 1657 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives (1676) 42 But an inconsiderate person, of a base extraction. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 276 The difference of the thicknesses being so inconsiderate, is not discerned.

B. *sb.* An inconsiderate or thoughtless person.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 79 O pardon me my stars, doth the inconsiderate take *salue* for *lenuoy*, and the word *lenuoy* for a *salue*? 1621 S. Ward *Iethro's Ivstice of Peace* (1627) 8 Ambitious Inconsiderates..climbe into the chaire of honor. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. 168, I was as willing as the gay inconsiderate to call another cause, as he termed it.

Inconsi·derately, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inconsiderate manner; without consideration or deliberation; thoughtlessly, unadvisedly, indiscreetly, rashly.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 Yff suche gyftis, and namely tho wich haue be made inconsiderate, or aboff the merytes off hem that haue thaim, were refourmed. *Ibid.* xiv. 143 Giftes..made off the kynges livelod inconsederatly, as not deseruet. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Desatinadamente*, rashly, inconsiderately. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 307 Such passions did neuer vse any consultation, but performed all things inconsiderately and at aduenture. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 205 He answereth not..inconsiderately, but with good advice and seriously. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 13 Now the best way to doe this is not to use Oaths frequently, nor inconsiderately. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 422 Miss L., is of a remarkably soft Temper, tho' not so inconsiderately soft as Miss Cope. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 33 Our statement..is not made inconsiderately.

Inconsi·derateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality of being inconsiderate; thoughtlessness, want of consideration; imprudence, rashness; an instance of this.

1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Desatino*, .. rashnesse, inconsideratenesse, folly. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 275 Our inconsideratenesse, our blockishnesse and ingratitude is the cause, why wee cannot learne this lesson. 1626 Bernard *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where Inconsideratenesse sits, there Audacitie and Foolehardinesse will waite. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 531 It shall be my care to check his inconsiderateness in this one article. 1855 Ld. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 527 It is one of those inconsideratenesses with which I am continually reproaching myself.

2. Want of consideration for the claims or feelings of others.

1858 Holland *Titcomb's Lett.* iii. 190 Injustice and inconsiderateness will not go down especially when administered by a man's companion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 Servants .. were often .. treated with painful inconsiderateness.

Inconsideration (inkɒnsidərē·ʃən). [a. F. *inconsidération* (16th c.), or ad. late L. *inconsiderātiōn-em* (Salvianus *c* 440), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *considerātiōn-em*, after *inconsiderāt-us* inconsiderate.]

1. Want of consideration; failure or refusal to consider; thoughtlessness of action; indiscretion.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Lechery, blyndnes of mynde, inconsideracyon or neglygence. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 91 Tymor standing by blamed him [the king] of great inconsideration. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 146 They are at first, through inconsideration or unwontednesse, scandalised at them. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. 281, I had reason to impute full as much to my own inconsideration, as to his power over me. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* III. xv, Faults of inconsideration and thoughtlessness. 1847 A. Bennie *Disc.* 52 This tranquillity is the result of inconsideration.

†b. (with *pl.*) An instance of this; an inconsiderate act; a failure to consider. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 288 *All men being much* amazed at so great an inconsideration. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. § 15 (R.) The greatnesse of John's love, when he had mastered the first inconsiderations of his fear, made him to return.

2. Absence of consideration for others; inconsiderateness.

1872 W. R. Greg *Enigmas* (1873) iv. 178 Her [Nature's] merciless inconsideration for the individual where the interests of the Race are in question. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 4/2 A protraction of time which is frequently caused by the inconsideration of principals, who will drive off

'writing their letters' to the last moment. 1891 *Scenes Life Nurse* 63 In spite of the inconsideration shown by the lady, I felt very sorry for her.

† **Inconsi·derative,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + CONSIDERATIVE.] = INCONSIDERATE 1.

1684 *Def. Resol. Case Consc. conc. Symbol. Ch. Rome* 36 You never uttered a more inconsiderative saying.

Inconsidered (inkǫnsi·dəɹd), *a. rare.* [IN-³: after L. *inconsiderāt-us*, F. *inconsidéré*.] Not considered, unconsidered; = INCONSIDERATE 1.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* (Alford) I. xi. 220 God will scarce hearken to sudden inconsidered irreverent Prayers. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 460 Gradually by inconsidered increments the mightiest economic changes are made. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 3/3 Greater harm is done to society by emotional and inconsidered charity, than by the refusal to help some cases of perhaps doubtful genuineness.

† **Inconsi·dering,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] Unconsidering; = INCONSIDERATE 2.

1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 586 One effect of its virtue, even in the most inconsidering sort of men.

Inconsistence (inkǫnsi·stĕns). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. INCONSISTENT (after *consistence*): see -ENCE. Cf. F. *inconsistance* (1755 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Want of agreement or harmony (*with* something, or *between* things); = INCONSISTENCY 1.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* Concl. 390 There is .. no such Inconsistence of Humane Nature, with Civill Duties, as some think. 1661 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 27, I did not at all see what inconsistence there could be between Colonell Gilby's interest and mine. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 51 The inconsistence of such a state with that manner of life which human nature requires. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* x. ii. 65 Some seeming inconsistence betwixt this and the preceding observation.

2. Want of agreement between the parts of a thing; = INCONSISTENCY 2.

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. viii, What may we do then to salve this seeming inconsistence? 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 361 Any inconsistence in its several parts. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. x. 319 [There was] no deviation, no inconsistence in his narrative.

3. Inconsistent action or conduct; = INCONSISTENCY 4.

1713 BENTLEY *Free-think.* i. (ed. 2) 9 These very Men..are honour'd in other parts of his Book, and recommended as Free-thinkers. What inconsistence is this, what Contradiction? 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 91 Well, you may be gone from my Presence, thou strange Medley of Inconsistence! 1769 *Junius Lett.* xviii. (1804) I. 114 Mr. Grenville was, of all men, the person who should not have complained of inconsistence with regard to Mr. Wilkes. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 Let them ignore the consistence or the inconsistence of the occupants of the two front benches.

4. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of inconsistence; an inconsistency.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 18 Else these inconsistences will not be reconciled. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. iv. 51 Nor will it help in the least its Absurdities and Inconsistences. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 62 English jurisprudence will be found variegated by inconsistences.

Inconsistency (inkǫnsi·stĕnsi). [f. as prec. (after *consistency*): see -ENCY.] The quality, condition, or fact of being inconsistent.

1. Want of consistency or congruity; lack of accordance or harmony (*with* something, or *between* things); incompatibility, contrariety, or opposition.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 481 What an inconsistency is there between the LI and LXIX Epistles? *a* 1719 ADDISON *Chr. Relig.* II. iv, An eminent instance of the inconsistency of our Religion with Magic. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 260 That disappointment and distress which their inconsistency with the matters of fact rendered a necessary consequence. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, There is .. great inconsistency between the speech of the right hon. Gentleman and that which he proposes should be done.

2. Want of agreement or harmony between two things or different parts of the same thing.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 296 The inconsistency of sealing these two at once. 1721 BELLAMY *Th. Trin.* 28 Which two [Persons], though different, are inseparably united; which nevertheless implies not the least Inconsistency. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 630 The one beauty of the resolution is its inconsistency. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 110 Nor is there any inconsistency in wise and good fathers having foolish and worthless sons.

3. With *an* and *pl.* Something that is inconsistent; a discrepancy, incongruity.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xxix, If those single lights hither aspire, This strange prodigious inconsistency Groweth still stranger. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* b j, Affected phrases; which being Philosophically unfolded.. will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 329, I know that nothing inconsistent can exist, and that the existence of Matter implies an inconsistency. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 6 A world of wonderous inconsistencies.

4. Of persons: Want of consistency in thought or action; *esp.* discrepancy between principles and practice, or between one action and another.

1655 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 54 If he sayes otherwise elsewhere, 'tis only an argument of the inconsistency of Aristotle. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 7, I am continually charged with Inconsistency herein. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 220, I dare not say this is hypocrisy, but surely it is inconsistency. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 204 Inconsistency—the only thing in which men are consistent. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. viii. 349 James had given a new exhibition of his astounding inconsistency.

b. An instance of this; an inconsistent act.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ⁋ 1 The many inconsistencies which folly produces, or infirmity suffers in the human mind. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 298 The inconsistencies of which Pitt had been guilty. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 19 Such people talk edifyingly enough of the sins of Church-goers—their 'inconsistencies'..their worldly gossip.

5. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 This new sort of Opposition or Incompossibility, as it exists between two Judgments which are alike in Quality, either both Affirmatives or both Negatives,..is called *Inconsistency.*

Inconsistent (inkǫnsi·stĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 -ant. [f. IN-³ + CONSISTENT *a.*; cf. mod.F. *inconsistant.*] Not consistent.

I. 1. Of a substance: Without consistence or firmness, of incoherent nature. *rare. arch.*

1677 GREW *Exp. Solut. Salts* ii. § 10 If the Particles of Water were themselves Fluid or Inconsistent and Alterable. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xi. § 10 The whole Matter is so soft and inconsistent that it can hardly bear touching with the Hands. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VIII. i. 159 The parts of a crystal are consistent, but of dust, inconsistent.

II. 2. Not consisting; not agreeing in substance, spirit, or form; not in keeping; not consonant or in accordance; at variance, discordant, incompatible, incongruous. **a.** Said of one thing in relation to another; const. *with*, † rarely *to.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 It containeth impossibilities and things inconsistent with truth. 1664 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 64 Whether ther be any lawes that are inconsistent to the present government. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Resentment is not inconsistent with good-will. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 258 The benevolence of God..is not inconsistent with his determination to punish. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ix. 76 The proposition, A, then, is inconsistent with both E and O. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 163 *note*, Three combinations..give results inconsistent with the others.

b. Said of two or more things, in relation to each other.

c 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* v. 227 Thus he confoundeth Papall and Patriarchall Power, making things inconsistent to be one and the same thing. 1657 CROMWELL *Sp.* 21 Apr. in *Carlyle*, And it is a pitiful fancy .. to think they are inconsistent. Certainly they may consist. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Posth. Wks.* (1706) 179 Can the same unextended indivisible Substance have different, nay inconsistent and opposite Modifications at the same time? 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xv. 247 Are these two passages inconsistent? 1875 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 124. 256 Two or more inconsistent views..may be formed at the same time.

† **c.** Applied to a benefice incapable of being held together with a fellowship. *Obs.*

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 85 Dr. Hern..having a liveing at St. Anns in Westminster, the bishop declared it inconsistent with his fellowship. 1691 *Case Exeter Coll.* 51 The Statutes of Exeter-College .. would very imprudently have made that distinction betwixt Benefices consistent and inconsistent.

3. Wanting in harmony between its different parts or elements; self-contradictory; involving inconsistency. Said of a single thing, or of action including two or more courses.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 277 For his humanity to reign actually, and to suffer at the same time, is inconsistent. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* v. 134 It had deserved more credit, then this silly, improbable, inconsistent Relation. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 306 All which in time..gave rise to a most inconsistent system of Polytheism. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. ix. 340 The language of the Roman see had been inconsistent, but the actions of it had been always uniform. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 84. 150 Inconsistent opposition lies between any two affirmative judgments which cannot be correct together, but may be false together.

4. Of a person: Not consistent in thought or action. **a.** Const. *with*, † rarely *to* (oneself, one's principles, etc.). **b.** *absol.* Acting in a way at variance with one's professed principles, or with one's conduct at another time.

a. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. I. viii. 166 Many of these accused them to the Queen..as men that were inconsistent to themselves. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 7 ⁋ 1 Man is a Creature very inconsistent with himself. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 You .. are inconsistent with your own principles. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* (ed. 9) Examples 174 You are inconsistent with yourself.

b. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 113 Ah! how unjust to nature, and himself, Is thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man! *a* 1863 WHATELY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* (1864) 99 A man is .. properly called inconsistent whose opinions or practices are at any one time at variance with each other; in short, who holds at once a proposition and its contradictory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Nor .. in speaking of God both in the masculine and neuter gender, did he [Plato] seem to himself inconsistent.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Things, statements, etc. which are inconsistent with each other or with something else.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 147 Necessity and contingency have alwayes been held as contraries and inconsistents. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. ii. § 4 As for other inconsistents with truth .. they prove not that this whole Story should be refused, but refined. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 169 Two Inconsistents..cannot both be true.

Inconsistently (inkǫnsi·stĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inconsistent manner.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 109 (T.) A melancholy kind of madness..made him speak distractedly and inconsistently. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 86 Who will be sure never to interpret it inconsistently to his own corrupt Interest. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 262 The Text of St. John .. is very inconsistently put together with this other Construction. 1831 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Ellistoniana*, Adventitious trappings, which, nevertheless, sit not at all inconsistently upon him. 1881 W. B. POPE *Higher Catech. Theol.* 382 This plausible argument is inconsistently urged by the annihilationist.

† **Inconsi·stentness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INCONSISTENCY.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. xlix, And what might come to passe Implies no contradictious inconsistentnesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Inconsi·stible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONSISTIBLE.] That cannot consist; inconsistent.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 5, I was amazed to see such inconsistible and impossible things to come from Men, otherwise so learned. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 59. 629 It hath a ridiculous Phiz, like the Fable of the old Man, his Ass, and a Boy, before the inconsistible Vulgar.

Hence † **Inconsi:stibi·lity**, inconsistency.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 30 An inconsistibility..of the things one with another.

† **Inconsi·sting,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IN-³ + CONSISTING.] = INCONSISTENT.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* Pref, A secret inconsisting with common capacities. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 216 Obstinately .. maintaining inconsisting Things with the Faith, Peace and Prosperity of the Church. 1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 167 As Clandestine, as Ensnaring, as Inconsisting, as Preengaging or what ever else Mʳ. Comʸ will call it.

Inconsolable (inkǫnsōu·lăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inconsōlābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *consōlābilis* CONSOLABLE. Cf. F. *inconsolable* (1611 in Cotgr., but *inconsolablement* is found earlier).

In poetry formerly sometimes stressed *inco·nsolable* (quots. 1596, 1754); but Bailey 1730 has *inconso·lable.*]

Not admitting of consolation or solace; that cannot be consoled, alleviated, or assuaged. **a.** Of grief, trouble, etc.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 97 And hath by death receiv'd an overthrowe, Vnto the worlds inconsolable woe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 311 Sins being the work of darkness, we prefer the inconsolable darkness before the pleasure of the brightest Ray. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 180 This unallayed and inconsolable anguish of our all-gracious Master. 1754 BLACKLOCK *Elegy Constantia* (R.), Impell'd by deep inconsolable grief, She breathes her soft, her melancholy strain. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Feb. 153 Inconsolable woe seemed to depress the Ministry —decent grief was stamped on the faces of the Opposition. 1870 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xxiii. (1871) 318 Indulging in a wild and inconsolable lament.

b. Of persons: Disconsolate.

1677 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 The Dutchesse is inconsolable, but the Duke bears it lyke a great man. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 152 ⁋ 6 They were all Three inconsolable for his Absence. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiii, Was he so very fond of his brother as to be still inconsolable for his loss? 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 138, I dare say the sick man is not very inconsolable when he receives sentence of banishment.

absol. 1799 MRS. JANE WEST *Tale of Times* I. 20 The mortal dart of woe in the bosom of the fair inconsolable.

Hence **Inconso:labi·lity, Inconso·lableness,** the condition of being inconsolable; **Inconso·lably** *adv.*, in an inconsolable manner.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Inconsolably. *Ibid.*, Inconsolableness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 191 ⁋ 3 A letter from Mr. Trip..about absence and inconsoleableness, and ardour and irresistible passion, and eternal constancy. *a* 1857 D. JERROLD *John Applejohn* Wks. 1864 III. xviii. 386 John wandered inconsolably backwards and forwards. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 313 *note*, The poor unhappy goddess seemed to be eternally aground on this Goodwin Sand of inconsolability. 1879 R. T. SMITH *Basil the Great* xii. 182 Sometimes they laugh incessantly and sometimes lament inconsolably.

Inconsolate (inkǫ·nsŏlĕt), *a. rare.* [f. IN-³ + CONSOLATE *a.*; cf. F. *inconsolé* (18th c.), Pg. *inconsolado.*] Unconsoled, disconsolate. Hence **Inco·nsolately** *adv.*, disconsolately.

a 1656 BP. HALL *Serm. Gal.* ii. 20 (R.) Honors, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you inconsolately sorrowfull. 1882 LD. ACTON in *Academy* 9 Dec. 407 The Despot of Cremona dying inconsolate.

Inconsonance (inkǫ·nsŏnăns). [f. INCONSONANT (after *consonance*): see -ANCE.] Want of consonance or agreement; inharmoniousness.

1811 REES *Cycl.*, *Inconsonance*, in Music, is of the same import nearly with dissonance, or a jarring and unpleasant sound. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1870) 67, I presumed that this was a possible conception (*i. e.* that it involved no logical inconsonance). 1849 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 135 To judge respecting the consonance or inconsonance of the means employed.

† **Inco·nsonancy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.; see -ANCY.] = prec.

1650 A. A. *Reply Sanderson* 3 The like inconsonancies hath he to this purpose. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 37, I have made animadversions upon all his five ingredients shewing the inconsonancy and inconsistency of them.

Inconsonant (inkǫ·nsŏnănt), *a.* [f. IN-³ + CONSONANT *a.*] Not consonant or agreeable *to* († *unto*); not agreeing or harmonizing *with.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 36 They carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not inconsonant unto reason. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. iii. 260 A Fiction utterly inconsonant to the whole Method of Nature. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 77 These words were too inconsonant to his schemes, to be followed by actions. 1836

LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 398 A tradition far from inconsonant with the manners of the time, or the heroism of the sex. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 912 The spell that wars With aught inconsonant to heart or eye.

Hence **Inco·nsonantly** *adv.* (Webster, 1856).

† **Inconspicable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + CONSPICABLE.] Invisible.

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. i. (1821) 136 Though God hath copied forth his own perfections in this conspicable and sensible world,..yet the most clear and distinct copy of himself could be imparted to none else but to intelligible and inconspicable natures.

Inconspicuous (inkŏnspi·kiuəs), *a.* [f. late L. *inconspicu-us* + -OUS; see IN-3 and CONSPICUOUS.]

† 1. That cannot be seen; invisible. *Obs.*

1624 [implied in INCONSPICUOUSNESS 1]. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 128 Those lesser and inconspicuous parcels of Air. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 333 The Life or Soul's passing into the Invisible or Inconspicuous. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 72. 2/1 The Moon, while in Conjunction with the Sun, is Inconspicuous. 1751-73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Socrates in Xenophon .. says that the Deity is inconspicuous.

† b. Not discernible to the mental eye. *Obs.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 18 Their greatest Accomplishments compar'd to His Perfections..are..as inconspicuous as the faint Qualities of more ordinary Persons. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 2 The joint beauty of the whole or the distinct use of its parts were inconspicuous. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Julian* 122 *note*, The occult art by which they were fabricated..was inconspicuous.

2. Not readily seen or noticed; not prominent or striking in appearance or character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Inconspicuous*..2. Not conspicuous. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xvii. 266 There was an inconspicuous aurora. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxiv. 170 In inconspicuous scattered tufts. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xlv, A veil drawn down gave her a sufficiently inconspicuous appearance. 1886 SWINBURNE *Misc.* 24 Shakespeare who led an inconspicuous life.

b. *spec.* in *Bot.* Of flowers, when small, green, or of pale colour.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 40 Flowers usually racemose, very often small and inconspicuous. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 70 The majority of forest-trees in equatorial Brazil have small and inconspicuous flowers. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xxii. 238 A wide-spreading melastomaceous plant, with inconspicuous flowers.

Hence **Inconspi·cuously** *adv.* † invisibly (*obs.*); so as not to be readily perceived.

1661 BOYLE *Spring Air* (1682) 95 The particles of air which ..inconspicuously lurk within the Bladder. 1893 *Christian at Work* (N. Y.) 13 Apr., This Chamber has..shared not inconspicuously in the history..[of] both church and state.

Inconspi·cuousness. [f. prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. The quality or state of being invisible. *Obs.*

1624 ABP. ABBOTT *Visib. True Ch.* 16 This paucitie of beleeuers, and inconspicuousnes of his Church. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Man's Ignorance Uses Nat. Things* i. Wks. 1772 III. 472 The inconspicuousness of those stars.

2. The quality of not being prominent to notice.

1881 J. G. BARNARD in *Smith. Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 The inconspicuousness of this tide in our actual oceans. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 372 Perhaps its very inconspicuousness saves it from the obtrusive visits of undesirable insect guests. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* i. II. (1884) 47 The assumed invisibility or inconspicuousness of the old Laws.

† **Inconspi·ring,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + CONSPIRING *ppl. a.*] Not concurring in purpose or aim; without unity of plot or aim.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 24. 411 Incoherent and Inconspiring, like an Ill-agreeing Drama, botch'd up of Many Impertinent Intersertions.

† **Inco·nstance.** *Obs.* [a. F. *inconstance* (13th c.), ad. L. *inconstantia*, n. of quality f. *inconstānt-em* INCONSTANT: see -ANCE.]

1. Fickleness of conduct: = INCONSTANCY 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 250 What nedeth yow diuerse freres seche? .. Youre inconstance is youre confusioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiii. 14 The begynnyng of all temptacions is inconstance of herte & litel trust in god. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 112 Sortybrant, which knewe the mutabylyte of wymmen & thynconstaunce. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iv. 30 That terme youthed suld be vndirstandin for ignorance ande inconstance. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ix. 288 The inconstance and imbecillity of man. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 314 From fair to fair with gay inconstance rove.

2. Mutability of things: = INCONSTANCY 2.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 240 It lytell auayleth ..A whyle to lyue well in suche inconstance. 1569 SPENSER *Visions of Bellay* xi. in *Theat. Worldlings*, Wearie to see th' inconstance of the heauens. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 421 (R.) The uncertainty and inconstance of mutable fortune.

3. Inconsistency: = INCONSTANCY 3.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* IV. iii. 103 a/2 Whan he chaungeth so often, and wryteth euer the longer, the more contrary..But I pray you how excuseth he hys inconstaunce [*Wks.* (1557) inconstauncie]?

Inconstancy (inkŏnstănsi). [ad. L. *inconstāntia*; see prec. and -ANCY.] Want of constancy.

1. Of persons (or things personified, as Fortune): Fickleness of conduct or purpose; changeableness of character or disposition; unsteadfastness. Also, with *pl.*, an instance of this.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Inconsideration or neglygence, inconstancy or vnstablenes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 1 For unto knight there is no greater shame Then lightnesse and inconstancie in love. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 600 Willing after a sort to play at Fortunes game .. and in some measure to satisfie her inconstancie. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Disc. Cromwell* (1669) 54 Art thou the Country which didst hate, And mock the French Inconstancy? 1713 SWIFT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 165 You have triumphed .. by the steadiness of your temper, over the inconstancy and caprice of your friends. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 167 Unaccountable Terrors, Panics, Inconstancies. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 47 How you excuse, and even praise, the inconstancy of a woman who throws over another man for you.

2. Of things or events: Mutability, variability; irregularity; absence of uniformity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 13 The silent Moone .. constant image of the worlds inconstancie, which it never seeth twice with the same face. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 165 It is never dry weather two or three dayes together. Which inconstancy and wetness of the weather [etc.]. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 The inconstancy of the air is what spoils every thing. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 240 The wages of labour, in different employments, vary with the constancy and inconstancy of employment. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I. 421 The inconstancy of his [Comte's] analysis of the human capacities and instincts.

† b. Variation, difference. *Obs.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 64 The Armenian Translation rendreth, 'And Pharaoh called Joseph Fesuut'. ..This is all the inconstancy of reading I could observe.

† 3. Inconsistency (in statements, etc.); an instance of this. *Obs.*

1557 [see INCONSTANCE 3]. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 412 He seemeth not to consider the inconstancie, and folly of his owne tale. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 10 Let a man look into their [phisitians'] prescripts and ministrations, and he shall finde them but inconstancies.

¶ 4. Erron. for INCONTINENCY. *Obs.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 799 Some doe gather of this place, that Paule did mortifie in himself the fire of inconstancy, by long fasting. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 204 The bladder of a female Kid drunk in powder, helpeth the inconstancy of urine. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inconstancie*, vnchastnes.

Inconstant (inkŏnstănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *inconstant* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inconstānt-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *constānt-em* CONSTANT.] Not constant.

1. Of persons, or their character, actions, etc.: Not steadfast; fickle, changeable.

1402 HOCCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 101 She .. ys fals and inconstant and hath no feythe. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit wemen* 260 Be constant in 3our gouernance, and counterfeit gud maneris, Thought 3e be kene, inconstant, & cruell of mynd. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iv. 26 Inconstant man, that loued all he saw, And lusted after all that he did loue. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 30 They are inconstant in every thing but what feare constraineth them to keepe. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* x. I. 278 It is difficult to paint the light, the various, the inconstant character of Gallienus. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* App. iii. (1862) 461 The fickle, inconstant, volatile temper of the people.

2. Of things: Frequently changing or altering; mutable, variable, irregular.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, What is more frayle, more inconstaunt & mutable than is the wyll of man? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 109 O sweare not by the Moone, th' inconstant Moone, That monethly changes in her circle Orbe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Sayling some two monthes with inconstant winds. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* I. ii. (1699) 12 All things on this side Heaven are inconstant and transitory. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 43 Mineral and organic characters, although often inconstant, may .. enable us to establish the contemporaneous origin of formations in distant countries. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* Pref. (ed. 2) 8 The orthography of the Veronese MS. is extremely inconstant.

† b. Of the eyes: Unsteady, shifting. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 21 They [the Tartars] be hardie and strong .. their eye-browes extending from their foreheads downe to their noses, their eies inconstant and blacke, their countenances writhen and terrible.

† 3. Inconsistent *with*. *Obs.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 61 Episcopacy is incompatible and inconstant with the authority of a secular jurisdiction.

B. *sb.* An inconstant person or thing. (Cf. F. *un inconstant*.)

1647 COWLEY *Mistress* lxiii. (*heading*) The Inconstant. 1703 FARQUHAR (*title*) The Inconstant; or the way to win him. 1703 MOTTEUX *Prol.* 28 ibid., This night we hope you'll an Inconstant bear. 1794 W. CURTIS *Bot. Mag.* No. 218 The Disandra varies extremely in the number of its stamina ..few such inconstants exist. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* xxxiv, Either from his being a gambler, or an inconstant.

Inconstantly (inkŏnstăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an inconstant manner, variably, with fickleness, inconsistently.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 7 Why art thou now become vnlike thy selfe, why doest thou inconstantly withdrawe the from diner? 1647 COWLEY *Mistr., Monopoly* iv, They flutter still about, inconstantlie. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 196 Divine power does nothing irregular, or inconstantly. 1757 WARBURTON *Rem. Hume* xiv. Wks. 1811 XII. 366 A modern often thinks.. inconstantly.

† **Inco·nstantness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Inconstancy.

a 1562 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 286 The inconstantnes of prynces favour. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 132 To terrifie the stubborn stomacks and inconstantnesse of proud people. 1727 in BAILEY (vol. II).

Inconstru·able, *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONSTRUABLE.] That cannot be construed.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 2. 325 It may be pronounced .. inconstruable to exact thought.

† **Inconsue·te,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inconsuēt-us* unaccustomed, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consuētus* CONSUETE.] Unusual, unaccustomed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 437 As for that inconsuete message. *Ibid.* IV. 395 3iffenge to theym singuler prerogatives, and inconsuete of the noble dignites of Rome.

† **Inconsu·lt,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *inconsult-us* unconsulted, unadvised, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consultus*: see CONSULT *v.* Cf. obs. F. *inconsulte*.] Inconsiderate, unadvised, unreflecting.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 135 Rude sensuall appetites, meer animal affections, and inconsult.

Inconsu·ltable, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being consulted.

1888 RYE *Records & Record Search.* iv. 39 The King's Silver Books .. owing to damage done them by fire are inconsultable until that [reign] of George I.

† **Inconsu·lted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inconsult-us* (see INCONSULT) + -ED1. Cf. F. *inconsulté*.]

1. = INCONSULT.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 237 Ye .. ar like ane vane cumpany of pepill inconsultit and fulische.

2. Unconsulted, not asked (cf. L. *inconsulto senatu*, etc.).

1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 98 Ne do by himself any thing notable therein .. the said Emperor first inconsulted, or not consenting thereunto.

Inconsumable (inkŏnsiū·măb'l), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Incapable of being consumed by fire, etc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Named Asbeston ..whereof by Art were weaued napkins, shirts, and coats inconsumable by fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. iii. 401 (*Salamander*) The idle report of its being inconsumable in fire, has caused many of these poor animals to be burnt. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsychid.* 579 Ever still Burning, yet ever inconsumable. 1875 F. I. SCUDAMORE *Day Dreams* 31 An inconsumable candle, which diminished not, no matter how long it was lighted.

2. *Pol. Econ.* Of which it is not the object or purpose to be consumed in use.

1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. i. ix. (1830) 104 When the identical loan is to be returned, as a book, a horse, a harpsichord, it is called inconsumable. 1884 L. GROULUND *Coop. Commw.* i. 28 The inconsumable things, like machinery, leather, coin.

Hence **Inconsu·mably** *adv.* (Wright, 1855).

† **Inconsu·med,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + *consumed*, pa. pple. of CONSUME *v.*] Unconsumed, uncorrupted.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 309 Ioye thou, for thoughe thou be deade, yet thow abydest inconsumed.

† **Inconsu·mmate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inconsummāt-us*: see IN-3 and CONSUMMATE.] Not consummated or completed; unfinished.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 32 The other Iesus, son of Iosedec, left things as imperfect and inconsummate. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 648 Nor did the Nature of things take begining from inconsummate and imperfect things. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* III. 134 For Nature doth not derive her Origine from things diminished and inconsummate.

Hence † **Inconsu·mmateness** (Webster, 1828).

† **Inconsu·mptible,** *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *inconsumptible, -somptible*, or ad. late L. *inconsumptibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consumptibilis* CONSUMPTIBLE.] Incapable of being consumed.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 50 The maister did set before his disciples the inconsumptible meate. *c* 1610 *Lives Wom. Saints* 33 It [the cross] is diuided to allmoste innumerable receyuers of it daylie, yet still whole to those that adore it, and all this inconsumptible integritie hath it [etc.]. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* vii. (1645) 64 They believe such fires to feed upon nothing; and consequently, to be inconsumptible and perpetuall. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xli. (1737) 172 They were full of burning Water .. inconsumptible.

† **Inconsu·tile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inconsūtilis* (Vulg., *John* xix. 23) not sewed together, without seam, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *consūtilis* CONSUTILE, f. *consuĕre, consūt-* to sew together.] Disagreeing, incongruous (like 'a piece of new cloth sewed on an old garment', *Matt.* ix. 16).

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Just.* 42 What perhaps may be congruously spoken betwixt one particular man and another is very inconsutile to be said betwixt Adam and all Mankind.

† **Incontainabi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + CONTAINABLE + -ITY.] Incapability of being contained.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 65 For his horse and foot, incontainability in the Castle, in Case he had been forced to retire into it.

Incontaminable (inkŏntæ·minăb'l), *a.* [ad. eccl. L. *incontāminābilis*: see IN-3 and CONTAMINABLE.] Incapable of being contaminated.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 221 He .. incontaminable Himself, feared not the contamination of a touch.

Incontaminate, *a.* [ad. L. *incontāminātus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *contāminātus* CONTAMINATE *ppl. a.*] Uncontaminated, undefiled, unaffected by any corruption.

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 228 It is the very innocent and precious blode of the incontamynate lambe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 563 Ye that phansy your selves .. the onely sound and incontaminate part of our Nation. 1844 W. KAY in tr. *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 341

note, The essential light mixes not with other matter, but is incontaminate, incapable of being united .. with any other substance.

Hence **Inconta·minateness** (Craig, 1847).

† **Inconta·minated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] = INCONTAMINATE.

1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 55 Knowing him of an incontaminated goodness, he would have prevented him with chastisement.

Inconte·mptible, *a. rare.* [IN-³.] Not to be despised.

1742 JOHNSON *Debates in Parl.* (1787) II. 108 New arguments equally conclusive and incontemptible.

† **Inconte·ntable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not contentable; not to be satisfied; or perh. Not to be contained or bounded.

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xiv. 393 O Happy Spirits, whom the Vision .. of this Heavenly Redeemer furnishes with that Incontentable Variety of Bliss.

† **Incontenta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-³ + CONTENTATION.] Dissatisfaction, discontent.

1860 in WORCESTER, citing GOODWIN.

Inconte:stabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *incontestabilité.*] The quality of being incontestable; an indisputable fact.

1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Misérables'* V. xxviii. (1877) 17 Under the pressure of this incomprehensible incontestability he felt his brain cracking. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Incontestable (inkǫnte·stăb'l), *a.* (Also erroneously -**ible.**) [a. F. *incontestable* (=Sp. *incontestable*, It. *incontestabile*), f. *in-* (IN-³) + *contestable* CONTESTABLE.] That cannot be contested or disputed; indisputable, unquestionable, incontrovertible.

1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Florence* Wks. 1731 II. 287 Your Judgment is with me incontestable. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. iii. 33 This alone would be..an incontestible proof of the service, which the Nation hath thence received. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* i, Her beauty was incontestable. 1885 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 992, I hold that the evidence is altogether incontestible.

Hence **Inconte·stableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incontestibleness.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Incontestableness.* 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* July 171 One instance..exceeds all others in definition and incontestableness.

Incontestably (inkǫnte·stăbli), *adv.* (Also erron. -**ibly.**) [f. prec. + -LY².] Unquestionably, indisputably, indubitably.

a 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 180 Rising from Death, was an appropriate sign Of Power most incontestably Divine. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xxxviii. 50 The annual motion of the earth is incontestibly proved by observation. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii. 230 Euripides incontestably displays the quality of radiancy.

† **Inconte·sted,** *a. Obs.* [IN-³.] Not contested, uncontested; undisputed.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4, I think we may lay this down as an incontested Principle, that Chance never acts in a perpetual Uniformity and Consistence with it self. 1757–8 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 158 These assertions were supported by many incontested facts. 1794 J. WILLIAMS *Crying Epistle* 55 Her mind was incorruptible, her wisdom incontested.

Incontestible, erron. form of INCONTESTABLE.

† **Inconti·guous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *incontigu-us* (f. *in-* (IN-³) + *contiguus* CONTIGUOUS) + -OUS.] Not in contact or touching one another; unconnected.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 193 Small Bracelets, consisting of equally little incontiguous Beads. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 293 The way of speaking that I love is..free from affectation, irregular, incontiguous and bold, where every piece makes up an entire body.

Hence † **Inconti·guously** *adv.* (Wright, 1855).

Incontinence (inkǫ·ntinĕns). Also 4–6 **incontynence.** [a. F. *incontinence* (12th c.) or ad. L. *incontinēntia*, n. of quality f. *incontinēnt-em*: see IN-³ and CONTINENT *a.*]

1. Want of continence or self-restraint; inability to contain or retain: **a.** With reference to the bodily appetites, esp. the sexual passion: Unchastity.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vii. 5 Eft turne ȝe aȝen in to the same thing, lest Sathanas tempte ȝou for ȝoure incontynence. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 161 Often tyme .. the gode Dyamande lesethe his vertue, be synne and for Incontynence of him that berethe it. 1533 MORE *Apol.* ix. Wks. 866/1, I doe not allowe, but obhorre incontinence in sacred professed persones. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* IV. ii, Any virgin .. convicted of corporal looseness and incontinence. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 699 Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim'd The fairest capital of all the world, By riot and incontinence the worst. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vi. 169 Handsome youths are admonished by Pindar to beware of lawlessness and shun incontinence.

b. In general sense. (Const. *of.*)

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 342 He who labours under an incontinence of speech, seldom gets the better of his complaint. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. v. 202 His laughter would follow his tears with a happy incontinence. 1858-65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. iii, [They] do not waste themselves by incontinence of tongue. 1881 SIR T. MARTIN *Horace, Odes* I. xviii, Transparent as crystal, that shows In its babbling incontinence all that it knows.

2. *Path.* Inability to retain a natural evacuation, esp. *incontinence of urine* (= L. *incontinentia urinæ*, in Pliny).

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 162 The woman commonly labours under an incontinence of urine. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 229 Incontinence, like retention, is a symptom, and not a disease.

† **Inco·ntinency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *incontinēntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality of being incontinent.

1. **a.** = INCONTINENCE 1.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII*, c. 4 Avoutrie fornicacion inceste or eny other flesshely incontinency. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* vii. 5 Come agayne to the same thynge lest Satan tempt you for youre incontinency. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 63 The one accused Susanna of incontinency under a Πρίνος, or Ever-green Oak. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 415 Such as shall..be convicted of..any fleshly Incontinency.

b. = INCONTINENCE 1 b.

c 1715 SWIFT *Inquiry Queen's Last Ministry* i. Wks. 1841 I. 504/1 As the earl was too reserved, so perhaps the other was too free, not from any incontinency of talk, but from the mere contempt of multiplying secrets.

2. *Path.* = INCONTINENCE 2.

[Cf. quot. 1607 s.v. INCONSTANCY 4.]

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 531 Suppression and incontinency of urine.

Incontinent (inkǫ·ntinĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *incontinent* (14th c.) or ad. L. *incontinēnt-em*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *continēnt-* CONTINENT.]

1. Not continent; wanting in self-restraint: chiefly with reference to sexual appetite.

c 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (1892) 138 Of an incontinent monk. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7037 Þat nane presume, incontinent, To sacre þe haly sacrament. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 He is so incontynent & vnchaste, yᵗ his mynde is blynde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 882 It was death for any to be found false and incontinent. 1767 FAWKES *Theocritus* i. Note cvii. (R.), The mistress of Daphnis upbraiding him for his incontinent passion. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. liv. 83 Origen treats the remarriage during the consort's life as forbidden by Scripture; yet thinks it may be conceded, with qualification to the infirmity of incontinent men.

2. Unable to contain, retain, or keep back. Usually const. *of.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, Although I have given it the name of a liquid thing, yet it is not incontinent to bound itself, as humid things are. 1660 — *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 438 Incontinent of Secrets, if any be imparted to them. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 446 A Prodigal .. is very loose and incontinent of his Coin, and lets it fly, like Jupiter, in a Shower. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 79 Melantho .. Renewed the attack, incontinent of spleen. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Aug. 167/1 Underlings incontinent of tongue often reveal .. the policy of their masters.

3. Unable to retain natural evacuations.

1828 in WEBSTER.

B. as *sb.* An unchaste person.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. viii, O, old incontinent, dost thou not shame When all thy powers in chastity are spent To have a mind so hot?

Hence **Inco·ntinentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Incontinent (inkǫ·ntinĕnt), *adv.* (*a.*) *arch.* Also 5–6 **en-, -tynent, -tenent.** [a. F. *incontinent* (14th c. = Sp., It. *incontinente*), ad. late L. *in continēnti* (sc. *tempore*) in continuous time, without any interval. The early variant *encontinent* corresponds to earlier OF. *encontenant*, Prov. *encontenen.*] Straightway, forthwith, at once, immediately, without delay; = INCONTINENTLY *adv.*²

[1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 393 Where he diede incontinenti after that he hade seide so.]

1425 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 51 The partie sal be challenged incontinent of the Kingis peace breaking. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1571 Whanne they were come, anon incontynent Generydes was brought owt of the Iayle. *Ibid.* 1769 Thanne spake Lucas anon encontinent. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 130 She was incontenent iuged vnto the dethe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xiv. 14 They entred encontynent into theyr shippes, to passe the see. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 12 A water may be made which shall incontenent breake the stone in the bladdar. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* II. xl. 36 Heires being of lawfull age, incontinent after the deceis of their predicessours they may enter to their heretage. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXIV. 299 This charge incontinent He put in practice. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) III. 326 Behind the Cloth the Friar went, And was in the Well incontinent. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxi, The Lords will be here incontinent, and proceed *instanter* to trial. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I. *Leech Folkestone*, Place thyself incontinent in yonder bath.

b. as *adj.* (*nonce-use*) Immediate.

1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.* Ser. I, *Leech Folkestone*, Hath any one a smoky chimney?—here is an incontinent cure.

Inco·ntinently, *adv.*¹ [f. INCONTINENT *a.* + -LY².] In an incontinent manner; loosely, unchastely.

1552 HULOET, Incontinently, *solute.* 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 611 It is an unseemly thing..to live delicately, loosely, or incontinently. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 28 Queen Isabel..living incontinently with R. Mortimer. 1755 JOHNSON, *Incontinently*, unchastely; without restraint of the appetites.

Incontinently (inkǫ·ntinĕntli), *adv.*² *arch.* [f. INCONTINENT *adv.* + -LY².] Straightway, at once, immediately; = INCONTINENT *adv.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. v, Incontynently as the dogges perceyued and sawe the foxe and the catte, they beganne to renne vpon them. 1542–3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 4 The said clerke .. shall incontinentlie without delaie certifie the saide names. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. x. (1810) 337 Sir Charles incontinently dispatched a Horseman with Letters to the President. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxvii, The effect of which was this, that he leapt incontinently up. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Young American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 297 If one of the flock [of wolves]..so much as limp, the rest eat him up incontinently. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 426 My cheery friend..presented me incontinently to the lecturer.

Incontinu·ity. *rare.* [IN-³.] The quality or fact of being incontinuous; absence or breach of continuity.

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1959. 648/3 Incoherencies and incontinuities.

Incontinuous (inkǫnti·niuˌəs), *a. rare.* [IN-³.] Not continuous; discontinuous.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 68 They become imperceptible to the ear, in the low notes by the vibrations becoming too dull and incontinuous. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 230 All brought down to the same faint residuum as a last night's dream to some incontinuous images.

† **Incontra·cted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] Not contracted; uncontracted.

1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* I. 228 (T.) This dialect uses the incontracted termination both in nouns and verbs.

Incontractile (inkǫntræ·ktil, -əil), *a.* [IN-³.] Not contractile; incapable of contraction.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 670 The pupil [was] dilated and incontractile. *Ibid.* II. 648 The muscular fibres are equally loose and incontractile.

Incontraction (inkǫntræ·kʃən). [IN-³.] The fact of not contracting; failure to contract; non-contraction.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 2 On the Incontraction of an Artery.

† **Incontradi·ctable,** *a. Obs.* (Also -**ible.**) [f. IN-³ + CONTRADICT + -ABLE: known much earlier than *contradictable.*] That cannot be contradicted or gainsaid.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. ii. 44 This incontradictable reason will shew them plainely they are too ill advised to nourish such ill conceits. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 13 Many incontradictible perswading reasons.

† **Inco·ntrair,** *adv.* and *prep. Sc. Obs.* Also -**are, -ar.** [f. IN *prep.* + CONTRAIR *sb.*; cf. the fuller phrases *in the contrair* (*of*), *in our contrair*, etc.] **a.** as *advb. phr.* or *adv.* (followed by a preposition): In opposition *to*, in spite *of.*

c 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 37 This hound of hell, Deuored hes my Lambe .. in contrair to your cry. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 145 Incontrair than of all his lordis will.

b. as *prep.* In opposition to, contrary to; against.

1484 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 166 Impetraciouns made in the Court of Rome in contrare our souuerane lordis privilege. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. viii. *heading*, How Alecto persuadit has Turnus To move battale incontrar Latinus. 1558 KENNEDIE *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 119 Abominabyll heresyis incontrar our faith. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 205 [It is als] incontrair his Complexioun [As ane f]asert to fecht with ane Falcoun.

† **Inco·ntrary,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN *prep.* + CONTRARY *sb.* An AF. *encontrarie* is quoted by Godefroy from the *Conquest of Ireland.*] In opposition, contrary (*to*): = prec. b.

1488–9 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c. 11 Forfeiture of the double value of all the Wolles bought .. incontrarie to this ordenaunce.

† **Incontri·butive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] Not contributive; that does not contribute.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 170 Proprietors which now are incontributive to the Publique Charge.

Incontrollable (inkǫntrōu·lăb'l), *a.* [IN-³. Cf. F. *incontrôlable* (Littré).]

1. That cannot be controlled, checked, restrained, or authoritatively regulated; uncontrollable.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1605) L iij b, Their not erring and incontroleable lord of Rome. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* v. 153 Solyman, Amurath, and others, challenging absolute, irresistable, incontrouleable power to set up, pull downe, order, alter, and dispose the world, and all things in the world, at pleasure. 1652 J. HALL *Height Eloq.* p. lxxxi, They breed up incontroulable Tyrants over their souls. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 232 Fated in that Order of incontroulable Events. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, A character.. by nature bold, impetuous, and incontrollable. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* (1845) I. iv. 196 An incontrollable desire to give vent to the thoughts that were struggling within him.

† 2. That cannot be interfered with or altered in any way; fixed, unchangeable. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 In gold .. there is a certaine incontrollable and incorruptible composition. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 322 Of colours in generall..no man hath yet beheld the true nature, or positively set downe their incontroulable causes.

† 3. Incontrovertible, unquestionable. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 477 Writings..handed over to posterity as incontroulable truths for so many ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 214 These were delivered by the Evangelist, and carry no doubt an incontroulable conformity into the intention of his delivery.

Hence **Incontro·llably** *adv.* **a.** Unrestrainedly; without control; † **b.** Incontrovertibly, fixedly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 218 Being not incontroulably determined, at what time to begin, whether at conception, animation, or exclusion. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. i. (R.), For, as a man thinks or desires in his heart, such indeed he is, for then most truly, because most incontroulably, he acts himself. 1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 344 The abuses which would be incontrolably committed.

† **Incontro·lled,** *a. Obs.* [IN-³. Cf. F. *incontrôlé* (Littré).] Not controlled; unchecked; not interfered with.

1650 HOWELL *For. Trav.* iii. (Arb.) 24 There is no compleat and incontrouled comfort.

Incontrovertible (inkɒntrŏvə·rtĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be controverted; incontestable, indisputable, indubitable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xiii. 365 Lastly, the thing it selfe whereon the opinion dependeth..is not incontrovertible; and for my own part, I remaine unsatisfied therein. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 152 When a theory is established by incontrovertible evidence, the usual mode of hostility is to dispute the author's claim to discovery. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* (1817) II. 65 The increase of population since 1780 is incontrovertible. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xvii, Absolute and incontrovertible truth.

Hence **Incontrovertibi·lity, Incontrove·rtibleness,** the quality of being incontrovertible.

1775 Ash, *Incontrovertibility* (*s.* perhaps not sufficiently authorized, from *incontrovertible*), the state of being incontrovertible. 1837 Sir F. Palgrave *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of flagrant delict...required no other trial than the publicity or incontrovertibleness of the fact.

Incontrove·rtibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an incontrovertible manner; without controversy, beyond dispute, indisputably.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 278 For the Hebrew, it is incontrovertibly the primitive and surest text to rely on. 1712 in Somers *Tracts* II. 184 That Great-Britain is incontrovertibly more powerful than this State. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxvii. 303 It was then shown very distinctly and incontrovertibly that none of the charges amounted to treason. 1886 Sidgwick *Hist. Ethics* iv. 248 It is not to be regarded as absolutely and incontrovertibly valid.

†**Incontu·nded,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not bruised or pounded.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 51/2 Ligate a little incontundede Safferne in a little linnen cloth, soacke it 3 dayes in a little whyte wyne.

Inconvenience (inkɒnvī·niĕns), *sb.* [a. OF. *inconvenience* (mod.F. *inconvenance*), ad. late L. *inconvenientia* inconsistency, n. of quality f. *inconvenient-em* Inconvenient: see -ence. Cf. Ill-convenience.] The fact or quality of being inconvenient.

†1. Want of agreement; incongruity, disagreement; inconsistency with reason or rule, absurdity; with *pl.* An instance of this; an inconsistency; an absurdity. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 2576 That I may bet perseyve al inconvenience Dout, pro contra, and ambiguity. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 194 Yet it is no inconvenyence yt his holy mother & other sayntes be as particular meanes bytwene vs & god. *a* 1536 Tindale *Doctr. Treat.* (Parker Soc. 1848) 380 That Christ was made man and died: also bread, which seemeth to some a great inconvenience. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. 12 By these inconveniences they conclude, that there is no God at all. 1610 A. Cooke *Pope Joan* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) IV. 77 *Protestant.* What mean you by the inconvenience of their testimonies? *Papist.* Their disagreeing one with another. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* ii. iii. § 2 (1622) 215 Yet can he not be the cause of himselfe, for the fore-named inconueniences. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 16*th C.* II. v. 45 Francis Maryon believ'd there was no Inconvenience in saying, That some of it [Christ's blood] staid here below.

† b. Unsuitableness, unfitness. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iv. ii. 58 Adam was nought well disposyd to etyng of this appel for inconuenyence of the season in whiche he receyued it. *a* 1600 Hooker (J.), They plead against the inconvenience, not the unlawfulness of popish apparel. 1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 74 To avoid this inconvenience of the Screws.

†2. Moral or ethical unsuitableness; unbecoming or unseemly behaviour; impropriety; with *pl.*, an unseemly act, an impropriety, an offence. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 897 Agaynst god yf ye haue wroght eny Inconuenyence. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 51 Howe youthe which is nat noryssshed in doctryne, In age is gyuen vnto al Inconuenyence. 1547 *Homilies* i. *Agst. Contention* i. (1859) 135 They fall..sometime from hot words to further inconvenience. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Numbers, Argt.*, That either they fall not to such inconueniences, or else return to him quickly by true repentance.

†3. Harm, injury, mischief; misfortune, trouble. *Obs.* (passing into 4).

14.. *Proverbs of Good Counsel* 82 in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1869) 70 Yf þou be trobyllyd with ynconvenyens, Arme þ° alway with Inward pacyens. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* x. (Percy Soc.) 36 To dysnull myschefe and inconvenyence, They made our lawes wyth grete diligence. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xviii. 94 They that live under the government of Democracy,.. attribute all the inconvenience to that forme of Commonwealth. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius* i. *Goth. Wars* 20 Beneventum standing high, and over against Dalmatia, shares in the inconvenience of this wind. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 264 The Inconvenience would not have stop'd there.

† b. with *pl.* A mischief, an injury; an untoward occurrence, a misfortune. *Obs.* (passing into 4 b).

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 33, I haue grete fere that some inconuenyence be happed vnto him. 1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 95 Whereof grew a great inconuenience and slaughter. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 15 Rapine, ruine, and a thousand inconveniences, follow. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 *Often infamy* and external inconveniences are the public consequences of vice as vice. 1796 C. Marshall *Gard.* ii. (1813) 21 It is yet unable to bear the inconveniences of the weather.

† c. Technically distinguished from *mischief*: see quot. *Obs.*

1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 161 It is better to suffer a mischiefe than an inconuenience; the mischiefe being attributed to one or some particular persons, and the inconuenience to the whole Common-wealth in generall. *a* 1709 Atkyns *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 199 By a Mischief is meant, when one Man or some few men suffer by the Hardship of a Law, which Law is yet useful for the Publick. But an Inconvenience is to have a publick Law disobeyed or broken, or an Offence to go unpunished.

4. The quality or condition of being inconvenient; want of adaptation to personal requirement or ease; trouble, discomfort, disadvantage; incommodity.

1653 Walton *Angler* Table, In this Discourse .. I have not observed a method, which..may be some inconvenience to the Reader. 1783 Morell *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* iv. s.v. *Tithonus*, That Aurora made him immortal, but could not take from him the inconvenience of old age. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxvii, She could have spared him without the smallest inconvenience. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/1 The long delay .. has already led to considerable public inconvenience.

b. with *pl.* An inconvenient circumstance; something that interferes with ease or comfort, or causes trouble; a disadvantage, a discomfort.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 30 The letter being written, there was found an inconvenience, which was, they knew not how to carrye the letter secretly. 1641 Wilkins *Math. Magick* i. ix. (1648) 59 The chief inconvenience of this instrument is, that, in a short space it will be screwed unto its full length. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 296 They have only one Inconvenience, that they create Thirst. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 327 This rule was originally .. intended to avoid the inconveniences which might arise by admitting an interval, when there should be no tenant of the freehold to do the services to the lord. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/7 The necessity of taking out passports would be a serious inconvenience to foreign traders.

Inconvenience (inkɒnvī·niĕns), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause inconvenience to; to put to inconvenience; to incommode, trouble.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* i. (1673) 49 For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills .. which hath so inconvenienced the church. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 90 That they may .. not be inconvenienced with the weight of these blankets. 1797 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 40, I instantly quitted the university, that my uncle might no longer be inconvenienced by me. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* i. 9 The inconvenienced party had only to say [etc.]. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 369 Be content to let her keep her position without inconveniencing her by your intrusions or complaints.

Inconveniency (inkɒnvī·niĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *inconvenientia*: see prec. sb. and -ency.]

†1. = Inconvenience *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Wks.* 141 (R.) Of this text should follow two inconueniencies, if the sacrament were the naturall body of Christ. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* i. vi. § 8 Thus every way, this opinion .. is pressed with inconveniencies. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Let. to Friend* in *Hydriot.* etc. (1736) 56 Though some wondered at this Position, yet I saw no Inconveniency in it.

†2. = Inconvenience *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* xxii. xxiii. (1620) 846 Lest desire of reuenge should draw vs to inconueniencie. 1747 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. cxxxiii. 355, I should have avoided many follies and inconveniencies, which undirected youth run me into.

†3. = Inconvenience *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1553 Q. Mary *Proclam. Coins* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. v. 8 In no wyse can longer suffer the same inconueniencie. 1669 Penn *No Cross* xiv. § 7 Insensible of the Inconveniency that attends the like Follies. 1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* v, Now you discover what inconveniency your gaming has brought you into.

† b. = Inconvenience *sb.* 3 b. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 To saie no thinge in the presence of the peple vnto his displesaunce, for doute of mani gret Inconueniencys. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 567 That some inconueniencie or cause of strife should chaunce. 1647 Sprigge *Anglia Rediv.* i. vi. (1854) 56 He might have prevented that inconveniency which fell out. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* (1752) 90 For fear of a worse inconveniency.

4. = Inconvenience *sb.* 4.

1552 Huloet, Inconueniencye, *importunitas.* *a* 1628 F. Greville *Sidney* (1652) 64 To weigh the immortall wisdom in even scales with mortall conveniency or inconveniency. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 363 Your question is not of conveniency or inconveniency, but of right. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* (1869) II. iv. i. 9 If money is wanted, barter will supply its place, though with a good deal of inconveniency. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxviii, There's inconveniency in it, but the novelty gives it a sort of relish.

b. = Inconvenience *sb.* 4 b.

1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* iii. 53 Cast one eye upon the Inconveniencies, as well as the other upon the Conveniencies. 1746 Wesley *Princ. Methodist* 31 More Inconveniencies may arise from the latter than from the former. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 697 The lending of money to the Nabob of Arcot..had given rise to many inconveniencies.

c. *concr.* Applied humorously to an incommodious conveyance: cf. Conveniency 6 d. (*nonce-use.*)

1877 Lowell *Lett.* (1894) II. xiii. 225 This leather inconveniency will be at the door in half an hour.

Inconvenient (inkɒnvī·niĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *inconvénient* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inconvenient-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *convenient-em* agreeing, according, Convenient.]

A. *adj.* †1. Not agreeing or consonant; discordant, incongruous; inconsistent with reason or rule, absurd. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.), Panne it is nouȝt in conueniente to sette þat twei bodies bene ifeere in one place ȝif one of ham is sotel and formal.. of þat oþer material and vnperfite. 1552 Huloet, Inconuenient, abhorryngе, discordynge .. *absurdus.* 1570 Levins *Manip.* 68/43 Inconvénient, *incongruus.* 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 40 In which booke many things.. were found inconvenient, and contrary to the true faith. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 57 Nothing is ascribed unto him that is unreasonable, inconvenient unto him in the Discharge of his Office.

†2. Not befitting the case or circumstances; unsuitable, unmeet, inappropriate, out of place. *Obs.*

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 128 That diuerse lordis off Englande haue also moch livelode off thair owne, as than shall remayne in the kynges handes ffor his extraordinarie charges; wich were inconvenient, and wold be to the kynge right dredefull. 1552 Huloet, Inconuenient tyme, *intempestas.* 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 73 If it appeare not inconuenient to you. 1681 Chetham *Angler's Vade-m.* xli. (1689) 307 Because the Pike is so noble a Fish .. it's not inconvenient if I .. make a more particular Discourse of him. 1840 R. M. M°Cheyne in *Mem.* (1872) 449 It will make the Syren Songs of this world inconvenient.

† b. Const. *for, to. Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 85 An inconuenient medicyn to þat membre. 1651 J. Goodwin *Redempt. Redeemed* i. § 5 Which signification is no ways inconvenient for this place. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 177 No Meat so wholesome as Pheasant-pouts; but to strong Stomachs it is inconvenientest. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 159 The reading of the whole Scripture indifferently, is .. very inconvenient for Children.

†3. Morally or ethically unsuitable; unbecoming *in manner*; unseemly, improper. *Obs.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. cxcviii. 204 He walowed in lechery, giuynge hym to all vicious and inconuenyent lyfe of his body. 1542 *Procl. Hen. VIII* 22 July in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* liv. (1840) III. 267 *Boyes do singe masse,* and preache in the pulpitt, with such other vnfittinge and inconuenient vsages. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xxii. (1742) II. 77 It is very inconvenient to say, that they who were to teach the precepts of Christ to others, did themselves break them by inspiration.

4. Not conducive to ease of action or condition; unfavourable to comfort; incommodious, troublesome, embarrassing, disadvantageous, awkward. (The current sense.)

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 147 The people of Rome grew so numerous, as it was inconvenient to assemble them. 1706 Phillips, *Inconvenient*, not convenient, troublesome, cumbersome. 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* ii. i, If it be not inconvenient to you, he'll come and wait upon you. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, This species of nervous sympathy .. was yet found rather inconvenient in its practical operations. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* xviii, We have a good choice of inconvenient lodgings in the town.

B. *sb.* That which is inconvenient.

†1. Something discordant, an incongruity, an inconsistency; something inconsistent with reason, an absurdity. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.) And yit ther tolweth a noother inconuenyent of the whiche ther ne may ben thoght no moore felonos ne moore wykke, and þat is this, þat [etc.]. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* iii. iii. (Skeat) I. 77, I wene that none inconuenient shalt thou finde betwene Goddes forweting, and libertie of arbitrement; wherfore, I wote well thei maie stande togider. 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xv. 81 Noon inconvenient is thou3 God ordeyned the seid resoun.

†2. Something morally unfitting; an unseemly or unbecoming act; an impropriety, an abuse.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (1858) 279 Aftir the batayle ful schamefully the Walsch women cutte of mennes membris, and put hem in her mouthis that were ded; and many othir inconvenientis ded thei that tyme. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 3 b, The Synnes and inconuenientes that comen of playeng. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 26 b, The whiche meseметh is the grettest inconuenyent that nowe is suffred by the lawe. 1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 61 Proudenesse ye abhorre with lyke inconuenyentes.

†3. A troublesome or untoward circumstance; a misfortune, a mishap; an inconvenience. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 79 þis inconuenient mai not be voydid. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 469 Somme inconvenientes wolde folowe with ynne schorte space, bothe to hym and to the realme. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 33 Here is yet noone so gret inconvenient of aventure ne mysfortune falle at this tyme, but that it hathe be seene fallen er now. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 57 And so by these meanes thou shalte .. eschewe many sclaunders and inconvenientes. 1610 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 532 Eschewing any danger or inconvenient quhilk may be likelie to fall out. 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 65 In her mouth, she is incumbred with severall inconvenients.

†**Inconvenientise.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ise. (Cf. *franchise.*)] = Inconvenience 4 b.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* B j b, Many other inconuenientises .. groweth and chanceth throughe excesse of meates and drynkes. *Ibid.* B ij, [This] ingendreth many inconuenientises in the body.

Inconve·niently, *adv.* [f. Inconvenient *a.* + -ly 2.] In an inconvenient manner.

†1. Unsuitably, inappropriately; unbecomingly, improperly; inconsistently, incongruously. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Shyp Folys* Argt., This present Boke myght haue ben callyd nat inconuenyently the Satyr. 1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 147 One wyl say, peraduenture, you speake vnsemelye, and inconuenientlye, so to be agaynste the offycers. 1552 Huloet, Inconuenientlye, or dishonestly, or contrary to reason, *absurde.* Inconuenientlye, or out of due tyme, *intempestiue.*

2. With inconvenience, trouble, or discomfort; uncomfortably, *incommodiously.*

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Mourners in Sion* (R.), There is many an holy soul that dwels inconveniently, in a crazy, tottering, ruinous cottage. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 111 We stay'd under a great Tree .. spent this night inconveniently and supper-less. 1717 Berkeley *Jrnl.*

Tour Italy 2 June, Wks. 1871 IV. 559 Inconveniently cold for several hours this morning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, I am afraid you'll find it inconveniently large. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xii, Things may turn out inconveniently after all.

†**Inconve·nientness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inconvenient, inconvenience; in quot. 1616 unsuitableness.

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 529 If the inconuenientnesse of the place vvill not suffer you to cast them into squares, then make them somewhat more long. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Inconversable (inkŏnvə·ɹsăb'l), *a.* ? *Obs.* Also erron. -ible. [f. IN-3 + CONVERSE *v.* + -ABLE; cf. Sp. *inconversable* (Guevara, 1539) and CONVERSABLE.] Not conversable; †unsociable (*obs.*); not disposed to converse, uncommunicative.

1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 2 If he be inconuersible, they abhorre him [*orig.* si es inconuersable aborrescenle]. 1611 COTGR., *Insociable*, vnsociable, vncompanable, inconuersible. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. ii. (1713) 3 He is a Person very inconversable. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 39 They are regarded as inconversable, rough hewn, rude and phantastical. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xv. (1840) 254 They fled from us, and were altogether inconversible.

Hence **Inconve·rsableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inconversant (inkŏnvə·ɹsănt), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not conversant; not versed *in* or familiar *with*.

1800-19 G. SHAW *Zool.* III. 99 (L.) A person inconversant in natural history. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 311 Though himself not inconversant with these .. he did not perceive of what utility they could be.

Inconversibi·lity. *rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONVERSIBILITY; cf. L. *inconversibilis*, F. *inconversible.*] Incapability of being converted (*into* something else); inconvertibility.

1784 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 427 M. Lavoisier, who has been combating these many years past in favour of the inconversibility of Water into any thing else.

†**Inconve·rsion.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Unconverted or unregenerate condition.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 210 Sinne hath in the time of your inconversion beene but of sleight account.

†**Inconve·rted,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not converted; not turned or changed; unconverted.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 98 The bird not able to digest the fruit whereon she feedeth, from her inconverted muting. *Ibid.* III. x. 128 Wheresoever they rested remaining inconverted, and possessing one point of the Compasse, whilst the wind perhaps hath passed the two and thirty.

Inconvertible (inkŏnvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [IN-3; perh. after F. *inconvertible* (1546 in Hatz.-Darm.) or late L. *inconvertibilis* unchanging.] Not convertible; incapable of being converted.

1. Incapable of being changed into anything else; †*spec.* incapable of being assimilated, indigestible (cf. CONVERTIBLE 5 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 85 It..taketh leave of the permeant parts..and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the siege. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Immaculate Earth of the Humanity, Inseparable, Inconfusible, Inconvertible.

2. Incapable of being exchanged for one another, or transposed each into the place of the other; not interchangeable. Usually of terms: Not equivalent or synonymous.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Inconvertible* (in *Philos.*), that cannot be transposed, changed, or altered; as *inconvertible Terms.* 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 113 Genus and Accident inconvertible with the Subject.

b. *Logic.* Of a proposition: That cannot be converted (see CONVERT *v.* 4 b, CONVERSION 4).

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 204. 1875 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 85. 155 The judgment O is usually considered inconvertible by the ordinary method.

3. Incapable of being exchanged for something else. *spec.* of paper money, That cannot be converted into specie.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vi. 120 Inconvertible bank paper would have been everywhere refused. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xiii. § 2 (1876) 330 An inconvertible currency, regulated by the price of bullion, would conform exactly in all its variations, to a convertible one. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 185 This country had what it is to be hoped it will never see again—an inconvertible paper currency.

†4. Incapable of being turned away *from*. *rare.*

1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) II. 220/1 First, we must find the priests; for ours are inconvertible from their crumbling altars.

Hence **Inconvertibi·lity, Inconve·rtibleness; Inconve·rtibly** *adv.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inconvertibleness.* 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. viii, Inconvertibility of Geometry and Algebra. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 159 Others .. complained of the example of inconvertibility set by the Bank of England. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 55 The fixity or inconvertibleness of races, as we see them. 1882 OGILVIE, *Inconvertibly.*

†**Inconvi·ctedness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + CONVICTED + -NESS.] The state of not being convicted or convinced. So †**Inconvi·ction,** absence of conviction.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 557 It is not the Firmness of our Conviction or Inconviction that will warrant an act from becoming sinful, but the perfect Sincerity of the party. *Ibid.*, By this last Objection it is insinuated that I make Inconvictedness of Conscience to excuse from the most hainous crimes.

Inconvi·ncedly, *adv.* [IN-3.] In an unconvinced way; without conviction.

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 102 Sinne is not alike dwelling in all, but in some men it dwels without a law, ignorantly, inconvincedly. 1658 [see INCONVINCIBLY, quot. 1646].

Inconvincible (inkŏnvi·nsĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [IN-3.] Incapable of being convinced; not open to conviction.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* XI. § 9 (1684) 162 None are so inconvincible as your half-witted people. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 19 There is nothing so dogmatical and inconvincible as one of these fine things, when it sets up for free-thinking. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, The Commons are inconvincible, the Noblesse and Clergy irrefragably convincing. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* v. 14, I am not inconvincible by any kind of evidence.

b. as *sb.* An inconvincible person.

1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* I. 3 You are one of the 'inconvinceables'.

Hence **Inconvincibi·lity; Inconvi·ncibly** *adv.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 27 Yet is it not much lesse injurious unto knowledge obstinately and inconvincibly [*ed.* 1658 inconvincedly] to side with any one. 1882 W. M. WILLIAMS *Science in Short Ch.* 55 With all the conservative inconvincibility of a born and bred Englishman.

†**Inco·ny,** *a. Obs.* Also inconie, in-conie, in conie, inconey, in conye. [A cant word, prevalent about 1600, of unascertained origin.

It appears to have rimed with *money*, cf. CONEY. Suggestions as to its derivation are that it represents F. *inconnu*, or It. *incognito*, unknown; that it is a variation of *uncanny, unconny* incautious, etc. (see CANNY); that it is connected with *unco* unknown, strange, etc.; but none of these is free from difficulty.]

? Rare, fine, delicate, pretty, 'nice'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* III. i. 136 *Clow.* My sweete ounce of man's flesh, my in-conie Iew. *Ibid.* IV. i. 144 *Clo.* .. O my troth most sweete iests, most inconie vulgar wit. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. v[i.], Let music rumble Whilst I in thy incony lap do tumble. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* H ij, O I haue sport in coney I faith. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master-Const.* II. ii, It makes you have, O, a most incony body! 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. i, O super-dainty Chanon! Vicar in coney! Make no delay, Miles, but away; And bring the wench and money.

b. *advb.*

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 122 Hang it yonder, & twill make mee act in conye.

†**Incoo·p, incoup,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-2 + COOP *sb.*^{1}] *trans.* To coop up, enclose.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. III. 665 With sudden blindness smites the Syrian Troup, The which in Dothan did him round incoup.

Incoordinate (inkoo|ɔ̄·ɹdinĕt), *a.* [IN-3.] Not co-ordinate. So **Incoo·rdinated.**

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 50 The incoördinate character of Mr. Moulton's doctrine fully betrays itself. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 899 Disturbed and incoordinate contraction of its [the heart's] walls.

Incoordination (inkoo|ɔ̄ɹdinē·ɹʃən). [IN-3; cf. F. *incoordination* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Want of co-ordination; *esp.* in *Phys.* in reference to muscular action (see CO-ORDINATION 4).

1876 W. A. HAMMOND *Nerv. Dis.* (ed. 6) 726 A similar incoordination is observable in the right hand. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 171 Incoordination of upper or lower extremities. 1892 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* I. 454 The incoordination is revealed by the patient's gait, which is distinctly unsteady.

†**Inco·pious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-3.] Not copious; limited, restricted in quantity.

1734 CAREY *Chrononhotonth.* i, The world is too incopious to contain 'em.

Incopresentable (inkōuprĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + CO- + PRESENT *v.* + -ABLE.] Incapable of simultaneous presentation (to the senses or intellect). Hence **Incopresentabi·lity.**

1886 J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 46/2 Just as..a field of sight all blue is incopresentable with one all red. *Ibid.*, Certain sensations or movements are an absolute bar to the simultaneous presentation of other sensations or movements. We cannot see an orange as at once yellow and green, though we can feel it at once as both smooth and cold. .. Such incopresentability or contrariety..occurs only between presentations belonging to the same sense or to the same group of movements.

†**Inco·psed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-2 (or ? IN-3) + COPSE *sb.* + -ED 1.] ? Covered with copsewood.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. I. 159 There was no great pleasure in passing into farre countries after the generall Deluge, when the earth lay (as it were) incopsed for 100 or 130 yeares together.

Incorage, obs. form of ENCOURAGE.

†**Inco·rd,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. It. *incordare*; cf. next.] (See quot.)

1611 FLORIO, *Incordare*, ..to incord or burst as a horse.

†**Inco·rded,** *ppl. a.* Also 7 encorded. [ad. It. *incordato*: see INCORDING, quot. 1607.] Of a horse: Ruptured; suffering from hernia.

1607 [see INCORDING]. 1611 FLORIO, *Incordato*, ..incorded as a horse. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* xii. (1734) 259 When a Horse is incorded or bursten.

†**Inco·rdiate,** *v. Obs.*$^{-0}$ [ad. supposed L. **incordiāre*, inferred from *incordies*, erroneous reading in Plautus *Cist.* I. i. 110 for *mihi cordi est.*] 1623 COCKERAM, *Incordiate*, to put into ones heart. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Inco·rding,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. INCORD *v.* + -ING 1 (cf. quot. 1607).] Rupture or hernia in a horse.

1598 FLORIO, *Incordatura*, ..the incording or bursting of a horse. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 307 This term, Incording, is borrowed of the Italian word *Incordato*, which in plain English is as much to say as Bursten.. The Italians, as I take it, did call it *Incordato*, because the gut follows the string of the stone, called of them *Il cordone*, or *La corda*, whereof *Incordato* seems to be derived with some reason. According to which reason we should call it rather Instringed, then Incorded; for *Corda* doth signifie a string or cord. Notwithstanding, sith that Incording is already received in the stable, I for my part am very well content therewith, minding not to contend against it. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xlix. 292 This incording or burstinesse in horses, is when the rim or thinne filme which holdeth the guts vp in a horses body is broken, so that the guts falleth downe either into the cods of the horse, or into the horses flancke. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rupture*, Rupture otherwise called Incording or Burstness, a distemper in a horse.

†**Inco·rnet,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. F. *encorneter* (Cotgr.): see IN-2.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Encorneté*, incornetted; put into a horne; wrapped vp, as spice, etc. in a cornet, or coffin.

†**Inco·rnished,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-2 + *cornish* CORNICE + -ED; after It. *incorniciare* to put a cornice or frame upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *cornice* CORNICE.] Furnished with a cornice or cornices.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., The outer walls .. are .. incornish'd with festoons and niches, set with statues from the foundation to the roofe.

Incoronate (inkŏ·rŏnĕt), *a.* [ad. It. *incoronato* or med.L. *incorōnāt-us* (pa. pple. of *incorōnāre* to crown); cf. OF. *encoroner* to crown, and CORONATE.] **a.** Wearing or having a crown; crowned.

1867 LONGF. *Dante, Inferno* IV. liv, I saw hither come a Mighty One, With Sign of victory incoronate. 1887 E. H. PLUMPTRE *Dante, Comm.* II. 347 My Lady fair in heaven incoronate.

b. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Incoronatus*, Applied by H. Cassini to the *calathidium* or *anthodium* of the *Synantherex*, when all the flowers which constitute it resemble the form of a corol: incoronate.

So **Inco·ronated** *ppl. a.*

1867 LONGF. *Dante, Parad.* XXIII. 119 Mine eyes did not possess the power of following the incoronated flame.

Incoronation (inkŏrŏnē·ɹʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *incoronāre* to crown: see prec. Cf. It. *incoronazione* (Florio).] Coronation, crowning.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. viii, After the incoronacion of hym at the Cyte of Carlyon. 1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout, Songs Italy* ii. (1859) 349 Concerning this solemn incoronation, we have from the pen of an eye witness, Guido d'Arezzo, details [etc.]. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xii. 426 From the Nativity of the Virgin to her Assumption and Incoronation.

†**Inco·rpor,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incorporā-re* (see INCORPORATE): cf. ENCORPORE, F. *encorporer.*]

1. *trans.* To incorporate.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiv. (1495) 59 The vertue retentiua kepyth the fode that is pured, and sendyth to all the lymmes, and incorporyth, and makyth it like. 1492 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 259/2 A confirmatioune incorporand a charter of selling of the landis of Schethynrawak.

2. *intr.* = INCORPORATE *v.* 6.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *All's not Gold that Glisters* XVI. O where is then the Holy Flock! Call'd in one Hope, built on one Rock, Into our Faith incorporing?

Inco·rporable, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being incorporated.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 102 They were incorporable into the bread and wine to make one banquet with them. 1899 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 6/2 A great part of the town supposed to be excluded from the Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 did not really exist. Chelsea, Knightsbridge..and Mile-end were not really incorporable.

†**Inco·rporal,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [ad. L. *incorporāl-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *corporālis* CORPORAL: cf. F. *incorporel*, It. *incorporale.*] = INCORPOREAL; immaterial; insubstantial.

1551 GARDINER *Explic. Transubs.* 109 (R.) The soule of man hath his end and terme & spiritual alteration, incorporall, to be regenerate the sonne of God. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 385 His mans nature, which should be forthwith aduaunced to immortall and incorporall glorie. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1337 No lesse impossible is it to apprehend, that of bodies having no soule any should moove of themselves to an incorporall place, and having no difference of situation. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angels* 9 If you aske .. whether the Angells have bodies, or are altogether incorporall.

B. *sb.* An incorporeal thing or place. *rare*$^{-1}$.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 821 But if it be demanded, when the Soul goes out of this Body, whether it be carried into any Corporal Places, or to Incorporals like to Corporals [etc.].

Hence †**Inco·rporally,** 'without matter, immaterially' (J.). †**Inco·rporalness** = next (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Inco·rporality.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *incorporālitās*: see prec. and -ITY. Cf. F. *incorporalité.*] The state or quality of being incorporeal.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 Whatsoeuer is incorporall, that same is euery where, because vbiquity is the cause of incorporality. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 801 Incorporality is free from all Custody or Imprisonment, as also devoid of Pain and Pleasure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xix. 219 Austin .. learned of the philosophers the incorporality of God.

Incorporate, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [ad. rare L. *incorporāt-us* not embodied (Claud. Mamertus, 470), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *corporātus* CORPORATE.]

1. Without body or material substance; incorporeal, unembodied.

1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* G j b, The more thou transpoeste thy selfe from thinges corporall unto thinges incorporate, the more godlye lyfe shalte thou leade. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 366 For besides the incorporate world, that is above all the rest .. there are three bodily worlds coupled together. *a* 1618 RALEIGH in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 79 Inheritance incorporate, or invisible. 1661 G. RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 31 And so there be brought into light Spirits incorporate. *a* 1849 POE *Silence*, There are some qualities—some incorporate things, That have a double life.

¶ 2. 'Not incorporated; not existing as a corporation; as an incorporate banking association or other society' (Webster, 1864).

Hence in later Dicts., but prob. an error.

†B. as *sb.* Something which is incorporeal. *Obs.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1057 In the whiche all maner shape and effigiation doth shyne clerely, so well corporates as incorporates.

Incorporate (inkɔ̄·ɹpŏrĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. late L. *incorporāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incorporāre*: see the vb.] Formerly used as *pa. pple.* = incorporated.

I. 1. United in one body; combined in one mass or substance. *lit.* and *fig.* Now *rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xv, And the vertues wel incorporate, nourishe many enuious. *c* 1585 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps. David* CXXXV. iii, The reaking vapors rise: Then high in cloudes incorporate they stand. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 540 Her armes do lend his necke a sweet imbrace, Incorporate then they seeme, face growes to face. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii. 243 Alwaies turning and stirring the mettall, to the end it may be well incorporate. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, The friend of Rome?—That severs you for ever; Tho' most incorporate and strongly knit. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 2 The incorporate life of father and son.

b. Const. *into, in, with,* † *to.* (Cf. the verb.)

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 329 Hibernia..was of olde tyme incorporat [*Harl. MS.* concorporate, L. *concorporata*] in to þe lordschippe of Bretayne, so seiþ Giraldus. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* x. v. (Tollem. MS.), Leye [flame] fondeþ to meue upwarde, and drawe þ fro þe neþer parties upwarde to þe whiche he is incorporate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iv. 40 Incorporat and unyed with holy chirche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 b, To be incorporate in hym, as one of the membres of his misticall body. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Oyntementes..made of y' powdre of dragons blode,..encorporate with whyte of an egge. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 135 It is Caska, one incorporate To our Attempts. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 411 Drinke incorporate with Flesh, or Roots..will nourish more easily, than Meat and Drinke taken seuerally. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. xi. § 67. 139 This science is incorporate in all the books of the doctors of the church. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ii, Gazing on thee, sullen tree, .. I seem to fail from out my blood And grow incorporate into thee. *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 363 Some beloved object which seemed to be one and incorporate with their living selves.

2. Of a company, association, etc.: Formally constituted as a corporation. (Cf. CORPORATE *a.* 4.) Also of persons: United in a corporation.

1480 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 58 Whan so euer the colage of prestis of Bury be incorporat and have a maister, presydent, or other reuler [etc.]. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 All personnes of the said company nowe incorporate by this present acte. 1592 WEST 1*st Pt. Symbol.* I. § 46 Guildes, fraternities, fellowships and companies incorporate. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. vi. (1810) 78 Conducted to the next incorporate Towne. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 11, I finde the keeping of the Lords Covenant .. injoined to the People of Israel, as one body incorporat. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* III. ix. 730 The province of the incorporate municipal governments. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 64 An incorporate company, having its principal place of business at the town of Gold Run.

† b. Of persons: Associated or admitted to fellowship with others, as members of the same corporation. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 124 Estranged from thy selfe.. being strange to me: That vndiuidable Incorporate Am better then thy deere selfes better part. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 17 The Welshmen our neighbours, or rather our incorporate countrimen, both by approved allegeance and law. 1684 BAXTER *Theol. Dial.* 2 You make your self and all these parties, incorporate Members of the Church of England.

† c. *transf.* That constitutes a close connexion (cf. INCORPORATING *ppl. a.* b). *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 394 To make diuorce of their incorporate League. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 98 *note*, In such an *incorporate union* (which is well distinguished by a very learned prelate from a *foederate alliance*)..the two contracting states are totally annihilated .. and a third arises from their conjunction.

II. 3. Having a bodily form; embodied.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (Bodl. MS.), Colle is fuyre incorporat in deede. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 298 The beyng worde of the hiest hathe suffered to be incorporate, takynge a body. 1878 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 424 Ideals never yet incorporate.

Incorporate (inkɔ̄·ɹpŏrĕt), *v.* Also 5 incorporate, 6–7 encorporate. [f. late L. *incorporāt-*, ppl. stem of *incorporāre* to embody, include, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *corporāre* to form into a body, CORPORATE *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To combine or unite into one body or uniform substance; to mix or blend thoroughly together (a number of different things or one thing *with* another). a. material substances.

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) F j b, Take..tosted bread, and moist it in wine and incorporate it with pouder of mastyke. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 11 A melted Cement, made of Pitch, Rosin, and Wood-ashes, well incorporated. 1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 950 Tinn, for the most part, is incorporated with the Stone, or is found in it. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) V. 1551 Stirring up the several ingredients, till they were perfectly incorporated. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. xii. § 2 (1876) 110 Manure .. carefully mixed and incorporated with the Soil. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 71/1 Equal parts of oat, wheat, barley, and bean meals, and the whole .. incorporated by stirring.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 37 You shall not stay alone, Till holy Church incorporate two in one. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xvi, That the fit union of their souls be such as may even incorporate them to love and amity. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 185 Incorporate your selves with that which is good, make your self one with it. 1684 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffoon* I. Dram. Wks. (1875) 225 An Atheist and a Wit are incorporated, and like man and wife become one flesh. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 242 That which incorporates their being for ever and ever. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 8. 27 At what period, they were incorporated into a Sacred Canon, is .. unknown. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* vi. (1859) 89 When the geological vocabulary shall have become better incorporated than at present with the language of our common literature.

2. To put into or include in the body or substance of something else; to put (one thing) in or into another so as to form one body or integral whole; to embody, include. Const. *in, into,* † *to.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. xix. (1495) 875 Clerenesse incorporatyd in that blacke makith it meene and temporat. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 234 This breade and this cuppe .. shall assure you, that you are truely incorporated into my bodie. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* v. (1603) 542 As though they would incorporate their soule to their body. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 365 Some there be who incorporat the said head [of a swallow] within white wax, and therewith annoint the forehead. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. i. (1817) 31 The religion of that age was not merely allied to the state; it was incorporated into it. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* vii. 126 We eat and drink—what is taken by us enters into and is incorporated in our systems. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 5 What are the doctrines which the Roman Church will thus incorporate into her teaching?

b. To take in or include as a part or parts of itself (*esp.* of literary material); to absorb.

1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 538 The best edition, incorporating all the works of the author. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* viii. (1869) 271 The Koran incorporates some of the earlier Jewish, Christian, and Arabian traditions. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 732/1 The Act of 1885 expressly incorporated sect. 28 of the Act of 1878.

† c. To take or absorb into the body. *Obs. rare.*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 139 By the wormes remaining in that box an hour .. they had incorporated a kind of smel that was irresistibly attractive.

3. To combine or form into a society or organization; *esp.* to constitute as a legal corporation.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 111 Whan Nembroth .. made and incorperate the first realme. 1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1348/2 Christ .. doth .. incorporate all christen folke and hys owne bodye to gether in one corporacyon mistical. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 Whiche company of Barbours be incorporated to sue and be sued by the name of Maistres or Governours of the mistery and commynaltie of the Barbours of London. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 176 A charter is past to incorporate the lord Shandois, Mr. Neal, and Mr. Thomas Wharton, in working of mines, and refining of oare, &c. 1732 POPE, etc. *Art Sinking* xvi. 81 It is propos'd, that the two Theatres be incorporated into one company. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 146 The staplers of a town were generally incorporated as a company or fraternity.

b. To admit (a person) as member of a company or association; to receive or adopt into a corporation or body politic. (Const. *into, in,* rarely † *unto, with.*)

1530 PALSGR. 590/2, I incorporate a man, I make him of crafte or faculte to be sworne to it. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Hee had incorporated himselfe unto another people. 1649 *Alcoran* 401 Giving freedom to such prisoners as would embrace his Law, [he] encorporated them into his Army. 1679 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 465, I heard at Weston that the vice-chancellor of Oxford, Dr. Fell, has denied Oates his incorporating D. D. .. Oates sent word to the vice-chancellor, that 'he would come and wait on him .. for his degree'. But they denied him—that is, if he was Doctor of Divinity at Salamanca they would incorporate him. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 688 This year Richard Crashaw of Cambridge was incorporated. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 21 Mar. (O. H. S.) II. 1 Yesterday was incorporated A. M. Mr. Stevens. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 295 The Indians given to Spaniards, should be set free, and incorporated in the Crown. 1862 STANLEY *East. Ch.* xi. (1869) 356 He made a point of compelling all foreigners to .. incorporate themselves into the Russian nation by baptism.

4. To furnish with a body; to give bodily shape to; to embody. *rare.*

1623 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (ed. 18) 269 The incorporating Christ, the ordaining Him a body. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 145 Certain crasse, palpable, and Corporeal Images, to incorporate those abstracted Cogitations in. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Some actual Air-maiden, incorporated *into tangibility and reality.*

II. *intr.* To incorporate itself or become incorporated.

5. Of one thing: To unite or combine with something else so as to form one body. Const. *with,* rarely *into.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho., New sorts Soyle* 6 Salt .. by solution being very apt to incorporate therewith, consumeth all the putrified vapors or parts thereof. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxvi. 452 Grace can no more incorporate with sin, than oyle with water. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) IV. 22 He must have mastered his Notions, till they even incorporate into his Mind. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 137 In three or four weeks time the bud will incorporate. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VI. i. P 2 A rivulet .. meandering .. to incorporate with the waters of Guadalaviar. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 150 The Water will gradually incorporate with the Syrup.

6. Of two or more things: To unite so as to form one body; to grow into each other; to form an intimate union (*lit.* and *fig.*). ? *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 431 Truth and Falshood .. are like the Iron and Clay, in the toes of Nabucadnezars Image; They may Cleaue, but they will not Incorporate. 1674 GREW *Disc. Nat. Mixture* v. Inst. 2 § 4 Take good Oyl of Vitriol and drop it upon Oyl of Aniseseeds; and they will forthwith incorporate together. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. iii, They unite and incorporate into families, clubs, parties and Commonwealths, by mutual Sympathy. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 32 Beat them with a spoon until they incorporate and become a white paste.

† b. To copulate. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg.-Mart.* III. iii, Worse than the noise of a scolding oysterwench, or two cats incorporating.

Incorporated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED1.]

1. United into one body; combined.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Incorporado*, incorporated, made into one body. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* 298 Now flows in one incorporated flood. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 174 To obtain the incorporated or united mass.

2. Constituted as a legal or formal corporation (cf. INCORPORATE *ppl. a.* 2).

1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 182 The Incorporated Companies of Weavers, Pin-Makers [etc.]. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. II. (1869) I. 137 In many large incorporated towns no tolerable workmen are to be found. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. App. 335 There were about 20 incorporated academies in the State [of Vermont], where young men were fitted for college. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 29 This holds of an incorporated nation as much as of an incorporated company.

3. Included as part of a whole.

1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 197 An incorporated Member of His Body. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 714 The government of India was made totally dependant upon the minister, and became in fact an incorporated part of his administration.

† 4. Embodied. *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 11 An incorporated soule .. can looke upon but one single definite place. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 P 5 Incorporated minds will always feel some inclination towards exterior acts, and ritual observances.

Hence **Incorporatedness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Incorporatedness*, the State or Condition of being incorporated, or the unitedness of one Thing with another.

Incorporating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING1.]

1. The action of combining into one body (in trans. sense).

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 78 This diuision was an incorporating, and an vniting of the whole together. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 50 The Lords sign of his..receiving of us into the Church, and incorporating of us into Christ.

b. *spec.* The process of combining the ingredients of gunpowder, so as to produce a homogeneous compound. Also *attrib.*, as *incorporating mill.*

1869 *Daily News* 19 Aug., The explosion, which originated in one of the incorporating mills, was caused by a workman disobeying the rules. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Feb. 9/2 The incorporating mills of the Kennal Gunpowder Company's Works, near Penryn, were blown up yesterday. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 311 The incorporating is one of the most dangerous processes.

2. The action of uniting into a society or association (in intr. sense); = INCORPORATION 2.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 The End of their Incorporating, is to make their gaine the greater. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* 8 You do not then make utility..to be the cause..of men's incorporating in political Societies.

Incorporating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING2.] That incorporates, or unites into one body.

1611 COTGR., *Incorporant*, incorporating, ioyning in one bodie. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 189/2 The most intimate and incorporating duties of Love and embracement. 1746 JAMES *Introd. Mouset & Bennet's Health's Improv.* 64 The tender and fresh Parts of Plants abound with Water, and .. Salts .. To the Mixture of which, with a moderate oily and vegetable Fluid, is owing their incorporating and dissolving Juice.

b. *Incorporating union*, a union which combines two or more states, etc. under one government, or converts separate bodies into one corporation. (Orig. said of the Union between England and Scotland in 1707.) So also *Incorporating Act.*

1706 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 105 The parliament had read 5 or 6 addresses against an incorporating union with England. 1707 *Vulpone* 18 They had changed their Notion of an Incorporating Union into that of a Federal one. 1813 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 320, I shall send you .. our Incorporating Act and Constitution. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 32 He distinguished between an incorporating and a federal union. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan., It is hopeless to expect an incorporating union of all the seven provinces [of Australia] at present.

c. Of languages: Combining several parts of speech (e.g. verb and objects, etc.) in one word: cf. INCORPORATION 1 b.

1859 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* (1871) I. 371 A fourth class, sometimes called polysynthetic or incorporating, including most of the American languages. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 260 This common mode of structure .. is called the polysynthetic, or incorporating.

Incorporation (inkɒ̄ɹpŏrē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *incorporātiōn-em*, n. of action from *incorporāre* to INCORPORATE. Cf. F. *incorporation* (15th c.).]

1. The action of incorporating two or more things, or one thing *with* (*in*, *into*, † *to*) another; the process or condition of being so incorporated; union in or into one body.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* x. vii. (Bodl. MS.), Fuyre by his incorporacion and onyng to gretter and þikker parties of erbelich matere .. is þolde bynepe by a certeyne violence of kinde. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 267 Our drinking is as it were a certeine incorporation in him. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 Such as haue receiued inuisible incorporation into Christs bodie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 *Incorporation*, is a mixtion of a dry and moist body together, so as to make an uniform masse of them. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 35 Incorporation, thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employed in bringing and joining together, by the Interposition of a third Body. 1765 HUTCHINSON (*title*) The History of the Colony of Massachusets Bay from the first settlement thereof in 1628 until its incorporation with the Colony of Plimouth. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 95 The incorporation of two independent legislatures has proved equally advantageous to both countries. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* ix. (1869) 285 The gradual incorporation of Russia into the commonwealth of Western nations. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 12 The incorporation of various readings noted in the margin.

b. *Philol.* The combination of two or more parts of speech in one word, as when the object or complement of a verb is inserted between its stem and termination so that the whole forms one word: cf. INCORPORATING *ppl. a.* c.

1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* i. 22 The Basque verb presents the phenomenon of incorporation to an astonishing degree.

2. The action or process of forming into a community or corporation; *esp.* the formation of a legal corporation or body politic.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 This incorperacion, institucion, and onynge of hem self into a reaume. 1513–14 *Act 5 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 The forsaid Citie of London, from the tyme of their firste Incorporacion. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 154 The Patent for the Incorporation of the Parish Clerks. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 195 The charter of incorporation was granted at his instance.

† b. The document creating or legalizing a corporation; a charter. *Obs.*

a 1600 in *Eng. Gilds* 302 A new incorporacion wch the saide company of Taylors had procured from the kinge. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 Adrian spent his whole reign .. in a .. survey of the Roman empire .. granting new franchises and incorporations.

3. An incorporated society or company; = CORPORATION.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 85 To have of them an incorporacion .. and to have a Master and Warden of there Crafte. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 169 At Courtopstrete they do yet reserve a Mace and a Horne assured badges of an incorporation. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 11. 206 Vniversities, Innes of Court, Incorporations, Companies, and other such like Societies. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. (1869) II. 382 The clergy of every established church constitute a great incorporation. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* ix, An eminent member of the Goldsmiths' Incorporation. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* III. iv, Railroad companies and other incorporations.

4. Embodiment; an embodied realization. *rare.*

1645 M. CASAUBON *Orig. Temp. Evils* 2 That opinion of the ancientest Philosophers .. that the Soules of men had a subsistence long before their incorporation. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 229 The self-form'd soul may work without Incorporation. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xvi, He thought he saw a very troublesome, vigorous incorporation of that nonsense [enthusiasm] in Felix. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 233 Schmoller .. offers us no other incorporation of his dogma.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) † **Incorpora·tioner**, a member of an incorporation; **Incorpora·tionist**, one who favours or supports incorporation.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Ej, At the townes end met him the burgers and dunsticall incorporationers of Wittenberg. 1888 *Daily News* 31 Oct. 7/1 The great struggle centres in striving to obtain a majority of incorporationists in the council.

Incorporative (inkɒ̄ɹpŏrĕtiv), *a.* [f. INCORPORATE *v.* + -IVE.] Characterized by or tending to incorporation.

1592 LYLY *Galathea* II. iii, We call those spirits that are the grounds of our arte, and as it were the metals more incorporative for domination. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 424 The same true infinite God and truly finite Man,.. Temporally and Humanly Communicative and Incorporative. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* II. 420 The incorporative union of two sovereignties under a common head.

Incorporator (inkɒ̄ɹpŏrē·tə). [agent-n. in L. form, from INCORPORATE.]

1. One who incorporates or combines into one body or substance.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 89 These compound incorporators of sour fruit, sugar, and brandy.

2. One who takes part in the formation of an incorporated company; *spec.* (*U.S.*) 'one of the persons named in an act of incorporation; one of the original members of an incorporated body or company' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 938/2 The first incorporators were not practical railroad men. 1883 *American* VII. 174 The incorporators of the Chain of Rocks Bridge Company. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Nov. 6/1 Obliged to have a majority of the incorporators United States citizens.

3. A member of one University who is incorporated in another (cf. quots. 1679–1707 in INCORPORATE *v.* 3 b).

1887 J. FOSTER *Prospectus Alumni Oxon.*, I have arranged to include also in my work all honorary and nominal members of the University, as well as Incorporators.

† **Inco·rporature.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. type **incorporātūra*, f. *incorporāre*: see INCORPORATE and -URE; cf. CORPORATURE.] = INCORPORATION.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 192/14 Incorporature, *incorporatio.*

Incorporeal (inkɒ̄ɹpō·rĭăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 -iall. [f. L. *incorpore-us* (Macrobius *c* 400) without body + -AL: cf. CORPOREAL.] Not corporeal.

1. Having no bodily or material structure; not composed of matter; immaterial.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 387/2 God may make the bodyly corporall water able to worke vpon the vnbodyed incorporiall soule. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 190 A Nature incorruptible, incorporeall, free from earthly Matter. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 2 Corporeal signs cannot work or make an impression upon incorporeal souls. 1713 BARTELETT *Guardian* No. 130 ¶ 20 They are not actuated by any incorporeal being or spirit. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iii. § 9. 104 Two active incorporeal principles, heat and cold. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 403 It has been argued that the soul is invisible and incorporeal.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of immaterial beings.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 37 The sedentarie Earth, .. receaves, As Tribute such a sumless journey brought Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 200 Thy taste's quick glance of incorporeal sight. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 133 The incorporeal liberty of angelic existences!

3. *Law.* Having no material existence in itself, but attaching as a right or profit to some actual thing; esp. *incorporeal hereditament* (see quots.).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 9 a, Grant, Concessio, is properly of things incorporeall, which (as hath been said) cannot passe without Deed. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 20 An incorporeal hereditament is a right issuing out of a thing corporate (whether real or personal) or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisible within, the same. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Rat. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 555 *note*, Property called incorporeal, such as an annuity. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 11 A house is corporeal, but the annual rent payable for its occupation is incorporeal.

4. In which the body is not (primarily) affected or concerned.

1887 GIFFEN *Pres. Addr. Econ. Sc. Sect. Brit. Assoc.*, Numbers employed in .. what may be called incorporeal functions—that is, as teachers, artists, and the like.

B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Things incorporeal.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxix. 195 Nor is it onely true in Materials and Substances; but even in Spirits, in Incorporeals. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 That Incorporeals are in No Place. 1793 T. TAYLOR tr. *Plato* Introd. Timaeus 395 The divine nature .. cannot be seen through the telescope, and incorporeals are not to be viewed with a microscopic eye. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 28 It is manifest that incorporeals are incapable of transfer by delivery.

Hence † **Incorpo·realism**, the doctrine or belief that incorporeal spirit or substance exists. † **Incorpo·realist**, one who holds this view. **Incorporea·lity**, the quality of being incorporeal, incorporeity. † **Incorpo·realize** *v. intr.*, to maintain the theory of incorporeal existence.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22. 21 We pass to Pythagoras..it is well known..that he was a professed Incorporealist. *Ibid.* § 26. 27 So .. did all the other ancient Atomists .. joyn Theology and Incorporealism with their Atomical Physiology. *Ibid.* § 33. 40 The same persons did ..theologize or incorporealize, asserting souls to be a substance really distinct from matter. 1846 GEO. ELIOT tr. *Strauss' Life Jesus* II. 268 The idea that demons shunned incorporeality.

Incorpo·really, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In incorporeal fashion; immaterially.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 It is Sound alone, that doth immediately, and incorporeally, affect most. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 280 There is One God .. incorporeally and invisibly present in all things, and pervading them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiv, Possibly the wooden countenance of Mr. Silas Wegg was incorporeally before him at those moments. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 288 Christ had ascended incorporeally to the Father.

Incorporeity[1] (inkɒ̄ɹpŏrī·ĭti). Also 7 *erron.* -iety. [f. med.L. type **incorporeitās*, f. *incorpore-us* INCORPOREAL: see -ITY; cf. CORPOREITY.]

1. The quality or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; with *pl.*, an incorporeal attribute or quality.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 89 An omnipresence, or (if so I may speake) an incorporeity, is truely in God. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii III. Argt., The souls incorporeitie From powers rationall We prove. *Ibid.* II. iii. I. iii, But still new mists he casts before our eyes, And now derides our prov'd incorporeities. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 12 The outward senses apprehend only the corporiety or substance of things .. but the understanding only the incorporiety of things so seen. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 270 Incommunicable attributes of the Deity .. such as infinity, immutability, indivisibility, incorporeity. 1840–9 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 421 The notion that, after death, man was to pass into a state of pure incorporeity.

b. In legal sense: see INCORPOREAL 3.

a 1735 MADOX in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) I. 104 One general Figurative notion of Incorporeity hath produced many fictions.

2. An incorporeal entity. *rare.*

1743 J. ELLIS *Knowl. Div. Things* (1811) 394 The first stumbling block was..to conceive an incorporeity, anything entirely void of matter.

† **Incorpore·ity**[2]. *nonce-wd.* [f. INCORPOR-ATE *v.*, after prec.] The quality of being incorporated.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 189 The merchants became a Bank and South Sea Company, and the six hundred fighting men a regiment, by having incorporeity and regimentality introduced among them.

† **Incorpo·reous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *incorpore-us* (see INCORPOREAL) + -OUS] = INCORPOREAL 1.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 The Reasonable Soule; which is Incorporeous and Divine. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 103 *note*, There must be..in the passions. some kind of spiritualitie, otherwise incorporeous things could never by these be made as objects of their election.

† **Incorpori·ficated**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-[3] + *corporificate* (= CORPORIFY q.v.) + -ED[1].] Unembodied; not fixed as a specific substance.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 163 The esurine salt being incorporificated is farre more active .. then when it hath received its body by becoming a specificated salt.

Incorpsed (inkɒ̄ɹpst), *a. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-[2] + CORPSE *sb.* + -ED[2].] Made into one body (with something); incorporated.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. vii. 88 (2nd Qo., 1604) He grew vnto his seate, And to such wondrous dooing brought his horse, As had he beene incorp'st [*so all Qos.*: *folios* encorps't; *edd. from Pope* incorps'd] and demy natur'd With the braue Beast. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 132 The dominion o' the man is lost, and the superior incorpsed with the inferior nature. 1881 W. G. PALGRAVE in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 33 A fairy structure in a fairy land; itself incorpsed ..like Shakespeare's good horseman, into that on and amid which it is placed.

Incorrect (inkɹe·kt), *a.* [ad. L. *incorrect-us*: see IN-[3] and CORRECT; cf. also F. *incorrect* (1421 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Uncorrected; not corrected or amended; unchastened. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 So the yere stode as incorrecte from that tyme vn to the tymes of Iulius Cesar. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 56 þe synar awdyr þa leef [either they leave] incorrect, or if [þai] correc or snyb þe synnar, with so grete scharpnes & ferisnes þai speke [etc.]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 95 To perseuer In obstinate Condolement, is a course Of impious stubbornesse. .. It shewes a will most incorrect to Heauen.

2. Of a book: Uncorrected for the press; containing many scribal or typographical errors.

c 1484 CAXTON *Cant. Tales* (ed. 2) Pref., Of whyche bookes so incorrecte was one broughte to me vi. yere passyd. 1774 WARTON *Eng. Poetry* Ivi. (1840) III. 290, I have a most incorrect black lettered copy in duodecimo. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiogr.* vii. 136 The plays of Shakespeare..the incorrectest publication that ever issued from the press.

3. Of style, action, etc.: Not in conformity with a recognized standard; improper, faulty.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada*, The Wit of the last Age was yet more incorrect than their Language. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 45 The piece, you think, is incorrect? why, take it, I'm all submission, what you'd have it, make it. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 100 According to the immortal Brummel, it is highly incorrect to be helped a second time to soup. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 96 A practice that was considered incorrect.

4. Of a statement, etc.: Not in accordance with fact; erroneous, inaccurate.

1828 WEBSTER, *Incorrect*, .. 2 Not according to truth; inaccurate; as, an incorrect statement, narration or calculation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. 43 This is the .. account; incorrect in some unessential particulars. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxvi. 373, I had reason to believe that this statement was incorrect. 1881 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* ii. (1883) 22 That lazy facility which always gives a meaning, though often an incorrect one.

† **Incorre·cted**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-[3]; cf. prec.] Not corrected or amended.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii 8 Being so illiterate in point of intellect, and their sence so incorrected.

Hence † **Incorre·ctedness.**

1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfill. Script.* (1801) I. App. 420 From the incorrectedness of the first impression.

† **Incorre·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-[3]; cf. F. *incorrection* incorrect character (1512 in Hatz.).]

1. The action of making incorrect.

1598 FLORIO, *Scorrettione*, an incorrection or marring of any thing.

2. The condition of being uncorrected.

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 9 (T.), The unbridled swing or incorrection of ill nature maketh one odious.

3. Incorrectness, faultiness.

1788 H. WALPOLE *Lett., Poetic Epochs*, When, after acts of barbarism and incorrection, a master or two produce models [of poetry] formed by purity and taste.

Incorrectly (inkɹe·ktli), *adv.* [f. INCORRECT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an incorrect manner; erroneously.

1611 COTGR., *Incorrectement*, incorrectly, faultily, corruptly. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 12 The latter [inscription] which has been incorrectly printed before, is as

follows. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 602 A Latin word endorsed on the back of the indictment was incorrectly spelt. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 247 Two important economical changes..which he incorrectly ascribes to the political revolution at the end of last century.

Incorrectness (inkŏre·ktnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrect.

1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epil. Conq. Granada*, The Incorrectness of his [Fletcher's] Language. 1749 HURD *Comm. Horace Ars Poet.* 240-51 (R.) An incorrectness and want of care in the Roman writers. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Symp.*, A great deal of incorrectness and inadvertency.. creeps into ordinary conversation. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 267 It is more difficult to weave invalid but specious arguments, knowing their incorrectness.

b. An instance of this; a mistake, error, fault.

a 1771 GRAY *Lett.* I. 139 (Cent.) Several incorrectnesses have been altered in the printing. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii. p. lxvii, Many of these petty incorrectnesses are not, however, to be imputed to Froissart. 1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 378, I feel certain that there must be many incorrectnesses in my writings. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. vi. § 18. 268 Even his incorrectnesses are often but sacrifices required by good taste.

Incorrespo·ndence. *rare.* [IN- 3.] Want of correspondence or harmony.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 162 Trade being like a Scale, in motion up and down..upon such incorrespondence, if not insolvency, must acquiesse. 1820 COLERIDGE *Let. to J. H. Green* 25 May in *Lett.* (1895) 708 The repaired organs might from intimate in-correspondence be the causes of torture and madness.

Incorrespo·ndency. *rare.* [IN-3.] =prec.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xviii. (1870) 185 The frequent incorrespondency of his diction to his metre. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Church & State* in *Ess.* (1891) II. 30 Who can fail to observe the healthy and natural tendency of this incorrespondency to right itself?

†**Incorrespo·ndent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not corresponding; not in agreement or harmony.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 199 A like or at least-wise not incorrespondent forme of Church government. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 10 Convulsions, incorrespondent to their general designment.

Incorrespo·nding, *a.* [IN- 3.] Not corresponding; =prec.

a 1834 COLERIDGE is cited by Worcester.

Incorrigibility (inkŏ·ridʒĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY; cf. F. *incorrigibilité* (1694 in Dict. Acad.).] The quality of being incorrigible: a. of being evil beyond correction; †b. of not being liable or open to correction (*obs.*).

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxvi. 336 There is an incorrigibility in which when the reproofe cannot lead the Will it must draw blood. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 149 The absolute Soveraignty .. irresistibilitie, incorrigibility of the Kings of Iudah and Israel by their whole States, Congregations [etc.]. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. i. Wks. 1811 V. 16 If the corrigibility of a bad soil perfectly agreed with the end of the Dispensation..the incorrigibility of it was as well fitted to the mean. 1881 *Law Rep.* 6 Prob. Div. 169 Drunkenness,..crime,..incorrigibility.

Incorrigible (inkŏ·ridʒĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4 incorygibile, 5 -corigibyll, -corrygyble, 6- incorrigible, (6 -ibill, -yble). [a. F. *incorrigible* (1334 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *incorrigibilis* (Seneca), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + **corrigibilis* CORRIGIBLE, f. *corrigĕre* to correct: see -IBLE.] Incapable of being corrected or amended.

1. Bad or depraved beyond correction or reform: of persons, their habits, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiii. 5 Incorygibile malice vndire þe lippes of þaim. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 68 Y hadde wende they had be incorrygyble. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 28 Then is the partie .. incorrigible, and past all hope of amendment in mans eyes. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 6 An habituated, infatuated, incorrigible, cauterized Drunkard. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 231 ¶ 1 Many ill Habits..which, after we have indulged our selves in them, become incorrigible. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 95, I found you incorrigible to my remonstrances. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 527 His father continually chastised him, yet still Aladdin remained incorrigible.

†2. Of something faulty or defective: That cannot be improved or set right. Of disease: Incurable.

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 5 The most miserable astate of the weale publyke, and as it semed incorrigible. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. xxxviii. (1713) 85 The loss is many times irrecoverable, and the inconvenience incorrigible. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. i. Wks. 1811 V. 16 The soil of Judea was absolutely incorrigible. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surgical Obs.* 45 A malignant ulcer, which..was incorrigible by any medical means employed.

†3. Not liable or open to correction; so good that it cannot be improved. *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 R. PEAKE tr. *Serlio's 3rd Bk. Archit.* A b, The Reader being well instructed .. may, without any further labour, make a good and incorrigible peece of worke.

B. *sb.* One who is incorrigible.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 245 The Man is an Incorrigible; all gentle Rebukes are lost upon him. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 279 Lazy incorrigibles, ready to resume their thievish practices again.

Incorrigibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrigible.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 96 There is the mark of his incorrigibleness, and so of his irrecouerableness, that he cannot weep. 1702 WAGSTAFF *Pres. St. Jacobitism* 4 The not being convinc'd by them argues the utmost degree of Incorrigibleness. 1850 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 195 On account of the incorrigibleness of the people, the wise and the prophets would be silent.

Incorrigibly (inkŏ·ridʒĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incorrigible manner; beyond the possibility of amendment; obstinately, stubbornly.

1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 290 If hee persist therein incorrigibly, it is nothing inconuenient for the Church to depart from him. 1748 FIELDING *Jacobite's Jrnl.* No. 34 ¶ 8 The writers of those papers were so incorrigibly dull. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 189 A few boys are incorrigibly idle, and a few incorrigibly eager for knowledge.

†**Incorro·borated,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Uncorroborated.

1784 *New Spectator* No. 17. 3/2 An incorroborated charge of treason.

Incorrodible (inkŏ·rōu·dĭb'l), *a.* [IN- 3.] Incapable of being corroded.

1855 *Cornwall* 217 As compared with iron, it [copper] is remarkably incorrodible. 1897 *Rev. of Rev.* Oct. 429 Aluminum is practically incorrodible.

Incorro·sive, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not corrosive; having no tendency to corrosion.

1871 *Echo* 6 Jan., Porcelain teeth, when carefully manufactured,..are low in price, they are incorrosive.

Incorrumptibiletee, obs. var. INCORRUPTIBILITY.

Incorrupt (inkŏrv·pt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *incorrupt-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *corruptus* CORRUPT *a.*] Not corrupt; free from corruption.

1. Of organic matter: Free from decomposition or putrefaction; not decayed or rotten; not infected by that which causes decay; sound.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 149 Was i-founde..þe body of Pallantes, unroten and incorupt. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 365 Where the bodies of men neither rote neither be beriedde, but lye with-owte incorrupte. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 11 When hee had seene with his eyes, and handled with his hands the incorrupt body of the foresaid King and Martyr, a sudden feare came vpon him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 56 Sin, that first Distemperd all things, and of incorrupt Corrupted. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* XIX. 36 And dropt Ambrosia into his nose, To keep his body incorrupt and sweet.

†b. Incapable of corruption; incorruptible.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* A iv, The mynde and soule beynge incorrupt, eternal,..ruleth and weldeth al thynges.

2. Not debased or perverted; pure, sound.

1550 CRANMER *Defence* 116 b, The first churche of the Apostles .. was moste pure and incorrupte. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 151 That he be..brought vp in such a place as is incorrupt, both for the ayre and manners. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 374 The incorruptest Council of those Waldenses, or first Reformers.

b. Of the text of books, languages, etc.: Unaffected by error or corruption.

1624 BEDELL *Lett.* vi. 99 The quotations .. are taken, *ad verbum*, out of those bookes which are incorrupt. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 149 Their Language at Athens is the most pure and incorrupt of all the Cities in Greece. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 260 To preserve the text incorrupt.

3. Morally uncorrupted; pure in life; *esp.* faithful and upright in the discharge of duty, not to be bribed or led into wrong-doing.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.), The most juste and incorrupt juge. 1669 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 448/2 Such a king, who .. may have no vicious favourite, may hearken only to the wisest and incorruptest of his Parlament. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 373 We have no succession of incorrupt senators. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 92 Dr. Parr has observed, that to say of a judge that he was incorrupt was hardly to eulogize him.

Incorru·pt, *v. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render incorrupt; to preserve from corruption.

[1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 He that will live.. let hym beleve, let him be incorrupted & quyckened.] 1890 TALMAGE *Fr. Manger to Throne* 304 That purity which incorrupts the corruptible.

†**Incorrupta·rian.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj. + -ARIAN.] One who holds the world to be incorruptible or not liable to decay.

1690 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* III. 23 Porphyry .. had the same principles with these æternalists in the text, or, if I may so call them, incorruptarians, and thought the world never had, nor ever would undergo any change.

†**Incorru·pted,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Not corrupted.

1. Not decayed or putrefied; =INCORRUPT 1.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 86 Not onely his bodie was hole and incorrupted, but the vestments wherin his bodie laie..freshe, saife and not consumed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 172 A speciall proprietie in the flesh of Peacocks rost or boiled, to preserve a long time incorrupted, hath been the assertion of many.

2. Free from corruption, debasement, or perversion; =INCORRUPT 2.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 47 That soile, where all good things did grow, .. As incorrupted Nature did them sow. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 27. 141 How shall I be assured, that the Scriptures are incorrupted in these places? 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 274 The incorrupted Christianity being once made the Religion of the Empire.

3. Uncorrupted in morals, virtue, chastity, devotion to duty, etc.; =INCORRUPT 3.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* 123 b/2 They shall .. commende yᵉ thyngys whych now theyr incorrupted conscyence abhorreth. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 [It becomes] Priests to be sober and sad .. a Iudge to be incorrupted. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 259 Upon this condition, that they should sacrifice an incorrupted virgin. 1654 tr. *Martini's Conq. China* 156 One onely City .. which was governed by an incorrupted Tartar, refused to submit. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (1840) 363, I found in him the incorrupted virtues of the brave islander.

Hence †**Incorru·ptedness.** *rare*—1.

1653 VAUGHAN *Life T. Jackson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1844) I. p. xl, A sure and honourable argument of the incorruptedness of that place.

Incorruptibi·lity. Also 5 incorrumpt-. [ad. late L. *incorruptibilitās* (Tertullian), f. *incorruptibil-is* INCORRUPTIBLE: see -ITY. So F. *incorruptibilité* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being physically incorruptible, or not subject to decomposition or decay.

1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 7 Þe vertu of brennynge watir is sich þat .. it holdiþ incorrumpitibiletee and an euene heete. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 When this corruptible hath put on incorruptibilite. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 116 The incorruptibilitie of gold maketh it the best medicine. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 354 The being of a God, and incorruptibility of the soul, those great articles of religion. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 38/2 The Aphthartodocetae attributed to our Lord's Body .. incorruptibility.

2. The quality of being morally incorruptible; invincible honesty or uprightness.

1830 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 238 A guardian of the purity of the corporation, and the incorruptibility of the vestry. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxiv. (1862) V. 477 An established reputation for .. incorruptibility.

Incorruptible (inkŏrv·ptĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *incorruptible* (Oresme 14th c.) or ad. late L. *incorruptibilis* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *corruptibilis* CORRUPTIBLE.]

1. Incapable of undergoing physical corruption; that cannot decay or perish; everlasting, eternal.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xci. 12 He sall be incoruptibil .. in heuen. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xiii. (1495) 56 The resonable soule is euerlastynge incorruptyble and may not dey. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 52 The trompe shall blowe and the deed shall ryse incorruptible. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 *margin*, Golde is incorruptible. 1651 J. GOODWIN *Redempt. Redeemed* iv. § 31. 64 Though all the individuals of a species be corruptible .. yet the species it self remaines incorruptible. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1834) 91 Beds of incorruptible cedar. 1830 TENNYSON *Deserted House* v, Life and Thought .. in a city glorious .. have bought A mansion incorruptible. 1886 SIDGWICK *Hist. Ethics* ii. 86 The blessed and incorruptible has no troubles of its own, and causes none to others.

2. Incapable of being morally corrupted; that cannot be perverted or bribed.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 298 Suppos'd Not incorruptible of Faith, not prooff Against temptation. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 101 Incorruptible abstinence and honesty. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xix. v. 163 Invincible and incorruptible by money. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, Till all the Convention .. had almost indicted the Incorruptible there on the spot. *Ibid.* v. v, Robespierre himself .. opens his incorruptible lips copiously in the Jacobins Hall. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ix, A man of incorruptible integrity.

3. as *sb.* (*pl.*) An ancient Christian sect, the Aphthartodocetæ, who maintained the incorruptibility of the body of Jesus Christ.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Incorruptibles, incorruptibiles*, the name of a sect which sprang out of the Eutychians. Their distinguishing tenet was, That the body of Jesus Christ was incorruptible. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Pope Mid. Ages* I. 89 The edict of Justinian in favour of the sect called the Incorruptibles.

Incorru·ptibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorruptible; incorruptibility.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. ii. (Bodl. MS.), Pureness and incoruptiblenes of mater. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 211 Wicked men are not made..partakers of incorruptiblenesse. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 14 xvi. (1669) 64/1 So much a Soul hath of Heavens purity and incorruptibleness, as it hath of Sincerity. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* iv. 114 The incorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies.

Incorru·ptibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an incorruptible manner; in a way not subject to corruption.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 351 Which worde of God feedeth them that are corruptible incorruptibly. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. xv, The dead, In royal grave-clothes habited .. with precious gums and spice Fragrant, and incorruptibly preserved.

Incorruption (inkŏrv·pʃən). *arch.* [a. F. *incorruption* (12th c.) or ad. late L. *incorruptiōn-em* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *corruptiōn-em*, CORRUPTION.]

1. Freedom from physical corruption or decay; incorrupt condition. Now *arch.* and only in reference to 1 Cor. xv. 42, etc.

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 42 Hit is sowen in corrupcion and ryseth in incorrupcion. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* xvi. 101 Oure synnes shall kyndle oure payne, and incorruption of bodye and soule shall without ende continue the same. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* vi. 18–19 The giuing heed vnto her lawes, is the assurance of incorruption. And incorruption maketh vs neere vnto God. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 172 The same preservation, or rather incorruption, we have observed in the flesh of Turkeys, Capons, Hares, Partridge, Venison, suspended freely in the ayre. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 3 Cloathed in Body as well as in Soul with Immortality and Incorruption. 1871 W. B. POPE *Fernley Lect.* 155 Its incorruption and sinlessness were imparted 'by the indwelling of the Holy Ghost'.

†2. Freedom from corrupt conduct; uprightness and honesty. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLVI. 1235 L. Æmylius Paulus..whose incorruption and abstinence from the publicke treasure was

such that [etc.]. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 192 Ancient Senators eminent for Incorruption and good Oeconomie.

†3. Of texts: Freedom from erroneous alterations; purity. *Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 27. 141 For the incorruption of Scripture, I know no rationall assurance we can have of it. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 9 The controversie between the present Hebrew Copies and the LXX. in point of integrity and incorruption.

†Incorru·ptive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + CORRUPTIVE; cf. late L. *incorruptīvus* (Jerome).] Incorruptible, not liable to decay.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 435 Round her brow To twine the wreathe of incorruptive praise.

Incorru·ptly, *adv.* [f. INCORRUPT *a.* + -LY².] In an incorrupt manner; purely; uprightly.

a 1583 in Strype *Life Grindal* (1710) II. App. vii. 71 Whether your Bishop and his Chancellour, commissaries, and all other his officers, do minister Justice indifferently, and incorruptly to all her Majesty's Subjects. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 14 If it be purely and incorruptly preached. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. i, Observation will shew us many deepe counsellers of state and judges to demean themselves incorruptly in the setl'd course of affaires.

Incorru·ptness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incorrupt, in its various senses.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 107 Integrity and Incorruptness of Manners. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 2 The incorruptness and general use of the old British [tongue], before the coming of the Romans and Saxons. 1775 DE LOLME *Eng. Const.* II. vi. (1784) 245 They have, in the discharge of their function, shown an incorruptness. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V. xlvii. 62 With the faults of pride, inflexibility, and dilatoriness, he also had incorruptness. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 46 A suspicion as to the incorruptness of the existing MSS.

Incorteyn, obs. form of ENCURTAIN *v.*

†Inco·stive, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. IN-² + COSTIVE.] = COSTIVE.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153/43 These folowing..doo rather signifie passiuely: as, Incostiue, *stipatus ventre.*

†Incou·nselable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-3.] Not open to counsel; unwilling to be advised.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 2558 Gyf he 3it remanith obstinat And to the holy kirk Incounsolable [*v. r.* incounsalabill].

Incounter, -traunce, -trie, obs. ff. ENCOUNTER, etc.

In-country (i·nkʌntri). *Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + COUNTRY.] The inland country, the interior; the mainland as opposed to the outlying isles; the country within reach of the capital and centre of civilization, as distinguished from outlying districts.

1565 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let.* 23 Aug. in Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) 313 Oure Rebellis he retiterate thame to the In-cuntre, the suffering quhairof is na wayis to us honourabil. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 2 Before I begin the historie of the Inne cuntrey, I wil first .. descriue the quarteris and boundes of Scotland. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. 412 In the Isles and High-lands were likewise great Troubles: nor was the In-country more quiet.

Incoup *v.*: see INCOOP.

†Incouple, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-² COUPLE.] *trans.* To couple together.

1611 FLORIO, *Incoppiare,* to incouple.

Incourage, -ment, etc., obs. ff. ENCOURAGE, etc.

1550 NICOLL *Thucyd.* 69 (R.) The othere rulers, through the requeste & incouragement of the Megariens, wolde assaye to take the port of Athens.

Incourcion, obs. form of INCURSION.

†Incourse. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 yn-. [ad. L. *incurs-us* (see INCURSE), with assimilation to *concourse, recourse,* or to OF. *encours, incours* (14th c. in Godef.).] Running in; inflow, inrush; assault, attack.

a 1440 *Ps. xci* in *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Thou schalt nat drede for the nyghte drede .. ne for the yncourse [L. *ab incursu*] and mydday devyl. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 81 Nothyng resisteth the incourse therof into the intrels. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* Man. I. ii. 306 Its Substance is exceeding thin, but..very compact, lest they should break by a strong incourse of the blood.

Incourtaine, obs. form of ENCURTAIN *v.*

Incou·rteously, *adv.* [IN-3.] Uncourteously, impolitely.

1859 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* II. 367, I was .. unwilling to act incourteously towards a person who to me personally had shown the most marked civility.

†Incouth, scribal var. of UNCOUTH, strange.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 16541 (Laud MS.) To bery ynne incouþe [*other MSS.* vncuth] men that to that Cite sought.

†Inco·venanted, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-².] Brought into covenant.

1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 23 The children of believing parents are incovenanted, therefore they are to be sealed with the initial seal of the covenant.

†Inco·venanting, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-3; see COVENANT *v.* 4.] Not covenanting; not signing the Covenant.

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 384 Act anent incovenanting Patrons.

Incover, variant of ENCOVER *v.*

†Inco·verable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + **coverable,* f. COVER *v.*²] Irrecoverable, irrevocable.

1526 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 107, I sir Thomas foster..maks my last and incoverable will and testament in maner & forme following.

Incradle, obs. form of ENCRADLE *v.*

†Incra·fty, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Erroneous form for UNCRAFTY, with IN-3.] Unskilful, stupid.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* A vj b, Nor he gaue nat hymselfe to be corrupte with lust nor incrafty slouthe.

Incrash (inkræʃ). *rare.* [f. IN-¹ + CRASH.] A crashing in; a breaking in with a crash.

1861 *Macm. Mag.* III. 327 No..trace of the murderous incrash of the ball which had slain him.

Incrasion: see INCRASSION.

†Incra·ssant, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *incrassānt-em,* pres. pple. of *incrassāre*: see next.] A. *adj.* Thickening: said of medicines supposed to thicken the 'humours'. B. *sb.* An 'incrassant' medicine or preparation.

1678 SALMON *Pharm. Lond.* VI. ii. 814 *Incrassant,* such as make thin humors thick. 1810 REES *Cycl.* s.v., *Incrassants,* or *incrassating medicines*..of the old writers .. such medicines as were imagined to condense or thicken the blood and humours.

Incrassate (inkræ·sĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *incrassātus,* pa. pple. of *incrassāre*: see next.]

†1. Thickened (in consistence); condensed. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 121 The aire..was incrassate and thickned. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. Test.* Heb. xi. 3 That Earth is but incrassate Humor, and Humor (or Water) incrassate Air, and Air incrassate Fire, and Fire incrassate vegetative Spirit, and that incrassate intellectual Spirit.

†2. *fig.* Of the mind: Dulled, made gross. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxix. 70 Their heart is incrassate and grosse. *a* 1660 — *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. xiv. 657 Their understandings were so gross within them, being fatned and incrassate with magical phantasms.

3. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of a thickened or swollen form.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 225 The Peduncle or Flower-stalk..is said to be .. Incrassate, thickened towards the Flower. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 260 *Incrassate,* disproportionably thick in part. *Ibid.* 294 Margin..Incrassate, when the margin is disproportionably thick. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 248 Antennæ short, incrassate. 1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 382 Femora often incrassate.

Incrassate (inkræ·sĕt), *v.* [f. L. *incrassāt-,* ppl. stem of *incrassāre* to thicken, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *crassāre* to make thick, f. *crassus* CRASS.]

1. *trans.* To thicken in consistence; to condense, inspissate. Now *rare.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 255 The nature of the seed is astringent: it doth incrassat and thicken humors. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* 23 Liquors, which time hath incrassated into gellies. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 74 That does not hinder its Blood from being incrassated by Cold and bad Dyet. 1864 ALGER *Future Life* I. i. 8 Incrassated and clogged with vapors and steams.

b. *absol.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 194 That [gum]..is of a stronger operation to thicken and incrassat. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 96 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incrassate.

†c. *intr.* To grow thick, to become condensed.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I. iii. § 7 (1734) 21 These naturally subtile Parts..incrassate and grow clumsy.

†2. *fig.* To make gross (the mind, etc.); to dull, stupefy. *Obs.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* Wks. 1684 IV. xiii. 651 Their spirits fatned and incrassated within them. 1666 SPURSTOWE *Spir. Chym.* Pref. (1668) 6 Men that have incrassated their souls.

†3. To thicken in sound: see INCRASSATED b.

4. To thicken in form: see INCRASSATED.

Hence **Incra·ssating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 170 Some meats..are of an attenuating and soluble faculty..; and some of an incrassating, and an astringent. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 265 In the Case of incrassating or thickening. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 179 Of a cooling, incrassating, and agglutinating nature. 1771 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (ed. 4) Dict., *Pachuntica,* incrassating Medicines.

Incrassated (inkræ·sĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Thickened: esp. in *Zool.* and *Bot.* = INCRASSATE *a.* 3.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 143 The angels .. also lost their celestial natures, .. and, becoming more incrassated, were thereby .. penetrable by that fire prepared for the devil and his angels. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 309 Siliques bent backward, flat, linear: with an incrassated margin. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 94 Its four posterior thighs are incrassated. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 207. 218 The fruit consists of incrassated cells springing vertically from the frond.

†b. Thickened in sound: used as = aspirated.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 V Consonant: 'Tis of the same power which is commonly ascribed to B asperated, or rather incrassated. So the Western Jews pronounce their Letter (ב) when not Dageshated. 1691 RAY *Acc. Errr.* in *Words* 156 The sound we give to *V* Consonant, which is nothing else but *B* aspirated or incrassated or *Bh.*

Incrassation (inkræsē·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *incrassāre*: see INCRASSATE *v.*]

1. The action of incrassating, or condition of being incrassated; thickening, condensation.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* I. xiv. 48 Lettice..too much thickneth the blood, and .. breeds an incrassation in the opticke spirits. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 31 Ice becomes fixed by Incrassation. 1786 T. ARNOLD *Observ. Insanity* II. 76 Induration, incrassation and partial ossification of one or both membranes of the brain. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 247 This incrassation is traced chiefly in the colon.

b. *concr.* A thickened growth or formation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 302 The rectum .. was .. so indurated as to render it difficult to say whether the incrassation should be called flesh or cartilage.

†2. Phonetic 'thickening'; applied by Wilkins to aspiration. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 367 (F).. seems to be such an incrassation of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B). 'Tis answerable to the Greek (Φ).

Incrassative (inkræ·sătiv), *a.* and *sb.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *incrassāt-,* ppl. stem of *incrassāre* (INCRASSATE) + -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of 'incrassating' or thickening the 'humours'. B. *sb.* A medicine or preparation having this property.

1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), Incrassatives to thicken the blood. 1853 E. HAMILTON *Flora Homœop.* II. 68 Its juice is very congealing, incrassative, and desiccative.

Incra·ssion, perverted form for INCRASSATION (sense 1), (for the sake of the rime).

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 454 Also it fries and dries away the Bloud..by whose incrassion [? *r.* incrasion] The vitall spirits in an unwonted fashion Are bay'd and barred of their passage due Through all the veins.

†I·ncre, *a. Sc. Obs.* [Of uncertain origin: see ENKERLY.] Earnest, fervent, eager, hearty.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Mathon* 425 In-kyre luf he had god til. *Ibid., Laurentius* 585 Þis martyre þane with incre wil He prayt helpe to sende hyme til. *Ibid., Placidas* 101 Placydas with incre wil Presit fast to cum hym til.

So **†I·ncrely** *adv.* (also **inkir-, inkyr-, encre-,** ENKERLY, q.v.), earnestly, fervently, eagerly, heartily.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Petrus* 181 And luffit Criste mar Increly þan þe laf did, Richt fastly. *Ibid., Egyptiane* 1368 He lowit god inwartly, And gret rycht sare inkyrly. *Ibid., Andreas* 48 Bot he for þame yhet prayt þane, Sa increly. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. i. 122 The Kyng hymself than inkirly from his hart Maid this orisone.

†Increable, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-3 + CREABLE.] Incapable of being created. Hence **Increabi·lity,** incapability of being (or having been) created.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* Schol. (1713) 558 The Increability of the external World from eternity.

Increasable (inkrī·săb'l), *a.* Also 6-7 en-, 6-9 increaseable, 8 increasible. [f. INCREASE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being increased; susceptible of increase.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Introd., Wks. 1270/2 Their full and perfit, and not encreceable blisse. 1611 COTGR., *Multipliable,* multipliable, increaseable. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* 17 So is .. this Pasture Increasible *ad Infinitum.* 1735 LAW *Enquiry* i. (R.), But if we could once suppose an end of these, they would be no longer increasable. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 38 To grant the lands to individuals at a low quit-rent, increasable at definite periods. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* I. 30 A certain quantity of art-intellect is born annually..not increaseable by a single grain.

Hence **Increa·sableness,** capacity of being increased; **Increa·sably** *adv.* (in quot. = increasingly).

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxiv. 33 a, The madnesse of men increaseably putteth it in practise. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 766 Indefinite encreasableness of body and space seems to be mistaken for a positive infinity thereof. 1735 LAW *Enquiry* i. (R.), We find an indefinite increaseableness of some of our ideas, an impossibility of supposing any end of them.

†Increa·sal. *Obs. rare.* [f. INCREASE *v.* + -AL 4.] = INCREASE *sb.*: in quot., Profit.

1601-2 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 36 If the executors doe merchaundize with the goodes of the testator, the increasall of them shall bee assets in their hands.

Increase (inkrī·s), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-5 encres(se, encrees(e, encreesse, encresce, 4-6 encrese, encrece, (5 encresche), 5-6 encreace, 6 encreas, (7 *pa. pple.* encrest), 5-9 encrease. *β.* 5 increasse, increasse, 5-6 increse, (*Sc.*) incress, 5 (6 *Sc.*) incres, 6 increace, (*Sc.*) increse, 6- increase. [a. AF. *encres-, encress-* (infl. *encresse, encressent*) = OF. *encreis(s)-,* stem of *encreistre,* later *encroistre*:—L. *incrēscĕre* to increase, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *crēscĕre* to grow. In later use, the prefix is assimilated to L.; the *ea* represents ME. open *ē.*]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To become greater in size, amount, duration, or degree; to be enlarged, extended, or intensified; to wax, grow.

a. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 958 þer glory & blysse schal euer encres. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* I. 29 Goostly feeste shulde encreese. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's Prol.* 50 The Poo .. That Estward ay encresseth in his cours.. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* V. lxiii. (Bodl. MS.), þe more þe fatnes encreseþ and waxiþ. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III,* IV. iii. 48 Still his power encreaseth. 1628 SIR W. MURE *Spir. Hymne* 101 Without thee, Lord,..Heaven's glorious courts had neere encrest [*rimes* blest, invest, prest, rest, addrest]. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 76 In mines..the cold seems to encrease from the mouth as we descend. 1825 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 3 As the danger of the queen encreased.

β. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Increse, or grow or wax more. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii. 177 Thare comforth shall euer increasse [*rimes* peasse, seasse, meassel]. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. iii. (Arb.) 65 In case this strife increace. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 83 Quhilk ay incressis moir and moir. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 As corruption increased in the world. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. (1884) 23 Drowsiness, increasing till it ends in sound sleep. 1864 TENNYSON *Victim* iii, His beauty still with his years increased.

2. To grow in numbers, become more numerous or frequent, to multiply; *esp.* by propagation.

a. *c* 1325 *Shoreham* 72 No stren may non encressy Wythoute flesches loste. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 389 And bad euery creature in his kynde encrees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 Many small graynes of corne may growe and encrease to fyll a great garner. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 557 Hypocrites encrease. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1884) 11 The Burials encreased. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* i. 4 Materials have encreased on my hands.

β. 1530 Palsgr. 590/2 It is a straunge thynge that one grayne shulde increase thurty. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. vi. 34 The mighty word, .. That bad them to increase and multiply. 1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 748 Our Maker bids increase, who bids abstain But our Destroyer, foe to God and Man? 1727–38 Gay *Fables* I. xxxix. 29 He feels no joy, his cares increase. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* III. ii, And watch her harvest ripen, her herd increase.

3. To become greater *in* some specified quality or respect; to grow or advance *in*.

1388 Wyclif *Acts* xvi. 5 The chirches .. encreseden in noumbre eche dai. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1705 Dayly encreasynge in worshyp and renowne. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 52 Iesus increased in wisdom and age, and in favoure with god and man. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 146 Lat vs incres in iufe of the. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 12 Daily increasing in numbers and power. 1814 Miss O'Keefe *Zenobia* II. 112 He became subject to His parents and encreased in stature and in wisdom. 1871 L. Morris *Songs two Worlds* Ser. I. *Rich & Wise* (1872) 100 In wit and wealth do I increase.

4. In pregnant sense: To advance in wealth, fortune, power, influence, etc.; to grow richer, more prosperous, or more powerful; to thrive more and more; to prosper. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1388 Wyclif *Matt.* xxv. 29 To euery man that hath me schal 3yue, and he schal encreese. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij a, She shall encrece myghtely. 1526 Tindale *John* iii. 30 He must increace: and I muste decreace. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Riches* (Arb.) 237 He cannot but encrease mainely. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 168, I began to increase visibly; I had a large quantity of land cured.

5. *Lat. Gram.* Of a noun or adjective: To have one syllable more in the genitive than in the nominative; the word is said to *increase short* or *long* according as the vowel of this syllable (i.e. the last syllable of the stem, preceding the case-ending) is short or long.

1612 [implied in Increaser 4]. 1669 Milton *Accedence, Nouns*, Such [nouns of third declension] as increase not in the genitive are generally feminine, as *nubes nubis*. 1871 *Pub. School Latin Primer* § 29. 14 *Merces, merges, quies, seges*, Though their Genitives increase. 1875 W. Smith *Smaller Lat. Gram.* § 144. 84 *Es* increasing short in Genitive.

II. Transitive senses.

6. To cause to wax or grow; to make greater in amount or degree; to augment, enlarge, extend, intensify.

a. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1437 His ost he encresed with six thousynd Of noble knyghtis. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 457 And yet encresseth this al my penaunce. *c* 1491 Caxton *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 69 Ryches encreaseth auaryce in a couetous man as drinke encreseth thurst in a man that hathe the dropesie. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 97 It encreaseth my sorrow and thy shame. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 16 Thou shalt encrease the price thereof. 1747 Wesley *Prim. Physic* (1762) 57 It may be encreased or lessened according to the strength of the Patient. 1822 Imison *Sc. & Art* II. 37 The combustion will proceed with a splendour much encreased.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Increasyn, or moryn, *augeo*. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. (Shaks. Soc.) 326 Now is my care wel more incressyd! [*rime* dressyd]. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* Prol. (Arb.) 10 Mirth increaseth amitie. 1611 Bible *Eccl.* i. 18 Hee that increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 262 Such things as increase its Velocity. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 73 Wages are increased by increasing the produce of labour, not by decreasing the produce.

7. To make more numerous, augment the number of, multiply.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* l. 24 That encreside oure dayes fro the wombe of oure moder. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 774 Sweete wordes multiplien and encreesen [*v. r.* encrescen] freendes. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Encrease the fruites of the yearth. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xxix. 6 Take ye wiues ..that ye may bee increased there. 1788 Cowper *Negro's Compl.* i, To increase a stranger's treasures.

†b. To make fruitful; to cause to yield increase. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 27 Come all ye Gods and Goddesses that wear The rural Honours, and increase the Year.

8. To make greater *in* some specified quality or respect. Const. *in*, also formerly *with*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1421 Sir H. Luttrell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 86, I pray unto God of hys grace encresce 3ow in worship, prosperite, and perfit ioye. 1526 Tindall *Rev.* iii. 17 Thou sayst thou arte riche and incresyd with gooddes, and haste nede off nothinge. 1700 Dryden *Iliad* I. 372 Believe a friend with thrice your years increas'd.

9. In pregnant sense: To make more wealthy, prosperous, or powerful; to enrich or advance; to cause to thrive; to promote. *Obs.* or *arch.* (cf. Increaser 2).

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 369 Pe clergy in alle þese poyntis ben encresyd. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Minor Poems* (Percy Soc.) 5 His mortalle foon to oppressen and bere adoune, And him to encresin as Cristis champion. 1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* To Gentlm. Eng. (Arb.) 18 Cicero..increased the latine tounge after another sorte. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* IV. v. 235 This peace is nothing, but to rust Iron, encrease Taylors, and breed Ballad-makers.

Increase (inˈkrīs, *formerly* inkrīˈs), *sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. prec. vb.

The shifting of the stress is recent. Todd remarks 'the accent..has, in modern times, been often placed on the first syllable, by way of so distinguishing the substantive from the verb'. *Increase* appears in Walker 1791, Perry 1805. Some later dicts. have both *increa-se* and *i-ncrease*: so in Tennyson.]

I. The action of increasing.

1. The action, process, or fact of becoming or making greater; augmentation, growth, enlargement, extension.

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1229 (1257) It nys but foly and encres of peyne. *c* 1386 — *Prol.* 275 Sownynge alway thencrees of his wynnyng. *c* 1430 Lydg. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 27 Is none so gret encrese Of worldly treasowre as for to lyve in pease. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Augmentacyon and encrease of meryte. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 144 As if encrease of Appetite had growne By what it fed on. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 1 Opinions which the progress of his studies and the encrease of his knowledge oblige him to resign.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139 Encres, or incres, .. *augmentacio*. 1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 21 Incres of sorrow, sklander, and evill name. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xi. § 2 As God gaue increase to his Church. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 Notes of Augmentation or Increase. 1700 Dryden *Flower & Leaf* 595 For things of tender kind, for pleasure made Shoot up with swift increase, and sudden are decay'd. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 6 With increase of business came increase of expense.

†b. *spec.* The rising of the tide, or of the waters of a river; the advance of daylight from sunrise to noon; the waxing of the moon. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* II. liv. 381 In the increase of the day, that is to saie, about nine or tenne a clocke in the morning. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 564 The Land of Egypt doth not onely owe the fertilitie, but herselfe also, unto the slimie encrease of Nilus. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 892 Seeds will grow soonest, And Haire, and Nailes, and Hedges, and Herbs, Cut, &c. will grow soonest, if they be Set, or Cut, in the Increase of the Moone. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 55 Oysters, and other Shell-fish, are observ'd to thrive at the Increase of the Moon, though her Light be unattended with Heat.

2. The becoming more numerous or frequent; growth in numbers; multiplication. *a. gen.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 283 [Moab and Ammon], as it is founde, Cam afterward to great encres. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 114 Deuise..howe the encrease of them may encrease thy profite. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 We can have no reason to think, that .. none of them [Sem's posterity] went further off, which necessity would put them upon because of their great increase. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. i, The encrease and progress of earthquakes. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 284 The increase of the people has been great in every part of the kingdom.

b. *spec.* The multiplication of a family or race of men or animals; the production of offspring; reproduction, procreation, propagation, breeding.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 277 In whom was gete netheles Of worldes folk the first encres. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 Few men study the increse of bestys and catayl. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 301 Drie vp in her the Organs of increase. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 8 Blest with issue of a large increase. 1842 Tennyson *Edwin Morris* 44 God made the woman for the man, And for the good and increase of the world.

c. The fruitful multiplication of plants or crops.

1698 G. Thomas *Penns. & W. New Jersey* (*title-p.*), The Richness of the Soil .. the prodigious Encrease of Corn. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 79 Trees and plants derive their nourishment and increase. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xlvi, The fruitful hours of still increase.

3. Phr. *On the increase* (in senses 1, 2): Increasing, becoming greater or more frequent.

1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 51 The power of the crown .. is rather on the encrease. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. viii. I. 100 Brandenburg was..always rather on the increase than otherwise. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 3/4 The use of the telephone is generally on the increase in most parts of the Continent.

†4. *spec.* Growth in wealth, prosperity, honour, or influence; advancement, progress. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1087 (*Dido*) Al the worshippe and encres That I may goodly doon yow. 1450 Q. Margaret in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 8 We, desiryng th' encres, furtherance, and preferring of oure said squire. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 793 To take upon him the .. governaunce of this realme, to the welth and increase of the same. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 112 Upon some she bestowed honour, force, and increase. 1718 Watts *Ps.* cxxii, The man that seeks thy peace, And wishes thine increse, A thousand blessings on him rest. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 57 It is manifest, we have not diminish'd in our Encrease by Foreign Trade, from 1688 to this Time.

II. The result or product of increasing.

5. The result of increasing; an increased amount, addition, increment.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* ix. 11 By alle momentis his sorewis takynge encresis [L. *augmenta*]. *c* 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 40 in *Cursor M.* App., Kepe hit wiþ encrese. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Incres, *incrementum*. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. ii 292 Thou wilt but adde encrease vnto my Wrath. 1810 Wellington in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) V. 508 The increase of expense occasioned by the increased subsidy to the Portuguese Government, and by the increase of our own army. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 69 Working men think that, when their wages are raised, the increase comes out of the pockets of their employers.

6. Offspring, progeny, brood (of men or animals). Properly collective: also *poet.*, of an individual = Offspring, child.

1552 Huloet, Increase of cattell, *fœtura*. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. iii. 114 My deere Wiue's Estimate, her wombes encrease. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* ii. 33 And all the increase of thine house shall die in the floure of their age. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 128 The two Rain-deers .. as likewise their increase, which sometimes comes to a considerable number. 1688 Dryden *Brit. Rediv.* 208 Iove's increase, who from his brain was born. *a* 1717 Addison tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1753 I. 199 Only five Of all the vast increase were left alive.

7. That which grows or is produced from the earth; vegetable produce, crops. Also formerly in *pl.* (*rare*). *arch.*

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxvi[i]. 6 That the earth maye bringe forth hir increase. 1535 — 1 *Macc.* xiv. 8 The trees gaue their frute and encreace. *c* 1585 in Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. (1624) 4 Beyond are many isles full of fruits and other Naturall increases. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xcvii, The teeming autumn, big with rich increase. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 60 The Earth did not then teem forth its Encrease. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* i. 8 Abel brought as much of his encrease.

b. *transf.* That which breeds in, or is produced by, any region, as fish in the sea (cf. 'the harvest of the deep'). *rare.*

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* Ded. A ij, Behold ..the Seas with her merveilous increse. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* III. 1248 All the wild increase of woods and fields [i. e. birds], And who in rocks aloof, and who in steeples builds.

c. (Chiefly *fig.* from 7.) The product, result, or 'fruit' of any action; a literary production (quot. 1589); that which is obtained or gained, profit; interest on money.

1560 Bible (Genev.) *Lev.* xxv. 37 Thou shalt not .. lend him thy vitailes for increase. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. viii. (1886) 312 They doo [lose] their increase and their principall. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 17 George Peele .. whose first encrease, the Arraignement of Paris, might plead to your opinions, his pregnant dexteritie of wit. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 241 All kinds of Flints .. are hard to burn .. because a great part of its increase goes away by a kind of Glass.

Increased (inkrīˈst), *ppl. a.* [f. Increase *v.* + -ed[1].] Made or become greater, augmented, multiplied, etc.: see the verb.

1552 Huloet, Increased, *auctus*. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1792) 3 The increased profligacy of the common people. 1846 Greener *Sc. Gunnery* 374 Occasioned by the increased speed. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 1/5 Increased facilities for Residence, Travel and Occupation.

Increasedly (inkrīˈsédli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an increased degree; to a greater amount or extent.

1823 *Examiner* 490/1 Encreasedly entitled to public favour. 1840 Gladstone *Ch. Princ.* 174 The hope of reward is more exalted than the fear of punishment..and increasedly so, as our conception of the reward approximates to that of St. John.

†**Increaseful**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Increase *sb.* + -ful.] Full of increase; productive, fruitful.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 958 To cheare the Plowman with increasefull crops. 1599 R. Linche *Anc. Fict.* M iij, It becommeth more rich, fertile, and increasefull.

Increasement (inkrīˈsmẽnt). Now *rare.* Also 4–7 en-. [f. Increase *v.* + -ment.]

1. The action or process of increasing; growth, augmentation; multiplication: = Increase *sb.* 1, 2.

1509 Bp. Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 292 Neuerthele by maryage & adioynyng of other blode, it toke some encreasement. 1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I The encresement of the chyld in her wombe. 1592 Wyrley *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* 60 Him sicknes took with sharpe incresment sore. 1609 R. Barnerd *Faithf. Shepheard* Ep. Ded. 5 A mite in a great Treasurie is small in shew for encreasement thereunto. 1646 Trapp *Comm. John* xvi. 22 He hides his love oft, as Joseph did, out of increasement of love. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 101 The ease they would give him turneth into the encreasment of his paines.

2. That by which something is increased; an increment, addition, augmentation; progeny; produce: = Increase *sb.* 5–7.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 79 To brynge y^e catelle w^t y^e encresement. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 140 With so much greater encreacementes of reuelation he did day by day more brightly shew it. 1612 W. Shute tr. *Fougasses' Venice* i. 6 The buildings since then, ought rather to be called encreasements, as made .. by little and little. 1878 *Law Rep.* 4 Com. Pleas 442 Where the encroachment of a river was so gradual that .. it could not be perceived, the increasement was got to the owner of the river.

Increaser (inkrīˈsəɹ). [f. Increase *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which increases.

1. One who or that which augments or makes greater; an agent that causes something to grow, a 'breeder' (*of* something).

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* H, This strange wyne is special encreacer of the spiritis. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 124 Luna, the riper and encreaser of fruites. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 155 These crosses and losses were no small increasers of his malady. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1842 I. 6 Such a nurse and increaser of blessings. 1893 J. J. Modi in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 901 Ahura-Mazda, .. He is the creator as well as the destroyer, the increaser as well as the decreaser.

2. One who advances or promotes. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1618 Beaum. & Fl. *Valentin.* v. viii, A lover, and encreaser of his people. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 384 Honourable increasers, Rulers and preseruers of all such matters which conduce to Christian pietie. 1851 Sir F. Palgrave *Norm. & Eng.* I. 258 The Epithet .. Encreaser of the

Empire. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. ix. I. 101 A notable increaser of his House.

†3. (With qualifying adj.) An animal or plant that multiplies (greatly, etc.). *Obs.*

1665 REA *Flora* 96 The Virginia spider wort is a great increaser, and thereby growes common in almost every garden. 1704 *Collect. Voy. & Trav.* III. 46/1 The greatest Encreasers are the Guanaco's. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hollow-root*, They are great Increasers even in any Soil, but like Sandy best.

†4. *Lat. Gram.* A noun that 'increases' in the genitive: see INCREASE *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 139 *Puer pueri*, is a graue increaser, and therefore of the Masculine Gender.

Increasible, obs. form of INCREASABLE.

Increasing (inkrī·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INCREASE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb INCREASE; increase, augmentation, enlargement, growth, etc.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 That þei shuld oo tyme yevene hem .. to the werkes of actiſſe liſſe in profitt of her encresynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iv. 16 Of whom alle the body..makith encresynge of the body. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 36 He promissis incressing of grace and vertew. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 89 Artes haue their increasinges euen as other things, beeing naturall. 1620 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1632) 113 The..encreasing of the body to the edifying it selfe in loue. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* 8 A Benediction and a Virtue of encreasing. 1850 JOHN BROWN *Disc. our Lord* (1852) I. ii. 60 Not near approaches to satisfaction but increasings of the capacity.

†2 The result of this action: Increase, produce.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* ix. 10 He schal multiplie 3oure seed, and make moche the encresyngis of fruytis of 3oure riȝtwysnesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 114 An Encresynge, ...*incrementum*. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soule* (1645) 33 Abridging them of their naturall encreasings.

Increa·sing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That increases; growing, augmenting, enlarging, etc.: see the verb.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 205 Haue you not .. a decreasing leg, an increasing belly? 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 208 Fishes are infinitely more numerous or increasing than Beasts or Birds. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 49 The encreasing luxury of the nation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 484 A pier and a haven ..insufficient for the increasing traffic.

Increa·singly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an increasing degree, or at an increasing rate; growingly; more and more.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 33 He echide encreessingli hise servauntis. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Auctim*, .. increasingly. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 27 Finding his position increasingly uneasy. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 949/1 As time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to find good investments.

Increa|a·table, *a. rare*—°. [f. IN- 3 + CREATABLE.] Incapable of being created. Hence **Increatability** (inkrī,ē·tăbi·lĭti), incapability of being created.

1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. ii. 29 The indestructibility and increatability of matter.

Increate (inkrī,ē·t), *a.* [ad. med.L. *increātus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *creātus* created.] Not created, uncreated: said of divine beings or attributes.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi, Myghty Ioue eterne and increat. 1435 MISYN *Fire Love* 6 þe warmnes of charite increate or vnwroght. *c* 1544 *Golden Litany* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 245 Lorde god, by thy increate ande vndiuidid trinite: haue mercy on vs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 6 Hail, holy Light! .. Bright effluence of bright essence increate. 1679 L. ADDISON *First State Mahumedism* 48 The Alcoran was not the Increate word of God. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord* Monday 158 The Creator is still behind increate.

Hence **Incre|a·tely** *adv.*

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. § 4 (1876) 181 In process of time, a distinction was made between ἀγένητος and ἀγεννήτος, (*increate* and *ingenerate*), .. so that the Son might be said to be ἀγενήτως γεννητός (*increately generate*).

†**Incre|a·ted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1 2.] Uncreated; = INCREATE *a.*

1552 HULOET, Increated, *increatus*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Wisd.* viii. *comm.*, God, the increated wisdom is infinite. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. 20 Not a created Angel, but an increated vis: the Eternal Son of God. 1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 514 Hermogenes .. was the first Christian that maintained matter to be increated and eternal. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* i, How shalt thou be able to dive into that which is increated?

†**Incre|a·tion**. *Obs. rare.* [f. INCREATE *a.*: see -ATION.] The condition of being uncreated.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Alcoran*, This eternity and increation of the alcoran has occasioned vehement disputes.

Increative (inkrī,ē·tiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not creative; incapable of creating.

1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig.* 238 Nature informed with mind helps to form its lives in its life, receives that she may give ideas and images of beauty: but alone she is increative. 1880 — *Stud. Life Christ* Introd. (1881) 27 It was fundamentally increative, radically infertile.

Incredibility (inkredĭbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *incrēdibilitās*, f. *incrēdibilis* INCREDIBLE; cf. F. *incrédibilité* (1690 in Furetiere).]

1. The quality or fact of being incredible; a thing that cannot be believed; an incredible notion or circumstance.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 12 *note*, He to salve his incredibilitie, deviseth a motion both of the Earth and of the Starres. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 133 The number of these either Delusions or Incredibilities. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XI. § 228 The incredibility or monstrousness of such a kind of proceeding. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* xv. i. 39 The seeming incredibility of the account Josephus gives. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. vi. 250 The intellect rose in protest, and declared that incredibilities should not be taught any longer.

2. The fact or quality of being incredulous. *rare.*

1882 *Standard* No. 17942. 5 [They] have become convinced that incredibility is no longer justifiable.

Incredible (inkre·dĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 increadible. [ad. L. *incrēdibilis* unbelievable, unbelieving, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *crēdibilis* CREDIBLE: cf. obs. F. *incrédible* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Not credible; that cannot be believed; beyond belief.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, For incredible was.. To se howe he through his great myght The Grekes put proudely to the flyght. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* xxvi. 8 Why shulde it be thought a thynge incredyble vnto you, that God shuld rayse agayne the deed? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 503 Pliny reports things more incredible. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. (1884) 33 There is nothing incredible in the general doctrine of religion. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. ix. 269 The assertion that a glacier moves must appear .. startling and incredible. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 226 The small nucleus of fact round which so many incredible stories have gathered.

b. In weakened sense: Such as it is difficult to believe in the possibility of, or to realize; said esp. of a quantity, quality, number, etc., of a degree beyond what one would *a priori* have conceived as possible; inconceivable, exceedingly great.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 33 An inestymable and incredibulle swetenes of ioyfull conforte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 176 Ther are iij. mountaines of an incredible height. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 72 Euphues was surprised with such incredible ioye at this straunge event that he had almost sounded. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. v. § 4 It is incredible, how speedily and generally the Infection spread by his preaching. 1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 147 These stories do incredible mischief. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 144 Off they sprang with incredible swiftness. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, 1st Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 The incredible sums paid in one year by the great booksellers for puffing.

c. Of a person. *rare.*

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 67 Unless you maintain that the same man is credible or incredible, honest or dishonest, according as [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. 83 He was heard; yes; but upon what occasion? On the occasion on which he is deemed incredible?

†2. Unbelieving. *Obs. rare.*

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 191 a/1 Incredible of that is told him. 1624 JACKSON *Serm. Introd. Knowl. Jesus* § 29 Their relations of it are so plain..that the incrediblest Gentiles of that age were inexcusable. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne* 26 The incredible reader may find in the Sacred Story that Samuel did appear to Saul even after his death. 1761 L. HOWARD *Hist. Bible*, 2 *Kings* vii. *note*, This incredible nobleman saw the plenty but did not partake of it.

B. as *sb.* An incredible thing. (Chiefly *pl.*)

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XXII. viii. (1620) 825 This incredible thing which was not seene, was confirmed by other incredibles which were seene.

Hence **Incre·dibleness**, incredibility.

1611 FLORIO, *Incredibilita*, incrediblenesse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ii. 12 The quantitie and the swiftnesse is much more after the former then after this later opinion, which doth better salue the incrediblenesse thereof. 1668 M. CASAUBON *Credul. & Incred.* 180 (T.) The very strangeness, or incredibleness of the story. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incredibility* or *Incredibleness*.

Incredibly (inkre·dĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incredible manner or degree, in a way or to an extent that is impossible or very difficult to believe; to an extent that one would not have believed possible; exceedingly, extremely.

c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 99 He had seen hem do in armes that day yncredibly. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 Leofric ..adorned it with Gould and Sylver incredibly. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Praise Pindar* notes i, Pindar was incredibly admired and honoured among the Ancients. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 372 Unless .. we should suppose it to be incredibly condensed. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. i. 140 In an incredibly short period, mutiny was quenched.

†**Increditable** (inkre·dităb'l), *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not creditable; discreditable, bringing discredit.

1695 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1702) 136, I own 'tis difficultly removed, and increditable into the bargain. 1732 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 10) 145 (D.) Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always increditable.

†**Incre·dited**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not credited, disbelieved.

c 1633 ADAMS *Serm. Gal.* v. 9 Wks. 1862 II. 354 [Hazael] was brought to this self-incredited mischief; as impossible as at first he judged it.

†**Incre·dule**, *a.* (*sb.*) *Sc. Obs.* Also -uil. [a. F. *incrédule* unbelieving, incredible (Froissart, 14th c.), ad. L. *incrēdulus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *crēdulus* believing, easy of belief, CREDULOUS.] Incredulous.

b. as *sb.* An incredulous person.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 Til extinct that false seid ande that incredule generatione. 1590 A. HUME *Hymns* (1832) 12 Increduils hence ga hide you hie.

Incredulity (inkrĭdiū·lĭti). [Late ME., a. F. *incrédulité*, ad. L. *incrēdulitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *incrēdulus* INCREDULOUS.]

1. A disbelieving frame of mind; unreadiness or unwillingness to believe (statements, etc.); disbelief.

1430 LYDG. *St. Margarete* 249 And synal cause of thi mortal distresse Is thi wilful incredulite. *c* 1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 112 Gayne thomas Indes incredulite. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 7 The sodeyn straungenes ..shal not..gender in thee incredulitie [*printed* incrudelitie]. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* II. ix. (R.), There is nothing so wild and extravagant, to which men may not expose themselves by such a kind of nice and scrupulous incredulity. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. I. xiv. (1885) 57 Here is my sword, which shall make incredulity itself believe. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 66 The altar-piece in the chapel is the best piece I ever saw of his; the subject, the incredulity of St. Thomas. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, Mr. Crisparkle looked in his face, with some incredulity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 183 The greatness of their professions does arouse in his mind a temporary incredulity.

†2. Want of religious faith; unbelief. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 713/1 Nor no sinne can damne him but onely incredulitie, that is to say lacke of beliefe. 1560-1 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* xiv. (1836) 77 Every one that dyeth departeth either in the faith of Christ or..in incredulity. 1619 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1632) 7 When the Faith of a true beleever is sore shaken with temptations of incredulitie and distrust.

†3. = INCREDIBILITY. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. (1617) 3 Others tell vs other tales, of as much incredulity, of the Horses of Scithia, Greece, and Barbary.

Incredulous (inkre·diŭləs), *a.* [f. L. *incrēdul-us* (see INCREDULE) + -OUS.]

1. Unbelieving; not ready to believe; sceptical. Formerly used of religious unbelief, but no longer applicable in that sense. Const. *of*, rarely †*to*.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 164 Harken what they [Scriptures] say of such as be altogether incredulous. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* iii. 36 He that is incredulous to the Sonne, shal not see life. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 84, I am altogether incredulous of it, and do know that no man in the world can maintaine it. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 235 It was not..that the end of Miracles was not to convert incredulous men to Christ. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIV. 475 Thou hast, in truth, a most incredulous mind. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 425/2 They call it philosophical to be incredulous on holy things. 1836 ALISON *Europe* xxxi. § 2 (1849–50) V. 299 They were ignorant or incredulous of the rapid change.

b. Of action, etc.: Indicating or prompted by incredulity.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 223, I perceive by your incredulous smiles, you will scarce beleeve. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 854 The woman gave A half-incredulous, half-hysterical cry.

†2. Not to be believed; = INCREDIBLE. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 88 No obstacle, no incredulous or vnsafe circumstance. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 554 Miracles .. will be thought incredulous in this age. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 380 Unto some it hath seemed incredulous what Herodotus reporteth of the great Army of Xerxes. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 142 They .. make such vast Improvements, as to raising Corn and Grass also, as is incredulous. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. (1811) VIII. 207 The crosses on the garments..must appear a very incredulous circumstance.

†b. as *adv.* = INCREDIBLY. *Obs.*

1533 BONNER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. Collect. Records 38 The Pope, whos Sight is incredulous quick, eyed me, and that divers tymes.

Hence **Incre·dulousness**, incredulity.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Incredulously (inkre·diŭləsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 199 She shook her head, incredulously. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. i. 9 The Englishman looked almost incredulously at his animated companion.

†**Incree·p**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* + CREEP *v.*: see IN- *prefix* 1.] *intr.* To creep in. So †**In·cree·per**; †**Incree·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see IN *adv.* 11 a, c, e).

13.. *K. Alis.* 2168 Now rist grete tabour betyng..Launces breche and increpyng. *c* 1420 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 210 So bryth, so glorioucе, þe sonne increppe, His schynyng merkes here bodi bare. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 563 The Epithets hereof [Weasel] are, fearfull, in-creeper, and swift, and beside these I finde not any materiall, or worthy to be rehearsed. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 29 Sept., The increeping tide of worldliness. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 352 The most fair-seeming ceremonies were not without their increeping element of moral declension.

†**Incremable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **incremābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + L. *cremāre* to burn, consume by fire + -ABLE.] That cannot be burnt or consumed by fire; incombustible.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 They conceive that from the skin of the Salamander, these incremable pieces are composed. 1658 — *Hydriot.* 28 Incombustible sheets made with a texture of Asbestos, incremable flax, or Salamanders wool.

Incremation (inkrimē·ʃən). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. IN- 2 + CREMATION, f. L. type **incremāre*: see prec.] Burning, esp. of a dead body; = CREMATION (which is now the usual word).

1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 107, I hope you will improve that department notwithstanding your order of incremation. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. iv, 'Shall we take him to the publisher's or make an *auto-da-fé* of him?' 'I don't see what is the good of incremation', Warrington said. 1851 MADDEN *Shrines O. & N. World* I. 44 The mode of incremation which was most followed by the Greeks. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 127 Cistic tombs .. constructed according to the customs of incremation. 1870 *Echo* 4 Nov., An article on Incremation as opposed to In-

terment, is worthy of attention, the case made out being one of considerable strength.

Increment (i·nkrĭmĕnt). [ad. L. *incrēmentum* increase, means of growth, f. stem of *incrē-scĕre* to INCREASE: see -MENT. (So F. *incrément*, 18thc.)]

1. The action or process of increasing or becoming greater, or (with *pl.*) a particular case or instance of this; increase, augmentation, growth.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 29 The desirid helth by certeyne incrementys began to come Ageyne. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2979 Joseph a son growing or increment [*v. r.* encrees] is for to say. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 379 It was beaten..into the heades of the common people..that the Roode (or Crucifix) of this church, did by certaine increments continually wax and growe. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. § 11. 144 They prayed .. that Christ's kingdome upon earth might have its proper increment. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xvii. 171 The increment of the Nails is very natural. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* ii. § 6 (1833) 53 Our emotions are never instantaneous..[they] have different periods of birth and increment. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 218 We add daily increments to our knowledge and science. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* viii. 264 A standing proof of the increment of dignity which conspicuous height gives to a town construction. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 532 Woody plants .. in which the limit of the annual increment of growth is sharply defined by the layer of periderm formed at [the] outer side [of the cortex].

†b. Increase of prosperity; advancement: cf. INCREASE *v.* 4, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 27 Turning to and fro, as she knoweth full well, the weights of increments and detriments both, of risings and fallings. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 70 Celebrated benefactors to Londons Clergy, and Religious Increment. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. i. 396 Majesty, by way of increment to Hacke..has lately made him 'Master of the Hunt'.

c. The waxing of the moon: *spec.* in *Heraldry*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 91 According to the divers apparitions of the Moone hath she her divers denominations in Heraldrie; as her increment in her increase. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 21/2. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xi. 71 She is Increscent, or in Increment, when her horns point to the dexter.

d. *Rhet.* 'An advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax': = L. *incrēmentum* in Quintilian (Lewis & Short).

[1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 132 *Incrementum* .. is a form of speech which by degrees ascends to the top of something, or rather above the top, that is, when we make our speech grow and increase by an orderly placing of words, making the later word alwayes exceed the former in the force of signification .. It is a kind of a Climax.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Increment* .. in rhetoric, a species of climax, which rises from the lowest to the highest. 1864 WEBSTER, *Increment* .. 4. (*Rhet.*) An amplification without strict climax, as in the following passage: 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true.....' Phil. iv. 8. [1893 *Funk's Stand. Dict., Increment* .. 5. *Rhet.* A form of discourse that consists in repeating with increasing emphasis an already emphatic statement, as in 'he is a parricide—a parricide, I say: do you hear? a parricide!']

†2. *transf.* Something that helps or promotes growth: a. A support for a growing plant; b. Nourishment. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 289 Stakis longe ar vynys increment. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* (1807) 84 The loosen'd roots then drink Large increment.

†3. Produce: cf. INCREASE *sb.* 7. *Obs. rare.*

1593 *Bacchus Bountie* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 273 He promised to honour the eating thereof with the best increments of his overflowing tunne.

4. Amount of increase; an amount or portion added to a thing so as to increase it, an addition; an amount gained, profit.

Unearned increment: see UNEARNED.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Traveller* 93 Should hee cast up his accompts..hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small. 1640–4 SIR E. DERING in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 293 In fewer Words than this Additional Increment, now offered to your Bill. 1794 HERON *Inform. Powers at War*, The annual increment of the Population. 1861 *7th Rep. Postmaster Gen.* 20 Annual increments of salaries and wages. 1865 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. ii. § 5 (ed. 6), I see no objection to declaring that the future increment of rent should be liable to special taxation. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* vi. 96 The increment of heat which proves fatal is from 11° to 12° Fahr. above the natural temperature of the animal. 1890 MORLEY *Sp. Ho. Comm.*, The question of unearned increment will have to be faced before many years are over. 1892 *Rep. Sel. Com. on Town Holdings* p. xxv, The person who has benefited by the unearned increment in the value of the land.

b. *Math.* and *Physics.* A small (or sometimes infinitesimal) amount by which a variable quantity increases (*e.g.* in a given small time); *spec.* the increase (positive or negative) of a function due to a small increase (esp. of unity) in the variable, as in the *Method of Increments*, now called the Calculus of Finite Differences (see DIFFERENCE *sb.* 2 b).

[1715 B. TAYLOR (*title*) Methodus Incrementorum.] 1721 BAILEY, *Increment*, in *Algebra*, signifies the infinitely small increase of a line in Fluxions, growing bigger by Motion. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 2 The indefinitely small Portions of the Fluent which are generated in any indefinitely small Portions of Time are called *Moments* or *Increments*. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 352 The Supposition that Fluxions are not Increments, but relative Nothings. 1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increm.* Pref. 4 The Inventor of the Method of Increments was the learned Dr. Taylor. 1803 J. WOOD *Princ. Mech.* vii. 134 Equal increments of velocity are always generated in equal times. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. (1849) 80 The sum of all these increments of velocity..would in time become perceptible. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 28 Acceleration of velocity .. is said to be uniform when the velocity receives equal increments in equal times.

5. A quantity obtained from another by increase or addition. Const. *of.* (*rare.*)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 410 Each term may be an increment of its predecessor by the addition of a constant quantity. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 11 *note*, All [numbers] above ten were multiples and increments of ten.

Incremental (inkrĭme·ntăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or relating to an increment or increments (usually in the mathematical sense, 4 b: in quot. 1882, Relating to growth).

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 312 The Principles of the New Incremental Method. 1791 WARING *ibid.* LXXXI. 157 The same principles may be applied to the resolution of algebraical, fluxional, incremental, &c. equations. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) II. 552 Lines .. seen in sections of the dry tooth, conforming in direction with the lamination just spoken of (*incremental lines*, Salter). 1885 *Bookseller* Sept. 886/2 The exclusion of the rule of subtraction, and the substitution of incremental or complementary addition.

†Incrementa·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med.L. *incrēmentāre* to give the increase, f. *in crēmentum* INCREMENT: see -ATION.] Production of growth or increase; means of promoting growth.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 294 In Marche and September putacioun To chasten is incrementacioun.

†I·ncrepate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *increpāt-*, ppl. stem of *increpāre* to make a noise at, scold, chide, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *crepāre* to make a noise, creak, etc.] *trans.* To chide, rebuke, reprove.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 40/33 To Increpate, *increpare*. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xvi. 284 He increpates not the Church-governors for admitting such. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 18 He is eager upon a cruel bent, but God doth increpate, and interrogate him.

Increpation (inkrĭpē·ı̆ən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *increpātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *increpāre* to INCREPATE. Cf. OF. *increpacion, -ation* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Chiding, reproof, rebuke: with *pl.* a reproof or rebuke.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxix. 330 By thretenynges, & by increpacyons. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 180 Throughe the holsome precepte and increpations of Annas. 1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist. by Puritan-Papist* 33 They..disswaded them, sometimes by milde admonitions, and sometimes by seuerer increpations. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) III. 422 The Thunder of that dreadfull Increpation .. 'Friend, how camest thou in hither, not having a Wedding-garment?' 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 82 Edw. III had promulgated a tremendous increpation against the Dean and Chapter.

†Incre·patively, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *increpātīvē*, OF. *en-, increprativement*, f. L. **increpātīvus*, OF. *increpatif, -ive* scolding, reproachful: see -LY ².] Chidingly, reproachfully; with scolding.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 425 b/2 And as saint powle that to the synnars shewed him Increpatyfly.

†Incre·patory, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *increpātōri-us* (Sidonius), f. ppl. stem of *increpāre* to INCREPATE: see -ORY.] Rebuking, reproving.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 1 His answer hath two parts; one increpatory..the other directory.

Incres(e, incresce, obs. forms of INCREASE.

Increscent (inkre·sĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–7 incressant, -ent. [ad. L. *incrēscent-em*, pres. pple. of *incrēscĕre* to INCREASE: see -ENT. In the form *incressant*, a. AF. *incressant* = OF. *encreissant* pres. pple.]

A. *adj.* Increasing, becoming greater. Chiefly of the moon (esp. in *Heraldry*): Waxing, in her increment.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Incressant*, resembling the Moon not come to the full, a term in Heraldry. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 669 The first is on the wane; the third is not increscent. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xii. (1857) 260 Every object stood out clear, though cold, in the increscent light of morning. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 518 The good Queen..sent, Between the increscent and decrescent moon, Arms for her son.

B. *sb.* (Chiefly *Her.*) The moon in her increment, represented as a crescent with the horns towards the dexter side. (Opp. to *decrescent.*)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II An Incressante is the moone from the pryme, till after the firste quarter. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. iv. 45 Or, an Incressant vert. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2674/4 A Cross Moline between 2 Increscents and 2 Decrescents. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. § 8 (ed. 3) 198 *Or*, on a fesse *arg.*, three increscents of the field.

†Increst (inkre·st), *v. Obs. rare.* Also en-. [f. IN-², EN-¹ + CREST *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish or adorn with or as with a crest; to crest (*with*).

1611 FLORIO, *Increstamento*, an encresting. *Ibid.*, *Increstare*, to encrest. *Ibid.*, *Incimierato*, crested or encrested. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* I. xiii, Two foaming billows .. did their tops with coral red increst.

Incretionary (inkrī·ʃənări), *a.* [f. **incretion* (f. L. *in-* (IN-²) + *crēscĕre* to grow) + -ARY: cf. *concretionary.*] (See quot.)

1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt.* ii. 57 Their mineral contents.. have been deposited on the sides of the cavity by the same 'incretionary' action. *Ibid.*, I have used the term incretionary as implying an accumulation of mineral matter from the circumference of a cavity towards its centre, as in the case of an agate.

Incriminate (inkri·mine·ıt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *incrīmināre* to accuse, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *crīmināre* to CRIMINATE; perh. partly due to F. *incriminer* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To charge with a crime; to involve in an accusation or charge.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), To *Incriminate*, to recriminate. 1828 WEBSTER, *Incriminate*, to accuse; to charge with a crime or fault. 1862 WRAXALL *Hugo's 'Misérables'* v. xi, Their theory is incriminated. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xi. 220 It would be wrong to incriminate the Order of S. Francis by any suspicion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/3 Evidence which will incriminate others while it clears themselves.

Hence **Incri·minated, Incri·minating** *ppl. adjs.*

1858 *Times* 27 Nov. 8/2 Any incriminated phrase of Montalembert's pamphlet. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 231 This Maupas, or de Maupas .. deliberately offered to arrange that incriminating papers..should be secretly placed in the houses of the men whom he wanted to have accused. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 343 If the ordinary claimed the incriminated clerk. 1882 TRAILL *Sterne* iv. 40 An excuse for the incriminated passage.

Incrimination (inkrimine·ı̆ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action f. med.L. *incrīmināre*: see prec. Cf. F. *incrimination* (Littré).] The action of charging with a crime, or involving in a charge; the fact or condition of being so charged or involved.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 212 Their incrimination and arraignement may appear by the verdict. 1827–39 DE QUINCEY *Murder Postscr.*, One other fact..became more .. important than many stronger circumstances of incrimination .. that the shoes of the murderer .. creaked as he walked. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 84 To incrimination follows ecrimination.

Incri·minator. *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form, from INCRIMINATE.] One who incriminates; an accuser.

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 13 Yet our judges .. our incriminators, firmly believe in the transcendent excellence of those works.

Incriminatory (inkri·mĭnătəri), *a.* [f. as INCRIMINATE + -ORY.] Tending to incriminate.

1861 *Times* 10 July, That an incriminatory report of an Election Commission shall be followed by a suspension of elective rights for five years. 1890 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 5/3 The quantity of documents and cipher manuscripts seized .. furnished the authorities with much incriminatory evidence.

†Incri·minous, *a. Obs. rare*—⁰. [IN-³.] Not criminous; innocent.

1623 COCKERAM II, Faultlesse, *Inculpable, Incriminous.*

Incri·msoned, *ppl. a. rare.* = ENCRIMSONED.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 328 Kissing his incrimsoned hands and eyes. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xii, Various stages of puffy and incrimsoned countenance.

†Incri·spated, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *incrispāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incrispāre* (Tertull. *Idol.* 8, with variant *incrustare*), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *crispāre* to curl, wrinkle: see CRISPATE.] Stiffly curled, wrinkled.

1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 182 They are incrispated, and each fibre tense, like the chord of a musical instrument.

Incroach, -ment, incroatch, incroch(e, obs. ff. ENCROACH, -MENT.

Incronicle, obs. f. ENCHRONICLE.

†Incroo·k, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-¹ + CROOK *v.*, after L. *incurvāre*, which it translates.] *trans.* To crook, bend, or incurve.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 28 *Mirkid be thaire eghen .. & þe bak of þaim ay inkroke. Ibid.* Cant. 509 Inkrokid are þe hillis of þe warld. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xi. 10 Be the yȝen of hem maad derke .. and incroke algatis the bak of hem [*Ps.* lxviii. 8 the rig of hem..crooke thou in].

†Incro·ssed, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN-² (= EN-¹) + CROSS *v.*] Crossed over each other.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* II. i, His Arms incross'd, his Head down on one Side.

‖ Incro·tchet, *v. rare.* Also en-. [f. IN-², EN-¹ + CROTCHET *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose within crotchets or brackets.

1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 397 He will .. encrotchet [] thus what Hyems has to copy. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Athenæum* (1893) 2 Sept. 322/3 Truly lyric as are all the lines incrotcheted.

†Incrou·ching, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [? f. IN-¹ + CROUCH *v.*] Crouching in, cringing, fawning.

1593 G. FLETCHER *Licia* To Rdr., As a man may sooner feel us to flatter by our incrouching eloquence than suspect it from the ear.

‖ Incroyable (ɛ̃krwayā·b'l). [F. *incroyable* incredible, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *croi-re, croy-ant* to believe (:—L. *crēdĕre*) + *-able* (see -BLE).] A contemporary name for the French *fop* or *dandy* of the period of the Directory.

The term seems to have originated in 1795; acc. to Littré, it had reference not only to the extravagant dress of the fops, but also to their frequent use of the phrase '*C'est vraiment incroyable*'.

1797 H. SWINBURNE *Let.* in *Crts. Eur. close last Cent.* (1841) II. 281 The men were clean, many in English dresses, but there were also a good many *extravagants*, or *incroyables*. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Wert thou not, at one period of life, a Buck, or Blood, or Macaroni, or Incroyable, or Dandy, or by whatever name .. such phenomenon is distinguished? 1887 *Westm. Rev.* Nov. 947 The republican young man of fashion, the *incroyable*.

†Incru·ciated, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [IN-³; see CRUCIATE *v.*] Not tormented; untortured.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxxi. 223 His Ignorance gave him..a kind of innocence, whereby might have passed away his life incruciated without the sense of so fatal misfortunes.

Incrucia·tion. *Anat.* [f. In-^{2} + Cruciation.] 'A crossing of fibres; same as *decussation*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Incruciatio* .., the decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: incruciation.

†I·ncruent, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incruent-us*, f. *in-* (In-^{3}) + *cruentus* bloody, Cruent. Cf. obs. F. *incruent* (16th c.).] Bloodless; not attended with shedding of blood.

1624 Fisher in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 463 So should..the Eucharist be a bloudie Sacrifice, and not incruent as the Fathers tearme it. 1660 Waterhouse *Arms & Arm.* 209 For incruent Victories are least offensive to God and man.

So **†Incrue·ntal, †Incrue·ntous** *adjs.* (cf. Cruentous).

1674 Brevint *Saul at Endor* 408 He musters out as many places as he can find, that make any mention of Liturgy, Oblation, Holy Victime, Incruental Sacrifice, and Mass. 1675 Burthogge *Causa Dei* 302 To offer his Devotions on an Incruentous Altar. *a* 1706 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 369 Garlands of the leaves and blossoms [of Myrtles] impaled the brows of Incruentous victors at Ovations.

Incrust, etc., variants of Encrust, etc.

1641, etc. [see Encrust *v.*]. 1663 J. Beale *Let.* 21 Jan. in *Boyle's Wks.* 1772 VI. 387 A black incrusted substance, which he found in Mendipp-hills, bedecked very delightfully with artificial branches of the exact form of ferns, which they say is an infallible discoverer of a coal-mine. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 140, I visited the incrusting spring ..and could not find anything incrusted within 26 yards of the rise of it. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 219 Some Rivers do thus bring forth..mineral Matter in great Quantity so as to cover and incrust the Stones, Sticks and other Bodyes lying therein. 1725, etc. [see Encrust *v.*].

†Incru·stament. *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *incrostamento* 'a pargeting or rough casting' (Florio), L. type **incrustāmentum*, from *incrustāre* to incrust.] = Incrustation 2.

1538 Leland *Itin.* V. 7 There were founde a late..certeyne paintid Incrustamentes hard by the Castel.

Incrustate (inkrʊ·stĕt), *ppl. a.* (*Erron.* -crustrate.) [ad. L. *incrustāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incrustāre*, f. *in-* (In-^{2}) + *crustāre*, f. *crusta* Crust.]

†1. Formed or hardened into a crust. *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 99 The Finer Part will bee turned into Aire, and the Grosser sticke as it were baked, and incrustate vpon the Sides of the Vessell. 1674 Grew *Nat. Mixture* v. Inst. ii. § 8 The top of the unresolved Salt will be incrustate, or as it were frosted over. 1731 Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 64 If Land sown with Wheat be not Ho'd, its Surface is soon Incrustate.

2. Enveloped with a crust or solid superficial layer of matter: cf. Crustate. *Obs.* exc. *Bot.*

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3017 A cherry-stone round about incrustrate with stony matter. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 621/1 *Incrustate*, .. coated with earthy matter.

3. *Bot.* (See quot.)

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Incrustatus*,..applied to a seed and pericarp when they adhere one to the other with so much force that they seem to form an entire body: incrustate. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 621.

4. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Having the form of a crust, as a polyzoan or a lichen; *spec.* Of or pertaining to the *Incrustata*, a division of cyclostomatous Polyzoa.

Incrustate (inkrʊ·stĕit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also en-; *erron.* -crustrate. [f. L. *incrustāt-*, ppl. stem of *incrustāre*: see prec.]

1. To cover with a crust or hardened coating, as of deposited or crystallized matter, rust, scum, etc. = Encrust 2.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 40/34 To Incrustate, *incrustare*. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vi. 106 Couered ouer and incrustated .. with sugar, which we..call Candied Ginger. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 142 To let its Central Fire to incrustate it self into a Terrella. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 64 *note*, Vast Stones, which .. are incrustated with this Sparry, Stalactical Substance. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. App. xiv. 127 The copper in precipitating will.. incrustate the nail with pure copper. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 519 Encrustrating various objects, as birds' nests, plants, leaves, &c.

†2. In the arts: a. To cover with an ornamental layer after the manner of a natural incrustation: = Encrust 1. b. To attach as or like an incrustation.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Incrusted*, or *Incrustated Column*, is a column consisting of several pieces or slips of some precious marble, masticated or cemented around a mould of brick, or other material. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* VIII. iii. 99 The art of incrustating buildings with it [marble]. *Ibid.* XI. vi. 304 The figures are incrustrated like the cyphers on the dial-plates of watches.

Hence **Incru·stated, Incru·stating** *ppl. adjs.*

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 196 They make their peculiar Vortex .. from Pole to Pole, and thread an incrustated Star.. 1712 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 520 The encrustated Particles which stick to the Skin. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 259, I took off a Quantity of incrustated Gravel with the *Currette*. 1884 *Pall Mall G., Extra* 24 July 2/2 Encrustated papers, luminous paint, &c. 1885 J. Croll *Climate & Cosmol.* xi. 187 Masses of calcareous tufa which have been formed upon the borders of incrustating springs.

Incrustation (inkrʊstē·ʃən). Also en-. [ad. late L. *incrustātiōn-em*, n. of action from *incrustāre* to Incrustate; cf. F. *incrustation* (16th c.).]

1. The action of encrusting; the formation of a crust, the fact or condition of being encrusted.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Incrustation*, a pargetting, rough-casting. 1658 Phillips, *Incrustation*, a making or becomeing hard on the outside, like a crust, a rough-casting, or pargetting. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* VIII. iii. 97 The incrustation of their walls with the most exquisite marbles. 1769 Croker *Dict., Incrustation*, in Surgery, the induction of a crust or Eschar upon any part. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 500 The branches formed by incrustation are sometimes six inches long. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. iv. § 24 The incrustation of brick with more precious materials. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* 251 Had the whole church been finished as it was designed, it would have presented one splendid though bizarre effect of incrustation.

2. An outer hard layer or crust of some fine or costly material placed over a rough or common substance, *esp.* a facing of marble or other precious stone on a building.

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 7 Mar., A Chapell..all of jasper, with several incrustations of marble in the inside. *Ibid.* 17 Nov., The walls .. are cover'd with antiq incrustations of history. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 33/2 Alabaster .. cut with a Saw into large thin pieces, extremely convenient for Incrustations. 1838 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 338 An incrustation, consisting of small segments of white and black marble, gives these edifices a motley appearance. 1880 C. E. Norton *Church-build. Mid. Ages* ii. 54 The whole surface .. was to be covered with precious incrustations of mosaic or of marble.

†b. *fig.* An adventitious ornament. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 66 The old popishe ceremonies .. are, as it were, an Incrustation both vnlawful and vnseemly. 1644 J. Goodwin *Innoc. Triumph.* To Rdr. (1645) 3 What incrustations, and misrepresentations of opinions, sayings, practises, actions. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IV. iv. Wks. 1811 IV. 181 Every age adorned it with additional superstitions; so that at length the old foundation became quite lost in these new incrustations.

3. A crust or hard coating formed naturally on the surface of an object; *esp.* a calcareous or crystalline concretion or deposit.

1671 J. Webster *Metallogr.* xxxix. 359 We shall find an Incrustation upon the out-side of the moss and leaves. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 3 Like unpolished gems, of which none but the artist knows the intrinsick value, till their .. incrustations are rubbed away. 1830 Sir T. D. Lauder *Flood's Moray in* 1829 (ed. 2) 234 Stalactitic incrustations, formed by the evaporation of water, holding calcareous matter in solution. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 202 This siliceous matter is deposited around the mouth of the hole as an incrustation.

b. *fig.* An accretion of habit, etc. compared to a hard crust formed over and around an object.

1806 Fellowes tr. *Milton's 2nd Defence* 230 There are.. many evil incrustations about your heart. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 215 Her really warm heart .. was frozen over by a thin incrustation of vanity. *a* 1864 J. D. Burns *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 364 The pure simplicities of His Word ..get overlaid with earthly incrustations. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 397 Hidden under the incrustations of sense and evil habit.

4. A hard dry formation on the surface of the body; a scab or eschar (cf. Crust *sb.* 3).

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Incrustation*.. a crustiness, or thick scabbedness. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 2 A slight incrustation was formed on the vesicle. 1875 H. Walton *Dis. Eye* 729 The incrustations which adhere to the cuticle. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 195 Such is the course of the ordinary small-pox papule through the several stages of macule, papule, vesicle, pustule, and incrustation.

†Incru·stative. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Incrustate *v.* + -ive.] A substance that tends to form incrustations.

1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 355/2 Incrustatives and exsiccatives, as myrrh, aloes.

Incrusted, Incrusting: see Incrust.

†Incry·stal, *v. Obs.* Also en-. [f. In-^{2} + Crystal *sb.*]

1. *trans.* (and *intr.*) To turn into crystal, to Crystallize.

1611 Florio, *Inchristallire*, to encristall, or become cristall.

2. To enclose in crystal.

1648 Herrick *Hesper., Hour-glass*, That Houre-glasse.. With water fill'd .. The humour was .. But lovers tears inchristalled. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 35, I have artificially frozen all the said Liquor into a mass of Ice, wherein all these Animals it seemed lay incrystalled.

Hence **Incry·stalled** *ppl. a.*, crystallized.

a 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 The next enchristall'd light Submits to Him its beams; And He doth trace the height Of that fair lamp.

Incry·stalli:zable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [In- 3.] Incapable of being crystallized; uncrystallizable.

1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 578 This salt is tasteless, incrystallizable by art, insoluble in water.

Incuba, *nonce-wd.*, factitious fem. of Incubus.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 45. 1/2 There being in nature no other Incubusses or Incuba's.

Incubate (i·nkiubē^{i}t), *v.* [f. L. *incubāt-* (more commonly *incubit-*: see Incubiture), ppl. stem of *incubā-re* to lie on, to hatch, f. *in-* (In-^{2}) + *cubā-re* to lie: see -ate 3.]

1. *trans.* To sit upon (eggs) in order to hatch them; to hatch (eggs) by sitting upon them or by some equivalent process.

1721 Bailey, To *incubate*, to brood or hover over, to lie or set upon as a Hen. 1730–6 *Ibid.* (folio), *Incubated*, brooded or hovered over, as by a Bird on her Eggs or Nest. 1782 A. Monro *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 61 They are incubated by the heat of the Sun. 1788 Jenner in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 229 Respecting the Cuckoo; why .. it should not build a nest, incubate its eggs? 1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 974/1 The egg..had been incubated six days. 1855 Owen *Comp. Anat. Vertebr.* viii. (L.), Still fewer [fishes] nidificate and incubate their ova.

b. *fig.* To brood upon.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 179 Gods Spirit .. must incubate, and brood both, to make them fruitfull.

2. *intr.* To sit upon eggs, to brood.

1755 Johnson, To *Incubate*, v. n., to sit upon eggs. 1788 Jenner in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 230 Many of the birds which incubate have stomachs analogous to those of Cuckoos. 1874 E. Coues *Birds N. W.* 41 The one that is incubating flutters up with loud cries of distress.

b. *fig.* To brood.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. viii. 476 The Spirit of God gently incubated on the World. *a* 1847 Macvey Napier in *Sel. Corr.* (1879) 508, I wrote this while incubating on my Bills in Edinburgh.

3. a. *intr. Path.* Of a disease: To pass through the process of Incubation, q.v. 3. b. *trans. Biol.* To place in an incubator (for developing bacteria).

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 805 The tubes are capped, shaken and incubated for twenty-four hours.

Hence **I·ncubated** *ppl. a.*, **I·ncubating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1730–6 [see sense 1]. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 673/1 The vascular area of the incubated egg. 1878 *Masque Poets* 216 By its own law..The incubated egg unfolded. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 3/2 Dr. Koch's lymph .. is prepared in an incubating stove within a space which is hermetically sealed and sterilized.

Incubation (inkiubē·ʃən). [ad. L. *incubātiōn-em* brooding, n. of action f. *incubāre* to brood.]

1. The action of sitting on eggs in order to hatch them; the hatching of eggs by sitting on them.

Artificial incubation, hatching of eggs by artificial heat.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 120 Incubation alters not the species..as evidently appeares in the eggs of Ducks or Partridges hatched under a Hen. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 304 Her Incubations by Degrees dispence Parts, Form, Life, Motion, Nutriment and Sense, Till they full grown, their Prisons open fling. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 91 Each cock bird will have its fair share in the labour of incubation. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 50 Observed in..the incubation of the Python. 1892 W. N. Lane *Poultry Farming* 4 Artificial incubation is a cheaper method of hatching than the natural one.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied esp. to the 'brooding' or 'moving' of the Divine Spirit over the face of the chaos at the Creation (Gen. i. 2).

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. (1634) 5 Whether that motion..and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is onely knowne to God. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* III. i. 247 Some assign a natural determined Cause of the first production of Mankind, namely, the due preparation of the fat and slimy Earth after a long incubation of Waters. *a* 1679 Gurnall in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 130 He who, by his incubation upon the waters of the creation, hatched that rude mass into the beautiful form we now see. 1731 Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 25 Many of the Pores or Interstices close up during the Seed's Incubation and hatching in the Ground. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 258 The Dutch Republicks were hatched and cherished under the same incubation. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* xiv. (1857) 235 The mind became fruitful as by the incubation of the Holy Ghost. 1878 Seeley *Stein* III. 437 The Middle Ages .. were the age .. if not actually of the greatest painting and poetry, yet of the incubation of both.

3. *Path.* The process or phase through which the germs of disease pass between contagion or inoculation and the development of the first symptoms.

Period of incubation, the space of time occupied by this process, which varies greatly for different diseases, and in different circumstances.

1835 G. Gregory *Theo. & Pract. Med.* I. vi. (ed. 4) 81 *Period of incubation*..The interval which elapses between exposure to malaria and the invasion of disease is liable to some variety. *Ibid.* II. v. 149 Sometimes a degree of catarrhal affection is present throughout the whole term of incubation. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 137 The period of incubation of cholera lasts at least one week. 1885 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 3/3 The period of incubation, i.e., the time from the infliction of the bite till the disease shows itself, is stated.. to vary from 12 days..to one year and upwards, the average being from 44 to 75 days.

4. *Gr. Antiq.* The practice of sleeping in a temple or sacred place for oracular purposes.

1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* II. 111 This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple incubation, *i.e.* sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 808.

5. *attrib.*, as *incubation-period, -process.*

1858–65 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XII. xi. IV. 262 The incubation-process may have uses for some of us! 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 712 In this case..the incubation period was two days. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 539 A specific bacillus which, introduced by feeding into mice, produces.. illness and death after a definite incubation period.

Hence **Incuba·tional** *a.*, of or connected with incubation.

1849–52 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1209/1 The cloaca .. serves as a kind of incubational..pouch.

Incubative (i·nkiubĕ^{i}tiv), *a.* [f. L. *incubāt-*, ppl. stem (see Incubate) + -ive.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the incubation of oviparous animals.

1859 Helps *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. xi. 265 A beautiful thing is the incubative, the pre-maternal instinct.

2. *Path.* Of or pertaining to the incubation of disease; characterized by incubation.

1835 G. GREGORY *Theo. & Pract. Med.* II. v. (ed. 4) 149 The circumstance of the initiatory catarrhal fever, being viewed, or not, as constituting part of the incubative stage. 1851-9 BRYSON in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 248 Its incubative period —the time which the infectious germs when separated from their source will retain their productiveness. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 477 The incubative period [of yellow fever] is longer than usually supposed.

Incubator (i·nkiubeˈtəɹ). [a. L. *incubātor*, agent-n. f. *incubāre* to lie in or on.]

1. A bird which incubates or sits on eggs; a sitting bird. **b.** *fig.* One who sits brooding.

1858 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. IX. 81 The Hebrew.. sitting..as incubator over the awful germs of the spiritualities that connect man with the unseen worlds.

2. An apparatus for hatching birds by artificial heat.

1857 *Cottage Gardener* 4 Aug. 274/2 An incubator is an unprofitable machine .. It is a good hatcher .. but the chickens cannot be reared. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 188 The heat of the manure-heap acts as an incubator [to snakes' eggs]. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 119/1 A Series of Thermostatic Incubators .. for the artificial hatching of eggs.

b. An apparatus for rearing children born prematurely.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 4/1 One of the incubators, or foster mothers, by means of which the lives of .. little ones prematurely born into the world have been saved.

3. An apparatus for the artificial development of bacteria.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 805 These [test-tubes] are capped and kept at 37° in the incubators for twenty-four hours.

4. *fig.* and *transf.* A breeder, author, source.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 6 Sept., His mind is only an incubator for hatching lewdness. 1897 L. A. THURSTON *Handbk. Annex. Hawaii* 35 An incubator of international friction.

Incubatory (i·nkiubēˈtəri), *a.* [f. L. *incubāt-* (see INCUBATE) + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to incubation; incubative.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* x. 622 For distinction's sake the incubatory pouch may be termed the ovicyst. 1879 — *Hume* v. 110 The incubatory instinct of a bird.

†**Incu·be**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-² + CUBE *sb.*] *trans.* To infix like a cube.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, Prelaty .. must be faine to inglobe or incube her selfe among the Presbyters.

†**I·ncubee.** *Obs.* A distortion of INCUBUS; used as a term of reprobation. (Cf. INCUBY.)

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Where's my pipe now? not fill'd? thou errant Incubee. [Said to a servant.]

†**Incu·biture.** *Obs.* [f. L. *incubit-* (ppl. stem of *incubāre* to INCUBATE) + -URE, as if from L. type **incubitūra*.] Brooding; = INCUBATION I.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 72 Aldrovandus rejects that Fable of .. her [the Bird of Paradise's] Incubiture on the back of the Male. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Incubation* or *Incubiture*, a Philosophical Term for brooding or sitting upon Eggs as Birds do. 1743 J. ELLIS *Divine Things* 153 (T.) The incubiture of the female upon the back of the male.

†**I·ncubo.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *incubo* a spirit that lies on a treasure to guard it, f. *incubā-re* to brood over.] A covetous man, who broods over or jealously guards his wealth.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 45 The covetous *Incuboes* of the world. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 129 Like a brood goose, or a hen that sits; Incubo (for so the Latines terme him) hee keepes his nest and sits as it were brooding.

Incubous (i·nkiubəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *incubā-re* to lie on + -OUS.] (See quots.)

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* § 489. 444 The leaves [of some Liverworts] are disposed after two different plans, according to which they have received the name succubous or incubous. *In the former case they are disposed in a spiral* which turns from left to right, and consequently the anterior border of each inferior leaf is covered by the posterior border of that immediately above. In the latter, the spiral turns from right to left, and the anterior border of each inferior leaf covers the posterior border of the leaf placed immediately above it. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 *Incubous*, the tip of one leaf or other part lying flat over the base of the next above it.

‖**Incubus** (i·nkiubŏs). Also 6 *Sc.* **incobus.** Pl. **incubi** (-bəi); also 7-9 **incubuses**, 8 **incubus's, incubusses**, (9 **incubus**). [late L. *incubus* (Augustine) = cl.L. *incubo* nightmare; in the middle ages often represented as a malignant demon who lay upon men and women; f. L. *incubāre* to lie upon. Cf. F. *incube* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A feigned evil spirit or demon (originating in personified representations of the nightmare) supposed to descend upon persons in their sleep, and especially to seek carnal intercourse with women. In the Middle Ages, their existence was recognized by the ecclesiastical and civil law.

c 1205 LAY. 15783 Heo beoð ihaten ful iwis incubii demones .. monine mon on sweuene ofte heo swencheð. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8088 Þise spyrites do women schame; Incuby demones ys cald þer name, ffendes in bedde .. þat many woman han forlayn. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 24 Wommen may go saufly vp and doun .. Ther is noon oother Incubus but he And he ne wol doon hem but dishonour. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 419 That fend þat gooþ a nyȝt, Wommen wel ofte to begile, Incubus hatte be ryȝt. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 221 Marling also wes in thà samin dais Into Britane..Ane incobus with subtill sorcerie. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. ix. (1886) 26 They [witches] use venerie with a divell called Incubus. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* II. ii, I'll sooner clasp an incubus, or hug A fork-tongued adder. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 152 Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell, The sensualest, and, after Asmodai, The fleshliest incubus. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 421 Angels, Incubusses, Saints jostle in his song. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 7 The evil demons who trouble people in their sleep, the Incubi and Succubi.

attrib. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* x. 501 He that allows himself in any sin .. does .. entertain an incubus dæmon. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* v. § 2. 120 A sort of incubus brats, the infamous progenies of the lying spirit.

2. A feeling of oppression during sleep, as of some heavy weight on the chest and stomach; the nightmare.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 10 a, The disease called Incubus that is the Mare whych is a sycknesse or fantasye oppressinge a man in his slepe. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iv, Then death, like to a stifling incubus, Lie on my bosome. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. ii, Such as are troubled with Incubus, or witch ridden, as we call it, if they lie on their backs. 1753 J. BOND (*title*) Essay on the Incubus or Night-mare. *a* 1834 LAMB *Hypochond.* 30 Night-riding Incubi Troubling the fantasy. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 472 The dire superstition which sits like an incubus upon them.

3. A person or thing that weighs upon and oppresses like a nightmare.

1648-9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 17 Looke to it therefore, ye state Incubi. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 369 The many years preaching of such an Incumbent, I may say, such an Incubus oft-times. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* To Rdr. 5 Worldly designes .. are .. the Incubusses of Conscience. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 262 The church of England..fainting under the incubus of false doctrine, and a secular spirit. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Pref. 10 The great fact that the Americans have rid themselves of the incubus of slavery. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 123 Free from the incubus of evil habits.

4. *Entom.* Name of a parasitic genus of hymenopterous insects.

†**I·ncuby.** *Sc. Obs.* A perversion of *incubus*, or its plural *incubi*; = INCUBUS.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 3, I, Maister Andro Kennedy .. Gottin with sum incuby, Or with sum freir infatuatus.

In cuerpo: see CUERPO.

†**Incu·lcate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inculcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inculcāre*: see next.] Inculcated, taught. (Const. as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*)

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 308 Wee had neede to haue the word of God often inculcate and beaten vpon vs. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 22 The duty which .. hath both by Law and Christian Religion been inculcate to him. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 154 Phansie? that's so swayd..By botched inculcate paradigms made By senses dictate. 1653 — *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 175 Long inculcate Precepts .. mistaken for connate Principles.

Inculcate (i·nkŏlkeˈt, inkʊ·lkeˈt), *v.* [f. L. *inculcāt-*, ppl. stem of *inculcāre* to stamp in with the heel, tread in, cram in, press in, impress upon (the mind), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *calcāre* to tread, f. *calc-*, *calx* heel. As to the pronunciation, see CONTEMPLATE.]

1. *trans.* To endeavour to force (a thing) into or impress (it) on the mind of another by emphatic admonition, or by persistent repetition; to urge on the mind, esp. as a principle, an opinion, or a matter of belief; to teach forcibly. Const. *upon*, *on*; † formerly *in*, *into*, *unto*, *to*.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xxviii. O iv, This practyse dyd the holy elect of god in the olde time not onli inculcate and teach with words, but also expresse and performe in dede. 1559 BP. SCOT *Sp.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vii. 418 The aucthoritie of the bisshoppe of Rome .. some inculcate against us, as a matter of great weight. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 11 That commandement which Christ did so often inculcate vnto Peter. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. iii. (1810) 251 Yet was not hee ashamed..to inculcate into the eares of the Pope..that shee was more tyranicall than Pharaoh. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* VII. viii. 225 He presses this exhortation upon them, and inculcates it three times. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Sec.* 165 And still the Sire inculcate to his Son, Transmissive Lessons of the King's Renown. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. 142 A standing Admonition, to remind them of it, and inculcate it upon them. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* xii. II. 518 This is the notion that he inculcates everywhere of true glory. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 210 The moralist will begin with striving to inculcate this desire of happiness into himself and others as deeply as possible. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxxv. 263 These three words..deserve to be inculcated in our minds. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 3 You cannot too often inculcate to your chief friends, that this affair .. cannot possibly be the work of a single day. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xi. 89 An opinion .. difficult to inculcate upon the minds of others. 1809 *Susan* I. 155 The conception..had inculcated itself..into her mind. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. I. iii. 47 All these teachers inculcate..the duties of order, obedience and fidelity, on the slaves. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2 These..inculcated passive obedience to the monarch as a religious obligation.

†**2.** To tread upon, trample, press with the feet.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, The earth which with our feete we inculcate and treade one. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* III. II. v. 127 A certain Cloth .. is often dipped and inculcated [L. *inculcatur*] in a fit Emplaister already made up.

†**Inculcatedly**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *inculcated* pa. pple. of prec. + -LY².] By inculcation; by impressive repetition.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* ii. 47 The Son of man is a Title which Christ so inculcatedly assumes to himself.

Inculcating (see the vb.), *vbl. sb.* [f. INCULCATE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of inculcation; impressive repetition.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 50 With dismall crying, and vociferatiue inculcating vnto her. *a* 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 35 The often iteration, and specious but sophisticate inculcatings of Law, and Nature, and Reason, and God. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxix, To use so many iterations, inculcatings, and tautologies..is no good manners in moral Philosophy.

Inculcation (inkʊlkēˈ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *inculcātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inculcāre* to INCULCATE. Cf. F. *inculcation* (16th c.).] The action of impressing on the mind by forcible admonition or frequent repetition; the emphatic or persistent teaching *of* something.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 94, I wil not trouble the reader with double inculcation, and twyse tellyng of one tale. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 254 He evermore laboreth with often inculcations, to infixe this most firmely in his mind. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 8 The days that are to follow must pass in the inculcation of precepts already collected, and assertion of tenets already received. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 17 The constant inculcation of truth. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* I. iv. 186 His works were not merely the inculcations of particular truths, but the expression of his whole mind. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxxiii. (1878) 588 Action is more powerful than speech in the inculcation of religion.

†**Incu·lcative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inculcāt-*, ppl. stem (see INCULCATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Tending to inculcate; of the nature of inculcation; impressive.

1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) 2 Bare teaching will not availe neither; but there must be a speciall inculcative teaching. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 48 Wks. 1872 VII. 20 When you have heard the word .. apply it to yourselves by serious inculcative thoughts.

Inculcator (i·nkʊlkeˈtəɹ, inkʊ·lk-). [agent-n. in L. form from INCULCATE. (Cf. late L. *inculcātor*, used by Tertullian in literal sense.)] One who inculcates.

1675 BOYLE *Consid. Reconcil. Reason & Relig.* I. viii. Wks. 1772 IV. 183 Des Cartes himself .. has been the greatest example and inculcator of this suspension [of assent]. 1890 *Temple-Bar Mag.* Sept. 91 He was an inculcator of muscular Christianity.

Incu·lcatory, *a. rare.* [f. INCULCATE *v.* + -ORY.] Fitted or tending to inculcate; characterized by inculcation.

a 1887 M. HOPKINS *Discuss. Yng. Men* 233 (Cent.) As typical and inculcatory, nothing could have been more admirable than these sacrifices. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 69 A matter of native bias, length of habit, and inculcatory, belike painful, preparation.

†**Incu·lk**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *inculc-āre* to INCULCATE: perh. immed. after F. *inculquer* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* = INCULCATE *v.*

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 85 To inculke unto Him the said Points and Considerations. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* F vij b, These thynges..shoulde be continually taughte and inculked into the eares of all true christen people. 1562 BP. GARDINER *Let. to Somerset* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 740 Yf your Grace thinke not yourselfe encombred with my babling and inculking. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 34 Which sentence Saint Paul..went about to inculke into the minde of the Athenians.

†**Incu·lp**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *inculp-āre* to INCULPATE, perh. after F. *inculper* (Cotgr. 1611).] *trans.* = INCULPATE *v.*

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. I. 108 For, if Chrysostomes impatience and head-long desire slew him, why should mine honest proceeding and care be inculped therewithall?

Inculpable (inkʊ·lpăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *inculpābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *culpābilis* CULPABLE.] Not culpable; blameless; free from blame.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1 b/1 They knewe not that ony euyll were done in the worlde, ne also what synne was: But they were all utterly Inculpable. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 31 Suche personages as neuer were infamed with any vice notable, and whose lyues be inculpable. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 153 Little more then sins of pure and inculpable ignorance. 1730 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 56 If his error is inevitable, or such as..he could not help, he is inculpable. 1858 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 160 There are inculpable unrealities to which bodily weakness exposes us.

Hence **Inculpabi·lity** = next.

1765 G. CANNING *Patriotism* in *Sch. Satire* (1802) 326 Pitying Justice tacks, in their defence, Inculpability to want of sense.

Incu·lpableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Blamelessness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 111 The puritie consisteth in the inculpablenesse and innocencie of the herte. 1684 SHARP *Disc. conc. Conscience* 29 The great thing .. is the Culpableness or Inculpableness; the Faultiness or Innocence of the mistake.

Incu·lpably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] Blamelessly, innocently.

1536 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 377 Though I am not altogether so scrupulous, yet I would it were done inculpably and duly. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. viii. 81 God will accept the will for the deed when the externall act is inculpably out of our powers. 1685 *Case Doubting Conscience* 96 A man may very innocently and inculpably be Ignorant of it. 1864 MANNING *Let. to Pusey* 14 The Church teaches that men may be inculpably out of its pale.

†**Incu·lpate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inculpāt-*

us, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *culpātus*, pa. pple. of *culpāre* to blame.] Unblamed, blameless, inculpable.

1612 T. James *Jesuit's Downf.* 14 Every Iesuit takes vpon him to be an illuminate, an inculpate guider of soules. 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* xi. 171 Causes of Errour in the exercise of Reason which are inculpate in themselves.

Inculpate (ĭnkv·lpe·ĭt, inkv·lpe·ĭt), *v.* [f. med. L. *inculpāt-*, ppl. stem of *inculpāre*, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *culpāre* to blame; cf. *exculpate*. As to the pronunciation, see Contemplate.]

1. *trans.* To bring a charge against; to accuse; to blame, find fault with.

1799 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. iii. 173 Gildas inculpates him for having destroyed his uncle. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* vi. 185 We should be slow to inculpate motives. 1846 De Quincey *Glance Wks. Mackintosh* Wks. XIII. 65 The poor lady could have had no rational motive for inculpating herself.

2. To involve in a charge; to incriminate.

1839-40 W. Irving *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 257 De Mille .. confessed to a plot to murder the broker, .. and inculpated the Count in the crime. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 427 Attempting to exculpate himself and inculpate Dr. Nassau for not having told him one was necessary.

Hence **Inculpated**, **Inculpating** *ppl. adjs.*

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ix, Will not perhaps the inculpated Deputies consent to withdraw voluntarily? 1854 *Daily Tel.* 8 June, Major-General Dix .. was .. ordered forthwith to stop the further publication of the inculpated newspapers. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 2/3, I think it is generally felt that the inculpating lie is more serious than the exculpating falsehood.

Inculpation (inkv·lpē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action f. Inculpate: see -ation. Cf. F. *inculpation* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of inculpating; blame, censure, incrimination.

1798 Sir M. Eden in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 389, I should be sorry to have my career terminate in a manner that will be interpreted as an inculpation of me. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 266 As to the inculpation of the Metaphysicians—why was Locke not mentioned in place of Hume? 1850 Grote *Greece* II. lxv. VIII. 299 In this assembly the most bitter inculpations were put forth against the Athenians. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. xi. 329 We do not think him equally successful in his inculpation of the Confederates.

b. *transf.* Blame, fault. *rare.*

1822 Byron *Werner* II. i, I should rather lay The inculpation on the Hungarian.

Inculpative (inkv·lpătiv), *a.* [f. L. *inculpāt-*, ppl. stem (see Inculpate *v.*) + -ive.] =next.

1802 Syd. Smith *Lett.* iii, With the inculpative part of your criticisms on mine I very much agree. 1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 17 The incidents by which the conclusiveness of an inculpative presumption may be proved.

Inculpatory (inkv·lpătəri), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Tending to inculpate or incriminate; attributing fault or blame.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. III. ii, From the Southern Cities come addresses of an almost inculpatory character. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 495 The second of the inculpatory letters. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. 158 A very sufficient vocabulary of inculpatory words.

Incult (inkv·lt), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 7 **inculte.** [ad. L. *incultus*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *cultus*, pa. pple. of *colĕre* to cultivate. Cf. F. *inculte* (15–16th c.).]

1. Uncultivated, untilled, in a state of natural wildness.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1651) 326 Germany then, saith Tacitus, was incult and horrid, now full of magnificent Cities. 1730-46 Thomson *Autumn* 884 Her forests huge, Incult, robust, and tall. 1864 Sala *Diary in Amer.* (1865) I. xii. 340 There were no trees, hedgerows, gardens visible. All was incult and horrid—without form and void.

2. Unpolished, untrimmed, inartistic, rude.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Transl. to Rdr. 1, I hope, and trust the most curteous Reader will accept.. this my most inculte and vntilled labour. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 114 Eyther incult and horrid stones or unshapen and rude matter. 1669 Boyle *Contn. New Exp.* II. Pref. (1682) 9 The reading of so incult and unpolite a Rhapsodie. *a* 1851 Mary Wollstonecraft(Webster), His style is diffuse and incult. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* iii. (1890) 60 The miscellaneous .. writers, who, incult and formless as their work was, at least maintained the literary tradition.

3. Of persons, their manners, etc.: Wanting in culture or refinement; inelegant, rough, coarse.

1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* To Rdr. 56 Let them be rude, stupid, ignorant, incult. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 8 In the more incult and fierce behaviour of our English and Saxon Ancestors. 1862 Symonds in *Life* (1895) I. 208 She saw his coarseness at once. He is incult, but clever. 1891 C. Wordsworth *Ann. Early Life* ii. 145 His [Neander's] appearance was very incult.

† **Incu·ltivate,** *a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + L. *cultīvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *cultīvāre* to Cultivate. Cf. F. *inculivé* (16th c.).] =next.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xii. 115 As they did of old upon the Barbarism of the incultivate Heathen. *Ibid.* xvii. 165 The modern Retainers to the Stagirite have spent their sweat and pains upon the most litigious parts of his Philosophy; while those, that find less play for the contending Genius, are incultivate. 1806 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) VI. 284 Nothing but the understanding and the heart are left incultivate.

† **Incu·ltivated,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Uncultivated; uncultured; unpolished, rude.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 380 (T.) The soil although incultivated, so full of vigour that it procreates without seed. 1682 Evats *Grotius' War & Peace* 85 If there be .. any Land that is desart and incultivated. 1694 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxxii, Where Minds incultivated, feed their owne Thistles of Rage, to boast the highest growne. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 7 More like Verbose .. Catechists, or even Exorcists, than well educated Scholars..in their incultivated Exarations.

Incultivation. *rare.* [In- 3.] Want of cultivation; uncultivated condition.

1784 J. Berrington *Hist. Abeillard* 108 (T.) In that state of incultivation which nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form.

† **Incu·lture.** *Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Want of culture or cultivation.

1627-77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlix. 257 The Inculture of the World would perish it into a Wilderness, should not the Activeness of Commerce make it an universal City. 1653 *Consid. Dissolv. Crt. Chancery* 48 The smallnesse of Commerce, paucity, poverty, and inculture of people. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Anton., Agriculture*, .. Fallowness. Inculture.

† **Incu·mb,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incumb-ĕre*: see Incumbent *a.*]

1. *intr.* To be incumbent; to lie upon something.

1629 [see Incumbing *ppl. a.*].

2. To lie down; to succumb, yield.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 24, I am too weak and brittle to deal with you, so chuse rather to Incumbe, then try it out with such a Combatant.

Incumb, obs. form of Income.

† **Incu·mbence.** *Obs.* [f. Incumbent: see next and -ence.] a. The fact of being incumbent; an overhanging or impending. b. A matter that is incumbent; a duty or obligation.

1677 Hale *Contempl.* II. 227 When the Necessity and Fear, and Incumbence of Evil is removed [etc.]. 1681 Burthogge *An Argument* (1684) 18 Which Duty and Incumbence, and the Consequentialness of it from the Covenant, is [etc.]. 1700 Rycaut *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* III. 131 The next care and incumbence of the Generals was to provide Winter-quarters. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 137 The education of his only son..he held too sacred an incumbence to trust to any one but himself.

Incumbency (inkv·mbĕnsi). [f. Incumbent: see -ency.]

1. The condition of lying or pressing upon something; brooding; a spiritual brooding or overshadowing. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 226 The sacred Writ..being writen by the peculiar incumbency and direction of the holy Ghost. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 124 And the addle eggs put under the chill incumbency of other wildfoul. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* III. 116 Felt Incumbencies more awful, visitings Of the Upholder of the tranquil soul.

b. With *an* and *pl.*: That which is incumbent; an incumbent weight or mass.

1679 Evelyn *Sylva* I. iii. (ed. 3) 25 We find them [some trees] more fragil, and not so well qualified to support great incumbencies and weights. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 456 It becomes altogether unfit for strong Incumbencies, or other robust Uses. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 269 The stream is choked with its compact incumbency of snow.

2. The quality of being incumbent as a duty; an incumbent duty or obligation. Now *rare.*

a 1608 Donne *Let. Sir H. G.* in *Lett.* (1651) 72 The duties of a man, of a friend, of a husband, of a father, and all the incumbencies of a family. 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 159/2, I have thought it an Incumbency both upon my Place and Duty, to represent to Your Majesty the Scandal, that will be given to all the World. 1798 T. Chalmers *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 9 They will there recognise the doctrines which it is incumbent on them to believe, and .. the sources of this incumbency. 1799 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 184, I feel an incumbency to inform you, that another copy of that letter has been either surreptitiously obtained, or fabricated. 1846 Grote *Greece* II. iv. II. 423 The celebration of the Olympic games thus became numbered among the incumbencies of Elis. 1868 Browning *King & Bk.* x. 363 Speaks or keeps silence, as himself sees fit, Without the least incumbency to lie.

3. The position or office of an incumbent; now only *Eccl.* (or *transf.* from this). Also, the sphere in which an incumbent exercises his functions, and the period during which the office is held.

c 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* v. 202 The Pope having instituted one man into a Bishoprick, cannot during his incumbency give the joint government of his Church to another. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 18 There be many things that concern the incumbency of the Conservator of so noble a River. 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. Pref. (R.), They have now the same right by their incumbency that they then had. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 37 This bishop's incumbency falls under the reign of Alexander Severus. 1851 Gladstone *Gleanings* VI. lxi. 41 Inviting the clergy of the various incumbencies .. to frame..lists. 1886 *Law Times' Rep.* LIII. 708/1 [He] has .. retired from his incumbency and given up his benefice. 1895 *Daily News* 12 July 5/2 With the present incumbency of the Board of Trade, there is no knowing what may happen.

Incumbent (inkv·mbĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *incumbent-em*: see next. The use of the term in senses 1 and 2 is peculiar to English, and app. belongs to a med.L. sense of L. *incumbĕre* = 'obtinere, possidere, ut est apud Jurisconsultos' (Du Cange).]

1. The holder of an ecclesiastical benefice.

1425 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 306/1 As if the Benefice were voide, be dethe of yencumbent of ye same. 1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 17 Any incumbent of any of the dignitees, benefices, or promocions spirituall afore especified. 1573 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) I. 382 Also I giue to ye Incombent two cowbords a sidbord an almerie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., Who is .. called the Incumbent of that Church, because he doth bend all his study to the discharge of the cure there. 1739 Whitefield in *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 147 The Incumbent lent me the Church. 1784 J. Potter *Virtuous Villagers* II. 137 The present incumbent on the living..is..in a dangerous state of illness. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Every parson, vicar, or other incumbent of any ecclesiastical benefice, is enabled to exchange parsonage houses and glebe lands, with the consent of the patron and bishop, for other houses and lands. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxiv, An incumbent of this diocese.

2. In general sense: The holder of any office. Now *rare.*

1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 243 They [kings] are the Incumbents of whole Kingdoms, and the Rectorship of the.. People..rests upon them. 1700 Astry tr *Saavedra-Faxardo* II. 21 'Tis necessary besides to settle a competent Salary upon each Office, such as the incumbent may live handsomely upon. *a* 1832 Bentham *Offic. Aptitude* Wks. 1843 V. 339 Who is there that does not know, that the value of an office to the incumbent is directly as the emolument, and inversely as the labour? *a* 1852 Webster *Wks.* (1877) II. 49 We protest against doctrines which regard offices as created for the sake of incumbents. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 1/2 The incumbents, for the time being, of the various coronerships.

3. One who leans *over* something. *nonce-use.*

1719 *Free-Thinker* No. 143 ₱ 5 Indocil Incumbents over Folios.

Incumbent (inkv·mbĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *incumbent-em*, pres. pple. of *incumbĕre* to lie upon, to lean or press upon, to apply oneself to, etc., f. *in-* (In- 2) + *cumbĕre* to lie: cf. Cumbent.]

1. That lies, leans, rests, or presses with its weight upon something else. Const. *on.*

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 61 Two Incumbent Figures gracefully leaning upon it towards one another. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 226 With expanded wings he stears his flight Aloft, incumbent on the dusky Air. 1782 Pennant *Journ. fr. Chester to Lond.* 88 His figure..is engraven on the incumbent alabaster slab. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mech.* 96 The wheel, with its incumbent apparatus, weighs about 20 tons. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* v. iv, Rising from his incumbent posture. 1863 Herschel *Pop. Lect. Sc.* iv. § 18 (1873) 156 It goes to add to the weight incumbent on the polar.

fig. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 161 The nations .. must have pressed with incumbent weight on the confines of Germany. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvi. 230 All support was withdrawn, and the incumbent mass of the conquerors rushed headlong over the bodies of their adversaries.

b. *poet.* Of things which lean or hang *over* something else: also of darkness, breaking waves, etc.

1719 Young *Paraphr. Job* Wks. 1757 I. 207 Death's inmost chambers didst Thou ever see?.. and wade To the black portal thro' th' incumbent shade? 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 41 Incumbent o'er the shining shore The master leans. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* I. 209 Like some huge Rock he stands, That breaks th' incumbent Waves. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XXI. i, The Ship shot through the incumbent night. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xxvi, Many a rock.. in random ruin piled .. frowned incumbent o'er the spot.

2. *spec.* a. *Physics.* Of air, fluid, or other weight, with reference to the downward pressure exerted by it.

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 38 The Atmosphere incumbent upon the upper part of the same key or stopple. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 53 The lower air presses the palm of the hand as much upwards, as the incumbent column presses the back part downwards. 1831 Lardner *Pneumat.* iii. 243 The elasticity of the air which surrounds us is equal to the weight of the incumbent atmosphere.

b. *Geol.* Overlying and resting (upon); superimposed, superincumbent, as a stratum.

1789 Mills in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 79 The whole is incumbent on regular basalt pillars, of various dimensions. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 569 Coal sometimes contains .. crystals of calcareous spar, perhaps infiltrated from incumbent limestone. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 411 The Lower Ludlow shale or mudstone is as uniformly incumbent on the Wenlock limestone. 1874 Lyell *Elem. Geol.* xiii. 190 The shells of the Incumbent yellow sand of the same territory.

c. *Bot.* Said of an *anther* when it lies flat against the inner side of the filament; of *cotyledons* when the back of one is applied to the radicle.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* II. xix. (1765) 112 The Antheræ incumbent. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 38 Anthers incumbent, with contiguous lobes. 1851 Balfour *Bot.* § 601. 288 The cotyledons are applied to each other by their faces, and the radicle is folded on their back, so as to be dorsal, and the cotyledons are incumbent. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 139 Compare..Sisymbrium, with the radicle curved over the back of one of the cotyledons (incumbent).

d. *Entom.* Applied to wings which at rest lie horizontally upon the body, as those of most moths.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 337 *Incumbent* .. wings which when at rest cover the back of the insect. 1856-8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 321 Wings incumbent.

e. *Zool.* Of hairs, spines, etc.: Lying along the surface on which they grow.

f. *Ornith.* Of the hallux or hind toe of a bird: Resting on the ground or other support with its whole length, its insertion being on a level with the anterior toes (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. Resting or falling upon a person as a duty or obligation. Const. *on, upon* (also † *to*).

1567 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 35 The host of God ..shall doe all incumbent to them for the establishing of the true religion. 1637-50 Row *ibid.* 344 The first thing incumbent to be done there was to have deposed and excommunicat their Lordships. 1653 Cromwell *Sp.* 4 July in *Carlyle*,

That there was a duty incumbent upon us. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 348 It would still be incumbent on you to shew those words were not taken in the vulgar acceptation. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. i. 1, I have come home with a deep sense of the duty incumbent upon me. 1865 *Reader* 14 Jan. 39/1 Our author thinks that it is the incumbent duty of England to promote emigration to such a country.

†b. Falling as a charge or pecuniary liability.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 23 As to debts, obligations, and incumbent charges, they speak not a word. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. Introd. 4 Defraying the expenses incumbent on the whole society.

†c. Resting or vested as a right. *Obs.*

1652 *Persuasive to Compliance* 13 The decision of all controversies lay incumbent in the person of the King onely.

†4. Weighing upon the mind or feelings. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 155 Ambition, and Covetousnesse are Passions .. that are perpetually incumbent, and pressing. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. II. § 3. 30 Things are no less active and incumbent on the Mind, at all Seasons, and even when the real Objects themselves are absent.

†5. Impending, imminent, threatening. *Obs.*

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 295 God's Judgments are incumbent and imminent upon Church and Kingdom. 1682 EVATS *Grotius' War & Peace* 82 When the danger incumbent is past, restitution is to be made, if we are able. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 383 The proselytes will return to their original sentiments as soon as the incumbent terror is removed.

†6. Bending or applying one's energies to some work; closely occupied with something. Const. *on* (*upon*), *over*, *to*. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 149 a, Lowe men spiritually are suche, as are incumbent and dooe rest on filthie or vile and transitory thynges. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 78 What she is most incumbent upon, and which she alwayes beholds, are those things which appertain to action and utility. 1668 CLARENDON *Vindicat.* Tracts (1727) 39 Everybody remembers the multiplicity of business the king was incumbent to at that time. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* (ed. 1) iii, He was losing for ever the opportunity of acquiring habits of firm and incumbent [*later edd.* assiduous] application.

†7. In occupation of a benefice; holding the position of an incumbent. Const. *on*. *Obs.*

1604 N. D. *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 193 He had byn depriued .. from a certayne benefice, that he vnjustly .. was incumbent vpon. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 68 Parishes .. places bounded in regard of the Profits from the people therein, payable onely to a Pastour incumbent there. *a* 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) III. 210 He was never incumbent on any living with cure of souls.

Hence **Incu·mbently** *adv. rare*, in an incumbent manner, after the manner of an incumbent weight.

1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 229 A duty .. which presses most incumbently on all those who stand by the wheel that shapes the course of the state.

Incu·mbentess. *nonce-wd.* [f. INCUMBENT *sb.* + -ESS.] A female incumbent or occupant.

1760 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) III. 371 The ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last incumbentess.

Incumber, variant of ENCUMBER.

†**Incu·mbing**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. INCUMB *v.* + -ING².] Lying upon, overlying; = INCUMBENT *a.* 1.

1629 SIR W. MURE *True Crucif.* 563 Crusht downe with weight of Gods incumbing wrath.

†**Incumbi·tion.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [n. of action, irreg. f. L. *incumbĕre* (of which the ppl. stem *incubit-* gave L. *incubitiōn-em*).] The action of lying or pressing upon. (In quot. *fig.*)

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. iii, The souls of connoisseurs themselves by long friction and incumbition, have the happiness at length to get all be-virtu'd.

Incumbrance, etc., var. ENCUMBRANCE, etc.

Incummiscibility: see INCOMMISCIBILITY.

Incunable (inkiū·năb'l). [a. F. *incunable*, ad. L. **incunābulum*: see next.] A book printed in the infancy of the art. Chiefly in *pl.* = next, 2.

1885 P. FITZGERALD *Book Fancier* 32 Concerning the incunables or cradle books. 1886 LANG *Books & Bookmen* (1887) 133 Incunables! for you I sigh. 1894 *Month* May 116 One of the early 'Incunables' or 'Fifteeners'.

‖ **Incunabula** (inkiunæ·biŭlă), *sb. pl.* [L. *incūnābula* (neut. pl.) swaddling-clothes, hence cradle, and *fig.* childhood, beginning, origin, f. *cūnæ* cradle.]

1. The earliest stages or first traces in the development of anything.

1824 DE QUINCEY *Falsif. Hist. Eng.* Wks. 1890 IX. 300 Here they fancy that they can detect the *incunabula* of the revolutionary spirit. 1832 — *Charlemagne* ibid. V. 361 Here, too, we behold in their incunabula .. the existing kingdoms of Christendom. 1864 J. MARTINEAU *Ess., Rev.* etc. (1891) II. 476 The Gospel is silent respecting the incunabula of the Master's life.

2. (With sing. *incunabulum*): Books produced in the infancy of the art of printing; *spec.* those printed before 1500.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* etc. i. 9 What are Incunabula? you ask. It is the name that Germans give to books printed before 1500. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 305 The facsimile of a most interesting 'incunabulum'. 1885 *Even. Standard* 11 Apr. 1/1 'Tall' copies and 'large paper' copies, incunabula and Elzevirs.

3. *Ornith.* The breeding-places of a species of bird.

Hence **Incuna·bular** *a.*, of or pertaining to early printed books.

1889 *Athenæum* 15 June 752/1 Each paragraph .. decorated with an imposing and quite incunabular P.

Incur (inkē·r), *v.* Also 5–7 incur(r(e, 7 -cure, 6–7 encurr(e. [ad. L. *incurr-ĕre* to run (into, towards, against), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *currĕre* to run: cf. OF. *encorre*, *-courre*, mod.F. *encourir*.]

I. *intr.* †1. To run, flow, fall, or come *to* or *into*; to fall (within a period of time, the scope of an argument, etc.). *Obs.*

1536 *Art. Insurgents* in Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. 157 *note*, We humbly beseech .. that the Lady Mary may be made legitimate, and the former statute therein annulled, for the danger if the title might incur to the crown of Scotland. 1619 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 69 The beginning of Dhilkarnain .. certainly doth incurr *in annum periodi Julianae* 4402. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* xi. 33 Becaus sum nounes incurre into adverbes, let us alsoe noat their differences. 1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 513 For it .. commeth oftner into their remembrance, and incurreth likewise more into the note of others. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 7 These graces do incur into each other, and are not possible to be severed. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 146 Kircherus in the first Book of his Egyptian Antiquities .. supposeth the first 15 Dynasties to have incurred before the Flood.

†b. To come in so as to meet the eye, the observation, etc.; to occur. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 They are Inuisible, and incurre not to the Eie. 1681 EVELYN *Corr.* 27 Sept. in *Mem.* (1819) II. 215 If any thing incurr to you of Curious .. you will greatly oblige that Assembly of Virtuosi in communicating any productions of the places you trauell thro'. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 317 According to the different Quality of External Objects that incurr into the Senses.

c. To devolve or accrue; to supervene.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 546 The principal, with the interest incurring before and after the war. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 17 No lapse incurs by the non-presentation of the patron, within six months.

†2. To run *into* (danger, etc.); to render oneself liable *to* (damage). *Obs.*

1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 Other spyrituall persones .. haue fallen and incurred into dyuers daungers of his lawes. 1533 SIR W. FITZWILLIAM in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 28 All suche pore people as shulde receyve her said Maundy shulde encurre to farre in daungier of .. Lawes, and of High Treason. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. 82 God deliver me .. out of this dangerous Profession of being a Squire, into which I have this second time, incurr'd.

II. *trans.*

†3. To run into; to move or pass into, on, or against; to come upon, meet with. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* Ded., Whose beaten footepath, your .. Maiestyes .. persone doth so incurre. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. viii. 92 He that is no longer affected with a benefit than it incurrs the sense, and suffers not it self to be disregarded. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 205 Those imported from the East, Where first they were incurr'd, are held the best.

4. To run or fall into (some consequence, usually undesirable or injurious); to become through one's own action liable or subject to; to bring upon oneself.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 699 And so this Robert incurrit greit skayth, And frustrat war than of tha kinrikis bayth. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 54, I should haue .. incurred the suspicion of fraud. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 67 His Trespasse .. is not almost a fault T' encurre a priuate checke. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 15 They, not obeying, Incurr'd, what could they less, the penaltie. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 1 No weakness of the human mind has more frequently incurred animadversion. 1795 BURKE *Th. Scarcity* Wks. 1842 II. 253 All the expence is incurred gratis. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. (1873) 91 Disseminating falsehood without incurring favour. 1838 LYTTON *Calderon* ii. 65, I owe you the greatest debt one man can incur to another. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 581 He incurred the displeasure of his sovereign. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 366 A fine .. was incurred in ordinary cases. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 48 Feelings which incur .. our disgust or complacency.

†b. Obsolete constructions. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 141 The tenthe part fro God yif thou withdrawe, Thou muste incurre .. To been accursyd by rigour of the lawe. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* Pref. 20 He has attempted this change, without incurring upon himself that obloquy and clamour, which usually attend such innovations.

†5. To cause to be incurred; to bring *on* or *upon* (some one); to entail. *Obs.*

1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* IV. xii. § 5 (1630) 472 The Apostles warinesse in not naming it expressely, lest thereby he should incurre hatred against the Christian Professours and Religion. 1747 *Adv. Kidnapped Orphan* 201 The pusillanimous behaviour of the lieutenant .. incurred on him the contempt of the whole corps. 1784 *Laura & Augustus* III. 28 This sickness has necessarily incurred expences, which we are unable to bear.

Hence **Incurred** (inkē·rd) *ppl. a.*; **Incurring** (inkē·riŋ) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Incurrimiento*, running into, falling into, incurring. 1644 MILTON *Judgm. Bucer* xl, Not death but the incurring of notorious infamy. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 181 The interior trade, which they pronounced unequal to the expenses incurred. *a* 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 120 The recklessly incurred .. debt.

Incurability (inkiū·răbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY; cf. F. *incurabilité*.] The quality of being incurable; incurableness.

1630 H.R. *Mythomystes* 2 To helpe on these diseases to incurability. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 The incurability of Cancers and Quartans. 1761 CANTWELL in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 520 That the incurability proceeded from .. some other distemper complicated with the cataract. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* Concl. (1875) 330 The supposed incurability of evil.

Incurable (inkiū·răb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *incurable* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *incūrābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cūrābilis* CURABLE.]

1. That cannot be cured; incapable of being healed by medicine or medical skill.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 520 Venym of snakis incurabil. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* ix. 5 But the Lord God of Yrael .. smote hym with a wound incurable. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 610 God .. him .. smoot With invisible wounde, ay incurable. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cci. 183 The mormal .. be hald Incurable. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xii. Wks. 870/2 For healthe of the whole bodye, cutte and cast of the incurable cancred partes therefro. 1715 NELSON *Addr. Pers. Qual.* 210 We have not, for instance, a Hospital for the Incurable. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* x. (1862) 216 The disease .. was incurable by the art and skill of man.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Not admitting of remedy, correction, or reformation.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 13 How þat lewed men ben ladde .. þorugh vnkonnynge curatoures to incurable peynes. 1560 JEWEL *Serm. bef. Queen, Ps.* lxix. 9, That yet before the faulte be incurable, there may be some redresse. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 16 Present medcine must be ministred, Or ouerthrow incureable ensues. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 82 The Transcripts were full of errour and incurable defects. 1725 BERKELEY *Propos. Suppl. Ch. Plant.* Wks. III. 226 Ignorance is not so incurable as error. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 386 The faults of James's head and heart were incurable. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* x. 203 Wasps are incurable drunkards.

B. *sb.* A person suffering from an incurable disease. Usually in *pl.*

1652 HOWELL tr. *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* II. 131 They burnt the Monastery of Santa Maria, together with the Hospital of the Incurables. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), If idiots and lunaticks cannot be found, incurables may be taken into the hospital. 1766 CHESTERF. *Lett.* 1 Aug. (1774) IV. 245 To withdraw in the fulness of his powers .. from the House of Commons .. and to go into that Hospital of Incurables, the House of Lords. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Southwark*, This hospital .. is said to be for incurables, *i.e.* for such as are turned out of other hospitals for any ailments that are incurable (except lunacy). 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XIV. 353 To leave a country which, like a lunatic hospital, contained only fools and incurables.

Incurableness (inkiū·răb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incurable.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. vii, The .. incurableness of her disease both sent her to seek Christ, and moved Christ to her cure. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 362 The incurableness of the complaint. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Ref.* Introd. 199 The incurableness of the disorder, and the consequently incurable corruptness of Honourable House.

Incurably (inkiū·răbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an incurable manner or condition; to an incurable degree.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 322/1 Some other whose body is so incurablye corrupted, that they shall walter and tolter. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* vi. (R.), If any man shall fraudulently sell an hôrse, which he knows secretly and incurably diseased, to another for sound. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 212 The French Language is .. void of Harmony and Variety, and incurably discordant. 1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. (1857) 4 Of all great losses and misfortunes, his [the hero's] master achievement—the taking of a nation—is the greatest and most incurably calamitous. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 285 Incurably given as they were to fighting in the best ordered times.

†**Incurie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *incurie* (Cotgr.), ad. L. *incūria* carelessness, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cūra* care.] Carelessness.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 301 There varienge bothe in places and menns names .. I thought good to advertise .. that their incurie may not be a blemishe to our historie. 1623 COCKERAM, *Incurie*, carelessnesse.

Incuriosity (inkiūəriɒ·sĭti). [f. INCURIOUS: cf. CURIOSITY, F. *incuriosité*.] The quality or fact of being incurious, or without curiosity.

1. The quality of being subjectively incurious; want or absence of care; want of curiosity or interest in things.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 605 How soft, how gentle, and how sound a pillow is ignorance and incuriosity to rest a well composed head upon. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Lest by chance, either through ignorance or incuriosity, heterodox and unsound tenets be vented. 1752 WARBURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1811 IX. i. 1 But his [Pilate's] incuriosity or indifference, when Truth was offered to be laid before him as a private man, .. shews him in a light much less excusable. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Old & New Schoolm.*, I alone should stand unterrified, from sheer incuriosity and want of observation. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 398 Books .. from the general incuriosity of the people found but few readers.

†2. The quality of being objectively incurious, or not carefully composed; homeliness, inelegance.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 38 God heareth not Prayers, for the Rhetorick, and handsome Cadencies, and neatnesse of Expression, but will bear .. with some Incuriosity of words.

†b. quasi-*concr.* An inelegant or careless trait.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xv. 195 Thinking all things become a good man; even his gestures and little incuriosities.

Incurious (inkiū·riəs), *a.* [ad. L. *incūriōs-us* careless, unconcerned, negligent, not done with care, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *cūriōsus* careful, CURIOUS; cf. F. *incurieux*. In sense 7, app. f. IN- 3 + CURIOUS.]

I. Subjectively.

1. Without care or concern: a. Not bestowing care; careless, negligent, heedless. b. Free from

care or apprehension; not anxious, untroubled. *arch.* (Constr. *of*.)

1570 Levins *Manip.* 226/6 Incuriouse, *incuriosus.* *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* (1622) 270 Can we think that the Providence .. should be so supinely incurious as to slight and neglect the falling of Kingdoms? 1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* Ep Ded. 15 It would be hard to say that such Physitians are incurious of their Patients. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 231 In his Cloaths and Habit,..he was not now only incurious, but too negligent. 1670 Maynwaring *Vita Sana* XV. 132 In a threefold manner the Soul .. is incurious of the wellfare of the Body. 1737 L. Clarke *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. *Gosp.* VI. 157 But they, incurious of those hell torments Judas felt. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 92 He wander'd forth, incurious of the way.

2. Not desirous of obtaining knowledge, information, or news; uninquisitive, uninquiring, indifferent; devoid of curiosity.

1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 2 So incurious were they of further knowledg then what concerned their trade. *a* 1614 Donne *Biathanatos* 205 Papias the Disciple of Saint John, whose times cannot be thought ignorant or incurious of Judas' History. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 155 There surely was never a nation so incurious and indifferent about truth. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xii. 188, I am speaking of those of us who have learned to reflect, .. not of the incurious or illiterate. 1842 Lytton *Zanoni* 29 Not with the absent brow and incurious air of students. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 692/1 Cecil was..incurious about the .. lives and character of her two comrades.

3. Not careful in observation; heedless, inattentive, careless.

1631 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 45 Exposed to the Eyes and notice of the more careless and incurious Observer. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* (1749) II. 15 *note*, By an incurious view, it rather regrateth, than pleaseth the eye. 1762 B. Stillingfl. tr. *Swed. Nat. Hist.* in *Misc. Tr.* 359 *note*, It is a notion which prevails commonly that cows eat the crowfoot..This shews how very incurious the country people are in relation to things they are every day conversant with. 1812 J. J. Henry *Camp. agst. Quebec* 223 Resembles the latter, in the bark and leaf so much, that an incurious eye might be deceived. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Incarnation* v. (1852) 99 He discerns the full meaning of what had at first fallen idly on his incurious ear.

†**4.** Not minute or careful in estimating; not precise or fastidious; not particular; uncritical; undiscriminating. *Obs.*

1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 116 The meek spirit is incurious; and .. takes his load from God (as the Camel from his Master) upon his knees. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Wake*, Players .. Base in action as in clothes; Yet with strutts they will please The incurious villages. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* Epil., The greatest Blessing Heav'n e'er sent, Is in a Spouse, Incurious and Content. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 5 Many modern Writers .. are so very incurious in this Point, that provided there be Grammar and Thought they seem concerned for nothing else.

II. Objectively.

†**5.** Not carefully or exquisitely prepared, made, composed, or done; plain, homely, coarse.

1608–33 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows, Love Christ* § 10 Canst Thou, O blessed Saviour, be so taken with the incurious and homely features of thy faithful ones? *Ibid., Sight Raven* (1851) 74 No doubt, Elijah's stomach was often up before that his incurious diet came. 1615 T. Adams *Black Devil* 47 It [the house] is not sluttish, for it is swept; it is not incurious, for it is garnished. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 114 The Angel-Limner must have been but a Blockhead and Bungler at his Art, to draw such rude and incurious Stroaks. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 535 This solid piece of not incurious Sculpture.

†**6.** Not elaborate, or abstruse; simple. *Obs.*

1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* 21 They establish no doctrine, neither curious nor incurious.

7. Unworthy of careful notice, not remarkable, uninteresting, deficient in interest; not curious. (Esp. in negative forms of expression.)

1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 71 The Manner of the Process is not incurious. 1776 Twiss *Tour Irel.* 71 The inscriptions ..have never been published, and are not incurious. 1824 Dibdin *Libr. Comp.* 589 The author of several very rare and not incurious pieces of poetry.

Incuriously (inkiū·riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an incurious manner; carelessly; without care, concern, or close attention.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* III. xiii, These .. who so slackly and incuriously receive their good fortune. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 56 Subize..surprised the Isle of Rhe, then incuriously guarded. 1735–8 Bolingbroke *On Parties* XIX. (T.), In such an age..public accounts [will be] rarely or incuriously inspected. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 18 You take it for a stone cross...and you pass it by incuriously.

Incuriousness (inkiū·riəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being incurious; = Incuriosity 1.

1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 6 Maruell at this silent and sociable incuriousnesse. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gl. Exemp.* III. xv. 83 Jesus found his apostles asleep, gently chiding their incuriousnesse. 1751 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. cclxvii. 222 How many are there .. who, from laziness, inattention, and incuriousness, will not so much as ask for it. 1877 R. F. Burton in *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 569/1 Signor Romolo Gessi..neglected, with true unscientific incuriousness, to land at the southernmost extremity.

Incurl, variant of Encurl *v.*

†**Incurment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Incur + -ment.] The action of incurring.

1647 M. Hudson *Div. Right Govt.* II. iv. 90 The voluntary incurment of a more criminous guilt. *Ibid.* X. 159 The incurment of the guilt of damnation.

Incurrable (inkv·răb'l), *a.* [f. Incur + -able.] Liable to be incurred.

1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 11 May 290/1 Hardships incurrable from a dispute between this country and America.

Incurrage, obs. form of Encourage.

Incurrence (inkv·rĕns). [f. Incurrent: see -ence.] The action or fact of incurring: a. The entrance of sensations or impressions. b. The running into liabilities.

a 1656 Bp. Hall *Wks.* (1837–9) V. 421 (D.) No more .. than we can open our eyes at noon-day without an incurrence and admission of an outward light. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 465/2 Cogitation is made by incurrence of Images. 1831 Mrs. Gore in *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 14 Further expenditure forced upon her incurrence. 1892 *Current Hist.* (Detroit) Dec. 226/1 A barrier against the incurrence of new or altered foreign complications.

Incurrent (inkv·rĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *incurrent-em*, pres. pple. of *incurrĕre* to run in: see Incur and -ent.] Running in; penetrating into the interior; †falling within (a period).

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) 824/1 Seeing we have comprehended..the most principal matters in his time incurrent. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 139 *Ampullaria globosa*, .. Animal with a long incurrent syphon, formed by the left neck-lappet. 1884 *Stud. Biol. Lab. Johns Hopkins* III. 39 Running down the middle of the triangular plate is the central string of tissue, the rachis, and at its end the incurrent blood-vessel.

†**Incursant,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *incursant-em*, pres. pple. of *incursāre*, freq. of *incurrĕre* to run in.] (?) Running into each other, meeting.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401* The stone Amiantus, which consists of many incursant Lines.

†**Incursa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *incursātion-em*, n. of action f. *incursā-re*: see prec.] = Incursion.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. x. (1662) 186 Taking away this Panick fear of the incursations and molestations of these Aëreal Inhabitants.

†**Incurse.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *incurs-us*, f. ppl. stem of *incurrĕre* to Incur: cf. Incourse.]

1. = Incursion 2.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The same Scottes..make diuers and sundry incurses, inuasions .. and depopulations in this his realme. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 163/2 The samyn landis and Iles wilbe in perrell and hazard of Incurss of the hieland and brokin men. 1642 R. Carpenter *Experience* II. xi. 219 Every sally or incurse of Temptation.

2. The running of anything into another, so as to join or fall into it.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 15 Through which hole, a braunch of the viij conjugation taketh direct incurse into these Muscles.

Incursion (inkv·rshən). Also 6 inourtion, incourcion, encursion. [ad. L. *incursiōn-em*, n. of action f. *incurrĕre* to Incur: cf. F. *incursion* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of running in or of running against.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 174 As the winde it passeth and repasseth at his pleasure, vnseene, but not vnfelt; for the force and incursion thereof is not without a kinde of violence. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 761 The Democriticks and Epicureans did .. suppose, all humane Cogitations to be Caused .. by the Incursion of Corporeal Atoms upon the Thinker. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 103 P 8 The inevitable incursion of new images. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 133/2 The cargo was damaged by the incursion of sea-water through a hole in a pipe.

2. A hostile inroad or invasion; esp. one of sudden and hasty character; a sudden attack.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 363 That other is expownede to the incursion of deuelles. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* V. lxxxiii. 61 And the Saxons..shuld defende the lande from Incursion of all Enemyes. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 To auoied the inuasion of beastes, and menne of straunge borders..with commune aide to withstande suche encursions. 1591 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 158 He had continuall warrs with the Crimme Tartor, who did sore anoye him .. with their yearly incourcions. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 301 Against the Scythian, whose incursions wild Haue wasted Sogdiana. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 20 Their incursions were frequently repelled and chastised. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xiv, There had been repeated incursions of the Highlanders into the very town of Perth. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. 24 The consequences become..terrible like an incursion of wild beasts.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* XXVIII. 296 It least of all suffers the Incursion of grosser Passions. 1669 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Communn.* I. v. 103 We give too much way to the daily incursions of the smaller irregularities of our lives. 1700 Dryden *Ceyx & Alcyone* 471 To the neighbouring mole she strode, Rais'd there to break th' incursions of the flood. 1794 Paley *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 135 The sudden and critical incursion of the disease. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. iv. 34 An embankment .. to defend the land from the incursions of the river.

†c. *Sins of daily incursion*: the small sins which make daily inroads upon a holy life. Cf. quot. 1660 in b. *Obs.*

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 236 Quotidian sins of daily incursion. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 67. 1/1 Lesser Miscarriages .. stil'd by the Casuists, Sins of Daily Incursion are Inseparable to Frail Mortality. 1737 Waterland *Eucharist* 558 Sins of daily Incursion, such as are ordinarily consistent with a prevailing Love of God, and Love of our Neighbour.

†**3.** The action of incurring (blame or liability).

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XV. XV. (1620) 521 Who dare affirme how many they were, without incursion of rashnes?

Incursionist. [f. Incursion + -ist, after *excursionist*.] One who makes an incursion or inroad; an invader. (*Humorous.*)

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* July 111 To be hunted from post to pillar in one's own house by surging floods of independent incursionists. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 Sept. 374/1 These incursionists will leave some of their cash to fructify in British pockets. 1898 W. P. Garrison *New Gulliver* 33 The building .. contained .. along with skeletons of the monkey incursionists, others of the Yahoos.

Incursive (inkv·rsiv), *a.* [f. L. *incurs-*, ppl. stem of *incurrĕre* to run in + -ive.] Given to making incursions; aggressive, invasive.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 66 Shee is malignant, frowarde, disdainefull, with unstable incursyve passions. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 61 The forces he had to combat were incursive, barbarous, and shy. *a* 1774 — *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 331 All the parts oppose their united repelling power, to meet the incursive rays. 1880 *Time* II. 159 In the good old times of feud and petty incursive warfare.

Incurtain, -teyn, obs. var. of Encurtain *v.*

Incurvate (inkv·rvĕt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *incurvāt-us*, pa. pple. of *incurvāre* to Incurve.] = Incurved.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. XC, Their [comets'] widend beards this aire so broad doth strow Incurvate. 17.. *Hue & Cry Dr. S—ft* in Somers *Tracts* I. 390 How does Man (a tender Twig) grow stubborn, incurvate, deformed. 1776–88 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 380 The trunk or stem..Direction..*Incurvatus*, incurvate, bending inwards. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 578 Large .. spreading ramose, incurvate.

Incurvate (inkv·rvĕt, in-), *v.* [f. L. *incurvāt-*, ppl. stem of *incurvāre* to Incurve. App. first in pa. pple., f. as prec. + -ed.]

1. *trans.* To bring into a curved shape; to bend from a straight line or form; to curve, to crook; now, *spec.*, to bend or curve inwards.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 34 Obliquely stretching and incurvated. 1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, To *Bow*, Incurvate, Incline. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 190 By their constant and foolish Fasciation .. the Bones may be incurvated. 1714 Derham *Astro-Theol.* I. ii. *note*, A Micrometer ..which would incurvate the rays one way. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 438 The muscles are thrown into a rigid and permanent spasm, not incurvating the body as in .. tetanus.

fig. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 42 Age doth not rectifie, but incurvate our natures. 1691 E. Taylor *Behmen's Theos. Phil.* 64 Decorateth or incurvateth his Mind towards Good or Evil.

†**2.** *intr.* To take or have a curved form; to curve, to bend or bow. *Obs.*

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xvi. 99 The Body .. not very straight, but incurvating somewhat with the Head. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Lives, Denham* (1898) I. 220 He was of the tallest, but a little incurvetting at his shoulders.

Incurvated (inkv·rvĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Bent into, or having, a curved form; curved, crooked; *spec.* curved inwards.

1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 310 Fortified with a strong incurvated Rampire. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* 320 A long incurvated Glass-tube. 1776 Cavallo in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 408 The cord of the incurvated string. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 72 In extreme debility and emaciation, with stiff incurvated limbs.

Incurvation (inkvrvē'shən). [ad. L. *incurvātiōn-em*, n. of action from *incurvāre* to Incurve.]

1. The action or process of bringing into or assuming a curved form; curving, bending; with *pl.* an instance of this.

1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 156 All incurvation and bowing of the body unto Images. 1612–15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* XXI. v, That so stiffens the knees of Mordecai that death is more easie to him then their incurvation. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* V. ii. 326 Firmly braced with Muscles and Tendons, for easy incurvations of the Body. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. vii. 152 The incurvation or bending of a ray of light, incident on such a surface.

†b. *spec.* Bowing in reverence or worship. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 7 Must incurvation towards the East be still continued? 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* I. xi. 36 Thou shalt not doe the service of Incurvation, nor any other Religious service to them. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* IV. ii. (1852) 48 It is a peice of cabalistical magic to make an incurvation at the sound of this name.

2. The condition of being bent; curved formation, curvature; an instance of this, a curve or bend.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxxv, How can the suns rays that be transmisse Through these loose knots in Comets, well expresse Their beards or curld tayls utmost incurvation? 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. iv. (1715) 42 The Incurvation of the Scythian Bow, which .. was so great as to form a Half-Moon. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 222 In the incurvation of the spine. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 179 Extending nearly in a straight line .. without following the incurvations. 1885 Goodale *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 346 The incurvation [of the leaf] lasts for only a day or two.

fig. 1650 Fuller *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 168 Some will say that the weight of heavy taxes have caused this crookedness .. Our mutual malice and animosities .. have caused this incurvation. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. 172 *note*, The incurvations of practice are then the most notorious, when compared with the rectitude of the rule.

3. A curving inwards, or the condition of being curved inwards.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 58 It [whitlow] is also occasioned by an incurvation of the nails. 1866 A.

FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 202 Bulbous enlargement of the ends of the fingers, with incurvation of the nails, forming what are called clubbed fingers. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xvi. 372 There was decided incurvation.

Incurvature (inkə̄·ɹvătiŭ). *rare.* [f. L. *incurvāt-*, ppl. stem of *incurvāre* to INCURVE: cf. L. *curvātūra* curvature, and see -URE.] A curving inwards; an inward curvature or bend.

1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. ii. 8 Its actual sea-board is rendered much more considerable, by the incurvatures of small bays and inlets. 1888 *Nature* 9 Aug. 359/1 The greater incurvature of the wind in rear than in front of hurricanes in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Incurve (inkə̄·ɹv), *v.* [ad. L. *incurvā-re* to bend in, bow, crook, curve, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *curvāre* to crook, bend, CURVE, *curvus* crooked, bent.]

1. *trans.* To bend into a curved form, to curve (= INCURVATE *v.* 1); in mod. use, To curve or bend (something) inwards.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 651 The Sea now retyring South-ward: and with a mighty Compasse and sundry baies incurving the shores. 1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 51 Come .. to the Cup of his blood, not entending thy hands, but incurving them. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 426 Yon hollow Trunk, That with its hoary Head incurv'd salutes The passing Wave. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 146 The mountains, incurving themselves round the City. 1880 in *Nature* XXI. 357 The steel having been violently rent and incurved.

2. *intr.* To take or have a curved form; to curve or bend inwards.

1704 GREW *Museum* (L.), Towards its extremity the spine protrudes, and afterwards incurves. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* III. 301 Those fair open fields that incurve to thy beautiful hollow.

Hence **Incurving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 339 The spiral incurving of the wind. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iv. 31 The incurving of the shell-work. 1884 *Science* Jan. 42 To find the direction of the storm-centre, we must know the incurving angle of the wind's spiral.

Incurved (inkə̄·ɹvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1]. Taken as representing L. *incurvus* bent, crooked.] Bent into or having a curved form; curved, crooked; in mod. use, Curved or bent inwards, having an inward curvature. (Now chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*)

1623 COCKERAM, *Incurued*, bowed. 1763 WOLFE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 95 They have all sharp black incurved claws. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 22 This thick Strata contains large incurved oysters. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxi. 253 The head projects into a long incurved obtuse horn. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 252 The spiniform teeth .. a little incurved. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* i. 5 In the genus Pinguicula..the leaves are concave with incurved margins. 1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 3/8 The incurved varieties [of chrysanthemums] from China. 1895 *Ibid.* 4 Nov. 3/3 The classes for cut flowers comprised Japanese, incurved, reflexed, anemone, and pompon anemone varieties.

Incurvetting: see INCURVATE *v.* 2, quot. 1697.

†Incurvity. *Obs.* [f. L. *incurv-us* bent, crooked + -ITY: cf. L. *curvitās* crookedness, CURVITY.] The quality of being incurved; inward curvature.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. ii. 235 Men best expressed their velocity by incurvity, and under some figure of a bowe. 1668–9 — *Wks.* (1848) III. 512 The little incurvitie at the upper end of the upper bill, and small recurvitie of the lower.

‖**Incus** (i·ŋkŭs). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [L. *incūs, incūd-em* anvil, f. *incūd-ĕre*: see INCUSE *v.*[2]]

1. The middle one of the three small bones of the ear (*malleus*, *incus*, and *stapes*), to which the sonorous vibrations are conveyed from the *malleus* or 'hammer': = ANVIL 3 b.

1659 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 162 The Malleus lies along fixed to the Tympanum; and on the other end is joyned to the Incus by a double or Ginglymoid joynt. 1787 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 434 The incus is attached by a small process to the tympanum, and is suspended between the malleus and stapes. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 70 The incus is shaped not unlike a molar tooth.

2. A part of the 'trophi' or mouth-apparatus in *Rotifera*, upon which the two mallei work.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iv. 188 The contraction of the muscular masses, to which the mallei are attached, causes the free ends of the latter to work backwards and forwards upon the incus. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 633 The mouth [in Rotifera] leads into an œsophagus, followed .. usually directly by a muscular pharynx or mastax containing the chitinous jaw-apparatus or 'trophi'. These consist of two hammer-like bodies, the mallei, which work against an incus or anvil .. The incus [consists] of two pieces, rami, borne upon a single piece, the fulcrum.

Incuse (inkiū·z), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *incūs-us*, pa. pple. of *incūdĕre*: see INCUSE *v.*[2] The sb. use corresponds to F. *incuse* (1692 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Hammered or stamped in: said of a figure or impression upon a coin or the like.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 64 In the centre of an incuse square. 1825–7 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 497 The carving is incuse. 1879 LUBBOCK in *19th Cent.* VI. 795 On the one side is an incuse square or punch mark. 1886 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 426/3 Mr. T. Jones communicated a paper on the rare didrachm with the owl on the obverse and incuse square diagonally divided on the reverse.

B. *sb.* A figure stamped in; an impression in intaglio upon a coin, etc.

1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 63 Antiquaries have supposed this incuse to be merely the impression of something put under the coin to make it receive the stroke of the die more steadily. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 508 The incuse is visible on the back, and this is occasionally a great help when a particular rune has been injured on the front, for we can thus trace it more or less sharply on the other side, so leaflike is the metal. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 7 The head of Proserpine in an incuse surrounded by dolphins.

†Incuse, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *incūsāre* to accuse, find fault with, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *causa* occasion, CAUSE, *causārī* to take occasion of, plead, debate: cf. ACCUSE *v.*] To accuse. So **†Incusation**, accusation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 195/5 To incuse, *incusare*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Incusation*, blaming. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incusation*, a blaming or accusing.

Incuse (inkiū·z), *v.*[2] [f. L. *incūs-*, ppl. stem of *incūdĕre* to forge with the hammer, work on the anvil, (*incūs*).] *trans.* To impress by stamping; to mark with an impressed figure. Chiefly in pa. pple. (or ppl. adj.) **Incused.**

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* iv. 37 The reverse is incused with the impress of an amphora. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 13 There are specimens of Sybaris and Metapentum, in Magna Grecia, known as the *incused coinage.*

†Incuss, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* incus. [f. L. *incuss-*, ppl. stem of *incutĕre* to strike into, strike upon, INCUTE, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *quatĕre* to shake, strike, dash. Cf. CONCUSS, DISCUSS.] *trans.* To strike in, impress; to strike (terior, etc.) into the mind; to inspire a person with (some feeling).

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 280 Whereby no litle terrour and feare shalbe incussed unto thEmperialles. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 88 (Jam.) That he micht incus be his deith the samin terroure to the Latinis. 1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 11 The first events are those which incussed a dauntingnesse or daring.

†Incussion. *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *erron.* incusion. [ad. L. *incussiōn-em*, n. of action from *incutĕre*: see INCUSS *v.*] A striking or dashing against something; collision, impact.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 591 The better to resist outward iniuries and violent incusions of the ayre. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Incussion*, a violent shaking, or dashing against any thing. [In ed. 1706 marked *Obs.*]

Incut (i·nkŭt), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* II b + CUT *ppl. a.*] Set in by or as if by cutting; *spec.* in *Printing*, inserted in a space left in the outside of the text instead of in the margin; also called *cut-in.*

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Incut notes*, side-notes which are let into the text, instead of being in the margin.

†Incute, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *incut-ĕre* to strike into: see INCUSS *v.*] *trans.* To strike in: = INCUSS.

1542 BECON *Christm. Banq.* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 63 This doth incute and beat into our hearts the fear of God. — *Potat. Lent* ibid. 101 Secondly, it incuteth and beateth into our hearts a shamefacedness, whereby we are so ashamed of our faults.

Incutting, *vbl. sb. rare.* [See IN *adv.* C. 3.] A cutting in, or the opening made thereby; incision.

1598 FLORIO, *Incisione*, an incision, an incutting, a gash [etc.]. 1611 COTGR., *Taillé d' espargne*, .. the incutting being filled with enamell, and the work set out, or appearing among it, in gold &c.

Incypyent, obs. (erron.) form of INSIPIENT.

Incyse, obs. form of INCISE.

Incysted, obs. form of ENCYSTED. So **†Incystated** in same sense (cf. ENCYSTATION).

1728 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 565 This Tumour proved a Congeries of incystated Abcesses .. of different Sizes. 1738 A. STUART *Ibid.* XL. 328 Small incysted pultaceous and cretaceous Tumours. 1791 HOME *Ibid.* LXXXI. 97 All preceded by the same kind of incysted tumours.

Ind (ind). Forms: 3–6 Ynde, (4 Yngde), 4–9 Inde, 5 Yende, Ynd, 7– Ind. [a. F. *Inde*:—L. *India* (cf. *Afric, Greece*): see INDIA.]

1. An earlier name of the country now called INDIA; sometimes applied to Asia or the East. Now *archaic* and *poetic.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Deorewurðe ouer alle gold hordes, and ouer alle ȝimstones of ynde. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4843 In the londe of Ynde thou mighth fere Nyne thousynde folk of selcouth manere. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 1143 And sklendre wyues, fieble as in bataille, Beth egre as is a tygre yond in Ynde. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.*, This sayde north parte is callyd Europa And this south parte callyd affrica This eest parte is callyd ynde But this newe landes founde lately Ben callyd america. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* vi. 37 Euery Elephante was couered with a stronge tower of wod .. & within it was a man of Inde to rule the beest. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* 1, Whose Kingdome was to East, and West confin'd, And stretcht from Ethiopia unto Ind. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 151 Who conquer'd this same golden realm of Ind. 1823 — *Juan* XII. ix, From Ceylon, Inde, or far Cathay. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xi. 2 Whether your Catullus attain to farthest Ind.

†b. *pl.* (Cf. INDIES.) *Obs.*

c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 40 þer be iij. Indes of þe whyche þes iij. lordes were kynges; and all þes londes & kyngdoms for þe more partye be yles. 1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 108 b (Stanf.) Dowe or paste of Borace .. broughte latelye oute of the Indes.

c. With qualification = (East or West) Indies; formerly also the *less* and the *great Ind* = Hindustan and the East Indies or the East generally.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Thomas* 441 In hest [= highest; L. *superiorem*] ynde, or he fane, he went, & þar throw ferlys schan. *c* 1400 MANDEV. *Trav.* Prol. Roxb.) 3 Thurgh ..Amazon, Inde þe lesse and þe mare, a grete party. *c* 1450 CAMPEDEN *Sidrac* in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. 306 *note*, His londe lay be grete Inde, Bectorye hight hit as we fynde. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 93 From the east to westerne Inde No iewel is like Rosalinde.

†2. *pl.* Indians, natives of India. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Jewis and Sarasynes, Grekis and Yngdis. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. de P. R.* XVIII. xli. (MS. Bodl.), The Elephaunte hatte Elephas .. but þe Indes [1495 Yndes] clepiþ hym Barro. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 67 Of whom of philosophers þe bigynynge of Philosophye hadden Indes, Grecys, Percys and latyns. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 37 What sholde be the ende of the warre..bytwene hym and the yndes.

†3. The Indian language. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5012 Scho begynes all in grew & endis in ynde.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. XXXVIII. 217 b, Inde stones vpon their golden tresses. 1433 — *St. Edmund* I. 873 Of gold and stonys ynde. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* V. Poems 1890 VI. 189 An Ind-born man.

Ind, indigo: see INDE.

Ind-, *Chem.*: see INDI-, INDO-.

-ind, -inde, obs. ME. ending of pres. pple.: see -ING[2].

‖**Indaba** (indā·bă). [Zulu *in-daba* subject, topic, matter, affair, business, doing, f. nominal inflex *in-* + stem *daba* (pl. *izin-daba* affairs, communications, news).] A communication or transaction of affairs, a conference or consultation between or with South African natives.

1894 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Dec. 3/2 A message was therefore conveyed .. to the King, inviting Umtassa to come in to an indaba at Umtali. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 5/1 They will then attack Gimgem's kraal, where the chief Ulimo is holding an indaba, or consultation. 1896 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 3/1 The Indunas, after the final indaba, returned to the hills with the professed intention of consulting their brethren.

†Indagacious, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. stem of L. *indāgā-re* (see next) + -ACIOUS.] Given to search or investigation.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 270 The business requires that we be indagacious and exact in the least punct of the measure thereof.

Indagate (i·ndăgēt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *indāgāt-*, ppl. stem of *indāgāre* to trace out, search into, investigate.] *trans.* To search into, investigate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Indagate*, to search. 1633 J. FOSBROKE *Six Serm.* Ep. Ded., To indigate and search out the drift and scope of the Spirit of God. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. i. 1. xiii. 126 How from them should we indagate the time of his Expulsion? 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 470/1 We talk of indagating, of investigating. 1867 MUSGRAVE *Nooks Old France* I. ix. 293 They indagate the history of a hundred and fifty years.

Indagation (indăgē·ʃən). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *indāgātion-em*, n. of action f. *indāgāre*: see prec.; cf. It. *indagatione* (Florio).] The action of searching or tracking out; investigation.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 38 The indagation of the truth. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* (1639) Pref. 1 The painfull indagation of the secrets of nature. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 95 See also with what accurateness the Society constantly proceeds in all their Indagations, and Experiments. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 341 Having mocked our most diligent and exquisite indagation. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 200 By indagation of supremest spheres Material and spiritual.

†Indagative, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *indāgāt-* (see INDAGATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by searching or investigating; in quot., inclined to seek.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* § 49 The Church might not be ambitious, or indagative of such imployment.

Indagator (i·ndăgē·tər). Now *rare.* [a. L. *indāgātor*, agent-n. from *indāgāre* to INDAGATE; cf. obs. F. *indagateur* (Cotgr.).] A searcher, investigator, inquirer.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* iii. 62 Not sensible, but to the curious Indagator and Obseruer of things. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 155 To pretend to be more accurate Indagators into matters of Religion. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 748 Awake, ye curious indagators! fond Of knowing all, but what avails you known. 1849 JEFFREY *Lect.* in Cockburn *Life* II. ccvii, Unreadable for all but the indefatigable indagators of transcendental truths. 1884 *Athenæum* 9 Feb. 187/3 Being too extensive and obstructed for a solitary non-resident indagator.

Indagatory (i·ndăgē·tări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *indāgāt-* (see INDAGATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to or of the nature of investigation.

1855 G. MUSGRAVE *Ramble Normandy* 312 In classical studies, their [the Germans'] indagatory research and laborious analysis have long since placed them in the first rank of Scholiasts. 1861 — *By-Roads* 285.

†Indagatrix. *Obs. rare.* In 7 indig-. (Cf. quot. 1633 in INDAGATE *v.*) [a. L. *indāgātrix*, fem. of *indāgātor.*] A female searcher or investigator.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 269 The soul, the indigatrix of all things.

Indaign, variant of INDEIGN *v. Obs.*

Indamage, -dammage, obs. var. ENDAMAGE.

Indamnifie, obs. form of INDEMNIFY.

Indanger, -danger, obs. var. ENDANGER *v.*

†Indare, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-[2]

(= En-) + Dare *v.*] *trans.* To inspire with daring; to incite, provoke.

1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 139 Considering that if he should there in his owne presence, receaue any overthrowe, it would .. indare them to attempt the like or greater matters. 1611 Florio, *Inardire*, to endare, to enhardie.

† **Inda·rken**, variant of Endarken *v.*

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. xxii. 74 As if the breath which the child lost, had disclouded his indarkned heart.

Indart (indā·ɹt), *v.* Also 6–7 en-. [f. In-1 + Dart *v.*] *trans.* To dart in.

1598 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. iii. 98 (2nd Qo.) No more deepe will I endart [*so later Qos. and Fos.*; *ed. Theobald* (1733) indart] mine eye, Then your consent giues strength to make [it] flie. 1882 H. Scott Holland *Logic & Life* (1885) 263 In the light of his indarted splendour..evil reveals the full horror of its..deformity.

† **Inde.** *Obs.* Also 4 ind, 4–5 ynde. [a. F. *inde*, AF. *ynde*, ad. L. **indium* = *indicum*, lit. Indian, as subst. indigo.] A blue dye obtained from India, now called Indigo; the colour of this, or a fabric dyed with it.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9920 Þe toiþer heu neist for to find, Es al o bleu, men cals Ind [*v. r.* ynde]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 712 Seþþen abouten þat oþer heu3 So is inde and eke bleu [*orig.* Si rest e ynde, e bluï]. 14.. *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 434 Colour hit wyth ynde. 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 3 Grounded..with Woad and Anele, *alias* blue Inde. 1658 [see Indebaudias below].

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Blue. *Inde carde*: cf. Carde *sb.*

1359–60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) II. 384 In duabus peciis de indekarde. 1360–61 *Ibid.* 385 Et in vj vln. de inedecard. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 25 His back es ynde colour. 1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* Prol. 49 This other standard, feeld stable off colour ynde. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 588/23 *Jacinctinus*, ynde colour.

Hence † **Indebaudias** (**Inde Baunias**), indigo.

1573 *Art of Limning* 4 Indebaudias of it selfe maketh a darke and sad blacke. 1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 80 Take Indebaudias and grinde it with the water of Litmose, if you will haue it deepe, but if light, grinde it with fine Ceruse. 1658 Phillips, *Inde*,..a certain Mineral wherwith they use to paint or die of a blew colour, called also Indico. .. It is of two sorts, English Inde, and Inde Baunias.

Indear, -ment, obs. var. Endear, -ment.

Indeavour, obs. variant of Endeavour.

† **Indebi·litate**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med. L. *indēbilitāt-us*: see In-2 and Debilitate *a.*] Debilitated, enfeebled.

1529 *Will of Prymar* (Somerset Ho.), Indebilitate of body.

So † **Indebi·litated** *a.*

1696 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 302 Of these extravagant Pains she was much eased,..but never the less continued much indebilitated.

† **Inde·bt**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* In 6 indett, endebt. [Short for Indebted; cf. Debt *ppl. a.*] Indebted.

1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 All my good ffrendes soullys that I am bownd or indett to pray for. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* II. § 180. 79 If a man by his Obligation doth acknowledge himselfe to be endebt unto the Obligee.

Inde·bt, *v.* Now *rare.* [Inferred from Indebted; perh. after F. *endetter* (*endebter*) in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To bring under monetary obligation; to involve in debt. (In quots. *refl.*)

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 206 After he had indebted himselfe in seven hundred and fiftie thousand crownes. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 209 One indebteth himselfe for to build a sumptuous and stately house.

2. To bring under an obligation of any kind.

1603 Daniel *Panegyr.* Wks. (1717) 340 Thy Fortune hath indebted thee to none. *a* 1639 W. Whateley *Prototypes* II. xxiv. (1640) 13 Bee they not benefits indebting us to God in many praises? 1672 Penn *Spir. Truth Vind.* 114 We would not indebt our selves to his Favour. 1875 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* V. lviii. 285 If it borrow at all, it is at least in honour bound to borrow from living men, and not indebt itself to its own unborn brats.

Indebted (inde·tèd), *ppl. a.* Forms: *α.* 3 andetted, 4–6 endetted, (4 -id, 5 -yd); *β.* 5 indettydd, 6 -detted, 6– indebted. [ME. *endetted*, after OF. *endetté*, pa. pple. of *endetter* to involve in debt, f. *en-* (En-) + *dette* Debt *sb.*; cf. Pr. *endeptar*, *-deutar*, Sp. *endeudar*, It. (and med.L.) *indebitāre*. In the 15–16th c. the prefix was assimilated to In-2 and the radical to Debt *sb.*]

1. Under obligation on account of money borrowed; owing money; in debt.

α. c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 181 Yit I am endetted so therby Of gold, that I haue borwed trewely. 1422 T. Hoste in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 96 He being ..now falle to greet age and poverty: gretly endetted. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 653 He .. after longe beynge in Westmynster as a seyntwary man..dyed there, beynge greatly endettyd vnto many parsonys. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Anie person..endebted to anie suche offendour.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 Indettydd. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 § 15 Persones so indetted .. to be utterly acquyted & discharged therof. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1595) 162 Hee beganne to flatter the common people, and specially those that were indebted. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lxiii. 709 Notwithstanding the supplies voted him, his treasury was still very empty and very much indebted. 1885 Tait *Prop. Matter* iv. § 63. 51 If he overdraws .. he is to that amount indebted to the bank.

† b. *To be indebted*, to owe (so much).

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 17 [He] left his sonnes indebted 30. millions of crownes, and without credite amongst the merchants. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 292 Jenkin Williams..lent him the money he was indebted. 1784 R. Bage *Barham Downs* II. 158, I am indebted..to your Lordship an answer. 1797 Mary Robinson *Walsingham* III. 187 To this infamous associate I was indebted thirty pounds.

2. Under obligation to another on account of some liability incurred or claim unsatisfied; liable for some omission of duty, an unfulfilled promise, etc.; bound. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 Þu ert andetted touward me swuðe mid sunnen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 352 Ech man is endettid to God, as ech man is endettid to obir, to helpe him algatis goostli and bodili. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xi. 4 And forgeue vs our synnes; for euen we forgeue euery man that is indebted to vs. 1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (1841) 202 The flock is indebted to their pastor, to honour and to reverence him as their father. 1608–33 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vows* (1656) 114 When I have promised, I am indebted; and debts may be claimed, must be paid. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 235 He her aide Can never seek, once dead in sins and lost; Attonement for himself or offering meet, Indebted and undon, hath none to bring.

3. Under obligation to another for favours or services received; owing gratitude; beholden.

1561 tr. *Calvin's Foure Godlye Serm.* ii. D v, If we be so endetted and bounde to god. 1590 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 63 Then, sir, haue I mistooke your humours, and am lesse indebted to your courtesie. 1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* Pref. A vij, All the others have nothing to glory in, but how Princes and States are indebted to them. 1777 Priestley *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xiv. 157 For this observation I am indebted to an ingenious and worthy friend. 1847 Marryat *Childr. N. Forest* viii, They were indebted to him for the situation they hold now in the forest.

b. Of things.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 430 Paulus that renowned Venetian to whom our Relations are so much indebted. 1732 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* ii. 11 To such as these..our Art has been often infinitely indebted. 1843 Prescott *Mexico* (1850) I. 54 The Aztec mythology .. was much indebted, as I have noticed, to the priests.

Indebtedness (inde·tèdnés). [f. prec. + -ness.]

1. The condition of being indebted or in debt.

1828 in Webster. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* II. vi. § 2. I. 307 The indebtedness of the proprietors in the flourishing cantons of Zurich 'borders on the incredible'. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 9 It is above all things necessary to form a clear view of what is meant by international indebtedness.

b. The extent to which one is indebted; the sum owed; the actual debt.

1862 Sala *Ship Chandler* (L.), Perhaps..this vast sum is in payment of Master Edward's indebtedness. 1867 *Times* 4 June, The indebtedness of the bankrupt amounted to £1,382. 1889 *Ibid.* (weekly ed.) 27 Dec. 5/4 The indebtedness of the Municipal Corporation of Belfast is only £777,733.

2. The condition of being under obligation for services, etc., rendered.

1647 Trapp *Exp. Epistles* Ep. Ded. A iij a, To professe my deep indebtednesse unto You, for Your many fatherly favours. 1893 Sir R. Ball *Story of Sun* 26, I am glad to acknowledge my indebtedness to these papers. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 9 The indebtedness which all African travellers have to the white residents in Africa.

Indebtment (inde·tmĕnt). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ment; app. after F. *endettement* (*endebtement*, Cotgr. 1611).] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

1650 Bp. Hall *Balm Gil.* (R.), Fear thou a worse prison if thou wilt needs wilfully liue and dye in a just indebtment, when thou maiest be at once free and honest. 1813 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 198 It is, at the same time, a salutary curb on the spirit of war and indebtment. 1815 *Ibid.* 254, I feel my portion of indebtment to the reverend author. 1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 71 The work of one to whom we love to be indebted, and still more to proclaim our indebtment.

† **Inde·cence.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Indecent (see -ence): perh. a. F. *indécence* (16th c.).] Unbecomingness, impropriety: = Indecency 1.

1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* III. Introd. (R.), I was indeed amazed to find a poor harmless woman .. so carried to an indecence of barbarity. 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Maid* (1741) II. 93 To commit such an Indecence. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) I. viii. 122 Stating to Barré the indecence of treating an infirm and much older man with such licence.

Indecency (indī·sĕnsi). [ad. L. *indecĕntia*, n. of quality f. *indecĕnt-em*: see next and -ency.] The quality of being indecent.

1. Unseemliness, unbecomingness; unbecoming or outrageous conduct.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 279 As rude and vnciuill speaches carry a marueilous great indecencie, so doe sometimes those that be ouermuch affected and nice. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 126 An act not only of indecency, but of injustice and ingratitude against God and Nature. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 104 We must not be too familiar with Inferiors by reason of indecency. *a* 1814 Ld. N. Spencer in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 261 The indecency of excluding and proscribing the English at the same time that other strangers are received. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 453 The disgrace which the barbarity and indecency of so great a functionary brought upon the administration of justice.

b. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an unbecoming or unseemly action, trait, etc.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. ii. (1647) 112 These Bishops.. were fain to descend to many indecencies and indignities to support themselves. 1650 Hobbes *Answ. Pref. Gondibert* Wks. (1840) IV. 454 Of the indecencies of an heroic poem, the most remarkable are those that show disproportion either between the persons and their actions, or between the manners of the poet and the poem. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 422 A discontented mind .. throws a man into all the indecencies of avarice, ambition [etc.].

† 2. Uncomeliness of form. *Obs.*

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. II. i. *Ark* 567 Th' unpleasing blemish of deformed marks; As lips too great, or hollownesse of eyes, Or sinking nose, or such indecencies. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., To Perenna*, When I thy parts runne ore, I can't espie In any one, the least indecencie.

3. A condition which offends against personal delicacy or the recognized standards of propriety; immodesty; a quality savouring of obscenity.

1692 E. Walker *Epictetus' Mor.* xli, If vain, or frivolous the Converse be, Or seem to savour of Indecency, Alter the Subject. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Addison* Wks. III. 84 No greater felicity can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indecency and wit from licentiousness. 1802 J. Bowles (*title*) Modern Female Manners, as distinguished by Indifference to Character, and Indecency of Dress. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. iv. (ed. 2) 119 The hatred of indecency ..is a modern virtue.

b. With *an* and *pl.* Something indecent; *esp.* an indecent act, an offence against decency.

1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xvi. (1840) II. 190 Various freedoms and indecencies unsuitable to the sex. 1790 Beattie *Moral Sc.* I. ii. § 5 (R.) Profane talkers, lewd jesters, and they who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the indecencies I allude to, are pests of society. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 317/1 That is an indecency which could not have been intended.

Indecent (indī·sĕnt), *a.* [a. F. *indécent* (14th c.), or ad. L. *indecĕnt-em*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *decĕnt-* Decent.]

1. Unbecoming; highly unsuitable or inappropriate († *to*); contrary to the fitness of things; in extremely bad taste; unseemly.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 94 It is not .. indecent to thy Justice. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 The Philosophers [action was] disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 44 This so positive Declaration of the Prince .. made all farther Arguments .. not only useless but indecent. 1779–81 Johnson *Lives, Sydenham* Wks. IV. 500 He never betrayed any indecent impatience, or unmanly dejection. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 82 With indecent haste she gave him her hand. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xx. 345 It is indecent to owe money to a political antagonist.

† 2. Uncomely, inelegant in form. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. ix. 1 Of all Gods workes .. There is no one more faire and excellent, Then is mans body .. Whiles it is kept in sober gouernment; But none then it more fowle and indecent, Distempered through misrule and passions bace. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 77 His thighs lean, his feet and knees indecent. 1705 J. Logan in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 57 To correct that much would render it too indecent and ungrateful to the eye. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* 190 They usually occasion indecent Cicatrices.

3. Offending against the recognized standards of propriety and delicacy; highly indelicate, immodest; suggesting or tending to obscenity.

1613 J. Chamberlain in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 273 If you knew what indecent words have passed in the course of this suit, you would excuse me and think me modest. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 267 Their Dances were lascivious, their Gestures indecent, and their Songs immodest. 1751 Earl Orrery *Remarks Swift* (1752) 21 The many filthy ideas, and indecent expressions (I mean indecent in point of cleanliness and delicacy) that will be found throughout his works. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 65 (*Passport*), I have something within me which cannot bear the shock of the least indecent insinuation. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 322 The costume of the women is now, when carried to the extreme of the fashion, highly indecent.

Hence **Inde·centness**, indecency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indecently (indī·sĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an indecent manner; unbecomingly, indelicately, immodestly.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 If they fall out decently.. all is well, if indecently, and to the eares and myndes misliking..all is amisse. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 161 Let there be no vain speech, nor any thing indecently done. 1723–4 Swift *To Stella* 13 Mar., When indecently I rave, When out my brutish passions break. 1771 Fletcher *Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 211, I enquired into the cause of the dissatisfaction he had so indecently expressed. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* vii, A stout fellow-passenger ..kept him awake by snoring indecently.

Indeciduate (indĭsi·diu,ĕt), *a. Zool.* [In-3.] Not deciduate, as a placenta; not having a decidua; belonging to the *Indeciduata*, or non-deciduate mammals (a division comprising the Ruminantia, Edentata, and Cetacea).

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 109 Man, apes, bats, insectivora, and rodents, form a natural group to which .. no indeciduate mammals can be admitted.

Indeciduous (indĭsi·diu,ăs), *a.* Also 7 indiciduous. [In-3.]

† 1. Not liable to fall off or be shed; permanently attached. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 269 The statua of the Sun was framed with rayes about the head, which were the indiciduous and unshaven locks of Apollo. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

2. *Bot.* Of a leaf: Not falling off at a definite

time of the year; not deciduous. Of a tree or plant: Not losing the leaves annually; evergreen.

1755 JOHNSON, *Indeciduous*, .. used of trees that do not shed their leaves in winter. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indeciduous*, not falling, as the leaves of trees in autumn. 1836 LANDOR *Peric. & Asp.* Wks. 1846 II. 385/2 There are no indeciduous plants, Aspasia! the greater part lose their leaves in winter, the rest in summer.

†Inde·cimable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + L. *decimā-re* to tithe, DECIMATE + -ABLE. Cf. med.L. *indecimātus* not tithed.] (See quot.)

1642 COKE *Inst.* II. 490 What things be indecimable by the Law, and ought not to pay tithe. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.* [Hence in later Dicts.]

Indecipherable (indĭsəi·fərăb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being deciphered or made out.

1802 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 491 A cipher..which.. is the most indecipherable..of any I have ever known. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. iii. § 35. 50 Nor are the original features of the rest of the edifice altogether indecipherable. 1886 A. EVANS in *Archæol.* XLIX. 143 A few words were indecipherable.

Hence **Indeci·pherabi·lity, Indeci·pherable·ness.**

1806 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* II. 127 The indecypherableness of the story. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Sept. 8/2 Downright indecipherability [of handwriting].

Indecision (indĭsi·ʒən). [a. F. *indécision* (1611 in Cotgr.); see IN-3 and DECISION.] Want of decision; inability to decide or to make up one's mind; a wavering between possible courses of action; hesitation.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 208 The term indecision, in a man's character, implies an idea very nicely different from that of irresolution; yet it has a tendency to produce it. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 17 Apr. an. 1778, I talked of the strange indecision of mind, and imbecility of the common occurrences of life, which we may observe in some people. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. x. 290 A character of hopeless indecision is fatal to military success. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 529 His indecision, his unwillingness to accept the crown .. cause delay.

Indecisive (indĭsəi·siv), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Not decisive; not such as to decide or settle (a question, contest, etc.); inconclusive.

1726 BERKELEY *Let. to T. Prior* 12 Nov. in Fraser *Life* iv. (1871) 137 The observations you have sent are .. so ambiguous and indecisive as to puzzle only. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 4 An indecisive passage of Deuteronomy. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 275 On the Upper Rhine .. an indecisive predatory war was carried on. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 134 In place of truth he found only a conflict of indecisive reasonings.

2. Characterized by indecision; undecided; hesitating; irresolute.

1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 155 An honester man cannot be found, nor a slower, nor a more indecisive one. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CIII. 32 Somewhat indecisive about his future place of residence. 1843 MOZLEY *Ess., Ld. Strafford* (1878) I. 75 Perplexed and indecisive whether to go forwards or backwards.

3. Uncertain, doubtful; not definite, indistinct.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 339 As if on purpose to render indecisive .. the hope of that immortality which is one of the noblest prerogatives of our being. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* I. 341 As there is much obscurity in this disease, its medical treatment is indecisive. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* II. i. 15 A contrasting prospect eastward, in the shape of indecisive and palpitating stars.

Hence **Indeci·sively** *adv.*

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 180 Whether Christian or deist, or wavering indecisively between the two. *Mod.* The first day's struggle had ended indecisively.

Indecisiveness (indĭsəi·sivnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indecisive.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 50 P 3 The indecisiveness of battles; the formalities of encounter. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1837) II. 193 Indecisiveness of character..is almost always associated with benevolence. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 168–9, I saw .. a patent fulfilment of all that I had surmised as to their vagueness and indecisiveness.

†Indecla·rable, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-3.] Incapable of being declared.

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 372 Plato mentions the Father and the Sonne expressly, indeed the third he thought was indeclareable.

Indeclinable (indĭkləi·năb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *indéclinable* (15th c.), ad. L. *indeclīnābilis* unchangeable, grammatically indeclinable: see IN-3 and DECLINABLE.]

†1. Incapable of declining, or being caused to decline; undeviating, unchangeable, fixed, constant.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 25 This Fabricius is as indeclinable [1387 TREVISA 'hardere to be i-torned'] from honeste as the sonne from his naturalle cowrse. 1623 COCKERAM, *Indeclinable*, constant. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., Stoicks [maintain] .. the indeclinable order of things.

†2. That cannot be turned aside from or shunned; unavoidable, inevitable (cf. DECLINE *v.* 12). *Obs.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Indeclinable*, not to be declined, or shun'd. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule 7 § 9 For the avoiding of a greater evil which is otherwise indeclinable.

3. *Gram.* Incapable of being declined grammatically; having no inflexions.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 37 For the knowledge of theyr partes indeclynable remyttyng the lernar to the seconde boke. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 The other Particles are not capable of Inflexion .. and therefore may be stiled indeclinable or invariable. 1748 WESLEY *Eng. Gram.* ii. 28 All Adjectives are indeclinable, having no variation either of Gender, Case, or Number. 1877 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* II. § 10. 2 Many Hebrew proper names are treated as indeclinable in the LXX. and the N. T.

B. as *sb.* An indeclinable word.

1530 PALSGR. 370 Al numeralles of this sorte be indeclynables. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* 784 [He] stands alone in indeclinables; Conjunction, preposition, adverb, join To stamp new vigour on the nervous line. 1786–1805 TOOKE *Purley* 251 All the Indeclinables except the Adverb, we have already considered. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 396/2 As regards the hinges of language, indeclinables.

Hence **Indecli·nableness,** the quality of being inevitable or irresistible.

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 79 The invincibility, certainty, and indeclinablenesse of the worke of grace upon the will.

Indeclinably (indĭkləi·năbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an indeclinable manner: †a. Undeviatingly. †b. Unavoidably, irresistibly. c. As an indeclinable word.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Address* 140 The Angels .. did euer indeclineably Behold the face of God in glory. 1625 — *App. Cæsar* II. i. 111 To follow indeclinably .. the Discipline of the Church of England. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* iv. 79 You give your owne interpretation of working invincibly and indeclinably upon the will. *a* 1677 MANTON *Twenty Serm.* vi. Wks. 1871 II. 235 The apostle prays that God would form and set their hearts straight, that they may be more indeclinably fixed towards God. 1864 WEBSTER, *Indeclinably*, without variation of termination. 1877 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 171 The forms ending in *-um* were employed indeclinably.

Indecompo·nible, *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + DECOMPONIBLE.] = next.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 173 The assumed indecomponible substances of the Laboratory. 1821 — in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 246 Existence is a simple intuition, undérived and indecomponible. 1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* II. 76 An indecomponible substance accidentally discovered.

Indecomposable (indĭkŏmpōu·zăb'l), *a.* [IN-3: cf. F. *indécomposable* (Voltaire, 1738).] Incapable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent elements.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 291 A compound insoluble in water, indecomposable by acid or alkaline solutions. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* v. 97 Words which are primitive, indecomposible, and irreducible. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 359 Other faculties, which being original and indecomposable, resist all inductive treatment. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 435 Among the many nebulæ, indecomposable into stars.

Indecorous (indĭkō·rəs, -de·kŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *indecōr-us* (see IN-3 and DECOROUS) + -OUS: or ad. late L. *indecorōsus*. For the pronunciation see DECOROUS.]

†1. Unbecoming, inappropriate. *Obs.*

1680 [implied in INDECOROUSNESS]. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. xii. (1732) 441 It seems to me indecorous and unsuitable to the Person and Majesty of God.

2. Contrary to, or wanting, decorum or propriety of behaviour; in bad taste.

1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 46 Their Actions are infinitely more indecorous, unreasonable, and silly. 1790 BURKE *Army Estim.* Wks. 1878 III. 280 At his time of life..it was useless and indecorous to attempt any thing by mere struggle. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 76 The demeanour of both sexes was strikingly indecorous—a harsher epithet would be unjust. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 139 Among savages especially haste is indecorous. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 305 The indecorous habit of overlapping one part of the Office by another.

b. Immodest, indecent. *rare.*

1829 MACAULAY *Ess., Southey's Colloq. Soc.* (1851) I. 113 Drapery was put on indecorous statues.

Hence **Indecorously** *adv.*, in an indecorous manner, without decorum.

1818 in TODD. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxvi. 62 The religious squabbles which so indecorously disturbed the latter years of the reign of King James. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 683 The oath was not taken indecorously, improperly, or without order.

Indecorousness (see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.]

†1. Inappropriateness. *Obs.*

1680 H. DODWELL *Disc. Sanchoniatho's Phœnician Hist.* (1691) 102 The indecorousness of their Allegories to their Deities.

2. The quality of being indecorous; violation of propriety or decorum.

1762 STERNE *Let. to Garrick*, Crebillon .. has agreed to write to me an expostulatory letter on the indecorousness of 'Tristram Shandy'. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 108 He never fails to dwell with censurable indecorousness on the illness of our venerable Sovereign. 1842 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) I. 62, I have seen none of that greediness and indecorousness on which travellers have laid so much emphasis.

Indecorum (indĭkō·rŭm). [a. L. *indecōrum*, subst. use of neut. sing. of *indecōrus* INDECOROUS; cf. DECORUM.]

1. An indecorous or unbecoming action or proceeding; an impropriety, a violation of the rules of behaviour proper to the sex, age, or character of the actor.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Instr. Eng. Verse* (Arb.) 32 To entermingle merie iests in a serious matter is an *Indecorum*. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 91 If any Decorum be omitted, or Indecorum committed, I can not otherwise excuse it. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* VI. xiii. 433 They will not be guilty of such an Indecorum. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P 1 It may be thought an Indecorum that I visit a Man. 1828 CARLYLE *Werner* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) I. 74 It was a much coarser curiosity .. which the dissipated man, by successive indecorums occasioned. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lv. (1862) V. 52 This was a flagrant indecorum, and known violation of the order of the festival.

2. The quality of being indecorous; lack of decorum; impropriety, now esp. of behaviour.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* Apol. 542 It is little detriment or Indecorum for them to use so well a limited indulgence. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 60 Upon a bare Moral account of the *indecorum*, unreasonableness, unseasonableness or utter unfitness of the thing it self. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. II. xxii. (1885) 88 A woman suffers more .. by public indecorum than by secret wantonness. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 324 The charge is not..for *indecorum*, or indiscretion, but for *falsehood*. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, The adroit manner in which he apologized for the acts of indecorum committed by their attendant.

†b. Inelegance, unhandsomeness. *Obs. rare.*

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47/2 The patient might be mutilate, and without greate indecorum or deformity, should not be able to goe.

Indeed (indī·d), *adv. phrase.* Forms: see DEED *sb.* [f. IN *prep.* + DEED *sb.* (5 b and 5 c): down to 1600 commonly written as two words, as still in the stronger *in very deed*.]

1. In actual fact, in reality, in truth; really, truly, assuredly, positively.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7591 Þat was þe firste wassail in dede. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 10160 (Trin.) Of him we wol oure story rede For worþiest hit is in dede. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. iii. (MS. Bodl. 263) 408/2 In al his book, he had afforn nat seen A mor woful creature, in deede. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xxiv. 34 The lorde is risen in dede and hath apered to Simon. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 96 My trust ..which had indeede no limit. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iv, When Sunday came it was indeed a day of finery. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. i. 37, I hear thy voice, And know that I indeed am motherless. 1878 HUTTON *Scott* iv. 37 He was, indeed, a man of iron nerve.

b. Freq. placed after a word in order to emphasize it: hence, with sb. = actual, real, true, genuine; with adj. or adv. = really and truly. (The adj. is often preceded by *very*.)

1575 FLEMING *Virg. Bucol.* x. 1 O Arethusa, graunt this labour be my last indeede. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 47 Behold an Israelite indeed [TINDALE a ryght Israelite] in whom is no guile. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 236 Our discourse is not about ordinary workmen, but wee doe rather speake of such men as are Painters indeed, that is, men of excellent wittes and great. 1653 WALTON *Angler* xi. 218, I marry Sir, this is Musick indeed, this has cheered my heart. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. I. i. (1885) 14 'Marvellous indeed!' said the priest. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* I. i. 163 My hours of sleep are now but few indeed. 1848 B. LEFROY in *State Trials* (N. S.) VI. 695, I should be very glad indeed to find that I had mistaken altogether the drift of that defence. 1876–7 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades, Phaedra*, Amid the crowd of youths He showed a Prince indeed.

2. In reality, in real nature or essence, opposed to what is merely external or apparent.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 230), There was oone enclosed in her herte And anoþir in hir chere declared For maidens han ofte sipes spared To·shewe oute þt þei desire in dede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 143 Rather make it seme lesse incomparably than it is in dede. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* Pref. (Arb.) 18 The Scholehouse should be in deede, as it is called by name, the house of playe and pleasure. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* Pref., Like those captive women who bewail'd the death of Patroclus in outward show, but indeed their own condition. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* v, That which I see, Is not indeed that which it seems to be. 1876–7 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades, Marsyas* 88 The Muses' Eyes, who were indeed Women, though god-like.

†b. In an adversative clause, emphasizing the real fact or reason in opposition to that which is false. *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 33 The schirref-dome..of Perth is nocht litle, but ample indede and large. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 54 *Gon.* How lush and lusty the grasse lookes? How greene? *Ant.* The ground indeed is tawny. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 [He] was iudged to be no man at armes (though in deed he excelled in feates of chiualrie). 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 Whereas that rednesse ariseth indeed of the winds, which .. carry .. red Earth or Minium.

3. Used in a clause which confirms and amplifies a previous statement: In point of fact, as a matter of fact.

1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 42 And in dead I brought the same texte agenst him. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 78 Their disposition (as indeed almost all the rest of the Germans) very honest. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Of the Church of England, or indeed of the whole Catholick Church of Christ. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 16 There is a very large Preface, but silly, and plainly shews the Author to be a Whigg, and indeed a fool. 1854 MRS. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 117 What do we know of the mystery of .. child-life? What, indeed, do we know of any life? 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* 32, I am..a cautious man, indeed a timid one.

4. With concessive force (usually followed by an adversative clause) = It is true, it must be admitted.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 8 Indeed sometimes it may be so, but..it is not so alwayes, nor yet most commonly. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 32 These ye will say, be fond scholemasters .. They be fond in deede, but surelie ouermany soch be found euerie where. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 95 P 3 Grief and Weeping are indeed frequent Companions, but, I believe, never in their highest Excesses. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* V, She blushed deeply indeed, but there was more than maiden's shame in her face. 1894 FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 81 Latin, not classical indeed, but good of its kind.

5. In dialogue, used to emphasize the reply (affirmative or negative) to a question or remark: e.g. 'Yes, indeed!', 'No, indeed!'

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 89 Is not that your meaning? That is my meaning indeed. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 9 *Sil.* Seruant, you are sad. *Val.* Indeed, Madam, I seeme so. 1734 CAREY *Chrononhoton.* ii, *Queen.* Away! you flatter me. *1st Lady.* We don't indeed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 19 Can you tell me? Indeed I cannot. 1895 *Punch* 29 Dec. 298/1 'But you don't mean to tell me you're the secretary of all these companies?' 'Indeed I do, my dear fellow'.

b. Used in echoing the question asked by another speaker.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, 'Who knows how this may end?' 'Aye, who knows that indeed!' answered I. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xv, 'Who is this Mr. Grey?' 'Who, indeed!'

6. Interrogatively = 'Is it so?' 'Really?'

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 15 *Mis. P.* Whose at home besides your selfe? *Mis. F.* Why, none but mine owne people. *Mis. P.* Indeed? *Mis. F.* No, certainly. 1604—*Oth.* III. iii. 101 *Ia.* I did not thinke he had bin acquainted with hir. *O.* O yes, and went betweene vs very oft. *Ia.* Indeed? *O.* Indeed? I indeed. Discern'st thou ought in that? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 171 ₱ 3, I go no further than, Say you so, Sir? Indeed! Heyday! 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xviii, 'That's Jarsper's'. 'Indeed?' said Mr. Datchery.

7. As an interjection, expressing (according to the intonation) irony, contempt, amazement, incredulity, or the like.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 181 This is the Angler in Wales, indeed! exclaims some fair reader. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxvi, 'Ah', said Sam, 'to be sure; that's the question.' 'Question, indeed', retorted Mrs. Cluppins. 'she'd question him, if she'd my spirit.' 1866 RUSKIN *Wild Olive* (ed. 2) 91, I think such and such a thing might be desirable .. a damask curtain or so at the windows. 'Ah', says my employer, 'damask curtains indeed! That's all very fine'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 219 'O, indeed', I said, 'what a wonderful thing, and what a great blessing!'

8. *Indeed and indeed*, really and truly. *colloq.*

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-M.* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 52/2 Indeed, and indeed, father, my aunt puts me quite out. *Ibid.* IV. i. 54/2 Indeed and indeed, father, I shall not have him. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxii, She said that indeed and indeed Miss Dolly might take pattern by her blessed mother. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Distant Shore*, O say that I love him indeed and indeed!

Indeere, obs. form of ENDEAR.

†Indefai·lable, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEFAIL *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. obs. F. adv. *indefalliblement* 'indefailably' (15th c. in Godef.).] Not liable to fail.

1693 BEVERLEY *True St. Gosp. Truth* 32 All is in Connexion, and inseparable Concatenation, and indefailable Certainty to the Elect. 1701—*Glory of Grace* 15 Such a Communication of Holiness, as should be unchangeable, or indefailable.

Indefa·tigabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indefatigable; incapability of being wearied; unremitting diligence or perseverance.

a 1634 ISAACKSON in Fuller *Abel Rediv., Andrewes* (1651) **iij b, His Indefatigability in Study cannot be paralleld. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vi. 37 All the manly virtues, were inseparably connected with pedestrian indefatigability. 1862 C. STRETTON *Chequered Life* II. 100 Every one is conversant with the indefatigability of the ant.

Indefatigable (indɪfæ·tigăb'l), *a.* [a. obs. F. *indéfatigable* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *indēfatigābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēfatigāre* to wear out: see -BLE.] Incapable of being wearied; that cannot be tired out; unwearied, untiring, unremitting in labour or effort. a. Of persons or things personified.

1586 [implied in INDEFATIGABLY]. 1611 COTGR., *Indefatigable*, indefatigable, vnweariable, vntirable, not to be toyled out. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 He was an indefatigable Reader, whether by Sea or Land. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 408 Upborn with indefatigable wings Over the vast abrupt. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ₱ 6 My Friend Sir Roger has been an indefatigable Man in Business of this kind. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 111 Active and indefatigable in the pursuit of revenge. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvi. (1862) IV. 108 He was indefatigable in his attention to public business. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. II. 137 The indefatigable students of Germany.

b. Of qualities or actions.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. i. (1651) 635 An indefatigable love and beauty. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I viii. 31 A man of great eloquence, and industry indefatigable. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1869) I. 476 His diligence was indefatigable. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 178 The Hermit .. with indefatigable restlessness went from province to province.

Indefa·tigableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indefatigable.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learn.* 231 (L.) Dost thou thus repay thy teachers for their pains, care, study, indefatigableness? 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 300 He .. pursued them with the greatest perseverance and indefatigableness imaginable till he lost his life. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 505 Adams was a representative .. of the sturdy indefatigableness..of New England.

Indefa·tigably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefatigable manner; unwearedly; with unremitting perseverance.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 Master Arthur Golding .. which .. trauelleth as yet indefatigably, and is addicted without society, by his continuall laboure, to profit this nation and speeche in all kind of good learning. 1682 DRYDEN *Pref. Relig. Laici* Wks. (Globe) 185 A man indefatigably zealous in the service of the Church. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. v. 336 We laboured indefatigably in getting in our water. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 413 Indefatigably carrying his little daguerreotype box up everywhere.

†Indefatiga·tion. *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEFATIGATION.] The condition of being unwearied.

a 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthuma, Terrestr. Globe* (1650) 267 The Arabian Geographers .. holding themselvs not to bee inferior .. either to the indefatigation or Skill of the Greek Geographers.

Indefeasible (indɪfī·zĭb'l), *a.* Forms: 6 indiffeasable, 6–7 indefecible, 7–8 -feasable, -feisible, 8 -feazable, -fiezable, 7– indefeasible. [f. IN-3 + DEFEASIBLE; cf. It. *indeffessibile* (Florio).] Not defeasible; not liable to be 'defeated', made void, or done away with; that cannot be forfeited.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* A v in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) App. iii. 239 By mariage .. one bloude .. is made of two, and an indefecible right geuen of bothe to one, without the destruction and abolishing of either. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. ii. § 8 All those things are utterly void, they make him no indefeasible estate, the inheritor by blood may dispossess him. 1661–98 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* III. 18 He, who gives a Being..has an Indefeasible claim to whatsoever the said Being so Given .. either is, or has, or can Possibly do. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., A good and indefeisible estate. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 101 If it be not proved to be something more than human, it will hardly be proved indefiezable. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 19 The great writers..have mostly asserted freedom of conscience as an indefeasible right. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xii. 414 Beauty is the true province of the Greeks, their indefeasible domain.

Hence **Indefeasibi·lity, Indefea·sibleness,** the quality or character of being indefeasible.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 2 The indefeasableness of the succession seems to be a natural consequence of its being a lineal one. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., The indefeasibility of a title. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. v. § 1 There are very few [uniformities] which have any, even apparent, pretension to this rigorous indefeasibility. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 332/2 There are limits to this indefeasibility of title.

Indefeasibly (indɪfī·zĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefeasible manner; so as to be indefeasible.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 1 By the same name peasably quietly and indiffeasably, shall have, possesse, and enjoye, to them and to their successours for ever all suche landis and tenementis. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. vii, I was..Lord of all this Country indefeasibly. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iv, Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein .. lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Sceptre of this Planet.

†Indefea·table, *a. Obs.* Also -ible. [f. IN-3 + DEFEAT *v.*] Incapable of being defeated or undone; indefeasible; indefectible. Hence **Indefeatabi·lity** (-ibility).

(Possibly in quot. 1643 an error for *indefeasable, -ible*, in 1755 for next two words.)

1643 T. WARMSTRY *Answ. W. Bridges conc. War* 15 That indefeatable power, and that incorruptible wisdome that is in God himselfe. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 53 Those [controversies] about free will, .. predestination and reprobation, grace irresistible and indefeatible. *Ibid.* 55 The decisions of this factious synod [of Dort] in favour .. of the irresistibility and indefeatibility of grace.

Indefectibility (indɪfĕktĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *indéfectibilité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being indefectible; exemption from liability to failure or decay.

1624 BP. HALL *True Peace-Maker* Wks. (1627) 541 Hee alone hath infallibility and indefectibilitie. 1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* vi. (1645) 68 These Propositions..have in themselves an indefectibility insuperable. 1726 J. TRAPP *Popery* I. 50 There is no Promise of Indefectibility made by our Saviour to any particular church. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 383 That [controversy] which raged between Calvinists and Arminians on the 'indefectibility of grace'.

Indefectible (indɪfĕ·ktĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DEFECTIBLE, prob. after F. *indéfectible* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.), or med.L. *indefectibiliter* adv. (Du Cange).] Not defectible.

1. Not liable to failure, defect, or decay; unfailing; that cannot fall short, come to an end, or be done away.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* VIII. (1866) 476, I believe this infinite and Eternal Spirit to be..of perfect and indefectible holiness in himself. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 46 When the Greek Church is excommunicate by the Roman..what and where then was the Catholick Church, that was indefectible and against which the Gates of Hell did not prevail? 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 273 The burning, and not consuming bush, signifies the indefectible splendor of the church. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Falling fr. Baptismal Grace* (1848) I. 36 Some beguile themselves by the dream that they magnify the mercies of God, in contending that the gifts of grace are indefectible. 1887 FAIRBAIRN in *Congregat. Rev.* May 426 The system that made grace most absolute made the saints most indefectible.

2. Not subject to defect; faultless.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 231 At first Arianism had not scrupled to admit the peccable nature of the Son, but it soon..avowed that, in matter of fact, He was indefectible. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 403 An indefectible wisdom on one point.

Hence **Indefe·ctibly** *adv.*, without capability of failure.

1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Off. Ch.* 394 The faith committed to the Church is represented..as clearly proclaimed, indefectibly maintained, and universally acknowledged.

Indefective (indɪfe·ktiv), *a. ? Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEFECTIVE: cf. med.L. *indēfectīv-us* (15th c. in Du Cange).] Not defective; free from defect; faultless, flawless.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 5 Charity indefective in this..life, and in the world to come everlasting life. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 93 God is of himself infinitely glorious, because his perfections are absolute, his excellencies indefective. 1670 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1698) III. 118 A Covenant promising Life upon Condition of absolute indefective obedience. 1708 FALCONAR in Hearne *Collect.* 19 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 131 Everlasting and indefective happines. 1717 CROXALL *Ovid, Met.* VI. (R.), Seven are my daughters, of a form divine, With seven fair sons, an indefective line.

†Indefe·ctuous, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. IN-3 + DEFECTUOUS: cf. obs. F. *indeffectueux* (16th c. in Godef.).] = prec. Hence **†Indefe·ctuousness.**

a 1687 H. MORE in Norris *The. Love* (1688) 153 Those terms *Totum* and *Omne*..may signify either the Entireness, Indefectuousness or Perfection of the thing they are pronounced of.

†Indefe·ndable, -ible, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEFENDABLE. Cf. F. *indéfendable* (Molière, 17th c.).] Incapable of being defended; indefensible.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 424 You hereby plainly acknowledge that Religion is not indefendible, except by meer subjects, against their Soveraign.

Indefensible (indɪfe·nsĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + DEFENSIBLE. Cf. F. *indéfensible* (Montaigne, 16th c.).] Not defensible; admitting of no defence.

1. Incapable of being defended by force of arms.

1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* II. xxx. 82 They did forsake the indefensible small townes and villages. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 11 By an obstinate keeping of an indefensible piece of Ground. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, Their great extent rendered them indefensible against the means of escalade. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1290/1 The town of itself is nearly indefensible.

2. Incapable of being defended in argument, maintained, or vindicated; unjustifiable, inexcusable.

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 151/1 His proude foly, in the defence of his indefensible errour. *a* 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 123 Of which I perceive not any kinde to be more obnoxious, or indefensible then that .. so common with our Delinquents to stand mute at the Barre. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 5 Those Expressions .. of our own Countrymen, are utterly indefensible. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 65 This hypothesis is as indefensible as the foregoing. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 35 It is manifestly unjust and indefensible, that you should tax the people of this country for the expenses of our colonies. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 34 To risk the peace of the Church in so indefensible a quarrel seemed obstinate folly.

Hence **Indefensibi·lity, Indefe·nsibleness,** the quality or character of being indefensible; **Indefe·nsibly** *adv.*, in an indefensible manner, so as not to admit of defence.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/2 Collonel Lundy .. spoke so discouragingly .. concerning the indefensibleness of the place. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* IX. Note 32 (R.) Some of the terms of expression are still indefensibly indelicate. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 216 The utter indefensibility of the design. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxix, The indefensibleness of her marriage. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. Introd. 20 The evidence .. seems to me sufficient to show the indefensibility of any such position.

†Indefe·nsive, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEFENSIVE (sense 1 c).] Incapable of making defence; defenceless.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temp., Thus, if I had to alledge no other reason in the defence of this my action .. yet were I not left indefensiue. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Turkes and Persians, both whom in all occasions were insulting over them, because indefensive and without government. *Ibid.* 337 The sword awes the indefensive villager.

Indeferent, obs. form of INDIFFERENT.

†Indefe·sse, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indēfess-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēfessus* wearied, tired (*dē-* down, etc. + *fessus* weary, tired).] Unwearied, untiring.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 512 The learned Grammarian Didymus, for his Indefesse paynes in reading and writing, surnamed, Iron-side, or heart of Oke.

†Indefi·ciency. *Obs.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or character of being indeficient or unfailing; unfailingness.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. vii. § 2 *note*, Their readinesse to defend the indeficiencie of his faith .. argues, they must of necessitie holde, that the Popes faith doth neuer faile. 1666 TILLOTSON *Rule Faith* III. § 6 Wks. 1742 IV. 690 The indeficiency of oral tradition. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* IV. i. (T. Suppl.), He [God] took care of their meat and drink, and indeficiency of their clothing.

†Indeficient (indɪfi·ʃĕnt), *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *indéficient* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *indēficient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēficient-em* DEFICIENT.] Unfailing, exhaustless, unceasing.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 25 Welcum oure indeficient adiutorie, That evir our Naceoun helpit in thare neyd. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 170 b, Euer fresshe and newe, indefycyent and neuer faylyng. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 308 Whence-from proceedeth the indeficient regular .. beating of the pulse. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 229 He hath .. an indeficient fullnesse, an inexhaustible fountaine. 1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 366 There is Sermon upon Sermon,—indeficient Sermoning, till the Congregation within the Church is dissolved. 1851 TRENCH

Poems 75 The Lamb His people feeds from indeficient streams.

Hence †**Indefi·ciently** *adv.*, unfailingly.

1622 PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* ii. 49 Trees of the Lords planting continue their fruits indeficiently, neither doe their leaues drop off.

Indefinable (indǐfəi·năb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN-3 + DEFINABLE.] That cannot be defined or exactly described; not susceptible of definition.

1810 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Chevalier de Versenai* I. 194 That secret and indefinable instinct. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, O call it not fat! but an indefinable sweetness growing up to it. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiii. 269 An obscure and indefinable line. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, Something as indefinable as the changes in the morning twilight. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Rupert Godwin* I. i. 2 Every look, every movement was instinct with that indefinable grace for which we can find no better name than good breeding.

B. *sb.* An indefinable person or thing. *rare.*

1810 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Chev. de Versenai* I. 164 That woman is one of your indefinables.

Hence **Indefi·nableness**; **Indefi·nably** *adv.*

1847 CRAIG, *Indefinably.* 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. ix, The expression in Captain Costigan's eye .. was .. indefinably humourous. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 118/1 It has a vaporous indefinableness that leaves it a riddle.

†**Indefinible**, *a.* *Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN-3 + L. **dēfinībilis*, f. *dēfinīre* to set bounds, bound, limit: see DEFINE *v.*] Incapable of being limited; illimitable.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Ded. 22 The Empyræan flame of the Divinity, Indefinible, Interminable, Ineffable.

Indefinite (inde·finit), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **indiffynit(e, -yte, indiffinite, indyfinyte, 7 indifinite, indefinit.** [ad. L. *indēfīnīt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēfīnīt-us* DEFINITE. Cf. F. *indéfini* (Montaigne, 16th c.).] Undefined, unlimited: the opposite of DEFINITE.

I. *generally.*

1. Without distinct limitation of being or character; having no clearly defined or determined character; indeterminate, vague, undefined.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiii. (1634) 46 When there is simple and indefinite mention made of God, this name belongeth no lesse to the Sonne and to the Holy Ghost, than to the Father. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Indifinite*, not precisely exprest; vndefined. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 76 Some generall indefinite promises. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 678 Your address is likewise a little indefinite; but I send this at a venture as you direct. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) II. viii. II. 329 Those indefinite aspirations for the laws of Edward the Confessor were changed into a steady regard for the Great Charter. 1875–6 W. B. POPE *Compend. Theol.* (1881) 656 The indefinite use of the term Sacrament in the early church. 1885 S. COX *Exposit.* Ser. I. v. 66 A fine, though indefinite, emotion.

2. Of undetermined extent, amount, or number; unlimited.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 46 Peace to thy Ghost, and yet me thinkes so indefinite a spirit should haue no peace or intermission of paines. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Usury* (Arb.) 546 Let these Licensed Lenders be in Number Indefinite. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 Thus oxygen and hydrogen .. will remain unaltered for an indefinite period. 1852 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xii. 150 With respect to our moral and spiritual capacities, we remark that they are not only indefinite but absolutely infinite. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 67 That is *indefinite* which has, or may have, a limit, but whose limit cannot be ascertained. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 100 Commodities that admitted of indefinite multiplication.

†**b.** Formerly, sometimes, Extending beyond any assignable limits; boundless, infinite. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 17 The process of Art is indefinite, and who can set a non-ultra to her endevours? 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* v. (R.), Indefinite and omnipresent God, Inhabiting eternity! shall dust, Shall ashes, dare presume to sing of thee?

II. *specifically* (in various technical uses).

3. *Grammar.*

a. Applied to various adjectives, pronominal words, and adverbs, which do not define or determine the actual person or thing, the place, time, or manner, to which they refer; as *any*, *other*, *some*, *such*, *somewhere*, *anyhow*, *otherwise*, etc.: esp. in *indefinite article*, a name for the individualizing adjective *a*, *an* (A *adj.*2), or its equivalents in other languages.

b. Applied to those tenses or inflexions of verbs which merely denote an action taking place at some time (past, present, or future), without specifying whether it is continuous or complete (thus distinguished from both *imperfect* and *perfect*), e.g. the Greek aorist and the English simple past; in French grammar formerly (as by Palsgrave) to the simple past tense corresponding to these, now called *past* or *preterite definite*; in modern French, *past* or *preterite indefinite* is applied to the compound tense corresponding to that called *perfect* in English, e.g. *il a parlé*, he has spoken. **c.** In the Slavonic verb formerly applied to one of the branches or aspects. **d.** Sometimes applied, in German and Old English grammar, to that declension of the adjective which is used when it is preceded by the indefinite article, possessive adjective, pronouns, etc: the *strong* declension of the adj.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 The indiffynite indicatyve of the thyrde conjugation endeth ever in *S.* *Ibid.* 84 The indiffinite tens, as *je parlay*, I spake. *Ibid.* 382 To knowe therfore howe and whan the frenche men use their preter imparfyte tence, and whan their indiffynyte tence, whiche name I borowe of the grekes, for they have a tence whiche they call *aoristus*, that is to say, *indifinitus*, whiche moche resembleth this tence in the frenche tonghe. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Indefinite Pronouns.* 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Article*, The article *a* is said to be *indefinite*, because applied to names taken in their more general, and confused signification. 1827 J. HEARD *Gram. Russ. Lang.* v. § 1. 141 There are four branches: the *indefinite*, the *perfect*, the *semelfactive*, and the *iterative*. The *indefinite* expresses the action indeterminately with regard to its completion; as онъ трóгалъ, he moved. 1874 R. MORRIS *Chaucer's Prol.* etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Introd. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms—Definite and Indefinite. 1877 MOULTON tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T.* III. § 25. 2 The indefinite pronoun τις, τι, is joined to abstract nouns.

4. *Logic.* Applied to propositions in which the subject has no mark of quantity; not distinguishing between 'some' and 'all'.

1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 6 Wks. II. 692/2 A proposition is called indefinite when there is no mark either of universality or particularity annexed to the subject: thus, 'Man is of few days' is an indefinite proposition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 The logicians formerly distinguished another Class of Judgments as *Indefinite*, meaning those in which the Subject, having no sign or predesignation of Quantity affixed to it, is not expressly declared to be either Universal, Singular, or Particular. Thus, *Elephants are sagacious animals;—Learned men are to be found at Oxford.* 1887 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. (ed. 9) 29 'Indefinite' or 'indesignate' propositions, as they are called, i.e. propositions in which the subject, being a common term, is not quantified, are inadmissible in Logic.

5. *Bot.* **a.** Said of inflorescence in which the central axis grows indefinitely in length, producing a succession of lateral branches bearing flower-buds (or of sessile flower-buds) which open successively from the lowest upwards; also called *centripetal* or *indeterminate*. **b.** Sometimes similarly applied to fibrovascular bundles which grow indefinitely, so that the stem increases in thickness, as in 'Exogens' or Dicotyledons. **c.** Said of the stamens or other parts of the flower when numerous and not clearly multiples of the number of the petals, etc.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Stamens indefinite; that is to say, more numerous than can be easily counted. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 77 The vascular bundles [in exogens], from their mode of development in an indefinite manner externally, have been called *exogenous*; and for the same reason, Schlieden has denominated them *Indefinite*. *Ibid.* § 472 The ovules are very numerous or indefinite. 1876 HOOKER *Botany Primer* 46 Called *indefinite*, because the axis goes on elongating after the first flower opens. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 144 The kinds of Inflorescence ..are all reducible to two types..viz. Indefinite and Definite, or..Indeterminate and Determinate. Each may be..simple or compound.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. uses of the adj.) An indefinite thing, word, statement, etc.; something of indefinite nature or meaning, or which cannot be definitely specified, described, or classed.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* F a, Aduerbs commonly gouerne an Indicatiue Moode: saue that where Interrogatiues are changed into Indefinites they haue some time a Subiunctiue. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Dispatch* (Arb.) 248/1 That Negative is more pregnant of direccion, then an indefinite. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 10/1 A table of the occupations of the people after a new classification .. I. 'Professionals' .. II. 'Domestics' .. III. Commercials; IV. Agriculturists .. V. Industrials .. VI. Indefinites, that is, general labourers, gentlemen of means, and paupers, with a few others not open to classification.

Hence †**Inde·finite** *v.* *Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*), in phr. *to indefinite it* = to act or speak indefinitely. **Inde·finitism** (*nonce-wd.*), indefinite character.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 76 If we indefinite it, when we should demonstrate, and universalize it. 1855 DORA GREENWELL *Present Heaven* (1861) 103 The vague spirituality or rather indefinitism of our ideas.

Indefinitely (inde·finitli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indefinite manner or degree.

1. Without definition or limitation to a particular thing, case, time, etc.; indeterminately, vaguely.

1471. [see INDETERMINABLY]. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 32 Other thre dyvers tymes, imparfytly past, indiffynitly past, and more than parfytly past. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 37 So oft as we do indefinitely speake of the name of God, we meane no lesse the Sonn and the Holy ghost than the Father. 1635 J. GORE *Well-doing* 3 A preacher ..delivers his message indefinitely to the whole assembly. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. iv, She had felt herself indefinitely unwell. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 168 They pressed me to come to them .. and I promised indefinitely that I would.

2. To an indefinite amount or extent; without specified or assignable limit or end; unlimitedly.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III, 'Tis a fortune which some indefinitly preferre before prosperity. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 10 Motion also may be indefinitely swift or slow. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 94 The Pacifick Sea .. from 30 to about 4 deg. south latitude, and from the American shore westward indefinitely. 1833 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* III. i. 6 Life is too short..for an alienation indefinitely prolonged. 1858 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 540 It would be easy to prolong the list indefinitely.

Indefiniteness (inde·finitnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indefinite; want of definiteness; indeterminateness, vagueness.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xi. (Arb.) 111 The Roundell or Spheare..for his indefinitenesse hauing no speciall place of beginning nor end. 1623 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. (1648) 476 The indefinitenesse of the charge implies a generallity. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 201 That pernicious looseness and indefiniteness of speech, which prevail so generally. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 34 There is now and then an Oriental indefiniteness as to method. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* cxxxii. 10 The fault of most prayers is their indefiniteness.

Indefinitive (indǐfi·nĭtiv), *a. rare.* [f. IN-3 + DEFINITIVE.] Not definitive; not characterized by definition or limitation; indeterminate, indefinite.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 125 From the point of the first Trauesse next adioyning, is drawne an indefinitiue line. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic. Anglic.* 82 A school of opinion..fixed in its principles, indefinitive and progressive in their range.

Hence **Indefi·nitively** *adv.*, without definition or limitation; **Indefi·nitiveness**, vagueness.

1621 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1637) 59 Ordinarily in our Sermons we indefinitively condemne as evill, swearing, and gaming for money. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* App. Chron. 92 They are all elected for two years, and may be immediately and indefinitively re-elected. *a* 1849 POE *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 587 If the author did not deliberately propose to himself a suggestive indefinitiveness of meaning.

Indefinito- (indefinəi·to), comb. form from L. *indēfīnītus* INDEFINITE; as in *indefinito-definite* adj., applied by Sir W. Hamilton to propositions predicated of the greater part or more than half.

1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Let. De Morgan* 43 Indefinito-definites, To UI, YO, last we come; And that affirms, and this denies, Of more, most (half plus some). *Ibid.* 44 [Propositions] 1. Definite; 2. Indefinito-definite; 3. Semi-definite; 4. Indefinite.

Indefinitude (indǐfi·nitiud). [f. IN-3 + DEFINITUDE (or f. INDEFINITE after *definitude*).]

†**1.** The condition of having no known or assignable limit; undefined or undefinable number or amount. *Obs.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 157 They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not indefinitude, by their various Positions, Combinations, and Conjunctions.

2. Want of definiteness or precision; indefiniteness, undefined state.

1827 G. BEAUCLERK *Journ. Marocco* Ded., Until it has arrived at years of discretion .. an indefinitude of age both in books and men. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.*, *Eng. Treat. Logic* (1853) 146 The vacillation or indefinitude of Aristotle himself in regard to the number of the modes. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 248 They are measures of the extent to which the author who uses them eschews indefinitude.

Indefinity (indǐfi·nĭti). *rare.* [f. INDEFINITE, after *infinity*: see -ITY.]

†**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, Endlesnes, *indifinity.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 643) This potential Infinity or Indefinity of Body, seems to be mistaken for an actual Infinity of Space.

2. = prec. 2.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 38 (1740) 144 He can .. come off, upon the Ambiguity or Indefinity of his Expressions. 1882 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 487 Branch lines ., only to be entered upon after the ominous 'change' to whose convenient indefinity the porter stentoriously invites us.

Indeflectible (indǐfle·ktĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + **deflectible*, f. DEFLECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Incapable of being deflected or turned from a straight course.

1883 F. W. POTTER *Gambetta* in *French Celebr.* 28 Proclaiming in a single voice his indeflectible fidelity. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* May 569 All unite in one undeviating and indeflectible direction.

†**Indefle·xible**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] = prec.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 Indeflexible subjection to Gods will.

†**Indeflo·re**, *a.* *Obs.* [Arbitrary f. IN-3 + stem of L. *dēflōrā-re* to DEFLOWER; for *indeflored* or *indeflorit.*] Not deflowered; chaste, inviolate.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 55 Implore, adore, thow indeflore, To mak our oddis evyne.

†**Indeflou·rishing**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + pres. pple. of DEFLOURISH *v.*] Not ceasing to flourish, unfading: cf. DEFLOURISH 2.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. xlvi, Ros'd all in liuely crimson ar thy cheeks, Whear beawties indeflourishing abide.

Indeformable (indǐfǭ·ımăb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not deformable; incapable of being 'deformed' or put out of shape.

1880 MINCHIN *Statics* (ed. 2) 13 In nature there are no such things as rigid bodies. For a great many practical matters there are bodies which may be treated as if they were rigid or indeformable.

Indegent, Indegest: see INDIGENT, etc.

Indehiscent (indǐhi·sĕnt), *a.* *Bot.* [IN-3.] Not dehiscent: said of fruits that do not split open when mature, but retain the seed till they decay.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I. ii. 179 Cells one-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times. 1841 MRS. LOUDON *1st Bk. Bot.* (1845) 25 Most of the kerneled fruits are indehiscent, and, if left to nature, must decay before they can liberate the seed. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* 158 The fruit of the vine is indehiscent. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 95 Syncarpous fruits .. which are dry and indehiscent, that is, which do not open, but liberate the seed by decay, as the fruit of the Hazel, you may simply call nuts.

Hence **Indehi·scence**, the quality of being indehiscent. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Indeign**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 **indoyne**, 5 **indaign.** [A form intermediate between ENDEIGN and INDIGN; q.v.]

1. *intr.* To be indignant or angry.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 30 Y biseche thee, he seith, ne indeyne thow, Lord, if I speke.

2. *trans.* To disdain, despise.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* C j b, Thou myghtest lese theyr loue and be indaigned of them.

†**Indelay·ed,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not delayed or put off; immediate.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 118 If this overture shall not mowe take effect, indelaied order must be geven by His Majeste for the raysing and setting furthe of an armye. 1564 Q. ELIZ. in *Abp. Parker's Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 227 We will that you shall duly inform us thereof, to the end we may give indelayed order for the same.

†**Indelay·edly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without delay; immediately.

1535 HEN. VIII *Let. Earl Sussex* 17 Apr., We..wol therfore and command you .. that ye indelayedly do apprehend and take them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 262/1 That he indelaiedlie .. should prepare himselfe to be gone out of the realme. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 70 Presentlie and indilayitlie upoun thair apprehensioun or convictioun..he or sche sall be put and haldin in the stokkis. *c* 1600 *Gowrie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 192 Verie miscontent that indelaiedlie he raid not to Sanct-Iohnstoun.

Indeleble, -ebly, obs. ff. INDELIBLE, -IBLY.

Indele·ctable, *a. rare.* [IN- 3: cf. obs. F. *indelectable* (Godef.).] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* lxxi. (1811) VIII. 327 Stiffened and starched .. into dry and indelectable affectation. 1806 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 109 His remarks upon this indelectable attendant.

†**Inde·legabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN- 3 + DELEGABLE + -ITY. Cf. F. *indélégable* (Littré).] Incapability of being delegated.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* etc. Wks. 1844 I. 75 Is such a delegation consistent with our author's position about the indevolvibility or indelegability of such a power?

Indeliable, obs. form of INDELIBLE.

Indeliberate (indĭli·bĕrĕt), *a.* [IN- 3: cf. F. *indélibéré* (17th c.).]

†1. Of persons, their qualities, etc.: Wanting in deliberation; inconsiderate; hasty or rash. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 100 This may rebuke rash, indeliberate, and self-willed persons. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 He reproooves .. their indeliberate rashness. *a* 1677 MANTON *Twenty Serm.* xv. Wks. 1871 II. 333 There is a will natural and indeliberate, and a will deliberate and elective.

2. Of actions: Done without deliberation or forethought; not carefully considered or planned beforehand. Also of thoughts, words, etc.: Unpremeditated, spontaneous. Now *rare.*

1655 BP. BRAMHALL *Def. true Liberty* 37, I distinguish between free acts and voluntary acts. The former are always deliberate, the latter may be indeliberate. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 96 Indeliberate actions are not capable of affectation. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 162 She felt a sudden indelib'rate Thought, Which strange Conviction in her Spirit wrought. 1896 *Academy* 12 Dec. 535/2 Short, insignificant, prattling, indeliberate letters.

†**Indeli·berated,** *a.* [IN- 3.] = prec. (sense 2). *a* 1663 BRAMHALL (J.), Actions proceeding from blandishments, or sweet persuasions, if they be indeliberated, as in children..are not presently free actions.

Indeli·berately, *adv. rare.* [f. INDELIBERATE + -LY 2.] Without deliberation or premeditation; unintentionally, involuntarily.

1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 340 What we have been wont to do by long practice, we do as easily, as quickly, and as indeliberately, as we do those things which flow from the necessity of our very nature itself. 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman Vindic.* 44 They might be .. forced Ignorantly, or indeliberately to Worship..the Pagan Idols.

Indeli·berateness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Absence of deliberate intention.

1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 345 That indeliberateness in sinning, which ariseth from an habit and custom of sin..doth not in any wise lessen or excuse a sinful action.

Indelibera·tion. Now *rare.* [See INDELIBERATE and -ATION. (So mod.F. *indélibération* (Littré).] Want of deliberation or forethought.

a 1614 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 31 Any mortall sinne .. proceeding from indeliberation. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 11 She should have no Liturgy at all, but the worship of God be left to the managing of chance and indeliberation and a petulant fancy. 1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 561 They, who scarce ever sin wilfully at all, or very rarely, are wont most frequently through indeliberation and unadvisedness to miscarry. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* iii. (1872) 45 Eagerness, anxiety .. indeliberation..are all fatal to recollection.

Indelibi·lity. *rare.* Also -ebility. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being indelible.

1804 HORSLEY *Speeches Parlt.* (1813) 421 The indelebility of the sacred character was a principle in the Church of Rome. 1891 *Daily News* 1 July 5/6 The ink..lost its ancient indelibility. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 683 This indelibility of tribal types.

Indelible (inde·lĭb'l), *a.* Also 6-7 indeleble, (7-9 indeliable). [In 16-17th c. *indeleble*, ad. L. *indēlēbilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dēlēbilis* DELIBLE; cf. F. *indélébile, -leble* (16th c.). The termination has been assimilated to -IBLE.]

That cannot be deleted, blotted out, or effaced; ineffaceable, permanent.

a. of a material mark, stain, etc. or of the substance which makes these, as *indelible ink.*

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 422 Before he .. hath his indeleble character scraped out of his handes and fingers endes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 850 The women paint their faces with indeleble lines. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* Pref., Pricking the same with Needles, then they take Indeliable tincture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Indeleble. 1658 PHILLIPS, Indelible. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 92 This operation, called by the natives Tattaowing..leaves an indelible mark on the skin. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 783 Indelible Ink for marking Linen, &c.

fig. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 49 Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them.

b. of a stain on character or reputation, infamy, disgrace, etc.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 322/1 So deadly poisoned wt sin, yt their spottes bene indelible & their filthines vnpurgeable. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 432 Branded with an indeleble note of infamy. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 20 Accursed with indelible infamy. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 284 This would be an unpardonable, an indelible reproach. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 198 This victory gain..and preserve us from shame's indelible stain.

c. of a mark, stamp, or character impressed upon anything; *spec.* of the spiritual character which, according to various sections of the Christian Church, is held to be impressed or conferred by some of the sacraments.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VIII. Wks. 745/1 With the indelible caracter and badge of baptisme receiued into hys liuerey and hys holy houshold. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 39. 358 We shall then consider whether your indelible Character bee any reality. 1711 G. CARY *Phys. Phylastick.* 416 This Divine Power is what the School men and Church call an Indelible Character. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xxi. 405 Man still bears in his bodily frame the indelible stamp of his lowly origin. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* i. 21 To all eternity they will bear the mark of their regeneration, the indelible character stamped upon them at the font.

d. of an impression on the mind; also of a feeling.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 271, I have so many and so indeleble impressions of your favour to me. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 265 Most grateful and indelible Sense of a long and intire Friendship. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iii. 29 Charles had retained too indelible a recollection of the past. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. ii, Such an event makes an indelible impression.

†e. of a title, right, or the like: Indefeasible.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. iv. viii. 186 They shall be only Keepers of the Great Seal, which for title and office are deposable; but they say the Lord Chancellor's title is indelible. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. i. 3 The indelible rights of mankind.

Hence **Inde·libleness,** the quality of being indelible, incapability of being blotted out or destroyed.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 401 The indelibleness of the impressions of Youth. [In mod. Dicts.]

Indelibly (inde·lĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an indelible manner; so as not to be blotted out or effaced.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. x. 253 The murderesse Quendrid..hath left her name indelebly stained with his innocent bloud. 1659 E. REYNOLDS in Eliot *Gosp. New-Eng.* A iij b, These premises are indelebly written in the minds of men by nature. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 54 ¶ 11 Our crime .. is indelibly recorded, and the stamp of fate is fixed upon it. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 524 He had left the print of his individual genius stamped indelibly..into the constitution of the country.

Indelicacy (inde·likăsi). [IN- 3: see next and -ACY.] Want of delicacy; want of a nice sense of propriety, refinement, or good taste; coarseness of character, manners, etc.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 Your Papers would be chargeable with something worse than Indelicacy, they would be Immoral. 1766 COLE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 486, I hope you will pardon the indelicacy of the expression. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 177 The indelicacy of this animal [the pig] is..rather in our apprehensions than in its nature. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1826) I. 398 The indelicacy of the Hindus. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 316 That indelicacy which was the singular blemish of his character.

Indelicate (inde·likĕt), *a.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *indélicat* (1812 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Wanting in, or offensive to, a sense of delicacy or propriety; coarse, unrefined; bordering upon what is immodest or indecent.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 42 Don't think to let me lose my beloved Wife and have an indelicate Nurse put upon me instead of her. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxx. (1840) II. 447 Their manners were too indelicate to be shocked at any indecency. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 274 Who bandied about amongst each other the coarsest ribbaldry, and most indelicate sarcasms. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. I. 15 A taste of fancy more coarse and indelicate than the Homeric.

†b. Used as *sb. Obs.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxxv. III. 342 These Gentlemen, the very best of them, are such Indelicates! *Ibid.* IV. Let. xiv. 82 What strange indelicates do these writers of tragedy often make of our sex!

2. Wanting in fine tact or nice regard to the feelings and tastes of others.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 102 She felt that, under the present circumstances, it would be indelicate to attempt more. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 462 It was apprehended that such indelicate greediness might disgust the benefactor.

†3. Of food: Coarse. *Obs.*

1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Lilt.* (1752) 101 The coarse fare he met with .. were but indelicate morsels to one who had formerly lived on ragouts and fricassees. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* II. 224 Time makes these indelicate viands acceptable and delicious to their taste.

Hence **Inde·licately** *adv.*, without delicacy.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 71 To throw herself, most indelicately, into the arms of a gamester, a profligate, a man of no birth. 1816 SCOTT *Let. to Byron* 5 Jan., The indiscreet zeal of the friend, who..has injudiciously and, as she thinks, indelicately brought into view circumstances of private attention.

Indeligence, variant of INDILIGENCE, *Obs.*

†**Inde·lve,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN- 1 + DELVE, after L. *infodĕre.*] *trans.* To dig in, to bury.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxv. 4 Thei 3yuen to hym alle alyen goddis that thei hadden..and he indeluede hem vndur a theribynte.

†**Inde·mn,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 indempne. [a. F. *indemne* (in 16th c. also *indempne*), ad. L. *indemnis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *damnum* loss, damage.] Free from or clear of loss or hurt.

1526 SIR R. WINGFIELD *Let. to Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Galba B.* 14 lf. 3 b) The sayde kynge hath bownde hymsylff to save themperour indempne agaynste the kynges highnes of alle thingis.

†**Inde·mned,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. prec. + -ED 1, after F. *indemné*, pa. pple. of *indemner* to indemnify]. = prec.

1552 HULOET, Indempned, *indemnis.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 49/36 Indemned.

Indemnification (inde·mnifikē·ʃən). [f. INDEMNIFY: see -FICATION.]

1. The action of compensating for actual loss or damage sustained; also the fact of being compensated; *concr.* the payment made with this object.

1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 335 The only security we have left for our indemnification, is in our prisoners. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. i. 139 Giving him a full indemnification and equivalent for the injury thereby sustained. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii. § 3 The party injured loses all hope of indemnification. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 145 The unwillingness to pay a money indemnification was so insuperable..that the British Commissioners were induced to lower their demand.

b. The action of compensating for trouble, annoyance, etc.; *concr.* the recompense so rendered.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix. I. 294 The Franciscans ..enjoyed from the popes the privilege of distributing indulgences, a valuable indemnification for their voluntary poverty. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 97 Not likely to accept .. gorgeous philosophy .. as an indemnification for irregular performance of public duties.

†2. 'Security against loss or penalty' (J.); indemnity. *Obs.*

Inde·mnifica·tor. *rare.* [agent-n. in Latin form, f. INDEMNIFY.] One who indemnifies.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 493 The common vouchee or indemnificator general, in the Common Pleas.

Inde·mnifica·tory, *a. rare.* [f. INDEMNIFY: see -ORY.] Pertaining or tending to indemnification.

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 397 Where the actions on delict are purely indemnificatory.

Indemnified, -fier: see under next.

Indemnify (inde·mnifai), *v.*[1] Also 7 indempnifie, -damnifie. [f. L. *indemn-is* INDEMN + -FY.]

1. *trans.* To preserve, protect, or keep free *from*, secure *against* (any hurt, harm, or loss); to secure against legal responsibility *for* past or future actions or events; to give an indemnity to.

1611 COTGR., *Indemniser*, to .. indamnifie. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 217 Save harmles and keep indempnified. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 153 An Asylum, to which any of them flying remain'd indemnified for whatever Delict committed. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, Why must the rest of the Tradesmen be..indemnified from charges? 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xi. 142 The fact indemnified the peace officers and their assistants, if they killed any of the mob in endeavouring to suppress such riot. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 554 An Act..providing that, if Cook would make..a true and full discovery, he should be indemnified for the crimes which he might confess. 1870 *Standard* 12 Nov., On entering into partnership in 1860 he was indemnified against liability on previously overdrawn accounts. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 376 A sound system of working class insurance must be devised, which shall indemnify them against all the accidents and reverses of life.

2. To compensate (a person, etc.) *for* loss suffered, expenses incurred, etc.

1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* III. 2 That they who formerly possessed Employments, should be indempnified for the Loss of their Posts. 1771 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. VI. 226 The plunder of the countries they invaded served to indemnify them for what they had expended in equipping themselves for the service. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* xx. 377 It was left to the Sultan to indemnify his vassals for their loss. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* i, [They] indemnified themselves for the nonpayment of their salaries by killing the deer for sale and for their own subsistence. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. vii. 395 They..indemnified themselves by extortions from their unhappy subjects.

b. To compensate *for* disadvantages, annoyances, hardships, etc.

1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 121 You ought to indemnify others for the Uneasiness you give them. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXV. 376 The high price of provisions indemnifies the cultivator for the hard life. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xiv. (1875) 173 However long and dreary

may be the winter, we are always indemnified by the spring. 1765 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 110 This is one way of indemnifying one's self for the plainness of one's habit. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* iii. 40 She somehow appeared ..to indemnify herself for her privations.

†3. To compensate, make up for. *Obs. rare.*

1750 Beawes *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 3 Two advantages..indemnified this defect.

Hence **Inde·mnified, Inde·mnifying** *ppl. adjs.* Also **Inde·mnifier,** one who indemnifies.

1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xi. 143 There is the like indemnifying clause, in case any of the mob be..killed in the endeavour to disperse them. 1817–18 Cobbett *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 341, I am doing my best to repay this country for the protection which it has given me against our indemnified tyrants. 1882 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 7 App. Cases 339 The amount which the indemnifier is bound to pay.

†**Inde·mnify,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* Also en-. [f. In-[2] + Damnify, with vowel assimilated to Indemn.] *trans.* To hurt, harm.

1583 Stocker *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 63 a, He .. did not believe that his Maiestie by this occasion coulde any way be endemnified. 1593 Lodge *William Longbeard* E ij, What harme the Rhodians haue doone thee, that thou so much indemnifiest them?

Indemnitee (indemnitē'). *U.S.* [irreg. f. Indemnity: see -ee.] 'The person to whom indemnity or promise of indemnity is given.' So **Inde·mnitor,** the person who undertakes to indemnify another against loss or liability.

In recent American dictionaries.

Indemnity[1] (inde·mniti). Also 5–7 indempn-, 6 indimn-; 5–6 -te, 6–7 -tie. [a. F. *indemnité* (1367 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *indemnitās, -tātem,* n. of condition f. *indemnis* Indemn.

The order of the senses is obscure; an early use of sense 3, otherwise unexemplified, appears in 3 c.]

1. Security or protection against contingent hurt, damage, or loss; safety. *spec.* (see quot. 1834).

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 307, I entende noon other but in als meche as in me is to se your indempnyte. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 970/1 Vpon complaint made to the kynge and hys counsayle .. thei would prouide sufficiently for thindemnity of the wytnes in that behalfe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV,* 216 The citiezens..began maturely to consult, what parte they should folow for their most indempnite. 1642 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 164 The *Indemnity* of the *Rights* and *Priviledges* of *Parliament.* 1681 Flavel *Righteous Mans Refuge* 208 Gods unchangeableness is his peoples indempnity. 1795 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 61 They assure you..that they will give you nothing in the name of indemnity or security, or for any other purpose. 1834 MacCulloch *Dict. Commerce* I. 682 Indemnity is where one person secures another from responsibility against any particular event. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 148 You will, of course, be entitled to an indemnity against any demand which still binds you; for example, future rent under a lease to the testator. 1879 Lubbock *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* viii. 148 Insurance ought to be a contract of indemnity.

2. A legal exemption from the penalties or liabilities incurred by any course of action.

1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. III. 122 An indempnity, and oblivion of all pass'd unkindnesses. 1703 Dk. Queensberry in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 238 To secure their friends there would be a General Indemnity past. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* I. ix. 291 All his vassals who had entered into confederacy with Richard, should receive an indemnity for the offence. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxxi. 483 Besides this allowance, he has also an indemnity granted him, of being free and discharged for ever from all debts owing by him at the time he became a bankrupt; even though judgment shall have been obtained against him. *a* 1852 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. iii. 145 Receiving beforehand an indemnity for every excess.

b. *Act* (or *Bill*) *of Indemnity,* an act of Parliament or other authority granting exemption from the penalties attaching to any unconstitutional or illegal proceeding. Also *fig.*

Such an act used, previously to the general act of 31 & 32 Vict., c. 72 § 16, to be passed annually for the relief of those who had failed to take the necessary oaths of office. In *Eng. Hist.* the term is specifically applied to the Acts of 1660 and 1690, exempting those who had taken arms or acted against Charles II and William III respectively, from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 106 So shall I have an act of indemnity before he can enter his action against me. 1648 *D. Jenkins Wks.* 79 The Army by an Act of Indemnity free themselves from all those dangers, which an Ordinance can no more do then repeale all the Lawes of the Land. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 94 He therefore carried the Act of Oblivion and Indempnity thorow. 1793 Burke *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 603 A valuable friend .. asked me what I thought of acts of general indemnity and oblivion, as a means of settling France. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xv. 112 They retained the bill of indemnity in the commons. 1836 H. Coleridge *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 19 The Act of Indemnity and the trial of the regicides transpired before the commencement of the correspondence.

3. Compensation for loss or damage incurred; indemnification.

1793 Ld. Auckland *Corr.* (1861) III. 13 The reasonableness of furnishing some indemnity to the Dutch by the cession of Lillo and Leifenshock. 1825 Bentham *Ration. Rew.* 138 When an individual is only indemnified, he is not rewarded: reward .. begins when indemnity is complete. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 157 The Cavaliers very naturally demanded indemnity for all that they had suffered.

b. A sum paid by way of compensation.

1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 216 The vigour of Cromwell eventually compelled the Dutch to pay an indemnity of 1,000,000 guilders. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) I. iv. 32 Within four years, France had to pay to Germany a war *indemnity of £240,000,000.*

†c. *spec.* (in early use). A payment made to the archdeacon in compensation for the loss of his induction money, and also to the bishop in lieu of his institution fees, when a church was impropriated to an abbey or college. *Obs.*

1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII,* c. 19 § 1 Diuers pencions, porcions, corrodies, indimnities, sinodies, proxies and other profites. 1545 *Instr. to Cromwell* in *Cott. MS. Cleop.* F. I lf. 85 Pensions or Indemnities be thes, whan a churche is Improgered to an abbay or a coleage, then the Archedeacon for euer lesithe his induction money, and in recompens of that he shall haue yerly oute of the saide benefice so Improperede xijd. or ijs. for a yerly pension more or lesse .. euyn so episcopus conseruatur Indemnis and hathe a lyke pension for his Indemnitie..in the lewe of his Institucion.

4. *attrib.,* as *indemnity bill, loan, money.*

1818 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 36/1 The third reading of the indemnity bill occurred on March 5th. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 954/2 The indemnity money paid after the destruction of the Old Factory gardens. 1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 5/7 The Powers, it is believed, will guarantee the indemnity loan.

†**Inde·mnity**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 6 endemnitee. [ad. OF. *indampnité* (1433 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *in-* (In-[2]) + L. *damnum* loss, damage; for the vowel cf. Indemnify *v.*[2]] Damage, hurt, injury.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xxxi. 12 Which growth..of kinred, not of enmitee, Did I (in you) by ingrate endemnitee Doute here: .. I were a beaste. *c* 1629 Layton *Syon's Plea* To Rdr., We doe not read of greater Persecution, higher indignitie and Indemnity done upon Gods People .. than in this our Iland.

Indemniza·tion. *rare.* [a. F. *indemnisation,* n. of action from *indemniser:* see next.] = Indemnification 2.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 651 To be indebted for the indemnization of my creditors to some other grocer's daughter. 1845 *For. Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 281 He spent two vexatious years in the sorry business of secularization and indemnization, which the peace of Luneville had left as a legacy to diplomatists.

†**Inde·mnize,** *v. Obs. rare* —°. [a. F. *indemniser* (1598 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *indemne* Indemn.] *trans.* To indemnify.

1611 Cotgr., *Indemniser,* to indemnize, or indamnifie.

Indemo·nstrabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being indemonstrable; incapability of being demonstrated.

1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 2 Principles in simplicity, indemonstrability, and self-evidence, should excel things posterior to principles. 1847 De Quincey *Protestantism* Wks. VIII. 108 Kant was the first person, and perhaps the last, that ever undertook formally to demonstrate the indemonstrability of God.

Indemonstrable (indĭmp·nstrăb'l), *a.* [In-[3]: cf. F. *indémonstrable* (Littré).] Incapable of being demonstrated or proved. (Said *esp.* of primary or axiomatic truths, principles, etc.)

1570 Billingsley *Euclid* I. i. 9 The first principles and grounds, which are *indemonstrable.* *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* I. i. § 4 (1622) 6 The first and most ancient principle, and therefore of all other the most indemonstrable. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* VI. vii. (1803) II. 388 We find likewise some of the axioms of geometry mentioned by Aristotle as axioms, and as indemonstrable principles of mathematical reasoning. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 447 Let us give up endeavouring to demonstrate the indemonstrable. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 139 Certain primary conceptions or indemonstrable material principles of truth.

Hence **Indemo·nstrableness,** incapability of being demonstrated; **Indemo·nstrably** *adv.*

1654 Warren *Unbelievers* 195 Which indemonstrably sheweth the instrumentality of this grace. 1727 Bailey (vol. II), *Indemonstrableness.*

†**Inde·n,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. In-[2] + Den *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put into a den.

1593 Florio, *Intanare,* to indenne, to put, enter, go, or creepe into a caue or denne. 1611 *Ibid., Incauernare,* ..to endenne. 1664 Fullarton *Turtle Dove,* Ierome was stoned, and Daniel was indened. Amos was rent. Paul by the sword did end.

†**Indencion.** *Obs. rare* —[1]. [Erroneous form for *indensation*: see Indense.] A rendering dense, a thickening.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* cxlviii. 54 The one [fever] doth come by the indencion or thyckenes of bloude.

†**Indeni·able,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In-3.] That cannot be denied; undeniable.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 82 Maine and indeniable consequences. 1652 French *Yorksh. Spa* iii. 38 Their indeniable testimony.

†**Indeni·ed,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [In-3.] Not denied; undenied.

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 17 By necessary consequence, and indenied it is but you have tied yourselfe .. unto expresse words.

Indenize, -ation, etc.: see Endenize, etc.

1749 Martin *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. Eng. Tongue 17 Many words and terms in these arts have also been indenized.

Indeno·minable, *a. rare* —[1]. [In-3.] That cannot be named; unnameable.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 28 An indenominable Quæmalry of overturcas'd things.

†**Inde·nsate,** *a. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. L. type **indensāt-us,* pa. pple. of **indensā-re*: see next, and cf. Densate *v.*] Rendered dense; thickened.

1599 R. Linche *Anc. Fict.* N, The aire becommeth indensate and grosse.

†**Inde·nse,** *v. Obs. rare* —[1]. [ad. L. type **in-densā-re,* f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *densā-re* to make thick, f. *densus* Dense.] *trans.* To make dense or thick.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 118 Vnctions and Frictions .. indense the body, that the ayre and windes should not batter and damnifie it.

Indent (inde·nt). *v.*[1] Also 5–6 endent. [ad. F. *endenter* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.) 'to snip, notch, iag on the edges' (Cotgr.), L. type **indentā-re* (med.L. and It. *indentare*), f. *in-* (In-[2]) + **dentā-re* to furnish with teeth, f. *dens, dent-em* tooth; cf. *dentātus* Dentate.]

I. In general sense.

1. *trans.* To make a tooth-like incision or incisions in the edge or border of; to notch or jag; now, chiefly, to give a zigzag or strongly serrate outline to.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 She .. fyled myn yren and endented it. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1641 A barbor he callyd, .. And shove hym bothe byhynd and before, Queyntly endentyd, oute and in. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 23 Take hede that thy mower mow clene and holde downe the hynder hand of his sith, that he do not endent the grasse. 1866 Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 120 The jaw..is marked with five longitudinal ribs which indent the edges of the plate.

b. To form a deep recess or recesses in (a coast-line, etc.); to penetrate deeply. Also *transf.*

1555 Eden *Decades* III. ix. 138 It is eaten and indented with two goulfes. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* i. 5 Those armes of sea..By their meandred creeks indenting of that land. 1773 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept. I 17 It is an island..so much indented by inlets of the sea that there is no part of it removed from the water more than six miles. 1777 Cook *2nd Voy.* III. xii. (R.), The coast..seemed to be indented into creeks and projecting points. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* I. iv, Each part [of the book] overlaps, and indents, and indeed runs quite through the other. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 191 Lochleven, an arm of the sea which deeply indents the western coast of Scotland.

c. *intr.* To recede or form a recess.

1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint. iii.* (1848) 145 The forms are angular, as well where they indent or fall in as where they swell out. 1856 Grote *Greece* II. App. XII. 667 At the spot here mentioned, the gulf indents eastward.

II. To indent a document, and senses thence arising.

2. *trans.* To sever the two halves of a document, drawn up in duplicate, by a toothed, zigzag, or wavy line, so that the two parts exactly tally with each other; to cut the top or edge of two or more copies of a legal document in such an exactly corresponding shape; hence, to draw up (a document) in two or more exactly corresponding copies.

This was done in the case of a deed, covenant, agreement, etc. in which two or more parties had an interest, so that one copy was retained by each party; the genuineness of these could be subsequently proved by the coincidence of their indented margins. See Indenture *sb.* 2.

1385 [see Indented *ppl. a.*[1] 3]. 1413 *Exam. Oldcastle* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 133 His Belief, which was indented and taken to the Clergy, and set up in diuers open places. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 10 Alle this poyntment aforeseide were wrytene, indentyde, and sealede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 85 All thynges..that thou hast promysed to god, & be conteyned in thyne obligacyon, endented bytwene god & thy soule. 1557 *Order Hospitalls* D vj b, An Inventorie..shall be Indented, th' one part thereof to remaine in your custodie, and the other in the custodie of the persons charged. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 232 All other Laws and Ordinances of Sewers .. which be but in parchment, and not Indented, or which be indented also, if not sealed, continue *in force no longer then that Commission continueth* by the power whereof they were made. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 229 Contracted with me by articles indented vnder our hands. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 601 Articles of Agreement Indented, Made, Concluded and Agreed upon at Philadelphia. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 295 If a deed be made by more parties than one, there ought to be regularly as many copies of it as there are parties, and each should be cut or indented (formerly in acute angles *instar dentium,* but at present in a waving line) on the top or side, to tally or correspond with the other; which deed, so made, is called an indenture. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 103 When a deed begins *This Indenture,* it must *actually be indented, that is, must be cut or scalloped at the* top, otherwise it will be a Deed-poll. [This is no longer so: cf. quot. 1845 in Indenture *sb.* 2.]

†3. *intr.* To enter into an engagement by indentures; hence, to make a formal or express agreement; to covenant (*with* a person *for* a thing); to engage. Also *fig. Obs.*

1489 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 908 III. 351 My Lorde of Northethombyrland..hath endentyd with the Kynge for the kepynge owt of the Schottys and warrynge on them. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 22 The said maister of the wardes and liueries..shall haue power .. to couenaunt and indent with euery person..for his..liuerie. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 301 Many .. do nothing but indent with God vpon a certaine condicion, and binde him to the lawes of their couenanting. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* V. iii. 367 At last she indents downright with the devil. He is to find her some toies for a time, and to have her soul in exchange. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 23 Thus would I have Eccle-iasticall and civil Historians indent about the Bounds, and Limits of their Subjects. 1700 J. Brome *Trav. Eng. Scot.* III. (1707) 176 The Servants .. do usually indent with their Masters, when they hire them. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* I. 139 The Persons baptized by John, did also undertake some new conditions, and indent in some

Privileges. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 38 (1740) 612 Courage did not serve them to refuse delivering over the Goals by Indenture to North and Rich, as the Way is; nor to indent with their own Anti-Sheriffs. 1759 Goldsm. *Pres. St. Pol. Learning* xi. Wks. (1854) II. 50, I fire with indignation when I see persons wholly destitute of education and genius indent to the press, and thus turn book-makers.

† b. with *subord. cl.* or *inf.* expressing purpose.

1462 *Paston Lett.* No. 453. II. 104 He hathe endented with the owners of the schip what daye it schulbe redy. 1480 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9, I, John lord Howard, endented with the King my sovrain Lord to do him servisse opon the see. 1585 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* xiv. § 26 (Parker Soc.) 276 He indented not what reward he should have. 1643 S. Marshall *Letter* 7 Suppose a free man indents with another to be his servant in some ingenious employment. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 366 [She] indented with her husband that her heritable issue should assume her surname. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. iii, Till this time towmond I'se indent Our claiths of dirt will sa'r.

† 4. *trans.* a. To contract for, bind oneself to, or promise, by or as by making indentures; to covenant, stipulate, agree about, promise. *Obs.*

a 1555 Bradford *Hurt Hearing Mass* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 318 We should take it no less than idolatry or image-service, whatsoever thing is indented by man, saint, or angel, and not by him, concerning his worship and service. 1600 Holland *Liv* VII. xli. 279 He would not indent ought for his owne securitie. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* 1. ii. 72 Euen as Paul indented an imitation of Iewish rites when he shaued his head at Cenchrea. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* x. § 1. 74 They indent golden Mountaines, but pay chirping Myce.

† b. To engage (a person) as a servant, etc. by or as by indentures; = Indenture *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1758 [see Indented *ppl. a.*[1] 4]. 1787 Burns *Let. to Moore* 2 Aug., I was thinking of indenting myself, for want of money to procure my passage. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath* (1839) 17/2 To indent one's person for life, is a tremendous engagement.

5. *intr.* To make out a written order with a duplicate or counterfoil; hence, to make a requisition *on* or *upon* a person *for* a thing. (Orig. an Anglo-Indian use.) In later usage also to draw *upon* (a source of supply). Cf. Indent *sb.*[1] 4.

1829 *Bengalee* 136 Could it prove of any service..to offer part of the accommodation for his stores? but at all events, he might indent freely on hers, on their arrival. 1837 Macaulay in *Life & Lett.* (1880) I. 469, I have indented largely, to use our Indian official term, for the requisite books. 1851 F. Hall in *Benares Mag.* VI. 719 *note*, Shefta's work..is indented upon, by the Maulawi, without stint and without acknowledgement. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 277 Other magistrates had been indented upon (as magistrates very frequently were, when ladies were nervous and travelling with only an ayah). 1882 Sala in *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Sept. 343 The medical officers are unable to 'indent' on the commissariat or ordnance stores for newspapers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 14/1 [quoting Indian paper] The salt tax has at last been indented upon for covering the deficit in our Budget.

6. *trans. Comm.* To order by an indent; to order a supply of (a commodity). Cf. Indent *sb.*[1] 5.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 10/1 On what principle do you work in indenting books from England? 1899 *Ibid.* 27 Feb. 2/2 A short time ago Mr. Kinder indented 20,000 tons of Welsh coal.

III. In other literal and technical senses.

7. *trans.* To make an incision in (a board, etc.), for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing; to join or joint together by this method.

(Although the evidence for the sense is late, it appears very early in Indenting *vbl. sb.*[1] 2 and Indenture *sb.* 1 b.)

1741 A. Monro *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 71 Each of these bony Pieces is indented into the larger Bones. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 154 The ranges are indented into each other. 1811 *Self Instructor* 135 In wainscoting, the dimensions are taken..indenting the string where the plane goes. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 588 Boards can be connected together at any given angle.., by indenting them together. 1844 H. Rogers *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 65 He put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed. 1876 Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss., *Indented*, toothed together, that is, with a projection fitted to a recess.

b. *Indent in*, to mortise in, joint in with art: in quot. *fig.*

1639 Drumm. of Hawth. *Char. Anagram* Wks. (1711) 231 An anagram .. fitly cometh in mostly in the conclusion, but so that it appeareth not indented in, but of it self naturally.

8. *Printing.* To set back (from the margin of the column of writing or type) the beginning of (one or more lines), as a means of marking a new paragraph, of exhibiting verse, etc.; to begin (a line or a succession of lines) with a blank space.

1676 Moxon *Print Lett.* 11 You must indent your Line four Spaces at least. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* May an. 1748 Indenting the notes into text. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. vi. 137 Authors should always make the beginning of a new paragraph conspicuous to the compositor, by indenting the first line of it far enough. *absol.* 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 87 To set out a paragraph in this style, the compositor would be told to 'run out and indent'.

† 9. *intr.* To move in a zigzag or indented line; to turn or bend from side to side in one's course; to double. *Obs.*

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 177 But doubling and indenting still avoids his enimies lips. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 704 Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch Turn, and return, indenting with the way. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 176 It windeth or indenteth like a Serpents figure. 1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xiv, To limit and levell out the direct way from vice to vertue..not winding or indenting so much as to the right hand of fair pretences.

† b. *trans. To indent the way*: in same sense.

1612 W. Parkes *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 57 To see light-headed drunkennesse indent the way from side to side. 1622 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Water Cormor.* Wks. (1630) III. 5/1 From side to side he staggered as he went, As if he reeling did the way indent.

Indent (inde·nt), *v.*[2] Also 4-5 (*inf.* and *pa. pple.*) endent(e. [f. In-[2] + Dent *v.*

Although this is, at least in its radical part, etymologically distinct from Indent *v.*[1], the two are in actual use (and perh. have always been) consciously regarded not as distinct words, but only as senses or uses of the same word, the difference between them in their primary signification being much less than that between actual senses of Indent *v.*[1]. This blending is even more apparent in the derivatives, such as *indentation, indenture*, which owe their form entirely to the Romanic Indent *v.*[1], but have senses derived from both verbs.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To inlay, set, emboss; = Dent *v.* 3.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1011 Þe topasye twynne how þe nente endent. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3298 His dyademe was droppede downe, dubbyde with stonys, Endente alle with diamawndis. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb. xxiii. 106 Þe greece ..es all of precious stanes, endentid with gold. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 227 Towrres Endentyd with presyos stonys, Schynyng ase crystall clere. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 788 Your sensours shall be of golde, Endent with asure many a folde. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 129 A Glasse Indent'd with Gems. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 368 The Marble .. in which he imagin'd precious Stones were indented. *Ibid.* 371 Small Streaks and Pieces of other Metal..are nicely indented and interspersed on the Statue. *fig.* 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 628 Anon þe day with derk endente, þe myȝt of deth dotz to enclyne.

II. 2. *trans.* To form as a dint, dent, or depression; to strike or force inwards so as to form a dent or hollow; to impress.

c 1400 *Beryn* 1851 Thus Iangelyng to ech othir, endenting euery pase, They entrid both in-to the hall. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 83 A huge Dragon..divided the earth, as he went seeking to hide. ..Thus did he indent a passage for this River. 1641 *Rhode Island Colon. Rec.* (1856) I. 115 A Manual Seale shall be provided for the State..in the Liess or Bond, this motto indented: *Amor vincet omnia.* 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 123 Deep Scars were seen indented on his Breast. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 267 Deep in the neck his fangs indent their hold. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 160/2 Having his name indented only on a tin plate and not painted on his cart. 1851 J. D. Maclaren in *Mem.* (1861) 213 [These] leave their footsteps deeply indented. 1877 Ll. Jewitt *Half-ho. Eng. Antiq* 83 Lines produced by indenting a twisted thong into the soft clay.

fig. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 31 Among all the Lessons which Nature hath taught, this is the deepliest indented. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. iv. § 17 The Danish Garrisons lay so indented in the Heart of the Land. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 422 Properties..which if not peculiar to the plague are indented upon it far more strikingly, than upon any other disease.

3. To make a dint or dints in the surface of (a thing) with or as with a blow; to mark with a surface hollow, or depression; to dint or dent.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cv. v, Ioseph .. Whose feete .. fretting irons did indent. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 114 A countenance Savage with bristles or indented with scars. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIX. 37 Shields indented deep in glorious wars. 1736 S. Wesley *Battle of Sexes* 154 Furrows deep indent his batter'd arms. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 184/1 Although the sabre does not penetrate the metal, it indents it so deeply as to produce the same effect. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* XVI, Mr. Pickwick .. indenting his pillow with a tremendous blow.

fig. 1798-9 Lamb *Corr.* (1870) 107 Many a little thing which .. seemed scarce to indent my notice now presses painfully on my remembrance.

4. *intr.* To receive or take an indentation; to become indented or furrowed.

1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 161 His countenance had indented with Age before he was old. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 55 The oyster .. breeds a large shell, and the shell itself indents to receive its impression.

Indent (inde·nt, i·ndent), *sb.*[1] [f. Indent *v.*[1]]

I. 1. An incision in the edge of a thing; a deep recess, strictly of angular form; an indentation.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 104 It [the Trent] shall not winde with such a deepe indent, To rob me of so rich a Bottome here. 1627 Speed *England* xviii. § 2 The whole in Circumference, traced by the compasse of her many indents, one hundred twentie and eight miles. 1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 268 A cut, or an indent into the coral rocks, about a hundred foot broad. 1807 J. Johnson *Oriental Voy.* 40 Simmon's Bay, a cove or indent on the western shore. 1867 Ouida *Idalia* xxix, The cliff .. rose aloft, curving inward and shaping one of the many indents of the irregular southern coast.

2. *Printing.* The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph: = Indention 2.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

II. 3. = Indenture *sb.* 2: in various senses.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 299 In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their fauour .. and not .. to trafficke with them by way of indent or condition. *a* 1605 R. Bannatyne *Jrnl.* (1806) 346 To mak it as it were a contract, to be subscryvit be both the parteis; or rather everie partie to subscryve thair awin part of the indent. 1710 *New Hampsh. Provinc. Papers* (1868) II. 623 You will call them over by the Indent of the Engineer left when he received them. 1724 S. Sewall *Diary* 1 Feb. (1882) III. 330 The Coroner shewed me the Indent of the Jury. 1820 in P. Warung *Tales (Old Regime* (1897) 167 The indent having been examined, this certifies seven years have elapsed since sentence of Transportation .. was passed. 1897 *Ibid.* 146 Make a note, Mr. Comptroller, to ascertain how it is that the ship's indent was so imperfect.

b. A certificate of a money claim or the like; *spec.* an indented certificate issued by the U.S. Government, or by a state government, at the end of the War of Independence, for the principal or interest due on the public debt. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1788 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 381 Adventurers who have paid for shares are exceedingly pressing for the Indents, which are to be returned to them. 1798 Bay *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 121 An indented certificate (of loan) commonly called a general indent of the State of South Carolina. 1809 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 124 The indents issued upon them [state bonds] for interest, were drawn by David Rittenhouse.

4. An official requisition for stores. (Originally by a covenanted servant of the E. Ind. Company.)

1799 Wellington *Let. to Lieut. Col. Harness* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 46, I have desired the commissary of supply to be prepared at Bangalore to answer your indents for every thing that you will want. 1803 — *Let. to Sec. Gov.* 18 Apr., Specifying in the indent the contents of the loads. *Ibid.*, I shall countersign these indents. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept., Any regimental quartermaster, through the simple medium of an indent, can in any emergency obtain a supply of provisions out of this. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 2/1 Indents were made on the Medical Department for quantities which soon nearly exhausted the stores at its command.

5. *Comm.* An order for goods, esp. one sent to England from abroad.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. Parl.* 27/1 From the ready sale, the governments abroad were induced to add considerably to their indents. 1879 *Commercial Let.*, We enclose an indent of stationery. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/5 The sudden fall in sterling exchange has checked dealers in sending home indents to any extent. 1891 *Times* 9 Oct. 9/3 Indents come home at rather better figures owing to supplies abroad being light.

Indent (i·ndent), *sb.*[2] [f. Indent *v.*[2]] A dint or depression in the surface of anything, made by a knock or blow; an indentation; hence, any depression, hollow, or furrow in a surface.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 454 b, If a Spherical Body had .. here and there some irregular indents made in it. 1781 Thompson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 254 Its surface was full of small indents. 1858 *Daily Tel.* 3 July, This shot made an indent of 4·5 inches, and drove the 12 by 5-inch supports out between two and three inches. 1876 Humphreys *Coin-Coll. Man.* ii. 11 On the other [side of the coin] merely the indent formed by the punch used to drive the metal into the die. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 356 A superficial unevenness in the shape of scattered indents or depressions.

fig. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* vi. (1875) 77 Character .. has deeper indents in it than are made by any of the adventitious circumstances that you have adduced.

Indentation (indentē·i·ʃən). [In form, n. of action f. Indent *v.*[1] (see -ation); but in sense derived also from Indent *v.*[2]]

I. Senses from Indent *v.*[1]

1. The action of indenting; the condition of being indented or having the edge cut into tooth-like notches or angular incisions; denticulation; toothing.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 247/1 The form of leaves .. margin, the manner of their indentation, and the nature of the leaf-stalk. 1858 Glenny *Gard. Every-day Bk.* 65/2 If the edge be smooth, with no indentation, and perfectly circular. 1877 F. Heath *Fern W.* 22 The indentation assuming various shapes, often being deeply incised.

2. with *an* and *pl.* A cut, notch, or angular incision in the margin of anything; a deep recess in a coast-line, or the like; a series of incisions; a zig-zag moulding, etc.

a 1728 Woodward (J.), The margins do not terminate in a streight line, but are indented; each indentation being continued in a small ridge, to the indentation that answers it on the opposite margin. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 101 The opposite Welsh coast is broken by various bays and indentations. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 69 Leaves oblong, on short leaf-stalks, blunt, wing cleft, with indentations. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 170 Captain Austin .. entered the same little indentation in which five of us were moored before. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 302 The Greek coast is full of indentations.

3. *Printing.* = Indention 2.

1864 Webster s.v., Common indentation..hanging indentation. 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* 86 The first line of the paragraph..is shorter than the two following, there being a widespace at the beginning of it. This is called an indentation.

II. Sense from Indent *v.*[2]

4. The action of impressing so as to form a dent or dint; the dent, hollow, or depression thus formed; any deep and decided depression in a surface.

1847 James *Convict* ii, On the summit of one of the most elevated points..there was a little indentation. 1861 *Times* 11 July, Injurious compression of a soft, moist soil, by the indentation of its wheels. 1880 Bastian *Brain* 115 The extent of its surface is further increased by the existence of numerous superficial folds or indentations.

Indented (inde·nted), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Indent *v.*[1] + -ed [1].]

1. Having the edge or margin deeply cut with angular incisions; deeply, strongly, or coarsely serrated along the margin.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Indentyd, *indentatus.* 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. A v b, Acanthium is a kynde of thystel indented after the fashion of branke vrsin. *Ibid.* B j b, One of them hath leues lyk a plain tre, and depely endentyd. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 307 All [beasts] that haue teeth indented in like saws, be naturally devourers of flesh. 1628 Milton *Vacat. Exerc.* 94 Trent, who, like some earth-born giant, spreads His thirty arms along the indented meads.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxiv. 135 Banners of white damask, deeply indented. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 14 She had two Claws..which were indented, or made Saw-wise on the inside. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 127 Plates of Tin ..indented along their length. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. i. 200 The inlets of their indented coast. 1877 F. HEATH *Fern W.* 22 Sometimes the leafy portion, though undivided, has its margin beautifully cut in, or indented.

b. Having a serrated or zigzag figure, direction, or course, as a line, wall, moulding, path, etc.; constructed with salient and re-entrant angles, as a battery, parapet, etc.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 113 A green and guilded snake..with indented glides, did slip away. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 193 A wavering or wrigling motion, whereby they describ'd an indented Line. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 496 The Enemie of Mankind, enclos'd In Serpent .. toward Eve Address'd his way, not with indented wave, .. but on his reare. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Indented Line*, (in *Fortif.*) a Line running in and out like the Teeth of a Saw: often us'd on the bank of the Counterscarp upon a River or Sea-Coast. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 72 There is one walke all ye length of the Garden..it is indented in and out in Corners. 1802-19 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Redens*, Redens, redans, or redant in Fortification. A kind of work indented in form of the teeth of a saw...It is also called saw work and indented work. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 15 Some authors recommend an indented parapet to obtain fire on the salient angles of works. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl., Indented Line*, in fortification, is a serrated line, forming several angles, so that one side defends another. The faces are longer than the flanks. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) 158 The other favourite mouldings of the Norman style, are..the Indented [etc.].

2. *Her.* Of an ordinary, etc.: Having a series of similar indentations or notches.

In the *Bk. St. Albans* on Heraldry, what is now called 'embattled' is represented and described as 'indentit', while 'irrasit' is used to describe the modern indented figure; in Guillim, however, the description of 'indented' shows it to bear the current meaning.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2053 A derfe schelde, endenttyd with sable With a dragone engowschede. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IX. xxxvi, His sheld..was endented with whyte and black. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D iij, Qvarterit armys .. calde indentit for .ij. colowris oon in to an othir by the maner of teth ar indentit. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) I. lx. 81 His baner .. was goules, a sheffe, sylver, thre cheuorns in the sheffe, bordred sylver indented. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. 18 He beareth Gules a bordure indented Argent. *Ibid.* This bordure is said to be indented, because it seemeth to be composed (as it were) of teeth. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Indented*, a Term in Heraldry, when the Out-Line of a Bordure, Ordinary, &c. is in the Form of the Teeth of a Saw. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xii. 84 *Indented*, having a serrated border line.

3. Of a legal document: Cut zigzag or wavy at the top or edge; having counterparts severed by a zigzag line; *esp.* in *deed* (*bill*, etc.) *indented* (as opposed to DEED POLL) = INDENTURE *sb.* 2. Cf. med.L. *chartæ* (*scripturæ*, etc.) *indentatæ*.

1385 (May 15) *Award betw. Robert Earl of Fyfe and John of Logy*, To the wytnes of the qwylkis al and syndry in thir endentyt lettrys contenyt, tyl ilke parte of the forsayde endenturis I hafe put my Cele. 1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 62 Made by dede endented. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 432 Seales were not putte to wrytnges indentede that the kynge of Ynglonde scholde have all londes of the duchery off Aquitanny. 1440 *Walsall Rules* c. 17 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 249 The olde Masters of the Gylde shall by byll indented..delyver to the newe Masters alle the money, plate [etc.]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. 116 He there in yᵗ presence made his testament, yᵗ before he had causyd to be written in .iiii. sondrye skynnes endentyd, to be rad, & than sealyd wᵗ certeyne of theyr sealis, wherof yᵗ one he wyllid to be kept in the tresory of Seynt Denys. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 There is no maner of estates made of free lande by polle dede or dede indented. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 11 They were both parties to the same Indented Articles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Deed Indented*, or *Indenture*, a Writing cut with Dents or Notches on the top or side; which consists of two or more Parts, and wherein 'tis express'd, That the Parties concerned have interchangeably, or severally set their Hands and Seals to every Part of it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 581 There were three indented copies made. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 426 Apprentices .. are usually bound for a term of years, by deed indented, or indentures, to serve their masters, and be maintained and instructed by them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 20 Deeds are divided into two sorts; deeds poll, or cut in a straight line; and deeds indented. 1845 [see INDENTURE 2].

4. Bound or engaged by an indenture or formal covenant: = INDENTURED 1.

1758 *Acc. Micmakis & Maracheets* 105 He had been an indented servant in New England. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl., Let. to Mrs. Gwyllim* 28 Apr., What between his willfullness and his waste, his trumps and his frenzy, I lead the life of an indented slave. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 79 Indented servants, who are legally engaged to remain with you for a term of years. 1810 *Public Notice, Sydney, Australia* 21 July (Morris) A ship .. with female convicts, whom it is .. the Governor's intention to distribute among the settlers, as indented servants. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept., These miserable bondsmen—these indented apprentices to the great planter, Death. 1882 FISKE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 114/2 There were a few indented white servants.

5. *Printing.* Of a line of writing or printing: Set in, so as to break the line of the margin. See INDENT *v.*¹ 8.

1840 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. xxi. 123, I am sorry you do not print the stanzas with the indented lines.

Indented (indeˈntĕd), *ppl. a.*² [f. INDENT *v.*² + -ED 1.] Impressed, struck, or dinted in, so as to make a depression or hollow in a surface.

1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 123 With an indented pace..[he] addressed himselfe with best speed he could towards Themista. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* II. i, Their eyes .. fixed on the bloody throat of the one, and the indented talons of the other.

b. Marked with sharp depressions on the surface, as if caused by the dint of some instrument.

Hence **Indeˈntedly** *adv.*, by indentation; in intaglio.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Camaieu*, Any kind of gem, whereon figures may be engraven either indentedly, or *in relievo*.

Indentee (indentī˙), *a. Her.* [ad. F. *endenté*, ad. med.L. *indentātus*, pa. pple. of *indentāre*: see INDENT *v.*¹] (See quots.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Indented, indentee*,..when the outline of a bordure, ordinary, etc. is notched, in form of the teeth of a saw. 1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Indentée*, having indents not joined to each other, but set apart, as *indentée borderwise*, called by the French a *bordure canelée*, and *dentelée of each point*.

Indenter (indeˈntəɹ). [f. INDENT *v.*¹ + -ER 1.] One who indents, covenants, or orders by indent.

1660 HEXHAM, *Een bespreker*, .. a Conditioner, or an Indenter. 1897 *Manch. Guard.* 25 Oct., Cases..where goods indented for .. are now wanted for delivery, the indenters coolly offering to pay at the guaranteed rate.

Indentilly (indeˈntili), *a. Her.* Also -illey, -elly. [Corrupted from OF. *endentelé* f. *en-* (IN-²) + *dentelé* DENTELATED.] (See quots.)

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Indentilley*, having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined, as a fesse *indentilley* at the bottom...These kind of indents are, in old authors upon heraldry, sometimes blazoned *indented per long*, meaning with long indents. 1889 ELVIN *Dict. Her., Indentelly*, indented Perlong, with notches much deeper than usual.

Indenting (indeˈntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*¹ [f. INDENT *v.*¹ + -ING 1.] The action of INDENT *v.*¹, or the result produced by this.

1. = INDENTATION 1 and 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 343 The cost of embrowdynge, the degise, endentynge, barrynge..and semblable wast of clooth in vanitee. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Indentynge, *indentacio*. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. I v a, In forme and indentyng of the leafe, lyke vnto an oke leafe. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 614 To carue or graue with incisions and indenting. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 44 They removed not foreright, but with many flexures and indentings. 1787 G. WHITE *Selborne* v. (1789) 12 The outline, in all its curves and indentings, does not comprise less than thirty miles. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 437/2 Neither of these .. take notice of any indentings in the curve .. which divides the illuminated part from the dark in the disk of Venus.

b. *Her.* (Cf. INDENTED *ppl. a.*¹ 2.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C vj a, This engraylyng is no propur langage aftir the sight of thys cros: bot rather an endentyng as truth is. 1611 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 28 Every of these Indentings, entring into the Field, lessen and take away some part of them as they goe.

†2. Mortising; a mortise joint: see INDENT *v.*¹ 7.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3 And myche yren .. to endentyngis [Vulg. *ad commissuras*] and ioynyngis Dauid made redy.

3. The making of an INDENTURE (2) or INDENT (*sb.*¹ 3-5).

1488 in *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 33 In makyng of .. Rekennynges of pursers of shipps indentyng with diuers persons & other muniments. 1618 E. ELTON *Com.* vii. (1622) 115 By way of restipulation or indenting with them againe. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 40 Though there be no indenting, and conditional capitulating with God (who is to be taken on any terms). 1808 PENSON in H. A. Page *De Quincey* (1877) I. vii. 137, I must insist on your indenting on my funds.

Indenting (indeˈntiŋ), *vbl. sb.*² [f. INDENT *v.*² + -ING 1.] The action of INDENT *v.*², or the result produced by this.

1. = INDENTATION 4.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Eschancrure*, an indenting. 1606 SYLVESTER II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 59 Hils were not seen but for the Vales betwixt The deep indentings artificiall mixt. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 955, I conclude, that these Indentings are the places where the Scarf-skin is most united to the Skin underneath it. 1746 BADCOCK *ibid.* XLIV. 168 The only Part of the Flower which appears with a Hollow or Indenting on its Top.

†2. Inlaying or embossing; inlaid work. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 371 Ornamenting Works of Metal..by Indenting and In-laying. *Ibid.* These Indentings are of a reddish kind of Copper.

Indenting, *ppl. a.* [f. INDENT *v.*² + -ING 2.] That indents or makes indentations on a surface.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 274 The contrivance of what are called indenting cylinders.

Indention (indeˈnʃən). [Irregularly formed from INDENT *v.*¹, instead of *indentation*; but in sense derived also from INDENT *v.*²]

I. From INDENT *v.*¹

1. = INDENTATION 1 and 2.

1763 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66/1 They are .. smooth, thick, and without indention at the edge. 1814 SCOTT *Diary Dec.* 16 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The bay is formed by a deep indention in the mainland. 1851 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 219 A lamina of bone folded upon itself so as to form three indentions on the outer edge. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 126 Each indention [is] enriched with bead ornament.

2. The indenting of a line in printing or writing; the leaving of a blank space at the beginning of a line at the commencement of a new paragraph, etc.; the blank space so left. See INDENT *v.*¹ 8.

Hanging or *reverse indention*, the projection of the first line of a paragraph, etc., beyond the vertical line of those that follow.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 136 The mere indention of an m [is] scarcely perceptible in a long line. 1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 87 The whole would be a 'hanging indention', because part of the first line would hang over the succeeding ones.

II. From INDENT *v.*²

3. A dent or dint: = INDENTATION 4.

1839 CHATTO *Wood Engraving* 564 It will make a small indention in the [wood] block, and occasion a white or grey speck in the impressions.

† Indeˈntment. *Obs.* [f. INDENT *v.*¹ + -MENT: cf. F. *endentement*.]

1. Indentation (of the edge of anything).

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* v. § 4 Yet is the top of the Empalement indented also; that the Indentments, by being lapp'd over the Leaves before their expansion, may then protect them. 1713 in *Connect. Colon. Rec.* (1870) V. 389 There must be new cut on this larger plate, the words on the indentment at the head of each bill.

2. An indenture, covenant.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. (T.), The brabling neighbours on him call For counsel in some crabbed case of law, Or some indentments, or some bond to draw. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 99 With this indentment and caution, that, though there be neither rhyme nor reason in it..they.. shall supply it with either. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 14. 540 Sundry great Lords of eyther side were by indentment of Writing, made sureties to the counter-part.

Indentor (indeˈntəɹ). *Comm.* [f. INDENT *v.*¹ 6 + -OR.] One who indents or writes an order for goods.

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Nov. 4/5 There have been heavy arrivals [at Bombay] on account of native indentors. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 2/3 All other circumstances remaining the same the indentor from India pays more or less gold according to the state of the exchange.

Indenture (indeˈntiūɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 endentur(e, 5 -or, -our, 7 -er; 5-6 indentour, 6 -er, 5- indenture. [In form (ME. *endenture*) a. OF. *endenteure* (later *-ure*) indentation, furnishing with teeth, f. L. type **indentātūra*, f. **indentāt-*, ppl. stem of **indentā-re* INDENT *v.*¹: cf. L. *dentāt-us* DENTATE, and see -URE. But in sense, representing also INDENT *v.*²]

I. Senses derived from INDENT *v.*¹

1. The action of indenting or notching a thing on the edge; an angular notch, indentation, or incision in the edge or border of anything.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* i. § 45 The Lobes of the Seed, have both a little Indenture. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 239 Which counterchanging of the ridges make the indentures on the sides. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 138 Some serrate with small teeth others with great indentures. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 96 A little Indenture or Retreat, BC, not exceeding a Minute in depth. 1763 WINTHROP in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 506 The Sun's limb, undulating .. made it somewhat difficult to judge when the indenture, formed by the Planet upon it, intirely ceased. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxvi, This noble lake .. spreads its base around the indentures and promontories of a fair and fertile land. 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Cameo* 11 Till lips and teeth bite in their sharp indenutre. 1883 HOLDER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 Those who..linger along the indentures of rocky shores on summer nights.

†b. Jointing by means of notches or indentations: cf. INDENTING *vbl. sb.*¹ 2. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 313 Þenne cleme hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne & all þe endentur dryuen daube with-outen.

2. A deed between two or more parties with mutual covenants, executed in two or more copies, all having their tops or edges correspondingly indented or serrated for identification and security. Hence, A deed or sealed agreement or contract between two or more parties, without special reference to its form.

Originally both copies were written on one piece of parchment or paper, and then cut asunder in a serrated or sinuous line, so that when brought together again at any time, the two edges exactly tallied and showed that they were parts of one and the same original document: hence the expression 'pair of indentures'. Occasionally a word, sentence, or figure was engrossed on the space where they were divided, as in the space between a bank cheque and its counterfoil.

(The earliest sense, and app. of Eng. or Anglo-Fr. origin.) [1304 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 164/2 Et fiat Indentura inter ipsum & Coronatorem. 1339 *Ibid.* II. 107/2 Sous certeynes Condicions comprises es Endentures sur ceo faites, et enseales.] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 513 The barownys thus accordyt ar, And that Ilk nycht writyn war Thair Endenturis, and aythis maid. *Ibid.* 565 Bot the Endentur till him gaf he, That soune schawyt the Iniquite. 1423 SIR T. ROKEBY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 97 Als it, be hys endenture made, betwix the forsayd noble kyng and the forsayd Thomas Rokeby, pleinli appiers. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlviii. 127 The fourme of accord .. was in a payr of Endentures and they put her seales vnto that one part, and they that comen in the kynges name putt her seales to that other part of endentures. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 441 [He] concludyd a peace atwene the Kynge & the Scottis, & causyd to be delyuered vnto theym the Chartyr or Endenture called Ragman, with many other thynges. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1228/2 You deuyse as it were indentures betwene God and you, what thing you will doe for him, and what thing you wyll not doe. 1592 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 101. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, III. i. 80 And

our Indentures Tripartite are drawne: Which being sealed enterchangeably .. Tomorrow, Cousin Percy, you and I, And my good Lord of Worcester, will set forth. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 164 One part of which indentures remaineth in the custodie of the English ambassadors, and the other part in the hands of the commissioners of Prussia. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 229 a, If a deed beginneth, *Hæc Indentura*, &c. and in troth the Parchment or Paper is not indented, this is no indenture, because words cannot make it indented. .. It may be an Indenture without words, but not by words without indenting. 1706 [see INDENTED 1 3]. 1767 [see INDENT *v.*1 2]. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 150 Deeds are divided into two kinds, Deeds poll and Indentures. 1845 *Act* 8 & 9 *Vict.* c. 106 § 5 A deed executed after the said first day of October 1845, purporting to be an indenture, shall have the effect of an indenture, although not actually indented.

b. *spec.* The contract by which an apprentice is bound to the master who undertakes to teach him a trade; also the contract by which a person binds himself to service in the colonies, etc.

To take up one's indentures, to receive the indenture back from the master in evidence of the completion of apprenticeship or service.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 He to haue his indentour of his prentished yᵉ wiche I hadde in kepyng. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 The same indentures of apprentisehode, shall comprehende like couenauntes. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 14 Fortune calling to mind, that the time of her servitude was expired, gave up her Indentures. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. (1841) I. 8 An apprentice who has served faithfully and diligently, ought to claim it as a debt to his indentures. *Ibid.* xii. (1841) I. 87 They who contract matrimony should forfeit their indentures. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 98 The indenture of the boy expires when he is twenty-one years of age. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxxv, I have broke my indenture, and I think of running my country. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 165 By the terms of the indenture, the Coolie agrees to serve the planter for three years, receiving the same rate of wages as is paid to the unindentured labourer. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. xi, He is now out of his Apprenticeship; entitled to take up his Indentures.

c. An official or formal list, inventory, certificate, etc., prepared (orig. in duplicate) for purposes of control, as a voucher, etc., and properly authenticated.

[1300 *Indenture* in *Nat. MSS. Scot.* II. No. 10 Indentura de nominibus equitum et peditum commorancium in municione castri de Edenborghe a .xxvij.º die Nouembris anno regni Regis Edwardi .xxix.º] 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 Thys endenture makyth mencion of þe goodes þat I .. 3yve to sertayn personis. 1497 in *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 82 The said Retorne must accord with the Indentures of Shipping of the same. 1570–4 BP. COX *Injunctions*, Whether your Ministers kepe their Registers of Maryages buryalles and christenynges well and orderly, and to present the copie of them once a yere by indenture, to the Ordinarie or his officers. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiv. (1739) 77 The names of the persons elected..shall be returned by Indenture between the Sheriff and the Elizors. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xvi. 225 (*List Officers Navy*) Surveyor..whose Office is .. to .. estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture. 1846 MAC-CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 319 The election of scholars [at Eton] takes place every year .. The usual number admitted on what is termed the indenture [i.e. between King's Coll. and Eton], at each election, is twenty-four. [This ceased in 1871.] 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 362 The persons arrested are to be delivered to the ordinaries by indenture to be made within ten days of the arrest.

d. *fig.* Contract, mutual engagement.

1540 MORYSINE *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* G vij, We haue by indenture of Jesu .. that they shall lacke nothinge whiche seke .. the kyngdome of God. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 3 My soule being the cittie, whereof the deuill is made free by endenture. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 20 This zelous kisse, As seale to this indenture of my loue. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Job* (1717) 210 My heart hath past Indentures with mine eye, Not to behold a Maid. *a* 1677 MANTON *Serm. Ps. cxix.* CXXXIII. Wks. 1872 VIII. 251 God's covenant .. this mutual and interchangeable indenture.

†3. A zigzag line; a zigzag course; a doubling.

1598 I. M. *Seruingmans Comf.* (1868) 138 He turned his Cattle from Plough to Pasture, making Indentures all along the ditches. [1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 743 He must not run directly forward, but winde to and fro, crooking like an Indenture.] 1611 COTGR., *Bricoller*, .. to reele, stagger, or make indentures, in going. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 146 He makes Indentures on each side of the way wheresoever he goes. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 45 It must never be expected that the indentures of the Hare can be well covered, or her doubles struck off.

II. Senses derived from INDENT *v.*2

†4. An inlaying or embossing. *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 7 Her eye is indented all over with a pure Emerauld-green, and all latticed or chequered with dimples .. which makes the Indentures look more pleasantly.

5. A hollow or depression in a surface; = INDENTATION *sb.* 4.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 245 Little indentures upon the surface of the courses. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 334 Furrows .. left by the indentures of vessels' bottoms. 1872 LE FANU *In a Glass Darkly* I. 201 He pointed to a deep indenture, as if caused by a heavy pressure.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from I.), as †**indenture English**, the language of legal deeds; ***indenture-fashion, indenture-wise*** adv.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 111 As if a wise man would take Halles Cronicle, where moch good matter is quite marde with Indenture Englishe, and first change strange and inkhorne tearmes into proper and commonlie vsed wordes. 1598 FLORIO, *Filicare*, to notch about the edges, as ferne is, or indenter wise. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542 Their Crisses or Daggers are two foote long waved Indenture fashion, and poysoned.

Inde·nture, *v.* [f. INDENTURE *sb.*, in several unconnected senses, related to both verbs INDENT.]

I. From INDENTURE *sb.* 2 (INDENT *v.*1).

†1. *intr.* To enter into an indenture; to covenant. *Obs.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 79 Hee's but slipt to the bottom to recruit himself and indenture with stones to oblige their protection.

2. *trans.* To bind by indentures, esp. as an apprentice or servant.

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* I iij b, A good Christian will not, cannot atturn and indenture his conscience over; to be Represented by others. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Men..too deficient in skill, or industry, or character, to be employed or indentured by the profession. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 77 The plan of indenturing servants to colonial settlers. 1884 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 4/8 Mr. Cole .. was indentured as a clerk or writer to Mr., afterwards Sir Francis, Palgrave.

II. From INDENTURE *sb.* 3.

†3 *intr.* To move in a zigzag line; to zigzag. *Obs.*

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Wine-soaker* 102 Indenturing along in some blinde-alley, hee terribly affrights the passenger if hee meete any: for hee coasts here and there, as if it were Saint Anthonies fire, or some *ignis fatuus*. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* 134 (L.) They took Their staves in hand, and at the good man strook: But, by indenturing, still the good man 'scap'd.

III. From INDENTURE *sb.* 5. (INDENT *v.*2)

4. *trans.* To make an indentation in; to indent, furrow.

c 1770 WOTY *Autumnal Song* (T.), Age may creep on, and indenture the brow. 1854 DOBELL *Balder* v. 32 Immemorial plains Indentured where the furrows fill with flowers As with a Tyrian rain.

Hence **Inde·nturing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 108 Two Gallants..overtaken with Wine..loath..to take the benefit of a light, because their indenturing should not be observed. 1898 in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Jan. 3/1 The Imperial sanction had been given to the indenturing of the Bechuana rebels.

Indentured (inde·ntiŭrd), *ppl. a.* [f. INDENTURE *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Bound by indentures, esp. as an apprentice or servant.

1757 in W. Thompson *R. N. Advoc.* 6 George Woods, Eastcheap, Indentured Master. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 241 An attorney at Oxford, who .. consented to receive me as his indentured clerk. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXVI. 111 Indentured bond-slaves are shipped from Liverpool and Glasgow, for Canada, and independent North-America, in considerable numbers. 1882 *Daily News* 17 Mar. 5/3 The employment of indentured labourers [coolies] from India.

2. Indented, having the border incised.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Apr. 6/1 The three towns on the densely timbered, deeply indentured Vancouver Island.

†**Inde·nturely,** *adv.* [f. INDENTURE *sb.* + -LY2.] In the way of an indenture, by making indentures.

1525 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 302 (Jam.) That all gudis and artilyery .. sall be put in the handis of the provest of Abirdene..be auctentick Inuentore indentourly maid.

Indentureship (inde·ntiŭrʃip). *rare.* [f. INDENTURE *sb.* 2 b + -SHIP.] The position of being indentured as an apprentice, servant, etc.

1878 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 5/2 Misgivings as to the expediency of extending the indentureship system, which in other colonies has notoriously provoked grave scandals. 1882–3 S. M. JACKSON in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1252 A few months of indentureship to a shoemaker.

I·ndentwise, *adv.* [f. INDENT *sb.*1 + -WISE.] After the form of an indenture, with a counterpart.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 8 The sheet is then to be cut in the middle, from top to bottom, indentwise. 1758 *Act* 32 *Geo. II*, c. 10 § 38 Which two Columns .. shall be joined with some Flourish or Device, through which the outermost Tickets may be cut off Indentwise.

†**Indepa·rtable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be parted or separated; inseparable. So †**Indepa·rted** *a.*, not parted or separated.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XIX. 27 Thei by-tokneþ..þe trinite.. Thre persons in-departable. 1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 126 O lufe indepartyd, o lufe singulere. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 123 Luf truly is indepartyd qwhen .. þe mynde is kyndyld and to criste with þoght vndepartyd draws.

†**Indepe·nd,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN- 3 + DEPEND, after *independent*: cf. also *independing*.] *intr.* ? To be independent, or to profess Independency.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, XCVIII, And Newer Lights, old Rights may vilepend; But wee must All be fixt or Independ.

Independence (indɪpe·ndĕns). Also 8 -ance. [f. INDEPENDENT: see -ENCE; or f. IN- 3 + DEPENDENCE. Cf. F. *indépendance* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *independenza* (Florio, 1611).]

1. The condition or quality of being independent; the fact of not depending on another (with various shades of meaning: see the adj.); exemption from external control or support; freedom from subjection, or from the influence of others; individual liberty of thought or action. Rarely in bad sense: Want of subjection to rightful authority, insubordination.

Declaration of Independence: see DECLARATION 6.

1640 BP. HALL *Humble Remonstr.* (R.), Some..can be content to admit of an orderly subordination of severall parishes to presbyteries, and those again to synods; others are all for a parochiall absolutenesse and independence. 1750 SHENSTONE *Eleg.* IX. 50 The charms of independence let us sing. *c* 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to Indep.* 1 Thy spirit, Independence, let me share! Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 339 That independence Britons prize too high, Keeps man from man, and breaks the social tie. 1775 (28 Nov.) in W. H. Foote *Sk. North Carol.* (1846) 43 Resolved, That the delegates from this colony, in Continental Congress, be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies, in declaring independence, and in forming foreign alliances. 1783 BURKE *Rep. India* Wks. 1842 II. 50 That general spirit of disobedience and independence, which has .. prevailed in the government of Bengal. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v, Independence, in all kinds, is rebellion. *a* 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 329 It is one great defect in the character of the public men of America, that there is that real want of independence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 161 Their national independence was respected. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 130 He denuded himself of His original Self-completeness and independence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 38 The proud independence of the Percies was becoming..a source of danger. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (ed. 2) 319 The mobility and perfect independence of the various particles of..gases. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/1 A..scheme for conceding legislative independence on purely Irish subjects to Ireland. 1895 'IAN MACLAREN' *Auld Lang Syne* 273 (*A Servant Lass*) If she didna sit up at nicht makin' the bairns' claithes, and work in the fields a' day tae earn their schulin', an' a' tae keep her independence, as they ca't.

b. Const. *on, upon, of,* rarely *from.*

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 235 Her independence from the body. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 260 The dignified clergy..pretended to a total independence on the State. 1768 *New Hampsh. Prov. Pap.* (1873) VII. 250 The House of Burgesses .. have therefore thought proper to represent..That they do not affect independence of their parent Kingdom. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 229 A pretence of independence upon secular power. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xix, Our habitual independence of conventional rules. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 159 The independence of the English Crown upon any foreign superior. 1896 BRYCE in *Century Mag.* June 250 A..convention, signed at Bloemfontein in February, 1854, declared the independence from the British crown of the inhabitants of the country..between the Orange and Vaal rivers.

2. *concr.* A competency: = INDEPENDENCY 3 d.

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* I. iv, As early as most men can afford to marry, who are not born to an independence. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* viii, She possessed that most desirable of all requisites, a small independence. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVIII, You are heir to a little independence. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 41 He was an old man who .. had made an independence.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

Independence Day, July 4, the day on which, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was made; celebrated annually in the United States as a national holiday.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Independence Day.* 1875 *Graphic* 10 July 30/3 As the Fourth of July fell this year on a Sunday, 'Independence Day' was observed by the Americans resident in London on Monday, the 5th inst., who dined together at the Crystal Palace. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 481 These independence-loving, self-governing mountaineers. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/7 To offer.. inducements to the independence party to co-operate.

Independency (indɪpe·ndĕnsi). Also 7–8 -ancy. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.]

1. = prec. 1. Now *rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Independenza*, independencie. 1645 H. MARTEN (*title*) The Independency of England Maintained against the Scottish Commissioners. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 The independency of their causes, and contingency in their events. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. v. 55 The independency of that kingdome. *a* 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 185 Then will God be determined in his actions from something without himself, which is to take away his independency and self-sufficiency. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. vii. 70 'Give me', I cry'd, (enough for me) 'My Bread, and Independency!' 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. cxlv. 20 The Seven United Provinces; whose independency was first allowed by Spain at the treaty of Munster. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 66 Suspicions entertained of designs of independency; an American republic. 1790 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (1807) 1 The wild and extensive plains..where he [the horse] ranges without controul, in a state of entire independency. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iii. (1867) 55 Reason as well as faith..demands that we deny independency to whatever is created. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 8/2 Urged to maintain the independency of Zulu territory.

b. Const. *on, upon, of,* rarely *from.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 450 In an extasie there is alienation and independencie of the spirit vpon the sences. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 94 The freenesse of Gods Election, and its in-dependancy on any fore-seene faith. 1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 371 In regard..of my independency from the accused. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* (1877) V. 433 In opposition to, or at least independency of, the Duke of York. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 256 A desirable degree of independency on British and other foreign manufactures. 1841–4 EMERSON *Essays* Ser. I. ix. (1876) 217 Its independency of those limitations which circumscribe us on every hand.

2. That system of ecclesiastical polity in which each local congregation of believers is held to be a church independent of any external authority: = CONGREGATIONALISM 1.

The prevailing name in England, in the 17th century, for this form of church government, but not favoured in New England (see quot. 1648, and CONGREGATIONAL 3), and in modern use (other than historical) largely displaced by *Congregationalism*.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 82 That new-borne Bastard, Independency. 1648 J. COTTON *Way Congreg. Ch.* (New Eng.) 11 Nor is Independency a fit name of the way of our Churches. For in some respects it is too strait, and in others too large. 1648 C. WALKER (*title*) The History of

Independency. 1694 *Provid. God* 95 Those they then called Puritans..were divided about Church-Government, some for Presbytery and others for Independency. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 107 His [Robinson's] peculiar sentiments of Church discipline, since known by the name of Independancy. 1872 G. H. CURTEIS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 41 The cradle in which Independency was nurtured was the Non-Conforming Puritanism of the sixteenth century.

3. *concr.* a. *pl.* Independent things; things unrelated to each other.

1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 9 The whole being 'rudis indigestaque moles', a confused heap of Independencies. [A pun on sense 2.]

b. An independent or autonomous state. (Cf. DEPENDENCY 4 c.)

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 355 Of these independencies, the most important .. was that .. which..included the whole of the vast province, or region of Berar. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 16 Many petty independencies, small towns, and villages.

c. A person of independent means.

1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* 125 Expecting to be flattered like an independency, as well as paid like an innkeeper.

d. A competency; a fortune which renders it unnecessary for the possessor to earn his living: = prec. 2.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xiii. 87, I, who never designed to take advantage of the independency bequeathed me. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 286 Men .. who leave their native country with the sole view of acquiring an independency. 1886 *L'pool Daily Post* 5 Mar. 4/5 The deceased had something in the nature of an independency, however modest.

Independent (indĭpe·ndĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7–8 -ant. [f. IN-3 + DEPENDENT: cf. F. *indépendant* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *independente* (Florio, 1598).] Not dependent.

A. *adj.*

1. Not depending upon the authority of another, not in a position of subordination or subjection; not subject to external control or rule; self-governing, autonomous, free.

1611 H. JACOB *Declar. & Plainer Open.* 13 [Each congregation is] an entire and independent body-politic, endued with power immediately under and from Christ. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 It is not one independent Common-wealth, but three independent Factions. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 40 Attica .. was divided into .. independant hamlets. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. viii. (1869) I. 73 An independent workman, such as a weaver or shoemaker. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 37 In 1829, Greece was acknowledged as an independent state, having its own king and government. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 10 The theory of an autonomous or independent conscience.

b. Const. *of* (formerly *on, upon, from*).

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 18. 258 An opinion, that there is any man endued with a Soveraignty independent from God. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Brit. Isles* (1685) 15 These Islands..were first possessed by divers People, independent one upon the other. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 489 The Town of St. Gaul is a little Protestant Republick, wholly independent of the Abbot. 1776 (13 June) *Amherst Rec.* (1884) 70/1 Voted—That should the Honourable Congress, for the safety of the united Colonies in America: Declare them Independant of the Kingdom of Great-Britain; We .. solemnly engage with our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure. 1785 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 115 It has been said..that the church is independent on the state.

2. (with capital *I.*) Belonging or adhering to that form of ecclesiastical polity called INDEPENDENCY (q.v., sense 2): = CONGREGATIONAL 3.

Also applied to that political party in the 17th century of which the Independent churches formed the chief element.

[1611: see 1.] 1642 T. LECHFORD *Pl. Dealing or News fr. New Eng.* 79 The Congregationall independent government, whereof I have had some experience. 1653 W. DELL *Tryal Spir.* 82 Sydrach Simpson, one of the first Pastors of an Independant Congregation in England. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 57 Both the Independant man, and the Presbyterian man do equally exclude the Civil Power, though after a different manner. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 262 The Army, commanded by Oliver Cromwell, turned out the Rump of the Long Parliament which headed the Independent party. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Rebell.* VIII. § 259 The Independent party (for so they were now [1645] contented to be call'd, in opposition to the other which was styled Presbyterian). 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 35 Why else doe wee in New England .. practise the discipline of them called Independant, or Congregational Churches? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 494 P 1 A very famous independent minister. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 8 There is an Independent meeting-house. 1831 (*title*) Declaration of the Faith, Order and Discipline of the Congregational or Independent Dissenters. 1872 G. H. CURTEIS *Bampton Lect.* ii. 40 The Independent system does not concern itself with either Ritual or Doctrine.

3. Not depending on something else for its existence, validity, efficiency, operation, or some other attribute; not contingent on or conditioned by anything else. a. Const. as in sense 1.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxix. § 6 His faith [is] no otherwise independent of any externall proposall then ours is. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 73 The will is independent upon all created power, both in its operation and in its being. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1682) I. 31 A Being of itself and independent from any other. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 69 An incorporeal substance independent from matter. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 54 P 1 Beauty and Merit are Things real, and independent on Taste and Opinion. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 276 They cannot be considered as independent of one another. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. P 13 The instances are independent of one another. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 323 This is quite independent of the figure of the Earth, and would be the same though the Earth were truly spherical. 1885 S. COX *Expositor.* Ser. I. ix. 107 An argument .. wholly independent of the teaching of Scripture.

b. *simply.* Not depending upon the existence or action of others, or of each other; existing, acting, conducted, or obtained in a way apart from and unaffected by others, as *independent action, inquiry, investigation, conclusion, results, account, record, information, evidence*; also of the agent, as *independent investigator, observer, witness*, etc.

1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. P 6 No danger of confounding the production with original history, or of mistaking it for an independent authority. *Ibid.* IV. No. iv, It is the junction of two conclusions, deduced from independent sources. *Ibid.* V. No. ii, Two records .. manifestly independent, that is manifestly written without any participation of intelligence. 1865 EARLE *Two Saxon Chron.* Introd. 37 Some of the independent entries of C countenance its Abingdon origin. *Ibid.* 45 Other independent annals about the same date, e. g. 1031, 1032, 1043, argue the presence of such a source. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 510 Something is proved when two independent narratives agree. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 779 Scheeler's investigation .. comprised another independent discovery of oxygen gas. 1879 J. A. H. MURRAY *Synopsis Horæ Paul.* 10 Here four independent witnesses, none of which give all the facts, confirm and supplement each other. *Ibid.* 14 Have we any independent information connecting Erastus with Corinth? 1885 TAIT *Prop. Matter* iii. § 33 Air is made up of separate and independent particles. *Mod.* An independent inquiry has been instituted by the Local Board of Health. The work is the result of independent research.

c. Often used adverbially in phr. *independent of* (†*on*, †*from*) = Independently of, apart from, without regard to, irrespective of.

1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 5 Put together in the Mind, independent from any original Patterns in Nature. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 311 Independent of that attachment which all mankind have ever shown to the places of their birth..there were few countries more worthy to be regretted. *a* 1872 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 20 We pursue the one and avoid the other quite independent of regard to the feelings of others.

4. Not dependent or having to rely on another for support or supplies. a. Const. as in sense 1.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* Pref., While other Creatures live free and Independent from one another, only Man stands in need and help of another. *a* 1788 N. COTTON *Fables, Bee, Ant & Spar.*, Who .. Are independent of the great, Nor know the wants of pride and state. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maltrav.* I. xii, He was thus made independent of his father. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* ii. (1883) 18 His father had left him so considerable a fortune that he was independent of any profession.

b. *simply.* (*a*) Not dependent on any one else for one's living; (*b*) not needing to earn one's livelihood; possessing a competency.

1732 LAW *Serious C.* x. (ed. 2) 142 He hath chosen to be idle and independant in the world. 1786 BURNS *Ep. Ing. Friend* vii, Gather gear by ev'ry wile That's justify'd by Honor .. for the glorious privilege Of being independent. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 7 He was really independent, because he had learnt how to support himself either by the labours of his head or of his hands. 1847 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, She [a servant] has saved enough to keep her independent if she liked to leave. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 5/2 A room occupied by an independent elderly gentleman.

transf. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 409 A dry but independent crust, hard earned And eaten with a sigh.

c. *transf.* Sufficient to make one independent; constituting a competency.

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 215 The prices .. being .. out of the reach of any, but such as are possessed of independent fortunes. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, A gentleman of considerable independent property. 1885 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 4/6 A person of independent means.

5. Not depending on others for the formation of opinions or guidance of conduct; not influenced or biased by the opinions of others; thinking or acting, or disposed to think or act, for oneself. (Of persons, their dispositions, etc.)

1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 9 On this Foundation all the reasonable, independent Whigs and Tories unite. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 26 June, I believed there was not a more independent and incorruptible member in the house. 1795 BURNS *For a' that* iii, The man of independent mind, He looks and laughs at a' that. 1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 52 An independent and energetic man who will vote as he pleases. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xix, A person capable of taking an independent stand. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* I. 10 This would have been an effort of independent thought such as he had never known. 1889 *Daily News* 28 June 5/2 Perhaps the best *bon-mot* attributed to the late Lord Derby is his definition of an independent politician as 'a politician who cannot be depended on'.

b. Used in the names of various political or other parties, as *Independent Republicans* (U. S.: see B. 2 b), *Independent Labour Party* (see LABOUR); also in the names of newspapers, as the *Cambridge Independent Press*.

c. Also (with some colouring of 4), Refusing to be under obligation to others; having a self-respect which declines unearned assistance.

Mod. The widow has a hard struggle, but is very independent, and refuses all pecuniary aid. He is too independent to accept as a favour what he cannot earn by his own exertions.

6. *Math.* Not depending upon another for its value. *Independent variable*: a quantity whose variation does not depend on that of another.

1852 TODHUNTER *Diff. Calc.* i. § 1 Frequently when we are considering two or more variables it is in our power to fix upon whichever we please as the independent variable. 1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) i. § 2 [If *u, v, w*, be functions of *x*], *x* is said to be the *independent* variable, to which any value may be assigned at pleasure; and *u, v, w*, are called *dependent* variables, as their values depend on that of *x*. 1892 J. EDWARDS *Diff. Calc.* i. § 5 An Independent variable is one which may take up any arbitrary value that may be assigned to it.

7. *Comb.*

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxviii, A kind, excellent, independent-spirited..man. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 143 A certain independent-minded young lady friend.

B. *sb.*

1. An adherent of Independency; a member or adherent of an Independent church; a Congregationalist.

Also *Hist.* a member of the Independent party in the 17th century: see A. 2.

1644 (*title*) Apologetical Narration of the Independents. 1646 (29 Aug.) in *Hamilton Pap.* (Camden) 113 Cheesely says the Independents intend not to demaund the King. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., They that we call independents .. hold, that no classes or synods have a superiority over any particular church. 1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 257 P 12 Camaronians, Muggletonians, Brownists, Independants, Masonites, Camisars, and the like. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* II. 74 In modern times the credit of being the first to advocate the doctrine of toleration must be shared between the Independents and Quakers. 1884 STOUGHTON *Relig. Eng.* I. 236 The old historic name of Independent began [at the beginning of the 19th century] to be merged in that of Congregationalist.

2. A person or thing that is independent (in various senses). *nonce-uses.*

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 2 Roads we have divided into Independants, such as commence actually at London [etc.]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 332 That awful Independent on To-morrow!..Whose Yesterdays look backward with a Smile. 1886 *Daily News* 4 June 5/2 There is a school of independents in domestic service, as there is in literature.

b. A person who acts (in politics, art, etc.) independently of any organized party; also, a member of any organized party called *Independent* (see A. 5 b).

1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 50 Twenty thousand auxiliaries from the United States joined to the independents of the country [Texas]. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 379 The Independent Republicans .. Independents, or Mugwumps. 1896 A. HILLIER in *Daily News* 16 Jan. 6/3 If later painters arrived at more harmonious results..the Independents have still the glory of being the bold hussars of the vanguard, the Jacobins of the revolution in art which has since been accomplished throughout all Europe.

c. A frequent name of a newspaper, as the *New York Independent* (cf. A. 5 b).

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xiii, That disgraceful and dastardly journal, the [Eatanswill] Independent. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* liv, He endeavoured to be civil to the 'Newcome Independent'..as well as to the 'Newcome Sentinel'.

Hence †**Indepe·ndented** *ppl. a. Obs.* (*nonce-wd.*), made independent, formed according to Independency. †**Indepe·ndentish** *a.*, having a flavour of Independency.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Disswas. Vind.* (1655) 44 Presbyterian water, exceedingly weakened with Independentish ingredients. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 43 The new titles .. of bodyed and congregated, associated or independented and new-fangled Churches.

Indepe·ndentism. [f. INDEPENDENT + -ISM.]

†1. = INDEPENDENCY 2. *Obs.*

1653 R. BAILLIE *Disswas. Vind.* (1655) 44, I love not Episcopal principles, neither Independentisme. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* 564 Anabaptisme, or Presbyterisme, or Independentisme .. rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England. 1665 J. LIVINGSTONE *Mem. Charact.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 335 He marvellously refuted Independentisme. 1827 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. VII. 84 They opposed every approach to independentism.

2. The principles of any party called *Independent*.

Independently (indĭpe·ndĕntli), *adv.* [f. INDEPENDENT *a.* + -LY².] In an independent manner; without dependence on another person or thing, or on each other; apart from or without regard to the action of others.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* I. § 10 Second causes.. do not perform, what..they do perform, independently, and of themselves. 1849 T. R. BIRKS *Horæ Apostol.* Pref., My own conclusions were formed independently. *Ibid.*, The dates to which I have been independently led agree very nearly with those adopted in the Literary History. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. XXV. 186 Mr. Wills..made the same observation independently. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii, She can hardly earn her own poor bread independently. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 403 He examined the Canon as independently as Luther had done. *Mod.* The two parts of the mechanism work independently.

b. With *of* (formerly *on, upon, from*): In a way independent of; without regard to; apart from.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1845) 485 *note*, Independently from this place, we have proved, that the Holy Spirit is a person. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 7. 109 They Maintained Matter to exist Independently upon God. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Dispose lights and shadows, without finishing every thing independently the one of the other. 1707 S. CLARKE *3rd & 4th Def.* (1712) 7, Parts, existing distinctly and independently from each other. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 274 The infinitive mood is often made absolute, or

used independently on the rest of the sentence. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. li. 76 So that he might work at his canvas independently of his model. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 165 Utility can confer value independently of labour.

†Indepe·nding, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + DEPENDING *ppl. a.*: cf. INDEPEND *v.*] = INDEPENDENT *a.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 301 The soule .. being immortall, and independing of the body. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* II. v. (1630) 82 A Soveraigne and independing power. 1650 B. SPENCER (*title*) Chrysomeson, a Golden Mean .. wherein all Seekers .. may find the True Religion, independing on Man's Invention. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* II. § 1 An independing and selfsubsisting agent. 1675 OGILBY *Brit., Post-Roads Eng.*, The .. Roads .. are Reduc'd to these 6 Independing Itineraries.

†Indeplo·rable, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [IN-3.]

1623 COCKERAM II, Not to be Lamented, *Indeplorable.*

Indepo·sable, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] That cannot be deposed.

1673 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* (L.), That doctrine which makes princes indeposable by the pope.

†Inde·pravate, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indēprāvātus*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēprāvātus* depraved, corrupted, DEPRAVATE.] Not depraved; uncorrupted, pure.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 28 (D.) O let these Wounds, these Woundes indepravate, Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.

†Inde·precable, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *indēprecābil-is* that cannot be averted by prayer, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēprecābilis* DEPRECABLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Indeprecable*, that will not be entreated. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS, etc.

†Indeprehe·nsible, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indēprehensibilis* not to be seized or caught (Quintil.), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *dēprehendĕre* to seize, catch, DEPREHEND: see -IBLE.] Incapable of being mentally apprehended or detected; undiscoverable.

1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 174 (T.) A case perplexed and indeprehensible. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 142 To presume his errour indeprehensible.

Indeprivable (indĭprəi·văb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. IN-3 + DEPRIVABLE.]

1. Of which one cannot be deprived; incapable of being taken away; inalienable.

1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 121 The Sovereign Good .. should .. be durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the Expression) indeprivable. *Ibid.* II. 192 Rectitude of Conduct is a Good Indeprivable. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 126 The advantages of blood .. may surely be deemed indeprivable. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 59 So pure, so valuable, and so indeprivable.

2. That cannot be deprived of something. *rare*—°.

1828 WEBSTER, *Indeprivable*, that cannot be deprived. [Hence in later Dicts.]

Hence **Indeprivabi·lity,** the quality of being indeprivable or inalienable.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* I. 125 James Harris tells us, that virtue answers to the character of indeprivability.

Inder, -ly, -more, -ward: see INNER, -LY, etc.

†Inderkins. *Obs. rare*—1. Some kind of fabric: see quot.

1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 25 Inderkins, which is a sort of Cloth of no great use in this Town, only proper for Towels, it is a coarse narrow Cloth which comes from Hamborough .. it is made of the worst of Hemp.

Indescribabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] Incapacity of being described; also (with *an* and *pl.*) something that cannot be described.

1824 *Examiner* 456/2 In ably conveying the assumed hoyden, and falling somewhat short of critical conception in the indescribabilities. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. ii, A fearful indescribability. 1854 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 21 Sept., I have now done my best to describe what .. I may term the indescribability of Transatlantic warfare.

Indescribable (indĭskrəi·băb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [IN-3.]

1. That cannot be described; that does not admit of exact description; indefinite, vague.

1794 W. CURTIS *Bot. Mag.* No. 254 That indescribable something, called by Linnæus the Nectary. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 16 Various sacred indescribable articles were scattered around. 1862 MRS. OLIPHANT *Last Mortimers* I. xii, His voice .. had .. an occasional indescribable note which reminded me of some other voice.

2. That transcends description; too great, beautiful, etc. to be adequately described.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 The rapture of the spectator is really indescribable. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XLII. 366 A Funding System has never existed in any country, without producing indescribable misery. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 240 Its waters break with indescribable fury.

B. *sb.* 1. *pl.* Things of which no description can be given.

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 105 Pine-apples, boiled hams, pies, puddings, barley-sugar, and many other indescribables. 1899 *Boy's Own Paper* 1 Feb. 278/3, I had to fish out [from a bath] about twenty long-named indescribables that had committed suicide during the night.

2. *humorous slang* (orig. *euphemism*). Trousers (cf. *inexpressibles*, *unmentionables*).

1794 *Sporting Mag.* III. 221 That hebdomodal display of Foppery, Frivolity, and Fashion, has already begun to sport its vernal variety of indescribables. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xvi, Mr. Trotter .. gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry indescribables.

Hence **Indescri·bableness,** the quality of being indescribable. *rare.*

1880–1 CHEYNE *Isaiah* (1884) I. 92 His sense of their indescribableness.

Indescribably (indĭskrəi·băbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a manner incapable of being described or transcending description.

1795 tr. *Moritz' Trav. Eng.* (1886) 101 How indescribably beautiful was this evening and this walk. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvii. 65 The quantity .. is said to have been indescribably great.

Indescri·pt, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Undescribed.

1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxiv. 162 Some ethereal colour indescript.

Indescri·ptive, *a. rare*—°. [IN-3.] 'Not descriptive or containing just description' (Webster, 1828).

Indesert (indĭzə·ut). Now *rare.* [f. IN-3 + DESERT *sb.*1] Absence of desert; want of merit; the fact or character of being undeserving.

1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 I. 80 Let the giddie Rout give weight and poise To Indesert. 1672 PENN *Spirit of Truth Vind.* 97 This much in Answer to his Cavills, whose Emptiness might have been enough to sound out their own indesert of any. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 69 P 1 A Man in Power who can .. raise obscure Merit, and discountenance successful Indesert. 1851 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* IV. iv. (1870) 282 To relieve them without any remarkable indesert on their part.

b. *pl.* Demerits, faults.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xiii. 264 What indeserts did this wench commit. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 P 1 All those who .. were once looked on as his Equals, are apt to think the Fame of his Merits a Reflexion on their own Indeserts.

Indesignate (indie signĕt), *a. Logic.* [f. IN-3 + DESIGNATE *ppl. a.* (see quot. 1844).] Not quantified, indefinite. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1844 HAMILTON *Reid* 692 The term *indefinite* ought to be discarded in this relation, and replaced by *indesignate.* 1852 — *Discuss.* App. ii. 601 The Indesignate is thought, either precisely, as whole or as part, or vaguely, as the one or the other, unknown which, but the worse always presumed. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* xxii. (1872) 511 *note*, The Indesignate is .. often not thought in any relation of quantity at all. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1869) 29 'Indefinite' or 'indesignate' propositions..in which the subject, being a common term, is not quantified.

†Inde·sinence. *Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3: cf. INDESINENT, DESINENCE.] Want of proper ending.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 68 In a verse .. a leake of indesinence as a leake in a shippe, must needly be stopt, with what matter soever.

†Inde·sinency. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Unending continuance; perpetuity.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 239 Oh what a diuturnity and indesinency of bliss might there be, even from generation to generation.

†Inde·sinent, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *indēsinent-em*: see IN-3 and DESINENT.] Unceasing, incessant, perpetual.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 174 What indesinent paines and unwearied labour, this silly creature [the ant] taketh. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 174 The foure elements by their indesinent motion cast forth a Sperme. 1799 E. DU BOIS *Piece Fam. Biog.* I. 131 He made up for this loss by an indesinent application to his snuff-box.

†Inde·sinently, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] Without ceasing or interruption; incessantly; continuously.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Redemption Red.* iv. § 19 These things are not there..either past or to come, but indesinently and as present. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. vi. 70 Ἀδιαλείπτως, that is, indesinently, or continually. 1756 AMORY *J. Buncle* (1825) I. 191 Reason must confess a miraculous power indesinently and variously put forth in our bodies.

†Indesi·rable, *a.* [IN-3.] Undesirable.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Auth.*

†I·ndess. *Obs. rare.* [f. IND + -ESS.] A female (American) Indian.

1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 49 Of the Moss that grows at the roots of the white Oak the Indesses make a strong decoction. 1674 — *Voy. New Eng.* 133 Another time two Indians and an Indess came running into our house.

Indestructibi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *indestructibilité* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being indestructible; incapability of being destroyed.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 78 There is therefore in Mercury itself..the nearest cause or reason of indestructibility. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* x. 261 Proof of the indestructibility and victorious power of Christianity. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 16 To the magnificent doctrine of the indestructibility of matter, we are now adding .. one of the indestructibility of force. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 236 The philosophical thesis of the immateriality or indestructibility of the human soul.

Indestructible (indĭstrʌ·ktĭb'l), *a.* [IN-3: see DESTRUCTIBLE. Cf. F. *indestructible* (17–18th c.).] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of destruction.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 27 The soul .. is a simple substance and yet as real a substance as matter itself, which yet the adversaries affirm to be indestructible. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. xxxviii. § 9. 480 The individuality of his [man's] perceptive part rendering it indestructible by all natural powers. 1794 in G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 524 [Carbon] is indestructible by any agent except fire in the open air. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 337 The bones, the most indestructible part of the human frame. 1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc., Force* (1885) 366 Energy is indestructible—it is changed from one form to another, and so on, but never altered in quantity.

Hence **Indestru·ctibleness,** the quality of being indestructible; indestructibility. **Indestru·ctibly** *adv.*, in an indestructible way.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. ii, How indestructibly the good grows and propagates itself. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* VII. ii, The indestructibleness of its [the Church's] principles. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Feb. 160/2 Their most transient blunders and follies are embalmed indestructibly in print. 1870 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxiv. (1878) 378 The thought of the indestructibleness of the wicked in the fires of hell.

Indete·ctable, *a. rare.* Also -ible. [IN-3.] Not detectable; incapable of being detected.

1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 98 What was then an exception, easily checked, has now become an indetectible system. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 78 When mixed even in large quantity with water, [they] are indetectable by the senses.

Indeterminable (indĭtē·rmĭnăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *indēterminābilis* (Tertullian): see DETERMINABLE. Cf. F. *indéterminable* (1753 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not determinable.

†1. Incapable of being limited or bounded in respect of range, number, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* A v, Ther ben ix. vices contrari to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iiij determynable. The v indetermynable ben theys: oon to be full of slowthe in his werris [etc.]. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad sect. 3 § 11 His memory is indeterminable and unalterable, ever remembring to do us good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xvii. § 11 Conceiving ourselves to be, as it were, in the center [of space], we do on all sides pursue those indeterminable lines of number.

2. Of disputes, difficulties, etc.: Incapable of being decided or settled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 87. 846 In Monarchies ..where lineall succession is the rule of inheritance, there somtimes fal out as great and as indeterminable difficulties, as where Election designeth the Successor. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 27. 334 The controversies which rise among them will become innumerable, and indeterminable. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 32. 333 Were the whole question to be determined by the old Testament alone, it would be at present for us indeterminable.

3. Incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 273 As its [the world's] period is inscrutable, so is its nativity indeterminable. 1798 W. MAVOR *Brit. Tourists* V. 31 Veins of rock run into the sea to an indeterminable distance. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 13 The gain or loss .. is from the nature of the case indeterminable.

b. *Nat. Hist.* Of which the species, or place in classification, cannot be determined.

1848 OWEN in *Times* 11 Nov., Of any large marine nondescript or indeterminable monster they [the museums of Scandinavia] cannot shew a trace.

B. as *sb.* An indeterminable point or problem.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. i. 340 To condemne such indeterminables, unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded, the Philosopher thought it a sufficient resolution to reinquire upon what leg King Philip halted.

Hence **Indete·rminableness,** the quality of being indeterminable.

In mod. Dicts.

Indete·rminably, *adv. rare.* [In sense 1, f. IN-3 + DETERMINABLY; in 2, f. prec. + -LY2.]

†1. In an indefinite manner: cf. DETERMINABLY *adv.*

1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) I. 533 Our lorde sayde..indiffinytely or indetermynably that she [woman] shulde be vnder the power and lordshipp of man.

2. In an indeterminable manner.

1846 WORCESTER, *Indeterminably*, in an indeterminable manner. *Dr. Allen.*

Indete·rminacy. *rare.* [f. next: see -ACY.] The quality of being indeterminate; want of determinateness or definiteness.

1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 72 Such an indifferency and indeterminacy in the manner of working. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 337 The linear transformation ceases to be wholly determinate; but the degree or degrees of indeterminacy which supervene is the reverse of embarrassing. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 324/2 Vagueness is an indeterminacy in the limits of the application of an idea.

Indeterminate (indĭtē·rmĭnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*). [ad. L. *indētermināt-us* (Tertullian): see DETERMINATE. Cf. F. *indeterminé* (14th c., Oresme).] Not determined; undetermined.

†1. Not definitely set down; undetermined: cf. DETERMINATE *pa. pple. Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 17 To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre .. thow he be indeterminat in thin astralabie.

2. Not fixed in extent, number, character or nature; left uncertain as to limits of extent, number, etc.; of uncertain size or character; indefinite, indistinct, uncertain.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1334 This indeterminate and troublesome infinity. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 An indeterminate, that is to say, an arbitrary Punishment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 9 Numenius.. condemns all those, as not understanding Pythagoras, who attribute to him the production of the indeterminate Hyle. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ii. 33 For time, as well as space, is capable of indeterminate division. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 226 Can we believe that they would .. choose for a characteristic what was so general and indeterminate? 1782 MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 728 Empires of great extent but indeterminate limits. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 109 The eight or nine sided prisms afford only accidental or indeterminate varieties. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 702 This artery gives off twigs of indeterminate number. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 6 Would it be better .. to blur into an indeterminate mess perception, reasoning, imagination, passion?

b. Of statements, thoughts, words, etc.: Not clear and definite; wanting in precision; vague.

1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 498 His account is very indeterminate and obscure. 1874 Jevons *Princ. Sc.* I. 49 Some is an indeterminate adjective; it implies unknown qualities .. but gives no hint as to their nature. 1878 C. Stanford *Symb. Christ* iii. 69 Too often the term 'Angel' has for us a cloudy and indeterminate meaning.

c. *Math.* Of a quantity: Not limited to a fixed value or number of values. (Also *absol.* as *sb.*) Of a problem: Having an unlimited number of solutions.

Indeterminate analysis, the branch of analysis which deals with the solution of indeterminate problems; *method of i. coefficients* (more properly *of undetermined coefficients*), a method of analysis invented by Descartes; *i. equation*, an equation in which the unknown quantities are indeterminate; *i. form*, a form consisting of two indeterminate quantities; *i. series*, a series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

1706 Phillips s.v. *Problem*, Such an one as is capable of an infinite number of different solutions..is..called an indeterminate Problem. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Series*, *Indeterminate Series* is one whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity *x*. 1806 — *Course Math.* I. 131 It is obvious .. that questions of this sort admit of a great variety of answers .. These kinds of questions are called by algebraists indeterminate or unlimited problems. 1812–16 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 27 No one of them can be indeterminate, or can admit of innumerable values, otherwise V itself would be indeterminate. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 143 We may take the successive differentials, by making those of the two indeterminates, which are considered as functions of the third, vary at the same time. 1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 34 The equation..becomes indeterminate, and capable of an infinite number of different values. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinem.* 211 At each of these points the value of ψ is indeterminate.

d. *Bot.* (*a*) = Indefinite 5 a; (*b*) of æstivation: see quot. 1880.

1842 Brande *Dict. Sci., Lit.* etc., *Indeterminate*,..when a stem is never terminated by a flower, nor has its growth stopped by any other organic cause. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 134 The æstivation is said to be Open or Indeterminate, when the parts do not come into contact in the bud, so as to cover those within. The most familiar case is that of the petals of Mignonette.

3. Not fixed or established; uncertain.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 698 The Insecta haue Voluntarie Motion..And whereas some of the Ancients haue said, that their Motion is Indeterminate, and their Imagination Indefinite, it is negligently obserued. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vi. 268 The place of its sittings, before indeterminate .. was fixed at Valladolid. 1842 Poe *Marie Roget* Wks. 1864 I. 233 The period of their rising is, and necessarily must be indeterminate. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vii. It [harvest] lies all underground, with an indeterminate future.

4. Not settled or decided; left doubtful.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 191/2 Indeterminate is that which is in our Power, and to which part soever it enclineth, will be true or false. 1678 Marvell *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 201 So it will be too if God be to determine it, indeterminate till he have determined it. 1783 Martyn *Geog. Mag.* II. 65 This court, where the law is silent or indeterminate, has a decisive voice. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 216 Meanwhile several millions sterling had been wasted by both companies in indeterminate conflicts.

5. Not determined by motives (regarded as external forces); acting freely.

1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 98 This characteristic of moral action, its indeterminate working. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* ii. In positive morality, the mandate is conceived as emanating from an indeterminate superior.

Indeterminately (indĭtə·mĭnĕtli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an indeterminate manner.

1. Without precision; indefinitely; vaguely.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lviii. 12 To speake indeterminately, as it were of a multitude. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 168 This word some..doth designe an vniversall, or common terme indeterminately. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 350 A Libel is not valid, if the Demand or Petition therein containd be deduced and set forth indeterminately. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iv. 166 No writer of the age of Cyprian uses the words bishop, presbyter, and deacon so indeterminately or so abstractedly as do the apostles.

†2. Without specification or selection; indifferently. *Obs.*

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 106 Whether we subduct that Number of Ten out of the last Generations of Men, or out of Generations a thousand years since, or indeterminately out of the whole Collection [etc.]. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 150 All knowledge must be immediate or mediate indeterminately. *a* 1761 Law *Th. Relig.* III. ii. (R.) The worst and most dreadful part of the sentence.. which denounced death absolutely and indeterminately.

3. Without deciding or settling a question. *rare.*

Based on It. *indeterminatamente* in the title of Galileo's *Dialogo* (1632): the English transl. of 1661 renders it 'impartially and indefinitely'.

1841 Brewster *Mart. Sc.* v. 81 Galileo's work .. [in which] he discusses, indeterminately and firmly, the arguments proposed on both sides.

Indeterminateness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being indeterminate; vagueness, indefiniteness, want of exactness, etc.

1644 Digby *Mans Soul* (1645) 58 To draw..from indeterminatenesse and confusion to a clarity and determination. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 249 This deficiency, in respect of preciseness, is among the unavoidable results, of the indeterminateness..attached to the names in common use. 1879 H. Spencer *Data Ethics* ix. 154 To the double indeterminateness of the end has to be added the indeterminateness of the means.

Indetermination (indĭtə·mĭnēi·ʃən). [f. Indeterminate: see -ation. Cf. F. *indétermination* (1651 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence or want of determination; the fact or condition of being undetermined; unsettledness.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. § 7. 107 The indetermination of her [the Virgin's] thoughts was a trouble great as the passion of her love. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. 1. § 5 In moral and spiritual things, liberty and indetermination are weakness. 1749 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* 243 His whole management..was contrived to keep up a kind of general indetermination in the party about the succession. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 545 While this indetermination continues, the power of choice remains inoperative. 1860 Farrar *Orig. Lang.* viii. 166 The earliest languages are marked by exuberance, indetermination.

b. The fact of being indeterminate as a quantity, a problem, or the like.

1789 T. Taylor *Proclus' Comm.* II. 32 Such things as are properly denominated problems, ought to avoid indetermination, and not to be of the number of things capable of infinite variation.

†c. An indeterminate number or quantity. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. x. § 4 (1622) 309 All wholes, all parts, all termes, and all indeterminations.

Indetermined (indĭtə·mind), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. In- 3 + Determined *ppl. a.*] Not determined, Undetermined.

1. Not definitely fixed, settled, decided, or ascertained; having no definite or clearly-marked character.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 90. 507/1 The Westerne Princes .. wrapt and knotted in mutuall suspitions and quarrels indetermined. 1641 R. Greville (Ld. Brooke) *Eng. Episc.* I. x. 56 Most of their Tenets were so much indetermined, that scarce any of them knew what he was to hold and beleeve. 1735–6 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* v. 5 The Eternal Height of indetermin'd space! 1764 Reid *Inquiry* I. i. 47 The word impression as used by Hume is for the most part a vague and indetermined expression. 1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 60 What..has no qualities attributed to it, though attributable, is said to be indetermined.

†2. Not determined to a certain course of action.

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 219 Mans will is a facultie free, and indetermined vnto one. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. ii. 180 He will become poised between contrary probabilities, and indetermin'd (as they speak) not knowing on which side to propend. *a* 1670 Rust *Disc. Truth* (1682) 190 We have natures so indetermined to what is good.

†3. *Math.* = Indeterminate 2 c. *Obs.*

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 137 Here 'tis plain, the Question is Indetermined. 1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 200–1 Indetermin'd Problems in Algebra. 1743 Emerson *Fluxions* 2 Those Quantities that are continually changing their Value are called *variable* or *indetermin'd Quantities*.

Indeterminism (indĭtə·mĭniz'm). [f. In- 3 + Determinism (see quot. 1874).] The philosophical theory that human action is not necessarily determined by motives, but is to some extent free.

1874 W. G. Ward in *Dublin Rev.* Apr., Mr. Mill..calls his theory 'determinism'; we will call our own, therefore, by the name of 'indeterminism'. 1882–3 F. L. Patton in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2525/1 According to the tenets of indeterminism, there is no way of having a free choice, except through an infinite series of choices, or else through a theory that makes all choices fortuitous. 1886 Sidgwick *Hist. Ethics* iv. 250 In Clarke's system .. Indeterminism is no doubt a cardinal notion.

Indeterminist. [f. In- 3 + Determinist.] One who holds the doctrine of indeterminism.

1880 W. L. Courtney *Epicurus* in *Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus was not..an Indeterminist: he was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism. *a* 1882 T. H. Green *Prol. Ethics* II. i. (1883) 93 The question commonly debated .. between 'determinists' and 'indeterminists'; .. whether there is, or is not, a possibility of unmotived willing.

Indett, obs. form of Indebt.

†**Indevil,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also en-. [f. In- 2 (En-) + Devil *sb.*] *trans.* To possess with a devil; esp. in pa. pple. **Indevilled.**

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 279 They were indeuilled, superdeuilled, and thorowdeuilled. 1611 Florio, *Indemoniare*, to endiuell, to possesse one with some diuell or euill spirit. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 52 There was one M. Blewes .. and one M. Fowell..of whom either were or seemed to bee indiuelled.

†**Indevirginate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Undeflowered. Also *fig.* Unsullied.

1616 Chapman *Homer's Hymn to Venus* (R.), Pallas, the seede of Ægis-bearing Joue; Who still liues indeuirginate. 1822 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 294 Those plump shoulders, that bosom indevirginate.

Indevoir, obs. Sc. form of Endeavour *v.*

†**Indevolvibility.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **indevolvible* (f. In- 3 + Devolve *v.* + -ible) + -ity.] Incapability of being devolved on another.

1695 [see Indelegability].

Indevor, obs. form of Endeavour *sb.* and *v.*

†**Indevote,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. late L. *indēvōt-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *dēvōtus* Devote *a.*: cf. F. *indévot* (15th c.).] = Indevout.

a 1742 Bentley *Corr.* (1842) I. 7 They give no good account of the other little book. There are so many of the same arguments, and so indevote an age.

†**Indevoted,** *a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Devoted *a.*] Not devoted or attached; disaffected or disloyal.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 102 By which husbandry all the rich families of England..were exceedingly incensed, and even indevoted to the Crown. *a* 1674 — *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 158 To curb and subdue that Clergy that was indevoted to him. 1759 Hurd *Dial. Retirem.* Note (R.), Some persons indevoted to the excellent chancellor.

Indevotion (indĭvō·ʃən). [f. In- 3 + Devotion: cf. F. *indévotion* (1584, L. *indēvōtio*).] Want of devotion; indevout feeling or conduct.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 139 Cese not fro prayer ..by ye reason of suche drynes or indeuocyon. 1614 T. Adams *Devils Banquet* 21 The chilling and killing cold of our Indevotion. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad § 8. 116 The example may entice us on a little further, then the customes of the world or our own indevotions would engage us. 1756 W. Dodd *Fasting* (ed. 2) 11 Spiritual vices, such as..indevotion and deadness in prayer. 1866 *Ch. Times* 17 Nov. 382/4 The sloth and indevotion of the clergy.

Indevo·tional, *a.* [In- 3.] Not devotional.

1865 Miss Yonge *Clever Wom. Fam.* 79 One deemed praise..the prime object of his ministry; the other found the performance indevotional, and raved that education should be sacrificed to wretched music.

Indevout (indĭvau·t), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Devout. (In first quot. transl. L. *indēvōtus*: see Indevote.)] Not devout, irreverent, irreligious.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxviii. 108 þou shalt be founden..now deuoute,now indeuoute [1502 Atkynson *ibid.*, vndeuout]. 1645 Bp. Hall *Remedy Discontents* 158 Under which, a praying soule can no more miscary, then an indevout soule can enjoy safety. 1770 J. Baretti *Journ. to Genoa* III. lviii. 98 No lady here misses hearing mass every day.. if she did .. she would be considered as indevout. 1855 Maurice *Learn. & Work.* vi. 181 Brought together by what in our thoughtless, indevout language we call accidents.

Hence **Indevou·tly** *adv.*, **Indevou·tness.**

1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 48 Thy pure Worship and Service had been..carelessly and indevoutly attended. 1842 Manning *Serm., Worldly Affect.* (1848) I. 68 The indevoutness of your present prayers.

Indew, obs. form of Endue.

Indewly, variant of Indully.

Index (i·ndeks), *sb.* Pl. **indexes** (also 7 **index's**) and **indices** (i·ndisīz). [a. L. *index*, *indic-em*, pl. *indicēs*, the forefinger, an informer, sign, inscription, f. *in-* (In- 2) + **dic-* to point out: see Indicate. Cf. F. *index* (16th c.).

In current use the plural is *indices* in senses 8, 9, and usually in other senses except 5, in which *indexes* is usual.]

1. The fore-finger: so called because used in pointing. Now chiefly *Anat.*

Also, in *Comp. Anat.*, the corresponding digit of the fore-limb of a quadruped, or of the wing of a bird.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxix. (1495) 140 The seconde fyngre hyght *Index*..for by hym is moche shewynges made. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 43 The *index* or forfinger of your right hand. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. iv. 27 He .. clapt the *Index* of his right Hand upon his Nose and Eyebrows. 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 79 Both the Indexes joyn'd, and pyramidically advanced. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 269, I thrust the Index of my Left-Hand into the Cavity. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 36 Our hero longed to have his index upon the trigger. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Lady Geraldine* xxx, And the left hand's index droppeth from the lips upon the cheek. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 459 *Index*..in Birds always the best developed of the digits of the fore-limb.

2. A piece of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a pointer; *esp.* in scientific instruments, a pointer which moves along a graduated scale (or which is itself fixed while a graduated scale moves across its extremity) so as to indicate movements or measurements.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* III. 11 Let there be a sharpe *index*, that may point vpon a table of wood. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 115 So that his broad Index..may be set to point out the degrees of the altitude of the pole. 1667 R. Towneley in *Phil. Trans.* II. 458 Marking above 40,000 Divisions in a Foot, by the help of two *Indexes*. 1715 Desaguliers *Fires Impr.* 121 To know at sight in what manner the Holes are open .. have an Index which takes up but little room. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 263 Having brought the Place of the Sun to the Meridian, bring the Index to twelve a Clock. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Index of a Globe*, is a little style fitted on to the north-pole and turning with it, pointing to certain divisions in the hour-circle. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 296 The graduated arch passes through the loop, until the index on the edge of the loop is opposite zero. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxv. 190 The magnet to arrange the index of the thermometer.

b. The arm of a surveying instrument; an alidade.

1571 Digges *Pantom.* G. iij, Laye the line fiduciall of your index vppon the beginning of the degrees in your Quadrant. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 80, 2 sights for sirveiors worke belonging to an Index. 1712 J. James tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 Two Rulers or Indexes, one immoveable .. and the other moveable. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 97 To the index of the Theodolite was screwed a ruler..this index-ruler being carried horizontally round..the index would mark the degree and minute of the circle in which it is placed. 1807 Hutton *Course Math.* II. 54 An index, which is a brass two-foot scale, with either a small telescope, or open sights set perpendicularly on the ends. These sights and one edge of the index are in the same plane, and that is called the fiducial edge of the index.

3. The hand of a clock or watch; also, the style or gnomon of a sun-dial. Now *rare.*

1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. II. x. (1636) 309 Untill the Index do iustly touch the prick of some perfect houre. 1623 Featly *Fisher catch'd* O ij^b^, No man can perceiue the index in a Watch, or finger in a Diall to wagge or stirre. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 324 If I should see a curious Watch .. and should observe the exact disposition of the Spring, the String, the Wheels, the Ballance, the Index. 1817 T. L. Peacock *Melincourt* xxxii, There was a sun-dial

in the centre of the court; the sun shone on the brazen plate, and the shadow of the index fell on the line of noon. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 87 The showing the time is contrived by the motion of the indices or hands on the dial-plate. *fig.* 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* ii. § 2 (1643) 31 The Sunne (who is the Index of time, by whose revolution we account for years). 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1324 Pointing out Life's rapid..flight, With such an Index fair, as none can miss.

b. *slang.* The nose (cf. GNOMON 1 c); or ? 'the face' (Farmer; cf. DIAL *sb.* 6 c).

1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 53 He put in a sharp blow on the bridge of Randall's nose, so that it pinked the index of Paddy in an instant. 1818 *Ibid.* (N. S.) II. 280 The handy work of Martin upon his opponent's index was now apparent. 1828 EGAN *Finish to Tom & Jerry* 48 (Farmer) Kind-hearted Sue! Bless her pretty index. [Cf. 4 b, quot. 1616.]

4. That which serves to direct or point *to* a particular fact or conclusion; a guiding principle.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* I. 103 Lest when my lisping guiltie Tongue should hault, My Lookes might prove the Index to my Fault. 1640 LAUD *Let. to Chas. I* in *Biblioth. Reg.* 41 This is the only index to us whereby that the blessing of God is present with you. 1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 26 His Services would be Indexes denoting his Merit. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ii. 36 And readers call their lost attention home Led by that index where true genius shines. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 76 His uniform being black, he needed no other index than his pale and mournful countenance to announce that he was chief mourner. 1859 HOLLAND *Gold F.* i. 13 The proverbs of a nation furnish the index to its spirit and the result of its civilization. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xxxviii. 52 They [amendments] are so instructive .. as an index to present tendencies of American democracy. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept., One of the first indices to the solution of the question lies in the situation of the oil-bearing regions.

b. A sign, token, or indication *of* something.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 151 The square and flat Nose is the best signe and index thereof. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* ii. 632 Man is to man a subject of deceite; And that olde saying is vntrue 'the face Is index of the heart'. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. III. 193 Diodorus saith that Isis was wont to appear by night and to inject dreams .. giving manifest indices of her presence. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xlii. 363 A sensible manly countenance..the true index of his character. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 211 A raised beach is therefore an index of elevation of the land. 1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* i. 3 His son's empty guffaws..struck him with pain as the indices of a weak mind.

5. †a. A table of contents prefixed to a book, a brief list or summary of the matters treated in it, an argument; also, a preface, prologue. *Obs.* b. An alphabetical list, placed (usually) at the end of a book, of the names, subjects, etc. occurring in it, with indication of the places in which they occur.

One work may have several indexes, e.g. an index of names of persons and places, of subjects, of words, etc. For these the Latin phrases *index nominum, locorum, rerum, verborum* are often employed as headings.

[1578 LYTE *Dodoens* (heading), Index Latinorum nominum. *Ibid.*, Index appellationum et nomenclaturarum omnium Stirpium [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The Englishe Table conteyning the names and synames [etc.].] 1580 FLEMING in *Baret's Alv.* Aaaa j, Which words, though expressed in this Index, are notwithstanding omitted .. in this Aluearie. *Ibid.* Nnnn ij (*heading*), A briefe note touching the Prouerbiall Index. *Ibid.*, Such Prouerbes as we haue .. reduced into an Abecedarie Index or Table. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leand.* II. 129 As an index to a book So to his mind was young Leander's look. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 263 An Index and obscure prologue to the History of Lust. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 343 In such Indexes, although small prickes To their subsequent Volumes [etc.]. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, The index tells us the contents of stories, and directs to the particular chapters. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 79 No Learning..no Knowledge in Books, except Index's and Vocabularies. [1750–1 JOHNSON *Let. to Richardson* 9 Mar. in *Boswell*, I wish you would add an index rerum, that when the reader recollects any incident, he may easily find it.] 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. § 3. 9 Books..which want all things, even an Index. [1888 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 112/3 The Royalist Composition Papers .. of which Mr. Phillimore supplies a capital *index nominum*.]

fig. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xviii. 57 He became as a very profitable Index to the family, to call to minde what they had learned. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 71 God hath appointed .. all the labors of Nature, as a kind of Indices to this great Volume of the World. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 188 He is but an Index of Things and Words, that can direct where they are to be spoken with, but no further.

†c. A reference list. *Obs.*

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 209 Some men of very great Commerce and trading keep a Kalender, Register, or an Alphabeticall Index, of the names of Men, Wares, Ships. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 12 The master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs neuter.

6. *spec.* (short for *Index librorum prohibitorum*). The list, published by authority, of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, or may read only in expurgated editions.

Rules for the formation of such an Index (*Regulæ Indicis*) were formulated by the Council of Trent, in accordance with which an *Index librorum prohibitorum* (Index of prohibited books) was published by authority of Pius IV in 1564, and, with an Appendix, by Clement VIII in 1596; new editions, augmented with the names of later authors and books, have been published from time to time down to the present. This is the official 'Index'. In its current form, it is a list, not only of works entirely prohibited to the faithful, but also of works not to be read, unless or until they are corrected (*nisi* or *donec corrigantur*); in the case of the latter, the portions to be deleted or altered are sometimes indicated.

(In first quot., short for *Index expurgatorius*: see b.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 90 L. Vives..when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is shortned, and their Index purgeth out that wherewith hee seeketh to purge their leaven. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The Roman Index is better then are our English Licences. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 10 We seem to have got an Expurgatory Press, though not an Index. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Licensers of Press*, The simple Index is a list of condemned books which are never to be opened. 1839 [see CONGREGATION 10]. 1857 CHURCH *Misc. Writ.* (1891) I. 79 They [Montaigne's Essays] were .. put in the Index. 1886 FARRAR *Hist. Interpret.* 320 His [Erasmus's] Colloquies were burnt in Spain and put on the Index at Rome. *fig.* 1882 *Spectator* 7 Oct. 1289 She .. read by stealth Shakespeare, at that time on the Index of a religiously narrow village opinion.

b. ‖ *Index expurgatorius* (Lat.), *Expurgatory Index*, an authoritative specification of the passages to be expunged or altered in works otherwise permitted. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

The *Regulæ* of the Council of Trent provided for the expurgation of such books, and in accordance therewith an *Index Expurgatorius* was printed at Antwerp, under the authority of Philip II, in 1571 (reprints of which are referred to in quot. 1611), another under the authority of the Inquisitor General Quiroga at Madrid in 1584 (see quot. 1625), and others with the same or similar titles in various Roman Catholic states. A bull of Sixtus V (1585–90) also authorized the Cardinals chosen to deal with prohibited books to prepare 'indices expurgatorios'. Such a work on a large scale was commenced at Rome 1607 (Bergamo 1608), with the title 'Indicis librorum expurgandorum in studiosorum gratiam confecti Tomus I., in quo 50 auctorum libri præ cæteris desiderati emendantur, per F. Jo. Mariam Brasichell., Sacri Palatii Apostol. Magistrum'. This (which never proceeded beyond the first volume) is the work referred to in quot. 1620. (See, on the whole subject, Rev. J. Mendham *Account of the Indexes, both prohibitory and expurgatory*, 1826, *Literary Policy of the Church of Rome*, 1830 and 1844). In English use, the name *Index Expurgatorius* has often been applied to the *Index librorum prohibitorum* (cf. quot. 1845), especially in transf. and fig. uses.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 521 The *Index expurgatorius* printed at Geneua and Strasbourg. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* (1676) 875 In the year 1607, they printed in Rome with publick authority, a Book intituled *Index Expurgatorius*. 1625 USSHER *Answ. to Jesuit* 513 Their old Expurgatory Index .. set out by Cardinall Quiroga. 1691 T. BROWNE *Reas. Mr. Bays*, etc. 13 (Stanf.) To prevent, Sir, all storms that might have issued from that quarter, I presently set me up an *Index expurgatorius*. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* v. 42, I acquainted him with it .. why he had been put into the queen's *Index expurgatorius*. 1845 THACKERAY *Pict. Gossip* in *Misc. Ess.* (1885) 260 Knowing well that *Fraser's Magazine* is eagerly read at Rome, and not..excluded in the *Index Expurgatorius*.

†7. a. *Music.* = DIRECT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 *Phi.* What is that which you haue set at the end of the Verse? *Ma.* It is called an Index or director: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next Verse stand. 1869 NUTTALL *Dict. Sci. Terms* 189 *Index* .. in music, a character or director at the end of a stave to direct to the first note of the next stave.

b. *Printing.* = HAND 18 b. ? *Obs.*

1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 38 Index is a Note like a Hand, with the Forefinger pointing out at something that is remarkable, thus, ☞. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 186 Till every former note and comment known, They mark'd the spacious margin with their own; Minute corrections proved their studious care; The little index, pointing, told us where.

8. *Math.* a. *Alg.* A number or other symbol placed above and to the right of a quantity to denote a power or root: = EXPONENT 2 a.

An *integral index*, as in x^2, denotes a power; a *fractional index*, as in $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, a root; a *negative index*, the reciprocal of a power, as x^{-2} = unity divided by x^2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 191 Mark their Indices, or how many degrees the Number you would produce is removed from the Root, as whether it be second, third, fourth, etc. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 279 Algebraic Signs for Addition, Subtraction, Indexes, Coefficients. 1810 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 163 So 3 is the index of the cube or 3d power, and .. $\frac{1}{3}$ is the index of the cube root. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 108 The figures 2, 3, .. *m*, denoting the number of factors which produce the powers, are called Indices.

†b. The integral part, or characteristic, of a logarithm. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v., In Logarithmical Arithmetick Index is that which represents the distance of the first figure of any whole number from Unity. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Index*, in arithmetic, is the same with what is otherwise called the characteristic, or exponent of a logarithm. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II. 46/1 The Index is also called the Characteristic of the Logarithms, and is always an integer, either positive or negative, or else = 0. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (2d. ed.) 25 Whatever index you make represent unity, emit it in the sum of the indices.

c. Applied to the number which is characteristic of a particular member, or group of members, of a class of geometrical or algebraical concepts; as the index of a point, line, or plane, relatively to a quadric surface. *Discriminantal index*: see DISCRIMINANTAL.

9. In various sciences, a number or formula expressing some property, form, ratio, etc. of the thing in question.

a. *Optics. Index of refraction* or *refractive index* (of a medium), the ratio between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction of a ray of light passing from some medium (usually air) into the given medium.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos., Optics* ii. 4 The number 1.336, which regulates the refraction of water, is called its index, or exponent, or co-efficient of refraction, and sometimes its refractive power. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 340 The media must possess different refractive indices.

b. In *Craniometry*, A formula expressing the ratio of one diameter or other dimension of the skull to another, as *alveolar* or *basilar, cephalic, facial, gnathic, nasal, orbital, vertical index*. Also, generally, in *Anthropometry*, The ratio of two dimensions of an organ or part to each other.

1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 83 The term *cephalic index* .. indicates the ratio of the extreme transverse to the extreme longitudinal diameter of a skull, the latter measurement being taken as unity. 1882 QUAIN *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 82 The proportion of this [the height of the skull] to the length ..is the index of height. *Ibid.* 83 The nasal index of Broca. *Ibid.*, The orbital index is the ratio of the vertical height of the base of the orbit to the transverse width.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the three (or, in Bravais' notation, four) whole numbers which define the position of a face of a crystal.

1868 DANA *Min.* Introd. 28 Miller..uses the letters *h, l, k*, as 'indices' referring to the axes. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18 The three numbers *h, k*, and *l* are called the indices of the plane, and the three together *hkl* is called its symbol. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 472 The introduction of the fourth index [in Bravais' notation].

d. *Dynamics. Index of friction*, the coefficient of friction: see COEFFICIENT 2 b.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *index-face, -maker, -making, -map, -plate, -point, -ruler*; also **index-arm** = sense 2 b; **index constituency**, a constituency in which the result of an election is considered a good indication of the state of parties in the country; **index-correction**, a correction for index-error; **index-digit** = sense 1; **index-error**, the constant error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, due to the zero of the index not being exactly adjusted to that of the limb; **index-finger**, (*a*) = sense 1, (*b*) = sense 2; **index-gauge**, a measuring instrument in which the distance between the measuring-points is shown by an index; **index-glass**, a mirror at the fixed point of the index-arm in an astronomical or surveying instrument, from which the light is reflected to the horizon-glass; **index-hand** = senses 2 and 3; **index-hunter**, one who acquires information by consulting indexes; so **index-hunting**; **index-knowledge, index-learning**, information gained by means of indexes, superficial knowledge; **index law** (*Alg.*): see quot. 1859; **index machine**, a machine for fancy-weaving, being a modification of the Jacquard loom; **index-pip**, a miniature indication of the denomination of a playing-card, placed in the left-hand corner for convenience in sorting; **index-raker** = *index-hunter*.

1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 92 The *index-arm carries the index-glass. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Nov. 4/1 Aston Manor is not only a Midland constituency, but it is emphatically an *index constituency. 1843–55 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* (L.), The Pottos .. offer an anomaly, in the forehand, by the stunted phalanges of the *index digit. 1851–9 AIRY in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 1 The *index-error of the sextant must be carefully ascertained. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 152 Taking the angles off and on the arc, adding them together, and dividing by 2, gives an angle free of index error. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 284 Quote Moles and Spots, on any place O' th' body, by the *Index-face. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. i, Jeames simply pointed with his *index finger to the individual. 1875 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* (1876) 12 The index-finger and graduated scale are seen, protected by a glass plate. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 390 The *index-glass being bent by the brass frame that contains it. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 152 If the arch seen direct, together with its reflected image, appear to be in one line, the Index-glass is truly adjusted. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 140 A Spectre rose, whose *index-hand Held forth the virtue of the dreadful wand. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* viii. 53 The index-hand of the sidereal clock. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xlii. (1779) II. 57 He rated him in his own mind as a mere *index-hunter. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xii. 381 Mr. B. declares more than once, that he despises the mean Employment of *Index-hunting. 1859 BOOLE *Different. Equations* 373 The *index law, expressed by the equation $m^a m^b = m^{a+b}$. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 279 How *index-learning turns no student pale, Yet holds the eel of science by the tail. 1831 MACAULAY *Johnson* Misc. 1860 II. 273 Starving pamphleteers and *index-makers. 1869 DUNKIN *Midn. Sky* 1 The assistance of the corresponding *index-maps. 1899 *Let. fr. T. De La Rue & Co.*, [For these] Playing Cards, the proper term is 'with *index-pips'. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 526 A change of place in the *index-point on the graduated arch or *index-plate. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* To Rdr. 15 Not stuffing my Margin, as *Index-Rakers do, with Quotations of Divines, Philosophers, Lawyers, Historians, etc. 1793 **Index-ruler* [see 2 b above].

Index (i·ndeks), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a book, etc.) with an index.

1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 522 Since the Letters are not indexed, I cannot point out all the places. *a* 1832 SCOTT in *Lockhart* xvii, There were always huge piles of materials to be arranged, sifted, and indexed. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. ii. (1872) 103 Sterling's Letters .. a large collection of which now lies before me, duly copied and indexed. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 159/1 The contents are exceedingly well indexed.

b. To furnish (the parts of a diagram) with *different* symbols to facilitate identification in the accompanying description.

1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 552/1 The accompanying diagram of an abstract flower, the various parts being indexed.

2. To enter (a word, name, etc.) in an index.

1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* Pref., Every material Fact or Circumstance in this Description is indexed under its proper Head. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 364 In many German universities the Amber Witch was indexed as a criminal law book.

3. To place on the Index: see INDEX *sb.* 6.

1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Licensers of Press,* While the Catholic crossed himself at every title, the heretic would purchase no book which had not been indexed.

4. To serve as an index of, to indicate. Also *to index out*, to point out.

1788 BURNS *His face with smile* 4 High as they hang with creaking din To index out the Country Inn. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 350 These changes indexed the general turning of the European intellect from Mind to Matter, and from Man to Nature. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 683/2 A slender, bony negro-man; whose iron-gray wool and wrinkled face indexed his age at near seventy years.

Hence **I·ndexing** *vbl. sb.* Also **I·ndexer,** one who compiles an index.

1856 WEBSTER, *Indexer.* 1882 FURNIVALL *Forewords to E. E. Wills* 16 May all opprest Indexers hav the like sweet consolement! 1887 *Athenæum* 21 May 667/2 The exhaustive indexing of at least a hundred selected authors. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 418/2 The classifier and indexer of natural objects.

Indexed (i·ndekst), *ppl. a.* [f. INDEX *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with or having an index; entered in an index.

1872 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 3/4 In addition to his indexed ledger, the warder has a large scrap-book.

2. *Her.* Having a book-marker in it.

1885 *Burke's Peerage* 310 [Arms of Sir J. Conroy, bart.] Azure, an ancient book, open, indexed, edged or, a chief embattled of the last.

Indexical (inde·ksikăl), *a.* [irreg. f. INDEX *sb.* + -ICAL.] a. Arranged like an index. b. Relating or pertaining to an index. c. Of the nature of an index or indication.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1855 R. W. SMALL (*title*) The Carrier's Indexical Ready Reckoner. 1884 *American* VIII. 267 Lists of indexes and indexical works. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 May 350/3 Indexical defects are so common that the reviewer is in danger of becoming hardened to their seriousness. 1897 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 744 This is very tame beside the idiomatic Spanish in which it was said, but it is indexical.

So **Inde·xically** *adv.*, in the manner of an index, alphabetically.

1728 SWIFT *Let. to Pope* 16 July, I would have the names of those scribblers printed indexically at the beginning or end of the poem.

Indexless (i·ndekslĕs), *a.* [f. INDEX *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no index.

1858 CARLYLE *Frederk. Gt.* VII. viii. II. 272 The date, in these indexless Books, is blown away again. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Aug. 250/2 Few writers are so indexless in all editions as Hazlitt. 1893 E. COUES in *Hist. Lewis & Clark Exp.* I. p. CXXV, There ought to be a law against indexless books.

Hence **I·ndexlessness.**

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* Feb. 174 Certainly no reader of the last year's volume of the Gazette can complain, in Carlylean phrase, of its 'indexlessness'.

Indexte·rity. *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + DEXTERITY: cf. F. *indextérité* (Littré), It. *indesterita* (Florio).] Want of dexterity; awkwardness.

1611 FLORIO, *Indesterita,* indexteritie, vnaptnesse. 1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 9 The Husbandman, whose Indexterity hath reaped this sorrie Crop. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 178 His weakness and indexterity in politick affairs. 1899 *Academy* 19 Aug. 175/2 His indexterity of execution no less disqualifies him.

†**Inde·xtrous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN- 3.] Void of dexterity; clumsy, awkward.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 329, I have often observed .. an indextrous way of making an Issue.

Indeyne, variant of INDEIGN, *Obs.*

Indi-. *Chem.* [f. L. *Indus,* as root of *indicum, indigo.*] A combining element used in naming substances derived from or related to indigo: e. g. *indifulvin, indirubin.*

India (i·ndiă). [a. L. *India,* a. Gr. *Ἰνδία,* f. *Ἰνδός* the (river) Indus, a. Pers. *hind,* OPers. (Achæmenian) *hiñd'u,* Zend *heñdu,* Skr. *sindhu* 'river', *spec.* the river Indus; hence the region of the Indus, the province Sindh; gradually extended by Persians and Greeks to all the country east of the Indus. OE. had *India* from L.; but the ME. form from Fr. was *Ynde, Inde,* IND (cf. *Afric*), now archaic and poetic; the early 16th c. adaptation of L. was *Indie,* INDY (cf. *Italy, Germany*), of which the pl. INDIES is still in use. The current use of *India* appears to date from the 16th c., and may partly reflect Spanish, or Portuguese usage.]

1. A large country or territory of southern Asia, lying east of the river Indus and south of the Himalaya mountains (in this restricted sense also called *Hindustan*: see HINDUSTANI); also extended to include the region further east (*Farther* or *Further India*), between this and China. See also EAST INDIA.

*c*893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 6 Dæt sint India [*Cott. MS.* Indea] gemæro .. Indus seo ea be westan, and seo Reade Sæ be suþan. .. On Indea londe is xliiii þeoda. *Ibid.* § 10 Of þæm beorgum þe man hæt Caucasus .. þa þe be norþan India sindon. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.*, This quarter is India minor And this quarter India maior The lande of prester Iohn. 1576 EDEN (*title*) Decade of Voyages. The Navigation and Voyages of Lewes Vertomanus .. to the regions of Arabia .. East India, both within and without the Ganges. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 452 Under the name of *India*, heere we comprehend all that Tract between Indus .. on the West, unto China Eastward. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 283 He spoused in India, Of noble house, a lady gay. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. I. Bill* Wks. IV. 7 If we are not able to contrive some method of governing India well. 1818 MILL *Brit. India* (1826) V. 533 The same barefaced disregard of truth, which always characterized the natives of India.

†2. Formerly applied to America, or some parts of it: see quots., and cf. INDIES, WEST INDIES. (Mostly reproducing Spanish or Portuguese usage.)

1553 EDEN (*title*) A treatyse of the newe India, with other new founde landes and Ilandes .. after the descripcion of Sebastian Munster. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 451 The name of India, is now applied to all farre-distant Countries, not in the extreeme limits of Asia alone; but even to whole America, through the errour of Columbus .. who .. in the Westerne world, thought that they had met with Ophir, and the Indian Regions of the East. *Ibid.* 786 It [Chololla] was the Citie of most devotion in all India .. Eight leagues from Chololla is the hill Popocatepec, or smoake-hill. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy. S. Amer.* (ed. 3) II. 243 An idea of the fertility of this country .. a live beast .. may be purchased for four dollars; a price vastly beneath that in any other part of India.

†3. *pl.* = INDIES. *Obs.*

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* VI. 193 Golde .. browght hithir from the Indias. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII,* 125 By the labor .. of us only Portyngales, the trade to the .. Indias [was] fyrst sought and found. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 333 In every place, as in the Indiaes .. the vse of many seemeth to take away all abuse.

†4. Used allusively for a source of wealth. *Obs.*

1613 J. MAY *Declar. Est. Clothing* i. 2 No kingdome whatsoeuer can speake so happily of this benefit [wool] .. it may be rightly called, The English India.

5. Short for *India silk, paper,* etc.: see 6.

1712–13 STEELE *Guardian* No. 10 ₱ 5 Celia, whose wrapping-gown is not right India. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 104 Where Spitalfields with real India vies. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 4/4 This celebrated .. plate, now ready for issue, signed, India remarque.

6. *attrib.* Belonging or relating to India, Indian; esp. in names of fabrics or other commodities imported from India, as *India cloth, cotton, cracker, goods, lake, matting, muslin, satin, silk,* etc.; also, of or belonging to the East India Company, or to the British Indian Empire or government, as *India bonds, stock,* etc.; (*East* and *West*) **India Docks,** docks in East London, formerly appropriated to vessels trading with the East and West Indies; †**India House,** the office of the East India Company in London; **India ink** (see INDIAN INK); **India Office,** that department of the British Government which deals with Indian affairs; **India proof** = *India paper proof*: see INDIA PAPER 1; **India red** = *Indian red* (see INDIAN A. 4 a); †**India wood,** a name for log-wood. See also INDIA PAPER, RUBBER.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* I. i, His money, which he had laid out in Bank stock and *India bonds. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 243 The import and export of .. *India cloths. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 413 Those paper matches which the Chinese put into those little squibs, which go by the name of *India crackers. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, Left me by my uncle, the *India director. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 45 The East *India Docks .. are situated at Blackwall, below the entrance to the West India Docks. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix, Captain Cuttle lived .. near the India Docks. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 95 So, *India-fashion, we took him in to do the best we could for him. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 363 Laden with rich *India Goods. 1794 W. WOODFALL (*title*) A Sketch of a Debate at the *India House. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* X. 165 Scandinavian Thor .. sits down at a desk in the India House. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 80 The Colour Crimson is most difficult to worke .. therefore instead of that, use *India Lake or Russet. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade,* **India-matting,* grass or reed mats, made .. from *Papyrus corymbosus.* 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 4/5 Tea and *India merchants. *Ibid.* 22 Sept. 2/1 Industrious at the *India Office. 1895 *Ibid.* 26 Feb. 6/3 *India Pale Ale is so called because it was originally made solely with a view to the climate of the East Indies. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 42 *India-Red .. is helpful for a back Ground. 1769 (*title*) An Address to the Proprietors of *India Stock. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 57 *India stock .. is the capital of the East India Company, and is placed under the management of a Court of Directors. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* II. vii, Three stars in India Stock to her name, begad! 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Hist. Ind.* 2/1 Hence the mariners employed in the *India trade became confident in their skill. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.,* **India Wood* .. is taken out of the heart of a large tree growing plentifully in the isles of Jamaica, Campeche, &c.

Indiademed (indoi·ădemd), *ppl. a.* [IN- 1 or 2; cf. *endiadem* (EN- *pref.*^{1} 1 b).] Set in a diadem.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. vii, Whereto shall that be liken'd? to what gem Indindem'd, what flower, what insect's wing?

†**Indi·al,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-^{2} + DIAL *sb.*] *trans.* To record or exhibit on a dial.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* (1879) 156 The Sun-beams steady Fire, with the Aire Of the inconstant winds Indiall'd are.

Indiaman (i·ndiămăn). Pl. **-men.** [f. INDIA + MAN, as in *man of war,* etc.] A ship engaged in the trade with India; *spec.* a ship of large tonnage belonging to the East India Company.

1709 [see EAST INDIA]. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 452 The Donegal India-Man gave us seven, which we all return'd. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 365 The French pretending their India-men to be Men of War. 1772 *Ann. Reg., Chron.* 65 On the private trade of an homeward bound Indiaman. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 323 From time to time valuable Indiamen fell into their hands.

Indian (i·ndiăn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **Yndeen, 6 Indyan, 7 Indean.** [f. INDIA: cf. -AN.]

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging or relating to India, or the East Indies, or to the British Indian Empire; native to India.

Formerly, sometimes, more vaguely = Oriental, Asiatic.

*c*1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* D ij, An Indian Philosopher named Diphileus. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 99 The beautious scarfe, Vailing an Indian beautie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 436 Toward the Springs Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams. 1734 SALE *Koran* Prelim. Disc. § 1 Alexander the Great, after his return from his Indian expedition. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 57 ₱ 11 Of China .. the Emperor and other Indian monarchs. 1839 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 283 That is the grand Indian sorrow —the necessity of parting with one's children. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar. 171/1 The unrivalled collection of Indian Rhododendrons in the temperate house at Kew. 1893 ANNA BUCKLAND *Our Nat. Inst.* 109 The Indian Budget is brought into the English House of Commons every year and submitted to its approval.

b. Of Indian manufacture, material, or pattern.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* III. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 304 That word shall be mine too, and my last Indian gown thine for't. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5367/4 Robert Sutton. Indian Gown-Seller. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 967 Flowered Indian gowns, formerly in use with schoolmasters. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* XXI, An Indian shawl over her arm.

2. Belonging or relating to the race of original inhabitants of America and the West Indies. (Cf. INDIA 2, INDIES 1.) *Indian house,* a wigwam.

*a*1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 19 (That which now no Ingle wants) Indian Tobacco. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant.* (1865) 17 The Indian houses are all built heere in a long halfe Ouall. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 198 A small sized Choffe that eateth the Indian maize. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 55 This Indian Maid .. fell in love with him, and hid him close from her Countrymen. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 112 In ranging the Woods found several Indian-houses, their fires being just out, but no Indians. 1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 34 To give an Indian whoop and raise their ambuscade. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* Introd. 86 Listen to this Indian Legend, To this Song of Hiawatha! 1888 M. A. GREEN *Springfield* (Mass.) 3 It was, in fact, an Indian trail centre.

3. Made of Indian corn or Maize, as *Indian bread* (see also 4 b), *Indian meal, Indian dumpling.*

1635 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) I. 140 Noe person whatsoeuer shall from henceforth transport any Indean corne or meale out of this jurisdiccon, till the nexte harvest. 1672 SIR W. TALBOT in F. L. Hawks *Hist. N. Carolina* (1858) II. 45 Who, at our setting out, laughed at my provision of Indian-meal. 1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc. 60 Last of all was served a great bowl, full of Indian dumplings, of new soft corn, cut or scraped off the ear. 1775 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 16 Half a pint of rice or a pint of indian meal. 1897 WILLIS *Man. Flower. Plants* II. 395 The grain [of maize] is made into flour, *Indian meal.*

4. In names of various natural and artificial products a. of India or the East Indies (sense 1), or so originally supposed: **Indian almond,** a large tree (*Terminalia Catappa*), the seeds of which resemble almonds; †**Indian ass,** a fabulous animal like a unicorn; **Indian berry** = COCCULUS INDICUS, or the plant (*Anamirta Cocculus*) which yields this; **Indian blue,** a name for indigo (cf. INDY *blue*); **Indian cane,** a name for the Bamboo; **Indian club,** a heavy club shaped somewhat like a large bottle, for use in gymnastic exercises; hence *Indian-clubber*; †**Indian cock,** an old name for the turkey (cf. *cock of Ind*, COCK *sb.*^{1} 10, F. *coq d'Inde,* and synonymous names in other European languages: prob. by some confusion; the bird being a native of North America); **Indian crocus,** a name for the dwarf orchids of the subgenus *Pleione* (genus *Cœlogyne*), having large bright-coloured flowers which appear before the leaves (as in the CROCUS) or after the leaves have fallen; **Indian eye,** name for a species of pink (*Dianthus plumarius*), from the eye-shaped marking on the corolla; **Indian fire,** a composition of sulphur, realgar, and nitre, burning with a brilliant white flame, used as a signal-light; **Indian geranium,** name for a grass of the genus *Andropogon*, which yields a fragrant oil used in perfumery; †**Indian grass,** an old name of silkworm gut used by anglers; (see also in b below); **Indian heart,** a plant of the genus *Cardiospermum*, esp. *C. Corindum* (see *heartseed*, s.v. HEART *sb.* 56 b); **Indian hemp:** see HEMP 5 (see also in b below); **Indian hog,** a name of the *Babiroussa*; †**Indian house,** a shop for the sale of Indian goods; **Indian ivy,** a climb-

ing plant of the genus *Scindapsus* (N.O. *Araceæ*); **Indian leaf**, the aromatic leaf of a species of *Cinnamomum*; **Indian light** = BENGAL *light*; † **Indian mouse** = ICHNEUMON 1; † **Indian nut**, the coco-nut; **Indian oak**, a name for the teak-tree (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Indian Ocean**, the ocean lying to the south of India, extending from the east coast of Africa to the Malay Archipelago; **Indian oil**, in phrase *to anoint with I. o.*, to 'tip' with gold; † **Indian rat** = *Indian mouse*; **Indian red**, a red pigment orig. obtained from the East Indies in the form of an earth containing oxide of iron; now prepared artificially by roasting iron sulphate (Ure *Dict. Arts* (1875) II. 890); **Indian reed** = next (*Treas. Bot.* 1866): (see also in b below); **Indian shot**, name for the plant *Canna indica* (N.O. *Marantaceæ*), from its round hard black seeds; **Indian walnut**, a name for the Candleberry-tree (*Aleurites triloba*), from the form of its seeds (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); † **Indian weed** = *Indian grass*; (see also in b below); **Indian yellow**, a bright yellow pigment obtained from India: see quot.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 351 **Indian Almond*.. Large tree. .. The bark and leaves yield a black pigment, used by the Indians to dye their teeth. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. x. (1636) 553 The Unicorne is found in Æthiopia, like as the *Indian Asse is found in India, which hath likewise one only horne in his forehead. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Indian Berry, *Cocculus Indicus*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indian Berry*, a plant of the genus Menispermum. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. liv. 531 The Cane of Inde, or ye *Indian Cane is of the kind of Reedes, very high, long, great, and strong. 1857 *Chambers' Inform. People* II. 674/1 *Indian Club Exercises..The main object is to expand the chest, and increase the power of the arms. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 177/1 A more persevering dumb-beller and *Indian-clubber never was. 1638 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1631) 10 The *Indian-Cock, commonly called the Turkey-Cock. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 304/1 *Indian Crocuses.. are now among the gayest occupants of Orchid houses. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xliii. (1878) 96 *Indian eie, sowe in May, or set in slips in March. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 890 **Indian fire* .. is composed of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of nitre. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3206/4 Angle-Rods made of Foreign Dogwood..also the best new *Indian Grass, and all other sorts of Fishing Tackle. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1789) 63 Your account of the Indian-grass was entertaining .. Inquiring .. what they supposed that part of their tackle to be made of? they replied 'of the intestines of a silkworm'. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cardiospermum Corindum*, Heart-seed, *Indian Heart. 1876 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* xii. 324 The ancient Scythian .. threw the seed of the *Indian hemp on the hot stones and then inhaled the narcotic vapour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 900 It is stated by the 'Indian Hemp Drug Commission' of 1893-94 that 'its moderate use has no physical, mental, or moral ill-effects whatever'. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 192 The Babyrouessa, or *Indian Hog. 1783 ROWE *Ulyss.* Epil. 28 There are no *Indian Houses to drop in And fancy Stuffs and chuse a pretty Screen. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.*, *Indian Leaf, *Malabathrum*, ..the leaf of a tree brought from the East-Indies. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Cinnamomum Malabathrum*, Indian, or Malabar, Leaf. 1787 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 214 The *Indian lights are alternately exhibited. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, *Indian Mouse. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indian Mouse*, a little beast called in Greek Ichneumon. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 67 Cuppes .. of Ostridge-egges, *Indian-Nuts, Mace-wood, and Stone. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vii. (1712) 61 The famous Indian Nut-Tree, which at once almost affords all the Necessaries of Life. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Ocean, Eastern*, or **Indian Ocean*, has its first name from its situation to the east; as its latter from India, the chief country it washes. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 12 Constrained to anoint Pope Paulus Quintus in the fist with *Indian oyle, for his good-will. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* xiii. 11 Whiles the Crocodile sleepeth with open mouth, the *Indian rat gets into his stomack, and eateth thorow his entrails. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Red*, **Indian Red*, a name used by the colourmen and painters for a kind of purple ochre, brought from the island of Ormus in the Persian gulf. 1882 *Garden* 30 Sept. 289/1 The colour is a clear orange-red, or rather Indian red. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (1765) 316/1 *Indian Shot, *Canna*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xi. 117 The seeds..are round, and very hard; whence this plant has the name of Indian shot. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 322 The noble, reed-like leaves of the Indian-shot throw up their scarlet spikes. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. (ed. 3) 333 At most Fishing-Tackle Shops you may have *Indian Weed, which is best to make your lower Link of for either Trout, Bream or Carp. 1866-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 751 Purree serves for the preparation of *Indian yellow, a fine rich durable yellow colour much used both in oil and water-colour painting, and consisting mainly of euxanthate of magnesium. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Organic Chem.* 414. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 890.

b. of America or the West Indies; chiefly of North America: **Indian apple**, a name for the May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum* (N.O. *Ranunculaceæ*); **Indian arrow**, the shrub *Euonymus atropurpureus*, also called Burning-bush; **Indian balm**, the purple Trillium or Birth-root (*Trillium erectum* or *T. pendulum*); **Indian bean**, a tree, *Catalpa bignonioides*, N.O. *Bignoniaceæ* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Indian bread**, † (*a*) a former name for the Cassava, or the bread made from it; (*b*) bread made of Indian corn; **Indian chickweed**, the Carpet-weed, *Mollugo*, N.O. *Caryophyllaceæ* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Indian chocolate**, *Geum rivale* and other species, from the colour of their roots (*Treas. Bot.*); cf. CHOCOLATE-*root*; **Indian cress, cresses**, a name for the South American genus *Tropæolum* (now popularly called Nasturtium), from the flavour of the leaves; **Indian cup, cups**, the N. American Pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia*); **Indian's dream**, a N. American fern, *Pellæa atropurpurea*; † **Indian drug**, applied to tobacco (*obs.*); **Indian file**, the same as *single file*, so called because the North American Indians usually march in this order; **Indian gift** (see quot.); so *Indian giver*, one who expects a gift in return; **Indian ginger**, a name for *Asarum canadense*, from the flavour of its root (*Treas. Bot.*); **Indian grass**: see quots.; † **Indian harvest**, the harvest of Indian corn; **Indian hemp**, the common name of *Apocynum cannabinum*, a plant having a fibrous integument used by the North American Indians for the same purposes as hemp (see also a above); **Indian hen**, the American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *B. lentiginosus*; † **Indian herb**, applied to tobacco (*obs.*); **Indian ladder**, 'a ladder made of a small tree by trimming it so as to leave only a few inches of each branch as a support for the foot' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); **Indian lettuce**, a name for *Frasera verticillata* (N.O. *Gentianaceæ*); **Indian path**, a foot-path or track through the woods, such as is made by North American Indians; † **Indian pepper**, old name for Capsicum; **Indian physic**, name for *Gillenia trifoliata*, a N. American rosaceous plant with a medicinal root; **Indian pipe**, an American name for *Monotropa uniflora*, a leafless plant with a solitary drooping flower, of a uniform pinkish-white throughout, parasitic on the roots of trees (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Indian plantain**, common name of the genus *Cacalia* of composite plants (*Treas. Bot.*); **Indian poke**, the White Hellebore of N. America, *Veratrum viride* (Webster, 1864); **Indian pudding**, a pudding made with Indian meal, molasses, and suet, a frequent dish in New England; also, the same as *hasty-pudding* (*Cent. Dict.*); **Indian purge**, a species of *Ipomœa* (? *I. pandurata*), the *Mechameck* of North American Indians; **Indian reed**, applied to a blow-pipe such as the N. American Indians use for shooting arrows; (see also in a above); **Indian rice** = CANADA *rice* (*Hydropyrum esculentum*); **Indian root** = (*a*) *Indian physic*; (*b*) the American Spikenard, *Aralia racemosa* (*Cent. Dict.*); **Indian shoe**, (*a*) a moccasin; (*b*) an American name for the plant *Cypripedium*, also called Lady's Slipper, from the shape of the flower; † **Indian smoke**, applied to tobacco smoke; † **Indian sun**, old name of the Sunflower (*Helianthus*); **Indian tobacco**, a name for *Lobelia inflata*; **Indian turnip**, (*a*) the tuberous root of *Arisæma triphyllum* (N.O. *Araceæ*), or the plant itself; (*b*) the edible tuberous root of a leguminous plant *Psoralea esculenta* (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860); **Indian weed**, (*a*) see quot. 1687; (*b*) an appellation of tobacco; † **Indian wheat**, an old name for Indian corn.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* s.v. *Trillium*, The plant [*T. erectum* or *pendulum*] is also called *Indian Balm. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Indian-Bread*, see the article *Cassada-Bread*. 1828 WEBSTER, *Indian Bread*, a plant of the genus Jatropha. 1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. Sk. Stockbridge & Southbr.* (Mass.) 179 Skilled in..making rye and Indian bread. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xiv. (1623) 253 *Indian cresses. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* v. 281 *Nasturtium Indicum*, by which name it is now generally .. called, and we thereafter in English, Indian Cresses. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 712/1 Dahlias, fuschias, morning glories and Indian cress. 1837 P. H. GOSSE in E. W. Gosse *Life* (1890) 108 That curious plant, the *Indian cup or pitcher plant (*Sarracenia*). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), His breath compounded of strong English beere, And th' *Indian drug, would suffer none neere. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 440 Having ranged themselves in regular *Indian file, the veteran in the van, and the younger in the rear. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii, The party .. moved up the pathway in single or Indian file. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. xxii. 150 At his heels in 'Indian file', i. e. single file, one following in another's tracks. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 469 *note*, An *Indian gift is a proverbial expression, signifying a present for which an equivalent return is expected. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, **Indian giver*, When an Indian gives any thing, he expects to receive an equivalent, or to have his gift returned. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 480 *note*, The natural upland grass of the country commonly called *Indian grass, is poor fodder. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Grass, Indian, *Sorghum nutans* and *Molinia cærulea*. 1643 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1853) II. 37 Two bigger Corts are to be kept there, the one between the English and *Indian harvest, and the other in the spring. 1676 in S. G. Drake *Old Ind. Chron.* (1867) 282 Our Indian Harvest is like to be very Fruitfull, that Grain is now sold at two Shillings Sixpence the Bushell. 1707 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 566 Which will last till the Indian Harvest is over. 1637 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 135 Matts .. made of their *Indian hempe. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 72 The Indian Hemp (*asclepias*) may be woven into a fine, and strong thread. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* So From the fibrous bark of *A[pocynum] cannabinum* (commonly called Indian Hemp), and *hypericifolium*, the Indians prepare a substitute for hemp, of which they make twine, bags, fishing-nets, and lines. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 447 Longe for a rewarde may your witts be warmde with the *Indian herbe. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 247 Having provided ourselves with a long snagged sapling, called an *Indian ladder. *Ibid.* 42 A very singular and elegant plant .. called *Indian Lettuce, made its first appearance in these rich vales 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Lettuce, Indian, *Frasera verticillata*. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 180 Our only road was a foot-path, or such as, in America, is exclusively termed an **Indian path*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxix. 634 The *Indian Pepper hath square stalkes. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* (1887) 141 All places yield abundance of all sorts of gums, of Indian pepper. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 285 A plant called *Indian Physic, or Indian Root; it blossoms, I believe, early in the year, for the seed was ripe in August. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 445 A warm infusion of the Indian physic, or *gillenia trifoliata*. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 10 June, Wks. 1850 II. 276 Just as they had got their *Indian pudding and their pork and greens upon the table. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* III. i. (1820) 159 He was making his breakfast from a prodigious earthen dish, filled with milk and Indian pudding. 1888 J. Q. BITTINGER *Hist. Haverhill* (N. Hampsh.) 358 The Indian pudding was a great favorite, if we may judge from the frequency with which it made its appearance at meal time. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 150 There is another Herb, which they call the **Indian Purge*..It bears yellow Berries round about the Joints: They only make use of the Root of this Plant. 1877 LANIER *Poems*, *Hard Times Elegy* 88 Bows, arrows, cannon, *Indian reeds. 1775 A. ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 96, I should be glad of one ounce of *Indian root. 1704 *N. Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 422 For entertaining an Express, and some friend Indians about making *Indian Shoes. 1758 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 656 His scoutsmen are destitute of Indian shoes. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 50 They spend it all most lewdly in good liquor and *Indian smoake. 1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1878 II. 26 Keep the Round of good Societie, In high-pris'd Indian Smoke. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxiv. 191 The *Indian Sunne, or the golden floure of Perrowe is a plante of such stature and talnesse that .. it groweth to the length of thirtene or fouretenne foote. 1851 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 924 *Lobelia inflata*, *Indian Tobacco .. is used medicinally as a sedative, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 90 The Dragon-root, or *Indian turnip of America, is the tuber of *A[risæma] atrorubens*, which furnishes a kind of starch. *Ibid.* 935 *P[soralea] esculenta* is a native of Wisconsin .. and other parts of North-west America, where its tuberous roots, known as Indian or Prairie turnips .. form a great part of the food of the indigenous population. 1687 J. CLAYTON *Virginia* in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 145 They have .. various very good Wound-herbs, as an Herb commonly called *Indian-weed, which perhaps may be referred to the Valerians. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *Indian weed*, tobacco. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. x. 464 They do now call this grayne .. in English Turkish Corne, or *Indian wheate. 1595 DRAKE *Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 25 An iland, called St. Crusado, .. where they had store of hens and Indian wheate for nine weekes. 1634 *Relat. Ld. Baltimore's Plant.* (1865) 21 We haue planted since wee came, as much Maize (or Indian Wheate) as will suffice .. much more company than we haue. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 163 We found some maize, or Indian wheat, which the negro-women planted.

c. For *Indian arrowroot, cucumber, currant, jalap, lake, millet, ochre, ox, pink, reservation, ringworm, steel*, etc. see the sbs. See also INDIAN CORN, FIG, INK, SUMMER, in their places as main words; *Indian rubber*: see INDIA RUBBER.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of any of the native races of India or the East Indies; an East Indian. Now *rare*; usually replaced by *Hindoo*. † In early use sometimes *spec.* (like Gr. 'Ινδός) applied to an elephant-driver or *mahout*: cf. Yule 331/2, 333/2.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xliii. (W. de W.) 804 Elyphauntes ben full peryllous in time of generacion and namely the wilde elyphauntes .. and therfore the Yndeens [*Bodl. MS.* Indes] hyde theyr tame female eliphauntys. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII*, 125 You Portyngales..to the Indyans you eary nothyng but wyne, whiche is hurt to all countreys. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Macc.* vi. 37 There were also vpon euery one [elephant] two and thirtie strong men that fought vpon them, besides the Indian that ruled him. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii 587 As Indians with a female Tame Elephant inveigle the male. 1705 (*title*) The Customs of the East Indians, with those of the Jews and other ancient People. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 385 A copper colour denotes the complexion of the Indians of Asia. 1802 BARTOLOMEO *Voy. E. Indies* I. vii, The Indians consider it indecent.

b. A European, esp. an Englishman, who resides or has resided in India; an Anglo-Indian. Chiefly in *Old Indian*, *returned Indian*, and the like.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Hist. Betsy Thoughtless* III. 254 This young Indian. 1816 ELPHINSTONE in Sir T. E. Colebrooke *Life* (1884) I. 367 (V.) Our best Indians. In the idleness and obscurity of home they look back with fondness to the country where they have been useful and distinguished. 1829 *Bengalee* 360 A friendliness..to be met with among old Indians. *Ibid.* 450 Bath, and Cheltenham .. At the latter two, so many returned Indians are in the habit of congregating. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 216 We all know that 'advice' is plentiful enough, even the advice of 'old Indians'.

2. A member of any of the aboriginal races of America or the West Indies; an American Indian. The Eskimo, in the extreme north, are usually excluded from the term; as are sometimes the Patagonians and Fuegians in the extreme south.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 32 They saw certayn Indians gatheringe shel fyshes by the sea bankes. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Atheism* (Arb.) 334 The Indians of the West have names for theire particuler Godes, thoughe they have noe one name for God. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. iii, Receive these Indians, lately sent him from Virginia, into your house. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 8 The tradition of the Flood is among the Indians, both in New France, Peru, and other parts. 1736 WESLEY *Let.* xxviii. Wks. XII. They have sent up such traders, both to the Creek and Chicasaw Indians. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1826) I. 397 *note*, The Indians of Peru. 1824 BULLOCK *Six Months Mexico* 78 As we approached Puebla, we met several groups of Indians. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* I. 50 Now we are ready, I think, for any assault of the Indians. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* vi. 78 No one ever heard of a short-sighted Indian.

b. *Red Indian*: one of the aboriginal race of North America; so called from the coppery colour of their skin; also, colloq., *red man, redskin*.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. vii, A red Indian, hunting by Lake Winnipic. 1887 A. LANG *Bks. & Bookmen* 53 Japanese, Australians, Red Indians, and other distant peoples.

3. Short for *Indian corn*.

1651 *Rec. Dedham* (Mass.) (1892) III. 187 To be paid .. halfe in Indian corne, the Indian when the said Danieli shall demaund. 1654 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) IV. 72 The barly att four shillings .. and the Indian att three shillings the bushell. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 215 A mixture of the flour of wheat and maize is called *wheat and Indian*.

4. The language (or one of the languages) of the aborigines of America.

1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Apr. (1879) II. 433 Mr. Mayhew writes a Letter in Indian to Saul. 1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 285 Our Indian knew one of them, and fell into conversation with him in Indian.

5. Name of a constellation (*Indus*) lying between Sagittarius and the south pole.

1674 MOXON *Tutor Astron.* I. iii. § 10 (ed. 3) 19 Twelve Constellations .. posited about the South Pole..2 The Phenix, 3 The Indian, 4 The Peacock. 1860 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 344 The constellation of the Indian.

6. *Comb.*, as *Indian-like* adj. and adv.

a 1765 YOUNG *Wks.* (1767) III. 95 (Jod.) 'Behold the Sun!' and, Indianlike, adore. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii. 16 Their erect, Indian-like carriage in the streets. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 56 An Indian-like knowledge of the country.

Indian corn. [INDIAN *a.* 2.] The common name of *Zea Mays*, a North American graminaceous plant, or of the grain produced by it; not known in the wild state, but cultivated by the North American Indians at the time of the discovery of America; an important cereal in the United States and in the warmer parts of the world generally, to which its cultivation has extended. Also called MAIZE, and in U.S. simply CORN.

c 1621 W. HILTON *Let.* in Capt. Smith *New Eng. Trials* (Arb.) 261 Better grain cannot be then the Indian corne. 1630 WINTHROP *Let.* in *New Eng.* (1825) I. 379 Though we have not beef and mutton, &c. yet (God be praised) .. our Indian corn answers for all. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) II. 56 He propounded it in his Council, that all the West-plantations..should this last Summer be planted with Indian-corn. 1781 S. A. PETERS *Hist. Connecticut* 242 Maize, or Indian corn, is planted in hillocks three feet apart. 1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 108 Indian corn is usually roasted in the ear. 1856 *Cottage Gardener* 2 Dec. 140/2 Indian corn is bad food for poultry.

Indianeer (indiănī·ĕr). *rare.* [f. INDIAN + -EER, after *privateer*.] = INDIAMAN.

1846 WORCESTER cites *For. Q. Rev.*

Indianess (i·ndiănĕs). *nonce-wd.* [f. INDIAN *sb.* + -ESS.] A female Indian; an Indian woman.

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 89, I might pass for a wild Indianness, and exhibit myself as a pattern of unsophisticated nature.

Indian fig. [INDIAN *a.* 4.]

1. Applied to species of *Opuntia* or Prickly Pear.

1712 Indian fig [see FIG *sb.*[1] 1 c]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbe Conti* 31 July, That plant we call *Indian-fig*..is an admirable fence, no wild beast being able to pass it. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. lx. 367 The *cactus opuntia*, or Indian fig, grows..among the rocks. 1830 DISRAELI *Home Lett.* (1885) 54 Surrounded by aloes and Indian figs I could have fancied myself in the Antilles.

2. *Indian fig-tree*. a. The BANIAN tree.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* v. vii. (1636) 546 The Indian fig-tree groweth round about Goa..the fruits are small Figges, and red as blood. *a* 1715 TATE *Cowley* (Mason), The Indian figtree next did much surprise With her strange figure all our deities. 1885 C. J. STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 93 He perceived a sacred Indian fig-tree.

† b. The BANANA. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Indian Figge-tree; if it may bee called a tree, which is not above a mans height, and within like to a reede .. it hath leaves a fathom long, and three spannes broad .. men beleeve that Adam first transgressed with this fruit.

Indian ink. Also India ink. A black pigment made in China and Japan, sold in sticks; understood to consist of lampblack made into a paste with a solution of gum and dried. More accurately called *China ink* (CHINA 2 b).

1665 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Nov., Mr. Evelyn, who..showed me most excellent painting in little, in distemper, Indian incke, water colours. 1667 *Ibid.* 26 Apr., A young man was working in Indian inke the great picture of the King and Queen. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 32 His designs .. are in Indian ink, heightened with white. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvii, A drawing of the Porter's Lodge at Queen's Crawley, done .. in India ink. 1887 A. LANG *Eks. & Bookmen* 88 It seemed to be sepia, sometimes mixed with a little Indian ink.

Indianist (i·ndiănist). [-IST.] One versed in the languages, history, or customs of India.

1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 22 Whose merits the indolence or indifference of Indianists has .. left uncanvassed. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 9 The problems remained unsolved, because the sinologues had known no Sanskrit, and the Indianists had known no Chinese. 1894 *Nation* (*N. Y.*) 24 June 443/2 The author [W. D. Whitney] was one of the strictest Indianists rather than one of the professed comparative grammarians.

Indianite (i·ndiănəit). [-ITE.]

1. *Min.* A variety of ANORTHITE found in India, where it forms the matrix of corundum.

1814 T. ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 18 (Chester). 1873 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 375 A white, grayish and reddish variety of anorthite, called indianite.

2. Name given to a solution of caoutchouc or india-rubber. (Cf. *vulcanite*.)

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/3 A solution of caoutchouc (indianite).

Indianize (i·ndiănəiz), *v.* [-IZE.]

† 1. *intr.* To act like an Indian; to play the Indian. *Obs.*

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VI. v. (1852) 400 We have shamefully Indianized in all those abominable things.

2. *trans.* To make Indian in character, habits, or appearance. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1829 *Bengalee* 408 Turning from my Indianised friend. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 117 From having been completely heated through in the summer, I am now pretty well Indianized. 1879 in *S. Sewall's Diary* II. 375 *note*, Competent authorities tell us that..on this continent, more than one hundred of the whites have been 'Indianized' to each single Indian who has been civilized. 1882 *Standard* No. 17,972. 5 The polite mapmakers have done their best to Indianise the worst of them [place-names given by settlers].

Indianly, *adv. nonce-wd.* [f. INDIAN *a.* + -LY[2].] In Indian fashion; like an Indian. (In quot. with allusion to tobacco-smoking.)

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* P iv, On English foote: wanton Italianly: Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly.

Indian summer. [INDIAN *a.* 2.]

A period of calm, dry, mild weather, with hazy atmosphere, occurring in the late autumn in the Northern United States.

(The name is generally attributed to the fact that the region in which the meteorological conditions in question were originally noticed was still occupied by the Indians; but other more specific explanations have been essayed. In its origin it appears to have had nothing to do with the glowing autumnal tints of the foliage, with which it is sometimes associated. The actual time of its occurrence and the character of the weather appear also to vary for different regions: see the quots.)

1794 E. DENNY *Milit. Jrnl.* (1859) 198, Oct. 13th.—Pleasant weather. The Indian summer here [near Presqu' Isle]. Frosty nights. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U.S.* 210 A series of fine days are expected near November, which is called the Indian summer [une série de beaux jours, appelés l'été sauvage (*Indian summer*)]. 1812 J. FREEMAN *Serm.* viii. 277–8 *note*, Two or three weeks of fair weather, in which the air is perfectly transparent, and the clouds, which float in a sky of the purest azure, are adorned with brilliant colours. .. This charming season is called the Indian Summer, a name which is derived from the natives, who believe that it is caused by a wind, which comes immediately from the court of their great and benevolent God Cautantowwit, or the south-western God. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 259 About the beginning or middle of October the Indian summer commences, and is immediately known by the change which takes place in the atmosphere, as it becomes hazy, or what they term smoky. 1824 DODDRIDGE *Notes on Ind. Wars W. Virginia* 266 The smokey time commenced and lasted for a considerable number of days. This was the Indian summer, because it afforded the Indians another opportunity of visiting the settlements with their destructive warfare. 1837 LONGF. *Drift-Wood* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 324 There is .. no long and lingering autumn, pompous with many-coloured leaves and the glow of Indian summers. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* xiii. (1891) 186 The real forest is hardly still except in the Indian summer. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 128 The soft autumnal calm, and purple tints as of an Indian summer.

fig. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley* Wks. VI. 180 An Indian summer crept stealthily over his closing days. 1899 AUSTIN *Indian Summer*, Long may the Indian Summer of your days Yet linger in the Land you love so well!

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1848 LOWELL (*title*) An Indian-Summer Reverie. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 46/1 A perpetual Indian-summer haze of kindliness. 1898 BOLDREWOOD *Rom. Canvass Town* 71 Cool nights, bracing mornings and mild Indian-summer-like days.

Hence **Indian-su·mmerish** *a. nonce-wd.*

1852 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 79 It is a warm, Indian-summerish afternoon.

India paper.

1. A soft absorbent paper of creamy-yellow or pale buff colour, imported from China where it is made, and used for the 'proofs' or first and finest impressions of engravings; for the proofs of copper-plate or steel engravings, it is mounted upon ordinary stout paper. The name is sometimes given loosely to other papers of Oriental manufacture, and to European or American imitations. Hence *India paper proofs* (also *India proofs*).

The kind of paper referred to in quot. 1768 is uncertain: cf. an earlier letter to Rev. W. Mason of 7th June 1760.

1768 GRAY *Let. to Rev. Norton Nicholls* 3 Feb., Are your India-paper, your Axminster carpets, your sofas and peches mortels in great forwardness? 1786 *Catal. Print Sale by Greenwood* ('Gulston' Sale) 95, No. 16. Eight illustrious heads, by Houbraken, on India paper, prior to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. *Ibid.* 148, No. 103. 'The Battle of La Hogue', a most beautiful proof on India paper, by Woollett, after West. *Ibid.* 152, No. 83. A remarkable fine impression of the Small Copenal, on India paper. 1817 *Sotheby's Catal. Sale Prints* Feb., No. 640 India paper, proofs. *Ibid.* No. 750 Proof Etchings on India paper. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Paper*, India paper..comes from China, and is used as a superior article for the same purpose as plate paper. 1864 *Lowndes' Bibl. Man.* 401/2 Cervantes. Don Quixote..1818 With plates on India paper. *Ibid.* 2829/1 The engravings were originally published separately, India proofs, at £10 10*s*.

2. (*Oxford India paper.*) A very thin tough opaque printing-paper made by the Oxford University Press in imitation of paper from the East, used chiefly for Bibles and Prayer-books.

(See *The Periodical* 17 Dec. 1896.)

1875 *Spectator* 28 Aug., India paper of extreme toughness. 1875 *Athenæum* 4 Sept., Tough India paper of exceeding thinness and opacity. 1875 *Guardian* 15 Sept. 1184 We have received from Mr. Henry Frowde, of the Oxford University Press Warehouse, a copy of the Smallest Bible ever produced .. printed on tough India paper, of extreme thinness, and wonderfully clear for the size. 1896 *Periodical* 17 Dec., The incidents which led up to the manufacture of the Oxford India Paper.

I·ndia-ru·bber, India rubber. Also 8–9 Indian rubber.

1. The coagulated juice of certain trees and plants of South America, Africa, the East Indies, etc., which forms a highly elastic and flexible substance, used for rubbing out black lead pencil marks, and for many purposes in the arts and manufactures; also called CAOUTCHOUC, q.v. for earlier notices. In later use shortened to *rubber*.

[1788–9 HOWARD *New Royal Encycl., Caoutchouc*, in natural history..a very elastic resin..Very useful for erasing the strokes of black lead pencils, and is popularly called rubber, and lead-eater.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.* s. v., The substance known by the names Indian rubber, Elastic gum, Cayenne resin, Cautchuc..is prepared from the juice of the *Siphonia elastica*. 1802 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 31 It is attached to the copper pipe, by a tube of Indian rubber. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 113 India Rubber is a substance which oozes out under the form of a vegetable milk, from incisions made in the Syringe Tree of Cayenne 1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 48 The elastic gum, commonly called Indian-rubber. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xv, The unwonted lines .. in Mr. Pickwick's clear and open brow, gradually melted away .. like the marks of a black-lead pencil beneath the softening influence of India rubber. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 694 *Caoutchouc*..is very much used in rubbing out the marks made upon paper by a black-lead pencil; and therefore in this country it is often called *Indian-rubber*. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 122 It is a pleasant sight to see a party of natives setting out to gather India-rubber. 1885 TAIT *Properties Matter* v. § 99 The rapid passage of gases through unglazed pottery, sheet indiarubber, etc., shows the porosity of these bodies.

2. An overshoe made of india-rubber. *U.S. colloq.*

In later use commonly *rubber*.

1840 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 357 Feet pinched with India-rubbers. 1852 EMILY DICKINSON *Lett.* (1894) I. 141 I'll take my india-rubbers In case the wind should blow.

3. *attrib.* Belonging or relating to india-rubber; made of india-rubber, as *india-rubber ball, band, bottle, tube*, etc.; yielding india-rubber, as *india-rubber plant, tree, vine*; devoted to the manufacture of india-rubber, as *india-rubber works*.

1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks. 1886 I. 237 The pale invalid may go about without his umbrella, or his India-rubber walk-in-the-waters. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxv, There was one young gentleman in an India-rubber cloak. *Ibid.* xxxvi, Mr. Dowler bounced off the bed as abruptly as an India-rubber ball. 1858 *Cottage Gardener* 14 Dec. 170/2 The shoots of a fine India-rubber plant. 1885 TAIT *Properties Matter* xi. § 224 The pulling out of an india-rubber band is almost entirely due to change of form. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 87 The destruction of enormous tracts of india-rubber forest. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 948 His experience was gained in the india-rubber works in Paris. *Ibid.* III. 563 When the whole of the wall of the stomach is affected, it forms what is known as the india-rubber bottle stomach.

b. *transf.* Resembling india-rubber; highly elastic and flexible (also *fig.*).

1894 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/2 Mr. Morton coming up quite fresh with his indiarubber amendment applicable to the third in the list of Tramway Bills.

4. *Comb.*, as *india-rubber-bodied, india-rubber-like, india-rubber-tyred* adjs.

1882 *Daily News* 22 May 2/2 The 'india-rubber-bodied' style of entertainment, recently popularised by the Vokes' and the Girards. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Aug. 1/2 To cultivate a certain indiarubber-like forbearance and a cool temper. 1896 *Daily News* 23 May 6/3 The whole apparatus ..is wheeled to the bedside on an indiarubber tyred trolly.

Hence **I·ndia-ru·bbered** *ppl. a.*, treated with india-rubber, coated with a solution of india-rubber; **I·ndia-ru·bbery** *a.*, resembling or having the consistence of india-rubber.

1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 176 An image in pigmented gelatine remains on the india-rubbered paper. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* iii. 28 Sheep's cheese is..elastic or indiarubbery in texture. 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 36 The rollers..were of an india-rubbery elasticity and consistency.

†**I·ndiary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INDI-A + -ARY, after *lunary*, etc.] Relating to India, Indian.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 30 He wrote the History of Persia, and many narrations of India .. his testimony is acceptable in his Indiary relations.

Indic (i·ndik), *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. L. *Indic-us*, a. Gr. Ἰνδικός INDIAN.] Of or belonging to India; Indian, Hindu.

1877 Rawlinson *Orig. Nations* vi. (1883) 24 Indic civilization is supposed to have commenced about the same time with Iranic.

I·ndic, *a.*[2] *Chem.* [f. IND-IN + IC.] Of indin; in *Indic* (formerly *Indinic*) *acid*, the hypothetical acid $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3$, of which the potassium salt is *indin-potassium* or potassium indate.

[1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 345/2 *Indinic Acid* is formed in combination with potash, yielding black crystals .. the indinate of potash is readily decomposed by water..Indinic acid is probably similar in composition to isatic acid.] 1889 Roscoe & Schorlemmer *Chem.* III. v, When Indin ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) is treated with concentrated alcoholic potash, it yields the potassium salt of indic acid, $C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3K$, which forms small black crystals, which are decomposed by water with formation of the original indin. 1892 Morley & Muir *Dict. Chem.* III. s.v. *Indin*, A solution in concentrated alcoholic potash deposits black crystals .. probably potassium indate $C_{16}H_{10}KN_2O_3$.

†**I·ndical,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *indic-em* INDEX + -AL.] Pertaining to an index or indexes.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Norfolk* II. (1662) 256 There is a lazy kind of learning which is onely Indical, when scholars ..nibble but at the tables..neglecting the body of the book.

Indican (i·ndikæn). *Chem.* [Named by Schunck 1855, from INDIC-UM + -AN I. 2 : see ALIZARAN.] The natural glucoside ($C_{26}H_{31}NO_{17}$) formed in plants which yield indigo, by the decomposition of which indigo-blue is produced; it forms a light-brown syrup, of bitter taste, and slightly acid reaction. b. *Indican of urine* : an incorrect name for the potassium salt of indoxyl sulphuric acid, a normal constituent of the urine of animals. Also called *uroxanthin*.

1859 T. A. Carter in *Edin. Med. Jrnl.* Aug. 119 (*title*) On Indican in the Blood and Urine. *Ibid.* 121 On treating indican with the mineral acid, he [Schunck] found that it was resolved into blue indigo, 'indirubine', 'indifuscine', and a peculiar kind of sugar. 1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 122 Human urine .. contains habitually an indigo-yielding substance known as indican, which is probably a glucoside of white or hydrogenised indigo. 1874 Schorlemmer *Organ. Chem.* 462. 1878 Foster *Phys.* (1884) 768 The indican obtained from urine is not a glucoside. 1889 Morley & Muir *Dict. Chem.* II. 759/2 Indican by heating with dilute acids is resolved into indigo and indiglucin (a sugar). Simultaneously are formed *indirubin* $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, *indiretin* $C_{18}H_{17}NO_3$ (dark-brown resin, sol. alcohol), *indifulvin* (reddish-yellow resin, insol. alk.), *indihumin* $C_{10}H_9NO_3$ (brown powder, insol. water and alcohol, sol. alk.), *indifuscin* $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_9$ (analogous to indihumin).

Hence **Indicanine** (i·ndikănəin), *Chem.*: see quot.; **Indicanu·ria**, *Path.* presence of indican in excess in the urine.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 248 *Indicanin*, $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$.. is produced, together with indiglucin, by the action of aqueous alkalis .. on indican. Indicanin is a yellow or brown bitter syrup, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. 1889 Morley & Muir II. 759/2 Indicanine. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 200 We occasionally meet with indicanuria.

Indicant (i·ndikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *indicānt-em*, pres. pple. of *indicāre* to INDICATE.]

A. *adj.* That indicates; indicative. *Indicant days* : see quot. 1706.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 108 There are words meerely indicant which shew, and signes figuratiue which signifie. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 340 It is a naturall indicant signe of peace. 1706 Phillips, *Indicant Days* (among Physicians), those Days which signifie that a Crisis or Change in a Disease, will happen on such a Day. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. *sb.* (*Med.*) That which indicates the remedy or treatment suitable (cf. INDICATION I b).

1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* iv. 103 Contraindication is that which primarily and principally doth hinder that which was suggested by the indicant. 1701 Grew *Cosm. Sacra* 66 (L.) A physician..considers first the nature, causes, and symptoms of the disease, as the prime indicants of what he is to do.

Hence †**I·ndicantly** *adv. Obs.*, by indication.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 108 A booke teacheth indicantly, not Sacramentally.

†**I·ndicate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *indicāre* : see next.] Indicated.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C ij b, I neuer founde curation that was indicate and shewed of the olde vlceres, nor of new.

Indicate (i·ndikeɪt), *v.* [ad. L. *indicāt-*, ppl. stem of *indicāre* to point out, show, mention, etc. ; f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *dicāre* to make known : cf. INDEX.]

1. *trans.* To point out, point to, make known, show (more or less distinctly). In *Med.*, To point out as a remedy or course of treatment.

1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. viii. 237 It is an Axiome of Physicians ; One thing is indicated or betokened by one. .. Whatsoever indicates any thing, doth indicate either the conservation or removeall of it selfe. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* v. 42 To suppose a Watch .. by the blind hits of Chance .. to indicate the hour, day of the Moneth, Tides, age of the Moon, and the like..were the more pardonable absurdity. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 381 The patient must submit to a spare, liquid diet, have his body kept open, and lose blood occasionally, as fever, inflammation, &c. shall indicate. *c* 1780 Cowper *Jackdaw* ii, Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate From what point blows the weather. 1880 MacCormac *Antisept. Surg.* 30 In every case of strangulated hernia .. such an operation as this would seem to be indicated. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* ii. § 9. 57 Under ordinary circumstances the thermometer indicates 212° as the temperature at which water boils. 1885 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 3/8 The dotted lines indicate the extreme variations.

2. To point to or towards the presence, existence, or reality of; to be a sign or symptom of, to betoken. Also with obj. clause, expressing a fact.

1706 Phillips, *To Indicate*, to shew or discover; as This high Colour indicates some Inflammation. 1774 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 517 The unusual mode of protesting on the address indicated a vigorous campaign. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iv. 102 Large noses ..were considered as indicating prudence. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxxi, He..observed symptoms, which indicated a disposition in the Highlanders to take arms. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 186 The masts of some vessels .. indicate the proximity of the river. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 197 There was .. no voice of joy to indicate that it was the pleasant Christmas time.

†b. *intr.* To point. *Obs. rare.*

1675 R. Burthogge *Causa Dei* 305 A Symbol not obscurely indicating unto Jesus Christ.

3. *trans.* Of persons: To point out, direct attention to. Less usually, in literal sense, To point to with the hand or by gesture.

1808 Bentham *Sc. Reform* 69 So, in regard to written or real evidence, A has not the document sought: but he indicates B, who is supposed to have it. 1829 Lytton *Devereux* I. ii, An admirable plan, but liable to some little exceptions which Sir William will allow me to indicate. 1852 Hawthorne *Blithedale Rom.* xi, The course you indicate would certainly be the proper one. 1853 C. Brontë *Villette* viii, 'Will you go backward or forward?' she said, indicating with her hand, first the small door of the dwelling-house [etc.]. 1885 L. Carroll *Tangled T.* ii. 9 She drew up the blind, and indicated the back garden.

4. To state or express, *esp.* to express briefly, lightly, or without detail or development; to give an indication of.

1751 Harris *Hermes* I. viii. Wks. (1841) 158 If we simply declare or indicate something to be or not to be..this constitutes that mode called the declarative or indicative. 1846 Grote *Greece* (1869) I. 237 The opinion long ago expressed by Heyne, and even indicated by Burmann. 1846 Ellis *Elgin Marb.* II. 1 The waves are indicated on the plinth. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 6 (1864) 84 My last argument is one that can only be indicated here; the full illustration belongs to a more advanced stage of the exposition.

Hence **I·ndicated, I·ndicating** *ppl. adjs.*

Indicated (horse-) power, the working power of a steam-engine, shown by the INDICATOR; so *indicated duty*.

1753 N. Torriano *Gangr. Sore Throat* 30 A more indicating Pulse. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Indicating Days*, the same as Critical days. 1875 Ure *Dict. Arts* II. 812 Nominal horse-power is a conventional mode of describing the dimensions of a steam-engine .. and bears no fixed relation to indicated or to effective horse-power. *Ibid.*, The indicated power of different engines usually exceeds the nominal power [etc.]. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 8 May 8/1 The demarcation..of the line of frontier .. as well as the placing of the indicating posts, will be reserved for Commissioners, which the two Governments will furnish with powers for this purpose.

Indication (indikē[1]·ʃən). [a. F. *indication* (Paré, 16th c.), ad. L. *indicātiōn-em* (found only in the sense of 'valuation'), n. of action from *indicāre* to INDICATE.]

1. The action of indicating, pointing out, or making known; that in which this is embodied; a hint, suggestion, or piece of information from which more may be inferred.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 479–80 But these are Idle and Ignorant Conceits; And forsake the true Indication of the Causes. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vi. 340 The configurations and indications of the various Phases of the Moon .. and divers other curious indications of Celestial Motions. 1793 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 154 His skill consists in..following the indications given by nature, times, and circumstances. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xv. (ed. 2) II. 6 The case was nothing short of a heavenly indication. 1885 Tait *Properties Matter* i. 1 The indications of the senses are always imperfect, and often misleading.

b. *spec.* in *Med.* A suggestion or direction as to the treatment of a disease, derived from the symptoms observed. (App. the earliest use in Eng.)

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iv b, It is euydent yᵗ none indication is taken of the cause that hath excited and made the vlcere. *Ibid.* 2 C ij b, What is the indicacyon curatyfe taken of olde Sores? 1651 Wittie *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 43 The use of indications, without which no remedy can be applyed. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 261 It is probable that the true indication of cure in typhus is to restore the oxygene. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 19 The term or expression *indication* for a given remedy, being in constant use, ought to be distinctly understood; by it is meant the pointings of nature, or, in other words, the evident needs of the system.

c. The degree of some physical state, as pressure, temperature, etc., indicated by an instrument, as a barometer, anemometer, thermometer, etc.; the reading of a graduated instrument.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 197 Settling the grand affair of the mercurial barometer, and its indications. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. iii. 245 The effect .. produced was very large as measured by the indications of the instrument. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 82 In comparing an English and a French barometer it is therefore necessary to reduce the indications of each to 32° Fahr.

2. A sign, token, or symptom; an expression by sign or token.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 175 There are other indications of the beginning of a new Systeme of Prophecies. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 350 ₱ 2 Modesty is the certain Indication of a great Spirit, and Impudence the Affectation of it. 1749 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* II. 16 A Black-Bird was seen..which was looked on as an Indication that the Geese would soon follow. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 563 The will contained indications of such an intention. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* iii. § 158 Perhaps the best indication as to these cold currents, may be derived from the fish of the sea. 1863 Lyell *Antiq. Man* 16 No traces of grain .. nor any other indication that the ancient people had any knowledge of agriculture.

Indicative (indi·kătiv, indike·tiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. F. *indicatif, -ive* (Oresme, 14th c.) = Sp., It. *indicativo*, ad. L. *indicātīv-us* (in sense 1 below), f. *indicāt-* : see INDICATE and -IVE. The first pronunciation is that used in sense 1; the second is frequent, though not exclusive, in sense 2, in which it is recognized by Smart, 1836.]

1. *Gram.* That points out, states, or declares: applied to that mood of a verb of which the essential function is to state a relation of objective fact between the subject and predicate (as opposed to a relation merely conceived, thought of, or wished, by the speaker).

1530 Palsgr. 84 The indicative mode they use whan they shewe or tell a thyng to be done. 1669 Milton *Accid. Grammar* Wks. (1851) 447 The Indicative Mood sheweth or declareth, as *laudo* I praise. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 16 The original Greek Word, translated *search*, may as well be translated in the Indicative Mood. 1876 Mason *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 62 *note*, In modern English it is getting .. more and more common to use the Indicative Mood in cases where the Subjunctive would be more correct. 1892 Sweet *Eng. Gram.* I. 105 The statement *he comes* is in the 'indicative' mood.

b. Of a form of statement: Having the verb in the indicative mood; assertive of objective fact.

a 1667 Jer. Taylor *Div. Instit. Office Ministerial* (R.), The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, indicative, optative, enunciative. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. v. *Absolvo te*, It is a matter of controversy whether the indicative or the precative form of absolution was the earliest.

2. That indicates, points out, or directs; that hints or suggests. †*Indicative day* (see quot. and cf. INDICANT *a.*).

1624 F. White *Reply Fisher* 525 It is a Precept indicatiue, or significatiue, what is fit to be done, but not obligant. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* xlvii. 292 It was the first Indicative day, wherein the Physician might expect how the disease then would shew it selfe. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 11 The next is called Index, the indicative or demonstrative finger, because with it we point at any thing. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* vi. iv. (1737) III. 371 That which we.. have already term'd her persuasive or indicative Effort. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xii. 73, I shall pass over these whole hundred of his puerile rogueries (although indicative ones I may say). 1865 W. Collins *Armadale* IV. v, The lawyer's indicative snuff-box was..in one of his hands, as he opened the door with the other.

b. Furnishing indications *of*; suggestive *of*.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 315 There are no such indicative Signs of any changes in States and times as mention hath been made of. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 8/2 These transactions seemed indicative of some such consequences as followed. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 7 The earlier philosophical work of the Romans, as if indicative of the youth of the people, is marked by power and genius, by boldness and incorrectness. 1882 Westcott *St. John* Introd. 8 The portraiture of the people in the fourth Gospel is no less indicative of its Jewish authorship.

B. *absol.* and as *sb. Gram.* The indicative mood; an instance of this, a verb in the indicative mood.

1530 Palsgr. 99 The first parson singular of the indiffinite tense of the indicative. *a* 1679 Poole in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* xxv, The infinitive is here thought to be put for the future tense of the indicative. 1870 Moulton tr. *Winer's Gram. N. T.* III. xli, The indicative denotes the actual, the conjunctive and optative that which is merely possible. 1879 Roby *Lat. Gram.* II. 235 Principal clauses which contain an indicative or imperative. 1892 Sweet *Eng. Gram.* I. 107 The inflections of the English verb are so scanty that .. the distinction between indicative and subjunctive is very slight.

Indicatively (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].]

1. *Gram.* In the indicative mood.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 647 Whether it be turned Imperatiuely or Indicatiuely, it hurteth not us. 1882 Westcott *St. John* viii. 39 If 'do' be taken imperatively in v. 38, the connexion is [etc.]. If it be taken indicatively, then the answer is [etc.].

2. As regards indications given.

a 1721 Grew (J.), These images, formed in the brain, are indicatively of the same species with those of sense.

3. In an indicative manner; so as to point out.

1856 Dickens *Rogue's Life* ii, I heard her say sweetly and indicatively 'my father'.

Indicator (i·ndikeɪtəɹ). [a. late L. *indicātor*, agent-noun from *indicāre* to INDICATE; cf. F. *indicateur* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who or that which points out, or directs attention to, something.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. v, We ourselves, restricted to the duty of Indicator, shall forbear commentary. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 72 O youth, The indicator of the crooked plough. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* ii. 9 Birds .. were celestial indicators of the gods' commands.

b. *Anat.* The muscle which extends the index or forefinger; the *extensor indicis*.

1696 Phillips, *Indicator*, one of the Muscles extending the Fore-finger. 1782 A. Monro *Anat. Bones, Nerves, etc.* 191 The tendons of the indicator.

c. In a microscope, A pointer which indicates the position of a special object in the field of view.

1837 Goring & Pritchard *Microgr.* 51 It would perhaps be advisable to have the tire of the wheel made broad enough to admit of four sets of divisions, over which the indicator should extend with a sharp edge. 1883 J. Hogg *Microsc.* 191 Finders and Indicators.

2. That which serves to indicate or give a suggestion *of* something; an indication *of*.

1666 J. Smith *Old Age* (ed. 2) 73 They are the true indicators of strength. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 98 Our silence and our looks were too sure indicators of the fatal tidings. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. i. 5 The shells became the indicators of an action to which the mass .. had been subjected. 1882 Froude *Carlyle* II. 130 They [clothes] were the outward indicators of the inward and spiritual nature.

b. Anything used in a scientific experiment to indicate the presence of a substance or quality, change in a body, etc.; *esp.* a chemical re-agent.

1842–3 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 19 The substance we use as an indicator does not undergo the same physical change as those whose dynamical relations we are examining. *c* 1860 Faraday *Forces Nat.* v. 129 You need be in no want of indicators to discover the presence of this attraction. 1859 Roscoe *Chem.* (1871) 25 Solids expand too little and gases too much to be convenient indicators.

3. *techn.* A mechanical device or recording instrument which indicates the condition of the apparatus, etc., to which it is attached; e.g.:

a. An instrument which indicates the pressure of steam on the piston of a steam-engine at each portion of its stroke. b. In mines: see quot. 1867. c. In a blast-furnace, a gauge which indicates the proper height of a charge (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). d. The dial and mechanism by which messages are indicated in a dial-telegraph. e. An instrument which indicates the position at any moment of the cage in the shaft of a mine (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881). f. A contrivance in a lending library for showing what books are out or in.

1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 153 A most useful instrument, called an indicator, can be attached to the cylinder, which will point out the exact working state of the engine, how much of the steam is lost between the boiler and cylinder, [etc.]. 1857 *Morning Star* 30 Jan., The barometers in mines are sometimes furnished with an indicator, which tells the furnaceman when it reaches a certain point that he should light up a great fire. 1876 Routledge *Discov.* 9 The actual power of a steam engine is ascertained by an instrument called the Indicator. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 85 If the pointer in the indicator jumps .. the currents are either too strong, or the pointer is too lightly adjusted. 1886 *Leeds Mercury* 20 Jan. 5/4 Causing him to lose sight of the indicator, which would show him the position of the cages in the shaft. 1886 T. Greenwood *Public Libraries* (1891) xix. 392 (*Indicators*) There are several methods of showing to the public, by means of the devise called the indicator, what books in a lending department are in use or on the shelves. *Ibid.* 393 [In] 1870 .. Mr. John Elliot, public librarian of Wolverhampton, brought forward his indicator. 1898 Macfarlane *Libr. Administr.* 208.

4. *Ornith.* A honey-guide, a bird of the genus *Indicator*, or family *Indicatoridæ*; esp. the South African species, *I. Sparmanni*.

First described by Sparrman (1777) who gave it the name of *Cuculus indicator* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 429).

1835 Steedman *Wander. S. Afr.* II. v. 189 The little honey-sucker, or *indicator*, kept fluttering before us with its cry of *cherr, cherr*. *Ibid.* 190 The trunk of a tree over which the indicator was hovering.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **indicator-card**, the card on which an indicator-diagram is traced (Webster, 1864); **indicator-cylinder**, the cylinder of a steam-engine indicator; **indicator-diagram**, a figure traced by the indicator of a steam-engine, showing the pressure at different points of the stroke (Webster, 1864); **indicator-muscle** = Indicator 1 b; **indicator-pointer**, the pointer in a telegraph indicator; **indicator-telegraph**, a form of telegraph in which the letters of a message are indicated by a pointer on a dial-plate.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1180/2 Near the mid-length of the *indicator-cylinder. 1875 R. F. Martin tr. *Havrez' Winding Mach.* 77 The mean pressure is most easily deduced from the theoretical *indicator diagram of the half stroke. 1882 Quain *Anat.* (ed. 9) I. 224 The *extensor indicis* or *indicator muscle arises from the outer division of the posterior surface of the ulna. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 85 If .. the *indicator pointer lags behind and drops letters, the currents sent are too weak, or the springs are too stiffly adjusted. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1182/1 Cooke and Wheatstone's *indicator-telegraph.

Indicatory (ĭ·ndikātəri, ĭndike·təri), *a.* [f. L. *indicāt-*, ppl. stem of *indicāre* to Indicate + -ory.]

†1. *Med.* Serving to indicate the nature or tendency of a disease; symptomatic: cf. Indicant *a.* *Obs.*

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. xiii. (1639) 119 If the flux .. be indicatory, the signes are rehearsed in another place. 1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* i. 19 Who will say that the Physition in his iudgement by vrine, by indicatorie and criticall daies, by Symptomes and other arguments .. doeth intrude into the secret prouidence of God? 1624 Donne *Devot.* 347 (T.) The Pharisees pretended, that if they had been in their fathers' days (those indicatory and judicatory, those critical days), they would not have been partakers of the blood of the prophets.

2. Serving to indicate or point out something.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) II. 198 Sir Samuel Moreland published .. a device to prolong the indicatory space from three inches as in common tubes to a foot or more .. This he called a statick barometer. 1824 *Examiner* 471/1 The overture is admirably spirited, indicatory, and impressive. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (1877) § 198 The *la* of Saxon times has none of the indicatory or pointing force which *lo* now has. 1873 Sir C. W. Thomson *Depths of the Sea* vii. 294 The box which covers the coil and indicatory part of the thermometer.

3. Indicative *of* something.

1798 Belsham *Hist. Gt. Brit.* an. 1781 (R.) Great preparations were made..indicatory of an approaching siege. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 675 The writer alludes to certain physiognomical peculiarities of the writers in the Review, as indicatory of their character.

Indicatrix (indike·ĭ·triks). [mod.L., fem. of Indicator: see -trix. Cf. Directrix.]

1. *Geom.* The curve in which a given surface is cut by a plane indefinitely near and parallel to the tangent-plane at any point; so called because it indicates the nature of the curvature of the surface at that point.

1841 J. R. Young *Math. Dissert.* ii. 43 This evanescent curve, the limit of the intersections of the plane with the proposed surface, is that which Dupin calls the *indicatrix*. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 130 A plane parallel to the tangent plane and very near it cuts the surface in an ellipse, hyperbola, or two parallel straight lines, in the three cases respectively. This section, whose nature informs us as to whether the curvature be synclastic, anticlastic, or cylindrical, at any point, was called by Dupin the *Indicatrix*.

2. *Optical indicatrix*: name given by L. Fletcher to a surface (sphere, spheroid, or ellipsoid) devised to indicate by its geometrical characters the optical characters of rays of light refracted through a crystal of any kind.

1892 L. Fletcher (*title*) The Optical Indicatrix and the Transmission of Light in Crystals. *Ibid.* 20 To the surface of reference the term *Optical Indicatrix* may be assigned.. The Indicatrix is identical in form with the *ellipsoid of elasticity* of various authors, the *ellipsoid of polarisation* of Cauchy, the *ellipsoid of indices* of MacCullagh, and the *index-ellipsoid* of Liebisch.

‖ **Indicavit** (indike·ĭ·vit), *sb. Law.* [Substantive use of L. *indicāvit* 'he has pointed out', 3rd sing. perf. ind. of *indicāre* to Indicate.] A writ of prohibition, by which a suit raised by one ecclesiastic against another on account of tithes, amounting to at least a fourth part of the profits of an advowson, might be removed from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, at the instance of the patron of the defendant, whose right of patronage would be prejudiced if the plaintiff was successful in the spiritual court.

[1285 *Statute Westm.* c. 5 Cum per breve Indicavit impediatur rector alicujus ecclesie ad petendum decimas in vicina parochia. 1292 Britton v. x. § 11 La prohibicioun del *Indicavit*, a fere suspendre le play en Cristiene court jekes autaunt qe discus soit en nostre court par entre les avowez (etc.).] 1607 in Cowel *Interpr.* 1642 Coke *2nd Inst.* (1671) 489 It appeareth by the ancient Writ .. of *Indicavit* .. that the right of tithes was tried in the Kings Court. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vii. 91 If the right of patronage comes at all into dispute .. there the ecclesiastical court hath no cognizance, provided the tithes sued for amount to a fourth part of the value of the living, but may be prohibited at the instance of the patron by the king's writ of *indicavit*.

†**Indice.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *indice* (1501 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *indicium* Indicium.] An indication, sign, token.

1636 B. Jonson *Discov.*, *Homeri Ulysses* (Rtldg.) 744/2 Too much talking is ever the indice of a foole. 1645 *City Alarum* 5 An infallible indice of self-emptinesse of worth.

Indices, plural of Index.

Indich, variant of Inditch, *Obs.*

Indicia, plural of Indicium.

Indicial (indi·ʃăl), *a.* [f. Indici-um + -al; but in senses 2 and 3 used as adj. to Index.]

1. Of the nature of an indicium; indicative.

a 1849 Poe *Lancy* Wks. 1864 III. 380 The renown thus acquired is strongly indicial of his deficiency in that nobler merit.

2. Of the nature or form of an index.

1858 J. P. Collier (*title*) Shakespeare's ...Poems, edited with copious notes and indicial Glossary.

3. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the index-finger.

1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 764 The claws on the indicial digits of young gallinules are pretty well developed.

†**Indicible,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 -dycybylle, 6 -dycible. [a. OF. *indicible* (1480 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. med.L. *indicibilis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *dicibilis*, f. *dīcĕre* to say: see Dicible.] Unspeakable, inexpressible.

1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XII. xix, It is grete joye and indicible gladnes to all hys enemies. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 Owte of that same fowle ponde bysyly brake a myste of an indycybylle stenche. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1037 To consider and beholde the indicible vertues of the whiche our Lorde .. hath .. made [you] to shine. 1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 151 O vnparalell'd loss! O griefe indicible.

Indiciduous, obs. form of Indeciduous.

†**Indi·cion** [1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. OF. *indicion*, variant of *indiction* (Godef.).] = Indiction 3.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1079 Indicions that ben made of thre lustres, which ben fyftene yeres.

†**Indi·cion** [2]. *Obs. rare.* Also -dit-. [irreg. f. L. *indic-* (see Index, Indicate) + -(c)ion, -tion.] = Indication, Indicium.

1541 Copland *Galyen's Terap.* 2 B iij, The prymytyfe cause serueth nothynge to the indicion of curynge, althoughe it be vtyle to the knowledge of the dysease, to them that haue knowen the nature of venymous beastes by vse and experience, and therof taketh curatyfe indicion. 1588 R. Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 85 And if..the Judge do vnderstand by witnesse and by indicions that hee is faultie and culpable. *Ibid.* 379 That is a sufficient indition (etc.).

‖ **Indicium** (indi·ʃĭŭm). Pl. **indicia.** [L. *indicium* sign, mark, etc., f. *indic-*: see Index, Indicate.] An indication, sign, token. Chiefly in *pl.*

1625–6 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. x. 1857 Other sufficient *Indicia*, or euidence besides. *Ibid.*, This *Indicium* of this Malefactor. 1675 Hannah Woolley *Gentlew. Companion* 55 A ridiculous Garb is the most certain indicium of a foolish person. 1776 Sir J. Burrow *Reports K. Bench* IV. 2366 Now where are the *Indicia* or distinguishing marks of Ideas? 1815 Scott *Guy M.* x, The corpse afforded no other *indicia* respecting the fate of Kennedy. 1862 Sir G. C. Lewis *Astron. Anc.* iv. 1 We may perhaps rather wonder that Hipparchus should have succeeded in discovering this truth by means of the far and faint *indicia* which were within his reach.

Indico, obs. form of Indigo.

Indicolite (indi·kŏləit). *Min.* [f. Gr. *ἰνδικό-ν* Indigo + -lite: named by d'Andrada in 1800.] An indigo-coloured variety of tourmaline.

1808 T. Allan *List Min.* 38 Indicolite .. from Uto in Sweden. 1816 Cleveland *Min.* 262 *Indicolite* .. has an indigo blue color, sometimes so dark, that it appears almost black. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 213 The Indicolite, of a fine blue colour, occurs in the granite of Donegal.

Indict (indəi·t), *v.*[1] Forms: α. 4–6 endyte, 4–7 endite, 6 endight (endict). β. 4–9 indite, 5 indyte, (6 indyght, 6–7 indight). γ. 7– indict. [ME. *endite-n*, a. AF. *endite-r* to indict, charge, accuse, corresponds in form to OF. *enditer, -diter, -ditter*, answering to a late L. type **indictāre*, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *dictāre* to say, declare, Dictate. But the OF. verb is recorded only in the senses 'make known, indicate, dictate, suggest, compose, write, instruct, inform, prompt, incite' (Godef.), so that the history of the AF. and ME. word is not clear. A corresponding med.L. *indictāre* to indict, accuse, is cited by Du Cange only in English legal use, and seems to be merely the latinized form of the AF. and ME. verb, in accordance with which again the ME. *endite* has been altered to *indite*, and (since 1600) written *indict*, though the spoken word remains *indite*. See also Indite *v.*

The sense of *endite, indict*, may have arisen from L. *indĭcĕre* 'to declare publicly', taken as in It. *indicere* 'to denounce' (Florio); but it comes near to a sense of L. *indicāre* to Indicate, 'to give evidence against'; and it appears as if there had been, in late L. or Romanic, some confusion of the L. verbs *indicāre, indicĕre, indictāre*: thus in It., Florio has '*Indicare*, to shew, to declare, to utter; also to endite and accuse, as *Indicere*'; '*Inditcere*, to intimate, denounce, manifest, declare; ..also to accuse, to appeach or detect'; '*Inditttare*, to indite; also as *Indicere*'; '*Inditttore*, an inditer, a denouncer; also an intimator'.]

I. 1. *trans.* To bring a charge against; to accuse (a person) *for* (†*of*) a crime, *as* (†*for*) a culprit, esp. by legal process.

[1278 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 4/2 Ceus ke sunt enditee par quatre hundredez. 1292 Britton I. v. § 8 Il n'i deit estre, car mei endita [he ought not to be upon the jury, because he indicted me].]

α. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1340 What shul we sey of þys dytours..þat for hate a trewman wyl endyte? 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 307 Neyther is blamelees þe bisshop ne þe chapleyne, For her eyther is endited. 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi. 119 Ferly me þynkeþ, Bote dowel endite 30w, *in die iudicii*. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxciii. 169 Els the man that ought it shold be falsely endyted of forest or of felonye. 1537 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 62 Which too lordes were endighted of highe treason against the Kinge. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 You must withall endite guiltie of the same crime, the best and most approved .. interpretours of elder age. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xxvi, Justice herself the plaintiffe to endite him.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/1 Indytyd be lawe, for trespace, *indictatus*. 1530 Palsgr. 590/2, I indyte a man by indytement. 1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xl. (1612) 194 He being then indighted Was hardly found a Felon. 1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 6 Hold vp thy hand G. H. thou art heere indited for an incrocher. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* 196 Thereof the People will the at Sessions indight. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 53 Your Majesty might have indited him, or received his Justifications.

γ. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 66 If he bee indicted of felony, or treason. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 59 William Coltman .. did indict him at the Sessions at Newgate. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 110 ¶ 4 One of her Admirers who was indicted upon that very Head. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1885) 285 They indicted our friends as rioters. 1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 247 If a man be indicted for an assault. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 325 Let any one who will, indict him on the charge of loving base gains.

2. To make (it) matter of indictment; to charge (a thing). *rare.*

a 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 483 That their own infamy should be endited against them to after ages. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, It is indited against Simon Glover ..that he hath spoken irreverent discourses.

Hence **Indi·cted** *ppl. a.*[1], **Indi·cting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139/2 Endytyd, or indytyd for trespas, *indictatus*. *Ibid.* 140/1 Endytynge (*K.* indytinge) of trespace, *indictacio*. 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 290/2 The byshoppe of London was in a greate rage for endyghtynge of certayne curates of extorcyon and incontinencye. 1785 Crabbe *Newspaper* Wks. 1834 II. 124 Rector, doctor, and attorney pause .. on .. Indited roads and rates that still increase.

† **Indi·ct,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 *erron.* indight, indite. [f. L. *indict-*, ppl. stem of *indīcĕre* to declare, proclaim, announce, appoint, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *dīcĕre* to say, tell, declare, etc.: cf. *addict, contradict, predict*. In OF. *endire, indire*, pa. pple. in 16th c. *indict* (Godef.), which may have contributed to the formation of the Eng. word.]

1. To declare authoritatively, announce, proclaim.

a. To proclaim (a public meeting), convoke or summon (a council, assembly).

1538 *Epist. Hen. VIII* (title-p.), The Kynges Hyghenes owght neyther to sende nor go to the Councill, indicted at Vincence. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 584 To summon them to the Councel, which the Pope thought good to indict at Trent. 1639 *Chas. I.'s Proclam. Scot.* 2 We were pleased to cause indict a free generall assembly to be holden at Glasgow. 1648 Sir E. Nicholas *Let.* in Carte *Ormonde* (1735) III. 584 Cromwell .. stays there to assist in perfecting the business of indighting a new Parliament. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. Wks. 1848 I. 165 The consuls used to indict a meeting of the senate. 1720 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 535 The next Assembly is indited to May 11, 1721.

b. To proclaim, announce, or ordain (a religious observance, esp. a solemn fast or festival); to fix or name (a day for a fast or festival).

1590 H. Barrow in *Confer.* iii. 55 You..solemnlie indict an Eaue, a day, on the one a fast, on the other a solemne feast. 1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iv. vii. (1654) 357 In some solemne fasts indicted by the Church for some publique humiliation. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 50 To break ..the Lent indicted to Believers. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* VII. App. (1852) 651 The pastor of the church there indicted a day for prayer with fasting.

c. To declare or proclaim (peace or war).

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 186 The Pope should indicte a general peace among all Christian princes. 1671 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 229 His Majesty's ministers being recalled from their respective ministries abroad, the war was fully indicted.

¶ 2. To indicate: cf. Indiction 6.

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles*, etc. 31 [It] indicts to the native some kindes of strife.

Hence † **Indi·cted** *ppl. a.*[2]

1685 Evelyn *Mrs. Godolphin* 173 (R. Suppl.) Upon indicted fast dayes, how extraordinary were her recesses and devotions on euery Friday.

Indict, obs. erron. form of Indite.

Indictable (indəi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Indict *v.*[1] + -able.]

1. Liable to be indicted or accused of a crime.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Indictable*, that may be .. indicted or prosecuted. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97. 1/2 We stand Indictable of a Non-compliance. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 310 The abbot..should not be indictable before any other person than the Emperor. 1817 Cobbett *Wks.* XXXII. 72 These gallant Knights..are, I think, fairly indictable for an attempt at fraud.

2. That renders one liable to an indictment; on account of which an indictment may be raised.

1721 *Mod. Rep.* X. 336 The keeping of a gaming house is an offence indictable at common law as a nusance. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* I. ii. (ed. 2) 167 The reasons..extended equally to every indictable offence. 1860 Emerson *Cond, Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II. 364 The sufferers parade their miseries,..reveal their indictable crimes that you may pity them. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 131 Even though the points had been proven, there was no indictable offence.

Hence **Indi·ctably** *adv.*, so as to be indictable.

1824 De Quincey *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XII. 194 If the novel be German, this is indictably indecent.

† **Indi·ctament.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *indictāmentum* an accusation, f. *indictāre* = AFr. *enditer* to accuse.] = Indictment.

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 39 All such indictaments as shalbe agaynst him.

Indictee (indəitī·). Also 6–7 enditee. [f. Indict *v.*[1] + -ee.] A person indicted or charged with a crime.

1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. vii. (1588) 517 To certifie an other Record of the acquittall of that Enditee. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 404 No enditor be put in enquests vpon the deliuerance of enditees of felonies or trespasse. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 316 The Judges knew of their own knowledge that the Indictee was guilty.

Indicter (indəi·təɹ). Forms: 5 indytar, 6 endightour, indighter, 7 enditor, inditer, indictor, 7– indicter. [a. AF. *enditour*, f. *enditer* to Indict *v.*[1].] One who indicts, a formal accuser.

[1292 Britton I. v. § 8 Ay presumpciоun de ly et de touz mes enditours, qe, etc. [I presume of him and all my indicters, that, etc.].] *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 24 All fals indytars Quest mangers and lurers .. Ar welcom to my sight. 1533 More *Apol.* xl. Wks. 908/2 Thendightours maye haue euidence geuen them a part, or haue heard of the matter ere they came there. *a* 1535 — *Wks.* 987 (R.) Maister More saith yet further that vpon indightmentes at Sessions the indighters vse not to shewe ye names of.them that gaue them informacion. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 246 (R.) In them [king's suite]..there passeth a double jurie, the indictors, and the tryors. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 By Law no man may be Accuser, and Witness; Inditer and Iurer. 1872 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5 [He] has been accused..of plagiarism, and occasionally proofs positive have been furnished by his indicters.

Indiction (indi·kʃən). [ad. L. *indictiōn-em*, noun of action from *indīcĕre* to appoint, announce, Indict *v.*[2], perh. immed. a. OF. *indiction, indictiun* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.).]

1. The action of ordaining or announcing authoritatively and publicly; an appointment, declaration, proclamation.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 642/2 A prorogation is made before the terme is expired and not after, for after, it is rather called an newe indiction or appointment. 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 153 A hereald must be couragious to promulgate the cruell indictions of warres (by his soueraignes commaunde). 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 161 According to the Kings indiction, the Assembly met and sate at Edenburgh. *a* 1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1536 (R.) He agreed that neither he nor they should accept of the indiction of a General Council, but by all mutual consent. 1731 Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 110 He must take care that the Rectors of the Churches have these Letters of Indiction on Sunday. 1872 W. H. Jervis *Gallican Ch.* I. ii. 150 The bull of indiction was so worded as to admit the view for which the French contended.

2. The decree or proclamation of the Roman Emperors fixing the valuation on which the property-tax was assessed at the beginning of each period of fifteen years; hence, the tax or subsidy paid on the basis of this assessment. Also *transf.*

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 147 Their indiction or subsedie (called the indiction of fifteene yeares) was payd in this manner. *a* 1626 Bp. Andrewes *Serm., Giving Cæsar his Due* (1661) 735 Besides those other ordinary, the indictions for war (which we call subsidies) are part of *quæ Cæsaris* too. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 62 The emperor subscribed with his own hand, and in purple ink, the solemn edict, or indiction, which was fixed up in the principal city of each diocese, during two months previous to the first day of September. And, by a very easy connection of ideas, the word indiction was transferred to the measure of tribute which it prescribed, and to the annual term which it allowed for the payment. 1848 Hallam *Mid. Ages* II. Note vii. I. 306 The indiction, or land-tax, imposed on the subjects of the Roman empire. 1851 Sir J. Stephen *Lect. Hist. Fr.* (1852) I. 25 There was a new assessment, or, as it was called, indiction, every fifteenth year.

3. The fiscal period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313, and reckoned from the 1st of Sep. 312, which became a usual means of dating ordinary events and transactions, and continued in use as such down through the Middle Ages. Also called *Cycle* or *Era of indiction* or *indictions*.

Besides this, the original or *Constantinopolitan Indiction*, there were also the *Constantinian* (adopted on mistaken grounds in Western Europe) which began on Sept. 24, and the so-called *Roman* or *Pontifical*, beginning with the commencement of the civil year.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 255 þe Romayns..hadde of every lond þat þey hadde i-wonne þre manere tribute in fiftene 3ere, and cleped þe fiftene 3ere Indictioun. 1552 Huloet, Indiction, which is the space of fiftene yeres and used after the church of Rome, *indictio*. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 127 Computation of times, as amongst the Greekes by Olympiads, and amongst the Romans by Lustra and Indictions. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 641. 1702 Echard *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 692 From this year [312] began that noted Æra or period of time called the *Indiction*. 1824 T. Tegg *Chron.* Introd. 17 The Cycle of Indiction ..was established by Constantine A.D. 312; if therefore from any given year of the Christian era 312 be subtracted and the remainder be divided by 15, the year of this cycle will be obtained. 1897 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Apr. 275 The indictions are not known to have been in use earlier than the fourth century.

b. *transf.* Any similar cycle of years.

1843 Prescott *Mexico* I. iv. (1864) 36 To enable them to specify any particular year, they divided the great cycle into four smaller cycles, or indictions, of thirteen years each.

4. A specified year in the recurring period of fifteen years, counting from A.D. 312–313, indicated by its numerical position in the cycle; the number thus indicating a year.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 253 After þe conceptciоun of Iohn Baptiste, þe sixte monþe, þe fyve and twenty day of Marche, in a Friday, þe tenþe day of the mone, þe twelfþe Inductiоun [Higden *Indictione duodecima*; *Harl. transl.* the xiii^the^ indiccion], at Nazareth in Galilee, Crist is iconceyved of þe virgine Marie. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 28 The secunde yer of the forseyd pope Sergye, and thwelfte indiccyoun. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* VII. ix. (1636) 661 Adde to the yeere of the Lord given 3, and divide the product thereof by 15, and the remainder shall be the number of the said Indiction. 1657 *North's Plutarch* (1676) Add. Lives 41 [Charlemain] died..in the year of our Lord eight hundred and fourteen, the seventh Indiction, on the fifth Calends of February. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 178 These things were enacted in the Year of the Incarnation of our Lord 855, in the third Indiction, on the Nones of November. 1861 Scrivener *Introd. Crit. N. Test.* 183 *note*, The letter χ is quite illegible, but the Indiction 9 belongs only to A.D. 831, 1131, 1431. 1875 — *Lect. Text N. Test.* 15 The year of the Greek era, and sometimes the proper Indiction of that year.

† 5. An ecclesiastical observance authoritatively enjoined, or the period during which it is observed; *esp.* a public fast. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Reform.* I. Wks. (1847) 10/1 He that cannot tell of stations and indictions .. shall be counted a lank, shallow, insufficient man. 1665 Evelyn *Corr.* 9 Feb., The Lenten abstinence minds me of another incongruity.. the frequency of our Theatrical pastimes during that Indiction. 1685 — *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 175 Not onely did she fast on dayes of Indiction, and such as the Church enjoynes.

¶ 6. = Indication; cf. Indict *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn., Moles* etc. 21 [It] is the indiction of a short life.

Indictional (indi·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to an indiction or cycle of years.

1701 Beverley *Apoc. Quest.* 8 The rest of the parts of Prophetic Time are not strictly Indictional by themselves, but joyn'd one part with another, fall into Indictions. 1897 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Apr. 275 The indictional periods of fifteen years.

Indictive (indi·ktiv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *indictīv-us* proclaimed, f. *indictĕre*: see Indict *v.*[2] and -ive. (In sense 2 from Indict *v.*[1])]

† 1. Proclaimed or appointed by authority. *Obs.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Indictive*, that which is declared, appointed, or solemnly uttered, whereunto the people were wont to be called by Proclamation. 1696 Kennett *Romæ Antig.* II. x. (R.), The *funus publicum*..may be sometimes understood as entirely the same with the indictive funeral, and sometimes only as a species of it. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Indictive*, an epithet given to certain feast-days appointed by the Roman magistrates.

2. Accusing, containing an indictment or charge.

1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abr.* I. 73 Each sang his indictive narrative in turn.

Indictment (indəi·tmĕnt). Forms: *α.* 4–6 endyte-, 4–8 endite-, 5 endyt-, 6 endyght-, 6–7 endightment. *β.* 5–6 indyte-, 6–8 indite-, 7 indightment. *γ.* 6– indictment. [a. AF. *enditement, -dictement*, f. *enditer* Indict *v.*[1].]

1. The action of indicting or accusing, a formal accusation; spec. in *Eng. Law*, the legal process in which a formal accusation is preferred to and presented by a Grand Jury. Hence the phrases *to bring in* or *lay an indictment*, and (of the Grand Jury) *to find an indictment*.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8915 Ne quest take of endytement Yn holy cherche, oþer 3erde purseynt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Indytynge, or indytement for trespas, *indictacio*. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 247 The tydingis of this endytment cam to the knowlech of the duke of Glouceter; and he..swore on the Holy Gospel, that it vas nevyr his purpos, ne his wil, for to purpos no thing ageyn the welfare of the kyng. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 484, I take an Enditement to be the Verdite of the Iurors, grounded upon the accusation of a third person. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 356 Who dares bring in such a foul endightment against the divine law. 1682 Bunyan *Holy War* vii, Mr. Haughty,..How sayest thou? Art thou guilty of this indictment or not? *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1717) III. 512 The Hand-writing against him may be Cancelled in the Court of Heaven, and yet the Enditement run on in the Court of Conscience. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xix. 262 When such an indictment is therefore found by a grand jury of freeholders in the king's bench, .. it is to be removed by a writ of *certiorari* into the court of the lord high steward. 1849 James *Woodman* xiii, You plead, my lord, to an indictment I have never laid. 1886 Farrar *Hist. Interpret.* 309 An even more tremendous indictment against the decadent morality of Rome and her priesthood might be drawn from the writings of Petrarch.

fig. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* (1851) 146 Must we against the glory of Gods transcendent love towards us be still the servants bf a literall 'indightment'?

b. The legal document containing the charge; 'a written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by, a grand jury' (Blackstone). Hence *to draw (up) an indictment*.

1506 W. de Worde (*title*) The boke of Justyces of peas the charge with .. all that longyth to ony Justyce to make endytements of haute treason, petyt treason. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 86 When thenditement was openly redde, the Duke sayd it is false. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. vi. 1 Here is the Indictment of the good Lord Hastings, Which in a set Hand fairely is engross'd, That it may be to day read o'er in Paules. 1660 South *Serm.* (1717) IV. 7 Notaries and Journeymen to Courts, to draw up Indictements, Bonds, Leases, Contracts, and the like. 1686 F. Spence tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 15 The Enditement was drawn up. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XV. (1889) II. 177 A motion in arrest of judgment was instantly made, on the ground that a Latin word endorsed on the back of the indictment was incorrectly spelt. 1883 Sir J. F. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law* I. 274 When they [the grand jury] have heard enough to satisfy themselves that a *primâ facie* case is or is not made out against the prisoner, they endorse upon the indictment 'a true bill' or 'no true bill' as the case may be.

fig. 1875 M'Laren *Serm.* Ser. II. vi. 103 The gloomy indictment has been penned by our own hands.

c. *Bill of indictment*, the written accusation as preferred to the Grand Jury, before it has been by them either found a true bill, or ignored.

c 1530 *Star Chamb. Proceed.* in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* Ser. II. IV. 322 The seid William Trewhitt toke the seid billes of indytement of the seid fyle. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* C iij b, The .. Elders .. had neuer put vppe any Billes of endightment against her the last Parliament. 1678 Hale *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) xxii. II. 157 If a bill of indictment for murder, or other capital offence be presented against A, if upon the hearing the king's evidence..they are dissatisfied, they [the grand inquest] may return the bill *ignoramus*. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 A presentment..is the notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the king. 1818 Jas. Mill. *Brit. India* (1826) V. 53 The absurdities with which a bill of indictment is frequently stuffed.

2. *Scots Law.* A form of process by which a

criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate; the formal written charge.

1773 Erskine *Just.* iv. iv. § 87 The trial of proper crimes by the court of justiciary proceeds either on indictment, which method is generally observed when the accused person to be tried is in prison, or [etc.]. *Ibid.* § 89 That part of the indictment..which contains the ground of the charge against the defender, and the nature and degree of the punishment that he ought to suffer, is called the *libel*. 1861 *Bell's Dict. Law Scot.* 440/2 Where the private party is the principal prosecutor..it is not in the form of an indictment that he brings his action, but in the form of criminal letters. *Ibid.* 441/1 The indictment is prepared in a syllogistic form, in which the *major proposition* states the nature of the crime .. the *minor proposition* states the offence actually committed .. the *conclusion* is, that on the panel's conviction by the jury, he ought to suffer the punishment inflicted by law on the crime.

†**Indi·cular,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *indiculus, -um*, dim. of Index + -ar.] Of the nature of, or containing, a list or catalogue.

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Conamina Lyr.* Ded., An Indicular Essay upon the Domestick Criticisms and Clerical Characters .. contain'd in his said *Athenæ Britannicæ*.

‖**I·ndicum.** *Obs.* [L. *Indicum* (Pliny), ad. Gr. *Ἰνδικόν*, neut. of *Ἰνδικός* Indian.] = Indigo.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xxxii. (Bodl. MS.), Indicum is founde in Caues of Inde, ipiȝt in slyme wt fome clemynge to þe slyme & ayrie wiþ wondre medlinge of kinde purpur and of blewe. 1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 89 a, Striepe the *Indicum* in thicke redde wyne. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 91 There is a Meal made of Anil, that is only distinguished from the Indicum..as being made out of the entire Plant.

Indies (i·ndiz), *sb. pl.* [Plural of *Indie* or Indy, adaptation of L. *India*.]

1. A name given to India and the adjacent regions and islands, and also to those lands of the Western Hemisphere discovered by Europeans in the 15th and 16th centuries, and originally supposed to be part of the former; with the progress of geographical knowledge the two were distinguished as East Indies and West Indies, q.v.

In mod. English use, *Indies* without qualification means the East Indies; and *West Indies* is (in strict use) confined to the group of islands lying to the east of Central America; but, in translations from French, Spanish, or Portuguese, *Indies* often occurs in its 16th c. sense.

1555 Eden *Decades* 174 All that trauayle into these Indies haue greater respecte to luker and gaynes then diligently to searche the woorkes of nature. *Ibid.* 175 (*heading*) Of the ordinary nauygation from Spayne to the Weste Indies. 1588 T. Hickock (*title*) The Voyage and Trauaile of M. Cæsar Frederick..into the East India, the Indies, and beyond the Indies. 1605 *Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 354 Alas, that Spain cannot of peace Forbear a little coin, the Indies being so near. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 1 Telling men that there are Jewels of inestimable value in the Indies. 1700 Toland *Clito* viii. 6 Both Indys gladly will thy Handmaids be. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits* viii. (1857) 140 The English did not calculate the conquest of the Indies.

† 2. Used allusively for a region or place yielding great wealth or to which profitable voyages may be made. *Obs.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 79 They shall be my East and West Indies. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 45 Our King ha's all the Indies in his Armes. *c* 1640 [Shirley] *Capt. Underwit* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 353, I am sailing now to my owne Indies, And see the happie Coast, too. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Black-Indies*, Newcastle, from whence the Coals are brought. 1742 Jarvis *Quix.* II. IV. liv, Regarding it [Spain] as their Indies, to which they are certain of making a profitable voyage.

Indiffeasable, obs. form of Indefeasible.

Indifference[1] (indi·fĕrĕns). Also 6 -aunce. [f. as Indifferency; see -ence. Cf. F. *indifférence* (1629 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being indifferent.

† 1. The making of no difference between conflicting parties; impartiality; = Indifferency 1.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1008/1 He is .. farre fro such indifference & equitie, as ought and must be in the iudges. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 140 Trustyng in yor wysdomes and indifferaunces, and upon the fidelyte ye bere unto us. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com.* 7 Nov. 3 Reasonable satisfaction shall be made unto them, .. according to Justice and indifference. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 116 Thus I have set down the different Opinions in this point, with that true Indifference that I intend to observe on such other occasions. *a* 1754 Fielding *Conversation* Wks. 1784 IX. 371 The gentlemen..are to be seated with as much seeming indifference as possible, unless there be any present whose degrees claim an undoubted precedence.

2. Absence of feeling for or against; hence *esp.* Absence of care for or about a person or thing; want of zeal, interest, concern, or attention; unconcern, apathy. Const. *to, towards*.

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* xii. (1701) 471/2 Eratosthenes relates, That he .. often carried to Market Birds, or .. Pigs to sell, and managed his Houshold-Affairs with the like indifference, insomuch as he is reported to have washed a Sow. 1711 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 26 Feb., Your indifference to me does not hinder me from thinking you capable of tenderness. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. xi, She behaved to him before company with the highest degree of indifference. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. ii, The human mind is often .. in a state neither of pain nor pleasure, which I call a state of indifference. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, 'Perhaps never, if such be my father's pleasure', continued Conachar, with assumed indifference. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* i. 8 Her indifference was towards her parents, and most who crossed her daily path. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 56 The feeling towards Athens was rather indifference than hatred. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiv, A look of complete indifference to his own external appearance.

3. Indetermination of the will (cf. Indifferency 3), or of a body to rest or motion; neutrality.

1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 29 All bodies have such an indifference to rest, or motion, that if once at rest they remain so [etc.]. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 66 It will tear up the main foundation whereon they build their doctrine of indifference [of the will], namely, that without it there could be no demerit, and consequently no room for punishment. 1831 Lardner *Hydrost.* vii. 124 A solid immersed in a liquid may have several distinct positions of equilibrium, instability, and indifference. 1886 W. Cunningham *St. Austin* iv. 128 The indifference of the human will, its perfect ability to choose this or that.

† 4. The quality of being indifferent, or neither decidedly good nor evil (cf. Indifferency 6). *Obs.*

1690-1 Tillotson *Serm.* (1728) I. 355 Conscience is nothing else but the Judgment of a Man's own Mind concerning the Morality of his actions; that is, the Good or Evil, or Indifference of them.

b. 'Passableness; mediocrity; as, *indifference* of quality' (Webster, 1864).

5. Want of difference or distinction between things; = Indifferency 7.

Doctrine of indifference: the doctrine (of certain 12th c. philosophers) that universals are individuals considered in those respects in which they do not differ from other individuals of the same kind.

1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 142/1 He asserted Indifference, that there is no difference of things. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 194 Each one therefore .. is willing through these daies, to keep himself from indifference of meats. 1850 Maurice *Moral & Met. Philos.* I. 558 We cannot work ourselves into his [Abelard's] passionate feelings against this doctrine of Indifference.

6. The fact of not mattering or making no difference; unimportance; esp. in phrase *a matter of indifference*; also, an instance of this; a thing or matter of no essential importance.

1644 Milton *Areop.* (Arb.) 76 Those neighboring differences, or rather indifferences, are what I speak of, whether in some point of doctrine or of discipline. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 71 What are, as cunningly as commonly, called .. innocent indifferences and orderli decences. 1708 Stanhope *Paraphr.* (1709) IV. 79 The Necessity or Indifference of observing the Mosaic Rites. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, This would have been a circumstance of great indifference to the experienced sportsman. 1885 *Yorksh. Post* 17 July 4/2 If the possession of the Zulfikar Pass is a matter of such utter indifference to the Ameer [etc.].

7. *Magnetism. Indifference point, point of indifference*: 'the middle zone of a magnet where the attractive powers of the two ends neutralise each other' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

†**Indi·fference** 2. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. In-[2] + Difference, but perh. erroneous; see Indifferent *a.*2] Difference.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 103 The indifferences of theis obligacions. *Ibid.* 105 Theis ben the indifrence of yᵉ aquitauncis, the furst is one party of payment. The ij is of ful payment. 1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 7 The hunger of our insatiate humorists..readie to swallowe all draffe without indifference.

Indi·fferenced, *ppl. a. nonce-wd.* [f. Indifference[1] + -ed[2]; cf. *iced, frosted*.] *Indifferenced over*, covered over with indifference, having an outward show of indifference.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxi. 186, I again turned to her, all as indifferenced over as a girl at the first long expected question, who waits for two more.

Indi·fferencist, *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -ist.] One who maintains the indifference or indetermination of the will.

1768 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* I. vi. § 25. 159 If..merit or demerit extend no further than while the will can act independently, why do your indifferencists ever punish for acts done in consequence of a perverseness already contracted?

Indifferency (indi·fĕrĕnsi). Also 6 **indyff-, 6-7 indeff-.** [ad. L. *indifferentia* (Gellius), n. of quality from *indifferent-em*; see Indifferent *a.*[1] and -ency.] The quality of being indifferent.

I. Of a person or thing, in relation to two or more persons, things, courses, etc.

1. Absence of bias, prejudice, or favour for one side rather than another; impartiality, equity, fairness. Now *rare*.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1226/2 Then shall they fall from indifferencye, and mayntayne false maters of theyr friendes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 177 b, Not as he, which requireth of you favor, parcialitie, or bearyng, but egall right, frendly indifferencie, and trew .. justice. *a* 1571 Jewel *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 122 Marke then, and witnesse of my indifferencie .. that I follow not affection, but deale vprightly. 1610 Carleton *Jurisd.* 131 How can sinceritie and indifferencie bee expected of them, that are aforehand bound by Oath to the Pope? *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 11 Mark here the equity and indifferency of the Son of God both to Jew and to barbarian. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* VI. viii. (1830) 406 The advantage attending the second kind of judicature [where the judge is determined by lot at the time of the trial, and for that turn only] is indifferency. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1873) I. iii. 137 Few of them will pursue it with this requisite 'indifferency' or impartiality.

2. Neutrality of feeling; hence, Absence of active feeling or interest; unconcern, apathy; = Indifference 2. Const. *to, towards*. Now *rare*.

1625 Br. Hall *Let.* in Neal *Hist. Purit.* (1733) II. 156 How long will you halt in this Indifferency? 1626 Donne *Serm.* iv. 38 That you are in æquilibrio, in an Evenesse an Indifferency in an Equanimity whether ye die this night or no. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 176 Their former love of the word hath turned to indifferency. 1689 Howe in H. Rogers *Life* ix. (1863) 253 In matters of religion Charles II was sufficiently known to be a prince of great indifferency. 1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 54 The state of things did not bear an indifferency and neutrality. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 203, I had a perfect indifferency for the whole sex. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* i. 7 To rest in a profligate indifferency to religion. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 195 Even the least semblance of indifferency towards the decisions of law.

† 3. Indetermination of the will; freedom of choice; an equal power to take either of two courses. † *Liberty of indifferency*, freedom from necessity, freedom of the will. *Obs.*

1552 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 80 We cannot do so here in England; for our indifferency is taken away by a law. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Eph.* (1658) 144 The indifferency of the inclination in exercise is bound by Gods decree. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vii. ii. (1821) 316 Upon Adam's first transgression, that grand liberty of indifferency equally to good or evil began first to discover itself. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 71 The operative Powers..remaining equally able to operate, or to forbear operating after, as before the Decree of the Will, are in a State, which, if one pleases, may be call'd *Indifferency*. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* x. (1700) 117 This Indifferency to do or not to do, cannot be the true Notion of Liberty.

4. Of a word: Capability of being applied to different things; neutral or equivocal sense, ambiguity. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1596 Bell *Surv. Popery* III. xii. 497 To make aduantage of the indifferencie of the word. 1640 Fuller *Joseph's Coat*, 1 *Cor.* xi. 28 (1867) 77 The seeming indifferency in the English tongue is necessitated in the Greek, Δοκιμαζέτω. 1702 C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* II. v. (1852) 136 The usage .. seems to have been accommodated unto that indifferency of signification in the terms. 1881 J. C. Dolan in *Penn. Sch. Jrnl.* XXX. 88 Because of this indifferency, the term *will* has here been used in its most popular sense.

† 5. Of a place: Neutrality in point of advantage.

a. Absence of advantage for either of two opposing sides. *Obs.*

1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 592 The Rhodians accounted the Turks as good as vanquished, for that they being so many in number, and in a place of such indifferencie, had not yet prevailed. *Ibid.* 848 The Christians fought at great disadvantage, both for the number of men, and indifferencie of the place.

† b. Equal accessibility for all parties concerned. *a* 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Proc. Worc. Hist. Soc.* II. 193 An Officer of Armes was joyned in commissyon to consyder the safety and indifferency of theyre place of meetinge.

† 6. The condition of being neither good nor bad, pleasant nor unpleasant. *Obs.*

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 69 'Tis a mistake to think, that men cannot change the Displeasingness or Indifferency that is in Actions into Pleasure and Desire. 1692 — *Educ.* 75 Though before it were a Thing of Delight or Indifferency.

II. Of two or more things, in their relation to each other or to a person, etc.

7. Want of difference in nature or character; substantial equality or equivalence. Now *rare*.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 131 For indifferencye and equalitie of both [buyer and seller] .. was ordeyned that [etc.]. 1672 Sir T. Browne *Let. Friend* § 7 Tho more have perished by violent deaths in the day, yet in natural dissolutions both times may hold an indifferency, at least but contingent inequality. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 27 If the assertor of the indifferency of truth and falsehood in their own natures, attempt to justify his position. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess.* Ser. I. x. (1876) 251 You have arrived at a fine Pyrrhonism, at an equivalence and indifferency of all actions.

8. Absence of difference in respect of consequence, effect, significance, or importance; the fact of its making no difference, or of being of no consequence or importance either way.

1564 *Brief Exam.* ***, If the indifferencie of these orders hange vpon the vse: then we must loke wherevnto they are ordeyned. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. iv. § 4 The choice is left to our owne discretion, except a principall bond of some higher dutie remoue the indifferencie that such things haue in themselues. 1637 Laud *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June 54 The Indifferency of the standing of the Holy Table either way. 1692 Wagstaffe *Vind. Carol.* xiii. 88 Ceremonies..how indifferent soever they are in themselves, when they are once commanded, the indifferency ceases. 1882 T. Mozley *Remin.* II. cxviii. 331, I still believe..in the indifferency of customs, so long as they do not make void the Divine word.

b. esp. in phrase *of indifferency*, that is indifferent, unessential, immaterial, unimportant.

1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. 1844 II. 300 So far is it off that these missal vestures are now things of indifferency. 1579 Fulke *Refut. Rastell* 781 It is a matter of meere indifferency. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 56 Haire long or short, thick or thin, more or lesse, is a matter of indifferency. *a* 1673 T. Horton in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiii. 6 As a place of indifferency; that is, there as well as anywhere besides. 1758 S. Hayward *Serm.* iv. 124 It is not a mere matter of speculation, and therefore not a point of indifferency. 1863 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (ed. 3) 127 Religion was no matter of indifferency to him.

†c. A matter of indifference; a non-essential.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 26, I would not perish upon a Ceremony, Politick points, or indifferency. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* I. xvi. (1713) 36 If it be an Imperfection, it is to be removed .. If an Indifferency, it is indifferent whether you remove it or not.

Indifferent (indi·fĕrĕnt), *a.*[1] (*sb.* and *adv.*). Also 5–6 **-deferent, -dyfferent.** [a. F. *indifférent* (15th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *indifferent-em* not differing, making no difference, of medium quality, of no consequence, not particular, careless, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *different-em* Different.]

I. Of a person or thing, in relation to two or more objects, courses, etc.

1. Without difference of inclination; not inclined to prefer one person or thing to another; unbiased, impartial, disinterested, neutral; fair, just, even, even-handed. Const. *to, unto* (†*for*). *arch.* a. Of persons: esp. *indifferent judge, critic, reader.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vii. (Skeat) I. 34 Indifferent folk wil say: 'ye, who is trewe, who is fals, him-selfe knowlegeth the thinges.' 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. ii. (1859) 4 Thou assignest a juge that is nought indifferent, but frend to your partye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 529 II. 38 He choulde be indeferent for bothe partyes acordyng to the lawe. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 124 And nether wyll delyuer the sayde goodis to me or to ony other indifferent man. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 20 The stewarde is bounde by lawe and conscyence to be an indyfferent iudge bytwene the lorde and his tenauntes. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* (Arb.) 133 Trewly, D. Medcalfe was parciall to none; but indifferent to all. 1594 West *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 22 Two things seeme necessarie..namely that the arbitrators be sufficient, and indifferent. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Apol.* 21, I leave to all worthy and indifferent men to judge. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) II. xxxix. 119 A man who means honestly, is never afraid..to refer all differences to the next unbiassed and indifferent man he meets. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xxi. Poet. Wks. IX. 194 He the indifferent Judge of all, regards Nations, and hues, and dialects alike. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 260 They dare not go before an impartial judge and indifferent jury.

b. Of a thing, action, etc.; esp. *indifferent justice,* impartial or even-handed justice.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 157 Guydyng it with all sobernesse and indifferent iustyce. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. viij, The indifferent and discrete course ye keepe in handling and compounding such controversies. 1612 Davies *Why Ireland* etc. (1787) 213 There is no nation..that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 5 Their excise, which is certainly the most equal and indifferent tax in the world. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 312 Methinketh that the law in that point is very good and indifferent. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 34 It even stands as a description of St. James on the indifferent page of the Jewish historian.

2. Not inclined to one thing or course more than to another; having no inclination or feeling for or against a thing; hence, Without interest or feeling in regard to something; unconcerned, unmoved, careless, apathetic, insensible. Const. *to.*

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 43 By my troth, I care not greatly, I am indifferent to all company, Whether it be here or there. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 165/1 Woulde ye be then indifferent to take the one syde or the other. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, I. i. 72 *B. Ely.* Doth his Maiestie Incline to it, or no? *B. Cant.* He seems indifferent. 1645 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 145 They .. show'd a mind indifferent w^t way they went, so they followed their General. 1702 Farquhar *Twin-Rivals* III. iii, Madam, you appear very indifferent to me to what you were lately. 1757 Warburton *Lett.* (1809) 256, I am very indifferent of obligations from that quarter. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* III. xvii, These mighty cliffs, that heave on high Their naked brows .. Indifferent to the sun or snow. 1836 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. iii. 41 He was indifferent, and cared for none of these things. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* xxi, When people are long indifferent to us, we grow indifferent to their indifference. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. x. 504 Not merely indifferent or unfriendly to his cause, but avowedly and bitterly hostile.

†3. Undetermined in regard to impressions, actions, etc.; of neutral disposition; equally apt, disposed, or indisposed *to. Obs.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 28 The mynd of man fyrst of hyt selfe ys as a clear and pure tabul .. apt and indyfferent to receyue al maner of pycturys and image. 1548–77 Vicary *Anat.* iv. (1888) 33 Why he [the brain] is moyst, is, that it should be the more indifferenter and abler to euery thing that shoulde be .. gotten into him. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 The soul being of such a nature as is indifferent to good or evil. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. (1695) 141 A man is at Liberty to lift up his Hand to his Head, or let it rest quiet: He is perfectly indifferent to either.

†4. Having a neutral relation *to* (two or more things); impartially pertinent or applicable. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyalogue* II. Wks. 181/1 There might be saide, that it nedeth not to assigne any place, wher the very churche & true christen congregacion is. But sith euery place is indifferent ther vnto [etc.]. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 36 a, The latyn worde Cereuitia, is indifferent as welle to ale as to biere. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 271 To liue and to loue well is incident to fewe, but indifferent to all. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 124 A certain infinite *materia prima,* which was neither air, nor water, nor fire, but indifferent to every thing.

†b. Of a word: Of neutral signification or application; hence, Equivocal, ambiguous; of either gender, common. *Obs.*

a 1533 Frith *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 167 Albeit the word of itself were indifferent in the Latin, yet it is not indifferent in the English. 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 309 You know that *homo* is indifferent. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 11 Chose rather a middle way.. and that under covert and indifferent words.

†5. Not more advantageous to one person or party than to another. a. Of a place: Neutral in situation, as respects position and accessibility.

1531–2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Iayles..shoulde be..edified in suche townes..as shall be most indifferent for conueiance of prisoners from euery parte of the shire. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 230 If your pleasure shalbe, to have the communicacion in any place, indifferent betwene bothe tharmies. 1593 *Jack Straw* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 405 If the king would anything with us, Tell him the way is indifferent to meet us. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 2 An indifferent Place, for mutual Ease, in mid-way betwixt both.

†b. Of a contest: Even, equal, undecided. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XIII. 9 He thought not any one of all the Deities, When his care left th' indifferent field, would aid on either side. 1618 Bolton *Florus* (1636) 6 The same beasts which carried away the first day cleere, and made the second indifferent, gave away the third past controversie.

†6. Having a neutral quality between excess and defect; not extreme; of medium quality or character. *Obs.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* (1539) 60 The moste indifferentest mean to make. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 144 The mind with indifferent labour waxeth more perfect, with [ouer] much studye it is made fruitlesse. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. ii. (1668) 26 Make not your career too long .. or too short .. but competent and indifferent. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. III. 33 Where there blows a moderate and indifferent Gale between both extreams.

b. Of medium or moderate extent, size, etc.; fairly large; tolerable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1546 *Yorksh. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 482 Of good conversacion and qualities and indifferent lerenyng. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 408 Indifferent wealth to maintaine his family, expecting all[l] things necessary, nothing superfluous. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 77 Of sheepe they have in some places indifferent store. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 96 Two little Islands, each about a mile round, of an indifferent heighth. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 231, I discover'd them to be compos'd of much Mercury, of an indifferent Quantity of Sulphur, and a little less of fixt Salt.

7. Not definitely possessing either of two opposite qualities; *esp.* (in current use), Neither good nor bad; of neutral quality.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 367/1 Those thynges whiche he taketh for indifferent, that is to wit of their nature neither good nor euyl. 1568 Tilney *Disc. Mariage* B, Tell us, how the indifferent sorte were maried, that were neyther foule, nor fayre, but lovely browne. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 The Chaldeans..in the seven Planets making two good, two bad, three indifferent. *Ibid.* 550 The Earth diversified in aspiring Hills, lowly Vales, equall and indifferent Plaines. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 81 We are to look upon men as indifferent sort of things, neither good nor bad to us but according to our management. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 668 Bards and bardlings, good, bad, and indifferent.

b. Hence, by euphemism: Not particularly good; poor, inferior; rather bad. (Frequently preceded by *but* or *very.*)

1638 F. Junius *Paint. Ancients* 66 The favourable acclamations of them that praise and extoll every indifferent worke. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 60 After an ill supper, he was shewed an indifferent bed. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 246 The English interest was managed chiefly by two men of a very indifferent reputation. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* xiv. (1813) 59 Her indifferent state of health unhappily prevents her being in town. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xiv, Meg .. sipped again, then tried to eat a bit of bread and butter, with very indifferent success. 1878 H. H. Gibbs *Ombre* 20, It is generally more advisable to pass than to play with an indifferent hand.

†c. In poor health, ailing, poorly. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1753 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog.* (1861) III. 244 [She] is but very indifferent, but really looks as pretty as ever. 1779 Miss Wilkes *Let.* in *Wilkes' Corr.* (1805) IV. 295, I saw her last night, when she was very indifferent with shortness of breath. 1803 Nelson in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 455, I have been but very indifferent, but I am much recovered. 1816 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 327 Your Mama means to ride to Speen Hill to-morrow to see the Mrs. Hulberts, who are both very indifferent. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., If I ask a Craven peasant how his wife does, he replies 'indifferent, thank ye'; then I conclude that she is in tolerably good health. But if he tells me that 'she is very indifferent', I am assured she is very ill; or almost in a hopeless state.

8. In scientific use: a. Neutral in chemical, electrical, or magnetic quality, as *indifferent point.* b. Undifferentiated, not specialized, as *indifferent cell, tissue,* etc.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Indifferens* .. term applied to compound bodies which do not exercise electro-chemical reactions and which do not combine with other bodies: indifferent. 1872 Huxley *Physiol.* xii. 272 The material of the body when in this stage of growth is often spoken of as indifferent tissue. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 103 These cells, which are usually known as indifferent cells, possess no limiting membrane, but consist of little masses of protoplasm which are almost in close contact with one another. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Indifferent gases,* gases which when breathed excite no irritation or other unpleasant effect, but in the absence of oxygen are incapable of sustaining life. *Ibid., Indifferent point,* the point of the intrapolar region of an electronised nerve which lies between the anelectrotonic and the catelectrotonic areas. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept., The mode of renewal of the nails or of the epidermis generally is a good example, each cell commencing its existence in an indifferent form in the deeper layers of the epidermis, and gradually acquiring the adult peculiarities as it approaches the surface. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 360 Place the indifferent electrode in a suitable position on the patient.

II. Of two or more things, a thing and its contrary, etc., in relation to each other, to a person, etc.; and in senses thence arising.

†9. Not different in character, quality, effect, incidence, etc.; equal, even; identical, the same. *Obs.*

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxxv. (1870) 210 Latyn, welcome to me!..For thou art indyfferent here and in euery place. 1549 *Act of Leet* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 184 At the indeferent costs and charges of Mr. Maire and the Shereffs. That is, the Maire to pay the one half, and the Shereffs the other half. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* v. ix. (1886) 88 It is indifferent to saie in the English toong; She is a witch; or, She is a wise woman. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 328 He may have meat and drink..and his fellows also at their own costs, or at the indifferent costs of the parties.

10. Not differing in estimation or felt importance; regarded as not mattering either way. *To be indifferent to,* to make no difference to, to be all the same to.

(The converse of sense 2: we are subjectively indifferent to things which are objectively indifferent to us.)

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Friend and foe was much what indifferent unto him: where his advauntage grew, he spared no mannes death. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* I. iii. 115, I am arm'd, And dangers are to me indifferent. 1682 Dryden *Medal* Ep. Whigs, 'Tis indifferent to your humble servant, whatever your party says or thinks of him. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 139 It was indifferent to him whether you said Moses was the author of the Pentateuch, or Esdras re'established it. 1743 Johnson *Let. to Cave* Aug. in *Boswell,* I would have it understood as wholly indifferent to me. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 147 In quality of brother to Lady Harriet..he commands and obtains her utmost respect; but for any thing farther .. there is not that man on earth that is more indifferent to her. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. 71 The sentiments of others are indifferent to him.

b. Of no consequence or matter either way; unimportant, immaterial.

1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxvii. 1 Many haue sinned for a smal matter [*marg.* thing indifferent]. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 18 As the differences we speak of are not essential in points of Faith, the Apostles and Fathers .. might fairly enough neglect these indifferent Disputes. 1788 Priestley *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 118 The real time of Christ's birth can no more affect the proper use of this system than that of any other indifferent event. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* vii, What she herself held in tenderness and reverence had constantly seemed indifferent to Gwendolen. 1885 *Jrnl. Sc.* July 408 It is perfectly indifferent to which race the father or the mother belongs.

c. *spec.* Of an observance or ceremony: That may equally well be done or not done, observed or neglected, etc.; non-essential.

1563 Grindal *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 94 In that meal it shall be indifferent to eat flesh or fish. 1576 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 187 Neither would they so uncharitably have judged their brethren in things indifferent. 1689 Locke *Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 244 Things in their own Nature indifferent cannot, by any human Authority, be made any Part of the Worship of God. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 127 By Indifferent are only meant, such as might be either .. done thus or otherwise. 1731 Wesley *Lett.* xiv. Wks. XII. This rule holds of things indifferent in themselves.

III. 11. *Comb.,* as *indifferent-looking* (senses 2, 7), *-minded* (sense 1) adjs.

1622 *Relat. Eng. Plantat. Plymouth* in Arber *Story Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 503 Every indifferent-minded man should be able to say, with father Abraham, 'Take thou, the right-hand; and I will take the left!' 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xviii, If she was twice as indifferent-looking, I should be so much the more her friend. 1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 70 She was struggling to be calm and indifferent-looking, with a great horror chilling her young heart.

B. *sb.*

†1. One who is impartial or disinterested. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 For of the hyndes or of the paysauntie I feare I should not have indifferents. 1602 *Archpriest. Controv.* (Camden) II. 6 He would have some indifferent joined with them.

2. One who is neutral or unconcerned, esp. in religion or politics; a neutral; an apathetic person. †Hence, as a *quasi*-proper name, *John Indifferent.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxiii. Dd vij b, These indiffrentes (or newters) that part most take That strongest is, or strongest like to be. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* 5 If I vse indifferency, call me not *Iohn Indifferent.* 1624 Strafford *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 23, I was best pleased to hear of that Commodity, being for all the rest John Indifferent. 1633 G. Herbert *Temple, Method* v, Should Gods eare To such indifferents chained be, Who do not their own motions heare? 1703 *Secr. Policy Jansenists* 119 Why then did not the pretended Indifferents side with the Clergy, the King, the Pope, the whole Church to defend the Faith? 1742 *Lond. Mag.* 614 Indifferents and Absentees are equally abhorrent to our Constitution. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. x, The indifferents might be counted on to cry King George or King James, according as either should prevail. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 1/2 It is the indifferents, the abstainers, the waverers, and the wobblers who decide elections.

3. *pl.* Things indifferent (see A. 10); non-essentials. *rare.*

1626 Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 256 Vaine ianglings about indifferents. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 5 To tolerate more than indifferents, is not to deal indifferently with God. 1876 F. H. Bradley *Eth. Stud.* Note to Ess. v. 191 Now, where there are no indifferents and no choice between them, rights are never wider than duties.

†C. *adv.* = INDIFFERENTLY *adv.* 5. *Obs.*
(Very common *c* 1600–1730.)
1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo di Fior* 117 Me thinkes I understand indifferent well. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 497 Indifferent good workemen, but nothing comparable to the other before named. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 123, I am my selfe indifferent honest. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* II. xv. (1668) 68 Lay upon the Harrows some indifferent heavy piece of wood. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. I. iii. 21 The Air is cold, the Soil indifferent fruitful. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 20 An indifferent high Land to N. .. but to the S. it falleth away very low. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* iii, He..was supposed to make an indifferent good thing of it. 1826 — *Woodst.* v, You have seen me act my part indifferent well.

†**Indi·fferent,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [app. f. IN-[2], but perh. erroneous: cf. INDIFFERENCE[2].] Different.
1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 179 Thayr agis was nocht far indyfferent [L. *nec multum discrepat ætas*]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 107 There naturis and conditions ar as indefferent as is the nature of scheip and voluis. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 362 This [*Septum lucidum*] is an indifferent body from all the rest that are in the braine.

Indiffere·ntial, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [IN-3.] a. *adj.* Characterized by indifference. b. *sb.* A thing indifferent (see INDIFFERENT 10 c); a non-essential.
1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) III. 172 Driving into wildernesses their Christian brethren for admitted indifferentials. 1836 G. S. FABER *Election* (1842) 52 Some.. it tells us, are neither elected nor reprobated; and..these indifferential individuals either may, or may not, be saved.

Indiffere·ntiated, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not differentiated; not rendered different in structure, function, or the like; not specialized.
1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 109 Thus the cellular layer of the ectoderm, in the Hydroid-Polyps, is as yet an indifferentiated organ of sensation.

Indifferentism (indi·fĕrĕntiz'm). [f. INDIFFERENT *a.* + -ISM: cf. F. *indifférentisme* (Littré).]
1. A spirit of indifference professed and practised.
1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Often, notwithstanding, was I blamed..for my so-called Hardness, my Indifferentism towards men. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* i, There are others who have educated themselves into a useful indifferentism or cynicism. 1879 HOWELLS *L. Aroostook* xxiii. 265 A cast-off accent of jaded indifferentism, just touched with displeasure. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 6 These people either did not know..or, with the absurd indifferentism of Englishmen, did not care.
b. *esp.* The principle that differences of religious belief are of no importance; adiaphorism; absence of zeal or interest in religious matters.
1827 SACK *Let.* in Pusey *Hist. Eng.* (1828) I. p. xiv, It originated with men very far removed from indifferentism. 1828 PUSEY *Ibid.* 59 His anxiety to promote Christian charity converted into indifferentism. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II. 381 The public acts..of Constantine, show how the lofty eclectic indifferentism of the Emperor..gave place to the progressive influence of Christianity. 1845 E. B. BARRETT in *Letters of R. Browning & E. B. Barrett* (1899) I. 240 He has a certain latitudinarianism (not indifferentism) in his life and affections. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 59 The signs of a growing toleration or indifferentism meet him on every side.
2. *Metaph.* (See quot.)
1866 MANSELL in *Contemp. Rev.* I. 33 Hence arises a third form of philosophy, which, for want of a better name, we will call *Indifferentism*, as being a system in which the characteristic differences of mind and matter are supposed to disappear, being merged in something higher than both.
3. *Biol.* 'Term originally applied to the condition of the sexual glands at the time of development, when parts of them are common to both sexes' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

Indi·fferentist. [f. as prec. + -IST; cf. F. *indifférentiste* (Littré).] One who professes or practises indifference, neutrality, or unconcern. Also *attrib.* a. In religious matters.
1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* II. 36 Into this party all the indifferentists from other sects .. naturally fall. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI. 232 It was after the expulsion of the Moriscoes that the Spaniards became indifferentists. 1853 CONYBEARE *Ess., Ch. Parties* (1855) 155 Arnold was no indifferentist and his followers have been no Epicureans. 1869 ROSSETTI *Mem. Shelley* p. xxxiii, He was .. as so many other people are, a religious indifferentist who acquiesced in what he found established. 1884 *Athenæum* 23 Feb. 244/1 Those Japanese who pretend to any education are almost universally indifferentist agnostics.
b. In politics.
1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* Introd. 169 Corruption-eaters. and corruption-hunters, and blind custom led men, and indifferentists. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* 121 These political phases were not the acquiescence of a placeman, or indifferentist, in mutations for which he does not care. 1890 G. GISSING *Emancipated* I. 75 Madeline was an indifferentist in politics and on social questions.
c. *generally.*
1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 342 It is obvious that he was never a misanthrope or an indifferentist, but painfully concerned about his fellow-men.

Indifferently (indi·fĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. INDIFFERENT *a.* + -LY[2]; but in earliest use directly based on L. *indifferenter* or F. *indifféremment.*] In an indifferent manner; with indifference.
1. Without difference or distinction; equally, alike, indiscriminately.
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) So þat he wite egaly, as who seyth indifferently, þat thinges mowen ben doon or elles nat ydoon. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 30 Ilk prest of Crist was callid indifferently prest and bischop. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* 12 What lette shoulde there be, why God shoulde not indifferently coumpte all for his chyldren? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxiii. 66 The same yeare died Menenius Agrippa, a man..beloved indifferently [L. *pariter*] of the Senatours and the Commons. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 57 ¶ 2 All Mankind are indifferently liable to adverse Strokes of Fortune. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. ii, They frequently use the same word, to signify indifferently the modes of astonishment or admiration and those of terrour. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 265 At first we might expect to meet with lakes indifferently on any part of the earth's surface.
†b. In a position equally convenient as to distance for all parties. *Obs.*
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 44. 187 A Court is called in the Priory of Dunstable in Bedford-shire, as a favourable place, indifferently distanced.
†2. Without bias or prejudice; impartially. *Obs.*
1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* v. xxx. (1554) 141 Indifferently his domes demeaning Such one is able to be cleped a kyng. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 5 You .. shall trewly and indifferently execute the auctoritie to you geuen. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Commun.*, That they maye truely and indifferently minister iustice. 1617 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) I. 165 So many mares as shalbe vallued at lxli *by two men indifferently to be chose by us* bothe. 1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 53, I .. was determined to behave indifferently to all, rich or poor, friends or enemies. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 351 Twelve men indifferently chosen, and of a station near his own.
3. With indifference or unconcern; calmly, unconcernedly; carelessly.
1573–80 BARET *Alv. I 128 But if he shall vnderstand* .. that you take the matter indifferently or quietly [L. *æquo animo*]. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 87 Set Honor in one eye, and Death i'th other, And I will looke on both indifferently. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Jan., I answered him [Penn] so indifferently that I think he and I shall be at a distance. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr., But Lovat's fate indifferently we view, True to no king, to no religion true. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xvii, 'I have not considered the subject', said he indifferently, looking straight before him.
†4. Without determination either way; neutrally.
1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 19 If he did not care whether he had their loue, or no, hee waued indifferently, 'twixt doing them neyther good, nor harme. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 53 Whether they be our Friends or our Enemies, or indifferently affected towards us.
5. To some extent, in some degree (as intermediate between *very* or *very much*, and *not at all*); moderately, tolerably, fairly; esp. *indifferently well*, pretty well. (Cf. INDIFFERENT *adv.*) Now *rare.*
c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 28 That everie man, but indifferentlie skilfull maye perceave the crafte. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 A certayne rownd and long Processe, indifferently thicke. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 58, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1227 The churches are not magnificent without; but within are decent, and indifferently ornamented. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. i. ii. 13 French he could speak indifferently well. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v. i. II. 57 For reasons indifferently good.
b. Not very well; poorly, badly (usually preceded by *very* or *but*).
1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 110 The Wine they provided was indifferently good, but their water was excellent. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 159 He thought I understood my business but very indifferently, since I kept him so long under my hands. 1706–7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 644/1 We are an inland Town, and indifferently provided with Fish. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. vii. (1857) 114 Montmorency .. now took the command, for which his rash and impetuous temper but indifferently qualified him. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 339, I rest very indifferently at night.

Indi·fferentness. [f. as prec. + NESS.] The quality of being indifferent; indifference.
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Indifferentness*, the having little or no Concern or Affection for; also middle Nature or Quality neither best nor worst.

†**Indi·ffering,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. = INDIFFERENT.
a 1694 *Life Matt. Robinson* (ed. Mayor) 57 As to Church ceremonies he was indiffering.

Indiffinite, -ynite, obs. ff. INDEFINITE.

Indiffu·sible, *a.* [IN-3.] Not diffusible.
1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Indifulvin (indifu·lvin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + L. *fulv-us* yellow, FULVOUS + -IN.] A brittle, friable, reddish-yellow resin ($C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$) obtained (in two forms) by treating indican with dilute acids.
1865–72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 248.

Indifuscin (-fu·sin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + L. *fusc-us* dark, FUSCOUS + -IN.] A brown powder ($C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_9$) obtained from indican and indicanin.
1859 [see INDICAN]. 1865–72 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 249.
So **Indifu·scone** ($C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_6$) [see -ONE].

Indigen, var. of INDIGENE.

‖**Indi·gena.** Pl. **indigenæ.** [L. *indigena* native, f. *indu-* in, within + *-gena* from *gen-*, stem of *gign-ĕre* to produce, beget.] A native, aboriginal; = INDIGENE *sb.*
1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commw.* (Hakl. Soc.) 98 As though they were indigenæ, or people bredde upon that very soyle. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxvii. 35 Spreading himself as an indigena flourishing. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa* etc. xxi. 320 The ordinary maxims of indigenæ are rarely to be entirely disregarded.

Indigenal (indi·dʒĭnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *indigen-a* + -AL.] A. *adj.* = INDIGENOUS.
1725 H. BOURNE in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1825) 390 It appears to me to be an indigenal Custom of our own. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 170 The indigenal British cattle are still extant. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 140 Bright auburn hair and eyes, that seem indigenal to, or hereditary in, the fair Venetians.
B. *sb.* A native; = INDIGENE *sb.*
1720 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXXI. 35, I have not inserted any Plant..but such as are indigenals in Britain.

†**Indi·genary,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *indigen-a* native + -ARY.] Native; = INDIGENOUS.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 288 The indigenary ferment in the stomack. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. vi, The primeval *origin of my aves and ataves was indigenary of the* Lemovick regions [F. *indigène des régions Lemovicques*].

†**Indi·genate,** *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *indigénat*, ad. L. type **indigenātus*, f. *indigena* native: see -ATE[1] 1.] The position or status of a native.
1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 138 It was formerly customary that the person who was desirous of obtaining the right of indigenate, or a share in the privileges, must previously pay a certain sum of matriculation or enrollment. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 27 The law of indigenate, which excludes foreigners, not naturalized, from holding any employment of trust or profit.

†**Indi·genate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *indigen-a* + -ATE[2].] Of native origin.
1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 139 The domains granted out by them to different indigenate families.

Indigence (i·ndidʒĕns). Also 5–6 indygence, 6 indigens, (7 indygens). [a. F. *indigence* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *indigĕntia*, f. *indigĕnt-em* INDIGENT: see -ENCE.]
†1. The fact or condition of wanting or needing (a thing); want or need *of* something requisite; lack, deficiency; need, requirement.
c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 319 Grant syne to myn Indigens þi proteccione & defens! 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. viii, By indigence of goodes..by right shulde he ben punisshed. ?14.. *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 223 And beestys alle shal .. Nouthir ete nor drynke for noon indigence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Prol. 72 Therto perfyte, but ony indigence. *a* 1628 PRESTON *New Covt.* (1634) 25 Mutual indigence knits men together, when they have need one of another. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 165 Working .. by a particular concurse suitable to the indigence of the mater it workes on. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 316 Every subordinate being .. is .. subject to wants, (indigence and imperfection being essential to its constitution).
2. *spec.* Want of the means of subsistence; straitened circumstances; poverty, penury, destitution.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 6 Thou most for Indigence Or stele, or begge, or borwe thy dispence. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Avaunsyd personwys holde residence Among ther parysshens, make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 86 God seeth *the just in providence..He them relieveth in indigens.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1211 This other heere..doth not abandon povertie, nor raseth out the hereditary indigence of his father and house. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 1 To tell a rich Man of the Indigence of a Kinsman of his. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. 1842 I. 495 As they had before been reduced from affluence to indigence. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 414 To have no shoes is a mark of extreme indigence to-day.
b. *personified.*
c 1420 LYDG. *Story Thebes* I. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 360/2 Treason, Pouert, Indigence and Nede And cruell death, in his rent wede. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii, This place, the usual retreat of indigence and frugality. 1858–65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. i. IV. 7 Under this King Indigence itself may still have something of a human aspect.
†3. An instance of want; a want, a need. *Obs.*
c 1416 HOCCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1892) 62 Let your hy worthynesse Oure indigences softne & abate! 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xliii. 72 b/1 She endured not oonly grete indigences; But also many rebukes and shames. 1664–94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 114 We..lay before them our Wants and Indigences, and the misery of our Condition.

†**Indigency** (i·ndidʒĕnsi). *Obs.* [ad. L. *indigĕntia*: see prec. and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being indigent.
1. Want, deficiency; need; = INDIGENCE 1.
a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. v. § 4 (1622) 38 The chiefest tye, and bond of all humane society, is neither reason, nor speech, nor indigency; but religion and piety. *c* 1624 LUSHINGTON *Recant. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 492 Man ceaseth to be Man, if we conceive him All-sufficient; God only is so .. Man's Being and his Good is Indigency and Want. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. to Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 12 In the Infancy of the State and Indigency of Laws.
2. *spec.* Want of the means of subsistence; = INDIGENCE 2.
1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 255 Great want and indigencie. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 183 Where there is indigency, there is sollicitude, and distraction, and uneasiness, and fear. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 38 That the common heathens had such mean apprehensions about the indigency of their gods, it appears plainly..from Aristophanes's Plutus, and the Dialogues of Lucian.
3. with *pl.* A want, a need; = INDIGENCE 3.
1651 J. ROCKET *Chr. Subj.* vii. (1658) 90 Ready to supply their indigencies, to pardon their infirmities. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* x. 459 All which various Methods being so nicely accommodated to the Indigencies of those helpless Vegetables. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *à Kempis' Vall. Lillies* 52 Who is there that is found like to the 'poor (Jesus)' as to all his Indigencies? Verily none.

Indigene (i·ndidʒēn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -gin(e, 7–9 -gen. [a. F. *indigène* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *indigena* native, lit. 'in-born' person, f. *indi-* (*indu-*) ancient deriv. form of *in* prep. + *gen-* stem of *gignĕre*, in passive 'to be born'.]

†**A.** *adj.* Native; = INDIGENOUS. *Obs.*

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 491 They were Indigene, or people bred vpon that very soyle. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 7 All sorts of Mould, foreign or indigen. 1697 — *Numism.* ix. 312 The Native, and truly Indigin are generally well shap'd.

B. *sb.* A native.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* xxiv. 62 The Alaternus .. thrives with us in England, as if it were an Indigene and Natural. 1679 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) xvi. 68 The Birch .. [is] doubtless a proper Indigene of England. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. i. 14 The Goths were indigenes of Scandia. 1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 952 One of the true indigens of this planet. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 89 They differ, moreover, to a large extent, from the indigenes. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 46 The Hill-tribes of India, which are remnants of indigenes planted by the flood of Aryans.

†**Indige·nital,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *indi-* (see prec.) + *genit-us* born + -AL: after L. *indigena, -genius.*] Of indigenous character.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Indigenital,* born in the same Town or Country; natural. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 89 Greek Measures of capacity may be considered, as Indigenital..Or, 2. Exotick.

Indige·nity, *rare.* [f. L. *indigen-us* adj. (see next) + -ITY.] The quality of being indigenous; indigenousness.

1895 *Naturalist* No. 241. 241 Many new species, but mostly of doubtful indigenity, have their line for the first time.

Indigenous (indi·dʒĭnəs), *a.* [f. late L. *indigen-us* born in a country, native (f. *indigen-a* a native: see INDIGENE) + -OUS.]

1. Born or produced naturally in a land or region; native or belonging naturally *to* (the soil, region, etc.). (Used primarily of aboriginal inhabitants or natural products.)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. x. 325 Although..there bee..swarmes of Negroes serving under the Spaniard, yet were they all transported from Africa..and are not indigenous or proper natives of America. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 497 This Creature was formerly Common with us in Ireland; and an Indigenous Animal .. universally met with in all parts of the Kingdom. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 188 In different Highland glens .. where the indigenous sheep are supposed to remain unmixed. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 70 A plant indigenous only to China and Tartary. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 212 They had .. been passionately fond of their indigenous poetry. 1868 F. HALL in *Examiner* 11 Apr. 228/3 Compositions which studiously reject all words that are not either Sanskritic or indigenous. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 118 Hardly any indigenous Syriac theology older than the fourth century has been preserved. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* Introd. 5 The indigenous flora and fauna of Kukuanaland.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Inborn, innate, native.

a 1864 I. TAYLOR (Webster), Joy and hope are emotions indigenous to the human mind. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. 68 The more we appreciate what *obligation* means, the more shall we rest in the psychologically indigenous character of its conditions.

2. Of, pertaining to, or intended for the natives; 'native', vernacular.

1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 579 Most of the Missionary establishments attempted the formation of an English school in connexion with their indigenous schools.

Hence **Indi·genously** *adv.*, in an indigenous manner, as a native growth. **Indigenousness,** the quality of being indigenous or native.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. II. 403 The Achæans..belonging indigenously to the peninsula. 1851 G. BLYTH *Remin. Miss. Life* iv. 183 The cotton plant grows indigenously. 1894 *Forum* (U. S.) Mar. 19 Progress is slow, population increasing but slightly, and that indigenously. *Mod.* The plant is recorded from various localities in Scotland, but its indigenousness in the north is doubted.

Indigent (i·ndidʒĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **indygent(e,** 6 **indigente.** [a. F. *indigent,* ad. L. *indigĕnt-em,* pres. pple. of *indigē-re* to lack, want, f. *indu-* (IN-^{2}) + *egē-re* to want.]

1. Lacking in what is requisite; falling short of the proper measure or standard; wanting, deficient. *arch.* (In quot. 1596, said of the thing wanted.)

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6388 He ys so feble & indygent .. That he knoweth her-off ryht nouht. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, Whan they be done with suche moderation that nothing in the doinge may be sene superfluous or indigent ..they be maturely doone. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 40 Quhat ane way abundes with ws, another way inlakes with vs, and is indigent. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 34. 537 The Divided Parts of the World, taken severally, are but indigent and imperfect things. 1742 GRAY *Odes, Spring* ii, How low, how little are the Proud, How indigent the Great! 1841 EMERSON *Addr., Meth. Nature* Wks. (Bohn) II. 222 Great men do not content us..There is somewhat indigent and tedious about them.

b. Destitute *of,* void *of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 12 The sayd troians myserable semed..indygent of force. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 630 Indigent Off meit and drink, quhilk wes thair lyvis fude. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 840 Such Bodies, as..haue the Tangible Parts Indigent of Moisture. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Greatness* (1684) 124 They abound with Slaves, but are indigent of Mony. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 115 Such things as are indigent of matter..degenerate from the perfection of their essence. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* III. 435 Nor indigent of songs warbled from crowds In under-coverts.

† c. In need *of*; requiring the aid of. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 Misconceauing his diuine nature..Namely to make him ambitious of honour..and indigent of mans worships. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Ded. A ij b, Indigent of Protectors for a Convoy. 1702 STEELE *Funeral* II. (1734) 44 How do I see that our Sex is naturally indigent of Protection? 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 81 Oh Albion..indigent Of nothing from without.

2. *spec.* Lacking the necessaries of life; in needy circumstances; characterized by poverty; poor, needy. Of persons, their condition, etc.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5695 An usurer..Shal never for richesse riche bee, But evermore pore and indigent. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1059 Yfalle in indigent povert. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/2 To al Indygente he openyd the bosom of myserycorde. 1535 *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 104 Refressshing of poore indigent persons. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V,* I. i. 16 Indigent faint Soules, past corporall toyle. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* i. 18 The Miners..being but people of the most indigent sort. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 177 ¶ 4 That which goes under the general Name of Charity..consists in relieving the Indigent. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) III. 240 A man of indigent circumstances. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 379 An almonry or alms-house for the reception of indigent children. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 391 The indigent who could only expect relief through..changes in the distribution of property. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 385 Each town and parish was held responsible for the relief of its indigent and disabled poor.

fig. 1663 COWLEY *Ess., Solitude* (1684) 92 The solitary Life will grow indigent, and be ready to starve without them [books]. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 304 The utmost ardours of a penitential and indigent love.

†**B.** *sb.* An indigent person; one poor and needy. *Obs.*

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 115 Kirk landis, anis dedicat to..feble and waik indigentis. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* viii. (1756) I. 214 The author of it was a desperate indigent that did it for bread. 1747 HERVEY *Medit., Winter Piece* (1813) 369 The bitter winds plead for the poor indigents.

Hence **I·ndigently** *adv.*, in an indigent or destitute manner (Webster, 1856); **I·ndigentness,** indigency (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Indi·gerable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. obs. F. *indigérable* (*a* 1516 in Godef.), f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *digér-er* to DIGEST: see -ABLE.] = INDIGESTIBLE.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 7/1 You must take especiall heede..of all manner of tarte and indigerable viandes.

†**Indige·st,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also 5–6 *Sc.* **-de-.** [ad. L. *indigest-us* unarranged, confused, not digested, f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *dīgest-us,* pa. pple. of *digerĕre* to DIGEST. Cf. F. *indigeste* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Undigested; crude, immature; shapeless, confused; unarranged.

(Often with reference to Ovid's *Quem dixere chaos, rudis indigestaque moles,* Met. I. 7.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxiv. (Addit. MS. 27944) lf. 228/1 Fruyt is first grene and indigest..but þe vtter hete comforteþ þe Inner hete, and makiþ digestioun in the soure humour, and dissolueth it. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 154 Correctyon of corrupt and indygest humorys ys the chefe poynt. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 133 Then the personis fornamed heard weaping and, as it war ane indigest sound, as it war of prayeris, in the which he continewed neyre ane hour. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. ii. (R.), Me thinkes a troubled thought is thus exprest, To be a chaos rude and indigest. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 257 The somewhat rude and indigest mass of his materials. 1806 *Ibid.* IV. 884 The lump of indigest materials industriously provided by a man of letters for the purpose of drawing up a book.

b. *fig.* Of persons: Immature; of crude or hasty character.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xiv, Though [sely] 3outh of nature Indegest, Vnrypit fruyte with windis variable. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. vii. 104 A man nocht indegest, bot wys and cald.

B. *sb.* A shapeless mass.

1595 SHAKS. *John* V. vii. 26 You are borne To set a forme vpon that indigest, Which he hath left so shapelesse and so rude.

Indige·st, *v.* (*trivial.*) [f. IN-^{3} + DIGEST *v.* after INDIGESTION.] *trans.* To fail to digest.

1814 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 9 Apr., Which I swallowed for supper, and indigested for I don't know how long. 1882 *Three in Norway* p. xii, One of those people who never indigest anything, but always look, and always are, in perfect health and spirits.

b. *intr.* To fail to be digested.

1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. ix. 299 He breakfasted very heartily of Minced Veal, which he hoped would not indigest.

Indigested (indidʒe·stĕd), *a.* [f. INDIGEST *a.* + -ED^1, or f. IN-^{3} + DIGESTED *ppl. a.*] Not digested; undigested.

1. Not ordered or arranged; without form or arrangement of parts; shapeless, unformed, chaotic.

(Often in expressions echoing Ovid's description of chaos: see INDIGEST *a.*)

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI,* v. i. 157 Hence heape of wrath, foule indigested lumpe, As crooked in thy manners, as thy shape. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 7 A rude and indigested Chaos, or confusion of matters. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 295 The remaining indigested parts of Nature. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 289 A rude and indigested lump of Atoms. *a* 1794 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 42–3 The only principle that darted a ray of light into the indigested chaos. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* viii. 193 Half his time was spent in collecting huge masses of indigested facts. *fig.* 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 175 Boys of the same Age appear crude, indigested, devoted only to Rudeness and Play.

b. Not ordered in the mind; not thought out; ill-considered.

1587 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 448 Rude and indigested platforms..tending not to the reformation, but to the destruction of the church of England. 1667 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 159, I send you notwithstanding these indigested thoughts, and that attempt upon Cicero, which you enjoined me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. i, The wild and indigested Notion of raising my Fortune. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xliv. 328 Forgive these indigested self-reasonings. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 177 This is not a fair or clear judgment: it is indigested and violent and deformed in expression.

2. That has not undergone digestion in the stomach.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 186 Causing the meat to passe from the stomacke indigested.. 1702 *Aristotle's Sec. Secr.* 58 The Stomach cannot digest the Food, but it remains an indigested Nutriment. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 126 Morsels of indigested fruit.

fig. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 257 Repentance is the weight Of indigested meals ta'en yesterday.

†b. Suffering from indigestion. *Obs.*

1663 P. HENRY *Diary* (1882) 141 Preacht in the aftern. indigested.

†3. Not purified or rectified by heat; crude, raw.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 7 That it [the air] be not indigested for want of Sun.

†4. 'Not brought to suppuration' (J.). *Obs.*

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* (J.), His wound was indigested and inflamed.

Hence **Indige·stedness,** undigested condition.

1682 BURNET *Life Hale* (R.), They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be .. formed into a rational science, by reason of the indigestedness of it.

Indigestibility (indi,dʒestĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. F. *indigestibilité.*] The quality of being indigestible.

1847 E. J. SEYMOUR *Severe Dis.* I. 35 Experiments on the comparative digestibility or indigestibility of various articles of diet. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 206 Fish of hard fibre, whales, dolphins, seals, and large old thunny, which last..come very near to them in indigestibility.

Indigestible (indi,dʒe·stĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *indigestibilis,* f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *digestibilis* DIGESTIBLE.] Incapable of being digested, or difficult to digest; not easily assimilated as food.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* G b, Wheate sodde is heuy meate and indigestable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxii. 165 To reduce that indigestible substance into such a forme as may..enter the cavities, and lesse accessible parts of the body, without corrosion. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 111 Among the ancients the goose was abstained from as totally indigestible. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 106 Woody fibre appears to be an indigestible substance. 1896 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Feb. 73 If you give him his [mental] food in an indigestible and unpalatable form, you take away all his interest in his work.

fig. and *transf.* 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 173 They present us with the state of an indigestible agonie. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* IV. 1808 Out of the indigestable malice that he had conceiued against Biencourt. 1873 MISS BRADDON *L. Davoren* I. Prol. 6 It's rather a pity that one's friends are reported to be indigestible. 1898 LD. CURZON in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/4 He had utilised his time at home by placing a number of solid and thoroughly indigestible volumes upon the library shelves.

B. as *sb.* An indigestible substance.

1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1410 Hair, feathers, the shells of insects..belong to the class of absolute indigestibles.

Hence **Indige·stibleness,** the quality of being indigestible; also †inability to digest (*Obs.*).

1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 38 Our stomachs are dead in an indigestibleness, our feete dead in a lamenesse [etc.]. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Indigestibleness,* uncapableness of being digested. *Mod.* Things to be avoided on account of their indigestibleness.

Indigestion (indi,dʒe·styən). Also 7 **indigestion.** [a. F. *indigestion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *indigestiōn-em,* f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *digestiōn-em* DIGESTION.]

1. Want of digestion; incapacity of or difficulty in digesting food.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 30 They fele some tyme a maner of payne in the stomacke or in the hed, for lacke of sleape or indygestyon. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (W. de W.) 159 By scarsyte of vse of mete and indygestion a gloten desyreth indygeste superfluyte of mete. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Indigestion,* want of concoction and digestion, by which means many crudities and raw humors are ingendered. 1611 COTGR., *Indigestion,* indisgestion, want of disgestion. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Leviath.* (1676) 2 Which manner of diet for the indisgestion Mr. Hobbes himself doth much dislike. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 82 Wks. 1764 I. 310 The trivial pain Of transient indigestion. 1858–65 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XI. viii. (1872) IV. 97 'His Imperial Majesty felt slightly indisposed'—indigestion of mushrooms or whatever it was. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 84 Indigestion is learnedly spoken of as dyspepsia. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 402 Indigestion of amylaceous food leads to the same [acid dyspepsia].

fig. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 306 The uncertainty of our future plans, gives me a sort of indigestion of mind which quite disturbs its tranquillity. 1891 *Spectator* 5 Sept., We have eaten so much territory in the decade, that if we do not take care, we shall have indigestion. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 185/1, I wonder the mixture didn't give him moral indigestion.

b. with *pl.* A case or attack of indigestion.

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 147 The Cure of the Cholick occasion'd by Crudities and Indigestions of an Acid Nature. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 22 The dis-

orders arising from indigestions. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* ii, You will give me an indigestion.

2. Undigested condition; the state of not being reduced to order or brought to maturity; disorder, imperfection. Also, an instance of this condition.

1656 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 38 (1851) 45 In this man's country .. our whiteness would pass .. for an unpleasing indigestion of form. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 5 Leading him to dwell rather upon the indigestions of the elements than his own.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 May 485/1 Eschewing all indigestion-creating..delicacies. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Dec. 3/2 What with the skate and the cycle, liver pills and indigestion syrups should soon vanish from the land.

Indigestive (indiˌdʒeˈstiv), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DIGESTIVE; cf. obs. F. *indigestif* (Godef.).]

1. Characterized by or suffering from indigestion; tending to indigestion; dyspeptic.

1632 SHERWOOD, Indigestiue, *indigeste.* 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 208 To shave off the foreign Ferment from your crude and Indigestive Ventricle. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxv, She was a cousin, an indigestive single woman. 1870 — *E. Drood* x, Disturbed from an indigestive after-dinner sleep.

†**2.** Not ready to 'digest' or brook offences. *Obs.* (Cf. DIGEST *v.* 6.)

1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. xi. 560 To which indigestive humour of his, his Animosity..being every day exasperated more and more by new Provocations; he, in the end, was no longer able so to conquer his passion.

†**Indigete.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indiges, -etis.*] A deified hero regarded as a patron deity of his country.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 8 Amasis the sycond, quhilk vas the last kyng ande indegete of the egiptiens. *marg.*, Indigetes var goddis of egipt quhilkis hed beene verteouse princes quhen thai lyuit.

Indight, obs. var. of INDICT and INDITE.

†**Indi·git,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indigitāre, -etāre* to INDIGITATE.] = INDIGITATE *v.* 2.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* 101 Be sure they were reserued for your owne fingring .. indigiting holy priests.

†**Indigitament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indigitāmentum,* in pl. *indigitāmenta* books containing the names of the gods and prescribing their ritual, f. *indigitā-re* to INDIGITATE: see -MENT.] An appellation or title by which a deity was (in local or special connexion) known and invoked: see also quot. 1675.

1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Antonin.* 56 The indigitaments of old Deities were often inscribed to Rivers; as Belisama, a name of Minerva, to the River Rible .. as the names of Saints are usually to divers places abroad at this day. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 253 Reuchlin..affirmeth that..their Imprecations, Vows, or Blessings were called Indigitaments.

Indigitate (indiˈdʒiteˌit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *indigitāre, -etāre* to call upon, invoke (a deity), to utter, proclaim, declare; of obscure origin, erroneously associated in 16th c. Latin-Eng. Dictionaries with *digitus* finger, and explained as 'to point out as with the finger'; hence the Eng. use in sense 2. Sense 3 is taken directly from *digitus.*]

†**1.** *trans.* a. To call, to indicate by an appellation or name. b. To proclaim, declare. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Indigitate,* to call; to shew with pointing the finger. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 77 It is not at all harsh to conceive, that they [the Naiades] may be here indigitated by the name of the Upper Waters. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 600 The Scriptures did indigitate he would rise again the third day. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 191 Idolatry is indigitated here by *φαρμακεια,* Sorcery or Witchcraft, as that whereby it is introduced.

†**2.** To point out with or as with the finger; to show, indicate, point to. *Obs.*

1623 [see 1]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vi. 21 Juvenall and Perseus were no prophets, although their lines did seeme to indigitate and point at our times. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 620 To indigitate and point out, as with the finger, John Baptist the first Prophet of the New Testament. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Indigitate,* to shew, or point at, as it were, with the Finger. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *On Pal. Angl.* 5 Under the Analogy of *Dialectica* or *Legick,* he indigitates the Anabaptists, Rosacrusians, Capucins, Nominalists, and such like gross and mean Elementary Professors.

3. *intr.* To interlock like the fingers of the two hands; to penetrate each other in this way.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 7/2 These bundles [of fleshy fibres] indigitate with those of the diaphragm.

Indigitation (indidʒitēiˈʃən). [n. of action from L. *indigitā-re* to INDIGITATE: see -ATION.]

†**1.** The action of pointing out or indicating; an indication, demonstration; a declaration. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 163 The naturall validity of this indigitation of persons. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. viii. (1662) 59 Which things I conceive no obscure Indigitation of Providence. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indigitation,* a pointing at, or shewing with the finger. 1689 S. WILLARD in *Andros Tracts* I. 189 This [taking of an oath upon the Bible] must of necessity be more than the bare Indigitation of the Person, and nothing less than a Religious Application. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Indigitation,* an indigitating, or shewing; a convincing Proof, or plain Demonstration.

2. Computing or conversing by the fingers.

1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 77 He wrote also upon indigitation, both as an art of computing by the fingers, and of conversing by them.

3. *Anat.* Interlocking of the fingers of two hands; hence, the mode of junction of muscle and tendon.

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Disloc. & Fractures* (1849) 33 The Serratus magnus..takes its rise by nine indigitations from the eight superior ribs. 1851 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 217 To show the muscles beneath without interfering with its indigitations with the serratus magnus.

Indiglucin (indiglūˈsin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + Gr. γλυκ-ύς sweet + -IN.] A light yellow sweet compound or 'sugar', $C_6H_{10}O_6$, one of the constituents of indican.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Schunck has further shown that woad contains indican, .. which, .. when boiled with acids, splits up into indigo-blue and indiglucin.

Indign (indəˈin), *a.* Now only *poet.* Forms: 5-6 **indygne,** 5-7 **indigne,** 6 (9) *Sc.* **inding,** 6- **indign.** [a. F. *indigne,* ad. L. *indignus* unworthy, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dignus* worthy.]

1. Unworthy; undeserving. Const. *of* (*to,* or *inf.*). *arch.*

c 1450 *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 303 (Petw.) Indigne [*other MSS.* vndigne] and vnworþi Am I to þat [honour] þat ȝe me bede. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 417 b/2 A cursyd foole and Indygne hounde that peruertest the myght of god to enchauntementes. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 152, I, Indygne for to speke. — *Blanchardyn* Ded. 1 Unto the right noble puyssaunt & excellent pryncesse, .. Moder vnto .. henry þe seuenth .. I, wyllyam caxton, his most Indygne humble subgette and lytil seruaunt, presente this lytyl book. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 243 b/2 To haue mercy of me poore synnar & Indygne of thy grete myserycordye. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. vi, I wes in service with the King;.. Clerk of his Comptis, thoucht [=though] I wes inding. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. i. 30 She her selfe was of his grace indigne. 1618 *Declar. Demeanour Raleigh* 25 If by new offences hee should make himselfe indigne of former mercies. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xvi. 263 No less is every holy Ordinance [polluted] by an indign Partaker. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Indign,* unworthy. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 192 Worthy o' you to say and sing, Albeit I be to write inding. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 132 Such scope is granted not my powers indign.

2. Unworthy of or unbefitting the person or circumstances; unbecoming; fraught with shame or dishonour; disgraceful.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. Lvij b, It were the moste indygne and detestable thynge that good lawes shulde bee subiecte and under evill men. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 274 All indigne, and base aduersities, make head against my Estimation. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 This were an indigne thing, and a great blot in his high place. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 104 *note,* When thei sai their Ave Maries (so praiing for her, which is most indign and injurious). 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 615 He freely promises; no guerdon mean, Indign, or scant. 1879 TRENCH *Poems* 38 He .. counts it scorn to draw Comfort indign from any meaner thing.

b. Of punishment or suffering: Undeserved.

1747 *Advent. Kidnapped Orphan* 142 The villains who have offered such indign treatment to a worthy youth! 1836 GLADSTONE *On an Infant* viii, Fruition of the immortal prize, Purchased for thee .. By agony indign.

†**3.** Indignant, resentful. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 274 Nero, indigne in the fall and losse of so necessary a friend and familiar, took occasion against Peter.

†**Indi·gn,** *v. Obs.* [a. F. *indigner* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *indignā-rī* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at, f. *indignus* unworthy: cf. ENDEIGN.]

1. *trans.* To treat with indignity.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 68 Yarbas, kynge of Gectuses, that I haue so ofte indygned, for to auenge hys Iniuryes, shalle reduce me in-to captyuite.

2. To be indignant at or with; to resent.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 242 Diana, indigning this insolency, raised up a scorpion, that slew him. *Ibid.* 282 He, indigning to be thus dealt withall, quite deserted Christianity. 1657 — *Sanctif. Justif.* 106 He is indigning him in especial, that shall..tax him for it.

Indi·gnance. *rare.* [f. INDIGNANT: see -ANCE. Cf. med.L. *indignāntia.*] The fact or condition of being indignant; indignation.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xi. 13 With great indignaunce he that sight forsooke. 1790 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 30 Fired wi indignance I turned round. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 269 We are not scared by .. all this towering indignance, this 'Ercles vein'.

Indignancy (indiˈgnănsi). *rare.* [f. INDIGNANT: see prec. and -ANCY.] The quality or state of being indignant; indignation.

1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xx. 100 Mutual indignancy breaks an union which mutual esteem and kindness had tied. 1837 J. BUCHANAN *Comfort in Affliction* vi. (1851) 102 A generous indignancy against whatever was base.

Indignant (indiˈgnănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *indignānt-em,* pres. pple. of *indignā-rī* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at, f. *indignus* unworthy: see INDIGN *a.* and *v.*] Affected with indignation; provoked to wrath by something regarded as unworthy, unjust, or ungrateful; moved by an emotion of anger mingled with scorn or contempt; 'inflamed at once with anger and disdain' (J.). Said of persons, their feelings, etc.; also *fig.* of things.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 23 Full of fiers fury and indignant hate To him he turned. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 311 Xerxes.. Europe with Asia joyn'd; And scourg'd with many a stroak th' indignant waves. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT & POPE (J.), The lustful monster fled, pursued by the valorous and indignant Martin. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 282 His seat..Indignant spurns the cottage from the green. 1782 COWPER *Boadicea* i, When the British warrior queen, Bleeding from the Roman rods, Sought, with an indignant mien, Counsel of her country's gods. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, He feels indignant that Helena's brother should dispose of him so coolly. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 45 He published an indignant pamphlet on the subject of his wrongs.

b. Const. *at*; *with* (a person); † *of* (a thing).

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 435 And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool, Indignant of the guile. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. (1826) 16 Indignant at the slander which affected her name. 1805 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI. 234, I was too indignant of his cruel neglect of Chatterton. 1858 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 64 Our men are rather indignant with the Irish crowds. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 553 The clergy, indignant at such proceedings, murmured and even threatened.

B. *sb.* An indignant person. *rare.*

1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 584/1 These three sets of people—the indignants themselves [etc.].

Indignantly (indiˈgnăntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

†**1.** With indignity. *Obs. rare*—1.

1602 WHITGIFT *Let.* in Strype *Life* (1718) 555 [To others he wrot not, especially the Maior, because he took himself so] indignantly [used by him].

2. In an indignant manner, with indignation.

a 1783 H. BROOKE *Fox-Chase* (R.), Indignantly they feel The clanking lash, and the retorted steel. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxix. (1869) II. 449 They indignantly supported the restraints of peace and discipline. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* I. ii. 17 The little Prince indignantly flung down the square cap, and trampled on it. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 402 He answer'd half indignantly. 1885 L. CARROLL *Tangled Tale* ii. 9 The landlady indignantly protested.

Indignation (indignēˈ·ʃən). Forms: 4-5 **indignacioun,** 4-6 **-cion,** 5 **-cyoun, indygnacion, -cyon,** (**endyg-, indignacione**), 5-6 **indignacyon,** 6- **indignation.** [ad. L. *indignātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *indignā-rī* to regard as unworthy, to be indignant at: see INDIGN *v.*; or immed. a. F. *indignation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The action of counting or treating (a person or thing) as unworthy of regard or notice; disdain, contempt; contemptuous behaviour or treatment.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.), I putte me ayeins the hates and indignacioun of the accusor Cyprian. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 204 3if þei lyuen in pride of herte for nobeleie of blood..& han indignacion and dispit of obere pore men or wymmen. ? *a* 1400 *Arthur* 48 At Cayrlyone .. he let make þe Rounde table .. þat no man schulde sytt aboue other, ne haue indignacioun of hys broþer. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 76 þe sexte cornere of pride is indignacioun. þat is, whan þou hast dysdeyn of symple folk, & lust noȝt to speke to hem. 1530 PALSGR. 234/1 Indygnation, disdaynyng, *indignation.*

† b. Treating with indignity. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3474 Lest the cruell gentils .. With pollute hondes full of corrupcion Shulde touche her body by indignation, 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 305 And some with great indignacyon offred thy grace aysell to drynke. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 131 The face [of the Colossus] is something disfigured by time, or indignation of the Moores, detesting images.

2. Anger at what is regarded as unworthy or wrongful; wrath excited by a sense of wrong to oneself or, especially, to others, or by meanness, injustice, wickedness, or misconduct; righteous or dignified anger; the wrath of a superior.

1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxvi. 20 Go, my puple .. be hid a litil while, to the tyme that passe myn indignacioun. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. vi, There were some of the grete lordes had indignacion that Arthur shold be kynge. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxvi. 8 When his disciples saw that, they had indignacion sayinge: what neded this wast? 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 269 His indignation deriues it selfe out of a very competent iniurie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 26 Anger for great hurt done to another, when we conceive the same to be done by Injury, [is called] Indignation. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Resentm.* Wks. 1874 II. 95 The indignation raised by .. injustice, and the desire of having it punished .. is by no means malice. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 442 That man should thus encroach on fellow man .. Moves indignation. 1828 D. STEWART *Act. & Mor. Powers* Wks. 1854-8 VI. 202 When injustice offered to *others* awakens resentment against the transgressor..the emotion we feel is more properly denoted in our language by the word *indignation.* 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* III. x. (1872) I. 198 His indignation knew no bounds. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxi. 268 Ivo rode on, boiling over with righteous indignation. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* iv. (1875) 192 We cannot regard with any other sentiment than indignation the propagation of what is known to be false.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 212 Ready mounted are they to spit forth Their Iron indignation 'gainst your walles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 The fresh-water not able further to endure the hot indignation of that now-beleeved Burning-Zone, fled out.

b. Const. *against, with* († *of,* † *upon*) a person; *at* († *against,* † *of*) an action, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 30 He schal turne aȝen, and schal haue indignacioun aȝens the Testament of seyntuarie. — *Matt.* xx. 24 And the ten herynge hadden indignacioun of the two bretheren. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* v. 4 b/1 The Brytons had indygnacyon of Aloth, and wolde not be to hym attendaunt. 1534 ELYOT *Doctr. Princes* 16 Persons.. that .. do envie and have indignacion at them that speake truly. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 86 To suspend your indignation against my Brother. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 81 Venus had turned a Cat into a beautiful woman..who.. contended with the Goddesse for beauty; in indignation

whereof, she returned her to her first nature. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* i. 4 The people against whom the Lord hath indignation for euer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 666 With show of Zeale and Love To Man, and indignation at his wrong. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, I read your generous indignation with our poor Clarence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 157 So great was the indignation against Wolsey.

† **3.** The turning of the stomach against unwelcome food, etc. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cardomomum..helpeþ þerfor aȝens..wlatenes and indignacioun of þe stomake. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. ix. 20 The Pylorus .. being Moderator of Digestion : From the indignation whereof he fetches the cause of the Palsie, and Swimming Dizziness of the Head.

4. *Comb.*, as *indignation-letter*; **indignation-meeting**, a meeting to express public indignation in reference to some proceeding.

18.. W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (Bartlett), Those indignation meetings set on foot in the time of William the Testy, where men met together to rail at public abuses. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 391/2 Paterfamilias, who writes indignation-letters from Margate to the *Times.* 1861 *Ibid.* 7 Dec. 583 When Liverpool heard of the affair of the Trent, there was what the Yankees call an 'indignation meeting'. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 101 His constituents held indignation meetings.

Indi·gnatory, *a. rare.* [f. L. *indignāt-*, ppl. stem of *indignā-rī* to be indignant + -ORY.] Expressive of indignation.

a 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 27 The question is tentatory (Will you also go away?) .. the answer is partly indignatory (Lord, to whom shall we goe?). 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 367 He may inflate the indignatory muscles of his mouth.

†**Indi·gned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *indigné* (L. *indignātus*) pa. pple., with English ending -ED[1] 2 : cf. INDIGN *v.*] Excited to indignation, rendered indignant; offended, angry.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The Soule of my fader Anchisis, the whiche .. apyereth byfore me .. strongely indygned, and ayenste me sore moeued. *Ibid.* xxvii. 96 The see wexed right sore inpacyent & indigned. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 262 Ye ne owe to be therfore indigned ayenst vs. 1598 YONG *Diana* 481 Indigned spirits, once at my request Powre foorth your wrath.

†**Indi·gnify,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *indign-us* unworthy + -FY: cf. DIGNIFY.] To treat with indignity; to dishonour; to represent as unworthy.

1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 583, I deeme it best to hold eternally Their bounteous deeds..Then by discourse them to indignifie. 1611 [TARLTON] *Jests* (1844) 14 The gallant, scorning that a player should take the wall, or so much indignifie him .. presently drew his rapier. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* (1661) 482 The Elders of the Jews dignified him [the Centurion, *Luke* vii. 4] highly: but he indignified himself as fast. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 23 Do children delight to indignify and dishonour their father's name? 1743 E. POSTON *Pratler* (1747) 149 The very Idea .. is greatly indignified, even by our aiming or pretending to understand it.

Indignity (indi·gnĭti). [ad. L. *indignitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *indignus* unworthy, INDIGN; cf. F. *indignité* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†**1.** The quality or condition of being unworthy; unworthiness. In *pl.*, Unworthy qualities; undeserving traits. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 3 Let my vnschooled indignities conuert themselves to your courtesie. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 In steade of *indignitie*, yee haue vnworthinesse : and for *penetrate*, we may say *peerce.* *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* Corona Ded., Accept my Zeale, and pardon mine Indignitie. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from man's dignitie or indignitie.

†**2.** The quality or condition of being unbecoming, dishonourable, or disgraceful; want or loss of dignity or honour. **b.** Conduct involving shame or disgrace; a disgraceful act. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 63 Fie on the pelfe for which good name is sold, And honour with indignitie debased. *Ibid.* VI. i. 28 'To take defiaunce at a Ladies word' (Quoth he) 'I hold it no indignity'. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 22 When he had ended his office, went againe to his olde labour without indignitie to his person, or derogating ought from his worthinesse. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 411 Foul effeminacy held me yoked Her bond-slave; oh, indignity! oh, blot To honour and religion! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, A mind too proud to stoop to such indignities.

3. Unworthy treatment; contemptuous or insolent usage; injury accompanied with insult. With *an* and *pl.*: A slight offered to a person; an act intended to expose a person to contempt; an insult or affront.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* v. vii. (1886) 83 They thinke it too great an indignitie for Christ to be made subject to Sathans illusions. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 440 Their contempts and indignities offered to our Countrey and Prince. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 42 The poore Monster's my subiect, and he shall not suffer indignity. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 177 He pretended the Indignities offer'd him by the States were the cause of his departure. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* II. v, You dare not treat me with indignity. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* xi. 356 That a human body should toss, unburied, unhonoured, on the waves, seemed to them the last indignity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xxiii, The mere association of anything like 'indignity' with herself, roused a resentful alarm.

†**4.** Anger excited by unworthy conduct or treatment; = INDIGNATION 2. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 36 Her noble heart with sight thereof was fild With deepe disdaine, and great indignity.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. iii. 55 God (as justly he might) took this their affront in high indignity. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* iii. Wks. 1778 II. 265 That great Roman received the notice with the utmost indignity. 1784 BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 105 My bosom glows with indignity at the remembrance.

†**Indi·gnly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. INDIGN *a.* + -LY[2].] In an indign manner, with indignity; undeservedly; shamefully, ignominiously. *To take indignly*: to take as an insult, be indignant at.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 136 His iust demerits, indignly, draw vnto him vniust hatred. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. i. 49 They take nothing more indignly, then to see the least indignity offered against it. 1608–11 BP. HALL *Epist.* II. iii. Wks. (1627) 299 A place, I grant, miserably handled by our aduersaries, and .. indignly torne out of the councels. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 Whence we may gather, how indignely the Lord taketh it. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch. Eng.* 53 Behold how I am faln .. indignly, and almost desperately.

†**Indi·gnous,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also erron. **indignious.** [f. L. *indign-us* unworthy + -OUS: see INDIGN *a.*] Unworthy; ignominious.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. § 36. 553 The most indignious injury, which the Pope meant to obtrude vpon him and his Kingdome. *Ibid.*, A farre more indignous wrong and contumely.

Indigo (i·ndigo), *sb.* (*a.*) Forms: *α.* 6–8 **indico.** *β.* (6 **endego**), 6– **indigo.** [Occurs from 16th c., in the two forms *indico, indigo*, repr. two Romanic forms, from L. *indicum* (Pliny), a. Gr. ἰνδικόν (Dioscorides) the blue Indian dye, lit. 'the Indian (substance)', sb. use of neuter of Ἰνδικός, *Indicus*, Indian. *Indico*, ? from Sp., was the usual form in 16–17th c., and continued into the 18th; *endego* occurs in R. Eden 1555 (from the It. of Ramusio *Itinerario* (Venice, 1550), transl. a Portuguese list of prices at Calicut and Malabar), and *indigo* in the 1598 transl. of Linschoten, from Dutch, app. also of Indo-Portuguese origin; but this form came into general use only after the middle of the 17th c. : cf. also F. *indigo*, 1658 in Hatz.-Darm.

The usual name in the Mediterranean countries, before the Portuguese went to India, was *annil, anil*, which came west, through Arabic and Persian, from Sanskrit: see ANIL. But *indaco* occurs in It. in 1390 : see *Voc. della Crusca*, s.v.]

1. A substance obtained in the form of a blue powder from plants of the genus *Indigofera*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, and largely used as a blue dye.

It is produced by the decomposition of the glucoside INDICAN, which exists not merely in the indigo-plant, but in woad and various other plants. Its essential constituent is indigo-blue; besides which, however, *commercial* or *crude indigo* contains indigo-red, indigo-brown, and some earthy glutinous matters (indigo-gluten).

α. *a* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 218 There goeth out of Chaul.. great quantity of Indico, Opium, Cotton, Silke. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Indico*, a stone brought out of Turkie, wherewith dyers vse to die blew. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Mogul* (1685) 398 In the Suburbs they make Indico. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2186/1, 700 Chests of Indico of Guatimala. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 62 Workmen sometimes grind Indico and Sallad-oyl together. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 201 Indico, or Indigo, is a dye extracted from a plant of the same name. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 244 A ship .. freighted with indico, cochineal, and rich stuffs.

β. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 Endego to dye silke, trewe and good, the farazuola, Fanan. xxx. [RAMUSIO *Itinerario* (1550) 348 Endego vero e buono val la farazuola, fanoes xxx.] 1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 91 Annil or Indigo by the Gusurates is called Gali, by others Nil. [LINSCHOTEN *Itinerarium* (1596) lxix. 92/2 Van't Annil ofte Indigo. Het Annil, anders Indigo ghenaemt, ende in Gusaratte, *Gali*; van andere *Nil.*] 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 25 Sept., We did agree a bargain of £5000 .. for silk, cinnamon, nutmegs, and indigo. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 172 It employs the Nation for its Consumption, with Pepper, Indigo, Calicoes, and several useful Drugs. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 90. 1731–7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Anil*, Every-body does, or should know, that Indigo is a Dye used to dye Wool, Silk, Cloaths and Stuffs blue. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 92 Indigo may be procured from Woad..by digesting alchohol on it, and evaporating the solution. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 277 Good indigo has a deep blue colour, inclining to purple, and is destitute both of taste and smell. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Its introduction into Europe as a dye is generally attributed to the Jews, who during the middle ages practised the art of dying with indigo in the Levant. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 753/1 The Egyptian mummy cases were certainly dyed with indigo, and it has been employed in India for many thousands of years. 1889–96 G. M'GOWAN *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* (ed. 3) 469 In addition to indigo-blue (indigotin), commercial indigo contains indigo-gelatine, indigo-brown, and indigo-red, all of which can be extracted from it by solvents. *Ibid.*, Indigo has been prepared synthetically by Baeyer..from isatin chloride [etc.].

b. *pl.* (In commercial use.) Sorts or samples of indigo. (But formerly a collective pl., like *ashes, oats, grains, silks.*)

1609 SIR H. MIDDLETON in Beveridge *Hist. India* (1862) I. II. i. 251 Their indicoes and other goods of theirs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 171 There are great abundance of .. Tobacco, Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Symp.*, Hast thee heard how indigos go at the India House? 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 903 The Manilla indigos present the marks of the rushes upon which they have been dried.

†**c.** Used in extended sense for 'dye'. *Obs.*

1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 438 They make a saffron-coloured Indico of the Seed, called Arnatto.

2. A plant from which indigo is obtained, INDIGO-PLANT, including several species of *Indigofera.*

Among these are **Common** or **East Indian I.**, *Indigofera tinctoria*, **W. Indian I.**, *I. Anil*, **Australian I.**, *I. Australis*, **Purple-flowered I.**, *I. floribunda.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 268 In this prouince groweth great store of Indico, being an herbe like vnto wilde woad. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Annil or Indigo growes in Cambaia : the herb is like Rosemary. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 24 We found Indico planted, and so well ordered, as it is sold in London at very good rates. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) III. I. 438 White Indico has a white Flower, and the Roots yield a blue Juice. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 93 The indigo of commerce is principally brought from America. It is procured from the *Indigofera Argentea* or Wild Indigo, the *Indigofera disperma* or Guatimala Indigo, and the *Indigofera tinctoria* or French Indigo. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 657 Indigo..is a small shrubby plant indigenous to the tropical parts of the East and West Indies, and Africa. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. vi. 110 Overgrown with rank grass and creeping indigo.

b. Also, with prefixed word, applied to other plants yielding a blue dye: as **Bastard Indigo**, an American shrub of the genus *Amorpha*; **Chinese** or **Japanese Indigo**, *Polygonum tinctorium*; **Egyptian Indigo**, *Tephrosia Apollinea* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **False** or **Wild Indigo** (of *U.S.*), (*a*) the genus *Baptisia* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); (*b*) = *Bastard Indigo*; **Pegu Indigo**, *Marsdenia tinctoria.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. (1765) 316/1 Indigo, Bastard, *Amorpha.* 1819 *Pantologia*, *Amorpha*, Bastard indigo. There are two species, both natives of Carolina: *A. fruticosa* and *A. pubescens.* 1841 MRS. LOUDON *Ladies' Comp. Flower-Gard.* (1846) 159–60 The false Indigo, Amorpha, also belongs to Leguminosæ.

3. The colour yielded by indigo, reckoned by Newton as one of the seven prismatic or primary colours, lying in the spectrum between blue and violet, and now often called *blue-violet* or *violet-blue.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 136 For a deepe and sad Greene, as in the inmost leaves of Trees, mingle Indico and Pinke. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 72 Darkest shadows, you may well set off with sap-green and Indico. 1704 NEWTON *Opticks* 87–8 The Spectrum *pt* formed by the separated rays, did..appear tinged with this series of colours, violet, indico, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, together with all their intermediate degrees, in a continual succession perpetually varying. *Ibid.* 49 It is scarce to be discovered and perceived by sense, except perhaps in the Indigo and Violet. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 67 There will be formed upon the screen..an oblong Image..of the Sun, containing seven colours, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 27, I fancy the family blood has been growing blue for several generations, and perhaps there's a little indigo in me. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 21 The pine-forests on the mountain-sides are of darkest indigo.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of A. 3.) Of a deep violet-blue colour. Also in comb. to express blended shades, as *indigo-black.*

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxiv. 245 We see its deep indigo horizon. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* i. 18 A sky of .. a streaky indigo hue. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 550 Sometimes it is wreathed with indigo-black tornado clouds.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. simple attrib. and general Comb., as *indigo factory, plantation, vat*; *indigo-planter*; *indigo-bearing, -dyed, -producing, -yielding* adjs.

1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 151 *Indigo-bearing plants. *Ibid.* 144 *Indigo-dyed cotton. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/2 In the *indigo factories of Bengal it is the custom for the European factors to provide the seed. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 106 The general tendency on all *indigo plantations is to bring .. ryot and landlord into a much more harmonious state. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxiv, Amory .. set up as *indigo-planter and failed. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 657 It appears that the *indigo-producing constituent is indican. 1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Mr. Hellot describes two *indigo vats with urine. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Woad .. is now used only as an addition to the indigo-vat. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 426 An 'indigo-vat' is prepared by mixing one part of powdered indigo with two parts of ferrous sulphate, three parts of slaked lime and 200 parts of water. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 155 In *indigo-yielding plants our knowledge is indeed very contracted.

2. Special Comb.: **indigo-berry**, a name given to (*a*) The fruit of *Randia latifolia* and *R. aculeata*, from which a blue dye is obtained; (*b*) that of the South American *Passiflora tuberosa* (Cent. Dict. 1890); **indigo-broom**, an American name of Wild or False Indigo; **indigo-brown**, a brown resinous substance, a mixture of indihumin and indiretin, existing in all kinds of commercial indigo; **indigo-carmine**, indigo-disulphonate (sulphindigotate) of sodium or potassium, used for dyeing silk, and as a water-colour; **indigo-copper**, the mineral COVELLINE; **indigo-extract**: see quots.; **indigo-finch** = INDIGO-BIRD; **indigo-gelatine, indigo-gluten**, the glutinous matter found in commercial indigo; **indigo-green**, a green substance obtained from indigo by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulphindigotate (*Ure's Dict. Arts* 1875); **indigo-mill**, a name for the cistern in which indigo is triturated to a fine paste (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); in-

digo-purple, purple obtained from indigo by the action of fused sodium sulphate; indigo-purpurin, indigo-red, synonyms of INDIRUBIN; indigo-snake (*U.S.*), the gopher-snake, *Spilotes Couperi*; indigo-sulphate, sulphate of indigo: see quots.; indigo-sulphonic (*popularly* -sulphuric) acids, i.e. *indigo-monosulphonic* and *indigo disulphonic acids*, products of the action of sulphuric acid on indigo-blue; indigo-weed = *indigo-broom*; indigo-yellow, 'a substance produced by heating hyposulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air; it is a transparent yellow mass' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865–72).

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 621/1 *Indigo-berry, *Randia latifolia*. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 According to Berzelius the indigo of commerce .. consists of indigo-blue, indigo-red, *indigo-brown, and a glutinous matter. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Indigocarmina*, a term used by some chemists for the purple of indigo, a modification of soluble blue..*indigocarmine. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 261 Sulphindigotate of potassium occurs in commerce as paste or dry powder, known as precipitated indigo, indigo-carmine, soluble indigo or solid blue..Sulphindigotate of sodium, also called indigo-carmine, resembles the potassium salt, and is used for similar purposes, but is more soluble in saline solutions. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 83 *Covellite*,..*Indigo-Copper. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 914 *Indigo-copper*, the native protosulphide of copper. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 427 They [pot. & sod. indigotindisulphonates] are found in commerce under the name of 'indigo-carmine' or '*indigo-extract'. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 757/2 By dyeing from a bath of indigo-di-sulphonic acid ('sulphindigotic acid', 'indigo-carmine', or 'indigo-extract'). 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 257 To obtain it [indigo-brown], the *indigo-gluten is first removed by treating the indigo with dilute sulphuric..acid. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/2 This solution of indigotin .. has been called sulphate of indigo. According to Berzelius, it contains *indigo-purple, sulphate of indigo, and hyposulphate of indigo. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 257 *Indigo-purple*,.. probably consists of sulphindigotate or sulphophœnicate of sodium. *Ibid.* 261 *Sulphophœnicic acid*, $2C_8H_5NO.SO_3$, Indigo-purple, Phœnicin, Sulphopurpuric acid. This acid is formed when sulphuric acid is allowed to act upon indigo for a short time, or not in excess. 1838 *Indigo-red [see *Indigo-brown* above]. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 1036 When an aqueous solution of indican is boiled .. and .. then decomposed by acids, [it] yields, no longer indigo blue, but indigo-red, and other products. 1884–5 *Riverside Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 367 *Spilotes couperi* ..is known by the negroes as *indigo or gopher-snake. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 906 The compounds [of indigo-sulphuric or sulphindigotic acid] are called *indigo-sulphates, and are, like the acid, of a dark blue colour. ..The indigo-sulphates of the alkalis may .. be prepared by steeping wool, previously well cleaned, into the solution in sulphuric acid. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Supp. 1088 A peculiar modification of commercial *indigosulphonic acid (commonly called indigosulphuric acid). 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 758/1 *Indigo-mono-sulphonic acid*, $C_{16}H_9N_2O_2(SO_3H)$, Phœnicine sulphuric acid: a blue powder formed by allowing to stand some time a mixture of indigo with ordinary sulphuric acid. *Ibid.*, *Indigo-di-sulphonic acid*, $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$, Sulphindigotic acid, Cæruline-sulphuric-acid, Indigo-extract. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Indigo-weed, *Baptisia tinctoria*.

I·ndigo-bi·rd. A well-known North American bird, a species of painted finch, *Cyanospiza cyanea*, family *Fringillidæ*, the male of which has the head and upper parts of rich indigo-blue. It is found on the Atlantic slope from Canada southward, and is often kept as a cage-bird.

1864–5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xxix. (1868) 550 The Indigo Bird, or Blue Linnet of America, which derives its name from the hue of its feathers. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 17 Till within a fortnight, a pair of indigo-birds would keep up their lively *duo* for an hour together. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* viii, That indigo-bird in yonder tree-top. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 462/1 Populous with chats, indigo-birds, wood pewees, wood thrushes, and warblers.

Indigo-blue, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* **1.** The blue-violet colour of indigo.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 329 The Back of an Indigo Blew. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 27 [Colours] Indigo blue—the deepest, nearly black. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 196 They appeared of a decided indigo-blue. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* viii. 93 The original white colour passed rapidly through a greenish blue into a beautiful indigo-blue.

2. The blue colouring matter of indigo, also called *indigotin*, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, crystallizing in fine right rhombic prisms of blue colour and metallic lustre; pure indigo.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 198 The sublimed sulphite becomes blue when dissolved in water, probably in consequence of a little indigo blue having been carried over. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 250 Schunck has further shown that woad contains indican..which..when boiled with acids splits up into indigo-blue and indiglucin, without the intervention of oxygen. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 907 The value of indigo depends entirely on the quantity of indigo-blue which it contains.

B. *adj.* Of the blue colour of indigo.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 309 The surface of the bay was of an indigo-blue or violet tint. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 178 Urine containing an excess of this colouring matter .. deposits a brownish, blackish, or frequently an indigo-blue sediment.

Indigo·ferous, *a.* [f. INDIGO + L. *-fer* bearing, -FEROUS.] Bearing or producing indigo.

1813 E. BANCROFT *Philos. Perm. Colours* (ed. 2) I. Introd. 42 The blue procured from indigoferous plants, particularly the woad.

Indigogen (i·ndigo,dʒen). *Chem.* [f. INDIGO + -GEN, taken as 'producing'.] An obsolete name for INDIGO-WHITE.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 375 Indigogen dissolves in alkalies. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* 1122 The probable composition of white deoxidized indigo, or indigogene. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 233 Indigo blue is derived from a colourless constituent of the urine or indigogen.

Indigolite, variant of INDICOLITE.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Indigometer (indigɒ·mĭtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -METER.] An instrument for ascertaining the *strength* of indigo.

So **Indigo·metry,** the art or method of determining the colouring power of indigo.

1828 WEBSTER, *Indigometer.* 1847 CRAIG, *Indigometry.*

Indigo-plant. A plant yielding indigo; *spec.* a plant of the genus *Indigofera*: cf. INDIGO 2.

1757 H. BAKER in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 137 (*title*) The Effects of the Opuntia, or Prickly Pear, and of the Indigo Plant. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 270 In that part of the country, the indigo plant taggum grows abundantly amidst the long grass. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. xxvii. 303; I shall present the curious with a drawing of the indigo plant. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 216 The indigo plant grows best in the East Indies.

I·ndigotate. *Chem.* [f. as next + -ATE.] A salt of indigotic acid; a nitrosalicylate.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 142 Buff found indigotate of barytes composed of Indigotic acid 10 .. Barytes 7.

Indigotic (indigɒ·tik), *a.* [f. as INDIGOTIN + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from indigo; *indigotic acid*, $C_7H_5(NO_2)O_3$, prepared by treating indigotin with oxidizing agents; = ANILIC ACID.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 141 Indigotic acid has been given in the Chemistry of Inorganic bodies. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 121 By boiling indigo for a long time with oxidising agents, and by treating salicic acid with strong nitric acid, we obtain identically the same product, which has received the names of anilic, indigotic, and nitro-salicic acid. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment.* 118 We ought to add previously to the yellow indigotic liquid a sufficient quantity of a diluted solution of ammonia.

Indigotin (i·ndigotin). *Chem.* [f. INDIGO + *t* euphonic (cf. *agiotage*) + -IN.] = INDIGO-BLUE.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 460/1 When common indigo has been treated with dilute acids, alkalis, and alcohol, the remainder is *indigo-blue*, or *indigotin*, or *indigo* nearly in a state of purity. 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 425 Indigotin or indigo-blue, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **indigotin-disulphonic** = *indigo disulphonic*; **indigotin-disulphonate** = *sulphindigotate*: see *indigo-carmine* (INDIGO C. 2).

1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 427 The filtrate from this acid contains indigotindisulphonic acid (indigo-sulphuric acid), $C_{16}H_8N_2O_2(SO_3H)_2$.—[See quot. for *indigo-extract* (INDIGO C. 2).]

Indigo-white. *Chem.* Reduced or deoxidized indigo, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$, also called *leucindigo*, a white crystalline powder produced by subjecting commercial indigo to the action of a reducing agent, as an alkaline fluid; it is re-converted by oxidation to indigo-blue.

Formerly supposed to exist ready-formed in indigoferous plants (see quot. 1850), (whence the former name INDIGOGEN); but now known to be formed from the natural glucoside, INDICAN, by the agency of a special bacillus.

[1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 Indigo is extracted from a variety of plants, in which it exists in a colourless form, constituting what is called white indigo, which becomes blue on exposure to light and air.] 1874 SCHORLEMMER *Org. Chem.* 426 Hydro-indigotin or Indigo-white stands in the same relation to indigotin as hydrazo-benzene to azobenzene..Indigo-white is a crystalline white powder. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 907 When an excess of some acid is added to the yellow solution, the indigo-white is precipitated in white or greyish-white flocks.

Indihumin (indi,hiū·min). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + L. *hum-us* soil + -IN.] A product of the decomposition of indican, which occurs with indiretin in indigo-brown: formula $C_{10}H_9NO_3$.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 72. 1889 [see INDICAN].

†**Indiju·dicable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Incapable of being decided. Hence †**Indiju·dicably** *adv.*

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 485/2 Whether will they say, the controversy is dijudicable .. or indijudicable? if indijudicable, it is fit we suspend; for in things indijudicably repugnant, it is not possible to assert.

†**Indike,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *indique-r* to indicate.] = INDICATE *v.* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 D ij b, The which wold indyke the curacyon.

†**Indila·table,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [IN- 3.] Not dilatable. Hence †**Indilatabi·lity,** incapability of being dilated or distended.

1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 169 Who can tell what may be the consequence of..this indilatability of the skin?

†**Indila·tely,** *adv. Sc. Obs.* Also 6–7 indilatlie, -laitlie. [f. IN- 3 + *dilate*, Sc. pa. pple. of DILATE *v.*1 to delay + -LY 2.] Without delay; immediately, forthwith.

1572 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 181 We require you indilatlie, upon the recept heereof to proceed to your election. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 138/2 The refuiss or inhabilite of ony persone..to pay þe saidis panes respectiue, presentlie and indilaitlie.

†**Indi·latory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN- 3.] Not dilatory; expeditious.

1654 tr. *Cornwallis' Let. to Sp. King* in *Cabala* Supp. 105 Since you have firmed..new orders..you would be pleased in like manner to give them a new form of indilatory execution.

Indileucin (indil'iū·sin). *Chem.* [f. IND- + Gr. λευκ-ός white + -IN.] A substance, $C_{16}H_{22}N_2O$, obtained, in colourless glistening needles, by reduction of indirubin with zinc-dust and acetic acid.

1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 760/1.

†**Indi·ligence.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *indĭligentia*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dĭligentia* DILIGENCE.]

1. Want of diligence or application; inconstancy or negligence in effort; indolence, sloth.

1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) II. 238/2 Gif thai be notit of Indeligence or sleuth þarin, þat þai be punyst be þe kingis gude grace. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 61 The armie was distressed for want of corne by reason of the povertie of the Boij and the indiligence of the Hedui. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indiligence*, want of diligence, sloth.

2. Want of attention; heedlessness, carelessness.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov., De optimo scriptore* Wks. (Rtldg.) 760/1 Is it not as great an indignity, that an excellent conceit and capacity, by the indiligence of an, idle tongue, should be disgrac'd? 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iii. 38 It is with much errour and great indiligence usually taught in this question, that [etc.].

†**Indi·ligent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indĭligent-em*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dĭligent-em* attentive, careful; cf. F. *indiligent* (Montaigne, 16th c.).]

1. Not diligent; idle, slothful.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 50 So is the unfaithfull and indiligent man apt to lay the fault upon his Maker. 1670 EVELYN *Corr.* 20 Jan., I easily believe his Majestie will neither believe the time long nor me altogether indilligent, if he do not receive this Historie so soone as otherwise he might have expected.

2. Inattentive, heedless, careless.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. on Folly* P iij a, They are indiligent remembrerers what is written in many places of scripture concerning theyr duties. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* i.–ii. (1634) 119 There is such an indiligent carelessnesse that we let them hang in the ayre. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 26 As will easily appear to the not indiligent Reader of Beda. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 22 The most indiligent observer.

Hence †**Indi·ligently** *adv.*, without diligence.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm. c. IV.* 309 Let us..not pray, not preach, not hear, slackly..suddenly, unadvisedly, extemporally, occasionally, indiligently. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks., Specialities* (1660) 5 After I had spent some years (not altogether indiligently) under the ferule of such Masters. 1775 E. HARWOOD *Classics* Pref. 11 (Jod.), I have not indiligently revised the whole.

†**Indi·m,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN- 2 + DIM *v.*] *trans.* To make or render dim; to dim.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 76 a, That the ayre therwith was indymed.

Indime·nsible, *a. rare*—1. [f. IN- 3 + *dimensible* from DIMENSE *v.*] That cannot be measured or reduced to measure.

1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* Notes 161 Things in themselves unmixable are mingled .. the Eternal with time, the Indimensible with measure.

Indime·nsional, *a. rare*—1. [IN- 3.] Not dimensional; having no dimensions.

1875 TAIT in *Gd. Words* No. 1. 20 One of the most singular facts presented to the human mind is the Indimensional character of space.

†**Indimi·nishable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be diminished or lessened.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 52 To slight and brave the indiminishable Majestie of our highest Court, the Law-giving and Sacred Parliament. 1799 DAVY in T. Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowledge* 79 A gas or gases indiminishable by nitrous oxyd. *Ibid.* 167 *note.*

Indin (i·ndin). *Chem.* [f. IND-, indigo- + -IN] A crystalline substance of a beautiful rose-colour, isomeric with indigo-blue.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 345/2 *Indin* is prepared by the action of potash on sulphesathyde .. It is isomeric with white indigo. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 265 Indin forms a deep rose-coloured powder, or fine microscopic needles, insoluble in water.

b. *Comb.*: **indin-potassium** ($C_{16}H_{11}N_2O_3K$), the potassium salt of indic acid; *indinsulphuric acid, indinsulphate*, etc. Also, as a second element in *dibromindin, dichlorindin, hydrindin, nitrindin*, compounds of indin with bromine, chlorine, etc.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 265 *Indin-potassium* .. may be prepared .. by warming indin moistened with alcohol, and dissolving it in strong alcoholic potash. *Ibid.* 267 A hot solution of indinsulphuric acid mixed with excess of a potassium-salt .. deposits the indinsulphate on cooling in interlaced needles of a dark-red colour. *Ibid.* 268 The barium-salt evaporated down with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid, is converted into indinsulphate of barium.

Hence **Indi·nic** *a.*, obs. synonym of INDIC *a.* q.v.

Inding, Sc. variant of INDIGN.

†**Indi·p,** *v. Obs.* Also **endip.** [f. IN- 1 + DIP *v.* Cf. Du. *indippen*.] *trans.* To dip in.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella, Don Diego* (1877) 82 Sacred Pymplæides endip my quill Within the holy waters of your spring. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* II. xi, Whose garment was before indipt in blood. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 27 That poyson..wherewith that cruel shot of Cupid hath it's sharpe point deepely indipped.

Hence † **Indi·pping** *vbl. sb.*

a 1564 BECON *Cert. Art. Chr. Relig.* in *Prayers*, etc. (Parker Soc.) 415 Julius the pope..doth utterly forbid such intinction or indipping, and commandeth that the cup should severally be taken by itself.

Indirect (indire·kt), *a.* [a. F. *indirect* (1364 in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *indīrectus* (Quintilian), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *directus* DIRECT.] Not direct.

1. Of a way, path, or course: Not straight; crooked, devious; also of a movement: Oblique. (Chiefly *fig.*, often with suggestion of b.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. I [lf. 66] The quene foloweth..to a place indirect in the maner of a rook in to the black poynt tofore the physicien [CESSOLES (ed. 1505, h 1): *Ad locum indirectum ad modum Rochi in quadro nigro ante medicum*]. 1595 C. MIDDLETON *Swimming* 8 Unorderly labouring in the water, they by the indirect mooving of their bodyes pull downe themselves. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. v. 185 Heauen knowes..By what by-pathes, and indirect crook'd-ways I met this Crowne. 1638 SUCKLING *Aglaura* I. i. (1646) 6 The indirect way's the nearest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 631 O pittie and shame, that they..should turn aside to tread Paths indirect, or in the midway faint! 1762 CHURCHILL *Ghost* 702 By ways oblique and indirect.

b. Of actions or feelings: Not straightforward and honest; not fair and open; 'crooked', deceitful, corrupt. (Also of persons: see DIRECT *a.* 5 b.)

1570 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* c. 20 § 1 Livings .. may not by corrupt and indirect Dealings be transferred to other Uses. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 111 Did you, by indirect and forced courses Subdue, and poyson this yong Maides affections? *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Hebr.* xiii. 5 Whatsoever is by force or fraud, by stealing, lying, or any other indirect course gotten, is an effect of covetousnesse. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Indirect*, said of a thing done by ill Practice, or under-hand Dealing, or by foul means, contrary to Law and Custom. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4422/7 One of Her Majesty's .. Secretaries of State receiv'd a Letter..promising discovery of several indirect Practices. 1727 SWIFT *Poison. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 150, I do sincerely pray forgiveness for those indirect methods I have pursued in inventing new titles to old books, putting authors' names to things they never saw, &c.

c. Of a succession, title, etc.: Not descending or derived in a straight line.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 105 His Title, the which wee finde Too indirect, for long continuance.

2. Not taking the straight or nearest course to the end in view; not going straight to the point; not acting or exercised with direct force; round-about.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* II. iii. (1886) 19 All maner of waies are to be used, direct and indirect. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Introd. Pref. (1848) 32 To condemn Figurative and Indirect ways of conveying ev'n Serious and Sacred matters, is to forget How often Christ himself made use of Parables. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 237 The implicite or indirect proofs I shall but briefly mention. 1783 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. III. 381 To agree to such an indirect form of expression, as might not alarm the pride..of the Spaniards. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 4 The place of direct records has to be supplied, in great measure, by indirect evidence.

b. *Logic.* (See quots., and DIRECT *a.* 4 c.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Indirect Modes*, of syllogisms, in logic, are the five last modes of the first figure..It is the conversion of the conclusion which renders the modes indirect. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. ii. § 1 in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Either the Premiss of an opponent or his Conclusion may be disproved, either in the Direct or in the Indirect Method; i. e. either by proving the truth of the Contradictory, or by showing that an absurd Conclusion may fairly be deduced from the Proposition in question. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 127. 271 Showing that something impossible or absurd follows from contradicting our conclusion is called indirect demonstration. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* V. 141 Indirect.. predication was..that..in which the species was predicated of the genus [etc.]. *Ibid.* VII. 201 If we exclude the Fourth Figure altogether, considering Bramantip, Camenes, &c. as indirect Moods of the First, there are but fourteen direct Moods. 1891 [see DIRECT *a.* 4 c]. 1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) IV. iv. § 128 I. 358 Reduction is indirect when a new syllogism is formed which establishes the validity of the original conclusion by showing the illegitimacy of its Contradictory.

c. *Pol. Econ.* Of taxation: Not levied directly upon the person on whom it ultimately falls, but charged in some other way, esp. upon the production or importation of articles of use or consumption, the price of which is thereby augmented to the consumer, who thus pays the tax in the form of increased price. Cf. DIRECT *a.* 6 e.

1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 That which is called the direct tax..was always insisted upon by them as preferable to taxes of the indirect kind. 1845 [see DIRECT *a.* 6 e]. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (1876) 287 The greater part of the taxes raised in this and in most other civilised countries are known as indirect. They consist in the levy of imposts on articles of consumption [etc.]. 1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* I. 37 Customs and indirect taxation of different kinds.

3. *Gram.* † a. *Indirect relation*, the syntactical relation between two words which are not in full grammatical concord.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 344 Quaþ þe kynge to conscience, 'knowen ich wolde What is relacion rect and indyrect after..for englisch was it neuere'. *Ibid.* 365 Thus is relacion rect ryht as adiectif and substantif A-cordeþ in alle kyndes with his antecedent. Indirect þyng ys as ho so coueited Alle kynne kynde to knowe and to folwe, Withoute [case] to cacche [to] and come to boþe numbres.

b. Of speech or narration: Put in a reported form, not in the speaker's own words, but with the changes of pronouns, persons, tenses, etc. which conform it to the point of view of the reporter; oblique: opposed to DIRECT *a.* 6 b.

The idioms of different languages differ widely in respect to indirect construction. In English, indirect sentences are usually introduced by *that* or *if*, expressed or understood. Thus, a speaker's actual words 'I will not go unless you use force', are reported indirectly, by the person addressed, as 'he said [that] he would not go unless I used force', by a third party as 'he told X. [that] he would not go, unless he (X.) used force'. The question 'Do you know me?' becomes, in indirect narration, 'He asked me if I knew him', and 'he asked X. if he knew him'.

1866 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 7) 111 In such sentences .. the dependent clauses are indirect questions. 1866 W. E. JELF *Grk. Gram.* (ed. 4) § 886 II. 627 Indirect interrog. sentences. 1870-7 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* III. § 60. 9 When words spoken by others are quoted, they are not, as a rule, brought into the structure of the sentence in the indirect construction. 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 342 When a statement, question [etc.] is reported in a form which makes it dependent in construction on some such words as *said*, the language is said to be oblique or indirect.

c. *Indirect object* (see quots.).

1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. 54 The indirect object is the person (or thing) affected by the occurrence of an action.. although not directly or primarily acted on. 1881 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 24) 149 The Indirect Object of a verb denotes that which is indirectly affected by an action, but is not the immediate object or product of it, as 'Give *him* the book', 'Make *me* a coat'.

d. *Indirect passive*, a passive verb having for its subject the indirect object of the active voice, as *I was told it*; *he was refused admittance*; *the mayor is given power and authority* (see GIVE *v.* 2); also, a passive voice formed on an intransitive verb construed with a preposition, the prepositional object becoming the subject of the passive verb, while the preposition becomes adverbial, as *they have spoken to him, he has been spoken to*; *many run after her, she is much run after.*

4. Not directly aimed at or attained; not immediately resulting from an action or cause.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxix, He is one who will neither seek an indirect advantage by a specious road, nor take an evil path to gain a real good purpose. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 95 He could not bring himself to sacrifice .. his salary of eight thousand pounds a year, and the far larger indirect emoluments of his office. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 9 Happiness is not the direct aim, but the indirect consequence of the good government.

Indire·cted, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not directed or guided.

1601 CORNWALLYES *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 71 Have fixed their indirected steppes upon Arts unprofitable. 1819 CRABBE *Tales of Hall* IV. 228, I pray'd in heart an indirected prayer.

Indirection (indire·kʃən). [f. INDIRECT, after DIRECTION.]

1. Indirect movement or action; a devious or circuitous course to some end; round-about means or method. *By indirection*, by indirect means, indirectly.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 65 And thus doe we..By indirections finde directions out. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* III. iii, If king James, By any indirection, should perceive My coming near your court, I doubt the issue Of my employment. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 73 These were the effects of real merit and virtue, which still sheds a luster on the rest, and not of indirection. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* xiii. 211 Oxford also has its merits. .. Whether in course or by indirection, .. education according to the English notion of it is arrived at. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* (1884) 100 The weather is .. to be understood, not by rule, but by subtle signs and indirections. 1888 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 407 As is always the case with good critics, Mr. Arnold worked more by indirection and suggestion than by sheer delivery of judgment.

b. In literal sense: An indirect or devious way.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 16 Through some other indirections we at last found the Rue Bergère.

2. Want of straightforwardness in action; an act, or practice, which is not straightforward and honest; deceit; malpractice.

1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 276 The better Act of purposes mistooke, Is to mistake again, though indirect, Yet indirection thereby growes direct, And falshood, falshood cures. 1601 — *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 75 To wring From the hard hands of Peazants, their vile trash By any indirection. 1710 *Tatler* No. 191 P 1 The Indirection and Artifice which is used among Men. 1834 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Helen* (Rtldg.) 106 To no vile indirections will I stoop. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Aug. 138 He hated diplomatic indirections, or, to speak bluntly, lying.

Indirectly (indire·ktli), *adv.* Also 6 **indyrectly**. [f. INDIRECT + -LY 2; in early use perh. f. IN-3 + DIRECTLY.] In an indirect way or manner; not directly.

1. Not in a straight line or with a straight course; circuitously; obliquely. Now *rare.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* [lf. 67] The quene..[may go] on the right side tofore the alphyn & secondly on the lift syde where the knyght is & thirdly Indirectly vnto the black poynt tofore the phisicien [CESSOLES (ed. 1505, h 1 b): *Tercio indirectum: ad locum nigrum & vacuum ante medicum*]. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* xiv. 6 Entrynge theyr houses of the .xii. synes Some indyrectly and some by dyrecte lynes. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely. 1596 *Edward III*, I. i. 2 You are the lineal watchman of our peace, And John of Valois indirectly climbs. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 15 All objects seen indirectly are seen indistinctly.

† b. By crooked methods; wrongfully, unfairly, dishonestly. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Apposter*, to suborne, to appointe some body to saye or doe indirectlye. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 94 He bids you then resigne Your Crowne and Kingdome, indirectly held From him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 937 Unto whom this imputation was laid, that by corruption he had caried away the prize, and indirectly obteined the victorie.

† c. Not to the point, evasively. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 66 This bald, vnioynted Chat of his..Made me to answer indirectly. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* IV. vi. 1 To speak so indirectly I am loath, I would say the truth, but to accuse him so That is your part. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i, You answer sawcily, and indirectly: What Interest can you pretend in her? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 P 11 The other is to answer him indirectly, and, if possible, to turn off the Question.

2. By indirect action, means, connexion, agency, or instrumentality; through some intervening person or thing; mediately.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 56 The lyf Jugeth inderectly amongis the dede. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Eyther immediatly or mediatly, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 199 Whereof any person is not capable directly or by himselfe, he is not capable thereof, indirectly or by an other. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 172 Tell vs freely whether .. Tom Chichly holds any correspondence directly or indirectly with Secretarie Nich. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* V. ii. ii. (1869) II. 466 The state not knowing how to tax, directly and proportionably, the revenue of its subjects, endeavours to tax it indirectly by taxing their expense, which, it is supposed, will in most cases be nearly in proportion to their revenue. 1885 TAIT *Prop. Matter* iii. § 34. 26 Its weight, except indirectly through friction, has nothing to do with it.

b. Not in express terms; by suggestion or implication.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 225 Whose hand soeuer lanch'd their tender hearts, Thy head (all indirectly) gaue direction. 1613 WITHER *Abuses* IV. in *Juventilia* (1633) 26 If to the Father they dispraise the Sonne, It shall be slily indirectly done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 230 The question..has been already asked and indirectly answered in the Meno. 1882 WESTCOTT *St. John* Introd. 5 What then is the evidence which the fourth Gospel itself bears to its authorship, first indirectly, and next directly?

3. *Gram.* In or by indirect or oblique oration (see INDIRECT *a.* 3 b).

1877 MOULTON tr. *Winer's N. T. Gram.* III. § 60. 2 When a writer has begun by quoting words indirectly, he will frequently pass very quickly into the *oratio directa.*

Indirectness (indire·ktnĕs). [f. INDIRECT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being indirect; want of directness or straightforwardness.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* VII. 1581 Is thy Sov'raynes path Unequall? or is't rather thine which hath Such indirectnesse? 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 5. 142 The maligners of this doctrine of Purgatorie, have methinks, us'd a worse kind of indirectness in their exposure of it. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 4 This very indirectness and subtilty is that which gives force and propriety to the example. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* iii. (1874) 140 Indirectness was ..entirely foreign to his manly nature.

Indiretin (indiri·tin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + Gr. ῥητίνη resin + -IN.] A dark-brown shining resin, $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$, one of the components of indigo-brown, obtained by decomposition of indican.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 248 The indiretin which still remains in solution is separated by ammonia. 1889 [see INDICAN].

Indirubin (indiru·bin). *Chem.* [f. INDI- + L. *rub-er* red + -IN.] A substance, isomeric with indigo-blue, obtained by decomposition of indican, crystallizing in long purple metallic-shining needles. Also called *indigo-purpurin* and *indigo-red.*

1859 [see INDICAN]. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 249 On..exposing the filtrate to the air, a purple-red deposit is formed, consisting of indirubin. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 230 The red isomeride of indigo-blue, Indirubin .. possesses a splendid red colour, but has little or no tinctorial power. 1889 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* II. 759/2 When fresh indican solution is mixed with strong acid and boiled, only indigo and indiglucin are obtained, but if the indican solution is previously boiled for a short time indirubin is also formed.

† **Indisce·rned**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN-3.] Not discerned, indistinct.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 166 The study and search..proves very confused, indiscerned, unsafe, and pernicious.

Indiscernible (indizə·mĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 **-able**. [f. IN-3 + DISCERNIBLE: cf. F. *indiscernable* (1582 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Incapable of being discerned by the senses or intellect; imperceptible; undiscoverable.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* V. § 2 (1643) 148 Dew..falleth down in very small and indiscernible drops. 1640 W. CRABTRIE in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 283 The light of the Sun .. doth make it..indiscernable. 1684 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 18 An Animal .. whose whole bulk to the bare eye is quite indiscernable. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. 63 His Wisdom and Holiness, and even his Mercy, are as indiscernible as his Justice. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 34 A rapid look, indiscernible by male eye. 1879 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 192 Be the stars at a given moment discernible or indiscernible by our vision.

2. That cannot be distinguished (*from* something else); indistinguishable. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 176 That red and sanguineous humor..affording in linnen or paper an indiscernable tincture from blood. 1825 WATERTON *W'and. S.*

Amer. I. (1887) 79 The mountains gradually retire..till they are indiscernible from the clouds in which they are involved.

B. *sb.* **1.** A thing (animal, etc.) that cannot be discerned by the senses.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) I. 162 The infusories, or as they have been also called *animalcules, microscopic animals, acrita* or indiscernibles.

2. *Metaph.* A thing that cannot be distinguished from some other thing or things.

Identity of indiscernibles: the doctrine that things cannot exist together as separate entities unless they have different attributes.

1717 S. CLARKE *Leibnitz' 5th Paper* 173 The Supposition of two Indiscernibles, such as two Pieces of Matter perfectly alike, seems indeed to be possible in abstract Terms. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* Introd. v. 82 Where there is no difference, there is no activity, and hence no substance or individuality. This is the meaning of the celebrated 'identity of indiscernibles'. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 289 Mr. Gladstone, whose ingenuity in detecting the non-identity of indiscernibles.. has been sharpened by this matter to a preternatural degree.

Hence **Indisce·rnibleness,** the quality of being indiscernible; **Indisce·rnibly** *adv.*, in an indiscernible manner, imperceptibly.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Child of Night* 61 He is able indiscernibly to communicate all his false reasonings. 1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iv. Wks. 1684 IV. 494, I should have shew'd you also the indiscernibleness (to the eye of man) of the difference of these distant states. 1821 DE QUINCEY *Richter* Wks. 1860 XIV. 117 The pathetic and the humorous..melt indiscernibly into each other. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 30 May 717 The human mind is seldom found in such a state of indiscernibleness.

† **Indisce·rning,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not discerning.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) II. 126 That so many varieties..should rise out of Matter by a blind scuffle of indiscerning Principles, is..an absurd Phancy.

† **Indisce·rpible,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCERPIBLE.] = INDISCERPTIBLE.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 111 A Soul..is a Spirit, and therefore of an Indivisible, that is, of an Indiscerpible, Essence. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* iv. (1682) 35 The soul, which is immortal and indiscerpible. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 224 Some Philosophers make it [the Soul] a Substance indiscerpible, that it cannot be divided. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 189 That there should be atoms, whose parts are..indiscerpible. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 63 If..we could know the internal structure of one primary atom, and could tell..through what constant laws its component, though indiscerpible, molecules, the atoms of atoms, attract, retain, and repel each other.

Hence † **Indiscerpibi·lity,** † **Indisce·rpibleness,** the quality of being indiscerpible; † **Indisce·rpibly** *adv.*, in an indiscerpible manner.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* Pref. (1662) 7 Endowing it with such Attributes as are essential to it, as Indiscerpibility is to the Soul of Man. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Contents (I. v. 833) Something..extended otherwise than Body, so as to be penetrable thereof, and indiscerpibly one with itself and self-active. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 222 An Indiscerpibleness not arising from thinner and thinner parts of matter. 1721 BAILEY, *Indiscerpibility*, a being inseperable.

Indiscerptible (indisə·rptĭb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCERPTIBLE.] Incapable of being divided into parts; not destructible by dissolution of parts.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 21 There is no.. reason to think death to be the dissolution.. of the living being, even though it should not be absolutely indiscerptible. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlvii, A power impassive and indiscerptible. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 216 The soul has no parts to be separated: in Butler's phrase, it is indiscerptible. 1880 PRITCHARD in *Churchman* No. 5. 330 Definite groups or clusters of indiscerptible atoms are associated, we believe, into molecules.

Hence **Indiscerptibi·lity, Indisce·rptibleness,** the quality of being indiscerptible; **Indisce·rptibly** *adv.*

1755 JOHNSON, *Indiscerptibility*, incapability of dissolution. 1775 ASH, *Indiscerptibleness.* 1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. ix. 83 The indiscerptibility of thought..is, in truth, the great argument which goes to the bottom of the proof *à priori*. 1855 DE QUINCEY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) II. xviii. 128 Its indiscerptibility or non-liability to violent separation.

Indisciplinable (indi·siplinăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCIPLINABLE: cf. F. *indisciplinable* (1580 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Incapable of being disciplined; not amenable to discipline; intractable.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 354 Their rudeness and indisciplinable barbarisme. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 85 Sense..which is the most indisciplinable thing that may be. *a* 1676 HALE *Provis. Poor* Pref. (Mason), Necessity renders men of phlegmatic and dull natures stupid and indisciplinable. 1793 W. GODWIN *Enq. conc. Polit. Justice* 304, 311. 1814 SHELLEY *Review Hogg* (1886) 27 His great though indisciplinable energies.

† **Indi·sciplinate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *indisciplīnāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *disciplīnāt-us* DISCIPLINATE: cf. F. *indiscipliné.*] Not disciplined; not subjected to discipline.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iii. 43 Harde & ouerthwart men indisciplinate & contrariouse. 1579 J. FIELD tr. *Calvin's Serm.* Ded., An indisciplinate kinde of life.

† **Indisciplina·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *indisciplīnātiōn-em*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *disciplīnātiōn-em* DISCIPLINATION.] Non-subjection to discipline; undisciplined conduct.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii. 80 Lest þou engendre sclaundre in oþir þorus indisciplinacion.

Indiscipline (indi·siplin). [f. IN- 3 + DISCIPLINE, or a. F. *indiscipline* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence or lack of discipline; want of the order imposed by constituted (*esp.* military) authority upon a body of persons amenable to it; want of the order and method acquired by training.

1783 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 517 To venture upon a piece of indiscipline, in order to secure a tolerable peace. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 175 My former letters have mentioned the indiscipline of the French armies. 1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) IX. 604 The habits of indiscipline and insubordination are such, that even those corps.. are in as bad a state. 1884 *Guardian* 21 May 769 Indiscipline in the Church of England. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* II. xvii. 310 Mental indiscipline hindered her from beginning her conversation.

† **Indisco·nsolate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not disconsolate.

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. i. 164 [They] would not have been so indisconsolate, but onely for taking off Iphidamantus discontent.

Indiscoverable (indiskv'vərăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCOVERABLE.] Not discoverable; not to be found out; undiscoverable.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. (1641) 74 To keepe his own designs indiscoverable to his Enemy. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 177 Conclusions of great importance to be known, and otherwise perhaps indiscoverable. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study Ben Jonson* 21 The artist, the scholar.. is as indiscoverable as the spontaneous humourist or poet.

Hence **Indisco·verably** *adv.*

1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 80 An old stout Carrack.. lost by its old indiscoverably growing leakages.

† **Indiscovered,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN- 3.] Not discovered; undiscovered.

1663 COWLEY *Verses sev. Occas., Ode Drake's Chair* iv, Lanch forth into an indiscovered Sea.

† **Indisco·very.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3.] Non-discovery; failure to discover or find out.

1629 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* I. 8 The indiscovery of such mens natures causeth..their worst actions to carry the best construction. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 338 The collaterall verity, may unto reasonable speculations, requite the capitall indiscovery.

Indiscreet (indiskrī·t), *a.* Forms: 5 **indys-,** 5–7 **indiscrete,** 6 *Sc.* **-creit,** (7 **-creete**), 6– **-creet.** [prob. a. F. *indiscret, -crète* (though this is cited only of 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It., Sp. *indiscreto*; or directly ad. L. *indiscrētus*, in a late or med.L. sense: see note to DISCREET *a.* The direct repr. of the L. word in its classical sense is INDISCRETE.] Not discreet, without discretion.

† **1.** Without discernment or sound judgement. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 So haue they ben forfaren with indiscrete sorowe, as was cursyd Cayn the fyrst borne child. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 319 Indiscrete men supposede hym to haue the wynde in his gouernaile and powere. *c* 1450 MYRC 825 Leste indyscrete hys prest were Hys confessyone for to here. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. (1884) 36 O Priam! thou art always pleased with indiscreet advice. 1617 CORNWALLYES *Ess., Praise Rich. III* (ed. 2) C iij, The partiall writings of indiscreet chroniclers. 1675 BOYLE *Reconcil. Reason & Relig.* I. i. Wks. 1772 IV. 158 There are others, who, out of an indiscrete devotion, are so solicitous to increase the number and the wonderfulness of mysteries.

2. Injudicious or imprudent in speech or action; inconsiderate; unadvised, unwary.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 31 It would ill become me to be vaine, indiscreet, or a foole. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* III. 280 That it may bee knowen where to lay the blame of so indiscreete, if not malicious, a reporte. 1661 BAXTER *Mor. Prognost.* I. P 84. 17 The younger, and indiscreeter passionate sort. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 369 The indiscreetest and wildest creature that ever was in a court. 1742 JARVIS *Quix.* II. lxxii, By his indiscreet zeal the object would be lost. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* i. (1868) 35 You may do much harm by indiscreet praise and by indiscreet blame. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii, The younger sister had been indiscreet..in her marriages.

3. *Sc.* Uncivil, impolite.

1727 P. WALKER *Life Peden* To Rdr. (1728) 4 Others..gave me indiscreet, upbraiding Language, calling me a vile old Apostate. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* (1882) I. 225, 'I think I never saw so ill-bred a man'. 'I can't just say that, Bell', said her mother, 'I'm sure he was nowise indiscreet'.

Hence **Indiscree·tness,** the quality of being indiscreet, indiscretion.

1658 A FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. iii. 11 Through this rashness and indiscreetness most dangerous and worst symptoms are caused. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* liv, I'm surprised at the indiscreetness you commit.

Indiscreetly (indiskrī·tli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In an indiscreet manner; with or through want of discernment, judgement, or prudence.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 74 Somme indiscretly for grace of deuocion haue destroied hemself. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 They..doo many times dispose indiscretely and vnadui̯sedly their landes and inheritances. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 368/2 'Twas done indiscreetly. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIII. viii, It should be a warning to all persons (says she, looking at her daughters) how they marry indiscreetly. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* Wks. 1843 II. 210 Astonished that legislators have so indiscreetly multiplied the operations which tend to weaken its [veracity's] influence.

2. *Sc.* Uncivilly, impolitely.

1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 312, I hope you will not use me so indiscreetlie as did one Mr David Calderwood when I was comeing out of Scotland.

Indiscrete (indiskrī·t), *a.* Also 7 **indiscreet.** [ad. L. *indiscrēt-us* unseparated, undistinguished: see IN- 3 and DISCRETE, and cf. the differentiated INDISCREET.]

† **1.** Not distinctly separate or distinguishable from contiguous objects or parts. *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 629 The Ammodyte, indiscreet on the Land [*indiscretus arenis*], Doth hold the colour of the burning sand. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The round crustates, *sc.* the Cancri, have..an indiscrete head.

2. Not divided into distinct parts.

1782 POWNALL *Antiq.* 132 (T.) A chaos, in which the terrestrial elements were all in an indiscrete mass of confused matter. 1883 SIR M. MONIER-WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. & Life India* 13 Next all was water, all a chaos indiscrete. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. II. iii. 409 The Absolute is not Substance homogeneous and indiscrete.

Hence **Indiscre·tely** *adv.*, without separation or division.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 463 As for Method, there is none at all.. the Species being promiscuously and indiscreetly placed as they came to Hand.

Indiscretion (indiskre·ʃən). Forms: 4 **indiscrecyone,** 5 **indyscrecioun,** 6 **indiscression, -cretione,** 6– **indiscretion.** [a. F. *indiscrétion* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *indiscrētiōn-em*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *discrētiōn-em* DISCRETION.]

1. Want of discretion; the fact of being indiscreet; in early use, chiefly, want of discernment or discrimination; in later, want of judgement in speech or action; injudicious, unguarded, or unwary conduct; imprudence.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 He sall neuer erre by fantasye, ne by indiscrecyone. *c* 1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 242 Vengeaunce and wrathe in an hastyvyte, Wyth an unstedefast sperȝte of indyscrecioun. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. viii. 159 They by theyr indiscression & euyl maners.. discomfort and hurte those they wene to helpe & comforte. 1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* Wks. (1717) 39 Happy liv'd I, whilst Parents Eye did guide The Indiscretion of my feeble Ways. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 8 Our indiscretion sometimes serues vs well, When our deare plots do paule. 1645 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 318 Prince Rupert was absolved and cleared from any disloyalty or treason, in the rendering of Bristol; but not of Indiscretion. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 128 Thus our hopes perished by the indiscretion of one foolish fellow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 167 P 5 Granting what only the indiscretion of her kindness enabled him to withhold. 1825 W. OXBERRY *Dram. Biog.* III. 43 When and where the first act of indiscretion (this is the holiday term for vice) occurred, we know not. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 21 In spite of calumny for which their own indiscretion had perhaps furnished some ground.

2. An indiscreet or imprudent act or step. (Sometimes a euphemism for a transgression of social morality: cf. 1825 in 1.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 82 It were an equall indiscretion, to estimate a mannes worth, either by their body or apparell. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C'tess [Bristol]* (1887) I. 238 They suffer sometimes for their indiscretions in a very severe manner. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 57 A lady.. whose female indiscretions had occasion'd her family to abandon her. 1752 [see INFANCY 2]. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1854) II. 146 A youth, guilty only of an indiscretion.

3. *Sc.* Incivility, want of politeness, rudeness.

1825–80 in JAMIESON.

Indiscre·tionary, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. prec., after DISCRETIONARY.] Of or pertaining to indiscretion.

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xxxvi. 202 With a most indiscretionary power over the cellar.

† **Indiscri·minally,** *adv. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN- 3 + L. *discrīmināl-is* serving to divide or separate + -LY 2; with erron. application.] = INDISCRIMINATELY.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xvii. 109 She vouchsafes to discourse indiscriminally with all commers that Talk to her.

† **Indiscri·minancy.** *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCRIMINANT: see -ANCY.] Undiscriminating quality.

1890 *Universal Rev.* 15 Oct. 306 It..strikes with sunlike indiscriminancy 'the just and the unjust'.

Indiscriminate (indiskri·minĕt), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DISCRIMINATE.] Not discriminate.

1. Of things: Not marked by discrimination or discernment; done without making distinctions; confused, promiscuous.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ix. § 2 Before he gave to him an indiscriminate testimony. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 58 P 1 The inconveniences arising from the indiscriminate power lodged in our Press-gangs. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 199 They lay aside this indiscriminate vengeance. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xiv. 195 Otanes..commanded an indiscriminate slaughter without regard to age or to place. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 346 Partisans who are loud in indiscriminate censure and applause. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 23 The indiscriminate almsgiving which has done so much to create and encourage pauperism.

2. Of persons or agents: Undiscriminating, not exercising discrimination; making no distinctions.

1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xlii. 120 The indiscriminate hand of vengeance has lumped together innocent and guilty. 1808 *Sketches of Character* (1813) I. 200 You are too indiscriminate in your partiality for them. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 107 Without being one of his indiscriminate admirers, I like parts of his books.

3. quasi-*adv.* = INDISCRIMINATELY.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* V. iii. (T.), Could ever wise man wish, in good estate, The use of all things indiscriminate?

Hence **Indiscri·minateness,** the quality of being indiscriminate.

1879 McCarthy *Own Times* I. ix. 183 Measures to mitigate the rigour and to correct the indiscriminateness of the death punishment. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Dec. 866/2 No word can be denuded of its true utility by fatuous indiscriminateness of application.

Indiscriminated (indiskri·mineitĕd), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Discriminated *ppl. a.*] Not discriminated or distinguished from one another; indiscriminate.

1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 33 Supposing those many indiscriminated .. Heads to have had but one common parent. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) I. 273 To keep themselves united, and either to set on an indiscriminated toleration, or a general prosecution; for so we love to soften the harsh word of persecution.

Indiscriminately (indiskri·minĕtli), *adv.* [f. Indiscriminate + -ly 2.] In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; promiscuously; without the exercise of discrimination.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 179 Divines, Historians, and Poets thus speak of them indiscriminately. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* i. (R.), A cloud of fire, majesty, and secrecy indiscriminately mixt together. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 252 Not to shelter indiscriminately every offender. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. p.x, To distinguish the various people..of whom writers have so generally and indiscriminately spoken. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 412 The stress is laid on long and short syllables indiscriminately. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 126 They praise indiscriminately all their goods, without knowing what are really beneficial or hurtful.

Indiscriminating (indiskri·mineitiŋ), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Discriminating *ppl. a.*] Not discriminating; that does not make or recognize distinctions; undiscriminating.

1754-67 Bally (Mason), That indiscriminating floods should spare A chosen few. 1776 Bentham *Fragm. Govt.* Wks. 1843 I. 229 A hasty and indiscriminating condemner of what is established, may expose himself to contempt. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 23/1 Too lavish and indiscriminating beneficence.

Hence **Indiscri·minatingly** *adv.*, in an indiscriminating manner, without discrimination.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 105 Complaints made indiscriminatingly against authors. 1887 *Spectator* 23 July 995/2 A comparison which has been made too indiscriminatingly of late.

Indiscrimination (indiskrimine·i·ʃən). [f. In- 3 + Discrimination.] The fact of not discriminating or making distinctions; the condition of not being discriminated; absence of distinction; want of discrimination or discernment.

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. § 6. 97 Since God had hindered him [Herod] from the executions of a distinguishing sword he resolved to send a sword of indiscrimination and confusion. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* xcii. 9 What ever indiscrimination there appears between them here in this world. 1796 S. Horsley *Serm.* (1812) I. 240 The like indiscrimination may prevail in higher orders. 1876 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 325 As far indeed is his 'Lamia' from the lavish indiscrimination of 'Endymion'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 3/2 In spite of her indiscrimination and lack of sound judgment, which has alienated many.

Indiscriminative (indiskri·minĕtiv), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Discriminative.] Not discriminative; not characterized by, or inclined to, discrimination.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 168 Conscious of..weaknesses, arising .. from excessive but .. indiscriminative strength. 1880 Swinburne *Introd. Collins* in *T. H. Ward's Eng. Poets* III. 279 That sweeping violence of indiscriminative depreciation.

†**Indiscri·minatively,** *adv. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Discriminative + -ly 2.] Without exercise of discrimination; indiscriminately.

1684 Hockin *God's Decrees* 316 The Almighty hath .. indiscriminatively ascertain'd future happiness to every one. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents Zz ij b, Lavishing of their Lashes and Encomiums..Indiscriminatively, rather than impartially.

†**Indiscu·ssed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Discussed *ppl. a.*] Not discussed; undiscussed.

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 116 He promysed to wryte of three maners of delyberacions, and lefte the thyrde indiscussed. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett. to Sir H. Goodeere* in *Poems*, etc. (1633) 359 Upon reasons light in themselves or indiscussed in mee.

Indiscu·ssible, *a.* Also -able. [f. In- 3 + Discussible.] Incapable of being discussed.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 134/1 The letter..must be accepted as the sole and indiscussable rule by which all Catholics must be guided on the question involved. 1898 Swinburne in *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Nov. 10/1 The noble passion and the noble pathos of its greater parts are alike indiscussible and irresistible.

†**Indisgra·ced,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 3 + Disgraced *ppl. a.*] Not disgraced; undisgraced.

1606 Marston *Sophonisba* II. ii, Our troopes of horse make indisgrac'd retraite; Trot easie off; not poore.

†**I·ndish,** *a. Obs.* [f. Ind + -ish: cf. *Engl-ish, Scott-ish, Span-ish,* etc.] = Indian *a.*

1548 Turner *Names of Herbs*, Indishe peper, *Capsicum annuum. c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) F ij, For the webbe and cloudines in y^e^ eyes, take & stampe indisshe Peper, and put to it y^e^ ioyce of a Fenel rote. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. II. 71 A great many catchpoules with rods of Indish canes dragged on the ground. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa iv, And smoke Tobaccos antidot..With Indish ayre, like to Cameleon, fed. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 235 The biggest and most monstrous creature in the Indish Ocean.

†**Indi·sh,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also en-. [f. In- 1 or 2 + Dish *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a dish.

1611 Florio, *Impiattare*, to endish. *Ibid.*, *Inscudellare*, to indish, to put into dishes.

Indispe·llable, *a. rare.* [f. In- 3 + **dispellable*, from Dispel *v.*] Incapable of being dispelled.

1817 Bentham *Ch. of Eng.* (1818) 122 *note*, Note the essential and utterly indispellable obscurity of the subjects themselves.

Indispensabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality or fact of being indispensable.

1. Incapability of dispensation. (See Indispensable, 1, 2.)

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Henry VIII* (1683) 401 The indispensability of the first Marriage. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule 11 § 1 The indispensability of the natural laws, which are the main constituent parts of the evangelical.

2. Incapability of being dispensed with or done without. (See Indispensable 3.)

1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* vi. 41 Of all earth's creatures, man alone rejoices in his indispensability. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 395 Preaching the divine right, as it is called, or absolute indispensability, of episcopacy. 1861 Mill *Utilit.* v. 81 Recognised indispensability becomes a moral necessity, analogous to physical.

Indispensable (indispe·nsăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *indispensābil-is*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *dispensābilis* Dispensable: cf. F. *indispensable* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not dispensable; not to be dispensed, or dispensed with. (See also, in senses 1 and 2, Undispensable.)

†**1.** Not subject to ecclesiastical dispensation; that cannot be permitted, allowed, or condoned, by suspension or relaxation of a law or canon. (Cf. Dispensable 1.) *Obs.*

1533 Cranmer in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 36, I gave finall Sentance therin, howe it was indispensable for the Pope to lycense any suche marieges. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 121 There were also two doctors of divinity..that thought the case was indispensable. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 39. 359 Whether the Popes irregularities if he should chance to incurre any, be indispensable? 1654 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* Addit. i. 399 [He] absolutely condemnes this marriage as incestuous and indispensable.

2. Of a law, obligation, duty, etc.: That cannot be dispensed with, remitted, set aside, disregarded, or neglected. Also † *indispensable with.*

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 162 The indispensable dictates of the divine Light. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 18 A Book of Cranmers penning, proving Gods Law indispensable with, by the Pope. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. viii. 100 He..hath by settled rules and indispensable promises obliged himself to requite them. *a* 1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1532 (R.) Those few that were about the pope, thought the prohibition of such marriages was only positive, and might be dispensed with by the pope: whereas all other learned men thought the law was moral and indispensable. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* I *Cor.* xv. 19 (Seager) A great and indispensable duty. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 170 Our obligations to obey all God's commands..are absolute and indispensable. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 142 The citizens, and subjects, had purchased an exemption from the indispensable duty of defending their country. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* Pref. 24, I lay under an indispensable obligation to be faithful.

3. That cannot be dispensed with or done without; absolutely necessary or requisite. Const. *to, for.*

1696 Phillips, *Indispensable*, that is of Absolute Necessity. 1707 Addison *Pres. State War* (Seager), There are few perhaps that will not think the maintaining a settled body of numerous forces indispensable for the safety of our country. 1793 Holcroft *Lavater's Physiog.* xvi. 82 The knowledge of anatomy is indispensable to him. 1829 Sir W. Napier *Penins. War* VIII. II. 268 To attack Victor, it was indispensable to concert operations with Cuesta. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* (1858) 139 Thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* Introd. (1852) 19 The articles on which they are imposed are rarely, if ever, indispensable. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. x. 195 Physical exercises..were indispensable to a young Italian soldier. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. v. 336 Courage and character..are the conditions indispensable for national leaders. 1899 *Brit. Weekly* 13 July 230/3 There are many ways of getting on in the City, but none apparently in which a silk hat is not indispensable.

B. *sb.* An indispensable thing or person; one that cannot be done without.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 77 The Indispensables of Christian Religion. 1720 Mrs. Manley *Power of Love* VI. (1741) 317 To buy your Highness necessary Linnen, and those Indispensables that belong to young Women. 1823 J. D. Hunter *Captiv. N. Amer.* 324 Their equipments and stores amount merely to indispensables. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Jan. 2/1 He pays the 'indispensables', like engine-drivers, a fancy wage, to seduce them from loyalty to the poorly paid workers in the poorer grades.

†**b.** A kind of small satchel or bag worn by women instead of a pocket. (F. *indispensable*, Littré.) See *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 310. *Obs.*

1800 (12 Feb.) Gillray *Print* (repr. scene French Milliner's), A number of disputes having arisen in the Beau Monde, respecting the exact situation of ladies Indispensibles (or New Invented Pockets). 1806 C. K. Sharpe *Corr.* (1888) I. 265 Rows of pretty peeresses, who sat eating sandwiches from silk indispensables [at Lord Melville's trial].

c. *pl.* (*colloquial euphemism.*) Trousers.

1841 J. T. Hewlett *Parish Clerk* I. 156 Manufacture broadcloth..into coats, waistcoats, and indispensibles. 1842 *Comic Almanack* June (Farmer), He slapped his hand against his yellow leather indispensables. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 1 Nov. 5/6 A pair of native-cut indispensables.

Indispe·nsableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being indispensable: **a.** incapability of dispensation or of being set aside; **b.** inability to be done without; absolute necessity.

1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 Of Indispensableness of Oaths. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 26 The indispensableness of the negative precepts of the law of nature. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 7 Jan., A deep sense of the indispensableness of a holy life. 1882 *Times* 26 May 9 It is a tribute to the sense of his indispensableness at present to France.

Indispe·nsably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an indispensable manner: † **a.** without possibility of dispensation or remission; **b.** without possibility of being dispensed with or done without.

a. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. 58 Under penalty of a forfeiture which is to be indispensably payed. *a* 1677 Manton *Serm. Ps.* cxix. verse 142 Wks. 1872 IX. 11 The law of God immutably and indispensably bindeth all men. 1767 Mrs. Eliz. Carter *Mem.* (1816) I. 389 This declaration, which I thought myself indispensably engaged to make. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 126 Grotius..determines that subjects are indispensably bound not to serve in a war which they conceive to be clearly unjust.

b. 1664-94 South *Twelve Serm.* II. 152 Devotion, and Affection, is indispensably required in Prayer. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 47 The understanding the principles of religion is indispensably necessary to salvation. 1745 Wesley *Answ. Ch.* 19 In order to this, nothing is indispensably required, but Repentance, or Conviction of Sin. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 239 Robbing the soil of the sun's heat, which is so indispensably requisite.

†**Indispe·nsible,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Dispensible, q.v.] = Indispensable.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 5 The indispensible obligation which was in the nature of man to obey whatever his Maker did command him. 1692 Locke *Educ.* Pref., I think it every man's indispensible duty. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxiii. 89 The corruption of Parliament..is become an indispensible part of the mechanism of Government. 1800-41 [see Indispensable *sb.* b, c].

Hence † **Indispe·nsibleness,** † **Indispe·nsibly** *adv.*

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 44 If I..be..still indispensibly obliged by it. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xxvi. 443 The indispensibleness and necessity thereof. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 159 ¶ 5 A longer Letter..which I am indispensibly obliged to answer. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* Introd. (ed. 2) 1 Liberty .. is indispensibly necessary to our happiness. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. ciii. 9 On the indispensibleness of Slavery to the West India interest.

†**Indispe·rsed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Dispersed *ppl. a.*] Not dispersed or scattered; undispersed.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. II. ix, Indispers'd, quick, close with self-union. *Ibid.* II. iii. II. xxxv, But indisperst is this bright Majesty. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 22 While the Meteor remains compact and indisperst.

†**Indispe·rsion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 3 + Dispersion.] Undispersed condition.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. III. xvii, The soul is of such subtlety, And close collectednesse, indispersion.

†**Indispe·rtible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *indispertibilis* indivisible, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *dispertire* to divide.] Indivisible.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 413 Gods eternity..is an indivisible, indispertible Duration, Continuance, or Being all at once in act without succession.

Indispose (indispō·uz), *v.* [f. In- 3 + Dispose *v.*; perh. orig. a back-formation from next.]

1. To put out of the proper condition or 'disposition' for some action or result; to render unfit or incapable (*to do* something, or *for* something); to disqualify, incapacitate.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 113 Dust (much more ashes) will .. so fur their dew-clawed feet, that it will indispose them to flye. 1672 Wilkins *Nat. Relig.* 33 That prejudice .. and their ignorance of His divine commission and high calling, did indispose them for an equal judgment of things, and render them unteachable. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. § 12. 149 He so indisposes the soil, that no future seeds can ever take root. 1710 Norris *Chr. Prud.* vii. 310 Rather assisting than indisposing a man to be a good Christian. 1863 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* (1889) I. 291 Not to get one's Sleep .. indisposes one more or less for the Day.

2. To affect with bodily indisposition, put out of health, disorder. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*; see Indisposed, 4.)

1694 Wood *Life* 31 Dec. (O. H. S.) III. 475 This hard winter of 1694 hath strangley indisposed my body. 1714 Addison *Spect.* No. 582 ¶ 1 The Small-Pox .. after having indisposed you for a time, never returns again. 1726 G. Roberts 4 *Years Voy.* 333 He was a little indisposed by a Fall that he had received. 1821 *Examiner* 156/2 Varney causes the Countess to swallow a medicine to indispose her.

3. To affect with mental indisposition, disincline, render averse or unwilling. Const. *to*, or with *infr.*; rarely *towards, from.*

1692 Locke *Educ.* § 21 You are now .. to indispose him to those Inconveniences as much as you can. 1709 *Tatler* No. 90 ¶ 5 A Scene written with so great Strength of Imagination, indisposed me from farther reading. 1798 Malthus *Popul.* III. x. (1806) II. 262 *note*, Indisposing landlords to let long leases of farms. 1817 J. Scott *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 309 The miseries of the revolution, succeeded..by..an imperial despotism, had totally indisposed the people towards any interference with politics. 1889 *Spectator* 16 Mar., An annual summons would indispose everybody to employ Reserve-men, and therefore destroy the force.

4. To cause to be unfavourably disposed; to make unfriendly, set at variance. (Now unusual.)

1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. clxvi. 108 Polemical conversations .. certainly do indispose, for a time, the contend-

ing parties towards each other. 1779 F. Hervey *Nav. Hist.* II. 103 The declamations of the pulpit, indisposed the minds of men towards each other, and propagated the blind rage of party. 1788 A. Hamilton *Federalist* No. 83 II. 337 The capricious operation of so dissimilar a method of trial .. is of itself sufficient to indispose every well regulated judgment towards it. 1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXX. 462 The licentious passages might have indisposed the censors of the Inquisition. 1848 Ld. Malmesbury *Mem. Exminister* (1884) I. 209 She has long indisposed the whole kingdom against her.

5. To undo a physical tendency or inclination in; to render not liable or subject (*to* something).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 347 A constitutional or superinduced hebetude of the muscular coat of the bladder, so as to indispose it to inflammation. 1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 23 May, Inoculation .. has so entered into the constitution, as to indispose it to infection under the most accumulated and intense contagion.

Indisposed (indispō·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. In- 3 + Disposed *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *indisposé* (1442 in Godef.), *indispost* (16th c.), late L. *indispositus*. In later use taken as pa. pple. of prec.]

†**1.** Not put in order, not properly arranged or prepared; unorganized; hence out of order, disordered, disorganized. In quots. 1425 (in reference to death), Not prepared for, for which one has not made the proper dispositions or preparations: = med.L. *indispositus*. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* v. in *Anglia* X. 361/17 þat I falle not in suche peryl of indisposid deth. *Ibid.* 364/22, I haue so litil fors taken of indisposed deth. 1598 Florio, *Indisposto*, indisposed, vnlustie, crazed, weake, without order, disordred. 1661 Cowley *Ess., Cromwell* Wks. 1710 II. 652 The indispos'd and long tormented Commonwealth. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 74 Creation being not only a Production of a Thing out of Nothing, but also out of indisposed Matter. *Ibid.* 75 Whatever Agent can introduce a Form into indisposed Matter.

†**2.** Not properly fitted, unfitted, unqualified. Cf. Indisposition 1. *Obs. rare.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* III. v. 308 In indisposid persoones, bi her vndisposicioun .. thei ben .. occasiouns of vicis. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. (1659) 6 They are farther indisposed ever to attain unto truth. *Ibid.* I. v. 14 There are not onely particular men, but whole nations indisposed for learning.

†**3.** Of evil disposition or condition; evilly disposed or inclined; ill-conditioned; also, of the weather, in a bad state, bad (cf. OF. *indisposition du temps*, Godef.). *Obs.*

1481 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 44 Indisposed personnes onely of malice have..troubled hyme. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xviii. 67 In this harde wedder of wynter..ye see full of tempest..and the tyme alle indisposed more than euer it was. 1597 J. King *On Jonas* 90 All carelesse, dissolute, indisposed persons.

4. In a disordered bodily condition; out of health; ill, unwell. (Usually implying a slight degree of ill health.) Mostly predicative.

1598 [see 1]. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* II. iv. 112 To take the indispos'd and sickly fit, For the sound man. 1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* III. ii, If I am sought for, Say I am indisposed. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 175 The Captain .. found himself much indisposed in his health. 1670 Temple *Let. to Ld. Berkeley* Wks. 1731 II. 217 The first is like Diet, but the other like Exercise, to an indisposed Body. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 She..professes Sickness..and acts all things with an indisposed Air. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. vii, Mr. Allworthy had been for some days indisposed with a cold. 1832 Lander *Adv. Niger* III. xx. 233 Six of her crew, who had been ill of fever, and are still indisposed.

5. Not disposed or 'in the mind', disinclined, unwilling, averse (*to*, or *to do* something).

1646 Cromwell *Let. Bridget Ireton* 25 Oct. in *Carlyle*, I write not to thy husband; partly to avoid trouble,..partly because I am myself indisposed at this time, having some other considerations. *a* 1665 J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 281 Hardhearted and indisposed unto acts of bounty. 1812 Crabbe *Tales* xviii, Unfit to rule and indisposed to please. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 212/2 The learned judge might have been less indisposed to stay the execution.

6. Not of friendly disposition; not favourably disposed or inclined (*towards*); unfriendly; unfavourable. (Now somewhat *rare*.)

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Rebel.* I. § 190 The king..was sufficiently indisposed towards the persons or the principles of Mr. Calvin's disciples. 1793 Gouv. Morris in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 382 The people are already indisposed, and only kept under by fear of instant death. 1844 Napier *Conq. Scinde* II. viii. (1845) 469 Lord Ellenborough .. was already indisposed towards him.

7. Not having a physical inclination or tendency; not liable or subject.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1659) 40 Salinous spirits .. which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. 1790 Wedgwood in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 312 The saturated marine solution is indisposed to crystallize.

†**8.** Not disposed of or bestowed. *Obs. rare.*

1694 Southerne *Fatal Marriage* I. ii, When yet a Virgin, free, and indisposed.

Indispo·sedness. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition of being indisposed; indisposition.

†**1.** Want of arrangement, disorder. *Obs.*

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 384 Who can fansy how out of..Confusion and Indisposedness the World could be created?

2. Want of adaptation; unfitness.

a 1684 Leighton *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* ii. 1 A child hath in it a reasonable soul, and yet by the indisposedness of the body .. it is so bound up that its difference from the beasts .. is not so apparent as afterwards.

3. Disordered state of health; bodily indisposition.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 500 Dulnesse, drowsinesse, or indisposednesse of head, or stomach. *c* 1655 P. Henry in *Life* in *M. Henry's Wks.* (1835) II. 619 My very great indisposedness in point of health. 1683 Tryon *Way to Health* 70 For this .. causeth a heavy *indisposedness through the* whole Body.

4. Mental indisposition; disinclination, unwillingness.

1651 Bp. Hall *Susurrium* § 73 Not that we should in the midst of a sensible indisposedness of heart fall suddainly into a fashionable devotion. 1656 Baxter *Reformed Pastor* (1862) 234 Our own darkness, dulness and indisposedness to duty. 1685 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 156 [They] declared their utter Indisposedness thereunto. *a* 1691 Flavel *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 182 The indisposedness of the Master that evening both to meat and sleep.

Indisposition (indispŏzi·ʃən). [f. In- 3 + Disposition: cf. F. *indisposition* (15th c. in Littré).] The fact or condition of being indisposed.

†**1.** Want of adaptation to some purpose, or to the circumstances of the case; unfitness, unsuitableness; incapacity, inability. *Obs.*

1440 *Manifesto Dk. Gloucester* (Pat. Roll 18 Hen. VI, iii), Thyndisposicion of my said Lords adversary, that he neither hath wisdom nor discretion to govern himself, but must be led for defaut of natural reason. 1529 Wolsey in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 12 Supplying myn indyssposcycon and lack of wyt. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xxv. 216 By reason of the indisposition of Libanus, in most places, for frequent habitation. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. ii. 126 If we examine other plants .. and observe .. their disposedness or indisposition to yield spirits or oyls by fermentation. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 31 A bad Commixture sometimes happens .. from the indisposition of the hot or cold agent, and sometimes from the unfitness of the place.

†**2.** Want of apt arrangement or orderly placing; displacement or misplacement; disorder, chaotic condition. *Obs.*

1598 Florio, *Indispositione*, indisposition, vnlustines, crasednes, weakenes, disorder. 1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 353 Difficult trauaile .. may be caused .. by the greatnes of the infant, or the indisposition thereof in the wombe. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* 293 The disposition, or rather indisposition of this Matter, dark, stupid, and unactive.

3. Disordered bodily condition; ill health, illness, ailment; esp. of a slight or passing character.

1598 [see 2]. 1600 Holland *Livy* 1189 That indisposition of his hee set on fire with untemperate drinking of wine. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* I. 4 Lisander's indisposition proceeded from the unholesome ayre of the citie. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr. 3 A long indisposition of Health hath much hindred and interrupted me. 1739 (*title*) The Ladies' Physical Directory, or a Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from Eleven Years to the Age of Fifty or upwards. 1788 Cowper *Wks.* (1837) XV. 198, I shall be happy to hear that my friend Joseph has recovered entirely from his late indisposition, which I was informed was gout. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 543 The father of the bridegroom was detained in London by indisposition.

4. The state of not being mentally disposed, or 'in the mind' (*to* something, or *to do* something); disinclination, unwillingness.

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* III. i. § 10 The indisposition .. of the Church of Rome to reform herself. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 139 Perchance some single vantages you tooke, When my indisposition put you backe. *a* 1628 Preston *Saint's Daily Exerc.* (1629) 74 A great indisposition to prayer. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 31 To correct and sweeten the Tempers of Men, and to bring them off from these Indispositions. 1804 Castlereagh in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 232 He declined the proposal evidently from indisposition to receive a British force within his dominions.

5. The state of being unfavourably disposed *to* or *towards* a person or thing; aversion.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 32 This Indisposition of the King towards the Duke was exceedingly encreased and aggravated. 1780 Burke *Let. to T. Burgh* 5 Jan., I had conceived that an indisposition to the interests of Ireland had never been my characteristical fault. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 3/2 Was it from indisposition towards the Colonial Secretary?

6. Want of physical inclination or tendency; the condition of not being liable or subject.

Mod. The two substances showed an *indisposition* to combine.

Indisputable (indi·spiu·tăb'l, indispiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *indisputābilis* (Cassiodorus), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *disputābilis*, Disputable.]

1. That cannot be disputed; unquestionable.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 91 [That] whiche with good and iust Iudges is of greater force than all lawes be, the Kynges indisputable prerogatiue. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 29 Great and indisputable miracle, the cessation of Oracles. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 74 The Revolution was made to preserve our ancient, indisputable laws and liberties. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. II. iii. 192 One of those persons of indisputable genius who was likely to make a mark upon his time.

†**2.** Undisputing. *Obs. rare.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 74 'My Lady commands so or so'.. are sure to meet with an indisputable Obedience.

Hence **Indisputabi·lity, Indisputableness,** the character or fact of being indisputable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Indisputableness*, .. unquestionableness, so great Certainty, as not to be argued against. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 32 People shut their eyes to the dark indisputableness of the facts in front of them. 1880 A. Arnold *Free Land* 207 It may be stated with a considerable degree of indisputability.

Indisputably (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an indisputable way; without possibility of dispute; unquestionably.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 251 Nor is it indisputably certaine what manner of death she dyed. 1719 Steele *Old Whig* 287 The property of the house of peers will indisputably surmount that of the house of commons. 1755 Young *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 127 The more it is disputed, the more indisputably will it shine. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xi. 139 The list .. contained the names of none but those who were indisputably guilty.

†**Indispu·ted,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not disputed; undisputed, unquestioned.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 15 *Natura nihil aget frustra*, is the only indisputed Axiome in Philosophy. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* 303 His indisputed rights extend Through all the lane, from end to end. 1804 Earl Lauderd. *Publ. Wealth* Advt. 8 They are assumed as indisputed and incontrovertible.

†**Indisse·verable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 3 + *disseverable*, f. Dissever + -able.] That cannot be dissevered, indivisible.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 25 The true, actuall, indisseverable union hypostaticall of God and Man, in one Christ.

Hence †**Indisse·verably** *adv.*, indivisibly.

1586 *Will of Spenser* in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. p. xvii, All other thinges..shall be indyseverablie occupied betwixt my wyfe and .. my .. sone.

†**Indissi·mulable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [In- 3.] 'That cannot be dissembled' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Indi·ssipable,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] That cannot be dissipated.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 182 The Soul..is indissipable otherwise than by a total annihilation. 1661 G. Rust *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 54 The Souls of Brutes are Spirits..and remain undiminishable and indissipable in their intire Substances.

Indissociable (indisō·ʃĭăb'l), *a.* [In- 3: cf. eccl. L. *indissociābilis*.] Incapable of being dissociated.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. iv. viii. 476 States of consciousness once separate become indissociable.

Indissolubility (indi·sŏl-, indisŏ·lĭubi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being indissoluble.

1. Incapability of being decomposed or disintegrated (or of being disunited, as parts or elements).

a 1704 Locke (J.), From whence steel has its firmness, and the parts of a diamond their hardness and indissolubility. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iv. 427 The Happiness of the Good is denoted by Incorruption, Indissolubility.

†**2.** Incapability of being dissolved in a liquid; insolubility. *Obs.*

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 92 The whole complex of gold .. malleability, ductility, specific gravity, dissolubility in aqua regia, and indissolubility in all other menstruums. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 258 The effervescence and indissolubility of many of them in the vitriolic acid.

3. Of a connexion or obligation: Incapability of being dissolved, undone, or broken; perpetuity of binding force. (The prevailing sense.)

1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 313 Upon the breach of that Condition were either utterly lost, as the indissolubility of the Union of the Composition. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* II. iii. 232 The Indissolubility of the Marriage Bond. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 195 The best writers of Mr. Bentham's school overlook the indissolubility of these associations. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 Christianity .. setting upon monogamy the seals of sanctity and indissolubility.

Indissoluble (indi·sŏliub'l, indisŏ·liub'l), *a.* [ad. L. *indissolūbil-is*: see In- 3 and Dissoluble.] Not dissoluble; that cannot be dissolved.

1. That cannot be dissolved into its elements or particles; incapable of being decomposed or disintegrated; that cannot be destroyed, put an end to, or abolished; indestructible.

a 1568 Coverdale *Hope Faithf.* xvi. (1574) 134 Which spiritual body (that is incorruptible, indissoluble and immortall) we haue receiued of Christ our Lorde. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 519 Well fenced with an indissoluble wall. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 109 Atoms, as being the first matter, must also be indissoluble, in order to their being incorruptible. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 44 Some of the drying-earths, employed as cements..which harden into an indissoluble plate or mass under water.

b. That cannot be separated or disunited, as an element, from the whole. *rare.*

1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1872) 94 Not a leaf rotting on the highway but is indissoluble portion of solar and stellar systems.

†**2.** That cannot be dissolved in a liquid (see Dissolve 2 b). *Obs.* (Replaced by Insoluble.)

1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 41 Indissoluble in Aqua fortis. 1758 Reid tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 142 It is mild, unctuous, indissoluble in spirits of wine. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xi. 487 The clear liquor then should be carefully poured off..from any indissoluble sediment that may remain.

b. That cannot be melted or liquefied (see Dissolve 2 a); not fusible. ? *Obs.*

1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 4 Some bodies, indissoluble by heat, can set the furnace and crucible at defiance. 1826 Scott *Letter to Lady Davy* 6 Feb. in *Lockhart*,

That direful chemist never put into his crucible a more indissoluble piece of stuff.

3. Of something that binds, as a chain, knot, etc., or (usually) *fig.* of a 'tie', connexion, 'bond', obligation, etc.: That cannot be dissolved, undone, or broken; firm, stable, perpetually binding or lasting. (The prevailing sense.)

1542 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* B ij b. In his wordes he professeth an indissoluble amitie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. (R.), The indissoluble knot of the manne and of the wyfe. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* III. i. 17 A most indissoluble tye. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 194 This binds together the Actions and Fortunes of Men by an indissoluble Connection of Causes. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Disc. Philos. Necess.* ii. 17 There are persons who admit this indissoluble chain of circumstances. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 159 With links Indissoluble of adamantine chains. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 3 The natural and indissoluble link between music and rhythm.

4. That cannot be dissolved, as an assembly or association.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* v, If..he..were so loath to bestow a Parlament once in three yeare,..was it likely..he should bestow willingly on this Parlament an indissoluble sitting?

5. That cannot be solved or explained; inexplicable, insoluble. *rare.*

1868 *Pref. Digby's Voy. Medit.* 35 An indissoluble riddle.

Indissolubleness (see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being indissoluble; indissolubility.

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* ¶ 71 The Earth, hardened to indissolubleness, is a stone. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 209 The indissolubleness of the alcalisate salt, that is one of the two ingredients of glass. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 289 This doctrine of the Indissolubleness of Marriage..was never settled in any Council before that of Trent. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xv, In her marriage ..she had ceased to see the mystic union which is its own guarantee of indissolubleness, had ceased even to see the obligation of a voluntary pledge.

Indissolubly (indi·sŏlĭubli, indisŏ·lĭubli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an indissoluble manner; so as to be incapable of being dissolved; in the way of firm or perpetual connexion; inseparably.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 141 The old Walles..made of Britons Brikes, very large and great Flynt set togyther almost indissolubely with morters made of smaule Pybble. 1622 PRESTON *Godly Man's Inquis.* ii. 50 It knits vs indissolublie to the Lord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 69 On they move Indissolubly firm. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iv. 22 A previous Bias and Inclination..may be so powerful that the Act of the Will may be certainly and Indissolubly connected therewith. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, She considered herself as indissolubly bound by that promise as if it had been given at the altar. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* XXXIX. iii, Fair peace shall be to truth at last..Wedded indissolubly fast. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Farming* Wks. (Bohn) III. 57 Early marriages and the number of births are indissolubly connected with abundance of food.

Indissolute (indi·sŏlĭut), *a. rare.* [IN- 3 + DISSOLUTE *a.*: cf. late L. *indissolūt-us* (Boethius).] Undissolved, unbroken.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *1st Pt. Artevelde* III. iii, Where is that indissolute chain Which to thy anchor'd mandaments eterne The floating soul shall grapple!

†Indisso·lvable, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 7 -ible. [IN- 3.] Incapable of being dissolved.

1. Incapable of being disintegrated, destroyed, or abolished; = INDISSOLUBLE 1.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 47 Mr. Hobbs outruns the Constable, and makes the King or Civitas..indissolvable by that power that made him. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 55 A substance really distinct from matter, must likewise of necessity be indissolvable. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 They of no disagreeing Parts consist: Immortal, indissolvable abide, What has no parts, Time never can divide.

2. Insoluble in a liquid; = INDISSOLUBLE 2.

1676 BOYLE *Exper. Orig. Qualities* II. vii, We found it as indissolvable in aqua regis too. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 176 Like a Medicine wrapt up in an indissolvible Vehicle. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 315 The indissolvable earthy residuum.

b. Infusible; = INDISSOLUBLE 2 b.

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1658) 60 The softer veins of Chrystal remain indissolvable in scorching territories. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 79 There is no terrestrial body indissolvable to fire.

3. Of a tie, connexion, obligation, etc.: = INDISSOLUBLE 3.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* I. xxvi. (1638) 47 That bond of Matrimony was indissolvable. 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vi. 63 There is a necessary and indissolvable dependence of all second causes upon the first. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* ii. 27 This [conjugal] union is not indissolvable, but may and must be broken by death. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 67 The union of their ideas appears so indissolvible, that we find we have it not in our power to disunite them in our thoughts. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 429 There, indeed, friendships were happy and unions indissolvable.

4. Of an assembly, etc.; = INDISSOLUBLE 4.

1643 *Cunning Plot to divide Parlt.* 10 This Parliament.. was..made indissolvable without its own consent.

5. Insoluble, inexplicable; = INDISSOLUBLE 5.

1637 JACKSON *2nd Serm. 2 Chron.* vi. 39–40 Wks. 1844 VI. 40 The unsearchable ways of God's wisdom, or his indissolvable contrivances of extraordinary success. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 There are not onely diseases incurable in Physick, but cases indissolvable in Laws.

b. as *sb.* Something insoluble or inexplicable.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* v. 53 The composition of bodies, whether it be of divisibles or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvibles.

Hence **†Indissolvabi·lity, †Indisso·lvableness** = INDISSOLUBILITY; **†Indisso·lvably** *adv.* = INDISSOLUBLY.

1659 *Army's Plea pres. Practice* 22 All that may be said with reference to the Parliament..the indissolvableness of them without their own consent. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 135 They unite into an indissolvability of affection. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. ¶ 67. 54 Only that he may the more indissolvably unite, yea incorporate himself with us.

†Indisso·lved, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not dissolved; undissolved.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 320 While the said Peace was continuing, and the said Treaties indissolved.

Indissua·dable, *a. rare*—°. [f. IN- 3 + *dissuadable*, f. DISSUADE *v.* + -ABLE.] That cannot be dissuaded; inexorable. Hence **Indissua·dably** *adv.*, inexorably.

a 1894 STEVENSON *Weir of Hermiston* vi. (1896) 178 Fate ..obscure, lawless, august, moving indissuadably in the affairs of Christian men.

†Indi·stance. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *indistāntia*, f. *indistāns* (see next): cf. IN- 3 and DISTANCE.] The quality or character of being 'indistant'. So **†Indi·stancy,** in same sense.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 439 They make nothing for corporall presence by indistance of place. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 137 The .. Lutherans from the inseparability, and indistance of the union, betwixt the two natures, plead for the coextension of the manhood, with the Godhead. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* v. (1870) 421 If not by way of circumscription, as proper bodies are, yet by way of determination and indistancy.

†Indi·stant, *a. Obs.* [ad. late or med.L. *indistāns, -stāntem*, tr. Gr. ἀδιάστατος: see IN- 3 and DISTANT.

In L. the adv. *indistānter* occurs in Priscian and Ammianus; the adj. *indistāns* (with the sb. *indistāntia*) in a 13th c. grammarian quoted in Thurot *Doctrines grammaticales du moyen âge*, 187, and in William of Moerbeka's transl. of Proclus *De decem dubitat.* (col. 85, Cousin), and Ficinus' transl. of Plotinus (ed. Oxon. I. 88). (Prof. I. Bywater.)]

1. Not distant, not separated by an interval; without break or interval, continuous.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* v. (1645) 43 The very nature of quantity uniteth any two parts that are indistant from one another. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 356 Eternity hath all the world in an indivisible indistant way at once. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 51 To be present with them, or indistant from them. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 91 Whatever form contains occultly, and in an indistant manner, is produced into the phantasy subsisting with intervals, divisibly and expanded.

2. Without material extension.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 416 The Generality of those other Ancients who asserted Incorporeal Substance, did suppose it likewise to be Unextended, they dividing Substances (as we learn from Philo) into διαστηματικαί, καὶ ἀδιάστατοι οὐσίαι, Distant and Indistant, or Extended and Unextended Substances. *Ibid.* I. v. 774 In like manner Simplicius .. writeth thus: τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον ἀμερὲς εὐθὺς ἀνάγκη εἶναι καὶ ἀδιάστατον, μεριστὸν γὰρ καὶ διάστατον ὑπάρχον, οὐ δύναται [κ.τ.λ.], because what is such, must of necessity be indivisible, and indistant; for where it divisible, and distant, it could not all of it be conjoined with its whole self [etc.].

Hence **†Indi·stantly** *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2, repr. L. *indistānter* (see above), Gr. ἀδιαστάτως.]

1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 137 Divines..affirme, that the manhood, and the person of the word are united, not onely inseparably but also indistantly, therefore one of them is not distant from the other. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 776 (transl. fr. Porphyrius) The corporeal world is distantly present to the Intelligible (or the Deity); and that is indivisibly and indistantly [ἀδιαστάτως] present with the world.

Indistinct (indisti·ŋkt), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *indistinct-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *distinctus* distinguished, DISTINCT: cf. F. *indistinct* (1549 in R. Estienne).]

1. Not distinct or distinguished from each other, or from something else; not kept separate or apart in the mind or perception; not clearly defined or marked off.

(In quot. 1871 with mixture of sense 'Not distinguished or celebrated, without distinction': cf. DISTINCT *a.* 5.)

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 199 What shall I say of.. three sacred persons in Trinitie, distinguished really, and yet indistinct essentially? 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. (R.), The Gauls, Cimmerians and Celts, under indistinct names,..over-ran Italy, Greece, and part of Asia. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indistinct*, not distinguisht or known one from another. [1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* ix. 12 The rest of the candidates for distinction, finding themselves, after all their work, still indistinct, think it must be the fault of the police, and are riotous accordingly.]

2. In active sense, of judgement or action: Not distinguishing between different things; undiscriminating, indiscriminate. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. (ed. 2) 144 Some in an indistinct voracity eating almost any, others out of a timorous preopinion refraining very many. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 74 Fools who, unconscious of the critic's laws, Rain in such show'rs their indistinct applause. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 15 The use of the relative and antecedent is more indistinct..than in the other writings of Plato.

3. Not seen or heard so as to be clearly distinguished or discerned, or to present a clear distinction of parts; confused, blurred; hence, faint, dim, obscure. (Also *transf., e.g.* from speech to the speaker.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 87 The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and distinct, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 632 The city swarms intense. The public haunt, Full of each theme, and warm with mixt discourse, Hums indistinct. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 (R.) According as they are more distant..their minute parts become more indistinct, and their outline less accurately defined. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* II. iii, The objects around them grew indistinct in the fading twilight. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 247 He..was awakened by the indistinct noise of the approaching multitude. 1887 *Nature* 21 Apr. 581/1 The *Oldhamia* is often indistinct.

b. Of the act of perception or mental impression, or a faculty by which something is perceived.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 186 But this fayth..was not sufficyent: for it was imperfyte & indistincte. 1780 T. FRANCKLIN tr. *Lucian, True Hist.* (1887) 135 We had a view, but confused and indistinct, of the Island of Dreams. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 539 Their views indeed were indistinct and dim. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 275, I have an indistinct recollection of his mentioning a complex Cretic rhythm.

c. as *sb.* Something indistinctly perceived. *rare.*

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 173 The woman who had become the radiant indistinct in his desiring mind was one whom he knew to be of a shivery steadfastness.

†Indisti·nctible, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + *distinctible*, f. L. *distinct-*, ppl. stem of *distinguĕre* to distinguish + -IBLE.] Undistinguishable.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I. Diss. iii. 176 A favourite old romance is founded on the indistinctible likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights, Amys and Amelion.

Indistinction (indisti·ŋkʃən). Now *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + DISTINCTION, after *indistinct.*]

1. The fact of not distinguishing or making distinctions; failure to perceive or make a difference.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 31 Such variety and difference is in traditions which this Hudler confoundeth to deceive his Novice with indistinctions. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 107 That scandalous indistinction between the worthy and the worthless. 1876 STEVENSON *Charles of Orleans* Wks. 1894 II. 263 Was it always one woman? or are there a dozen here immortalised in cold indistinction?

2. The condition or fact of not being distinct or different; absence of distinguishing qualities or characteristics; undistinguishableness.

1644 JESSOP *Angel of Eph.* 7 Sundry Divines..doe prove the Identitie and Indistinction of Bishops and Presbyters both in name and Office in sacred Writ. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 220 In a body there cannot be indistinction of parts, but each must possesse his own portion of parts. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H——Shire*, I was astonished at the indistinction of everything. Where had stood the great gates? What bounded the Court-yard? Whereabout did the outhouses commence?

†3. Indistinctness, obscurity, dimness. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 77 The indistinction, confusion and perpetuall turbulency of our Œconomy. 1693 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 62 His whole Soul is nothing but Night, and Confusion, Darkness, and Indistinction. *a* 1774 HARTE *Charit. Mason* (R.), Wild indistinction did their place supply; Half heard, half lost, th' imperfect accents die. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 96 The numerous Composers who succeeded Tallis..rather increased than diminished this indistinction of the words, by introducing more elaborate harmonies.

4. Absence of distinction or eminence; obscurity. *nonce-use.*

1865 *Athenæum* No. 1969. 105/1 Persons of distinction or in-distinction.

Indistinctive (indisti·ŋktiv), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + DISTINCTIVE, after *indistinct.*] Not distinctive.

1. Not distinguishing; undiscriminating.

1699–1881 [implied in INDISTINCTIVELY].

2. Without distinctive character or features; not markedly different from others.

1846 POE *Kirkland* Wks. 1864 III. 38 In person rather short and slight; features indistinctive. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 541 The hills, of New Red-Sandstone, are low and indistinctive,—the streams slow and sluggish. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 183 The blue and indistinctive scene.

Indisti·nctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2: cf. *distinctively.*] In an indistinctive manner; without distinction; indifferently, indiscriminately.

1699 LD. TARBUT in *Pepys' Diary* VI. 191 That men, women, and children, indistinctively, were subject to it. 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The whole Essay addresses itself to two descriptions of persons—to those who *will be* critics, and to those who *will be* poets. Both are here addressed, and indistinctively. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* June 897 Pastimes in which nobles and patricians indistinctively took part.

Indisti·nctiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. Incapacity for distinguishing or making distinctions.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY cited in Worcester *Suppl.* 1881.

2. Want of distinctive character; indistinctness.

1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 401 The might that gave shape to confusion, defined indistinctiveness, and portrayed the very void of the soul.

Indisti·nctly, *adv.* [f. INDISTINCT *a.* (or its L. original) + -LY 2: repr. L. *indistincte.*]

†1. In such a way as not to distinguish or make a difference between things, persons, or cases; without distinction; indifferently, indiscriminately.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1064 The herid blake, in colde contre the hoor, And euery hugh to haue in places warme, Is indistinctly good, and may not harme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 189 In ye first article..is conteyned & included indistinctly all y^t^ we byleue expresly of god in hymselfe. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* 32 But I am far from concluding all indistinctly. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 370

After the year of Probation, when this Habit is common and indistinctly given to Novices and Persons profess'd.

2. Not clearly to the perception, discernment, or understanding; confusedly, obscurely, dimly.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Confusément*, confusedly, indistinctly. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 46 The phantasie..Compounds those Images into some things not unlike Propositions, though confusedly and indistinctly. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 22 (R.) When the object is removed beyond the farthest limit of distinct vision, it will be seen indistinctly. 1826 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 78 Articulate more indistinctly than formerly. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* xiii. 105 The black unwelcome guest, the spectre of coming evil, had ever been present to her; but she had seen it indistinctly. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* III. iv. 639 Their earliest constitution and functions are .. very indistinctly traceable.

Indisti·nctness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being indistinct; obscurity, dimness. (In reference to either sensuous or mental perception.) a. As a quality of the object: Incapability of being clearly perceived or understood.

a 1727 Newton (J.), According to the indistinctness of this picture [in the bottom of the eye], the object will appear confused. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* v. ii. (1803) 123 If we attend to the cause of this indistinctness, we shall find, that it is not owing to their being general terms, but to this, that there is no definition of them that has authority. 1827 Whately *Logic* (1845) Introd. 33 The ambiguity or indistinctness of Terms. 1880 E. White *Cert. Relig.* 35 There is a certain indistinctness in her outlines.

b. As a quality of perception or thought: cf. Indistinct 3 b.

1783 Blair *Rhetoric* x. I. 186 The obscurity which reigns so much among many metaphysical writers is, for the most part, owing to the indistinctness of their own conceptions. 1783 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, I felt a confusion and indistinctness in my head, which lasted I suppose about half a minute. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 185 The indistinctness of thought which is so fatal a feature in the intellect of the stationary period.

Indistinguishable (indisti·ŋgwiʃăb'l), *a.* [In-3.] Not distinguishable; that cannot be distinguished.

1. Incapable of being discriminated or recognized as different *from* something else, or from each other; of which the difference cannot be perceived.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 51 The true seeds of Cypresse and Rampions are indistinguishable by old eyes. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 359 The simultaneousness of the two sensations renders them indistinguishable. 1882 G. Allen in *Knowledge* No. 19. 403 So after a short time they became as indistinguishable from the true Celts, as Normans and Danes in England have become indistinguishable from the rest of the community.

b. *transf.* Of which the parts are not distinguishable; of indeterminate shape or structure.

This is perh. the meaning in the Shaks. quot., where the word is used of Thersites, ? in reference to his deformity.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 33 You ruinous But, you whorson indistinguishable Curre. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) I The sea and the air and the sky seemed to be one indistinguishable mass of whirling and hurrying vapour.

2. That cannot be clearly perceived (by the senses or the mind); not discernible; imperceptible.

1642 *Answ. Observ. agst. King* 10 The Scales of the Votes dancing indistinguishable whether they leane. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 110 The silent and .. indistinguishable lapse of time. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 527 The pulse of the arteries of a paralytic arm was quite indistinguishable. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 244 Indistinguishable to the eye.

Hence **Indistinguishabi·lity, Indisti·nguishableness,** the quality or character of being indistinguishable.

1731 Bailey vol. II, *Indistinguishableness*..uncapableness to be distinguished. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. vi. 52 The true interpretation of equality is indistinguishableness. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* ii. 41 Here we mean a different thing by the word *same*. We mean indistinguishability. 1891 *Monist* I. 488 Shading off from perfect likeness or indistinguishableness to just recognisable affinity.

Indisti·nguishably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. Without distinguishing; indiscriminately.

1689 *Proc. Pres. Parl. Justified* 5 All who cherish Resentments of this kind I dare not indistinguishably condemn.

2. So as to be indistinguishable; so that the difference cannot be perceived.

1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 404 They likewise pass into each other so indistinguishably, that the whole order forms a very network. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ii. 44 Empedocles lived at a time when poetry and fact were indistinguishably mingled.

Indisti·nguished, *a.* Now *rare.* [In-3.] Not distinguished; undistinguished.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* IV. vi. 278 Oh indistinguish'd space of Womans will, A plot vpon her vertuous Husbands life, And the exchange my Brother. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 171 In that indistinguisht masse, all things seemed one. 1884 *Congreg. Year Bk.* 52 The common and indistinguished life of man.

†**Indisti·nguishing,** *a. Obs.* [In-3.] Not distinguishing; undiscriminating.

1828 Webster, *Indistinguishing*, making no difference; as, indistinguishing liberalities. *Johnson.*

Indistributable (indistri·biutăb'l), *a.* [In-3.] That cannot be distribnted: see Distribute *v.*

1847 Sir W. Hamilton *Let. De Morgan* 43 The rule of the Logicians, that the middle term should be once at least distributed (or indistributable)..is untrue. 1879 H. Spencer *Data Ethics* xiii. 236 Since that..cannot be happiness itself which is indistributable.

Indisturbable (indistə·ɹbăb'l), *a.* [f. In-3 + *disturbable*, f. Disturb *v.* + -able.] Incapable of being disturbed.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* 268 The true and indisturbable kingdome, full of all..heavenly Beautifulness. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. vii. 85 The quiet and indisturbable depths of a soul stayed on God.

Indisturbance (indistə·ɹbăns). Now *rare.* [f. In-3 + Disturbance.] Absence of disturbance; undisturbed condition; quietness, tranquillity.

1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* XI. (1701) 459/1 You .. neither perceive, through want of knowledge, the bounds of Indisturbance and Perturbation. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm. Govt. Tongue* in *Beauties Barrow* (1846) 52 Speaking ill upon presumption of secrecy, and thence of indisturbance and impunity. 1770 Beattie *Ess. Truth* III. ii. (1811) 274 We are told that the end of Scepticism, as it was taught by Pyrrho .. was to obtain indisturbance. 1866 Ferrier *Grk. Philos.* I. xv. 469 Perceiving our ignorance to be inevitable, we shall live in a state of .. mental indisturbance.

†**Indistu·rbed,** *a. Obs.* [In-3.] Not disturbed; undisturbed.

1660 N. Ingelo *Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) II. 150 Notwithstanding the indisturbed temper of the Divine Nature. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 20 Others of the same kind being wholly indisturbed.

†**Indi·tch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 endich, 7 indich. [f. In-1 or 2 + Ditch *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cast into or bury in (or as in) a ditch.

1597 Bp. Hall *Sat.* III. ii, Wert thou inditched in great secrecie; Where as no passenger might curse thy dust, Nor dogs sepulchrall sate their gnawing lust. 1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 64/2 One was cast dead into the Thames .. drawne with a Boat and a rope downe some part of the Riuer, and dragged to shore and indiched.

2. To enclose or surround with a ditch; to entrench.

1598 Florio, *Affossare*, to dike, to ditch or moate about, to make trenches or dikes, to endich. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 212 The Danes..raised as it is thought certaine trenches: whereof one is called Maumbury being an acre indiched.

Indite (indəi·t), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 endyte, 4-9 endite, (5 enditt, 6 endight, -dyt, 6-7 *erron.* endict). *β.* 5-6 indyte, 6 indight, -dyt(t, (-ditie), 6- indite, (6-8 *erron.* indict). See also Adyte. [a. OF. *enditer, -ditier, -ditter*:—L. type **indictāre*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *dictāre* to declare, dictate, compose in words, freq. of *dīcĕre* to say. The same word orig. as Indict, but retaining the French form of the radical part.]

†1. *trans.* To utter, suggest, or inspire a form of words which is to be repeated or written down; = Dictate *v.* 1. Also *absol. Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. i. 1 (Camb. MS.) Rendynge Muses of poetes enditen to me thinges to ben writen and drery vers. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 16 The holy gost endited the rewle hymselfe by his holy mouthe to saynt Birgit. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 267/1 As he endyted the lettre..and another monk wrote hit. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXI. ix. (1609) 778 The Consull pronounced the vow according to the very same forme of words (as the high priest endited and spake before him). 1639 Fuller *Holy War* v. ii. (1647) 231 In this case their words are endited not from their heart but outward limbes. 1815 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 251 English newspapers endited or endowed by the Castlereaghs or the Cannings.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139/2 Endytyn, or indytyn scripture and feyre speche, *dicto*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 To Indyte, *dictare, indictare*. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 84 Iulius Cæsar..would indight a letter to one of his secretaries. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 160 That..I may alwaies beleeve what the Spirit of Love hath Indited, and the beloved Disciple hath written. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* 94 The Common Prayers which were indicted or denounced by the voice of the Deacon. 1717 Prior *To the Earl of Oxford* 4 Smiling, bid her freely write What her happy thoughts indite. 1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* Pref., Canonical Scripture, which is indicted by the Holy Ghost.

†2. To enjoin as a law, precept, or maxim; = Dictate *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. vii. 61 Iustyce ne maye nought endyten this sentence that this shold be due. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 66 Out of one consideration endicted to them by their Schoolemaister, they will gather a hundred. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts, N. T.* 299 God himselfe .. hath indited these things to us. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* I. 92 Hear how learn'd Greece her useful rules endites, When to repress and when indulge our flights.

b. To dictate to, enjoin (a person).

c 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 15 Noght only to my king of pes y write, Bot to these othre princes cristene alle, That ech of hem his oghne herte endite. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 5 Shoe constraint nane of her subiects to exercise in religion utherweyes than thair conscience indytit thame.

3. To put into words, compose (a poem, tale, speech, etc.); to give a literary or rhetorical form to (words, an address); to express or describe in a literary composition.

a. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter, Cant.* 499 Anna..made þis psalme enditand it. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* I. 6 Thesiphone þow helpe me for tendite This woful vers. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1854 Endite in Latyne or in Frensshe thy grief clere. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 64 Quho could wele endyte How all the feldis..Depaynt war brycht. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1223/1 He hadde deuised his artycles' so wysely, and endicted the[m] so well. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 35 The ditty in miter so aptly endighted to the matter. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* lxxiv. (*title*) The Seventy Fourth Psalm .. seems to have been endited under the captivity. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle was thus endicted. 1692 W. Lowth *Vind.* (1699) 8 Unless..God cannot order a Book to be writ in as Intelligible a manner, as men can endite it.

β. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* III. i, Ye musis nine .. caus me dewlie till indite this storie. 1555 J. Proctor *Wyat's Reb.* Ded., Moving others to indict and pen stories. *c* 1560 A. Scott *Poems* xiii. 8 Sum thame delytis till indyte Fair facound speich. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xlv. 1 My heart is inditing a good matter. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 27 Not sedulous by Nature to indite Warrs, hitherto the onely Argument Heroic deem'd. *c* 1706 Prior *Her Right Name* 21 Old Homer only could indite Their vagrant grace and soft delight. *a* 1800 Cowper *Ode to Apollo* 3 Luckless brains, That .. Indite much metre with much pains, And little or no meaning. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* III. iv, Men far too well acquainted with their subject to indite such tales of the Philistines as these!

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XV. 367 For is none of þis newe clerkes..Þat can versifye faire ne formalich enditen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1883 Of this bataille I wol namoore endite. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* Introd. (Roxb.) 3 The matere wych I wyl of wryte Althow but rudely I kun endyte. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxii, Of gay matters to sing & to endite. 1687 Waller *On his Divine Poems* 2 The subject made us able to indite. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistress* 167 Sigh'd as he sung and did in tears indite.

4. *trans.* To put into written words, write, pen (a letter, etc.); to inscribe, set down, or enter in writing. In later use, passing into 3, the 'wording' being more thought of than the actual writing.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 181 Þanne let þe lordliche king lettres endite. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 51 Saye that ye your self haue made the lettre and endited it. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXX. (Percy Soc.) 149 Whan for my selfe she did so well indite, As I shall shew .. The gentyll fourme and tenour of her letter. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 227 A letter of diffiance, bothe for the stile and the pennyng excellently endited. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instr.* E iij b, Thus yee shall indight the parcell of the Journall into the Debitor, that is on the left hand. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 4 He may .. be improved to endite Tickets for the Bear-garden. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* ii. (1841) I. 11 The young Man's learning how to indite his letters in a tradesman's style. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxix. 367 He would probably find that functionary inditing a private letter to the English Secretary of State.

¶ 5. *Catachr.* a. for *invite*; b. for *inscribe. Obs.*

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 135 She will endite him to some Supper. 1597 — 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 30 Hee is indited to dinner to the Lubbars head in Lombard street. 1793 J. Williams *Life Ld. Barrymore* 115, I will not indite his sepulchre with that adulatory language.

Hence **Indi·ted** *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 139/2 Endytyd (*K.* or indityd) as scripture and speche, *dictatus*. 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 46 Her wel endighted dialog. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxviii. § 2 The Prophet Dauid .. left behind him .. a number of diuinely endited Poems. 1626 W. Fenner *Hidden Manna* (1652) 10 An indited Epistle, which an unskilful Ideot..cannot read.

†**Indi·te,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* In 6 en-, indite, en-, indyte. [f. Indite *v.*: cf. Dite *sb.*]

1. The action or faculty of inditing.

1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 270 This Ile before was bare, and desolate Off rhetorike, or lusty fresch endyte. — *Flyting w. Kennedie* 109 Thow hes full littill feill of fair indyte. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 324 My dull indyte can not direct my pen.

2. Style of composing, literary style; also, the thing indited, a composition; esp. a poem.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon., Envoy* iii, Thy barrant termis, and thy vile indite Sall not be mine. 1513 — *Æneis* Pref. 2 Laude, honor, prasingis, thankis infynite To the, and thi dulce ornate fresch endite Mast reuerend Virgill. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 6335 All gentyll Redaris hertlye I Implore For tyll excuse my rurall rude Indyte. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 212 In poetrie I traist 3ow be na barne, Quhilk dois reheirs the Poetis auld indyte. 1570 *Ibid.* XX. 7 Desyring all, baith greit and small .. Not for to wyte my rude Indyte.

Indite, obs. or archaic form of Indict *v.*

Inditement (indəi·tmĕnt). *Obs.* or *arch.* (Also 7 indictment.) [f. Indite *v.* + -ment. Cf. OF. *enditement, -dictement* suggestion, instigation (Wace, 12th c.).] The action of composing in prose or verse; composition.

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* Ded. *iij, No potentate of all the world .. hath more fayre inditements to his commendation. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 56 His Secretaries did little for him by the way of Inditement, wherein they could seldome please him, he was so facete and choice in his phrase and stile. *a* 1639 Wotton *Ps.* civ, May .. both harp and voice In sweet indictment of thy hymns rejoyce. 1805 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 328 The Ecclesiasticus .. was actually in the process of composition or inditement. 1806 — in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 604 They gave up these long undertakings, as likely to outlast the spirit, the rapture, the enthusiasm, of enditement.

Inditement, obs. form of Indictment.

Inditer (indəi·tɹ). Forms: *a.* 4 enditour, 5 -dytour, 5-9 -diter, 7 -ditor, -dighter, (8 *erron.* endicter. *β.* 5 indyter, 6 -dytor, 6-7 -dighter, 6- inditer. [ME. (and ? AF.) *enditour* (L. type **indictātōr-em*), f. *endite*, Indite *v.* + agent-suffix *-our, -or*, passing at length into -er: cf. Diter.] One who indites; one who composes or dictates a literary work, speech, or letter; an author, writer, composer.

a. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 173 In his tyme Plautus Latinus, þe grete Pompeus his enditour and faire speker, Libertus þe doctour, florischeþ at Rome [L. *Cujus diebus Plautus Latinus rhetor, magni Pompeii libertus, doctor Romæ claruit*]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 82 Enditours Of old cronique and eke auctours. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115/1 An Enditer, *dictator, indictator.* *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 267 [He] presented his Letters, desiring Amphialus, that..he would consider that he was onely the bearer, and not the enditer. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 364 The basest and the hungriest endighter. 1664-94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 142 It is the simplicity of the Heart, and not of the Head, that is the best Enditer of our Petitions. 1717 J. FOX *Wanderer* (1718) 46, I could hardly with-hold my Compassion from the fair Endicter [of the Fiction]. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 215 This Memoir..must have had Joseph for its main compiler, enditer, or author. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 47 The feeling enditer of Sympathy's tale.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 An Indyter of lettirs, *dictator.* 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 734 Bookes of holy scripture, the indighters of which .. be not knowne. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vi. 249 We know the inditer, though we doubt of the penman. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxvi. 245 You will think your ward very bold to address you by Letter: especially as she is a very poor inditer. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxvii. 518 Jonas Clark, the bold inditer of patriotic state papers.

Inditer, obs. form of INDICTER.

Inditing (indəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INDITE *v.* + -ING 1.] a. The action of the verb INDITE; composition. b. A thing indited, a literary composition, a treatise, poem, letter, etc.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 243 Dereworþe dindimus þe enditinge hurde. 1388 WYCLIF *2nd Prol. Job*, Fro the begynnyng of the volume vnto the woordis of Job, anent the Ebruys the enditing is prose. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 106 Þe endytynge ys þe body and þe writynge ys þe clethynge of wordys and spekynge. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lix. 15 He hes indorsit myn indyttíng With versis off his [awin] hand vrytting. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 172 There are three maner of stiles or indityngs. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 76 Affectinge the comendation of an eloquent .. style by overcurious and statelye enditinge. 1604 ARMIN in *Nest Ninn.* (1842) Introd., The Booke of her owne indighting. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 20. 3/1 For Letters and Writings, Of other's Indicting. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, It was all his own invention, and the letter of his inditing.

Indition: see INDICION 2.

Indi·tress. *rare.* [f. INDITER + -ESS.] A female inditer.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 657 Was there to be a virtual *non-imprimatur* in force against our songstresses, romance-inditresses, tragedianesses, sonneteeresses, or other 'buildresses of the lofty rhyme'?

†**Indi·ture.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. *indite*, INDICT *v.* + -URE.] = INDICTMENT.

1614 T. KENNEY in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1887) I. 202 Being twise indited, by twoe seuerall inditures, I was cleared of both.

Indium (i·ndiŏm). *Chem.* [f. radical of *ind-icum* INDIGO + *-ium*, after *sodium*, etc.; in reference to the two indigo lines which form the characteristic spectrum of the metal.] A soft silver-white metal of extreme rarity, occurring in association with zinc and other metals; discovered by Reich and Richter in 1863, by means of spectrum analysis, in the zinc-blende of Freiberg. Symbol In.

1864 LYELL *Inaug. Addr.* in *Reader* 17 Sept. 358 A fourth metal named indium, from its indigo-coloured band, was detected by Professor Richter of Freiberg in Saxony in a zinc ore of the Hartz. 1874 tr. *Lommel's Light* 114 The blue light of Indium undergoes a still stronger refraction than that of Thallium. 1882 *Nature* No. 639. 290 He finds that indium is like some other metals in not coming under the often-accepted rule that pure metals have ∞ change of coefficient of resistance with temperature.

b. *attrib.*, as *Indium bromide* (In Br), *Indium chloride, monochloride* (In Cl), *dichloride* (In Cl_2), *trichloride* (In Cl_3); *Indium iodide, oxide, hydroxide*; *Indium salts*, etc.

1897 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* II. 609 *Indium Oxide* In_2O_3 is a pale yellow powder. *Ibid.* 611 *Indium Ammonium Alum* .. is deposited in well-defined regular octohedra.

Indivertible (indivō·rtib'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + *divertible*, f. DIVERT *v.* + -IBLE.] Incapable of being diverted or turned aside.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers I. T.*, Indivertible from his way as a moving column. 1874 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* (1875) III. xiii. 176 The indivertible guardian of his morals.

Hence **Indive·rtibly** *adv.*, in a way that cannot be turned aside.

1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 267 Its recent history, its greatness—all associate it intimately and indivertibly with the German 'Fatherland'. 1868 H. BUSHNELL *Serm. Living Subj.* 186 We are all saying, the young man eagerly, the old man indivertibly, the same thing.

†**Indive·rtive,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN- 3 + DIVERTIVE.] Not divertive; not of an amusing or entertaining character or tendency.

1700 J. BROME *Trav. Eng., Scot.* Ded. Ep. (1707) 3 Something which may not prove altogether indivertive.

†**Indive·stible,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN- 3 + *divestible*, f. DIVEST + -IBLE.] Of which one cannot divest oneself.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cvi. IV. 433 Being under an invincible ignorance and indivestible Scruples.

†**Indivi·d.** *Obs.* Abbreviation of INDIVIDUAL.

1677 T. HARVEY tr. *Owen's Epigr.* (N.), Why want none tasting, touching? 'cause of these That th' individ, this guards the species.

†**Indivi·dable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not dividable, indivisible.

The exact sense in the Shaks. quotation is uncertain. Schmidt says 'Not to be distinguished by a particular appellation'; Aldis Wright, 'Where the unity of place is observed'.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 418 (Qos. 2–3, 1604–5) Scene indeuidible [*Qos. 4–6* (1611–37) indeuidable; *Folios* indiuible] or Poem vnlimited. 1602 R. DOLMAN tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. xi. 663 Democritus, and Diodorus affirme, that before all things, there were certen Atomoes, or litle indiuidable bodies [etc.]. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 32 One individeable and peculiar being cannot belong to more than one, as the being of Thomas cannot be the very same being which is of Peter or Iohn. 1637 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Malvezzi's Romulus & Tarquin* 149 A point which in the abstract is indivisable.

†**Indivi·ded,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Undivided.

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 84 Christe realie thair præsent (quhilk ane indiuidit .. euiry Christiane..ressauis). 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 147 He remained whole in that his indiuided vnity with his father. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. II. xxxi, One individed faculty. 1695 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Gen.* xviii. 2. 299 A Representation of the blessed individed Trinity.

Individual (indivi·diu|əl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 **indyvyduall.** [f. med.L. *indīviduāl-is*, f. *indīvidu-us* indivisible, inseparable (see INDIVIDUUM) + -AL: cf. F. *individuel* (16th c.), It. *individuale*. (*Formæ individuales* occurs in Adhelard of Bath, *c* 1115 (Haureau *Philos. Scolast.* I. 349); the adv. *indīviduāliter* in Abelard *Epist.* I. ii. 5.)]

A. *adj.* †1. One in substance or essence; forming an indivisible entity; indivisible. *Obs.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 11 To the .. glorie of the hye and indyuyduall Trynyte. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. vii. § 1 (1622) 50 Some make their god of Atomes, and indiuidual moates: some of diuidual numbers; as Epicurus, and Pythagoras. 1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 56 In the name of the holy and indiuiduall Trinitie. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii, This untheological Remonstrant would divide the individuall Catholicke Church into severall Republicks. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 611 It would be liable to misinterpretation, and to be taken, in the Sabellian sense, for that which hath one and the same singular and individual essence.

†2. That cannot be separated; inseparable. *Obs.*

c 1600 *Timon* I. ii. (1842) 6 Where ere thou go'st I still will folowe thee An indiuiduall mate. 1623 COCKERAM, *Indiuiduall*, not to bee parted, as man and wife. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. ix, He..is an individual Companion to the King. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 486 To have thee by my side Henceforth an individual solace dear.

3. Existing as a separate indivisible entity; numerically one, single. b. Single, as distinct from others of the same kind; particular, special. Also *absol.* in phr. † *In the individual*, in the particular case: opposed to *in the general* (GENERAL *a.* 11 d).

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. v. § 5 Whether things indifferent in the general, or vnto many .. be indifferent in the indiuiduall, to this or that particular man. 1631 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 25 The whole Church must be so sanctified; therefore the individuall members. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 3 Our Idea of any individual Man would be .. far different. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 31 Every man in his physical nature is one individual single agent. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 227 All powers delegated from the board to any individual servant of the company. 1793 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 75 Settlement of Accounts between the United and Individual States. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 23 The traveller takes it [the château] for a town rather than an individual edifice. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 A determination in each individual man to go his own way. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 74 It is not in the use of individual words, alone, that this principle of explanation is adopted.

†c. Expressing self-identity: Identical, self-same, very same. *Obs.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histriomastix* 177 To sport themselves with those individuall sinnes upon the Stage, which the parties .. are condoling now in Hell? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 130 Polycarpus, Bishop of Smirna, and some say that Individuall Angell of the Church of Smirna, whereunto the second of those seven Asiatique Epistles are written. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 1 Seals .. setting down .. the individual place where anything was sealed. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 228 That this Remnant still continued the same individual Kingdom of Christ with the former, tho' very much reformed and improved. 1701 WALLIS in Hearne *Collect.* 24 July an. 1705 (O. H. S.) I. 15 Which I do believe to be this individual Book. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 178/1 They were communicated to her by the nun, who was no other than the individual Wilhelmina. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* I. 132 It is more probable that the individual insect in question had been produced this Summer.

4. Distinguished from others by attributes of its own; marked by a peculiar and striking character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 19 A man should be something that men are not, and individuall in somewhat beside his proper nature. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 494 He is so quaint and so individual in his views. 1897 *Brit. Weekly* 27 May 97 In him Nonconformity has lost one of her most conspicuous and individual figures.

5. Of, pertaining or peculiar to, a single person or thing, or some one member of a class; characteristic of an individual.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 4 As touching the Manners of learned men, it is a thing personall and individuall. 1712 S. CLARKE *Def. Immateriality Soul* 13 The sole Reason urged .. why a System of Matter cannot have a Power of Thinking or an Individual Consciousness. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King* Wks. 1842 II. 395 We, .. several of the peers of the realm, and several members of the house of commons .. do in our individual capacity, .. beg leave [etc.]. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* xliii. III. 64 Our tendency is to admire individual greatness far more than national. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 34 The many slight differences which appear in the offspring from the same parents .. may be called individual differences. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. (1864) 3/2 There is a limit to the legitimate interference of collective opinion with individual independence. 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* iv. (1880) 169 All effectual advancement .. must be by individual, not public effort.

b. *Individual name* († *word*), *judgement* (see quots.).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xiii, It is no individuall word, but a Collective. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 3 An individual or singular name is a name which is only capable of being truly affirmed, in the same sense, of one thing. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 122 A Singular or Individual Judgment, in which a Predicate is affirmed of one thing, or of a class of things taken as one whole. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* 23 Nouns or Names are Individual or Proper .. which can only be applied to single persons, places, or objects.

B. *sb.*

†1. *pl.* Inseparable things: see A. 2. *Obs.*

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xix. (1628) 17 Humanity and Miserie are alwayes paralels: sometimes indiuiduals. 1661 — *Lusoria* (1696) 44 They are here Individuals, for no Demonstrance of Duty or Authority can distinguish them.

2. A single object or thing, or a group of things forming a single complex idea, and regarded as a unit; a single member of a natural class, collective group, or number.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. iv. 17 We shall thoroughly discuss and ransacke euery particular individuall in his kinde. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & A.* III. 1056 That individuals die, his will ordains; The propagated species still remains. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* Pref., We see each circumstance of art and individual of nature summoned together by the extent and fecundity of his imagination. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 269 *note*, I have not unfrequently met with herds [of giraffes] containing thirty individuals. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (1876) 54 It makes no difference whether the individual be a numerical unit, or an aggregate unit, as a partnership, company, or corporation of traffickers.

b. *Logic* and *Metaph.* An object which is determined by properties peculiar to itself and cannot be subdivided into others of the same kind; *spec.* in *Logic*: An object included in a species, as a species is in a genus. See INDIVIDUUM.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 44 It is not possible to know vntill wee come vnto indiuidualls .. vntill we ataine vnto those things which doe not admit division. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., An individual .. in Logick .. signifies that which cannot be divided into more of the same name or nature, and is by some called Singulare. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The usual division in logic is made into genera..those genera into species, and those species into individuals. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 185 Οὐσία .. being, substance ..'that which has existence in itself, independent of every thing else to constitute it': that is, an individual. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* (ed. 3) II. 148 (L.) Our idea of an individual is, that it is a whole composed of parts, which are not similar to the whole, and have not an independent existence, while the whole has an independent existence and a definite form. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 56. 86 An individual is that which cannot be divided without ceasing to be what it is.

c. *Zool.* and *Bot.* A single member of a species; a single specimen of an animal or plant.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1873) 34 No one supposes that all the individuals of the same species are cast in the same actual mould. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 1. 315 Individuals are the units of the series which constitute species .. Each individual is an independent organism, of which the component parts are reciprocally means and ends. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 425 In scientific as well as popular language the term *individual* is commonly applied to each and every plant.

d. *Biol.* An organism regarded as having a separate existence.

Sometimes used specifically of a single member of a colony of organisms (as a leaf-bud, or a polyp of a cœlenterate); by others defined as 'the whole product of a single fertilized ovum'; more strictly: an organism detached from other organisms, composed of coherent parts, and capable of independent life.

1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 159 Blossom general, regular. Individuals of 1 petal, tubular. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 46 In the Polypes .. a number of individuals, each capable (like a leaf-bud) of living by itself, are arranged on one common plant-like structure. 1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 74 I. 207 A biological Individual is any concrete whole having a structure which enables it, when placed in appropriate conditions, to continuously adjust its internal relations to external relations, so as to maintain the equilibrium of its functions. 1870 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 25 In zoological language, an individual is defined as 'equal to the total result of a single ovum'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 231 The proglottides .. are supposed to be produced .. by posterior germination of the scolex, from which they are detached in many instances either singly or in groups .. But the facts do not appear to necessitate the view that the proglottis is an individual.

3. A single human being, as opposed to Society, the Family, etc.

1626 J. YATES *Ibis ad Caesarem* II. 12 *margin*, The Prophet saith not, God saw euery particular man in his bloud, or had compassion to say to euery Indiuiduall, *Thou shalt liue.* 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 213 Peace .. is the very supporter of Individualls, Families, Churches, Commonwealths. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. Introd. 2

Among the savage nations of hunters and fishers, every individual..is..employed in useful labour. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 141 We are most jealous of the rights of individuals, and careless of the common welfare. 1899 J. MONRO GIBSON in *Expositor* Feb. 144 It will not be as Churches but as individuals that we shall all stand before the Judgment seat of Christ.

b. Without any notion of contrast or relation to a class or group: A human being, a person. (Now chiefly as a colloquial vulgarism, or as a term of disparagement.)

1742 JOHNSON *Debates* (1787) II. 172 Only one individual was injured by another. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* III. 125 These she bequeathed to different individuals. 1781 S. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 74 The People of Massachusetts .. conceived the idea of exalting an individual of their own Province. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv, The three individuals entered the boat with great precaution. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 111 The individual whom I desired to meet. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. Prol., He appeared to be an exceedingly unpleasant individual.

†4. Short for *individual person*; person, personality, self. *Obs.*

1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 305 As to what concernes my owne poore individuall, I am armed against all euents and deffy fortune to her teeth. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 674 They could not propagate their kind by generation, as neither indeed preserve their own individuals. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 15 July, A transient compliment made to his own individual in particular, or to his country in general. 1774 LEE *Let. to Burke* B.'s Corr. 1844 I. 513 Even the appearance of their individuals is totally changed since I first knew them. 1800 GODWIN in C. Kegan Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 5 Driven back .. to consider of my own miserable individual.

Individua·lic, *a. nonce-word.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Denoting individuals.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpreter* 72 It [English] has .. too many generic, and too few specific and individualic, terms. *Ibid.* 129.

Individualism (indivi·diu$_{i}$ăliz'm). [a. F. *individualisme* (f. med.L. *individuāl-is* INDIVIDUAL + *-isme*, -ISM); or f. INDIVIDUAL + -ISM.]

1. Self-centred feeling or conduct as a principle; a mode of life in which the individual pursues his own ends or follows out his own ideas; free and independent individual action or thought; egoism.

1835 H. REEVE tr. *De Tocqueville's Democr. in Amer.* II. ii. (1840) III. 203 Individualism is a novel expression, to which a novel idea has given birth .. Individualism is a mature and calm feeling, which disposes each member of the community to sever himself from the mass of his fellow-creatures, and to draw apart with his family and friends. 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 98 It is too closely connected with our individualism in religion. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Hours w. Mystics* I. 351 He is not tempted by it to selfish individualism, or contemplative isolation, as long as he is true to the old Mosaic belief. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 312 It is the consecration of absolute individualism.

2. The social theory which advocates the free and independent action of the individual, as opposed to communistic methods of organization and state interference. Opposed to COLLECTIVISM and SOCIALISM.

1884 J. RAE *Contemp. Socialism* 209 Socialism and individualism are merely two contrary general principles, ideals, or methods, which may be employed to regulate the constitution of economical society. 1890 WESTCOTT in *Guardian* 8 Oct. 1581/1 Individualism regards humanity as made up of disconnected or warring atoms: Socialism regards it as an organic whole, a vital unity formed by the combination of contributory members mutually interdependent.

3. *Metaph.* The doctrine that the individual is a self-determined whole, and that any larger whole is merely an aggregate of individuals, which, if they act upon each other at all do so only externally.

1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* iv. 71 Is such a more adequate philosophy to be found in the idealistic individualism of Leibnitz?

4. = INDIVIDUALITY 2, 3.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXV. 66 Their ideas of God did not possess that individualism and personality which so remarkably characterised those of the Hebrews. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* viii. 173 A person of commanding individualism will answer it as Rochester does. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 520/2 The individualism which is aimed at by architects.

5. An individual peculiarity; e. g. a manuscript reading peculiar to an individual scribe or copyist.

1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. 232 Singular readings which are mere individualisms, so to speak, originating with the scribe or one of his immediate predecessors.

Individualist (indivi·diu$_{i}$ălist). [f. INDIVIDUAL + -IST; cf. F. *individualiste*.]

1. One who pursues an independent or egoistic course in thought or action.

1840 GLADSTONE *Ch. Princ.* 131 The sentiment of the catholic is better, and its besetting danger less, than those of the individualist in religion. 1856 KINGSLEY *Misc., Hours w. Mystics* I. 351 The Pharisee becomes a selfish individualist just because he has forgotten this. 1883 BEARD *Reformation* vi. 189 The Anabaptists were the individualists of the Reformation.

2. An adherent of the social theory of Individualism. (See also quot. 1891.)

1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) II. x. 275 It is maintained by the individualists that if a great number of manufactories and other trading establishments were brought into connection with the Wholesale Society, the business would become far too extensive and complicated to be properly managed. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 3/2 To hold the scales between individualists and Socialists. 1891 BEATRICE POTTER *Coop. Movem. Gt. Brit.* 75 The term *Individualist* has been used within the Cooperative movement for the last twenty years to denote that school of Cooperators who insist that each separate manufacturing establishment shall be governed (if possible owned) by those who work therein; the profits being divided among the working proprietors. Opposed to *Federalist*. 1896 *Times* 30 Jan. 8 If the individualists are to hold their own against the encroachments of the State.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = INDIVIDUALISTIC.

1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 341 Owing to the supremacy in European thought of the individualist ideas which Christianity carried in with it. 1885 *Contemp. Rev.* June 903 He condemns Liberalism because it is individualist. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/2 The traditions of French workmen are strongly individualist, and they have not been in a hurry to enter into combinations. *Ibid.* 26 Nov. 9/2 The cautious individualist development of colonization in Australia or North America.

Individualistic (indivi·diu$_{i}$ăli·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to individualism or individualists; characterized by individualism.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 262 Individualistic ideal. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* 172 That reaction .. into which the Revolution drove many of the finest minds of the next generation by showing the supposed consequences of pure individualistic rationalism. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* III. 190 The opinion of others has a vast effect upon even the most individualistic amongst us. 1897 BRYCE *Impress. S. Africa* 156 They [Boers] were self-reliant and individualistic to excess.

Individuality (individiæ$_{i}$·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY: cf. F. *individualité*.]

1. The state or quality of being indivisible or inseparable; indivisibility, inseparability. b. An indivisible or inseparable entity.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 165 These words also inferre that there ought to be an individuality in Mariage. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iii. (1876) 171 As though He were so derived from the simple Unity of God as .. to inhere within that ineffable individuality. 1864 — *Apol.* App. 61 When the eternal foes are so intermingled and interfused that to human eyes they seem to coalesce into a multitude of individualities.

2. The fact or condition of existing as an individual; separate and continuous existence.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 19 But the soul subsisting, other matter clothed with due accidents, may salve the individuality. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), He would tell his instructor .. that individuality could hardly be predicated of any man. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii. (1819) 482 Consciousness carries identity and individuality along with it through all changes of form or of visible qualities. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iv. 72 Individuality is essential to our idea of a person.

b. The action or position of the individual members of a society.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 253 To them the will, the wish, the want, the liberty, the toil, the blood of individuals is as nothing. Individuality is left out of their scheme of government. The state is all in all.

3. The aggregate of properties peculiar to an individual; the sum of the attributes which distinguish an object from others of the same kind; individual character. b. Idiosyncrasy; strongly marked individual character.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 117 Appietas and Lentulitas, For the indiuidualite, as it were of Appius and Lentulus, or Patauinitas for Liuies stile. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 196 A man is a living Creature, mortall, and capable of learning. In this sentence, man abstracted from individualitie..is described. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 151 The spring-tide of life over, we look for soberer sense in the face; ..expecting to see individuality of character. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 18 The circumstances which give to the different diseases their individuality. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 585 The Puritan individuality is nowhere so overpowering as in Milton. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 21 In every man's writings there is something like himself and unlike others, which gives individuality.

c. *pl.* Individual characteristics.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 126 The soul .. Against the law of Corporeities, It doth devest them both of time and place, And of all individualities. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 16 All identically the same in edition and minor individualities. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 304 Mere individualities of taste and talent and temper.

4. a. An individual thing. b. An individual personality.

1775 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 July, Here sit poor I, with nothing but my own solitary individuality. 1859 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* (1879) II. iv. 245 That little cherished individuality, though ever so young, lives on. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 759 In what respects the earth is an individuality. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 150 Jack Falstaff, that most unique and fine of individualities.

5. *Phrenology.* The faculty of knowing objects as mere substances or existences; the supposed 'organ' of this faculty.

1828 G. COMBE *Const. Man* 72 Individuality and Eventuality, or the powers of observing things that exist and occurrences.

Individualization (indivi·diu$_{i}$ăləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of individualizing; the fact or condition of being individualized: in various senses of the vb.; see next.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 195 A Nation, or Community, is a Number of Individuals assembled under one Kind of Government, for the mutual Benefit of each other; from which .. in Proportion as they deviate, they fall into a Kind of Individualisation again. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 217 In a poem, the characters of which, amid the strongest individualization, must still remain representative. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 24 Towards the individualization of the portion of space some approach is made: the town being foreknown .. the street is particularized. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* 67/1 When this process of individualization is effected by a separate word, we call that word an Article. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 301 This individualization of the teeth is eminently significative of the high grade of organization of the animals manifesting it. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* III. ix. (1879) 777 The division presupposed by individualization of property cannot be carried far without appliances which savage life does not furnish.

Individualize (indivi·diu$_{i}$ăləiz), *v.* [f. INDIVIDUAL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render individual or give an individual character to; to characterize by distinctive marks or qualities; to mark out or distinguish from other persons or things.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* IV. ii. 5 In morall actions, *modus adjectus* is *principium individuationis*, and nothing else doth individualize a morall action. 1805 N. DRAKE *Ess. Tatler* (L.), The peculiarities which individualize and distinguish the humour of Addison. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 61 Every element..every class of objects recognisable by the senses, individualised into a god. 1835 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. xi. 162 The natural effect .. of pain and fear, is to individualize us in our own minds. 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 374 The Church stood, as it were, individualised, by the side of the other social impersonation, the State. 1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Log.* i. (1860) 25 To have a valid conception of a horse .. I must also be able to combine these attributes in a representative *image*; that is, to *individualize* them. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* i. 5 The inferior agents are individualised with a minuteness of surpassing truth to nature.

absol. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 494 Life, in the sense here meant .. may be defined—'tendency to individualise'. 1865 LOWELL *Scotch the Snake* Prose Wks. 1890 V. 242 The more we can individualize and personify, the more lively our sympathy.

2. To point out, mention, notice, or consider, individually; to specify, particularize. Also *absol.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 100 Many..men, worthy of honour, which I may not individualize. 1807 *Ann. Reg.* 251 Without individualizing any, it was a virtual declaration of hostility against every neutral power. 1823 *Examiner* 658/2 We may revert to this subject, in which case we shall individualize a little more than we have now done. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1860 XI. 239 The .. general functions of the article definite .. are first, to individualize [etc.]. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. x. 152 We feel that God sympathises and individualizes.

3. To appropriate to the use of an individual. *rare.*

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 264, I a little grudged the tracts [of land] that have been filched away, so to speak, and individualized by thriving citizens.

Hence **Indivi·dualized** *ppl. a.*, rendered individual; marked by distinctive characteristics. **Indivi·dualizer,** one that individualizes.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 327 The distinct and individualized agency that by the given combinations utters and bespeaks its presence. *a* 1834 — *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 102 Their different combinations and subordinations were in fact the individualizers of men. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 49 Lithium is the least individualised alkaline metal. 1892 *Monist* II. 298 Law became an *individualista*—or, individualiser.

Individualizing (indivi·diu$_{i}$ălə·izing), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That individualizes.

1830 COLERIDGE in Mrs. H. Sandford *Th. Poole & Friends* (1888) II. 321 This is not .. the most individualizing trait of our friend's character. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Fac. Mod. Art*, That individualising property, which should keep the subject .. distinct in feature from every other subject. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 38 The individualising influences arising from the body..overpowered this kindred with the universal.

Hence **Indivi·dualizingly** *adv.*, in an individualizing manner.

1873 PATRICK tr. *Keil's Jeremiah* I. ii. 57 People in the two opposite regions of the world are individualizingly mentioned instead of all peoples.

Individually (indivi·diu$_{i}$ăli), *adv.* [f. INDIVIDUAL + -LY 2.] In an individual manner.

†1. Indivisibly; inseparably, undividedly. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 2 How should that subsist solitarily by it selfe which hath no substance, but indiuidually the very same whereby others subsist with it? 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 3 The persons which all have that one being, and every of which have all that being, which in itselfe is individually one. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 283 An attribute..individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.

2. In individual identity; as one and the same person or thing. *Individually the same*, identically the same, the self-same. ? *Obs.*

1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 48 One thing is said to be another, which *cannot* be individually or specifically the same. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 137 Whensoever the name, by which it is asked whether a thing be the same it was, is given it for the matter only, then, if the matter be the same, the thing also is individually the same; as the water, which was in the sea, is the same which is afterwards in the cloud. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. 219, I have received the Eagle's head; the lid is broken off individually in the same spot with the original.

b. *Individually different*: different as individuals (though they may be identical in species).

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 257 The definite article is likewise used to distinguish between things, which are individually different, but have one generic name 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 92 Two things may be said to be .. indi-

vidually or numerically different, when they do not constitute one and the same reality.

3. Personally; as a single person distinct from others; in an individual capacity.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 There are many things so inherent in the Prince individually, that they are incommunicable to any other. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* Pref. (1788) 8 *note*, Impossible for him, who is not individually free and independent, to be politically so. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 To me individually it would be a great release to be quit of the trouble and expense of the garden.

4. In an individual or distinctive manner; as single persons or things, singly; each by each, one by one: opposed to *collectively*.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* xiii. 129 To whom as to individuall persons such care and offices were individually intrusted. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 9 Not only to those Exercises which belong indifferently to their whole species, but to those also for which they are individually qualified. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. i. (1869) I. 282 That army was superior, in which the soldiers had, each individually, the greatest skill and dexterity. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* i, Whether we act in a body or individually. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 300 Moss plants too minute to be seen individually, but making the whole tree green. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 122 The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them. 1896 C. LLOYD MORGAN *Habit & Inst.* 346 There is little or no evidence of individually acquired habits in man becoming instinctive through heredity.

Indivi·duate, *ppl. a.* [ad. med.L. *indīviduāt-us*, pa. pple. of *indīviduā-re*: see next; but, in sense, partly representing L. *indīviduus*.]

†**1.** Undivided, indivisible, inseparable. *Obs.*

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb., Blasphemie* (1877) 34 Touching the Indiuiduate essence of God. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 34 Mildenesse is a quality so inherent, or more properly individuate to a gentleman. *Ibid.* 165 A friend, being indeed a mans second selfe, or rather an individuate companion to himselfe. 1751 *Student* II. 311 (T.) O Thou, the third in that eternal trine, In individuate unity divine!

2. = INDIVIDUATED 1. *arch.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (Shaks. Soc.) 24 Bewty matched with the indiuiduat adjunct, unsoyled constancy. 1609 R. BARNERD *Faithf. Shepheard* 31 If the places agree not to one indiuiduate thing .. there is no contradiction betweene them. 1681 BAXTER *Acc. Sherlocke* vi. 216 Perhaps you think that as Averrhois thought all Souls are one, individuate only by receptive matter [etc.].

Individuate (indivi·diu,eĭt), *v.* [f. med.L. *indīviduāre* or obs. F. *individuer* to render individual, f. L. *indīvidu-us*: cf. prec. and -ATE 3.] To render individual.

1. *trans.* To form into an individual or distinct entity; to give individual organization or form to.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 There was a seminality and contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1662) 66 Life being individuated into such infinite numbers that have their distinct sense and pleasure. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 385 That which individuates any Society, or makes it a distinct Body from all other Societies, is the Charter or Law upon which it is founded. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 9 This symbolism of language which individuates a man's private memories.

2. To give an individual character to; to distinguish from others of the same species; to individualize; to single out.

1614 [see INDIVIDUATING below]. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 156 Circumstances individuate actions. 1661 RUST *Origen's Opin.* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 74 Such Peculiarities as individuate Peter and Paul, as to their Bodies. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 5 In Peter, James, and John, you may observe in each a certain collection of Stature, Figure, Colour, and other peculiar Properties, by which they are known asunder, distinguished from all other Men, and if I may so say, individuated. 1802 COURTIER *Pleas. Solit.* 13 The heart, that loves its object to select, To individuate. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 111 That in which he differs and is distinguisht from other men, is his individuality, and individuates or individualizes him.

†**3.** To appropriate to an individual. *Obs. rare.*

1641 TRAPP *Theol. Theol.* 207 Neither [do they] individuate the same to themselves. 1646 — *Comm. John* xx. 28 This is true faith indeed, that individuates God, and appropriates him to itself. 1647 — *Comm. Gal.* ii. 20 True faith individuateth Christ, and appropriateth him to a mans self.

Hence **Indivi·duating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. B iv, It's thought, that, in the Seed are alwaies potentially seuerall individuating Qualities deriu'd from diuers of the neere Ancestors. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 323 In the separating or individuating of these Elements. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 602 Peculiar notes and properties or individuating circumstances. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* V. I. 208 Other individuating marks of distinction.

Individuated (indivi·diu,eĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INDIVIDUATE *v.* or *ppl. a.* + -ED 1.]

1. Rendered individual; individualized.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. 1860 IX. 126 The Hebrew has scarcely any individuated words. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv. § 107 (1875) 308 A simultaneous increase of combination among such individuated portions.

†**2.** = INDIVIDUATE *ppl. a.* 1. *Obs.*

1698 NORRIS *Treat. Sev. Subj.* 37 All the Perfection belonging to that Individuated Nature.

Individuation (indivi·diu,eĭ·ʃən). [ad. med. L. *indīviduātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *indīviduā-re*: see INDIVIDUATE *v.*]

1. The action or process of individuating or rendering individual; that of distinguishing as an individual. *spec.* in Scholastic Philosophy, The process leading to individual existence, as distinct from that of the species.

Principle of individuation (= med. L. *principium individuationis*): the principle through which the individual is constituted or comes into being. In Scholastic Philosophy this was variously held to be Form (by most Realists); Matter (by the Nominalists); and Matter as limited in the individual (by Albertus Magnus and Thomas Aquinas).

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 43 The matter is the principium of individuation, saith Thomas..And againe, the essence is restrained vnto one individuall thing by the matter. *a* 1638 TWISSE in *Mede's Wks.* (1672) IV. lxxiv. 855 Natural actions require Time and Place for the performance of them, the unity whereof together with the unity of the subject necessarily concur to the individuation of them, if I remember aright my old Philosophy. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xii. § 3 The root of individuation or distinction of one particular person from another was wholly from the matter, not from the form. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 506 Agreeable to the sense of several considerable Philosophers and School-men..who contend that Individuation is from the Form onely, and that the Matter and Suppositum is individuated from it. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* ix, Effects of so vast a difference..as to be the sole point of individuation between Alexander the Great, Jack of Leyden, and Monsieur Des Cartes. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 31 *note*, The inward frame of man considered as a system or constitution: whose several parts are united, not by a physical principle of individuation, but by the respects they have to each other. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 11 None but those who had nicely examined, and cou'd themselves explain, the Principle of Individuation in Man, or untie the Knots and answer the Objections, which may be raised even about Humane Personal Identity. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 175 Essence, in its primary signification, means the principle of individuation, the inmost principle of the possibility of any thing, as that particular thing. 1855 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* III. iii. 353 (L.) Schelling defines life as the tendency to individuation. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 92 He never got to the idealisation, or even the individuation, of words.

†**2.** Undivided character or condition; oneness.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 8 It cannot be denied, but unity and individuation of perswasion in all points of sacred truths, were to be wished between married couples.

3. The condition of being an individual; separate and continuous existence as a single indivisible object; individuality, personal identity.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xix, Fine spunne glittering silk crumpled in one Changeth not 'ts individuation From what it was, when it was gaily spread In fluttering winds. 1660 — *Myst. Godl.* VI. iv. 223 It being most certain there is no stable Personality of a man but what is in his Soul, (for if the Body be Essential to this numerical Identity, a grown man has not the same individuation he had when he was Christned). 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 75 We are severally conscious to our selves of the individuation and distinction of our own minds from all other. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 6 What is the principle of individuation? Or what is it that makes any one thing the same as it was some time before?

4. An individualized condition.

1648 W. SCLATER, Jr. in *W. Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., It gives them al their several natures, or distinct individuations. 1852 A. BALLOU *Spirit Manifest.* i. 16 Each spirit is an individuation of Spirit-substance, combined with and interiorating a corresponding individuation of Matter.

5. a. *Biol.* The sum of the processes on which the life of the individual depends.

1857 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* § 327. II. 409 Grouping under the word Individuation all processes by which individual life is completed and maintained. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. viii. 318 Mr. Herbert Spencer has shown .. that with all organisms a ratio exists between what he calls individuation and genesis.

b. The unification of parts or forces necessary to constitute an individual or organic unity.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 376 Such an animal..is really the theatre of some unifying power which synthesizes its varied activities, dominates its forces, and is a principle of individuation. 1889 — *Truth* 390 Without the presence of some immaterial principle of individuation, our different mental acts.. could not be united so as to constitute an act of judgment.

Indivi·duative, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *indīviduā-re* to INDIVIDUATE + -IVE.] Tending to individuation; individualizing.

1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* 224 The eighteenth century having been an age of individuative, the nineteenth necessarily became an age of associative .. development.

Indivi·duator, *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form, from med.L. *indīviduā-re* to INDIVIDUATE.] One who or that which individuates.

1643 DIGBY *Observ. Browne's Relig. Med.* (1659) 52 He is composed of the same Individual Matter; for it hath the same Distinguisher and Individuator, to wit, the same Forme or Soul.

†**Indivi·duify,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *indīvidu-us* (see INDIVIDUUM) + -FY.] *trans.* To mark out as a separate individual; to individualize.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 46 The Statute of Additions, was made in the first of King Henry the fifth, to Individuifie (as I may say) and separate persons from those of the same name.

†**Indivi·duism.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *indīvidu-us* (see INDIVIDUUM) + -ISM.] Individuality.

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 404 Knowing no reason why a state of individuism should not prevail.

†**Individuity.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *indīviduitāt-em* individuality, f. L. *indīvidu-us* (see next); cf. F. *individuité* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality or character of being indivisible.

1611 COTGR., *Individuité*, indiuiduitie, inseperablenesse. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 63 The consummation and indiuiduitie of marriage. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 193 The further it departs from the middle Individuity of the Point, so much the more Space it doth fill.

2. The quality of being individually owned.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Wks. (1717) 182 No Tenures, but a customary Hold..Common, without Individuity

3. The quality that constitutes an individual, whether as distinct from other individuals, or as continuously identical with itself.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. III. vi. 422 Gods unintermitted service..preserving the individuity, or oneness of this Temple with the former. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 135 Some place individuity in the unity of matter; others in the unity of form; and one says it consists in the unity of the aggregate of all the accidents together.

†**Indivi·duous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *indīvidu-us* not divided, indivisible + -OUS: see INDIVIDUUM.] Of undivided nature; indivisible.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxv, That thing is individuous, Whatever can into it self reflect, Such is the soul as hath been prov'd by us Before. 1647 *Ibid.* III. App. lxxxv, But I elsewhere, I think, do gainly prove That souls of beasts, by reasons nothing scant, Be individuous. *Ibid.* lxxxvi, But if mens souls be individuous, How can they ought from their own substance shed?

‖ **Individuum** (indivi·diu,ŏm). Pl. **-a, -ums.** [L. *individuum* an indivisible particle, an atom, in med.L., an individual, esp. a member of a species; subst. use of neut. sing. of *indīviduus* undivided, indivisible, inseparable, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dīviduus* divisible, DIVIDUOUS, f. *dīvidĕre* to divide. Treated as a Latin word in senses 1–2; but in 3 as naturalized, with pl. *-ums*.]

1. That which cannot be divided; the indivisible; an indivisible entity.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 177 Almighty men, that can their maker make, And force his sacred bodie .. to be gnawne..Diuiding *indiuiduum* really. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. H iij, Linke her to thy soule, Deuide not *indiuidium*, be her and shee thee. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Indiuiduum*, that which cannot bee diuided. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1764) I. 203 The Learned made the Soul alone to be the perfect Individuum.

†**b.** An atom. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Individuum*, one singular thing; that which cannot be divided, a body inseparable, a Moat. 1706 PHILLIPS, An *Individual* or *Individuum*, (in *Philos.*) a Body or Particle so small that it cannot be divided, which is otherwise call'd an *Atome*.

2. *Logic.* A member of a species; = INDIVIDUAL *sb.* 1 b.

Individuum vagum: something indicated as an individual, without specific identification.

1555 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 24 And therefore he [Duns] calleth this pronoun demonstrative 'this', *individuum vagum*, that is, a wandering proper name. 1610 D. CARLETON in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 124 When we ask the question, 'Why this objection may not as well hold in every private bill of this kind?' they answer that, 'individua, by name, do no hurt to the general'. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 230 In the forehead of the image let be written the name of the species, or individuum, which the image represents. 1727 POPE *Mem. M. Scriblerus* I. vii. Wks. 1751 VI. 131 From particular propositions nothing can be concluded, because the *Individua vaga* are..barren.

3. An individual person or thing; = INDIVIDUAL *sb.* 2, 3.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 843 That so each Kinde may last immortally, Though th' *Indiuiduum* pass successively. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 98 In horses, though there be many differences of the *indiuiduums*..yet the expert Horseman .. can reforme their rebellion. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 23 Why would she choose her Priests to be Such *Individuums* as ye? Such Insecta's? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 253/2 A continual succession of many individuums of the same species. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid. Considered* in Todd *Mem.* II. 80 Is not a man the same *individuum*, when his hair is cut or his nails pared, that he was before? 1745 BAKER *Don Quix.* II. VI. v. 206 He had the misfortune to appear in my Eyes the most horrid Individuum of human Race.

†**Indivi·nable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not divinable; incapable of being divined.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ii, There are secret and indivinable parts in the objects men doe handle.

†**Indivi·ne,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not divine; unholy.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosm.* (1876) 57 (D.) His brother Clarence .. He did rebaptize in a butt of wine .. A Turkish providence most indivine.

†**Indivi·nity.** *Obs. rare.* [IN- 3: cf. mod.F. *indivinité*.] Want of divinity, absence of divine character.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41 How openly did he [the Devil] betray his Indivinity unto Craesus, who being ruined by his Amphibologie, and expostulating with him .. received no higher answer, then the excuse of his impotency upon the contradiction of fate.

†**Indivi·se,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *indīvīsus* undivided, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dīvīsus* divided, DIVISE.] Undivided.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 255 Those things, whose essential notion is indivise and inseparable, such are most one and simple.

Indivisibility (indivizĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *indivisibilité* (1516 in Godef.), It. *indivisibilità*.] The quality or condition of being indivisible.

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. iii. xix, Now shall the *indivisibilitie Of the souls virtues* make an argument. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 15 The solidity and indivisibility of these angled Atoms. 1775 De Lolme *Eng. Const.* II. xvii. (1784) 256 The solidity and indivisibility of the power of the crown. 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 63 Conspiring against the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Indivisible (indivi·zĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4–6 with **y** for **i**; (7–9 *erron.* -able, 8 -viseable). [ad. late L. *indīvīsibilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *dīvīsibilis* Divisible. Cf. F. *indivisible* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Not divisible; incapable of being divided (actually, or in thought); incapable of being distributed among a number; †incapable of being separated or detached, inseparable (*obs.*).

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 197 Ech þing þat God contynneþ is maad of partis indyvysible. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth is a supernaturall lyght, & therfore it is indiuysyble. 1553 Gardiner *True Obed.* 43 (R.) [In] all thynges which he created, spake, or did, he was alwaies, together with the Holy Ghost, the indiuisible worker, (one substaunce of the three persons in diuinitie.) 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 164 They carried him every where along as an indivisible companion. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* ix. § 1. 135 Dominion (that is) supreme power is indivisible, insomuch as no man can serve two Masters. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 313 Besides, equality and inequality are found out often by the division of the two quantities into parts which are considered as indivisable; as Cavallerius Bonaventura has done in our time, and Archimedes often. 1694 South *Twelve Serm.* III. 304 Who can resolve .. the Difficulties about the Composition of a continued Quantity, as whether it is Compounded of Parts Divisible or Indivisible? *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 218 A thousand Years is but one Day In God's Indivisible Ray. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 86 The consciousness of a self within, a percipient indivisible Ego. 1853 W. Gregory *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 21 According to the atomic hypothesis .. matter is composed of certain minute, indivisible particles, or atoms; and consequently cannot be divided infinitely. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., M. Gent .. calls on the Marseillais in the name of the Republic one and indivisible, to carry on the war without truce or mercy.

B. *sb.* That which is indivisible; an infinitely small particle or quantity.

Method of indivisibles: a method of calculating areas, volumes, etc. based on the conception of indivisibles, published by Bonaventura Cavalieri in 1635. (Cf. quot. 1656 in A.)

1644 Digby *Man's Soul* (1645) 140 One instant or indivisible of time. 1647 H. More *Philos. Poems* 376 If quantity consists of Indivisibles or Atoms. 1656 Hobbes 6 *Less.* Wks. 1845 VII. 301 The method of indivisibles, invented by Bonaventura. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 7 The very Atoms and their reputed Indivisibles and least realities of Matter. 1721 Bailey, *Indivisibles*, (in Geometry), are such Elements or Principles, as any Body or Figure, may be supposed to be ultimately resolved into. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. viii. § 11. 400 Galileo trod in the steps of Kepler, and .. became conversant with indivisibles.

Hence **Indivi·sibleness**, indivisibility.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. ii. § 2. 19 In which the entire Trinity doth reside, the Son of God in Person, the Holy Ghost or Spirit of God by Character and impression, and consequently God the Father by the indivisibleness of his essence from their presences. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 220 We will conclude with Mr. Baxter's Conceit of the Indivisibleness of a Spirit.

Indivisibly (indivi·zĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an indivisible manner; inseparably; in a manner not admitting of division.

1552 Huloet, Indiuisiblye, *indiuidue.* 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* VI. (1603) 611 Christian charitie which is indivisiblie joyned with true religion. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 21 The Infinite is ne'er confin'd to Place, Indivisibly fills all real Space. 1849 De Quincey *Eng. Mail-coach* II. Wks. 1890 XIII. 304 Light does not tread upon the steps of light more indivisibly. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 352 The Divine became Human, and dwelt in our Humanity indivisibly.

Indivision (indivi·ʒən). [ad. late L. *indīvīsiōn-em* (Boethius): see In- 3 and Division; cf. F. *indivision* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Absence of division; undivided condition.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 410 The body of Christ in heauen, is not ioyned to the sacramentall body, by continuation or indiuision. 1654 Jer. Taylor *Real Pres.* 226 Bellarmine .. sayes there is a double indivision or unity of being: an intrinsecal and an extrinsecal, a local, and an essential. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* vii. 194 The land had remained in a state of indivision during several generations.

†**Indivi·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Indivisible.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 162 Its [the Soul's] immortal and indivisive nature.

†**Indivu·lsion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [In- 3; cf. L. *indīvulsus* not torn asunder (Macrobius).] Absence of separation; unsevered condition.

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) I. xxxvi. 192 The Water ascends upward, the Aire downward, against nature, to maintain the connexion and indivulsion of the parts of the world.

†**Indivu·lsive,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [In- 3.] Characterized by not tearing or being torn asunder. Hence †**Indivu·lsively** *adv.*, inseparably.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 566 The .. highest of souls .. are so near a kin to that Highest Good of all that they do naturally and indivulsively cleave to the same.

†**I·ndling,** *a. Sc.* var. of Eyndling, jealous.

1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 355 God, who was holy, angry and indling.

Indo- 1 (i·ndo), combining form of Gr. Ἰνδός, L. *Indus* (cf. Gr. Ἰνδο-σκυθία Scythia of the Indies, Indian Scythia), employed in modern compounds, in which it qualifies another word, substantive or adjective, or denotes the combination of Indian with some other characteristic (chiefly ethnological); as **Indo-Aryan**, Aryan of or in India, or modified by native Indian characters; so *Indo-British*, *-Briton*, *-English*, *-heathenish*, *-human*, *-Mohammedan*, *-Portuguese*; **Indo-Celtic**, a term used by some for Indo-Germanic and Indo-European, emphasizing the position of Celtic as the most western member of the linguistic family; **Indo-Chinese**, belonging to Further India, or the region between India and China, sometimes called **Indo-China**; **Indo-Egyptian**, **-Greek**, Egyptian or Greek influenced by Indian; **Indo-Spanish**, Spanish modified by (American) Indian; **Indo-Teutonic** (*rare*) = Indo-Germanic. See also Indo-European, -Germanic.

1850 H. Torrens in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* I In the *Indo-Arian researches, we see the suggestion and first discovery with Prinsep. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 494/3 A new work .. on the history, language, literature, customs, dress, &c., of the early Indo-Aryans. *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 553/3 The largest section of the population is the Kho, a high Indo-Aryan type. 1831 J. Goldingham in Southey *Life Andrew Bell* (1844) III. 697 Some of the most respectable *Indo-Britons. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. viii. iv. 394 An Indo-Briton of the name of Campbell. 1884 *Indo-Celtic [see Indo-European 2]. 1886 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 211 The name *Indo-China was an invention of that versatile and fiery spirit John Leyden. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 June 3/2 Such an end of the .. Siamese problem will be regretted by few who understand the inner track of affairs in the Indo-China peninsula. 1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* xxiii. (1845) 240 Others approximate to the *Indo-Chinese form. 1861 J. G. Shepard *Fall Rome* xii. 675 He indicates an original source purely Greek, another Indo-Greek, another *Indo-Egyptian. 1837 Sir G. C. Lewis *Lett.* (1870) 73 The history of *Indo-English Administration. 1887 Skeat *Princ. Eng. Etym.* I. § 84 The Indo-English family of languages. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 341 The second [hymn] .. can easily be traced to its *Indo-heathenish source. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xvi. (1873) 371 Within the *Indo-human period. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 142/2 *Indo-Mahomedan folk-lore. 1886 Yule & Burnell *Hobson-Jobson* Introd. 24 The *Indo-Portuguese Patois. *Ibid.*, The Indo-Portuguese New Testament. 1891 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/2 In Paraguay [etc.] .. the mass of the population is *Indo-Spanish. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* xiv. vii. VI. 527 *Indo-Teutonic languages.

Indo- 2, *Chem.* Before a vowel **ind-**. [f. Gr. Ἰνδός, L. *Indus*, as root of *indicum*, Indigo.] A formative of names of various compound bodies related to indigo, or belonging to the Indole group: see Indogen, Indone, Indophane, Indoxyl, etc.

†**Indoce,** var. of Endoss *v. Obs.*, to endorse.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxxviii. 7 Chryst with his blud our ransonis dois indoce. *Ibid.* xlii. 103 Matremony .. The band of freindschip hes indost, Betuix Bewty and the presoneir.

†**Indocibi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ity.] Incapability of being taught; unteachableness.

1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 21 Making a man with an Asses head to signifie impudency, shamelessness, and indocibility. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II. 486 A different fault is indocibility, or difficulty of being taught.

†**Indo·cible,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *indocibilis*, or f. In- 3 + Docible.] Incapable of being taught or instructed; unteachable. Also *indocible of.*

1555 Eden *Decades* (Arb.) 52 Be not indocible lyke Tygers and dragons. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 10 Our indocible and unteachable Humor. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 142 It renders him indocible of that most useful science of ignorance.

Hence †**Indo·cibleness.**

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* ii. 25 Out of pevishnesse and indocilenesse of disposition. 1678–9 Foulkes *Alarm Sinn.* 31 The ignorance or indocibleness of some of the People.

Indocile (indō·səil, -dǫ·sil), *a.* [a. F. *indocile* (15th c.), or ad. L. *indocilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *docilis* Docile.] Unwilling or unapt to be taught; not readily submitting to instruction or guidance; intractable.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xx. (1632) 43 Men have reason to checke the indocile libertie of this member. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* 13 Indocil intractable fools, whose stolidity can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration it self. 1794 Godwin *Cal. Williams* 15 He had been indocile and restive to the pedant who held the office of his tutor. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* II. i, We are indocile to put up with grief, however. 1884 Ruskin *Pleas. Eng.* 20 The Lombards .. were sternly indocile.

Hence **Indo·cileness**, indocility (Bailey 1727).

Indocility (indosi·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity; perh. after F. *indocilité* (16th c.) or L. *indocilitās.*] Indocile character or nature; intractableness, unruliness.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. Pref. a iv b, For Humane Nature .. is well charactered in the stiffness and indocility of the Pharisees. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *St. Paul's Combat* (T.), To have left us in their miserable darkness and indocility. 1785 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 537 Ireland, I think, stands between us and evil. Her indocility may have changed the plans of the cabinet. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. ii. (1875) 54 Many of us .. were remarkable for our indocility in boyhood.

†**Indock,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* To put in dock, to dock: in quot. *fig.* (in *pa. pple.*) Intently fixed, 'anchored'.

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses h ij, Nimble Tom .. Whose minde on trauels still indockt Eates Obseruations by the eyes, Hath spu'd a booke of Crudities, Which Vulcans forge will not concoct.

†**Indo·ct,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *indoct-us*: cf. Doct.] Untaught, not learned.

1677 T. Harvey *Owen's Epigr.* (N.), Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct; So thou know'st much, I know, yet art indoct.

Indoctrinate (indǫ·ktrinēt), *v.* Also 7, 9 en-. [f. L. type **indoctrīnāre, -ināt-* (see Doctrinate), prob. used in med. or mod.L.: cf. It. *indottrinare* (Florio), Pr. *endoctrinar*, F. *endoctriner* (12th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To imbue with learning, to teach.

1626 Jackson *Creed* VIII. xii. § 6 This will not indoctrinate him to know the extremities of the stone so perfectly as his meanest patient doth. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 128 They are altogether unlearned, even the Priests meanly indoctrinated. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 144 Young Gentlemen, who .. are received into the Colledg to be indoctrinated. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xix, It shall be my part so to indoctrinate him, as to convince him what is due .. to your lordship. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxv. 513 No pains whatever are taken to indoctrinate the adults of the tribe.

b. To instruct *in* a subject, principle, etc.

1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 21 Manes .. left a sect behind him indoctrinated in all licentious and filthy principles. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 312 The lord treasurer Burleigh .. was indoctrinated by a cobbler in the true tanning of leather. 1858 Sears *Athan.* III. v. 291 *His mind had become thoroughly indoctrinated in the tenets of his sect. 1876 C. Geikie *Christ* xxxv. (1879) 417 He rather trained their spiritual character than indoctrinated them in systematic theology.

c. To imbue *with* a doctrine, idea, or opinion.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 438 The little town having long before been handsomely endoctrinated with philosophy .. and the solemn and sworn belief that every Frenchman .. was perfectly competent to judge of politics. 1861 M. Arnold *Pop. Educ. France* 59 Fully indoctrinated with a sense of the magnitude of their office. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. iii. (1879) 130 It has been the writer's object .. to indoctrinate the Reader with that idea [etc.].

d. To bring *into* a knowledge of something.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Spir. Laws* Wks. (Bohn) I. 62 If a teacher have any opinion which he wishes to conceal, his pupils will become as fully indoctrinated into that as into any which he publishes. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* 274 May He indoctrinate us into it.

2. To teach, inculcate (a subject, etc.). *rare.*

1800 T. Green *Extracts* (1810) 209 The Adventures of St. Leon .. do not indoctrinate the unsatisfactory nature of boundless opulence and immortal youth. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 308 The philosophical sciences can only be indoctrinated by a master.

Hence **Indo·ctrinated** *ppl. a.*; **Indo·ctrinating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* i, To expresse his indoctrinating power in what sort him best seem'd. 1644 — *Educ.* (1780) 183 Then will be required a speciall reinforcement of constant and sound endoctrinating to set them right and firm. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xlv. 471 Churches .. each with its indoctrinated native pastor.

Indoctrination (indǫktrinē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.] Instruction; formal teaching.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Postulates, very accommodable unto Junior indoctrinations. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* IV. ix. (1713) 309 *His Indoctrinations touching the Centre of the Soul in the Heart. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 751 A science to be understood by the indoctrination of the understanding. 1865 M. Pattison *Serm.* 123 The positivist knows of no other education than indoctrination.

Indo·ctrinator. *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from Indoctrinate: see -or.] One who indoctrinates. In recent Dicts.

†**Indo·ctrine,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 en-. [ME. *endoctrine*, a. OF. *endoctrine-r* (12th c. in Littré), f. *en-* = L. *in-* + *doctrine*, parallel to Pr. *endoctrinar*, It. *indottrinare*, L. type **indoctrīnāre*; the prefix at length conformed to Latin type: see In- 2.] *trans.* To teach, instruct; = Indoctrinate.

a. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 For to norisshe orphelyns and for to endoctrine hem in vertu and science. 1483 Caxton *Cato* A v b, To teche and endoctryne hyr all good condicions. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ee iij b, Olde wyse men ought to endoctrine the yonge people. 1633 J. Done *Hist. Septuagint* 2 This Ptolomeus Philadelphus was endoctrined in the Science of good letters by Strabo.

β. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* 28 Sayeng she wolde in her goodly scyence In short space me so well indoctryne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 14 To disput ande tyl indoctryne the maneir of the veyris ande of the batellis. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* v. 29 It plaseth God .. to indoctrine the innocent, to refute the insolent. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, That all-to-be-unparalleled volume .. which indoctrines the rude in civility.

Indo·ctrinize, *v. rare.* [f. *indoctrine* or *indoctrinate* + -ize; cf. Doctrinize.] *trans.* = Indoctrinate I. Hence **Indo·ctrinization.**

1851 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 19 Turner .. there received .. both health and learning — being at once oxygenized and indoctrinized. 1887 *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 32 All that remains for specific indoctrinization may easily be left to the Sabbath-schools and the churches.

I·ndo-Europe·an, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Indo- 1 + European.]

A. *adj.* Common to India and Europe; applied to the great family or class of cognate languages (also called Indo-Germanic and Aryan, q.v.)

spoken over the greater part of Europe and extending into Asia as far as northern India, and to the race or its divisions characterized by the use of one or other of these languages.

The earliest name for this family of languages, and, both from priority of date and superior fitness of expression, having greater claims than INDO-GERMANIC.

1814 [DR. T. YOUNG] in *Q. Rev.* X. 255 (*Adelung's Mithridates*) Another ancient and extensive class of languages, united by a greater number of resemblances than can well be altogether accidental, may be denominated the Indo-european, comprehending the Indian, the West Asiatic, and almost all the European languages. *Ibid.* 256 Classes and Families .. II. Indoeuropean: Sanscrit, Median, Arabian, Greek, German, Celtic, Latin, Cantabrian, Sclavic. 1815 [DR. T. D. WHITAKER] *Ibid.* XIV. 97 (*Hermes Scythicus*) Of the five classes which we denominated Monosyllabic, Indoeuropean, Tataric, African, and American, the first two only are to be considered as constituted according to correct philological principles. 1826 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* v. i. 491 By some the term of Indo-European, by others that of Indo-German dialects, has been applied to the whole class of idioms which are found to be thus allied. The former of these terms is preferable to the latter, and indeed to any other, as being the most general. 1831 — *Eastern Origin Celtic Nat.* 20 Adelung and Murray have regarded the Celtic as a branch of the Indo-European stock. 1841 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* i. 3 That the Celtic languages were Indo-European has lately been demonstrated by Dr. Prichard. 1871 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* (1873) 6 The Indo-European family comprehends nearly all the languages of Europe, and all those Indian dialects which have sprung from the old Hindu language (Sanskrit). 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Compar. Philol.* (ed. 2) 12 The original home of the Indo-European or Aryan nations. *Ibid.*, The position of an Indo-European people. 1884 RHYS *Celtic Britain* 1 The great group of nations which has been variously called Aryan, Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, Indo-Celtic, and Japhetic.

b. Pertaining or belonging to the Indo-European family of languages or peoples, as *Indo-European root, philology, culture*, etc.

B. *sb.* 1. A member of the Indo-European race; an Aryan.

1871 MORRIS *Hist. Outl. Eng. Accid.* 10 The language of the primitive Indo-Europeans had its local varieties or dialects.

2. An Indianized European. *rare.*

1825 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) II. 343 One of these Indo-Europeans is an old Colonel, of French extraction, but completely Indian in colour, dress, language, and ideas.

Indogæan (indǝdʒī·ăn, -gī·ăn), *a.* [f. mod.L. *Indogæa*, f. INDO-[1] + Gr. γαῖα the earth + -AN.] Of or pertaining to *Indogæa*, the zoological region (also called *Indian*) comprising India, China, the Eastern Peninsula, and the Indo-malayan archipelago, as far as Wallace's line.

1885 GILL in *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* II. 17 We see reason for admitting nine primary divisions of the earth's inland surface characterised by major associations of animals. ..(3) The Indogaean. *Ibid.* 19 The Indogaean realm. 1899 W. L. & P. L. SCLATER *Geog. Mammals.*

Indogen (i·ndǝdʒen). *Chem.* [f. INDO-[2] + -GEN 1.] A name for the group $C_6H_4\langle^{CO}_{NH}\rangle C=$ the double molecule of which (di-indogen) constitutes indigo-blue. Hence **Indoge·nic** *a.* in *I. acid* = Indoxylic acid. **Indo·genide**, a compound of indogen with another radical, as *indogenide of benzoic aldehyde*, or of *pyruric acid*. Indigo-blue is the indogenide of pseudo-isatin, or di-indogen.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Indogen. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7 Indoxyl forms condensation products, called indogenides, with bodies containing a CO group.

I:ndo-Ge·rman, *a. rare.* = next.

1826 [see INDO-EUROPEAN *a.*] 1847 PRICHARD *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Arian or Iranian languages. 1880 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 262 These forms are an indelible feature of all Indo-German tongues.

I:ndo-Germa·nic, *a.* [f. INDO-[1] + GERMANIC, ad. Ger. *indogermanisch.*] = INDO-EUROPEAN *a.*, ARYAN *a.*

('Indo-Germanic' is a term of later introduction than 'Indo-European', and of German origin, appearing first, so far as yet traced (see Gustav Meyer in *Indoger. Forschungen* II. 125–130), in Klaproth *Asia Polyglotta*, 1823. With Klaproth it seems to have been a kind of abbreviation of the expression (used by him in an earlier work) 'die grosse Indisch-Medisch-Sclavisch-Germanische Völkerkette, die vom Ganges bis zu den Britannischen Inseln reicht', naming the two extreme members of the ethnological 'chain'. When Celtic was shown to be a still more extreme member of the same series, 'indogermanisch' lost its appropriateness, and some scholars tried to substitute *indokeltisch*, 'Indo-Celtic', in Fr. *indo-celtique*, while others, as Bopp in his *Vergleichende Grammatik*, gave preference to the more comprehensive *indoeuropäisch*, the equivalents to which, INDO-EUROPEAN, *indo-européen*, were also favoured in Great Britain and France. But the employment of 'indogermanisch' on the title-page of Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen* (1833–36) popularized this term in Germany, whence under the influence of German textbooks, or of teachers trained in Germany, it has come into English use, and is now probably more used than 'Indo-European'.)

1835 [DR. ROSEN] in *Q. Jrnl. Educ.* Apr. 332 (*Review of Pott*), The family of the Indo-Germanic languages may, according to Mr. Pott, be divided into five branches. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 308/2 The following table taken from Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen* contains a list of the principal transformations of letters in some of the Indo-Germanic languages. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 2) iv. § 31 Until the Celtic was shown by Dr. Prichard to have the same affinities with the Latin, Greek, .. Sanskrit, and Zend, as those tongues had with each other, the class in question was called Indo-Germanic; since, up to that time, the Germanic languages had formed its western limit. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 631 The highest forms of Indo-Germanic culture. 1877 PAPILLON *Man. Compar. Philol.* (ed. 2) 10 The name Indo-Germanic, employed by many German scholars, is hardly comprehensive enough of the European branch of the family.

Hence **I:ndo-Ge·rmanist,** a student of Indo-Germanic philology.

1889 MAYHEW in *Academy* 17 Aug. 104/3, I hardly think that any Indo-Germanist would be found at the present day to favour such an hypothesis. 1896 LLOYD *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 203/1 A *Phonetik* for Indogermanists.

†**Indo·gged,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. IN-[2] + *dog.*] 1611 FLORIO, *Incanito*, indogged, become currish.

[**Indoice,** error for INDORE *v.*]

Indoin (i·ndoin). *Chem.* [f. INDO-[2] + -IN.] A blue dye-stuff, $C_{32}H_{20}N_2O_6$, related to indigo. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1890 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* II. 760/2.

†**I·ndois.** *Obs. rare.* In 4–5 yndoys. [a. OF. *Indois*: cf. GREGOIS.] a. The language of India. b. *pl.* Indians.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 5009 Þe son-tre .. Entris in with yndoyes, & endis in Greke. *Ibid.* 5072 Þis titill was of twa tongis tane out & grauen, Of Ebru & of yndoys. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Aftyr þe ordre and þe craft of gregeys, of yndoys, & of hem of Perse.

Indole (i·ndōul), *sb. Chem.* Also (*improp.*) **indol.** [f. IND(O-[2] + -OLE, from L. *oleum* oil. (Not *-ol*, as indole has not the structure of an alcohol.)] A crystallizable substance (C_8H_7N), called also *ketole*, formed in large shining colourless laminæ, having a peculiar but not very powerful odour; it is obtained artificially by reduction of indigo-blue, and occurs in small quantities in human excrement. The pl. *indoles* is applied to alkylated derivatives of indole.

Indole group, a name for the group including indole, isatin, indigo, and related compounds and derivatives.

1869 ROSCOE *Chem.* 390 Indol is a crystalline substance which forms the starting-point of the indigo series. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 733 Indol, C_8H_7N .. may be regarded as the nucleus of the indigo-group. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 11. 1089 The clear ethereal solution leaves on distillation a reddish oil with the characteristic smell of indole. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., Indol .. when fused with potash forms aniline, and when in solution forms with ozone indigo-blue. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.*, Indole.

†**Indole,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. med.L. *indol-us*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *dolus* guile.] Guileless.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 His 3ongest sone beniemyn vas indole and innocent.

Indolence (i·ndǝlĕns). [a. F. *indolence* (16th c.), or directly ad. L. *indolentia* freedom from pain, insensibility (Cicero), n. of quality f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *dolent-em*, pres. pple. of *dolēre* to be pained.]

†1. Insensibility or indifference to pain; want of feeling. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Clemencie and Mildnesse, [they say it is the meane] betweene senselesse Indolence and Crueltie. 1706 [see INDOLENCY 1]. 1723 *Pres. State Russia* I. 153 A Russian values neither Life nor Death, and undergoes capital Punishment with unparalleled Indolence.

†2. Freedom from pain; a state of rest or ease, in which neither pain nor pleasure is felt. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 135/1 Indolence, which Epicurus held, they esteem not pleasure, nor want of pleasure..for Indolence is like the state of a sleeping Man. 1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* ii. 56 D'you know, said I, what Hieronymus Rhodius has allotted for the *Summum Bonum*? I know, said Torquatus, he resolves it into *Nihil dolere*, Mere Indolence. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* I. Wks. 1871 I. 269, I could rather call it an indolence. It seems to be nothing more than a privation of both pain and pleasure. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 113 That tranquility of mind, and indolence of body which he made his chief ends.

b. *Path.* Absence of pain (in a tumour: cf. INDOLENT 1).

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Obs. Surg.* (1771) 219 The Pain or Indolence of the Tumour indicates the Quality of the Contents.

3. The disposition to avoid trouble; love of ease; laziness, slothfulness, sluggishness.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P 1 Heavy honest Men, with whom I have passed many Hours with much Indolence. 1784 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 12 July, That voluntary debility which modern language is content to term indolence. 1816 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 14 Nov. (1894) I. xii. 376 He is one of the many many hundreds in whom indolence has strangled genius. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 23 Passing his days in indolence and indulgence. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii. 63 Some men fail as preachers through intellectual indolence.

†**I·ndolency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *indolentia*: see prec. and -ENCY.]

1. = INDOLENCE 1.

[1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 301 The vnsauerie opinion of the Stoickes, touching their *Indolentia* or lacke of greefe.] 1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 159 He wept not inordinately, but he came nearer Excesse then Indolency. 1662 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 42 That affected, and not altogether unattainable power of Indolency amongst the Heathen. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Indolence*, or *Indolency*, a being insensible of Pain or Grief.

2. = INDOLENCE 2.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 275 The sect of Philosophie, that hath most preferred sensualitie, hath also placed the same but in indolencie or unfeeling of paine. 1689 POPPLE tr. *Locke's 1st Let. Toleration* 6 Civil Interests I call Life, Liberty, Health, and Indolency of Body. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. § 10 Despair .. sometime producing uneasiness or pain sometimes rest and indolency.

3. = INDOLENCE 3.

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 48 The indolency of his ancestors.

Indolent (i·ndǝlĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *indolent-em* (Jerome: 'dicamus ἀπηλγήκοτες indolentes sive indolorios'), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *dolēns* grieving, DOLENT. Cf. F. *indolent* (16–17th c.).]

1. *Path.* Causing no pain, painless; esp. in *indolent tumour, ulcer.*

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 25 Curing of cancers .. by the outward application of an indolent powder. 1713 R. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 277 An Indolent Tumour in her Breast. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 286 As he lay on his back, it was perfectly indolent; but in an erect posture..he complained of pain. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 58, I was led to inquire further, whether the surface might not be sometimes irritable and sometimes indolent. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 133 Ceratum Cantharidis..is used to .. stimulate issues and indolent ulcers.

†b. *loosely.* Of a pain: Very slight. *Obs.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 155 He felt an indolent Pain on the Shoulder.

2. Of persons, their disposition, action, etc.: Averse to toil or exertion; slothful, lazy, idle.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 132 P 4 A good-natured indolent Man. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 P 1 To gratifie the Senses, and keep up an indolent Attention in the Audience. 1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xciv. 324, I am naturally indolent and without application to any kind of business. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* I. vi, An easy and indolent disposition. 1885 S. COX *Expositor.* Ser. I. ix. 112 [To] rouse the indolent and indifferent.

transf. 1839 LONGF. *Hyperion* III. i, Through the meadow winds the river—careless, indolent.

†B. *sb.* An indolent person. *Obs.*

1720 *Humourist* 49 The Indolent remains in Suspense and Anguish. 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 144 'Yes, yes, I see her', replied the fair indolent.

Hence **I·ndolentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indolently (i·ndǝlĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an indolent or lazy manner.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit, Calm and serene you indolently sit. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xiv, I perceived a little shrivelled creature indolently reclined on a sofa. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 25 Indolently now She rusts, a life in autumn. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 31 Jan. 6/5 If..we indolently decide to do nothing at all, we shall soon see the result.

‖**Indoles** (i·ndǝlīz). *rare.* [L. *indolēs*, f. *indu-* in, within + **ol-* to grow (the stem found in ABOLISH, ADOLESCENT, ADULT). Cf. OF. *indole*, Sp. *indole.*] Innate quality or character.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* ix. 93 He must be treated as the Brachmans did their children, whose *indoles* they disliked. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 160 Such is the *indoles* of the Humane Nature, where it is not strangely overgrown with Barbarousness. 1882 *Q. Rev.* July 214 Every language has its own 'indoles'.

Indoline (i·ndǝlein). *Chem.* [f. INDOLE + -INE.] A polymer of indole, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$, formed by heating leucindigo with barium hydrate, zinc-dust, and water, crystallizing in long bright yellow needles. 1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* II. 760.

Indology (indǝ·lǒdʒi). [f. INDO-[1] + -LOGY.] The study of Indian history, literature, philosophy, etc. 1888 *Trübner's Monthly List* Oct. 134 There is not a single branch of Indology—with, perhaps, the single exception of Vedic studies—which will not gain very considerably by its publication. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 399.

So **Indolo·gian,** a student of Indology.

1897 A. DRUCKER tr. *Ihering's Evol. Aryan* 20 The endeavour of Indologians to attribute the highest possible degree of civilization to the mother-nation.

†**Indo·mable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indomābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *domābilis* tameable, f. *domāre* to tame. Cf. OF. *indomable.*] Untameable.

1623 COCKERAM, *Indomable*, not to bee tamed. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iii. 47 Inhabitants, no less indomable than the very Leopards it breeds.

Hence †**Indo·mableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Indomage, obs. var. of ENDAMAGE *v.*

Indomitable (indǝ·mitǎb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *indomitābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *domitāre* to tame: see DOMITABLE.]

1. That cannot be tamed; untameable. ? *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 13 The inhabitants so indomitable. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 162 Indomitable Spirits by gentle usage may be tamed and brought to obedience.

b. Of temper and the like: passing into 2.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Personal qualities of wisdom and valour, mingled with indomitable pride. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 40 The genius of Richelieu alone could at once subdue an indomitable aristocracy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 347 The temper of the man remained indomitable as ever.

2. Of persons, etc.: That cannot be overcome or subdued by labour, difficulties, or opposition; unyielding; stubbornly persistent or resolute. Usually approbative. (The ordinary use.)

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 133 A rugged, deep-rooted, indomitable strength. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 145 The natives, as indomitable as their dogs, made the entire circuit of Dallas Bay. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi. 427 He has by indomitable energy overcome obstacles under which most persons would have sunk. 1873 SMILES *Huguenots Fr.* I. vi. (1881) 100 They were alike indomitable and obstinate in their assertion of the rights of conscience.

Hence **Indomitabi·lity, Indo·mitableness,** the quality of being indomitable.

1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 311 This young prince..obtained singular importance through his spirit, his indomitability. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 116 Joel exhibits the indomitableness of the locusts, how nothing checks, nothing retards them.

Indomitably (indɒ·mităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Resolutely, stubbornly, unyieldingly.

1837 EMERSON, *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 189 If the single man plant himself indomitably on his instincts, and there abide, the huge world will come round to him. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 119 Both had imperious tempers, and both were indomitably obstinate.

† **Indo·mite,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *indomitus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *domitus*, pa. pple. of *domāre* to tame.] Untamed, savage.

1617 J. SALKELD *Treat. Paradise* 122 (L.) No tiger so fierce .. no not any creature, so indomite, but that it was subject to man's dominion, while man were subject to his Lord and Maker.

† **Indo·mptable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *indomptable* (1420 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *dompter* to tame :—L. *domit-āre.*] = INDOMITABLE.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lii. 208 Emperor of the indomptable [*ed.* 1663 indomitable] Forces of the Elephants of the Earth.

Indonaphthene (-næ·fθīn). *Chem.* [f. INDO-² + NAPHTHENE.] The hydrocarbon C_9H_8, or $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CH}_{CH_2}\rangle CH$, a clear colourless oil, present in coal-tar; also called *indene.*

I·ndone. *Chem.* [f. IND(O- ² + -ONE.] The ketone $C_6H_4\langle{}^{CO}_{CH}\rangle CH$, which may also be viewed as the anhydride of di-oxy-indonaphthene.

Indonesian (indonī·ʃăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. INDO-¹ + Gr. νῆσ-os island + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to the East Indian islands; *spec.* pertaining to those Malay inhabitants of these islands who approximate to an Indian type. b. *sb.* An inhabitant of the East Indian islands; *spec.* a member of this branch of the Malay race.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 249 That fair element in Malaysia which Dr. Hamy proposes to group as Indonesians. 1891 *Athenæum* 10 Oct. 485/1 Interesting aspects or phenomena in Indonesian ethnology and folk-lore. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 516 The dark Indonesian race. *Ibid.*, The Malagasy are Indonesians.

Indoor, in-door (i·ndō·ɔ1), *a.* (*adv.*) [For earlier *within-door* (Bacon), phrase taken attrib.: cf. next. In early use generally hyphened.]

1. Pertaining to the interior of a house or other building; situated or carried on within doors or under cover. (Opposed to *out-door.*)

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 430 One admires musick and paintings, cabinet-curiosities, and in-door ornaments. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* I. Wks. 1799 II. 158 He..does..more in-door christenings than any three of the cloth. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 12 Sept. in *Lockhart*, The indoor work does not please me as well. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxix. 296 Gradually accustoming ourselves to indoor life and habits. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 131 Part of the universal indoor dress of the Persian women.

b. Within the workhouse or poorhouse.

1854 *Times* 24 Dec., The State, with its vast revenue of Poor-rates, its capacious workhouses .. its indoor and out-door poor. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) p. xxxi. (Contents), The in-door relief given in London is a charge upon the whole metropolis.

2. *transf.* In an inward position or direction.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 93 The water is raised in the lower or drawing lift by the up or 'in-door' stroke of the engine. *Ibid.* 98 The piston-rod, which is attached..to the inner or 'in-door' end..of the great beam.

B. *adv.* = INDOORS.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* II. ii, They are plagues enough in-door.

Indoors, in-doors (i·ndō·ɔz), *adv.* [Orig. two words, repr. earlier *within doors* (see DOOR 5): sometimes hyphened.] Within or into a house, etc.; under cover. (Opposed to *out-of-doors.*)

18.. L. HUNT *To Grasshopper & Cricket*, In doors and out, summer and winter. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iii. 29 Would they step in-doors and rest. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* ix, Tita rose and said we must go indoors. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* xii, I am sure she lives indoors too much.

† b. *attrib.* = INDOOR *adj. Obs.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1893) XIV. 229 There are many sorts of in-doors work, which can be executed in Hail, Rain, or Snow, as well as in sunshine.

Indophane (i·ndofēin). *Chem.* [f. INDO-² + Gr. -φανης appearing.] A condensation product, $C_{20}H_{10}N_4O_4$, a blue substance resembling indigo.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 669 Pure dry indophane is of a violet colour, and has a beautiful green metallic lustre.

Indophenin (-fī·nin). *Chem.* [f. INDO-² + Gr. φαίν-ειν to show, appear + -IN.] A condensation product, $C_{12}H_7NOS$, formed by shaking isatin with sulphuric acid and benzene that contains thiophene; obtained as a blue powder exhibiting when rubbed a coppery lustre, or in small needles.

1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7. 1896 G. M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* (ed. 3) 331 The formation of the blue colouring matter Indophenin.

Indophenol (-fī·nɒl). *Chem.* [f. INDO-² + PHENOL.] A coal-tar colour used in dyeing, produced by the simultaneous oxidation of a phenol and a paradiamine; one of its commercial forms is *naphthol blue.*

1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 7.

Indophile (i·ndofil, -fəil). [f. INDO-¹ + Gr. φίλος lover, friend.] A lover or champion of the natives and interests of India.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 10/1 Sir Fitzroy Kelly comes out..as an Indophile of the most exalted disinterestedness.

Hence **Indo·philism,** partiality for the natives or interests of India; **Indo·philist** = INDOPHILE.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Sept. 2/3 [He] was held up as a type of the Indophilists whose educational theories have had a bad influence on the natives.

† **Indo·re,** var. of ENDORE *v., Obs.*, to glaze with yolk of egg, etc.

a 1655 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* cxxiv. (1658) 79 Take some Potters moulds..and indore [*pr.* indove] them over with a little melted butter. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 83/1 *Indoice* [error for *Indorre*], is to rub the in-side of the Coffin of a Pie, with Butter very thin.

Indo·rsable, *a.* Another form of ENDORSABLE: cf. INDORSE.

1704–1809 [see ENDORSABLE].

† **Indo·rsate,** *pa. pple. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *indorsātus*, pa. pple. of *indorsāre*, taken as = Sc. *indorsit.*] Indorsed.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VI. (*Sheep & Dog*) iv, The rauin, as to his office weill effeird, Indorsate hes the write.

Indorsation (indɒɪsē·ʃən). [n. of action from INDORSE *v.*: chiefly Sc.; see quot. 1849.] The action of indorsing, indorsement.

1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) c. 74 That na indorsation sall haue faith..bot they that ar signed with the saids signettes. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Indorsation*, an indorsing; or a bearing, or laying on the back. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 175 The Indorsations, certifying, that every thing required of him by the said Writs, was done. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 339 The indorser .. remits it to his correspondent, with an indorsation or transference of property. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xv, Ancient Indorsation of Letters of Importance. 1849 GILBART *Banking* (ed. 5) 20 Should we say indorsement or indorsation? In England, we always use the word indorsement .. In Scotland, the term more generally used is indorsation. 1892 STEVENSON & S. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* (ed. 2) 170 This hearty indorsation clinched the proposal. 1892 *Annual Rep. Exam. Papers Inst. Bankers Scotl.* 46 What effect can be given to endorsation of a Deposit Receipt to a third party?

Indo·rse, *v.*, another form of ENDORSE *v.*, q.v. Etymologically, *indorse* is the fully latinized type (conformed to med.L. *indorsāre*), while *endorse* is a partially latinized form of the earlier ME. *endoss*, OF. *endosser.*

Indorse is the form found in legal and statutory use, and in most political economists; it is also that approved in all American dictionaries; in English use, according to Bithell (*Counting-house Dictionary*, ed. 1893), 'as to the forms *Indorse* and *Endorse*, practice appears to be entirely controlled by the taste of the writer'; but *Endorse* is said by business men to be now almost universal in English commercial use. So with the derivatives except *Indorsation* (which is now almost exclusively in Scotch use).

1547–1822 [see ENDORSE *v.* 1 β]. 1849 GILBART *Banking* (ed. 5) 20 All legal writers write *indorse.* 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 On indorsing a bill or note to another person, care should be taken to spell the indorsee's name correctly. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 409/1 The writ was indorsed with a claim for the removal of two of the trustees. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 441/1 A memorandum of that date was indorsed upon the indenture of the 6th Oct. 1887.

Indorsee (i·ndɒɪsī·). See also ENDORSEE. [f. prec. + -EE.] One in whose favour a note or bill is indorsed.

1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* I. 300 The indorsee is to receive the money of the first drawer, if he can. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The holder or last indorsee. 1767–1809 [see ENDORSEE]. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1186 The legal title .. of the indorsee of a bill of lading, may be impeached on the ground of fraud. 1849 GILBART *Banking* (ed. 5) 55 The person who indorses a bill is called the indorser; the person to whom it is indorsed is called the indorsee [*ed.* 2, 1828, *has* endorses, endorser, endorsed, endorsee]. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* 122 A payee indorsing a bill not negotiable is liable to his indorsee; for each indorser as it were takes the place of a new drawer. 1888 *Times* 3 Nov. 9/4 The indorsee of the bill was a fictitious person.

Indo·rsement. [Another form of ENDORSEMENT: see INDORSE *v.*] The action of indorsing a document; the signature or writing on the back of such document; *spec.* that by which a bill or cheque is made payable to another person.

1586–1866 [see ENDORSEMENT].

Indo·rser. Also 8 -or. [Another form of ENDORSER: see INDORSE *v.*] One who indorses a bill or document.

1743–1849 [see ENDORSER]. 1766 [see INDORSATION]. 1849, 1856 [see INDORSEE].

Indoss (*pa. pple.* Indost) : see ENDOSS *v.*

† **Indo·t,** *v.*, var. of ENDOTE *v. Obs.*, to endow.

1520 *Charters, etc. Peebles* (1872) 50 The said Schir Patrik sall indot gyf and infeft certane landis .. in honor of God.

† **Indotate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *indōtāre* to endow. Cf. DOTATE.] *trans.* To dower.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* clxxxv. 815 The Profectionall Revolution having the Signe of the seventh ascending .. giveth hopes of Marriage (if indotated), and strong caution to be carefull of trusting Martiall men.

† **Indou·btable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN- 3.] That cannot be doubted; indubitable.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iv, Jesus Christ was declared by certeyn and indoubtable testimonies to be him, and no nother, yᵗ shulde come.

† **Indou·bted,** *a. Obs. rare.* Also *Sc.* 6 -doutit, 7 -dowtit. [IN- 3.] Undoubted.

1467 *Paston Lett.* No. 575 II. 306 He thynkyth indoubted that William Worcetre shuld not be unremembred of this. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 66 We dar..embrase the samin as the indoutit veritie. 1598 J. RACSTER *Answ. Alabaster* 6 The Apostles were the indoubted and authentical scribes of the Holy Ghost.

Hence † **Indou·btedly** *adv.* (also **Indou·btly**), undoubtedly.

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 132 Sour fatheris afoir sou hes bein men haifand indoutitlie the samin giftis. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 291 The Infinite commoditie and contentment, quhilk Indowtlie they sall ressaue be the same.

Indow, -ment, obs. forms of ENDOW, -MENT.

Indoxyl (indɒ·ksil). *Chem.* [f. INDO-² + OXYL.] A brownish oil, C_8H_7NO, isomeric with Oxindole, formed, with evolution of carbonic acid gas, when indoxylic acid is heated above its melting point; it is converted by oxidation into indigo-blue. Hence **Indoxy·lic** *a.*, in *I. acid*, $C_9H_7NO_3$, a white crystalline precipitate, slightly soluble in water, and converted by air or oxidizing agents into indigo-blue: its salts are **Indo·xylates.**

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Indoxyl. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 899 Albuminous [urine] and containing indoxyl and casts. 1897 *Ibid.* IV. 287 The most important of these are the indoxyl and skatoxyl sulphates of potash.

Indraft: see INDRAUGHT.

† **Indra·gon,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN- ² + DRAGON *sb.*; cf. It. *indragare, indracare* (Florio, 1598).] *trans.* To convert into a dragon, invest with the form or character of a dragon.

1611 FLORIO, *Indracato*, endragoned, become a Dragon. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 208 Lucifer now in-dragon'd swell'd with Pride.

† **Indrape,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN- ² + DRAPE *v.* Cf. It. *indrappare* to put into clothes, OF. *endraper* to drape.] *trans.* To make into cloth; to weave.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 56 An Epitome of all former Acts concerning the indraping of Wools. 1636 STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) II. 19 So long as they did not indrape their own Wools. 1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 344 Suffering Ireland to indrap her own wool. 1843 MOZLEY *Ess., Ld. Strafford* I. 42 England at present indraped Irish wools.

Indraught, indraft (i·nˌdrɑft). [f. IN *adv.* II d + DRAUGHT: cf. *indrawn*, etc., and *draw in*, DRAW *v.* 82.]

1. The act of drawing in; inward attraction.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 22 Having been long tossed in the ocean of this world, he will by that time feel the in-draught of another, unto which this seems but preparatory. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 289 The Dutch call that part of this Coast, the Land of Indraught, (as if it magnetically drew Ships too fast to it). 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 267 Being also dubious as to the Indraught of the Fall, the Boats came to an Anchor. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xviii. 166 Better be sucked into the gulph of Florida, than once get into the indraught of a woman. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 6/5 The indraft of the towns is irresistible, and usually in silence, but with decision, and 'for good', the capable young men abandon country labour.

2. An inward flow, stream, or current, as of water or air; *esp.* a current setting towards the land or up an estuary, etc.; a draught of air into a confined space; an influx, inrush.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* VII. liv. (1636) 744 The Sea will flow more by one point of the Compasse in the spring-tides, .. in every River, that hath any indraft. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 122 Hee sayd that those foure Indraughts were drawne into an inward gulfe or whirlepoole, with so great a force, that the ships which once entred therein, could by no meanes be driuen backe againe. 1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 141 In some bayes, where are great indraughts, it [the tide] higheth eight or ten foote. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iii, To avoid the Indraft of the Bay or Gulf of Mexico. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iv. 102 The larger the fire, the sharper is the indraught of the air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 54 The Esquimaux, too, .. assert the existence of a well-marked indraft. 1858 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* v. § 283 These indraughts are known as monsoons at sea; on the land, as the prevailing winds of the season.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 24 To abate the mighty indraught of Forraine Manufactures. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. App. viii. 360 This indraught of the Lombard energies upon the Byzantine rest, like a wild north-wind descending into a space of rarified atmosphere.

† 3. A place where the water flows into the land; an inlet; an inward passage. *Obs.*

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 Which betokeneth an Indraught (or Inlett) of water into the lande, out of, and besides the maine course, of the Sea, or of a

River. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 284 They have also vast Indraughts of some hundred Miles within Land. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 30 The one..is received by a rocky subterraneous indraught, and appears no more. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Indraught*, a Gulph or Bay that runs in between two Lands.

† b. *fig.* 'Inlet; passage inwards' (J.). *Obs.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), Navigable rivers are indraughts to attain wealth.

† 4. Revenue, income; 'toll or duty collected at a port' (Jam.). *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. Sw. *indrägt* revenue, income, rent.]

1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 93 Grantit..the port and harberie of the said burgh of Bruntiland callit the port of grace with the indraucht thairof and prymegilt of all shipes coming to the said port.

Indrawal (in,drō·ăl). *rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + DRAW *v.* + -AL, after *withdrawal.*] The act of drawing in: = INDRAUGHT 1.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* viii. (1889) 50 Centred (as it might be) with a bottomless indrawal. 1884 PROCTOR in *Gd. Words* 110 The indrawal of water below the sea-floor.

Indrawing (in,drō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action of drawing in.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xv[i]. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 23/1 Þe kepinge of þe kinde hete is a temperat indrawinge of coold aier.

I·ndraw·ing, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That draws in or inward.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 122 Purposely described all the Northerne Islands, with the indrawing seas. 1886 C. A. YOUNG in *New Princeton Rev.* Jan. 51 The moon is continually moving faster and faster, as if upon an indrawing spiral which ultimately would precipitate her upon the earth. 1892 TENNYSON *St. Telemachus*, Borne along by that full stream of men, Like some old wreck on some indrawing sea.

Indrawn, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Drawn in.

a. as *adj.*, or before sb. (i·n,drōn).

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 168 He stood undistinguished in the circle .. with a kind of an indrawn reserve. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* IV. v, She saw the start and shudder, She heard the in-drawn groan. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 627 And then with indrawn steady utterance said.

b. as *pple.*, or after sb. (in,drō·n).

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1336 With chin aslant indrawn to a tightening throat. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. v. 91 With sight indrawn he sat, And seemed to listen.

† **Indrea·d,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-¹ + DREAD *v.* (Cf. *adread*, OE. *ondrédan.*)] To dread inwardly; to feel an inward or secret dread.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* I. 57 So Isaaks sonnes indreading for to feel This tyrant, who pursued them at the heel, Dissundring fled.

† **Indre·nch,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 en-. [f. IN-², EN-¹ + DRENCH *v.*] *trans.* To 'drench' or drown in something; to immerse. (Cf. DRENCH *v.* 2, 6.) Also *fig.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 My soule .. will .. endrench mee in .. dolour. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 51 Reply not in how many Fadomes deepe They lye indrench'd. 1609 JONES *Musicall Dreame* (T.), If in this flesh, where thou indrench'd dost lie, Poore soule, thou canst reare up thy limed wings. 1741 FENNING *Dict., Indrench*, to soak; to drown.

‖ **Indri** (i·ndri). Also **indris.** [An erroneous application of the Malagasy exclamation *indry!* 'lo! behold!', or *indry izy!* 'there he is!', mistaken by the French naturalist Sonnerat for the name of the animal, when first seen by him *c* 1780: the only Malagasy name is *babakoto.* See quot. 1893.] A name given to the BABACOOTE, a lemurine animal of Madagascar (*Indris* or *Lichanotus brevicaudatus*), living in trees, with soft woolly hair, very long hind legs, and very short tail.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 461/2 The Indris are inhabitants of Madagascar. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 72 In that remarkable lemurine form, the Indri (*Lichanotus*), the leg is about as long as the spinal column, while the arm is not more than ⅔ of its length. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Jan. 2/6 The avahi is still more nearly related to the indri, of which there is not a specimen in the Zoo. 1893 J. SIBREE in *Antananarivo Ann.* V. 83 Their native name is *Bâbakôto*, literally 'father-child' (or '-boy'), not *Indri*, as said by Sonnerat, who discovered the species.

† **I·ndried,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 b. ? transl. G. *eingetrocknet.*] Dried inwardly, desiccated.

1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* L vj, The same water is good for them that have an indryed nature and dystroyed.

Indrunk (i·n,drʊŋk), *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Drunk in, imbibed.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. Balth. Tylcken* 23 It giveth forth that indrunk meek Spirit.

† **Indru·nken,** *v. Obs.* In 4 **in-dronkenen.** [f. IN-¹ + DRUNKEN *v.*, after L. *inēbriāre.*] *trans.* To make drunken, inebriate: in quot. *fig.*

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* lxiv. 11 [lxv. 10] Brokes of it in-dronkenand [Vulg. *rivos ejus inebrians*].

Indubious (indiū·biəs), *a.* [f. IN-³ + DUBIOUS; perh. after L. *indubius* not doubtful, certain.]

1. Not admitting of doubt; certain, clear, indubitable. Now *rare.*

1624 T. JAMES in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 319 The Decretals ..will make the matter indubious. 1753 SHUCKFORD *Creation* Pref. 73 To keep clear and indubious the Articles of our Faith. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 315 Gives each effect its own indubious cause. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* (1874) 238 Am I not free to attend for the ripe and indubious instinct?

† 2. Feeling no doubt; free from doubt. *Obs.*

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 14 Hence appears the vulgar vanity, reposing an indubious confidence in a spoonful or two of those ordinary Antipestilential spirits.

Hence **Indu·biously** *adv.*, not doubtfully; clearly, certainly.

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 75 Epistles that are indubiously his. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 38 They that .. were ripe and weighty in their answers, were indubiously designed to some place of credit and profit.

Indubitable (indiū·bităb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *indubitable* (16th c.), or ad. L. *indubitābilis*: see IN-³ and DUBITABLE.] That cannot be doubted; perfectly certain or evident.

1625 CONWAY in *Howell's Lett.* I. iv. vii, Prince Charles, his rightful and indubitable Heir. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 716 Whensoever any thing is thus necessarily inferred, from what is undeniable and indubitable, this is a Demonstration. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 7 Those Propositions, which contain the most certain and indubitable Truths. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 13 That the Americans are able to bear taxation, is indubitable. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 127 Evidence of the most distinct and indubitable description.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* An indubitable thing or fact.

1733 WATTS *Philos. Ess.* Pref. P 6 A few Indubitables.

Hence **Indu·bitableness,** the quality of being without any doubt.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 522 Receiving indubitableness, not from this world, but .. from the sure and certain truth of the life to come.

Indubitably (indiū·bitābli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] Beyond the possibility of doubt; unquestionably; without any doubt.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 34 There will indubitably result from either a gracefull and harmonious contentment to the Eye. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xviii. 382 Whereunto neither can we indubitably assent. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, Parts .. indubitably both made and fitted to go together. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 198 The way of the Eternal was most indubitably a way of peace and joy.

† **Indu·bitate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *indubitāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *dubitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dubitāre* to DOUBT.] Undoubted, certain.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlix. (1482) 318 Eugenye the fourth was pesybly chosen in rome by the Cardynals, and was very and indubytate pope. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxxiii. 101 He shuld there shewe and proue yᵗ he was the indubitat sone of yᵉ first Clothayre. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 73 The very indubitate heyre general to the crowne of Fraunce. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 281 Such Monuments of Pagan Antiquity, as are altogether unsuspected and indubitate.

Hence † **Indu·bitately** *adv.*, undoubtedly, unquestionably, without doubt.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 92 Howbeit the hole Chirch that now standith indubitately was made sins the Conquest. 1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* xxiii. 227 They .. are indubitately assur'd of the Truth, and comparative excellency of their receptions.

† **Indu·bitate,** *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-² + L. *dubitāt-us* doubted: see prec.] *trans.* To render doubtful or uncertain; to call in question.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 42 He [the Devil] would make men beleeve there is no such creature as himselfe .. and contriveth accordingly many wayes to conceale or indubitate his existency. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. ix. 502 He .. might with good reason be judg'd troublesome and impertinent for indubitating a thing of so constant credit.

† **Indu·bitate,** *v.*² *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-³ + L. *dubitāre* to doubt; cf. DUBITATE *v.*] 'To doubt nothing at all' (Cockeram, 1623).

† **Indubita·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-³.] 'A not doubting, a yielding for certain' (Phillips, 1658).

Indu·bitatively, *adv. rare.* [IN-³.] Indubitably.

a 1853 WARDLAW *Lect. James* xii. (1869) 186 A case most clearly and indubitatively decisive of the point. 1898 W. J. LOCKE *Idols* 284 But it was for her happiness. Indubitatively.

Induce (indiū·s), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–8 **enduce,** 6 **enduse.** *β.* 5– **induce,** (6 **induse, induice**). [ad. L. *indūcĕre* to lead into, to introduce, etc., f. *in-* (IN-²) + *dūcĕre* to lead. In early use the prefix was commonly assimilated to that of OF. *enduire* (pres. subj. *enduise*): see ENDUE. The L. verb developed a number of special senses, some of which are represented by obsolete uses in English.]

1. *trans.* To lead (a person), by persuasion or some influence or motive that acts upon the will, *to* († *into*, † *unto*) some action, condition, belief, etc.; to lead on, move, influence, prevail upon (any one) *to do* something. a. Of persons, personal action, influence, etc.

α. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 562 Al vthyr als, þat I mycht enduce to þat foly. *Ibid., Baptista* 773 Þe caynis bruthire .. with cristine wes enducyt sa þat he baptysme can haly ta. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. xcvii. 71 She lafte nat to enduce and tourne her Lord to the faith in all that she myght. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxii. 408 He..sayd, he wolde go himselfe to Angolesme to the prince, and to the lordes that be ther, trustyng to .. enduse them. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1044/2 To enduce theym the better to the beliefe of his great kindnes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* II. xxiii. (1810) 432 Willingly enduced for just respects, to disengage themselves.

β. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 199 Ful perylous it is to inducyn & steryn an-oþer to synne. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VI. (1520) 67 b/1 He induced the noble men to swere that .. they sholde chese Octavianus his sone pope. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiv. 90 She can not by no wyse induce herselfe to gyue a reste vnto her eyen by a lityll slepe. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. v, To induce them in-to a contention with their inferiour companions. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. ix. (1895) 272 If he coulde not by fayre and gentle speche induce them vnto his opinion. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. ix. 16, I haue done as you haue done..Induc'd as you haue beene. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 159 Hee perswaded them for the space of a whole yeare .. and at last induced them to leave their riches .. and to follow him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 3, I have the more willingly induced myself to this unequal task, out of the hope of contributing somewhat to that blessed end. 1679 *Animadv. Sp.* 5 *Jesuits* 20 That Prince .. who induces his Subjects into Heresie. 1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority* Wks. 1842 I. 620 To induce us to this, Mr. Fox laboured hard to make it appear [etc.]. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xvii. (1852) 223 Where is the spirit which induced me here? 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 266 To induce settlers upon territory of such uninhabitable quality. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* ix. 279 You should try by gentle means to induce the people to make a change.

b. Of things, circumstances, or considerations. (Also *absol.*, without personal object expressed.)

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VI. i. (1554) 145 b, People of Grece, of Rome and of Chartage ..Were induced by swetenes of language To haue together their conversacion. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 The thing that enduced him to be..one of the speciallest contrivers of all this horrible treason. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 Let necessite induce the therto. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 76 Many men were wonderfully enriched by your Canons: but very fewe enduced to have any especiall regarde to feare God by yᵉ knowledge of them. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 74 There to be buried where he had been born, Was all the cause that did induce him back. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 73, I make no doubt, but that manie Points and Practises in Poperie .. induce millions unto Atheism. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 1 If I have not a soul of an immortal nature, there can bee no sufficient .. motive inducing to it [religion]. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 254 Where an Argument is drawn from the natural and necessary Perfections of God, to induce us to some faint resemblance and imitation of them. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 263 These considerations induce me to believe [etc.]. 1871 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 427 The demands for food, clothing, fuel and shelter have induced men to labour.

† c. *ellipt.* To lead to the belief or opinion (*that*); to persuade. *Obs. rare.*

1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commw. Bees* 21 And that out of Kine, either strangled, or otherwise dying, and so lying abroad, exposed to the influence of the Heavens, Bees naturally will not spring, I am induced.

2. To bring in, introduce (a practice, condition, state of things, custom, law, etc.). Const. *into.* *Obs.* or blended with 4.

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 51 3our daliaunce inducit ire and envie. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 251 From the cite made unto clx. yere folowenge was movede noo diuorce. The firste man inducenge hit was callede Carbilius. 1485 *Paston Lett.* No. 883 III. 318 The seid Henry Tidder .. entendith also .. to enduce and establisse newe lawes and ordenaunces amongez the Kynggs seid subjetts. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 b, He doubted not but by his onely meanes, peace should be induced. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i.]. (Arb.) 127 By some leasurable trauell it were no hard matter to induce all their auncient feete into vse with vs. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 30 The first that induced this Order of Nunnes, was Father Gerard. *a* 1652 BROME *Love sick Court* V. iii, If you think it meet, I will induce The practise of it presently. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iv. (1819) 50 Occasional irregularities may subsist in a considerable degree, without inducing any doubt into the question. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 269 To induce that numb rigidity into our intellectual life.

† b. To introduce, insert (a material thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 80 Into a potte of erthe enduce a floure Vppon his bough doun bounden ther to dwelle.

† c. To introduce, bring in, present (a person).

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1196/2 S. James exhorteth men yᵗ they shall in their bodely sickenes induce the priestes. 1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness* Wks. (Rtldg.) 544/2 These [Oceanus and Niger] induced the masquers, which were twelve nymphs. *a* 1652 BROME *Queen & Concubine* I. iii, My last command, which was Never to see the court till I induc'd you.

† d. To introduce or bring in as a character or speaker in a literary work. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* Pref., Esope..induceth the byrdes, the trees and the beestes spekynge. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 135 Tully .. induceth two of Socrates secte of dyuers opinyons. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 24 In an other place he induceth God speaking to the woman in this sorte. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 250 The rest are all delivered as the wordes of God; hee being induced as speaker. *a* 1744 POPE (J.), The poet may be seen inducing his personages in the first Iliad.

† e. To introduce, bring in, bring forward, by way of illustration or argument; to adduce, quote.

1433 LYDG. *S. Fremund* 70 Now purposyng..[to] Induce a story longyng to this mater. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 94 Ovyde was banniſshed for his ſkill And many mo whome I cowde enduce. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 44/2 Long it were to induce here all Prophesies that be read in Histories. 1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 89 Sum auld exemples heir I man induce, To bring my purpose to more speciall. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* i. (1628) 10 All which may enduce sufficient reasons to thinke him their first chiefe.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. § 3. 173 To exprobrate their Stupiditie, he induceth the providence of Storkes. Now if the bird had been unknown, the illustration had been obscure.

†3. To introduce or bring (a person) into the knowledge of something; to initiate, instruct. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 70 b, The sage and wisemen shal enduce and teche the rude peple and harde of entendement. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 333/2 He was..wel lerned and enduced in the sacrefyses and werkes of the temple. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 1 Every man hauynge..men children.. shall provyde .. a bowe and ij shaftes to enduse and lern theym and bryng them uppe in shotyng.

†b. To introduce *to* a subject or study; to initiate *into*; to habituate or accustom *to*. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxi. 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye, for a certayn Space of tyme, Duryng the whiche I may induce my self to sorow. 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1330/1 Inducyng them into the communyon of the Sacramentes. 1556 Withals *Dict.* Prol., A thinge written by me to induce children to the latin tongue. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 1 The holy Ghost beyng sent to his Apostles, induced them into all truthe.

4. To bring about, bring on, produce, cause, give rise to.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Euery thyng that werketh naturelly..enduceth the fourme of it seluen. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 73 That grauntede, that place scholde induce otherwhile the eclipse of the moone. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 164 If thou forgyue not the wronge done vnto the..thou enduces goddes curse to fall vpon yᵉ. 1555 Eden *Decades* 267 The Scythian wyll accuse the Romane heauen as induceinge feuers. 1676 Hale *Contempl.* I. 334 There are two things that induce the loss of friends. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* i. 7 This induceth a necessity of coming to a positive institution. 1780 Harris *Philol. Enq.* Wks. (1841) 462, I mean gentle walking without inducing fatigue. 1831 Brewster *Optics* xxviii. 241 The phenomena are related to the shape of the mass in which the change is induced. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 355 Agricultural improvement would induce lasting and increasing prosperity of the cultivating classes. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. i. § 27 (1879) 27 Such automatic states .. may be artificially induced.

b. *spec.* To produce (an electric current or magnetic state) by induction: see Induction 10.

1812 [see Induced]. 1832 [see Induction 10]. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Philos.* 266 A current traversing a wire induces a secondary one in a wire parallel to it. 1855 H. M. Noad *Man. Electr.* I. 44 The electricity of *e* induces a change in the electric state of *dc*. 1892 S. P. Thompson *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 30 To induce currents in a conductor, there must be a relative motion between conductor and magnet, of such a kind as to alter the number of lines of force embraced in the circuit.

c. To bring on as a state or condition. Const. *upon*.

1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 97 This dim and sleepy life is induced upon us that we may not know at the beginning all that we are. 1863 E. V. Neale *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 65 We induce upon the new individual the result of our observation of past individuals.

†5. To lead to (something) as a conclusion or inference; to lead one to infer; to suggest, imply. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Tulle on Old Age* A v (R. Suppl.), Notable examples to induce the soul to be perpetuel and most lyght and parfyght. 1581 Savile *Tacitus, Agricola* (1622) 188 The coloured countenances of the Silures..seeme to induce, that the old Spaniards passed the Sea and possessed those places. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 58 Which are reasons sufficient to induce, that in this gulfe .. he hath small means to rig out any. ?*a* 1624 Swinburne *Spousals* (1686) 72 The sixth Limitation is, When as by common use of Speech the words induce Matrimony. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 That an unsavoury odour is gentilitious or nationall unto the Jews,..we cannot well concede, nor will the information of reason or sense induce it.

6. To infer; *esp.* in recent use, to infer by reasoning from particular facts to general principles; to derive as an induction.

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* II. (1655) 34 If it were lawfull to reason of this sort we might enduce them to betoken not only these few things, but all other things that chance in the world. 1583 Fulke *Defence* xii. (Parker Soc.) 424 He hath already given you a sufficient reason to induce, that the apostle speaketh not of faith as generally as of knowledge. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. P 41 'Twould be hard to discern, how from different premisses the same conclusion should be induced. 1855 Miss Cobbe *Intuit. Mor.* 45 *note*, We obtain a multitude of contingent truths..and from these we induce the general proposition. 1888 *Science* Dec. 304 From a sufficient number of results a proposition or law is induced.

†7. To draw (something) on or over; to put on or overspread as a covering or the like. Const. *on, upon, over*. *Obs.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* xvi. E viij, Beduske my fraude withe cloudes, my sinnes, Induce on theym a night. 1588 J. Read *Compend. Method* 69 Dura mater, which had begun ..to induce flesh, had induced so beyond all measure [etc.]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VI. 408 Now Night her course began, and over Heav'n Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. (R.), There are, who, fondly studious of increase, Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land Induce laborious. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 32 And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd, Induc'd a splendid cover.

Induceable, obs. variant of Inducible.

Induced (indiū·st), *ppl. a.* [f. Induce *v.* + -ed 1.] Brought on, caused, or produced, by attraction, persuasion, etc. (see esp. Induce *v.* 4 b); *induced current*, an electric current excited by Induction (sense 10). Also, affected by induction as *induced magnet*.

1611 Cotgr., *Meu*, .. also induced, inclined, persuaded. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 21 Som deriving the Dominion of the Republick over the Sea from Custom, som from prescription, others from an induced subjection. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 133 The conductor, which is thus affected by induced electricity. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 324 The phenomena of the communication of magnetism and what is called its induced state, alone remain unaccounted for. 1852 Grove *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 359 The ordinary plan for producing an induced current. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ix. § 2 (1879) 393 The essential feature .. of natural and induced Reverie. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 3/2 The other improvement is that of induced—instead of forced—draught.

Inducement (indiū·smĕnt). Also 7–8 en-. [f. as prec. + -ment.]

†1. The action of inducing or moving by persuasion or influence. *Obs.*

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* III. ii. 91 A verie tainted fellow, and full of wickednesse, My sonne corrupts a well deriued nature With his inducement. 1648 Milton *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 569 And this in all likelihood by the inducement and instigation of these Representers.

2. That which induces; something attractive by which a person is led on or persuaded to action.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 279 If this inducement moue her not to loue Send her a Letter of thy Noble deeds. 1632 A. Grosse (*title*) Sweet and Sowle-Perswading inducements, leading unto Christ. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 673 Coarse diet, and a short repast .. were weak inducements to the taste Of one so nicely bred. 1746 Melmoth tr. *Pliny's Lett.* I. xii, Corellius had many inducements to be fond of life. 1779 F. Hervey *Nav. Hist.* II. 129 As an enducement for people to bring them in their cash, these goldsmiths paid at the rate of fourpence a day per cent. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 579 Nor can the pleasure of exercising unbounded sway..be justly regarded as a feeble inducement. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* Pref. (1880) 6 The English kings..held out repeated inducements to foreign artisans to come over and settle in this country.

†b. More widely: Any ground or reason which leads or inclines one to a belief or course of action; a moving cause; an incentive. *Obs.*

1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* II. v. § 7 Many inducements besides Scripture may lead me to that, which if Scripture be against, they all .. are of no value, yet otherwise are strong and effectual to persuade. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 175 These reasons I take to be a sufficient inducement to beleeve these reports. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 Grounded this their sentence upon no other Inducements..than the particulars of Complaint accompanying the said Report.

†c. Something that leads to a result; an operative cause. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 It pleased God..to use the curiosity of this emperor as an inducement to the peace of his Church in those days.

†3. A preamble or introduction to a book or subject. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 Formal speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements, than upon the conclusions and issues of speech. *a* 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619) II. 446 An introduction and inducement to that which is now to bee taught.

b. *Law.* (See quot. 1891).

1792 in Addison *Pennsylv. Rep.* (1800) 37 (Porter *v.* Brown), The date of the bond is immaterial and the bond itself but matter of inducement. 1891 W. B. Odgers *Pleading*, Matters of inducement are Introductory averments stating who the parties are, how connected and other surrounding circumstances leading up to the matter in dispute, but not stating such matter.

†4. A leading on to some conclusion or inference; that which leads to a conclusion. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 25 Having received the probable inducements of truth, we become emancipated from testimoniall engagements, and are to erect upon the surer base of reason. *Ibid.*, It carrieth not, with it, the reasonable inducements of knowledge.

Inducer (indiū·sə1). [f. as prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who or that which induces, persuades, or leads on (*to* some act, conduct, opinion, etc.).

1554 Martin *Marr. Priests* C iij b (T.), How can he be a mete perswader or inducer of the people to widowheade, which hath himselfe been often maried? 1624 R. B. in *F. White's Repl. Fisher* App. 25 Euerie thing that is the first Inducer to beleeue is not by and by .. the principall Motiue. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. iv. 85 As if he [God] were the great impeller and inducer of men to sin. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Fam. Biog.* III. 159 Grief is perhaps a greater inducer to invoke the muse than joy.

2. One who or that which introduces or brings in or on (some state or condition). *rare.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* ciii. I. 387 And yet..this Messenger of Satan was .. a forerunner and some kind of inducer of that Grace which was sufficient for him. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Wks. 1850 I. 160, I..devised for them Number, the inducer of philosophies.

†**Indu·ces**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *induces*, ad. L. *indūciæ*: see next.] Respite, truce.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* viii. 34 She .. demaunded Induces and space of thre monethes, In which tyme she sholde doo her dylygence for to accomplysshe alle theyr wylles.

‖**Induciæ** (indiū·si,ī, -ʃi,ī), *sb. pl. Sc. Law.* [L. *indūciæ, -dūtiæ* truce, delay, *indūciæ legālēs* legal delay.] The space of time intervening between the citation of a defendant and the day fixed for his appearance in the action or process.

1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 256 Such *induciæ* as the Sheriff shall think proper. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 443/1 The *induciæ* of criminal letters and indictments are fifteen days. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 100 § 14 All summonses .. may proceed on seven days warning or induciæ where the defender is within Scotland.

†**Indu·ciary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *indūciāri-us*, f. *indūciæ*: see prec.] 'Pertaining to truce or league' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Indu·cible, *a. rare.* Also 7 -ceable. [f. Induce *v.* + -ible.]

1. Capable of being brought on, brought about, or caused.

a 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. ix. 99 Subject to all the changes, inducible from the restless commotions of outward causes affecting and altering sense.

†2. Capable of being inferred. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 48 Many things are true in Divinity, which are neither inducible by reason, nor confirmable by sense. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 303 That the extream and remote parts of the earth were in this time inhabited, is also induceable from the like Testimonies.

Indu·cing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Induce. a. Persuading. b. Bringing about.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 265 Endusing makis men to pennance for þare syne to do. 1548–67 Thomas *Ital. Dict.*, *Indezzamento*, an enducing, perswasion, or entisement. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 304 The Causes for the Accelerating of Clarification, in generall, and the Enducing of it. 1887 Sayer tr. *Dante, Convito* II. xiv. 83 The inducing of perfection in the things so inclined.

Indu·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.]

1. That induces, persuades, or leads on.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix, He did punishe..the seducing serpent with a curse, the inducing Eua with a crosse of subiection. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* viii. H iij b, The prime inducing cause to that beleif. 1700 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 10 That being the Inducing reason at first to Settle the Town where it now is.

†2. Introductory, preliminary. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 15 But the inducing part of the latter (which is the survey of learning) may be set forward.

3. Producing electric or magnetic effects by induction.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 343/1 Hence the directions of the inducing and induced currents are contrary. 1870 Tyndall *Lect. Electr.* 15 Its attracted electricity is held captive by the inducing electrified body. 1870 R. M. Ferguson *Electr.* 7 If the inducing magnet be strong enough, the induced magnet..can induce a bar like itself..to become a magnet.

Indu·cive, *a. rare.* [f. Induce *v.* + -ive; cf. Conducive.] Tending to induce.

1611 Florio, *Indottiuo*, inducive, perswasiue. 1757 Mrs. Eliz. Griffith *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 187 That pleasing opinion, so flattering to the dignity of human nature, and so inducive to its ethicks. 1886 Miss Linskill *Haven under Hill* II. xi. 137 Soft murmuring sounds.. inducive of quiet hoping and trusting.

†**Indu·ct**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* Also 5 en-. [ad. L. *inductus*, pa. pple. of *indūcĕre* to Induce.] a. Induced. b. Initiated, instructed. c. Introduced.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 308 Jon..vas loth to resine; but be the emperoure he vas *induct that he schuld do it*. 1481 Caxton *Godefroy* cxcv. 286 In his harnoys and armes wel enducte and acustomed, that it semed that hit greued ne coste hym nothyng to bere them. 1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (Prayers), Grant..that, all the course of my life being led in holiness and purity, I may be induct at last into the everlasting rest.

Induct (indʌ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *induct-*, ppl. stem of *indūcĕre* to Induce.]

1. *trans. Eccl.* To introduce formally into possession of a benefice or living, to install. (See Induction 4.)

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 450 Instuyng wiþ inducting & many oþere mannus lawis weren not to charge, but riȝt offiss þat þis curat shulde do. 1495 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 455 That no man .. shuld presente or inducte any suche persone or persones that so by the pope were promoted. 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxvi, (1638) 111 If he be able, then the Bishop to admit him, institute him, & induct him. 1667 *Answ. Quest. out of North* 7 By Instituting and Inducting Parsons and Vicars to Benefices when they fall. 1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 Every Vicar, when he is inducted into the Church, takes possession of the Body of the Church. 1846 Hawthorne *Mosses* II. vii. 123 Lately he has taken orders, and been inducted to a small country living.

b. To introduce into office, to install.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 17 b, Then John .. woulde in all haste have rydden to induct the French kyng as their sovereigne lorde. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xix, Thy knee, my son—that we may, with our own hand .. induct thee into office. 1828 Webster s.v., In the United States, certain civil officers and presidents of colleges, are inducted into office with appropriate ceremonies.

c. To place or install in a seat, room, etc.

1706–7 Farquhar *Beaux' Strat.* II. ii, Then I, Sir, tips me the Verger with half a Crown; he pockets the Simony, and Inducts me into the best Pue in the Church. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, Inducting himself into the pulpit without further ceremony.. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lx, Hugh and his two friends .. were received with signal marks of approbation, and inducted into the most honourable seats.

2. To lead, conduct *into* (*lit.* and *fig.*). *rare.*

1600 Holland *Livy* 1029 So soone as any one is inducted and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests as a very sacrifice to be killed. 1861 *Crt. Life at Naples* 239 She led the way to the galleria, into which she first inducted the visitor. 1876 *World* V. No. 106. 11, I was inducted into error last week in stating [etc.]. 1881

STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 155 Thus gradually inducted into the slumber of death.

b. To lead in (before a court). *rare.*

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. vii, They say the crime is of so extraordinary a nature, that the senate itself must adjudge it; and so the lictors are to induct him formally.

3. To introduce (*to*); to initiate (*into*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 461 There was a sacrificer or priest named Philippus, who inducted and professed men in the ceremoniall religion of Orpheus. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, [At weddings] I feel a sort of cousinship for the season. I am inducted into degrees of affinity. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 23 The master of the inn .. inducts us into all its hidden mysteries. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lvi, The pleasures to which the footman inducted him.

†**4.** To bring in, introduce (a custom). *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 24 The ceremonies in the gathering hereof were first inducted by the Venetians. *Ibid.* 85 Who use extreme unction, as inducted by Saint James.

5. *absol.* To form an induction; to infer by induction. *rare.*

1832 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 141 The conceptions which must exist in the mind in order to get by induction a law from a collection of facts; and the impossibility of inducting or even of collecting without this.

6. *Electr.* = INDUCE *v.* 4b. See INDUCTING *ppl. a.*

Indu·ctance. [f. prec. (sense 6) + -ANCE.] Magnetic or electric self-induction.

1888 *Science* July 18 The term commonly employed to denote the electrical inertia-like effect is 'self-induction', which is becoming gradually shortened to inductance.

†**Indu·ctative,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *induct-*, ppl. stem (see INDUCT) + -ATIVE.] Tending to lead or be led *into* something.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 48 Naturell goodnesse of euery substaunce, is nothing els than his substaunciall beyng, whiche is icleaped goodnesse, after comparison that he hath to his first goodnesse, so as it is inductatife by meanes into the firste goodnesse.

Inducteous (indʊ·kti,ǝs), *a.* [irreg. f. INDUCT *v.* + -EOUS.] Rendered electro-polar by induction.

1855 H. M. NOAD *Man. Electr.* I. 54 The originally active body is called the *inductric*, and that under its influence the *inducteous*; thus, in the last figure, A is the inductric and C the inducteous body.

Inductile (indʊ·ktil, -əil), *a.* [IN-[3]: cf. F. *inductile* (Littré).] Not ductile; not pliable; unyielding to influences.

1736 LD. HERVEY *Mem. Geo. II*, I. 57 The stuff she had to work with was so stubborn and so inductile. 1827 J. FEARN in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 568 The human mind becomes extremely inductile to the pressure of any new evidence. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inductile*, not capable of being drawn into threads, as a metal. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes .. we have .. the Ductile and Inductile. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* I. III. ix. 278 A man of honour, .. but inductile, unimaginative, hard.

Hence **Inducti·lity**, the quality of being inductile (so F. *inductilité*). 1828 in WEBSTER.

Indu·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. INDUCT *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. *Eccl.* The action of introducing into, or putting in formal possession of, a benefice.

c 1380 [see INDUCT *v.* 1]. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 241 The bestowing of benefices, the presenting, instituting, and inducting of pastors. 1684 BAXTER *Par. Congreg.* 28 Do all Independents assume the power of Ordination, .. instituting, inducting?

2. The making of inductions or inferences.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* Pref. 15 Powers of combination, discrimination, .. inferring, inducting, philosophizing in short.

Indu·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That induces or causes induction.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 173 Evidence .. that the intervening dielectric, air, has its particles of electricity arranged in a manner analogous to those of the conductor .. by the inducting influence of the glass tube.

Induction (indʊ·kʃǝn). Also 5–6 **inducceyon**, (6 **enduction**). [a. F. *induction* (14th c.) or ad. L. *inductiōn-em*, n. of action from *indūcĕre* to INDUCE.]

†**1.** The action of inducing by persuasion; inducement. *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 44 The incitacyons moeued by naturell dylection, whiche commen of thy self, with out ony othre induction. *Ibid.* xxix. 113 There was som deceptyon or frawdulent induction that hath made her to condescende therunto. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 5 Not the pope alone but God himselfe suerly, & other the most zelous & mightiest princes in Christendom by his Induction.

2. The action of introducing to, or initiating in, the knowledge of something; the process of being initiated; introduction, initiation. Now *rare.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 25 b, Of these iii examples we may take a general inducceyon or informacyon to our sayd iourney. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxii, The principal cause of this my little enterprise is to declare an Induction or mean how children .. may be trayned into the waye of vertue. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 379 A strange kind of induction and institution of the souldiours, binding them to take their oth, .. as if they were to take orders in some holy mysteries. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 59, I have never yet seen any service, and must have my induction some time or other. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xli, Society is vastly more concerned in the induction of its youthful members into these branches of culture than it is in teaching them to bawl harmoniously.

3. That which introduces or leads on or in *to* something; an introduction. Now *rare.*

c 1540 *Four P. P.* in Harl. *Dodsley* I. 355 Comparing that life for the best Induction to your endless rest. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* liv. 12 Enter the path .. One depe enduction wherto .. Is to flee rash deedes rashlie done. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III. 149 This prepares a good induction to the change of fortune. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* 118 (T.) An induction to those succeeding evils which pursued that inconsiderate marriage. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 15 An old-fashioned Inn. .. This .. was not in the Parson's opinion a pleasing induction to the lych-gate.

b. An introductory statement; a preface, preamble, or introduction (to a book or the like). *arch.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1094/1 In the .xi. leafe he hath an other argument, towarde whyche he maketh a blynde induccion before. 1559 T. SACKVILLE *The Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.* 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* Prol., Inductions are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 362 That which hee takes for the second Argument .. is no argument, but an induction to those that follow. 1875 A. W. WARD *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. Introd. 11 In the form of a Prologue or .. by means of a separate Induction, or even by an inductive Dumb-show.

†**c.** The initial step in any undertaking. *Obs.*

1574 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. i. 32 Plots haue I laide, Inductions dangerous, .. To set my Brother Clarence and the King In deadly hate, the one against the other. 1596—1 *Hen. IV*, III. i. 2 These promises are faire, the parties sure, And our induction full of prosperous hope.

†**d.** A leading on or gradual transition from one thing to another. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 281 [In a centaur] the horse .. turneth from the one into the other as by a quiet and insensible induction.

†**e.** *Music.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 92 Here they set downe certaine observations, which they termed Inductions .. euerie proportion whole, is called the Induction to that which it maketh being broken. As tripla being broken in the more prolation will make Nonupla, and so is tripla the Induction to nonupla.

4. *Eccl.* The action of formally introducing a clergyman into possession of the church to which he has been presented and instituted, together with all rights, profits, etc. pertaining to it.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 248 For institucion and induccion he schal 3eue moche of þis god þat is pore mennus to bischopis officers, archdekenes & officialis. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 81 At the time of their initiation, institution, induction and admission. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 21 The division of all parishes .. the right of institution and induction .. were all originally of the King's foundation and donation. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. 307 The method of becoming a parson or vicar is much the same. To both there are four requisites necessary: holy orders; presentation; institution; and induction. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. lii. 228 He had indeed received a formal induction .. from the arch priest of Cavriana.

b. In Presbyterian churches: The placing of a minister already ordained in a new pastoral charge. (Distinguished from *ordination.*)

1871 SIR H. MONCRIEFF *Pract. F. C. of Scot.* (1877) 269 The Presbytery resolved to loose him from his present charge and translate him to —, .. and they request that Reverend Court to give them notice of his Induction when it takes place. *Ibid.* 270 Edict previous to Ordination or Induction.

c. *gen.* The formal introduction to an office, position, or possession; installation. (Cf. ENDUE *v.* 1.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 301 Ve send oure special legates to trete .. of the restitucion, and the real induccioune of the duchy of Gian. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., Induction is applied to the introduction of officers only when certain oaths are to be administered or other formalities are to be observed, which are intended to confer authority or give dignity to the office. In the United States it is applied to the formal introduction of civil officers, and the higher officers of colleges.

5. The action of introducing or bringing in (a person, custom, etc.). *rare.*

1604 DEKKER *King's Entert.* Wks. 1873 I. 271 The induction of such a person, might pass very currant. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* II. xiii. (1620) 66 Such things as our Gods themselues doe make sacred, by their owne expresse induction of those plaies into our customes. 1612 WOODALL *Pref. Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 9 The Knowledge and use of all such medicines .. as were of his production and induction. 1802 LAMB *J. Woodvil* IV. ii, Therefore, without much induction of superfluous words, I attach you .. of high treason.

6. The bringing forward, adducing, or enumerating *of* a number of separate facts, particulars, etc., esp. for the purpose of proving a general statement.

1551 GARDINER *Explic., Transubst.* 125 (R.) For the auctour of this booke concludeth solemly thus by induction of the premisses, that euen so the bodye of Christe was after thascension chaunged into the godly substaunce. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 57 The rest of your induction of Archbishops, Bishops, and whole Clergie .., &c. is but a needless pompe of words. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* IV. § 3. 377 It may further be proved by that induction of particulars tending to this purpose which God himselfe bringeth in. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. vi. § 42 That the Doctrine remained still sound and entire .. will appeare by an Induction of the dominative Controversies. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. (1817) 168 The persuasion produced by this species of evidence depends upon a view and induction of the particulars which compose it. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* I. 40 It is valuable rather as a most extensive induction of facts, than as an instance of their successful application.

7. *Logic.* The process of inferring a general law or principle from the observation of particular instances (opposed to DEDUCTION, q.v.).

[Directly representing L. *inductio* (Cicero), rendering Gr. ἐπαγωγή (Aristotle), in same sense.]

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 111 We mighte heape many men together, and prove by large rehersall, any thyng that we would, the whiche of the logicians is called induction. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) Ep. Ded. ¶iii, Others may hence learne by that most laborious, though not most learned Argument of Induction, two lessons fitting these times. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 182/1 Induction is every method of reason which proceedeth either from like to like or from singulars to generals. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 19 You must take up with Induction, and bid adieu to Demonstration. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* I. 2 It is from induction that all certain and accurate knowledge of the laws of nature is derived. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* I. 41 Logic, considered as a science, is solely concerned with induction; and the business of induction is to arrive at causes. 1876 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* (ed. 3) Pref., Induction .. may or may not employ hypothesis, but what is essential to it is the inference from the particular to the general, from the known to the unknown.

b. An act or instance of induction; the result of this; a conclusion derived from induction; formerly used in the wider sense of 'inference'.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* V. 1923 The hill in whiche god 3af the wrytyn lawe On-to the Iewes, ledeth to that perfeccyon Of crystis gospell .. Paule in his bookis maketh swyche inducceyon; He seyth it longeth to Ierusalem as in seruage With alle his children heere in pylgremage. *c* 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 49 He treateth of the fourme of Sillogismes, Enthimemes and Inductions. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 We would haue [God] to vse Inductions as Plato doth, or Syllogismes as Aristotle doth. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xi. 46 In an induction .. it's proved that animals void of bile are long-liv'd, because a man, a horse, an ass, &c., are long-liv'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The conclusion of a syllogism, is an induction made from the premises. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 86 They look .. into the evidence of circumstance, and learn to make an induction for themselves. 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Judgm.* 313 The contrast between his wide inductions and the apparently flimsy foundation on which they are made to rest. 1869 FOWLER *Induct. Logic* I. 1 [This] is an inference of that particular character which is called an Inductive Inference or an Induction.

8. *Math.* (See quot. 1875.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 466/1 An instance of mathematical induction occurs in every equation of differences, in every recurring series, &c. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) XXXIII. § 484 The method of mathematical induction may be thus described: We prove that if a theorem is true in one case, whatever that case may be, it is true in another case which we may call the *next* case; we prove by trial that the theorem *is* true in a certain case; hence it is true in the next case, and hence in the next to that, and so on; hence it must be true in every case after that with which we began.

9. The action of bringing on, bringing into existence or operation, producing, causing. Chiefly *Med.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 403/2 The induction of sickness is the expulsion of health. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 108 The gradual induction of political, ecclesiastical and moral changes. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 374/3 Abuse of tobacco is far more operative in the induction of this paralysis than alcohol. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 23 The time required for the induction of the anaesthetic state varies.

10. *Electr.* and *Magnetism.* The action of inducing or bringing about an electric or magnetic state in a body by the proximity (without actual contact) of an electrified or magnetized body.

The terms *induce* and *induction* were originally employed apparently to avoid the use of terms involving any theory of the nature of the action involved. The medium of communication is now held to be, as in the case of other forms of energy, the intervening ether.

Electrodynamic or *voltaic induction*, the production of an electric current (*induced current*) by the influence of another independent electric current. *Electromagnetic induction*, the production of a state of magnetic polarity in a body near or round which an electric or galvanic current passes, or the generation of an electric current by the action of a magnet (the latter called by Faraday, more properly, *magneto-electric induction*). *Electrostatic induction*, the production of an electrical charge upon a body by the influence of a neighbouring body charged with statical electricity, as exemplified in Volta's electrophorus. *Magnetic induction*, the production of magnetic properties in iron or other substances when placed in a magnetic field, as when a bar of soft iron is magnetized by a neighbouring magnet. *Mutual induction*, the reaction of two electric circuits upon each other; *self-induction*, the reaction of different parts of the same circuit upon one another.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 132 To produce a succession of effects both conductors must be brought near bodies connected with the ground, which gain the opposite state, in consequence of what may be called *induction*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 329 The communication of magnetism from the earth to a magnetic body, or from one magnetic body to another, is performed by a process to which the name of *induction* has been given. 1832 FARADAY *Exp. Researches* § 1 in *Phil. Trans.* 125 The power which electricity of tension possesses of causing an opposite electrical state in its vicinity has been expressed by the general term Induction; which, as it has been received into scientific language, may also with propriety be used in the same general sense to express the power which electric currents may possess of inducing any particular state upon matter in their immediate neighbourhood. *Ibid.* § 58. 139, I propose to call the agency thus exerted by ordinary magnets, *magneto-electric* or *magnelectric* induction. § 59 The only difference which powerfully strikes the attention as existing between voltaelectric and magneto-electric induction, is the suddenness of the former, and the sensible time required by the latter. 1870 TYNDALL *Lect. Electr.* 14 This forcible separation of the two fluids of a neutral conductor, by the mere proximity of an electrified body, is called *electric induction*. Bodies in this state are also said to be electrified by *influence*. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 83 We know that every electric current possesses a property sometimes called 'electric inertia', sometimes called 'self-induction', by virtue of which it tends to go on, and that it is in the current's own magnetic field that this inertia of self-induction resides. *Ibid.* 102 Mutual induction between adjacent parts is of enormous importance in alternate current machines.

11. *Grammar.* (See quot.)
1860 HALDEMAN *Anal. Orthogr.* ix. 52 Induction is the influence of larger classes of words on smaller ones, causing uniformity and regularity in Grammatical inflections.
12. *Chem.* (See quot.)
1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 8/1 When H and Cl are mixed in equal volumes and exposed to sunlight, a measurable time elapses before chemical change begins. Bunsen and Roscoe, who examined this phenomenon, regard the mixture as resisting chemical change, and they used the term *induction* to express the gradual overcoming of this resistance. The term has also been used by Wright, who noticed a similar phenomenon in the reduction of metallic oxides by CO and H.
13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 10) *induction apparatus, current, machine, shock, spark*; also **induction-balance**, an electrical apparatus so contrived that the currents induced in the secondary wires of two induction-coils balance each other; **induction-bridge**, a form of induction-balance arranged on the principle of a Wheatstone's bridge; **induction-coil**, an apparatus for producing electric currents by induction, consisting of two separated coils of wire generally surrounding a soft-iron core, the primary coil being connected with an external source of electricity, and having an arrangement for causing the electric current to vary in intensity, the effect of which is to produce a current of different character in the other or secondary coil; (sense 3) **induction-pipe**, the pipe through which the live steam is introduced into the cylinder of a steam-engine; **induction-port**, the opening by which steam passes from the steam-chest into the cylinder; **induction-valve**, the valve which controls the passage of steam into the cylinder.
1855–7 H. M. NOAD *Man. Electr.* II. 728 The *induction apparatus as at present constructed by M. Ruhmkorff is shown in Fig. 395. 1879 D. E. HUGHES in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXIX. 56 M. Dove..constructed an *induction balance, wherein two separate induction coils, each having its primary and secondary coils, were joined together in such a manner that the induced current in one coil was made to neutralize the induced current in the opposite coil, thus forming an induction-balance, to which he gave the name of *differential inductor. Ibid.*, I have obtained a perfect induction balance which..allows us to obtain direct comparative measures of the force or disturbance produced by the introduction of any metal or conductor. 1889 FLEMING *Alternate Current Transformer* 247 Lord Rayleigh found it more convenient ..to slightly alter the arrangement of the induction balance ..B and I are a battery and interrupter, T is a telephone in the 'bridge'. 1855–7 NOAD *Man. Electr.* II. 728 In 1851, M. Ruhmkorff of Paris brought the *induction-coil to a far greater degree of perfection than it had hitherto attained by paying the greatest possible attention to the insulation of the secondary wire. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 262 Each globe or tube ought to be tested from time to time with an induction-coil, or some other generator of electricity of high potential. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 351, I shall speak of electrostatic methods, of treatment by the battery current, and of treatment by the induction coil current. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 408 This diffusion and decay of the *induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 689 Weak induction-currents act on the sensitive parts of the leaves of *Mimosa*..like concussion or contact. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 8/2 A small Wimshurst *induction machine. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 689 The number of *induction-shocks..appears to have no considerable influence on the action. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 46 Induction-shocks, or at least galvanic currents in some form or other. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 36. 389 When the *induction spark is taken in air. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* xii. 280 The spectrum of the induction spark. 1859 RANKINE *Steam-Engine* (1861) 480 The admission and discharge of the steam take place through openings near the ends of the cylinder called 'ports', connected with passages called 'nozzles', which are opened and closed by *induction and eduction valves.

Indu·ctional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of induction.
1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 621 The leading facts upon which his inductional argument is founded.

†**Indu·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. INDUCTION: see -OUS.] Persuasive; seductive.
1620 FORD *Linea V.* (Shaks. Soc.) 60 Flatterie to publique persons is not more inductious on the one side, then enuie on the other is vigilant.

†**Indu·ctive,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inductīvum*, neut. sing. of *inductīvus*: see next.] An inducement, incentive.
a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 453 Me thynkyth this a verray inductif Vnto stelthe. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xxviii. 278 The same reason..may become also an inductive to their expulsion from Ecclesiastick Communion. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 92 These reasons, grounds, persuasives, motives, or, if you please, inductives and incentives.

Inductive (indʌ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *inductīv-us* (Priscian), f. *induct-*, ppl. stem of *indūcĕre*: see INDUCE and -IVE. Cf. F. *inductif, -ive* (14th c. in Godef.).]
1. Leading on (*to* some action, etc.); inducing.
1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 56 An active scandall is not only given by a purpose to drawe to sinne, but also when hauing no intent a man doth that, which of it selfe is inductiue to it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 519 To serve ungovern'd appetite .. a brutish vice, Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. 1825 in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 3294 The inductive cause and primary object of granting the obligation was to secure an annuity to Jean Knox.
†2. Productive *of*, giving rise to. *Obs.*
1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 957/1 Wee know and perceiue it [air] to be the operatiue and inductiue Instrument, of the vertue of life. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. i. 132 Probable and inductive of Credibility, though not of Science or Infallibility. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 343 Circumstances inductive of a doubt, whether the prisoner be guilty or innocent.
3. Caused by induction; of induced nature or origin. *rare.*
1827 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1837) I. 371 Its activity is not of its essence, but inductive through its organs.
4. *Logic.* Of the nature of, based upon, or characterized by the use of induction, or reasoning from particular facts to general principles.
1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 24 (R.) Upon this principle of our constitution .. all inductive reasoning, and all our reasoning from analogy is grounded. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 104 The whole of natural philosophy consists entirely of a series of inductive generalizations. 1837 WHEWELL (*title*) History of the Inductive Sciences. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 262 In Inductive reasoning, the parts are first stated, and what is predicated of them is also predicated of the whole they constitute. 1869 FOWLER (*title*) The Elements of Inductive Logic. 1874 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 193 My mind is so fixed by the inductive method, that I cannot appreciate deductive reasoning.
b. Of persons: Using the method of induction.
1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 9. 150 He planned out much work for his followers who call themselves inductive philosophers. 1842 N. B. WARD *Closed Cases Pl.* iii. (1852) 68 The inductive mind of a Davy or a Faraday. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 4 This man's observation may have been as narrow as his inferences are crude and prejudiced, but nevertheless he has been an inductive philosopher more than forty years without knowing it.
c. With reference to ethics (see quots.).
1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 3 What may be termed the inductive school of Ethics .. according to it, right and wrong as well as truth and falsehood are questions of observation and experience. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 3 The other [theory of morals] as the Epicurean, the inductive, the utilitarian or the selfish.
5. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or due to electric or magnetic induction.
1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* (ed. 8) xxviii. 314 The inductive process may be indefinitely modified by the various circumstances of the quantity and intensity of the electricity. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xv. 410 When .. good hard magnets act on each other from a sufficient distance, the inductive action practically vanishes. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 86 *note*, The phenomenon of inductive retardation in long ocean cables.
6. Introductory.
1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. (B) No. 1, After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus [etc.]. 1875 [see INDUCTION 3 *b*].
Hence **Indu·ctiveness,** the quality of being inductive.
c 1820 FABER *Eight Dissert.* VI. vi. (1845) II. 54 Understanding the conjunction in its common import of inductiveness. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xvii. (1870) 260 Such inductiveness therefore as there is in utilitarianism.

Indu·ctively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².]
1. By inductive reasoning.
a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. vii. 197 This I shall make appear inductively, by recounting the several ends and intents, to which .. it may be designed. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 487 No sufficient documents have yet been furnished, either experimentally, inductively, or analogically. 1881 SEELEY *Bonaparte* in *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 165/2 My desire is to see this question .. treated inductively and without ungrounded assumptions.
2. By electric induction.
1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 12 The two magnets .. act inductively on each other and so lessen the conjoint power. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 22 The current pulsations, which are inductively produced by the vibrations of the diaphragms. 1892 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Elect. Mach.* (ed. 4) 101 In disk armatures of the..Wallace-Farmer type, each of the parallel coils acted inductively on its neighbour.

Inductivity (indʌktɪ·vɪti). [f. INDUCTIVE + -ITY.] Inductive quality; power or capacity for magnetic induction.
1888 HEAVISIDE in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. v. XXVI. 367 When the inductivities are equal, there is a material simplification.

Inducto- (indʌ·kto), used as a combining form of INDUCTION, in forming names of some electric apparatus or processes, as **Inductometer** (-ɒ·mɪtəɹ), an instrument for ascertaining the force of electrical induction. **Indu·ctoscope,** an instrument for detecting induction. **Indu·ctoscript,** a figure produced on a photographic plate by means of an electric discharge from the object, usually by an induction-coil; the process of obtaining such figures.
1839 FARADAY *Exp. Researches* I. 416, I beg to propose for it .. the name of *Differential Inductometer*. 1892 F. J. SMITH in *Proc. Physical Soc.* XI. 353 The inductoscript is a name I venture to propose as it somewhat suggests the nature of the process. 1893 *Times* 11 May 6/1 The Rev. F. J. Smith's inductoscript .. By its means figures and pictures are made by placing the object to be reproduced in contact with an ordinary photographic plate placed upon a conducting sheet of metal.

Inductor (indʌ·ktəɹ). [a. L. *inductor*, agent-n. from *indūcĕre*, INDUCT *v.*]
1. One who introduces or initiates. *rare.*
1652 BROME *City Wit* v. Wks. 1873 I. 364 *Try.* Who should act and personate these?..*Sar.* I'le play the Inductor, and then we are all fitted. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 28 Inductor of ladies and gentlemen into the shapely and salutary art of dancing.
2. One who inducts a clergyman to a benefice.
1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 283 If Inductors received more than this on the Score of such Induction .. they were .. to incur a Suspension *ab officio*. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 15 After which the inductor opens the door, and puts the clerk into the church, who usually tolls the bell to make his induction public, and known to the parishioners; after this the inductor endorses a certificate of the induction on the mandate, which is witnessed by the persons present.
3. Any part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively on another.
1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xxx. 111 By connecting the binding-screws on one side with the inductor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 295 The moveable conductors are called Carriers, and the fixed ones may be called Inductors, Receivers, and Regenerators.
attrib. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/2 In the machinery hall they show the Kingdon inductor dynamo, a most efficient and interesting machine.

Inductorium (indʌktō·ɹĭŏm). [mod.L., neut. of late L. *inductōrius* INDUCTORY: see -ORIUM. (L. had *inductōrium* in the sense 'covering': see INDUCE *v.* 7).] A name for the induction-coil as adapted for the display of the electric spark.
1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1182/2. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 36 An apparatus of this kind is called a sliding inductorium. 1881 *Sci. American* XLIV. 388 This is the foundation of what is now called induction coils or inductoriums.

Indu·ctory, *a.* [ad. late L. *inductōri-us*, in Augustine in sense 'leading on, misleading', f. *indūcĕre, induct-*: see -ORY.] Leading in; introductory.
1632 C. DOWNING *State Eccles. Kingd.* (1634) 70 [They] are not Lawes inductory of a new, but declaratorie of the ancient authoritie of our Prince. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 513 Having made these admissions for the sake of candour, and done that justice to the administration of Lord Grey which their inductory conduct deserves [etc.].

†**Indu·ctric,** *a. Electr. Obs.* [irreg. f. INDUCTION, after *electric.*] Operating by induction.
1855 NOAD *Man. Electr.* I. 54 [see INDUCTEOUS]. *Ibid.* 725 The manner in which this machine acts will be clearly understood by reference to the general principles of *voltainductric* action. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Inductric*, a term synonymous with .. inducing. *Inductric Contraction*, a term for that contraction of the muscles, obtained without employing the electric current for its production.
So **Indu·ctrical** *a.* = prec. (Webster, 1864).

Indue, variant of ENDUE, q.v.

Induellar, -ɔr, obs. Sc. forms of INDWELLER.

Induement, var. of ENDUEMENT, *Obs.*

Induire, obs. Sc. form of ENDURE.

†**Indui·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *indu-ĕre* (ppl. stem *indūt-*).] Putting on (of a garment).
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xv. xxiv. (1886) 371 Item, there must be .. communion, and induition of the surplis.

†**Indu·lcate,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **indulciate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *indulcāre* to sweeten, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *dulcāre* to sweeten, *dulcis* sweet.] *trans.* To sweeten. Hence †**Indulca·tion** (**indulciation**), sweetening.
1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xli. 123 A friendly warre doth indulciate the insuing cloze. 1661 — *On St. Luke* (1696) 323 The secret sweetness that gratifies and indulciates all his spirits. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Indulcate, Indulciate*, to make sweet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Indulcation* or *Indulciation*, a sweetning, a making sweet.

Indulge (indʌ·ldʒ), *v.* Also 8 **endulge.** [ad. L. *indulgē-re* (intr. with dative) to be courteous or complaisant, to be kind or indulgent, to yield, give oneself up (to), indulge in; (with acc. and dat.) to bestow as a favour, to concede, grant, allow. The verb was adopted in 17th c. in several of the L. senses, the way having been prepared by the earlier use of *indulgence, indulgent.*]
I. Transitive.
1. To treat (a person) with such favour, kindness, or complaisance as he has no claim to, but desires or likes; to gratify by compliance, or by absence of restraint or strictness; to humour by yielding to the wishes of. (The personal obj. represents L. dative.) Const. *in.*
1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 116 King Charles had not the same Reason of State to indulge the House of Commons. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* xxi. Wks. 1872–5 II. 55 In the matter of your two companyes..he is willing to indulge you. 1749 WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Jesu, thou Sovereign Lord*', Indulge us, Lord, in this request. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xvi, The fact is, St. Clare indulges every creature under this roof but his own wife.
b. *refl.* To give free course to one's inclination or liking; to gratify oneself, take one's pleasure. Const. *in* († in first quot. *to*: cf. 7).
1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ciii. 14 [They] do not indulge themselves to any deliberate sin. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd., Wks. 1874 I. 7 There are some, who..indulge themselves in vain and idle speculations. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xviii. 147 Pleasing anticipations in which he indulged himself. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 776 Why so fain to indulge thee in this wild passion of woe?
c. To favour or gratify (a person) *with* something given or granted.
1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 9 The author hopes he may be indulged with observing, that he hath .. seen

a fine piece of water in the park. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 146/1 Mr. Henchman gave notice of a motion .. to indulge Mr. Dundas, during his life, with the house in Downing Street.

d. *fig.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 320 Indulge his Growth, and his gaunt Sides supply. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 175 ¶ 1, I have allowed Tale-Bearers to indulge the Intervals of my Female Patients. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, The sword by both too much indulg'd in blood.

2. To grant an indulgence, privilege, or dispensation to: see INDULGENCE II.

1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 57 In holy Lent the Lord hath indulged these two weekly daies [Saturday, and Lord's day]. 1673 SIR W. COVENTRY *Sp. Ho. Commons* 14 Feb. in *Grey's Debates* 1667–94 II. 30 Some are for indulging Protestant Subjects only, and some for extending it to Catholic subjects. 1682–1816 [see INDULGED 2]. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 161 A Declaration for indulging Nonconformists in matters ecclesiastical.

3. To gratify (a desire or inclination); to give free course to, give way to, yield to, give oneself up to. Sometimes in weaker sense: To entertain, cherish, foster.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Pref. 3 To indulge my own fancy, I began to compile this work. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 408 Saylors .. crown their Vessels, then indulge their Ease. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 465 Delusive hopes which he had long fondly indulged. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxiii. (1869) II. 252 He indulged the sterner passions of anger and revenge. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 140 The fall of Hubert de Burgh enabled him to indulge his preference for aliens.

4. To bestow or grant (something) as a favour, or as a matter of free grace; to allow or concede as an indulgence. Const. *unto, to, indirect obj.* Now *rare.*

In passive, *something must be indulged to* = some indulgence must be shown to.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 164 He indulged unto you, O Lysippe, to conceive him great. *Ibid.* 337 Somthing must be indulged unto the wits of great Masters .. onely that we doe excuse small mistakes in them. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 32 In this the Duke resumed the same impetuosity he had so much indulged to Himself in the debate of the journey. 1648 E. SPARKE in *J. Shute's Sarah & Hagar* a iv a, Scarce indulging himself necessary Relaxations. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. v. 126 On Benhadads feigned submission he indulged life unto him. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xviii. 338 In the conclusion of the Queen's letters patents, where she indulged the Colleges that liberty. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* Pref. (1795) 11 A Valuable privilege is likewise indulged to Graduates in this faculty. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 182 In the utterance of great passions, something must be indulged to the extravagance of Nature.

5. *Comm.* To grant an indulgence on (a bill); to allow (a person) an extension of the time within which a bill is to be met. Cf. INDULGENCE 5.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 341 An inland bill may be indulged before protesting. 1827 CHITTY *Bills of Exchange* (ed. 7) 298 Though the giving time to an acceptor or indorser, will thus in general discharge all subsequent indorsers, who would be entitled to resort to the party indulged, the giving time to a subsequent indorser, will not discharge a prior indorser.

II. Intransitive (with preposition).

†**6.** *Indulge to*: to grant indulgence *to*, to give free course to, give way to, gratify (a propensity, etc. = 3; rarely, a person = 1). Orig. = L. intr. use with dative; but in later use coinciding in sense with *indulge in* (7). Also with *indirect passive. Obs.*

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 124 By a soft and delicate life, by indulgeing to bodily things. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 130 He indulged still too much to those importunate and insatiate appetites. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* VI. § 5. 124 There lies sure no obligations upon any man, to wrong himself, to indulge to another. 1738–41 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* (1758–65) III. 334 By indulging too much to abstract speculation. 1790 G. WALKER *Serm.* II. xxii. 149 Indulging to a worldly spirit at the throne of grace.

7. *Indulge in* (ellipt. for *indulge oneself in*, 1 b): To give free course to one's inclination for; to gratify one's desire or appetite for; to take one's pleasure freely in (an action, course of conduct, etc., or a material luxury). † In first quot., to dwell with pleasure *on*. Also with *indirect passive.*

1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* v. i. 58 While my transported Soul indulges on the Thought. 1763 MRS. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) II. 189 The tears we shed are charming, we even indulge in them. *a* 1784 JOHNSON (Webster 1828), Most men are more willing to indulge in easy vices, than to practice laborious virtues. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, Any little amusement in which he could indulge. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 210 Bodily exercise and exposure to the open air are more indulged in. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xiv. I. 268 Some of the gentlemen strolled a little and indulged in a cigar. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 96 Card-playing..is only indulged in by the less reputable of the community.

Hence **Indulgeable** (ind'ldʒăb'l) *a.*, fit to be indulged; † **Indu'lgement** = INDULGENCE.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 381 Giving himself the liberty of too frequent indulgments. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 He was qualified by law, as well as indulgeable in reason and equity, for non-residence. *a* 1846 *Penny Mag.* cited in WORCESTER for *Indulgment.*

Indulged (ind'ldʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Gratified or favoured by compliance; humoured, etc. (see the verb).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 300 If there be a strong bias within, suppose from indulged passion, to favour the deceit. 1831 KEBLE *Serm.* v. (1848) 107 Partaking in other men's sins, merely by brooding over them in fancy, with anything like indulged approbation or sympathy.

2. That has received or accepted an Indulgence; in *Sc. Hist.* applied to those Presbyterian ministers, who, in the reigns of Charles II and James II, were licensed to hold services under certain conditions: see INDULGENCE 4.

1682 *Sec. Plea Nonconf.* 37 When His Majesty was moved to grant an Indulgence, the indulged were to give their Names, and their Places. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 105 Mr. Rate, then Minister of Dundee, an Indulg'd Presbyterian. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, My uncle .. is of opinion that we enjoy a reasonable freedom of conscience under the indulged clergymen.

Indulgence (ind'ldʒĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *indulgence* (12th c. in Littré), or ad. L. *indulgĕntia* indulgence, complaisance, fondness, remission, f. *indulgĕnt-em* INDULGENT: see -ENCE.]

I. General senses.

1. The action of indulging (a person), or the fact of being indulgent; gratification of another's desire or humour; favouring forbearance or relaxation of restraint. Sometimes dyslogistic: Fond humouring, over-lenient treatment.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 9 In his loue and in his indulgence he a3een bo3te them, and bar hem. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 84 And for to been a wyf he yaf me leue Of Indulgence. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Indulgence*, sufferance, too gentle intreating. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* Epil. 20 As you from crimes would pardon'd be, Let your Indulgence set me free. 1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Fair Maid of Inn* I. i, Some sons Complain of too much rigour in their mothers; I of too much indulgence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1186 Left to her self..Shee first his weak indulgence will accuse. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 152 ¶ 11 The first Failure of every Man calls for Indulgence. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 90/2 He would not trespass any longer upon the indulgence of the proprietors. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 106 Indulgence is given her as a substitute for justice. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* I. ix. 137 Where a member, by the indulgence of the House, is permitted to make personal explanations.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an act of indulging; a licence, favour, or privilege granted. (See also II.)

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, I. iii. 35 Stand back .. Thou that giu'st Whores Indulgences to sinne. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 110 One Mr Christopher Darell .. of Nudigate, that had a particular Indulgence for the cutting of his Woods at pleasure, though a great Iron-master. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 545 ¶ 14 To prepare the Indulgences necessary to this Lady and her Retinue, in advancing the Interests of the Roman Catholic Religion in those Kingdoms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x. II. 599 He ordered them to be removed to a more commodious apartment and supplied with every indulgence.

2. The action of indulging (desire, inclination, etc.); the yielding to or gratification of some propensity (const. *of*, *in*, formerly *to*); the action of indulging *in* some practice, luxury, etc.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 206 Passions: in which heate doth .. more than diligence. Provided onely, That this indulgence doe not deceive us. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xix. (1848) 283 And a full Table..tempt him .. to Indulgence to his Appetite, prejudicial to his Health. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 10 The indulgence of private malice. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* v. 80 Our continued indulgence in Sin. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. iv. 49 Excessive indulgence of natural appetite and desire.

b. *absol.* The practice or habit of indulging or giving way to one's inclinations; self-gratification, self-indulgence. With *an* and *pl.* A particular act or habit of self-gratification; something indulged in, a luxury.

1649 SIR R. TEMPEST *Entert. Solit.* 5 (T.) The loosenesses and indulgences of this age..bear a proportion with the religion of the Ottomans. 1726 LAW *Chr. Perfect.* ii. 42 A Separation of our Souls from worldly Tempers, vain Indulgences, and unnecessary Cares. 1732 — *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 54 To grow Rich, that he may live in figure and indulgence. 1818 MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* ii. (1865) 46 The time at length arrives, when grief is rather an indulgence than a necessity. 1835 T. WALKER *Original* viii. (1887) 87 The people .. spent their earnings on eating and drinking and other indulgences. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 419 Human nature is prone to indulgence.

II. Specific and technical senses (from 1 b).

3. *R. C. Ch.* a. 'A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, this remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior' (Amort, quoted in *Catholic Dict.* s.v.).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VIII. 156 And diuinede þat Dowel Indulgence [*B & C texts*, Indulgences] passede, Bienals and Trienals and Busschopes lettres. 1377 *Ibid.* B. XVII. 253 And purchace al þe pardoun of Pampiloun & Rome, And indulgences ynowe. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Many heresies as of assoilingis and indulgencis, and cursyngis, wiþ feyned pardons. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 9 If it be askid weþer þe pope selle indulgences and merits of seynts. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 300 For confirmation wherof, I will make you partaker of a Popish Indulgence (or pardon, as they termed it) made under the seale of the brotherhead of this house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 492 Then might ye see..Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The sport of Winds. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 9 Jan., An indulgence of above six thousand years was got by a visit to that church on any ordinary day. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* II. (1826) III. 307 Among others he had recourse to a sale of Indulgences. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 418 He might also .. by paying money, or, by visiting some place of devotion obtain an indulgence to exempt him from the punishment due to one or more of his transgressions. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 440. *Ibid.* 444 Divisions of Indulgences.—Plenary remit all, partial a portion, of the temporal punishment due to sin—*e. g.*, an indulgence of forty days, as much as would have been atoned for by forty days of canonical penance..Indulgences may be temporal—*i. e.* granted only for a time; or again perpetual or indefinite, which last till revoked .. Personal indulgences are those granted to particular persons..Local indulgences may be gained only in a particular place .. Real indulgences are those attached to crucifixes, medals, etc.

†b. Formerly in sense: Remission of sin. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VII. 56 Whan þai drawen on to deye, and Indulgences wolde haue, Her pardoun is ful petit at her partyng hennes. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 3 That he myghte obteyne parfite and plenere pardoun and indulgence of his synnes .. he decreid yn hym self to go to the courte of Rome. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 52 In þe tenthe þe..communioun of þe seyntes, and þe indulgence of sinne bi cristenynge and penaunce.

c. Loosely used for an authoritative relaxation of ecclesiastical law or obligation, properly called DISPENSATION (sense 8).

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 243 Your wise and cautious Consciences Are free to take what Course they please; Have plenary Indulgence to dispose At Pleasure, of the strictest Vows.

4. *Eng.* and *Sc. Hist.* Applied (*a*) to the grant or offer to Nonconformists, in the reigns of Charles II and James II, of certain religious liberties as special favours, but not as legal rights; also (*b*) to the licence offered during the same reigns to Presbyterian ministers in Scotland to hold services on various conditions, such as receiving collation from the bishops, recognition of the King's ecclesiastical supremacy, etc.

Declaration of Indulgence, a royal proclamation offering such religious liberties: esp. applied to that of Charles II in 1672 (withdrawn the following year), and that of James II in 1687 and 1688, which was one of the circumstances that precipitated the Revolution. In Scotland there were five Indulgences, two under Charles II in 1669 and 1672, and three under James II in 1687.

a. [1668 J. OWEN (*title*) Indulgence and Toleration considered, in a Letter to a person of honour; with a Peace Offering, in an Apology and Humble Plea for Indulgence and Liberty of Conscience.] 1672–3 CHAS. II. *Sp. at Opening Parlt.* 4 Feb. 3 Some few days before I Declared the War, I put forth My Declaration for Indulgence to Dissenters, and have hitherto found a good Effect of it. *Ibid.* 4 And in the whole Course of this Indulgence, I do not intend that it shall in any way Prejudice the Church, but I will support its Rights, and It in its full Power. 1675 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Speech* 16 Nov., Wks. (1752) 165 My humble motion therefore .. is, that you would give leave to bring in a bill of indulgence to all protestant dissenters. 1687 (4 Apr.) JAS. II *Declar. Lib. Consc.*, To the end that all Our Loving Subjects may receive and enjoy the full Benefit and Advantage of Our Gracious Indulgence hereby intended. 1688 (27 Apr.) *Ibid.*, Ever since we granted this Indulgence [that of 1687], We have made it Our principal Care to see it preserved without Distinction, as we are encouraged to do daily by multitudes of Addresses. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 78 [The clergy] were driven to extremity by the order of May 4, 1688, to read the declaration of indulgence in their churches. *a* 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol. of* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 112 The difficulty of proposing to confine such an indulgence to one class of dissidents, and the policy of moving for a general toleration, which it would be as much the interests of Presbyterians as of Catholics to promote. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 177 He knew .. it would be impossible to grant liberty of worship to the professors of that [R. C.] religion without extending the same indulgence to Protestant dissenters.

b. 1681 J. BAIRDY (*title*) Balm from Gilead; or the differences about the indulgences stated and impleaded, in a Letter to the People of Scotland. 1687 JAS. II in Hetherington *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1842) 518 We allow and tolerate the moderate Presbyterians to meet in their private houses and there to hear all such ministers as have or are willing to accept of our Indulgence. 1721 WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scotl.* I. II. iii. 291 In June or July this year [1668] the Earl of Tweddale called for some of the Presbyterian Ministers who were under their Hidings, and made proposals to them anent some Favour and Indulgence he hoped might be procured for them in Scotland. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v, This indulgence, as it was called, made a great schism among the presbyterians, and those who accepted of it were severely censured by the more rigid sectaries. *Ibid.*, 'Of all the baits with which the devil has fished for souls in these days of blood and darkness, that Black Indulgence has been the most destructive.' 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 185 Presbyterian divines who had consented to accept from the government a half toleration, known by the name of the Indulgence.

5. *Comm.* An extension, made as a favour, of the time within which a bill of exchange or a debt is to be paid.

1827 CHITTY *Bills of Exchange* (ed. 7) 292 If a holder agree to give indulgence for a certain period of time to any one of the parties to a bill, this takes away his right to call upon that party for payment before the period expires. 1891 BYLES *Treat. Law Bills Exchange* (ed. 15) 328 No indulgence to an acceptor or other prior party will discharge an indorser, if the indorser previously consent to it.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1895 *Daily News* 6 Oct. 3/3 A native boy, to whom the captain had given an indulgence passage from Tamatave. 1897 *Q. Rev.* July 41 Undermining such moral ideals as the indulgence-mongers had left among them.

Indu'lgence, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†**1.** *trans.* To grant or permit as an indulgence or favour: = INDULGE 4. *Obs.*

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 2 If .. it were lawfully indulgenst me freely to aduocate my owne astrology.

2. *R. C. Ch.* To attach an indulgence to (a particular act or object): see prec. 3 a, and INDULGENCED.

1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. to Pusey* (ed. 2) 106 There is one collection of Devotions..which..consists of prayers of very various kinds which have been indulgenced by the Popes. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 444 Large and often plenary indulgences are attached to the recitation of short prayers .. and to the use of blessed crosses, medals, etc. .. Other acts of piety—*e.g.* examination of conscience, hearing sermons, visiting the Blessed Sacrament—are also largely indulgenced. 1891 J. BRITTEN *Lay Help* 5 [The Catholic Truth Society] is indulgenced by the Holy See.

Indulgenced (ɪndʌ·ldʒĕnst), *ppl. a. R. C. Ch.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having an indulgence attached to it; applied to prayers, material objects, etc., the use of which is declared to convey an indulgence.

1841 W. PALMER *Second Let. to Wiseman* 14 The whole paraphernalia of indulgenced rites, objects, and prayers. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* XV. (1872) 287 The use of indulgenced devotions is almost an infallible test of a good Catholic. 1879 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* XXV. (1884) 76 Of the crowd of religious books in use in Italy, many of them indulgenced, there is scarcely one which treats of the life and teaching of Christ. 1888 *(titles of R. C. leaflets)*, Indulgenced Prayers for Souls in Purgatory..Indulgenced Prayers for the Rosary of the Holy Souls.

† **Indu·lgencer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INDULGENCE *v.* + -ER.] One who is authorized to grant indulgences; = INDULGENTIARY.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* xviii. 11 The Popes Indulgencers, and other officers of his Exchequer.

Indulgenciaries: see INDULGENTIARY.

Indulgency (ɪndʌ·ldʒĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *indulgĕntia*: see INDULGENCE *sb.* and -ENCY.]

1. The quality or practice of being indulgent; indulgent disposition or action; = INDULGENCE *sb.* 1.

1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 1 Great clemencye and indulgencye .. rather .. then exacte severitie and justice to be shewed. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 51 The first was, a violent indulgencie of the Queen (which is incident to old age..) towards this Lord. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 395 We used all acts of indulgency to them. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.*, *'A Tower of Brass'* v, Thrice happy He To whom the wise indulgency of Heaven, With sparing hand, but just enough has given. 1704 D'URFEY *Royal Converts* Tales, etc. 247 Tortur'd twixt Indulgency and Rage. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., As the crown of all its indulgency.

b. An indulgence; = INDULGENCE *sb.* 1 b.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* II. xxiv. (1834) I. 505 Indulgencies..granted in condescension to our infirmity. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* I. 101 This person..distributed her indulgencies.. according to the price that was paid for them.

2. = INDULGENCE *sb.* 2.

1691–8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 321 You should be very sparing and indifferent in the indulgency of your Passions. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* 263, I warn you, my lord, against this indulgency of evil feeling.

b. = INDULGENCE *sb.* 2 b.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* (1694) 141 That Sort of Corporal Indulgency, which is emphatically call'd Sensuality. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiii. 278 An amicable well frequented port .. abounding with the conveniencies and indulgencies of a civilized life. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie* I. i. 14 Thousands .. broke up from the enjoyment of their hard earned indulgencies. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Rec. of Girlhood* I. iii. 90 Meantime, the poetical studies, or rather indulgencies of home, had ceased.

† 3. = INDULGENCE *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 11 They receive Indulgencies. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxix. (1737) 119 Swarming with Pardons, Indulgencies, and Stations. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 32 *note*, Luther began to preach against indulgencies 1517. 1845 S. AUSTIN tr. *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 519 The communes .. were vainly reminded how much their masses and indulgencies had heretofore cost them.

Indulgent (ɪndʌ·ldʒĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *indulgĕnt-em*, pres. pple. of *indulgēre* to INDULGE. Cf. F. *indulgent* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That indulges or tends to indulge; disposed to gratify by compliance with desire or humour, or to overlook faults or failings; showing or ready to show favour or leniency; disinclined to exercise strictness, severity, or restraint: a quality of superiors or such as have the power to refuse compliance. Often in dyslogistic sense, Not exercising (as parent or superior) due restraint, too forbearing, weakly lenient. Const. *to*, † *unto*.

1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 298 Oftentymes in scrypture the..faders maketh lamentable exclamacyons, agaynste almyghtye god, for that he sémeth, to be more indulgent and fauourable vnto the wycked persone then vnto the good lyuer. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 16 You are too indulgent. *a* 1680 WALLER (J.), Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be Th' indulgent censure of posterity. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 12 Nature, like an indulgent Mother has furnished it [Britain] with so great abundance of all things, necessary for the Life of Man. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 271 ₱ 7 The indulgent Readers Most Obliged, Most Obedient, Humble Servant, Richard Steele. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 15 The present age is very indulgent to everything that aims at profane raillery. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The best and most indulgent of landlords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 170 His favourite vices were precisely those to which the Puritans were least indulgent.

b. *fig.* of things.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. 94 Not tho' beneath the Thracian Clime we freeze; Or Italy's indulgent Heav'n forego. 1762–72 SIR W. JONES *Poems, Arcadia* (1777) 106 Kind Vanity their want of art supplies, And gives indulgent what the Muse denies. *c* 1860 W. ALLINGHAM in *Sonn. of Century* ii, Tenderer in its moods Than any joy indulgent summer dealt.

† 2. Indulging or disposed to indulge oneself or one's own inclinations; SELF-INDULGENT. *Obs.*

1572 [implied in INDULGENTLY 2]. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 936 The feeble old, indulgent of their ease. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 192 A Satisfaction, to which all the Pleasures of the most indulgent Epicure are as nothing.

† B. as *sb.* An easy chair. *Obs.*

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* II. i. 1 His chair, which was what the upholsterers call an Indulgent (a great deal too indulgent for study).

Hence **Indu·lgentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Indulge·ntial,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *indulgĕntia* INDULGENCE + -AL. Cf. *penitential.*] Of or pertaining to indulgences: see INDULGENCE *sb.* 3 a.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* x. (T.), You are fitted with rare indulgential privileges.

† **Indulge·ntiary.** *Obs.* Also **-enciary.** [f. L. *indulgĕntia* INDULGENCE + -ARY.] A dealer in or seller of indulgences.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 587 What shall we say of the very Indulgenciaries, and the Pope himselfe whose hirelings they bee? 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 458 The Pardon-mongers, and Indulgentiaries, were not reformed, but extinguished.

Indulgently (ɪndʌ·ldʒĕntli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] 1. In an indulgent manner; with indulgence or disposition to humour; kindly, favourably, leniently; without strictness or severity.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Tri. Love* i, My mother, father, And uncle, love me most indulgently, Being the only branch of all their stocks. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 102 Being thus indulgently put into employment, [I] soon recovered myself. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Not in the humour to listen indulgently to an invitation to lay out fifty thousand pounds on another public park.

† 2. With indulgence of one's own inclinations; self-indulgently. *Obs.*

1572 tr. *Buchanan's Detection* (London ed.) H iij a, Indulgently following the wantonnes of hyr wealth. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 112 To live indulgently in sin. 1659 — *On Ps.* cxix. 7 As long as I live in any sin indulgently.

Indulger (ɪndʌ·ldʒəɹ). [f. INDULGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who indulges. a. One who treats (a person or thing) with indulgence: see INDULGE *v.* 1.

1659 A. BROME *On R. Brome's Com.* 6 These issues of thy brain, Of all th' Indulgers of the Comick strain Deserve applause. 1693 YALDEN *Ode St. Cecilia* Poet. Wks. (1833) 34 Music's the soft indulger of the mind, The kind diverter of our care. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. vii. 240 Ye intolerant indulgers of heresy, and the arch-heretic!

b. One who indulges or gives way to (a desire, inclination, etc.): see INDULGE *v.* 3.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiii. § 5 (R.) And if.. the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall be hoped of the indulgers of it? 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 322 Indulgers of those Lusts which every baptized Believer hath solemnly renounced.

c. One who indulges *in* (some practice): see INDULGE *v.* 7.

1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 12 Illustrated by portraits of some of the indulgers. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 206 An indulger in fine sentiment.

† **Indu·lgiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. INDULGE or L. *indulgēre* + -ATE 3.] *trans.* = INDULGE *v.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* IV. 293 More for profit, then to indulgiate his gluttony. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [i.] xlvii. 139 Too much indulgiating of the flesh. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Indulging (ɪndʌ·ldʒiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. INDULGE *v.* + -ING 2.] That indulges; indulgent; that indulges in some practice. Hence **Indu·lgingly** *adv.*

[1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 237 Every nice, humoursome, self-indulging fancy.] 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fortunate Country Maid* (1741) II. 178 No wonder my Mother was so indulging. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 58 Bababaluk perceived his pupils indulgingly expanding their arms. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 198 It is perfectly well understood, both by the husband and society, and the indulging party is not severely treated by either. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 12/2 Calmly, lovingly, and indulgingly trusting to God's providence.

Induline (ɪ·ndiʌlɪn). *Chem.* [f. IND(O- 2 + *-ul-*, dimin. + -INE.] A general name for a series of compounds related to aniline, yielding blue-black, blue, and greyish dyes, known in commerce as nigrosine, violaniline, Elberfeld blue, aniline grey, etc.: see quot.

1882 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 902/2 'Induline' is a term applied to all coloured compounds formed by the action of amidoazo compounds on the hydrochlorides of aromatic amines with elimination of ammonia. 1892 in MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 8/2.

Indult (ɪndʌ·lt), *sb.* [a. F. *indult* (15–16th c.), or ad. L. *indultum* indulgence, permission, favour, privilege, subst. use of neuter of *indultus*, pa. pple. of *indulgēre* to INDULGE.]

† 1. A special privilege granted by authority; a licence or permission. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 548 Ane fre indult of euerie falt and cryme. 1625 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) I. 121 From the free and voluntary indult of temporal princes.

2. *R. C. Ch.* 'A licence or permission granted by the Pope, whether to a corporation or to an individual, authorising something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction' (*Catholic Dict.*).

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 327 At this time, mony indultis and privilegis war grantit be the Paip. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* (1653) 259 The summes of money which the pope receiveth for Firstfruits, Palls, Indulgences, Buls, Confessionals, Indults .. Dispensations .. cannot be counted. 1688 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 2389/3 By vertue of an Apostolical Indult of Eligibility previously granted him. 1718 in Earl Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. p. lxxviii, The indult granted the Pretender for the nomination of Irish bishops. 1858 FABER tr. *Life Xavier* 202 He had an indult from the Holy See, authorizing him to say the Office of three lessons, which is considerably shorter than that which is common to ecclesiastics. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., A familiar instance is that of the Lenten indults, by which the Pope authorises the bishops, according to the circumstances of different countries, to dispense more or less with the rigour of the canons as to the quadragesimal fast. In former times indults chiefly related to the patronage of church dignities and benefices.

3. = INDULTO 2. In mod. Dicts.

† **Indu·lt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *indult-*, ppl. stem of L. *indulgēre* to INDULGE.] *trans.* To grant as a privilege or favour: = INDULGE *v.* 4.

1612 G. BUCK 3*rd Univ. Eng.* xlviii. in *Stow's Ann.* (1615) 988/2 Colledges, Athenæes, houses, and schooles, founded and .. endowed with lands, and reuenewes by the auncient Kinges and Princes of this land .. and vnto them royall priuiledges indulted.

[**Indultif, -tyf,** error for *inductyf*: see INDUCTIVE *sb.*, quot. *a* 1420.]

‖ **Indulto** (ɪndʌ·lto). [Sp. and Pg. *indulto*, exemption, privilege, licence:—L. *indultum* INDULT.]

† 1. = INDULT *sb.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1645 *Treaty w. Spain* in C. King *Brit. Merch.* (1721) III. 132 Other Favours and Indulto's, which the King..granted you. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 10/1 In virtue of an indulto granted by the Pope. 1765 *Hist. Europe* in *Ann. Reg.* (1766) 19/1 That all slaves should be made free, by an indulto general. 1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 131/2 In conformity with the Concordat, and by virtue of the present indulto.

2. *Hist.* A duty paid to the King of Spain or Portugal on imported goods; a licence-duty.

1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2722/3 The Galeons had not yet been permitted to unlade, because the Indulto to be paid to the King was not settled. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3276/1 An indulta of 4 per Cent. is laid upon the Silver and other Merchandizes brought home in the Flota. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 291 An indulto was laid of one third out of the profits of every benefit for the proper use and behoof of the patent. 1772 *Weekly Mag.* 7 May 188/1 The King had laid an indulto of 33 per cent on all kinds of merchandise.

‖ **Indu·ltum.** [L.: see INDULT.] = INDULT.

1640 SOMNER *Antiq. Canterb.* 310 The Archbishops forenoted indultums or grants made to this Archdeacon.

† **Indu·ly,** *adv. Obs.* In 5 **indewly.** [IN- 3.] Unduly.

1484 CAXTON *Curiall* 11 Herof foloweth that we lese by good right that whyche we Iuge to our self, and that we dar demande indewly.

† **Indument.** *Obs.* [In branch I, ad. L. *indument-um* garment, clothing, f. *induĕre* to put on. (The L. is also in current scientific use: see sense 2.) In branch II = ENDUEMENT, ENDOWMENT.]

I. (Indument.)

1. Clothing, investiture; an article of clothing, a garment, robe, vesture.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxi. 243 This palle is an indument that euery archebysshop must haue .. and is a thynge of whyte lyke to the bredeth of a Stole. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 338 The conquered shall forfeit to the victor all his robes or indumentes of honour. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 2 He caused .. the papall indiments to be taken away. 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* XXXVI. 435 Their Lives and Substance [of animals were given to man] to Aliment, Indument, Ornament or any other use.

fig. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 3 That thou sholdst adorne thy false dealing with the indiments of discipline. 1684 HOCKIN *Gods Decrees* 176 The wedding garment .. must be understood of the inward sanctity and indument of the heart.

b. *fig.* A material body or form, regarded as the investiture of the soul.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 83 Spirits..although in their proper essence they are incorporal, yet can they take upon them the indiments of any living bodies whatsoever. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 565 Ancient Christian Writers concurred with Origen herein, that the Highest Created Spirits were no Naked and Abstract Minds, but Souls cloathed with some Corporeal Indument.

2. *Nat. Hist.* A covering, as of hair, feathers, etc.; an investment, integument; an investing membrane. (Also in Lat. form *indumentum*.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 [The] Pia Mater..with which indument the brayne and Cerebellum are nearely clad. 1864 WEBSTER, *Indument (Zool.)*, plumage; feathers. [1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 *Indumentum*, any hairy covering or pubescence which forms a coating.]

II. (Indu·ment.)

3. The action of investing or fact of being invested with some quality or attribute; also the quality or attribute with which something is invested; = ENDUEMENT.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 243 For the parilite of your mutual indumentes, both of grace and nature. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 42 Without the indiments of vertu-

whereto only al reuerence is due. 1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* (1662) 31 It is as easy a thing for him to..indue it [a creature] with what other Properties he pleases .. which induments being immediately united [etc.].

4. = Endowment.

1602-3 Sir E. Stanhope *Will* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 672 The Benefactors who haue given anie yearelie perpetuitie of maintenaunce to that Colledg..together with the perticuler induments which they have so yearelie given.

‖ **Induna** (indū·nă). [Zulu *in-duna* officer of state or army under the chief, f. nominal inflex *in-* + stem *duna* (pl. *izin-duna*): cf. *i-duna* (pl. *ama-duna*) male, sire, lord, person of consequence having land and people under him.] An officer under the king or chief of the Zulus, Matabele, and other South African tribes.

a 1875 F. Oates *Matabele Land* (1889) 83 They call it [baobab tree] the 'indunas' tree; for here the indunas from the neighbouring kraals are wont to sit and drink beer when any thing particular is on hand. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Mar. 6/3 Her Majesty talked some time with the indunas. 1897 *Rev. of Rev.* 21 Lobengula's indunas are to have £60 a year and a horse each.

Indungeon, var. of Endungeon *v.*

† **Induperator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *induperātor*, old form (with prefix *indu-* for *in-*) of *imperātor*.] = Imperator.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 22 This monarchall fludy Induperator [the herring]. 1650 Trapp *Comm. Jer.* li. 27 Thus God the great *Induperator* bespeaketh the Medes and Persians as his field-officers.

Induplicate (indiū·plikĕt), *a. Bot.* [f. In-[2] + Duplicate.] Folded or rolled in at the edges, without overlapping: said of leaves and petals in vernation or æstivation.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 69 The æstivation of Franklandia is induplicate, according to Mr. Brown. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 375 *Induplicate*, having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* 71 Valvate buds..*induplicate vernation.* 1896 Henslow *Wild Fl.* 154 The four lobes of the corolla are valvate in bud, having the edges induplicate or folded inwards.

Induplication (indiūplikē·ʃən). [f. In-[2] + Duplication; prob. suggested by prec.] Folding or doubling in; an example of this.

1874 Barker tr. *Frey's Histol. & Histochem.* § 212, 389 The whole induplication is enclosed in a transparent structureless membrane. 1879 tr. *Semper's Anim. Life* 12 In every case where such organs have ceased to be superficial on the skin by its induplication.

Induplica·tive, *a. Bot.* [f. Induplicate + -ive: cf. Duplicative.] = Induplicate.

1864 in Webster (citing Gray). 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

Indu·rable, *a.*[1] *rare.* [ad. med.L. *indūrābilis*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *dūrābilis* Durable.] Not durable; not enduring or lasting.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxvii. 97 Rauisshe me & delyuere from all indurable comfort of creatures. 1899 *Hub* 28 Oct. 822/1 Soft wood blocks are .. insanitary and indurable.

† **Indu·rable,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. In-[3] + Durable (sense 4).] Unendurable, unbearable.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 567 An extreame and almost indurable inflammation and burning, through all the parts of the body.

Indurable, -durance, etc., obs. ff. Endurable, Endurance, etc.

† **Indu·rand,** obs. Sc. f. Enduring *prep.*, during.

1490 *Act. Dom. Concil.* 172 (Jam.) Indurand the tyme of the ward of the samyn. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 18 Indurand the schort tyme of this oure fragil peregrinatione.

† **Indu·rant,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *indūrānt-em*, pres. pple. of *indūrāre*: see Endure.]

1. Lasting, continuing long.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. 547 His wilde speeches.. some by errour alledge as cause of his indurant durance.

2. Of medicines: Having the quality of hardening. Also as *sb.* An indurating medicine.

1678 Salmon *Pharmac. Lond.* VI. ii. 814 *Indurant*, such as coagulate, congeal or harden. 1721 Bailey, *Indurants*, hardening Medicines.

Indura·scent, *a. Bot. rare.* [ad. L. type **indūrāscent-em* (*indūrescĕre* is found in post-Aug. Latin), inceptive form from *indūrāre* to Indurate.] 'Hardening by degrees' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Indurate (i·ndiurĕt), *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* Also 5-6 en-. [ad. L. *indūrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *indūrāre* to make hard, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *dūrus* hard: see Endure. Formerly stressed *indu·rate.*]

1. Of things: Made hard, hardened. Now *rare.*

1530 Tindale *Answ. More* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 13 As the nature of those hard and indurate adamant stones is, to draw all to them. 1555 Eden *Decades* 273 Haddockes or hakes indurate and dryed with coulde. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 A little above the hoofs .. there are indurate and hardned thick skins. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. v. I. vi. (1651) 397 Avoid at all times indurate salt.. meat. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 315 Beta .. Calyx urceolate, base indurate in fruit.

2. Of persons, their character, feelings, etc.: Morally hardened, rendered callous; also, fixed in determination, stubborn, obstinate. Now *rare.*

Often of the heart, referring to the phrase *induratum est cor Pharaonis* (Pharaoh's heart was hardened) in the Vulgate (*Exod.* vii. 13, 22).

c 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* vii. in *Anglia* X. 388/24 To hem þat haue her vndirstondynge blyndet, and hir affeccyon indurate & hardnet. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4070 Hertys that be obstynat With synnes olde, ek indurat, And fulfyllyd with vnclennesse. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 497 b, Whereby we are taught to eschew the company of endurate heretyques after once or twise admonition. 1598 Rowlands *Betraying of Christ* 15 My heart's indurate, hardned, vnrelenting. 1667 *Answ. West North* 14 They are as indurat as Pharaoh. 1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LI. 170 Nothing but indurate cynicism .. can account for it.

† b. Physically hardened; rendered hardy or capable of enduring hardships. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* 253 They are indurate to abyde coulde, hunger and laboure.

† c. *fig.* Of conditions and the like. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 24 b, If the griefe be so indurate and hardened that it will not be healed by the aforesaid remedies. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. ann. 26. 256 To ease the indurate passion of the spleene.

Indurate (i·ndiurĕit), *v.* [f. L. *indūrāt-*, ppl. stem of *indūrāre*: see prec. Formerly stressed *indu·rate.*]

1. *trans.* To make (a substance) hard; to harden.

1594 Plat *Jewell-ho.* I. 23 Which water .. doth indurate and congeale it self with such things as doo happen to bee mixed with it. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 4/1 The same syde and the stomacke beginne to be induratede and haide. 1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 10 Divers waters, not only indurate, and petrify other substances [etc.]. 1706 Phillips s.v., The Sun indurates Clay. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* IV. 358 The very heat of burning youth applied To indurate forms and systems. 1865 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* lxiii. VIII. 28 The deep alluvial soil of the Danubian Valley was indurated by frost.

b. To make hardy; to inure.

c 1575 Hooker *Life Sir P. Carew* in *Archæol.* XXVIII. 148 Yf fortytude .. doe also indurate the bodye to abyde all labors. 1879 Tourgee *Fool's Err.* xx. 114 They [slaves] had been indurated to want, exposure and toil. 1890 *Spectator* 4 Jan., They are hardier and more indurated against the indifference or ridicule of the world.

2. To harden (the heart, etc.); to render callous or unfeeling; to make stubborn or obstinate.

1538 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 392 More like to indurate than to mollify. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* XIII. xviii. (1886) 257 God indeed performed the other actions, to indurate Pharao. 1635 Brathwait *Arcad. Pr.* 118 Sharp doomes indurate natures most relenting. 1801 H. M. Williams *Sk. Fr. Rep.* I. ii. 13 It is the curse of revolutionary calamities to indurate the heart. 1891 Farrar *Darkness & Dawn* I. 318 That such a spectacle .. should indurate still further the callosity of hardened hearts.

3. *intr.* Of things: To become or grow hard.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 796 This sheweth that Bodies doe..by the Coldnesse of the Quick-siluer, Indurate. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 91 That plants and ligneous bodies may indurate under water .. we have experiment in Coralline. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 149 The disposition [of the sore] to indurate is greater. 1831 Lytton *Godolphin* xxi, The drops that trickle within the cavern harden, yet brighten into spars as they indurate. 1898 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* IX. 113 The one begins by an ulcer which indurates, the other begins by an induration which ulcerates.

b. Of a custom: To become fixed or inveterate.

1865 Pusey *Eirenicon* 30 (tr. from Latin) And now, through custom, or, rather, corruption, it has indurated, that a mass .. is bought and sold by a blind people and by wicked simoniacal priests. 1881 *Times* 10 Feb. 9/5 The prescription will soon grow, and begin to indurate.

Indurated (i·ndiurĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of substances: Made hard, hardened (esp. *Geol.* of clay, marl, etc.).

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 141 The outward crust of these is somtimes only an indurated chalk. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* II. xlviii. (1738) 176 They so often degenerate into those indurated and hard excrescences. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 456 These have .. one seed within the indurated calyx. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 299 Two beds of indurated clay. 1847-8 H. Miller *First Impr.* iii. (1857) 33 Solid deposits of indurated sandstone.

2. Of the heart, feelings, etc.: Rendered callous or stubborn.

1604 T. Wright *Passions* 349 A hard indurated heart may resist the sweete calling of God. 1764 Goldsm. *Traveller* 232 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart Fall blunted from each indurated heart. 1811 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 635 Indurated stoic as I am. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 466/1 It is by hitting on some fresh power within us, that habits, however indurated, are now and then broken or dissolved.

† **Indu·rately,** *adv. Obs. rare.* In 6 en-. [f. Indurate *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] Stubbornly.

1553 Bale *Gardiner's 'De vera Obed.'* B ij, If thy hearte be not endurately locked and cast vp from discerning the truthe.

† **Indu·rateness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being indurate or spiritually hardened.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, Creed* in *Formul. Faith* (1856) 59 Eyther for their infidelitie or for their indurateness.

Indurating, *ppl. a.* [f. Indurate *v.* + -ing[2].] That hardens or makes hard.

1855 tr. *Wedl's Path. Hist.* I. i. 10 As indurating agents, alcohol, dilute chromic and nitric acids..have already been mentioned. 1895 T. Watts in *Athenæum* 5 Jan. 17/1 The indurating effects of a selfish religiosity never withered her soul.

Induration (indiurē·ʃən). Also 6 en-. [a. F. *induration* (14th c.), or ad. med.L. *indūrātiōnem*, n. of action f. *indūrāre* to Indurate.]

1. The action of hardening; the process of being hardened or becoming hard; also, hardened condition. Now chiefly in *Geol.* and *Path.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 302 Of bodies mollificacion And also of hire induracion. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* VI. i. in Ashm. (1652) 161 It ys of soft thyngs Induracyon. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* XIV. i. (1886) 294 Mysticall termes of art; as (for a tast) .. mollifications and indurations of bodies. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Wee usually ascribe their induration to cold. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 198 The induration, enlargement, or other morbid affection of such parts. 1855 *Cornwall* 81 The elvans have mostly a common mineral character, though of very variable degrees of induration.

attrib. 1898 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* IX. 113 A new induration form of large size and exactly like a primary Hunterian sore.

b. A hardened formation or mass.

1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 281, I have found on opening these subjects, remarkable indurations in the brain.

c. Hardened condition of body; ability to endure hardships.

1827 J. F. Cooper *Prairie* I. i. 23 His whole figure had attained an appearance of induration.

2. A hardening of character or feeling; obstinacy, stubbornness; callousness, want of feeling.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 128 b, Askynge Ihesu forgyuenes of her enduracyon & obstynacy. 1550 Bale *Image Both Ch.* D iij b, In her place shall stande up the sinagoge of Sathan, with blyndnesse and induracion. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 230 He saves the elect by mercy, and damnes the Reprobate by induration. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) The hand of God is in it, and some degree of a judicial induration. 1873 *Mem. T. Finlayson* 181 To what a degree of induration and searedness must you have brought yourself.

† b. A hardening influence. *Obs.*

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 114 A hinderaunce to manie in comming to the Gospel, and an induration to the papists, hardning their hearts.

Indurative (i·ndiurĕitiv), *a.* Also 6 en-. [f. L. *indūrāt-* (see Indurate *v.*) + -ive.] Of hardening tendency or quality.

1592 Lyly *Galathea* II. iii, Bellowes mollificative and endurative. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 622/1 The habit of analysis and self-examination has also a great indurative effect. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 255 When .. an endocarditis is the precursor of the indurative process. 1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* 255/2 Indurative changes in the solid viscera lead to venous obstruction.

† **Indu·ratize,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Indurate *ppl. a.* + -ize.] *trans.* To harden (the heart).

1598 Tofte *Alba* (1880) 86 Thy hart gainst me, not still induratize, But my sad thoughts in me retranquillize.

† **Indu·re,** obs. form of Endure *v.* = Indurat.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 387 Whi god Pharaos hert wald in malice indure. 1535 *Goodly Primer* in 3 *Prim. Hen. VIII* (1848) 222 Make soft our hard hearts .. which be indured & hardened. 1578-1600 [see Endure *v.* 1].

Hence † **Indu·red** (Sc. indu·rit) *ppl. a.*, hardened, indurate; whence † **Indu·ritness** (*Sc.*), hardened condition, induration.

1558 Kennedie *Comp. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 144 The indurit opinioun quhilk he consavis. *Ibid.* 161 Geve thow wyll manteyne, with pertinacitie and induritnes, ane wickit opinion. 1563 *Ressouing Crosraguell & Knox* C iij a (Jam.), His induretnes and pertinacitie. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 148 Indurit ignorance hes slaine Thy hart, and put vs to greit paine. *a* 1598 Rollock *Lect. Hist. Passion* iv. Wks. (Wodrow Soc.) II. 63 What avails it to speak to an indured heart?

† **Indu·ring,** variant of Enduring *prep.*, *Obs.*

1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 405 Na nane sa doughty of deid, induring his daw. 1524-1650 [see Enduring *prep.*].

Indusial (indiū·ziăl), *a. Geol.* [f. Indusi-um + -al.] Containing, or composed of, indusia or larva-cases; in *indusial limestone* (see quots.).

1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 232 There is another remarkable form of fresh-water limestone in Auvergne, called 'indusial', from the cases, or *indusiæ*, of the larvæ of Phryganea, great heaps of which have been encrusted, as they lay, by hard travertin, and formed into a rock. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* (1855) 375 These indusial limestones form but a portion of the strata of the district.

Indusiate (indiū·ziĕt), *ppl. a. Bot.* [ad. L. *indūsiāt-us*: see Indusium and -ate[2] 2.] Furnished or covered with an indusium.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 188 Monopetalous dicotyledons, with..an indusiate stigma. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 395 A resemblance .. between the sporocarp of Salvinia and the indusiate sorus of this family of Ferns.

Indu·siated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ed[1].] 1. 'Cloathed with a petticoat, waste-coat, or shirt' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

2. *Bot.* = Indusiate.

1864 in Webster.

Indusiform (indiū·zifɔim), *a. Bot.* Also -iiform. [f. Indusi-um + -form.] Having the form or shape of an indusium.

1857 Berkeley *Cryptog. Bot.* § 603 The sori are produced on exserted concave indusiiform marginal lobes. 1866 John Smith *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 82 Sori round .. furnished with indusiform laciniate scales.

Indusioid (indiū·zi,oid), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -oid.] Resembling an indusium.

1866 J. Smith *Ferns Brit. & For.* (1879) 87 Sori oblong-linear, marginal, furnished with indusioid stipitate squamæ.

‖ **Indusium** (indiū·ziŏm). Pl. -ia. [L. *indūsium* a tunic, app. f. *induĕre* to put on: see Endue.]

1. *Anat.* The amnion of the fœtus.

1706 in Phillips. 1855 Ramsbotham *Obstetr. Med.* 43 Besides the peritoneal coat, —indusium — they possess beneath it another,—their proper tunic.

2. *Bot.* a. The membranous shield or scale covering the sorus or fruit-cluster of a fern.

1807 J. E. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 248 My learned friends Willdenow and Swartz have judged otherwise, calling this membrane the *indusium*, or covering; which seems to me altogether superfluous. 1851 T. Moore *Brit. Ferns & Allies* (1864) 12 The *indusium*..is mostly a thin transparent membranous scale of the same general form as the sorus itself. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 356 The whole sorus is very generally covered by an excrescence of the epidermis, the true *Indusium*: in other cases the false indusium consists of an outgrowth of the tissue of the leaf itself.

b. A collection of hairs united into a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma in the *Goodeniaceæ*.

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 186 Campanulas have not the fringed indusium which terminates the style of Goodeniaceæ, and surrounds their stigma.

3. *Entom.* The case or covering of a larva.

1832 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. 246 The Indusia, or cases of the larvæ of Phryganea. 1865 Page *Handbk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 256 The *indusium* or case of the caddis-worm.

Industrial (indʊ·strĭăl), *a.* and *sb.* [Occurs in end of 16th c.; then app. not till late in 18th. The early instances, as well as 15th c. F. *industrial*, appear to be independent formations from L. *industria* + -AL. In the 19th c. the word appears as an adaptation of mod.F. *industriel* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835), f. *industrie* + *-el* = -AL 1.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, industry or productive labour; resulting from industry. Of persons: Engaged in or connected with an industry or industries.

Industrial accession, additional value given to property by labour expended on it (see Accession 7). † *Industrial fruits*, fruits grown or cultivated by human industry (so obs. F. *fruits industriaux*, *-eux*).

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* VII. § 10 (1640) 135 Of fruits, some bee Industriall, and some Naturall. By Industriall, I meane suche as bee sowne in the ground by mans industry, in hope .. to be reaped with increase ere long. *Ibid.* 136. 1774 S. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 24 Industrial Accessions are 1. Specification, or producing a new form from another's materials [etc.]. 1830 W. Thompson *Pract. Direct. Estab. Commun.* p. iii, The whole of the industrial operations of society [*Note.* From the French 'of or belonging to industry']. 1841 F. Vesey *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 82 *Industrial*, a French word, said to mean mechanical; lately adopted by the English newspapers. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* I. iii. § 3 The industrial capacities of human beings. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. viii. 489 Such of the industrial classes as could leave the place had wandered away to Holland and England.

b. *Industrial School*: A school for teaching one or more branches of industry (cf. *school of industry*, Industry 4 b); *spec.* a school established for the compulsory attendance of neglected children, where, besides being boarded (or lodged and boarded) and being taught the ordinary elementary subjects, they are instructed in some industry or trade; a school of this kind in which the children are boarded or partially boarded but not lodged is more distinctively called a *day industrial school*.

1853 (*title*) Industrial Schools the Means for Decreasing Juvenile Crime. 1857 *Act* 20 & 21 *Vict.* c. 48 § 3 The Committee of..Council on Education may, upon the Application of the Managers of any School in which Industrial Training is provided, and in which Children are fed as well as taught .. grant a Certificate .. and thenceforth the School shall be a Certified Industrial School. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 79 § 16 A school in which industrial training, elementary education, and one or more meals a day, but not lodging, are provided..to be a certified day industrial school.

B. *sb.* 1. One engaged in industrial pursuits.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 10/1 Commercials .. Agriculturists .. Industrials. 1887 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 12/1 A place in which the home-keeping industrial could find out all he wants to know about colonial industry. 1894 *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Morn. News* 16 May, A band of Western 'Industrials' received .. an offer of $1. 40 per day and per man to work on a railroad contract. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 10 To him it appears a matter of course .. that nobles and industrials should be fighting.

2. *pl.* Shares in a joint-stock industrial enterprise.

1894 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/6 There was no general tone to the market, which—excluding Industrials—appears for the present to have reached a state of equilibrium. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 8/3 There is always plenty of money awaiting investment in sound industrials.

Hence **Indu·strially** *adv.*, in respect of industry; **Indu·strialness**, the quality of being industrial.

a 1846 *For. Q. Rev.* cited in Worcester for *Industrially*. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 203/1 Those identified with the manufacturing pursuits, or producing arts, are said to be industrially employed. 1876 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 756 Simple tribes which are exceptional in their industrialness. 1879 *Ibid.* III. ix. 711 Decrease of militancy and increase of industrialness. 1883 *American* VI. 37 No country which keeps a large fraction of its people under arms, can compete industrially with countries like England and America.

Indu·strialism. [f. prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *industrialisme* (Littré).] A system of things arising from or involving the existence of great industries; the organization of industrial occupations.

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, Industrialism and the Government of the Wisest. 1844 Mary Hennell *Soc. Syst.* 201 The anarchy of civilized industrialism. 1869 Seeley *Lect. & Ess.* i. 18 Poets sang of a golden age returned, and they hymned industrialism in exquisite language. 1880 *Academy* 24 Jan. 59/1 Ceremony..dies away among industrial societies, and among those classes which industrialism has produced.

Indu·strialist. [f. as prec. + -IST. Cf. F. *industrialiste* (Littré).]

1. One engaged in, or connected with, industrial occupations; a worker or manufacturer.

1864 *Times* 23 Mar., The well-to-do industrialists, and the landowners. 1869 M. Arnold *Cult. & An.* (1882) 235 Industrialists in search of gentility. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 4/1 When once men have begun to be divided definitely into industrialists and fighters [etc.].

2. *attrib.* or *adj.* Characterized by or engaged in industrialism.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 197/2 What Saint-Simon desired ..was an industrialist state directed by modern science.

Indu·strialize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To affect with or devote to industrialism; to occupy or organize industrially. Hence **Indu·strialized** *ppl. a.*

1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 736 Our modern desecrated and industrialised England. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 Professor Foxwell..spoke ominously of 'industrializing' the villages and making markets near the agriculturists. 1888 *New Princeton Rev.* May 328 Contempt of civilians, patronage of 'trades-people', survive from the middle-age ..with a persistence that strikes our industrialized sense as puerile.

† **Indu·striate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. F. *industrier* + -ATE^3 6: cf. *s'industrier* 'to labour, indeauour, bestirre himselfe' (Cotgr.).] *refl.* To use one's industry, to make diligent endeavour.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 2 It was..a weaknesse in my judgement, which, notwithstanding, I ever industriated my selfe to make perfect.

Industrious (indʊ·strĭəs), *a.* [ad. L. (post-class.) *industriōsus* (f. *industria* industry: see -OUS), or its Fr. repr. *industrieux* (1503 in Hatz.-Darm.). Cf. also L. *industrius* diligent.] Characterized by industry.

† 1. Characterized by or showing intelligent or skilful work; skilful, able, clever, ingenious. (Of agents, their actions, etc.). *Obs.*

[Cf. 1538 Elyot *Dict.*, *Industrius*, He that is wytty and actyue.]

1523 [implied in Industriously 1]. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiii, They that be called Industrious, do moste craftily and depely understande in all affaires what is expedient, and by what meanes and wayes they maye sonest exploite them. And those thinges in whome other men trauayle, a person industrious lightly and with facilitie spedeth, and fyndeth newe wayes and meanes to bring to effecte that he desireth. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Queen 6 Be that industreus martial act, he renforsit the toune vitht victualis. 1555 Eden *Decades* 338 The industrious and subtyle art of partyng gold from new syluer. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 411 Are there many creatures although greater in substance, that yet haue such industrious & ingenious natures, as these litle beasts [bees] haue? 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 376 They gape and point At your industrious Scenes and acts of death. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Adversitie ripeneth the looser, and maketh him warie and industrious. 1657 W. Rand tr. *Gassendi's Peirese* II. 76 That the Ancients were so industrious, that they made no Vessel, which did not contain a set measure, and a certain weight. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* II. 308 Another composed a compleat Ship..so industrious that a Bee might hide or cover it under his Wings. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 571 Industrious of the needle and the chart, They run full sail to their Japonian mart.

2. Characterized by or showing application, endeavour, or effort; painstaking, zealous, attentive, careful. Const. *in* († *after*, *of*, *to*) some matter, *to do* something.

1552 Huloet, Industrious, *peruigil.* 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 62 Heere is a deere and true industrious friend, Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his Horse. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 626/1 Industrious to seeke out the trueth of these thinges. 1608 Middleton *Trick to catch old one* II. i, His uncle [is] very industrious to beguile the widow and make up the match. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 More industrious in humane inventions, then religious devotions. 1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 Those people who have at any time been most industrious after wisdom. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cx. 1 Some others .. are most industrious to evade it. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 116 His thoughts were low; To vice industrious, but to Nobler deeds Timorous and slothful. 1693 G. Stepney in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 220 He was Industrious to be esteem'd the best Musitian of his Age. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 11 Considering with what industrious Malice the false Story had been spread over England. 1699 Dryden *To John Driden* 53 Industrious of the common good. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 82 Before his eyes the purple vest he drew, Industrious to conceal the falling dew. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* II. viii. 176 Very industrious in recommending it. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. li. 116 Hollis was so industrious to continue his meritorious distress, that when one offered to bail him he would not yield.

† 3. Characterized by or showing design or purpose: intentional, designed, purposed, voluntary.

1629 N. Carpenter *Achit.* 8 It was the part of a shamelesse Cham to bee an industrious spectator of his fathers nakednesse. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 290 By industrious excuses (purposely invented) hee had sharpen'd the desire of his Auditours. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 183 Some there are suspect this mistake to have been not involuntary but industrious in him. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* (J.), *The industrious perforation of the* tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, draw the tendons of the third joints through. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 90 An industrious Omission..of the Principal Point of Care. 1817 G. S. Faber *Eight Dissert.* (1845) I. 269 His [Elijah's] industrious affectation of the wilderness.

4. Characterized by or showing assiduous and steady work; full of work; diligent, laborious, hard-working. (The prevailing sense.)

1591 Spenser *Muiopotmos* 122 Who beeing..more industrious, gathered more store Of the fields honour than the others best. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xi. 28 Solomon seeing the young man that he was industrious [*marg.*, *Heb.* did worke]. 1683 Robinson in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 132 We have been very industrious since our coming to Paris. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 263 Soil well cultivated by the poor industrious Chilians. 1764 Goldsm. *Trav.* 299 Industrious habits in each bosom reign. 1782 Cowper *Heroism* 69 Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees .. Plies all the sinews of industrious toil. 1864 J. Walker *Faithf. Ministry* 207 The most pious man ought to be the most industrious. 1892 Jas. Brown *Serm.* 207 Industrious poverty becomes a nobler thing than idle wealth.

5. = Industrial *a. rare.*

1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* Introd. 45 Those who are engaged in industrious undertakings. 1845— *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 207 Such improvements..in the arts as will enable industrious undertakings to be carried on with a much less expenditure of fuel.

Industriously (indʊ·strĭəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^2.] In an industrious manner.

† 1. With intelligent or skilful work; skilfully, cleverly, ingeniously. *Obs.*

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 851 The noble Pamphila .. Habillimentis royall founde out industriously. 1647 W. Browne tr. *Polexander* I. 26 The first part was full of little Chambers, so industriously built that they seemed to be cut out of the Rocke it selfe. *Ibid.* 28 The seeling was of a hollow mirror, made of many Venice glasses, so industriously joyned together, that [etc.].

2. With painstaking work; carefully, studiously, zealously, persistently; often in bad sense: with evil pertinacity.

1575–85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 212 Let us cast off all hinderances, and strive industriously unto that salvation which is set before us. 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 608 The rankest pleasures which are industriously applied to the corruption of human nature. 1709 Addison *Tatler* No. 96 ₱ 3 It has been industriously given out..that John Partridge is dead. *Ibid.* ₱ 7 Several have industriously spread abroad, That I am in Partnership with Charles Lilly. 1716 S. Sewall *Diary* 5 Oct. (1882) III. 105 Govr., Lt. Govr. laid their hands on the Bible, and kiss'd it very industriously. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 437 A notion industriously propagated by the Romish clergy. 1871 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 8 Industriously shouting the cry of a church. 1883 Gilmour *Mongols* xviii. 212 In the act of disrobing, prayers are said most industriously.

† 3. Of set purpose; with design; intentionally, designedly. (= L. *de industria.*) *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 256 If industriously I play'd the Foole, it was my negligence, Not weighing well the end. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 But here, shee seemes to have industriously, and of set purpose studied it. 1674 T. Turnor *Case Bankers & Creditors* Concl. 33 There be many things which possibly I have forgot, and some things which I have perhaps industriously omitted. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* II. 431 His horns are industriously so placed as to form two lunettes. 1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idolatry* III. 244 The three pyramids of Egypt have been industriously built upon the first hill between Cairo and the western bank of the Nile.

4. With steady application to work; diligently, assiduously, laboriously.

1611 Cotgr. *Industrieusement*, industriously; diligently ..laboriously. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Ode Orinda's Poems*, But thou industriously hast sow'd and till'd The fair, and fruitful field. 1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* Pref. (1788) 10 If he..chuses to be idly busy rather than industriously so. 1859 Smiles *Self-Help* ii. 41 He worked away industriously employing a few hands.

Indu·striousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being industrious: = Industry 3.

1591 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xc. 106 Extolling his own industriousness and temperancy. 1619 Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1630) 393 The Pismire can teach the Sluggard prouidence, and industriousnesse. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 269 The characteristic independence and industriousness of our nation. 1881 H. Spencer in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Nov. 1 Industrialism is not to be confounded with industriousness.

† **Indu·strous,** *a. Obs. Rare.* Variant of Industrious. So † **Indu·strously** *adv.*

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 84 b, Painefull and industrous souldiors. 1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* IV. 214 The Second to the Third is like industrous, And as degreed, 'tis more and more illustrous. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5932/2 All which .. were industrously set on Fire.

Industry (i·ndʊstri). [a. F. *industrie* (14th c.), or ad. L. *industria* diligence, 'a vertue comprehendynge bothe study and diligence' (Elyot *Dict.* 1538).]

† 1. Intelligent or clever working; skill, ingenuity, dexterity, or cleverness in doing anything.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xiii. (1533) 7 b, Saynge that the foresayd hote bathes were made by the industrye, or made of the industry of Iulius cesar. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxiii, Industrie hath nat ben so longe tyme used in the englisshe tonge as Prouidence; wherfore it is the more straunge, and requireth the more plaine exposition. It is a qualitie procedyng of witte and experience, by the whiche a man perceyueth quickly, inuenteth fresshly, and counsayleth spedily. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* C viij, With what *industrie do they [ants] make theyr little holes, of the which* the comming in is not straight, for feare that other beasts come not in. *Ibid.* D ij b, The Cuckowe..[has] the industrie to espie where other Birdes make their nestes, and there layth hir egges. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 There is a certayne industrye in the depressione of

the trepane. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 521 [They] have no .. weapons, but certaine swords: and are without all industry for fishing and navigation.

†**2.** An application of skill, cleverness, or craft; a device, contrivance; a crafty expedient. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 93 b, I shal deliuere to him the industrie and teche him how he shal wynne the flees of golde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 84 Nature was not sollicitate to brynge furthe suche greate fluds by this so smaule industry. 1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1588) 94 The first industrie is, to make the walles crooked, and full of tourninges, and of receiptes. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 33 Sche, as was reported, suddenlie thairefter dies, be industrie of the gouernour. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 885 To make the Computation of their yeere certaine, they used this industrie. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. II. (1651) 222 All the physick we can use, art, excellent industry, is to no purpose without calling upon God.

3. Diligence or assiduity in the performance of any task, or in any effort; close and steady application to the business in hand; exertion, effort.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, That slouthe and dulnesse beynge plucked from them by Industrie, they be induced unto the continuall acte. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Ded. (Arb.) 44 These examples are sufficient to proue that by industrie and diligence any perfection may be attained. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 62 It consumed but one house, being quenched by the great industry of the people. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 416 A story, kept up for some days with great industry. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. i. 3 The present publication is the effect of industry, not of ability. 1863 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VIII. 91 In a few well chosen sentences she complimented the students on their industry.

4. Systematic work or labour; habitual employment in some useful work, now esp. in the productive arts or manufactures. (This, with 5, is the prevalent sense.)

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 31 The sweat of industry would dry, and dye But for the end it workes too. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. I. 141 Those who can turn their hands to any thing besides drudgery, live well enough by their industry. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 151 A man that has been bred up in the trade of begging, will never, unless compelled, fall to industry. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. iii. (1869) II. 338 The funds destined for the maintenance of industry are much greater in proportion .. than they were two or three centuries ago. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, The Leaders of Industry..are virtually the Captains of the World. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. 198 When industry is conducted by other combinations than those of employers and employed.

b. *House of industry*, a workhouse. *School* († *College*) *of industry*, a school in which various industrial occupations are taught; an industrial school.

1696 J. BELLERS (*title*) Proposals for raising a College of Industry for all useful Trades and Husbandry. 1773 R. POTTER (*title*) Observations on the Poor Laws, on the Present State of the Poor, and on Houses of Industry. 1782 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 366 In the month of June, 1777, several years after the House of Industry had been built. 1789 (*title*) Plan of the Sunday Schools and School of Industry established in the City of Bath. 1882 MRS. PITMAN *Mission L. Greece & Pal.* 68 She said that she was most of all pleased with the school of industry, because it was confined to the poor.

5. A particular form or branch of productive labour; a trade or manufacture.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* C iv b, Spinners or Spiders .. have a much better grace .. in their industries, for there is no knots in their workings, nor wast. 1621 G. SANDYS tr. *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 32 The Thunderer then..finding nothing there by fire decay'd; He Earth, and humane industries suruay'd. 1741 JOHNSON *Debates Parl.* (1787) I. 278 To maintain themselves by a more honest and useful industry. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i, The rights and properties of our national industries. 1883 *Athenæum* 8 Sept. 309/2 An industry that has lately sprung up in the United States concerned in the production of galvanised iron cornices for architectural purposes. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 360 They knit socks as long as daylight lasts; some widows even maintain a family by this industry.

†**6.** *Of industry*, on purpose, intentionally (after L. *de* or *ex industria*). *Obs. rare.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* II. D ij a, Romes Brutus is reuiu'd in him, Whom hee of industry doth imitate. *Ibid.* III. F ij b, When Homer made Achilles passionate, .. He did compose it all of industrie, To let men see, that [etc.]. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 4 A dissembl'd piety fain'd of industry to begett new discord.

Hence **I'ndustrying** [-ING 1], practice of an industry. *nonce-wd.*

1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. v. (1872) VII. 182 An eye-sorrow, they, with their commerce, their weavings and industryings, to Austrian Papists, who cannot weave or trade.

†**Indu'te,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *indūt-us*, pa. pple. of *induĕre*: see ENDUE.] Clothed, endued.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxi. (Shaks. Soc.) 204 Clothe the in clennes, with vertu be indute.

†**Indu'tion.** ? Endowment (f. INDUE = ENDOW).

1580 LYLY *Euphues* F iv, They [bees] vse as great wit by indution, and Arte by workmanship, as euer man hath or can.

Indutive (indiū'tiv), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *indūt-*, ppl. stem of *induĕre* (see next) + -IVE.] Of seeds: Having the usual integument or covering (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

‖ **Induviæ** (indiū'vi,ī), *sb. pl. Bot.* [L. *induviæ* clothes, clothing, f. *induĕre* to put on.] (See quot.)

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 242 The withered remains of leaves which not being articulated with the stem cannot fall off but decay upon it have been called..induviæ, the part so covered is said to be induviate.

Hence **Indu'vial,** *a. Bot.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Induvialis*, .. applied by Mirbel, to a calyx when it persists and covers the fruit .. induvial.

Indu'viate, *a. Bot.* [f. prec. + -ATE 2.] Clothed with induviæ (q.v.).

1835 [see INDUVIÆ]. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 127 The stem is said to be induviate.

Induyr(e, obs. form of ENDURE *v.*

Indw, obs. form of ENDUE, ENDOW.

indwell (i:nˌdwe·l), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **indwelt.** [f. IN-1 + DWELL; in Wyclif rendering L. *inhabitāre.*]

1. *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit, occupy as a dwelling; also *fig.* To live in, occupy, or possess, as a spirit or principle may inhabit a body.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 3 Hope in the Lord, and do goodnesse; and indwelle thou [Vulg. *inhabita*] the erthe, 17.. *Fumbler's Rant* in Herd *Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 46 We awhim nought but a grey groat, The off'ring for the house we in-dwell. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiii. (1848) 120 Living clouds Indwelt by warrior souls. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 94 The Intelligence which indwelleth the whole of things. 1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 124 The body ..which man's spirit takes and inhabits..and indwells.

2. *intr.* To dwell, abide, have one's abode (*in*). Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Job* x. 22 Wher shadewe of deth, and noon order, but fulli indwellith euere durende orrour. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii. 31 Let the word of Christ indwell in you richly in all wisdome. Not *be*, but *dwell* with you: not *dwell with you*, but *dwell in you*, yea *indwell in you.* 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* Introd. (1862) 37 He is not asking for a power not indwelling in Him. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 692 The secret principle of life indwelling in its formal type.

Hence **I'ndwe·lt** *ppl. a.* (the pa. pple. is *indwe·lt*).

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) IX. 56 The Holy Ghost became a Dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly indwelt form.

Indweller, in-dweller (i·nˌdwe·lə(r). [f. IN *adv.* II e + DWELLER: cf. prec. In Wyclif rendering L. *inhabitāns, inhabitātor.*]

One who dwells or lives in a place; an inhabitant. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxii[i]. 8 Of hym forsothe first ben togidere moued alle the indwelleris the world [Vulg. *omnes inhabitantes orbem*]. — *Zeph.* ii. 5 Y shal distruye thee, so that an yndweller be not [Vulg. *ut non sit inhabitator*]. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xx. 20 Herken vnto me O Iuda, & ye indwellers of Ierusalem. 1593 *Interl. Droichis Pt. Play* 22 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 315 Prowest, baillies, officeris, And honerable induellaris, Marchandis and familiaris Of all this fair towne. 1608-33 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 110 A house ready to fall on the head of the indweller. 1618 E. ELTON *Rom.* vii. (1622) 351 The corruption of nature ..is still an in-dweller in them. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 84 We may receive the good Lord as our indweller. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxvii. 54 If France could .. with the assent of the in-dwellers, rejoin the Rhenish provinces.

b. A mere resident; a sojourner.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxiii. 4, I am a straunger and an indweller amonge you. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 29 June, I have been so long a citizen of Edinburgh, now an indweller only. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* xiii. (1860) 150 He was an in-dweller at the homestead.

Indwelling (i·nˌdwe·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* II c + DWELLING *vbl. sb.*: cf. INDWELL *v.* In Wyclif rendering L. *inhabitātio.*] The action of dwelling in a place; residence. Usually *fig.*: *esp.* The abiding of God or the Divine Spirit in the heart or soul.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* ix. 15 Ertheli indwelling [Vulg. *inhabitatio*] presseth doun the wit. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. ii. 282 Indwelling is no more than an vsing. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 133 By the indwelling of God all objects are infused, and contained within. 1680 T. LAWSON *Mite into Treas.* 18 Her Voice, her Prayers, her Praises, arising from Divine indwellings. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xi. (1852) 275 This passage .. they interpreted of an immediate in-dwelling of Godhead in the whole body of mankind. 1887 J. S. BANKS *Chr. Doctr.* II. iv. 210 Sin in its guilt and in-dwelling is defilement.

I'ndwe·lling, in-dwelling, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* II a + DWELLING *ppl. a.*] That dwells within, inhabits, occupies, or possesses. Usually *fig.*

14.. *Chalmerlain Ayr* I. in *Sc. Stat.* I, Alswele indwellande as furth duelland. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* IV. 319 It was not any indwelling power within themselves, by which they did them [those great works). 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 264 So religion is not an occasional act, but an indwelling principle..from which indeed every act derives all its life. 1880 E. WHITE *Cert. Relig.* 87 An assurance..of the indwelling presence of God. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. vi. 180 The patient is kept without food so as to starve out the indwelling enemy.

Hence **Indwe·llingness,** the quality of indwelling.

†**Indwir,** obs. Sc. form of ENDURE *v.*

1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 50 Thatt freindschip.. langest will indwir.

†**Indy, Indie.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *India*: cf. *Italy, Sicily, Germany, Tuscany*, etc. The pl. INDIES, q.v., is still in use.] = INDIA. Also *attrib.*

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* V. lxix. 634 Large Pepper of Indie. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. ii. 81 The Indie-writers make mention of sundry great cities in this Iland. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 181 Indie, Egypt, Arabie.

b. **Indy blue,** the dye INDIGO, or its colour.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVIII. (Percy Soc.) 80 A fayre and goodly garment, Of most fyne velvet, al of Indy blewe. *a* 1529 SKELTON '*Knoledge, aquayntance*' 17 Saphyre of sadnes, enuayned with indy blew.

Indycyble, Indyfferency, Indygence, Indygn, etc.: see INDICIBLE, etc.

†**I'ne,** *prep. Obs.* [An early ME. formation found in southern dialects from 1175 to 1340, when still in regular use in Kentish. Of uncertain formation: see below.] = IN *prep.*, in its various uses.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Alse þeos men doð þe ligged inne eubruche and ine glutenerie and ine manaðas. *Ibid.* 73 Of ileue spek ure drihten ine þe hali godspel. *Ibid.* 75 His halie fif wunden þa he þolede for us ine þe halie rode. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 185 Ine þe lond of Ierusalem. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Hwen ȝe vested ine winter..& ine sumer. *Ibid.* 54 Þer heo lei ine prisune. *Ibid.* 64 Spellunge and smec-chunge beoð ine muðe boðe, ase sihðe is iðen eien. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 12 As þeo þet ine godd hire hope hefde. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 962 The3 hit bo ful ine nest þine. *c* 1250 *Meid. Maregrete* xlix, Hef up þi fot a littel, þat ine myn necke stond. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 Godes body ine forme of bred. *Ibid.* 146 Foȝeles, fisches ine the depe. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 Þe ilke þet dispendeþ þane zonday..ine zenne and ine hordom and in obre zennes aye God. *Ibid.* 167 Þe salamandre þet leueþ ine þe uere. *Ibid.* 220 Þet child lyerneþ ine his yeȝeþe, he hit wyle healde ine his elde. *Ibid.* 262 Yblissed þou ine wymen.

b. In sense 'INTO'.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 143 Þe heðene, þe erites..sculen beon iwarpen ine eche pine. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 6 That man ne falle ine wanhope. *c* 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Þis hire todeleþ ine þry. *Ibid.* 185 Þe angel..þet com ine erþe, þe uor to rede.

¶ In northern dialects, and in later use, *ine, yne* appear to be only scribal variants of IN, *yn, prep.* or *adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 941 (Gött.) Yon tre þat lijf was ine [*Cott.* þat lijf es in]. *Ibid.* 9674 (Gött.) Noe..in þat schipp allone was ine. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 760 A pot with riche wine, And a pece to fil it yne.

[*Note.* In the dialects in which it occurs, *ine* is the regular word for *in* preposition. The 12–13th c. documents in which it is used have also *i* in the connexions *i þe, i þen, i þis, i þet, i þine*, etc.; but these do not appear in the *Ayenbite* 14th c. *Ine* has been viewed as an extension of the prep. IN with an inorganic *e*, and as a weakened or simplified form of INNE; there are difficulties, historical or phonetic, in either view, though the latter is perhaps the less objectionable. *Inne* and *ine* are found side by side in the Lambeth Homilies.]

-ine, *suffix* 1, forming adjs., repr. L. *-īnus, -īna, -īnum*, added to names of persons, animals, or material things, and to some other words, with the sense 'of' or 'pertaining to', 'of the nature of', represented in Fr. by *-in* masc., *-ine* fem., in Eng. now usually by *-ine*, formerly and still exceptionally by *-in*. Examples are L. *adulterīnus* adulterine, *anserīnus* anserine, *asinīnus* asinine, *canīnus* canine, *dīvīnus* divine, *fēminīnus* feminine, *genuīnus* genuine, *libertīnus* libertine, *marīnus* marine, *masculīnus* masculine, *supīnus* supine; in some cases with blending of a previous suffix, as *clandestīnus* clandestine, *intestīnus* intestine, *mātūtīnus* matutine, *vespertīnus* vespertine. Also from proper names, as *Alpīnus* Alpine, *Capitōlīnus* Capitoline, *Latīnus* Latin (*formerly* Latine), *Sāturnīnus* Saturnine, *Tarentīnus* Tarentine. On the pattern of these, adjs. have continued to be freely formed in the Romanic langs. and in English, as in *Algerine, Caroline, Florentine, Socotrine*; and the termination is now greatly used in Natural History, in forming adjs., with or without L. type, on the names of genera, as *acarine, accipitrine, bovine, caprine, equine, feline, hystricine, murine, passerine.* In these Natural History adjs. the pronunciation is (-əin), usually unstressed; but in other words it is very various, depending upon the length of time the word has been in English, the channel through which it came, the place of the stress, and other circumstances: cf. *divine, supine* (-əi'n), *marine* (-ī'n), *feminine, genuine* (-in), *aquiline, bovine, leonine, alkaline* (-əin), and see the history of the individual words.

-ine, *suffix* 2, forming adjs., repr. L. *-īnus*, a, Gr. *-ivos*, from names of minerals, plants, etc., or (in a few words) of L. origin, having, in Romanic and Eng., the same sense and the same forms, as *-INE* 1; as *adamantin-us* adamantine, *amethystinus* amethystine, *corallinus* coralline, *crystallinus* crystalline, *hyacinthinus* hyacinthine, *pristinus* pristine. The etymological and historical pronunciation is (-in), e.g. (pri'stin), (ædămæ'ntin); but, from the spelling *-ine*, and the attraction of words in *-INE* 1, there is now a strong tendency to lengthen the *i* in *crystalline* (-əin), etc.

-ine, *suffix* 3, forming sbs., repr. F. *-ine*, L. *-īna*, Gr. *-ivη*, forming feminine titles, as in Gr. *ἡρωίνη*, L. *hērōīna*, F. *héroine* heroine. With this the Ger. *landgrāfin, markgrāfin*, Du. *landgravin, markgravin* (the suffix of which is orig. the same as *-EN* 2 1), have fallen together in French and in Eng., as *landgravine, margravine.*

-ine, *suffix* [4], forming sbs., repr. F. *-ine* (*-in*), L. *-īna* (*-īnus*), in origin identical with -INE [1]. In L., *-īna* formed feminine abstracts from verbs, as *rapīna* rapine, *ruīna* ruin, and from agent-nouns, as *disciplīna* discipline, *doctrīna* doctrine, *medicīna* medicine; also sbs. from other sources, as *fascīna* fascine, *resīna* resin, *ūrīna* urine. The adjs. in *-īnus*, *-īna* were also used subst., as in *concubīnus*, *-īna* concubine, *lupīnus* lupine, and esp. in proper names, as *Antōnīnus* Antonine, *Augustīnus* Augustine, *Constantīnus* Constantine, *Crispīnus* Crispin, *Justīnus* Justin, *Agrippīna*, *Constantīna*, etc. The English form of those in *-īna* (through Fr., or on the Fr. type) is *-ine*, occasionally in early words reduced to *-in*; those in *-īnus* give F. and Eng. *-in*, but in Eng. often *-ine*.

Formations of this type were multiplied in late L. and Romanic, e.g. *famīna* famine, F. *routine*; in Romanic this suffix (It., Sp. *-ino*, *-ina*, F. *-in*, *-ine*) is greatly used in forming names of derived substances, similative appellations, diminutives, etc. Many of these have come into English, in the F. form *-ine* (*-ēn*), which has consequently become a formative element, freely used in forming the names of derivative products, and of things supposed to be derived from, resemble, imitate, or commemorate those from which they are named, and thus in the trade-names of new varieties of fabrics, cosmetics, patent medicines, and proprietary articles generally, e.g. *dentine*, *osseine*, *nectarine*, *brilliantine*, *grenadine*, *albertine*, *victorine*, etc. Feminine personal names of Romanic origin in *-ina* sometimes retain that form, but often take *-ine* (-in or *-ēn*) after Fr., as *Caroline*, *Catherine*, *Ernestine*, *Josephine*.

-ine, *suffix* [5], *Chem.*, in origin an offshoot of -INE [4], as occurring in the names of some derived substances: see GELATIN, -INE. At first used unsystematically in forming names of extractive principles and chemical derivatives of various kinds; also, in the English names given early in the 19th century to the four elements *chlorine*, *fluorine*, *iodine*, *bromine* (in F. *chlore*, *fluor*, *iode*, *brome*). In all these, but especially in the names of extractive principles, the ending *-ine* was by some reduced to *-in*, thus *gelatine* or *gelatin*, *aconitine* or *aconitin*, *chlorine* or *chlorin*. In recent systematic nomenclature the two forms have been differentiated, *-ine* being now used (1) in forming names of alkaloids and basic substances, as *aconitine*, *cocaïne*, *nicotine*, *strychnine*, etc., which are thus distinguished from names of neutral substances, proteids, etc., in *-in* (see -IN [1]); and (2) in Hofmann's systematic names of hydrocarbons of the form C_nH_{2n-2}, as *ethine* or acetylene, C_2H_2, *propine* or allylene, C_3H_4, etc. These latter are not much used. In the names of the elements, and some other substances, not belonging to any of the classes named, *-ine* is retained (though *chlorin*, *fluorin*, etc., appear in some American books). In popular and commercial use, the ending *-ine* is still current in the names of some substances for which systematic nomenclature requires *-in*: see -IN [1].

-ine has been used by some authors to form the names of minerals; but in later systematic use, esp. by Dana, this is changed, in names of species, into *-ite*; thus *chalcosine*, *erythrine*, in Dana *chalcocite*, *erythrite*.

Inearth (inə·ɹþ), *v.* [f. IN-[1] + EARTH *sb.* Cf. med.L. *interrāre*, F. *enterrer*.]

1. *trans.* To bury in the earth, to inter. Chiefly *poetical*.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. xxii. 20 The Ethiop.. Detects the ebony .. deep-inearth'd. 1805 — *Madoc* iii. Poet. Wks. (1853) 320/2 Refusing rest, Till I had seen in holy ground inearth'd My poor lost brother. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 54 The body..that had been rudely inearthed after violent death. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 431 The Founder and his mate Were here inearthed.

2. To render 'earthy' or earthly. *rare.*

1863 PUSEY *Oxford Lenten Serm.* ix. 12 What in us was lofty, lowered: what was in the image of the heavenly, inearthed.

Ineaw, var. form of ENEW *v.*, *Obs.*

Inebriacy (inī·briăsi). *rare.* [f. INEBRIATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The condition of an inebriate; the habit of drunkenness.

1876 *Christian Union* 27 Dec. (Cent.), No faith in any remedy for inebriacy, except as an aid to .. strong purpose.

Inebriant (inī·briănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inēbriānt-em*, pres. pple. of *inēbriāre* to INEBRIATE. Cf. OF. *inebriant* (15th c. in Godef.).] a. *adj.* That inebriates; intoxicating. b. *sb.* An inebriating substance or agent; an intoxicant.

1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Inebriants .. are properly divided into native and artificial. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inebriant*, intoxicating. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 224 The favourite inebriant is tembo or palm-toddy. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 435 Among the inebriants alcohol may cause..an intensely red colour [of the interior of the stomach].

Inebriate (inī·briĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *inēbriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inēbriāre*: see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* Inebriated, drunken; intoxicated (*lit.* and *fig.*). Often const. as *pa. pple.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, Peter as a man inebryat in the loue of god. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 5 a, We myghte haue ben so inebriate wt our unestimable felicitie. *Ibid., Luke* ix. 98 Thus spake Peter as a man inebriate and made drounken with the swetenesse of this vision. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 20 Inebriate with the deep delight, Dim grew the Pilgrim's swimming sight. 1844 SIR W. NAPIER *Conq. Scinde* II. i. (1845) 227 Inebriate, luxurious Princes.

B. *sb.* An intoxicated person; *esp.* a person addicted to drunkenness, a habitual drunkard.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 365 This vertigo also continues, when the inebriate lies in his bed, in the dark. 1864 *Soc. Sc. Rev.* I. 419 We learn that an Asylum for Inebriates has been opened at Binghampton. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/1 When questions were over, the Home Secretary introduced his Habitual Inebriates Bill.

Inebriate (inī·brieĭt), *v.* [f. prec., or ppl. stem of L. *inēbriāre* to inebriate, intoxicate, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *ēbriāre* to intoxicate, f. *ēbrius* drunk.]

1. *trans.* To make drunk; to intoxicate. Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 259 Such stronge drinkes as are of force to inebriate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 152 Sweet wines do not so much inebriate and ouerturne the brain, as others. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 217 The luminous spirit lodged in the native balsam of pines..is of a nature so mild..as to warm without heating, to cheer but not inebriate. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 40 While..the cups That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 300 Mr. Tasker's tendency to inebriate himself.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To intoxicate in mind or feeling; to excite or stupefy, as with liquor.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, It inebriate them so yt they were made by it oblyvyous of all worldly things. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (Shaks. Soc.) 13 Securitie in wealth and prosperity, which doth inebriate the mindes of men. 1640 HABINGTON *Castara* III. (Arb.) 128 O you! whom your Creators sight Inebriates with delight! 1640-1 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 9 Feb. 10 Christs discipline hath beene adulterated,.. the whole Church inebriated by the Prelates. 1728-9 BERKELEY *Serm. Rom.* viii. 13 Wks. 1871 IV. 632 Curb..every passion, each whereof inebriates and obfuscates no less than drink and meat. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 105 A spiritual drunkenness, inebriating the soul, as strong drink doth the body. 1878 DISRAELI *Sp.* 28 July, A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity.

† b. To refresh as with drink; to water, drench, moisten. *Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxiv. 10 [lxv. 9] Thou hast visited the earth, and hast inebriated [Vulg. *inebriasti*] it. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 72 The Chalice is our Saviours blood to cleanse and inebriate devout Soules. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 83 With bloud I will inebriate Mine arrows.

† 3. *intr.* To become intoxicated. *Obs. rare.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 703 Great Quantities of Fish..when they come into the Fresh Water, do inebriate and turn vp their Bellies, So as you may take them with your Hand [cf. quot. 1615 in INEBRIATED 1].

Ine·briated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. Intoxicated, drunken.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 29 Fish of sundry kinds .. meeting with the fresh, as if inebriated, turne vp their bellies, and are taken. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 As may be observed in the lifting or supporting of persons inebriated. 1839 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iii. 148 To be 'drunk' is vulgar; but if a man be simply 'intoxicated' or 'inebriated', it is comparatively venial.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*: see prec. 2.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Macc.* xvi. *comm.*, To be inebriated signifieth no more but to be replenished with drinke competently, or abundantly, without excesse. *a* 1647 CRASHAW *Wks.* (Grosart) 319 A sweet inebriated extasy. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vii. 154 When that genius becomes inebriated by the flattery it receives.

Ine·briating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That inebriates; intoxicating. *lit.* and *fig.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* xxii[i]. 5 Thou hast fatted my head with oyle; and my chalice inebriating how goodlie is it! 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. ix. § 3 (1614) 698 Strong and inebriating wine. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. ii. 106 The fermenting and inebriating Quality of vegetable Juices. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* III. 130 Flying from reflection to inebriating pleasures. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 18 Wine and all inebriating liquors are strictly forbidden.

Inebriation (inībri,ē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *inēbriātiōnem* (Augustine), n. of action from *inēbriāre* to INEBRIATE. Cf. OF. *inebriation*, *-acion* (15th c. in Godef.).] The action of inebriating, or condition of being inebriated; intoxication, drunkenness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 270 Unexpected inebriation from the unknowne effects of wine. *a* 1682 — *Tracts* 25 Some generous strong sweet wine, wherein more especially lay the power of inebriation. 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 171 He is computed to have drank, during the period of his inebriation, half a century, a quart of gin or whisky per day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 489 Through inebriation the mind of those who drink is changed.

b. *fig.* Intoxication of the mind or feelings; extravagant exhilaration, excitement, or emotion, such as to cause loss of mental or moral steadiness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 This inebriacyon or heuenly dronkennesse of the spiryte. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 4 Such inebriations of the spirit.. Philosophie hath observ'd in extraordinary successes. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 82 They did not preserve him from the inebriation of prosperity. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 76 The inebriation of the Renaissance..pulses through all his utterances.

† **Ine·briative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inēbriāt-*, ppl. stem of *inēbriāre* to INEBRIATE + -IVE. Cf. F. *inébriatif*, *-ive* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Having the quality of inebriating, intoxicating; of or pertaining to inebriation.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 31 Those that drinke wines .. with inebriative delight. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1629-30) 525 A man taking an inebriatiue potion. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 294 Potions (whether inebriatiue, soporatiue, or stupefying).

Inebriety (inībrəi·ĕti). [f. IN-[2] + EBRIETY (L. *ēbrietās*), after INEBRIATE, etc.] The state or habit of being inebriated; drunkenness, intoxication, inebriation; now chiefly applied to habitual drunkenness, esp. when regarded as a disease.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 99 Driven to the slower suicide of habitual inebriety. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* I. 68 (Jod.) In the desperation of poverty and inebriety. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VI. i, How ludicrous is the incipient inebriety of a man who wears spectacles! 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* x, His mistress was sometimes overtaken by inebriety. 1893 *Arena* Mar. 452 Inebriety is a disease of the nervous system, just like epilepsy, chorea, or insanity.

b. *fig.*: cf. INEBRIATION b.

1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 59 In the inebriety of youthful spirits. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* IX. 233 An habitual inebriety of the imagination.

Inebrious (inī·briəs), *a. rare.* Also 5 **enebriouse.** [f. L. type **inēbriōsus* or F. **iu-*, **enebrieux*, after L. *ēbriōsus* (see EBRIOUS), with prefix *in-* as in INEBRIATE, etc.]

† 1. Inebriating, intoxicating. (In quot. 1450 *fig.*: cf. INEBRIATE *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1052 Yt virgine glorioune Bering this vigne of wyne thus wele enebriouse. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) IV. 331 (R.) And with inebrious fumes distract our brains.

2. Inebriated, drunken; addicted to drunkenness.

1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 676 Did no inebrious Pontiff stand Hiccupping, to ask for thee .. A jovial benedicite? 1862 JEAFFRESON *Bk. abt. Doctors* XXVII. 320 Sailors .. retain a decided preference for an inebrious to a sober surgeon.

Inebriism (inī·bri,iz'm). [f. stem of *inebri-ate*, etc. + -ISM.] The scientific study of inebriety.

1886 *Alien. & Neurol.* VII. 716 A permanent contribution to the subject of Inebriism.

† **Inebu·lliated,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN-[3] + *ebulliated*, EBULLIATE *v.*] Not boiled.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 26/1 A draught of inebulliated iuyce of greene peasen. *Ibid.* 28/2 Take a good Capone, which hath binne choackede, and overcrammed, but inebulliatede.

† **In-eche,** *v.* in *ineched*, perhaps rather, as in the MSS., two words, *in eched*, added in: see ECHE *v.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1280 (1329) (Campsall MS.) And yf þat I at loues reuerence Haue ony word In eched for þe beste [16th *c. edd.* ineched]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ineched* (old word), put in.

Ineconomic (inĭkŏnǫ·mik), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not economic; not according to (political) economy.

1852 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 360 The in-economic prejudice against them on the score of their causing a diminution of employment. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Oct. 5/2 A screw propeller works at a very great ineconomic disadvantage when working so near the surface.

Ineco·nomy. [IN-[3].] Want of economy; waste of power, resources, etc.

1897 C. D. HASKINS in *Let. to Editor* 1 Sept. 1899 *Boston* (U.S.) *Gen. Electric Co., Bulletin* 30 Aug., The function of the Street Railway Meter is to record the exact amount of energy used per trip by each car .. Attention is at once directed to ineconomy in any part of the system.

† **Ine·dge,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[1] + EDGE *v.*] *trans.* To edge in, get in edgeways or surreptitiously.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 607/2 Occupying him thus busily to inedge such Sentences to maintain his Errors.

Inedible (ine·dib'l), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not edible; unfit to be eaten.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 218 Inedible fungi mistaken for esculent mushrooms. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 31 The inedible fruit of immortality.

Hence **Inedibi·lity,** the quality of being inedible.

1882 A. R. WALLACE in *Nature* XXVI. 87/2 Various degrees of inedibility in butterflies. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 357/1 In tracing the inedibility through the stages it was found that no inedible imago was edible in the larval stage.

† **Ine·difying,** *a. Obs.* [IN-[3].] Not edifying.

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* vi. 181 Latin, a Language very inedifying to a non-intelligent people. *Ibid.* 184 Declining nice, thorny and inedifying disputes.

Inedited (ine·dited), *a.* [IN-[3]. Cf. L. *inēditus* not made known.] Not edited.

a. Not published; unpublished.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. Pref. 6 Manuscript information, and inedited materials from foreign countries. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 11 An inedited epistle addressed to one Anselm, preserved or buried in the Bodleian. 1855 LEWES *Goethe* I. IV. ii. 334 Her letters, still extant although inedited.

b. Not described in any published work.
1760 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 856 All which singularities .. will perhaps intitle the medal I am considering to the denomination of an inedited Coin. 1834 J. Y. AKERMAN (*title*) Rare and Inedited Roman Coins.

c. Published without editorial alteration or suppression.
1865 MAFFEI *Brigand Life* II. 226 In this document, inedited, and written with the frankness of a soldier. 1884 *American* VIII. 217 The newspaper portrait of an author, with 'inedited' anecdotes of him.

Ineducable (ine·diŭkăb'l), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not educable; incapable of being educated.
1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 272 He is childish .. in intellect, and ineducable beyond the first standard. 1895 *Forum* (N. Y.) May 350 A 'practical short-cut' by which uneducated or ineducable men are helped to the rewards of knowledge or skill.

Ineduca·tion. *rare.* [IN- 3.] Want of education, uneducated condition.
1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 396 There is a polished public to please, to whom the blunders of ineducation, or the coarseness of underbreeding can find no access.

Ineffability (inefăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness.
1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 51 Amazed at the incomprehensiblenesse and ineffabilitie of such his Birth and Being. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XIII. xlvii. 241 With joyes ineffabilitie. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Ineffable (ine·făb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *ineffable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *ineffābilis* unutterable, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *effābilis*: see EFFABLE.]
1. That cannot be expressed or described in language; too great for words; transcending expression; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible.
c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1679 O godde of hiegh pitee immense and ineffable. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* ix. 15 Thankes be vnto God for his ineffable gyfte. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 109, I stedfastly trust in thine ineffable mercy. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 104 Setting forth his ineffable wisdome. 1709 *Tatler* No. 81 ¶ 4 The Virgin .. smiled with an ineffable Grace at their Meeting, and retired. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* V. vii, A form of such ineffable and sparkling grace. 1832 THIRLWALL in *Philolog. Museum* I. 492 A thoroughly bad citizen, as well as an ineffable fool. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. ii, 'Go to, knave!' cried Henry, with a look of ineffable disgust. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 3 'Tis an ineffable anguish again thou bidd'st me renew.

2. That must not be uttered; †not to be disclosed or made known (*obs.*).
1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 47 b/1 A secreate and ineffable venoume or poyson. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 39 The name of Iehouah is ineffable, and not to be vttered. 1744 GRAY *Let.* in *Poems* (1775) 177 If I may be permitted to pronounce .. that ineffable Octogrammaton .. Laziness. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* ix, To whom turn I but to thee, the ineffable Name?

†3. That cannot be uttered or pronounced; unpronounceable. *Obs. rare.*
1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 18 Pliny confesses .. That their names and Townes were ineffable. 1686 *Observ. Chinese Char.* in *Misc. Cur.* (1708) III. 225 The single Strokes may be taken for single ineffable Letters as are the Consonants.

†4. *Math.* That cannot be expressed in terms of rational quantities; irrational, surd. *Obs.*
1706 PHILLIPS, *Ineffable Numbers*, the same as Surd Numbers. 1709-29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geom.* 137 Rational or Effable Magnitudes, are those whose Proportions may be exprest by certain Numbers: Irrational or Ineffable, are the contrary.

B. *sb.* (*colloq.*)
1. *pl.* Trousers. (A humorous euphemism: cf. *inexpressibles, unmentionables.*)
1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 337 Our lower garments, or Ineffables, sit but awkwardly. 1867 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 196 Shoes off, ineffables tucked up.

2. One not to be mentioned or named; an anonymous journalist, etc.; an 'unutterable' swell.
1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 31 The 'Times' has its secrets by this time .. it holds them all fast now, admitting none to its confidence but the Ineffables, the printers, and the ever-throbbing steam-engine. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 June 549/1 Two white-hatted and pegtopped ineffables.

Ineffableness (ine·făb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ineffable; unspeakableness. (In quot. 1883 want of the power of utterance.)
1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iii. 75 The ineffableness and unutterableness of the admirable union. 1883 MELVILLE BELL in *Nature* XXVII. 531/2 In some quarters .. Ineffableness is held to indicate grasp of thought; taciturnity to be the cloak of profundity.

Ineffably (ine·făbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an ineffable manner, or to an ineffable extent or degree; inexpressibly, unspeakably, unutterably.
1550 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 371 (T.) So dyd the divinity ineffably put itselfe into the visible sacrament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 721 He all his Father full expresst Ineffably into his face receiv'd. 1707-8 BERKELEY *Serm. 2 Tim.* i. 10 Wks. 1871 IV. 601 A good so ineffably, so inconceivably great. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnie.* i. 29 A name which was ineffably sacred to him.

Ineffaceable (inéfē·săb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + EFFACE + -ABLE. Cf. F. *ineffaçable* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).] That cannot be effaced, obliterated, or blotted out; indelible. (*lit.* and *fig.*)
1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 219 The ineffacable horrors and disgraceful excesses of the promoters and quellers of the Wexford insurrection. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 25 The everlasting and ineffaceable infamy of bombarding Copenhagen. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 87 The nail-marks in the hands and feet of Jesus, ineffaceable, even after he had passed into bliss and glory. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 52 That ineffaceable impression produced by His very aspect.

Hence **Ineffaceabi·lity**, the quality of being ineffaceable; **Ineffa·ceably** *adv.*, in an ineffaceable manner, indelibly.
1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* X. Poet. Wks. IX. 99 On his fame The Ethiop dye, fixed ineffaceably, For ever will abide. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 510 The hideous brand of interested apostacy .. ineffaceably imprinted on his forehead. *a* 1878 MRS. GROTE in Lady Eastlake *Life* vii. (1880) 145 The curious fact of the ineffaceability of the Jews. 1893 LOUISA TWINING *Recoll.* 58 The ineffaceability of early impressions.

Ineffectible (inéfe·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* Also **-able.** [f. IN- 3 + EFFECTIBLE (or its elements).]
†1. Not capable of producing the effect; ineffectual, ineffective. *Obs.*
1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ii. (1654) 175 Superstitious acts, done by meanes altogether in themselves ineffectable, and unwarrantable.
†2. Not to be effected by ordinary or natural means; supernatural. *Obs.*
a 1656 BP. HALL *Soul's Farew.* 7 He, in an ineffectible manner, communicates himself to blessed spirits, both angels and men, and that very vision is no less to them than beatifical.
3. That cannot be effected or carried out; impracticable.
1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210/1 To reduce implicitly.. pronunciation to orthography, or orthography to pronunciation, is ineffectible.

Hence **Ineffe·ctibly** (-ably) *adv.*, in an ineffectible manner: see sense 2.
1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 25 Wks. 1871 V. 372 For as Christ, the wisdom of the Father, was eternally and ineffectably begotten in the divine essence, so they worshipped a .. goddess of wisdom, and feigned that she was begotten by Jupiter, of his own brain.

Ineffective (inéfe·ktiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN- 3 + EFFECTIVE.]
1. Of such a nature as not to produce any, or the intended, effect; insufficient; hence, without effect, ineffectual; inoperative.
1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 264 Other grievous and ineffective remedies. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ineffective*, or *Ineffectual*, that has no effect, vain, fruitless. *a* 1808 HURD *Serm.* Wks. III. xxxv. (R.), How faint and partial and ineffective his best virtues. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 81 The Burmas, after one or two ineffective discharges, fled from the approach of the storming party. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* v. 114 Any public appeal, he felt, would be injudicious and ineffective.
2. Of a person: Not able to effect or accomplish anything; inefficient; not fit for work or service.
1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xiii. 165 Vertue hates weak and ineffective minds, and tame easie prosecutions. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XXIII. Poet. Wks. IX. 218 Weak childhood there and ineffective age In the chambers of the rock were placed secure. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 3/1 The community..has a special duty to the old, the weak, and the ineffective.
3. Wanting in artistic effect.
1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 182 The architecture ..is very ineffective. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 26 The height..would render very fine work altogether ineffective.

B. *sb.* An ineffective person; one unfit for work or service.
1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciii. XII. 213 Leaving under guard .. the baggage, the prisoners and the ineffectives. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 397 Having restored discipline by clearing his camp of the ineffectives.

Ineffectively (inéfe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an ineffective manner; without effect or result; fruitlessly.
1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* VII. § 5. 479 Still it contended, but ineffectively for the most part. 1675 *Art Contentm.* VIII. § 3. 216 He..will be like Sestorius's soldier, who ineffectively tugg'd at the horses tail to get it off at once, when he that pull'd it hair by hair, quickly did it. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 163 A career..which was so fitfully pursued, and which is now so ineffectively to end.

Ineffectiveness (inéfe·ktivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ineffective.
1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Oct. 461/1 Another great cause of the ineffectiveness of modern sermons. 1867 BARRY *Sir C. Barry* VIII. 276 The meagre ineffectiveness of our older buildings.

Ineffectual (inéfe·ktiŭăl), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + EFFECTUAL: perh. from a med.L. or OF. corresp. form.] Not effectual. Of efforts, attempts, or actions: Without effect; unable to produce the intended effect; unavailing, unsuccessful, fruitless.
c 1425 *Foundat. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 10 Yneffectualle these prayers myght nat be, whoes auctor ys the Apostle, whois gracyous herer was God. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 21. 220 We observe meanes to be wanting or to be ineffectuall. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Ded., Your Commands can Prevail..where those of Others would have been wholly Ineffectual. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Satire Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 25 All his efforts were ineffectual. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 173 The title was vain, the grant ineffectual. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 85 In England..the statute-books are filled with ineffectual attempts of the legislature to establish uniformity. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* i. (1856) 7 When he found his reasoning ineffectual; he appealed to direct experiment.

b. Of things: Not producing the usual or expected effect; weak or tame in effect. (Often in allusions to Shakspere's 'uneffectual fire', *Ham.* I. v. 90.)
1784 COWPER *Task* v. 7 His [the sun's] slanting ray Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 451 The phosphorescence was not unlike the ineffectual fire of the glow-worm. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. (1857) 76, I..there confronted at my chamber-door, A white face,—shivering, ineffectual lips. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* v. 95 She smiled a little, and let the cigarette pale its ineffectual fire and die out.

c. Of a person: That does not effect the ends for which he exists; that is a failure.
1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 124 The passive and ineffectual Uranus of Keats's poem. 1896 MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 142 In everything she had become ineffectual. Work had lost its savour, prayer its creative atmosphere. 1897 T. HODGKIN *Chas. Gt.* 90 Pope Stephen III., the Sicilian, a weak and ineffectual man.

Ineffectuality (inéfektiŭæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The condition or fact of being ineffectual; *concr.* something ineffectual (quot. 1838).
1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 256 Seeing the ineffectuality of his words, .. he held his peace. 1838 CARLYLE *Misc., Scott* (1872) VI. 32 Lope de Vega..plays at best in the eyes of some few as a vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant ineffectuality. 1870 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* Concl. XII. 543 With their ineffectuality, their simony, and their worldliness, they brought themselves and their office into contempt.

Ineffectually (inéfe·ktiŭăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an ineffectual manner; without producing the intended effect or result; unavailingly, fruitlessly, in vain.
c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 390 Which being done by the said Earl ineffectually. *a* 1693 LUDLOW *Mem.* I. 145 (R.) It had been besieged for about two months ineffectually by the Scotts. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 243 Having ineffectually exerted all her eloquence to shake Emma's resolution. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 137/2 Even the Spanish Government did this, sincerely and earnestly, though ineffectually.

Ineffectualness (inéfe·ktiŭălnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being ineffectual; failure to produce the intended effect.
1650 WEEKES *Truth's Confl.* ii. 42 These phrases..of Effectualness and Ineffectualness, are not plainly understood. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. v. xx. 302 The ineffectualnesse of our vulgar medicines. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 442 Acquainting her with his son's design and the ineffectualness of his own remonstrances. 1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* I. 143 It is the violence, not the ineffectualness, of the attack which needs emphasising.

†**Ineffe·ctuate,** *v. Obs.* [f. stem of *ineffectu-al, ineffectu-ous* + -ATE, after *effectuate*: cf. F. *ineffectué* uneffected.] *trans.* To render ineffectual.
1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 It [covetousness] ineffectuates the instruments of salvation.

Ineffervescence (inefərve·sĕns). *rare.* [IN- 3.] The fact of not effervescing; absence of effervescence. So **Ineffervescent** *a.* (*rare*—0), having the quality of not effervescing; **Ineffervescible** *a.* (*rare*—0), incapable of effervescing; **Ineffervescibi·lity,** incapability of effervescing.
1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 199 Porcelain Clay is distinguished, from..Marls, by colour, fineness, ineffervescence with acids. *Ibid.* 201 Indurated lithomarga is distinguished from .. marls, by its fineness and ineffervescibility. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ineffervescent..Ineffervescible.* 1850 MANSEL *Lett.* (1873) 16 Substances ineffervescent in themselves.

†**Ineffica·ce,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [a. F. *inefficace*, ad. L. *inefficāc-em*: cf. EFFICACE.] = next.
1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 7/24 Inefficace, *inefficax.*

Inefficacious (inefikē·ĭʃəs), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + EFFICACIOUS: repr. L. *inefficāx, -cācem*, F. *inefficace.*] Of a remedy, treatment, course of action, etc.: Not efficacious; without efficacy.
1658 MANTON *Exp. Jude* verse 5 Wks. 1871 V. 178 The devils assent .. is not a naked and inefficacious assent, but such as causeth horror and tremblings. 1769 *Town & Country Mag.* Sept. 473/1 His remedy proved inefficacious. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 135/2 The precaution..is quite inefficacious. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 387 It did not inevitably follow that his contract was inefficacious.

Inefficaciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Ineffectually, unsuccessfully.
1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Ineffectually, Inefficaciously*, fruitlessly, to no Purpose. 1795 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10 He exerted himself, however inefficaciously, in the cause of parliamentary reform.

Inefficaciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inefficacious; inefficacy.
1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 67 That the inefficatiousnesse of grace is as well discovered by this, because even the Saints are sometimes overcome. 1678 *Lively Orac.* VIII. § 3. 310 To this we may probably impute that strange inefficaciousness we see of the word. 1721 [see next].

Inefficacity (inefikæ·sĭti). [ad. F. *inefficacité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): cf. IN- 3 and EFFICACITY.] = prec.
1721 BAILEY, *Inefficacity*..inefficaciousness, want of Force or Virtue. 1886 DICEY *Case agst. Home Rule* 76 [He] attributes the inefficacity of laws passed by the Imperial Parliament to their coming before Irishmen in a foreign garb.

Inefficacy (ine·fikăsi). [ad. late L. *inefficācia*, f. *inefficāx, -ācem*: cf. IN- 3 and EFFICACY.] Want of efficacy; failure or incapacity to produce the effect proposed or desired.

1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xix. viii, No marvell if carnall mindes despise the foolishnesse of preaching..the seeming inefficacy of censures. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* II. 84 The inefficacy of the burning fiery furnace on Daniel's three companions. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 87 ₱ 3 The inefficacy of advice is usually the fault of the counsellor. 1849 Longf. *Kavanagh* vi, The unintentional allusion to the inefficacy of his prayers.

† **Ineffi·cience.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as Inefficient + -ence: cf. Efficience.] =next.

1797 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) IV. 377 What does it prove but the inefficience of an inert majority, opposed to the active struggles of a party, less numerous by two-thirds?

Inefficiency (inĕfi·ʃensi). [f. as next + -ency: cf. Efficiency.] Want of efficiency; inability or failure to accomplish something; ineffectiveness, inefficient character.

1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) II. 187 Venice..owes its security to its neutrality and inefficiency. *a* 1761 Law *The. Relig.* II. (R.), Numerous texts affirm this total insensibility and inefficiency of all such entities in the most absolute terms. 1817 B. R. Haydon in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 474 Relapsing for a time to languid inefficiency. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 504 The scandalous inefficiency of the Government of Lewis XV.

Inefficient (inĕfi·ʃĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. In- 3 + Efficient.] Not efficient; failing to produce, or incapable of producing, the desired effect; ineffective. Of a person: Not effecting or accomplishing something; deficient in the ability or industry required for what one has to do; not fully capable.

1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) II. 337 He is as insipid in his pleasure, as inefficient in every thing else. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* II. 240 Ploughs..of a more awkward, and inefficient structure than those I have already described. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. viii. 165 When the law was found inefficient the punishment was increased. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He..rarely promoted an inefficient person. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* IX. ii. (1881) 398 Poorly paid labor, is inefficient labor.

B. *sb.* An inefficient person.

1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 7/6 Ill-born, ill-fed, ill-housed, ill-clad, many of them at best are poor animals, and 'inefficients' by birth or degeneration.

Ineffi·ciently, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inefficient manner; in a way that does not effect its purpose; ineffectively.

1828 in Webster. 1835 T. Walker *Original* i. (1887) 17 The art of government is the most difficult of all arts..and it is the most inefficiently practised. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 403/2, I fear that I have very feebly enforced and very inefficiently illustrated the true principles on which works of furniture should be constructed.

† **Ineffi·giate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *ineffigiāt-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *effigiātus* fashioned: see Effigiate.] Unfashioned.

1657 tr. *Crollius' Philos. Ref.* I. 58 The first matter was a kind of ineffigiate confused Essence, which Phylosophers call the Chaos and Hylen, or Mother of the world.

† **Ine·ffrenate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *ineffrēnāt-us* unbridled, f. *in-* (? In- 2) + *effrēnātus* unbridled.] Unbridled.

1581 Stubbes *Two wunderfull Examp.* in *Shaks. Soc. Papers* (1849) IV. 82 So are the people ineffrenate, peruerse in each degree.

† **Ine·ffugible,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *ineffugibilis* inevitable, f. *in-* (In- 3) + **effugibilis*, f. *effugĕ-re* to flee from, avoid.] Inevitable.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Ineffugible*, inevitable, not to be avoided.

Ineffulgent (inĕfv·ldʒĕnt), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not effulgent; wanting brilliance.

1824 *Examiner* 138/2 No ineffulgent suns.

† **Inegal,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *inégal* (Oresme, 14th c.) f. *in-* (In- 3) + *égal* equal, Egall, after L. *inæquālis* Inequal.] Unequal.

1484 Caxton *Chivalry* 82 Pryde is a vyce of Inequalyte or to be inegal to other and not lyke.

† **Ine·ger,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. In- 2 + *eger* Eager: corresp. to OF. *enaigr-ir*, *enegrir* to render sharp, irritate, envenom.] *trans.* To make eager or keen, to excite.

1657 S. Purchas *Pol. Flying-Ins.* II. 306 He is inegered with thirsty greedinesse for pardon and grace.

† **I-ne·hleche,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *genealæcan* f. *nealæcan*; see Nehleche.] To draw near, approach.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 199 Þa ne dorstan hie þære stowe genealæcan. *Ibid.* 243 Hi ne dorston hine genealæcan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Summe lauerdes inehlecheð gode þurh heore lauer(d)scipe.

I-neiled, ME. pa. pple. of Nail *v.*

Inelaborate (inĭlæ·bŏrĕt), *a.* [In- 3. Cf. obs. F. *inelaboré* (1605 in Godef.).] Not elaborate; not having much labour expended on it; simple or slight in workmanship.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* 60 Crasse and excrementitious humours about the forepart of their Brain, which should make their faces more inelaborate and confused. 1747 Warburton *Shaks. Cymb.* v. v. 165 (Jod.) What Shakespeare meant by 'brief nature', inelaborate, hasty, and careless as to the elegance of form in respect of art. 1814 Jeffrey in *Mem. Moore* (1853) II. 16 One little piece of yours, however short and inelaborate. 1854 C. Clarke *Boz for Season* I. 122 Miss Markby's style was decidedly inelaborate.

Hence **Inela·borately** *adv.*, in a way void of elaboration.

1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 205 In regard to Herodotus, his style I consider as .. the most simply and inelaborately harmonious, of any author in any language.

† **Inela·borate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. In- 2 + Elaborate.] =Elaborate *v.*

1623 Cockeram, *Inelaborate*, to doe a thing curiously.

Inelaborated (inĭlæ·bŏrĕtĕd), *a.* [In- 3.] Not elaborated, not laboriously worked out; not thoroughly formed by natural or chemical process.

1623 Cockeram *Eng. Dict.* II, Not Curiously done, *Inelaborated.* 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 368 Their weakened and relaxed condition allowed the serous or more liquid parts of the blood to pass off..in a crude and inelaborated form.

Inelastic (inĭlæ·stik), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Elastic.]

1. Not elastic; void of elasticity or springiness, whether from rigidity or plastic quality; not yielding to a strain and springing back to its normal condition on the removal of the strain.

Inelastic fluids, a name for liquids, as being void of 'elasticity' in the older sense (see Elastic A. 2): cf. *elastic fluids* s.v. Elastic A. 3.

1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* I. i. 87 The Excess of Softness, which renders the medullary Substance totally inelastic as to Sense. 1780 Cheston in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 328 Its cavity was above half filled with a firm inelastic substance. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 245 Common or inelastic fluids are capable of remaining in contact with each other for a long time without admixture. 1863 Tyndall *Heat* vii. 175 The principle of conservation holds equally good with elastic and inelastic bodies.

2. *fig.* That does not expand and contract in accordance with circumstance or need; unyielding.

1867 *Spectator* 29 June 713/2 The House of Lords show not firmness and independence, but inelastic obstinacy and obstructiveness, in such a vote. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* p. lvii, Buddhism *does not seem to be* inelastic or unsuitable to civilization. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 June 6/1 The aggregate of the bank notes in active circulation is equally unchangeable and inelastic.

Inelasticate (inĭlæ·stikeĭt), *v.* [f. prec. + -ate 3.] *trans.* To render inelastic.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 701 These threads must be deprived of their elasticity before they can be made subservient to .. textile manufacture. Each thread [of caoutchouc] is *inelasticated* individually in the act of reeling, by the tenter boy or girl pressing it between the moist thumb and finger ..Thread thus *inelasticated* has a specific gravity of 0·948732.

Inelasticity (i·nĭlæsti·siti, inilæs-). [In- 3.] Absence of elasticity; a condition the reverse of elastic; rigidity.

1828 in Webster. 1881 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 407/2 The inelasticity of highly elaborate instincts among the lower insects. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 742 No blind uniformity, no unintelligent inelasticity.

Inelegance (ine·lĭgăns). [f. Inelegant: see -ance, and cf. F. *inélégance* (1525 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact or quality of being inelegant; want of refined grace of form or manner; clumsiness; an instance of this.

1726 G. Roberts 4 *Years Voy.* Ded. A iij b, Pardon the Inelegance, &c. of this unpolish'd Essay. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Watts* Wks. IV. 184 Whatever they had among them before, whether of learning or acuteness, was commonly obscured and blunted by coarseness, and inelegance of style. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. vi. § 26 Their intemperance, their coarseness, their inelegance, their scurrility..are not compensated .. by any impressive eloquence.

Inelegancy (ine·lĭgănsi). [f. next: see -ancy.] The quality of being inelegant; =Inelegance.

1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* v. § 19 Whatever futility there may be in their notions, or inelegancy in their language. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1460 Those literary inelegancies which seem the besetting sins of lady-novelists.

Inelegant (ine·lĭgănt), *a.* [a. F. *inélégant* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inēlegānt-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *ēlegānt-em* Elegant.] Not elegant.

1. Wanting in grace of form or manner; ungraceful; unrefined; clumsy, coarse, unpolished.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 26/5 Inelegant, *inelegans.* 1623 Cockeram, *Inelegant*, not decked, rough. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* vi. 31 When the forms .. are inelegant, that is, when they are composed of unvaried lines. 1768 Boswell *Corsica* (ed. 2) 23 The church of St. John in this city, by no means an inelegant building. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* viii. 21 Vincent's somewhat inelegant person.

b. *esp.* of language and literary style.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 7 A maner of wrytinge nat inelegant. 1755 *World* No. 106 (1823) III. 8 If the dispute be about a Greek word, and he pronounces it to be inelegant. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Rochester* Wks. II. 199 His imitation of Horace on Lucilius is not inelegant. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 293 Such expressions..are very inelegant, and do not suit the idiom of our language.

† c. Not of delicate taste or flavour. *Obs.*

1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 49 Ample Fruit .. pleasing to Sight, But to the Tongue inelegant and flat.

d. Of a medical preparation: cf. Elegant 5 b.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 150 The decoction, although officinal, is inelegant and faulty.

2. Wanting in æsthetic refinement or delicacy.

a. Of things.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 335 Order, so contriv'd as not to mix Tastes, not well joyned, inelegant. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 521 ₱ 4 Fort Knock has occasioned several very perplexed and inelegant Hears and Animosities. 1736 Bolingbroke *Patriot.* (1749) 13 They wander about from one object to another, of vain curiosity, or inelegant pleasure. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* 245 [It was] thought inelegant among the Romans to entertain less than three or more than nine at their banquets. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 138 Letters and the fine arts undoubtedly owe much to this not inelegant sloth.

† b. Of persons. *Obs.*

1735 Somerville *Chase* I. 59 What remains On living Coals they broil, inelegant Of Taste. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 130 ₱ 2, I am .. the unfortunate wife of that inelegant (I had almost said insensible) husband. 1782 V. Knox *Ess.* (1819) II. cxvii. 293 A common and inelegant spectator.

3. (*nonce-use* from late L.) Not in harmony with the main body of the Law.

1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxx. 552 This want of harmony or consistency with the great bulk of the system the Roman Lawyers denote..'inelegantia juris'. Now the Canon or Civil Laws (as they obtain in England) may be singular or inelegant but they are not less portions of the general law.

Hence **Ine·legantness,** inelegancy (Bailey vol. II. 1727).

Inelegantly (ine·lĭgăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inelegant manner; ungracefully, clumsily.

1667 South *Serm.* (1698) III. x. 477 He was not so much buryed, as..deposited in the Grave for a small inconsiderable space; So that even in this respect he may not inelegantly be said to have tasted of Death. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 154 Comus .. is a drama in the epick style, inelegantly splendid, and tediously instructive. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life* viii. (1861) 169 The cat and the deer cannot *move or sit inelegantly.* 1871 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* I. *iv.* 20 We fight inelegantly as well as expensively, with machines instead of bow and spear.

Inelevable (ine·lĭvăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Not elevable; incapable of being elevated or raised.

1806 Southey in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 582 He is said to have expressed .. his opinion that Rome .. was inelevable.

Ineligibility (ine·lĭdʒĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality or fact of being ineligible.

1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 88 To them I thus object, on the score of their ineligibility. 1805 *East's Rep.* V. 215 The supposed ineligibility of a bailiff to be elected mayor. 1828 Webster, *Ineligibility* .. 2. State or quality of not being worthy of choice. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 7 Aug. 4/5 The amendment .. declaring the ineligibility of all monarchical pretenders as candidates for the Presidency of the Republic.

Ineligible (ine·lidʒib'l), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Eligible: cf. F. *inéligible* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Incapable of being elected; legally or officially disqualified for election to an office or position.

1770 Johnson *False Alarm* Wks. X. 144 The votes given to a man ineligible being given in vain, the highest number of an eligible candidate becomes a majority. 1825 T. Jefferson *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 80 My wish..was that the President should be elected for seven years, and be ineligible afterwards. 1861 O'Curry *Lect. MS. Materials* 252 He was dumb, and therefore .. ineligible to be made a king.

b. Hence, Unfit, or considered unfit, to be chosen; unworthy of choice.

1828 Webster, *Ineligible* .. 2. Not worthy to be chosen or preferred. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* lii, As a son-in-law he was quite ineligible. *Mod.* Altogether ineligible as a permanent residence.

† 2. Of actions, etc.: Such as one would not choose to do; inexpedient; undesirable. *Obs.*

1779 R. Howe in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 321 He reports that storming them, at present, would be ineligible. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* Contents 9 [It was] ineligible to take a greater time in the whole than formerly. 1797 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) IV. 155 If there be any circumstance which might render its delivery ineligible, you may return it to me.

B. *absol.* with *pl.* as *sb.* One not eligible as a suitor or a husband.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 2/3 Archibald Rolles, an ineligible, declares his love to Margaretta Ridout, a penniless girl. 1898 *Ibid.* 25 May 3/2 Mothers of marriageable daughters .. sometimes lament that eligible men as a class are so much less agreeable than the ineligibles.

Hence **Ine·ligibly** *adv.*, in an ineligible manner; **Ine·ligibleness** =Ineligibility.

1846 Worcester, Ineligibly. *Dr. Allen.* 1872 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The camp of the Army Corps headquarters, ineligibly situated .. if military conditions are regarded. 1881 *Ibid.* 4 Mar. 9/3 Unless experience of this latter place tends to show its ineligibleness for sanitary reasons.

Ineliminable (inĭli·minăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Incapable of being eliminated.

1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 108 The number of laborers is *an ineliminable element in the problem.*

Ineloquence (ine·lŏkwĕns). [In- 3.] Want of eloquence; the quality of being ineloquent; (in Carlyle) the reverse of eloquence or speaking out; silence.

1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xi, The Lord Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *in*eloquence, his great invaluable 'talent of silence'. 1894 Sir H. Irving in *Daily News* 3 Dec. 6/7 We..feel keenly the ineloquence of finite words to express our emotions.

Ineloquent (ine·lŏkwĕnt), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Eloquent: cf. F. *inéloquent* (16th c. in Littré).] Not eloquent, void of eloquence.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 42 The audyence falleth, for werynes *of his ineloquent* langage, fast on slepe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 219 Nor are thy lips ungraceful, Sire of men, Nor tongue ineloquent. 1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIX. 52 He quotes the old man's honest and not ineloquent exhortation. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* III. v, The ineloquent Brindley, behold he has chained seas together.

Hence **Ine·loquently** *adv.*, in an ineloquent manner; without eloquence.

1828 in Webster. 1865 J. Hullah *Transit. Period Music*

119 Rameau .. declared, very ineloquently no doubt, but very decisively, that it was the work of two hands, the one an artist, the other an utter ignoramus.

Ineluctable (inɪlʌ·ktăb'l), *a.* Also 7 -ible. [ad. L. *inēluctābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *ēluctābil-is*, f. *ēluctā-rī* to struggle out. Cf. F. *inéluctable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] From which one cannot escape by struggling; not to be escaped from.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ineluctable*, not to bee ouercome by any paines. 1629 JACKSON *Creed* VI. II. XX. § 2 The titles of fate were anciently .. unavoidable, insuperable, inflexible, ineluctable. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* 495 As if the damnation of all sinners now were ineluctable and eternall. 1765 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 3/1 That trouble and confusion which must probably attend these ineluctable events. 1880 SWINBURNE *Thalassius* 222 All glories of all storms of the air that fell, Prone, ineluctable. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* IV. XXIX. 366 She and he were alike helpless—both struggling in the grip of some force outside themselves, inexorable, ineluctable.

Hence **Ineluctably** *adv.*, irresistibly, so that one cannot escape from its grip.

1657 T. PEIRCE *God's Decrees* 62 That..doth prevail upon the will not ineluctably, but infallibly.

Ineludible (inɪlīū·dĭb'l), *a.* Also -able. [IN- 3.] That cannot be eluded or escaped.

1682 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. 18 An opinion, so very obnoxious .. should not be admitted but upon .. ineludable [1682 ineludible] demonstrations. 1787 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Let. xxi. (1791) 126 Doubts..whether it would be advisable ..to give such herculean and ineludible strength to the gripe of power? 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. ii. 34 The ineludible gripe, in which mortality clutches the highest and purest of earthly mould. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* xviii. 104 Making up his mind to the ineludible.

Hence **Ineludibly** *adv.*, in an ineludible manner.

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 9/1 Persisted in stubbornly, unchangeably, ineludably.

†**Ine·manabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + L. *ēmānābil-is*, f. *ēmānā-re* to EMANATE.] The attribute of not originating by emanation.

a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 327 The..properties are .. innascibility and inemanability .. these belong to the Father.

Inembryonate (ine·mbrĭ,ŏnĕt), *a. Biol.* [IN- 3.] Not embryonate; having no embryo.

1846 WORCESTER cites REID. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inembryonatus*, having no embryo, germ, or corculum; inembryonate.

†**Ineme·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inēmendābilis* that cannot be amended or improved; (in Laws of Cnut and Hen. I, in sense 'that cannot be remedied by a fine', Du Cange); f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *ēmendābilis* amendable, EMENDABLE.] Incapable of being emended; incurable.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 569/2 In auoyding of their sedicious trouble, and for the repressyng of theyr inemendable malice. 1708 KERSEY s. v., [In old Times] such a Crime was said to be inemendable, as could not be atoned for by a Fine. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence †**Ineme·ndableness** (Bailey, 1727).

†**Inemitie,** obs. Sc. form of ENMITY.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* (1847) I. 147 This inemitie [*ed.* 1732 inamitie] was judged mortall, and without all hope of reconciliatioun.

Ine·mulous, *a. rare*⁻¹. [IN- 3.] Not emulous; without emulation; not envious *of* (fame, power, or the like).

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. (1791) 80 He treads, inemulous of fame or wealth, Profuse of toil, and prodigal of health.

Inemye, obs. form of ENEMY: see INIMI.

†**Ine·narrable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *inénarrable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inēnarrābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *ēnarrābilis*, f. *ēnarrā-re* to narrate. Cf. ENARRABLE.] That cannot be narrated, told, or declared; indescribable, unspeakable.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 4329 So grete is the payne of helle and so inenarrable. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 138 He is the profoundyte of thyn inenarrable wysdome. *Ibid.* 196 Whose goodnes is inenarrable and euerlastynge. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 422 The princes then, and nauie that did bring These so inenarrable troopes, and all their soyles, I sing. 1616 — *Homer's Hymns, Hercules* (1858) 104 And who..through all the sea was sent, And Earth's inenarrable continent. 1628 JACKSON *Worthy Churchman* 25 An inenarrable hardnesse is the first and chiefe quality of the Diamond. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 424 That sacred..Mystery of the Holy Trinity is ineffable and inenarrable by any Creature. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Inena'rrable.*

Hence †**Inenarrableness.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inena'rrableness*, Unspeakableness.

†**Ine·nce, ine·nt,** obs. forms of ANENT *prep.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 23011 (Edin.) Saint austin says inent þat dai Es nan can godis consail sai.

Inenchyma (ine·ŋkimă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *is, iv-* fibre + ἔγχυμα infusion.] Fibrocellular tissue, the cells of which resemble spiral vessels.

1851 BALFOUR *Bot.* § 11. 5 When united, they [fibrous cells] form fibro-cellular tissue or Inenchyma.

Inenergetic (inenəɹdʒe·tik), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not energetic; without energy.

1826 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. (1836) I. Let. viii. 47 The energetic or inenergetic state of the minds of men.

†**Ineno·dable,** *a. Obs.·rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-3 + L. *ēnōdābil-is*, f. *ēnodā-re* to ENODATE.] That cannot be untied or unravelled.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inenodable*, not to bee vnknit. 1721 BAILEY, *Inenodable*, not to be untied or explained.

Hence **Ineno·dableness,** 'uncapableness of being unloosed, untied, or explicated' (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inept (ine·pt), *a.* [ad. L. *ineptus* unsuited, absurd, foolish, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *aptus* APT: perh. immed. a. F. *inepte* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Not adapted or adaptable; not suited *for* (†*to*) a purpose; without aptitude; unsuitable, unfit. *arch.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. XXXIX. (1632) 126 A manner peculiar unto myself, inept to all publike Negotiations. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. XXV. 134 The differences between *apt* and *inept* Counsellours. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 142 The Air .. would contain but few nitrous Particles, and so be inept to maintain the Fire. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 67 (1740) 65 The Parliament then in being .. by all Experiments was found inept for the great Designs of the Faction. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 268 Not to wrest power out of the hands of present possessors, but to render them somewhat less generally and flagrantly inept than at present for .. the exercise of it. 1895 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 380 Else the lawyers of the land were singularly inept when our soldiers and sailors were at their best.

b. Not suited to the occasion; not adapted to circumstances; out of place, inappropriate.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 49 If they mean Negative Propositions, it's true, but inept. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 121 If the doctrine were true, could anything be more inept than an allusion to it in this place? 1883 *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 555/1 He has merely used inept words which do not affect the preceding absolute gift.

2. Absurd; wanting in reason or judgement; silly, foolish.

1604 JAS. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 As to the Proposition, That because the braines are colde and moist, therefore things that are hote and drie are best for them, it is an inept consequence. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. XI. (1662) 34 So soft and moistened by Drunkenness and excess, as to make the Understanding inept and sottish in its Operations. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 81. 2/2 She look'd on you as an Inept Animal. 1888 R. F. BURTON in *Academy* 20 Oct. 249/3 This policy of meddle and muddle, this ineptest interference with local administration for party purposes.

3. *Law.* Void, of no effect.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxiii, Extrajudicial confession.. was totally inept, and void of all strength and effect from the beginning. — *Br. Lamm.* xxvii, As a transaction *inter minores*..the engagement was inept, and void in law. 1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2515/1 Edward III. died..and so the bull to the king became inept.

Ineptitude (ine·ptitiud). [ad. L. *ineptitūdo*, n. of quality f. *ineptus* INEPT: see -TUDE. Cf. obs. F. *ineptitude* (15th c. in Godef.).] The quality of being inept.

1. Want of aptitude; inaptness, unsuitableness, unfitness *to* or *for* something; incapacity.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 507 A ineptitude to learne [sheweth] a drie and a hard braine. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 115 There is in it, and so likewise in the other Planets, an ineptitude to motion. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. I. ix. 17 A strong conjecture of the aptnesse or ineptitude of ones capacity. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 203 ¶ 1 That Ineptitude for Society, which is frequently the Fault of us Scholars. 1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 110/1 An endeavour to imitate phonetically the Red Indian name of the plant.. a process for which the French usually show an extraordinary ineptitude.

2. Want of mental capacity; folly, silliness. With *an* and *pl.*: A foolish act or remark.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Ineptitude*, unaptness, fondness, foolishness, trifling, vainness. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. II. 42 Here are a multitude of Errors or Ineptitudes together. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 55 [He] lived no day of his life without doing and saying more than one pretentious ineptitude. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 948/1 This..goes far to justify Buckle's strictures on the ineptitude of statesmen.

Ineptly (ine·ptli), *adv.* [f. INEPT + -LY 2.] In an inept manner; unfitly, unsuitably; foolishly.

(The first example (which comes second-hand from Brian Twyne's transcript *c* 1620–24) may be an isolated occurrence after L. *inepte*, F. *ineptement*, 1380 in Godef.)

1523 HEN. VIII *Let. to Bayliffe of Oxford* 18 Oct., Twyne MSS. XIII. 259 (cf. Turner *Rec. Oxf.* 42) All common welth there is ineptly permytted to fall into extreme ruyne and decay. 1611 COTGR., *Ineptement*, ineptly, vnaptly. 1612 J. COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* I. vii. 54 Ineptly and injuriously may the illusion of fancy..be made snares for the innocent. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. X. (1662) 31 Though it be done never so ineptly and foolishly. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 22 The Crystalline Humor of the Eye which they [the Peripatetics] ineptly fansied to be the immediate Organ of Vision. 1886 TRAILL *Shaftesbury* (1888) 89 A subtle note of ironical compassion, as of a rat who was leaving the sinking ship, for a rat who has ineptly selected the same moment for joining it.

Ineptness (ine·ptnĕs). [f. INEPT + -NESS.] The quality of being inept.

1. = INEPTITUDE 1.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 66 An universall ineptnesse, both in soul and bodie to any good office. 1652 G. RUST *Origen's Opin. in Phenix* (1721) I. 24 An utter ineptness to all things worthy of a Man. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* IX. vii. (Seager), The ineptness of matter has been well considered.

2. = INEPTITUDE 2.

1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiii. 173 They rebuke the multitude for the grossness and ineptness of their views. 1892 *Times* 28 Apr. 5/1 Able, thanks to the ineptness of the prosecution, to transform the prisoner's dock into a Tribune from which he preached Anarchy.

†**Inequabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + EQUABILITY: perh. directly ad. late L. *inæquābilitās*, f. *inæquābilis* INEQUABLE.] Want of equability or uniformity.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 403 b, Upon what grew this inequabilitie and parcialitie of dispensation.

Inequable (inī·k-, -e·kwăb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inæquābil-is* uneven, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *æquābil-is* EQUABLE.] Uneven, not uniform.

1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Œcon.* (1738) 64 The middle Velocity, either equable or inequable. 1721 in BAILEY.

Hence **Ine·quableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inequal (inī·kwăl), *a.* [ad. L. *inæquāl-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *æquāl-is* EQUAL: cf. OF. *inequal* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *inégal.*] = UNEQUAL. (The earlier formation; now *arch.* exc. as in b.)

Its earliest use appears to have been in *inequal hours*, the hours formed by dividing the natural day or night into twelve equal parts, the length of which therefore varied according to the time of the year, the hours of the day being also unequal to the hours of the night, except at the equinoxes.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1413 The thridde houre in-equal that Palamon Bigan to Venus temple for to gon Vp rcos the sonne. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 10 Thise howris in-equalis ben cleped howres of planetts .. þe howr in-equal of the day with þe howr inequal of the nyght contenen 30 degrees. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 7 The father bygatte hym not inequalle to hym selfe. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. ix. (1877) I. 192 The Dane law..of all the rest the most inequall and intollerable. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I iij, 30w haiff..ye place of ye sone euery day according to ye astronomicall calculation of his midde or æqual motion, for seing ye præcise reconing of his inæqual or trew motion do varie euery 3ere [etc.]. *a* 1681 SIR G. WHARTON *Æquation of Time* Wks. (1683) 101 Seeing that Inequal days cannot be the measure of equal motions, it is requisite that those Inequal days be converted to equal. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* III. 268 Inequal Distributions were made. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 486 Welcome all toils th' inequal Fates decree. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 82 An image..which..would be..more or less elongated and coloured, if the two refracting angles were more or less inequal.

b. Of a surface: Uneven.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 319 The ventricles .. their inward superficies is inequall with caruncles. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Inequal.* 2. In *entom.*, covered with irregular elevations and depressions: said of a surface.

Hence **Ine·qually** *adv.*, in an unequal manner; **Ine·qualness,** inequality (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 288 The field Spiders eaten or drunk doe inequally affect the whole body by heate, cold, horror, and itching. 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 172 He doth inequally dispense it.

Inequalitarian (inɪkwŏlitē·riăn). *rare.* [f. INEQUALITY, after EQUALITARIAN.] One who holds the principle of the innate inequality of mankind.

1878 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) I. 234 In practice they [the English people] are what I may call determined inequalitarians. — in *Newman Hall's Autobiog.* (1898) 276, I coined a word to express my opinion. I said I was an 'Inequalitarian'. I believe more and more in Heredity. Qualities are inherited.

Inequality (inɪkwŏ·lĭti). [a. OF. *inequalité*, 14th c. in Littré (= mod.F. *inégalité*), ad. med.L. *inæquālitās*, f. *inæquālis* INEQUAL.] The state or condition of being unequal; want of equality.

1. Want of equality between persons or things; disparity: a. in respect of magnitude, quantity, number, intensity, or other physical quality.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, Iustyce commutatiue .. onely considerynge the inequalitie, wherby the one thynge excedeth the other, indeuoureth to brynge them bothe to an equalitie. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 27 Proportion of inæqualitie is, when two things of vnequall quantitie are compared togither. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 177 It remains doubtful, whether the differing sizes [of the fixed stars] .. proceed from a real inequality of bulk, or onely from an inequality of distance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* (1869) I. I. x. II. 119 Inequalities in the wages of labour and profits of stock. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 430 Should the inequality of tension be occasioned by any original inequality of thickness in the strands. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 94 The growing inequality of fortunes had broken through this useful custom.

b. In respect of dignity, rank, or circumstances: Social disparity; the fact of occupying a more or a less advantageous position.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 82 Pryde is a vyce of Inequalyte or to be inegal to other and not lyke. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 103 The apostles .. amongst whom was no superiority, inequalitie, or principallitie at all. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 135 Betwixt Othoman and her was great inequality .. she was (as she said) but meanly born, and therefore was not to expect so great a match. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 13 Apr. an. 1773, She wondered how he could reconcile .. his notions of inequality and subordination with wishing well to all mankind. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 1 The inequality between the rich and the poor shocked him.

c. In respect of excellence, power, or adequacy. Also, A condition of superiority or inferiority in relation to something, *esp.* the condition of being unequal *to* a task, insufficiency, inadequacy.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* Ded. (Arb.) 5 There seemed too me no lesse inequalitye betwene the tytle and the booke, then if a man woulde professe to wryte of Englande, and entreated onelye of Trumpington. 1694 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 265 The Nature of the Things themselves, which are the Subject matter of the Christian Religion .. Their surpassing Greatness and Inequality to the mind of Man.

1708 Mrs. Centlivre *Busie Body* Ded., Conscious of the Inequality of a Female Pen to so Masculine an Attempt. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1793) II. xiv. 233 When she considered the inequality of the dispute between him and the Flemings. 1899 Cheyne in *Expositor* Apr. 258 There are no doubt stylistic inequalities in the different Psalms.

2. † a. Of persons: Unequal treatment of others; unfair dealing, unfairness, partiality. b. Of things: Want of due proportion, uneven distribution. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 183 The chefe .. cause of al sedycyon..that ys to say, the inequalyte of dystrybutyon of the commyn offyceys. 1552 Latimer *5th Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 399 What meaneth God by this inequality, that he giveth to some an hundred pound; unto this man five thousand pound; unto this man in a manner nothing at all? 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 478 If we shall not be liberal to one another, it is a strange inequality. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 145 We sometimes find men complaining of inequalities in events, which were indeed the effects of a most equal Providence. 1858 Bright *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct. (1876) 281, I could show you inequalities as great and scandalous in the manner in which the income-tax..presses upon the owners of the soil and those engaged in professions and trades chiefly carried on in towns.

3. Want of uniformity in a thing, person, or process; unevenness, irregularity, variableness: a. in surface or outline. With *an* and *pl.*: An irregularity of surface or outline; a rise or fall of the ground.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 330 The roughness and inequality of the place grieved, one part being higher then another. 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 5 The inequality of the coast, and of the great Bayes and Forelands. 1691 Ray *Creation* II. (1692) 109 To find out the side towards which the inequality of the ground might more easily permit it to rowl its shell. 1801 W. Coxe *Tour Monmouth.* I. 117 The distant country is broken into fine inequalities of hill and dale. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 4 These inequalities in the surface of the earth which we call Alps. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 135 The water soon finds out some slight inequalities of surface.

b. in motion, action, or condition; in duration or recurrence; in rate or proportion; in manner, quality, degree, or other respect in which a thing is liable to variation. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance of such unevenness.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 700 Inequality [of sounds], not Stayed vpon, but Passing, is rather an Encrease of Sweetnesse. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 316 Whatsoever doth not hang well together, bewrayeth it selfe .. by an inequalitie of colour. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* II. xlvi. 308 The inequality of the Pulse continuing is an evil sign. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 77 These tempests .. were yet rendered more mischievous to us by their inequality, and the deceitful intervals which they at some-times afforded. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. ii. ii. 76 The inequality of our climate. 1797 Coleridge in Jos. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) I. 250 In Wordsworth there are no inequalities. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 55 *note*, The inequalities observable both in his style and versification. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 9 Owing merely to an inequality of temperature.

4. *Astron.* A deviation from uniformity in the motion of a heavenly body.

The older astronomers reckoned four inequalities, two common to planets and the moon, and two confined to the moon. *First Inequality*: that which is due to the eccentricity of the orbit, and the acceleration of motion at a planet's perihelion or the moon's perigee. *Second Inequality*: that which arises from the obliquity of the direction of the planet's motion to the radius vector of its orbit; = Evection. *Third Inequality*: = Variation (of the moon). *Fourth Inequality*: that due to the more rapid motion of the moon when the earth is in perihelion; also called *Annual Inequality* or *Annual Equation*. Later astronomers have discovered several others, as *Parallactic Inequality* (see quot. 1867–76); *Periodic Inequality*, the comparatively short recurring orbital perturbation due to the attraction of another body, as the great inequality of Jupiter and Saturn.

1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 758 The second Inequality of the Moon is explained by a little Circle. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 427 By any single observation of a Planet .. to clear it of its Second Inequality, and find its Distance from the Sun. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 228 Sir Isaac Newton has computed the very quantity of many of the moon's inequalities. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 277 Besides these two great inequalities, there are ten others .. to which Jupiter is subject. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. xi. 262 The annual inequality of the moon depending on the position of the earth in its orbit. 1833 Herschel *Astron.* xi. 347 An irregularity, which is well known to astronomers by the name of the great inequality of Jupiter and Saturn. 1867–76 Chambers *Astron.* I. vii. (ed. 3) 80 The *Variation* ..was the first lunar inequality explained by Sir I. Newton on the theory of gravitation. *Ibid.*, The *Parallactic Inequality* arises from the sensible difference in the disturbing influence exerted by the Sun on the Moon, according as the latter is in that part of its orbit nearest to, or most removed from, the Sun. *Ibid.*, The *Secular Acceleration* of the Moon's mean motion .. This inequality was detected by Halley in 1693. *Ibid.* 81 Hansen elucidated, a few years ago, two other inequalities in the Moon's motion, due, the one directly and the other indirectly, to the influence of Venus.

5. *Math.* a. The relation between quantities that are unequal in value or magnitude. *Sign of inequality*, either of the signs > ('is greater than') and < ('is less than'). b. An expression of this relation, consisting of two unequal quantities connected by either of these signs: distinguished from *equation*.

1875 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 7) li. § 674 If the signs of all the terms of an inequality be changed the sign of inequality must be reversed.

Inequation (inĭkwē·ʃən). [f. L. *inæquāt-us* unequal, after Equation.] A formula expressing inequality; = Inequality 5 b.

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. 16 To consider the case of inequations. *Ibid.* VI. iii. 29 The inequation expresses a relation in which the second quantity bears a greater ratio to the first.

Ine·qui-, combining element, in sense 'unequal', 'unequally'; not of L. formation (the negative of L. *æquus* being *iniquus*), but f. In-3 + Equi-: usually in words that are the negatives of *equi-* words, as *equidistant*, *inequidistant*, but also forming negative compounds without corresponding positive forms. The following are examples of both classes:

Ine·quia·xed, Ine·quia·xial *a.* [Axe, Axial], having unequal axes. **Ine·quico·state** *a.* [Costate], unequally ribbed, as a shell or seed (Mayne, 1855). **Ine·quidi·stant** *a.*, not equidistant. **Ine·quili·brity**, want of equilibrium. **Ine·quilo·bate, Ine·quilobed** *a.*, having unequal lobes. **Ine·quipote·ntial** *a.*, not equipotential; so **Ine·quipotentia·lity**, inequality of potential, as at different points on the surface of a glacier.

1862 G. P. Scrope *Volcanos* 107 Where the component *inequiaxed crystals or scales are disposed conformably. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* iv. 35 When *inequiaxial, arranged with their longer axes parallel with the lamination. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 268 Three *inequidistant arched ribs of stone. 1788 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 78 Another operates with weights, the motion of which is reckoned to be the cause of *inequilibrity. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Inequilobate. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 328 In the Glyptolæmus..the tail is *inequilobed.

Inequilateral (inĭkwilæ·tĕrăl), *a.* [f. In-3 + Equilateral. Cf. F. *inéquilatéral.*] Having unequal sides; unequal-sided.

Inequilateral shell: one in which a transverse line drawn through the apex of the umbo divides the valve into two unequal and unsymmetrical parts.

1662 J. Bargrave *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 123 Several rude pieces of mountain chrystall..amongst which there is one.. sexangular, inaequilateral, cylindrical, pyramidical. 1830 Brewster *Edin. Cycl.* VII. I. 91/2 Shell transverse, inequilateral, inequivalved. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 246 The Bivalves are all more or less inequilateral, the anterior being usually much shorter than the posterior side. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* III. iv. 106 Inæquilateral Leaves, being unsymmetrical by the much greater development of one side... This is illustrated in the whole genus Begonia.

So † **Inequilater** *a.* [cf. F. *inéquilatère*], † **Ine·quila·terous** *a.* = prec.

1614 T. Bedwell *Nat. Geom. Numbers* i. 7 An inequilater parallelogramme. 1855 Mayne, Inequilaterous.

In equilibrio: see Equilibrium 3.

Inequitable (ine·kwităb'l), *a.*[1] [f. In-3 + Equitable: cf. F. *inéquitable.*] Not equitable; characterized by want of equity or fairness; unfair, unjust.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 64 The way of Process men take in this affair is so inequitable as certainly presages the partiality of the sentence. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 62 P 8 Nothing is more inequitable than that one man should suffer for the crimes of another. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 273 A spiritual pride, making them censorious, inequitable, turning everything to the worst side. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 252 The proportions seemed not inequitable. 1879 H. George *Progr. & Pov.* VII. i. (1881) 306 The inequitable division of wealth.

Hence **Ine·quitably** *adv.*, in an inequitable manner, unfairly, unjustly.

1842 De Quincey *Cicero* Wks. 1857 VII. 207 As a commander-in-chief, Pompey was known to have been inequitably fortunate. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 126 It sometimes happens that an exception, which *prima facie* seems just enough, will yet bear inequitably upon the pursuer.

† **Ine·quitable**, *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *inequitābil-is*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *equitābil-is* ridable, f. *equitā-re*: see next.] That cannot be ridden through.

1623 Cockeram, *Inequitable*, not to bee rid through. Hence in Blount, Phillips, etc.

† **Ine·quitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inequitā-re* to ride on or over, f. *in-* (In-2) + *equitā-re* to ride, f. *eques*, *equit-em* horseman, f. *equus* horse.] *trans.* To ride over or through; hence, to pervade, permeate.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* ii. § 7 The World of Life, which is everywhere nigh at hand, and does very throngly inequitate the moist and unctuous Aire.

Inequity (ine·kwĭti). [In-3. (The corresp. L. formation was *inīquitās* Iniquity.)] Want of equity or justice; the fact or quality of being unfair; unfairness, partiality.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lvii. 10 Equite, in all things .. is a vertew pewre. Inequite, for wrong, no waie can make. 1682 Scarlett *Exchanges* Pref. A ij, To discern between the justice and injustice, the equity and inequity of these Exchanges. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* VI. Index 614 Many of her statesmen confess its inequity and inexpediency. 1886 Symonds *Sidney* iii. 48 The inequity and the political imprudence of freeing great nobles from burdens.

b. with *pl.* An unfair or unjust matter or action.

1857 J. Pulsford *Quiet Hours* i. § 1 Thine iniquities are *in-equities*. 1884 H. Spencer in *Contemp. Rev.* July 38 Our system of Equity, introduced .. to make up for the shortcomings of Common-law, or rectify its inequities.

† **Inequi·valent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [In-3.] Not of equal value; unequalled in value, matchless.

1568 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall. Pr.* (1619) 712/1 Beeing inequiualent in estate or degree to them. 1610 *Chester's Tri., Britain* 2 Whose boundlesse glories inequivalent Doe so reflect on Fames orientall wings.

Inequivalve (inĭ·kwivælv), *a. Conch.* [f. In-equi- + Valve.] Having valves of unequal size.

1776 Pennant *Zool.* IV. 108 *Anomia*, bivalve, inequivalve. 1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 243 If one valve is larger than the other, it is said to be inequivalve. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 125 The valves of the shell are inequivalve in the *Ostreidae*, one valve being smaller than the other.

So **Ine·quivalved, Ine·quiva·lvular** *a.* = prec.

1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 30 Six species of inequivalved Bivalves. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 710/1 When one of the valves is larger than the other, it is of course inequivalved. 1828 Webster, *Inequivalvular.*

† **Inequi·vocal**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [In-3.] Not equivocal, unequivocal.

1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1780) 146/2 A recent transaction from which the minister and he must from thence forward stand upon the most inequivocal terms.

Ineradicable (inĭræ·dikăb'l), *a.* [In-3.] Incapable of being eradicated or rooted out. Also *fig.*

1818 Byron *Ch. Har.* IV. cxxvi, This ineradicable taint of sin. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. 175 And in the corn.. Teemed ineradicable poisonous weeds. 1840 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Spectre of Tapp.*, An ineradicable bloodstain on the oaken stair. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 340 But prejudice fortified by custom is almost ineradicable.

Hence **Inera·dicably** *adv.*, in an ineradicable manner.

1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 22/2 A winged word hath stuck ineradicably in a million hearts. 1867 Morley in *Fortn. Rev.* July 48 The lapse of a century and a half gave time for the spirit of independence to grow ineradicably into the national character.

Inerasable (inĭrē·săb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [In-3.] That cannot be erased, expunged, or effaced. Hence **Inera·sably** (-ibly) *adv.*

1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* iv. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 160 What man of honour needs a moment's rumination to discover what nature has so inerasibly implanted in his bosom—the sense of right and wrong? 1812 — *Proposals* ibid. 280 Men whose names are inerasable from the records of Liberty. 1885 L. Saunders *R. Boyle* ii. 34 An ink perfectly inerasable.

† **Inergetic** (inəɹdʒe·tik), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In-3 + (En)ergetic.] = next.

1807 'Cervantes Hogg' [E. S. Barrett] *Rising Sun* III. 49 His whole administration was weak, inergetic, and uninvigorating. 1852 Tupper *Proverb. Philos.* 403 Until spirit be infused, the organism lieth inergetic.

† **Inerge·tical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. In-3 + (En)ergetical.] Without energy; inactive, sluggish.

a 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 72 Those eminent Stars and Planets .. are not to be considered by us as sluggish inergetical Bodies. 1706 Phillips, *Inergetical Bodies or Particles*, such as are unactive and sluggish.

Hence † **Inerge·tically** *adv.*, *Obs.*

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Inergetically*, sluggishly, unactively.

Inerm (inə·ɹm), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *inerm-is* unarmed, f. *in-* (In-3) + *arma* arms, armour. Cf. F. *inerme* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Destitute of prickles or thorns; unarmed.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. v. (1765) 180 Leaves, in respect to their Margin, are .. Inerm, unarmed or smooth: which is opposed to Spinose. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inerm*, without spikes, prickles, or the like; unarmed.

Inermous (inə·ɹməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = prec.

1828 in Webster; and in recent Dicts.

Inerrability (inĕrăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] Freedom from liability to err; infallibility.

1627 H. Burton *Baiting Pope's Bull* 84 You are perswaded of the Popes inerrability. 1790 Sibly *Occult Sci.* (1792) I. 51 A standing memorial of the inerrability and truth of this science. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 105, I wish we could experience the inerrability of the press. 1878 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) III. 260 If we are to believe in the inerrability of a person, or a body of persons.

Inerrable (ine·răb'l), *a.* [ad. L. (post-class.) *inerrābilis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *errāre* to err.] Incapable of erring; not liable to err; exempt from the possibility of error; infallible, unerring.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxiv. § 6, Such a facile, inerrable rule as the Papists haue framed for direction in points of faith. 1687 Burnet *Six Papers, Answ. New Test Ch. Eng. Loyalty* 34 We do not pretend that we are Inerrable in this Point. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 240 The Scripture-Letter, as the inerrable Standard of their Morals and Discipline. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipopopr.* II. ii. § 12. 142 No man or men on the globe compose a tribunal from whose inerrable decision we may not appeal. 1879 Baring-Gould *Germany* II. 177 Catholic Christianity rested on an inerrable Church as the teacher of truth.

Hence **Ine·rrableness** = Inerrability; **Ine·rrably** *adv.*, in an inerrable manner, infallibly.

1620 Br. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* Answ. Advt., The inerrablenesse of Councels, whether particular, confirmed by the pope, or generall. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 The infallibility, and inerrableness, which is assumed, and inclosed by the Romish church. 1672 Penn *Spirit Truth Vind.* 40 To this end God gives it to .. his Church, that in Doctrine, Life and Government she may inerrably be guided. 1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* (1890) 1 Many speak wisely, some inerrably.

Inerrancy (ine·rănsi). [f. as Inerrant *a.*: see -ancy.] The quality or condition of being inerrant or unerring; freedom from error.

1818–34 Horne *Introd. Crit. Stud. Script.* (ed. 7) II. II.

81 Absolute inerrancy is impracticable in any printed book. 1865 Pusey *Eiren.* 326 The old Ultramontane doctrine of the inerrancy of the Pope, i.e. that of his preservation from error. 1880 *19th Cent.* Sept. 429 The superstition .. which magnifies the wisdom of our ancestors into inerrancy.

Inerrant (ineˈrănt), *a.* [f. L. *inerrānt-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *errānt-em*, pr. pple. of *errāre* to err or wander.]

†1. *Astron.* Of a star: Fixed; not 'wandering' as a planet. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* xxvi, The sunne..after which the moon, and, beneath these, the rest, errant and inerrant.

2. That does not err; free from error; unerring.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 368 The same inerrant pen winds up this .. in the emphatic terms, 'which is idolatry'. 1868 E. S. Ffoulkes *Church's Creed or Crown's Creed?* 20 Whether absolutely inerrant or not in matters of faith.

Inerratic (ineræˈtik), *a.* [In- 3.] Not erratic or wandering; fixed (as a star); following a fixed course.

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 11/2 He fixed a great company of inerratick Stars. 1793 T. Taylor tr. *Sallust*, etc. vii. 34 The inerratic sphere commences its motion from the east. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 511 The inerratic circle .. comprehends the seven spheres in which the stars are placed. 1822 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 334 An inerratic course.

†**Ineˈrring,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [In- 3.] = Unerring. So †**Ineˈrringly** *adv.* unerringly.

1645 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 328 They think they have an inerring spirit, and that their Diall must needs go tru, howsoever the Sun goes. 1755 Johnson, *Inerringly.* [J. quotes Glanvill (*Sceps. Sci.* vii. 34), 'that matter should frame itself so inerringly', but in the first edition (1661, v. 45) the word is 'absolutely', and in the 1665 ed. 'unerringly'.]

Inerroneous (inerōuˈnĭəs), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not erroneous, without error or mistake.

1880 R. G. White *Every-Day Eng.* 127 There are many thoughtful, although not inerroneous students of the subject.

Inert (inə̄ˈɪt), *a.* [ad. L. *inert-em* unskilled, inactive, sluggish, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *art-em* Art: cf. F. *inerte* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Of matter and material things: Having no inherent power of action, motion, or resistance; inactive, inanimate; having the property of Inertia.

1647 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. iv. vii. 104 Poore naked substance..dull, slight, Inert, unactive. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 69 Matter is said to be passive and inert, and so cannot be an agent or efficient cause. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 199 An opinion, that all nature was animated, that .. even the most inert mass of matter, was endued with life and sensation. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 234 To say that matter is inert, or has *inertia*, .. is only to say that the cause is expended in producing its effect. 1864 Bowen *Logic* vii. 211 If matter is essentially inert, every change in it must be produced by mind.

fig. 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The inert mass of accumulated prejudices. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. vii. 307 Knowledge is not an inert and passive principle, which comes to us, whether we will or no.

b. Without active chemical, physiological, or other properties; neutral.

1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 432 Fumigations may..be serviceable in rendering contagious matter inert. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. Th.* ii. (ed. 2) 54 One of them, for instance, might possess acid properties, the other be tasteless and inert. 1864 H. Spencer *Biol.* I. 4 Carbon .. is totally inert at ordinary heats. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The collodion film is inert, and plays no actual part in the production of a picture.

2. Of persons, animals, and (*transf.*) moving things: Inactive, sluggish, slow, not inclined for or capable of action. Also of mental faculties.

1774 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 479 He is of that inert and undecided temper, that I fear he will not prevail on himself to pursue his point with vigour. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* (1861) 151 He was, in fact, .. neither tranquil and inert.. nor restless and fidgetting. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 284 In some places the subterraneous fires are in the highest state of activity, in some they are inert. 1849 Bright *Sp. Ireland* 2 Apr. (1876) 171 He is rather timid as a Minister and inert as a statesman. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 334 It contains sufficient oxygen to stimulate the nervous and muscular systems of these comparatively inert animals. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. i. 5 As we ascend from creatures that are inert to creatures that are vivacious. 1859 Dickens *Lett.* 19 Oct. (1880) II. 104 The deadest and most utterly inert little town in the British dominions.

‖ **Inertia** (inə̄ˈɪʃiă). [L., = want of art or skill, unskilfulness; inactivity, f. *iners*, *inert-em* Inert. The L. term was introduced into Physics by Kepler.]

1. *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it continues in its existing state, whether of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless that state is altered by an external force. Originally used as L., and also called *vis inertiæ* (force of inertia).

Centre of inertia, Moment of inertia, Product of inertia: see Centre, Moment, Product.

[1687 Newton *Principia* Def. III, Materiæ vis insita est potentia resistendi .. neque differt quicquam ab inertia Massæ. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) *Vis insita Materiæ* or *Vis Inertiæ*, is the bare Power of Resistance only, by which every Body.. endeavours to continue in that State in which it is, either of Rest or Motion.]

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* I. v. 33 The cause of the resistance of all Fluids is partly from the Friction of the parts of the Fluid, partly from the Inertia thereof. 1756 Blake in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 2 By the principles of Mechanics, the Inertia of any bodies revolving about a Center is as the quantities of matter into the squares of the Brachia. 1803 J. Wood *Princ. Mech.* i. 8 Inactivity may be considered.. as that quality by which it resists any such change. In this .. sense it is usually called the *force of inactivity*, the *inertia*, or the *vis inertiæ*. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 216 The Inertia of matter is proportional to the quantity of matter in the body. 1882 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 107 The force of inertia of a moving particle, in any direction, is the product of its mass and its component of acceleration in that direction.

fig. 1843 J. Martineau *Chr. Life* (1867) 106 The inertia of a massive civilization. 1851 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. xxxiv. 22 That bias..in favour of trusting to the force of inertia, to the chapter of accidents.

b. *Electric inertia*, a term applied to the resistance offered by a circuit to sudden changes of current, due to self- or mutual induction, or both. *Magnetic inertia*, that property of a magnetic substance which prevents its being instantaneously magnetized or demagnetized.

1886 Heaviside *Electr. Papers* II. 60 The inertia, in the electro-magnetic case, is that of the magnetic field, not of the electricity. 1892 [see Induction 10].

2. *transf.* Inactivity; disinclination to act or exert oneself; inertness, sloth, apathy.

1822-56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 212 Tranquillity that seemed no product of inertia. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, By wise inertia, and wise cessation of inertia, great victory has been gained. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 148 An aimless inertia, an Oriental lassitude of habit, are not seldom seen to be the consequence of high philosophical training.

Inertial (inə̄ˈɪʃiăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of inertia.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 609 A weight of inertial resistance. 1887 *Mind* Jan. 151 The subsidiary conceptions which he puts forward of 'the inertial system, the inertial scale, inertial rotation, and inertial rest'.

Inertion (inə̄ˈɪʃən). [irreg. f. Inert, perh. on analogy of *exert*, *exertion*.] Inert condition; inertness; inactivity; sloth.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 121 Weaknesses of the stomach and viscera proceeding from cold or inertion. 1798 Webbe in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 5 Our inertion during the contest. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 220 Mortified with the inertion of public curiosity. 1837 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xliv. (1870) II. 478 A natural proneness to inertion in man. 1889 Browning *Rephan* xxii, Tranquillity that lulls Not lashes inertion.

†**Ineˈrtious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *inertia* + -ous.] Inert. Hence †**Ineˈrtiously** *adv.*, idly.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xiv. (1623) 90 His youth.. inertiously consumed in lasciviousness and penurie.

†**Ineˈrtitude.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. med.L. *inertitūdo*, f. L. *inert-em* Inert.] = Inertness.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Inertitude*, sloathfulness, dulness, without Science or any craft. 1828 Webster cites Good.

Inertly (inə̄ˈɪtli), *adv.* [f. Inert + -ly 2.] In an inert or inactive manner; inactively; idly.

1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 7 Ye Pow'rs!..To whom Time bears me on his rapid wing, Suspend awhile your Force inertly strong, Then take at once the Poet and the Song. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. VI. i. § 3 The more a heavy body recedes from the beginning, or approaches the end of violent motion, the slower and more inertly it goes. 1863 Mrs. H. Wood *Verner's Pride* I. xi. 114 Her small white hands rested inertly upon her pink dress.

Inertness (inə̄ˈɪtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or fact of being inert; inactivity; inactive or inoperative condition or character.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogmat.* v. (R.), So long and deep a swoon as is absolute insensibility and inertnesse. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* I. § 25 The very being of an idea implies passiveness and inertness in it. 1793 Burke *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 195 It is not humanity, but laziness and inertness of mind. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 102 Perceiving this inertness, I myself took a teaspoonful of the tincture: nothing ensued upon it. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. v. 91 A greater inertness of the nerve-centres. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 394 The great enemy of Knowledge is not error, but inertness. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 81 Nitrogen is remarkable for its inertness.

b. = Inertia 1.

1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 305 Others..style the perseverance of body either in motion or rest a 'force or power of inertness'. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 234 Matter..presents us with two general qualities..activity and inertness.

†**Ineˈrty.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. Inertia: cf. F. *inertie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

1623 Cockeram, *Inertie*, slothfulnesse.

Inerubeˈscent, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Unblushing, shameless.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 515 She .. proved so inerubescent as to render .. absurd all those exaggerations in her favour.

Inerudite (ineˈrudəit), *a.* [ad. L. *inērudīt-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *ērudīt-us* Erudite.] Not erudite; unlearned, uninstructed.

1801 Lamb *Ess.*, *Curious Fragm.*, Verbose, inerudite, and not sufficiently abounding in authorities. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* App. § 19 Wks. 1843 VIII. 124 The primæval or inerudite analysis:—a logical analysis performed upon physical wholes. 1889 Lanciani *Anc. Rome* i. 4 The simple and inerudite imagination of the Middle Ages.

Hence **Ineˈruditely** *adv.*, in an inerudite manner.

1851 Sara Coleridge *Mem. & Lett.* II. 421 It is a great pity that a good poem .. should begin so carelessly and ineruditely.

†**Inerudiˈtion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *inerudītiōn-em* (Vulgate): see In- 3 and Erudition; cf. F. *inérudition* (Littré).] Want of erudition; unlearned condition.

1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* I. 241, I..being too conscious of my own inerudition to be able to instruct others.

Inescapable (inĕskāˈpăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be escaped or avoided; inevitable.

1792 Burns *Let. to Cunningham* 10 Sept., An inescapable and inexorable hell, expanding its leviathan jaws for the vast residue of mortals! 1865 Ruskin *Sesame* 113 To lead us .. with their winged power, and guide us, with their inescapable eyes. 1872 W. R. Greg *Enigmas Life* vi. 239 The inescapable conclusion from all this ratiocination. 1895 S. P. Thompson *Elem. Less. Electr.* p. ix, The views which the inescapable logic of facts drove Maxwell..to adopt.

absol. 1896 J. L. Allen *Kentucky Cardinal* 17 Is it this flight from the inescapable .. that makes the singing of the redbird thoughtful and plaintive?

†**Ineˈscate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inescā-re* to allure with bait, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *esca* food, bait.] *trans.* To allure with or as with a bait; to entice.

1602 F. Hering *Anatomyes* 15 Thus they inescate and circumvent poore silly Soules. 1628 Prynne *Love-lockes* 2 A Baite..to Inescate, and Inamour others with vs. 1721 in Bailey.

Hence †**Ineˈscating** *ppl. a.*, enticing, alluring.

1633 Prynne *1st Pt. Histrio-M.* v. x. 289 All the inescating lust-inflaming solicitations .. that either human pravity or Satans policie can invent.

†**Inescaˈtion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *inescātiōn-em* (Augustine), n. of action f. *inescā-re* to Inescate.]

1. The action of attracting with a bait; alluring; an enticement or allurement.

1645 Ussher *Body Div.* (1647) 324 Inescation and enticing of the heart with delight. 1692 Hallywell *Excell. Mor. Virt.* 107 The Deceitful Allurements and Inescations of Flesh and Blood.

2. (See quots.)

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Inescation*, ..also a kind of transplantation. 1730-6 Bailey (fol.), *Inescation* (with some pretenders to Physick), a kind of transplantation used in curing some diseases. It is done by impregnating a proper medium or vehicle with some of the mumia or vital spirit of the patient, and giving it to some animal to eat. It is pretended that the animal unites and assimilates that mumia with it self, imbibing its vicious qualities, by which means the person..is restored to health.

Ineˈscatory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inescā-re* (see Inescate) + -ory. Cf. med.L. *inescātorium* allurement.] Of or pertaining to baiting; adapted to bait.

1825-43 T. D. Fosbrooke *Encycl. Antiq.* I. 390/1 Pollux mentions mouse-traps, inescatory traps, and others with snares.

Inescaturation, erron. f. Inexsaturation.

†**Ineschewˈable,** *a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + **eschewable* from Eschew *v.*] That cannot be eschewed, unavoidable.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xix. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 91/1 Nor come so fer for to fecche ageyn The quene Eleyne.. With outen harmes now in eschewable.

Inesculent (ineˈskiźlĕnt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not esculent, not used for food; inedible.

1831 T. L. Peacock *Crotchet Castle* ii. (1887) 29, I care not a rush (or any other aquatic and inesculent vegetable) who or what sucks up either the water or the infection.

Inescutcheon (inĕskwˈtʃən). *Her.* Forms: see Escutcheon. [f. In *adv.* + Escutcheon.] An escutcheon of pretence, or other small escutcheon, charged on a larger escutcheon; in the case of a baronet, an escutcheon borne in chief and charged with the red hand of Ulster. Cf. Escutcheon 1 c.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 65 The Inescocheon is an ordinarie formed of a threefold line, representing the shape of the escocheon .. This Escocheon is sometimes tearmed an Escocheon of Pretence. 1612 in Selden *Titles Hon.* (1614) 358 The Baronets and their descendants shall and may beare either in a Canton in their Coat of Armes, or in an Inscutcheon at their election, the Armes of Vlster. 1614 Camden *Rem.* 193 An Inschocheon of Armes may haue place amongst Augmentations, which is the Armes of a wife being an heire generall, inserted in the centre or middle of her Husbands Coates after he hath issue by her, to manifest the apparent right of her inheritance transmissible to his and her issue. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v., He bears Ermine, an Inescutcheon. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/3 The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha .. bears the Royal Arms of England (with the 'differences' as previously assigned to him in this country) on an inescutcheon upon the arms of Saxony.

Inesite (əiˈnēsəit). *Min.* [Named 1887, f. Gr. ἶνες fibres + -ite.] Hydrous silicate of manganese and calcium, found in flesh-coloured fibrous masses.

1889 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXVII. 500 *Inesite.*

†**Inespecial,** obs. erroneous writing of the phrase *in especial*, especially: see Especial *a.* 4.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 478 None of his counsail durst once speake unto him, and inespeciall the Ladie Michell his wife..was in great feare to be forsaken.

†**Inespeˈcially,** *adv. Obs.* [f. phr. *in especial* (see prec.) + -ly 2; also found as two words *in especially.*] In an especial manner; especially.

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Fr.* 92 a/1 The women, and in especially greate ladies, know not [etc.]. 1563 Golding *Cæsar* (1565) 213 As..to torne hys jorney into Province, he thoght it behoved him not at the time so to do .. but inespecially for that he was sore afraid for Labienus. 1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 25 b, Inespecially they must be so ordered at theire funerals. 1633 Ford *Lover's Sacr.* I. ii, I vow myself your servant; only yours, inespecially yours.

In esse: see Esse 1.

†**Ine·ssence.** *Obs. rare*⁻°. [In- 3.]
1623 Cockeram II, The not Being of a thing, *Inexistence, Inessence.*

†**In-essent,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. In *adv.* + L. *essens, essent-em*, assumed pres. pple. of *esse* to be.] That is within.
1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxxviii. 254 When the ayre is thus moued, it comes by degrees to the eare .. and [is] by that in-essent Ayre, carried to the Auditory nerue.

Inessential (inèse·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [In- 3.]
1. Devoid of essence; unsubstantial, immaterial.
1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 237 Of these Names [of the Deity] some are negative, signifying that Superessential Being: as, inessential, without time, independent. 1754 Armstrong *Forced Marriage* v. xi, Are you not a ghost then? ..as inessential As the vain rainbow? 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VII. 71 His inessential figure cast no shade Upon the golden floor. 1818 — *Rev. Islam* I. xxv, When life and thought Sprang forth, they burst the womb of inessential Nought.
2. Not essential, not of the essence of a thing; not necessary or indispensable to the constitution or existence of any thing.
1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xviii. 264 To consider man as inessential to the order of nature. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 19. 50 Ornament is an extravagant and inessential thing. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 6 Details so insignificant as to be inessential.
B. *sb.* That which is inessential.
1778 Bentham *View Hard-Labour Bill* § 45 Wks. 1843 IV. 24 An anxious attention to the inessentials and externals of religion. 1825 *Engl. Life* II. 265 She yields to me in what she terms *inessentials.*

Inessentiality (inèsenʃiæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality of being inessential.
1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* 306 Contingency in this sense is inessentiality, adventitiousness, extrinsicality.

Inessive (ine·siv), *a. Gram.* [irreg. f. L. *inesse* to be in or at (f. *in-* (In- 2) + *esse* to be) + -ive.] Denoting the place in which a thing is; locative.
1885 I. Taylor in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. I. 422/2 The suffix *-itan* or *-etan*..is the sign of the inessive or locative case in Basque. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 84 [In Finnish] The student must remember the nominative, partitive, genitive, inessive ..and instructive.

†**Ine:stimabi·lity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -ity.] The quality or fact of being inestimable.
1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 241 Do you think that you are able to determine, what Length or Quantity of Time there hath been since Cities .. first began?..there is a kind of Infinity and Inestimability of this time.

Inestimable (ine·stimăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *inestimable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inæstimābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *æstimābilis* Estimable.]
1. Incapable of being estimated; that cannot be reckoned up or computed; too great, profound, or intense to be estimated.
c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. iii. 123 (Camb. MS.) The gerdon of þe dyuyne grace which þat is inestymable. Þat is to seyn þat it is so gret þat it ne may nat ben ful ypreysyd. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 40 On tothyr syde of the forseyde hye hylle was so grete and inestymable coolde that ys to seye of snowe and Hayle. 1555 Eden *Decades* 253 With great ingeniousnesse and inestinable pacience these nations haue ouercome much greeter difficulties. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 185 The number of oxen..and prisoners was inestimable. 1722 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 47 The wealth consumed was inestimable. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 81 A companion of inestimable value for young men at their age.
b. Too precious to be estimated; of surpassing value or excellence; priceless; invaluable.
1579 B. G[arter] (*title*) New Yeares Gifte, dedicated to the Pope's Holiness .. in recompence of divers singular and inestimable Reliques sent into England. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 27 Wedges of Gold, great Anchors, heapes of Pearle, Inestimable Stones, vnvalewed Iewels. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* III. 1002 At last th' inestimable Hour was come, To lead his Conqu'ring Prey in Triumph home. 1771 Burke *Prosecut. Libels* Wks. 1842 II. 492 This charter, the inestimable monument of English freedom. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* xvi, He would have been inestimable as an undertaker. 1879 M. Arnold *Ess., Democr.* 37 Of one inestimable part of liberty, liberty of thought, the middle class has been the principal champion.
†2. quasi-*adv.* = Inestimably. *Obs.*
c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 This charge woll all wey be grete, and so inestimable grete, þat [etc.]. 1581 W. Stafford *Exam. Compl.* ii. (1876) 67, I hearde wise men say, that the Queenes highnesse Father did winne inestimable great summes by the alteration of the Coyne.
3. [f. In- 3 + Estimable.] Unworthy of esteem. *rare.*
1811 *Henry & Isabella* II. 210 None but the inestimable would offer insolence.
B. as *sb.* A person of inestimable merit.
1727 Fielding *Love in Sev. Masques* I. i. Wks. 1882 VIII. 12 But have I never seen this inestimable?
Hence **Ine·stimableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inestimably (ine·stimăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inestimable manner or degree.
1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 179 b, Whiche .. thus confoundeth yᵉ devyll .. & delyteth aungell & man inestimably. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. iii. vii, So Paul and John that into Patmos went, Heard and saw things inestimably excellent. 1824 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 4 June II. 206 Poor Byron's loss will be inestimably felt by the Greeks. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 17/1 Their religion .. gave existence to an inestimably precious unorganized institution —the Order..of Prophets.

†**Ine·stimal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. = Inestimable.
1678 *Yng. Man's Call.* 318 Consider the inestimal joys prepared for them, who..have..triumpht over all the powers of darkness, hell, death, and damnation.

†**Ine·stimate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. In- 3 + Estimate *pa. pple.*] = Inestimable.
1614 Rowlands *Fooles Bolt* 34 No mins a hap inestimate, Thou hast wrought me a freemans life, By taking hence my scoulding wife.

†**Ine·stuate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inæstuā-re* to foam or boil in, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *æstuā-re* to be hot, boil, f. *æstus* heat.]
1656 Blount *Glossogr., Inestuate*, to be very hot, to boil vehemently.

Ineuch, Ineugh, Inewch, obs. Sc. ff. Enough.

Ineunt (i·nĭ,ɐnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ineunt-em* entering, beginning, pres. pple. of *inī-re* to go in, enter, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *ī-re* to go.]
A. *adj.* Entering.
1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* xli. II. 423 In place of two energies, an immanent and a transeunt, we may competently suppose three,—an ineunt, an immanent, and a transeunt ..The ineunt energy might be considered as an act of mind, directed upon objects in order to know them.
B. *sb.* A point of a curve. Also *ineunt-point.*
1859 Cayley *6th Mem. Quantics* § 185 Instead of the term point of a curve, it will be convenient to use the term 'ineunt' of the curve. The line through two consecutive ineunts of the curve is the tangent at the ineunt.

Ineva·dible, *a. rare*⁻°. [f. In- 3 + *evadible*, Evadable.] = Inevasible. Hence **Ineva·dibly** *adv.*, in a way not to be evaded.
1842 De Quincey *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 201 For us, who know its truth, and how inevadibly it must have haunted for months the Egyptians.

†**Inevange·lic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻°. [In- 3.] Not evangelical; unevangelical. Hence †**Inevange·licly** *adv.*, unevangelically.
1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 19 Superstitiously supercilious, immoraly obstreperous and most inevangelicly malevolous.

Inevasible (inĭvē·zĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Not evasible; that cannot be evaded.
1846 Worcester cites *Eclectic Rev.* 1880 Mrs. Whitney *Odd or Even?* xl. 49 There were absolute verities of life presented there that were tangible, inevasible.

Inevidence (ine·vidĕns). Now *rare.* [In- 3. Cf. mod.F. *inévidence* (Littré).] Lack of evidence; the fact of being inevident.
†1. Want of evidence or manifestation (*of* something). *Obs.*
a 1654 H. Binning *Comm. Princ. Chr. Relig.* Wks. 1839 I. 69 It is not so much the inevidence of marks and fruits that makes them doubt. 1667 Flavel *Saint Indeed* (1754) 102 The hiding of God's face, the prevalency of corruption, and the inevidence of grace. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 146 When Faith is said .. to be of inevident things, the Meaning is not of an absolute but of a Relative inevidence.
†2. Uncertainty. *Obs.*
1658 Bp. Reynolds *Van. Creature* Wks. (1677) 6 He opposeth the life of God, to the vanity and uncertainty, the word is, to the Inevidence of Riches. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1687) I. xxxi. 449 Charge them .. that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches (ἐπὶ πλούτου ἀδηλότητι in the obscurity or inevidence of riches). [Cf. 1 Tim. vi. 17.]
3. The condition of not being evident or clearly discernible; want of clearness, obscurity. *rare.*
1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* xxi. 63 If thou .. hast gone .. mourning and lamenting because of the Inevidence and Cloudiness of thy Interest in Him. 1681 — *Meth. Grace* vii. 139 It may come to from the inevidence of the premises. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. 269 *note*, This is clear by the inevidence of the converse.

Inevident (ine·vidĕnt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *inēvident-em* (Boeth.); see In- 3 and Evident: cf. F. *inévident* (Littré).] Not evident, not manifest; lacking evidence; not clear or obvious, obscure.
1614 Jackson *Creed* III. xxxii. Contn. 1st Bk., (*tr.* Valentia) Seeing aswell the diuine reuelations, as the Churches infallible proposall are obscure and ineuident [orig. *obscuræ et ineuidentes*]. *a* 1623 W. Pemble *Wks.* (1635) 94 Knowledge is an assent to things evident, Beliefe an assent to things inevident. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 267 Our Schoolmen make distinction of a certainty, evident, and inevident. *a* 1755 Bp. Conybeare *Serm.* II. viii. (T.), An undoubting assent to those things which are of themselves inevident. *Mod. Newspaper*, A mysterious widening out and flow in the skirt, the cause whereof is beautifully inevident.

Inevitability (ine·vitābi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity. Cf. mod.F. *inévitabilité.*] The quality of being inevitable; inevitableness. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.
1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ad § vi. P 6 Ambition .. falls under the inevitability of such Accidents which either could not be foreseen or not prevented. 1675 Woodhead, etc. *Paraphr. Paul* 25 This inevitability of sinning. 1847 Mrs. Trollope *Three Cousins* (Railw. ed.) 47 By the help of that effectual mind-strengthener inevitability, the Bishop bore this 'contretems' rather better than his lady expected. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* (1880) II. *Goethe* 25 He was already beginning to accommodate himself to all inevitabilities.

Inevitable (ine·vitāb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inēvītābilis* unavoidable, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *ēvītābilis* Evitable, f. *ēvītāre* to avoid. Cf. F. *inévitable* (1549 in R. Estienne).] That cannot be avoided; not admitting of escape or evasion; unavoidable.
c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 52 My body whyche aftur þe ineuitable lawe of nature abydeth to be resolued in to dey. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, What should he dreade of deathe? it is ineuitable, The generall duetie and tribute of nature. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xiv. 65 When I should see behinde me Th' ineuitable prosecution of disgrace and horror. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 212 There was an inevitable necessity laid upon them. 1750 Gray *Elegy* 35 All .. Await alike th' inevitable hour. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* X. 508 [He] then beholds the inevitable shark Close on him open-mouthed. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* V. xl. 122 A battle became inevitable. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 10 The conclusion seems inevitable that the mountain is sinking by its own weight.
b. *absol. The inevitable*, that which is inevitable, what cannot be avoided or escaped.
1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iv. 16 Our one interest in such Government is, that it would be kind enough to cease and go its ways, before the inevitable arrive. 1887 Lowell *Democr.* 16 There is no good in arguing with the inevitable.

Inevitableness (ine·vitābĺnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being inevitable or unavoidable.
1626 Donne *Serm.* lxxviii. 801 Whatsoever the Prophets say .. yet they meane not thee nor doe thou assume it in inevitablenesse upon thyselfe. 1695 H. Dodwell *Def. Vind. Deprived Bishops* 96 Why can they not see the inevitableness of the same Consequences? 1857 Toulmin Smith *Parish* 132 The certainty and inevitableness of the result are what is needed in order that the true sense of responsibility may exist. 1879 Chr. Rossetti *Seek & F.* 204 To express the inevitableness of human suffering.

Inevitably (ine·vitābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an inevitable manner; unavoidably.
1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 33 Allas quoth he evene as a straunger .. Inevytabylly I must deyin here. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* Pref. ii. § 6 All good men were now inevitably certaine to be trampled under foot. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 330 For know, The day thou eat'st thereof .. inevitably thou shalt dye; From that day mortal. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. vii. § 65 (1875) 196 Uniformity of law thus follows inevitably from the persistence of force.

Inew, obs. Sc. form of Enow pl. of *enough.*

†**Inew,** var. of Enew *v. Obs.* Hence †**Inew·ing** *vbl. sb.*, driving into water.
1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 47 The fine phrase of inewing a woodcock.

†**Inewch,** variant of *ineuch*, Enough.

Inexact (inegzæ·kt), *a.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *inexact* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not exact; not strictly correct or precise; also, not strict or rigorous.
1828 Webster, *Inexact*, not exact; not precisely correct or true. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 83 This statement of the ancient writer is inexact. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 The enquiry was continued in..a very inexact manner. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 620 The records of an anemometer on the top of a house are, from their very nature, inexact.
b. Of a person: Characterized by inexactness of knowledge, statement, etc.
1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 178 *note*, Burnet was far indeed from being the most inexact writer of his time. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 150 Inexact thinkers.

Inexactitude (inegzæ·ktitiud). [In- 3. Cf. F. *inexactitude* (1701 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or character of being inexact; want of exactitude, accuracy, or precision; *inexactness.* Also (with *pl.*), an instance of this; an inaccuracy.
1786 T. Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 48 Further enquiry .. has satisfied me of the inexactitude of this information. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. x. (1872) VI. 261 The King .. never pardons any fault which tends to inexactitude in the Military Service. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 83 The author's inexactitude of thought and expression. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 481 This .. must be regarded as an inexactitude of Ulpian. 1881 *Times* 11 Apr. 5/3 There may be inexactitudes of detail in the document.

Inexa·ctly, *adv.* [f. Inexact + -ly 2.] In an inexact or inaccurate manner; not with perfect correctness.
1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1858) II. 421 He [William of Orange] spoke and wrote French, English, and German, inelegantly, it is true, and inexactly, but fluently and intelligibly. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* 34 All through the life-long process of learning one's 'mother-tongue', one is liable to apprehend wrongly, and to reproduce inexactly.

Inexactness (inegzæ·ktnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inexact; want of precision; inaccuracy. Also with *an* and *pl.*: An instance of this.
1828 Webster, *Inexactness*, incorrectness; want of precision. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. § 25. 92 An .. instance of literal inexactness in the Gospel narratives. 1846 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 75/1 They do exclude wit, which sometimes shows inexactnesses where mensuration would be tardy and incommodious. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 113 To sweep it [language] away because of its inadequacy and inexactness would be to sweep away the thoughts which it has more or less inadequately preserved.

Inexaturable, -rate: see Inexsat-.

†**Ine·xcellence.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [In- 3.] Want of excellence; the opposite of excellence. So †**Ine·xcellency.**
1590 Marlowe *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, Blush, heaven, to lose the honour of thy name .. And let no baseness in thy haughty breast Sustain a shame of such inexcellence [*v.r.* inexcellencie].

Inexcitability (ineksəitābi·lĭti). *rare.* [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being unexcitable; constitutional calmness.

1854 in WEBSTER. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xxviii. (1890) 201 She had set him down to be a man whose external inexcitability owed nothing to self-repression.

Inexcitable (ineksəi·tăb'l), *a. rare.* [In sense 1 (stressed *ine·xcitable*), ad. L. *inexcitābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *excitābilis*; in 2, f. IN- 3 + EXCITABLE.]

†1. From which one cannot be roused. *Obs.* (Cf. Seneca *Epist.* lxxxiii. 13 *somnus inexcitabilis.*)

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Whs., Hymn Venus* N ij, What pleasure..letts Humor steepe Thy lidds, in this inexcitable sleepe? 1651 T. STANLEY *Poems, Moschus* 48 A long obscure inexcitable sleep.

2. Not excitable; not liable to excitement.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 68/1 Animosities [have grown] tame, inert, and inexcitable.

Inexclu·dible, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN- 3.] That cannot be excluded.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. § 12 Wks. 1843 VIII. 109 By the derivation, and thence by the inexcludible import, of the word *between*.

Inexclusively (ineksklū·sivli), *adv.* [IN- 3.] Not exclusively; so as not to exclude others.

1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* viii. § 8 When an incident is directly intentional it may either be exclusively so or inexclusively. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 314 Every theatre should possess inexclusively the right to represent the ancient dramatic authors.

†**Inexco·gitable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *inexcōgitābilis* incomprehensible, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *excōgitābilis* EXCOGITABLE.] Incapable of being excogitated; inconceivable, incogitable.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.*, That vnspeakable wisdome and inexcogitable care. 1721 in BAILEY.

Inexcommu·nicable, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be excommunicated.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Mart.* 39 So may they prodigally extend the name and priviledge of inexcommunicable Locusts to many in the other orders. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 531 A multitude is inexcommunicable.

†**Inexcu·lt,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *inexcultus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *excultus* cultivated, polished.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexcult*, rude, not polisht.

Inexcu·rsive, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not excursive; incapable of a wide range of flight.

1837 LANDOR *Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 353/2 Allegory had few attractions for me: believing it to be the delight, in general, of idle, frivolous, inexcursive minds.

Inexcu·sabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] = INEXCUSABLENESS.

1888 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 8 Dec. 368 In his eyes the worst of all the sins committed by the Leaguers in history, surpassing murder itself in criminality and inexcusability, was breaking up the Harkhallow hunt.

Inexcusable (inekskiū·zăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inexcūsābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *excūsābilis* EXCUSABLE. Cf. F. *inexcusable* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not excusable; incapable of being excused or justified.

a. Of persons.

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* ii. 1 Therfore arte thou inexcusable [Vulg. *inexcusabilis*; WYCLIF vnexcusable] o man. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* B j b, Nothyng should be left, of our part vnoffered, nothyng of your part vnrefused, whereby you might bee inexcusable. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 13 Those Philosophers who questioned the existence of a Deity..were not so inexcusable therein, as our Modern Atheists. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 37, I should be inexcusable in coming after such a person with any detail.

b. Of conduct or actions.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 55 Howe muche I saye shall this sounde vnto owre reproche and inexcusable slothfulnesse and negligence. 1645 CHAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 313 The strange and most inexcusable deliveryе upp of the Castle and Fort of Bristoll. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ₱ 2 It is inexcusable in Men to come where they have no Business. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xliv, He made no reply to the inexcusable affront he had received. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 131 To condemn an honest thinker to death for simple heterodoxy..was altogether inexcusable.

Inexcu·sableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexcusable.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* xx. i, If God had not meant the inexcusablenesse of Jehoram. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Old Relig.* (1848) 93 The inexcusableness of a total and final omission of it. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vii. 263 Their inexcusableness is stated upon the supposition of this very thing; That they knew God, but for all that, did not glorify him as God.

Inexcusably (ineksklū·zăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an inexcusable or unjustifiable manner.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beza's Serm.* 35 (T.) Behold here wherein Eve, and after her Adam, did fail inexcusably. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. iii. § 3. 129 Who..is more inexcusably guilty, for the omission of any duty; they that either haue no meanes to doe it,.. or they which professe to haue.. means to doe it? 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* II. vi, I should have thought myself inexcusably ungrateful. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii. 139 Here is an inexcusably gross misrepresentation.

Inexcu·ssable, -ible, *a. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. IN- 3 + EXCUSSABLE.] That cannot be shaken out or off. Hence **Inexcu·ssably** (**-ibly**) *adv.*, in an inexcussable manner, so as not to be shaken out.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, Grasped..firmly and inexcussibly in the hands.

†**Ine·xecrable,** *a. Obs. rare.* In quot. 1594, a misprint for *inexorable*; in quot. 1596, Folios 3 and 4, and some mod. edd. have *inexorable*; but some would retain *inexecrable* in the sense, or as an intensive, of EXECRABLE.

1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. i, Though shee protests the faithfullest severitie, inexecrable beautie is inflicting. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 128 O be thou damn'd, inexecrable dogge, And for thy life let iustice be accus'd.

Inexecutable (inekse·kiūtăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + EXECUTABLE. Cf. F. *inexécutable* (a neologism in 1726, Hatz.-Darm.).] That cannot be executed.

1833 *Q. Rev.* XLIX. 555 They are the creatures of circumstances—the victims of their own inexecutable system of government. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. v, The King has accepted this Constitution..and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found inexecutable. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 19 But the arbitrary and violent provisions of this edict made it inexecutable.

Inexecution (ineksi·kiūʃən). [IN- 3. Cf. F. *inexécution* (*c* 1600 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Lack or neglect of execution; the fact or condition of not being executed; non-execution, non-performance.

1681 NEVILE *Plato Rediv.* 161 Complaints of the Inexecution of the Law. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* I. 1. 55 If..any one of my Fellow-Citizens still condemns me for the Inexecution of my Word, I willingly put [etc.]. 1805 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 35 His inexecution of orders baffled that effort. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 188 Blackstone complains of their inexecution. He did not perceive that a law which is not executed is ridiculous.

Inexertion (inegzə·ɹʃən). [IN- 3.] Want of exertion; failure to exert (oneself) or exercise (a power or faculty); inaction.

1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) IV. 360 A temporary inexertion of the brain. 1829 D. O'CONNELL in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) XI. 21, I give myself six or seven weeks here of comparative mental inexertion. 1886 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 5/6 Those form two reasons for past inexertion against bad laws in agricultural Wales.

Inexha·lable, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN- 3.] Not exhalable; that cannot be exhaled or evaporated.

1750 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii. 151 A new laid egge..contains a greater stock of humid parts; which must be evaporated, before the heat can bring the inexhalable parts into consistence.

†**Inexhau·rible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. IN- 3 + L. *exhaurīre* to exhaust: see -IBLE.] = INEXHAUSTIBLE. So †**Inexhauribi·lity.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Inexhauribility*, a disability to draw out or empty. *Charleton.* 1658-78 PHILLIPS, *Inexhaustible*, or *Inexhaurible*, not to be drawn out or emptied ['*Inexhauribile*' omitted in 1696-1706].

†**Inexhau·st,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inexhaustus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *exhaustus* EXHAUST *ppl. a.*] = next.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 4 God the inexhaust fountaine of all goodnes. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* i. 68 It must be an inexhaust treasure indeed, that can stop a Popelings mouth. *a* 1665 GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 325 An inexhaust abyss of all excellency.

Inexhausted (inegzō·stĕd), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not exhausted; unexhausted.

1626 SCLATER *Comm. 2 Thess.* (1629) 91 That they stand so long inexhausted is.. by the word of God supporting them. *a* 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 168 Emanations of that inexhausted light which is above. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 111 ₱ 9 Inexhausted Sources of Perfection. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xvi. (1862) 273 Himself.. the inexhausted and inexhaustible source of all life.

Hence **Inexhau·stedly** *adv.*, without exhaustion.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. xi. 313 A third Glass that pierceth further still makes new discoveries of Stars; and so forwards indefinitely and inexhaustedly for any thing we know.

Inexhaustibility (inegzō·stĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibleness.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 437 Can a poet control the exhaustion of the heart better than through the inexhaustibility of the human fancy? 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. xi. (1872) VI. 272 A dexterity, felicity, inexhaustibility of laughing mockery and light banter.

Inexhaustible (inegzō·stĭb'l), *a.* Also 8-9 -able. [IN- 3. Cf. OF. *inexhaustible* (15-16th c. in Godef.).] Not exhaustible.

1. Incapable of being exhausted, consumed, or spent; exhaustless.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 65 A free pardon by the incorruptible.. and inexhaustible blood of Christ Jesus. 1656 COWLEY *Misc.* Pref. *ad fin.*, Employing all her inexhaustible Riches of Wit and Eloquence. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 14 If you had an inexhaustible fund of gold and silver. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. Pref. 4 Our inexhaustable strata of coal. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 179 The most inexhaustable supply. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* XII. iii, A noble loch in its inexhaustible loveliness.

2. Of a receptacle or vessel: Incapable of being exhausted or emptied of contents.

Inexhaustible bottle: a toy used by conjurors, and others; it consists of an opaque bottle containing within it generally five small phials, which communicate with the exterior by five small holes; each phial has also a small neck which passes up into the neck of the bottle; the phials are filled with different liquors, any of which may at will be allowed to pour out by opening the proper hole and letting in air.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 The corne and provision of the inexhaustible garners of Apulia, Sicil, Sardinia. 1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 182 Rather free of their countenance then purse, which as it cannot be inexhaustible, so [etc.]. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 119 ₱ 1 The present Age by the Invention of Glasses, opened a new and inexhaustible Magazine of Rarities.

3. Of a person or his attributes: Incapable of being exhausted or worn out in strength or vigour.

1762 GIBBON *Jrnl.* 23 Sept., He has inexhaustible spirits. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 24 The inexhaustible Paisiello, charmed with her performance. 1848 A. B. LONGSTREET *Georgia Scenes* 207 They [mountaineers] are, however, almost inexhaustible by toil. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* liii. 288 Berwick is at Biarritz, an inexhaustible intriguer.

Inexhaustibleness (inegzō·stĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexhaustible.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 175 A stream of love, the purity and inexhaustibleness of which betokened its heavenly origin. 1845 THORPE tr. *Lappenberg's Anglo-Sax. Kings* II. 22 This inexhaustibleness of the enemy was particularly felt by England. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 322 No one can grapple with history without feeling its inexhaustibleness.

Inexhau·stibly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* XIII. 427 A patron so inexhaustibly full. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* X. x. (R.), A cup never to be drank off, inexhaustibly full, inconceivably bitter. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 513 Iron, hemp, wood, are hers inexhaustibly.

Inexhaustive (inegzō·stiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not exhaustive.

1. = INEXHAUSTIBLE; exhaustless.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 478 Ah, where find words.. whose power.. may persume my lays With that fine oil, those aromatic gales, That inexhaustive flow continual round? 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* Poet. Wks. III. 166 Contemplate.. What inexhaustive springs of public wealth The vast design required. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 525 The sea..nourishes an inexhaustive store of shells.

2. That does not exhaust the subject dealt with.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 11 It [a book] is admittedly desultory and inexhaustive.

Hence **Inexhau·stively** *adv.*, in an inexhaustive manner; inexhaustibly; in a way that does not exhaust the matter.

1882 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 122 Occupation for the thought so inexhaustively interesting.

Inexhau·stless, *a.* [Erroneous formation, due to confusion of *inexhausted* (or *inexhaustible*) and *exhaustless.*] Unexhausted, exhaustless.

1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 60 Her Strength of Soul.. a pure but in-exhaustless Store! 1805 MRS. BURKE *Secret of Cavern* II. 240 Possessing an inexhaustless source of entertainment within themselves. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 6 Who showers, On spiritual and natural world alike, His inexhaustless good.

Inexigible (ine·ksidʒĭb'l), *a.* [IN- 3. So mod. F. *inexigible.*] That cannot be exacted.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 280 Turn now to those [duties] of imperfect obligation—the inexigible services so often distinguished and explained.

Inexist (i·nıegzi·st), *v.* [f. IN *adv.* + EXIST *v.*: see INEXISTENT *a.*1] *intr.* To exist or have its being *in* something else. Hence **Inexi·sting** *ppl. a.*, inexistent, inherent.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 31. 38 Nothing can be made ἐκ μηδενὸς ἐνυπάρχοντος ἢ προϋπάρχοντος, from nothing either inexisting or preexisting. *Ibid.* iv. § 32. 500 How can that which is created coexist with the Ingenit God? how much less can it inexist in Him? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 189 The roundness inexists in the clay, and the thought of it inexists in my understanding. 1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 647 The inexisting Wisdom of God the Father. 1874 — *Lent. Serm.* 427 See the Everblessed Trinity, Each Person.. inexisting in the Other.

Inexistence[1] (inegzi·stĕns). [f. IN- 2 + EXISTENCE: see INEXISTENT *a.*1 and -ENCE.] The fact or condition of existing in something; inherence.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 134 By reason of their mutuall inexistence. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 70 There was an inexistence, or being of all men in Adam. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 559 These three Hypostases or Persons.. have a Mutual Περιχώρησις and Ἐνύπαρξις, Inexistence, and Permeation of one another. 1684 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 52 He.. may.. be also inabled to discover the presence or inexistence of divers other Minerals. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* 402 Separate inexistence in perception is one phase of the dualism of Berkeley.

Inexi·stence[2]. Now *rare.* [f. IN- 3 + EXISTENCE: see INEXISTENT *a.*2 and -ENCE. In mod.F. *inexistence* (Littré).] The fact or condition of not existing; non-existence.

1623 COCKERAM II, The not Being of a thing, *Inexistence, Inessence.* 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 68 Our Inexistence..was a condition wherein nothing in us was capable of being a Motive of God's love. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 48 *note*, That way, which some Sceptics take to prove the inexistence of truth. 1725 BROOME *On Odyss.* (J.), He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of inexistence to adorn and diversify his poem. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 422 Till.. Death drop stricken on his latest prey, To inexistence starved.

†**Inexi·stency**[1]. *Obs.* [f. IN- 2 + EXISTENCY: see INEXISTENT *a.*1 and -ENCY.] = INEXISTENCE[1]; also (with *pl.*), something inexistent or inherent (cf. EXISTENCY 2).

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 382 This Moral Capacity is grown into a true Natural Inexistency or Conjunction. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 346 The ancients held forms, ideas, and truths, to be eternal..in the Divine Mind.. They were not God, nor attributes, nor yet distinct substances, but inexistencies in Him: which *inexistency* was a very convenient term, implying something that was both a substance and not a substance, and so carrying the advantages of either.

†**Inexistency**[2]. *Obs.* [f. IN- 3 + EXISTENCY: see INEXISTENT *a.*2 and -ENCY.] = INEXISTENCE[2].

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 485/2 The Dogmatists take away Hippocentaures, instancing them as examples of Inexistency.

Inexistent (in,egzi·stĕnt), *a.*[1] Also 7 -ant. [ad. late L. *inexistent-em* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *ex(s)istent-em* existing, EXISTENT.] Existing or having its being in something else; inherent.

1553 BALE *Gardiner's De vera Obed.* F ij a, Both scriptures and reasons do alow it [the supreme head of the Church], as a thing inexistent vnto the name of a prince and of a king. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 14. 15 [tr. Aristotle] Empedocles and Democritus..say that Generation is not the Production of any new Entity, but only the Secretion of what was before Inexistant. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 190 The ideas of pain, ignorance, doubt..too frequently inexistent in the minds of men.

Inexi·stent, *a.*[2] ? *Obs.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *inexistant* (Littré), med. or mod.L. *inexistens.*] Not existing; having no existence; non-existent. (In quot. 1704, said of a state in which the person is as if non-existent.)

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xx. 263 They took a liberty to compound and piece together creatures of allowable formes into mixtures inexistent. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* v. i, Oh sleep!..Still in thy downy Arms embrace my Friend, Nor loose him from his inexistent Trance.

Inexorability (ine·ksŏrăbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *inexōrābilitās*: see next, and -ITY.] The quality or character of being inexorable; incapability of being prevailed upon by entreaty; relentless or rigid severity.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes, Shaving* (Arb.) 41 Audacitie: Shifting: Inexorabilitie: and Disquietnesse of mind. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xi. 58 Violence and fierce wrath, and inexorability. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* v. vi, What sublime inexorability in the law! 1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Law* ii. 141 The dread inexorabilities of justice.

Inexorable (ine·ksŏrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *inexōrābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *exōrābilis* that can be entreated, EXORABLE; perh. after F. *inexorable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; that cannot be prevailed upon to yield to request, esp. in the way of mercy or indulgence; not to be moved from one's purpose or determination; relentless, rigidly severe. a. Of persons, their actions or attributes.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 192 (R.) To declare..howe inexorable hee was to such as hee wanne by force. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 38 More inexorable farre, Then emptie Tygers, or the roaring Sea. 1633 MARMION *True Compan.* IV. v, Your excuse shall prevail; We are not inexorable upon extremity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 111 Death's inexorable Doom. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 231 The Spaniards are..cruel, inexorable, uncharitable, voracious. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* I. ii, Her mouth spoke inexorable resolution. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. ii. 12 As if the uttermost farthing alone would mitigate the severity of the inexorable demand.

b. *fig.* Of things (chiefly personified).

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 45 (R.) Lawes..are things deafe and inexorable. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. I. (1651) 213 Lucian said of the gout, she was the queen of diseases, and inexorable. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 196 [Destiny] is inflexible and inexorable. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. i. (1872) I. 13 How entirely inexorable is the nature of facts.

B. *sb.* A person who is inexorable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 257 The fair inexorable is actually gone to church with Mrs. Bevis. 1818 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 238 Two..most beautiful women..who acted..the part of inexorables.

Inexorableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexorable; inexorability.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* 15 *Sept.* (1622) 14 An inordinate apprehension of Gods anger, and his inaccessiblenesse, his inexorablenesse. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* v. § 20 (1684) 421 There are many..that far outgo him [the Unjust Judge] in inexorableness of temper. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 84 By reason of their Imbenignity, Inexorableness, and Inclemency.

Inexorably (ine·ksŏrăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an inexorable manner; so as not to be moved by entreaty; relentlessly.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 178 Coriolanus warring inexorably against his countrey. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 482 To virtue still inexorably firm. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXXVIII. (1869) II. 399 Justice inexorably requires the death of a murderer. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XVII, He saw her standing inexorably aloof from him.

†**Inexo·rbitant,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? f. IN-[2] + EXORBITANT; or ? merely an error for the latter.]

1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 21 The inexorbitant extorsions that it [Rome] committit on the vniuersal varld.

Inexpansible (inekspæ·nsĭb'l), *a.* [IN-3.] Not expansible; incapable of being expanded.

1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. v. 174 Because that superstition was incorporated in a strong and inexpansible social structure.

Inexpansive (inekspæ·nsiv), *a.* [IN-3.] Not expansive.

1865 O. W. HOLMES *Hunt after 'Captain'* in *Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* (1891) 48 General Wood still walked the corridors, inexpansive, with Fort McHenry on his shoulders.

Inexpectable (inekspe·ktăb'l), *a. rare*—[1]. [IN-3.] Not to be expected.

1625 BP. HALL *Serm. Thanksgiving Mortality* Wks. 1837 V. 223 What loud cries did beat on all sides at the gates of heaven! and with what inexpectable, unconceivable mercy were they answered! 1721 in BAILEY.

Inexpe·ctancy. [IN-3.] Absence of expectancy; the condition of not being expectant.

1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 31 Inexpectancy of reward in the discharge of that trust. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II. *n. i.* 153 The empty inexpectancy of a vague moment.

Inexpe·ctant, *a.* [IN-3.] Not expectant; devoid of expectation.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiii, Loverless and inexpectant of love, I was as safe from spies in my heart-poverty, as the beggar from thieves in his destitution of purse. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* iii. 51 First appearance, before a thin, cold, inexpectant audience.

Inexpecta·tion. [IN-3.] Absence of expectation; the fact of not expecting.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. [II.] v. (1628) 5 Three things are there which aggrauate a miserie and make an euill seeme greater then indeed it is: Inexpectation, Vnacquaintance, Want of Preparation.

†**Inexpe·cted,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3. Cf. L. *inexspectātus* in same sense.] Not expected; unexpected, unlooked-for.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 432 When Pyrocles..saw his friend Musidorus, with the noble Lady Pamela in that inexpected sort returned. 1628 BP. HALL *Righteous Mammon* Wks. 723 Inexpected fall of markets. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 127 Which strange and inexpected supply..bred an amazement.

Hence †**Inexpe·ctedly** *adv.*, unexpectedly; †**Inexpe·ctedness.**

1612 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XX. iv, How could it bee otherwise, when those great spirits of hers..finde themselves so inexpectedly suppressed. *Ibid.* XXI. vi, The inexpectednesse of pleasing objects makes men many times the more acceptable. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents* 150 Comming inexpectedly to his Country-House. 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 125 The Turks, passing by the Galeasses, were inexpectedly torn by their great shot.

†**Ine·xpedible,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. late L. *inexpedībilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + **expedībilis*, from *expedīre*: see EXPEDE.]

1721 BAILEY, *Inexpedible*, cumbersome, that one cannot rid himself of.

Inexpedience (inekspī·diĕns). Now *rare.* [See next and -ENCE.] =next.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V., Envious* 170 Not for any incommoditie or inexpedience. 1653 DICKSON *Psalms* Pref. to Vol. II. (1834) I. p. vii, The inexpedience of keeping me in bonds. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIV. 115 An argument to prove the inexpedience of the punishment.

Inexpediency (inekspī·diĕnsi). [f. IN-3 + EXPEDIENCY; or f. INEXPEDIENT: see -ENCY.] The *quality of being inexpedient; disadvantageousness*, unadvisableness, impolicy.

1641 (*title*) Certaine Reasons to prove the Unlawfulnesse and Inexpediencie of all Diocesan Episcopacy. *a* 1663 SANDERSON (J.), It concerneth superiours to look well to the expediency and inexpediency of what they enjoin in indifferent things. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. v. (1827) 110/1 It is not the rigour, but the inexpediency of laws and acts of authority, which makes them tyrannical. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* II. xii. (1852) 390 The inexpediency of attempting to raise any considerable revenue by means of income-taxes.

Inexpedient (inekspī·diĕnt), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EXPEDIENT.] Not expedient; not advantageous, useful, or suitable in the circumstances; unprofitable, unadvisable, impolitic.

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V., Flatterer* 117 If hee grant evill things inexpedient, or crimes errors, he hath yeelded much. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1550 (R.), Hooper maintaining, that if it was not unlawful, yet it was highly inexpedient to use those ceremonies. *a* 1808 HURD *Serm.* Wks. VII. xlviii. (R.), They are indeed inexpedient, that is, unprofitable, unadvisable, improper in a great variety of respects. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Offic. Aptit.* Wks. 1843 V. 297 Nothing could be more correctly lawful: but..few things would be more manifestly inexpedient. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 148 There are some things which may be inexpedient, and yet I call them good.

Hence **Inexpe·diently** *adv.* 1856 in WEBSTER.

†**Inexpe·ditate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not expeditated.

1644 COKE *On Litt.* IV. (1671) 298 *margin*, A man may claim to have dogs inexpeditate and hounds within the Forest.

Inexpensive (inekspe·nsiv), *a.* [IN-3.]

1. Not expensive or costly; involving little expense; cheap.

1837 [implied in INEXPENSIVELY]. *a* 1846 *Eclectic Rev.* cited by WORCESTER. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 185, I resolved upon taking a small bungalow for a short period, and furnishing it in a mild and inexpensive manner. 1896 W. G. WOOLCOMBE *Pract. Work Physics* III. Pref., The apparatus required is inexpensive.

2. Not given to expenditure; not extravagant.

1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 273 The Swiss people are frugal and inexpensive in their habits.

Inexpe·nsively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2], or f. IN-3 + EXPENSIVELY.] In an inexpensive manner; without much expense; cheaply.

1837 R. B. EDE *Pract. Chem.* 46 The grand secret of Chemistry, to those who would pursue it inexpensively, is the art of working on a minute scale. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 173 Such water can be softened inexpensively.

Inexpe·nsiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inexpensive; cheapness.

1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* I. 156 Leonard treated its inexpensiveness as a personal matter. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 660/2 The advantage..is its simplicity and inexpensiveness.

Inexperience (inekspĭə·riĕns). [a. F. *inexpérience* (1460 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *inexperientia* (Tertull.), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *experientia* EXPERIENCE.] Want of experience; the condition of not having been practically conversant with some department of study or work, or with affairs generally; the want of adequate knowledge or skill resulting from this.

1598 FLORIO, *Inesperientia*, inexperience, vnskilfulnes, vnacquaintance. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* Wks. (1717) 207 The Inexperience of his Years Made him less skill'd in what was to be done. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 51 Those Failings which are incident to Youth and Inexperience. 1769 *Junius Lett.* XXXV. 156 We..are ready to allow for your inexperience. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* XLII, An authority to which nothing but the inexperience of the young could accede.

Inexperienced (inekspĭə·riĕnst), *a.* [IN-3.] Not experienced; without experience; having no (or little) experience; lacking the knowledge or skill derived from experience. Const. *in.*

1626 GOUGE *Serm. Dign. Chivalry* § 18 Such as for want of former exercising were altogether inexperienced. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 116 The inexperienced botanist is not likely to encounter them at the commencement of his progress. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. XVI. 193 We were not inexperienced in sledging over the ice.

Hence †**Inexpe·riencedness** *Obs. rare*, the state or quality of being inexperienced.

1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 318 (D.) The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the inexperiencedness of her age.

†**Inexpe·rient,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inexperiens* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *experiens* EXPERIENT.] Not having experience; =INEXPERIENCED.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. II. 273 He had but two Nephews..who were young, and inexperient in all kind of Politicks.

Inexperime·ntal, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not founded on experiment.

1798 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) II. 93 So wonderfully sagacious is crude and inexperimental theory.

†**Inexpe·rimenting,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + *experimenting*, pres. pple. of EXPERIMENT *v.* (Cf. F. *inexpérimenté* wanting experience.)] Not in the habit of making experiments; unenterprising.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 98 The Ignorance, or unactive inexperimenting Spirit of our Manufacturers.

Inexpert (inekspō·ɹt), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. OF. *inexpert, -e* (14–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *inexpert-us* untried, unexperienced, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *expertus*: see EXPERT *a.*]

†1. Not having experience, without experience; inexperienced, unacquainted. Const. *in, of. Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. viii. 74 Þei þat bip 3it newe & inexperte in þe wey of god. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* V. 13 Every man that is feed with mylke is inexpert in the worde of rightewesnes. *a* 1621 J. KING in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. XXX. 8 Utterly inexpert of the way into so far a country. 1697 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 519 The best of us all being but inexpert in mainie things relating to those affairs. [1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 54 Himself, haply, not inexpert of evil in this particular.]

2. Wanting the readiness, aptitude, or dexterity derived from experience; not expert; unskilled.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 5/2 Although that theire Chyrurgian is wholy inexperte. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 6 They are not vnlike an inexpert musician. 1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 378 Inexpert in the management of this sort of contests. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VIII. 684 In counsel sage, nor inexpert in arms. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 157 Workmen honest though inexpert.

B. *sb.* [mod., after EXPERT *sb.*] An inexpert or unskilled person; opposed to EXPERT *sb.*

1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. XXI. 102 All these made on the mind of the ordinary inexpert a confused impression. 1883 *American* VI. 371 A test examination for experts, a competitive examination for inexperts.

Hence **Inexpe·rtly** *adv.*, in an inexpert way, unskilfully; **Inexpe·rtness,** unskilfulness, want of expertness or dexterity derived from practice.

1744 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. XCV. 328 The French pursued them outsailed them and missed them by their own inexpertness. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 431 In attempting the recovery of those who have been hung, and particularly who have inexpertly hung themselves. 1897 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXIX. 126 Paddling inexpertly through a lake.

Inexpiable (ine·kspiăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inexpiābilis* inexpiable, implacable, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *expiābilis* EXPIABLE. Cf. F. *inexpiable* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Of an offence: That cannot be expiated or atoned for; of which the guilt cannot be done away.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/26 Inexpiable, *inexpiabilis.* 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIX. i. 352 This was in him a fault inexpiable. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 93/2 Such as have used inexpiable deceit to wrong the publick. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* VI, Her lover must be sad to please her spleen; His mirth is an inexpiable sin. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. ii. (1864) V. 54 One of the inexpiable offences of the Latin church.

2. Of a feeling, etc.: That cannot be appeased by expiation; implacable, irreconcilable. (Also *transf.* of an action.)

1598 FLORIO, *Inespiable*, inexpiable,..vnmercifull, deadlie, marble-minded. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIII. xlvii. 851 They continued an endlesse and inexpiable warre with him alone still. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 839 To raise in me inexpiable hate. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 404 Against the nobility

and gentry they have waged inexpiable war. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 44 The revolt of the outraged Libyan mercenaries..which is known in history by the name of the 'War without Truce' or the 'Inexpiable war'.

Hence **Ine·xpiableness**, the quality of being inexpiable; **Ine·xpiably** *adv.*, in an inexpiable manner or degree, unpardonably.

1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurp. Powers* 36 The inexpiablenesse of his former facts. 1684 Earl Roscommon *Ess. transl. Verse* Poems (1780) 48 Excursions are inexpiably bad, And 'tis much safer to leave out than add. 1816 Southey *Ess.* (1832) I. 357 This struggle so inexpiably and ineffaceably disgraceful for France. 1884 *Chr. World* 17 July 543/3 They were inexpiably wronged in the past.

Inexpiate (ine·kspiĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *inexpiāt-us* (Augustine), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *expiātus*, pa. pple. of *expiāre* to Expiate.]

1. Not expiated or atoned for.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 733 That mantle of inexpiate dishonour. 1876 Swinburne *Erechtheus* 1275 The unclean soul's inexpiate hunted head.

†2. Unappeased: cf. prec. 2. *Obs.*

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 493 To rest inexpiate were much too rude a part.

Ine·xpiated, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] = prec. 1.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) I. 457 The inexpiated sacrilege made a duty of revenge.

Inexplainable (inekspla·ĭnăb'l), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] That cannot be explained; inexplicable.

1623 Cockeram, *Inexplanable*, that cannot be explaned. 1851 Mrs. Oliphant *Last Mortimers* VI. xv. (1862) 254 It was a dread, inexplainable pause. 1899 *Daily News* 3 July 7/2 One very curious phenomenon recorded by all the diagrams..is at present wholly inexplainable.

†**Ine·xpleble,** *a. Obs.* Also erron. **inexpleable.** [ad. L. *inexplēbilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + **explēbilis*, f. *explēre* to fill up: see Explete *v.*] That cannot be filled or satisfied; insatiable.

1569 Newton *Cicero's Olde Age* 16 b, Which with such earnest sedulitie and inexpleble greedinesse I learned or rather snatched unto me. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 322/2 An inexpleble desire of that which we want. 1788 D. Gilson *Serm.* 507 That inexpleable desire after what is good and lovely.

Hence †**Ine·xplebly** (erron. **inexpleably**) [cf. late L. *inexplēbiliter* (Prosper)], insatiably.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 9 What were these Harpyes, but flatterers, delators, and the inexpleably covetous?

Inexplicability (ine·ksplikăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being inexplicable; incapability of being explained.

1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 513 The inexplicability of many allusions, especially in Taliesin. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* xxiii, The inexplicability which seemed to shroud the purposes and conduct of his new ally. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* v. ii. 321 The very appearance of such inexplicability is a portion of the probation.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) Something inexplicable.

1814 Scott *Wav.* xxiii, This is one of the inexplicabilities of human nature. 1865 Masson *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 393 He has had to assume an inexplicability, an inconceivability,. a paradox, as nevertheless a fact.

Inexplicable (ine·ksplikăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* [a. F. *inexplicable* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *inexplicābilis* that cannot be unfolded or loosened, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *explicābilis* Explicable.]

A. *adj.* †**1.** That cannot be unfolded, untwisted, or disentangled; inextricable; very intricate or complex. *Obs.*

1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 Of the Mazes cauled Labyrinthi .. of knottes inexplicable .. and dyuers suche other portentous inuentions. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 579 Before a man can come to the Labyrinth indeed which is so intricat and inexplicable. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 159/1 He was busied in surveying the inexplicable banks of Nilus..and the winding compass of their Trenches. [1837 Emerson *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 175 There is never a beginning, there is never an end, to the inexplicable continuity of this web of God.]

†**b.** as *adv.* = Inexplicably. *Obs.*

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiv. 49 The contynuelle thoughte wherinne she is Inexplycable occupyed.

†**2.** That cannot be 'unfolded' or expressed in words; inexpressible, indescribable. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. ii. 363 Flagellacyons and tormentes inexplycables without ende or without releasynge. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 97 The inexplicable benefite of knowledge. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 The miseries and afflictions of imprisonment are inexplicable and cannot bee conceiued by any that haue not felt or had proofe thereof. 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1704) 81 Fire..a Subject or Utensil of so various and inexplicable use.

3. That cannot be explained; inscrutable, unintelligible; (in recent use) that cannot be accounted for, unaccountable.

1546 Gardiner *Declar. Joye* (Quarto ed.) 84 b, You turne the matteir so aboute, as it is inexplicable. 1570 Billingsley *Euclid* X. ix. 239 The matter .. obscure and hard, and in a maner inexplicable. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 13 Inexplicable dumbe shewes. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* I. (1700) 37 If God has declared this inexplicable thing concerning himself to us, we are bound to believe it. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 188 Phænomena hitherto inexplicable in the animal and vegetable œconomy. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* vi, The wooer had begun to hold the refusal of the damsel as somewhat capricious and inexplicable. 1850 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* xiii. (Low) § 566 There were, in the depths of the sea, untold wonders, and inexplicable mysteries. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xv. 226 Still more inexplicable was the ingratitude of the aristocracy.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something that cannot be explained. (Usually in *pl.*)

1745 Needham *Microsc. Disc.* Introd. 5 We may surely reckon it among the Inexplicables. 1864 Bowen *Logic* IX. 294 Miscellaneous sophisms of so puzzling a character that the old logicians called them the Inexplicables.

2. *pl.* A vulgar euphemism for 'trousers': cf. *inexpressibles*.

1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz* III. 257 He usually wore a brown frock coat without a wrinkle, light inexplicables without a spot.

Ine·xplicableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inexplicable; inexplicability.

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 158 Why are they so confounded at the inexplicableness of the circumstances? 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. vii. 64 Not to insist .. on the Abstruseness and Inexplicableness of this Distinction. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iii. § 21 The explanation of that which is explicable, does but bring out into greater clearness the inexplicableness of that which remains behind.

Ine·xplicably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an inexplicable manner: †**a.** Inextricably, very intricately; †**b.** Inexpressibly, indescribably; **c.** Inscrutably, unaccountably.

1629 Bp. Hall *Hypocrite* Wks. (1634) 361 What is their case? Surely inexplicably, unconceivably fearefull. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 152 The inexplicably fine machine of an animal or vegetable. 1814 Byron *Lara* I. xvii, In him inexplicably mix'd appear'd Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Roast Pig*, A bundle of virtues and vices, inexplicably intertwisted.

Inexplicant (ine·ksplikănt), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. In- 3 + L. *explicānt-em*, pres. pple. of *explicāre* to Explicate.] Not explicating or explaining; giving no explanation.

1825 Lamb *Vision of Horns*, Tired with the fruitless chase of inexplicant analogies.

†**Inexplicate** (ine·ksplikĕt), *a. Obs.* [In- 3: cf. late L. *inexplicāt-us* unexplained, *inexplicitus* not unfolded.] Not to be disentangled; very intricate; = Inexplicable 1.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 102. 509 Hee built .. an intricate Labyrinth at Woodstocke and therein bestowed this his pearle of esteeme, vnto whose closet (for the inexplicate windings) none could approach but the King himselfe.

†**Ine·xplicate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [Loosely or erroneously used for Explicate *v.* 2 a.] *trans.* To disentangle.

1653 E. Chisenhale *Cath. Hist.* 280 Alexander..doubting if he should not inexplicate it [the Gordian knot] that it might be reputed as an evidence..of his bad fortune to come, with his sword cut it asunder.

Inexplicit (ineksplĭ·sit), *a.* [In- 3. Cf. L. *inexplicitus* in same sense.] Not explicit; not definitely expressed or expressive; not clear in terms or statement.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 116 You have yourself, though in an obscure and inexplicit way .. been delivering to me a proposition. 1847 J. Hardy in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 256 The description..is..inexplicit. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Feb. 245 The grumbles were inexplicit and almost inarticulate.

So **Inexpli·citly** *adv.*; **Inexpli·citness.**

1775 R. Chandler *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 130 Two structures yet remain, either omitted or mentioned inexplicitly by Pausanias. 1869 A. W. Potts *Lat. Pr. Comp.* (1870) 2 Indistinctness, inexplicitness..were faults which excluded a writer from the list of literary men. 1871–3 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 610 Saying a great deal in brief compass, and with all the entailed consequences of inexplicitness.

Inexplorable (ineksplō·răb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be explored; inscrutable.

1646 Buck *Rich. III*, III. 82 It was the Kings owne immoveable and inexplorable doome. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) IV. 1 A blind inexplorable labyrinth. 1834 Wilson *Dissert. Reasonableness Chr.* viii. 171 The inexplorable infinity of his grace.

Inexplosive (ineksplō·siv), *a.* [In- 3.] Not explosive; not liable to or capable of explosion.

1867 Howells *Venet. Life* (ed. 2) xvii, To enjoy themselves in the mild, inexplosive fashion [*ed.* I, 1866 unexplosive manner] which seems to satisfy Italian nature. 1884 *American* VIII. 38 The inexplosive materials of which dynamite is compounded.

Inexposable (inekspō·zăb'l), *a. rare*−1. [f. In- 3 + *exposable*, from Expose *v.* + -able.] Not capable of being, or liable to be, exposed.

1618 T. Adams *Serm. Rage Oppress.* Wks. 1861 I. 83 Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made inexposable to easy ruin, may pass unmolested.

Inexpo·sure (inekspō·zhiu). *rare*−1. [In- 3.] 'A state of not being exposed'.

1828 Webster cites *Med. Repos.*

Inexpre·ss, *a. rare*−1. [In- 3.] Not definitely expressed; not explicit: cf. Express *a.* 3.

1871 Morley *Crit. Misc.* 277 Great work enough has been done..by men whose recognition was informal and inexpress.

Inexpre·ssed, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Unexpressed.

1821 T. G. Wainewright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 186 For the inexpressed purpose of deforming [etc.].

Inexpressible (inekspre·sĭb'l), *a.* and *sb.* [In- 3.]

A. *adj.* That cannot be expressed in words; unutterable, unspeakable, indescribable. (Often as an emotional intensive: cf. *ineffable*.)

1625 Donne *Serm.* iii. 22 Thou shalt feele the Ioy of his third birth in thy soul most inexpressible this day. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 113 Ere mid-day arriv'd In Eden, distance inexpressible By Numbers that have name. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 159 ₱ 8, I gazed with inexpressible Pleasure on these happy Islands. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. 224–5 It is with inexpressible concern, that I find myself called upon .. to be the accuser of such a man. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxiii. 166 Its seclusion gives it an inexpressible charm.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something inexpressible. (In quot. 1846 with punning allusion to next sense.)

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* II. vi. 24 Praise best doth Inexpressibles expresse. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 73 A pair of standard footmen seems to be the real pair of inexpressibles.

2. *pl.* (*colloq.*) Breeches or trousers. (Orig. euphemistic: cf. *ineffables, inexplicables, unmentionables.*)

1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* Wks. 1795 II. 154 (Farmer) I've heard, that breeches, petticoats, and smock, Give to thy modest mind a grievous shock, And that thy brain (so lucky its device) Christ'neth them inexpressibles, so nice. 1793 Gibbon *Let.* 12 Nov. 1800 Helen Bedingfeld in *Jerningham Lett.* (1896) I. 196 A pair of old *inexpressibles* .. contained seven thousand Guineas! .. deposited in so vulgar a Garment. 1809 *Farmers' Mag.* X. 500 A fine lady can talk about her lover's inexpressibles, when she would faint to hear of his breeches. 1875 *Spectator* (Melbourne) 12 June 641/1 The episcopal inexpressibles .. for obvious reasons will be unsuited to lay legs.

Hence **Inexpressibi·lity, Inexpre·ssibleness,** the quality of being inexpressible.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Inexpressibleness.* 1826–7 De Quincey *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 249, I do not admit the inexpressibility of paternal grief. 1869 Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxi. 1 Our joy should have some sort of inexpressibleness in it.

Inexpressibly (inekspre·sĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inexpressible manner or degree; beyond expression; unutterably, unspeakably, indescribably. (Often as an emotional intensive.)

a 1660 Hammond (J.), God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure inexpressibly abundant. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 75 ₱ 8 Something so inexpressibly Graceful in his Words and Actions. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. vii. 212 The King was inexpressibly alarmed. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 17 The final echos being inexpressibly soft and pure. 1875 W. Collins *Q. of Hearts* 21 You terrify me so inexpressibly that I shall be glad to get rid of you.

Inexpre·ssion. *nonce-wd.* [In- 3.] Want or absence of expression.

1796 Coleridge *Let. to Thelwall* 19 Nov. in *Lett.* (1895) 180 'Tis a mere carcass of a face; flat, flabby, and expressive chiefly of inexpression.

Inexpressive (inekspre·siv), *a.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *inexpressif* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. = Inexpressible. *arch.* (In modern writers prob. in imitation of Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 10, or Milton *Lycidas* 176, where *unexpressive* is the word.)

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* V. xxxix. 72 On the Vision inexpressive rayes did wait. 1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* I. 124 Then the inexpressive strain Diffuses its inchantment. 1794 Mathias *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 298 To mortal ken he dares unveil The inexpressive form in semblance frail. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* VII. 730 Those soft-winged eyes..'Twixt trembling lids of inexpressive joy. 1866 J. H. Newman *Gerontius* (1874) 14, I feel in me An inexpressive lightness and a sense Of freedom.

2. Not expressive; not expressing a meaning, feeling, character, etc.; wanting in expression.

1744 Akenside *Pleas. Imag.* III. 285 To behold, in lifeless things, The inexpressive semblance of himself, Of thought and passion. 1761 Lloyd *Prol. Hecuba* (R.), O! glorious times, when actors thus could strike, Expressive, inexpressive, all alike! 1791 Robertson *India App.* 280 Finished in a stile considerably superior to the hard inexpressive manner of the Egyptians. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 239 His features are inexpressive of intellect. 1846 Mrs. Gore *Eng. Char.* (1852) 152 That blank and inexpressive vacuity, which an able diplomatist is careful to assume as a vizard. *c* 1860 Faber *Old Labourer* x, His inexpressive eye.

Inexpre·ssively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.]

1. Inexpressibly, indescribably. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1809 *Susan* I. 217 The notes were wild, but inexpressively sweet. 1840 Poe *Pit & Pendulum* Wks. 1864 I. 319, I felt very—oh, inexpressively, sick and weak.

2. Not expressively; without expressive power.

1823 Bentham *Not Paul* 236 The name, so inexpressively rendered, in the English, by the word *Deacons*. 1893 *Athenæum* 27 May 663/3 The idea here is a good one; but how inexpressively .. it is indicated!

Inexpre·ssiveness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being inexpressive; want of expressiveness.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* Table I. Wks. 1843 VIII. 40 The fictitiousness, and hence the inexpressiveness, or rather the misexpressiveness, of the language. 1833 Hook *Parson's Daughter* (1847) 260 A countenance of immovable inexpressiveness. 1881 H. James *Portr. Lady* liv, Pity for the poor woman's inexpressiveness, her want of regret, of disappointment, came back to her.

†**Ine·xprimable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *inexprimable* (16th c. in H. Estienne), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *exprimer* to express.] Inexpressible.

a 1577 Gascoigne *Hearbes, Weedes*, etc. Wks. (1587) 236 A louer being charged with inexprimable ioyes.

Inexpugnable (inekspu·gnăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *inexpugnable* (14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*), ad. L. *inexpugnābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *expugnābilis* Expugnable.] That cannot be taken by assault or storm; incapable of being overcome, subdued, or overthrown by force; impregnable, invincible.

a. *lit.* of a fortress, an army, etc.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prol. 10 Troye the graunte, and many other places stronge and inexpugnable haue ben besieged sharpely & assayled. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1062/1 How the inexpugnable walles of Jerico were ouerthrowen. 1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 23 The inexpugnable armies prepared against hym. 1658 *Hist. Christina Queen of Swedland* 292 The Castle of Besen .. seated on a craggy mountain, which renders it inexpugnable. 1787 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 Convinced at length .. that this empire was inexpugnable. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. V. 249 Syracuse .. had not only become inexpugnable, but had assumed the aggressive.

b. *fig.* of a statement, argument, principle, desire, disposition, quality, condition, etc., or of a person in reference to his principles or disposition: That cannot be overthrown or overcome.

a 1535 MORE *Agst. Tyndall* II. Wks. 662 By some of hys own argumentes .. he .. maketh it rather more strong, and proueth it playn inexpugnable. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. xv. (1639) 24 An inexpugnable desire of sleeping. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 218 By Fasting, the three Children also were found..inexpugnable by the Babylonians. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 85 The inexpugnable good Will of the Parliament at that Time was the Preservation of the King. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 34 His arguments seem to me very far from inexpugnable. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* II. 4 A certain inexpugnable dignity surrounded him.

Hence **Inexpugnabi·lity, Inexpu·gnableness,** the quality of being inexpugnable, impregnability; **Inexpu·gnably** *adv.*, impregnably, invincibly.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* App. (1662) v. v. 122 Incompossibility and Incommensurability that is inexpugnably lodged up in the perverse and unreclaimable *Hyle*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inexpugnableness*. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* viii. 437 Fixing those transactions inexpugnably in your minds. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. v. (1872) VI. 3 What silent courage, or private inexpugnability of mind, was in him. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* 140 He was .. persuaded of the general justice and inexpugnableness of the orthodox system. 1881 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 680 Of one thing I am inexpugnably assured.

†**Inexpugnate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *inexpugnāt-us* unconquered: see IN-3 and EXPUGNAT.] Unconquered.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 6 Then gnashing Spirits That howling waile, Hells inexpugnat merits: Where's all your gentry?

Inexpungible, -geable (inekspʌ·ndʒĭb'l, -ăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + **expungible*, f. EXPUNGE *v.*] That cannot be expunged or obliterated; indelible.

1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* III. xxxiv. 135 With inexpungeable features of the dwarf sharp limned upon his smarting sight. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 20 Feb. 264/3 The law is on the statute book of human thought, inexpungible.

†**Ine·xputable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *inexputābilis* incalculable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *exputāre* to reckon: see -BLE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexputable*, not to bee numbred.

† **Inexsa·turable, inexat-,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *inexsaturābilis* (*inexatur-*), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *exsaturābilis*, f. *exsaturāre* to EXSATURATE.] Incapable of being satisfied; insatiable.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inexaturable*.

†**Inexsa·turated, inexaturated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-3: see EXSATURATE.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inexaturated*, not to be filled or satisfied, of an unsatiable appetite.

†**Inexsu·perable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inexsuperābilis*: see IN-3 and EXSUPERABLE.] That cannot be overcome.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inexuperable*, not to bee passed ouer. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inexuperable*, that cannot be passed or overcome, invincible. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* I. ix. (1662) 37 [His] inexuperable confidence of the truth of the Conclusion.

Ine·xtant, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not extant; no longer existing.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 541 The poem .. is supposed to have for its basis one yet older, and for some time inextant.

Inexte·nded, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Unextended; without extension.

1739 WATTS *Proof Separate State* i, If they suppose it [the soul] to be inextended, or to have no parts or quantity, I confess I can have no manner of idea of the existence or possibility of such an inextended being without consciousness or active power. 1897 M. DZIEWICKI *Wyclif's 'De Logica'* (Wyclif Soc.) III. Introd. 19 Even Averrhoës' position, viz., that they exist, but with less intensity of being, would be contrary to the system of inextended points. *Ibid.* 33 Movement indeed, though inextended in itself, is extended in the body which moves.

†**Inexte·nsed,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. med. or mod.L. *inextens-us* (f. *in-* (IN-3) + *extensus* EXTENSE *a.*) + -ED 1.] Without extension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 200 How can the Soule extend itselfe thorow the whole body, being a Spirit indivisible, inextensed?

Inextensibi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *inextensibilité* (Littré).] The quality of being inextensible.

1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Mechanics* II. viii. 32 (U. K. S.) This power of transmitting pressure in the direction of its length, is not owing to the flexibility of the rope, but to its inextensibility. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 512/2 Its inextensibility admirably adapting it to .. mere passive resistance. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 448.

Inextensible (inekste·nsĭb'l), *a.* [IN-3; cf. F. *inextensible* (Buffon).] Not extensible; incapable of extension; that cannot be stretched or drawn out in length.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 307 A heavy body .. attached to a flexible and inextensible string. 1853 J. H. JELLETT (*title*) On the Properties of Inextensible Surfaces. 1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 16/3 He starts with the assumption that the density of the luminiferous ether is constant (in other words that the ether is inextensible and incompressible).

Inextension (inekste·nʃən). *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of extension; unextended state.

1827 J. FEARN in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 632 The inextension of the mind.

Inexte·nsive, *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not extensive, small.

1890 *Scots Observer* 25 Jan. 269/1 The public .. will no doubt clamour for his inextensive volume.

In extenso: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inexte·rminable, *a. rare.* [ad. L. (post-class.) *inexterminābilis*: see IN-3 and EXTERMINABLE.]

†1. Having no possible end; interminable, endless. *Obs. rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 145 Continuall, nay rather inexterminable vowes..unto your services. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. Contents Ll va, That there is an everanticipative Eternity and inexterminable Amplitude that are proper to the Deity onely.

2. 'That cannot be exterminated.'

a 1828 RUSH cited in WEBSTER.

Inexti·nct, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inexstinct-us* (Ovid): cf. IN-3 and EXTINCT.] Unextinguished.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inextinct, Inextinguable*, not to bee quenched. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xxxi, In which he had not supposed such a capacity of love had yet remained inextinct. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 402 Man's high hope and inextinct desire.

†**Inexti·nguible,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *inextinguible* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *inexstinguibilis*: see IN-3 and EXTINGUIBLE.] =next.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxviii. (MS. Digby) lf. 134/1 Þat was by crafte made in extinguible For it ne myȝt .. Neiþer be queynt wᵗ winde, tempest, ne reyn. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiii. 256 They brenne in soule with the ardoure of inextynguyble charyte. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* 186 The inextinguible fire of ciuile war. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 325 Those inextinguible flames of infernall fernaces. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 142 This infinite inextinguible thirst after terrene goods.

Inextinguishable (inekstiᵊŋgwiʃăb'l), *a.* [f. IN-3 + EXTINGUISHABLE.] That cannot be extinguished (in various senses of the verb); unquenchable, indestructible, etc.

In 'inextinguishable laughter', an echo of the Homeric ἄσβεστος γέλως, Iliad I. 599.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 218 In heaven and hell I am continually Withouten ende to be inextinguissible. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. iv. 40 And to shew his inextinguishable light and heat they used to maintain a perpetual fire upon their altars. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 217 So ..together rush'd Both Battels maine, with ruinous assault And inextinguishable rage. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I. 739 Heav'n rang with laughter inextinguishable. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* ii, The efforts of the professor .. were totally inadequate to restrain the inextinguishable laughter of the students. 1816 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XVI. 239 An impulse of .. the most inextinguishable hope was excited in every heart. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. (1860) 387 What an inextinguishable titter that time spared not celestial visages. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* V. (1876) 126 Primitive law considers the..family groups, as perpetual and inextinguishable.

Hence **Inexti·nguishableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Inexti·nguishably** *adv.*

1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 82 The Moon Burns, inextinguishably beautiful. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 464/2 She burst out crying inextinguishably.

Inexti·nguished, *a.* [IN-3.] Not extinguished; still burning; unextinguished.

1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 174 Ye Stars, that beam with inextinguished brilliancy through the midnight sky. 1823 J. WILSON *Trials Marg. Lyndsay* xliii, That feeling, perhaps, had inextinguished love below it. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ix. (1864) 271 Having found the inextinguished fire of their last encampment.

Inextirpable (inekstə·ɹpăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inexstirpābilis* (Pliny), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *exstirpāre* to EXTIRPATE: cf. F. *inextirpable* (15–16th c.] That cannot be extirpated or entirely rooted out.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* i. 11 All these, indulged and accustomed, grow stronger, and at last inextirpable. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XII. 137 An inextirpable disease.

Hence **Inexti·rpableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Inexto·llible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + **extollible* from EXTOL *v.*] That cannot be extolled.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. 337 Our inextollible Friar Gerund remained alone.

In extremis: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Ine·xtricabi·lity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *inextricabilité* (Littré).] The quality or state of being inextricable. Also with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, a situation, etc. from which one cannot extricate oneself.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 444 Taking them, as his clue, into a labyrinth of inextricability. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* I. 187 Spain has emancipated herself from the inextricability of the chain. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. x. (1872) IX. 186 He .. fell partly .. into drinking, as the solution of his inextricabilities.

Inextricable (ine·kstrikăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inextrīcābilis* that cannot be disentangled or disengaged, from which one cannot disengage oneself, inexplicable (f. *in-* (IN-3) + *extrīcāre* to EXTRICATE); perh. immed. a. F. *inextricable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. From which one cannot extricate oneself; esp. so intricate or complicated that no means of exit can be discovered.

a. Of places, esp. a labyrinth or maze. Also *fig.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 260 It causeth marysshes and quamyres inextricable and dangerous both for horse and man. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 49 Of the Labyrynthe, or of th' obscure and inextricable buyldinge which Minos .. caused Dedalus .. to make. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 95 The cuts and channels..winding in and out with a thousand inextricable twinings, inclosed them. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 268 Lest..we..lose our selves in inextricable Mazes. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. i. 54 A road among the woods which they would have found inextricable.

b. Of a state or condition: That cannot be escaped or got free from.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 161 [They] cast themselves ..into millions of .. daungers in manner inextricable. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. viii. § 2 The crooked by-paths which tend to death, and inextricable misery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 528 God..ordaind thy will By nature free, not overrul'd by Fate Inextricable, or strict necessity. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 241 That he should run himself into inextricable Danger by going on. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 136 The Laocoön..is such a type of human beings, struggling with an inextricable trouble.

2. Of a knot, coil, etc.: That cannot be unravelled, disentangled, or untied. Also *transf.*

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. ii, To deceive him .. that would break Such an inextricable tie as ours was. 1728 VENEER *Sincere Penit.* Pref. 7 Compassed about by the strongest and most inextricable bonds of iniquity. 1829 SCOTT *Guy M.* Introd., The knot of the accursed sophistry became more inextricable in appearance, at least to the prey whom its meshes surrounded.

b. Of a grasp: That cannot be loosened or detached.

1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 138 Catching an inextricable hold of every wall they can reach.

†3. Of a problem: Incapable of being solved.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 147 The Scribes..in certaine niceties, and scrupulous questions, sometimes inextricable. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 138 An exact proportion betwixt the Diameter and Circumference is inextricable to Art. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 215 A Problem too curious to enquire into, but not altogether inextricable.

4. Intricately involved, confused, or perplexed; incapable of being cleared up or put straight.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 3 In this Story there is an inextricable Errour in point of Chronology. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 157 If this be Nature with you, you cast your self into inextricable difficulties to know what you say. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ix. 394 To embroil his Commodore in an inextricable squabble with the Chinese Government. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 159 The ecclesiastical polity of the realm was in inextricable confusion.

5. Intricate, elaborate, exquisitely wrought. *rare.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 93 What force and strength was requisite, there being in them such inextricable Perfection [a transl. of Pliny's phrase, *inextricabilis perfectio*].

1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 34 A net of such exquisite art and inextricable workmanship. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. 328 The inextricable richness of the fully developed Gothic jamb and arch.

Hence **Ine·xtricableness.**

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 122 There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no inextricablenesse in thee. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Inextricably (ine·kstrikăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inextricable manner; beyond all possibility of being disentangled or extricated.

1598 DRAYTON *Rosamond to K. Henry* Annot.. Vaults arched and walled with brick and stone, almost inextricably wound one within another. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 134 The Sun may be so inextricably inveloped by the maculæ, that he may quite lose his light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VIII. 342 Th' intangling snares deny (Inextricably firm) the pow'r to fly. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xii. 268 Politics was now inextricably connected with religion. 1887 J. S. BANKS *Man. Chr. Doctr.* II. iii. 178 In the Roman teaching ..truth and error are subtly and inextricably interwoven.

†**Ine·xtricate,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + L. *extrīcāt-us* pa. pple.: see EXTRICATE *v.*] Not to be disentangled; involved, tangled, intricate.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XI. 389 But the equal fate *Of* God withstood his stealth; inextricate Imprisoning bands.

Inexuperable, variant of INEXUPERABLE.

†**Ineye** (inəi·), *v. Obs.* Also 5 eneye. [f. IN-2 (EN-) + EYE, after L. *inoculāre*.] *trans.* To put an eye or bud into (the bark of a tree); to inoculate, to propagate by inoculation; =BUD *v.* 5.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VIII. 53 The figtre now teneye hit is no wronge. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 21 Let sage experience teach thee all the Arts Of Grafting and In-eyeing.

†**Infa·bricated,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-3.] Not fabricated, unwrought.

1623 COCKERAM, *Infabricated*, Vnwrought. 1721 BAILEY, *Infabricated*, not well wrought, rough. 1775 ASH, *Infabricated*, slightly put together. 1828 in WEBSTER.

†**Infaci·litate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + FACILITATE *v.*] *trans.* To render difficult.

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 50 The discovery of some of those hindrances or rubs that either hinder or infacilitate this work of Fen-drayning.

Infædation, obs. erron. form of INFEUDATION.

† Infai·lable, *a. Obs.* Also 7 infaillible. [In-3. Partly, at least, a. F. *infaillible* (15th c.).] Not liable to fail; unfailing; reliable; infallible.

1561 Eden *Arte of Nauig.* Pref. ¶¶ij, Certain infaileable sygnes and tokens of the same. *Ibid.* A ij b, Infaylable principles. 1631 Denison *Heav. Bang.* 47 Liuely and infaillible signes of the presence of Christ. *Ibid.* 106 A few.. infaillible markes, wherby we may know whether wee haue receiued Christ.

Infair: see Infare *sb.*

Infaisable, obs. form of Infeasible.

† Infai·thful, *a. Obs. rare* −°. [In- 3.] = Unfaithful. Hence **† Infai·thfulness.**

1688 Norris *Theory Love* 164 It oftentimes receives a Denomination from the sensuality, but never from the injustice, infaithfulness, or the like.

Infall (i·nfǫl). [f. In *adv.* 11 d + Fall *sb.*; = Ger. *einfall*, Du. *inval*, hostile incursion.]

1. An inroad, attack, incursion, or descent *upon* an army, town, etc., or *into* a country. Now *rare.*

1645 Cromwell *Let.* 25 Apr. in *Carlyle*, A party of the Earl of Northampton's Regiment..came to make an infall upon me. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* vii. § 322 The garrison at Hull had many strong infalls into the country. 1679 in Wodrow *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. 54 At the Infal upon Glasgow. 1894 Atkinson *Old Whitby* 67 The piratical, predatory raids or infalls—we can hardly dignify them by calling them invasions—from the side of the sea..

2. The place where the water enters a reservoir, canal, etc. Cf. *outfall.*

1863 *Daily Tel.* 6 Apr., The puddling was not put in for about 300 feet at the infall, and about 150 feet at the outfall, the ground forming, in fact, a natural bank.

3. The falling of a stream, road, etc. into another; junction, confluence.

1895 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* xlvii. 334 It was near the infall of the road from Loch Dee that we first got sight of those we sought.

† Infalla·cious, *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Not fallacious or deceptive.

1677 Grew *Exp. Solut. Salts* i. § 10 In..this Experiment, two things, to render it infallacious, are to be noted.

Infallen (i·nfǭ·lĕn), *ppl. a.* [f. In *adv.* 11 b + Fallen.] That has fallen in. Cf. Fall *v.* 58 b.

1882 *B'ham Weekly Post* 8 Apr. 3/4 Due to the covering up by the infallen rock of certain submarine cavities.

Infallibilism (infæ·libiliz'm). [f. as next + -ism.] The principle of the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. of the Pope.

1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 443 The present Archbishop of Westminster..having learnt infallibilism at Rome,..was put over the heads of English Catholics by the Pope, against their will. 1895 Boyd Carpenter *Lect. Preach.* 200, I would not have any of you..climb into the seat of smug and self-satisfied infallibilism.

Infallibilist (infæ·libilist). Also **-blist.** [f. L. *infallibil-is* Infallible + -ist.] One who believes in or upholds the infallibility of some person or thing, esp. (in reference to the Vatican Council) that of the Pope.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb., The Infalliblists are said to be now moving swiftly and surely towards their goal. 1873 Morley *Rousseau* II. xiv. 274 The presumptuousness of all varieties of theological infallibilists. 1879 *19th Cent.* No. 32. 670 Hieronymus Porcius, the Infallibilist, wrote maintaining the doctrine of the Papal infallibility. 1894 *Academy* 25 Aug. 127/3 The position of a negative dogmatist is assumed to differ fundamentally from that of a theological or scientific infallibilist.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1875 Pusey 2 Jan. in Liddon *Life* (1897) IV. xi. 279 The whole extreme Ritualist party is practically infallibilist. 'We will not retreat; because we are certainly right.'

Hence **Infallibili·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to an infallibilist.

1890 *Microcosm* Mar. 90 Any other acknowledgment would be fatal to its infallibilistic pretensions [i.e. those of the Papacy].

Infallibility (infælĭbi·lĭti). [f. as Infallible + -ity; repr. med.L. *infallibilitās*, obs. F. *infallibilité* (Franç. de Sales *a* 1600, in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The quality or fact of being infallible or exempt from liability to err.

1611 Cotgr., *Infallibilité*, infallibilitie, or infalliblenesse; certainetie, assurance. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 8 Men ..priuiledged with the priuiledge of infallibilitie. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 110 The Pope sitting in his Chaire,.. may yet erre for all his infallibility so much and so oft bragged of. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. i. § 2 [The evidences] will likewise prove the undoubted certainty and infallibility of those writings. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* xii, A striking instance of the infallibility of my judgment. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 443 Roman Catholics in this country acquired all their civil rights on the strength of their reiterated declarations that Papal infallibility was no doctrine of their church. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* xi. 301 That which we call infallibility is nothing but this: the Church cannot err from the path of revealed truth.

b. *His Infallibility*, a title given to the Pope; also, a mock title.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 121 The day before the Pope expired, the startling announcement came forth 'His Infallibility is delirious'. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 1/1 An *ex cathedrâ* utterance from his Infallibility of Midlothian.

c. An infallible person. *rare.*

1886 Sir F. H. Doyle *Remin.* 49 Youthful infallibilities of the normal Arnoldian type.

2. The quality of being unfailing or not liable to fail; unfailing certainty.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 188 Thy light shall grow up, from a fair hope, to a modest assurance and infallibility, that that light shall never go out. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* 67 Puffd up with such a certitude and infallibilitie of hopes and presumptions, that..there were Bonefires alreadie made. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 216 The prestige of a gun with a savage is in his notion of its infallibility.

† Infallibi·lityship. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ship.] A mock title given to one who claims infallibility, *spec.* to the Pope.

1679 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1490 The crafty devil leaving his infallibilityship in the lurch. 1683 E. Fowler *Resol. Symbolizing with Ch. Rome* 34 [If] his Infallibilityship had judg'd Impartially of Errors and Superstitions. 1709 J. Johnson *Clergym. Vade M.* II. 264 His Infallibility-ship owns it to be true.

Infallible (infæ·lĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5–6 infal(l)yble, 6 -abil, -able, -iable. [ad. med. L. *infallibilis* (in Bæda), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *fallibilis* Fallible. Cf. F. *infaillible* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also Infailable.] Not fallible.

1. Of persons, their judgements, etc.: Not liable to be deceived or mistaken; incapable of erring.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. Prol. 1 a/1 Blessyd be god our souerayn creatour & dyrectour Infallyble. 1529 More *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 169/1 The infallible authoritie of the church in y^t^ god techeth it euery trueth requisite to ye necessitie of mans saluacion. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 9 If General Councells may erre, I doe not see why particular Courts should be infallible. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 113 If the Popes authority be so great, and his judgement so infallible. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlviii. 252 Parliaments are not infallible. 1870 Jevons *Elem. Logic* i. 8 As well might a man claim to be immortal in his body as infallible in his mind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 209 You admitted that the ruler was not infallible and might be mistaken.

2. Of things: Not liable to fail, unfailing.

a. Not liable to prove false, erroneous, or mistaken; that unfailingly holds good.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 23 b, Our lorde to wytnesse in his blessed promesse, whiche is infalyble. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 57 Th' infallible rules of Arithmetik and Geometrie. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 158 It foloweth by an infallible consequence. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 73 That Maxime is infallible, that what is just, is honourable. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 228 The height of the mountains was itself an infallible mark of the harbour. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* i. § 8. 104 This justly entitles her to my..confidence, till I find infallible proofs of her infidelity. 1883 H. Drummond *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 361 An infallible standard is a temptation to a mechanical faith.

b. Not liable to fail in its action or operation.

1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 134 ¶ 2 You..offer an infallible Cure of Vice and Folly, for the Price of one Penny. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* I. ix, An infallible ointment and plaister. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 244 The one being often liable to fail, while the other is in its nature almost infallible. 1854 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* II. 288 May she sew her work with an infallible needle. 1881 Mrs. R. T. Cooke *Somebody's Neighbors* 64 (Cent.) He..mended china with an infallible cement.

c. That cannot fail to be, or to come; certain.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* I. i. 150 To accuse your Mothers; which is most infallible disobedience. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. lv. (1623) 199 A Forme infallible to bee of the Britaine's Coines. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* I. v, One of the infalliblest fruits of Unwisdom.

B. *sb.* One who or that which is infallible.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 333 What heretic shall presume to decide between these two discordant Infallibles? 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 4 Some proposed one kind of infallible, and some another. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1891) 172 A point of difference between an infallible and a heretic.

Hence **† Infa·llible** *v. trans.*, to render infallibly certain; **† Infa·lliblеship** = Infallibility 1 b.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxix. § 4 His infallible-ship heares no farther in matters *de facto* then meaner men. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 1 We will first begin with Scripture Arguments the better to infallible it. *Ibid.*, We will next pursue it with right Reason which will selfly infallible it.

Infa·llibleness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being infallible; infallibility.

a 1585 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 12 Nothing but fancie, wherein there must either be vanitie, or infalliblenesse. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* II. § 22. 210 In the infalliblenesse of their judgement. 1870 Ruskin *Lect. Art* iii. 74 [Its] infalliblenesse .. as a proof of every other good power.

Infalliblist: see Infallibilist.

Infallibly (infæ·lĭbli), *adv.* [f. Infallible *a.* + -ly 2.] In an infallible manner.

1. Without fail or liability to prove false; most certainly, indubitably.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) V. vii. 422 The which ryght derely the blyssed Ihesu Cryste unto us hathe conquered and promysed infayllybly. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* 364 With me ye must consent And infallibly agre Of necessyte. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1048 Infallibly, madame, the mater is to hyghe for my symplenesse. 1653 Walton *Angler* ii. 53 He will infallibly take the bait, and you will be as sure to catch him. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. v, Mine eyes..I should have infallibly lost, if I had not suddenly thought of an expedient. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 106 The Sovereign would infallibly take part with the privileged orders.

2. Without liability to err or be mistaken; unerringly.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* V. lviii. § 1 That the one might infallibly teach what the other doe most assuredly bring to pass. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. ix. (1695) 277 Though every thing said in the Text be infallibly true, yet the Reader may be..very fallible in the understanding of it. 1707 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* II. i. 5 Pope Sixtus V. afterwards infallibly said, That [etc.]. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 321 To learn..that He, the Infallible Truth, will teach them infallibly. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 428 Bile ..is to be recognized..more infallibly by testing with the proper reagents.

† Infa·llid, *a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + (app.) an assumed **fallid* or L. **fallid-us*, from *fallĕre*, bearing the same analogy to *fallible* that *horrid* does to *horrible.*] That does not fail or prove false; = Infallible 2.

1635 Heywood *Hierarch.* v. 308 Infallid testimonies of the wisedome and power of the Almighty. *a* 1639 Webster *Appius & V.* II. iii, Upon my infallid evidence, You may pronounce the sentence on my side. 1639 G. Daniel *Ecclus.* xxxvii. 87 He gives infallid rules Of Knowledge.

Infalling (i·nˌfǭ·liŋ), *sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] A falling in; † an invasion (*obs.*).

1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 250 The young laird of Swintoun, who before the infalling was suspected to favour the enemy. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* II. viii. 303 Preparatory for the in-falling of an outward power.

† Infama·tion. *Obs.* [a. F. *infamation* (1359 *-acion*, in Godef.), ad. L. *infāmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infāmāre*: see Infame *v.*] The action of holding up to infamy; the spreading of an ill report; defamation.

1533 More *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 915/2 He bryngeth in as you see, his charitable infamacion of the cleargies cruelti, making men wene it wer so. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) II. 123/2 The nature of the Church hath ever been to suffer ..slanderous reports and infamation by the malignant Adversaries. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 50 Some such pestiferous Pens..have..infected the World with impostures and infamations of those, whose works they were neither able to extinguish nor confute.

† I·nfamator. *Obs. rare* −1. [Agent-noun in L. form from L. *infāmāre*: see Infame *v.*] One who defames; a slanderer.

1571 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 37 Suche as impugne proclamatioun of bannes cheeflie by infamie, and prove not, lett them be punished..as infamators.

Infa·matory, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *infāmātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *infāmāre*: see -ory.] † a. = Defamatory (*obs.*). b. Bringing infamy.

1612 T. James *Jesuits' Downf.* 58 These Libels, the contents whereof were wholly infamatory. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* III. i. 12, I have not heard of infamatory Verse against the Lady Angelica. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* IV. § 182 *note*, The reference to the infamatory result of compromise of a claim *ex delicto* is in the edict *de infamia.*

† Infa·me, *sb.*1 *Obs.* Also 4 enfame. [a. OF. *infame, enfame*:—late L. *infāmium* (Isidore V. xxxvii. 26) = L. *infāmia* Infamy.] = Infamy.

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 6 Comenly the people wol lye and bringe aboute soche enfame. *Ibid.* 49 But infame that goeth alwaie tofore, and praising worship by any cause folowyng after, maketh to rise thilke honour, in double of wealth, and that quencheth the spotte of the firste enfame. 1413 Hoccleve *Piteous Compl. Soul* 258 Yit am I nought of this oppinion, To couere so be excusacion Of this infame, the malise of my synne. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 131 Than come dishonour and Infame, our fais, And brocht in ane to reule with raggit clais. 1616 J. Lane *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* xi. 74 And conscient fault thear wears owne willfull shame, Wheare reason playd false to right iust infame.

† Infa·me, *a.* (*sb.*2) *Obs.* [a. F. *infâme* (1356 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infām-is* of ill fame, infamous, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *fāma* fame, report.] = Infamous.

1555–86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvi. 124 That fals and degenerat seid Of Douglassis fals, wratchit, and infame. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1846 I. 81 Whosoever war produced for witnesses war admitted, how suspitious and infame that ever thei ware. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* Table 82 Infame persones are all they quha are convicted of perjurie, vpon ane Assise. *Ibid.*, He is infame, quha reveales the secret of the gilde. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 274 Long had the Galilæan Name Been reprobated and infame. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 34 (1740) 142 A scandalous, infame State Libel.

B. *sb.* [absol. use of adj. as in Fr.] An infamous person; one branded with infamy.

1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. K iv, He shoulde be .. made an infame or be put to the open reproch of all men.

Infame (infē·m), *v. arch.* Also 5–6 enfame. [a. F. *infame-r*, ad. L. *infāmāre* to render infamous, f. *infāmis*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To render infamous; to brand with infamy or dishonour; to hold up to infamy; to reprobate. *arch.*

1413 Hoccleve *Piteous Compl. Soul* 252 Thi sone him banysshed from heuen blisse, as for enfamed; he and alle his. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 10 Shal I murder Jason..nay .. for treuly for as moche as I sholde be enfamed. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* I. 66/2 Because he..somewhat persecuted the christians, he was infamed by writers. 1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 271 Quintus Hortensius .. is infamed by historians, because he looked in a glasse when he made him ready. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 611 This inhuman Practice will infame your Government. 1826 C. Butler *Vind. Bk. Rom. Cath. Ch.* 116 Why then do you infame Doctor Lingard for his not mentioning it? *Ibid.* 127 If we are to be infamed, let it be by the production of facts. 1897 Creighton *Papacy* V. VI. v. 147 He infamed good works as though they were not meritorious.

† 2. To spread an ill report of; to defame. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 181/2 She that enfamed the servaunte of god was taken and vexyd wyth a deuyl. 1529

More *Dyaloge* i. 19a/2 No such faynyd wonders shulde enfame goddes very myracles. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll vij b, To the entente to couer their owne infamy, they infame all other that bee good. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 4. 279 If the Iudge or Iustice of peace infame any person called before them vniustly, the iniury is almost doubled.

†3. To accuse of something infamous. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* ii. vii, Infamynge hym to be a man without charitie. 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 8 Is there any nation, that hath been more enfamed of barbarous conditions, than the Scythes? 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* ii. L vj b, She was afore that, infamed of lyghte conuersacyon. 1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* ii. vi. (1633) 87 Hee infamed the said Prior, as an abettour and favourer of Arnolds heresie. 1797 *R. Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 275 Ecclesiastical judges shall not compel any to come to purgation at the suggestion of their apparitors, unless they be infamed by grave and good men.

Hence **Infa·ming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1535 E. Harvel in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 74 The infaming of our Nacion with the vehementist words they cowde use. 1599 Jas. I Βασιλ. Δωρον (1682) 25 The infaming and making odious of the parent is the readiest way to bring the sonne in contempt. 1611 Cotgr., *Charivaris*,.. an infamous (or infaming) ballade sung by an armed troupe vnder the window.

Infa·med, *ppl. a. arch.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed[1].] Made or become infamous; branded with infamy.

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 39/1 Here was the fyrst that ever the chyrche of Rome had an infamed pope. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 176 He waistit al the public rentis..in his infamit lust. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* i. x. § 4 (1622) 102 Theodorus, the most infamed of the Atheists. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 8 For Drinking..and the like outrages of licentious youth, none so infam'd as this young Tarquin.

† b. Legally pronounced or held infamous. *Obs.*

1529 More *Dyaloge* iii. iii. 72 a/1 [That] the lawe made by the chyrche, sholde..admytte and receyue a persone infamed. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 277 Abused by the flattery of sick ane infamet person of the law and mensworne apostate. 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 134 Whosoeuer vsed diceplaying was taken..and holden as infamed persons.

c. *Her.* (= F. *infamé.*) Applied to a lion or other beast figured without a tail; = Defamed 2.

1780 in Edmondson *Heraldry* II. Gloss. 1828 in Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. 1889 Elvin *Dict. Her.* Plate 26, Defamed, Defame, or Infamed.

†**Infa·mer.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 **-our.** [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who brings infamy; a defamer.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Gg viij b, Nor Rome shall not repute theim .. for augmentours of the commonwealth, but infamours and robbers of clemency. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart., K. Arthur* cvi, That vniust Mordred, Mischiefes Nourisher, Times bad infamer.

Infamilia·rity. *rare.* [In-[3].] = Unfamiliarity.

1866 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 575 Whether something is to be allowed for a Norfolk man's infamiliarity with natural beauty.

†**Infa·mity.** *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *infameté* infamy, f. *infame* Infame *a.*: see -ity.] = Infamy 3.

1493 *Acta Audit.* 176 (Jam.) Vnder the pain of periure & infamite. 1543 *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Infamite & periure.

Infamize (i·nfămәiz), *v.* [f. L. *infāmis* Infame *a.* + -ize.]

1. *trans.* To render infamous; to brand with infamy; to stigmatize *with*; = Infame *v.* 1.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 37 Another age..may baffull and infamize my name when I am in heauen. 1817 Coleridge *Zapoyla* i. i. 141 Riotous slanderers leagued To infamize the name of the king's brother With a lie black as hell. 1848 Mill *Pol. Econ.* v. x. § 2 (1876) 560/1 The moral sense of mankind very rightly infamizes those who resist an otherwise just claim on the ground of usury.

b. To render infamous in law.

1827 Mill in *Bentham's Rat. Jud. Evid.* V. 746 All persons..who have suffered any afflictive or infamizing punishment. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1873) I. xxiii. 472 Certain obligations .. are sanctioned by penalties which are purely infamising: by a declaration pronounced by competent authority, that the party shall be held infamous or merits infamy. 1865 Mill in *Westm. Rev.* XXVIII. 18.

2. To defame; = Infame *v.* 2.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. ii. i. *Noah* 577 Cham that impudently view'd His Fathers shame, and..thus began To imfamize the poor old drunken man. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 This Cardinal did always use to infamise the Father for his publisht Writings with odious appellations. 1817 Coleridge *Own Times* (1850) III. 957 Who infamizes another man as an Apostate and Renegado. 1831 *Examiner* 449/2 How is the claim to be stated without infamizing the claimant?

Hence **I·nfamizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see sense 1 b); also **I·nfamizer,** a defamer.

1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* (1593) 180 Vnlineall vsurpers of iudgement, infamizers of vice. 1827–32 Infamizing [see 1 b above]. 1841 Gen. P. Thompson *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 197 Whatever baseness, whatever cruelty, whatever infamizing of the national character [etc.].

†**Infa·monize,** *v.* [A perversion of *infamize.*]

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 684 *Braggart* (*Armado*). Dost thou infamonize me among Potentates?

Infamous (i·nfămәs), *a.* Also 5 **enfamouse,** (4 **infamis, -es**). [Corresponds to rare OF. *infameux*, med.L. *infāmōsus* = L. *infāmis*: cf. L. *fāmōsus*, F. *fameux*, Eng. *famous*. Formerly stressed *infa·mous* (still in Bailey 1730, but Milton has *i·nfamous*). The L. form *infamis*, also *infames*, occurs in early use.]

1. Of ill fame or repute; famed or notorious *for* badness of any kind; notoriously evil, wicked, or vile; held in infamy or public disgrace.

a. of persons, their attributes, etc.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 935/1 [This] should but make..both partes more infamouse, amonge such other..as would be glad and reioice to here much euill spoken of them both. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* ii. 33, I fear he is fallen into that damned art for which they two are infamous through the world. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxii. 5 Those that be neere .. shall mocke thee which art infamous, and much vexed. 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i. ix. (1699) 103 Set before thy Eyes Christ Crucified upon Mount Calvary; if a Man more Infamous be imaginable. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* xx. i. IX. 7 Perseus was utterly infamous for his crimes. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lx. VIII. 11 He appears to have been more infamous for sacrilege than for bloodshed.

b. of things.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 271 No man liȝtiþ a lanterne in derknesse, and puttiþ it in oon of þes two infamous [*MS. Douce* 321 famous] places: neþer in hid place ne undir a bushel. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxvii. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 326/2 Þis nombre .. is in-fames among som men, for, by þe nombre of tweyne we beþ departed fro oon, and so þis nombre is acompted tokne .. of departyng. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 245 No lesse infortunate, but much more infamous to this countrie, was the time of the second muster here. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* ii. xii. 253 The high-way betwixt Jericho and Jerusalem is infamous for theeving. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 10 Salisbury Plain, and divers other places .. famous for curious air, and as infamous for their barrenness. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 155 An island, infamous for the most unhealthy climate in that region of America. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xv. 281 A part of the Coast, infamous in ancient times, under the name of Cœla (the Hollows).

2. Deserving of infamy; of shameful badness, vileness, or abominableness; of a character or quality deserving utter reprobation. (One of the strongest adjectives of detestation.) a. of persons, etc.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xlvi. 178 O thou ryght enfamouse churle and olde myschaunte! 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. xii. 27 False erraunt knight, infamous, and forswore. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* ii. iii. iv. *Captains* 1082 A Sink of Filth, where ay th' infamousest Most bold and busie, are esteemed best. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 126 ¶ 3 Infamous Hypocrites, that are for promoting their own Advantage, under Colour of the Publick Good. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 108 Thou liest, thou infamous woman.

b. of things.

1555 Eden *Decades* 208 The nobilitie..repute it infamous to ioyne with any of base parentage. 1586 Marlowe *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Then is there left .. no hope of end To our infamous, monstrous slaveries. 1671 Milton *Samson* 417 My former servitude, ignoble, Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. 1703 Maundrell *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 106 Detest the very ground on which was acted such an infamous Treachery. 1858 *Act* 21 & 22 *Vict.* c. 90 § 29 Any registered medical practitioner .. guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* 561 The sanitary conditions..were, without exception, infamous.

3. *Law.* Of a person: Deprived of all or certain of the rights of a citizen, in consequence of conviction of certain crimes.

An infamous person is, until he has served his sentence, disqualified for any public appointment, any public pension or allowance, the right to sit in Parliament or exercise any franchise. He is permanently disqualified (unless restored by a free pardon) from serving as a juror; and, down to 1844, was incapacitated from giving evidence in a court of law.

[1395 *Remonstrance* (1851) 87 And thei that ben forsworen opinli, ben infamis, and worthi to be priuid of alle beneficis.] 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 15 § 1 Everie Person so conspiring..for the third offence shall..be taken as a man infamous and his sayinge deposicions or oathe not to be credyted at anye tyme in any matters of judgement. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) c. 19 Infamous persons, never able to bruik office, honour, dignitie, nor benefice in time to-cum. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 278 They [perjurers] were to be committed to Prison, and for ever rendered so infamous, that they were deprived of the benefit of the Lawes, and their Testimonies never to be admitted in any Cause. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* iii. viii. (*Punishments*) 339 They are condemned to lose the Franchise or Freedom of the Law, that is, become Infamous, and of no Credit. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 55 Persons that are Infamous, or branded with any Note of Infamy, .. are *ipso Jure* forbidden to be Advocates. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxiii. 370 Infamous persons are such as may be challenged as jurors, *propter delictum*. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* I. 59 Infamous persons .. with others disqualified on slighter grounds, are in the first instance excluded from giving testimony.

b. Of a crime or punishment: Involving or entailing infamy.

Infamous crime is now chiefly applied to abominable and disgusting crimes, as sodomy and kindred offences: see the Larceny Act of 1861, sect. 46. In U.S., 'in general, an offence punishable in a state prison'.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 255 And so had two wives at once, which is by the civil law a thing infamous. *c* 1780 *Constit. U.S.* Amendm. v, No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* vi. ix. (1830) 444 Infamous punishments are mismanaged in this country, with respect both to the crimes and the criminals. 1861 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 96 § 46 *margin*, 'Infamous crime' defined. 1863 Bright *Sp., Amer.* 26 Mar. (1876) 128 A conspiracy whose fundamental institution .. is declared to be felony and infamous by the statutes of their Country. 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 77 § 10 No man who has been or shall be attainted of any treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous, unless he shall have obtained a free pardon .. is or shall be qualified to serve on juries or inquests. 1897 *Bouvier's Law Dict.* (U.S.) s.v., The..doctrine..that imprisonment in a state prison or a penitentiary with or without hard labour was an infamous punishment. *Mod. Newsp.* A warrant being issued against him for an infamous crime, he fled the country.

I·nfamously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an infamous manner or degree; with infamy.

1611 Florio, *Infamemente*, infamously. 1621–51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. iv. i, Two melancholy brethren, that made away with themselves, and for so foul a fact, were accordingly censured, to be infamously buried. 1666 *More News fr. Rome* (title-p.), According to the account of that infamously famous man, Dr. Lee. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., They are bought and sold as publicly and more infamously in all our Christian great Cities. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iv. 160 He was in a Condition to listen to the Insinuations of the Infamously famous Count Julian.

b. In a manner or degree deserving of infamy or utter reprobation; disgracefully, atrociously, detestably. (A very strong adverb of reprobation.)

1695 Dryden tr. *Du Fresnoy* (J.), That poem was infamously bad. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 404 The second ..infamously betrayed him. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* I. v. 180 He is a horrid brute, and uses Mrs. Lenmer infamously. 1886 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 98 His own class considered itself infamously outraged.

I·nfamousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being infamous; infamy.

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 131 The Infamousness of the Charge against him. 1675 J. Smith *Chr. Relig. App.* i. 17 His Daughter and Niece, being for their infamousness, thrust by his own Decree into exile.

†**Infamouze,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [irreg. f. Infamous *a.*] *trans.* To make infamous.

1628 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1783) 44 Some wit, to infamouze the rare confidence of Mr. Felton, in that he fledd not .. framed [etc.].

Infamy (i·nfămi). [a. F. *infamie* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), which took the place of earlier OF. *infame*, ad. L. *infāmia*, f. *infāmis* Infame *a.*]

1. Evil fame or reputation; scandalous repute; public reproach, shame, or disgrace.

1473 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 69/2 Nowe there remayneth no colour or matere of argument to the hurt or infamye of the same right and title. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvi. 93 Thou hast dyuerted my honour in-to dishonest infamye. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 She should incurre most vyle infamie. *a* 1633 Austin *Medit.* (1635) 160 He not onely saw Christ in glory betweene Moses and Elias..But he saw him also in Infamy betweene two theeves. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 67 The young baron de Harmont involved himself in ruin and infamy, by surrendering it [Grave]. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. v. 274 Two caitiffs..whose names are handed down to infamy.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this: in quot. 1611 *transf.* an object of public reproach.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 114 To suffre all.. aduersite: As .. persecucyons, temptacyons, & infamyes or shames. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* i. xi. (1622) 21 Now was the time to blot out the infamies of their former conspiracies. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3 Ye are taken vp in the lips of talkers, and are an infamy of the people.

2. The quality or character of being infamous or of shameful vileness; (with *pl.*) an infamous or utterly disgraceful act.

1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 65/2 With which infami he wold not haue his honoure stayned for anye crowne. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 154 As if it were an Infamy To live, when he was doom'd to die. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* x. (1869) I. 196 The infamy of the peace was more deeply and more sensibly felt. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* iv. i. 81 Thro' infamies unheard of among men. 1859 Wraxall tr. *R. Houdin* v. 53 For the honour of my family let not this proof of my infamy be found here.

3. *Law.* The loss of all or certain of the rights of a citizen, consequent on conviction of certain crimes: see Infamous 3. (Cf. Infamity.)

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* i. xiv, [Perjured jurors] sall tyne the benefite of the law, and of the land, and sall incurre the paine of infamie. 1702 *Levinz's Reports* III. 426 It is said, That Pillery although it infers Infamy by the Common Law, yet by the Canon and Civil Law..does not import Infamy except the cause for which it is inflicted be infamous.

†**I·nfance.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **en-, infaunce.** [a. OF. *enfance, -aunce* (mod.F. *enfance*):—L. *infāntia*: see next.] = next.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4288 In hir enfaunce. *Ibid.* 5006 The foly dedis of hir infaunce.

Infancy (i·nfănsi). [ad. L. *infāntia* inability to speak, childhood, f. *infānt-em* Infant *sb.*[1]: see -ancy.]

1. The condition of being an infant; the earliest period of human life, early childhood, babyhood.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* iii. lviii. 38 This was from his Infancy norysshed and brought vp among the Romaynes. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* i. v, Hit shall be expedient that a noble mannes sonne, in his infancie, haue with hym continually onely suche as may accustome hym by litle and litle to speake pure and elegant latin. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, iv. iv. 168 A greeuous burthen was thy Birth to me, Tetchy and wayward was thy Infancie. 1671 Milton *P. R.* iv. 508 Seldom have I ceased to eye Thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth. 1692 Locke *Educ.* § 1 The little, or almost insensible impressions on our tender infancies, have very important and lasting consequences. 1736 Butler *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 13 The helpless imperfect state of infancy. 1803–6 Wordsw. *Intimations* v, Heaven lies about us in our infancy. 1871 *Educ. Times* 1 June 49 The child begins to emerge from the state which is properly called infancy; in truth, he is no longer an infant, for he is no longer speechless. 1874 Farrar *Christ* ii, In the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy, Simeon recognizes Jesus because he sees Him shining like a pillar of light in His mother's arms.

b. *transf.* Second childhood, dotage.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg* Ded., An insipid Manhood, and a stupid old Infancy.

2. *Law.* The condition of being a minor; the period of life during which a person remains under guardianship (extending, in common law, to the end of the twenty-first year); minority, nonage.

1658 Grimstone tr. *Croke's Rep., Jas. I* (1791) 320 Debt brought upon a lease for years .. The defendant in bar pleaded infancy at the time of the lease made. 1752 Sir C. Viner *Cancelled Will* 1 July, I give to the Chancellor and University of Oxford (to whom I think myself in some measure obliged to make some Amends for my Indiscretions there in my Infancy). 1755 Johnson, *Infancy.* 2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. 22 We will consider the case of infancy, or nonage. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 215 The ministerial party at Poona, who held and exercised the regency of that state in the infancy of the peshwa. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 34 It [the right of advowson] was not vested in a guardian in socage, nor was he accountable for any presentation made during the infancy of his ward. *Mod.* The defendant pleaded infancy, the goods having been supplied before he was of age.

3. *fig.* The earliest period in the history of anything capable of development; the initial and rudimentary stage in any process of growth.

1555 Eden *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 56 He wrought miracles ..euen in thinfancie of faythe. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* 1. xlix, Thrice happy was the worlds first infancie. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 62 There will be such advantage given to the Linen Manufacture in its Infancy. 1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 143 Our present being is but the infancy of man. 1872 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 185 Our quartz interests are in their infancy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 229 In the infancy of logic, a form of thought has to be invented.

4. *concr.* (chiefly *rhetorical.*) Childhood as embodied in living examples; infants collectively.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 56 Sleepe she as sound as carelesse infancie. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 105 Soft infancie, that nothing can but cry. 1781 Cowper *Charity* 48 Nor age nor infancy could find thee there. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* II. 152 Old age and infancy Promiscuous perished. 1860 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* III. cvi. 17 When tender infancy evinces needless terror at cow, or dog, or shaggy goat.

†**5.** In etymological sense: Inability or unwillingness to speak; speechlessness; silence. *Obs.*

1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., Dare not now to say or do anything better than thy former sloth and infancy. 1670 — *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 202 So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver thir meaning with more then wonted infancy.

†**Infa·nd,** *a. Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *infānd-us* unspeakable, abominable, f. *in-* (In-3) + *fānd-us*, gerundive of *fā-rī* to speak.] =next.

1608 Bp. J. King *Serm.* 5 Nov. 18 Rome..the *Colunies* and common sewer of all infande wickednesse. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 240 They ought by all means possible to hide and conceal that opinion (as infand and detestable). 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 245/1 The Society..has caused dolours infand [cf. Virgil *infandos dolores*] to Gladstonians.

†**Infa·ndous,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] Unspeakable, not to be spoken of; nefarious.

1644 Howell *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 135 With what infandous blasphemies have Pulpits rung! *c* 1645 — *Lett.* I. v. xii. (1655) 209 This infandous custom of Swearing..reigns in England lately more than any where else. 1658 Phillips, *Infandous*,..monstrously wicked and hainous. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 466 To give some .. warning of such Infandous Cataclysmes, Pictures, and Assurances of Noah's Floud. 1708 Hearne *Collect.* (O.H.S.) II. 93 Hang'd for most infandous Crimes.

†**I·nfang,** *sb. Sc. Obs.* Abbrev. of Infangthief.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiii. 106 The grit familiarite that Inglis men and Scottis hes hed on baitht the boirdours..in marchandeis in..out fang and in fang, ilk ane amang vtheris. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* iv, Would you have us now yield up our rights and immunities, our outfang and infang, our hand-habend .. and our blood-suits?

†**I·nfang,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. In-1 + Fang *v.*] *trans.* To take in, haul in.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. Prol. 30 Himself infangis the le scheit of the saill.

†**Infa·nglement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. In-2 + Fangle *v.*2 + -ment.] A scheme, machination.

1745 Richardson *Grandison* VI. xxv. 143 Neither you nor your niece know how..to go out of the common femality path, when you get a man into your gin, however superior he is to common infanglements, and low chicanery.

†**I·nfangthief.** *Old Eng. Law. Obs.* Forms: 1–2 **infangenþeof**, 3 **infangen(e)-, infangethef**, 4–6 **infangthef, -e**, (6 **infanthef, infanketheif**), 7 **infangtheefe, -theif(e)**, 9 *Hist.* **infangthief.** Also *erron.* 6–7 **infang-**, 8 **infangentheft.** [OE. *infangenþéof*, f. In *adv.* + *fangen*, pa. pple. of *fón* to seize (see Fang *v.*) + *þéof* Thief; *lit.* 'thief seized within'.]

Jurisdiction over a thief apprehended within the manor or territorial limits to which the privilege was attached; the right of the lord of a manor to try and to amerce a thief caught within its limits.

According to the 13th c. 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', the criminal must be the lord's 'own thief', i. e. his own man or tenant; and, according to Bracton, must further be caught in the act, or in possession of the thing stolen; the latter provision also appears in the 16th c. Scotch statements of Balfour and Skene. The Latin formula for 'infangen þéof and útfangen þéof' was 'cum furis comprehensione intus et foris'.

1020 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 233 Ic cyðe eow þæt ic hæbbe geunnen him þæt he heo his saca & socne wyrðe, & griðbryces & hamsocne & forstealles & infangenes þeofes. *a* 1066 *Ibid.* 343 Ic cyðe eow ðæt ic habbe ȝeȝeofen Criste.. and Ælfwine abbod into Rameseȝe saca and socna, tol and team, and infangenðeof. 12.. *Laws Edw. Conf.* c. 22 Quid sit soche, et sache, et tol, et theam, et infangenthef. *Ibid.* § 4 De infangeneþef. Justitia cognoscentis latronis sua est de homine suo, si captus fuerit super terram suam. *c* 1250 *Gloss.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Infangenethef, *Larum prix ens nostre tere.* *c* 1250 Bracton III. ii. xxxv, Et dicitur infangethef, latro captus in terra alicujus, de hominibus suis propriis, seysitus latrocinio. 1292 Britton I. xvi. § 1 Qe, tauntost soint pris et en la Court le seignur del fee si il eit la fraunchise de Infangenthef .. soint menez en jugement. *c* 1350 Higden *Polychron.* (Rolls) II. 94 Infangthef, pelfinde inward [*v.r.* pelfande in warde], id est infra suum capere reum, Gallice, dedeinz le soen attachement de laroun [*Harl.* (2261) *transl.* Infanthef pelfynde inwarde, that is to say, to take a gilty man within his lordeschippe, in Frenche, dedeins le soen atachemente de laron]. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 23 Lordes Marches..shall have within .. their said Lordeshippes..Wayff Straiff Infanthef Outfanthef Treasoure Troves. *a* 1600 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 39 Thair is sum Baronis quha hes privilege and libertie of infang thift and outfang thift, quha thairfoir hes power to sit and give dome .. upon all theives tane and apprehendit in manifest thift [Skene *Quon. Attach.* ch. c., vpon ane man, taken within their fredome, saised with manifest thift] sic as hand-havand and back-beirand, within thair baronie. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Hist. Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 241 The Mures..were possessours of the estate & lieveing of Rowallane..infeft cum furca et fossa, sock et sack, thole et theam, infang theif et outfang theif. 1832 Sir F. Palgrave *Eng. Commw.* vii, At the Conquest, the Lords of Township had a right called the Right of Infang Thief, or summary punishment of criminals taken in open delict. 1839 Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* Introd. xlv. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 628 The criminal justice of the boroughs [*c* 1272] seems seldom to have stretched to any higher point than that of infangthief and utfangthief, in other words, the punishment of criminals caught in the act.

Infant (i·nfănt), *sb.*1 (*a.*) Forms: 4–5 **enfaunt, infaunt**, 6 **enfant, infante**, (7 **inphant**), 6– **infant.** [a. OF. *enfant, -aunt* (F. *enfant*, Pr. *enfan*, Sp., Pg., It. *infante*) child:—L. *infāns, infānt-em* child, sb. use of *infāns* unable to speak, f. *in-* (In-3) + *fāns*, pres. pple. of *fā-rī* to speak. Aphetized Faunt.]

1. A child during the earliest period of life (or still unborn); now most usually applied to a child in arms, a babe; but often extended to include any child under seven years of age (cf. *infant-class*, Infant-school); in early use (esp. when transl. L. *infāns*, or F. *enfant*) used in the wider sense of 'child', and thus passing into the legal sense 2.

1382 Wyclif *Zech.* viii. 5 And streetis of the citee shuln be fulfillid with infauntis [1388 ȝonge children] and maydens, pleyinge in the stretis of it. — *1 John* ii. 14, I wrijte to ȝou, infauntis [*gloss* or ȝonge children], for ȝe han knowe the fadir. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlviii. 209 (Harl. MS.) Gothe swyftly..to the house of the forster, .. and takithe of him the litle Infaunt, that his wyf this nyght chylded. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 141 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 303 Yf that þou be a ȝong enfaunt, And thenke þo scoles for to haunt. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* xviii. 15 They brought vnto him infants also, that he might touche them. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 397 The burthen..hath sense & feeling about the sixe and thirtieth day, and from that time forward it is called an infant. But as yet it is voyde of motion. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 143 The Infant, Mewling, and puking in the Nurses armes. 1655 Milton *Sonn., Massacre Piedmont*, The bloody Piemontese, that rolled Mother with infant down the rocks. 1710 Parnell *Hermit* 151 The closed cradle where an infant slept. 1818 Cruise *Digest* xxviii. xvii. (ed. 2) 469 It was held that a devise to an infant *in ventre matris*, .. was good, which began with an allowance for the birth of a posthumous child. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* liv, An infant crying in the night: An infant crying for the light: And with no language but a cry.

b. *fig.* One who is a 'child', or very young beginner, in some department.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 b, They were ledde by Moyses as yonge infantes and tender babes in fayth. 1594 Plat *Jewell-ho., New sorts Seyle* 9 Whereby all those that be the true infantes of Art, may receive a full light into Nature. 1899 *N. E. Daily Mail* 16 Feb. 5 As every political infant cannot fail to recognise, the whole question was .. unconnected with party politics.

c. *transf.* A thing newly come into existence, or in its earliest stage.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* xcvi. vi, Leavy infants of the wood. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. iii. 39 The Canker Galls, the Infants of the Spring. 1608 Hieron *Defence* III. 139 Reputed an infant and a novelty, rather then an antiquity. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 215 The..questioning of old Paul .. seemed adverse to the Utopian infant.

2. A person under (legal) age; a minor. In common law, one who has not completed his or her twenty-first year; in the case of a ruler, one who has not reached the age at which he becomes constitutionally capable of exercising sovereignty.

[1376 *Rolls of Parlt.* II. 342/2 La Fyn ou Note se leva tan qe come l'Enfant estoit deinz age.] 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774, I may require it for hym, except the lawe geve the infaunt a guarden onely for his goods. 1601 F. Tate *Househ. Ord. Edw. II* § 25 (1876) 17 The infantes which happen to be the kinges wardes, shal have wages, and liverees, and al other necessaries, according to their estate. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1890) 19 [He] was governed by tutours beinge an inphant. 1624 Coke *On Litt.* 2 b, An infant or *minor* (whom we call any that is under the age of 21 yeares). 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* x. § 684. 295 An enfant who is a feoffee shall give notice, and an enfant who is Lord shall take notice. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. 460 The privileges and disabilities of an infant, or one under age and subject to guardianship. 1786 W. Thomson *Philip III* (1839) 249 Mary de Medicis sole regent of France during the minority of her son, an infant in the ninth year of his age. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiii. 81 Although .. until a recent period an infant might have appointed a guardian to his children by deed or will, yet it seems that he can no longer do so by will.

fig. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Wks. 1738 I. 521 The Judges..swear, that they will do nothing judicially, but according to Law, though the King by Word, or Mandate, or Letters under his own Seal, should command the contrary. Hence it is that the King is often said in our Law to be an Infant; and to possess his Rights and Dignities, as a Child or a Ward does his.

†**3.** A youth of noble or gentle birth. Cf. Infant *sb.*2, Child 5. *Obs.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. viii. 56 To whom the Infant thus: 'Fayre sir, what need Good turnes be counted as a servile bond?' 1596 *Ibid.* VI. viii. 25 The Infant [Arthur] hearkned wisely to her tale. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xvi. xxxiv, The noble Infant [Rinaldo] stood a space Confused, speechless.

4. Humorously applied to various productions of exceptional size, strength, etc. (See quots.)

1832 *Brighton Gazette* in Blew *Brighton & its Coaches* (1893) 187 Mr. Walter Hancock's steam-carriage, the 'Infant', was on the way from London to this place on an experimental trip. 1874 *Graphic* 5 Dec. 538/1 The heaviest gun now actually in position, commonly called the Woolwich Infant, ..weighs 35 tons. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 6 June 2/2 The speciality of Woolwich is its big guns, its now famous and historic 'infants'.

5. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) (When appositive or attrib., often equivalent to an adj. = *infantile, infantine.*)

a. *appositive.* That is an infant or like an infant, as *infant angel, God, heir, king, martyr, poor, warrior*, etc.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* I. xxxiv, Kingdomes euer suffer this distresse, For one or manie, guide the infant king. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, III. ii. 113 The Hotspur Mars, in swathing Clothes, This Infant Warrior. 1629 Milton *Hymn Christ's Nativ.* 16 A present to the Infant God. 1678 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* IV. i, All the riches That empire could bestow..Upon its infant heir. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. (1851) 241 A poor indigent King, surrounded with so many Infant-Priests and Doctors. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 37 Cheeks like those the Painters give to infant-angels. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 231 Thou wouldst not suffer those Infant-Martyrs .. to endure so much as Thy Self. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Complaynt of Scotl.* Introd. viii, Of the three centuries of Scottish history [1300–1600]..nearly a century and a half were occupied by the reigns of infant sovereigns. 1874 Farrar *Christ* ii, The recognition of the Infant Saviour by Simeon and Anna. *Mod.* The presentation of the infant Jesus in the temple.

b. *appositive* (or *adj.*). In its earliest stage, newly existing, ungrown, undeveloped, nascent, incipient, as *infant blossom, civilization, code, colony, commerce, community, convert, fruit, letters, navy, sorrow, spring, world*, etc.

1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1096 Old woes, not infant sorrows, bear them mild. 1671 Grew *Anat. Pl.* I. vi. § 2 Upon observation of a young and Infant-Apple. 1707 J. Archdale *Carolina* 23 Vast expence upon such an Infant Colony. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 95 The soil that arts and infant letters bore. 1779 F. Hervey *Nav. Hist.* II. 144 Of all the infant settlements in America, New-England alone..acknowledged the authority of the commonwealth. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 43 Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 154 The ruin of commerce and the almost total extinction of an infant credit. 1820 Keats *Hyperion* I. 26 She was a Goddess of the infant world. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 43 The unequal contest .. of England's infant navy against the..supremacy of the Hanseatic Confederacy.

6. *attrib.* (or *adj.*) Of or belonging to an infant or infants, proper to or intended for an infant or infants; childlike; childish; infantile, as *infant bands, blood, breath, class, cradle, eye, gaud, state, softness, weakness, years*, etc. Also Infant-school, q.v.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxi. ix, By thee from infant cradle Taught. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Epil. 9 Henry the Sixt, in Infant Bands crown'd King. 1651–3 Jer. Taylor *Serm. for Year* (1678) 282 Though it be a shame to us to need such allectives and infant-gauds. 1671 Milton *P. R.* II. 78 The murderous king..who sought his life, and missing filled With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 386 You in their Infant-age, To tender them engage. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 190 Even thro' Thy Infant-State, I behold Thy Majesty. *Ibid.* iv. 76 That Infant-Weakness which Thou took'st upon Thee! 1792 S. Rogers *Pleas. Mem.* II. 392 The joys and sorrows of our infant-years.

7. *Comb.* as **infant-baptism**, the baptism of infants, pædobaptism; *infant-queller, infant-killing, -sprinkling*; *infant-feeding* adj.; also *infant-like* adj. and adv.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 51 A blind man, who had been so from his *Infant-baptism. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* 49 Churches Founded in Infant-Baptism, are not to be held Communion with. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 12/2 The *infant-feeding competition represents the .. ceaseless intrigues in Court circles. 1611 Cotgr., *Infanticide*, child-murthering, *infant-killing. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. i. 41 Your abilities are to *infant-like, for dooing much alone. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 689 Produced, not in a mature and adult but an infant-like weak and tender state. *a* 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 386 Herod..the *infant queller. 1655 Sanderson *Serm.* II. Pref. 7 Where are your lay-presbyters, your classes, &c. to be found in scripture? Where your steeple-houses? .. Your *infant-sprinklings?

Infant (i·nfănt), *sb.*2 [ad. Sp., Pg. *infante*: perh. through F. *infant* (1407 in Hatz.-Darm.): see Infante.] A prince or princess of Spain or Portugal: = Infante, Infanta.

1555 Eden *Decades* 349 Don Lewes thinfant & brother to the kynge of Portugale. 1594 Parsons *Confer. Success.* II. viii. 181 The two duchesses..daughters..of the lord Edward infant of Portugal. 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 179 The Infant and heir of Spain .. had the title of Prince of Asturias. 1631 Heywood *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 1 A match was concluded betwixt Prince Arthur..and the Infant Katharine, daughter to the King of Spain. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 12/1 The Infant Don Philip. 1838 Lytton *Calderon* i, The craft of the king was satisfied by the device of placing about the person of the Infant one devoted to himself.

†I·nfant, *v. Obs.* Also 5 enfaunt. [a. F. *enfanter* (12th c.) f. *enfant*, Infant *sb.*1] *trans.* To bring forth (a child), to give birth to. Also *fig.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 128/2 The place in whych the vyrgyne marye enfaunted and childed Jhesu cryst. 1584 Southerne in Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260 An ingenious inuention, infanted with pleasant trauaille. 1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. lxxx, But newely he was infanted, And yet alreadie he was sought to die. 1641 Milton *Reform.* II. (1851) 42 This worthy Motto, No Bishop, no King is of the same batch, and infanted out of the same feares. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* xi.

‖ **Infanta** (infa·ntä). [Sp., Pg., fem. of Infante.]

1. A daughter of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal; *spec.* the eldest daughter who is not heir to the throne.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 82 He might..intitle the King of Spain and the Infanta his Daughter to the Crown .. of England. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2221/7 A Marriage is Treating between the Prince of Tuscany and the Infanta of Portugal. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 3989/2 Some of the Infantes his Sons, and both the Infanta's his Daughters, have been ill. 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 130 The tower of the Infantas, once the residence of the three beautiful Moorish princesses, partook of the general desolation.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied analogously or fancifully to other young ladies. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvii. § 108. 876 In the meanewhile Ladie Elizabeth the Infanta of England was in the French Court vsually called Madame the Dauphin. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* IV. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 363/1 The very infanta of the giants. 1632 Massinger & Field *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, O that I were the infanta queen of Europe! 1750 H. Walpole *Lett. to Mann* 31 Jan., Lady Catherine grew frightened, lest her infanta [her daughter] should vex herself sick. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* lxxxvii, Meanwhile the infanta [a girl] herself..promised to keep a stricter guard for the future.

¶ See also Infante.

‖ **Infanta·do,** app. a grandiose erroneous extension of *infante.*

1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 113 He had rather go home and cast himself at his Masters feet and mercy .. then be Duke or Infantado of Spain.

I·nfantage. *rare*−1. [f. Infant *sb.*1 + -age *suffix*, associated in sense with Age *sb.*: cf. *barnage, nonage.*] = Infancy.

1856 *Cornh. Mag.* XIII. 437 Rude, provisional rules, only absolutely obligatory during the infantage of men.

‖ **Infante** (infa·nte). (Also 7 *erron.* infanta.) [Sp., Pg. *infante*:—L. *infānt-em* Infant *sb.*1] A son of the king and queen of Spain or Portugal other than the heir to the throne (who is called *principe*); *spec.* the second son.

Sometimes erroneously applied to the heir to the throne.

1555 Eden *Decades* 242 The conquest of Affryke .. began where the infante of Portugale Don Henrique .. dyd begynne to enlarge it. 1615 Bedwell *Arab. Trudg., Sherif,* The Heire apparant: the Dolphin, they call him in France: the Infanta, in Spaine. 1668 Davenant *Man's the Master* II. i. Wks. 1874 V. 30 You remember the triumphs at Burgos for the first Infante. 1704 [see Infanta 1]. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5337/1 The King, the Queen .. and the two Infantes continue at Aranjuez.

Infanthood (i·nfănt,hud). [f. Infant *sb.*1 + -hood.] = Infancy.

1862 Miss Mulock *Mistr. & Maid* xxiv, Master Henry was not a remarkable specimen of infanthood. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 5 Oct., The unspeakable terrors of an infanthood where every other child about him showed only the face of a harassing ogre.

†Infa·ntical, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Infant *sb.*1 + -ical.] Of or pertaining to infants.

1601 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* 236 These Exorcizings .. are either archicall, apostolicall, ecclesiasticall, or infanticall [for the timely expelling of spirits and divels from out of newly borne infants, before their admission to baptisme].

Infa·nticidal, *a.* [f. Infanticide2 + -al.] Of, pertaining to, or practising infanticide.

1835 in Booth *Analyt. Dict.* 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 86 Laying violent infanticidal hands upon biscuit babies. 1873 W. E. Marshall *Phrenol. among Todas* xxiii. 191 Probably, no nation can justly escape the charge of being descended of infanticidal ancestors.

Infanticide1 (infæ·ntisəid). [a. F. *infanticide* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *infānticīda*, f. *infānt-em* Infant *sb.*1 + *cædĕre, -cīdĕre* to kill: see -cide 1.] One who kills an infant.

1680 Potter *Christophalgia* 52 (T.) Christians accounted those to be infanticides .. who did but only expose their own infants. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 360/2 The regicide [Lady Macbeth] lied against herself, in saying that under any circumstances she could have been an infanticide. *attrib.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 336/1 An infanticide mother.

Infanticide2 (infæ·ntisəid). [a. F. *infanticide* (Cotgr. 1611), ad. late L. *infānticīd-ium* (Tertull.), f. *infānt-em* Infant *sb.*1: see prec. and -cide 2.] The killing of infants, *esp.* the custom of killing new-born infants, which prevails among savages, and was common in the ancient world.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Infanticide,* a slaying or killing of Infants, child-murthering; such was that of Herod. *a* 1779 Warburton *Div. Legat.* IX. ii. Wks. 1811 VI. 285 The madness did not cease to rage till it terminated in Infanticide, or in offering up to their grim idols..the Children of their bowels. 1809 Southey in *Q. Rev.* II. 58 Pomarre has..promised the missionaries to abolish infanticide and human sacrifices. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* iv. II. 27 Infanticide .. was .. admitted among the Greeks, being sanctioned, and in some cases enjoined .. by the ideal legislations of Plato and Aristotle, and by the actual legislations of Lycurgus and Solon. 1897 *Westm. Rev.* June 290 The exigencies of primitive savage life made daughters a source of weakness to the tribe, and accordingly female infanticide was largely practised.

b. *spec.* The crime of murdering an infant after its birth, perpetrated by or with the consent of its parents, esp. the mother.

1789 Bentham *Legisl.* xiii. § 6 *Infanticide,* that is to say homicide committed upon a new born child with the consent of its father and mother. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 For 86 cases of murder and 77 of infanticide only 72 persons were committed for trial. 1890 *Standard* 20 Feb., If, then, it were made practically impossible for them to hide the fact of their shame .. we must face the probability of a considerable increase of infanticide.

Infantile (i·nfăntəil, -til), *a.* [ad. late L. *infāntīl-is*, f. *infānt-em* Infant *sb.*1: cf. F. *infantile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Of or pertaining to an infant, infants, or infancy; belonging to a person when an infant; existing in its infancy or earliest stage of development.

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open.* 13 All this time, Monarchy was as a Beast in its Infantile State. 1713 Derham *Phys. Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 390 The Fly lies all the Winter in these Balls in its Infantile State. 1753 N. Torriano *Midwifry* 5 We are obliged to them for their tender Care of the infantile Age. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 293 Medical men .. who are often consulted on infantile diseases. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* I. 260 The interest which his story first impressed upon her infantile imagination. 1864 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1476 The rapid growth of infantile literature.

b. Of the character of an infant; infant-like.

1772 Priestley *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 117 Consider the infantile state of the first man. 1875 Emerson *Lett. & Soc. Aims* IX. 220 In the savage man, thought is infantile.

†Infanti·lity. *Obs. rare*−1. [f. prec. + -ity. Cf. It. *infantilità* (Florio).] The fact or quality of being infantile.

1631 J. Burges *Answ. Rejoined* 544 Christ..knoweth our infantility, and disdained not to speake with vs .. after a childlike fashion.

Infantine (i·nfăntəin), *a.* [a. F. *infantin, -ine* (Cotgr. 1611), var. of *enfantin, -ine* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see Infant *sb.*1 and -ine 1.] = Infantile.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xi. (1632) 20 A demy-God .. with an infantine face, yet fraught with an aged-like wisedome. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* I. viii, These infantine beginnings gently bear. 1757 Burke *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* II. iii. (R.), A degree of credulity next to infantine. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* II. xxii, What wert thou then? A child most infantine [*rime* divine]. — *Euganean Hills* 322 Autumn's evening meets me soon, Leading the infantine moon. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vii. (1872) III. 132 The countenance .. is so innocent and infantine, you would think this head belonged to a child of twelve. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1848 Genius has somewhat of the infantine: But of the childish, not a touch or taint Except through self-will.

Hence **I·nfantinely** *adv.*, in an infantine manner.

1840 Mill *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. *Armand Carrel* 262 A man singularly free .. from self-consciousness; simple, graceful, at times almost infantinely playful.

†I·nfantize, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Infant *sb.*1 + -ize.] = Infant *v.* (In quot. *fig.*)

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 899 (L.) Significant words .. explicite, and (as a man may say) do infantize and produce the conceptions of man.

†I·nfantly, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. Infant *sb.*1 + -ly 1.] Infant-like, childlike.

c 1618 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* III. i, He utters such single matter in so infantly a voice.

†Infantment. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 enfante-. [a. F. *enfantement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *enfanter* to Infant: see -ment.] Child-bearing; childbed, confinement. Also, Offspring.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 260 b/1 Where thou arte thenfantemente or fruyte of my wombe. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* D vj b *note,* Hippo, in his booke of infantments. 1597 Lowe *Chirurg.* (1634) To Rdr., Such other things..in the Treatise of the helpe of Women in their Infantment.

Infanto·cracy. *nonce-wd.* [f. Infant *sb.*1: see -cracy.] The rule of an infant.

1850 Miss Mulock *Domest. Stor.* (1862) 284 Your infantocracy is the most absolute government under the sun.

Infanto·latry. *nonce-wd.* [f. Infant *sb.*1 + Gr. λατρεία worship, -latry; after Idolatry, Mariolatry, etc.] Infant worship; babyolatry.

1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. x. 215 Infantolatry is a feminine attribute.

Infantry (i·nfăntri). Also 6–7 -terie, -ery, 7 -trie, (-ree). [a. F. *infanterie,* ad. It. ⟨Sp., Pg.⟩ *infanteria* foot-soldiery, f. *infante* a youth, foot-soldier:—L. *infāntem* Infant *sb.*1 For the development of the It. *infante* cf. the apocopated form *fante* 'a man or woman servant or attendant; also, a footman or soldier seruing on foot; also the knaue or varlet at cards' (Florio); cf. also the history of *footman, groom, knave, knight, lad,* etc. By Sylvester stressed (infa·ntĕri). Sense 2 is from Infant *sb.*1 sense 1.]

1. The body of foot-soldiers; foot-soldiers collectively; that part of an army which consists of men who march and manœuvre on foot and are armed with small arms, now a rifle.

Mounted Infantry, soldiers who are mounted for the sake of transit, but who fight on foot. (Cf. Dragoon in original sense.)

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* (1618) 256 Which rendred the infantery of Italy infamous through all Europe. 16.. Sylvester *Bethulia's Rescue* II. 428 Covering far and nigh, The Plains with Horse, Hills with Infanterie. 1605 *Play Stucley* 2626 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 263 All Portingales brave Infantries slain. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Greatn. Kingd.* (Arb.) 476 Take away the middle people, and you take away the infantery, which is the nerue of an Armie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* I. 575 That small infantry Warr'd on by Cranes. 1709 Steele & Addison *Tatler* No. 18 ₱ 6 The private Gentlemen of the Infantry will be able to shift for themselves. 1847 James *Convict* xvi, A small but compact body of infantry advanced at the charge with fixed bayonets. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* ii. 133 The Israelites were a nation of infantry.

fig. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* II. ii, Your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round.

2. Infants collectively, or as a body. Now *jocular.*

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, No carefull nurse would wet her watchfull eye When any pang should gripe her infantry. 1634 A. Huish *Hymn,* All glorie, laud, and praise to Thee, Christ our Redeemer and our King; To whom the youngly infantree Did their devout hosanna sing. 1663 Needham *Disc. Schools* 2 The little dirty Infantry, which swarms up and down in Alleys and Lanes. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 58 If the case be so, the minors and infantry of the best Families might wish they had been born in Kent. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 264/1 The swarms of bare-legged and flaxen-haired infantry. 1863 *Reader* 1 Aug. 100 There was one A. B. C. book, or pretty nearly one, for the whole 'infantry' of the country.

3. *attrib.*, as *infantry brigade, corps, regiment,* etc.

1813 Wellington *Let. to Sir G. Collier* 19 Aug. in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 15 A letter .. directing that the Infantry now in the horse ships at Bilbao may be removed to the Infantry ships. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 6/5 The Mounted Infantry Corps, now an established and highly valued arm of the Service.

I·nfantryman. A soldier of an infantry regiment.

1883 E. O'Donovan *Story of Merv* x. 107 The few infantrymen, with their cumbrous old muzzle-loading rifles. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 5/1 The infantrymen of the four regiments, as they passed..looked rather distressed.

I·nfant-schoo·l. A school for infants, a school organized for the instruction and training of young children (usually under seven years of age).

1833 Ht. Martineau *Loom & Lugger* II. ii. 42 He often thought of taking him to the infant school. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XLI. 38/2 The real founder of Infant-Schools appears to have been the Pastor Oberlin. *Ibid.*, Mr. Owen was the first Englishman to establish an infant-school on a large scale .. at New Lanark in Scotland .. in the year 1818.

Infarce, -se, variants of Enfarce *v. Obs.*

†Infa·rciate, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 infartiate. [irreg. f. L. *infarcīre* (see next) + -ate 3.] *trans.* To stuff in.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* III. iv. 124 As it were filling up or infartiating.

Infarct (infā·rkt), *sb. Path.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *infarctus,* f. ppl. stem of *infarcīre*: see next.] A portion of tissue that has become stuffed with extravasated blood, serum, or other matter; the substance of an infarction.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Path.* (ed. 2) 340 The tract of tissue..which is more or less extensively infiltrated with blood, is known as a hæmorrhagic infarct. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 409 Scattered congestions and a few infarcts were found in the lungs.

Infarct (infā·rkt), *v. Path.* [f. L. *infarct-* (more correctly *infart-*), ppl. stem of *infarcīre,* f. *in-* (In-2) + *farcīre* to stuff.] *trans.* To stuff up or obstruct (a vessel, organ, etc.); to affect with infarction. Hence **Infa·rcted** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 315 One or more of the abdominal organs, considerably infarcted and enlarged. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 64 The result of inflammation in infarcted areas.

Infarction (infā·rkʃən). *Path.* [n. of action from L. *infarcīre*: see prec.] The action of stuffing up or condition of being stuffed up, obstruction; *concr.* the substance with which a vessel or other part is stuffed up, or a portion of tissue thus affected (= Infarct *sb.*). Now usually restricted to morbid conditions of the tissues resulting from obstruction of the circulation, as by an embolus.

1689 G. Harvey *Curing Dis. by Exfect.* iv. 19 The Humours .. will be compacted into..most obstinate Infarctions. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 334 They .. expedite pulmonary Infarctions. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Pevers* 114 The plenitude and infarction of the capillary arteries. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 290 Infarction of the abdominal viscera. 1885–8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 181 Infarctions of the spleen are .. not infrequently found after death from enteric fever.

† **Infa·rdel, -dle,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. In-² + Fardel *sb.*¹, after It. *infardell-āre*; cf. OF. *enfardeler.*] *trans.* To make into, or pack up in, a 'fardel' or bundle.

1611 Florio, *Infardellare*, to infardle, or bundle vp.

Infare (i·nfēəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 1 infær, innfær, 1–2 infer, 2 infar, 4, 9 infair, 7– infare, (9 infar). [OE. *innfær*, f. *inn*, In adv. 11 d + *fær* going, journey, expedition, Fare *sb.*¹, f. *faran* to go.]

†1. (OE. and early ME.) a. The act of going in; entrance. b. An entrance, entry, way in. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 230/15 *Ex aditis, ex ingressibus*, of inferum. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* iii. 24 Þa ȝesette God æt þam infære engla hyrdrædene and fyren swurd. — *Hom.* I. 178 He ȝewite fram urum heortum mid þam innfære ȝehæft, mid þam þe he inn-afaren wæs and us ȝehæfte. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He haueð ȝerimed rihtwisan mannan infer to his rice.

2. *Sc.*, *north. dial.*, and *western U.S.* A feast or entertainment given on entering a new house; *esp.* at the reception of a bride in her new home.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvi. 340 For he thoucht for till mak Infair, And till mak gud cher till his men. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 54 Upon the 25th of October he brought over his wife to his own house in the Oldtown, where there was a goodly infare. 1801 Joanna Baillie in A. Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* 73/1 At bridal and infare I've braced me wi pride. 1818 *Edin. Mag.* Nov. 414 The day after the wedding is the *infare*.. the company is less numerous, and the dinner is commonly the scraps that were left at the wedding-feast. 1847 Porter *Big Bear*, etc. 162 (Farmer), I hurried home to put up..some turkies to fatten for the infare. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 730/1 The wedding and the infair were attended..by Wiley.

b. *Comb.* **infare-cake**, a cake of shortbread broken over the bride's head on crossing the threshold of her new home.

1884 C. Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. iii. 118 The custom of the infar-cake had its origin in the rite of Confarreation whereby the Romans constituted matrimony.

† **Infa·re,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *inn-*, *infaran*, f. *inn*, In *adv.* + *faran* to go: cf. OFris. *in-fara*, Du. *invaren*, Ger. *einfahren* (with separable pref.: see In-¹). Orig. two words, and so usually written.] *intr.* To go in, to enter.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 5 Ne mæȝ he in faran on godes rice. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (E. E. T. S.) x. 27 Þæt he ælmessan under-fencge æt þam infarendum [*v. r.* inn farendum]. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1538 The portere was redy thare, Lete the knyghtis in fare.

Infarre, obs. variant of Infer.

† **Infa·scinate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [In-².] *trans.* To fascinate; to draw in by fascination.

1687 Mrs. Behn *Emperor of Moon* ii. i, That bright Nymph that had infascinated, charm'd and conquer'd the mighty Emperor Iredonozor.

† **Infa·shionable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In-³.] Unfashionable.

1635 Shirley *Coronation* i. i, His rich cloaths [may] be discomplexion'd With bloud, beside the infashionable slashes. 1787 *Mirror* 88 An infashionable wretch cannot, nor will not, be acceptable.

Infat, variant of Enfat *v. Obs.*

† **Infa·tigable,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *infatigable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infatīgābilis*, f. *in-* (In-³) + *fatīgābilis* Fatigable.] Incapable of being wearied; untiring, Indefatigable.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 15/1 With much watch and infatigable trauaile. 1591 R. Turnbull *St. James* 207 Albeit the deuill be infatigable, and neuer wearied. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 144 An infatigable and invincible champion of Free-grace against Free-wil. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5122/3 The infatigable Application of Your Ministry.

Hence † **Infatigabi·lity,** † **Infa·tigably** *adv.*

1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 70 Those perceptive eyes which are infatigably open to behold thy actions. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 64. 2/2 Incessant Infatigability hath render'd Thee..Verbose.

Infatuate (infæ·tiuėt), *ppl. a.* Also 6 enfatuate, infatuat. [ad. L. *infatuāt-us*, pa. pple. of *infatuāre*: see next.] = Infatuated.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* i. xiii. in Ashm. (1652) 132 Soe many one doth whych bene infatuate. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F vj, Gasing on the ground as one infatuate. *a* 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 377 The dull abusyd brayne The enfatuate fantasie. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* xvi. v. (1886) 403 What man..will be so infatuate as to beleeve these lies? 1619 W. Sclater *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 223. 1724 R. Welton *Subst. Chr. Faith* 443 The holy prophet mourns the infatuate stupidity of that people. 1884 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Mar. 405 He often exhibits an infatuate attachment for it.

Infatuate (infæ·tiueˈt), *v.* Also 7 en-. [f. prec., or L. *infatuāt-*, ppl. stem of *infatuāre* to make a fool of, infatuate, f. *in-* (In-²) + *fatuus* foolish, fatuous.]

†1. *trans.* To turn (counsels, etc.) into folly, to reduce to foolishness, exhibit the foolishness of; to confound, frustrate, bring to nought. *Obs.*

1533 Tindale *Supper of Lord* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 234 God hath infatuated your high subtle wisdom. 1655 R. Younge *Agst. Drunkards* (1863) 16 That I have unmasked their faces, is to infatuate their purpose. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/5 That the Divine Wisdom may infatuate the Plots, baffle the Enterprizes of all Traiterous Conspirators. 1724 R. Welton *Subst. Chr. Faith* 139 He prays that God would infatuate their counsels.

2. To make (a person) utterly foolish or fatuous; to affect with extreme and unreasoning folly; to inspire or possess with an extravagant passion.

a 1567? Coverdale *Carrying of Cross* iv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 241 Therefore doth God justly infatuate them, and maketh them foolish. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xiii, Those two maine plagues..of humane kind, Wine and Women, which haue infatuated and besotted Myriades of people. *a* 1631 Donne 6 *Serm.* (1634) ii. 40 We shall be enfatuated in our counsels. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 1 He has so infatuated her with his Jargon, that [etc.]. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* (1831) III. 525 He partook of the short-lived joy that infatuated the public. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 325 All the toys that infatuate men..are the self-same thing, with a new gauze or two of illusion overlaid.

absol. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 6 He..can turn bread into stones; and make wine infatuate, not exhilarate. 1755 Young *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 136 Heaven infatuates, when it determines to destroy.

† 3. To stupefy (the senses). *Obs. rare.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 The chiefest Things they are us'd for, is to infatuate Birds.

Infatuated (infæ·tiu,eˈtėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed¹.] Made or become utterly foolish; possessed with an extravagantly foolish passion; besotted.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. viii. 389 He may grow so infatuated as to conceive himself..a sincere Saint. 1756 Ld. Barrington in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 383 Alas! they were as infatuated as their chief. 1778 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 210 What the infatuated ministry may do, I know not; but our infatuated House of Commons..have begun a new war in America. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* v. 94 The infatuated young man made no effort of resistance, but hugged the enchanted chain.

Hence **Infa·tuatedly** *adv.*, in a way as if infatuated; with excessive folly; madly.

1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 439 Infatuatedly addicted to attempts..which..would prove fatal. 1889 *Times* 26 Feb. 9/2 The government had infatuatedly made themselves the dupes and accessories of..an imposture and a plot.

Infa·tuating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing².] That infatuates or renders foolish.

c 1565 T. Robinson *Mary Magd.* i. 468 The poynted Beame, th' infatuatinge Fire, The Northern Comœts and yᵉ painted Ire. 1660 J. Sharp in *Lauderd. Papers* (Camden) I. 56 Infatuating and ruining distempers. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 346 Uncleanness..is an infatuating sin. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 19 They had ascribed the king's conduct to the infatuating beauty of this lady.

Infatuation (infætiu,ēˈʃən). [n. of action from L. *infatuāre* to Infatuate; cf. F. *infatuation* (*c* 1700 in Littré).] The action of infatuating, or condition of being infatuated; a making or becoming fatuous; possession with extravagant folly; an extravagantly foolish or unreasoning passion.

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* iii. i, Free from all the uncleanness of diabolical infatuation. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 77 ¶ 6 The Infatuation of the Enthusiast, sets him above the Fear of Death. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 14 Authors and lovers always suffer some infatuation, from which only absence can set them free. 1815 Jane Austen *Emma* i. viii, Your infatuation about that girl blinds you. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* I. iii. 97 There never was a more obvious case of mutual infatuation.

Infatuator (infæ·tiu,eˈtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from Infatuate *v.*: see -or.] One who or that which infatuates.

1888 Lady Hardy *Dangerous Exper.* III. i. 9 Are we to have the pleasure of seeing Jessie's infatuator tomorrow?

Infaust (infǭ·st), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *infaust-us* unlucky, perh. through F. *infauste* (Cotgr. 1611).] Unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened.

1658 Phillips, *Infaust*, or *Infaustous*, unlucky, unfortunate. 1668 Charleton *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* ii. 17 Dismal and infaust visions. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. (1737) 231 O most infaust who optates there to live! 1848 Lytton *Caxtons* ii. vii. xxvi, It was an infaust and sinister augury. 1870 Lowell *Study Wind.* 303 Taurus, whose infaust aspect may be supposed to preside over the makers of bulls and blunders.

So † **Infau·sting** *vbl. sb.* (*rare*⁻¹), a rendering 'infaust', a boding of ill luck; † **Infau·stous** *a.* (*rare*⁻⁰) = Infaust.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 196 Hee did withall bring a kind of Malediction and Infausting upon the Marriage, as an ill Prognosticke. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Infaustous*, unlucky, unfortunate, dismal. 1658 in Phillips.

† **Infa·vour, -or,** *v. Obs.* [f. In-² + Favour *sb.*: cf. Enfavour in En- *pref.*¹ 2.] *trans.* To bring into favour; to ingratiate.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. [i.] lxxxix. 257 But it is to be wondred at, how Repentance can againe infavour vs with an offended God.

† **Infavourable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [In-³. Cf. L. *infavōrābilis.*]

1721 Bailey, *Infavourable*, not to be favoured [1730–6 (folio) *adds*, also severe].

† **Infeable,** obs. form of Enfeeble *v.*

1552 Huloet, *Infeable*, *Infeabled.*

† **Infeaffe,** obs. form of Enfeoff.

1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* B iij b, Might the name of the Church infeaffe them in the Kingdom of Christ.

Infeasibi·lity. *rare.* [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being infeasible or impracticable.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* iii. v. § 42 Thus not King James, but the infeacibility of the thing they petitioned for..gave the denyall to their Petition. 1781 S. Peters *Hist. Conn.* 11 There is an infeasibility in this supposition. 1806 Lamb *Let. to Rickman* Wks. (1840) 80 Let the infeasibility be as great as you will.

Infeasible (infī·zăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 6 -faisable, 7 -fesible, -fe(a)cible, 7–9 -feasable. [f. In-³ + Feasible. Cf. F. *infaisable* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Incapable of being accomplished or carried out; impracticable, impossible.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VII. 497 Ye shall say that ye remember ye herd Hym say oones, He wold neuer conclude that mariage, but to do Us good, whiche is nowe infaisible. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xii. 135 Which secrets, although extreamly difficult, and *tantum non* infesible, yet are they not impossible. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 80 But this is so difficult; and..so almost infeasable. 1678 Butler *Hud.* iii. iii. 391 Therefore I hold no Course s' infecible As this of force to win the Jezabel. 1704 tr. *Boccalini's Lett. fr. Apollo* I. 194 Judging the Attempt infeasable. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 70 Designs which the rising spirit of the nation rendered utterly infeasible. 1881 *19th Cent.* No. 48. 239 They pronounced it not only infeasible, but of very doubtful benefit, even could it be carried out.

Hence **Infea·sibleness** = Infeasibility.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* ii. vi. § 3. 117 He began the work; and being disabus'd in point of the infeasableness, pursu'd his task, and perfected it.

† **Infea·ther,** *v. Obs.* Also en-. [In-² = En-¹.] *trans.* To furnish with feathers, to feather.

1611 Florio, *Impennare*, to enfeather, to enplume. *Ibid.*, *Inpennacchiare*, to infeather, to inplume.

† **Infe·ct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infect-us*, f. *in-* (In-³) + *facĕre* to make.] Incomplete, imperfect.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. ii. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 212/1 Grene is þe myddil colour bitwene reed, þat comeþ of the accioun and worchyng of perfyt hete and bytwen white þat comeþ of infecte.

† **Infect,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4–6 enfect(e. [a. F. *infect* (Oresme, 14th c.), or ad. L. *infect-us*, pa. pple. of *inficĕre*: see next. The spelling with *en-* was rather English than French. OF. had also *infaict*, *-fait*, *-fet*, *enfait* (f. *infaire*: see next), whence ME. *enfeit* (*c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 124).] = Infected: Often construed as pa. pple. of next.

1. Affected materially, usually detrimentally; hence (*a*) dimmed, (*b*) stained, polluted, (*c*) made invalid, (*d*) exhausted.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* iv. met. v. 103 (Camb. MS.) Why þat the hornes of the fulle Moene wexen paale & Infect by bowndes of the derke nyht. 1382 Wyclif *2 Macc.* xii. 15 The pool of stondynge water..infect [*gloss* or meyned] with blood was seen to flowe. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 320 So greet a purchasour was nowher noon Al was fee symple to hym in effect His purchasyng myghte nat been infect [*v. r.* enfect]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 294 A gret labour is to correcte A moold in this maner that is enfecte.

2. Tainted *with* disease or organic corruption.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xiii. 48 A .. skynne, if it were infect with whijt or reed wemme, it shal be holdun a lepre. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Corrupt watyr, stynkynge and infecte, of which watyr ȝif þou drynke or vse, þou schalt be enpoysonyd. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 18 As well from London as from other infect places. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cv. [ci.] 306 Dyuers that were enfecte with sickenesse .. coulde not scape the peryle of dethe. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 7 Any hors gelding or mare infect with scabbe or mange.

b. Of a disease: Caused by infection.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Maner exam. lazares* Q ij b, Scantly the chylde scapeth lepry, or to be scalled, or tached with suche infecte dyseases.

3. Tainted or contaminated *with* some fault, defect, or vice, with evil habit, false doctrine, etc. Also, culpably involved *in*, guilty *of.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 379 We may se..how þe clergi is wondirfulle enfect wiþ symonye & heresie. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. x 248/1 Woman was lesse infecte in the fyrste pryuaricacyon than was man. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* D iij, Infecte of ydolatry in worshyppynge fals goddes. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* cvi. x, Their sonns, with fathers fault infect. *a* 1612 Harington *Brief View Ch.* 54 (T.) A blinded eye, a closed ear, A hand with bribe infect. 1617 *Machivell's Dogge* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 204 Heale the infect of sinne with oyle of grace.

b. *simply.* Morally corrupted; contaminated; infected with sedition.

c 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 140 A false witnesse hath his avauntage With mowth infect alwey to do damage. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 5 Holsom medicyne which gaue vnto infect myndes frutful doctryne and norisshinge. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 187 And in the imitation of these twaine..many are infect. 1607 Tourneur *Rev. Trag.* iv. iii, For whose infect perswasions I could scarce Kneele out my prayers.

Infect (infe·kt), *v.* Also 4–6 enfect(e, 6 *Sc.* infeck; 4–5 *pa. tense and pple.* in-, enfecte. [ad. L. *infect-*, ppl. stem of *inficĕre* to dip in, stain, taint, impregnate, spoil, etc., f. *in-* (In-²) + *facĕre* to make, do, put. Cf. F. *infecter* (16th c.); in older Fr. the popular form was *in-*, *enfaire*, with pa. pple. *in-*, *enfait* (see prec.).] To imbue a person or thing *with* certain (esp. bad) qualities; said either of the personal or material agent.

1. *trans.* To affect, influence, or imbue with some quality or property by immersion or infusion.

† a. To dye, tinge, colour, stain. *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxvii. (W. de W.); Electrum receyueth sone colour and hewe in what manere a man woll and so it is soone enfected [*MSS.* infecte]..wyth Percyl. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxvi, Nor shall we more with artificiall hew, Infect our fells, by teaching them to faine What Nature gaue not. 1633 P. Fletcher.

Purple Isl. II. xvii, His native beautie is a lilie white, Which still some other colour'd stream infecteth. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 23 To those that have the Jaundice..objects appear of that same Color wherewith their Eyes are infected.

b. To impregnate or imbue with some qualifying substance, or active principle, as poison, or salt; to taint. *Obs.* or *rare.*

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They vse also to infect theyr arrowes with venime. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 64 b, Salt ..is first generated in the earth, after commeth the water of the Sea, and is infected with it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 44 The nature of the earth infecteth the waters, as it were, with some strong medicine. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 646 He tempered a poyson for that purpose, with which a weapon infected, drawing never so little bloud, did kill. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* I. 68 Upon the unluting the Vessels it infected the Room with a scarce supportable stink. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 288 Our snow-water has been infected for the past month by a very perceptible flavor and odor of musk.

†2. To affect injuriously or unpleasantly; to spoil or corrupt by noxious influence, admixture, or alloy; to adulterate. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 177 Att Mayes eende a solar is to paue, And rather [earlier] not, lest frostis hit enfecte. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Copper..giveth way to corruption, being infected with that greene minerall Copperas. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When pewterers infect no Tin with leade. 1590 LODGE *Euphues Gold. Leg.* (ed. Collier) 100 The synople tree, whose blossomes delight the smell, and whose fruit infects the taste. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Epil. 8 Our cities torrent (bent t' infect The hallow'd bowels of the silver Thames). 1693 DRYDEN tr. *Persius* vi. 91 Our sweating Hinds their Sallads, now, defile, Infecting homely Herbs with fragrant Oil.

3. To impregnate or taint with deleterious qualities; to fill (the air, etc.) with noxious corruption or the germs of disease; to render injurious to health.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 51 A serpent fel..þat of his aynd infect þe ayre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 415 b/2 A dragon right venomous .. whiche enfected soo the place that nothyng grewe aboute hym. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* iii. (1870) 236 Many thynges doth infect, putryfye, and corrupteth the ayre. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 257 If her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, there were no liuing neere her, she would infect to the north starre. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 122 The matter of lightning..is much infected, and therefore hurteth where it entereth. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Sara Chiswell* 1 Apr., There are many that escape it [the plague]; neither is the air ever infected. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. ii. 23 The carcase would but rot and fester and infect the air.

fig. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 936 He Enfecte the firmament with his felle noise.

4. To affect (a person, animal, or part of the body) with disease; to communicate a morbific virus or noxious germs so as to generate disease; to act upon by infection or contagion. Also *absol.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Prol.* 39 Hoold cloos thy mouth .. Thy cursed breeth infecte wole vs alle. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 262 b/2 All they that were vexed and seke and the fyre of pestylence had infected. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 286 The ayre whych geueth breathe, Sumtyme infecteth to deathe. 1548 HALL *Chron.*; *Hen. VIII* 176 b, Neither he nor the quene nor none of their company was enfected of yᵉ disease. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* II. 449 Right so, this Plague .. infects (At such or such a distance) ev'ry one. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 671 The Causes and the Signs shall next be told, Of ev'ry Sickness that infects the Fold. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 37 Persons infected with plague. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 309 The lungs were infected, as well as the liver.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Used of influences whose operation or effect is (expressly or by implication) compared to that of an infectious disease.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2242 *Philomela*, 3it lestyth the venym of so longe ago That it enfectyth [*v. r.* infecteth] hym that wele [*v. r.* wyll] beholde The storye of Therius. *c* 1421 HOCCLEVE *Complaint* 235 This grevous venyme that had enfectyd and wildyd my brayne. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 30 She compassed, ymagened, and invented how ..to infect his whole realme with a pestiferous discorde. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 733 With a Son's death t'infect a Father's sight. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 606 All the plagues with which his sins Infect his happiest moments. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 148 The wretch crept a vampire among men, Infecting all with his own hideous ill.

5. To taint with moral corruption; to deprave; to exert a bad influence upon character or habits.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iii. 94 (Camb. MS.) The vtteriste wikkednesse .. ne defowleth ne entechcheth nat hem oonly but infectyth and enuenymeth hem gretly. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1249 Now, good god, graunt vs grace oure sowles neuer to Infecte! 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 69 With her wyckydnes they haue al moste enfecte and cumbrid alle the howse. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 245 He wes .. Infectit far with auerice that syn. 1574 G. SCOTT in Farr *S. P. Eliz.* (1845) II. 522 Rome is a cage of birdes uncleane,..Few errours haue the Church infect, That dyd not there begynne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 608 Till I in Man residing, .. His thoughts, his looks, words, actions all infect, And season him thy last and sweetest prey. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 P 12 Indolence is .. one of the vices from which those whom it infects are seldom reformed. 1833 CRUSE *Eusebius* II. i. 50 These, after the manner of their founder,..infected those with the greatest corruption.

6. To taint with crime; to involve in crime or its penalties.

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 314 If any English-man be infected with any mysdemeanour. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 79 If one say to an other that he is infected of the robbery and murder lately committed and smels of the murder, an action vpon the case will lye for these wordes. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 271 Moreover the Issue of Felons is so infected, that they are excluded from all hope or possibility of succeeding in the Inheritances of their Ancestors, which otherwise should have descended to them. 1828 in WEBSTER; hence in mod. Dicts.

b. *Internat. Law.* To taint or contaminate with illegality; to involve (a ship or cargo) in the seizure or forfeiture to which contraband or prohibited goods, or an enemy's ship, are liable. Cf. INFECTION 8, INFECTIOUS 6.

a 1758 SIR GEO. LEE in F. T. Pratt *Law of Contraband* (1867) 170 Soap and potashes are not contraband, but as they belong to the same owners .. they by law are liable to confiscation by being infected by the contraband. 1879 WOOLSEY tr. *Treaty of Utrecht* in *Introd. Internat. Law* (ed. 5) § 198. 342 The ship itself, as well as the other goods found therein, are to be esteemed free, neither may they be detained on pretense of their being, as it were, infected by the prohibited goods.

7. To imbue with an opinion or belief, esp. a pernicious one, as heresy or seditious views; †formerly sometimes used in a good or neutral sense. Also said of the opinion, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 232/2 Whan the heresye of the arryans had enfected al Italye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxiii. 117 Yᵒ cursyd secte of yᵗ detestable & false prophete Machomet..hath enfectyd .ii. pryncypall partis of yᵉ worlde. 1559 J. WHYTE *Serm.* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. vii. 154 Books .. full of pestilent doctrines, blasphemy and heresy, to infect the people. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 24 Being infected by him with the true knowledge of the gospell. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 55 The end of your Speech is nothing, but to infect the People. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 23 Philosophical opinions .. had then begun to infect the Jews. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 226 These foreign religionists had infected their English friends .. with their opinions.

8. To affect (a person) with some feeling, esp. by force of influence or example. Also of feelings: To seize upon, take hold of.

1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. iii. 69 A holy Vow .. Neuer to taste the pleasures of the world, Neuer to be infected with delight. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 262 'Twas a feare Which oft infects the wisest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 453 The Love-tale Infected Sions daughters with like heat. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* ii. (1798) 33 Your terrors, I suppose, have infected me. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The frenzy of rage and despair, infected next the minstrels. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* vii, Her gaiety infected him.

9. To affect or influence with some quality, or by the introduction of some extraneous element.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 7 Men have used to infect their meditations, opinions, and doctrines, with some conceits which they have most admired. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 217 His Muse is not inspired but infected with another Man's Fancy. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 71 P 9 Forgetfulness of the fragility of life has remarkably infected the students of monuments. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. v. 56 The enthusiasm of the biographers for their master and his cause infects every line of their narratives.

b. *spec.* Of a sound: To affect and alter the quality of a sound in a neighbouring syllable, as takes place especially in the Celtic languages. (Cf. INFECTION 11.)

(Introduced in L. form *inficere* by Zeuss *Gram. Celt.* I. 3.)

1872 [see INFECTED 4]. 1885 STOKES in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 179 [Final] *-a* (Indo-Eur. *ā*) is lost, but infects a following consonant and breaks a preceding *i* or *u*. *Ibid.* 205 Toneless or grave *e* becomes *a* or *i*, or (after infecting a previous vowel) is lost.

†10. To infest, beset noisomely. *Obs.* [So F. *infecter* in La Fontaine and Buffon (Littré).]

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 119 It is kynd of spirites, the which doth infect and trouble men when they be in theyr beddes slepynge. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 177 Foxes are annoyed with many enemies .. the small flies, called Gnats, do much trouble and infect them. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 His coasts were .. infected with Pickroons, Turks, and Dunkirk-Pirats to the great dammage of traffique. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 319 Much infected with serpents, moskittos, and other insects.

†11. *intr.* To become infected (in various senses).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 350 Lest they [wines] enfecte is ferther now to trete. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* XXXV. 30 Thir terrible monsteris sall togidder thrist .. Quhill all the air infeck of thair pvsoun. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* IV. 2 Nowe with sondry sectes The world sore infectes. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 318 All infected in a manner at one instant, by reason of a dampe or mist which arose. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 1354 Luke quhat laiks for his releif Or furder he infeck.

Infe·ctant, *a. rare.* [f. INFECT *v.* (or its source) + -ANT[1]: cf. F. *infectant* (Littré).] Infecting; causing infection.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813. 1001/1 Uniformity of infectant power.

Infected (infe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Tainted with disease or infectious properties.

a. Of a thing or place, the air, etc.; †also formerly of pestilence.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxviii, The pestylence was so enfected & so haboundant .. that unnethe there were left lyvyng folk to burye hem that were dede. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Strawe & rushes .. cast out of a howse infectyd. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Al .. caliginus fumis & infekkit vapours .. hed bene generit. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Loimogr.* (1894) 64 More have received the disease from infected Linen than infected Woollen. 1730 SOUTHALL *Bees* 34 Coming from infected Houses. 1897 HUGHES *Medit. Fever* ii. 91 Isolated agricultural villages, never visited by the inhabitants of the infected towns.

b. Of persons or animals, the body or its parts, the mind, etc.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/1 The whole infectede and spoylede parte swelleth. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 60, I will .. Cleanse the foule bodie of th' infected world, If they will patiently receiue my medicine. 1605 — *Macb.* v. i. 80 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their Secrets. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 102 All round from him, as from th'infected run. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 43 To remove either his sound or his infected people. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 67. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, It is no light thing to be shunned by the worthy as an infected patient.

†2. Evilly affected or contaminated in respect of moral character, opinions, etc. Also of sin. *Obs.*

1570 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. lvii. 370 The tyranny of such infected members, as .. might have imprisoned a number of good subjects. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 25 Inward corruption and infected sin. 1638 *Div. & Pol. Observ.* 26 Mens former flocking to Sermons in Infected places.

†3. Discoloured; stained; tinged. *Obs.*

1701 ADDISON *Let. fr. Italy* 23 Hoary Albula's infected tide. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* III. 68 Yet still some thin remains of fear and doubt, Th' infected brightness of their joy pollute.

4. *Celtic Gram.* Altered in sound by the influence of a neighbouring sound: see INFECT *v.* 9 b.

[1853 ZEUSS *Gram. Celt.* I. 2 Certis collocationis legibus pulsi transeant in alios sonos secundarios, qui dici possunt alterati vel infecti.] 1872 STOKES *Goidelica* 112 Infected *g, d, t* are dropped, as in *bri(gh)te, blie(dh)nec..be(th)ad.* *Mod.* The *ai* of *faidh*, and *i* of *fir* are instances of infected vowels.

Hence **Infe·ctedness,** the condition of being infected (in quot., with disease).

1882 *Quain's Med. Dict.* (Cent.), The infectedness of the patient is first made known .. by .. general pyrexia.

Infe·cter. ? *Obs.* [f. INFECT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who infects; = INFECTOR.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 56 Lousers of loue, and infecters of Charite, Unworthy ar to lyue here at large. 1765 JOHNSON *Note Shaks. Timon* IV. iii, This alludes to an opinion in former times, generally prevalent, that the venereal infection transmitted to another, left the infecter free.

Infe·ctible, *a. rare.* [f. INFECT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being infected.

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xvi, It was not possibly infectible, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others sin.

Infe·cting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb INFECT, in various senses.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxxii. (1482) 249 A sikenes that men callyd the pokkes slowe both men and women thurgh hir enfectyng. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 487 For fyling and infecking of the aire. 1613 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 308 For kepinge a skebed horse, to the infectinge of his nebores horses. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 256 This infecting and being infected .. is evident.

Infe·cting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That infects: in senses of the vb.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 107/1 To sting thee with infecting jealousy. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xii. 8 Afflictions are as a rasor..to let out the putrifying infecting matter. 1883 M'SWINEY tr. *Windisch's Irish Gram.* § 18 The infecting or attenuating vowel (invariably an *i*), either takes its place beside the vowel of the foregoing syllable, or has wholly extruded it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 419 Infecting virus being conveyed by the veins or lymphatics.

Infection (infe·kʃən). Also 5-6 en-. [a. F. *infection* (13-14th c.), ad. late L. *infectiōn-em* (in St. Gregory in sense 'infection, contagion' of poison, heresy), n. of action from *inficĕre* to INFECT. (The *en-* form appears to be without French precedent.)]

†1. The action or process of affecting injuriously, or the fact of being so affected; corrupted or diseased condition. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. xvi[i]. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 84/1 If it [rheum in the eyes] is euel I-kept, þerof leueþ a litil mole and infeccioun. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 116 þe ventriclis of þe brayn .. ben of so greet nobilitie, þou3 þat þer be neuere so litil infeccioun..þei ben depriued of her heelþe. 1557 PAYNEL *Barclay's Jugurth* 31 Thyrdly ye infeccion of Justice whiche is no wher here among us, but clene exyled from our cytie. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 65 b, Gold never corrupteth by rust, because it is pure from poysonous infection. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. i. (1651) 31 [Melancholy] a privation or infection of the middle cell of the Head.

†2. Contamination or corruption of air or water, rendering it apt or liable to generate or propagate disease; a morbific condition or quality of the atmosphere, etc. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555), The enfection of theyr troubled eyre, He hath vanquished. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 232 What with savor of burnynge of townes, and infeccion of the ayre, corrupted by the multitude of dead carcases. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. ii. 154 For the bodies of the enemies, lest by the Aires infection, they should after their death prove hurtfull [etc.]. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 480, I have long been of opinion, that the plague itself is caused by the air's being full of invisible animalcula, to which it owes its infection. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 146 Dr. Tissott..observes, that the Small-pox..does not propagate itself so much by contagion as by an infection of the air.

3. The agency, substance, germ, or principle by which an infectious disease is communicated or transmitted; morbific influence.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. ii. (1555), He was so full of foul corruption, and eke so dredeful of infection. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 75, I coude not so fast flee but that the terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infeccion that neuer was. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 The syckenes is taken with the sauour of a mans clothes .. for the infection wyl lye and hange longe in clothes.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 114 Even the houses and their ruins are receptakles of infection, and matter of corruption. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 124 The infection may be in the very air. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, She had..taken the infection during her attendance upon him. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 530 Towards the end of the year 1694..At length the infection spread to the palace, and reached the young and blooming Queen. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 174 Seek protection As from a corpse that breeds infection.

b. *pl.* Morbific influences, principles, or germs.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 24 In a tyme of pestilence, if one beinge fastynge, doo chewe some of the leaues [of sorrel] .. it meruaylously preserueth from infections. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 1 All the infections that the Sunne suckes vp From Bogs, Fens, Flats, on Prosper fall, and make him By ynch-meale a disease. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. ii. 26 That the air may be freed from poisonous infections.

4. The communication of disease, esp. by the agency of the atmosphere or water (hence, in strict use, distinguished from *contagion*, which implies communication by actual contact); the action or process of infecting; the fact of being infected.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 64 The kyng .. kept no solempne Christmas, willyng to have no resort for feare of infeccion. 1618 LATHAM *2nd Bk. Falconry* xxviii. 129 The Rye, the Cramp, and the Craye .. the best way will be for the keeper euermore to bee mindfull and carefull to preuent their infection, before any of them hath laid holde, or seazed on his Hawke. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶14 As a man suspected of infection is refused admission into cities. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 327 Whatever is observed in the artificial infection by inoculation, holds true in the natural infection. 1860 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* ii. (1861) 29 True nursing knows nothing of infection, except to prevent it.

5. Disease caused by infection; an infectious disease; a plague, epidemic, pestilence; †formerly sometimes, A disease, a seizure with disease.

1563 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* Cc j b, God him selfe will fyght with enfections and erthquakes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 238 *note*, Lecherie..loathsome for the foule infections which it breedeth: as the spanishe pocke [etc.]. 1577 EARL LEICESTER in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 273 The infection in Oxford and the Country falleth out to be onely at the Assizes gotten. 1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Conf.* 50 There would more gentle Readers die of a merrie mortality .. than there haue done of this last infection. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Learning* Wks. 1731 I. 169 As an Infection that rises in a Town, first falls upon Children or weak Constitutions. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 26 We were crowded together enough to bring an infection among us. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 493 Sometimes indeed a slight infection may be carried off in a few days, by bathing the parts in warm milk and water. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 429 He found himself shunned in public places as an infection.

6. Moral contamination; vitiation of character or habits by evil influences; an instance of this.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Fooles*, Lechery.. is .. full of enfeccion and bytterness, for it distayneth the soule of man. 1582 in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 67 Heathen Poets..from which the youth of the realme doth rather receive infection in manners than advancement in virtue. 1697 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. 76 The Cares and Affairs of the World.. corrupt Men by an Infection, that is almost unavoidable. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 345 If yet there be One bosom from this vile infection free. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 46 We dread the infection of mean and degraded objects.

7. Corruption of faith or loyalty by heretical or seditious principles; communication of harmful opinions or beliefs.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. 29 b, Bringynge vp of some newe fangell heresies to the infeccion of our olde faythe. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 36 b, Contamynate wyth that sedicious infeccion. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 465 This man, by the infection of the Earl of Leicesters party, was carryed so far [etc.]. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, Thou hast a heart that swells with loyalty, And throws off the infection of these times. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 444 A regard for the public peace, and for the preservation of the church of Christ from infection.

8. *Internat. Law.* Contamination by illegality; the communication to a ship or cargo of liability to seizure, from association with hostile or contraband cargo, etc. (cf. INFECT *v.* 6 b).

1879 WOOLSEY *Introd. Internat. Law* (ed. 5) § 189 In 1744 .. a regulation freed neutral ships from the infection of the hostile cargo.

9. The 'catching' and diffusive influence or operation of example, sympathy, and the like, in the communication of feelings or impulses from one to another; =CONTAGION 5.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1098 The infection Of thy high leveld thoughts lets thee not see The ougly face of thy deformity. *c* 1630 MILTON *Passion* 55 And I..Might think the infection of my sorrows loud Had got a race of mourners on some pregnant cloud. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* VI. 645 There, while her tears deplored the godlike man, Through all her train the soft infection ran. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xiv, The infection of his warm and poetic enthusiasm.

†10. The process of moistening, colouring, etc. by immersion or infusion (cf. INFECT *v.* 1). *Obs. rare.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 59 Tincture or infection is neere akin to humectation. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ii. 7, I find Fire to spit at the infection of Salt or Water.

11. *Celtic Gram.* Alteration of a sound under the influence of a neighbouring sound.

[Cf. 1853 ZEUSS *Gramm. Celtica* I. 3 Evolutione quam nos dicemus infectionem.]

1872 STOKES *Goidelica* 112 As to infection of the initials. Of vocalic infection, or, as Irish grammarians call it 'aspiration'. .. Of nasal infection of tenues, or, as Irish grammarians call it, eclipsis. 1883 M'SWINEY tr. *Windisch's Irish Gram.* § 16 The purity of the vowels undergoes infection or alteration, owing to the influence the vowels of the neighbouring syllables exercise over each other. *Ibid.* § 17 Infection takes place most frequently by means of the slender vowels.

¶12. Humorously misused for *affection*, liking.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ii. 133 He hath a great infection sir, as one would say, to serue. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 120 Her husband has a maruellous infection to the little Page.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 215 Infection experiments carried out upon animals. *Ibid.* 538 The toxic products of the infection-carriers.

Infe·ctionist. *rare.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who lays stress upon infection as a cause of disease.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxvii, The appeal was unfortunate, both for the appealer and the doctor. The latter was an infectionist. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 9/2 An ardent 'infectionist', says that, in the very same quarter of London, those who used the Southwark and Vauxhall Company's water .. died at the rate of seventy-one to every ten thousand houses. 1865 *Intell. Observer* No. 44. 128 The ultra contagionist or infectionist.

Infectious (infe·kʃəs), *a.* [f. INFECT-ION + -IOUS; cf. mod.F. *infectieux*. An earlier formation after L. *infectu-s* was INFECTUOUS.]

1. Having the quality or power of communicating disease by infection; infecting with disease; pestilential, unhealthy.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 Whan the Plages of the Pestylence or the swetynge syckenes is in a towne or countree .. the people doth fle from the contagious and infectious ayre. *Ibid.*, In such infectious tyme. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, Why permit you now such scum..to..taint the ayre With his infectious breath? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 195 It would seem that the predominance of any one vapour .. becomes infectious, and that we owe the salubrity of the air to the variety of its mixture. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. ii, There is something infectious in the atmosphere. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 470/2 The infectious qualities of substances which cannot be conveniently washed.

†b. Poisonous. *Obs. rare* −¹.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 909 On the trees .. there growes a kinde of infectious honey. The which poyson being drank makes men stupid, and out of their wits.

2. Of diseases: Apt to be communicated or received by infection; liable to be transmitted from one person to another by means of air or water (in strict use, distinguished from CONTAGIOUS, q.v.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. ii. 10 In a house Where the infectious pestilence did raigne. 1610 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 754 Leprosie or plague .. diseases, not more deadly then infectious. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1684) 93 That such of them as are sick of infectious Diseases, may be kept so far from the rest, that there can be no danger of Contagion. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 13 The fever was highly infectious, and swept off great numbers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 252 Its virus is incapable of diffusion in the atmosphere, and .. consequently it is contagious only and not infectious also.

b. *transf.* Of or for infectious diseases.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Oct. 9/1 Typhoid is prevalent .. and several cases are now being treated at the infectious hospital. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1064 The infectious hospital is that of St. Ladislaus.

†3. Infected with disease. *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxvii. (1870) 290 The syckenes is taken with the sauour of a mans clothes the which hath vysyted the infectious howse. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 21 It comes ore my memorie As doth the Rauen o're the infectious [*Qos.* infected] house Boading to all. 1618 ROWLANDS *Sacr. Mem. Mirac.* 41 Are there not ten infectious creatures cleane, Of whom this poore Samaria stranger, meane, Onely returns? 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Canker*, Incorporate the whole together with Vinegar..and rubbing the infectious Place therewith, it will cure them.

4. Tending or liable to infect or contaminate character, morals, etc. Now *rare.*

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) To Rdr., That pestilent and most infectious canker, idlenesse. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xviii. 15, etc., To keep Christians from the snare and the shame of infectious and wicked Associates. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* V. 142 The world's infectious; few bring back at eve, Immaculate, the manners of the morn.

5. Of actions, emotions, etc.: Having the quality of spreading from one to another; 'catching', contagious.

a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* I. i, She carries with her an infectious grief, That strikes all her beholders. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* II. 313 Through the bright quire th' infectious virtue ran. All dropt their tears. 1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 300/1 Almost every one is aware of the infectious nature of any emotion excited in a large assembly. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 200 How hearty and infectious his laughter! 1899 *Nation* (N.Y.) 12 Oct. 275/2 An infectious good humour and urbanity.

6. *Internat. Law.* Tainting with illegality (said of contraband or hostile goods in their effect on the rest of a cargo, or on the ship); cf. INFECT *v.* 6 b.

1878 KENT *Internat. Law* ix. (ed. 2) 339 Contraband articles are said to be of an infectious nature, and they contaminate the whole cargo belonging to the same owners.

Infe·ctiously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an infectious manner; so as to infect; as if infected.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 59 The will dotes that is inclineable To what infectiously it selfe affects, Without some image of th' affected merit. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XVIII. iii, The surest way is to keep aloof from the infectiously wicked. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 60 The ditch..which too oft smels infectiously. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 15 Oct. 516 Glasgow's famous hospital for the infectiously diseased.

Infe·ctiousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being infectious.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 223 Seeing the infectiousnesse of the pestilence or leprosie in others. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* iii. 89 Sometimes the plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its infectiousness and malignity, in far less time. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iv. 489 The Infectiousness of our Tempers and Dispositions. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 136 Some classification of the partially infectious tumours by their kinds of infectiousness may be agreed upon.

Infective (infe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. *infectīvus* (in cl.L. in neut. pl. *infectīva* dyes): see INFECT *v.* and -IVE. Cf. OF. *infectif, -ive* (Godefroy). The word seems to have gone out of use *c* 1700, but has recently been revived in medical use.]

†1. Having the quality of affecting injuriously or tainting. Const. *of. Obs. rare.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. lxxv. (Tollem. MS.), Hit is sone greuid with colde eyer, with hayle, with rayne, with euel dewe and infectyue [*ex rore .. infectiuo*]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 14 Al other donge is infectif of wynys.

2. Having the quality of infecting with disease, or of spreading disease by infection; infectious.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxv[i]. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 291/1 His [a lion's] breþ stynkeþ and is infectiue, and infecteþ oþre þinges, and his bityngye is dedliche and venemous. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 368 To wash away corupcion of wondes infectyfe. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv. 233 Truly vayne glory is an infectyne pestylens. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxxix. 347 They bare with full great trouble the heate, and the infectyue ayre of the countrey of Spaygne. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 2 a, If he be sieke in a smitting or infective disease. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* iii. (1637) 27 Some pestilent thing of an infective operation. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 428 This Oyle of Oates .. expelleth out of the bodie all manner of venimous and infectiue humours. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 813. 1001/1 The infective power of the poison. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 373/2 Prof. Klebs..declared the infective quality to be due to the presence of a microphyte. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 29 Nov., The infective matter shown to exist in the blood serum. 1895 PARKES *Health* 30 The prevention of infective diseases.

3. Producing or spreading moral infection.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 269 The desire of vertue .. though it be excessive, yet is it not noisome, yet is it not hurtful, yet is it not infective. 1602 W. BURTON *Anat. Belial* 161 Some in their wanton and light behaviour are .. infective to the weaker Christians. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxx. 309. 1899 *Expositor* Mar. 182 Sin is not only cumulative but infective.

†4. Producing an emotion, feeling, etc. by infection. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), True love, well considered, hath an infective power. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 945 Feare and Shame are likewise Infectiue; for wee see that the Starting of one will make another ready to Start: And when one Man is out of Countenance in a Company, others doe likewise Blush in his behalfe. 1703 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* IV. iv, There, there, behold an object that's infective; I cannot view her, but I am as mad as she.

Hence **Infe·ctiveness, Infecti·vity,** the quality of being infectious.

1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Cholera has a certain peculiar infectiveness of its own. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 373/2 The fatal infectiveness of crude tubercular matter. 1882 G. F. DOWDESWELL in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 67 There is .. considerable uncertainty in the infectivity of such blood. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 186 The virus may be carried from a small-pox hospital by the air a considerable distance without losing its infectivity.

Infector (infe·ktəɹ). [a. L. *infector*, agent-n. f. *inficĕre* to INFECT.] One who infects; one who causes or spreads infection.

1580 *Godly Admonition* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 574 Infectors to others by their evil example. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 63 (*Gloves*) They are communicated and caught so instantaneously, that you can scarce say which party is the infector. 1868 W. HOWITT in *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 5 How is it possible to avoid a general infection with..infectors riding and running all over the land?

†**Infe·ctory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *infectōri-us*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the property of dyeing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 283 Grain, which is vulgarly called Scarlet dye, or infectory grain.

Infe·ctress. *rare.* [f. INFECTOR: see -ESS.] A female infector.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 301 How Lachish came first to apostatise and to be the infectress of Judah, Scripture does not tell.

†**Infe·ctuous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. (post-class.) *infectu-s* (*u*-stem) dyeing + -OUS; cf. OF. *infectueux* (1381 in Godef.). Cf. AFFECTUOUS, DEFECTUOUS.] =INFECTIOUS.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvi. (W. de W.), The brethe of a lyon stynketh and is ryght infectuous [*MSS.* infectiue] and contagyous. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* III. vii. 3 Nature shall expulse those infectuos humours. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 52 Venemous and infectuous Plants. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* Sylva, etc. (1676) 243 The nature of the sickness of our men was not infectuous. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 106 There was a very infectuous Distemper.

†**Infe·cture.** *Obs. rare* −¹. [f. INFECT *v.* + -URE.] The action of infecting; infection.

1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillaflowers* (1875) 142 The cause of my sadnes at length I conjecture, Is loue with his madnes, that breedes this infecture.

Infecund (infe·kənd), *a.* [ad. L. *infecund-us* f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *fecundus* FECUND; cf. F. *infécond*

(15th c.). Formerly *infecu·nd* (so in J.).] Not fecund, prolific, or fruitful; barren, unproductive.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 667 Tak noon [pheasants] but of oon yeer; for, infecounde Are old. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 51 That little infecund part of the seed. *a* 1770 Smart *Hop Gard.* I. Poems (1810) 37/1 The next Is arid, fetid, infecund, and gross. 1885 E. F. Byrne *Entangled* II. II. viii. 255 How cold, infecund, and unpromising.

Infe·cundated, *a.* [In-3.] Unfertilized; not impregnated.

1854 *Intell. Observ.* No. 32. 138 The infecundated ovum.

Infecundity (infĭkʊ·ndĭti). [ad. L. *infēcunditās*: see Infecund and -ity. Cf. F. *infécondité* (14th c.).] Unfruitfulness; barrenness. *lit.* and *fig.*

1605 Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 313 Shee grieued rather at her owne infecunditie or barrennesse. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* II. 308 Diminish the number of the other by infecundity. 1818 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XVIII. 30 What he calls the invincible infecundity of the Spaniards in epic poetry. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 250 The infecundity of Anne..had hitherto disappointed the king's most anxious wish to provide for the succession to the throne.

†**Infecu·ndous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *infēcund-us* Infecund + -ous.] = Infecund.

1651 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xix. 179 That the Aristotelian Physiology cannot boast itself the proper Author of any one Invention is prægnant evidence of its infecundous deficiency.

Infeeble, obs. form of Enfeeble *v.*

Infeft (infe·ft), *v. Sc. Law.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **infeft,** rarely **infefted.** [Sc. form of Enfeoff; the final *t* appears to be the suffix of the pa. pple., taken as belonging to the stem.] *trans.* To invest with heritable property; to Enfeoff.

1462 in Sir W. Fraser *Douglas Bk.* (1885) III. 91, I am infeft heretabli be the saide erle in the laundis of Corsrig [etc.]. 1498 — *Melvilles of Melville* (1890) III. 52 The said John Gowrlay, elder, sal infeft with chartyr and possessioune al and haill his landis of Cargowre to the said Johne Gowrlay, younger. 1520 *Charters, &c., Peebles* (1872) 50 The said Schir Patrik sall indot gyf and infeft certane landis..in honor of God. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Act Alex. II*, 19 And gif the lands are halden of the king: the Schiref sall infeft the buyer be ane precept, quha buyes them. *a* 1700 *Burd Isbel & Sir Patrick* xliv. in Child *Ballads* VIII. cclvii. B. (1892) 422/1, I woud infeft your son this day In third part o your land. 1862 J. R. Macduff *Sunsets Hebr. Mount.* 186. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 76 On his infefting his brother William in the lands of Cairnie.

Hence **Infe·ft** *sb. rare.* = next.

1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 76 On 3 June 1566 Andrew received a new infeft of the earldom.

Infe·ftment. *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + -ment.] The action or fact of infefting; 'the act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*); Enfeoffment.

Infeftment in security, temporary infeftment of a creditor, to secure payment of a debt. *Infeftment of relief*, a similar security to relieve a cautioner from his engagement. (Bell.)

1456 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of Wemyss* (1888) II. 74 Twychyng the infeftments of the said landis. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV*, c. 12 And to eschew all circumvencioun & dissatis That has bene done to the Kingis hienes be bringing of diuerse Signaturis Infeftmentis donacions giftis. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 358 Fyftene abbais..He foundit hes with riche infeftment ilkane. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 356 That the same [town] may be guyded and reulled frelie, as it was befoir, be the Baillies and Counsale, conforme to thair infeftmentis gevin to thame be the ancient and maist excellent Kingis of this realme. 1617 in W. Mcllwraith *Guide Wigtownsh.* (1875) 90 The said burgh is now erect, made, and constitute and creat in ane free burgh of barony by us and our infeftment. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1873) I. xiv. 392 The word *infeftment*, or *investiture*, properly applies to the personal title completed by the sasine: but is sometimes applied to the sasine as distinct from the personal title, where, as it sometimes happens, they conflict. 1861 Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 444 By the Infeftment Act, 8 and 9 Vict. c. 35, 1845, infeftment may be effectually obtained by producing to the notary-public the warrants of sasine and relative writs.. and by expeding and recording in the appropriate register an instrument of sasine [etc.]. 1884 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 305 The trustee's infeftment in the heritable estate was recorded in the register of sasines at Glasgow.

Infelicific (infĭlisi·fik), *a. Ethics.* [f. L. *infēlix, infēlīci-* unhappy, after Felicific.] Productive of unhappiness.

1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* (1877) 371 *note*, It will be convenient to use the terms 'felicific' and 'infelicific' for 'productive of happiness' and the reverse. *Ibid.* 423 The breach of any moral rule is *pro tanto* infelicific from its injurious effects on moral habits generally. 1890 M. Macmillan *Promotion Happiness* i. 3 The infelicific consequences which would result to them from the knowledge of our better fortunes.

†**Infeli·cious,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ous: cf. Felicious.] Unhappy, unfortunate, unlucky.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iv, Those are esteemed infeliciouse and vnfortunate. 1669 Cokaine *Ovid* 136 Paid we not that duty To excellent Ovid's infelicious end.

Infelicitate (infĭli·sitēit), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infēlicitāre*, f. *infēlicitās* Infelicity: cf. *felicitate.*] *trans.* To make unhappy.

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* II. 161 The Gods be praised, that hereafter my life cannot infelicitate any.

Infelicitous (infĭli·sĭtəs), *a.* [f. In-3 + Felicitous: cf. next.] Unhappy, unfortunate; *esp.* not happily suited to the occasion or circumstances; not apt or appropriate: the opposite of Felicitous.

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* ix. 386 Prompted to deny with indignation the allegation of their infelicitous position. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 600 He..conceived the infelicitous idea of making an abridged translation. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxxvi. 79 The infelicitous wife who had produced nothing but daughters. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1290/1 His illustration .. is singularly infelicitous.

Hence **Infeli·citously** *adv.*, unhappily, inaptly.

a 1834 Coleridge *Church & State* (1839) 192 The second power..commonly but most infelicitously called irritability. 1841 H. F. Chorley *Music & Manners* (1844) III. 251 [It] dramatised the solemn text not infelicitously.

Infelicity (infĭli·sĭti). [ad. L. *infēlīcitās*, f. *infēlix* unhappy: cf. obs. F. *infélicité* (15th c.).]

1. The state of being unhappy or unfortunate; an unhappy condition or state of affairs; unhappiness, misery; bad fortune, ill luck, misfortune.

1382 Wyclif 2 *Macc.* viii. 35 Nychanore .. cam to Antioche, hauynge heiȝist infelicitee [*gloss* or most wretchidnesse], of the deeth of his oost. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiii. 92, I morne and bere myn infelicite wiþ sorowe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 350 For so is your power depoverished, and Lordes and great men brought to infelicitee. 1652-62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. 1 Being, by the unhappiness of my Destiny, or the infelicity of the Times, deprived of my Preferments. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxviii, You surely conclude too hastily from the infelicity of marriage against its institution. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barbara S——*, That pure infelicity which accompanies some people in their walk through life.

b. A particular case or instance of bad fortune; an unfortunate circumstance or event; a misfortune; a cause or source of unhappiness.

1577 Fenton *Gold. Epist.* 2 When God administereth to vs diseases, sorowes, deaths, and infelicities. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 16. 163 The government comes to be administred in a Democraticall manner, and .. thence arise those infelicities which for the most part accompany the Dominion of the People. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 189 It is the infelicity of too many, that they are ignorant. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 81 So that his death was not an Infelicity to the Church. 1891 *Spectator* 7 Mar., These infelicities of travel were of frequent occurrence, and endured with cheerfulness.

2. The quality of not being happily suited to the occasion or circumstances; unlucky inaptness or inappropriateness; with *pl.* an unhappily inappropriate expression or detail of style.

1617 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1673) 10 With how great infelicity or incongruity soever it be. 1659 Hammond *On Ps.* cxx. *heading paraphr.*, A complaint of the infelicity of such companions. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxf. in Vac.*, Peradventure the Epiphany, by some periodical infelicity, would, once in six years, merge in a Sabbath. 1879 Church *Spenser* 33 The beginnings of that great critical literature, which in England, in spite of much infelicity, has only been second to the poetry which it judged. *Mod.* A work marred by its infelicities of style.

Infelonious (infĭlō·ʊniəs), *a. nonce-wd.* [In-3.] Not felonious; not of the nature of felony.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* I. iii, The thought of that infelonious murder [of a canary] had always made her wince.

Infelt, *ppl. a.* [f. In *adv.* 11 b + Felt *ppl. a.*] Felt within; inwardly felt or experienced.

a 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* lxi, Who indeed infelt affection beares. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 93 Dice can no infelt bliss impart. 1894 J. R. Illingworth *Personality* viii. (1895) 194 Its infelt capacity for intercourse with God.

Infeminine (infe·minin), *a. rare.* [In-3.] Not feminine; unwomanly.

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* III. 30 There's my flat confession, and highly infeminine it is.

†**Infe·nce,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-. [f. In-1 or 2 + Fence *v.*] *trans.* To inclose in, or as in, a fence; to fence in. Hence †**Infe·nced** *ppl. a.*

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 158 The ill administration of Iustice .. threw open agayne .. this ill infensed closure. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* v. xi, Tomes full of mystick characters enfense Those seas of blisse!

†**Infencibi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. In-3 + Fencible + -ity.] The condition of not being 'fencible'; unfitness for defensive military service.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 252 Then were these very same men whom they had formerly cast, either for malignancy or infencibility, inrolled in their troups.

†**Infe·nse,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infensus* hostile, inimical.] Hostile, inimical.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 470 The Iewes as infense to the Samaritans as they to them. 1680 Calderwood in Hickes *Spir. Popery* 30 A most infense Enemy to the Purity of Religion.

†**Infe·nsive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *infens-us* (see prec.) + -ive; cf. *defensive, offensive.*] = prec.

1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 256 This King was verie infensiue to the Regentis and Gouernouris.

Infeodate, -ation: see Infeudate, -ation.

Infeof(f, -ment, obs. ff. Enfeoff, -ment.

Infer (infə·r), *v.* Also (6 infarre, enferre), 6-7 inferre, 7-8 inferr. Inflected **inferred,** etc. [ad. L. *inferre* to bear, bring, or carry in, to inflict, make (war), to cause, occasion, to introduce; in med.L., to infer; f. *in-* (In-2) + *ferre* to bear. Cf. F. *inférer* to allege, show, infer (16th c.).]

†1. *trans.* To bring on, bring about, induce, occasion, cause, procure; to bring *upon* (a person, etc.), to inflict; to wage (war) *upon. Obs.*

c 1540 Boorde *The boke for to lerne* Civ a, Immoderat slepe..doth induce and infarre [1542 — *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 infer] breuyte of lyfe. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The same frenche kyng..hathe inferred and done vnto his maiestie .. intollerable displeasures. 1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. B ij b, Determined by common accorde, to inferre warres vppon the Romaines. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 160 If any wound be inferred with force of forreigne weapon. 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 12 b, A wicked mind..eyther meditates the iniuries which he is about to inferre, or feares some reproch to be inferred by others. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 343 Inferre faire Englands peace by this Alliance. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. viii. 31 Faire Serena; who..fled fast away, afeard Of villany to be to her inferd. 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* iii. 16. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 178 He who wilfully infers Damage, shall refund twice as much. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* II. xii. 123 If absolute Decrees are inconsistent with Man's Liberty as a moral Agent..it is not on account of any Necessity which absolute Decrees infer.

†b. To confer, bestow. *Obs.*

1571 Campion *Hist. Irel.* (1633) 45 That the Metropolitanes See was inferred upon meere lay persons of the blood royall. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Epist. P iij, What ever content felicitie or Fortune may enferre. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. II. 363 That this honour might bee inferred on some one of the bloud and race of their ancient King.

†c. with *compl.* To cause to be; to make, render. *Obs. rare.*

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 116 To glorifie the Maker, and inferr Thee also happier.

†2. To bring in, introduce (in discourse or writing); to mention, report, relate, tell; to bring forward (as an argument, etc.), adduce, allege. (With *simple obj.*, or more rarely *obj. cl.*) *Obs.*

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 61 Somewhat I could enferre Your consayte to debarre. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. vii. (1886) 245 The Jasper stone, touching which..I have inferred Marbodeus his verses. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. ii. 44 Full well hath Clifford plaid the Orator, Inferring arguments of mighty force. 1607 *Drewill's Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 60 This oath..hauing beene..read..he was required to alleadge or inferre against any part thereof what he colde. *a* 1668 Davenant *Play House* Wks. (1673) 103 Towards the conclusion, it infers the Voyages of the English thither, and the amity of the Nations towards them. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iii. 152 *note*, The Canon of the Council of Friuli .. is too long to be here at full inferred.

3. To bring in or 'draw' as a conclusion; *spec.* in *Logic*, To derive by a process of reasoning, whether inductive or deductive, from something known or assumed; to accept from evidence or premisses; to deduce, conclude. (With *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*)

1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 147/1 Wherupon is inferred eftsone al that the messenger wold haue fled fro by force. 1568 in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 18 They inferred upon a letter of her own hand that there was another meane..devised to kill the king. 1584 Fenner *Def. Ministers* (1587) 3 Because the strength of a consequence doeth hange..vppon..the necessitie of the illation, let vs marke what hee inferreth. 1624 Sanderson *Twelve Serm.* (1632) 468 We should from the premisses inferre something for our farther use. 1717 Prior *Alma* III. 312 What I never meant Don't you infer. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. 225 From this State of Antiquity I would inferr these two Things. 1843 Mill *Logic* (1856) Introd. § 4 The truths known by intuition are the original premises from which all others are inferred. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. vi. 423 Crut hastily inferred that they had deserted. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* § 13 It will be inferred from what we have said that [etc.].

b. *absol.* To draw a conclusion or inference; to reason from one thing to another.

1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 155 Reason hearing this, by and by doth thus inferre: Then God gaue the lawe in vaine. 1634 Milton *Comus* 408 I do not, Brother, Infer, as if I thought my Sister's state Secure. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nation* 76 These reasonings, which infer from the many restraints under which we have already laid America, to our right to lay it under still more..are conclusive..as to right; but the very reverse as to policy and practice. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 242/1 To *infer* is to be regarded as the proper office of the Philosopher;—to *prove*, of the Advocate. 1876 Jevons *Logic Prim.* 12 When we thus learn one fact from other facts, we infer or reason, and we do this in the mind.

4. To lead to (something) as a conclusion; to involve as a consequence; to imply. (Said of a fact or statement; sometimes, of the person who makes the statement.)

c 1530 More *Answ. Frith* Wks. 840/2 The fyrste parte is not the proofe of the second, but rather contrary wyse, the seconde inferreth well ye fyrst. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xliii. (1887) 277 Socrates findes a good scholer which in naturall relation inferreth a good maister. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 110 Solomon saying that the day of death was better than the day of birth, inferred that there was a faire way of doing well. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 91 Consider first, that Great or Bright inferrs not Excellence. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 134 These assertions ..would infer nothing more than that it might have been better. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 583 Yet, what did the proposition of the Governor-General to the Council infer? 1884 *Academy* 10 May 327 Socrates argued that a statue inferred the existence of a sculptor.

†5. To carry to the grave, to bury (= L. *inferre*). *Obs. rare.* (But perh. the word is *interred.*)

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 200 Her dead corpse was carried to Peterborough and there inferred.

†6. To carry in, insert; to figure as inserted or projecting *into. Obs. rare.*

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* II. 27 Engrayled..because two colors, or any mettal or colour, be gradately inferred one into the other, that no partition, but onely the Purflue, maie be seene betwene them.

Infer: see Infare *sb.*

Inferable, -ible (infə·răb'l, i·nfĕrĭb'l), *a.* See also INFERRIBLE. [f. INFER *v.*, on the pattern of *preferable, referable*, from the corresp. Fr. words; but there is no F. *inférable*; L. analogy would require *inferible*; both L. and Fr. analogy, with the example of *preferable, referable, transferable*, require the stress to be on the first syllable; the pronunciation infə·răb'l, which is that of most dictionaries, would require the spelling *inferrable*: see INFERRIBLE.] That may be inferred or drawn as a conclusion; deducible.

1755 JOHNSON, *Inferible* [citing SIR T. BROWNE who has INFERRIBLE]. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 129 That an Argument is inferable from these premises. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. ii. 251 The fact is inferible, from .. the informations of Ptolemy. 1811 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* in Dowden *Shelley* (1886) I. v. 218, I see no reason hence inferable which should alter my wishes. 1860 H. SPENCER *Phys. Laughter* Ess. 1891 II. 463 The fact, alike inferable *a priori* and illustrated in experience. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 The inferable beginnings of human language-making.

Inferd, obs.: see FERD *sb.*[1]

†**In fere, in fer,** *adv. phr.*, in company: see FERE *sb.*[2] 2.

Inference (i·nfĕrĕns). [ad. med.L. *inferentia* (Abelard *Œuvr. inéd.* ed. Cousin, 325, 328) (cf. It. *inferenza* 'an inference, an implying', Florio 1611), f. *inferent-em*, pr. pple. of *inferre* to INFER: used instead of cl.L. *illātio*.]

1. The action or process of inferring; the drawing of a conclusion from known or assumed facts or statements; *esp.* in *Logic*, the forming of a conclusion from data or premisses, either by inductive or deductive methods; reasoning from something known or assumed to something else which follows from it; =ILLATION. Also (with *pl.*), a particular act of inferring; the logical form in which this is expressed.

In English, the word appears first in the general sense, not as a term of formal Logic. In Logical treatises, it is found first applied to the deductive process of the syllogism, and its conclusion (*mediate inference*); its application to the inferring of a conclusion from a single proposition by conversion, opposition, permutation, or the like (*immediate inference*), and its use in the logic of induction (*inductive inference*) appear later, and are not accepted by all logicians. On the other hand, some restrict the term to induction, and deny that either a syllogism or an immediate inference can properly be called an inference.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 10 These are but weake and feeble disputes for the inference of that Conclusion which is intended. 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* III. ii, 'Tis merely unsound unprofitable idle inference. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. ix, 'Therefore shall a man cleave to his wife'..which we see is no absolute command, but with an inference, *Therefore*. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* II. vi. 308 Religion is..a matter of deduction and inference. 1803 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VIII. 436 That is too thin an evidence of intention to afford much inference. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* IV, The Province of Reasoning. iii. (*heading*), Of Inference and Proof. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XV. (1860) I. 279 Inference or illation, indicates the carrying out into the last proposition what was virtually contained in the antecedent judgements. *Ibid.* II. App. 255 There are various Immediate Inferences of one proposition from another..The first of these is *Conversion*. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. i. § 3 Cases of inference in the proper acceptation of the term, those in which we set out from known truths, to arrive at others really distinct from them. *Ibid.* IV. i. § 2 In almost every act of our perceiving faculties, observation and inference are intimately blended. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 148 Inference or Reasoning is that act of Pure Thought whereby one Judgment is derived from another, or from two others. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* III. i. (1869) 70 In any inference, we argue either to something already implied in the premisses or not: if the latter, the inference is inductive, if the former deductive. If the deductive inference contain only a single premiss, it is immediate; if it contain two premisses, and the conclusion be drawn from these jointly, it is mediate, and is called a syllogism. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. i. 2 This..is not a matter of inference. It is a recorded fact of history.

2. That which is inferred, a conclusion drawn from data or premisses.

1612 BACON *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 452 Iudges must beware of hard constructions and strained inferences. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 479, I shall draw some usefull Inferences, by way of Application, from the Premises. 1724 WATTS *Logic* Introd. Wks. 1813 VII. 315 These inferences, or conclusions, are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all altogether, are called syllogism or argument. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 1. 128 When a child first draws an inference, or perceives the force of an inference drawn by another, we may call this the birth of reason. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess., Hallam* (1851) I. 55 When it wishes to avoid a disagreeable inference from an admitted proposition. 1843 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 5 To draw inferences has been said to be the great business of life. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 69 The natural inference is that the wheel was just beginning to be known.

†**3.** That which a thing leads to or brings in its train. *Obs. rare.*

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. i. § 16 This is evident enough if we look only on the meer surface of the crime [Drunkenness]; but if we dive farther into its inferences and adherencies, the affirmation is yet more irrefragable.

Inferencer. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who draws an inference.

1738 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 13 The character you give me of the Inferencer has raised my esteem of him.

Inferential (infĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. med.L. *inferentia* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to inference; involving or depending on inference; of the nature of inference.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 16 But was this inferential motive heedlesly escaped? 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 323 The speculations of hypothetical and inferential reasoning. 1813–21 BENTHAM *Ontol.* Wks. 1843 VIII. 195 An inferential entity, is an entity which, in these times at least, is not made known to human beings in general, by the testimony of sense, but of the existence of which the persuasion is produced by reflection. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 109 The belief was, probably, inferential. 1885 G. ALLEN *Darwin* viii. 137 Minute inferential proofs which hardly admit of deliberate condensation.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Infere·ntialism,** a theory involving or depending on (mere) inference (as distinguished from direct observation or conclusive demonstration); **Infere·ntialist,** an advocate of such a theory.

1874 MCCOSH *Scot. Philos.* xliv. (1875) 334 Brown's doctrine can scarcely be called idealism. It might more appropriately be called inferentialism. 1891 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 196/3 That the inferentialists will give up the contest, is not to be expected.

Inferentially (infĕre·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inferential manner; in the way of, or by means of, inference. Sometimes qualifying the whole clause or statement: =as an inference, as may be inferred.

1691 BEVERLEY *Thousand Yrs. Kingd.* 23 From whence He Inferentially Goes on upon the Supposition [etc.]. 1852 WASHN. WILKS *Hist. Half Cent.* 337 Inferentially, had the natural rate of increase been followed, the population would have been two millions more than at present. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Dec. 5/2 That women had no souls, and inferentially no brains. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 9, I am inferentially assigned an equality with the poor creature.

†**Infe·rial,** *a. Obs.* [cf. OF. *inferial* low-lying, in low position (applied to hell), prob. repr. a med.L. **inferiālis*, f. L. *inferus* low, or *inferius* adv. lower. (L. had *inferiālis* funeral, f. *inferiæ* sacrifices in honour of the dead, f. *inferī* those of the infernal regions, the dead; whence sense 2.)]

1. Low in position, low-lying; situated below, lower, nether; =INFERIOR A. 1; *spec.* belonging to this lower world, mundane, sublunary.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 151 After that is Cilicia..The nowbleste cite off theyme alle was Tharsis, more inferialle towarde the see. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXII. (1845) 104 And the second day..The waters above he did devide aryght, From the erthely waters which are inferiall. 1529 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 9 Men..Disputing of high creatures celestial..And know not these visible things inferial. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 253 Strayne the vpper parte..and cast the inferyall parte awaye.

b. Of planets: =INFERIOR A. 5 a.

a 1545 BOORDE *Pronost.* Prol. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 25 The son..illumynatynge as wel the inferyal planetes as y^e^ superyal planetes.

2. (See quot.) *rare*—°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Inferial*, belonging to Funeral Obsequies. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Inferior (infi·ərĭər), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **-oure,** 6–8 **-our.** [a. L. *inferiōr* lower, comp. of *inferus* low. Cf. F. *inférieur*, 16th c. in Littré (also rare *inferiore*, 15th c.). (The 16–17th c. spelling *inferiour* followed words from AF. *-our*, F. *-eur.*)] Lower: opposed in all senses to *superior*, and often antithetical to it in designating pairs of things, as 'superior and inferior courts of law'.

A. *adj.*

1. Lower in position; situated below, or farther down than, something else; nether; subjacent. (Now chiefly in technical use; see also senses 3–8.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 255 The inferior Germany, towarde the weste, is abowte the floode callede Renus. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* I. 257 A messuage in Tynton inferior belongyng to John Richerdson. 1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 13 a (Stanf.), The inferior ventricle receyuing the liuer, stomacke, splene, kidneyes. *a* 1631 DONNE *Epigr.* (1652) 98 Here the swoln sea views the inferiour ground. 1751 FALCONER *To Pr. of Wales* 59 The soul .. sails incumbent on inferior night. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 97 The heated elastic matter must remain longer in contact with the inferior than with the superior portion. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 297 The result would be the same if, the swiftness being equal, the inferior current had only a fourth of the volume of the superior. 1862 DANA *Man. Geology* v. 576 The old Glacial drift .. being observed in several places as an inferior deposit.

b. Const. *to* (that which is higher). *rare.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xvii. E iij b, So that the vent or end..be inferior to the Fountaine whence it is deriued.

2. Lower in the stream of time; later. (Cf. DESCEND *v.* 5, DOWN *adv.* 15.)

1642 *Vind. Smectymnuus* vii. 90 The Bishops of inferior times. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 6/2 The year which has been chosen as the inferior limit.

3. Lower in degree, rank, importance, quality, amount, or other respect; of less value or consideration; lesser; subordinate.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, In hym [man] shulde be no lasse prouidence of god declared than in the inferiour creatures. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 241 b, The chief of his nobilitie .. beside merchauntes, and other inferior persones. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Iustine* 38 The basest of their retinue, and the inferrior of their friends. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* A vj, Revenues..brought in .. by the labours of inferiour tenants. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 822 The people worship the Sunne..the Moone also..but in an inferiour degree. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 13 Inferior courts are those whose sentences are subject to the review of the supreme courts. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 11 The body, or, as some love to call it, our inferiour nature. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 146. 150 To obtain at least an inferior limit to the density of the ether.

b. With *to* (†*unto*); =lower than, less than, not so good or great as; unequal to.

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xiii. 2 Nether am I inferior vnto you. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 29 A man farre inferior vnto them both in lerning, iugement, and vertew. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 20 The noyse not inferiour to a Cannon. 1706 H. MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 8 It had been nothing inferiour to them in beauty and profit. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* Introd. (ed. 2) 9, I feel myself inferiour to the task. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 48. 180 How inferior is it [the Koran] to any preceptive or prophetic portion of even the Hebrew Scriptures.

†c. With other constructions. *Obs. rare.*

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 7 He was made inferiour vnder angels. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 The Elephant is a beast .. little inferiour from humaine sense.

4. In a positive or absolute sense (admitting comparison with *more* and *most*): Of low degree, rank, etc.; in mod. use esp. in reference to quality: Of no great value or excellence; comparatively bad, poor, mean.

(In early instances, *more inferior* may be regarded simply as a double comparative=*inferior*.)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, Begynnyng at the moste inferior or base, and assendynge upwarde. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* II. 17 I'le calmly stoop to more inferiour things. 1714 FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 34 It [English Law] provides for the Security and Happiness of every Individual, tho' never so inferior. *a* 1745 SWIFT (Seager), The black A more inferiour station seeks, Leaving the fiery red behind. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* I. 265 The hand .. did but its duty, and must have done the same thing .. for the most inferior of his fellow creatures. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 413 Richard Masters .. was too inferior a man to deal properly with such an outbreak. 1878 GLADSTONE *Primer Homer* 14 The country with which he shows so inferior an acquaintance.

b. *adverbially.* In a lower position.

1597 tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 22/2 It is situated more inferior, wher all the fibers of the Scrotum doe end.

5. *Astron.* a. Applied to those planets (Venus and Mercury) whose orbits lie within that of the earth (originally, according to the Ptolemaic astronomy, as having their spheres below that of the sun). b. *Inferior conjunction*: see CONJUNCTION 3. c. *Inferior meridian*: that part of the celestial meridian which lies below the pole; so *inferior passage* (of the meridian), etc.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v., *Inferiour* Planets are those which are placed below the Globe of the Sun. 1787 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* ii. 26 The two first, because they move within the earth's orbit, are called inferior planets. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* viii. 253 The inferior conjunction will happen when .. the planet has reached a point between the sun and earth. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xiii. (1849) 105 Once under the superior and once under the inferior meridian. 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* x. (ed. 4) 47 Let the altitude of the star be observed .., at the time of its inferior passage.

6. *Bot.* Growing below some other part or organ; said of the calyx when growing below or free from the (*superior*) ovary, and of the ovary when adherent to the sides of the (*superior*) calyx so as to be below the lobes of it.

[1765 LEE *Introd. Bot.* Gloss., *Inferus flos*, Flowers whose Receptacle are situated below the Germen.] 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 55 The greater number of plants .. have the germ inclosed within the flower; these are called inferior flowers as inclosing or being below the germ. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Introd. 25 The difference between a superior and inferior calyx consists only in the cohesion of that organ with the ovarium in the one case, and its separation from it in another. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 285 The Bacca, or true berry, differs from the *nuculanium* only in being inferior, so that it is crowned by the withered teeth of the calyx. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 An inferior ovary is one with adnate or superior calyx.

7. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Applied to parts or organs situated below others of the same kind (distinguished as *superior*), or below the usual or normal position.

[1563: see r.] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 314 Eyes.. Inferior .. When they are placed on the lower side of the head. *Ibid.* 336 Wings..Inferior. The posterior wings are so denominated if the anterior wings, when at rest, are placed upon them. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 39 The Inferior Maxillary Bone.—The lower jaw is the arch of bone which contains the inferior teeth. *Ibid.* 349 The inferior Vena Cava is formed by the union of the two common iliac veins. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. i. 392 The latter degenerate from the inferior cervical ganglion below upwards to the superior cervical ganglion above.

8. *Printing.* Applied to small letters or figures cast or made to range at the bottom of the ordinary letters, in a line of type, as in H_2. C_nH_{2n-2}.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab., Inferior Letters*, small letters which are cast on the lower part of the body, e.g. a e i o u—the reverse of 'superior' letters—a e i o u.

B. *sb.*

1. A person inferior to another (in rank, or in some respect specified or implied); one who ranks

below another; one of less consideration, attainments, etc.; a subordinate. (Commonly with possessive pronoun; cf. BETTER A. 7.)

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxiv. 217 He may nat very worthely exalte hym selfe aboue other ne vylypende his inferyoure or the poore. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 46 Superyours whiche haue power to make lawes to the inferiours. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 I have not shoun mi self so surli towards mi inferiors. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 524 The Governours have absolute rule over their inferiours. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. xiii. 344 Love towards Inferiors is Courtesy and Condescension. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 194 He finds out how much harder it is to be fair to an equal than ever so generous to an inferior.

2. A thing inferior to another; something of less amount, subordinate importance, etc.; †also formerly (in *pl.*), things of this lower world, sublunary affairs or events (cf. INFERIAL 1).

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiv. [xv.] (Arb.) 137 All aboue the number of three are but compounded of their inferiours. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 461 And such is he, that doth affirm the Stars To have no force on these inferiours. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* I. viii. 13 Whosoever is rightly seen in all these things, he will ascribe all these inferiours to the stars as their causes. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. viii. 247 The..Manor..had been the manorial inferior of the lords of Ashridge.

3. *Printing*, An inferior letter: see A. 8.

1884 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (ed. 2) 17 The distinction between ordinary letters and superiors or inferiors is found in the unusually large white space at the top or bottom of them respectively.

Inferiority (infiəriˌɒ·rĭti). [f. L. type **inferiōritās* (see INFERIOR and -ITY), prob. in med. L., cf. Sp. *inferioridad* (Minsheu, 1599), It. *inferiorità* (Florio, 1611), F. *infériorité* (Oudin, 1642).] The quality or condition of being inferior; lower position or state:

a. in degree, rank, quality, amount, etc.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Inferioridad*, inferioritie, the lower part. 1611 FLORIO, *Inferiorita*, inferioritie, a lower state. 1641 Br. HALL *Def. Humb. Remonstr.* 124 A superiority and inferiority betweene Officers of different kindes, will not prove a superiority and inferiority betweene Officers of the same kinde. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 149 ₱ 10, I may feel the stings of inferiority. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 110 The inferiority of heat in the temperate and arctic zones south of the line. 1856 MACAULAY *Biog.* (1867) 69 [Goldsmith] was painfully sensible of his inferiority in conversation. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xi. 345 With these farther inferiorities to Davie.

b. in local position. *rare.*

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 208 The inferiority of the Blaye limestone to the Miocene strata.

Infe·riorize, *v. rare.* [f. INFERIOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To make inferior. (In quot. *absol.*)

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 238, I would avoid the inferiorizing consequences by a stricter rendering of the εἰ μὴ ὁ Πατήρ.

Inferiorly (infiə·riəli), *adv.* [f. INFERIOR *a.* + -LY 2.] In an inferior position or degree.

1. In a lower position; further down; below, beneath; on the lower part or side.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxxviii. 110 Spiders are plaste a boue superiorlie, And flies beneth them plaste inferiorlie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 A little stone-drawer, superiorly hollowe.. and inferiorlye like vnto a hoocke. 1841 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* 664 Inferiorly, each plate of whalebone is terminated by a broad fringe of horny fibres resembling hair. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Natur. Wander.* 369 Bordered inferiorly by a light band.

2. In a lower degree, subordinately; to a less extent; with a low degree of excellence, comparatively badly, poorly.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 320 More inferiorly it is a deputy or officer vnder some noble man. 1838 JOHN MARTIN *Kem., Ess.* IV. 316 Born partly, or, if you will, say chiefly, by God, but partly also, however inferiorly, by man. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 762 Artist-preference For work complete, inferiorly proposed, To incompletion, though it aim aright.

†**Infe·riorness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inferior; inferiority.

1674 A. G. *Quest. Oath Alleg.* To Rdr. 2, I hop'd my inferiourness in number would not be able to work me any great prejudice. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†**Infe·rious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as INFERI-AL + -OUS.] = INFERIOR.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 76 As if a seruant should .. take the right hand of him, because of old that was the inferious place. 1642 *Soveraignty Kings* title-p., This was spoken Principally and Peculiarly of Kings, and not of inferious subjects.

Informe, etc., obs. form of INFIRM, etc.

†**Infe·rment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INFER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of inferring; citation; inference.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 297, I have cleared the inferments of both places before.

†**Infermenta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Absence of fermentation; unfermented condition.

1608 *Disput. Kneeling Sacram.* 49 The circumstance of the Evening, and of the infermentation belonged peculiarly to the feast of the Passover, and of the unleavened bread.

†**Infermented,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Unfermented.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 409 A Diet of farinaceous Substances infermented, as of Pudding.

Infern (infɔ·ɹn), *a. poet. rare.* [ad. L. *infernus* situated below, lower, infernal; in Dunbar perh. immed. from OF. *inferne.*] = INFERNAL.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our tern inferne for to dispern, Helpe rialest rosyne. 1802 COURTIER *Solitude* 19 To reconnoitre the infern abode Of sheer philosophist.

Infernal (infɔ·ɹnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *infernal* (from 12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *infernāl-is* of the realms below, infernal, f. *infernus* adj. situated below, subterranean, of the lower regions, whence *infernī* the shades, *inferna* the lower regions, and, in later (Christian) use, *infernus* sb. masc. 'hell'.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to the world or 'regions' below, i.e. to the realm of the dead in ancient mythology, or the abode of evil spirits in Jewish and Christian belief; of, pertaining or relating to, hell.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1515 (1543) And this on euery god celestial..On euery Nymphe and deite infernal. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 412 The myȝte prince of the partes infernall. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 325 To open a way to the courte of infernal Pluto. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* (1859) 567 The miserable captives and vile slaves of that infernal tyrant Satan. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 3 The infernall powers beneath. 1629 MILTON *Nativity* xxvi, The flocking shadows pale Troop to the infernal jail. 1703 POPE *Thebais* 411 By the black infernal Styx I swear. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 141 To ascribe this strange production to the operations of an infernal agent. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, The most abhorred fiend in the infernal regions is sent to torment me.

2. Of the character, or having some of the attributes of hell; like that of hell; hellish.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Bk. Sicke Men* 79 a, God deliuer us all, from soche infernall plagues from henceforthe. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 119 The forty load of Toback .. fired, whose black vapour upon free-cost, gave the whole City infernall incense, two whole dayes. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 157 The heat of the island Suaquena, Gregory used to call, infernal. 1858 KINGSLEY *Lett.* I. (1878) 21 The infernal hiss and crackle of the flame.

3. Of the nature of the inhabitants of hell; diabolical, fiendish, devilish.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 The Sultan..carried with an infernall fury, defaced and most shamefully polluted the sepulchre of our blessed Sauior. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 445 The Language of thir infernal Pamphlets. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 48 An infernal project of the second mate's. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 37 Tophana..is still living in prison here, and few foreigners leave Naples without seeing this infernal hag. 1827–35 WILLIS *Wife's Appeal* 20 Voltaire, With an infernal sneer upon his lips. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Years* I. 607 An infernal plot, it was said, had been formed;..miscreants went about, poisoning food, wine, and the water of the fountains.

4. †a. *Infernal stone*: an old name for lunar caustic. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Infernal Stone*, a sort of Caustick .. so call'd from the exquisite Pain it causes in the Operation; it is the same with Silver Cautery. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 53 They are used by Surgeons, under the title of *Lapis infernalis*, Infernal Stone, or Silver Caustic. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Lapis Infernalis*, the infernal stone, a term for the caustic potash.

b. *Infernal machine*: an apparatus (usually disguised as some familiar and harmless object) contrived to produce an explosion for the criminal destruction of life or property; formerly, an explosive apparatus used in military operations.

[1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) F iv, Amidst the confusion occasioned by this infernal apparatus.] 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIII. 137 The infernal machine which was let off at St. Malo had no effect. 1816 W. WARDEN *Lett. fr. St. Helena* (ed. 4) 169 He [Napoleon] still retains his original belief in the contrivance of the Infernal Machine. 1863 CHAMBERS *Bk. of Days* I. 109/1 It was the third time that what the French call an Infernal Machine was used in the streets of Paris. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. liv. 154 Some rudely constructed infernal-machine was flung into his bedroom at midnight.

c. *Infernal fig*: a name for *Argemone mexicana*, a plant of the poppy tribe, with acrid seeds.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1788) 339 Infernal Fig, *Argemone.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Fig, Devil's or Infernal.

5. *colloq.* As a term of strong execration or condemnation: 'Confounded', execrable, detestable.

1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. (1781) 64 *Bever.* .. The infamy of being the author [of the play]. *Juliet.* What, is it bad, then? *Bever.* Bad! most infernal! 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* III. i, Well, it is the most unaccountable affair! 'sdeath! there is certainly some infernal mystery in it. 1866 MRS. RIDDELL *Race for Wealth* xv. (Tauchn.) 159 Her father boxed her ears, and told her not to make such an infernal fool of herself. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 213 His white trader friends told him not to be such an infernal ass.

B. *sb.*

1. An inhabitant of the infernal regions, or of hell; an infernal deity; a fiend, devil. (Usually in *pl.*)

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Phil.* ii. 10 That in the name of Iesus every knee bowe of the celestials, terrestrials, and infernals. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brаz. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 217 Vnmanacle the fiends, and make a passage Free for the Infernals. *c* 1790 COWPER *Notes Milton's P. L.* I. 114 To invent speeches for these Infernals so well adapted to their character. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 6 Outlaw of humanity, and offspring, as he [the persecutor] seems of infernals.

†2. *pl.* The infernal regions. *Obs.*

1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 158 And with my club Worke my free passage (maugre all the fiends) Through these infernals. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* v. i, And let me die, but I'll follow you to the infernals, till you pity me.

3. *transf.* a. A person of fiendish character.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 387 They are a set of infernals. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 42 Only three days agone, some of the infernals [Indians] killed a white man.

†b. A thing of infernal character; in later use, short for *infernal machine* (see A. 4 b). *Obs.*

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 219 *Ush.* One of you answer the names of your playes. *Post.*..A russet coat and a knaves cap (an Infernal). 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 87/2 That no mercy ought to be shewn to them, and if the infernals could be employed against them he should approve of that measure. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Infe·rnalism,** infernal system, practice, or character; **Infe·rnalness,** infernality (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Infe·rnalry,** a haunt of 'infernals'; **Infe·rnalship,** the personality of an 'infernal'.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 16 Had his Infernalship ben arrested to any action how great soeuer.. (the Diuell scornes to be nonsuited) he would haue answered that too. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 219 A noble people.. manfully fighting the great battle of humanity against such infernalism as this. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. III.* 199 Cockneydom with its slums, enchanted aperies and infernalries. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Dec., In its plenary infernalism the rumseller's license implies the following contract.

Infernality (infəɹnæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being infernal, or an instance of this; hellishness, diabolicalness; a diabolical act or characteristic.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* (1844) 256 The Mexican abominations and infernalities have already received from us their epic tribute. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 629 An old philosopher, we are told, is right—that every Frenchwoman has a certain 'dose of infernality'.

†2. The infernal world and its occupants. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33, I would haue fought for them, with hell, the diuell, and al infernality.

Infernalize (infɔ·ɹnăləiz), *v.* [f. INFERNAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render infernal; to imbue with a hellish disposition or character.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 961 To *infernalize* human nature, by poisoning the very sources of morality and peace. *c* 1875 in Miss Cobbe *Life* (1894) II. 219 [Scenes which, as Colonel Leigh said], 'infernalise a whole generation'.

Infernally (infɔ·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an infernal manner, hellishly, diabolically. Usually *colloq.* To an 'infernal' extent, 'confoundedly', detestably.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 An act so infernally devillish, that all Persia cursed him. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 211 All this I perceive is infernally false. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 14 You lost infernally last night. 1874 HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 211 'It is infernally lonely here', whined Ransford.

‖ **Inferno** (infɔ·ɹno). [It. *inferno*:—late L. *infernus* hell (Ambrose).] Hell; a place of torment or misery compared to hell; a place likened in some respect to the *Inferno* of Dante's *Divine Comedy.*

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 24 The passage to what some, who attribute to Byron a cloven foot, might call his *inferno.* 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 23 This black unluminous unheeded Inferno and Prisonhouse of souls in pain. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. i. 27 Rossetti..was really not an Englishman, but a great Italian tormented in the Inferno of London.

Infero- (i·nfĕro), modern combining form of L. *inferus* low (see INFERIOR), used in scientific terms (chiefly *Zool.*) to designate parts situated low down or on the under side; as **Infero-ante·rior** *a.*, situated below and in front; **Infero-fro·ntal** *a.*, in the lower part of the forehead; **Infero-la·teral** *a.*, below and on one side; **Infero-me·dian** *a.*, in the middle of the under side; **Infero-poste·rior** *a.*, below and behind.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 701 From the beak to the *infero-anterior margin. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 19 Mar. 364/3 The lateral excavation of the *infero-frontal region. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 322 The *infero-lateral parietes of the stomach are strengthened by a number of other plates and bars. *Ibid.* vi. 316 The lamella which forms the *infero-median region of the rostrum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1273 Dorsal and *infero-posterior margin minutely denticulate. *Ibid.* 871 Palm *infero-subapical.

Inferobranch (i·nfĕroˌbræŋk). *Zool.* [f. INFERO- + L. *branchiæ* gills: cf. mod.L. *Inferobranchiata.*] One of the order or sub-order *Inferobranchiata* of gastropod molluscs, originally comprising those in which the gills are situated under the projecting border of the mantle, now extended to include allied forms without gills. So **I·nferobra·nchian, I·nferobra·nchiate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Inferobranchiata*; *sbs.* = INFEROBRANCH.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 Met with in the.. Inferobranchiate .. orders. 1847 CRAIG, *Inferobranchiani.* 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 34 In some of the Gasteropoda, the respiratory organs form tufts .. protected by a fold of the mantle, as in the inferobranchs and tectibranchs of Cuvier.

Inferred (infɔ·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. INFER *v.* + -ED.]

†a. Brought in, brought on, inflicted. (*Obs.*) b. Derived by inference.

3. *transf.* a. A person of fiendish character.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 387 They are a set of infernals. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1873) 42 Only three days agone, some of the infernals [Indians] killed a white man.

†b. A thing of infernal character; in later use, short for *infernal machine* (see A. 4 b). *Obs.*

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 219 *Ush.* One of you answer the names of your playes. *Post.*..A russet coat and a knaves cap (an Infernal). 1779 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 87/2 That no mercy ought to be shewn to them, and if the infernals could be employed against them he should approve of that measure. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Infe·rnalism,** infernal system, practice, or character; **Infe·rnalness,** infernality (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Infe·rnalry,** a haunt of 'infernals'; **Infe·rnalship,** the personality of an 'infernal'.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 16 Had his Infernalship ben arrested to any action how great soeuer.. (the Diuell scornes to be nonsuited) he would haue answered that too. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* II. 219 A noble people.. manfully fighting the great battle of humanity against such infernalism as this. 1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett. III.* 199 Cockneydom with its slums, enchanted aperies and infernalries. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 20 Dec., In its plenary infernalism the rumseller's license implies the following contract.

Infernality (infəɹnæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being infernal, or an instance of this; hellishness, diabolicalness; a diabolical act or characteristic.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* (1844) 256 The Mexican abominations and infernalities have already received from us their epic tribute. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 629 An old philosopher, we are told, is right—that every Frenchwoman has a certain 'dose of infernality'.

†2. The infernal world and its occupants. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 33, I would haue fought for them, with hell, the diuell, and al infernality.

Infernalize (infɔ·ɹnăləiz), *v.* [f. INFERNAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render infernal; to imbue with a hellish disposition or character.

1817 COLERIDGE *Own Times* (1850) III. 961 To *infernalize* human nature, by poisoning the very sources of morality and peace. *c* 1875 in Miss Cobbe *Life* (1894) II. 219 [Scenes which, as Colonel Leigh said], 'infernalise a whole generation'.

Infernally (infɔ·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an infernal manner, hellishly, diabolically. Usually *colloq.* To an 'infernal' extent, 'confoundedly', detestably.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 An act so infernally devillish, that all Persia cursed him. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 211 All this I perceive is infernally false. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 14 You lost infernally last night. 1874 HATTON *Clytie* (ed. 10) 211 'It is infernally lonely here', whined Ransford.

‖ **Inferno** (infɔ·ɹno). [It. *inferno*:—late L. *infernus* hell (Ambrose).] Hell; a place of torment or misery compared to hell; a place likened in some respect to the *Inferno* of Dante's *Divine Comedy.*

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 24 The passage to what some, who attribute to Byron a cloven foot, might call his *inferno.* 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. (1858) 23 This black unluminous unheeded Inferno and Prisonhouse of souls in pain. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. i. 27 Rossetti..was really not an Englishman, but a great Italian tormented in the Inferno of London.

Infero- (i·nfĕro), modern combining form of L. *inferus* low (see INFERIOR), used in scientific terms (chiefly *Zool.*) to designate parts situated low down or on the under side; as **Infero-ante·rior** *a.*, situated below and in front; **Infero-fro·ntal** *a.*, in the lower part of the forehead; **Infero-la·teral** *a.*, below and on one side; **Infero-me·dian** *a.*, in the middle of the under side; **Infero-poste·rior** *a.*, below and behind.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 701 From the beak to the *infero-anterior margin. 1864 HUXLEY in *Reader* 19 Mar. 364/3 The lateral excavation of the *infero-frontal region. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 322 The *infero-lateral parietes of the stomach are strengthened by a number of other plates and bars. *Ibid.* vi. 316 The lamella which forms the *infero-median region of the rostrum. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1273 Dorsal and *infero-posterior margin minutely denticulate. *Ibid.* 871 Palm *infero-subapical.

Inferobranch (i·nfĕroˌbræŋk). *Zool.* [f. INFERO- + L. *branchiæ* gills: cf. mod.L. *Inferobranchiata.*] One of the order or sub-order *Inferobranchiata* of gastropod molluscs, originally comprising those in which the gills are situated under the projecting border of the mantle, now extended to include allied forms without gills. So **I·nferobra·nchian, I·nferobra·nchiate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Inferobranchiata*; *sbs.* = INFEROBRANCH.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 Met with in the.. Inferobranchiate .. orders. 1847 CRAIG, *Inferobranchiani.* 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 34 In some of the Gasteropoda, the respiratory organs form tufts .. protected by a fold of the mantle, as in the inferobranchs and tectibranchs of Cuvier.

Inferred (infɔ·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. INFER *v.* + -ED.]

†a. Brought in, brought on, inflicted. (*Obs.*) b. Derived by inference.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 228 That when they have wasted what their fathers left them by pride, they may grow sparing and humble by inferred pouerty. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. xvii. (R.), To see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the inferred proposition. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* iii. § 1 (1869) 81 The inferred proposition being virtually contained in the propositions from which it is inferred.

Inferrible, -able (infə·rĭb'l, -āb'l), *a.* See also INFERABLE. [f. INFER *v.* + -ABLE: the spelling *inferrible* is of mongrel character between the analogical L. **inferibilis* with single *r*, and the analogical English *inferrable* with *rr*, as in *inferring*: see -BLE.] That may be inferred; deducible.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 13 Conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. 1681 BOYLE *Contn. Exper. Spring Air* II. iii. ix, From this experiment .. it seems to be inferrible, that [etc.]. 1843 MILL *Logic* II. iii. § 5 (1856) I. 223 A general proposition, every title of which is legitimately inferrible from our premises. 1881 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII. 308 It is fairly inferrable from these ambiguous declarations .. that they are neither of them really in favor of the proposed reformation.

Hence **Inferribi·lity**, capability of being inferred.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. iv. § 3 (1856) 91 What is asserted is .. the inferribility of the one from the other.

Inferring (infə·rĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INFER *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INFER; the drawing of inferences.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* v. 8 After the manner of inferring, in this wyse. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* IV. iii. § 1 (1846) 310 Reasoning comprehends Inferring and Proving.

Infe·rring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That infers, that draws inferences. Hence **Infe·rringly** *adv.*, in the way of inference, in an inferential sense.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxi. 17 The particle (Nam) is taken inferringly. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 Apr. 463/2 That tendency, impulse or belief which makes man an inferring being.

Infertile (infə·tĭl, -təil), *a.* Also 6 -ille, 7 -il. [a. F. *infertile* (1488 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *infertilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *fertilis* FERTILE.] Not fertile; unfruitful, unproductive, barren, sterile.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iv b, To sowe the same in an infertille grownde. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii. (1614) 85/1 The soile .. being so full of infertile places, which the Northern Englishmen call Moores. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. iii. xi. 181 A defect .. in one man, could render only one woman infertile. 1868 DARWIN *Plants & Anim.* (1875) II. 130 Animals and plants, when removed from their natural conditions, are often rendered in some degree infertile or completely barren. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 54 The most infertile of the four Continents.

Hence **Infe·rtilely** *adv.*, in an infertile manner (Craig, 1847); **Infe·rtileness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727) = next.

Infertility (infəɹti·lĭti). [a. late L. *infertilitās*, f. *infertilis*: see prec. and -ITY; cf. F. *infertilité* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The quality or condition of being infertile; unfruitfulness, unproductiveness, barrenness.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 7 The Minerals .. shall Counteruaile the infertilitie of Soile. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 214 Commonly the same distemperature of the Air that occasioned the Plague, occasioned also the infertility or noxiousness of the Soil. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. p. lxii, This immunity from error accompanies an infertility of knowledge. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ix. (1878) 248 Individuals which happened to be endowed .. with mutual infertility.

† **Infe·sse,** *v. Obs. rare* −0. [f. IN- 2 + FESSE.] To place a heraldic charge in fesse.

1611 FLORIO, *Infasciare*, .. to infesse in armory.

† **Infe·st,** *sb. Obs.* Used (in pl.) by Turberville to render L. *inferiæ*, funeral offerings or expiations.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid, Heroid.* xii. K vij, O wronged Syre reioyce: ye men of Colche Be glad: and of my brothers ghost receiue Th' infests.

† **Infe·st,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *infest-us* unsafe, hostile. But in sense 2 perh. short for *infested.*]

1. Hostile. Const. *to, against, towards.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. iii. 51 Drances, that had full gret envy At 3yng Turnus, all way to him infest. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* (1809) 65 Now approched the fortunate faire daie to the Englishmen and the infest and unlucky daie to the French Nobilitee. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 30 The Iesuits proued no lesse infest foes against the late Princesse. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 23 Two great and signall Historians give in evidence against him, how infest an enemy he was to Christians.

2. Molested, attacked. *rare*−1.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 177 While time passeth, the neighbouring nations provide (if not infest) for their owne safetie.

† **Infe·st,** *v.*1 *Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN-1 + *fest*, FAST *v.*1, after L. *infigĕre*.] *trans.* To fasten or fix in something.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 18 Out take me of þe lare þat i be not infestid [L. *ne infigar*].

Infest (infe·st), *v.*2 [a. F. *infester* (1390 in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *infestāre* to assail, molest, f. *infestus* unsafe, hostile.]

1. *trans.* To attack, assail, annoy, or trouble (a person or thing) in a persistent manner; to molest by repeated attacks; to harass. Said a. Of persons, animals, hurtful things. Now *rare.*

1477 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 797 III. 191, I shalle nott trowble ner infete [? *read* infeste] them therein. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 130, I sal never infest nor trubil you ony forthir with sic desiris. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 38 Outward enemitie or foreyn hostilitie not halfe so muche infested, greved or troubled the valiaunt Brittons as their owne. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 229/2 He sought all manner of ways to infest the Emperor. 1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 38 The Divell now infesting them, if they grow slacke to infest others. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 198 They would not have endured .. the Rain and the Wind to infest them. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 70/1 Deep roads .. unsafe upon account of the ground which lies above them, from whence any enemy may be prodigiously infested. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. II. 9, I am infested and persecuted and worried to death by duns. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 160 Cold and sorrow Him infest.

† b. Of diseases, perverse opinions, errors, etc.; (sometimes confused with INFECT, sense 4). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xxxii. (1870) 294 The sycknes wyll infeste [? *r.* infecte] them more there than in any other place. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 6 That mightie rage Wherewith the martiall troupes thou doest infest, And hartes of great Heroes doest enrage. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 189 Their children are more rarely infested with this infirmity. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* (J.), No disease infests mankind more terrible in its symptoms and effects. *a* 1754 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Jrnl.* Wks. 1784 X. 64 That complication of political diseases which infests the nation.

2. To trouble (a country or place) with hostile attacks; to visit persistently or in large numbers for purposes of destruction or plunder; to haunt with evil intent, so as to render unsafe or unpleasant; to swarm in or about, so as to be troublesome. Said of persons (e.g. robbers, pirates), animals (e.g. wolves, vermin, insects), diseases or other evils.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 368 England .. dilacerate and infested aswell by the Saxons themselues as by the Danes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 610 The Turkish Pyrats, which .. infested al those Seas. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 38 The plague for the most part miserably infesteth this City. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* To Rdr., Popery is the grand evill that doth infest the Church. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 358 Wasps infest the Camp with loud Alarms. 1718 BP. NICOLSON in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 318 A country said to be much infested with a set of barbarous and pilfering Tories. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* I. xiii. (ed. 2) 106 Some [weeds] .. infest the land that is in tillage, and others the land that is in grass. 1796 SCOTT *Chase* note, An aerial hunter, who infested the forest of Fontainebleau. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 207 Over lands covered with glaciers, or over seas infested with icebergs.

Hence **Infe·sted** *ppl. a.*, **Infe·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 39 This way of infesting of Ships is ordinary among them. 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 3/1 A clearance of infesting borders, hedges, and poor timber is wanted. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 821 Infested barley heads present a very characteristic appearance.

† **Infe·stance.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *infestance.*] = INFESTATION.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 76 Infestaunce obprobre ne vytupere [Fr. *nulle infestance ne opprobre ne de raison*] to anchises .. were neuer doon of my behalue.

† **Infe·stant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infestānt-em*, pres. pple. of *infestāre* to INFEST: see -ANT. Cf. OF. *infestant* (Godef.).] Infesting.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* II. xvi, That this facilitates their condition of appearing, is evident from that known recourse these infestant Spirits have to their dead Bodies.

Infestation (infestē·ɪʃən). [ad. late L. *infestātiōn-em* (Tertullian), n. of action from *infestāre* to INFEST; cf. F. *infestation* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of infesting, assailing, harassing, or persistently molesting; now used esp. of insects which attack plants, grain, etc. in large swarms. Also, with *an* and *pl.* An assault or attack of this kind.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 187 The Scottis sal perpetuallie rejose al boundis of Northumbirland, but ony infestatioun of Inglismen in times cuming. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 567/1 Wheresoever that Water is sprinkled, all vexation or infestation of the unclean Spirit should avoid. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 37 In the time of infestation of the Arrian heresie. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* iii. 9 The guard of our Sea-coasts from the infestation of Northern Pirats. 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* II. iii. (1754) 152 The Diabolical Infestations, and surprizing Contagions .. were all among the Nuns. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 136 The external enemies possessed a power of infestation which could not be quelled. 1881 MISS ORMEROD *Injurious Insects, Prev. & Rem.* (1890) 248 The infestation did much harm in young Fir woods. 1895 *Times* 8 Oct. 2/6 The world-wide referee on entomological infestations.

† **Infe·sted,** *ppl. a.*1 *Obs. rare.* Also 6 en-. [? f. INFEST *v.*1; but perh. confused with INFESTERED.] Infixed, rooted, inveterate.

1536 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 28 Preamb., By a cursed Custome soo rooted and enfested. 1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 354 That olde Enfested grudge. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 161 (R.) Only one man died of a maladie inueterate, and long infested.

Infested, *ppl. a.*2; see under INFEST *v.*2

Infe·ster, *sb. rare.* [f. INFEST *v.*2 + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, infests.

1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXII. 348 The gadfly, infester fell Of beeves. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 208 Their insect infesters .. are confined to the Orders Strepsiptera [etc.].

† **Infe·ster,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-2 + FESTER *v.*] *trans.* To render (a sore) festered, to cause to rankle. Also *fig.* Chiefly in IN-, enfestered *ppl. a.*, festered, inveterate.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1193/1 The long coloured peruerse obstinacy, and infestered hatred of this double faced dissembler. 1594 J. RADFORD *Truth in Relig.* To Rdr., Olde infestred diseases must be cured with sharpe medicines. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 Whiche His enfestered sores exulcerates. 1611 FLORIO, *Inrancorare*, to enrancor, to enfester.

† **Infe·stious,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *infest-us* (INFEST *a.*) or INFEST *v.*2, after adjs. in *-ious*; cf. *infectious*, etc.] Hostile, inimical, troublesome.

1597 LYLY *Wom. in Moone* IV. i. 191 Detested falsor! that to Stesias' eyes Art more infestious then the basiliske. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 234 The king of Adel is his no lesse infestious enimy. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Paterc.* 201 A Citizen was slaine then whom there had none lived more pernicious to the Commonwealth, nor more infestious to honest men. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm. 5 Nov.* 23 Like Growing Mischiefs, or Infestious Plagues.

† **Infe·stive,** *a.*1 *Obs. rare.* [f. INFEST *v.*2 + -IVE.] Tending to infest; troublesome, annoying.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 277/1 Yet was he .. to him a most secret and infestive enimie. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 When their owne ciuill warres were most intestine, and the Barbarians most infestiue to their Empire. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. 151, I will all their ships inflame, with whose infestive smoke .. the conquer'd Greeks shall choke. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* Prol., The Garden of the Mind To no infestive Weed's so inclined, As the rank Pride.

† **Infe·stive,** *a.*2 *Obs. rare*−0. [ad. L. *infestīv-us* not pleasant (Gellius): see IN- 3 and FESTIVE.] 'Without mirth or pleasantness.'

1623 in COCKERAM. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So **Infesti·vity** (*rare*), absence of festivity; dullness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 ANNE MANNING *O. Chels. Bun-ho.* [in 18th c. style] xiii. 211, I was quite wicked to be secretly complaining merely because of the infestivity. 1882 T. HARDY *Two on a Tower* I. vi. 121 Lady Constantine's life of infestivity.

Infe·stment. *rare.* [f. INFEST *v.*2 + -MENT.] The action of infesting; infestation.

1819 W. S. ROSE *Lett.* I. 288 The infestment of the roads by banditti. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 505 Infestment of the common louse, chiefly inhabiting the head of uncleanly children.

† **Infe·stuous,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *infest-us* (INFEST *a.*) or INFEST *v.*2, after adjs. in *-uous*: cf. INFECTUOUS.] = INFESTIOUS.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64 There fell such an infestuous vnsaciable famine amongst them. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 1 The two Kingdomes (which not seldome in former times have beene much infestuous one to the other). 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 426 Baduini .. alike infestuous to neighbour and traueller. 1712 *H. More's Antid. Ath.* I. viii. Schol. 151 The infestuous shafts of the accurate and sharp Wits.

Hence † **Infe·stuously** *adv. Obs.*

1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 39 In driving away divels also from the places they most infestuously haunted.

† **I·nfe·tching,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*−1. [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A bringing in; introduction.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2650 The infetching of Iustice airis, Exercit mair for couetice Then for the punisching of vyce.

Infetter, obs. variant of ENFETTER *v.*

† **Infeu·date,** *a. Obs.* In 8 infeodate. [ad. med.L. *infeudāt-us*, pa. pple. of *infeudāre*: see next.] Of tithes: Granted to laymen (cf. F. *dîmes inféodées*).

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* II. v. 89 That the Rights of Regales and infeodate Tithes would be overturned.

Infeudation (infiudē·ɪʃən). *Law.* Also 5–8 **infeodation,** (8 *erron.* infæd-). [ad. med.L. *infeudātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infeudāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *feudum*: see FEUD2, FEE *sb.*2 Cf. F. *inféodation*, formerly *infeudation* (1393 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. a. The granting of an estate to be held in fee; enfeoffment. b. *Infeudation of tithes*, the granting of tithes to laymen.

1473–4 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scott.* I. 5 Item componit with Adame Mure for a new infeodacione of his landis .. to be haldin of the King in warde and relef. 1682 EVATS *Grotius War & Peace* 119 Under Alienation is deservedly comprised even Infeudations, under penalty of confiscation for breach of Faith, given to the Lord of the Feoff. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 441 This appropriation and infeodation of Tithes and Glebe, was the meer innovation of Popery. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iii. 162 Alienations or Infæodations of Tithes. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iii. 27 A decree of the council of Lateran held A. D. 1179 .. prohibited what was called the infeodation of tithes, or their being granted to mere laymen. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. 365 A person wishing to engraft himself on the brotherhood [of vassals] by commendation or infeudation came to a distinct understanding [with the lord] as to the conditions on which he was to be admitted. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 252 *note*, The infeudation of benefices and transfer of magisterial jurisdictions to the landowners.

2. A deed by which lands or tithes are granted in fee, a deed of enfeoffment.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. 50 Which shews that the Demesnes of the Crown were holden sacred .. and herewith concur all the Saxon infeodations. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. iv. 53 *Dedit concessit*; which are still the operative words in our modern infeodations or deeds of feoffment.

Infibred (infəɪ·bəɹd), *a. rare.* [f. IN-2 + FIBRE *sb.*] Wrought into the fibre; engrained.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* VI. 953 Not every pest infibred in our wretched lives, Is sloughed.

Infibulate (infi·biuleᶦt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infībulāre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fībula* a clasp, pin, FIBULA. Cf. FIBULATE.] *trans.* To fasten with a clasp or buckle. Hence **Infi·bulated** *ppl. a.*, fastened with a clasp (see next).

1623 COCKERAM, *Infibulate*, to buckle. 1721 in BAILEY. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sir W. Hamilton* Wks. 1890 V. 326 Hooks and eyes..that are fitted to infibulate him. .. *Infibulate* cannot be a plagiarism, because I never saw the word before; and, in fact, I have this moment invented it. 1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 425 (ed. 2) 611 Caricature of an infibulated citharœdus.

Infibulation (infi:biulēᶦ·ʃən). [n. of action f. INFIBULATE *v.*, perh. after F. *infibulation* (16th c. in Godef.).] The action of infibulating; *spec.* the fastening of the sexual organs with a fibula or clasp.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 202 This art of Infibulation, or buttoning up the Prepuce with a Brasse or Silver-button. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 531 Infibulation, an operation performed on young boys and singers by the Romans, who used it as a muzzle to human incontinence. 1782 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 454 He will enlarge upon virginity, impotence, castration, infibulation (never heard of before in England). 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) I. v. 79 The Abbé Raynal speaking ..of islanders in general says, 'It is among these people that we trace the origin of.. Anthropophagy, the castration of males, the infibulation of females, late marriages, the consecration of virginity, etc. 1872 W. W. READE *Martyrdom Man* 448 Premature unions among children were forbidden, and sometimes prevented by infibulation.

†**Infi·cche**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-² + FICCHE *v.*, after L. *infigĕre.*] *trans.* To fix, make fast.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxvii[i]. 3 [2] For thin arwis ben in ficchid to me [Vulg. *infixæ mihi*]. *Ibid.* lxviii. 3 [lxix. 2], I am inficchid [Vulg. *infixus*] in the slim of the depthe.

Infice·te, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inficēt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *facētus* FACETE.] Unfacetious; not witty.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 277 Childish matter..very inficete and unprofitable to peruse. 1831 PEACOCK *Crotchet Castle* vi. (1887) 77 *Mr. E.* Sir, you are very facetious at my expense. *Dr. F.* Sir, you have been very unfacetious, very inficete at mine.

†**Infi·cial**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *inficiālis*, more correctly *infitiālis*, f. *infitiæ* denial, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *fatērī* to confess.] 'That pertaineth to denial, negative' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

†**Infi·ciate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *inficiāt-*, *infitiāt-*, ppl. stem of *infitiārī* to deny, f. *infitiæ*: see prec.] *trans.* To deny.

1611 COTGR., *Denier*, to denie, disaffirm, inficiate, say nay vnto. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Deny.., *Abnegate, Infic[i]ate.*

Hence †**Inficia·tion** [ad. L. *inficiātiōn-em*], denial; †**Infi·ciative**, †**Infi·ciatory** *adjs.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, denial.

1611 COTGR., *Deniement*, a deniall, denying, inficiation, disaffirming, saying nay vnto. *Ibid.*, *Negatif*, negatiue, inficiatiue, denying. *Ibid.*, *Negatoire*, negatorie, inficiatorie, denying. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Inficiation, Inficiatory.*

†**Infi·cient**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inficient-em* that does nothing, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *facient-em* doing.] Of no effect, ineffective.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, To erect A towre of Sand on the uncertain surge, Or any thing that were more inficient.

†**Infi·cious**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *inficiæ*, *infitiæ* denial (see INFICIAL) + -OUS.] Given to denying.

1623 *Something Written by Accid. Blacke Friers* 4 When ..we are to deale with such Antagonists, and inficious aduersaries, wee may well vse the language of Canaan.

†**Infi·de**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *infīdus*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *fīdus* faithful.] Faithless, dishonest, treacherous.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 4 The Elements of Language and principals of Religion, both which he studied with the same indifference, and infide and fallacious endevour.

Infidel (i·nfidĕl), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5–6 infydele, (5 yn-), -fidele, 6 infydel(l, -fidell, -fedel, 6– infidel. [a. OF. *infidèle* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infidēl-is* unfaithful, (in eccl. writers) unbelieving, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *fidēlis* faithful, FIDELE.]

A. *sb.* †**1.** One who does not believe in (what the speaker holds to be) the true religion; an 'unbeliever'. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vi. 15 What parte hath he that beleveth with an infidele? [So all 16–17th c. versions; WYCLIF (1382) with vnfeithful, or hethene, (1388) the vnfeithful; 1881 *R. V.* an unbeliever]. — 1 *Tim.* v. 8 The same denyeth the fayth, and is worsse then an infydell [so all 16th c. versions; WYCLIF (1388) an vnfeithful man; *R.V.* an unbeliever].

2. In specific applications: **a.** From a Christian point of view: An adherent of a religion opposed to Christianity; esp. a Mohammedan, a Saracen (the earliest sense in Eng.); also (more rarely), applied to a Jew, or a pagan. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, Two honderd sarasyns or Infydeles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 301 If any thynge be done to honoure of the Cristen, and reproche of infydelys, it is most lykely to be done by vs. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 23 b, The Moores or Mawritane nacion, beyng infideles and unchristened people. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Coll. Good Friday), Haue mercy upon all Jewes, Turkes, Infidels, and heretikes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 334 A Daniel, Iew, Now infidell I haue thee on the hip. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* (1865) I. 93 Finding no Indians, so secure were they, that they ventured along further to find the Infidels at their chief Town. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 280 Propagating the Christian faith among infidels. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Such services..gave the infidels possession of Spain. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 14 He.. did not hesitate to call even infidels—the Osmanli Turks..to his assistance.

b. From a non-Christian (esp. Jewish or Mohammedan) point of view: = Gentile, Giaour, etc.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* I. Wks. 1159/1 [Solomon] takinge to wyfe amonge other, such as were infidels. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 301 The Meizin .. prayeth God to inspire the Christians, Jewes, Greekes, and generally all Infidels to turne to their Law. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 221, I sought to wed The daughter of an infidel. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 62 A slave, among Muslims, is either a person taken captive in war, or carried off by force, and being at the time of capture an infidel.

3. A disbeliever in religion or divine revelation generally; especially one in a Christian land who professedly rejects or denies the divine origin and authority of Christianity; a professed unbeliever. Usually a term of opprobrium.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 218 b, I shall not syt with wycked infydeles that hath no fayth. 1552 HULOET, Infydele, *atheos.* 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. § 1 Every atheist is an infidel; so is not every infidel an atheist. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 132 There are many Infidels, and vnbeleeuers in the world who haue no faith at all. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 111 ¶ 4, I love to consider an Infidel, whether distinguished by the Title of Deist, Atheist, or Free-thinker. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 335 Some men are bigoted in politics, who are infidels in religion. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 335 He not only peremptorily affirms the reality of witches, but he says that those who deny their existence are not merely infidels but atheists.

4. In general sense: One who does not believe in something specified; an unbeliever. Const. *in*, † *to*, † *against.* (Freq. *fig.* from sense 3).

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxviii. 359 Not to be Fortunes Infidels, but better times to hope. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 14 ¶ 4 A Tory, who is the greatest Believer in what is improbable, is the greatest Infidel in what is certain. 1720 DE FOE *Life Duncan Campbell* (1841) 44 If many do remain infidels to my relations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67 She must be an infidel against all reason and appearances, if I do not banish even the shadow of mistrust from her heart. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 12 Spiritual communications, as regards which Mrs. Browning is a believer, and her husband an infidel. 1884 *World* 20 Aug. 5/1 The truth is that [he] is a political infidel.

†**5.** One who is unfaithful to some duty. *Obs. nonce-use* (with allusion to 1 *Tim.* v. 8: see sense 1).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. v. § 31 One so faithfull to his Servants, cannot be suspected for an Infidel in not providing for his family, of his own children.

B. *adj.* (including appositive or attributive uses of the substantive.)

1. Of persons: Unbelieving; adhering to a false religion; pagan, heathen, etc. (Cf. the sb.)

[1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccliv. (1482) 328 The Cyte of Constantynople..was taken by the turkes infydeles.] 1551 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 369 You haue written what you dreamed in your sleape, rather then what you learned of any author catholyke or infidele. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iv. § 16. 66 Saint Paul .. reprehends the Corinthians.. for going to Law one with another before infidell Judges. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess* [*Bristol*] Lett. (1887) I. 239 Her infidel lover was..fond of her. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 244 Are there .. No infidel children to impale on spears? 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 Desiring her to go to the infidel King.

† **b.** Incredulous, sceptical. *Obs. rare.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 Wonders in our own Nation .. for which other Nations account us as great liers..as these Infidel fools do them. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 400 Of their Skil in Magick much is spoken in Ancient Writers, but for our Part we are Infidel as to that Power, and therefore shall pass it over.

2. Of things, actions, views, etc.: Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, infidels or infidelity.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 109 Why wanders wretched Thought their Tombs around, In infidel Distress? 1773 BURKE *Sp. Prot. Dissenters* Wks. 1842 II. 473 The author has collected in a body the whole of the infidel code. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 740 Through profane and infidel contempt Of holy writ. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. in Amer.* III. 257 The clergy complain of the enormous spread of bold books, from the infidel tract to the latest handling of the miracle question.

Infide·lic, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -IC (? after *evangelic*).] Pertaining or related to the views or opinions of infidels. So also **Infide·lical** *a.*

1802 COLERIDGE *Unpubl. Lett. to J. P. Estlin* (Bright 1884) 95 The infidelical argument from Christian wars .. is childish. 1864 *Bookseller's Catal.*, This volume, for its infidelical principles, has rendered him infamously popular. 1882 *Homil. Monthly* July 596 Let Spiritualism free itself from its immoral and infidelic tendencies.

†**Infide·lious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *infidēli-s* (see INFIDEL) + -OUS. Cf. FIDELIOUS.] **a.** Unfaithful. **b.** Unbelieving; infidel; of the nature of infidelity; characteristic of infidels.

1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 18 Good and euil ones..faithful and infidelious, holy and hypocriticall. 1648 W. BRIDGE *England saved with a Notwithstanding* 26 That infidelious, hereticall, apostatizing Princes and Governours are to be deposed and excommunicated by the Pope. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 163 A paganish and infidelious scandall at good things happening to bad men here.

Hence †**Infide·liously** *adv. Obs.*, perfidiously.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* 339 Which citie .. another of the Ptolemies infideliously wrested from his sonne in law Alexander.

I·nfidelism. *nonce-wd.* [f. INFIDEL + -ISM.] A system based on unbelief in religion.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) IV. 231 To suppose that the exposure of the folly and falsehood of one form of Infidelism would cure or prevent Infidelity.

Infidelity (infide·lĭti). [ad. L. *infidēlitās* unfaithfulness, n. of quality from *infidēlis* INFIDEL. Cf. F. *infidélité* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Want of faith; unbelief in religious matters, esp. disbelief in the truth or evidences of Christianity; the attitude of an infidel.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 188 Nowe shall I touche wretches of mysbyleue, Expressynge theyr foly by theyr infydelyte. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 158/1 The stubburnes and obstynate infidelite of the Jewes. 1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 20 Not fained or trifling sinnes, but such as are against the first table: to wit, greet infidelitie, douting [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 278 Let us for the present yield thus much to your Infidelity and grant that Christ was but an ordinary man. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Infidelity lets loose the rein to Pleasure, and gives it an ample range. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* Advt. 5 The external testimony of Christianity .. leaves infidelity without excuse. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* iv. 110 Infidelity is the proper opposite of faith.

†**b.** Mohammedanism; Heathenism (cf. INFIDEL *sb.* 2). *Obs. rare.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Introd., Whose grieuous groanings vnder the heauy yoke of infidelity no tongue is able to expresse. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 746 That thy Virgin Truth, by Virginian Plantation, or Northerly Discovery, may triumph in her conquests of Indian Infidelity.

†**c.** An infidel opinion or practice. *Obs. rare.*

1542–5 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 80 Which thinge aboue all other infidelityes shall be our dampnacion. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, Yea, they fear not to teach most pernicious heresies and infidelities.

2. In general sense: Disbelief, incredulity.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 171, I meane not to wast winde in prouing that, which thine infidelytie will not permit thee to beleeue. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xviii. 335 After his death, how did men struggle to keep him alive in their reports? .. partly out of infidelity that his death could be true. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. (1856) 325, I am, I fear, heterodox almost to infidelity as to the direct action of remedies.

3. Unfaithfulness or disloyalty to a person, e.g. to a sovereign, lord, master, friend, lover; esp., in mod. use, to a husband or wife, called more fully *conjugal infidelity.*

1529 LATIMER *Serm. Card* i, The king, seeing the great infidelity of this person, dischargeth this man of his office. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 128 b, The Duke .. sente his letters to the kyng of Englande .. to purge and excuse himselfe, of his untruth and infidelitie. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 636 Martiall finding the infidelitie and inconstancie of love and friendship giveth this counsell. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 120 A remarkable casual revenge on Tradewells infidelity. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 243 When Theseus, after his infidelity to Ariana, stole away Hellen. 1700 'CASTAMORE' (*title*) Conjugium Languens; or, the Natural, Civil, and Religious Mischiefs arising from conjugal infidelity and impunity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVIII. x, I told her..that you had never been guilty of a single instance of infidelity to her since your seeing her in town. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xi. (Cab. ed.) II. 357 Whether provoked or not by infidelity on the part of Henry, [Anne's] own conduct had been singularly questionable. 1877 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* Pref. 11 Any man's infidelity to his convictions.

b. With *an* and *pl.*: An instance or act of such unfaithfulness.

1714 *Spectator* No. 624 ¶ 5 The Infidelities on the one Part between the two Sexes, and the Caprices on the other. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 95 That scene of Alexander, where the heroe throws himself at the feet of Statira for pardon of his past infidelities. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, When his mother accused him of being in love with a Jewess, any evasion seemed an infidelity.

†**4.** Untrustworthiness; an instance of this. *rare.*

1777 BURKE *Let. to Fox* Wks. 1842 II. 389 My opinion of the infidelity of that conveyance [the post] hindered me from being particular. 1785 JEFFERSON *Let. to Izard* 26 Sept. in *Corr.* (1829) I. 325 The infidelities of the post offices, both of England and France, are not unknown to you.

I·nfidelize, *v.* [f. INFIDEL + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render infidel.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 591 The work of infidelizing a country is then more than half done. 1847 MEDWIN *Shelley* II. 219 To infidelize the world.

2. *intr.* To play the infidel, profess infidelity.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. i. 18 We shall see him..infidelizing, republicanizing, scandalizing his class and his country.

I·nfidelly, *adv. rare.* [f. INFIDEL *a.* + -LY².] In an infidel or unbelieving way.

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 143 By this education the religious nature of man is turned .. by a fiend against himself to consume him!—Infidelly-religious, revolutionary principles!

†**Infidous**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *infīd-us* + -OUS; cf. INFIDE.] Unfaithful; faithless.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 572 Tabaxir, which his infidous Interpreter Clusius calls his Spodium.

Infield, in-field (i·nˌfīld), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + FIELD *sb.*]

1. The land of a farm which lies around or near the homestead, as opposed to the outlying parts, which are usually on higher ground and may consist of moorland; hence, arable land as opposed to

pasture; land regularly manured and cropped. *Infield and outfield*, a system of husbandry which confines manuring and tillage to the infield land.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 37 When we break up one Field for Tillage, if we left out another for Hay or Pasture in good Condition, the unfrugal Practice of Outfield and Infield would be at an End, every Part of a Farm would in its Turn produce equally plentiful Crops of Grain or Grass. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 109 *note*, The arable land in Scotland is divided into infield and outfield. The infield is the land upon which, from time immemorial, the whole dung made in the farm has been laid. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i, The part of the township properly arable, and kept as such continually under the plough, was called *infield*. 1848 HEPBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 272 The wretched system of agriculture, called *infield* and *outfield*, which prevailed throughout the greater part of last century. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 270 The cultivated land was divided into 'in-fields' and 'out-fields'; the former, being those nearest the central establishment, received all the manure that was made, and were planted with tobacco.

b. *attrib.*, as *infield corn, ground, land.* (This was prob. the original use.)

1606 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 8 (Jam.) The croft infield corne [to be teynded] at ane tyme, the beere at ane vther tyme, and the outfield corne at the third tyme. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 465 All land called infield land, has a mixture of this kind of soil in its composition. 1791 *Act* 31 *Geo. III*, c. 92 *title*, An Act for .. inclosing a certain large open Tract of Land within the Manor of Holy Island..and for extinguishing the Right of Common upon the ancient Infield Lands within the said Island. *a* 1800 in *Edinb. Rev.* CLXVIII. 196 The rich infield ground produced spontaneously rib-grass, white, yellow, and red clover. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, There was but a trifling quantity of arable or infield land attached to it.

2. A field adjacent to the farmhouse or grange; a home field.

1875 Sir G. W. DASENT *Vikings* II. 165 As they left the in-fields, near the grange [etc.].

3. *Base-ball.* That part of the field enclosed within the base-lines; the diamond. b. The four fielders placed on the boundaries of the in-field, i.e. the three base-men and the short-stop.

Infie'ld, *v.* [f. IN-[2] + FIELD *sb.* Cf. *impark.*] *trans.* 'To inclose, as a field' (Webster, 1856).

In fieri: see FIERI.

†**Infi'ght,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[1] + FIGHT *v.*, after L. *impugnāre.*] *trans.* To fight against, attack, assail.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxiv. 1 Over-come þe in-fightand me [L. *impugnantes, OE.* ða on-fehtendan]. *Ibid.* cxix. 7 Þai in-faght [L. *impugnabant*] me self-willi.

I'n-fi:ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. IN *adv.* + FIGHTING *vbl. sb.*] In pugilism: Fighting or boxing at close quarters; the practice of getting close up to an opponent: cf. quot. 1812 in IN *adv.* 3. So **I'n-fi:ghter,** a boxer who practises this method.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 19 It would not be too much to denominate him as good an in-fighter. 1816 *Ibid.* XLVII. 256 The combat lasted one hour and fifty minutes all at in-fighting. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xxviii. 201 There are otherwise admirable boxers who know nothing of what is called 'in-fighting'...Once get inside the guard and they go to pieces.

†**Infi'gure,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **infigūrāre* (see IN-[2] and FIGURE *v.*) = OF. *enfigurer*, It. *infigurare.*]

1. *trans.* To represent in or by a figure or emblem.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 81 *marg.*, Doues [are] consecrate to Venus from whence the Iulij are descended. By them therefore..was infigured perpetuall felicitie to that name and familie. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 274 Your dearest selfe remaines infigured in my chastest breast.

2. To give figure or form to.

1611 FLORIO, *Infigurare*, to infigure, to shapen.

Infi'gured, *ppl. a.* Also **en-.** [f. IN-[2], EN-[1] + FIGURED. Cf. F. *infiguré.*] Marked or adorned with figures.

1611 COTGR., *Infigurè*, infigured, figured. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 38/1 Like world's bright eye [the sun], That once each year surveyes all earth and sky,.. Hurries to both the poles, and moveth even In the infigur'd circle of the heaven. 1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 211 Behold The tissued vestment of enfigur'd gold.

Infile, obs. variant of ENFILE *v.*

Infill (infi·l), *v. rare.* [f. IN-[1] + FILL *v.*] *trans.* To fill within or internally.

1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even?* ix. 79 Pure atmosphere and the glory that infilled it. 1888 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* ii. 42 The nobler works of God, which are infilled with life to every fibre.

Infilled (i·nfi·ld), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b: see *fill in.*] Filled in, filled up (of a vacant space).

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 10 Orthoceratites,.. known to be the infilled borings of Annelids and small Crustacea. 1887 *Geol. Mag.* 89 The impressions have been produced by the infilled tracks and burrowings of marine animals.

I'nfi·lling, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c: cf. prec.] The action of filling in (a vacant space); that which is used to fill up a hole or cavity.

1871 S. SHARP in *Archæol.* XLIII. 122 The fragments [of pottery]..were wheeled away and buried with the infilling. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VI. 584 Various theories have been proposed to account for the infilling of mineral veins.

Infi'lm, *v.* [f. IN-[2] + FILM *v.*] *trans.* 'To cover with a film; to coat thinly' (Webster, 1864).

Infilter (infi·ltəɹ), *v.* [f. IN *adv.* + FILTER *v.*, or ad. F. *infiltre-r* (Paré, 16th c.).] *trans.* = INFILTRATE *v.* 3.

a 1846 *Med. Jrnl.* cited in WORCESTER. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xvi. 364 The congelation of water infiltered into the porous mass. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiv. 287 The amygdaloids of calcspar which have been infiltered into the vesicles and crevices in basalts, long after their solidification.

Infiltrate (infi·ltrē't), *v.* [f. IN-[2] + FILTRATE *v.*, perh. after F. *infiltrer* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To introduce by filtration; to cause (a fluid) to permeate through pores or interstices.

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 83 In most of these Abscesses, the Pus seemed rather to be infiltrated than deposited. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 537 Sands .. which, by means of a calcareous juice which the sea infiltrates at that spot, harden gradually. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Mem. Celebr. Char.* II. *Milton* 5 The air of Naples, which infiltrated itself through his veins. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xv. 293 The tissues becoming disorganized, and the blood thereupon being infiltrated into them, dark blotches appear on the skin.

fig. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* vi. 51 Love steals into the nature..infiltrating its sentiments..through every crevice of the being. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 354 Into the body of .. ancient matter he skilfully infiltrated a leaven of spurious additions.

2. To pass into or permeate by filtration; to pass through the pores or interstices of (a substance). Freq. in pass. *infiltrated with* (rarely *by*).

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 141 Purulent Serum .. with which the Parts were infiltrated. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 67 As this infiltrates the osseous substance. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 10 Dec. 294/2 The blood .. infiltrates the loose tissue. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 225 Carbonized remains, often infiltrated with mineral matter.

fig. 1884 *Expositor* Dec. 457 Abstractions infiltrated with analogical conceptions.

3. *intr.* To pass through or into a substance by filtration; to percolate through pores or interstices.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 362 The watery part of the blood from the small vessels .. may either infiltrate into the areolar tissue, or it may be poured into some neighbouring serous cavity. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 1059 Death's black dust .. Infiltrated through every secret fold Of this sealed letter.

fig. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 24 The Greek element of thought .. infiltrating through the theosophy of Alexandria. 1861 Sir J. K. SHUTTLEWORTH *Let. to Earl Granville* 51 Education infiltrates from the upper and governing classes to the lower.

Infi'ltrate, *sb.* [f. prec.: cf. FILTRATE *sb.*] An infiltrated substance; an infiltration.

In mod. Dicts.

Infiltrated (infi·ltrē'tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED[1].] **a.** Permeated with some substance.

1868 W. B. CARPENTER in *Sci. Opin.* (1869) 6 Jan. 175/1 The infiltrated condition of those [sponges] previously obtained. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 305 Free incisions into infiltrated parts.

b. Introduced by infiltration.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 58 The pressure exercised by the infiltrated fat produces considerable anæmia of the organ. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 106 This thickening of the membrane contains..a large quantity of calcium carbonate..as a homogeneous infiltrated mass.

fig. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* IV. xxviii, All the infiltrated influences of disregarded religious teaching.

Infi'ltrating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That infiltrates; percolating, permeating.

1849 DANA *Geol.* v. (1850) 317 The infiltrating fluid may have contained silica. 1872 — *Corals* II. 155 The agency of infiltrating waters. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 509 The origin of the infiltrating substances.

Infiltration (infiltrē'·ʃən). [n. of action from INFILTRATE *v.*; perh. a. F. *infiltration* (16th c.).]

1. The action or process of infiltrating; percolation. **a.** In *Physics* and *Geol.*, of water or mineral substances in solution.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 427 The percolation or infiltration of the particles. *Ibid.* 428 The infiltration of sea-water through lavas. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 102 The soil is..broken on the surface by funnel-shaped hollows. .. These inverted cones are evidently excavated by the infiltration of water. 1851-6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 74 The phragmocone..owes its preservation to the infiltration of calc-spar. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 70 Waters of infiltration always contain less or more of these Salts.

b. *Physiol.* and *Path.*, of fluids (esp. blood or fat) which penetrate the tissues.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvii. (1856) 129 The infiltration of fatty matter is rather alarming. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54 Infiltration is a term ordinarily applied to the deposition of some material in or between the tissue-elements. 1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 6 Contusions involving the urethra may lead to infiltration of urine.

c. *fig.* of immaterial elements or influences, as ideas, opinions, etc.

1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) I. *Bentham* 374 Principle after principle of those propounded by him is..making its way by infiltration into the understandings most shut against his influence. 1867 — *Inaug. Addr. St. Andrews* (People's ed.) 8 Reason .. is beginning to find its way by gradual infiltration even into English schools. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* viii. 235 The infiltration of tribal ideas.

2. The action of infiltrating a substance with something; the process, fact, or condition of being infiltrated or permeated; esp. in *Path.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 61 Fluids .. keep the country in a constant state of infiltration from below upwards. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 51 Fatty Infiltration—which is often described as 'fatty degeneration'—consists in the infiltration of the tissues with fat, which is deposited in them from the blood.

3. An infiltrated deposit.

a 1812 KIRWAN (Webster 1828) Calcareous infiltrations filling the cavities of other stones. 1815 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol.* 21 This he attributes to a calcareous infiltration. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 317 The cells composing the infiltration are round or oval in shape.

fig. 1882 CHILD *Ballads* I. xv. 179/2 This passage is clearly an infiltration from a different story.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Infiltration-theory*, the theory that a vein was filled by the infiltration of mineral solutions. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* II. II. 72 The relation.. between these infiltration products and the decomposition of the surrounding mass. 1888 *Times* in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 4/1 This infiltration theory had necessarily to come under Mr. Judd's consideration.

Infi'ltrative, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or productive of, infiltration.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xx. 242 The expansion of the ice after the contraction of low temperatures, and the infiltrative or endosmometric changes thus induced.

†**I'nfimate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infimāt-is* (Plautus) one of the lowest, f. *infimus* lowest, INFIMOUS; after OPTIMATE.] One of the lowest class.

1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* Pref. 7 He will not suffer, that the Possessors of Land shall be trampled on by Servants and Labourers, or other Infimates of the Country.

†**I'nfimate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infimāre* to make low, f. *infim-us* lowest, INFIMOUS.] *trans.* To make low or base; to degrade, debase. Hence **Infimating** *ppl. a.*, debasing.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 394 Popular novellising factionists and infimating sectaries..who through colour of piety trouble all.

Infi'mity, *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *infimitās* lowness, f. *infim-us*; see next; in mod.F. *infimité.*] The quality of being 'infimous'; *concr.* an 'infimous' person.

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Mar. 410/2 Mediocrities, or rather infimities, like those who crowd the French chamber.

†**I'nfimous,** *a.* [f. L. *infimus* (superl. of *inferus*) lowest + -OUS.] Very low or base; basest.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 172 A man risen by subtletie and his tongue from infimous condition. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 159 They vowed to suffer losse, I say not of life, but of the infimous goods of fortune, for the cause of the Gospel. 1663 WOOD *Life* 15 June (O. H. S.) I. 476 A yong heire, who valuing not his father's labours, because of his ignorance, put most of his papers..to infimous uses.

†**Infi'nal,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + L. *fin-is* end + -AL: cf. *final.*] = INFINITE.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. xxxi, Wo worth infynall payne and dystresse. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 219 Praye to thy swete sonne whiche is infinall.

In fine, *adv. phr.* Finally, in short, to sum up: see FINE *sb.*[1]

Infinitant (infi·nitănt), *a. Logic.* [ad. Schol.L. *infinitāns*, pres. pple. of *infinitāre* to INFINITATE.] That infinitates; applied to a sign of negation when joined to a term. See INFINITE *a.* 8.

Infinitary (infi·nitări), *a. Math.* [= Ger. *infinitär*, as in *infinitärkalkul* 'infinitary calculus' (Du Bois Raymond): see -ARY[1].] Relating to infinity, or to an infinite value of a quantity; as *infinitary property* of a function, i.e. one which the function has when the variable becomes infinite.

Infinitate (infi·nitē't), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of Schol.L. *infinitāre* (Abelard *Dialectica*, Wks., Paris 1836, 225), f. *infinit-us* INFINITE: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To render infinite; in *Logic*, to make (a positive concept, term, or predicate) 'infinite' (see INFINITE *a.* 8) or indefinite in extent, by prefixing a negative. Hence **Infi'nitated** *ppl. a.*

1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 152 Either *A*, or its Infinitated correlative, *not-A*, must belong to everything, and must include everything. *Ibid.* 153 A negative Judgment can always be changed in Form to an affirmative, or an affirmative to a negative, simply by Infinitating one of its Terms, or by dropping its Infinitation. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 61 Hence such purely Negative Conceptions are sometimes classed by logicians as Infinitated Conceptions.

Infinitation (infinitē'·ʃən). *Logic.* [ad. Schol. L. *infinitātio* (Abelard *Dialectica* 225), n. of action from *infinitāre*: see prec.] The action of infinitating or making 'infinite'; the condition of being infinitated; hence, applied to one of the forms of immediate inference, also called *permutation* or *obversion*, in which one term, usually the predicate, of the original proposition is made negative.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 205 For the affirmation, negation, and infinitation of propositions. 1864 [see prec.]. 1867 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* III. ii. 77 The same inference is sometimes called Infinitation, from the Nomen Infinitum, or, more properly, Nomen Indefinitum (not-Y, as the contradictory of Y), which is employed as the predicate. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 71 [Division] must not be *a priori*, or by Infinitation.

Infinite (i·nfinit), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 **infynyt(e**, 4-7 **infinit**, (5 **infenite**, 6 **infinyte**, **infynit(e**, *Sc.* **infineit**), 4- **infinite.** [ad. L. *infīnīt-us* unbounded, unlimited, f. *in-* (IN-[3])

1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinitude, nor vacuous the space. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xxiv, There was that infinitude of oddities in him. 1847 E. FitzGerald *Lett.* I. 181 Science .. unrolls a greater Epic than the Iliad; the history of the World, the infinitudes of Space and Time! 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 101 The form of each depends on an infinitude of complex relations.

‖ **Infinitum** (infinəi·tɒm). [L.: = Infinite; also as sb.] = Infinity; an infinitude, an endless amount or number: see Ad infinitum, and *in infinitum* s.v. In *Lat. prep.* 5.

1682 Creech *Lucretius* (1683) II. 63 Those must be begun From others, and so to *infinitum* on. 1737 *Gaudentio di Lucca* 210 These People must in process of Time encrease to an Infinitum.

Infinituple (infi·nitiup'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *infinītus* Infinite, after *centuple*, etc.] Infinitely as much or many; an infinite number of times (something else).

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* v. 85 If the comparison could be made, I verily believe these would be found to be almost infinituple of the other.

Infinity (infi·niti). Also 4–5 -te, 5–6 -tie. [a. F. *infinité* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infīnītās* endlessness, boundlessness, infinity, f. *infīnītus*: see -ity.]

1. The quality or attribute of being infinite or having no limit; boundlessness, illimitableness (esp. as an attribute of Deity).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 134 (Camb. MS.) Al thogh þat the lyf of it be strechched with infinite of tyme, yit algates nis it no swych thing. *c* 1435 Misyn *Fire Love* 14 In þe infenite of gode meruaile and worschip, with-oute begynyng all-myghti clerely scheuys. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 636/1 One whose eternity passeth al time, and whose infinity passeth all nombre, that is almightye God himselfe. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Constant* iii, What, alas can be Added to that which hath Infinity Both in Extent and Quality? 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. § 35 It is Infinity, which, joined to our Ideas of Existence, Power, Knowledge, &c. makes that complex Idea, whereby we represent to our selves the best we can, the supreme Being. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 94 Wherever the doctrines of infinity enter into philosophy, knowledge ceases, and we talk at random. 1875 Jowett *Plato* IV. 9 Of that positive infinity, or infinite reality, which we attribute to God, he had no conception.

2. Something that is infinite; infinite extent, amount, duration, etc.; a boundless space or expanse; an endless or unlimited time. (In quot. 1682 the Infinite Being, the Deity.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 127–8 One pieres þe ploughman..seith þat dowel and dobet aren two infinites, Whiche infinites, with a feith fynden oute dobest, Which shal saue mannes soule. *a* 1618 Raleigh (J.), There cannot be more infinities than one; for one of them would limit the other. 1682 Dryden *Relig. Laici* 93 Darest thou, poor worm, offend Infinity? 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 12 Any power, acting for a time short of infinity. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iii. § 25 The greatest number is no nearer infinity than the least, if it be definite number. 1856 Masson *Ess.* iii. 62 They did not tenant all space, but only that upper and illuminated part of infinity called Heaven. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ix. 297 For all his sweetness and serenity, however, man's point of life 'between two infinities' (of that expression Marcus Aurelius is the real owner) was to him anything but a Happy Island.

3. In hyperbolical use (from 1 and 2): Immensity, vastness; an indefinitely great amount or number, an exceeding multitude, 'no end' (*of*). [A frequent sense in OF.]

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 321 þe king þane ane infinite Of gret tresore gert offerit be To george. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 134 Whether all children be to be set to schoole or no, without repressing the infinitie of multitude. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 168 By meanes of an infinity of rules and maximes. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 102 He gives daily charitable audience to an Infinity of poor people. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. iv, An infinity of observations of this kind are to be found in the writings and conversations of many. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 390 When little things are elaborated with an infinity of pains.

b. Phr. *To infinity* (=L. *ad* or *in infinitum*): to an 'infinite' extent, 'endlessly', without limit.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* I. 27 Loving him to infinity, I almost died at the first news of his sicknes. 1772 Burke *Sp. Acts Uniform.* Wks. 1842 II. 466 You may delight yourselves in varying to infinity the fashion of them. 1825 McCulloch *Pol. Econ.* II. iv. 189 The multiplication of such commodities to infinity, could never occasion a glut.

4. *Math.* a. Infinite quantity (see Infinite A. 4 c): denoted by the symbol ∞. Also, an infinite number (*of* something; quot. 1831).

1692 Halley *in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 556 The whole .. is the summ of the beginning and ceasing Infinity, or as I may say of Infinity *a parte ante* and *a parte post*, which is analogous to Eternity in time or Duration. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xiv. 21 The curve which should cut at right angles an infinity of curves of a given nature. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 496 To say..that a hundred was five times infinity. 1859 Halliwell *Evid. Chr.* 14 In modern science, there is a symbol used to express infinity. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 138 In this treatise [Nova Stereometria Doliorum, 1615] he [Kepler] introduced for the first time the name and notion of 'infinity' into the language of geometry.

b. *Geom.* Infinite distance, or that portion or region of space which is infinitely distant: usually in phr. *at infinity*.

1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calculus* xiii. § 192 A system of parallel lines may be considered as meeting in the same point at infinity. *Ibid.* § 195 The ordinary parabola..[has] the line at infinity for an asymptote. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 221 Suppose the four tangents to be parallel in pairs..then one diagonal will pass to infinity.

† **Infi·re** *v.*, obs. var. Enfire, to fire, enflame.

a 1661 Holyday *Juvénal* 131 Corrupting their impure imaginations and infiring their desires.

Infirm (infə·ɹm), *a.* [ad. L. *infirm-us* weak, feeble, etc., f. *in-* (In-3) + *firmus* Firm. Cf. F. *infirme* (16–17th c., earlier *enferme*, *enfer*, etc.), Sp. *enfermo*, It. *infermo*.]

1. Of things: Not firm or strong; weak, unsound; esp. unable to resist pressure or weight, giving way easily, frail, 'shaky', feeble. Now *rare*.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. ii. 119 (Camb. MS.) The sonne .. ne may .. nat by the Infirme lyht of his beemes, brekyn or percen the inward entrailes of the erthe. 1624 J. Hewes *Surv. Eng. Tongue* A iv, Those that build on sandie or infirme ground. 1638 Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 8. 36 A building cannot be stable, if any of the necessary pillars thereof be infirme and instable. 1703 R. Savage *Lett. Antients* ii. 20 The World..in its Infancy..form'd an infirm Orb. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 40/2 Ground, tho it does resist the Pick-axe, .. may .. be infirm. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xiii, The still more infirm state of his under-garments.

b. *transf.* Of arguments, titles, etc.: Weak, invalid; unsound. Now *rare*.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) Ep. *iv, The Newe Testament..is so named in respect of yᵉ Olde, the which..was in it selfe infirme and vnperfect. 1653 Milton *Hirelings* 82 The reason which they themselves bring .. becomes alike infirme and absurd. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 10 This opinion .. was built on the same infirm conclusions. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 198 The infirm title of the House of Lancaster during the earlier portion of the period.

2. Of persons, with reference to physical condition: Not strong and healthy; physically weak or feeble, esp. through age; hence freq. *old* (or *aged*) *and infirm*. Also *transf.* of age.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 302 The vnruly way-wardnesse, that infirme and cholericke yeares bring with them. *Ibid.* III. ii. 20 A poore, infirme, weake, and dispis'd old man. 1693 Temple *Mem. fr. Peace* 1679 (R.) The present electōr is old and infirm, and has, for some years past, deceived the world by living so long. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxxi. 6 With secret ills at home he pines, And, like infirm old age, declines. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 83 The aged and infirm who have settled habitations. 1805 Scott *Last Minstrel*, The minstrel was infirm and old. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Ella of Gar.* i. 8 Their father had been growing infirm for many years. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 691 Allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c.

b. Of parts of the body. († In early use: unhealthy, diseased).

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. i. 170 What is infirme, from your sound parts shall flie. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 29 If the offended part be the arme or the leg, begin at the infirme part. 1819 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 565 If, with infirm hand, Eternity..should free The serpent [etc.].

† c. *absolutely*. = Invalid *sb. Obs. rare.*

1721 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 184 The royal infirm is fully possessed of..patience at the shortness of his life.

3. Of persons, with reference to the mind: Not firm or strong in character or purpose; weak, frail, irresolute. Also of the mind, judgement, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 80 b, It is a token of an infyrme and weyke herte, the subgette to discusse the commaundement of his prelate. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. ii. 52 Infirme of purpose: Giue me the Daggers. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, Let us think it worth the examining for the love of infirmer Christians. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 956 That on my head all might be visited, Thy frailty and infirmer Sex forgiv'n. 1784 Cowper *Task* III. 44 Too infirm, Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets. 1841 Disraeli *Amen. Lit.* (1859) II. 129 His judgment was the infirmest of his faculties. 1850 Ht. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. ix. 344 He was .. infirm of purpose.

Infirm (infə·ɹm), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 5 inferm. [ad. L. *infirmāre* to weaken, invalidate, etc., f. *infirmus* Infirm *a.*; cf. F. *infirmer* (Oresme, 14th c.; earlier *enfermer*), Sp. *enfermar*, It. *infermare*.] To make infirm.

† 1. *trans.* To make physically infirm or frail; to weaken, impair the strength of. *Obs.*

1555 Bradford *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 287/2 If they be strong, you do what you can to infirm their strength. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 95 It infirmeth the sinewes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. v. 188 Herein the spleene is injustly introduced to invigorate the sinister side, which being dilated it would rather infirme and debilitate. *transf.* 1635 Chapman & Shirley *Chabot* v. iii, Those distempers that infirm my blood And spirits. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 18 Our understandings being eclipsed, as well as our tempers infirmed, we must betake our selves to wayes of reparation. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 475 Nature is vanquisht..her faculties infirm'd.

† 2. To weaken (belief), impair the force of (an argument, reason, proof, etc.); to make less firm or certain; to render doubtful or questionable. *Obs.*

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. vi. 175 Thou infirmyst and feblist bi a greet deel the Euydencis which thou hast & holdist ayens the hauyng & the using of ymagis. 1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 58 To infirm and adnull his awin cause rather than to strenthe the samin. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 6 Socrates .. professing to affirme nothing, but to infirme that which was affirmed by another. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 124 The Reason herein given doth not at all infirm the important Reason against the Eternity of Mankind.

3. To invalidate (a law, custom, privilege, etc.); to declare invalid, call in question. Now *rare*.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 22 This is a speciall lawe.. whose sentence, lest it shulde be violated, infirmed, or made weake, women are commanded to be in silence. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 127 The vnhonest condition..doth either presently confirme or infirme the effect of the disposition. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 27, I will neither inveigh upon them as unnamed Commissioners, nor infirme them as the work of a dead Convocation. 1644 Laud *Wks.* (1854) IV. 103 Mr. Vassal .. desired the Lords he might have reparation, which altogether in law infirms that which he testified. 1890 *Times* 19 Feb. 5/4 The bad faith of the Habsburgs could not infirm Magyar rights.

Hence **Infi·rming** *vbl. sb.*

1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Tending to the conuert. ing and confirming of the tractable; or else the infirming and weakening of false doctrine. 1639 Ld. Digby, etc. *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. (1651) 58 To your infirming of those Ancient Authorities..it will be sufficient to put you in minde that [etc.].

Infirmarer (infə·ɹmărəɹ). *Hist.* Also 5 enfermerere, 9 -firmerer. [a. OF. *enfermerier* (Godef.), app. f. *enfermerie* Infirmary, but see -er[1] 3. The usual OF. form was *enfermier* (mod. F. *infirmier*) Enfermer (see also Fermerer).] In mediæval monasteries, the person who had charge of the infirmary; the infirmarian.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. lx. (1869) 205 And heerfore hath grace dieu maad me enfermerere in þis place. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 403 Noo man schalle absente hym from servyce, neiþer go furthe after complyn, but the infirmarer, celerer and hostiler. 1794 W. Tindal *Evesham* 110 Which..the Infirmerar receives to the value of three marks annually. 1802 Fosbrooke *Brit. Monachism* xix. (1843) 135 The Abbot..was to appoint such a person Infirmarer as might be able..to receive the confession of the sick. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 112 At Evesham the sacristan, the chamberlain and the infirmarer were allowed forage and the keep of one horse.

So **Infi·rmaress** [-ess[1]], a female infirmarer.

1802 Fosbrooke *Brit. Monachism* xix. (1843) 135 The Infirmaress had a Lay-sister as an assistant. 1896 Lina Eckenstein *Woman under Monast.* 416 There is the prioress ..the chambress, the infirmaress, the portress and others.

Infirmarian (infɔɹmē·riăn). [f. Infirmar-y + -ian.] One who has charge of an infirmary and of the patients there, esp. in a monastic establishment or as a member of a religious order.

1669 Woodhead *St. Teresa* II. xvi. 114 In all her sickness ..she did neither more nor less, but as the Infirmarian would have her. 1858 Faber tr. *Xavier's Life* 47 He was their doctor, infirmarian, comforter, father, servant. 1871 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. 7 A small passage communicated with each carriage, so that the surgeon and infirmarians could go to and fro between the sick beds and the kitchen.

Infirmary (infə·ɹmări). Also 7 -firmery, (-irie), -fermery. [ad. med.L. *infirmāria*, f. *infirmus* Infirm *a.*: see -ary[1] B. 3. The obs. forms perh. repr. F. *infirmerie* (earlier *enfermerie*, etc.) = Sp. *enfermeria*, It. *infermeria*. The ME. aphetized form was Fermery, q.v.]

1. A building or part of a building for the treatment of the sick or wounded; a hospital; esp. the sick-quarters in a religious establishment, a school, workhouse, or other institution.

In the 18th c., the common name for a public hospital: see Hospital *sb.* 3. Nearly all such institutions in English provincial towns had originally this name, which is still retained in many cases, e.g. the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, etc.

1625 Bacon *Ess., Building* (Arb.) 552 You must fore-see, that one of them, be for an Infirmary, if the Prince, or any Speciall Person should be Sicke. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 29 Jan., He entertained me with discourse of an Infirmary which he hath projected for the sick and wounded seamen. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 274 She was carried to the infirmary, so they call it in the religious houses in Italy, where the sick nuns or friars are carried. 1748 Butler *Serm. Gov. Lond. Infirm.* Wks. 1874 II. 307 There is..a necessity, in such a city as this [London], for public infirmaries. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 15 The taste of the convents, especially of the Franciscans is better..The Infirmary also is a piece of good architecture. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 47 She was.. admitted an out-patient, and her friends had directions given them to attend at the Infirmary on proper days for medicines. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxiii, This is the port wine, ma'am, that the board ordered for the infirmary. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 243 There was not then, in the whole realm, a single infirmary supported by voluntary contribution.

fig. 1648 Earl Westmoreland *Otia Sacra* (1879) 27 Man is Bethesda, and 's five Senses be Porches unto that great Infermery, Where divers cures are sought for. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. v. 151 Those are the persons of Christs infirmary, whose restitution and reduction to a state of life and health was his great design.

† 2. A house for rearing delicate plants; a conservatory. *Obs. rare.*

1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. Pref., By means of Stoves and Infirmaries, many of them have come to greater perfection, than in any part of Europe.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 100, I ordered the Infirmary-Keeper to bring him into the Ward. 1816 in A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 161 He was detected by the vigilance of the Infirmary serjeant.

†**Infi·rmat**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs. rare.* [as if from a verb **infirmate*: cf. OF. *enfermer* to affirm, confirm.] Confirmed, made certain.

1487 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 43 Quhilkis thingis, gif thai be infirmat of verite, ar richt displesand.

†**Infi·rmate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *infirmāt-*, ppl. stem of *infirmāre* to INFIRM.] *trans.* To weaken, invalidate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 378 He will never be able to infirmate or disprove the authority of such grave men.

Infirmation (infəɪmē·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *infirmātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infirmāre* to INFIRM; cf. F. *infirmation* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of weakening or invalidating (evidence).

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 72 The testimony of each witness operating either in confirmation or infirmation of that of the rest. *a* 1812 — *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 128 For infirmation, or even for confirmation .. it may still have its use.

Infirmative (infɔ·ɪmătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [a. F. *infirmatif, -ive*: see INFIRMATE *v.* and -IVE, -ATIVE.] Tending to weaken or invalidate. b. *sb.* That which tends to weaken.

1611 COTGR., *Infirmatif*, .. infirmatiue; weakening, infeebling; disanulling, disallowing. *a* 1812 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 14 Any such disprobabilizing fact .. may be termed an infirmative fact. *Ibid.* 173 No other infirmatives seem applicable.

†**Infi·rmatory**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *infirmātōri-um*, f. *infirmus* INFIRM: cf. INFIRMITORY.] = INFIRMARY.

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXXV. (1603) 319 Peter de Heliland made the infirmatorie. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 438 If any bee sick, hee is carried into the Infirmatory. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Infirmatorie*, or *Infirmary*.

†**Infi·rmatory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *infirmāt-*, ppl. stem of *infirmāre* to INFIRM + -ORY.] Tending to make infirm or invalidate.

1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 492 Such a Sentence ought to be pronounc'd..as is neither Confirmatory, nor Infirmatory.

Infirmed (infɔ·ɪmd), *ppl. a.* [f. INFIRM *v.* + -ED¹.] Rendered infirm; affected with infirmity.

1552 HULOET, Infyrmed, *infirmus*. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 53 Euerie man .. is suffered to exercise the misterie of phisick, and surgerie .. to the diseased, and infirmed persons. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xliv. 266 If the Disease be not chronick,..you shall find great alteration in the Disease and party infirmed. *c* 1785 *J. Thompson's Man* 14 Apish, ugly, saucy, infirmed, diseased.

Infirmerer, variant of INFIRMARER *Obs.*

†**Infi·rmited**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [? for *infirmated*, f. INFIRMATE *v.*, or after *infirmity*.] = INFIRMED.

1616 EARL CUMBERLD. in Whitaker *Craven* (1812) 291; I grow much into yeares, and am something infirmited.

†**Infi·rmitory.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *infirmitōrium*, var. of *infirmātōrium*: cf. INFIRMATORY *sb.*] = INFIRMARY I.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 82 The Fratry and Infirmitory be now mere Ruines. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., The Infirmitory [at Rome] where the sick lay was paved with various colour'd marbles.

Infirmity (infɔ·ɪmĭti). [ad. L. *infirmitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *infirm-us* INFIRM *a.* (see -ITY). Cf. F. *infirmité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), earlier *enfermeté*.] The condition of being infirm.

1. Weakness or want of strength; lack of power to do something; inability. Also with *pl.* an instance or case of this.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 30, I shal glorie in tho thingis that ben of myn infirmyte [*gloss* or freelte]. *Ibid.* xii. 5 For sich maner thing I schal glorie; forsothe for me no thing, no but in myn infirmitees. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 6, I durst not hastyly assente hym to, Weel knowyng myn owyn infyrmyte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 33 Him he saw still stronger grow through strife, And him selfe weaker through infirmity. 1654-91 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 131 All Abortion is from Infirmity and Defect. 1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 7 When I could no longer hurt them, the revolutionists have trampled on my infirmity. 1880 *Mem. J. Legge* 131 Weaker men feel the confidence that infirmity reposes in strength.

b. Of an argument or title: Want of validity.

a 1614 DONNE *Βιαθανατος* (1644) 21 What infirmity soever my reasons may have, yet I have comfort in Tresmegistus Axiome. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxii. (1739) 126 Kings .. knew no such infirmity in that manner of conveyance, as is pretended. 1888 LD. BRAMWELL in *Law Rep.*, 13 App. Cases 345 They had notice of the infirmity of the title of those from whom they claimed.

2. Physical weakness, debility, frailty, feebleness of body, resulting from some constitutional defect, disease, or (now mostly) old age.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XX. 244 The kyngis Infermite Woxe mair & mair. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bartholomew* 20 Fulis trewit wele þat he þame heylyt of Infyrmyte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xi. 35 (Harl. MS.) The lawe is I-sette for hem þat ben made blinde by infirmite, or by be will of god. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 3, I .. am trublit now with gret seiknes, And feblit with infirmitie. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 82 Infirmity that decaies the wise, doth euer make the better foole. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 413 If infirmity had not the trick of assuring to itself strange privileges, and having them allowed by the good-nature of others. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, When age and infirmity broke the iron sceptre of the king. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 305 To a tremor of age their gray infirmity rocking.

† b. Unhealthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 218 Thenne deuysed the barons that they wold remeue for thynfyrmyte of the place.

3. A special form or variety of bodily (or mental) weakness; † an illness, disease (*obs.*); now, esp., a failing in one or other of the faculties or senses.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* v. 23 Use a litil wyn for thi stomak, and thin ofte falling infirmytees. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5581 Slike a fell infirmite was in his hors bunden..þat he for bale dies. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xx. 69 (Harl. MS.) If I myght bathe in blode of goetis, I shuld be hole of this infirmite. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 42 § 3 The pestilence, great pockes & such other contagious infirmityes. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 84 If from the Liver or the Spleen, there are signs of their Infirmities. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 179 This gum is us'd..for several Infirmities of the Lungs. 1790 COWPER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 222 The voice of the Almighty can in one moment cure me of this mental infirmity. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 22/2 A gentleman, aged 50, who felt the infirmities of age at an earlier period than most do. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 372 He is a little deaf and has a similar infirmity in sight.

† b. A noxious vegetative growth. *Obs. rare.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. xvii. § 1. 22 The first groweth in gardens and arable grounds, as an infirmitie and plague of the fields. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* I. viii. (1762) 25 Produce nothing but moss and cankerous infirmities.

4. Weakness of character; moral weakness or frailty; inability to maintain a high moral standard or to resist natural inclinations.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* vi. 19 The infirmite [*gloss* or vnstabilnesse] of 3oure fleisch. *Ibid.* viii. 26 The spirit helpith oure infirmyte [*gloss* or vnstedefastnesse]. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xxi. (Percy Soc.) 9, I synne al day, for I am frele; It is mannys infirmyte. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. xxi. (1588) 624 Erring by infirmitie they are not altogether unwoorthie of pardon. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1037, I see that forty daies talk with God cannot bereave a man of passionate infirmity. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 63 Some degree of ostentation is not extremely blamable. It is human infirmity at the worst. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* IIII. V. 38 The head of the house..was a byword for infirmity of purpose.

b. With *an* and *pl.* A weakness, flaw, defect in a person's character.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* iv. 15 We han not a byschop, that may not .. haue compassioun to oure infirmytees. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 b, The which cureth, releueth & heleth all defautes & spirituall infirmytees. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 72 Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind). 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iv, I know the infirmity of our family; we are apt to play the boon companion. 1871 R. W. DALE *Commandm.* iii. 82 It is easy enough .. to discover grave infirmities and faults in most Christian people.

†**Infi·rmize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. INFIRM *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To render infirm.

1751 R. SHIRRA *Rem.* (1850) 66 The Word was made flesh, infirmized.

Infirmly (infɔ·ɪmli), *adv.* [f. INFIRM *a.* + -LY².] In an infirm manner; weakly, feebly, insecurely.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 38 Infirmely walled; yet great, if you comprehend the suburbs therewith. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 2 So weakly grounded and infirmly proved an opinion. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vii, I walked infirmly on my hinder feet. 1816 WORDSW. *French Army in Russia* i, A withered bough, Infirmly grasped within a palsied hand. 1849 RUSKIN *Stv. Lamps* 2 The same infirmly balanced liability to the prevalence of the lower part over the higher.

Infi·rmness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being infirm (in various senses); weakness, feebleness, frailty, infirmity.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxv. (1612) 313 A Friend should not, nor you-will I, in this Infirmnes flye. 1655 OUGHTRED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 87 So far as ..the infirmness of my health, and the greatness of my age ..would permit. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* I. v. Wks. 1772 I. 695 The infirmness and insufficiency of the common peripatetick doctrine. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1485/4 On account of his infirmness of Body.

Infissile (infi·sil), *a. rare.* [IN-³.] Not fissile; that cannot be split.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. xi. 210 Of bodies that resist in different modes..we have the Fissile and Infissile.

†**Infi·stulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-² + FISTULATE *v.*; after med.L. *infistulātus* (OF. *enfistulé*) or It. *infistolare*.] *a. intr.* To become a fistula. b. *trans.* To convert into a fistula.

1611 FLORIO, *Infistolare*, to infistulate, to fester. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 77 Doe not infistulate your wound.

Hence †**Infi·stulated** *ppl. a.*; †**Infistula·tion.**

1611 FLORIO, *Infistolatione*, an Infistulation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Infistulated*, turned to, or full of Fistula's.

†**Infi·t**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Unfit.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES 96 *Serm., Holy Ghost* (1661) 453 To such men, such simple men, .. a full infit and indisposed matter to receive it.

I·nfit, *v. U.S. local.* [f. IN *adv.* + FIT *v.*, after *outfit*.] *trans.* To furnish (a seaman) with things required on shore. Hence **I·nfitter.**

1887 *Fisheries U. S.* V. II. 226 The merchant is as anxious to 'infit' as he was to 'outfit' him, but the man must now bring an order from the agent or owner of the vessel. *Ibid.*, The outfitters are also 'infitters', that is, they furnish the men with such supplies and articles of clothing as they may need when the vessel returns.

I·nfix, *sb.* [f. L. *infix-*: see next; after *affix, prefix, suffix*.]

†1. A fixing in, fixed position resulting from firm insertion. *Obs.*

1611 BARKSTED *Hiren* (1876) 93 Forecast the Basis he shall rest vpon, Whose firme infixe thunders nor winds can shake.

2. *Gram.* A modifying element inserted in the body of a word, instead of being prefixed or suffixed to the stem.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 271/1 The arguments establishing the .. connection of the Cambojan and Malayan languages .. based on the principle of modifying infixes. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/1 Some voices [in Semitic languages] are found made by what appear at first sight to be infixes. 1887 MAX MÜLLER in *Fortn. Rev.* May 709 A certain number of formal elements, called suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

Infix (infi·ks), *v.* Also 7-9 en-. [Partly f. L. *infix-*, ppl. stem of *infigĕre* to fix or fasten in, imprint, impress, or OF. *infixer* (Godef.); partly f. IN-¹ or ² + FIX *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fix or fasten (one thing) *in* (another); to implant or insert firmly.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xii. 161 To returne vs to god; in whom if we wolde feruently infixe our selfe, it shulde nat be great nede to seke outwarde consolacions. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1114/1 Therfore hath he .. suffered hymselfe .. to be touched and eaten, and yᵉ very teeth to be infixed into his flesh. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 So much [of the teeth] as is infixed within the Goummes to be perfect sensible. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 169 Infixing their Nailes in the Fronts of them, they claw off the skin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 145 The animal cannot infix one tooth without all the rest accompanying its motions. 1809 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Amelia Mansfield* I. 109 Whether it is not there that vice enfixes, in silence, her most envenomed stings. 1820 MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 213 Daggers .. which those who wish me to live would not willingly see infixed.

b. *fig.* (of non-material action.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 16 O noble Princes ..Infix your myndes to vertue and prudence. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 502, I do protest I neuer lou'd my selfe Till now infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flattering table of her eie. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, The vices which they introduced, and the habits they infixed. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1878) 148 So deeply is this habit of thought infixed in modern readers, that [etc.].

† c. To affix. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 887/1 He vsed the seruice of secretaries in all the letters he wrote to him, infixing nothing of his owne hand but the subscription.

d. To fix or fasten on something.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 47 Where the impression of mine eye enfixing, Contempt his scornfull Perspective did lend me. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 199 And we can wait thee, Death, our eyes enfixed Firmly there.

2. To fix (a fact, etc.) *in* the mind or memory, so as to cause a deep impression; to impress.

1542 BECON *Potation Lent* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 Grant .. that we .. may so infix in our breasts his most bitter death. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 First soundly infix in thy mind what thou desirest to remember. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 5 The care with which he shewed all the companions of his early years how strongly they were infixed in his memory. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 301/2 These thoughts were but infixed more deeply.

3. *Gram.* To insert (a formative element) in the body of a word: cf. INFIX *sb.* 2.

1868, 1883 [implied in INFIXING below].

Hence **Infixed** *ppl. a.*, **Infi·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Infyxed, .. *infixus*. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. v. (1678) 218 According as the Body infixed is either hard or easie to be found. 1755 JOHNSON, *Implantation*, .. the act of enfixing or settling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. § 24 Death with the taunting word, and burning grasp, and infixed sting. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratific. Lang.* 22 The infixing or incapsulating languages are but a variety of the affixing class. 1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* 347 Of the infixing of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.

Infixion (infi·kʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from INFIX *v.*, after L. type **infixiōn-em*.] The action of infixing; the condition of being infixed.

1651 STANLEY *Poems* 150 The first [type of cross is] when to one single piece of wood there is affixion or infixion. 1885 SIEVERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 789/2 The infixion of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems.

† **Infla·gon**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².] *trans.* To put into a flagon.

1611 FLORIO, *Infiascare*, to inflagon, to inflaske.

Inflamable, obs. variant of INFLAMMABLE.

Inflame (inflē·m), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 enflaumme, 4-5 -flaume, -flawme, -flamme, 5 -fla(u)mbe, 5-9 enflame. *β.* 4 inflaume, 4-6 -flamme, 6 -flambe, 5- inflame. [ME. a. OF. *enflammer, -flamber, -flamer* = Sp. *inflamar*, It. *infiammare*:—L. *inflammāre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *flamma* FLAME. From the 16th c. the prefix has usually been *in-*, and the radical has the same phonetic history as FLAME *sb.* and *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to blaze or burst into flames; to set ablaze; to set on fire; to kindle.

1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 1 Alle proude men..shuln be stobil; and the day cummynge shal enflawme hem. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 58 Of wexe ne of matche..ther cometh neuer stynke, but yf that it be fyrst enflammed with fyre. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 9 They..kendlit thair traine of gwn powder quhilk inflamit the timber of the haill hous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 361 It is Heat, rather than Flame, which neuerthelesse is sufficient to Enflame the Oyl. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 176 *marg.*, Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and hath now his body inflamed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b, The fuse .. inflames the powder. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 237 Action of platinum in inflaming hydrogen gas. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 104 Fire will inflame straw.

2. *Gram.* A modifying element inserted in the body of a word, instead of being prefixed or suffixed to the stem.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 271/1 The arguments establishing the .. connection of the Cambojan and Malayan languages .. based on the principle of modifying infixes. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 381/1 Some voices [in Semitic languages] are found made by what appear at first sight to be infixes. 1887 MAX MÜLLER in *Fortn. Rev.* May 709 A certain number of formal elements, called suffixes, prefixes, and infixes.

Infix (infi·ks), *v.* Also 7-9 en-. [Partly f. L. *infix-*, ppl. stem of *infigĕre* to fix or fasten in, imprint, impress, or OF. *infixer* (Godef.); partly f. IN-¹ or ² + FIX *v.*]

1. *trans.* To fix or fasten (one thing) *in* (another); to implant or insert firmly.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xii. 161 To returne vs to god; in whom if we wolde feruently infixe our selfe, it shulde nat be great nede to seke outwarde consolacions. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1114/1 Therfore hath he .. suffered hymselfe .. to be touched and eaten, and yᵉ very teeth to be infixed into his flesh. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 So much [of the teeth] as is infixed within the Goummes to be perfect sensible. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 169 Infixing their Nailes in the Fronts of them, they claw off the skin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 145 The animal cannot infix one tooth without all the rest accompanying its motions. 1809 tr. *Mad. Cottin's Amelia Mansfield* I. 109 Whether it is not there that vice enfixes, in silence, her most envenomed stings. 1820 MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 213 Daggers .. which those who wish me to live would not willingly see infixed.

b. *fig.* (of non-material action.)

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 16 O noble Princes ..Infix your myndes to vertue and prudence. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 502, I do protest I neuer lou'd my selfe Till now infixed I beheld my selfe, Drawne in the flattering table of her eie. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Confess. Drunkard*, The vices which they introduced, and the habits they infixed. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1878) 148 So deeply is this habit of thought infixed in modern readers, that [etc.].

† c. To affix. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 887/1 He vsed the seruice of secretaries in all the letters he wrote to him, infixing nothing of his owne hand but the subscription.

d. To fix or fasten on something.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 47 Where the impression of mine eye enfixing, Contempt his scornfull Perspective did lend me. 1843 E. JONES *Sens. & Event* 199 And we can wait thee, Death, our eyes enfixed Firmly there.

2. To fix (a fact, etc.) *in* the mind or memory, so as to cause a deep impression; to impress.

1542 BECON *Potation Lent* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 Grant .. that we .. may so infix in our breasts his most bitter death. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 First soundly infix in thy mind what thou desirest to remember. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ₱ 5 The care with which he shewed all the companions of his early years how strongly they were infixed in his memory. 1889 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 301/2 These thoughts were but infixed more deeply.

3. *Gram.* To insert (a formative element) in the body of a word: cf. INFIX *sb.* 2.

1868, 1883 [implied in INFIXING below].

Hence **Infixed** *ppl. a.*, **Infi·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1552 HULOET, Infyxed, .. *infixus*. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* IX. v. (1678) 218 According as the Body infixed is either hard or easie to be found. 1755 JOHNSON, *Implantation*, .. the act of enfixing or settling. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ix. § 24 Death with the taunting word, and burning grasp, and infixed sting. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Stratific. Lang.* 22 The infixing or incapsulating languages are but a variety of the affixing class. 1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* 347 Of the infixing of a letter between the first and third radical there seems to be no sure proof.

Infixion (infi·kʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from INFIX *v.*, after L. type **infixiōn-em*.] The action of infixing; the condition of being infixed.

1651 STANLEY *Poems* 150 The first [type of cross is] when to one single piece of wood there is affixion or infixion. 1885 SIEVERS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 789/2 The infixion of a nasal in the formation of tense-stems.

† **Infla·gon**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².] *trans.* To put into a flagon.

1611 FLORIO, *Infiascare*, to inflagon, to inflaske.

Inflamable, obs. variant of INFLAMMABLE.

Inflame (inflē·m), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4 enflaumme, 4-5 -flaume, -flawme, -flamme, 5 -fla(u)mbe, 5-9 enflame. *β.* 4 inflaume, 4-6 -flamme, 6 -flambe, 5- inflame. [ME. a. OF. *enflammer, -flamber, -flamer* = Sp. *inflamar*, It. *infiammare*:—L. *inflammāre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *flamma* FLAME. From the 16th c. the prefix has usually been *in-*, and the radical has the same phonetic history as FLAME *sb.* and *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to blaze or burst into flames; to set ablaze; to set on fire; to kindle.

1382 WYCLIF *Mal.* iv. 1 Alle proude men..shuln be stobil; and the day cummynge shal enflawme hem. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lx. (1859) 58 Of wexe ne of matche..ther cometh neuer stynke, but yf that it be fyrst enflammed with fyre. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 9 They..kendlit thair traine of gwn powder quhilk inflamit the timber of the haill hous. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 361 It is Heat, rather than Flame, which neuerthelesse is sufficient to Enflame the Oyl. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Elis.* (1641) 176 *marg.*, Gardiner had inflamed many Martyrs, and hath now his body inflamed. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Cc iv b, The fuse .. inflames the powder. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 237 Action of platinum in inflaming hydrogen gas. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 104 Fire will inflame straw.

fig. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. i. 7 Vse all your power To stop their marches 'fore we are enflam'd: Our discontented Counties doe reuolt.

b. *transf.* To light up or redden as if with flame; to 'fire'.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 Certayn oxen or bulles of fyre so grete that they enflamed alle the region of the ayer. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 577, I will my self conduct thee on thy Way, When next the Southing Sun inflames the Day. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*, I. 119 The torches Inflame the night to the eastward. 1892 C. HAVILAND in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 3/1 The red, reflected sky Inflames the river, tints the trees.

2. *fig.* To set on fire with passion, strong feeling, or desire; to excite passionately.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* civ. 18 Þe worde of oure lord enflaummyd him. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, George* 567 Hou dacyane .. wes inflammyt of yre & tene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Pride enuy and couetise has so enflaumbed þe hertes. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. viii. 330 The wil is heet and inflamyd into loue. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Foure Serm. Songe Ezech.* iii. 61 If we be not then enflamed to praise him with full mouth. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 361 The multitud easelie inflambed gave the alarme. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 242 Honour, Revenge, Contempt and Shame Did equally their Breasts enflame. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 18/1 Having their minds enflamed with passion. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 69 Court and country-party enflamed into a civil war by an unhappy concurrence of circumstances. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 215 The warning .. had served only to enflame Suleiman with fresh ardour to seek him out. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 40 [They] did their utmost to inflame the minds of the people against the heretics.

b. To fire, kindle, rouse (passion, etc.).

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 2 It inflawmes þe affeccyone. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I 141 His anger was inflamed againe. 1732 in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 267 The motive that inflamed his passions upon that subject [Religion]. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. xviii. 162 The reports .. of the first adventurers had inflamed the cupidity of many.

3. To heat, make hot; *esp.* to raise (the body or blood) to a feverish or morbid heat; to excite inflammation in.

1530 PALSGR. 534/2 His lyver is al enflamed with drinkyng of hote wynes. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 238 White wine inflameth or heateth least of all wines. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* N viij b, Hurtes .. hot constitutions, by inflaming the inward parts, and blood. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 282, I put some of the wood into my mouth and chewed it;..for half an hour my mouth was inflamed as if I had taken so much Vitrol. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* IV. 69 If e'er thy Gnome could .. Like Citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 340 We had .. wooden lattices to admit the air, while cool; and with shutters to exclude it, when inflamed. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* i. 59, I saw my father's face Grow long and troubled .. Inflamed with wrath. 1897 FLOR. MARRYAT *Blood Vampire* xv, Her eyes were inflamed with crying.

b. Of a stimulant. (Uniting senses 2 and 3.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Isa.* v. 11 Wo vnto them, that rise vp early to followe drunkennes, and to them that continue vntil night, til the wine do inflame them. *a* 1586 SIR H. SIDNEY in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) App. 23 Lest, being enforced to drink [wine] upon the sudden, you should find your self enflamed. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 320 Others are enflam'd by Wine. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. ix. 116 Stimulants like wine inflame the senses.

4. To add heat or fuel to, to aggravate, augment in violence, exacerbate.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 353 How happy might I bee, if..I might either enkindle this desire, where hitherto it hath not beene, or might enflame it or adde heate vnto it, where it is? 1706 COLLIER *Reply Filmer* (1730) 415 The Repetition of an ill Thing heightens the Degree, and inflames the Guilt. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 123 ¶ 3 This Stream .. rather inflamed than quenched their Thirst. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 540 The customary disputes were renewed and inflamed. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 679 Had he any right to inflame an existing animosity?

† b. To augment (a price, or amount charged).

1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1692) 351 The interest must inflame the price of Irish commodities. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 187 Beware lest this busy and malicious impertinence do not inflame the reckoning. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. i, We passengers are to be taxed to pay all these fineries. I have often seen a good side-board,.. though not actually put in the bill, inflame a reckoning confoundedly.

II. *intr.* 5. To burst into flame; to catch fire.

† b. *transf.* To become very hot (*obs.*).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 296 Long becalmed, whereby the ayre inflam'd, and Sea gave a fierie reflection. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 227 When the metal is red-hot, it melts and inflames instantaneously. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii. 493 It does not inflame, unless mixed with atmospherical or with vital air. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 89 By the friction of solids .. the axle trees of carriages sometimes inflame. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 85 It first smokes and then violently inflames.

6. To become hot or excited with passion; to glow with ardour of feeling.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Jack Cade* xiii, I therby enflamed much the more. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* vi, Their fell disdaine..inflam'd. 1824 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. ii. (1872) 272, I know how soon your noble heart inflames when sympathy and humanity appeal to it.

7. To become inflamed under the action of disease or stimulants; to be affected with inflammation.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 176 Sometime the liver of the Fox inflameth. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 162 The Fibres will not fret or inflame as soon. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 126 The Blister inflamed to a great Degree. 1755 *Man* x. 3 Their high blood being apt to inflame with wine. 1892 *Argosy* Mar. 181 He was compelled to drink sparingly lest his head should inflame. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 313 The patches do not ulcerate or inflame.

Inflameable, obs. variant of INFLAMMABLE.

Inflamed (inflēˑmd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Set on fire, kindled, burning, blazing, in flames. Now *rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 300 Archimedes..saith, the Sunne is a God of enflamed yron. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. L iij b, I had conceipt, we should haue made retreate, By light of the inflamed fleet. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. p. xix, It appears to have been an hollow and inflamed mountain. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 261 The degree of heat in the inflamed fluid. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 37 A huge inflamed sun was breasting the horizon of a wide sheet of sea.

b. *Her.* Depicted as in flames; flamant.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iv. (1660) 118 The Field is, Or, a Mountain Azure, inflamed, Proper. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxi. § 9 (ed. 3) 365 An antique Roman lamp or, inflamed ppr.

2. Enkindled, fired in mind or feeling; fervent, glowing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 [He] with moost enflamed charite prayed for them. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 190 The Duke of Myllan..nourished an inflamed desire to assubject it to him self. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* I. 15 How we come to have such an inflamed Propension to sensible good is another question. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 51 What suitable returns of inflamed and adoring devotion can we make to the Holy One of God?

b. Passionately excited; hot with anger; enraged.

1612–32 DELONEY *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 104 Neither Hodgekins nor Martin could intreat their inflamed Oast to let him downe. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii, They parted mutually inflamed.

3. Affected with feverish or morbid inflammation; red or swollen from inflammation.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* G ij b, [It] very much helpes an inflamed stomacke. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 495 An emollient clyster, which .. will serve as a fomentation to the inflamed parts. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 85 Our guide's eyes were..greatly inflamed.

Hence **Inflaˑmedly** *adv. rare*, in an inflamed or excited manner; hotly, fervently.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 1 My affections began .. more inflamedlier to loue the place of permanent and glorious immortality.

Inflamer (inflēˑməɹ). [f. INFLAME *v.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which inflames or kindles; an exciter, arouser, instigator. (Chiefly in bad sense.)

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 364 The originall nourishing inflamers, which minister the rechaffment to these disloyal attempts. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess. Divinity* (1651) 191 Ceremonies, the cement and mortar of all Exterior, and often the inflamer of interior Religion. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 23 The inflamer of this rebellion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 185 ¶ 4 Interest is likewise a great Inflamer, and sets a Man on Persecution under the colour of Zeal. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 228 Inflamers of their master's follies. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 82 Accordingly I seize this man Isˑmenias as the great inflamer of war. 1881 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/2 The inflamers of public hatred against the Jews.

b. That which causes heat or inflammation (in the blood, etc.).

1747 BERKELEY *Tar-water for Cattle* Wks. III. 490, I knew that tar-water was cordial and diaphoretic, and yet no inflamer.

Inflaming (inflēˑmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INFLAME *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INFLAME; inflammation.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 16 All hys herte was enflaumed to the lode of god, wherofafter that fulfyllynge and enflaumynge .. he broughte fourthe the wordes and the notes. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccxix. 75 If there be any inflamyngs in the breste. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's* etc. *Treas. Anc. & Mod.-T.* I. 15/1 By the Seraphicall enflaming, which is something neere to this divine Fire.

Inflaˑming, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That inflames; in various senses of the vb.

1562 A. BROOKE *Romeus & Jul.* 231 In wait lay warlike Love .. Till now she had escaped his sharp inflaming dart. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 340, I am burn'd vp with inflaming wrath. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ¶ 3 The inflaming kind of Diet which is so much in Fashion. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 82 How unnatural in some, how inflameing in others, are the Descriptions of it! 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 547 Dosed with wine, punch, .. or some other hot and inflaming liquors. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 118 The poles of a galvanic battery..will give off, the one an inflammable and the other an inflaming gas.

Hence **Inflaˑmingly** *adv.*, in an inflaming or exciting manner.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widdowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 50 He does become it [the character of Hymen] most enflamingly. 1731 A. HILL *Adv. Poets* Ep. 8 The Warlike Images, so inflamingly touch'd, in the Great Kinds of Poetry.

Inflammability (inflæməbiˑlĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. So F. *inflammabilité* (Buffon).] The quality of being inflammable; † an inflammable.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 If the ambient air be impregnate with subtile inflamabilities, and such as are of quick accension. 1674 BOYLE *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 25 Sulphur..owes its inflammability to the convention of yet more simple and primary corpuscles. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 26 The high absolute refractive power of oil of cassia .. indicates the great inflammability of its ingredients.

b. *fig.* Excitableness of temperament.

1787 JEFFERSON *Let. to Madison* 30 Jan. in *Corr.* (1829) II. 90 He has one foible, an excessive inflammability of temper. 1858–62 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. x. (1872) III. 166 This royal Young Gentleman, with his vanities, ambitions, inexperiences, plentiful inflammabilities. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264, I had thus an opportunity of witnessing Greek inflammability during parliamentary discussion.

Inflammable (inflæˑməbˈl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 inflamable, 7–8 inflameable. [repr. L. type **inflammābilis*, f. *inflammāre* (see INFLAME and -BLE); perh. immediately from F. *inflammable* (Cotgr. 1611). The 17–18th c. *inflamable, inflameable*, was app. an Eng. formation on the vb.: cf. *blam(e)able*.]

1. Capable of being inflamed or set on fire; susceptible of combustion; easily set on fire.

Inflammable air (*light i. a.*), a name formerly given to hydrogen gas; *heavy inflammable air*, carburetted hydrogen or fire-damp.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xiii. 54 The sulphurous substance and inflamable matter. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 Brimstone is a Minerall body of fat and inflamable parts. 1673–4 GREW *Veget. Trunks* iv. § 4 A volatile and inflammable Spirit. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 93 In what proportions several Liquors contein more or less of inflameable or ardent parts. 1736 *Phil. Trans.* Abr. VIII. 77 (*heading*) Experiments on Inflammable Air. 1779 Inflammable gas [see GAS *sb.* 2]. 1789 AUSTIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 54, I therefore attempted to decompose the heavy inflammable air by means of sulphur, which readily unites with the light inflammable air in a condensed state, and with it forms hepatic air. 1791 [see HYDROGEN]. 1871 ROSCOE *Chem.* 322 Alcohol is very inflammable. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 103 This is the gas which was formerly known as inflammable air, and is now called hydrogen.

2. Easily fired or roused to excitement; excitable, hasty-tempered, passionate.

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 222 Henry..was, moreover, of so violent and inflammable a temper, that half a word was sufficient..to set his blood boiling. 1836 LYTTON *Athens* (1837) I. 442 That lively, high-souled, sensitive, and inflammable people. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 65 Their disposition is very sanguine and inflammable.

3. Of disease: Inflammatory. *rare.*

a 1862 BUCKLE: *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 405 The inhabitants are little liable to inflammable disease.

B. *sb.* An inflammable substance. (Chiefly in *pl.*) Also *fig.*

1770 CRONSTEDT in *Monthly Rev.* 312 Inflammables, which can be dissolved in oils but not in waters. 1794 KIRWAN *Min.* I. 1 The Mineral Kingdom is usually divided into four parts; 1. Earths and Stones. 2. Salts. 3. Inflammables. 4. Metallic Substances. 1807 'CERVANTES HOGG' *Rising Sun* I. 141 There may be some inflammables [women] here, for all that. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 5/8 An alarming fire broke out amongst some cargo, consisting of hay, timber, and other inflammables.

Hence **Inflaˑmmableness**, the quality of being inflammable; **Inflaˑmmably** *adv.*, in an inflammable manner.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 318 They ascribe..to sulphur, as well Odours as inflamableness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inflameableness* [ed. 1731 inflammableness], capableness of being inflamed or set on Fire. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 393 A light, ill-informed, inflammably-constituted public mind. 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* II. ii. 29 Partly by the inflammableness of his disposition in that respect.

† **Inflaˑmmate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inflammāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inflammāre*.] Inflamed.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xiv. 16 God wol haue us partly suget to him, & by loue inflammate passe all maner mannys reson. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* II. ix. (1639) 84 If the skins which be joyned all the length of the breast within be inflammate, then [etc.].

Inflammation (inflămēˈ·ʃən). Also 6–7 inflamation. [ad. L. *inflammātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inflammāre* to set on fire: cf. F. *inflammation*, 14th c. in Littré in sense 2, 16th c. in sense 3: these senses were also in L.]

1. The action of inflaming; setting on fire or catching fire; the condition of being in flames, conflagration.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 31 A thick Exhalation, violently moved out of a cloud, without inflammation or burning. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 366 We will first therefore speake ..of Bodies Enflamed, wholly, and immediatly, without any Wieke to helpe the Inflammation. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. xiii. 269 More proper it had been, that such an inflammation [that of the Cities of the Plain] should have left an Etna, Hecla or Vesuvius behinde it. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light* 185 These different substances require very different degrees of heat, in order to excite their inflammation. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xiii. 313 One of the commonest experiments .. is that of producing inflammation by mixing two fluids perfectly cold. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 230 The inflammation of a gas by electricity.

† b. *concr.* Something in flames or on fire; a blazing body or appearance. *Obs.*

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 27 If lightning or any other inflamation be in the upper part of these clouds. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 31 Another will foretell of Lightning and Thunder..when there are no such Inflamations seene. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 443 One of these inflammations [meteors], of a very extraordinary largeness, was seen at Quito whilst we were there.

2. The action of inflaming mentally, of firing the mind, passions, senses, etc. (in quot. 1597 with liquor); the condition of being so inflamed; excitement, fervour. Also, with *an* and *pl*, an instance of this.

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 103 They are generally Fooles, and Cowards; which some of vs should be too, but for inflamation. 1609–38 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks. 1874 V. 184 Our hearts with inflammations burne. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 24 Their Bodies were divided, but their Affections meet with a higher Inflammation. 1777 BURKE *Addr. to King* Wks. 1842 II. 397 The means of calming a people in a state of extreme inflammation. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vii. 250 The combustion..was soon communicated to the rest, whose bosoms were perfectly prepared for inflammation.

† b. An incitement; a kindling of devotion. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxiv. § 1 The minde .. taketh euerywhere new inflammations to pray.

3. *Path.* A morbid process affecting some organ or part of the body, characterized by excessive heat, swelling, pain, and redness; also, a particular instance or occurrence of this.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xxx. (1541) 47 b, Much sleepe augmenteth heate, more than is necessary, wherby hot fumes and inflamacions are often ingendred. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 26 b/1 The patient complayned of great payne and heate, and inflammation. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xiii. 28 If the bright spot stay in his place, and spread not in the skin,..it is an inflammation of the burning. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 249 It is reckoned good in Inflammations of the Bowels. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 39 The term Inflammation has long been employed by medical men, to denote the existence of an unusual degree of redness, pain, heat, and swelling, in any of the textures or organs of which the human body is composed. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 54 The most common disease of the eye is inflammation of the conjunctiva.

† 4. Augmentation of price or charge: cf. INFLAME 4 b. *Obs.*

1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxxv, That climax of all human ills, The inflammation of his weekly bills.

Inflammative (inflæ·mătiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. type **inflammātīv-us* (perh. in med.L.: cf. obs. F. *inflammatif, -ive*, 15–16th c. in Godef.), f. ppl. stem of L. *inflammāre* to INFLAME: see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* = INFLAMMATORY *a.*

1730–6 BAILEY (fol.), *Inflammative*, of an inflaming nature or quality. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 270 Their favourite liquor is brandy, brought also from Lima, and is less inflammative than rum.

B. *sb.* = INFLAMMATORY *sb.*

1685 KEN *Serm. in Life* (1854) I. 260 That powerful inflammative and preservative of love which Daniel had. *a* 1711 — *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 329 O my crucified God, thou sovereign inflammative of love. — *Philothea* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 415 God, in whom all Inflammatives unite, Which can our Love excite.

Inflammatory (inflæ·mătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type **inflammātōri-us* (perh. in mod.L.: cf. F. *inflammatoire*, 1722 in Hatz.-Darm.): see prec. and -ORY.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or causing an inflamed or blazing condition. *Obs.*

1757 W. THOMPSON *R. N. Advoc.* 44 They can also tell what use those inflammatory Combustibles .. are of. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 572 The chief of the natural curiosities .. is the burning phenomenon, and its inflammatory neighbourhood [Naphtha Springs, near Baku].

2. Tending to inflame with desire or passion; of a nature to rouse passion, anger, or animosity. (Now usually in a bad sense.)

a 1721 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 13, I felt a darted heav'nly Flame .. Thus an inflammatory Ray Devour'd my Heart, dry'd all my Tears away. 1767 *Junius Lett.* ii. 11 People .. read the poisonous and inflammatory libels. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. vi. 121 The inflammatory powers of art were summoned to his aid. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* v. 193 Inflammatory speeches were delivered. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 97 They used the most inflammatory language.

b. Characterized by excitement or passion.

1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 45 Such an inflammatory age.

3. That tends to heat or inflame the blood; exciting the brain or senses; stimulating.

1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* II. iii. § 4 (1734) 140 Without leaving that .. Depression behind it .. like Brandy or inflammatory Spirits. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 159 Everything which was astringent stimulating and inflammatory. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 144 The high activity of Buxton water, and its inflammatory tendency.

4. *Path.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, indicative of, or characterized by inflammation or an inflamed condition of the body.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 278 In inflammatory Distempers .. the Strength may be diminished. 1799 LEAR *Let. Presid. U. S.* in *Sir J. Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) II. 32 His [General Washington's] disorder was an inflammatory sore throat, which proceeded from a cold. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 420 The rapid progress of the inflammatory symptoms. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 42 Papules may or may not be inflammatory.

B. *sb.* An inflammatory agent; that which inflames, excites, or rouses strong feeling or passion.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 159 Her beauty being such an Inflammatory to love. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 262 The assembly chose only to glance at the inflammatories thrown in their way.

Hence **Inflammatorily** *adv.*, in an inflammatory manner.

1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 12 Mar. 282/2 An inflammatorily religious harangue.

† **Inflask**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. IN-2 + FLASK *sb.*] *trans.* To put into a flask.

1611 FLORIO, *Infiascare*, to inflagon, to inflaske.

Inflatable (inflēi·tăb'l), *a.* Also **inflateable**. [f. INFLATE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being inflated, blown out, or distended with air or gas.

1878 *Gentl. Mag.* May 603 This craft was made of caoutchouc, inflatable, and weighed 300 lbs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/1 Inflatable collars .. which will support them in the water. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 3/5 The defendants, an American firm, use an inner inflateable tube and cover.

Inflatant (inflēi·tănt). *rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ANT 1.] That which inflates; an inflating agent.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 May 5/1 The use of this inflatant [coal-gas] limits military ballooning considerably.

Inflate (inflēi·t), *ppl. a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *inflāt-us* blown into, filled by blowing, puffed up, pa. pple. of *inflāre*: see next.] = INFLATED. (Usually construed as pa. pple.)

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 463 Nocht is your famous laud and hy honour Bot wind inflat in uther mennis eiris. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 224 That thou be nat inflate by pryde & lyft up aboue thy selfe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 b, That our scyence or connynge..make vs not inflate with pryde. 1620 T. SCOTT *God & King* (1633) 4 With eyes staring, countenance red and inflate. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* I. xv. (1765) 39 The Pericarpium..varies..in being Turbinate..Inflate, puffed, as in Cardiospermum and Staphylæa. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* vi. 201 The perpetrator is inflate with the persuasion of himself being a demigod in goodness.

Inflate (inflēi·t), *v.* Also 7 **en-**. [f. L. *inflāt-*, ppl. stem of *inflāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *flāre* to blow. For the pa. pple., *inflate* was in early use: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To blow out or distend with wind or air; to fill (a cavity of the body, a balloon, etc.) with air or gas; also *absol.* of food, to cause flatulence.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. vii. (1541) 22 b, They do inflate the stomacke, and cause head ache. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* ix. (1636) 33 If they [pease] be eaten in the Husks, they be hurtfull, and doe inflate. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salerne's Regim.* (1634) 34 Yet the dry figges enflate not so much. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 120 They .. fill the stomacke with winde, and inflate the melt. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 455 The bowels are inflated with wind. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 159 We must inflate the lung, pass a ligature above the affected part, and then dry it in the open air. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. v. 138 The habit of slightly inflating the crop is common to all domestic pigeons. 1871 ROSCOE *Chem.* 31 We can calculate the weight of zinc and sulphuric acid needed to inflate a balloon of the capacity of 150 cubic metres with hydrogen. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 32 A following gale, Risen from the west, inflates with a favouring breath their sail.

fig. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vi. 566 The supposed dignity of a King's Court..inflated the pretensions of the Judges. 1870 R. W. DALE *Week-day Serm.* iv. 81 Honest approbation seldom inflates vanity.

2. To puff up (a person) *with* (also † *by*) high spirits, pride, etc.; to elate. Also *absol.*

[1502: see INFLATE *ppl. a.*] 1530 PALSGR. 591/1 Connynge inflateth excepte a man have grace withall. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* P ij (T.), Envy..Will not admit, that art herself should show By others' fingers; but the mind inflates. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* (ed. 2) I. cxxxv. (*Innocent XI*) 111 Castlemain, the ambassador, was inflated with his master's infatuation. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* Pref., Character that prosperity could not inflate, nor adversity depress. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 254 Talk about learning may inflate with pride.

3. To dilate, distend, or swell; to enlarge unduly.

a 1705 RAY (J.), That the muscles are inflated in time of rest. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 547 We work upon certain unknown nerves, they inflate the muscles. 1782 J. SCOTT *Ess. Paint.* Poems 303 When Passion's tumults in the bosom rise, Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 630 The whole body was emaciated, the eyebrows inflated.

4. To swell or expand artificially or unduly; to expand beyond proper or natural limits; to raise above the amount or value which sound commercial principles would fix.

1843 SIR R. PEEL in *Croker Papers* Apr. (1884), Commerce, inflated by extravagant speculation..demands some remedy. 1844 EMERSON *Yng. American* Wks. (Bohn) II. 298 We inflate our paper currency. 1887 B. F. COWEN in Vincent *You & I, Business Integr.* 641 (Funk), The want of integrity in business has inflated the stocks of our large corporations.

Hence **Infla·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; whence **Infla·tingly** *adv.*, in an inflating manner (Webster, 1856); also **Infla·ter, -or**, one who or that which inflates or puffs up (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* an air-pump for inflating pneumatic cushions, tyres, etc.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Meates inflatynge or wyndye: Beanes, Lupines [etc.]. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* II. Poems 1834 II. 183 In vain, they come, she feels th'inflating grief. 1884 *American* VIII. 84 The clamor of contending inflaters and wreckers at the stock exchange. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 May 2/1 As soon as it is ready, and the gas made, the balloon will be inflated. The inflating, it is calculated, will take three days. 1899 *Mod. Newspaper*, Immediately the tyre becomes slack when riding..the inflator responds, without any aid from the rider.

Inflated (inflēi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Puffed out or swollen by air or gas; in quot. 1700, 'filled with wind'.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Inflated*, blown or puffed up as a bladder with wind. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 750 They chas'd the murderous Fox, With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. 1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* xiii. 137 Up rose with inflated majesty the gaseous globe. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 223 Bridges on..air-tight cases, and inflated skins.

2. Of language: Full of empty rhetoric; turgid, bombastic.

1652 COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* Pref. A v b, A narrative stile ought not to be too much inflated, no more than that of ordinary conversations. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vii. 34 The account he gives of it is long and inflated. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Aug., I did not in general like Akenside's odes..I thought they were too inflated. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 145 Are these titles .. mere pieces of inflated rhetoric?

3. Swollen, expanded, or dilated with hollow interior, as if by inflation.

1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 166 Now th' inflated wave Straining they scale. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 134 Calyx egg-shaped, inflated. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 384 Abdomen inflated and vesicular. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 416/2 *Inflated*, bladdery.

4. Puffed up or elated with vanity, or false notions.

1784 COWPER *Task* V. 268 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit, He gulps the windy diet. 1790 CATH. GRAHAM *Lett. Educ.* 69 Knight errantry was the effect of an inflated imagination. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. vi. 228 The inflated conceptions diffused among their countrymen of the riches of India. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1869) 63 In his ['Thersites'] short speech, of which an inflated presumption is the principal mark.

5. Raised or enhanced in price by speculation or other artificial and temporary causes.

1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. Leeds* 7 Oct., Exported at an inflated state of prices that could not possibly be maintained. 1899 *Morning Herald* 28 June 4/3 There was an unnatural and an unhealthy inflated value put upon land.

Hence **Infla·tedness**, the quality of being inflated.

1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s. v. *Altiloquence*, Turgidity, Inflatedness. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar., Illimitable obtuseness to the bathos of moral and intellectual inflatedness.

Inflatile (inflēi·til), *a.* [ad. late L. *inflātil-is* (Cassiodorus) of or for blowing: see -ILE. Cf. obs. F. *inflatil* (16th c. in Godef.).] Of a musical instrument: Sounded by blowing.

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I. II. ix. 243 The general division of musical instruments is into three classes, the pulsatile, tensile, and inflatile. 1891 *Athenæum* 19 Sept. 390/3 The drum, the flute, and the lyre, as types respectively of percussive, inflatile, and pulsatile instruments.

Inflation (inflēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *inflātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inflāre* to INFLATE. Cf. obs. F. *inflation, -flacion*, etc. (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of inflating or distending with air or gas.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Inflation*, swelling or puffing vp with winde. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vi. 194 Whereby .. the putrifying parts do suffer a turgescence and inflation, and becomming airy and spumous.. ascend unto the surface of the water. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 338 Having separated by inflation, the skin and muscles of one of the posterior extremities of a frog. *Mod.* The inflation of military balloons with hydrogen instead of coal-gas.

2. The condition of being inflated with air or gas, or of being distended or swollen as if with air.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 8 It purges be longes of inflacioun. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XI. 504 This condyment is esy and iocounde Wherof inflacioun shal noon redounde. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) F viij A julep of Roses is good for the inflation of the longes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 The inflation or swelling of the body made in this animal upon inspiration or drawing in its breath. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Winds coming upwards, Inflations and Tumours of the Belly are signs of a phlegmatick Constitution. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 14 By the inflation of its body, the papillae with which the skin is covered, become erect and pointed.

3. The condition of being puffed up with vanity, pride, or baseless notions.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 34 Singular inflacyons & elacyons of the mynde. 1638 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vii. 54 The undoubted fruit of this Doctrine received, would be the inflation of audacious, fiery, fantastick spirited men. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 69 The inflation of Holkar's ambition with the hope that [etc.]. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 172 The words well convey the inflation with which the Catholic revivalists were going to their work.

4. The quality of language or style when it is swollen with big or pompous words; turgidity, bombast.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 A tragicall pompe, and swelling inflation of words. 1791 W. BEAUMONT tr. *Barthelemi's Trav. Anacharsis Greece* (1796) I. p. vi, A style which to an English reader will appear to border on inflation and bombast. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 713 Conceits were the then fashion of the age, as inflation and obscurity are now.

† 5. Of a plague: Spread, extension (cf. DILATATION 2); or (?) increase of virulence. *Obs. rare.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 444 This pest rais with sa terribill inflation, that ilk man that tuk it deceissit within two dayis efter.

6. Great or undue expansion or enlargement; increase beyond proper limits; esp. of prices, the issue of paper money, etc.

1864 WEBSTER, *Inflation*..4 Undue expansion or increase, from over-issue:—said of currency. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 156 Despite the illegal inflation authorized by President Grant. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/1 The never-failing tendency to a needless inflation of our armaments. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* ii. 62 The inflation of prices brought with it a speculative mania.

7. Inspiration, afflatus. *rare.*

1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* iii. 87 The opinion that the priests and priestesses of the oracular temples were nothing more than involuntary subjects of the divine inflation.

Inflationist (inflēi·ʃənist). [f. prec. + -IST.] One who advocates inflation; *spec.* in *U.S.*, and hence elsewhere, one who advocates an increase of the paper currency as beneficial to trade. Also *attrib.*

1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 451 The election of Gilden would spike the whole inflationist battery. 1889 *Times* 5 Mar. 9/2 Originally distrusted as an inflationist, he showed considerable skill in conducting the refunding operations.

†**Infla·tive,** *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *inflātīv-us* (cf. obs. F. *inflatif, -ive*, 15th c. in Godef.), f. ppl. stem of L. *inflāre* to INFLATE: see -IVE.] Of inflating quality or tendency.

1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* Pij, The substance of all pulse is inflative [L. *inflativa*] and harde of digestion. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 22* The inflative instrument, for giving of a fumous medicine. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 925 The distilled water of common Wasps..applied to the belly it makes it swell as if it had the Dropsie..it may be concluded that their venome is exceeding hot and inflative.

‖ **Inflatus** (inflēi·təs). [L. *inflātus* a blowing into, inspiration; cf. INFLATION.] A blowing or breathing into; inflation; inspiration, afflatus.

a 1861 Mrs. Browning (Webster 1864), The divine breath that blows the nostrils out To ineffable inflatus.

Inflect (infle·kt), *v.* [ad. L. *inflect-ĕre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *flectĕre* to bend.]

1. *trans.* To bend inwards; to bend into a curve or angle; hence, simply, to bend, to curve.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 5 Whan he from so grete an highnesse wolde inflecte and bowe downe his yie to the lower party donward, he behelde an horrible pytte. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 24 These [cartilages] occupying the meane space betwixt the ribbes and brest bone, are by expiration inflected. 1665 Glanvill *Scepsis Sci.* viii. 44 It cannot be apprehended but that the line be inflected if some parts of it move faster than others. 1712 Blackmore *Creation* I. (1736) 11 To a determin'd distance they ascend, And there inflect their course, and downward tend. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 410 They must be inflected to that side where the Muscle pulls strongest. 1804 C. B. Brown tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 134 The course of a general wind is often inflected, from 30 to 80 degrees, by the hollow of a river, a ridge of hills [etc.]. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* ii. 22 All the tentacles were soon energetically inflected.

b. *fig.* To bend, incline, dispose.

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 174 Ruth by no means could be inflected..to break company from her mother-in-law. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 17 Inflecting, fashioning and refashioning their religion according to the will and wantonness of them. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινη* Pref. 2 A gentle suppling and inflecting them to pay their Tythes. 1804 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* II. 276 That Memoir of Turgot's which..is at this time still inflecting toward itself the new as it did the old authorities.

†2. *Optics.* To bend in or deflect (rays of light) in passing the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture; to DIFFRACT. *Obs.*

1704 Newton *Optics* (J.), Are they [rays of light] not reflected, refracted, and inflected by one and the same principle, acting variously in various circumstances? 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s. v. *Ray*, Sir Isaac Newton suspects they [light-rays] may have .. a power of being inflected, or bent, by the action of distant bodies. 1811 [see Deflect *v.* 2 b].

3. *Gram.* To vary the termination (of a word) in order to express different grammatical relations.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 449 As to the inflexions of Adjectives by the degrees of comparison .. those which are inflected through all degrees, have several irregularities in the manner of it. 1747 Johnson *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 178 We are to examine .. how they [words] are inflected through their various terminations. 1871 *Public Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 14. 22 Flexion, or Stem-flexion, is the method of inflecting a Stem, that is, of making such changes in its form as may indicate changes in its meaning and use.

4. To modulate (the voice); *spec.* in *Music*, to flatten or sharpen (a note) by a chromatic semitone.

1828 Webster, *Inflect* .. 3. To modulate, as the voice. 1857 Macfarren *Harmony* I. 5 With the Greeks, it allowed of no notes inflected by sharps or flats. 1889 Prout *Harmony* xii. § 274 Whenever a modulation takes place, the note inflected by an accidental is regarded as belonging to the key in which it is diatonic.

Hence **Infle·cting** *ppl. a.*, that inflects.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 242 The Air light, and clear without inflecting parts. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. ix. 200 He ascribes it [inflexion] to the variable density of the ether within and without the inflecting body.

Inflected (infle·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Bent or curved; bent inwards.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 105 Galen .. commends unto us .. not to lye directly, or at length, but somewhat inflected, that the muscles may be at rest. 1796 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 The angle .. which the inflected ray makes with the line drawn [etc.]. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 82, I here sit in an inflected position. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 48 The angle of the lower jaw is almost always inflected. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 165 All the tentacles except three inflected or sub-inflected.

2. *Gram.* Of a word: Varied in the terminations to express varied grammatical relations. Of a language: Characterized by grammatical inflexion.

1775 in Ash. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 Inflected languages such as Latin. 1871 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 30 The essence of an inflected language is, to express by modifications of form that which an uninflected language expresses by arrangements of words.

3. *Inflected arch*: an arch having the curve of its flanks reversed near the crown, so as to terminate in an acute angle. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Hence **Infle·ctedness,** the state or condition of being inflected.

1811-31 Bentham *Univ. Gram.* Introd., Wks. 1843 VIII. 341 Sparingly inflectedness and copiously inflectedness, as applied to language.

Inflection: see INFLEXION.

Inflective (infle·ktiv), *a.* [f. INFLECT *v.* + -IVE; in mod.F. *inflectif.*]

1. Having the quality of inflecting; tending to inflect.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* I. 240 The Inflective veins of the Air (if I may so call those parts, which .. have a greater or less Refractive power than the Air next adjoyning). 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* 13 *note*, Although this inflective Quality of the Air be a great Incumbrance and Confusion of Astronomical Observations.

2. Pertaining to or characterized by grammatical inflexion.

1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 569 Inflective and derivative syllables. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. 104 The glories of a completely inflective language. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 76 Their language had passed into the inflective or highest stage.

Inflector (infle·ktəɹ). *rare*[−1]. [f. INFLECT *v.* + -OR.] That which inflects or bends. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1851 Richardson *Geol.* viii. 273 Propulsion through the water..by the action of the inflector muscles of the tail.

†**Infle·dged,** *a. Obs.* [IN-[3].] = UNFLEDGED.

a 1662 Fuller *Worthies, Barksh.* I. (1662) 97 He therein made nests for many birds; which otherwise, being either infledged or maimed, must have been exposed to wind and weather.

†**Inflee·ing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[1] + FLEEING.] A place to flee into; a refuge.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 2 Mi merci and in-fleing mine, Mi helper and leser mine.

Inflesh, obs. form of ENFLESH *v.*

I·nflex, *sb.* [ad. L. *inflexus* (*u*-stem), synonymous with *inflexio* INFLEXION.] In the grammar of the Bantu languages, the particle prefixed to a root, to form a noun, which has functions similar to those of inflexional suffixes in the Aryan and Semitic languages. (Also called *prefix* or *initial.*)

1859 Colenso *First Steps Zulu-Kafir* ii. 4 Every Zulu noun consists of two parts, the *root* and the *inflex*, the latter being a small particle, which is set before the root, forming with it the complete noun. .. We give the name of inflex to this initial particle, because, by changes of it, certain modifications of the noun are effected, as they are in Latin and Greek, by means of terminal particles .. Thus .. in the Zulu word *umuntu*, person, the root is *ntu*, and the inflex *umu*, which is changed to *aba* for the plural, and the whole word becomes *abantu*, people.

†**Infle·x,** *a. Bot. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inflex-us*, pa. pple. of *inflectĕre* to INFLECT.] = INFLEXED.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf, Inflex Leaf*, that which in growing from its base, turns its point again toward the plant. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 234 The petals are inflex, or bent upwards at the end.

Inflexed (infle·kst), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] Bent inwards; incurved.

1661 Feltham *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 Wks. (1677) 361 Davids right-heartedness became inflex'd and crooked. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 69 Suffice it to provide a brazen tube Inflext. . 1735 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* II. 265 Thy grand machine .. There most direct where seeming most inflex'd. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 255 The tail .. is furnished with an inflexed fork .. usually bent under the body. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59. 1872 Oliver *Elem. Bot.* II. 182 The apices of the petals are often inflexed.

Inflexibility[1] (infle·ksĭbi·lĭti). [f. INFLEXIBLE[1] + -ITY, perh. after F. *inflexibilité* (1611 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; unyielding stiffness, rigidity; firmness of purpose, obstinacy.

1611 Florio, *Inflessibilita*, inflexibilitie. 1706 in Phillips. *c* 1730 A. Baxter *Eng. Nat. Soul* II. 125 (T.) Against the 'inertia' of matter, or the inflexibility of mechanism. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* IV. v, The squire, who knew her inflexibility, interrupted her. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxiii, His features arranged into the utmost inflexibility of expression. 1873 L. Ferguson *Disc.* 218 Mere inflexibility of purpose is not necessarily an excellence. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 337 Bone .. cannot swell, in consequence of its inflexibility.

Inflexibility[2]: see INFLEXIBLE[2].

Inflexible (infle·ksĭb'l), *a.*[1] [ad. L. *inflexibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *flexibilis* FLEXIBLE: cf. F. *inflexible* (13-14th c. in Littré).] Not flexible.

1. Incapable of being bent; unbendable; not pliant; rigid, stiff.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* I. ii. 24 If þat he [the ligament] hadde be inflexible as a boon .. oon lyme myȝte not han meued wiþouten anoþer. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vi. (R.), Of this thing is the king's scepter a very apt signe and token, in that it is ferme and inflexible. 1607 Topsell *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 153 His trunck .. is crooked, gristly, and inflexible, at the root next to the nose. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxi. 188 The bow inflexible resists their pain. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 63 If two equal bodies..be hung at the extremities of an inflexible rod. 1892 *Strand Mag.* Dec. 652/1 An ivory-handled knife with a very delicate inflexible blade.

2. Unbending in temper or purpose; not to be turned from a purpose by persuasion or argument; immovable, inexorable.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (Add. MS. 27,944 lf. 15/1) He is inflexible, stedfast, and faileþ not. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 168 The bischop was inflexibil. 1542 N. Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 6 Not to bee inexorable nor inflexible towardes me your poor servant. 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 145 Fill me with an inflexible Integrity and Constancy in my Duty. 1716 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 21 Nov., She..remains still inflexible, either to threats or promises. 1777 Watson *Philip II*, xvi. (1839) 329 Sebastian adhered to his purpose with inflexible obstinacy. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 727 Billop, though courteous, was inflexible.

3. Unalterable, rigidly fixed.

1693 South *Twelve Serm.* (1698) III. 84 To make it the Rigid Inflexible Rule, which it is to Judge by. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. viii. 220 Nature's laws are more inflexible than iron. 1885 S. Cox *Exposit.* Ser. I. ii. 20 The moral order of the universe is as inflexible as the physical order.

†**Inflexible,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inflex-* (see INFLEX *a.*) + -IBLE.] Capable of being inflected; in *Optics* diffrangible. Hence †**Inflexibi·lity.**

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 405 Hym semede his herte to be more inflexible [L. *inflecti*] to melody then to chevallery. 1796 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 233 Wherefore I conclude that the rays of the sun's light differ in degree of inflexibility, and that those which are least refrangible are most inflexible. 1857 H. Lloyd *Wave-Theory Light* (ed. 2) § 95 Supposing that the rays which differ in refrangibility differ also in inflexibility.

Infle·xibleness. *rare.* [f. INFLEXIBLE[1] + -NESS.] = INFLEXIBILITY[1].

a 1617 Hieron *Wks.* (1619) II. 372 For the inflexiblenesse of it [man's heart], I shewed you erewhile..of what a stony qualitie it is. *a* 1688 W. Clagett 17 *Serm.* (1699) 449 The inflexibleness of true doctrine.

Inflexibly (infle·ksĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an inflexible manner; rigidly, firmly, obstinately; unalterably.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. xvi. Wks. 1194/1 Inflexibly set vpon the purpose to destroy himself. 1647 Br. Hall *Christ Myst.* (R.), We know him indeed to be infinitely and inflexibly just. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1869) I. 382 The payment of this tribute was inflexibly refused. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 310 As far as we could see, it [the ice] remained inflexibly solid.

Inflexion, inflection (infle·kʃən). [ad. L. *inflexiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inflectĕre* (ppl. stem *inflex-*) to INFLECT. Cf. F. *inflexion* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*). As to the spelling cf. CONNEXION, DEFLEXION.]

1. The action of inflecting or bending, or, more particularly, of bending in or towards itself.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xx, A..crafty daunser, which in his daunse coulde imagine the inflexions of the serpente. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. i. 104 They conceive there may be a progression or advancement made in motion without the inflexion of parts. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* III. xxii, There is required a small inflexion of the body. 1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 61 The inflexion of a direct motion into a curve. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 172 Sufficient to cause the inflection of a single tentacle.

b. The condition of being inflected or bent; *concr.* a bending, bend, curvature, or angle.

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 45 The Labyrinth of Crete, built upon a long quadrate, containing five large squares, communicating by right inflections, terminating in the centre of the middle square, and lodging of the Minotaur. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 16 The several inflections of the joynts serve for all kind of figures. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 18 July, Let. to Lewis, [The] view ..varied..according to the inflexions of the road. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 213 The section .. of this ridge is highly instructive, from the great disturbance of the primary strata, and the variety of their inflexions. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 234 This singular inflexion of the magnetic equator in the South Sea. 1856 Woodward *Mollusca* 301 Ligament contained in a spoon-shaped inflection.

c. *fig.* A mental or moral bending or turning.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxviii. § 1 The very steps and inflections euery way..of all passions whereunto the mind is subject. 1774 J. Bryant *Mythol.* I. 190 The allusion will not be..obtained by undue inflexions or distortions. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 158 Even in..self-analysis men are not infrequently insincere and evasive... Were the moral processes incapable of such inflections [etc.].

†2. *Optics.* The bending of a ray of light, at the edge of a body, into the geometrical shadow. Now called DIFFRACTION. *Obs.*

1704 Newton (*title*) Opticks: or a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 377 These shadows are also observed to be bordered with colours. This our author calls the inflection of light. 1796 H. Brougham in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call Inflection. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. ix. 194 There is an inflexion of light differing both from refraction and reflexion, and seeming to depend upon the unequal density of the constituent parts of the ray. 1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 601 s.v. *Light*, These effects, formerly known as *Inflection*, and now called Diffraction.

3. *Geom.* Change of curvature from convex to concave at a particular point on a curve; the point at which this takes place is called *a point of inflexion* (or shortly *an inflexion*); at such a point the moving tangent to the curve becomes stationary, the direction of its angular motion being changed; hence *inflexion* is also applied to such a stationary tangent itself, or to the analogous stationary osculating plane (*plane inflexion*) in a non-plane curve.

1721 BAILEY, *Inflection Point of a Curve* is the Point where a Curve begins to bend back again a contrary Way. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 144 The Point of Inflexion or contrary Flexure is that Point which separates the convex from the concave Part of the Curve. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 100 Points on this circle are therefore points of inflexion on the roulettes to which they give rise; and the circle is hence called the *Circle of Inflexions*. 1886 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. & Integr. Calc.* 240 At a point of inflexion the curve crosses the tangent.

4. *Gram.* The modification of the form of a word to express the different grammatical relations into which it may enter; including the declension of substantives, adjectives and pronouns, the conjugation of verbs, the comparison of adjectives and adverbs (but some treat the last under Derivation or Word-formation).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 297 The rules which are proper and peculiar to any one Language..about the Inflexion of words, and the Government of cases. *Ibid.* 453 Varro.. doth not there design to give an account of the just number of words in the Latin, but only to shew the great variety [of words] which is made by the Inflexion and Composition of Verbs. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 27 The process of forming the different cases of a noun is called inflection.

b. *concr.* An inflected form of a word; also, the inflexional suffix or element.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 21 Rules for all such Grammatical Derivations and Inflexions. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 277 It has now been demonstrated by means of a comparison of the inflexions. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xviii. 189 The indicative mood contains no special inflexions to distinguish it. 1874 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds* 160 Old English is the period of full inflections.. Middle English of levelled inflections..and Modern English of lost inflections. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) 29 This power of treating an inflected form or a complex phrase as though it were a single declinable word, and adding inflections to it, is very remarkable in English.

5. Modulation of the voice; in speaking or singing: a change in the pitch or tone of the voice.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.), The motion of his body and the inflection of his voice. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* vi. I. 108 With regard to inflexions of voice, these are so natural, that, to some nations, it has appeared easier to express different ideas, by varying the tone with which they pronounced the same word, than to contrive words for all their ideas. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 59 It does neither so easily and generally admit, nor so variously introduce those accentual inflexions which they love to employ. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 51 Such melodious sounds and exquisite inflexions could only be produced by organs of the most delicate flexibility. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 765/2 A series of Inflections usually described by modern writers as the 'Gregorian Tones'. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. 10 There was an inflection in her voice which suggested command.

Hence **Infle·xionless** (**inflectionless**) *a.*, void of inflexion or modulation.

1878 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 398 The language had at length reached the all but inflexionless state which it now presents. 1888 MRS. SPENDER *Kept Secret* III. xiii. 225 His voice was subdued and inflectionless.

Inflexional, inflectional (infle·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Pertaining to or characterized by grammatical inflexion.

1832 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 656 That disposition .. to shorten inflexional terminations. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 185 *note*, Pott's formula for the morphological classification of languages was that they are 'isolating' 'agglutinative', and 'inflectional'. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi. 107 It does not lose what it once possessed in the way of inflectional apparatus. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxv. 509 Had no Norman ever set foot on our shores, the inflexional Old-English would still have passed, sooner or later, into the non-inflexional modern English.

Hence **Infle·xionally** (**infle·ctionally**) *adv.*, in regard to inflexion.

1885 G. BADEN-POWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct., The Bushman language is classed inflectionally with the Basque, Finn [etc.].

†**Infle·xity.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *inflex-us* inflected + -ITY, after FLEXITY.] Of rays of light: The quality of being inflected: see INFLECT *v.* 2.

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 360 We may, therefore, say that the rays of light differ in degree of refrangity, reflexity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity.

Inflexive (infle·ksiv), *a.*¹ *rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *inflex-*, ppl. stem of *inflectĕre* to INFLECT + -IVE.] = INFLECTIVE. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Inflexive,** *a.*² *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + FLEXIVE.] Not flexive; inflexible.

1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymns, Mars* 35 And to beare safe, the burthen vndergone Of Foes inflexiue, and inhumane hates.

†**Infle·xure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inflex-*, ppl. stem of *inflectĕre*, after FLEXURE.] A bend, curve, or turn inwards: = INFLEXION 1 b.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 74 It lightly obtaineth aboue the lower part of the splene certaine foldes, or inflexures. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 52 The contrivance of nature is singular in the opening and shutting of Bindeweeds, performed by five inflexures.

†**Inflict,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *inflict-us*, pa. pple. of *infligĕre*; see next.] Inflicted.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 182 b, Thou art .. free from all maledyccyon and opprobry, inflycte to woman for synne.

Inflict (infli·kt), *v.* [f. L. *inflict-*, ppl. stem of *infligĕre* to dash or strike (one thing on or against another), to inflict (punishment).]

1. *trans.* To lay on as a stroke, blow, or wound; to impose as something that must be suffered or endured; to cause to be borne.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 377 No paine they can inflict vpon him Will make him say, I mou'd him to those Armes. — *Lucr.* 1630 Lasting shame On thee and thine this night I will inflict. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. viii. 22 For revengement of those wrongfull smarts, Which I to others did inflict afore. 1611 BIBLE *2 Cor.* ii. 6 This punishment, which was inflicted of many. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 153 A penalty .. hath been usually inflicted in the like cases. 1711 *Light for Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 195 Tho' Cromwell had been dead, yett justice was inflicted on his corps. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 210 [The rattle-snake] inflicts its wound in a moment; then parts, and inflicts a second wound. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 42 Each driver is allowed to inflict a dozen lashes. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 197 The suffering was not wantonly inflicted.

b. To impose something unwelcome. (Often jocular.)

1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* Argt., Wks. (1846) 422 *note*, Master Southey hath inflicted three poems..on the public. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 129 In Prussia, where the order of the great Frederick suffices equally well to inflict a spouse and the bastinado! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 51 Your father is pleased to inflict many lords and masters on you.

2. With inverted construction: To afflict, assail, trouble (a person) *with* something painful or disagreeable. (Now *rare*, and only in sense 1 b.)

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 30 The wycked villaine inflicted her bodye with manifold wounds. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 61 The most just gods For every graff would send a caterpillar, And so inflict [*mod. edd.* afflict] our province. 1652 COKAINE tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 36 Oroondates .. began to be deeply inflicted with it. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* XLVIII. 130 We should be inflicted with less ..twaddle and useless verbosity.

Hence **Infli·cted** *ppl. a.*; **Infli·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Infiitto*, stroken violently, inflicted, smitten against. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Infiittione*, an infliction or inflicting. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I. § 1 The inflicting cause [of the plague] was the Lord. 1652 S. S. *Secretaries Stud.* 202, I hope time wil..weaken these inflictings. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 267 His soul fled in haste through the inflicted wound.

Infli·ctable, *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That can or may be inflicted.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 164 An offence called a contempt of Court, and the punishment inflictable for that offence. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/2 The smallest fine inflictable by law for the particular offence was 40*s*.

Infli·cter, -or. [f. as prec. + -ER¹, -OR. *Inflictor* is according to the L. type from *infligĕre*.] One who inflicts, in senses of the vb. (Usually const. *of* the thing inflicted.)

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 191 God the authour of all good things .. as also the inflicter of all such punishments. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 497 The Jews generally did believe Satan was the Inflicter of all Diseases. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 213 If it so please the all-gracious Inflictor. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlvii, The inflicter of my wound. 1892 ZANGWILL *Big Bow Myst.* 26 How the inflictor of the wound got in or out.

Infliction (infli·kʃən). [ad. late L. *inflictiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infligĕre* to INFLICT. Cf. F. *infliction* (1486 in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of inflicting (pain, punishment, annoyance, etc.); in quot. 1603, the fact of being inflicted.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1216/2 The terror and infliccion of intollerable payne and torment. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. iii. 28 Our Decrees, Dead to infliction, to themselues are dead. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 263 In declared Hostility, all infliction of evill is lawfull. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 19 The infliction of such exemplary punishment. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* i. 17 To punish..by the infliction of pain.

b. An instance of this; something inflicted, as pain, punishment, etc., or in weaker sense, an annoyance, a nuisance, a 'visitation'.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, Our expressless bann'd inflictions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* (1848) 58 Distress'd by such Persecutions, as seem to be Divine Inflictions. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* ii. 21 He was aware that few inflictions could be so dreadful to his father. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. x. 213 What an infliction he must be!

Inflictive (infli·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. type **inflictīvus* (cf. F. *inflictif, -ive*, Cotgr. 1611), f. ppl. stem of *infligĕre*: see -IVE.] Tending to inflict; pertaining to infliction.

1611 COTGR., *Inflictif*, .. inflictiue, inflicting; or, of property to inflict. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 36 Nor have they any inflictive power on his person. 1753 HERVEY *Dial.* I. 10 (Jod.) This will be still more inflictive to an ingenuous mind. 1779 WHITEHEAD *Ode his Majesty's Birth-day*, Like her own oak .. Ev'n from the steel's inflictive sting, New force she gains. 1832 MOORE *Poet. Wks.* II. 339 Without the aid Of that inflictive process, tuning.

Inflood (infl·d), *v.* [f. IN-¹ or ² + FLOOD *v.*] *intr.* To flow in, to enter as a flood. Hence **Infloo·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 119 The Sea Venting its choler in prodigious roars, Where doth the Julian billow boom afar, The deep in-flooding. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* III. i. (1895) 215 She..saw far before her the silent inflooding of the day.

Inflorescence (inflore·sĕns). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *inflōrēscentia* (Linnæus), f. L. *inflōrēscĕre* to come into flower: see IN-² and FLORESCENCE. Cf. F. *inflorescence* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The mode in which the flowers of a plant are arranged in relation to the axis and to each other; the flowering system.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1765) 217 Inflorescence is the manner in which the Flowers are fastened to the Plant by the Peduncle. *Ibid.* 224 Inflorescence affords the truest, and in most Genera the most elegant Distinction. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xix. 272. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Flowers often with a centrifugal inflorescence. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. vii. 82 It is convenient to speak of the Flowering System, or mode of arrangement of the flowers of plants, as the *Inflorescence*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. (ed. 6) 141 *Inflorescence*, a term which would literally denote the time of flower-bearing, was applied by Linnæus to the mode, that is, to the disposition of blossoms on the axis and as respects their arrangement with regard to each other. Anthotaxy..is a better term.

b. The collective flower or blossom of a plant.

1851 *Beck's Florist* 128 There they produce their brilliant inflorescence amid a variety of Passion-flowers, Bromelias, and Ferns. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 52 In mass, the inflorescence resembles sheets of flame. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 115 The solitary flower, or the connected system of flowers arising from one point, is called the inflorescence. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* vii, There are few objects of more exquisite..beauty than this inflorescence.

2. The process of flowering or coming into flower; blossoming. Also *fig.*

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 271/2 No leaves during inflorescence. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 358 Early flowering grasses .. at their period of inflorescence. 1885 O. W. HOLMES in *Century Mag.* XXX. 488 Those who are just coming into their time of inflorescence.

Inflow (i·nflō), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + FLOW *sb.*¹] The action or fact of flowing in; that which flows in; = INFLUX. *lit.* and *fig.*

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 292 In the belief that through them came Vast spiritual inflow. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 182 A door is opened .. to the inflow of much solid gain. 1865 *Reader* 11 Feb. 161/3 The extraordinary inflow of Europeans, Americans and Chinese. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 498 In the depths of the Straits..it is less interfered with..by the surface inflow. 1881 P. BROOKS *Candle of Lord* 225 Tell me .. the real nature of your friend's influence, the inflow of his life on yours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 746 The blood must be maintained at a normal standard by a regular inflow of nutritive material.

attrib. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 390 Securely tying the rubber pipe..to the reservoir inflow pipe.

Inflow (inflō·), *v.* [f. IN-¹ + FLOW *v.*]

†**1.** *intr. Astrol.* To flow in; to exert astral influence; = INFLUE *v. Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 93 Either the stars doe inflow and imprest .. or not. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 150 The vertue of such and such a star..they hold to be propitious, in-flowing into the life and death of men.

2. To flow in.

1882 H. SCOTT HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 204 The forces set loose by that Divine affection unceasingly inflow, inrush, invigorate.

†**3.** *trans.* To cause to flow in. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* (1839) 70 What is the meaning of these words, The first cause does not necessarily inflow any thing into the second.

Hence †**I·nflowed** *ppl. a.*, that has flowed in.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* I. iii. 16 Either of these [prescriptions] .. will .. dry up the inflowed Humour.

Inflowering (inflaue·riŋ). [f. IN-² + FLOWER *v.* + -ING¹, after F. *enfleurage*.] A process whereby the aroma of flowers is extracted, the essential oils being absorbed in fixed oils and fatty substances.

1885 PIESSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 526/2 Certain flowers .. do not yield their attars by distillation .. In these cases the odours are secured by the processes of inflowering (enfleurage), or by maceration.

Inflowing (i·nflōwiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of flowing in; inflow, influx.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 198 The inflowynge of this flowde. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 53 The soule is of the essence of God, or a secrete inflowing of Godhead. 1842 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* (1878) 402 The engrafting of the branch is good, the inflowing of the sap good, but the fruit is the end in view. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xx. 345 Yet this inflowing does not take the shape of a due north wind.

I·nflowing, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That flows in.

1611 FLORIO, *Infruente*, influent, inflowing. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. 4 A city that fringes the curve of the inflowing waters. 1855-8 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* iv. § 231 The circle of inflowing air is gradually enlarged. 1871 *Daily News* 13 Sept., Researches .. made into the inflowing and outflowing currents of the Baltic and the Mediterranean.

†**I·nfluct.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + L. *fluctus* flowing, flow, flood: after *influĕre* to flow in.] = INFLUX; inflow.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. II. 8 No habits immutably fix without the Influct of the Holy Ghost.

†**Influe,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *influer* (14-15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *influĕre* to flow in: see INFLUENCE.] *intr.* To shed astral influence: = INFLOW *v.* 1.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Lazares* Q ij b, Some constellacion that influed equally vpon a kynred, and specyally on them that dwelt togyder.

Hence †**I·nfluing** *vbl. sb.* = INFLUENCE 2.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Joh Triumph.* IV. 451 Canst thou restrain the pleasant influing Of Pleiades the ushers of the spring?

Influence (i·nfluĕns), *sb.* [a. F. *influence* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) emanation from the stars (also inflow of water; affluence) = Pr. and Sp. *influencia*, It. *influenza*, late or med.L. *influentia*

f. L. *influent-em*, pr. pple. of *influĕre* to flow in. The astrological sense (corresp. to late L. *influxus (stellarum)* 'astral influence', 4th c. in Firmicus) was common in med.L.: cf. Pico di Mirandola *adv. Astrologos* iii. 5. Sense 4 was already established in Scholastic Lat.: Aquinas (*c* 1260) has *influentia causæ* (Prof. Bywater).]

†1. The action or fact of flowing in; inflowing, inflow, influx: said of the action of water and other fluids, and of immaterial things conceived of as flowing in. Also *concr.* flowing matter. *Obs.*

1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 28 At suche tymes as the Inhabitantes of the sam town cannot com to the paroche church for the Influence of water when the water here is bigge. 1577–87 Harrison *England* in *Holinshed's Chron.* I. 77 The Towie .. taketh in the influences of diverse waters in one chanell. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. Ind.* 98 In the .. branches of those Trees they make incisions .. under which they hang Pots .. to preserve the influence which issues out of them in a large quantity in the night-season. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 158 The Phantasie..of Man, which is various, according to those various Temperaments that have ingredience and influence into him. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 250 The sources of Conquests like those of great Rivers are generally obscure, until their streams increasing by the influence of others, make mighty inundations.

2. *spec.* in *Astrol.* The supposed flowing or streaming from the stars or heavens of an etherial fluid acting upon the character and destiny of men, and affecting sublunary things generally. In later times gradually viewed less literally, as an exercise of power or 'virtue', or of an occult force, and in late use chiefly a poetical or humorous reflex of earlier notions.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 569 (618) O, Influences of þise heuenes hye. Soth is þat vnder god ye ben oure hierdes. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. lxxv. Tollem. MS.), Stones þeþ diuerse in virtu and in kynde; also influence of heauen comeþ into þer place, and prenteþ þerin þe effectes þerof. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 630 O goddesse immortall .. do thy diligence, To let the streames of thine influence Descend down. 1483 Caxton *Cato* E v b, The synne whyche I haue doon ageynst myn owne wylle and by the influence of the planette on whiche I am borne. 1490 — *Eneydos* xxiv. 89 The sterres..by their coniunctions and moeuynge and influences celestyalle, that sygnyfye and denounce the dysposycion secret of the deuine prouydence. 1555 Eden *Decades* 94 In the nyght, the mone and other coulde planettes: but in the daye the soone and other hotte planettes doo chiefely exercise theyr influence. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Job* xxxviii. 31 Canst thou restraine [1611 bind] the sweete influences [*R. V.* the cluster] of the Pleiades? [Coverd. Hast thou brought ye vij starres together?] 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. viii. 42 What euill starre On you hath frownd, and pourd his influence bad? 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 119. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 182. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 511 The Astrologers call the euill Influences of the Starrs, Euill Aspects. 1658 Earl Monmouth tr. *Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 199 This maligne influence of the Heavens. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 375 The Pleiades before him danc'd, Shedding sweet influence. 1704 Steele *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 40 The Sun to me shed Influence in vain. 1752 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 27 They say the sun sends down much the same influences whenever he comes into the same signs. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 114 Stars! Your balmiest influence shed! 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. xi. 391 One of the leaden influences on me of the planet Saturn.

b. *transf.* The exercise of personal power by human beings, figured as something of the same nature as astral influence. Now only *poet.*

1439 Lydg. *Lyfe St. Albon* (1534) A ij, I stande in hope his influence shall shyne My tremblyng penne by grace to enlumyne. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 23, I set my mynde wyth percyng influence To lerne her scyence, the fyrst famous arte. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* III. i. 183 If I be not by her faire influence Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept aliue. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) Ep. Ded. ¶ iij, To eclipse your Gracious aspect and influence unto our Church and State. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 122 Store of ladies, whose bright eyes Rain influence, and judge the prize. 1673 Grew *Anat. Roots* Ded., The Vintage of the whole, will depend much upon the continued Influence of your Beams. 1805 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 226 The truly great Have all one age, and from one visible space Shed influence.

†c. Disposition, nature, or temperament, as held to be the result of astral influence. *Obs.*

14.. *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 53 Charbonclys ..Shewe in darknesse lyght .. By ther natural heuenly influence. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 60, Germans and Bohemians, nations by influence heavie, slowe. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. (1739) 102 And yet .. they were not always of such sad influence, but had their *lucida intervalla.* 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* C v b, Neither is it naturall to all those, which are born under one Constellation, to have like Influences.

†3. The inflowing, immission, or infusion (*into* a person or thing) of any kind of divine, spiritual, moral, immaterial, or secret power or principle; that which thus flows in or is infused. *Obs.* (Passing into 4 or 5.)

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 16 Wateris..Oute of wellis of oure Saviour, Wiche have vertu to curen alle langueres, Be influence of her grete swettness. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* II. xxxi. 24 They thought yt Juno that Goddesse, had by her influence, gyuen that grace vnto ye Ganders. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 387/1, I think that god gaue an influence of his power into that plaster, wherby he cured hys yien. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lvi. § 5 God hath his influence into the very essence of all things .. All things are therefore partakers of God, they are his offspring, his influence is in them. 1611 Bible *Wisd.* vii. 25 She is the breath of the power of God, and a pure influence flowing from the glory of the Almighty. 1623 Ailesbury *Serm.* (1624) 1 The vnknowne God, whose influence to all his Creatures was made knowne by the Poet. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 695 So spake the false Arch-Angel, and infus'd Bad influence into th' unwarie brest Of his Associate. 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 111 An eternal Creation of them by Almighty God, and an unintermitted Influence from him to support them.

4. The exertion of action of which the operation is unseen or insensible (or perceptible only in its effects), by one person or thing upon another; the action thus exercised. Orig. const. *into* (cf. 3); now *on, upon, in. Undue influence*: see Undue.

Physical Influence (mod.L. *influxus physicus*), the direct action of matter upon mind, and mind upon matter, as a doctrine of metaphysics: see quot. 1836–7.

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 869 A gibing spirit, Whose influence is begot of that loose grace, Which shallow laughing hearers giue to fooles. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 3 The wisdom of conversation .. hath .. an influence also into business and government. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 36 A Physicall operation is a reall influence into the effect. 1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 177 Examples of Great ones..have ..a great influence on manners. 1672 Temple *Ess., Orig. & Nat. Govt.* Misc. (1681) 45 The Nature of Man seems to be .. varied .. by the force and influence of the several climates where they are born and bred. 1680 H. Dodwell *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 166 The main design of those Sciences, and their influence in Divinity. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 172 The reason..why the magnetic influence directs to the poles. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 3 Before they had much influence on my thoughts. 1833 N. Arnott *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 125 Heat has powerful influence also on animated nature, both vegetable and animal. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Lect. Metaph.* xvi. (1859) I. 306 The fourth hypothesis is that of Physical Influence (*Influxus Physicus*). On this doctrine, external objects affect our senses, and the organic motion they determine is communicated to the brain. The brain acts upon the soul, and the soul has an idea,—a perception. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* I. ii. (1852) 85 The land tax would .. have comparatively little influence in preventing or retarding improvements. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. viii. 116 The offence of undue influence..includes the use of force, or threatening any damage or loss, or practising any intimidation against a voter. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xiii. (1877) 237 The Ephesian crowd that shouted 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians', was under the influence of a religious zeal. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* ii. 31 Neither plants nor insects would be what they are, but for the influence which each has exercised on the other.

†b. Bearing, relation. (Const. *into.*) *Obs.*

1672 Evelyn *Corr.* 17 Sept., I would .. be glad to know, what light your Lordship can give me out of the letters and dispatches of my Lord Holles, Mr. Coventrie, and Sir Gilbert Talbot, which have all of them an influence into that affaire.

5. The capacity or faculty of producing effects by insensible or invisible means, without the employment of material force, or the exercise of formal authority; ascendancy of a person or social group; moral power *over* or *with* a person; ascendancy, sway, control, or authority, not formally or overtly expressed.

1652 Heylin *Cosmogr.* IV. 113 It is probable..that those of New England .. were of like influence also amongst the Natives. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1826 IV. 117 The vast influence which the order of Jesuits acquired. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 243 The influence of the crown naturally makes a septennial parliament dependent. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Ostig* 202 The laird .. cannot extend his personal influence to all his tenants. 1786 Burke *Art. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 140 Engaging..that no British influence shall be employed within his dominions. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xiii. (1846) 90 She has no influence with .. my sisters that could be of any use. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxviii. 177 This position gave him a vast amount of 'influence' which he continued to use for his own advantage. 1898 Lugard in *Daily News* 7 Mar. 7/2 When the partition of Africa began in and subsequent to 1885, the hitherto unknown principle of spheres of influence was introduced into international custom in order to avoid dangerous complications between European nations. *Mod.* He owed his position to influence, not to merit. Have you any influence with any of the electors?

6. A thing (or person) that exercises action or power of a non-material or unexpressed kind.

1736 Butler *Anal.* II. vii. Wks. 1874 I. 260 These prejudices .. are to be considered as influences of a like kind to enthusiasm. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. iv. (1876) 23 Musical studies, the most powerful of softening influences. 1888 W. D. Lighthall *Yng. Seigneur* 9 He was an influence in the Dominion Legislature.

7. *Electr.* = Induction 10.

[1767 Priestley *Hist. Electricity* 247 The electric fluid, when there is a redundancy of it in any body, repels the electric fluid in any other body, when they are brought within the sphere of each other's influence.] 1870 Tyndall *Lect. Electr.* 14 This forcible separation of the two fluids of a neutral conductor, by the mere proximity of an electrified body, is called *electric induction.* Bodies in this state are also said to be electrified by *influence.* 1883 E. Atkinson tr. *Mascart & Joubert's Electr. & Magn.* § 301 I. 289 This is magnetisation by influence, or induced magnetisation.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *influence-rich* adj.; **influence machine** (*Electr.*), an induction-machine.

1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxx, Influence-rich to soothe and save. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 286 An instantaneous photograph, taken..by a spark from a Holtz or other influence machine. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 16 July 3/1 Mr. Wimshurst, the inventor of the influence machine.

Influence (i'nflŭĕns), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. mod. F. *influencer* (1792 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To exert influence upon, to affect by influence. a. To affect the mind or action of; to move or induce by influence; sometimes esp. to move by improper or undue influence. (Often with advb. extension, defining the nature or object of the influence.)

1658 Cromwell *Sp.* 25 Jan. in *Carlyle*, He [the Pope] influences all the Powers, all the Princes of Europe to this very thing. 1676 Newton in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 385 As if I influenced the press in what concerns Mr. Linus and me. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 357 ¶ 9 The Representation .. is wonderfully contriv'd to influence the Reader with Pity and Compassion. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 310 The very little prospect..of any termination to hostilities .. certainly influenced the men to desert in greater numbers. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. II. ii. 250 In his political course he was more or less influenced by a sense of duty. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. III. 94 As the brain may influence the mind, so may the mind influence the brain. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 51 Could he see the pope in person, he thought that he could influence him. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 180 In the opinion of judges, whose fiat is possibly influenced. 1891 E. W. Bemis in *Chautauquan* 605 (Funk) Expenditures to 'influence' city council.

b. To affect the condition of, to have an effect on.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xiii. 125 The Senses, Phancy, and what we call Reason it self, being thus influenc'd by the Bodies temperament, and little better then indications of it. 1704 Newton *Optics* (J.), These experiments..are not influenced by the weight or pressure of the atmosphere. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 448 This natural heat is influenced by frequent excesses in drinking. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 6 (*The Monk* i.), The same causes.. which influence the tides themselves. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* xii. 267 The specific gravity of glass is influenced by the degree of heat to which it has been exposed during its vitrification. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* Introd. (1862) 20 The Sovereign can influence the conduct of public affairs. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ii. 12 Being less influenced by the atmospheric resistance.

2. *intr.* To exert influence; to work influentially *on, upon* a person or thing (*obs.*). Now only as an absol. use of 1 a.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 34 A thing that .. infects the whole life, and influences upon most actions. 1675 Sharp *Wks.* (1754) I. ii. 41 It [religion] influenceth upon us, in order to the making us more useful. 1755 J. Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 83 So little did the virtues of his mother .. influence on his mind and behaviour. 1756 Foote *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 118 Canst thou..suppose thy frippery dress .. could influence beyond the borders of a brothel? 1897 *Daily News* 21 June 2/7 The Queen no longer rules; but she influences.

†3. *trans.* To cause to flow in; to infuse, inspire, instil. *Obs.*

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ.* 317 The Clergy..in Revenge influence a double Corruption upon the Seculars. 1701 in *N. Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 378 The long Experience.. had of the Justice and Veracity of Coll. Hamilton, ought to have influenced a Beliefe of what he related to Us. 1705 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 105, I cannot but be ashamed..that the Gospel should have influenced no better principles into your hearts.

Hence **Influenced**, **Influencing** *ppl. adjs.*

1709 Mrs. D. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 244 His Almighty influencing Spirit. 1718 Prior *Power* 667 By whose kind power and influencing care The various creatures move, and live, and are. 1818 Cobbett *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 99 To shew what a set of influenced and insignificant things now have the power to ruin and enslave us. 1850 Daubeny *Atom. The.* ix. (ed. 2) 310 An ample margin seems to be still left for other influencing causes.

Influenceable (i'nflŭĕnsăb'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -able.] Capable of being influenced.

1859 *Life Eben Henderson* iv. 200 All hearts are influenceable from above.

Influencer (i'nflŭĕnsəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who or that which influences.

1664 H. More *Myst. Inig.* 473 The head and influencer of the whole Church. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 103 Known as the chief influencer of her conduct. 1826 E. Irving *Babylon* I. iv. 309 The chief and sovereign influencers of the destinies of men. *a* 1866 J. Grote *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* x. (1870) 167 Honour is one of the most powerful influencers of human nature.

†**Influenciary.** *Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *influentia* Influence + -ary[1].] One who or that which possesses or exercises influence.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* I. xiii. (1662) 51 The other Influenciaries hold the same power of the Heavens as these.

Influencing (i'nflŭĕnsiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Influence *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the verb Influence; exertion of influence.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* I. 5 The Horrors of Oppression .. uninterruptedly defeat all influencing of the Climate. 1810 Southey *Kehama* XVIII. x, Though all other things Were subject to the starry influencings. 1886 Dowden *Shelley* I. 533 Its ['Alastor's'] influencings upon us are like those of the autumnal wind.

Influencive (i'nflŭĕnsiv), *a. rare.* Also -sive. [irreg. f. Influence *v.* or L. *influens* pr. pple. + -ive: app. due to Coleridge.] Having the quality of influencing; influential.

1809 Coleridge *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 616 Many of the most distinguished and influencive of the patriotic party were zealous Catholics. *Ibid.* 643 A widely influensive Morning Paper. 1820 — *Lett., Convers.* etc. I. Let. xv. 157 Savagely as I have been injured by one of the two influensive Reviews. 1842 Sara Coleridge *Mem. & Lett.* I. 259 She was a most impressive influencive person. 1857 Choate *Eloq. Revol. Periods* in *Addr.* (1878) 168 How influencive and inevitable the sympathy.

†Influency. *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *influentia*: see INFLUENCE and -ENCY.] = INFLUENCE *sb.*

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. (1651) 177 That dark body..that is interposed betwixt the philosophicall Sunne and Moone, and keeps off the influencies of the one from the other. *Ibid.* 189 Crude gold is .. most fit to receive the influencies of the Sun.

Influent (ĭnflŭĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *influent-em*, pres. pple. of *influĕre* to flow in: cf. F. *influent* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Flowing in (in early use in astrological sense).

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. iii. in Ashm. (1652) 114 Phebus it smiteth with his Heate influent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 42 [The sun] Defundand fra hys sege etheriall Glaid influent aspectis celicall. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 113 By [wearing] them the afflicted place receiveth a double relief; first, it resisteth the influent humors. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 274 Stars, luminous and cleare..full of influent vertue. *a* 1705 RAY *Creation* II. (1714) 277 The refluent Blood .. is a Pondus to the influent Blood. *a* 1800 COWPER tr. *Milton's Elegies* i. 9 Where Thames, with influent tide, My native city laves. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 713/2 One of the influent streams.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1445 LYDG. *Testament* in *Min. Poems* (1840) 241, I now purpoose, by thy grace influent, To write a tretys. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1096 Pe hey and nobyll Influentt grace of .. Iesus. 1739 J. HUXHAM *Fevers* ii. (1750) 26 The Constitution of the Solids and Fluids .. may be so far depressed as to bring on the low Influent, or slow nervous Fever. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XIX. (1852) 277 Born Of effluent or influent Deity. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 331 Living through God's influent life.

†2. Exercising celestial or astral influence or occult power. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. Envoye, An heuenli signe bi Influent pourueiaunce Sent from aboue to shewe Edwardis riht. 1613 HEYWOOD *Braz. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 217 If the Moones spheare can any helpe infuse, Or any influent Starre. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded. 46 As th' influent stone .. Lifts high the heavy iron. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 625 Multitudinous mountains..panting from their full deep hearts Beneath the influent heavens.

†3. Exercising (mental, moral, or physical) influence *on*, *upon*; influential. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 89 So tumultuous were the disordered Souldiers, and the occasions of revenge and quarrellings so influent. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ix. § 2. 174 [Humility] is more operative and influent upon others, then any other vertue. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 6, I finde no office..assigned unto Dr. Cox..who was vertually influent upon all. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xiii. 178 The old may have the same effects influent on our times.

B. *sb.* A river or stream which flows into another or into a lake; a tributary, an affluent.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 116 The Rumuma river..a southern influent or a bifurcation of the Mukondokwa. 1881 *Academy* 21 May 366/3 One of the largest influents of the Zambesi.

Influential (influe·nʃăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. med.L. *influentia* INFLUENCE + -AL.]

†1. *Astrol.* Possessing or exercising the influence formerly attributed to the stars; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of astral 'influence'. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* b iij b, Mans body, and all other Elementall bodies, are altered, disposed, ordred .. by the Influentiall working of the Sunne, Mone, and the other Starres and Planets. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 Shining not like a sweetly influentiall star, but flashing like an angry bloody Comet. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 137 Potentiall influxes, influentiall proclivities, seminall dispositions. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 Atmosphaerical Air .. is a mixt Body of Luminous and Magnetical Effluviums, powdred with the influential Atoms of Heaven from above.

†b. *transf.* Exercising, caused by, or of the nature of supernatural or spiritual influence; working by mysterious or hidden processes. *Obs.*

1643 T. CASE 3 *Serm.* (1644) 32 The more full and sweet influentiall manifestations of his [God's] presence among them. *a* 1721 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 23 His Unction's influential Force. 1745 W. THOMPSON *Sickness* II. 652 Thy influential vigour reinspires This feeble frame.

2. Having or exerting influence, power, or effect. Const. *on*; † formerly *unto*, *upon*, *to*, *towards*, *of*.

1655 S. ASHE *Fun. Serm. 18th June* 28 The whole City, unto which he was profitably influentiall. 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 336/1 It seems to be superadded as a generall Duty influentiall upon all the pieces [of armour] fore-named. *a* 1677 BARROW *Pope's Supremn.* (1687) 140 Hurtful errours, influential on practice. 1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 13, I was willing so far to consult their safety, as not to be influential to their prejudice, by any act of mine. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. xi. 279 The Disposition of our Hearts being..Influential towards the Bent and Bias of our Judgments. 1757-8 *Herald* II. xxii. 97 All the qualities..should be blended together in our minds and hearts, and made influential of our opinions and practices. 1892 JAS. BROWN *Serm.* 163 A motive influential on life.

3. Having, possessing, or characterized by great influence or power; powerful. a. Of persons.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 550 He was of such an ouerruling Genius..as enabled him to be very influential among the Citisens. 1787 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 14 Fay, and Ira Allen, two of the most influential individuals in that country. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 170 The large and influential portion of the English nation. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 8 Apr., He [Burke] would have been more influential if he had less surpassed his contemporaries. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Grey's family connections were numerous and influential.

b. Of things.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 518 So influential are Faction and Prejudice, in Matters of Justice. 1757-8 *Herald* I. viii. 121 More ceremony, and a greater regard for forms .. are .. influential principles in every other kingdom of Europe. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iii. 111 Any error which may affect the astronomical determination of a star's altitude will be especially influential. 1852 H. SPENCER *Ess., Phil. Style* (1891) II. 334 However influential the precepts thus dogmatically expressed, they would be much more influential if reduced to something like scientific ordination. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 6/1 To make these various elements of power politically influential, they must be organized.

absol. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 291 Mr. Moore's general system of acquiescence with the influential in all its forms.

4. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or working by influence. *rare.*

1795 COLERIDGE *Plot Discov.* 28 Nov. 43 The Liberty of the Press (a power resident in the people) gives us an influential sovereignty.

B. *sb.* An influential person. *rare.*

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XV. 224 Comparison .. between the fashionables of England and the influentials in France.

Influentiality (-ʃiæ·lĭti). *rare.* [f. prec. + ITY.] The quality of being influential; an instance or example of this; *concr.* an influential personage.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 206 Keep your red-tape clerks, your influentialities, your important businesses. 1848 W. E. FORSTER in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1888) I. 239 No influentiality likes to give tickets over the mob.

Influentially (influe·nʃăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

†1. *Astrol.* With astral or stellar influence. *Obs.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 97 Why the starres should be more notable for influentially operating and efficaciously inclining at the point of the edition, parturition, or birth. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 3 Look upon opinions as thou doest upon the moon .. Embrace not the opacous and blind side of Opinions, but that which looks most Luciferously and influentially unto Goodness.

2. In the way of influence; in such a way as to exercise or exert influence.

1670 PENN *Case Lib. Consc.* 28 Plenty .. will be converted into Poverty by the Destruction of so many thousand Families .. and that not only to the Sufferers, but influentially to all the rest. 1821 *Examiner* 706/1 His temper was practically and influentially Norman. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 36. 132 The Revelation .. is such that its sum and substance may be influentially conveyed to men in any language under heaven.

3. By persons of influence.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2 The following gentlemen have been influentially invited to allow themselves to be put in nomination.

4. *Electricity.* By induction: cf. INFLUENCE *sb.* 7.

1792 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII. 233 During this time, the rod was only electrified with its own electricity, or what has been termed influentially electrified.

Influenza (influe·nzā). [a. It. *influenza*, lit. 'influence':—med.L. *influentia*: see INFLUENCE.

It. *influenza* has the various senses of Eng. *influence*; but has, besides, developed (app. from the notion of 'astral' or 'occult influence') that of 'visitation' or 'outbreak' *of* any epidemic disease which assails many people at the same time and place (e.g. *influenza di catarro*, *influenza di febbre scarlattina*), a sense known as early as 1504; hence, absolutely, 'an epidemic'; in 1743 applied specifically to 'the epidemic' (called also *la grippe*) which then raged in Italy, and spread over Europe generally, and for which the Italian word (anglicized in pronunciation) became the English specific name.]

A specific febrile zymotic disorder, highly contagious, and occurring for the most part in widespread epidemics. Its symptoms and sequelæ are extremely variable, but generally include rapid prostration and severe catarrh. The mortality is not high in proportion to the numbers attacked.

The term has been also applied loosely to any severe catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, esp. to a 'cold in the head' with running at the nose, sometimes called an *influenza-cold*. This use was frequent in the interval between the epidemic of 1847-8, and that which began in 1889, during which period no true influenza visited Great Britain.

1743 *Lond. Mag.* 145 News from Rome of a contagious Distemper raging there, call'd the *Influenza*. 1743 MANN *Let. to Walpole* 12 Feb. in Doran '*Mann*' *& Manners* (1876) I. vi. 144 Everybody [in Rome] is ill of the *Influenza*, and many die. 1750 J. HUXHAM *Fevers* ii. (ed. 2) 20 The catarrhal Fever, which spread through all Europe under the Name of *Influenza* in the Spring 1743, frequently became pleuritic or peripneumonic. 1762 MRS. MONTAGU in Doran *Lady of last Cent.* (1873) 133 Mr. Montagu..had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called *Influenza*. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 62 Confin'd to bed two days with the *new influenza*. 1801 NELSON 5 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) IV. 403 Sir Thomas Graves is still very ill..In the St. George we have got the Influenza. 1803 DUNCAN *Ann. Med. for* 1802 II. II. 480 The Influenza as it has appeared in Edinburgh in 1803 .. has extended itself at different periods for near a thousand years past over almost the whole of Europe. 1831 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 29 Very unwell with the influenza that has, more or less, affected everyone this season. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Lect. Clin. Med.* XXV. 543 In the portion of the nineteenth century already elapsed four influenzas have already occurred, viz., in 1803, 1831, 1834, and 1837. 1852 THEO. THOMPSON *Ann. Influenza* 2 In 1510, the first well described and widely prevalent epidemic of Influenza appeared. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 1018 The practice, so common among the higher classes in this country, of designating as influenza any catarrhal attack that happens to be painful and distressing. 1892 F. A. DIXEY *Epidemic Influenza* 1 During the first twenty-two weeks of 1890, 599 deaths were returned in London as primarily due to influenza..[but] the tale of victims direct or indirect of this destructive malady cannot have fallen far short of 2800 for London alone.

b. A communicable disease of horses, characterized by shivering and fever, affection of the respiratory organs, and great weakness.

1872 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 209 An influenza is raging among the horses.

c. *fig.* Applied to a mental or commercial epidemic; a prevalent craze; an attack of some general state of prostration.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 199 The learned Michaelis .. says, that it [the attempt to derive all words from Hebrew] is the reigning influenza, to which all are liable, who make the Hebrew their principal study. 1784 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 268 The present influenza is the banko-mania. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juv. Indiscretions* (1786) I. 153 Mr. Downes was certainly smitten with Lavinia Orthodox, but not with the matrimonial influenza. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* XXIV. (1862) 56 Such preachers have never failed to appear during the prevalence of any religious influenza. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/2 Some months ago the markets were said to be suffering from financial influenza.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *influenza bacillus*, etc.; **influenza-cold**, a severe cold with symptoms resembling those of influenza.

1891 C. CREIGHTON *Hist. Epidem.* 570 A pure and unmistakable epidemic of influenza-cold. 1896 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 More than one bacillus, closely allied to the influenza bacillus, but differing from it in some biological and microscopical features, has been found in seven out of eight cases of 'influenza cold'. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 681 In some of these [patches of solid lung] the influenza bacillus has been found, thus shewing the disease in truth to be influenzal pneumonia. *Ibid.* 684 The chief characteristic of this influenza smell was its overpowering nastiness.

Hence **Influ·enzaed, -a'd**, †**Influe·nzacized** *adjs.*, attacked by influenza; **Influe·nza,ish** *a.*, having some of the qualities of influenza; **Influe·nzal, Influe·nzic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to influenza, characterized by influenza; **Influe·nzally** *adv.*, in an influenzal manner; **Influe·nzoid** *a.*, resembling or allied to influenza.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 518 The *influenzal* epidemic of the present period, in no instance, loses either its catarrhal form or nature. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 354 Dependent on an influenzal state of the atmosphere. 1836 J. MITFORD in *Lett. & Remin.* (1891) 51, I was so influenza'd when your letter came, that I thought of nothing but warming pans. 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I. No. 14. 105 The atmosphere is gloomy—and I am influenzaish. 1849 *Lond. Jrnl.* 9 June 212/2 The comfort and the consolation of the influenzacised florist. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 497 *Influenzoid* ..Resembling influenza.—Dr. T. Thompson. 1887 *Standard* 17 June, The influenzic attack is disappearing. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 14 Apr. 281/2 His Eminence Cardinal Sanfelice, is 'influenzaed', as is about every third person in Naples. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 20 Mar. 744/1 Ill influenzally.

†**Influous,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. late L. *influus* flowing in (f. *influ-ĕre* to flow in) + -OUS: see INFLUENCE.] Shedding (astral) influence.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 26 In the bowels, the planetary Spirits do most shine forth, even as also, in the whole influous Archeus, the courses and forces of the Firmament do appear.

Influx (ĭnflŭks). [a. F. *influx* (1547 in Godef.), or ad. late L. *influxus*, f. *influĕre* to flow in, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *fluĕre* to flow.]

1. The act or fact of flowing in; an inflow, as of a physical fluid, water, air, light, heat, spiritual or immaterial influence into the soul, etc.

1626 BACON *Sylva* Cent. x. Pref., Whether there be .. any such Transmission and Influx of Immateriate Vertues. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 143 God did command the use of such anointing oil .. that by it the person anointed might be made fit to receive the divine influx. *a* 1692 BOYLE *Strange Reports* I. viii. Wks. 1772 V. 608 When the great springtides come roaring over those shoals .. the first influx is irresistible by such vessels as use that port. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 19 The Heart of it self is like a Muscle, and contracts its Fibres by the Influx of Animal Spirits. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 34 The lofty windows to the west admit a strong influx of light. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 89 God..has removed all hindrance to the influx of His grace.

b. The flowing of a river or stream *into* another river, a lake, or the sea; the point at which this takes place, the mouth of a river.

1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. 110 Rivers .. a mile and an half broad at the mouth or influx. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 20 The Kennet, near its Influx into the Thames. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Yorksey*, near the influx of the Fosdyke into the Trent. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 33 From Wallingford, a little below the influx of the Thame, the river flows almost due south.

2. *transf.* The flowing or continuous ingression of persons or things into some place or sphere.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 77 There were railes round about to hinder the influx of unruly people. 1771 JOHNSON *Falkland Isl.* P 5 The Spaniards, who..discovered America .. surprized and terrified Europe by a sudden and unexampled influx of riches. 1775 — *Journ. West. Isl., St. Andrews* 8 A people .. who .. suffered no dilution of their zeal through the gradual influx of new opinions. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xxi. § 1 (1876) 375 Imported commodities have possibly risen in price, from the influx of money into foreign countries. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 420 The influx of Greek..and its general adoption into scientific terminology. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xlviii. 234 The influx of settlers from the Slave States.

†3. = INFLUENCE 2. [So *influxus stellarum* in Firmicus *c* 340.] *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 907 Not by Formes, or Celestiall Influxes (as is vainly taught and received), but by the

Primitiue Nature of Matter, and the Seeds of Things. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 36 That dominion, which the Starres have over the sensuall appetite, which together with the Will, are..incited..by their influxes. 1650 — *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 106 He escap'd the influxes of Heaven, and advanc'd himself in despight of the malignant stars.

†4. = INFLUENCE 3–5. *Obs.*

Physical influx: see INFLUENCE 4

1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Have not the Houses an Authoritative Concurrence and Influx into that businesse? 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. Ded., The nature of the Divine Influx on the Will in the working of Grace. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxviii. § 14 (1689) 251 By heats and droughts..though those two do not much concern Sea-fish .. yet they have a great influx upon Rivers, Ponds and Lakes. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Rom.* ix. 18 God did not harden Pharaoh's heart by any positive act or influx upon it, by infusing any evil into it.

†**I·nfluxed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *influx-us*, pa. pple. of *influĕre* to flow in + -ED¹.] That has flowed in.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 368 They stop the passing out of the influxed humours. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 183 It .. presseth out the influx'd Phlegm.

Influ·xible, *a. rare.* Also -able. [IN-³.] Not fluxible; not liable to flux or change.

1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* x. 392 The flux of sense-given phenomena, contrasted with the supposed influxable nature of external things.

So **Influ·xibly** *adv. rare*, without flux or change.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 253 The Son who always, eternally, influxibly, impassibly is begotten of the Father.

Influxion (inflv·kʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *influxiōn-em*, f. *influĕre* to flow in: cf. F. *influxion* (1549 in Godef.).]

1. The action of flowing in, inflow, influx.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 2 The retyring of the minde within it selfe, is the state which is most susceptible of diuine influxions. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ix. 67 To stay the influxion of more blood. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 233 The Brain was weakned, being deprived of the influxion of the vital spirits. 1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II. 269 It is requisite to banish all influxions externally, before the phantastic spirit can superinduce the divinity. 1885 HOLDEN *Anat.* 735 (Cent.) Preserve the brain from those sudden influxions of blood to which it would..be..exposed.

†2. = INFLUENCE 2. *Obs.*

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 122 The Stars of the Firmament..communicate influxion, two ways especially and for our purpose. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 35 Although we should acknowledge that the Celestiall bodies by their influxions, do domineere over Sublunary creatures.

†**Influ·xious,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec.: see -OUS.] Characterized by influxion; shedding (astral) influence.

1644 HOWELL *Eng. Teares* (1645) 175 Men will be men, while there is a world, and as long as the Moon hath an influxious power to make impressions upon their humours.

†**Influ·xive,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *influx-*, ppl. stem of *influĕre* to flow in + -IVE.] Infusing or communicating influence; influential.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 362 Shee may rightly be called the Queene of Heauen, yea, and of Earth; for shee hath preheminencie and influxiue vertue ouer all. 1642 HOLDSWORTH *Inaug. Serm.* 9 He is the influxive head, who both governs the whole bodie, and every member. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. xvi. 292 A Communion with wicked men..had been more influxive and apt to pollute at the Sacrament.

Hence †**Influ·xively** *adv.*, by influxion.

1856 in WEBSTER.

†**Infœda·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. type **infœdātiōn-em*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fœdāre* to defile, f. *fœdus* foul.] Defilement.

1661 FELTHAM *Disc. Luke* xiv. 20 Wks. (1677) 363 But voluptuous men (besides the Infœdations of Sensuality) are usually both proud and covetous also.

†**I·nfold,** *sb.*¹ *Obs.* [f. IN-¹ or ² + FOLD *sb.*³: INFOLDING, and ENFOLD *sb.*]

1. A convolution.

1578 [see ENFOLD *sb.*]. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 41 First of the thick Guts, which by reason of its divers infolds and turnings seems to have no end.

2. The folding in of a part; a fold.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 303 A by-stander ..observed an infold in his upper garment, and supposing the letter might be folded up therein, opened it.

I·nfold, *sb.*² *rare.* [f. IN- *adv.* + FOLD *sb.*²] A fold or small field near a farm-house.

1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 128 A rude enclosure near his house, which separated the infolds from the outfolds of his small farm.

†**Info·ld,** *v.*¹, obs. var. of ENFOLD *v.*¹, to envelop, enclose, contain, etc. Hence †**Info·lded** *ppl. a.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 8 Many to ynfoldeyn and many with hym to adde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 69 Guilded timber [*mod. edd.* tombes] doe wormes infold. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 175 Even as..the white of the Egge comprehendeth the yolke, so that first intelligible world infoldeth the second. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 111 The Silke-wormes .. infold themselves in a piece of silk thei weave of an ovall forme and yellow color. *Ibid.*, That the infolded wormes may die.

†**Info·ld,** *v.*², obs. var. of ENFOLD *v.*², to shut up in, or as in, a fold.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* VIII. K vj, Then Troians in their wals Had beene infolded like meeke Lambs, had Ioue winkt at their fals.

Infolded, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b. Stressed *in-fo·lded* before a sb.; *in-fo·lded* after it or in predicate.] Folded in; having the margin turned inward with a fold.

1871 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 140 The infolded part of the human ear. 1875 — *Insectiv. Pl.* xiv. 324 As the rim is infolded. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 36 Then let each child buttonhole-stitch the infolded edge of her lesson-piece. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 950 The cambium layer..becomes deeply infolded where it extends inwards.

I·nfo·lding, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A folding in, a turning in with a fold.

1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ix. 372 Infoldings of the surface of the organ. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1122 Microscopically they consist of hypertrophic ingrowths rather than infoldings of the cuticle. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxii. 499 The cylindrical appearance of the worm is produced by the lateral infolding of the two sides of what would otherwise be a flat body.

†**Info·liate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also 7 -folliat. [f. L. type **infoliāre*, f. IN-² + *folium* leaf, perh. after It. *infogliare* 'to enleafe or grow greene' (Florio). See -ATE³, and cf. FOLIATE *v.* 3.] *intr.* To put on leaves, to become leafy.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 267 Long may his fruitful Vine infolliat and clasp about him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (citing Howell), *Infoliate*, .. to be full of leaves, to be enleaved or wrapt with leaves.

†**Infolia·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ATION; cf. FOLIATION.] (See quot.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 90 b, Another waie..is to take a verie fruitefull stocke .. and him after the maner of other trees they graffe by infolliation.

Info·lio. *rare.* [f. *in folio* (see FOLIO), prob. after F. *in-folio.*] A folio volume.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 457 Where huge infolios and ponderous tomes Build up Divinity's dark arsenal.

†**Info·llowing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-¹ + FOLLOWING, after L. *insectātio.*] A reproving or censuring.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxii. 23 In his infolewingis [*v.r.* folewingus; 1388 suyngis] he shal ben vndernome [L. *suis insectationibus arguetur*].

†**Info·nded,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-¹ + *fonded*, pa. pple. of FOND *v.*] Infatuated.

1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Ep.* A vij b, My selfe (least thou shouldst want at neede a Barck to leaue my lande) Infonded [*v.r.* infounded] did repaire the shippes that ragged lay on sande.

Infooted (i·nfu·tèd), *a. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 13 + FOOT *sb.* + -ED²; cf. *inkneed, intoed.*] Having the feet turned inwards.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. IV. 31/1 Infooted folk are called 'twilly-toed', for each foot in turn makes a 'twirl' or half-circular movement at each step.

Inforce, -ly, -ment, -forcer: see ENFORCE, etc.

Inforciat, obs. form of INFORTIATE.

†**Info·rcive,** var. of ENFORCIVE *a. Obs.* Hence †**Info·rcively** *adv.*, by force, under compulsion.

1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* To Rdr., One thing afflicts me, to think that scenes, invented merely to be spoken, should be inforcively published to be read.

†**Info·rdable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-3.] Not fordable; that cannot be forded.

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 35 Those [foot and horse] were rayned in sight of our army, devided from yt by an infordable ryver.

†**Info·re,** *prep. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? alteration of AFORE.] = BEFORE.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 18 Like torrents of mellifluous snow infore th' Sun, His sacred Hippocrene gins to runne.

Inforest, variant of ENFOREST *v. Obs.*

†**Inforesta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. med.L. *inforestāre* to convert into forest: see -ATION.] = AFFORESTATION.

1677 F. SANDFORD *Geneal. Hist. Kings Eng.* 89 Great Fines exacted of the possessors of Inforrestations.

Inform (infɔ·ɹm), *a.* [a. F. *informe* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *informis* shapeless, deformed, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *forma* FORM.]

1. Having no definite or regular form; unshapen, misshapen, deformed. *arch.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 261 The damme with continuall lyckynge by lyttle and lyttle figurethe the informe byrthe. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xxviii. 344 Metamorphosing the whole man into an informe monster. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule 3 § 14 Not if it [the fœtus] was inform and unshapen. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* Poet. Wks. (1765) 342 Bleak Crags, and naked Hills, And the whole Prospect so inform and rude. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* XI. 227 Moloch and Baal, two shapes Inform and monstrous.

2. Without form; formless; of the nature of matter unendowed with 'form' or the informing principle: see FORM *sb.* 4, INFORM *v.* 3.

1654 VILVAIN *Theorem. Theol.* i. 25 An inform lump .. without a Soul is neither Man nor Beast. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 208/1 Nature in it self inform, when it receives form from God is the Angelick Mind. 1681 WHARTON *Disc. Soul World* Wks. (1683) 648 God is Light, in which there is no Darkness; that is Form wherein there is nothing Inform. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iv. 166 In the old creation we read of a void and inform mass. 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* v. 170 His transforming energy triumphs .. over the inform domain of the unfruitful clod.

b. *Inform* (also *informed, informal*) *faith* (*fides informis*), in Scholastic Theology, faith that is not informed, vitalized or animated by charity (which is said to be the 'form' or formative principle of faith). Cf. INFORMED *a.* 1.

[Cf. Thomas Aquinas *Summa* 2–2, q. 4, etc.; Petrus Lombardus 3, sent. dist. 23. lit. C.]

a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 269 Every faith makes not an effectual calling; .. there is an inform, there is a counterfeit Faith.

Inform (infɔ·ɹm), *v.* Forms: *α.* 4–6 enfourme, 4–7 enforme, 5 enfoorme, 7–8 enform. *β.* 4–6 infowrme, 4–7 informe, 5–6 infourme, 6– inform. [a. OF. *enformer, -fourmer* (mod.F. *informer*), ad. L. *informāre* to give form to, shape, fashion, form an idea of, describe, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *forma* FORM. The Latin form of the prefix became common (as in F.) in the 16th c., and prevailed after 1600.

The primary sense had undergone various developments in ancient and med.Latin, and in French, before the word appeared in Eng.; hence the chronology of the senses in Eng. does not agree with the logical order. In general, branches I and III were in ancient L.; II was a Scholastic L. offshoot from I; IV was app. an Eng. offshoot from III, with the thing taught made the object, instead of the person taught.]

I. To give form to, put into form or shape.

†1. *trans.* To put into (material) form or shape; to form, shape, frame, mould, fashion. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vi. 8 Infinite shapes of creatures.. Informed in the mud on which the Sunne hath shynd. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. v. (1651) 345 If he found her, he may as happily find another; if he made her .. he may as *cheap inform another.* 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 35 And so Omniety informed Nullity into an Essence.

†b. To put into proper form or order, to arrange; to compose (a writing). *Obs.* † *To enforme the pes* (OF. *enformer la pais*), to compose or make peace.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 285 Þider..com þe tresorere .. þat had bien messengere With þe Cardinalle forto enforme þe pes. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Chron.* xii. 33 Of Zabulon that .. stoden in the scheltrun, enfourmed in armys of batail. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2751 A pistill he enfourmes, Wrate a writt of his will, so sendis to his princes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxix. 53 He enformed his somones, and sent .. to kepe the towne and fronters .. agaynst his ennemies. *c* 1646 CRASHAW *Poems, Music's Duel* 87 Awakes his lute, and 'gainst the fight to come Informs it. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 763 By that time I had informed these Resolutions, and dispatched these Expresses.

†c. To delineate, sketch, describe. (A Latin sense.) *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* I. 1 The man, O Muse, inform, that many a way Wound with his wisdom to his wished stay.

†2. *intr.* To take form; to form or be formed; to appear in a visible shape. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 223 The Charitie of God is powred forth in thair hartes .. and informes or inhæres in the same. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. i. 48 It is the bloody Businesse, which informes Thus to mine Eyes. 1652 *News fr. Lowe-Countr.* 1 When, first, the first confused Masse Did, from its mish mash medley, passe To those four segregated forms, Whose re-commixture now informs.

II. To give 'form' or formative principle to: see FORM *sb.* 4. (From Scholastic L. *informare*: Petrus Lombardus, etc.)

3. *trans.* To give 'form', formative principle, or determinative character to; hence, to stamp, impress, imbue, or impregnate *with* some specific quality or attribute; *esp.* to impart some pervading, active, or vital quality to, to imbue *with* a 'spirit'; to fill or affect (the mind or heart) *with* a feeling, thought, etc.; to inspire, animate.

(The first quot. may belong to b; the second appears to contain the sense 'to furnish with a practical example, to illustrate'.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 115 þus bi greetnesse of feiþ enfourmed wiþ charite ben siche soulis maad hool. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* xv. in *Anglia* VIII. 125/25 At þat be shewed wiþ ensaumpil, wee enforme hit þat wee haue seyde, wiþ a dede of Cristyne. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iii. 71 The God of Souldiers .. informe Thy thoughts with Noblenesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 If an iron be touched before .. it admits not this magneticall impression, as being already informed by the Load-stone. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 13 ▶6 Could they .. inform their Faces with as significant Looks and Passions. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Study of Law* in *Comm.* (1765) I. 37 [To] inform them with a desire to be still better acquainted with the laws and constitution of their country. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-Dream, Sleeping Beauty* ii, Her constant beauty doth inform Stillness with love, and day with light. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* ii. 32 The Christian religion is fitted to inform the hearts and minds of mankind with a spirit which should enable them to find for themselves what is right.

b. Said of the quality or principle: To be the 'form' or formative principle of; to give a thing its essential quality or character, to make it what it is; to pervade as a spirit, inspire, animate.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 33 When feithe and grace of sacramentes informede the life of theyme [Cristen men]. 1605 CHAPMAN *Al Fooles* I. i, Without loue .. All vertues borne in men lye buried, For loue informes them as the Sunne dothe colours. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 593 Not all parts like, but all alike informd With radiant light, as glowing Iron with fire. 1771 *Muse in Miniature* 144 This scull might once contain Some rich materials for the lofty strain, Enform'd, enrapt with more than mortal fire. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VII. 132 The elements..and what of *them* is made, Are by created virtue inform'd. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 249 Speak the words which I would hear, Although no thought inform thine empty voice. 1871

Matilda Betham-Edwards *Sylvestres* II. ii. 38 Even in .. happy England the spirit of caste informs the very breath and life of the nation.

c. *spec.* Of a soul or life: To impart life or spirit to; to inspire, animate, actuate.

1606 Bryskett *Civ. Life* 129 His opinion..that the soules were created in a certaine number, to the end they might informe so many bodies. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xxii. 311 A soul of iron informs thee. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 12 If one Soul were so perfect as to inform three distinct Bodies, that were a petty Trinity. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 105 Plotinus and Hermes Trismegistus tel us 'that Images were made as bodies to be informed by Ghosts as with souls'. 1700 Prior *Carmen Sec.* 403 Long as Breath informs this fleeting Frame. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* iv. 167 How the immortal soul with God-like power Informs, creates, and thaws the deepest sleep That time can lay upon her. 1878 B. Taylor *Pr. Deukalion* ii. iv. 81 By one soul Informed.

III. To give form to the mind, to discipline, instruct, teach (a person), to furnish with knowledge.

4. *trans.* a. To form, mould, or train (the mind, character, etc.), esp. by imparting learning or instruction; hence, To impart instruction to (a person), to instruct, teach (in general sense); †to advise (quot. 1330). Now *rare.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 315 Þo ilk men so wise suld go, and enforme zour kynges, Withouten mo justise or trauaile of oþer lordynges. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxxi. 10 Vndirstandynge i sall gif till þe, and i sall enfourme þe [*instruam te*]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Informyn, or techyn, *informo, instruo.* *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. vi. 70 Visite me, lorde, ofte tymes, & enforme wiþ disciplines of konnyng. 1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii, His sight infourmeth the rude and ignorant. 1526 Tindale 1 *Cor.* ii. 16 For who knoweth the mynde of the lorde, other who shall informe hym? 1589 Nashe *Almond for Parrat* 10 a, The nouice that comes to be informed, desireth to enforme others, before he bee enformed himselfe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. ii. (1651) 145 That leaves his son to a covetous Schoolemaster to be informed. 1794 Gifford *Baviad* 270 So may thy varied verse, from age to age Inform the simple, and delight the sage. 1824 G. W. Doane *Hymn, 'Thou art the Way'* ii, Thou only canst inform the mind. 1878 Morley *J. De Maistre* in *Crit. Misc.* 137 To guide and inform an universal conscience.

† b. To train or discipline in some particular course of action; to instruct in some particular subject, doctrine, etc.; to teach how to do something. Const. *of, to, in, with,* or with *infin.* or *subord. clause. Obs.*

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 238 In þe secunde þou mayst se How he enformed hem yn charyte. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) Oonly for they weeren enformyd of myne maneres. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 55 His fadir .. Gert informe hyme besyly In liberale hartis sutely. 1382 Wyclif *Dan.* xii. 3 Thei that lernen [*gloss* or enfourmen] manye to riȝtwijsnesse. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* iii. *heading,* Medea enformed Iason to get the ffese of Golde. *a* 1529 Skelton *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 They were but febly enformed in maister Porphiris problemes. 1529 More *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 132/2 He nedeth not our aduice to enforme hym what thing were sufficient occasion to worke hys wonders for. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* i. xxvi. (Arb.) 67 Musicians..by good admonitions enformed them to the frugall and thriftie life all the rest of their dayes. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* (1624) I. 334 First, to teach vs to eschew Euill, and then to enforme vs how to doe good. 1736 Butler *Analogy* ii. viii. 393 Nor are we informed by nature, in future contingencies and accidents.

† c. To give instructions or directions for action; to instruct, direct, bid (*to do* something). *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 And þei enformen þer cuntreis to holde stifli wiþ þer pope. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 229 To done as he was last enformed. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* i. xiii. 66 Enformyng and tising ther to vnsufficient[l]i leerned clerkis. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* (1661) 201 But, the voice from Heaven enformed him otherwise. Bade him, Rise, kill, eat. 1740 Shenstone *Judgm. Hercules* 268 And gentle zephyrs .. For thy repose inform .. Their streams to murmur and their winds to sigh.

† d. To direct, guide. *Obs.*

1634 Milton *Comus* 180 Where else Shall I inform my unacquainted feet, In the blind mazes of this tangled wood? 1671 — *Samson* 335 If old respect .. hither hath informed Your younger feet. 1846 Keble *Lyra Innoc.* (1873) 129 Strange powers their course inform.

5. To impart knowledge of some particular fact or occurrence to (a person); to tell (one) of or acquaint (one) with something; to apprise. Const. *of,* or with subordinate clause; rarely † *with,* † *in,* or *second object.* The prevailing modern sense.

c 1385 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 327 Enformed whan the kyng was of that knyght. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3011 He was enformyt before of þat fre lady, Þat ho to Castor..accounttid was euon, And to Pollux, pure suster. 1529 More in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 11, I am enfourmed by my son Heron of the loss of our barnes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 141 b, Some have enformed me that my realme was never so riche. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 116 They were enformed that Paul taught the dispersed Jews not to circumcise their children. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 34, I have for that cause informed the Bishop of Dublin with all mine occurrences. 1713 Addison *Cato* v. i. 24 This in a moment brings me to an end; But this informs me I shall never die. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 4 Jan., I would gladly be informed of the news among you. 1787 *William of Normandy* II. 10 Soon were they informed the deceitful cause. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 360 Ascham informs us that..Elizabeth understood Greek better than the canons of Windsor. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He informed him who he was. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. ii. 13 We were informed of the descent of an avalanche by the sound.

b. *spec.* To furnish (a magistrate or the like) with accusatory information *against* a person. (Cf. Information 4, 5.)

1526 Tindale *Acts* xxiv. 1 Ananias..with senioures, and with a certayne oratour named Tartullus,..enfourmed the ruelar agaynst Paul.

6. *refl.* [= F. *s'informer*] (from 4 and 5). To gain knowledge, instruction, or information; to acquaint oneself with something; to get to know, to learn. Const. as in 4 and 5.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* ii. i. 167 Informe your selues, We neede no more of your aduice. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Bishop of London..sent to me to inform myself thorowly of the whole businesse. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 114 They confessed that they came purposely to view our Ship, and..to inform themselves what we were. 1747 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* (1851) V. 84 To inform myself how you do and what passes among the Indians. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 208 The motive..was to inform myself particularly in the laws. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 36 Edward ..requires his ambassador to observe the young prince, and to inform himself of his character and disposition.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* † a. To give information; to report. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* i. v. 34 Is not thy Master with him? who, wer't so, Would haue inform'd for preparation. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 134/1 They held that the Senses inform not always truly. 1683 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 287 Letters from Hungary inform of the good news of the emperors forces..haveing taken Gran.

b. To lay or exhibit an information, bring a charge or complaint (*against,* rarely *on*).

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 122 Sinisterly to speake, or otherwise to enforme against them. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 3 Any suche officers of recorde, as have .. heretofore laufullye used to exhibite informacions, or sue upon penall lawes..may informe and pursue in that behalfe, as they might have done before the making of this Acte. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* iv. ii. 93 'Twas he inform'd against him. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxi, Even though it may benefit the public, you must not inform against him. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 9 Parties have reason to fear being informed against. 1884 Sir J. C. Day in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 201 It seems to me doubtful whether the Crown can appoint anybody to go into Court and inform other than the Attorney General. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxiv, Somebody had informed on the man.

IV. To instruct in (a thing), impart the knowledge of, make known.

† 8. *trans.* To impart the knowledge of (a subject, doctrine, method of action, etc.); to give instruction in, to teach. a. To inform *a person a thing. Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 132, I woll sue What thing, that ye me woll enforme. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 272 Knowest þou ouȝt .. a creatour on erþe, þat coude me my Crede teche and trewliche enfourme. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 5 And so he taught and enformed hem here creaunce and feith. 1529 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. xiv. 252 No persone .. shall enfourme or teche eny Foren, other than hys Apprentyce, eny poynte of his Crafte. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. i. i. i. (1651) 3 These chastisements are inflicted upon us .. to informe and teach us wisdome.

† b. To inform *a thing. Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol. 3 The sange of psalmes .. quemes god, it enformes perfytnes, it dos away and distroys noy and angire of saule. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. 13 (Addit. MS.) Certis thou enfourmedist [*Camb. MS.* conformedest] .. þis sentence, þat is to seyne þat commune þinges or comunabletes weren blysful yif [etc.]. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 548 Al for to enforme þe faith in fele contreyes. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* i. xviii. (Arb.) 53 These Eglogues came after to containe and enforme morall discipline. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. vi. § 1 The bounds of this knowledge are, that it sufficeth to convince atheism, but not to inform religion.

† 9. To impart the knowledge of (a fact or occurrence); to make known, report, relate, tell.

a. To inform *a person a thing*: To let *him* know *a thing, that something is,* etc. *Obs.*

Here the personal object may be viewed as a dative: cf. the constr. with *to* in b. The thing told may in passive construction be expressed by the pronoun *it* introducing a subordinate clause ('it was informed me that..'); this is distinguished from the construction with subordinate clause in 5, in that the passive form of the latter has the person as subject ('I was informed that..').

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) viii. 82 He commanded..to enforme me pleynly alle the Mysteries of Every place. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* vi. vii, For as it is enformed me thou..hast done grete despyte and shame vnto knyghtes of the round table. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclv. 378 The vicount of Rochechoart was had in suspecte; for it was enfourmed the prince, howe he wolde turne frenche. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 It is informed us that your young and ryotous people will ryse. 1765 Colman tr. *Terence* 170 Did not you inform him The bent of my affections? 1797 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 46 My mother will inform you my town direction as soon as I have one. 1810 *Ho. Lancaster* I. 149, I am compelled to inform you the reason of the meeting.

† b. To inform *a thing* (*to* a person). Sometimes *spec.* To make known or tell as an informer or accuser. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M iij, It shulde be informed to the senate. 1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 134 b, The sonne informed the quarel to the Phylosopher. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1674) 461 Whatsoever hath been informed, was my fault. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* iv. i. 91 Haply thou mayst informe Something to saue thy life. *a* 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Bl. Brother* iii. i, What affairs inform these out-cries? 1635 Laud *Wks.* (1853) V. 336 My lord the bishop informs that that county is very full of impropriations. 1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 311 Admitting..all to bee true which hee hath informed, can there bee a greater act of baseness then to betray a confident? 1681 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 67 It being informed to the Council, that Gardiner had written to some of that Board. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 A deserter came from the English army into the town, and informed that there was eight pieces of battering-cannon .. on the roade from Dublin. 1753 Pococke *Descr. East* I. 119 My servant talk'd..as if he was a spy, and had inform'd what presents I had made.

† **Info·rmable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Inform *v.* or med.L. *informāre*: cf. OF. *informateur* inquisitor, *information de vie et mœurs* inquest into life and manners, also Information *sb.* 5.] In the character of an inquisitor (?) or an accuser.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) v. 540 At his deth I [Lucifer] shall appere informable, Shewyng hym all hys synnys abhomynable, Prevyng his soule dampnable.

Informal (infǭ·ɹmăl), *a.* [In-[3].] Not formal.

1. Not done or made according to a recognized or prescribed form; not observing forms; not according to order; irregular; unofficial, disorderly.

1608 Bacon *Sp. Union Laws* in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 24 If our Laws, and proceedings, be too Prolixe and Formall, it may be theirs are too informall and Summary. 1649 Bp. Guthrie *Mem.* (1702) 61 His Majesty's Warrant sent to them for prorogation was so informal, that it could not subsist in Law. 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 36 Soldiers and Sailors, in England, have the Privilege of making Informal Testaments. 1786 Burke *Charge agst. W. Hastings* iii. iv, The said Hastings..did..send to the Rajah a charge in writing, which, though informal and irregular, may be reduced to four articles. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. Pref., The informal habit of his mind, joined to an inveterate impediment of speech, forbade him to be an orator. 1836 W. Irving *Astoria* III. 255 He accordingly made an informal overture to the President of the United States .. through Mr. Gallatin, offering to renew his enterprise. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 119 In a previous though informal gathering..the convent had already chosen its sub-prior .. as Archbishop.

b. Done, performed, etc. without formality or ceremony; unceremonious.

1828 Webster, *Informal* .. 2 Not in the usual manner; not according to custom; as, an informal visit. 1864 *Ibid., Informal,* without ceremony. 1881 *Confess. frivolous Girl* 174 That word *informal* is one of the deadliest foes to higher civilization. It is only a synonyme for free-and-easy. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 652/1 His breakfast was a very informal meal.

† 2. ? Disordered in mind. *Obs.* (Cf. Formal 4 c.)

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 236, I doe perceiue These poore informall women, are no more But instruments of some more mightier member That sets them on.

† 3. = Inform *a.* 2 b: tr. L. *informis. Obs.*

1826 K. Digby *Broadst. Hon.* ii. (1846) 319 That which Lewis Grenadensis calls the living faith, that which is joined with love, in opposition to the informal or dead faith which is without love.

Informality (infǫɹmæ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ity.] The quality or fact of being informal; absence of formality; with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this, an informal act or proceeding.

1597 Morley *Introd. Mus.* 75 In the first and second notes you rise as though it were a close, causing a great informalitie of closing, when you shoulde but begin. 1686 Clarendon *Lett., To Ld. Treas.* I. 125 (T.), I thought the informality was, that .. it was not countersigned by you. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1793) I. iii. 307 The defects and informalities complained of must have been entirely owing to carelessness. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 265 The informality or mistake of altering the common Creed.

Informally (infǭ·ɹmăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly [2].] In an informal way; not according to the regular or prescribed form, unofficially; without form or ceremony, unceremoniously.

1800 *Admir. Desp.* 29 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 217 *note,* Passports .. which may have been in the interval (however informally) granted. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* x, The dispensation from Rome was informally granted. 1882 Earl Derby in *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/3 The House must do formally what after all it now does informally—it must fix a period when debate shall close. 1883 Ouida *Wanda* I. 193 A chance acquaintance made quite informally.

† **Info·rmance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *informā-re* to Inform: see -ance.] Information.

1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 315 We search Registers.. for our more Informance, for our better Assurance.

Informant (infǭ·ɹmănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *informānt-em,* pres. pple. of *informāre* to Inform; in mod.F. *informant.*]

A. *adj. Metaph.* 'Informing'; giving form; actuating: see Inform *v.* 3. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.*

† 1. That which 'informs', animates, or actuates.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xvi. 153 The matter can be actuated at once but by a single Informant.

2. One who informs or tells a person of some fact or occurrence; one who gives information.

1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 396 The informant, Polycarpus Rose, saith, That about 5 weeks since [etc.]. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* Pref. 13 A Third Informant, who over heard some Discourse of mine. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 204 But, dear Sir, your Knowledge of the Informants makes nothing at all as to the Truth of the Information. 1826 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 20 Mar. (1884), You have heard the whole story from day to day by better informants.

b. *Law.* One who lays an information against a person; an 'informer'.

1783 Burke *Aff. India* (R.), It was the last evidence of the kind. The informant was hanged. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12

Vict. c. 43 § 10 The matter of such information shall be substantiated by the oath or affirmation of the informant. 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 104 § 6 An English information, exhibited .. in the name of Her Majesty's Attorney General.. as the informant.

In forma pauperis: see In *Lat. prep.*

†**Info·rmate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *informāre* to Inform, in the Scholastic sense.] *trans.* To give 'form' to; = Inform *v.* 3.

1627 Jackson *Creed* xii. ii. § 3 'Acervus'.. an heap or congest of bodies homogeneal and contiguous, but not informated by one and the same form, not animated by one and the same soul or spirit.

Information (infǫɹmēⁱ·ʃən). Forms: α. 4–6 enformacion, (-ioun, -ione, -yon), 6–7 enformation. β. 4–6 informacion, (-ioun, -yon), 6– information. [a. OF. *enformacion, informacion* (mod.F. *information*), ad. L. *informātiōn-em* outline, concept, idea, in med.Schol.L. the action of 'informing' matter, n. of action from *informāre* to Inform. Conformed to the L. spelling in 16th c. The L. sb. had a very restricted use; the Eng. senses represent all the senses of the verb; but the chronological appearance of these does not accord with the logical order.]

I. 1. The action of informing (in sense 4 of the verb); formation or moulding of the mind or character, training, instruction, teaching; communication of instructive knowledge. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 33 Þere is i-write þat fyve bookes com doun from heven for informacioun of mankynde. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 145 A tale, which is evident Of trouthe in commendacion, Toward their enformacion. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 140 Athanasius .. made thys psalme..to comforte and enformacion of them that were in trew byleue. 1526 Tindale *Eph.* vi. 4 Brynge them vppe with the norter and informacion off the lorde. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xx. § 11 Their [apocryphal books'] fitnesse for the publique information of life and manners. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 20 To lead them to the light by a faithful information of their Judgments. 1736 Butler *Anal.* ii. vii. 357 Our reason and affections, which God has given us for the information of our judgment and the conduct of our lives. 1813 Jefferson *Writ.* (1830) IV. 182 The book I have read with extreme satisfaction and information.

†b. with *an* and *pl.* An item of training; an instruction. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 904 Whanne Melibee hadde herd the grete skiles and resons of Dame Prudence, and hire wise informacions and techynges. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* Ep., Paines taking here to enriche themselves, with enformations of vertue. 1760 Law *Spir. Prayer* i. 12 A most kind and loving information given by the God of love to his new-born offspring.

†c. Divine instruction, inspiration. *Obs.*

14.. *Circumcision* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 96 A prophete by holy enformacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 199 The holy apostles makyng this Crede by the instinccyon & informacyon of the holy goost. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 30 O God, which by the information of the Holy Ghost hast instructed the hearts of thy faithful.

d. Capacity of informing; instructiveness. *rare.*

1712 J. Henley in *Spect.* No. 518 ¶ 7 With a Number of Circumstances of equal Consequence and Information.

2. The action of informing (in sense 5 of the verb); communication of the knowledge or 'news' of some fact or occurrence; the action of telling or fact of being told of something.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 66 This night for enformation Ye shall have an avision. c 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 60, I haue vndirstonden be informacioun, that his lampe quencheþe. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 759 This I have by credible informacion learned. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 50 The autoure..hath seene a greate parte him selfe ..and gathered the residewe partly by information. 1664–94 South *Twelve Serm.* II. 113 By way of Information or Notification of the Thing to Him. 1794 Paley *Evid.* (1825) II. 318 Difficulties always attend imperfect information. 1843 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xlix. 282/1 For your information, however, I will tell you that it is not.

3. Knowledge communicated concerning some particular fact, subject, or event; that of which one is apprised or told; intelligence, news.

c 1450 Lydg. & Burgh *Secrees* 1635 Ferthere to geve the Enformacioun, Of mustard whyte the seed is profitable. 1464 J. Gresham in *Paston Lett.* No. 482 II. 144, I have spoken onto Catesby, and delyvered hym your enfromacion. 1555 Eden *Decades* 63 Muche otherwyse then Zamudius information. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* ii. ii. § 1 That he have sufficient information concerning the things he undertakes to write of. 1727 Swift *Gulliver* iii. ii, It was necessary to give the reader this information. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 651/1 If the underwriters wanted to know more, they ought to have asked for information.

attrib. 1890 M. Townsend *U.S.* Pref. 1 The mass of curious facts, coincidences, and information-items from which this book is evolved. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 4/7 Information agent at the German Exhibition.

†b. with *an* and *pl.* An item of information or intelligence; a fact or circumstance of which one is told. In earlier use, An account, relation, narrative (*of* something). *Obs.*

1527 R. Thorne in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 An information of the parts of the world discouered by him. a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ll viij b, I .. haue herde of the a longe informacion. 1624 (*title*) A Briefe information of the Affaires of the Palatinate. 1666 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 190 Many informations are daily brought in to the two Committees about the Fire of London. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 61 All the assistance I had, were some informations from an eminent person. 1748 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) I. 327 The informations I have lately received in your favour from Mr. Harte. 1845 Carlyle *Schiller* (ed. 2) Pref., Great changes in our notions, informations, in our relations to the Life of Schiller.

4. The action of informing against, charging, or accusing (a person).

(Originally the general sense whence 5 arises; now *Obs.*, exc. as transf. from 5: cf. also 6.)

1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxliii. (1482) 288 A grete part of the peple..weren in grete errour and grutchyng ayenst the kyng thurgh Informacyon of lyes and fals lesyng that this Serle has made. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 Besydis this condempnacion of me by hearsaye or enformacion of hys faccyon. 1550 Crowley (*title*) An informacion and Peticion agaynst the oppressours of the pore Commons of this Realme. 1565 Golding *Cæsar* 16 Here vppon hee called Dumnorix aside .. laying before him what informations were put vp against him. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 110 In seeking tales and Informations Against this man.

5. *spec.* in *Eng. Law.* a. A complaint or charge against a person lodged with or presented to a court or magistrate, in order to the institution of criminal proceedings without formal indictment.

The original object of this procedure was to dispense with the previous finding of a grand jury. Criminal informations are laid (*a*) in any criminal court, partly at suit of the Crown, partly at suit of an individual, to enforce a penalty under a penal statute (the penalty being paid partly to the use of the Crown, partly to the informer); (*b*) in the Queen's Bench Division, in the name of the Crown alone, being either *ex officio* informations for misdemeanours dangerous to the government, e. g. seditious libel, or informations filed by the Master of the Crown Office, on the complaint of a private individual, for gross misdemeanours; (*c*) before a Justice of Peace, in matters that may be dealt with summarily, being a statement of the facts by the prosecutor, verbally or in writing, with or without oath. Most of these uses exist also in the law of the United States, where the most common sense is 'An official criminal charge presented, usually, by the prosecuting officers of the state, without the interposition of a grand jury'.

1629 in Cobbett *State Trials* (1809) III. 300 This matter [against Elliot, Hollis and Valentine] is brought in this court by way of Information, where it ought to be by way of Indictment. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VI. 446 The distinction between an Information and an Indictment is that an Indictment is an accusation found by the oath of twelve men .., whereas an Information is only the allegation of the officer who exhibits it.

(*a*) 1467–8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 633/1 That..every such Infourmer..be admitted to sue for the Kyng and hym self Actions..uppon the same by Enformation to be ʒeven or made in eny of the seid Courtes. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 The person..that will first sue for the same, by originall of dette, bill, plainte, or informacion, in any of the kynges courtes. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* i. i. 13 They were also vexed with informations in inferiour Courts; where they were sentenced, and fined for matters done in Parliament. 1742 Johnson *Deb. Parlt.* (1787) II. 407 The prospect of raising money by detecting their practices incited many to turn information into a trade. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxiii. (1809) 308. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* liii, The gentleman being accommodated with threepennyworth of brandy to restore her, lays an information next day, and pockets half the penalty. 1875 T. S. Pritchard *Quarter Sess. Pract.* iv. § 4. 173 Prosecutions by information at the quarter sessions can only be instituted in cases where, by a penal statute, an informer is allowed to take this course to recover the penalty; but this proceeding is generally disused.

(*b*) 1482 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 208/1 If the Kyngs Attourney Generall of his said Duchie .. put a Bill into eny of the Kyngs Courtes by wey of enformation..the Justices of the same Court..shall have power [etc.]. 1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 167 And that the kings suit by writ, bill, plaint, enditement, and enformation in that behalfe be commenced. 1588-9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 3 Suche officer[s] of recorde as have in respecte of their offices heretofore laufullye used to exhibite informacions or sue upon penall lawes. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxiii. § 3 (1809) 309 The objects of the other species of informations, filed by the master of the crown-office upon the complaint or relation of a private subject, are any gross and notorious misdemesnors, riots, batteries, libels, and other immoralities of an atrocious kind, not peculiarly tending to disturb the government. 1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 291 No prosecutions,—no Criminal Informations followed the liberty and the boldness of the language then employed. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. viii. 4 The attorney-general .. exhibited an information against Sir John Eliot for words uttered in the house. 1883 Sir J. F. Stephen *Hist. Crim. Law Eng.* ix. I. 294 A criminal information.. may be preferred only for misdemeanours, and only by the Attorney or Solicitor General, or by the Master of the Crown Office acting under the orders of the Queen's Bench Division, upon a motion made in open court.

(*c*) 1733 J. Harvey (*title*) Orders, Warrants, Informations, and variety of Precedents for Justices of the Peace. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xv. 122 A magistrate, with whom informations had been lodged. 1897 C. M. Atkinson *Magistrate's Ann. Pract.* ii. 22 The mode of commencing proceedings before justices of the peace is by preferring a complaint or an information..[It] is called an *information* when it is the foundation for summary proceedings of a criminal nature, which are followed either by a conviction or an acquittal.

b. A complaint of the Crown in respect of some civil claim, in the form of a statement of the facts by the attorney general or other proper officer, either *ex officio*, or on the relation or report of a private individual.

Civil informations are or have been laid: †(*a*) in Chancery, on behalf of the crown or government, or of those of whom the crown has custody, as Idiots (*obs.*); (*b*) in the Exchequer, under the equitable jurisdiction of the court (called *English Information* from its resemblance to a complaint in equity formerly called an English bill); now transferred to the Queen's Bench Division; (*c*) at Common Law, for Intrusion or trespass on crown lands; Purpresture or encroachment on crown or public lands; *in personam*, for money due to the crown; *in rem*, for goods, derelicts, etc. belonging to the crown, and for default in payment of excise duties.

1624 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 14 (*title*) An Act to admit the Subject to plead the General Issue in Informations of Intrusion brought on the Kings behalf, and to retain his possession till Trial. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. (1809) 261 An information on behalf of the crown, filed in the exchequer by the king's attorney general. 1819 Wightwick *Rep.* 167 *marg.*, The Prince of Wales may file an English information of intrusion by his Attorney General, for lands parcel of the Dutchy of Cornwall. 1838 Meeson & Welsby *Rep.* II. 23 An information of intrusion, to recover possession of certain encroachments on the wastes of the Crown. 1865 *Act* 28 & 29 *Vict.* c. 104 § 6 An information, styled an English information, exhibited in the Court of Exchequer. 1883 *Rules Sup. Crt.* i. i, All actions which .. were commenced by bill or information in the High Court of Chancery .. shall be instituted in the High Court of Justice by a proceeding to be called an action. 1888 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 5/2 By an exercise of the Royal prerogative an ancient method of procedure, known as an English information, is adopted for the settlement of these foreshore disputes between the Crown and its subjects.

c. *Information quo warranto* (superseding the ancient Writ of *Quo warranto*): the step by which proceedings are commenced to remedy the usurpation of an office or franchise.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xviii. (1809) 485 An information in the nature of a writ of *quo warranto*, to enquire by what warrant the members now exercise their corporate power. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 453 An information, as it is called, quo warranto, was accordingly brought into the court of King's bench against the corporation.

6. In other legal systems.

a. In *Civil Law.* (See quot.)

1774 Bp. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 125 Informations are arguments urged before the Judge by the Advocates on both sides, after the Pleadings and Proofs are concluded. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* ii. iv. 404.

b. In *Scots Law.* (*a*) in Civil Procedure: A written argument upon a case ordered either by a Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session when reporting the case to the Inner House (*obs.*), or by the Court of Justiciary in a case where difficult questions of law or relevancy are raised before it (now *rare*). (*b*) in Criminal Procedure: A statement or complaint in writing in which a person is specifically charged with a criminal offence, upon which a warrant of commitment to gaol for trial may proceed.

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. xxxix. 14 (1832) 690 All informations and bills relating to interlocutors given, or to be given. 1701 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 6 Enacts and ordains that all Informers shall signe their Informations. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 102 The Clerk .. reads the Prosecutor's Information, with the Information on or Answers thereto for the Pannel, off the Book; and after all is read, the Preses resumes the Heads of the Information and Answers to the Lords, and desires their Opinion. 1754 Erskine *Princ. Sc. Law* (1828) iv. iv. § 85 No person can be imprisoned in order to trial for any crime, without a warrant in writing, expressing the cause, and proceeding upon a signed information. 1768 in D. Hume *Comm. Law Sc.* II. x. § 4 In the information on the part of the pannel very alarming consequences are endeavoured to be grafted on the doctrine pled in behalf of the prosecutor in this case.

c. Applied also to similar proceedings in foreign systems of judicature, ancient or modern.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 [He] is forced to answer presently to the information of his adversarie if he be present. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 1 Whensoeuer any denunciation (as they terme it) or rather information is giuen against any person .. the Inquisitors accustomably vse this kind of practice. 1770 Langhorne *Plutarch* (1879) II. 909/2 The information was first laid under the archonship of Chœrondas. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 60 The terrors of a malicious information, which might select them as the accomplices, or even as the witnesses, perhaps, of an imaginary crime, perpetually hung over the heads of the principal citizens of the Roman world. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 107 Then follow informations and convictions for treason.

II. †7. The action of 'informing' with some active or essential quality (see Inform *v.* 3); the giving of a form or character to something; inspiration, animation (*e.g.* of the body by the soul).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 274 There was a seminality and contracted Adam in the rib, which by the information of a soule, was individuated into Eve. 1669 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 117 That..no information of pride may enter into us to make us believe that we are better than other men. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* ii. ii. 72 To be always in a separate state would be violent and unnatural to spirits made apt for the information of bodies, to which therefore they would naturally require to be united. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.*, *Works & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 There does not seem any limit to these new informations of the same Spirit that made the elements at first.

Informational (infǫɹmēⁱ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or pertaining to information; conveying information.

1810 Bentham *Elem. Packing* (1821) 142 *note*, The subpœna'd interpreter of informational innuendoes. 1882 *Times* 21 Nov. 10 They [addresses] were nearly always informational. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 781 How little value I place upon the informational results.

Informative (infǭɹmătiv), *a.* [f. L. *informāt-* ppl. stem of *informāre* (cf. Informate) +

-IVE, perh. after a med.L. **informātīvus*.] Having the quality of informing, in various senses.

1. That informs or gives 'form' (to matter); that imparts an active quality, or inspires with life; animative. ? *Obs.*

1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. i. II. xxiv, Many put out their force informative In their ethereall corporeity, Devoid of heterogeneall organity. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* IV. viii. (1821) 114 That definition which he gives of the soul, wherein he seems to make it nothing else..but an entelechia or informative thing, which spends all its virtue upon that matter which it informs. 1656 Jeanes *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 81 If we consider this union effective, so it regards the whole Trinity; if terminative, so the sonne; if informative, so the humanity of Christ alone.

2. Having the quality of imparting knowledge or communicating information; instructive.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* X. i. Ded., The most informative Histories to Posterity..are such as were written by the Eye-witnesses thereof. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Reft.* III. vi. (1848) 44 Ways and Methods, whereby to make the Objects we consider informative to us. *c* 1819 Coleridge in *Rem.* (1836) II. 211 The preparation informative of the audience is just as much as was precisely necessary. 1858 Ruskin *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 186 All art employed in decoration should be informative.

3. *Law.* Of the nature of or relating to legal information (sense 5).

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 70 The informative Proofes, the Sentence..in the Admiralty Court. 1639 Gentilis tr. *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 854 The thirteenth Chapter .. treats of Informative Processes, which are to be sent into other places.

Infor·matively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an informative manner: a. With regard to the impartation of life or some essential quality (? *obs.*). b. By way of information or communication of knowledge.

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 139 But now if we consider it informatively, in regard of information, or inhesion..so it is seated in the humane nature, that is not every where, but onely in heaven, at the right hand of God. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 7 Informatively for the reader, I make known the following.

†**Informa·tor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. late L. *informātor* (Tertullian), agent-n. from *informāre* to Inform; cf. obs. F. *informateur*.] An instructor, a teacher; = Informer 1.

1651 Barksdale *Nympha Libethris* II. vi, No reward hath He That is an Informator of School-free. Did I perhaps a School unlicens'd teach .. I should then at their Feasts, my fingers lick.

Informatory (infɔ̱·mătŏri), *a.* [f. L. *informāt-* (see prec.) + -ory.] = Informative 2.

1881 Masson *De Quincey* xi. 138 Any kind of useful, or, as they are beginning to call it, 'informatory', printed matter. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Sept. 391 The volume is gossipy but instructive, always informatory. 1889 J. M. Robertson *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 202 They are often of great informatory value.

†**Infor·med,** *a. Obs.* [f. In-3 + Formed, after L. *informis* or F. *informe*.]

1. Of faith: = Inform *a.* 2 b.

(This was an awkward use, suggesting the pa. pple. of Inform *v.* 3, which would have the opposite meaning. Cf. Uninformed, Unformed.)

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 190 Fayth informed, al though it be imperfyte yet..it is fayth. *Ibid.* 186 b, But then fayth is an informed fayth, or a derke fayth. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* II. v. § 8 (1670) 262 A belief.. such as the Scripture calleth historical, is diabolical, dead, informed, unprofitable.

2. Unformed; imperfectly formed.

1635 Swan *Spec. M.* iii. § 2 (1643) 47 An informed light, which on the fourth day had its perfect form. 1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 190 The latter [rushes] having a pith altogether inform'd.

3. *Astron.* Applied to stars not formed into a constellation or forming part of one.

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Informed Stars*, such of the Fix'd Stars as are not rang'd under any Constellation or Form.

Hence †**Infor·medly** *adv.*1, imperfectly, in an incomplete form.

1670-98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* I. 107 It was begun in marble by Michael Angelo, but informidly; and so left by him.

Informed (infɔ̱·md, *poet.* infɔ̱·mēd), *ppl. a.* [f. Inform *v.* + -ED 1.]

†1. Put into form, formed, fashioned. *Obs.*

1596 Spenser *Hymn Hon. Beautie* 167 Doe still preserve your first informed grace, Whose shadow yet shynes in your beauteous face.

2. Instructed; having knowledge of or acquaintance with facts; educated, enlightened, intelligent.

1549 Recorde *Gr. Artes* Pref. to Edw. VI (1640) A iij, When they consider that informed reason was the onely instrument. 1753 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 34 Whenever you are in company with informed and knowing people. 1780 Burke *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. III. 343 There is nothing .. that does not lie within the reach of an informed understanding. 1805 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* III. 322 The theoretical and presumptive reasonings of this informed author. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/3 Eliciting an informed and shrewd opinion upon an outlook so depressing.

b. Now usually in *well-informed, ill-informed.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxviii. 396 (Add. MS.) A woman moste fayre, and wise in good werkes, wele Enfourmyd, and denoute. 1614 Ralegh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 83 To measure honour or dishonour by the assurance of his well-informed conscience. 1824 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 138/2, I have observed among the well informed and the ill informed nearly the same quantity of infirmities and follies. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 186 Not .. known in the best informed circles of London.

Hence **Info·rmedly** *adv.*2, instructedly.

1642 J. Jackson *Bk. Conscience* 48 A Conscience informedly strong.

Informer (infɔ̱·mɔi). Forms: 4–7 enfourmer, 5 enformer, -our, 6 infourmer, -our, 6– informer. [f. Inform *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which informs, in various senses.

†1. An instructor, teacher. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 87, I am seruaunt of these creatures to me deliuered .. not maister, but enfourmer. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* ii. 20 An informer off them which lacke discrecion. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 86 *Catechistas*, The Informers or Teachers of them that were entring into the faith. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* § 35 Experience which is the truest informer, speaks aloud in this matter also.

2. One who communicates information or intelligence; an informant.

c 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 543 His enformours he wel leeueth. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 113 Jackalls ..are the Lions informers. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* III. xiii, Better have kept close to Josephus than hearken to any of his other authors or informers. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He talks no Gaelic, nor had his informer much English, so there may be some mistake in the matter.

3. One who informs against another; one who lays an information; *spec.* one who makes it his business to detect offenders against penal laws and to lay informations against them; also called *common informer.*

1503–4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 14 § 6 Every such informour .. shalbe receyved to sue vppon the seid matter by informacion. 1588–9 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 5 Divers .. daylie unjustlie vexed and disquieted by divers commen informers upon penall statutes. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1592) 18. *c* 1608 Bacon *Certif. touching Penal Laws* Wks. 1879 I. 480 To repress the abuses in common informers, and some clerks and under-ministers, that for common gain partake with them. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 436 Spies and informers were everywhere employed. 1798 Beresford in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 411 We have..taken up several persons of family and fortune .. and some have turned informers in whom we can rely. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 131/2 An informer, whether he is paid by the week .. or by the crime .. is, in general, a man of a very indifferent character. 1817 Selwyn *Nisi Prius* II. 1148 A penalty .. recoverable by common informer in the High Court of Admiralty. 1880 McCarthy *Own Times* IV. liii. 149 The man was found guilty on the evidence of an informer.

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Aug. 3/1 In the absence of 'informer' evidence the great majority of cases would fail for want of legal proof.

4. One who or that which informs with life, etc. (Inform *v.* 3); an inspirer, animator, vitalizer.

1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 104 Thou, O Sun! .. Informer of the planetary train, Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous orbs Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead, And not as now the green abodes of life. 1730 Pope *Prol. Sophonisba* 27 Nature! informer of the Poet's art, Whose force alone can raise or melt the heart.

Hence **Info·rmership** (*nonce-wd.*), the position or function of an informer.

1612 T. James *Jesuit's Downf.* 65 Parsons had the office of Informership in the English affaires, as well in Spaine as at Rome.

Informidable (infɔ̱·midăb'l), *a. rare.* [In-3.] Not formidable; not to be dreaded.

1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 486 Of limb Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould; Foe not informidable. 1867 C. J. Smith *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Awful*, Innocuous. Informidable.

Informing (infɔ̱·miŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Inform *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Inform, in various senses; instruction, information, etc.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 209 Summe doon folily, for defaute of enformynge. 1382 — *Wisd.* xix. 15 Who .. resceyueden them, that hadden vsid the same enformyngus. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* VI. xlv, Which back to him with mutuall dutie bears All their informings. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xiii. 172 Sharpers; who..if unsuccessful, have it in their power to be still greater gainers by informing.

Infor·ming, *ppl. a.* [-ing 2.] That informs.

1. That imparts 'form', or some determining quality, esp. life or spirit; vitalizing, inspiring, animating: see Inform *v.* 3.

1635 Hakewill *Apol.* V.–VI. 195 Never any Aristotelian .. will acknowledge that the heavens have any informing forme, but that it is a quintessence, a pure body without mixture, or composition of matter and forme. 1659 Pearson *Creed* (1839) 229 The ancient heretics, who taught that Christ assumed human flesh, but that the Word or his Divinity was unto that body in the place of an informing soul. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* IV. i. 1532 Love was th' informing, active Fire within. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 5 Pantheists .. convinced of the omnipresence of the informing mind. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 166 The informing energy of the human will.

2. Giving or conveying information; instructive; imparting the knowledge of facts. (In quot. 1647 in bad sense; cf. Inform *v.* 7 b.)

1647 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 506 The busy, mischievous, informing slanderer. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 718 A seasonable and informing Lecture for our own Times. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Mar. 319/1 Hallam is great not as a literary writer, but as an informing writer.

Hence **Info·rmingly** *adv.*, in an informing manner, instructively.

1897 *Chicago Advance* 21 Oct. 539/1 [He] spoke both inspiringly and informingly of the rise and growth of municipal functions.

Informity (infɔ̱·mĭti). Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *informitāt-em*, f. *informis*: see Inform *a.* and -ity. Cf. F. *informité* (Bossuet, in Littré), It. *informità* (Florio, 1598).] Unformed condition, shapelessness; unshapeliness, deformity.

1598 Florio, *Informita*, informitie, shapelesnes. 1615 T. Adams *Two Sonnes* 83 The reducing of the old Chaos, and first informitie of things. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. viii. 32 The informity of Cubbes. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Informity*, ..deformity, want of shape or fashion.

b. *fig.* (in reference to the intellect or manners).

1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xiv. 84 We do but bewray the informitie that is in vs. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* 186 You shall finde good Learning .. a polisher of inbred rudenesse and our informitie.

†**Info·rmous,** *a. Obs.* [app. f. L. *inform-is* Inform *a.* + -ous, but cf. Formous, OF. *formeus*, L. *formōsus*.] Having no definite form, shapeless; of an uncomely form, unshapely.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 267 A man prudently pliable to times .. excessive in vaste informous buildings. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vi. 116 That a Bear brings forth her young informous and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only vulgar..but hath been of old delivered by ancient Writers. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 40.

Informulable (infɔ̱·miŭlăb'l), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. In-3 + Formul-ate *v.* + -able.] Incapable of being formulated.

1884 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 587/1 None but a prig would find any satisfaction in..trying to formulate the informulable.

Infors(e, obs. forms of Enforce *v.*

Infortiate (infɔ̱·ʃiĕt), *sb. Law. rare.* [ad. med. L. *infortiātum* enforced, strengthened, pa. pple. neut. (used subst.) of *infortiāre* to strengthen, Enforce. Cf. F. *infortiat* (Littré).] The middle portion of the Pandects of Justinian, extending from Book xxiv, title 3, to the end of Book xxxviii.

In explanation of the title, Savigny supposes that the Pandects, while known only in imperfect copies, were divided into *Digestum vetus*, *Tres partes* (a fragment so called from its opening words) and *Digestum novum*. When the missing portion was recovered, it filled the gap between *Digestum vetus* and *Tres partes*, the latter of which has since been reckoned a part of the *Infortiatum*.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 14 The Institutis, Digestis, and Angelus, The Inforciat, and Panormitanus. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lexicon* s.v. *Pandects*, That glossator [Odofredus] .. informs us, that they had not the Infortiate which was at Rome.

†**Info·rtiate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* In 7 -at. [ad. L. *infortiāt-us* pa. pple.: see prec.] Enforced. (Const. as pa. pple.)

1601 Br. W. Barlow *Defence* 96 Were the Law of India and Persia generally infortiat?

Info·rtitude. *rare.* [In-3.] Want of fortitude.

1813 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* II. 412 Let us hope it is not out of depression and infortitude that I have been sulky.

†**Info·rtunable,** *a. Obs.* [f. Infortune *v.* + -able: cf. Fortunable.] Unfortunate, unlucky.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 446 Alle thynges were as infortunable to hym. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* VII. lviii, Though that a man were infortunable.

†**Info·rtunacy.** *Obs.* [f. Infortunate; see -acy. Cf. *fortunacy*.] The condition of being unfortunate; ill fortune, ill luck.

1571 Fortescue *Forrest* 151 b, The Romaines themselves bewept their infortunacie. 1580 Lodge *Forb. & Prise.* (Shaks. Soc.) 106 Prisceria .. forgetting welnie the infortunacie she was intangeled in, cast her armes about his necke. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 2 So many are found to complain of their peculiar infortunacy.

†**Info·rtunage.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Infortune *v.* + -age.] Unfortunate condition; affliction.

c 1440 Lydg. *Fortune* in *Harvard Stud.* (1897) V. 193 In thy condicioun of infortunage, vnstedfast fortune, ther is no confidence.

†**Info·rtunate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *infortūnāt-us* (see In-3 and Fortunate). Cf. F. *infortuné* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *infortunado*, It. *infortunato*.] Subject to or marked by ill fortune; unlucky, luckless; Unfortunate. (Of persons, conditions, times, events, etc.)

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 375 Yet was he nought infortunate. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3353 The day infortunate that I was bore. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 239 b, O infortunate brother, for whose lyfe not one creatoure woulde make intercession. 1592–3 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 110 Infortunatest peere of Parliament for pouertie that euer was. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvi. 98 We eleven .. seeing the infortunate success of our companions, could do nothing but weep and lament. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 11 He took up an unfortunate resolution that he would be witty: infortunate, I say, and no less criminal.

b. *Astrol.* Said of a planet or 'house' when 'afflicted' by some evil or unlucky influence, as by a particular 'aspect', and so causing misfortune.

c 1385 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 204 Infortunat Ascendent tortuous, Of which the lord is helpless falle, allas! Out of his Angle in to the derkeste hous. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 Yit sein thise Astrologiens, that the assendent, and eke the lord of the assendent, may be shapen for to be fortunat or infortunat. 1585 Lupton *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 30 If .. both the Sun and Moon be in the sixth House infortunate, they that be then born without doubt will be blind. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xxvii. 55 An infortunate Planet in the Ascendent .. always afflicts the Head.

c. Bringing or presaging ill luck; of ill omen, inauspicious.

1552 HULOET, Infortunate dayes to begyn any busynes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XI. xiv. (1886) 163 When an infortunate beast feedeth on the right side of your waie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 177 When they have had an infortunate dream.

Hence †**Info·rtunately** *adv.*, unfortunately; †**Info·rtunateness**, the quality of being unfortunate; ill fortune.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 174/2 The death and buriall of Egelred, his wiues .. his *infortunatenesse.* 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 145 The gentleman was so infortunately incumbred with wants. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xiv. 76 When we dreame of Eagles flying over our heade, it portends infortunatenes. 1682 *Mem. Sir E. Godfrey* 7 (T.) Destructive rocks, upon which most of the unseasoned youth ..do infortunately split.

†**Info·rtunate,** *v. Astrol. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *infortūnāre*; see IN-3 and FORTUNATE *v.*] *trans.* To subject to evil or unlucky influence; to render unfortunate; to 'afflict' (a planet, etc. or an event, etc.). Also *absol.*

1585 LUPTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 16 In whose Nativity Saturn or Mars is in the sixth House, or in the twelfth House, infortunating the Lord of the sixth House. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 110 Venus Lady of the sixth and infortunated by Mars, gives suspitions enough of the French pox. 1790 SIBLY *Occult Sc.* (1792) I. 18 Some heavenly influence that .. fortunateth or infortunateth.

Infortune (infǫ·ɹtiūn), *sb.* Also 5 **yn-**, 6 **en-**. [a. F. *infortune* (Oresme, 14th c.); see IN-3 and FORTUNE. Cf. L. *infortūnium.*]

†**1.** Want of good fortune, success, or prosperity; misfortune, ill fortune, ill luck. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1577 (1626) Þe werste kynde of infortune is þis. *c* 1386 — *Knt.'s T.* 1163 Noght was foryeten by the Infortune of Marte. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 913 Be sodeyn Caas Or in necessyte, Or infortunys froward violence. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* I. cxxx. (W. de W. 1495) 147 b/2 He shold take his Infortune in pacyence. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1603 A fyre by infortune rose up sodeinly. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* III. 234 Our long-sustain'd infortune might be freed. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 262 For my greater infortune, the tempest cast my Brigandine upon the coast of this Country.

†**b.** with *pl.* A piece of ill luck; a misfortune, mishap. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 59 b, We haue had upon the see so many infortunes by tempeste of windes. 1544 PHAER *Pestilence* (1553) K iij b, The lyfe whiche we lead here, is..subiecte to diseases, infortunes, and calamytyes. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 313 At this the dream-spellers were divided in their divinations; some interpreting it a fortune, some an infortune. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 193 Such lines have the signification of infortunes, and sundry hurtfull falls.

2. *Astrol.* An unfortunate or malevolent planet or aspect; *esp.* each of the planets Saturn and Mars. (Cf. FORTUNE *sb.* 8.)

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities..and Venus in the south angle elevated above him .. and free from the malevolent beams of infortunes. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 108 If the sign the Lord of the sixth possesseth, especially if he be an infortune, or a fortune infortunated. 1668 DRYDEN *Even. Love* II. i, The trine aspect of the two infortunes in angular houses. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* I. vi. 16 The Dragons Tail is called in Greek Καταβιβάζων, an Infortune signifying Mischiefs, Scandals, Shame. 1881 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* viii. 278 Saturn, the greater Infortune, as Mars himself is the lesser Infortune, of Astrological systems.

†**Infortune,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec. Cf. obs. F. *infortuner* (Godef.), f. *infortune* sb.] *trans.* To cause misfortune to, to afflict; in *Astrol.* to 'afflict' (a planet or house) with an unfortunate 'aspect'. So †**Infortuned** *ppl. a.*, unfortunate; †**Infortuning** *vbl. sb.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 716 (744), I, woful wrecche, and infortuned wight, And born in corsed constellacioun. *c* 1391 — *Astrol.* II. § 4 A fortunat assendent clepen they whan þat no wykkid planete .. is in the hows of the assendent, ne þat no wikked planete haue non aspecte of enemyte vp-on the assendent. .. Fortherouer, they seyn þat the infortunyng of an assendent is the contrarie of thise forseide thinges. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 20 Then the said Grame, seyng his Kyng and Soveran Lord ynfortuned with so much deseyse, angwesh, and sorowe, wold hafe so levyd, and done hym no more harme.

†**Infortu·nity.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *infortunité* (Godef.), ad. late L. *infortūnitās* (Lactantius, Ep. xxix. § 9, quoting Aulus Gellius VI. i. 5, where some editors read *importūnitās*). The formation, from L. *infortūnium* (or its sources), was irregular.] Unfortunate condition; misfortune, adversity.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 438 Ouer yͤ noble men that were slayne in Scotlande by his infortunyte. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 9 *Edw. IV* (1809) 286 Other there be that ascribe his infortunitie onely to the stroke & punishment of God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. lxii. 1152 Considering they are well tamed with the infortunitie of this battell. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 237 If you would know whether your fortunatenesse or infortunity, prosperity or adversity, shall be more, or lesse. 1720 DE FOE *Apparition* 1665 Wks. 1841 XIX. 259 The infortunity of the family.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a misfortune.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 5 For resistence of the infortunitees that dayly falles in thys worlde. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 247 b, How dolorous .. to remember the chaunces, and infortunites that happened within twoo yere in Englande. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. vii. 258 And..there happened another no small infortunitie, namely, that the succors which we waited for..seemed for the causes aforesaid letted and stayd. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* I. 14 We are all equally made lyable to infortunities. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 78.

†**Infortuny.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *infortūni-um*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *fortūna* fortune; cf. INFORTUNE *sb.*] Misfortune.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Not for cause of deuocion or of luffe but for drede of infortuny. *Ibid.* 341 That stokke and kynnerede destroyede by diverse infortuny of batelles and of oþer mortalite.

Infossous (infǫ·səs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. IN-2 + FOSSA + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 622/2 *Infossous*, sunk in anything, as veins in some leaves, leaving a channel, however.

†**Infou·nd,** *v. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *infond-re*, *-fundre*, or ad. L. *infundĕre* to pour in (see INFUND); with the form of the radical cf. FOUND *v.*3 and CONFOUND.] *trans.* To pour in; to infuse. (Usually in *fig.* sense.)

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 510 Mynge askes of vyne and donge, and hem infounde Vnto the roote and they wol be fecounde. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 28 Hete of lyf was ynfowndid to seyr and drye membyrs. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lx. 251 Thy holy grace infounded ardently to my hert. 1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 60/2 The great grace that god giueth & secretly infowndeth in right generacion after the lawes of matrimony. 1589 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 116 To infound in them this precious love and amitie towards God and their neighbour.

b. To pour *on.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 759 *Of wynes olde hit is to take dregges.. Infounde hem on thi trees feet and legges.*

Hence †**Infou·nding** *vbl. sb.*, infusion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 383/2 Through faieth to the infounding whereof yͤ sacrament doth nothing worke. 1557 *Sarum Primer* ¶ iv, By infoundinge of thy precious oyle of comforte unto my woundes.

†**Infou·nded,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. ? Unfounded.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 445 The one in quality, and the other in quantity, be extraordinarily infounded.

Infounded: see INFONDED, infatuated.

†**Infou·nder,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *enfondre-r* to plunge to the bottom, submerge, swallow up, f. *en-* (IN-2) + *fondrer* to FOUNDER: cf. in another sense ENFOUNDER.] *trans.* To submerge; in *pa. pple.* Submerged, overflowed, flooded.

1505 *Liber Ruber* in H. E. Reynolds *Wells Cathedr.* App. M. (1882) 218 The higheways were so infoundered that the poor tenants and inhabitants [etc.]. 1515 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 13 The..fellowes of Merton College do suffer the lane .. to be surroundred and infoundred.

Infourme, infowrme, obs. ff. INFORM *v.*

Infra- (i·nfră), *prefix*, repr. L. *infrā* adv. and prep. 'below, underneath, beneath' (in med.L. also 'within'), used in numerous recent formations, chiefly adjectival.

This use of *infra-* is scarcely a Latin one, though *infrāforānus* 'situated beneath the forum' occurs in an inscription (Lewis and Short), and *infrāmūrāneus* 'lying within the walls' in Gregory of Tours (Du Cange). Its recent employment is after the analogy of other prepositions; it is regularly opposed to *supra-*, sometimes to *super-*: the second element ought strictly to be one of Latin origin; but it is not always so.

A. In prepositional relation to the sb. represented in second element.

1. Denoting 'below', 'beneath' (i.e. 'lower down than') in respect of local situation or position. Chiefly in terms which are the adjectival representatives of phrases in which L. *infrā* would be followed by a sb. in the accusative, e.g. *infra-axillary* 'that is *infrā axillam*, below the axilla or axil'; *infra-mammary*, 'that is *infrā mammās*, below the breasts'. The majority of these are anatomical terms. In a few cases the second element appears to be a sb., as *infraclavicle.* More rarely *infra-* is simply prefixed to an adj., as *inframedian*, *infra-red.*

2. Denoting 'below', 'beneath' in respect of status or condition, as *infrabestial* 'lower than bestial', 'beneath the brutes'. In these, *infra-* seems to be directly prefixed to an adjective.

3. Denoting 'within' (as in med.L.), as *infra-mercurial*, *-territorial* (see these words below): here the formation is as in 1.

B. In attributive or adverbial relation to the second element: 'lower', 'inferior', 'under-', as *infraconstrictor*, *infraposition*, etc.

Such compounds can be formed at will when required; the following are the principal ones in use. For the etymology of the second element see the simple words AXILLARY, BESTIAL, CORTICAL, etc.

In most of these compounds, practice varies as to the use of the hyphen; the hyphen is usual when the compound is new, or more or less of a nonce-word, e.g. *infra-red*, *infra-human*, *infra-natural*; but it is usually omitted in recognized terms, as *inframaxillary*, *infrascapular*, except when the following element begins with a vowel, as in *infra-axillary*, *infra-inguinal*, *infra-orbital.* It may however be used for the nonce, whenever emphasis is placed either on the prefix, or on the composite character of the word.

†**Infra-a·nnuated** *a.* [L. *annus* year: cf. *superannuated*], below the proper age, too young. *Obs.*

Infra-axi·llary *a.*, a. *Anat.* lying below the axilla or armpit; b. *Bot.* situated below the axil of a leaf or branch. **Infrabe·stial** *a.*, lower than the beasts. **Infrabra·nchial** *a. Zool.*, situated below the branchiæ or gills (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). **Infrabu·ccal** *a.*, situated below the buccal mass (of a mollusc). **Infracepha·lic** *a. Anat.*, situated below the head (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infracla·vicle** = infraclavicular bone. **Infraclavi·cular** *a. Anat.*, situated below the clavicle or collar-bone, as in *infraclavicular bone*, *region* (see quot. 1879); also as *sb.* = infraclavicular bone. **Infraconstri·ctor** *Anat.*, the lower constrictor muscle of the pharynx. **Infraco·rtical** *a. Anat.*, situated below the cerebral cortex. **Infraco·stal** *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the ribs, as in *infracostal artery*, *muscles* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infradi:aphragma·tic** *a. Anat.*, situated below the diaphragm (*ibid.*). **Infrage·nual** *a.*, under the knee, as in *infragenual bursa.* **Infragle·noid** *a. Anat.*, situated below the glenoid fossa. **Infraglo·ttic** *a. Anat.*, situated below the glottis; also, relating to the parts of the larynx below the glottis. **Infragu·lar** *a. Anat.*, situated below the gula or throat. **Infrahu·man** *a.*, below the human level. **Infrahy·oid** *a. Anat.*, lying below the hyoid bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infra-i·nguinal** *a. Anat.*, situated below the groin. **Infrala·bial** *a. Anat.*, situated below the lips. **Infrali·ttoral** *a.*, pertaining to the zone or region of the sea below the littoral region. **Inframa·mmary** *a. Anat.*, situated below the breasts. **Inframa·rginal** *a.*, situated beneath the margin or border: *spec.* a. *inframarginal convolution*, the superior temporal convolution; b. *inframarginal cell*, an outer cell in the anterior wing of certain aphides, lying behind the marginal cell; c. *inframarginal shield*, one of the shields between the marginal and plastral in certain chelonians. **Inframa·xillary** *Anat.*, a. *a.*, situated below the jaw, as in *inframaxillary nerve*; b. *sb.*, the lower jaw-bone. **Inframe·dian** *a.*, applied to the zone of the ocean below the median zone: see quot. **Inframercu·rial** *a. Astron.*, lying within the orbit of the planet Mercury; intramercurial. **Inframo·ntane** *a.*, situated beneath a mountain. †**Inframu·ndane** *a.*, lying below the world (Bailey, fol., 1730–6). **Infrana·tural** *a.*, below what is natural; also as *sb.*; hence **Infrana·turalism.** **Infrano·dal** *a.*, lying beneath a node or joint in a stem. **Infra-occi·pital** *a. Anat.*, situated under the occiput (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infra-œsopha·geal** *a. Anat.*, situated under the œsophagus. **Infra-o·rbital** *a. Anat.*, situated below the orbit of the eye; so also **Infra-o·rbitar, -o·rbitary** *adjs.* **Infra-o·rdinary** *a.*, below what is ordinary. **Infrapa·pillary** *a. Anat.*, situated below the biliary papilla. **Infrapate·llar** *a. Anat.*, situated below the knee-cap. **Infraperiphe·rial** *a.*, situated below the periphery. **Infrapo·sed** *a.*, placed below something else [cf. *superposed*]; so **Infraposi·tion**, the condition of being so placed. **Infrapu·bian, -pubic** *a. Anat.*, situated below the pubes; sub-pubic. **Infrara·dular** *a.*, situated under the radula or lingual ribbon of a mollusc. **Infra-re·d** *a.*, a term applied to the (invisible) rays which lie beyond the red end of the spectrum as being less refrangible, or of lower vibration-period, than the red rays. **Infrare·nal** *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the kidneys; hence **Infrare·nally** *adv.* **Infrari·mal** *a. Anat.*, situated beyond the rima or opening of the glottis. **Infrasca·pular** *a. Anat.*, situated below the shoulder-blade. **Infraspi·nal** *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the spine of the scapula. **Infraspi·nate** *a.* = prec. **Infraspina·tor, -spina·tus** *Anat.*, a muscle of the dorsum of the scapula, arising from the infraspinal fossa; also *attrib.* **Infraspi·nous** *a.* = *Infraspinal.* **Infrastape·dial** *a.*, situated below the axis of the stapes of the middle ear in birds. **Infraste·rnal** *a. Anat.*, situated below the sternum or breast-bone (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infrasti·gmatal** *a. Entom.*, situated below the stigmata or breathing-pores of an insect. **Infrasti·pular** *a. Bot.*, situated below the stipules in plants. **Infrasu·tural** *a. Anat.*, situated below the suture. **Infrate·mporal** *a. Anat.*, situated below the temples (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infratento·rial** *a. Anat.*, situated below the tentorium of the brain. **Infraterre·ne** *a.*, situated below the earth, subterranean, hypogean. **Infraterrito·rial** *a.*, lying within a territory (Webster, 1856). **Infrathora·cic** *a. Anat.*, situated below the thorax (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infrato·nsillar** *a. Anat.*, situated

below the tonsils. **Infratrochante·ric** *a. Anat.*, situated below the trochanter (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Infratro·chlear** *a. Anat.*, situated beneath the trochlea or pulley of the trochlearis muscle in the eye. **Infravagi·nal** *a. Anat.*, situated below the vagina, or its junction with the uterus.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* v. Ep. Ded. 140, I know it will be objected, that your Lordship is *infraannuated to be the Patron of a Book in the strict acception thereof. 1858 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (1880) 216/2 **Infra-axillary*, below the axil. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The infra-axillary [region] has the axillary region for its upper, and the edges of the false ribs for its lower boundary. 1888 J. RICKABY *Mor. Philos.* 267 Writers who .. picture primitive mankind as living in this *infrabestial state. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 474 The two lower ones I have shown to be the clavicle and *infra-clavicle. 1839 F. H. RAMADGE *Curability Consumpt.* (1861) 52 The want of clearness in the respiratory murmur was most obvious in the *infraclavicular region of the right side. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 45 Infra-clavicular [region] extends from below the clavicle down to the lower margin of the third rib. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 45 In *infra-glottic laryngoscopy we find the lower surface of these cords to be reddish in color. 1855 KNIGHT *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 65 The under part of the *infra-gular ganglion. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* ii. 39 She is rather *infra-human than superhuman. 1883 W. ARTHUR *Fernley Lect.* 72 This infra-human thinker, to whom it is hard to turn the eye upward. 1850 E. FORBES in *Brit. Ass. Rep.* 192 (*title*) The *Infra-littoral Distribution of Marine Invertebrata on the Southern, Western, and Northern Coasts of Britain. 1852 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 4 The *infra-mammary [region] is that portion of the anterior surface of the chest which lies below the mammary. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 183 Heaving impulse over left side of chest, strong in inframammary region. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 611. 539 Dictyoxiphium has simple .. fronds, *infra-marginal sori. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 109 Anus supra-marginal or infra-marginal. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inframaxillaris*, situated under the jaw; *inframaxillary. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 46 The infra-maxillary [nerve] .. emerges through a large hole at the front of the base of the suspensorial projection for the jaw. 1865 PAGE *Hand-bk. Geol.* (ed. 2) 468 In the British seas, naturalists (following the late Edward Forbes) .. distinguish five belts of depth—*viz.* 1, the Littoral; 2, Circum-littoral; 3, Median; 4, *Infra-median; and 5, the Abyssal or Deep-sea zone. 1888 *Standard* 13 Feb. 5/2 The Arlberg Tunnel, the latest of these *inframontane engineering efforts. 1851 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* (1873) 336 The irresistible tendency of a wholly supernatural religion to produce an *infranatural morality. 1889 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XLIX. 412/3 Patronizing a new set of supernaturals, infranaturals, or whatever they may be. 1896 GOLDW. SMITH *Guesses Riddle Exist.* (New Ed.) 28 'Infra-natural', or something implying degradation, .. would be the right expression. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 674 The sober supernaturalism of the German has more attractions with us, than the grinning *infra-naturalism of the Frenchman. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* iii. 81 The spaces in question differ altogether in character from the *infra-nodal canals. 1887 L. HEITZMANN tr. *Carl Heitzmann's Anat. Descr. & Topogr.* II. 146 The posterior division of the first cervical nerve, the *infra-occipital nerve. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 95 A bilobed *infra-oesophageal ganglion. 1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 230 Dissection of the *infraorbital nerve. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 33 Immediately above the fossa is the infra-orbital foramen,—the termination of the infra-orbital canal, and infra-orbital artery. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 54 The infra-orbital ring of bones consists of several pieces. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 133 The *infra-orbitar Branch of the second Branch of the fifth pair of Nerves. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 221 The *infra-orbitary or maxillary branch of nerves. 1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) I. 61 A mass or lot of *infra-ordinary or inferior evidence. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 723 When the growth is below the biliary papilla, or *infra-papillary, the bile and pancreatic juice tend to regurgitate through the dilated duodenum. 1881 WATSON in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 273 With a broadish *infraperipheral chestnut band. 1854 AUSTEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1855) XI. 116 Terrestrial surface *infraposed to the Drift-gravels. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. ii. 25 A similar *infraposition of saliferous marls may be seen at Moss Hill farm. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 396 The infraposition and superposition of two fluids of differing densities. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 133 Termed the *infrapubic puncture. 1885 R. J. H. GIBSON in *Trans. R. Soc. Edinb.* XXXII. 627 On the top of the muscles of the *infraradular sheet there are two ganglia united to each other and to their fellows on the opposite side. 1881 *Nature* XXV. 162 The *infra-red end of the spectrum. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 254 All portions of the spectrum powerfully affect the microbes except the red and the infra-red rays. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 16 The largest of these receptacles are the *infrarenally-placed abdominal air-sacs. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Infrascapularis*..*infrascapular. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 45 Infra-scapular [region], which extends from the angle of the scapula to the lower margin of the thorax below and to the spine behind. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Infraspinatus*, The .. *infraspinal cavity, or fossa of the scapula. 1835–6 TODD *Cyc. Anat.* I. 569/2 The spine is .. so placed as to divide the dorsum of the scapula into a supra-spinal and infra-spinal depression. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 251 The supraspinal fossa of the scapula is less deep than the infraspinal one. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Infraspinatus*, applied to a muscle of the shoulder, .. *infraspinate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 974 Paralysis of the supra and *infra-spinators. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 142 Gives origin to the *infra-spinatus. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 154 The infra-spinatus fossa and subscapular fossa together forming its actual outer surface. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 45 *Infra-spinous [region] to the infra-spinous fossa. 1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 154 The stylo-hyal, will join the extra-stapedial plate, and the afterward chondrified band of union will be the **infra-stapedial*. *Ibid.* 186 The stylo-hyal .. represented by another claw of the stapes (an *infra*-stapedial element). 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 44 *Infra-sternal [region], that which extends from the third cartilage to the lower end of the sternum. 1880 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. No. 82. 97 Longitudinal puckerings stretching down from the *infrasutural row of beads. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 309 This [presence of glycosurin] is more especially the case in *infra-tentorial disease. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 454 Some of Martin's imaginings of *infraterrene architecture. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 76 Very small filaments from the supra-trochlear .. and from the *infra-trochlear. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 726 The nose gets its nerve twigs from the frontal, supra, and infra-trochlear branches. 1898 G. E. HERMAN *Dis. Women* 121 Elongation of the *infra-vaginal portions of the anterior cervical wall.

†Infract, *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *infract-us*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *fractus* broken.] Unbroken; unviolated, unweakened; sound, whole.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* Wks. (1587) 5 How straight and infract is this line of life. 1592 SYLVESTER *Triumph. Faith* III. 23 Martyrs .. who .. Their faith infract with their own blouds did seal. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. i, My charme, Which Gods and diuels gaue vnite consent To be infract.

†Infract, *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. L. *infract-us*, pa. pple. of *infringĕre* to INFRINGE.] Broken.

1593 PEELE *Edw. I* Wks. (Rtldg.) 393/1 My sweetest love, an this my infract fortune Could never vaunt her sovereignty. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 25 Subiect to chance and infract fortune.

Infract (infræ·kt), *v.* [f. L. *infract-*, ppl. stem of *infringĕre* to INFRINGE.] *trans.* To break; to violate, infringe. Chiefly *U.S.*

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 127, I think every nation has a right to establish that form of government, under which it conceives it shall live most happy; provided it infracts no right, or is not dangerous to others. 1808 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 107 Rights which we considered as infracted. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 47 Their social bond through centuries survives, Hers homicide infracts in every age. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xix. (1859) 519 He will never venture to infract the neutrality of the waters. 1890 NICOLAY & HAY *Lincoln* I. xix. 348 It is due to the Constitution, heretofore palpably infracted.

Infracted (infræ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] a. Broken, interrupted. b. *Anat.* Bent suddenly inwards, as if partly broken; geniculated.

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 604 Falling fast from gradual slope to slope, With wild infracted course, and lessen'd roar, It gains a safer bed.

†Infra·ctible, *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + L. *fract-*, ppl. stem (see FRACT) + -IBLE.] Incapable of being broken in or subdued.

1657 COCKAINE *Obstin. Lady* I. ii. Poems (1669) 307 No surely, nor can I believe that she Ment to enclose a mind infractible Within a body so powerful to subdue.

Infra·ctible, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. INFRACT *v.* + -IBLE.] Capable of being infracted or broken.

1846 WORCESTER cites COOKE.

Infraction (infræ·kʃən). [ad. L. *infractiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infringĕre* to INFRINGE. Cf. F. *infraction* (1250 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of fracturing or breaking; *concr.*, a breakage or fracture.

1623 COCKERAM, *Infraction*, a breaking. 1881 *Eng. Mechanic* No. 874. 366/3 The trough gave way at the sides, but the lead of the bullet was clearly injected into the plane of infraction.

2. The action of breaking or infringing (a bond or obligation); breach, violation, infringement.

1673 TEMPLE *Let. to Dk. Ormond* Wks. 1731 I. 125 The Points of Justice must be grounded upon the Infraction of Treaties. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 558 Evil counsellors which have prevailed with his Majesty to make infractions upon his royal word. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 246 To oppose the Scots insurgents, was no infraction of the capitulation. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Bringing him to .. trial .. for his flagrant infraction of the canon law. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 14 His coronation had been a violent infraction of her right.

†3. *Optics.* = REFRACTION. *Obs.*

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 131 The second [colour of the rainbow] is caused by a more weak infraction. *Ibid.* 133 Neither was the sunne destitute of sparkling raies to make reflection and infraction.

4. *Anat.* An infracted condition.

1882 W. MACCORMAC in Quain *Dict. Med.* 997/2 Very distinct in type from the infractions and extravagant distortions of an osteomalacic skeleton.

Infractor (infræ·ktəɹ). [a. med.L. *infractor* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *infringĕre* to INFRINGE; cf. F. *infracteur* (1419 in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who breaks or infringes (a bond or obligation); a violator, infringer.

1534 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 29 Infractours of their promises. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 12 The Infractors and Aggressors of the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, 1767 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 22/1 Accusations might be brought against the infractors of those laws. 1823 *Ibid.* 182* Every citizen .. may expose any infraction of the constitution, requiring from the competent authority the effective responsibility of the infractors.

Infractous (infræ·ktəs), *a.* [f. L. *infract-us*, pa. pple. of *infringĕre* (see INFRINGE) + -OUS.] Bent inwards; inflexed. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

‖ **Infra dig.** (i·nfrə di·g), *adj. phr.* [Colloquial abbreviation of L. *infrā dignitātem* beneath (one's) dignity: the source of the expression is obscure.] Beneath one's dignity; unbecoming one's position; not consistent with dignity; undignified.

[1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* (1885) 287 If the graduates .. express their thoughts in English, it is understood to be *infra dignitatem*.] 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xi, It would be *infra dig.* in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Med. Persia* 312 Few will consent to sing; it is *infra dig.*

Infragenual, etc.: see INFRA-.

Infragrant (infrē·grănt), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not fragrant; the opposite of fragrant; malodorous.

1813 SYD. SMITH *Let.* in Lady Holland *Life* xii. (1855) I. 411 We shall both be a brown infragrant powder in thirty or forty years. 1842 — *Let. to L. Horner* Wks. 1859 II. 319/1 He was among the most conspicuous young men in that energetic and infragrant city [Edinburgh].

Infralapsarian (infrălæpsē·riăn), *sb.* and *a. Theol.* [f. L. *infrā* under, beneath + *laps-us* fall + *-arian*, as in *Trinitarian*, etc.]

A. *sb.* A term applied in the 17th c. to Calvinists holding the view that God's election of some to everlasting life was consequent to his prescience of the Fall of man, or that it contemplated man as already fallen, and was thus a remedial measure: opposed to SUPRALAPSARIAN.

The Supralapsarian view makes Predestination anterior or logically superior to the Fall, and views the creation, fall, and saving of some, as parts of God's eternal purpose. *Infralapsarian* is generally used as synonymous with SUBLAPSARIAN, the earlier and, in English writers, the more usual term. But some distinguish the two, associating *Sublapsarian* with the view that the Fall was foreseen, and *Infralapsarian* with the view that it was permitted, by God.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II. 1756 in BROUGHTON *Hist. Dict. of Relig.* 1775 ASH, *Infralapsarian* s., one who holds that God in the decree of election considered his people as fallen in Adam; a sublapsarian. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. *Moehler's Symbolism* II. 345 The parties of Supralapsarians and Infralapsarians already stood opposed to each other. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 192 According to the Infra-lapsarians, the decree to create men, and that they shall apostatize, are prior to that of election and reprobation. Election supposes apostasy as a fact.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Infralapsarians or their doctrine.

1775 ASH, *Infralapsarian* adj., Belonging to the scheme or doctrine of the Infralapsarians. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 135/1 Hagenbach alleges that the synod of Dort approved of the Infralapsarian scheme. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 192 Beza. had adopted the *supra-lapsarian* statement of the doctrine of predestination, which renders the doctrine more austere and repelling than the *infra-lapsarian* representation.

Hence **Infralapsa·rianism,** the doctrine of Infralapsarians.

1847 BUCH tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doct.* II. 255. 1865 W. G. T. SHEDD *Christ. Doctrine* II. 193 The Synod of Dort favoured Infra-lapsarianism, in opposition to Gomar, who endeavoured to commit the Synod to Supra-lapsarianism.

Inframammary, etc.: see INFRA-.

Inframe, variant of ENFRAME *v.*

Infranch, -ise, -ment, obs. ff. ENFRANCH, etc.

Infrangible (infræ·ndʒib'l), *a.* [f. IN-[3] + FRANGIBLE; cf. OF. *infrangible* (15th c.).]

1. That cannot be broken; unbreakable.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14 b/1 Shee [a needle] ought to be stiffe, smooth and infrangible. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch* 807 He that nameth an Atome, saith as much, as infrangible, impassible, and without vacuitie. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 57 And link'd their fetlocks with a golden band, Infrangible, immortal. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. v. 70 No iron bar is absolutely infrangible.

fig. 1686 H. MORE *Real Presence* 39 The solid, steady, and infrangible Wisdom of God. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* II. vi. (1862) 160 An enchanted forest, bearing the spell of an infrangible silence.

2. That cannot be infringed; inviolable.

1834 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 376 Firm and infrangible compacts, which sometimes last for generations.

Hence **Infrangibi·lity, Infra·ngibleness,** the quality of being infrangible; **Infra·ngibly** *adv.*, in an infrangible manner, so as to be unbreakable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infrangibleness*, uncapableness of being broken. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 118 The band which bound them all infrangibly together. 1899 *Month* Aug. 146 The infrangibility of the seal of confession.

Infranodal to **Infravaginal:** see INFRA-.

†Infree·, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IN-[3].] Not having the freedom of a borough or city; unfree.

1584 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Rec. Soc.) I. 114 Infre pakeris and pelaris.

†Infre·nate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infrēnāre* to bridle.] *trans.* To bridle.

1623 COCKERAM II, To Bridle a horse, *Infrænate, Capistrate.*

†Infrena·tion. *Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. IN-[3] + L. *frenātiōn-em* bridling; see prec. (Perh. a misunderstanding of Tertullian's *infrēnātio* restraining.)] Unruliness (Cockeram, 1623).

†Infre·ndiate, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [irreg. f. L. *infrendĕre, -ēre.*] To gnash the teeth.

1623 COCKERAM II, To gnash the Teeth, *Infrendiate.*

Infrequence (infrī·kwĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *infréquence* (Littré).] = next.

1644 BP. HALL *Free Prisoner* § 4 (R.) Is it solitude and infrequence of visitation? 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Apr. 2/1 Dancing is no mark of London's lightheartedness, but from its infrequence a tribute to its children's gloomy, colourless lives.

Infrequency (infrī·kwĕnsi). [ad. L. *infrequentia*, n. of quality f. *infrequent-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The state of being infrequent.

†1. The fact or condition of being unfrequented; uncrowded state or condition; also, Small attendance; paucity, fewness. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* xxxix. xviii. 1034 By occasion of the same infrequencie [*eadem solitudo*] (for that they whose names were presented, neither made answere nor could be found). 1603 — *Plutarch* 1326 It was the solitude and infrequency of the place that brought the dragon thither, rather than the dragon that caused the said desert solitarinesse. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 61 Answerable to his small dependancie, and infrequencie of suters. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 161 The infrequency .. of that brave bold Legion, whose bands and troups were not full as then, by reason of absences by leave.

2. The fact or condition of being of infrequent occurrence or of recurring at wide intervals; uncommonness, rarity.

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 4 The infrequency of the thing (they never happening but at or near the Moons full). 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 369 The accounts .. of the infrequency of public baptism among us. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 338 The infrequency of marriage, and the ruin of agriculture, affected the principles of population. 1823 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Old China*, The relish of such exhibitions must be in proportion to the infrequency of going. 1880 Flint *Princ. Med.* 167 The infrequency of gangrene is shown by its having occurred in but one of 133 cases.

Infrequent (infrĭ·kwĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *infrequent-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *frequent-em* Frequent. Cf. F. *infréquent* (Littré).] Not frequent.

†1. Not much resorted to or practised; little used; unaccustomed, uncommon. *Obs.*

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxi, Mater .. infrequent, or seldome herde of them that haue nat radde very many autors in greke and latine. *Ibid.* III. xxii, Frugalite, the acte wherof is at this day..infrequent or out of use amonge all sortes of men.

†2. Not crowded; thinly peopled, occupied, or filled. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 15 A Neighbourhood, whether it be the more populous of Cities..or the more infrequent of Villages.

3. Not occurring often, happening rarely; recurring at wide intervals of time.

1612–15 Br. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* III. v, It is not so infrequent for a multitude to conspire in evill. 1622 — *Deceit Appearance* Wks. (1648) 455 A poore conscionable Christian .. cooling his infrequent pleasures with sighs, and saucing them with teares. 1756 Johnson *Abr. Eng. Dict.* Pref. P 2 Words of infrequent occurrence. 1876 Miss Yonge *Womankind* viii. 56 The treat should be sufficiently infrequent to be a real subject of anticipation.

b. Qualifying an agent-noun: That does something seldom or infrequently.

1722 Wollaston *Relig. Nat.* I. v. (1724) 18 A sparing and infrequent worshiper of the Deity. 1881 *World* 28 Dec., The rare and infrequent rustic visitor to London.

4. Occurring or met with at wide distances apart; not plentiful; rather few and far between.

a 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* 81 The Myrtle..no rare or infrequent Plant among them. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/2 Globigerina is comparatively infrequent. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 370/1 These windows are small and infrequent.

b. *Zool.* and *Bot.* Of spines, punctures, glands, etc.: Thinly or sparsely planted; distantly placed.

†**Infreque·nted,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *infrequenté* (1575 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *infrequentātus*.] Not frequented; unfrequented.

1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Pref. 2 Many of these ways..are grown infrequented. *Ibid.* (1698) 29 Being chiefly mountainous and infrequented.

Infrequently (infrĭ·kwĕntli), *adv.* [In- 3.] Not frequently; somewhat rarely, seldom. Now chiefly in *not infrequently* = rather frequently.

1673 *Lady's Calling* I. v. § 64 [They] come so infrequently as if they thought it a very arbitrary matter whether they come or no. 1779 Wilkes *Corr.* (1805) V. 208 Not infrequently a ray of truth pierces the Stygian gloom. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 46 With respect to stone, it very infrequently appears in Homer. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (ed. 5) 159 Farmers not infrequently insure their crops against..hail-storms.

†**Infre·sh,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Fresh *v.*] *trans.* To make fresh; to freshen.

1635 Person *Varieties* I. 29 Lakes .. ever infreshed with streames of fresh springs which flow and run into them.

†**Infri·ar,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Friar.] *trans.* To make into a friar; *refl.* to become a friar.

1611 Florio, *Infratarsi*, to infrier himselfe.

†**Infriate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infriāre* to break or rub down.] To crumble (Cockeram, 1623).

†**I·nfricate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infricāre* to rub in.] *trans.* To rub in or on (Cockeram, 1623).

†**Infrication.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *infricāre*: see prec.] = next.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* v. 64 Nature hath endewed [the skin] with an infinite number of pores .. and [by] infrication, these manifestly do shew them selues. 1658 [see next].

Infriction (infri·kʃən). [ad. L. *infrictiōn-em* (doubtful reading in Celsus VIII. xi): see Friction.] The action of rubbing in.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Infriction*, a rubbing in, a chafing. 1658 Phillips, *Infriction*, or *Infrication*, a rubbing or chafing in. 1721 in Bailey. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Infriction*, .. the rubbing into the skin of an ointment. 1888 *Med. News* July 101 The inflammation, he said, set in after the fourth infriction.

†**Infri·gidate,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *infrīgidāt-us*, pa. pple. of *infrigidāre*: see next.] Made or become cold; chilled, cooled down.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 Thenne he whiche was Infrigydate and colde .. was made al hole by the brennyng hete of angre.

Infrigidate (infri dʒidĕ·t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *infrigidāre* to make cold, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *frīgidus* cold, Frigid. Cf. obs. F. *infrigider* (Godef.).] *trans.* To make cold or frigid; to chill, cool.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* III. iii. (1634) 174 Such hearbes, the which haue power to infrigidate and coole. *c* 1610 Sir C. Heydon *Astrol. Disc.* (1650) 20 It is not the essence thereof either to heat or infrigidate. 1685 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 35 That Room is the cooler for the walls sake, the Emanation from thence infrigidating the place. 1885 G. Meredith *Diana* I. xiii. 269 A congenial atmosphere; which, however, she infrigidated by her overflow of exclamatory wonderment.

Hence **Infri·gidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1650 Ashmole *Chym. Collect.* 77 Therefore make it Cold, for then is manifest the hidden, and the Manifest by infrigidating is hid. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 256, I have made infrigidating Mixtures with Sal Armoniack.

Infrigidation (infridʒidē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *infrigidātiōn-em*, n. of action from *infrīgidāre*: see prec. Cf. OF. *infrigidation* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of cooling or condition of being cooled, refrigeration.

1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* VII. xi. (1639) 399 If .. we think that there be greater need of infrigidation and cooling. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 30 All Infrigidation is performed by transfusion of a Spirit, as Rooms are cool by strewing of Herbs, Flags, and Aspersion of sweet Water. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 126 P 2 She had also the Power of communicating it [the spirit of continency] to all who beheld her. This the Scoffers of those Days called, The Gift of Infrigidation. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Infri·gidative,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *infrīgidāt-* (see Infrigidate *v.*) + -ive. Cf. OF. *infrigidatif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef.).] *a. adj.* Cooling. b. *sb.* A cooling agent.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Formul.* R iij b, Medycyns that be colde, dyssycatyues, & infrigidatyues. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iii. 18 It taketh awaye the malignite procedynge of thynges, that are infrigidative and do greatlye coole. 1599 A. M. tr *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 248/1 An infrigidative for inflamede and exulceratinge Brestes.

Infringe (infri·nʤ), *v.*[1] Also 6 **enfring, infrynge,** 6–7 **infring.** [ad. L. *infring-ĕre* to break, injure, damage, make void, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *frangĕre* to break.]

†1. *trans.* To break, shatter (*rare* in physical sense); to break down, crush, destroy: to foil, defeat, frustrate; to cancel, invalidate. *Obs.*

1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 465 Yᵉ duke..woulde haue maried lady Mary .. which mariage yᵉ kyng did infringe & stoppe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 219 She .. did all that she could to infringe the determinacion of the said Universities and clergie. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1016 How the Turkes were to be resisted, and their attempts infringed. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 249 [He] trotting in a round, Infring'd the aire with this disdainefull sound. 1632 Quarles *Div. Fancies* vii. (1660) 5 It is a potent Science that infringes Strong Prison doors; and heaves them from their hinges. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The three-fold cable is not easily infringed. 1671 Milton *P. R.* I. 62 If so we can, and by the head Broken be not intended all our power To be infring'd.

2. To commit a breach or infraction of (a law, obligation, right, etc.); to violate or break (an oath, pledge, treaty, etc.); to transgress, contravene.

1533 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 73 Whatsooewer brothir or brethir attempte to infring or breke this sayde lawe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 22 And least .. the Damosell .. woulde not consent too hym for offending her conscience and infringyng her promes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 144 Ioue for your Loue would infringe an oath. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 69 The undoubted Fundamental priviledge of the Commons in Parliament, that all Supplies should have their rise and beginning from Them .. had never been infringed, or violated, or so much as questioned. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* IV. 94 The proud Trojans first infringe the peace. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. vi. 88 The crime [coining] itself is made a species of high treason; as being a breach of allegiance, by infringing the king's prerogative. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 7 The editor ..having infringed the regulations to which the press had been subjected by the Government. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 287 Those privileges of the people which the Stuarts had illegally infringed. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 9/3 With regard to the second alleged infringing tyre .. the judge held that it infringed neither the Welch nor the Clincher patent.

†3. To refute; to contradict, deny. *Obs.*

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 264 This conclusion, that the later dooth infringe the former, is diuersly enlarged. 1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 65 This may suffice to infringe that which you haue deliuered. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 200 Nor do those Expressions..at all infringe the Truth we have declared.

†4. To break the force or diminish the strength of; to weaken, enfeeble, impair; to mitigate. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Infringe*, ..to make weake, or feeble. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 171 They doe .. oppresse a weake stomacke, and infringe the naturall heat. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIV. 481 Such [medicines] as concentrate and infringe Acids, such as .. Corals, Chalk. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Disp.* (1715) 533/2 It will yet much more infringe the corrosive Quality of the remaining Acid Spirits.

5. *intr.* To break in or encroach *on* or *upon*.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 51 Judges .. are yet intimidated from infringing, by any sentence, on the laws and constitution of these realms. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 147 They did not infringe upon this boundary for some time. 1774 Jefferson *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 141 Let no act be passed by any one legislature, which may infringe on the rights and liberties of another. 1868 Farrar *Silence & V.* viii. (1875) 137 Never let pleasure infringe on the domain of duty.

Hence **Infri·nged** *ppl. a.*; **Infri·nging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 146 This case..nothing tendeth to the infringing of any honour or service. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 The subject of his infringed pretensions. 1897 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 2/1 The Incandescent Gas Light Company has spent enormous sums .. in proceedings against unscrupulous dealers and importers of infringing mantles. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 14 Oct. 5/3 Let there be no talk to us of infringed rights.

†**Infri·nge,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—0. [In- 2.] *trans.* To furnish with a fringe.

1598 Florio, *Infrangiare*, to infringe, or decke with fringe.

Infringement (infri·nʤmĕnt). [f. Infringe *v.*[1] + -ment.] The act or fact of infringing.

1. A breaking or breach (*of* a law, obligation, right, etc.); breach, violation.

Frequent in *infringement of copyright* or *patent*.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 973 Which on his Justice may infringement bring. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 61 The imbarque and stay of our ships at Blay by Lewes..was an infringement of the League. 1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 14 *ad fin.*, It [is] .. a great Infringement of the Liberties of the Subject. 1861 W. Fairbairn *Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Watt was harassed by infringements of his patent, and lawsuits for the maintenance of his rights. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 285 Resenting every attempt at equality as a kind of infringement of the laws of nature.

b. A breaking in, encroachment, or intrusion.

1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 108 They are manifest infringments on our liberty. 1741 Butler *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 263 Licentiousness is..a present infringement upon liberty. 1837 Ht. Martineau *Soc. Amer.* III. 238 There is in this respect a dreadful infringement on human rights.

†2. Refutation; contradiction. *Obs.*

1593 Nashe 4 *Lett. Confut.* 42 If you haue anie new infringement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* vi. 15 Nor does the verb being in the plural number make any infringement to this Truth.

Infri·ngent, *a. Med.* [ad. L. *infringent-em*, pres. pple. of *infringĕre* to Infringe.] Of a medicine: Rendering milder; = Corrigent.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Infringer (infri·nʤəɹ). [f. Infringe *v.* + -er[1].] One who infringes (in the various senses of the verb); a violator.

1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 1 To correcte and punyshe the Infringers and contemners thereof. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 19 He .. having formerly .. appeared a great Patron of Sanctuaries, and a severe punisher of the unjust infringers thereof. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. II. iv. 225 Infringers of the Duties of Imperfect Obligation. 1878 Thurston *Hist. Steam-Eng.* 110 Watt claimed that Hornblower..was an infringer upon his patents. 1887 *Law Times* LXXXII. 260/2 The alleged infringer of a patent is often more sinned against than sinning.

†**Infri·ngible,** *a. Obs.* Also -eable. [var. of Infrangible with vowel conformed to L. *infringĕre*. Cf. obs. F. *infringible* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

1. That cannot be infringed or broken; unbreakable, inviolable, indissoluble.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 36 b, The Frenche nacion not remembryng this infringible law, deposed .. the very heyre male..and set up in trone this Pepyn. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 242 b, In hope of continual peace, and infringible amitie. 1605 Breton *Olde Man's Lesson* (1879) 13 Hauing betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the infringible band of Faith and Troth in the heart..hee tooke leaue of his faire lady. 1642 G. Eglisham *Forerunner Revenge* 6 Your Majesty's most royall word, which should be inviolable, your hand and seale which should be infringeable.

b. Rarely of things material: Unbreakable.

1600 R. Cawdray *Treas. Similies* 305 To trap within the infringible net of his indignation.

2. Irrefragable, irrefutable.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 And first of all commeth to hand an infringible Argument of Osorius. 1629 Symmer *Spir. Posie* I. i. 6 The equity of the dependencie of the latter upon the former, is infringible.

Infructescence (infrʌkte·sĕns). *Bot. rare.* [a. F. *infructescence* (G. de St. Pierre, 1870), f. In- 2 + L. *fructus* fruit, after *inflorescence*.] Name for an aggregate fruit, bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that inflorescence does to a single flower.

1876 Hooker *Botany Primer* 80 Aggregate fruits or infructescences.

Infructiferous (infʌktĭ·fĕrəs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *infructifer-us* + -ous: see In- 3 and Fructiferous.] Not bearing fruit: in quots. of a disease: Not eruptive, or having the eruption imperfect or suppressed.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 404 In the Barbary plague .. the first and second of the two varieties .. the fructiferous and the infructiferous, were intermixed. *Ibid.* 409 In the..infructiferous variety it was extremely difficult to distinguish between the one [fever] and the other.

Infructuose (infrʌktiu,ō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *infructuōsus* unfruitful, fruitless: see In- 3 and Fructuose.] Not producing fruit, unfruitful, unprofitable; = Infructuous.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infructuose*, unfruitful. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 128 These more intellectual Jews were not content with an infructuose Rabbinism.

Hence **Infructuo·sity**, unfruitfulness, sterility.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 553/2 The immobility and infructuosity of the parasitic plants which flourish best in the rereward of the Eastern Counties.

Infructuous (infrɒ·ktiuˌəs), *a.* [f. as prec.: see IN-³ and FRUCTUOUS, and cf. F. *infructueux* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Not bearing fruit; unfruitful, barren.

1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 48 Even infructuous barrennesse brought Christs curse on the figge tree. 1860 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Hebr. Poetry* (1873) 77 It is these [wild flowers]..that because they are infructuous, are spared by marauding bands. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 62 The intellect.. would otherwise remain infructuous.

2. Unproductive of good results; fruitless.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Wks. 1862 II. 120 The wolf living is like Rumney Marsh: *hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus.* .. Thus every way is this wolf infructuous. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 526 [He] is verging towards fatuity from incessant and infructuous exertions. 1884 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* 357 There are no controversies so wearisome and infructuous as our ecclesiastical.

Hence **Infru·ctuously** *adv.*, unfruitfully.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 160 Mr. Peacock's cooperage .. around which I found I had been infructuously describing a circle. 1887 *N. Amer. Rev.* July 36 He [the actor] soon found that his art was infructuously employed in obtaining applause.

†**Infru·gal**, *a.* *Obs.* [IN-³.] Not frugal; wasteful.

1684 J. GOODMAN *Winter Even. Confer.* (1720) 21 (L.) What should betray them to such infrugal expences of time. 1770 *New Dispens.* 628 This infrugal and injudicious composition.

Infrugi·ferous, *a.* [IN-³.] Not bearing fruit.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infrugiferous*, bearing no Fruit. 1855 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

†**Infrunite**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. (post-Aug.) *infrūnītus* tasteless, senseless, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *frūnisci* to enjoy.] Senseless, silly.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every Gentleman who is not sottish or infrunite. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 278 The few Ficulnean Arguments and Infrunite Pamphlets of the Nestorian Arianism and Arian Eutychianism.

Infrustrable (infrɒ·străb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IN-³ + FRUSTRABLE. Cf. obs. F. *infrustrable* (16th c. in Godef.).] Not frustrable; that cannot be frustrated or rendered ineffectual.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 354 A wil universally efficacious, infrustrable, indefectible, and necessary in causing. 1892 N. SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 158 A moral order no less infrustrable, and as universal in its dominion.

Hence **Infru·strably** *adv.*, irresistibly.

1851 W. CUNNINGHAM *Theol. Reform.* (1862) 560 The preservation of the whole ship's company..was infallibly and infrustrably certain.

Infu·cate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infūcāre* (in pa. pple. *infūcātus*); see IN-² and FUCATE *v.*] *trans.* To colour or paint (the face).

1623 COCKERAM, *Infucate*, to paint, to colour. 1676 COLES, *Infucate*, artificially to colour or paint (the face, etc.). 1828 in WEBSTER. Hence in recent Dicts.

Hence †**Infuca·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Infucation*, a laying on of drugs, or artificial colours upon the face.

†**Infu·de**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. in 5 infude. [irreg. f. L. *infundĕre*, perf. *infūdī*: see INFUND and INFOUND. Cf. *defude, diffude, effude.*]

1. *trans.* To pour in, infuse; also, to pour (*on*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, He..infudeth or putteth into the soule the admyrable lyght of grace. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, God almyghtie infuded Sapience into the Memorye of man. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 78 The same bloude infudeth himselfe into the vpper partes. 1599 tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 330/2 Let this stande a night, and a daye, then power it of, & infude other water theron.

2. To infuse or inspire (a person) *with*.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 89 Grete well all oure kyn of bloode, That lord, that the with grace infude, he saue all in this place.

‖**Infula** (i·nfiulă). [L. (in sense 1).]

1. *Roman Antiq.* A slightly twisted flock or fillet of red and white wool, worn on the forehead by priests, worshippers, and suppliants, or similarly placed on victims for sacrifice, and used in other ways as a religious symbol.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Infula*, a name antiently given to one of the pontifical ornaments worn on the head. *Ibid.*, The difference between the diadem and the infula consisted in this, that the diadem was flat and broad, and the infula rounded and twisted. 1859 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*, At Roman marriages the bride, who carried wool upon a distaff in the procession, fixed it as an infula upon the door-case of her future husband on entering the house.

2. *Eccl.* Each of the two lappets or ribbons of a bishop's mitre. Also in *Her.*

In med.L. applied also to a chasuble, and in some mediaeval glossaries explained as a mitre or other covering for the head; see Du Cange.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. ii. (1611) 192 This kind of infula or Miter, is worne by the antichristian prelate of Rome. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 404 The infulæ, two bands or lappets, depending from the mitre behind, distinguish the bishop from the abbot. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* xiv. (ed. 3) 180 From within the circle [of a mitre] depend two *Vittæ, Infulæ*, or ribbons of purple fringed at the ends with gold.

†**I·nfule**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *infula.*] = INFULA 1.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. xxxi. (1591) 132 [They] then hung out ouer the walles their sacred veles and infules. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXX. xxxvi. 765 There met him a ship of the Carthaginians, garnished with infules, ribbands, and white flags of peace. 1606 — *Sueton.* 126 This man..hee caused to be dight with sacred hearbs, and adorned with Infules, like a sacrifice.

Infulminate (infɒ·lmineˡt), *v. rare.* [f. IN-² + FULMINATE.] *trans.* To render thunderous.

1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 20 Where..suns infulminate the stormful sky.

Infumate, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *infūmāre* (Pliny), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fūmāre* to smoke, f. *fūmus* smoke.] *trans.* To smoke (a thing), to dry by smoking. Hence **Infumated** *ppl. a.* Also **Infuma·tion**.

1721 BAILEY, *Infumation*, a drying in the Smoak. 1727 *Ibid.* vol. II, *Infumated*, smoked, dried in the smoke. 1847 CRAIG, *Infumate*, to dry in the smoke.

†**Infu·me**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *infūmā-re*: see prec.; cf. also ENFUME.] = prec. Hence **Infu·med** *ppl. a.*, **Infu·ming** *vbl. sb.*

1601, 1607 [see ENFUME]. 1611 FLORIO, *Infumatione*, an infuming, a bloting. 1623 COCKERAM, *Infume*, to dry in the smoake.

†**Infu·nd**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *infund-ĕre* to pour in, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fundĕre* to pour. Cf. INFOUND, INFUDE, INFUSE.]

1. *trans.* To pour in; to infuse; to shed, pour (*on*).

1514 *Fruyte Redempcyon* (W. de W.) A iij, Infunde grace, kyndle loue. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 207 The kingis servandis..fand the wichis infunding certane liquor on the image. 1559 *Primer* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 110 By infunding thy precious oil of comfort into my wounds. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 53 The diuine essens infundeth it selfe in the sacrament. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xviii. (1623) 918 The great grace that God giueth and secretly infundeth.

2. To steep; = INFUSE *v.* 4.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 59 Medicaments are infunded, humected and macerated.

†**Infundible**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *infundibulum*: see below.] A funnel.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 481 Infundibles, and many more, which the Apothecary will not use once in a year.

Infundibular (infɒndi·biŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. L. type **infundibulār-is*, f. *infundibulum*: see below and -AR.] Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform.

1795 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 227 The uterus itself is .. infundibular in its shape. 1809 *Ibid.* XCIX. 212 The bladder .. opens externally by an infundibular process. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 71 The cell..is seen to be continued inwards by a membranous infundibular prolongation of its margin.

Infundibulate (infɒndi·biŭlĕt), *a.* [f. INFUNDIBUL-UM + -ATE¹.]

1. Having an infundibulum.

Infundibulate Polyzoa, marine Polyzoans, having the cell-mouth circular and funnel-shaped, corresponding to the group Gymnolæmata (Webster, 1864).

2. Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform.

1854 in WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Infundibuliform (infɒndi·biŭlifǭɹm), *a.* [ad. mod.L. *infundibuliformis*: see next and -FORM.] Funnel-shaped.

[1708 KERSEY, *Infundibuliformis* (among Herbalists), any Flower that is shap'd like a Funnel.] 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 292 The ventral fins coalesce at their extremities, and form a single, oblong hollow, and, in some degree, infundibuliform fin. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Infundibuliform* Flowers, or funnel-fashioned flower, .. one of the kinds of monopetalous or one-leav'd flowers..having a narrow tube at one end, and a wide mouth at the other. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 104 The flowers are very large, infundibuliform, of a pale incarnate colour. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 216 Cells..infundibuliform,..multilamellate.

‖**Infundibulum** (infɒndi·biŭlɒ̆m). [L., = funnel, f. *infundĕre* to pour in, INFUND + *-bulum*, suffix forming names of instruments.]

†1. A funnel. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Infundibulum* (Lat.), a Tunnel, or Funnel, for the pouring off Liquors into Vessels.

2. *Anat.* Applied to various funnel-shaped cavities or structures of the body.

Infundibulum of the brain (*i. cerebri*), a funnel-shaped prolongation downwards and forwards of the third ventricle of the brain, at the extremity of which is the pituitary body. *I. of the cochlea*, the thin plate of bone, shaped like half a funnel, under the cupola of the cochlea of the ear. *I. of the ethmoid bone*, the sinuous canal connecting the frontal sinus with the middle meatus of the nose. *I. of the Fallopian tube*, the fimbriated end of this. *I. of the heart*, the *conus arteriosus* or conical upper part of the right ventricle. *Infundibula of the kidney*, the two or three main divisions of the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the confluence of the calyces. *I. of the lungs*, the funnel-shaped sacs in which the air-passages terminate.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Infundibulum Cerebri*,..the Brain-Tunnel.] 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Infundibulum of the Brain*, a canal that proceeds from the vulva of the brain to the pituitary gland in the sella turcica. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 153 The *infundibulum*, a prolongation of gray matter from the floor of the third ventricle. 1894 *Field* 9 June 850/3 There being no cavity or infundibulum in the incisors of the ox, there is no mark to be worn out.

b. *Zool.* (*a*) 'A tubular organ in the Cephalopoda through which the water is driven from the gills'. (*b*) 'The gastric cavity of Ctenophora with which the œsophageal tube communicates' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). (*c*) The dilated upper extremity of the oviduct of a bird.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 172 On opposite sides of the infundibulum a canal is given off towards the middle of each half of the body.

†**Infu·neral**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + FUNERAL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To entomb.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxvi, Disconsolat (As though her flesh did but infunerall Her buried ghost) she in an arbour sat..weeping her cursed state.

Infurcation (infɒɹkēˡ·ʃən). [f. IN-² + L. *furca* fork: cf. FURCATION.] 'A forked expansion' (Craig, 1847).

Infuriate (infiūə·riĕt), *a.* [ad. med.L. *infuriāt-us*, pa. pple. of *infuriāre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *furiāre* to madden, enrage, f. *furia* FURY. Cf. It. *infuriare* to grow into fury or rage (Florio).]

Excited to fury; maddened; full of fury; enraged, raging, frantic, furious. (Of persons and their actions, animals, etc.: *fig.* of things.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 486 Hollow Engins long and round Thick-rammd, at th' other bore with touch of fire Dilated and infuriate. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1096 Th' infuriate hil that shoots the pillar'd flame. 1730–46 — *Autumn* 39 Inflam'd, beyond the most infuriate wrath Of the worst monster that e'er roamed the waste. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 594 The infuriate and unrelenting opponent of Nash. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxiv. (1865) III. 114 The Roman people..were so infuriate against Caesar's destroyers.

Hence **Infu·riately** *adv.*, in an infuriate manner, furiously.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. vii. 121. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 134 Billy Leary fought and battered infuriately.

Infuriate (infiūə·rieˡt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *infuriāre* to madden; see prec.] *trans.* To fill with fury; to render furious or mad with anger; to provoke to fury or fierce passion; to enrage.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xii. 322 Like those curles of entangled snakes with which Erinnys is said to have infuriated Athemas and Ino. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii, This insulting allusion to his dark skin infuriates Neville.

Hence **Infu·riating** *ppl. a.*; **Infu·riatingly** *adv.*; also **Infuria·tion**, the action of maddening, infuriated condition.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i. (1853) 17 He rolled about like a tipsy man .. to the utter infuriation of Shiver-the-timbers. 1885 LUCAS MALET *Col. Enderby's Wife* (ed. 3) III. VI. i. 61 He was so infuriatingly calm. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 166, I looked back and saw the painter making cigarettes.. It was infuriating!

Infuriated (infiūə·rieˡtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹.] Provoked to fury; maddened with passion; furiously enraged.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 238 They tore the reputation of the clergy to pieces by their infuriated declamations and invectives. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 965 Not an infuriate, observe, but an infuriated mob—rendered infuriate. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 316 Whereupon he was condemned to death, and stoned by the infuriated people.

†**Infu·rnace**, *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + FURNACE.] *trans.* To place in a furnace.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 129 As puluer'd flints, infurnest vnder ground, By sprinkled water fire conceiue.

Infurþe, in *with infurþe*: see WITHINFORTH.

Infuscate (infɒ·skĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *infuscāt-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Clouded or darkened.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 292 *Infuscate*, when a colour is darkened by the superinduction of a brownish shade or cloud.

†**Infu·scate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *infuscā-re*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *fuscāre*, f. *fuscus* dark-brown, dusky.] *trans.* To make dark-coloured or dusky; to darken. Hence **Infu·scated** *ppl. a.*

1650 tr. *Caussin's Ang. Peace* 90 The eternall City .. was infuscated with the sooty vapours of a brutish Warre. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Infuscated*, made obscure, dark, black, etc.

†**Infusca·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action from L. *infuscāre*: see prec.] The action of darkening; darkened or dusky condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Infuscation*, a making dark or dusky. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

†**Infu·se**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *infūs-us* a pouring in, f. ppl. stem of *infundĕre*: see INFUSE *v.*] = INFUSION.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 47 In the infuse they are taken from iii aureis [= 1½ drams each] untill sixe. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Heav. Love* 47 Some little drop of thy celestiall dew, That may my rymes with sweet infuse embrew.

†**Infu·se**, *a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *infus, -e* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *infūsus*, pa. pple. of *infundĕre* to pour in: see next.] = INFUSED.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. v. (W. de W. 1506) 48 There ben thre vertues theologales & infuses. That is to knowe fayth, charyte, & hope, the whiche ben called infuses, for that yᵉ whan yᵉ soule is puryfyed by baptem from orygynall synne god createth & putteth these thre vertues in the soule. c 1540 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. ix. 220 Take malvesie and white wyne, of eche a pynte, and styrre all these to-guether, and lett them stande infuse two or thre dayes.

Infuse (infiū·z), *v.* Also 6 en-. [f. L. *infūs-*, ppl. stem of *infundĕre* to pour in (see INFUND), or a. F. *infuser* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To pour in: † to pour (a liquid) *into* a place or vessel (*obs.*); to introduce (a liquid ingredient).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 61 The occean infusede in to diuerse places. *a* 1625 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* xx. 14 Tho springs and founts infuis thair liquid stoir. 1637 Heywood *Dial.* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 128 'Tis of great consequence, what is infus'd Into a Vessell when it first is vs'd. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 142 ¶ 3 The one as greedily sucks in the poison, as the other industriously infuses it. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. i, By the force of that soporiferous medicine infused into my liquor. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 70 The .. charm of nobility infused its balsam as an ingredient into the dose of criticism.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To introduce as by pouring; to instil, insinuate. Used spec. of the work of God in the imparting of grace, and of nature in the implanting of innate knowledge. Const. *into* (*in*, †*to*).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 104 b, This holy gyfte of pite .. is infused in to the soule of man or woman with grace. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 40 Venus enfuseth sweet sleepe to the partye resembled. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 461 These words, these lookes, Infuse new life in me. 1605 James I *Gunpowder Plot* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 11 All knowledge must be either infused or acquired. 1642 Gataker *Transubst.* 129 Infants have an habite of faith infused into them in Baptisme. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1869) I. 476 He infused his own intrepid spirit into the troops. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 560 He..as far as he was able, infused new life into the old universities. *refl.* 1551 Gardiner *Explic.* 127 b, The diuinite ineffably infused it selfe in to the visible Sacrament. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 132. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 659 Consider how He abideth in us..infusing Himself into our bodies.

† b. To instil or try to instil a notion or belief.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 b, Infusyng and puttyng into mens heades .. his right to y' crown. 1623 *Dk. Buckhm.'s Narrative* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 122 Gondomar privately infused to the Prince his Highness .. That the Duke was in heart .. a Roman Catholick. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* I. 31 They..took care to infuse it into all people..that all was done to make way for Popery.

† 3. To pour *on* or *upon*; to shed, diffuse. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 755 Yf ofte vppon the rootes as they stonde, The boles galle enfusid be. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 85 With those cleare Rayes, which shee infus'd on me, That beautie am I blest with, which you may see. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 351 The white of an egg .. ought to be infused, or spread vpon the foresaid wooll, with the pouder of Frankincense. *a* 1672 Sterry *2nd Posth. Vol.* (1680) 323 Choice Meats infuse all their pleasant Tastes and Relishes distinctly upon the curious Palate of the Eater.

4. To steep or drench (a plant, etc.) in a liquid, so as to extract its soluble properties; to macerate.

1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 58 a, Reubarbarum by it selfe from two drammes unto foure, infused or stiped in lycour, from iiii drammes unto viii. 1593 Hyll *Art Garden.* 126 To make Artichocks .. grow sweet in tast, infuse the seeds before, in either milke, with hony, or in water with sugar, or els in pleasant wine. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 337 The filings of Iron infused in vinegar, will with a decoction of galles make good Inke, without any copperose at all. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 82 They infuse the ashes of burned vegetables in their water. 1830 M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* I. 293 Strawberry or Raspberry Wine. Bruise six gallons of either fruit; press out the juice; on the marc pour seven gallons of water; infuse for twelve hours, and press out the liquor. 1890 Barrie *Little Minister* (1892) 261 While I am infusing my tea.

† b. To dissolve or melt. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 322 Take of mel rosatum, oyl of roses, wax, and turpentine, of each, like quantity: infuse them all on the fire together.

c. *intr.* To undergo the process of infusion or maceration.

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 105 You must prouide some distilled water of endiue, and succorie .. and into the same put a slice of rubarbe to infuse. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 397 Leave it to infuse till the next day. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* vii, The pot's infusing at the kitchen fire, and I'll fetch it in myself.

† 5. With inverted constr.: To affect or act upon (a liquid) by steeping some soluble substance in it; hence, to imbue or inspire (a person or thing) *with* some infused quality. *Obs.*

1560 *Proud wyues Pater noster* 529 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 176 Infuse vs with grace, Lorde, in contynaunce. 1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 928 Infusing them with dreadfull prophecies. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv, Would I had some poyson to infuse it with. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 154 Thou didst smile, Infused with a fortitude from heauen. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* (J.), Drink, infused with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* v. 11. 305 The excessive difficulty of infusing young mountaineers with a proper sense of responsibility.

Hence **Infu·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1593 Florio, *Infusura*, an infusing. 1680-90 Temple *Ess., Health* Misc. 1701 III. 193 The Physician .. whose greatest Skill perhaps often lies in the infusing of Hopes.

Infused (infiū·zd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Poured in, instilled: *spec.* imparted by divine influence, or by nature. *lit.* and *fig.*

1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 63 For that worke he poureth into him charitie, which they call charitie infused. 1598 Florio, *Infuso*, infused, melted, powred in. 1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Cust. & Educ.* (Arb.) 366/1 Mens .. speaches [are] according to theire learninges and infused opinions. 1662 Evelyn *Chalcogr.* (1769) 24 Nor do we think that his [Adam's] unhappy fall did so much concern his rare and infused habits. 1811 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 403 The ..lungs .. were totally black from infused blood into the hair cells. 1891 Church *Oxford Movem.* xvii. 307 A doctrine..which substituted a fictitious and imputed righteousness for an inherent and infused and real one.

2. Steeped in liquid so as to impart its qualities.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 144 Cover it with good Brandy four Inches above the infus'd Matter. 1853 Soyer *Pantroph.* 92 Ginger is taken infused as a drink.

Hence **Infu·sedly** *adv.*, in an infused manner.

1620 Granger *Div. Logike* 59 The receptacle of adjuncts inherent..ingendred naturally, infusedly, habitually in it.

Infuser (infiū·zəɹ). [f. Infuse *v.* + -er 1.]

1. One who infuses or pours in. Chiefly *fig.*

1598 Florio, *Infonditore*, an infuser, a melter, a powrer in. 1615 J. White *Serm.* 33 Thou o blessed Trinitie, the sole infuser of grace. 1828 *Mirror* V. 334/2 The infuser of joy in our home. 1868 Miss Yonge *Pupils St. John* xvii. 278 James of Nisibis was the great infuser of this spirit.

2. A vessel for making infusions; † *spec.* a retort.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 398/1 An Infuser, or a Glass Body with a long Neck .. also termed a Distillatory. 1899 *Advt.*, Tea Infuser, Patent, White China.

Infusibility (infiūzĭbi·lĭti). [f. Infusible *a.*1: see -ity, and cf. F. *infusibilité* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or fact of being infusible; incapability of being fused or melted.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 42 The calcination, infusibility or fusibility, at different degrees measured by Mr. Wedgwood's Pyrometer. 1816 Cleaveland *Min.* 264 It differs from feldspar by its greater hardness and its infusibility. 1831 Carlyle *Ess., Schiller* (1872) III. 95 To the last, there is a stiffness in him, a certain infusibility.

Infusible (infiū·zĭb'l), *a.*1 [f. In- 3 + Fusible. Cf. F. *infusible* (1760 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not fusible; incapable of being fused or melted.

1555 Eden *Decades* 341 An earthye substaunce infusible and not able to bee molten. 1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. (1659) 40 Vitrification is..a fusion of the salt and earth ..wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and infusible part into one continuum. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 6 Pure lime, except placed in clay, is infusible. 1870 J. Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 112 The infusible and rare metal platinum. *fig.* 1877 Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* Introd. 44 The beauty of the style, unimpaired .. by the amalgam of infusible Orientalisms.

Hence **Infu·sibleness**, the quality of being infusible. In recent Dicts.

Infu·sible, *a.*2 *rare*—1. [ad. L. type **infūsibilis*, f. ppl. stem of L. *infundĕre* to pour in: see Infuse.] Capable of being infused.

a 1660 Hammond (J.), The doctrines being infusible into all.

Hence **Infusibi·lity** 2.

1828 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Infu·sile, *a. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Fusile.] Not fusile; not having the quality of fusing.

1825 Coleridge in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 347 The uncombining and infusile genius of our language.

Infusion (infiū·ʒən). [a. F. *infusion* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or immediately ad. L. *infūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *infundĕre* to pour in: see Infuse.]

1. The action of pouring in (a liquid), or fact of being poured in; that which is poured in. Now chiefly *fig.*, as in 'the infusion of new blood', which passes into 5.

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 491/2 Our sauiour himselfe..did put water in to wyne, thoughe there was no mencion made therof in the writing, no more then there was of diuers other thynges .. Of whych thynges this infusion of water is one. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. Ep. Ded., When Gods will is to have His children nourished with the .. unmingled milke of His word, dare man use the infusion of water, to the weakening of them? 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 7 Another [cyder], with a less quantity of the same infusion, would rise into a dark purple. *a* 1716 South *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 396 We all know, that we may infuse, what we will into an empty Vessel, but a full one has no room for a farther Infusion. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. I. iv. 216 The continual fusion into it of new blood to perform its functions.

b. *spec.* in *Surg.* Injection: see quots.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. Explan. Words, *Infusion* signifieth the conueiance of some medicinable liquour into the body by clystre or other instrument. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Infusion*, .. in Surgery, the act of introducing medicinal substances into the veins by means of the Infusor, or into these or other cavities, or into the parenchyma of organs, by hydrostatic pressure.

2. The action of infusing some principle, quality, or idea, into the mind, soul, or heart; esp. the imparting of *a priori* ideas or of divine grace: see quots. 1857, 1875.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. xii. 56 In þe crosse is infusion of hevenly swetnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 149 Whiche inspiracyon .. is none other but a infusyon of a spiritual grace. 1622 T. Scott *Belg. Pismire* 41 Neither hath he his art altogether by infusion, but by instruction, and experience. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 231 How is Christ made righteousness to the believer? Not by infusion, but imputation; not by putting righteousness into him, but by putting a righteousness upon him. 1727-46 Thomson *Spring* 587 No sooner grows The soft infusion prevalent and wide, Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows In music unconfin'd. 1857 T. E. Webb *Intellectualism Locke* iii. 47 The doctrine of Infusion—the doctrine which regarded our *a priori* Ideas as infused into the Intellect by an act of God. 1875 Manning *Mission H. Ghost* v. 135 This lifelong increase of charity in the soul is wrought..by gift and infusion on God's part.

† b. Insidious suggestion, insinuation. *Obs.*

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 52 The greater error of the two (though unwillingly) I am constrained to impose on my Lord of Essex, or rather on his youth;..But, to omit that of infusion [etc.]. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 143 By the infusions he made into King James .. he did all he could to discountenance that Party. 1756 Johnson *Life Browne* Wks. IV. 595 Not watchful against the power of his infusions. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, III. VII. 41 [They] contributed by their infusions [*later edd.* suggestions] to sour and disgust him still more.

† c. Infused temperament; character imparted by nature. *Obs. rare.* Cf. Infusionism.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 122 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

† 3. The action of pouring or shedding forth; that which is poured forth; outpouring, effusion. *Obs.*

1563 W. Fulke *Meteors* (1571) 39 Possidonius..saide, it [the milky way] is the infusion of the heate of sterres.

4. The process of pouring water over a substance, or steeping the substance in water, in order to impregnate the liquid with its properties or virtues. † Formerly, also, the dissolving of a salt or other soluble substance.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XII. Mm j b, The same [Dittany] Dame Venus thyther bringes, And into water vessels bright it secretly she flinges, And makes therof Infusion [*later edd.* steeping] large, the vertue forth to take. 1612 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Infusion is the preparation of medicaments, cut or bruised in some humidity convenient for the purpose, a lesser or longer time. 1653 Walton *Angler* vi. 139 Oil of Ivy-berries, made by expression or infusion. 1676 Grew *Exp. Solut. Salts* i. § 28 Not only in the Infusion of several Ingredients together, but of any one singly, that such a proportion thereof to the Menstruum be not exceeded. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 122 After this Time of Infusion, separate the Water from the Substances. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 37 By infusion, that is, by pouring a liquid, more or less heated, on the substance from which we wish to extract the remedial principles.

b. A dilute liquid extract obtained from a substance by soaking it with, or steeping it in, water; also any water containing dissolved organic (esp. vegetable) matter, such as that in which *Infusoria* are found.

c 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health, Aphorisms Hippocrites* C v, The infusion of hyera healeth the melancolike paynes of the head. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 18 For the Preparations of Medicines and other Infusions. 1684 Boyle *Porousn. Anim. Bod.* iii. 26 Clothes or spunges wetted in Infusion of Tobacco. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 311 An infusion of the bark, or other bitters, in small wine, ..may be drank for some time. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 520 If the colour of the infusion tend too much to purple, it may be amended by a drop or two of solution of pure ammonia. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 451 *Mfonas*) *termo*,..Found in vegetable and animal infusions. 1869 tr. *Pouchet's Universe* (1871) 9 Many of these creatures do not live in infusions, but on the contrary, inhabit the sea and fresh water. 1871 Tyndall *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xiii. 295 The infusions continued unchanged for months.

5. The action of infusing or introducing a modifying element or new characteristic; an infused element, admixture, tincture.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 805 The Aire (no doubt) receiueth great Tincture and Infusion from the Earth. 1727 Swift *Let. Eng. Tongue* Wks. 1755 II. i. 187 During the usurpation, such an infusion of enthusiastic jargon prevailed in every writing. 1788 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 82 Too great an infusion of various and heterogeneous opinions may embarrass that decision. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. I. *Some Old Actors*, He..was a gentleman with a slight infusion of the footman. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* II. Introd. § 193 Absence of all the ancient texts..with an increasing infusion of the later Syrian readings.

6. The action of pouring on water in baptism, as opposed to *immersion*; = Affusion.

1751-73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Baptism by infusion began to be introduced in cold climates. 1879 W. Hepworth in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 361/2 Originally used only for sick or infirm persons, the method of baptism by infusion became gradually the established practice.

7. *attrib.*, as **infusion-jar**: see quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Infusion jar*, an apparatus in which to prepare an infusion;..an earthenware jug containing a strainer on which to receive the material to be dealt with.

Infusionism (infiū·ʒəniz'm). [f. prec. + -ism.] The doctrine that the soul is a divine emanation, infused into the body at conception or birth.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

So **Infu·sionist,** an adherent of this doctrine.

1893 Myers *Sc. & Future Life* 59 Infusionists have held that the soul pre-existed elsewhere, but was infused into the body at some given moment.

Infusive (infiū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *infūs-*, ppl. stem of L. *infundĕre* to pour in + -ive.]

1. Having the quality or power of infusing.

1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 867 Still let my song a nobler note assume, And sing th' infusive force of Spring on Man. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 315 The infusive virulence of sins which..strike their venom and infix their cancer into the soul.

† 2. Characterized by being naturally or divinely infused (see Infusion 2); innate. *Obs.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlem.* 30 To treat of the Dispositions of mens mindes, it is strange to see what difference appeares in them (even by natural and infusive motion).

Infusor (infiū·zəɹ, -sɒɹ). [a. L. *infūsor*, agent-n. f. *infundĕre* to pour in: see Infuse.] One who or that which infuses; *spec.*: see quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Infusor*,..an instrument proposed by Hunter for the introduction of blood or other nutritive substances into the tissues. It consists of an open glass tube ..[with] an india-rubber tube..to which is attached a hollow metallic needle containing 45 or 50 apertures.

‖ **Infusoria** (infiusōˑriă), *sb. pl.* [Neuter pl. (sc. *animalcula*) of mod.L. *infūsōrius* INFUSORY; in Ger. *infusorien*, F. *infusoires*: the name *animalcula infusoria* was first used by Ledermuller of Nürnberg, 1760–63.]

A class of Protozoa, comprising ciliated, tentaculate, and flagellate animalcula, essentially unicellular, free-swimming, or sedentary; so called because found in infusions of decaying animal or vegetable matter.

Originally, as constituted by O. F. Müller, the *Infusoria* comprehended an assemblage of minute, usually microscopic, organisms, of many diverse kinds, including some now classed as vegetables, as the *Diatomaceæ* and the *Desmidiaceæ*. As now limited, the *Infusoria* are Protozoa characterized by a half-liquid endosarc, a firm cortical ectosarc, an outer membraneous cuticle, a mouth and anus, and a contractile vesicle which injects fluid. They were regarded by Huxley as a primary group in the animal kingdom.

[1765 WISSBERG (*title*) Observationes de Animalculis Infusoriis. (8vo Göttingen). 1786 O. F. MÜLLER (*title*) Animalcula Infusoria fluviatilia et marina (4to Havniæ et Leipzig.] 1787 G. ADAMS *Ess. Microsc.* (1798) 416 The animalcula infusoria take their name from their being found in all kinds either of vegetable or animal infusions. 1798 F. KANMACHER *ibid.* 428 *note*, Nor is the celerity of the various species of animalcula infusoria less deserving of admiration. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Infusoria*, an order of the class vermes; consisting of minute, simple animalcules, seldom visible to the naked eye. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 12 Why are there still such multitudes of infusoria and polypes, or of confervæ and other cryptogamic plants? 1834 A. PRITCHARD (*title*) A History of the Infusoria. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* i. (1879) 5 Professor Ehrenberg finds that this dust consists in great part of infusoria with siliceous shields. 1880 W. SAVILLE KENT (*title*) A Manual of the Infusoria, including a description of all known Flagellate, Ciliate, and Tentaculiferous Protozoa.

Infusorial (infiusōˑriăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the Infusoria; consisting of or formed by Infusoria.

1846 in WORCESTER. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. 4 Commencing with the Infusorial monad, we may ascend .. by a succession of closely allied forms, to the sea-urchin and holothuria. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xviii. 139 The .. remarkable infusorial dust on the coast of Africa. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 358 To check the growth of fungoid or infusorial organisms. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 176 You find the putrefying substance swarming with infusorial life. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 363 Among the most remarkable features of foreign tertiaries are the infusorial and foraminiferal strata. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* III. II. iii. § 3. 461 'Infusorial' earth and 'tripoli powder' consist mainly of frustules and fragmentary debris of diatoms which have accumulated on the bottoms of lacustrine areas.

Infusorian (infiusōˑriăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Infusoria.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 8/1 A spherical infusorian animalcule. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 59 The large and universally-distributed class of the Infusorian Animalcules.

B. *sb.* A member of the Infusoria.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 7/2 An aperture..formed in the wall of the infusorian. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 186 One of the Spirula shells was covered with a beautiful stalked infusorian.

Infusoriform (infiusōˑrifōrm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form of an infusorian.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 654 The embryos are of two kinds, the one vermiform, the other infusoriform.

‖ **Infusorium** (infiusōˑriŭm). [mod.L., sing. of INFUSORIA. Cf. F. *infusoire.*] An individual animalcule of the Infusoria.

1876 LANKESTER *Hist. Creation* I. i. 8 The coming into existence of a natural body, for example, of a crystal, a fungus, an infusorium, depends merely upon the different particles, which had before existed in a certain form or combination. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* ii. 10 An infusorium swims randomly about.

Infusory (infiūˑsŏri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. type **infūsōrius*, f. *infūs-*, ppl. stem of *infundĕre* to pour in: see -ORY.]

A. *adj.* †1. Of or pertaining to (surgical) infusion or injection. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xi. 374 An Epistle .. concerning Transfusion of bloud, and infusory Chirurgery.

2. = INFUSORIAL.

1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* II. 20 The fifth or infusory order of worms, comprehends those minute and simple animalcules which are seldom capable of being traced, except by a microscope. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. ii. 298 The infusory animalcule.

B. *sb.* A member of the Infusoria.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ii. 135 Those that are termed Infusories; because they are usually found in infusions of various substances. 1857 GOSSE *Creation* 227 It was a swimming Infusory with a broad ciliated disk. 1863 *Possibil. Creation* 219 Nature appears to have taken as much pains with the humblest infusory as with the stateliest camelopard.

-ing (iŋ). *local.* Forms: 5 enge, 5–6 ynge, 6 yng, 7–ing(e. [a. ON. *eng* f., *engi*, *engi* neut. (Da. *eng*, Sw. *äng*), meadow, meadow-land; co-radicate with OHG. *angar*, MHG. *anger* grass land, meadow-land. (Not recorded in OE.)] A common name in the north of England, and in some other parts, for a meadow; esp. one by the side of a river and more or less swampy or subject to inundation.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 115/1 Enge, *vbi* a medew. 1494 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 261 Elsay ynges: 1583 *Ibid.* 381 A lease of Swilinge yng; the lease of Bushop yng. 1626 *Quarter Sessions Rec.* III. (North Riding Rec. Soc.) 14 A common waie for leading corne and haie for the inhabitants of Great Broughton from their inges and feildes to the said towne, and for their carriages to the mill. 1663 *MS. Indenture, Barlby, Yks.*, 2 half acres of meadow in the broad ing in Angram. 1793 *Act* 33 *Geo. III*, c. xci. *title*, An act for dividing..the commons and waste grounds and ings, or meadow grounds, within the township of Knottingley, in the west riding of the county of York. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ing*, a marshy meadow. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* ix, Mists as chill as death..rolled down 'ing' and holm till they blended with the frozen fog of the beck. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 314 Others [Fens] termed 'ings', belonging to various towns, yet remain (at particular seasons) in a wet condition. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Ing*, a common, pasture, or meadow. *c* 1890 *Newspr.*, This morning there is fully 5 ft. of 'fresh' in the Derwent, and the river is still rising. In the ings and marshes of the East Riding the river is over the banks.

b. *attrib.*, as *ing ground*, *ing land.*

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 32 In a moist yeare hardlande-grasse proveth better then carres, or ing-growndes. 1794 *Act Inclosing S. Kelsey* 2 Carr Lands, Ing Lands..and Furze Leas, within the said Manor.

-ing[1], suffix forming verbal derivatives, originally abstract nouns of action, but subsequently developed in various directions: OE. *-ung*, *-ing* = OFris. *-unge*, *-enge*, *-inge*, OS. *-unga* (MLG. and MDu. *-inge*, Du. *-ing*), OHG. *-unga*, *-ung* (MHG. *-unge*, Ger. *-ung*), ON. *-ung* and *-ing*; not known in Gothic:—O Teut. type **-uŋgā* (and ? **-iŋgā*) str. fem.; not identified outside Teutonic. In OE. the more usual form was *-ung* (inflected *-unge*), but *-ing* also was frequent, esp. in derivatives from original *ja*- verbs (see Cosijn, *Altwests. Gramm.* II. 21, 22). In early ME., *-ung* rapidly died out, being scarcely found after 1250, and *-ing* (in early ME. *-inge*) became the regular form. In later ME., *-yng* was a frequent scribal variant.

1. The original function of the suffix was to form nouns of action; as *ácsung* ASKING, from *ácsian* to ask, *bliding*, *bodung* preaching, BODING, *céapung*, *-ing* CHEAPING, *cliding*, *-ung* CHIDING, *créopung* CREEPING, *ębbung* EBBING, *féding* FEEDING, *gaderung* GATHERING. These substantives were originally abstract; but even in OE. they often came to express a completed action, a process, habit, or art, as *blętsung*, *-ing* BLESSING, *leornung* LEARNING, *tídung* TIDINGS, *weddung* betrothal, WEDDING, and then admitted a plural; sometimes they became concrete, as in *bedding*, *eardung* dwelling, *offrung* OFFERING, *rynning* rennet, EARNING[3]. During the ME. period all these uses received greater development, and in the 14th c. the formation became established, esp. in the gerundial use (see 2 below), as an actual or possible derivative of every verb. By later extension, formations of the same kind have been analogically made from substantives (see c, g, below), and, by ellipsis, from adverbs, as *innings*, *offing*, *outing*, *homing* (homecoming); while nonce-words in *-ing* are formed freely on words or phrases of many kinds, e. g. *oh-ing*, *hear-hearing*, *hoo-hooing*, *pshawing*, *yo-hoing* (calling *oh!*, *hear! hear!*, etc.), *how-d'ye-doing* (saying 'how do you do?'); 'I do not believe in all this *pinting*' (having pints of beer).

In current use, verbal substantives in *-ing* may be grouped, as to their sense, under the following heads:

a. Nouns of continuous action or existence, as *crying*, *falling*, *flying*, *kicking*, *living*, *pushing*, *running*, *sleeping*, *speaking*, *striking*, etc. They are distinguished from verbal sbs. of the same form as the verb-stem, as *a cry*, *a fall*, *a kick*, *a push*, *a run*, *a shout*, *a sleep*, etc., in that the latter denote *acts* of momentary or short duration, having a definite beginning and end, and grammatically take *a* and *plural*, while the sbs. in *-ing* imply indefinite duration without reference to beginning or end, and take no plural. Cf. 'a loud *cry*', 'many repeated *cries*', with 'loud and continued *crying*'. A *push* is done at once, but may be repeated as many *pushes*; *pushing* is continuous, there may be 'much', but not 'many' of it.

b. The notion of action may be limited to that of a single or particular occasion, as *a christening*, *a wedding*, *a meeting*, *a sitting*, *a merry-making*, *an outing*. As thus used, the sb. takes a plural: 'three long sittings'.

c. The notion of simple action passes insensibly into that of a process, practice, habit, or art, which may or may not be regarded as in actual exercise; e. g. '*reading* and *writing* are now common acquirements'; so *drawing*, *engraving*, *fencing*, *smoking*, *swimming*. Words of this kind are also formed directly from sbs. which are the names of things used, or persons engaged, in the action: such are *ballooning*, *blackberrying*, *canalling*, *chambering*, *cocking* (cock-fighting), *fowling*, *gardening*, *hopping* (hop-picking), *hurting* (gathering hurts), *nooning*, *nutting*, *sniping*, *buccaneering*, *costering*, *soldiering*, and the like.

d. Hence often transferred to the concrete or material accompaniment or product of the action or process, as 'the paper was covered with *writing*'; so *binding*, *blacking*, *dripping*, *dubbing*, *lightning*, *sewing*, *stitching*, etc.

e. Hence as the designation of a material thing in which the action or its result is concreted or embodied; as '*a writing* was affixed to the wall'; so *a covering*, *holding*, *landing*, *shaving*, *winding* (of a river), etc. A peculiar instance is *a being*, one wherein the attribute of *being* or existence is exemplified, now usually a *living* being.

f. Often used as the collective designation of the substance or material employed in an action or process, as *clothing*, that with which one is clothed; so *bedding*, *carpeting*, *ceiling*, *edging*, *flooring*, *gearing*, *gilding*, *housing*, *lining*, *rigging*, *roofing*, *skipping*, *tackling*, *tiling*, *trimming*, etc.

g. In the preceding group, there is often a sb. of the same form as the verb, with which the noun in *-ing* comes to be closely associated, as in *bed*, *bedding*; *clothes*, *clothing*; *floor*, *flooring*; *rail*, *railing*; *ship*, *shipping*, etc. Hence arise formations in *-ing* from substantives without a corresponding verb; esp. in industrial and commercial language, with the sense of a collection or indefinite mass of the thing or of its material; as *ashlaring*, *coping*, *cornicing*, *costering*, *girdering*, *piping*, *scaffolding*, *tubing*; *bagging*, *quilting*, *sacking*, *sheeting*, *shirting*, *ticking*, *trouscring*.

h. In some words the concrete sense appears exclusively, or preferentially, in the plural *-ings*: e. g. *earnings*, *leavings*, *sweepings*, *tidings*; *hangings*, *innings*, *moorings*, *trappings*.

Other exceptional or irregular uses of *-ing* are discussed under the individual words.

The vbl. sb. in *-ing* often forms the second element in a compound. The first element may be a qualifying adv. which in the finite tenses of the vb. formerly stood either before or after it, but in the vbl. sbs. and adjs. regularly preceded, and thus came to be united with these: thus, from *out go* or *go out* came *out going*, now *out-going* or *outgoing*. So *down-sitting*, *in-being*, *in-dwelling*, *off-scouring*, *up-rising*, *well-being*. The first element may also be a sb., the direct, indirect, or adverbial object of the verb, as *book-keeping*, *child-bearing*, *glass-blowing*, *house-keeping*, *sheep-shearing*, *sea-faring*, *hand-writing*, *type-writing*, or merely = a subjective genitive, as *cock-crowing*, *sun-rising*.

The vbl. sb. often stands in an attributive relation to another sb., as in the *building trade* = the trade *of* building, *drawing materials* = materials *for* drawing, *singing lessons* = lessons *in* singing; when such expressions form established designations, they are regularly hyphened, and pronounced with the stress on the first element, as in *breeding-place*, *carving-knife*, *dancing-master*, *dwelling-house*, *fowling-piece*, *laughing-stock*, *meeting-house*, *reaping-hook*, *stumbling-block*, *spinning-wheel*, *thanksgiving-day*, *turning-lathe*, *walking-stick*, etc. But, when the collocation is only occasional, and the vbl. sb. stands in a simple attributive relation to the following sb., it approaches in function to an adjective, and is liable to be confounded with the pres. pple. (-ING[2]) used adjectivally. The sense generally determines the nature of the collocation; thus, *drawing lessons* are not lessons that draw, but lessons in drawing; *a fainting fit*, not a fit that faints, but a fit of fainting; *a drinking cup*, not a cup that drinks, but a cup for drinking with. A *walking-leaf* is a leaf (so-called) that walks; a *walking-stick* is a stick for walking. But in some cases in which the second element denotes a machine, agency, or agent, it is difficult to say whether the word in *-ing* is the vbl. sb. used attributively, or the present pple. used adjectivally, e.g. *a cutting tool*, *a bursting charge*, *an advertising agency*. In accordance with general analogy, such combinations are, as a rule, treated in this dictionary as attrib. uses of the vbl. sb.

2. The most notable development of the vbl. sb. in *-ing* is its use as a gerund, i.e. a substantive with certain verbal functions, particularly those of being qualified by an adverb instead of an adjective, and of governing an object like a verb: e.g. the habit of *speaking loosely* (= loose speaking); he has hopes of *coming back speedily* (= a speedy return); he practises *writing* (= the writing of) *leading articles*; engaged in *building himself a house* (= the building of a house for himself); after *having written a letter* (= the completion of the writing of a letter).

This gerundial use is peculiar to English, of which it is a characteristic and most important feature; it was unknown to OE. and early ME.

The first traces of it as yet pointed out (see R. Blume *Ursprung und Entwickelung des Gerundiums im Englischen*, Bremen 1880) occur *c* 1340 in the Ayenbite of Inwit and in the writings of Richard Rolle of Hampole, in the separation of the adv. in *downcoming*, *downfalling*, *ingoing*, etc., and the placing of it after the vbl. sb., *coming down*, *falling down*, *going in*, as in the finite verb, *come down*, *fall down*, *go in*. This was soon extended to adverbs and adverbial phrases generally, so that it became established that any vbl. sb. could, like the vb. to which it belonged, take an adverbial qualification. In other respects the vbl. sb. at first retained its sb. construction, e.g. *c* 1350 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (E. E. T. S.) 11 'all manere of withdraweynge of oper men thynges wrangwysely agaynes þaire wyll þat aghte it'.

A generation later, the vbl. sb. is found with a verbal regimen, thus 1377 LANGLAND *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 186 'Confessioun and knowlechyng and crauyng þy mercy Shulde amende vs'; *Ibid.* XIX. 72 'with-outen mercy askynge'. This gerundial construction is very frequent in Wyclif's Bible (1382); and it is significant that he regularly uses it in translating the Latin gerund, while he retains the original substantival construction in rendering a Latin *n.* of action. Thus, *Exod.* XIX. 1 'the thridde moneth of the goyng of Yrael out [*egressionis*] of the loond of Egipte'; but *Heb.* XII. 10 'in receyuynge [*recipiendo*] the halowing of him'; *Mark* III. 15 'power of heelynge [*curandi*] sikenesis, and of castynge out [*ejiciendi*] fendis'. Imitation of the L. gerund was thus app. an influential factor in the development of the Eng. gerundial use of the vbl. sb. Another influence may have been the literal rendering of the Fr. gerund (identical in form with the pr. pple.) after *en*, as in *en venant*, L. *in veniendo*, in coming.

The full development of the gerundial use before 1400 led necessarily to an indefinite increase of vbl. sbs. in *-ing*, since every verb now had one as an actual or potential dependant. In conjunction with the formal identity of gerund and pres. pple. (see -ING[2]), it led also, at a later date, to the introduction of gerundial expressions for the perfect and future tenses,

and for the passive voice, coinciding in form with the pples. of the same tenses and voices. Thus SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1725) 68 'want of consideration in not *having demanded* thus much'; SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 50 'feare of *being* fowly *shent*'; HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 2 'by *being* unto God *united*'; SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 16 'in *hauing knowne* no trauaile in his youth'; *Tempest* III. i. 19 ''T will weepe for *having wearied* you'; *Mod.* 'The news of his *being about to return* home, instead of *having been slain* by the enemy'.

But, although the gerundial use was fully established by 1400, it was a long time before it was distinctly separated from the earlier substantival use. The vbl. sb. has *the* (or equivalent) before it, and *of* (or equivalent) after it; the gerund has neither. A good example of the two constructions side by side, and with identical sense, occurs in Bacon's third Essay: 'Concerning the Meanes of *procuring* Unity: Men must beware, that in *the procuring .. of* Religious Unity, they doe not', etc. But, down to the 17th c., mixed constructions were frequent, in which the word in *-ing* had an adjectival qualification with a verbal regimen, or, conversely, an adverbial qualification with the construction of a sb. followed by *of*: thus SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. iv. 15 b, 'to fall to a sodain straitning them'; *Ibid.* I. xii. 56 b, 'by the well choosing of your commandements'.

The gerund still retains one feature of the vbl. sb., viz. that of admitting of a preceding possessive case or possessive pronoun, as in 'after John's behaving so strangely', 'upon my readily granting it'. In the literary language this construction is regularly retained with a pronoun, and very generally with a single personal substantive; but, with names of things, and phraseological or involved denominations, the sign of the possessive began to be dropped already by 1600; thus SHAKS. *Macbeth* I. iii. 44 'By each at once her choppie finger laying Vpon her skinnie lips'. No other treatment is now possible in such constructions as *'in default of one or other being accepted'*, *'on the general* and his staff appearing', 'in the event of your expectations not being at once realized', 'in consequence of much snow having fallen'; and, in current spoken English, the *'s* is commonly omitted with all nouns: thus THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xi. P 48 'I insist upon Miss Sharp appearing', where 'Miss Sharp's' would now sound pedantic or archaic. Even a pronoun standing before the gerund is put in the objective, in dialect speech; and, when the pronoun is emphatic, this is common in ordinary colloquial English; thus THACKERAY *Esmond* I. 242 'Papa did not care about *them* learning'; — *Newcomes* 'But who ever heard of them eating an owl?' CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* (1863) II. 332 'That is no excuse for him beating you.' So 'What is the use of *me* speaking?'

In such constructions the objective sb. or pronoun seems to stand in simple apposition to the gerund, the two forming a kind of combined object of the preposition, reminding us of the Greek infinitive with an accusative after a prep., as in *μετὰ τὸ παραδοθῆναι τὸν Ἰωάννην*, 'after John being delivered up'. But in Eng. there has probably been analogical influence from the construction of the pres. pple.: cf., for instance, 'John was digging potatoes', 'Who saw John digging potatoes?', and 'Who ever heard of John (= John's) digging potatoes?'

3. In a few ME. writers, esp. in Wyclif, the form in **-inge, -ynge**, also appears for the Dative Infinitive, OE. *-enne*, ME. *-ene, -en*. Thus Luke xxii. 23 'who it was of hem that was to doynge [*facturus*] this thing.' John vi. 72 'this was to bitraiynge [*traditurus*] him.' In its origin this is a case of phonetic confusion; the OE. *-enne*, confounded with *-ende*, had, like the pres. pple. (see -ING 2), passed through *-inde* to *-inge, -ynge*.

But it is possible that Wyclif, in using this form to render the L. future participle, actually identified it in sense with the gerund, understanding the first quotation above as if = 'who it was of them that was [destined] to the doing of this thing', which he contracted to the gerundial construction 'to doynge this thing'.

-ing 2, suffix of the present participle, and of adjs. thence derived, or so formed; an alteration of the original OE. *-ende* = OFris., OS. *-and*, OHG. *-ant-i* (*-ent-i, -ont-i*, MHG. *-end-e*, Ger. *-end*), ON. *-and-i* (Sw. *-ande*, Da. *-ende*), Goth. *-and-s, -and-a*, = L. *-ent-*, Gr. *-ovτ-*, Skr. *-ant-*.

Already, in later OE., the ppl. *-ende* was often weakened to *-inde*, and this became the regular Southern form of the ending in Early ME. From the end of the 12th c. there was a growing tendency to confuse *-inde*, phonetically or scribally, with *-inge*; this confusion is specially noticeable in MSS. written by Anglo-Norman scribes in the 13th c. The final result was the predominance of the form *-inge*, and its general substitution for *-inde* in the 14th c., although in some works, as the Kentish *Ayenbite* of 1340, the pple. still regularly has *-inde*. In Midland English *-ende* is frequent in Gower, and occasional in Midland writers for some time later; but the southern *-inge, -ynge, -ing*, favoured by Chaucer, Hoccleve, and Lydgate, soon spread over the Midland area, and became the Standard English form. The Northern dialect, on the other hand, in England and Scotland, retained the earlier ending in the form *-ande, -and*, strongly contrasted with the verbal sb. in *-yng, -ing* (*-yne, -ene*). At the present day the two are completely distinct in Northumberland and the Southern Counties of Scotland, although the general mutescence of final *d*, and the change of *-iy* to *-in*, make the difference in most cases only a vowel one: e.g. 'a singan' lurd', 'the singin (-in) o' the burds', but 'a gaan bairn' (a going child), 'afore gangin' hame'.

As *-inge* was the proper ending of the vbl. sb. (-ING 1), it has naturally suggested itself to many that the levelling of the pres. pple. under the same form must have been the result of some contact or confusion of the functions or constructions of the two formations. But investigation has discovered no trace of any such functional or constructional contact in Early ME.; and it is now generally agreed that the confusion was, in its origin, entirely phonetic. On the other hand, the fact that the *forms* had, by the 14th c., become identical, may have been a factor in the development of the gerundial use of the vbl. sb., which began then; and it has certainly influenced the subsequent development of the compound gerundial forms *being made, having made, having been made, being about to go*, etc., which have the same form as the corresponding participles (see -ING 1 2). The identity of form of pr. pple. and gerund probably also assisted the process whereby, at a later date, such a construction as 'the king went a-hunting', formerly *'on* or *an* huntinge', was shortened to 'the king went hunting', the last word being then taken as the participle; and thus to the shortening of 'the ark was a-building', orig. 'on building', to 'the ark was building',—in which, if 'building' is taken as a pple., it must be explained as a pple. *passive* = being built. To the same cause must be ascribed some of the current constructions of the gerund, and the tendency of the vbl. sb. when used attributively to run together with the pr. pple. used adjectivally, as in *cutting tools*, a *driving wheel* (see -ING 1).

The termination *-ing* is that of the pres. pple., whether used as part of the verb, or adjectivally; also of adjectives of participial origin or nature, as *cunning, willing, daring, buccaneering, freebooting, non-juring, hulking, lumping, strapping, swingeing*, and of prepositions or adverbs of participial origin, as *concerning, during, excepting, notwithstanding, pending, touching*.

As with the vbl. sb. (-ING 1), words of participial form and use may be formed on other parts of speech, or on phrases, e. g. *buccaneering* adventurers, sailors *yo-hoing* lustily, *how-d'ye-doing* acquaintances.

-ing 3, a suffix forming derivative masculine sbs., with the sense of 'one belonging to' or 'of the kind of', hence 'one possessed of the quality of', and also as a patronymic = 'one descended from, a son of', and as a diminutive. Found in the same form, or as *-ung*, in the other Teutonic langs. OE. examples are *æþeling* ATHELING, *cyning* KING, *lytling* little one, child, *flýming* fugitive, *hóring* whoremonger; also the patronymics *Æþelwulfing* son of Æthelwulf, *Ecgbrehting, Cerdicing, Wodening*, etc. (OE. Chron. anno 855), *Adaming*, etc. (*Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke iii. 38), and the gentile names *Hoccingas, Iclingas, Centingas* (men of Kent), with the Scriptural *Gomorringas, Moabitingas, Idumingas*, etc. This suffix also formed names of coins, as *pending, penning* PENNY, *scilling* SHILLING, and of fractional parts, as *feorþing* quarter, FARTHING, *teoðung, -ing* tenth, TITHING: so ON. *þriðjung-r* third part, *thriding* RIDING (of Yorkshire).

Among words of various ages with this suffix are *bretheling, bunting, gelding, golding, herring, hilding, sweeting, whiting, wilding*. See also the compound suffix -LING (*-l* + *-ing*).

‖ **Inga** (iˑngă). *Bot.* [ad. *ingá, engá*, native name in Brazil (see quot. 1869).]

1. A genus of plants allied to the Mimosa (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), consisting of large shrubs or trees, for the most part native to South America, with red, yellow, or white flowers and pinnate leaves.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 476/2 *Inga*, a genus of plants.. found in the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highlands of Brazil* II. xii. 172 The name *Ingá* or *Engá* is applied to Mimosas of various species, some bearing an edible legumen.

2. *attrib.* **Inga bean**, a species of the genus *Pithecolobium* (*P. dulce*), tribe *Ingeæ*; **Inga tree**, a species of Inga (*I. vera*).

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 253 The Inga Tree or large leafed Sensitive. This shrubby tree is pretty frequent in St. Mary's. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 173 *Inga-bean*, a middle sized tree belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ, suborder Mimoseæ.

Inga, obs. form of INCA.

In-ga, variant of INGO *v. Obs.*

† Ingage, -ment, etc., obs. forms of ENGAGE, -MENT, etc., q.v. for other instances.

1611 COTGR., *Engage*, a pledge, pawne, gage, ingagement. *Ibid., Engageur*, a pledger, ingager, pawner. *Ibid., Engagé*, ingaged, impledged, pawned. *Ibid., Engagement*, a pawning, ingaging, impledging. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 21 So they feared the ingaging and losse of the Queenes Army. *Ibid.* III. 252 Which made other 7 cantons partners of that ingagement.

† Inga·ll, *v. Obs. rare* −0. Also en-. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + GALL *sb.*1] *trans.* To fill or impregnate with gall.

1611 FLORIO, *Affielire*, to engall or enbitter. *Ibid., Infielire*, .. to ingall.

Inga·llantry, *rare.* [IN- 3.] The opposite of gallantry; ungallant conduct or behaviour; want of attention to the fair sex.

1865 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 574 She had solicited Voltaire for a peep, and was eager to punish his ingalantry by a quotation. 1813 — *Eng. Synonyms* 226, I may felicitate a rival on his marriage with my mistress, when I cannot, without ingallantry, congratulate him.

† Inga·lley, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + GALLEY *sb.*: cf. *imprison*.] *trans.* To consign to or confine in the galleys.

1595 COPLEY *Wits, Fits, & Fancies* 114 It pleas'd the Iudge in fauour of life to ingalley them for seuen yeers.

Ingan (iˑŋən). Also **-un, -in.** Sc. and Eng. dial. form of ONION. [Phonetic development, with *i* as in *mither, brither, hinnie*, and ŋ for nˈ, as *ring* for *reign*, etc.]

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* II. i. Sang viii, She can mix fu' nice The gusty ingans wi' a curn o' spice. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Sae mony royal boroughs yoked on end to end, like ropes of ingans. 1819 — *Leg. Montrose* ii, Our Spanish colonel, whom I could have blown away like the peeling of an ingan. 1891 *Hartland* (N. Devon) *Gloss.* 77 Taty-ingin..Seed-ingin.

† Inˑgang, -yong. *Obs.* Also 1 **ingong, inngang,** 3 **inȝeong,** 3–4 **inȝong,** 4 **ingonge,** 4–5 **ingange.** [f. IN *adv.* II d + GANG *sb.*1, YONG *sb.* Cf. OHG. *ingang*, Ger. *eingang*, Du. *ingang*.]

1. The act or fact of going in; entrance, entry.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 346 Bi utgonge Israhela folces of Ægypta londe & bi ingonge þæs gehatlandes. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii[i]. 19 Soðfæste on þa duru seceað inn-gang. *c* 1205 LAY. 28370 Iherden þa burhweren .. and warnden him inȝeong. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 Þurh eie þurles deað haueð hire inȝong into þe soule. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxx[i]. 8 Laverd yheme þine in-gang and þine out-gang Fra hethen, and in to werld lang. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 638 It is ful harde..for any of 30w alle To geten ingonge [1393 C. VIII. 282 ingange] at any gate þere.

2. *A way in; an entrance, porch.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 206 Þe uorrideles þet beoð iwunede ofte to openen þet inȝong & leten in sunne. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 701 (Mätz.) In a tour starc and strong, þar on nas bote on inȝong. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xlvii. 200 (Harl. MS.) He enterid in to the yerde, & yede in to the In-gange..and þere he lay al nyght.

† Inganna·tion. *Obs. rare* −1. [ad. It. *ingannazione*, n. of action from *ingannare* to deceive, f. *inganno* fraud, deceit: see next and -ATION.] Deceiving; deception.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 12 Inabilitie to resist such triviall ingannations from others. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Ingannation*, a deceaving.

‖ **Inganno** (ingaˑnno). *Mus.* [It. *inganno* deception, deceit, fraud = Sp. *engaño*, Pg. *engano*, Pr. *engan*, OF. *engan, enjan, enjain*, a Com. Romanic word of uncertain derivation: see Diez, Mackel, etc.] (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Inganno*, in the Italian music, is used when the composer, after having done every thing proper for making a close or cadence, instead of so doing places a mark of silence in the place of the final note. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 3/1 *Inganno*, ..any false or deceptive Cadence, in which the Bass proceeds, from the Dominant, to any other note than the Tonic.

† Ingaol, obs. f. ENGAOL, ENJAIL, to imprison.

1611 COTGR., *Engeoler*, .. to incage or ingoale .. to lay in gaole. 1632 SHERWOOD, To ingaole, *engeoler*.

Ingarland, obs. form of ENGARLAND.

† Inga·rnish, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + GARNISH *v.*: cf. OF. *engarnir* (14th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To furnish with means of defence: = GARNISH *v.* I.

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 140 The toune of Roxburght, quhilk the Inglischmen had then ingarnischit with men and munitioun.

Ingarrison, obs. form of ENGARRISON.

Ingate (iˑngeːt), *sb.*1 (*adv.*) *north. dial.* [f. IN *adv.* II d + GATE *sb.* 2]

1. The action or faculty of going in or entering; entrance, ingress.

1496 *Will of Yeldham* (Somerset Ho.), W[t] free ingate & outegate. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 650/1 One noble parson, whoe .. stoppeth the Ingate of all that evill. 1598 STOW *Surv.* (1754) I. I. xvii. 89/2 All the night following .. the Rebels enjoyed free Ingate and Outgate. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* II. v. 95 It hath five Holes; viz.: for the ingate and outgate of the Vena Cava [etc.]. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. xii, Perhaps this shut lake, finding no ingate, will retire to its sources again. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Ingate*, ingress or entrance.

2. A way in, an entrance.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 665/1 Places..having most convenient .. in-gates to the richest partes of the lande. 1606 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 287 For .. mending the ingate into the church. 1812 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 105 The ingate or entrance from the shaft into the pit. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. vii. (1872) IX. 135 Batteries commanding every ingate, and under them are Mines.

3. Entrance upon life, a period of time, etc.

1591 SPENSER *Ruines Time* 47 At the ingate of their berth They crying creep out of their mothers woomb. 1596 — *F. Q.* IV. x. 12 Janus auncient, Which hath in charge the ingate of the yeare.

† 4. *concr.* That which enters. Usually in *pl.*: Things which enter; ingoings, incomings, imports; also import duties or dues. *Obs.*

1621 *Youghal Council Bk.* (1878) 82 The total of the Ingate amounts to 24*li.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The total of the Outgate, 71*li.* 12*s.* 1646 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 92 So long as our ingate exceeds our outgate, y[e] ballance .. cann leave vs but litle mony once in y[e] yeere. 1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 294 *Sandiford..did take* y[e] tolls of y[e] Ingates and Outgates. 1714 *Ibid.* II. 44 The Collector of the Ingates and Outgates. 1886 PICTON *Ibid.*, The ingates and outgates..a sort of octroi levied on all carts with articles of food and provender passing in and out of the town.

† **B.** (?) *adv.* Inwards. *Obs.*

1590 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 90 Evrie owner .. shall enter his said Vessell wth the Town's Customer of this towne, owte gate and ingate. 1611 *Galway Arch.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 464 Goodes .. transported either outgate or ingate.

I·ngate, *sb.*[2] *Founding.* [f. IN *adv.* + GATE *sb.*[4]] (See quots.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Ingate,* an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; technically called the tedge. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1183/1 The ingate is technically called the tedge, gate, geat, or git.

Ingather (ĭngæ·ðəɹ), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* ingadder. [f. IN *adv.* + GATHER *v.* Cf. MDu. *ingaderen.*] *trans.* To gather in (esp. the harvest). Also *fig.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 24 Gif ony Bischop of this realme deceis, it is leasum to the Vicar generall to tak up, ressave, ingadder, and collect all and sindrie the fruitis, rentis and dewteis pertening *ad mensam episcopi.* 1633 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 145 *note,* I am yet ingathering .. my observations. 1793 DONALDSON *Carse Gowrie* 9 The commencement [of a lease] takes place in some cases at the term of Whitsunday as to the houses and garden, and to the arable land after ingathering the crop. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct. 5/8 The Annan .. bringing down .. fragments of ricks, and sheaves of rotten corn, which the good husbandmen have not been able to ingather.

Ingathered (ĭngæ·ðəɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + GATHERED: cf. INGATHER *v.*] Gathered in: a. Collected. b. Drawn in together, curled in.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxxi. (1862) 442 *note,* Καιρὸς τῶν καρπῶν .. means the time of the ripe fruits, not the time of the ingathered. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. App. x. 236 It is in disease or in death, by blight, or frost, or poison only, that leaves..assume this ingathered form. 1885 MRS. MARSHALL *Tower on Cliff* viii. 106 The ingathered harvest.

I·ngă·therer. [f. IN *adv.* 11 e + -ER[1].] One who gathers in.

1883 F. D. HUNTINGTON in J. G. Butler *Bible-Work* I. 298 One Reaper and Ingatherer and Finisher follows them.

Ingathering (ĭngæ·ðəɹĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 yngaderynge. [f. IN *adv.* 11 c + GATHERING *vbl. sb.*: cf. INGATHER *v.*] The action of gathering in or collecting (esp. the harvest); a gathering in, collection. Also *fig.*

Feast of Ingathering = Feast of Tabernacles.

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxxiv. 22 The feast of yngaderynge [1551 ingatherynge] at yᵉ yeares ende. *a* 1555 RIDLEY *Let.* in *Bradford's Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 400 Make some ingatherings amongst your neighbours for the relief of them. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 153 The ingathering of his corn. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 92 The ingathering of their hay and corns, [was] executed with a sledge. 1851 *Illustr. Times* 5 Oct. 222 The great ingathering of the hops is completed. 1896 J. F. YOUNGSON *Punjab Mission* xxvii. 257 It resulted in the ingathering of thousands.

I·ngă·thering, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 a + GATHERING *ppl. a.*] Gathering in, gathering together.

1837 *Advance* 24 Mar. (Cent.), The ingathering streams are to branch off..into as many channels to empty the river as had united to fill it.

† **Ingea·lable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. IN-[3] + GEAL *v.* + -ABLE, prob. after L. *ingelābilis,* var. of *incongelābilis* in Aul. Gell. XVII. viii. 16.] = INCONGEALABLE, not able to freeze (Cockeram, 1623).

Todd (1818) cites the word from Cockeram as *Ingelable,* and mod. Dicts. quote it in this form.

Ingear (ĭngĭəɹ), *Sc. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 a + GEAR *sb.*] Household goods.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxiv. (1857) 350 He died.. possessed of ingear and outgear, and of a very considerable sum of money.

Ingain, variant of INGINE, *Obs.*

Ingelable: see INGEALABLE.

Ingelis, -ish, obs. forms of ENGLISH.

Ingem (indʒe·m), *v.* Also 7 enjem. [f. IN-[2], EN-[1] + GEM *sb.*; in most of the quots. rendering It. *ingemmare.*] *trans.* To set with gems; to adorn with, or as with, gems.

1611 FLORIO, *Ingemmare,* to eniem, to eniewell. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 6/2 When clouds engemm'd shew azure, green, and red. 1814 CARY *Dante, Par.* xv. 82 Living topaz! that ingemm'st This precious jewel. 1885 A. J. BUTLER tr. *Dante, Par.* xx. 262 The costly and lucid stones wherewith I saw the sixth light ingemmed.

† **Inge·minate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ingeminātus,* pa. pple. of *ingemināre*: see next.] Doubled, redoubled; reiterated, repeated.

1637 JACKSON *Serm. Luke* xiii. 5 P 5 This ingeminate verdict of our Saviours first against the Galileans, secondly against the inhabitants of Ierusalem. 1655-76 REA *Flora* (To Ladies), With scarlet robes appear in state And double ruffs ingeminate.

Ingeminate (indʒe·mĭne·ĭt), *v.* Also 6 en-. [f. L. *ingemināt-,* ppl. stem of *ingemināre* to redouble, repeat, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *geminārе* to GEMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To utter (a sound) twice or oftener; to repeat, reiterate (a word, statement, etc.), usually for the purpose of being emphatic or impressive; to emphasize (a fact) by repetition. (Freq. in 17th c.; now chiefly used in echoes of quot. 1647).

1594 *Zepheria* xv, My feares how oft haue I engeminated? Oh black recite of passed miserie. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* III. (1626) 55 Those threats are deeds: Shee [Echo] yet ingeminates. The last of sounds, and what shee heares relates. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 233 [Falkland] often, after a deep silence and frequent sighs, would with a shrill and sad accent, ingeminate the word, Peace, Peace. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., 1 John* ii. 14 Here we have observable, the enemy described, and the conquest ingeminated. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Oct. 5/1 But we must ask and ingeminate the inquiry, where is Burns? 1887 *Murray's Mag.* June 730 Thus our Canon ingeminates peace. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Nov. 1/2 Here comes Mr. Balfour with his olive branch, ingeminating peace.

† **2.** To double (a thing); to repeat (an action). *Obs. rare.*

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. x. 272 The woes of your sad state Their doomes deferring shall ingeminate. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 273 The long Names of such Higher Powers, as have the Square or Cube often ingeminated. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. iii. 193 When ever ☿ [Mercury] turning short, happens to ingeminate his Conjunction in less than a Months time [etc.].

† **3.** To couple; to unite in couples. *Obs. rare.*

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* v. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, Now gallant Bridegroomes, and your lovely Brides, That have ingeminate in endlesse league Your troth-plight hearts.

Inge·minated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Of words, etc.: Reiterated, repeated.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 55 The like charge doth our Sauior with a thrice ingeminated expostulation, giue vnto Saint Peter. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. ii. § 5 Assaulted ..by ingeminated threatnings of hell and damnations.

2. Of things, feelings, etc.: Doubled, redoubled. *spec.* of a flower (see quot. 1688).

1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 xiii. § 1. 426 This ingeminated zeal of Christ for his peoples unity and love. 1665 NEEDHAM *Med. Medicinæ* 68 Renewed and ingeminated Diseases ever appear worst. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 67/2 Another kind having the Flower Ingeminated, or Hose in Hose, that is one coming out of another.

Ingemination (indʒemĭnē·ʃən). [Noun of action from INGEMINATE *v.*: see -ATION.]

1. The action of repeating or reiterating (a word, statement, etc.); a repetition, a reiteration. *arch.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 426 *note,* By the ingemination and twice repeating..hee signifieth the passion of his minde. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xii. 160 Such ingeminations will make strong impressions in the hearts of the People. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* xxiii. 39 His ingemination, or doubling of the word, shows the vehemency of Christ's affection.

2. The action or process of doubling (a thing, feeling, etc.); duplication. *rare.*

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 135 With redoubled and trebled cordiall ingeminations of joy in Soule and Spirit. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1862) X. 161 The iteration and ingemination of a given effect.

Ingen, obs. form of ENGINE, INGINE.

Ingender, obs. form of ENGENDER.

† **Inge·nderable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. *ingender,* ENGENDER + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *engendrable* capable of engendering or being engendered.] Capable of engendering. (In Levins = INGENERABLE *a.*[1])

1552 HULOET, Ingendrable, *genitiuus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 4/27 Ingenderable, *ingenerabilis.*

† **Inge·ndered,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [var. of ENGENDERED.] Inborn; = INGENERATE *ppl. a.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 111 A certane ingendired curage..of the mynd.

Ingendrure, var. of ENGENDRURE, *Obs.*

Ingene, obs. form of ENGINE.

Ingeneer, -er, -ier, obs. forms of ENGINEER.

† **Inge·ner,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 ingenner. [ad. L. *ingenerā-re* to INGENERATE.] = ENGENDER.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. i. 48 Jupiter ingenerit Dardanus. 1562 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 343 To ingener discord betuix the craftismen and the fre burgessis of gild. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* H ij b, Picking strawes out of poore thatcht houses to build nestes where his twelue pences should ingenner.

† **Inge·nerabi·lity**[1]. *Obs.* [f. INGENERABLE[1]: see -ITY; cf. It. *ingenerabilità* (Florio), F. *ingénérabilité* (Bayle, in Littré).] The quality of being ingenerable; incapacity of being generated.

1598 FLORIO, *Ingenerabilita,* vnbegetting, ingenerabilitie. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 34. 43 Firmly conclusive ..for Substantial Incorporeal Souls, and their Ingenerability out of the Matter. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* vi. (1692) 28 The Controversy about the Ingenerability (as they speak) or the mutual Transmutation of the Bodies that are called Elementary.

Inge·nerabi·lity[2]. *rare*—[0]. [f. INGENERABLE[2] + -ITY.] Capability of being generated.

In mod. Dicts.

Ingenerable (indʒe·nĕrăb'l), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [ad. med.L. *ingenerābilis*: see IN-[3] and GENERABLE. Cf. F. *ingénérable* (Oresme, 14th c.), It. *ingenerabile* (Florio).] Incapable of being generated. (Chiefly in phrase *ingenerable and incorruptible,* common in 17th c.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. i. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 70 ½ þe furste mater of þe whiche þe worlde is kindelich ymade is ingenerable and vncorruptible. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1031 He thought as much of the world: for full well he knew that eternal it was and ingenerable. 1650 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 163 Divers Naturalists esteem the Air..to be ingenerable and incorruptible. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 145 It is both ingenerable and indestructible. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 284 A high peculiar few,.. whose whole position stands Ingenerable by themselves.

Hence **Inge·nerableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727). **Inge·nerably** *adv.,* in an ingenerable manner.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 29. 35 That Conceit of Anaxagoras, of..Atoms endued with all those several Forms and Qualities of Bodies Ingenerably and Incorruptibly.

Inge·nerable, *a.*[2] *rare*—[0]. [See INGENERATE *v.* and -ABLE.] Capable of being ingenerated (Annandale *Ogilvie,* 1882). So **Inge·nerableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Ingenerate (indʒe·nĕre·ĭt), *a.* [ad. late L. *ingenerātus* (Boethius) 'non generatus, qui per se ipse est': see IN-[3] and GENERATE *ppl. a.*] Not generated; self-existent.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 182/1 The Soul is moved by it self, therefore the Soul is Incorruptible, Ingenerate, and Immortal. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 233 Such a God as this, may be..Ingenerate or Vnproduced, and consequently Self-existent. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 181. 1894 H. B. SWETE *Apostles' Creed* iii. 35 The first Synod of Sirmium anathematises those who..identify the Holy Ghost with the Ingenerate God.

Ingenerate (indʒe·nĕre·ĭt), *ppl. a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *ingenerāt-us,* pa. pple. of *ingenerāre*: see next. In early use also as *pa. pple.* of next.]

1. Of character, qualities, etc.: Inborn, innate.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, In the soules of men is ingenerate a leme of science. 1540-1 — *Image Gov.* (1556) 21 b, That gravitie and sternesse, whiche is in you as it were by nature ingenerate. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iv. (1887) 23 We did not force them from their ingenerate heat, and naturall stirring, to an vnnaturall stilnesse. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 30 The ingenerate law of all men to bee loyall to their Countrey. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 77 Ingenerate and seminal powers. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 290 There is..in every finite part of the world an ingenerate bias from irregularity to regularity.

b. Of diseases or their causes: Born or developed in the system; congenital. *rare.*

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 333 We meet with a few scattered cases of it [measles] in almost every month of the year, evidently proving an ingenerate origin. *Ibid.* 482 There are other poisonous irritants which are altogether ingenerate or hereditary.

† **2.** Engendered, begotten (*lit.* and *fig.*). *rare.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 446 Quhairintill great parrellis may be ingenerat to the commoun-weall and libertie thairof. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 28 From the cursed roote of pestiferous Pride do all other euilles sproute, and thereof are ingenerate. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVIII. 323 She, reigning queen of Goddesses, and being ingenerate Of one stock with himself.

Ingenerate (indʒe·nĕre·ĭt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingenerāre,* f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *generāre* to GENERATE.] *trans.* To generate within, engender, produce.

1528 FOX *Let. to Gardiner* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xxvi. 77, I .. toke occasion to shew .. how these opynyons were ingenerated. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 55 Inordinate Passions cause and ingenerate in the Soule all those vices which are opposite to prudence. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 108 They are the great means whereby all Grace is ingenerated and exercised. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* viii. (1864) 240 God shall be able to ingenerate in him a new, divine state, or principle of action.

† **Inge·nerated,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-[3].] Not generated; ungenerated; = INGENERATE *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 1 Our first and ingenerated forefathers. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ingenerated,* not ingender'd, not produc'd by Generation.

Inge·nerated, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. INGENERATE *v.* + -ED[1].] Inborn, innate; = INGENERATE *ppl. a.*

1677 OTWAY *Cheats Scapin* II. i, The imperfection and corruptness of ingenerated natures. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 566 When it [King's Evil] occurs as a primary or ingenerated affection [etc.].

Inge·nerately, *adv. rare*—[1]. [f. INGENERATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an ungenerated manner.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 213 Ever generate, ingenerately-generate.

† **Inge·nerateness.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Ungenerated condition.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 250 Himself was the very First .. of all the Greeks, who asserted this Ingeneratenesse or Eternity of the World.

Ingeneration (indʒenĕre·ĭʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from INGENERATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of ingenerating or engendering.

1652 ASHMOLE *Theat. Chem.* 198 Cause of ingeneration of every body Mettalyne. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* xii. (1864) 374 It is a continuous and living ingeneration of God, who has thus become a divine impulse or quickening in us.

Inge·nerative, *a. rare.* [f. INGENERATE *v.* + -IVE.] Ingenerating, engendering.

1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Phil. Relig.* 381 The Purusha, the ungenerated and ingenerative Spirit of the Indian.

† **Inge·nerous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not generous; ungenerous. a. Of low birth. b. Mean-spirited, dastardly.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb., Beggarie* (1877) 43 Sprong of ingenerous bloud. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 394 He neither hath like one ingenerous sayd Nor hath a Lybian barbarisme betrayd. 1684 W. ASPIN *Envious Man's Char.* 24 An envious man takes his advantage of doing us a mischief when we are least aware of him, .. which is most ingenerous in it self, and most deadly in its effects.

† **Inge·niary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *ingeniārī-us,* f. L. *ingenium*: see next.] Relating to, or exercising, intellectual skill or contrivance; inventive (as distinguished from operative).

1664 EVELYN *Freart's Archit.* 120 [In Italy] Architects (I mean the Manuary as well as the Ingeniary) have been.. rewarded with Knighthood.

†**Inge·niate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ingeniāre* to contrive, f. L. *ingenium* inborn quality, faculty, genius: cf. F. *ingénier* (14-15th c.).] *trans.* To devise, contrive, plan, design.

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond* xcvii, Did Nature (for this good) ingeniate To show in thee the glory of her best? 1604 — *Fun. Poem Earl Devonsh.*, And I must all I can ingeniate To answer for the same.

†**Ingeni·culate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingeniculāre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *geniculāre* to bend the knee, GENICULATE.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ingeniculate*, ..to bow the knee.

Hence †**Ingenicula·tion.**

1658 PHILLIPS, *Ingeniculation*, a bending of the knee.

Ingenie, variant of INGENY, *Obs.*

Ingenier, obs. form of ENGINEER.

†**Ingenio** (indʒī·nio). *Obs.* Also 7 ingenewe. [a. Sp. *ingenio* (inχē·nio) genius, engine (*ingenio de azúcar* sugar-mill):—L. *ingenium* clever thought, invention, in med.L. and Romanic, clever device, machine, engine.] A sugar-mill, sugar-factory, or sugar-works (in the West Indies).

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III. 718 Building his owne Ingenios or sugar-milles. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 His provisions for his Ingenewes or Sugar-gardens. *Ibid.* 732 Oviedo reckons almost thirty Ingenious, the number daily increasing. 1672 W. HUGHES *Amer. Phys.* 30 The Mill, Machine or Ingenio, where they squeeze them. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 315 They had an ingenio, that is to say a sugar-house, or sugar-work. 1887 N. D. DAVIS *Cavaliers Barbados* 88 What we now call the Buildings or the Sugar Works, were at first known as the Ingenio.

†b. *transf.* A machine or mill for making cider.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 139 These Ingenioes are curiously made by Henry Allen at the Cabinet in Exeter-street .. in the Strand. 1676 — *Cyder* (1691) 98. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 574 A New invented Ingenio or Mill, for the more expeditious and better making of Cider.

Ingeniosity (indʒī·niɒ·sĭti). Now *Obs.* or *rare.* [a. F. *ingéniosité* 'ingeniositie, ingeniousnesse' Cotgr. (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. L. type **ingeniōsitās*, f. *ingeniōs-us*: see next and -ITY.] The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 47 Luciane and Juliane, whose very image[s] are to be had in hie repute, for their ingeniosity. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 110 Besides their own natural ingeniosities they have since learned the Civilities and Arts of Europe. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 681 Nature..whose cunning and ingeniosity no art or human opificer can possibly reach to by imitation. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 164/2 The distortion of proverbs. Balzac's painters, Schinner and Joseph Bridau, quite gave themselves up to this ingeniosity, for it grows upon one.

Ingenious (indʒī·niəs), *a.* Also 6-7 en-. [prob. a. 15th c. F. *ingénieux, -euse*, OF. *engeignos, -eus*, ad. L. *ingeniōsus* intellectual, talented, clever, ingenious, f. *ingenium* natural quality, character, or capacity; ability, genius, cleverness, a clever thought, an invention: see -OUS.]

I. Senses proper to this word.

†1. Having high intellectual capacity; able, talented, possessed of genius. *Obs.* in general sense.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 113/1 He was Ingenyous ayenst the fallace of the deuyl. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 231 The engenious witte of the Frenche men, excell the dull braynes of Englishmen. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 155 Oh 'tis a perillous Boy, Bold, quicke, ingenious, forward, capable. 1649 LOVELACE *Lucasta* (1864) 9 Temples no less ingenious then Joves. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Drunkenness* Wks. 1730 I. 35 Wine gives all things, it makes the dull ingenious. 1772 SIR W. JONES *Poems* Pref. (1777) 10 Translated a few years ago from the Persian by a very ingenious gentleman. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 212 According to the experiments of that ingenious chemist.

†b. Of an action, composition, etc.: Showing cleverness, talent, or genius. *Obs.* in general sense: see 3 b.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 31 Then must the mynde werke upon them all, By cours ingenious to rynne dyrectly After theyr thoughtes. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 425 Freely to follow his own ingenious inclinations. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O. H. S.) III. 255 'Twas a good ingenious Sermon, about Praise. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 321 Some ingenious observations on Purpura, by Dr. Parry.

†2. Intelligent, discerning, sensible. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. viii. R j b, Wherof to the ingeniouse there need no other Example. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 201 Especially if some ingenious gentlemen would encourage the industrious gardeners by letting ground on reasonable rates unto them. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Some Readers even among the ingenioser sort of them will take it up much better. 1733 GENT *Ripon* 46 *note*, Travels of Cyrus..worthy the Perusal of every ingenious Person. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 387 Many of the rules and observations respecting Prosody, are taken from 'Sheridan's Art of Reading'; to which book the Compiler refers the ingenious student.

†b. Of animals: Intelligent, sagacious. *rare.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 604 If there had not been naturally some extraordinary faculty of understanding in this beast..His wisdome would never have sent us to a serpent..but rather to some other ingenious beast, whereof there were great store in the world. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 198 The most noble and ingenious Creatures that live there, the Cetaceous kind.

3. Having an aptitude for invention or construction; clever at contriving or making things; skilful. This (with 3 b) is the current use.

Now usually somewhat light or sometimes even depreciative, expressing aptitude for curious device rather than solid inventiveness or skill.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 8 a, The workman and practiser, howe ingeniouser and better advysed he shall be, so much the more [etc.]. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 316 The laborious care of an ingenious and industrious artificer. 1668-9 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 245 Every one will be as ingenious as he can to his own profit. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 57 According to my Observation and common Consent of the most ingenious Workmen. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 26 Which several ingenious men have amused themselves by contriving. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 35 The division of labour leads to invention, because it enables ingenious men to make invention their profession. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. viii. 99 So ingenious are we in tormenting ourselves.

b. Of things, actions, etc.: Showing cleverness of invention or construction; skilfully or curiously contrived or made.

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 48 Yf no ingenyous remedye coulde be otherwise invented. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Ingenious inuentions of experte artificers. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 2 A most ingenious copperas work erected. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. v, They made abundance of most ingenious things in wicker-work. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 360 An ingenious contrivance, and well adapted to the purpose. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xiii. § 563 The most ingenious and beautiful contrivances for deep-sea soundings were resorted to.

II. Used by confusion for INGENUOUS or L. *ingenuus.*

†4. Having or showing a noble disposition, high-minded; honest, candid, open, frank, ingenuous.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 5. 141 In requitall of which ingenious moderation the rest that withstood them did it in peaceable sort. *c* 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 527 Our Lord having heard this ingenious confession. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 187 If Dr. Hewet had shewn himself an ingenious person, and would have owned .. his share in the design against him, he would have spared his life.

†5. Well born or bred. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 286 Neither will any man who hath but a drop of ingenious bloud in his breast, trifle away both his art and time. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* xii. (1851) 247 All manner of Slavery is scandalous and disgraceful to a freeborn ingenious Person. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 386 (Colleges London) Any other thing that may any way contribute to the Accomplishment of an ingenious Nobleman or Gentleman.

†6. Of employment, education, etc.: Befitting a well-born person; 'liberal'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 9 A course of Learning, and ingenious studies. 1643 S. MARSHALL *Let. Vind. Himself* 7 Suppose a free man indents with another to be his servant in some ingenious employment. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. I. x. I. 125 Education in the ingenious arts and in the liberal professions.

†7. Inborn, innate (= L. *ingenuus*). *Obs. rare.*

1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 58 Curtesie is a free, spontaneal and ingenious quality, to which no inforcement can be used.

Ingeniously (indʒī·niəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].]

1. In an ingenious manner; cleverly, skilfully; †sagaciously, learnedly (*obs.*); with skilful contrivance.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 27 b, When the commissioners were once met, they so ingeniously and effecteously proceded in their great affaires, that they agreed. 1555 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xxxii. 25 Not being geuen so much ingeniously To lerned iudgement. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 The Quiver and Case, wrought and cut ingeniously. 1678 AUBREY in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 129 Mr. Merret..hath methodized the laws of England very ingeniously. 1725 POPE *View Iliad & Odyss.* § 5 (R.) Homer has ingeniously begun his Odyssey with the transactions at Ithaca, during the absence of Ulysses. 1753 JANE COLLIER (*title*) An Essay on the Art of ingeniously Tormenting. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiii. 281 A case..in which each fallacy fitted ingeniously into another.

†2. Used, by confusion, for INGENUOUSLY.

1598 FLORIO, *Ingenuamente*, freely, franckly, according to ones conscience, vnconstrained, ingeniously. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 230 Prythee be not sad, Thou art true, and honest; Ingeniously I speake, No blame belongs to thee. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 332, I will tell you ingeniously, That it is not mine. 1740 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 464 Is this dealing ingeniously by me? 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 147 If they would ingeniously acknowledge their offence they should be forgiven. 1786 S. HASWELL *Victoria* I. 3 Tell me, therefore, ingeniously, whether he has ever entertained you [etc.].

Ingeniousness (indʒī·niəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being ingenious; cleverness, ingenuity.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 253 With great ingeniousnesse & inestimable pacience these nations haue ouercome much greater difficulties. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 79 He shewed as little Ingenuity as Ingeniousnesse, who Cavilled at the Map of Grecia for imperfect, because his Fathers house in Athens was not represented therein. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 326 The Bishops, wondering at the Ingeniousness and diligence of so poor a man. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* viii. 148 The ingeniousness of his arguments. 1885 *Academy* 22 Aug. 119/3 The paper, however, is well worth reading, owing to its perverse ingeniousness.

†2. Used, by confusion, for INGENUOUSNESS: see INGENIOUS II. *Obs.*

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* v. ix. 177 The greater appearance of Ingeniousness, as well as Innocence, there is in the practice I am disapproving, the more dangerous it is. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. XIII. vii. 324 The air with which Osman delivered himself, and the seeming ingeniousness .. wrought..an effect upon Arnaud.

†**Inge·nit, -ite,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. L. *ingenit-us* inborn, innate, pa. pple. of *ingignĕre* to engender, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *gignĕre* (†*gen-ĕre*) to beget, cause to be born.] Inborn, innate; native, natural.

1604 F. HERING *Modest Def.* 10 Some haue an ingenit propertie of curing their owne poisons. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 28 The Muscles..performe their worke by a certaine ingenit virtue. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. iv. 25 There remains in the Syrians an ingenite ardor of Navigation. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 14 The immortality of the Soul..some will have to be adventitious ..others will have it to be ingenite.

†**Ingenit, -ite,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. late L. *ingenit-us* unborn, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *genitus* born, pa. pple. of *gignĕre*: see prec.] Not born or begotten; not made or produced; uncreated.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 253 God is both Father always existing, and ingenite. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 20. 376 As the Monad is Ingenit or Unmade, it being the Original and Founntain of all Numbers.

Ingenital (indʒe·nĭtăl), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. as INGENIT [1], after *congenital.*] Inborn, innate.

1886 GLADSTONE *Irish Quest. iv. 27* This ingenital defect.

†**Ingenor, -our.** *Obs.* [See ENGINEER.] A constructor or director of warlike engines: = ENGINEER 2.

1601 W. T. *Ld. Remy's Civ. Consid.* 36 Wherefore the Consull being discontented herewith..sent for the Ingenour, and commanded him to be whipt. 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 189 M. William Englebert, an excellent Ingenor.

†**Ingent,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ingens, ingent-em* huge, enormous, vast.] Immense, very great.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 668 O ingent magnytude lord blissed mot thow be. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3458 That speciall luife ingent God had to man. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 14 The ingent dolours, and tormentes of the teeth.

†**Ingentee·l,** *a. Obs.* [IN-[3].] Ungenteel.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) p. xviii, Let me flatter my self, that no Gentleman will be so ingenteel to censure my Survey. 1787 *Minor* 29 How ingenteel the sound of Pady, Tady, Norah, Juggy.

†**Ingenti·lity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-[3].] The opposite of gentility; ungentle birth or breeding.

1604 [MIDDLETON] *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) V. 601 Gold..that throwest the earthen bowl of the world, with the bias the wrong way, to peasantry, baseness, ingentility.

†**Inge·ntilize,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. It. *ingentilire* (*ingentilisco*) to make gentle, courteous, or noble (Florio).] = GENTILIZE *v.*[1] 1.

1611 COTGR., *Anobli*, ennobled, made noble, ingentilized, made a gentleman. *Anoblir*, to ennoble, make noble, ingentilize, make a gentleman...*Anoblissement*, an ennobling, or ingentilizing.

†**Inge·ntle,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. IN-[2] + GENTLE *a.*, after It. *ingentilire*: cf. prec.] *trans.* To improve (a plant) by cultivation; cf. GENTLE *a.* 4.

1622 BONOEIL *Making Silk* 82 This remooving and transplanting of wild plants doeth wonderfully mitigate and ingentle them.

†**Inge·nuated,** *ppl. a. rare*—°. [f. L. *ingenuus*: see INGENUOUS.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Ingenuated*, one borne of honest stocke, noble kindred.

†**Inge·nuine,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + GENUINE, after *ingenuous.*] Genuine.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 126 Whether it be a sign of the right and ingenuine spirit of Religion. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *State Divinity* 42 Which Imposition they do not understand to be a sign of the Right and Ingenuine Spirit of Religion.

†**Inge·nuine,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not genuine.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 352 A many false, suppositiitious, and ingenuine [Writings].

Ingenuity (indʒĭnĭū·ĭti). [ad. L. *ingenuitās* the condition of a free-born man, noble-mindedness, frankness, f. *ingenu-us* INGENUOUS: cf. F. *ingénuité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *ingenuità* (Florio, 1598), possibly the immediate source. The employment of the word as the abstract sb. from *ingenious* (for *ingeniosity* or **ingeniety*) appears to be confined to Eng. and is connected with the confusion of the two adjs. in the 17th c.: see INGENIOUS II and INGENUOUS 6.]

I. Senses connected with INGENUOUS.

†1. The condition of being free-born; honourable extraction or station. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Ingennita*, freedome or free state, ingenuitie, a liberall, free, or honest nature and condition. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Pref. C ij, Ingenuitie, not Nobilitie, was designed by the three Names. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 16. 705 Such other tokens of ingenuity for his wife and children as every one did use. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 254 The noble Art..being forced to seek her bread without any ingenuitie, after the manner of other sordide, mechanike, and mercenarie Arts. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v., Ingenuity is taken for a free condition or state of life.

†b. The quality that befits a free-born person; high or liberal quality (of education); hence, Liberal education, intellectual culture (cf. II). *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 214 He intended it for a seminary of religion and ingenuity. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 1 He [Moses] was brought up in the Court

of Ægypt, and..was skilled in all the learning of the Ægyptians; and these..prove the ingenuity of his education.

†2. Nobility of character or disposition; honourableness, highmindedness, generosity. *Obs.*

1598 [see sense 1]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. viii. (1632) 215, I should have loved to have stored their mind with ingenuity and liberty. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1672) I. xxxii. 161 This word Meekness, whose notion in the Hebrew .. is as large well-nigh as Vertue itself .. may be expressed, as I think, by Ingenuity, or ingenuous goodness. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 247 To injure or offend him that does but wish and desire our good argues little ingenuity.

3. Freedom from dissimulation; honesty, straightforwardness, sincerity; honourable or fair dealing; freedom from reserve, openness, candour, frankness. (Now *rare*, the current word being *ingenuousness*.)

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xiii. § 11 Melchior Canus,..for a Papist a man of singular ingenuity. 1656 JER. TAYLOR *Dens Justif.* Ep. Ded., When I find that men are angry at my Ingenuity and openness of discourse. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. cxvii. 196o This is to acknowledge that they were in an error, and mistaken .. which few have the ingenuity to own. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Ingenuity*, .. a natural Openness and Sincerity always to acknowledge the Truth. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 8 An expression of frankness, ingenuity, and unreserve. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* (1896) 188, I told her all with ingenuity, even as it is written here.

II. Senses connected with INGENIOUS.

†4. High or distinguished intellectual capacity; genius, talent, quickness of wit. *Obs.* in general sense: see 6.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. ix. Ingenuitie! I see his ignorance will not suffer him to slander her, which he had done most notably, if he had said wit for ingenuitie, as he meant it. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 1 May not be so much undervalued as to be ascribed to humane ingenuitie. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 40 It often happens, that the servant has more naturall ingenuity then the master. 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* (ed. 2) 154 If any of more Ingenuity or Leasure, will graft upon this Stock. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 126 Now it is this learning and ingenuity that I chiefly object to in them.

†b. In *pl.* (of a number of persons). *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] xlix. 144 No Age, either before or since, could present vs with so many towring Ingenuities. 1648 WOOD *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 139 May it please your Gravities to admit .. a kitten of the Muses .. before your sagacious ingenuities.

†5. Intellectual capacity; intelligence, sense, good judgement; normal condition of the mental faculties; (one's) senses or wits. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 43 This errour which so strangely bereaves men of common ingenuity! 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* II. xiii. (1848) 141 He .. may very probably lose his Soul, and has most certainly lost his Ingenuity. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. (1688) 392 A man of good Ingenuity, but not well skilled in Court Arts.

†b. *transf.* A course of action showing good sense or judgement; 'wisdom'. *Obs.*

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ezra* viii. 22 It is the ingenuity of Saints to study Gods ends more than their own. 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 18 It will be each man's ingenuity not to grudge an after-payment.

6. Capacity for invention or construction; skill or cleverness in contriving or making something (material or immaterial). Also as attribute of the thing, action, etc.: Skilfulness of contrivance or design. (The current sense.)

1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 101 O Sloth! stand by, & let Ingenuity try a trick or two more. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 76 Men, who could not readily find out the ingenuity of his knavery. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 67, I acknowledge the ingenuity of Sir Kenelm Digbye's Hypothesis. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 145 Such is the ingenuity of our weavers that nothing in their own branch is too hard for them. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 195 Ingenuity is genius in trifles..A clever or ingenious man is one who can do anything well. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 24 Coincidences too subtle to have been invented by the ingenuity of any imitator.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An ingenious device or contrivance; an artifice.

1650 FRENCH *Distill.* Ded. (1651) A iv, It is pity there is such great encouragement for many empty..arts, and none for this, and such like ingenuities. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 270 They had an Ingenuity peculiar to themselves in splitting the Trees after they felled them. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* vii. 177 The kind-hearted schemer..rich in petty ingenuities—always well intentioned and seldom well imagined.

Ingenuous (indʒe·niuəs), *a.* [f. L. *ingenu-us* native, inborn, free-born, having the qualities of a freeman, noble, frank (f. *in-* (IN-²) + *gen-*, stem of *gignĕre* to beget) + -OUS. Cf. F. *ingénu* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of free or honourable birth; free-born. (Chiefly in references to Roman History.)

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 160 It seemeth moreover to have been a priviledge of the ingenuous or free-borne lads onely. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr. Ch.* vi. 192 Caracalla bestowed the rights of citizenship on all Roman subjects who were of ingenuous birth. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xl. 57 Augustus allowed the Roman citizens .. to intermarry with freedwomen .. because the females of ingenuous birth were not numerous enough to mate them.

2. Noble in nature, character, or disposition; generous, high-minded. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. Proem., Thou nursing Mother of faire wisdomes lore, Ingenuous Melancholy. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Ingennous*, gentleman-like. 1631 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* 182 They scoffe him; an iniury hardly indured by any ingenuous man. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 276 His having a prince's mind imprisoned in a poor man's purse rendered him to the contempt of such who were not ingenuous. 1691 RAY *Creation* Ded. 3 To ingenuous Natures, true Honor .. is not the meanest [consideration]. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xlvii. 353 Shame is no punishment except upon persons of ingenuous dispositions.

†b. Of animals or things: Of high or excellent quality or character; 'noble'. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 101 These [harts] are above all other four-footed Beasts both ingenuous and fearful. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 257 Pruning off the new setts, and sparing the old, as the most ingenuous and fruitful. 1664 — *Sylva* (1679) 5 Planted in a more open, free, and ingenuous soil.

†3. Befitting a free-born person, or one of honourable station; liberal, high-class. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., These courtly Gentlemen, whose noble parentage, ingenuous education, and vertuous conuersation haue made worthy to be admitted into your Highnesse Court. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 188 In old time, when naked vertue was yet in esteem .. all kinde of ingenuous arts did flourish. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 333 A Person, who..seems to have good natural Parts, and to have had ingenuous Education. 1757 BURKE *Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* III. ix. Wks. 1842 II. 592 Improved and exalted by..that great opener of the mind, ingenuous science.

4. Honourably straightforward; open, frank, candid. (The current sense.)

1598 [implied in INGENUOUSLY 1]. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* in *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 755 You begin to be ingenuous; while you confesse a reformation in the Church of England. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 21 Yf he wyll make an ingenuous confession. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxi, The Damsell of Burgundie, at sight of her own letter, was soon blank, and more ingenuous then to stand outfacing. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 5, I will be ingenuous enough to confess something of this may be true. 1794 E. HECTOR *Let. to Boswell* 9 Jan. in Boswell *Johnson* an. 1734 *note*, Surely it would be more ingenuous to acknowledge than to persevere. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 260 The language which he held..was well weighed and well guarded, but clear and ingenuous.

b. Innocently frank or open; guileless, innocent; artless. (=F. *ingénu, -ue.*)

1673 *Heylin's Cosmogr.* IV. 142 The People generally of a modest and ingenuous [1652 ingenious] countenance. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xviii, To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* Pref. (1788) 10 Stories of the young and ingenuous Peasant torn from his weeping Parents, and..banished. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* ii, These were fine notions to have got into the head of an ingenuous country maiden. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 139 His ingenuous eyes opened widely.

†5. Native, natural. (*nonce-use*, repr. L. *ingenuus*.) *Obs.*

1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 460 Before the 'ingenuous rock' had been 'violated by the marble' of Constantine.

¶6. In 17th c. frequently misused for *ingenious*: see INGENIOUS 1–3. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 80 If their Sonnes be ingennous [*Qo.* 1 ingenous, *Qo.* 2, *Fo.* 3 & 4 ingenuous], they shall want no instruction. *Ibid.* I. ii. 29. 1611 —*Cymb.* IV. ii. 186 My ingenuous Instrument, (Hearke Polidore) it sounds. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Vandal Wars* I. 15 John the Cappadocian, a bad man, was ingenuous to find projects for money to the treasury, with the ruine of men. 1663 HEGG *Leg. St. Cuthbert* 42 The art [of illumination of MSS.], I confess, is both ingenuous, and commendable. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 151 A sterile effort of folly and of ingenuous cunning.

Ingenuously (indʒe·niuəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².]

1. In an ingenuous manner; honestly, straightforwardly, openly, frankly, candidly; without dissimulation or reserve.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. v, Tell mee, ingenuously, dost thou affect my sister Bridget, as thou pretend'st? 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 5 Sixtus..and Alphonsus..doe ingenuously confesse as much. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 11 Joseph Scaliger plainly gives out, and ingenuously professeth his ignorance. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 47 He ingenuously sent them to him in his own handwriting. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 15 Feb. 5/4 He entered upon a rash enterprise, and conducted it not altogether ingenuously.

†2. With the education or culture befitting an honourable station; in the liberal arts; liberally.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 74 The Female Sex..are less bred ingenuously in England, than in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and the United Netherlands. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlew.* 4 Were a competent number of Schools erected to Educate Ladyes ingenuously, methinks I see how asham'd Men would be of their Ignorance. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 14 Those that are most ingenuously educated in Arts and Letters.

Ingenuousness (indʒe·niuəsnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The condition of being free-born; honourableness or gentleness (of birth). *rare.*

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 219 [Burghers in Germany] commonly join to the ingenuousness of their birth the enjoyment of many privileges.

†2. Nobility of disposition; generosity. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Ingennité*, ingenuitie, ingenuousness; noblenesse, franknesse, gallantnesse of humor; an open, honest, franke, or liberall disposition. *a* 1687 T. JACOMBE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxxi. 12 Take heed how you carry yourselves towards him: not only upon ingenuousness, it is base to be unkind to our Guide.

3. Freedom from dissimulation or reserve; straightforwardness, sincerity; openness, frankness, candour.

1611 [see sense 2]. 1721 BAILEY, *Ingenuity, Ingenuousness*, Freedom, Frankness, Sincerity. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* II. xxix. (1781) 268 My ingenuousness shall make atonement for that error. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* vi, There is something in the ardour and ingenuousness of youth, which is particularly pleasing to the contemplation of an old man. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 37 He possessed in the highest degree ingenuousness and the love of truth. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii, He .. pours out all his thoughts with the ingenuousness of a schoolboy. 1866 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) II. 256 In Petrarch's [sonnets] all ingenuousness is frittered away into ingenuity.

¶4. Used by confusion for *ingeniousness* (=INGENUITY II). *Obs.*

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 61 The Commonwealth also will flourish with more excellent wits, while Monarchies, as aduerse to ingenuousnesse, will wither. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix, By his ingenuousness he [a good handicraftsman] leaves his art better than he found it. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 235 They have not a malicious ingenuousness to prepare themselves without some .. chief mover.

†**Ingeny.** *Obs.* Also 7 inj-, eng-. [ad. L. *ingeni-um* innate quality, nature, character, genius, f. *in-* (IN- ²) + *gen-*, stem of *gign-ĕre* (*gen-ĕre*) to beget, cause to be born.]

1. Mind, intellect, mental faculties; mental tendency, disposition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Thou art..the right oustyll that pollisshith and enlumyneth us and our rude ingenyes. 1583 in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 290 Subtil, secret, and sharp of ingeny. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 42 A fat belly hath a leane ingenie. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 2 Not Hope, but real Worth doth magnifie The happy Torrent of the Ingenie. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 483 A person of great erudition..and of a most polite ingenie. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 230 In which your Ingeny finds Delectation.

b. Distinctive character, nature, or 'spirit' (of a thing): =GENIUS 3 b–e.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 279 How Oxford, a place of books and colleges, could have been reduced into its gown and peace, but by a motion..as little destructive, and as suitable to the ingeny of such a place of arts. 1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Complexions* 2 The property and Ingeny or Inclination of the Constellations.

2. Intellectual capacity, mental ability; genius, talent, cleverness, ingenuity.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. (1860) B iv b, The senatours..commendyd gretly the ingenye and wytte of the chyld. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 77 *Miserere mei!* what an ingeny is heere? 1602 N. BAXTER *Sidneys Ourania* N ij, Renowned Poets, of highest Ingenie, Shall decke thy tombe with everlasting fame. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xiii. (1682) 110 The deaf and dumb have many times .. very remarkable mechanical ingenies. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* II. xix. 92 The scholar may have more ingeny and industry than his master.

†3. An invention; a clever contrivance. *Obs. rare.*

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 101 The admirable inuention and the subtill ingenie of printing.

†**Inge·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *ingére-r* (Oresme, 14th c.), or ad. L. *inger-ĕre* to carry in, put or push in, obtrude: see INGEST. The usual Scotch form was INGYRE, q.v.] *refl.* To thrust oneself in, to obtrude oneself, intrude; to presume.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xxi. 221 Yf it hap that som chapellayn .. goo to werre or that ingereth or putteth hymself forthe .. therto. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* ii. Wks. 1888 I. 21 King Ozias, quha in his presumptioun, ingerit him self to offer the brynt sacrifice. 1563 — *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* ibid. 67 We ingere ws bauldlie .. to propone thir quæstionis folloving.

Inge·rminate, *v. rare* —°. [IN- ².] *trans.* To cause to germinate (Worcester, 1860).

†**Inge·rt,** *v.*, obs. variant of ENGIRT *v.*

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H ij, Close to their bodies is the same ingerted.

Ingest (indʒe·st), *v.* [f. L. *ingest-*, ppl. stem of *ingerĕre* to carry in, put or push in, f. *in-* (IN- ²) + *gerĕre* to carry, bear; cf. *digest, egest.*]

†1. *trans.* To put in, push in, thrust in. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 343 When he cannot aspire thether himselfe, he ingests in other partners and compossessioners, he cares not whome.

2. *spec.* To introduce (aliment) into the stomach (or mouth); to take in (food).

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 164 It is most hurtfull to the body to ingest nourishment vpon nourishment not digested. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 5 Arsenick ingested within the Body .. immediatly effects enormous Vomits. 1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 98 How can Aliments be ingested into the Mouth, and not pass over by the Larynx? 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* i. (1872) 27 A mouth and stomach .. extemporized, as it were on each occasion that aliment is ingested. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 16 At times, indeed, we can see the protoplasm ingesting food.

‖**Ingesta** (indʒe·stă), *sb. pl. Phys.* [L. *ingesta*, neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pa. pple. of *ingerĕre*: see prec.] Substances introduced into the body as nourishment; food and drink.

1727 POPE, etc. *Mart. Scriblerus* I. xiv, The extraordinary quantity of the *Ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people of England. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 449 A substance which forms so large a portion of the ingesta, must have a powerful and constant agency upon the animal machine. 1855 H.

Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ix. 274 Inaction, due to deficiency of liquid in the ingesta.

†**Ingestar, -ter.** *Obs. rare.* Also ingistera. [ad. It. *inghistara, inguistara,* in Florio *enghistara.*] (See quots.)

1611 Coryat *Crudities* 288 These wines are alwayes brought up .. in certaine great glasses called Ingistera's that are commonly used in all those cities of Italy that I surveied. 1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 29 Euery one that was able, brought .. many bottles or ingesters of exceeding good wine. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 96 An ingestar of wine (a measure somewhat bigger then the English pint).

Ingested (indʒe·stĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Ingest *v.* + -ed 1.] Taken in (as food).

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. vii. 196 The grosse ponderosity of the aliment ingested. 1755 Fleming in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 259 Fæces formed out of ingested aliments. *c* 1855 *Circ. Sc.* I. 328/1 The essence of the ingested nutriment passes..into the circulation.

†**Inge·stible,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [In- 3; cf. L. *ingestābilis* (Pliny).] 'Heavy, hard to be borne' (Cockeram, 1623).

Ingestion (indʒe·styən). [ad. late L. *ingestiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ingerĕre* to Ingest. Cf. mod.F. *ingestion.*] The action of ingesting; the taking in of aliment.

1620 Venner *Via Recta* viii. 175 The ingestion of too much meat is burthensome and iniurious to all the body. 1665 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* vii. § 1 That Adam was made mortal..is..proved by his very eating and drinking.. by ingestion and egestion. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 238 The ingestion of the medicine in an agreeable vehicle. 1858 J. H. Bennet *Nutrition* iv. 86 The ingestion of alcoholic stimulants .. is attended with a feeling of temporary strength.

Ingestive (indʒe·stiv), *a.* [f. Ingest *v.* + -ive.] Having the function of taking in aliment.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/1 Less activity is indicated in the egestive than in the ingestive system. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i. 50 The ingestive apertures are numerous secondary pore-like apertures formed by the separation of adjacent cells of the ectoderm and endoderm.

†**I·ngestting,** *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [In *adv.* 11 c; cf. *get in,* Get *v.* 60 f.] The action of getting in, collecting.

1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 476 þe ingetting of the contributioune grantit to þe sete of sessioune. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 146 The chairges in ingetting of þe samin [tax]. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Assisting of the Collectores and Commissar for ingetting of what is dew to the publict.

Inghamite (i·ŋgăməit). [f. the surname *Ingham* + -ite.] A member of the religious body founded about 1740 by Benjamin Ingham (1712–72) of Aberford, near York, on principles akin to those of the Moravians and Methodists. Also *attrib.*

1839 in *Penny Cycl.* XV. 141/1. 1858–60 J. Gardner *Faiths World* s.v., Remains of the Inghamites are still found in England, but they are a very small body. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* s.v., Nine Inghamite chapels [are] enumerated in the Religious Census of 1851.

†**Ingi·ddied,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Giddy *v.* + -ed 1.] Made giddy or unsteady.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xxix. 92 He has left vertue.. and is lanched into by-deuices of his owne ingiddyed braine.

† **Ingi·ld,** obs. var. of Engild *v.*, to gild.

1598 Florio, *Innorare,* to inguilde, to guild.

Ingin, variant of Ingan *dial.*, onion.

Inginare, -arie, obs. ff. Engineer, Enginery.

†**Ingine** (indʒəi·n). [The usual Sc. form of Engine *sb.*, in senses 1 and 2 of that word, q.v. for other examples.] Genius, natural ability, intellect.

1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. 156 The bounteis of that court dewlie to write War ouir prolixt, transcending mine ingine. 1511 Dunbar *Poems* lxxvii. 60 Hir for to treit thai sett thair haill ingyne. 1562 Winjet *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 5 Pure studentis of ryche ingynis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 137 Of ane elegant forme, and ane rype Ingine. *c* 1620 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* xx. 11 The puir issues of my weak ingyne. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 And I na help their weak ingyne Wi' my suggestions strang?

Hence † **Ingi·ned** *a.*, minded, disposed. *rare*—1.

a 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 155 Iacstro, bee better anes inginde, Or I shall flyte against my sell.

Ingineer, -er(e, -ier, obs. ff. Engineer.

Inginous, variant of Enginous *a.*, *Obs.*

Ingird, Ingirdle: see Engird, Engirdle.

Ingire, variant of Ingyre *v.*, *Obs.*

Ingirt, variant of Engirt *v.*, *Obs.*

†**I·ngi·ver.** *Sc. Obs.* [In *adv.* 11 e; cf. *give in,* Give *v.* 59 e.] One who gives or hands in (a document, etc.).

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 599 [To] giff vp his Inventar..whiche The Ingevar sall declair to be a trew deid. 1640 *Sc. Acts Chas. I,* V. 291 (Jam.) The ingiveris of the saids articles.

I·ngi·ving, *vbl. sb. rare.* [In *adv.* 11 c: cf. prec.] Giving in, handing in.

1677 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* x. (1848) 217 After the ingiving of these papers they repaired to Gravesend. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 80 Resignation shall be held to be duly made..by the ingiving of the note applying for the charter.

†**Ingla·mus,** *a. Obs.* var. of Engleimous, viscid.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 195/2 Inglamus, *viscosus.*

Ingland, -londe, obs. forms of England.

Ingle (i·ŋg'l, *Sc.* i·ŋ'l), *sb.*1 Orig. *Sc.* Also 6 **ingil**(l. [Origin obscure; usually identified with Gael. *aingeal* fire, light; but there are difficulties.]

1. Fire; a fire burning upon the hearth; a house-fire. Now chiefly in *at, by,* or *round the ingle.*

1508 Dunbar *Flyting w. Kennedie* 117 Fane at evin for to bring hame a single, Syne rubb it at ane vthir auld wyfis ingle. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. iii. 16 Sum otheris brocht the fontane watter fayr And sum the haly ingill wyth thame bair. *a* 1605 Polwart *Flyting w. Montgom.* 667 Thou sat sa neir the chimney nuik .. Fast be the ingle. 1674 Ray *N. C. Words* 26 *Ingle* (Cumb.), fire, a blaze or flame. 1721 Ramsay *Up in the Air* 2 Now the sun's gane out o' sight Beet the ingle, and snuff the light. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Night* iii, His wee bit ingle, blinkin bonilie, His clean hearth-stane. 1820 Keats *Fancy* 16 Sit thee by the ingle, when The sear faggot blazes bright. 1856 R. A. Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 270 With stories such as these.. the holy man whiled away our windy March nights by the ingle. 1882 Mrs. Oliphant *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 165 The landlord and all his guests were assembled round the ingle.

¶ 2. Misapplied to an open fireplace.

1841 Lytton *Nt. & Morn.* v. ii, He settled himself in the ingle, till the guard's horn should arouse him. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* VI. xiii, Cæsar..left Kate as he had found her, crouching by the fire inside the wide ingle of the old hall.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **ingle-bench,** a bench beside the fire; **ingle-bred** *a.*, home-bred, untravelled. See also Ingle-cheek, -nook, -side.

1853 M. Arnold *Scholar Gipsy* vi, At some lone ale house in the Berkshire moors, On the warm *ingle-bench, the smock-frocked boors Had found him seated. 1881 Rossetti *Ball. & Sonn., Rose Mary* II. xxxii, On the ingle-bench the dead man lay. 1788 Picken *Poems* 112 Mony an *ingle-bred auld wife Has baith mair wit an' senses Than me.

†**Ingle,** *sb.*2 *Obs.* Also 7 **eng(h)le, inghle.** [Origin unknown: cf. Ningle.] A boy-favourite (in bad sense); a catamite.

1592 Nashe *Strange Newes* Wks. (Grosart) II. 277, I am afraid thou wilt make me thy ingle. 1598 Florio, *Catamito,* a ganimed, an ingle. 1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* I. ii, What? shall I have my sonne a stager now? an enghle for players? 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Const.* v. ii, Jove's own ingle, Ganymede. *a* 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) 11 And alwaies sitting by his Ingle court's him. *a* 1683 Oldham *Poet. Wks.* (1686) 88 What costs a Rape, or Incest, and how cheap You may an Harlot, or an Ingle keep. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais, Pantagr. Prognost.* v, Those whom Venus is said to rule; as..Ganymedes, Bardachoes, Huflers, Ingles. 1878 Simpson tr. *Prodigal Son* I. in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* II. 93 They lose the bloom of their youth with good-for-nothing companions, or even with whores and ingles.

¶ Misused for 'Familiar friend', 'chum'.

1821 Scott *Kenilw.* iii, 'Ha! my dear friend and ingle, Tony Foster!..have you altogether forgotten your friend, gossip, and playfellow, Michael Lambourne?'

Ingle, *sb.*3 *local.* [Of doubtful status and derivation.] ? A nook; an angle.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Hingles,* the ingles, the corners inside an open chimney. 1890 Morris *Glittering Plain* xx, Hallblithe steered toward an ingle of the haven.

†**Ingle,** *v. Obs.* [f. Ingle *sb.*2]

1. *trans.* To fondle, caress.

1598 Florio, *Zanzerare,* to ingle boies, to play wantonly with boyes against nature. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. (1871) 15 Hug it, ingle it, kiss it, and cull it now thou hast it. 1601 Chester *Love's Mart., Invoc. Poet. Ess.* (1878) 171 And..Ingles his cheeke. *a* 1631 Donne *Elegy* iv. Poems, etc. (1633) 49 Thy little brethren..those sweet nights..kist, and ingled on thy father's knee.

2. To cajole, wheedle, coax.

1601 B. Jonson *Poetaster* II. ii, I'le presently goe and enghle some broker for a Poets gowne, and bespeak a garland. 1602 Middleton *Blurt, Master-Const.* II. ii, Prithee, Simperina, do not ingle me; do not flatter me, Trivia.

3. *intr.* To fondle *with.*

1611 Middleton & Dekker *Roaring Girle* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 202 Then deale they vnder hand with vs, and wee must ingle with our husbands a bed.

Hence **I·ngling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1595 T. Edwards *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 43 We'le take more ioy in counting ouer sorrowes, Than Venus gazing on her ingling sparrowes. 1598 E. Gilpin *Skial.* (1878) 3 Insteede of ingling termes for thy good will, Reader fall to, reade, iest, and carpe thy fill. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 140 Then we shall have rare ingling at the prodigall child.

Ingle-cheek. *Sc.* [f. Ingle *sb.*1] The cheek or jamb of a fireplace.

c 1774 C. Keith *Farmer's Ha'* iv, They a' drive to the ingle-cheek. 1785 Burns *Vision* I. iii, There, lanely, by the ingle-cheek, I sat and ey'd the spewing reek. 1899 *Scott. Endeavour* Oct. 2 Sitting on a low stool by the ingle cheek.

Ingle-nook. Orig. *Sc.* [f. Ingle *sb.*1] The nook or corner beside the 'ingle'; chimney-corner.

a 1774 Fergusson *Poems* (1789) II. 6 (Jam.) The ingle-nook supplies the simmer fields. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* iv, I'll begin with that sulky blue-bonnet in the ingle-nook. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* III. i, There was a comfortable enough looking kitchen; but the ingle nook was full of smokers. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* ii, 'Old Feyther Taft'..had some time ago gone back to his ingle-nook.

Ingles, variant of Inglis, *Obs.*

Ingle-side. [f. Ingle *sb.*1] A fire-side.

? *a* 1750 *Humble Beggar* x. in Herd *Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xii, It's an auld story now, and every body tells it as we were doing, their ain way by the ingleside. 1887 R. Buchanan *Heir of Linne* ii, The farmers welcomed Willie to their inglesides.

†**I·nglis,** usual 14–16th c. *Sc.* and *north.* form of English *a.* and *sb.* Also rarely **Ingles**(e, **-isch, -ise, -ishe,** etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 242 þis ilk bok es translate In to Inglis tong to rede For the loue of Inglis lede. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 351 Inglis clerks in prophecys thai fand [etc.]. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 259 Was thou noucht of oure Inglisch all thé lycht? 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 24 Williame Caxtoun, of Inglis natioun, In pross hes prent ane buik of Inglis gros. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 3 Peple plane ignorant of the Ingles toung. *Ibid.* 82 The Inglise historiographouris. *Ibid.*, The dignitie of the Inglishe name.

So † **I·nglisman,** usual 14–16th c. *north.* and *Sc.* form of Englishman. Also **Ingles-, -ise-.**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 249 To laud and Inglis man i spell. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Chron.* VIII. xiii. 19 Gret Despyte þir Inglis men Had at þis Willame Walays þen. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* 80 Our ald storeis..Tha war distroyit all with Inglismen. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 83 The Ingles men..vses that ald Saxon toung. *Ibid.* 97 Thair nycht houris the Inglise men.

Inglishry, obs. form of Englishry.

Inglobate (inglōu·bĕt), *a. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Globate *ppl. a.*] Formed into a globe or globular mass.

1852 Ottè & Paul tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* IV. vii. *Nebulæ* ¶ 2 If they be vapoury masses, having one or more nebulous nuclei, the various degrees of their condensation suggest the possibility of a process of gradual star-formation from inglobate matter.

Inglobe, obs. form of Englobe *v.*

†**Inglo·merated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *inglomerāt-us* (pa. pple. of *inglomerāre*; see In- 2 and Glomerate) + -ed 1.] Formed into a rounded mass or heap.

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 14 Unto which inglomerated and winding heape of bowelles, there was a convenient comming unto and entrance in.

Inglorious (inglō·riəs), *a.* [ad. L. *inglōriōsus* (Pliny): see In- 3 and Glorious, and cf. L. *inglōrius,* and F. *inglorieux* (14th c. in Littré).]

1. Not glorious, famous, or renowned; not known to fame; obscure, humble. Now *rare.*

1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 981 Who will not venture life a King to bee, And rather rule..Than dwell in dust inglorious and base? 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. v. (Arb.) 61 Inglorious may they liue, inglorious die, That suffer learning liue in misery. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 42. 1750 Gray *Elegy* xv, Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest. 1881 Stevenson *Virg. Puerisque* 120 That mighty place of education, which .. turns out yearly many inglorious masters in the Science of the Aspects of Life.

† b. Without the glory *of* (something). *rare.*

1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lxiii. (1855) VII. 401 The far greater part were guiltless or inglorious of the deed.

2. Of actions, mode of life, etc.: Bringing no glory or honour (to a person); hence, conferring disgrace, shameful, ignominious.

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 41 Which was not so commodious for me..as it was inglorius for them, to ther wunderful greif. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 161 Neyther let your battell be ingloryous, exempted from noblenesse. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 824 The King [was] freed from such an inglorious contest. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* v. (1869) I. 106 The victory over the senate was easy and inglorious. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 191 It involved the country in an inglorious, unprofitable, and interminable war. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1875) 224 An inglorious traffic in honours and exemptions.

Ingloriously (inglō·riəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inglorious manner, without glory; ignominiously.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 159 When the successes.. shall be blemished, stayned, and ingloriously defaced. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 46 He reigned eight yeares ingloriously. 1710 Swift *On a Broomstick* Wks. 1755 II. I. 180 This single stick, which you now behold ingloriously lying in that neglected corner. 1816 Byron *Ch. Har.* III. xliv, A sword laid by Which eats into itself, and rusts ingloriously. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 443 Those who meet their death in this way..shall be buried ingloriously.

Ingloriousness (inglō·riəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition or quality of being inglorious; obscurity; ignominy.

1630 Donne *Serm.* XXV. 249 The ingloriousnesse of having been buried in the dust is recompensed in the glory I rise to. 1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. i. § 2. 9 The Scrutator of this mystery shall be opprest by the ingloriousness of the object. 1661 A. Wright in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxii. 7 Let him that walks in the ingloriousness and contempt of the world, contemplate God. 1832 Moore *Diary* 6 Apr. in *Mem.* (1853) VI. 264 The ingloriousness of such a combat.

Inglut, -glutte, obs. forms of Englut *v.*

Ingluti·tion. *rare.* [n. of action f. late L. *inglūtīre* (Isidore): cf. *glutition, deglutition.*] The action of swallowing.

1803 G. Ellis *Let. to Scott* 3 Oct. in Lockhart *Scott,* A most formidable drinker whose powers of inglutition .. had procured him a long series of triumphs.

Ingluvial, *a. rare.* [f. next + -al.] Of or pertaining to the ingluvies or crop.

1843 Owen *Comp. Anat. Inv. Anim.* xvii. 217 In the .. carnivorous Carabidæ, there is a small gizzard, preceded by the usual ingluvial dilatation of the œsophagus.

‖ **Ingluvies** (inglū·viiz). *Anat.* [L. *ingluviēs* crop, maw: prob. f. **inglū-* to swallow.] A dilatation of the œsophagus before it reaches the true stomach; the crop of a bird, the first stomach of a ruminating animal, an insect, etc.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl., Ingluvies,* Craw, or Crop, a part in granivorous fowls which serves for the immediate recep-

tion of the food. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vii. 411 The chitinous lining which is continued into it from the ingluvies is greatly thickened. 1884 COUES *Key to N. Amer. Birds* 212 The œsophagus of many birds becomes modified into a special pouch,—the crop or craw, *ingluvies*, where the food is detained to be macerated in a special secretion, before passing on to the true stomach.

Ingluvin (ingl(j)ūvin). *Med.* [f. INGLUV-IES + -IN.] A preparation from the gizzard of the domestic chicken, used as a tonic and digestive.

1881 *Braithwaite's Retrospect Med.* LXXXIII. 319 Where marked plethora exists, or a full habit of body obtains, the effect of ingluvin is very uncertain. 1898 MARTINDALE & WESTCOTT *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 9) 269 Ingluvin had little or no digestive action on coagulated egg-albumen.

†**Inglu·vious,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *ingluviōs-us* gluttonous, f. *ingluviēs*: see prec. and -OUS. Cf. obs. F. *ingluvieux* (Godef.).] Greedy, gluttonous.

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 23 b, We must not be too ingluuious, in taking of foode and repaste. *a* 1659 CLEVELAND *Poems, Surv. World* v, What a cold Account of Happiness can here arise From that ingluvious Surfeit of his Eyes?

Hence †**Inglu·viously** *adv.*, gluttonously.

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 19 Immoderately drunken and ingluviouslie swilled. 1576 — *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 175 Those .. that have excessively and ingluviously surfeited either in eating or drinking.

†**Ingnel,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. OF. *ingnel, ignel, inel, isnel,* of Germ. origin; see SNELL.] Quick, swift.

1340 *Ayenb.* 141 Efterward þe milde is wel zuift and wel ingnel.

†**In,go·,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see Go. [OE. *ingán* = MHG. *ingân* (G. *eingehen*), Du. *ingaan*, Sw. *ingå*, Da. *indgaa*; see IN-^{1} and Go. OE. had also *ingangan* = OHG. *ingangan*, Goth. *inngangan*: see GANG *v.*] *intr.* To go in, to enter.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. iv. (1890) 394 Þa .. [he] in þes gesiðes hus ineode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xii. 29 Hu mæg man ingan on stranges hus. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1068 He boden him bringen ut o-non, Ðo men ðat woren ðidir in gon. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xlii[i]. 4 To Goddes weved in ga I sal. *Ibid.* cviii. [cix.] 18 Als watre, it in yhede In his inwardes. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 2 He þat ingase wiþouten spot. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 16 And he yngoynge to hir, seith, Lat me, that Y goo togidere with thee.

Ingoar, variant of ENGORE *v.*^{1}, *Obs.*

I·n,go·ing, *vbl. sb.* Now *rare.* [f. INGO *v.*, or the verbal phrase *go in* (see IN-^{1}) + -ING^1.] A going in or entering; entrance; passage or way in.

1340 *Ayenb.* 72 Dyaþ is to guodemen ende of alle kueade and gate and ingueoynge of alle guode. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* vi. 117 Hit is ful hard..To gete in-goynge [*v.r.* ingange] at þat 3at. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 34 Lord kepe þyn ingoynge and thyn outgoynge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xxix. 6 Thy out goynge and ingoynge with me in ye hoost pleaseth me well. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 249 Payed ten Madins of Brasse, the common coine of Jerusalem, for our in-going to that place. 1871 ROSSETTI *Dante at Verona* xiii, The ushers on his path would bend At ingoing as at going out.

b. *Arch.* The recess for a doorway or window.

1859 DONALDSON & GLEN *Specifications* I. 218 Ingoings of all the doors, or other openings in thick walls, to be finished with .. linings. *Ibid.* 270 Ingoings of all the windows .. to be finished with..linings.

I·n,go·ing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING^2.] That goes in or inwards; that enters.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Ingaand-mouth*, the mouth of a coal-pit which enters the earth in the horizontal direction. 1833 TENNYSON *Poems, Œnone* 55 Within the green hillside, Under yon whispering tuft of oldest pine, Is an ingoing grotto. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 23 They may be, in effect, junctions for in-going impressions or dividing stations for out-going impressions. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 23 The ingoing stitch should .. be parallel to the place where the last came out.

Ingonge, variant of INGANG, *Obs.*, entry.

Ingorant: see INGRANT.

†**Ingordi·gious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. It. *ingordigi-a* greediness (f. *ingordo* greedy) + -OUS.] Greedy, avaricious.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* 1. 19 They are exorbitantly luxurious..excessiuely ingerdigious [*sic*] and exacting.

Hence †**Ingordi·giousness,** greed, avarice.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 12 This ingordigiousness of fruit having exhausted our stock.

Ingore, variant of ENGORE *v.*^{1}, *Obs.*

†**Ingo·rge,** obs. var. of ENGORGE *v.*, to gorge, to fill to excess.

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* E ij, They be not ingorged with meete and drynke.

†**Ingo·rgeous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [app. f. *ingorge* ENGORGE *v.* + -OUS, after obs. F. *engorgeux* (Cotgr.).] Greedy, insatiable.

1679 T. OATES *Myst. Iniq.* 25, I could produce many Reasons..to demonstrate what an ingorgeous Ambition the Jesuits have to increase their Greatness.

Ingot (i·ngĝt). Also 4–6 **yngot.** [Of uncertain origin. Occurs in Chaucer in sense 1; then not till the second half of the 16th c. in sense 2 (though sense 1 is also used in 16–18th c.). French has *lingot* (in sense 2) from 1405 onward; med.L. *lingotus* (1440 in Du Cange), Sp. *lingote*, Pg. *linhota*; all perh. from Fr. See below.

The form *ingold* in Wright's Chaucer (*Can.-Yeom. T.* 656) is a scribal error of MS. Harl. 7334; *ingowe* in Spenser (*F. Q.* II. vii. 5) is either a misprint or a mistaken archaism.]

†**1.** A mould in which metal is cast; an ingot-mould. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 670 He took the Chalk, and shoope it in the wise Of an Ingot. *Ibid.* 680 And fro the fir he took vp his matcere And in thyngot putte it. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. i. (1886) 294 Mysticall termes of art; as (for a tast) their subliming, amalgaming .. matters combust and coagulat, ingots, tests, &c. [cf. CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 265]. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Ingot*, a wedge of gold, also the trough wherin it is molten. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 46 Set the Ingot smooth that the Copper may be no thicker at one end than the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 306/2 An Ingot or Lingate..is an Iron, Brass, or Copper Instrument, with an hollow place made in it, to receive and hold any sort of Metal cast into it. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 145 When in fusion, pour it into a flat ingot, and let it cool.

2. A mass (usually oblong or brick-shaped) of cast metal, esp. of gold or silver, and (in modern use) of steel; these last are of various shapes.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 His wief to hyd treasur he poincted, Where the vnknowne ingots of gould and siluer abounded. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XIV. ii. (1886) 297 A beechen cole, within the which was conveied an ingot of perfect silver. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 5 Great heapes of gold .. Of which some were .. new driven, and distent Into great Ingowes [*ed.* 1596 Ingoes] and to wedges square. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 464, 15000 wedges or ingots of gold, 35000 lumps or masses of siluer. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 46 P 2 Not, like a Miser, to gaze only on his Ingots or his Treasures. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 482 The silver is dried and fused in crucibles to be cast into ingots. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 343 The ingots of cast-steel can be drawn into bars one-third of an inch square. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 633 At the present exhibition he [Krupp] shows an ingot of cylindrical form that weighs 20 Tons.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ingot-copper, -gad, -holder, -mould, -silver, -steel,* etc.

1558-62 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. B b iij, Yngot gaddes with clashing clinckes, In blustryng forges blown. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 759 The metal is poured into an ingot-mould. 1877 A. S. HEWISH in Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 363 About 8,000 tons of ingot-copper. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Aug. 10/1 Crushed to death by the fall of the ingot-holder, a bar of iron weighing eight tons.

[*Note.* F. *lingot* is held by some French etymologists to be adopted from Eng., with coalescence of the article, for *l'ingot*. The origin of a term of alchemy (as this evidently was) in Eng., is not *a priori* probable. Also, the only recorded sense of F. *lingot* (which appears frequently in 15th–16th c.) is=our sense 2, while the English *ingot* before 1558 is known only from Chaucer in sense 1: this makes a difficulty, unless it is assumed that sense 2 was also in English during these two centuries, though not yet found. Those who assume an Eng. origin suggest a derivation (not unapt as regards the sense) from *in* adv., and *goten*, ancient pa. pple. of OE. *geótan*, ME. *3eoten, 3eten, yheten*, mod. dial. *yett* to pour, to cast (metal). Here there is the difficulty that the pa. pple. *goten* was conformed to the rest of the vb., as *3oten, yhoten, yoten*, before the 14th c.; the hard *g* might perh. have been retained in an old compound, as in the derivative *gote*, 'water-course, gutter, drain', but even in that case we should have expected an original final vowel, giving ME. *ingote*. The existing evidence is thus too contradictory for any certain conclusion.]

Hence **I·ngoted** *a.*, furnished with ingots or wealth.

1864 YATES *Broken to Harness* xvii, He's safe to ask no women who are not enormously ingotted. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Hostages to Fortune* I. i. 25 People who trace their lineage as far as Hengist and Horsa are seldom heavily ingotted.

Ingrace, obs. form of ENGRACE *v.*

†**Ingra·cious,** *a. Obs.* [IN-^{3}.] Ungracious.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 41 L. Tarquinius the prowd, and his ingracious wife, and the whole brood of his children. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-buriall* v, The ingratious diocost .. wil mar al the mirth. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* 50 How ingracious a thing must it be for a Creature, beloved of God, to refuse the offer of his Grace.

Ingradyt, var. of ENGRADED *ppl. a.*, *Obs.*

†**Ingra·ff, Ingra·fe,** var. ENGRAFF *v.*, *Obs.*

a 1400 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* vi. 10 The which sum men coueityng, erreden fro the feith, and bisettiden [*v.r.* ingraffiden; L. *inserebant*] hem with many sorwis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 142 To ingrafe and poure in the hartis of the ignorant people, diuine rites. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* iii. (ed. 3) 35 There is scarcely a kind of tree, but may be ingrafted into any other kind. *a* 1803 BEATTIE tr. *Virgil's Past.* I. (R.), Mow Meliboeus, now ingraff the pear, Now teach the vine its tender sprays to rear!

Ingraft, obs. variant of ENGRAFT *v.*

†**Ingraif,** obs. Sc. form of ENGRAVE *v.*

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 214 Resaif, swaif, and haif, ingraif it here.

Ingrail, obs. form of ENGRAIL *v.*

†**I·ngrain,** *sb.*^{1} *Obs.* [Origin unascertained.] A quarter of a chaldron of coal given in for every five chaldrons purchased.

1730 *Act* 3 *Geo. II*, c. 26 § 10 By ancient Custom in the Port of London, one Chaldron of Coals is allowed in to every Score brought on board Ship .. which is called *Ingrain*; notwithstanding which many Persons dealing in Coals do load the same from on board Ship bare Measure without the aforesaid Ingrain. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 16 May 470 The action was for not delivering to the buyers the ingrain of two fives, as metered from on board ship, but took three sacks out of each five.

Ingrain, *a.* (*sb.*^{2}) [f. the phrase *in grain*; see GRAIN *sb.*^{1} 10. Now usually stressed *i·ngrain* before a sb., *ingrai·n* after it or in the predicate.]

1. Dyed in grain; dyed with fast colours before manufacture; dyed in the fibre; thoroughly dyed.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 428, 4 pink ingrain calimancoes. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 44, 1 yd. Ingrain marking cotton, No. 100.

b. Applied (chiefly in U. S.) to carpets of the Kidderminster type, in which the pattern goes through and through and appears on both sides, as distinguished from those (such as Axminster or Brussels) in which it appears on the upper surface only.

1863 B. TAYLOR *Hannah Thurston* III. 285 Bute had bought a brownish ingrain carpet. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Works* II. 132, I urge you not to wait till I can exchange this ingrain drugget for a Turkey carpet. 1899 *Correspt.*, Ingrain carpets are generally of inferior quality; but they can be made of very high qualities.

2. Of qualities, dispositions, habits, etc.: Inborn, inherent, firmly fixed, inveterate, ingrained.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 191 His old court pride .. was ingrain, bred in the bone. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xiv. (1879) 137 Too old for changing of ingrain, long-nurtured habits. 1888 T.W. HIGGINSON *Women & Men* 307 The shy graces of character must be something that is ingrain and permanent. 1894 F. ELLIOT *Rom. Goss.* i. 19 A proof of the ingrain humanity of his soul.

b. Thorough, out-and-out, to the backbone.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, The most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal.

B. *sb.* 'A name given to yarns, wools, etc., dyed with fast colours before manufacture' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. (*U. S.*) = *Ingrain carpet*: see 1 b. (Funk 1893.)

Ingrain, obs. or arch. variant of ENGRAIN *v.*

Ingrained (ingrē·nd), *ppl. a.* [app. orig. a variant of ENGRAINED *ppl. a.*: but now analysed as if from *in* adv. + *grained*: cf. INGRAIN *a.* Stressed *i·n-grai·ned* before a sb., otherwise *ingrai·ned.*] Wrought in the inmost texture; deeply rooted, inveterate.

[1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips.] 1821 GALT *Ayrsh. Legatees* XXV, Their old ingrained and particular sentiments. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 182 That great principle of Undulation in nature .. deeply ingrained in every atom and every fluid. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 142 Their ingrained wickedness is washed away. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 24 The old ingrained prejudice of his followers.

b. Of persons: Thorough, out-and-out.

[1630 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 21 July (1675) III. 156 The bloudy Tongues, crafty Foxes, double ingrained Hypocrites, shall appear as they are before his Majesty.] 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 329 Many ingrained beggars certainly use the street trade as a cloak for alms-seeking. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 277 He is an ingrained sceptic.

Hence **Ingrainedly** (ingrē·nédli, i·ngrē·nédli) *adv.*, in an ingrained manner or degree, thoroughly.

1869 *Athenæum* 16 Oct. 495 Designedly and undesignedly a liar; an utterly ingrainedly untrue creature. 1884 MRS. HOUSTOUN *Caught in Snare* II. xii. 141 She was not ingrainedly selfish. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 25 May, The material to work upon was too ingrainedly bad for even Elizabeth's optimism.

Ingram (i·ngrəm), *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*) Also 6 **yngrame,** 7 **ingrum.** A perverted form of IGNORANT, prob. immediately from INGRANT: cf. *vagrom* for *vagrant.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 20 A patrone of a benefice wil haue a poore yngrame soule to beare the name of a persone for xx marke. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 18/8 Ingrame, *ignarus.* 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 143 Who but an ingrain cosset would keepe such a courting of a Curtezan? *c* 1614 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit without Money* v. i, Pray take my fellow Ralph, he has a Psalm Book, I am an ingrum man. 1630 J. TAYLOR *Wks.* (N.), I am no scholler, but altogether unrude, and very ingrum. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ingram*, ignorant.

B. as *sb.* An ignorant person.

1638 NABBES *Cov. Gard.* III. v, Alas Gentlemen we are very ingrums. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. ii. 41 Sancho was a very Ingrum as they call him.

Hence †**I·ngramness,** ignorance.

1589 *Marprel. Epit.* A ij, You must then beare with my ingrammesse. 1589 *Mar Martine* 8 Beare with his ingrammesse a while, his seasoned wainscot face.

†**In,gramma·tical,** *a. Obs.* [IN-^{3}.] Ungrammatical.

1672 PENN *Spirit of Truth Vind.* 67 This were as ingrammatical altogether.

Ingrammaticism (ingrămæ·tisiz'm). *rare.* [IN-^{3}.] An ungrammatical form or construction; a solecism.

1888 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 304/3 She..remains constant to her quotations and 'ingrammaticisms'.

Ingrandize, obs. form of ENGRANDIZE *v.*

†**I·ngrant,** *a. Obs.* A perverted form of *ignorant*, through the transitional **ingnorant, ingorant*, the latter also found: cf. INGRAM.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 722 The ingorant people that before calde mee Will now call mee William. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* Wks. 1880 I. 80/2 That I have been so ingrant in good things, hath been a great heart-breaking to me.

†**In,gra·pple,** *v. Obs.* Also 8 **en-.** [f. IN-^{2} + GRAPPLE *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To join in grappling; to grapple together.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Then shall young Hotspur..Ingrapple [*ed.* 1718 engrapple] with thy sonne. 1599 — *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 83 At whose ingrappling, Neptune's Mantle takes A purple Colour. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii. 292 Two lyons fierce..at one another flie, And

with their armed pawes ingrappled dreadfully. *a* 1651 Fuller *Worthies, Lincolnsh.* II. (1662) 144 A Cub-Foxe .. had his head seised on by a mighty Pike, so that neither could free themselves, but were ingrapled together.

Ingrassial (ingræ·siăl), *a. Anat.* [f. proper name *Ingrassi-as* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to Ingrassias, an Italian anatomist of the sixteenth century, esp. in *Ingrassial bones*, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone, described by Ingrassias. So **Ingra·ssian** *a.*

1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 829/2 The ingrassial bones ..are, in the human subject, regarded as portions of the sphenoid. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Ingrassian.

Ingrate (ingrē·ĭt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4 **ingrat**, 6–7 *Sc.* **ingrait**. [ad. L. *ingrāt-us* unpleasing, ungrateful, in med.L. also unkind, harsh, angry, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *grātus* pleasing, grateful; perh. originally through F. *ingrat*, *-ate* (Oresme, 14th c.).] Not grateful.

†1. Not pleasing or acceptable to the mind or senses; disagreeable, unpleasant, unwelcome. *Obs.*

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* II. 2 a, I haue marked that thys argument or wrytynge is nat ingrate unto you. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CIV. xiv, This irreligious kinde, Ingrate to God. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 111 The Causes of that which is Pleasing, or Ingrate to the Hearing, may receiue light by that, which is Pleasing or Ingrate to the Sight. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 312 Coho or Coffee..however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom. 1702 Sir J. Flover in *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1168 Thysselinum is Bitter, Ingrate and Acrid.

†2. Not of pleasant or friendly disposition; unfriendly. *Obs.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XX. 219 Be ingrat [1377 B. XVII. 253 *ingratus*, v. rr. *ingratis*, ingrat] to þy kynde, The holygost huyreþ þe nat ne helpeth þe. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* B iv b, The Britaynes .. beeyng .. ingrate eche to other..wer..ouercome with outwarde inuasions. 1563 *Mirr. Mag., Somerset* ii, To whom Fortune was ever more ingrate.

3. Not feeling or showing gratitude; ungrateful, unthankful. *arch.*

[1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XIV. 169 Of þe good þat þow hem gyuest *ingrati* ben manye.] 1528 Gardiner in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 132 As though he had been the most ingrate man. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 68 b, Thou shalt ał day fynde the childerne ingrate to their parentes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 20 To spulge al them that ar ingrate of the benefecis of gode. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 154 O man, quhome I creat, Quhy art thou sa ingrait? 1627–47 Feltham *Resolves* I. xvii. 58 Why should a diswonted unkindnesse make me ingrate for wonted benefits? 1644 Bp. Maxwell *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 12, I were the ingratest of Christians if I did not acknowledge it. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* VIII. 618 Must we unto our friends be so ingrate? 1706 Ld. Lansdowne *Brit. Enchant.* II. i. (R.), See whom you fled, inhuman and ingrate. 1813 Scott *Rokeby* III. XXIII, Ingrate in life, in death ingrate. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVIII. x. (1872) VII. 286 Schaffgotsch proved signally traitorous and ingrate.

B. *sb.* An ungrateful person; one who does not feel or show gratitude.

1672 Villiers (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 41 Let 'em live in ignorance like ingrates. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* IV. ii, Your treachery and deceit, you base ingrate. 1797 Nelson 8 Sept. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 442, I should be an ingrate was I not on every occasion to support his honour and glory at all personal risk. 1843 Lytton *Last of Barons* II. ii, The Neviles are more famous for making ingrates than asking favours. 1892 Newman Smyth *Chr. Ethics* I. iii. 189 The prodigal comes to himself as an ingrate who has left his Father's house.

†**Ingra·te**, *v. Obs.* Also **en-**. [f. IN-2, EN-1 + GRATE *v.*1 (sense 4).] a. *trans.* To treat harshly, oppress, harass. b. *intr.* To be harsh or oppressive. Hence **Ingra·ting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 26 Other engrating vpland cormorants will grunt out it is *Grana paradisi*. 1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 214 To ingrate thus iniuriously both vpon her Maiesties officers and the secular priests as the Iesuites doe. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. vii. 31 To be much exacting and ingrating vpon your farmer, doth oftentimes make him .. a meere negligent. 1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Engrate*, presse vpon. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 344 He would not long suffer her Ingratings. 1629 — *Holy Madn.* 410 Whom he hath .. ingrated, spoyled, cheated.

†**Ingra·teful**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-3 + GRATEFUL: cf. INGRATE.] Not grateful, ungrateful.

1. Not pleasant or acceptable to the mind or senses; displeasing, disagreeable: = INGRATE *a.* 1.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 63 It is to be..imputed as vaine before Him, ingratefull, hurtfull, & voyd. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 50/1 The Oil is of an ingrateful Odor. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) II. xxiv. 231 Sir Charles told him: That it was a very ingrateful thing to him to hear his Father spoken slightly of.

2. Unfriendly, harsh. *rare.* (Cf. INGRATE *a.* 2.)

c 1575 Turberv. *Death Eliz. Arhundle* (R.), If ought my slender skill or writing were of powre, No processe of ingrateful time her vertues should deuour.

3. Not feeling or showing gratitude.

1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 177 Desirous of pleasures, and ingratefull for benefits. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 484 Whiche are sometimes ingratefull to God for his mercies. *a* 1632 Chapman *Alphonsus* Plays 1873 III. 209, I may be thought A most ingrateful wretch unto my Friend. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1762) I. 513 His treatment of the Queen..was unbrotherly and ingrateful.

†**Ingra·tefully**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an ungrateful manner; ungratefully.

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The same Frenche King.. hathe .. moost ingratefullye & wrongfullye wtdrawen .. the dewe..pencion. 1697 Dryden tr. *Virgil's Past.* Pref. (1721) 76 Extravagant Heirs .. ingratefully deride the good old Gentleman, who left them the Estate. 1711 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 114 They ingratefully abandoned him in the tyme of need.

†**Ingra·tefulness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

1570 Dee *Math. Pref.* d iv b, All these thinges, with farder matter of Ingratefulnes. 1619 J. Barlow *True Guide to Glory* 26 Is not this forgetfulnesse, ingratefulnesse? 1658 Cleveland *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 514 Ingratefulness to his Sacred Head.

†**Ingra·tely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Ingrate *a.* + -LY 2.] Ungratefully.

1581 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xliii. 110 To his rewarde he [Alcibiades] gat nane vther grace, Ingraitly baneist, to their awin grit skaith. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 Will ye then so ingrately make your pen A slaue to sinne, and serue but fleshly men? 1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 50 Why then doo we not rather magnify his Goodnes and Graces .. then ingratly disgrace them?

†**Ingra·ter.** *Obs.* Also **-or**, **-our**. [app. with same radical part as Regrater: perh. a blending of *in-* or *engrosser* and *regrater* (*-or*).] A regrater or forestaller.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 45 A sort of ingrators or forestallers, who intercept euerie thing before it come at the market. *Ibid.* 46 These hellishe ingratours, and forestallers make corne and all thinges else deere. 1611 Cotgr., *Dardanaire*, a Regrator, Ingrater, Ingrosser; one that buyes, and hoords vp corne..with a purpose to sell it againe when tis growne deere.

Ingratiate (ingrē·ʃiĕt), *v.* Also 7 **en-**. [app. f. 16th c. It. *ingratiare* 'to engrace', to put in grace, refl. *ingratiarsi* (now *ingraziarsi*) 'to engrace or insinuate himself into favour' (Florio), f. phrase *in grazia* (†*gratia*), L. *in grātiam* into favour.]

†1. *trans.* To bring (a person) into favour (*with* any one); to render (him) agreeable (*to* any one).

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 49 The Embassador.. to ingratiate his Master with his holinesse, told him [etc.]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. iv. § 6 All this would not ingratiate this Usurper with them. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* xvii. 310 He hath ingratiated us, or brought us into the grace, favour and acceptance of God the Father. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* ii. 207 This .. might ingratiate Hadad with Pharaoh. 1755 *Man* ix. 4 We shall endeavour ..to ingratiate this respectable order with the people.

2. *refl.* To get oneself into favour; to gain grace or favour *with*; to render oneself agreeable *to*.

1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 100 This Taxe .. was abolished by Richard the Third .. to ingratiate himselfe with the people. 1640 Habington *Castara* III. (Arb.) 115 Should I my selfe ingratiate T' a Princes smile? 1644 Jessor *Angel of Eph.* 5 That he might the better engratiate himselfe in the eyes of that .. Prelate. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 89 If he did not do somewhat to ingratiate himself to the people. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) II. 77 Several of the court who ingratiated themselves by offerings of pictures and curiosities. 1853 Macaulay *Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 16 At the coronation .. [he] did his best to ingratiate himself with the royal family.

b. with various pleonastic extensions.

1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 64 On design to ingratiate himself in the good opinion of the Hugonots of France. *a* 1665 Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 385 To ingratiate himself in their affections and good wills. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 14 P 1 Desirous to ingratiate themselves further into their favour. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 195 A convict,—into whose good-will this gentleman had so far .. ingratiated himself. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. II. i. 248 He ingratiated himself still farther in the esteem of the Sicilians.

†3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Luke* xvii. 19 Thus gratitude ingratiates with Christ and gets more grace. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* xvi. 519 Those, who think to ingratiate with Him by calumniating Me. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 314 The methods of civility proper for removing all suspicions of themselves, and ingratiating with whatever company they fall into.

†4. *trans.* To make (a thing) pleasant, agreeable, or acceptable (*to* or *with*). *Obs.*

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. XX. (1647) 142 Such as might more ingratiate with God the persons and prayers of people there assembled. 1656 Sibbes *Confer. Christ & Mary* 11 Things, when wanted, are ingratiated to us, as warmth after cold, and meat after hunger. 1676 Temple *Let. to the King* 3 Mar., Wks. 1720 II. 379 A Clause ..which he thought was put in on purpose to ingratiate it to Your Majesty. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 III. 79 Use doth wear out the pleasure which .. Novelty commendeth and ingratiateth. *a* 1748 Watts *Improv. Mind* II. vi. § 1 That he may ingratiate his discourses with their ears.

Hence **Ingra·tiating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ingra·tiatingly** *adv.*, in an ingratiating manner, in a way to win favour.

1641 Heylin *Hist. Episcopacy* I. (1657) 62 His ingratiating with the Jewes. 1655 Fuller *Church Hist.* X. vi. § 29 A Jesuite of excellent Morals, and ingratiating Converse. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 230 The concessions of which .. had been a very great indulgence and ingratiating to women of greatest quality. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. ix. 276 Lord Isla was .. if artful, at least not ingratiating. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* Feb. 423 The .. lad bowed ingratiatingly. 1896 O. Smeaton *Allan Ramsay* I. 11 The ingratiating qualities..of her father's guest.

Ingratiation (ingrē·ʃiē·ʃən). [n. of action f. INGRATIATE: see -ATION.] The action or process of ingratiating oneself or getting into favour.

1815 *Zeluca* I. 224 His desire of ingratiation was not so ardent as Zeluca's. 1822 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* LIV. 493 He had..cultivated the arts of ingratiation with some sacrifice of the dignity of independence. 1887 Stevenson *Mem. & Portr.* IV. 70 Daily ear-wigging influential men, for he was a master of ingratiation.

Ingratiatory (ingrē·ʃiătəri), *a.* [f. INGRATIATE: see -ORY.] That tends to ingratiate.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 399 He spoke with a timid gentleness of tone, an ingratiatory smile. 1881 Ruskin *Love's Meinie* I. i. 26 You will find one of the robin's very chief ingratiatory faculties is his dainty and delicate movement.

Ingratitude (ingræ·titiud). [a. F. *ingratitude* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *ingrātitūdo* ingratitude, displeasure, n. of quality f. *ingrātus* INGRATE; cf. GRATITUDE.]

1. Want or absence of gratitude; indisposition to acknowledge or reciprocate benefits received; unthankfulness; ungratefulness.

[*a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 200 Ingratitudo: þesne kundel þet, hwose nis nout icnowen of goddede, auh telleð lutel þerof, oðer uorziteð mid alle.] 1340 *Ayenb.* 18 A vice þet is y-cleped ine clergie: ingratitude: þet is uoryetinge of god and of his guodes. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* To sette a parte alle ingratitude. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* II. xii, The moste damnable vice and moste agayne justice, in myne oppinion, is ingratitude, commenly called unkyndnesse.. He is unkynde whiche denieth to haue receyued any benefite that in dede he hath receyued. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* II. iii. 10 Ingratitude is monstrous, and for the multitude to be ingratefull, were to make a Monster of the multitude. 1675 South *Serm.* (1737) I. xi. 413. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 51 Ingratitude to benefactors is the first of revolutionary virtues. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* XV. 252 There is perhaps no fault that men think more monstrous in other people than ingratitude.

†2. Unpleasant feeling, disagreeableness (between persons); unfriendliness, unkindness. *Obs.*

c 1477 Caxton *Jason* 41 They ben unkinde and full of ingratitude .. yf they knewe ony thing wherwith they might dishonoure them they wolde do hit. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 13 b, Least it should sowe or kyndle any dissencion or ingratitude betwene the Frenche kyng and him. 1555 Eden *Decades* 232 *marg.*, The ingratit[u]de of the Portugales. *c* 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* E v, There is prepared for him [the child] new sorrow, by the ingratitude of mothers, which are so delicate..that they will not nourish them.

†**Ingratuity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-3 + GRATUITY.] Ungraciousness, unkindness, ingratitude.

1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 36 Rather..than the King.. should suspect any point of Ingratuyte in him. 1603 J. Davies *Microcosmos* Ded. to Pr. Wales ii. (1878) 19, I .. That willingly (to saue thee from annoy Of dire dislike for ingratuitee) Do take vpon me to expresse thy ioy.

†**Ingra·ve**, *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **en-**. [f. IN-1 or 2 + GRAVE *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To put in a grave; to entomb, bury.

a. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 16 The quhilk bodie .. Ingrauit wes than in ane sepulture. 1683 Chalkhill *Thealma & Cl.* 167 Shall I think Their cruelty so merciful, to save Her, their ambition strove for to ingrave?

β. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 336 Lette enim the very ennemie be engraued, and lette no corps lie without buriall. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. x. 42 In seemly sort their corses to engrave. 1633 P. Fletcher *Eliza* XXVII, Vile headless trunk, why art thou not engraved? 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 145 Those Lazaritique spirits.. have been of late engraved in cold resolves.

Hence †**Ingra·ved** *ppl. a.*, entombed, buried.

1586 Whetstone *Eng. Myrror* 5 The envious committe inhumane outrages upon their ingraved bones. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 26 Here they lye that gallopt so, In Death's ingraued snare.

†**Ingrave, -er, -ery,** obs. ff. Engrave *v.*, etc.

1552 Huloet, Ingrauer. *Ibid.*, Ingrauynge.

†**Ingrave,** obs. apocopate form of *ingraven, engraven*, pa. pple. of Engrave *v.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* V. v. 45 Twa siluer coppis schappin lyk ane bote .. and with figuris ingrave [1553 engraif].

Ingravescence (ingrăvē·sĕns). *Med.* [f. next: see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being ingravescent; increase of gravity or severity.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 689 This desire returned with every returning ingravescence of the fever. 1876 Bristowe *Th. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 132 This development of contagium goes on during the whole period of ingravescence.

Ingravescent (ingrăvē·sĕnt), *a. Med.* [f. L. *ingravēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *ingravēscĕre* to grow heavy, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gravēscĕre*, f. *gravis* heavy.] Increasing in gravity or severity; growing worse.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 483 Common Asthma. Paroxysm gradual; Ingravescent. 1891 *Lancet* 25 Aug. 954/1 Infective diseases .. like tuberculosis and leprosy, which were persistent and ingravescent, and in no sense self-protective. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 923 Ingravescent jaundice gives rise to a series of nervous symptoms .. akin to cholæmic intoxication.

Ingravidate (ingræ·vidĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *ingravidāre* to make heavy or pregnant, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gravidus* heavy, GRAVID.]

1. *trans.* To load or weigh; to render gravid, to impregnate.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xii. 39 They may .. be so pregnant and ingravidated with Justfull thoughts. 1670 W. Simpson *Hydrol. Ess.* 78 Ingravidated with a vitrioline salt. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 466 [He] tells us how the Country-men ingravidate the Female [Pistachio-tree] with the Flowers of the Male. 1866 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 381 His receptive and responsive capacity of genius.. ingravidated his utterance as with the weight of worlds.

2. *intr.* To become heavy; to be weighed down.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 181 By the cohibition of these dreggs .. the body ingravidates.

†Ingra·vidate, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *ingravidāt-us,* pa. pple. of *ingravidāre*: see prec.] Loaded.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 180 To deliver .. the ingravidate .. veins from the Tympany of a Plethora.

Ingravidation (ingrævidēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of ingravidating or state of being ingravidated; pregnancy.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 315 All the time of their ingrauidation or in which they go with childe. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 299 The last month of Ingravidation. 1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Ingravidation,* ..the same as impregnation, or going with child.

Ingrayl, obs. form of ENGRAIL *v.*

†Increa·t, *v. Obs.* Also en-. [f. IN-² + GREAT *a.* Cf. ENGREATEN.] *trans.* To make great, to magnify.

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 3 (1622) 174 There is, in all things, a desire to dilate, and to ingreat themselues. 1626 Sir C. CORNWALLIS *Disc. Pr. Henry* (1641) 7, I ever after .. found my selfe exceedingly engreated in his favour. 1627 ABP. ABBOT *Narrative* II. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 455 As some are gentle and benign, so some others, to ingreat themselves, might strain more then the string will bear.

†Ingre·de, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ingred-ī* to enter.] *trans.* To enter into (as an ingredient).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Every Simple which ingredes the Compositions may be dignoted. 1657 *Physical Dict., Ingrede,* go into, or help to make up a medicine.

†Ingre·dience, *sb. Obs.* [f. as INGREDIENT: see -ENCE. But, in sense 1, orig. a misspelling of the pl. *ingredients* (cf. ACCIDENCE, INHABITANCE), and subsequently confused with the sing. *ingredient.*]

1. That which enters into a mixture. a. The ingredients in a medicine, potion, etc., separately or collectively; or the mixture itself, as containing ingredients.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 The physicyon consyderynge his medecyne or pocyon..may se in his mynde the dyuerse ingredyence that wente therto. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1088/2 Thys plaster .. hath som good ingredience. But it..hathe also some deade potycarye drugges putte in it that can do no good. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 11 This euen-handed Iustice Commends th' Ingredience of our poyson'd Challice To our owne lips. 1646 S. SHEPPARD *Vear Jubilee* 39 An ingredience, which quaft of, might surely destroy the health of both their bodies and souls. 1678 MARVELL *Def. Howe* Wks. 1875 IV. 179 Do I therefore think them equipollent, or that one of them hath not the stronger ingredience? 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 167 If there be no ingredience of matter in their making.

fig. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 198 Faith doth not consist in darknesse and ignorance; but Knowledge is of the ingredience of it.

b. (with *pl.*) A single ingredient or element.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 13/1 One Theoricus wrote a proper treatise of *Aqua vitæ* .. He declareth the simples and ingrediences thereto belonging. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* CCXVIII. (1636) 250 Ale requireth two ingrediences. 1651 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 9 All those to receive their proper Ingrediences, or they perfect not the Cure.

2. The fact or process of entering in: a. by physical movement; b. as an ingredient.

1557 *Sarum Primer, Lauds* B iij, For us in heaven to have ingredience. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Ingresse, Ingredience,* enterance in. 1638 SIBBES *Emanuell* i. 16 Both natures had an ingredience into all the works of mediation. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 158 The Phantasie, Design and Destination of Man, which is various, according to those various Temperaments that have ingredience and influence into him.

†Ingre·dience, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To introduce as an ingredient; to furnish with ingredients.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 30 No unclean Body is ingredienced except one, which is commonly called of the Philosophers, The green Lion. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimneysweepers,* May the descending soot never taint thy costly well-ingredienced soups.

†Ingre·diency. *Obs.* [f. INGREDIENT: cf. INGREDIENCE, and see -ENCY.]

1. = INGREDIENCE 1.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 345 Those which cannot have all the ingrediency of this composition. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 75 There are but few errours in oure dayes..but have some ingrediency of truth in them. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* p. ii, I am sure they know not all the Ingrediencies thereof. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* v. 4 Pure unmixed glory, without any ingrediency of pride or sinful vanity.

2. = INGREDIENCE 2.

1648 W. BRIDGE *England save.. with a Notwithstanding* 27 It [Papistry] destroies your Obedience, by the ingrediency of merits. 1650 WEEKES *Truth's Conf.* ii. 50 There is an ingrediency and concurrence of all the great and glorious Perfections of God. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 192 Think not that sensual pleasure..can have any ingrediency into .. this state of blessedness. 1695 *Whether Parlt. be not dissolved by Death P'cess Orange* 3 [Parliaments] cannot cease to have an Ingrediency into the Government, without a dissolution of the whole Frame of it.

Ingredient (ingrī·diĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *ingredient-em,* pr. pple. of *ingred-ī* to enter, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *gradī* to step, go: cf. F. *ingrédient* sb. (1508 in Hatz.-Darm.), which was prob. the immediate source of the sb. in sense 3.]

A. *adj.* That enters in; entering into a thing or place: †a. by moving or running in. *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ingrediente,* ingredient, entring in. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 The course of Gods Spirit is in divers men, different: Either ingredient and insident..or urgent and impellent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 45 The external and common Coat of the ingredient Vessels.

b. as a component part or element. *arch.*

1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 95 They began about a small trespasse of swine, but it is thought some other matter was ingredient. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 168 The horne of a Deere is..ingredient into the confection of Hyacinth. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. ii. 21 Some fierce, deed-doing man, Compos'd of many ingredient valours, Just like the manhood of nine tailors. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 83 P 1 The generosity that is ingredient in the temper of the soul. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 291 The connection between the external characters of a stone and its ingredient constituents.

B. *sb.* †1. One who steps in. *Obs. rare.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* i. Wks. 1861 I. 159 If sin.. discovers the green and gay flowers of *delice,* he cries to the ingredients, *Latet anguis in herbâ,*—The serpent lurks there.

†2. A thing which enters in or penetrates. *Obs.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 7 [The air] being a perpetual ambient and ingredient.

3. Something that enters into the formation of a compound or mixture; a component part, constituent, element. Primarily used of medical compositions and other artificial material mixtures, but also of natural compounds and of things immaterial, actions, conditions, etc.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 144 Alle þese ingredyentes, þey ar for ypocras mak̃ynge. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 42 a/2 Thys cerote .. comforteth yᵉ sore place, as it appeareth to hym, that consydereth the ingredientes. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, What are the ingredients to your fucus? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Explan. Words, *Ingredients,* be those simples that goe vnto the making of any medicine compound. 1659 GAUDEN *Fun. Serm. Bp. Brownrig* (1660) 124 Stupidity, I told you, is no ingredient in piety. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 287 Whatever the Spleen is .. it is certainly a very ill Ingredient into any other Disease. 1752 HUME *Pol. Disc.* ii. 25 Human happiness .. seems to consist of three ingredients, action, pleasure and indolence. 1784 J. POTTER *Virtuous Villagers* II. 100 These are no inconsiderable ingredients to love and friendship. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) II. 457 The money price of corn..is .. the most powerful ingredient in regulating the price of labour. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXV. IV. 397 His ambition was quite pure from all sordid ingredients. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 602 The brass of the Middle Ages was .. a mixture of tin and copper, the latter being the larger ingredient in the compound.

†b. Chief or main ingredient. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 311 Every inordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient [*Qos.* ingredience] is a devil. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 133 We may as firmly conclude, that Diaphœnicon a purging electuary hath some part of the Phœnix for its ingredient.

†c. A material. *Obs. rare.*

1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 37 The Ingredients employed in that method of Sheathing, are of Forreign growth.

¶ *Ingredients* occurs as sing. = INGREDIENCE 1 b.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 206 Dulce est Lucrum, etc.; & I finde yᵗ Ingredients moves yᵉ great ones as well as yᵉ Little here. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 250/1 The first and more simple Ingredients required in Grammar, is the information and Instruction of Letters.

[**Ingree,** erroneous writing of the phrase *in gree* kindly, favourably: see GREE.]

Ingrele, -eyl, obs. forms of ENGRAIL *v.*

Ingress (i·ngres), *sb.* [ad. L. *ingress-us* entering, entrance, f. ppl. stem of *ingredī* to go in, enter, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *gradī* to step, go.]

1. The action or fact of going in or entering. Also, Capacity or right of entrance, esp. in legal phr. *ingress, egress,* and *regress.*

1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII,* c. 10 To haue free ingresse egresse and regresse in to all suche places. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 The holes ordayned for the exiture of the Nerues, and ingresse of the vessels of nourishment. 1607 ROGERS 39 *Art.* Pref. (1854) 22 Within a year, and little more, after his happy ingress into this kingdom. 1684 BOYLE *Porousn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* vii. 111 Nor is Sulphur the only consistent Body that has this ingress into Metals; for we have found them penetrable by prepared Arsenic. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 146 The tenant shall have ..free ingress, egress, and regress, to cut and carry away the profits. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vi, A small fee to the keepers would .. procure egress and ingress at any time. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 31 The animal has apparently occupied its shell, and prevented the ingress of mud.

b. A place or means of entrance; an entrance.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 964 Honge hit in thy yatis and ingresse Of hous or toun. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peirese* II. 13 The Tower of Buquia .. stands at the ingress of the Martigian Coast. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 4 Running water must force an egress for itself, and, consequently, an ingress for the reader and myself.

c. More fully *ingress-money*: A payment on entrance into a society, college, etc.; an entrance fee.

1607 in *Hist. Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 66 Assainge unto him the whole ingress money of all such as shall be entred schollers under him. 1656 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 101 Rᵈ from Benefactors, Materials, Ingresses, &c. £3650. 10. 11. 1886 *Ibid.* I. 97 From a list of 'Ingresses received' we learn that Mr. Watts occupied 'the corner chamber next King's College Chapel'.

2. The action of entering upon or beginning a thing; a beginning, an attempt; also, The commencement of an action, period, etc. *arch.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 274 Til October from thyn, gresse of this mone, Is coriaunder sowe in fatty lond. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 1 In the ingress of this foresaid story. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Cebes* (1636) 141 They have forgotten the instruction that Lifes genius gave them at their ingresse. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 147 Before I shall touch upon the main, I will make an Ingresse to treat of such matters whereby [etc.]. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 146 Since then she comes Oft..at the season's ingresses.

3. a. *Astrol.* The arrival of a planet at that part of the heaven occupied by another planet, or at the ascendant, or the mid-heaven. b. *Astron.* The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. ? *Obs.* c. The first contact of an inferior planet with the sun, or of a satellite with its planet, at a transit.

a. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1304 They solemnize a feast in the new Moone of the moneth Phamenoth, which they call The ingresse or entrance of Osiris to the Moone. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 359–60 Active ingresses are those wherein the active stars operate by coming to the places of the significator; and passive ingresses are those wherein the passive stars come to the places of the promittors.

b. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi. I iv a, It is unpossible to finde out the true ingresse of the Sunne into the æquinoctiall points. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 47 At the Sun's ingress into the Sign Leo. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 225 The beginning of the Day and Night falls upon the Sun's Ingress into the Equinoctial Points.

c. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 160 The whole matter was..to find her [Venus] out a little before her ingress. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* XXXVIII. 378 Instead of observing the mere ingress, they observe the duration of the transit. 1857–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 916. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 479.

†Ingre·ss, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingredī* to enter: see prec.]

1. *intr.* To enter, go in.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7982 So lyoun doth on dere ingress. *a* 1817 DWIGHT cited by Worcester.

2. *trans.* To enter, invade; *spec.* 'to go in to' carnally.

a 1631 DONNE *To C'tess Bedford* Poems, etc. (1633) 89 Yet he as hee bounds seas, will fixe your houres, [Which] pleasure, and delight may not ingresse. — *Progr. Soul* xxi. ibid. 11 Men, till they tooke laws which made freedome lesse, Their daughters, and their sisters did ingresse, Till now unlawfull, therefore ill.

†Ingre·ssance. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. L. *ingress-us* entrance + -ANCE.] Entry-money.

1550 LEVER *Serm., Shroudes* (Arb.) 37 It is a wonderous thing to se gentlemen take so great rentes, fynes, and ingressaunce for couetousnes.

Ingression (ingre·ʃən). [ad. L. *ingressiōn-em,* n. of action f. *ingredī* to enter: see INGRESS. Cf. obs. F. *ingression* (Godef., Littré).] The action of going in or entering; entrance; invasion.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXI. i, Pinner then had Logres in gouernaile, And kyng ther of was by wrong ingression. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 325 It appereth that theyr ingressyon Into relygion, is more for welth and eas. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xlvi, Unfriendly friends .. why do ye strive To barre wisht death from his so just ingression? *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Shropsh.* III. (1662) 2 Sulphur hath ingression into Mettal, and Bitumen none at all. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *Idea Patriot King* ii. 248 If the heart of a prince be not corrupt, these truths will find an easy ingression .. to it. 1886 H. W. SMYTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VII. 371 Traces are manifest [among critics of the Iliad] of an inclination to suffer the ingression of antique forms.

Ingressive (ingre·siv), *a.* [f. L. *ingress-,* ppl. stem of *ingredī* to enter + -IVE: cf. *aggressive.*] a. Having the character or quality of entering. b. *Gram.* Denoting entering upon action, inceptive.

1649 J. ELLISTONE tr. *Behmen's Epist.* xix. § 14 The Divine light is not ingressive (or a light comming into a man from without). 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 300 Such signal Remonstrations (like an ingressive Spirit) strike deep Impressions into my thoughtful Breast. 1885 GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* VI. 71 The sigmatic aorist is decidedly ingressive, and we do not want the ingressive action here.

Hence **Ingre·ssiveness,** ingressive quality.

1882–3 Toy in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 2155 Two forms which denote respectively completedness and ingressiveness of action.

†Ingre·ssor. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [agent-n. from L. *ingredī* to enter: cf. *aggressor,* and OF. *ingresseur* (Godef.).] One who enters; an intruder, an invader.

c 1710 *Light to Blind* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 144 Then they poured in their shott amongst the ingressors from front, right, and left.

†Ingre·ssu. *Law. Obs.* [from L. phr. *de ingressu* 'of entry': cf. next.] An obsolete writ of entry: see quot.

1607 COWELL *Interpr., Ingressu,* is a writ of entrie, that is, whereby a man seeketh entry into lands or tenements; it lyeth in many diuers cases where it hath as many diuersities of formes. 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1670 in BLOUNT *Law Dict.*

‖Ingre·ssus. *Law. Obs.* [L., = 'entrance': see INGRESS.] (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ingressus,* .. in a Law-sense, a Relief or Duty which the Heir or Successor at full age anciently paid to the Chief Lord for entring upon the Fee, or Lands that were fallen to him.

Ingreve, -grieue, obs. forms of ENGRIEVE.

Ingroche, obs. form of ENCROACH *v.*

Ingroove, variant of ENGROOVE *v.*

Ingrose, ingross(e, -grosser, -grossment, obs. forms of ENGROSS, etc.

† **Ingro·ssative.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ingrossāre* to thicken (cf. ENGROSS 8), perh. after obs. F. *ingrossatif, -ive* (15–16th c. in Godef.) or a med.L. **ingrossātīvus*.] A medicine for thickening the 'humours': = INCRASSATIVE B.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) I viij, Maturatiues, Ingrossatyues, and Diuisiues, as these following.

† **Ingro·ten,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + GROTEN *v.*: cf. also AGROTE, AGROTEN.] *trans.* To cram with food or drink, to glut.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 215/1 Groton, or ingroton wythe mete or drynke, *ingurgito*. *Ibid.* 261/2 Ingroton wythe mete or drynke, supra in *groton*.

† **Ingrou·nd,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 or 2 + GROUND *v.*] *trans.* To fix *into* something as a foundation.

1581 N. WOODES *Confl. Consc.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 83 So we, which into Christ our Rock are ingrounded.

† **Ingrou·nded,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Ungrounded, groundless.

1601 *Archpr. Controv.* (Camden) II. 165 Such ingrounded suspitions as S. N. would engender in his frendes minde.

Ingrowing (i·ngrōu:iŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Growing inwards or within something; *spec.* of a nail: Growing into the flesh.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 399 Neglected corns, bunions, or in-growing nails. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. (1872) 130 God's word will be..the *emphutos logos*, the ingrowing word.

So **I·ngrowing** *vbl. sb.*

1852 T. J. ASHTON (*title*) Corns, Bunions, and Ingrowing of the Toe-Nail.

Ingrown (i·ngrōun), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] That has or is grown within something; native, innate (usually of immaterial things).

1670 PETTUS *Fodinae Reg.* v. 5 Particulars of ingrowen Metals and Minerals. 1865 PUSEY *Eiren.* 194 The imperfection ingrown as it were with the soul. 1876 L. MORRIS *Songs Two W.* Ser. III. *Youth of Thought* 25 Art with Language lived ingrown, The cunning hand and golden tongue.

b. Of a nail: That has grown into the flesh.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 177 In-grown toe-nail is a troublesome affection.

Ingrowth (i·ngrōuþ). [IN *adv.* 11 d.]

a. The action of growing inwards. b. *concr.* That which grows inwards; a formation due to growth in an inward direction. (Opp. to *outgrowth*.)

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 Not as yet closed up by ossificatory ingrowth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 482 In these, as in other Invertebrata, the nervous ganglia are modified ingrowths of the epiblast. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 14 The cell-walls .. are attached externally to the ingrowths of the cell-wall of the mother-cell.

† **Ingru·dge.** *Obs. rare*−1. [? IN-2.] Secret enmity, spite; grudge.

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxx. 339 Whether fifte Henryes costly warres, or death (he so belou'd) More touched his ingrudge or greefe, a question may be mou'd.

† **I·ngruence.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *ingruentia* irruption, etc., f. *ingruent-em*: see next and -ENCE.] A coming on, onset, attack.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xii. § 10 Only by the ingruence of the disease itself. 1673 OLEY *Pref. Jackson's Wks.* (1844) I. 33 The sudden ingruence of a lethargy or apoplexy.

† **Ingruent,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ingruent-em*, pr. pple. of *ingruĕre* to rush upon, attack: cf. *congruent*.] Coming on, assailing, attacking, invading.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 568 An Arke .. lifted from earth by the ingruent force of the waters. *Ibid.* 745 The better to withstand the ingruent warre. 1649 MARBURY *Comm. Habak.* i. 2 They that had wont to stand in the gap, to turn away ingruent judgments.

Ingrum, corruption of *ignorant*: see INGRAM.

Ingua, obs. form of INCA.

† **Ingudged,** erroneous f. *inguaged* or *ingadged* = ENGAGED *ppl. a.* So **Ingudgment.**

1650 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 129 His debts and ingudgments. *Ibid.* 130 Wherein the town are ingudged and concerned. 1656 *Ibid.* 177 For ye wch Mr. James Southerne was ingudged.

‖ **Inguen** (i·ŋgwen). [L.] The groin.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Inguen*, the Groin, or Share. 17.. in J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* (1813) 259 A wadd of hard linen cloth, or the like, inside the thigh, a little below the inguen.

Inguilty, erroneous form of UNGUILTY.

Inguinal (i·ŋgwinăl), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [ad. L. *inguinālis* (Pliny), f. *inguen, inguin-* the groin: cf. F. *inguinal* (Paré, 16th c.).] Of, belonging to, or situated in the groin.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Inguinal*, belonging to the groin. 1757 LAYARD in *Phil. Trans.* L. 531 The parotid, inguinal, or other glands. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 39 An incarcerated inguinal hernia. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 422 They [mammæ] form two rows, which.. extend from the Inguinal to the pectoral region.

Inguino- (i·ŋgwino), used as combining form of Lat. *inguen, inguin-* (see prec.): as in **Inguino-abdo·minal** *a.*, 'relating to the groin and to the abdomen'; **Inguino-cru·ral** *a.*, 'relating to the groin and to the thigh' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886); **Inguino-cuta·neous** *a.*, relating to the groin and the skin (of the adjoining thigh); **Inguino-scro·tal** *a.*, belonging to the groin and the scrotum.

[1847 CRAIG, *Inguino-cutaneus*, an epithet applied by Chaussier to the anterior branch of the first lumbar nerve.] 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Inguino-cutaneous. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 680 An inguino-scrotal or labial hernia.

Ingulf, etc., variant of ENGULF *v.*, etc.

† **Ingu·rdge, ingu·rge,** obs. ff. ENGORGE *v.*

1631 HEYWOOD *London's Jus Hon.* Wks. 1874 IV. 271 A thousand monsters..gape To ingurdge and swallow you.

Ingurgitate (ingɒ̄·ɹdʒiteɪt), *v.* Pa. pple. in 6 ingurgitate. [f. ppl. stem of L. *ingurgitāre* to pour in (like a flood), to glut or gorge oneself, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *gurges, gurgit-em* a whirlpool, gulf. Cf. F. *ingurgiter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To swallow greedily or immoderately (food, or, in later use esp., drink). Also *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/47 Ingurgitate, *ingurgitare*. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 16 Meate excessively ingurgitate and eaten..commonly engendreth and breedeth cruditie. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 205 To ingurgitate & consume more of Gods creatures. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 220 When he had ingurgitated much wine. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 83 Those Sots..Flask after Flask ingurgitate, till drown'd In their own Spews they wallow on the Ground. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* II. 358 To ingurgitate pleasures of every kind. 1855 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XL. 257/1 He does not hesitate to ingurgitate, at one brave gulp, all the evil..that is found in the original German.

b. *absol.* To eat or drink to excess; to gormandize, guzzle.

1598 T. BASTARD *Chrestoleros* (1880) 10 Phisition Mirus talkes of saliuation..Who doth ingurgitate, who tussicate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. I. ii, To eat and ingurgitate beyond all measure, as many doe. 1841 JEFFREY *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* II. clvii, When awake and not ingurgitating, on the whole very good company.

c. To gorge, to cram with food or drink.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 104 Wee must not swill and ingurgitate our stomacks so ful. 1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navigator* 15 Cormorants whose gorges have been long ingurgitated with the world.

2. *trans.* To swallow up as a gulf or whirlpool; to engulf. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ii. § 5 (1622) 206 Let him ingurgitate himselfe neuer so deepe into it. 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 204 The swelling and swallowing Waves which thought to have ingurgitated and supt us all up. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messiah* III. 93 Thus whirlpools..ingurgitate into their gulphs profound the incautious mariner. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 121 Bankers who pay no interest it is true, but do not absorb and ingurgitate your principal.

† b. *intr.* for *refl.* Of a river: To discharge itself into the sea. (Cf. ENGULF 1 b.) *Obs.*

1632 VICARS tr. *Virgil's Æneid* 5 Where swift Simois did ingurgitate.

Hence **Ingu·rgitated, Ingu·rgitating** *ppl. adjs.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vi. 102 Mixt sauces.., which of ingurgitating belly-gods are greatly esteemed. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxv. 284 Sancho had in a short time choak'd himselfe with the ingurgitated reliques and orts of the Canons provision. 1830 *Beauties Thanet* II. 59 Their ingurgitating property is so powerful, that in a few days even the largest vessel driven upon them would be swallowed up. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xx. (1883) 366 A momentary eddy,—very small, as compared with the apparent magnitude of the ingurgitated object.

Ingurgitation (ingɒ̄ɹdʒitēɪ·ʃən). [ad. late L. *ingurgitātiōn-em*, n. of action from *ingurgitāre*: see prec.] The action of ingurgitating.

1. Greedy or immoderate swallowing; excessive eating or drinking; guzzling or swilling.

1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, I shall exhorte tutours and gouernours of noble chyldren, that they suffre them nat to use ingourgitations of meate or drinke. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 7 A large draught and ingurgitation of wine. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Eng. Epin.* iii. § 19 Ingurgitation of brain-smoaking liquors. 1794 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 305 Accustomed to great ingurgitation of spirituous potation. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 169 The Monday..was..honoured with a due ingurgitation of collops and eggs.

fig. 1594 *Mirr. Policy* (1599) 191 The wine of worldly wisedome .. procureth more ingurgitation then comfort. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 48 Youre mindes being drunke with this continuall ingurgitation of error.

2. The action of swallowing up; engulfment.

1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 399 A playful prelude to their ingurgitation in that whirlpool—that Corryvrechan—our stomach.

¶ 3. (loosely or erroneously.) A gurgling noise.

1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* viii, When Phœbe heard a certain noise in Judge Pyncheon's throat..when the girl heard this queer and awkward ingurgitation.

† **Ingu·stable,** *a. Obs.* Also *erron.* -ible. [ad. L. *ingustābilis* (Pliny) not fit to be tasted, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *gustābilis* GUSTABLE.] Incapable of being tasted; not perceptible by the sense of taste.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ingustible*. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 158 The body of that element is ingustible, void of all sapidity. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 257/1 The Taste perceiveth that which is gustable, and that which is ingustable.

Ingyn(n)e, obs. ff. ENGINE; var. INGINE.

† **Ingynour,** obs. f. ENGINEER, contriver, inventor.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 55 *In quintiscence, eik, ingynouris joly, That far can multiplie in folie.*

† **Ingy·re,** *v.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **ingire, ingir,** 7 **engyre.** [app. ad. F. *ingére-r*, or L. *ingerĕre* to bring in, thrust (oneself) in: see INGERE.

(The *y* or *i* of the stem vowel is difficult to explain; Jamieson's derivation from L. *gȳrāre* (cf. INGYRE *v.*2) does not seem to be supported by the sense.)] *trans.* To introduce forcibly or violently; to thrust in; usually *refl.* to thrust oneself in, obtrude oneself, intrude.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iv. 136 For nocht thou says sik wordis vane, Ingyrand cacis [that] ar of nane effek. *Ibid.* X. ii. 9 To ingyre him self to Latyn king As mortal fa. 1560–1 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* (1621) 76 No man ought to ingyre himselfe, or usurpe this Office without lawfull calling. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 b, Yat sho may ingir to the sight, and sensis of the peopl a maist vive repræsentation of our lords death. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* I. viii. 9 b, Gif he ingired himselfe to that service vndesired. 1647 *Form Ch. Govt.* xxvi, To whom it was not permitted..to ingyre themselves into Ecclesiasticall Communion. *Ibid.* 61 Who.. shall insolently..engyre and obtrude himself upon the Sacrament. 1733 in J. Brown *Life of Fisher* ii. 24 [Pronouncing that he had] engyred [himself into the process not for the vindication of truth but on account of his connection with the delinquent].

Hence † **Ingy·ring** *ppl. a.*, that thrusts itself upon one.

1638 *Gen. Demands conc. Covt.* 3 We have closed our eyes against a clear and ingyring light.

† **Ingy·re,** *v.*2 *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + L. *gȳrāre* to wheel round, *gȳrus* circle, GYRE.] *trans.* a. To surround; b. To wind round, to circumgyrate, circumvolve.

1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 43 a, It was very dangerous for being ingired, for the Carthaginenses being the greater troupe of horses might easelier environ them disposed so straightly. 1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 335, I have a mistresse whose intangling wit, Will turne and winde more cunning arguments Then could the Crœtan Labyrinth ingyre.

† **Inhabile,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *inhabile*, or ad. L. *inhabilis* incapable, unfit, unable, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *habilis* manageable, suitable, fit, ABLE, HABILE.] Unfit, unable; unqualified.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inhabile*, unmeet, unfit, unwieldy, not nimble. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* XII. i, To the Woman, because Nature had made her inhabile for all these things, she committed the care of domestic affairs. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* ix. 299 Extorted confessions, or the evidence of inhabile witnesses.

† **Inha·bile, inha·ble,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. INHABILE *a.*] *trans.* To render or declare unfit; to disqualify, disable.

1534 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 [To] inhabill thaym, and every of thaym to receyv or accept anny other. 1542 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 192 Nor that any of the said persons being Priests .. be inhabled .. to marrie or take any wife or wives. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* E ij b (Jam.), I speake..of sik fault as inhables the person of the giuer, to be a distributer of the sacrament.

Inhabile, obs. form of ENABLE *v.*

† **Inhabi·litate,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *inhabilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *inhabilitāre* to declare unfit: cf. INABILITATE *ppl. a.*] *trans.* To render unfit, disqualify.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 17 Those courses..inhabilitate them [men's minds] towards those more important but less delightful studies of Law, Policy, and Religion.

† **Inhabi·lity.** *Obs.* Also 6 -ite. [a. F. *inhabilité*, or ad. med.L. *inhabilitās*, f. *inhabilis* unfit, incapable, unable. A doublet of *inability*.]

1. Unfitness, incapacity, disability (for any office).

1488 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 4 And that the Ordinaries dispone vpon their vther benefices, for the inhabilitie of their persones. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 22 Quhilk inhabilitie being alledgit aganis ony Jugeis, Principall or Deputis. 1588 ALLEN *Admon.* 52 The sentence declaratory of Pius Quintus against the said Elizabeth..concerning her illegitimation and vsurpation and inhabillite to the Croune of England. 1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 28 If Mr. Cross did urge this otherwise than to try the Intellectuals of Mr. Glanvill (concerning whose Inhability he might be well satisfied). 1757 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scotl.* IV. ii. § 15 (ed. 2) 452 Law allows the party who suspects a witness..to bring evidence of his enmity, or other inhability.

2. = INABILITY, q.v.

Inhabit *pa. pple.*: see next.

Inhabit (inhæ·bit), *v.* Forms: α. 4–6 **enhabit(e, 5 -yte, -ete.** β. 4–7 **inhabite,** 5 **-et(t, -ete,** 5–6 **-yt(e,** 6 **inabite,** 6– **inhabit.** *Pa. pple.* **en-, inhabited;** also 4–7 **en-, inhabit, -ite.** [a. OF. *enhabiter* (12th c. in Godef.) to dwell, dwell in, ad. L. *inhabitāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *habitāre* to dwell: see HABIT *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dwell in, occupy as an abode; to live permanently or habitually in (a region, element, etc.); to reside in (a country, town, dwelling, etc.). Said of men and animals.

α. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) The ferthe partye ys enhabited with lyuynge bestys þat we knowen. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 101 An yle enabit .. With a maner of men, mermydons callid. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 63 b, This cite is enhabited with women without king. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 28/1 That other yland is not enhabite.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 324 The citee..Of worthy folk.. Was inhabited here and there. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vii. 23 The land of [Egipte] es lang, bot it es narowe: for men may noȝt inhabit it on brede for desertes. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 174 London .. is inhabited with men of everye facultie. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lxv. 21 They shall build houses, and inhabit them. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 26 This bird inhabits all the northern parts of Europe. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2777. 97 The pelagic fishes, or those which inhabit the mid ocean.

b. *transf.* (of inanimate things), and *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 b, More perfyte religyons, whiche be to the seruauntes of god that inhabyte them, as the arke of Noe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lvii. 15 The High and loftie One that inhabiteth eternitie. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* I Those charms, which in spight of fortunes cruelties, did yet inhabit his face. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 246 The same echo inhabited the valley.

2. *intr.* To dwell, live; to have one's abode; to abide, lodge. *arch.*

a. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. v. 15 (Camb. MS.) Who so þat leteth the wyl for to enhabyte there. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. x. 188 Eremites þat en-habiten by þe heye weyes. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvii. 102 (Harl. MS.) This knight enhabitid in a woode. 1537 *Act 27 Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 175 Every person and persons enhabiting within this land.

β. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4020 An Ile, Quare þir Exidraces as Ermets inhabet in caues. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 170 In all places of India where the Portugals inabite. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 355 Thither let us bend all our thoughts, to learn What creatures there inhabit. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 511 The Senecas inhabit on the Chenesee or Genessee river. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1716 But, till notice sound, Inhabit we in ease and opulence!

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To dwell, abide.

1382 WYCLIF *Col.* i. 19 In hym it pleside to gidere al plente for to inhabite. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. lxxxviii. (1869) 50 The hous is .. lasse than the good that enhabiteth ther inne. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxxiv. i, In my mouth contynually Inhabit shall his praise. *a* 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* III. iv, Her ey inhabits on him. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 53 See, on the Shoar inhabits purple Spring. 1824 *Westm. Rev.* I. 4 It dignifies every thought that inhabits with it.

†**3.** *trans.* To occupy or people (a place). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 278 Nations seventy and two, In sondry place eche one of tho [nations] The wide world have enhabited. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* (1555) I. i, Thus gan he praye.. His lande tenhabite which standeth desolate. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 43 The Iberians .. dwelt neare to Meotis: certaine Colonies of them inhabited Spaine, and called it Hiberia. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 131 'Plantations', or 'colonies', which are numbers of men sent out..to inhabit a Forraign Country..void of inhabitants.

†b. To people *with*, to furnish *with* (inhabitants). *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xii. 52 þis castell gert Bawdewyne make .. and inhabited it with Cristen men. 1515 in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 11 He dyd conquyre all the lande, .. and dyd inhabyte the same with Englyshe folke. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 336 Cities .. which afterwardes they did inhabite with their owne citizens.

†**4.** To establish or settle (a person, etc.) in a place, to furnish with a habitation; to locate, house; *refl.* to establish oneself, take up one's abode; *passive*, to be domiciled or resident.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxiv. 8 Suche as ben enheryted and enhabyted in the same Countre. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 186 b/1 He..yede his waye to enhabyte him selfe in the deserte within a caue. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clv. 143 He after inhabyted them in dyuerse placis of his realme. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. liii. (W. de W.) 812 Amptes..make hepys and hylles in whom they enhabyte themself in. 1496 *Act 12 Hen. VII*, c. 6 The Merchauntes Adventurers inhabite and dwelling in divers parties of this Realme of Englond. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 158 Many of the Citizens .. voyded the Citie, .. and inhabited themselves in diverse places of the realme. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 10 O knowledge ill inhabited, worse then Ioue in a thatch'd house!

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To take up one's abode, settle. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V* 36 After whiche victory certaine souldiers..passed over the water of Sala and there inhabited, betwene the rivers. 1588 PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* I. iii. (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 12 Perswaded .. that those which did first finde and inhabite in this lande, were the nevewes of Noe.

†c. *fig.* (in *pa. pple.* = (?) Established, located, allotted; addicted, devoted). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 415 (443) She þat I serue,..To whom myn herte enhabit [*v. r.* enabitid] is by right, Shal han me holly hires til þat I dye.

Hence **Inha·biting** *ppl. a.*, indwelling.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* I. & II. (1634) 258 Now the inhabiting and the inhabited are not confounded. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* II. 42 To restore this inhabiting Presence to Man.

†**Inha·bitable,** *a.*[1] *Obs.* [a. F. *inhabitable* (1372 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inhabitābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *habitābilis* HABITABLE.] Not habitable, not adapted to human habitation, uninhabitable.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 78 Beyond Mauritayne .. es a grete cuntree, but it es inhabitable by cause of þe owtrage hete of þe sonne. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) III. xxix. 326 a/1 The londe was inhabytable for the sterylyte & baraynes therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 65 Euen to the frozen ridges of the Alpes, Or any other ground inhabitable. 1647 TRAPP *Mellif. Theol.* in *Comm. Ep.* 697 Archimedes .. bragged, that he could number the sand in all the world, habitable and inhabitable. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 16 People towards the North, living in a Clime almost inhabitable. 1742 FRANCIS *Horace, Odes* I. iii. 24 Jove has the Realms of Earth in vain Divided by th' inhabitable Main.

b. *catachr.* Uninhabited.

1529 S. FISH *Supplt. Beggers* (E. E. T. S.) 6 These be they that .. do let the generation of the people, wherby all the realme..shall be made desert and inhabitable. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 31 In the beginning, before the world was impeopled, men comming into huge and wast places inhabitable. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xlviii. 9 Her cities shal be desolate and inhabitable.

Hence †**Inha·bitabi·lity**[1], the quality of being uninhabitable.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 266 Nothing seems more remarkable than the inhabitability of the torrid zone, if we consider what a general belief it had amongst the ancients.

Inhabitable (inhæ·bităb'l), *a.*[2] [f. INHABIT + -ABLE: cf. late L. *inhabitābilis* (Arnob.).] Capable of being inhabited, occupied, or tenanted.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 181 Lordes of ..all the inhabitable places in that vast Archipelago. *a* 1631 DONNE *Lament. Jeremy* IV. xii, All which live In the inhabitable world. 1654 'PALAEMON' *Friendship* 23 A Soul .. inhabitable by a clear and sublime Friendship. 1794 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 68 If stars are suns, and suns are inhabitable, we see at once what an extensive field for animation opens itself to our view. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* vii. 186 Their new convent was dilapidated, and scarcely inhabitable.

Hence **Inha·bitabi·lity**[2], the quality of being inhabitable; **Inha·bitableness** (Bailey vol. II).

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 11 Professor Whewell publishes his *Plurality of Worlds*, arguing against their inhabitability.

†**Inha·bitance.** *Obs.* Also 5 *erron.* -tauntes, 6 en-. [f. as INHABITANT + -ANCE: cf. HABITANCE. From the confusion of *inhabitants, -tans*, pl. of INHABITANT, with *inhabitance*, came the converse error of *inhabitauntes* for this word.]

1. An inhabiting; inhabitation; residence.

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 409 From this kingdome .. to Mazanbique, whereas there is inhabitance of Portingals. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 57 a, The ruines yet resting in the wilde Moores, which testifie a former inhabitance. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 346 In this parish Cutliffe hath inheritances and inhabitance.

2. A habitation, abode, dwelling.

1482 WARKW. *Chron.* (Camden) 10 Every man to rejoyse his owne lyflode and inhabytauntes. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. i. 24 They ware banysshed that enhabitaunce of pleasure [Paradise]. 1611 BIBLE *Wisd.* xii. 7 A worthy colonie [*marg.* new inhabitance] of Gods children.

Inhabitancy (inhæ·bitănsi). [f. INHABITANT: cf. prec. and HABITANCY: see -ANCY.]

1. The fact of inhabiting or of being an inhabitant; occupation by an inhabitant or inhabitants; residence as an inhabitant, *esp.* during a specified period, so as to become entitled to the rights and privileges of a regular inhabitant.

1682 in Somers *Tracts* I. 380 In case of Elections by Inhabitancy; the coming to live in a Place for a small time .. or coming to or taking a House for to serve an Election, doth not give right to vote. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 362 A legal settlement was declared to be gained by birth, or by inhabitancy, apprenticeship, or service, for forty days. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 236 They..beheld .. that token of inhabitancy and domestic comfort—the smoke of a peat fire. *a* 1848 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* (1856) I. 144 The manhood thus consecrated by the presence and inhabitancy of the Godhead. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 28 Feb., A new franchise, which..will be given to persons who are inhabitants, and, in the sense of inhabitancy, who are occupiers.

2. A place of habitation. *rare*—[1].

1853 GROTE *Greece* II. xc. XI. 719 The wholesale transportation of reluctant and miserable families from one inhabitancy to another.

Inhabitant (inhæ·bitănt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 en-; *sb. pl.* 5-7 -ans, 6 *erron.* -ance. [a. AF. and OF. *inhabitant*, ad. L. *inhabitānt-em*, pr. pple. of *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.]

A. *adj.* Inhabiting, dwelling, resident. *arch.* or *Obs.*, exc. in *inhabitant, householder, occupier*, etc. (where perh. rather an attrib. use of the sb.).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 61 b, Wherin he myght be inhabytaunt and dwell for euermore. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 Where suche men..ben inhabitant and dwelling. 1625 *Gonsalvio's Sp. Inquis.* 3 Specially if he be there inhabitant. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6324/4 John Wicksteed.. (formerly..Inhabitant on Horse-lie-down). 1824 MACAULAY *St. Dennis & St. George* Misc. Writ. (Rtldg.) 47 The rates were levied by select vestries of the inhabitant householders. 1897 *Bill for Women's Franchise* (Ho. Comm. 3 Feb.), Every woman who is the inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house, tenement, or building within the borough or county where such occupation exists.

B. *sb.* One who inhabits; a human being or animal dwelling in a place; a permanent resident. Const. *of* (†*in*). (In early use only in *pl.*, the *sing.* rarely occurring until late in 16th cent.

In 15-16th c. the pl. was often, as in F., *inhabitans*, which being also spelt *inhabita(u)nce*, was confounded in form with INHABITANCE above.)

[1378 *Act 2 Rich. II*, c. 1 Les enhabitantz et en franchises en ycelles.] 1462 EDW. IV in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 129 All the howsholders and inhabitaunts within yowre Warde. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. viii. 20 Nethre gold ne siluer nor precyous stones make not the enhabytans to lyue in peas. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iii. 72 Ruyn and dekey ..the wych chefely I attrybute to the lake of inhabytans. 1552 HULOET, Inhabitauntes of a litle walled towne, *castel[lan]i.* 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 345 They did baptise certaine of the inhabitance. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 42 Holes .. vsed .. by the inhabitantes of that citie. *Ibid.*, This citie..hath so dispersed her inhabitaunce into the other partes of the cuntrey. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 408 If we consider both the house and the inhabitant, wee shall see that [etc.]. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 217 Frequented with Leopards, Bores, Iaccalls, and such like sauage inhabitants. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 161, I have been an inhabitant with your Lordship. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 11 He had won the land by force .. without the good will of a single English-born inhabitant of England.

fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Such was the outside of Sophia; nor was this beautiful frame disgraced by an inhabitant unworthy of it.

b. *U.S.* (See quots.)

1789 *Constit. U. S.* I. § 2 No person shall be a representative who shall not .. be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen. 1834 *Congressional Election Cases* 411 An inhabitant of a state within the meaning of the Constitution, is one who is bona fide a member of the State, subject to all the requisitions of its laws, and entitled to all the privileges which they confer. 1883 E. CHANNING *Town & County Govt. Eng. Col. N. Amer.* (1884) 12 To this [parish] meeting all those who had benefit of the things there transacted might come; that is to say, all householders, and all who manured land within the parish. Such were technically termed inhabitants, even though they dwelt in another town.

†**Inha·bitate,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *inhabitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *inhabitāre*: see next.] Inhabited.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 341 Giraldus rehersethe and seithe that londe was inhabitate [L. *inhabitata*] firste of Casera.

†**Inha·bitate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.] *trans.* To inhabit.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 992 Of all the people which inhabitate Asia, the Gaules are most renowmed for valiance in warre. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxxviii. (1645) 403 The first discoverers of Islands not inhabitated by men. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* iv. 259 Building Castles in the Air, that could never be inhabitated.

Inhabitation (inhæ·bitē[1]·ʃən). Also 6 en-. [ad. late L. *inhabitātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT. Cf. AF. *enhabitacion* (1483-4 in Godef.).]

1. The action of inhabiting; the fact or condition of being or becoming inhabited.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 62 þurgh trew affiance dwellys folk togedre, and þerby ys inhabitacioun in citeez, comunynge to-gedre of ffolke. 1517 *Domesday Inclos.* I. 221 A tenement .. ys decayd and fallen down, and non Inabytacyon on yt this xviii yers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 32 The Originall names, and the first inhabitation of this Realme. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 185 By the daily increase of people, the countrey be even pestered with inhabitation. 1773 *Observ. State Poor* 74 Inhabitation for three years, or three months, or three days .. will be equally valid for the creation of a parishioner. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 299 Qualifying the animal for that mode of life and inhabitation, to which the structure of its eye confines it. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 31 A pauper or two still inhabiting where inhabitation is possible.

b. *fig.* Spiritual indwelling.

1615 BYFIELD *Expos. Coloss.* (1869) 10 The effects or fruits of it .. are: 1. The inhabitation of Christ. 1618 E. ELTON *Exp. Rom.* vii. (1622) 351 Gods children .. are not freed from the inhabitation of sinne. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 91 The Greek Fathers terme efficacious Grace and our Dependence thereon .. the inhabitation of the Holy Spirit. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* xxix. 71 The general inhabitation of the Christian Body by the Christian Spirit.

†**2.** A place of dwelling; an inhabited region or building; an abode, dwelling. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. in Herrig's *Archiv* LII. 16 His one foote shall be sette in wike and that othir in london and he shall embrace ij inhabitacouns. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIV. ii. (W. de W.) 465 The erthe is enhabytacion of bodyes that haue lyf. 1515 *Act 7 Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Tythyng houses and other enhabitacyons in any paryshe. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 209 Cusistan the inhabitation of the Susiani. 1639 SIR W. BARCLAY *Lost Lady* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 572 When you her know, you will believe, That virtue chose that dark inhabitation.

†**3.** A collection of inhabitants; inhabitants collectively; population; settlement. *Obs. rare.*

(Some understand Milton's use as = Gr. οἰκουμένη the inhabited earth, the world.)

1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 329 They came vnto a great inhabitation of Indians. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1512 Noise call it you, or universal groan, As if the whole inhabitation perished? 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 328 A Cranioplis like the catacombs, containing so enormous an 'inhabitation', that no regular census has ever been made.

Inha·bitative, *a.* [f. as INHABITATE + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to inhabitation.

In mod. Dicts.

Inhabita·tiveness. *Phrenology.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] = INHABITIVENESS.

1838 S. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* 136 If Spurzheim be right, the Dutch and Belgians should be deficient in Concentrativeness or Inhabitativeness. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 504 Abnormal development of the organ of inhabitativeness.

†**Inha·bitator.** *Obs. rare.* [a. late L. *inhabitātor*, agent-noun f. *inhabitāre* to INHABIT.] One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 101 Syria, callede by that name by Sirus the inhabitator of hit. *Ibid.* 299 That londe towarde Alpes is colde, where the inhabitatores haue swellenges vnder the chynne for the grete habundaunce of waters of snawe beenge there.

†**Inha·bited,** *a. Obs.* [f. IN-[3] + HABITED *ppl. a.*] Not dwelt in; uninhabited.

1614 BRATHWAIT *Surv. Hist.* (R.), Others..have frequented desarts and inhabited provinces.' *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* III. i, Leave The earth inhabited to people Heaven.

Hence †**Inha·bitedness**[1], uninhabited condition.

1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 99/1 It hath the name .. from the vast Desarts which are in it, and the inhabitedness thereof.

Inhabited (inhæ·bitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INHABIT *v.* + -ED[1].] Dwelt in; having inhabitants.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 118 [It] had in it three hundreth and seven houses inhabited. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reff.* IV. xiii. (1848) 249 The remotest Parts of the Inhabited World. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Sp. & Portugal* (1799) 132 It can hardly be supposed that a banditti would attack in an inhabited place. 1851 *Act 14 & 15 Vict.* c. 36 § 1 The Duties on Inhabited Dwelling Houses .. should be assessed and levied according to the annual Value of such Dwelling Houses. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 118 Whether the air of inhabited rooms is properly pure.

Hence **Inha·bitedness** [2], inhabited condition. In mod. Dicts.

Inhabiter (inhæ·bitəɹ). *arch.* Also 4 en-. [f. INHABIT *v.* + -ER [1].] One who inhabits, an inhabitant; †also (in 16–17th c.) a colonist.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxiv. 13 The douȝtris of enhabiters [*v.r.* dwelleris] of this citee schulen go out to drawe watir. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII*, c. 9 Preamble, Inhabiters and dwellers within the Shires of Northumberland Cumberland and Westmerlond. 1552 HULOET, Inhabiters comminge from farre countreys to dwell here, *coloni*. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxvi. 404 When they conueyed Inhabiters abroad to people other Countries. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 87 Nations, which .. sought to dis-plant the ancient Inhabiters. 1879 CHR. G. ROSSETTI *Seek & F.* 182 Around the Almighty Redeemer earth and its inhabiters, though weak, rage in impotent rebellion. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonidæ Westmorland* ii. 7 This species .. is not an inhabiter of our rivers.

Inhabiting (inhæ·bitiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING [1].] The action of the verb INHABIT; habitation, dwelling; †a dwelling-place.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 3736 Oure inhabetting, ser, is in an Ilee [=isle]. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. iii. (W. de W.) 442 Wyth his course abowte citees a ryuer..strengthyth them and other dwellynge places of enhabytynge. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (*title-p.*), The description and Chronicles of England, from the first inhabiting. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1140 There is not any City, village or inhabiting, that cometh so near the height of Elana as Toro. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The apartments which Mr. Dombey reserved for his own inhabiting.

Inhabitiveness (inhæ·bitivnės). [f. INHABIT *v.* + -IVE + -NESS.]

1. *Phrenology.* The disposition to remain always in the same abode; attachment to country and home: a faculty to which an 'organ' is allotted by some phrenologists.

(By Combe (*Elem. Phrenol.*, 1824, 28) enlarged in scope and identified with CONCENTRATIVENESS.)

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 234 To the Order of Feelings .. belong the following species .. 3. *Inhabitiveness*. 1838 S. SMITH *Princ. Phrenol.* 98 These and other considerations have led us to think it extremely probable that the faculty hitherto called Inhabitiveness or Concentrativeness is .. the love of continuity, of endurance, of sameness, of permanency of occupation, emotion, feeling, existence. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 398 Perhaps it proceeds from our having 'Inhabitiveness' largely developed. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs. Ago* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 51 You know my (what the phrenologists call) inhabitiveness and adhesiveness.

2. The quality of being suited for habitation.

1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 6/6 The members always prized in their original locale a certain cosiness and inhabitiveness, which tended to give the Arts Club its peculiar sociality.

†Inha·bitor, -our. *Obs.* Also 5–6 en-. [a. AF. **enhabitour*; f. *enhabiter* to INHABIT: see -OUR, -OR.] An inhabitant, inhabiter.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 The enhabitours of the places. 1519 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1888) 32 The inhabytors of Selby. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Jer.* xxxiii. 5 The enhabitours of this citie have come to fight against the Chaldees. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 87 Here and there, as it were sprinkled with miserable Inhabitors. 1637 EARL MONM. tr. *Malvezzi's Rom. & Tarquin* 55 It was not long ere it was replenisht with Inhabitours.

Inha·bitress. [f. prec. or INHABITER + -ESS.] A female inhabitant.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A iv b, Th' inhabitresse of foamie Phlegeton. 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Venus* (ad fin.), A Nymph, call'd Calucopides,..an inhabitresse On this thy wood-crownd Hill. 1778 LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* xii. 6 Cry aloud, and shout for joy, O inhabitress of Sion. 1888 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* III. 106 If the name be of Assyrian origin, it could only be *ramat*—that is, 'the inhabitress'.

Inhable, obs. f. ENABLE; var. INHABILE *v.*, *Obs.*

Inhære, etc., obs. forms of INHERE, etc.

Inhalant (inhē·lănt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* Also *erron.* -ent. [ad. L. *inhālānt-em*, pr. pple. of *inhālāre* to INHALE. Cf. mod.F. *inhalant*.] Inhaling; serving for inhalation.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 326 The numerous inhalent orifices of the absorbent vessels. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 67 Very much smaller openings .. termed the 'pores', or inhalant apertures. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 Their orifices so arranged that the inhalent are upon the outside of the cylinder, and the exhalent upon the inner side.

B. *sb.* 1. An inhalant opening or pore.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 292 A hundred pounds of fluid have in this manner been absorbed by the inhalents of the skin.

2. An apparatus used for inhaling; a medicinal preparation for inhalation.

In recent Dicts.

†Inhalate, *v. Obs. rare* −°. = INHALE.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inhalate*, to breathe.

Inhalation (inhălē·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *inhālāre* to INHALE. Cf. F. *inhalation* (1760).]

1. The action, or an act, of inhaling or breathing in; *spec.* inhaling of medicines or anæsthetics in the form of gas or vapour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inhalation*, a breathing in. 1758 J. MACKENZIE *Health* 286 Our inhalation from the circumambient air is very considerable. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. (1833) 256 When the inhalation is completed, or the lungs filled. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. ii, He took an unusually long inhalation from his pipe. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 127 Inhalation of chlorine..has also been recommended. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 166 The medicine of inhalation is still in its infancy. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 646 In some flowers and inflorescences the production of carbon dioxide which accompanies the inhalation of oxygen is very energetic.

2. *Med.* A preparation to be inhaled in the form of vapour.

1882 J. C. THOROWGOOD in *Quain's Med. Dict.* 711/1 Oil of turpentine or of pinus silvestris..makes excellent stimulant inhalations in cases of dilated bronchi.

Inhale (inhē·l), *v.* [ad. L. *inhālā-re* to breathe upon, f. *in-* (IN- [2]) + *hālāre* to breathe out, emit as breath. Cf. F. *inhaler* (Littré). The current sense, in Fr. and Eng., has arisen from taking the word as the opposite of *exhale*.]

1. *trans.* To breathe in; to draw in by (or as by) breathing; to take into the lungs. (Used *spec.* of the taking in of anæsthetics in form of gas or vapour.)

1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 773 But from the breezy deep the blest inhale The fragrant murmurs of the western gale. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i, They inhaled the sweet breath of flowers and herbs. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 194 Observing a threatening degree of pulmonary affection to have apparently resulted from incautiously inhaling the distempered vapour of phthisical patients. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 We are continually inhaling and exhaling atmospheric air. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 195 She inhaled the gas properly.

absol. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* iii. 54 Whèn we inhale, the oxygen passes across the cell-walls of the lungs and mixes with the blood.

b. *fig.*

1791 GIFFORD *Baviad* 187 There, smoking hot, inhale Mit Yenda's strains. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* VI. 381 His fellow chiefs inhale the hero's flame. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxf. in Vac.*, I seem to inhale learning. *a* 1872 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* iv. (1874) 116 It is a very wonderful operation this, of inhaling opinions, and then of exhaling them again.

2. *loosely.* To absorb (liquid).

1841 A. COMBE *Digestion* (ed. 3) 75 The .: venous capillaries [of the stomach]..inhale or absorb fluid, which they carry into the general circulation.

Hence **Inha·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Inha·lement** = INHALATION.

1820 *Ellen Fitzarthur* p. vi, To breathe with deep inhaling sense The floating odours wafted thence. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 461 This matin inhalement .. recommended to cousin Dowgate for his troublesome asthma. 1864 *Reader* 5 Nov. 573/3 The inhaling of foul air.

Inhalent, erroneous variant of INHALANT.

Inhaler (inhē·ləɹ). [f. prec. + -ER [1].]

1. One who inhales.

1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. lix. 162 Inhalers of the oleaginous atmosphere of the stern.

2. A contrivance for inhaling. a. An apparatus for administering a medicinal or anæsthetic gas or vapour by inhalation. b. An appliance enabling a person to breathe with safety in a deleterious atmosphere or under water; a respirator.

1778 *Projects* in *Ann. Reg.* 127/2 Inhaling warm steams into the lungs; for administering .. which he recommends the use of the inhaler, an instrument which he describes. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 211 A portion of it may be poured into hot water in a Mudge's inhaler, and the creosoted vapour inspired in the usual manner. 1864 WEBSTER, *Inhaler*.. 3. A contrivance to protect the lungs from injury by inhaling damp or cold atmospheric air. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1184/2 Pilatre des Roziers invented an inhaler for enabling persons to enter places filled with deleterious gases. *Ibid.*, *Inhaler*,..an apparatus to enable a .. diver to work .. in water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 284 Various inhalers have been invented for facilitating the use of ether.

Inhame, obs. (prop. Pg.) form of YAM.

Inhance, inhanse, obs. ff. ENHANCE *v.*

Inharbour, var. ENHARBOUR *v.*, *Obs.*

Inharmonic (inhaɹmo·nik), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not harmonic; not in harmony; dissonant, inharmonious; not according to the principles of harmony.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II. App. 320 Those inharmonic passages. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 158 Some qualities of tone whose upper partials are inharmonic.

Inharmo·nical, *a.* [IN- 3.] Not harmonical. † *Inharmonical relation*, or *Relation inharmonical*, in *Mus.* the same as *False relation* (obs.).

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (1697) 91 'Tis very Inharmonical, therefore to be avoided. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Relation Inharmonical* (in Musical Composition), a harsh Reflection of Flat against Sharp in a cross Form; viz. when some harsh and displeasing Discord is produc'd in comparing the present Note of another Part. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 372 It is shocking for a whole harmony to be inharmonical.

Inharmonious (inhaɹmō·niəs), *a.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *inharmonieux* (Littré).] Not harmonious.

1. Of sound: Not in harmony; sounding disagreeably; discordant, untuneful.

1711 FELTON *Diss. Classics* (1718) 26 Catullus, whom, tho' his Lines be Rough, and his Numbers Inharmonious, I could recommend for the Softness and Delicacy..of his Thoughts. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 207 Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* 154 No inharmonious prelude to the last quietude and desertion of the grave.

2. Not harmonious in relation, action, or sentiment; disagreeing; conflicting; not in accordance.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 247 The Contractions of the Ventricles become asynchronous and inharmonious to those of the Auricles. 1846 J. MILLER *Pract. Surg.* V. 154 Squinting .. The immediate cause obviously depends on an inharmonious action of the recti muscles. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 230/2 Although they [Chinese works] do not present such a perfect colour-bloom as do the works of India, yet they are never inharmonious. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 2/3 Last Saturday's meeting of the Sliding Scale Committee was singularly inharmonious.

Hence **Inharmo·niously** *adv.*; **Inharmo·niousness.**

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I. xiii. (1834) I. 137 They adjudge them one short and the other long, and would be horribly shocked at the inharmoniousness of a verse wherein they should be introduced in each other's places. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inharmoniously*. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept., Some prodigious caricature, in which the heroic and the absurd, the sublime and the vulgar, are inharmoniously but audaciously blended.

Inharmony (inhaɹmŏni). *rare.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *inharmonie* (Littré).] Want of harmony; disharmony, discord.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 257 Your objection to the inharmony of the first line is just. 1867 in Dixon *Spirit. Wives* (1868) II. 235 Seeing so much of domestic inharmony, my mind was made up never to marry.

Inhart, variant of ENHEART *v.*, *Obs.*

†Inha·te, *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. IN- [1] or [2] + HATE *v.*] *trans.* ? To hate inwardly or intensely.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2458 Circumspeccyon inhateth all rennynge astray.

Inhaul (i·nhǫl). *Naut.* [f. IN *adv.* + HAUL *sb.*] = next.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 114 Fasten the inhaul and outhaul to the reef cringle. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 84 *Trysail inhaul*.. the whip is fitted at the end of the inhaul.

Inhauler (i·nhǫ·ləɹ). [f. IN *adv.* + HAULER.] An appliance for hauling in; *spec.* (*Naut.*) 'the rope used for hauling in the clue of a boomsail, or jib-traveller' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 269 The hook by which the in-hauler guy of the shears was attached, became undone; and in consequence the shears came forward. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 223 *Inhauler* makes fast to the traveller.

Inhaunce, inhaunse, obs. ff. ENHANCE *v.*

Inhaunt, variant of ENHAUNT *v.*, *Obs.*

Inhaust (inhǫ·st), *v. rare.* [f. IN- [2] + L. *haust-*, ppl. stem of *haurīre* to draw: cf. *exhaust.*] *trans.* To draw or suck in; to inhale; to imbibe.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 356. 114 b, It may come of some flye inhausted into a mans throte sodeynely. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxii, Whilst he was inhausting his smoking tea.

So **Inhaustion** (inhǫ·styən), inhalation.

1854 BRINTON in *Circ. Sc.* (*c* 1865) II. 4/1 Apparatus for the inhaustion or the expulsion of the respiratory gases.

†I·n-having, *vbl. sb. Sc.* Also **inhawing.** [f. phr. *have in*: see IN *adv.* 11 c, HAVE *v.* 16.] Having or getting in, bringing in (to haven).

1491 *Act. Dom. Concil.* (1839) 203 In þe inhavin of hir in þe port & havin of þe Elye at the Erlis fery. 1541 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) The inhawing of the said schip in the Willie gaitt.

Inhearing (i·nhĭəːriŋ). *nonce-wd.* [f. IN *adv.* + HEARING *vbl. sb.*, after *insight.*] The hearing of things inaudible to the outward ear.

1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 686 Who .. can think that the cultivation of the mere understanding may ever give an insight, or an inhearing, into such truths of our being? 1834 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 410 To whom was given.. insight and inhearing into the world of light and love.

Inhearse, Inhearten, Inheaven, obs. forms of ENHEARSE, ENHEARTEN. ENHEAVEN.

†Inhe·betate, *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. In 8 *erron.* **inhebitate.** [IN- [2]: see HEBETATE.] *trans.* To make dull, to blunt. (In quot. *absol.*)

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 16 And then, at distance take the heat, Because it does inhebitate.

†Inheche. *Obs. rare.* [Known only in Latin context: app. a deriv. of *inhoc*, as if:—OE. *inhōc, inhēce, inhēce*, ME. *inheche.*] The ploughing up of fallow for a crop of corn; the piece of land so ploughed up: cf. INHOC.

1274 *Coram Rege*, Hill. 3 Edw. I, m. 17, d, Item quicumque facit inheche, scilicet excolit warectum frumento, ordeo, vel auena, dabit pro qualibet acra unum denarium, excepta una acra quam habere debet quietam.

†Inhe·lde, -hielde, *v. Obs. rare* −[1]. [f. IN- [1] + HIELD *v.*] *trans.* To pour in.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 44 Ye in my nakede herte sentement Inhelde [*v.r.* In hielde, *ed.* 1561 In hilde], and do me shewe of thi swetnesse.

Inhell (inhe·l), *v.* [f. IN- [1] + HELL *sb.*; cf. ENHEAVEN.] *trans.* To put into or confine in hell.

1607 MARSTON *What you Will* IV. i. F iv, She, for whose sake, A man could finde in his heart to in-hell himselfe. 1822 BEDDOES *Bride's Trag.* IV. iii, Aye, thus they sugar o'er the silent dagger . till they've inhelled thy soul. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1852) 411 These need not be Inhelled for ever.

†Inhe·rce, obs. form of ENHEARSE *v.*

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 45 See where he lyes in-

herced in the armes Of the most bloody Nursser of his harmes.

†**Inhe·rdance.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. *inherd*, ENHERD, F. *enherdre* to adhere + -ANCE.] Adherence; body of adherents: = ADHERENCY 3.

1448 in *Aberd. Burgh Rec.* (Spald. Cl.) I. 17 In thar helpying and supple with thair inherdance, warr folowaris and makaris of the said soite [=suit].

†**Inhe·rdand,** *ppl. a.* and *sb. Sc. Obs.* [pr. pple. of *inherd* = ENHERD *v.*: see prec. and -AND. Cf. OF. *enherdant* pr. pple. and sb. 'adherent'.] Adhering, adherent.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiii. 57 Authores, ane of gret Hercules feris .. Inherdand to Evander the Archaid.

Inhere (inhĭə·ɪ), *v.* Also 6 inhære. [ad. L. *inhærēre* to stick in or to, adhere to, etc., f. *in-* (IN-2) + *hærēre* to stick; cf. *adhere, cohere.*]

1. *intr.* To stick *in*; to be or remain fixed or lodged *in* something. *rare* or *Obs.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 594 Little bags of poyson which inhere in their chaps and under their tongues. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 22 These spots do not inhere in the body of the Sun. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedekindus' Grobianus* iv. 36 Do Lumps of Meat between thy Teeth inhere? 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 338 Stones of one or more species, inhering in another stone. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 251 A subtile matter inhering in the brain and nerves.

2. *fig.* To remain or abide *in* something immaterial, as a state or condition; to remain in mystical union with a Divine person. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *Eph.* (1658) 123 The third [phrase] noteth Christ the object [and] our inhering in him. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 27 The Name Seiàh Selim, tenaciously inhering in the memory of people, remains still to him. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. v, So strongly does it inhere in our constitution, that very few are able to conquer it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii. (1854) 412 He [Satan] in the Godstate first with all his hosts By fate inhered.

3. To exist, abide, or have its being, as an attribute, quality, etc., *in* a subject or thing; to form an element of, or belong to the intrinsic nature of, something. (The current sense; in earlier use chiefly *Philos.*)

1585 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 293 The insignes thereof which like incidents .. or inseparable accidents .. doe alwaies inhere, and waite on that office, and dignitie of a kinge. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 173 The accidents of bread and wine remaine without actuall inhering and being in their naturall subject. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 19 They who first ran into the Notion of Accidents, as a sort of real Beings that needed something to inhere in. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. vi. (1874) I. 324 The particular qualities, which form a substance, are commonly refer'd to an unknown something, in which they are supposed to inhere. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 602 If this sentiment..is found to inhere in a feeling so pure and exalted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 38 (1864) 378 Knowledge and perception inhere in mind alone.

b. To be vested or inherent *in*, as a right, power, function, or the like.

1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1860 XI. 188 To an Englishman, the right of occupying the attention of the company seems to inhere in things rather than in persons. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. xlviii. 202 The power of order inhering in the Church. 1890 *Century Mag.* 112/1 Where agriculture is dependent upon an artificial supply of water, and where there is more land than can be served by the water, values inhere in water, not in land; the land without the water is without value.

†c. *trans.* To pertain to; to be an attribute or prerogative of. *Obs. rare.*

1609 F. GREVIL (Ld. Brooke) *Mustapha* v. Chor. i, Creation, we say, still inheres the crowne.

†4. *intr.* To adhere, cleave *to*. *Obs. rare.*

1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 73 Twa certane thingis ar gretumlie and diligentlie to be obseruit, to the quhilkis aluterlie thai suld inhere, quha wald nocht be hæretikis.

†**Inhere·ditable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *inhæreditā-re* to inherit, to make (a person) heir to, f. *in-* (IN-2) + late L. *hēreditāre* (Vulgate) to receive an inheritance, to inherit + -ABLE.] = HEREDITABLE 2. So †**Inhereditament** = HEREDITAMENT 1; †**Inhere·ditance** = INHERITANCE; †**Inhere·ditary** *a.* = HEREDITARY 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/1 An Inhereditance, *hereditas.* 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 Their honours Castels Maners londes ..and other their inhereditamentes and possessions. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 40 § 1 Londes & tenementes that he..is inhereditable unto as heyr in blood to the same Dame Isabell. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 8. 1154 In case the French should challenge Callis as inhereditary vnto the Crowne of France.

Inherence (inhĭə·rĕns). Also 7 inhærence. [f. med.L. *inhærentia*, f. *inhærēnt-em* INHERENT; see -ENCE. Cf. F. *inhérence* (14–15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The fact or condition of inhering; the state or quality of being inherent; permanent existence (as of an attribute) *in* a subject; indwelling.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 680 The inward and very substantiall inherence or coequality of the Father and the Son. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 211 All the Philosophers..when they divide a substance from an accident, mean by a substance that which can subsist in it self without a subject of inherence. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 238 It is called the light of nature, because of it's general inherence in all men. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 384 What is the merit of the elect save their inherence in Him, whose perpetual mediation delays the execution of the sentence passed on our common progenitor? 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* (1886) I. i. ii. iii. 136 This relation of inherence and permanent coexistence in one nature is expressed by the word *attribute.*

Inherency (inhĭə·rĕnsi). Also 7 inhærency. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.; in mod. use chiefly as a quality; also quasi-*concr.*, as *an inherency of evil* (nearly = 'inherent evil').

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 36 You cannot congruently conclude from thence any essentiall inherencie of Diuels in the bodies of men. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* vii. 18 Corruption is, though dejected from it's regency, yet not ejected from it's inherency. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inherency*, .. the Quality of that which sticks close. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* I. 35 The fell inherency of sin. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xl. 301 His belief in the equality and inherency of human right.

Inherent (inhĭə·rĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 inhærent. [f. L. *inhærēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *inhærēre* to INHERE. Cf. F. *inhérent* (1599 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Sticking in; fixed, situated, or contained in something (in physical sense). Const. *in*, rarely †*to*. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 Certayne chinkes, to the which are inherent foure tendons. 1654 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 169 All the Circles of the Armillary Sphære are really, truly, and naturally inhærent in the Earth. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 297 Let us examine what further proofs of an inherent acid this water gives. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 581 It destroys the mucilaginous parts inherent to some resins. 1802 *Ibid.* VIII. 335 A peculiar fluid secreted into..or inherent in the substance of the nervous fibres.

2. *fig.* Cleaving fast, remaining, or abiding *in* some thing or person; permanently indwelling. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 55 This, of all other, is a most inherent sin. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. ii. 123 Least I.. by my Bodies action, teach my Minde A most inherent Basenesse. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 282 Owing to .. the still inherent property of our vessel as a slow sailer, it was not till eight the next morning that we came to..our mooring ground.

3. Existing in something as a permanent attribute or quality; forming an element, esp. a characteristic or essential element of something; belonging to the intrinsic nature of that which is spoken of; indwelling, intrinsic, essential.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. i. 4 b, An argument is either inhærent or fet elsewhere. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 27 Thus began Corpses to be buried in the Churches, which by degrees brought in much Superstition; especially after degrees of inherent Sanctity were erroneously fixed in the severall parts thereof. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 1 Marble in the Quarry, which shews none of its inherent Beauties, 'till the Skill of the Polisher fetches out the Colours. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 12 Whilst it [the tumour] grows by its own inherent powers. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 18 (1864) 54 There is some difficulty in ascertaining how much of the effect is derived and how much inherent. 1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 33 Our inherent indolence, our apathy in times of peace is proverbial.

b. Const. *in*; formerly *to*, *unto.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 3 The said prerogati[u]es doe also appertaine to the Law-merchant as properly inherent vnto commerce. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Faith* ix, When creatures had no reall light Inherent in them. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 55 That height of spirit inherent to his House. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Mar. an. 1753, These sufferings were aggravated by the melancholy inherent in his constitution. 1808 CERVANTES HOGG (E. S. Barrett) *Miss-led General* 7 That sweetness of temper which is inherent to himself. 1878 H. IRVING *Stage* 29 The love of acting is inherent in our nature.

4. Vested *in* or attached to a person, office, etc., as a right or privilege.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. Pref., Not only by royall descent, and inherent Birthright, but by Rosiall Beauty also, heire to both [Roses]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 112 Sr Julius Cæsar was then Master of the Rolls, and had inherent in his office, the .. disposition of the Six-Clarks places. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 27 That the Regale is an inherent Right of the Crown. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlix. (1869) III. 110 The legislative authority was inherent in the general assembly. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 68/1 Every Court had an inherent power to allow a person who had invoked its jurisdiction to withdraw his application.

†B. *sb.* Something inherent or indwelling. *rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* XI. ii, The minde.. wherein reason and vnderstanding are naturall inherents.

Hence **Inhe·rentness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Inherently (inhĭə·rĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inherent manner; by inherence; in the way of, or in relation to, an inherent quality or attribute; in inward nature, intrinsically.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Divels* 41 The Diuell doth really, and essentially, enter into, and inherently dwell in the possessed mans minde. 1654 W. CARTER *Covenant of God* 102 We cannot upon certainty affirm of any particular person in the Church that he is inherently holy. 1657-8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 439 The liberties of the free-born people of England, which are inherently in this House. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) I. 128 We are made righteous by Christ, as sinners by Adam inherently. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 149 There is nothing inherently improbable in this tradition.

Inhering (inhĭə·rĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. INHERE *v.* + -ING 2.] That inheres; inherent (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1609 J. MELTON *Six-fold Polit.* 35 Tobacco .. leaues an inhering stinke in the nostrils and stomackes of the takers. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* 607 A proper degree of agitation has sometimes loosened the inhering body more effectually than instruments. Thus, a blow on the back has often forced up a substance which stuck in the gullet. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 310 Man was growing aware of the inhering right to the unfettered culture and enjoyment of his whole moral and intellectual being.

Inherit (inhe·rit), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 enerite, 4–6 enheryte, 4–7 enherite, 5–7 enherit, 6 enheret. *β.* 5 ineryte, inheritte, 5–6 inheryt(e, inheret(t, 6 *Sc.* inhereit, 6–7 inherite, 6– inherit. [a. OF. *enheriter* to put (one) in possession as heir, f. *en-* (EN-1, IN-2) + *heriter* to make (one) heir:—late L. *hērēditāre*: see HERIT *v.* The change of the original sense into that of 'to receive as heir' has also taken place in F. *hériter.*]

†1. *trans.* To make heir, put in possession, cause to inherit (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.* (Cf. *disinherit.*)

[1304 *Year-bk.* 32 *Edw. I* (Rolls) 165 Pykenot fut enherité de ces tenementz.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 7153 Withynne the walles he made houses, .. Of his gentil men he enherited [*Bodley MS.* herited] there, And tho that of the lond ware. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xv. 6 God .. schal enherite [1382 eritagen] hym with euerlastynge name. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 80. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxv. 137 To disheryte their naturall lorde and his yssue, to enheryte a stranger. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 85 What doth our Cosin lay to Mowbraies charge? It must be great that can inherite vs So much as of a thought of ill in him.

2. *trans.* To take or receive (property, *esp.* real property, or a right, privilege, rank, or title) as the heir of the former possessor (usually an ancestor), at his decease; to get, or come into possession of, by legal descent or succession.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 588 Lat him as ayre, quen I am erped, enherit my landis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 261/2 Inheryte, or receyve in herytage (*K.* inerytyn) .., *hereditо.* 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 58 [To] allege bastardy .. So that he should seme dishabled to inherite the crowne. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xcvii, So much adoe had toyling Fraunce to rend, From vs the right so long inherited. *a* 1719 ADDISON (J.), An estate he had some prospect of inheriting. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* XX, I inherit it by the female line. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* vii. 249 The king inherited his priesthood from him.

fig. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. vi, All that despair from murdered hope inherits They sought.

b. To derive (a quality or character, physical or mental) from one's progenitors by natural descent; to derive or possess by transmission from parents or ancestry.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 128 The cold blood hee did naturally inherite of his Father. 1601 — *All's Well* I. ii. 22 Youth, thou bear'st thy Fathers face, .. Thy Fathers morall parts Maist thou inherit too. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 203 Such being the Birth of the modern Opera, no Wonder it inherits the Weakness of its Parent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 238 We find nothing more common..than for children to inherit sometimes even the accidental deformities of their parents. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 127 Whose taste is inherited by the present sovereign. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* II. xii. 1 A variation which is not inherited throws no light on the derivation of species.

c. To receive or have from a predecessor in office. Chiefly *fig.*

1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 569 He that next inherited the tale, Half-turning to the broken statue, said, 'Sir Ralph has got your colours'. *Mod.* The problems which the present administration has inherited from its predecessors.

3. *transf.* To come into possession of, as one's right or divinely assigned portion; to receive, obtain, have, or hold as one's portion. (Chiefly in biblical and derived uses: see INHERITANCE 4, HEIR 2.)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 14 His sede sall enherite þe erthe. — *Pr. Conse.* 869 When a man Sal dighe he sal enherite þan Wormes and nedders. 1388 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* iv. 14 Thei that holden it [wisdom], schulen enherite lijf. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxv. 34 Come ye blessed children of my father, inheret ye the kyngdome prepared for you from the beginninge of the worlde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 30 Such delight .. shall you this night Inherit at my house. 1593 — *Rich. II*, II. i. 83 Gaunt am I for the graue, gaunt as a graue, Whose hollow wombe inherits naught but bones. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xviii. 18 Good master, what shall I doe to inherit eternall life? 1674 MILTON *Samson* 1012 It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit, .. That woman's love can win, or long inherit. 1746 C. WESLEY *Hymn, 'Love divine'*, ii, Let us all in thee inherit.

4. To be heir to (a person); to succeed as heir.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B viij b, The auctoritee that thei had inherityng their fathers. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 38 That the eldest son shall inherit his father. 1832 TENNYSON *Lotos-Eaters* vi, Surely now our household hearths are cold: Our sons inherit us.. And we should come like ghosts to trouble joy.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To succeed as an heir; to come into or take possession of an inheritance.

1533–4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 6 That all the issue .. shall be .. inheritable and inherite accordyng to the .. lawes of this realme. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 72 b, The issue female may not enherite accordyng to the lawe Salique. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 179 The King, and all our company else being dround, wee will inherit here. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 798 His Issue [were] barred from Inheriting. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 19 The children by a wife and those by a concubine slave inherit equally, if the latter be acknowledged by the father.

b. *fig.* †(*a*) To take possession, take up an abode, dwell (*obs.*); (*b*) To derive its being, or some quality or character, *from.*

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* i, O where can life celestiall inherit? *a* 1890 CHUPCH *Pascal*, etc. (1895) 113 If there is a ministry on earth which in any sense inherits from the apostles. 1891 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/1 The music-hall seems beyond redemption. Its traditions are against it; it inherits from the Coal Hole and the Cider Cellars.

Hence Inhe·rited *ppl. a.*, Inhe·riting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 E. Waterhouse *Declar. St. Virginia* title-p., That their lawful heyres .. may take order for the inheriting of their lands and estates. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 44 How madnesse .. should not only prove hereditary, but lurk very many yeares in the inheriting person's body. 1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) IV. xci. 127 Men who cherished an inherited hatred against each other. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 829 The different species of the same genus agree among one another in a number of inherited characters, and are distinguished only by single constant characters.

Inheritability (inhe·ritäbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being inheritable; capability of being inherited.

1784 Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 337 Such it would be to part with its inheritability, its organization, and its assemblies. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 166 The inheritability of morbid tendencies, bodily and mental. 1896 *Speaker* 28 Mar. 346 He was a signal example of the inheritability of acquired characters.

Inheritable (inhe·ritäb'l), *a.* Also 5-6 en-. [a. AF. *en-, inheritable* capable of being made heir, able to inherit, f. *enheriter*: see Inherit and -able.]

1. Capable of inheriting. a. *lit.* Entitled to succeed to property, etc. by legal right.

[1368 *Act* 42 *Edw. III*, c. 10 Que les enfantz neez par dela..soient..enheritables de leur heritagee en Engleterre.] 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxiii. v, Therle Henry .. Deliuered all the castels and citees right To Kyng Wyllyam his brother enheritable. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 2 Persons inheritable to any manours landes .. or other hereditamentes. 1732 Neal *Hist. Purit.* I. 76 The marriages .. were declared good and valid, and their children inheritable according to law. 1774 Bp. S. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 55 In England .. upon deficiency of Inheritable Blood, Lands escheat to the King. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. II. vi. 307 The daughters were not inheritable to such lands. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* x. § 3. 391 The effect of attainder was, as is said, to corrupt the blood so as to render it no longer inheritable.

† b. *transf.* and *fig.* Entitled to possess or enjoy something as one's birthright. *Obs.*

1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 38 Put from the benefite of the lawes of the Realme whereunto they be inheritable. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 731/2 Made inherytable vnto the blesse of heauen. 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xiii. 539 The auncient libertie of the land, whereunto euery free borne man thinketh himselfe inheritable.

2. Capable of being inherited. a. *lit.* That may or can descend by law to an heir: = Heritable 1.

a 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Househ. Ord.* 74 Till the King's housholds purueyours have taken for the Kinge..with trewe paymentes, according to the Kinges old enheritable prises. 1502 West *1st Pt. Symbol.* § 39 B, An estate in fee simple, which is, when a man hath lands or other things inheritable, to him and heires for euer. 1683 Hickes *Jovian* 23 It is the *Lex Legum*, or great standing Law of this Inheritable Kingdom. 1786 Burke *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 164 That the property of the lands of Bengal is .. an inheritable property. 1837 Syd. Smith in *Q. Rev.* 241 It is clear that the British Crown was in those early days inheritable by females.

b. *fig.* That may be naturally transmitted from parents or ancestry to offspring: = Heritable 2.

1828 Webster, *Inheritable* .. 2. That may be transmitted from the parent to the child; as, inheritable qualities or infirmities. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* i. (1872) 9 The number and diversity of inheritable deviations of structure. 1880 A. H. Huth *Buckle* I. iii. 180 Buckle .. had a strong suspicion that superior intellectual power was inheritable.

Hence **Inhe·ritableness**, the quality of being inheritable.

1780 [M. Madan] *Thelyphthora* II. 162 Laws are made for its regulation, to establish the inheritableness of the issue. 1831 *Examiner* 564/1 The contest against the inheritableness of the peerage arises from a levelling spirit. 1893 H. Spencer in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIII. 171 If any say that inheritableness is limited to those [characters] arising in a certain way, the onus lies on them of proving that those otherwise arising are not inheritable.

Inhe·ritably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] So as to be inheritable; by inheritance; hereditarily.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 Adams children .. by inheritably descending infection, are al borne the bond slaues of sinne. 1611 Cotgr., *Heritablement*, inheritably, in fee simple, for euer. *a* 1858 Brougham (O.), He resumed the grants at pleasure, nor ever gave them even for life, much less inheritably.

Inheritage (inhe·ritĕdʒ). *rare.* Also 6 en-. [f. Inherit *v.* + -age, after Heritage.] That which is inherited; a heritage, inheritance.

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 43 b/2 In the end, life is but lone, but death is enheritage. 1591 Sparry tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* (1599) 68 It signifieth losse of inheritages and of possessions. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 223 It [Mount Ida] fostereth nothing that is wilde, but hares, red deare, and fallow, and is the inheritage of the *Calargi*. 1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 439 To convey to their minds the inheritage of knowledge and virtue. 1861 Miss Braddon *Lady Lisle* 27 The weight of this vast inheritage.

† **Inhe·ritament.** *Obs.* Also 5 enheritemente, enheritamente. [a. AF. *en-, inheritement*, OF. *enheritement*, f. *enheriter*: see Inherit and -ment. Partly conformed to words from L. *-āmentum*.] Inheritable property, hereditament.

[1397-8 *Act* 2 *Rich. II*, c. 3 Toutz sez terres .. et touz autres enheritementz.] 1463 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 497/2 The seid Londes, Tenements, Rentes, Possessions and Enheritementes. 1483-4 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 1 Landes, tenementis, rentis, and services, or other inheritamentes. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 1 All othre inheritamentes whiche the seid late Duke .. forfeited.

Inheritance (inhe·rităns). Forms: see Inherit; 4-6 -aunce, 5- -ance. [a. AF. *enheritance* a being admitted as heir, action or fact of inheriting, f. *enheriter*: see Inherit *v.* and -ance.]

I. The action or fact of inheriting.

1. *lit.* Hereditary succession to property, a title, office, etc.; 'a perpetual or continuing right to an estate, invested in a person and his heirs' (Wharton *Law Lex.*).

[12.. Britton *Lois d'Angleterre* lf. 12 a ap. Ste.-Pal. (Godef.), Ceux parolx (ses heires) font l'estate d'enheritance.] 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 313 Which of his propre enheritaunce Athenes had in governaunce. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xxxiii. The same Castel was hers by ryght enherytaunce. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 227 The realme of Fraunce to him of right, and by lyneall enheritaunce aperteyning. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 153 Earle of Marre, who .. is by inheritance Sheriffe of the County of Sterling. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. i. 12 Rights of inheritance and successions. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xiv. 140 This conjoint Inheritance Heraldry sets forth.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A coming into, or taking, possession of something, as one's birthright; possession, ownership; right of possession.

1535 Coverdale *Deut.* iv. 20 But you hath the Lorde taken .. that ye shulde be the people of his enheritaunce. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iv. 48 To you th' inheritance belonges by right Of brothers prayse, to you eke longes his love. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. i. 92 A Moity competent .. which had return'd To the Inheritance of Fortinbras, Had he bin Vanquisher. 1607 — *Cor.* III. ii. 68 *You will rather shew* our generall Lowts, How you can frowne, then spend a fawne vpon 'em, For the inheritance of their loues. 1719 H. Care English Liberties, in the free-born Subject's Inheritance.

b. Natural derivation of qualities or characters from parents or ancestry.

1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* v. (1873) 123 These characters may be attributed to inheritance from a common progenitor. 1862 Tennyson *Idylls* Ded. 31 How should England dreaming of his sons Hope more for these than some inheritance Of such a life, a heart, a mind as thine? 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 30 Our goodness .. whether it comes to us by nature, or by inheritance from our parents.

II. That which is inherited; a heritage.

3. *lit.* Property, or an estate, which passes by law to the heir on the decease of the possessor.

1473 Warkw. *Chron.* (Camden) 13 Kynge Herry was amitted to his crowne and dignite ageyne, and alle his men to there enherytaunce. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 § 8 Every suche Woman..[shall] frely enjoye have and possede .. all hir owne inheretaunce. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 209 Looke what enheritance came to him .. by the death of his owne kinne, and his wifes kinsfolke. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 248 The whole inheritance would after his death returne to the children of the elder brother. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxviii. 191 He [the minister] is the tenant of the day, and has no interest in the inheritance. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 95 Although .. a chief part of his inheritance had been in slaves, he had liberated them all.

b. *fig.* Any property, quality, or immaterial possession inherited from ancestors or previous generations.

1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Knight Burn. Pestle* II. ii, My father's blessing, and this little coin Is my inheritance. 17.. Smith (J.), Oh dear, unhappy babe! must I bequeath thee Only a sad inheritance of woe? 1804 T. Chalmers *Wks.* (1849) VI. 25 A parent's reputation is a sacred inheritance. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* II. i, His name, The sole inheritance he left. 1867 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 11 Printed books were now part of the inheritance of the human race. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* I. vi. (1875) 33 Add something to the world's inheritance of knowledge.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that one obtains or comes into possession of by right or divine grant; birthright. In biblical use applied to persons, etc., esp. God's chosen people, as His possession (κλῆρος), and to possessions or blessings, material or spiritual, as received or enjoyed by such persons. (Cf. Heritage *sb.* 1 c, 3.)

1535 Coverdale *Josh.* xiii. 33 The Lorde God of Israel is their enheritaunce. — *Ps.* ii. 8 Desyre off me, and I shall geue the the Heithen for thine enheritaunce. *Ibid.* xxvii[i]. 9 O helpe thy people, geue thy blessynge vnto thy enheritaunce. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 16 Thereby synnes are forgiven, the inheritance of life everlastyng graunted. 1552 Ld. Wharton in Bp. Nicolson *Leges March.* (1705) 342 The Land Layt called the Debateable Land; and now the *King's Majesties Inheritance*. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxxix. 1 O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance, thy holy temple haue they defiled. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xvii. 97 The zealous Primate was driven out of the church .. crying aloud as he went that the heathen had come into God's inheritance. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* ii. 69 Canaan was the inheritance which the Israelites won for themselves by the sword.

III. 5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inheritance-tax*.

1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 101 Caracalla conferred the nominal franchise of Rome on all the provincials, in order to make them liable to the inheritance-tax, and other burdens leviable only on citizens.

† **Inhe·ritant,** *sb.* (*a.*). *Obs.* [f. Inherit *v.* + -ant 1.] = Inheritor.

a 1535 More *Wks.* (1557) 2 a, Yet maye they not leaue theyr honour to vs as inheritantes, *no more* then the vertue that themselfe wer honorable for. 1641 J. Sherman (*title*) A Treatise *concerning Estates Tayle, and Descents of Inheritants.*

B. *adj.* Inheriting. (In quot. perh. an error for *inherent*.)

1608 Breton *Diuine Consid.* B iv, Graces, that essentially do onely dwell, and are inheritant in the diuine nature.

† **Inhe·ritary,** *a. Obs. rare.* = Inheritory.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 37 A man cruell by nature, and claiming an inheritary right of the Prouince of Vlster.

† **Inheriteson.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 enheritesoun. [Corresponds to an OF. type **enheriteson* :—L. **inhērēditātiōn-em*, f. med.L. *inhērēditāre* to Inherit: see -ison.] Inheritance.

1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxvii. v, Kyng Stephan .. His menne thei gaue to their enheritesoun [*ed.* 1543 inheritesoune].

Inheritor (inhe·ritəɹ). Forms: see Inherit; 5-6 -er, -oure, 5-7 -our, 6 -ar, 5- -or. [The orig. type, as in Heritor, was prob. *enheriter*, corr. to an OF. **enheritier* (cf. *heritier*), f. *enheriter* to Inherit. The change of suffix was app. AFr. or Eng., under the influence of agent-nouns, etymologically in *-our*, repr. L. *-ātōrem*.]

1. *lit.* One who inherits, or is heir *to*, an estate, title, etc. on the decease of the former possessor; an heir.

1433 Lydg. *St. Edmund* III. 1464 Pray for th'enherytour off Ingelond and France. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 36 The saide king Edwarde weddid dam Isabel king Charles of Fraunce daughter .. enheriter of Fraunce. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. xxii. 17, Iago or Lago .. as next Inherytor, was made gouernour of Brytayne. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iv. 113 They are sure to be inherytarys to a grete porcyon of intaylyd land. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 b, Because the kynge was *not the true enheritor* to the crowne. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iv, Born inheritors of the dignity. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* IX. 595 Inheritor of all his large demesnes. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* vii, You became the sole inheritor of the wealth of this rich old hunks.

b. One who inherits a quality or immaterial possession; one who inherits a disease or defect.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* clxiii. 640 Huon of Burdeaux, my dere father, the great paines and pouertes that ye were wonte to suffer ye haue left me, now enheryter to the same. 1668 Hale *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* c j b, The inheritor of his Father's vertues as well as of his Possessions. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 314 The new emperour, the inheritor of so much glory, and placed in a situation of so much delicacy, and difficulty for the preservation of that inheritance. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 735 In case of excessive activity of the disease in the first inheritor, it may appear even in the third generation. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* vii. 119 The inheritors and continuers of a common civilization.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* One who comes into possession of, or is entitled to, something, to be held by him as of lawful right. Often in reference to spiritual possessions: cf. Inheritance 4.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxxiii. 352 (Add. MS.) Blissed be the pcore of sprite, for enheriters of the kyngdom of heven. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 69 Called to be enherytours of the celestiall empire. 1548-9 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism*, In my Baptisme, wherein I was made .. the childe of God, and inheritour of the kingdome of heauen. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, IV. iii. 34 Meane time, but thinke how I may do the good, And be inheritor of thy desire. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lxv. 9, I will bring forth a seede out of Iacob, and out of Iudah an inheritour of my mountains. 1837 J. S. B. Monsell '*God of that glorious gift of Grace*' v, Possessor here of grace and love; Inheritor of Heaven above!

† **Inhe·ritory,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ory.] Descending to an inheritor; hereditary.

1611 Speed *Theat. Gt. Brit., Scotland* i. § 11 These [Counties] are subdivided into Sheriffdomes, stewardships and bailiwickes, for the most part inheritory vnto honourable families.

Inheritress (inhe·ritrĕs). [fem. of *inheriter*, Inheritor (see -ess), which has displaced the earlier *inheritrice* (see next).] A female inheritor; an heiress. (Less technical than *inheritrix*.)

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 852 A kinswoman of his and cousin germain, an inheritresse. 1640 Glapthorne *Wit in Constable* II. Wks. 1874 I. 181, I was borne Free, an inheritresse to an ample fortune. 1846 Trench *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 331 She is a 'daughter of Abraham'; ..an inheritress, as some understand, of the faith of Abraham. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIII. x. VI. 233 Joanna II, the inheritress of the name, the throne, the licentiousness, the misfortunes of Joanna I. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* I. 4 Marcella Boyce..inheritress of one of the most ancient names in England.

† **Inhe·ritrice.** *Obs.* Also en-. [AFr. adaptation of next: see -trice.] = prec.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 3282 Of fyue myghty kynges descended lynyally A prynces an enherytryce. 1547 J. Harrison *Exhort. Scottes* H vj a, He ought of right to mary our Princesse, thinheritrice of y° crown of Scotlande. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Dower*, If she be an inheretrice, her husband holdeth the land but during her life. *a* 1672 Wren in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 232 Whom he married to inheritrices, and into the greatest families of the Kingdom.

Inheritrix (inhe·ritriks). Also 6-7 enheritrix, 7 enheretrixe, 7-8 inheretrix. [Latinized fem. of Inheritor, after L. feminines in *-trix*: cf. Heritrix. (Its L. type would be **inhērēditātrix*.)] = prec. (The form in technical use.)

[*a* 1481 Littleton *Inst.* (ed. Houard) 4 (Godef.) Feme enheritrix de terre en fee simple. *Ibid.* 24 (ibid.) Quecunque que serra inheritrix per force d'un done.] 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* G ij a, One that is an enherytrix of the landes entayled. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella*, '*While fauor fed my hope*' iv, The proofe of Beauties worth, th' enheritrix of fame. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Num.* xxxvi. *comm.*, In case, an enheretrixe did marrie a man of an other tribe. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 924 Both their wives were inheretrixes. 1872 Mrs. Oliphant *Mem. Montalembert* II. xix.

373 One of his daughters, the inheritrix of much of her father's talent.

Inhesion (inhī·ʒən). Also 7–8 **inhæsion.** [ad. late L. *inhæsiōn-em*, n. of action from *inhærēre* to INHERE; cf. *adhesion, cohesion*.] The action or fact of inhering, esp. as a quality or attribute; inherence. *Subject of inhesion*, that in which a quality or attribute inheres.

a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 65 The terms of satisfaction in Christ, of acceptation in the Father, of imputation to us, or inhesion in us, are all pious and religious phrases. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 17 The nature of a substance consisting in this, that it can subsist of itself without being in any thing else, as in a subject of inhesion. 1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* i. § 3 (1788) 8 A distinction between a subject of predication and a subject of inhesion. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 289 The difference made in formal logic between predication and inhesion in a proposition.

†**Inhe·sive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *inhæs-*, ppl. stem of *inhærēre* to INHERE + -IVE; cf. *adhesive*.] Having the quality of inhering; inherent.

1639 F. ROBARTS *God's Holy Ho.* viii. 58 Inhaesive holinesse is that seasoning and gratious constitution, where with the heart and conscience is inwardly so qualified, by the holy Ghost as disposeth it wholy to the will, honour and glory of almighty God.

Hence †**Inhe·sively** *adv. Obs.*, inherently. (In quot. 1600, used in a burlesque upon technical terminology.)

c 1600 *Timon* IV. iii, Either aptitudinally and catachrestically, or perpendicularly and inhæsiuely. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 3 Righteous inhesively, having many heavenly graces. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* i. 14 The righteousness of Christ .. is inhesively in Him, communicatively it becomes ours.

†**Inhey·ne,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-[2] (= EN-) + *heyne*, HAIN *v.*[2] (Cf. *en-large.*)] *trans.* To heighten.

c 1475 *Crabhouse Reg.* (1889) 61 She repared the bakhouse an inheyned it.

Inhiate (i·nhəi,e·ĭt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inhiāre* to gape at or for, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *hiāre*: see HIATE.] *intr.* To gape, to open the mouth wide.

1543 BECON *Policy War* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 253 How like gaping wolves do many of them inhiate and gape after wicked mammon. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Gape or yawne, *inhiate.* 1873 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 307 The crowd were inhiating and gabbling over the water.

†**Inhia·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inhiātiōn-em*, n. of action from *inhiāre*: see prec. Cf. It. *inhiatione* (Florio).] The act of gaping *after*, or desiring greedily.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* i. § 4 Who was hee that .. said 'Marriage was a loosing the reynes to luxury, an inhiation after obscene lusts'? *a* 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 49 A thirst and inhiation after the next life.

Inhibit (inhi·bit), *v.* Forms: 5–6 **inhybyte,** (6 **inibbit**), 6– **inhibit.** *Pa. pple.* **inhibited**; also 5–6 **inhibit(e.** [f. L. *inhibīt-*, ppl. stem of *inhibēre* to hold in, restrain, hinder, prevent, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *habēre* to hold. Cf. OF. *inhibir* (later *inhiber*), Sp. *inhibir*, It. *inibire* (Florio *inhibire*).]

1. *trans.* To forbid, prohibit, interdict (a person): esp. as a term of Ecclesiastical Law or practice.

†a. *to* do something. Also, rarely, with *that.* (Sometimes with negative in the subord. clause.)

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 164 In the same time were the Jewis inhibite, that thei schul no more lend no silver to no Christen man. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 397 The maisteris inhibitis the servandis to have ony cumpany with uncouth men. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1215/2 Strictlie inhibiting them, that not one of them should once on paine of death looke ouer the wals or rampires. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. XXV. 1129 By expresse words he was inhibited to beare armes without his own frontiers. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 157 By the same Canon law that forbids clergymen to sentence, they .. are more strictly inhibited to give no testimony in causes of blood.

b. *from* doing something; †*from* a thing.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 424 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 89 Thes be the prophesys that we shold trust vnto, & not in false lyes that we be inhibyt fro. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. iii. § 5 The said Peckam inhibited all from selling victuals to him or his family. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 502 Anselm..had inhibited by letters all the bishops of England from assisting at his consecration. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Wks. 1775 II. 238 Partridge was inhibited from that topic which would at first have suggested itself. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 499 A clause was .. inserted which inhibited the Bank from advancing money to the Crown without authority from Parliament. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1345 In the Bishops triennial, as also in regal and metropolitical, visitations, all inferior jurisdictions respectively are inhibited from exercising jurisdiction, during such visitation.

†c. To forbid a person a thing. *Obs.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 108 They .. inhibite their partie the reading of Protestant-bookes, and repaire to their Churches. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* xv. 189 Wicked or scandalous livers among them, who were to be inhibited their assemblies. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 13 A Statute .. which did inhibit our men other Traffick towards Denmark and Iseland.

d. without const.: *esp.* to forbid (an ecclesiastic) to exercise clerical functions.

1531 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 324 He did never inhibit me in my life. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 The minister here onely inhibited directly. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 62 Forbid them not; there is no reason to inhibit them that are well affected to us. 1867 *Morning Star* 19 Sept. 3 Let him [the Archbishop of Canterbury] inhibit the bishop.

2. To forbid, prohibit (a thing, action, or practice). Now *rare.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 596 Whan yᵗ wepyn was inhybyted theym, then they toke stonys and plummettes of lede. 1555 R. TAYLOR in Coverdale *Lett. Mart.* (1564) 175 By S. Paules doctrine, it is the doctrine of deuilles to inhibite matrimony. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 225 The Inquisitors have inhibited and taken from them all bookes written on that Theame. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 135 By the novel Constitutions, Burial may not be inhibited or deny'd to any one. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xxxvii. 175 She published a proclamation, by which she inhibited all preaching without a special license. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *My first Play*, At school all play-going was inhibited.

†b. with the object expressed by a clause or infinitive phrase (sometimes negative). *Obs.*

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 4 The godlye wysedome of thi Maiestie hes be ane edict inhibit ony questioun..to be mouit in this action. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/1 Another proclamation .. inhibiting, that from thensefoorth no plaies nor interludes should be exercised, till Alhallowes tide. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xi. 103 Philosophy .. is inhibited to be taught in their universities. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 149 The Turkes .. have inhibited that any Christian shall come neare to it.

3. To restrain, check, hinder, prevent, stop. †Also with inf. compl. (*obs.*).

1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* v. 5 They were not inhibyte, tyll the matter was brought before Darius, and tyll there came a wrytinge therof agayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 11 The Planets..are both inhibited by the .. Trine aspect of the sun, to hold on a straight and direct course. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 47 Coldnesse constipating the pores of the skin, whence the regresse of vapours is inhibited. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 131 That external Sphincter inhibits a too great dilatation of the Gullet. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ii, The use of animal food retards, though it cannot materially inhibit, the perfectibility of the species. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* I. iii. (1879) 120 The reflex actions of the spinal cord may, by appropriate means, be inhibited.

Hence **Inhi·bited** *ppl. a.*; **Inhi·biting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. i. 157 Selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Cannon. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 327 Touching .. the inhibiting or forbidding part, the substance of it is contained in this clause, 'let not sinne reigne in your mortall body'. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 76 There are two other kinds of inhibiting. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* x, The Dobby's Walk was within the inhibited domains of the hall. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 446/1 Personal creditors..will be entirely excluded in competition with the inhibiting creditor.

Inhi·biter. *rare.* [f. INHIBIT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who inhibits; = INHIBITOR.

1611 FLORIO, *Inhibitore*, an inhibiter, a forbidder. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 81/2 If the inhibition [in Sc. Law] be followed by proceedings to attach the estate at the instance of the other creditors, the inhibiter has a preference over them if the debts have been incurred subsequently to the inhibition.

Inhibition (inhibi·ʃən). Also 4–5 **-cion(e,** 5 **ynib-,** 5–6 **inib-.** [a. OF. *inibicion* (13–14th c. in Littré *Suppl.*), later *inhib-*, ad. rare L. *inhibitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inhibēre* to INHIBIT.]

1. The action of inhibiting or forbidding; a prohibition (with reference to some act expressed or implied), esp. one formally issued by a person or body possessed of civil or ecclesiastical authority.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Agatha* 188 Þane gert he put hire in presone, & mad strat Inhibicione, þat na man access suld hafe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Robert þe archebisshop hadde purchased an inhibicioun of þe pope þat no clerk schulde reward þe kyng of holy chirche goodes. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 274/2 He sayd that he ought not to be ordeyned the bisshop lyuyng..& wrote for thynibycion of the general counceylle. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. i. 22 Quhat maner discord be this at we se, Expres agane our inhibitioun? 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 48 The natiue king made streit inhibition to all his subiectes, that none shuld adhere to this traitor. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 165 How ancient the Usage of Divining by such petty occasions was, may appear from that inhibition..'Ye shall not use any Divinations'. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 612 Those extreme measures..which he had hitherto been restrained from taking by the Pope's inhibition. 1837 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 313 Medical inhibition to be out in the night-air. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. XXXVII. 43 It [a state legislature] may be restrained by some inhibition either in the federal Constitution, or in the Constitution of its own State.

2. *spec.* †a. In *Eng. Law*, formerly, = PROHIBITION. b. In *Eccles. Law*, The order of an ecclesiastical court, stopping proceedings in inferior courts, e.g. the suspension of inferior jurisdictions during the bishop's (or archbishop's) visitation (see INHIBIT *v.* 1 b, quot. 1873); also, now *esp.*, the command of a bishop or ecclesiastical judge, that a clergyman shall cease from exercising ministerial duty. c. In *Sc. Law*, A writ prohibiting a person from contracting a debt which may become a burden on his heritable property; also, a writ passing the Signet, obtained by a husband, to prohibit the giving of credit to his wife; see also quot. 1861.

1532–3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 2 Any foreyne inhibitions, appeales..in anye wyse not with standynge. 1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 19 b, The decrees and inhybycyons of my lorde ordynarye of London. 1603 *Constitutions & Canons* §§ 96–98. 1621 *1st Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* 2 The Assemblie ordaines, that Inhibition shall be made to all and sundry persons, now Serving in the Ministery, who hath not entered into their charges by the order..appointed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley, Inhibition*, is a Writ to inhibite a Judge to proceed further in the cause depending before him. .. Inhibition is most commonly a Writ issuing forth of a higher Court Christian, to a lower and inferiour, upon an appeale. 1840 *Act* 3 & 4 *Vict.* c. 86 § 14 It shall be lawful for the said bishop at any time to revoke such inhibition. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 81/2 The debt on which inhibition may proceed must be founded on some obligatory written document, or established by the decree of a court. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 446/2 Inhibition against a Wife. *Ibid.* 447/1 *Inhibition of Tithes* is a writ..by which the titular of teinds is enabled to interrupt the possession of a tenant of the teinds possessing by tacit relocation. 1873 SIR R. PHILLIMORE *Eccl. Law* II. 1345 We find, in the time of Archbishop Winchelsey, a bishop prosecuted for exercising jurisdiction before the relaxation of the inhibition; and in Archbishop Tillotson's time, a bishop suspended, for acting after the inhibition. 1881 *Law Rep.* 6 Queen's Bench Div. 377 The judge issued an inhibition inhibiting the incumbent from the performance of divine service and the exercise of the cure of souls within the diocese for three months.

3. The action of preventing, hindering, or checking. Now esp. in *Physiol.* (see quot. 1883).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 1. i. II. vii, This ligation of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped up by which they should come. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 ¶ 7 It is said that no torture is equal to the inhibition of sleep, long continued. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 1 Mar. 419 By inhibition we mean the arrest of the functions of a structure or organ, by the action upon it of another, while its power to execute those functions is still retained, and can be manifested as soon as the restraining power is removed. 1887 *Fortn. Rev.* May 742 Inhibition in one nervous sphere is often accompanied by dynamogeny in another.

Inhibitive (inhi·bitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [f. INHIBIT *v.* + -IVE.] That serves or tends to inhibit; inhibitory. Also as *sb.*, An inhibition.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi, The Lords lawes are either imperatiues of good or inhibitiues of ill. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 544 The will inhibitive so late promulged.

Inhi·bitor. *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form f. INHIBIT *v.*; cf. med.L. *inhibitor*, It. *inhibitore* (Florio, 1611).] One who inhibits. *spec.* in *Sc. Law*, One who takes out an inhibition: see INHIBITION 2 c.

1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 *Sched.* (PP), Notice of letters of inhibition .. *A. B.* (insert designation of the inhibitor) against *C. D.* 1886 *Statem. Landlaws by Counc. Inc. Law Soc.* 25 The vendor would simply have to procure the consent of the various inhibitors and persons entering caveats to their removal.

Inhibitory (inhi·bitəri), *a.* Also 5 **-ore.** [ad. med.L. *inhibitōri-us* (see INHIBIT *v.* and -ORY); in Caxton a. obs. F. *inhibitoire* (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of the nature of an inhibition; prohibitory.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 77 Her feble legacion, the whiche he wold not graunt, by cause that the dyuyne commaundementis inhibytores .. were contrarie to the same. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. x. § 39. 641 The Scots hauing made their way in the Court of Rome, procured inhibitory Letters from the Pope. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 61 Let therefore this inhibitory Statute against Bishops holding the secular jurisdiction of temporall Lordships stand ..irrepealeable. 1701 G. HOOPER *Narr. Lower Ho. Convoc. Vind.* 37 This Original Right of the Archbishop, Inhibitory of our Liberty. is the very Point in Question. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 231 That Clement..would soon be compelled to issue an inhibitory breve, forbidding all archbishops or bishops, courts or tribunals, to give judgment in the matrimonial cause of Henry against Catharine. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 417 An inhibitory mandate was a natural consequence of the conference at Calais.

2. *Physiol.* That restrains, checks, or hinders action. *Inhibitory nerve*, a nerve of which the stimulation represses or diminishes action.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 64 A system of nerves which diminish action—inhibitory nerves as they are called. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* 97 The hypothesis that alcohol narcotises the inhibitory nerve of the heart. 1883 L. BRUNTON in *Nature* 1 Mar. 420 Several authors have pointed out the analogy between inhibitory phenomena in the animal body and the effects of interference of waves of light or sound.

†**Inhi·dden,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Hidden within.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 127 Motion..by its inhidden power..brought on again to a kind of quickness.

†**Inhi·gh,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. IN-[1] or [2] + HIGH *v.*; cf. ENHIGH.] *trans.* To elevate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/1 To Inheghe, *allevare, attollere,.. exaltare, extollere.*

Inhilde, variant of INHELDE *v.*, *Obs.*

Inhir, Inhirly, obs. forms of INNER, INNERLY.

†**Inhi·ve,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IN-[1] or [2].] *trans.* To put into a hive; to HIVE.

1611 COTGR., *Enrucher*, to inhiue, or put into a hiue. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 124 Suffer not these busie Bees of Satan to put honie into them, nor there to swarme and in-hiue themselues.

†**Inhoc, -hok(e,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure formation. Known only in Lat. charters, where it is also freq. latinized as *inhoka, inhokium.* Kennett conjectures for *hoc, hok*, the sense of Du. *hoek* (MDu. and MLG. *hôk*) 'corner, angle'; but this is not otherwise evidenced in ME. If, however, the term *inheche* is etymologically related, the

second element is app. OE. *hóc* 'hook', in same sense.] A term applied in Middle English times to a piece of land (temporarily) inclosed from the fallow and put under cultivation; an inclosure (of this description).

See, as to the use of the term, Vinogradoff *Villainage in England* (1892) 226-8, Kennett *Paroch. Antiq.* Glossary s. v. Kennett's explanation is 'any corner or out-part of a common field ploughed up and sowed (and sometimes fenced off) within that year wherein the rest of the same field lay fallow. It is now called..in Oxfordshire a *hitching*.' But the notion of a *corner* or *out-part* appears to have no other foundation than Kennett's conjectured derivation.

1214 *Sarum Stat.* in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) Gloss. s.v., Idem canonicus habebit omnes fructus terræ..preter illud inhok, quod ad warettum pertinet. 1268 *Oseney Reg.* ibid., Obligavit se..quod nunquam de dicta pastura..inhokam faciet in prejudicium dicti abbatis. 1281 *Ibid.* I. 419 Frater Walterus..fieri fecit quoddam inhoc in campo waretabili .. per quod Frater Willielmus dicebat se de communi pastura ibidem disseisiri. *a* 1300 *Malmesbury Cart.* (Rolls) II. 286. [1892 Vinogradoff *Villainage in Eng.* 228 A new species of arable—the manured plot under 'inhoc'—came into use, and disturbed the plain arrangement of the old-fashioned three courses.]

Hence †**Inhok**(e *v.* (in L. form *inhōkāre*), to inclose and put under crop (part of a fallow).

1265-6 *Gloucester Cart.* (Rolls) III. 36 Et de predicto campo possunt inhokari quolibet secundo anno 40 acre, et valet inde commodum eo anno 10 solidos. 1301 in *Registr. Monast. de Winchelcumba* (1892) 256 Permiserit inhokare. *Ibid.*, Nunquam alias [terras] inhokabunt.

†**Inho·gged**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [In-2.]

1611 Florio, *Inporcito*, inhogged, inswined.

†**Inho·ld**, *v. Obs.* [f. In-1 + Hold *v.*]

1. *trans.* To hold within; to contain, enclose.

1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* I. i. § 7 This light..which the Sunne inholdeth and casteth forth. 1628 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xxiii. 76, I haue knowne..a merry face, inhold a discontented soule. *Ibid.* xliii. 128 Who will cast away the whole body of the Beast, because it inheld both guts and ordure?

2. To hold in, keep in, retain.

1726 E. Erskine *Serm.* Wks. 1871 I. 185 Grace is not for inholding but for outgiving.

3. *intr.* To contain oneself, refrain or keep *from*.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* 149, I can hardly inhold from inveighing on his memory.

†**Inho·lder.** *Obs.* [f. prec., or as prec.]

1. A tenant.

a 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vii. 17 If ye please it [the world] into parts divide, And every parts inholders to convent.

2. That which holds or contains.

1660 S. Fisher *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 510 Which words Pillar and Ground should not be taken for the Supporter, Upholder or Foundation, nor Inholder of Truth. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 148 To think of any other .. way of making the body the souls inholder.

Inholder, obs. form of Inn-holder.

†**Inhominious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [repr. *inhommineuse* of the F. text, app. a distortion of *ignominieuse*, as if from L. *in-* not + *homin-em* man: cf. Abhominal.] ? Ignominious.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. G iv, She .. reputed it to be doon in opprobre and confusion, inhomynyouse and full of despyte.

†**Inho·nest,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inhonestus*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *honestus* Honest; in ME. prob. a. OF. *inhoneste* (Godef.).]

1. Dishonourable, disgraceful, shameful; indecent, vile.

1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Þe fole takinges and inhoneste ine zenne of lecherie. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 269 Spekynge to that woman. wordes inhoneste. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 42 That whiche is inhonest to auoyde vtterly. 1534 — *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 83 In that behalfe an inhonest victorye folowed an honest cause. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 303/1 Haunting of strumpets, or inhoneste Woemen.

2. Void of good manners; ungentlemanly. *rare.*

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. 65 If any man be aboute to pleade any cause, [and] he studyeth by the way or in walkynge alone .. it maye not be reprehended, but if he do this same in bankettynge or at the tauerne, he maye seme inhonest [L. *inhumanus*] bycause he knoweth not tyme.

†**Inho·nestate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inhonestāre*, f. *inhonestus*: see prec.] 'To shame, to dishonest' (Cockeram, 1623).

So †**Inhonesta·tion** [late L. *inhonestātio*], 'a shaming or disgracing, a making dishonest' (Phillips, 1658).

†**Inho·nestly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Inhonest + -ly 2.] Dishonourably, shamefully, indecently, discreditably.

1340 *Ayenb.* 177 Me zeneȝeþ wel ofte..be fole takinges and inhonesteliche. 1522 R. Fox in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 8 If I shuld sodenly relinquyshe theme, I shuld unreasonabely & inhonestly disapoynt many maters & persons. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 109 That he wold not do so foolishlie and inhonestlye, yea, so cruelly and unmercyfullie to the realme of Scotland.

†**Inho·nesty.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *inhonestāt-em* (Tertullian): see Inhonest and Honesty.] The quality of being 'inhonest'; also, that which is 'inhonest', indecent, or filthy.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Tulle on Friendsh.* (Caxton, 1481) B iv, Therfor lete this now in frendship be confermed that we desire nothinges of his inhoneste. 1509 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* 27 Sept. (Rec. Soc.) 124 To tak .. of euery flescheour .. for the clengeing of thair inhonestie and filth..four pennies ilk quarter.

Inhonour, variant of Enhonour *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Inhoo·d,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [In-2.]

1611 Florio, *Inscuffiare*, to inquoife, to inhood.

†**Inhoo·p,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In-1 or 2 + Hoop *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To place or enclose in a hoop, to surround with a hoop.

[1596 Davies *Epigr.* (N.), Cocking in hoopes is now all the play.] 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. iii. 38 His Cocks do winne the Battaile still of mine, When it is all to naught: and his Quailes euer Beate mine (in hoopt) at odds.

†**Inho·rn,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [In-2.]

1611 Florio, *Incornare*, to horne, to inhorne.

†**Inhorta·tion.** *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action f. L. *inhortārī* to incite.] Instigation.

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 233 By the inhortacyon and advertisment of a chapleyne off my lady.

Inhospitable (inhɒ·spităb'l), *a.* [a. OF. *inhospitable* (15–16th c. in Godef.) = It. *inhospitabile*, ad. med. or mod.L. *inhospitābilis* (= L. *inhospitālis*): see In-3 and Hospitable.] Not hospitable.

1. Of persons, their actions, disposition, etc.: Not disposed to welcome and entertain strangers; withholding hospitality from guests or visitors.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 4/28 Inhospitable, *inhospitabilis*. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Sect. xiv. § 18. 47 He found the inhabitants of a little village so inhospitable, as to refuse to give him entertainment. 1671 Milton *Samson* 989 Jael, who, with inhospitable guile Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nailed. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iii. 22 The Coast is inhospitable as well as the People. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 172/2 But I assured him, that, on account of his inhospitable treatment, he would receive nothing from me. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. v, What on earth could make you so inhospitable to your Uncle's guest?

2. *transf.* Of a region, coast, etc.: Not affording or offering shelter or entertainment.

1616 Bullokar, *Inhospitable*, harbourles: not fit to entertaine one. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 Our journey lay sometimes through inhospitable straits. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 306 All places else Inhospitable appear and desolate. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 57 We .. were now proceeding to an hostile, or at best, a desart and inhospitable coast. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* III. viii. (1875) 112 The gardeners of an inhospitable climate contend against the natural sunshine of the south. 1880 Geikie *Phys. Geog.* iv. 270 Its arid sandy surface stretches for leagues as an inhospitable desert.

Hence **Inhospitabi·lity, Inho·spitableness,** the quality or character of being inhospitable.

1641 Evelyn *Diary* 27 Sept., We, impatient of the tyme and inhospitablenesse of the place, sailed again. 1658 Phillips, *Inhospitality*, or *Inhospitability*. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxviii. (1856) 353 Never leaving this utter destitution, this frigid inhospitableness. 1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 122/1 [Arabia] occupies a very isolated position, partly on account of the inhospitableness of its coasts.

Inhospitably (inhɒ·spităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inhospitable manner; without or in contravention of hospitality.

1667 Milton *P. L.* XII. 168 Of guests he makes them slaves, Inhospitably. 1742 Francis *Horace, Ep.* I. xiv. (R.), For what you call inhospitably drear, To me with beauty and delight appear.

†**Inho·spital,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inhospitālis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *hospitālis* hospitable, Hospital *a.* Cf. OF. *inhospital* (Godef.).] = Inhospitable.

1597-8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. v. 98 Or lonely Hermits cage inhospitall. 1608-11 — *Epist.* V. viii, Some inhospitall sauages make fearful delusions by sorcerie vpon the shore, to fright strangers from landing. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* VII. xi. 595 They shewed themselves inhospitall and treacherous. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* I. 27 There being no Innes for entertainment throughout inhospitall Turkie. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* 296 Breach of Faith .. is the most odious Inhospital and inhumane .. of moral offences. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) IX. iv. 111 By such an act of inhospital barbarity, as before was unheard of.

Hence †**Inho·spitally** *adv.*, inhospitably.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 482 A Hawke had beene admitted..which being whole, he inhospitally slew many of these co-hospitall weaker Fowles, and was .. expelled this Bird-Colledge.

†**Inhospita·lious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *inhospitāli-s* (see prec.) + -ous.] Inhospitable.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. 240 Inhospitalious, Mutinous, and Hypocrites the best.

Inhospitality (inhɒspitæ·lĭti). [ad. L. *inhospitālitās*, f. *inhospitālis* inhospitable: see above and -ity. Perh. immed. through F. *inhospitalité* (1530 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or practice of being inhospitable; want of kindness in the reception or entertainment of strangers or visitors.

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 323 Our naturall inhospitalitie and disdaine of straungers. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 The Seas beare also the names of .. the Euxine by a contrarie appellation, for their inhospitalitie. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 323/2 Inhospitality is a vehement opinion,..that Guests ought to be shunn'd. 1727 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 1 June Wks. 1871 IV. 557 Their inhospitality in refusing to lodge us. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 156, I did not meet with even one instance of rudeness or inhospitality. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 122 It was here .. that he learned the inhospitality of the free states to the freed negroes.

†**Inhou·se,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In-1 + House *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To house.

1595 Markham *Sir R. Grinvile* (Arb.) 51 And there inhoused with their mother Night, All foure deuise, how heauen and earth to spight.

†**Inhou·sehold,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [In-1.] *trans.* To domesticate.

1611 Florio, *Infamigliarsi*, to become familiar or to inhoushould himselfe.

Inhuman (inhiū·măn), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5 inhumayn, 6–7 inhumane, -aine, 7– inhuman. [ad. L. *inhūmān-us*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *hūmānus* Human. In earliest examples app. after F. *inhumain, -aine* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).

The stress was originally, as in F., on the final syllable, but by the close of the 16th c. metrical evidence shows the distinction of *inhu'man* and *inhuma'ne* in verse, though without apparent distinction of meaning. The prose pronunciation was then probably *inhu'man*, but the spelling *inhumane* was almost invariable till after 1700 (cf. Human, Humane). After the spelling *inhuman* came in, the spelling and pronunciation *inhuma'ne* became app. very rare. Bailey (after 1730), Johnson, and other 18th c. dictionaries which distinguish *hu'man* and *huma'ne* in pronunciation and sense, recognize for the negative only *inhu'man*, and Todd 1818 appears not to have known *inhuma'ne*, for he says 'There is now no distinction observed between *inhuman* and *inhumane*: formerly it was *inhumane* with the accent on the last syllable'. Ash 1775 distinguishes '*Inhu'man*, barbarous, cruel, void of compassion', and '*Inhuma'ne*, void of tenderness, unkind (*But not much used*)'. The second entry may refer only to the 17th c. word. None of the 19th c. dictionaries, until quite recently, record *inhumane* (exc. as an obsolete form of *inhuman*). It may therefore be concluded that *inhumane* in current use has been formed afresh on *humane*, in order to provide an exact negative to the latter, and thus a word of milder meaning than *inhuman*. (In treating the two words, we place under Inhuman all quots. bef. 1600 however spelt, all 17th c. metrical quots. which show the stress on *hu'*, and all 17th c. or later examples spelt *inhuman*.)]

1. Of persons: Not having the qualities proper or natural to a human being; *esp.* destitute of natural kindness or pity; brutal, unfeeling, cruel. Also *fig.* of things.

1481 Caxton *Godefroy* CCVII. 303 That Inhumayn baylly, whiche was ful of cruelte and of pryde, louyd not the Cristen men. 1548 W. Patten *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. b v b, Ye would neuer shew your selues inhumaine and ingrate towardes hym. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* V. ii. 178 Her spotlesse Chastity, Inhumaine Traytors, you constrain'd and for'st. 1613-16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i. B iij, What wretch inhumane? or what wilder blood .. Could leaue her so disconsolate? 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VIII. 67 Love lent the Sword; the Mother struck the Blow; Inhuman she; but more inhuman thou. — *Georg.* II. 788 E'er sounding Hammers forg'd th' inhumane Sword. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 247 We impart To you, the thoughts of no inhuman heart. 1755 *Man* ii. 4 Those who unman themselves, by debasing their nature .. we shall call by the name of inhuman. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., The inhuman mother has been taken into custody.

b. Of actions, conduct, etc.: Brutal, savage, barbarous, cruel.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 45 To this inhumayn occysion was come themperoure Charlemayn. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 90 b, His poore subjectes came with lamentacions and cryes shewyng his grace of the crueltie of the Frenchemen and of their inhumaine dealyng with them. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 844 Loathing this inhumane feasting with humane flesh. 1641 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* IV. § 105 The most Barbarous and Inhumane Cruelties. 1739 Throp *Let. to Swift* 10 Dec., S.'s Lett. 1768 IV. 233 The cruel and inhuman behaviour of that monster. 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* VII. 301 Apollonides .. set fire to the building: the Five Hundred perished in the flames .. The conduct of Apollonides seems to us inhuman. 1884 Pae *Enstace* 57 Recall the inhuman words, and let us forget that they were uttered.

2. Not pertaining to or in accordance with what is human, in form, nature, intelligence, etc.; not of the ordinary human type.

1568 Tilney *Disc. Mariage* A vij b, What thing is more inhumane, than for man to contemne that as profane which the eternall hath halowed? 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 900 Of Seales and Sea-monsters, or other more unnaturall and monstrous inhumane shape. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 511 Can thus Th' Image of God in man..To such unsightly sufferings be debas't Under inhuman pains? 1838 D. Jerrold *Men of Char., J. Applejohn* xvii, The human and inhuman wonders painted thrice the size of life. 1862 W. W. Story *Roba di R.* vii. (1864) 131 There is a great deal of human nature in mankind, wherever you go,—except in Paris, perhaps, where Nature is rather inhuman and artificial.

†B. as *sb.* A brutal person. *Obs. rare.*

1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 30, I had been six and thirty dayes thus abandoned by these Inhumanes. 1709 Mrs. Manley *Secr. Mem.* (1736) IV. 158 If your Highness will not rank yourself on the side of those Inhumans. 1755 *Man* xvi. 5 We..will treat all their despisers as inhumans.

Inhumane (inhiūmē·n), *a.* Also 7 -aine. [ad. L. *inhūmān-us*: see prec. In later use f. In-3 + Humane: see note under Inhuman.]

†1. = Inhuman 1. *Obs.*

(Here are included 17th c. metrical examples which show the stress on *a'ne*, and 18th c. prose instances with the spelling *inhumane*, after *inhuman* had become the prevalent spelling. But these latter may possibly have been pronounced *inhu'man*, and be only archaic retentions of the 17th c. spelling.)

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 That rude law is torne, And disannuld, as too too inhumane, That Lords ore pesants should such seruice straine. 1617 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* xxi. 76 Broyls inhumaine devyding humane harts. 1710 Hearne *Collect.* III. 30 He was so inhumane to Mrs. Bull

..whom he married that it shorten'd her days. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 180 The Desolation was so great, that the most inhumane Heart would be moved thereat. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. III. 231 He rejected with indignation the idea that any race of men was born to servitude, as irreligious and inhumane.

†2. Uncivilized, uncultured, impolite: cf. HUMANE *a.* 2, INHUMANITY 2. *Obs.*

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 125 There's nothing so absurd, or vain, Or barbarous, or inhumane, But if it lay the least Pretence To Piety and Godliness .. Does sacred instantly commence.

3. Not humane; destitute of compassion for misery or suffering in men or animals.

1822 E. PARKER in Dowden *Shelley* II. 487 He would become as humane as he is now inhumane. 1851 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 212 He is to serve up a 'crimped cod'—a most inhumane dish.

Hence **Inhuma·nely** *adv.*, †a. = INHUMANLY (*obs.*); b. Not humanely, without compassion for suffering (but not with active cruelty).

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* II. 144 No Iew, no Turke, would vse a Christian So inhumanely as this Puritan. 1684 GOODMAN *Wint. Even. Conf.* III. (1720) 317 (T.) Whatsoever pretends to be a divine law, and can be made appear to be inhumanely rigorous .. is either no law of his, or at the least is not rightly interpreted.

Inhumanity (inhiūmæ·nĭti). [a. F. *inhumanité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *inhūmānitāt-em*, n. of quality f. *inhūmānus* INHUMAN.]

1. The quality of being inhuman or inhumane; want of human feeling and compassion; brutality, barbarous cruelty.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 23, I shall kepe the ryght well .. for to falle in suche inhumanyte or furour. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Lv, What inhumanite suffers that I see the liffinge .. and that I lette [thee] be taken awaie to..deathe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 313 Hardnesse, inhumanitie, crueltie, and all kinde of barbarousnesse. 1675 COCKER *Morals* 55 T' insult, or exult over Misery, Shews baseness mixt with inhumanity. 1785 BURNS *Man was made to mourn* vii, Man's inhumanity to Man Makes countless thousands mourn! 1838 J. MARTIN *Rem., Serm.* v. 134 Inhumanity to any animal..is manifestly inconsistent with the great law. 1876 Miss BRADDON *J. Haggard's Dau.* I. 17 'And you would see a fellow creature perish', cried Haggard, horrified at this inhumanity.

b. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an inhuman or cruel deed.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 What an Inhumanity it is, to deprive parents of that comfort. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 332 All the inhumanities whereinto we have most imprudently hurryed you. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI. 550 Despots are not always obeyed when they command inhumanities. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Society* vii. 217 The grosser inhumanities of the past.

†2. Want of the politeness or courtesy proper to civilized men. (Cf. HUMANITY 3 a.) *Obs.*

1557 F. SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 155 in *Babees Bk.* 339 Thy felowes salute In token of loue, Lest of inhumanitie they shall thee reproue. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 523 It were inhumanitie in us, not to acknowledge a beholdingnesse to them. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* vii. (1824) 48 The rudenesse of those who must make up their want of justice, with inhumanity, and impudence.

Inhu·manize, *v. rare.* [f. INHUMAN + -IZE.] *trans.* To render inhuman, to make cruel.

1871 *Standard* 5 Jan., Every day brings fresh proofs of the inhumanising effects of war.

†**Inhu·manlike,** *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. INHUMAN + -LIKE.] = next.

1595 *Blanchardyn* v. B j b, The man that so inhumainlike had left him in this distresse.

Inhumanly (inhiūmănli), *adv.* Forms: see INHUMAN. [f. INHUMAN + -LY 2.] In an inhuman manner; barbarously, cruelly.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 54 The false enterpryse of Charlemayne .. shalle this daye make me Inhumaynly for to deye. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 32 Having so ingratefully, nay rather inhumanely dealt with me. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v. i, I asked her who had used her so inhumanely: She answered, Turkish Pyrates. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 677 What are these..who thus deal Death Inhumanly to men? 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1878/2 That Horrid and Inhumanly-bloody-designed Villany. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* XXX. (1869) II. 156 Many thousand Christians were inhumanly massacred. 1863 *Dublin Even. Mail* 4 Dec. 4/3 To see .. the negro race inhumanly treated.

Inhu·manness. *rare.* Forms: see INHUMAN. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INHUMANITY.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 498 The inhumanenesse of those Syrian Kings. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1895 *Times* 3 Jan. 4/4 With grim inhumanness.

Inhumate (inhiū·mēlt, i·nhiumēlt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *inhumāt-*, ppl. stem of *inhumāre* to INHUME.] *trans.* To inhume, bury (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 25* To demonstrate, what too long silence once did inhumate. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 570 Of bodies fifty, not inhumated. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 204 Inhumated were most—but some were cast Unnoted upon pyres. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 151 When he sees my body either burnt or inhumated.

Inhumation (inhiumē·ı̆·ʃən). [n. of action f. L. *inhumāre* (see prec. and -ATION). Cf. F. *inhumation* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); med.L. had prob. **inhumātio.*]

1. The action or practice of burying in the ground; the fact or condition of being buried; interment, burial of the dead (in quot. 1665 of the living).

1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom. Emp.* 379 The manner of his death and inhumation I read not of. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 2 The soberest Nations have rested it two wayes, of simple inhumation and burning. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 18 Death, by the Sword, was threatned unto Men, and to Women Inhumation, or Burial alive. 1760 BURN *Eccl. Law* (1767) I. 233 (Jod.) The place of inhumation was without the walls. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. iii. 73 Simple inhumation, is the most ancient of all modes of disposing of the dead. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* x. 367 Cremation, however, did not altogether abolish the older practice of inhumation.

2. The burying of a thing under ground.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* IV. 65 Most plants, though green above-ground, maintain their original white below it .. Green..[being] separable in many upon ligature or inhumation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 353 We must conclude, that the origin of a large part of the covering of Herculaneum was long subsequent to the first inhumation of the place.

fig. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 442 We curse it [the revival of letters], as the inhumation of European originality in works of genius for ever. 1824 JAS. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* I. 223 The opposition party had only begun to effect a resurrection from that inhumation which it suffered from the aristocratical terrors engendered by the French revolution.

†3. An obsolete chemical process: see quots.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 *Inhumation* is the setting of two pots (the head of the uppermost being very well covered and luted, with his bottome boared full of little pin-holes, and sure fastened to that which is underneath in the ground) and burying them with earth to a certain depth, having a circular fire made for distillatory transudation *per descensum*. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 22 And therefore we distill them .. But we doe it sweetly and with inhumation, lest the excessive Fire consume the sought for subtilties.

Inhume (inhiū·m), *v.* Also 8 enhume. [ad. L. *inhumāre* (Pliny), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *humus* ground, earth. Cf. F. *inhumer* (1413 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To inter, bury (the dead); to lay in the grave.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp., Inhume*, to bury. *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor Queenborough* IV. ii, Here's a storm Able to wake all of our name inhumed. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XXI. 376 No hand his bones shall gather, or inhume. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* XVI. (1857) 369 Not a vestige .. of their bodies occurred in the rocks or soils in which they had been originally inhumed.

fig. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* II. XXXVIII, A whole camps meat he in his gorge inhum'd. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 45, I will spare these wretches, and inhume my intended Revenge. *a* 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* XVIII, Sorrow .. in gross husks of brutes eternally inhumed. 1873 E. BRENNAN *Witch of Nemi* 63 While life and love are close inhumed by death.

b. *transf.* Of the earth or tomb: To cover (the dead). Also *fig.* ? *Obs.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 77 Here ghosts descend, whose bodies earth inhume. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 576 Th' obscure recesses of this key-cold Tomb, Do Stokesleies ashes, and remains inhume. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XI. 242 He op'd his greedy throat that might enhume A horse and horseman in its living tomb!

2. To bury (a thing) in the ground; to cover with soil. Now *rare.*

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1626) 130 Those in the turn'd-vp furrowes he inhumes. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. 256 When best to dig, and when inhume the cane. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) I. I. XIV. 316 By which the Cities were inhumed.

Hence **Inhu·med** *ppl. a.*, buried.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. lii, This their inhumed soules esteem'd their wealths. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 351 He..forces, by Runic incantation, the inhumed prophetess to utterance.

Inhungre, obs. form of ENHUNGER *v.*

†**Inhu·rled,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Hurled or violently driven in.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 36 Would God your captayn with sootherne blastpuf inhurled Heere made his arriual.

Iniac (i·niăck), *a. Anat.* [f. INI-ON + -AC. So F. *iniaque* (Littré).] = INIAL.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Iniad (i·niăd), *adv. Anat.* [f. INI-ON + *-ad*: see DEXTRAD.] In a direction towards the inion.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 165. 1808 WALKER in *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 397 Movements, which are incoincident, i. e. those which take place iniad and antiniad or backward and forward.

Inial (i·niăl), *a. Anat.* [f. INI-ON + -AL.] Of or belonging to the inion.

1808 J. BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* IX. 471 The eye is turned round, so as to describe .. a cone .. whose apex is pointed to the inial aspect. 1814 J. H. WISHART tr. *Scarpa's Hernia* p. XV, The aspect or position of those parts near the *corona* are *coronal*..and that of those next the *inion*, *inial*.

Iniamb, variant of ENJAMB *v.*, *Obs.*

Inibbit, obs. form of INHIBIT *v.*

Iniciall, Inicion, obs. ff. INITIAL, INITION.

Inidoneity (inəidonē·ĭti). *rare*⁻¹. [IN- 3; perh. after a med. or mod.L. **inidōneitās.*] Want of fitness; unfitness.

1894 *Ch. Times* 19 Jan. 75 Townsend was pronounced [in Oct. 1570] incapable of holding a living with cure of souls, inasmuch as he was not a 'clerk' within the meaning of the ecclesiastical, i. e. canon, law. He ought to be deprived for inidoneity, and a fresh vacancy created.

Inido·neous, *a. rare*⁻⁰. [IN- 3; prob. after a med.L. **inidōneus.*] Not idoneous; unfit.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**I·nigist, inighist.** *Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *Iniguiste, Inigiste*, ad. Sp. *Iñiguista*, f. *Iñigo* obs. or arch. variant of *Ignacio*, Ignatius.] A follower of Ignatius Loyola; a Jesuit.

1686 tr. *Bonhours' Ignatius* IV. 247 The People call'd them Inigists from the Name of Inigo, which in Spanish signifies Ignatius. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xii. 78 Andrew du Val..who was intirely devoted to the Inighists.

Inigma, obs. form of ENIGMA.

†**Inima·ginable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *inimāginābilis* (Erasmus), f. *in-* (IN-3 + *imāginābilis* IMAGINABLE; cf. F. *inimaginable* (16th c., Montaigne).] Unimaginable.

1533 tr. *Erasmus' Com. Crede* T vij b, God is as muche innominable as he is inymaginable and inuisible. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 290 They [heavenly delights] must be thought to be inimaginable. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* I. *ad fin.*, What harmony there is in the words of erudition! The musick of them is inimaginable.

†**Inimi, inimy, inymy, inemye, innamy,** obs. Sc. forms of ENEMY. (App. influenced by L. *inimicus*. Still so pronounced in Ireland.)

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xxiv, Off Inymyis takin and led away We weren all. *Ibid.* clvi, The wyly fox, the wedowis Inemye. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 11 Quhilk is grit plessour to our auld innamy. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 94 The deuil .. quhilk is our crwel inimi. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 78 Grete mercy schawin to His inimeis.

†**Ini·mic,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *inimīc-us* unfriendly.] Adverse, harmful, inimical.

1696 LOCKE *Let. to Clarke* 18 May in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xii. 307 To get off the remainder of my cough before I venture into that inimic air.

Ini·micable, *a. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + AMICABLE, after L. *inimicus* enemy, INIMICAL.] = INIMICAL.

1805 E. DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 118 Self-interest, inimicable to the felicity of others. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 236 Slavery is inimicable to the procreation of children.

Inimical (ini·mikăl), *a.* [ad. late L. *inimicālis* (Sidonius), f. *inimicus* unfriendly, hostile, an enemy, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *amīcus* friend: see -AL.]

1. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly, hostile. Const. *to.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *List Barbarous Words, Inimical*, having an enmity against. 1758 RICHARDSON *Corr.* (1804) V. 189 Poor Dr. Clayton! inimical man! Persecutor to his power! 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 324 A prince inimical to civil and religious liberty. 1794 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 395 Nine-tenths of the nation are inimical to the government. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xi. (1862) 158 Their ravages are confined to hostile countries and inimical nations. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 24 Equally inimical to democracy and tyranny. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* II. iii. 41 The few goats on the mountain were for a time very inimical to him.

2. Adverse or injurious in tendency or influence; harmful, hurtful. Const. *to.*

1643 E. UDALL *Serm.* (1645) 18 The Papists .. slander the doctrine of salvation by faith as inimicall to good works. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 185 [Ignorant persons] are diligent to procure such things as are inimical and hurtful to it [health]. 1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 July, [To] fortify me against the winter, which has been, in modern phrase, of late years very inimical to, Madam, Your [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 169 Practices inimical to health. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* xi. 226 Fresh water is very inimical to coral.

Hence **Ini·mically** *adv.*, in an inimical or hostile manner; **Ini·micalness** = next.

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 26 Accidental inimicalness to Planets, is when they are in square or opposition, &c. the one to the other. Also Inimicalness must needs be in the Signs. 1836 SMART, *Inimically.* 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 99 Danskermen were on their part inimically estranged from their Roman kinsmen. 1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* II. viii. 107 Josephine received them not inimically.

Inimica·lity. [f. prec. + -ITY.] Unfriendliness, enmity, hostility.

1797 J. BOUCHER *Causes Amer. Rev.* vi. 243 A charge, by which it was hoped the Author's inimicality to America might have been proved. 1887 'T. GITT' (Mrs. Boulger) *Victims* I. v. 116 The decided inimicality and resistance showing through all his hostess's attempts at deprecation.

†**Inimici·tial,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as next + -AL 1.] = INIMICAL.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

†**Inimici·tious,** *a. Obs.* Also 7 en-. See also ENEMICITIOUS. [f. L. *inimīcitia* unfriendliness, enmity + -OUS.] Unfriendly, hostile, adverse; = INIMICAL.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 8 The nocent and inimicitious creatures..first the Wolfe, secondly the Leopard. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 100 Gynæcocraty is inimicitious to the law of Nature. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* i. 1 They become instantly inimicitious and destructive. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, To drive the gall .. from the gall-bladder..of his Majesty's subjects, with all the inimicitious passions which belong to them.

Hence †**Inimici·tiously** *adv.*, inimically.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. Balth. Tylcken* 1 Venomously, spitefully, hatefully, murtheringly and enimicitiously.

†**Ini·micous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inimīc-us* unfriendly + -OUS.] = INIMICAL.

1597 [implied in INIMICOUSLY below]. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Def. ix. 93 Those that pretend to be

inimicous to Episcopacy. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 58 Not only averse to God, but also inimicous unto God. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 195 A confusion raised in the Bloud and Humours by some inimicous Particles contained in their mass. 1727 S. SWITZER *Pract. Gard.* 192 It is hard to digest, and inimicous to the stomach.

Hence †**Inimicously** *adv.*, in an inimicous or inimical manner. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 38 b/1 They have agitated most inimicously [*mispr.* inmiciously] this disputatione, the one agaynst the other.

Inimitability (ini:mităbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. F. *inimitabilité* (Littré).] The quality of being inimitable.

a 1711 NORRIS (J.), According to the various modes of inimitability or participation. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 320 Delille will question the inimitability of Virgil,—his lyric passages.

Inimitable (ini·mităb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *inimitābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *imitābilis* IMITABLE; cf. F. *inimitable* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Incapable of being imitated; surpassing or defying imitation; without compare; peerless.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxiii, For the natiue and inimitable eloquence .. he semeth to put all other wryters of like matters to silence. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 922 His stile was thought to be plaine and easie, howbeit, inimitable. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 122 Such is the Character of Sempronia, in my Judgment inimitable. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 333 [It is] exquisitely performed by the inimitable chemistry of nature. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 86 The inimitable beauties of the lilies of the field. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* v. 191 We have an inimitable portrait.

2. Not deserving of imitation; not to be imitated. *rare.*

1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 6 My mind .. is not a little agitated by the outrageous conduct of France towards the United States, and at the inimitable conduct of its partisans, who aid and abet their measures.

B. as *sb.* An inimitable person.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 274 All matters betwixt me and my fair inimitable.

Hence **Ini·mitableness**, inimitability.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 99 He prais'd the inimitableness of his Love, that would feed the bodies of his Subjects with his own. 1871 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* I. ii. 18 We .. need not now have been .. lecturing .. on the inimitableness of the works of Fra Angelico.

Inimitably (ini·mităbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inimitable manner; in a way or to a degree that cannot be imitated.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* II. (1682) 117 It is so inimitably perfect. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* I. 29 All-knowing Architect, whose powerful Hand Inimitably fram'd the starry Sky. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 113 Fine, inimitably fine, is the texture of the web. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 102 The language is inimitably clear and pointed.

Ini·mitative, *a. rare.* [IN-[3].] = INIMITABLE.

1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 161 The inimitative speech, Which throned thee world's queen.

†**Ini·mitie** [a. F. *inimitié*], obs. f. ENMITY.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 414 But ony inimite or mocioun of injuris. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 42 Though on his side were parcialitie, That proved neither of them such anone, As therefore beare to him inimitie. 1642 J. LANGTON in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 48 A man quallified with greate inimitie and courage.

Inimy, var. of INIMI, *Obs.*, enemy.

†**Inindu·strious**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IN-[3].] The opposite of industrious; unindustrious.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 728 This negligent and lazy man, this in-industrious man.

In infinitum: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Ining: see INNING.

†**Ininve·stigable**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. eccl.L. *ininvestīgābilis* (Tertull.): see IN-[3] and INVESTIGABLE.] That cannot be investigated or traced out.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 203 O God of incomprehensible wisdome and ininuestigable prouidence.

Iniomous (ini,ōu·məs), *a. Ichth.* [f. mod.L. *Iniōmī*, f. Gr. ἰνί-ον (see INION) + ὦμος shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the *Iniomi*, an order or suborder of physostomous osteous fishes, having the scapular arch not connected with the sides of the cranium, but either impinging upon the nuchal region or else free.

1886 *Science* VII. 374 a (Cent.) The characteristics and families of iniomous fishes.

Inion[1] (i·ni,ǫn). *Anat.* [a. Gr. ἰνίον nape of the neck.] A ridge of the occiput; *spec.* the external occipital protuberance.

[1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Inion*, the occiput. Blancard says it is the beginning of the spinal marrow: others say it is the back part of the neck.] 1814 [see INIAL]. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 120 The superior scale of the occiput is full, rounded, and prominent; the inion more pronounced than usual in this class of dolichocephalic skulls. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* II. ii. 234.

Inion[2], dial. form of ONION.

Inioyn(e, *obs. form of* ENJOIN *v.*

†**Ini·que**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *inique* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *inīquus* unjust, etc.: see INIQUITY.] Unjust; iniquitous.

1521 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 3rd Ball., Geat me suche grace to voyde all synnes inique. 1528 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 82 To do a thing inique or unjust. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 15 Giue peace to their inique passions. 1730 TULL *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1733) 256 Their rash Practice, and Judgment more rash and Inique.

†**Ini·quitable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + EQUITABLE, after *iniquitous, iniquity*, etc.] Unjust; iniquitous. (See also INEQUITABLE.) Hence †**Ini·quitably** *adv.*, unjustly.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 401 He used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of counsel that insisted so iniquitably. *Ibid.* 421 Sensible of the prodigious injustice and iniquitable torment. *a* 1734 — *Exam.* II. v. § 31 (1740) 333 Whoever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although, .it may be as iniquitable as any Action of a single Person can be?

Iniquitous (ini·kwitəs), *a.* [f. INIQUIT-Y + -OUS: cf. *felicitous.*] Characterized by or full of iniquity; grossly unjust or unrighteous; wicked.

1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. v, These .. precedents, they produce as authorities..to justify the most iniquitous opinions. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xli. 215 *note*, These iniquitous prosecutions cost..six thousand pounds. 1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* vii. 202 The Parliament of Paris had declared the sentence illegal and the judges iniquitous. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. 27 There were many hints in the market about its being iniquitous in price.

Ini·quitously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an iniquitous manner; with gross injustice; wickedly.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 39 His grants were from the aggregate and consolidated funds of judgments iniquitously legal. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 559 The East India Company have .. very iniquitously, embroiled themselves with the country powers. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* iv, The name you have so long iniquitously borne.

Ini·quitousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being iniquitous; wickedness.

1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* I. iv. 74 It needed an organized agitation..to make their acknowledgment of that iniquitousness operative.

Iniquity (ini·kwĭti). [a. OF. *iniquité* (Oxf. Psalter, 12th c.), ad. L. *inīquitās*, n. of quality f. *inīquus* uneven, unequal, unjust, wrong, wicked, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *æquus* equal, just, fair. Cf. EQUITY.]

1. The quality of being unrighteous, or (more often) unrighteous action or conduct; unrighteousness, wickedness, sin; sometimes, esp. in early use, Wrongful or injurious action towards another, infliction of wrong, injury; *in mod. use generally* connoting gross injustice or public wrong.

13.. *K. Alis.* 132 He thenkith to yeilde him his iniquitè. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 206 Sa sal þis tempil clengit be Of al fylth and Iniquite. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 82 Creon..That lord is now of Thebes the Citee Fulfild of Ire and of Iniquitee. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 12 Agabondus replenysshed of al inyquyte put to dethe..his broder. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiii. 27 Departe from me all ye workers off iniquytie. 1554–9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 5 Hys ryghtyusnes ys owr, owr inequyte ys hys. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. i. 5 Till the world from his perfection fell Into all filth and foule iniquitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xviii. 90 They that have Soveraigne power, may commit Iniquity. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) I. x. 391 The iniquity and unrelenting cruelty exercised. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* v, Leagues, though holy termed .. made to under-prop Iniquity, and crush the sacred truth.

b. *pl.* Unrighteous acts or doings, sins; wrongful acts, injuries.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 In satisfaccoun and recompence of myn Inyquytees and fawtes before don. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* viii. 12, I wilbe mercifull over their iniquyties. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi. (1848) 133 That this early Death may argue the Measure of his Iniquities exceeding great. *a* 1714 SHARP *Wks.* (1754) II. Serm. i. 7 When their *iniquities are at full, he will not fail to repay vengeance* into their bosom. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 386 Removing the oppressions and iniquities of the Oude government.

†2. Want or violation of equity; injustice, unfairness. *Obs.* exc. as implied in 1.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 301 In the measuring of ten quarters,..they lose one through the iniquitie of the bushell. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 29. 54 Actions may be so diversified by circumstances, and the Civill Law, that what's done with equity at one time, is guilty of iniquity at another. 1748 G. WHITE *Serm.* (MS.), This is their Due,..and therefore 'tis great Iniquity to repay *them in any other sort.*

3. *Sc. Law.* (See quots.)

1757 ERSKINE *Princ. Scot. Law* (ed. 2) I. ii. § 20 A judge is said to commit iniquity, when he either delays justice, or pronounces sentence, in the exercise of his jurisdiction, contrary to law. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Iniquity*, ..a technical expression, usually applied to the decision of an inferior judge who has decided contrary to law; he is in that case said to have committed iniquity.

4. The name of a comic character or buffoon in the old morality plays, also called the VICE, representing some particular vice, or vice in general.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, III. i. 82 Thus, like the formall Vice, Iniquitie, I morallize two meanings in one word. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* I. i, *Pug.* And lend me but a Vice, to carry with me..Fraud, Or Covetousness, or lady Vanity Or old Iniquity. *Sat.* I'll call him hither. *Enter* Iniquity.

b. As a name for the devil.

1899 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 10/2 The evil toon the nine maidens danced to—the very toon that was played by Old Iniquity hisself.

†5. Unfavourableness, unfavourable or adverse influence or operation. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 31 Lest .. throwghe the iniquitie of time, forgetfullnes shoulde in that poinct prevayle. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 160 The skilfull workeman dooth redeeme the iniquitie of that element [water]. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 4 The very stones..have yeelded long agoe to the iniquitie of time. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 3 (1622) 263 They all were destroyed by the iniquitie of Fortune.

†**Ini·quous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *inīqu-us* (see prec.) + -OUS.] Unjust, unfair; wicked, iniquitous.

1654 EMMOT *North. Blast* 2 A rabble of iniquous persons, not worthy the Saints to interveen. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 12 Be not Stoically mistaken in the equality of sins, nor commutatively iniquous in the valuation of transgressions. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. I. II. § 3. 32 *He cannot in himself be esteem'd iniquous, or unjust.* 1724 R. WELTON *Subst. Chr. Faith* 221 That iniquous power, heretofore, attainted the Lord's Anointed.

Inirritability (ini:rităbi·lĭti). [IN-[3].] The quality of not being irritable; insusceptibility to excitement.

1793 BEDDOES *Scurvy* 51 The inirritability of the muscular fibres of the heart. 1817 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* (1822) 124 *We must increase the stimulus of our aliment as the* inirritability of our system increases. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder* Wks. XIII. 120 That worst..of all diseases, weariness of daily life, inirritability of the nerves to the common stimulants which life supplies, seized upon him.

Inirritable (ini·rităb'l), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not irritable or susceptible of excitement; devoid of irritability.

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) I. 439, *I suppose when the* stomach becomes inirritable, that there is at the same time a deficiency of gastric acid. 1814 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 345 My skin is neither hardened by labour nor inirritable by nature. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 434 In the third..variety the whole system appears to be not so much rendered inirritable to stimulants, as to be suddenly exhausted of its whole stock of nervous power.

Inirritant (ini·ritănt), *a.* and *sb.* [IN-[3].] a. *adj.* Not irritant; not producing irritation. b. *sb.* An inirritant substance or drug.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 458 A nutritious but inirritant regimen was prescribed. *Ibid.* IV. 231 Inirritants and narcotics may be had recourse to with more advantage.

Ini·rritative, *a.* ? *Obs.* [IN-[3].] Characterized by absence of irritation.

1796 A. DUNCAN *Ann. Med.* I. 214 Inirritative Fever.. Inirritative debility.

Inisle, variant of ENISLE *v.*

I-nipered, ME. pa. pple. of NITHER *v.*

Initial (ini·ʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 **iniciall, inytiall.** [ad. L. *initiāl-is*, f. *initi-um* beginning: see -AL. In some early instances perh. immed. a. F. *initial, inicial* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a beginning; existing at, or constituting, the beginning of some action or process; existing at the outset; primary; sometimes = elementary, rudimentary.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 b, The iniciall feare, that is to say, the feare of good begynners. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 4 There is .. a meane Offyce or inytiall, also a perfyte Offyce. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xiv. 95 Our initial age is .. capable of any impression from the documents of our Teachers. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) IV. 138 He is past many initial difficulties. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xii. 227 The initial paragraph of Dryden's well-known poem. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 55 The square of the initial velocity. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* iv. 169 The vernal equinox being the initial point of longitudes. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* ii. 58 Pope would seem to have been almost in the initial stage of mental disease.

b. *Math. Initial line*: the line from which the angle is reckoned in polar co-ordinates (see CO-ORDINATE B. 2); also called the *axis*.

1844 HYMERS *Int. Calc.* (ed. 3) 195 θ the angle made by ρ with the initial line.

c. *Bot.* Applied to cells from which a mass of tissue is formed by successive division.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 40 The Initial cell is not the Mother-cell of the stoma, but divides further, once or several times in succession. *Ibid.* 108 This layer of cells, which relatively to the cork-formation may be called the *initial* layer, is the epidermis itself in certain cases of normal development of Dicotyledons. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 105 The cells from which these primordial layers or masses of nascent tissues arise are known as *initial cells.*

2. Standing at the beginning of a word, paragraph, or division of a book or writing, or of the alphabet: as an *initial letter.*

In old manuscripts frequently, and in modern printing occasionally, the initial letters at the heads of paragraphs or sections are made large and more or less ornamental.

1622 S. WARD *Christ is All in All* (1627) 9 The A and Ω .. two Letters .. the principall, initiall, and finall of the Alphabet. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1559 (R.) At the end of every section, the initial letters of his name that had translated it, were printed, as W. E...for Will. Exon. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 32 In the initial letter are the portraits of the King sitting on the throne delivering the patent to the Earl [etc.]. 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 781/1 The work has been usually cited by numbers, not by initial words. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 101 Vasari intimates that the initial or large-letter writing was a distinct occupation about 1350.

B. *sb.* †1. An initial stage or element *of* something; a beginning. *Obs.*

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 313 Unregenerate man .. *having no initials of true repentance.* 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 81 A seminal or ideal disease, inserted into

the very initials of life. 1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ix. 206 Now it feels the very initials of eternal rest in itself. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ix. (1852) 122 The initial and conclusion of the world.

†b. An elementary book on some subject of study. *Obs.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* 2 Which .. however pretended .. to be the easiest and most adapted Initials, yet 'tis certain they are far surpass'd by our Oxford Grammar.

2. An initial letter (see A. 2); *esp.* (in *pl.*) the initial letters of a person's name and surname.

1627 Ussher *Lett.* (1686) 383 There being but 22 of them [letters] .. without any difference of Initials and Finals. 1735 E. Curll in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 24 P. T. are not, I dare say, the true Initials of your Name. 1829 Lytton *Disowned* v, Honest Folk..don't travel with their initials only. 1858 Masson *Milton* I. 610 It has not his full name appended to it, but only the initials 'J. M.'

b. *attrib.* Relating to, or carried on by means of, initials.

1735 E. Curll in *Pope's Lett.* I. Suppl. 24 An Initial Correspondence betwixt E. C. and P. T., and betwixt A. P. and E. C.

3. *Mus.* Each of the prescribed notes (usually called *absolute initials*) on which a Plain-song melody may begin in any given mode.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 3 The choice of the first note [of a Plain Chaunt Melody] is not left entirely to the Composer's discretion. He can only begin upon one of a series of sounds, selected from the Regular or Conceded Modulations of the Scale .. These sounds are called Absolute Initials. Their number varies in different Modes .. In the following Table, the letters enclosed in brackets denote the more unusual Initials.

Initial (ini·ʃăl), *v.* [f. prec. B. 2.] *trans.* To mark or sign with initials; to put one's initials to or upon. Hence **Ini·tialed** (-alled) *ppl. a.*, **Ini·tialing** (-alling) *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1864 in Webster. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 16 Nov. 7/6 They were initialled by the magistrate. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 7 A clerk..initialed it as evidence that the work had been brought home. 1883 Hall Caine *Cobw. Crit.* iii. 65 An initialed note to an article in the *Edinburgh*. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 4/1 The desirability of adopting the initialling system. 1884 Sir E. E. Kay in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 315/1 The deletion was initialed in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

Initialize (ini·ʃăləiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To use an initial or initials instead of the full name. b. *trans.* To designate by an initial or initials.

1833 T. Hook *Widow & Marquess* i, 'Mrs. F.' said Mr. Smith,—it was a way he had of initialising. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 78 Nobody had successfully initialized, until L. E. L. arose. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 28 June, Messrs. B—, R—, and J— (I will only initialise them) are already off on their yearly tour.

So (*nonce-wds.*) **Ini·tialism,** the use of initials; a significative group of initial letters. **Ini·tialist,** one who signs his initials instead of his full name.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 438 The blazon-loving herd of dowagers, and the more modest herd of initialists are acquitted with equal ease. 1899 R. Thomas in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 103/1 In my 'Handbook' I give an initialism of Mr. Watts's, 'P. P. C. R.'

Initially (ini·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. Initial *a.* + -ly 2.] In relation to, or in the way of, a beginning; at the beginning, at the outset, at first.

a 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 361 That upon which all the promises hang initially, is nothing but beleeving. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 61 The Minds of Believers are transformed initially into the Image of God. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1857) Introd. 25 We shall find the difference to lie initially [etc.]. 1859 R. A. Proctor in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 372/2 A globe supposed initially at rest.

†**Ini·tiament.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *initiāmenta* pl. initiation: cf. It. *initiamenti* 'the first instructions in any kinde of religion, science, or knowledge' (Florio, 1598).] (See quots.)

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Initiaments*, the first instructions in any kind of Knowledge, Science, etc. 1775 Ash, *Initiament*, a first principle in any art or science.

Initiant (ini·ʃiănt), *a.* and *sb. rare.* Also 8 *erron.* -ent. [ad. L. *initiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *initiāre* to begin, Initiate.]

A. *adj.* Beginning, incipient.

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 46 Curing an initient Bone Spavin. *Ibid.* 257 The initient or beginning Cataract.

B. *sb.* An instrument of initiation.

1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiii. 9 Taborine, the trump that hails thee, Cybele, thy initiant.

Initiary (ini·ʃiări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *initi-um* beginning + -ary.] Of or pertaining to a beginning; initial; introductory.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 298 This disease did not proceed beyond these initiary steps. 1885 *Bookseller* 5 Mar. 240/1 The 'Prologes' to each book, and the initiary one, 'W. T. to the Reader', are all duly inserted.

Initiate (ini·ʃiĕt), *v.* [f. L. *initiāt-*, ppl. stem of *initiāre* to begin, initiate, f. *initi-um* beginning. Cf. F. *initier* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *trans.* To begin, commence, enter upon; to introduce, set going, give rise to, originate, 'start' (a course of action, practice, etc.).

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Initiate*, to begin, instruct, or enter into. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 44. 1231 They feared (for the present) to initiate their attempt. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Life* (1759) III. 554 Many secret Designs only initiated then and not executed till long after. 1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 177 Feelings initiated within the body, including appetites, pains [etc.]. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 326 This king .. initiated a trade with S. America. 1883 Lely *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 224 The husband's title to the curtesy is initiated at the birth of issue, and consummated at the death of his wife.

b. *intr.* To take its beginning, commence. ? *Obs.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortality* i, The Grave..Where, end our Woes; our Joyes initiate. *a* 1681 Wharton *Festiv. & Fasts* Wks. (1683) 2 The Neomeniæ, or Feasts of New-Moons, Celebrated the First day of every Month, initiating with the New-Moons. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 While magnetism is thus progressive, some other force is acting, and therefore it does not initiate.

2. *trans.* To admit (a person) with proper introductory rites or forms into some society or office, or to knowledge of or participation in some principles or observances, esp. of a secret or occult character; hence more generally, To introduce into acquaintance with something, to instruct in the elements of any subject or practice. Const. *into*, *in* († *to*).

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1288 Those who are initiated and professed in this divine religion. *a* 1617 Bayne *On Coloss.* i. and ii. 168 To initiate and to enter men into Christ. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 40 My Lord of Essex .. though initiated to Armes, and honoured by the General in the Portugal expedition .. loved him not in sincerity. 1683 Dryden *Plutarch* 41 Our author in his old age .. initiated himself in the sacred rites of Delphos. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. Pref. 3 In Initiating young Students, nothing is more to be respected than Method. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* viii, At length my father resolved to initiate me in commerce. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* VIII. xiii, The .. father ..had him frequently at his house—initiated him betimes into his own high-born society. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 184 He is being initiated into the mysteries of the sophistical ritual. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* Pref., To initiate young people in the elements of Physical Science.

3. *intr.* a. To perform the first rite; to take the initiative. b. To undergo or receive initiation.

1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 564 The king himself initiates to the power; Scatters with quivering hand the sacred flour, And the stream sprinkles. 1896 *Daily News* 16 June 6/3 Initiation into the 'Mysteries' was certainly a source of consolation to many of the greatest spirits of the ancient world. Cicero, who had initiated, said that they enabled man 'to live happily and die with a fairer hope'.

Hence **Ini·tiating** *vbl. sb.* = Initiation (in quot. *attrib.*)

1750 Warburton *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 59 *note*, He descended into the initiating cave.

Initiate (ini·ʃiĕt), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *initiāt-us*, pa. pple. of *initiāre* to Initiate; also treated as pa. pple. of the latter (? as short for *initiated*).]

A. *ppl. a.* = Initiated.

1. Admitted into some society, office, or position; instructed in some secret knowledge: see Initiate *v.* 2.

a 1610 Healey *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., The Athenians were .. initiate or matriculated into these orders. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 135 We .. that are initiate Divines. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 95 Initiate in the secrets of the skies! 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 89 With pointing finger guides the initiate youth. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 204 The symbolic meaning was left to be decyphered as before, and sacred to the initiate.

†b. *transf.* Pertaining to one newly initiated; of or belonging to a novice or unpractised person.

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* III. iv. 143 My strange and self-abuse Is the initiate feare, that wants hard vse.

2. Begun, commenced, introduced: see Initiate *v.* 1. *Tenant by the Curtesy initiate*: see quot. 1767, and cf. Initiate *v.* 1 (quot. 1883).

1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. viii. 127 As soon..as any child was born, the father began to have a permanent interest in the lands, .. and was called tenant by the curtesy initiate. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* III. vii. I. 467 This worship [of the Virgin] already more than initiate, contributed..to the violence with which the Nestorian controversy was agitated.

B. *sb.*

1. A person who has been initiated: see Initiate *v.* 2. Hence, A beginner, a novice.

1811 Coleridge *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 931 The merest initiate in reasoning will reply. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 204 When they see a respectable initiate losing his money. 1839 *Ibid.* XIX. 453 These alchemical initiates still hold themselves singularly high. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 73 The significance of which among the initiates he well knew. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 32/3 Sulla, Antony, Cicero and his friend Atticus were initiates.

†2. ? Something initiated or newly introduced: see Initiate *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 106 Having many new initiats to advaunce that stood you in more stead.

Initiated (ini·ʃiĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ed 1.] 1. Commenced, originated.

1611 Cotgr., *Initie*, initiated, entered into, begun in. 1619 Sir S. D'Ewes in *Coll. Life Time Jas. I* (1851) 77, I augmented well the initiated poem. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 1 There is no danger of an initiated attack on the part of Austria.

2. That has been admitted into some society, or to the knowledge of some occult teaching or observances; instructed in the elements of something. (Often *absol.* in *pl.* sense; rarely as sb. sing.)

1656 [see Initiative *a.* 2]. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 12 All that were..fully initiated, might fully understand them. 1673 *True Worsh. God* 55 To be held by all newly Initiated Christians. 1751 Br. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 276 There shall not be an Initiator, nor an Initiated, of the Sons or Daughters of Israel. *a* 1831 A. Knox *Rem.* (1844) I. 60 Certain to be understood only by the initiated. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 531 Removal from home and instruction from initiated members.

Initiating (ini·ʃiĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That initiates: see the verb.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 177 To initiate them by Christ's initiating sign. 1751 Br. Lavington *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 276 After parting with their money to the initiating Priests. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 52 To commence, then, with electricity as an initiating force.

Initiation (iniʃi,ēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *initiātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *initiāre* to Initiate. Cf. F. *initiation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of initiating, or fact of being initiated.

1. The action of beginning, entering upon, or 'starting' something; the fact of being begun; beginning, commencement, origination.

1641 Brightman *Predict.* 3 The Church of Germanie had its initiation or beginning in Martin Luther..in..1517. 1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 132 The Parliament .. had granted but one Subsidy since the initiation of King James his reign. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* 73 We must ever refer them back to some antecedent force .. and therefore the word initiation cannot in strictness apply. 1859 Mill *Liberty* iii. (1865) 39 The initiation of all wise or noble things, comes and must come from individuals; generally at first from some one individual. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vi. 43 Concerned in the initiation of Parliamentary measures.

2. Formal introduction by preliminary instruction or initial ceremony into some position, office, or society, or to knowledge of or participation in some principles or observances; hence generally, Admission to the knowledge, or instruction in the elements, of any subject or practice.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 81 At the time of their initiation, institution, induction and admission [into a benefice]. 1610 Br. Hall *Apol. Brownists* § 6 In the first of these is required indeede a solemne initiation by baptisme. 1659 *Order in Commons, Bernard Inn* in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. II. 302/1 Some young Gentlemen of this House have lately had disorderly Meetings which they call 'Initiations'. 1780 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 25 May, Bath is a good place for the initiation of a young lady. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* xvi. (1877) 268 A large school is a most valuable initiation into actual life.

b. *attrib.*, as *initiation fee.*

1890 Gross *Gild Merch.* I. 29 To become a gildsman .. it was necessary to pay certain initiation-fees. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 531 They always take a new name, and are supposed by the initiation process to become new beings in the magic wood.

Initiative (ini·ʃiătiv), *sb.* [a. F. *initiative* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. as Initiative *a.*]

1. That which initiates, begins, or originates; the first step in some process or enterprise; hence the act, or action, of initiating or taking the first step or lead; beginning, commencement, origination.

On one's own initiative, by one's own origination.

1793 W. Godwin *Eng. Pol. Justice* IV. viii. 351 A sensation of pain was the initiative, and put my intellectual powers into action. 1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1837) III. 118 From the absence of the leading thought, which, borrowing a phrase from the nomenclature of legislation, I may not inaptly call the *initiative*. 1818 — *Method* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) 7 There are many marked differences between Mathematical and Physical studies; but in both a previous act and conception of the Mind, or what we have called an *initiative*, is indispensably necessary, even to the mere semblance of Method. 1858 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. III. iv. 324 Theodoret's visits to Antioch .. were not made on his own initiative. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 505 Men who had followed the noble initiative of St. Paul, and who refused to receive anything from the Gentiles to whom they preached.

b. *To take the initiative* (F. *prendre l'initiative*, 1567 in Hatz.-Darm.): to take the lead, make the first step, originate some action.

1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 He has stamina; he can take the initiative in emergencies. 1858 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 570 No reform can produce real good, unless it is the work of public opinion, and unless the people themselves take the initiative.

2. The power, right, or function of initiating or originating something. Hence to *possess* or *have the initiative.*

1793 W. Godwin *Eng. Pol. Justice* I. vii. 53 Sensation is of some moment in the affair. It possesses the initiative. *Ibid.* V. xx. 544 The legislative assembly, whether it possesses the initiative, or a power of control only, in executive affairs. 1802 *Morn. Chron.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 302 If..Mr. Henry Addington is to have the initiative in the Docks. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., That branch of the legislature to which belongs of right the power to propose measures of a particular class is said to have the initiative with respect to those measures. 1844 Lever *T. Burke* (1857) II. 113 The initiative lay with you.

b. *spec., Pol. Sci.* The right of a citizen or defined number of citizens, outside the Legislature, to originate legislation, as has been established in some of the Swiss Cantons since 1869–70, and in Switzerland as a Federal Republic since 1874.

1889 Adams & Cunningham *Swiss Confed.* vi. 80 Both Referendum and Initiative are institutions which have grown up gradually in the Cantons, spreading from one to another. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 36/1 The Initiative, or right

of a body of citizens outside the Legislature to initiate proposals for the abolition, alteration, or enactment of laws. 1898 *Hazell's Annual* 643 (Switzerland) The principles of the Referendum and of the Initiative are in force. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question.

Initiative (ini·ʃiĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *initiāt-*, ppl. stem of *initiāre* to INITIATE + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by initiating; having the function, power, or faculty of beginning or originating something; of or relating to initiation, initiatory.

1642 [implied in INITIATIVELY]. 1795 HEL. M. WILLIAMS *Lett. France* I. i. (Jod.), The initiative term of captivity and death. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 108 Authority, inquisitorial and initiative. 1849 MITCHELL *Battle Summer* (1852) 128 It was initiative, as its makers hoped, to a higher progress. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 5 At the time of Rousseau's greatness the French people were initiative.

†2. = INITIATED 2. *Obs.* (Perh. an error.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Initiative, Initiated* (*initiatus*), which hath ended his Apprentiship, or is a young beginner in the first Principles; licensed or admitted to.

Ini·tiatively, *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.] In the way of initiation or origination.

1642 T. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 5 Some may say, that this power of ruling is but ministerially in the officers, and initiatively, conclusively, and virtually in the people. 1832 in *Mem. Bp. Blomfield* (1863) I. viii. 207 Parliament would probably be jealous of any distinct body legislating, even only initiatively, in Church matters.

Initiator (ini·ʃiˌeˈtəɹ). [a. late L. *initiātor* (Tertull.), agent-n. f. *initiāre* to INITIATE.] One who or that which initiates.

1676 COLES, *Initiator*, which doth initiate. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. iv. Wks. 1811 II. 68 The interpreters of these holy Mysteries, the Hierophants and Initiators. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 276 Initiators into the mysteries. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1853) 125 Regarded as the initiator of a new epoch.

Initiatory (ini·ʃiĕtŏri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *initiāt-*, ppl. stem of L. *initiāre* to INITIATE + -ORY.]

1. Such as pertains to or constitutes the beginning or first steps; initial, introductory, opening, first.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* x. iii, It hath been [illegible]er the fashion of God, to exercise his champions with some [illegible]iatory incounters. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ₱ 5, [illegible]ound..the principal Defect of our English Discipline to [illegible]e in the Initiatory Part. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 545 Prepared for that result by the initiatory sentence. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 51 The initiatory stage of legal proceedings may well have been gone through.

2. Pertaining or tending to initiation; serving to initiate into some society, or some special knowledge or study: see INITIATE *v.* 2, INITIATION 2.

1632 G. HERBERT *Country Parson* xxiii, He hath gotten to himself some insight in things ordinarily incident and controverted .. by reading some initiatory Treatises in the Law. 1734 A. YOUNG *Idol. Corrupt. Relig.* I. 46 (T.) It being the initiatory rite of their religion. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* VI. i. Wks. 1811 V. 291 Which he did by the initiatory Rite of water-baptism. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. iii. (1875) 53 The Manichees represented the initiatory discipline as founded on a fiction or hypothesis. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 532 The girls go into the wood or initiatory hut for a few months before marriage.

B. *sb.* Something that serves to initiate; an initiatory rite.

1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 65 Baptism is a constant initiatory of the Proselyte.

Hence **Ini·tiatorily** *adv.*, in an initiatory manner.

1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 148 And so sufficiently initiatorily to make good that of the Psalmist, Kings shall bring gifts.

Initiatress (ini·ʃiˌeˈtrĕs). [f. INITIATOR + -ESS.] A female initiator.

1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* Introd. 23 France.. believes the other peoples of Europe to be preparing themselves..for a like achievement, and..she is conscious of her power and influence upon them as an initiatress and example.

Initiatrix (iniʃiˌeˈtriks). [a. late L. *initiātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *initiāre* to INITIATE. Cf. mod.F. *initiatrice.*] = prec.

1850 MAZZINI *Royalty & Repub.* 171, I .. have sacrificed all the joys of life..to the worship of this one idea of Italy the Initiatrix, of my country, one and free. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1510 Italy..has shrunk from assuming that office of initiatrix of a new order which Mazzini holds it was her duty to fill, and has turned aside to material prosperity.

Inition (ini·ʃen), *rare.* Also 5 -cion. [a. OF. *inition, inicion* (Godef.), ad. L. type **initiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inīre* to enter.] Entrance, beginning, initiation.

1463 G. ASHBY *Poems* (E. E. T. S.) 38/817 Vicious men yeve no gladly inicion To gracious werke, ne goode direccion. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 53 The inition of my Lords friendship with Mountjoy.

Hence **Ini·tionary** *a.*, pertaining to inition or entrance (into a college, etc.).

1865 TROLLOPE *Miss Mackenzie* I. iv. 71 He hesitated, fearing whether he might be able to pass even the initionary gates of Islington.

Iniune, iniunge, obs. var. ENJOIN *v.*

Iniure, etc.: see INJURE, etc.

Injail, Injealous: see ENJAIL, ENJEALOUS.

Inject (indʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *inject-*, ppl. stem of *injicĕre* to throw in or on, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. F. *injecter* (18th c.).]

1. *trans.* To throw in. †*a.* In general sense. *Obs. rare.*

1611 FLORIO, *Ingettare*, to iniect or cast in. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Cast in, *Inject.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 51 As may be observed in Ice injected therein.

b. *spec.* To drive or force (a fluid, etc.) into a passage or cavity, as by means of a syringe, or by some impulsive power; said esp. of the introduction of medicines or other preparations into the cavities or tissues of the body: cf. INJECTION 1 b.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXVI. xv. 267 It is of great force either applied outwardly or injected inwardly. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. i. (1648) 153 The winde-gun, which is charged by the forcible compression of air, being injected through a Syringe. 1684–5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 109 To guess at the Qualities of the Mineral Waters, as by injecting it into the veins of a Dog, to try whether it will coagulate his Blood, or make it more fluid. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 27, I .. injected Barley Water up the Nose. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 91 Injecting warm water into the ear through the Eustachian tube. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1185/2 A device for injecting a supply of feed-water into..a steam-boiler. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 193 Lava is then injected into the cracks.

2. *fig.* To 'throw in' or introduce from without with more or less violence or interruption, as a thought or feeling into the mind, a statement into a discourse, etc.; to suggest; to interject. Now *rare.*

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 196 Make use of the opportunity offered, and modestly inject the remembrance of your selfe. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* 73 Our Adversary injects ..bad motions into our hearts. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* Ep. Ded., To disturb the peace of consciences by troubling the persecuted, and injecting scruples into the infortunate, who suspect every thing. 1776 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 Mar., I would have him to inject a little hint now and then, to prevent his being overlooked. 1842 R. M. MCCHEYNE in *Mem.* (1872) 405 [Satan] injecting blasphemies and polluted thoughts into their minds. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vi. 127 A calculating engine injects into a lengthened series of regularly succeeding numbers an insulated deviation.

3. *transf.* To fill or charge (a cavity, etc., or an animal body) by injection. Const. *with.*

1731 MONRO (*title*) Essay on the Art of Injecting the Vessels of Animals. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Injection*, Many disorders of particular parts are no way curable, unless the parts affected are injected with a proper liquor. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 551 An easy and successful method of injecting the auditory organ with metal, in order to exhibit its beautiful and intricate structure. 1844–57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 369 The relief .. given .. by injecting the bladder with warm water. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 629 It is clear that such rents must be injected with melted matter.

†4. To throw or cast *on* something. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 141/2 Iniect the same on hot coales, and sitt therover. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XI. 322 They yet surround The town with walls, and mound inject on mound.

Hence **Inje·cting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Seringuement*, a squirting; an iniecting. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 16 We are provided with all the necessary apparatus and arrangements .. for dissecting and injecting.

Injectable (indʒe·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. INJECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being injected: see INJECT 3.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 180 Red and injectable capillary vessels..are in so small proportion to the uninjectable substance, that [etc.].

Injected (indʒe·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Thrown in, forced in, esp. in a fluid state.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 4 The Processes .. are filled with the injected Liquor. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 474/2 The injected water and condensed steam-water flowed off into the cistern. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1873) 312 The injected axis of plutonic rock. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 467 The body is cut open to find in the entrails some sign of the path of the injected witch.

2. Charged with something injected (see INJECT 3); *spec.* in *Path.* Having the capillaries or small vessels distended with blood, bloodshot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 7 Resembling blood-vessels as they are seen in injected glands. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 500 The face and other parts are said to be injected, when the accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels gives them an evident red colour. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. i. 6 Upon this disk the injected object is fastened. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 963 Patches .. dark, almost black, and surrounded by injected vessels.

Injection (indʒe·kʃən). [ad. L. *injectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *injicĕre* to INJECT. Cf. F. *injection* (13–14th c. in Littré).]

1. The action of injecting; casting or throwing in. †*a.* In general sense. *Obs. rare.*

1611 COTGR., *Injection*, an injection; a casting in, or vpon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 327, I wish also, that there be, at some times, an Iniection of some Oyled Substance. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xiv. 341 'Tis a great Stone which upon injection mudds the Water.

b. *spec.* The action of forcing a fluid, etc. into a passage or cavity, as by means of a syringe, or by some impulsive force; *esp.* the introduction in this way of a liquid or other substance into the vessels or cavities of the body, either for medicinal purposes, or (in a dead body or portion of one) in order to exhibit the structure or preserve the tissues.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 H iij, It is also many tymes necessary to make iniection of the medycamentes in the bladder by the yerde. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* iv. 69 After the injection of an anodine, or mitigating glister, the paine was much eased. 1668 T. CLARKE (*title*) Observations on the Origin of the Injection into Veins, the Transfusion of Blood [etc.]. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Injection* is also used for the operation of filling the vessels with coloured wax, or any other proper matter, to shew their figures and ramifications. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 441 The frequent injection of clysters is generally insisted on. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 507/2 The most effectual method of condensation is by the injection of cold water into the condenser. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. (1852) 312 This rending and injection would, if repeated often enough..form a chain of hills.

2. *Path.* The fact of being charged with injected matter; injected or blood-shot condition.

1806 *Med. Jrnl.* XV. 469 The injection of the cellular membrane with blood. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Injection*, .. In Pathology, the condition or state of distension of the capillaries with blood. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sciences* IV. 660 Massage is contra-indicated when it is found to cause excessive injection, and especially if there be photophobia and lachrymation; and it must not be employed in the presence of iritis.

3. *concr.* That which is injected; *spec.* a liquid or solution injected into an animal body, for medicinal purposes, as an enema, or for preserving the tissues, or displaying the structure by colouring or inflation.

1607 E. GRIMSTONE *tr. Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 93 Then they might see come forth with the said Injection little gobbets of bloud. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Iniection*, a liquor which Surgeons doe squirt into a deepe wound. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farriers' Dispens.* x. (1734) 247. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 180 The red injection, which is fine and very penetrating, easily passes from the arteries into the veins, through the intermediate capillary system. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 741 The best of all injections for the relief of tympanitic distension is the enema assafœtida.

4. *fig.* The 'throwing in' or active introduction of something from without, as of an idea into the mind, or of a statement into an argument, etc.; that which is so introduced, a suggestion, a hint. (Commonly used in 17th c. of evil thoughts suggested by the devil.) Now *rare.*

1622 T. STOUGHTON *Chr. Sacrif.* ix. 125 The power of Satan, who by iniection of his fiery darts, so weakned the power wherein God had created him. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xxxi, Satans Injections are like Weeds that fall Into thy Garden, darted or'e the Wall. 1644 HUNTON *Vindic. Treat. Monarchy* v. 39 Here I answer once for all to this so frequent an injection. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* iv. (1851) 26 The devil .. may disturb the peace and tranquillity of our consciences, by his wicked injections. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 201 The metaphysical or physical influence of spirits, suggestions .. injections of ideas, Bolingbroke declares he cannot comprehend. 1815 A. BURN *Mem.* (1816) III. 121 Distinguish between the injections of Satan..and the breathings of the Spirit of God.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *injection powder, syringe, theory*; esp. in terms relating to condensing steam-engines in which the steam is condensed by the injection of a jet of cold water, as *injection-cock, -condenser, -engine, -pipe, -valve, -water.*

1752 SMEATON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 436 This engine consists of a receiver, a steam and an *injection-cock. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 171 The injection cock for allowing a small stream of water to flow into the condenser. 1864 WEBSTER, *Injection condenser. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Injection Engine. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Injection-pipe*, a pipe for injecting cold water into the condenser of an engine. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/6 The inflow of water was altogether due to the destruction of the injection-pipes. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 189 Shops where '*injection powders' are advertized in the windows. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, **Injection-theory*, the theory that a vein was filled first with molten mineral. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The area of the *injection-valve of a marine steam-engine is stated at one square inch for every 10-horse power. 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 68 The cistern, for the supply of *injection water. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Nant. Steam Eng.* 59 Over the condenser, and in communication with the air pump is the hot well, into which the condensed steam, mixed with the injection water..is pumped.

Injector (indʒe·ktəɹ). [agent-n. f. L. *injicĕre* to INJECT.]

1. A contrivance for injecting; an apparatus for injecting water into the boiler of a steam-engine.

1744 WARRICK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 16 My Apparatus was, a large *Trois-quarts*..an Injector, capable of containing Two or Three Pints, adapted thereto. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 292 The diameter of the piston of the small pump or injector. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 12 The injector is applicable to stationary, locomotive, or marine engines.

2. A person who injects.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 895 *note*, All authors agree that withdrawal [of morphine] is more distressing to the injector than to the eater of the drug.

Injeer, *v. Sc.* var. INGERE, INGYRE, to thrust in, obtrude, insinuate.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xvii, This is..a stratagem from first to last, to injeer into your confidence some espial of his own.

Injelly (indʒe·li), *v. rare.* [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To set or enclose in jelly.

1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 25 A pasty costly-made, Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay, Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks Imbedded and injellied.

Injewel: see ENJEWEL. **Injoie,** obs. f. ENJOY.

Injoin: see ENJOIN.

†**Injoint,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-2.] *intr.* To unite, join.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 35 (1st Qo.) The Ottamites..Steering with due course toward the Ile of Rhodes, Haue there injoynted with an after Fleete Of 30 saile.

†**Injoi·nt,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [In-[3].] *trans.* To unjoint, disjoint, disjoin.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 152 The foresaid Bridge by a mightie tempest was injointed and broken.

†**Injoi·nter, -tre,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. f. In-[2] + *jointer* Jointure.] *trans.* To jointure (a wife); in quot. *fig.*

1654? Fuller *Triana* (1664) 44 Don Durió..contented that his Daughter was injointred [*ed.* 1867 en-] in a true affection, consented unto their Marriage.

Injoy, Injoyn(e, obs. ff. Enjoy, Enjoin *v.*

†**Injucu·nd,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *injūcundus*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *jūcundus* pleasant: cf. Jocund.] Unpleasant, disagreeable.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 295 Called Acalyphe because it is injucund to the tact. 1721 in Bailey.

Hence †**Injucu·ndly** *adv.* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Injucu·ndity. *rare.* [ad. L. *injūcunditās*, f. *injūcundus*: see prec. and -ity.] Unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1623 Cockeram, *Iniucunditie*, vnpleasantnesse. 1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson. 1822 Mrs. E. Nathan *Langreath* III. 290 Yet have we the injucundity of witnessing that .. their promises are but fabulosities. 1877 Patmore *Unknown Eros* II. xiv. (1890) 98 The fardel coarse of customary life's Exceeding injucundity.

Inju·dicable, *a. rare*—[0]. [In-[3].] Not cognizable by a judge.

1721 in Bailey. 1755 in Johnson. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Injudi·cial, *a. rare.* [In-[3].] Not judicial. †**a.** Acting without judgement; injudicious. *Obs.* **b.** Not according to the forms of law. **c.** Not proper to or becoming a judge.

1607 S. Collins *Serm.* (1608) 59 The clamours of the iniudiciall multitude. 1721 Bailey, *Injudicial*, not according to judgment. 1755 Johnson, *Injudicial*, not according to form of law. 1884 *L'pool Mercury* 21 June 5/5 In a very injudicial spirit .. he instituted a comparison between English and American beauty.

Injudi·cially, *adv. rare.* [In-[3].] In an injudicial manner; not judicially.

1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 174, I must lay a fyne of 300li upon Martin for dealing soe iniudicially. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Injudicially*, illegally, in a manner not according to Law and Judgment. 1745 Eliza Haywood *Female Spect.* (1748) III. 234 The Italian red, or any of those injudicially called face-mending stratagems.

Injudicious (indʒudi·ʃəs), *a.* [In-[3].] Not judicious.

†**1.** Wanting sound judgement; deficient in the power of judging aright. *Obs.*

1649 Bp. Hall *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (R.), You see..how unsafe it is .. for an unexpert and injudicious person to meddle with the holy oracles of the Almighty. 1654 Warren *Unbelievers* C, The hearts of the in-judicious multitude. 1684-90 T. Burnet *Th. Earth* (J.), A philosopher would either think me in jest, or very injudicious, if I took the earth for a body regular in itself, if compared with the rest of the universe. *a* 1694 Tillotson (J), A sharp wit may find something in the wisest man, whereby to expose him to the contempt of injudicious people.

2. Not manifesting practical judgement or discretion; showing want of judgement in action, behaviour, etc.; unwise, ill-advised, ill-judged.

1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 173 ¶ 1 Our Teachers are also as injudicious in what they put us to learn. 1792 Murphy *Life Johnson* in *J.'s Wks.* (1816) I. 47 It is painful to be thus obliged to vindicate a man .. against an injudicious biographer. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 351 Our very unequal and injudicious game laws. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, Squeers said what Mrs. Squeers had said was injudicious. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 227 An injudicious departure from the practice of negociating with that country through India.

Injudiciously (indʒudi·ʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an injudicious manner; in a manner showing want of judgement; unwisely.

1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 5 The Songs of different Authors injudiciously put together. 1790 Beatson *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 155 The fleets being injudiciously stationed. *Mod.* The time was injudiciously chosen for the attempt.

Injudiciousness (indʒudi·ʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being injudicious; want of judgement; deficiency in practical wisdom.

1648 Prynne *Plea for Lords* 36 A manifestation of their injudiciousnesse and folly. 1750 Carte *Hist. Eng.* II. 309 They seem to have been properly paired for vanity, weakness and injudiciousness. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 2 Dec., Stimulated in wild schemes by the injudiciousness of her friends.

Injuir, obs. Sc. form of Injure.

†**Inju·nct,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *injunct-us*, pa. pple. of *injungĕre* to Enjoin.] Enjoined.

1517 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 6, cccc dayes of perdone of injuncte penance.

Inju·nct, *v. colloq.* [f. L. *injunct-*, ppl. stem of *injungĕre*: after next.] *trans.* To prohibit or restrain by injunction. Hence **Inju·ncted** *ppl. a.*

1887 *Ohio St. Jrnl.* (Columbus) 1 Sept., Because Foraker proposed to 'injunct' the return of the rebel flags. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 3/2 Farmers .. were driving up their carts of hay and weighing their produce on the injuncted machine. 1890 in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Feb. 2/2 Stanley..came up to me and said rather grimly, 'I shall have to injunct that little matter of yours'. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Dec. 5/3 A man was injuncted from calling a play 'The Fatal Card'.

Injunction (indʒv·ŋkʃən). [ad. late L. *injunctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *injungĕre* to Enjoin: cf. F. *injonction* (1348 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of enjoining or authoritatively directing; an authoritative or emphatic admonition or order.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Theyr commaundementes, statutes, rules, iniunccyons, or other lawes. 1575-85 Abp. Sandys *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 238 The prince did his duty, and the priests theirs; he by injunction, and they by execution. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 17, *Ar.* I am enioynd by oath to obserue three things... *Por.* To three iniunctions euery one doth sweare That comes to hazard for my worthlesse selfe. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 233 We readily obey the Injunctions of Lawyers and Physitians, as long as we think them Prudently fram'd for our good. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 13 The high Injunction not to taste that Fruit. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* x, My wife always let them have a guinea each, but with strict injunctions never to change it. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1744 *note*, The Emphasis should be equally upon *shalt* and *not*, as both concur to form the negative injunction. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 153 In spite of all injunctions of secrecy, the news..had spread fast. 1898 Flor. Montgomery *Tony* 19 Forgetful of his Mother's parting injunctions.

2. *Law.* A judicial process by which one who is threatening to invade or has invaded the legal or equitable rights of another is restrained from commencing or continuing such wrongful act, or is commanded to restore matters to the position in which they stood previously to his action.

Injunctions were formerly obtained by writ, but now by a judgement or order. They were originally granted only by the Court of Chancery: commonly, to stay one party to an action from continuing that action, if there was an equitable, though not a legal defence thereto. By the Judicature Act of 1873, all divisions of the High Court received full power to grant injunctions. According to their purpose, injunctions are either *restrictive* (restraining) or *mandatory*; as to their force, they are either *interlocutory* (*provisional, temporary, ad interim*), or *perpetual* (*permanent*). (In *Sc. Law*, the equivalent of a restrictive injunction is an Interdict.)

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 § 17 Your highnes .. shall haue power..to sende your writte of Iniunction, vnder your great seale, out of your sayde courte of Chauncerie. 1649 Fuller *Just Man's Fun.* 16 He may with an Injunction, out of the Chancery stop their proceedings. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 35 ¶ 13 She is always contriving some improvements of her jointure land, and once tried to procure an injunction to hinder me from felling timber upon it for repairs. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* (1825) III. 442. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 256 Special circumstances may arise, which will..induce the Court of Chancery to grant an injunction to stay the proceedings at law. 1883 Lely *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 411/1 By s. 24, subs. (5), of the Judicature Act, 1873, it is enacted that no proceeding in the High Court of Justice, or before the Court of Appeal, shall be restrained by injunction. 1888 Ld. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 369 The very first principle of injunction law is that you do not obtain injunctions for actionable wrongs for which damages are the proper remedy.

fig. a 1619 Daniel *To Sir T. Egerton* (R.), Therefore dost thou..by thy provident injunctions stay This neverending altercation.

†**3.** Conjunction, union. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. ix, It can be but a sorry and ignoble society of life, whose inseparable injunction depends meerly upon flesh and bones.

Injunctive (indʒv·ŋktiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *injungĕre* to Enjoin + -ive. Cf. F. *injonctif*.] Having the character or quality of enjoining.

1624 [implied in Injunctively]. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 536, I do not mean *Permissive* in counter-distinction to *Injunctive*. *a* 1853 R. Wardlaw *Lect. James* iv. (1869) 66 It is pure in all its precepts, injunctive or prohibitive.

Hence **Injunctively** *adv.*, by way of injunction.

1624 Bolton *Nero* 233 Actions of life (to whose description an historians penne is iniunctiuely tied).

I·njurable, *a.* [f. Injure *v.* + -able.] Capable of being injured, liable to injury.

1862 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. 100 That incorruptible uninjurable and unchangeable which I preferred before the corruptible injurable and changeable.

†**Inju·re,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 injur, 6 -juir (-gure). [a. F. *injure* (1266 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *injūria*.] By-form of Injury.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 969 (1018) O Auctor of nature, Is þis an honour to þi deite, That folk vngiltyf suffren here Iniure. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Baptista* 980 Þai..went to þe emperoure, to plenze apone þare fader Iniure. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 921 All the fowlis..plenȝeit to Natur Of this intollerable injur. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxiii. 38 Be just and joyws and do to non ingure. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 101 Thay ar persuadet that..slauchtir and sik iniures be the lawe of God [be] forbidne. *Ibid.* VI. 339 *marg.*, He remittis the iniuir done against him.

Injure (indʒū́r), *v.* [Back-formation from Injury *sb.*; cf. rare OF. *injurer* (13th c. in Godef.). It displaced the earlier verb Injury between 1580 and 1640.]

1. *trans.* To do injustice or wrong to (a person); to wrong.

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* III. i. 71, I do protest I neuer iniur'd thee. 1594—*Rich. III*, I. iii. 56 When haue I iniur'd thee? when done thee wrong? 1609 B. Jonson *Case is Altered* I. ii, I injure him In being thus cold-conceited of his faith. 1611 Bible *Gal.* iv. 12, I am as ye are, ye haue not iniured me at all. 1693 Creech in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiii. (1697) 334 Exalted Socrates! Divinely brave! Injur'd He fell, and dying He forgave. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 59 ¶ 14 The Wretch, guilty of such Baseness, injures Himself, more than Thee. 1868 Bain *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* Ethics II. (1875) 494 Can one be injured voluntarily? It seems not, for what a man consents to is not injury. Nor can a person injure himself.

†**2.** To do outrage to (a person) in speech; to speak injuriously to or of; to insult, revile, abuse, slander offensively. *Obs.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 257 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* XLV, He was stubburne in his talk; Iniurit the elders. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. XXX. (1632) 105 These prisoners..outragiously defie and injure them [their keepers]. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. XXV, The Bun-sellers or Cake-bakers..did injure them most outragiously, calling them pratling gablers, lickorous gluttons.

3. To do hurt or harm to; to inflict damage or detriment upon; to hurt, harm, damage; to impair in any way.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 140 That she .. can become therein more forcible, or lesse injured. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 9, I would not be thy executioner, I flye thee for I would not iniure thee. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 379 You must not suffer your charity too much to injure your judgment. 1667 Milton *P. L.* X. 1057 Least Cold Or Heat should injure us, his timely care Hath unbesaught provided. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lviii. 302, I shuld be sorry to injure the character of a man. 1793 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) III. 232, I am afraid they will injure their healths. 1859 [see Injury *sb.* 3]. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxii. 159 He had..injured himself in crossing the Gemmi. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* ii. 22 When the eyeball..is injured by the fist, it is always by a blow aimed from beneath. *absol. a* 1699 Temple (J.), They injure by chance in a crowd, and without a design; then hate always whom they have once injured.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become injured, to receive injury.

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. I. 22 The hay being found to injure more rapidly after it has been opened.

Hence **I·njuring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 4. 38 An injury can be done to no man but him with whom we enter Covenant .. and therefore damaging and injuring are often disjoyn'd. 1877 Furnivall *Introd. Leopold Shakspere* 91 So injured friend forgiving meets injuring friend forgiven.

Injured (i·ndʒūd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

1. Wronged. Also, Showing a sense of wrong, offended.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 68 Injured King Æta, undone by his subtle Daughter Medæa. 1667 Milton *P. L.* V. 450 Jealousie .. the injur'd Lovers Hell. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 693 Erasmus, that great injur'd name, (The glory of the Priesthood and the shame!). 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* I, Mrs. Price, in her turn, was injured and angry. 1846 G. A. Lundie *Miss. Life Samoa* XXX. 229 The injured wife of the transgressing teacher was a native. 1872 Black *Adv. Phaeton* iv, 'But it rains!' said Tita to him, in an injured way.

2. Hurt, damaged, impaired.

1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 89 The injured cauldron, leaking, scatters foam. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Dec. 3/4 The official list of killed and injured is as follows. *Mod.* Carrying his injured arm in a sling. The rest of the injured passengers are progressing favourably.

Hence **I·njuredly** *adv.*, in an injured or offended manner.

1886 'L. Keith' (Miss Johnston) *Chilcotes* III. vi. 111 'You're as goading as William Prior', said Stephen injuredly.

Injurer (i·ndʒūrəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who injures.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 174 Thou monstrous Iniurer of heauen and earth. 1611 Florio, *Insultatore*, an insulter, .. a proud iniurer. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii. 293 O that my heart should feel her wrongs so much, And yet liue ignorant of the injurer! 1756 Warburton *Let. to Lowth* 12 Oct. (R.), The injurer of your father's memory..deserved no quarter from you. 1856 Miss Yonge *Daisy Chain* I. XXV. (1879) 261 The injured never hates as much as the injurer.

†**Inju·rier.** *Obs.* [f. Injury *v.* + -er[1].] One who injures, an injurer.

1598 J. Keeper tr. *Rouet's Court. Acad.* 168 Such an injurier .. is esteemed farre more honorable then is the other. 1598 Florio, *Oltraggiatore*, a wronger, a misuser, an iniurier.

Injurious (indʒū·riəs), *a.* [a. F. *injurieux* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *injūriōs-us*, f. *injūria* Injury.] Fraught with injury; tending to injure: said of actions, and persons committing them.

1. Wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another; wilfully inflicting injury or wrong.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 451 We se well that ye entende to perseuyr in your iniuryous withholdynge. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 210 b, The kyngdome..could not by very divyne justice, longe contynew in that injurious stocke. 1555 Eden *Decades* 326 Leaste I bee iniurious to any man in ascrybyng to my selfe the trauayles of other. 1634 W. Wood *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 59 A wronged servant shall have right..from his injurious master. 1704 Cibber *Careless Husb.* I. sp. i, Was ever Woman's Spirit, by an injurious Husband, broke like mine? 1774 Bp. Hallifax *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 83 The Injurious Party, besides a Civil, was liable to a Criminal prosecution. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxii, He holds a late royal master of mine in deep hate for some injurious treatment .. which he received at his hand. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 75 Gain'd Gortyna's abode, injurious halls of oppression.

2. Wilfully hurtful or offensive in language; contumelious, insulting; calumnious. (Now only of words or speech, and passing into sense 3.)

c 1480 Henryson *Test. Cres.* 284 Ane blind goddes hir cald, that micht not see, With slander and defame injurious. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* II. xii, The Iniuryous mocquen and scornen the world and geteth many enemyes. *a* 1592 Greene *Wks.* (1832) II. 219 An injurious Gentleman heere in Saragossa, who with despightfull taunts hath abused the Gentlewomen of Sicillie. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III

iii. 69 Call me their Traitor, thou iniurious Tribune. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii, Tying his Hands, and giving him injurious Language. [1726–31 Tindal *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 99 Speaking of Elizabeth in very injurious terms. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 117 Injurious words had been as far as possible from his thoughts.]

3. Tending to hurt or damage; hurtful, harmful, detrimental, deleterious.

1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. A iv, This hathe bene to all men profitable, and injurious to no man. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. (1612) 331, I know thee vnwittingly iniurious. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 135 The Martin is not injurious only to the Squirrel, but to both small and great Birds. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1300 It would be injurious to the public trade of England. 1879 Harlan *Eyesight* viii. 110 Another equally ..injurious habit is that of reading while lying down.

Injuriously (indʒūˑriəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an injurious manner.

a. Wrongfully, so as to wrong another.

1561 tr. *Calvin's 4 Godly Serm.* iii. G iij a, If we sholde suppose that he regarded or desyred nothing saue the buildyng .. we sholde iudge far a mysse and iniuriously of this most godly and wyse man. 1571 Hanmer *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 175 He tooke away by strong hand and injuriously, from an holy Bishop two mannors. 1690 A. Bury in *Wood's Life* 16 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 325 One of the fellows who.. is injuriously, or at least too severely, expelled. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 79 [He] injuriously omitted his predecessor's preface. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 597 The censure had been made injuriously and from motives of private malice. 1884 Ld. Blackburn in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 146/1 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

b. Hurtfully, harmfully.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 131 No good man communicating what he believes to be truth for the sake of truth..will be found to have acted injuriously to the peace or interests of society. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 367 To affect injuriously the interests of the Company. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* LI. 100 Everyone of the individuals .. was affected injuriously by the alcohol.

Injuriousness (indʒūˑriəsnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being injurious; wrongfulness; hurtfulness, harmfulness.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* ix. (1824) 61 Any propensity .. either to injuriousnesse or oppression. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* III. vii. 185 Desperately inclined to treat his Neighbours with Injuriousness, Contempt and Malignity. 1845 De Quincey *Nat. Temp. Wom.* Wks. 1890 XIV. 271 The injuriousness to enfeebled stomachs of all fluid.

Injury (ĭˑndʒŭri), *sb.* [ad. L. *injūria* wrong, hurt, detriment, sb. use of fem. of *injūrius* unjust, wrongful, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *jūs, jūr-* right. Cf. AF. *in-, enjurie* (Ph. de Thaun).]

1. Wrongful action or treatment; violation or infringement of another's rights; suffering or mischief wilfully and unjustly inflicted. With *an* and *pl.*, A wrongful act; a wrong inflicted or suffered.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* iii. 25 He that doth iniurie [Vulg. *injuriam*] shal resseyue that that he dide yuele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* P 845 Ye .. han doon grete Iniuries and wronges to me and to my wyf. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 19 Ther is no lorde that woll venge the Iniuries don therto. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 291 She was..redy a none to forgete and to forgyue iniuries done vnto her. 1611 Bible *Transl. Pref.* 1 By [wholesome laws]..we are bridled .. from doing of iniuries. 1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. xlvi. 248 Injury is properly the willing doing of Injustice to him that is unwilling to receive it. 1729 Butler *Serm. Resentment* Wks. 1874 II. 94 Injury, as distinct from harm, may raise sudden anger. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. 2 Private wrongs..are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals..and are thereupon frequently termed civil injuries. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 91 It was associated in her mind with her mother's injuries, and her own. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex., Injury*, any wrong or damage done to another, either in his person, rights, reputation, or property.

†2. Intentionally hurtful or offensive speech or words; reviling, insult, calumny; a taunt, an affront. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *injure = parole offensante, outrageuse.*]

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This scorfy scoflynge declareth openly Agaynste rurall men, rebuke and injury. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlvi. (1897) II. 185 He began to raile upon them with a thousand injuries. *a* 1626 Bacon (J.), He fell to bitter invectives against the French king; and spake all the injuries he could devise of Charles. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 107 With the same patience that Chirurgions will [bear] the injuries and blows of mad, and frantick men. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 172 P 1, I do not mean it an Injury to Women, when I say there is a Sort of Sex in Souls.

3. Hurt or loss caused to or sustained by a person or thing; harm, detriment, damage. With *an* and *pl.* An instance of this.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 39 Wyth oute iniurie of hys godhed he ouercome hym þat .. had brought man into synne. 1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 49 Thiniurie of tyme consumynge all thynges. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 27 Some shepheards in Italy use thereof to make sacks, wherein they wrap themselves from the injury of rain. 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 45/1 Those parts of the Wall which are near to the ground, .. by the alternate injuries of Dust and Wet, are very apt to moulder and rot. 1816 Scott *Antig.* xxx, Having sustained a heavy blow without injury. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 266 Repotting.. has been neglected for three or four years without apparent injury to the plants. 1859 *Engineer* VII. 282 Of the cases of injury from causes beyond the passengers' own control, all but twenty-seven were occasioned by collisions between trains, and mostly great numbers were injured at once.

†b. *concr.* A bodily wound or sore. *Obs. rare.*

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 129 Wee thought not good to bruise an iniurie, till it were full ripe.

4. *Comb.*, as *injury-doing*, wrong-doing.

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 29 He..began to accuse Nature of Iniurie doing and offence.

†**I·njury,** *v. Obs.* Also (6 injuirie). [a. F. *injurier* (1266 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *injūriāre*, f. *injūria* Injury. Supplanted *c* 1600 by the current Injure.]

1. *trans.* To wrong; = Injure 1.

c 1484 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 64 One Robart Walkinham is iniured & wronged of his tennor in Arkenden. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 175 Rome hath spoyled the whole world, and iniuried all nations. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* 616 He .. should greatly wrong himselfe and injurie me as much. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxii. 119 If any particular member conceive himself injuried by the Body it self.

2. To abuse with words, revile, calumniate; = Injure 2.

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* I. xvi, That he be not iniuryed and mocqued of euery one. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1011/2 We must be more greued and tormented at it, then if wee our selues were reuiled and iniuried in most spiteful sort. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1897) II. 193 Where occasion brings us neere the enemie, we freely give our souldiers libertie, to .. injurie him with all manner of reproaches.

3. To hurt, harm, damage; = Injure 3.

1579 Fulke *Confut. Sanders* 694 Least the trophee of our victorie by treading vpon..be iniuried. 1630 Lord *Banians* 83 They will not indure to see a fly or worme or anything living injuryed.

Hence †**I·njuried** *ppl. a.*, †**I·njurying** *vbl. sb.*

1600 J. Mush in *Archpr. Controv.* (Camden) I. 160 Vnlesse the iniuried freely forgiue. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* 278 The heynousnes of spitefull iniurying.

†**Inju·st,** *a. Obs.* [a. F. *injuste* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *injūstus*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *jūstus* Just.] Not just; opposed to justice; = Unjust.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems, Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Percy Soc.) 120 Injuste promociounе and parcialite. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 184 b/2 The wethers representе the Iniuste & wycked. 1598 Spenser in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 539 Iniuste and dishonorable meanes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xi. 130 The quarrell of Origen was injust and his conception erroneous. 1711 Hearne *Collect.* III. 186 Plainly shewing how injust they had been.

Injustice (indʒʊˑstis). [a. F. *injustice* (14th c., Oresme), ad. L. *injūstitia*, f. *injūstus* Injust: cf. Justice.] The opposite of justice; unjust action; wrong; want of equity, unfairness. With *an* and *pl.*, An instance of this; an unjust act.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 246 Speciall misgovernaunce Through covetise and injustice. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 78 Occasyon to condempne his prelate of iniustyce & iniquite. 1601 in *Archpr. Controv.* (Camden) II. 177 The many iniustices of yor last edict. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xl. 12 All briberie and iniustice shall be blotted out. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 141 The Americans have been wronged. They have been driven to madness by injustice. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 102 The portrait prefixed to his 'Speeches' does him great injustice. 1879 H. Spencer *Data of Ethics* vii. § 45. 122 The class-privileges which make injustices easy.

Hence †**Inju·sticer,** *Obs. nonce-wd.*, an agent or officer of injustice.

a 1618 Raleigh *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 27 The Iustices of peace in England haue oppos'd the iniusticers of warre in England.

†**Inju·stifiable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3. Cf. F. *injustifiable* (Littré).] Incapable of being justified, unjustifiable.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 217 We have no easie reason to doubt, when great and entire Authors shall introduce injustifiable examples. *a* 1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1540 (R.) That injustifiable precedent of passing over so necessary a rule, of giving the partys accused an hearing.

†**Inju·stly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Injust + -ly 2.] In an unjust manner, unjustly.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. ix. 108 To be iniustly the cause of the dethe of our neyghboure. 1633 Hales *Brevis Disquis.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 340 Either .. your Doctrine is false, or else our Lord Christ injustly requires Impossibilities. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1725) I. 197 Letting the King see .. how injustly they had been misrepresented to him.

Injyne, obs. form of Engine.

Ink (iŋk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 enke, (5 enk, henk), 3 inc, 3, 6–7 inck, 4–6 ynk(e, 4–7 inke, (6 incke, 6–7 yncke), 3– ink. [a. OF. *enque* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; in mod.F. *encre*):—late L. *encaustum*, a. Gr. ἔγκαυστον the purple ink used by the Greek and Roman emperors for their signatures, f. ἐγκαίειν to burn in (see Encaustic). The OF. form retained the Greek accent, while It. *inchiostro* (Old Milanese *incostro*, Diez) is due to the Latin stressing *encaustrum*, **encaustrum*. The word has been adopted in Boh. as *inkoust*, formerly *inkaust*; and in Du. as *inkt* (older *enkt*).]

I. 1. The coloured (usually black) fluid ordinarily employed in writing with a pen on paper, parchment, etc. (*writing ink*), or the viscous paste used for a similar purpose in printing (*printing* or *printer's ink*).

When the word is used without qualification, the ordinary black writing-fluid is commonly meant. The various kinds of ink are distinguished by their colour, as *black, red, blue, gold ink*, etc.; by the purpose which they serve, as *copying, lithographic, marking, printing* (or *printer's*), *writing ink*; by some special quality, as *indelible, invisible, sympathetic ink*; by the place of manufacture, as *China, Indian Ink*, q.v.

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* lxi, So boc is writen wid enke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 648 Es nan forsoth wit hert mai think, Ne writer nan mai write wit inc [*Trin. MS.* enke] þe mikel ioy. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 194 On vche braunche was a word of þreo maner enkes, Gold and Seluer he seis and Asur forsoþe. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 15 Some .. painten with colours riche and some with vers, as with red inke, and some with coles and chalke. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 91 We how not to honor þe gospel þus, þat is to sey, þe henk, or þe parchemyn. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Scotl.* (1520) 1/2 They wolde somtyme..peynt them with ynke or with other peinture or coloure. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 637 Guthenbergius,..within .xvj. yeres after did invent the ynke which the Printers now use. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 22 Deformed monsters, fowle, and blacke as inke. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 285 Such a thinne kinde of inke or vernish, that it did..darken the .. glasing colours. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 142 The Indians dye Skins, and make Ink with them. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Indian, or Chinese ink, is an admirable composition..it is not fluid, like our writing inks. *Ibid.*, Printing ink is made of nut-oil, or linseed-oil, turpentine and lamp-black. 1753 *Ibid. Suppl.* s.v., Every sort of liquor with which a person may write so that the letters do not appear till there is some particular means used to give them a colour different from that of the paper, are called by the name of *sympathetic Inks*. 1765 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Composition of common black Ink. Preparation of Red Ink from Vermilion. 1796 Withering *Brit. Pl.* III. 743 The expressed juice of the petals *is a good blue ink*. *1819 Pantologia* s.v. *Ink*, 'Chemical Indelible Ink' sold for the purpose of marking linen. 1829 Hood *Eug. Aram* xxi, A sluggish water, black as ink, The depth was so extreme. 1855 Carlyle *Misc., Prinzenraub* (1872) VII. 158 Battles .. fought only by ink. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 151 The whole sky on one side of the heavens was as black as ink. 1899 *Brit. Printer* XII. 62 When..type here and there refuses to take ink.

fig. and *transf.* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 48 Y^t^ no person beyng embrued or spotted wt ye ynke of ye abhominable crime, shoulde escape ye peyne. 1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (1704) 198 As if, like *aqua fortis*, it would take out the ink which sin and the devil have cast on their souls in a moment. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* 129 The lake was a pool of ink.

b. The black inky liquid secreted by the cuttle-fish and allied cephalopods, and stored in a sac or bladder, from which it is ejected at will so as to cloud the water and assist the animal in its escape from danger.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 61 The fish called sepia, which being in the net, castes a blacke inke about itselfe, that in the darkenesse thereof it may scape. 1589 tr. *Pasquil's Return* C b, They are the very Spawnes of the fish *Sæpia*, .. where the streame is cleere, .. they vomit vp yncke to trouble the waters. 1641 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* v. 62 He deals like the fish Sepia, and casteth out a great deal of black inke before the eyes of the Reader, that so hee may escape without observation. 1815 W. Prout in Thomson *Ann. Philos.* V. 417 (heading) On the Colouring Matter, or Ink, ejected by the Cuttle Fish. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 880 A very singular secreting organ, which, in the dibranchiate Cephalopods, produces an abundance of a black liquor, commonly termed its *ink*. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. ii. 82 A black liquid known as the Ink of the Cuttlefish .. The pigment .. known as Roman Sepia, is obtained from this black liquid.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

2. General combinations: a. attributive, as *ink-drop, -line, -stain*; b. objective, as *ink-carrying, -distributing, -dropping, -wasting* adjs., *ink-maker*; c. instrumental, as *ink-blurred, -spotted, -stained, -written* adjs.; d. similative, as *ink-black, -coloured,* adjs.; also *ink-like* adj.

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 What Academick starued Satyrist .. with *inke-black fist, Would tosse each muck-heap, for some outcast scraps? 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 298 Looking blankly at a lake of *ink*-black slime. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 The endwise motion of the *ink-distributing rollers. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Poem of Household* ii, The *ink-drop may fall. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 16/1 To deadly cypress, and **ink*-dropping firrs; Your palms and mirtles change. 1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 552 With *Ink-like Rheum the dull Mists' drouzy vapours Quench their home Fires. 1731 W. Halfpenny *Perspective* 24 Then draw the *Ink Lines .. which represents the Top of the Wall. 1598 Florio, *Inchiostraro*, .. an *inke-maker. 1714 Mandeville *Fab. Bees* (1733) I. 333 The ink-makers .. would .. offer to choak me with astringents, or drown me in the black liquor. 1805 *Mod. London* 443 Inkmakers, stationers, papermakers. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Ink*, Lemon-juice, and the juice of sorrel will also remove *ink-stains. 1857 Eadie *J. Kitto* xii. (1861) 418 An *inkstained recluse. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 All, that haue had the euill lucke to reade this *incke-wasting toy of mine.

3. In the names of vessels or receptacles for holding writing or printing ink, as *ink-bottle, -box, -can, -case, -cup, -dish, -glass, -holder, -reservoir, -tin.* Also Ink-horn, -pot, -stand, -standish.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 333 Hoe boye, reache me that *inke-bottell. 1711 Budgell *Spect.* No. 77 P 9 He writes a Letter, and flings the Sand into the Ink-bottle; he writes a second, and mistakes the Superscription. 1875 A. R. Hope *My Schoolboy Fr.* 227 He dipped a large pen into his inkbottle. 1640 Howell *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 55 *The secretary pour'd the* **Ink*-box all over the Writings. 1851 *Illustr. Exhib.* 489 The ductor-roller forms one side of an ink-box, from which, as it revolves, it withdraws a portion of ink. 1663 Boyle *Hist. Colours* II. Exp. ix, I have found pens blacked..when I had a while carried them about me in a silver *ink-case. 1886 Stevenson *Pr. Otto* II. xiii. 221 Give me

the *ink-dish. 1680 V. Alsop *Misch. Imposit.* 103 If the late change of Ink horns, into *Ink glasses, had but taught us how frail and brittle we all are. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VIII. xxiv, Emptying the ink-glass (by mistake for the sand-glass) on a paper which you have just written out fairly. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 194, I saw him Sodder on bottoms to Leaden-stands, or *Ink-holders. 1855 Carlyle *Prinzenraub* 100 Standing in Luther's room, with Luther's poor old oaken table, oaken inkholder, still there. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1187/2 The *ink-reservoir of a printing-press from which the ink is taken by an ink-roller. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 73 The ink-reservoir should never be too full, otherwise the apparatus is apt to become clogged with ink.

4. Special combinations: **ink-bag**, the bladder-shaped sac in the cuttle-fish and related animals containing the 'ink': see 1 b above; **ink-ball**, (*a*) = Ball *sb.*[1] 13: see quot. 1884; (*b*) a kind of oak-gall employed in the manufacture of ink; **ink-bench**, the inking-table of a printing machine (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **ink-block**, in printing, a block or table on which the ink is spread, to be taken up by the rollers or ink-balls; **ink-brayer** = Brayer[2]; **ink-cap** = *ink-mush-room*; **ink-cylinder**, an inking cylinder or roller in a printing machine; †**ink-dabbler**, a scribbler; †**ink-divine** (see quot.); **ink-duct**, (*a*) the duct of a cephalopod's ink-bag; (*b*) = *ink-trough*; **ink-eraser**, a piece of prepared caoutchouc, or similar substance, used to erase writing in ink or blots; **ink-fish**, a cuttle-fish or squid; **ink-fountain** = *ink-trough*; **ink-gland** = *ink-bag*; **ink-knife**, a blade for controlling the flow of ink from an ink-fountain, or for pressing down the ink; †**ink-man**, the employee in a printing-office who prepares the ink for use; **ink-mushroom**, a mushroom of the genus *Coprinus*; **ink-nut** = Myrobalan; **ink-pad**, an inking-pad; **ink-pencil**, a pencil filled with a composition possessing some of the qualities of ink; **ink-plant**, the European shrub *Coriaria myrtifolia*, or New Zealand species *C. thymifolia*; **ink-powder**, the powdered ingredients of ink; **ink-printing**, the process of making photographic prints in common ink; **ink-roller**, an inking-roller; **ink-root**, the root of the American sea-lavender or marsh-rosemary (*Statice Limonium*); **ink-sac** = *ink-bag*; **ink-saucer**, a dark mark (beneath the eye); **ink-slab**, the slate or stone slab of an ink-table; **ink-slice**, a broad knife or paddle used for handling printer's ink; **ink-slinger** (orig. *U.S.*), a contemptuous appellation for a professional writer, esp. a reckless writer in the newspaper press; so **ink-slinging**; **ink-spot**, (*a*) a stain of ink; (*b*) a dark spot on the skin; **ink-stone**, (*a*) native copperas or iron-sulphate, used in making ink, (*b*) a slab of stone or slate on which Indian ink is prepared for use by rubbing; **ink-surface**, a surface serving as an ink-table; **ink-table**, in a printing-press, the table or slab on which the ink is distributed by the roller; **ink-tippler** (*nonce-wd.*), one who is constantly using ink, a writer; **ink-trough**, the reservoir containing the ink in a printing machine; **ink-value**, the equivalent in a black-and-white print of a colour in a painting; **ink-well** (see quots.); **ink-wood**, the tree *Hyptelate paniculata*, found in S. Florida and the W. Indies; **ink-writer**, a telegraph instrument which records messages in ink.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 536 The *ink-bag probably attains its largest proportional size in the genus *Sepiola*. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* ix. 224 The Belemnite .. had ink-bags provided with that wonderfully divided pigment, inimitable by art. 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 385 The Printer's *Ink Ball, which is now very seldom used, consists of a semi-globular pad, coated with composition. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 765 The juice of poke-berries, compounded with vinegar, or the distillation of a vegetable product known as 'ink balls', usurped the place of ink. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. iii. 56 Brayer, is a round wooden Rubber .. used in the *Inke-block to Bray and Rub Inke. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, One of these [balls] the pressman takes in each hand, and applying them on the ink-block, to charge them with ink, he [etc.]. 1790 Nicholson *Specif. Patent*, O is a cylinder faced with leather and lying across an ink-block. 1841 Savage *Dict. Printing* s.v. *Ink Block*, The introduction of rollers has superseded the use of the ink block, for which has been substituted an inking apparatus. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 553 *Ink-cap (species of Coprinus). 1894 *Brit. Printer* VII. 346 Most rollers in the better machines are driven by the friction of the *ink cylinder. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* v. i, These paper-pedlars! these *ink-dabblers! 1604 S. Hieron *Wks.* I. 533 It is no matter, though the papists continue to call vs in scorne *inke-diuines, because of our close adhering to the holy text. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 530/1 Delicate fasciculi .. intercept the termination of the .. *ink-duct. 1883 W. Blades in *Printers' Reg.* 125/2 The ink-duct at the end, with its roller supplying a small but regular quantity of ink at each revolution. 1881 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/1 However long you may boil the tender parts of camel, the *plat* .. is no better than so much *ink-eraser. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 855 The Sleave or *Ink-fish, *Lolligo*. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 97 The Ink-fish, or Cuttle-fish .. when in danger of being taken, it emits a black liquor like ink out of it's mouth. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1798/2 The *ink-fountain and ink-distributing apparatus. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 63 *Ink-gland always present. 1598 Florio, *Inchiostraro*, an *inke-man, an inke-maker. 1619 Purchas *Microcosmus* lv. 522 The Printer seemes to muster a great many vnder him; the Founder, Grauer, Cutter, Inke-man, Paper-man, Corrector, Compositor, Presse-men, and others. 1690 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2534/4 Holman's London *Ink-Powder, .. being the best Ingredients for making the strongest and best black Writing Ink. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Ink*, Ink powder .. is nothing else than the substances employed in the composition of common ink, pounded and pulverised. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 307 It .. remains for a short period in contact with the surface of the *ink-roller .. thereby receiving a portion of ink upon its surface. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 181 A series of distributing ink-rollers. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. 3 He had great black eyes, with *ink-saucers under them. 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 384 Where very large quantities of ink are required to be spread out on the table, an *ink slice is sometimes used. 1887 W. Douglas *Duelling Days in the Army* 132 Every one on the Paris press seems ready .. to fight any other *ink-slinger on the slightest provocation. 1896 *Academy* 7 Nov. 347/2 Only great critics, or impertinent ink slingers, would attempt to appraise their value. 1894 *Daily News* 2 May 6/3 High-bred women who were not given to what modern Americans call '*ink-slinging'. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Nov. 619 There is .. no picturesque ink-slinging, as the happy American phrase goes. 1839 *Mag. Dom. Econ.* IV. 214 *Ink-spots and other stains on silk. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 223 If a general erythema (in 'small-pox] be .. accompanied by isolated ink spots it will certainly be fatal. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 307 The reciprocating motion of the carriage causes the *ink-table .. to receive ink upon its surface from the elastic roller. 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 467 As an ink-table for colour work there is nothing equal to white marble. 1892 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 12 In 'machines' .. the ink table always adjoins the type bed, and the rollers are passed over it and on to the type mechanically. 1842 Mrs. Gore *Fascin.* 120 Do I look like an old rat that has spent its days in gnawing the classics?..Am I an *ink tippler? a college sizar? 1818 E. Cowper in Savage *Dict. Print.* (1841) s.v. *Inking Apparatus*, The *ink trough is fixed at one edge of the table. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 181 An ink-trough from which the roller .. is lifted at every revolution. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Dec. 867/1 The rendering of what are called the *ink values of Mr. Beardsley's designs .. must have been a matter of frequent difficulty. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1188/2 **Ink-well*, an ink-cup adapted to occupy a hole in a desk. 1876 Preece & Sivewright *Telegraphy* 71 While it [the inking disc] just dips into the ink-well it also gently presses against the paper. *Ibid.* 116 Wheatstone's system of automatic telegraphy is that which is used in England .. the messages are recorded on an exceedingly delicate form of direct *ink-writer. 1888 T. Gray in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 119/2 The form of instrument almost universally used in Europe makes the record in ink, and hence is sometimes called the 'ink-writer'.

Ink, *sb.*[2] Also 6 ynck, 6–7 inke. [Origin unknown.]

†1. *orig.* An iron cross set in the lower face of the upper millstone, and serving to poise it on the spindle which turns it; a mill-rind. As a charge in *Her.* = Fer-de-moline; see also Ink-molyne.

1572 Bossewell *Armorie* III. 20 b, The office of an Ynck Molyne, and to what purpose it serueth betwene the Myll stones, is, I thinke, knowne to moste men, but to Myllers especially, who in takinge theire tolle, forget oftentimes the Rule taught them by their myll ynck. 1610 Guillim *Heraldry* II. vii. (1611) 70 Perhaps because it resembleth the Inke of a Mill which is evermore Pierced. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 341/1 The Inke or Rinde of a Mill. Millers term it in English a Brandret or Mill Rinde. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Fer de Moulin*, The iron-ink, or ink of a mill, which sustains the moving mill-stone.

2. In current use: see quot.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1019/2 *Step* or *Ink*, the socket which holds the *toe* of a vertical shaft or spindle.

Ink, *sb.*[3]: see Inke.

Ink (iŋk), *v.* Also 6 enk. [f. Ink *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To mark, stain, or smear with or as with ink.

1562 Pilkington *Expos. Abdyas* Pref. Aa vij b, Enking their hands in bloude. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., You may .. send letters of passion, friendship..or even of news, without ever inking your fingers. 1755 Johnson, *To Ink*, to black or daub with ink: as, his face is all over inked. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* viii, There were a couple of long, old, rickety desks, cut and notched, and inked, and damaged in every possible way. 1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* iii. (1879) 39 Grasping the pen close down toward the nib and inking himself profusely.

b. To cover (types, etc.) with ink in order to print from them.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Printing*, The plate sufficiently inked, they first wipe it coarsely over with a foul rag. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Printing*, The cylinder A returns empty, and the cylinder B inked. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 18/2 One [man] to ink the types. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 190 He seized the semi-liquid glue and with it inked a forme.

2. With adverbs, as *ink in* (or *over*), to go over or trace in ink (lines previously drawn in pencil); *ink out*, to obliterate with ink; *ink up*, to cover completely with ink.

1845 *Athenæum* 18 Jan. 71 The impression is inked up with rollers and printed from in the usual manner of surface-printing. 1881 *Bibliographer* Dec. 8/1 The separate 1525 device .. with the objectionable motto inked out. 1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 398 If the roller has been inked up, it must be carefully scraped with a blunt knife before being used again. 1886 *N. Zealand Herald* 28 May 3/7 Finished drawings, inked in and elaborately coloured. 1892 Ld. Rosebery in *Daily News* 16 Mar. 3/2 The equity of the case will be met if Mr. Campbell retires with the scrutineers and inks over his pencil.

Hence **Inked** (iŋkt), *ppl. a.*

1790 Nicholson *Specif. Patent*, This motion causes the cylinder B to revolve continually, and consequently to render its inked surface very uniform, by the action of its distributing rollers. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* v. (1876) 316 With inked ruffles, and claret stains on his tarnished lace coat. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 216 The hardened gelatin is bitten away on each side of the inked lines.

I·nk-berry. A name given, from their colour or juice, to various berries, and to the shrubs that produce them. a. A small shrub of the holly family (*Prinos glaber* or *Ilex glabra*), a native of the Atlantic coast of N. America. b. The West Indian indigo-berry (*Randia aculeata*). c. The plant *Mollinedia* (or *Kibara*) *macrophylla*, called *Australian* or *Queensland inkberry*. d. **Ink-berry weed**, the poke-weed (*Phytolacca decandra*), a native of the Atlantic coast of N. America and North Africa, the Azores and China; called also, from its purplish-red juice, *Red ink plant*.

c 1850 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 959 *Prinos glaber* is a low handsome shrub, with white flowers and a black fruit; hence it is called, in Jersey, ink-berries. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 26 Inkberry, *Ilex glabra*, a shrub belonging to the holly family.

†**Inke.** *Obs. rare.* Also ink. [Derivation unknown.] (See quot.)

1615 Latham *Falconry* (1633) 23 Adding unto the inke of a dove as much cleane washt flannell in quantitie, as may make her a reasonable casting. *Ibid.* Explan. Words, *Inke*, whether it be of Partridge, fowle, doues, or any other prey, is the necke from the head to the body. [Hence in later writers and dicts.; in some, as in Phillips 1706, spelt *ink.*]

Inken (i·ŋkĕn), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Ink *sb.*[1] + -en 4.] Of ink; written with ink. †*Inken divinity* (see quot. 1698).

1600 O. E. (? M. Sutcliffe) *Repl. Libel* II. i. 5 Others call them Inken diuinity, and account them no better then Matter of strife. 1698 *Christ Exalted* Ded. A ij b, A debauched Crew of this Age, .. that call the Scriptures an Inken Divinity. 1893 *National Observer* 17 June 120/2 The inken curse was laid upon him; .. he was never happy without a pen and something to write upon.

Inkennel, variant of Enkennel *v.*, *Obs.*

†**I·nker,** *pron. Obs.* Forms: 1 incer, yncer, incyr, 3 inker, incker(e, unker, *Orm.* ȝunnkerr. [OE. *incer* of you two, (1) gen. dual of the second pers. pron. Thou: see Inc: = Goth. *igqara*, ON. *ykkar*; (2) declinable possessive pronoun = Goth. *igqar*, ON. *ykkarr*. On the ME. *ȝunnkerr*, *unker* see Inc.]

1. As *genitive dual*: Of you two. *Either inker*, either of you two; *inker baþre*, of you both.

c 1050 *Martyrol.* in Cockayne *Shrine* 148 Yncer æȝðer ofslyhð oðerne..and yncer wif beoð on anum dæȝe wudewan. *c* 1200 Ormin 6183 All þatt ȝho ȝeorneþþ wiþþ skill, To ȝunnkerr baþre gode. *c* 1205 Lay. 32170 Þat unker æiðer oðer Luuie swa his broðer. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 31 Swa þat inker eiðer heasci wið oðer. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1882 Roberd I willam! hware ar ye? Gripeth eþer unker a god tre.

2. as *possess. pron.* Belonging to you two, your.

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 29 Æfter ȝeleafan incrum ȝeworðe inc [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.*, Æftyr incrum ȝeleafan; *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.*, Æfter yncre ȝeleafen]. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* x. 17 Biddaþ incerne God, þæt he adrife þisne deaþ fram me. *c* 1205 Lay. 5102 Incker moder inc hateð. *Ibid.* 5623 Ich inckere freond wurðe.

Inker (i·ŋkəɹ), *sb.* [f. Ink *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which inks.

1. A telegraph-instrument which records the message in ink.

1882 *Daily News* 27 Jan. 2/1 Needle telegraphs, Morse inkers, sounders, and type printers. 1899 *Ibid.* 30 Mar. 5/5 An ordinary Morse inker, or tape-machine.

2. *Printing.* An inking-roller.

1884 Southward *Pract. Print.* (ed. 2) 469 Next set in their places the wavers and the inkers. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 203 The Marinoni web..with the inkers at the top and bottom. 1898 *Brit. Printer* XI. 281 Three or four inkers..for distribution on table.

3. A mechanical drawing-pen.

I·nk-horn. Forms: see Ink *sb.*[1] [f. Ink *sb.*[1] + Horn *sb.* 12; cf. obs. Du. *inkt-horn, enkt-horen* (Kilian).]

1. A small portable vessel (originally made of a horn) for holding writing-ink: now seldom used. † *To smell of the ink-horn*, to be pedantic; *term of inkhorn* = *ink-horn term* 2 b.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* ix. 11 The man that .. hadde an enk-horn in his rigge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inkehorne, *attramentarium*. 1463 *Mann. & Housek. Exp.* (Roxb.) 229 Item, payd .. for a pener and a ynkorne, iij. d. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* 77 On his gurdel a penner and an ynk-horn. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 30 Ne had they teim of ink-horne ne of penne But plaine in speache. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxvi. 396 Proclamations set foorth in such a stile,..smelling too much of the Inkehorne. 1687 T. Brown *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 75 Children don't use to come into the world with their ink-horns and pocket-books about them. 1733 Lady B—z in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 191 Two days ago I washed the mould out of my inkhorn, put fresh ink into it. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 253 He drew from a little writing-case..some paper, a cut cane, and an ink-horn. 1879 Maclear *Celts* viii. 133 Literary apparatus, such as waxed tablets, styles, pens, and ink horns.

2. *attrib.* a. †**ink-horn fish**, the ink-fish or cuttle-fish; †**ink-horn mate, varlet** contemptuous appellations for a scribbler.

1598 *Epulario* H j b, To dresse an *Inke horne fish, in Latine *Lolligo*. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 342 The Calamary .. Some call him the Ink-horn-fish. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 99 Ere that we will suffer such a Prince .. To be disgraced by an *Inke-horne Mate, Wee..all will fight. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. 2 *Races Men*, Your sour parochial or state-gatherers,—those *ink-horn varlets, who carry their want of welcome in their faces!

b. **ink-horn term**, a term of the literary language, a learned or bookish word; so also *ink-horn desire, language, word. arch.*

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 59 b, Soche are your Ynkehorne termes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 130 Irreuocable, irradiation, depopulation and such like,..which .. were long time despised for inkehorne termes. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Wherefore thoughe he had done it of an ink horne desire to be eloquent. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. (1638) 16 Faine to stufie the text with such fustian, such inkehorne termes, as may seem to favour their parts. 1784 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* 6 Inkhorn words, to be honest, we knaw lile abaut. 1871 LOWELL *Study W.* (1886) 330 As if it were a spoken, and not merely an ink-horn language. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* II. ii. 235 Inkhorn words of Latin origin.

†**I·nkhornism.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] A learned or pedantic word or expression; an ink-horn term or phrase.

1597–8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. viii. 12 Singing his love .. In mightiest ink-hornismes he can thither wrest. 1611 COTGR., *Supergurgiter*, to overflow (an Inkhornisme in Rabelais).

So †**I·nkhornist**, one who uses ink-horn terms; a pedant. *Obs.*

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 181, I have seldome read a more garish and pibald stile in any scribling Inkhornist.

†**I·nkhornize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To use pedantic words. (Also, *to inkhornize it.*) *trans.* To treat to, or assail with, ink-horn terms. Hence †**I·nkhornizing** *ppl. a.*; also †**I·nkhornizer** = INKHORNIST.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iv b, I know a foole that shall so inkhornize you with straunge phrases, that you shall blush at your owne bodges. 1611 COTGR., *Pedantesque*, pedantically, inkhornizing, pedantlike. *Ibid.*, *Pedantizer*, to pedantize it, or play the Pedant;..also, to inkhornize it.

Inkindle, obs. variant of ENKINDLE *v.*

Inkiness (i·ŋkinės). *rare.* [f. INKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being inky.

1611 COTGR., *Encreté*, .. inkinesse, or blacknesse. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 220 Contrasted with the pure white snow, their waters are black, even to inkyness.

Inking (i·ŋkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INK *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INK; *spec.* the covering of type with ink preparatory to printing.

1818 E. COWPER in Savage *Dict. Print.* (1841) s. v. *Inking Apparatus*, The advantages of this mode of inking are considerable. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 233 It [a printing-machine] was found to be too complicated; the inking was defective. 1872 *Daily News* 18 June 5/1 The rending or the inking of a reputation. 1884 *Leeds Mercury* Wkly. Suppl. 15 Nov. 1/1 He succeeded in combining a press with mechanical instead of manual methods of inking.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, chiefly in terms relating to printing, or to those parts of the printing-machine concerned in the process of inking the type, as *inking-apparatus, -ball, -cylinder, -disk, -pad, -power, -roller, -slab, -table, -trough.* (Cf. INK *sb.*1 4.)

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 306 Two .. systems of *inking apparatus,..adapted to ink their respective forms of types. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 190 In 1815 Forster had found the Staffordshire potters dabbing on their patterns with lumps of glue and treacle. He took the mixture and made it into *inking-balls. 1790 NICHOLSON *Specif. Patent*, A is the printing-cylinder .. and B is the *inking-cylinder, with its distributing-rollers. 1851 *Illustr. Exhit.* 491 An apparatus similar to the inking cylinder of the platen machine. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 71 The position of the *inking disc, with respect to the paper and armature. 1892 SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (ed. 4) 425 The 'Minerva' has its inking disc in two parts. 1790 NICHOLSON *Specif. Patent*, The lever .. raises the *inking-piece, which applies itself against one of the distributing-rollers. *Ibid.*, B is the *inking-roller. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 The diagonal arrangement of the inking-roller..is described in Applegath's English patent, 1823. 1841 *Chambers' Inform.* 636/2 The type-carriage and *inking-tables have a reciprocating motion. 1851–3 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts* in *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. (1858) 538/1 As the inking-table .. passes the ductor-roller, it receives from it a coating of ink.

Inkirly, variant of INCRELY *adv.*

Inkish (i·ŋkiš), *a. rare.* [f. INK *sb.*1 + -ISH.] Somewhat inky; blackish.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 95 To pursue the Circulation of the blood there by the injecting of Inkish liquor. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 242 Greeting each imp in his true inkish plight.

Inkle (iŋk'l), *sb.* Now *rare.* Forms: 6 ync-(h)ull, ynkell, ynkle, 6-7 ynckle, inckle, 6-incle, inkle. [Derivation not ascertained.

Du. *enkel*, formerly *enckel, incket* 'single', is suggested by the sound, and it is quite conceivable that this might be applied to a 'narrow' or 'inferior' tape; but historical evidence is wanting. Identity of origin with *lingle* (as conjectured by some) is out of the question.]

1. A kind of linen tape, formerly much used for various purposes.

1541 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 155 For a pece of brode yncull for gyrdyllys..v[i]. 1546 *Ibid.* 159 For whyte ynchull to make amyss..j[d]. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 65 With baskets..on their armes, where in they haue laces, pynnes, nedles, white ynkell. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* v. iii, My wife is learning now Sir, to weave inkle. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* (1738) I. 41 Here we noted an engine or wheel for the weaving of inkle and tape. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2197/4 Lost, .. a parcel of Papers, .. wrapt and bound about with Red Incle. 1781 W. HARROD *Antiq. Stamford* (1785) II. 438 His shoes were..ty'd with strings of a purple colour, .. but whether ribbon, or inkle I know not. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Inkle*, an inferior kind of tape. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Inkle*, a narrow linen fabric, or kind of tape, formerly used for shoe-ties, apron-strings, and the like.

†b. A piece, or variety, of inkle. *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 58 Take an Incle or Ribband, and measure the Foale when hee is new foaled. 1610 — *Masterp.* II. iii. 399 Either stitch them together, or with a broad inckle bind them vp. 1611 SHAKS. *Winter's T.* IV. iv. 208 Hee hath Ribbons of all the colours i' th Rainebow; Points..Inckles, Caddysses, Cambrickes, Lawnes. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 141 With an incle or filliting bind the hough. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 101 They buy up large Quantities of our fine Linen Yarn, .. Yarn of a coarser Staple..for Warp to their wrought Inkles, Fustians and Linsywoolsies.

2. The linen thread or yarn from which inkle is manufactured; usually *unwrought inkle.*

1545 *Rates Custom-ho.* b v b, Incle the hundreth pounde vnwrought. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 361, iij ounces of cotton silk iij[s].—ij ounces of fyne ynkell vj[d]. 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* C vij, Inckle vnwrought called white thred single or double. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. Chor. 8 Marina .. with her neeld composes Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry .. Her inkle, silk, twin with the rubied cherry. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5240/3 Unwrought Incle Imported into this Kingdom. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 252/1 Ribbons made of silk mixed with Inkle or cotton. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1188/1 Spinel is bleached yarn for the manufacture of the tape, and is known as unwrought inkle. 1879 *Spons' Encycl. Manuf.* I. 590 The majority [of wicks] consist of inkle, a fine flax yarn.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inkle-house, -loom, -maker, -manufacture, -manufacturer, -points, -roll, -string, -wares*; also †**inkle-beggar**, a beggar who sells tape, etc.; **inkle-eloquence**, ? tawdry, shoddy rhetoric; **inkle-weaver**, a weaver of inkle or linen tape; whence the phrase *as great* (or *thick*) *as inkle-weavers*, extremely intimate (see quot. 1788).

1616 T. ADAMS *Div. Herbal* Wks. 1862 II. 437 From the courtier to the carter, from the lady to the *inkle-beggar, there is this excess. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 453, I have seen a powdered coxcomb of this gawzy make .. flatter himself with the power of his *inkle eloquence. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 157 In 1732 Mr. Harvey brought away from Haerlem two *inkle-looms. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Cannikin*, .. as great as Cup and Cann; or as great as two *Inklemakers. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* II. 128 Ten tons of linen yarn have been annually consumed in the *inkle manufacture. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., Mr. M'Clellan, a rich *inkle-manufacturer. 1603 *Manch. Crt. Leet Rec.* (1885) II. 189 For sale of sackclothe, *inclepoints, Garteringe, Threede, Buttons and oth[r] Small wares. 1583 *Rates Custom-ho.* C vij, *Inckle roles the dosen peeces. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. xxxiii. 65 Tye vp his eares with a soft *inckle string. 1845 *New Stat. Acc. Scotl.* VI. 157 Glasgow was the first place in Britain where *inkle wares were manufactured. 1691 T. BROWNE *Reasons Mr. Bays changing Relig.* (ed. 2) 15 The *Inkle-weavers .. the dealers in Ribbons. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Converss.* I. 105 She and you were as great as two Inkle-weavers. 1788 COWPER *Let.* 6 May, Wks. 1836 VI. 153 When people are intimate, we say they are as great as two inkle-weavers .. inkle-weavers contract intimacies with each other sooner than other people on account of their juxtaposition in weaving of inkle [the inkle-looms being so narrow and close together]. 1874 MRS. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xxxiii. 389 My relatives .. and the Greylands' Rest people used to be as thick as inkle-weavers.

Inkle (iŋk'l), *v. rare.* Also 4 **incle.** [Origin unascertained: cf. INKLING.]

†1. *trans.* To utter or communicate in an undertone or whisper, to hint, give a hint of. *Obs.* In quot. 'to inkle the truth', (parenthetically) = to mention or tell the truth, 'sooth to say'.

1340–70 *Alisaunder* 616 A brem brasen borde bringes hee soone, Imped in iuory, too incle þe truthe.

2. *dial.* To get an inkling or notion (of).

[In this sense app. a back-formation from INKLING 3, 4.]

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxix. (1883) 153 His marriage settlement and its effects, they could only inkle of. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Inkle.* 1. To form notions, guesses or projects..2. To form wishes or inclinations .. for this or that gratification, to wit. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* lii. (1879) 340 She inkled what it was.

Inkless (i·ŋklės), *a.* [f. INK *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without ink.

1811 BYRON *Hints fr. Hor.* 599 My inkless pen Shall never blunt its edge. 1899 *Brit. Printer* XII. 231 Several printers have arranged to have machines fitted for electrical inkless printing.

†**I·nkleth.** *Obs. rare*—1. = next.

1568 LD. SCROPE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 240 She myght get into France, and that wold hardly be done yf my L. of Murraye have a former ynkleth of her departure thether.

Inkling (i·ŋkliŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: (5 nyngkiling), 6 ink(e)-, incke(e)-, ynk(e)-, inc-, ync-, ing-, 6–7 inckling, 6- inkling. [f. INKLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Mentioning in an undertone; a faint or slight mention, report, or rumour; chiefly in phrase *to hear an inkling* (*of* something). *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

(In the first quot. it was the sound of his own name in a whispered communication that Alexander caught.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2968 [Alexander] Herd a nyngkiling of his name, & naytis him to ryse, Buskis him vp at a braide, & fra þe burde rysys. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxi. Wks. 881/2 The tother had heard an incling whiche yet he believed not, that this man was not much afore hande. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 25 He was thither come .. before the confederates hearde any inkelyng of his marchyng forward. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 11 There was an ynkling, that it wold not be long er you came. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. xxv. 235 They had scarcely heard any inkling or rumour of hostilitie. 1658 PHILLIPS, *An Inkling of a matter*, a small rumour or report, as it were a tinckling, or little sound. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 211 They had not so much as heard the least inkling of those blessed tidings. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., This word is derived by Skinner, from *inklincken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland: as, I heard not an inkling. [So also in mod. Sc.]

2. A hint, a slight intimation, or suggestion; usually *to give* (one) *an inkling* (*of* something).

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 38/1 Whyther hee..knewe that hee suche thynge purposed, or otherwyse had anye inkelynge thereof. 1529 — *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 191/1 But I put case now yᵗ ye had an inkeling or els a playne warning, yᵗ some of them were hys enemies. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxiii. 110 Geuyng an incklyng of his secound cummyng. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 1 Signifying vnto them as it were with priuie ynclynges, that there were some among them, whiche were not yet altogether pure. 1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* Q j, To the entente no inglynge shoulde appeare of this newe counsaile, he caused it to be proclaimed that the armie should set forwardes the next daye. 1571 CAMPION *Hist. Irel.* II. x. (1633) 133, I have said enough, especially to a learned governour, to whom an inckling were sufficient. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 77 There were many papers .. wherein there were inklings given. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 287, I have received from this good truth-teller this one inkling further. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 341, I have had some Inkling given me, that you might, if you pleased, augment that Estate. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIII. v. (1872) V. 61 If the least inkling of it ooze out, he shall have right to deny it.

†b. An intimation given by a wink or nod. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Cenno*, a nod, a becke or signe or a glance or touch at any thing, an inkling. *Ibid.*, *Fare d'occhio*, to winke vpon one, to giue a signe with the eyes, to giue an inkling.

3. A hint or slight intimation received; hence, a slight or vague knowledge or notion, however acquired; a suspicion; esp. in phrase *to have, get an inkling* (*of* something).

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 73 He by gesse had got an inklyng Of hir hoord. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iv. § 4. 191 Our memorie is such, that if it conceiue but an inckling of any matter .. our understanding followeth it. 1627 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 518 Never had..so much as the least inckling of the Doctrine of Salvation. 1755 J. G. COOPER in *World* No. 110 P 9 The government..begins to entertain an idea, or, as the vulgar phrase it, to have an inkling of the matter. 1765 FOOTE *Commissary* I. Wks. 1799 II. 17 If he gets but an inkling, but the slightest suspicion, our project is marr'd. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 10 July (1884), Not one of them had the least inkling of the kind of speech he was about to make. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 285 To transform a dim inkling of a truth into an intelligent, vital, conscious recognition of it.

†b. A suspicion *of* or *against* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. i. 5 The Chaplain told him, the Rector had an Inckling against him. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. xxxviii. 103 By this time they had some inkling of the lord Robert Dudley.

†c. ? A vague hope or notion of doing something.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 235 Antijacobinism had .. still some gay hopes to gamble upon, still some inkling to turn up a king.

4. *dial.* An inclination, slight desire. [app. influenced by *incline*, or F. *enclin.*]

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss., Inkling*, a desire. N[orth]. 1807 SOUTHEY in Robberds *Mem. W. Taylor* II. 202, I feel inklings to address an ode to the people of Liverpool. 1824 — *Lett.* (1856) III. 436, I have still an inkling for the west. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss., Inckling, Inkling*, a desire. 1828 *Craven Dial., Inkling*, a desire. 'I've an inkling to gang to t' fair tomorn'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Inklin'*, a wish or desire.

†**Ink-molyne.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INK *sb.*2 + *moline* (cf. FER-DE-MOLINE) = F. *moulin* a mill.] = INK *sb.*2 1.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 115 b, He beareth Argent, a Cheuron de Ermines, betweene three Inkes molyn crusule botonie. 1611 COTGR., *Anille*, .. in Blazon; an ink-molyne.

In-kneed (i·nˌnī·d, -nī·d), *a.* [f. IN *adv.* 13 + KNEE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having the legs bent inwards at the knees.

1724 *Auld Rob Morris* in *Ramsay's Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 63 He's out-shin'd, in-knee'd and ringle-ey'd too. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 277 Weak rickety Children become inkneed. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 168/1 Women..are naturally more in-kneed than men.

†**In,knit**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + KNIT *v.*] *trans.* To knit up, draw close together.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1039 (1088) Ther with þe sorwe so his herte shette That .. euery spirit his vigour yn-knette [*v.rr.* inknette, inknitt] So þey astoned & oppressed were.

Inknot (inˌnɒt), *v. rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-1 + KNOT *v.*] *trans.* a. To include in or with a knot; to tie in. b. = INNODATE *v.*

1611 FLORIO, *Incappiare*, to enknot, to ensnare. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* III. xiii. 131 John Stafford Archbishop of Canterbury .. inknotteth that Priest in the greater excommunication that should consecrate *Peculum stanneum*. 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* v. 359 The rest [of the wounded snake] Retarded by the wound, delays it there Inknotting knots and twisting round itself.

†**In,know**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + KNOW *v.*, after L. *innōtescĕre*.] *trans.* To take knowledge of.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii[i]. 3 Laverd, whilk es man, for þou in-knew [L. *innotuisti*] him?

Inkpot (i·ŋkˌpɒt). [INK *sb.*1]

1. A small pot for holding writing-ink.

1553 [see 2]. 1590 LODGE *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (1592) H iv, They only haue their humours in their inck-pot. 1740 SWIFT *Wks.* (1778) XI. 396, I bequeath to Deane Swift Esq; my large silver standish, consisting of a large silver plate, an ink-pot, a sand-box [etc.]. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 393, I am not afraid of falling into my inkpot.

2. *attrib.* **inkpot term** = ink-horn term (see INK-HORN 2 b).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 156 A very Caulf that .. thought by his ynke pot termes to get a good Parsonage. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. 141 To vse..Poetical phrases in prose, or incke-pot tearmes smelleth of affectation.

Inkshed (i·ŋkˌʃed). *humorous.* [f. INK *sb.*1 + *-shed*, after BLOODSHED.] The shedding or spilling of ink; consumption or waste of ink in writing.

1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* Wks. 1776 II. 58 To spare mine own pains, and prevent ink-shed [etc.]. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 94 But to avoid more Ink-shed in these Tales of Blood-shed, let's fall on some that are of a Jocunder Humour. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. ii, Terrible battles, yclept logomachies, have they occasioned and perpetuated with so much gall and ink-shed. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 17 With no bloodshed .. but with immense beershed and inkshed.

Inkstand (i·ŋkˌstænd). A stand for holding one or more ink-bottles or ink-glasses (often with a tray or rests for pens, etc.); sometimes applied to an inkpot.

1773 *Lond. Chron.* 7 Sept. 248/3 [In a list of articles made at Soho]. 1776 *Trial Nundocomar* 43/2 The ink-stand was near Bollakey Doss: he dipt his seal on the cushion, and sealed the bond. 1801 MASON, *Inkstand*, an utensil for holding an ink-glass and appendages. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. 116 It seems as if a spider had dropped into the ink-stand and then crawled all over the paper. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* v, An inkstand with no ink and the stump of one pen. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 69 Ink dries up quickly in a wide-mouthed inkstand.

†**I·nk-sta:ndish.** *Obs.* [f. INK *sb.*1 + STANDISH (= *stand-dish*).] An inkstand.

c 1730 SAVAGE *Author to be let* Pref. § 7 Dick's pen, so often dipped in an ink-standish. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 508 In this same place was dug up an ink-standish, with some of the ink. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxii, She .. seemed unable .. to dip it in the massive silver ink-standish, which stood full before her. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxvi, His lordship then desired me to hand him the paper and inkstandish.

I·nkster. *nonce-wd.* [f. INK *v.* or *sb.*1 + -STER.] A scribbler, an inferior writer.

1860 READE *Eighth Commandm.* 343 These inksters are the enemies not only of the country but of the human race.

Inky (i·ŋki), *a.* Also 6 inckie, 7 inkie. [f. INK *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to ink; written with ink; using ink; literary. †*Inky divinity*: cf. INKEN.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 Ouer-mastred by some thoughts, I yeelded an inckie tribute vnto them. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 64 England .. is now bound in with shame, With Inky blottes, and rotten Parchment bonds. 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 537 The Scripture read or preached is a dead Letter, Inkie Diuinity. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 185 He will see Heaven, Earth, Sun .. in those Inky Delineations. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 163, I enlisted with a special pleader, and fought manfully under his inky banners. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* vii, You haven't been brought up in libraries and inky dens all your life.

2. Abounding with ink, full of ink.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 87 Th' inky Cuttles, and the Many-feet.

3. As black as ink; extremely black or dark.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 55 The Moone had .. a blacke inky hood embayling her bright head. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. v. 46 Your inkie browes, your blacke silke haire. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 131 ¶ 9 He took up a little Cruit that was filled with a kind of Inky Juice. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 178 Eternal foe of inky night. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The largest river in the world takes its most remote origin .. in a little inky tarn. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 337 Cautiously probing..the inky, oozy depths in front of him.

4. Of taste, etc.: Resembling that of ink.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 325 It has a strong astringent and inky taste.

5. Stained with ink.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inky*, blotted with ink. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xx, One of the gentlemen, in a brown coat and brass buttons, inky drabs, and bluchers. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. ii. 285 The fingers of his right hand were then inky up to the first joint.

6. *Comb.*, as *inky-black*, *-looking* adjs.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 649 The discharge is sometimes inky-black. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 86 Small inky-looking clouds foretell rain.

Inlace, Inlack, var. ENLACE, INLAIK.

†**Inla·gary.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *inlagāria* (AF. *inlagerie*), f. ME. *inlage* INLAW: see -ARY 1.] The restitution of an outlaw to the benefit and protection of the law; = INLAWERY.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON III. II. xiv, Inlagaria. 1292 BRITTON I. xiv. § 1 Inlagerie deit a plusours estre graunté de dreit.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Inlagary* (*Inlagatio*), is a restitution of one outlawed to .. the benefit or estate of a subject.

†**Inlaga·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *inlagātiōnem*, n. of action f. *inlagā-re* to INLAW.] = prec.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1708 *Termes de la Ley, Inlagary* or *Inlagation*, is a Restitution of one outlawed to the King's Protection, or to the benefit and condition of a Subject.

Inlaid (i·nlēˈd, inlēˈd), *ppl. a.* [f. INLAY *v.* + -ED 1; see also *lay in* in LAY *v.*]

†1. Laid in, placed or situated within; implanted, fixed within. *Obs.*

1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 70 His bowels and inlayed parts taken out and burnt. 1611 FLORIO, *Impósto*, in-laid, put in. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. vi. (1647) 178 The inveterate and inlaid hatred (not to be washed off) they bear to the Latines. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 174 The warmth of the maid was inlaid, and equally diffused through the whole body.

2. Laid or embedded in the surface of a thing, esp. as decorative material in a ground work; ornamented with inserted materials.

1598 FLORIO, *Vermiculato*, wrought with checker work .. in-laid work. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 493 Marquetry and other inlaid works. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 63 The palace is magnificent, abounding with..tables of inlaid marble. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 332 A kind of inlaid work similar to our Tonbridge ware is made in Persia.

fig. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iv. 19 Of all the In-laid Iles her Soueraigne Seuerne keepes, That bathe their amorous breasts within her secret Deepes.

3. *dial.* and *slang.* (See quots.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Inlayed, well inlayed*, at ease in his Fortune, or full of Money. 1828 *Craven Dial., Inlaid*, provided with, laid up in store. 'We're weel inlaid for coals'.

Inlaik (i·nlēˈk, -læk), *sb. Sc.* Also 6 inlak, 7–8 inlack, 6– inlake. [f. IN-1 + *laik*, Sc. form of LACK *sb.*; cf. next.] Lack, want; deficiency; failure.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 54 The maltman sais, 'I God forsaik ..Gif ony bettir malt may be, And of this kill I haif inlaik.' 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 5 Hes not mony throw inlak of techement .. mysknawin thair deuty? 1571 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 38 That all persones .. after the decease, decay or inlaik of their said superiours, hald, and sall hald their fewes..of our Soveraine Lord. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 14 The king was nocht sufficient to governe the realme for inlaik of aige. 1635 D. DICKSON *Expl. Heb.* viii. 10 The inlacks, or defects, of repentance and fayth. 1720 WODROW *Life R. Bruce* (1843) 27 Through impunity and inlack of justice.

Inlai·k, *v. Sc.* Also 6 inlak, (7 enlaike), 6– inlake. [f. IN-1 + *laik*, Sc. form of LACK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To lack, to be wanting or deficient; to fail.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 34 Thairfore inlakit xi dayis and vi houris to complete the hail yere. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 191 All the victuall [that] wes the hous within, Inlaikit fast. 1563–7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 10 Geif the principal inlak, the universitie..sal ..cheiss..four..personis to that office. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 196 That none of his sheep should be inlaiking. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 669 At every word of the grace it [a cup] inlaked an inch.

b. To fail through death; to decease.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 333 It micht happin the witnessis to deceis or inlaik. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 244, I sall enlaike of my present disease. 1785 *Jrnl. Jr. Lond.* in R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* 7 (Jam.), I was fley'd that she had taen the wytenon-fa, an' inlakit afore supper.

2. *trans.* To lack (something requisite for completeness or sufficiency); to be wanting or deficient in; also *absol.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 19 We inlaik na thing bot hardiment and curraig. 1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 15 The patient beand without rest, and ressone inlakand sleip. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 138 Our horss, that are inlacking onlie nyne of our number. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 42 The gowd that inlakes half-a-crown.

Hence **Inlai·king** *vbl. sb.* = INLAIK *sb.*

a 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 191 Thaj .. concludit, that for inlaiking of justice within this realme, necessar it wes to cheis ane regent. 1595 DUNCAN *App. Etymol.* (E. D. S.), *Defectus*, inlaking.

Inla·ke, *v. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 or 2 + LAKE *sb.*] *trans.* To convert into a lake.

1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. VII. 178 The princes of the east, for whose coming Euphrates hath inlaked her mighty stream.

Inlamb (inlæ·m), *a.* [attrib. use of phrase *in lamb*: cf. INCALF.] Of a ewe: With lamb; pregnant. (In rural use.)

1556 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 155 *note*, An inlambe shepe. 1867 *Gainsb. News* 23 Mar., 170 lambed and inlamb ewes.

†**Inla·nce,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 or 2 + LANCE *v.*] *intr.* To thrust a lance.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xiii. 893 Vnder his hawberk Inlawnced he Throwgh the body.

Inland (i·nlând, i·nlænd), *sb., a.*, and *adv.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + LAND *sb.*]

A. *sb.*

1. The inner part of an estate, feudal manor, or farm. † a. In OE. and feudal tenure, the land around the mansion occupied by the owner or cultivated for his use, not held by any tenant (cf. DEMESNE 3). b. *Sc.* Land cultivated as infield: = *infield land*; see INFIELD.

904 in Earle *Land Charters* (1888) 161 All ðæt inn lond beligeð an dic utane. *c* 1000 *Laws of Edgar* II. c. 1 Æghwelc ge of þegenes in-lande ge of geneat-lande. 1235–52 *Rentalia Glaston.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 134 Idem Persona habet de la Inland iiij^{or} acras terre. 1437 in Kennett *Par. Antiq.* (1818) II. 324 [Thomas Billyngdon quitted .. all right to any common in the pasture or] 'inlandys' [of the said Edmund]. 1473 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 24 He sall haue .. vj acris of corne land of Inland, and ij acris of medow at þe side. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 373 *note*. The house and inland; all, in short, that is surrounded and bounded by a hedge or fence.

2. *sing.* and *pl.* The interior part of a country, the parts remote from the sea or the borders. † Formerly, also, the inlying districts near the capital and centres of population, as opposed to the remote or outlying wild parts; in Scotch use, also, the mainland as distinct from the outlying isles; = IN-COUNTRY.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 158 To God thay ar als deir As ony in the inland heir. *Ibid.* 173 That as weill thay of Mynnie Gof .. As .. the burghis and Inlandis men. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 142 They of those Marches .. Shall be a Wall sufficient to defend Our in-land from the pilfering Borderers. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 39 *marg.*, Sea costs more of old time inhabited then the inlands. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. iv. § 25 Those Flemmings .. were now by the King .. remoued into Wales .. to disburden his In-land of such guests. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xxxviii. 362 Others that have travailed through the inland of India, doe make no mention of any such creature. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 423 The rest were all Farr to the in land retir'd, about the walls Of Pandæmonium. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* II. 236 The Inland appears to consist of a brown barren Rock. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* IV. viii, The rich inlands of the island.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of the sb.: hence formerly sometimes hyphened to the following word).

1. Of or pertaining to the interior part of a country or region; remote from the sea or the border.

Inland sea, a large body of salt water, entirely or nearly severed from the ocean: applied also to large lakes.

1557 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. lix. 447 Whereunto the said inland-men may be induced, seeing the other go forth to adventure their lives for their defence. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 10 This wide Inland sea, that hight .. the Idle lake. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 50 The Firth of Gades .. whereas the Atlanticke Ocean breaking in, is spred into the Inland and Mediterranean seas. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. (1682) 54 All the In-land Towns in this large Estate. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 47 Although such a sermon may possibly do some good in a coast-town, yet..in an inland-parish, it will do no more than Syriack or Arabick. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* iv. 134 The Mariners or Schippers, who supply their Ships and Inland-Boats. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 37 Companies for the improvement of our inland navigation. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxv. 221 A few generations ago Russia was literally an inland state.

† b. Having the refinement characteristic of the inlying districts of a country. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 363 An olde religious Vncle of mine .. who was in his youth an inland man, one that knew Courtship too well.

2. Carried on or operating within the limits of a country. Opposed to *foreign*, as in *inland trade, inland bill of exchange.*

Inland duty, a duty on inland trade or inland transactions, as the excise and stamp duties. *Inland revenue*, the part of the national revenue consisting of taxes and inland duties.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 75 They cannot spare the corne of the innelonde growthe to be caryed out, for feare of a famyne in thiese partyes. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 15 The Bill must be paid in the same Sort & Species of Monyes, that the Remitter paid to the Drawer for the Value .. these are usually Inland Bills. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), A pamphlet printed in England for a general excise or inland duty. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. Introd. 3 Our complete Tradesman ought to understand all the inland trade of England. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 23 Bills of exchange are either *Inland* bills, or *Foreign* bills. *Inland* bills of exchange, are those which are drawn from one place in a country on another place in the same country, in both of which the same kinds of monies are current .. or, drawn by one person on another person in the same place. 1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 1 § 1 From and after the passing of this Act the several Persons .. now being Commissioners of Excise and Commissioners of Stamps and Taxes respectively shall..become and be One Consolidated Board of Commissioners, and be called 'The Commissioners of Inland Revenue'. 1895 *Whitaker's Almanack* 164 Inland Revenue Offices, Somerset House. *Ibid.* 165 The Government Laboratory (Inland Revenue Branch). *Mod.* An illicit distillery discovered by the inland revenue officers.

C. *adv.* In or towards the interior or heart of a country, as opposed (*a*) to the coast or border, (*b*) to wild outlying districts.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 96 Yet am I in-land bred, And know some nourture. 1784 COOK *3rd Voy.* III. xiii. II. 260 The snow on the rising grounds was thinner spread; and farther inland, there was no appearance of any. 1803–6 WORDSW. *Intimations* ix, In a season of calm weather, Though inland far we be, Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* I. iv. (1868) 48 Perseus feared to go inland, but flew along the shore above the sea.

†**I·nlanded,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Situated in or toward the centre of a land: the opposite of *outlying*.

1611 SPEED *Theat. Gt. Brit.* x. (1614) 19/1 This [Devonshire]..being more inlanded hath more commodious havens for shippings entercourse.

Inlander (i·nlândəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who dwells in the interior of a country; an inland inhabitant.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 794 They .. attempt to

possesse themselves of .. the utmost part of the land from out of the Inlanders hands. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 274 The same name [*Aborigines*] is also given unto the Inlanders or Midland inhabitants of this Island by Cæsar. 1867 Atwater *Logic* 174 If an inlander coming to the sea, observed the phenomenon of the tide.

Inlandish (i·nlæ·ndiʃ), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ish.]

†1. Produced in the land itself; home, domestic, native: opposed to *outlandish*. *Obs.*

1657 Reeve *God's Plea* (T.), Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces.

2. Of or pertaining to the interior of a country; of an inland nature or character.

1849 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 623 Some other of your outlandish, or inlandish, Lowland or Highland Counties. 1891 *Spectator* 18 July, The great lakes have helped Chicago, and .. the fact that they require from the populations that surround them all the seafaring qualities of the English race, will prevent its inhabitants from becoming too inlandish in their habits.

†Inla·p, *v. Obs.* In 4 **inwlappen.** [f. In-[1] + ME. (*w*)*lappen* to Lap; rendering L. *involvĕre*, *implicāre*.] *trans.* To enwrap, enfold, involve.

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* i. 4 A wynde of tempest .. cam fro the north, and a grete cloude, and fyre inwlappynge [1388 wlappynge in; L. *involvens*]. — *2 Tim.* ii. 4 No man holdinge knyȝthod to God, inwlappith him silf with worldli nedis. 1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 100 He allone me holly refreschys & inlappis þat my mynde allone byrnyngly has desiryd.

†Inla·pidate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[2] + L. *lapid-em* stone + -ate[3]. Cf. Lapidate.] *trans.* To convert into stone, petrify.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 85 There are some Naturall Spring-Waters that will Inlapidate Wood.

Inlard, variant of Enlard *v.*, *Obs.*

Inlarge, -ment, etc., obs. var. Enlarge, etc.

Inlasse, obs. form of Unless.

†Inla·sting, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 4 **-ande.** [f. In-[2] + Lasting *ppl. a.*] Lasting on, everlasting.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu .. gyffes inlastande ryste.

Inlate, obs. form of Inlet.

Inlaw (i·nlɔ̄), *sb. Hist.* Forms: 3 **inlaȝe, inlaughe**, 7 **inlagh, inlawgh**, 9 **inlaw.** [ME. *inlaȝe*, f. In-[1] + *laȝe* Law, after *utlaȝe* outlaw: cf. next.] One who is within the domain and protection of the law: opp. to *outlaw*.

c 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Inlage, *sugest à la lei le rei.* *c* 1250 Bracton III. II. xi, Non est sub lege i.e. Anglice Inlaughe. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.*, Inlawgh .. signifieth him that is in some frank pledge. 1848 Lytton *Harold* III. iii, I have the king's grace, and the inlaw's right.

Inlaw (inlɔ̄·), *v. Hist.* Forms: 1 **inlaȝian**, 5 **inlawe**, 7– **inlaw.** [OE. *inlaȝian*, f. In-[1] + *laȝu* Law: cf. *útlaȝian* to outlaw.] *trans.* To bring within the authority and protection of the law, to reverse the outlawry of (a person).

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* VIII. c. 2 Þæt he his aȝenne wer ȝesylle þam cyninge and Criste, and mid þam hine sylfne inlaȝige to bote. *a* 1066 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1050 (MS. C.) Her on þysum ȝere .. man ge-inlaȝode Sweȝen eorl. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7995 Inlawde he was at thre ȝere ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/1 To Inlawe. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII*, 12 It should bee a great incongruitie to haue them to make Lawes, who themselues were not Inlawed. 1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 265 If any of the Kings Servants should at any time be so indirectly and unduly outlawed, he may by the favour of their Royal Master be inlawed and restored to the benefit and protection of Him and his Laws. 1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 407 When Eadward was to be chosen, when Godwine was to be inlawed, the nation asserted its dormant right. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durham Cathedral* 20 Carileph was exiled by William Rufus in 1088, but inlawed in 1091.

Hence **Inlaw·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 65 The scandalous inlawing of such a criminal.

-in-law. [f. In *prep.* + Law *sb.*] A phrase appended to names of relationship, as *father, mother, brother, sister, son*, etc., to indicate that the relationship is not by nature, but in the eye of the Canon Law, with reference to the degrees of affinity within which marriage is prohibited. These forms can be traced back to the 14th c.: see Brother-in-law. Formerly *-in-law* was also used to designate those relationships which are now expressed by *step-*, e.g. *son-in-law* = *step-son*, *father-in-law* = *step-father*; this, though still locally or vulgarly current, is now generally considered a misuse.

In recent colloquial or journalistic phraseology, *in-law* has been humorously used to designate any relative so connected. Hence **In-law·ry**, the position of an 'in-law'.

1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 24 The position of the 'in-laws' (a happy phrase which is attributed .. to her Majesty, than whom no one can be better acquainted with the article) is often not very apt to promote happiness. 1898 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 4/7 'Don't live with them'—with the 'in-laws'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 1/3 Everyone living is either an 'in-law' himself, and therefore bound to possess corresponding 'in-laws', or his 'in-law' potentiality remains intact. *Ibid.*, 'In-lawry' is the common fate of the entire human race.

I·nlawry. [f. Inlaw *v.* + -ry: cf. Inlagary.] Restitution to the domain and protection of the law, reversal of outlawry.

1848 Lytton *Harold* x. vi, The assembly .. which had met for the inlawry of Godwin.

Inlay (inlē·), *v.* [f. In-[1] + Lay *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To lay in, or as in, a place of concealment or preservation. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1631 Donne *Elegies* vii, From the worlds Common having sever'd thee, Inlaid thee, neither to be seen, nor see.

2. To lay or embed (a thing) in the substance of something else so that its surface becomes even or continuous with that of the matrix.

1598 Florio, *Inframettere*, to inlay or worke in among other things. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 18 Inscriptions and Epitaphs, cut, writ, inlaid, or engrauen vpon the Sepulchres. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 80 The moorstone courses, inlaid into the frame of the building. 1851 Willmott *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. (1857) 137 Horace Walpole's correspondence inlays his own mind in mosaic. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 75 Other monumental slabs were inlaid with the pavement itself. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æneid* I. 167 Facing the deep is a cave inlaid in a precipice.

b. To insert a page of a book, a plate, or a cut, in a space cut in a larger and stouter page, for its preservation, or to enlarge the margin, and thus the whole size.

1810 W. Laing (Bookseller, Edin.) *Catalogue* No. 2722 (Compl. Scot.), The leaves are inlaid, and completed from the new edition. 1872 J. A. H. Murray *Compl. Scot.* Introd. 19 The leaves being cut out and 'inlaid' in a large quarto of the size of the large-paper copies of Leyden's reprint. 1892 S. Lee in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 35/2 Book-collectors .. employed him [Ireland] to 'inlay' illustrated books.

3. To furnish or fit (a thing) *with* a substance of a different kind embedded in its surface; to diversify or ornament (a thing) by such insertion of another material disposed in a decorative pattern or design.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* v. i. 59 Looke how the floore of heauen Is thicke inlayed with pattens of bright gold. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 907 A broad rich Baldrick .. In-laid with gold. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 101 The lids are of one board, and for ornament often inlaid with Rain-deers bones. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 96 ¶ 3 A battle-axe whose handle was inlaid with brass. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* iii. 98 The doors are of tortoise-shell, inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

b. *fig.*

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1851) 297 But these things are .. thence borrow'd by the Monks to inlay thir story. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 354 His Discourse is inlaid with Oaths. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* III. Introd. v, The soft greensward is inlaid With varied moss and thyme.

c. *absol.*

1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* v. ii, *Tub.* How long have you studied ingine? *Medlay.* Since I first Join'd, or did in-lay in wit.

d. *transf.* Said of the material embedded; also in *ppl. adj.*, Inlaying.

1784 Cowper *Task* I. 170 The stream, That, as with molten glass, inlays the vale. 1836 J. W. Bowden in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 193 Tear down th' inlaying gold of Solomon.

Inlay (i·nlē, inlē·), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The process or art of inlaying. *rare.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Inlay*, a term among Joyners, and signifies a laying of coloured wood in Wainscoat-works, Cupboards, &c. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 3/1 The inlay of furniture with ivory, and other forms of marquetry.

2. Material inlaid or prepared for inlaying; inlaid work.

1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 105 Their Shell .. is very thin and clear .. 'tis used .. for inlays, being extraordinary thin. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XXI. 172 With rich inlay the various floor was graced. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 217 The heavy cupboard doors at the bottom were enriched with inlays of paler wood.

fig. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 701 The violet, Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay Broidered the ground. 1830 Tennyson *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* iii, Damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unmown.

†3. The layering of plants. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* 58 The contrivance of Art, in submersions and Inlays, inverting the extremes of the plant, and fetching the root from the top.

4. *Book-binding.* An inner sheet in a gathering.

1877 Winter Jones in H. B. Wheatley *How to Catalogue* (1889) iv. 169 Each sheet after the first in each gathering being called an inlay.

5. The inlaid edge or inturn in a seam.

1899 *Daily News* 6 July 8/3 There is not enough 'inlay'. .. Should a ladies' tailor turn out work like that?

6. *attrib.*, as *inlay work*, inlaid work.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 779/2 Some of the inlay work is very fine. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Sept. 5/1 The cheapening of knife handles, billiard balls, inlay work, and pianoforte keys.

Inlayer[1] (i·nlē·ɔi). [f. Inlay *v.* + -er[1].] One who inlays (in senses of the vb.).

1660 Bloome *Archit.* title-p., Painters, Carvers, 'In-layers, Antick-Cutters. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Spindle Tree*, The wood of the Spindle Tree is used .. by the Inlayer for his Colours. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 406 The inlayer who has to frame the text or the print .. of the binder.

Inlayer[2] (i·nˌlē·ɔi). [f. In *adv.* 12 + Layer *sb.*] A layer of a material placed within something, an inside layer or sheathing.

1868 J. Thomson *Hat-making & Felting* 63 The two ends joined by overlapping with a proper inlayer of paper. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 519/2 Into each cone of wool or bat an 'inlayer' is now placed to prevent the inside from matting.

Inlaying (inlē·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Inlay *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Inlay, or that which is inlaid.

1. The insertion of thin slips of one material within the surface of another for decorative purposes. b. A piece of inlaid work. c. The mounting of a leaf or engraving in a larger leaf or sheet of paper.

1598 Florio, *Tarsia*, a kind of painting, in laying, or setting in of small pieces of wood, *Iuorie*, horne or bone .. as in tables, chesseboordes and such. 1599 Minsheu *Span. Dial.* 4/2 It is very curious, and the inlaying of the wood most finely set in. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 8 Feb., The pavings, inlayings, and incrustations of this Hall are very rich. 1762 Derrick *Lett.* (1767) II. 66 The inlaying and veneering very beautiful. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor of Casterbridge* XXII, The little square piano with brass inlayings. 1894 J. T. Fowler *Adamnan* Pref. 9 The separation, flattening, and inlaying of the consolidated leaves.

fig. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Aug. 279/2 In her three plays, we meet with natural and apt inlayings of familiar phrases from Shakspeare, Milton, and others.

†2. Incorporation, union. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 86 It would be no other than one with it, and the nearer any body comes to that plight, the nearer it comes to inlaying or oneness.

†Inlea·d, *v. Obs.* [f. In-[1] + Lead *v.*, transl. L. *indūcĕre*. (In sense 2 perh. f. In-[2] = En-[1].)]

1. *trans.* To lead in, bring in.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 13 Ne inlæd usih in costunge. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii. 8 [lxxxviii. 7] All þi stremes ouer me þou in-ledde. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 37 Alle puplis, to the whiche the Lord shal inleede thee.

2. To lead.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) xix. 13 How lang sall I this lyfe inleid, That for hir saik to suffer deid?

I·nlea·ding, *ppl. a. rare.* [In *adv.* 11 a: cf. *lead in.*] That leads in; introductory.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Nov. 3/2 If any one mayhap should deem this inleading stavelet the loveliest thing in all the tale, we shall not naysay him.

Inleague, obs. variant of Enleague *v.*

†Inlea·guer, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. In-[1] + Leaguer *sb.*, camp. Cf. the phrases *to lie in leaguer, to lie leaguer*, and Leaguer *v.*] *intr.* To encamp with a besieging or beleaguering force.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 195 Sylla did inleaguer before the citie of Athens, and had not leasure to stay there long and continue the siege.

†Inlea·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[1] or [2] + Lease.] *trans.* To let on lease.

1608 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 461 Shall not .. sell, give, graunt, demyse nor inlease nor to farme let .. any manner of landes.

Inlease, variant of Inless *v. Obs.*

†Inlea·sed, *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. In-[2] + *lease*, obs. form of Leash + -ed[1].] Ensnared.

1706 Phillips, *Inleased*, or *Enleased*, catch'd in a Gin, a Lease, or Snare. 1721 in Bailey.

†I·nleck. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. In-[1] + *leck*, obs. form of Leak.] A leak letting water in.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 35 Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered inlecks.

Inlegeable, obs. form of Illegible.

Inleid, Sc. form of Inlead *v.*, *Obs.*

†Inle·ss, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **inlease.** [f. In-[2] + Less *a.*] *trans.* To make less, diminish.

1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/1 That .. which may hurt or inlesse Thy loued treasure, or minishe thy riches. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 142. 1167 Wherethrough the power of the Word of God might be inleased or diminished.

Inlet (i·nlĕt), *sb.* Also 4 **inlate.** [f. In *adv.* 11 d + Let *v.*[1] Cf. to *let in.*]

1. Letting in, admission. Now *rare.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18078 Þe prince of hell, vndos your yate! Þe king of blis will haf in-late. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 51 Ful redi sal we haf inlate In to that blis that lastes ay. *a* 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 57 Demanding his name, she said, Fail you not to come to the Court .. And this was his inlet, and the beginnings of his grace. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 51 Had there been a Castle in the place of this Monastery .. probably they might have stopped the Danish Invasion at the first Inlet thereof. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 101 To gain the easier and unsuspected in-let into his mind and affections. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 188, I had already forgotten the light which was my first inlet into life. 1861 Lytton & Fane *Tannhäuser* 97 Forcing sharp inlet to her throne in Heaven.

2. A way of admission; an entrance.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 33 These In-lets of Men and of Light [i.e. doors and windows], I couple together. 1681 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 129 The French Kings troops had entred Cassall, the inlett into Italy. 1774 *Bainton Inclos. Act* 15 Drains, inlets, outlets, and water courses. 1818 Leigh *New Pict. Lond.* 329 Pall Mall must always be one of the inlets to the west end of the town. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 101 Two venous inlets are seen in the anterior fourth of the upper surface of the heart.

fig. 1662 in Howell *State Trials* (1816) V. 1330 O that we may find death a sweet in-let and a passage to thy blessed arms. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* I. Wks. (Globe) 613/2 An increase of our possessions is but an inlet to new disquietudes. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. iii. 41 Affected by the establishment of a bank, or by some other inlet of a flood of paper money.

3. A narrow opening by which the water penetrates into the land; a small arm of the sea, an indentation in the sea-coast or the bank of a lake or river; a creek.

1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 234 A thing yet well knowne in Kent, and expressed by the word yenlade or yenlet, which betokeneth an Indraught or Inlett of water into the lande. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 Furnished out the said Henry Hudson, to trie if through any of those Inlets, which Davis saw .. any passage might be found to the other Ocean called the South-Sea. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Dunvegan*, We landed at Port Re

..The port is made by an inlet of the sea, deep and narrow. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 257 The margin of these large fields is almost always broken by inlets of open water.

4. A piece let in or inserted.

1798 I. ALLEN *Hist. Vermont* 3 The whole range is composed of huge rocks confusedly piled on one another, though in many places are large inlets of excellent land. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Inlet*, .. inserted materials. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Dec. 13/2 The inlet into the panel in the upper part of the back of the chair is a photograph of a statue of Hunter.

5. *attrib.*, as *inlet area, valve, ventilation.*

1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Metals U. S.* 584 The inlet valves are screwed into the piston. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Jan. 6/4 The inlet ventilation is by means of fresh-air reservoirs.

Hence **I·nleted** *a.*, having an inlet.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 74 When .. Theseus Started alert from a beach deep-inleted of Piræus.

Inlet (i·nˌle·t), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + pa. pple. of LET *v.*[1]: cf. *to let in.*] Let in, inserted.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iv. § 12. 133 A round dot formed by a little inlet circle of serpentine.

Inlet (inˌle·t), *v.* [f. IN-[1] + LET *v.*[1] Orig. two words = *let in.*] To let in.

†**1.** *trans.* To allow to enter; to admit. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 629 Rohand þo tok he And at þe gate in lete. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1188 Men openede the gate..He was yn-late. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 163 The minde is then shut up in the borough of the body—none of the Cinque ports of the Isle of Man are then open to in-let any strange disturbers. 1661 — *Lusoria* xxvii. 25 The first act she (woman) did try Seduc'd Mankind, inletted policy, Taught him a way..To carry murther in a smiling brow.

2. To let in or insert (one thing) in another.

1860 WRAXALL tr. *Kohl's Wand. Lake Superior* 6, I may be permitted to inlet here a slight episode in my wigwam building. 1884 A. J. BUTLER *Anc. Copt. Ch. Egypt* I. iii. 87 All round the framing of the doors tablets of solid ivory .. are inlet.

†**I·nle·tter,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 e + LETTER, one who lets or allows.] One who lets in or gives admittance.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle* (1872) IV. 205, I have had some boxes..and rebukes,—on the one hand and on the other; some censuring me for Presbytery; others as an inletter to all the Sects and Heresies of the Nation.

†**Inle·tter,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. IN-[2] + LETTER *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To inscribe.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xlvi. 134 This Sentence might but on them be inletter'd.

†**I·nle·tting,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] Letting in, admission.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 156 Upon the inletting of this external Air the water was not again impelled to the very top of the tube. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 103 Invaded by the inletting of the four Forms.

Inlier (i·nˌlәi·ǝ). *Geol.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + LIER, that which lies, after OUTLIER.] (See quot. 1859.)

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (1865) 256 *Inlier*, a term introduced by Mr. Drew, of the Geological Survey, to express the converse of 'outlier'..'It means .. a space occupied by one formation which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it'. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 460 It is..clearly marked by the Upper Greensand anticline of the Vale of Pewsey, and by the Upper Greensand inliers of Ham and Kingsclere. 1896 *Naturalist* 294 This formation occurs as patches or inliers that are surrounded by Oxford clays.

Inlight, var. ENLIGHT *v.*, *Obs.* Hence †**Inli·ghting** *vbl. sb.*, enlightening, enlightenment.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 96 Oon of þe stryngthes is a tokenynge .. þat glorious god hauys inlightyd of vij strenghes. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* II. 170 Counsells, inlightings..all is in vaine to them.

Inlighten, -er, etc., obs. ff. ENLIGHTEN, etc.

†**Inli·ke, inli·che,** obs. ff. ALIKE, arising perh. from confusing *i-* of *ilike, iliche*, with *in.*

13.. *Cursor M.* 27576 (Cotton Galba) If þai do ill think euer inlike [*Cott.* ilike]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. Poems* A. 602 Per is vch mon payed inliche Wheþer lyttel oþer much be hys rewarde. *a* 1350 *St. Brice* 167 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 157 Þai angerd him ilk day inlike. *a* 1350 *St. Barthol.* 96 ibid. 120 Fully sex and twenty 3ere Lestes it in-like white and clere.

†**Inlikewise,** the adv. phr. *in like wise*, in like manner, written conjunctly: see LIKEWISE, WISE *sb.*, and cf. ALIKEWISE.

1542 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 42 (Jam.) My said lord Governour..being inlikvise personalie present.

In limine: see IN *Lat. prep.*

†**Inli·nk,** obs. variant of ENLINK *v.*

1560 [see ENLINK]. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine* 24 b, He fled vnto Tissaphernes..with whom .. he in-linked himself in such great friendship [etc.]. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 159 The observation of these conditions. Concludeth, and inlinketh, true, and genuine Conjugates together. *Ibid.* 292.

†**Inli·st,** obs. form of ENLIST *v.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 156 Threbeg inlisted himself under the Turk.

Inlive, Inliven, obs. ff. ENLIVE, ENLIVEN.

†**Inloca·tion.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. IN-[2] + LOCATION.] Location within something.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* I. iv. 41 Thus he [the Devil] entred, and moved, and spoke in the dumb Idols which were the Oracles of the heathen: And so he sometimes acts in the very bodies of dead or murdered men and women: Which he doth, not by way of information, but of inlocation onely.

†**Inlock.** *Sc. Obs.* [? for *inn-lock*; cf. Ger. *hausschloss* lock of the main door.] 'A great lock' (Jam.).

1488 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 92 (Jam.) Thre inlokis price iijs. 14.. in *Accts. Ld. High Treas.* Gloss. 421 Pro quatuor magnis seris, dictis inlokkis. 1491 *Ibid.* 184.

Inlock, Inlodge, var. ENLOCK, ENLODGE.

In loco: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inlook (i·nluk), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + LOOK *sb.*, after OUTLOOK.] Looking within, introspection.

18.. CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* (Cent.), A hearty sincere inlook tends..in no manner to self-glorification. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 135 To all true modesty the necessary business is not inlook, but outlook. *a* 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* (1899) 311 He would begin not in out-look but in in-look.

†**In-loo·k,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. IN-[1] + LOOK *v.* (? after L. *inspicĕre*).] *trans.* To look into, inspect.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 Thou art Light of Light, An ever-waking Eye still shining bright, In-looking all.

I·n-loo·ker. *rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 e.] One who looks into a thing, an inspector.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 162 In euery of vs he hath his inlookers [F. *inspecteurs*] to chastice vs, in our flesh,.. in our minde,..and in our Soules. 1892 B. HINTON *Lord's Return* 52 This world's spectators may be divided into the on-lookers and the in-lookers.

I·n-loo·king, *vbl. sb. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] Looking within, introspection.

1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* 50 He who can find time for conscientious in-looking at himself .. should be a student of religion.

†**Inlo·rd,** *v. Obs. rare*—[o]. [f. IN-[2] + LORD *sb.*] *trans.* To make (any one) lord.

1611 FLORIO, *Insignorirsi*, to inlord, or become Lord, Patron or possessor of any thing. *Ibid.*, *Insignorito*, inlorded, made or become Lord..or possessor of any thing.

I·n-lo·t. [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + LOT *sb.*]

1. A lot or allotment situated within another.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 166 God in the partage of Palestine .. made some Tribes to have In-lots within another.

2. In parts of the United States, originally French, a lot of land in a village large enough for a house, outhouses, and garden (*Cent. Dict.*).

†**Inlo·ving,** *vbl. sb. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. LOVE, after *joy, injoy.*] Loving, holding in affection.

1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happines* 124 We shall consider in it two affections..Love and joy: The first is our inloving, the other our injoying of him.

†**Inlow',** *v. Obs.* In 3 inloȝen, -loghen. [f. IN-[1] + LOW *v.*, after L. *inflammāre*. Cf. ALOW *adv.*] *trans.* To set aflame, kindle, inflame.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxii[i]. 21 In-lowed es mi hert. *Ibid.* civ. 19 Speche of Laverd, þat was of mighte, In-loghed him, by dai and nighte.

Inlure, variant of ENLURE *v.*, *Obs.*

†**I·nly,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 enlyē. [In OE. *in(n)lic*, f. *inn*, IN *adv.* + *lic*, -LY [1]. But the word is unknown during most of the ME. period, and appears to have been formed anew (perh. from INLY *adv.*) in 15th c.] Inward, interior, internal; inwardly felt, heartfelt.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 198 Se innlica dema [*intimus arbiter*] ælmihtig God. *Ibid.* v. xxii[i]. (1890) 480 Mid inlice hete [*domestico odio*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 204 This erle..roode..into the moste Inli Streynthes of M'Mahons contre. *c* 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxx, Yet are they but outwarde tokens of the Inly grace. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. vii, The enlye dysposicyon of every soule. 1588 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 18 Didst thou but know the inly touch of Loue. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. 88 Euer for those inly heats which through your loues they felt.

Hence †**I·nlyhede,** inwardness, internal reality.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 171 þat is, inly sorwe for þi synne in þe herte, & noȝt in þe chere, feyned outwarde.

Inly (i·nli), *adv.* Forms: 1 in(n)lice, 3–4 inliche, 5– inly, (5 *erron.* endly). [OE. *in(n)lice*, f. *in(n)lic*: see prec. and -LY [2].] **a.** Inwardly (as opposed to *outwardly*); within, internally; in the heart, spirit, or inner nature; in regard to the inner life or feelings. **b.** In a way that goes to the heart or inmost part; heartily, intimately, closely; fully, thoroughly, extremely.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED tr. *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 12 Þu miht openlice ongitan þæt ðæt is for inlice good þing þe ealle wuhta .. wilniað to habbanne. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 464 He..het, þæt he inlice þam biscope freond wære. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1680 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 154 Seint thomas bigan to siche sore: and Inliche wep al-so. 13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) st. cclxxi, Þe leuedi biheld him inliche, Hou mesays he was, sikerliche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 640 No man may be inly glad I trowe That neuere was yn sorwe or som distresse. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 849 Now who was gladde..And endly mery but Generydes. *Ibid.* 6698 The fayre mayde Lucidas Right endly was inprentid in his hert. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 38 Their fondnesse inly [*gloss* entirely] I pitie. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 167 The Substances Inly, or outly, neither win nor leese. 1596 *Edward III*, I. ii. 11 Inly beautify'd With bounty's riches. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* viii. 143 They..inly enuy that knowledge which the Christians have. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XXIII. 72 Great Pelides, stretch'd along the shore..Lies inly groaning. 1813 J. MARRIOTT *Hymn 'Thou, whose almighty word'* ii, Thou, who didst come to bring..Sight to the inly blind. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* XI. ii, Inly resolving not to hazard a second meeting with the Italian. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 103 Friends year by year more inly known. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* iv. 12 Oft Cytorus' height With her did inly whisper airy colloquy.

Inlying (i·nˌlәi·iŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 c + LYING *vbl. sb.*: cf. *lie in* in LIE *v.*] Lying in at childbirth, confinement.

1734 KEITH *Hist. Ch. Scot.* 335 The most commodious Place for her Majesty's In-lying. *a* 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 529 Mrs. C. having recovered from her late inlying. 1819 *Edin. Mag.* Mar. 219/2 Attending at 'inlyings', or 'accouchements'.

Inlying (i·nˌlәi·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Lying inside; placed or situated in the interior.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* I Officers on the Inlying Piquet. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* 215 *Inlying Piquets*, detachments told off to remain in camp, but fully accoutred, and ready to turn out instantly on alarm. 1868 SIR H. THOMPSON *Clin. Lect. Dis. Urin. Org.* xiii. (1882) 87 An inlying catheter..is .. better than frequent catheterism. 1898 A. T. REED in *Advance* (Chicago) 6 Jan. 9/3 There is a place for the evangelist .. in the outlying regions and the inlying regions.

Inlymn, variant of ENLIMN *v.*, *Obs.*

Inmaculate, obs. form of IMMACULATE *a.*

†**I·nmake.** *Obs.* Also 6 ynmake, inmak, 7 inmack. [f. IN *adv.* 12 a (or perh. orig. INN *sb.* 1) + MAKE *sb.*[1]] A lodger, a person not of the household harboured or lodged; = INMATE *sb.* 1 a.

1537 *Irish Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in *Ir. St. at Large* (1765) I. 168 Every person .. which in the harvest season receive or keepe in his or their houses .. any person or persons called ynmakes. 1582 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 422 Undertenants commonly called inmakes. 1588 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* I. 228 Iane Wignall, widow, fined for keeping an Inmake within her house iiij*s.* viij*d.* and the Inmake in xij*d.* 1626 *Ibid.*, Wee p'sent the executors .. of Elizabeth Ditchfeild deceased, for harboringe of Inmacks in their backside in their kitchin.

†**Inma·ntle,** variant of IMMANTLE *v.*

(In some edd. of G. FLETCHER *Christ's Triumph* L xvi.)

†**Inmask,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-[2] + MASK: cf. IMMASK.] *trans.* To cover with or as with a mask, to mask.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal., To Good Opinion* 118 If thou wilt not with thy Deitie Shade, and inmaske the errors of my pen. 1611 FLORIO, *Inmascherare*, to enmaske.

†**Inmastica·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [IN-[1].] Internal mastication, as in the gizzard of a bird or insect.

1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 186 Whose Particles being then not well Digested..for want of Fermentation, and Inmastication.

Inmate (i·nmeˌt), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. IN *adv.* 12 a (or perh. orig. INN *sb.* 1) + MATE *sb.*]

1. In relation to other persons: One who is the mate or associate of another or others in the same dwelling; one who dwells with others in a house. (Now *rare.*) In early use, One admitted for a consideration to reside in a house occupied or rented by another; a lodger or subtenant.

In the 16th and 17th c. there were stringent statutes and by-laws against the harbouring of poor persons as 'inmates', subtenants, or lodgers, a practice which tended to increase the number of paupers locally chargeable.

1589 *Act* 31 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 6 There shall not be any Inmate or more Famylies or Housholdes then one, dwellinge or inhabitinge in anye one Cottage. 1597-1602 *Transcript W. Riding Sessions Rolls* (Rec. Ser.) 86 Whosoever..doth take any Inmate..shall releefe and keepe them from beggyng. 1601 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 260 Taking an inmate in to his hous. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 39/1 Bias was of Priene ..some affirm he was rich, others that he had no Estate, but lived as an Inmate. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 86 In those Countries, the Master and his Cattle are Inmates, and lye higgledy piggledy in the same room. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 95 As for the laws against Inmates, and empowering the Parishioners to take security before they suffer any poor person to inhabit amongst them..I am sure in cities and great towns of trade they are altogether improper, and contrary to the practice of other cities and trading towns abroad. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iv. 68 Mrs. Sydney inquired whether he was a pleasant inmate and a kind neighbour.

b. Sometimes, One not originally or properly belonging to the place where he dwells; a foreigner, stranger. Often *fig.*

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 2 *note*, Some critical wits may perhaps half suspect that these two words, *per se*, are inmates. But if the place which they have be their own, their sense can be none other than that which I have given them. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. ii, He is but a new fellow, An in-mate here in Rome (as Catiline calls him). *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 139 Though the English [language] swell with the inmates of Italian, French, and Latin. 1692 tr. *Sallust* 352 Not an Upstart, an Inn-mate, and but lately admitted to the Privileges of this City.

2. In relation to the house or dwelling-place: An occupant along with others, one of the family or company who occupy a house or other abode; hence sometimes simply = Indweller, inhabitant, occupier. Const. *of.* (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxxi, Within her brow..sat scorn; Shame in her cheeks; where also fear became An inmate too. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 34 Religion which before had bin a privat in-mate in Adams houshold, was now..publike exercise. *c* 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 22 You inmates of the Woods. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 495 So spake the Enemie of Mankind, enclos'd In Serpent, Inmate bad. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 115 All the feathered In-mates of the sky. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 892 If thou guard it's [the heart's] sacred chambers sure From vicious inmates and delights impure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* XXXVI, It had readily opened its gates to admit the

noble lady who was its present inmate. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 261 An inmate of a lunatic asylum. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 200 Twelve were married inmates of his palace.

B. *attrib* or *adj.* That is an inmate (*lit.* or *fig.*); dwelling in the same house with, or in the house of, another; dwelling within, indwelling. ? *Obs.*

1630 SANDERSON *Serm., Ad Mag.* ii. (1681) II. 272 In the famous case of the two inmate Harlots, whereof King Solomon had the hearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 166 A sequent King, who seeks To stop thir overgrowth, as inmate guests Too numerous. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 41 'Tis usual now, an Inmate Graff to see With insolence invade a Foreign Tree. 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* VI. 210 Unknowing, that beneath thy rugged rind Conceal'd, an inmate spirit lay confin'd. 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* (1807) II. 185 The children, who were inmate with me when I settled at Tunbridge Wells.

Hence **Inmatecy** (i·nmē·tsi) [irreg.: see -CY], the position of an inmate; **I·nmated** *ppl. a.*, located as an inmate; **I·nmateless** *a.*, without an inmate.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 411 Even those who associated with the sick, were seldom affected unless inmated in their rooms. 1830 J. BADCOCK [' JON BEE'] *Ess. Foote* in *Foote's Wks.* I. p. clxvii. *note*, Thither [to the Fleet-Prison] the Doctor repaired..and found our laughing philosopher in the usual plight of such an inmatecy, poor and pennyless. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. ii, The cottages..were some shut up..some open, but seemingly inmateless.

Inmateryall, obs. form of IMMATERIAL.

Inmeat (i·nmēt); usually in pl. **inmeats.** Now *rare* exc. *dial.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 c + MEAT *sb.*] Those internal parts or viscera of an animal which are used for food; hence *gen.* Entrails, inwards.

(The first quot. is doubtful: the word may also be read *jumette*, which suits the alliteration but is of unknown meaning.)

[? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1122 The hott blode of þe hulke un-to the hilte rynnez, Ewyne into inmette the gyaunt he hyttez.] 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 586 They preserve their inmeats a great deal the better. 1743 MAXWELL *Sel. Trans.* 275 (Jam.) The hide, head, feet, and in-meat, were given for attendance. 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Artevelde* II. III. i. Wks. 1864 I. 191 Get thee gone, Or I shall try six inches of my knife On thine own inmeats first. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Inmeats*, the edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c.

In medias res, In memoriam: see IN *Lat. prep.*

In melle: see IMELLE *adv.*

†**Inmense,** obs. form of IMMENSE *a.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1679 O godde of hiegh pitee inmense and ineffable.

Inme·sh, var. of ENMESH *v.*, to entangle in the meshes of a net.

1868 F. M. BROWN *For the picture called 'Work'*, For want of work the fiends him soon inmesh!

†**Inmew**, *v. Obs. rare.* [? f. IN- 1 + MEW *v.*] *trans.* ? To IMMEW, to mew or coop up; in quot., app., 'To cause to lie close and keep concealed, as hawk in mew'.

So this and the equivalent *emmew*, in SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 91, are explained by the Rt. Hon. D. H. Madden in *Diary of Master William Silence* (1897) 302, Note ², in opposition to the conjecture of some that the latter is a blundered spelling of ENEW.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. of Malta* II. ii, I have seen him scale As if a Falcon had run up a trainee, Clashing his warlike pynions, his steel'd curasse, And at his pitch inmew the Town below him.

†**In mid,** *advb. phr.* and *prep. Obs.* [An analytical variant of ME. *on midde, amidde*, AMID.]

A. *adv.* In the middle, in the midst. *In myd among* = AMIDMONG (AMID B. 5).

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3371 In myd among his ennemys. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedy* 244 In myd amang his tryumphant Armye.

B. *prep.* Amid, in the middle or centre of.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1677 In mydde þe poynt of his pryde departed he þere. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XII. 576 Axis that rycht scharply schar, In myd the visage met thame thar. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 415 He fyll wete In mydde the se. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2085 In mydde the felde we shall hem byde.

†**In mids,** *advb. phr.* and *prep. Obs.* [A variant of ME. *amiddes, imyddes.*] = AMIDST.

A. *adv.* In the middle, in the midst.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 167 With gay gaudi of grene, þe golde ay in myddes. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 191 As þe heued of a schouyll is in-myddes be-twen þe scho & þe handyll.

B. *prep.* In the middle or midst of; amidst.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1032 (Götт.) In middes [*Trin.* I mydde; *Cott.* Midward] þat land a welle springes. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 739 Euen in myddez my breste hit stode. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1586 (Ashm. MS.) In-myddis þe puple [*Dubl. MS.* in-myddez of þe peple]. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* I. 31 In medys the water. 14.. in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 84 In myddys þa halle upon þe flore.

Inmind, variant of IMMIND *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Inmi·ter,** var. *enmitre*: see EN- *prefix* ¹ 1 b.

1611 FLORIO, *Infulare*, to inmiter or impale as Bishops be.

In-mobill, obs. form of IMMOBILE *a.*

Inmoeueable, etc., obs. ff. IMMOVABLE, etc.

†**In-mo·ng, in-mo·nges,** *prep. Obs.* [Variants of *imong, imonges* (see YMONG), the initial *i* being app. taken as the prep. and expanded to *in*: see also AMONG.] Among, amongst.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 278 And multyplyed mony-fold in-mongez mankynde. *Ibid.* B. 1485 In-mong þe leues.

†**I·nmore,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* + MORE, after *inmost*: see INNER.] Inner, interior.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 131 Of these Angles, some part..passed forward into the inmore quarters of Germanie. *Ibid.* 800 Where they had free entrance .. into the inmore parts of England.

Inmortal, obs. form of IMMORTAL.

Inmost (i·nmōust, -mŏst), *a.* (*sb., adv.*) Forms: 1 **innemest, innemyst,** 4 **in-mast, in(n)emaste,** 4, (6 *Sc.*) **inmest,** 5 **ynmast,** 6 **ynmost,** 4– **in-most.** [OE. *innemest* (f. **innem-a, -e* + *-est*), a double superlative of *inne* IN *adv.*; for the later history of the ending, usual in OE. advs. of place, see -MOST.]

1. *lit.* In reference to spatial position: Situated farthest within, most inward, most remote from the outside.

13.. *Cast. Love* 809 Bote þe inemaste [*v.r.* innemeste] bayle, I wot, Bi-tokneþ hire holy maidenhod. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 2 Brynge him in to the ynmost chamber. — 1 *Macc.* ix. 54 Ye walles of the ynmost Sanctuary. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 331 In the inmest parte of the castel. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 738 Into thir inmost bower Handed they went. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 4 To penetrate into the inmost Recesses of Nature. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Hymn to Mercury* XXXI, From the inmost depths of its green glen.

2. *fig.* Of thoughts or feelings, the mind or soul, personal relations, etc.: Most inward or intimate; deepest; closest.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* XXI. (Sweet) 155 Ealle ða innemestan geðohtas. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. IV. (Add. MS. 27,944), I-rauyschite to þe inmest [*ed.* 1495 innest] contemplacioun of þe sone of god. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* VIII. N vj, In the inmoste affeccion of their hertes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 168 If I fail not and disturb His inmost counsels from their destind aim. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. VI. i. 2 [He] insinuated himself quickly into his inmost confidence. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 116 To know something of his Master's inmost thoughts.

B. *absol.* or as *sb.* That which is inmost; the inmost part. *lit.* and *fig.* (Rarely in *pl.*)

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* IV. (1889) 19 Innemyste [*interiora*] his fulle synd facne. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* (E. E. T. S.) XLII[I]. 5 In þe in-mast of myn hert. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* XXVI. 22 Thei comen thurȝ to the inmostis [1388 the ynneste thingis] of the herte. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXVI. ii, Yea, sound my reynes, and inmost of my hart. 1638 FORD *Fancies* II. ii, Be sure To lodge it in the inmost of thy bosom. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* I. 505 The inmost of the mind. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 175 This image and superscription lies in the inmost inmost of the soul.

C. *adv.* Most inwardly. *rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVIII. (Z.) 240 *Intime*, innemest. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 470 Thro' all their inmost-winding caves.

Hence **I·nmostly** *adv.* (*rare*), most inwardly; **I·nmostness** (*nonce-wd.*), the inmost essence or nature (cf. *inwardness*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 34 Thoughtsomness setting full as close to the very stamp or inmostness of a thinking Being. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 104 How the Virgin Mother's soul Inmostly was grieving. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 314 All secrets of Earth They shall inmostly scan.

†**Inmou·led,** *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* [f. IN- 1 or 2 + MOULD, or F. *moule* mould, *moulé* moulded.] ? Moulded. In quot. *absol.* as *sb.* Moulding.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 74 The roofe of the same Closet was siled with woorke of Inmould, gylte with fine Golde and Senapar and Bice.

†**Inmo·ve, enmo·ve,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN- 2, EN- 1 + MOVE *v.*] *trans.* To move inwardly, or in the mind; to affect with emotion.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxix. 422 Nowe commeth this inmouing of men, or of their own nature? No it is of Gods working in their heartes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 48 The knight was much enmoved with his speach. 1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 58 Honour enmoves her to attempt the flight.

Inmutabull, obs. form of IMMUTABLE.

†**Inmytee,** obs. f. ENMITY: cf. also INIMITIE.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Quair* lxxxvii, Sum for dispite and othir Inmytee.

Inn (in), *sb.* Forms: 1– **inn,** 1–7 **in,** 3–7 **inne,** (3 **hynne,** 4 **hin**), 4–5 **yn,** 4–6 **ine, ynne,** (5 **hyn,** 6 **ynn**). [OE. *inn* neut.:—OTeut. **inno*[m] : agreeing, exc. in stem suffix, with ON. *inne, inni* (:—OTeut. **innjo*[m]), f. *inn, inne* IN *adv.*]

†**1.** A dwelling-place, habitation, abode, lodging; a house (in relation to its inhabitant).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 110 Þaða se steorra glad, and þa tungel-witegan gelæddе, and him ðæs cildes inn gebicnode. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 36 He for let þa ða mænegeo and com to his inne [So *c* 1160 *Hatt. Gosp.*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 14263 Hengest..seide þæt he hafde an inn iȝarked to ȝeines him. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4983 (Cott.), Þe yongeist..þat þai lefte at þeir fader in [*Gött.* fadris ine]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 334 Do crie þorgh þe toun, þat non for wele no wo, In strete [*printed* stete] walk vp & doun bot to þer innes go. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 115 In þe side of þe hille was þe yn of Lazarus, of Martha, and of Marie Mawdeleyn; þat toun hiȝt Bethania. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 260 Whan yche man hym dede hyr Hoom to hys yn hym to counforte. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 10 Restie welth wylth me this wydow to wyn, To let the world wag, and take mine ease in mine in. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 339 Queen Mary gave this House to Nicholas Heth, Archbishop of York, and his successors for ever, to be their Inne or Lodging for their repair to London.

†**b.** *pl.* in sing. sense. (Cf. *lodgings, quarters.*)

c 1205 LAY. 14007 Þe king..sende to þan innen after al his monnen [*c* 1275 to þeos cnihtes hinne]. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 15407 Quar his innes ar to night wel i can yow bring. *Ibid.* 19829 (Edin.) Þai sas þaim fra, þat innis þare saint petir lai. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 1 The bruys went till his Innys swyth. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2920 Þis..berne..þat here þus hyndly be þe hand ledis to his Innes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 381 For him he gert ane innys graithit be. *c* 1550 LYNDESAY *Descr. Peder Coffeis* ii, For to by hennis reid-wod he rynnis; He lokis thame vp in to his innis. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1052 He..came suddenly upon the Turks.. compassed about the Innes wherein they lay.

†**2.** Phr. *To take (up) one's inn* (or *inns*), to take up one's abode, residence, quarters; so, *to have keep (one's) inn. Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 372 Innan ðam ȝeate þær Petrus inn hæfde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17650 Wit nichodeme he tok his hin. 1340 *Ayenb.* 195 He zent his messagyers be-uore uor to nime guod in. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1476 Here ynnes ther ful sone thei nam. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* in *Babees Bk.* 308 In no kyn house þat rede mon is .. Take neuer þy Innes for no kyn nede. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 257 If the imperfections which come .. from the Elementary schoole would take vp their Inne there, and raunge no further. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 33 With me ye may take up your In For this same night. 1633 A. H. *Partheneia Sacra* 151 (T.) The phenix will lightly take up his inne no where els.

†**b.** *At inn*: Lodged, housed, resident, put up (in some place specified or implied). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 12923 Þe33 comenn forr to fra33nenn Crist Off whære he wass att inne. *Ibid.* 13088 To lokenn whære he wass att inn. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5998 Wanne at an gode monnes house is men were at inne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. IX. 4 3if any wi3t wiste where do-wel was at Inne. 1553 BRADFORD *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 79 Surely the devil is at inn with you, you are his birds, whom when he hath well fed, he will broach you and eat you, chaw you and champ you. 1592 DEE *Diary* (Camden) 41, I sent a letter..by the wagonman who is at ynn at the George in Lombard streete.

†**3.** 'Dwelling-place', 'abode', 'place of sojourn', in various figurative uses. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5107 A sory gest..Thou herborest in thine inne The God of Love whan thou let inne. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* XXXII. 18 My people shal dwel in the ynnes of peace. 1549 —, etc. *Erasm. Par. Thess.* 5 The bodie is the dwelling house of the soule and the soule is the Inne of God. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* ii. (1664) 23 Protlin.. blushed often, that his Soul did harbour in so base an Inn, as his Body was. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 180 Seest thou this tombe hewne in the growing stone? Tis Paula's Inne.

4. A public house kept for the lodging and entertainment of travellers, or of any who wish to use its accommodation; a hostelry or hotel; sometimes, erroneously, a tavern which does not provide lodging.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) V. 34 Alleweyes men fynden gode innes and all that hem nedeth of Vytaylle. *Ibid.* XXII. 243 Thorgh the desertes .. there ben Innes ordeyned be euery iorneye, to resceyue bothe man and hors. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 260/1 In, of herboroghe .., *hospicium, diversorium.* 1534 TINDALE *Luke* II. 7 She .. layed him in a manger, because ther was no roume for them within in the ynne. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 33 Thai carri your letters abroid to the Bear and other commun ins. 1611 BP. HALL *Serm.* V. 51 Like some Inn, that hath a Crown for the sign without..or a Rose upon the post without .. or an Angel without. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Written at an Inn at Henley* V, Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round .. May sigh to think he still has found The warmest welcome at an inn. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. XI. 122 Keeping an inn, or as it is called, a *tavern*. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 21 The Spanish inns..are very much in the same condition as they were in the time of the Romans. 1883 *Law Times* 27 Oct. 432/2 An inn or hotel is an establishment, the proprietor of which undertakes to provide for the entertainment of all comers, especially travellers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 173 We stayed several weeks in Paris, in a quiet family inn.

b. In figurative and allusive uses; *esp.* a temporary lodging as opposed to a permanent abode.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 142/1 Our Lord in the parable of the Samaritane, bearing the wounded man into the Inne of his church. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 566 That Egyptian opinion, esteeming their houses their Innes, and their Sepulchres their eternal habitations. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iii. (1739) 3 To make this Isle to be only an Inn for him to whom it was formerly given for a possession. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* I. ii. 29 The world is wont to be stiled not unfitly by Divines, The Christian's inne. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* I. i. Wks. 1874 V. 13 Yes, to the last inn of all travellers, where we shall meet worms instead of fleas. Lovers never rest quietly till they lodge at the sign of the grave. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* VI. XXVI, The noble and the slave..the same wild road..trode, To that dark inn, the grave!

5. A lodging-house or house of residence for students (cf. HOSTEL *sb.*¹ 3): now *Obs.*, exc. as retained in the names of buildings orig. so used; see b and c.

In this sense rendering L. *hospitium*, used from early times in the English Universities, as still earlier at Bologna and Paris; OF. *hostel*. The vernacular term *inn* occurs in the proper names of these houses from the 14th, or perhaps the 13th, century.

†**a.** At the Universities. *Obs.* (Preserved till 19th c. in the name of *New Inn Hall*, Oxford.)

[1214 *Let. Nicholas Bp. Tusculum to Burgenses of Oxford*, Condonetur Scholaribus Oxonie studentibus medietas mercedis Hospitiorum omnium .locandorum clericis in eadem villa. *c* 1250 *Statute of Univ. Oxford* (heading), De principalitatibus Hospitiorum et Scholarum.] 1346 *Lett. Pat. of Edw. III*, 5 Aug., De quodam messuagio vocato Takeleysyn. 1438 (9 Sept) in Anstey *Munim. Acad.* 519–22 Hæc sunt nomina principalium aularum .. Principalis aulæ Bekys-yne, .. Newels-yne, .. Pekwater-yne, .. Takleys-ynne. *c* 1460 ROUS *Tabella aularum* (in Wood *City of Oxf.* I. 640) Trillok Yn quod nunc dicitur Novum Hospitium, quia noviter ædificatum. [Called *New Inn*, in New College books, 1542.] 1577 HARRISON *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 87 There are also in Oxford certeine hostels or hals .. the liuers in these

are verie like to those that are of Ins in the chancerie [1587 their names also are these so farre as I now remember] Brodegates, Hart hall .. S. Marie hall, White hall, New In, Edmond hall. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 27 Know also that Inns (whereof onely two, Ovings and St. Pauls) differed onely gradually from Hostles, as being less. 1662 WOOD *City of Oxf.* I. 141 That this inne, which was afterwards, from the said Richard, called Hunsingore Inne, was an eminent receptacle for schollers. [1877 *Statutes of Univ. Oxf. Commissioners* (1882) 215 Statute for the Union of Balliol College and New Inn Hall.]

b. *Inns of Chancery*: certain houses or sets of buildings in London, originally places of residence and study for students and apprentices of law; also the societies by which they were occupied.

From the 15th or 16th to the 18th c., these were subordinate to the Inns of Court; but they now perform no public function, though several still exist as societies possessing corporate property, the chambers being occupied by solicitors and others.

[1348 *Will of John Tavie* [Thavye] in Dugdale *Orig. Jurid.* lxv. (1671) 271/1 Totum illud Hospicium [i. e. Thavies' Inn], in quo Apprenticii ad Legem habitare solebant. 1355 *Year-bk. 29 Edw. III*, lf. 47 a, Nous lauons oy souvent entre les apprentices in hostelles. (Cf. *Coke's Repts.* x. (1738) lf. 22 b, inter Apprenticios in Hospitiis Curiæ audivimus.)] 1458 *Short Eng. Chron.* (Camd. 1880, N.S. 28) 71 This yere [Anno xxxvii] was a grete fraye be twene the Cite of London and men of Courte, which were drevyn .. from the Standarde in Flete strete to ther innes, the xiii day of Apreill. [*a* 1485 FORTESCUE *De Laud. Leg. Ang.* xlix, Decem hospitia minora..quæ nominantur hospitia Cancellariæ..majora hospitia studii illius, quæ hospitia curiæ appellantur.] 1567 R. MULCASTER ibid. (1660) 113 Ten lesser houses or Innes..which are called Innes of the Chancery .. The greater Innes of the same study called the Innes of Court. 1580 STOW *Annals*, 36 *Henry VI*, The thirteenth day of Aprill there was a great fray in Fleete streete..the king committed the principall governours of Furnivalls, Cliffords, and Barnardes Inne to prison in the Castle of Hertford. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Innes of Court*,.. these, with the Two Serjants Inns, and Eight Inns of Chancery, do altogether (to use Sir Edward Cokes words) make the most famous University, for Profession of Law onely, or of any one Humane Science in thè World. 1809 *Blackstone's Comm.* I. Introd. § 1. 26 *note*, The inns of chancery are, Clifford's Inn, Clement's Inn, Lion's Inn, New Inn, Furnival's Inn, Thavies's Inn, Staple's Inn, and Barnard's Inn. These are subordinate to the inns of court; the three first belong to the Inner Temple, the fourth to the Middle Temple, the two next to Lincoln's Inn, and the two last to Gray's Inn. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Inns of Chancery*,..these were formerly preparatory colleges for students, and many entered them before they were admitted into the Inns of Court. They [now] consist chiefly of solicitors, and possess corporate property, hall, chambers, etc., but perform no public functions like the Inns of Court.

c. *Inns of Court*: the four sets of buildings in London (the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn) belonging to the four legal societies which have the exclusive right of admitting persons to practise at the bar, and hold a course of instruction and examination for that purpose; hence, these four societies themselves. (Formerly also colloq. *inns a court*.)

The distinction of the 'foure principall Innes' of law as Inns of Court, was fully established in the 15th c.: see quot. *a* 1485 in b. But in earlier times, and sometimes later, the name Inns of Court, or its equivalent, seems to have included both the *hospitia majora* and *hospitia minora*: cf. quots. 1355, 1458, and 1580 (referring to the same event) in b, with 1548 and 1597 here.

1396 (June 16) *Inquisitio p. mort. Henry Grey de Wilton*, De Manerio suo de Portpole in Holburne vocato Greysyn. 1427 *Black Books* (MS.) *of Lincoln's Inn* lf. 132, Lyncolnesyn. Manucapcio Sociorum ejusdem Hospicii. 1429–30 *Ibid.* lf. 22 b, Y^e^ Styward of Lyncollysyn. 1436 *Ibid.* lf. 31 a, The felaweshippe of Lyncoll' ynne. *a* 1485 [see b]. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 241 The .xxiii. daie of February wer foure readers sent for to the Starre Chamber, of every house of the foure principall Innes of Courte one. 1558 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* Ded. ¶ij b, Surely, Sir .. it seemeth you came abruptly from a countrey schoole to an Inne of Court. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 14–15 Hee is at Oxford still, is hee not? .. Hee must then to the Innes of Court shortly: I was once of Clements Inne. 1666 DUGDALE *Orig. Jurid.* (1671) 141/2 These Hostells being Nurseries or Seminaries of the Court, taking their denomination of the end wherefore they were so instituted, were called therefore the *Innes of Court*. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 489/1 You were once an honest fellow; but so long study in the inns may alter a man strangely, as you say. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 186 ¶ 3 Walking the other Day in a neighbouring Inn of Court. *Ibid.* No. 189 ¶ 3 Tom, I have bought you Chambers in the Inns of Court. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 21 ¶ 4 Many of the Benchers of the several Inns of Court, who seem to be the Dignitaries of the Law. 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* V. 584 The four inns are each governed by a committee or board, called the benchers, who are generally Queen's counsel or senior counsel. Each inn has also a local habitation, consisting of a large tract of houses or chambers which are in general occupied by barristers .. and are a source of great wealth.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1631 LENTON *Leasures* xxix. F iv, A yong Innes a Court Gentleman. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 156 The mayor, a well-bred gentleman, an inns-of-court man. 1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wit's Interpr.* 27 (N.) Much desired .. by ladies, inns a court gentlemen, and others. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, You are .. an Inns-of-Court-man.

d. *Serjeants' Inn*: a collegiate building of the now extinct order of Serjeants-at-Law, esp. that in Chancery Lane, sold in 1877.

1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Presb. Govt.* 14 The classis of the two Serjants Innes. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 271/2 The serjeants formerly occupied three inns, or collegiate buildings..situate in Chancery Lane, Fleet Street, and Holborn. The last, called Scroop's Inn, has long been abandoned, and since the burning down of Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street..the serjeants..have now no other building than Serjeants' Inn, Chancery Lane, which has been lately rebuilt. *Ibid.*, In Serjeants' Inn Hall the judges and serjeants, as members of the Society of Serjeants' Inn, dine together during term-time. 1877 *Law Journal* 3 Mar. 117 Serjeants' Inn was sold on Friday, February 23, for 57,100*l.*, to Mr. Serjeant Cox..The determination of the judges and serjeants to sell the ancient home of a moribund order was not taken lightly or of mere caprice. .. We ought to consider that places like Serjeants' Inn have now no sort of practical utility.

¶ Some of the Inns of Chancery and of Court derive their specific names from those of noblemen or persons of quality, whose residence or property they formerly were, and from whom they were at first often rented. It has hence been sometimes assumed that the term *inn* here meant originally 'the town-house or residence' of such nobleman or gentleman, e. g. that 'Lincoln's Inn' meant originally 'the Earl of Lincoln's town-house': but there is no evidence that *inn* ever had any such specific sense (as distinct from its general sense of 'habitation, lodging, house', sense 1), and no proof that any of these houses bore the name *hospitium* or *inn*, until it was actually the *hospitium* or *hostel* of a body of students.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inn-bill, -door, -gate, -kitchen, -law, -phrase, -play, -stables, -yard*; †inn-house = sense 4; inn-like *a.* and *adv.*, like an inn. See also INNHOLDER, INNKEEPER.

1855 *Cornwall* 2 It gives no information on posting-houses or horses .. on breakfasts and dinners, on waiters and *inn-bills. 1765 SMOLLETT *Trav.* (1766) II. xli. 258 We stood close by them at the *inndoor. 1755 — *Quix.* (1803) I. 144 Sancho ..the *inn-gate being thrown wide open, sallied forth. 1694 R. FRANKLAND in *R. Thoresby's Corr.* I. 173 He .. would have sent for my daughter, who was at an *inn-house. 1752 LADY M. VERE in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 219 A prodigious house, and furnished *inn-like, two beds in each room. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxiii, Oliver hurried up the *inn-yard, with a somewhat lighter heart.

Inn (in), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. INN *sb.* (In OE. and ME. use often not separable from IN *v.*, q.v.)]

1. *trans.* To lodge, house, find lodging for. *refl.* To lodge oneself, find oneself a lodging.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Þa woldon hi innian hi þær heom syllfan ȝelicode. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6903 So muche folc þer com, þat me nuste ware hom Inny. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2479 But eche man al niȝt inned him where he miȝt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1334 Whan he had broght hem in to his Citee And Inned hem euerich in his degree. *c* 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Sacram. Christ's Body* 126 (Gibbs MS.) Seynt huwe .. was inned for a tyme in a toune þat me clepeþ ioye. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks (1711) 24 In a poor cottage inn'd, a virgin maid A weakling did Him bear, Who all upbears. 1710 *New Mag. Trav. High Church Apostle* 7 These Inn'd themselves all Night in Knights-bridge Fields.

b. To put up (a horse) at an inn.

1607 MIDDLETON *Mich. Term* I. i, I have but inn'd my horse.

c. *fig.* (*pass.*) To be lodged or established.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 135 But here wey is all wronge þer wisdom is ynned. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VI. xv, A firie beam, And pleasing heat (such as in first of Spring From Sol, inn'd in the Bull, do kindly stream).

2. *intr.* (? for *refl.*) To lodge, find lodging, sojourn; now, to put up (at an inn or hostel).

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 166, I haue felauschupe wiþouten .. wel aboute fifti, Boþe wymmen and men þat mote wiþ me Inne. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1554/2 We inned at the signe of the Swan. 1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* I. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III, I never innd in the Towne but once. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 18 Feb. 3 John Welch, Cornish Carrier, who formerly Inn'd at the Mermaid in Exon, is now removed to the Bear-Inn. 1885 M. J. COLQUHOUN *Primus in Indis* I. xiv. 217, I inned at the best house, the Star and Garter.

b. Of a coach: To stop or put up (at an inn).

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 315 The Reading stage-coach, which inns somewhere in Fleet Street. 1775 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1866) VI. 205 You had better send for them where the machine inns. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 175 A Bristol coach which inned at the Red Lion. 1879 E. WALFORD *Londoniana* II. 61 An account of all the stage coaches..where they 'inn' and where they 'go out'.

c. *fig.* and *transf.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 454 So soon as Sol, leaving the gentle Twins, With Cancer, or thirst-panting Leo inns. 1606 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 205 He .. dwelleth in Christ, and Christ in him; not inneth or sojourneth for a time, but dwelleth continually. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* III. 77 If Feare depart from Hope, it travels to Infidelity, and Innes in Despaire. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 86 Wisdom sometimes inns with ignorance.

Inn, obs. form of IN *prep.*, *adv.*, and *v.*

†**Inna·ble**, *a.* *Obs. rare* —°. [ad. L. *innābilis* (Ovid), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nāre* to swim.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Innatable*, or *Innable*, not to be swimmed in.

†**Innam, -e**. *local. Obs.* Also 7 innom, -e. [f. IN *adv.* + ON. *-nám* a taking (in compounds as *land-, nes-, viðrnámi*), f. *nema* to take; cf. OE. *nám* seizure of property as a pledge, f. *niman* to take, NIM.] A piece of ground taken in or inclosed; an intake.

[1226 *Lincoln Eyre* (Spelman), Innama non capiantur nisi per communem assensum. *c* 1250 *Ceo est Hosebonderie* (in *W. of Henley's Husb.* 1890, 66), E si liad inhom il deit ver quele coture il prent en le inhom. *n.d. Charter* in Spelman (1626) 383/1 Vnum croftum et duas innomas aut inclausuras, vocatas Inholmes.] 1344 *Coucher Bk. Selby* (Yorksh. Rec. Soc.) II. 376 Breve villatæ de Keleby tangens innames de Staling[burgh]. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 20 He shall..sow his Oats, either vpon the Innams, which is lande sowne the yeare before, or on the tilth or fallow ground prepared for the purpose. 1662 DUGDALE *Hist. Imbank. & Drain.* (1772) 219 The..causey from the head thereof towards Kesteven, to the Innome of Donington.

b. *Comb.*, as *innom-barley*.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 39 *Inniom-Barley*, such Barley as is sown the second crop after the Grownd is fallowed.

Innammel, obs. form of ENAMEL *v.*

Innamorata, -ato, var. (mod. It. spelling) of INAMORATA, -ATO.

Innamy, obs. form of ENEMY: see INIMI.

Innamyl, obs. form of ENAMEL.

†**Inna·rrable**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. late L. *innarrābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *narrābilis*, f. *narrāre* to NARRATE; cf. obs. F. *innarrable* (Godef.).] That cannot be narrated or told; unutterable, indescribable. (Cf. INENARRABLE.)

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6131 The heuinlye sound, quhilk salbe Innarrabyll. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 363 With innarrable sighes, and teares incomparable.

†**Inna·rrowed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + NARROWED.] Confined within narrow limits.

1650 *Elegy* in *Gregory's Posthuma*, Though yon' close Anchorite's contracted Shrowd Made his innarrowed Carcass seem a Crowd.

Innascibility (inæsĭbi·lĭti, inn-). [ad. late L. *innāscibilitās* (Hilary); see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *innascibilité* (Littré).] The attribute of being independent of birth: said of God the Father.

1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* (1878) 17 Innascibility we must admitt The Father. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 227 The..properties are; first innascibility and inemanability..these belong to the Father. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 255 God is the only Ingenerate or Unmade Being..his very essence is Ingenerability or Innascibility. 1856 FABER *Creator & Creature* II. i. (1886) 110 Who can tell the joy of the Father in His Innascibility?

Innascible (inæ·sĭb'l, inn-), *a.* [ad. late L. *innāscibilis* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nāscibilis*, f. *nāscī* to be born. Cf. F. *innascible* (Littré).] That cannot be born; not subject to the condition of birth: said of God the Father.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 133 He is the unbegotten, the unproduced, the innascible.

†**Inna·table**, *a.* *Obs. rare* —°. Also erron. -**ible**. [f. IN-3 + L. *natābilis*, f. *natāre* to swim: cf. INNABLE.] That cannot be swum in.

1623 COCKERAM, *Innatible*, not to be swimmed in. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innatable*, that cannot be swimmed in.

†**Inna·tant**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *innatānt-em*, pr. pple. of *innatāre*, INNATE *v.*[2]; cf. NATANT.] Swimming or floating in or upon some liquid.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 533 Others onely bray and boyl the fruits, .. collecting the innatant spume. 1662 H. STUBBE *Ind. Nectar* iii. 28 Large innatant bodies, resembling a Solution of Fat in Water.

Innate (inne·ĭt, inne·ĭ-t, ine·ĭ-t), *a.* Also 5 innat. [ad. late L. *innātus* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *nātus*, pa. pple. of *nāscī* to be born.]

1. Existing in a person (or organism) from birth; belonging to the original or essential constitution (of body or mind); inborn, native, natural.

a. Of qualities, principles, etc. (esp. mental).

Opposed to *acquired*, esp. in *innate ideas*, the nature, character, and even existence of which have been the subject of philosophical dispute, from the times of the Stoics.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2130, I am sure that the bookes alle thre Redde hathe & seen your Innat sapience. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 100 Out of an innate hatred greedily pursuing the incounter. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. iii. § 3 (1622) 19 It is innate to all, to owne Their father true, by Nature knowne. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. x. (1676) 17/1 So that in all there be fourteen species of the understanding, of which some are innate .. the other are gotten by doctrine, learning, and use. Plato will have all to be innate. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. ii. § 1 It is an establish'd Opinion amongst some Men, That there are in the Understanding certain Innate Principles .. which the Soul receives in its very first Being, and brings into the World with it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 4 The commonly received notion of an innate idea of God, imprinted upon every soul of man at their creation. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 3. 16 It is below the..innate Honesty of a true Englishman to enter into a partial Friendship. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* (1874) I. I. i. 316 It has been disputed whether there be any innate ideas, or whether all ideas be derived from sensation and reflexion. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252 Notes in birds are no more innate, than language is in man. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* iii. 45 If..the moral feelings are not innate, but acquired, they are not for that reason, the less natural. 1868 FARRAR *Seekers* I. ii. (1875) 27 But eloquence is a gift as innate as the genius from which it springs.

†b. Of inborn material substances or formations. (In quot. 1718 app. misused for 'internal' or 'hidden within'.) *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ii. (1676) 9/1 A humour is a liquid or fluent part of the body .. and is either innate or born with us, or adventitious and acquisite. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 365 It betrayeth and tolleth forth the Innate and Radicall Moisture. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 342 The Pressure of the innate Air in the cavity of the Chest. *a* 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 821 How Nourishment is carried and diffused throughout the Body, by most innate and imperceptible Passages.

c. Of a vegetable formation: Originating within the matrix or the substance of the plant. Of a mineral: Originating within the matrix; native.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 391 *Phacidium Arctostaphyli*. Subgregarious, innate, then erumpent, splitting

the epidermis. 1890 *Nature* 6 Feb. 314/1 Diamonds are found in some of the more clayey and pebbly layers, and.. they are innate in the rock.

2. *transf.* Originally or properly existing in the thing spoken of; belonging to the essential nature or constitution of a thing; inherent. ? *Obs.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. XXXVIII, The wood .. Of horrour full, but horrour there innate. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A vij, This ayres innate and chiefest qualitie. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 All Comets in their innate Motion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 99/1 Of the defects in buildings .. some are innate and owing to the Architect. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1470 Has matter innate motion?

3. *Bot.* Said of a part or organ borne on the apex of another; esp. of an anther that is a direct continuation of the apex of the filament. (Cf. ADNATE 2.)

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 Anthers erect, innate. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* § 202 The anther is attached to the filament in various ways: if the filament runs directly without interruption into the base of the connective, it is said to be innate.

†Innate, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* **a.** To make innate; to produce or generate within something. **b.** (In Fuller) To imbue or endow by nature (*with* something); usually in *pass.* To be naturally endowed *with*.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 Wizards .. making curious search For natures secrets, the first innating cause. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 257 They in this County seem innated with a Genius to study Law. *Ibid.* II. 279 Thus God hath innated every Country with a Peculiar Genius. *Ibid.* IV. 4 A person innated with a publike spirit.

†Innate, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *innatāre* to swim in or upon, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *natāre* to swim.] *intr.* To swim or float in or upon something.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 151 It cast a shadow by its innating on the surface of them.

†Innated, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *innāt-us* INNATE + -ED[1] 2.] = INNATE *a.* (Frequent *c* 1550–1650.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* iii. E iv, That innated malyce and roted enuy. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Wks. (1717) 259 That Courage with my Blood and Birth innated. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 19 The Scots he entertaineth for their innated hatred towards the English. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 364 The innated clemency of the King. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 127 Innated instinct of Nature.

Innately (see the adj.), *adv.* [f. INNATE *a.* + -LY[2].] By innate character; by birth; by essential nature or constitution; naturally.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* Ep. Ded. A iij b, Finding them so innately habituall, and so constantly permanent in that Sex. 1845 FORD *Handbook Spain* I. 77 The last consolation of the innately noble. 1861 MISS BRADDON *Trail of Serpent* I. i. 8 Natures .. so innately wicked.

Innateness (see the adj.). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being innate. Also in *pl.* innate qualities.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1747 HARTLEY *Enq. Orig. Appet.* I. 51 The innateness of moral principles. 1869 J. HAIG *Symbolism* vi. 56 The innateness of the senses of hearing and seeing. 1876 MRS. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* XV. 159 [To] think of what the instincts or innatenesses of this and farther existence, may be.

Innative, *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. INNATE + -IVE, after NATIVE.] Innate; native.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 97 Beside his innative polecy, Humanite, curaige, fredome and chevalry. [*comm.*] Innative is als mekil to say as inborn, or that quhilk cumis till ony person be thar natural inclinatioun of kynd, throw thar forbearis. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 243 An art so natural and innative to them. 1657 *Lust's Domin.* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 149 All that love, Which by innative duty I did owe her. 1868 LOWELL *Willows* (1869) 263 Some innative weakness there must be.

Innato-, used as combining form of L. *innātus* INNATE *a.*, forming adjectives in which it adverbially qualifies the second element, as **innato-erumpent,** innate (sense 1 d) and erumpent; **innato-fibrillose,** covered with innate or adherent fibrils; **innato-sessile,** innately sessile; **innato-squamulose,** covered with innate or adherent minute scales.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* 313 This genus..seems to me essentially innato-erumpent. 1866 — in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 97 The pileus innato-squamulose. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Innato-fibrillose*, clad with adherent fibrils. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 199 *Mollisia Cerastiorum.* Gregarious, minute, innato-sessile.

†Innatural, *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *innātūrālis* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *nātūrālis* NATURAL. Cf. F. *innaturel* (Littré).] Not natural; contrary to nature; unnatural.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 203 Colre sum is natural & sum is innatural..Of colre innatural ben. v. maners, as eruginosa.. adusta, prassina & eruginosa. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. XXVI. 19 For the Innaturall disposicion of the moder yᵗ so cruelly slewe her owne childe. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Introd. (1697) 60 They are like the Fruits of the Earth in this innatural Season: The Corn which held up its Head, is spoil'd with Rankness; but the greater part..is laid along.

So **†Innatural·ity,** unnaturalness, want of natural affection; **†Innatural·ly** *adv.*, unnaturally, against nature.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* clvii. 146 She had innaturally slayne hir lorde and husbonde. 1543 GRAFTON *Contn. Harding* 601 This forenamed Iherome..innaturally and falsely dyscouered vnto theim all the bysshoppes and kynges councell. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 263 *marg.*, Innaturality amongest kinred [is] infamous. 1611 FLORIO, *Innaturalita*, innaturalitie.

†Innaturalize, *v. Obs. rare.* [IN-[2].] *trans.* To naturalize within; to convert (a thing) into a natural part of (something); to assimilate.

1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, *James* i. 21 Thus made an innaturaliz'd Word; and so receiv'd and digested, it will save your Souls.

Innaturate, *v. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + L. *nātūra* + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To imbue the nature of (a being) *with* (something).

1849 FROUDE *Nemesis* 167 If those .. who..crush the young shootings of the heart, and blight its growth..would but innaturate it with their poison and make it barren for ever!

Innavigable (inæ·vigăb'l, inn-), *a.* [ad. L. *innāvigābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *nāvigābilis* NAVIGABLE. Cf. F. *innavigable* (16th c. in Littré).] Not navigable; that cannot be navigated. **a.** Of a sea, river, etc.: That cannot be sailed upon, along, or through; impassable for a ship or boat.

1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 257 There is no lande vnhabitable, nor Sea innauigable. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Innauigable*, that cannot be sailed vpon. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 96 Such a troubled state of the waters, as does not only make the sea innavigable, but also strikes terror into all the maritime inhabitants. 1739 ELIZ. CARTER tr. *Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory'* (1742) I. 86 What the innavigable Ocean was to the Ancients. 1899 *Brit. Weekly* 15 June 158/3 The Thames, choked with hummocks, floes and fields of ice, was innavigable.

b. Of a ship or boat: That cannot be employed in navigation.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 75 (Ordinances of Middleburg) When a Ship .. is rendered innavigable .. it is then allowed to abandon such Ship..to the Use of the Assurers.

Hence **Innavigabi·lity, Innavigableness,** the quality or condition of being innavigable.

1685 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 399 It is not the Innavigableness of the blood..(for so much blood as to sail upon is a monstrous Phancy). 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. vii. 344 French Jurists confine the 'innavigability' spoken of in the Code, to the single case in which the ship cannot be repaired so as to continue its voyage or keep the sea.

†Inne, *adv.* and *prep. Obs.* Forms: **α.** 1–2 **innan,** 2–3 **innen,** (2 **inn**). **β.** 1–5 **inne,** (4–5 **ynne**). [OE. had two derivatives of *in-*: **α.** OE. *innan* adv. and prep. (of motion and position) with gen., dat., acc., = OS. *innan*, OFris. *inna* adv. and prep. with dat., acc., OHG. *innana, innan* adv. and prep. with gen., dat., acc. (MHG., mod. G. *innen*), Goth. *innana*, ON. *innan* adv. and prep. with gen.; **β.** OE. *inne* adv. of position, = OS., OFris. *inne* adv., Goth. *inna*, ON. *inni* adv., OHG. *inna, inni, inne* adv. and prep. 'within'. These two words were originally different in sense, *innan* being orig. 'from within', but in late OE. there remained little or no distinction between *innan* and *inne* as adverbs; the main difference being that *inne* was only an adv., while *innan* was both adv. and prep. A few examples of *innan* as prep. are found in 12th c.; and *innen* adv. occurs in Hatton Gospels and Layamon. *Inna* prep. in Lamb. Hom. may be an error for *innan* or *inne*. But the ordinary early ME. form for both adv. and prep. was *inne*, frequent in Southern writings of 12–14th c. It is very rare in the Kentish of Shoreham and the Ayenbite, in which the prep. is regularly *ine*. In northern works, from *Cursor Mundi* onwards, and in Midland works after the time when final *-e* became mute, *inne* (*ynne*) appears to be merely an occasional spelling of *in*.]

A. *adv.* **1.** Of position.

α. innan, innen: From within; on the inside, within.

Beowulf (Z.) 2332 Breost innan weoll þeostrum geþoncum. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1322 (Gr.) Geofon-husa mæst..innan and utan eorðan lime gefæstnod wið flode. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 308 Smire mid þa eagan innan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxiii. 27 Hiȝ synt innan fulle deadra bana. — Mark vii. 21 Innan of manna heortan yfele geþancas cumað. *c* 1160 *Hatt. G.* ibid., Innen of manne heorten yfele geþances cumæð. *c* 1205 LAY. 21153 Þer wes innen igrauen, mid rede golde stauen, an on-licnes deore, of drihtenes moder.

β. inne: In, within, inside, in-doors.

c 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 491 Her Ælle and Cissa .. ofslogon alle þa þe þær inne eardedon. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 23 Þonne þær bið man dead .. he lið inne unforbærned. *Ibid.*, Ealle þa hwile þe þæt lic bið inne, þær sceal beon gedrync and plega. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. ix. [xii.] (1890) 128 Hwæðer he þe ute þe inne wære. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 352 Sie se drenc þær inne þær se seoca man inne sie. *c* 1050 in Kemble *Cod. Diplom.* IV. 228 On ðam scyran .. ðe Ordric abbud hæfð land inne. *a* 1100 *Gereſa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 260 ge inne ge ute. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þer wunieð fower cunnes wurmes inne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 To beoren me in to his balefule hole þer he wuneð inne. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 160 Þe engel wende in to hire,—þeonne heo was inne .. al hire one. 1340 *Ayenb.* 203 Þer ne may go oute of þe uete, bote zuych ase þer is inne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 1674 (Trin.) Plastre [the timber] wel wiþoute and ynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 13 Yet fel he for his synne Doun in to helle where he yet is Inne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 129 The Contree is not worthi Howndes to dwelle inne. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 167 Of a thyng that now ys ynne. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* I. 9 In which þei ben ynne.

2. Of motion, **inne:** In (to a place). Not in OE. (In later instances, perh. only var. spelling of *in*.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 58 3if eni unwrie put were, & best feolle þer inne. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13789, I ne may to þat watir wynne For oþere goon bifore me Inne. 13.. *Coer de L.* 3303 So that ye lat us inne come. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1347 It were ful hard wyþ assaut to comen inne. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 37 Thurgh which division cam inne. *Ibid.* II. 2 Thus bringth he many a meschiefe inne [*rime* beginne]. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 436–7 Thedir inne wille I, He went inne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E ij a, A Rowte of wolues where thay passin inne.

B. *prep.* **1.** Of position: In, within.

α. innan, innen, (inna). (In OE. with gen. or dat., or acc. of time.)

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvii. 359 Innan his gedance. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (1h.) cxliii[i]. 4 Is me ænge gast innan hreðres. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 10 Þa he sæt innan huse [*Lindisf.* in hus; *Rushw.* in huse; *Hatton* innen huse]. *Ibid.* xxi. 12 Ealle þa þe ceapodun innan þam temple [*Lindisf.* in temple, *Rushw.* in þæm temple]. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 789 (Laud MS.) He wæs bebyrged..innan þære cyrican. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Gif he bidð inna þa sunne, and in þon þonke he is al for-loren. *Ibid.* 27 Þe deofel þet to soþe þe rixat in-nan him þet [etc.]. *Ibid.* 43 Innan þan sea weren .vii. bittere uþe.

β. inne. (Found esp. at the end of a relative clause, or after its object in verse.) Not in OE.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 3 Þer drihten rad inne þe weye. *Ibid.* 21 He wuneð inne fule sunne. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 53 Holie mihtes þe wunieð on hire alse folc inne burh. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3506 And till þatt illke bottle þatt he wollde inne borenn ben. *Ibid.* 19036 Her i þiss Crisstendomess lif þatt Cristess hird iss inne. *c* 1205 LAY. 454 Þat Dardanisc kun ..woneð in þisse londe..inne þeowedome. *c* 1290 *Beket* 942 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 133 Þe furste offize is propre inov: to þe stat þat he was Inne. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 571 His chawmber he lið inne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 163 As a Laumpe þat no liht is Inne. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 222 Poul meneþ bi þis sleep synne þat foolis lyven ynne. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 41 And eek in what array that they were Inne [*rime* bigynne]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 13 In the Hows, that it is inne. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, Bothe my dethe and my lyfe Is inne the wille of thi wife. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 18 The tyme..that I was ynne conceyved.

2. Of motion: Into.

α. innan. (Only in OE., with acc.)

c 875 *O. E. Chron.* an. 868 Her for se ilca here innan Mierce to Snotengaham. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 5 Ne ga ge innan samaritana ceastre. *Ibid.* xxi. 21 Aheſe þe upp and feall innan þa sæ.

β. inne. (Not in OE.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Ne þe deofel mey nefre cumen in-ne him for his gode werkes. *Ibid.* 33 Ne kimeð he nefre inne heoueneriche. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3530 þatt hus þatt bræd is inne don. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1711 The childe wanne owt of study, That he was inne sett. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xxii, Lette the cors go inne his graue.

3. After *believe*: = in, on, upon.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 597 For loue of þe lord þat we leuen inne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 166 Thei maken Ymages lyche to tho thinges, that thei han beleeve inne.

Inne, obs. f. IN *adv.* and *v.*, INN *sb.* and *v.*

†Inne·bulated, *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* [IN-[2]: in med.L. *innebulāt-us.*] Having an outline resembling clouds; = NEBULÉ.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans*, *Her.* D iv b, Theys armys be calde innebulatyd for ij. colowris ar put togedre by the manere of clowdys. 1560–1600 *Satire on Duttons* in *Kel. Ant.* II. 122 For their bravery indented and parted, And for their knavery innebulated.

†Inne·ct, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *innect-ĕre* to tie, fasten, entangle, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *nectĕre* to tie, bind; cf. *annect.*] *trans.* To join together (two things) each within the other; to interlink.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Durham* I. (1662) 293 [He] gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two Annulets innected in his Paternal Coat.

Inned (ind), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *v.* + -ED[1].] Taken in, gathered in (as a crop), inclosed, etc.: see IN *v.*

1629 *Drayner Conf.* (1647) B iv b, Neither the bankes of Marsh land nor of other inned grounds. 1640 *Jrnl. Ho. Comm.* II. 68 A Bill declaring the Ancient and Common Law of the Land, concerning Salt-marshes, Inned ground, &c. read the first time. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. I. 19 Ward-dykes .. to hold off fen-waters from inned grounds.

†Inne·gable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + L. *negā-re* to deny + -ABLE.] Undeniable.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. 534 The illation is innegable.

Inneity (in(n)ē·ĭti). *rare.* [ad. mod.F. *innéité* (1810 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of quality f. *inné* INNATE: see -ITY.] Innateness.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* 15 Seeing .. that the positive experiment, as well as other considerations, disprove the inneity of language.

Inner (i·nəɹ), *sb.* [f. IN *v.* + -ER[1].] One who 'ins', takes in, or reclaims land.

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 397 In the yeere 1587 there was an Inning of one thousand acres more, whereof the Inners .. enioyed the one halfe and an eight part of the other halfe.

Inner (i·nəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*[2]) Forms: 1 **innera, innra, inra,** 1–3 **inre,** 3–5 **innore,** 4 **inere,** 4–5 **ynner(e,** (4–6 **inder**), 5 **innere, (inhir, ynhir),** 4– **inner.** [OE. *inne(r)r-a, in(n)r-a, -e* adj. (compar. of *inne, inn*, IN *adv.*) = OFris. *inra,*

OHG. *innaro, innero* (G. *innere, innerer*), ON. *innre, iðre* (Sw. *inre*, Da. *indre*). With the *d* in ME. cf. THUNDER.

The OE. comparison of *in* was *innerra, innemest*; analogical modes of ME. or early mod.E. use were *inner, innest; innerer, innerest; innermore, innermost; inmore, inmost*; mod. Eng. uses *inner, inmost* and *innermost*. *Inner* is only used attributively, and cannot be followed by *than*, like ordinary comparatives.]

1. Situated more within; more or further inward; interior. Often with a positive force, antithetical, not to *in*, but to *outer*: Situated within or inside; inward; internal. a. *lit.*, of spatial position.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 149/1 *Liber*, seo inre hrind. *c* 1000 *Leg. St. Swiðun*, etc. (1861) 110 (Bosw.) Se leo ȝewat on ðæt inre westen. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 148 He declineþ into þe ynnere [*v. r.* Innere] partie till þat he peerse þoruȝ þe mydrif. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 749 Þai entrid full evyn into an Inner chamber. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 79 Behald, myn inhir partis has vpbolyd. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin., In a triangle al the angles bee called inner angles. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 30 Those were the keyes of every inner dore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 507 Cinamom is the inner barke of a tree. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 128 Inner-doors in large Buildings ought to be 3 Foot broad and upwards. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvi. (1841) I. 265 Her inner petticoats, flannel and swan-skin from Salisbury and Wales. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiv. 302 He..maintains..the opinion, that ice has always an inner temperature lower than zero. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 345 Of the inner movements of things we know nothing.

b. *fig.* Of other limits figured as spatial: More intimate; more central; more hidden or secret.

1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 230 The ynner loue of the peple was torned in to hate. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 96 From nature's inner shrine, Where gods and fiends in worship bend. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xlii, Delights..That stir the spirit's inner deeps. *Mod.* The inner circle of his friends.

c. *transf.* Indistinct or muffled, as if coming from far within. *nonce-use.*

1830 TENNYSON *Dying Swan* i, With an inner voice the river ran.

d. *Music.* Applied to parts or voices intermediate between the highest and lowest of the harmony (also called *middle*).

2. Said of the mind or soul (as the more inaccessible or secret, or as the more central or essential part of man, or as distinguished from the external or *outer* world), and of things belonging or relating thereto; hence often = Mental or spiritual.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xiii. (1722) 582 On ðam inneran godum ȝe on ðam uttran. *a* 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ix. (1889) 44 Se inra dema ȝeþanc swyþor þaenne þa word besceawaþ. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Hwo se ȝemeleasliche witeð hire uttre eien, þurh Godes rihtwise dome heo ablindeð in þe inre eien. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 20 þat..þe utter man haf noght maistry of þe inere. 1382–1671 [see 3]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 24 But th' Elfin knight with wonder all the way Did feed his eyes, and fild his inner thought. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VII. 50 The sense By which thy inner nature was apprised Of outward shows. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 217 Fox's inner light does not profess to supersede ..the internal light of Revelation. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 4 (1879) 120 The Cerebrum,—the instrument of our Psychical or inner life. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. The.* I. I. i. § 3. 165 Our own mind we know by what is called the 'Inner Sense' or consciousness.

3. Phr. *The inner man*: a. The inner or spiritual part of man; the soul or mind.

c 1000 *Ecgbert's Penit.* IV. § 63 in Thorpe *Laws* II. 224 Se innra man ðæt is seo sawl. 1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* iii. 16 That he ȝyue to ȝou..vertu for to be strengthid by his spirit in the ynnere man [Vulg. *in interiorem hominem*]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. i. (1495) 48 Isidore spekyth .. of the inner man and vtter man. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 477 This attracts the soul, Governs the inner man, the nobler part. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 32 The living product of the whole inner man.

b. *humorously* (after sense 1): The stomach or 'inside', esp. in reference to food.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xx. 204 With my inner man well refreshed with auk-livers, I was soon asleep. 1865 *Day of Rest* Oct. 609 The New Englander, who had been strengthening the inner man during the remarks of the abbé.

4. *Inner barrister, inner post, inner stern-post, Inner Temple*, etc.: see the nouns.

†5. *Inner* was formerly sometimes written in combination or hyphened with a sb., where it would now be written separately; e.g. inner-land, interior country; inner-ward, of a castle (see WARD *sb.*2); innerwit, internal knowledge (see WIT). *Obs.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (W. de W.) 52 Felynge bodyly wytte and ymagynacyon arne sytuate in the soule, that he is onid to the body and yeue it lyfe and Innerwytte and vtterwytt to perfeccion of the body. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 99 No lesse doth the Needle and Compasse upon the continent and inner-land, decline [etc.].

B. *sb.* That division of a target next outside the bull's-eye: = CENTRE *sb.* 9; or, in some targets, the division immediately outside the centre. b. *ellipt.* A shot which strikes this.

1887 *Daily News* 15 July 3/5 Beginning with two inners, he then put together five successive bulls-eyes, and raised his aggregate to within a point of that by which Corporal Soutar won the Bronze Medal last year. 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 19 The bygone shot wasn't a bull's-eye; no, only an 'inner'.

†I·nner, *adv. Obs.* Forms: 1 innor, 3–5 innere, 4 ynnere, 5 inner. [OE. *innor* (compar. of *inn* adv., IN) = OHG. *innor* (MHG. *inner*).] More inwards; further in.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxviii. (Z.) 240 *Intra* wiðinnan, *interius* wiðinnan oððe innor. *c* 1205 LAY. 29282 Swa þe sparewe innere crap. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 195 And lete hem pleye in þe porche, and presse non ynnere. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* l. 299 Thanne forth Iosephe Innere wente. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1771 Lybeauus inner gan pace.

†I·nnerer, *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 inerere. [A double comparative form, f. INNER *a.* + -ER 3: cf. OHG. *innarôro, innerero*, and superl. INNEREST,] = INNER: in quot. *absol.* = inner parts.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cviii. 17 Hit entird as watir in his inerere and as oyl in his bonys.

†I·nnerest, *a. Obs.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) innresst, 3–4 inrest(e, 4–5 innerest, (-yste), 5 inerest, 6 yndrest. [f. INNER *a.* (q.v.) + -EST; cf. OHG. *innarôst* (MHG. *innerest*, G. *innerst*), MDu. *innerst, inrest, inderst*; all which show a superl. formed apparently on a comparative, after the latter had to a certain extent lost its full comparative force.] Innermost, inmost.

c 1200 ORMIN 1017 Biforenn an allterr þat wass Innresst i þe33re minnstre. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxv[i.]. 13 Mi saule þou toke fra inreste helle. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 106 (Camb. MS.) Thilke cercle þat is innerest [*v.r.* inrest], or most with Inne, ioyneth to the symplesse of the Myddel. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 8 Rude wordes and boistous percen the herte of the herer to the inrest point. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 218 Ioye..in the yndrest bowels of harte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 55 b/1 He had brought the sheep in to the innerest part of deserte.

Innerly (i·nəli), *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: see INNER *a.* [f. INNER *a.* + -LY 1; cf. MHG. *inner(c)lîch* (G. *innerlich*), MDu. *innerlijk.*]

1. Inner, interior; inward, internal.

1434 MISYN *Mending Life* 118 Of þe inhirliest mergh of our hartis sall rise þe lufe of god. 1435 — *Fire of Love* 39 Gostely gladnes & inhirly myrth. *Ibid.* 70 Syngand sul fare fro vtward melody to ful inhirly I ha flowne. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Innerlie*, .. situated in the interior of a country.

b. Intimate.

1866 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. III. 286 (Cent.) So mature, so large, and so innerly was his knowledge [etc.].

2. 'Kindly, affectionate, possessing sensibility or compassion' (Jam.).

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl., Innerly hearted*, of a feeling disposition. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v., 'She's an innerlie' or 'a very innerlie creature'.

3. In-lying, not exposed; hence, 'Fertile: applied to land' (Jam.).

1868 *Life Hugh Elliott* ii. 73 We live on a drier soil and in a more 'innerlie' country.

Hence **I·nnerliness,** intimacy, closeness.

1888 MRS. LYNN LINTON in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 5/1 It was a friendship without the 'innerliness' of true cordiality.

I·nnerly, *adv. Obs.* or *rare.* Forms: see INNER *a.* [f. INNER *a.* + -LY 2; cf. MHG. *innerlîche* (Ger. *innerlich*), MDu. *innerlike* (Du. *innerlijk*).]

1. More within (*obs.*); inwardly, internally.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3195 Sche tremblede and sykede inderly [*v.r.* inerly]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 227 Whan she wist it inderly. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 39 With flaume of fyre I am inhirly byrnd. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xlv. 133 They shall full nye be brought to hym .. In palace there: most innerly, where kyng hymselfe doth lay. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 154 Then towards Murrey Frith..more innerly is the Gulfe Vararis. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 27 'Tis given out that ghost, as well as the substance of body innerly, is such a thing, as is alwaies the same as much as God is. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. 198 A bunch of the white hardhack, a cream-like flower, innerly blushing.

†2. Earnestly; intensely, extremely. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10843 Arþures folk .. bysoughte God inderly [*v.r.* interly] To graunt Arþur þe maistri. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxiv. 6 The swerd of the Lord fulfild is of blod, innerly fattid it is with talȝ of blod of lombis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 675 For certeyne she was right inderly fayre.

†Innermore (i·nəɹmōəɹ), *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4–7 innermore, (4 innermar(e, iner-mare), 6 ynnermer, *Sc.* innermair, 6 (9 *dial.*) innermer, 8 *dial.* indermore, 9 *dial.* indermer. [f. INNER *a.* (q.v.) and *adv.* + -MORE; after *innermost*: see INNER *a.*]

A. *adj.* Situated more within, inner.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 70 Two grete spyeres .. in the Innermore of whiche, the sterres were fastned bryght. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* x. 3 The cloude fylled the ynnermer courte. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 51 A portion of the innermer bottome of the Matrix. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* III. 285 A narrow necke of land between the innermore rock of the haven and the Ocean. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 96 It seemed .. that the hinder and innermore circumduction of the eye was as a Concave-glasse. 1828 *Craven Dial., Innermer*, inner.

fig. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xl. 9 This innermore and effectual teaching of the Spirit. 1587 — *De Mornay* xiii. 194 He being neere & innermore to al things than the things themselues are, doth know them most perfectly.

B. *adv.* †1. More inward or within. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6199 Drightin þam badd draw innermare. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1233 Wold come none innermare For to kythe what he ware. 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 45 Thai will creip innermair.

†2. Further on (in a book or writing); 'below'. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 97 As it is inner more i-write [*sicut infra dicitur*]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* III. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), As it schall be schewid inner more [1582 hereafter; L. *ut postea patebit*].

Innermost (i·nəɹmōust, -məst), *a.* and *sb.* [f. INNER *a.* (q.v.) + -MOST. Cf. HINDERMOST.]

A. *adj.* Most or furthest within; inmost.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xviii. (1859) 19 He knoweth the Innermost of thy thoughtes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 352 Vppon the innermoste necke to the landewarde is a tufte of trees. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 32 To pry into the innermost Recesses of mysterious Nature. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. xxxvii. 265 No married woman shall I trust with what lies in the innermost fold of my heart. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii, The second inclosure .. commanded by the third and innermost barrier. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* i. 48 In the innermost holy of holies.

B. *sb.* That which is innermost; the inmost part.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 67 From the innermost or centre to the selvedge. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 128 He passed at once to the innermost of the temple, without treading the vestibule. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Mark. Faun* xxxvii. 286 The fire .. will have gone into her innermost, and burnt her quite up. 1888 SIR E. ARNOLD *With Sa'di in the Garden*, Utterly wotting all their innermosts, For all to Him is visible.

Hence **I·nnermostly** *adv. rare.*

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 676 His ebon cross worn innermostly.

Innerness (i·nəɹnés). [f. INNER *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inner or inward quality; inwardness.

1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 159 Not losing innerness in external rite. 1892 GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* 159 These and all kindred qualities they develop in what, for want of a better word, I will term their innerness.

2. That which is internal; 'inner consciousness'. *nonce-wd.*

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 8 Aug. 164/2 Dickens cannot have evolved Miss Squeers's letter from his innerness wholly.

Innervate (inə·ɹvēt, inn-), *v. Physiol.* [f. IN-2 + L. *nerv-us* NERVE + -ATE 3; cf. *enervate*.] *trans.* To supply (some organ or part) with nerve-force, or with nerves.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 104 The ganglionic mass, whence the jaws and foot-jaws are innervated. 1883 LAUDER BRUNTON in *Nature* 8 Mar. 437 An excellent example .. of inhibition occurring in parts innervated by the sympathetic system. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 694 The stomach and rectum .. are partly innervated directly from the brain and spinal cord.

Innervation (inəɹvē·ʃən). *Physiol.* [f. as prec. + -ATION; cf. *enervation*, and mod.F. *innervation* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The action or process of innervating; the fact of being innervated; supply of nerve-force from a nerve-centre to some organ or part by means of nerves; stimulation of some organ by its nerves.

1832 J. THOMSON *Life W. Cullen* I. 430 The doctrine of Innervation or the Influence of the Nervous System. 1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 115 The organic process occasioned by this innervation as it is called .. is worthy of observation. 1861 VAN EVRIE *Negroes* 165 His imperfect innervation, his sluggish brain. 1878 HOLBROOK *Hyg. Brain* 16 The medulla is a source of innervation for the heart.

Innerve (inə·ɹv, inn-), *v.* [f. IN-2 + NERVE *sb.* or *v.* Cf. mod.F. *innerver* (Littré, *Suppl.*).] = INNERVATE; also *fig.* to animate. Hence **Inne·rving** *ppl. a.*

1828 in WEBSTER, citing DWIGHT. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 274 Innerving force. 1869 — *Wom. Suffrage* viii. 167 A different innerving quality. 1880 L. MORRIS *Ode of Life* (ed. 3) 8 The spiritual essence fair Which doth innerve the outward show of things.

Inness (i·nés). *rare.* [f. IN *adv.* or *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being *in* (something). b. Inner or internal quality or state.

1866 R. S. CANDLISH 1 *Ep. John* xlv. 512 He is in Him that is true: in Him with a depth and intensity of real inness, that the devout study of a lifetime will not suffice to unfathom. 1867 J. W. DALE *Classic Baptism* (1868) 100 It is the mersion only, the position of inness, which is called for. 1888 DK. ARGYLL in *19th Cent.* Jan. 156 Gravitation knows nothing of inness and outness. 1896 *Voice* (N. Y.) 17 Sept., The best representation of the inness of 'things' in this nation that I have seen in years.

†I·nnest, *a. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* or *a.* + -EST. Cf. ON. *innstr.* See INNER *a.*] Most inward, inmost.

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxvi. 22 Tho comen til to the ynneste thingis [1382 the inmostis] of the herte. 1495 [see INMOST *a.* 2, quot. 1398]. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 628/1 For of ye whole world, the innest is as I told you the lowest.

Innest (inɹne·st), *v. rare.* Also 7 en-. [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To provide with a nest; to ensconce as in a nest.

1611 FLORIO, *Innidare*, to ennest, to enroost. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 85 To insinuate and innest it selfe into the body.

Innet (inne·t), *v. rare.* Also 6 en-. [IN-1 or 2.] *trans.* To catch or entangle in a net.

c 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXVI. v, For God thou didst our feete innett, And pinching saddles on us sett. 1598 FLORIO, *Irretare*, to entrap .. or take in a net or a ginne, to entramell, to ennet.

†I·nneth. *Obs.* Forms: 1 innoþ, innaþ, 1–2 inneþ. [OE. *innoð, innað* (? f. *inn, innc*, IN *adv.*)

= OHG. *innôdi* (also *innôdilî*).] The interior of the body; the inside; *spec.* the womb.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 He werodaþ syðþan he innaþ and biþ swiþe liþe on ðam innoþe. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiv. [xxiii.] (1890) 338 Þætte seo adl & þæt sar hwyrfde in hyre innoðas. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 23 Ealle þas yfelu of þam innoðe cumað. — Luke xi. 27 Eadiz is se innoð þe þe bær. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Þe muchele lauerd .. bitunde him solue in ane meidenes inneþe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 21 *Ecce concipies* et cetera, þu shalt understonde child on þine innoðe.

†**Innew**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 1 + New: rendering L. *innovāre*. Cf. Ennew *v.*1] *trans.* To renew: = Innovate *v.* 1.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 43 A kynge..whiche shalle innewe alle the londe of Speyne with the lawes of Criste. *Ibid.* VIII. 307 John the xxij^th^.. innewede the vij^ths^ booke of þe Decretalles.

Inngendure, obs. form of Engendure.

Innholder (i·nhōu·ldəɹ). Now *rare.* Forms: see Inn *sb.* [f. Inn *sb.* 4 + Holder. Cf. *householder.*] = Innkeeper.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 252 Johannes Watson, inhalder. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G iv, Be thou none Inholder, hosteler nor Taverner. 1587 Harrison *England* II. iii. (1877) I. 87 Supposing he had serued with some inholder in the stable. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 74 They say that this Lady was at first an Inholder or Hostesse. *a* 1748 Pitt *Imit. Horace, Sat.* II. vi. (R.), So rov'd wild Buckingham the public jest, Now some innholder's, now a monarch's guest. 1841 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 258 The very innholders and landlords of the country would muster with fury to their support. 1875 R. J. Hinton *Eng. Radical Leaders* 215 The 'Licensed Victualler's Association', as the Guild or Trades society of inn-holders and keepers of public houses is termed, is a wealthy and powerful body.

Inning (i·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6–7 ining. [f. In *v.*, or Inn *v.* + -ing 1.]

I. From In *v.*

†1. A putting or getting in; what is put or got in; contents; income. Only OE. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxii. § 2 Se heofon is betera.. and fæzerra ðonne eall his innung buton monnum anum. 978 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III. 138 Ðes tunes cyping and seo innung ðara portzerihta gange into ðere halzan stowe.

2. The action of taking in, inclosing, etc.; *esp.* the reclaiming of marsh or flooded land.

c 1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 343 Item deliverid..for the Innyng of the said marshe of Wulwiche..*cf.* 1543–4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The recoueringe inclosinge and inninge of..Wappinge marshe. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 94 For inning and safety of their Marshes and Marsh grounds. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 186 Rye-Harbour..being.. by the Inning of the Channel and waste Lands..in Danger of being utterly lost. 1852 *Humber Conserv. Act* 2038 (15 & 16 *Vict.* c. cxxx. § 35) Such inning, gaining, or Reclamation.

b. *pl.* Lands taken in or reclaimed.

1706 Phillips, *Innings*, Lands recovered from the Sea, by draining and banking. 1880 *Archæol. Cantiana* XIII. 189 One of the earliest 'innings' of Walland Marsh, after the Norman Conquest,.. has been ever since called Becket's Innings, as this Archbishop has the credit of promoting it.

3. The action of getting in, esp. of crops; ingathering, harvesting.

1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, For caryage & innyng of the seid vij acres [of hay]. 1530 Palsgr. 539/1 He hath ered his lande, God sende hym good innyng. 1662 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 17 vii. § 2. 56 The joy of the Husbandman, at the happy inning of his Corn. 1710 D. Hilman *Tusser Rediv.* (1744) 104 (T.) Every one that did any thing towards the inning must now have some reward.

4. In *Cricket, Base-ball,* and similar games (in Great Britain always in *pl.* form innings, whether in sing. or pl. sense): That portion of the game played by either side while 'in' or at the bat: cf. In *adv.* 6 d. In *Cricket* also used of the play of, or score of runs made by, any one batsman during his turn. *To follow their innings* (said of one side at cricket) = *to follow on*: see Follow *v.* 19 d.

1746 in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* (1850) 80 1st Innings. England. 2nd Innings. 1755 *Game at Cricket* 7 The Bowler shall change [wickets] but once in the same innings. 1770 J. Love *Cricket* 21 Awakened Eccho speaks the Innings o'er, And forty Notches deep indent the Score. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 194 Won by the former by sixty-two runs at one innings. 1849 *Laws of Cricket* c. 46 in 'Bat' *Cricketer's Man.* 59 The players who go in second shall follow their innings, if they have obtained one hundred runs less than their antagonists. 1891 W. G. Grace *Cricket* 216 On five occasions Oxford has won by an innings, whilst Cambridge has done the same thing thrice. 1895 *Nebraska State Jrnl.* 23 June, In the seventh inning Gragg hit for three bases.. In the fourth inning Haller got a base on balls.

b. *transf.* (in Great Britain always in *pl.*) The time during which a person, party, principle, etc. is in possession or in power; a term of, or opportunity for, activity of any kind; a turn.

1855 Thackeray *Newcomes* II. xi. 107 The Marquis not being present, the Baron took his innings. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. vi. 81 She's had remarkably good innings, and persons can't expect to live for ever. 1878 W. R. Greg in *19th Cent.* Sept. 395 The new ideas of 'peace, retrenchment and reform' got their innings, and..have ruled the national policy from 1830 till 1875. 1885 *N. Y. Mirror* 23 May 7/3 An Inning for the Lyceum Pupils. 1897 W. H. Thornton *Reminisc. W.-Co. Clergyman* vii. 236 Fortunately I have had most of my innings in happier days.

II. 5. The action of the verb Inn; lodging, housing; *concr.* a lodging, dwelling-place.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* ii. (1889) 11 On ȝeþances his wununge innunge he ȝearwað criste. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* III. 48 The cattell..goes into deserts large Without all inning (housing, fense, shroud, houell, or such like).

†**Inni·tency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *innītent-em*, pr. pple. of *innīt-ī* to lean upon (f. *in-*, In- 2 + *nītī* to lean, press): see -ency.] A leaning, pressing, or resting upon something.

1658 Gurnall *Chr. in Arm.* Verse 16 xi. 586 There is an innitency of his heart on Christ. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 113 The innitency and stresse being made upon the hypomochlion or fulciment in the decussation.

So †**Inni·tent** *a. Obs. rare*—0.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Innitent*, endeavoring or assaying.

†**Inni·xion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *innīti, innix-*: see prec. and -ion.] = prec.

1709 F. Hauksbee *Phys.-Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 200 The Innixion or Resting of the Parts of the Fluid. 1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* v. ii. 327 Keeping the Line of Innixion, and Center of Gravity in due Place and Posture.

Innkeeper (i·nˌkī·pəɹ). Forms: see Inn *sb.* [f. Inn *sb.* 4 + Keeper.] One who keeps an inn or public house for the accommodation of travellers and others; an innholder, a taverner.

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* x. Q iij, [He] deliuered thim to his hoste the ynnekeper that he should see the wounded man well attended and kepte. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 51 The Red-Nose Inne-keeper of Daintry. 1779 Swinburne *Trav. Spain* xlii. 372 In Spain..the inn-keepers are almost the only well-fed, portly figures to be met with. 1845 Stephen *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 84 A common innkeeper—which includes the keeper of every tavern or coffeehouse in which lodging is provided.

fig. 1545 Aschan *Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 52 Solitariousenes, whyche lurketh in holes and corners, [and] Night an vngratiouse couer of noughtynesse, whyche two thynges be very Inkepers and receyuers of all noughtynesse and noughtye thinges.

Hence **I·nnkeeperess**, *rare*, a female innkeeper. So also **I·nnkeeping** *sb.*, the keeping of an inn (also *attrib.*); *adj.* that keeps an inn.

1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 121 Anybody who wishes to speculate in the innkeeping line. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 126 The general progress of society rendered innkeeping increasingly prosperous. 1895 Mrs. Donne *Down Danube* 46 An old peasant Inn-keeperess told us.

Innless (i·nlės), *a.* [f. Inn *sb.* + -less.] Without an inn or inns.

13.. *Birth Jesus* 510 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 88 Þer nas non oþer stude þere, Bote þulke þat men to drowe, whan hei inles were. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 29 Hospitality in an hungry inn-less land becomes .. a sacred duty. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 350 At the innless village of Lower Inveruglas.

Inn-melle, var. *in-melle*, Imelle *Obs.*, among.

Innoble, obs. form of Ennoble.

†**Innoble·sse.** *Obs. rare.* [In- 3: perh. F.; cf. *innoble* not noble, ignoble, and *noblesse* nobility.] Want of nobility; ignoble or low rank.

a 1470 Tiptoft *Orat. C. Flaminius* (Caxton) Evb (R. Suppl.), The courage which is pure and free is disposed to take noblesse or innoblesse indifferently.

†**Inno·blish**, var. Ennoblish *Obs.*, to ennoble.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* 203 [It] did greatly augment and innoblish this towne.

Innocence (i·nŏsĕns). Also 4–5 -ense, 4–6 -ens. [a. F. *innocence* (12th c.), ad. L. *innocentia*: see next and -ence.]

I. The quality or fact of being innocent.

1. Freedom from sin, guilt, or moral wrong in general; the state of being untainted with, or unacquainted with, evil; moral purity.

1340 *Ayenb.* 146 Ine þise we onderstondeþ þe innocence þet we ssolle loki þe on a-ye þe oþre. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 143 In þo stat of innocense. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VI. xviii. (1495) 203 Thenne were malyce free, and goodnesse and innocence neuer syker. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 70 And he, geue we beleue, hes coste His innocens for our trespas. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 373 Go in thy native innocence; relie On what thou hast of vertue. 1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 534 How came our first Parents to sin, and to lose their Primitive Innocence? 1770 Goldsm. *Des. Vill.* 5 Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease. 1850 Lynch *Theo. Trinal* ii. 28 Holiness is innocence made perfect. *a* 1851 Moir *Poems, Message Seth*, For Penitence, However deep it be, brings back not Innocence.

2. Freedom from specific guilt; the fact of not being guilty of that with which one is charged; guiltlessness.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* l, All the worlde dyd know myne innocence. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 208 It will helpe me nothing To plead mine Innocence; for that dye is on me Which makes my whit'st part, black. 1640 Bp. Hall *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 37/1 If a Cajetan .. shall set favourable states to our controversies, and give justly charitable testimonies to our personal innocences. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 336 Where the guilt is doubtful, a presumption of innocence should in general be admitted. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 44 Timour .. protested to the cadhi his innocence of the blood which he had shed.

3. Freedom from cunning or artifice; guilelessness, artlessness, simplicity; hence, want of knowledge or sense, ignorance, silliness.

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1254 *Dido*, O sely wemen [*v. r.* woman] ful of Innocence .. What makyth 30w to men to truste so? *c* 1450 *Merlin* 40 When eny .. complayneth to the for the kynges Innocence, and seiden thei wolden thow sholde take vpon the to be kynge. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 4 Least their singularitie reflect my simplicitie, their excellence conuict me of innocence. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 70 The Shepheards Sonne..ha's not onely his Innocence (which seemes much) to iustifie him. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 299 ₱ 2 My little Daughter Harriot ..asked me with a great deal of Innocence, why I never told them of the Generals and Admirals that had been in my Family. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 70 The servants, who had traded on my innocence and simulated fever.

4. Of things: Harmlessness, innocuousness.

1828 Webster s. v., The innocence of a medicine which can do no harm.

II. *concr.* 5. An innocent person or thing (in various senses of the adj.). (In quot. 1697 *collect.* Innocent creatures.)

c 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* iii. 41 The sely sheepe..Stoode abasshed, ful like an innocence. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 745 The Mother Nightingale, Whose Nest some prying Churl had found, and thence, By Stealth, convey'd th' unfeather'd Innocence. 1703 Farquhar *Inconstant* IV. iv, Stay, my fair innocence! 1777 Sheridan *Trip Scarb.* II. i. Wks. (1883) 296 Oh, this is better and better!—[*Aloud*] Well said, Innocence! 1871 Tennyson *Last Tournament* 31 Take thou the jewels of this dead innocence [a maiden babe].

6. A popular name of *Houstonia cærulea*, a North American plant, with small blue four-cleft flowers, also called Bluet.

Innocency (i·nŏsĕnsi). Now somewhat *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *innocentia*, n. of quality from *innocēnt-em*: see next and -ency.]

1. = prec. 1.

1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 17 In the state of innocency [*Lamb. MS.* innocence]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xli. (1838) 405 Mankynde was fyrste [made] in the state of innocencie. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxi. § 2 At the board .. it very well becommeth children's innocencie to pray, and their elders to say Amen. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 76 Our people are not contayned in their primatiue innocency. *a* 1800 J. Warton *Sappho's Advice* 27 In white and innocency drest, The plainest beauties were the best. 1838 Emerson *Misc.* (1855) 102 When in innocency, or when, by intellectual perception, he attains to say,—'I love the Right!'

2. = prec. 2.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 785 Not suffering the Lordes to speake, and to declare their innocencie. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII* c. 1 Persons..complained on, shalbe admitted to purge and trie .. their innocency by other witnesse. 1682 Dryden *Pref. Relig. Laici* Wks. (Globe) 188 To declare their innocency in this Plot. 1829 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 10 Ready .. to surrender his person for the trial of his innocency. 1881 Swinburne *Mary Stuart* III. i, Lest I seem To have aught neglected in the full defence Of mine own innocency and honour.

3. = prec. 3.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxi. 58 Vortiger thenne consyderynge the innocency and myldnesse of the kyng, cast in his mynde howe he myght be kynge hym selfe. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 244 Suche was his childishe innocencie and feare .. he was suche an ignoraunt soule, as knewe not what the affirmyng of an heresie was. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj, Ower innocency and your grete knoleagie makethe to seeme of the liey the trueth.

4. = prec. 4.

1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Medit.* IV. v, Good Thoughts .. to be gather'd with as much Innocency and Pleasure .. as Honey is gather'd by the industrious Bee. 1732 Law *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 54 His trade, as to him, loses all its innocency.

5. = prec. 5.

1727 De Foe *Prot. Monast.* 18 Babies, Play-Things, and other pretty Innocencies used of old. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII, Helpless, swaddled innocency.

Innocent (i·nŏsĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 innos(s)ent, in-oscente, 4–6 innocente, ynnocent, 5–6 inocent(e. [a. F. *innocent*, OF. pl. *-ens, -ens* (Roland, 11th c.), ad. L. *innocēnt-em*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *nocēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *nocēre* to hurt, injure.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Doing no evil; free from moral wrong, sin, or guilt (in general); pure, unpolluted. Usually (in mod. use always) implying 'unacquainted with evil' (thus freq. of little children; whence passing into sense 5); but formerly sometimes in more general sense (*e.g.* of God or Christ), Sinless, holy.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 28 With man innocent innocent þou sall be. 1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xxiii[i]. 4 The innocent in hondis and in clene herte. — *Heb.* vii. 26 Hooly, innosent, inpolute, departid fro synful men. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 67/1 The lamentable murther of his innocent nephewes, the young king and his tender brother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I ij, Be the handes of God was the firste woman createde, innocente, and withoute spotte. 1669 Shadwell *R. Shepherdess* III. Wks. 1720 I. 257 They are the happiest innocentest people in the world. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 200 Many Innocent Infants, whom the Mothers had hid .. were Murdered and Buried there. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 494 The innocent are gay—the lark is gay. 1851 Maurice *Patriarchs & Lawg.* ii. (1867) 51 When we say that God made man innocent, What do we mean?

transf. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 158 Every straik mak throw my hart a stound, That evir did stenȝie thy fair flesche innocent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 10 That most innocent body..of the immaculate lambe Jesu Chryst. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 39 The big round tears Cours'd one another downe his [a stag's] innocent nose In pitteous chase.

b. *fig.* Spotless, stainless.

1629 Milton *Nativ.* 39 She woos the gentle air To hide her guilty front with innocent snow.

2. Free from specific wrong or guilt; that has

not committed the particular offence charged or in question; not deserving of the punishment or suffering inflicted; not guilty, guiltless, unoffending. *Innocent blood*, the blood (or life) of the innocent.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 9 Who shal stretche his hoond into the crist of the Lord, and shal be innocent? — *Ps.* xciii[i]. 21 The innocent blod thei shul condempne. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* 1 Ye sholde do grete synne yf ye dyd put this Innocent and gyltles to deth. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 4, I have synned betraynge the innocent bloud. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 158 b, The bloudde of the Innocente man was with his dolorous death, recompensed. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxi. 109 A Soveraign Prince, that putteth to death an Innocent Subject. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 350 The Lieutenancy..pick out Hays and Jekill, the innocentest of the whole party, to show their power on. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 286 Persons not lying under any sense of attainder were still innocent in the eye of the law. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. (1871) I. 117 While innocent blood was shedding under the forms of justice. *Ibid.* vi. II. 41 The innocent began to breathe freely, and false accusers to tremble.

transf. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* 1. ii. 24 Of whose most innocent death When tidings came to mee, unhappy maid.

b. Const. *of* (formerly also *from*).

1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 18, I dare well aunswere for myne vncle Riuers and my brother here, that thei be innocent of any such matters. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxvii. 24, I am innocent of the bloud of this iuste person. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 69 Our Kinsman Gloster is as innocent, From meaning Treason to our Royall Person, As is the sucking Lambe, or harmelesse Doue. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 738 The Peasant, innocent of all these Ills. 1814 Cary *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 105 Innocent of worse intent Than to do fitting honour to the bride. *Mod.* Entirely innocent of the crime with which he was charged.

c. *colloq.* with *of*: Free from; devoid of. (A humorous transference or weakening of prec.)

1706 Addison *Rosamond* Prol., The Opera .. Enrich'd with songs, but innocent of thought. 1743 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 428 The Sermon .. was quite innocent of meaning. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His clothes .. were quite innocent of a fit. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 60 The windows are small apertures .. innocent of glass.

3. Having or showing the simplicity, ignorance, artlessness, or unsuspecting nature of a child or one ignorant of the world; devoid of cunning or artifice; simple, guileless, unsuspecting; hence, artless, naive, ingenuous.

1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xxii. 3 The innocent passede and is tormentid with harm. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 218 Grisilde of this, god woot, ful Innocent That for hire shapen was al this array. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 169 Ful ofte Deceived ben with wordes softe The kinges, that ben innocent. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 951 Of all this werk the kyng was innocent And of ther falsed no thing perceyuyd. 1535 Coverdale *Esther* xvi. 6 Which also with false and disceatfull wordes .. disceaue and betraye the innocent goodnes of prynces. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ₱ 3 For all she looks so innocent as it were, take my Word for it she is no Fool. 1859 C. Reade *Love me Little* xiv, Shall I tell you your real character? .. You are an innocent fox! 1875 A. W. Ward *Eng. Dram. Lit.* I. 7 Chaucer indeed made a very innocent use of the words tragedy and comedy when he applied them simply to poems ending happily or unhappily.

b. Deficient in intelligence or sense; silly, half-witted, imbecile: cf. B. 3 b. Now *dial.*

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 That he was either a childe, whiche had nede of norice..or an innocent creature, whiche muste be ruled by a tutor. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 210 He was a man of no great wit, suche as men comonly call an Innocent man, neither a foole, neither very wyse. 1688 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 342 To John Dods for keeping the innocent boy, *1l.* 1706 Phillips, *Innocent*, inoffensive,.. harmless, also simple, or silly. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., 'An innocent man'.. is an extremely common expression for a silly fellow.

4. Of actions, etc.: Free from guilt or moral evil; not arising from or involving any evil intent or motive. Often blending with 5: Producing no morally bad result; morally harmless.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 19 Ryght so he named men meke & pacyent, His flocke & his shepe, for maners innocent. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* iv. xiii. (1848) 258 The Innocentest use that we are wont to make of our time. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 214 Mahometan Ladies .. would come to his House to play their innocent tricks. 1728 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 3, I think no pleasure innocent, that is to man hurtful. 1848 A. Top *Disc.* 102, I mean not to condemn innocent hilarity. 1893 Sir J. W. Chitty in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 429/1 The case .. is one, not of innocent misrepresentation, but of fraudulent misrepresentation.

5. Of things: Doing no harm; producing no ill effect or result; not injurious; harmless, innocuous. (In *Path.* opposed to *malignant.*)

1662 H. More *Philosophical Writings* Pref. Gen. (1712) 20 How innocent and inoffensive that doctrine was in the more pure and intemerate Ages of the Church. 1703 Dampier *Voy.* III. 68 A sort of .. Calabash or Gourd-kind .. It is of a sharp and pleasing Taste, and is very innocent. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 283 ₱ 17 His Powder upon Examination being found very innocent. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* xv. 547 The shaft with brazen head Fell innocent, and on the dust lay dead. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 207 The Flesh is white, soft, innocent, and nourishing. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 94 *note.* Tumours of an innocent nature commonly increase in an equal ratio. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 370 Pressure on these nerves in innocent stricture of the gullet is rare.

b. That does not transgress the law; lawful.

1828 Webster, *Innocent* .. 4. Lawful; permitted; as, an *innocent* trade. 5. Not contraband; not subject to forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods carried to a belligerent nation. *Kent.*

6. *Comb.*

1621 Lady M. Wroth *Urania* 182 Twas not sillines .. that made that innocent-like fashion shew in me. 1830 Tennyson *Lilian* ii, So innocent-arch, so cunning-simple. 1838 *Lett. fr. Madras* xxi. (1843) 213 Have you heard of the Cooly Trade? 'Emigration of Hill Coolies to the Mauritius' it is called, and divers other innocent-sounding names. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xxiii. 207 He came up quite innocent-like to the corner.

B. *sb.* (In 4 *pl.* innocens, innocenz, -ntz.)

1. a. An innocent person; one not disposed to do harm, or unacquainted with evil: see A. 1.

[*c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 79 Se ðe ne nimð none mede of ða *innocentes*, ðat bien uneiliude menn ðe none manne euel ne willeð.] 13.. *Ipotis* 71 (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Þe feorþe heuene is gold iliche .. To Innocens þat place is diht. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 275 Ye.. chiden heere the sely Innocent Youre wyf that is so meke and pacient. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 175 All to deceive an innocent, Whiche woll not be of her assent. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 An Innocent, *innocens, innoxius.* 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 267 Be of 3our luke like innocentis, thoght 3e haif euill myndis. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* v. ii. 199 Thou hast kill'd the sweetest innocent, That ere did lift vp eye. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 198 ₱ 1 Like good queen Emma, the pretty Innocent walks blindfold among burning Plough-shares, without being scorched or singed by them. 1873 Browning *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 205 A pair of innocents Who thought their wedded hands not clean enough To touch and leave unsullied their soul's snow!

† b. One innocent of a charge, or undeserving of the punishment inflicted; a guiltless person: see A. 2. *Obs.*

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 11 Thay are slaers gastely..þat defames men, and þat confoundes innocentys. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 53 To helpe simple men, to vpbere þe defautes of Innocentz. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xii. 7 Ye wold never have condemned innocentes. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 49 For hope of gaine he had combyned with the Lord Sarsfield to indict, convict, and executе one Philip Bushell, an innocent, for a supposed murther. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. viii. 339 Those who shall conspire to indict an Innocent falsely and maliciously of Felony. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 89 You will save from ruin a multitude of innocents.

2. *esp.* A young child, as being free from actual sin, or unacquainted with evil (see A. 1); *spec.* in *pl.* (with capital), the young children slain by Herod after the birth of Jesus (Matt. ii. 16), reckoned from early times as Christian martyrs (also called *the Holy Innocents*).

c 1325 *Lai Le Freine* 164 And help this seli innocent, That it mot y-cristned be. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ii. 2 Herode, þt sloghe þe innocentz. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Vnder þe cloistre .. es þe Charnell of þe Innocentz, whare þaire banes lies. 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 34 b, When I was credibly enformed of the death of the .ii. younge innocentes, his awne natural nephewes. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 98 The seventh and last of these innocent creatures, is an innocent indeed, a child. 1704 Nelson *Fest. & Fasts* viii. (1739) 101 The Martyrdom of the Holy Innocents. 1863 Kingsley *Water Bab.* v. (1886) 221 They were all there, except, of course, the babes of Bethlehem who were killed by wicked King Herod; for they were taken straight to heaven long ago, as everybody knows, and we call them the Holy Innocents.

b. (*Holy*) *Innocents' Day*, the 28th of December, observed as a church festival in commemoration of the slaughter of the Innocents. (Formerly called Childermas.)

1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Introits*, etc., The Innocentes Daye. 1658 Phillips, *Innocents day*, the 28 of December..also called Childermas day. 1683 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) III. 38 Innocents day..a very cold day. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xvi, I can make bodily oath to the bonnets I made for them since last Innocents'.

c. *fig.* in *pl.* (*Parliamentary slang.*) Applied to measures 'sacrificed' at the end of a session for want of time; usually in phr. *massacre* or *slaughter of the innocents.*

1859 *Times* 20 July 7/3 (Farmer) The Leader of the House would have to go through that doleful operation called the massacre of the innocents. 1870 *London Figaro* 6 Aug. (ibid.), So vigorously has the slaughter of the innocents been proceeding that the Appropriation Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons on Wednesday. 1887 *Spectator* 20 Aug., At this period of the Session, amongst the 'innocents', this innocentest of the innocents is not destined to be spared the sacrificial knife.

3. A guileless, simple, or unsuspecting person; one devoid of cunning or artifice; hence, b. One wanting in ordinary knowledge or intelligence; a simpleton, a silly fellow; a half-wit, an idiot.

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 523 O sely preest, o sely Innocent With coueitise anon thou shalt be blent. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 98 In body deformed, in minde foolish, an innocent borne. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 91 That he might do what he list in the kingdome under such an innocent and milksop. 1598 *Faversham Par. Reg.* (MS.), Buryed, Margery, an innocent from the Abby. 1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* (ed. 6) ccccxxxviii. 475 There was just such another Innocent as this, in my Father's Family. 1706 Phillips, *An Innocent*, an Idiot, or Ninny, a silly, half-witted Person. 1814 Scott *Wav.* ix, 'He is an innocent, sir', said the butler..Waverley learned..from this colloquy; that in Scotland..a natural fool [was called] an innocent. 1838 James *Robber* vi, The man is a poor innocent whom I have known this many a year.

4. *Herb.* = Innocence 6. *U.S.*

(*Herb*) *St. Innocent* (F. *Herbe de S. Innocent* Cotgr.), Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 45 Some doe make in like manner Neck-laces and Bracelets of the hearbe S. Innocent. 1855 'Marion Harland' *Hidden Path* xxxiii. 324 Filling his hat with wild violets, sorrel, and the frail, azure innocents.

† **Innoce·ntial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *innocentia* Innocence + -al: cf. *inferential, prudential*, etc.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by, innocence; innocent. So † **Innoce·ntious** *a.*; also † **Innoce·ntive** *a.*

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* ix. 459 She appeared to him in her former simple and innocentious life. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [i.] xii. (1628) 34 There is an innocentiall prouidence, as well as the slynesse of a vulpine craft. *Ibid.* II. xvii. (1677) 299 A man that hath not experienced the Contentments of Innocentiue Piety.

† **I·nnocenti·ze,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Innocent *sb.* + -ize, after F. *innocenter* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* 'To breech, whip, lash (on Childermas or Innocents' day), to jeike all such as they can find in bed' (Cotgr.: mentioned as a 'merrie custome' in France.)

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xiv, We will Innocentize your Fopship with a Wannion, you never were so innocentis'd in your days.

Innocently (i·nŏsĕntli), *adv.* [f. Innocent *a.* + -ly 2.] In an innocent manner; without doing, having done, or intending, harm; guiltlessly, harmlessly, guilelessly, artlessly. See the adj.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Liffand innocently in lewtee and in luffe and charitee. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 79 Whan they haue..suffred..many obiections & iniuryes innocently for the loue of Jesu. 1555 Eden *Decades* 8 Men lyued simplye & innocentlye without inforcement of lawes. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 83 Where the innocently wretched maid Was for her mothers proud impietie .. sentenced to die. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 157 ₱ 6 Let him go before he has innocently suffered. 1722 Addison *ibid.* No. 383 ₱ 1 The Child who went to the Door answered very Innocently, that he did not Lodge there. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. ix. 186 What was meant innocently .. is taken for a conspiracy, a rebellion. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/2 They might spend their time less innocently.

b. *fig.* Spotlessly. (Cf. Innocent *a.* 1 b.)

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. ii. xv. 36 The Parian [marble] is the most innocently white.

† **I·nnocentness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being innocent; innocency.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 The pure and clere symplycyte and innocentnes of the very chire[h]e of god. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Innocentness*, Guiltlessness, Harmlessness.

Innocuity (inŏkiū·iti). [f. L. *innocu-us* (see next) + -ity, perh. after F. *innocuité* (1806 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being innocuous; innocuousness.

1855 *Med. & Surg. Reporter* Mar., Drugs, having no guarantee of their purity or innocuity. 1861 Bumstead *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 431 The innocuity of the milk is proved by the fact, that a mother..may nurse that child with impunity.

Innocuous (inp·kiŭəs), *a.* [f. L. *innocu-us* (f. *in-*, In- 3 + *nocuus* (rare), f. root of *nocēre* to hurt) + -ous.] Not hurtful or injurious; harmless. In *Zool.* applied *spec.* to the non-venomous snakes (constituting the division *Innocua*).

1598 Barckley *Felic. Man* (1631) 171 The still hours of his innocuous life. 1638 Cowley *Love's Riddle* II. Wks. (1684) II. 75 To spend the rest of my..days in their innocuous sports. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 107 All these innocuous and harmlesse creatures. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* v. 20 But over Diomedes' left shoulder passed The point innocuous. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. 14 Men have commonly more pleasure in the criticism which hurts than in that which is innocuous. 1861 Delamer *Kitch. Gard.* 93 Spinach-juice furnishes an innocuous colouring-matter.

Inno·cuously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; without doing harm. (In first quot., Without suffering harm.)

1650 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* (ed. 2) III. xxviii. 152 Whether Quailes..doe innocuously feed upon Hellebore. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* III. 516 A low cottage in a sunny bay, Where the salt sea innocuously breaks. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 424 Science .. has guided the thunder-bolt innocuously from heaven to earth.

Inno·cuousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* ix. (1645) 93 That innocuousnesse of the effect. • 1845 M'Culloch *Taxation* I. i. § 1 (1852) 57 The land-tax owes its innocuousness partly, no doubt, to its moderation. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 395 Evidence as to the innocuousness and even the therapeutic value of this method.

† **I·nnodate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *innōdāt-us*, pa. pple. of *innōdāre*: see next.] Bound up or fastened in a knot; involved in an interdict.

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1363/1 She being excommunicate and deposed, all that doo obeie hir are likewise innodate and accurssed.

† **I·nnodate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *innōdā-re* to knot in, fasten with a knot, entangle, implicate, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *nōdāre* to knot, f. *nōdus* Node.] *trans.* To fasten in or with a knot; *spec.* to include or involve in an anathema or interdict: from med.L. *vinculis anathematis innodare* to involve in the bonds of anathema (of frequent occurrence in Charters, Du Cange).

1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* Introd., The Prelates.. fearing lest the Pope should innodate the Realme with his Interdict. *Ibid.* II. an. 13. 124 Pius Quintus..secretly innodated her by his sentence of Anathema. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 24 Those which from henceforth obey her are innodated with the anathema.

Hence †**Innoda·tion** *vbl. sb.*

1731 CHANDLER *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 13 Let no man dare to infringe, or .. to contradict this Page of our Excommunication, Anathematization, Interdict, Innovation. Innodation.

Innomb(e)rable: see INNUMBERABLE *a., Obs.*

Inno·minable, *a.* (*sb.*) *arch.* [ad. L. *innōminābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *nōmināb*ilis NOMINABLE.] Incapable of being named or not fit to be named.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 55 Of foule thynges innominable. 1533 [see INIMAGINABLE]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iv. 129 The excesse of the one to the other is euer unknowen, and therefore is surd, and innominable. 1625 T. JAMES *Manuduct. Divinity* Ep. Ded., As concerning the manuscripts, they are.. innominable as yet. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 626 Those innominable garments, the mere allusion to which is sufficient to shock ears polite. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 278 There are innominable depths, Which cannot be revealed of human life.

B. *sb.* in *pl.* (*humorous euphemism*) 'Unmentionables', trousers.

1834–43 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1847) VII. 606 The lower part of his dress represented innominables and hose in one.

‖ **Innominata, -tum**: see INNOMINATE 3.

Innominate (in(n)ǫ·minĕt), *a.* [ad. late L. *innōmināt-us* (Boethius), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *nōmināt-us* NOMINATE.]

1. Not named, unnamed, anonymous.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 306 Zeyloon..was not innominate to the Antients. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. ix. 36 The Spirit called Light or Heat, is Innominate of itself. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. v. (1732) 221 Communicated by an innominate Person. 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 630 Better to live for ever innominate in a song. 1898 *19th Cent.* Sept. 304 The infant and still innominate Church.

2. *Roman Law.* Of a contract: Unclassified: see quot. 1818.

1774 BP. HALIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 62 Innominate Contracts were usually ranged under four classes, expressive of the Consideration on which they were founded. 1. *Do ut des.* 2. *Do ut facias.* 3. *Facio ut des.* 4. *Facio ut facias.* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Treat. Oblig. & Contr.* I. 18 Unnamed or innominate contracts are those which had no certain denomination denoting their particular nature. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. 372. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 89 *note.*

3. Anat. *Innominate bone* (*Os innominatum*), the hip-bone, a union of three original bones: see quot. 1879. *Innominate artery* (*Arteria innominata*), a large artery given off from the arch of the aorta, just before the left carotid artery. *Innominate vein* (*Vena innominata*), each of the two veins formed by the junction of the subclavian and the internal jugular veins behind the inner ends of the clavicle.

[1706 PHILLIPS, *Innominata Ossa*, .. the Nameless Bones, two large Bones plac'd on the sides of the *Os Sacrum.*] 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 87 The right innominate bone was restored after the model of the left. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 52 The aorta [in birds] divides after a very short course into three great trunks, by giving off two subequal innominate arteries. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 112 The innominate veins were stretched over the sac. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 6 Each innominate bone is made up of three bones, ilium, ischium, and pubis.

b. *absol.* as *sb.* (also in L. form *innominatum, -ata*): = *innominate bone, artery*, or *vein.*

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 407 The first part of the aorta..was greatly dilated..the innominate was also dilated. 1880 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* July 184 Aneurism of the innominata. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v., The three parts of the innominate are fused into one bone in Mammals and Birds, in Reptiles there are three separate bones.

†**Inno·minated,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ED[1]: cf. NOMINATED.] Unnamed, nameless.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* III. ii. 60 A discovery out of their own Religion that this innominated Deity was not the True God but the Material world.

Innormity, -mous, obs. ff. ENORMITY, -MOUS.

†**Innote·scence.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *innōtēscentia*, f. L. *innōtēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *innōtēscĕre*, inceptive f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *nōscere, nōt-* to know.] A becoming known.

1629 DONNE *Serm.* V. cxxv. 254, I shall see it in the face of that God who is all face, all manifestation, all innotescence to me.

‖ **Innote·scimus.** *Law. Obs.* [Lat., = we come to know, we have cognizance.] (See quot.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Innotescimus*, Letters Patent so called, which are always of a Charter of Feofment or some other Instrument, not of Record; and so called from the words in the Conclusion, *Innotescimus per presentes.* An *Innotescimus* and *Vidimus* are all one.

I·nnoth, early form of INNETH, the inside.

Innouth, var. of INWITH *Obs.*, within.

Innovate (i·nove·ĭt), *v.* [f. L. *innovāt-*, ppl. stem of *innovāre* to renew, alter, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *novāre* to make new, f. *novus* new. Cf. F. *innover* (1322 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†1. *trans.* To change (a thing) into something new; to alter; to renew. *Obs.* (*rare* after 1750.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xx. (1634) 737 A desire to innovate all things..moveth troublesome men. 1572 H. MIDDELMORE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 6 It shulde shewe very daingerous to every State to suffer the same any waye to be innovatyd or alteryd. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 72 Scython who his nature innouates, Now male, now female, by alternate Fates. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* I. i. 22 Theology teaches .. that this world .. shall either be abolished by annihilation, or .. be innovated, and, as it were, transfigured. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 5 Attempts to innovate the constitutional or habitual character. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxii, The dictates of my father were..not to be altered, innovated, or even discussed.

†2. To bring in (something new) for the first time; to introduce as new. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. (R.), If any other do innouate and brynge vp a woorde to me afore not vsed or not hearde, I would not dispraise it. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 57 b, This..table being taken up .. there was presently an other innovated, with a cloth of silke. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 98 He was tried in the same way for innovating a new religion. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 41 Some words which I have innovated..upon his Latin. 1735–8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 63 To surrender their old Charters, and accept new ones, under such Limitations and Conditions, as the King thought fit to innovate.

3. *intr.* To bring in or introduce novelties; to make changes *in* something established; to introduce innovations. Sometimes const. *on* or *upon* (also with *indirect passive*).

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvii, Such..who..Hated his might, and glad to innouate. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 5. 78 There are many who supposing themselves wiser then others, endeavour to innovate, and divers Innovators innovate divers wayes. 1658 CROMWELL *Sp.* 20 Jan. in *Carlyle*, Designs..laid to innovate upon the Civil Rights of the Nations, and to innovate in matters of Religion. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 319 They innovated in the Form of Baptism, which was one of the best Fences to the true Faith. 1796 BURKE *Lett. noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 20 It cannot at this time be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept .. to innovate is not to reform. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iv. 193 Efforts have been made .. to innovate on the existing condition of its people. 1877 PUSEY in *Daily Express* 21 May, We the old Tractarians deliberately abstained from innovating in externals.

Hence †**I·nnovated** *ppl.a.*; **I·nnovating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Inovation*, innouating. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 48 Their own innovating confederates. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v–vi. 338 What use the elect shall have of the innovated world I .. as yet can not find. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 82 The Holy Professors of true Christianity, who..oppos'd themselves to the innovated Idolatry and Superstition. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Introd. 5 An innovating farmer, who talked of Sir Humphrey Davy, had been fairly driven out by popular dislike. 1877 Innovating [see 3 above].

Innovation (inovē·ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *innovātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *innovāre* to INNOVATE: cf. F. *innovation* (1297 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of innovating; the introduction of novelties; the alteration of what is established by the introduction of new elements or forms. †Formerly const. *of* (the thing altered or introduced).

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* 221 b, Perdicas, whose ambicious mynde desirous of innouation, was (he sayde) to be preuented in time. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* Table Contents, It is the duty of private men to obey, and not to make innovation of states after their own will. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 11 To traduce him as an authour of suspitious innouation. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 286 Thanes remained as a distinct name of dignitie, and vanisht not at the innouation of new honors. *a* 1639 WEBSTER *Appius & V.* v. iii, The hydra-headed multitude That only gape for innovation. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 211 It is a revolt of innovation; and thereby, the very elements of society have been confounded and dissipated. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 65 This spirit of innovation has extended itself to other parts of grammar, and especially to the names of the Tenses. 1874 GREEN *Sh. Hist.* vii. § 1 Cranmer and his colleagues advanced yet more boldly in the career of innovation.

†b. Revolution (= L. *novæ res*). *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 78 Poore Discontents, Which gape, and rub the Elbow at the newes Of hurly burly Innouation. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. xx. (1821) 206 For the same reason of innovation, he besought them to send unto him fiue Lasts of powder with match and lead.

2. A change made in the nature or fashion of anything; something newly introduced; a novel practice, method, etc.

1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw. VI*, c. 1 To staye Innovacions or newe rites. 1641 (*title*) A Discovery of the notorius Proceedings of William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, in bringing Innovations into the Church. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. (1738) 47 This Attraction..is no Innovation in Philosophy. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 106/1 The tribute you demand from the Hindûs..is an innovation and an infringement of the laws of Hindustân. *a* 1852 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 595 To them antiquity is synonymous with wisdom, and every improvement is a dangerous innovation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 297 The sturdiest champions of Norman innovations.

†b. A political revolution; a rebellion or insurrection. (= L. *novæ res.*) *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 227 Neither doth he willingly arme them for feare of sedition and innovations. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 77/2 A Province so inclined to tumults and innovations.

3. *spec.* in *Sc. Law.* The alteration of an obligation; the substitution of a new obligation for the old: see quot.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 450/1 *Innovation*, is a technical expression, signifying the exchange, with the creditor's consent, of one obligation for another; so as to make the second obligation come in the place of the first, and be the only subsisting obligation against the debtor, both the original obligants remaining the same.

4. *Bot.* The formation of a new shoot at the apex of a stem or branch; *esp.* that which takes place at the apex of the thallus or leaf-bearing stem of mosses, the older parts dying off behind; also (with *pl.*) a new shoot thus formed.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 168 Shoots which have not completed their growth have received the name of *innovations*, a term usually confined to mosses. 1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 130 The lateral ones..terminate a two-leaved branch, or innovation, while the central peduncle springs from the apex of the older branch. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* iii. 13 One mode of branching .. is known under the name of innovations. *Ibid.* Gloss. 312 *Innovations*, accessory branches produced generally after the fruit is perfect.

Hence **Innova·tional** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by innovation; **Innova·tionist,** one who favours innovations.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 684 Writers, who bring against certain philosophic innovationists a clamorous charge of Vandalism. 1817 BENTHAM *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. 194 A proposition so daring, so innovational. 1873 R. BLACK tr. *Guizot's France* II. xxv. 492 His kingly despotism was new, and, one might almost say, innovational.

Innovative (i·nove·ĭtiv), *a.* [f. as INNOVATE + -IVE.] Having the character or quality of innovating. (In quot. 1608, revolutionary.)

1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* v. ii. (1860) 68 We ha yet performd but the least part of duetie, Your reinstalment: it rests, that with our bloud We keepe out innouatiue [*printed* innouasiue] violence. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 239 Persons .. addicted to innovative politics. 1807 — in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIII. 91 An affected, innovative, technical-strange nomenclature. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. English* 27 Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are innovative.

Innovator (i·nove·ɪtəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. late L. *innovātor* (Gloss. Cyril.), agent-n. from *innovā-re* to INNOVATE. Cf. F. *innovateur* (1529 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who innovates; an introducer of novelties or new methods; †a revolutionist.

1598 FLORIO, *Innouatore*, an innouator [1611 innouater], alterer, disturber or changer. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 175 My Selfe Attach thee as a Traitorous Innouator: A Foe to th' publike Weale. 1625 BACON *Ess., Innovations* (Arb.) 526 He that will not apply New Remedies, must expect New Euils: For Time is the greatest Innouatour. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm. Putney* (ed. 2) 18 Moses was a Tyrant, and Aaron an Innovator. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 337 Of modern infidels and innovatours, he said 'Sir, these are all vain men'. 1882 G. MATHESON in *Expositor* Aug. 137 He was no innovator on the national faith.

†b. A changer or alterer *of* (a thing) by innovation. *Obs.*

1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 202 There is no longer any..safety for innovatours of our Language. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm* (J.), Innovators of divine worship.

I·nnova·tory, *a.* [f. as INNOVATE + -ORY.] Of innovating character or tendency.

1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 251 So utterly would they have been spurned as innovatory. 1856 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VI. 401 Inveterate conservatives they are, despising all innovatory ideas. 1868 *Philatelist* II. 74 Modern innovatory improvements.

†**Inno·velty.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN- 3.] The quality of not being novel; the opposite of novelty.

1783 J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 17 The innovelty of the views represses effusion.

Innoxious (in(n)ǫ·kʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *innoxi-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *noxius* NOXIOUS: see -OUS.]

1. Not noxious or hurtful; harmless, innocuous.

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 82 Propounding themselves hereafter an innoxious and happie life. 1703 J. SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* xiii. 70 The Poison Serpents produce remains innoxious to themselves. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 296 Even lions, when surfeited, are innoxious. 1843 SIR J. BOWRING in *Bentham's Wks.* VIII. 140 *note*, Alarm-clocks are innoctious and useful applications of this kind.

†2. Innocent, guiltless, blameless. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Innoxious*, blamelesse, guiltlesse. 1735 POPE *Prol. Sat.* 395 The good man walk'd innoxious thro' his age. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 146 Innoxious man: yet what may truth avail!

Innoxiously (in(n)ǫ·kʃəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an innoxious manner, harmlessly, without evil effects.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 378 Animals that can innoxiously digest these poisons become antidotall unto the poyson digested. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiv, I ask nothing of society but the permission of walking innoxiously through the path of life. 1862 G. U. POPE tr. *Dubois' People India* II. xxix. (ed. 2) 222 They stood in extreme awe of their curse, which was believed never to fall innoxiously.

Innoxiousness (in(n)ǫ·kʃəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being innoxious; harmlessness.

1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 385 Some Observations about Insects and their Inoxiousness. 1673 *Ibid.* VIII. Ded. 3 The Innoxiousness of the huge weight of the vast Atmosphere to all Terrestrial inhabitants. 1818 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (ed. 2) 39 Look to speechifying and writing, and the comparative beneficialness and innoxiousness of the sort of information to be expected from the two sources.

†**Innoy·andness.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN- 3 + *noyand*, pr. pple. of NOY *v.*, to hurt, annoy + -NESS; after L. *innocentia.*] Innocence.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxv. 1, I am ingone in myn innoyandnes [*in innocentia mea ingressus sum*].

Innoyaunce, obs. form of ANNOYANCE.

†**I·nnuate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. L. *innuĕ-re* to intimate: see -ATE 3 (but perhaps misprint for *insinuate*).] *trans.* To intimate, hint.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIX. *Comm.*, As if Agamemnon would innuate that, as this sow being splayed is free from Venus, so had he never attempted the dishonour of Briseis.

In nubibus: see IN *Lat. prep.*

† **Innu·bile,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + NUBILE, L. *nūbilis* marriageable.] Not nubile; not of marriageable age.

1642 G. EGLISHAM *Forerunner Revenge* 12 The Bride was yet innubile.

† **Innu·bilous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *innūbil-us*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *nūbilus* NUBILOUS: see -OUS.] Not nubilous or cloudy; cloudless.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innubilous*, fair, without clouds, serene. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33. 2/1 We will .. descend from our Innubilous Empireum.

‖ **Innuendo** (iniuˌe·ndo). Also *erron.* inuendo. Pl. innuendoes, (7–8 -do's, 8–9 -dos). [L., = 'by nodding at, pointing to, meaning, intimating', abl. gerund of *innuĕre* to nod to, signify, mean; in med.L. used to introduce a parenthetic clause.]

I. 1. The med.L. formula used esp. in legal documents to introduce a parenthetical explanation of the precise reference of a preceding noun or pronoun; = meaning, to wit, that is to say.

1564 *Child-Marr.* 123 What-soeuer thinge it is, that knave your sonne—innuendo this deponentes sonne—made it, & brought it to the Church. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innuendo*, is a Law term, most used in Declarations and other pleadings..to declare and design the person or thing which was named incertain before; as to say, he (*innuendo* the Plaintiff) is a Theef. 1701 DE FOE *Let. to How* in *Misc.* (1703) 343 'But when Religion comes to be the Mode of a Country, so many Painted Hypocrites, there's the Word, get into the Church, that Guile is not to be seen till it arrive to Apostacy'. Pray, Sir, who can these Painted Hypocrites refer to, that you should say, *Innuendo*, All those that are not of my Party, or that are not so stingy as I?

II. Hence, as sb.

2. The parenthetical explanation or specification itself; an interpolated or appended explanation of, or construction put upon a word, expression, or passage; *esp.* the injurious meaning or signification alleged to be conveyed by words not *per se* injurious or actionable, which, in an action for libel or slander, is usually introduced into the record and issue by the words 'meaning thereby', after the expressions alleged to have been used.

1701 DE FOE *Let. to How* in *Misc.* 341, I cannot find one Word in the whole Book which can, no, not with the help of an *Innuendo*, be so much as pretended to look that way. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-Leet* (ed. 3) 196 No *Innuendo* can make such Words actionable. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. III. 571 This, by an inuendo, was said to be an evidence to prove, that he [Sidney] was in a plot against the king's life. *a* 1726 GILBERT *Cases Law & Equity* (1760) 116 That to tie up the Meaning of the first Words to Bankruptcy, the Plaintiff had laid an *Innuendo*. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 72 We have seen doubtful actions by the help of innuendoes construed criminally.

b. The words or expressions thus parenthetically explained, or needing explanation; a blank to be filled up with the name of the person to whom it is alleged to refer.

1755 CHESTERF. in *World* No. 105 ⁋ 11 By publishing the names at full length in your paper, I humbly conceive, said he, that you avoid all the troublesome consequences of *innuendo's*. 1769–72 *Junius Lett.* Pref. 11 He told the jury ..that they had nothing to determine, except the fact of printing and publishing, and whether or no the blanks or inuendoes were properly filled up in the information. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 106 An indictment for a libel, with all the *inuendos* filled up.

3. An oblique hint, indirect suggestion; an allusive remark concerning a person or thing, esp. one of a depreciatory kind.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 517 His Innuendo's are infinitely more Instructive than his Words at length. 1694 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 39 What a broad *Inuendo* is here upon the Beneficed Clergy? 1732 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 234 For Sir Philip well knows That his *innuendoes* Will serve him no longer in verse or in prose. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 13 Nov., They so intoxicated me with their sly insinuations and delicate inuendos of compliment, that if it had not been for a lucky recollection .. I had certainly looked upon myself as a person of no small consequence. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxi. 305 [He] sought by nods and winks and inuendoes to intimate his authorship. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* II. iv. (1866) 200 The Cardinal omitted nothing in the way of anecdote or inuendo, which could injure the character of the leading nobles.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1772 *Batchelor* (1773) II. 156 He justly termed it an inuendo resolution. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 66 That thou wert..exhibited to public scorn, by any innuendo-making Attorney-General.

Hence **Innue·ndoˌish** *a.*, having the character of innuendo. *rare.*

1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* xxxviii, The Countess's confessional thoughts were all inuendoish, aërial; too delicate to live in our shameless tongue.

Innue·ndo, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To utter or make innuendoes.

1705 [see INNUENDOING]. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 192 We have heard that there were six old ladies..innuendoing, nodding, and hinting to their friends, 'that, etc.'. 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 8 Oct. 1, I believe that .. it is better for a man to 'say his say' straight, than to kite and innuendo, no matter how sweetly.

2. *trans.* To bring *into* (some position) by making innuendoes.

1757 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 245 The rogues..would.. inuendo me into some disaffection against the government.

3. To convey by innuendo, to insinuate.

1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* i, [He] would inuendo his own version of the story as dexterously as he could.

4. *Law.* To interpret or construe by attaching an innuendo.

1851 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. 349 They take the other side's article piece by piece, and comment on him, and, as they say in libel cases, *innuendo* him. 1890 LD. KINNEAR in *Times* 6 Feb. 7/6 What is the ground upon which you innuendo the statement in this letter to mean that he was in point of fact given to drink?

Hence **Innue·ndoˌing** *ppl. a.*, making innuendoes.

1705 S. WHATELY in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 177 His insinuating and Innuendoing methods. 1839–49 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Biog.* (1850) II. 32 This innuendoing special pleader.

[**Innuent**: see *List of Spurious Words*. An error for *invent* vb., misread by Todd as an adj., and copied in subsequent dictionaries.]

† **Innu·mberable,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5–6 inno(u)mberable, (-nowmber-), -no(u)mbr-, 6 innumberable. [orig. a. F. *innombrable* (1341 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *innumerābil-is*: subseq. conformed to *number*.] = INNUMERABLE.

1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 110 Vicis innowmberabill þai cees not to gedyr. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 58 So were in our lady mary innoumbrable virtus schinyng. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 185 The innomberable company of aungels. 1590 BARROW & GREENWOOD in *Confer.* 43 All the..innumberable enormous Canons & Constitucions of Antichrist.

Hence † **Innu·mberably** *adv.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4305 So als crist ouer alle seints is haly innoumbrably.

Innuˌmerabi·lity. [ad. L. *innumerābilitāt-em*, f. *innumerābil-is* INNUMERABLE: cf. obs. F. *innumerableté* (16–17th c. in Hollyband, Cotgr.).] The quality of being innumerable.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 561 There is so great an innumerability of Lybian Oxen, of so great swiftnesse and celerity, that the Hunters are many times deceived in hunting them. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* (1622) 217 He reiecteth this innumerability of Causes.

Innumerable (in(n)iū·mĕrăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *innumerābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *numerābil-is* NUMERABLE.]

Incapable of being numbered or reckoned; not to be counted for multitude; numberless, countless. Often with exaggerative force.

a. With singular sb.; now only with *host*, *multitude*, and similar collectives.

1340 *Ayenb.* 267 Þe innumerable uelaȝrede of þe holy martires. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 391 Then Vnguste .. was compassede abowte with a innumerable hoste of Briteynes at a felde callede Merc. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 1100 Itt is In-nvmerabyll to expresse,..of my Ioye how myche itt es. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxvii. (Percy Soc.) 193 He blew out so much fyre innumerable. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* xii. 22 But ye are come vnto the mounte Sion .. and to an innumerable sight [1611 companie, 1881 innumerable hosts] of angels. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 The treasury in Ierusalem was full of innumerable money. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 35 An innumerable flight Of harmefull fowles. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 24 a, By reason of their innumerable greedines. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 326 That you haue sent inumerable substance. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.*, *King* (Arb.) 62 Twenty pound of Diamonds, which is a sum innumerable. 1718 WATTS *Hymn*, '*Not to the terrors of the Lord*' iii, Behold the innumerable host Of Angels cloth'd in light! 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv, The innumerable crowd of thoughts. 1816 BRYANT *Thanatopsis* 74 So live, that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan [etc.]. *transf.* 1877 L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* II. 127 The innumerable laughter of the sea [lit. rendering of Æschylus' ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα, the 'many-twinkling smile of Ocean']. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 822/2 The grasshoppers spin into mine ear A small innumerable sound.

b. Now usually with pl. sb. (which it often follows).

c 1450 *Craft of Louers* (R.), Precious stones reckened innumerable. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 76 Eueryche on of hem were ponyshte in peynys innumerable. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 12 Innumerable troubles are come aboute me. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 38 b, The milke way .. Democritus .. sayd, that it was nothing else but innumerable little Starres. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 1089 Ye Cedars, with innumerable boughs. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 108 We were sure to meet with islands innumerable. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 246 He fell .. pierced with innumerable arrows. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 207 Murmuring of innumerable bees.

c. *absol.* † Formerly sometimes followed by *of*.

1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test.* 11 Likewise .. did innumerable more. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 382 When innumerable of soules haue .. receyued as much the loue of Christ Iesu. 1545 BRINKLOW *Lament.* (1874) 90 London .. hath .. innumerable of poore people. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 103 b, I beleeue that innumerable .. haue at length seene the filthines of Papistrie. 1691 RAY *Collect. Words*, *Acc. Err.* 155 In the words *God*, *Rod*, *Horn*, and innumerable the like. 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Inquiry* II. 244 While innumerable profess this religion, only few observe it.

† d. *absol.* with *pl.* form. *Obs. rare.*

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 207 There are almost innumerables who say, wish, and hope so. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 426 He wrote sonnets—a class of poems in which there must be innumerables which are good for nothing.

Hence **Innu·merably** *adv.*; **Innu·merableness.**

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 80 To esteme the power of kings by the greatnes, hugenes, and innumerablenes of their armyes. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsw.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 241 St. Augustine speaketh of the unreasonable multitude of ceremonies, using these words, *innumerabiliter variantur*, 'are varied innumerably'. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Innumerableté*, innumerablenesse. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 162 Where they will breed, they breed innumerably. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXIX. Poems (1810) 178/2 The light Of sparkling brands, innumerably wav'd.

† **Innu·meral,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *innumerāl-is* numberless, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *numerālis* of or pertaining to number, NUMERAL.] = INNUMERABLE.

1585 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 422 The Innumerall oppressionis committit aganis hir..familie. 1625 FLETCHER *Nob. Gent.* IV. iii, All his suspitions Which are innumerall.

† **Innu·merate,** † **Innumera·tion,** erroneous ff. ENUMERATE, ENUMERATION.

1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 15 He setteth downe (as it were) by innumeration, so many vanities as for breuities sake I will here omit to speake of. *a* 1649 A. LEIGHTON in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 371 To innumerate the rest of your Petitioner's heavy Pressures.

† **Innu·mered,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [A partial adaptation of L. *innumerāt-us*, which would properly give **innumerate*.] Unnumbered, numberless.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 118 Benefyts.. ynnumeryd by sapience.

Innumerous (in(n)iū·mĕrəs), *a. arch.* [ad. late L. *innumerōs-us* countless, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *numerōsus* NUMEROUS.]

1. Without number, too numerous to be counted; innumerable, numberless, countless. Now only *poetical* or *rhetorical*.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot* Proheme Cosmogr. 329 An syne posseid triumphe innumerus With lang empire, and hie felicitie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 455 The Earth obey'd, and strait..teem'd at a Birth Innumerous living Creatures. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 173 Columns innumerous As cedars proud on Canaan's verdant heights. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xv. (1890) 170 At length the huge innumerous mass was put into motion. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 9 Cool with the presence of innumerous trees, And fountains playing before palaces.

Comb. 1728–46 THOMSON *Spring* 570 All this innumerous-coloured scene of things.

2. Void of metrical or rhythmical number. *rare.*

1886 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1487 There is sure to be a host of them in rhyme, blank verse, and numerous or innumerous prose.

† **Innu·rtured,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not nurtured or educated; ill educated.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 137 Nor is any man better in any kind whatsoever for being innurtured or ignorant.

Innutrient (in(n)iū·triĕnt), *a.* [IN-³.] Not nutrient or nourishing, innutritious.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 36 The appetite is feeble and capricious and shews a desire for the most unaccountable and innutrient substances. 1857 GEO. ELIOT *Sc. Cler. Life, A. Barton* i, They are smooth and innutrient as the summit of the Rev. Amos Barton's head.

Innutrition[1] (in(n)iutri·ʃən). [IN-³, or ad. mod.L. *innūtrītiōn-em*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *nūtrī-re* to nourish.] Lack of nutrition, failure of nourishment. *Innutrition of the bones* (mod.L. *innūtrītio ossium*) = RICKETS.

1796 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* I. 216 *Innutritio ossium* .. Innutrition of the bones. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 372 Many patients .. seem .. to be carried off by hectic fever, or some other cause of irritation, rather than by actual innutrition. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* ii. § 4 Ninety-nine in the hundred of these minute animals .. disappear either by innutrition or by destruction. *a* 1884 M. PATTISON *Mem.* (1885) 208, I was gradually drawn out of it..by the slow process of innutrition of the religious brain.

† **Innutri·tion**[2]. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [n. of action f. L. *innūtrīre* to nourish in (something), f. *in-* (IN-²) + *nūtrīre* to nourish.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Innutrition*, a nourishing or bringing up. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Innutrition*, a nourishing inwardly.

Innutritious (in(n)iutri·ʃəs), *a.* [IN-³.] Not nutritious; affording no nourishment.

1796 SEWARD *Anecd.* I. 174 (Jod.) Masticating some light and innutritious substance. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) II. 288 Too scanty and too innutritious food. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 139 The whole purpose of the alimentary apparatus is to separate these proteids, &c. from the innutritious residue. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 109 Living for a long time on very innutritious food.

Innutritive (in(n)iū·tritiv), *a.* [IN-³.] Not nutritive; innutritious.

1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 563 The chyle, or nutritious part, being absorbed into the blood..while the excrementitious, or innutritive part passes..into the larger bowels.

Inny, early ME. infinitive of INN *v.*

Ino- (əi·no), comb. form of Gr. ἴς, ἰν-ός, ἰν- muscle, fibre, nerve, strength, an element in some mod. scientific terms, chiefly physiological, as *inogen*, *inolite*, *inolith*: see these words.

† **Inobe·dience.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *inobedience*, or ad. late L. *inobēdientia* (Augustine), f. *in-* (IN-³) + *obœd-*, *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE: see -ENCE.] The withholding of obedience; = DISOBEDIENCE. (Rare after 1600.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe vifte hweolp hette Inobedience, þet is, þet child þet ne buhð nout his eldre. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 19 By inobedience of o man manye ben ordeyned synneris.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lviii. 242 (Harl. MS.) Perefore late vs obeye in all thinges to god, that we be not dampnid for owr inobedience. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 767/1 Notorious and apparant contemptes and other inobediences. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 131 Clement Alexandrinus .. asserted that obedience and inobedience was in our power. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xx. 867 It must be attributed to the inobedience of the Matter.

†Inobe·diency. *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *inobēdientia*: see prec. and -ency.] Disobedience.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 123 Winfridus .. whom he deposide soone after for inobediency. 1634 in *Antid. Sabbat. Err.* (1636) A iij b, The man..hath..this inobediency punished.

†Inobe·dient, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *inobedient*, or ad. late L. *inobēdient-em* (Augustine), f. *in-* (In-3) + *obœdient-em* Obedient.]

A. *adj.* Withholding obedience; = Disobedient.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii, 282 He bosteth and braggeth with many bolde othes, And in-obedient to ben vndernome of any lyf lyuynge. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 318 Inobedient is he that disobeyeth for despit to the comandementz of god and to hise souereyns And to his goostly fader. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxii. (1869) 65 Wherfore it was neuere afterward rebelle ne inobedient to his comaundement. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Diuers & sondry wilfull & inobedient subiectes of this realme. *a* 1631 Donne *Lett. to Sir H. G.* Wks. (Alford) VI. 408 Heretofore the inobedient Puritans and now the over-obedient Papists attempt you. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. vi, Irresolute They heard, and inobedient; to obey Fearing, yet fearful to remain.

b. *transf.* Of a thing: = Disobedient b.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iv. (W. de W.) 554 As longe as bras or laton is medlyd wyth the substaunce of gold, it cleueth alway vnder the hamour and is inobedyent [*MSS.* vnobedient] to take due shape. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xi. 26 By digesting the inobedient Chylus, which could not be tamed, in the Stomach.

B. *sb.* A disobedient or perverse person.

1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 71 Landes gotten or to be gotten and overcome in the name of our said father upon rebelles and inobedientes to hym.

Hence **Inobe·diently** *adv.*, in a disobedient manner; disobediently.

1536 Lady Mary in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* I. III. (1679) 206 The Kings Highness my Father, whom I have obstinately and inobediently offended. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 712/1 Hath with his eares hard dyuers persons..vnreuerently, inobediently, and not faythfully speake of the kinges maiestye.

†Inobei·sance. *Obs. rare*−1. In 4 -shaunce. [a. OF. *inobeissance*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *obeissance* obedience, Obeisance.] = Inobedience.

1382 Wyclif *Bible, Pref. Ep. Jerome* iii, Redi to vndir-3oken al inobeishaunce.

†Inobei·sant, *a. Obs. rare.* In 4 -shaunt. [a. OF. *inobeissant*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *obeissant* obedient, Obeisant.] Disobedient; = Inobedient.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* viii. 20 3e shulen perishe, if inobeishaunt 3e shulen be to the voys of the Lord 3oure God.

Inoble, obs. form of Ennoble *v.*

Inobliga·lity. *nonce-wd.* [f. In-3 + *obligality* (f. Obligal + -ity).] The quality of not being obligatory.

a 1663 Sanderson *Cases Consc.* vii. (1678) 128 The unlawfulness, and consequently the invalidity, or inobligality thereof.

Inobno·xious, *a. rare.* [In-3.] Not obnoxious; not exposed *to*; not offensive, inoffensive.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Offices* 99 The want of expresse rule..left our Liturgy, in this point, not altogether inobnoxious to exceptions. 1682 Norris *Hierocles* 101 The way to live an unenvy'd and inobnoxious life. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 120 Not to speak of Jews, who .. as they write not much, either to attack the establishment or to defend themselves, are comparatively inobnoxious.

Inobscu·rable, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *inobscūrābilis* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (In-3) + *obscūrāre* to Obscure; see -able.] That cannot be obscured.

1881 E. Myers in *Fraser's Mag.* Feb. 195 That inobscurable brilliance .. and that keen sentience of the sweet and bitter of human love.

†Inobse·quent, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *inobsequent-em*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *obsequent-em* Obsequent.] Unsubmissive, disobedient.

1604 F. Hering *Modest Def.* A iv b, Men, being ill housedoues, haue been very vnruly and inobsequent to the counsell of their Physicians.

Inobse·quiousness. *rare*−1. [In-3.] Want of obsequiousness or deference.

1625 Donne *Serm.* 3 Apr. 40 There may bee an inobsequiousnesse and an indiligence in the Wife.

Inobservable (inɒbzə̄·ɹvăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *inobservābilis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *observābilis* Observable. (So in mod.F.)] Incapable of being observed; not noticeable.

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 179 Men who .. expresly to cause disorders, made commaundements inobservable. 1616 Bullokar, *Inobseruable*, which cannot be obserued or marked. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 9 Time hath defaced all the bounds of the Roman conquests, and left them as invisible and inobservable, as the flight of any bird. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* IX. 40 Christ himself, that afforded his presence to the Jews and when he pleased was inobservable.

Inobservance (inɒbzə̄·ɹvăns). [a. F. *inobservance* (1534 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *inobservāntia*; see next and -ance.]

1. Failure to observe or notice; inattention, heedlessness.

1611 Florio, *Inosseruanza*, inobseruance. 1628 Donne *Serm.* vi. 52 This which some doe out of slacknesse and in-observance and infirmity, many men..do out of impiety. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 529 Inobservance of second causes throws men into all the delusions of superstition and enthusiasm. 1806 *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 385 The drowsy inobservance of Dr. Johnson is no where more conspicuous than in the diversity of his mode of spelling. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 20 St. Paul's inobservance of these things ..due to the..paramount importance of other thoughts.

2. The not keeping or non-observance of a law, custom, bond, promise, etc.

a 1626 Bacon *Judic. Charge*, etc. 16 (T.) The breach and inobservance of certain wholesome and politick laws. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 614 Beware of oversight and inobservance of promises. 1740 Warburton *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 121 By considering the effects which the observance or inobservance of it [the Law] would have on mankind. 1837-9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. iv. § 69. 313 They justly blame..his inobservance of propriety. 1888 H. C. Lea *Hist. Inquis.* II. 15 He was taxed by the legate with inobservance of the conditions of the peace.

Inobservancy (inɒbzə̄·ɹvănsi). *rare.* [ad. L. *inobservāntia*, n. of quality f. *inobservānt-em*; see next, and -ancy.]

1. Want of attention or notice; = prec. 1.

1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 90 Through the weakness and inobservancy of the reprover. 1822 M. A. Kelty *Osmond* II. 39 Even the quiet inobservancy of Mr. Lascelles could scarcely overlook the change.

2. Neglect of observing or keeping; = prec. 2; an instance of this.

1824 Southey *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 410 These..were connived at for inobservancies, which in them were harmless, because they did not proceed from a spirit of insubordination.

Inobservant (inɒbzə̄·ɹvănt), *a.* [ad. L. *inobservānt-em* unobservant: see In-3 and Observant.] That does not observe or notice; unobserving.

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 144 [Men are] stupidly inobservant of those rational signs and intimations. 1685 J. Scott *Chr. Life* II. 42 Considering what heedless and inobservant Creatures we are. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 523 Nor can [God] remain ignorant or inobservant of what impulses He gives. 1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 273 One must be a very inobservant person, not to have noticed [etc.].

Hence **Inobse·rvantness,** inobservance.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 282 For their Cæcity, and inobservantness of the works of God.

Inobservation (inɒbzɒɪvē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [f. In-3 + Observation, perh. a. F. *inobservation* (1572 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†1. The non-observance or not keeping *of* a law, promise, etc. *Obs.*

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* xvii. 974 Themperour being moued with thinobseruation of the French king, would not propounde for a common surety. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 82 They call the inobservation of Lawes, Mercy.

2. Want of observation or attention; failure to observe; inobservance.

1727 Shuckford *Creation* 118 (T.) These writers are in all this guilty of the most shamefull inobservation.

†Ino·bstinate, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [In-2.] *trans.* To render obstinate, confirm in obstinacy.

1599 Sandys *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 196 The endlesse and ill fruicts of these contentions..which in-obstinate the Iew, [and] shake the faith of the Christian.

Inobtai·nable, *a. rare.* [In-3.] Not obtainable; not to be obtained.

a 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 701 Unity in minute or circumstantial Things, that perhaps is inobtainable. 1735 Sewel *Dutch Dict., Onverwervelyk*, inobtainable.

Inobtrusive (inɒbtrī·siv), *a. rare.* [In-3.] Not obtrusive, unobtrusive; modest, retiring.

1796 Coleridge *Refl. having left place Retirem.* 23 The inobtrusive song of Happiness. 1804 Parr in *Bentham's Wks.* (1838-43) X. 417/2 He is a very inobtrusive, enlightened ..prelate. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 211 Note the inobtrusive..mode of introducing the main character.

Hence **Inobtru·sively** *adv.*, in an inobtrusive manner; **Inobtru·siveness.**

1847 Craig, *Inobtrusively*, see Unobtrusively. *Inobtrusiveness*, see Unobtrusiveness.

Inoca·rpin. *Chem.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *Inocarpus* (f. Ino- fibrous + Gr. *καρπός* fruit) + -in.] A red colouring matter contained in the juice of *Inocarpus edulis*, a tree of Asia and the E. India islands.

1865-72 in Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 274.

†Ino·ccate, *v. Obs. rare*−0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inoccāre*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *occāre* to harrow.]

1623 Cockeram, *Inoccate*, to harrow the ground.

†Inocci·duous, *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *inoccidu-us* never setting + -ous.] Of a star: Never setting or going down.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Inoccidnous*, that never useth to fall, that never sleeps, that never sets or goes down, as some stars do. *Thom.* 1658 in Phillips.

Inoccupation (inɒkiɹpē·ɪ·ʃən). [In-3.] Want of occupation; unoccupied condition.

1786 W. Thomson *Watson's Philip III* (1793) II. VI. 214 The languor of inoccupation .. the great curse of human life. 1841 Hor. Smith *Moneyed Man* III. vi. 154 Aweary.. of the inoccupation which allowed my melancholy thoughts to prey upon themselves. 1883 Holme Lee *Loving & Serving* II. ii. 26 Total inoccupation was very hard upon him.

Inoch, obs. form of Enough.

I-nocked, ME. pa. pple. of Nock *v.*

Inoculability (inɒkiu̯lăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity. Cf. mod.F. *inoculabilité*.] The quality of being inoculable or communicable by inoculation.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 124/2 The inoculability of growths has not been maintained except in the instance of cancer. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 134 The inoculability of measles and of scarlet fever has not yet been certainly demonstrated. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 564 This inoculability of boils is apt to be overlooked.

Inoculable (inɒ·kiu̯lăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. type **inoculābil-is*, f. *inoculāre* to Inoculate: see -able. Cf. F. *inoculable* (Littré).]

a. Of a person: Capable of being infected with a disease by inoculation. b. Of a disease: Capable of being communicated or transmitted by inoculation. c. Of matter or virus: That may inoculate a person or transmit a disease.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 114/1 The varieties of pus..in the Class (B) differ from those in the Class (A) in being inoculable. 1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. II. 402 The injured or battered ones..are little liable to come in contact with the inoculable matter. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* viii. 144 Plague is a specific, inoculable and otherwise communicable disease.

Inocular (inɒ·kiu̯lăɹ), *a. Entom.* [In-2.] Of an antenna: Inserted in a sinus in the inner margin of the compound eye, which thus partly surrounds its base.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 514 In the Capricorn-beetles they [antennæ] may be termed inocular, or placed in a sinus of the eye.

Inoculate (inɒ·kiu̯lē·ɪt), *v.* Also 5 en-. [f. L. *inoculāt-*, ppl. stem of *inoculāre* to engraft, implant, f. *in-* (In-2) + *oculus* eye, bud.]

1. *trans.* (*Hort.*) To set or insert (an 'eye', bud, or scion) in a plant for propagation; to stibject (a plant) to the operation of budding; to propagate by inoculation; to bud (one plant) *into*, *on*, or *upon* (another).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 123 Peches han their seson At May Kalendes hem tenoculate. 1589 Fleming *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 To graft And to inoculat or set yoong imps into the stocke. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandm. Calling* vi. (1672) 166 The crab-tree stock must be cut off, and then into it must the scion be ingraffed and inoculated, before it can be an apple in his orchard. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 269 A dextrous Hand inoculates a Rose-tree Bud upon an Apple-Stock. 1752 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* III. 133, I have just inoculated two orange-trees of my own raising. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 483/1 It is therefore found most advantageous to bud or inoculate them in the summer, when both scion and stock are in a state of equal vegetation.

absol. 1621-51 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iv. 272 Cincinnatus, Cato, Tully..how have they been pleased .. to prune, plant, inoculate and graft. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 296 Now begin to Inoculate. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 103 Various are the ways to change the state Of Plants, to Bud, to Graff, t' Inoculate.

b. *fig.* To engraft.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 118 Vertue cannot so innoculate our old stocke, but we shall rellish of it. *a* 1639 Wotton in *Reliq.* (1651) 342 Pompey had one very ignoble custome, to insert, or (as I may term it) to inoculate himself into other mens merits and praises. 1752 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxciii. 348 You have yet very little experience and knowledge of the world; now I wish to inoculate mine upon you. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. vi. 188 The Pelhams..always inoculated private quarrels on affairs of state.

†2. *transf.* To join or unite by insertion (as the scion is inserted into the stock so as to become one with it). *Obs.*

1647 Trapp *Comm. Mark* xiii. 1 Huge stones and so cunningly cemented, as it were inoculated, the one into the other. 1658 R. Franck *North. Mem.* (1821) 110 This is the rock and that which you see elevated in place and inoculated to it is an artificial fabrick developed .. on the very breast of this prodigious mountain. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xxxvii. 82 The smallest Twigs of the Branches [of the arteries] are inoculated into the greater.

b. *intr.* To become joined or united with continuity of substance.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 Their Eggs in chaines or links together (which sometime conjoyne and inoculate into each other). *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* (1738) I. iv. 42 The fifth pair inoculate with the sixth.

3. *trans.* (*Path.*) To engraft or implant (a disease, or the germ or virus) upon a person, by a process of Inoculation (q.v.).

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/11 The Experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox upon..Criminals. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 323 Knowing that cow-pox has a temporary influence upon small-pox, we can suppress the progress of it by immediately inoculating cow-pox. 1801 E. Darwin *Zoon.* (ed. 3) III. 370 Since the above was first published [1794] the cow-pox..has been successfully inoculated *on the human subject*. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/6 A man with a scratch might inoculate the poisonous germ from contact with an infected animal. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 95 Virulent anthrax bacilli are inoculated subcutaneously into an ordinary rabbit and into one that has been rendered immune.

b. To impregnate (a person or animal) with the virus or germs of a disease; *spec.* for the purpose of inducing a milder form of the disease and rendering the subject immune from its ordinary attacks. First used in connexion with small-pox; then with vaccine inoculation; now with contagious or bacterial diseases generally: see Inoculation 2.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6045/8 A Child has been inoculated with the Matter. Five..Children have been inoculated of the Small Pox. 1775 Johnson *Journ. West. Isl., Dunvegan,*

He has disarmed it [small-pox] of its terror at Muack, by inoculating eighty of his people. *1799 Med. Jrnl.* I. 319 With the cow-pox matter were inoculated Mr. Darke's servant, .. [and] Mr. Colborne's three children .. all by a puncture in the left arm. *1871* TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. v. 145 He proved that the worms inoculate each other.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To perform inoculation.

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 203 Then inoculate, and repeat the powders. *1789* W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 239 Many approve of inoculating on the breast. *1799* DR. SIMS in *Med. Jrnl.* I. 231 Dr. Jenner .. ventured to inoculate with the matter of a putrid sore, with a view of determining if this also had the power of preserving from the contagion of the small-pox. *1891* GREENOUGH WHITE *Philos. Amer. Lit.* iii. 22 (Funk) Zabdiel Boylston .. inoculated for the small-pox with distinguished success.

d. *fig. trans.* To imbue (a person, community, etc.) *with* a feeling, opinion, habit, etc.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 102 My parents had tried in vain to inoculate me with wisdom. *1826* DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. vi, I must not inoculate you with my bad spirits. *1868* M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 123 Fox and Wolsey sought..to inoculate Oxford from within with that classical spirit which could not be forced upon it from without.

† Ino·culated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med. or mod. L. *inoculāt-us* (f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *oculātus* furnished with eyes) + -ED.] Not having an 'eye' or perforation.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 34/1 Inoculated Pearles, or Pearles without perforationes. [Glossed on fly-leaf 'unholed'.] *1604* [see next, 1].

Ino·culated, *ppl. a.* [f. INOCULATE + -ED 1.]

1. *Hort.* Engrafted by budding.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Inoculated*, grafted, or vnholed. *1652* RAY *Three Itin.* iii. 182 The old Christmas thorn is now quite dead and gone, but they have several inoculated plants of it about the town. *1679* EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Sept. (ed. 5) 24 Release Inoculated Buds.

2. *Path.* a. Of a person, 'etc.': Having undergone inoculation. b. Of a disease, etc.: Introduced by inoculation.

1722 NETTLETON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 214 The Opposers of Inoculation affirm, that two Persons died of the Inoculated Small Pox. *1799* W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 161 By universal experience we find that of the inoculated only three die out of 1000. *1799 Med. Jrnl.* I. 10 The inoculated cow-pox is as much milder than the natural, as the inoculated small-pox is milder than the natural. *1873* T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 229 In those [cases] in which the inoculated liquids contained fewer bacteria and were less active, the process was more protracted.

Ino·culating, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INOCULATE in its various uses: inoculation.

1598 FLORIO, *Innoculatione*, an inoculating. *a 1626* BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 33 We practise..all Conclusions of Grafting and Inoculating, as well of Wilde-Trees as Fruit-Trees. *1691* RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 57 Grafting and inoculating, and pruning of Fruit-Trees. *1771* MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 231 Inoculation is going on very briskly here..Is there any inoculating in Spain? *1802* W. FORSYTH *Fruit Trees* (1824) 320 The time for inoculating is from the middle of June to the middle of August.

attrib. *1776* J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 189, I could almost wish that an inoculating hospital was opened in every town in New England. *1776* M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 58 The Inoculating Hospital.

Inoculation (inɒkiʊlēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *inoculātiōn-em* engrafting, budding, n. of action f. *inoculāre* to INOCULATE. Cf. F. *inoculation* (1580 in sense 1, 1752 in sense 2).]

1. *Hort.* The insertion of an eye or bud of one plant under the bark of another for the purpose of raising flowers or fruit different from those of the stock; grafting by budding; an instance of this.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 *note*, Semination, insition, inoculation, or implastration, the three kindes of grafting. *1658* SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 172 Nor could we ever make it [mistletoe] grow where nature had not planted it; as we have in vain attempted by inoculation and incision, upon its native or forreign stock. *1709* ADDISON *Tatler* No. 146 ¶ 7 Harsh Fruits .. enriched by proper Grafts and Inoculations. *1768–74* TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 161 Gardeners by inoculation cause the trees to bear other than the natural fruits.

b. *transf.* A junction in which the two parts become continuous.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 187 Now betweene the hollow and the gate-veines wee know there is no communion vnlesse it bee by the mingling of their mouths in the substance of the liuer; for some of the new writers haue obserued many such inoculations betwixt them in that place.

2. *Path.* The introduction into the body, by puncture of the skin, or through a wound, of the virus or germs of an infectious disease.

a. Originally applied, after 1700, to the intentional introduction of the virus of small-pox in order to induce a mild and local attack of the disease, and render the subject immune from future contagion; also, in 1799, to *vaccine inoculation*, afterwards called VACCINATION; and in 19th c. to the similar treatment of other infectious or contagious diseases.

1714 E. TIMONE in *Phil. Trans.* (Abr.) VI. 88 (*title*), An Account of the procuring of the Small Pox by Incision or Inoculation, as it has for some time been practised at Constantinople. *1722* LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett., to C'tess Mar* (1887) I. 338 Accounts of the growth and spreading of the inoculation of the small-pox, which is become almost a general practice, attended with great success. *1732* ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 414 It is evident by Inoculation that the smallest quantity of Matter mixed with the Blood produceth the Disease. *1743* MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 240 In great joy that the inoculation of the girls has been as successful as that of the boys, and they have one fear less to struggle with. *1773* GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. Wks. (Globe) 657/1 Since inoculation began there is no such thing to be seen as a plain woman. *1798* JENNER *Causes Variolæ Vaccinæ* 37 The boy was rendered unfit for inoculation from having felt the effects of a contagious fever in a work-house. *1800 Med. Jrnl.* IV. 253 On the Introduction of the Vaccine Inoculation at Paris. *1856* MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* xxv, Though inoculation and vaccination had made it less fatal among the upper classes. *1866* A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 1041 As a means of rendering the disease ..mild..and of preventing pitting, inoculation had been practised from time immemorial in China and Persia.

b. Now also applied to the introduction (accidentally or otherwise) of the virus or germs of any bacterial disease into the body through a wound.

1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 399/2 *Hydrophobia*..is the disease occasioned by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid animal. *1851* BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 350 The chancroid can be developed upon the head and face by artificial inoculation. *1881* G. M. STERNBERG tr. *Magnin's Bacteria* (1883) 265 Anthrax is an infectious disease of animals which may be transmitted to man by inoculation. This occurs, occasionally, from the bite of an insect (fly) which has been feeding upon the carcass of an infected animal; and also from accidental inoculation while handling hides, wool, etc., taken from the victims of anthrax.

c. *fig.* The imbuing of a person *with* feelings, opinions, etc.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. l, The inoculation Of others with her own opinions. *1864* BOWEN *Logic* xiii. 448 We must all begin life without any opinions which we can call our own by any better right than that of passive inheritance or unconscious inoculation. *1876* MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. (1877) 124 A new feature of the world .. the popular pursuit of natural beauty, the inoculation of the crowd with it.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inoculation process*, *-tuberculosis*; *inoculation-mad* adj.

1760 E. LUCAS *Jrnls. & Lett.* (1850) 27 But ye people in Charles Town were inoculation mad, I think I may well call it. *1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 20 Inoculation-tuberculosis has occurred in the human being. *Ibid.* 636 Such inoculation process, whichever way induced, is known as vaccination.

Inoculative (inɒ·kiʊlĕ·tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *inoculāt-* (see INOCULATE) + -IVE.] Characterized by or pertaining to inoculation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 That Insitive and Inoculative method seems to bid fair for the Cure .. of that common Author-Distemper or Companion, call'd φιλοδοξία. *1881* J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 373/2 The rapid multiplication of the tubercle-micrococcus in the blood and tissues of any inoculated animal can be verified both by microscopical observation, and by inoculative experiment. *1887 Spectator* 3 Sept. 1170 The inoculative cure of patients bitten by mad dogs.

Inoculator (inɒ·kiʊlēitəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. L. *inoculātor* an engrafter, agent-n. f. *inoculāre* to INOCULATE.] One who or that which inoculates.

1611 FLORIO, *Innestatore*, a graffer, an inoculater. *a 1626* BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 44 These wee call Inoculators. *1725–6* FREIND *Hist. Physic* (J.), Had John a Gaddesden been now living, he would have been at the head of the inoculators. *1799 Med. Jrnl.* I. 115 Every one..knows the strenuous opposition which the first inoculators had to encounter, both in England and America, from vulgar prejudice. *1867* BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. (1872) 110 Holy relics, that are inoculators of all manner of contagious diseases.

† Inocula·trix. *Obs. rare* —°. [fem. of prec.] *1623* COCKERAM II, Shee that Grafteth, *Inoculatrix*.

† Ino·culer, *v. Obs. rare* —1. In 5 en-. [irreg. a. F. *inoculer*.] *trans.* To inoculate or engraft.

c 1420 Pallad. on Husb. v. 130 In cold lond now the figtre plaunte is sette, And graffed in the stook or in the rynde .. And hem tenoculer ek haue in mynde.

Ino·culist. *rare.* [a. F. *inoculiste* (Littré), f. *inoculer* to INOCULATE: see -IST.] One who is versed in, or advocates, inoculation.

1886 Pall Mall G. 15 May 3/1 M. Pasteur. The great inoculist has explained to Dr. Mott the theory and practice of his discovery.

† Ino·diate, *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **inodiāre* (f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *odi-um* hate; perh. in med.L.; cf. It. *inodiare*, Florio) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To bring into odium, render odious or hateful.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xiii. 185. I wish some of them were not more culpable for inodiating Ministers. *16..* SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) VI. 242 He inflicts them for quite other Ends .. partly to inodiate, and imbitter Sin to the chastised Sinner. *1698 Ibid.* (1727) III. Ded. Abp. Marsh A iij b, Represented, or rather reprobated under the inodiating Character of High Churchmen. *1721 Addr. Hereford* 10 Feb. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5932/1 He hath [never] by inodiating Characters .. alienated .. Affections.

† Ino·dorate, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Unscented.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 507 Whites are more Inodorate..than Flowers of the same kinde Coloured; As is found in Single White Violets, White-Roses [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Blossoms of trees that are white are commonly inodorate.

† Ino·dorate, *v. Obs. rare* —°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inodōrāre*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *odōrāre* to give a smell to.] *trans.* To perfume (Cockeram, 1623).

Hence **† Inodora·tion.** *Obs. rare* —°.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Inodoration*, a making to smell, a perfuming.

Inodorous (inōu·dŏrəs), *a.* [f. L. *inodōr-us* (f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *odōrus* scented, odorous) + -OUS.] Destitute of odour; without smell or scent.

1666 BOYLE *Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 111 Moderately dephlegmed oil of vitriol is wont to be inodorous. *1756* C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 No water can be thought pure, but such as is perfectly inodorous. *1796* C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 377 The single white lilies are very sweet, but the doubles are inodorous. *1871* ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 86 Carbon dioxide gas is colourless and inodorous, but possesses a slightly acid taste.

Hence **Ino·dorously** *adv.*, without smell; **Ino·dorousness,** the quality of being without smell (Webster, 1864).

1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xviii. 206 Smoke curling up the chimney (not altogether inodorously).

Inoffe, obs. form of ENOUGH.

† Inoffe·nd, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [(?) IN- 3.] *trans.* (?) Not to offend.

1559 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) App. 58 My conscience beareth me reacord that maliciouslie nor of purpose I inoffended your grace..

Inoffe·nding, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Unoffending.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 95 Favoring us with some bear play, snapping at the inoffending icicles.

† Inoffe·nsible, *a. Obs. rare* —°. [IN- 3.]

1611 COTGR., *Inoffencible*, inoffencible, not to be hurt.

Inoffensive (inɒfe·nsiv), *a.* [IN- 3. Cf. mod. F. *inoffensif* (Dict. Acad. 1835).]

1. Doing or causing no harm; harmless, innocuous, unoffending.

1598 [implied in INOFFENSIVELY]. *1646* SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 305 Wee dye notwithstanding in harmlesse and inoffensive errors. *1655* FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 213 An inoffensive man for life and conversation..nothing of viciousness could be charged upon him. *a 1715* BURNET *Own Time* I. iv. 802 The nation had never known such an inoffensive march of an army. *1790* BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. ii. v. § 316 Useful and inoffensive animals have a claim to our tenderness. *1853* C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii (1876) 305, I could not have tormented a being as inoffensive as a shadow.

2. Not objectionable, not obnoxious or offensive; not offending the senses; not a cause of offence.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xi. (1634) 103 A more delightfull and in-offensive recreation. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* v. 345 For drink the Grape She crushes, inoffensive must. *1744* BERKELEY *Siris* § 9 An inoffensive medicine and agreeable to the stomach. *1876 Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 13 The wound has discharged freely, the discharge being quite healthy and inoffensive.

Inoffensively (inɒfe·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inoffensive manner; so as not to give offence; without offence; harmlessly.

1598 BP. HALL *Sat.* Postsc. H iv, Tho were shee [Poetry] a more vnworthie Mistresse, I thinke she might be inoffensiuely serued with the broken Messes of our twelue-a-clocke houres. *1646* P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 111 To walk more exactly and inoffensively, considering we have our way so plain before us. *1788* W. EDEN in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 76 Ambassadors..who have gone through the same career inoffensively and inefficiently. *1856* MRS. CAFFYN *Quaker Grandmother* 130 She took up her violin which reposed inoffensively in a snug corner.

Inoffensiveness (inɒfe·nsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inoffensive; harmlessness.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* ii. 35 But might the complying of our Papists be attributed soly to the inoffensivenesse of our Liturgie. *1663* BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. 50 Christ commands his Disciples to learn of Serpents and Pigeons prudence and inoffensiveness. *1750* PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 482 What makes the Difference between the stale Urine and other putrid Substances still more specific, is, its Inoffensiveness with regard to Health. *a 1854* H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* ix. (1855) 285 His offence was nothing more than his pure inoffensiveness, his unresisting meekness.

Inofficial (inɒfi·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not official; unofficial.

1632 Star Chamb. Cases (Camden) 174, I must lay a fyne of 300li upon Martin for dealing soe iniudicially. He was the officiall, but herein inofficiall. *1834* E. EVERETT *Orations* (1850) I. 515 It raised him into a new moral power in the state; an inofficial dictator of principle. *1864 Reader* No. 99. 635/1 In an inofficial form.

Inofficious (inɒfi·ʃəs), *a.* [ad. L. *inofficiōsus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *officiōsus* obliging, dutiful, officious: see -OUS. Cf. F. *inofficieux* (1495 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

† 1. Not ready to do one's duty or 'office'; not inclined to do good offices; disobliging. *Obs.*

1603 B. JONSON *King's Entertainm.* Sp. Genius, Up, thou tame River, wake..Thow drown'st thy selfe in inofficious sleep. *1651* tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 93 There he acknowledges himself to be severe, inofficious, and hard to please. *1706* PHILLIPS, *Inofficious*, backward in doing one any good Office, or Turn; discourteous, disobliging.

b. *Law.* Not in accordance with moral duty.

1663 Bullokar's Eng. Expos., Inofficious, as that Will is called by Civilians, wherein they are omitted, or but slightly provided for, that chiefly ought to be considered. *1765* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. 448 Suggesting that the parent had lost the use of his reason, when he made the inofficious testament. *1785* PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 355 Let not a father hope to excuse an inofficious disposition of his fortune by alleging, that 'every man may do what he will with his own'. *1883 Wharton's Law Lex., Inofficious testament*, a will not in accordance with the testator's natural affection and moral duties.

2. Without office, function, or operation.

1884 LD. SELBORNE in *Law Times Rep.* L. 314/1 Any other construction..would make either the former or the latter part of the 1st sub-section inofficious and superfluous. *1885 Ibid.* LII. 404/1 Where the operative part and the recital are at variance, the recital must be treated as inofficious.

Hence **Inofficio·sity** (see above, 1 b); **Inoffi·ciously** *adv.*; **Inoffi·ciousness.**

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Inofficiousness*, Backwardness in doing any good Office. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* II. 526 On the part of parent, as well as child, inofficiosity, as the Romanists call it, is indeed always liable to have place. 1856 Webster, *Inofficiously*, not civilly or officiously.

Inogen (əi·nǫdʒen). *Physiol.* [f. Ino- + -gen 1.] Hermann's term for a hypothetical complex substance supposed to exist in muscular fibre and to be the energy-yielding substance of muscle.

Supposed to be decomposed during muscular contraction into carbonic and sarcolactic acids and myosin (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886).

1889 H. Campbell *Causation Disease* iv. 22 It [the nervous system] may even be urging them on to some specific effort as when the muscle inogen is exploded.

Hence **Inoge·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to inogen.

Inogh, -oȝh, -oh, -oht, obs. ff. Enough.

Inoghe, -oȝe, -oȝhe, -ohe, obs. ff. Enow.

† **Inoi·l**, var. of Enoil *v.*, to anoint. *Obs.*

1546–7 Cranmer *Sp. Coron. Edw. VI* in Strype *Life* (1840) I. II. i. 206 The oil, if added, is but a ceremony: if it be wanting, that king is yet .. God's anointed, as well as if he was inoiled.

Inolfacient (inǫlfē·ʃĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. In- 3 + L. *olfacient-em*, pr. pple. of *olfacĕre* to smell: see Olfactory.] Not having the power of smell.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 222 As the eyes grow blind and the nostrils inolfaciant by strong stimulants applied to them.

† **I·nolite.** *Min. Obs.* [f. Ino- fibrous + -lite; named 1801.] = Calc-sinter (Webster, 1864).

Inolith (əi·nǫliþ). *Path.* [f. Ino- + Gr. λίθος stone.] A calcareous concretion in a fibrous tissue.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

I-nome(n, ME. pa. pple. of Nim *v.*, to take.

† **Ino·minal,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *inōminālis* (Gellius), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *ōmen* Omen; cf. Ominous.] Unhappy, unlucky.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

Inominous (inǫ·minəs), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Ill-omened; unfortunate.

1832 W. Macintosh *Life J. Sheddon* 32 As a kind of moral provision for such inominous young person, Mr. Sheddon set apart a small property.

Inone (in¡wv·n), *v. rare.* [f. In-1 + One, or the phrase *in one*; used by Pusey, app. after late L. *inūnīre* (Tertullian).] *trans.* To unite, to make one (*with*). Hence **Ino·neing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note Q. 183 Through the inoneing with the Immortal. *Ibid.* Note S. 321 S. Irenæus himself says..Those [things] which we learn from boyhood, growing up with the soul, are inoned with it. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 191 The Prophet uses the two imperatives, *seek Me and live*, inoneing both, man's duty and his reward. 1874 — *Lent. Serm.* 438 One through the inoneing Spirit.

Inoo3, obs. form of Enough.

† **Inopa·cate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *inopācāre* to overshadow.] 'To make dark.'

1623 in Cockeram.

† **Inopa·cous,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *inopācus* + -ous.] Not opacous, not dark or in shadow.

1656 in Blount *Glossogr.* 1658 in Phillips.

Inoperable (inǫ·pĕrăb'l), *a.* [In- 3; cf. F. *inopérable.*] That cannot be operated on; unfit for an operation.

1886 *Med. News* Apr. 462 An article on the treatment of inoperable cancer. 1897 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 17 July 150 To try the value of the serum on selected inoperable cases of malignant disease.

† **Inopera·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *inoperātiōn-em* (Hilary, *a* 400), n. of action f. *inoperāre* to work within.] A working within; in-working.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* I. § 14 Not a cold and feeble preuention, but an effectuall inoperation. 1633 — *Hard Texts, N. T.* 50 Whosoever, thro' the effectual inoperation of Gods spirit shall improve those graces. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents* 157 The inoperation of that Holy Spirit from whom every good gift, and every perfect giving, proceedeth.

Inoperative (inǫ·pĕrătiv), *a.* [In- 3.] Not operative; not working or taking effect in action; in *Law*, without practical force, invalid.

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 204 A dead faith, as all faith is that is inoperative. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1727) VI. iv. 133 Though indeed the divine Knowledge (as all other Knowledge) be of itself inoperative. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 114/2 Why is it to be supposed that motives..are inoperative with him alone? 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 119 The system..was planned under difficulties which finally made it inoperative. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 295/2 The resolutions..not having been so ratified, were inoperative.

Hence **Ino·perativeness,** the quality of being inoperative or of failing in its operation.

1880 Muirhead *Gains* Dig. 552 The novation put an end to the old obligation even when the new one was inoperative, unless the inoperativeness was due to the fact that the new debtor was a slave. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 543/2 The inoperativeness of the Canal Boats Act.

Inopercular (inǫpə·rkiŭlăr), *a. Conch. rare.* [In- 3.] = next.

1864 in Webster. *a* 1884 Owen is cited in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Inoperculate (inǫpə·rkiŭlĕt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not having an operculum or lid; *spec.* in *Conch.*, of or belonging to the *Inoperculata*, a division of *Pulmonifera* containing those univalves, such as snails, whose shell has no operculum.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 114/1 The surface of the body .. covered with a shell..always inoperculate. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 159 One large division of the land-snails is furnished with an operculated shell; the rest are inoperculate, and sometimes shell-less.

Inoperculated (inǫpə·rkiŭlĕ·tĕd), *a.* [In- 3.] = prec.

1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 378/2 That hermaphrodite condition of the sexual organs common to the inoperculated order. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* II. 160 The in-operculated air-breathers have..rows of very numerous, similar teeth.

† **Ino·pinable,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 **-oppin-.** [ad. L. *inopīnābilis* not to be expected, inconceivable, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *opīnābilis* opinable; cf. F. *inopinable* (14th c. in Godef.).] Not opinable; unthinkable, inconceivable; not to be thought of.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Hauenge inoppinable appetite to beholde gestes of antiquite. 1528 Roy *Rede me* (Arb.) 43 Full of crakynge wordes inopinable. *c* 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 148 This, I say, is inopynable, incredible and a very paradox. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 343 What a wonderful paradoxe and inopinable sentence is this.

Hence † **Inopinably** *adv.* [cf. late L. *inopīnābiliter*], inconceivably.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4927 The first [joy] inopynably ware ouere mesure to telle.

† **Ino·pinate,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inopīnāt-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *opīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *opīnārī* to suppose, believe, think.] Not thought of; unlooked for; unexpected.

1598 Yong *Diana* 395 By imagining and hatching in his wicked hart a strange and inopinate treason. 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 125 If he is astonished at this inopinate novelty. 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I. 152 The inopinate recovery of his valued companion.

Hence † **Inopinately** *adv.* (Bailey, 1730–6).

I·nopine, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *inopīn-us* unexpected, f. *in-* (In- 3) + root of *opīnā-rī* to think.] Unexpected.

1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* xl. (1881) 308 Liable to inopine derangements from excessive activity of mind.

† **Ino·pious,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inopiōs-us*, f. L. *inopia* want, lack: see -ous.] Lacking wealth or resources; needy.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Inopious*, poor, needy, destitute. 1675 T. Plume *Life Hacket* in *Cent. Serm.* 49 Tyrants more commonly oppress the rich than their inopious enemies.

Inopportune (inǫpŏ·ptiūn), *a.* [ad. late L. *inopportūn-us* unfitting, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *opportūnus* Opportune. Cf. mod.F. *inopportun.* Rare until 19th c.; no quot. in J. or T.] Not opportune; inappropriate or inconvenient, esp. with regard to time; unsuited to the occasion; unseasonable.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 395 Sic inoportune and cruel servitude .. wes nocht commandit to us during the empire of kingis. *a* 1555 Lyndesay *Tragedy* 402 On 30w, Prencis, for vndescreit geuyng..And we, for our Inoportune askyng. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. ad sect. xv. 102 An indisposed body, or an inopportune education or evil customes superinduce variety and difference. 1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* (L.), No visit could have been more inopportune. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. xi. 311 Turbulent and inopportune in their demands. 1869 *Daily News* 13 Dec., That the proclamation of the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope is a question which would be inopportune to revive.

Inopportunely (inǫpŏ·ptiūnli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inopportune manner; at an unsuitable or inconvenient time; unseasonably.

a 1631 Donne *Lett., Sir H. G[oodere]* (1633) 353 For even that holy exercise [prayer] may not be done inopportunely, no nor importunely. 1796 *Dial. Amusem. Clergymen* 208 (T.) You have taken me, said he, rather inopportunely today. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Feb. 5/4 The strike .. is awkward, and comes inopportunely for the Reichsrath.

Inopportuneness (inǫpŏ·ptiūnnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or condition of being inopportune; inconvenience or unsuitability of occasion; untimeliness, unseasonableness.

1831 E. E. Crowe *Hist. France* III. x. 314 [Napoleon] saw the inopportuneness, as well as the necessity, of the Russian war. 1878 Bayne *Purit. Rev.* vii. 276 Rupert marked his sense of the inopportuneness of this request by calling to his own standard the men whom Montrose commanded.

Inopportu·nism. [f. as prec. + -ism.] The practice or habit of acting inopportunely.

1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 An unmitigated bore, only second to Lord D— in his impracticable inopportunism.

Inopportunist (inǫpŏ·ptiūnist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. Inopportune + -ist: after *opportunist*; cf. F. *inopportuniste.*] One who believes a policy or course of action to be inopportune; *esp.* one who, on that ground, opposed the doctrine of Papal Infallibility at the Vatican Council, 1870; one opposed to the policy of Opportunists.

1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 4/8 Discontented Republicans who are now associating themselves with that extreme Inopportunist. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1077 Those who opposed the doctrine of papal infallibility ..only from inexpediency, deeming it inopportune..were called also inopportunists. 1885 J. Gillow *Bibliog. Dict. Eng. Cath.* II. 42 Previous to and during the sitting of the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, he was a decided Inopportunist.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to the inopportunists.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 11/1 The Inopportunist Party. 1895 Purcell *Life Manning* II. xvi. 416 A well-known leader of the Inopportunist or Opposition party.

Inopportunity (inǫpŏpiūti·nĭti). [ad. late L. *inopportūnitās*, in Quicherat: cf. mod.F. *inopportunité* (Dict. Acad. 1835).] The quality or fact of being inopportune; unseasonableness.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xv. 23 He that dois all his best servyiss May spill it all with crakkis and cryis, Be fowll inoportunitie. 1846 Worcester cites *Q. Rev.* 1868 Alcott *Tablets* 146 The light .. hidden under the bushel of misapprehension, or inopportunity, flames forth at fitting moment. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 1/2 Such inopportunity as there may be in the Conference is not the fault of its organisers.

Inoppressive (inŏppre·siv), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not oppressive; unoppressive.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. iii. 164 If they had the grounds of Morality, even the goodness of Nature would make them in-oppressive. 1832 Lewis *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xvi. 154 Tyranny is properly opposed to mild inoppressive rule.

Inoppugnable (inŏppv·gnăb'l), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not oppugnable; unassailable.

1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XI. 279 His statements, as far as they go, are inoppugnable. 1895 John Smith *Perm. Message Exodus* xi. 156 The inoppugnable might of Jehovah.

† **Ino·ptable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *inoptābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *optābilis* desirable.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Inoptable*, not to be wished for. 1658 in Phillips.

† **Ino·pulent,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not opulent; poor.

1613 Sherley *Trav. Persia* 131 This withering peace which you haue with the Turke..is more delighting for the present, then safe for the future: that rest being euer false which is taken amongst inopulent and strong neighbours.

† **Ino·py.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *inopia* want, n. of quality f. *inops* without resources, helpless: see -y. Cf. obs. F. *inopie* (Cotgr. 1611).] Absence of resources; indigence, poverty.

1581 T. Howell *Deuises* (1879) 252 Two Goddesses to match your Gods there be, Inopie and Impossibilitie.

Inorb (inō·rb), *v.* [In- 2.] *trans.* To place in an orb or sphere; to enclose or surround with or as with an orb, to encircle.

1847 Emerson *Poems, Hermione* (1857) 94 Beauty's not beautiful to me, But sceptred genius, aye inorbed, Culminating in her sphere. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 30 Ocean, who earth's vast globe with a watery girdle inorbeth. *Ibid.* 193 Grim brows, with viper tresses inorbed.

† **Inorder,** *v. Obs.* [f. In- 2 + Order *v.*, after L. *inordināre* to bring into order, arrange, in med. L. to ordain.] *trans.* To order; to ordain.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. vi. viii, I have deliver'd Mr. Secretary Cook an account of the whole legation, as your Lordship inordred me. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 205 Therefore we have inordered that he be put in safe custody. 1657 Howell *Londinop.* 48 In the reign of Henry the fourth..it was inordred.

Inorderly (inō·rdəli), *a.* and *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. In- 3 + Orderly.]

A. *adj.* Not orderly; irregular, disorderly.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 125 a, Among these inorderly discords of the Realme. 1885 A. Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* Ser. I. 167 To him it seemed inorderly: to them it was worse.

B. *adv.* In a disorderly way; irregularly.

1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 521/1 Þe said pretendit proces..and dome wes evill wranguuslie & Inordourlie gevin. 1677 *Rec. Inverness Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 84 Persons inorderlie married be delated to the Civill Magistrate.

Inordinacy (inō·rdinăsi). Now *rare.* [f. Inordinate: see -acy.] The quality or condition of being inordinate; inordinateness; also, an instance or example of this, an inordinate act.

a 1617 P. Bayne *Lect.* 170 In every affection discerne the inordinacie of it. 1660 *Gentl. Calling* ix. 160 Lest they ..be surprized in the midst of their Inordinacies, and have their portion assigned them in weeping and gnashing of teeth. *a* 1714 M. Henry *Wks.* (1835) I. 307 The inordinacy of thy affections to the world. 1784–5 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 37/1 That wantonness of power, and inordinacy of ambition.

† **Inordinance.** *Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Ordinance; associated with *inordinate.*] An inordinate action or practice; an excess.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enormity and disriegled inordinances. 1673 *Lady's Calling* Pref. 3 Why should they not with the like disdain turn over all sensual inordinances to meer Animals? 1762 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* cii, How happy .. are the English ladies, who never rise to such an inordinance of passion! 1799 R. Warner *Walk* (1800) 80 That state of desultory warfare in which his own inordinances..perpetually kept him.

† **Ino·rdinancy.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ancy: prob. confused with *inordinacy.*] = Inordinacy.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* III. § 3. 109 It gives..license to all sensual inordinancies. 1679 Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 47 The wild inordinancy of them who make their own private principle..the rule of scripture interpretation. 1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1808) I. 10 In order to reform this inordinancy of his desires.

† **Ino·rdinary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In- ?.] Inordinate, extraordinary, unusual.

1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 131 *a*, The remembrance..had more inflamed them to inordinary displeasure against him. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* IV. 143 Striving by all inordinary meanes, to bring his new devised plots to perfection.

Inordinate (inɔ̄·ɪdinĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *inordinātus* disordered, irregular, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *ordināt-us*, pa. pple. of *ordināre* to order, arrange, regulate.]

1. Not 'ordered'; devoid of order or regularity; deviating from right or rule; irregular, disorderly; not regulated, controlled, or restrained.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxv. (Add. MS. 27,944), Anon þe puls is swift and þicke quakinge and inordinat. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 Statutes .. for the Punition of unlawful and inordinate Huntings in Forests. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 414 That the cryme which is inordinate may be reduced to the order of Justice. 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* II. i, When did ye there keep such inordinate hours? 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* i. (1732) 3 A rude and inordinate heap. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 43 From the inordinate course of the Appenines in general, the vulcanic hills of that chain afford no observation so interesting to physical geography. 1898 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Div. Immanence* iv. § 4. 94 To remedy this lawlessness, to restore this inordinate state of humanity to order.

2. Not kept within orderly limits, immoderate, intemperate, excessive.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ▶ 340 The clothyng..is cowpable ..for the superfluitee, or for the inordinat scantnesse of it. *c* 1425 *Orolog. Sapient.* iii. in *Anglia* X. 342/2 Ouerleyde with a inordinate sorowe and vnskilfulle heuynesse. *c* 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 31 Inordynat bilding causith hasty sale of placys. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 6 b, The inordinate inhansyng of rentys. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 15 Drunkenness with wine, or inordinate drinking, is altogether inconsistent with a being filled with the Spirit. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 30 ▶ 5 He only taxes us with our inordinate Love of Pudding. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 31 Their object is to merge all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity. 1840 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. vii. 108 Making us pay an inordinate rent for the luxury. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 284 The prices..were so inordinate.

3. Of persons: Not conforming or subject to law or order, disorderly; unrestrained in passions, feelings, or conduct; immoderate, intemperate.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xiii. 81 O hou shorte, hou inordinat, hou false, hou foule þei all be! 1555 PHILPOT *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 509 The Anabaptists, an inordinate kind of men stirred up by the Devil, to the destruction of the Gospel. 1597 BACON *Ess., Coulers Good & Evill* vii. (Arb.) 149 Sanctuary men which were commonly inordinate men and malefactors. *a* 1634 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* i. 1 Yet were there even then amongst them, as the writings of the apostles testify, false brethren, and inordinate walkers. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 341 Inordinate admirers of antiquity. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 1824 No more foolish dread O the neighbour waxing too inordinate A rival.

†4. *Math.* a. *Inordinate proportion*, a 'proportion' or statement of equality of ratios in which the terms are not in regular order. b. *Geom.* Of a figure: Irregular; not equilateral and equiangular.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. xix. 136 An inordinate proportionality is, when as the antecedent is to the consequent, so is the antecedent to the consequent: and as the consequent is to an other, so is an other to the antecedent. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xx. (1713) 151 The Spirits of Men..are as *Isosceles* betwixt the *Isopleuron* and *Scalenum*, not so ordinate a Figure as the one, nor so inordinate as the other. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 123 There are only three rectilineous and ordinate figures [triangles, squares, hexagons] which can serve to this purpose; and inordinate or unlike ones must have been not only less elegant and beautiful, but unequal. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Inordinate proportion*, that in which the order of the terms compared is irregular or disturbed.

†**Inordinate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. prec.] *trans.* To render inordinate.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 51 To deprave the will, to inordinate the affections, to perturb the passions.

Inordinately (inɔ̄·ɪdinĕtli), *adv.* [f. INORDINATE *a.* + -LY [2].] In an inordinate manner or degree; in a way that is unruly or disorderly, irregularly; without government or restraint, unrestrainedly, intemperately; beyond measure, immoderately, excessively, extravagantly.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 105 Brepern, we warn 30w .. þat 3e wiþ draw 30w fro ilk broþer going inordinatly. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. vi. 8 Whan euer a man couetiþ eny þing inordinatly, anoon he is unrestid in himself. 1526 TINDALE *2 Thess.* iii. 7 We behaved not oure selves inordinatly amonge you. 1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 124 Wine inordinately taken troubleth mans reason. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii. § 10 Ambition .. hath been accounted a vice which seeketh after honours inordinately. 1694 KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 147 Those things which I..have been the most inordinately fond of. 1736 BUTLER *Analogy* I. iv. 103 Passions inordinately excited. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 173/1 He was exceedingly vain, and inordinately selfish. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1873) 297 Each species tends to increase inordinately.

Inordinateness (inɔ̄·ɪdinĕtnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being inordinate; want of restraint or moderation; intemperateness, excess; an instance or example of this.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 478 Sinne is an inordinatenesse or peruersenesse of man. 1598 FLORIO, *Inordinatezza*, excesse, inordinatnes, intemperancie. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts, N. T.* 270 Let loose to all inordinatenesse and licentious courses. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 226 The Irregularity and Inordinateness of the bodily Appetites decline in the same Degrees. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vii. 148 We have Appetites and Passions which..tend to inordinateness in the indulgence of them.

†**Inordina·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *inordinātion-em* disorder, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *ordinātio* a setting in order, ORDINATION.] The condition of being inordinate (in conduct, affections, etc.); inordinateness; an instance or example of this.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* x. iii, Without the gift of continency, a low feed may impaire nature, but not inordination. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xiv. § 3. 339 To remove τὴν ἀμετρίαν τῶν παθῶν, the inordination of our passions. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 528 The Schoolmen, and Casuists .. go about to clear a Lye from that intrinsick Inordination, and Deviation from right Reason inherent in the Nature of it. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 66 Corporeal baseness, indeed, arises from material inordination, deformity, and inconvenience.

Inorganic (inɔ̄ɹgæ·nik), *a.* [f. IN-[3] + ORGANIC. Cf. F. *inorganique*, and next.]

1. Not characterized by having organs or members fitted for special functions; not formed with the organs or instruments of life, or with the organization peculiar to living beings; destitute of organized physical structure: said of inanimate matter and bodies formed of it without vital action.

Inorganic world, nature, the material world outside the animal and vegetable kingdoms; the world of matter, with the mechanical and chemical forces to which it is subject.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 464 We may safely conclude that the mineral kingdom, that assemblage of brute inorganic bodies .. has yet distinct families and species. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. 7 The inorganic matter that forms the Earth's surface. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* i. (1814) 29 What can be more delightful than ..to examine the progress of inorganic matter in its different processes of change? 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* IV. ii. § 5. 221 In the inorganic world we observe action and re-action. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 17 There is a yet deadlier enemy in the forces of inorganic nature.

b. *Chem.* Of elements, compounds, etc.: Not entering into the composition of organized bodies; not formed under the action of the vital forces.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 2 In living bodies there are two kinds of elements, inorganic and organic. The inorganic elements are those which may be obtained by the processes of chemistry from minerals as well as organized bodies. 1832 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 628 Acids, in general, whether organic or inorganic .. act upon sugar in the same manner when assisted by heat. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. i. (1872) VI. 137 Innumerable high-dressed gentlemen, gods of this lower world, are gone all to inorganic powder. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Org. Chem.* (ed. 12) 2 The division of compounds into two distinct branches, inorganic and organic,—formed .. the latter only under the influence of a supposed vital force—must therefore be abandoned.

c. *Inorganic Chemistry*, that branch of Chemistry which investigates inorganic compounds; the chemistry of mineral substances.

As all organized bodies contain carbon, *Organic Chemistry* is usually defined as 'the chemistry of the carbon compounds', while *Inorganic Chemistry* comprises that of all the other elements and their combinations.

[1821 T. THOMSON (*title*), A System of Chemistry of Inorganic Bodies. Cited in *Penny Cycl.* (1837) VII. 31/2 as *Inorganic Chemistry*.] 1847 CRAIG s. v. *Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry*, is that which investigates inorganic compounds. 1854 *Orr's Circle Sc., Chem.* 383 The limit separating inorganic from organic chemistry is purely conventional.

2. Not furnished with or acting by bodily or material organs; = INORGANICAL 1.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 135 Speak Spirit! from thine inorganic voice I only know that thou art moving near And love. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Prog. Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 161 The theory in its full extent requires a word such as 'inorganic' (if no better can be discovered), extending to all gratification not distinctly referred to some specific organ, or at least to some assignable part of the bodily frame.

3. Not belonging or proper to the organism or structure; that does not arise by natural growth; extraneous.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxviii. 325 The vitality of European intellect would have thrown off the yoke of an inorganic and alien despotism. 1880 C. E. NORTON *Church Build. Mid. Ages* 229 *note*, The forms of the highly ornamented gables are curiously inorganic.

b. *Philol.*

1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* 322 These languages will hardly ever agree in what is anomalous or inorganic. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* v. 93 It all grew out of an inorganic extension of such constructions. *Ibid.* vii. 127 Such a distinction [as that of *rēad, rēad, lēad, lĕd*, etc.] is wont to be termed 'inorganic', as distinguished from one like *loved* from *love*, which answers just the purpose for which it was at first intended. *Mod.* Feminine words which in Old English ended in a consonant often took in Middle English an inorganic *-e* (derived from the oblique cases), as in OE. *gōdnes*, ME. *gōdnesse*, and all nouns in *-nes*.

c. *Path. Inorganic murmur*: see quot.

1884 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Inorganic cardiac-murmur.* 1891 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Murmur, Inorganic Murmurs*, abnormal or superadded heart-sounds which are not due to disease of the heart substance, such as hæmic murmurs. Inorganic murmurs are also said to be due to the irregular action of the musculi papillares in the left ventricle [etc.].

4. Without organization or systematic arrangement.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. x, That inorganic waste whirlpool.

†**Inorga·nical**, *a. Obs.* [f. IN-[3] + ORGANICAL. Cf. Gr. ἀνόργανος without organs or instruments.]

1. Without organs or instruments; not having, or not acting by, organs. Said of the soul or mind.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. ix, Many erroneous opinions are about the essence and original of it [the soul] .. whether it be organical, or inorganical; seated in the brain, heart or blood; mortal or immortal. *Ibid.*, All three faculties make one Soule, which is inorganicall of it selfe, although it be in all parts, and incorporeall, using their Organs, and working by them. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 Nor truely can I peremptorily deny, that the soule in this her sublunary estate, is wholly and in all acceptions inorganicall. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 45. 55 Aristotle should otherwise contradict himself, who had before affirmed, the Intellect to be Separable, Unmixed and Inorganical. *a* 1688 — *Immut. Mor.* (1731) 135 Though Sense is Passive and Organical, yet Knowledge is Inorganical and an Active Power and Strength of the Mind.

2. = INORGANIC 1.

1674 BOYLE *Eff. Air's Moisture* Wks. III. 799 The moistening particles .. exercise a notable .. force, even upon inanimate and inorganical bodies. 1685 — *Effects Mot.* vii. 80 Sonorous motions of the Air .. find in bodies inanimate and Inorganicall, such congruous Textures and Dispositions to admit their action. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vi. § 12 We come to the lowest and most inorganical parts of matter.

Inorganically (inɔ̄ɹgæ·nikăli), *adv.* [-LY [2].]

†1. Without reference to organs or organization. *Obs.*

1676 ALLEN *Address Non-conf.* 101 The whole body of the Nation of the Jews .. were .. Abraham's Spiritual Seed, and as such were Church matter, and a Church inorganically considered.

2. 'Without organs' (Webster, 1828).

3. Without organization or organized plan.

1853 FROUDE *Short Stud., Forgot. Worthies* (1867) 297 Some unknown gentleman volunteer sat down and chronicled the voyage which he had shared: and thus inorganically arose a collection of writings .. striking .. for their high moral beauty.

Inorganism (inɔ̄·ɹgănizm). *rare.* [IN-[3], after *inorganic*.] Absence of organization or organic structure.

1882 *Champion of Faith* 169 *heading*, Inorganism and Mind.

†**Inorga·nity.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. IN-[3] + L. *organ-um*, Gr. ὄργαν-ον organ, instrument + -ITY.] The condition of being without organs.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 There is no Organ or Instrument for the rational Soul; for in the brain, which we term the seat of Reason, there is not any thing of moment more than I can discover in the crany of a beast; and this is a sensible, and no inconsiderable argument of the inorganity of the Soul. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Inorganity*, the want of such [organical] dispositions. 1676 in COLES. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inorganity*, a Deprivation of Organs or Instruments.

Inorganizable (inɔ̄·ɹgănəi·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-[3]: cf. mod.F. *inorganisable*.] Not organizable; that cannot be organized.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 34 Hyperæmia .. sometimes accompanied by organizable or inorganizable exudates.

Inorganization (inɔ̄·ɹgănəizē·ɪ·ʃən). [IN-[3].] Absence of organization; unorganized condition.

1839 POE *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 301 The kingdom of inorganization. 1885 *Science* July 66 The idea of grossness, of inorganization, which the untrained mind applies to the world of matter.

Inorganized (inɔ̄·ɹgănəizd), *a.* [IN-[3].] Not organized; not having organization.

1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* 5 What it is that forms inorganized people into a Government? 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 178 Subject to the laws of inorganized matter. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 250 These tones, inorganized to any tune.

Inorgano·graphy. *rare.* [f. INORGAN(IC + -GRAPHY.] That branch of science which treats of inorganic bodies. 1893 in FUNK.

Inoriginate (inŏri·dʒinĕt), *a.* [IN-[3]: perh. repr. a Schol. L. *inoriginātus*.] Not originated, not having a beginning.

1852 BP. FORBES *Nicene Cr.* 91 That..the Hutchinsonians .. held a doctrine concerning three inoriginate Persons, which, in its legitimate consequences, would have led to a species of Tritheism.

I-norisched, -id, ME. pa. pple. of NOURISH *v.*

†**Inorm, -e, Inormious, Inormitie, Inormly, Inormous**, obs. (chiefly Sc.) ff. ENORM, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 18 Nothire stekis fra goddis mercy of þe syne þe quantyte, na 3et of It þe Inormyte. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxiv. 139 The fassoun, and þe fek, 3e suld it fynd inorme. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 379 Inormlie grievit and hurt. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* ii. 13 What an inormous strength, bad education hath to deprave and pervert well dispos'd inclinations.

Inornate (inɔ̄·ɪnēt), *a.* [ad. L. *inornāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *ornāt-us* adorned.] Not ornate; unadorned, plain, simple.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A j, To file not with vices nor languge inornate. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 419 Unperfumed, inornate lays, not redolent of art. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 709 Its inornate plications. 1895 SAINTSBURY *Ess. Eng. Lit.* 176 Which can transform words quite as simple and inornate into perfect poetry.

Hence †**Inornately** *adv.*

a 1568 '*No woundir is*' 55 in *Bannatyne Poems* (1879) v. 675 My style, inornetly compond.

†**Inorthodox**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] Unorthodox.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* Ep. Ded., The expressions .. of the Inorthodox. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 284 The Idle Dreams and Malicious Practises of the Inorthodox.

†**Inortho·graphy.** *Obs. rare.*—[1] [IN-[3].] Incorrect spelling; heterography.

1854 in WEBSTER, citing FELTHAM.

I-nortured, ME. pa. pple. of NURTURE *v.*

I·nosate, a salt of INOSIC *acid*, q.v.

Inosculate (inɒ·skiŭlḗ¹t), *v.* [f. IN-² + L. *ōsculāre* to furnish with a mouth or outlet, e.g. the veins (Cælius Aurelianus), f. *ōsculum*, dim. of *ōs* mouth (also a kiss, whence *ōsculārе*, *-ārī* to kiss).

The transitive uses occur chiefly in the passive voice.]

1. *intr.* Of blood-vessels, etc.: To open into each other, to unite or join by running together; to have connexion terminally; to anastomose.

1683 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxi. (1686) 44 Interwoven with the Veins, with which yet they do no where inosculate. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 18 *The Veins and* Arteries cannot inosculate with one another, to make the Parts adhere. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* I. 134 The arteries .. at last end in small capillaries that inosculate with the veins. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 748/2 The arteries of opposite sides inosculate with each other.

2. Of fibres, solid parts, etc.: To unite by interpenetrating or fitting closely into each other.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* v. viii. (1727) 306 This fifth Conjugation of Nerves is branch'd..to the Præcordia also, in some Measure, by inosculating with one of its Nerves. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 332 Which grooves by means of a most curious apparatus of hooks like those in the laminæ of a feather inosculate into each other. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 168 The thigh inosculates with the lower part of..the nameless bone. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 37 (1879) 36 Minute fibrillae, which seem to inosculate with each other, so as to form a network.

3. *trans.* To cause (blood-vessels, or the like) to open into each other; to connect by anastomosis.

1734 W. GIFFARD *Cases Midwif.* lvi. 128 The mouths of its vessels which were before inosculated into the Placenta. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 34 Capillary arteries in the trunk, into which are inosculated other vessels of the bark. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 171 The vessels of the tumour are .. inosculated into some of the principal veins and arteries.

4. To cause (fibres, or the like) to interpenetrate or pass into each other.

1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. ii. § 14 'Tis most probable, that none of their Fibres are truly inosculated, saving perhaps, in the Plexures. 1673 — *Anat. Roots* iii. § 14 They seem .. where they are Braced, to be Inosculated; so as to be pervious one into another. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. 129 The Branches of one of the auditory Nerves .. [are] inosculated with the Nerves to go to the Heart and Breast. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 325 The tumour was so adherent to other organs, and .. inosculated with the omentum, that excision was impracticable.

5. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *intr.* To pass into; to join or unite so as to become continuous; to blend.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 299 Mysticism, pantheism, and scepticism .. to use a medical term, inosculate, and lead at last to the same result. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 47 A large strait, called the Waigat .. inosculates with the bay. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 51 The points .. at which theology inosculates with philosophy. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 371 Data for determination of the line along which the two varieties inosculate. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. x. (1879) 429 Our ideas are thus linked in 'trains' or 'series', which .. inosculate with each other like the branch lines of a railway.

b. *trans.* To cause to grow together or unite closely so as to become continuous.

1829 STORY *Value Legal Stud.* Misc. Writ. (1852) 505 The civil law..has been adopted, or, if I may say so, inosculated, into the juridical polity of all continental Europe, as a fundamental rule. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 548 How can you, then,..inosculate yourselves among the heathen—before that day arrives? *a* 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1851) II. 39 The licence lately revived of inosculating the stanzas [of elegiac measure] should be used sparingly.

Hence **Ino·sculated** *ppl. a.*, grown together.

1883 J. C. BROWN *Forests Eng.* 33 In Epping Forest there are .. several curious specimens of 'inosculated' oaks, exhibiting the singular mode of growth so designated, by which two trees are united together.

Inosculating (inɒ·skiŭlḗ¹tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING¹.] That inosculates; communicating by or as by anastomosis; meeting or running together; uniting so as to become continuous.

1715 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 347 The Radiuses of their inosculating Circles. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Midwifry* 20 There seemed to be inosculating Vessels between the Chorion and Amnion. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* VI, Drear, dark, inosculating lanes. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* II. xxx. 337 Intersected by innumerable inosculating channels.

Inosculation (inɒskiŭlḗ·ʃən). [n. of action f. INOSCULATE: cf. L. *ōsculātio vēnārum* the inosculation of blood-vessels (= *ἀναστόμωσις*) in Cælius Aurelianus.] The action of inosculating; the opening of two vessels of an animal body, or of a vegetable, into each other; anastomosis; junction by insertion; hence, applied to the similar junction of fibres, and generally to any branch-system; also to the junction of solid parts which fit into each other, and generally, to the passing of one thing into another. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5133 The Veins .. are disposed with them into a certain net-work; whether by Inosculations or bare contact only, we pretend not to determine. 1676 COLE *Ibid.* XI. 604 Mutual inosculations between the contiguous fibres. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 17. 1/2 The Blood did pass by the Inosculation of the Vessels. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 399 This grand junction is an inosculation of the grand trunk [canal]. 1833-6 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk., Prim. Chr.* 418 The dove-tailings and inosculations of historical facts. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 263 The entire body may be considered as one uninterrupted circle of inosculations, or anastomoses. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priestb.* v. 209 The transition (from the Old to the New Dispensation) was less one of sudden shock than of gentle inosculation.

Inosic (əino·zik), *a. Chem.* [f. a potential **inose* (f. INO- muscle + -OSE) + -IC.] Of the substance of muscle; in *inosic acid*, an acid found in the mother-liquor of the preparation of creatine from flesh-juice. Its salts are **I·nosates.**

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 274 Inosic acid is uncrystallisable, easily soluble in water, and has a very agreeable flavour of broth. *Ibid.*, The inosates, heated on platinum-foil, decompose, giving off an odour of roast meat. Inosate of potassium forms elongated quadrilateral prisms. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 330.

Inosin (əi·nɒ̈sin). *Chem.* [f. as prec. + -IN.] = INOSITE.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 274 *Inosite* (also) *Inosin.*

Inosinic (əinɒ̈si·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -IC.] In *inosinic acid*, the earlier name, given by Liebig, of inosic acid. So **Inosi·nate** = INOSATE.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inoscinate*, a combination of inoscinic acid with a salifiable base. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 108 Creatine and its allies, creatinine and inosinic acid. 1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 551 The mother-liquid from flesh from which the kreatin has been deposited contains, among other things, a new acid, the inosinic, the aqueous solution of which refuses to crystallize.

Inosite (əi·nɒsəit). *Chem.* [f. **inose* (see INOSIC) + -ITE.] A non-fermentable saccharine substance ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + 2H_2O$), isomeric with glucose, discovered by Scherer (1850) in the fluid contained in the cardiac muscular tissue of the ox, and since found in other parts of the body and in several plants. Orig. called *inosin.*

1857 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 43 Creatine, creatinine, inosinic acid, inosite. 1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 133/1. 1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 355 *Inosite* .. is identical with phaseomannite, which occurs in unripe beans (*Phaseolus*). 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 309 The sugars met with in the urine are dextrose, lactose, and inosite.

Inostensible (inɒste·nsĭb'l), *a.* [IN-³.] Not ostensible; unavowed. Hence **Inoste·nsibly** *adv.*

1791 *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 298 The Chevalier..goes to England (inostensibly or ostensibly, as shall be thought best) to act as agent for the princes. 1843 *Tait's Mag.* X. 139 The deterioration..was..progressive and inostensible. 1884 *Homil. Monthly* Oct. 763 Their sympathies have, either *obviously or inostensibly*, been on the side of the strong.

Inou, -ough(e, -ouȝ(e, -ouh, obs. ff. ENOUGH, ENOW.

†**Inou·nd**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. F. *inonde-r* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inundāre* to INUNDATE: cf. *surround.*] *trans.* To inundate; to flood. Cf. INUND.

1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 13 The Thames often inounds the bankes about London.

Inouth, var. INWITH *Obs.*, within.

In-ower (inou·r). *Sc.* [f. IN *adv.* + *ower*, Sc. form of OVER.] In towards some point; esp. nearer to the fire. (Cf. *atour*, *in-by.*)

1813 W. BEATTIE *Tales* 32 (Jam.) Syne she sets by the spinning wheel, Taks them in-o'er, and warms them weel. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, The lady carried it in-ower and out-ower wi' her son. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., *Come in-oure*, come forward, and join the company. *In-ouer and Out-ouer*, backwards and forwards. 1885 MRS. OLIPHANT *Two Stories Seen & Uns., Open Door* 75 Lord, let that woman there draw him inower.

Inoxidable (inɒ·ksidăb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-³; cf. F. *inoxydable.*] Not oxidable; inoxidizable. Hence **Inoxidabi·lity.**

1841 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 242 The inoxidability of the anode. *Ibid.* 249 The inoxidable metals. 1871 MERCIER & KING tr. *Verne's Fr. Earth to Moon* viii. 48 Our cannon must be..indissoluble, and inoxydable by the corrosive action of acids.

Inoxidizable (inɒksidəi·zăb'l), *a.* [IN-³.] Not oxidizable; that cannot be oxidized; incapable of rusting.

1864 WEBSTER, *Inoxidizable*, *Inoxydizable.* 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introd. Metallurgy* 6 Separating it from precious or inoxidizable metals. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 76 Ladies' Work Tables..mounted with engraved Argenton or Inoxidisable Metal.

Ino·xidize, *v.* [IN-³.] *trans.* To render (iron, etc.) not liable to oxidize; to keep from oxidizing. Hence **Ino·xidizing** *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Metal World* No. 3. 35 A new method of protecting iron from the effects of the atmosphere. .. The inoxydising process consists in coating the cast or wrought-iron objects with a silicate composition. 1883 *Science* I. 103 Paints, .. enamels, galvanizing, electrodepositing, and what is called 'inoxidizing', are among the many systems now in vogue to effect the preservation of iron and steel.

Ino·xidized, *a.* [IN-³.] Not oxidized.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 411/1 The newly-formed pigment is separated from the inoxidized copper by washing on a sieve.

I-noyed, ME. pa. pple. of NOY *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Inoynt, Inoynted**, var. *enoint(ed*, obs. forms of ANOINT, ANOINTED.

c 1350 *Horæ de Cruce* in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 224 Cristes body .. In oynt he was wyt aromat holi writ to fulle. 1499 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 (Pynson) Inoynted, *inunctus.*

Inp-: see IMP-, as in *inpale*, *inpane*, etc.

Inpale, error for *in pale*: see PALE.

I·n-para·bola. *Math.* [Cf. IN-CIRCLE.] An inscribed parabola.

Inparfit(e, -yt, obs. forms of IMPERFECT *a.*

†**I·n-parish.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [See IN *adv.* 12 d.] A parish within city or borough bounds.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 237 The In-Parishes until the late Fire..have increased from 9 to 10..the 16 Out-Parishes have in that time increased from 7 to 12.

In partibus: see IN *Lat. prep.*

In-parts: see IN *adv.* 12 c.

†**I·n-path.** *nonce-wd.* [? f. IN-³, after L. *via invia.*] A way that is no way, an impassable way.

But Stanyhurst may have misunderstood L. invia and taken it as = intricate, involved, or internal way.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 82 Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerus inpaths.

In-patient, In-pensioner: see IN *adv.* 12 a.

Inpayre, obs. form of IMPAIR.

†**I·n-penny.** *Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + PENNY.] A payment on coming in; entrance-money.

?13.. *Regist. Monast. Cokesford* (Spelman), De Inpeny et Outpeny, consuetudo talis est in villa de East Rudham.. unum denarium..pro ingressu suo.

I·n-pent, *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + PENT; cf. IMPENT.] Pent in.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. iii, Whose in-pent thoughts him long time having pained.

I·n-pentahe·dron. *Math.* [Cf. IN-CIRCLE.] An inscribed pentahedron.

Inpermixt, variant of IMPERMIXT *a. Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 157 Men inpermixte with other naciones.

In perpetuum: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inpersua·dable, obs. f. IMPERSUADABLE.

1713 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield, Mass.* (1895) I. 350 She continued inpersuadable to speak.

Inpeteous, Inphant, Inpight, Inpliȝe, obs. ff. IMPETUOUS, INFANT, IMPIGHT, IMPLY.

Inplacable, obs. form of IMPLACABLE.

1650 H. MORE in *Enthus. Tri.* (1656) F j b, An inplacable enmity to immorality and foolery.

Inplu·me, en-, obs. var. IMPLUME, EMPLUME.

1611 FLORIO, *Impennare*, to enfeather, to enplume. *Ibid., Inpennacchiare*, to infeather, to inplume.

Inpoi·son, obs. var. of *enpoison*, EMPOISON.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Inpoysyon, or poysnyn.., *intoxico.* 1611 FLORIO, *Inuelenare*, to inpoison, to inuenome.

I·n-po·lygon. *Math.* [*Cf. IN-CIRCLE.*] *An* inscribed polygon.

In pontificalibus: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inport, -portable, -portune, -possible, -potence, obs. ff. IMPORT, etc. **In posse**: see POSSE. **Inpossession**, obs. f. IMPOSITION.

Inpour (i·nˌpōəɹ), *sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 d.] A pouring in; inflow, inrush.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 May 5/2 A rush of gas, followed by a tremendous inpour of water. 1893 E. PEACOCK in *Reliquary* Apr. 102 The whole of the period..was harassed by the inpour of barbarians.

Inpou·r, *v. rare.* [IN-¹.] *intr.* To pour in.

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xviii. 269 At every hour of the sweet repose when life inpours.

I·nˌpou·red, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] That is poured in.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. (1839) 27 If it be false to say that virtue can be poured..the words inpoured virtue..are as absurd and insignificant as a round quadrangle. . 1864 H. FALCONER in *Reader* 5 Mar. 302/1 The southern end of the lake has been filled up by the deposition of inpoured silt.

I·nˌpou·ring, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of pouring in.

1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis' Solil. Soul* x. 177, I am like a soured Vessel and wholly unworthy of the Inpouring of thy good Spirit. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 225 There shall be one unceasing inpouring of riches.

I·nˌpou·ring, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That pours or rushes in.

1853 FARADAY in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II. 307, I thought it better to stop the inpouring flood. 1884 G. MEREDITH in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 738 One among the inpouring passengers.

Inpoveryssh, -practicable, -pravable, etc.: see IMP-. **In principio**: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inprint, Inprinter, Inprison, etc., obs. ff. IMPRINT *v.*, IMPRINTER, IMPRISON, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Impressore*, an inprinter, a stamper. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxvii. 179 Splinters will hardly be so broad as to keep the roulers off from in-printing.

†**Inpronunciable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not to be pronounced or uttered; unutterable.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 6069 With hart it is vnthynkabyll And with toungis Inpronunciabyll.

Inpropo·rtionable, var. IMPROPORTIONABLE.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 211 Three small plumes short and inproportionable.

In propria persona: see IN *Lat. prep.*

Inprynt, -pudence, -pudent, -pugn: see IMPRINT, etc. **Inpurple**, obs. var. of EMPURPLE.

†**Inpu·rtured**, *pa. pple. Obs.* = *importrayed*: cf. IMPORTURAIT.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1570 Inpurtured with fetures after your purpose.

I·n-pu·shing, *vbl. sb.* [f. *push in* (see IN *adv.* 11 c) + -ING¹.] The action of pushing in.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. Introd. 11 This is accomplished by inpushings of the epiblast at the extremities of the body.

I'nput, *sb. Sc.* [In *adv.* 11 d.] A sum put in; a contribution.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 An input of four guineas was run for by a white galloway .. and a bay mare. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 11 My account .. is debited for my inputs. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, Ilka ane to be liable for their ain input. 1859 W. Anderson *Disc.* (1860) 163 The half crown, yea sixpenny, skip-the-plate .. in-put of wealthy merchants and landlords .. is all made manifest.

†**Input**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 yn-, 6 *Sc.* imput(e, 6–7 imputt. [f. In-[1] or In *adv.* + Put *v.*: in earliest quots. after L. *impōnere.*]

1. *trans.* To put on, impose.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Macc.* xi. 13 Ptholome .. ynputtide two dyademes to his hed, of Egipt and Asie. — *Acts* xxviii. 3 Whanne Poul hadde gederid sum multitude of kittingis of vynes, and ynputt on the fyer. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ii. (Skeat) I. 120 That .. maner of necessyte be input to gentilmen, that they shulden not varien fro the vertues of their auncestres.

2. To put in, set, or place (in some position). *Sc.*

1557–75 *Diurnal Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 152 Thay .. detrudit the Ministarie of Goddis word, and imputt in thair places preistis to celebrate mess againe. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 48 (Jam.) It salbe lesum to the said Mr. cunyiour to imputt and outputt forgearis, prentaris, and all vthiris thingis belanging to the said office. 1652 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 24/2 Quhome I .. surrogat substitute and imputte in my full richt tytill and place of the samyn. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) II. 30 Thay first mell with the five cinque portis, inputtis and outputtis governouris at their plesour.

Hence **I'nput** *ppl. a.*, **I'nputting** *vbl. sb.* Also **I'nputter**, one who puts in.

Quots. *a* 1578 refer to the imprisonment of James III in Edinburgh Castle by the Scottish lords.

1498 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 320 (Jam.) That the said Thomas.. has done na wrang in the inputting of the saidis gudis in the said tennement again. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 177 All letteris and commandementis and proclemationis was gevin and maid in his name, lyke as they war befoir his imputing. *Ibid.*, The lordis..that was his inputtaris. *Ibid.* 178 Desyrand support ..quhairby he might be relaxit out of the castell of Edinburgh and to be revengit of his inputtaris. *Ibid.* 183 Certane lordis .. quho was the consallouris of the maist pairt of his inputing. 1839 Lockhart *Ballantyne-Humbug Handled* 34 The whole input stock was gone.

Input(e, -putrible, -pytuous, etc.: see Imp-.

I'n-quadric. *Math.* [Cf. In-circle.] An inscribed quadric. So **I'n-quadrilateral**, an inscribed quadrilateral.

I'nquai'ntance. *nonce-wd.*, fancifully used by (and after) Coleridge for 'intimate acquaintance'. So **Inquai'nted** *ppl. a.*

a 1834 Coleridge in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XI. 54 Friendships .. The sorts, methinks, may be reduced to three. *Ac*quaintance many, and *Con*quaintance few; But for *In*quaintance I know only two—The friend I've mourned with, and the maid I woo! 1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 613 There must be a want of 'inquaintance' (if I may borrow Coleridge's word) with the spirit of Shakspeare's plays. 1849 *Ibid.* XL. 537 Both were intimately acquainted, or rather, in Coleridge's fanciful phraseology, inquainted, with the works of Plutarch and Montaigne.

†**Inquart.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *inquart* (Littré).] = Inquartation.

1683 Salmon *Doron Med.* I. 315 The calcination of Gold by the 'Inquart': The name of Inquart is given to this Immersive calcination of Gold.

Inqua'rtate, *v. rare.* [f. prec. or next: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To separate (gold) from silver by quartation. Hence **Inqua'rtated** *ppl. a.*

1868 Seyd *Bullion* 214 The inquartated Button obtained is flattened on an anvil.

Inquarta'tion. *rare.* [? a. F. *inquartation* (Littré).] The process of separating gold from silver by means of nitric acid: see Quartation.

1881 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1898 *Chamb. Jrnl.* I. 713/1 Many minor processes, such as roasting, scorification, and inquartation, enter into the work done in assay.

Inquarter, var. Enquarter, to quarter (troops).

In-qua'rto. *rare.* [f. phrase *in quarto* (see Quarto); cf. F. *in-quarto.*] A volume in quarto; a quarto book.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 126. 5/1 To form a thin in-quarto.

Inqueir, inquere, obs. Sc. ff. Inquire *v.*

†**Inque'nchable**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [In- 3.] Unquenchable.

1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 56 Almost for ever buried in a lake of ignorance, and inquenchable flame.

†**Inque'red**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [? pa. pple. of **inquere*, a. F. *enqueurer* to put into the heart, to instruct (Godef.); cf. Perquere.] Instructed. *Well inquered*, well-bred, well-mannered.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 521/1 Wel tetchyd, or inqveryd (*K.*, *H.* well condicionid or maneryd, *S.* welle techyd or inqweryd), *morosus, vel bene morigeratus.*

Inquest (i'nkwest), *sb.* Forms: 3 anqueste, 4–5 enqueste, 5–7 enquest, 5– inquest, (6 *Sc.* -queist). [a. OF. *enqueste* = Pr. *enquesta*, It. *inchiesta*, Romanic and med.L. *inquesta*, sb. from fem. pa. pple. of Com. Romanic **inquērĕre* (L. *inquīrĕre*), It. *inchierere, inchiedere*, Pr. *enquerre, enquerer*, OF. *enquerre*, mod.F. *enquérir* to Inquire; analogous to sbs. in *-ata, -ada, -ee*: see -ade. The spelling with *in-*, though frequent in the 17th c., was not finally established until the 18th c. The pronunciation *inque'st*, whence the aphetic *'quest*, came down to the end of the 17th c.]

1. A legal or judicial inquiry to ascertain or decide a matter of fact, esp. one made by a jury in a civil or criminal case. Formerly, a general term for all formal or official inquiries into matters of public or state interest, as fixing of prices, valuation of property with reference to assessments, etc. Now mostly = 'coroner's inquest' (see Coroner). *Great Inquest*, an appellation sometimes given to the Domesday inquiry and valuation.

a. c 1290 *Beket* 387 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 Þoru an-queste [*v. r.* enqueste] he let þoruȝ þe contreies an-quere Hov muche ech Man scholde paiȝe. *c* 1325 *Poem times Edw. II* (Percy) lxx, Other wit[h]a fals enquest Hang him by the throte. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. vi. 57 Clerkes .. Sholde noþer swynke ne swete ne swere at enquestes. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6977 Many tymes I make enquestes..To dele with other mennes thing, That is to me a gret lykyng. 1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 226 Enquest shall be by custom of the Realm, between party and party. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 137 b, *Enquest* is that inquiry which is made by Jurors in all causes civill or criminall touching the matter in fact. And such inquirie is either of office or at the mise of the parties. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 4 He was indicted upon that Certificat in the County of Middlesex by the common Jury of enquest in the Kings-Bench for that County.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 An Inqwest, *Inquesicio, duodena.* 1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 320 If any were distrain'd to bee made Knight, hauing neither in Fee, nor for life, twentie pounds reuenue, and the same were prou'd .. by inquest, he should be discharg'd. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 193 Indicted of such offences by solemn inquest of lawful men in the Kings Court. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 10 We have caused a general Inquest to be made into all the Tolls which are raised upon all the Rivers in Our Kingdom. 1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 42 Arbitrary inquests for offences and illegal modes of punishment. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. iii, There being nothing more to be done until the inquest was held next day. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. ix. 275 The great inquest of all, the Domesday survey. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* III. iii. 44 You had better go and watch the inquest, and make yourself useful to the coroner.

b. † *Court of Inquest* (see quot. 1706). † *Halifax Inquest*, a summary trial. *Inquest of Office*, a. (see quot. 1768); b. 'loosely used of an inquiry into a person's right to the possession of an office held by the government to be forfeited' (*U.S.*).

1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* IV. i. 18 Some more strait-lac'd Iuror of the rest, Impannel'd of an Haly-Fax inquest. 1706 Phillips, *The Court of Inquest*, at Guild-hall, London, a particular Court that takes Cognizance of and determines all Complaints preferred for Debt by one Citizen against another under the sum of Forty Shillings. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 258 *Inquisition* or *inquest of office*..is an enquiry made by the king's officer..or by commissioners specially appointed, concerning any matter that intitles the king to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* x. § 3 (1). 390 The practice is for the Crown to institute an 'inquest of office', usually before commissioners appointed for the purpose, for the purpose of determining whether the tenant died without leaving an heir. 1882 H. Adams *J. Randolph* vi. 133 The proceeding was a mere inquest of office under a judicial form.

c. In figurative applications. *Great, last, general inquest*, the last Judgement.

c 1315 Shoreham 94 Al desceyved schel he be, Wanne cometh the grete enqueste. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 80 If now we proceed to the last part of the Rich man's Duty .. we may without an Augur divine the return of that Inquest. 1669 Penn *No Cross* I. iv. § 21 In the solemn and general Inquest upon the World. 1784 Cowper *Task* II. 135 It burns down to earth, And in the furious inquest that it makes On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. ix. 115 The searching inquest of the Judge eternal.

2. The body of men appointed to hold a legal inquiry; a jury; now *esp.* a coroner's jury.

c 1305 *Pilate* 196 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 116 Þenqueste vpe him seide þat he destruyde oure lawe .. And ic .. Moste nede ȝyue þe dom whan þenqueste sede. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 341 The mayre, aldremen, and shryuys, with the sayde enqueste and foure men of euery warde, were chargyd to appere at Westmynster. 1503 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 In the presens of all the hole inquest, & many oþer. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 70 a, In suche case where the enquest may say their verdit at large. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Coroner and his Inquest coming to view the bodies, found remaining but 63. 1809 Bawdwen *Domesday Bk.* 623 The inquest say that Gerneber had thirteen acres of wood, and 25 acres of arable land in Irnham. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. iii. 345 Where the object is inquiry and information only, the jury is sometimes called an Inquest.

b. *Grand* or *great inquest* = Grand Jury; *grand* (or *great*) *inquest of the nation*, applied to the House of Commons.

1467 *Ordin. Worcester* xi. in *Eng. Gilds* 382 That the price of ale be sessed at euery lawday by the gret enquest. *Ibid.* xxii. 385 The grete enquest shalle provide..whejer the pageant shuld go that yere or no. 1629 Lynde *Via Tuta* 241, I will giue another summons to the prime men, euen of their grand Inquest, who without partiality, will testifie on our behalfe. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 9 Gentlemen, You are the Grand Inquest for the Body of this County of Middlesex. [1671 F. Phillips *Reg. Necess.* 438 The lower house or Representative of the Commons are but as a Court of grand Enquest to exhibit the grievances of the Nation and the People.] 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cxiv, The House of Commons (who are the grand Inquest of the Kingdom). 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 193 Adjournment of the Grand Jury. Gentlemen of the Grand Inquest, the Court dismisses you for this Time. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xix. 256 An impeachment before the lords by the commons of Great Britain, in parliament, is.. a presentment to the most high and supreme court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxii. IV. 748 If he is guilty of partiality, he may be called to account by the great inquest of the nation.

3. In general sense.

†a. An inquiry or question; a questioning.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1056 For-þy, sir, þis enquest I require yow here, þat ȝe me telle with trawþe, if euer ȝe tale herde Of þe grene chapel. 1671 Flavel *Fount. of Life* ii. 32 The grand Inquest of Conscience is: Is God satisfied? 1853 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 21, I wearied the heavens with my inquest of beseeching looks.

†b. A search or investigation in order to find something; a pursuit; a research. In early use, *esp.*, a knightly expedition in pursuit of something or in quest of adventures; a quest. Const. *for* (*of, after*). *Obs.*

1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IX. ii. *heading*, How a damoysel came in to the courte, & desyred a knyght to take on hym an enquest. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* vi. 25 He founde the foot of the hors of hym for whom he wente in enqueste. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ii. 4 To aske..what uncouth wind Brought her into those partes, and what inquest Made her dissemble her disguised kind? 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 110 Let strict Inquest and carefull Inquisition In all the Realme be made .. For Comely Virgins, beautifull and young. 1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Reliq.* b vij, The City and University were both in a perplext Enquest of the Thieves. *c* 1667 South *Serm.* (1737) I. vi. 225 This is the laborious and vexatious inquest, that the soul must make after science.

c. Inquiry or investigation (*into* something). Now *rare.*

1625 Gill *Sacr. Philos.* IV. 57 What can the soule and understanding bee busied about, but onely in the enquirie of that trueth and wisedome which God hath manifested in the creature? But whether this inquest shall be immediately after the soules departure from the body, or at the time of restitution..I cannot define. 1645 Quarles *Sol. Recant.* VII. xxvii, By strict enquest into their sev'rall ways. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 241 By the Cost and Inquest of this Pious Benefactor, Sweeter Waters are at this time produced. 1837 Emerson *Amer. Scholar* Wks. (Bohn) II. 178 Let it receive from another mind its truth .. without periods of solitude, inquest, and self recovery, and a fatal disservice is done.

4. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as **inquest jury**, a jury of inquiry: see Inquiry 3; †**inquest-man**, a member of a wardmote inquest (of the city of London); **inquest-room**, the room in which a coroner's inquest is held.

1766 Entick *London* IV. 17 Fourteen inquest-men. *Ibid.* 373 This ward .. has 20 wardmote inquest-men. 1825 J. Newell *An Enquiry*, etc. 31 Called in the City of London the Inquest Jury, and in the City of Westminster Leet and Annoyance Jury: and which Inquest Jury for its wisdom, usefulness, importance and power to a certain extent is not surpassed by any other. 1845 Mrs. Norton *Child of Islands* (1846) 209 We to the Inquest-Room, to hear in vain, Description of the strong convulsive throes..By which a struggling life gets rid at last of pain.

†**Inque'st**, *pa. pple. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. med. L. *inquest-us* for L. *inquīsītus*: see prec. Used as pa. pple. of *inquere*, Inquire; cf. Conquest *pa. pple.*] Inquired, questioned.

1566 Bp. of Ross in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* App. (1734) 135 Hir Majestie maid ane Depesche befoir sche fell seik, bot at this present may nocht be inquest thairof.

†**Inque'stionably**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Unquestionably.

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 500 Though it be not..inquestionably to bee beleeved.

Inque'stual, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *inquestus* (see prec.), taken as *u*-stem, like L. *quæstus* + -al.] Fixed by inquest.

1878 R. W. Eyton *Key to Domesday* 5 There are many cases..where the inquestual extents of demesnes are either reduced or increased by Domesday.

Inquiery, obs. form of Inquiry.

†**Inquiesce'ntial**, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. In- 3 + L. *quiēscentia* rest, Quiescence + -al.] Having no rest or quiescence. Hence †**Inquiesce'ntialness** (*rare*—[1]).

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 425 Amongst the many other sad ..troubles, this of the Mariners inquiescentialness is none of the inferiour ones. If the winds begin..ten thousand sail..dance after the musick.

†**Inqui'et**, *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. In- 3 + Quiet *sb.*, perh. after L. *inquiēs, -quiēt-em.*] Absence of quiet; inquietude; disquiet.

a 1684 Leighton *Serm.* Wks. (1868) 410 Sinful liberty breeds inquiet.

Inquiet (inkwai'ĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *inquiēt-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *quiētus* Quiet. Cf. F. *inquiet* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not quiet.

†1. Restless, turbulent, troublesome. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif 2 *Thess.* iii. 7 How it bihoueth for to sue vs. For we weren not inquyet among ȝou. *Ibid.* 11 We han For we weren not inquyet among ȝou for to wandre inquyet, no thing herd summe among ȝou for to wandre inquyet, no thing worchinge. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 961/2 Inquiete vnrestfull wretches. 1552 Huloet, Inquiet, *impertunus.*

2. Mentally disturbed; uneasy, anxious. *rare.*

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* II. vi. 183 An euyll conscience is euer ferefull impacyent and inquyete. *Ibid.* III. xxxiii. 223 Nat to be inquyete of mannes iugement. 1805

tr. *A. La Fontaine's Hermann & Emilia* II. 206 Lebrecht was inquiet, with his hand upon his forehead.

Inquiet (inkwəi·ĕt), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 inquyit, (*erron.* enquyet). [a. F. *inquiéter* (12th c.), ad. L. *inquiētāre*, f. *inquiētus*: see prec.] *trans.* To destroy the quiet of; to disquiet.

1. To prevent (a person) from living in peace and quietness; to annoy, molest, harass.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxv. 83 Tho that wyllen be besy for to inquyeten and letten the peple by theyr malyce oute of reste and pees. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 15 His saide subiectes..shall [not] be sued, vexed, nor inquieted in theyr bodies goodes landes nor cattalles. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 361 The king inquyrit quho it was that knokit so fast till inquyit him fre his rest. 1697 Sir B. Shower *Let. to Convocation-Man* 35 They were frequently and oftentimes arrested and inquieted in their Coming. 1812 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* I. 6, I passed the night pretty well, but a little inquieted by mosquitoes.

†**2.** To render uneasy; to disquiet; to disturb (in mind). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 M. John Harington hath been lately inquietid by untrue report maide of hyme. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxv. 88 The mystruste that he had in them many tymes inquyeted hym. 1508 Fisher 7 *Penit. Ps.* vi. Wks. (E. E. T. S.) 12 Conscyence..croketh the wyll and enquyeteth the soule. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* D b, What..foolysshenes is it, to inquiete thy mynde, whyles thou studiest to delyte it? 1815 Mad. D'Arblay *Let.* 12 June in *Diary* (1846) VII. 189 This delay..inquieted notre ami. 1828 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 339/1 To fill his bosom with every .. thorny plant that might pierce, blister, or inquiet it.

†**Inqui·etance.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Inquiet *v.* + -ance: cf. med.L. *quiētāntia*.] =next.

1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 96 The .. Comissarie demaundyd .. diverse questions..to the great inquietance of the..Mayer.

Inquietation (inkwəi,ĕtē·l·ʃən). *arch.* [a. OF. *inquietation* (1342 in Godef.), ad. med.L. *inquiētātion-em*, n. of action f. *inquiētāre* to Inquiet.] The action of inquieting, disturbing, or molesting; the fact or condition of being inquieted; =next.

1461 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 487/2 Extorcions, Robberies, Murdres been multiplied and contynued within this Reame, to the grete disturbaunce and inquietation of the same. 1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Preamble, The inquyetacion and damage of the Kyngs people. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xiii. 23 Thine earnest pantings, inquietations, and desires of better cannot but commend thee much to God. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XIX. 727 The Disease to which a continual inquietation is joined, is terminated within four dayes. [1878 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. i. 39 During the same period the complaints of the clergy concerning the inquietation of the times never ceased.]

Inqui·eting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Inquiet *v.* + -ing¹.] The action of disturbing or molesting; the condition of being disturbed or disquieted.

1527 Warham *Let. to Wolsey* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xv. 33 It is a great trouble, vexation, and inquyetyng to be callyd afore your graces commissaries and mine. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 100 Enquyetyng of the Students, and..greatt hynderans. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 201 Without quarrel, inquieting, or vexation of our heirs.

Inqui·etly, *adv. rare.* [f. Inquiet *a.* + -ly ². Cf. L. *inquiētē*.] In an inquiet or uneasy manner.

1893 Vizetelly *Glances Back* I. xvi. 313 The duchess, after glancing inquietly at me .. advanced a few paces.

†**Inqui·etness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The condition of being inquiet; inquietude.

1502 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxiii. 223 Of inordynat loue & vayne drede cometh all inquietnes of herte and dystruccyon of soule. 1516 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 381 To the grete trouble, inquietnes and empoueresshement of the same Towne. 1570 Buchanan *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 33 Devysing of generall inquietnes throw yᵉ haill realme.

Inquietude (inkwəi·ĕtiud). [a. F. *inquiétude* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. late L. *inquiētūdo*, n. of condition f. *inquiētus* Inquiet *a.*]

†**1.** The fact or condition of being inquieted or having one's quiet disturbed; disturbance. *Obs.*

c 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* I. 355 Of many thinges was sche sor a-gast, But most of inquietude. *a* 1639 Wotton *Life Dk. Buckhm. in Reliq.* (1651) 104 Having had such experience of his fidelity.. he..found himself engaged in honour .. to support him .. from any further inquietude. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 178 The Commodore..giving strict orders that they [the female prisoners] should receive no kind of inquietude or molestation whatever. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* iii. 20 Guard her from inquietude as vigilantly as I have done.

2. *Med.* Restlessness (of the body), caused by pain, uneasiness, or debility.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 52/1 Out of the which insueth Inquietude, Agues, Convulsions, *Spasmus*. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Inquietude, which is a various turning of the body, and members, caused by matter molesting the sentient parts. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 The inquietude, aches, and infirmities of old age. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 638 A general soreness over the body, yawning, inquietude, and most of the other concomitants of a febrile incursion. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 476 A narcotic, producing in animals at first inquietude, soon followed by paresis.

†**3.** Restlessness (of a thing). *Obs. rare.*

1790 *Proc. African Assoc.* 19, I was struck with .. the inquietude of his eye.

4. Disturbance of mind; uneasiness, disquietude.

1658 Phillips, *Inquietude*, restlessnesse, want of repose, or quiet of minde. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* Pref. 11 We are travelled with Uneasiness, and Inquietude amidst our largest Enjoyments. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 142 ₱ 3 The following Letter is what has given me no small Inquietude. 1794 Ld. Sheffield in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 168, Gibbon is better, but I am by no means without inquietude on his account. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxvii. 593 His forehead was sometimes marked with thought, but never with inquietude.

b. *pl.* Disquieting thoughts; anxieties.

1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 122 Since I was first molested by these inquietudes for your fair Mistress. 1783 Cowper *Lett.* 29 Sept., Wks. (1876) 140 In the meantime your philosopher..escapes a thousand inquietudes to which the indolent are subject. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 176 The very passion of the sister's longing sometimes inspired torturing inquietudes.

†**Inquilinate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *inquilīnāre* to be a sojourner: see next.] 'To dwell in a strange place' (Cockeram, 1623).

Inquiline (i·nkwilən), *sb.* (*a.*) *rare.* [ad. L. *inquilīnus* an indweller in a place not his own, a sojourner, lodger, f. *in-* (In-²) + *colĕre* to dwell. Cf. F. *inquilin* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. †a. A sojourner, a lodger, an indweller. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 436 Clemens .. and Origen, being both natives or inquilines of Alexandria.

2. *Zool.* An animal which lives in the nest or abode of another; a commensal or guest.

1879 F. H. Butler in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 46/1 Besides the larva of the gall-maker, or the householder, galls usually contain inquilines or lodgers, the larvæ of what are termed guest-flies or cuckoo-flies. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 19/1 Numerous inquilines of other orders of insects (chiefly beetles) found in ants' nests, which the ants..never molest, but even take great care of. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 510 There are several genera of gall-flies which..are known as guest gall-flies or inquilines.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 36 So sung the Inquilin-Muse of Bemerton, Mr. Norris.

Hence **Inquili·nous** *a. Zool.*, living in the nest or abode of another.

1879 F. H. Butler in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 46/1 Some sawflies are inquilinous in the galls of gall-ants.

†**I·nquinate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *inquināre* to pollute, etc. Cf. obs. F. *inquiner* (1519 in Godef.).] *trans.* To pollute, defile, corrupt.

1542 Becon *Christm. Banquet* in *Early Wks.* (1843) 69 We are..inquinated, spotted, and defiled. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 121 An old opinion it was of that Nation, that the Ibis feeding upon Serpents, that venemous food so inquinated their..egges within their bodies, that they sometimes came forth in Serpentine shapes. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 345 False visions are from the vice of the aqueous humour, inquinated by vapours or humours. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 7 The soul may be foully inquinated at a very low rate, and a man may be cheaply vitious, to the perdition of himself.

Hence †**I·nquinated** *ppl. a.*, polluted, corrupt.

1592 Chettle *Kind-harts Dr.* (1841) 15 These impes of iniquitie..draw whole heapes to hearken to their inquinated cries. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 39 These inquinated prejudices of education. 1650 tr. *Caussin's Aug. Peace* 85 The inquinated times of the Hebrew Kings.

Inquination (inkwinē·l·ʃən). Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *inquinātiōn-em* (Vulgate), n. of action from *inquināre* to Inquinate. Cf. obs. F. *inquination* (Godef.).] The action of polluting, defiling, or corrupting; polluted condition. Also (with *an* and *pl.*), a defilement, a defiling agent. *lit.* and *fig.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys .. That .. It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inquynacyoun. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* vii. 1 Let us cleanse our selves from al inquination of the flesh and spirit. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 676-7 Their Causes, and Axiomes..are meere Inquinations of Experience, and Concoct it not. 1665 Needham *Medela Medic.* 410 A venemous Miasma or Inquination affecting the bloud. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 293 It..obliterates putridinous Inquinations. 1890 J. H. Stirling *Gifford Lect.* xii. 220 [This] saves God from any derogation of direct intromission with the inquination of sense.

Inquirable, enquirable (in-, ĕnkwəi·răb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Inquire *v.* + -able.] That may or should be inquired about or into; that admits of or calls for inquiry; open to inquiry. (Chiefly in legal use.) Also with *into.*

a. 1485 *Act* 1 *Hen. VII*, c. 7 The same .. Disobeysance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 § 1 All maner .. thinges enquirable presentable or determinable before iusticers of peace. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. i. (1739) 88 This made the crime enquirable at the common-Law. 1740 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 404 Any Thing of this kind .. is more properly enquirable by others than by us.

β. *a* 1547 *Petit.* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 53 All suche transpases & offences as be .. Inquyreable in Haven Courts. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Begin. Groov. Things* 42 So that it wer requisite at Assises, Sessions, and Sinodes, it were inqueereable. 1651 R. Saunders *Plenary Possess.* 9 The Third Question inquirable into is [etc.]. 1670 *Bushell's Case* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 423 An Article inquirable in every Oyer and Terminer. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 377 The consideration of the note was not inquirable.

†**Inquirance, enquirance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 enquer-, enquirance, -ance, inquyrans, 6 inquyr-, inquirance, -ance. [In ME. *enquerance* (prob. OF. or AF.), f. *enquerant*, pr. pple. of *enquerre* to Inquire: see -ance.] Inquiry.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxx, Of which thynge.. I wyll my selfe maken enqueraunce. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. viii. 188 Fro enquirancis whi God chesith this place. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) I. 376, I commaunde you all.. after this yong kyng to make good enqueraunce. 1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 17 The men .. had made inquyrance for Simons housse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 29 Man mought by art and inquirraunce after these attaine or come vnto knowledge herein.

Inqui·rant, enqui·rant, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. Inquire, Enquire + -ant: cf. F. *enquérant*. See also Inquirent.] Inquiring.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 163 This aspirant, Though observant, enquirant .. betray'd the foot cloven.

Inquire, enquire (in-, ĕnkwəi·ə(r)), *v.* Forms: see A. below. [ME. *enquer-e*(*n*, a. OF. *enquer-re* (*enquer-ant*), mod.F. *enquér-ir* = Pr. *enquerer*, *enquerre*, It. † *inquierere*, † *inchierere*, *inchiedere*:— late pop.L. type **inquærĕre* for *inquærĕre* (analytical for cl.L. *inquīrĕre*), f. *in-* (In-²) + *quærĕre* to ask. In Eng. the stem-vowel was conformed to the cl.L. in 15th c.; Sc. retained the Fr. form. The prefix began also to be conformed to L. in 14-15th c., but the half-latinized *enquire* still subsists beside *inquire*: cf. *endoss*, *endorse*, *indorse*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

α. 3 anquere, 3-6 enquere, 4 enquer.

c 1290 *Beket* 387 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 117 He let þorus þe contreies an-quere [*Harl.* enquere] Hov muche ech Man scholde paie. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7675 King William ..Let enqueri [*v.rr.* enquery, enquere] streitliche [etc.]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11475 (Trin.) Goop he seide & faste enquere how he is born & where. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2919 þanne of hymen he gan enquer. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 67 Enquere and seke to haue vertues. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23, I wyl enquere after him.

β. 5-7 inquere, *Sc.* inqueir, 6 inqueere.

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 1030 A palmers wede thou shalte were, So may thou best after hym inquere. 1487 *Barbour's Bruce* IV. 221 Of thingis that he vald Inqueir. 1512 *Act* 4 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, [They] caused a Crouner to sit and inquere on the vieu of the Bodies. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (1890) II. 57 Perchanse sum man wil inqueir. 1574 Inqueere [see Inquirable β]. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 31, I chiefly doe inquere [*rimes* heare, neare, weare]. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 131 Whatever Sceptick could inquere for, For every *why* he had a *wherefore*.

γ. 5-6 enquyre, enquier, 5- enquire.

14.. *Chaucer's L. G. W.* 1152 *Dido* (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Of the dedes hath she more enquyrid [4 *MSS.* enquered, *rime* lered]. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. clxxxviii. [clxxxiv.] 575 Than he was enquyred where he had the wyne. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 183 Goe presently enquire. 1599 — *Much Ado* I. i. 181 Would you buie her, that you enquier after her? 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 571 He stayd not to enquire. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iii. 47 Enquire who is without. 1856 (*title*) Enquire within upon Everything.

δ. 5-6 inquyre, 5- inquire.

c 1440 Inquired [see B. 3 b]. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* F v b, Dylygently inquyred and knowen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 To Inquire. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 100 Thair counsell is to seirche and to Inquyre. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 5 He inquireth the nature of a commonwealth. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xxvii. 4 To inquire in his temple. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 164 ₱ 2 To inquire if they had heard any thing. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* iv, Who scarcely darest to inquire.

B. Signification.

†**1.** *trans.* To search into, seek information or knowledge concerning, investigate, examine. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Beket* 1356 That ȝe with ous sende, A legat to Engelonde: to enquere therof than ende. 1388 Wyclif *Job* x. 6 That thou enquere my wickidnesse and enserche my synne. 1622 Woodall *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 8 The use of a Probe..sometimes to enquire the depth of a wound. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 67 The writings of some, and Maps of others, are to be enquired. 1787 *Generous Attachm.* IV. 168 Its propriety [was] enquired with a degree of scrupulosity that would have done honour to the most rigid of the Fathers.

†**b.** To search (a place). *Obs. rare.*

c 1605 Rowley *Birth Merl.* II. i. 292 Do but inquire this forest, I'll go with you. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* IV. 520 Who can the deeps of all the seas enquire.

2. To seek knowledge of (a thing) by putting a question; to ask about; to request to be told; to ask (something) *of*, Sc. *at* (a person).

a. with simple object. Now less usual.

c 1305 *Pilate* 52 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 112 He wiste wel þe gyle And þe maner enquerede of þe lond. 1388 Wyclif *Matt.* ii. 16 Aftir the tyme that he had enquerid of the astromyens. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 44 They enquered tidinges of Merlin. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxiv. 446 Euer enquyrynge newes for that he sought for. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 76 b, Of whom the duke inquired the *numbre* of his enemies. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 54 You must enquire your way. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 501 To inquire my interpretation of this dreame. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xviii. vii, To inquire the character of a servant. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Saturday Night* vii, The wily mother..Wi' heart-struck, anxious care, inquires his name. 1805 Emily Clark *Banks of Douro* II. 110 Captain O'Dell enquired Mr. Taylor's residence in town. 1812 Byron *Wks.* 1832) II. 202 Before recurring to my own business I could not help enquiring that of Sheridan.

b. with interrogative clause as object (in indirect or, less frequently, direct oration): *To ask*, make the inquiry.

c 1290 [see A. α]. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10469 þe king enquerede of is men al, wat hii awei bere? *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 312 Wolde God þat alle..trewe men wolden enquere where it were betre for to fynde goode prestis þi fre almes of þe peple. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 110 Men..Enquered

of men of other contre, Of Calabre lond who was kynge. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 2 It is to be inquered how many feldes are of the demeyns. 1530 PALSGR. 360 We enquyre or demaunde if we haue any parte or porcyon therof. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* ii. 7 Herod..enquired of them diligently what time the Starre appeared. 1683 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 132 Visit him, and inquire of him whether he designs to engrave and publish any of those icons. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. viii, They began to enquire how they might account for these Things. *Ibid.* p. xiv, Is it enquired; But are there not Books enough already? 1824 GALT *Rothelan* III. vii. viii. 76, I will inquire at the servants..if he has gone out. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. iv. 93 'May one ask about the forgers?' inquired Fanny.

†c. To ask (a question). *Obs.* (In first quot. with dative of person, or double object.)

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1110 Enquire me noȝt þat question, for I queth þe it neuer. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 18 Which forbyddeth ony person to enquyre ony suche questyon.

†3. To seek information from (a person) by putting a question; to address a question to, to question, interrogate; to ask (some one). *Obs.*

a. with personal object only, or const. *of* or *for*.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* 441 They schul enquere every monn.. ȝef any mon mowe be y-fownde gulty. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 409 II. 38, I enquerȝd hym of the gydyng of my maystyr yore sone. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg., Man. exam. Lazares* Qiij, Than enquyre hym of his dreames. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 458 Thou no more with pomp and sacrifice Shalt be inquired at Delphos or elsewhere. 1682 DRYDEN *Medal* 164 [The Bible] was fram'd at first our Oracle t' enquire.

b. with subordinate interrogative clause.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 264 þou schalt ben inquired whebher þou dedyst hem for god or for þe world. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 13 He inquirit annibal, quhat iugement he hed of his philosophour phormion. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* v. (1677) 277 Mr. Patrick being enquired..whether he would submit himself to trial.

4. *intr.* To make search or investigation; to search, seek; to make inquisition. Const. *into*, †*of*, †*after*.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 247 þe kyng was [to] enquere of þer wikked dedes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 531 This gentil kyng..thought he wold enquere Depper in this cas. — *Wife's Prol.* 316 What nedeth thee of me to enquere or spyen? *a* 1500 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3424 In eche londe do thou enquere After syr Beuys of Hamptowne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. Introd. 4 Of faery lond yet if he more inquyre.. He may it fynd. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* (Table), Briberies, Extortions, Monopolies, ought to bee enquired after by the House of Commons. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ₱ 6, I inquired into what they were doing. *a* 1714 SHARP *Serm.* II. ii. (R.), And here two things are to be enquired into. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* viii. (1875) 135 He began by inquiring into the character and manners of the Pope.

5. *intr.* To seek information by questioning; to put a question or questions; to ask. (In biblical use often = to consult an oracle, etc.) Const. *of*, also (now Sc.) *at* (the source of information); *about*, *after*, †*of* (the subject of inquiry). *To inquire after* (a person), to make inquiries about his welfare, etc., to ask how he is.

c 1375 *Cato Major* II. vi. in *Anglia* VII, Enquere not of priuites Of God, ne eke of heuene. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 628 Fast to hym I wold inquere. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* ii. 8 Goe and inquire diligently of the childe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 166, I promist to enquire carefully About a schoolemaster. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. iv. 50 You haue oft enquired After the Shepheard that complain'd of loue. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxiv. 57 Wee will call the Damsell, and enquire at her mouth. — 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 2 Dauid enquired of the Lord. — 1 *Chron.* xiii. 3 Let us bring againe the Arke of our God to us: for wee enquired not at it in the dayes of Saul. 1613 T. LORKIN *Let.* 8 July in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1848) I. 255 Sir Thomas Somerset inquires very kindly after you. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), To those who inquired about me, my lover would answer that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. v, We may expect to meet with somebody to inquire of. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 45 ₱ 8 When parents make articles for their children without enquiring after their consent. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 17 Sund. Trin. x, Dare not to enquire Of Him whose name is Jealous. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xv. (1862) 256 After this greater offender they inquire now.

b. To make request (*for* a thing); to ask to see a person. Const. *for* (*after*, obs. or arch.).

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxix. 31, I haif inquyrit in mony a place, For help and confort in this cace. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. i. 17 *Duke.* Hath any body enquir'd for mee here to day?.. *Mar.* You haue not bin enquir'd after. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* ix. 11 Inquire in the house of Iudas, for one called Saul of Tarsus.

†6. *trans.* To seek, search for, try to find. esp. with *out* (rarely *forth*): To seek till one finds; to seek out, search out, find out by seeking (often including the notion of *asking*: cf. 3). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 176 Al that I may enquire and seche Of such deceipte, I telle it al. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 36 Enquere the on that wolle trewly bere thi lettris. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 b, Enquyre & seke our lorde, be fixed in hym. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 186 Goe on before: I shall enquire you forth. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. ii. 1 Enquire the Iewes house out. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* IV. i. 1247 Now good Sexton, I am tirde.. with enquiringe you. 1675 MARVELL *Corr. cclix.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 482 To inquire out the Printer and Author. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 37 Well known to me the palace you enquire. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ₱ 17 He..would enquire out a trade for his eldest son. 1790 *Norman & Bertha* II. 165 An unhappy chance conducted Bertha to my house.. to enquire out your residence.

†7. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To ask for, demand; to require. *Obs. rare.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 2138 Lamentynge nyght and day his departure As nature enquyred. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) IV. v, One friend ought not to enquire any vniust thing of another. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 85 Any number of pounds inquired.

¶ 8. (*erron.*) To call, name. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 12 The which he cald Canutium, for his hyre; Now Cantium, which Kent we comenly inquyre.

†**Inqui·re, enqui·re**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 inquere, inquyre. [f. prec. vb.] The action, or an act, of inquiring; inquiry.

c 1450 *Merlin* 3 They wende that oure lorde sholde haue no knowynge of their ordenaunce and enquire. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxiii. [clix.] 451 That Betysach was in prison, and that inquyre was made of his dedes. *a* 1547 *Petit.* in Rye *Cromer* (1889) 53 Those trespases and offences that the Kynges Highnes hath alweys hadd the Inquere and punyssement of. 1600 *Look About You* xxix. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 480 Make thy inquire, where mad Gloster lives. 1638 WILKINS *New World* I. (1684) 142 Whether they are there in a Blessed Estate, or else what means there may be for their Salvation? with many other such Uncertain Enquires.

Inquired, enquired (in-, ɛnkwəi·ɹd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. INQUIRE *v.* + -ED 1.] Sought, investigated, asked, required, etc.: see the verb.

1598 FLORIO, *Inquisito*, examined, enquired. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 117 If Experience does not reach the very bottom of the enquired Truth, yet it goes hard if it strikes not out some Light.

‖ **Inquirendo** (inkwəire·ndo). *Law.* [L. *inquīrendo*, 'by inquiring', abl. gerund of *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE.] (See quots.)

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Inquirendo*, is an authoritie giuen to a person or persons, to inquire into some thing for the kings aduantage. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Inquirendo*, an authority given to some official person to institute an enquiry concerning the Crown's interests.

†**Inqui·rent**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *inquīrent-em*, pr. pple. of *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE. Cf. INQUIRANT.] Inquiring.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* II. 149 Ev'n Delia's eye As in a garden, roves, of hues alone Inquirent, curious.

Inquirer, enquirer (in-, ɛnkwəi·rəɹ). [f. INQUIRE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who inquires; a seeker, investigator; a questioner, interrogator.

1570–74 BP. COX *Injunct.*, For the Churchwardens and Inquirers. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 6 The most curious man that lived, and the most universal inquirer. 1699 HICKES in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 283, I pray you.. to let inquirers know that my Book is advanced to the Iv. sheet. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. Introd., Wks. 1811 VI. 217 Prejudices mislead the Enquirer no less than his passions. 1859 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* iii. 62 These.. virtues.. ever and anon present themselves to the enquirer. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 226 There is one great puzzle in store for the critical inquirer. *Mod.* Numerous inquirers have called during the day.

b. Const. *after*, *into*, †*of*, etc.

1611 FLORIO, *Inuenitore*,..a searcher or inquirer out of any thing. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 93 Curious.. enquirers after the workes of those that were before them. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 278 Eager enquirers in what day of the month the world began. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. viii. § 1. 79 He answereth all sincere inquirers of truth. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 192 Such rhapsodies our shrewd discerning youth Learn from expert inquirers after truth. 1834 J. ANGELL JAMES (*title*) The Anxious Inquirer after Salvation directed and encouraged. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 76 The inquirers as to the true pronunciation of English are a great multitude.

Inqui·ress, enqui·ress. *rare.* [Short for **inquireress*, f. prec. + -ESS.] A female inquirer.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 179 'She's an heiress, my dear lady.' 'Indeed!' replied the enquiress.

Inquiring, enquiring (in-, ɛnkwəi·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INQUIRE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INQUIRE; inquiry.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 790 By witt and subtil enqueryng [*rime* sprynge]. 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Inquyring, *enquisition*. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 74 But this is a question of olde enqueryng [*rime* hearyng]. 1611 FLORIO, *Inuenimento*,..an inquiring out.

Inqui·ring, enqui·ring, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That inquires; disposed to inquire, given to inquiry, inquisitive.

1598 FLORIO, *Inquisitiuo*, enquiring, searching, seeking, inquisitiue, busie. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 89 Tamerlane Comes like the Proxy of enquiring Heav'n To Judge and to Redress. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 55 Jackey.. now comes in with an inquiring Face. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. xv. 181 Conscientious though not very inquiring Clergymen. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 2/5 But this world is an inquiring world. This age is an inquiring age.

Hence **Inqui·ringly, enqui·ringly** *adv.*, in an inquiring manner; with a disposition to, or indication of, inquiry.

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 24 Doubtfull propositions, which the understanding..maketh inquiringly to informe it self of the truth of them. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* III. 615 Curiosity has been..so naturally and so inquiringly awake. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* lii, Dinah looked at him inquiringly.

†**Inqui·rist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INQUIRE *v.* + -IST.] An inquirer, questioner.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xlviii. 321 The inquirist keeping himself on the reserve as to his employers. 1750 — *Corr.* (1804) IV. 123 So kind an enquirist.

†**Inqui·rous**, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. INQUIRE + -OUS.] Inquisitive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 373 These Savages .. were still inquirous, what I was, and whether I went.

Inquiry, enquiry (in-, ɛnkwəi·ri). Forms: *α.* 5 enquery, 6–7 enquirie, 6– enquiry. *β.* 6 inquery, -rie, inquyrie, 6–7 inquirie, 7 inquiery, 6– inquiry. [In 15th c. *enquery*, f. *enquere*, INQUIRE *v.* + -Y: subseq. altered to *enquiry*, *inquiry*, after the vb.] The action, or an act or course, of inquiring.

1. The action of seeking, esp. (now always) for truth, knowledge, or information concerning something; search, research, investigation, examination.

α. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 110 It langis to youre lordschippe..As souereyne youre selfe to sitte of enquery. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. i. (1602) 363 And this description excludeth all meetings, that are onely for Enquirie: in so much as to enquire, and not to heare and determine, is but a half doing. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 14, I clearly perceive upon exact enquiry, that to be an animal doth belong to the nature of man. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii, Enquiry will discover all. 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. i. 29 Its Notation seems a subject of enquiry, not unworthy the curiosity of musical readers.

β. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B vj, The Kyng..ordeyned, that the processe with diligent inquirie shuld be fornished. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 98 Without all doubt and reason for farther inquiry. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* iii. 69 To reject the christian religion without inquiry. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1. 597 Fields of inquiry which had till then been unknown.

b. (with *pl.*) A course of inquiry, an investigation.

α. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 169 b, To call the empanelles, for thenquiry, as the use and order is. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 27 Many simples unknowne to his enquiries. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 6 ₱ 4 We generally spend the Evening..in Enquiries into Antiquity. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 424 To make a satisfactory enquiry into what has been said.

β. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 20 Preamble, Theire adherentes ..caused a Crouner to sit and inquere..and for the inquery therof .. caused to be .. impanelled such parciall and mysgoverned persons. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 48 He shortly caused inquyries to be made of diverse offences. 1676 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 126 If you still prosecute the same studies and inquiries. 1798 WELLINGTON *Let. to Tippoo Sultaun* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 5 You will afford every facility to the conduct of the necessary inquiries. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* IV. (1870) 147 We are now in a position to proceed with our inquiry.

2. The action of asking or questioning; interrogation. (In commercial use = DEMAND *sb.*1 4.)

1565 GOLDING *Cæsar* V. 116 b, We coulde learne nothinge therof by enquiry. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lauaterus' Ghostes* (1596) 136 That Magike and enquirie of things at the dead, did much displease God. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* XX. 25 It is a snare to the man .. after vowes to make inquirie. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 120 ₱ 4 Upon Enquiry, I was informed that her Name was Jealousy. 1880 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 3/2 The Stock Exchange settlement begun to-day is the chief cause of the increased inquiry.

b. A question; an interrogation, a query.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 54 Of his awne frewyll and mynde, without any question or enquiry to him made. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea* Ded. d b, When they were ready to depart, a mutual inquiry was made how that they might meet again. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* V. 631 Inquiries none they made: the dreadful day No pause of words admits. 1814 W. BROWN *Hist. Prop. Chr. Heathen* II. 30 They made enquiries at him concerning the character of the inhabitants. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. T.* 9 Our reply to this reasonable enquiry is simple, and wholly satisfactory.

3. *Court of Inquiry*, a court legally constituted to inquire into and investigate any charge against an officer or soldier of the army, or any transaction in which the conduct of persons may be found to call for proceedings before a court-martial. *Jury of Inquiry*, † (*a*) a Grand Jury (also †*jury of inquest*: cf. INQUEST *sb.* 1, quot. 1655) *obs.*; (*b*) a jury summoned to investigate the subject of a writ of inquiry. *Writ of Inquiry*, a writ directing an inquiry or inquest; spec. that described in quot. 1809.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. xix. 67 b, Each Jury of enquiry ought to conteine twelve in number at the least, and if there bee 18 or more, it shal not bee amisse. Yet the common order with us is to have them of an odde number, as 17, 19, or 21, to the ende .. that if they should dissent in opinion .. there should bee alwayes one to .. cast the ballance. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 21 Brackenridge asked the direction of the Court to exhibit a judgment for a penalty in evidence to a jury of enquiry. 1808 WELLINGTON *Let. to Pulteney Malcolm* 12 Nov. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 164 To be examined before the Court of Inquiry. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict., Writ of Inquiry of Damages*, a judicial Writ that issues out to the Sheriff upon a judgment by default, in action, of the case, covenant, trespass, trover &c. commanding him to summon a jury to inquire what damages the plaintiff hath sustained *occasione præmissorum*. 1875 *Judicature Act* Ord. xiii. § 6 Where the defendant fails to appear .. interlocutory judgment may be entered, and a writ of inquiry shall issue to assess the value of the goods and the damages. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Inquiry, Court of*, frequently appointed by the Army authorities to ascertain the propriety of resorting to ulterior proceedings against a person charged before it. The evidence is unsworn.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inquiry-office*, etc.

1883 A. T. PIERSON *Evang. Work* x. 95 Inquiry-rooms will be put where no one can go out without passing their open

doors. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 7/3 Detectives Croxton and Gentle said that no doubt since 1889 he had been living on inquiry fees. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 7/2 Referring to obstinate South Africa inquiry witnesses.

†Inquisible, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *inquisite, inquis-ition* + -IBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, inquired into; subject to inquisition.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (1736) I. xxxi. 414 If the body cannot be seen, then it is inquisible before the justices of oyer and terminer.

†Inquisite, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *inquīsīt-*, ppl. stem of *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE: perh. back-formation from *inquisition*. (It corresponds in form to a L. frequentative of *inquīrĕre*; and also partly to F. *enquêter*, OF. *enquester*, med.L.**inquestāre* to make inquest.)]

1. *trans.* To inquire into, investigate, examine. Also *absol.* To make inquiry.

1674 (*title*) Defensio Legis: Or, the Whole State of England Inquisited and Defended for General Satisfaction. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 195 What rather encouraged them to inquisite the actions of their adversaries. — *Life Ld. Guildford* (1808) II. 40 (D.) He inquisited with justice and decorum.

2. To proceed against (a person) by inquisition or by the method of the Inquisition.

1639 GENTILIS tr. *Servita's Inquis.* in *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 833 That those which are Inquisited or Cited for Heresie, flying within the State, shall be condemned for four years to Prisons separate from other Prisons. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 22 This is all the remedy that can be had, that such as are so narrowly inquisited may in their recourse to Rome with their Commissions find Justice. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. viii. § 50 (1740) 621 It is a transcendent Justification to be thus inquisited and in every Respect, acquitted. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 223 He is farther asked, whether he hath ever been inquisited.

†Inquisite, *a. Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *inquīsīt-us*, pa. pple. of *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE: cf. EXQUISITE; but with active sense.] Inquisitive.

1808 HELEN ST. VICTOR *Ruins of Rigonda* II. 84 [He bent his eyes] in the most firm and inquisite search on his countenance. 1822 'P. BEAUCHAMP' (G. Grote) *Analysis* 123 When mankind advance a little in knowledge, and become inquisite. [In ed. of 1875 altered to *inquisitive*.]

Inquisition (inkwizi·ʃən), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 inquisicion, etc. (with usual interchange in 4–6 of *i* and *y*, *s* and *c* (*sc*, *ss*), *-on* (*-one*) and *-oun*), 6 enquisicion, 6– inquisition. [a. OF. *inquisition, -icion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inquīsītiōn-em* searching into, examination, legal examination, n. of action from *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE. Cf. It. *inquisizione*, Sp. *inquisicion*.]

1. The action or process of inquiring or searching into matters, esp. for the purpose of finding out the truth or the facts concerning something; search, inquiry, investigation, examination, research; †scrutiny, inspection (*obs.*).

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xii. 19 Inquicisioun [*gloss* or sekyng] maad of keperis, he comaundide hem for to be broust. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 5 Meke knowynge of þiself is more acceptable to god þan depe inquisicion of kunnyng. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 82 Stody with meke inquysissyon .. How I xal have knowynge of Godys wylle. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xi. 7 Whan thou hast made enquisicion, then refourme righteously. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 71 That the reader may be the more justly occasioned to make inquisition of the truth. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 6 Wherein if he have erred, then is all further inquisition frivolous. 1736 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. xxi, The parts .. are yet so minute, as to conceal the figure of their component parts from the nicest inquisition of the microscope. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 536 A simple look Of child-like inquisition now and then Cast upwards on thy countenance. 1897 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LXIV. 163/2 Nor has it escaped the inquisition of the curious.

b. with *pl.* An act of inquiring, or process of inquiry; a search, an investigation.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxviii. 154 (Add. MS.) Anon was made an Inquysicion, who sawe the Erle turne the playse in the disshe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxi. 223, I will not care for a friend full of Inquisitions. *a* 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 190 Make as speedy an Inquisition as thou canst, into thy own state. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Mathem.* § 11, I heartily abhor an inquisition in faith. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 295 By a searching inquisition every free-born citizen .. had been swept into the ranks.

2. A judicial or official investigation or inquiry, an inquest; also the document recording such inquiry and its result.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 295 Kyng Edward made hard inquisicioun aȝenst evel doers, and aȝenst hem þat trespased aȝenst þe crowne, þat manere inquisicioun hiȝte trailbastoun. 1424 *Paston Lett.* No. 4 I. 13 The seyd Walter and Richard were founden gilty of the seyd trespas by an iniquisicion ther of takyn. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 385 By the serche of the Bayllies or by Inquisicion of .xij. men. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 55 The inquisicion intendid and taken at the cytie of London..afore Thomas Barnewell crouner. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52 b, A man before suche age shall not bee sworne in no jurye nor no inquisition. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 342, Ann. 1653, and 1654, there were inquisitions taken of the values which all and every parcel of land in Ireland yielded ann. 1641. 1707 CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. xi. 375 (*Records in Tower*) Inquisitions post mortem, of infinite advantage upon Trials of Interest or Descent. 1712 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5074/2 An Inquisition taken .. upon View of the dead Body of James Duke of Hamilton. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xvii. 265 These, not being forfeited till the matter on which they arise is found by the inquisition of a jury, and so made a matter of record.

1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 63 The inhabitants of the Isle or Borderers as they are termed in the Inquisition of 1607. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 405/2 Where the king is entitled, upon the occurrence of certain events, to take possession of real or personal property previously belonging to a subject, the facts upon which the king's title accrues must be first ascertained by an inquisition or inquest of office. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 546 A defendant may be prosecuted for murder or manslaughter upon an inquisition, which is the record of the finding of a jury sworn to inquire concerning the death of a person *super visum corporis*. 1896 *Law Times* C. 358/1 R. became a lunatic, and was so found by inquisition.

3. *R. C. Ch.* (With capital I.) An ecclesiastical tribunal (officially styled the Holy Office) for the suppression of heresy and punishment of heretics, organized in the 13th century under Innocent III, under a central governing body at Rome called the Congregation of the Holy Office.

The Inquisition existed in Italy, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, and the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. The Spanish Inquisition, reorganized 1478–83, became notorious in the 16th century for its severities. The Inquisition was abolished in France in 1772, and in Spain finally in 1834. The Congregation of the Holy Office still exists, but is chiefly concerned with heretical literature.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 189 That letteth malycyously the offyce of the sayd inquysycyon. 1568 V. SKINNER tr. *Montanus* (*title*) A Discovery and Playne Declaration of Sundry Subtill Practices of the Holy Inquisition of Spayne. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv. (1612) 211 For not they onely die, but die in lingring Torments, who Fault to their Inquisition or their falsed Rytes must doe. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 439 Many..were most barbarously abused in the close Prisons of the Inquisition. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2724/1 On the 20th Instant.. by Order of the Tribunal of the Inquisition at Toledo .. Eight Jews were burnt alive. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, Italy* III. 289 [At Rome] they have an inquisition, but it is neither so severe as those of Portugal and Spain, nor does it exercise its jurisdiction over foreigners. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 310 The Spanish Inquisition, with its train of horrors, seemed to be already in the midst of them.

transf. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* Let. Sir W. Phillips, 10 June, Declaring that it could not be very agreeable to live in a family where an inquisition was established. *a* 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 86 Without that, life is worse than an enigma: it is an inquisition.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* I. vi, Egypt is become the sanctuary, Judea the inquisition-house of the Sonne of God. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Dec., [In Rome] next to this [Hospital] is the Inquisition house and prison, the inside thereof, I thanke God, I was not curious to see. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 281 To the inquisition-vessel, 22 rials. 1878 TENNYSON *Revenge* ii, I should count myself the coward if I left them .. To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 There is a reign of more than Inquisition-terror at Santiago.

Inquisi·tion, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] a. *intr.* To make inquisition or investigation. b. *trans.* To proceed against by the Inquisition.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 If it come to inquisitioning again, and licencing..it cannot be guest what is intended by som but a second tyranny over learning. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 2 Or if you into some blind Convent fly Y' are inquisition'd straight for heresie. 1895 *Academy* 29 June 537/3 They bore their testimony..in very aggressive fashion, and so were cruelly inquisitioned and done to death.

Inquisitional (inkwizi·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. Cf. med.L. *inquīsītiōnālis* (1376 in Du Cange).] Of or pertaining to the Inquisition; of or pertaining to inquisition or inquiry, esp. such as is harsh, strict, or prying; inquisitorial.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 54 Look..whether those places be one scruple the better, the honester, the wiser, the chaster, since all the inquisitionall rigor that hath bin executed upon books. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 9 To shew them what dismal Effects that inquisitional Spirit.. would have on Literature in general. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopodyr.* II. II. ii. 119 The Bishop of Leon was an agent in England for the cruel and inquisitional Don Carlos. 1864 SIR M. STEPHENSON in *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 297/2 From its.. vexatious inquisitional character, and uncertainty.

Inquisi·tionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = prec. 1846 in WORCESTER.

Inquisi·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An officer of the Inquisition, or one who follows the methods of the Inquisition; an inquisitor.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 25 Mar., The Inquisitionists usually did their best to convert a man before they burnt him. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 2/1 We are familiar with them in religion as persecutors and inquisitionists.

Inquisitive (inkwi·zĭtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 4–6 inquisitif, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *f*, *fe*, *ff*, and *ve*), 5 enquesitif, inquizitif, 6– inquisitive. [a. OF. *inquisitif, -ive* (Godef.), ad. late L. *inquīsītīvus* (Boethius), f. L. *inquīsīt-*, ppl. stem of *inquīrĕre* to INQUIRE: see -IVE. Cf. It. *inquisitivo* (Florio).]

Given to inquiry, questioning, or research; of an inquiring turn of mind; desirous of or eager for knowledge; curious. (Of persons, their dispositions, actions, etc.)

c 1450 *Merlin* 292 Ewein white honde, that was more enquesitif, asked of whens thei were. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. (1557) 640/1, I purpose not..to be so curiouse and inquisitive as to enquire whyther [etc.]. 1579 DEE *Math. Pref.* 22 As an Oxe..no furder carefull or inquisitiue. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 11 A natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* Ep. Ded., To make us humble, apt to learn, inquisitive, and charitable.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 47 The inquisitive and better Part of Mankind. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 8 So many learned, wise and inquisitive men. *a* 1751 LANGLEY *Builder's Jewel* (1757) 26 It will not be in the Power of the most inquisitive Eye to discover the Difference. 1865 GROTE *Plato* Pref. (1875) 7 The number of intellects, independent, inquisitive, and acute is always rare.

b. Often (now usually) in an unfavourable sense: Unduly or impertinently curious; prying.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. Wks. 243/1 The lesse witte the more inquisitife. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. Ded. § 2 Beholding you not with the inquisitive eye of presumption. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1717) IV. 70 Inquisitive Persons .. who have a Mind to pry into the Thoughts and Actions of their Neighbour. 1787 A. HAMILTON in *Federalist* No. 12 The genius of our people will ill brook the inquisitive and peremptory spirit of Excise laws. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 181 This was the most inquisitive old fellow I have ever seen.

fig. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. v. 7, I pray be cautious of your carriage under that meridian, it is a searching (Inquisitive) air. 1884 *Mag. of Art* VII. 163 A girl in a white figured gown at work, .. white window curtains about her, and the inquisitive light streaming around her.

c. Const. *of, after, about, for, into,* †*upon* (the thing which one seeks to know), or with *inf.*, or subordinate interrogative clause.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 56 An housbonde shal nat been Inquisityf Of goddes pryuetee nor of his wyf. *c* 1450 LYDG. & BURGH *Secrees* 1772 *heading*, How a kyng shulde be inquisitiff to knowe diuers Oppynyouns. 1474 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 745 III. 114 He was passyng inquisityff howe that I was purveyd for recompensyng off Towneshend. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 62 Be not inquisitif vpon other folkis lest they be inquisitif vpon the. 1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 3 b, He is euer inquisytyue of suche maters. 1576 FLEMING *Panópl. Epist.* 178, I would have been inquisitive after things more commendable. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 149 Not very inquisitive about forreigne affaires. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. § 1 Foraigners there being very inquisitive of them, to be satisfied in the particulars of his devotion. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 117 We were all of us inquisitive after the famous Temples of Jupiter, Minerva, and Venus. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* xvi. (1697) 390 Inquisitive of Fights, and longs in vain To find him in the Number of the slain. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 246 He was curious and inquisitive into the History of Poetry and the Stage. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 50 ¶ 2 The Upholsterer finding my Friend very inquisitive about these his Lodgers. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* I. xi. § 4 Lot's wife being too nicely inquisitive what would become of it. 1753 HOGARTH *Anat. Beauty* 4 Gentlemen, who have been inquisitive after knowledge in pictures. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South Sea Ho.*, Some curious finger .. inquisitive to explore the mode of book-keeping in Queen Anne's reign.

B. *sb.* An inquisitive person. (By Puttenham applied to the rhetorical figure EROTESIS.)

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 A kinde of figuratiue speach when we aske many questions and looke for none answere, speaking indeed by interrogation, which we might as well say by affirmation. *This figure* I call the Questioner or inquisitiue. 1685 TEMPLE *Ess., Poetry* Wks. 1731 I. 248 There are no where so many curious Inquisitives, so many Pretenders to Business and State-Imployments.

Inquisitively (inkwi·zĭtivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an inquisitive manner; with curiosity to obtain information.

a 1631 DONNE *Lett., to Sir H. G[oodere]* (1633) 353 If at any time I seeme to study you more inquisitively, it is for no other end but to know how to present you to God in my prayers. 1747 LORD LYTTELTON *Observ. St. Paul* Wks. (1774) 304 An age more inquisitively curious into the powers of nature..than any before it. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II, Mr. Tupman looked inquisitively in his face. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* I. ii. 30 The housekeeper watched him inquisitively.

Inquisitiveness (inkwi·zĭtivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being inquisitive; disposition to inquire; curiosity to obtain information. Now mostly in unfavourable sense: Excessive, impertinent, or prying curiosity.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* XXVIII. 167 When they debate after that maner it is not a simple inquisitiuenes, but a pride..because they would faine be esteemed. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 9 He thought inquisitiuenes an vncomely guest. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii, Hath he..No licorish womanish inquisitivenesse? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 361 Learning and Inquisitiveness diffuse themselves more and more amongst the Nations. 1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 209 Inquisitiveness—an itch for prying into other people's affairs, to the neglect of our own. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 15 Childhood and genius have the same master-organ in common—inquisitiveness.

Inquisitor (inkwi·zĭtəɹ). Also 6 inquesytor, inquisiter, enquisitour, (-ysy-), 6–7 inquisitour, (-ysi-). [a. OF. *inquisiteur* (1404 in Hatz.-Darm.), in AF. *-itour*, ad. L. *inquīsītōr-em* a searcher, detective, spy, inquisitor, examiner; agent-noun from *inquīrĕre* to search into, INQUIRE. Cf. It. *inquisitore*, Sp. *inquisidor*.]

1. One who makes inquisition or inquiry; an inquirer, seeker, investigator; a curious or prying inquirer, an inquisitive person. Const. *of, into.*

1504 C'TESS RICHMOND tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xviii. 282 That a man shulde nat be to curious a inquisitor of that holy sacrament. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* (1812) II. clviii. [clix.] 450 Enquisitours..inquysitours..enquysytours. 1585 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 152 Curious Inquisitors of the causes of all naturall things. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 18 They..become rather curiouse inquisiters then Godlie learners. 1665 WALTON *Life Hooker* in *H.'s Wks.* (1888) I. 5 My affection to them made me a diligent

inquisitor into many things that concerned him. 1779 H. SWINBURNE in *Crts. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) I, 252 The Grand Duke..pries into everything, and knows all that passes. This royal inquisitor seems, however, to be very popular. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* 160 Here comes by a great inquisitor with auger and plumb-line, and will bore an Artesian well through our conventions and theories, and pierce to the core of things.

2. One whose official duty it is to inquire, examine, or investigate, in matters of crime, taxation, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vii. 17 King Mynos, inquisitour and justice. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 60 b, Hys people, beynge sore vexed with inquysitors, pollers and promoters. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 81 b, There be certaine inquisitours, called *Sindici*, sent foorth to refourme extorcions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The subtilty of that Inquisitor shall not present unto God a bundle of calumnies or confutable accusations. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Inquisitor*, a Sheriff, Coroner, etc. having Power to inquire into certain Cases. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stor.* 231 The three Inquisitors of State were met in their chamber of the Ducal Palace.

† b. A detective, informer, or spy. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Informateur*, an Informer, an Inquisitour. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 56 For such a turbut who durst sell or buy, So many inquisitours and informers nigh? 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 114 There are certain officers, called private overseers, who inspect into the offences, clandestine meetings, and other misdemeanors of their fellow-citizens.. These inquisitors are private, and swear to the faithful execution of their office. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. xiv. 127 Refrain from acting the spy or inquisitor.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* II. i, What's that to you, brother? Who made you the inquisitor of my actions? 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 125 While at Rome Stucley and Shelley acted in concert as inquisitors into the lives of the English who happened to come there.

3. An officer of the Inquisition: see INQUISITION 3. (*Inquisitores ad conquirendos et eruendos hereticos*, 'inquisitors for searching out and rooting out heretics', were first appointed by the Constitution of Theodosius I in 382. *Inquisitores* were sent into the south of France in the 13th c. to extirpate the heresy of the Albigenses. But the name is chiefly associated with the Spanish Inquisition as reconstituted in the end of the 15th c.)

1545 COVERDALE *Def. cert. ppor Chr.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 455, I mean euen thee, thou accuser, which..art called an inquisitor of heresy. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 84 The bloodie Inquisitors in Italie..their care and charge is ..onelie to watch and oversee that Christes trewe Religion set no sure footing, where the Pope hath any Iurisdiction. 1621 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 6 They will not trust the people with it [the Scripture]..no not with the Licence of their owne Bishops and Inquisitors. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Pulteney's Answ. Walpole* (Seager), The mercy of a Spanish inquisitor. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. x. I. 171 He..having been an inquisitor, was doubtless versed in the annals of the holy office. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 20 One age enrolling the mystic among the saints, another committing him to the inquisitor's torch.

fig. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 187 Those fierce Inquisitors of Wit, The Critics, spare no Flesh, that ever writ.

b. *Inquisitor-General*, the head of the court of Inquisition in certain countries, esp. in Spain. *Grand Inquisitor*, a director of a court of Inquisition in certain countries.

1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 78 Gregory the Fifteenth, then Pope, exhorted the Bishop of Conchen Inquisitor-General of Spain, to improve the opportunity. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4854/1 The Duke of Anjou has created Cardinal de Giudicis Inquisitor General of Spain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 408/2 Soon after [1482], the pope appointed Thomas de Torquemada, prior of the Dominican convent of Segovia, to the new dignity of inquisitor-general of the kingdom of Castile. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xl. 341 They were to be tried before the grand inquisitor, Guillaume Humbert, a Dominican friar. 1852 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Torquemada* 4 Torquemada, with his subtle brain, Ruled them as Grand Inquisitor of Spain.

Inquisitorial (inkwizitō·riăl), *a.* [f. med. L. *inquīsītōri-us* INQUISITORY + -AL: cf. F. *inquisitorial* (1570 in Godef.); also in mod.Sp.]

1. Of or pertaining to an (official) inquisitor or inquisitors; having or exercising the office or function of an inquisitor.

1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. App. Jas. I. 785 An inquisitorial tribunal..was erected in the kingdom. 1764–7 LD. LYTTELTON *Hen. II*, VI. 101 (Seager) The first proceedings of these inquisitorial commissioners began at Toulouse. 1821 L. MORRISSY (*title*) Development of the Cruel and Dangerous Inquisitorial System of the Church of Rome in Ireland. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 5 [Saul] had been selected as the inquisitorial agent of Priests and Sanhedrists because he surpassed his contemporaries in burning zeal for the traditions of the schools.

2. Of the character of an inquisitor; like, or like that of, an inquisitor; offensively or impertinently inquiring, prying.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 633 This Law is inquisitorial; it obliges Citizens publicly to disclose the secrets of their fortunes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* I. xxiii, With look collected, but with accent cold..He turned, and met the inquisitorial tone. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* x, Miss Vernon retorted his inquisitorial glance with one of decided scorn. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xxii. (ed. 3) 297 The old hearth-tax was..said to be inquisitorial, that is, subjected the occupier to frequent and offensive visits.

3. Said of criminal procedure: see quots.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 350 In modern Rome-bred law, this mode of procedure, in which the parts of judge and prosecutor are performed by the same person, is styled the *inquisitorial*. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 198 There is the French school [of Criminal Procedure]..and there is the Anglo-Saxon school.. The one is technically known as the Inquisitorial system, the other as the Accusatorial system. *Ibid.* 220 Two systems of criminal procedure—the inquisitorial or secret system, and the accusatorial or public system.

Hence **Inquisito·rially** *adv.*, in an inquisitorial manner, as or like an inquisitor; **Inquisito·rialness**, inquisitorial character.

1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xiv. 306 The Attorney-General had inquisitorially tampered with Leighton to obtain the names. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL. 62 The repeal of imposts, the vexatiousness and inquisitorialness of which is strongly felt. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* 195 He rejudges, too, the more inquisitorially, the more uncompromisingly.

† **Inquisito·rious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med.L. *inquīsītōri-us* INQUISITORY + -OUS.] = prec. 2.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd., This impertinent yoke of prelaty, under whose inquisitorious and tyrannical duncery no free and splendid wit can flourish.

Inqui·sitorship. [-SHIP.] The office of Inquisitor: see INQUISITOR 3.

1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 404/1 Pressing him to resign into the hands of the Pope the Inquisitorship of Spain. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 410/2 In Spain..during the eighteen years of Torquemada's inquisitorship alone, about 8800 persons were burnt.

Inqui·sitory, *a. ? Obs.* [ad. med.L. *inquīsītōri-us*, f. *inquīsītor*: see above.] = INQUISITORIAL (usually in sense 1).

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* in *Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 836 This enterprise of the Fathers Inquisitory was much furthered by the Emperor Frederick the Second..in the year 1244. 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 274 In private he rails at the queries, and says he will never give way to the inquisitory method. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persec.* 45 Alexander's inquisitory temper. *Ibid.* 166 He severely rebuked the assessors of the Inquisitory tribunal. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 125 To escape the violent or mutilating hands of their inquisitory acts, and Expurgatory Indices.

† **Inqui·sitous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *inquīsīt-* (see INQUISITIVE) + -OUS.] = INQUISITIVE.

1658 FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 85 You must have more ..not only for your self, but for those that are more inquisitous. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 148 Your brotherly charity towards your most united brethren here disposes you to be inquisitous. 1757 MRS. ELIZ. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 207 The mind of man, naturally active and inquisitous after truth.

Inquisitress (inkwi·zitrės). [f. INQUISITOR + -ESS.] A female inquisitor.

1727 *Philip Quarll* 141 This did not a little exasperate the already sufficiently provok'd Inquisitress. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvi, Little Jesuit inquisitress as she was, she could see things in a true light. 1897 *Strand Mag.* Christm. No. 634/1 This preliminary settled..my fair inquisitress asks me how to begin.

Inquisitrix. [fem., in L. form, of INQUISITOR: see above and -TRIX.] = prec.

1879 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 296 When the inquisitrix is furnished with such a pair of eyes as nature had endowed the Countess Almura withal.

† **Inquisitu·rient,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. type **inquisiturient-em*, pr. pple. of **inquīsīturīre*, desiderative of *inquīrĕre*, *inquīsīt-* to INQUIRE: cf. PARTURIENT, ESURIENT.] Desirous of making inquisition; eager to play the inquisitor.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 This was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up, and so ilfavourdly imitated by our inquisiturient Bishops.

† **Inqui·t,** *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 inquyt(t. [f. IN-1 + QUIT *v.*] *trans.* 'To redeem from being pledged' (Jam.).

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 17 (Jam.) And requyr him to inborrow and inquytt ane ring of gold quhilk he laid in wed. *Ibid.*, The redemptioun and inquyting of the land.

† **Inquoi·f,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. [IN- 2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inscuffiare*, to inquoife, to inhood.

† **Inrace, inras.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + *ras*, RACE, after L. *incursus.*] A rushing upon, inroad, assault.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xc. 6 [xci. 5] Fra arwe þat es in daie fleghand..and of inras. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 6 Of arw fleghand in day .. of inras & mydday deuyll. *comm.*, The inras..that is, apert risynge of ill men agayns the.

Inraced, *Her.*: see IRRASED.

Inra·cinate, *v. rare*—0. [ad. F. *enraciner* (f. *en-*, EN-1 + *racine* root) + -ATE 3, after DERACINATE.] *trans.* To enroot, to implant.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Inradiate, Inrage, obs. ff. IRRADIATE, ENRAGE.

Inra·g, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-1 + RAG *sb.*] *trans.* To embody in the form of rags.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 611/2 The popular frenzy of 1851 that for a time incarnated, or rather inragged, him [Guy Fawkes] as a Pope or Cardinal.

† **Inrai·l,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + RAIL *v.* Cf. ENRAIL.] *trans.* To rail in, inclose with a railing.

1594, 1607 [see ENRAIL]. 1724 MACKY *Journ. thro' Eng.* I. xiii. 285 Stairs..inrailed with Iron.

Hence † **I·nrai·led** *ppl. a.*, railed in.

1682 *Lithgow's Trav.* I. 31 The inrayled [1632 inravled] image. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 74 Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread, An inrail'd column rears its lofty head.

Inrapture, -ravel, obs. ff. ENRAPTURE, -RAVEL.

Inravish, -rayl, obs. ff. ENRAVISH, -RAIL.

In re: see IN *Latin prep.* 21 and RE.

† **Inre·d,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- *pref.*4 + RED *a.*] Very red.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 402 Jesu Crist .. was in-read kundeliche also, ase me weneð. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 61 The fyrde mayster..was nowthir whyit no blake, And [*?read* an] inred man he was.

† **Inre·de,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + *rede*, READ *v.*]

1. *trans.* To interpret, explain the meaning of.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 7 That we ne mowe hyt nauȝt i-se, Ne forthe ine bodie inrede.

2. *intr.* To read. Hence **Inre·ding** *vbl. sb.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. vii. 37 Tho lay persoones, whiche weenen bi her inreding in the Bible forto come into more kunning than thei or alle the men in erthe—clerkis and othere—mowe come to.

† **Inrefle·cting,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN- 2.] That practises inward reflection or study of self.

1614 SYLVESTER *Little Bartas* 645 Man onely hath an inreflecting Knowledge Of his owne selfe (from Nature's onely Colledge).

† **Inrefo·rmed,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Unreformed.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 164 Being suffred tescape inreformed.

† **Inrefra·cted,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [IN- 3.] Unrefracted; without undergoing refraction.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 73 The light of any planet ..doth descend whole directly and inrefracted unto, or upon our atmosphere.

Inregister, obs. form of ENREGISTER *v.*

Inremissible, -repalable, -resistable, -resolute, etc., obs. ff. IRREMISSIBLE, etc.

In rerum natura: see IN *Latin prep.* 21.

† **Inre·st,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IN-1 + REST *v.*; cf. phr. *in rest.*] *trans.* To place (a lance) in rest.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* III. I. 171 He inrested his Javelin low on the Thigh, and ran with all the Force Rozinante might.

Inrest, var. of INNEREST *a. Obs.*, innermost.

Inrich(e, etc., obs. forms of ENRICH, etc.

Inrigged (i·nrigd), *a.* [f. IN *adv.* + RIGGED.] Not having the rowlocks outside the boat as in an outrigger.

1884 *West. Morn. News* 28 July 1/4 Four-oared Inrigged Gigs.

Inright, variant of ENRIGHT *v.*, *Obs.*

† **Inri·ghteous,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-1 + RIGHTEOUS *a.*] *trans.* To make righteous. Hence † **Inri·ghteousing** *vbl. sb.*, making righteous.

1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 524 Let my heart be made undefiled through thy inrighteousing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xxx. 483 The death of Jesus..turning ..to our life, his righteousnes to our inrighteousing.

I·nring, *sb. Sc. Curling.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 d + RING *sb.*] A shot in which the player's stone is made to hit the inside of another stone so as to glance from it and hit the winner, taking it out and lying shot itself: now more usually termed *inwick.*

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Seasons* 169 (Jam.) Syne hurling ..Wi' inrings nice and fair He struck the winner frae the cock. *Ibid.* 171 (Jam.) Here stands the winner..Immoveable save by a nice inring. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s.v. *Inwick*, To inwick a stone .. is different from a common open inring, the two are often confounded with other, but they are quite different.

Hence **Inringing** *vbl. sb.*, playing an inring.

1831 in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 *Wicking*—or *In-ringing*, the prettiest and most scientific point in the game by far .. taking an inner angle off a side-shot, in such a manner as to change and direct the course of your stone upon the one to be projected—or else to effect the same, when the case permitted, by drawing off the said shot.

Inring, Inripen, obs. ff. ENRING, ENRIPEN.

† **Inri·se,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + RISE *v.*, after L. *insurgĕre.*] *intr.* To rise; esp. in opposition.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxv[i]. 14 Laverd, wicked in-rase in me. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxvi[i]. 12 Ther han in risen aȝen me wicke witnessis. — *Lam.* iii. 62 The lippis of men inrisende to me [1388 risynge aȝens me]. 14.. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17 lf. 192 (Halliw.) Sothely fra thythene intyses a gret lufe and what thynge that it trewely towches, it ravesche it utterly to it.

So † **Inriser,** one who rises (against).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xliii. 6 [xliv. 5] In thi name we shul dispise inriseris in vs [L. *insurgentes*; 1388 hem that risen aȝen vs].

Inroad (i·nrōad), *sb.* Also 6–8 **inrode.** [f. IN *adv.* 11 d + ROAD *sb.*, in sense 'riding'.]

1. A hostile incursion into a country; a raid or foray.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* Pref. a j b, Hys grace..coo inuaded the Scottish borders, wasted and burnt Tyuydale and their Marches, that euen yet they forthinke that inrode. 1565–72 COOPER *Thesaurus, Incurso*, to inuade, to make inrodes or inuasions on enemies. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 745 Demetrius .. invaded Laconia with all his Army, and made an inrode to the City of Sparta. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 77 Several Companies of the King's Souldiers making Inroads, the Country People .. took, and without mercy killed them. 1727 POPE *Art Sinking* 72 We never made the least attempt or inrode into their territories. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. xiv.* (1869) I. 311 The provinces were protected by his presence from the inroads of the barbarians. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 36 Aggressive war, as distinguished from mere plundering inroads.

2. *transf.* or *fig.* A powerful or sudden incursion; a forcible encroachment.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 92 It is a .. violent inrode upon the fifth commandement. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 215 The Ladies .. would make another inroad into his Garden. 1740 BUTLER *Serm. bef. Ld. Mayor* Wks. 1874 II. 233 Thus luxury made its inroad, and all the numerous

trained evils its attendants. 1798 Ferriar *Illustr. Sterne* iii. 62 It contains a just account of the first inroads of melancholy. 1830 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* I. 284 We may probably infer some great inroad of the sea at a remote period. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 228 They protested against .. Papal inroads on the liberties of the Church.

†3. An opening or passage in. *Obs. rare.*

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* ix. 104 [It] made a shameful inrode or through-passage. 1697 E. Lhwyd in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 467 Their Coal-works were not Pits sunk like Draw-wells; but great Inroads made into the side of the Hill.

Inroad, *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 enroad, inrode. [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *trans.* To invade: to make an inroad into.

1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 132 A common field where store of cattell grazeth And whence by thousand heads they come our tylth to enroad. 1639 Fuller *Holy War* i. ix. 14 The Saracens .. conquered Spain, inroded Aquitain. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* iii. vii. § 14 Robert Bruce .. regained Berwick, inroaded England. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 668 He .. inroded the Romans as they were fortifying their Camp.

2. *intr.* To make inroads.

1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 369 A growing liberalization .. is inroading upon the old doctrine of future everlasting punishment.

Hence **Inroading** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Inroader**, one who makes an inroad; an invader.

1611 Cotgr., *Voleur*,.. a robber, or highway theefe; and an inroder. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 674 He was withheld from the inroding of Jerusalem. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, York* iii. 230 He had been a great inroder of England. 1855 *N. Y. Tribune* 23 Oct., Its inroading effects upon the mind.

†**Inro·gue**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. In-2 + Rogue *sb.*] *trans.* To make into a rogue.

1611 Florio, *Infurfantato*, become a rascall, inrogued.

Inrol(l, obs. forms of Enroll.

Inrolled (i·nrōuld), *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 b.] Rolled or turned inwards; involute.

1881 Farlow *Marine Algæ* 157 Fertile specimens [of *Hypnea musciformis*] from the West Indies are more robust and do not so frequently have inrolled apices.

I·nro:lling, *vbl. sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] A rolling in (e.g. of a great wave).

1546 Coverdale *Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 443 To be delivered from these inrollings of perturbations. 1883 *Chicago Advance* 25 Oct., The unexpected inrolling upon him of yet another and heavier wave.

I·nro:lling, *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 a.] That rolls in (as a great wave).

1893 *Treas. Relig. Th.* (N. Y.) XI. 621 What is America to be when this inrolling flood has flowed on and up to the prophesied two hundred millions? 1899 Baring-Gould *Bk. of the West* II. 300 The king escaped with difficulty before the inrolling stormy sea.

Inrolment, obs. form of Enrolment.

†**Inro·manize**, *v. Obs. rare.* [In-2.] *trans.* To include in the Roman church; to Romanize.

1620 Bp. Hall *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. § 12 This pope was willing to inromanize the English.

†**I·n-roo:m.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In *adv.* 12.] An inner room or chamber.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* v. 302 These two (in an in-room of the cave, Left to themselves).

†**Inroo·t**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [In-2. Cf. Enroot.]

1611 Florio, *Irradicare*, to inroote, to take roote.

Inrooted, *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 b; cf. Enroot *v.*] Deeply rooted, fixed, or established.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vii. 130 There would be left another not less vehement or less inrooted in us. 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 255 It has not the courage of the antient parliaments, because it is less inrooted. 1893 J. Pulsford *Loyalty to Christ* II. 231 Christ is incipiently becoming the inrooted Righteousness of every man who sees and deplores his inherent sinfulness.

†**Inrotula·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *inrotulātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inrotulāre* to enrol.] Enrolling or registering; = Enrolment 2.

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 221 Where no goodes are bequeathed in the testament, but onely landes, tenements, and hereditaments..and that in such places where neither insinuation, nor inrotulation is necessarie.

Inrough, -rowle, obs. ff. Enrough, -roll.

I·nru:bbing, *vbl. sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] The action of rubbing in.

1898 P. Manson *Trop. Dis.* xxxvii. 584 Limited patches might be treated..by the inrubbing of cassia alata leaves.

I·nru:n, *sb.* [In *adv.* 11 d.] The act of running in; an inrush.

1875 Alex. Smith *New Hist. Aberdeensh.* I. 602 A breakwater would have prevented the violent inrun of the sea. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 9 Sept. 6/1 One of the most beautiful in-runs that can be found in a day's sail from England.

†**Inru·n**, *v.*1 *Sc. Obs.* In 5–6 -rin, 7 -ryn. [f. In-1 + Run *v.* (*intr.*), after L. *incurrĕre.*] *trans.* To incur (penalty).

1471 *Act. Audit.* (1839) 12 Vnder all pain & charges he may inrin again þe kingis maieste. 1567 in R. Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 431 Under all Paine, Charge and Offence that ye and ilk ane of yow may commit and inrin againis his Majestie. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj., Crimes* v. xix, Na man sould molest or troubill kirk-men .. vnder all paine he may inryn against God, and the king.

†**Inru·n**, *v.*2 *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. In-1 + Run *v.* (*trans.*).] *trans.* To pierce, stab.

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* i. xxxv, He inran him at the breast with a hit, which..cut his stomack.

I·nru·nning, *vbl. sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] The action of running in. †a. Incursion, attack (rendering L. *incursus*). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* xc[i]. 6 Fro the arwe fleende in dai..fro the inrennyng, and the myddai deuel.

b. Inflowing; the place of inflowing. *rare.*

1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1379 He went, And at the inrunning of a little brook Sat by the river.

I·n-ru:nning, *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 a.] Running in; running into the land.

1861 Geikie *E. Forbes* viii. 204 A lonely expanse of grey barren rock and long in-running bays.

Inruption (i·nrʊ·pʃən). [Analytical refashioning of Irruption, emphasizing the prefix *in-*.] A breaking or bursting in.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) II. 63 He must..have the value of his labour reduced to nothing by the inruption of eager competitors. 1881 Ray Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 557/2 The true mouth [in an aurelia] then forms by inruption at the opposite pole. 1894 W. Walker *Hist. Congreg. U. S.* 28 The inruption of the officers of the law into their little meeting.

Inrush (i·nrʊʃ), *sb.* [In *adv.* 11 d.] A rushing or pouring in; inflow, influx. *lit.* and *fig.*

1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 396 Compelled to hurry forward, like one who crossing the sands at too late an hour finds himself threatened by the inrush of the tide. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* vii. The ceaseless in-rush of new images. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xx. (1878) 386 Channels opened for the in-rush of truth into your own mind. 1883 Mrs. Ritchie *Bk. of Sibyls* iii. 174 The animated inrush of tourists.

†**I·nru·sh**, *v. Obs.* [In-1.] *intr.* To rush in.

1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* i. 443 The Ocean, ready to inrush upon them. *Ibid.* 654 The sea with great violence and assault of waters inrushed upon a little region called Keimes. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* ii. 17 (MS.) And for the grove by Abel dedicate..The Fiend stalks fast, in-rushes and abides.

I·nru:shing, *vbl. sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] A rushing in; inrush.

c 1630 Risdon *Surv. Devon* § 225 (1810) 241 The inrushing of the sea's violent breach. 1895 *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* V. 3 Like the inrushing of a whirlwind.

I·nru:shing, *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 a.] Rushing in; entering with force or speed.

1842 Trench *Poems East. Sources* (1851) 108 Hark! a noise is heard without, Then a rude inrushing rout. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 625 The powerful inrushing currents from .. the storm's centre. 1884 *Ibid.* Apr. 597 Contests arise between the in-rushing masses and the vapours within the spot region.

Inrych, obs. form of Enrich.

†**Insa·bbatist.** *Obs. rare.* [f. F. *insabbaté* or med.L. *insabbatus*, *-sab(b)atatus*: see -ist.] A member of the sect of the Waldenses.

The explanation in quot. 1634 is that given by some mediæval writers; but the name is now referred to the peculiar shoe (*sabate* = F. *sabot*, *savate*) worn by the sect; see Du Cange s.v. *Sabatati*, Littré s. v. *Insabbaté.*

1634 E. Knott *Charity Maint.* i. v. § 50 They [the Waldenses] denied .. the Sabbath, for which cause they were called In-sabbatists. 1804 Ranken *Hist. France* III. ii. i, They were supposed falsely to neglect the Sabbath, and called Insabbathists.

So †**Insa·bbatized** *ppl. a.*, made or become an Insabbatist.

1832 S. R. Maitland *Facts & Documents* 205, I am not, and have not been, an Insabbatized Waldensian.

Insacca·tion. *Physiol. rare*$^{-0}$. [noun of action from med.L. *insaccāre* to put into a sack or bag, f. *in-* (In-2) + *saccus* bag, Sack.]

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Insaccatio*, .. the covering or surrounding of the organs with membranes, as the womb, urinary bladder, etc.: insaccation. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Insaciable, etc., obs. ff. Insatiable, etc.

†**Insa·cred**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In-3.] Devoid of feelings of reverence, unholy.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 98 Such is th' insacred famine of a Crown, That it to satisfie..all must go down, Seeing bonds of Blood or Friendship nought avail.

†**Insacri·ficable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **insacrificābilis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *sacrificāre* to Sacrifice; see -able.] Not capable of being sacrificed.

a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 631 Hee calleth Christ .. insacrificable, or which can not bee sacrificed.

†**Insa·fe**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. In-2 + Safe *a.*] *trans.* To render safe; to secure, insure.

1628 Feltham *Resolves* ii. [i.] ii. 5 In high and mountain'd Fortunes Resolution is necessary to insafe vs from the thefts, and wyles of prosperity.

†**Insa·fety.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In-3.] Unsafeness; risk.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 Apprehending the insafety and danger of an inter-mariage with the Bloud-Royall.

Insaga·city. *rare.* [In-3.] Want of sagacity.

1808 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* VI. 337 This pamphlet .: can have no claim to notice..but for..the insagacity of its predictions.

Insalivate (insæ·liveᶦt), *v.* [In-2; see Salivate.]

1. *trans.* To mix or impregnate (food) with saliva.

1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* ii. iv. § 22 (1864) 298 We may have a profuse salivation, containing very little of the material that avails for insalivating the food. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 401 Food..should be thoroughly masticated and insalivated before it is swallowed.

2. To moisten with saliva.

1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 807 After experimenting by insalivating fresh subjects .. in no single instance was the disease transmitted.

Insalivation (insælivēᶦ·ʃən). [In-2; see Salivation, and cf. F. *insalivation* (Littré).] The action of mixing or impregnating food with saliva in the act of mastication.

1833 Dunglison cited by Worcester. 1846–51 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 265 This fluid is termed Saliva, and the act by which it is incorporated with the food is termed insalivation. 1866 Huxley *Physiol.* vi. (1872) 144 These processes of mastication, insalivation, and deglutition.

Insalubrious (insălᶦū·briəs), *a.* [f. L. *insalūbri-s* (f. *in-*, In-3 + *salūbris* Salubrious) + -ous. Cf. F. *insalubre* (1528 in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *insalubre* (Florio).] Not salubrious; detrimental to health. (Now chiefly of climate or surroundings.)

1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 14 It tasts brackish and insalubrious. *Ibid.* 179 The scituation..is low, in a marrish and insalubrious plaine. 1758 W. Battie *Madness* xii. 88 Original Madness .. is not necessarily accompanied with any symptoms or succeeded by any effects, that are strictly speaking insalubrious. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xiii. (1833) 326 Breathing this insalubrious atmosphere. 1854 H. Miller *Sch. & Schm.* xv. (1860) 161/1 He..probably fell a victim, in an insalubrious climate, to old habits, and new rum. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 49 In hot countries, where insalubrious vapours infest the night.

Insalubrity (insălᶦū·briti). [a. F. *insalubrité* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), It. *insalubrità* (Florio), n. of quality f. *insalubre*; see prec. and -ity. Cf. L. *salūbritās* Salubrity.]

1. Unhealthy character (of locality, climate, etc.); † formerly, unwholesomeness (of food).

1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* ii. ii. 113 There may be ways .. to investigate the wholesomness or insalubrity of aliments. 1685 — *Salub. Air* Pref. 2 The Salubrity and Insalubrity of the Air. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 476 The insalubrity of their common diet. 1769 R. Price *Obs. Revers. Payments* (1792) II. 378 Proofs of the Insalubrity of marshy Situations. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 56 A climate of the most overpowering heat and fearful insalubrity. 1861 Stanley *East. Ch.* iii. (1869) 89 The rich alluvial plain had a character for insalubrity.

†2. Unhealthiness; sickness. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 79 Your petitioner's former insalubrity and weaknesse of body.

Insalutary (insæ·liutări), *a.* [ad. late L. *insalūtāris*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *salūtāris* Salutary. Cf. F. *insalutaire* (16th c. in Littré).] Not salutary.

†1. Injurious to health; insalubrious. *Obs.*

1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 36 The too common use of it [sugar] .. is insalutary. 1773 Pringle *Disc. Air* 5 Nor did the ancient physicians fail to distinguish..between an insalutary and a wholesome air.

2. Not having a healthy mental or social influence or effect.

1836 Lytton *Athens* (1837) II. 253 Those not insalutary consequences of a free state..their impatience at pecuniary demands [etc.].

Insalvability (insælvăbi·lĭti). *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. type **insalvābilitās*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *salvāre* to save.] Incapability of being saved.

1805 Bp. Watson in *Life* (1818) II. 239 My great objection to the Church of Rome is its uncharitable principle of the insalvability of persons out of its pale.

†**Insa·lvable, -eable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In-3.] Incapable of being salved.

1608 Middleton *Family of Love* iv. iv. F iv b, To loose Mistrisse Purge for lacke of dexterity, is a disgrace insalueable.

Insamble, obs. variant of Ensemble *adv.*

†**Insame, in same**, *adv. phr. Obs.* Also 4 in samen, samyn. [f. In *prep.* + Same(n *adv.* (cf. OE. *ætsomne*, *tosomne*); perh. originating in an erroneous notion of the *i-* of I-same(n, which is found earlier.] Together, in company. (In late use often a mere expletive.)

13.. *Coer de L.* 4386 Among the toun folk was no game; To counsayl they gaderyd hem insame. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11931 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn in samyn [*Cott. MS.* samen] went hem by the rever to gamyn. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 47 The emperour with barouns yn-same Rood to Parys. *c* 1440 *Ipomydon* 1555 His modir and he dwellyd insame With moche myrthe, joye and game. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* li. 297 And thus beleften they bothe In-same Pharans and Piers with-Owten blame. *a* 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 245, I can many a quaint game, Lo, my top I drive in same. *Ibid.* 247, I am as fresh as flowers in May, I am seemly-shapen in same.

†**Insamei·kle**, *adv. phr. Sc.* and *north dial. Obs.* Also inso-. = Insomuch.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 196/2 In so mekylle, *adeo*, *eatenus*. 1562 Winȝet *Wks.* (1888) I. 42 Insamekle that the sewin diacones .. wes presentit afore the Apostlis. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 137 Insameikl that S. Peter .. said, ȝe haue slane the authoure of lyf.

Insampil, obs. form of Ensample.

†**Insa·nable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insānābilis*, f. *in-* (In-3) + *sānābilis*, f. *sānāre* to heal. Cf. obs. F. *insanable* (16th c. in Godef.).] That cannot be cured, healed, or remedied; incurable.

1547 Bale *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 166 Their own botches are insanable..for the multitude of their mischiefs. 1657 W. Morice *Coena quasi Κοινὴ* Def. xix. 339 They think them ..so insanable, that they deserve not to be admonished.

Hence †**Insanabi·lity**, the quality of being insanable; incurableness. †**Insa·nableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727). †**Insa·nably** *adv.*, incurably.

1659 Fuller *App. Inj. Innoc.* iii. 18 Not from any in-

sanability in the sore, but from want of seasonable surgery. *a* 1846 Worcester cites *Med. Jrnl.* for *Insanability.*

†**Insana·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *insānus* Insane, after L. *sānātio*, f. *sānāre* to heal.] A making or becoming insane; insane condition.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 347/2 Administre therof to them..and then they shalbe protected agaynste insanation, or maddenes.

Insane (insē·n), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *insān-us* unsound (in mind), f. *in-* (In-³) + *sānus* healthy, sound in body or in mind, Sane.]

1. Of persons: Not of sound mind, mad, mentally deranged. Also of the mind: Unsound.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* III. 259 Than said Venus with mind almaist Insane. 1721 Bailey, *Insane*, out of Order, mad. 1730-6 — (folio), *Insane*, out of order as to health; also mad. 1755 Johnson, *Insane*, 1. Mad. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 518 They are shut up; and they seldom fail of consequence to become more insane than they were before. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 72 A man might be sane at the time when two of the witnesses attest, and insane when the third attests. 1842 Dickens *Amer. Notes* (1850) 31/1 The State Hospital for the insane.

b. *absol.* An insane person. Hence (*attrib.* use of the *pl.*), Appropriated to, set apart for, the insane, as *insane asylum, ward*, etc.

1785 Susannah Haswell *Victoria* II. 67 Every time the sweet insane mentioned the name. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 157 His future fortune and title seem destined for a bold insane. 1828 Webster, *Insane*.. 2. Used by or appropriated to insane persons; as, an insane hospital. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 127 *note*, We have *sick rooms* and *dying beds*. We qualify an *asylum* as *insane*.

2. Of actions (also colloq. of things): Mad, idiotic, utterly senseless, irrational.

1842 Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* II. 344 Mr. Alstroemer in 1723 imported a small flock of merinos. It was a hazardous—it appeared to be a presumptuous, and an almost insane attempt. 1859 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Keble* xxi. 534 The insane and excessive passion for athletics.

†3. Causing insanity. *Obs.* [So L. *insānus.*]

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 84 Haue we eaten on the insane Root, That takes the Reason Prisoner?

Hence **Insa·nely** *adv.*, in an insane manner, madly. **Insa·neness**, madness.

1730-6 Bailey (folio), *Insaneness*, unhealthfulness; also madness. 1828 Webster cites Montgomery for *Insanely.* 1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 72 Plots and conspiracies ..might easily have been formed under our very eyes, while the clue to them was thus insanely withheld. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. xii. 251 Nataly could not utter all that her insaneness of feeling made her think.

†**Insa·nguined**, obs. var. Ensanguined.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xciv. (1628) 273 The greatest Prince .. comes insanguin'd into the World. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

†**Insa·niate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *insānia* insanity + -ate³.] *trans.* To make unsound or insane.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] v. (1628) 6 Like a mad Dogg's biting, that not onely wounds the body, but insaniates the soule. *Ibid.* lxiv. 182 Doth not the distemper of the body insaniate the soule?

Hence †**Insa·niated** *ppl. a.*

1652 S. S. *Weepers* A ij b, A Degenerate, besotted, insaniated, ignorant People. 1665 J. Gadbury *London's Deliv. Pred.* v. 28 An Argument of super-insaniated folly.

†**Insa·nie.** *Obs. rare.* [a. obs. F. *insanie*, ad. L. *insānia*, f. *insānus* Insane.] Madness.

1572 W. Holme *Fall Rebell.* (R.), Jack Cade made a brag, With a multitude of people; but..After a little insanie they fled tag and rag. Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 28 It insinuateth me of insanie: *ne inteligis domine*, to make franticke, lunaticke. [This is Warburton's conjecture adopted by Theobald: all the orig. edd. have 'infamie'.]

Insanify (insæ·nifəi), *v. rare.* [f. L. *insān-us* Insane + -fy; cf. Sanify.] *trans.* To make insane. Also *absol.* or *intr.* To cause insanity.

1809 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 140/2 There may be..some very respectable men at the head of these maniacs [Methodists], who would insanify them with some degree of prudence, and keep them only half mad, if they could. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 June 8/1 There is not much virtue in a cup which does not inebriate, if it does insanify.

†**Insa·nious**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insānia* (see Insanie) + -ous.] Of or pertaining to madness.

1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 94 Leaving our Champion in the most insanious extasie.

Insanitary (insæ·nitări), *a.* [In-³.] Not sanitary or healthful; injurious to health.

1874 *Standard* 28 Aug., The very insanitary conditions under which these labourers perform their work. 1882 *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 471 'A pestilent and insanitary area' in the full meaning of the term. 1884 *Athenæum* 5 Apr. 446/2 Models of sanitary and insanitary dwelling-houses. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xxxvi, Specimens of insanitary decorations such as arsenical wall-papers, hangings, etc.

Hence **Insa·nitariness**, insanitary condition.

1881 *Standard* 22 Jan. 5/2 It blows over no insanitariness, and wafts with it no germs of fever.

Insanitation (insænitē·ʃən). [In-³.] Want of sanitation; insanitary condition; absence of sanitary measures or requirements.

1884 *American* IX. 25 Insanitation, he said, did not cause the disease [cholera]. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 2/3 The insufficiency of cottages, the overcrowding and insanitation of the existing supply.

Insanity (insæ·nĭti). [ad. L. *insānitātem* unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease, n. of quality f. *insānus* Insane: see -ity. Cf. mod.F. *insanité* (1863 in Littré).]

1. The condition of being insane; unsoundness of mind as a consequence of brain-disease; madness, lunacy. Orig., called *insanity of mind.*

'A condition of the mind in which a false action of conception or judgment, a defective power of the will, or an uncontrollable violence of the emotions and instincts, have separately or conjointly been produced by disease' (Dr. J. C. Bucknill, *Crim. Lunacy* (1854) 28).

1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 36 b, Madfolkes and Lunaticke persons, during the time of their furor or insanitie of minde, cannot make a testament. *a* 1677 Hale *Hist. Placit. Cor.* (R.), There is a partial insanity of mind and a total insanity. This partial insanity seems not to excuse them in the committing of any offence for its matter capital. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 Did they attempt to produce any evidence of his insanity? 1782 T. Arnold (*title*) Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity. 1827 Scott *Highl. Widow* v, The murder of an officer may be .. coloured over with [the plea] of temporary insanity. 1859 *Engineer* VII. 282/2 Two cases of suicide..In each case the coroner's jury brought in a verdict of temporary insanity. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 4/1 The definition of insanity .. as an inability to reason upon the evidence of the senses. 1897 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LII. 320/2 D. Skae's .. definition of insanity as 'a disease of the brain affecting the mind' is not disputable.

transf. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 523 The frenzy of the brain may be redress'd By med'cine well applied, but without grace The heart's insanity admits no cure.

2. Extreme folly or want of sound sense; an instance of this.

1844 Emerson *Lect., Yng. Amer.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 306 After all the deduction is made for our frivolities and insanities. 1844 Stanley *Arnold* (1858) II. ix. 162 To lose which .. would be rather our insanity than our misfortune. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. iii. § 46 (1875) 159 Did we .. use the term *effect* .. we should be in little danger of falling into the insanities of idealism.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 28 May 7/2 One cannot conclude that their insanity rate is remarkably high. 1894 *Daily News* 26 July 9/2 Dr. B——, insanity expert, who had examined the prisoner at the request of the Treasury, said prisoner was now perfectly sane. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 6/3 Eminent nerve and insanity specialists gave evidence.

†**Insa·nous**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. In-³ + L. *sān-us* sound, healthy + -ous.] Unhealthy, dangerous to health.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 16 River-Waters are less liable to be loaded with metallic, petrifying, saline, and other insanous Particles of the Earth, than the Well or Spring-sorts are.

Insa·piency. *rare.* [In-³.] Want of sapience or wisdom; insipiency.

1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* v. 177 Polonius hurried to show his insapiency by attributing the craze to love for his daughter.

Insa·pient, *a. rare*⁻¹. [In-³.] Unwise; insipient.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* ccxi. ii, In his fyrste yere the lorde Cobham heretike, Confedered with Lollers insapient, Agayne the Churche arose.

†**Insa·pory**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [irreg. f. In-³ + L. *sapor* taste + -y.] Unsavoury.

1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 311 Coho or Coffee .. however ingrate or insapory it seems at first, it becomes grate and delicious enough by custom.

†**Insa·tan**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [In-².] *trans.* To possess with or by Satan.

1611 Florio, *Insatanire*, to insathan or indiuell.

†**Insa·tanize**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ize.] = prec.

1857 *Truths Cath. Relig.* (ed. 4) 178 His [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanized'.

†**Insa·tchel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-² + Satchel, after F. *ensacher.*] (See quots.)

1611 Cotgr., *Ensaché*, insachelled, impoaked, put vp into a bag, sachell, or poake. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlii. 344 Papers..impoaked, insacheled, and put up in Bags.

Insatiability (insē·ʃiābi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity, perh. after F. *insatiabilité* (16th c.), or late L. *insatiābilitās* (Ammianus).] The quality of being insatiable; insatiableness.

1654 Cokaine *Dianea* IV. 275 To please the insatiability of those who deprived me of mine owne. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 38 ¶ 8 An eagerness for increase of possessions deluges the soul, and we sink into the gulphs of insatiability. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 311 With the usual short-sightedness of commercial insatiability, they .. joined in the clamour against the East India Company's exclusive privileges. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 495 The ..recklessness, and insatiability of the democrat spirit.

Insatiable (insē·ʃiāb'l), *a.* Forms: 5–6 **insacyable**, 5–7 -saciable (5 -sessiabyll, 6 -saciabyll), 6– **insatiable**. [a. OF. *insaciable* (13th c.; mod.F. *insatiable*), or ad. L. *insatiābilis*, f. *in-* (In-³) + *satiāre* to Satiate: see -able.] Not satiable; that cannot be satiated, satisfied, or appeased; that always craves for more; inordinately greedy. Const. *of*, rarely *with.*

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1172 Fy on the, gredynesse insaciable. 1430 Lydg. *S. Margarete* 261 O gredy hounde, lyoun insaciable. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 501 II. 180 The dayli contynewyng maleyse of youre insessiabyll enemyes. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, They dranke the colde water to quenche their importune heate and insaciable thirst. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 383 None but insatiable Beasts or Birds are so affected. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. iii, They are so insatiable of antiquity. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. viii, My insatiable desire of seeing foreign countries. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* XX. 3 Achilles, glorious Chief Insatiable with war. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. I. 532 Insensible to shame, insatiable of notoriety.

b. *fig.* Of things.

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 295/2 Gredie golophers he calleth them & insaciable whyrlepoles. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 126 The crie and noyes of this perillous and insaciable warre, was blasted through Europe. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 192 Overswayed by the insatiable gulph of perdition the Devill. 1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 446 The insatiable goal whence there is no returning.

Insatiableness (insē·ʃiāb'lnés). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being insatiable.

1618–29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 344 It was a mark of Ingratitude and Insatiableness in the Duke, thus to strain the Kings Bounty beyond his intention. 1647 Clarendon *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 95 Ambition always carries an insatiableness with it, which is a torment to the mind. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 358 An inveteracy, and insatiableness of vengeance. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* ii. 74 Insatiableness of conquest.

Insatiably (insē·ʃiābli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly².] In an insatiable manner or degree.

1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 181 They that bee hungry, devoure meate greedily and insatiably. *a* 1711 Ken *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 301 Forgive me, if I am insatiably covetous, it is only of thy fruition. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* iii. 47 Insatiably draining away the wealth of the land.

†**Insa·tiacy.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 insaciacie. [f. Insatiate: see -acy 3.] The quality of being insatiate.

1629 Gaule *Holy Madn.* 340 Surfeit yet a while in your hellish Insaciacie.

Insatiate (insē·ʃiĕt), *a.* Also 6 insaciate, -cyate, 7 -tiat. [ad. L. *insatiātus* (Statius), f. *in-* (In-³) + *satiātus*, pa. pple. of *satiāre* to Satiate.] That is not satiated or satisfied; never satisfied, insatiable. Const. *of*, †*for.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 30 Wyth brennynge love of insaciate fyre Newe thynges to fynde they set theyr desyre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vj, The insaciate couetous men are neuer contente. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* v. 1708 The wantonnesse Of their insatiat appetite .. breeds Offensive humors. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 8 Satan..insatiate to pursue Vain Warr with Heav'n. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 406 Being insatiate for knowledge, he travell'd all over Greece. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. (1869) II. 196 Avarice is an insatiate and universal passion. 1848 Buckley *Homer's Iliad* 246 The Trojans are insatiate of battle. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 29 Those who, through their own insatiate desires, are never satisfied.

fig. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* III. iii, Even like insatiate hell, still craving, More.

Hence **Insa·tiateness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Insa·tiated, *a. rare.* [In-³.] Not satiated.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Insatiated*, not satisfied or filled. 1759 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 51/2 Still insatiated with glory, he determined immediately to set sail again. 1842 Mrs. Browning *Grk. Chr. Poets* 36 This boon I give instead Unto friend insatiated.

Insa·tiately, *adv.* [f. Insatiate + -ly².] In an insatiate or unsatisfied manner.

1509 Hawes *Conv. Swearers* 39 With many aungelles whiche for theyr solace Insacyately do beholde my face. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 14 Those swinish churls, that insatiately swill up the draff of the world. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 321 The better to excuse himself who was so insatiately libidinous.

†**Insati·ety.** *Obs.* Also 7 insaciety. [a. obs. F. *insacieté, -satieté* (Godef.), ad. L. *insatietās*: see In-³ and Satiety.] The condition of being insatiate; unsatisfied desire or demand.

1578 Florio *1st Fruites* 66 The temperance and vertue of the one is commendable, the insaciety and wickednes of the other is to be condemned. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. v. (1642) 63 Who knowing his great avarice, caused molten gold to be pour'd downe his throate, deriding his insaciety. *a* 1668 Sir W. Waller *Div. Medit.* (1839) 136 What an insatiety is there in all these delights.

†**Insatisfa·ction.** *Obs.* [In-³.] Absence of satisfaction; unsatisfied condition; dissatisfaction.

1568 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* (1619) 609/1 He must beware also that hee shew no countenance to the King of insatisfaction. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 800 It is a Profound Contemplation in Nature, to consider of the Emptinesse .. or Insatisfaction of severall Bodies; And of their Appetite to take in Others. 1656 Finett *For. Ambass.* 14, I yeelded.. after some discovery of my insatisfaction to be so punctually pressed. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* (1684) 20 With what insatisfaction the most learned Botanists reduce that Plant unto any described by the Ancients.

†**Insatisfa·ctorily**, *adv. Obs rare.* [In-³.] In an unsatisfactory way.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* I. ii. 6 The displeasure of the Pelagians must needs be irreconcilable, who peremptorily maintaining they can fulfill the whole Law, will insatisfactorily condemne the non-observation of one.

†**Insa·tisfied**, *a. Obs. rare.* [In-³.] Unsatisfied.

1643 T. Case *Three Serm.* (1644) 69 If any of you..be any wayes insatisfied .. I advise you to forbear.

†**Insa·tive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. In-³ + L. *satīvus* that is sown or planted (cf. L. **insatīvus*, old reading in Pliny XIX. xii. 60 for *in satīvis*).]

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Insative*, that is not planted, sown or grafted; that which coms forth of its own accord. 1658 Phillips, *Insative*, unsown, unplanted, growing voluntarily.

Insaturable (insæ·tiūrăb'l), *a.* [In sense 1, ad. L. *insaturābilis* insatiable, f. *in-* (In-³) + *saturāre* to Saturate; in 2, f. Saturable.]

†1. Insatiable. *Obs.*

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* III. xxii, Oh hatefull Tygre passing enuyous, Of aueryce Oh beast insaturable. 1604 TOOKER *Fabric Church* 114 Enemies to all dignitie, .. whose hatred is insaturable. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii § 3. 220 The evil will of man is insaturable, his desire insatiable. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON, *Insaturable* not to be glutted; not to be filled.

2. Not able to be saturated.

1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 454 A solvent of all true oils insaturable in water.

†**Insatu·rity.** *Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] a. Unsatisfied or unfilled condition. b. Unsatisfying quality.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xiii. § 3. 205 The insaturity of the Soule of man, taking so little Complacency and Contentation. *Ibid.* xv. § 1. 251 The insaturity and insufficiency of all these huskish Vanities, on which our Prodigall eates.

†**Insau·t,** *v. Obs.* In 5 ensaut, ynsawt. [ME. *ensaute*, an altered form of *assaut*, ASSAULT, with change of prefix, due to confusion of *a-*, *an-*, *en-*: cf. ENSAMPLE.] *trans.* To assail contemptuously, insult.

c 1425 *St. Christina* xxiv. in *Anglia* VIII. 129/9 How she ensautid þe worlde, for hit knewe not his creature [=creator]. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 25 The whiche nat oonly to the asker wolde nat yeue but was woonte with scornyng wordes to ynsawt them.

†**Insca·lable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Incapable of being scaled or climbed; unscalable.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 417 The opposite Side landward .. might be made as inscalable as the other.

†**Insce·nd,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *inscendĕre* to ascend, mount, embark, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *scandĕre* to climb.]

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *In*[*s*]*cend*, clime vp, or mount vp.

Insch, Inshed, obs. Sc. form of INCH, INSHED.

†**Inschool,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [IN- 2.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inscuolare*, to inschoole.

Insciciouη, Inscide, erron. ff. INCISION, INCIDE.

Inscience (i·nʃiĕns). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *inscientia* want of knowledge, ignorance, f. *inscient-em* (see next), after *scientia* knowledge, science. Cf. obs. F. *inscience* (15–16th c.), It. *inscienza* (Florio).] The condition of not knowing; want of knowledge; nescience, ignorance.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* Pref. 5 Rather..a meane to indurate the cataract of inscience, then to .. take it away. 1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* 5 Are his speeches unperfect? Sauor they of inscience? 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. App.* 3 (L.) Their inscience of the natural cause. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 179 Not to know things without the Arch of our intellectuals .. is .. rather inscience than ignorance in man. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 179 *note*, On the part of the learned author .. behold still the same pleasantry; or still the same simplicity and inscience. *a* 1896 BENSON *Cyprian* (1897) 83 *note*, [His] special pleading is matched by his inscience of every technical law term.

Inscient (i·nʃiĕnt), *a.*[1] Now *rare.* [ad. L. *inscient-em* unknowing, ignorant, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *sciens*, *scient-*, pr. pple. of *scire* to know.] Not knowing; lacking knowledge; nescient, ignorant.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 Celsus .. confesseth himselfe inscient, by accomptyng their number uncertaine. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power of Parlt.* II. Pref. A ij, A Company of seemingly Scient, though really inscient, selfe-conceited Court-Doctors, Priests, and Lawyers. 1898 *Speaker* 10 Dec. 694/2 In the thirties the Oxford mind was inscient.

I·nscient, *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. IN- 2 + L. *scient-em* knowing.] Having inward knowledge or insight.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* IX. 913 Gaze on, with inscient vision toward the sun, And, from his visceral heat, pluck out the roots Of light beyond him.

†**Inscienti·fical,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not scientific; unacquainted with science, unlearned.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 9, I would know now of Mr. Hobbs, whether all Arts and Sciences, and Prudent actions, be the Laws of Nature, or not? If they be the Laws of Nature, then is every Inscientifical and Imprudent man, an Unjust man.

†**I·nscious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *insci-us* not knowing, ignorant (f. *in-*, IN- 3 + *-scius* knowing) + -OUS. Cf. *conscious*.] = INSCIENT *a.*[1]

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 5 He begins with the dunces, those..inscious..wilful ignorants. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. *Comm.* 450 The inscious man may be knowne by three things. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 54 His Followers cannot be inscious, what an abhominable and odious crime it is to betray their Lord and Master.

Hence †**I·nsciously** *adv.*, unwittingly.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* I. I. 109 Thus insciously he unsaith what laboriously he writeth a book to prove.

Inscipient, Inscision, -tion, erron. ff. INCIPIENT, INCISION. **Insconce,** obs. f. ENSCONCE.

Inscribable (inskrəi·băb'l), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being inscribed. Hence **Inscri·bableness.**

1846 WORCESTER, *Inscribable*, that may be inscribed. *Dr. Allen.* 1847 CRAIG, *Inscribableness. Mod.* No non-rectangular parallelogram is inscribable in a circle.

Inscribe (inskrəi·b), *v.* [ad. L. *inscribĕre* to write in or upon, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *scribĕre* to write.]

1. *trans.* To write, mark, or delineate (words, a name, characters, etc.) in or on something; esp. so as to be conspicuous or durable, as on a monument, tablet, etc. (In quot. 1603, with *upon* in indirect passive = passive of sense 2.)

1552 HULOET, Inscribe, *inscribo, intitulo.* 1603 B. JONSON *King's Coron. Entertainm.*, In her hand she holds a sceptre .. and in her lap a little globe, inscribed upon ORBIS BRITANNICUS. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low-C. Warres* 795 He gave for his word, and inscribed on all his Ensigns this Motto, *Jam aut nunquam*, Now or never. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 28 Inscribed above the portal, from afar Conspicuous as the brightness of a star .. Stand the soul-quickening words— Believe and live. 1864 J. WALKER *Faithf. Ministry* 92 We raise the marble and inscribe the flattering epitaph. *Mod.* You must inscribe your name in the Visitors' Book.

fig. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 62 Though there were no such [connatural principles] originally inscribed in the Mind. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inscribe*..2. To imprint on; as, to inscribe any thing on the mind or memory.

b. To write or enter the name of (a person) upon an official document or list; to enroll.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 177/1 Am I inscribed his heir for certain? 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 353 The French inscribe all their boys on the army-list, and compel every one who cannot raise five and twenty louis, to serve in their turn. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb., On Friday, 7th inst., the Duc d'Orléans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris .. demanded to be inscribed on the list of conscripts under the Military Law.

c. *Comm.* To issue a state (or other) loan in the form of shares with registered holders: see INSCRIBED 1 b.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 5/2 In Colonial Government stocks, especially those inscribed in London, the rise was rather more than the average.

2. To mark (a surface, column, sheet, etc.) with writing or other characters, esp. in a durable or conspicuous way.

1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 106 Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* ii. (Seager), There is a medal of Heliogabalus inscribed, 'Fides exercitus'. 1713 — *Guard.* No. 119 ₱ 5 The two friends made a kind of dial-plate, inscribing it with the four and twenty letters. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 149 Though the rhymes were gone that once inscribed The threshold. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. VII. 220 Ajax..who had inscribed And laid it in the helmet.

b. To dedicate (a writing or work of art) *to* a person by a short inscription (placed at the beginning of a writing, or beneath a picture, etc.), less formal than an ordinary dedication.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) Ded. A v, I have made bold thus to address..you, and to inscribe this Work unto your Names, that it may see the light under your joint patronage. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 96 The following papers..being inscribed to your ladyship. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 ₱ 9 An author may with great propriety inscribe his work to him by whose encouragement it was undertaken. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 405 The patron to whom a work was inscribed was expected to reward the writer with a purse of gold.

3. *Geom.* To delineate or trace (a figure or line) within a figure, so that some particular points of it lie in the boundary or periphery of that figure.

An angular figure (polygon or polyhedron) is said to be inscribed in another figure when the angular points of the former lie in the bounding line or lines, or surface or surfaces, of the latter. A curved figure (plane or solid) is said to be inscribed in an angular figure when the former touches each of the bounding lines or surfaces of the latter. More rarely, a line is said to be inscribed in a figure when its extremities lie in the boundary of that figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 It teacheth how a triangle .. may be inscribed within a circle. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Geom. Solids* Ee iij a, Either of bodyes inscribed or circumbscribed. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 14 When I conceive a Triangle inscribed in a square. *a* 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 165 Therefore in a given square a Circle has been inscribed. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 373 To inscribe a circle in a regular polygon. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 185 To inscribe in a given conic a polygon whose sides pass .. through given points.

†4. *Sc. Law.* See INSCRIVE.

Inscribed (inskrəi·bd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Written upon or in something. Also *fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Inscript*, inscribed, intituled, written on. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. iii. 318 Besides this Moral inscribed Law, God Almighty .. gave him a positive Law. 1847 W. C. BURNS in *Life* xii. (1870) 318, I gave him two religious books with an inscribed promise to pray for him.

b. Of a state (or other) loan: Issued not in the form of bonds passing from hand to hand, but as shares of which the names of the holders are registered or entered in a list kept at the head office of the issuing state or company.

1882 BITHELL *Counting-ho. Dict., Inscribed Stocks*, see *Registered Stocks.* [*Ibid., Registered Stocks* are so called because they are entered with the name of the holder in a Register kept for that purpose at the chief office of the Company or State issuing them.]

2. Marked with writing or other characters. In *Entom.* Having markings resembling letters.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvi. IV. 286 *Inscribed*,.. When the [wing] surface is marked with the resemblance of a letter of any language. Ex. *Noctua Gamma.* 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. ii. 209 Inscribed Stones, more or less rudely graven. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ix. 173 The Catstane, an inscribed pillar.

3. *Geom.* (See INSCRIBE 3.)

1571 DIGGES *Pantom., Geom. Solids* V iij b, The square of an equilater triangles syde to the inscribed circles semidimetientes square is as 12 to 1. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Inscribed Figures*, those that are drawn within others [etc.].

1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 369 To determine a Triangle, and the Radius of the Inscribed Circle. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 125 Six points on a conic, taken in any order, may be regarded as the vertices of an inscribed hexagon.

Inscriber (inskrəi·bəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who inscribes; the writer of an inscription.

1782 POWNALL *Stud. Antiq.* 48 Characters and..diagrams ..which Kircher has passed by unnoticed, as though making no part of the inscriber's intention. 1876 S. MANNING *Land Pharaohs* 206 Many of the inscribers were Christians. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY in *Class. Rev.* Mar. 108/1 Inscriptions, in which a certain amount of illiteracy on the part of the inscribers is at times a disturbing element.

Inscript (i·nskript), *sb.* [ad. L. *inscript-um* that which is written upon anything, an inscription, sb. use of neuter of *inscript-us*: see next.]

1. Something inscribed; an inscription.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* X. i. § 60. 1235 The inducement thereunto, being no more then a namelesse Inscript shuffled, no man knew whence. 1652 SPARKE *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 243 What suiting inscript to the Cross belongs. 1882 COL. YULE in *Athenæum* 17 June 765/1 Some time in the sixteenth century..it is shown by an inscript at the end to have belonged to Symon du Solier, dwelling at Honfleur.

†2. *Geom.* A line inscribed in a figure; a chord.

1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 12 The line *AB* is also called an Inscript, and when so applyed, is said to cut the Circle.

†**Inscri·pt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inscript-us*, pa. pple. of *inscribĕre* to INSCRIBE.] Inscribed.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 11 The name of Ihesu was founde with letters of golde inscripte and wryten in hit. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 16 A shield..whereupon was inscript in Hebrew, Attic and Latine letters, this sentence.

Inscri·ptible, *a. rare.* [f. L. *inscript-us*, pa. pple. of *inscribĕre* + -IBLE.] = INSCRIBABLE.

a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 173 Polygons do arise, that are mutually with a Circle, or with one another Inscriptible and Circumscriptible.

Inscription (inskri·pʃən). [ad. L. *inscription-em*, n. of action from *inscribĕre* to INSCRIBE. Cf. F. *inscription* (Rabelais, 16th c., in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of inscribing; the action of writing upon or in something. (In quots. *fig.*) *rare.*

a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. i. (1821) 410 These we may call the truths of natural inscription. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. i. 45 The Law of first Inscription.

2. *concr.* That which is inscribed; a piece of writing or lettering upon something; a set of characters or words written, engraved, or otherwise traced upon a surface; *esp.* a legend, description, or record traced upon some hard substance for the sake of durability, as on a monument, building, stone, tablet, medal, coin, vase, etc.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 96 Inscription could I find none yn these Stones. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 14, I will surruay the inscriptions, backe againe: What saies this leaden casket? 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., I obtain'd the gift of his Arundelian Marbles, those celebrated and famous inscriptions Greeke and Latine, gather'd with so much cost and industrie from Greece. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 28/2 Queen Elizabethis shilling had..this Inscription, *Posui Deum Adjutorem meum.* 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'less Bristol* 10 Apr., A brazen column .. was erected .. there is no sign of its having ever had any inscription. 1821 BYRON *Two Fosc.* II. i. 226 'Tis perhaps as true as most Inscriptions upon tombs. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 53/1 It bears on one side the head of Ferdinand with the inscription *Ferdinandvs* [etc.]. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 833/1 The words around the border of the coin form what is termed the *legend*, those in the middle the *inscription.* [B. V. HEAD in *Let.*, Numismatists make no distinction between 'Inscription' and 'Legend'.]

fig. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 11 Nor is this yet the highest inscription that will adorn so religious and so holy a defence as this. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* I. v, Hunger was the inscription on the baker's shelves written in every small loaf of his scanty stock of bad bread.

3. *spec.* a. A short piece of writing placed at the beginning of a book or other composition, descriptive of its nature, contents, authorship, etc.; a title, heading, superscription. (Now *rare* or *Obs.* as distinct from 2.) b. A brief dedication of a book or work of art to a person (see INSCRIBE 2 b); the superscription of a letter.

a 1400 *Wyclif's Bible* Gen. Prol. 39 (MS. Trin. Coll. Dubl. A. 1. 10) The firste psalme to no man is asigned, for .. what other man is vndirstonden in the firste but the firste geten, that inscripcioun worthili schuld not be necessarie. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 174/2 Many bokes be ther that haue false inscripcions, and ar not the bokes of them that they be named by. 1598 FLORIO, *Indice*,.. also the inscription or title of a booke. 1649 *Alcoran* p. vi, Mahomet .. divided it into many Chapters, to which he gave what inscription he thought good: he most commonly intituleth them with words that are in their first line. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 451 And now-and-then a Letter passes on both Sides, by the Inscription and Subscription of which, they remind one another, that they have been *once* in their Lives at one Church together.

c. In early *Music*, A motto or sign, or combination of both, placed at the beginning of an enigmatical canon, to indicate (often itself enigmatically) the manner of its resolution.

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* s.v., In the second Agnus Dei of his 'Missa L'Ami baudichon', [Josquin des Prés] intimates that the Tenor is to be silent, by the pretty Inscription, 'Agnus secundum non est cum grege.'.. Some of Hobrecht's Inscriptions are very obscure .. 'Decimas reddo omnia quæ possideo' shews that the (unwritten) Bass must sing a Tenth below the Discant.

4. *Anat.* A marking upon some organ or part produced by another in contact with it; *esp.* a marking on the fleshy part of a muscle where a tendon crosses it.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 62 The fift [muscle] .. marcheth obliquely towardes the thombe, with many inscriptions, and ceaseth at divers Tendons. *c*1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 80 Having only Inscriptions answerable to the winding Convolutions of the Brain. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 7 Its fibres are partially interrupted by a tendinous inscription, and it is joined beyond that point by a portion of the muscle arising from the ischium in which there is no tendinous inscription.

5. *Geom.* The action of inscribing one figure in another: see INSCRIBE 3.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* IV. Introd. 110 This fourth booke intreateth of the inscription .. of rectiline figures. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 9/2. 1842 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 303 It is the condition of a polygon's inscription in a circle that its successive angles should be [etc.].

†6. *Civil* and *Sc. Law.* An accusation or challenge at law made under the condition that if it were false, the accuser would undergo the same punishment that would have been inflicted on the accused if found guilty. *Obs.*

Sometimes *inscription* appears to refer to the accusation (see *Inscriptio* in Du Cange), sometimes to the undertaking of the accuser: cf. COTGR. *Fr. Dict.*, '*Inscription en faux*, a challenge of, or exception against the truth of an Euidence; a testimonie or vndertaking to prove it false, entred in Court'.

1479 *Acta Audit.* 93 (Jam.) The said James has drawin himself, landis, and gudis, souerte to the kingis hienes for the said inscriptioune. 1674 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Laws & Cust. of Scott.* xix. § 8 (1699) 227 Which inscription was only necessar in atrocius, but not in lighter crimes. *Ibid.*, Inscriptions were only necessar, to the end the pursuer might be punished, if he were found Guilty of Calumny. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 24 Inscription is an obligation made in writing whereby the Accuser binds himself to undergo the same Punishment, if he shall not prove the Crime which he objects to the Party accused .. as the Defendant himself ought to suffer, if the same be prov'd.

7. *Comm.* The action of inscribing stock; in *pl.* inscribed stocks: see INSCRIBED 1 b.

1797 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 85/2 Penury and misery burst forth. The inscriptions, which were at forty, fell to ten; the armies were left without pay. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 55 The second description of Russian Stock is called 6 per Cent. Inscriptions. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Aug. 5/1 The Bank of England .. in its desire to move with the times .. has been undertaking the inscription of a number of colonial loans.

8. *Comb.*

1859 H. L. SMITH in *Archæol. Cant.* XI. 108 Only the labels .. and inscription-plate remain. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 320 Dismissed by the inscription-writer, with nine stanzas of vague encomium.

Inscriptional (inskri·pʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

†1. Bearing an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2. *Obs.*

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Irel.* 21 In the same nave are three inscriptional Slabs. 1795 J. C. MURPHY *Trav. Portugal* 308 Several ancient inscriptional stones have been found.

2. Of, belonging to, characteristic of, or of the nature of, an inscription or inscriptions.

1822 JAS. TATE in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 251 The inscriptional labours of your classical pen. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* vii. 63 The inscriptional portion of the plate is copied first in italics. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., 'A.S.' is not unfrequently used in inscriptional Latin for 'Anno Salutis'. 1896 RAMSAY in *Expositor* Sept. 195 Criteria derived..from inscriptional and alphabetical character.

Inscri·ptioned (-ʃend), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED².] Furnished with an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 641 The marble fount, sculptured and inscriptioned on every surface.

Inscri·ptionist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer or carver of an inscription.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 3 *note*, The inscriptionist was .. not quite incapable of such an aberration from grammatical orthopraxy. *Ibid.* 16 *note*, The laxity of the inscriptionist.

Inscri·ptionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of an inscription; having no inscription.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 553 Lazarus (whose Receptacle is Inscriptionlesse). 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* xxii, Make tombs inscriptionless—raze each high name. 1852 *Meanderings of Mem.* I. 71 A margin stone I crave Inscriptionless, or chiselled by the wave.

Inscriptive (inskri·ptiv), *a.* [f. L. *inscript-*, ppl. stem of *inscrībĕre* to INSCRIBE + -IVE.]

1. Of the nature of an inscription; belonging to or used in inscriptions (quot. 1888).

1740 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* (1772) 208 O! let this column rise, Pure from false trophies and inscriptive lyes. 1807 WORDSW. *Wk. Doe* VII. 214 'God us ayde!'.. Inscriptive legend which I ween May on those holy bells be seen. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. i. 36 When speaking of inscriptive writing, Routh once remarked [etc.].

†2. Bearing an inscription; = INSCRIBED 2. *Obs.*

1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 79 And vases boss'd and huge inscriptive stones.

Hence **Inscri·ptively** *adv.*, by way of an inscription.

1895 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/5 Beneath this again are inscriptively quoted the hero's words: 'Thus Sebastopol defends herself'.

†**Inscri·ptor.** *Obs. rare.* [?for **inscriptura* (ad. late L. *inscriptūra* inscription).] An inscription.

1603 HOLLAND tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* 1089 As Comœdies.. carrie .. ridiculous epigrams or inscriptors.

Inscri·ptured, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. **inscripture* (see prec.) + -ED².] Bearing inscriptions; = INSCRIBED 2.

1881 ROSSETTI *Ball. & Sonn., Church-Porch*, Shake we off the dust we have Upon our feet, lest it defile the stones Inscripturèd, covering their sacred bones.

†**Inscrive,** *v. Obs.* [f. F. *inscriv-*, full stem of *inscrire* = It. *inscrivere*, ad. L. *inscrībĕre*: cf. DESCRIVE.]

1. *trans.* = INSCRIBE 2.

1382 WYCLIF *2nd Prol. Ps.*, Alle the salmyes, that ben inscriued to hym Dauid, pertenen to the sacrament of Crist, for Dauid is seid Crist.

2. *Sc. Law. refl.* To undertake, under penalty, to prove (something) false: see INSCRIPTION 6.

Cf. Fr. *s'inscrire en faux*, 'to vndertake that an Euidence, etc., is false; or to vndertake to prove it false or falsified; also to accuse of or charge with falsehood or falsenesse'. (Cotgrave.)

1479 *Acta Audit.* 93 (Jam.) It was allegit be the said James, that the instrument of the said sett .. was falss and offrit him to inscriue him[self] criminally tharto as he aucht of law.

Inscroll (inskrōu·l), *v.* [f. IN-¹ or ² + SCROLL.] *trans.* To inscribe or enter upon a scroll.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 72 Had you beene as wise as bold, Yong in limbs, in iudgement old, Your answere had not beene inscrold. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 131 Drop one plume as pledge that Heaven inscrolls the wrong.

†**Inscru·ple,** *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-² + SCRUPLE.] *trans.* To possess with scruples.

1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 89 Being inscrupled by some of the Presbyterian Ministers (who were highly incensed at this war).

Inscrutability (inskrūtăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being inscrutable; *transf.* something inscrutable.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. i. § 3. 20 These Mysteries .. are Gods own Inscrutabilitie. 1792 G. WAKEFIELD *Mem.* 130 (T.) His theological conceptions were always..to me..one of the inscrutabilities of mystery. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 291 The awe which Nature's grandeur and inscrutability brings with it. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* i. 31 Reverence, not for a mere blank inscrutability, but for what I can think of as an intelligence essentially the same with my own.

Inscrutable (inskrū·tăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *inscrūtābilis* (Augustine, Hilary), f. *in-* (IN-³) + *scrūtārī, -āre*, to search or examine thoroughly, to explore: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *inscrutable* (15th c.).] That cannot be searched into or found out by searching; impenetrable or unfathomable to investigation; quite unintelligible, entirely mysterious.

*c*1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131, I haue lerned herby to drede þin inscrutable iugement. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 32 b, The herte of man is inscrutable, and onely god knoweth it. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxix. (1612) 327 O Essence more inscrutable, than all compaierd to it. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 66 The inscrutable mysteries of Eternal Providence. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 26 You are a pair of inscrutable, unfathomable, fashionable philosophers. 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. II. ii. § 27. 77 The doctrine of the Trinity, which theologians agree to call inscrutable, but which they do not fail to define and analyse with the most confident dogmatism. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* liii, That countenance was always inscrutable. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 155 At the present moment the ultimate origin of Mind is as inscrutable a mystery as the origin of Life.

b. Rarely of things physical, as an abyss: Impenetrable, unfathomable.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. 2 *Races Men*, Deep holes, inscrutable cavities of the earth. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 142 The guide..held his torch down into an inscrutable pit beneath our feet.

B. *sb. pl.* Inscrutable things.

1663 SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 282 There are Mysteries in Religion, Depths in Providence, Inscrutables in Nature. 1704 DE FOE *Storm* I. 8 The Winds are some of those Inscrutables of Nature, in which humane Search has not yet been able to arrive at any Demonstration.

Inscru·tableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being inscrutable.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* (ed. 9) 64 The nebulous spots losing all trace of their previous inscrutableness. 1891 *Spectator* 21 Mar., That sense of the mystery and the tragic inscrutableness of human fate which is as modern as it is ancient.

b. An instance of this; something inscrutable.

*a*1864 HAWTHORNE *Sept. Felton* (1879) 65 All was a blur, an inscrutableness, a scrawl of unintelligible characters.

Inscru·tably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In an inscrutable manner; beyond searching out; unfathomably; quite unintelligibly.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 6 The essens of the gloriouse persons inscrutablie one God. 1818 in TODD. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., The moral government of an infinite being must often be inscrutably dark and mysterious. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* 217 Thou..Watchest us, Nature, throughout, Mild and inscrutably calm.

†**Inscru·te,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. stem of prec., or f. L. *scrūtāt-us* pa. pple.] = INSCRUTABLE.

1639 G. DANIEL *Eccles.* xviii. 9 For 'tis inscrute: His power, 'bove reach of Mortall to find out. *Ibid.* xxxix. 70 How dare Man question..His inscrute power?

Inscrutive (inskrū·tiv), *a. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *inscrūtā-re* to search or examine into + -IVE.] Given to scrutiny or investigation.

1882 *Chicago Advance* 22 June 400 What amounts of information these inscrutive young gentlemen of the daily press can evolve from a moderate protoplasm of given information!

Insculp (inskv·lp), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Pa. pple. **insculpt, insculped.** [ad. L. *insculpĕre* to carve or engrave on, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *sculpĕre* to carve, or its F. repr. *insculper* (15–16th c. in Godef.). Used at first in pa. pple. *insculpt*, ad. L. *insculpt-us*; the finite vb. may have arisen in part from an analysis of this as *insculp-t* = *insculp-ed*.]

1. *trans.* To carve, engrave, or sculpture (upon something, as a figure or inscription upon stone).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 11 Diuerse carectes to be insculpte in gemmes. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. Siv. (N.), More lyvely..than any forme may be insculped upon metall or marble. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 57 A coyne that beares the figure of an Angell Stampt in gold, but that's insculpt vpon. 1604 DRAYTON *Moses* I. (R.), Which he insculped in two likely stones, For rareness of invaluable price. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Insculpe*, to cut or carue in. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 162 By insculping some short Inscription. *Ibid.* 190 They made..the Architrave..plain and flat, and thereon insculpt them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Insculp*, to engrave, carve, or cut. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aul.*, etc., Poet. Wks. III. 315 Bearing lyingly the libell'd name Of Lawrence, impudently there insculpt.

fig. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 5 The wounds and scarrs insculpt upon his flesh. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii. (1713) 231 Wise Men..who in Symbols and Parables have insculped the memorials of their Wisdom in the Minds and Memories of rude People.

2. a. To shape artistically by cutting. b. To adorn with carved figures or inscriptions; to sculpture (stone, etc.): = CARVE *v.* 5 a, 6 b. Also *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 15 The inner seate .. of the scull, where Os Cuneale is insculped like the maner of a seat, or stoole. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 254 The ears neatly insculped, of mean bigness. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 135 Stones..were insculpt with Antique Runick or Gothick Characters. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* IV. 6 The sacred Tables..Fresh from their heavenly quarry, and insculpt Of God's own hand immediate.

†**Insculpt,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *insculpt-*, ppl. stem of *insculp-ĕre*: see prec.] = INSCULP.

1487 *Ann. Barber-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 213 That a tablett of stone shalbe sett up and the Master and Wardeins names insculpted thereon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. x. 248 Therein .. their Armes or Atchieuements..are according insculpted from the authoritie of both. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 344 Whereon they have insculpted a humane shape.

Insculpt, *ppl. a.*: see INSCULP *v.*

†**Insculption.** *Obs.* Also (*erron.*) **-sion.** [ad. late L. *insculptiōn-em*, noun of action from *insculpĕre* to INSCULP.] The action of carving or sculpturing upon something; *concr.* a carved figure or inscription. Also *fig.*

1599 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 268 A cup of silver..to be made..with this insculpsion or engravinge therein. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 13 For what is it to haue A flattering false insculption on a Toombe, And in men's hearts reproch? 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xlvi, So forms more stoutly flung Against our spright make deep insculption. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* 42.

Insculptor. ? *Obs.* [a. L. type **insculptor*, agent-n. from *insculpĕre*: see prec. Cf. F. *insculpteur* (1584 in Godef.).] One who carves or sculptures a figure, etc. upon something; a sculptor.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Biv b/1 The Insculptor or Ingravere, to adorne and imbellishe his labours. 1727 DART *Canterb. Cathedr.* Pref., The Historian's pen, and the Insculptor's Art.

Insculpture, *sb.* ? *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *insculpture* (15–16th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type **insculptūra*, f. *insculpĕre*: see -URE.] A figure or inscription carved or sculptured upon something.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* V. iv. 67 On his Grauestone, this Insculpture which With wax I brought away. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 185 At first (saith he) it was both free and usuall to weare rings on either hand; but..when pretious gems and rich insculptures were added, the custome of wearing them on the right hand was translated unto the left. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 224 To make up a more gracefull insculpture upon the external Cortex of a Vision.

Insculpture, *v.* Also en-. [f. IN-² = EN- + SCULPTURE.] *trans.* To carve or sculpture upon something. Hence **Insculptured** *ppl. a.*

1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* VII. (R.), He surveys, Insculptur'd round, the horrours which befel The house of Laius. 1831 WORDSW. *Yarrow revisited*, etc. Apol. 9 Those Shapes distinct That yet survive ensculptured on the walls 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 23 The obelisk of the desert, with its insculptured riddles. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic* 6 The myth-insculptured language of the light.

Inseyde, obs. (erron.) form of INCIDE *v.*¹

†**Insea·,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-¹ + SEA *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose with the sea.

*c*1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 637 There made we halt, and there the sun cast many a glorious beam On our bright armours, horse and foot insea'd together there.

Inseal, Inseam, obs. ff. ENSEAL, ENSEAM *v.*

†**Insea·r,** *v. Obs. rare.* [IN-¹ or ² + SEAR *v.*] *trans.* To impress by searing.

1603 *Adv. Don Sebast.* in *Harl. Misc.* II. 371 To report that those natural marks were inseared with a hot iron.

Insearch(e, -er, var. of ENSEARCH, -ER, *Obs.*

†**Insea·rchable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] That cannot be searched out; unsearchable.

1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 12 A woman of a most insearchable mind.

†**Insea·son,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[2] + Season.] *trans.* To accustom or inure (a plant) to the climate and surroundings; to acclimatize.

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 351 That so you may assure your selfe, that his rootes are long since well inseasoned, and haue fully taken with the earth.

I·nseat. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also **inset.** [f. In *adv.* + Seat *sb.*] The general living-room in a farm-house or cottage in Scotland in the 18th c.

1811 Aiton *View of Agric. Ayr* 114 That part of the building which served the family for lodging, sleeping, cookery, dairy, etc., denominated the *in-seat*, was about 12 or at most 14 feet square. On larger farms, another of nearly the same dimensions, and which entered through the *in-seat*, was called the *spense*. 18.. W. Watson *Answ. Unco Bit Want* Poems (1877) 67 (Jam. Supp.) The morn I sall speak to my father, To big us an inset an' spence.

†**Insecable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insecābilis*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *secābilis* that may be cut, f. *secāre* to cut: see -ble. So F. *insécable* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Incapable of being cut.

1623 Cockeram, *Insecable*, not to be cut. 17.. tr. *Voltaire's Wks.* XXVI. 115 (Jod.) If an insecable animal be eternal.

†**I·nsecate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *insecāre*: see -ate[3].] *trans.* = Insect *v.*[1]

1623 Cockeram, *Insecate*, to cut.

Insect (i·nsekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *insectum*, ellipt. for *animal insectum* animal notched or cut into (Pliny), from *insect-us*, pa. pple. of *insecāre* to cut into; a rendering of Gr. ἔντομον insect (Aristotle): cf. Entomo-. Cf. F. *insecte* (Du Pinet, 16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A small invertebrate animal, usually having a body divided into segments, and several pairs of legs, and often winged; in popular use comprising, besides the animals scientifically so called (see 2), many other arthropods, as spiders, mites, centipedes, wood-lice, etc., and other invertebrates, as the 'coral-insect'; formerly (and still by the uneducated) applied still more widely, *e.g.* to earth-worms, snails, and even some small vertebrates, as frogs and tortoises.

1601 Holland *Pliny* Explan. Words Art, *Insects*, little vermine or smal creatures, which haue (as it were) a cut or diuision betweene their heads and bodies, as Pismires, Flies, Grashoppers, vnder which are comprehended Earth-wormes, Caterpillers [etc.]. 1611 Cotgr., *Insecte*, an Insect; a small fleshlesse, and bloudlesse vermine, diuided (in some sort) betweene the head, bodie, and bellie, as an Ant, Fly, Bee, etc.; vnder which, the Earthworme, Caterpiller, etc. be also comprehended. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xv. 142 The Scolopendra or hundred footed insect. 1658 tr. *Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* xxvi. 95 Me-thinks I hear an angry frog croak .. I use this Author something ill to reduce him to the Insects. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Of Insects, few are used as meat, except snailes, which some count most dainty sweet and nourishing meat. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 476 At once came forth whatever creeps the ground, Insect or Worme. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 252 All Birds which feed upon Worms and Insects. 1754 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* III. 2032 Medusa, in zoology, a genus of naked insects. 1805 Priscilla Wakefield *Dom. Recreat.* vii. 97 Desire John to bring in the pan with the sea-insects .. What strange creatures! they are far more like flowers than insects. Therefore they are called sea-anemonies. 1863 Bates *Nat. Amazon* iv. (1864) 96 A large hairy spider of the genus Mygale .. The Mygales are quite common insects.

2. *Zool.* An animal belonging to the class *Insecta* of *Arthropoda*: see Insecta 2.

Only gradually restricted from the wider popular use. The earlier quots. here refer to true insects, but their authors would undoubtedly have included other animals under the name.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. i. 310 Many and sundrie sorts there be of Insects..and well may they all be called *Insecta*: by reason of those cuts and diuisions, which some haue about the necke, others in the breast and belly; the which doe goe round and part the members of the bodie, hanging togither only by a little pipe and fistulous conueiance. 1658 Phillips, *An Insect*, the smallest sort of Animal, as a Fly, Bee, or Ant, some think them to be so called, because they have a kind of division, or section, between the head and the belly. *a* 1704 Locke *Elem. Nat. Philos.* x. (1754) 38 They are called insects, from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are, as it were, cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature: as we see in wasps, common flies, and the like. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Insects* make one of the classes of animals, the characters of which are, that their body is covered with a sort of bony substance instead of skin, and their heads are furnished with antennae, called horns. Linnæi *Syst. Nat.* p. 83. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 137 We may define insects to be little animals without red blood, bones or cartilages, furnished with a trunk or else a mouth, opening lengthwise, with eyes which they are incapable of covering, and with lungs which have their openings in the sides. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 217 Latreille divides the class of Insects, as now restricted, into eleven orders..The *Parasita* and *Thysanoura*, which Latreille previously arranged with the Arachnides, Dr. Leach first added to the class of Insects. 1862 Darwin *On Fertil. Orchids* i. 38 Certain orchids require special insects for their fertilization. 1891 L. C. Miall in *Nature* 10 Sept. 457/1 We understand insects to be animals of small size, furnished with a hard skin and six legs, breathing by branched air-tubes, and commonly provided in the adult condition with wings.

3. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a person, as insignificant or despicable (sometimes also as annoying, like an insect persistently buzzing around or settling upon one).

1684 Otway *Atheist* I. i, We are over-run with a Race of Vermin they call Wits, a Generation of Insects that are always making a Noise. 1707 Hearne *Collect.* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) I. 322 He, the little Insect, was recommended to King William. 1798 Chalmers *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 7 It is not for us, the frail insects of a day..to oppose the feeble powers of our reason to the wonders of Omnipotence. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. Interl. ii, Insects that skim in Fashion's sky, Wasp, blue-bottle, or butterfly.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* That is an insect, as *insect breeze, lamp, locust, pest, vermin*; consisting of insects, as *insect kind, myriads, quire, race, society, tribe, youth*; resembling or likened to an insect, as *insect follower, understanding, vexation*; of or belonging to insects, as *insect egg, fungus, head, larva, life, maggot, origin, parasite, queen, wax, wing*; for insects, as *insect-box, -cabinet, -trap*. b. objective, instrumental, etc., as *insect-collector, -destroyer, -eater, -eating* adj., *-hunter*; *insect-fertilizable* adj., *-fertilization, -fertilized* adj., *-haunted* adj.; *insect-like* adj. or adv. c. Special Combs.: **insect-bed** (see quot.); **insect-feeder,** a creature that feeds on insects; †**insect-flower** (*poet.*), applied to a sea-anemone; **insect-gun,** a small bellows for blowing insect-powder into crevices or sprinkling it upon plants; **insect-net,** a light hand-net for catching insects; a butterfly-net; **insect-powder,** a powder (usually prepared from the dried flowers of species of *Pyrethrum*) used to kill or drive away insects.

1893 Geikie *Geol.* (ed. 3) 899 These relics of insect life, are so abundant in the calcareous bands [of the British Lias] that the latter are known as *insect-beds. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 140 Many thanks for the *insect-box and pins. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 1 The learned write, an *insect breeze Is but a mongrel prince of bees, That falls before a storm on cows, And stings the founders of his house. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 342 An *insect-cabinet containing twelve drawers. 1878 Smiles *R. Dick* v. 45 He was an *insect-collector. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Insect-destroyer*, a device for killing noxious insects. 1773 White in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 201 These birds.. *insect-eaters themselves. 1872 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* iv. 163 *Insect-eating animals obtain their food by means of a long extensible tongue. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* i. 4 The first observation on insect-eating flowers was made about the year 1768 by our countryman Ellis. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 264 The atmosphere is freighted with myriads of *insect-eggs that elude our senses. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/4 It has been reserved for .. Mr. Francis Darwin, to prove conclusively that *insect-fed plants bear heavier and more numerous seeds than unfed ones. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 599/2 The many pointed tuberculous teeth of the *insect-feeders. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* 473 Many of them require *insect-fertilisation. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* I. 121 You guard the Mermaid in her briny vale; Feed the live petals of her *insect-flowers. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xcv. 159 All those *insect-followers shrink away in the winter of distress. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 572, I write by the light of an *insect-haunted lantern. 1857 E. Newman (*title*) The *Insect-hunters or Entomology in Verse. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 169, I had to jump at a rock wall, and hang on to it in a manner more befitting an insect than an insect-hunter. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 94 Be they of the poorest *insect-kind, such as bees or wasps; 'tis natural to 'em to be rouz'd with fury. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 828 From Menam's orient stream, that nightly shines With *insect-lamps. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) III. 156 The contemplation of the *insect-life. 1658 J. Rowland tr. *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1125 The *Insect-Locust is like the Lobster, for that cannot be called either flesh or fish. 1747 Gould *Eng. Ants* 39 Most *Insect Maggots are furnished with a Set of Legs. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 452 Linnæus, who..endeavoured to resolve almost all diseases .. into an animalcular or *insect origin. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 4045 These exceedingly rare *insect-parasites. 1854 *Ibid.* XII. 4179 The galleries or perforations of these *insect-pests. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 823 Ordinary *insect-powders .. were quite ineffectual. 1813 Byron *Giaour* 388 Rising on its purple wing The *insect-queen of eastern spring [*note*, The blue-winged butterfly of Kashmeer, the most rare and beautiful of the species]. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* X. xv, The fish were poisoned in the streams .. the *insect race Was withered up. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 501 The plant which I have to notice because of its peculiarity as an *insect-trap. 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 60 And some, with whom compared your *insect tribes Are but the beings of a summer's day. 1816 J. Gilchrist *Philos. Etym.* 105 These cobwebs entangle *insect understandings like their own. 1808 Helen St. Victor *Ruins Rigonda* II. 109 *Insect vermin which swarmed on the walls. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 68 ⁋ 3 *Insect vexations which sting us and fly away. 1853 *Zoologist* XI. 3820 Specimens of the white *insect-wax of China. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* II. 59 Some to the sun their *insect-wings unfold. 1742 Gray *Ode on Spring* iii, The *insect youth are on the wing, Eager to..float amid the liquid noon.

†**Insect,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insect-us*, pa. pple. of *insecāre* to cut into: see prec.] Having the body divided into segments; chiefly in *insect animals* = L. *animālia insecta*: see Insecta.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. v. (Arb.) 162 So also is the Ante or pismire, and they be but little creeping things, not perfect beasts, but insect, or wormes. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Gen. Poems*, etc. (1677) 136 Meeting with the putrid Matter of your Invention, as the Sun produceth Insect Animals. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 306 Some insect Animals.

†**Insect** (inse·kt), *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insect-*, ppl. stem of *insecāre* to cut into: cf. *dissect, intersect.*] *trans.* To cut into.

a 1652 Brome *Queen & Conc.* III. vii, Down with their weapons, up with their heels, till we insect and rip up the intrails of the cause.

Insect (i·nsekt), *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [f. Insect *sb.*] *intr.* To hunt or catch insects.

1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* 203 We discovered the bird .. insecting in the top of a newly-fallen hemlock.

‖ **Insecta** (inse·ktă), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *insectum* Insect; formerly also, more fully, *insecta animalia* 'cut-waisted animals'.]

†**1.** Formerly used as the plural of Insect, in its popular application. *Obs.*

[1577 Harrison *England* III. vi. (1878) II. 36 The cut or girt wasted (for so I English the word *Insecta*) are the hornets, waspes, bees, and such like. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. i. 310 Well may they be called *Insecta*: by reason of those cuts and divisions, which some haue about the necke.] 1609 C. Butler *Fem. Mon.* Pref., Of all *Insecta* the Bees are chief. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 73 So some *Insecta* which haue Spirit of Life, as Snakes and Silkewormes, are to the touch Cold. 1648 S. Marshall *Emmanuel* 23 Sometimes the Lord stirres up other creatures to doe it; the Wind, the Sun, the Stars, nay it may be the very *insecta animalia*..the Rats and Mice, and Frogs, and such poore creatures. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 95 Those living creatures, which are commonly called *insecta*; as flies, gnats, and the like.

†b. Also erron. *insectæ, insecta's.* Also *fig.*: cf. Insect *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* v. *ad fin.*, Take heed of such insectæ hereafter. 1646 J. Hall *Poems* I. 23 Such Individuums as ye? Such *Insecta's*. 1650 — *Paradoxes* 25 The rayes of these sunnes will .. beget abundance of *Insecta's* and Monsters. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Lines* Wks. (1687) 354 Such Insecta's, added on To Creatures by Substraction.

2. *Zool.* A class of invertebrate animals; formerly (as by Linnæus) made to comprise the whole of the division now called Arthropoda, or (as by Latreille) all these except the *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*; now restricted to that division of these otherwise called *Hexapoda*, having the body divided or distinguishable into three regions (head, thorax, and abdomen), with six legs (all borne upon the thorax), and usually two or four wings (but in some cases none); constituting the largest class of *Arthropoda*, and outnumbering all the rest of the animal kingdom, more than 200,000 species being now known.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl., Insects, Insecta*, in natural history, a smaller sort of animals. 1819 *Pantologia, Insecta*, Insects, the fifth class in the Linnæan system of Zoology. 1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 29 The air-breathing classes of the Myriapoda, the Arachnida, and the Insecta or true Insects. 1878 Bell *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 246 Of pretty much the same form as in the Mandibulate Insecta.

Insectan (inse·ktăn), *a.* [f. Insecta + -an: cf. *crustaccan*, etc.] Of or belonging to an insect, or to the class *Insecta*.

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 493 In a few Crustacea and Insectan larvae. 1893 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 123/1 The hope of finding a picture of the insectan eye, or an account of the theories of insectan vision, is vain.

Insectarian (insektē·riăn). *nonce-wd.* [f. Insect *sb.* + *-arian* (after *vegetarian*).] One who feeds on insects. Hence **Insectarianism.**

1893 E. A. Butler *Our Househ. Insects* 36 The women of Egypt, who, following the precepts of insectarianism, are said to make a savoury dish of the grub by roasting it and serving in butter. *Ibid.* 44 We .. sometimes get our bread adulterated with pulverised beetles, and unconsciously become insectarians for the nonce.

Insectarium (insektē·riŭm). Also in anglicized form **Insectary** (i·nsektări). [f. Insecta + -arium.] A place for keeping and breeding insects; an entomological vivarium.

1881 W. A. Forbes *Sci. Papers* (1885) 294 A new house in the Zoological Society's Gardens has been opened .. an 'Insectarium', or house devoted to the exhibition of living specimens, in their various stages, of the class of Insects. 1888 J. H. Comstock in *Amer. Nat.* Dec. 1129 An Insectary for entomological work.

†**Insecta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insectātiōn-em* pursuit, pursuing with words, railing, noun of action from *insectārī* to pursue, to rail at.] Railing, calumniation. So †**Insecta·tor,** a railer.

a 1535 More *Let.* Wks. 1431/2 Stirred by mine owne conscience, (without insectacion, or reproche laieng to any other mans). 1616-61 Holyday *Persius* 288 [Persius] quipping himself first, and afterwards all others, with such an insectation of the new poets and orators, that he spar'd not Nero. 1658 Phillips, *Insectation*, a railing against, as it were a following and prosecuting with evil language. 1706 — *Insectator*, a Railer, Slanderer..a foul-mouth'd Fellow.

Insected (inse·ktĕd), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. *insectus* (see Insect *a.*) + -ed[1].] Cut into; divided, as it were, into segments, as an insect.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. vi. 7 We can hardly endure the sting of that small insected animal. 1676 [see Insection[1]]. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxxviii. III. 4 Its body is insected, being divided as it were into three principal pieces. 1883 Kimber in *Knowledge* 13 July 22/2 The body [of a sea anemone]..may be..transversely furrowed or insected.

†**Inse·ctic,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Insect *sb.* + -ic.] Of or belonging to an insect; insectan.

1767 G. S. Carey *Hills of Hybla* 13 A laden ant was passing by, And with her small insectic eye, She look'd upon the abject man.

Insecticidal (insektisai·dăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Having the property, or the habit, of killing insects.

1857 *National Mag.* II. 205 The insecticidal properties of anæsthetic agents. 1882 *American* V. 57 The numbers of 'insecticidal' ants colonized in their branches. 1894 *Times* 19 June 14/1 Spray-pumps and other insecticidal apparatus.

Insecticide [1] (inse·ktisəid). [f. L. *insect-ūm* INSECT + *-cīda*, -CIDE [1], killer.] One who or that which kills insects, an insect-killer; *spec.* a preparation used for destroying insects.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 350/2 A rich insecticide is not much, but he is better than that. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* ix. (1894) 225 Provided with a good bottle of insecticide. 1887 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 457/2 [The starling's] character as an insecticide..makes it the friend of the agriculturist. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc.* June 311 Substances likely to prove useful as insecticides.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Having the property of killing insects; insecticidal. (In quot. 1865, *fig.*)

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Nov. 663 Whether Sir George Grey will have recourse to this Parliamentary insecticide powder may be doubted. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., The section 'Insectologie Générale' embraced .. illustrations of the application of insects to ornament, and insecticide preparations of various kinds.

Inse·cticide [2]. [f. as prec. + -CIDE [2].] The killing of insects.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Oct. 482/2 The patient believer .. is bidden..to abjure the inhuman practice of insecticide. *a* 1894 LD. BOWEN in *Daily News* 10 Apr. 6/3 An admirable woman, with perhaps too great a passion for insecticide.

Insecticiferous (insekti·fĕrəs), *a.* [f. L. *insect-um* INSECT + *-FEROUS.*] Producing or containing insects.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ii. IV. 557 It has been observed with respect to insecticerous amber. 1870 T. DE W. TALMAGE *Crumbs Swept Up* 423 The insecticiferous water of Galilee.

Inse·cticform, *a.* [f. as prec. + -FORM.] Having the form or appearance of an insect.

1888 A. D. WHITE in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 440 Illustrated with the marvelous likenesses of two hundred figured or rather insecticform stones.

Insectifuge (inse·ktifiūdʒ). [f. as prec. + -FUGE: cf. *vermifuge.*] A substance or preparation used to drive away insects.

In recent Dicts.

Insectile (inse·ktil, -təil), *a.*[1] and *sb.* [f. L. *insect-um* INSECT: cf. L. *sectilis*, f. *sectus* cut.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an insect; consisting of insects; also *fig.* resembling an insect, infesting like insects. Now *rare.*

a 1626 BACON (J.), Insectile animals, for want of blood, run all out into legs. 1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* I. ii. (1662) 68 As he observes from Aristotle in Insectile Animals, the want of blood was the cause they ran out into so many legs. 1667 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 412 All these [works of Aristotle] are..overwhelmed and degraded by the swarms of Insectile Systemes and dilute Commentaries. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxxi. 266 The insectile noise. 1891 *Voice* (N. Y.) 21 May, They [orchards] are not responsible for the insectile armies that may attack them.

†B. *sb.* = INSECT *sb. Obs.* (Cf. *reptile.*)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 546 In those creatures which want eye-lids, as Locusts, Lobsters, Crabs, & such like insectiles, nature hath prouided certaine cauities, whereinto in the time of their repose..they receiue their whole eies. 1656 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 264 In those several Transformations and Renovations of the Ant, and Silk-worm, and many such Insectiles.

†**Inse·ctile,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. IN- [3] + SECTILE.] Incapable of being cut or divided.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* v. iv. § 7 Atoms are little insectile bodies, not unlike the moates which wee see to tumble and rowle about in the sunne beames. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 189 Nor can that be destroyed..which, being insectile, has nothing to divide or oppose it.

Insectine (inse·ktin, -əin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *insect-um* + -INE [1].] Belonging to or characteristic of an insect.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 307 The something had a crepitating, insectine wriggle.

Insection [1] (inse·kʃən). [n. of action f. L. *insect-*, ppl. stem of *insecāre* to cut into: cf. *dissection.*] The action of cutting into, incision; division into sections; *concr.* an incision, division, indentation.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 21 There must be insection before insition, meekness before ingrafting. 1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II. App. § 12 The Sides or Edges of the Leaf are .. Insected deeply..or with shallow Insections. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii. III. 4 This character of insection or division into segments, more or less present in almost every insect. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 246/1 The insections or articulations of the body.

†**Insection** [2]. *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *insectio* narration (Aulus Gellius), f. *insecēre* (var. form of *insequī* to follow), 'to pursue the narration, proceed, relate, declare' (Lewis and Short).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Insection*, a declaration, or long continuance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insection*, a declaration, Treatise, or long continued talk.

†**Inse·ctive,** *a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *insect-um* INSECT + -IVE.] ? Characteristic of insects.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 496 Productivity might be entitled the vegetative, or το φυσι-ειδες; the insective, το εντομο-ειδες; and, lastly, the animal, το ιδιως-ζωικον.

‖**Insectivora** (insekti·vŏrə), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod.L., neut. pl. of *insectivorus* insect-eating (sc. *animalia*).]

1. An order of *Mammalia*, comprising numerous small quadrupeds, as the mole, shrew, and hedgehog, most of which feed on insects.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 306/2 The lateral membranes with which the cheiroptera are furnished are no longer to be found in the insectivora. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 180 It may be affirmed that the Insectivora hold a rank in the Carnivorous division of the Mammalia, analogous to that which the Rodentia take in the Herbivorous. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 363 The eye is..rudimentary or absent in certain burrowing Rodentia and Insectivora.

b. A group of *Cheiroptera*: the insectivorous or insect-eating Bats.

2. *Entom.* In Westwood's classification, A group of *Hymenoptera* which feed on other insects.

Insectivore (inse·ktivoəl). Also -vor. [a. mod.F. *insectivore* (Cuvier, 1817), ad. L. *insectivor-us*: see prec.] An insectivorous animal or plant; *spec.* a mammal of the order *Insectivora.*

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 95 The progress of cerebral complexity is traceable through a complete series of steps from the lowest Rodent or Insectivore to Man. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 65 Most of the Insectivores live under the ground. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* II. xvii. 351 Ptilocercus, a feather-tailed arboreal insectivore. 1884 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 406 This remarkable insectivore [Venus's fly-trap] appears to be still a new and struggling species, or else an old type on the very point of extinction. 1896 *Brit. Birds* I. 5 Many 'insectivors', when kept in the same aviary with seed-eating birds, swallow quantities of seed.

Insectivorous (insekti·vŏrəs), *a.* [f. mod.L. *insectivor-us* + -OUS: cf. *carnivorous.*] Feeding on insects, insect-eating; applied to several groups of animals, as the *Insectivora* among mammals, and various birds, such as swallows; also to those plants which capture and absorb insects, as the sundew, Venus's fly-trap, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Birds, which are .. Insectivorous, or feeding upon insects. 1682 LISTER in *Phil. Collect.* XII. 166 For this reason we see Insectivorous Birds so solicitous to kill Worms and all other sorts of Insects. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 221 Those [insects] which are insectivorous only in their larva state may be further subdivided into parasites and imparasites. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 133 Small insectivorous mammifera, allied to the opossum. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* iv. 102, I cannot pass from this subject without mentioning another insectivorous plant, the genus Sarracenia. 1875 DARWIN (*title*) Insectivorous Plants.

Insectology (insekto·lŏdʒi). [a. F. *insectologie* (Bonnet, 1744), f. L. *insect-um* INSECT + -(O)LOGY.] A term formerly used in same sense as ENTOMOLOGY, the science of insects as a branch of Zoology; now usually applied to the study of insects in their economic relations to man, as producers of silk, honey, cochineal, etc., and as agricultural pests or benefactors.

1766 tr. *Bonnet's Contemp. Nat.* IX. ix, I have given the name *insectology* to that part of natural history which has insects for its object: that of *entomology*..would undoubtedly have been more suitable..but its barbarous sound terrify'd me. 1788–9 HOWARD *New R. Cycl.* 1228 *Insectology*, otherwise called Entomology, or a treatise on the science of insects. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., At the time of its first Exhibition (1865) a division was made for general insectology and one for sericiculture, and the title was assumed of 'Société Centrale d'Agriculture et d'Insectologie'. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 143 At the last exhibition of agriculture and insectology in Paris. 1891 *East. Daily Press* 26 Aug. 6/4 Central Society of Apiculture and Insectology.

So **Insecto·loger, Insecto·logist,** a student of insectology.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* VIII. vi. (1727) 387 *note*, The Insect itself, is (according to the modern Insectologers) of the Ichneumon-Fly Kind. 1815 J. WILSON *Let.* June in *Mem.* vi. (1879) 133 Mr. Laidlaw is an insectologist and poet.

Insecty (i·nsekti), *a. colloq.* [f. INSECT *sb.* + -Y.] Full of or abounding in insects; of the nature of or consisting of insects.

1859 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* (1880) 256 The murmuring and insecty air of the moorland. 1889 MISS ORMEROD in *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 3/1 All the papers say that this is going to be an 'insecty' year.

Insecure (insĭkiū·ə1), *a.* [ad. med.L. *insecūrus*, f. *in-* (IN- [3]) + *secūrus* SECURE.] Not secure.

†1. Not sure; wanting assurance, confidence, or certainty; uncertain; without certainty *of* (something). *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad sect. ii. 23 The holy Virgin could not but know, that Joseph would be troubled with sorrow, and insecure apprehensions concerning her being with childe. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1742) III. 140 Without the providence of God, [we are] continually insecure not only of the good things of this life but even of life itself. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* I. 195 But is she truly what she seems? He asks with insecure delight, Asks of himself, and doubts,—and still The doubt returns.

2. Unsafe; exposed to danger; not firm; liable to give way, fail, or be overcome.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 56 So in-secure did overmuch security make them. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insecure*, that is not secure, or out of Danger, unsafe. *a* 1808 HURD (T.), Am I going to build on precarious and insecure foundations? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IX. II. 406 The insecure and agitated life of a conspirator. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 66 The ice on the edge..was loose and insecure. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. vi. 81 Outside the defenced cities life and property were insecure.

Hence **Insecu·reness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Insecu·re,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render insecure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* IX. § 45 A recession from our hopes, and an insecuring our condition. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest Disc.* 39 They insecure themselves by making their Friends to be their Enemies.

Insecurely (insĭkiū·ə1li), *adv.* [f. INSECURE *a.* + -LY [2].] In an insecure manner or condition; without security; unsafely.

1709 SHAFTESB. *Moralists* I. i. 8 There they chuse to hang, tho ever so insecurely, rather than trust their Strength to bear 'em above Water. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 96 Henry VII sat too insecurely on his throne to venture on a resolute reform.

Insecurity (insĭkiū·rĭti). [ad. med.L. *insēcūritās* (Du Cange), f. *in-* (IN- [3]) + *sēcūrus* free from care, SECURE.] The quality or condition of being insecure; the opposite of security.

†1. The condition of not being sure; want of assurance or confidence; (subjective) uncertainty.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xii. 221 It may be easily perceived with what insecurity of truth we adhere unto this opinion.

2. The state or quality of being unsafe; liability to give way, fail, or suffer loss or damage; want of firmness or safety; an insecure state of affairs, a condition of danger.

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The unreasonableness and presumption, the danger and desperate insecurity of those that have not so much as a thought .. to advance so far as attrition and contrition. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 29 ₱ 7 Reflections on the variableness of fortune, the uncertainty of life, and the insecurity of all human acquisitions. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 159 The influx of new settlers is greatly prevented by the insecurity of titles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. i. 42 The insecurity of great prosperity has been the theme of poets and philosophers.

b. with *pl.* An instance or particular case of this; something insecure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. ad sect. vi. 102 The insecurities and inconveniencies of a strange and new abode are part of the persecution. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. vii. 87 All the insecurities of time.

†**Insecu·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *insecūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *insequī* to follow upon, pursue, f. *in-* (IN- [2]) + *sequī* to follow.] The action of following closely upon; close pursuit.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 524 How deepe the skirmish drew Amongst the Greeks; and with what ruth, the insecution grew. *Ibid.* XXIII. 448 Not the king's own horse gat more before the wheel Of his rich chariot, that might still the insecution feel With the extreme hairs of his tail.

†**Inse·dable,** *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. late L. *insēdābilis* that cannot be stayed or stilled, f. *in-* (IN- [3]) + *sēdāre* to settle, still.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Insedable*, not to be quieted.

†**Insedent.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *in-* (IN- [2]) + *sedēnt-em* sitting. The proper L. form is *insidēnt-em.*] A person sitting upon something.

1594 *2nd Rep. Faust.* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 402 There he rode by a little and a little, till he might buckle with the insedent [on an elephant].

†**Insedu·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. late L. *insēdulit-as* (f. *in-*, IN- [3] + *sēdulus* assiduous, zealous) + -ITY.] Want of sedulousness; carelessness, indolence.

1679 HARRY *Key Script.* ii. 20 Notwithstanding the insedulity of sleepy Inadvertists that mind nothing.

†**Insee',** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- [1] + SEE *v.* Cf. Goth. *insaihwan* to look upon, behold, MDu. *insien*, Du. *inzien*, Ger. *einsehen*, Sw. *inse*, Da. *indsee.* Prob. largely due to transl. of L. *inspicĕre, intuĕrī*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To look upon; to see.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 155 The merr[i]er hyt hys ine batayle, Thet insykth al the vomen [=foemen] faylle, And falle a-doun.

2. a. *trans.* To see into, have insight into. b. *intr.* To have insight (*into*).

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iii. (1622) 6 Deeply inseeing into his lofty and bloudy disposition. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 316 But none The Vniforme diuersitie of heauens in-sees but One.

Inseeing (insī·iŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Seeing into something; having insight.

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* 3 Philador had so pregnant a wit and such a swift inseeing and reaching capacitie, as it seemed [etc.]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. (1632) 1157 His farre reaching and inseeing councell. 1840 LOWELL *Irene* v, In-seeing sympathy is hers, which chasteneth No less than loveth. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* 20 Her eyes have an inseeing look.

†**Inseek,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 4 ynseke. [f. IN- [1] + SEEK *v.*; rendering L. *inquīrĕre.*] *trans.* To seek after.

1382 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 6 He is rewarder of men ynsekinge him.

†**Inseer** (i·nsī·ə1). *Obs.* Also 6 en-. [IN *adv.* 11 e.] One who sees or looks into something; an investigator, inspector, examiner.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 25 So this leude booke..lightely by a good inseer maye been vnderstande. *Ibid.* ix. I. 91 Onely this mede I coueite .. that euery in-seer and herer of this leude fantasie, deuoute horisons and praiers to God the greate iudge yelden, and praien for me. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 20 God..is onely the enseer and sercher of herte and mynde.

†**Inseil,** *sb. Obs.* In 1 inse3el, -se3l, -sisle, 2–3 inseil, 3 *Orm.* innse33el. [OE. *insegel* = OFris. *insigel, -il* (MDu. *insegel*), OHG. *insigili*

(MHG. *insigele, -gil*, Ger. *insiegel*), ON. *innsigli* (Da. *indsegl*), all str. neut. Cf. also (without *in-*) Goth. *sigljo* wk. neut., MHG. *sigel*, Ger. *siegel*, MDu. *zeghel*, Du. *zegel*.

The stem of the word evidently represents L. *sigill-um* 'little sign, figure, or token, seal' (dim. of L. *signum* 'sign, mark, token'), whence OF. *seel*, Eng. SEAL; but the origin of the prefix *in-* in the Teutonic forms is obscure, since no late or med.L. *insigillum* appears. Franck (*Etym. Woordenbk. Nederl. T.* s.v. *Zegel*) suggests that it may have been taken over in some way from L. *insigne* 'mark, sign', used also in med.L. in sense 'seal'. In the verb, the prefix raises less difficulty; a med.L. *insigillare* actually occurs (though sometimes as a rendering of OE. *insezlian*), and *enseeler* is common in OF. (see ENSEAL *v.*).]

A seal; app. orig. the impression made in wax with which a letter, etc. is sealed; also the signet or engraved instrument with which the impression is made.

a 1000 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 173 He .. brohte insizle to me..Ða ageaf ic ðæt insizle ðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 126/2 *Sigillum, uel bulla*, insezel. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* ibid. 330/16 *Sigillum*, insezl. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1048 Ða com Sparhafoc .. to him mid þæs cynges zewrite and insezle. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 Þet inseil þe þe deofel ne mei nefre to breocan þet is þet [loc] þe ðe deofel ne con unlucan. *c* 1200 ORMIN Ded. 260 Saunt Johan sahh upp inn heffne an boc Bisett wiþþ seffne innsezzless. *a* 1225 [see INSEIL *v.*].

† **Insei·l**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *insezlian* = OHG. *insigilen*, ON. *innsigla*; med.L. *insigillāre* (Du Cange): see prec.] *trans.* To seal, to impress or secure with a seal, to seal up.

?*a* 1000 *Dom be hatan isene* c. 5 in Schmid *Gesetze* 414 And ga he to and in-sezlize man þa hand, and sece man ofer þæne þriddan dæz, swa hwæðer swa heo beo ful swa clæne binnan þam in-sezle. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 66 Soþlice hiz ferdon .. and inn sezlodon þone stan mid þam weardum. *c* 1160 *Hatton G.* ibid., And insezzledon þænne stann. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 5 He haueð his merk on me inseilet wið his inseil.

Inseint, obs. form of ENCEINTE.

† **Insei·sin**, *v.* *Law.* *Obs.* Also 5 **insesun**, **-yn.** [f. IN-[1] or [2] + SEISIN.] *trans.* To put into seisin or possession; to 'seize' (*of* something). (The opposite of DISSEISIN *v.*)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Insesun..in worldely goodys (*K.* insesyn in werdli godys..), *insesino*. 1611 COTGR., *Adherité*, inseisined, put into possession of. *Ibid.*, *Droict de saisine*, the money due vnto the Lo. Censuel, and of the Soyle, by a Purchaser of an Inheritance Censuel, when he is inseisined, and put into possession thereof.

Inseminate (inse·mineɪt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *insēmināre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *sēmināre* to sow.] *trans.* To sow in; to cast in as seed. Also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Inseminate*, to sowe. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xix. 200 That Law of Nature .. which is so far inseminated in the hearts of all. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 78 He will inevitably .. inseminate in the minds of his friends a suspicion on the score of his religion. 1836 B. F. BARRETT in Ravlins *Progr. Th. Gt. Subj.* App. 118 The old falsities are to be uprooted, and the new truths inseminated.

Insemination (insemineɪ·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] The action of sowing in; the casting in or implanting of seed, or of germs; also *fig.*

1658 in PHILLIPS. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 68 Admitting that there is .. an orderly insemination of lapsed Souls into humane Bodies. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Insemination*, one of the four kinds of transplantation in use for the sympathetic cure of certain diseases. It is performed by mixing the medium impregnated with the mumia taken from the patient, with some fat earth, wherein has been sown the seed of a plant appropriate to that disease.. It is supposed the diseases will decline, in proportion as the plant grows. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 94 Earth, Paradise, and Heaven are equally ground .. susceptible of Divine insemination, and capable of yielding the fruits of God. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 719 In the last tube [infected with bacteria] the insemination is scantiest.

b. Immission of semen.

1860 TANNER *Pregnancy* iv. 193 Haighton showed that conception does not generally take place in the rabbit till about 50 hours after insemination.

Insence, obs. form of INCENSE, INSENSE.

† **Inse·nd**, *v.* *Obs.* Pa. t. and pple. **insent.** [f. IN-[1] + SEND; tr. L. *immittĕre*. Cf. OE. *onsendan*.] *trans.* To send in; to put in. So † **Inse·nding** *vbl. sb.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxix. 4 [xl. 3] And he in-sent [L. *immisit*] in mi mouth newe sange. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxiii[i]. 7 In sendes þe aungel of lord in vmgange of dredand him. *Ibid.*, *comm.*, The aungel-of lord..insendis, that is he makis insendynge of goed thoghtis. 1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 21 Receyue ȝe the word insent [*gloss* or ioyned, *v.rr.* in sette, plauntid], that mai saue ȝoure soules.

Insenescible (insǐne·sǐb'l), *a.* *rare.* [ad. late or med.L. *insenēscibilis* (Gloss. Philox.) not growing old, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *senescĕre* to grow old: see -IBLE.] Incapable of growing old.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. viii. (1871) 279 'Well my lads', said the Deacon, limping in among them with his insenescible smile, 'what have we here?'

Insensate (inse·nsět), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 *erron.* **incensate.** [ad. late L. *insensāt-us* (Tertull., Vulg.), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *sensātus* gifted with sense, f. *sensus* sense: see -ATE[2] 2.]

1. Destitute of physical sense or feeling; without sensation, 'senseless', inanimate.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 12 For plants and herbs grow and be insensate. 1538 H. MEDWALL *Nature* (1896) 44/180 Yt shuld neyther fele here nor se But be as other incensate bodys be. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 13 Thus, like insensate stones, they sink down to their centre. 1799 WORDSW. '*Three Years she grew*' iii, Hers the silence and the calm, Of mute insensate things. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xviii. 242 Dull, pulseless, unresponsive as the insensate stone.

2. Wanting in mental or moral feeling; devoid of sensibility; unaffected, unmoved; unfeeling. (Of persons, or their qualities, actions, etc.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 30 b, What is he that is so..drouping of brain (I will not say) blockheded or insensate that is not moved with suche pleasure. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, *O. T.* XIII. iii, No stone is more hard or insensate than a sinful heart. 1726–46 THOMSON *Winter* 844 The insensate barbarous trade of war. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. i, The heads exposed on Temple Bar with an insensate brutality and ferocity worthy of Abyssinia or Ashantee. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 7. 665 James alone remained stubborn and insensate as of old.

† b. With *of*, *to*: Not feeling or perceiving; unconscions of; unaffected by. *Obs.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XX. 414 The Suitors souls, insensate of their doom! *c* 1800 K. WHITE *Time* 507 Insensate of the favouring boon. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* VI. 15 Mortals.. Still live insensate to their happy state.

3. Lacking sense or understanding; unintelligent, stupid, senseless, foolish.

a 1529 SKELTON *Replyc.* Wks. 1843 I. 209 A moche fantasticall frenesy of their insensate sensualyte. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 94 That incensate custome of Gauelkinde .. tendeth to the destruction of auncient and gentle houses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 787 [They] to rebellious fight rallied thir Powers Insensate, hope conceiving from despair. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 37 Insensate! (with a sigh the king replies) Too long, misjudging, have I thought thee wise! 1839 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849–50) VII. xlii. § 50. 131 Projects the most insensate [were] formed. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 114 It argues an insensate ignorance on the part of the Romans of what was truly great in their antagonists.

B. as *sb.* An insensate person. [= F. *un insensé*.]

1877 MORLEY *Robespierre* Crit. Misc. Ser. II. 92 Anyone who wishes to make such an opinion into a crime is an insensate. 1878 — *Diderot* II. 205 A handful of insensates.

† **Inse·nsate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To render insensate.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embassy*, *Pleasure* Argt. (1877) 5 To the end some thereof might ensnare and insensate the minds..of the..Arcadians.

Insensately (inse·nsětli), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY[2].] In an insensate manner: a. Unconsciously; b. Unfeelingly; c. Senselessly, foolishly.

1863 R. BUCHANAN *Undertones* in *Reader* 26 Dec. 755 Insensately feeling one's way to the sun. 1883 HALL CAINE in *Academy* 26 May 358/1 Byron's own voice was ever heard in his pages..sometimes sarcastically, brutally, insensately; sometimes pathetically, sadly, despairingly. 1883 *N. & Q.* 20 Oct. 319/2 The debased type known as 'black-letter'..a type to which the Germans still insensately cling with a devotion which would be admirable if it were not ignorant. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. ix. 164 The insensately infantile interrogation.

Inse·nsateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being insensate; want of feeling or sense.

1650 BP. HALL *Balm Gil.* 76 Dost thou not many a time sigh for thine own insensateness? 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms* s.v. *Affectibility*, Insensateness .. Unimpressibleness.

† **I·nse:nse**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 6–7 **insence.** [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SENSE.] Inner sense; essential meaning.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. iii. 17 This solempnyte .. is not of yᵉ insence & necessyte of baptem. 1653 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *title*, The Essence, Quintessence, Insence .. of Nonsence upon Sence.

Insense (inse·ns), *v.* *Obs.* exc. *north. dial.* Forms: 5 **en-**, **insens**, 5–7 **en-**, **in-**, **-sence**, **-cense**, **-cence**, 6– **insense.** [ME. *ensens(e*, a. OF. *ensenser* to enlighten, to bring into sense, f. *en-* in, into + *sens* sense; afterward assimilated to a L. type **insensāre*. From 17th c. app. only dialectal (chiefly northern), or in writers under dialect influence.] *trans.* To cause (a person) to understand or know something; to inform.

Const. *of*, *with* (rarely *on*, *into*), or with dependent clause; in second quot. with double object.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2213 So was he ful ensensid How he hym wold engyne, as he had purpensid. *Ibid.* 2406, I wold have ensensid ȝewe al the iniquite Of these false marchandis, [þ]at dwellin in þis town. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 22 Eugeny ..Sent him letters him to ensens Of saynt cuthbert kyth and kynne. 1486 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 55 Eternall sapience Did insence me. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* xvi. 96 b, Yea and than also the holy goste shall incence you, what to aske and how to aske in my name. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 43, I thinke I haue Incenst the Lords o' th' Councell, that he is..A most Arch-Heretique. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 26 To *Insense*, to inform, a pretty word used about Sheffield in York-sh. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 297 Insence yᵉ minds of the good people of this Government. 1797 WOLFE TONE *Autobiog.* (1828) 264 Lewines insensed him a good deal on Irish affairs. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 18 Gertrude, so please you..insense me with the fashions of the sixteenth century. 1846 BROCKETT *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 236 *Insense*, to make to understand. 1849 R. CURZON *Monast. Levant* Introd. 37 The walls..covered with frescos, served as books to insense the minds of the unlearned with the histories..of the faith. 1865 S. WILBERFORCE in Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* (1888) II. 34 Pray do insense me. You must know all about it. 1895 J. T. FOWLER in *Durh. Univ. Jrnl.* 16 Feb. 134, I should really be glad to be insensed from the opposite side.

[**Insenseless**, error for *is senseless* in Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 394: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

Insensibility (insensibi·lǐti). [ad. late L. *insensibilitās*, f. *insensibilis*: see -ITY. Cf. F. *insensibilité* (12–13th c. in Littré).] The quality or condition of being insensible; want of sensibility.

I. In passive sense.

1. The quality of being imperceptible, or not appreciable by the senses. *rare.*

1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* v–vi. 24 For your pretended insensibilitie in Natures decay. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xi. 60 Which insensibility of slow motions .. may thus be accounted for; Motion cannot be perceived without the perception of its Terms, viz. The parts of space which it immediately left, and those which it next acquires.

II. In active sense.

2. Incapability, or deprivation, of (physical) feeling or sensation; unconsciousness; a swoon.

c 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 12/2 There holdeth me sometyme by almighty god, as it wer euen a swone, and an insensibilitie. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, *Man. exam. Lazares* Q iv b, The insensybylyte of the rotten humours of the outwarde partes. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 28 He will..dispatch himself resolutely into the State of eternal Sleep and Insensibility. 1774 tr. *Boerhaave's Inst.* III. 409 After a Nerve has been tied..an Insensibility and Wasting follows in those Parts to which that Nerve was distributed. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91, I fell from my horse in a state of insensibility. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IX. 143 The carbonic acid is..heavier than the air..in breathing it insensibility ensues and ultimately death.

b. Physical insensitiveness (*to* something).

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 111 Instances of this insensibility of the system to internal stimuli. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 29 The insensibility of the eye to particular colours. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 245 Perfect hardihood and insensibility to the changes of the seasons.

3. Incapacity of mental feeling or emotion; incapability of being affected or moved; want of moral susceptibility; apathy, indifference.

1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 51 So many Circumstances of Insensibility and hardiness of Mind are urged. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, I heard this news with the utmost insensibility. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 787 The least affliction prompts them to suicide..and they put an end to their days with great apparent insensibility. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 239, I often wonder at my hardheartedness and insensibility, when I reflect on the earnest and affecting entreaties of these dear friends.

b. Const. *of*, *to*.

1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 498 An utter insensibility of any good or kindness done him by others. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1827) 535/2 One great cause of our insensibility to the goodness of the Creator is the very extensiveness of his bounty. *a* 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. iii. 253 Insensibility to the common objects of human cupidity.

Insensibilize (inse·nsibiləiz), *v.* *rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *insensibil-is* INSENSIBLE + -IZE: cf. *utilize*, etc.] *trans.* To render insensible. Hence **Inse:nsibiliza·tion**, the action of rendering or condition of being rendered insensible; **Inse·nsibilizer**, one who or that which 'insensibilizes'.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Insensibilisation*, the production of insensibility to pain by means of anæsthetics, alcohols, and narcotic poisons, by hypnotism, and like means, as well as by disease. *Insensibiliser*, an instrument by means of which is produced *Insensibilisation*. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 837, I have shewn that it [immunity against snake-venom] depends upon an 'insensibilisation' of the cells in respect of the venom.

Insensible (inse·nsǐb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also (*erron.*) 5–6 **incens-**, **incenc-**, **-yble**, 6–7 **insencible.** [ad. L. *insensibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *sensibilis* SENSIBLE, f. *sentīre*, *sens-* to feel. Cf. F. *insensible* (13th c. in Littré).]

I. Passively: Incapable of being perceived.

1. a. Naturally incapable of being perceived by the bodily senses (= IMPERCEPTIBLE a); non-material. Now *rare.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIII. (Percy Soc.) 106 For though that aungell[s] be invysyble, Inpalpable, and also celestiall, Wythouten substaunce as incencyble. 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* III. (1584) Z ij. His body may be insensible to vs if he will. 1608–33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* (1851) 98 Let my soul..be raised up to enjoy the insensible society of thy blessed angels. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* v. (1860) 167–8 Locke has laid some stress on the fact, that the names which stand for insensible actions and notions, are derived from sensible objects.

b. So small, slight, gradual, or hidden, as not to be perceived by the senses, or by the mind (= IMPERCEPTIBLE b); inappreciable. (The prevailing sense.)

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 240 It avoids red choler by urine, and other insensible evacuations. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 37 This Inequality, how great soeuer it seeme to the sight is altogether insensible, and bearing no proportion with the huge vastnesse of the Earth. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 29 Exhaled by insensible Transpiration. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 326 Carthage. grew larger by insensible degrees. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 214 The temperature of the skin is moderately elevated, and the insensible perspiration increased. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 9 (1875) 28 There is an insensible transition. *Mod.* Passing by insensible gradations into the next sense.

†**2.** Incapable of being understood; unintelligible; without sense or meaning. (Chiefly in legal use.) *Obs.*

1538 COVERDALE *Ded. Transl. N. Test.*, In many places both base, insensible, and clean contrary, not only to the phrase of our language, but also from the understanding of the text in Latin. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 411 The words are insensible and uncertain words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xx. 340 If the condition of a bond be impossible .. or be uncertain, or insensible, the condition alone is void, and the bond shall stand single, and unconditional. 1775 T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 13 Mar. I. 405 Pointed out several inaccuracies and insensible expressions in the New England Bill. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 315/2 The words .. would be insensible, or at any rate superfluous.

II. Actively: Incapable of perceiving.

3. a. Naturally incapable of physical feeling; not having the faculty of sensation. Now *rare*.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 Perfore þe ligament is .. insensible, for if þat it hadde be censible, þei mysten nouȝt han I-susteyned þe trauelle and þe meuynge of þe ioyntis. 1581 W. FULKE in *Confer.* III. (1584) Q b, I meane by insensible, voyde of life or sense. *a* 1619 FORHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 3 (1622) 340 Fire, Haile, and Snow, meere insensible things. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 310 The stomach of this bird is very muscular, having a thin separable and insensible membrane. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. (1833) 13 The insensible spot on the retina is stimulated by a borrowed light.

b. Deprived of sensation; unconscious.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 9925 Thy body that lyth now blynd & deff, Doom also, and insensyble. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 361 b/2 She knewe not what was sayd ne done aboute her but as unmeuable or as all insensible..she held her eyen fixed in one place. 1552 HULOET, Insensible, or hauynge no sence or fealynge, as beynge numbe, lyke a dead membre. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, By this staircase the villains conveyed the insensible Prince to the lowest dungeon of the castle. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 287 He fell down in a fit, and remained long insensible.

c. Incapable of physically feeling or perceiving (something specified). Const. *of*, *to*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 61 After the commaundement of our lorde we must be blynde, defe, & dumme, lame & incensyble to all suche thynges. 1540 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* I. 61 Rendering him insensible of all pain. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 169 The manner of his death was easy, without the least pang or convulsion .. Swift was totally insensible of happiness or pain. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 444 A dog's nose is insensible of cold. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* v, The martial fury by which men became insensible to wounds.

4. a. Incapable of mentally feeling, perceiving, or being affected by (something specified); unaware, unconscious; not susceptible, unaffected, unmoved, indifferent. Const. *of*, *to*, *subord. cl.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* x. i, Should I only be insensible of his and the common happiness? 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 283 P 2 Insensible of that Weight and Dignity which a moderate share of Wealth adds to their Characters. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. ix. 66 Insensible of your kindness. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. vi. 277 Their great leader was not insensible how much he owed to their faithful services. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 135 Even Circumlocution Offices are not insensible to the acetous force of satire.

b. Incapable or destitute of feeling or emotion; emotionless, callous, apathetic.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 236 My conscience was not..so insensible, as it could have passed over the .. denying of my faith. *a* 1621 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theod.* IV. ii, Art thou grown Insensible in ill, that thou goest on Without the least compunction? 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 113 The Phlegmaticks are those the French call properly *Des Apathicks*, without passion or insensible. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* IX. vi. P 13 The cold, relentless, insensible, was kindled into the warmest of love's votaries. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 404 He filled the most insensible with terror.

†**5.** Destitute of sense or intelligence; irrational.

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Rastel.* Wks. (1573) 27 Are ye so childish and insensible to imagine that ye must yet go through Purgatory, sith ye are already without faulte in his sight. 1593 R. C. *Godly Form Howseh. Govt.* Ep. Ded. 4 Dumbe & insencible beasts. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 75 His feare and amazement became greater, and insensible how to qualifie these bloudie stirrings. 1693 *Humours Town* 15 In the Conversation of Brutes, and the Prospect of insensible Animals. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xi. 486 People stupid and insensible, illiterate and incapable of learning.

†**B.** *sb.* (absol. uses of the adj.) *Obs.*

1. (from A. I.) **a.** Something that cannot be perceived by the senses; a non-material thing. **b.** Something too small or slight to be perceived; something imperceptible or inappreciable.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 159/2 To Insensibles nothing can be added, nothing taken away. This is the nature of Eternal Beings, the like and same ever. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 128 By reason of the swarms of insensibles, drilling through their pores or spungholes.

2. (from A. II.) **a.** A thing or person incapable of feeling; an inanimate thing; an apathetic person. **b.** A person destitute of sense, a fool.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 470 As of all Insensibles, hath none More Melancholy and Adustion, Then Chimnies have. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 336 The wise Man of the Stoicks is a vertuous insensible. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VI. 405 (D.) What an insensible must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison. 1785 COWPER *Let. to Newton* Wks. 1837 XV. 159 Of all the insensibles he ever saw, poor Geary is the most completely stupid. 1802 tr. *A. La Fontaine's Reprobate* II. 198 [Not] a word in favour of that insensible, that savage.

†**Inse·nsibleness.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being insensible.

I. 1. = INSENSIBILITY 1.

a 1705 RAY (J.), The insensibleness of the pain proceeds rather from the relaxation of the nerves than their obstruction.

II. 2. = INSENSIBILITY 2.

a 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxii. 7 Sometimes by imprinting a holy stupefaction and insensibleness in the person that suffers. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 310. 85 Of the diseases som caus pain .. others numbness and insensibleness. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 341 He fixed the Cheefest Good in insensibleness.

3. = INSENSIBILITY 3.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iv. Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 241 Therefore doth God justly infatuate them, and maketh them foolish, giving them up to insensibleness. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* II. § 6. 140 Insensibleness of their misery who are in want. 1675 *Art Contentm.* VIII. viii. 218 We betray as much ignorance of our interest, as insensibleness of our obligation. 1715 J. LENG *Serm. Bedington* 20 Our insensibleness for past mercies.

4. Want of sense; insensateness. Cf. prec. 5.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* vi. 176 Was there not some measure of stupid insensiblenesse in him, when he durst not spit in any necessity at his praiers?

†**Inse·nsiblist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. INSENSIBLE + -IST.] One who professes insensibility or apathy.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. ii, Mr. Meadows .. since he commenced insensiblist, has never once dared to be pleased, nor ventured for a moment to look in good humour.

Insensibly (inse·nsĭbli), *adv.* [f. INSENSIBLE + -LY 2.]

1. In an insensible manner or degree; imperceptibly; unconsciously; *esp.* so slightly or gradually that the action or process is not perceived; by imperceptible degrees.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* III. ii. (1886) 33 The wife departeth out of her husbands armes insensiblie. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* I. 21 If insensibly we lay our hand where the paine is, wee likewise bring our tongue unawares, where the passion of the mind is. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 638 The other part..will insensibly moulder away. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 130 And what if sev'nth to these The Planet Earth, so stedfast though she seem, Insensibly three different Motions move? 1697 DRYDEN *Ess. Virg. Georg.* P 2 In a curious Brede of Needlework, one Colour falls away by..just Degrees, and another rises..insensibly. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. (1869) I. 470 The agriculture of the Roman provinces was insensibly ruined. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 351 The ultimate ramifications of the Arteries pass so insensibly into those of the Veins, that no definite line of demarcation between them can be drawn. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 53 The Witenagemót insensibly lost its authority.

†**2.** Without sense or understanding; stupidly, irrationally. *Obs. rare.*

a 1603 in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 682 No doubt he is insensibly blockish.

Insensile (inse·nsil), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insensil-is* insensible, imperceptible, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *sensilis* SENSILE.] = INSENSIBLE 1.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 367 Species II *Antipathia Insensilis.* Insensile Antipathy.

Insensitive (inse·nsitiv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not sensitive.

†**1.** Destitute of feeling or consciousness (in general); not sentient; inanimate. *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 471 Though man be not insensitive, yet this sence of his..is justly termed rather death then life. *a* 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) IX. clxxvi. 4110 This faculty is that which constitutes the difference between sensitive and insensitive creatures. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. i. 85 Sensitive or insensitive Creatures.

2. Of an organ or part of the body: Destitute of feeling or sensation; not susceptible of sensuous impressions (esp. those of touch or sight). Const. *to.*

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 467 A certain degree of sluggishness is inseparable from a skin insensitive to dirt. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 38 One spot on the retina, not very far from the most sensitive portion, is entirely insensitive to light. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 41 Their optic nerve has shrunk to an insensitive thread. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xxvii. 432 A painless, insensitive..granulomatous excrescence.

b. *transf.* Of a substance: Not susceptible to a physical influence, esp. that of light or the actinic rays. Const. *to.*

1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 35. 129 Most substances absorbed with great avidity rays of certain colors, while they were insensitive to others. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 The film, which is then totally insensitive to light. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 394 Pure iodide of silver gelatine is for optical sensitizers even quite insensitive.

3. Destitute of, or wanting in, mental or moral sensitiveness; having no quickness of feeling; not susceptible of impression. Const. *to.*

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. ii. 49 Insensitive as we have seen her to the slightest joy at the return of her husband. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 40 Longleat's insensitive nature.

Inse·nsitiveness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insensitive; want of sensitiveness.

1838 I. TAYLOR *Home Educ.* 161 To cherish as well animal insensibility (we want the word *insensitiveness*) and self-possession, by arduous field amusements. 1855 — *Restor. Belief* (1856) 364 It is not insensitiveness of temperament, whence springs the serenity of that brow. 1881 MRS. LYNN LINTON *My Love* III. 44 He had the Pennefather insensitiveness and want of imagination.

†**Inse·nsuat,** *a. Obs.* var. of INSENSATE *a.* (Cf. *sensuate.*)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 321 Insensuat sow, cesse fals Eustase air!

Insensuous (inse·nsiuəs), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not sensuous; that is not an object of sense.

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING (Webster 1864), That intermediate door Betwixt the different planes of sensuous form And form insensuous.

Insented, *Obs.*: see ENCEINTE.

Insentience (inse·nʃĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being insentient; insensibility, unconsciousness.

1862 F. HALL *Hindn Philos. Syst.* 102 In the view of all the pandits, there is no emancipation apart from insentience.

Insentient (inse·nʃĕnt), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not sentient.

1. Destitute of physical feeling, sensation, or consciousness; inanimate.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 6 The qualities or attributes of an insentient inert substance. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 77 They are to be hacked and hewed .. as if they were of insentient marble. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Sun* 117 Shall I return it [a stone] thanks, the insentient thing?

2. Devoid of mental feeling; indifferent. *rare.*

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. 296 Suppose..that he [Giorgione] came down to Venice somewhat recusant, or insentient, concerning the usual priestly doctrines of his day.

Inse·parabilist. *rare.* [f. L. *inseparābilis* INSEPARABLE + -IST.] One who believes that a religious rite and the spiritual influence held to accompany it are inseparable.

1840 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Regen.* III. ii. 254 *note*, It is impossible for the Inseparabilist to charge the Separabilist with a hankering after the Doctrine of Reprobation, and yet himself escape the equitable retort of precisely the same charge.

Inseparability (insepărăbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *inseparābilit-ās* (Augustine), f. *inseparābil-is*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *inséparabilité* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being inseparable.

1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 29 In the point of inseparability from their subject. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 6 Whence should the Idea of the unity and inseparability of all these perfections come? 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divin.* IX. (1720) 169 We suppose Three Persons to be One God by their Inseparability and the essential Union of the Persons. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* ii. 58 The inseparability of the supernatural from the records of Christ's life.

Inseparable (inse·părăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5–9 *erron.* **inseperable.** [ad. L. *insēparābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *sēparābilis* SEPARABLE. Cf. F. *inséparable* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined. **a.** Said of two or more united things or persons, or of their connexion or relation.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. iv. (Add. MS. 27944), Whenne they ben yloynede in a dewe manere the onyng is inseperable, so that they mow nouȝt aftirward be departede atwynne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 78 The chyldren which god hath giuen vs as pledges of owr inseperable loue. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lv. 16 They bee inseparable companions, or abyde togither in one lodginge. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 20 An inseparable union. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 80 P 1 They were inseparable Companions in all the little Entertainments. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 9 The intimate and in some degree inseparable connexion existing between physic and surgery. *a* 1852 WEBSTER *Wks.* (1877) III. 342 Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable.

b. Said of one member of a combination. Const. *from*, †formerly also *to.*

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xiii. 278 To be with the [=thee] inseparable. 1581 R. GOADE in *Confer.* II. (1584) H iv, This qualitie is not alwayes inseparable. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 So originall sinne is inseperable from the mortall body, saving faith .. from the Elect regenerated. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 67 Jealousie alwayes..becomes more inseparable to the soule, then Ivy is to .. Walls. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 P 2 Ingratitude is a Vice inseparable to a lustful Man. 1712 BERKELEY *Disc. Pass. Obed.* § 16 The miseries inseparable from a state of anarchy. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 23 My inseparable companion during eleven years. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 406 Fire, which is inseparable from heat, cannot co-exist with cold.

c. *Inseparable accident, attribute, quality*, etc. (*Logic*), an accident, etc. that cannot be separated from its subject. *Inseparable adjunct*, an adjunct that cannot really be separated from its subject, though the subject may be conceived of without it. *Inseparable prefix* or *preposition* (*Gram.*), a prefix found only in combination, and incapable of being used as a separate word: e.g. L. *dis-*, *re-*; Eng. *mis-*, *un-*; Ger. *ge-*, *ver-*, *zer-*.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 6 b, An accident .. maie be separated, or it maie not, some maie bee separated from their subjects, as colde maie bee taken from water, and knowledge from the minde. Other are inseparable, because thei cannot be taken awaie altogether .. Heate can not bee taken from fire. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 67 Common qualities, are seperable, or inseperable. *Ibid.* 69 The inseperable qualitie makes a proposition necessary, not reciprocate. 1820 *Mair's Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 414 *I'll* may be reckoned among the inseparable prepositions, which in composition, is sometimes intensive .. and sometimes privative. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vii. § 8 Inseparable accidents are properties which are universal to the species but not necessary to it. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic Definition* ii. 44 Exception,

however, must be made for the case of inseparable accidents ..Neither barking, mewing..nor grunting is more than an accident of the dog, the cat..the pig; but as, wherever we have the animal, we have the corresponding sign, this invariable concomitant becomes an important fact in characterizing and identification.

B. *sb.* Usually *pl.* Things or persons that cannot be separated; inseparable companions.

c 1520 *Wyse clylde & Emperor Adrian* (1860) 11 Shynynge, and heate, the which be inseperables, for the one ne maye be without the other. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 278 Which, when a man comes in between the pretended inseparables, is given up. 1771 T. Hull *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 189 Except Mr. Renholds, (who is still Sir William's inseparable). 1861 C. P. Hodgson *Resid. Japan* 291 The two swords and fan are inseparables in Japan. 1875 A. R. Hope *Schoolboy Fr.* 72 In the manner of schoolboy inseparables.

Inse·parableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inseparable.

1598 Florio, *Indissolubilita*, inseparablenes. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 56 The inseparableness of this union. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 137 The inseparableness of the prerogative from the person of the King. 1813 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 31 May 349/2 The supposed inseparableness of Church and State.

Inseparably (inse·părăbli), *adv.* [f. Inseparable + -ly 2.] In an inseparable manner; so as not to be disjoined, or severed; indissolubly.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xiii. 47 The swete flamme of loue esprised in-to the mary and synewes, whiche inseparably goeth thrughe the bones, as depe as the veray hertys roote. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 156 b, To be vnite or ioyned inseparably to his lorde. 1640 Bastwick *Lord Bps.* iv. D iij b, They goe inseperably together, like Tobie, and his Dogge. 1758 Blackstone in *Comm.* I. 19 The civil and canon laws, which now came to be inseparably interwoven with each other. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. ix. 423 The city with which their names are inseparably connected.

Inseparate (inse·părĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *insēparāt-us* (Tertullian), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *sēparātus*, pa. pple. of *sēparāre* to Separate.] Not separate (*from*); united; undivided; hence, often = Inseparable.

1550 [implied in Inseparately]. *a* 1586 Sidney *Astr. & Stella* ci, Ioy, which is inseparate from those eyes. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 148 This is, and is not Cressid: Within my soule, there doth conduce a fight Of this strange nature, that a thing inseperate, Diuides more wider then the skie and earth. 1607 Day *Trav. Eng. Bro.* (1881) 75 Enuie and hate Striue in my breast like twinnes inseperate. 1742 Warburton *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 67 That folly and wisdom are the inseparate partage of humanity. 1874 L. Morris *Songs two W.* Ser. II. *In the Park* 212 The good which should be, inseparate From the evil things that are. 1887 Swinburne *Locrine* I. i. 220 We live linked, inseparate—heart in heart.

b. *Bot.* (See quots., and cf. Inseparation.)

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 181 Accordingly, Dr. Masters would substitute for coalescence and adnate the term *inseparate*. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inseparate*, Masters's term for the condition in which parts of a plant are not separate.

Inse·parately, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inseparate manner; without separation or severance; inseparably.

1550 Cranmer *Def. Sacram.* 96 b, Here sainct Cyrill declareth the dignitee of Christes fleshe, beyng inseperately annexed vnto his diuinitee. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Eph.* v. 29 *note*, So beloued of Christ, and so inseparatly ioyned in marriage with him. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 183 Conjoyning so inseparately..their Religion to the Descents or Races of Men. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Advt. fr. Parnassus* III. 2 The Splendor .. and the good Fortune I at present enjoy, are so inseparately annex'd to this Pirate's power.

Insepara·tion. *Bot. rare.* [In- 3.] The congenital union of contiguous organs, viewed as the natural or primitive state; as opposed to *coalescence* or *adnation*, which imply original separation: cf. Inseparate b.

1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Inse·parized,** *a. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. In- 3, and assumed vb. **separize* = F. *séparer* to separate.] = Inseparate.

a 1618 Sylvester *Mem. Mortalitie* xliii, [He] Knew well the cares from Crowns inseparized.

† **Insequent,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insequent-em*, pr. pple. of *insequī*, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *sequī* to follow.] Following on, succeeding; subsequent.

c 1620 in Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 50 The Storm will gather, and burst out into a greater Tempest, in all insequent Meetings [of parliament]. *a* 1670 *ibid.* 25 If he had his Apocha or Quietance .. he were free from all insequent Demands.

Inserch(e, obs. form of Enserch *v.*

† **Inse·re,** *v. Sc.* Pa. t. and pple. **inserit.** [ad. F. *insérer*, ad. L. *inserĕre* to Insert: perh. only in pa. t. and pple.] *trans.* To insert.

1557 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. App. 605/2 And desyrit this protestatioun to be inserit In þe bukis of parliament. 1563 *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell & Knox* A ja, Amang other godlie lessones..I inserit certane catholick artickles.

† **Insere·ne,** *v. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + Serene *a.*; or from assumed adj. **inserene* not serene.] *trans.* To render cloudy or not serene; to cloud.

1609 J. Davies *Holy Roode* (1878) 18 (R.) Death stood by, Whose gastly presence inserenes my face.

Insert (insə·ɹt), *v.* Also 6–8 **incert,** *pa. pple.* 6 **incert,** 7 **insert.** [f. L. *insert-*, ppl. stem of *inserĕre* to put in, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *serĕre* to join together, put into.]

1. *trans.* To set, put, or place in; to push or thrust in; to fit or fix in; to introduce; to ingraft. Said primarily of putting any solid object into a space which it fits, or fills up; hence to place a thing, as an addition, between the parts of another, as to insert a page or plate into a book; also, to push or put a thing (e.g. a stick, a finger, the point of a knife) into a hole or aperture, whether to remain there, or to be again withdrawn.

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 321/1 This soule that bryngeth with hym suche frayle woorkes eyther wrought by themselfe or inserted peraduenture and myxed a myddes of some good and vertuous worke. *a* 1555 Bradford *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 90 They must needs be condemned if that they be not insert and engrafted into the very true body and natural body of our Saviour Christ. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 119 To varie the unitie of a stone by inserting such spots into the crust as were not by nature. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. II. xxiv, If all to all revert, Each part then into each part is insert. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 25 Here a Print of Grotesco should have been inserted. 1782 Cowper *To W. C. Unwin* iii, The bud inserted in the rind..Adorns..The stock whereon it grows. 1797 Bewick *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 277 It inserts its long tongue into the holes through which the ants issue. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 138 His arm is inflamed from the vaccine matter inserted four days since. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* x. 110 Boring a hole between two flints in a yard..and inserting therein a daisy. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* vii, A..key which he inserted cautiously in the lock..and softly opened the door. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 514 Slightly thickened fibres, between which wide vessels surrounded by bundle-parenchyma are inserted.

b. To put or introduce (a letter, word, sentence, paragraph, etc.) *into* a body of written or printed matter, or into a programme; to put as a paragraph, advertisement, or article, into a newspaper or the like; to introduce as a figure or element in a picture, etc.; to include.

1533 More *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. xi. Wks. 1053/2, I haue good reader, in the exposicion of these woordes of our sauiour inserted the incorporacion of hym and vs together, by the receiuing and eating of his owne body into oures. 1542 Lyndesay *Herald. Notes* Wks. (E. E. T. S.) v. 609 Vtheris enormities ar incert and registrat in this present buik. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxvi. § 1 With our Lord's Prayer they would find no fault, so that they might persuade us.. not [to] insert it so often into the liturgy. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* I. § 125 A short story may not be unfitly inserted. 1676 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 122, I find no more species of birds than what I have already inserted in the Ornithology. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5151/4 There was Incerted..in the Gazette, that a Plate..was to be run for. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 164 Amended and rectified, by inserting the words *St. Stephen's near.* 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 345 We would not consent to insert in them [bills] clauses conferring new privileges on the nobility. 1864 J. H. Newman *Apol.* 107 Something he had inserted into the Magazine.

† c. To introduce or ingraft *into* (a family).

1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 39 Many Princes..desirous to insert themselues into [so] royall a kinred..offered their daughters with large portions. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 261 Aetheldred King of England..inserted into his owne familie by way of adoption Anlaf the Dane.

2. *Anat., Zool., Bot.* To attach; to join at a specified point of attachment. Only in *pa. pple.*

[1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 310 Where hath she [Nature] placed and inserted the [gnat's] instrument and organ of smelling?] 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 280 Antennæ with six joints, inserted at the internal margin of the eyes. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 25 The muscles of the arms are inserted in a cranial cartilage. 1857 Henfrey *Bot.* § 157 When an organ is not adherent to any other circle, but inserted on the receptacle, it is said to be free.

Hence **Inse·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Florio, *Insertatione*, an inserting, an insertion. 1623 Meade in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 150 The King being much disquieted at the inserting of these conditions. 1647 Torshell *Design Harmonize Bible* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 103 The greatest variety of transposition and inserting.

Insert, *sb.* [f. Insert *v.*, or abbrev. of Insertion.] Something inserted. a. An additional sentence or paragraph added to a proof to be inserted in the 'revise' or 'final'. b. In the U.S. postal service, A paper, circular, etc. placed within the folds of a newspaper, or the leaves of a magazine or book.

Insertable (insə·ɹtăb'l), *a.* [f. Insert *v.* + -able.] Capable of being inserted; *as in insertable-tooth saw*, one with removable teeth (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

† **Inse·rtation.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *insertātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insertāre*, frequentative of *inserĕre* to Insert.] = Insertion.

1623 Cockeram II, Any thing Added, *Additament, Insertation.*

Inse·rted, *ppl. a.* [f. Insert *v.* + -ed 1.] Set or put in; fitted in, ingrafted. b. *Entom.* Set deeply; not free. † c. *Archit.* (See quot. 1727.)

1598 Florio, *Inserito*, set in, put in, ingrafted, added, ioined, mixed, brought in, inserted. 1621 Sandys *Ovid's Met.* VI. (1626) 109 The combs inserted tooth..Betweene the warp suppresst the rising woofe. 1712 Pope *Vertum. & Pomona* 13 Now the cleft rind inserted graffs receives: 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Column*, Column inserted, or backed, is that let into a wall, a third or fourth part of its diameter. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 306 [The head] Inserted, when the head is partly withdrawn within the trunk.

Inserter (insə·ɹtəɹ). [f. Insert *v.* + -er 1. See also Insertor.] One who inserts.

1611 [see Insertor 1]. 1673 H. Stubbe *Further Vind. Dutch War* App. 62 Such clauses or words as are put in to prevent disputes ought not to .. prejudice the inserter. 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 577 Advertisements .. which produce the inserters no adequate return. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 280 [Apocrypha] were acknowledged by their inserters not to belong to the canon.

Insertion (insə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *insertiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inserĕre* to Insert: cf. F. *insertion* (in sense 2, Paré, 16th c.).]

1. The action of inserting, setting or putting in; introduction into or between: see Insert vb.

1598 Florio, *Insertatione*, an intermedling, a grafting, an implying, an insertion. 1675 Ogilby *Brit.* Advt., The Work is capable of Emendation by Insertion. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 6 In every work of imagination .. the insertion of incidents and use of decorations may be varied a thousand ways. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxx. 204 The progressive motion of the parts from the point of impact is stopped by the insertion of the lead [into the ivory balls]. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 502 The word *insertion* has likewise been used by pathologists for the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxiv. 360, I have tried whether the insertion of a pin would produce the collapse of the bubbles. 1878 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 220 The proper insertion of artificial teeth. *Mod. Newspaper Notice*, Trade notices are charged at the rate of 1/6 per insertion. All communications in reference to the insertion of Advertisements to be sent to the Advertisement Manager.

2. That which is inserted; an inserted addition, piece, or part; a word or part inserted in a writing or print; a page inserted in a book; anything inserted in a newspaper, postal packet, etc.

1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 117 In Fulbertus his workes .. they have with a foule insertion branded them [words] for heretical. 1682 Grew *Anat. Trunks* I. ii. § 1 The Parenchymous Part of the Wood .. hath this property, To be disposed into many Rays, or Diametral Insertions, running betwixt so many Lignous Portions, from the Barque to the Pith. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 37 In the Root .. are .. the Skin, the Parenchyma, the Lignous Body, the Insertions, and the Pith. 1742 West *Let.* in *Gray's Poems* (1775) 146, I am only sorry you follow the blunders of Broukhusius, all whose insertions are nonsense. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 58 When I find trifling insertions of this kind to be requisite in my translation, I shall not deem it necessary to mention them in a note.

b. *Needlework.* Embroidery or ornamental needlework, made to be inserted or sewed into plain material, for decorative purposes; a piece or detached portion of such work.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Insertions*, narrow strips of lace, embroidered muslin or cambric, sold for inlets in handkerchiefs, dresses, etc. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 18 June, It was the 'extras' that did the mischief—the *ruches*, the *bouffantes*, the lace, the innumerable yards of 'insertion'. 1881 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3/2 A white straw hat, trimmed with buff insertion. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 A band of lace insertion.

3. *Anat., Entom., Bot.* The attachment of a muscle, external organ, etc., as to place or manner.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 17 Some necessary Asperitie, seruing for the insertion of two Muscles. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 109 The connexions or insertions of one threed [of a spider's web] with another..are most strange. 1807 J. G. Smith *Phys. Bot.* 144 We shall first explain their [leaves'] different situations, insertions, forms, and surfaces. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 14 Anthers erect, insertion basal. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 167 If the surface of an axial structure .. is imagined to be continued through the base of each lateral member, the section forms its Plane of Insertion. An imaginary point in this is considered its organic centre, but does not usually correspond to its geometrical centre; this point may be termed the Point of Insertion. 1883 C. J. Wills *Med. Persia* 105 A black mark running from the mane to the insertion of the tail.

4. *Comb.*, as *insertion-success.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 561 The 'insertion-success' of skilled vaccinators is very large, amounting to 97–98 per cent.

Hence **Inse·rtional** *a.*, of the nature of an insertion; put in as an insertion. **Inse·rtioned** *ppl. a. Needlework*, ornamented with an insertion; having some ornamental material worked in as an insertion.

1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 325 A sonorous triplet made up by an insertional line. 1894 *Season* X. No. 9. 36/2 The coverlet was of satin, insertioned with linen open thread work.

Insertive (insə·ɹtiv), *a.* [ad. L. *insertīv-us*, f. *insert-*: see Insert *v.* and -ive.] Characterized by insertion; of ingrafted origin.

a 1634 Randolph *Poems, Love foudly refused* 42 If the fresh Trunke have sap enough to give That each insertive branch may live. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* xiv. 247 His sympathy had a strange insertive power.

† **Inse·rtment.** *Bot. Obs. rare.* [f. Insert + -ment.] That which is inserted or placed between; a former term for the *medullary rays*; = Insertion 2.

1671 Grew in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3039 The Insertment and Pith, proceeding also from the Plume, as the same in the Root from the Radicle. 1671 — *Anat. Pl.* ii. § 10 The next Part observable in the Root, is the Insertment.. In dissecting a Root, I find, that the Cortical Body doth not only environ the Lignous, but is also wedg'd, and in many Pieces inserted into it; and that the said inserted Pieces make not a meer Indenture, but transmit and shoot themselves quite through as far as the Pith. 1814 *Edin. Rev.*

XXII. 257 They were named insertments .. and constitute what is vulgarly termed the silver grain of the wood.

†Inse·rtor. *Obs.* Also 6 -our. [agent-n. in L. form from *inserĕre* to INSERT.]

1. = INSERTER, q.v.

1598 FLORIO, *Insertatore*, a medler, an intermedler, a grafter, an insertor [1611 inserter].

2. Puttenham's name for the figure PARENTHESIS.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xii[i]. (Arb.) 180 Your first figure of tollerable disorder is (*Parenthesis*) or by an English name the (Insertour), and is when ye will seeme .. to peece or graffe in the middest of your tale an vnnecessary parcell of speach.

†Inse·rve, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *inservīre* to be serviceable, to serve, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *servīre* to serve.] *intr.* To be of service or use *to*; to conduce *to*.

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 25 The Duke of Guise .. had inserved to some most detestable Villany, to please the rage or lust of a Tyrant. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

†Inse·rviceable, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-³.] Unserviceable.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. Ded., Through whome there is ..multitudes of Horses spoyled and made inserviceable. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 12 It [age] doth certainly induce such a *cachexia* or ill habit that it renders us inserviceable to our ends.

†Inse·rvience. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Serviceableness, usefulness.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472 Those [supellectuals] ..are more expetible for their ornament..then their inservience.

†Inse·rvient, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inservient-em*, pr. pple. of *inservīre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *servīre* to serve. Cf. *subservient*.]

1. Serving, servile.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Although their intellectualls had not failed in the theorie of truth, yet did the inservient and brutall faculties controle the suggestion of reason.

2. Serving or subservient *to* some end; serviceable, conducive, assisting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 158 Any parts inservient to that intention. 1675 E. W[ILSON] *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 41 A *Caput mortuum*..inservient for mixing with cicatrizing Plaisters. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 197 The fabrick of the mouth and other parts inservient to the reception of aliments. 1802 J. JAMIESON *Use Sacr. Hist.* II. III. xi. 331 That part of man's body which is inservient to generation.

b. Accessary *to*, forming an accessary of.

1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 171 A Brass Pommel, inservient to a Sea-coal Grate, weighing nine Ounces.

†Insess, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. med.L. *insessus*, f. *insidēre* to sit in; cf. It. *insesso* (Florio).] = INSESSION 1 b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 186 As a Bath is a Lavacre of the whole body..so an Insess of half the body. [1706 PHILLIPS, *Insessus*, a Bath for the Belly and Lower Parts.]

†Inse·ss, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *insess-*, ppl. stem of *insidēre* to sit in, dwell in, occupy.] *trans.* To dwell in, inhabit, 'possess'. Cf. INSESSION 3.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 206 Being inressed and acted by the Devill, they babled many lies.

†Inse·ssion. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *insessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insidēre* to sit in, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *sedēre* to sit. Cf. It. *insessioni* 'certain bathing medicines' (Florio).]

1. The action of sitting in a bath.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 49 The second way of using water outwardly is called insession or sitting in water up to the navel. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* x. 365 An insession in Bath-waters, and Pumping upon the place affected. [1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Insessio*, old term for the state of sitting over the vapour of a hot bath; insession.]

b. A bath in which the patient sits with the lower part of the body immersed in water or some other liquid; a hip-bath or sitz-bath.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* 367 Fuchsius and other wryt of fomentacions, apposicions, embroches, litle bags and insessions. 1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* III. xxxviii. (1639) 163 You must release and loosen the reines..with foments, cataplasmes and insessions. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* Expl. Words Art, *Insessions* be bathing tubs or vessels halfe full wherein the patient may sit vp to the middle or aboue in some conuenient decoction. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 187 Some make Insessions of the decoction of Tripes to cure the exsiccation..of the belly.

2. Inhabitation, indwelling (by a spirit). *rare*⁻¹.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 191 The Prophets have by Him Illumination and Insession. He takes possession of their soule, dwelling in them.

Insessor (inse·sɔɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *insessor* (rare), agent-n. f. *insidēre*: see prec.] One who sits in or on.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Introd. 94 In the different visions of the appearance of the Deity, as the Insessor of the chariot of the cherubim.

‖ Insessores (insesō·rīz), *sb. pl. Ornith.* [mod. L., pl. of *insessor*, agent-n. from *insidēre* to sit on or upon (in ancient L. found only in the sense 'besetter (of a way, etc.)'.] The Perchers or Perching birds, having feet with three toes in front and one behind, adapted for perching on trees; the name given by Vigors in 1823 to the second Order of Birds in his classification, coinciding nearly with the *Passeres* and *Picæ* of Linnæus.

'Though long accepted without hesitation by most British and many foreign authors, the composite nature of the group has now been recognized, and the use of the name is generally abandoned' (A. NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, 1893).

1823 VIGORS in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XIV. 405 As the distinctive characters in the other orders are taken from the peculiarities of their feet..I wish to follow the same plan in the present case, and to designate this order by the title of *Insessores* or *Perching Birds*. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 395 The Insessores form the largest order of existing birds. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 91 In some Insessores it [the carotid artery] is only found on the left side.

Insessorial (insesō·riăl), *a. Ornith.* [f. L. type **insessōri-us* (f. *insessor*: see prec.) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the *Insessores*, or Perchers.

1837 *New Monthly Mag.* L. 195 It is in the Insessorial order of birds that the songsters abound. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Claws..hardly more than insessorial, instead of raptorial, in character.

Inset (i·nset), *sb.* [f. IN *adv.* II d + SET *sb.*]

1. A setting in, inflow, influx (of water). †b. A place where water flows in, a channel (*obs.*).

1559 in Boys' *Sandwich* (1792) 736 By stoppinge of the northe mouthe and diuers other insets. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xx. 498 There are tidal influences combined with the general insets from the Atlantic. 1881 T. G. BOWLES *Flotsam & Jetsam* (1883) 244 The inset into the Bay of Biscay, which..runs at the rate of a mile an hour.

attrib. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2 The Drummond Castle was drawn by a strong inset current to the inner side of the Island of Ushant.

2. That which is set in or inserted.

†a. An innate or implanted idea. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 8 These [witnessings] are common insightes, or insets (as a man may tearme them), namelie the perswasion of the Godhead, the conscience of euil [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Those common and generall Insets haue remained barren in the most part of men.

b. A recess. *rare*⁻¹.

1829 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 161 The wall is very perfect..having frequent insets.

c. An extra page or set of pages inserted in a sheet or book (see quot. 1875); an advertisement on a separate leaf inserted in a magazine, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* II. 1189/2 *Inset*, ..a certain portion of the printed sheet in 12mo, 24mo, etc., which is cut off before folding and set into the middle of the folded sheet. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 26. 4 A four-page inset with cuts, this portion of the journal is carefully rolled. 1883 C. E. DOBLE in *Academy* 26 May 368/2 My copy..has an inset of eight pages between pp. 240-and 241. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 5/2 To print papers from duplicate plates, with an 'inset'—that is, an extra page gummed in mechanically—whenever desired. 1893 *Bookseller* 201 From two pounds weight of Magazines I have this day taken out fourteen ounces of insets.

d. A smaller map, picture, etc. inserted within the border of a larger one.

1882 *Athenæum* No. 2810. 310/3 The clearness of the maps and their pictorial insets deserves all praise. 1887 *Philips' Handy-vol. Atlas World* Contents, Ireland—Ulster, with inset of Belfast and Environs. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 30 Aug. 161/2 Two admirable maps..with insets indicating the geology, the comparative density of population, and the agriculture of eastern equatorial Africa.

e. A piece of cloth inserted or let into a dress.

1894 *Paris Mode* No. 3. 31/2 An inset at the neck and shoulders, front and back. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 6/5 The skirt has little insets of lace all round the edge.

Inset, *v.* Also 4 ynsett. Pa. pple. **inset**: in sense 5 also **insetted**. [f. IN-¹ or IN *adv.* + SET *v.* Cf. MDu. and MHG. *insetten*, Du. *inzetten*; MHG. *insetzen*, Ger. *einsetzen*, Da. *indsætte*, Sw. *insätta*.]

†1. *trans.* ? To institute, initiate. (Only in OE.: rendering L. *instituĕre*.) *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxiii[i]. (1890) 334 Þa seolfan, þe ær þæt mynster heoldon & rehton, heo mid þeodscipum regollices lifes insette & trymede [*etiam hoc disciplinis vitæ regularis instituit*].

†2. To set (a person) in office; to appoint. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv[i]. 12 Þou in-set [L. *imposuisti*] men, mani swa Over our hevedes to be þa. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 357 Commanding the Laird of Killfaunes, insett Provest be the Quene .. to cast up the portis of the town.

†3. To insert, ingraft. Const. *to*. (= L. *inserĕre*.) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. iii. 25 (Camb. MS.) So þat wan thise thinges stynten forto sowne in eres, the sorwe þat is insett greueth þe thowght. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* vii. 21 She monestide eche of hem..and ynsettinge mans ynwitt to wommans thouȝt, saide to hem [etc.]. — *Rom.* xi. 24 Forwhi if thou..agens kynde ert inseet in to a good olyue tre, how moche more thei that by kynde, schulen be ynsett to her olyue tre?

4. To set (jewels) in (gold, or the like). *rare*⁻¹.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 69 Thus having inriched you with a Mine of Precious stones, and pearles, with Gold to inset them.

5. To set in, insert; *spec.* to insert as an inset (INSET *sb.* 2 c); to fix an inset in (a sheet), an extra page in (a newspaper), etc.

1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 208 This useful contrivance.. delivering the papers inset, pasted, cut top and bottom, turned out compact as a pamphlet. 1896 *Newsagents' Chron.* 3 Oct. 3/2 Advertisements printed on a sheet which was insetted. 1897 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Expositor* Apr. 302 The numbers inset in my translation indicate the pages of the Armenian text. 1899 *Month* Mar. 328 An excellent map containing three smaller plans inset.

Hence **Inse·tted** *ppl. a.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 7/2 The extra cost of carriage consequent upon insetted advertisements in magazines.

Inset (i·nset), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* II b.]

†1. Implanted, innate, native. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) B iv, The honest ..maintaining of the inset and naturall beautie in a woman. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, The harth from whence proceedeth all that inset and natiue heate.

2. = INLAID (or ? set with precious stones).

1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) II. 179 One lardge Danske chist, with insett worke.

3. Inserted as an inset.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 6/1 Each part will contain ten page plates, four illustrations in the text, and one inset plate. 1891 *Times* 14 Apr. 3/2 The map .. now includes inset maps containing charts of the mouths of the Zambesi, of Delagoa Bay [etc.].

†I·nse·tter. *Obs.* [app. error for *insitter*, f. IN *adv.* II c + SITTER.] An indweller; one who resides in the place.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 55 These say, that Out-setters, by reason of the Lands which they occupy in the Parish, are as much Parishioners as the In-setters.

I·nse·tting, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* II c.] a. *Printing.* = INDENTION 2. b. Insertion, fixing.

1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vii. § 20. 247 The cement and various insetting of the balconies. 1867 *Hymns Virg.* 58 *note*, Written without breaks, till near the bottom of p. 131, as marked by the insetting of the even lines here. 1900 *Oxf. Mag.* 7 Mar. 266/2 Explanatory sections—such as might be relegated to footnotes in a modern book—are indicated by small type and insetting.

Inseverable (inse·vərăb'l), *a.* [IN-³.] Incapable of being severed or broken; inseparable.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 146 This would seem to imply a more Inseverable Interest than I ayme at. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* II. lviii. 225 The offence is lost in the inseverable iniquity in which all join. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* I. p. xxiv, Ancient and inseverable bonds.

Inseverably (inse·vərăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inseverable manner; inseparably.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v. (1867) 157 Lest peradventure .. we have inseverably been overtaken with the sin of gluttony. 1849 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 625 What a hand that was which bound the two into one—inseverably! 1882 DALLINGER *Creator* 82 Mind is inseverably associated with neural matter.

Insew(e, Inseygne, obs. ff. ENSUE, ENSIGN *v.*

†Insha·de, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + SHADE *v.*: cf. ENSHADE.] *trans.* To shade; to tint or vary one colour with another.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* I. v. 88 Whose Lilly-white, inshaded with the Rose Had that man seene, who sung th' Eneidos, Dido had in obliuion slept.

†Insha·dow, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².]

1611 FLORIO, *Inombrare*, to inshadow, to darken.

†Insha·nked, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².] Having a shank.

1611 FLORIO, *Infustito*, instaked, inshanked.

†I·nshape. *Obs. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SHAPE *sb.*] Inward shape; internal form.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* vi. 66 Socrates .. taught that God is a minde, and that in the same there is a certaine Inshape, which Inshape as in respect of God, is the knowledge which God hath of himselfe. *Ibid.* xxvii. 423 This marke is..of the very substance and inshape of Religion.

Inshave (i·nʃe·v). [f. IN *adv.* 12 + SHAVE.] A tool used by coopers for shaving or planing the inner face of staves.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1189/2 *Inshave* (Coopering), a jointer having a convex-edged bit, on which the inner faces of staves are dressed.

†Insheaf, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².]

1611 FLORIO, *Immazzettare*, to imbundle, to insheafe, to make into handfuls.

Insheath, obs. form of ENSHEATH.

†Inshe·d, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-¹ + SHED *v.*; tr. L. *infundĕre*.]

1. *trans.* To shed or pour something upon; to sprinkle or wet with a liquid.

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* iv. 22 In dewe of heuene thou shalt be inshed [1388 bished, L. *infunderis*]. — *Judith* vii. 23 Osias risende, the teris inshed [1388 bisched with teeris, L. *infusus lacrymis*].

2. To shed or pour in; to infuse.

1435 MISYN *Fire Love* 41 Slik swetnes of likynge hete and songe to a lufand saule is insched. *Ibid.* 99 Euer-lastynge lufe gladis & plenteuus lykynge inschedis.

So **†I·nshe·d** *ppl. a.*; **I·nshe·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1435 MISYN *Fire Love* 62 Of insched gladnes. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xx. (1874) 228 The starred inshedding of light through his vaulted roof.

Inshell, enshell (inʃe·l, en-), *v. rare.* [f. IN-¹, EN-¹ + SHELL *sb.*] *trans.* To withdraw within the shell. Also *fig.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 45 Auffidius .. Thrusts forth his hornes againe into the world Which were In-shelled, when Martius stood for Rome. 1814 *Prophetess* I. i, The foes Shrink and enshell themselves within their town. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 302 None In mortal frame enshelled.

†Inshie·lder. *Obs. rare.* [f. **inshield* = ENSHIELD *v.* + -ER¹.] One who shields; a protector.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxx[i]. 5 Laverd in-schilder be Over þe right-hand of þe.

Inshining (i·nʃəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* II c.] A shining in; illumination. So **I·nshi·ning** *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* II a], that shines in.

1727 W. Mather *Yng. Man's Comp.* 412 To receive the Inshining of Grace. 1847 Bernard Barton *Select.* (1849) 57 That inshining light which enlightens every regenerate Christian. 1882 *Homiletic Monthly* (U. S.) Oct. 30 Even the inshining of God's Spirit into our hearts still leaves us only men. 1887 Anna Forbes *Insulinde* 237 The mass of human beings..were better individualised by the inshining moonbeams than by the sparsely scattered lamps.

†Inship (inˌʃi·p), *v. Obs.* [f. In- 1 + Ship *sb.* Cf. MDu. *inscepen*, Du. *inschepen*, Ger. *einschiffen*, Da. *indskibe*, Sw. *inskeppa*.] *trans.* To put into a ship; to ship; to embark.

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 49 (Fol. 4) See them guarded, And safely brought to Dover, where inshipp'd [*folios* 1-3 wherein ship'd] Commit them to the fortune of the sea. 1615 Daniel *Hymen's Tri.* Wks. (1717) 135 When she was thus inshipp'd..she spies a Woman sitting with a Child.

†Inshi·rt, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [In- 2.] *trans.* To clothe in a shirt.

1611 Florio, *Incamisciare*, to inshirt, to insmocke.

In shore, i·n-sho·re, *adv. phr.* (*adj.*) [f. In *adv.* + Shore. Cf. Inland *adv.*]

A. *adv.* From seaward in towards the shore; close to the shore.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 186 We saw a ship in shore .. plying up the coast. *Ibid.* xi 251 The two Cutters .. were ..sent in shore. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 87 She was ..driven inshore by some boats. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 267, I determined to keep in-shore, in spite of the barricades of ice. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 80 They went closer inshore.

b. *Inshore of*: Nearer to the shore than (something else); between (something) and the shore.

1859 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 49 The Havilah passing in-shore of the Bombay. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. § 397 Inshore of .. the Black Stream, along the eastern shores of Asia, is found a..current of cold water. 1876 Davis *Polaris Exp.* v. 110 The Polaris was anchored just inshore of the largest iceberg.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Lying, situated, or carried on near or close to the shore.

1701 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 308 Both..ye inshore and outward ships. *Ibid.* 309 Those that lay their inshore anchors without buoys. 1798 Ld. St. Vincent in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* II May (1845) III. 15 You shall also have some choice Fellows of the in-shore Squadron. 1855 *Cornwall* 13 During the month of August .. the principal or inshore fishing begins. 1885 *Times* 25 May 9 The inshore waters of the Scotch coast are being overfished.

b. Moving or directed in towards the shore.

1882 C. Elton *Orig. Eng. Hist.* 51 With a high tide and an inshore wind their homes and lives were always in danger of destruction.

†Inshore, *v. Obs.* Also 6 **enshoar**, 7 **enshore**. [f. In- 1 + Shore *sb.*] *trans.* To put on shore; to land.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed's Chron.* (1807-8) VI. 38 They are no sooner inshored, than they yeeld up their ghosts. 1583 — *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 29 Theare they were enshoared, wheare thow shalt shortlye see toun wals. *a* 1618 J. Davies *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 40 Death .. Enshore my Soule neer drownd in flesh, and bloud.

†I·nshot. *Obs.* [f. In *adv.* II d + Shot *sb.* Cf. *offshoot*.] A piece shooting or projecting inwards; in quot. applied to a part of the sea running into the land.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. vii. 155 An inshot of the Sea, called the Bosome of Parthia [Persian Gulf].

Inshow, obs. variant of Ensue.

Inshrine, Inshrowd: see Enshrine, -shroud.

†Insiccate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. type **insiccāre* (prob. in med. or mod.L.: cf. obs. F. *ensecher*), f. *in-* (In- 2) + *siccāre* to dry.] *trans.* To dry. So **†Insiccated** *ppl. a.*; **†Insiccation**, drying.

1623 Cockeram, *Insiccated*, dryed. 1658 Phillips, *Insiccation*, a drying.

†Insiccated, *a. Obs. rare.*—° [f. L. *insiccāt-us* undried + -ed 1.] Undried. (Cockeram, 1623 pt. II.)

Insicht, Sc. form of Insight *sb.* 2, *Obs.*

Inside (i·nˌsəi·d, i·nsəid), *sb., adj., adv.*, and *prep.* [f. In *adj.* (*adv.* used *attrib.*) + Side. The opposite of *outside* in all senses.

The two parts appear to have naturally even stress, as in *east side, right side, top side, back side*, with a tendency to a stronger on the sb. part. But when used *attrib.*, or when contrasted explicitly or implicitly with *outside*, and often when followed by *of* and a *sb.*, the main stress is on *in*.]

A. *sb.*

1. The inner side or surface; that side of anything which is within, or nearer to the centre, or farther from the outer edge or surface; in a foot-path, the side next to the wall, or away from the road.

1504 in *Eng. Gilds* 327 A tabell yn the syde of the halle.. a bynch yn the yn-syde of the tabell. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Kings* vi. 15 Salomon..buylded the walles on the insyde with Ceder tymber. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 333 Rubbing it [my pen] against the inside of my cote. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 78 Look'd he o' th' inside of the Paper? 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* (1665) 30 There is a necessary Magnificence to be exprest on the Front and inside of Princely Buildings, answerable to their greatnesse. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 113 Over the third Gate, in the in-side..is this Inscription. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 193 The two insides of the Joynt-Rule Carpenters use. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 600 A very thin coating of the acid is deposited equably upon the inside of the vessel. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 193 They might pass me by now, not even give me the inside of the pavement.

b. *Fencing.* (See quot. 1863.)

1692 Sir W. Hope *Fencing-Master* 22 When you put-by the thrust, you put it by upon the inside of your Sword. 1863 *Archery, Fencing, & Broadsword* (Rtldg.) 46 It is customary for adversaries, on coming to the Guard, to Engage, or to join blades, on what is called the *inside*, that is, the *right* side; although there are occasions on which it is advisable to engage on the outside, or on the left; otherwise called the *Quarte* or *Tierce* sides.

2. The inner part, or the space within something; the interior.

c 1550 Cheke *Matt.* xxiii. 25 Ie clense ye outward part of ye cup and ye disch, but ye insijd is ful of robri and vnstaidnes. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 833 Shew the in-side of your Purse to the out-side of his hand, and no more adoe. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 58 So well I have disposed My nery microscope—thou mayest behold, Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 104 The insides of their dwellings exhibit a complete picture of filth and indolence. 1870 L'Estrange *Miss Mitford* I. ii. 37 The company in the inside [of the coach] .. being tolerably quiet. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 6, I had a very varied time and learnt something of the inside of a country.

b. *spec.* (i·nˌsəi·d.) The interior of the body; the internal organs, esp. the stomach and bowels; the entrails. (Also in *pl.* in same sense.) *colloq.* and *dial.*

[1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 In the body of his work, though the inside and strength were Philosophy, the skinne as it were and beautie, depended most of Poetrie.] 1741-3 Wesley *Frnl.* (1749) 91 It was as if their heart, as if all their inside, as if their whole body was tearing all to pieces. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxx, My insides are out of order. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iii, So now away home; my inside cries cupboard. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 143 There was a lot of blood about..and some odd portions of a man's inside.

c. *fig.* Inward nature, mind, thought, or meaning. (Sometimes with humorous suggestion of sense b.)

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 416/1 *Come*, come, here's none but friends here, we may speak Our insides freely. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Hymn St. Lewis* 133 Rebellious Peers, Who .. measuring his in-side by his age, Troubled his State with storms of Civill Rage. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 Sueton. hath drawn to life both the Portraictures and Insides of the XII Cæsars. 1749 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1792) II. 183 In order to judge of the inside of others, study your own. 1833 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenn. Imag. Fac. Mod. Art*, Conscious of the heroic inside of the noble Quixote.

d. The middle or main portion of a period of time, exclusive of the beginning and end. (In quot. 1890, *in the inside of* = 'inside of', within: see C. 3.) *colloq.*

1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* 74 (Farmer) Tain't to be done in the inside of a month. 1891 T. Hardy *Tess* (1892) 204 The Reverend Felix .. home for the inside of a fortnight. 1894 *Spectator* 10 Feb. 189 Bishops..in order to come to London for the inside of a week..have to alter a number of arrangements.

3. (ellipt. use of the adj. or adv.) An inside passenger or place in a coach or other vehicle. *colloq.*

1798 Canning, etc. *Loves Triangles* 179 in *Anti-Jacobin*, So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying Three Insides. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxviii, The old gentleman inside .. informs the other inside that they're going to change directly; on which the other inside wakes himself up. 1838 Southey *Lett.* (1856) IV. 550 The four insides of a Dover coach are taken for to-morrow morning. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 128, I picked myself up and went to help out the insides.

4. In advb. phr. *inside out* (i·nsəidˌau·t), formerly also *inside outwards* (usually with the verb *turn*): So that the inner side becomes the outer; so as to expose the inside or interior. Also *fig.*

†*a* 1600 *Tarlton's Jests* (Halliw.) Introd. 22 Could you turne him inside out, You would presentlie see, Squeaking [etc.]. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 265 [He] turned them inside-outwards, and revealed their hidden Sense to the World. 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* i. (1851) 32 Though one should turn you topsie-turvy, and in-side out, [you] are but a Grammarian. 1772 H. Walpole *Last Frnls.* (1859) I. 7 Turned their coats inside outwards for luck. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 245/2 The polypes..are so simple in their structure that they may be turned inside out like a glove. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 214.

B. *adj.* (i·nsəid.) Situated on or in the inside; of, belonging to, or used for the inside (*lit.* and *fig.*); interior, internal.

Often used technically; esp. in reference to locomotive engines having the driving-gear within the main frame, as *inside cylinder, framing, gear*. Also, *inside callipers, tool*, etc. i.e. used for the interior of cylindrical or hollow work.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 286 Is whispering nothing? Is leaning Cheeke to Cheeke?..Kissing with in-side Lip? 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 244 Outside and inside Lathing for Plastring. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 189 An excellent mortar for under-drawing, and inside work. 1859 *Engineer* VII. 211/1 The outside cylinder express engines running to Southampton are as steady, under every rate of speed, as any inside cylinder engines in use. *Ibid.* 225/1 The cylinders being bolted to the outside of the inside framing. 1862 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 177 The inside fittings of the rooms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 151 An efficient mechanism by which outside variability is used for the maintenance of inside constancy.

b. Of a person: Employed within a house or building; working indoors.

1894 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/7 Counting the number of hours worked, the outside men are given an equal amount of employment with the inside men. *Mod. U. S. Newspaper* Advt., Situation wanted as inside man in private family.

c. *Inside edge* (*Skating*): see Edge 7 b. *Inside track*: in *Racing*, the inner side of a curved track (which is shorter than the outer); hence *fig.* a position of advantage.

1867 O. W. Holmes *Guard. Angel* xviii. (1891) 197 It gave him the inside track, as the sporting men say, with reference to any rivals for the good-will of either of these.

C. *adv.* (insəi·d.) On or in the inside.

1. On the inner side.

1803 Nelson 4 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) V. 79 This Island is bold, too, inside or out. 1806 A. Duncan *Nelson* 71 The Goliath..had the honor to lead inside.

2. In or into the inner part; within; internally.

1851 'Nimrod' *Road* 17 Full, inside, sir. 1866 Latham s. v., *Itinerant Showman*, Now then, ladies and gentlemen, walk inside, walk inside! 1875 T. W. Higginson *Hist. U.S.* xi. 93 The houses were kept very clean inside and out.

3. *Inside of* (in reference to time): Within the space of; in less than the whole of (a period); before the end of. *U.S.* and *Colonial. colloq.*

1887 *Hartford Courant* 13 Jan. (Farmer), Both animals had been killed inside of five minutes. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xi, He knocked the seven senses out of him inside of three rounds. *Ibid.* xxi, I've been pretty quick coming: thirty mile inside of three hours.

D. *prep.* Inside of; on the inner side, or in the inner part, of; within.

1791 J. Lackington *Mem.* (1792) 212 The coachman put me inside the carriage. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxxv. 133 The captain stood well to the westward, to run inside the Bermudas. 1855 Browning *Ch. Roland* xxix, As when a trap shuts—you're inside the den! 1882 W. Larden *Sch. Course Heat* 79 We must get rid of the air inside the tube.

Hence **†I·nsi·dely** *adv. Obs.*, inwardly.

1803 W. Taylor in Robberds *Mem.* I. 457 You say something outsidely rude and insidely civil about its being my choice to edit.

†Insi·de, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *insidēre* to sit on: see Insident.] *intr.* To be seated or situated *on* something.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 353 On whose summities three..grateful leafs do inside.

Insi·dedness. *nonce-wd.* [f. Inside + -ed + -ness.] The condition of being inside something else.

1888 Dk. Argyll in *19th Cent.* Jan. 156 Another kind of outsidedness and insidedness..namely, the insidedness, the self-containedness, of every organism as a whole with reference to all external forces.

†I·nsident, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insidēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *insidēre* to sit in or on, to inhere or subsist in, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *sedēre* to sit.] Residing or subsisting in; inherent.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* vii. (1637) 68 It is so sweete and so insident to vs which like lawe forbiddeth. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* 44 These vices are insident by nature. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 115 The course of Gods Spirit is..ingredient and insident, as in good men; or urgent and impellent, as in bad men. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Insident*, sitting on or in, remaining, continuing.

Insider (i·nsəi·dəɹ). [f. Inside + -er 1.] One who is inside; a person who is within the limits of some place, society, organization, etc.; hence, one in possession of special information, one who is 'in the secret'. Opposed to *outsider*.

1875 Poste *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 31 Named outsiders (*exquilini*) as opposed to the burgesses or insiders (*inquilini*). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 30 June 6/1 Change him from an outsider into an insider (however slight the connection), and the thing is done. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 22 Dec. 468/3 It was possible for insiders to use its revelations in speculation on the Bourse.

†Insi·diary, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insidiæ* ambushes, ambuscade + -ary.] = Insidious.

1625 W. B. *True School War* 18 The sending forth of Bloody, Trecherous, and Insidiarie persons.

†Insi·diate, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *insidiārī* to lie in ambush, f. *insidiæ* ambush.]

1. *trans.* To lie in wait for; to plot against.

1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* v. 227 She was ambushed by two Centaures..who insidiating her virgin chastitie, shee [etc.]. *a* 1632 T. Taylor *God's Judgem.* II. ii. (1642) 20 Pretending that he had privately insidiated his father's life. 1651 T. Stanley *Poems* 109 For this friends insidiate their friends. 1656 — *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 204/2 They .. every hour insidiate our Good.

2. *intr.* To lie in wait; to plot.

1626 W. Sclater *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 195 Wolues enter or insidiat, not sparing the flocke. 1639 Sir W. Berkley *Lost Lady* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 605 She pays the fault of her abusing me, Insidiating with my Milesia's form, To search, and then betray my resolution.

Hence **†Insi·diating** *ppl. a. Obs.*

1632 Heywood *2nd Pt. Iron Age* IV. Wks. 1874 III. 409 What passionate and insidiating lookes Hee cast on her 1671 *True Nonconf.* 406 Admitting your meaning to be only of a deliberat insidiating murther.

†Insidia·tion. *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *insidiārī* to Insidiate.] The action of lying in wait or plotting; a plot; an insidious act.

1612 Cotta *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. iv. 111 Who by their insidiation of the proofe of my skill .. prouoked it. 1628 Hobbes *Thucyd.* (1822) 2 The goodness of the land .. made them more obnoxious to the insidiation of strangers. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. (1713) 139 Industrious Insidiations of other stronger and more crafty Creatures that hunt after their Prey.

†Insi·diator. *Obs.* [a. L. *insidiātor*, agent-n. from *insidiārī*: see Insidiate.] A lier in wait; a plotter.

1539 TAVERNER *Gard. Wysed.* I. 5 b, Such as be manquellours, or insidiatoures of mannes lyfe. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VII. xvii. 358 It is not unconceivable how these invisible Insidiators may so apply themselves. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. x. 132 Both open enemies and close insidiatours.

Insidio·sity. *rare.* [f. L. *insidiōs-us* (see next) + -ITY. Cf. OF. *insidiosité* (Godef.).] Insidious quality, insidiousness.

1873 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) II. 202, [I] solemnly deny the insidiosity of my question.

Insidious (insi·dias), *a.* Also 8-9 *erron.* insiduous. [ad. L. *insidiōs-us* cunning, deceitful, f. *insidiæ* ambush: see -OUS. Cf. F. *insidieux* (1420 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Full of wiles or plots; lying in wait or seeking to entrap or ensnare; proceeding or operating secretly or subtly so as not to excite suspicion; sly, treacherous, deceitful, underhand, artful, cunning, crafty, wily. (Of persons and things.)

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.), There be nowe meruelous subtyle craftinesses exercised by courtes insidiouse wylinesses. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 34 All persons good he banish'd as insidious, And kept Buffoones debauched and perfidious. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 522 A false, insidious Tongue, may whisper a Lye so close, and low. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XII. 301 The silent fisher casts th' insidious food. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1793) I. III. 290 Some deep insidious design against the states. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 92 A more powerful and insidious enemy. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* ii. 15 For them civilisation is an insidious, but a no less sure and deadly, poison. *Mod.* A victim to an insidious disease.

Insidiously (insi·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insidious manner; by secret plotting or artifice; in a subtle or underhand way; slyly, craftily, treacherously, deceitfully.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 86 These men insidiously obseruing daniel, espyed him praying and makinge supplicacion to his god. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The castle of Cadmus was taken by Phebidas .. insidiously and in violation of league. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 40 Those who officiously, or insiduously, quicken his attention to offences. 1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* iii. 62 The reptile, insidiously lying in wait in the dust.

Insidiousness (insi·diəsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Insidious quality or character; treacherousness, craftiness, subtle deceitfulness.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. v. 65 He hath little of the Serpent, (none of its lurking insidiousness). 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 174 ¶ 8 My heart, indeed, acquits me of deliberate maligniţy, or interested insidiousness. 1846 LUNDIE *Missionary Life in Samoa* 272 The disastrous results of Jesuitical insidiousness.

Insight (i·nsəit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3-4 insiht, 3 *Orm.* innsihht, (4-5 insihte), 3-5 insi3t(e, (3 insi3ht, 4 -sy3ht, -sy3t), 4 ensight, 5 ensyght, 5-6 insyght(e, -sighte, 3- insight. [f. IN *adv.* + SIGHT *sb.* Cf. MDu. *insicht*, Du. *inzigt*, Ger. *einsicht*, Da. *indsigt*, Sw. *insigt*.

The original notion appears to have been 'internal sight', i. e. with the eyes of the mind or understanding (see IN *adv.* 12 c). Cf. the same use of *in-* in ME. *inwit* (sometimes an equivalent of *insight*), and OE. *ingehygd, ingepanc*, etc. But subseq. there arose a tendency to analyse the word as sight or seeing *into* a thing or subject, although even so there usually remained the notion of penetrating into things or seeing beneath their surface with the eyes of the understanding.]

†1. Internal sight, mental vision or perception, discernment; in early use sometimes, Understanding, intelligence, wisdom. *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 8789 He 3iſeþþ himm .. innsihht tunnderrstanndenn all þatt mann ma33 unnderrstanndenn. *Ibid.* 11508 Forr sawle onnfoþ att Drihhtin Godd Innsihht & minndiȝnesse. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6261 Her of þat soþe seggeþ ȝe as bi ȝoure in si3te. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1565 Sua blind þai war in þair insight, þat reckining cuth þai nan o right. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 253 Þus þer four lettes his insight þat he knaws noght him-selfe right. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* xxxi. 214 þe wordis .. Whiche that non man vndirstondyn ne Myhte, but Only God thorwh his Insihte. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 47 An Intellectuel vision is callyd whanne the Insighte of the sowle..is cleerly fastnyd in unbodely substaunce wyth a sothfaste knowynge. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 119/42 Insight of knowledge, *scientia.* 1578 *Chr. Prayers* in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 440 Much better is .. the insight of the mind than the light, or eyesight, of the body. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxii, Much he spake where I had no insight.

†b. With *in* (*a, o, on, of*): Knowledge of or skill in (a particular subject or department). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 3437 Amang þe Calldeowisshe þeod þatt cann innsihht o steorrness. *Ibid.* 7084 Upwitess..þatt haffden dep innsihht & witt Off fele kinne þingess. *c* 1205 LAY. 30497 Insiht he cuðe: a winde and a mone. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 66 In discrecioun I haue in-si3t. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 810 He..had gotten by great experience.. depe insight in pollitique and worldly drifte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 11 Merlin had in Magick more insight Then ever him before, or after, living wight. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 174 To follow the Logicke places in Apthonius in a Philosophical discourse, doth require .. some insight in Logick. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* I. (1707) 146 We should examine what particular insight and experience they had in those things.

2. The fact of penetrating with the eyes of the understanding into the inner character or hidden nature of things; a glimpse or view beneath the surface; the faculty or power of thus seeing.

c 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XVII. iii, Where silent Night might seeme all faultes to hide, Then was I, by thy searching insight tride. 1683 D. A. *Art Converse* 26 Obstinacy the product either of great Pride or little Insight. 1812 WORDSW. *Sonn., Eve Marriage of Friend*, When the closer view of wedded life Hath shown that nothing human can be clear From frailty, for that insight may the Wife To her indulgent Lord become more dear. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 245 The insight and the effort came too late to be of any avail. 1851-5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 3 Mr. Tennyson is a poet of large compass, of profound insight, of finished skill. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 59 That insight which sees at once into the heart of every moral difficulty.

b. With *into* (†*in*).

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 34 Let but Sophocles bring you Aiax on a stage .. and tell mee if you haue not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his *genus* and *difference*? 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 47 This by insight had into the very worst and lowest sort of men shall you finde. 1590 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks. (Grosart) XII. 72 You haue a deeper insight in my thoughts then myself. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 174 A Spiritual Saving Insight into Spiritual things. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 506 ¶ 12 Giving her an insight into things she had no notion of before. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 14 ¶ 6 This thorough Insight into the Man..makes me disesteem him. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* (1880) I. Introd. 6 He had gained an insight into all sorts of affairs at home and abroad. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* I. ix. (1875) 288 Mightily pleased with this little insight into Spanish village life.

c. With *pl.*

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 187 The representative and reward of our past conscious reasonings, insights, and conclusions. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* II. 16 His insights into his prospects. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1872) 48 Glimpses of many things..which were to ripen in a strange way into views, into beliefs and insights one day.

†3. A mental looking *to* or *upon* something; consideration; respect, regard. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1659 He hade so huge an insyȝt to his aune dedes, þat þe power of þe hyȝe prynce he purely forȝetes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 324 Withoute insihte of moderhede .. This child withouten noise or cry Sche slou. *Ibid.* III. 19 As they, which none insight hadden, But only to her [=their] drunke fare. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 239 a/1, I am become thus drye and lene by the contynuelle ensyght that I had therupon.

†b. A view of a subject; a conspectus. (Cf. F. *aperçut.*) *Obs. rare.*

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* (1602) 3 The First Booke, containing a Theoricke (or insight) of the Office of the Iustices of Peace.

†4. Sight (of the bodily eyes); looking; looking in, inspection; a look. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 94 Þere walked he a boute þe walles to winne in siȝt. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Insyght .., *inspexio, circumspeccio.* 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Insight, *regart.* 1577 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 57 That good Sir Thomas More will deyne His cuntryman at first insight So curtously to interteyne. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 81 There will not bee wanting a number that shall bicker for her, from whose insight, you are altogether unable..to convey her. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1187 All that..could fore-tell..by in-sight of sacrificed Heards. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 47 He must likewise have a clear insight on the Glasse paines of the Glasier.

†**I·nsight,** *sb.*[2] *north. Eng.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc.* insicht. [Of uncertain derivation.

In form the same as prec.; but the sense remains unaccounted for.]

Goods, substance, esp. household furniture. b. *attrib.* as *insight gear.*

1522 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106, I bequethe to my wife all suche goodes within the house as she brought from Petyngton for her parte of insight. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 44 Sir Rauf Fenwike .. and Sir William Heron..have made twoo very good roodes, and have gotten moche insight, catall, horse, and prisoners. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 28 With wyffe and barnis, insicht and all stoir. *Ibid.* III. 328 Of corne and catell, and of insicht geir. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 132 The bestiail drevin away, the cornis and insicht brint. 1561 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 193, I gyue and bequithe to my doughter Agnes Lilburne the half of my insight & bedding w[t]in the howse. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 119/41 Insight of household, *supellex.* 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* § 125 That nane of them [the commoun sort of people] presume..to beare or vse onie armes..vpon onie their insicht or houshald geare. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) I. 2 [They] begane to rob and spouilzie the earle's tennents..of their haill goods, geir, insight plenishing .. and cattell. [1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 257 It must have been stripped of all 'insight', as our forefathers used to call hangings, carpets and furniture.]

†**Insi·ght,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[2] + SIGHT.] *trans.* To furnish with sight, to give sight to.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 19/1 It surpasseth natures course to raise the dead, to lighten or insight the blind.

†**I·nsighted,** *a. Obs.* [f. INSIGHT *sb.*[1] + -ED 2.] Having insight; endowed with insight.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvi. (1612) 315 The being of the Soule is to confesse A Deitie, and senseless such as are insighted lesse. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 687 Iustus Lipsius, deeply insighted in vnderstanding old Authors. 1642 *Vind. Parlt. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 272 He, who is not informed, or thoroughly insighted into the truth..is ready to conclude it a fallacy. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. 1 Pet.* Wks. (1868) 280 One insighted and interested in what he speaks.

Insign(e, obs. form of ENSIGN.

†**Insignate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *insignā-re* to engrave, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *signāre* to mark.] *trans.* To mark, to engrave.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 277 A mole on or about the ears shews another insignated on the arms.

‖**Insigne,** *sb.* : see INSIGNIA.

†**Insi·gne,** *a. Obs.* Also 8 insign. [a. F. *insigne* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *insign-is* distinguished, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *signum* mark, SIGN.] Distinguished, in a good or bad way; eminent, noted, remarkable.

c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden 1856) 93 Job thy seruant insygne Whom Sathan not cesethe to sette at care & dysdeyne. 1618 *Time's Store-house* 1742 (L.) Your commendable and insigne enterprise deserveth great recompense. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 50 To massacre the King..by an insigne trechery. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* VII. ii. (1852) 501 It is the cross in the ensign, which does now *insignire*, and render it insign.

‖**Insignia** (insi·gniă), *sb. pl.* Less freq. in sing. **insigne** (insi·gni). [L. *insignia*, pl. of *insigne* 'mark', 'sign', 'badge of office', sb. use of neut. sing. of *insignis*: see prec. Cf. F. *insigne* (Dict. Acad. 1835), and see ENSIGN *sb.*]

1. Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honour; emblems of a nation, person, etc.

1648 *Merc. Acad.* No. I. 3 All the *Insignia* of the late Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. 1722 RICHARDSON *Statues, &c. in Italy* 15 A Figure representing the 4 Cardinal Virtues, as having the *Insignia* of them all. *a* 1744 POPE *Let. to Swift* (L.), His watch was a present to him from the king of Sicily, whose arms and *insignia* are graved on the inner case. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 578, I have received the King's commands to invest you with the Order of the Bath of which I now transmit you the *insignia*. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 46 King Harold .. received in due order the insignia of his kingly office.

b. *sing.* insigne; a badge, ensign, or emblem.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 375 The swan was undoubtedly the *insigne* of Canaan. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 309 Should the insigne of a Chancellor's authority be borne by a satellite of a French Directory? 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Aug. 3/1 A cross, which was once the instrument of the vilest punishment reserved for slaves, is now..an insigne of knighthood.

¶ *Insignia* has been erroneously used as sing., with pl. *-as.*

1774 *Trinket* 144 A red coat cockade and shoulder-knot, those irresistible insignias. 1802 WELLINGTON *Mem. Marhatta War* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 368 Bajee Rao..invested himself with every regal *insignia*. 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mod. Ship of Fools* 182 Bells, ladle, and the fool's cap .. Insignias of their liking. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 98 In his hand he bore a slender white wand, the dreaded insignia of his office. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 566, I met this morning a big burly chief with his insignia of office—a great stick.

2. (usually *fig.* from 1.) Marks or tokens indicative of anything.

1796 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* II. 72 Families.. in a situation to afford the expensive insignia of sorrow. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 287 All these insignia announced that the mighty London was at hand. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xvii. 155 Before the middle period of his life, Newton was invested with all the insignia of immortality.

Insignificance (insigni·fikăns). (Also 8 *erron.* -ence.) [f. INSIGNIFICANT: see -ANCE.] The fact or quality of being insignificant.

1. Want of signification or meaning.

1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* I. iii. 15 Such a Man would use these Terms *must, irresistible*, &c. with perfect Insignificence and Nonsense.

2. Want of significance, importance, or force; complete unimportance; contemptibility.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* I. 187 My annals are in mouldy mildews wrought, With easy insignificance of thought. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v. Wks. 1757 IV. 216 If we can draw some moral from it, that will abate its insignificance, and give it some little weight. 1793 BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 27 Mr. Locke has shewn the insignificance of these axioms. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xvii, A sufficient apology for a whole life of insignificance. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 329 The foreign commerce of Cologne sank into insignificance.

Insignificancy (insigni·fikănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality of being insignificant.

†1. The quality of being without signification or meaning; meaninglessness; = INSIGNIFICANCE 1. With *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi. 379 Which Insignificancy of language .. hath a quality .. to hide the Truth. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xviii. 116 The insignificancies and verbal nothings of this philosophy. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iv. § 10 Another Peripatetick Definition..which..betrays its Uselesness and Insignificancy.

†2. Ineffectiveness, futility. *Obs.*

1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxviii. 729 To confess the Weakness and Insignificancy of their Attempts. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* II. 444 Of the need of discipline, and of the danger or insignificancy of committing it to the bishops, the good King was very sensible.

3. Unimportance; contemptibility; = INSIGNIFICANCE 2. With *an* and *pl.*, An instance or example of this; an unimportant or contemptible thing or person.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 71 Their Arguments were ..of another kind of moment, then decency, or indecency, significancy or insignificancy. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Almost every Mass of Collections or Bundle of Insignificancies, have them [commendatory verses] to perswade the Reader to buy it. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 284 ¶ 1 This Affectation in both Sexes makes them Vain of being useless, and take a certain Pride in their Insignificancy. 1821-30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* iv. (1874) 185 The charges .. were groundless, and were at last reduced to insignificancy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv, Coming forward..to tread such a one out of sight, as an insignificancy and worm. 1858 —

Fredk. Gt. VII. vi. (1872) II. 316 Poor old fellow, these insignificancies..are all I know of him.

Insignificant (insigni·fikănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN-3 + SIGNIFICANT: cf. F. *insignifiant.*]

1. Devoid of signification or meaning; meaningless: of speech, words, gestures, etc.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. i. 4 The frequency of insignificant speech. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VII. § 2 Words that suggest no ideas are insignificant. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* xiv, By signs and gestures, which were very far from being insignificant. 1859–79 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed. 4) II. xliii. 759 The terms 'Law of Things' and 'Law of Persons' are insignificant, i. e. they give no notion of the purpose of the distinction.

2. Devoid of significance, weight, or force.

†**a.** Without efficacy; ineffective, ineffectual.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxxiii. 226 Nature .. must vary from her self, or by a drowsie sloth be rendered insignificant. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* I. xi. (1675) 164 Laws must be insignificant, without the sanction of Rewards and Punishments. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 166 All that Christ hath suffered for us will be insignificant to our Discharge from our Obligation to Punishment, unless we repent and amend. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), In a hemorrhage from the lungs..stypticks are often insignificant.

b. Of no importance or moment; immaterial; trivial, trifling; mean, contemptible. (Now usually with some reference to magnitude: cf. 3.)

1658 R. NEWCOURT *Map Lond.* (*title*), Some others whose short and insignificant raignes haue left them buried in oblivion. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vii, Things seemingly the most insignificant imaginable, are perpetually observed to be a necessary condition to other things of the greatest importance. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxix, It is insignificant how remote or near..the object of terror may be. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* Introd. 20 Nor can it be wholly insignificant to the diffusion and preservation of our language, to have [etc.]. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 494 The schism which the oaths had produced was, as yet, insignificant. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv. 218 The Roman loss was insignificant in this battle.

c. Of a person, in regard to position, character, influence, etc.

1669 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 126 No man is so insignificant, as that he can be sure his example can do no hurt. 1751–73 JORTIN *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), Jerom wrote against him..and treats him as an insignificant blockhead. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* II. v. 79 What matters the ruin of one insignificant Frenchman? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 84 Thomas Powis, an insignificant man, who had no qualification for high employment except servility.

3. Small in size; petty; mean.

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. vi. 64 No other wood has been found than a few insignificant shrubs. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 17 If Mont Blanc could be transported to the foot of Chimboraço, Chimboraço, all prodigious as it is supposed, would appear of very insignificant dimensions. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 460 Thebes had sunk to an insignificant village.

B. as *sb.* **a.** A word or thing without signification. **b.** An unimportant or contemptible person.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 247 P 6 If we are the Insignificants that others call us, Where is the Triumph in deceiving us? 1785 TYTLER *Lounger* No. 16 P 15, I despised the giddy restless insignificants that figured in this perpetual drama. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 125 A few experiments upon the terminations in question, will probably convince the reader that they are merely connectives; and he will recollect..that connectives are nearly akin to insignificants.

Hence †**Insigni·ficantness** (Bailey, 1727).

Insignificantly (insigni·fikăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insignificant manner; so as to signify nothing, or be of no importance; meaninglessly; †without effect, to no purpose (*obs.*).

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. viii. 39 The common sort of men seldome speak Insignificantly. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctat.* i. § 16 As they contain a middle quantity of an Alkaly, they are not insignificantly used against the Stone. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 66 When Birds .. are taught to use them insignificantly. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 153 He has lived insignificantly and wickedly, idly and unaccountably. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* II. 156 Their Swords were extravagantly, and I think insignificantly broad. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 320 With all the prettiness of feigned alarm, And anger insignificantly fierce. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* xi. (1890) 95 Raleigh laughed insignificantly; but was silent.

†**Insigni·ficate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. INSIGNIFIC-ANT + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To render of no importance, reduce to insignificance.

1676 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) III. 112 This insignificates their privileges as a burgh royal.

†**Insigni·ficative,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *insignificātīv-us* (found as a name of the infinitive mood), f. *in-* (IN-3) + **significātīvus*, f. *significāre* to SIGNIFY.] Not significative, not denoting by external signs.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 52 They were ineffective and insignificative. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 283 Adam .. named all living Creatures not by words of a first institution, antecedently insignificative. 1751 tr. *Pernetti's Phil. Lett. Physiognomy* 230 The ordinary sort of the unmeaning [eyes] are not indeed utterly insignificative.

†**Insi·gnious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insigni-s* distinguished + -OUS.] Distinguished, eminent, notable.

1620 BP. J. KING *Serm.* 26 Mar. 17 This Citty..became.. of more insignious mercy, then the whole earth besides. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 120 This insignious Victory was gotten by them, upon the 6 day of Boedromion, the 3 month in the Attic Calendar.

†**Insignite,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insignīt-us*, pa. pple. of *insignīre* to mark with a sign or badge, distinguish, f. *insignis*: see INSIGNE *a.*] Distinguished. (Construed also as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 169 Constancius..sende hym to Fraunce, whiche havenge mony victoryes þer was insignite mervellousely with a crowne of laurer. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 475 Dear doctor, celeberrimous doctor, insignite illustrissim doctor.

†**Insigni·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Distinguished with a mark or badge.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 44 A clear proof of the use of Insignited banners amongst the Jewes.

†**Insigni·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [n. of action from L. *insignīre* to distinguish: see INSIGNITE.] A distinguishing mark or ensign.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 42 He will haue their Banners charged with Insignitions of Distinction.

†**Insignitor.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [agent-n. in L. form f. *insignīre* to mark, distinguish: cf. late L. *insignītor* an engraver.] The index-finger.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 12 b/1 The Insignitoure, or forefinger, Lat. *Index.*

†**Insi·gnity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *insigni-s*: see INSIGNE *a.* and -ITY.] Distinguished quality; distinction, eminence.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* III. 1126 Ther is an everlasting dignity Of greater worth and more insignity.

†**Insignize,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To distinguish.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* Pref. 1 The specious Titles with which they are insignized.

Insignment, obs. form of ENSIGNMENT.

†**Insi·milar,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Not similar, unlike.

1801 H. SKRINE *Rivers Gt. Brit.* 47 Not insimilar to the rocks of St. Vincent. *Ibid.* 389 The not-insimilar scenic shew of Vauxhall graces the opposite shore.

Insimplicity (insimpli·siti). *rare.* [IN-3.] Absence or want of simplicity.

1877 *The Survival* 345 A position of pious insincerity, or, shall I say insimplicity. 1897 *Month* Oct. 379 To rid themselves of nineteenth century insimplicity. 1898 *Weekly Reg.* 9 July 49 The insimplicities of the age have to be .. reckoned with.

†**Insi·mulate,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 **insimulat**; *pa. pple.* **insimulat.** [f. L. *insimulāt-*, ppl. stem of *insimulā-re* to bring a plausible charge against, accuse, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *simulāre* to make like, SIMULATE. In sense 2, f. IN-2 + SIMULATE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To charge, accuse.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 340/1 These..heretikes haue of longe whyle neither letted, nor ceased, falsly to insimulate & accuse the churche of god. 1610 J. FORBES *Cert. Rec.* II. xi. (1846) 519 The holy ministrie are insimulat .. as restless and unquiet spirits. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 38 Not sparing to insimulate his own General the Earl of Manchester of the same prevarications.

2. To feign, simulate. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1623 COCKERAM, *Insimulate*, to faine, to dissemble.

†**Insimula·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insimulātiōn-em*, n. of action from *insimulāre*: see prec.] Charge, accusation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 44 Custome carrying with it selfe any secret insimulation of evill, is not to be followed. 1604 H. JACOB *Reasons* 26 This their insimulation is against none other then Christ him selfe.

Insincere (insinsī·ɹ), *a.* [ad. L. *insincēr-us* not genuine, adulterated, dishonest, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *sincērus* SINCERE.]

1. Not sincere or genuine; assuming a false guise in speech or conduct; dissembling, disingenuous. Said of persons and their actions or behaviour.

1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 280 We are persuaded they are merely their own dreams, purposely taken up, to countenance by them, if they could, their insincere walking. 1674 MARVELL *Corr.* CCXVIII. Wks. 1872–5 II. 424 Things stand as I heare but ticklish and insincere betwixt us and Holland. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Wom.* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Alternate smiles and frowns, both insincere. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 12 You make them a close, reserved, insincere deceitful people. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 564 The King .. was never much inclined to engage in a commerce of insincere compliments.

†**2.** Not pure or genuine; adulterated, unsound. (The quotations cited in J. and in later Dicts. for this sense have *unsincere* in the originals: see UNSINCERE.)

Insincerely (insinsī·ɹli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insincere manner; without sincerity or candour; disingenuously.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* I. iv. 26 For dealing in the case so insincerely and calumniously in their Informations. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* i. Wks. 1727 II. 310 Speaking insincerely is to speak otherwise than one thinks, let what he says be true or false. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 170 The few Protestants who remained in that part of the country joined in greeting him, and perhaps not insincerely. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 3, I told Katrina insincerely that it was of no consequence.

Insincerity (insinse·riti). [f. L. *insincērus* INSINCERE + -ITY: cf. *sincerity.*]

†**1.** Want of purity, corruption. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* Pref., If there shal no more insynceritee of doctrine appere in the writynges of theim that will so saie, then [etc.].

2. The opposite of sincerity; the quality of being insincere; dissimulation; an instance of this.

a 1699 STILLINGFL. *Serm.* IV. iii. (R.), Doing all our duties to God in such a manner as our conscience cannot charge us with gross neglect or insincerity. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 231 Manfredi, a statesman of the Italian school, who takes insincerity for wisdom. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 232 In him, infinite insincerity was accompanied with a grace of manner which regained confidence as rapidly as it was forfeited. 1885 A. DOBSON *Steele* Introd. 11 He raised his voice unceasingly in condemnation of the fashionable insincerities of his day.

†**Insi·new,** *v. Obs.* Also **en-**. [f. IN-2 + SINEW.] *trans.* To furnish with sinews; to innerve; to inspire with vigour or strength.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 172 All members of our Cause .. That are insinewed [*1st Qo.* ensinewed] to this Action. 1611 FLORIO, *Innervare*, to ensinnew.

†**Insi·newy,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-3. Cf. L. *innervis.*] Not sinewy, weak, nerveless.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 203 Nothing more loose, spungy, insinnewie, and unsubstantiall, than what ariseth from no higher source than their own brains.

Insinking, *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] A sinking in; a depression.

1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 400 An insinking of the surface of the body approaches the point of union of the two halves of the peribranchial space. 1885 J. S. KINGSLEY in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Oct. 538 That the primary stigma formed by the insinking of the respiratory book is not the functional one of the adult.

†**Insinuance.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. next: see -ANCE. Cf. *continuance.*] = INSINUATION.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 261 With some passionate insinuances that, since they opposed a due regulation of their power, there would be no other way but to cut them off root and branch.

Insinuant (insi·niuănt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insinuānt-em*, pr. pple. of *insinuāre* to INSINUATE: perh. immed. a. F. *insinuant* (17th c. in Hatz.).]

1. = INSINUATING *ppl. a.* 2; wheedling, ingratiating.

a 1639 WOTTON *Educ.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 80 Plausible, insinuant and fortunate men. 1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtiers Orac.* 258 Novelty is insinuant, and if it be happy, it sets a double value upon what is good. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* XXXI. (1852) 501 The train Of those insinuant tempters.

2. That steals its way in.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 147 The stony seed Feels the insinuant dew.

Insinuate (insi·niuēt), *v.* Also 6–7 **-at.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *insinuāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sinuāre* to bend in windings, to curve. Nearly all the Eng. senses were already in Lat.; the fig. senses of the L. were the first to be adopted in Eng.: see 5, 6, 7.]

1. *trans.* To introduce tortuously, sinuously, indirectly, or by devious methods; to introduce by imperceptible degrees or subtle means.

1647 H. MORE *Song of S.* III. App., Pref., Nor is it harder to phansie, how these Præexistent Souls insinuate into Seed, Embryos, or Infants, then how Created ones are insinuated. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 146 Open the pores of our bodyes by heat and then insinuate the malignant influences. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 744 These Philosophers concluded concerning Souls, that .. they were Insinuated or Introduced into Bodies, in Generations. 1746 BERKELEY *Let. to Prior* 20 May in Fraser *Life* viii. (1871) 316 The insinuating of such salts into the wood. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* III. lxxvi. 185 Trees, which insinuate their roots into the fissures, are seen in all the lower parts of the mountains. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. i. (1872) 3 There are poisons so destructive that a single drop insinuated into the veins produces death in three minutes. 1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 133 Our street was narrow, and the machine could by no possibility be insinuated therein.

fig. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 724 The booke [Malachi] insinuateth the New Testament.

b. *refl.* To introduce oneself, make one's way, or penetrate, by sinuous or subtle ways.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 556 There is ayer also, which insinuating it selfe by passages, and holes, into the very bowels of the earth, doeth puffe vp the nourishment of so huge a fire. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 Mediterranean .. in many places he insinuates himselfe within the Land by Gulfes or Bayes, twining his loving armes about. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* II. ii. (1762) 206 This wet insinuates itself very easily between the husks. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. iii, Having insinuated himself into the chamber. 1895 in *Westm. Gaz.* 30 May 2/2 Enormous creepers insinuated themselves everywhere.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV. xli. 1197 The Romanes espied where there was a breach made and lane left between, and there they would insinuate and wind in with their rankes and files. 1666 W. BOYHURST *Loimographia* (1894) 28 The Plague gradually insinuated, and crept downe Holborne and the Strand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 348 Close the Serpent sly, Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine His braided train. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 20 The Water where it could insinuate and make its way. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 209 The air..is forced out of the substances into which it has insinuated.

2. *trans.* To introduce (a person) by sinuous, stealthy, or artful ways into some position or relation; esp. *refl.* to worm oneself in, or make one's way sinuously or stealthily into the company, society, favour, affection, etc. of another.

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 134 When their sonnes shall insinuate themselues in the company of flatterers. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 407, I sent him two suites of apparell..the better to insinuate myself into his friendship. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 136 Then they petition against strangers..and insinuated their chief Demagogues to the

places of greatest Honour and Trust in the Countrey. 1755 *Man* No. 21 P 6 She knows extremely well how to insinuate herself. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xix. 299 The Duke of Bourbon insinuated himself so adroitly with the young .. King as to establish himself Prime Minister. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xx. 503 Those who, by flattery and other mean arts, were accustomed to insinuate themselves to the tables of other men. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* ix. 198 They insinuated themselves into families to betray them.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To work or wheedle oneself *into*, to ingratiate oneself *with*. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 38 To see so great a Lord Basely insinuate, and send vs gifts. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. iv, Now, Madam, must you insinuate with the King, And tell him that 'tis for his country's good. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 70 One Angell insinuated to converse with a Woman; and so deceiued her to a desperate Fall. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IV. (1701) 135/2 He soon insinuated into the favour of Dyonysius. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 86 With what address he insinuated into her weakest part. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 13 To keep in fee some discreet .. matron, who may insinuate into her acquaintance.

3. *refl.* Of an immaterial thing: To instil itself subtly; to win or gain a way for itself *into* men's minds, favour, or notice.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 6 There is no particular evil which hath not some appearance of goodness whereby to insinuate itself. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 2 The novelty and pleasingness of Musick and Poetry did presently insinuate its self into the minds of men. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xv. (1869) I. 332 A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men. 1843 GALLENGA *Italy, Past & Pr.* (1848) I. p. xxviii, That spirit of scholastic erudition which insinuated itself into Italian literature. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. ix. (1872) II. 340 Saner thoughts begin to insinuate themselves.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 372 Things plausible to the world crept and insinuated farther into the heart of man. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 306 To bring them off with Conscience, and (which insinuates into all men) some little Reputation.

† 4. *trans.* To draw, win, or attract (a person, etc.) subtly or covertly *to* or *unto* something. *Obs.*

1594 J. P. (*title*), Dame Helen Branch, by whose godly and virtuous life virgins are insinuated to virtue, wives to faithfulness, and widows to Christian contemplation (Latham). 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 143. To reobtaine his principalitie hee insinuated unto his aide Porsenna King of the Tuscans. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) III. Serm. xxxiii. 364 These [kinds of flattery]..do insinuate our mind, and.. do inveagle to sin more effectually.

5. To introduce, convey, or impart to the mind indirectly, covertly, or privily; to infuse or instil subtly or imperceptibly.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. xxv. 36 a/1 He temperyth hys reuelacyons and in such wyse doth insinuate and inspyre them into the brestys of hys crysten people, that by the secrete instynct of the holy gost, they consent and agre to gether in one. 1553 *Act* 1 *Mary* Sess. 2. c. 1 § 2 A very few persons .. deuised first to insinuat a scruple into the King your fathers conscience. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) A iv b, On fairest pretenses, to insinuate errour about the time of Christs second comming. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* v. ii. (1848) 303 Opportunity to insinuate into the minds of the people, that their Persecutors had rather see men vitious, than inquisitive. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xxx. II. 263 Our Author with much address insinuates to King James the Fourth an exhortation to conjugal fidelity. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 128 Under Elizabeth favourite phrases were insinuated into the dialect by over-refined travellers. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. ix. § 8. 530 In which wisdom was to be insinuated not enforced.

6. To convey (a statement or notion) by indirect suggestion; to hint obliquely: now generally with implication of cunning or underhand action.

1561 THROGMORTON in Tytler *Proofs & Illustr.* VI. 467 Whatsoever the said queen shall insinuate your maj. of him. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 10 He can nocht cal it a General Counsel, sa he apperis to insinuat that the haly Fatheris aggreit nocht thare amangis thame selfis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 395 Sum wicket persounis clattiris behind backis, and insinuatis, how contrare thair vtilitie was that Jornay. 1692 BP. ELY *Answ. Touchstone* 223 Now that is said to be insinuated which is not expressly prepounded but adumbrated and obscurely indicated. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 4 Hints and allusions, expressing little, insinuating much. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 355 Was it..insinuated to you..that no felony was committed? 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 15 Feb. 207 After so much had been said, and so much more had been insinuated, to misrepresent my own particular views. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 67, I..did not think it proper to insinuate any doubt of the fair conduct of his government. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. v. 99 [He] delicately insinuated that the marriage would never take place.

absol. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 30 He must go beyond the matter and beside it, and insinuate when he was unable to assert.

7. To signify or express indirectly; to give to understand; to hint, suggest, imply. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* I. vi. Wks. 1045/1 By these woordes..our Sauiour dyd as the old holye doctours declare, insinuate, and secretelye signifye to theym, the meate of hys owne blessed person. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 99 By whiche woordes the poore man seemed to insinuate that he had byn robbed. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 198 It was God that talked with him, and not an angel, as the words of the text insinuate. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 161 Huge power, which is signified by the scepter; sometimes a sore hurt, which is insinuated by the serpents. 1641 MARMION *Antiquary* I, He did insinuate with his eyes, unto me, I should depart and leave them. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 146 The small Dart at r. insinuates, that only a small Quantity of the Tide comes into the Harbour. 1816 SCOTT *Tales My Landlord* Ser. I. Introd., Our metropolis and mart of gain, whereby I insinuate Glasgow.

† 8. *Law.* To enter (a deed or document) in an official register; to register; to deliver or lodge for registration. Cf. INSINUATION 6. (F. *insinuer*, late L. *insinuāre*.) *Obs.*

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Every suche bysshoppe or ordynary..shall approve insynuate seale and regystre from tyme to tyme the said testamentes. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 32 Such Testaments must be insinuated to the Officiall or Commissarie of the Bishop of the Dioces within foure monethes after the death of the testator: which insinuation is appointed by Law.

Hence **Insi·nuated** *ppl. a.*; **Insi·nuating** *vbl. sb.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 338 Borrowed from such before-insinuated languages as haue no dependance on ours. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 The suttle insinuating of Error and Custome. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 23 Eminent preferments; which they too often come to, more by insinuated favour, than reall desert. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 192 A smile and insinuated sovereign, which purchase my lord's butler.

† **Insi·nuate,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insinuātus*, pa. pple. of *insinuāre*: see prec. and -ATE 2.] Insinuated. (Const. as *pa. pple.* or *adj.*)

1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1292/2 The great mistery of Christes passyon..lyttle and lyttle at sundry seasons to bee sygnifyed and insinuate conueniently to man. 1671 *True Nonconf.* Pref., I thought it worth my pains..to check the tumor of this insinuat boasting.

Insi·nuating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING 2.]

1. That penetrates by sinuous windings between the particles of a body; subtly penetrating.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 170 His wit and apprehension (like the insinuating ayre) will pierce through lesse cranyes then the pores of a mans bodie. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 369 Th' insinuating Eel, that hides his Head Beneath the slimy Mud. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 60 A volatile, smooth, insinuating oil. 1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 165 Black smoak..of the most subtile and insinuating nature.

2. That artfully works his way into company, position, favour, etc.; wily, wheedling, ingratiating. Of persons, their manner, etc.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 35 Without all colour Of base insinuating flatterie, I pluck this white Rose with Plantagenet. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, Let not a seruile insinuating slaue creepe betwixt your legges into credit with your Lords. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 209 A more cunning Impostour and insinuating Hypocrite. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 7 By what unseen and unsuspected arts The serpent Error twines round human hearts .. The poisonous, black, insinuating worm. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 27 Englishmen of honourable name, distinguished appearance, and insinuating address.

Hence **Insi·nuatingly** *adv.*, in an insinuating manner; **Insi·nuatingness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. vi. 88 He insinuatingly remarked he could jog on all night. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 24 'Is your husband very shy, Mrs. Arkley?' enquired the judge's granddaughter, blandly and insinuatingly.

Insinuation (insinių,ē·ʃən). [ad. L. *insinuātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insinuāre* to INSINUATE: cf. F. *insinuation* (16th c. in Littré).] The action of insinuating.

1. A winding or twisting.

1661 EVELYN *Diary* 15 July, I greately admired at the extravagant turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 3 The infinitely fine insinuations of analysis.

2. Introduction or entrance by winding, indirect, or stealthy motion; creeping or slipping in covertly or stealthily; stealing in.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 488 Pleasure is of a winding, and serpentine nature; .. Withall, her insinuations are so cunning, that you shall not perceive your excesse, till [etc.]. 1624 DONNE *Serm.* ii. 17 That a Virgin may have a child by the insinuation and practise of the Devill. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 114 Omit this benevolent insinuation of the Hand. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 13 These concussions of the Roots, loosning the mould, make room for their more easie insinuations. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 31 The possible insinuation of Effluvia, that rove in the Air, at the pores of the skin. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 139 Putrefaction on the one part, and gradual insinuation of stony particles on the other, until the petrifaction is completed. *a* 1806 LD. MACARTNEY *Wks.* II. 365 (Jod.) The resistance of adamant is insufficient to defeat the insinuation of a fibre.

3. The action of stealing into the favour or affections of any one by winning, persuasive, or subtle means; ingratiation. Also, an instance of this, a winning or ingratiating action or speech.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1585) 101 A privie twinyng, or close crepyng in, to win favours with muche circumstaunce, called insinuation. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 7 When She came to read it, and found not the insinuations of elocution and gesture. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1683) 181 He..made use of..courtesy and insinuation. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xvii. 465 By the Winning Insinuations of His Agreeable Discourses. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2, I never advanced a Step by way of Insinuation, to curry Favour or Affection, as they say, on any Side. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxi, [Her voice] possessed as well the tones which impress awe and conviction as those of persuasive insinuation.

† b. *Rhet.* A kind of exordium to a speech designed artfully to win over the hearers. *Obs.*

c 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 53 There is yet an other maner, to begyn by insinuacion..he must vse, in stede of a preface, an insinuacion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 60 Insinuation must then, and not els, be used, when the iudge is greaued with us, and our cause hated of the hearers. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 11 We study to winne favour or allowance .. sometimes by insinuation, wherein covertly .. we seeke..to shew that the case is tollerable. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Insinuation*, a cunning speech to creepe into ones fauour.

4. The subtle or insensible instilling of anything into the mind.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b, Abhorre to admyt in thy mynde yᵉ leest insinuacyon or poynt of ony maner of corrupcyon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 15. 278 Who by the insinuation of divine truth hath delivered us from such great Errors of mind. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 310 The Mind and Phantasy being pure..might be the fitter to receive Divine insinuations. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* II. 17 By the insinuation of a few fundamental and germinant notions into his mind.

5. The suggestion or hinting of anything indirectly, covertly, or by allusion or implication. Also with *pl.*, an indirect or covert suggestion.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 819/1 Many other necessary truthes, though they be spoken of in scripture, and some insinuacion made of them..yet [etc.]. 1533 — *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* IV. viii. Wks. 1112/1 He gaue them an insinuacion and significacion therof, in that he said, And yᵗ bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 258 A modest title should only informe the buyer what the book containes without furder insinuation. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 328 There is not the least insinuation or show of implication that God is the Author of sin. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 96 Whether Satan did it thus, or by any other method of insinuation, we are not sure. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vii. 356 Which groundless insinuations had indeed too much weight. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* I. x. 287 This insinuation..was promptly met and disposed of at the time.

† 6. *Law.* The production or delivery of a will for official registration, as a step towards procuring probate. (So in F.; late L. *insinuātio* notification, publication, *Cod. Justin.*) *Obs.*

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 Any..person..whyche..shall have auctorite or power to take or receyve probacyon insynuacion or approbacion of testament. 1602 [see INSINUATE *v.* 8]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insinuation of a Will.*, the first Production of it, or the leaving it in the Register's Hands, in order to its Probate. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 534 The Insinuation or Registring of Wills is the Publication of Wills at the Acts of Court.

Insinuative (insi·niu,ētiv, -ětiv), *a.* [f. L. *insinuāt-*, ppl. stem of *insinuāre* to INSINUATE + -IVE: cf. F. *insinuatif* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by insinuation, tending to insinuate.

1. Having the tendency or property of stealing into favour or confidence; subtly ingratiating.

1592 BACON *Obs. Libel* i. in *Resuscitatio* (1661) 108 Any Popular, or Insinuative, Carriage of Himself. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 14 Preuent the wiles and policies of this tyrant; for he is of a serpentine, creeping, and insinuatiue nature. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) A iv b, First, Procœme insinuatiue, Cap. 1. ad Vers. 5. [Cf. prec. 3 b.] 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 15 The locusts also..have faces like women insinuative and flattering. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Gt. Impostor* (R.), Is a man .. plaine dealing? he is rudely uncivill: is he wisely insinuative? he is a flatterer. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici, Athanasius* 93 His Discourse [was] plausible and insinuative. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 The insinuative force of sympathy and intercourse with other people.

2. Tending to insinuate or gently instil into the mind.

1786 G. CHALMERS *Life De Foe* (1841) 78 Such insinuative instruction as [has] seldom been equalled, but never surpassed.

3. Characterized by or involving insinuation or suggestion; given to or making insinuations; prone to allusive suggestion; suggestive, hinting.

1648 E. SPARKE in *Shute's Sarah & Hagar* (1649) a ij a, None whatsoever extant [writings are] so copious and insinuative in the Application. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* II. 223 What a Heap of insinuative Scandal .. is here thrown upon the greatest Man of his Age. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 35 Not to excite the minds of the public against him by those insinuative or vituperative epithets, which are but adders and scorpions.

Hence **Insi·nuatively** *adv.*, in an insinuative manner; **Insi·nuativeness,** insinuative quality.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. viii. 309 Not literally, not expressely, but yet insinuatiuely and intentionally. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 249 Craftily and insinuatively introduced by the subtilety of Satan. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Insinuatingness, Insinuativeness,* insinuating Nature, Engagingness, Winningness. 1837 T. HOOK *Jack Brag* ii, Appeared to be wholly unconscious of his insinuativeness.

Insinuator (insi·niu,ētəɹ). Also 7 -er. [a. L. *insinuātor*, agent-n. f. *insinuāre* to INSINUATE: see -OR.] One who insinuates. a. One who artfully creeps into favour; b. One who hints or suggests subtly.

1598 FLORIO, *Insinuatore*, an insinuator, a craftie slie creeper into ones bosome, fauor or mind. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* lxi. 604 To keepe out the Robber and Cheater, the violent Intruder, and fraudulent Insinuater. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 416 They were not insinuators with the female sexe. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* xxviii, Why, prythee now, insinuator, said he, say the worst you can. 1748 — *Clarissa* xlii, This is all you desire at present, creeper-on, insinuator!

Insinuatory (insi·niu,ētəri), *a.* [f. L. *insinuāt-* (see INSINUATE *v.*) + -ORY.] = INSINUATIVE.

1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* iii. (1872) 123 This philosophising is very much more indirect, insinuatory, and furtive.

Insipid (insi·pid), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. late L. *insipidus* tasteless, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *sapidus* well-tasted, wise, prudent, SAPID: cf. F. *insipide* (15th c. in Hatz.-

Darm.). Sense 3 is found in med.L. and the Romanic langs., whence app. in Eng.]

1. Without taste, tasteless; also, having only a very slight taste; without perceptible flavour or flavour sufficient to gratify the palate.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 There are also some Apples that are insipid, or without taste. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 632 There be Plants that haue their Roots very Hot and Aromaticall; And their Seeds rather Insipide; As Ginger. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 82 No water can be pure that is not quite insipid. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 23 The tame rabbits are larger than the wild ones..but their flesh is not so good, being more insipid and softer. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 103 Good and recent yellow wax has a slight odour of honey, is insipid. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 87 The rest of the earths are insipid, and are scarcely at all soluble in water.

b. *Path. Insipid diabetes* (*diabetes insipidus*), a form of the disease, distinguished from *saccharine diabetes* (*diabetes mellitus*): see DIABETES.

1879–89 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Wom.* xiii. (ed. 4) 87 In this kind of retention there is frequently, and probably always, a kind of insipid diabetes present.

2. *fig.* Wanting the qualities which excite interest or emotion; uninteresting, lifeless, dull, flat.

(In many early quotations it is doubtful whether the sense meant was 2 or 3.)

16.. EVELYN *Diary* 18 Aug. 1649, In ye coach..went Mrs. Barlow, the King's mistress and mother to ye Duke of Monmouth, a browne, beautifull, bold, but insipid creature. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 89 This was an insipid snowy day, no walking day. 1723 ORMOND ibid. II. 33, I am still such an insipid correspondent. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 36 How soon does a face that wants expression, grow insipid, tho' it be ever so pretty. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 153 Mr. Mountchesney and Lord Milford poured forth several insipid compliments. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. i, Kisses, though pleasant in private, are insipid in public.

†3. Devoid of taste, intelligence, or judgement; stupid, foolish, dull. *Obs.*

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 185, I am sorry..that you should glory in such insipide arguing. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Sept., 'Midsummer Night's Dream'.. is the most insipid ridiculous play that ever I saw. 1665 — *Ibid.* 15 Jan., To church, where a most insipid young coxcomb preached. 1688 LD. DELAMER *Wks.* (1694) 20 Words and Phrases without Sense Tickle the Ears of insipid people. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 642 Without it [elegance], all is gothic as the scene To which th' insipid citizen resorts.

†B. as *sb.* An insipid person or thing; one who is deficient in sense, spirit, or taste. *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Insipids*, Block-heads. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 114 Whether the flights of their insipids are ecstacies of the adored, or of the horrid. 1781 P. KING *Mod. Lond. Spy* 24 It was therefore agreed to class me as an insipid. *a* 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* i. *To Coleridge* 192 'Tis better not to think of present possibles, that we may not be out of humour with present insipids.

Insipidity (insipi·dĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *insipidité* (1572 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being insipid. a. Tastelessness.

1611 COTGR., *Insipidité*, insipiditie, wallowishnesse, vnsauourinesse. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insipidity*, a being insipid, unsavoury. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* p. liv, Water being signatur'd by its greatest Fluidity and Insipidity. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 102 Water owes its agreeable taste to the presence of air; hence the insipidity of boiled water.

b. Want of life or spirit, lack of interest, dullness.

1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 247 The Reason of the Heaviness and Insipidity of my Behaviour. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xi. (1849) 43 Her insipidity was invariable, for even her spirits were always the same. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 113 The..insipidity of words worn out by the use of persons who have put neither knowledge nor feeling into them.

†c. Want of taste or judgement; weakness, folly. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ii. (1632) 191 To teach him his mortalitie, and our insipiditie. 1732 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 670 A lieutenant-general of the queen's army that had courage and insipidity enough to hear the poor doctor preach to the bare walls.

2. With *an* and *pl.* An example of insipidity; an insipid person, remark, etc.

1822 CARLYLE *Lett.*, The 'mob of gentlemen' talking insipidities and giving dinners. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 214 Various other men..some other half-dozen insipidities. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 12 June 833/1 The utterance of a slight insipidity.

Insipidly (insi·pidli), *adv.* [f. INSIPID + -LY[2].] In an insipid manner; tastelessly; dully; †senselessly, foolishly.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. § 54 This doctrine was insipidly and perniciously urged by them. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* IV. 46 Demurely meek, insipidly serene. 1799 tr. *Meister's Lett. Eng.* 168 Their pulse is served to table insipidly cooked. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 210 Insipidly regular faces. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. iii, It was a matter of extreme interest to her .. that the family life would cease to be entirely, insipidly feminine.

Insipidness (insi·pidnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being insipid; insipidity.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxi. 211 Insipidnesse and tastlesnesse in his Palate. 1655-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 51 The Insipidness of resolved Ice made of Sea Water. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charact.* (1737) III. 274 Their remisness, uncorrectness, insipidness, and downright ignorance of all literate art. 1858 HOLLAND *Titcomb's Lett.* viii. 162 Oftentimes, when you are busy with your modest affairs..you will be tempted to repine at their quietness and insipidness.

Insipience (insi·piĕns). [a. OF. *insipience* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *insipientia* folly, f. *insipient-em*: see INSIPIENT.] The quality of being insipient; lack of wisdom; unwisdom, foolishness.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jonathas* 228 This Ionathas, this innocent yong man..The ryng hir tooke, of his insipience. 14.. *Songs & Carols* (1847) lviii. 67 Whan..in women be fownd no incypyens; Than put hem in trust and confydens. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. iii. (1632) 459 All wisedome is unsavourie, that is not conformed to common insipience. 1625 SHIRLEY *Love-tricks* III. v, Your accession is grateful, my most gentle lump of insipience. 1864 KINGSLEY *What then does Newman mean?* 27 Too many prefer the charge of insincerity to that of insipience.

†**Insi·piency.** *Obs. rare*—°. [see -ENCY.] = prec. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Insipient (insi·piĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *erron.* inscip-, incip-, incypyent. [ad. L. *insipient-em*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *sapient-em* wise, SAPIENT.]

A. *adj.* Void of wisdom; unwise, foolish. ? *Obs.* (Now mostly, or wholly, disused to avoid confusion with *incipient*.)

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 97 Braynles and insipient. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* Pref. 2 Fooles and incipient persons. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 186, I should not only shew my selfe foolish and insipient, but also saucie. 1647 CLARENDON *Contempl.* Tracts (1727) 507 There are very learned men who distinguish and put a great difference between the insipient man and the fool. 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I. 246 The insipient fears of a timid mind.

†B. *sb.* An unwise or foolish person. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 551 Where the Chylde or insypient drynkyth the swete and delycious wordis unauysydly. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* (1829) 162 It will go nigh to prove him an insipient, for granting that there is a purgatory. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 86 There be certaine Subsapients so worldly wise, as they thinke all other men insipients.

Hence †**Insi·piently** *adv.*, unwisely, foolishly.

1536 BOORDE *Let. to Cromwell* 1 Apr. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 52 They wolde cause me wrett full incypyently to be prior of london. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 61 Neyther was Gods servyce therby lefte nor defrauded, as yow insippently write.

Insist (insi·st), *v.* [ad. L. *insistĕ-re* to stand upon, persist, dwell upon, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *sistĕre* to stand: cf. F. *insister* (1336 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To stand or rest *on* or *upon*. ? *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Insistere*, to insist..to staie, rest or leane vpon. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xv. 150 No straight line insisteth perpendicularly, on the face or circumference of any special body..except only those that proceed directly to the center of the sphear. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 195 Two strait lines meeting in the circumference of a circle and insisting upon equal arches. 1709–29 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math., Geom.* 159 Angles likewise which insist on the Diameter, are all Right Angles. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxxvi. 357 An eclipse caused by the shadow of the globe on which he insists. 1823–79 [see INSISTING *ppl. a.* 1].

2. *intr.* To continue steadfastly or persist *in* a course of action, to follow steadfastly *in* (*on*) a person's steps, etc.; to continue with urgency; to persevere. *arch.*

1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 24 She hath neuerthelesse insisted in her former practises. 1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 10 In whose traces..manie other reverent Germaines insisting, haue reedified the ruines of our decayed Libraries. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 126 It will be needlesse to insist any longer in teaching him descant. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 291 To caste our eyes upon Nature, and to insist in her steps. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 202 Many of the primitive Hereticks.. exactly insisted on their footsteps. 1809 *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* 207 An action may be defined, a demand regularly made and insisted in .. for the attaining or recovering of a right.

†b. *trans.* To follow in (a person's steps). *Obs.*

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* xii. § 4. 133 Wee insist their steps, whether crooked or straight.

3. *intr.* To dwell at length or with emphasis *on* or *upon* (†*of*, †*in*) a matter; hence, *to insist on* = to assert or maintain persistently. Formerly, also, † to take one's stand *on* (*in*) a point.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 118 Because we heir haue perchance ouer lang insisted, and haue beine tedious to the reider, *in* sum particular *materis*. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 17 Let them If I say Fine, cry Fine; if Death, cry Death, Insisting on the olde prerogatiue. 1609 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* I. ii, I cannot now insist Upon particulars. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 131, I haue the longer insisted in this vice, because I see [etc.]. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 173 On which our Arminians must insist for proofe of their vniuersall redemption. 1713 BERKELEY *Hylas & Phil.* III. Wks. 1871 I. 338, I shall insist no longer on that point. 1793 BURKE *Cond. Minority* Wks. VII. 264 The ruling Jacobins insist upon it, that [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 Socrates is not prepared to insist on the literal accuracy of this description.

b. with clause: To maintain persistently or positively *that* a thing is so.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1725) I. II. 239 Leighton insisted, that it ought to be done for that very reason. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Case of Delicacy* (1888) 252, I begged a thousand pardons, but insisted it was no more than an ejaculation. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 489 It was insisted that the testator had restrained the estate of inheritance during her life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 19 Protarchus..insists that..all pleasures are good.

4. To make a demand with persistent urgency; to take a persistent or peremptory stand in regard to a stipulation, claim, demand, proposal, etc. Const. *on*, *upon* (formerly *for*, *against*, or *infin.*).

1623 LD. HERBERT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 165 That the sayd Kinge of Spaine would never insiste upon obtaininge those priviledges. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 21 This condition should be first humbly insisted on. 1701 C. DAVENANT *Peace & War* I. xi. (1704) I. 244 Those who..insist for a strange kind of Latitude, and to have Priviledges above the rest of their Fellow Subjects. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1725) I. II. 300 They insisted mainly against kneeling at the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 34 Her Spouse insisting to play another Game, she lost it. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 28 Apr., No good and worthy man will insist upon another man's drinking wine. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 77 Since you insist, I cannot help it. 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 It is now time to insist on the necessary appointment being made.

b. with *that* and clause.

1676 tr. *Guillaiere's Voy. Athens* 17 We insisted that when we struck and saluted them, the Frigot should hang out either the French or English Colours. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 33 The king insisted that a sacred profession should not be used as a screen for the protection of felony.

Insistence (insi·stĕns). Also 8– -ance. [f. INSIST *v.* (or its L. source) + -ENCE. The spelling in *-ance* follows *assistance*, *resistance*, from French: cf. mod.F. *insistance* (Mercier, 1801).] The action of insisting; the fact of being insistent; emphatic or urgent dwelling upon a statement, demand, etc.; also the quality of being insistent; = next.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistenza*, insistence, persistance, an insisting. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 111 It requireth no further particular insistance upon it, to shew [etc.]. 1727 *Art Speaking in Publick* 137 (Jod.) The figure called epimone by the Greeks, and which we may call insistance. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 210 His general insistance on tradition. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. ix. 130 A .. tone of insistence bordering at times on intimidation. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vii. (1875) 300 The perpetual insistence on the motive of future rewards and punishments. 1892 MRS. CROSSE *Red letter Days* I. 241 She says with great insistence that her rhymes are meant for rhymes.

Insistency (insi·stĕnsi). Also -ancy. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being insistent; perseverance in dwelling upon, pressing, or maintaining something; urgency, pertinacity; also, an instance of this.

1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 236 The faithfulness of the preacher's insistency. 1878 MRS. STOWE *Poganuc P.* iv. (1879) 30 Its ticking began *to strike* .. *with* a nervous insistancy on her ear. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400 Sent a gentleman from France to invite him thither with great insistency. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* xxvii. 189 The terrible insistencies of society.

Insistent (insi·stĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 9 -ant. [ad. L. *insistent-em*, pr. pple. of *insistĕre* to INSIST.]

1. Standing or resting on something. *rare.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 19 That the breadth of the Substruction be at least double to the insistent Wall. 1755 JOHNSON, *Insistent*, resting upon anything. *a* 1886 SIR S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* (1887) 125 Parallel straight lines insistent on and dependent from others.

2. Dwelling firmly on something asserted, demanded, etc.; persistent, urgent. Hence, Enforcing attention, obtruding itself upon the attention.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* III. 234 The eye of day, The insistent summer sun, seems pitiless. 1876 — *Dan. Der.* IV. xxx, He got no answer, and .. repeated his question in an insistent tone. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiii. 187 The aristocracy had become more insistent upon the privilege of birth. 1880 T. HARDY *Trumpet-Major* III. xxxii. 56 The solitude was rendered yet more insistent by the silence of the mill-wheel. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 The insistent facts of sin, suffering, and misery. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 50 The natives .. were very insistent that I should try and shoot one.

3. *Ornith.* [F. *insistant.*] Applied to the hind toe of birds when it is inserted so high that it touches the ground only with its tip: opposed to *incumbent*. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

B. as *sb.* An insistent person.

1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 408 Insistants.. approaching him with their urgency. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 17 'We don't mean to let you clear out'.. cried one of these insistents.

Hence **Insi·stently** *adv.*, in an insistent manner, with insistence.

1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 117 He earnestly and insistantly begs of me to gather all my people..around me. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. xxxvi, 'Then tell me what better I can do', said Gwendolen, insistently. 1879 H. JAMES *Hawthorne* 114 The interest of the story lies..in the situation which is insistently kept before us.

Insi·ster, *sb.*[1] [f. INSIST *v.* + -ER[1].] One who insists.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistore*, an insister, a persister. 1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Parl.* 19 Jan., 19 The first mover, and insister to have this clause added to the Petition of Right. 1872 *Athenæum* 3 Aug. 145/2 The new President of the Philological Society is a strong insister on the necessity of studying the changes that are in course of working themselves out in living languages.

In-sister, *sb.*[2]: see IN *adv.* 12 a.

1644 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Shee was admitted an in sister.

†**Insi·ster,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. IN-[1] + SISTER.] *trans.* To make into or admit as a sister.

1611 FLORIO, *Insorellare*, to insister.

Insisting (insi·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INSIST *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb INSIST; insistence.

1598 FLORIO, *Insistenza*, a persisting, an insisting. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 26 A custome of insisting upon any one intended Imagination. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Sept. 367/1 There is an altogether unreasonable insisting upon graces and airs and fine manners.

Insi·sting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².]

1. Resting, superincumbent: cf. INSIST *v.* 1.

1727 BAILEY vol. II s.v., The Angles of any Segment are said to be insisting or standing upon the Arch of another Segment below. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 219 A bressummer, where it resists a transverse insisting weight. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 146 Making the bases and capitals face in the direction of the insisting arch-rib.

2. That insists; that dwells urgently or pertinaciously upon a point.

1611 FLORIO, *Insistente*, insisting, persisting. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxiii. (1824) 658 A yet more insisting voice. 1832 MOORE *Diary* I–24 Mar., in *Mem.* (1854) VI. 249 A fancy..which lately took a more serious and insisting shape.

Hence **Insi·stingly** *adv.*, with insistence, insistently.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xii. (1892) 174 Her father did not let the occasion slip to speak insistingly. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 397/2, 'I forbid you', she called out, insistingly.

Insi·stive, *a. rare.* [irreg. f. INSIST + -IVE.] Having the character or quality of insisting.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Rich. II*, lii, They many things perpend; and some they Cull Insistive Articles. 1892 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 10 Mar., Their women folks are the most brazenly insistive and picturesquely attired fortune tellers in all the world.

†**Insi·sture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. INSIST *v.* + -URE.] A word of obscure use in Shakspere: taken variously in the sense of 'persistency, constancy' (Schmidt), 'regularity, or perhaps station' (Nares); perh. = 'steady continuance' in their path.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 87 The Heauens themselues, the Planets, and this Center, Obserue degree, priority, and place, Insisture, course, proportion, season, forme.

†**Insi·te**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insĭt-us*, pa. pple. of *inserĕre* to engraft, implant: see INSITION.] Implanted; situated within.

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xlviii. 404 They are not insite and naturally placed there. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VI. (1701) 256/2 An insite, connatural, animate, immovable Air, which being moved by the external Air, yieldeth the sense of hearing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 223 Damascene saith .. the knowlege or notion of Gods existence is naturally insite and ingenite to us.

†**Insi·tiency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + L. *sitient-em*, pr. pple. of *sitī-re* to thirst: see -ENCY.] Freedom from thirst.

1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* III. ii. § 37 What is more admirable, than .. the Insitiency of a Camel, for travelling in the Deserts of Africa?

†**Insi·tion** [1]. *Obs.* Also 7 **incision, inscition.** [ad. L. *insitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inserĕre* to plant in, engraft, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *serĕre* to sow, plant. From similarity of sound, and the use of cutting, formerly mixed up with *incision*.] The action of engrafting, engraftment; *concr.* a graft.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* II. 21 *note*, Semination, insition, inoculation .. the three kindes of grafting. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 79 The grafting and incision of trees. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 45 The rules of insition or grafting. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 154 Improved by Transplantation, Stercoration, Insition, Pruning.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 144 These acquisitions are as it were incisions or graffings. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 114 If no Predestination, then no Election, no inscition, no adoption into Christ. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 73 It has, metaphorically, the name of Insition or Inoculation. 1855 W. H. MILL *Panth. Princ.* 201 His ancestry's insition from the Idumean to the Jewish stock.

†**Insition** [2], obs. erron. form of INCISION.

1653 WALTON *Angler* vii. 150 Cut or make an insition, or such a scar as you may put the arming wyer of your hook into it.

Insititious (insiti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *insitīci-us* (erron. *-ĭtius*) engrafted, f. *insit-*, pple. stem of *inserĕre*: see INSITION [1] and -ITIOUS.] Of engrafted or inserted nature; introduced from without.

1639 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 494 Passages..excepted against as insititious and supposititious. 1679 EVELYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 28 With insititious fruit. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Crit. Hist.* I Of our Adscititious School-Books and of Foreign Insititious Translations. 1825 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 24 The excrescent errors and insititious corruptions were pruned away. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 171 There are other passages .. which have the air of being insititious in the place where they stand.

†**I·nsitive**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *insitīv-us* engrafted, f. as prec.: see -IVE.] Of or pertaining to insition, engrafting, or inoculation.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 2 That Insitive and Inoculative method seems to bid fair for the Cure. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Insitive*, grafted or put in, not natural.

In situ: see IN *Lat. prep.* **Inskonce, -se, Inslave,** obs. ff. ENSCONCE, ENSLAVE.

†**Insmi·te**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-¹ + SMITE *v.*: after L. *in-cutĕre*.] *trans.* To smite or strike in.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* xii. 22 And whan the first cumpaignye of Judas appeeride, dreed is ynsmyten [L. *incussus est*] to the enmyes of the presence of God, that biholdith alle thingis.

†**Insmo·ck**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-².] *trans.* To clothe or envelop in a smock.

1611 FLORIO, *Incamisciare*, to inshirt, to insmocke.

†**Insnare, Insnarl,** obs. ff. ENSNARE, ENSNARL *v. Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Intrykyd or insnarlyd, *intricatus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 213 Many have beene so insnared and intangled..in nettes of doubtfull reasons.

Insobriety (insobrəi·əti). [IN-³: cf. It. *insobrietà* (Florio).] Want of sobriety; intemperance (either in general sense, or *spec.* in reference to drinking).

1611 FLORIO, *Insobrietà*, insobrietie, drunkennesse. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) III. xxvi. 38 Their spiritual pride, and insobriety in the search of more knowledge. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 198 If the person of the prophecyer or predictor be noted for idolatry .. insobriety, covetousness. *a* 1812 ARCH. MACLEAN *Disc.* (1848) 142 This insobriety made him too high for a servant. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 213 A feeling of affectation, of insobriety, or flutter.

Insociability (insōʊʃĭəbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *insociabilité* (Montesq. 1721).] Insociable disposition or state; unsociableness.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1811 V. 128 Christianity, considered by them as a Sect of Judaism; which had carried its insociability as far, and its pretensions much farther. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 313 A difference of temper and insociability. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* I. vii, By degrees, then, Aram relaxed from his insociability.

Insociable (insōʊ·ʃĭəb'l, -ĭăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *insociābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *sociābilis* SOCIABLE. Cf. F. *insociable* (1564 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

†1. That cannot be associated or combined; incapable of union; incompatible. *Obs.*

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 184 Prince Nerua .. hath wisely matched and mixed together two things heretofore insociable. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1672) 19 Lime and wood are insociable. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. Contents 189 To deny God the honour of His Holiness, His singular, insociable and incommunicable Nature.

2. Not disposed for society or social intercourse; unsociable.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 809 This austere insociable life. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* To Rdr., The pernitious and insociable Societie of the Iesuites. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 171 She is at enmity with her own kindred, insociable. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. IX. (1872) VI. 246 In all countries there are insociable fellows, with whom you are obliged to live, though it is difficult.

Hence **Inso·ciableness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Inso·ciably** *adv.* (Craig, 1847).

Insocial (insōʊ·ʃăl), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *insociāl-is*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *sociālis* SOCIAL.] = prec. 2. Hence **Inso·cially** *adv.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 164 That long and prodigious Wall, which the Chinaists had erected to separate themselvs insocially from the Tartars. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 301 An insocial silence ensued.

†**Inso·ciate**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-³ + L. *sociāt-us* associated.] Not associated; solitary.

1610 B. JONSON *Hymenæi, Barriers* 16 That the most honour'd state of man and wife, Doth far exceed the insociate virgin life.

Insociation (insōʊʃi-, -si,ē·ʃən). *rare.* [f. IN-² + L. *sociātiōn-em* union, from *sociāre* to associate, unite.] Intimate association or companionship.

1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 352 Yet men..can make light of their Father's invitation to the delights of insociation with Himself and with each other.

In so far: see IN *prep.* 38.

Exceptionally written as one word: cf. INASMUCH.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 183 Insofar the latter had good reason to complain.

†**I·nsolate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *insōlāt-us*, pa. pple. of *insōlāre*: see next.] Insolated: see next.

1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 38 The 'insolate' Oyl wherein there hath been three or four Repetitions of Infusion of the top stalks.

Insolate (i·nsolet), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *insōlāre* to place in or expose to the sun, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *sōl* sun.] *trans.* To place in the sun; to expose to the rays of the sun. Hence **I·nsolated** *ppl. a.*, exposed to the sun's rays.

1623 COCKERAM II, Dried in the Sun, *Insolated.* 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 The dew that impearls the leaves [of oaks] in May, insolated, meteorizes and sends up a liquor, which is of admirable effect in Ruptures. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 110 Some, before boyling, insolate for forty days. 1694 — *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 634/1 It is made of the Fruit thereof, being insolated for a long time in Oyl. 1874 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6). Insolated paper retains the power of producing an impression for a very long period.

Insolation (insolē··ʃən). [ad. L. *insōlātiōn-em*, n. of action from *insōlāre*: see prec.]

The action of placing in the sun; exposure to the sun's rays; sometimes (in mod. use) the action or effect of the sun's rays on a body exposed to them.

1. In general sense. (In quot. 1654, Exposure to daylight, or to the public view.)

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 118 Nature it self, in acts of such uncleannesse .. declineth insolation and open view. 1665 BEALE in *Boyle's Wks.* VI. 394, I am almost become confident, that one of my thermometers by such insolation, as may be had in England from our stone walls, hath lost some inches of liquor. 1878 in Sir E. Reed *Japan* (1880) I. 8 The vegetation now begins to develop under a powerful insolation. 1885 *Gardener's Chron.* XXIII. 372 No where else is the effect of insolation more distinctly observed than in the Arctic regions.

2. In specific senses. a. Exposure of some substance to the sun's rays, as for the purpose of drying, bleaching, or maturing.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 *Insolation* is the preparation of simple or compound things by the heat of Sun in the Summer, or a gentle fire in the Winter. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 41 Expose it for Insolation a Week or ten Days. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2265 Divers ways of making Salt from Sea-Water; first by insolation only, as Bay Salt. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insolation*.. In Pharmacy, the drying of substances in the rays of the sun; also, the blanching or bleaching of substances by the same means.

b. Medical treatment by exposure of the body to the sun's rays.

a 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1631) 32 We vse these Towers, according to their seuerall Heights, and Situations, for Insolation, Refrigeration, Conseruation. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 174 The dry [bath]; such as Insolation, or being exposed to the heat of the sun. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insolation* .. In Medicine, exposure to the sun's rays as a means of cure.

c. Injurious exposure (of animals or plants) to the sun's rays or to excessive heat; also, disease thus caused: (*a*) Sunstroke; (*b*) = HELIOSIS 2.

1758 W. BATTIE *Madness* vii. 47 One case of Consequential Madness .. is an effect of Insolation, or what the French call *coup du Soleil.* 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 680 Such fever seems less attributable to the reflux of bile into the blood, than to the insolation or solar excitement. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 661 Disabled in the deserts by insolation produced by excessive heat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 499 In thermic fever or insolation the object is to reduce the temperature. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* xii. 205 Those loosely used terms, sun-stroke, heat-stroke, *coup de soleil*, insolation.

Insole (i·nsōl). [f. IN *a.* + SOLE *sb.*] a. The inner sole of a shoe or boot. b. A flat piece of warm or waterproof material laid inside the shoe.

1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 34 The soles, if there be a sufficiency of leather, are shaped into insoles for children's shoes. 1880 *Times* 21 Sept. 4/4 Light boots and slippers, called pumps, which have only one sole and no insole. 1890 *Star* 18 Jan. 4/4 Sliced cork is used for insoles.

Insolence (i·nsŏlĕns), *sb.* Also 5 **-ens**, 6 **-ense.** [ad. L. *insolentia*, f. *insolĕnt-em* INSOLENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *insolence* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being insolent, esp. as manifested in action. †a. Pride; haughty or overbearing conduct or disposition; arrogance, contempt for inferiors. *Obs.* or blending with b.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* P 317 Twigges .. that cometh of pride..Arrogance. Inpudence. swellynge of herte. Insolence. Elacion. Inpacience. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Prœm. i, My ghoost to kepe from synne and insolence. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 72 They now, puft vp with sdeignfull insolence, Despise the brood of blessed Sapience. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 266, I do wonder, his insolence can brooke to be commanded vnder Cominius. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 502 When Night Darkens the Streets, then wander forth the Sons Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 553 The rich Man's Insolence. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. 262 He began..to treat the citizens with great insolence. *a* 1873 LYTTON *Pausanias* (1876) 35 The contrast between the insolence of the Spartan chief and the courtesy of the Athenians.

b. Offensive contemptuousness of action or speech due to presumption; impertinently insulting behaviour; sauciness.

1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* III. i. Wks. 1874 V. 57 'Tell Me by what title thou pretend'st to have Authority to punish her?'..'I ought to do it.'..'That's insolence! Art thou not a servant?' 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 112 When their Insolence was such, as to make Kings the Instruments of their Ambition. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 33 The generality of those who get their livelihood by people of fashion, contract as much insolence to the rest of mankind, as if they really belonged to that rank themselves. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. v. 76 Abbot's behaviour to the highest nobility in the kingdom, was such as to border on insolence. 1861 DUTTON COOK *P. Foster's D.* i, He spoke with such coolness that what he said sounded almost like insolence.

c. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an insolent act; a piece of insolence. Now *rare.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 42 The crysten men were constrayned to don in lyke wyse suche insolences with the Aryens. 1607 GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 33 The husband..sees his enemy come who continues his insolences. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 60. 296 Revenging unsupportable insolences and injuries. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 348 To secure themselves from the Assaults and Insolences of Night Robbers. 1721 SPOTSWOOD in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col Ch.* I. 188 Their Cowardly behaviour..will embolden the Indians to continue their insolences. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 9 For a much smaller insolence than you seem capable of.

d. *transf.* An insolent person.

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 180 Insolence! continued she, this moment, when I bid you, know your duty, and give me a glass of wine.

†2. Exultation: cf. INSOLENT 4. *Obs.*

1595 SPENSER *Colin Clout* 621 Her great excellence Lifts me above the measure of my might: That, being fild with furious insolence, I feele my selfe like one yrapt in spright.

†3. The condition of being unused or unaccustomed to a thing; inexperience. *Obs.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 321 Excusenge that thynge by the insolence of the childe [*per insipientiam puerilem*]. ?*a* 1500 *Crt. of Love* 936 Ye shall not find in me suche insolence.

†4. The quality or character of being unusual; strangeness, unaccustomedness. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne *Ess. Div.* (1651) 128 By the hardness and insolence of the Phrase.

†**I·nsolence,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To treat with insolence, behave insolently towards.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 24 The Bishops, who were first fouly insolenced and assaulted.

†**I·nsolency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *insolentia*: see prec. sb. and -ENCY.]

1. The quality of being insolent; = INSOLENCE 1.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. lxxxvii. 64 After hym shal come a Childe or Childer, that shalbe of suche Insolency and wastynge, that..[they] shall..waste and destroye by theyr folyes all that other noble men hath purchased to their handes. 1547 *Act* 1 *Edw. VI*, c. 12 § 1 For the Repressing of the Insolency and Unruliness of Men. *a* 1577 Sir T. Smith *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 8 The frailtie of mans nature..cannot abide or beare long that absolute and vncontrolled authoritie, without swelling into too much pride and insolencie. 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I* 62 Those made him proud, overvaluing himselfe, and under-valuing others, and infected with a kinde of insolency. 1698 [R. Ferguson] *View Eccles.* 34 Acting with that Insolency, which may administer occasion to Sathan and his Instruments to reproach Religion.

b. with *an* and *pl.* = INSOLENCE *sb.* 1 c.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 189 The Britans endure leuies of men and money..if insolencies bee forborne, indignities they cannot abide. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 4 Vainly attempting not only insolencies, but impossibilities, he deceived himselfe as low as hell. 1680-90 Temple *Ess. Pop. Discont.* Wks. 1731 I. 264 To secure our Trade from the Danger of all Turkish Pyracies, or sudden Insults or Insolencies of our Neighbours. 1698 W. Chillcot *Evil Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 The reason of fasting being made a duty, is in order to tame the insolencies of the flesh. 1729 Shelvocke *Artillery* v. 355 The Grecians observed them [revels of Bacchus] with the most horrid Excesses and Insolencies imaginable. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 432 They keep up a small fleet for curbing the insolencies of the piratical states of Barbary.

c. *transf.* = INSOLENCE *sb.* 1 d.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 760 A truer conversion of the American world, then hitherto our Humorists, or Spanish insolencies have intended.

2. Unusualness: = INSOLENCE *sb.* 3. With *an* and *pl.* An unusual act or occurrence.

1612 Donne *Lett.* (1651) 123 The D. of Espernon..with 600 horse in his train..came with him into the court: which is an insolency remarkable here. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* III. Disc. xvi. § 5. 58 Every ill example..is a scandall, because it invites others to do the like..taking off the strangenesse and insolency of the act. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Rich. II*, xlv, Strange Insolencyes and vnheard of Things..They act. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 131 The History of Præternatural Occurrences..Such insolencies in Nature give us to understand, that the most common rules of Natural Operation are not without exception.

b. Affectedness in the choice of unusual words. [L. *insolentia verborum*.]

1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 33 In the Primitive times of elocution, when eloquence began to flowre and bud, and insolencie was rarely entertained.

Insolent (i·nsŏlĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *insolēntem* unaccustomed, unusual, excessive, immoderate, haughty, arrogant, insolent, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solēntem*, pr. pple. of *solēre* to be accustomed. Cf. F, *insolent* (R. Estienne, 1549).]

1. †1. Proud, disdainful, haughty, arrogant, overbearing; offensively contemptuous of the rights or feelings of others. Said of the powerful, rich, or successful, their actions, etc. *Obs.* or blended with 2.

c 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* ¶ 325 Insolent is he that despiseth in his Iuggement alle othere folk, as to regard of his value and of his konnyng and of his spekyng and of his beryng. 1596 Spenser *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 636/2 Thorough greatnes of their late conquests and seignories they grewe insolent. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 87 These being neerer..were most insolent upon that City. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 16 A haughty insolent person who affected to make himself terrible. 1727-38 Gay *Fables* I. xxiv. 26 'What arrogance!' the snail replied; 'How insolent is upstart pride!' 1840 Thirlwall *Greece* lvi. VII. 189 Antipater was neither insolent nor cruel. 1858 Trench *Synon. N. T.* § 30 (1876) 101 The boastful in words, the proud in thoughts, the insolent and injurious in acts.

fig. 1822 Shelley *Hellas* 344 One star with insolent and victorious light Hovers above its fall. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* III. iii. (1849) 93 The insolent and unknown waters which had so swelled the river, shrunk within their banks.

b. *Comb.*, as *insolent-looking* adj.

1885 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 198 The numberless Jewish equipages with all those insolent-looking Hebrew women of the Leopoldstadt.

2. Contemptuous of rightful authority; presumptuously or offensively contemptuous; impertinently insulting. Said of those who treat superiors or equals with offensive familiarity or disrespect.

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* 4 This last and Insolentest attempt upon the credulity of mankind. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Matt.* xii. 39-40 God will not gratifie their insolent demand. 1706 Phillips, *Insolent*, saucy, bold, malapert, proud, haughty, disdainful, presumptuous. 1793 Burke *Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 604 Their revolutionary tribunals, where every idea of natural justice..have been trodden under foot with the most insolent mockery. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 128 Bonner's tongue was insolent, and under bad control. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 69 He is an idle, drunken, insolent fellow.

†3. Extravagant, immoderate, going beyond the bounds of propriety. *Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* I. ii, Damesellis wanton, and insolent, That fane wald play, and on the streit be sene. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 15 Thurston wasted..the goodes of that place, in lechery, and by other insolent meanes. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 312 ¶ 2 The constant Pursuit of Pleasure has in it something insolent and improper for our Being. *Ibid.* No. 426 ¶ 4 All the Extremities of Houshold Expence, Furniture, and insolent Equipage.

†4. (?) Swelling, exulting: in good sense. *rare.*

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 77 For dittie and amourous Ode I finde Sir Walter Rawleyghs vayne most loftie, insolent, and passionate.

II. †5. Unfrequented. *Obs. rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 57 Where is lond vnkept & insolent [*regio insolens et incustodita*] Take from the tronke al clene, vntil so hie As beestis may..Atteyne.

†6. Unaccustomed, unwonted, unusual, strange.

1586 Pettie *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* To Rdr. A vij, If one chance to derive any word from the Latine, which is insolent to their eares..they forthwith make a jest at it. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 26 Letting passe to speake of the insolent greatnes of the Piramides of Memphis. 1608 A. Willet *Hexapla Exod.* 468 This is an vnwonted and insolent signification of the word. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* x. (1627) 164 Words which are insolent, hard and out of use, are to be as warily avoided. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bradford* 181 This favour, though extraordinary and insolent, was thought well bestowed upon him by the whole University. 1665 Jer. Taylor *Unum Necess.* viii. § 3 The phrase is insolent, and the exposition violent.

†7. Unused or unaccustomed to a thing; inexperienced. *Obs.*

c 1480 Henryson *Orph. & Eurvd.* 20 Tendouris to yung and insolent. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* iv. 153 Would euer any erudite Pedant Seeme in his artles lines so insolent?

B. *sb.* An insolent person (in senses 1 and 2).

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 122 Out, insolent, thy bastard shall be King, That thou maist be a Queen, and checke the world! 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 61 The salvation of these insolents, seems desperate, their repentance..Miracles. 1672 J. Phillips *Montelion's Predict.* 10 What Christian will be a Second to such Insolents? 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* v. (1798) 82 Thou art an insolent. 1898 *Academy* 8 Oct. 28/1, I am [acquainted] with insolents, and you are one.

Insolently (i·nsŏlĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.]

1. In an insolent manner; haughtily, overbearingly; with insulting or presumptuous arrogance or contempt.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxiv. 158 Charlys, the sone of Charlys the Ballyd..had rulyd hym insolently, and done in that countrey dyuerse outragyous dedes. 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1638) 301 Thou..dost most insolently and vnadui sedly..propound many conditions of peace, of such qualitie and condition that myne ears scorn to hear the same. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* Pref. 8 Afflicted Vertue is insolently stabbed with all manner of Reproaches. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XVIII. 172 Yon train Of haughty spoilers, insolently vain. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 32/2 The gentleman whom he has insolently called Thersites, and the modern Zoilus. *Mod.* A soldier who behaved insolently to his officer.

†2. In an unaccustomed or unusual way; strangely. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* 133 The interpreter of Hans Bloome names it [*tænia*] the Top of a Pillar, but very insolently; it being indeed the small fascia part of the Doric architrave.

†**I·nsolentness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being insolent; insolence, arrogance.

a 1592 Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 223 And if the Bassaes knew I sought their grace, It would the more increase their insolentnesse. 1727 in Bailey vol. II.

Insolible, obs. form of INSOLUBLE *sb.*

†**Inso·lid,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insolid-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solid-us* SOLID. Cf. obs. F. *insolide* 'vnsolide, loose, weake, feeble' (Cotgr.), perh. the immed. source.] Not solid; unsubstantial; weak, flimsy, light, unstable.

1618 T. Adams *Spir. Eye-salve* Wks. 1862 II. 381 The second defect in the eye is an insolid levity, it is roving, like Dinah's, and ravished abroad. *a* 1658 J. Durham *Exp. Revelation* III. ii. (1680) 173 Learning serveth to enable one, in searching for truth, to conceive what is solide or insolide.

Insolidity (insolĭ·dĭti). ? *Obs.* [f. IN-3 + SOLIDITY: cf. prec. and F. *insolidité* (16th c. in Godef.).] Absence of solidity; want of firmness or stability; frailty, flimsiness, weakness.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 3 Notwithstanding the needfulnes of such Insoliditie, it is..as requisite, that the Bones were not continuall. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 201 A demonstration of the insolidity of this Exception. 1827 Jarman *Powell's Devises* II. 101 Enough has been said..to shew the insolidity of such a distinction.

†**Insolite,** *a. Obs. rare.* (Also 5 -ute, 7 -ete.) [a. F. *insolite* (16th c.), ad. L. *insolit-us* unusual, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solitus* accustomed, from *solēre* to be wont.] Unusual, unaccustomed, strange.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* iv. 20 Thyng not acustumed, merueyllous & Insolute. *a* 1622 J. Randall *St. Paul's Triumph* Ep. Ded. A, It is no insolete nor unwarrantable course. 1667 Waterhouse *Fire Lond.* 99 Punished with an amazing and insolite judgment.

Insolubility (insŏlĭubĭ·lĭti). [ad. L. type **insolūbilitās* (prob. in mod.L.), f. *insolūbilis* INSOLUBLE: see -ITY. Cf. F. *insolubilité* (1765 in *Dict. Acad.*).] The quality of being insoluble.

†1. Incapability of being dissolved; indissolubility. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Counc. Trent* VII. an. 1563 (1676) 627 After he had spoken..of the insolubility of Marriage.

2. Incapability of being solved or unravelled; also, an insoluble problem.

1837 Whewell *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 330 The insolubility of this problem. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. xi. (1872) 65 His health was already very threatening..rendering the future..an insolubility for him.

3. Incapability of being dissolved in a liquid.

1791 W. Nicholson tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 87 Its insolubility in the menstruums which usually dissolve resins. 1805-17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 300 The solubility or insolubility of minerals in the fluxes. 1871 Roscoe *Elem. Chem.* 212 The greater insolubility of the double chloride.

Insoluble (insŏ·liubʼl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 4-5 -ibil, -ible. [ad. L. *insolūbil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *solūbilis* SOLUBLE.] Not soluble.

1. That cannot be dissolved, undone, or loosed; indissoluble. Now *rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Heb.* vii. 16 Lyf insolible [*gloss* or that may not be vndon]. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 90 They haue broken..the insoluble bonde wherewith they were bounde to God and to the Chirch. 1605 A. Willet *Hexapla Gen.* 426 Augustine and Eucherius thinke this knot to be insoluble. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XVI. xii. 71 The formost of every ranke in the vaward stood firme and fast, like a strong and insoluble wall. 1695 Ld. Preston *Boeth.* II. 77 Bound in the insoluble Chains of his Lusts. 1846 Grote *Greece* I. xvi. (1862) II. 406 The insoluble knot whereby the yoke was attached.

†b. Of arguments: Irrefragable, irrefutable. *Obs. rare.*

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 944/2 [To] stand for a sure & an insoluble argument. 1616 Bullokar, *Insoluble*, that which cannot be loosed: vnanswerable. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 30 All these contradictory Arguments which either of them had once fancied so insoluble.

2. That cannot be solved, as a difficulty, question, problem, etc.; incapable of being resolved or explained; not susceptible of solution; unsolvable.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl. C.* XVII. 231 Freres fele sithes..Meuen motifs meny tymes Insolibles and fallaces, That bobe lered and lewed of here by-leyue douten. 1529 More *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 165/2 Ye should..haue remayned in an insoluble doute in a matter of the faith. 1634 Jackson *Creed* VII. iv. § 3 The number of insoluble problems is in divinity much greater than in any other faculty. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* II. App. Wks. 1811 II. 244 An insoluble question concerning the origin of evil. 1851 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. ix. 236 Unsolved, if not insoluble problems. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 Plato does not treat even this..class of difficulties as hopeless or insoluble.

3. Incapable of being dissolved in a liquid.

1713 Derham *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xi. (1727) 198 That wonderful Faculty of the Stomachs of all Creatures, to dissolve all the several Sorts of Food..even sometimes Things of that Consistency as seem Insoluble. 1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. I. i. ii. 30 It forms an insoluble salt which is precipitated. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* 121 The soluble phosphates..far exceed in quantity the insoluble salts.

4. Of a debt: That cannot be discharged or paid off.

1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. v. (1881) 76 Remorse is like the clog of an insoluble debt.

B. *sb.* Something insoluble; a difficulty or problem that cannot be solved or explained.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 203 Þan þe iuges sigh þat þe cause was brigous, as it were an insolible, and put it of to a wel longe day. *c* 1440 Capgrave *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1713 To sey of it that it is passyble, Semeth to me a ful gret insolible. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. vi, That good lawes be tourned in to Sophemes and insolubles. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 355/1 Tyndalles tryflinge sophisticacions, whyche he woulde shoulde seeme so solempne..insolubles.

Hence **Inso·lubly** *adv.*, in an insoluble manner or degree.

Mod. The affair is insolubly mysterious.

Insolubleness (insŏ·liubʼlnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being insoluble.

1672 Boyle *Hydrost. Disc.* II. v. Wks. 1772 III. 624, I shall return to doctor More, and consider the objection he frames from the supposed insolubleness of it. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 895 In spite of their perhaps necessary insolubleness. 1890 *Spectator* 15 May, The new questions that arise..have in them an apparent quality of insolubleness.

Insolute, erron. form of INSOLITE, *Obs.*

†**Insolu·tive,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-3 + L. *solūt-*, ppl. stem of *solvĕre* to pay + -IVE.] Not able to pay; = INSOLVENT.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* 341 A person insolutive, or (as we commonly say) insolvent, is a Bankrupt.

Insolvable (insŏ·lvăbʼl), *a.* [IN-3. Cf. F. *insolvable* (1431 in Godef. *Compl.*; in Cotgr.).] Incapable of being solved.

†1. That cannot be loosed, unbound, or untied; = INSOLUBLE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 95 Their souls and hearts were knit in an insolvable knot. *c* 1690 in Somers *Tracts* I. 442 They would scarce apprehend that it could be a more strong or insolvable Bond. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VIII. 460 To guard with bands Insolvable these gifts, thy care demands.

2. That cannot be solved or explained; = INSOLUBLE 2.

1693 R. W. *Compl. Library* II. 362 The Doctrine..is perplext with an infinite number of Monstrous and insolvable Difficulties. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. i. § 3 Geometry, wherein there appear some insolvable difficulties. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 28 Feb. 465/2 Answers are vainly sought to insolvable problems.

3. Incapable of being dissolved; = INSOLUBLE 3.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 25 Being itself insolvable in any known menstruum.

4. Of a bank note or bill: That cannot be cashed.
1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. viii. *Earth's Holocaust* 140 A bundle of counterfeit or insolvable bank-notes.

†5. Of a debt: That cannot be paid. *Obs. rare*—°.
1755 JOHNSON, *Insolvable*, ..that cannot be paid.

†6. Unable to pay one's debts; = INSOLVENT 1.
1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr. Job* 202 Taking pawnes of those who were insolvable. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Insolvable*, not able to pay.

Hence **Insolvabi·lity**, incapability of being solved or explained. **Inso·lvableness**, 'uncapableness of being loosed or resolved' (Bailey vol. II, 1727). **Insol·vably** *adv.*, insolubly.
1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to 2nd Pt. Age Reason* 42 Something..so insolvably problematical. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 271 As soon as its insolvibility..is proved and accounted for. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 100 A demonstration of the insolvability of this historic problem.

Inso·lvence. *rare.* [f. INSOLVENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact of becoming insolvent.
1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 88 The .. property of a Debtor, whether acquired anterior or posterior to his insolvence.

Insolvency (insɒ·lvĕnsi). [f. INSOLVENT *a.*: see -ENCY.] The state or condition of being insolvent; the fact of being unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities; an instance of this.
1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. ii. rule vii. § 11. 121 If the Father be under torment or imprisonment for insolvency. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 6 One fifth part was abated for non-valuers or Insolvencies. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6388/8 Prisoners .. who intend to take the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. lxiv. 513 If the insolvency of one great merchant, or banker, produce great distress in a country, how dreadful must be the consequence attending the insolvency of such a nation as England! 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 61 The king's insolvency .. destroyed the credit of his tokens from the first.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Failure to meet engagements.
1896 *Daily News* 12 Feb. 5/5 Was there ever such a confession of diplomatic insolvency?

Insolvent (insɒ·lvĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN-3 + SOLVENT, L. *solvent-em* paying.] Not solvent.

1. Unable to pay one's debts or discharge one's liabilities; bankrupt. Said of persons, companies, commercial or financial concerns, estates, etc.
1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 246 The..merchants tradinge those countries..became insolvent. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 57 Why should not insolvent thieves be rather punished with slavery than death? 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 71 The cruel treatment of the insolvent debtors of the state. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Maule & Selwyn's Rep.* VI. 316 When he knew himself insolvent, and when ruin and bankruptcy were staring him in the face. 1871 MARKBY *Elem. Law* § 548 A man may owe more than he is worth, and therefore if a money value is set on his collective legal relations he may be what is called insolvent. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 409/1 The proceedings connected with the management, in insolvent estates.

†2. Not able to be cashed or realized. *Obs.*
1667 *Ormonde MSS.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 45 Your petitioner received assignments for part of six moneths' pay for the said troop, part of which assignments proved insolvent. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 400 How will the miser startle, to be told Of such a wonder, as insolvent gold?

3. Of, pertaining, or relating to insolvents or insolvency.
1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 365 In Philadelphia, from six to eight hundred persons annually take the benefit of the insolvent laws. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* i, He had been through the Insolvent Court. 1853 WHARTON *Pa. Digest* II. 19 A debtor who has no property whatever is nevertheless entitled to the benefit of the insolvent laws.

B. *sb.* An insolvent debtor.
1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 2 An insolvent is a man that cannot pay his debts. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 65 Creditors of a deceased insolvent shall be paid their full debts. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 419 An insolvent as distinguished from a bankrupt, was an insolvent who was not a trader; for originally only a trader could be made bankrupt, in the sense of obtaining an absolute discharge from his debts, while the future estate of an insolvent remained liable for his debts, even after his discharge.

Hence †**Inso·lventness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

In so mekylle, var. INSAMEIKLE, *Sc. Obs.*, insomuch.

‖**Insomnia** (insɒ·mniă). Also β. 7 in anglicized form **insomnie**; γ. 7–9 **insomnium**. [L. *insomnia* sleeplessness, f. *insomnis* sleepless, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *somnus* sleep. Cf. F. *insomnie* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Inability to sleep; sleeplessness.
a. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 107 The Patient laboured under *Insomnia*. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* (1864) II. xx. 322 It accused Alfred of headache, insomnia, nightly visions. 1879 F. S. BRIDGES *Round World in six Months* 218 So intolerable was the responsibility, that all these men became afflicted with insomnia, and could scarcely ever rest.
β. 1623 COCKERAM, *Insomnie*, watching, want of power to sleepe.
γ. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1699) 262/1 To ease the Head-ach, correct *Insomniums*, or vehemently to stupify. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xiv. 156, I am so afflicted with the *insomnium* of this eternal night, that I rise at any time between midnight and noon.

†**Inso·mniate**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *in-* (IN-2) + *somnus* sleep + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To put to sleep.
a 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 267 A Mercurial Caduceus to insomniate the Argus-eyes of jealous people!

Insomnious (insɒ·mniəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insomniōs-us* sleepless, f. *insomnia*: see -OUS.] Affected with insomnia; sleepless, unable to sleep.
1658 PHILLIPS, *Insomnious*, wanting sleep, also apt to dream. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Insomnious*, troubled with dreams, not sleeping soundly. 1865 GROTE *Plato* (1875) III. xxxvii. 376 Nurses .. lull to sleep an insomnious child .. by swinging him about in their arms. 1894 *Publisher's Advt.*, Those who sleep well, those who dream, and those who are insomnious.

¶ *Erroneously.* [from L. *insomnium* dream.]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insomnious*, troubled with dreams, that dreameth much in his sleep. 1658 [see above]. 1721 BAILEY, *Insomnious*, troubled with Dreams, full of Dreams.

Insomnolence (insɒ·mnŏlĕns). *rare.* [IN-3.] The state of being insomnolent; insomnia.
1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVI. 315 He brought on a habit of insomnolence and a loathing of food. 1834 — *Doctor* I. vi. 7 O Doctor, for one of thy comfortable composing draughts!—Two! here's a case of insomnolence! 1842 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. ii, Suspicion's wasting pale insomnolence.

Inso·mnolency. *rare.* [IN-3.] = prec.
a 1843 *Lives Brit. Physic., Harvey* (1857) 57 He was troubled with insomnolency, and would then get up and walk about his chamber in his shirt, till he was pretty cool, or even till he began to shiver. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Trnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 40 An impaired appetite, nausea, general debility, and a weary insomnolency .. await the patient when the malady has passed away.

Inso·mnolent, *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [IN-3.] Sleepless; unable to sleep; = INSOMNIOUS *a.* In quot. as *sb.* One affected with insomnia.
1892 *Chicago Advance* 12 May, I know that the poor insomnolents will not despise any device for winning sleep.

Insomuch (insomʊ·tʃ), *adv.* [The three words *in so much*, since 16th c. usually written conjunctly.]

1. *absol.* To such an extent or degree; so much, so far. *rare.*
c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 433 Her [priests'] power, gederid togeder, in so myche passip power of Petre. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. vi, If one fact..has lost a particle of its interest..insomuch is the Editor's design frustrated.

2. *Insomuch as.* a. Inasmuch as, in that, seeing that, since.
1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* Prol., In so much as I am not French by birth, but born..in the city of Marseilles. *c* 1500 *Adam Bel & Clym of Clough* 489 We beseche you now, That you graunt vs grace, Insomuche as we be to you comen. 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 In so much as of mankind the Emperor heaunlye And father of thee Gods too thee the auctorityе signed. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* XXIV. 105 To be sure .. the present law is inoperative; insomuch as the Universities..contain teachers who have never subscribed this famous confession.

†b. = Insomuch that: see 3. *Obs.*
1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 181 Now this did more encrease .. the Peoples good opinion of his sufficiency, and wise conduction of an Army; insomuch as they thought him invincible. 1628 HOBBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 8 Insomuch as never resting they improvd not their power. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Hist. Wars Cyprus* I. ii. 25 They ran every day through the Territories..insomuch as Bernardo Mollepiero..was so sorely wounded, as he fell down dead off his horseback.

c. To such an extent as, so as: see 1.
1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. xii. 54 They attribute their fortune to a stander by, to a lucky or unlucky place [etc.] .. insomuch as to believe, they have power to turn a stone into bread [etc.]. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 61 P 14 The True Breed .. is very Alert, insomuch as to pass frequently for a Clan of Intrepids. *a* 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) II. 306 In so much and in so far as they are susceptible of becoming [etc.].

3. *Insomuch that*: To such an extent that, so that. (The most usual construction.)
a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 119 In so moche that she had al that she aught to haue by right and of custume. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc.* i. 3 In so moch, yᵗ the worlde stode in greate awe of him. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 420 [They] did denie to deliver them, insomuch, that the king openly sayd, that..he would take them without deliverance. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 449 There is much more pains required for the remembring of them, than of the Rules themselves; insomuch that many eminent Grammarians have written against Analogy, both in Greek and Latin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 60 P 3 The lover was thunder-struck with his Misfortune, insomuch that in a little time after he lost his Senses. 1833-42 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIV. xciv. § 1. 1 The rain fell in torrents, insomuch that..the soldiers were often ankle-deep in water.

†4. With ellipsis of *as*: Inasmuch as, in that: = 2 a. *Obs.*
1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 60, I speake not this, that you should beare a good opinion of my knowledge: insomuch (I say) I know you are. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 Among salts, some are earthie .. insomuch some of them are fixed, and are of the nature of earth.

Insonder: see INSUNDER.

Insonorous (insonō·rəs), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] Not sonorous; giving a dull or muffled sound.
1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 11 An insonorous voice exclaiming, 'Damn your day-lights, stop the coach!' 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 75 The old music-room, with its straitened insonorous instruments.

†**Insoo·t**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 7 **insutt**. [IN-2.] *trans.* To cover with soot, make sooty.
1611 FLORIO, *Incaliginare, Infuliginire* .. to insutt.

Insooth, *adv.*, for *in sooth*: see SOOTH *sb.*

Insorb (insɒ·ɹb), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + L. *sorbēre* to suck up.] *trans.* To absorb *into*. So **Inso·rbent** *a.*, absorbing in, absorbent.
1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 44 Perforation so extremely minute .. as the insorbent pores of vegetables and animals. *Ibid.* III. 175 He knew that animal bodies .. were endued with insorbent pores. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 183 The nutritious digested material is .. insorbed into the blood.

†**Insorde·scent,** *a. R. C. Ch. Obs.* [ad. L. *insordēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *insordēscĕre* to become foul or dirty, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *sordēscĕre* to become dirty, f. *sordēs* dirt, filth.] *lit.* Increasing in filthiness; in quot. *fig.* So †**Insorde·scence.**
1731 CHANDLER tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. iii. xviii. 82 A Man is said to be insordescent in Excommunication, who, after he hath been by Name declared Excommunicate, persists in that Excommunication for a Year. *Ibid.*, He must be deprived of his Benefice for Insordescence.

†**Inso·rdid,** *a. Obs. rare* [f. IN-3 + SORDID.] Not sordid, unsordid; generous.
1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 117 For a true Souldier.. is a man of liberal and insordid principles.

Insorwe(n, variant of ENSORROW *v.*, *Obs.*

‖**Insouciance** (ɑ̃sūsiā·ns, *occas.* insū·siăns). [F., f. next: see -ANCE.] Carelessness, indifference, unconcern.
1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxi. 319 Among the poorer class of all countries prevails a kind of *insouciance*. 1847 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 82 Farewell the sweet *insouciance* of lettered ease. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* I. xii. 318, I could not help smiling at the diplomatic *insouciance* of this man.

‖**Insouciant** (insū·siănt, Fr. ɑ̃sūsiɑ̃) [F., f. *in-* (IN-3) + *soucier* caring, pr. pple. of *soucier* to care:—L. *sollicitāre* to disturb, agitate.] Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.
1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxix, This insouciant, light-tempered, gay, and thoughtless disposition, conducted René .. to a hale and mirthful old age. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. ix. § 3 (1876) 197 What race would not be indolent and insouciant when things are so arranged that they derive no advantage from forethought and exertion? 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 2/1 On such subjects, an insouciant agnosticism is the most philosophic attitude.

Hence **Insou·ciantly** *adv.*, carelessly, with an air of unconcern.
1880 J. HAWTHORNE *Ellice Quentin*, etc. I. 110 Should I .. stalk insouciantly through the crowd and up the beach as I was?

Insoul, variant of ENSOUL *v.*

†**Insou·ndable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-3.] Incapable of being sounded; unfathomable.
1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 139 Herein is an insoundable deapth.

†**Insow',** *v. Obs. rare.* In 4 *north. dial.* **insawe.** [f. IN-1 + SOW *v.*, after L. *inserĕre*.] *trans.* To sow in, set in as seed.
c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu .. drawes by þe rote vyces, settys vertus, insawes charytee.

Inspan (inspæ·n), *v. S. African.* [a. Du. *inspann-en*, f. *in* adv. in + *spannen* to span, stretch, bend, put horses to.] *trans.* To yoke (oxen, horses, etc.) in a team to a vehicle; to harness (a wagon).
1852 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXI. 294 (Cape Colony) At noon, the cattle, which have been turned out to graze, are 'inspanned', and the march continues. 1880 SIR S. LAKEMAN *Kaffir-Land* 36 The Hottentot drivers inspanned the bullocks. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II. xii, The waggon .. stood 'in-spanned' before the door. 1886 F. H. GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 191 The agent of the Alaska Commercial Company had kindly provided us with dog-sledges, and we found them 'inspanned' and waiting for us. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxi, 'Mouti', said John to the Zulu, 'inspan the horses'.
absol. 1863 *Batowin's Hunting in Natal* 182 Inspanned about 3 o'clock. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 93, I determined to inspan and hold on my course to the south.

Hence **Inspa·nning** *vbl. sb.*; also **I·nspan** *sb.*, the act of inspanning.
1879 R. J. ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 62, I had been sound asleep at the time of inspanning. *Ibid.* 68 We managed to get along until next morning's sunrise and inspan. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* ix, John went .. to see the inspanning of the Cape cart.

Insparge, Insparse, var. INSPERGE, INSPERSE.

Inspeak (inspī·k), *v.* [f. IN-1 + SPEAK *v.* Cf. Ger. *einsprechen*.] *trans.* To speak (something) *into*; to produce in the soul by speech.
1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 31 God inspake again the Ingrafted Word. 1760 LAW *Spir. Prayer* I. 67 When the mercy of God inspoke into Adam a seed of the divine life. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. xi. i. 219 The hidden word of promise, inspoken into all men. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 115 His Spirit in us..will inspeak courage and kindle hope.

Hence **I·nspeaking** *vbl. sb.*; **Inspo·ken** *ppl. a.*
1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) II. iii. 88 By Visions, In-speakings, Ecstasies [etc.]. 1752 LAW *Spir. Love* II. (1816) 94 Jesus Christ..the inspoken word.

†**Inspea·kable,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Unspeakable.
1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xviii. 282 In sechyng so besily the hye inspeakeable thynges. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect All Saints' Day*, Those inspeakeable ioyes, whiche thou hast prepared. 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 126/1 O inspeakable injustice!

Hence †**Inspea·kably** *adv. Obs*, unspeakably.
a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1661) 152 Many other such things, to draw the people to a City inspeakably which leaves behind them much treasure.

I·nspeaking, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That speaks within.

1847 B. Barton *Select.* (1849) 57 That inspeaking word, the voice of his Spirit. 1885 *A Reasonable Faith* 41 To associate the universally inspeaking voice with a Divine Person.

†**Inspe·cial**, obs. erron. writing of phrase *in special*, especially; see Special, and cf. Inespecial.

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* c. ii, The Kynges inspeciall Vnder his rule. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* 1. 3432 Prepared by the kyng, and ordeyned inspeciall.

So †**Inspecially** *adv.* Cf. Inespecially.

1526 in West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 132 Inspecially for the tythes of certain touns and fermholds. 1557 North tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 91 b/2 Women..inspeciallye the Princessys and great Ladies.

†**I·nspect**, *sb. Obs.* [app. ad. L. *inspectu-s* looking at, inspection, examination, f. ppl. stem of *inspicĕre*: see next. (Stress orig. *inspect*, in 18th c. *inspect*: cf. *respect, aspect.*)] The act of looking into a matter; inspection, examination.

c 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* lii. 199 Wherupon they fulsone, wythoute eny other inspecte concluded togyder that they sholde departe the nexte daye. 1509 Hawes *Joyf. Medit.* v, O God .. In whose inspecte is euery regall se. 1509 — *Past. Pleas.* viii. (Percy Soc.) 33 And yf that they had in it inspects, Than they would it prayse. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl. ii.* 18 The Book of life..whose writing is indelible, whose inspect is desirable. 1693 Prideaux *Lett.* (Camden) 158 Matters of fact and matters of law, wch private men can never have a clear inspect into. 1730–46 Thomson *Autumn* 1134 Not so the man of philosophic eye, And inspect sage.

Inspect (inspe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *inspect-*, ppl. stem of *inspicĕre* to look into, inspect, examine, and its frequentative *inspectā-re* to look at, observe, view: cf. mod.F. *inspecter* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To look carefully into; to view closely and critically; to examine (something) with a view to find out its character or condition; now *spec.* to investigate or oversee officially: see Inspector 1.

1623 Cockeram, *Inspected*, looked into. 1670 Sir Sackville Crow in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 26 That mannifacture grows worse daylie, except inspected by one that knowes worke. 1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 8 All men that make it any part of their business to inspect the true nature and principles of trade. 1704 Swift *T. Tub* Ded. Posterity, To keep you in an almost universal ignorance of our Studies, which it is your inherent birthright to inspect. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. i. 359 He dreaded inspecting the truth. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. ii. iii. 128 They inspect some of those conceited writers. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 608 He inspected nature with the close eye of a naturalist. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 166 Halting at intervals..to inspect the glacier.

†**2.** *intr.* To look closely or carefully; to examine *into* or *among*. *Obs.*

1704 Swift *T. Tub* iii, Whoever designs to be a perfect writer must inspect into the books of critics. 1705 Farquhar *Twin-Rivals* ii. iii, He has declar'd..that he would inspect into all his accounts himself. 1724 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 569 That..you would please to inspect among your father's papers. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 8 By inspecting into the figures and inscriptions of the..coins.

Hence **Inspe·cted** *ppl. a.*, **Inspe·cting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; hence **Inspe·ctingly** *adv.*

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* iii. 738 Th' inspected Entrails cou'd no Fates foretell. 1788 in *Outing* (U. S.) (1894) Apr. 76/1 Places for exercise, and inspecting of arms and accoutrements. 1796–7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 262 The inspecting General may be enabled to report the more minutely. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xii. 94 [The bear] rose upon his hind palms, and .. snuffed the air inspectingly. 1863 A. Tylor *Educ. & Manuf.* 49 The deplorable account of the state of education in the inspected schools.

Inspectable (inspe·ktăb'l), *a.* [f. Inspect *v.* + -able.] Capable of being inspected.

1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 75 Several such apartments .. will in this case be inspectable by one and the same person.

Hence **Inspectabi·lity.**

1830–1 Bentham *Panopt.* App. Wks. 1843 XI. 102/2 Inspectability of the inspectors.

†**Inspecta·tor.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. late L. *inspectātor*, agent-n. f. L. *inspectāre* to Inspect. Cf. F. *inspectateur* (Molière).] = Inspector.

1593 Norden *Spec. Brit., Middlesex & Herts* i. Preparative 17 Ouer-curious inspectators that seem to bring with them a preiudicate censure of the worke.

Inspection (inspe·kʃən). In ME. -ci-, -cy-, -oun; also 5 **inspexion.** [a. F. *inspection, -cion* (1290 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *inspectiōn-em*, n. of action from *inspicĕre* to look into, Inspect.]

1. The action of inspecting or looking narrowly into; careful scrutiny or survey; close or critical examination; *spec.* official investigation or oversight: see Inspector 1. Const. *of.*

Trial by inspection: see quot. 1872. *Valuation of a decimal by inspection*: a process whereby a decimal fraction of a pound sterling is by rapid scrutiny valued in shillings and pence.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 46 His hours of astronomy He kepeth as for that party, Which longeth to the inspection Of love and his affection. 1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 10457 Haue her ther-off inspeccyoun, And se her my commyssioun. 1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* i. 626 Consyder the hystory with good inspeccyon. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 353 By the inspection of which statute, the sayde newe statute or ordynaunce [etc.] were conceaued in the parliament. 1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 74 The olde woman thinking that the inspection of the Urine made me to divine this. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 18 By the casual flights of Birds, and the Inspection of the Intrails of Beasts, to learn the will of Heaven. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii. 331 Trial by inspection, or examination. *Ibid.* 333 Also, to ascertain any circumstances relative to a particular day past, it hath been tried by an inspection of the almanac by the court. 1830 Gray *Arithmetic* (1872) 79 To value the decimal of a pound sterling by inspection. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* xii. 128 The account book would be .. open to the inspection of all who could prove themselves to belong to the Union. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiv. (1856) 298 It might, on a hurried inspection, be confounded with snow. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. v. 40 During our inspection of the place. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 5) 488/1 *Trial by Inspection* was resorted to when, for the greater expedition of a cause, some point or issue .. being evidently the object of sense, was decided by the judges of the Court upon the evidence of their own senses. Obsolete. 1876 *Athenæum* 28 Oct. 554/2 A clear distinction is drawn between inspection and examination. ..Inspection..undertakes the task of seeing how the school does its daily work.

†**b.** Formerly const. *into* (cf. Inspect *v.* 2), *in, over, upon*. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Lenuoye* 10 *Commandm. Love* in Stowe *Chaucer* (1561) 342 When ye vnto this balade haue inspeccion In my making holde me excusable. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* i. 7 To have a quotidian occular inspection, in any obvious object of disastrous misfortune. 1656 Cromwell *Sp.* 17 Sept. in *Carlyle*, To have a little inspection upon the People thus divided .. into divers interests. 1660 G. Withers (*title*) Speculum Speculativum, .. being an Inspection into the Present and Late Sad Condition of these Nations. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* iii. 19 There is a Musfty at Surrat, who has the inspection over all that concerns the Mahometan Religion. 1710 *Life Bp. Stillingfleet* 92 To make a due Inspection into the State of his Diocess. *a* 1732 Atterbury (J.), Impressions of his perpetual presence with us, and inspection over us. 1739 Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* (1740) 233 This Observation..made by Inspection upon a Glass of Water with Earth in it. 1810 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 189/1 A close inspection of the master into the studies and conduct of each individual is quite impossible.

†**2.** A sight, spectacle. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 144 Of this terrible doolful inspeccioun [a soul in flames] The peeplis hertys gretly gan abave.

†**3.** Insight, perception. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Prov. in Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 406 He hathe a brym breste, and litill inspexion withe all. 1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* i. 2 An exact knowledge of Councils, and inspection into Cabinets, could not be expected from one of a sequestred life. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* Ded., That he should manage a great fortune with that prudence and inspection..as to shew himself [etc.].

†**4.** A plan of a piece of ground, etc. which has been inspected; a design, survey, view. *Obs.*

1694 R. Franck (*title*) Northern Memoirs, Calculated for the Meridian of Scotland .. together with .. several curious and industrious Inspections, lineally drawn from Antiquaries and other noted and intelligible Persons. 1795 *Wythe's Decis.* (U. S.) 119 The line in the surveyor's plat to be the boundary dividing B's inspection and M's tenement.

5. A department or district under an inspector.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 5/1 In France .. the forests of the country are first divided into cantonments and then into about 500 inspections. In each inspection there is an inspector, a garde-général, and brigadier.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *inspection-car, -class, -day, -district*, etc.

1791 Bentham *Panopt.* i. Postscr. 43 A Chapel..occupies upon the present plan a considerable portion of the Inspection-Tower. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 7/2 Yorkshire contains more coal miners than any other inspection district in the kingdom. 1887 *Homeop. World* 1 Nov. 510 Nurses' rooms, with inspection openings commanding all the beds.

Inspectional (inspe·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of, pertaining or relating to inspection; *spec.* that can be read or understood at sight, without further explanation or calculation.

1728 R. Morris *Ess. Anc. Archit.* p. xxiii, I must let the Work answer for itself..being only inspectional. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* iv. 19 At the Foreign Stations, similar Inspectional Reports are to be made. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Dec. 6/3 They also suggest..that the inspectional districts should be of smaller area than at present.

Inspective (inspe·ktiv), *a.* [ad. late L. *inspectīv-us* (Isidore), f. *inspect-*, ppl. stem of *inspicĕre* to Inspect: see -ive.]

1. Given to inspection; watchful; attentive.

a 1684 Leighton *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* iii. 12 They that are most inspective and watchful in this will still be faulty in it. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 522 A certain Chaldaic triad, which is the inspective guardian of the whole of a disordered fabrication. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* ix. Need was still Of persevering, quick, inspective mood Of mind. 1863 Woolner *My Beautiful Lady* iii. *Work* 6 Thrushes..Search dewgray lawns with keen inspective glance.

†**2.** Concerned with investigation; theoretical. *Obs. rare.*

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 2 Inspective Musicke, is a knowledge censuring and pondering the Sounds formed with naturall instruments, not by the eares, whose iudgement is dull, but by wit and reason. 1650 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxis* ii. 92, I..publickly interpret..the Books of both the Active, and also Inspective Medicine.

Inspector (inspe·ktəɹ). Also 7 **-or.** [a. L. *inspector*, agent-n. from *inspicĕre* to look into, Inspect. Cf. F. *inspecteur* (*c* 1500 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. One who inspects or looks carefully at or into; an overseer, a superintendent; *spec.* an officer appointed to examine into, and supervise or report upon, the working of some department or institution in which numerous persons are employed, or the due observance of certain laws and regulations, as *Inspector of schools, of weights and measures, of factories, mines, explosives, public nuisances*, etc.

1602 F. Hering *Anatomyes* 78 The Eternall, as a carefull Inspector and sincere Judge of them. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 433 They..must raise and manage the publick Revenue, at least with som Inspectors deputed for satisfaction of the People, how it is imploid. 1734 Ld. Bolingbroke *Let. to Swift* 15 Sept., S.'s Wks. 1841 II. 725, I wrote to you a long letter some time ago .. did the inspectors of private correspondence stop it? 1791 Bentham *Panopt.* i. Postscr. 93 An Inspector in his way to the prisoners' Stair-case from the Inspection-Gallery. 1802 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 253 When the excise on distilled spirits was established, three different descriptions of officers were instituted .. supervisors, inspectors, and collectors. 1868 *Hazell's Ann.* 208/2 Occasional unannounced visits of the inspector, in lieu of the annual examination.

attrib. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 624 There are a number of .. inspector guards, one of whom is selected to take charge of every excursion train, a duty involving special responsibilities and care. 1898 *Daily News* 30 July 3/1 The lesson to be drawn from the recent cases both of phosphorus and lead poisoning is .. that the inspector system has broken down.

b. One who looks *into* something for information, from curiosity, etc.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 25 Apr., A severer inspector into his own business and accounts. 1670 Marvell *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872–5 II. 339, I .. must in exchange desire you will not admit many inspectors into my letters. 1774 Walker *Pronounc. Dict.* Advt., If the inspector should not meet with sufficient information in the Dictionary under the word, let him consult the Principles under the *vowel, diphthong*, or *consonant*, he wishes to be explained.

c. An officer of police ranking next below a superintendent and above a sergeant.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 335/2 The number of men of each rank serving in the metropolitan police force, in January, 1840, was as follows:— .. 73 Inspectors. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 529/1 The total strength of the [City of London police] force is 928, consisting of 3 chief inspectors, 15 district inspectors, 22 station inspectors, 12 detective inspectors, 72 sergeants [etc.].

2. *Gr. Antiq.* Used as a translation of Gr. ἐπόπτης, a person fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries; = Epopt.

1818 R. P. Knight *Inquiry Anc. Art. & Myth.* § 10. 6 These doctrines were conveyed under allegories and symbols; and..the completely initiated were called *inspectors*.

3. Inspector-General: An officer at the head of a system of inspection, having under him a body of inspectors; a superintendent of a system of inspection.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3841/3 Monsieur Puissegure, Inspector-General of their Foot. 1813 Wellington *Lett.* 4 Oct. in Gurw. *Desp.* XI. 159 The inspector general of the infantry fell from his horse. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 98 The Inspector General of Musketry, being held responsible that the rifle training is conducted efficiently and according to regulation. 1898 *Hazell's Ann.* 530/2 The principal officer of the [Irish] Constabulary is the Inspector-General, resident in Dublin, and who is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and three Assistant Inspectors-General.

Inspectoral (inspe·ktŏrăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.] Of or belonging to inspectors, inspectorial.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Some reform in the system of inspectoral reports might have followed. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Mar. 5/1 The inadequacy in number of the inspectoral staff.

Inspectorate (inspe·ktŏrĕt). [mod. f. Inspector: see -ate 1.]

1. **a.** The office or function of an inspector; supervision by inspectors. **b.** A body or staff of inspectors. Also *attrib.*

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* IV. 401 Their matrimonial matters, their synods, classes, presbyteries, consistories, and inspectorates, to be determined by them. 1868 G. Duff *Pol. Surv.* 84 Their attention was next..drawn to the foreign inspectorate of customs at the Treaty ports. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 4/6 To ensure the opening up of the inspectorate to experienced teachers. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 2/3 We wish that the County Council had an inspectorate power in the matter.

c. *Inspectorate-general*, the office or function of inspector-general; the personnel of this office.

1883 J. D. Campbell *Fisheries China* 4 (Fish. Exhib. Publ.), Mr. Drew..Statistical Secretary of the Inspectorate-General. 1890 A. Little tr. *Hosie's China* p. xxv, An Agreement was entered into with the Inspectorate General of Chinese Customs.

2. A district under official inspection; *spec.* the name of the two larger administrative districts of Greenland.

1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 44 There are but two inspectorates for the Danish coast of Greenland. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* July 30 The lands were divided into so many districts or inspectorates.

Inspectorial (inspektōə·riăl), *a.* [f. Inspector + -ial; after words from L. *-ōri-us* + -al.] Of, pertaining, or belonging to inspectors; having the rank or position of an inspector.

1753 *Murphy Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 42 His Inspectorial Majesty was pleased to return the following..Answer. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* XV. 434/1 This remarkable inspectorial execution involves a very peculiar view of the nature and objects of Blue-books. 1884 *American* VIII. 315 Some of the inspectorial features of the English system. 1884 *Times* 21 June 6 In the organization of their inspectorial staff.

Inspectorship (inspe·ktəɹʃip). [f. Inspector + -ship.] The office or position of an inspector; inspectorate. Also as a mock title.

1753 C. Smart *Hiliad* Notes, Poems (1810) 51 His Inspectorship has the most notable talent at a motto. 1757 W. Thomson *R. N. Advoc.* 52 He was not admitted to his Inspectorship

of Dry Stores, till he had passed his Examination. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 970/2 As for a regular State inspectorship of endowed schools, we shall have it doubtless in Paradise, but not in this world. 1899 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 8 July 106 Inspectorships of public health.

Inspectress (inspe·ktrĕs). [f. INSPECTOR + -ESS.] A female inspector.

1785-95 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lousiad* II. 310 Inspectress General of the royal geer. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 35 This gifted inspectress of Germany has done us little furtherance with the French. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* XLIV. 488 In company with one of the inspectresses..I visited one of the Scuole Leopoldine.

Inspectrix (inspe·ktriks). [a. late L. *inspectrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *inspicĕre*, INSPECT.] =prec.

1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 97 The Inspectrix of all our Actions. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 May 411/3 The inspectrix was appointed because they themselves did the work badly.

†**Inspe·culate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + L. *speculārī* to watch, observe: see SPECULATE.] *trans.* To look upon, behold.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) p. xv, Now I have given you a platform for contemplation which opens the windows of the mind to inspeculate invisible objects.

†**Inspecula·tion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-² + SPECULATION: see prec.] A looking into; introspection.

1650-60 TATHAM *Dramas* (1879) 207 Draw men's souls out by inspeculation.

†**Inspe·rable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. L. *inspērābilis*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + *spērābilis*, f. *spērāre* to hope.] That cannot be hoped for, beyond hope.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inspirable*, one past all hope, vnlookt for. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insperable*, that no man would look or hope for.

†**Inspe·rge**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 insparge. [ad. L. *inspergĕre* to sprinkle on or in, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *spargĕre* to scatter, sprinkle.] *trans.* To sprinkle on; to scatter on or in. Hence **Inspe·rged** *ppl. a.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 2/2 Make a Quoife, and insparge therin this poulder. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 209 Cephalical Powders..insperged in Cotten. 1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 242 The insperged or mixt Copper oars will run together in little Grains.

†**Inspe·rse**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 -sparse. [f. L. *inspers-*, ppl. stem of L. *inspergĕre*.] =prec.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1162/2 In which albeit thou seest..some good articles insparsed withall, let that nothing mooue thee. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Sprinkle water, *Asperge*, *Insperse*. 1721 BAILEY, *To Insperse*, to sprinkle upon.

†**Inspe·rsion.** *Obs.* Also 7 *error.* -tion. [ad. L. *inspersiōn-em*, f. *inspers-us*, pa. pple. of *inspergĕre* to INSPERSE.]

1. The action of sprinkling on; also something sprinkled on.

1568 SKEYNE *The Pest* (1860) 25 In suffumigatioun, brining, or inspersione. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 452 With sweet inspersion of fit balmes. 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XII. (1701) 478/2 By that little insertion of Unguent. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 244 Mixed Mechanical Operations .. inspersion. 1721 BAILEY, *Inspersion*, a Sprinkling upon.

¶ **2.** *error.* for ASPERSION 6. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 290 Thinking their forwardnesse an inspersion to their base backwardnesse.

‖ **Inspeximus** (inspe·ksimŭs). *Law.* [L., = 'we have inspected': the first word in recital of the inspection of charters, etc.] A charter in which the grantor avouches to have inspected an earlier charter which he recites and confirms. Also *attrib.*

[1282-3 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 225/1 Carta confirmationis libertatum [sit] sub hac forma: Edwardus &c. Inspeximus Cartam donationis .. quam Dominus H. Rex .. fecit. 1547-8 MERVYN in Brooke *Abridgem.* (1586) tit. Patentes 97 II. 128 Vn Constat est pledable, contrarie dun Inspeximus, car in lun case le patent remaine, & in lauter il est parde.] 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 225 b, When Littleton wrote, no *constat*, or *inspeximus*, of the king's letters patents were availeable to be shewed forth in court, but the letters patents themselves under seal. 1658 *Coke's Rep.* V. 53 b, It is called *Inspeximus*, because it begins after the King's style with this word *Inspeximus*: and it is called exemplification *a re ipsa*, because the record is thereby exemplified. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 332 As appears by an Inspeximus of Q. Elizabeth, granted this Corporation. 1783 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 66 *note*, This road is specified, by the names of *strata* and *magna via*, in an Inspeximus-charter of Henry the third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire. 1885 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. XII. 411/1 An inspeximus consists of a recital that a previous document has been inspected, and a confirmatory regrant thereof.

Inspexion, obs. form of INSPECTION.

Insphera·tion. *rare*⁻¹. [f. prec. + -ATION.] The action of ensphering; enspherement.

1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* xix, A stranger would have remembered nothing but her eye..that wonderful revelation of character..that inspheration of soul.

Insphere, -spheare, variants of ENSPHERE *v.*

†**Inspi·ndle**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-² + SPINDLE.] *trans.* To fit on or furnish with a spindle.

1611 FLORIO, *Infusare*, to inspindle, to shaft.

Inspinne, var. INCHPIN (sense 1), *Obs.*

1680 SIR T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1848) III. 468 A dayntie bitt accounted by many, called the inspinne, which may be the *intestinum rectum*.

Inspirable (inspaiə·răb'l), *a.* [f. INSPIRE *v.* + -ABLE (on L. type **inspīrābilis*).] Capable of being inspired (in various senses: see the verb).

1656-72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), To these inspirable hurts, we may enumerate those they sustain from their expiration of fuliginous steams. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* XV. (1864) 515 Inspirable creatures, permeable by God's life, as a chrystal by the light. 1879 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* xii. 263 It is inspirable by electricity.

So **Inspirabi·lity**, capability of being inspired.

1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 57 Their religious inspirations, or inspirabilities, put them closer to God.

†**Inspira·do.** *Obs.* [a. Sp. *inspirado* inspired: but it does not appear that the use is taken from Sp.: see -ADO.] A person who imagines himself, or professes, to be inspired.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq., Apol.* 545 The Sectarian Rabbles that phansy themselves such Inspiradoes. *Ibid.* 562 The boasting Inspiradoes of our Nation.

Inspirant (inspaiə·rănt). *rare.* [ad. L. *inspīrant-em*, pr. pple. of *inspīrāre* to INSPIRE: see -ANT.] One who inspires; an inspirer.

1837 CAROLINE FOX *Jrnl.* 9 Sept. (1882) 20 He presented and read the following lines, which he had written, .. Aunt Charles being the inspirant.

†**Inspirate** (i·nspirēt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *inspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *inspīrāre* to INSPIRE.] =INSPIRE *v.* (in various senses). Hence **Inspirating** *ppl. a.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 424 Hippocrates speaketh of the aer inspirated or breathed in. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 6 The aire which is inspirated. *a* 1806 K. WHITE *Fragm. Ode Moon* iv, Bland Hope and Fancy ye weie there, To inspirate my trance. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. 170 The most inspirating representation of future bliss, which my mind is capable of comprehending.

Inspiration (inspirē·ɪ·ʃən). Also 4 yn-, 6 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *inspiration*, *-cion* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *inspīrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *inspīrāre* to INSPIRE.]

I. Literal (physical) senses.

†**1.** The action of blowing on or into. *Obs. rare.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 75 The sulze spred hyr braid bosum on breid, Zephyrus comfortabill inspiratioun For till ressaue. 1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac., Enthus.* (1737) I. 28 Their strange voices..are admirably well acted, by the ..Inspiration of Pipes.

2. The action, or an act, of breathing in or inhaling; the drawing in of the breath into the lungs in respiration. (Opp. to EXPIRATION 2.)

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 37 This is a dispersed Pestilence by the inspiration of ayre. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 440 That a Priest at Rome lived fortie yeares with the onely inspiration of the aire. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 79 The Nostrils serve for expiration and inspiration. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 124 A sore Throat, which she received by Inspiration of foul Air. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 59 Upon going down he [the diver] takes in a very long inspiration. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1086/2 In Inspiration the lungs are passive. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xii. 284 We can draw a full and deep inspiration much more easily through the widely open mouth than through the nostrils.

b. *transf.* A drawing in of air; the absorption of air in the 'respiration' of plants.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 613 Regular inspirations and expirations of air, by caverns and fissures. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 1001 Plants will not live without this nightly inspiration, even though supplied with carbonic acid, provided the oxygen formed by them during the day be constantly withdrawn at the approach of night.

II. Figurative senses.

3. The action of inspiring; the fact or condition of being inspired (in sense 4 or 5 of INSPIRE *v.*); a breathing or infusion into the mind or soul.

a. *spec.* (*Theol.*, etc.) A special immediate action or influence of the Spirit of God (or of some divinity or supernatural being) upon the human mind or soul; said *esp.* of that divine influence under which the books of Scripture are held to have been written.

Various views have been held as to the inspiration of Scripture, such as those of *verbal inspiration*, according to which every word written was dictated by the Spirit of God; *plenary inspiration*, according to which the inspiration of the writers extends to all subjects treated of, so that all their statements are to be received as infallibly true; *moral inspiration*, according to which the inspiration is confined to the moral and religious teaching imparted; *dynamical inspiration*, *mechanical inspiration* (see DYNAMICAL 3).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7746 Purghe grete þan ynspyracyun, He þoghte so on hys [Christ's] passyun. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 2 [xlv. 1] *comm.*, Þe vertu of godis inspiracioun. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 13, I thinke to performe this worke..as my thinne witte, wyth inspyracyon of him that hildeth all grace, woll suffre. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 173 He sente the holy goste on Penthecoste sondaye to enspyracyon of hys dyscyples. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* V. cxix. 96 Seynt Augustyne..warnyd them by maner of inspyracion, yt sene they wolde not receyue peace of theyr bretherne, they shuld of other receyue warre and wreche. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 144 b, The inspiracyons of the holy goost. 1526 TINDALE *2 Tim.* iii. 16 All scripture geven by inspiracion of god is profitable to teache, to improve, to informe, and to instruct in rightewesnes. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 The Prophets, who teach us by diuine inspiration. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) I, The ..Principle..was certainly first..fetched up from the very bottom of Hell and utter'd .. by particular and immediate inspiration of the Devil. 1793 R. HAWKER (*title*) Evidence of a Plenary Inspiration; a Letter to Mr. T. Porter, in Reply to his Defence of Unitarianism. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 429/2 Theologians who hold the theory of plenary but not verbal inspiration. 1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Gosp.* App. B. (ed. 5) 451 The early Fathers teach us that Inspiration is an operation of the Holy Spirit acting through men, according to the laws of their constitution. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* IX. 272 The noblest souls of whatever creed..have insisted on the necessity of an inspiration, a living emotion to make moral action perfect. 1896 DR. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 370 They warn us that there may be inspirations from below, as well as from above.

b. *gen.* A breathing in or infusion of some idea, purpose, etc. into the mind; the suggestion, awakening, or creation of some feeling or impulse, esp. of an exalted kind.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 Why any man should take the law of his country rather than his own Inspiration, for the rule of his action. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 206 There are some Men, jealous of the Honour of their motions, who refuse all things at the Inspirations of others. 1769 *Junius Lett.* vii. 30 The melancholy madness of poetry, without the inspiration. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* I. ii. 27 A mind adapted and habituated to converse with the inspirations of nature. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 75 Men have written good verses under the inspiration of passion, who cannot write well under any other circumstances. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 416 Inspired with the soft inspiration of strong, sound ale. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 108 There is inspiration in numbers, in men acting at once and together.

c. The suggestion or prompting (from some influential quarter) of the utterance or publication of particular views or information on some public matter. (Cf. INSPIRE 7, INSPIRED 5.)

1880 *Chr. World* No. 1195. 137 Correspondents..write in the interest, if not at the inspiration of the authorities. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 Mr. Goschen said it was not due to inspiration .. No idea had been given to the journal.

4. *transf.* a. Something inspired or infused into the mind; an inspired utterance or product.

1819 BYRON *Prophecy Dante* IV. 2 Many are poets who have never penn'd Their inspiration. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 321 They..Pour'd grave inspiration, a prophet chant to the future. 1879 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 8 May, Mr. G. F. Boughton's charming figure of 'Priscilla', an inspiration from Longfellow's 'Miles Standish'.

b. An inspiring principle.

1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 146 To say that the inspiration of the missionary cause has been the belief in Christian doctrine is almost superfluous. 1869 BALDW. BROWN *Mistead Passages* ix. 125 Christian charity, charity which has Christ for its model and inspiration. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* IV. 682 Whatever motive your own souls supply As inspiration.

5. *Comb.*

1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) 23 Aug. 144/3 Inspiration-like insight.

Inspirational (inspirē·ɪ·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Deriving its character or substance from inspiration; under the influence of inspiration; inspired.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* II. xiii. § 2. 290 Their formal, official, inspirational, miraculous duty. 1876 PEMBER *Earth's Earliest Ages* (1893) 349 An inspirational address by..a well-known trance-speaker. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 321 In their inspirational states they [the sacred writers] were sometimes dynamical, sometimes mechanical. 1890 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 334 The daughter of a distinguished medium and inspirational lecturer.

2. Of, or pertaining to, inspiration.

1888 HORTON *Inspiration & Bible* iv. 104 Inspirational Dogma. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 7/3 Dr. Pusey recoiled from the very shadow of an appearance of treating the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures as if they stood on the same inspirational level as other Asiatic Scriptures.

3. Imparting inspiration; tending to inspire.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 187/2 He [Whittier] is not an inspirational writer. 1895 H. C. MACPHERSON *Carlyle* ix. 160 In the sphere of ethics, Carlyle's influence has been inspirational in the highest sense.

Hence **Inspira·tionalist**, a person whose influence is inspirational, or who aims at inspiring others; **Inspira·tionally** *adv.*, in an inspirational manner, under the influence of inspiration.

1884 H. JENNINGS *Phallicism* xiv. 148 Bohm wrote inspirationally—that is, altogether from the interior vision. 1895 H. C. MACPHERSON *Carlyle* ix. 152 The influence of the inspirationalist is ever-enduring.

Inspira·tionism. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] A theory or profession of inspiration.

1881 *Nation* 1 Dec. 433/1 The irresponsible type of inspirationism appears almost only when attended by auditory hallucinations, due to disordered subjective sensations.

Inspira·tionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A believer in inspiration; one who holds a theory of inspiration. Chiefly with a word qualifying the inspiration, as *plenary inspirationist*, a believer in plenary inspiration.

1846 WORCESTER, *Inspirationist*, one who holds to inspiration. *Phren. Jour.* 1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 693. 11/2 Any verbal inspirationist. 1891 A. J. HARRISON *Probl. Chr. & Scepticism* 92 General inspirationists, special inspirationists, plenary inspirationists and verbal inspirationists.

Inspira·tionless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of inspiration.

1896 *Educ. Rev.* 137 Now the order .. is not the old-time dead order of inspirationless form.

Inspirative (inspaiə·rătiv, i·nspirētiv), *a.* [f. L. *inspīrāt-*, ppl. stem of *inspīrāre* to INSPIRE + -IVE.] Having the quality of inspiring.

1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 4 And pierce afresh each inspirative grove. 1810 F. DUDLEY *Amoroso* I. Introd. 5 His victories will return with inspirative force to your own bosom. 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 325 Motionless frozen forests .. inspirative in the strangeness of their appareling [of] wild and dreamy thoughts and feelings.

Inspirator (i·nspirēitəɹ). [a. L. *inspīrātor*, agent-n. from *inspīrāre* to INSPIRE. Cf. F. *inspirateur* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†1. One who or that which inspires; an inspirer. *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 337 Subordinate Creators, Inspirators, yea, subordinate Gods. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 185 Inspired by that most glorious of inspirators, a good dinner after a long day's ramble.

2. An apparatus for drawing in or inhaling air or vapour. a. A kind of injector in a steam-engine. b. A kind of respirator: see quot. 1898.

1890 *Daily News* 8 Mar. 3/5 The launch .. had broken down owing to the inspirator leaking. 1898 *Voice* (N.Y.) 3 Feb. 6/5 An instrument called the Dight thermal inspirator, which promises to overcome the effects of cold, and make it possible to withstand the most frigid climates.

Inspiratory (inspəiə·rătəri, i·nspirēitəri), *a.* [f. L. *inspīrāt-* (see INSPIRATIVE) + -ORY.] Belonging to or characterized by inspiration or inhalation; serving to draw in the air in respiration.

1773 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 489 A perpendicular section of the Torpedo a little below its inspiratory openings. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 259 The inspiratory muscles of the thorax. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1. 263 By the inspiratory effort the elastic tissue of the lungs is put on the stretch.

Inspiratrix (inspirēi·triks). *rare.* [a. late L. *inspīrātrix*, fem. of *inspirator*: see above.] A female inspirer.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 566 The dark-robed Muse of solitary sighs, The inspiratrix—Queen of Elegies.

Inspire (inspəiə·ɹ), *v.* Forms: α. 4–7 **enspire**, 5 **enspyr**, 5–6 **enspyre**. β. 4 **ynspyre**, **-ire**, 4–7 **inspyre**, 6 *Sc.* **inspyr**, **-ir**, 5– **inspire**. [a. OF. *enspirer*, *inspirer* (13th c.), *espirer* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *inspīrāre* to blow or breathe into, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *spīrāre* to breathe.]

I. Literal (physical) senses.

1. *trans.* To breathe or blow upon or into. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 6 Whan Zephirus eek with his swete breeth Inspired hath in euery holt and heeth The tendre croppes. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii. (MS. Cott. Aug. A. iv), And zephirus ful agreable and smoþe Þe tendre branchis enspireþ and doþe springe. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Inspire*, breath or blow into. 1649 [see INSPIRED 1]. 1700 DRYDEN *To D'chess Ormond* 47 A soft Etesian gale But just inspir'd, and gently swell'd the sail. 1704 POPE *Spring* 11 Let my Muse her slender reed inspire. 1708 — *Ode St. Cecilia* 2 Descend, ye Nine! .. The breathing instruments inspire. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 353 He stands, and with swoln cheeks Inspires the News, his trumpet.

†b. *intr.* To breathe or blow. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. xi. 15 And, that scho [Juno] suld go spedely, The prosper wind gan eftir hir inspyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 30 When the wind emongst them [locks of hair] did inspyre.

†2. *trans.* To blow or breathe (air, etc.) upon or into. (In quot. 1536, To 'breathe', utter.) *Obs.*

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII* 145 His dulcetnes hath none enspired, All alone he is to be desired. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 191 By pestilent diseases and maladies, which .. inspireth infection into our bodies. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 30 An huge great payre of bellowes, which did styre Continually, and cooling breath inspyre. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. II. *Imposture* 291 With th' air of these sweet words, the wily Snake A poysoned air inspired ..In Eve's frail brest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 804 Assaying .. if, inspiring venom, he might taint Th' animal Spirits that from pure blood arise. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 493 Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims Betwixt her linen and her naked limbs, His baneful breath inspiring as he glides.

b. To breathe (life, a soul, etc.) *in* or *into*. (Cf. Gen. ii. 7.) In later use, *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xv. 11 He kneȝ not [Him] that made hym, and that enspirede to hym a soule. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* IV. xxiv, In their Mother's Wombs .. Doth in all Sons of Man their Souls inspire. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* V. i. Wks. 1878 I. 137 Inspire new life Into their bodies. 1657 *Lust's Domin.* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 105 Dry your wet eyes; for sorrow wanteth force T' inspire a breathing soul in a dead corse. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 785 Least that pure breath of Life, the Spirit of Man Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish With this corporeal Clod. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* II. v. 53 Out of his bitter agony, a soul and intellect, I could almost say, have been inspired into him.

†c. To produce by blowing or breathing. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 174 The southern wynd enspirith bettir wyn.

3. *trans.* To breathe in, take into the lungs by breathing, inhale. (Opp. to EXPIRE 1.)

1528 [see INSPIRING *vbl. sb.*]. 1666–72 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.), By means of sulphurous coal smoaks the lungs are stifled and oppressed, whereby they are forced to inspire and expire the air with difficulty, in comparison of the facility of inspiring and expiring the air in the country. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 19 The Air we walk in and inspire. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 279 It seems, according to him, forty-three cubic inches are always inspired at once. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xii. 261 Animals, which inspire oxygen, and expire carbonic acid.

b. *intr.* or *absol.* To draw in the breath.

1651 [see INSPIRING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 351 The method ..is, to make the patient inspire, as much as he possibly can. 1861 F. H. RAMADGE *Curab. Consumpt.* 36 When the patient inspired, a slight protrusion took place where the wound had been. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/4 A man who hunched up his shoulders every time he inspired.

II. Figurative senses.

4. *trans.* To infuse some thought or feeling into (a person, etc.), as if by breathing; to animate or actuate by some mental or spiritual influence.

a. *spec.* (*Theol.*, etc.) Said of God or the Holy Spirit, or of a divinity or supernatural being: To influence or actuate by special divine or supernatural agency; used esp. in reference to the prophets, apostles, and Scripture writers: cf. INSPIRATION 3 a.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlvii. 7 Alsone as his gaste enspiris þaire hert. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 678 Gif that he enspirit war Of him, that all thing euirmar Seis in his presciens. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 189 In þe cop þerof is the temple of Delphicus Apollo; and in þe wyndynge of þe myddel playn is a pitte, oute of þat pitte philosofres were enspired. 1435 MISYN *Fire Love* 9 If paraunter goddis grace to þat þame wald enspyr. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 897 As god inspired hir forth sho went. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 498/1 As that holi spirite enspired mo then them that wrote, so enspired he the writers in mo thinges then they wrote. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. i. 67. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 169 Such private men as pretend to be supernaturally Inspired. 1718 WATTS *Ps.*, '*O Thou that hear'st*' viii, O may thy Love inspire my Tongue. 1876 J. PARKER *Paracl.* I. iii. 20 Few, indeed, may have been inspired to speak the word, but all have been inspired to feel it. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 7 Feb. 131/2 The Church has decided that writers are inspired who if inspired, have been inspired to suggest to all ordinary judgments that they are not inspired.

b. *gen.* To influence, animate, or actuate (a person) *with* a feeling, idea, impulse, etc.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 75 My fader, but I were enspired Through love of you. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvi. 93 Experience dois me so inspyre, Of this fals failȝeand warld I tyre. 1530 TINDALE *Expos.* (Parker Soc.) 319 He inspired the king that the queen was not his wife. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* Ded. A iij, Feeling my selfe inspired with courage by the signification of your noble desire..I stoutly fell to my taske. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 113 Three of the commissioners .. were all inspired by the Scots, and liked well all that they pretended to desire. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Ded., The chief motives that inspire me with the respect I bear you. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 445 That the Romans .. only sought to inspire them with a wholesome terror. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 198 Poverty inspires necessity with daring.

c. Said of the feeling, influence, etc.

(In quot. 1725, the sense is akin to 2 b.)

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XVII. 243 As holyness and honeste out of holy churche Spryngeþ and spredeþ and enspireþ þe peuple. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 229 What zeale, what furie, hath inspir'd thee now? 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 451 Long as life this mortal shall inspire. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. ix, Deliberate will Inspired our growing troop. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lii, She felt it good to be inspired .. by the belief in a heroism struggling for divine ends.

5. To 'breathe in' or infuse (a feeling, thought, principle, etc.) into the mind or soul. Const. †*to* (obs.), *in*, *into*.

a. *spec.* Of a divine or supernatural being: To impart, communicate, or suggest by special divine or supernatural agency; used esp. in reference to the utterances of prophets and apostles, and the writings of Scripture: cf. INSPIRATION 3 a, INSPIRED 4.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Tim.* iii. 16 Al scripture of God ynspyrid is profitable to teche, to arguwe .. to reproue, for to lerne in riȝtwysnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 b, It is to suppose that all yᵉ rules of religion were inspired to the holy sayntes & fathers by the holy goost. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 52 The Poet..calleth the sweete Muses to inspire into him a good inuention. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 6. (1622) 360 Yet hath not that spirit the light of vnderstanding, vnlesse the Father of Lights inspire the same into him. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 163 Melodies which have been, not invented, but inspired to all nations in the days of their loyalty to God, to their prince, and to themselves.

b. *gen.* To infuse (something) into the mind; to kindle, arouse, awaken in the mind or heart (a feeling, idea, impulse, purpose, etc.).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 50 [Which] inspireth into their stomaches such yll beseeming manners. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* ii. 17 They who inspire into the King such strange Acts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., Fatima has .. an air that inspires, at once, respect and tenderness. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 580 He inspired terror to the enemy and a just confidence to the troops. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. I. vii. 90 He endeavoured to inspire a confidence in others which he was far from feeling himself. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 4/7 The course..is calculated to strengthen..the distrust which their erratic career tends to inspire.

6. *absol.* (from 4 or 5).

a 1400 *Gast of Gy* (*Rawl. MS. Poet.* 175 lf. 107 b/2), Þe spirit enspires whare it will. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 173 *Mater inspirantis*, Mother of hym that enspyreth. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiii, I onely exhortynge, and the good spirite inspyringe. 1873 HOLLAND *A. Bonnic.* i. 21 Perfectly self-possessed .. commanding, advising, reassuring, inspiring, he was evidently there to do good.

7. *transf.* (from 4 and 5: cf. 1647 in 4 b). *trans.* To suggest or prompt the utterance of particular views or information on some public matter, or to prompt a speaker or writer to such utterance. (See also INSPIRED 5.)

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Oct. 5/2 The abortive *pronunciamentos* which are supposed to have been inspired by the agents of Senor Zorilla's Republican propaganda.

Inspired (inspəiə·ɹd). *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Blown on or into; inflated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cccxx, The French mean-while, with re-inspired Sayles Come to ayde Glendoure.

2. Breathed in; taken into the lungs in breathing; inhaled. (Opp. to EXPIRED 1.)

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, viii, As new-Inspired Ayre. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 57 General Causes drawn from the inspired Air. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 179 The expired air also occupies a greater volume than the inspired.

3. Actuated or animated by divine or supernatural influence. (In quot. 1667 of a thing, charged with supernatural influence.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 273 That sweet Grove Of Daphne by Orontes, and th' inspir'd Castalian Spring. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 183 Archbishops and Cardinals saw an inspired prophetess in a Kentish servant girl. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 282 The poet Pindar and other inspired men.

4. Infused or communicated by divine or supernatural power; having the character of inspiration.

As applied to the Sacred Scriptures, there is now usually a blending of senses 3 and 4, the Word being viewed as still animated by the divine influence which communicated it.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 220 Thorugh his sugryd Enspyred Elloquence, Kowde of ther tounge make a translacyoun. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. Introd. (1851) 146 These abilities, wheresoever they be found, are the inspired guift of God. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 9 Propositions which are attain'd by this sort of Evidence are called inspired Truths. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 352 That those persons were the original proper and sole authors of those books, i.e. that they are not inspired. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* ix. (ed. 3) 419 Inspired in every particle, if not verbally, yet plenarily, from the first verse of Genesis to the last verse of the Apocalypse. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. iv. 42 Our interpretations of the Inspired Word.

5. *transf.* Prompted by, or emanating from, an influential (but unavowed) source: said of particular views or information on some public matter, or of a speaker, writer, journal, etc. that publishes such.

1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1201 The North German Gazette contained an inspired article. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/1 It was true that an inspired journal..had given information on this subject.

B. as *sb.* An inspired person.

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 19 The famous Enthusiast Mrs. Bourignon .. assumed the Character of an Inspired.

Inspiredly (inspəiə·rėdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an inspired manner; by or as by inspiration.

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, Many courses there be, as Machiavell inspirdly sets downe, which in them selues seem singular and vertuous; but, if a man follow them, they wilbe his vtter subuersion. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. xi. 165 Hath he spoken it, and shall he not make it good? said Balaam inspiredly. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 840 How inspiredly the Christian poet touches upon each holy theme!

†**Inspirement** (inspəiə·ɹmĕnt). *Obs.* [f. INSPIRE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *inspirement* (in Gower).] The act of inspiring, or fact of being inspired; inspiration.

1616 HIERON *Wks.* I. 577 A reuealing before hand, by diuine inspirement, what touching states and commonwealths and particular persons shall ensue. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 169 The most illiterate errors usually magnify the excellent inspirements and gifts of utterance of their leaders.

Inspirer (inspəiə·rəɹ). Also 5 **-our**. [f. INSPIRE *v.* + -ER[1]. The 15th c. form may repr. an AF. **inspirour*, OF. *inspireur*, for L. *inspīrātōrem*.] One who or that which inspires.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. ii. 65 Speke þou raþer, lorde god, inspirour [L. *inspirator*] & illumynour of prophetes. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. ii. 196 Thou, good lorde, the inwarde inspirour of all prophetes. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 125 The gracious illumination of a heauenly Inspirer. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. 169 Flow, Welsted, flow! like thine inspirer, Beer. 1795 *Fortnight's Ramble* 60 The Great Supreme inspirer of good. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 325 The Bible..is the great inspirer.

Hence **Inspi·reress** (also, shortened, **inspi·ress**: see -ESS.), a female inspirer.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* I. 249 The poet invokes, as his inspiress, that Joy which results from the contemplation of nature. *Ibid.* II. 495 Echo was his nurse .. Venus his inspireress.

Inspiring (inspəiə·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INSPIRE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb INSPIRE; inspiration; breathing in, inhalation; infusion of divine influence, etc.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 18 Þe inspirynge of his ire is when he says stilly in oure hert, bote if ȝe lefe ȝoure syn ..ȝe be tynt men. 1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* 2 A ij b, Inspirynge of hotte aier..by breathyng of warme aier, the mattier is warmed and riped. 1529 FRITH *Antith.* Wks. (1829) 313 Christ's law, which is the holy Scripture, came by the inspiring of the Holy Ghost. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 604 How, by inspiring, the Breath is distributed through the Lungs. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 258 To thee from whose Inspirings flow, Our Souls immortal unconfin'd. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* xiii, Shall .. no hero take inspiring From the god-Greek of her lips?

Inspi·ring, *ppl. a.* [-ING[2].] That inspires.

1. a. Breathing or blowing upon or into something. b. Breathing in, inhaling.

1661 WALTON *Angler* I. i. (ed. 3) 9 If the inspiring and expiring Organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies. 1735 POPE *Donne's Sat.* ii. 20 Heav'd by the breath th'

inspiring bellows blow: Th' inspiring bellows lie and pant below.

2. Infusing a divine, supernatural, or exalting influence; animating.

1717 POPE *Ep. Jervas* 28 With thee, on Raphael's Monument I mourn, Or wait inspiring Dreams at Maro's Urn. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 105 Inspiring, bold John Barleycorn, What dangers thou canst make us scorn! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 144 Love, has hitherto been the inspiring influence of modern poetry and romance. 1885 S. COX *Expos.* Ser. I. vii. 83 What promise could be more welcome or more inspiring?

Hence **Inspi·ringly** *adv.*, in an inspiring manner; so as to inspire or animate.

1800 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 332 He has not breathed the air of Helicon so familiarly as the light of nature, or not so inspiringly. 1821 *Examiner* 786/2 The people of France were never thus inspiringly acted upon.

Inspirit (inspi·rit), *v.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-[2] (or EN-) + SPIRIT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put spirit, life, or energy into; to quicken, enliven, animate; to cheer, encourage; to incite, stir (*to* something, or *to do* something).

*c*1610 SYLVESTER *Tropheis Henry Gt.* 584 The life that late our lives inspirited. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 2. 485 A King..whose entrance like that of the Soule into the Body, did quicken, and enspirite the Realme. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. lxxxii, Inspiriting dead souls. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* Priv.Devot.(1684) 157 Be thou pleased..to enspirit and enliven this earthly drossy heart. 1673 *Lady's Calling* I. i. § 1 Such effect..as should much inspirit the hopes of a new attemt. 1706 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. 98 A discreet use of proper and becoming ceremonies..inspirits the sluggish. *a*1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn Narayena*, In air, in floods, in caverns, woods, and plains, Thy will inspirits all. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, To inspirit the doubtful courage of his soldiers. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xii. 686 Those great men, who, by their writings, inspirited the people to resistance.

†b. In weaker sense: To animate or inspire (with some spirit), or as some feeling does. *Obs.*

*a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 204 At the siege of Leith ..he was shot in the shoulder, which inspirited him with a constant antipathy against the Scotch. 1814 *Q. Rev.* XI. 92 There can be little doubt that this feeling inspirited Dr. Busby.

2. To fill with, or cause to be possessed by, a 'spirit' or supernatural being.

1675 WOODHEAD, etc. *Paraphr. St. Paul* 103 Whether the effects of those who seem inspirited proceed from a good or a bad spirit. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. ii. 95 The dragon ..inspiriting the Roman empire, did commence a most savage warfare with the woman. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 331 He knew himself a bard ordained, More than inspired, of God, inspirited.

†**Inspi·ritate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *inspiritato* 'possessed with some diuell or euill spirit', f. *inspiritare* to possess, etc. (Florio), f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *spirito* SPIRIT.] Possessed with a spirit.

1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fools* 158 A woman inspiritate, diabolicall, and stuffed vp euen to the verie gorge with all kinde of flagition and villanie.

Inspi·riter. [f. INSPIRIT + -ER[1].] One who or that which inspirits.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 332 He was the enlivener and inspiriter of conversation.

Inspi·riting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the verb INSPIRIT.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone* Wks. 1860 XIV. 213 We may see..a keen attention paid to the inspiriting and dressing of the dialogue. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii. (1881) 132 Alvan, left to himself, had a quiet belief in the..inspiriting he had given her.

Inspi·riting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That inspirits; animating, encouraging, cheering.

1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 209 Joy more inspiriting Fills not the Persian's soul, when sure he deems That Mithra hears propitiously his prayer. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 587/2 It is..an inspiriting thing, to see him turn the tables upon Bonaparte. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 343 Cheering the paddlers with inspiriting words.

Hence **Inspi·ritingly** *adv.*

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 158 The fresh salt breeze blowing inspiritingly upon me.

Inspi·ritment. *rare.* [f. INSPIRIT + -MENT.] The action of inspiriting, or fact of being inspirited.

1885 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* I. vi. 164 There was an inspiritment which communicated itself even to his horse's hoofs.

Inspirometer (inspirǫ·mǐtəɹ). [irreg. f. INSPIRE *v.* + -(O)METER.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of air inspired into the lungs.

1882 *Knowledge* 28 July 152 Excuse my mentioning a simple kind of 'inspirometer' which I made.

Inspissant (inspi·sănt). *rare.* [ad. L. *inspissānt-em*, pr. pple. of *inspissāre*, found in pa. pple.: see next.] An inspissating or thickening agent.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 562 Those medicines ..were denominated Diluents, Humectants, and Attenuants, while those of an opposite character were called Inspissants. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 502 *Inspissant*, ..any remedial agent, that renders the blood thicker, directly or indirectly.

†**Inspi·ssate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *inspissāt-us* pa. pple. (Vegetius, *c* 420), f. *inspissāre* to thicken: see next.] Inspissated, thickened.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1006 The aire of rivers being always grosse and heavy, in Winter is more inspissate by reason of the circumstant cold. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Inspissate juyce*, is the juyce of some herb boyled to the thickness of honey. *c*1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* I. i. (1734) 15 Much safer for Horses..than Scammony and other Gums, and inspissate Juices.

Inspissate (inspi·seͥt, i·nspiseͥt), *v.* [f. late L. *inspissāre* (Boeth.), f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *spissāre* to thicken, *spissus* thick.]

1. *trans.* To thicken, condense.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 726 The Sugar doth inspissate the Spirits of the Wine, and maketh them not so easie to resolue into Vapour. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* 141 Manna is first a liquid dew, and after inspissated by a vertue of the tree, or plant on which it falls. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 16 Pitch is tar inspissated. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* x. (1858) 170 Whatever tends to inspissate sap..has the property of causing..flower-buds to be produced.

fig. 1732 *Historia Litteraria* III. 249 When the Subject is limpid of it self, he frequently inspissates it, by throwing in a heap of Circumstances not Essential to it. 1884 E. E. HALE *Xmas in Narrag.* v. 117 No method..by which you can inspissate entertainingness into a dull article.

2. *intr.* To become thick or dense, to thicken.

1755 WATHEN in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 214 It is..liable to inspissate by heat. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xvii. 225 Until the yolk..has time to inspissate.

Inspissated (see the vb.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Brought to a thick consistence; thickened.

1655 in *Ref. Commw. Bees* 27 There is..a great difference to be acknowledged between Honey and other inspissated sweetnesses. 1800 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 387 Inspissated albumen. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 165 The body of polypes is formed of a kind of inspissated mucus. *fig.* 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 16 Oct., In the description of night in Macbeth, the beetle and the bat detract from the general idea of darkness,—inspissated gloom.

Inspissation (inspisēͥ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *inspissātiōn-em*, n. of action from *inspissāre* to INSPISSATE.] The action of making, or process of becoming, thick or dense; thickening, condensation; an instance of this.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1079 What more opposite to subtilization and rarefaction, than inspissation and condensation? 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 919 Wrought by the inspissation of the Aire. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 58 The Oyl preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 193 The greater or lesser degree of inspissation that the oil had suffered. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 122 The secretions are packed in the ear, and.. inspissation of the cerumen is very often caused. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 27 The occasional intratubal mucous inspissations of acute bronchitis seen chiefly in children. *fig.* 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV. 356 He could imbibe sixteen tumblers of whisky punch, without any other external indication than a slight inspissation of speech.

Inspoken: see INSPEAK.

†**Inspreith, -aith.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 5–6 -aich, 7 -eth, -eght. [f. IN *adv.* 12 a + SPREITH prey, booty, a. Gael. *sprèidh* cattle of any kind.

The sense-history offers difficulties, since the simple *spreith* is not recorded in Sc. in the Gaelic sense of 'cattle', nor in that of 'stock, chattels', which the compound presupposes.]

'Furniture of a house' (Jam.). (Cf. INSIGHT[2].)

1488 *Acta Dom. Concil.* 90 (Jam.) For certane vtheris gudis and inspraich of household foure skore of merkis. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 114 Togiddir with thair sones, dochtiris, horss, cattell, and all thair insprayth. *c*1575 *Balfour's Pract.* (1754) 236 It is leasum..to ony persoun to leive in legacie his wapinis, armour, and inspreth of his house to quhom he pleisis.. reservand alwayis to his air his best armour and principal inspreth. 1652 Z. BOYD in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 26/1, I leave to my spouse the use of all my moveable goods as bedding boords and other inspreth for hir hous. 1685–6 *Acc. Depred. on Clan Campbell*, etc. (1816) 35–37 (Jam.) Account of what goods, gear, and inspreght was taken from Duncan McGillespick of Belyie.. Inspreght and household plenishing worth 40 *lib.*

†**Inspre·nt**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[1] + SPRENT *v.* to run, leap, spring.] *intr.* To leap or spring in.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix. [viii.] 98 The way is maid by fors, and entre brokin; Grekis insprent, the formast haue thai stokin And slane with swerdis.

†**Inspri·nkled**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Sprinkled in.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xvi. 237 It lieth dry and green in clifts, open caves, and passages, like green frogs insprinkled one in another.

Inspunge (in₁spʊ·ndʒ), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-[1] or [2] + *spunge*, SPONGE *v.*] *trans.* To confine in a sponging-house.

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* v, On finding himself inspunged for debt in Chancery Lane.

†**Insqua·dron**, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [IN-[2].]

1611 FLORIO, *Insquadronare*, to insquadron. *Ibid.*, *Inschierare*, to introupe, to insquadron.

Instability (instăbi·lĭti). [a. F. *instabilité* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *instabilitāt-em*, f. *instabilis* INSTABLE.] The quality of being unstable; lack of stability in regard to position, condition, or moral qualities; want of steadiness, fixity, or firmness of purpose or character. With *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

*c*1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 863 Fful fewe been, þat ..Konne apparceyue thinstabilitee Of the world. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* 15 Some lamentyng the instabilitee of the Englishe people, iudged theim to be spotted with perpetuall infamie. 1640–4 EARL BRISTOL in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 714 The Scripture telleth us of..the Instability of a Kingdom Divided within it self. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 96 Parallels or like relations..by their mutuall concurrences support their solitary instabilities. 1781 C. JOHNSTONE *Hist. J. Juniper* II. 220, I had leisure to reflect on the instability of human happiness. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 21 Oct., Endeavour to reform that instability of attention which your last letter has happened to betray. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii. (1858) 125 Nothing conveys..so strong a sense of general instability and insecurity as the recurrence of earthquake. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vi. § 178. 181 Molecular instability, such as water cooled below freezing point.

Instable (instēͥ·b'l), *a.* Now *rare.* Also 8 instabile. [ad. L. *instabil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *stabilis* STABLE. Cf. F. *instable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not stable; lacking stability; unstable.

1483 [implied in INSTABLENESS]. 1599 MINSHEU II, Instable or vnstable. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. i. § 8. 36 A building cannot be stable, if any one of the necessary pillars thereof be infirme and instable. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* IV. 48 Who would have thought the Rabble were so ingrateful and instable? 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.*, *Hydrost.*, etc. vii. 130 The equilibrium of a boat may be rendered instable by the passengers standing up in it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 914 Persons of instable nervous system may be less able to withstand such influences [of tobacco].

†**Insta·ble**, *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. IN-[2] + STABLE *sb.*] *trans.* To stable (a horse, etc.).

1611 FLORIO, *Installare*, to install, to instable.

†**Insta·bleness.** *Obs.* [f. INSTABLE *a.* + -NESS.] Unstableness, instability.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 32/2 Me thynketh he myght doo no lasse consyderynge our Instableness. 1618 M. BARET *Horsemanship* I. 46 His hands, being alwaies chocking vpon the snaffle (through the instablenesse of them) will..dull the horses mouth. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. lviii. 84 Ther cannot be two more pregnant instances of the lubricity and instablenes of mankind.

†**Instabula·tion**, *nonce-wd.* [f. IN-[2] + L. *stabulum*, standing-place, stall, stable.] Installment as in a stable.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. iii. 11 The..installation..of this Knight Errant, or rather instabulation (for there was no Chappell in the house).

†**Insta·gnate**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[2] + ppl. stem of L. *stagnāre* to STAGNATE.] *intr.* To become stagnant, stagnate.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1658) 152 So pure and perpetual a stream, as being unable to instagnate is for ever uncapable of corruption.

Install (instǭ·l), *v.*[1] Also 6–7 enstall, 6–instal. [ad. med.L. *installā-re*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *stallum*, cf. OHG. *stal*, *stall-* standing-place, sitting-place: see STALL. Cf. F. *installer* (1349 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *trans.* To invest with an office or dignity by seating in a stall or official seat, as the choir-stall of a canon in a cathedral, or that of a Knight of the Garter or Bath in the chapel of his order, the throne of a bishop, etc. Hence, To instate in an office, rank, etc. with the customary ceremonies or formalities. Often with complemental extension.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 194 To be had in the more reputacion..he [the Cardinal] determined to be installed or inthronised at Yorke. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 5 If you were not already enstalled a brawlyng Byshop. 1628 MEAD in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 271 It is said he shall forthwith be..installed Knight of the Garter. *c*1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. xxxviii. 55 The Bishop of Ostia.. consecrates and instals the Pope. 1681–2 WOOD *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) III. 5 Mr. [Henry] Aldrich student of Ch. Ch., was install'd Canon of the same. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 Cromwell was declared protector; and with great solemnity installed in that high office. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* IV. 118 A sour reproachful glance From those in chief who, cap in hand, installed The new professor scarce a year before. 1880 [see INSTALLANT].

b. By extension: To place in any office or position, esp. one of dignity or authority; to establish in any place or condition.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 68 Then install some untruth in its roome for your Generall. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 317 What station charms thee? I'll install thee there. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iii. (1894) 29 It is said that St. Nepomuc was installed the guardian of bridges, because he had fallen over one, and sunk out of sight. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 57, I hope you will soon come home and install yourself in Mornington Crescent. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 397 Having got rid of his namesake..Hasdrubal installed himself as commander-in-chief. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. civ. 496 A company of New England Unitarians..installed itself round the piano in the great saloon of the vessel and sang hymns. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* I. ii. (1894) 25 His family watched his progress with..amazement, till he announced himself as safely installed at Oxford.

c. In Presbyterian and other Churches of *U.S.* To invest an already ordained minister with a particular pastoral charge.

1788–1888 *Form Govt. Presb. Ch. U. S. A.* I. x. § 8 The presbytery has power..to ordain, install, remove, and judge ministers. *Ibid.* xvi. § 6 The bishop who is to preside.. addressing himself to the minister to be installed shall propose to him the following or similar questions. 1828 in WEBSTER.

d. To fill (a place) with (an occupant). *Obs. rare.*

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshed* (1807–8) VI. 32 His heart being scared with gelousie, and his wits installed with phrenise.

2. To place (an apparatus, a system of ventilation, lighting, heating, or the like) in position for service or use: cf. INSTALLATION 2. [F. *installer*.]

1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 201 It is apt to be the case, that if one precautionary measure be fully installed, another is neglected,—that when safety lamps are adopted for the entire operations of a mine, the ventilation

is no longer a subject of the same attention. 1889 *Science* Feb. 116 This road has recently been installed by the Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company. *c* 1890 W. H. Casmey *Ventil. Textile Factories* 16 The heat .. caused the warmest part, before the fan was installed, to increase in temperature about 20 degrees.

Hence **Insta·lled** *ppl. a.*, **Insta·lling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Insta·ller**, one who installs.

1590 Greene *Orl. Fur.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 95/1 Nor can there sit within the sacred shrine Of Venus more than one installèd heart. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* II. 109 All Prelates .. sit .. according to their own ordination, enstalling and promotion. 1611 Florio, *Inuestitore*, an inuester, an installer. 1613 Drumm. of Hawth. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 126 Life is a government and office, wherein man is so long continued, as it pleaseth the Installer. *a* 1649 — *Irene* ibid. 176 By oaths of princes, at their installing. 1687 Bp. Cartwright in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 147 Will you..assist at the Installing of him? 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 The two new installed Knights offered together.

† **Insta·ll, -al,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. In-[2] (?) + Stall *v.* in the sense 'to arrange or fix (a payment)': cf. Estall *v.* Perh. influenced in form by Install *v.*[1]] *trans.* To pay by instalments.

1679 'Tom Tickle-foot' *Obs. Trials Wakeman*, etc. 6 To us that know the Methods of the Court, never to pay so much Wages at a time, they always instal such Summs.

Installant (instō·lănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *installānt-em*, pr. pple. of *installāre* to Install.] a. *adj.* That installs. b. *sb.* One who installs.

1880 *Times* 1 July 13/3 The Bishop installant will be the Bishop of Chester. *Ibid.* 19 Oct. 9 Yesterday 15 new Canons were installed .. The Bishop was installant. 1895 *N. E. Daily Mail* 13 Nov. 4 Dr. Talbot was yesterday afternoon enthroned in Rochester Cathedral as the hundredth bishop of that diocese. The Bishop of Dover was the installant.

Installation (instŏlē·i·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *installātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *installāre* to Install. Cf. F. *installation* (1349 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The action of installing or fact of being installed; the ceremony of formally inducting (a person) into an ecclesiastical dignity, an order of knighthood, or an official position; hence, formal establishment in any office or position.

1606 Holland *Sueton.* 127 Being nominated to succeede Augur .. before his inuesture and installation therein, he was aduanced to the sacerdotall dignitie of a Pontifie. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 303 So is Installation, in respect of Ecclesiastical Dignities, equivalent unto Collation in respect of simple Benefices. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 215 The cardinal [Wolsey] had invited the nobility of the county to assist at his installation. 1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) I. iv. 69 The Duke of Buckingham's installation as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Clive* (1887) 532 The .. Nizam came thither .. and the ceremony of his installation was performed there with great pomp.

attrib. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 188 In 1309, Ralph de Born, Prior of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, gave a feast upon his installation-day. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 324 On the eve of his installation-feast, he [Wolsey] was arrested on a charge of high treason.

b. In *U.S.* = Instalment 1 b.

1846 in Worcester.

2. The action of setting up or fixing in position for service or use (machinery, apparatus, or the like); a mechanical apparatus set up or put in position for use; *spec.* used to include all the necessary plant, materials and work required to equip rooms or buildings with electric light. [F. *installation.*]

1882 C. W. Siemens in *Nature* XXVII. 69/2 From the experience of large installations, I consider that electricity can..be produced in London at a cost of about one shilling per 10,000 Ampère-Volts. 1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXI. 578 The final form adopted in electric installations. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 365 Childhood in its early stage is a series of installations and trials of the new machinery. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 353 This [battery] can be used either in the consulting room or in the patient's home, and is therefore superior to a fixed installation.

Installed, -er, -ing: see after Install *v.*[1]

Instalment[1], **installment** (instǫ·lmĕnt). [f. Install *v.*[1] + -ment.]

1. The action of installing or fact of being installed; formal induction into an office or dignity; installation.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxiii. (Arb.) 61 At solemne feasts and pompes of coronations and enstallments of honourable orders. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. i. 163 The instalement of this noble Duke, In the seate royall of this famous Ile. 1625 F. Markham *Bk. Hon.* II. x. 80 Chosen to giue a further glory to Coronations and Enstalments. 1661 Pepys *Diary* 29 Oct., The custom of Lord Mayors going the day of their installment to Paul's. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 312 In dignities possession is given by installment; in rectories and vicarages by induction. 1836 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* I. 128 Peel .. is a most fitting man for this literary honour. His instalment will be made the occasion of a grand party festival.

b. In Presbyterian and other Churches of U.S.A.: The institution of an already ordained minister to a charge; = Induction 4 b. Cf. Install *v.*[1] 1 c.

1788-1838 *Form Govt. Presb. Ch. U. S. A.* I. xvi. § 4 When any minister is to be settled in a congregation, the installment, which consists in constituting a pastoral relation between him and the people of that particular church, may be performed either by the presbytery, or by a committee appointed for that purpose.

c. Establishment in any position, seat, or place.

1646 Evance *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes enstallment, or a large grant of honour to Ely. 1829 I. Taylor *Enthus.* x. 296 The instalment of the Inspired Volume in the throne of universal authority. 1863 J. G. Murphy *Comm. Gen.* ii. 21-2 His instalment in the garden as its owner. 1884 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 375/2 The installment of our twelve selves in these .. carriages.

† 2. A place or seat wherein some one is installed. *Obs. rare.*

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* v. v. 67 Each faire Instalment, Coate, and seu'rall Crest, With loyall Blazon, euermore be blest. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* XIV. ix. (1620) 482 Here also we see their estate in their immortall future instalment.

Instalment[2] (instǫ·lmĕnt). Also **install-**. [f. Install *v.*[2] + -ment, or f. In-[2] + Stalment. Cf. Estallment.]

† 1. The arrangement of the payment of a sum of money by fixed portions at fixed times; = Estallment. *Obs.*

1732 Hearne *Otterbourne & Whethamst.* 376 *note*, *Estallamentum* idem est quod *stallamentum*, i.e. Anglice, *stallment* sive *installment*, vel (ut olim efferebant) *estallment.* Id quod liquet ex vocibus *sive assignationes.* 1775 Ash, *Instalment*, .. the act of bringing to its proper place in any account, a payment.

2. 'The payment, or the time appointed for payment, of different portions of a sum of money, which, by agreement of the parties, instead of being payable in the gross, at one time, is to be paid in parts, at certain stated times' (Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict.* 1797).

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 314 This sum ought to have been paid in at several different instalments.

3. Each of several parts into which a sum payable is divided, in order to be paid at different fixed times; a part of a sum due paid in advance of the remainder.

1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 314 A great part of the proprietors, when they paid in their first instalment, opened a cash account with the bank. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 263 Interest on installments of Foreign debt. *Ibid.* II. 380 A loan to be taken up by gradual instalments. 1828 Webster s.v., In large contracts..it is not unusual to agree that the money shall be paid by installments. 1849 Lytton *Caxtons* II. iii, Your father takes, we say, 50 shares at £50 each, paying only an instalment of £2 a share. 1871 B'ness Bunsen in Hare *Life* (1879) II. vii. 418 Königsberg has just paid in the last instalment of the debt she was obliged to incur. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* vii. 260 The ordinary rate of interest was 20 per cent., paid in monthly instalments.

b. *fig.* A part of something produced or supplied in advance of the remainder; one of several parts supplied or produced at different times.

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 140 The mixture is to be poured on by instalment, as it were. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vii. 194 This was but a slight instalment of lenity. 1858 Lytton *What will he do?* I. iv, When I had finished the first instalment of the work .. my mother grew alarmed for my health. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. ix. § 78 (1875) 233 His conclusion may be accepted as a large instalment of the truth.

Instaminate (instæ·minĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *instaminātus*: see In-[3] and Staminate.] Not staminate; not having stamens.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Instaminatus*, applied by H. Cassini to the corol in the *Synantherea*, when it is not accompanied by perfect male organs: instaminate. 1886 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Instamp, obs. form of Enstamp.

Instance (i·nstăns), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 instaunce, 5 instauns, 5-6 instans, 4- instance. [a. F. *instance* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) eagerness, anxiety, solicitation, a judicial process, a new argument rebutting the reply to a former argument, formerly also an instant of time, ad. L. *instāntia* (1) a being present, presence, (2) urgency, earnestness in supplication, (3) a pleading or process in a court of justice (Ulpian), (4) in med. Schol. L. an objection to a general statement, an instance to the contrary, transl. Gr. *ἔνστασις* (Buridan, *c* 1350, *In Metaphysicen Aristotelis Quæstiones*: see Prantl): f. *instānt-em* Instant *a.*]

I. Urgency; pressure; urging influence.

1. Urgency in speech or action; urgent entreaty, solicitation; earnestness; persistence. *arch.*, exc. in phr. *at the instance of* (a person), at the solicitation, suit, instigation, or suggestion of.

c 1340 Hampole *Prose Tr.* 26 At þe prayere and instaunce of oper. 1382 Wyclif *Judith* iv. 8 Al the puple criede to the Lord with gret instaunce. 1460 Cargrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 176 The Kyng compelled .. on the othir party be instaunts of the lordes. 1526 Tindale *Eph.* vi. 18 Watch thervnto with all instance and supplicacion. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 23 b, Declaryng unto them .. that at the instaunce and request of [etc.]. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 31 The instance and unweariednesse of the besieging army hath battered downe the forts. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. § 4 The French Embassador ..made instance for restitution of the Chalice to the Laity. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxvi. 173 The unhappy man, who yields at last to such personal instance and solicitation. 1851 Hussey *Papal Power* i. 29 The Emperor, at the Pope's instance summoned Flavianus to Rome. 1866 Dora Greenwell *Ess.* 175 The reverend gentleman labours his point with strong instance and perseverance.

† b. rarely *at* (*in*) *the instance of* (a thing). *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 219 b/1 Wherfore mayst not thou atte instaunce of my merytes and prayers be meued to pennaunce. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. lvi. [lviii.] 195, I praye you, in the instaunce of loue and peas, to conuey me to speke with the kynge.

† c. *pl.* Urgent entreaties, repeated solicitation. [Cf. F. *instances.*] *Obs.*

1647-8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 34 To satisfy their instances and complaints. *a* 1674 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* x. § 50 The Parliament made many sharp instances 'that the King might be deliver'd into their hands'. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* IV. vi. § 3 At the earnest instances and fervent intreaties of Balak. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 279 Tiberius..thought it decent to interfere for her in a letter; but his instances were sternly rejected.

† 2. Something which urges or impels; impelling motive; cause. *Obs.*

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. ii. 25 Tell him his Feares are shallow, without instance. 1602 — *Ham.* III. ii. 192 The instances that second Marriage moue, Are base respects of Thrift, but none of Loue. 1665 Evelyn *Corr.* 16 June, His Royal Highness being safe becomes a double instance of rejoicing to us.

II. Instant time.

† 3. A being present, presence; the present time.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 135 (Camb. MS.) Þou ne shalt nat demyn it as prescience of thinges to comyn, but þou shal demyn it moore ryhtfully, þat it is science of presence, or of Instaunce. 1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, IV. i. 83 The examples Of euery Minutes instance (present now) Hath put vs in these ill-beseeming Armes.

† 4. An instant, a moment. *Obs.*

1631 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1657) 931 Immediatly they pulled out the spill of the Dart, and at that instance he gave up the ghost. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* xi. § 730. 319 The attornement cannot be so soone done but that there shall bee an instance betweene the grant and the attornement. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 11 Those continued instances of time which flow into thousand yeares. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 144 We hold time to be made out of nows or instances.

III. In Scholastic Logic, and derived senses.

† 5. A case adduced in objection to or disproof of a universal assertion (= med.L. *instantia*, Gr. *ἔνστασις*). *Obs.*

1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 115 A marvelous instance Against all dalliance. *c* 1590 Marlowe *Faust.* v. 134 I am an instance to prove the contrary. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. xiv. § 2 Against the former of these two constructions instance hath sundry ways been given. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, I can repel that paradox.., of those, which hold the face to be the index of the mind.. for instance I will now give you the particular and distinct face of every your most noted species of persons. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. § 3 It is almost without instance contradictory. *Ibid.* II. xiii. § 3 To conclude upon an enumeration of particulars, without instance contradictory, is no conclusion, but a conjecture. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Instance*, .. a new Objection in School disputes to destroy the Solution which the Respondent has made to the first Argument.

6. A fact or example brought forward in support of a general assertion or an argument, or in illustration of a general truth. Hence, any thing, person, or circumstance, illustrating or exemplifying something of a more general character; a case, an illustrative example. Also, in broader sense, a case occurring, a recurring occasion. † *To give* or *make instance*; = Instance *v.* 2.

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 36, I will but give you an instance of the same. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 156 Full of wise sawes, and moderne instances. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 101 Hee adds, that many miracles are heere done, and first gives instance in the person of the Marques of ——. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. vi. 117 Did not you confess that they were able..to do the works of common Grace? and that in abundance of instances? *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* (1684) 46 Theophrastus .. making instance in the Olive, hath left this Doctrine unto us. 1690 W. Walker *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 250, I thought him a very great instance of continency. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Rom. i. 11 This is an instance of conformity. 1830 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, III. iv. 57 Noy..is an instance that mere knowledge is not true wisdom. 1860 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* Introd. 19 Without something more than the mere form, there can be no instance of a law, an instance being the presence of the law in an object capable of containing it. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iv. § 4. 189 We may take..a foreign instance to illustrate this fundamental point in our municipal history.

b. *For instance*: for example, as an instance of what has been said.

1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 19 The proof of this I found by looking on the Stars.., for instance, there is a little Star call'd Auriga [etc.]. 1723 Chambers tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 30 It..can never happen, unless in the inside of a Building: for instance, of a Dome, or the like. 1868 Lockyer *Elem. Astron.* iv. (1870) § 326 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts—at the equator and at a pole, for instance. 1885 *Lyell's Stud. Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 20 Deposits..are still in progress at many points, as, for instance, at the mouth of the Var.

† c. Any particular or point characteristic of or included in something general or abstract; a detail, circumstance. *Obs.*

1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Ep. Ded. 4 All the instances of morality serve man's naturall and politicall ends. 1732 Law *Serious C.* xvi. (1761) 282 Many people live in all the instances of pride. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Hist.* I. vii. § 4 Nor did they leave off the instances of their divine worship. *a* 1745 Swift *Diffic. knowing one's self* Wks. 1745 VIII. 249 To pursue the heart of man through all the instances of life, in all its several windings and turnings.

†7. Something which proves or indicates; a proof, evidence; a sign, token, mark. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 60 These droppes are not signes of sorrowes, but instances of content. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1511 Cheeks neither red, nor pale, but mingled so, That blushing red, no guiltie instance gaue. 1607 HEYWOOD *Wom. Kilde w. Kindn.* Wks. 1874 II. 120 What instance hast thou of this strange report? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. ix, I beg you to accept a guinea as a small instance of my gratitude. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii, [She] gave the first instance of her kindness by endeavouring to revive those of her friend.

IV. In legal use, and phrase thence derived. [From L. *instantia* in Ulpian.]

8. A process in a court of justice, a suit. *Court of first instance*, court of primary jurisdiction. [Cf. Fr. *tribunal de première instance.*]

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vii. 206 To seek for a remedy of these abuses at Rome, was such an insupportable charge, by reason of three instances and three sentences necessary to be obtained. 1681 STAIR *Form of Process* 3 Processes are brought in before the Lords..some in the first instance, some in the second. 1684 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst.* IV. iii, If there has been a Debate in the first instance, (for so we call the action before the Decreet). 1692 EARL NOTTINGHAM in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. II. 28 The Judges in the first instance are sometimes of the number of the Commissioners upon the Appeale. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 151 The Instance of a Cause is said to be that Judicial Process, which is made from the Contestation of a Suit, even to the Time of pronouncing Sentence in the Cause, or till the end of three years. 1860 TRENCH *Serm., Rev.* ii. 3 (1861) 174 There lies an appeal to a tribunal of higher instance in Heaven. 1865 *Spectator* 25 Feb. 199 The loser is seldom satisfied with the decision of a Court of first instance. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 337 Any court, be it a State court of first instance or the Federal court of last instance.

b. *Instance court*, a branch of the former Admiralty Court, having jurisdiction in cases of private injuries to private rights occurring at sea or closely connected with maritime subjects and in contracts of a maritime nature. See ADMIRALTY 4. *Instance side of the Court*, a district court of the United States sitting in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction in admiralty to determine cases of the same kind.

1802 (*title*) Formulare Instrumentorum: or, a Formulary of..Standing Orders used in the High Courts of Admiralty ..of Prize and Instance. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 189 The Court of Admiralty is twofold; the Instance Court, which takes cognisance of contracts made and injuries committed on the high seas; and the Prize Court. 1863 H. COX *Institl.* II. xi. 573 The Instance Court has cognizance of maritime causes arising upon the sea or in parts out of the reach of the common law.

9. *Sc. Law.* See quot. 1693.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scotl.* IV. iii. § 22 An Instance is that which may be insisted in at one dyet or course of Probation. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Dicts of Compearance*, The indictment, or the criminal letters, must be called on the precise day to which the accused is cited .. otherwise the instance perishes, and a new libel must be raised. *Ibid.*, Where the prosecutor is absent, the Court may desert the diet, and thus the instance will be lost, and no farther proceedings can take place on that libel.

10. Hence, *In the first instance*: as the first step in proceeding; in the first place.

a 1676 HALE *Hist. Com. Law* i. (1779) 11 The statutes.. were not in the first instance drawn up in the form of acts of parliament; but the petition and the answer were entred in the parliament rolls, and out of both..the act was drawn up. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. viii. 108 The penalty is in the first instance, corrective not penal. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 170 The praetor turned his attention to the matter and introduced interdicts of another sort, which we call secondary, because they are had recourse to only in the second instance. *Mod.* I applied to the local post office in the first instance, and then to the Secretary at the General Post Office: I had to write thrice and wait five weeks for an explanation.

Instance (i·nstăns), *v.* [f. prec. sb. With sense 1 cf. OF. *instancier* to plead.]

I. †1. *trans.* To urge, entreat urgently, importune. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 645 The Kynge sent .. vnto the forenamed Iohn..& hym by many meanys instaunsyd to leue the company of the lordys. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* 211, I instaunced & desired you to shew your fatherly kindnes unto my poore wife & me. 1611 FLORIO, *Instare*, to instance, to vrge, to presse with diligence, to importune. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* 30 To carry his Majesty their Prince into Spain, to the end he might be enforced, and instanced in the Romish Religion. 1736 (see INSTANCING below).

†b. To urge (things). *Obs. rare.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. (1612) 363 So many Incantations, lyes, feares, hopes instanced shee..As lastly did the non-plust Nunne vnto her Charmes agree.

II. 2. *intr.* To cite an instance, to adduce an example in illustration or proof. Const. *in* (the example adduced), rarely *upon* (the matter illustrated); with indirect passive, *to be instanced in*, to be cited or adduced as an instance. Now *rare.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 259, I say, that generally (to instance first of all in the Pope) that his catholike majestie, will have him [etc.]. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 8 Hee instanceth in that very particular that wee now treate of. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 230 It were easie to instance, but charity bids me forbeare. *a* 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 549 The victory over death after that bloudy passion, which I shall instance upon in this verse. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. vi. 153 Which is the fallacy instanced in by the ancients. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xxiv. 233 It would be needless to instance in sheep which constantly flock together. 1827 C. WORDSW. *Chas. I* 113 *note*, To instance merely in one short work. 1882 C. SHORT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* III. 151 We will instance in a single writer, Walton.

†b. Of a thing: To receive illustration, be exemplified. *Obs. rare.*

a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Webster 1864), This story doth not only instance in kingdoms, but in families too.

3. *trans.* To illustrate, prove, or show, by means of an instance; to exemplify; to exhibit. Now *rare.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 44 b, I coulde instance the truth of this assertion vpon many. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 49 Main reasons are given, probable enough to instance the necessity of his fall. 1769 GOLDSM. *Rom. Hist.* (1776) I. 484 Without uttering a word, or instancing the least civility. 1783 M. W. GRENVILLE *Let. to Ld. Temple* 28 Mar. in Dk. Buckhm. *Crt. Geo. III* (1853) I. 213 This he instanced in the American war, and in the riots of 1780. 1842–3 GROVE *Correl. Phys. Forces* 34 The above doctrine is beautifully instanced in the experiment of Thilarier.

4. To cite as an instance or example; to mention in illustration. In imperative = 'Take as an instance'; but here perhaps orig. the sb.: cf WITNESS.

1622 [MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 64 Other like dispensations of Statutes I might instance. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 174 Yet it hath happened that .. abundance of snow hath fallen, instance that of the year 1635. *a* 1725 POPE *Observ. Homer's Catal.* (Seager), He proceeds to instance several others who..have no farther notice taken of them throughout the poem. 1822 R. G. WALLACE 15 *Yrs. India* 304 Some of the customs are curious, but only one or two can be instanced. 18.. H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* (L.), The arousing of a thought or feeling, always involves the overcoming of a certain resistance..instance the fact that during nervous prostration [etc.]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 148, I may instance olive oil, which is mischievous to all plants.

†5. To indicate, point to. *Obs.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* viii. 366 Others bethought them that this noble scheone instanced Canac, and Ethelta the queene.

Hence **I·nstanced** *ppl. a.*; **I·nstancing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 370 Not lother, did Æneas, to instancing Dido tell His Cities sack. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. v. 437 That worthy Divine did not heedfully observe the great difference betwixt these instanced degrees. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Pr. Titi* 106 There passed between them a little Scuffle of Instancings and Refusings.

†**I·nstanceable,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being instanced or exemplified.

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* xiii. 168 You are pleased to say, That..the fault is rare and hardly instanceable. We thinke the contrary is more hardly instanceable.

Instancy (i·nstănsi). [ad. L. *instantia*: cf. INSTANCE *sb.*, and see -ANCY.]

1. The quality of being instant; urgency, earnestness, solicitation; pressure, pressing nature.

1515 *Plumpton Corr.* 212, I besech you..to take the payne upon you to make such labor unto Sir John Roclife, that he will, at your instauncie..make a release of that land in Combrig. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 Those heauenly precepts, which our Lord and Sauiour with so great instancie gaue as concerning peace and vnitie. 1665 R. B. *Comm. 2 Tales* 197 The Autor, upon the instancy of sundry Persons of Quality, had finish'd his Comments. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Mar. King's Son* (1860) 219 The king.. told his servants..to press the message with greater distinctness and instancy. *a* 1894 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xix. (1893) 142 Relieved of the instancy of his fear.

2. The quality of being close at hand; imminence; immediate approach. *rare.*

1658 PHILLIPS, *Instancy*, a being near at hand. 1679 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) I. xxx. 601 The supposition that he had spoken of the actual instancy of the day of the Lord.

3. Immediateness, instantaneity. *rare.*

1851 J. CUMMING *Lect. Mirac.* (1854) I. 38 The evidence.. was in the speed and instancy of a process which it usually takes months, or a year, to achieve. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Anchester* II. 54 What riveted the resemblance most was the instancy of their sympathetic communion.

†4. = INSTANCE *sb.* 6. *Obs. rare.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxi. § 7 [That] wee should giue particular instancies of such Martyrs.

†**Instan·d,** *v. Obs.* [f. IN-^{1} + STAND *v.*, after L. *instāre*: see INSTANT.] *intr.* a. To be at hand. b. To press closely. (Only in pres. pple. rendering L. *instans*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxviii. 27 Instondyng the beryng, gemels apereden in the wombe. — *Judg.* xi. 5 In thoo days fourten the sones of Amon ayens Yrael: the whiche sharpli instoondynge [L. *quibus acriter instantibus*], the more thurȝ birth wenten fro Galaad. — 1 *Esdras* v. 47 In stondende..the seuenthe moneth..thei camen togidere.

c. To be urgent or pressing, to be importunate.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 345 That Adam shuld of the fruyte ete with hir instode Eue. *Ibid.* 241 And yᵗ pilat instode [L. *institisse*] for cristis delyvring.

I·nstanding, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 a + STANDING *ppl. a.*] Standing or projecting inwards.

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 568 Instanding upper front teeth can be trained out.

Instant (i·nstănt), *a.* (*adv.*) [a. F. *instant* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) assiduous; at hand, imminent; ad. L. *instānt-em*, pr. pple. of *instāre* to be present, to be at hand; to urge, press upon; to apply oneself to; f. *in-* (IN-^{2}) + *stāre* to stand.]

I. 1. Pressing, urgent, importunate. a. Said of persons and their actions.

c 1477 [implied in INSTANTLY 1]. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 315 Theyse .iiii. byshoppys .. made instaunt labour to the Kynge, for the obseruynge of the popys commaundement. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 He was instant to trauayle westwarde by foote. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 23 They were instant with loud voyces, and required that he might be crucified. — 2 *Tim.* iv. 2 Preache the worde: be instant, in season and out of season. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 342 He is instant with all Parents, that they permit not their Children, to hear lascivious Words. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 885 The Bishops were instant with the King to make Peace. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xx. 237 He .. was more instant in his affection, more urgent in his good office.

b. Of things: Pressing, urgent.

1585 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xviii. 52 b, To succour and supply the instant necessities which might happen. 1588 Q. ELIZ. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 139 Upon this instant extraordinarie occasion. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 371 Instant necessity .. hath ratified it. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 209 It would become every man's immediate and instant concern. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xli, I thought there was not such instant haste. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 157 He has instant need of you.

II. 2. Now present, or present at the time defined; now (or then) existing or happening. *arch.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 121 Kyng Alexander cam at that instant tyme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 503 This Countries instant Shrieve. *c* 1669 WALLER *To Person of Honour, on his 'British Princes'* 27 Eternity has neither past Nor future .. But is all instant. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 315 The lower race of animals, when satisfied for the instant moment, are perfectly happy. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 12 Feb., On the 12th of February—this instant Saturday.

b. Said of the current calendar month; now ellipt. as in *the 10th instant*, i. e. the tenth day of the current month. Abbreviated *inst.*

1547 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 377, I have appointed friends to convene the 18th day of this instant month. 1583 STOCKER *Hist. Civ. Warres Lowe C.* I. 15 The 20. or 21. of that instant. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 27 On Tuesday being the thirteenth of this instant. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 510 The Message received from Your Majesty the seventh of this instant February. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 18 Sept. in *Carlyle*, We received yours from Falkirk of the 15th September Instant. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2317/1 On the 8th Instant at 5 in the Morning, we discovered a Sail. 1707-8 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 28 Feb., I have had yours of the 23rd of this instant. 1708 SWIFT *Predict.* Sept., The pope .. will die on the 11th instant. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. v, On the — of this instant October, being Sabbath day. 1817 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXII. 47 The proprietor of the Courier, on the 2d instant, has these words. *Mod.* In my letter of the 15th inst.

3. Close at hand, impending, imminent.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 82 If I knewe without doute that our sure distruction were instant. 1605 A. WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 461 Feeling the houre of his death to be instant. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 77 When now Lent was instant. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 18 ₱ 3 The evil which to men in other stations may seem distant, to him is instant and ever before his eyes. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* iii, Her mind being probably occupied by the instant danger. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 543 The abrupt Fate's footstep instant now.

4. Following immediately. †a. Next in order of time, very next. *Obs.*

1613 MARSTON *Insat. C'tess* V. Ij, Vpon the instant morrow of her nuptials.

b. Succeeding or coming without any interval; immediate.

1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. iv. 20, I feare the Power of Percy is too weake, To wage an instant tryall with the king. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 268 The shame it selfe doth speake For instant remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* X. 210 Th' instant stroke of Death. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regic.* V. ii, Intelligence important, that demands His instant ear. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 160 For the sole purpose of creating an instant fortune for the said Sullivan. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 164 An instant milkiness ensues. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* II. ii. (1874) 163 A particular vital vessel bursts, and instant death follows. 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec. Occ.* iii. 77 The sailors were in dread of almost instant destruction. *Mod.* The application gave instant relief.

5. as *adv.* (*poet.*) Instantly, at once.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 94 You my sinnewes, grow not instant Old; But beare me stiffely up. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 549 Instant without disturb they took Allarm. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* vii. 17 Instant a graceful form appear'd confest. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* I. 559 Its warmth we instant feel.

Instant (i·nstănt), *sb.* [ellipt. use of INSTANT *a.*: cf. med.L. *instans* (Du Cange), F. *instant* (Rabelais, 16th c.).]

I. 1. The point of time now present, or regarded as present with reference to some action or event; hence, point of time, moment.

a 1500 *Sir Beues* 964 (Pynson), They went to the kynge in that instant. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 63 Which offereth unto me, at this instant, no lesse occasion of musing. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 31 Green figges, which at that instant were brought from thence. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. i. 64 The verie instant that I saw you, did My heart flie to your seruice. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 138 Phantasies..running in the mind at the very instant of conception. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xix. 202 Of all the extent of time, onely the instant is that which we can call ours. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 175, I made him no answer for the instant. 1714 STEELE *Reader* No. 7 (1723) 281 The Monitor of the day following, to wit on the Instant of my present writing. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 777 Fly to

the fleet, this instant fly. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I. 134 He wished impatiently for death, and hastened the instant of it. *Mod.* Come this very instant!

2. An infinitely short space of time; a point of time; a moment.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (Add. MS. 27944), An Instant is a duringe that abydith nou3t, for an Instant is and neuer was nothir shal be. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. iii. 2 An instant in time, is neither tyme, nor part of tyme. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* iii. § 4 (1727) 68 That sorrow .. which gives its smart but by instants and smallest Proportions of time. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. (1695) 94 Such a part of Duration .. wherein we perceive no Succession, is that which we may call an Instant. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iii, Every instant I expect him here. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 82 Owing to the momentum acquired in the first instants. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 68 He was not an instant too soon.

3. Phrases (from 1 and 2). †*At (in) one (an) instant*, at one and the same moment, concurrently. †*At one (an) instant*, in a moment, forthwith, immediately. *In an instant, on* (†*upon*, †*in*) *the instant*, etc. *The instant*, elliptically = 'the very instant' or 'moment that', 'as soon as ever'.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 The charyte of god .. enflaumed them all in a poynte, momente or instante. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 253 In one instant he falles agayne. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 47 It should be mid lay with us, and them at one instaunt. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 225 It is yong Orlando, that tript vp the Wrastlers heeles, and your heart, both in an instant. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxix. 5 It shalbe at an instant suddenly. 1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* I. 17 A great Knight arriving in the instant. *Ibid.* III. 38 The place being on an instant covered with a world of people. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* 15 June, The instant he leaves you, you, all the world, are nothing to him. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 78 The instant they are brought into metallic contact, chemical action takes place. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxii. 217 He ran for it on the instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 224 What, replied Dionysodorus in an instant; am I the brother of Euthydemus?

†**4.** That which is present, or is (as a permanent fact). *Obs. rare.*

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 285 Eternitie..is but one only fixed permanent *Is* or *Instant* .. Eternitie is not a fluent instant, such as they make to be in Time, but 'nunc' or 'instans stans', a standing fixed permanent *Instant*.

II. †**5.** = INSTANCE *sb.* 6. *Obs.*

1560 JEWELL *Corr. Cole* Answ. 2nd Let., Aristotle giveth order to the opponent in many cases to require an instant, as I do now at your hand.

III. †**6.** Urgent entreaty: = INSTANCE *sb.* 1.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 687 Upon her instant unto the Romans for aide, garisons were set.

†**I·nstant,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *instanter* (1508 in Godef.), f. *instant* INSTANT *a.*]

1. *trans.* To urge, press, solicit, importune (a person); to ask for (a thing) urgently. Also *absol.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 649 Yᵉ Kyng shalbe instauntid to geue yerely vnto his sayd brother, in recompencement of yᵉ sayde duchy .xii. M. li. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 22 § 1 To besech and instant your highnes .. to fore se and prouide for the perfit suretie .. of your .. succession. 1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xi. 15 b, There was no strete .. in all the citie, but Catiline instanted, prouoked, temted, and stered. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 64 With .. teares of love, instanting and importuning no other thing at their hands. 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur. Abbey Lands* 89 All the Bishops Instanted the Lords, that they would consent.

2. *intr.* To be close at hand, impend, draw near.

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xii. 17 The tyme instantynge to chose the consuls.

†**Instanta·neal,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. type **instantāne-us* + -AL.] = INSTANTANEOUS.

1644 DIGBY *Man's Soul* x. (1645) 100 Names and representations of their instantaneall sight of all things.

Instantaneity (instăntănē·ĭti). [f. as INSTANTANE-OUS + -ITY; cf. F. *instantanéité* (1737 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being instantaneous; instantaneousness.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 12 The flashes of my friend S——.. have no sort of claim to be called verses, besides their instantaneity. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 582 The versatile instantaneity of pantomine scenery. 1832 *Knowledge* No. 12. 241 This apparent instantaneity of the action of gravity.

Instantaneous (instăntē·nĭəs), *a.* [f. L. type **instantāne-us*, after *mōmentāneus* (prob. in med. or mod.L.: cf. F. *instantané*, 1734 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *instānt-em* INSTANT; see -EOUS. Cf. *momentaneous, simultaneous.*]

1. Occurring or operating in an instant; done, completed, or reaching completion without any perceptible lapse of time.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 194 Justification is a continued Act, and not any Instantaneous act. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 29 God's knowledge is instantaneous. 1737 THOMSON *To Mem. Ld. Talbot* 27 His Reason saw, With instantaneous View, the Truth of Things. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 462 The motion of electricity .. is so rapid, that it appears to be instantaneous. 1857 ELLIS *E. E. Pron.* I. i. 17 Each written word is, as it were an instantaneous photograph of a living thing. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 30 The effect on the English nation was instantaneous.

2. Existing at or pertaining to some particular instant. Chiefly in *Dynamics*, as *instantaneous axis, centre of rotation.*

1837 BABBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* App. K. 250 It is to be deduced .. from the means of the instantaneous heights of the tide at all intervening periods. 1854 TOMLINSON tr. *Arago's Chem.* 131 Its axis of rotation may change every moment; and this multitude of axes .. are called the *instantaneous axes of rotation.* 1886 A. G. GREENHILL *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 241, *I* .. is the centre of instantaneous rotation of the right angle.

Instanta·neously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY ².] In an instantaneous manner.

1. In an instant, in a moment; without any perceptible interval between beginning and completion.

1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* xi. (1645) 117 *margin*, All pure spirits doe worke instantaneously. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 156 The Angels .. Move Instantaneously from Space to Space, Thought is not quick enough to keep their Pace. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxii. 303 Lady L. is, or seems to be, instantaneously reformed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 242 A vast portion of the sun's rays .. can pass instantaneously through a thick sheet of water. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxii, The Florentines .. instantaneously rushed between him and his captor.

2. In or at the particular instant.

1849 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* xiii. (1858) 450 It does not follow .. that the ellipse thus instantaneously determined will have the same elements as that similarly determined from the arc described in either the previous or the subsequent instant.

Instanta·neousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being instantaneous; instantaneous character or nature.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* (1862) 22 The mobility, the instantaneousness of that bud [a docked tail] were very funny and surprising. *a* 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 6 The rapidity and instantaneousness of a simple feeling.

†**Instantany,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **instantāne-us*, or F. *instantané*: see INSTANTANEOUS and cf. *momentany.*] = INSTANTANEOUS.

1608–33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* § 107 Instantany motions are more proper for a spirit, than a dull rest. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* III. x. (1654) 267 An ungrounded conceit of an instantany and entire creation of the world.

‖**Instanter** (instæ·ntəɹ), *adv.* [L. adv., urgently, earnestly, in late L. presently, at once.] Immediately, forthwith, at once. (Orig. and still techn. a law term, but now chiefly an emphatic substitute for *instantly.*)

1683 *Ellis Corr.* (1829) I. 365 The information being read, the Bishop would have excused their pleading to it *instanter.* 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 195 Nothing is done, militarily or politically, that I am not told *instanter.* 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 217 It is therefore in effect a devise of the whole estate *instanter* to B. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Death* ii, How their souls would sadden instanter. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 206 He was at your service *instanter.*

Insta·ntial, *a. rare.* [f. L. *instāntia* INSTANCE *sb.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an instance or instances; furnishing an instance.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. vi. 110 The Arguments..are partly Instantial, partly Rational. The Instances of Scripture are of two sorts. 1851 T. PARKER *Wks.* (Eng. ed.) VII. 260 A mighty multitude, an instantial, poor, ill-born..and ill-minded too. *a* 1860 — *Serm.* (CENT.), Instantial cases of this great law of attraction.

I·nstantly, *adv.* [f. INSTANT *a.* + -LY ².]

1. Urgently, persistently, with importunity. *arch.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 Whan he had required them instantly and admonested them to doo well he dide doo marche them ayenst their enemyes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 Labour instauntly, or buysly, & worke with thy handes all that thou mayst. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii. 4 They..besought him instantly. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807–8) III. 31 The knights themselves, who uerie instantlie had stood in this error .. besought the archbishop to pardon them. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* xvi. (1862) I. 72 Pray instantly .. for this King. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 150 Both Houses instantly invited the King to return.

†**b.** Pressingly, so as to press upon. *Obs.*

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 72 Some fierce conquerours .. are instantly at their heeles, persecuting, wounding.

†**2.** At this or that very moment; now, just now, just. *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 380, I Haue beyne with the Iuge Pilat instantlye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 138 Our quene is instantlie lychter of a bony barne. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 396 Arriving at Messina .. I encountered with [some Englishmen] who instantly were both come from Malta.

3. In a moment; immediately, forthwith, at once.

1552 HULOET, Instantly, *euestigio.* 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, V. ii. 27 Addresse thee instantly. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 262 Instantly upon the same, came the holy Chariots of Jupiter. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 50 You must do me one courtesie, it must be done instantly. 1794 NELSON 26 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 459 He has never expressed a wish that has not instantly been complied with. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129 The snow melted instantly wherever it came in contact with the rock.

b. *conjunctively* (with or without *that*, †*as*). The moment that, as soon as.

1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* I. 193 The poor lady was actually dead almost instantly that she perpetrated the fatal deed. *Ibid.* II. 84 Almost instantly as I alighted, I fainted. 1827 J. SYMMONS in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1828) I. 533 Instantly the Doctor was out of his stirrups, 'the calumet of peace' was lighted. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. 38 He ran across the grass instantly he perceived his mother.

4. Immediately (in position). *rare.*

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 6. 69 Opposite the south-east angle .. the dome is seen rising instantly above the apse and transepts.

†**I·nstantness.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being instant. **a.** Instancy, earnestness. **b.** Immediateness.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 106 b, The better to stiere his seruauntes vnto the instauntenesse of praiyng..he added..a parable. 1599 MINSHEU II, Instantness, *instancia.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Instantness*, the Immediateness.

Instar (instä·ɹ), *v.* Also 7 en-. [IN-¹.]

1. *trans.* To set as a star; to make a star of.

1592 DANIEL *Delia* xxvii, Though time do spoyle her of the fairest vaile That euer yet mortallitie did couer; Which shall instarre the needle and the trayle. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* IV. ii, Our heart is high instarr'd in brighter spheres. 1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 100 Grim-tusked boar .. Whom ancient myths in the heavenly north instarred.

2. To set or adorn with or as with stars; to stud with stars or brilliants.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. lxix, Those rayes enstarre the duskie Parts. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XVII. 55 The shining circlets of his golden hair..Instarr'd with gems and gold. 1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* XIV. xxxix, The rich flood did all its banks instar With precious stones, enchanting to the sight.

Hence **Instarred** (instä·ɹd), *ppl. a.*, set with stars.

1888 'C. E. CRADDOCK' (MRS. Murfree) *Despot Broomsedge Cove* vii. (1889) 117 The thickly instarred, moonless sky.

Instate (instē·t), *v.* Also 7–8 en-. [f. IN-² + STATE *sb.* Cf. *reinstate.*]

1. *trans.* To put (a person) into a certain state or condition; to place in a certain position; to install, establish. Const. *in* (*into*, *to*).

1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 95 Faire Danaes sonne instated in my throne. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Mar., He will enstate the King of Spayne in the kingdom of Portugall. 1709 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1723) II. 258 To have them accepted as holy, and instated in the favour of God. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iii. 65 The unalterable maxims of rectitude..being..firmly instated in their just authority. 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III. 267 Be sure it will not be my fault if she is not at once instated in her rights.

b. with adj. complement.

1633 HEYWOOD *Eng. Trav.* II. Wks. 1874 IV. 32 'Tis enough, that word Alone, instates me happy.

†**2.** To endow or invest (a person) *with. Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* V. i. 429 For his Possessions.. We doe en-state, and widow you with all, To buy you a better husband. 1614 LODGE *Life Seneca* vi, Before his advancement in Court [he was] plentifully enstated, for his father had left him rich. 1659 T. WALL *Char. Encm. Ch.* 9 The office of a King doth enstate him with power, for the administration of Justice.

†**3.** To confer (a thing) *on* or *upon. Obs.*

1641 M. FRANK *Serm., 5th on Xmas* (1672) 86 A blessed lot, a goodly heritage, blessedness itself enstated upon him. 1647 *Power of Keys* Pref. 1, The Prime Act of Power enstated by Christ on his Apostles.

Hence **Insta·ting** *vbl. sb.*

1647 *Power of Keys* I. 4 This formall compleat instating of this power upon them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* ii. Paraphr. 9 The instating and setling of David peaceably and triumphantly in his Kingdome.

Instatement (instē·tmĕnt). Now *rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] Instating; establishment.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) II. xxx. 425 Having not onely a just title to what justification doth import, but a real instatement therein. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 106 We hold our possession of the former; we expect an instatement in the latter. 1877 M. ARNOLD *Last Ess. Ch.* 47 The instatement of God's kingdom.

†**Instau·r,** another form of INSTORE *v.*, *Obs.* = next.

†**Instau·rate,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *instaurāt-*, ppl. stem of *instaurāre*: see INSTORE.] *trans.* To restore, renew; to erect; to supply; = INSTORE *v.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 81 To instaurate abbeies, prieries, nunries, with other sumptuous edefices. 1635 MEDE *Let. to Twisse* 12 Aug., Wks. (1672) IV. 834 To encourage the people lately returned from Captivity, to build their Temple and instaurate their Commonwealth. 1656 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 256 It is far more easie .. to overthrow the positive assertions of others than .. to instaurate better in their room.

Instauration (instǫiē·ʃən). [ad. L. *instaurātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *instaurāre* to restore: see INSTORE *v.* Cf. F. *instauration* (16th c. in Hatz.).]

1. The action of restoring or repairing; restoration, renovation, renewal.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 621 At the time of the instauration of all things. 1612 SELDEN *Notes Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. 186 If you referre it to instauration of what was discontinued by Wilfrids returne to his Archbishoprique. [1620 BACON (*title*) Instauratio Magna. *Ibid.* 35 (Sub-title) Pars Secunda operis quæ dicetur Novum Organum, sive Indicio Vera de Interpretatione Naturæ.] 1625 BACON *Ess.* Ded. Dk. Buckhm., My Instauration, I dedicated to the King: My Historie of Henry the Seuenth..to the Prince. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 135 He gave the first institution, or (as others will have it) the best instauration, to the university of Oxford. 1761 *Biog. Dict., Ld. Bacon* II. 8 At this time he appears to have drawn the first out-lines of his grand instauration of the sciences. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* vi. 68 Its aim was to realise in political institutions that great instauration of which Bacon dreamed in the world of intelligence.

†**2.** Institution, founding, establishment. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 491 Knowing the instauration of these games to have been in the 408th yeare after Troy. 1631 HEYWOOD *Eng. Eliz.* (1641) 53 The inchoation and instauration of a glorious Church and Commonweal. 1778 BP. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 213 The instauration and advancement of states.

Instaurator (in·stǭrē¹tǝɹ). [a. late L. *instaurātor*, agent-n. f. *instaurāre* to INSTAURATE. Cf. F. *instaurateur* (16th c. in Godef.).] a. One who repairs or renews; a restorer. b. One who institutes or establishes; a founder.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvii. 203 Such Enthusiasts and Impostours, who being wholy ignorant of the affairs of the Kingdom of Christ, will yet pretend to be the great Instaurators of his Empire. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 152 The first instaurator of the dynamic philosophy in England. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 659 A striking evidence how imperfectly the genius of the Instaurator of sciences was comprehended. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* iv. 46 The great instaurator of all knowledge, Bacon, in preaching the necessity of altering the whole method of knowing, included ..the method of teaching to know.

Instead (inste·d), *phrasal comb.* Forms: 3 ine stude; 3–4 in stude, 4 in stud, in (yn) sted, 4–5 in stede, in stid, in stide, 6 in steede, *Sc.* in steid, (in stayd), 6–7 in steed, in steade, in stead; insteed(e, 7 insted, 7– instead. [The two words *in stead* = 'in place', rarely written as one word before 1620, but seldom separately after *c* 1640, exc. when separated by a possessive pronoun or possessive case, as *in* my *stead*, *in* Duke William's *stead*. Most frequently followed by *of*, in the prepositional phrase *in stead of*, *instead of* (= Fr. *au lieu de*); formerly also *in the stead of*, which is still used dialectally, e.g. in the southern counties of Scotland. See STEAD *sb.*

Of 16 instances of the phrase occurring in the 1623 Folio of Shakspere, 6 are printed conjunctly; but not one of these so occurs in the earlier quartos. The only instance of the conjunct spelling before 1620 is that in 3 Hen. VI, II. vi. 54, where the *True Tragedy* of 1595 has 'Insteed of that', and 1619 'Instead of that'. In all other instances, the earlier reading is *in steed*, or *in stead*. Thus in 1 Hen. IV, v. iii. 8 the 1623 Folio has 'insted of thee', but the Qo. of 1598 'in steed of thee', and the 6 Qos. 1599–1632 'in stead of thee'.]

1. Phrase. *Instead of*, † *in stead of*: In place of, in lieu of, in room of; for, in substitution for.

a. separately. (Also *in the stead of* (obs. or dial.). For *in his stead*, *in his friend's stead*, and the like, see STEAD *sb.*)

(In quot. 1557 *of* is omitted before the inf.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Sigged a last, ine stude of Benedicamus, 'Requiescant in pace'. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4358 Is dragon arerd of golde As in stude of is baner. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1139 In sted o þi noþer sede, Ne sal þe groue bot þorne and wede. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 1. iv. (MS.) 8 b, Hise newe sacramentis wiþ whiche he chargid þe peple of cristen, in stide of..oold sacramentis. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 53 That he be recommaunded as your son in stede of me. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 122 The chykens, assone as they be come owte of the shell, followe men and women in steade of the hennes. 1557 NORTH tr. *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 231 a/1 In stede to healpe hym to dye well, [he] putteth hym in vayne hope of long lyfe. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches*. x. viii. (1886) 148 Either fat, or oile in steed thereof. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 Catholicon the drugge, that it is in stead of all purges. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. 2 Pella .. which served them in stead of a little Zoar. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 407/2 Q..is a Letter of small use, and put only in stead of C. [1718 *Freethinker* No. 56 ₱ 8 In the Stead of the Sanction was Established the famous Concordat.]

β. As one word.

1595 SHAKS. *True Trag. Rich. Dk. Yorke* Civ b, Insteed of that [3 Hen. VI. II. vi. 54, In steade whereof], let this supplie the roome. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 101 The translation leadeth the schollar as by the hand, or insteed of his Master. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 42 Thinke you not they made vse of their hands insteede of feete. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 10 Preserved in their Temples, which were instead of Libraries to them. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 18 ₱ 1 It was written, This is the Beer, instead of, This is the Bear. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, Instead of money he gave promises. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 182 We went on the Saturday instead of the Friday. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 6 They burned instead of burying their dead.

b. *Instead of* may also be used elliptically before a preposition, adverb, adjective, or phrase.

1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* (1885) I. 194 People..called upon to conform to my taste, instead of to read something which is conformable to theirs. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* Notes (1877) 303 The Law was to be written on the hearts of men instead of on tables of stone. *Mod.* I found the patient worse instead of better. You should be out instead of in, on such a fine day. I found it on the floor instead of in the drawer.

2. Without *of*: In its stead, in stead or in place of the thing mentioned; as a substitute.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 54 To rase Quite out thir Native Language, and instead To sow a jangling noise of words unknown. 1821 SHELLEY *Dirge for Year* i, Come and sigh, come and weep! Merry hours, smile instead. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) III. iii. 39 When we look for evidence of his faith..we discover instead a deadness to all considerations. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth. Dust* 17 The money which the English habitually spend in cutting diamonds .. if it were applied to cutting rocks instead [etc.].

†Instea·dfast, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IN-³.] Not steadfast, unsteadfast.

1728 T. COOKE *Hesiod's Theogony* 775 Epimetheus of instead fast Mind, Lur'd to false Joys, and to the future blind.

Instealing (inste·lin), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Stealing in; entering stealthily.

1844 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (1862) I. 293 The awful features of the insteling phantom.

Insteam (inste·m), *v. rare.* [f. IN-² + STEAM.] *trans.* To furnish or provide with steam.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. v. 69 They are engines .. insteamed to pursue their infuriate course.

†I·nsteep, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-¹ + STEEP *v.*: cf. next.] Infusion.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. B vj a, Mesne gyueth in pouder or pylles from a drame and a halfe to two drammes, and in instepe or infuse from a drame and a halfe vnto iij. drammes and a halfe.

Insteep (inste·p), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 7 en-. [f. IN-¹ + STEEP *v.*, after L. *immergĕre*.] *trans.* To immerse; to steep or soak *in*; to imbrue.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 12 Suffolke first dyed, and Yorke all hagled ouer Comes to him, where in gore he lay insteeped, And takes him by the Beard. 1604 — *Oth.* II. i. 70 The gutter'd Rockes, and Congregated Sands, Traitors ensteep'd, to enclogge the guiltlesse Keele. 1611 FLORIO, *Immollare*, to ensteepe, to moisten. 1782 DOWNMAN tr. *Wormius' Death Song Ragnar Lodbrach*, The hard blue sword insteep'd in gore.

Instellation (instĕlē¹·ʃǝn). *rare.* [f. L. *in-* (IN-²) + *stella* star + -ATION: cf. *constellation.*] A placing among the stars; a making into a star.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 694 Shakspeare has been long enthroned in instellation. 1835 *Ibid.* XXXVII. 287 The instellation of the noblest spirit that ever had its mortal dwelling in a peasant's breast.

Instep¹ (i·nstep). Also 6 insteppe, 7 -stup, -stoppe, -stip. [app. f. IN-¹ + STEP; but the application has not been accounted for. The forms in Cotgr. and Minsheu appear to be corruptions.]

1. The upper surface of the human foot between the toes and the ankle.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Insteppe of the fote, *col du pie.* 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1546) H ij, On the hyer syde of the insteppe. *Ibid.* (1553) I j a, The veyne..called saphena.. lieth outwarde beetwene the insteppe and the hele. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Garganta del pie*, the instep. 1611 COTGR., *Le montant du pied*, th' instup. 1617 MINSHEU, The Instoppe of the foote, *coudepied.* 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v, Is not this a pretty foot, And a clean instep? 1777 SHERIDAN *Trip Scarb.* I. ii, They hurt me just below the instep. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* vi, Her own pretty instep, clad in a silk stocking. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* I. 10 She always gave her miniature feet and arched insteps their natural play.

b. Phrase. *High in the instep*, haughty, proud. Now *dial.*

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 164 He is hie in thynstep, his steps may be hie, But to stepe in good steps he stepth nothyng nie. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Hautain*, loftie, high in the insteppe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 26 Now the Gentleman was growne higher in the instep, as appeared by the insolent conditions he required. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. viii. (1647) 53 He was too high in the instep to wear another mans shoes. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'She is rather high in her instep', she is proud and haughty.

2. a. That part of the hind-leg of a horse which extends from the hock to the pastern-joint. b. The corresponding part in the leg of a bird. c. In insects: see quot. 1826.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. vi. (1738) 98 The Instep-bone .. is made up of three Bones. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Instep*, in the manege, is that part of a hinder leg of a horse, that corresponds to the shank in the fore-leg. 1783 LIGHTFOOT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 11 The instep [of Motacilla] is covered with seven large imbricated scales. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* XXXIII. III. 385 *Planta* (the Instep). The first joint of the Tarsus is so called when it is remarkably long and broad. It includes the Calx.

3. That part of a shoe, stocking, etc., fitting or covering the instep. Hence *instep-gusset, -hole, -needle.*

c 1615 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 112 On the feet pinked shooes, Insteps had roses red. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* III. iv. 360 To weare it on the instup of their Shoes. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 48 ₱ 4, I am mounted in high-heeled Shoes with a glased Wax-leather Instep. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. 86 An embroidered shoe, with a large gold cross on the instep. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 48 Cast on 31 stitches, knit a heel, turn it, pick up instep, cast on false instep, and knit the instep gusset and cast off.

4. A part of a hill, a tree trunk, or the like, resembling the human instep in shape or position.

1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 24 At th' instep of just such another Hill, There creeps a Spring that makes a little Rill. 1859 THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass.* 17 Mar. (1881) 163, I know it to be a striped squirrel, and soon see its long unseen striped sides flirting about the instep of an oak. 1862 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. II. III. 69 Crossing the insteps of hills, and then into an apparently boundless plain. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. VII. V. 580 Instep or glacis of the Pirna rock-country.

†I·nstep², *Obs. rare.* [f. the phrase *to step in*: see IN *adv.* 11 d.] The act of stepping in, the first step, the commencement.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* II. 380 At the first instep into this Chapter. 1624 — *Gagg* I. 5 Thus in the very in-steppe of his pamphlet, he belyeth the Protestant for his opinion. *a* 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 57 Cardinall Baronius ..in the very instep into his Apparatus..was much mistaken in Justin Martyr.

Instigant (i·nstigănt). [ad. L. *instigānt-em*, pr. pple. of *instigāre* to INSTIGATE.] One who or that which instigates; an instigator.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 95 Lur'd by his devilish instigant, he tries. 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 26, I look upon our firesides as the instigants of our domestic happiness.

Instigate (i·nstigeıt), *v.* Pa. pple. -ated; also 7 instigat. [f. L. *instigāt-*, ppl. stem of *instigāre* to urge, set on, incite, f. *in-* (IN-²) + **stigāre*: cf. Gr. στίζειν (root στιγ-) to prick.]

1. *trans.* To spur, urge on; to stir up, stimulate, incite, goad (now mostly to something evil).

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 245 It doth instygate and lede a man to synne. 1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 2 Some Noble man, who was instigated thereunto through an excellent and divine power. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xlii. 278 To instigate Princes to warre upon one another. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 469 The only motive..whereby Henry was instigat to reject the Pope. 1747 JOHNSON *Plan Eng. Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 185 Commonly, though not always, we *exhort* to good actions, we *instigate* to ill. 1841 BREWSTER *Mart. Sc.* III. iii. (1856) 204 The proud Duke of Tuscany, instigated no doubt by Galileo, sent Kepler a gold chain. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo* 316 'Ay, but you don't so instigate to prayer!' Strikes in the Prior. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 335 You..must not instigate your elders to a breach of faith.

2. To bring about by incitement or persuasion; to stir up, foment, provoke.

1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* II. iv, What he and they called levying war was, in truth, no better than instigating murder. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* iii. 47 The mission of Otho had been instigated by the King.

Hence **I·nstigated, I·nstigating** *ppl. adjs.*; **I·nstigatingly** *adv.*, in an instigating manner, so as to instigate.

1611 COTGR., *Instigué*, instigated, incited, vrged. 1702 DE FOE *Reform. Manners* Misc. (1703) 81 How Clito comes from instigating Whore, Pleads for the Man he cuckold just before. 1836 WEBSTER, *Instigatingly.*

Instigation (instigē¹·ʃǝn). [ad. L. *instigātiōn-em*, noun of action from *instigāre* to INSTIGATE. Cf. F. *instigation* (1332 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of instigating or goading; an urging, spurring, or setting on; incitement, stimulation.

c 1422 HOCCLEVE *Jerestaus' Wife* Moral., The howndes, bat is to seyn, the wikkid thoghtes, alway berken, & maken swich instigacioun. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* III. (1520) 26/1 It was denyed hym .. by the instygacyon of a lord called Pompei. 1512 *Helyas* (W. de W.) 1 Here begynneth the hystory of the noble Helyas knyght of the swanne newly translated out of frensshe in to englysshe at thynstygacyon of the puyssaunt & illustryouse prynce lorde Edwarde duke of Buckyngham. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 362 Alexander .. by instigation of wine, and Thais his Concubine,..burned this sometime-Treasure-house of Persia. 1665 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Apr., This terrible warr, begun doubtlesse at secret instigation of the French to weaken the States & Protestant interest. 1762 JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 181, I should not have accused the Devil, because..hunger, without the addition of his instigations, might have urged them to do this. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1887) 537 Chunda Sahib fell into the hands of the Mahrattas, and was put to death, at the instigation probably of his competitor, Mahommed Ali. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1870) I. v. 264 That this foul deed was done by the instigation, if not by the personal order, of his step-mother.

b. That in which this action is embodied; an incentive, stimulus, spur.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 34 b, Which illusyon and perylous instigacyon, as soone as it was detected & brought to lyght .. anone it auoyded & was defeted. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 49 Speake, strike, redresse. Brutus, thou sleep'st: awake. Such instigations haue beene often dropt, Where I haue tooke them vp. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ₱ 3 When I have seen a young Lady swallow all the Instigations of high Soups, seasoned Sauces, and forced Meats. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* ii. 18 The good instigations which from time to time visit your heart.

Instigative (i·nstigeıtiv), *a.* [f. L. *instigāt-* (see INSTIGATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the quality of instigating; tending to instigate; stimulative.

1642 T. CASE *Gods Rising* (1644) 29 In respect of the instigative and directive Office of conscience. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. iii. § 2. 424 We owe to the instigative feelings a large portion of human energy and activity.

Instigator (i·nstigeıtǝɹ). Also 6–7 -er. [a. L. *instigātor*, agent-n. f. *instigāre* to INSTIGATE. Cf. F. *instigateur* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who instigates or sets on; an inciter, stimulator.

1598 FLORIO, *Instigatore*, an egger on, a prouoker, a pricker forward, an instigater. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 46 Have I.. been the instigator unto ought That is unjust in righteous Heavens sight? *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 88 The King had another instigator of his own violent purposes..and that was the queen. 1786 BURKE *Articles W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 228 Being himself the first mover and instigator of that injustice. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1870) I. App. 653 The chief instigator of the murder.

†Instiga·trix, *Obs. rare*⁻°. [a. L. *instigātrix*, fem. agent-n. f. *instigāre* to INSTIGATE.] A female instigator.

1611 COTGR., *Stimulatrice*, a stimulatrix, an instigatrix.

Instil, instill (insti·l), *v.* [ad. L. *instillāre* to put in by drops, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *stillāre* to drop: cf. F. *instiller* (16th c. in Hatz.).]

1. *trans.* To put in by drops; to introduce drop by drop or in small quantities.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* ccclxiv, Instyll into the eare the oyle of bitter Almons. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xvii. 66 The juice .. dropped or instilled into the head, is good for the paines thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 416 Michael ..from the Well of Life three drops instill'd. 1745 NEEDHAM *Microsc. Disc.* iii. 26 Then instilling two or three Drops of Water into the Concave Object-Glass. 1891 J. JACOBS *Ess. & Rev.*, *J. H. Newman* 144 A poem's impressiveness,

one might say, depends on the number of heart's drops instilled into it. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 204. 258 It would be as well to instil eserine before the patient left the hospital.

2. To introduce (some immaterial principle, notion, feeling, or quality) little by little into the mind, soul, heart, etc.; to cause to enter by degrees; to infuse slowly or gradually; to insinuate.

1533 Frith *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 166/2 As a faythfull preacher by the worde doth instill it into vs by our eares and hearing. 1538 Latimer *Rem.* (1845) 392 Some instilled into him that..he should have suffered afterward for treason. 1667 Milton *P. L.* vi. 269 How hast thou instill'd Thy malice into thousands. 1670 Walton *Lives* iii. 160 Instilling into his Soul the seeds of Piety. 1795 Eliz. Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* II. 248 These qualities are so carefully instilled at the seminaries of female education. 1895 F. Hall *Two Trifles* 3 Right notions, to be instilled most effectively, must be instilled in childhood.

† b. To teach or urge assiduously or stealthily.

1660 Milton *Brief Notes Serm.* P 1 The humour of returning to our old Bondage, was instill'd of late by some Deceivers. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) I. Introd., It wholesomely instils the advantages of frugality.

† 3. To imbue *with*. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 Flattery and courtshifts, and tyrannous aphorisms appear to them the highest points of wisdom; instilling their barren Hearts with a conscientious slavery.

Hence **Instilled** (-i·ld) *ppl. a.*, **Instilling** *vbl. sb.*

1659 Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* I. 101 The instilling thereof into the peoples knowledge by little and little. 1736 Berkeley *Disc. Magistr.*, etc. Wks. III. 430 Bias to good from early principle or instilled opinion.

Instile, variant of Instyle *v.*

† **Instillant**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *instillant-em*, pr. pple. of *instillāre* to Instil.] Entering as by instillation; entering gently.

1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. ii. 196 The swete instyllaunt spekynge of his lorde god.

Instillation (instilē·ʃən). [ad. L. *instillātiōn-em*, n. of action from *instillāre* to Instil.]

1. The action of instilling; introduction (of a liquid) drop by drop; † the liquid thus instilled.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 695 The instillation of this Crocodile, folded up in the Wooll of a black Sheep of the first birth..hath power to drive a quartane Ague. *a* 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. xiv. § 5 (1622) 359 He doth it, not by instillation, but by infusion. 1742 Perry in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 49 Upon the Instillation of Spirit of Vitriol, it deposited a Milk-white greasy Sediment. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 47 Let them slumber .. in their sunny orchards, without the instillation of that fatal poison. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 483 Notwithstanding the repeated instillation of eserine drops, the pupil was fully dilated from the action of atropine.

transf. and *fig.* 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 72 P 1 Petty qualities..make the draught of life sweet or bitter by imperceptible instillations. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 207 P 11 The instillations of this frigid opiate.

2. The action of instilling or gradually introducing some feeling, notion, or principle into the mind, soul, or heart; infusion; also, something thus instilled, an insinuation.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 290 Bie the instillation of Godde..reconciliation and concorde forthwith ensewed. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxviii. (1632) 396 His eare euer opened vnto the instillations of Parasites. 1884 *Bazaar* 22 Dec. 664/1 The painting is thorough, with full instillation of the spirit of the scene portrayed.

Instillator (i·nstilē·itəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from L. *instillāre* to Instil: see -ator.] One who instils; an instiller.

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 403 If the oil-instillator, out of sight and from within, had represented the corrupt nature of man.

Instillatory (instilātəri), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *instillāt-* + -ory.] Relating to instillation.

1882 in Ogilvie.

Instiller (instilə(ɹ). [f. Instil *v.* + -er 1.] One who instils or infuses.

1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 45 Yet that Herod..though he wanted not his instillers, apprehended no Commotion. 1749 P. Skelton *Deism Revealed* viii. (T.), Never was there..so artful an instiller of loose principles as my tutor.

Instilment (instilmĕnt). [f. Instil *v.* + -ment.] The action of instilling; infusion.

1773 in Johnson ed. 4 (misquoting Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 64, where the word is Distilment). 1826 Margravine of Anspach *Mem.* I. iii. 81 Mr. Foster was remiss in his instilments of these moral and religious principles. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xx. (1879) 248 The instilment thereof into her mind. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* ii. 71 Persuasion, the instilment of conviction.

† **Instimulate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *instimulāre*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *stimulāre* to Stimulate. Cf. obs. F. *instimuler* (16th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To incite, instigate, stimulate.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 42/3 Instimulate, *instimulare*. 1623 Cockeram, *Instimulate*, to prouoke, pricke forward. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 1. 24 They are prick'd forward, and instimulated to good deeds by the Divine Spirit.

Hence † **Instimulation.**

1658 Phillips, *Instimulation*, the same as *Instigation*. 1721 in Bailey.

† **Instimulating**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [In- 3.] Not stimulating.

1740 Cheyne *Regimen* 344 Living on .. insipid and instimulating Food only, which is the Case of most of the Poor or Indigent.

Instinct (i·nstiŋkt), *sb.* Also 6–7 instincte. [ad. L. *instinct-us* instigation, impulse, f. *instinguĕre* to instigate, incite, impel; f. *in-* (In-2) + *stinguĕre* orig. to prick, stick (cf. *distinct*, *extinct*); root *stig-* as in *instigate*. Cf. also F. *instinct* (in 14th c. *instincte*). Formerly stressed *instinct*.]

† 1. Instigation; impulse; prompting. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* II. xii. (1555) Hj/2 Whan that beastes of reason rude and blinde Desyre the same by iust instinct [*MSS.* instymt, instynat, instaunce] of kinde. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 Before such great thinges mennes harts (of a secret instinct of nature) misgeveth them. 1529 — *Dyalege* I. Wks. 160/2 By the secrete instyncte of the holy gost thei consent and agre together. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 9 Damasus by the instinct of Hierom appointed Gloria Patri after the Psalms. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* 99 He began to have many instincts and strong motions from God. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* v. 221 These Tithes..by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 168 This good Woman, following the Instinct of her own Piety [etc.].

2. Innate impulse; natural or spontaneous tendency or inclination. Formerly applicable to the natural tendencies of inanimate things. In modern use associated with sense 3.

1568 Tilney *Disc. Mariage* A vj b, Yea the trees..have a naturall instinct of friendship. 1603 Owen *Pembrokesh.* (1891) 78 A naturalle Instincte engraffed in the stones or lyme..against any wett weather to sweate with great dropps of water. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 233 To whom our Knight by fast Instinct Of Wit and Temper was so linkt. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 41/1 There is a natural instinct in all heavy bodies to lean and press upon the lowest parts. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 9 The instinct of pilgrimage, as it has been said, belongs not exclusively to religion at all. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 6 Our love of the Alps is..a Teutonic instinct. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 500 He [Charles I] had .. neither the grander nor the meaner instincts of the born tyrant. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 107 Edward was by instinct a lawgiver.

3. *spec.* An innate propensity in organized beings (esp. in the lower animals), varying with the species, and manifesting itself in acts which appear to be rational, but are performed without conscious design or intentional adaptation of means to ends. Also, the faculty supposed to be involved in this operation (formerly often regarded as a kind of intuitive knowledge).

1596 Shaks. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 299 Beware Instinct, the Lion will not touch the true Prince: Instinct is a great matter. I was a Coward on Instinct. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III. 183 Beasts..obey the prescript of their Natures, and live up to the height of that instinct that Providence hath given them. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 48 The instincts of Animals are sensible instincts of a more noble kind and nature than those of Vegetables. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* ix. 314 That he might act, not of necessity, nor blind instinct like the Brutes. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 10 The operation of instinct is more sure and simple than that of reason. 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* I. iii. 100 The very essence of an instinct is that it is followed independently of reason. 1877 Baring-Gould *Myst. Suffer.* 65 Instinct, the co-ordination and transmission of past experiences.

b. Any faculty acting like animal instinct; intuition; unconscious dexterity or skill.

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 86 He that but feares the thing, he would not know, Hath by Instinct, knowledge from others Eyes, That what he feard, is chanc'd. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 54 (*Remise Door*) Had not instinct more than reason directed me to the last resource. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* (1874) 6 It was by a sort of instinct that he guided this open boat through the channels. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* 445 The true instinct of genius.

4. *Comb.*

1845 G. Murray *Islaford* 31 None to lull her instinct-dread of harm. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 312 The scanty pasture provoked the instinct-guided cattle to wander far.

Instinct (instiŋkt), *ppl. a.* Usually (in senses 2 and 3 always) const. as *pa. pple.* [ad. L. *instinctus*, pa. pple. of *instinguĕre* (see prec.): cf. obs. F. *instinct* impelled, constrained (16th c. in Godef.).

Used in sense 2 by Milton, Swift, and Pope; but characterized by Johnson in 1755 as 'a word not in use', and so in Dicts. down to Craig 1847; revived about 1800 in sense 3, which is app. due to a misunderstanding of the meaning in Milton, Swift, and Pope.]

† 1. Implanted naturally; innate. *Obs.*

1538 Starkey *England* I. i. 18 Neclygence of man, wych suffryth hys sedys, by nature instincte, by wordly occasyonys to be ouer run. 1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 34 It moues according vnto the instinct, and inbred disposition of nature.

† 2. Impelled, moved, excited, inflamed, animated.

1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 937 The strong rebuff of som tumultuous cloud Instinct with Fire and Nitre. *Ibid.* VI. 752 Forth rush'd..The Chariot..undrawn, It self instinct with Spirit. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 228 A new Species of controversial Books .. instinct with a most malignant Spirit. *Ibid.* 247 Coffee-house Wits instinct by me, can correct an Author's Stile. 1715–20 Pope *Iliad* XVIII. 442 Full twenty tripods..That plac'd on living wheels .. instinct with spirit roll'd From place to place.

3. In recent use: Imbued or charged *with* something, as a moving or animating force or principle.

1797–1803 J. Foster *Jrnl.* in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 178 Burke's sentences are pointed at the end,—instinct with pungent sense to the last syllable. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* I. 134 Ianthe's Soul..Instinct with inexpressible beauty and grace. 1821 — *Def. Poetry* I. in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 21 Livy is instinct with poetry. 1822 B. Cornwall *Girl Provence* lx, Through all the palace..Instinct with light, a living splendour ran. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. vii. iv, Instinct with life to its finger-ends. 1844 Ld. Brougham *A. Lucil* (1872) I. i. 14 Her features were instinct with expression reflecting the spirit within. 1861 Tulloch *Eng. Purit.* ii. 319 Digressions..instinct with meaning to his audiences. 1878 H. S. Wilson *Alp. Ascents* I. 3 The Matterhorn .. instinct with malignant cruelty. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* xiv. (1894) 196 The room seemed instinct with a harsh commanding presence.

† **Instinct**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *instinct-*, ppl. stem of *instinguĕre* to instigate: see Instinct *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To instigate, prompt, impel internally.

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* F iij b, The good simple people of the olde golden worlde..lived onely as Nature taught and instincted them. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* 6 He Dreamed, or a Familiar rather instincted him and put it into his Head, that He should be King of England. 1654 R. Burthogge *Reason* 40 This false conceit of his being immediately Instincted and moved by the Spirit of God.

2. To implant naturally or as an instinct; to infuse as an animating principle.

1538 [see Instinct *ppl. a.* 1]. 1540 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* IV. ii. (1634) 187 God..hath..instincted such a power and vertue vnto these mortall creatures. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] lxiv. (1628) 183 Though I doubt whether I may bee of their opinion, who vtterly take away all reason from Beasts, yet I verily beleeue, these are things, that were neuer instincted in them. 1732 Bentley *Pref. Milton's P.L.* a iij, What native, unextinguishable Beauty must be impress'd and instincted through the Whole, which the Defoedation of so many Parts by a bad Printer .. could not hinder from shining forth?

3. To perceive by instinct. *nonce-use.*

1865 Mrs. Whitney *Gayworthys* (1866) 204 There were sugar-plums in her bag, and the children instincted them afar off like flies.

† **Instinction.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *instinction* (15th c.), f. L. type **instinctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *instinguĕre* to instigate: see Instinct *sb.*]

1. Instigation; prompting; inspiration.

1490 Caxton *How to Die* 8 That ofte cometh by instynccyon of the deuyl. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiii, Tulli in his Tusculane questyons supposeth, that a poete can not abundantly expresse verses sufficient and complete.. without celestiall instinction. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 106 By the instynction of nature men were accompanyed togyther. 1633 T. Adams *Exp.* 2 *Peter* i. 20 By his [the Lord's] help and instinction only we preach and expound the prophets. 1670 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 39 St. Gregory..moved by Godly instinction (as John Stow sayth) sent Augustin.

2. Innate or natural impulse; instinct.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii, This naturall instinction of creatures unreasonable is necessary and also commendable. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* III. lxiii. (1639) 200 There followeth this temperature, an instinction .. to lecherie, and driness of the whole body. 1600 F. Walker *Sp. Mandeville* 96 a, Brute Beastes are led and guided by a naturall instinction and appetite. 1753 *Life Frith* in *Wks.* (1829) 74 In the nature of this young man, being but a child, God had planted marvellous instinctions and love.

Instinctive (instiŋktiv), *a.* (*adv.*) [f. L. *instinct-*, ppl. stem of *instinguĕre* to instigate + -ive: see Instinct *sb.*, and cf. F. *instinctif* (1803 in Hatz.).] Of the nature of instinct; operating by or resulting from instinct or innate prompting.

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, C, From Instinctive Causes, and the strict Impresse of Nature, none must Life neglect. 1652 Bp. Hall *Invis. World* I. § 6 Have we had instinctive intimations of the death of some absent friends..who but our angels hath wrought it? 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett. to C'tess* [*Bristol*] (1887) I. 240 So powerful is the instinctive fondness natural to parents. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* II. iv. § 6 (1864) 267 The alternation of the lower limbs is instinctive in man. 1859 Darwin *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1878) 205 An action which we ourselves require experience to enable us to perform, when performed by an animal .. without experience, and when performed by many individuals in the same way, without their knowing for what purpose it is performed, is usually said to be instinctive. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xii, Her arms had not yet relaxed their instinctive clutch.

b. *poet.* as *adv.* = *instinctively.*

1715–20 Pope *Iliad* VIII. 544 Swifter than thought the wheels instinctive fly. 1827 Pollok *Course T.* VII, Instinctive every soul Flew to its clayey part.

Instinctively (instiŋktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an instinctive manner; by instinct; by some innate prompting; without conscious thought or purpose.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 148 A rotten carkasse of a Butt, not rigg'd, Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast, the very rats Instinctiuely haue quit it. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 135 At this time the female is instinctively taught that her young ones want relief. 1855 Mrs. Gaskell *North & South* xxii. (1897) 187 Margaret..drew her ruffled, luxuriant hair instinctively over the cut. 1870 J. H. Newman *Grare. Assent* II. viii. 279 However sure we are of the accuracy of our instinctive conclusions, we as instinctively put them into words. 1883 Froude *Short Stud.* IV. ii. vi. 248 The intellect ..instinctively dreads lies.

Instinctivity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ity. Cf. F. *instinctivité* (Littré).] The quality of being instinctive; proneness to instinctive action.

1830 Coleridge *Table-t.* 2 May § 2 There is growth only in plants; but there is irritability, or, a better word, *instinctivity*, in insects.

[**Instinctly**, error for *instinctively* (quot. 1855).]

† **Instinctment.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Instinct *v.* + -ment.] Instigation, prompting, inspiration.

1627–77 Feltham *Resolves* II. iii. 162 In obedience to the commands of God, and the Instinctments of Nature.

†**Instinged** (instiŋd), *ppl. a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. IN-² + STING *sb.*] Furnished with a sting.

1611 FLORIO, *Innespito*, inwasped, instinged.

Instipulate (instiˈpiūlēt), *a. Bot.* [IN- 3.] Not stipulate, having no stipules, exstipulate.

1847 in CRAIG. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

†**Instiˈrred**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Unstirred.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxvii. 118 Like the wind .. It disperses Exhalations from the muddy Earth, which would, instirr'd, infect it.

Institor (iˈnstitɒr). [a. L. *institor*, agent-n. from *insistĕre* to step upon, to follow, pursue: see INSIST.] A factor or agent; a broker; a retailer, huckster, vendor. (Chiefly in *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.*)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 396* Neither the Incolists that make these Pastils, nor the Institors that buy them, mix Goat's blood therewith. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xii. § 19 Our custom hath not so fully owned the Roman Law as to institors, as it has as to exercitors. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* III. iii. § 14 Tho' the *institors* be pupils, and so cannot bind themselves, the prepositor .. stands obliged by their deeds. 1858 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* I. vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 177 An *Institor* or the person who has the management of a shop, has a presumed authority to bind his principal. [1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Dig. 509 A *paterfamilias* or owner, who had placed his *filiusfamilias* or slave as *institor* in charge of a shop or other business.]

Institoˈrial, *a. Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [f. L. *institōrius* of or belonging to an institor + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an institor.

1858 G. J. BELL *Comm. Laws Scot.* I. vi. § 4 (ed. 6) 177 As applied to banks, institorial power has raised many questions. *Ibid.*, The public is entitled to trust to the full unlimited institorial power in dealing with any officer placed in the apparent trust of receiving money. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Institorial power*, the charge given to a clerk to manage a shop or store.

Institoˈrian, *a. Rom. Law.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] = prec.

1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. II. xi. § 13. 46 Hence we may understand that an exercitorian action (one against shipowners for the contracts of the captain) and an institorian action, (one against the owner of a trading concern for the contracts of the acting agent,) depend on Natural law. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 71 The institorian action is employed when a person has committed the management of a shop or business..to his son or slave, or to some stranger.

Institory, *a.* [ad. L. *institōri-us*, f. *institor*: see above.] = INSTITORIAL.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xii. § 19 The prætor by the perpetual edict did introduce the Institory Action, in which, by the Contracts of Institors in relation to that wherein they were intrusted, their prepositors are oblieged.

†**Institue,** *v. Obs.* Also 4–5 instue. [a. F. *instituer* (1219 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *instituĕre* to INSTITUTE.] *trans.* = INSTITUTE *v.* Hence †**Instituing** (instuing) *vbl. sb.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 450 Instuyng wiþ inducting and many oþere mannus lawis weren not to charge. 1382 — *Heb.* xi. 7 He .. is instued [*gloss* or ordeyned] eir of riȝtwysnesse. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1845 The sacrament instuyd he. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 31/1 Thenne he institued this holy sacrament. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxiii. [cix.] 326 The emperoure..had institude hym to be.. souerayne regarder of the Languefryde. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 318/2 The great..capitayne of goddes people dyd institue and ordayne the great feaste of the dedicacion of the temple. 1611 FLORIO, *Instituire*, .. to institue.

Institute (iˈnstitiut), *sb.*¹ [ad. L. *institūt-um* purpose, design, plan, ordinance, instruction, precept; sb. use of neut. of *institūtus*, pa. pple. of *instituĕre* to INSTITUTE. Cf. F. *institut* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.). In sense 3, corresp. to F. *institute*, *-s*, ad. late L. *institūta* pl., in sense of cl.L. *institūtiōnes*.]

†1. Purpose, design. *Obs.*

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (ed. Pynson) 19 a, But nowe wyll I returne to myne institute & purpose concernyng the dyscriptyon of Affrike. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* II. (Arb.) 110 A vowe of folisshnes To accomplysshe Satans institute. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 118 That which comes to the institute I handle.

2. Something instituted; an established law, custom, usage, or organization; an institution.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* (*c* 1560) 95 It is a Godly Institute, and I would that there were mo suche ceremonies to help the pore. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1847) 494/1 Teaching and promoting like a public father the institutes and customs of civil life. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 518 This law, though custom now diverts the course, As Nature's Institute, is yet in force. 1787 GLOVER *Athenaid* XXVI. 26 Greek institutes require The nearest kindred on the funʼral stage The dead to lay. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. i. 31 Veneration for the monastic institute.

†b. The act of instituting institution. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. P 2 Then was..water, sanctify'd by Christ's institute, thought little enough to wash off the original spot. 1657 *Divine Lover* 37 In this contemplative way few or none hath appeared since their first institute aboue these hundred yeares.

3. A principle or element of instruction; usually in *pl.*, a digest of the elements of a subject, esp. of jurisprudence. (So in F.) Cf. INSTITUTION 5.

Institutes of Justinian (*Institutiones Justiniani*), an elementary treatise on Roman Law, compiled by order of the Emperor Justinian in 533 A.D., and intended as an introduction to the Pandects. It was based mainly on the *Institutes of Gaius* (*Institutiones Gaii*), compiled in the 2nd cent. A.D., long lost, but recovered in 1816. (The Byzantine Greeks explain *ἰνστιτοῦτα* by *εἰσαγωγαί* introductions.)

1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 112 Thou wilt not beat thy braines about the institutes of the Law. *c* 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* I. 31 Where is Justinian? .. A pretty case of paltry legacies! .. Such is the subject of the institute, And universal body of the law. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Institute* .. a precept, preparing a way to some Art. .. As Justinians Book of Institutes. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* v. (1697) 475 Thou art pale, in mighty Studies grown, To make the Stoick Institutes thy own. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 128, I have read your book.. Its learning and its good sense will, I hope, make it an institute for our politicians. 1801 B. RUSH (*title*) Six Introductory Lectures to a Course of Lectures upon the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* XXXV, I can amuse myself very weel with the larger copy of Erskine's Institutes. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob.* Writ. 1892 I. 58 To compose a new Institute like those of Justinian and Bracton, or that of Blackstone, .. would be an arduous undertaking. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Institutes of medicine*, the explanation or statement of the principles on which medicine is based, being the science called Physiology.

4. A society or organization instituted to promote some literary, scientific, artistic, professional, or educational object; also, the building in which the work of such a society is carried on. Mostly with qualifying epithet or as the designation of some particular society or class of societies, as *Literary, Philosophical, Mechanics' Institute.* See also INSTITUTION 7, which is used in the same way.

Apparently at first repr. F. *institut*, the name given to the institution (*Institut National des Sciences et des Arts*) created in France in 1795, to replace the old academies which had been suppressed at the Revolution; after various changes, this now consists of five academies, each devoted to the advancement of a particular branch of literature, science, or art. Thence applied in Great Britain to associations or institutions having somewhat similar aims (though none of them with the comprehensive character and organization of the French Institute); e.g. the Royal Institute of British Architects (founded 1834), Royal Archæological Institute (1843), Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Anthropological Institute, Iron and Steel Institute, Institute of Chartered Accountants, of Actuaries, etc., Royal Colonial Institute, Imperial Institute, etc. Also applied to local institutions for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge, by lectures, reading-rooms, libraries, educational classes, etc., as the Midland Institute, Birmingham, and the various Mechanics' Institutes, founded since 1820, Working Men's Institutes in villages, etc.

1829 *Censor* 87 Lecturing for sixpence a head at the Mechanics' Institute. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 497/2 Bonaparte ..gave a new organization to the National Institute. 1839 *Ibid.* XIV. 127/2 London..Societies and establishments connected with science, literature, and the arts...The Mechanics' Institute, in Southampton Buildings, established in 1823. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. v. v. 265 They established schools, institutes, lecture and reading rooms. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 501/1 The title of Member of the Institute is the highest distinction to which a Frenchman of culture can aspire; it is the crowning honour of his career.

b. In *U.S.* (See quot.)

1890 J. G. FITCH *Notes Amer. Sch. & Training Coll.* 90 By an 'Institute' is meant a sort of normal class, held periodically for the teachers of a district, and furnishing instruction in the art and practice of education, and an opportunity for the discussion of methods. Institutes are, in fact, migratory and occasional academies.

Institute, *sb.*² *Rom.* and *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *institūt-us* (person) instituted (as heir).] The person to whom an estate is first given in a testament or destination. (See quots.)

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 18 Substitution is the nomination of substituted heirs, who take place, failing the institute. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 8 The person first called in the tailzie, is the institute; the rest, the heirs of tailzie, or the substitutes. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., Where a person executing a settlement dispones his lands to A, whom failing, to B, &c., A is the institute, B, and all who follow him in the destination are heirs, or substitutes. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXII. § 33 Heirs are called .. institutes, when their names are mentioned in the testament in the first place, substitutes when in the second or a subsequent place.

†**Institute,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4–6 **institut**, 6–7 **institute**. [a. AF. *institut* (Britton), ad. L. *institūt-us*, pa. pple. of *instituĕre*: see next.] = INSTITUTED. a. as *pa. pple.*: see INSTITUTE *v.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 67 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Whan this newe parsoun is institut in his churche. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 So no þing be askid for personis of þe kirk to be browt in to þer segis, nor for presthed to be institut. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. vi. (W. de W. 1506) 406 The lawes, yᵗ haue ben instytute by the sapyence dyuyne. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 Oon Supreme heede and King .. institute and furnysshed by the goodnes and sufferaunce of Almyghtie God with plenarie .. power. 1671 *True Nonconf.* G iij, The end, for which Deacons were first institute.

b. as *ppl. a.*

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 83 Though this image, in respect of corrupted nature, be supernatural; in respect of institute, and undefiled nature, it was .. natural.

Institute (iˈnstitiut), *v.* [f. L. *institūt-*, ppl. stem of *instituĕre* to set up, establish, found, appoint, ordain, begin, arrange, order, teach, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *statuĕre* to set up, establish: see STATUTE.

The pa. pple. *institutit* (see prec.) was the earliest part of the vb. adopted, and continued to be used (also as pa. t.) long after the regular *instituted* was also current, being prob. felt to some extent as a shortened form of the latter: cf. the pa. pple. and pa. t. *lit*, *set*, *put*, etc.]

1. *trans.* a. To set up, establish, found, ordain; to introduce, bring into use or practice.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* E v, Thus hath god Instytuted and ordeyned hit. 1530 PALSGR. 591/2, I instytute, I ordayne a thynge to be done. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 110 Thys .. was wel consyderyd of them wych fyrst instytute thys law of inherytaunce. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxix. 152 The famous games called Istmetiques, instituted by Theseus upon envie of those which Hercules had instituted in Olimpe. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 8 Heere let vs breath, and haply institute A course of Learning, and ingenious studies. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 9. 474/1 Telesphorus a Grecian, instituted the Lent of seven weeks before Easter. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to S. P. G.* Wks. III. 238 This laudable Society, instituted for the Propagation of the Gospel. 1761 JOHNSON *Let. to Baretti* 10 June in *Boswell*, The artists have instituted a yearly exhibition of pictures and statues. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iii. 107 Honorius the Second instituted the order of Knight Templars to protect the pilgrims.

†b. To ordain *that* something shall be, or something *to be. Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 228 He .. Instytuted that al the bysshops..shold..be subget to the bysshop of saynt Iames. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 136 Wych..was the purpos of the Romaynys, when they fyrst instytute al dyuyne seruyse to be rehersyd in that tong. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 230 He Jnstitute, that al thing sulde be done conforme to the rule of Justice. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 255 Silvester instituted, that .. poore people should be prouided for.

†c. To order, arrange, put into form, frame. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 187, I thynk hyt wyl neuer be possybul to instytute our commyn wele wythout thys ordynance brought to passe and put in effect. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 The Proposite is the explication of the conceits, or meaning of the minde, instituted or framed according to sound reason. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 47 Therefore does Hester form and institute her Prayer to God so —'Give me boldnesse, O Lord of all power'. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Maxims controlled in Irel.* Wks. 1841 II. 77/1 Before you could institute them [the inhabitants] into a republic.

d. To set in operation, set on foot, initiate, 'start' (a search, inquiry, comparison, etc.).

a 1797 BURKE *Tracts Popery Laws* ii. Wks. IX. 341 They may, at their discretion .. break open houses, and institute such search at any hour of the day or night. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 84 The results of this inquiry, newly instituted in Spain, have not yet been made known. 1873 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* 307 Mythological comparisons instituted by scholars.

2. To establish in an office, charge, or position; to appoint; now, only, to place in a spiritual charge; 'to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice'. Const. *to*, *into* (*in*), or *absol.*

c 1325, *c* 1400, 1532–3 [see INSTITUTE *ppl. a.* a]. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 12 When Timothy was instituted into that office. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. i. 162 Cosin of Yorke, we institute your Grace To be our Regent in these parts of France. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 18 To give laws unto a people, to institute magistrates and officers over them. 1639 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 37 Mr. Rhodes was instituted upon a presentation from yᵉ Prebend. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 157 William Seymour .. was instituted into the Earldome of Hartford, and Barony of Beauchamp. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xviii. 277 If the bishop doth not collate his own clerk immediately to the living, and the patron presents..the bishop is bound to institute the patron's clerk. 1804–86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U.S., Instit. Ministers*, We by these Presents..do institute you into said Parish, [*or* Church] possessed of full power to perform every Act of sacerdotal Function among the People of the same. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 155 Young .. was instituted to the united vicarages of St. Peter and St. Mary.

b. *Rom. Law.* To appoint as heir or executor.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 177 Who so is executor in the first degree, he is saide to be instituted. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 38 By the new Law, as reformed by Justinian, all children .. were to be instituted or disinherited by name. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* XXII. § 6 We cannot institute deities as our heirs. *Ibid.* § 23 It is unnecessary either to institute or disinherit emancipated children.

†3. To ground or establish in principles; to train, educate, instruct. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 189 Ther schold be wyse men among thys vthe [=youth] to instytute them in the summe of Chrystys Gospel. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vii. 307 A painfull School master, that hath in hand To institute the flowr of all the Land. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 320/2 Who is there, that being instituted in an honest Family, and ingenuously Educated, is not offended at dishonesty? 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. i. 48 [Sylla] having been carefully instituted, in all the learning of Greece and Rome. 1784 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) 193 Sunday Schools .. having been found to be of .. advantage to..the children admitted and instituted there. 1831 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Eng. Univ.* (1852) 396 To imbue his pupils with good principles, and institute them in approved authors.

Hence **Iˈnstituting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1534 MORE *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1323/2 The instytutynge of that that shoulde be the newe Sacrifice. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 242 The presenting, instituting, and inducting of pastors. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. ii, His own instituting words.

Instituted (iˈnstitiutėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Ordained, established, founded.

1647 J. NOYES (*title*) The Temple Measured, or a brief Survey of the Temple Mystical, which is the instituted Church of Christ. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 52 An instituted instrument to conveigh revealed knowledge to the studies of it. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 24 Till we mutually communicate our thoughts by instituted signs, he knows not what I think or purpose, nor I what he thinks or purposeth. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 156 An instituted method of instruction, and an instituted form of

external Religion. 1837 H. H. Wilson *Sánkhya Káriká* 184 By following instituted observances.

2. Invested with a cure of souls.

1712 Prideaux *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 24 The repair of the Chancel still lies upon the Parson, whether Appropriator, Impropriator, or instituted Rector. 1804-86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, The Instituted Minister shall proceed to the Communion Service.

Instituter (inˈstitiuːtəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who institutes (see the vb.); = Institutor.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 181 Our old aunceturys, the instytutarys of our lawys..ordeynyd a Connestabul of England. 1633 Ames *Agst. Cerem.* II. 317 Artaxerxes was the first instituter of this Feast. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* III. (1851) 133 The instituter of his youth. 1768-74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 399 A character of wisdom running uniform throughout both in the religion and the Instituter. 1833 I. Taylor *Fanat.* ii. 49 The revenge of jealousy seems, to the injured man, to be justified .. by the formal instituter of society.

Institution (institiːʃən). [ME. a. OF. *institucion, -tion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *institūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *instituĕre* to Institute.]

1. The action of instituting or establishing; setting on foot or in operation; foundation; ordainment; the fact of being instituted.

c 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 113 That oper [kingdom] beganne bi the desire and institucion of the peple of the same prince. 1591 Spenser *M. Hubberd* 144 There is no right in this partition, Ne was it so by institution Ordained first. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* viii. 80 Ceremonies .. may be good in their Institution, and grow ill in their Practice. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* I. iv. (1869) I. 26 Before the institution of coined money..people must always have been liable to the grossest frauds and impositions. 1785 Reid *Intell. Powers* II. ix. 276 He was one of the most active members of the Royal Society of London at its first institution. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* viii. (1847) 77 Societies, whether monastic or secular, are of human, while episcopacy is of divine, institution.

b. *spec.* The establishment or ordination of a sacrament of the Christian Church, esp. of the Eucharist, by Christ. Hence, that part of the office of Baptism, and of the prayer of consecration in the Eucharist, which consists in reciting the words used in institution (more fully *words, commemoration*, or *recital of institution*).

c 1538 Barnes *Sacrament under both Kinds* Wks. (1573) 304/2 Christes ordinaunce is not to receaue the bloud in the body onely, but to receaue the bloud after his institution. 1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 122 He reporteth all thee wordes apperteyning to the ryght and ful institution of the sayd supper. 1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 433 Hee began then to rehearse the ten commandements..the Lords Prayer, the institution of Baptisme, and of the holy Supper. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 121 Reciting the words of the Institution: In the night in which he gave himselfe for the life of the world. 1850 Neale *East. Ch.* I. III. v. 485 The true Eastern doctrine seems to be that there must be co-operation of the words of institution and of the invocation of the Holy Ghost, before the bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ.

†2. The giving of form or order to a thing; orderly arrangement; regulation. b. The established order by which anything is regulated; system; constitution. *Obs.*

a 1500 *Mankind* (Brandl 1896) 45/157 A best doth after hys naturall Instytucyone. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* App. 314 The lawes then perteinyng to the institucion of our citie. 1560 Becon *New Catech.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 7 This book I commend unto you..as..necessary for the right institution of your life. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 19 Concerning his Manners, Institution of his Life..there is a general Silence. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 30 Calogers, which are Monks of the Institution of St. Basil. 1708 Swift *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. I. 68 Few states are ruined by any defect in their institution, but generally by the corruption of manners. 1821 Shelley *Hellas* Pref., But for Greece..we..might have arrived at such a stagnant and miserable state of social institution as China and Japan possess.

3. Establishment in a charge or position.

a. *Eccl.* In Episcopal churches, the establishment of a clergyman in the office of the cure of souls, by the bishop or his commissary.

In the Church of England, the investment of the presentee to a living with the spiritual part of his benefice, which is followed by Induction, admitting to the possession of the temporalities of the benefice.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 248 For institucion & induccion he schal 3eue moche of þis god .. to bischopis officers, archdekenes & officialis. 1549 Latimer *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 67 There is in thys realme..a greate syghte of laye men wel learned in the scriptures, and of vertuouse and Godly conuersation .. let them haue institution, and gyue them the name of ye cleargye. 1687 W. Sherwin in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 225 [They] have had institutions to small Livings. 1708 *Termes de la Ley, Institution*, is a Faculty made by the Ordinary, by which a Vicar or Rector is approved to be Inducted to a Rectory or Vicarage. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. xi. 390 The clerk so admitted is next to be instituted .. which is a kind of investiture of the spiritual part of the benefice; for by institution the care of the souls of the parish is committed to the charge of the clerk. 1804-86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, On the day designated for the new Incumbent's Institution, at the usual hour of Morning Prayer, the Bishop, or the Institutor appointed by him, attended by the new Incumbent, and by all the other Clergy present, shall enter the chancel. 1845 Polson *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 806/1 The institution by the bishop enables the clerk .. to enter into his parsonage-house and take his tithes or ecclesiastical dues; but previous to induction he cannot lease them.

b. *Roman Law.* The appointment of an heir.

1880 Muirhead *Ulpian* xxiv. 15 A man cannot legate until he has instituted an heir; for the force and power of the testament begins at the institution.

†4. Training, instruction, education, teaching.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xi, The lytell boke of the most excellent doctour Erasmus Roterodamus .. intituled the Institution of a christen prince. 1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* I. 8 a, Nature is a thynge of great myghte and efficacye, but surely institution or bringynge up, is moche myghtier. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 245 The Rider must first look to the institution and first instruction of his Horse. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. i. 10 As soon as he was capable of a more enlarged and liberal institution, his father brought him to Rome. 1790 Han. More *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 72 To suppose that piety must be the natural and inevitable consequence of early institution.

†5. Usually in *pl.* a. Elements of instruction; first principles of a science or art. b. A book of first principles, an elementary treatise; = Institute *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1537 Cranmer (*title*) The Institution of a Christen man. 1544 (*title*) Instytutions or principall Groundes of the Lawes and Statutes of England. 1561 T. Norton (*title*) The Institution of Christian Religion, translated into Englysh according to the Authors last Edition. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 923 To compile certaine Institutions of Rhetoricke. 1610 J. Gawen tr. Trelcatius (*title*) Brief Institution of the Common Places of Sacred Divinitie. 1662 [see Institutionist]. 1675 *Art Contentm.* Close § I. 209 This short institution of the Art of Contentment. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v., Physical or medicinal institutions, are such as teach the necessary præcognita to the practice of medicine, or the cure of diseases. 1800 W. C. Brown (*title*) Institutions of the Practice of Medicine. Translated from the Latin of Burserius.

6. An established law, custom, usage, practice, organization, or other element in the political or social life of a people; a regulative principle or convention subservient to the needs of an organized community or the general ends of civilization.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 Agreyng all together in one tonge, in lyke maners, institucions and lawes. 1594 R. Ashley tr. *le Roy's Interchangeable variety Things* 13 b, From them are come many good institutions, Lawes, maners, the art of gouernment. 1691 Hartcliffe *Virtues* 410 All Positive Institutions must give way to Moral Duties. 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 156 A society, distinguished .. from the rest of the world, by peculiar religious institutions. 1860 Thackeray *Round. Papers* xvii, I am not going into the slavery question, I am not an advocate for 'the institution'. 1871 R. W. Dale *Commandm.* viii. 196 The institution of property is recognised and sanctioned by the authority of God. 1899 Sayce *Early Israel* vii. 269 The year of Jubilee was a Babylonian institution.

b. *colloq.* Something having the fixity or importance of a social institution; a well-established or familiar practice or object.

1839 *Times* 18 Feb. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 53 Murder [in Ireland] has become an institution. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iv. (1858) 226 The pillory was a flourishing institution in those days. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 8 A great institution of the college .. is the buttery-hatch. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xviii. 307 The postman was almost as much an institution at Hampton as the tower-clock. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Jan. 3/1 He is..one of the 'institutions' of the place.

7. An establishment, organization, or association, instituted for the promotion of some object, esp. one of public or general utility, religious, charitable, educational, etc., e.g. a church, school, college, hospital, asylum, reformatory, mission, or the like; as a literary and philosophical institution, a deaf and dumb institution, the Royal National Life-boat Institution, the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution (instituted 1798), the Railway Benevolent Institution, etc. The name is often popularly applied to the building appropriated to the work of a benevolent or educational institution.

1707 Atterbury *Spittal Serm.* 17 Apr. 14 'Tis not necessary to plead very earnestly in behalf of these Charities.. These, of which you have had an account, are such Wise, such Rational, such Beneficial Institutions. 1764 S. Cooper (*title*) Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Institutions, and the Poor Laws. 1775 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 120 The institutions in New England for the support of religion, morals, and decency exceed any other. 1792 J. Latham (*title*) A Plan of a Charitable Institution intended to be established upon the Sea Coast, for the accommodation of Persons afflicted with such Diseases as are usually relieved by Sea Bathing. 1804 (*title*) The Manchester Guide; a brief Historical Description of the Towns of Manchester and Salford .. the Charitable and Literary Institutions. 1817 Canning in *Parl. Deb.* 323 We owed it to our system of public schools and universities. From these institutions was derived..'a due supply of men, fitted to serve their country, both in church and state'. 1864 *Times* 24 Dec., The individual Institutions..endowed and voluntary, for every imaginable condition of want or distress. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* i. 9 He may establish useful public institutions, such as free public libraries, museums, public parks, etc. *Mod. Newspr.*, The testator leaves £10,000 in charitable legacies to various institutions.

b. Often occurring, like Institute, in the designations of societies or associations for the advancement of literature, science, or art, of technical knowledge, or of special education.

Such are the Royal Institution of Great Britain (incorporated 1800), the British Institution (1805), the London Institution (1806), the Plymouth Institution (1812), the Edinburgh Watt Institution and School of Arts (1821), the Liverpool Institution (1825)); the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, U. S. (1830); the Institution of Civil Engineers (1818), Institution of Mechanical Engineers, of Gas Engineers, of Electrical Engineers, etc. Cf. Institute *sb.* 4.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1828 Sir D. le Marchant *Rep. Barony Gardner* 167, I had registered her on an institution-book which I superintended at the time. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 3/5 Epileptics so far advanced in their affliction as to require institution care invariably suffer from varying grades of mental aberration. 1899 A. Clark *Wood's Oxford* III. 103 In the institution-rolls of the bishops of Lincoln.

Institutional (institiːʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or originated by institution; having the character or function of an institution; furnished with institutions, organized.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 350 The vnion is very different of the two couples, this hypostaticall, that but institutionall, and arbitrarie, and Sacramentall. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 346 A departure from the institutional forms which were once common to Western Europe. 1869 Tulloch in *Contemp. Rev.* X. 245 Such rules..are moral, and not institutional or ritual.

b. *Eccl.* Relating to sacramental institution.

2. Dealing with or pertaining to legal institutes or the elements of a subject. Said of writers and works. See Institution 5, Institute *sb.* 3.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. iii. 73 Four volumes of institutes, as he is pleased to call them, though they have little of the institutional method to warrant such a title. 1816 Bentham *Chrestom.* 210 How narrow the conception is, which, by the word *rhetoric* has been presented to the authors of the small institutional books above alluded to,—may be seen [etc.]. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1879) I. xv. 302 That leading..distinction which has been assumed by the Roman Institutional Writers. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 402/2 The law of Scotland was illustrated by decisions and institutional writers.

3. Of or pertaining to an organized society, or the building in which its work is carried on.

1882 *Century Mag.* July 458 With the growth of institutional charity comes the creation of a class known as the institutional official. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 2/3 No denominational college, as such, is entitled to institutional representation upon the governing body of the University to which it belongs. 1896 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/6 The dull monotony of institutional life .. has much to answer for in the evil habits contracted by these girls.

Hence **Institutionally** *adv.*, as an institution.

1857 Hodgson *Let. to Smith* in *Mem.* xv. 214 Long may you flourish institutionally and personally. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 26 Oct., When institutionally abandoned, it [religion] keeps up its constitutional clamor in the human soul.

Institutionalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The system of institutions; attachment to such a system.

1862 *Spectator* 29 Mar., The natural reaction which the too cautious, too sober, too pious institutionalism of Oxford has excited in healthy minds. 1886 *Chicago Advance* 25 Feb. 114 Institutionalism engenders helplessness by rewarding it.

Institutionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who writes on legal institutes, or on the elements of a science or art. See Institutional 2.

1802-12 Bentham *Ration. Jud. Evid.* (1827) II. 389 If the conception entertained by a modern institutionalist be correct. 1816 — *Chrestomathia* App. § 4 Wks. 1843 VIII. 70 By some Institutionalists, Chemistry .. is not considered as included in Natural Philosophy. 1872 Cosmo Innes *Scot. Legal Antiq.* i. 6 Our second great institutionalist produced his well-known work.

Institutionalize, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render institutional; to convert into or treat as an institution.

1865 R. H. Hutton in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 1 He moralizes finance and commerce, and .. institutionalizes ethics and faith. 1893 *Age* (Melbourne) 25 Nov., The Japanese, who institutionalise the social evil, could hardly agree with the Puritans.

Institutionary (institiːʃənări), *a.* [f. Institution + -ARY 1.]

†1. Of or pertaining to instruction or elements of instruction; educational. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. vi. 241 Among the Institutionary rules of youth, he adviseth they might not be permitted to hear Iambicks. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 277 It were well if this institutionary care of parents were always correspondent in the manners of all the children.

2. Of or pertaining to legal institutes.

a 1734 North *Lives* (1826) I. 24 His lordship .. used to intermix some institutionary reading with them [law reports].

3. Relating to ecclesiastical institution.

1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* xlvii. (1816) III. 345 Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great institutionary dinners in one week. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 38 Let him establish his pretensions to the honour by the observance of this institutionary process.

4. Of or pertaining to social or political institutions.

1882 H. H. Bancroft *Centr. Amer.* Pref. 10 Events pure and simple are by no means more important than the institutionary development which they cause or accompany.

†**Institutionist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] = next.

1662 H. Stubbe *Ind. Nectar* vii. 133 It is a part of Physical Institutions, and treated on by every English'd Institutionist.

†**Institutist.** *Obs.* [f. Institute *sb.* + -IST.] A writer of institutes or elementary instructions.

1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* ix. 77 Green gall the institutists would persuade us, to be an effect of an over-hot Stomach.

Institutive (ɪ'nstɪtjʊtɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as INSTITUTE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Having the character or quality of instituting; pertaining to the institution of something.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [1.] xcviii. (1628) 286 It [the air] does..thrust it still forward, till it passes against institutiue Nature, who made it to incline to the Center. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 164 They..must be led back to receive their meaning from those institutive words of God. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Let.* in *Edin. Rev.* (1893) Oct. 342 The invitations to the institutive dinner were..addressed impartially to some best representatives of the several schools, positive or negative, of philosophical or religious opinion.

†2. Characterized by being instituted. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v, It was a penall statute rather then a dispense; and .. prefers a speciall reason of charitie, before an institutive decencie. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* v. § 12. 82 There are two kinds of Cities, the one naturall.. the other institutive, which may be also called politicall.

†B. *sb.* A person or thing that institutes; an institutive agent or cause. *Obs.*

1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ii. 27 This *per me*, by me, Implyeth, Kings are Gods and Christs derivatives, and that God and Christ are their Institutives.

Hence **I'nstitutively** *adv.*, by institution.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 158 It is institutively in the Great Council .. tho .. it be sometimes exercis'd by the Senat.

Institutor (ɪ'nstɪtjʊtəɹ). [a. L. *institūtor*, agent-n. from *instituĕre* to INSTITUTE. Cf. F. *instituteur* (14th c.). See also INSTITUTER.]

1. One who institutes or establishes; a founder; an organizer.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* IV. ii. 85 a, There be thre maner of Baptismes .. One in water .. another in the Holy gost & fyre wherof Christ was institutoure, the third in his blod wherin the Children that Herod slewe were Christened. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 60 As the institutor speaketh of his body, so also of his blood. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. ii. 47 The exceeding fewness of those laws of motion whereby the Institutor of nature proceeds in the ordinary course and conduct of it. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 85 Institutors of Civil Policy. 1812 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Examiner* 28 Dec. 832/2 The defendant was not proved to be the institutor, but only the propagator, of the libel. 1841-4 EMERSON *Essays* Ser. II. iii. (1876) 87 No institution will be better than the institutor.

†2. One who teaches; an instructor. *Obs.*

c 1675 A. WALKER (J.), The two great aims which every institutor of youth should mainly and intentionally drive at. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. i. 3 When a child is born .. his institutor ought to .. awaken his mind. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 37 To declare whether the fame of any other institutor of human life be comparable to that of a poet.

3. *U.S.* In the American Episcopal Church: A bishop, or a presbyter acting for him, who institutes a minister into a parish or church.

1804-86 *Bk. Com. Prayer Episc. Ch. U. S., Instit. Ministers*, The Bishop, or the Priest who acts as the Institutor, standing within the rails of the Altar.

Institutress (ɪ'nstɪtjʊtrɛs). [f. prec., or INSTITUTER + -ESS.] A female institutor.

1786 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 141/2 That regulation or compact of which the empress had been institutress. 1827 *Archæol.* XXI. 549 The Queen was then lying in state ..at the Convent at Chaillot near Paris, of which she had been the Institutress and Patroness. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 305 An institutress who devotes .. her life to this generous purpose.

‖ **Institu'trix.** *rare.* [fem. (in L. form) of INSTITUTOR: cf. DIRECTRIX.] = INSTITUTRESS.

1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. iv. xi. 459 S. Theresa was .. the Institutrix of the Reformation of the Carmelite Nuns. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 119 Thou institutrix of this holy sceptre-like mode of sitting.

†**Insto'ne,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. Also en-. [f. IN-^{2} + STONE *sb.*] To turn to stone, to petrify.

1611 FLORIO, *Impetrire*, to instone. *Ibid.*, *Insassire*,..to enstone, to petrifie.

Insto'nement. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Representation or embodiment in stone.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 339 And shew, Like that instonement of divinity, That the whole building doth belong to God.

†**I'n-stop,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + STOP *sb.*] (app.) An inside guard.

14.. *Fencing* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 The man that wol to the to hond swerd lere bothe close and clere, He most have a goode eye bothe fer and nere, And an in stop, and an owte stop, and an hawke quartere.

†**Insto'p,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN- 1 + STOP *v.*; cf. Du. *instoppen.*] *trans.* To stop, close up.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxlvii, With boiling Pitch, another near at hand, From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instops.

†**Insto're,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–7 instaur(e. See also ENSTORE. [ad. L. *instaurāre* to renew, repair, erect, establish, make; OF. *instaurer* (14–15th c. in Godef.). *Instaur* preserved the L. form; *instore* may have followed an OF. or AF. **instorer*; cf. ASTORE, OF. *estaurer, estorer*, and RESTORE, OF. *restorer*, from 14th c. *restaurer*.]

1. *trans.* To restore, repair, renew.

a. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 10 Ruynouse thingis shulu be instorid [*gloss* or maad a3ein]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 139 Iohn Hircan destroyede Samaria, whom Herode instorede [HIGDEN *instaurans*, TREVISA bulde] after and callede hit Sebasten. *Ibid.* V. 95 This Aurelius instorede [HIGDEN *restauravit*, TREVISA restored] the cite of Rome in iiij yere. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 106 Sin is nocht forgeuin..except it quhilk is tane away be instorit.

β. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* I. i, All things that show or breath Are now instaur'd, saving my wretched brest.

2. To erect, establish, institute, commence. *To instore a battle*, to array a battle, give battle, make war.

α. 1382 WYCLIF *Kon.* xiii. 9 If ther be ony othir maundement, it is instorid in this word, Thou schalt loue thi neiȝbore as thi silf. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 229 Darius instorede a batelle [HIGDEN *bellum indixit*, TREVISA ordeynede werre and bataille] ageyne Anticirus. *Ibid.* IV. 193 Pompeius .. instorede [H. *instauravit*, T. arrayed] a batelle ageyne Iulius.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 233 This Xerses..instauredе a batelle [HIGDEN *bellum instaurat*, TREVISA werred] ageyne the londe of Grece. *Ibid.* VIII. 59 He instauredе [HIGDEN *instauravit*] a place of the ordre Cartusiense at Wytham, nye to Salisbey. *Ibid.* 432.

3. To furnish, provide, supply; to store *with* (*of*).

α. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 219 Petronax Brixanus ..wente to the mownte Cassyne, and instoredе [HIGDEN *instauravit*] that place competentely with goodes and monkes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Instoron (wythe nedefulle thyngys), *instauro*. 1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 173 Instore thy selfe of ryches immortall that shall contynue after thy deth. *a* 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 71 b, For this castell was .. plentuously instored with men. *a* 1633 MUNDAY *View Sundry Examples* 79 Of mony and riches sufficiently instored.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* Harl. Contn. (Rolls) VIII. 470 The seide duke..wente to his castelle of Powntefret, whom he instaurede with armes and vitells. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 594 Archelaus .. Chief priest of Luna, a goddesse of the Comaus in Pontus, instaured with a princely Dynasty.

†**Instra'nge,** variant of ENSTRANGE *v.*, *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 10 So pennilesse, and therewithall instranged from all good account.

†**Instra'ngle,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-^{1} or ^{2} + STRANGLE.] *trans.* To strangle within something; to stifle.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 587 It appears that exhalations and hot air may be instrangled within the bowels of the earth.

Instra'tified, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] 'Stratified within something else' (Webster, 1828).

a 1828 *Frnl. Science* cited by Webster.

Instreaming (ɪ'nˌstrīmiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] The action or fact of streaming in; inflow.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* V. xl, Mordecai..seemed to feel a new instreaming of confidence. 1888 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan. 312 The instreaming of the external world through the senses, as impressions.

Instreaming (ɪ'nˌstrīmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] That streams in; inflowing; inrushing.

1855 EMERSON *Misc.* viii. 64 A power which exists not in time or space, but an instantaneous in-streaming causing power. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. VI. cix. 575 To furnish homes for instreaming millions of strangers.

Instre'ngthen, *v. rare.* [IN-^{1} or ^{2}. Cf. ENSTRENGTHEN.] *trans.* To strengthen inwardly.

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 330 Those who eat are so instrengthened, and are strong with such might from the life-giving food within them. 1860 — *Min. Proph.* 565 They shall have strength, because God instrengthens them.

†**Instri'e, -strey'e,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-^{1} + *strejen*, OE. **strīegan*, *strégan* to strew, scatter = Goth. *straujan*. For the phonology cf. DIE *v.*] *trans.* To strew or scatter in or upon something.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 37 Ther douves donge instrie, And leues of cupresse ek on hit sowe, And ere hit in.

I'n-stroke. *rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 d.] A stroke directed inwards; a striking inwards.

1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 272 In order to win the precious metal you must now work with in-stroke and out-stroke.

†**Instro'phiate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + L. *strophium* band, headband, chaplet (a. Gr. στρόφιον) + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To crown with a chaplet; to make into a chaplet; to put on as a headband.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 93 Some [Nymphs] instrophiated with laurel, some with myrtle. *Ibid.* 97 b, Manie had fastened togither diuers broad leaues, instrophiating them with sundrie flowers. 1599 R. LINCHE *Anc. Fiction*, Vpon her head instrophiated a thinne vaile. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* Ep. Ded. 4 The former is instrophiated with the Tytle of Gods vpon Earth; The latter lyes subject to the tyranny of Devils in Hell.

†**Instru'ct,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *instructu-s*, in med.L. instruction, prompting, impulse, f. *instruct-*, ppl. stem of *instruĕre*: see next.] Instruction.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 175/1 Yet hath the churche by secrete instructe of god, reiected the remenaunt. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 3 *marg.*, Vse of instruct.

†**Instru'ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5–6 instructe, (5 yn-), 6 enstruct. [ad. L. *instruct-us*, pa. ppl. of *instruĕre* to INSTRUCT. Used as pa. ppl. of next, after its introduction.] = INSTRUCTED.

1. Educated; taught; informed.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* 25 A mane wele ynstructe yn lawe and letture. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xliii. 114 Þou shalt come ayen instructe in þinges present & þat are to come. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenefr.* 1 The seid theuith .. also comysed to hym his douster for to be instruct & taust. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1098/1 Here might Chryst haue enstruct his disciples the trouthe of the eatyng of his fleshe. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 439 Who ever, by consulting at thy shrine, Returned the wiser, or the more instruct To fly or follow what concerned him most?

2. Furnished or equipped *with* something.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLV. ii, Kymbalyne so was .. Noryshed at Rome, instructe with cheualre. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 41 So long .. as the soule was instructe wyth such vertues as be accordyng to hyr dygnyte. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 755 He had neither ship instruct with oars, Nor men to fetch him from those stranger shores.

Instruct (instrʊ'kt), *v.* Forms: 5–6 instructe, (6 enstructe, *Sc.* instruck; pa. t. instruct), 6– instruct. [f. L. *instruct-*, ppl. stem of *instruĕre* to build, erect, set up, set in order, prepare, furnish, furnish with information, teach, f. *in-* (IN-^{2}) + *struĕre* to pile up, build, etc.: see STRUCTURE, and cf. F. *instruire*. The history in Eng. does not correspond with the sense-development in L.]

I. 1. *trans.* To furnish with knowledge or information; to train in knowledge or learning; to teach, educate.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 117 b, The examples of holy patriarkes, prophetes, apostles .. & holy fathers, enstructeth vs dayly. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 70 Plato dyd instructe Dyon a sycilyan. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 36 *note*, Had not the Gospel afore instructed me. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 98 Indeede, I was their Tutor to instruct them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 3 If we be ignorant, they [the Scriptures] will instruct vs. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Who like our active African instructs The fiery steed, and trains him to his hand? 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. div. i. § 6 He..instructs the ignorant. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. i, Her heart, perhaps, helped to instruct her understanding.

b. To furnish with knowledge or skill *in* an art or branch of study; to educate or train *in* the knowledge of some particular subject; to give methodical teaching to.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VI. (Percy Soc.) 25 Besechynge her to enstructe me shortely In her noble science. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 5 In comon places of the Cyte of Athenes he instruct and infourmed the peple in such doctrynes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 261 Let him be Instructed there in Rules of Husbandry. 1745 BUTLER *Serm. Christ-church* Wks. 1874 II. 276 They ought to be instructed and exercised in what will render them useful to society. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iv. II. 294 Procured a teacher to instruct me in latin.

†c. Const. *of, to, with, inf.*, or *clause. Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 7 Instructe hem to haue goode eloquence and to eschewe alle vanitees. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 123/1 They .. were by hym instructed of euerye trewth. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 68, I will instruct my sorrowes to bee proud. 1611 BIBLE I *Chron.* XV. 22 He instructed about the song, because he was skilfull. — *Isa.* XXVIII. 26 His God doth instruct him to discretion, and doth teach him. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 394 That he might instruct him to what he ought. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. v, Books which..would instruct you how to hide your thoughts.

†d. To teach (a thing). (Also with indirect personal obj.) *Obs.*

1623 WEBSTER *Duchess of Malfi* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 62/1 To suspect a friend unworthily Instructs him the next way to suspect you. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 191 The Brahming..very readily teach and instruct the perfect way unto damnation. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 523/1 So perversely then was chastity instructed against the apostle's rule.

2. To impart knowledge to (a person) concerning a particular fact or circumstance; to apprise, inform. Const. † *in, of, with*, or with *subord. cl.*

? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiii. 44 Mayster, instruct us in this case, Why this man blynd borne was. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Now y wyll ynstrux your grace sumwatt of relygyus men. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 83 Beyng well instructed of his great worthines. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* I. i. 81 A powre I haue, but of what strength and nature I am not yet instructed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 52 Being instructed in the precise time of his Nativity, calculates his fortunes. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* I. v. 103 Instructing my self in the Forms and Ceremonies that are to be observed. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 53 Observations instruct me that they [ants] multiply and increase most in cold clayey soils. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 11 There are, as history instructs us, eras of counsel and eras of execution.

b. *refl.* To acquaint or inform oneself, to acquire information. (= F. *s'instruire*.)

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Ep. Ded., Any iudicious Reader may by the reading thereof much instruct himselfe with the forme of the Venetian gouernement. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xi. 289, I was particularly desirous to instruct myself upon this important head.

c. *Eng. Law.* To give information as a client to a solicitor, or as a solicitor to a counsel; to authorize one to appear as advocate (*Wharton's Law Lex.* 1883). Cf. INSTRUCTION 4 b.

1836 DICKENS *Pickw.* xviii, Having being instructed by Mrs. Martha Bardell, to commence an action against you for a breach of promise of marriage [etc.]. *Ibid.* xxxiv, I am instructed to say that it was put in the plaintiff's parlour-window just this time three years.

3. To furnish with authoritative directions as to action (see INSTRUCTION 4); to direct, command.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* xiv. 8 She beyng before instructed [1525 COVERD. beynge instructe] of her mother sayed, geue me here Iohn Baptist head in a platter. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* V. iii. 29 If thou do'st As this instructs thee, thou dost make thy way To Noble Fortunes. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 436 After they were thoroughly instructed and informed of their charge..wee sent them. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* I. (1725) I. 5 He was very particularly instructed in all the proper methods to gain upon the King's confidence. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii, It was I that instructed my girls to encourage our

landlord's addresses. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 315, I instructed him to take two grains only of the Digitalis daily.

II. †**4.** (Chiefly *poet.*) To put in order, put into form; to form; to 'inform'; to make ready, prepare, equip, furnish. *Obs.*

1624 B. Holyday *Serm.* (1626) 29 A body which the breath of the Almighty will instruct with a soule. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 202 Feed him with Herbs, whatever thou canst find, Of generous Warmth; and of salacious kind. .. Instructed thus, produce him to the Fair. 1718 Prior *Solomon* III. 658 The Maids in comely Order next advance; They beat the Timbrel, and instruct the Dance. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* (J.), They speak to the merits of a cause, after the proctor has prepared and instructed the same for a hearing before the judge. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 These point the labour, and reward assign, Direct the batt'ry, and instruct the mine.

5. *Sc. Law.* To furnish (a statement) with evidence or proof; to confirm by evidence, vouch, verify; to prove clearly.

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. xv. § 5 Thirlage of lands to mills of the Kings property is sufficiently instructed by use of coming to the mill, and paying the insucken multures. 1727 P. Walker *Life Peden* 12 (Jam.) It was also a day of very astonishing apparitions .. which I can instruct the truth of. 1755 *Guthrie's Trial* 206 (Jam.) None should charge this sin on themselves or others, unless they can prove and instruct the charge according to Christ's example. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 85 An extract retour or decree of general service .. instructing the propinquity of such person to the party who died last vest. 1883 *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 98 *note*, If the defender had been able to instruct by evidence the averments he has placed on record.

Instructable, obs. variant of Instructible.

Instructed (instrʌ·ktĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Instruct *v.* + -ed [1]; taking the place of Instruct *ppl. a.*]

1. Educated; taught; informed.

1552 Huloet, Instructed, *catechisatus, instructus, ornatus .. catechumenus.* Instructed in good maners, *moratus.* 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 33 Magellanus sent with them .vii. men well instructed. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxvi. 14 There is nothing so much worth, as a mind well instructed. 1671 Milton *Samson* 757 With more cautious and instructed skill. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 539 P 1, I can dance very well..I..never exert my instructed Charms till I find I have engaged ; Pursuer. *a* 1871 Grote *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 77 As society becomes more instructed.

†**2.** Furnished, fitted out, equipped; drawn up in order, arrayed. *Obs.*

1552 [see 1]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 430 An Jnglis nauie to the number of xvj verie weil instructet schipis. 1613–26 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. iv, Instructed swarmes Of men immayl'd. 1666 Dryden *Ann. Mirab.* clxiii, Instructed ships shall sail to quick commerce.

Hence **Instru·ctedly** *adv.*; **Instru·ctedness.**

1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* 116 A commendation of the well instructednesse of those people. 1873 Morley *Struggle Nat. Educ.* xii. 116 It would be a most substantial gain if our labouring class in England could all talk as articulately, as rationally, and as instructedly..as you may trust the labouring class in Scotland to do.

Instructer (instrʌ·ktəɹ). [f. Instruct *v.* + -er [1].] One who instructs. (Formerly frequent; now usually Instructor.)

1535 Coverdale *Isa.* xxx. 20 Thine instructer fleyth not farre from the. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 32 We should haue an instructer at our elbowes. 1611 Bible *Gen.* iv. 22 Tubal-Cain *an instructer of euery artificer in brasse* and iron. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 4 Impressed with such veneration for his instructer. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. I. i. 3 The instructer of nations. 1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* (1829) I. x. 130 The imperfect nomenclature of his provincial instructers.

[**Instructess,** misprint for Instructress.]

Instru·ctible, *a. rare.* Also 7 -able. [f. L. *instruct-*, ppl. stem (see Instruct *v.*) + -ible.] Capable of being instructed, open to instruction.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 175 As children propose their essayes, instructable, not instructing. 1611 Cotgr., *Endoctrinable*, docible, teacheable, instructable. 1618 Bacon *Submission to Ho. Lords* (T.), A king..whose heart is instructible for wisdom and goodness.

Instructing (instrʌ·ktiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Instruct *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Instruct; instruction.

1557 *Order Hospitalls* C, For the better instructinge of your Worships touching the Government herein. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 48 Hee dooth not onely farre passe the Historian, but, for instructing, is well nigh comparable to the Philosopher. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 62 Instead of a sober instructing the people in those eminent and excellent graces. *attrib.* 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iii, Though the Soldier wears openly .. his butchering-tool, nowhere, far as I have travelled, did the Schoolmaster make show of his instructing-tool.

Instructing (instrʌ·ktiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That instructs, or gives instruction or information; instructive.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 35 Thought not historicall acts, but instructing Parables. *a* 1688 W. Clagett *17 Serm.* (1699) 81 How instructing ought to be our profession. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1810) VI. lii. 347 'See my dear young ladies', said the happy and instructing Mrs. Shirley .. 'the reward of duty, virtue, and obedience'. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 112 Instructing narrative. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Oct. 6/1 He went with Instructing-constable B—— and searched the prisoner C——'s house.

Instruction (instrʌ·kʃən). [a. OF. *in-, enstruction, -cion* (1348 in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *instruction*, ad. L. *instructiōn-em*, n. of action f. *instruĕre* to Instruct.]

1. The action of instructing or teaching; the imparting of knowledge or skill; education; †information.

1506 Guylforde *Pilgr.* (Camden) 30 There was no processyon, nor shewynge, nor instruccion of the holy places. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 80 b, Bryng up my lytle infant .. that .. by your instruction, he may prove pollitike. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. x. (Arb.) 39 The instruction of morall doctrines. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* II. iv. § 4 We see what care God took for the instruction of his people in a time of so generall an Apostacy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. III. 12 The faith of a soldier is commonly the fruit of instruction, rather than of inquiry. 1861 *Times* 29 Aug., The old antithesis between 'instruction' and 'education' still continues to perplex scrupulous minds.

2. The knowledge or teaching imparted. With *an* and *pl.* An item of knowledge imparted; an instructive rule, a precept, a lesson.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (MS. Cott. Aug. A. iv), Whan sche hadde þus .. 3oue instruccion Pleyn doctrine and informacion How he schal skape þe dangeris by and by. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* Prol. 1 He 3eueth instruccioun of cerrepcioun and of correpting. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 Moralytees and instruccyons of good maner and pollicy. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iv. § 1 All the Philosophy and instruction they had, was from their Poets, and was all couched in verse. 1796 Miss Burney *Camilla* I. 67 She gave her various instructions how to set off her person to most advantage. 1873 L. Ferguson *Disc.* 41 It is good .. to profit by the instructions of the pulpit.

†**3.** Knowledge imparted concerning a particular fact or circumstance; information. With *an* and *pl.*, An item of information imparted or acquired, an account, a narrative. *Obs.*

1425 W. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 5. I. 19, I sende yow copies and a trewe instruccion of the seyd matier. 1513 More *Rich. III* Wks. 69/2 The messenger sent back w^t^ thanks, & some secret instruccion of ye protectors mind. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 77 b, Or thei from thence departed, thei had knowledge and true instruccion that the Dolphyn .. was reculed. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. ii. § 21 May they..(if having the conveniencies of leisure, and instructions) be pleased to perfect this my Catalogue.

4. A making known to a person what he is required to do; a direction, an order, a mandate (oral or written). Now usu. *pl.*: Directions, orders.

1433 Lydg. *Leg. S. Edmund* III. 903 (Horstm.) After the fourme off his Instruccioun He folwed theffect off his auysioun. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clx. 152 Whan Lewys had gyuen answere .. and geuen vnto theym other instruccions, he sent them forthe agayn. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 Some of the company had .. secret instruction .. to take hym. 1640–4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 620 We read the fourth Article of our Instructions to the whole Company. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* II. (1725) I. 242 He had an instruction to pass an act of indemnity. 1725 N. Robinson *Th. Physick* 287 If these Instructions .. be but punctually attended to, he need not fear any Returns of his Cholic Pains. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xxvii. 215 My voice could be heard, and my instructions understood.

b. Direction given to a solicitor or counsel.

a 1734 North *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 196 An attorney ..said that he had given the serjeant his fee, and instructions over night, to move for him. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. iii. (1809) 29 A counsel is not answerable for any matter by him spoken, relative to the cause in hand, and suggested in his client's instructions. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxiv, Attorneys..from that spot can whisper in the ear of the leading counsel in the case, any instructions that may be necessary during the progress of the trial.

Instructional (instrʌ·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to instruction or teaching; educational.

1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 585 The most satisfactory account of the instructional state of France. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 595/2 From the want of a sufficient instructional machinery. 1873 *Daily News* 4 Aug., The instructional cooking college at Aldershot. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 7/3 The training brig *Wanderer* .. leaving Portsmouth Harbour under sail with a crew of boys for the first instructional cruise of the season to-day.

2. Conveying instruction or information.

1832 *Examiner* 566/1 It contains no instructional matter as to the framing of bills. 1882 W. Sharp *D. G. Rossetti* 415 A sonnet meant to convey an instructional idea.

Instru·ctionary, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary.] = prec.

1861 *Times* 7 Oct., It is important that a model and instructionary farm should pay.

Instructive (instrʌ·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *instruct-*, ppl. stem (see Instruct *v.*) + -ive. Cf. F. *instructif, -ive* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Having the character or quality of instructing; conveying instruction or knowledge.

1611 Florio, *Instruttiuo*, instructiue. 1615 J. Stephens (*title*) Essays and Characters Ironicall and Instructive. 1653 R. Sanders *Physiogn.* 156 This Chapter shall be more instructive then what hath been spoken of it elswhere. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 104. 1/2 To Peruse those Instructive writings. 1738 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 50 Once more, Democritus, arise on earth, With cheerful wisdom and instructive mirth. 1848 W. H. Bartlett *Egypt to Pal.* xx. (1879) 440 The structure of these sepulchres..is instructive in regard to the prevalent method of burial.

Instructively (instrʌ·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly [2].] In an instructive manner; so as to instruct; † by way of instruction.

1631 *Celestina* Ep. Ded. A iij b, It is written reprehensively and not instructively. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* I. 359 Whilst Books Instructively do Science raise. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* viii. 145 No exercises of reason..are so closely and instructively parallel as these two.

Instructiveness (instrʌ·ktivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being instructive.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 130 The pregnant instructiveness of the Scripture. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* viii. 226 A phenomenon of little interest and of no instructiveness. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Jan. 5/5 An experiment..which is full of instructiveness for the country at large.

Instructor (instrʌ·ktəɹ). Also 5–6 -our. [a. L. *instructor* preparer (in med.L., teacher), agent-n. from *instruĕre* to Instruct. Orig. in AF. form *instructour* = F. *instructeur* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who instructs; a teacher.

1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 260 Thei were principal instructouris of heretikes. 1530 Palsgr. Epistle to King (1852) 7 Maister Gyles Dewes, somtyme instructour to your noble grace in this selfe tonge. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 213 To the end hee might winne Heraclitus to be his instructour. 1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 53 The most famous instructor of children. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 61 Horace is somewhat the better Instructor of the two..his Instructions are more general; Juvenal's more limited. 1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 29 The Spirit is the secret instructor. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 77 § 13 A permanent staff, consisting of an officer, and of so many seamen instructors as may seem fit. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 397 Let the judgment of them rest with the instructor of youth.

transf. 1879 McCarthy *Own Times* II. xxix. 369 Such history..is of little value as an instructor in the lessons of the times and events it deals with.

b. *spec.* in American colleges: A college teacher inferior in rank to a professor; variously = Reader, Teacher, Lecturer, or Tutor, in an English college or university.

1900 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 1899–1900, 17 Lecturers and Instructors.

Hence **Instru·ctorship,** the office or post of an instructor.

1882–3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2344 Recently the instructorship has been changed to a professorship. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 1/3 To found, or aid in founding, an instructorship in road engineering.

Instructress (instrʌ·ktrĕs). [f. Instructor or -er + -ess.] A female instructor. Also *fig.*

1630 Brathwait *Eng. Gentl.* III. 75 Education is the Seasoner or instructresse [*ed.* 1641 *misprr.* instructess] of Youth, in principles of knowledge [etc.]. 1742 Richardson *Pamela* IV. 38 You must allow me to look upon you as.. my Instructress. 1825 Lytton *Falkland* 28 To be the instructress of an infant, a Mother should be its playmate. 1845 R. W. Hamilton *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 229 It will be said, that the Church of the Country is the proper instructress of the people.

†**Instru·ctrice.** *Obs. rare* [1]. [f. Instructor, after fem. forms from F. in *-rice.*] = prec.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii, Knowledge also, as a perfeyte instructrice and mastresse..declareth by what meane the sayd preceptes of reason..may be well vnderstande.

†**Instrumency.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Instrument, after sbs. in -ency from adjs. in -ent.] = Instrumentality 1.

1675 Woodhead, etc. *Paraphr. Heb.* 11 Deliverances .. done by the instrumency of the angels.

Instrument (i·nstrĭmĕnt), *sb.* [a. F. *instrument* (14th c.; the earlier form was *estrument*), or ad. L. *instrūment-um* provision, apparatus, furniture, an implement or tool, a document, f. *instruĕre* to fit out, equip, Instruct.]

1. That which is used by an agent in or for the performance of an action; *a thing* with or through which something is done or effected; anything that serves or contributes to the accomplishment of a purpose or end; a means.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 3139 Bot þat fire .. es An instrument of Goddes ryghtwysnes. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. vi. (Skeat) I. 52 Ye han in your bodie diuers members, and siue sondrie wittes, .. whiche thynges as instrumentes ye vsen, as your handes apart to handle. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 37 Spekyng with the mouth whiche is instrument of the dischargyng and discouering of hertes. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 987 This verbe *am* the which is an instrument wherby we do expresse by our wordes all verbes passives. 1570 T. Norton tr. *Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 180 Faith is not the cause but the instrument of justification. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* V. iii. 171 The Gods are iust, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plague vs. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* I. i. 107 Properly an Instrument is an efficient cause moved by the principal to an effect above its proper virtue. 1776 Adam Smith *W. N.* IV. i. (1869) II. 2 Among the Tartars..cattle are the instruments of commerce. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 521 The importance of the salts as chemical instruments is very much connected with their solubility in water. 1846 Wright *Ess. Mid. Ages* II. xix. 259 At all periods of English history, songs and ballads were the popular instruments equally of libel and of praise.

b. A person made use of by another person or being, for the accomplishment of a purpose. (In mod. use often taken as *fig.* from 2: cf. *tool.*)

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xliv. 2 *comm.*, His instrument, whaim he ledis as he will. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Man of Law's T.* 272 Thou madest Eua brynge vs in seruage .. Thyn Instrument so..Makestow of wommen whan thou wolt bigile. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V* 68 The duke of Burgoyn was a convenient organe and a necessary instrument to conveigh his desires to his purpose. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 415 He sweares, As he had seen't, or beene an Instrument To vice you to't. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* iii. 43 God used him as an instrument to reform his Church. 1726 Swift *Gulliver* I. v, I would never be an instrument of bringing a

free and brave people into slavery. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp. America* 29 June (1876) 144 To do honour to a most eminent instrument in the achievement of that freedom. 1896 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 3/1 The divergence between Mr. Chamberlain and his instrument in South Africa has been no less marked.

2. A material thing designed or used for the accomplishment of some mechanical or other physical effect; a mechanical contrivance (usually one that is portable, of simple construction, and wielded or operated by the hand); a tool, implement, weapon.

Now usually distinguished from a *tool*, as being used for more delicate work or for artistic or scientific purposes: a workman or artizan has his *tools*, a draughtsman, surgeon, dentist, astronomical observer, his *instruments*. Distinguished from a *machine*, as being simpler, having less mechanism, and doing less work of itself; but the terms overlap.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVII. 342 The ynglis host..With Instrumentis on seir maneris, As scaffatis, ledderis, and couer-yngis, Pykis, howis, and ek staff-slyngis. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* Prol. P 1 Conclusions apertenyng to the same instrument [Astrolabe]. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 357 Berenge in theire honde an instrumente callede a sparth. 1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Instrument of any handy crafte, *outil.* 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* V. iii. 200 Here is a Frier, and Slaughter'd Romeos man, With Instruments vpon them fit to open These dead mens Tombes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xxiv. 22 Here be oxen for burnt sacrifice, and threshing instruments. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 A Crossebowe, .. not comparable to the Gun (an instrument they now make practice of). 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 68 Take a needle or small pointed Instrument, heated in a Candle. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 49 An Instrument to measure the Motion of the Wind. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 74 The other Distances may be got sufficiently exact by Intersections of a good Needle, without any other Instrument to take the Angles. 1843 J. CLASON *Serm.* xi. 189 Instruments of torture are unknown. *Mod.* A case of mathematical instruments. The surgeon had to use instruments.

† **b.** *collect.* Apparatus. (A Latinism.) *Obs.*

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 388 Much ostentation vain of fleshly arm, And fragile arms, much instrument of war.

3. *spec.* A contrivance for producing musical sounds, by the vibrations of some solid material (as strings, reeds, rods, membranes, etc.), or of a body of air in a pipe or tube.

Musical instruments are commonly classified as WIND *instruments*, STRINGED *instruments*, and *instruments of* PERCUSSION (most REED *instruments* being classed under *wind instruments*): see these words.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 225/191 As a fipele his wynges furde .. Muriere Instrument neuere nas þan his wyngen were! 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1081 Aungelles with instrumentes of organes & pypes. *c* 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 197 Of Instreumentis of strengis in a-cord Herde I so pleye, and rauyshyng swetnesse. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 88 Next..gase all þe mynistralles .. with all maner of instruments of music. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* li. 172, I am a mynstrell as thou seest here by myne instrumentes. 1540 in *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, Pd to ye clarke for playeng of ye yensterment iiij^d^. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. i. 6 Are these I pray you, winde Instruments? 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 20, I am going to open the instrument, Eliza, and you know what follows. 1815 — *Emma* (1870) III. x. 287 She..put the music aside, and..closed the instrument. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* Prel. 27 The instrument on which he played Was in Cremona's workshops made.

† **4.** A part of the body having a special function; an organ. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 149 In wyfhode I wol vse myn Instrument As frely as my makere hath it sent. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 79 Cold water dronkyn yn wynter..destruys þe Instrumentis of þe brest, & harmys þe longys. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 18a, Instrument, or organ [of taste] is a skinne pellicle, or philme, stretched in the over part of the tongue. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 28 Whatsoever is troublesome to the instruments of breathing. 1728 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) I. xiii. § 1 Among all the Instruments which Animals use, those of the external Senses are least of all known to us.

5. *Law.* A formal legal document whereby a right is created or confirmed, or a fact recorded; a formal writing of any kind, as an agreement, deed, charter, or record, drawn up and executed in technical form, so as to be of legal validity.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257/1 It ought to be myn for I haue therof an Instrument publyque. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 344 The sayde lordys shewyd an instrument or wrytynge, at ye which hynge many labellys with sealys, as the Kynges seale, syr Edwarde hys sonnys seale, w^t^ many other of the nobles of the lande. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxiv. 211 Of this ordynaunce and bondes there were made instrumentes publykes, and letters patentes, seyled by bothe Kynges. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 28 Y^e^ cardinall Betoun quha be ane fals instrument had taken ye suppreme authoritie to himself. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 214 There were present at the sight hereof seven publick notaries, which called witnesses, and made instruments thereupon. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 45 We shall show that Instrument, that was made under the Hand, and Seal, of the Prisoner at the Bar, as well as others, for Execution of the King: that Bloody Warrant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ix. 142 We may observe, in Madox's collection of antient instruments, some leases for years of a pretty early date. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. x. 245 The instrument under which he [Cromwell] took his title accorded to him no unnecessary executive authority. 1845 M^c^CULLOCH *Taxation* II. vi. § 3 (1852) 284 The payment of the proper duty is made essential to the validity of an instrument. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* v. 104 Where an instrument is drawn in a careless way, in the form of a promissory note, and accepted, and indorsed as a bill of exchange.

b. *Sc. Law.* A formal and duly authenticated record, drawn up by a notary-public, of any transaction; hence *to ask, give, take instruments.*

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2832 (Bannatyne MS.) To that, my lordis, planely we disconsent; Notar, thairof I tak ane instrument. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V*, c. 81 Gif the Notar and Scribe of courte refusis to giue instrumentes, actes, or notes to ony persones desirand the samin, he sall tine his office. 1572 BUCHANAN *Detect. Mary* F ij (Jam.), Upon the quhilk ..the said aduocate askit an act of Court and Instrumentis, and desyrit of the Justice proces conform thairto. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii, We will take Instrument formally and authentically extended, to the end he be not, after his Decease declared an Heretick. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* l, The Baron of Bradwardine then took instruments..bearing that all points and circumstances of the act of homage had been *rite et solenniter acta et peracta.* 1897 *Johnston of Warriston's Diary* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) 96 *note*, Instruments are the formal and duly authenticated narrative by a Notary public of *res gestae* of which a person interested desires to preserve a record. The practice of taking instruments is now confined for the most part to Church Courts.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *instrument-maker, -making* (usually scientific instruments).

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 99 Made by a skilful Mathematical-Instrument-maker. 1770 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 294, I..directed two rain-gages .. to be made by your instrument-maker. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 269 The Italian renown for instrument-making attained its climax by the productions of..Straduarius and Guamerius. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 280 The upper and lower rows of terminals are used for the 'Up' and 'Down' line wires: the two intermediate rows are 'Instrument' terminals. *Ibid.* 294 The instrument counters and floors.

Instrument (ɪ·nstrŭmĕnt, instrume·nt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. F. *instrumenter* (1440 in Hatz.-Darm.). For the pronunciation cf. COMPLIMENT *v.*]

1. *Law.* **a.** *intr.* To draw up an instrument (see prec. 5). **b.** *trans.* To address an instrument to, petition by means of an instrument.

1719 *Descr. Parish of Deer* in Alex. Smith *Aberdeensh.* (1875) 1065 The presbitry instrumented in terms of the act of parliament, to make patent doors for them. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 74 When the sixty Days are run, and no Indictment execute, then the Prisoner instruments the Lord Advocate..and thereafter presents a Petition..for Letters of Liberation.

2. *Mus.* To arrange or score (a piece of music) for instruments, esp. for an orchestra.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 443 These he hastily wrote down upon scraps of paper, and next morning arranged them; or, to make use of his own term, instrumented them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 136 Mozart..is deep in a 'Miserere'.. to contain three choruses, a fugue, and a duet, and to be instrumented for a large orchestra. 1878 E. PROUT in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 35 *note*, The Te Deum and Acis were instrumented by Mendelssohn.

Instrumental (instrume·ntăl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *instrumental* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. med.L. *instrūmentālis*: see INSTRUMENT *sb.* and -AL.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the nature of an instrument (material or subservient); serving as an instrument or means; contributing to the accomplishment of a purpose or result.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xx[i]. (Add. MS. 27944), The cause material and instrumental [L. *instrumentalis*] is in the tonge. 1478 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 44 No fees of plate nor sylver, but it be in his instrumental tools perused by occupation. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. P v b, The service of his naturall abilities, and the use of his instrumentall powers. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 We giue unto God .. the cheefest rule in all things, all other creatures being but the instrumentall, or secundarie causes. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xvii. 65 The Instrumental Cause is that which subserves the principal Cause in its Effecting. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 137 The instrumental duties of religion, as they are usually termed. 1848 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) I. vi. 322 The art of persuasive argumentation will, like every other instrumental art, be capable of abuse.

b. Const. *to, in*; † *inf.*; rarely † *of*, † *for.*

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (J.), Prayer, which is instrumental to every thing. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* To Rdr., Then would all hands be set a-work, and every one would become instrumentall to serve himselfe and his Neighbours in Love. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* IV. i, You have been instrumental, I hear, of my Preferment. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Apr., My Lady Castlemaine is instrumental in this Matter. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. Pref. 9, I was prepared to be instrumental for such a work as this. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 57 Instrumental in bringing about revolutions. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* I. 17 Zeal for greater rigour of thought was instrumental in developing a new vehicle of language in the creation of a prose style. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* XXIV. 372/1 When the life of either man or brute is to be made merely instrumental to the establishment of a scientific truth.

c. Serving well for the purpose; serviceable, useful; effective, efficient. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 48 The Head is not more Native to the Heart, The Hand more Instrumentall to the Mouth. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 26 How instrumental soever the Captain hath been, the General usually carries away the honour of the Action. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 249 My Lord Conway & Sr Arth^r^ Forbese have bin instrumentall & usefull to me herein. 1709 SWIFT *Advancem. Relig.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 115 It would be very instrumental to have a law made. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 175 Those truths which are most instrumental.

2. Of, pertaining to, performed with, or arising from, a material instrument; due to the instrument (as *instrumental error*).

1644 NYE *Gunnery* II. (1647) 47 The degree in the Circle, that was cut in the Circle of the Instrument, when you made your Instrumentall observation. 1760 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 921 The instrumental construction proposed by Mr. Collins will very readily give the true latitude. 1797 DOWNING *Disord. Horned Cattle* 129 All instrumental methods of extraction I wish to avoid as much as possible. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 125 We are obliged to have recourse to instrumental aids. 1858 — *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 5) iii. § 141 Such inquiries constitute the theory of instrumental errors. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 70 No instrumental treatment had taken place that day.

3. Of music: Performed on, or composed for, an instrument or instruments. (Opp. to *vocal.*)

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XVI. *heading*, Of musike: mundain, humayn, and instrumental. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxviii. § 2 They which .. require the abrogation of instrumentall musique. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 5 Oct., His three daughters entertained us with rare music, vocal and instrumental. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 686 With Heav'nly touch of instrumental sounds In full harmonic number joind. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 7/4 When these alone sing, the balance is better kept by omitting the instrumental parts.

b. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a musical instrument. *rare.*

a 1683 WALTON *Angler* i. (1886) 15 The nightingale.., breathes such sweet loud music out of her little instrumental throat. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *To Constantia Singing* iii, The blood and life within those snowy fingers Teach witchcraft to the instrumental strings.

† **4.** *Old Physiol.* Having a special vital function; that is a bodily organ; organic. (Cf. INSTRUMENT *sb.* 4.) *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 10 b, Members instrumentall [are] The stomake: The raines: The bowelles: All the great synewes. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 44 A Muscle.. is an instrumentall part of the body. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 266, I wish all Farriars..to know the causes of all diseases, as well in the parts similar as instrumental.

5. *Gram.* The name of a case in the declensions of some languages (as Sanskrit and Slavonic), denoting that *with* or *by* which something is done.

Called also 'the ablative of the instrument', and by early authors of English Sanskrit grammars *causative*, and *implementive*. The Skr. name is *karana* means, instrument.

1806 CAREY *Sungskrit Gram.* 864 Of the instrumental case after the verb. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXI. 476 Several Slavonian dialects .. have seven cases, the six cases of the Latins, and an instrumental case. 1874–5 PAPILLON *Man. Comp. Philol.* (1877) 106 In both languages [Greek and Latin] we shall find remnants of both locative and instrumental forms. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanscrit Gram.* § 283 Many instrumental constructions .. call in translation for other prepositions than 'with' or 'by'; yet the true instrumental relation is usually to be traced.

6. *Law.* = INSTRUMENTARY *a.* 3. *rare.*

1790 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 209 Instrumental witnesses are always called upon.

B. *sb.*

† **1.** That which is instrumental to some end or purpose (see A. 1); an instrument, means. *Obs.*

[1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* Q, To demonstrate, not only the materialle and formal principles, but the Instrumentalles.] 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 10 Unto the deepe, fruitefull, and operative studie of many Sceyences..Bookes be not the only Instrumentals. 1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 11 Through the concurrence of those that are the instrumentals of His restraint.

† **2.** An 'instrumental' part of the body (see A. 4); a bodily organ. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* etc., As to the seconde questyon that asketh why they [members] be called organykes & instrumentalles. 1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. iv. 7 Some other partes in the body be called .. instrumentalles and vnlyke partes.

3. *Gram.* The instrumental case, 'the ablative of the instrument': see A. 5.

1806 CAREY *Sungskrit Gram.* 35 There are seven cases, viz. the Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental [etc.]. 1824 HEARD *Russ. Gram.* § 9 There are six cases in the Russian Language: the Nominative, the Accusative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Instrumental, the Prepositional. 1879 SWEET *Anglo-Sax. Rdr.* (ed. 2) Introd. 48 Adjectives have the three genders of nouns, and the same cases, with the addition of the instrumental. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanscrit Gram.* § 278 The instrumental is originally the *with*-case: it denotes adjacency, accompaniment, association—passing over into the expression of means and instrument (*with* and *by*).

Instrume·ntalist. [f. INSTRUMENTAL + -IST.]

1. One who plays on a musical instrument; a performer of instrumental music. (Opp. to *vocalist.*)

1823 *Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1824) 108 There are many aspiring instrumentalists who protest boldly against the monopoly. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 26 Uniting the now separate offices of poet, composer, vocalist, and instrumentalist. 1871 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 727 This body of vocalists and instrumentalists.

b. A composer of instrumental music. *rare.*

1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 572 The age in which he [Beethoven] lived produced more than one instrumentalist of the highest order.

2. An advocate of the use of instrumental music in public worship. *nonce-use.*

1882–3 in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1961 An injunction is more than a permission, which is all for which most instrumentalists contend.

Instrumentality (ɪnstrŭmĕntæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality or condition of being instrumental; the fact or function of serving or being used for the accomplishment of some purpose or end; agency.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 332 They say Their own Faith is Physically the efficient instrumentall cause of their own forgiveness and justification; Yea that it is a Passive Re-

ception of Christ himself (by the said Physicall instrumentality). 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 9 By the Intervention and Instrumentality of second Causes. 1747 BUTLER *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 292 Civil government is that part of God's government .. which he exercises by the instrumentality of men. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 254 An interest was established in the army by the instrumentality of Churchill.

2. with *pl.* That which serves or is employed for some purpose or end; a means, an agency.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 295 God needed not the subsidiary Instrumentalities of Nature to compleat his Work. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* i. 11 The moral and intelligent instrumentality .. is nothing else than the vital force which animates each single believer. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* iv. (L.), From that liability to abuse with which state power is charged, no human instrumentality is exempt. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 255 One of the most powerful instrumentalities in the historical transformation of the civilised world.

†Instrume·ntalize, *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make or render instrumental to some end; to fashion into an instrument; to organize.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* To Rdr., Hee instrumentalized their braine in such sort, as they might receiue it with ease. *Ibid.* (1616) 50 If a reasonable soule informe a well instrumentalized bodie .. his knowledge comes little behind that of the subtillest deuill. 1629 T. ADAMS *Medit. Creed* Wks. 1862 III. 147 God first instrumentalised a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.

2. To measure or reckon by means of instruments.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 53 If the place cannot bee brought within view, instrumentalize the tract at Randon. *Ibid.*, To instrumentalize a distance, first point-forth two competent stations, and from the first quantulate the angle betwixt the marke and second station.

Instrumentally (instrume·ntăli), *adv.* [f. INSTRUMENTAL *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an instrumental manner; in the way of instrumentality. a. As an instrument or means; by being employed for some purpose.

1581 SHERWIN in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, Faith iustifieth instrumentally. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 41 Angels .. may instrumentallie pronounce the blessings of God. 1721 G. CARY *Phys. Phylactick* 146 God..Excommunicates Efficiently, the Clergy do it Instrumentally, as his Instruments. *a* 1795 BURKE *Popery Laws* iii. I. Wks. IX. 362 They will argue, that the end being essentially beneficial, the means become instrumentally so. 1871 *Daily News* 1 Feb., To acknowledge it .. as instrumentally capable of bringing about the meeting of a 'National Assembly'.

b. By the agency of another thing or person; by an instrument or means.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 The spirit indeed doth it principally, but by the word in the ministery instrumentally. *a* 1631 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 141 They must do it instrumentally by others. *a* 1871 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. 18–19 She never knew to whom she was instrumentally indebted for this timely and merciful assistance.

2. By means of a (material or legal) instrument.

1611 FLORIO, *Instrumentalmente*, by deed, instrument, euidence or writing, instrumentally. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69, I tooke the height of it instrumentally. 1760 PEMBERTON in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 910 A problem .. proposed, and solved instrumentally upon a globe. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 7 In the Third Method, Or Instrumentally, as suppose by the log. lines on one side of the common two-foot scales.

b. With or upon a musical instrument.

1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5487/3 Mr. Purcell's Te Deum will be vocally and instrumentally performed. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 27 The earlier Fathers of the Church .. condemned musical Devotion when instrumentally accompanied. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 373 Schools..in which the music of the church was taught vocally and instrumentally.

†Instrume·ntalness. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INSTRUMENTALITY 1.

1655 SIR H. VANE *Retired Man's Medit.* 360 For their greater instrumentalnesse unto Satan, in rage, fiercenesse and cruelty. *a* 1660 HAMMOND (J.), The instrumentalness of riches to works of charity.

†Instrume·ntar, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. INSTRUMENT: see -AR 2.] = INSTRUMENTARY *a.* 3.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 383 Albeit the remanent of the witnessis instrumentar, beand of greiter nombre, depone or say aganis the samin.

†Instrumenta·rian, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -AN.] = next, 2.

1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. vi. 29 The passions aptly obey the instrumentarian parts.

Instrumentary (instrume·ntări), *a.* [f. INSTRUMENT + -ARY; cf. F. *instrumentaire* (15th c.).]

†1. Of the nature of or serving as an instrument or means (= INSTRUMENTAL *a.* 1); of or belonging to an instrument or means. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 151 This opinion maketh the divine properties become instrumentary faculties, as it were to a finite nature. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 3 Aug. 6 Made use of..as instrumentary and subservient to it. 1657 M. LAWRENCE *Use & Pract. Faith* 83 Faith doth not justifie by merit .. but onely by the instrumentary application of Christ's righteousness.

†2. Serving for some particular vital function; organic: = INSTRUMENTAL *a.* 4. *Obs.*

1564 P. MOORE *Hope Health* I. iv. 7 All other instrumentarie members besides these foure, are lesse principall. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* ii. 9 The veines and arteries are instrumentary parts.

3. *Sc. Law.* Of or relating to a deed or legal instrument; in phr. *instrumentary witness*, one who witnesses a deed. (Cf. INSTRUMENTAR.)

1722 W. FORBES *Instit. Law Scot.* II. 176 Witnesses in written Contracts, called Instrumentary witnesses. 1773 ERSKINE *Instit. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) IV. ii. § 5. 666 Offered to be proved by the oaths of the procurator and instrumentary witnesses. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 139 It shall be competent for any female person .. to act as an instrumentary witness in the same manner as any male person.

Instrumentation (instrumentē·ʃən). [a. F. *instrumentation* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *instrumenter*: see INSTRUMENT *v.* and -ATION.]

1. *Mus.* The composition or arrangement of music for instruments, esp. for an orchestra (usually with reference to the art or skill shown by the composer in adapting the parts to the various instruments); orchestration.

1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 222 The cantatas..possess not only all the dignity of Gluck, but an instrumentation far more brilliant and spirited. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 4 To supply the harmonies, the counterpoints, and even the Instrumentation. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 567 The most prominent characteristics of good Instrumentation are (I.) Solidity of Structure, (II.) Breadth of Tone, (III.) Boldness of Contrast, (IV.) Variety of Colouring.

¶ b. Erroneously used for: Performance of instrumental music; playing on instruments (with reference to style).

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 6 *note*, Finished instrumentation by an adequate number of performers, exquisite acting, and sweetest singing, might be secured..at a fourth part of the cost. 1893 *Yorksh. Post* 14 Dec. 8/2 The choruses were admirably sung..The instrumentation was excellent.

2. The use of a scientific, surgical, or other instrument; operation with an instrument.

1874 VAN BUREN *Dis. Genit. Org.* 34 The first principle of instrumentation in the urethra is to avoid the use of force. 1881 *Nature* No. 622. 516/2 Intensely black diffraction rings round each, and several fainter ones, fewer as the quality of instrumentation is raised. 1884 D. G. MITCHELL *Bound Together, Highways & Parks* 248 Something more is needed than the Engineer, stiff with his instrumentation and his equations and his economies of line.

3. Operation, or provision, of instruments or means; instrumental agency, instrumentality.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* iv. (1864) 91 Having nature as their field and the tool-house of their instrumentations. *Ibid.* xii. 376 Otherwise we have no sufficient instrumentation, for our human use or handling of so great a fact. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. 140 If I am caught, whether by your instrumentation or not, I shall tell what I know.

Instrume·ntist. *rare.* [f. INSTRUMENT + -IST; cf. F. *instrumentiste* (Littré).] = INSTRUMENTALIST 1.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 14 By sounding the sounds [of a song] only, which belongs to Instrumentists.

Instrume·nto-, comb. form (from L. *instrumentum*), used with sb. in sense 'instrumental', with adj. in sense 'instrumentally'.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 12 One..can hardly realize the extent to which this instrumento-mania has run rampant. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Feb. 5/2 A 'realistic instrumento-descriptive' opera.

Instue, variant of INSTITUE *Obs.*, to institute.

†Instu·pefying, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 2. Cf. L. *instupēre* to be numb.] Stupefying.

1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 586 Previous uses..had filled it with hebetative and instupifying qualities.

†Insty·le, *v. Obs.* Also 6–8 instile. [f. IN- 2 + STYLE *sb.* or *v.* See also ENSTYLE.] *trans.* (with *complemental obj.*) To call by the style or name of; to style, denominate, entitle.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 664 Him She instil'd *Defender of the Faith.* 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 145 The Christians of the West, for the recovery of the Holy Land (so by them instiled). 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. ix. § 1 Abraham..was instiled the friend of God. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Proeme, Knowing no age so justly to be instiled Golden, as this of our sovereign lady Queen Anne. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 116 We antiently instile Mongst sundry other Things, a Wonder of our Isle.

†Insua·ve, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insuāv-is* unpleasant, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *suāvis* sweet, SUAVE. Cf. F. *insuave.*] Not suave or sweet; unpleasant.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 503 It admitted of no sugar, but many insuave and..useless things. 1657 *Physical Dict., Insuave*, unpleasant.

Insuavity (inswæ·vĭti). *rare.* [ad. L. *insuāvit-ās*, f. *insuāvis*: see prec. and SUAVITY. Cf. F. *insuavité* (Littré).] Lack of suavity or sweetness; unpleasantness; surliness.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iv. 1. (1624) 186 All fears..discontents, imbonities, insuavities are swallowed up..in this Irish sea, this Ocean of misery. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 54 By reason of its ill odor and insuavity. 1878 T. HARDY *Return Native* III. v. ii. 123 It partly explained the insuavity with which the woman greeted him.

Insubduable (insəbdiū·ăb'l), *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be subdued; invincible.

1855 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* II. i. 103 The insubduable fires of hate.

†Insu·bid, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *insubid-us* (post-cl.) stupid, foolish.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Insubid*, rash, without consideration, heady.

Insubjection (insəbjĭdʒe·kʃən). *rare.* [IN- 3.] Want of subjection; the state of not being subject to authority or control.

1818 TODD, *Insubjection*, state of disobedience to government. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 255 Some appearance of irritability, or insubjection. 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 23 The eternal state dates from death's destruction, and in it insubjection is unknown.

Insubmergible (insəbmə·ɹdʒĭb'l), *a.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be submerged or sunk under water.

1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 100/1 Religion..is so buoyant and so insubmergible—that it may be made, by fanatics, to carry with it any degree of error. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* V. 382 One of the company in this insubmergible passage-boat. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 19 Collapsible Insubmergible Dinghys for Fishing Smacks.

Insubmersible (insəbmə·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [IN- 3; perh. after F. *insubmersible* (1775 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = prec.

1865 ESQUIROS *Cornwall* 169 The English expect a lifeboat to be insubmersible. 1879 D'ANVERS tr. *J. Verne's Fur Country* II. iv. 197 A wandering island, with a solid insubmersible foundation.

Insubmi·ssion. *rare.* [IN- 3.] Want of submission; unsubmissiveness; insubordination.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Insubmissive (insəbmi·siv), *a.* [IN- 3.] Not submissive; not disposed to submit; unyielding to power or authority; unsubmissive.

1841 *Mem. W. Ferrier* iv. 350 Multitudes are at once insubmissive and despondent. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. II. 17 Thine unbowed, bright, insubmissive head.

Insubordinate (insəbɔ·ɹdĭnĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) [IN- 3; cf. F. *insubordonné* (1789 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not subordinate.

a. Not obedient to the orders of superiors; prone to insubordination.

1849 COBDEN *Speeches* 86 To keep down a very restless and insubordinate population; but why restless and insubordinate? 1864 *Daily Tel.* 23 Sept., A motley crew of insubordinate adventurers. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 37 To be insubordinate was to commit the unpardonable sin.

b. Not subordinate in altitude; not inferior.

1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 398 Those adjacent buildings soar to an insubordinate height.

B. *sb.* One who is insubordinate.

1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Remin.* 45 In managing his subordinates (insubordinates I should rather call them). 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 He .. was court-martialled, and came near being shot. But..[he] had early become a past master of chess .. The staff were unable to face a sudden curtailment of their only recreation, and the insubordinate was spared.

Hence **Insubo·rdinately** *adv.*, in an insubordinate, unsubmissive, or refractory manner.

18.. in Jas. Grant *Hist. India* (1876) I. xli. 209/1 The king's troops..loudly and insubordinately uttered the old complaint of want of beef.

Insubordination (insəbɔ̄ɹdĭnē·ʃən). [IN- 3; perh. after F. *insubordination* (1788 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The fact or condition of being insubordinate; absence of subordination or submission; resistance to or defiance of authority; refusal to obey orders; refractoriness, disobedience.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 381 All the disorders arising from idleness, luxury, dissipation, and insubordination. 1797 COLLINGWOOD in Alison *Europe* xxii. (1854) IV. 22 If you attempt to excite insubordination in my ship, I will..throw you into the sea. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 228 Antigonus complained of Cassander's insubordination. 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 19 He was punished for insubordination, until at last in desperation he made his escape to the bush.

†Insubsi·stence. *Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Lack or want of subsistence.

1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 36 Although he might well discern an insubsistence, and that the Cardinal Protector was not much incensed by any instances against him upon those accusations.

†Insubsi·stent, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] That does not subsist.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 260 What they cannot be to themselves, they cannot be to others, in matter of supply and subsistence; it being a contradiction to say, insubsistent subsistencies.

Insubstantial (insəbstæ·nʃăl), *a.* [ad. late and med.L. *insubstantiāl-is*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *substantiālis* SUBSTANTIAL. Cf. F. *insubstantiel* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Not existing in substance or reality; not real; imaginary, illusive; non-substantial.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 155 The great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolue, And like this insubstantiall Pageant faded Leaue not a racke behinde. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *South-Sea Ho.*, Peradventure the very names, which I have summoned up before thee, are fantastic, insubstantial. 1865 SEELEY *Ecce Homo* (1866) 136 It was no insubstantial city, such as we fancy in the clouds.

2. Void of substance; not of stout or solid substance; unsubstantial. Also *fig.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* IV. (1617) 36 The errors and inconueniences which doe necessarily belong to such insubstantiall instructions. *a* 1774 W. HARTE tr. *à Kempis, Vision* Note 36 (R.) Nothing in the event is more fragil and insubstantial [than a spider's web]. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 460 The multitude of indistinct, insubstantial words, which have been driven across our language from foreign regions. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) II. iii. 83 A common cough striking on an insubstantial frame began my bodily troubles.

Insubstantiality (i:nsəbstænʃi,æ·lĭti). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being insubstantial; unsubstantiality.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 436 No wonder that such houses

are soon overthrown, nay, that they topple ere long through their own insubstantiality. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of Conq.* II. iv. 76 No metaphors, no similes, nor flowery insubstantiality. *a* 1898 J. CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas Chr.* I. iv. 87 It [pantheism] means, not the divinity, but rather the nothingness and insubstantiality of the world.

†Insubsta·ntiate, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not composed of (material) substance.

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Emb., Blasphemie* Argt. (1877) 35 God..incomprehensible in his works, indiuisible, in his substance insubstantiate.

Insubstantiate (insɒbstæ·nʃiĕit), *v. rare.* [f. IN- 2 + L. *substāntia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE 3: cf. *incarnate, incorporate.*] *trans.* To embody or manifest in (material) substance.

1865 J. GROTE *Explorat. Philos.* I. iv. 58 A mind or reason so far insubstantiated or embodied.

So **Insubstantia·tion,** embodiment.

1867 SALA *Waterloo to Penins.* II. 227 It is the insubstantiation of 'nada'—the home of nothing. There is nothing to eat, nothing to drink, nothing to wear, nothing to sit or lie upon.

Insubve·rtible, *a. rare.* [IN- 3.] Incapable of being subverted.

1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 70 The champion of immutable truth, and the insubvertible law of Nature. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett.* Jan. (1836) I. 155 If the premises be, as I .. am convinced they are—insubvertible.

†Insu·ccate, *v. Obs. rare—°.* [f. L. *insuccāre*, properly *insūcāre* (Columella), f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *succus, sūcus* juice: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To soak, steep. So **†Insucca·tion,** the action of soaking or steeping. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Insuccate*, to make wet. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 8 Concerning the medicating, and insuccation of Seeds. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Insuccation* (in the Apothecaries Art), the moistening of Aloes, or other Drugs, with the Juice of Violets, or Roses, etc.

Insuccess (insɒkse·s). [IN- 3. Cf. F. *insuccès* (1802 in Hatz.).] Want of success; unsuccess.

1646 C. SPELMAN in *Spelman's De non temer. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. b ij, View the insuccesse of Sacrilegious persons. 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxviii. 357 The insuccess of an Affair .. how it alters quite the sound that Fames lowd Trumpet makes! 1738 WEDDELL *Voy. up Thames* 94 Tired with his Insuccess. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 144 Their insuccesses have conferred no great gains on our adversary.

†Insucce·ssful, *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Not successful; unsuccessful.

1646 C. SPELMAN in *Spelman's De non temer. Eccl.* (ed. 3) To Rdr. a iij b, Although he was not so happy as with Saint Peter at once to convert thousands, yet was he not with him so insuccessefull, as to fish all night and catch nothing. 1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 99 It will prove insuccessful.

Hence **†Insucce·ssfulness.** *Obs.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 1.6 The totall insuccessefulnesse of your Ministry. 1672 GREW *Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 4 The acknowledged..Insuccessfulnes of any Mens Undertakings.

†Insucce·ssive, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Without succession in time.

1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 158 The Eternitie of God is insuccessive and indivisible.

†Insucce·ssively, *adv. Obs.* [IN- 3.] Without success, unsuccessfully.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 86 Griev'd that the Verses were so insuccessively left in Peel's Lodging.

Insucken (i·nsʊ·k'n), *a. Sc. Law.* [f. IN *prep.* + SUCKEN.] Situated within a certain *sucken*, or jurisdiction having its own mill; astricted to a certain mill in the servitude of thirlage.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II. vii. § 7 Infeftment in a mill, with the astricted multures .. and forty years possession of paying the insucken multures was found to constitute the thirlage. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) II. ix. § 20. 314 The duties payable by those who come voluntarily to the mill are called *outsucken*, or *out-town multures*; and those that are due by tenants within the sucken, *in-town* or *insucken multures* .. The rate of insucken [multure] is frequently a peck in the boll, and at some mills considerably higher. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. vv., Insucken multures are the multures exigible from the suckeners, or parties astricted to the mill.

Insuction (insʊ·kʃən). *rare.* [f. IN *adv.* II d + SUCTION.] The action of sucking in.

1883 A. STEWART *Nether Lochaber* liii. 337 The capture and insuction of its ordinary food. 1895 PARKES *Health* 141 The in-suction caused by fires within the house.

†Insu·date, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insūdāt-us*, pa. pple. of L. *insūdāre*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *sūdāre* to sweat; cf. *exudate.*] 'Accompanied with sweating' (Nares); laborious. So **†Insuda·tion,** sweating; severe labour, such as to cause sweating. *rare.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* VI. ciii, And such great victories attaind but seild, Though with more labours and insudate toyles. 1669 *Addr. hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 107 All this without anxious solicitudes, laborious insudations, or more than common Stock of comprehension or contrivance.

Insue, obs. form of ENSUE.

Insuetude (i·nswĭtiūd). *rare.* [ad. L. *insuētūdo* (post-class.), f. *insuētus* unaccustomed; cf. *consuetude, desuetude.*] The quality of not being in use; unaccustomedness.

1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 258/2 Absurdities and enormities are great in proportion to custom or insuetude.

†Insu·ffer, *v. Sc. Obs.* [app. ad. OF. *ensoufrir* (Godef.), f. *en-*, EN- 1 (IN- 2) + *soufrir* to SUFFER.] *trans.* To suffer.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VII. 443 In all the warld na grettar payne mycht be, Than thai with in insufferit for [*MS.* sor] to duell, That euir was wrocht, bot purgatory or hell. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Prohemе Cosm. p. x, Bot thou mon first insuffer mekill pine.

Insufferable (insʊ·fərăb'l), *a.* [f. IN- 3 + SUFFERABLE; perh. ad. obs. and dial. F. *insouffrable.*] Not sufferable; that cannot be borne or endured; insupportable, intolerable, unbearable.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 425 To be irkit with owre ithand and insuffirabil lauboure. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 9 We found so great, so insufferable heat, as you will hardly imagine that bodies .. could indure. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 22 Now Age has overtaken me; and Want, a more insufferable Evil..has wholly disenabl'd me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 429 ¶ 2 A vain Person is the most insufferable Creature living in a well-bred Assembly. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Convers. Paul*, Still gazing, though untaught to bear Th' insufferable light. 1845 JAMES *A. Neil* II. vi, This insolence is insufferable.

Hence **Insu·fferableness,** the quality or condition of being insufferable.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 By the indignity, unjustnesse, wickednesse, insufferablenesse, .. that thereof ensueth. 1889 *Cape Law Jrnl.* 196 Any one who .. out of insufferableness (or insupportableness) withdraws himself from the marriage bond, or goes away and leaves his spouse, with the intention not to return to her again, leaves the innocent party free to re-marry.

Insufferably (insʊ·fərăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an insufferable manner or degree; beyond endurance; intolerably, unbearably.

1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* IV. xii. 278 Hee grew most insufferably insolent over good men. 1692 SOUTH *12 Serm.* (1697) II. 288 So insufferably have these Impostors poysoned the Fountains of Morality. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* I. i, He's most insufferably witty upon us about this story of the drum. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 379 This mode of travelling..by Englishmen of the present day would be regarded as insufferably slow.

Insuffice (insʊ·fəi·s), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. IN- 3 + SUFFICE *v.*, after *insufficient.*] *intr.* To fail to suffice; to be insufficient.

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK *Let.* 30 Aug. in Disraeli *Life* xxiii. 448 She [Ireland] imported three millions sterling worth of breadstuffs, which insufficed to prevent one million, or say half a million, of the people from dying of starvation.

Insufficience (insʊ·fi·ʃens). Now *rare.* Also 5 **-ens.** [a. OF. *insuffic*ience (14th c., Oresme), ad. late L. *insufficientia*: see next and -ENCE. Cf. INSUFFISANCE.]

†1. Of a person: = INSUFFICIENCY 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 5 To comprehende the knowledge of whom oure insufficience [L. *modicitas*] sufficethe not. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 147 The Pope.. anulled the eleccion of the bischop for insufficiens. 1521 *Bradshaw's St. Werburge* 1st Bal. Author 11 Whiche knowe full well myn insufficience. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 16. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* ii. 19, I doubt whether they would not reject him for utter Ignorance and insufficience. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 17 He had heard of his own all-sufficience; he knew our insufficience.

2. Of a thing: = INSUFFICIENCY 2. Now *rare.*

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 54 Gyve not your eye Oonely to this citie of insufficience. 1597 *Compt. Buik D. Wedderburne* (Scot. Hist. Soc.) 98 Becaus of the insufficience of tua barrellis salmond he sauld me. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 499 Benifitt of excepcion to thuncertainties and all other thimperfeccions and insufficiences of the said bill. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Wks. 1721 III. 259 While I the World, and thee, my God, compare, I nothing find but insufficience there. 1882 *Mind* Apr. 294 Another defect which partly explains the insufficience of his Psychology.

Insufficiency (insʊfi·ʃənsi). [ad. late L. *insufficientia* (Tertullian), n. of quality f. *insufficient-em*: see next and -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being insufficient.

†1. Of a person: Inability to fulfil requirements; unfitness, incapacity, incompetence. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ascrybe it .. to my insufficyency and ignoraunce. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* V. xxxi. § 3 His aptnesse or insufficiency otherwise than by reading to instruct the flock. 1624 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 391 We present Maister Wylleam Borrowes, Vsher of the Free Scoole, for his insuficientie. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 80 His Lady is always accusing herself to me of Awkwardness and Insufficiency; but not a Soul who sees her can find it out. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 7 When he appeared as a candidate for the degree of Batchelor of Arts, he was set aside on account of insufficiency. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) III. 211 The office he bears with the utmost discredit to himself, and with equal disgrace and insufficiency to the public.

b. with *pl.* An example of this.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. Pref., It will enable the public to detect their insufficiencies. 1773 MRS. CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A due sense of his own faults and insufficiencies. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxii, I, who gaze with temperate eyes On glorious insufficiencies, Set light by narrower perfectness.

2. Of a thing: Deficiency in effectiveness, force, quality, or amount; inadequacy.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. i, The wordes, publike and commune, which be borowed of the latin tonge, for the insufficiencie of our owne langage. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 135 For the insufficiencie of the plea Mr. Brome did taxe costes at 20*s*. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. x. 241 He now felt the insufficiency of his own resources. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* i. 12 There is an insufficiency of data. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xiii. 296 These experiments ..prove the insufficiency of the theory.

3. Physical incapacity or impotence; inability of a bodily organ to do its work. Also *attrib.*

1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 40 (1723) 227 The Marriage afterwards being declared Null, by Reason of his Insufficiency. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 334 The existence of so-called relative insufficiency of the valves. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insufficiency*, .. inability to perform normal work. Usually applied to imperfect action of the valves of the heart. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 555 According to this view the nervous and insufficiency theories are combined.

Insufficient (insʊfi·ʃənt), *a. (sb.)* [a. OF. *insufficient* (14th c., Oresme; cf. INSUFFISANT), or ad. L. *insufficient-em*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *sufficient-em* SUFFICIENT.] Not sufficient.

†1. Of a person: Of inadequate ability or qualification; unfit; incompetent. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 252 Holde ye thanne me or elles oure Couent To praye for yow been insufficient? *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Which of mysilfe am insufficient To rekne or count. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* II. xlviii. 31 The .ii. sonnes beforenamed of Lud were to yonge or insuffycyent for to take on hande so great a charge. 1562 LD. BACON in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xxvi. 256 Some of those that were ministers were much insufficient. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 647/2 Soe as the bishop .. may justly rejecte them as incapable and insufficient. 1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 58 An ordinance for the ejection of scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers and schoolmasters.

†b. Not having enough of some thing; inadequately provided with money, possessions, etc.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 10739 They be mor Rude than am I, And mor ek insuffycyent Off konnyng, as by jugement. 1427-8 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 294 If ony of the saide citsayns be insufficiente .. in the saide actione of dette. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 211 Then shall that Clarke both make Fine to the King, and satisfie the partie hurt (if he be able) .. But if the Clarke be insufficient, then is the Sheriffe himselfe to answer for him. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 2 Hee is insufficient in lands.

2. Of a thing: Deficient in force, quality, or amount; lacking in what is necessary or requisite; inadequate. *Insufficient answer*: see quot. 1848.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 314 The maters of obieccion were, by hym and his courte, thought insuffycient. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 120 Men .. whose demeanors are to vertue wholly insufficient. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 581 Who beleeve not promises according to the intention of them: They make them weaker and insufficienter then they are. 1692 DRYDEN *Eleanora* Ded., But a single hand is insufficient for such a harvest. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 347 Even these provisions were found insufficient. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Insufficiency*, An answer in Chancery is said to be insufficient when it does not specifically reply to the specific charges in the bill. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* viii. 115 Good artificial light is much to be preferred to insufficient daylight.

†b. Wanting in strength or stability. *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 243 The reason of so many insufficient Buildings, is the using of the Morter, as soon as 'tis made.

B. *sb.* **†1.** Insufficiency. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 301 Consyderynge the insuffycyent of Englysshe men & other. *Ibid.* VII. 549 The sayde kynge Rycharde, knowynge his owne insuffycient, hath .. renouncyd and geuen vp the rule and gouernaunce of this lande.

†2. An unfit or incompetent person. *Obs.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 433 Some of Abilities .. have been no more esteemed than worthlesse Insufficients.

Hence **†Insuffi·cientness,** personal unfitness, incompetence, incapacity.

c 1585 CARTWRIGHT in R. Browne *Answ.* 93 Giuing the people warning of their corruptions and insufficientnesse. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Insuffi·cientism. *Med.* [f. prec. + -ISM.] 'The doctrine which regards drugs as insufficient for the cure of disease and regards as the basis of all treatment the *Expectant method*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). Hence **Insuffi·cientist,** 'a believer in insufficientism' (ibid.).

Insufficiently (insʊfi·ʃəntli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an insufficient manner or degree; inadequately; not enough.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 178 b, Better it is to prayse her though insufficiently, than to holde my tonge from her prayses. 1532-3 *Act* 24 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 Hydes and tanned lether .. vntruly, insufficiently, and deceiuably tanned. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* iii. Wks. (1847) 60/2 As insufficiently, and..as imprudently did they provide by their contrived liturgies. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 336 If he [man] be insufficiently or ill educated he is the most savage of earthly creatures.

†Insu·ffisance. *Obs.* [a. F. *insuffisance* (1337 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *insuffisant*: see next and -ANCE; cf. INSUFFICIENCE.] = INSUFFICIENCE 1; personal unfitness or incompetency.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. ix. (Skeat) I. 14 To declare that thy insuffisaunce is no maner letting. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 For myn unable insuffisance now I am comen Hom (mawgree my self) to reste. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vii. 186 That he may supplye the insuffysaunce of his confessoure.

†Insu·ffisant, *a. Obs.* [a. F. *insuffisant* (not recorded till 1474), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *suffisant* SUFFISANT, pr. pple. of *suffire* to suffice; cf. INSUFFICIENT.] Insufficient; not sufficing; incompetent.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 227 Þe child was insuffisant to so grete a charge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxix. 293 What may ben y now to that man to whom alle the World is insuffisant. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4566 Thaire witnesse ware insuffissant ilkone.

Insufflate (ɪnsʊfle͡ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *insufflāt-*, ppl. stem of *insufflāre* (post-cl.), f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *sufflāre* to blow upon. Cf. F. *insuffler* (14–15th c.).]

1. *trans.* To blow or breathe in.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 5 He .. infusing or insufflating..a rational soul, capable of immortality.

b. *spec.* To breathe upon catechumens, or on the water of baptism: see next 1 b.

2. *Med.* To blow (air, gas, etc.) into some opening or cavity of the body; to treat by insufflation.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 95 Bartholin evidenced the same thing by a pair of bellows, or tube and winde insufflated. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 682 The most convenient plan is first to insufflate the nose with iodoform.

Insufflation (ɪnsʊfle͡ɪ·ʃən). [ad. L. *insufflātiōn-em* (post-class.), n. of action f. *insufflāre*: see prec. Cf. F. *insufflation* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of blowing or breathing on or into.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat., Gen.* ii. 7 This showeth man's spirit not to be of the earth..but of nothing, by the insufflation of God. *a* 1726 W. REEVES *Serm.* (1729) 346 Christ by His second insufflation reinspired the same Spirit, when breathing on His Apostles, He said, Receive ye the Holy Ghost. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. Notes 365 The immediate insufflation, if I may so use the term, of the Deity.

b. *spec.* Blowing or breathing upon a person or thing to symbolize the influence of the Holy Spirit and the expulsion of evil spirits; a rite of exorcism used in the Roman, Greek, and some other churches.

1580 FULKE *Retentive True Faith* 168 Insufflations, that is blowing vpon. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.*, v. 87 The custom of exorcisme and insufflation. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fasten. Peter's Fetters* 59 Putting Cream and Honey into the mouth of the baptized; insufflation, and spitting at the Devil and the World. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 16th C.* II. v. 47 Then he [Cassander] undertakes to justify Exorcism and Insufflation, as well as the Renunciation, and the Profession of Faith, and the other Ceremonies of Baptism. 1839 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess.* I. *Prosp. Angl. Ch.* 284 Insufflations and stoles with crosses on them complete their notion of the ancient religion. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 2022 Exorcism, accompanied by breathing upon the baptismal waters (insufflation).

2. The blowing or breathing (*of* something) in; in *Med.* the blowing of air, etc. into the lungs, or of gas, vapour, or powder into or on some part of the body.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., Insufflation* (Med.), the blowing into any cavity. 1849–52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1046/2 Insufflation in the dead body is not the movement of inspiration in the living subject. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 4 By the method of insufflation solid medicinal agents in a finely-divided state are applied to various parts of the respiratory tract. 1887 J. W. BURGON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 593 With the insufflation of his soul, Adam received also the grace of the Holy Spirit. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 681 The insufflation of iodoform..has given good results. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 198 Violent inspiratory efforts .. and .. consequent insufflation of infective secretion into healthy lung.

3. The condition of being inflated or distended with air.

1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 244 The names *acute emphysema* and *insufflation* are given to a dilatation of the air-cells frequently met with in the lungs of those who have suffered from severe dyspnœa during the last days or hours of life. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 171 The lungs are in many cases the seat of acute insufflation.

Insufflator (ɪnsʊfle͡ɪtəɹ). [agent-n., in L. form, from INSUFFLATE.] A contrivance for insufflating.

a. An instrument for blowing air into the lungs or for injecting powders into a cavity, a wound, etc.

b. A kind of injector for blowing air into a furnace.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 192 Astringent powders may be propelled upon the parts..from the insufflator of Rauchfuss. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Ribemont-Dessaigne's Insufflator*, an instrument for inflating the lungs in an asphyxiated newborn child. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 682 To insufflate the nose with iodoform by means of Kabierski's insufflator.

†**Insuitable**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IN-3.] Not suitable; unsuitable. Hence †**Insuitabi·lity.**

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. x. 411 The inequalitie and the insutability of his armes, and his graue manner of proceeding. 1692 BURNET *Rochester* 73 Many rites of the Jewish worship seemed to him insutable to the Divine Nature.

†**I·n-suitor.** *Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 a + SUITOR.] A suitor (in a Baronial Court) dwelling within the Barony.

?*a* 1600 *Forme of Baron Courts* i. § 3 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* (1609) 100 Then the Serjand aucht to gar call the soytours anes simplie: First the out soytours [*marg.* dwelland outwith the Baronie] of the court, gif there any be, and syne the in soytours. — *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 38 The insuitaris.

‖**Insula** (ɪ·nsɪʊlă). Pl. **-æ.** [L. *insula* an island, a block of buildings.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* A block of buildings; a square or space mapped out or divided off.

1832 GELL *Pompeiana* II. 54 The whole group or *insula* of public buildings. 1893 *Archæologia* LIII. 539 The entire square, *Insula* iv., of which the *forum* and *basilica* form the greater part. *Ibid.* 570 The unexcavated portion of this *insula* has been reserved. 1899 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 8/3 Those who .. would build their blocks as high as those insulæ which darkened the sunlit spaces of ancient Rome.

2. *Anat.* a. The central lobe of the cerebrum; the lobule of the corpus striatum or Sylvian fissure, the Island of Reil. b. See quot.

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insula*, in Anatomy, the Island of Reil; also, a term applied to a clot of blood floating in serum.

†**I·nsulan, -ane.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insulān-us*, f. *insula* island.] An islander.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 207 He is a insulane, therefor he doth no subjeccioune onto no man. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xv. 15 b, Secretly assembling certaine number of souldiers and Insulans.

†**I·nsulant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. assumed L. **insulāre* + -ANT.] Insulating (electrically).

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 239 Which so modifies the carbon as to produce a substance totally insulant.

Insular (ɪ·nsɪʊlăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *insulār-is*, f. *insula* island: see -AR[1]. Cf. F. *insulaire.*]

1. Of or pertaining to an island; inhabiting or situated on an island.

1611 COTGR., *Insulaire*, Insular, Iland-like; of, or belonging to, an Iland. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. vi. 73 In ancient times..they called every Insular Prince by the name of Neptune. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 151 The names and other..signs of approximation, rather augmented than diminished our insular feuds. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 29 The insular Teutons showed themselves the most zealous of missionaries.

b. *Phys. Geog.* Of climate: Of the moderate or temperate kind which prevails in situations surrounded and tempered by the sea.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 97 An alteration from what has been termed an 'insular' to an 'excessive' climate. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 118 The term 'Insular Climate' has been always given to climates in which the annual range of temperature is small. 1885 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 344 Hence comes the subdivision of climates into insular or moderate, and continental or excessive. The west coasts of continents enjoy insular..climates.

2. Of the nature of an island; composing or forming an island.

1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* I. ii. § 4 That the Tyre mentioned by Sanchoniathon was not the famous Insular Tyrus, but some other Tyre. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 228 The alleged exposure of certain insular rocks in the Bothnian and other bays. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* I. I A description of the great insular land—Australia.

3. *transf.* Detached or standing out by itself like an island; insulated. b. *Bot.* 'Situated alone, applied to galls which occur singly on a leaf' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890). c. *Path. Insular sclerosis*, 'Moxon's term for *Sclerosis, disseminated* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1886). d. *Anat.* (see quot. 1886).

1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Insular*, relating to an *Insula*, or to the Island of Reil. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 780 We are inclined to think that the evidence of insular sclerosis is not quite convincing. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 932 In insular sclerosis the tremor is completely absent during rest.

4. Pertaining to islanders; *esp.* having the characteristic traits of the inhabitants of an island (e.g. of Great Britain); cut off from intercourse with other nations, isolated; self-contained; narrow or prejudiced in feelings, ideas, or manners.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Coriatachan*, The relief given to the mind in the penury of insular conversation by a new topick. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* XXXV, Percy Bobus, with true insular breeding, took up the newspaper. 1847 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* ix, My English accent, and my insular notions, as he called them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 427 They were a race insular in temper as well as in geographical position. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VI. 1 The English have a scornful insular way Of calling the French light. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 252 Without ceasing to be English, he has escaped from being insular. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 136, I am not sufficiently insular to deny a foreign nobility all the graces and virtues that add lustre to our own.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of an island; an islander.

1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 109 It is much to be lamented that our insulars..grow stupid or dote sooner than other people. 1845 in J. Pye *Patron. Brit. Art* v. 206 Generous insulars of our country. 1886 *Longm. Mag.* VII. 517 A nimbleness foreign to us phlegmatic, deliberate insulars.

I·nsulari·sm. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The quality of being insular, or of having the character which is developed by living on an island detached from free intercourse with other peoples; esp. narrowness of ideas, feelings, or outlook.

1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 142 The intolerant insularism and contempt of other people, which is one of the great national characteristics of Englishmen. 1880 J. NICHOL *Byron* 210 Unless we wrap ourselves in an insolent insularism, we are bound at least to ask .. the meaning of their concurrent testimony. 1888 H. S. MERRIMAN *Young Mistley* II. vii. 101 This curse of 'insularism' militates against England.

Insularity (ɪnsɪʊlæ·rĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY; cf. F. *insularité* (Littré).]

1. The state or condition of being an island, or of being surrounded by water.

1790 *Cook's Voy.* I. Pref. 5 He discovered the Society Islands, determined the Insularity of New Zealand. 1802 PINKERTON *Geog.* (L.), The insularity of Britain was first shown by Agricola, who sent his fleet round it. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xviii. 425 If Varnhagen's opinion .. be accepted as knowledge of the time, the insularity of Cuba was necessarily proved even at that early day.

2. The condition of living on an island, and of being thus cut off or isolated from other people, their ideas, customs, etc.; hence, narrowness of mind or feeling, contractedness of view.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* 12 Dec., [Lord Barrington] owned..that our foreign dominions do take off from our insularity..on the other hand, their connection with us takes away the insularity of Hanover. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XI. 251/2 Guilty of an insularity in their pictures of English politics which the real course of those politics has rarely justified. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 135 The proverbial insularity of the average Briton.

I·nsulari·ze, *v. rare.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render insular or represent as an island.

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* App. 650 We find the peninsula made by the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic insularized from the beginning of the seventeenth century. 1894 — *Cartier to Frontenac* 58 Sebastian Münster contented himself with insularizing a region which he associated with the earlier Cortoreal.

I·nsularly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] After the manner of an island or islander.

1856 in WEBSTER. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S.* xlvii (1876) 347 Are you so insularly stupid? 1882 *Standard* 17 Mar. 4/8 Of whose virtues these 'brumous isles' are insularly ignorant.

Insulary (ɪ·nsɪʊlări), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *insulāris* INSULAR: see -ARY[2].]

A. *adj.* = INSULAR.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 Great Britaine having also most of Her trade intrinsique, with many other Insulary advantages. 1651 EVELYN *Char. Eng.* Misc. (1857) 150 These are the natural effects of parity .. insulary manners. 1716 CHETWODE *Let. to Secretary Stanhope* 29 June in Earl Stanhope *Hist. Eng.* II. p. lvi, This is a mean insulary spirit. 1799–1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. III. v. 195 Ethelbert .. at length succeeded to that insulary predominance among the Anglo-Saxon kings, which they called the Bretwalda.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of an island; an islander.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. vii. 37 b, In al those Ilands .. after the common opinion of the Insularies. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 136 The Samians whose ships were painted red according to the old custom of the Insularies. 1861 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 157 You are not wholly an insulary.

Insulate (ɪ·nsɪʊlē͡ɪt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *insulāt-us*, f. *insula* island: see -ATE[2] 2. Cf. F. *insulé* (Littré).] Detached, isolated, INSULATED; *spec.*: see quot. 1826.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 166 Trees that are insulate or detached .. so as you may walk round about them. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 110 An Order of Insulate Columns with a Corridor .. behind. 1803 J. KENNY *Society* 73 Man, mere man, bare, insulate, unknown. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 340 *Nervures.. Insulate*, discoidal nervures that are entirely unconnected with any others, or with the base of the wing.

Insulate (ɪ·nsɪʊlē͡ɪt), *v.* [f. L. *insula* island + -ATE[3], or *insulāt-us* adj. (see prec.). The verb **insulāre* is not recorded in late or med.L., but may have existed in the latter or in Renascence L.; the corresp. It. *isolāre* 'to reduce into an island' (Florio) is known in 16th c.]

1. *trans.* To make into an island by surrounding with water; to convert into an island.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 5 The Ryver of Avon so windeth aboute Oundale Toune that it almost insulatithe it, savyng a litle by West North West. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 586 Trent .. turneth aside his streame Northward ..and so almost insulateth or encompasseth Burton. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 56 The river..forming two branches, and insulating the ground. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 32 Ere Britain had been insulated from the continent.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To cause (a thing, person, etc.) to stand detached from its surroundings; to separate or detach from its fellows or the rest; to set or place apart; to isolate.

1785 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 258 It would greatly tend..to the ornament..of this town if the Exchange was insulated. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 39 To insulate ourselves, to retire from all aid, and to wrap ourselves in the mantle of self-sufficiency. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 444 If General Cuesta and Venegas leave Madrid upon their left, I must march by the Escurial, or insulate myself entirely from them. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 90 Tendency to individualize, embody, insulate. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 95 Thrown into an atmosphere of corruption for want of room to insulate him. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. (1867) 53 The black schists of this age are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. i. 64 By insulating it from its context.

3. *Electr.* and *Heat.* To cut off or isolate from conducting bodies by the interposition of non-conductors, so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat.

1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. vii. 325 His Apparatus was perfectly insulated [*misprr.* insurated] (or suspended) by silken Strings, and had no Communication with the Earth. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 203 A person is equally insulated when he stands upon a stool with glass legs, or is suspended by silken cords from a ceiling. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv. 631 Insulate the substances whose electricity is to be examined. 1870 POPE *Electr. Tel.* i. (1872) 20 The cells of a battery should always be thoroughly insulated from each other.

†4. *Chem.* and *Phys.* To free from combination with other elements; to isolate. *Obs.*

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 92 We are sometimes compelled to acknowledge the existence of elements different from those already..known, though we cannot insulate them. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xix. (1849) 178 He insulated each coloured ray, and finding that it was no longer capable of decomposition [etc.].

Insulated (ɪ·nsɪʊlē͡ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Made into an island; surrounded by water.

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. i. 19 Britain was viewed in the light of a distinct and insulated world. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xiii. Wks. 1812 II. 245 Like some lone insulated Rock am I. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* v, The bridge-keeper .. resided with his family in the second and third stories of the tower, which, when both drawbridges were raised, formed an insulated fortalice in the midst of the river. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xviii. 225 Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly continental.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Placed or standing in a detached position; standing apart; separated from intercourse with others; solitary, isolated.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Insulate*, or *Insulated*, a term applied to a column, or other edifice which stands alone, or free and detached from any contiguous wall, &c. like an island in the sea. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 39 Insulated pyramidal hills. 1781 COWPER *Let. to W. Unwin* 26 Nov. To be content with an insulated life. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 37 In the case of separate insulated private men. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 102 The accusation has arisen out of some insulated case. 1869 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xii, Like every insulated mortal.

3. Electrically cut off from (the earth or other conducting bodies) by being surrounded with non-conductors.

1791 READ in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 195, I had purposely placed a large glass bowl, upon an insulated table, in the open air, to catch the falling electricity. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxviii. (1849) 312 Bodies surrounded with non-conductors are said to be insulated, because, when charged, the electricity cannot escape. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 446 Between the two principal carbons is placed a third insulated rod of the same material.

I·nsulating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That insulates; *spec.* that does not conduct electricity or heat; that protects wires, or an electrified body, from conducting bodies. *Insulating stool*, one with glass legs, or other non-conducting supports to insulate a body placed on it.

1787 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 8 The second plate B..is furnished with an insulating handle. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 219 The insulating stool ..is..a mahogany board with glass feet, which are varnished like other insulating supports that are made of glass. By standing upon this stool, the human body may be insulated. 1874 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 465/2 The insulating and depressing genius of their religion. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 36 The electrification of a body placed in a perfectly insulating medium.

Insulation (insiŭlēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. INSULATE *v.*: see -ATION.] The action of insulating, the fact or condition of being insulated.

1. The action of surrounding by water or making into an island; the fact of being made insular.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ii. 21 The insulation of peninsulas by the destruction of the isthmus which previously connected them with the mainland.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* The action of placing apart or detaching from other things; the state or condition of standing alone or cut off; *concr.* an insulated object.

1798 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply Bp. of Landaff's Addr.* 4 An absolute insulation..from the reasonable benefits of society. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 224 This sort of meditative insulation is the ultimate and natural issue of all enthusiastic piety. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xv. 221 There are two kinds of solitude: the first consisting of insulation in space.

3. The action of insulating electrically or physically; the condition of being isolated by non-conductors so as to prevent the passage of electricity or heat. Also the degree in which a body is insulated, as *partial, imperfect, total* insulation.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 327 The upper end of the glass is covered and lined with sealing-wax .. to make its insulation more perfect. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 465 The insulation of substances is frequently required in electro-chemical investigation. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 265 Having ascertained the total insulation of the circuit, the insulation per mile is found by multiplying the total insulation by the mileage of line. 1896 *Electr. Rev.* 6 Mar. 41 Higher Voltage demands better insulation.

b. *concr.* Insulating or non-conductive material.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 280 The insulation..consists of four layers of gutta-percha. 1892 *Suppl. to Lightning* 7 Jan., *Insulation*, insulating material put on to a conductor to prevent as far as possible the escape of electricity.

4. *Comb.*, as *insulation material, resistance.*

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 266 If, for instance, a wire gives 12°, the constant being 43°, 4387 will be the insulation resistance. 1889 EDISON in *Daily News* 7 Nov. 5/7 The operation of time upon the insulation material which surrounds these wires.

Insulator (i·nsiŭlē·tǝr). [agent-n. in L. form, from INSULATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which insulates; *e.g.* a body or substance that entirely or to a great degree prevents the passage of electricity or heat between contiguous bodies; a non-conductor; *spec.* a contrivance, usually made of glass or porcelain, for supporting or carrying telegraph-wires without carrying off the current.

1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. I. 605/1 Mr. Volta .. and others ..have attempted to shew how these substances are preferable .. to more perfect insulators. 1845 J. O. N. RUTTER *Hum. Electr.* iii. 31 Glass is not the most perfect insulator (non-conductor); but in practice it is the most useful. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 185 Seeing, however, that the insulators have little more than the weight of the wire to withstand, except at the terminal posts, no trouble is experienced in suiting the form of insulator to this. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 183 Non-conducting spaces may be occupied by actual substances, called non-conductors, insulators, or dielectrics..such as dry air and other gases, wood, &c.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 159 Insulator breaking is the main evil which has been met with on roads. *Ibid.* 210 A small aperture..is previously cut in the middle; through this the insulator bolt and nut are placed.

I·nsulet. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *insul-a* island + -ET. An Anglo-Latin *insulētum* is given by Du Cange; cf. also It. *isoletta*, F. *îlette, îlet* islet.] An islet.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvii, And Fulney at her back, a pretty insulet.

Insulite (i·nsiŭlǝit). *Electr.* [f. *insul-*, in INSULATE + -ITE.] The trade name of an artificially made insulating or non-conducting substance.

1882 *Athenæum* 13 May 607/1 Dr. Fleming has patented a new insulating material .. to which is given the name of 'Insulite'. 1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 728 Insulated by means of caps of insulite, which is formed by driving paraffine oil into sawdust at great pressure.

†**Insu·lphured,** *ppl.a. Obs.* Also en-. [IN-2.] Charged with sulphur.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 7 Or opes the gulfy mouth of war with his ensulphur'd hand. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 265 Meere heate Of aire insulphur'd makes the Patient sweate.

†**Insu·lsate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. as next + -ATE 2.] =next, 1.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* xxvi, The kind of words .. and the insulsate phrase, doe openly bewray themselves to containe nothing else but mere toyes and impostures.

Insu·lse, *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *insulsus*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *salsus* witty, lit. salted, pa. pple. of *salĕre*, f. *sal* salt.]

1. Lacking wit or sense; dull, insipid, stupid; senseless, absurd.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 142 Neither insulse nor insulting, either Pamphlets or Replies. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 10 Not to speak of the insulse, and ill-layd comparison. 1642 — *Apol. Smect.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 259 An insuls and frigid affectation. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 14 In our times a dull Man is said to be insipid or insulse. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* I. vii. 173 He said that Martial was insulse in respect to Catullus.

2. *lit.* Tasteless, insipid, dull or flat in taste.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 28 Some Plants are very brisk and quick, others insulse and flat. 1699 — *Acetaria* (1729) 146 It may be too sharp, if it exceed a grateful Acid; too insulse and flat, if the Profusion be extreme. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* IV. ix. 196 An insipidity enough to make salt itself insulse.

†**Insu·lsed,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Unsalted; fresh, freshly made.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/2 Remedyes made..of insulsed and freshe Butter. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 177/1 Halfe a pinte of leane, & insulsede hennes broth. *Ibid.* 265/1 Take a freshe, and insulsede Cheese.

†**Insu·lsely,** *adv. Obs.* [f. INSULSE + -LY 2.] Senselessly, stupidly.

1637 C. DOW *Answ. H. Burton* 167 So grosse an error so insulsly expressed.

Insu·lsity. Now *rare.* [ad. L. *insulsitās*, n. of quality f. *insulsus* INSULSE.] The quality of being 'insulse'; stupidity, senselessness.

1623 COCKERAM, *Insulsitie*, folly. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii, To justifie the councells of God and Fate from the insulsity of mortall tongues. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Melancthon* 235 The insulsitie and blockishnesse of the man. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Insulsity*, unsavoriness, .. also folly, bluntness of wit. 1900 *Speaker* 3 Mar. 598/1 That quality [humour] in him saves the (unavoidably expurgated) Falstaff, and Shallow, and Fluellen from insulsity.

Insult (i·nsvlt), *sb.* [a. F. *insult* (1380 in Godef.) now *insulte*, or ad. late L. *insultus*, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *saltus* leap, after *insultāre*; see next.]

1. An act, or the action, of attacking or assailing; attack, assault, onset (*lit.* and *fig.*). *arch.*

†b. *Mil.* An open and sudden attack or assault without formal preparations: cf. INSULT *v.* 4 b (*obs.*).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 618 Talking of the instances, the insults, the intercidences, communities of diseases, and all to shew .. that we know the words and tearmes of physick. 1610 F. HERING *Cert. Rules Contagion* (1625) C iij, The venyme, by a second insult and incounter surpriseth .. the Heart, and caryeth away the Patient. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* III. xx. (1715) 152 To defend them against the Insults of Winds and Waves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 174 P 10 We sufficiently cover from all Insults both our Siege and Convoys. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 48 The others were obliged to retire into fenced Cities, for fear of our Insults. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. ii, Many a rude tower and rampart there Repelled the insult of the air. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 448 The enterprising pirate, Kanhoji Angria, by whom the trade of the Company was subjected to repeated insult and plunder during the first thirty years of the eighteenth century.

†c. *fig.* A 'leaping in'; an inrush. *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 201 It [the acquisition of prophecy] is a free, sudden, extraordinary insult, or illapse.

2. An act, or the action, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); injuriously contemptuous speech or behaviour; scornful utterance or action intended to wound self-respect; an affront, indignity, outrage.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 190 Try'd in humble state..By tribulations, injuries, insults, Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence. *a* 1743 SAVAGE (J.), The ruthless sneer that insult adds to grief. 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 121 The voyage to the Houyhnhnms is a real insult upon mankind. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 48 They did not dare to offer a direct insult to their understanding. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* II. i, 'Twas a gross insult. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 433 The young prince who.. plucked them in insult by the beard. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.* viii. 364 To talk of 'orders' without 'fitness' in a spiritual kingdom is an insult both to God and man.

†3. The act of leaping upon; 'covering'. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 99 The Mother Cow must wear a low'ring Look..The Bull's Insult at Four she may sustain.

Insult (insv·lt), *v.* [ad. L. *insultāre* to leap at or on, assail, insult. Cf. F. *insulter* (14th c. in Littré), possibly the immediate source.

Insultāre may be viewed either as freq. of *insilire* to leap upon, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *salire* to leap, or as a compound of *in-* + *saltāre* freq. of *salīre*. Cotgrave 1611 has (F.) *Insulter*, 'to insult, crow, vaunt, or triumph over; to wrong, reproach, affront; contemne; also, to rebound, reioyce at, leape for ioy'. The Fr. intrans. constr. takes *à*, L. has the dative, or *in* with accus.]

1. *intr.* To manifest arrogant or scornful delight by speech or behaviour; to exult proudly or contemptuously; to boast, brag, vaunt, glory, triumph, esp. in an insolent or scornful way. †a. *absol.*

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 439 Let no man insult beyond the lists of humility. *a* 1619 DANIEL *Funeral Poem* Poems (1623) 24 They know how, The Lyon being dead euen Hares insult. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 2 Those that much insult, and solace themselues in sounding forth a trumpet. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i, Then proudly she insults, and gives you Cares And Jealousies. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 113 My enemies who come to stare At my affliction, and perhaps to insult.

b. Const. *over, upon, on, against*, rarely *at* (the object of scorn or triumph). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 164 What was it else for this proud Prelate, thus to insult over simple men? 1583 FULKE *Defence* xvii. 512 You shall have little lust hereafter to insult against mine ignorance. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 89 When injuriously .. we insult upon a mans doings. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxi. § 4 Because they insist so much and so proudly insult thereon. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 288 Nothing is more frequent, then for little girles to insult over their brothers much bigger then they, reproving their doings. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 318 Let no *filius terræ*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* Ep. Ded., They are not apt to insult on the Misfortunes of their Countrymen. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 425 Will the Examiner insult upon that Great Man, as he has done upon Me? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 171 P 5 There are many who .. insult over an aking Heart. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) II. 97 Whilst the infidel..insults over their credulous fears. 1857 DE QUINCEY *S. Parr* Wks. 1862 V. 185 We all know that it was not in his nature to insult over the fallen.

†c. Const. *in, of, on* (the occasion of boasting). *Obs.* [=L. with abl.]

1589 NASHE *Ded. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 England might have long insulted in his wit. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 92 (T. Suppl.) Too many insult in this just punishment, who have deserved more. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 575 [It] insulteth of two Summers, temperature of Aire, with duplicitie of increase. *a* 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* vii. 111 They much insult on this, that they have such priests as offer up a real .. sacrifice. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 16 June, The Dutch do mightily insult of their victory, and they have great reason.

2. *trans.* To assail with offensively dishonouring or contemptuous speech or action; to treat with scornful abuse or offensive disrespect; to offer indignity to; to affront, outrage.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subs.* 101 Insult them [servants] not too much, and reduce them not to ouer-great subiection. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *To Insult*, to afflict one that is already afflicted, to reproach him with his Misery, to rejoyce over it. *a* 1713 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* I. ii. Wks. 1749 III. 45 The sacred Pomp trodden under-foot, insulted. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lxvii. 330 When you do not insult the man you have betrayed. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, [He] insults you with a special commendation of your window-curtains. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 400 Whatever the canting Roundhead had regarded with reverence was insulted.

b. To triumph over contemptuously.

1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Ostig* 268 The Welsh, two hundred years ago, insulted their English neighbours for the instability of their Orthography.

†3. *intr.* To make an attack or assault (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 296 In whose road wee found thirty or forty Frigads of Mallabar men of warre, who durst not insult upon their numbers, but choose rather to avoyd. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 292 If a stinking muscilage inclining to bitterness doth arise, there is a giddiness of the head; and that more strongly insulting, doth stir up an Apoplexy. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 86 Having recover'd much Territory about Rhine, where the German inrodes before had long insulted.

4. *trans.* To attack, assault, assail (now only *fig.* in general sense). †b. *spec.* (*Mil.*) To attack openly and suddenly without formal preparations.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 370 The spumy Waves .. March onward's, and insult the rocky Shoar. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. x. 100 Having no Fleet at Sea, the Portuguese insulted his Sea-coasts. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v. 396 The Tower appearing .. Cæsar .. ordered his Army to advance up to it, and insult it. 1775 MONTGOMERY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 492, I propose amusing Mr. C. with a formal attack, erecting

batteries, &c., but mean to insult the works, I believe towards the Lower Town, which is the weakest part. 1853 Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl., Insult* (*to*), in a military sense, is to attack boldly and in open day, without going through the slow operations of trenches. 1853 James *Agnes Sorel* (1860) I. 4 A group of night-ramblers walked along insulting the ear of night with cries.

†5. *intr.* To leap wantonly, frisk. *Obs. rare.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 249 A goat..began to insult with strange voyce and gesture.

Hence **Insu·lted** *ppl. a.*, treated with contemptuous abuse, outraged.

1781 Crabbe *Library* 271 Insulted reason fled the grov'ling soul. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 153 If a rude word were spoken of him..he might vindicate his insulted dignity both by civil and criminal proceedings.

Insultable (insʌ·ltăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -able. Cf. F. *insultable* (St. Simon, in Littré).] Capable of being insulted; open to insult; quick to feel insult.

1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Exper.* Wks. (Bohn) I. 186 The chagrins which the bad heart gives off .. threaten or insult whatever is threatenable and insultable in us. 1868 Alcott *Tablets* 71 Civility has not completed its work if it leaves us unsocial, morose, insultable.

†**Insu·ltance.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ance.] Insulting action or behaviour.

1615 Chapman *Odyss.* ix. 635 Instantly I staid our ores, and this insultance vsede; Cyclop! thou shouldst not haue so much abusde Thy monstrous forces.

So †**Insu·ltancy.** *Obs.*

1655 M. Carter *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 23 The Commonwealth in generall, much prejudiced by the insultancy of such mungrele spirits.

Insu·ltant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *insultānt-em*, pr. pple. of *insultāre*; see Insult *v.* Cf. F. *insultant* (17th c. in Littré).] Insulting.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 45 A kind of insultant triumphing tyranny, far unworthy the nobility of her sex and virtue, she makes her poor condemned adversary..attend her progress. 1866 Bickersteth *Yesterday, To-day, and For ever* viii. 376 Meanwhile for thy insultant ambassage..Cherub, abide in chains.

Insultation (insʌltē·ʃən). *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *insultation* (1370 in Godef.), or ad. L. *insultātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insultāre* to Insult. Exceedingly common in 17th c.]

1. The action, or an act, of insulting (in sense 1 or 2 of vb.); scornful triumph or boasting; injuriously contemptuous speech or behaviour; insult.

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 2245 Sayenge with insultacyon Trowe ye to be spared from punyshment this day. 1534 More *Godly Medit.* Wks. 1417/2 Almighty god, take from me .. al delite of exprobacion, or insultation against anye parson in their affliccion and calamitie. 1632 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 80. 336 Insultations over the Church of Christ in her calamities. 1683 Burnet tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 6 Insultation against any in their Affliction or Calamity. 1755 S. Walker *Serm.* ii, Distressing Groans, woful Curses and blasphemous Insultations. 1849 J. Morison in *Life* xxiv. (1898) 286 Insultation over my person, ..calumniation of my character.

†2. Attack, assault. *Obs.*

1596 Fitz-Geffray *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 55 Like as abroade with unresisted armes He tam'd his foes prowde insultations. 1615 *Trade's Incr.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 292 The benefits [of commerce] allayed by insultation of pirates. 1615 T. Adams *Blacke Devill* 36 Here will I stay the insultation of thy proud waves. 1656–7 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1856) I. 342 Your wisdoms may know the inhuman insultations of these wild creatures.

Insulter (insʌ·ltəɪ). [f. Insult *v.* + -er 1.] One who insults, in various senses: see the verb.

1592 Shaks. *Ven. & Ad.* 550 Her lips are conquerors, his lips obey, Paying what ransom the insulter willeth. 1714 Rowe *Jane Shore* I, Man, the merciless Insulter .. who rejoices in our sex's weakness. 1750 Warburton *Doctr. Grace* Pref., The Defender of Religion should not imitate the insulter of it in his modes of disputation. 1889 Stevenson *Master of B.* III *How* was he to smile back on the deceiver and the insulter?

Insulting (insʌ·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *rare* exc. as gerund. [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Insult: a. Scornfully triumphing over another (*obs.* or *arch.*), or treating him with contemptuous abuse; with *pl.* a scornful boast, an insult. b. Assaulting, attacking; an assault.

1628 Wither *Brit. Rememb.* II. 1189 To reprove With proud insultings. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 445 Let them but hear the Insolencies, the Menaces, the Insultings of our newly animated common Enemies. 1837 S. R. Maitland *Twelve Lett.* (1841) 86 The incessant mocking, bantering, and insulting of the papists.

Insu·lting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That insults (see the verb).

1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 138 Now am I like that prowd Insulting Ship, Which Cæsar and his fortune bare at once. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 14 Far from the Cows and Goats insulting Crew. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 150 The captive wife of Alaric .. was reduced to implore the mercy of the insulting foe. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 402 His enemies rejoiced with vindictive and insulting joy.

Insultingly (insʌ·ltiŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an insulting manner; so as to insult; with scornful abuse, or treatment that wounds self-respect.

1623 R. Bernard (*title*) Looke beyond Luther, or an Answere to that Question so often and so insultingly proposed by our adversaries, asking vs where this our Religion was before Luther's time. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 68 In the Fable of the Logg which Jupiter gave the Frogs for their King; when they became fearless of it, every one jumped insultingly upon it. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 140 Insultingly the wretch they toss, and gore. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 288 Virginia now insultingly spurns from her councils all who suggest that slavery is ever to be eradicated.

†**Insultment.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Insult *v.* + -ment.] The action of insulting; contemptuous triumph; insult.

1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* III. v. 145 He on the ground, my speech of insultment ended on his dead bodie.

†**Insu·me,** *v. Obs.* [f. In- 2 + L. *sūmĕre* to take; cf. *assume, consume.* (*Insūmĕre* was used in L., but not in this sense, its nearest use being 'to take to oneself'.)] *trans.* To take in, absorb.

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 16 Animals in preparing Chyle, transmute, alter, and insume what is only their proper Aliment. *Ibid.* 25 It facilitates their being insum'd, assimilated, and made apt to pass into Nourishment. 1733 J. Tull *Horse-Hoing Husb.* 6 Roots .. do not Insume what is disagreeable, or Poison to them.

So †**Insu·mption,** the action or process of taking in, absorption. *Obs.*

1675 Evelyn *Terra* (1729) 9 Earth..produces no Vegetable ..without Water to dissolve and qualify it for Insumption.

†**Insu·nder,** *adv. Obs.* [The phrase *in sunder*, analytical alteration of Asunder, ME. *on sundre*, OE. *on sundran*, written as one word. See Sunder.] = Asunder.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 290 But it sholde brast insonder. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. B v, Garlyke..breaketh insundre grosse humores. 1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 54 Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder, and set together againe..Other some cannot be taken insunder.

Insunk (i·nsʌŋk), *ppl. a.* [from *sink in*: see In *adv.* 11 b.] Sunk in.

1877 E. G. Squier *Peru* (1878) 212 They are all ascended by insunk stairs.

‖**Insuper, in super** (insi·ū·pəɹ), *adv. Obs.* [L., = on the top, from above, over and above, over; f. *in* in + *super* over, above.] Over; *to stand in super*, to stand over, remain over, be carried forward as a balance or unsettled claim.

1624 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 2 That the same haue beene duely in charge to his Maiestie, or the late Queene Elizabeth, or haue stood in Super of Record within the said space of threescore yeares. *Ibid.*, Deemed, construed, or taken to be a putting in charge, standing in Super, or taking, or answering the Farme Rents, Reuenues or Profits, by, or to his Maiestie. *Ibid., marg.*, The King's Title required by this Act to bee within 60 yeares, ought to accrew vpon a verdict or demurrer, and not vpon a bare putting in charge, or standing in Super. 1672 *Cowell's Interpr., In super*, is a Word used by Auditors in their Accounts in the Exchequer, when they say so much remains *in super* to such an Accountant, that is, so much remains due upon such an Account. 1706 in Phillips (ed. Kersey). 1708 in *Termes de la Ley.*

Insuperability (insi·ū·pərăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.] The quality of being insuperable; incapability of being 'got over' or overcome.

1721 Bailey, *Insuperability*, Invincibleness. 1822 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 25 Aug. (1884), I do not believe in the insuperability of objections of that class. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 525 A further difficulty, amounting to insuperability.

Insuperable (insi·ū·pərăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *insuperābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *superābilis*, f. *superāre* to overcome, surmount. Cf. obs. F. *insuperable* (14th c. in Godef., and still in Cotgr. 1611), which was perh. in part the immediate source.]

†1. That cannot be overcome or vanquished; unconquerable, invincible. *Obs.* or merged in 3.

c 1340 Hampole *Perfect Living* viii. Wks. 1895 I. 31 Þi luf es Insuperabel, when na thyng þat es contrary til gods lufe ouercomes it. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xvii. (Tollem. MS.), Þis ston makeþ men insuperable, þat þey may not be ouercome [*insuperabiles et invictos*]. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xii. 44 Folke insuperable..and inuyncible in armes. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 637 Three hundred thousand fighting men .. all invincible soldiers, and appointed with armes insuperable. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 26. 444 To be able to effect .. all those things..argues an insuperable Power. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antig.* XI. iii. § 3. Wine is the..most insuperable of all things. 1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 26 Insuperable, foe-surpassing, give food to the institutor of this sacrifice.

2. That cannot be surmounted or passed over.

1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* III. iii. 63 Whether we..admire the height of some insuperable and inaccessible Rock or Mountain. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 138 Over head up grew Insuperable highth of loftiest shade, Cedar, and Pine, and Firr, and branching Palm. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* I. I. 24 Such an insuperable barrier was placed between the two temperate regions. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 202 There is no insuperable gulf between themselves [Christians] and the rest of mankind. 1865 Swinburne *Poems & Ball., Anactoria* 307 The insuperable sea.

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Of difficulties, hindrances, etc.: That cannot be 'got over' or overcome; unconquerable, invincible; forming an impassable barrier to action, insurmountable.

1657 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 199 Your debts are insuperable upon you. 1711 *Cotes in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 262 The want of his sight is certainly an insuperable disadvantage to him in several respects. 1744 Birch *Life Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. lxxiii, On account of his insuperable disinclination to entering into holy orders. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 51 An insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labour. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 129 Having been overcome by a sense of insuperable drowsiness. 1869 Farrar *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 121 The difficulties of this kind are insuperable.

4. That cannot be surpassed, 'beaten', or excelled; unsurpassable.

1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 10. 172 The strength .. which maintains its sculptured shapeliness for a time insuperable. 1856 — *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xii. § 16 The perfection of both these passages, as far as regards truth and tenderness of imagination, is quite insuperable. 1858 — *Notes Turner* 9 His most wonderful work in his own special manner,—in the perfect pieces of it insuperable.

B. as *sb.* An insuperable hindrance. *nonce-use.*

1782 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 118 All these are so many insuperables in the way.

Hence **Insu·perableness** = Insuperability.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Insuperableness*, invincibleness.

Insuperably (insiū·pərăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an insuperable manner, or so as not to be overcome; unconquerably; insurmountably.

1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 9 Some say, that he [God] decreed to predetermine men insuperably to the forbidden act. 1681 Grew *Museum* 282 The latter, being so insuperably hard hinders the splitting of it. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 180 ₱ 8 Many who toil through the intricacy of complicated systems are insuperably embarrassed with the least perplexity in common affairs. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* III. III. v. § 32. 252 From its nature it [the poem] is insuperably wearisome. 1880 Watson *Prince's Quest* (1892) 65 An island of the middle sea In watery barriers bound insuperably.

Insupportable (insʌpō·ɹtăb'l). [a. F. *insupportable* (14–15th c.), or ad. eccl.L. *insupportābil-is* (Hilary), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *supportāre* to carry, Support: see Supportable.]

1. That cannot be supported, endured, or borne; insufferable; unbearable.

1530 Palsgr. 316/2 Insupportable, nat able to be sustayned, *insupportable.* 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxxvi. 160 b, Constrained to insupportable tributes. 1600 Holland *Livy* XL. xlv. 1088 A suddaine and insuportable storme and tempest. 1661 Cowley *Ess., Cromwell* (1682) 65 The insupportable Insolence of an ignorant Mountebank. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ix, Her distress became insupportable. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xvii, I..find them concur in the experience that great men are over-estimated and small men are insupportable.

b. That cannot be supported or sustained by grounds or reasons; unjustifiable, indefensible.

1649 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 144 His destruccion wilbe soe much ye more insupportable and inexcusable. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 47 When a Plummer sets pounds of Candles used about his Sauder, that trick prove as insupportable as that of one, who..set in his Bill to have paid a hundred pound for Mustard.

†2. That cannot be sustained; irresistible.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. vii. 11 He gan advaunce With huge force and insupportable mayne. 1693 *Mem. Ct. Teckely* II. 151 Ordinarily the Turks, who are insupportable with good Fortune, have little courage under bad. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* III. i. (1715) 3 They were the most pugnacious and insupportable of Mankind.

Insuppo·rtableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being insupportable or unbearable.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. (1622) 99 Then fell she to so pitifull a declaration of the insupportablenesse of her desires, that [etc.]. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 50 The Prelates are not permitted to complain of their grievances, of the insupportableness of their [the Pope's nephews] Pensions. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 313 My Severall Letters of Complaint of ye Insupportableness of it are Witnesses. 1889 *Cape Law Jrnl.* 191 [see Insufferableness].

Insuppo·rtably, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an insupportable degree or manner; insufferably; †irresistibly.

1671 Milton *Samson* 137 Safest he who stood aloof, When insupportably his foot advanc't. 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* I A Person very learned .. but withall of a haughty spirit, and insupportably proud. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 82 People imagine they should be happy in circumstances which they would find insupportably burthensome in less than a week. 1864 tr. *Vambery's Trav. Centr. Asia* 182 The weather was insupportably hot.

Insupposable (insʌpō·zăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be supposed.

1668 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 194 It was an insupposable thing they should be ignorant. *a* 1848 R. W. Hamilton *Rem. & Punishm.* vii. (1853) 325 An infinite act against a finite nature is insupposeable. 1899 *Expositor* Nov. 425 A moments consideration of 2 Corinthians should suffice to show how utterly insupposable this is.

Insuppressible (insʌpre·sĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be suppressed; incapable of suppression; irrepressible.

1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* 787 The will is such a foe to the passion, and the passion to the will, that they are for ever in-suppressible. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* lx. (1804) 432 Seized with insuppressible sorrow at the prospect of my misery he burst into tears. 1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 178 He shall find, that truth.. however .. injured, wounded, suppressed, is insuppressible, victorious, immortal. 1880 Swinburne *Stud. Shakes.* ii. (ed. 2) 155 The beloved disciple of that insuppressible divine, the immortal and most reverend vicar of Meudon.

Hence **Insuppre·ssibly** *adv.*, in a manner not to be suppressed (Webster, 1856).

Insuppressive (insʌpre·siv), *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Insuppressible.

1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* II. i. 134 But do not stain The even vertue of our Enterprize, Nor th' insuppressive Mettle of our Spirits. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VII. 390. 1778 Hay Mere *Florio* I. 178 Though Florio tried a thousand ways, Truth's

insuppressive torch would blaze. 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* II, The best Of her good pageant seemed its standers-by With insuppressive joy on every face!

Insurable (inʃūˑrăb'l), *a.* [f. INSURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or proper to be, insured (in sense 5 of the verb); sufficient to form a ground for insurance (esp. in phr. *insurable interest*).

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 51 Situation not being insurable, either at the Equitable or the Amicable. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 302 At..the period of the insurance.. he was not in insurable health. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. iii. 49 The parties..are presumed to have an insurable interest in the property specified. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 1/2 Freight will no longer be insurable, or, if insurable, allowance will be made in the amount recovered for the expenses which the owner would have incurred, but did not in point of fact incur, in earning the freight.

Hence **Insurabi·lity**, the quality of being insurable.

1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 244/2 Written opinions .. as to the insurability or uninsurability of the life of..Harvey.

Insurance (inʃūˑrăns). [Variant of ENSURANCE, with change of prefix as in INSURE.]

†1. The action or a means, of ensuring or making certain: =ENSURANCE 1. *Obs.*

1650 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* Ded. A iij, The acceptance of my former Labours hath given me faire hopes of an Insurance for these. 1678 N. HOMES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* cxliv. 15 To have God to be our Jehovah is the insurance of happiness to us. *a* 1788 MICKLE *Inq. Bramin Philos.* (R.), An offering grateful to their gods, as the most acceptable insurance of the divine protection.

†2. = ASSURANCE 3. *Obs. rare.*

1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit. Officer* II. i, *Silv.* Shall I venture to believe public report? *Plume.* You may, when 'tis backed by private insurance.

†3. Betrothal, affiance, troth-plighting, engagement to marry: =ENSURANCE 2. *Obs.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. vi. (Arb.) 70 Dyd not I knowe afore of the insurance Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke, and Christian Custance?

4. *Comm.* The act or system of insuring property, life, etc.; a contract by which the one party (usually a company or corporation) undertakes, in consideration of a payment (called a *premium*) proportioned to the nature of the risk contemplated, to secure the other against pecuniary loss, by payment of a sum of money in the event of destruction of or damage to property (as by disaster at sea, fire, or other accident), or of the death or disablement of a person; the department of business which deals with such contracts. Also called ASSURANCE (and in 17th c. sometimes ENSURANCE).

Assurance is the earlier term, used alike of marine and life insurance before the end of 16th c. Its general application is retained in the titles and policies of some long-established companies (e. g. the London Assurance Corporation). *Insurance* (in 17th c. also ENSURANCE) occurs first in reference to fire (1635 in INSURE *v.* 4), but soon became co-extensive with *assurance*, the two terms being synonymous in Magens 1755 (see ASSURANCE 5). *Assurance* would probably have dropped out of use (as it has almost done in U.S.), but that Babbage in 1826 (see quot.) proposed to restrict *insurance* to risks to property, and *assurance* to life insurance. This has been followed so far that *assurance* is now rarely used of marine, fire, or accident insurance, and is retained in Great Britain in the nomenclature and use of the majority of life insurance companies. But in general popular use, *insurance* is the prevalent term. Mr. T. B. Sprague, followed by others, considers *assurance*, *assure*, *assurer*, etc., the proper words for the action of the company or persons undertaking the risk, *insurance*, *insure*, *insurer*, etc., for that of the person paying the premium. This would be in some respects a useful distinction, if it could be carried out; but it would leave the members of mutual societies at once *assurers* and *insurers*.

1651 [see sense 5]. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., Money was taken up upon bottomary and insurance, and the ship left by the master and seamen upon rocks where .. she must perish. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 80 The Covenant of preventing Danger (commonly called Insurance) frequent among Merchants, added a Shadow of Law; whereby the incertainty of the Event is usually transferred to another, with some certain Reward. 1693 E. HALLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 602 By what has been said, the Price of Insurance upon Lives ought to be regulated. 1711 *Act* 10 *Anne* c. 26 (*title*) An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides and Skins .. Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Insurance. *Ibid.* § 68 Any writing commonly called a Policy of Assurance or Insurance. 1755 MAGENS (*title*) Essay on Insurances. *Ibid.* I. 12 On June the 1st he sent aboard Ten Bales marked M, No. 1 to 10, which cost One Thousand Pounds; and on that Day he had Insurance done to that Value under the general expression of Merchandize. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 26 Making further inquiry as to the premium of insurance at L'Orient for vessels bound to or from America. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 869 A policy of insurance is the instrument in which the terms of this agreement are set forth. 1826 BABBAGE *Assur. of Lives* Pref. *note*, The terms *insurance* and *assurance* have been used indiscriminately for contracts relative to life, fire, and shipping; as custom has rather more frequently employed the latter term for those relative to life, I have in this volume entirely restricted the word *assurance* to that sense. If this distinction be admitted *assurance* will signify a contract dependent on the duration of life, which must either happen or fail; and *insurance* will mean a contract relating to any other uncertain event which may partly happen or partly fail. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. i. 3 Marine Insurance... in its essential nature is a contract of indemnity. 1853 A. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rept.* Appendix p. xvii, The phrase 'Life Insurance' is in every respect preferable to 'Life Assurance'. 1872 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s.v., The practice of marine insurance is older than insurance against fire and upon lives. While all fire and life insurances are made at the risk of companies..a large proportion of marine insurances is made at the risk of individuals called underwriters. 1893 RELTON *Fire Insur. Companies* 6 It having been decided that the Court [created by 43 Eliz. c. 12] had no jurisdiction in the case of Life Insurances, it is evident that it could not have had any in the case of Fire Insurances, which .. did not exist in Great Britain when the Act was passed.

b. The sum paid for insuring; the premium.

1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 100/3 The Insurance upon our Convoy to the Levant is very high. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 127 To find the insurance on 107*l*, for 117 days, at 4½ per cent. per annum. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 12 Upon the payment of an insurance of ten per cent. *Mod.* His Insurance falls due this month.

c. The sum to be recovered in case of the occurrence of the contingency; the amount for which property or life is insured.

1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 227 The present value of such an insurance as the preceding.

†d. Short for *insurance-office*. *Obs. rare.*

1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 54 One Stewart .. kept a wager-office and insurance.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 4), as *insurance broker, company, office, policy, rate.*

1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 176 When the matter .. remains still within the lungs .. there's but little security of life: and I am confident never a one of the Colledge keeps an insurance office for such a businesse, nor will ensure thereupon at 50 per cent. 1680 (*title*) (Br. Mus. $\frac{816\text{ m. }10.}{67}$) An advertisement from the Insurance Office for houses at the Backside of the Royal Exchange. *a* 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 24 An insurance broker, in Castle Alley, near the Royal Exchange. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 106 Like Hand-in-Hand insurance plates, Most unavoidably creates The thought of conflagration. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 36 The insurance-office increases the number of accidents. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 484 The rapid, nervous, palpitating 'insurance heart', so constantly observed among candidates for life assurance. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Apr. 2/2 To determine whether we cannot agree together to reduce our respective insurance-rates.

†**Insu·rancer.** *Obs.* See also ENSURANCER. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who gives 'insurance' or assurance; one who insures or makes sure.

1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* 186 The vain Insurancers of life [physicians]. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 188 The far-famed sculptor, and the laurell'd bard, Those bold insurancers of deathless fame, Supply their little feeble aids in vain.

Insurant (inʃūˑrănt). [f. INSURE *v.* + -ANT 1.] One who effects or obtains an insurance (whether on his own life or that of another); the person to whom an insurance policy is issued.

1853 W. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rep.* App. p. xvii, The Insuree performs two functions; which are separated when a third party (Insurant) procures the policy and pays the premium. Under one aspect the same person is the *Insuree*, under another he is the *Insurant*. 1883–6 *Post Off. Insurance Regulations*, All amounts due in respect of Insurances or Annuities will be credited to the Insurants' or Annuitants' Savings Bank accounts. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 2/3 By the 'Natural Premium System' the premium payable increases with the age of the insurant.

†**Insu·rde,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *ensourd-re* to arise, spring up, partly assimilated to the L. prototype *insurgĕre*: see INSURGE *v.*] *intr.* To arise, spring up; =INSURGE 1.

1521 WOLSEY *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* I. 86 Suche ambiguities as mought insurde of and upon the said article.

Insure (inʃūˑə), *v.* [Variant of ENSURE (with substitution of IN- 2 for EN- 1), orig. used in all the senses of that word; now established in sense 4 (cf. ENSURE 7), and fairly common in senses 5 and 6.]

†1. *trans.* To make (a person) sure (*of* a thing); to give security to (a person) for the fulfilment of something: cf. ASSURE *v.* 9, ENSURE *v.* 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Insuryn, or make suere, *assecuro*. 1681–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 21 Thus Christ .. hath taken the most effectual Care to insure the mutual Performance of this everlasting Covenant to both Parties..to insure God of our performing our Part .. and to insure us of God's performing his Part.

†2. To pledge one's credit to (a person), or to the truth of (a statement); to tell (a person) confidently (that something is so); to guarantee: = ASSURE *v.* 10, ENSURE *v.* 3, 4. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 36 His self shalle not excuse hym; To you I insure it. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 329 The glas shall shewe the the same I the insure. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 115/2, I insure you, I neither will nor can cease to speake. *c* 1560 T. PRESTON *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 220, I insure you he is a king most vile and pernicious.

†3. To engage by a pledge or contract, esp. for or by marriage; to betroth, espouse: =ASSURE *v.* 4, ENSURE *v.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

1530 PALSGR. 592/1, I insuer a man or woman by maryage.

4. *Comm.* To secure the payment of a sum of money in the event of loss of or damage to property (esp. by casualty at sea, or by fire, or other accident), or of the death or disablement of a person, in consideration of the payment of a premium and observance of certain conditions; to effect an insurance upon. Said either of the person who pays the premium, or of the office or underwriters who undertake the risk. For the latter many offices and writers prefer *assure* (now esp. in reference to life insurance). The object of the vb. is either (a) the amount secured, or (b) the property or life, sometimes the person: see quots.

In 17th c. also ENSURE (sense 7). For usage as to *insure* and *assure* see further under INSURANCE 4.

a. 1635 *Draft of Petition to King* (P. R. O.) (Walford *Encycl. Insur.* III. 439), Authorising your petitioner to ensure all your majesty's subjects whatsoever for soe much of their estates combustible as they themselves shall conceive in danger of Fire, not taking above 12*d.* per centum yearly for soe much soe insured. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 30 Nov., As much more insured upon his ship and goods as they were worth. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2322/4 Where all Persons may Insure an Hundred Pound on a Brick House, for Six Shillings for one Year. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 214, *al.* 13*s.* 6*d.* is the premium for insuring 100*l.* at the end of the year in which a life of 30 fails. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 557/1 An individual..incurring a risk in behalf of another, or having a large claim upon him in the form of debt, can insure upon the life of that person such a sum as would be sure to cover all loss in the event of..death.

b. 1635 [see a]. 1665 PEPYS *Diary* 18 May, Was before the King .. discoursing about insuring some of the King's goods. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1514/4 Samuel Vincent Esq.; and Doctor Nicolas Barbon, and others, have lately made Propositions in Print for Insuring Houses from Fire. 1682 *Ibid.* No. 1683/4 The City of London are about to Insure Brick-houses at 4*s.* and 7*d.* per Cent. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 5 ¶ 3, I hope that he has been wise enough to insure his House. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 126/2 He had granted his bond, and been at the expence of insuring his life for the money. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 878 Goods were insured on board a vessel on a voyage from Liverpool to Palermo. 1870 T. B. SPRAGUE in *Trnl. Inst. Actuaries* XVI. 77 The more correct distinction I believe to be that a man *insures* the life of himself or of some other person, or his house, or his ship [etc.], and that the Office *assures* to him in each of these cases a sum of money payable in certain contingencies. Hence the Office is called the *assurer* or *assurers*, and the man the *assured*; while we may speak either of the life *assured* or the life *insured*, also of the sum *assured* or the sum *insured*, according as we take the point of view of the Office or of the individual. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 603/1 In order to insure a life, the insurer must either himself be 'the life', or must have a pecuniary interest in the life.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To undertake insurance risks; to effect an insurance.

1651 [see INSURANCE 5]. 1680 *Argts. for insuring Houses from Fire* (Walford *Encycl. Insur.* III. 446), Neither would a man..be disquieted with the too late advice of his friends, every one blaming, and asking *why did he not insure*? Or be tormented by his own thoughts with the *wish I had insured*. 1693 LEYBOURN *Panarithmologia* (Walford I. 487), Suppose you ship £300 of goods for Jamaica..you go to the Assu. Office behind the Royal Exchange in Lond., and there acquaint the clerk you will insure for £200 or £250, or, if you will, the whole £300..upon such ship for so much goods as you have on board. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., This company insures at 3 per cent, or at a low premium. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-Bk. Prop. Law* v. 29 The tenant's neglect to insure, or his insuring in an office..not authorised by his lease.

5. *trans.* To make certain, to secure, to guarantee (some thing, event, etc.): =ASSURE *v.* 5, 7 a, ENSURE *v.* 8, 9.

1681–6 [see sense 1]. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VII. xiii. (1849) 450 Such supineness insures the very evil from which it shrinks. 1821 MRS. SHERWOOD *Hist. Geo. Desmond* 19 He had insured for me the situation of a writer on the Bengal establishment. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* vi. § 8. 170 Want of care in the points which insure the building's endurance. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* viii. (1873) 462 An ardour which could hardly fail to insure success.

6. To make safe, to secure, to guarantee (*against, from*): =ASSURE *v.* 1 c, ENSURE *v.* 6.

1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 122, I cannot say, I would insure it from the hands of the common hangman. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 107 A recurrence to these letters now insures me against errors of memory. *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 361 The evidence of trials past does not insure them against trials that may come.

Hence **Insu·ring** *vbl. sb.* (usually in sense 4).

1646 W. BRIDGE *Saints Hiding-pl.* (1647) 17 But there is an Insuring-Office set up in the Gospel, as to the venture of our eternities. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 The City of London have published their Intentions to Insure Houses from Fire, which may delay some Persons from Insuring. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 83 The Friendly Society of London, for Insuring of Houses. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 59 She had done with the insuring system.

Insured (inʃūˑəd), *ppl. a.* [f. INSURE *v.* + -ED 1.] Assured, guaranteed, etc.: see the verb. Usually *absol.* (in sense 4 of the verb): The person (or persons) to whom an insurance upon property is to be paid on the occurrence of loss or damage, or upon whose death or disablement a (life or accident) insurance becomes due; =ASSURED B.

1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1668/4 A Paper .. which shews that the Insured cannot have greater advantage from the City. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 7 With this particular Obligation .. that the Insured shall neglect or omit nothing that may be for the Interest of the Insurer, whose Right is properly to be set forth and defended. 1842 *Sir J. A. Park's Mar. Insur.* (ed. 8) II. xxiv. 987 No insurance shall take place till the premium be actually paid by the insured, his heir, or their agent or agents. 1870 (see INSURE *v.* 4 b). 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v. *Insurance*, Undertaking to pay specified sums upon the death of the insured.

Insuree (inʃūˑrīˑ). [f. INSURE *v.* + -EE: cf. *insurer*.] A person whose life (or property) is insured. (Correlative to INSURER 2; identical with INSURER 3, but from a different point of view.)

1853 W. FARR in *Reg. General's 12th Rep.* App. p. xvii, Two parties are concerned, the person who grants (Insurer) and the person whose life is in the policy (Insuree). *Ibid.* p. xxi, In Mutual Societies the insurees are partners. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 557/2.

Insurer (inʃūˑrəɹ). [f. INSURE + -ER[1]. See also ENSURER.] One who or that which insures.

1. One who or that which makes sure or certain, guarantees, etc.: see the verb. Now *rare* in *gen.* sense, exc. as transferred from 2.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. xi. § 3. 231 This befals them, when beautie..proves an insurer of the lastingness of this life. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 148 Faith is the best insurer of thy bliss. 1754 HAY *Ess. Deformity* 25 O Temperance !..Thou Prolonger of Life ! Thou Insurer of Pleasure ! Thou Promoter of Business ! 1880 PREBLE *Hist. of Flag* 164 The mysterious Scandinavian standard..the supposed insurer of victory .. was on board his [Sweyn's] ship. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) 659 A democratic form of government is no better than an aristocratic or a monarchical form as an insurer against our human nature.

2. *Comm.* One who contracts, in consideration of the payment of a premium, to indemnify a person against pecuniary loss in the event of destruction of or damage to property, or against a particular event (see INSURE *v.* 4); an underwriter. Also *called Assurer* (*Assuror*), *which is preferred by* many in connexion with life insurance.

1654-1660 [see ENSURER]. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Dec., His ship..is brought by one sent for on purpose by the insurers, into the Thames, with her cargo. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1517/4 The said Insurers have agreed, That such persons as shall subscribe .., shall have the like benefit of a years purchase. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 635 That instead of the common insurers on the Exchange, who take from £10 to £40 per cent., that his majestie be the insurer himselfe at £5 per cent. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 7 The Intent and Meaning of those who pay a valuable Consideration for Insurance, is, that the Insurers shall stand in their Place and Stead. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 941 But if a ship .. does all in her power to rejoin the convoy, this will be considered as a sufficient compliance with the warranty, so as to render the insurers liable. 1842 *Sir J. A. Park's Mar. Insur.* (ed. 8) I. i. 33 The insurers were held liable for an accident which happened to the goods on board the lighters. 1899 H. W. MANLEY in *Insurance Rec.* 1 Dec. 563 According to the principles of the construction of the English language, the insurer is the one who insures, that is, in life and fire insurance, the company.

3. One who insures (his own or another's) life, or who pays for the insurance of his property from loss at sea, fire, etc.

In order to distinguish this from the prec. sense, insurance offices, etc., usually employ the term *assured* or *insured*; *insuree*, *insurant* have also been substituted, or 2 and 3 distinguished as *assurer* (*-or*) and *insurer*: see note to INSURANCE 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 164/2 Every..insurer shall be entitled to have the premium which was paid.., imputed for insuring any other house. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 262 Every insurer signs a deed of settlement, by which he is not only insured, but insures all that have signed that deed, from losses in their houses by fire. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Tale Drury L.*, The Hand-in-Hand the race begun, Then came the Phœnix and the Sun, Th' Exchange, where old insurers run, The Eagle, where the new. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 559/2 The great bulk of insurers are between 27 and 40, the time about which men in this country begin to feel the responsibilities of a family. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 187 Lloyd's was originally a coffee-house at which insurers and underwriters met.

Insurge (insə̄ˑɹdʒ), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 ensourge. [ad. L. *insurgĕre* to rise upon or to, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *surgĕre* to rise. In form and sense partly through Fr.: cf. (in sense 1) OF. *s'insurgir* (1414 in Godef.), and (in sense 3) mod.F. *s'insurger* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

†1. *intr.* To arise, spring up. (=OF. *ensourdre*, *s'insurgir*). *Obs.*

1523 WOLSEY *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* I. 117 The manyfolde difficulties which have insurged. 1527 *Ibid.* I. 240 If in the communicacion or debating therof..ther shulde insurge any doubte or difficulte..she wolde so interpone her auctorite. 1532 HEN. VIII *Proclam. abolishing power of Pope* (ed. 2, 1535, in Soc. Antiq., *Procl.* I. 78), We..perceyuyng rightwel what great reste, quietnes, and tranquilite of consciens & manyfold other commodities might insurge & arise vnto them. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 That there should insurge hereafter, no newe commocion within the realme again. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 192 And not this discommodity alone, but certaine other sickly and foule affections insurge thereupon.

†2. *intr.* Of the sea: To surge or rush in *upon*.

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 9 The flud and rage of the sea ..insurgyng vppon suche decayed tenementes in times of tempest.

†3. *intr.* To rise in opposition or insurrection *against*; to make insurrection, revolt. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 724/1 All the heretikes that rebelle againste it, nor all the tyrauntes vppon earth that ensourge & oppugne it [the Church]. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 183 Cuthredus .. beinge endamaged with manie injuries by the Mercians .. insurged mannefullie againste them. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 3 b, Antichriste followyng the steppes of his father Lucifer .. also hath ensourged against heauen. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 42/1 The chiefe cause of the Britains insurging against the Romans. *c* 1610 J. MELVILLE in Morison *A. Melville* vii. (1898) 84 He, insurging with graitter bauldnes & force of langage buir out the mater.

4. *trans.* To stir up; to raise in tumult, hostility, or insurrection. *Obs.* exc. as *nonce-wd.*

1796 *Monthly Rev.* XX. 568 You insurge the people. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 498/2 He [Miranda] saw a good deal of Pitt, who had determined to make use of him to 'insurge' the Spanish colonies.

Hence **Insurged** *ppl. a.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 230 b, The Kynges highnes was credebly certefied of this new insurged insurrection.

†**Insurge**, *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. INSURGE *v.*] A heaving or rising; an upheaval.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 177 She was tossed and tumbled by the rageous insurges of the seas, of the wind and water.

Insurgence (insə̄ˑɹdʒĕns). [f. as next: see -ENCE; cf. mod.F. *insurgence* (Littré).] The action of rising against authority; a rising, revolt.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 88 Certain to give way before the necessary insurgence of Reason insisting on freedom. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxxi, There was a moral insurgence in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome. 1868 — *Sp. Gipsy* 291 His many-voiced self..Whose hungry needs..Made loud insurgence.

Insurgency (insə̄ˑɹdʒĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or state of being insurgent; the tendency to rise in revolt; =prec.

1803 *Edwin* III. 174 The internal insurgency he feared not putting a speedy termination to by the vigour of his proceedings. 1822 *Examiner* 273/2 The consequence.. would be riot, insurgency, and rapine. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 731 The Insurgency was not put down. 1856 GRINDON *Life* xvi. (1875) 204 Good books alleviate care, repress the insurgency of evil passions. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* III. ix. 173 The circumstance of its prevailing successfulness..heaped stores of insurgency in the Celtic bosom.

Insurgent (insə̄ˑɹdʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *insurgent-em*, pr. pple. of *insurgĕre* to rise up: see INSURGE *v.* and -ENT. Cf. obs. F. *insurgent* sb. (now *insurgé*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Rising in active revolt. Also *fig.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii, A broad white ensign .. announced that the garrison was held by the insurgent adherents of the House of Stewart. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. vi. 112 The insurgent barons dictated whatever clauses they deemed desirable. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 13 The insurgent mind of Abelard took up the same position. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xi, Its electric passage left her veins kindled, her soul insurgent.

2. Of the sea or a flood: Surging up or rushing in.

1849 M. ARNOLD *Mycerinus* 40 Some force..Bears earth, and heaven, and men, and gods along Like the broad volume of the insurgent Nile. 1893 NORMAN GALE *Country Muse, Requiescam*, The loss..Of no more hearing rebel waves Insurgent on the shore.

B. *sb.* One who rises in revolt against constituted authority; a rebel who is not recognized as a belligerent.

1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 377 His sanction will dismay, And bid th' insurgents tremble and obey. 1801 WELLINGTON *Mem. Seringapatam* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 348 In regard to the insurgents in Malabar, the war against them cannot be carried on at all without assistance. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gt. Brit.* 164 [Why] it was, that the vast strength of Britain did not beat down the colonial insurgents, not in one campaign, but in three. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 133 He acceded to all the immediate demands of the insurgents.

Insurgescence. *rare.* [f. L. type **insurgesc-ĕre*, inceptive of *insurgĕre* to rise up + -ENCE.] Tendency to rise in insurrection.

1881 SYMONDS *Renaiss. Italy* (1898) IV. v. 244 This insurgescence of all classes .. threatened the very fabric of society.

Insuring: see under INSURE *v.*

Insurmountable (insə̄ɹmau·ntăbˈl), *a.* [IN-[3]; perh. after F. *insurmontable* (Cotgr. 1611).] That cannot be surmounted, overcome, or passed over.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Insurmountable*, that cannot be overcome by Labour and Industry. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), This difficulty is insurmountable, 'till I can make simplicity and variety the same. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The angles of the insurmountable walls which fenced the garden from the precipices below. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* VII. iv, The rock is well nigh insurmountable to those who know not the passes. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 150 Perhaps those prejudices might not prove insurmountable. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 292 Between himself and her there was that kind of division which is more insurmountable than enmity.

Hence **Insurmountabi·lity** (Craig, 1847); **Insurmou·ntableness**, the state or quality of being insurmountable (Bailey vol. II, 1727); **Insurmou·ntably** *adv.*, so as not to be surmounted or overcome; 'invincibly, unconquerably' (J. 1755).

1850 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 62/2, I do not think that the people of England have deserved to be, without trial, stigmatized as insurmountably prejudiced against anything which can be proved to be good either for themselves or for others.

Insurpa·ssable, *a. rare.* [IN-[3].] Incapable of being surpassed.

1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE (Ld. Broughton) *Italy* xvii. II. 137 *note*, The effect was instantly discovered to be insurpassable.

Insurrect (insə̄ɹe·kt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *insurrect-*, ppl. stem of *insurgĕre* to rise up (see INSURGE *v.*); in sense 2, a back-formation from next.]

†1. *intr.* To arise. *Obs.*

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 202 From whence there insurrect such pernicious Vapours, as nauseate the Air.

2. To rise in insurrection or revolt.

1821 BYRON *Diary* 9 Jan., They mean to *insurrect* here ..though I don't think them in force or heart sufficient to make much of it. 1887 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 1303 The people are in spirit in insurrection, yet they do not insurrect.

Insurrection (insə̄ɹe·kʃən). Also 5 -rexyon, 5–6 -rec(e)ion, -yon, 6 -rexsion. [a. F. *insurrection*, ad. rare L. *insurrectiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insurgĕre*: see INSURGE.]

1. The action of rising in arms or open resistance against established authority or governmental restraint; with *pl.*, an instance of this, an armed rising, a revolt; an incipient or limited rebellion.

1459 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 346/2 He [Jack Cade]..wrote letters to many Citees..to have made a comon insurrection. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 401 II. 27 Yll dysposed persones, defame ..me..how that I intend to make insurexyones contrari unto the law. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezra* iv. 19 This cite of olde hath made insurrecion agaynst kynges. 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 38 Other dyd secretely move and sollicite the people to rise and make an insurrecion. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 98/2 The remnant of the Britains therefore withdrew..into Cornwall, and into Wales, out of which countries they oftentimes brake out, and made insurrections vpon the Saxons. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 The Moors made an Insurrection, and made one Osman their first Dey. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. ix. (1864) II. 418 The people broke out in instant insurrection, declared their determination to renounce their allegiance. 1858 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) II. viii. 593 Insurrections are generally wrong; revolutions are always right.

b. *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, If God afterward gave, or permitted this insurrection of Episcopacy, it is to be fear'd he did it in his wrath. 1780 BLAIR *Serm.* (ed. 3) II. ii. 35 He [who hath no rule over his spirit] lies open to every insurrection of ill-humour. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 15 It is not the insurrections of ignorance that are dangerous, but the revolts of intelligence.

2. The action of rising up; upheaval. *rare.*

1864 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 264 Every winter, the whole glacier surface rises to replace the summer's waste, not with progressive wave..but with silent level insurrection, as of ocean tide, the gray sea-crystal passes by.

Insurrectional (insə̄ɹe·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. F. *insurrectionnel* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection.

1801 LD. CAMPBELL *Let.* Apr. in *Life* (1881) I. 66 Ministers are..exceedingly alarmed at the insurrectional spirit which has shown itself in different parts of the country. 1832 *Examiner* 556/2 To excite at Rheims an insurrectional movement. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 May 1/1 Russia did not interfere even by encouraging insurrectional bands.

Hence **Insurre·ctionally** *adv.*, in an insurrectional way, from an insurrectional point of view.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 525 Paris was laid down on a map insurrectionally. Her strong and weak points were explained. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* viii. (1881) 141 He was insurrectionally notorious in morals and menacingly in politics.

Insurrectionary (insə̄ɹe·kʃənări), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of insurrection; addicted to insurrection.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 44 On their murderous insurrectionary system, their own lives are not sure for an hour. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. III. i, This huge Insurrectionary Movement..has swept away Royalty, Aristocracy, and a King's life. 1891 *Spectator* 13 June, As a..fact, London is the least insurrectionary of cities.

2. *humorous.* Tending to raise itself.

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 28 A sign-board presented at either end an insurrectionary bottle. *Ibid.* 211 His trousers working up..above his knees, an insurrectionary movement which I also was unable to suppress in my own.

B. *sb.* A person who engages in insurrection.

1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 95/3 All Spanish traditions of law and order are so bound up with Catholicism that religious innovators, like the Protestant missionaries, necessarily seem insurrectionaries.

†**Insurre·ctioner.** *Obs. rare.* [See -ER[1].] =prec. B.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 418 What had the people got if the Parliament .. had colleagued with Venner and other insurrectioners?

Insurre·ctionism. [See -ISM.] The principle of revolt against constituted authority.

1890 G. B. SHAW *Fab. Ess. Socialism* 192 They welcome Socialism, insurrectionism, currency craze. *Ibid.* 193 A piece of unpractical catastrophic insurrectionism.

Insurrectionist (insə̄ɹe·kʃənist). [f. INSURRECTION + -IST.] One who takes part in an insurrection, or who advocates revolt against authority.

1845 WHITTIER *Pr. Wks.* (1889) II. 266 The insurrectionists were speedily crushed into subjection. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. 125 Not indeed that such insurrectionists were likely to look with much respect on the exorbitant wealth of the clergy. 1882 *19th Cent.* Oct. 552 A few of the more energetic spirits muster courage to rise up against the system, and these become insurrectionists.

attrib. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Nov. 172/2 We cannot altogether bless this perky and insurrectionist attitude.

Insurrectionize (insə̄ɹe·kʃənəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To raise in insurrection.

1822 *Examiner* 195/1 A conspiracy formed to insurrectionize Poland. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 552 The deposed Count Bernard insurrectionized the country.

2. *intr.* To make insurrection; to rise in insurrection.

1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) VI. 44 That ceasing to be a 'slave class' they might insurrectionize no more.

†**Insurre·ctious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INSURRECTION: see -OUS.] Given to insurrection, turbulent, unruly.

1631 J. DONE *Polydoron* 125 None excelleth another but in good and vertuous actions or in suppressing insurrectious passions.

†**Insurre·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *insurrect-*, ppl. stem of *insurgĕre* (see INSURGE) + -IVE.] Prone to insurrection; of insurgent character.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 28 They are no winds but insurrectiue sins, which so possesse the waues with the spyrite of raging. *Ibid.* 155 Thys didst thou to mortifie thy insurrectiue masse of corruption.

†**Insurre·ctor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med. or mod. L. *insurrector*, agent-n. from *insurgĕre* to INSURGE.] An insurgent.

[*a* 1458 T. GASCOIGNE *Loci e Libro Veritatum* (1881) 174 Homines qui vocabantur insurrectores occiderunt duos episcopos in Anglia.] 1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1694) 87 A strong citadel .. erected on purpose to reduce insurrectors. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 26 Popular readiness to seize upon Insurrectors.

Insusceptibility (insŭseptibi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being insusceptible; want of susceptibility.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 The object is identified with the subject, both positively by the act of the subject, and negatively by insusceptibility of outness in the object. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 655 The same kind of insusceptibility to the action of the contagion of yellow fever. 1884 *Congreg. Year Bk.* 69 Insusceptibility to the touch and inspiration of goodness and truth.

Insusceptible (insŭse·ptĭb'l), *a.* [IN-3; perh. after F. *insusceptible* (16th c. in Littré).] Not susceptible; not able or apt to receive impressions; not liable to be affected or influenced by something or in some way.

a. Const. *of* (an action, process, or condition).

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1043 It is not altogether insusceptible of mutation. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. v, You shall never persuade me that your heart is so insusceptible of affection. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* Pref., The subject ..is insusceptible of being treated otherwise than lyrically. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* x. 378 Souls in Sheol were conceived as insusceptible of ethical progress.

b. Const. *to* (an influence or agency).

1808 *Med. Jrnl.* XIX. 197 In others, vaccine inoculation did not take effect; consequently they were not rendered insusceptible to the infection of the small-pox. 1877 BROCKETT *Cross & Cr.* 264 Insusceptible to all those influences .. which so powerfully affect most peoples. 1898 *19th Cent.* XLIV. 1000 The one, heavy, slow, insusceptible to violent passion.

c. *ellipt.* without construction.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 577 Coarse animal passion and animal craft, at once energetic and insusceptible. 1880 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 83 This number of insusceptible or, as I may call them, not poisonable people, must be left out of account. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* vii. 142 To remove the entire population of the neighbourhood with the exception of the insusceptible.

Insuscе·ptive, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-3.] =prec.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 198 ₱9 The sailor was wholly insusceptive of the softer passions.

†**Insuspe·ct,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] Unsuspected; not to be suspected. So †**Insuspe·cted** *a. Obs.*, unsuspected, of which one has no suspicion.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xiii. D j b, The constant silence of the insuspect auncients does testifie their misknowledgment and disclamation of the same. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 58 Their penetrating natures, their invisible paths, and insuspected effects, are very considerable.

†**Insusu·rrate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. L. *insusurrāt-*, ppl. stem of *insusurrāre*: see next.] *trans.* 'To whisper one in the ear' (Bailey, 1727).

†**Insusurra·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *insusurrātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *insusurrāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *susurrāre* to murmur, whisper. Cf. SUSURRATION.] A whispering in the ear; an insinuation.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. viii. § 3 The Spirit sometimes instils some drops of this gladsome ointment into our souls by soft insusurrations in silent night. 1653 *Legenda Lignea* Pref. A iv b (L.), The other party insinuates their Roman principles by whispers and private insusurrations. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON.

†**Inswa·k,** *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. IN-1 + SWAK *v.*] *trans.* To cast in with force, to dash in.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 150 Mezentyus the grym.. The blak fyre blesis of reik inswakkis [*inferl*] he.

Inswamp (inswǫ·mp), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + SWAMP *sb.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To plunge into a swamp.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 315 The violent exercise of running a great distance under the violent rays of the sun.. would not allow him to inswamp. *Ibid.* 386 [They] take an oblique course, till they inswamp themselves again, in order to conceal their tracks.

Inswarming (i·nˌswǫ·ɹmiŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Swarming in, entering in swarms.

1892 *Chicago Advance* 17 Nov., Inswarming thousands from the older countries.

Inswathe, variant of ENSWATHE *v.*

Insweeping (i·nˌswī·piŋ), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Sweeping in.

1883 *Home Missionary* (U. S.) Aug. 155 Whether this insweeping migration is to foreignize us. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr. 6/2 From the high cliff a man had seen .. little imploring hands raised above the insweeping waves.

Insweeten, variant of ENSWEETEN *v., Obs.*

Inswell (inˌswe·l), *v. rare.* [f. IN-1 + SWELL *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To cause a swell in; to swell.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Exped. Fife* 19 Boreas regains his strength To wake new tempests and inswell our seas.

†**Inswi·ned,** *ppl. a. Obs.* = INHOGGED.

1611 FLORIO, *Inporchito*, inswined, become a hogge.

Insygne, obs. form of ENSIGN *v.*

Insykth, ME. 3rd pers. sing. of INSEE *v.*

Insytation, obs. form of INCITATION.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcix. [xcv.] 292 By insytacion of the duke of Irelonde.

†**Int,** *sb. Obs.* [Origin obscure.] ? A sharper.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies* 12 (N.) His nipps, ints, bungs, and prinados. 1658—*Honest Ghost, Chym. Ape* 231 Flankt were my troups with bolts, bands, punks, and panders, Pimps, nips and ints, Prinados.

In't, arch. abbreviation of *in it.* **I'n't, i'nt,** obs. abbreviation of *isn't, is not.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 304 Goe take this shape And hither come in't. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 246 The Devil's in't if you won't put that down. *Ibid.* 363 Your Lady's gone with them, i'n't she? *Ibid.* IV. 116 No indeed; it i'n't worth while. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 30 That 's game, i'nt it, maum? 1842 BROWNING *Soliloquy Span. Cloister* viii, Ope a sieve and slip it in't [*rime* print].

Intablature, obs. form of ENTABLATURE.

†**Inta·ble,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-1 + TABLE *sb.*; cf. ENTABLE.] *trans.* To enter in a table.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 81 The names of the first twentie and sixe .. you shall finde intabled in our Map of Barkeshire.

Inta·bulate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *intabulāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tabula* TABLE.] *trans.* To enter or inscribe in a table or list.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intabulate*, to write in tables. 1894 *Athenæum* 22 Sept. 378/3 We learn [from the Evesham 'Officium Ecclesiasticum', *c* 1300] .. that the abbot was formally 'intabulated' to the service of the kitchen for the weeks of Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas.

†**Intabula·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. type **intabulātio*, n. of action from med.L. *intabulāre*, in sense of L. *tabulātio* planking or flooring over.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intabulation*, a laying on of boards or planks.

Intack, dial. form of INTAKE *sb.*

Intact (intæ·kt), *a.* [ad. L. *intact-us*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tactus*, pa. pple. of *tangĕre* to touch. Cf. F. *intact* (17–18th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Untouched; not affected by anything that injures, diminishes, or sullies; kept or left entire; unblemished; unimpaired.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4966 Thi maydenhode intacte inmaculat eurelastinge. 1721 in BAILEY. 1815 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 67 No mischief .. had been done, except to one old china jar .. The gallery was perfectly intact. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. ii. 86 The principles on which Church authority is based remained intact. 1877 K. JOHNSTON *Africa* v. (1878) 62 Tunis .. has retained the character of an oriental city almost intact.

Hence **Inta·ctness,** the quality or condition of being intact.

1890 E. H. HANKIN in *Nature* 11 Dec. 121/2 The intactness of the leucocytes in these special cases.

†**Inta·ctible,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [IN-3.] 'Not perceptible to the touch' (J.); =next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intactible*, not to bee touched. 1658–1706 in PHILLIPS. 1755 in JOHNSON; and in mod. Dicts.

Inta·ctile, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *intactil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tactilis* TACTILE. Cf. F. *intactile* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not tactile or capable of being touched; intangible.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 556/1 Emptiness, or Uacuum .. is understood..cheifly from being of an intactile Nature, and void of all Solidity. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intactile*, that cannot be recognised by the sense of touch, impalpable.

Intagliated (intæ·lyĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. It. *intagliat-o*, pa. pple. of *intagliare* to engrave (f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tagliare* to cut: cf. ENTAIL *v.*[1]) + -ED[1].] Carved on the surface; engraved in or as in intaglio; incised.

1782 WARTON *Hist. Kiddington* 25 A species of astrolite, or starry-stone .. deeply intagliated or engraven like a seal. 1825 T. D. FOSBROKE *Encycl. Antig.* (1843) II. 763/1 Arms upon plate are in use as early as the thirteenth century, but only intagliated, or engraved in 1334. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Bricks & Tiles* XV. (1889) 452 Clay, plaster-of-Paris.. is pressed into the mould, so that the intagliated lines in this will appear upon the plaque or tile.

†**Inta·gliature.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 intaliature. [ad. It. *intagliatura* carving, engraving, f. *intagliare*: cf. prec.] =INTAGLIO I.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* T ij, Engraued with exquisite and rare intaliature.

‖**Intaglio** (intæ·lyo), *sb.* Pl. **intaglios** (7 entaglos, 8 intaglio's), *rarely* intagli (inta·lyi). Also 7–8 *erron.* **intaglia**; *pl.* -as. [It., = engraving, engraved work, a carving (pl. *intagli*), f. *intagliare* to cut in, engrave: see INTAGLIATED.]

1. A figure or design incised or engraved; a cutting or engraving in stone or other hard material.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar., A chaplet of admirable invention, the intaglias being all on fruit-stones. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII* (1867) 125 The cutt is certainly a very very ancient *intaglia* (as they use to call such cutts at Rome)..pronouncing it almost with a *ll—intallia*. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 202 Antient Entaglos or Figures, cut on several sorts of precious Stones. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 23 The Architrave .. has many fine Intaglias. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 101 There is a profile there .. an intaglio in the solid rock. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi. 105 All its reliefs and intaglios have electrotyped themselves in the medallions that hang round the walls of your memory's chamber.

fig. and *transf.* 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 192 The *rilieve* raies of one Trochite, always lying in the *intagli* or furrows between two protuberant raies of the other. 1886 SYMONDS *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. viii. 24 Boccaccio's clear-cut intaglios from life and nature.

b. The process or art of carving or engraving in a hard material; incised carving as opposed to carving in relief; the condition or fact of being incised. Chiefly in phrase *in intaglio*, as opposed to *in rilievo* or *in relief.* Also *fig.*

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Aneed. Paint.* (1786) I. 276 Another gem with the head of Edward VI. cameo on one side, and intaglia on the other. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculpt. Anc.* v. 298 In every period of the Grecian celebrity the art of intaglio has been cultivated as a branch of sculpture. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxi. (1856) 166 It was startling to see the evidences of a travel nearly six years old, preserved in *intaglio* on a material so perishable. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 15 Bricks were impressed with a stamp on which hieroglyphics were cut in intaglio, so as to present them in relief on the surface of the brick. 1869 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. 268 The animals .. are represented, not in relief, but intaglio; not by a mound, but by an excavation.

fig. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* I. xvi. 269 A woman's accomplishments .. ought to be .. more in intaglio than in cameo.

2. Anything ornamented with incised work; esp. a precious stone having a figure or design cut on its surface, an incised gem. Opposed to *cameo.*

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* 23 Oct., One of the rarest collections of achates, onyxes, and intaglios, that I had ever seene. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 179 We meet with the Figures .. on Antique Intaglio's and Medals. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxiv. 5 The collection of .. gems, both cameos and intaglios, is considerable. 1864 C. W. KING *Gnostics* 56 The Jasper..is..employed for the *intagli* connected with the Mithraic idea. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* x. 244 An intaglio, or medal on which the head is hollowed out.

b. A mould of something to be cast or struck in relief; a countersunk die.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 616 When the casts, or intaglios, are first taken from the mould, they are not very firm. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. ii. 49 The use of intaglios to make up ecclesiastical seals.

3. Comb. *Intaglio-rilievato* [It., lit. raised or relieved intaglio] = CAVO-RILIEVO.

Intaglio (intæ·lyo), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To engrave with a sunk pattern or design; to represent or execute in intaglio.

1847 *Tait's Mag.* XIV. 383 Vestiges of pre-Adamite existence found filagreed into fossils, or intaglioed in stones. 1854 BADHAM *Halieut.* 234 Forms of various fossil fish .. Niobe-like, converted into stone; or intaglioed in a calcareous matrix. 188. *Art Jrnl.* VIII. 46 (Cent.) The device intaglioed upon it [a finger-ring] is supposed to be flowers bursting from the bud.

Intail, -aile, -ayle, obs. ff. ENTAIL *sb.* and *v.*

†**Intai·led,** *ppl. a. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. IN-1 + TAIL + -ED.] Joined by the tails (with allusion to Judg. xv. 4).

1628 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 586 So that you might guess there might be a double Plot..to set on fire the frame and estate of this Commonwealth: And one of these intailed Foxes was Mr. Manwaring.

Intake (i·nteik), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6– **intack,** (6–7 **-tacke**), 8– **intake** (*Sc.* **-tak**). [IN *adv.* 11 d; cf. *take in*, TAKE *v.*]

1. The act of taking in or receiving from outside; that which is taken in, an amount or quantity received internally.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Intake*, the bringing in of the crop. 1854 *Phemie Millar* 161 With her..downright intake in the shape of meat and drink. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. (ed. 2) 22 Mr. Hyde shrank back with a hissing intake of the breath. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 143 Both the oxygen intake and the output of carbon dioxide in normal and fevered animals were compared.

2. (Chiefly *north. dial.*) A piece of land taken in from a moorland, common, etc.; an inclosure.

[*c* 1330 *Selby Cartul.* II. 14 Ibidem est quoddam yntauk de feodo prædicto quod vocatur le Munkebank.] 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* viii. 8 b, The lordes..haue gyuen lycence to dyuers of their tenauntes .. to take in newe intackes or closes out of the commens. 1536 in Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 98 (1611) 1022 That all Intacks, Inclosys syth Anno quarto Henrici septimi be pullyd downe. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 28 Wee..keepe them [sheep] togeather in some well fenced place, as .. the Newe Intacke in the towne becke. 1787–9 WORDSW. *Even. Walk* 49 When horses in the sunburnt intake stood. 1862 *Life amongst Colliers* 8 A nice garden .. led to a ha-ha dividing it from a large pasture, known as the Intack.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1664 in *Lex Scripta Isle of Man* (1815) 150 Poor People, as Cotlers, Intack-holders, Prentices, and the like. 1832 *Spec. Yorksh. Dial.*, Te sell t' awd intack barley.

3. The place where water is taken into a channel or pipe from a river or other body of water, to drive a mill, or supply a canal, waterworks, etc.

?*a* 1800 *State, Leslie of Powis* etc. 157 (Jam.) The water for driving the machinery of said new work is taken from the river above..the cruive-dike..the intake of this water is within the bounds of the cruive-fishing property. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 40 (Jam.) Water-wraiths at in-tack drear. 1866 *Times* 8 Aug. 9/5 The first improvement was effected by carrying its intake up the river to Lea bridge. 1887 *Spectator* 9 July 921/1 Riparian towns above the intake of the Water Companies. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 28 Jan., An ice blockade at the port-holes had prevented the passage of the water into the intakes.

4. *Mining.* The airway by which a current of air is introduced into a mine. Also *attrib.*

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 32 *Intake*, the airway along which the fresh air is conducted into a place, district, or mine. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 219 The 'returns' are generally made to mount over the intake drifts. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s. v., Downcast .. is more appropriate for a shaft; Intake for an adit. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 7/1 He did not see how it was possible for fire-damp to have accumulated in the main intake air roads.

5. A narrowing or abrupt contraction made in the width of a tube, a stocking, etc.; the point at which this is made.

1808–18 JAMIESON. *Intake*..2. A contraction, in sewing. 1875 M'ILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 14 The monument ..after a series of intakes, is formed into a clustered column. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 29 One-third of the foot is the length of the ankle, from the last intake or decreasing.

6. *Sc.* A 'take in', an imposition. Also, one who 'takes in', a cheat.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Intake*,..4. A fraud, a swindling trick. 5. A swindler. 18.. *Edinburgh* II. 118 (Jam.) Some even made so bold as to call him an in-tak and an adventurer. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 2 What was the lottery but an intake? 1860 W. ARNOT *Laws fr. Heaven* 281 The counterpart is a terrible truth—it is more cursed to be an intake than to be taken in.

†In·take, *v. Sc. Obs.* [IN-[1]; see *take in*, TAKE *v.*] *trans.* a. To take or gather in. b. To take by force of arms, capture.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 271 Ryue out the Mures; the bestialls gers intak. *c* 1647 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* (1775) II. 265 Having .. no artillery at all fit for intaking any strong house.

†In·taker. *north. dial. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 e.] One who 'takes in' or receives stolen property.

1422 *Act 9 Hen. V*, c. 7 Diverses persones larons & felons appellez Intakers & Outputters demourantz deinz la franchise de Ridesdale. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Intakers* be a kind of theeves, so called because they..did receive in such booties of catell or other things as the outparters brought in unto them.

†In·taking, *vbl. sb. Sc. Obs.* [IN *adv.* 11 c.] 1. The action of capturing or taking by force of arms. [=Ger. *einnahme, einnehmung.*]

1637 R. MONRO *Exp. Scots Regim.* II. 13 Captaine Robert Stewart .. was preferred before the In-taking of Virtzberg, having beene before the Battaile of Lipsigh. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 348, I have held two and twenty towns, and I have been at the intaking of thirty-one [Archaism temp. Edw. III].

2. The taking in of moorland into cultivation.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 49 The reasons of ebb-ploughing, at intaking, are to retain the dung as near the surface as possible.

†In·taminate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *intāmināre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + L. **tāmināre* to violate: see CONTAMINATE.] *trans.* To defile. So **†In·tamination**, defilement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intaminate*, to defile. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intamination*, a defiling or polluting.

†In·taminated, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *intāmināt-us* uncontaminated (f. *in-*, IN-[3] + pa. pple. of **tāmināre*: see prec.) + -ED[1].] Uncontaminated, uncorrupted, pure.

a 1695 WOOD *Ath. Oxon., F. Junius* (1721) II. 603 Whose Inhabitants use the antient and intaminated Frisic Language.

Intangibility (intæ:ndʒĭbĭ·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *intangibilité* (Littré).] The quality of being intangible.

1847 in CRAIG. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVII. 99 There is an intangibility about all the charges that are made against her. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* II. vii. 184 Its [his shadow's] intangibility feeds his awe and wonder.

Intangible (intæ:ndʒĭb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *intangibil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + L. *tangibilis* TANGIBLE: cf. F. *intangible* (1508 in Godef. *Compl.*).] Not tangible; incapable of being touched; not cognizable by the sense of touch; impalpable.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1684) 148 A Man should be still in danger of knocking his head against every Wall and Pillar; unless it were also intangible, as some of the Peripateticks affirm. 1717 CLARKE *Leibnitz Papers* Reply iv. § 45. 151 The Means by which Two Bodies attract each other, may be invisible and intangible. 1845 M'CULLOCH *Taxation* III. iii. (1852) 476 The proportion of monied and other moveable and all but intangible property .. has increased ten-fold, since the accession of George I. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iii. 76 The assumption of this wonderful intangible aether. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 14 Incorporeal [things] are those that are intangible .. such as an inheritance, a usufruct.

b. *fig.* That cannot be grasped mentally.

1880 *Mem. John Legge* 127 To the irreligious man all this is intangible, unintelligible. 1898 RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* 20 This abstract and rather intangible argument must yield to the demonstration of hard facts.

Hence **Inta·ngibleness**; **Inta·ngibly** *adv.*, so as to be intangible.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 769 That which is extended also, but penetrably and intangibly which is space or vacuum. 1828 WEBSTER, *Intangibleness*, the quality of being intangible. 1887 E. F. BYRRNE *Heir without Heritage* II. v. 91 The most intangibly delicate sense of duty.

†Inta·ngle, -ment, obs. ff. ENTANGLE, -MENT.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 41 b, Intryked or intangled in the affeccyon or loue of worldly goodes and honours. 1533 FRITH *Answ. More* Wks. (1573) 148/2 For anone ye shall see hym so intangled in briers, that he shall not witte where to become. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I 199 An intangling, a wrapping, or folding in. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. § 41. 83 The implication and intanglings of ten thousand thoughts.

†Inta·ngle, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-[1].] In a tangle; entangled.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* 40 His observations will lye confusedly huddled up, like a skeine of intangle silk.

Inta·rissable, *a. rare.* [a. F. *intarissable* (Cotgr.), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *tarissable*, f. *tarir, tarissant* to dry up.] Not to be dried up, inexhaustible.

1656–81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intarissable*, not to be withered or dryed up. 1859 MRS. SCHIMMELPENNINCK *Princ. Beauty* IV. v. § 6 That intarissable fountain of gushing joy.

†Inta·stable, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [IN-[3].] Incapable of being tasted.

a 1711 GREW (J.), Something which is invisible, intastable, and intangible .., *existing only in the fancy, may produce* a pleasure superiour to that of sense.

†Inta·xable, *a. Obs. rare.* [IN-[3].] That cannot be taxed or charged with something.

1631 I. CRAVEN *God's Tribunall* 16 The Lord of Hosts, whose..iustice [is] intaxable, anger intollerable.

Intechnica·lity. *rare.* [IN-[3].] Want of technicality; something not technically correct.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 618 Every power must be for ever on the alert, to detect intechnicalities, to fence with witnesses, to puzzle or persuade phlegmatic jurors.

†In·tegent, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *integent-em*, pr. pple. of *integĕre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *tegĕre* to cover.] That covers; covering.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 319 As for the parts, they are dissimilar, *sc.* the basis and point, or similars external, as the fat, integent membran.

Integer (i·ntĭdʒəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* [a. L. *integer* untouched, intact, entire, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *tag-, teg-*, root of *tangĕre* to touch. Cf. F. *intègre* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.), and ENTIRE.]

A. *adj.* (Now *rare* or *Obs.*)

†1. Having no part taken away or wanting; whole, entire: =INTEGRAL A. 3. *Obs.*

a 1509 WOLSEY *Let. to Hen. VII* in *Lett. Rich. III* (Rolls) I. App. 443 Wher I seyd that the emperors m...he dote of thre hunderyth thousan.. should .. have the seyd integyr dote in effect and equyvalen.. [*MS. imperf.*]

†2. Marked by moral integrity; honest, upright. *Obs.*

1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 108 The face of their best and most integer proceedings.

3. *Math.* Denoting a whole thing or number of whole things; denoted by a whole number; 'whole', not fractional: =INTEGRAL A. 4 a. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xii, I had..found that .. 14 and 1 be the nearest of small integer numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksilver and water. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 52 A whole or integer number may be expressed like a fraction, by writing 1 below it, as a denominator. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* ii. 79 To keep the reckoning of the integer days correct .. is the object of the calendar.

B. *sb.* 1. *Math.* A number or quantity denoting one or more whole things or units; a whole number or undivided quantity. Opp. to *fraction.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V ij b, The containing circles Semidimetient being very nighe $11\frac{11}{14}$ for exactly nether by integer nor fraction it can be expressed. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* Pref. 4 Not regarding the Fractional Parts of a Mile, but taking the lesser Integer. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. xi, The Fraction will become .. an Integer. 1875 TODHUNTER *Alg.* (ed. 7) lii, Theory of Numbers. Throughout the present Chapter the word *number* is used as an abbreviation for *positive integer.*

2. A particular quantity of any kind (as money, weight, length, etc.) taken as the unit of measurement. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 50 The dollar is the integer of money in the United States. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* iii. 67 Two integers .. the pint and the cubic inch. 1868 SEYD *Bullion* (1880) 146 The Carat serves as the Integer.

3. *gen.* (often with allusion to 1): A whole or entire thing or entity, either as complete in itself, or as the sum of its parts or elements.

a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 202 The soul is the integer of the man. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. viii. 150 You would never amongst you all make up the noble integer. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* I. iii. (1878) 23 Death is followed by the speedy dissipation of the combined elements which formed the organism .. The Integer, the Animal which resulted from the former combination, is no more. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 4 Functionally a word is either—(1) An integer, or a sentence in itself.

Integrabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The fact or character of being integrable; capability of being integrated.

1816 *Edin. Rev.* XXVII. 93 The theorem, which is called the *Criterion of Integrability*. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 337 Ascertaining whether the proposed equation satisfies the condition of integrability. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 310 This definition..satisfies as well the condition of integrability as the differential equation of motion.

Integrable (i·ntĭgrăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *integrā-re* to make whole, INTEGRATE + -BLE.] Capable of being integrated. a. *Math.*: see INTEGRATE *v.* 3.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calculus*, The differential quantity to be integrated .. must .. be reduced to an integrable finite, or an infinite series. 1809 IVORY *in Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 349 The expressions .. are all integrable with respect to one of the variable quantities they contain. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 107 *note*, When their equations are integrable.

b. *gen.*: see INTEGRATE *v.* 2.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 298 Dispersed atoms of integrable matter. *Ibid.* (1872) I. III. vi. 330 To the lowest living things, the integrable matter is everywhere present.

Integral (i·ntĭgrăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *integrāl-is*, f. *integer, integr-*: see INTEGER and -AL. Cf. F. *intégral* (Oresme, 14th c.); It. *integrale* 'entire, consisting of entirenesse' (Florio). '*Integralis pars*', and '*partium integralium*, quæ si conveniant, totum exstat', occur in a 6th c. Comment. on Cicero *de Invent. Rhet.*, in Suringar *Hist. Crit. Scholiast. Latin.* (1834) pp. 248, 222.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to a whole. Said of a part or parts: Belonging to or making up an integral whole; constituent, component; *spec.* necessary to the completeness or integrity of the whole; forming an intrinsic portion or element, as distinguished from an adjunct or appendage. (Cf. INTEGRANT.) (Formerly distinguished from *essential*: see quots. 1697, 1727.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 39 b, The integral partes, which make perfect the whole, and cause the bignesse thereof. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 43 The parts integrall, viz. as the severall members of the matter, head, heart, &c. in man. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xv. (1739) 79 In a mixt Commonwealth they [kings] are integral Members. 1697 LOCKE *2nd Vind. Reas. Chr.* 247 (Seager) Integral parts..are contradistinguished to essential; and signify such parts, as the thing can be without, but without them will not be so complete and entire as with them. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Integral*, or *Integrant*, is applied by the schoolmen, to those parts which are necessary to the integrity of a whole...In which sense they stand contradistinguished from *essential* parts. .. The arms, legs, etc. are *integral* parts; body and soul *essential* parts of a man. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 220 Forming no legal or integral part of the government. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. x. (1873) 238 Recreation must form an integral part of human life. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 69 A dependency of the British Crown..not an integral part of the United Kingdom.

2. Made up of component parts which together constitute a unity; in *Logic*, said of a whole consisting of or divisible into parts external to each other, and therefore actually (not merely mentally) separable. *rare* or *Obs.* exc. in technical use.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. vi. 33 The whole Integrall cannot bee affirmed of any one of his parts, for a part is not the whole. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 203 An Integrall whole is not in each part, neither according to their whole essence, nor vertue, and therefore it is no wayes predicated of the singular parts. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. VI. § 19 In every Christian there are three parts concerning this integral Constitution, body and soul, and Spirit. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 10 As an integral Whole is distinguish'd into its several Parts by Division, so the Word Distribution is most properly used when we distinguish an universal Whole into its several Kinds of Species. *Ibid.*, Logicians have sometimes given a mark or sign to distinguish when it is an integral whole, that is, divided into its parts and members, or when it is a genus, an universal whole, that is, distributed into its species and individuals. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1859) II. 340 The Integral or, as it ought to be called Integrate whole (*totum integratum*), is composed of integrant parts (*partes integrantes*) which are either homogeneous, or heterogeneous. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 67 *note*, The Essential or Physical whole is that which consists of Matter and Form, or substance and accident, as its essential parts. The characteristic of this whole is that, as its parts do not exist out of each other, they cannot be separated except in Thought .. The Mathematical or Integral whole, on the other hand, has parts which are external to each other, so that they can be divided asunder.

3. Having no part or element separated, taken away, or lacking; unbroken, whole, entire, complete. Now somewhat *rare*. [=mod.F. *intégral.*]

1611 FLORIO, *Integrale*, whole or integrall. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 344 All Locall Motion keepeth Bodies Integrall, and their Parts together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 238 Thorow the integral porous pelt. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 484 Their hearts are not integral, and entire in prayer. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 157 Excerpta of Writers whose integral works are lost for ever. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 15 Who could expect that every link in a madman's tale would be found integral and perfect?

b. Of things immaterial.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 51 Repent with an integral, a holy and excellent repentance. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 281 They are thought by them to merit their Princes integral love. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Sabbath* v. (1848) 181 It is felt that, if we would retain Christianity, we must hold fast the full, the integral, sabbath.

†c. *Gram.* Applied by Wilkins to a word or part of speech denoting a complete notion; see B. 3. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 305 They supply the room either, 1. Of some Integral word, as Pronouns, or 2. Of some Sentence or complex part of it, as Interjections.

4. *Math.* a. That is, or is denoted by, an integer, or involves only integers; consisting of a whole number or undivided quantity; not fractional, or not involving a fraction.

1658 PHILLIPS s.v., In Arithmetick integral numbers are opposed to fraction[s]. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 To express the true content of any Number Integral. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 286 The fractional part of a foot .. is to be given up in favour of the importer, and the duties to be charged only upon the integral feet. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 185 *Q* being a rational and integral function of *x*. 1875 TODHUNTER *Algebra* (ed. 7) xxxvi. § 516 When *n* has any value positive or negative, integral or fractional.

b. Relating to or involving integrals (see B. 4); obtained by, belonging to, or proceeding by integration.

Integral calculus: the calculus of integrals (see B. 4); that branch of the infinitesimal calculus which deals with the finding and properties of integrals of functions (in this restricted sense, the inverse of the differential calculus, and corresponding to the 'inverse method of fluxions' in the Newtonian calculus), also used to include the solution of differential equations, and parts of the theory of functions and other branches of the higher mathematics. *Integral sign = sign of integration*: see B. 4 a, and INTEGRATION 2.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calculus*, The *integral Calculus*..is the inverse of the differential one. *Ibid.*, Suppose ∫ the sign of the sum, or integral quantity. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 95 Expressions deduced from the true integral equations. 1875 C. P. BUCKINGHAM *Diff. & Int. Calc.* (1880) § 157 The .. problem of the integral calculus is to pass from a given differential of a function to the function itself. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 21 In the expression under the integral sign only the finite values .. are to be considered. 1887 R. A. ROBERTS *Int. Calc.* 1 The principal object of the Integral Calculus is to find the value of a function of a single variable when its differential coefficient is given.

c. Applied to the entire or total amount of a continuous quantity (*e.g.* curvature) taken between definite limits, and thus expressible by a definite integral (see B. 4 a).

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 10 The *integral curvature*, or *whole change of direction* of an arc of a plane curve, is the angle through which the tangent has turned as we pass from one extremity to the other.

B. *sb.*

1. Something entire or undivided; a whole, either as wanting no part, or as made up of parts: see A. 2, 3. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from 4 = total sum.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 177 A tree, a body, an house .. are totall Integrals, whose integritie, or wholenesse .. is made of their parts. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 9 In the third genus are contained all Animals whether Integrals or In-parts. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (Bohn 1848) 152 Any other conjunction of parts forming an integral or whole. 1834 LANDOR *Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 299/2 No more .. than breaking an eggshell is breaking an egg, the shell being a part, and the egg being an integral. 1881 *Nature* No. 625. 582 What is seen in a sun-spot is the integral, as it were, of all that is taking place .. in many thousand miles of solar atmosphere.

†**2.** An integral part or element; a constituent, component: see A. 1. *Obs.*

1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 557 We must, therefore, be very circumspect in the materials of the other House. Let us, therefore, look to the integrals in this building. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 21 Anatomy can give us the Position .. of all the several Integrals of the Body of Man or Beast. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 372 They all make up a most magnificent and stately Temple, and every Integral thereof full of wonder. 1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* 82 Doth not every good Law and Rule distinguish between *Essentials*, *Integrals*, and *Accidents*, and make more Accidents than are Integrals, and Integrals, than are Essentials? 1685 — *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Cor.* xii. 14 So wise, as besides the Essentials of Christianity, to know all the Integrals.

†**3.** *Gram.* Applied by Wilkins to those words or parts of speech which of themselves express a distinct notion, as distinct from those which express relations between notions. *Obs.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. i. § 2 By Integrals or Principal words, I mean such as signifie some entire thing or notion. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 251/2. 1845 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 124/1 Wilkins includes under the term *integral* both the noun and the verb.

4. *Math.*

a. (of a function): That quantity of which the given function is the differential or differential coefficient (corresponding to the fluent of a given fluxion in Newton's method); so called because it may be regarded as the whole sum of a series of consecutive values assumed by an infinitesimal function (differential) of the variable while the latter changes continuously from any one value to any other. When such *limits* of variation are fixed or determinate, it is called a *definite integral*: see quot. 1877. An integral is denoted by the sign ∫ (originally a long *s*, for L. *summa* sum); in a definite integral the inferior and superior limits are indicated at the bottom and top of the sign, thus $\int_a^b$. (Formerly sometimes applied to the quantity from which a given 'finite difference' or 'increment' is derived, as in quot. 1763; cf. quot. 1831 s.v. INTEGRATE *v.* 3.) b. (of a differential equation, or a system of such equations): An equation or system of equations from which the given equation or system can be derived by differentiation. (In relation to a system of equations, any quantity which that system makes constant is sometimes called its integral.)

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calculus*, ∫*ydx* will denote the sum, or integral of the differential *ydx*. 1763 EMERSON *Increments* p. vii, Some Increments have no integrals, but what infinite series afford. 1802 WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 90 The integral or fluent of $Px \cdot$ is that function from which $Px \cdot$ is derived. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) vi. § 91 The expression $\int_{x_0}^{X} \phi(x)\,dx$ is called the *definite integral* of $\phi(x)\,dx$ between the limits x_0 and X, and represents the limit of the sum of the infinitely small elements $\phi(x)\,dx$, taken between the proposed limits .. . In contradistinction, the name *indefinite integrals* is often applied to integrals .. in which the form of the function is merely taken into account, without regard to any assigned limits. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 27 The double integrals destroy each other.

Integrality (intĭgrælĭti). [prob. ad. med.L. **integrālitās*, f. *integrālis* INTEGRAL: see -ITY; cf. F. *integralité* (Cotgr.), It. *integralità* 'a whole entire masse' (Florio, 1611).] The condition of being integral (see prec. A. 3); wholeness, entirety, completeness: = INTEGRITY 1.

1611 COTGR., *Integralité*, integralitie, wholeness. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* cviii. IV. 476 Here is the latitude, the Totality, the Integrality of the means of salvation. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 239 What God made and ordained in its integrality. 1728 EARBERY tr. *Burnet's State Dead* I. 87 There the Integrality that gives Denomination to the Species is to be found. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 173 Establishing the independence and integrality of the nation as a collective body. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX. 265 The maintenance of the Empire of the Sultans in its integrality is necessary.

Integrally (intĭgrălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]. Cf. med.L. *integrāliter* entirely, wholly.] In an integral manner; as a whole, in its entirety; completely, entirely, wholly.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. v. in Ashm. (1652) 136 When the Erth ys integrally yncynerat. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 74 We should choose vertue..and pursue it integrally and make it the businesse of our lives. 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* App. ii. Wks. 1843 VIII. 188 The only part of speech which is perfectly simple in its import, and at the same time integrally significant, is the noun-substantive. 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* x. 200 The more an individual is integrally a man, the more may he know of man.

†b. As an integral whole: see INTEGRAL A. 1. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God, God a Spirit* (1682) 116 Whatsoever is compounded of many parts, depends either essentially or integrally upon those parts.

Integrant (i·ntĭgrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *integrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *integrāre*: see INTEGRATE *v.* Cf. F. *intégrant* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

Of parts: Making up or contributing to make up a whole, constituent, component; essential to the completeness of the whole: = INTEGRAL A. 1.

Integrant parts, in F. *parties intégrantes*, is etymologically more correct than the usual *integral parts*.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 186 The Church consisteth of two integrant parts, *viz.* Pastors and Sheepe. 1651 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. (1668) 38 An Appendix, or rather an integrant part of his fellow. 1727 [see INTEGRAL A. 1]. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 246 Imagine the integrant particles of A to be equal in quantity of matter and bulk .. to the integrant particles of B, severally. 1794 BURKE *Rep. Lords' Jrnls.* Wks. 1842 II. 598 These judges .. are no integrant and necessary part of that court. 1836–7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2]. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons in Eng.* II. II. vi. 235 There is no reason to suppose that the ceorls did not form an integrant part of the shire-moot. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 91 Iron constitutes a necessary integrant portion of the red blood-corpuscles.

B. *sb.* That which integrates; a component.

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 261 It is the differentia of immortality, of which the assimilative power of faith and love is the integrant, and the life in Christ the integration. 1827 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1837) I. 389 The aggregate and its integrants are utterly different.

Integrate (i·ntĭgrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *integrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *integrāre*: see next.] Made up, as a whole, of separate (integrant) parts, composite; belonging to such a whole; complete, entire, perfect: = INTEGRAL A. 2, 3.

1485 [implied in INTEGRATELY]. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. iv, Exceeding wittie and integrate [said of a joke]. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* I. xiv. 46–7 An Integral Whole is that which has Part out of Part. .. This Whole termed Mathematical; because Quantity is of Mathematical Consideration: Vulgarly, Integral, more properly Integrate. 1836–7 [see INTEGRAL A. 2]. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* iii. (1866) III. 51 We may consider Logic either as a universal, or as an integrate whole. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* XX. 249/2 A transition from Integrate Fecundity to Segregate Fecundity usually takes place at a point in the history of evolution intermediate between the formation of an incipient variety and a strongly marked species. 1898 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/5 The people of Spain are for the war to keep integrate their possessions in Cuba.

Integrate (i·ntĭgrĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *integrāre* to make whole, f. *integer*, *integr-* whole.]

1. *trans.* To render entire or complete; to make up, compose, constitute (a whole): said of the parts or elements. *? Obs.*

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 159. 117 The particular doctrines which integrate Christianity. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 153 Matter and form are substances, and those that integrate all physical and compound substances: but till yesterday it was never heard that accidents could. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 294 Did men consider .. how many such good actions are required to integrate and perfect a legal righteousness.

b. To complete or perfect (what is imperfect) by the addition of the necessary parts.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 125 Vertues .. that Integrate the Humane Nature, without which it would be Lame, Imperfect, Defective. 1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 58 The fragmentary contribution of one being integrated by the fragmentary contributions of others. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* III. 297 The two sets of Phœnician reports are in this way oddly brought to integrate one another.

2. To put or bring together (parts or elements) so as to form one whole; to combine into a whole. (Sometimes with allusion to 3.)

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 214 Time performs the office of integrating the infinitesimal parts of which this progression is made up. 1840 J. H. GREEN *Vital Dynam.* 103 Tending to integrate all into one comprehensive whole. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 36 This immense variety of 'peoples, nations, and languages' which Rome had integrated into a coherent whole.

3. *Math.* To find or calculate the integral of (a function or equation): see INTEGRAL B. 4. Also *absol.* to perform the operation of integration.

To integrate by parts: see INTEGRATION 2.

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calculus*, Any variable or flowing quantity can be differenced; but, *vice versa*, any differential cannot be integrated. 1778 PLAYFAIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 334 To integrate such equations. 1790 WILDBORE *ibid.* LXXX. 520 The product of a particle of the body into the square of its distance from such axis, when integrated through the whole body. 1802 WOODHOUSE *ibid.* XCII. 94 To integrate these differential equations. 1804 *Ibid.* XCIV. 266 Multiply each side by $d\theta$, and integrate. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 294 To integrate innumerable equations of finite differences. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 1 Integrating by parts between $x = x_1$ and $x = x_2$.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*; *spec.* to indicate or register the mean value, or the total sum of all the portions or elements, of some physical quantity: see INTEGRATING *ppl. a.* below.

1864 WEBSTER, *Integrate*..2. To indicate the whole; to give the sum or total; as, an integrating anemometer; that is, one that indicates or registers the entire action or motion of the wind in a given time. 1876 *Trans. Victor. Inst.* 24 Integrate a moral phenomenon between limits *a* and *b*, your result is a good action. 1881 *Nature* No. 625. 582 We not only integrate through the depth of the atmosphere, but also over the whole surface of the star .. This is equivalent to the superposition of innumerable separate spectra.

Hence **I·ntegrating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. adj.*

Integrating spectroscope, a spectroscope in which the slit receives light from all parts of a luminous object and blends it all together to form a single united spectrum: opposed to *analysing spectroscope*.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 555 The Universe, whereof he is an Integrating part. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. vii. 215 There is a continuous series of integrating and disintegrating processes. 1898 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 8/4 All the instruments, with the exception of the integrating spectroscope, were most successful.

I·ntegrated, *ppl. a.* [f. INTEGRATE *v.*, or f. L. *integrāt-us* ppl. a., INTEGRATE + -ED.] Combined into a whole; united; undivided.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 571 A certaine *Pulchra puella profecto* elected and constituted by the integrated determination of all this topographical region. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lancashire* II. (1662) 120 The integrated and incorporate Rector unto whom the parsonage was appropriated. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 262 The mind.. cannot comprehend them at a glance, and feel at once their integrated force, but must examine them in detail by successive acts of mind.

I·ntegrately, *adv. rare.* [f. INTEGRATE *a.* + -LY[2].] As an undivided whole; entirely.

1485 in *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archæol.* V. 63 [I wyll that] ye forseid iiij pecs of londe & j pece of medwe w[t] her pertynences integratly remayn onto myn sone Robrte. *Ibid.*, Than I wyll ye seyd mesuage pece of londe & pece of woode w[t] her pertynences remayn holly and integratly on to ye forseyd John.

Integration (intĭgrē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *integrātiōn-em* (in L. only in sense 'renewal, restoration to wholeness'), n. of action from *integrāre* to INTEGRATE. Cf. mod.F. *intégration* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action or process of integrating.

1. The making up or composition of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements; combination into an integral whole; a making whole or entire. (Often opposed to *differentiation*; sometimes with allusion to sense 2.)

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 178 The Integrall in Logike ..respecteth..integration whereby the totall is made a totall of all his members together. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Integration*, a making whole, or restoring. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 201 Their first permanent arrangement and integration was delayed for three centuries and accomplished at last only by the taste of Peisistratus. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. III. x. 376 Out of co-ordination, there grows up integration. 1873 G. HENSLOW *Evol. Liv. Things* x. 129 Physical conditions will ever give rise to differentiation in Beings, together with its concomitant phenomenon, integration.

2. *Math.* The operation of finding the integral of a given function or equation (see INTEGRAL B. 4); the inverse of differentiation.

Integration by parts: integration by means of the formula $\int uv = uv - \int vdu$, where *u* and *v* are any functions of the same variable. *Constant of integration*: an arbitrary constant which must be added to get the complete expression for an integral. *Sign of integration*: the sign ∫ denoting an integral (see INTEGRAL B. 4 a).

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Calculus*, The integration is known to be justly performed, if the quantity found..being differenced, produce that proposed to be summed. 1837

BREWSTER *Magnet.* 173 A fluxionary equation .. by the integration of which the curve may be constructed. 1877 B. WILLIAMSON *Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) vi. § 90 The process of integration may be regarded as that of finding the limit of the sum of the series of values of a differential $f(x)dx$, when x varies by indefinitely small increments from any one assigned value to another... For example, in seeking the area of a curve, we conceive it divided into an indefinite number of suitable elementary areas, of which we seek to determine the sum by a process of integration.

Integrative (i·ntĭgrē·tiv), *a.* [f. L. *integrāt-*, ppl. stem (see INTEGRATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Having the quality of integrating; tending to integrate.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 105 (1875) 304 This chapter opened by briefly specifying the conditions under which Evolution is integrative only. 1879 W. E. HEARN *Aryan Househ.* 262 Public opinion, and afterwards positive law, forbad that any Hellên, or any Quirite, should be reduced to slavery. But the integrative tendency went no further.

Integrator (i·ntĭgrē·tǝr). [a. L. *integrātor*, n. of action from *integrāre* to INTEGRATE. (In L. only in sense 'renewer'.)] One who or that which integrates; *spec.* an instrument for indicating or registering the total amount or mean value of some physical quantity, as area, temperature, etc.: see INTEGRATE *v.* 3 b.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 497, I have made many attempts to plan a mechanical integrator which should give solutions by successive approximations. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 5/6 The photographs, including those taken with the integrator, are very good.

†**Inte·gre,** *a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *intègre* (1567 in Hatz.-Darm.) = Pr. *integre*, Sp. and It. *integro*, ad. L. *integr-um* (nom. *integer*) whole: see INTEGER.] Having the character of integrity; upright, honest, sincere.

1526 ABP. LEE *Let. to Wolsey* (*MS. Cott. Vesp. C. III.* lf. 213), Your innocent, integre and at all points unblamefull mynd towards his Mageste.

†**Inte·grious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. F. *intègre* or L. *integer*, *integr-* (see INTEGER) + -I-OUS; (as if from a L. *integris*.) Cf. INTEGROUS.] Marked by integrity. Hence †**Inte·griously** *adv.*

1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201 Such was their integrious candor and intimacy to me in my greatest extremes. *Ibid.* 208 Being so integriously grounded, as it admitted no alloy or mixture with By-respects or self-interests.

Integripallial (integripæ·liăl), *a. Zool.* Also integro-. [f. L. *integri-*, regular comb. form of *integer* whole + *palli-um* cloak + -AL. The form *integro-* is not in accordance with L. analogies.] Having the pallial line not broken or indented; applied to a division of lamellibranchiate molluscs, in which the siphons are small or absent. Also **Integripa·lliate** *a.* (Opp. to *sinupallial*, *-ate.*)

1862 DANA *Elem. Geology* 192 This division, the sinupallial, was far less common in the Silurian than the integripallial, or that in which the tube was wanting. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 270 The integropalliate Siphonida. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 481 Hence the distinction of integropalliate and sinupalliate as applied to the Lamellibranchs which have the pallial line evenly rounded or notched. 1882 OGILVIE, *Integropallial.*

†**Integritive** (inte·grĭtiv), *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. INTEGRITY + -IVE: cf. *quantitive* = *quantitative.*] Marked by integrity; upright, sincere.

1784 BURNS *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Aug., To maintain an integritive conduct towards our fellow-creatures.

Integrity (inte·grĭti). [ad. L. *integritās* wholeness, entireness, completeness, integrity, chastity, purity, f. *integer*, *integr-* whole, INTEGER. Perh. in part a. F. *integrité* (*c* 1420 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The condition of having no part or element taken away or wanting; undivided or unbroken state; material wholeness, completeness, entirety.

1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1095/1 Not yᵉ sacrifice nor oblacion, whyche to the integritie therof requyreth both the formes. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 93 Are there not among men some that want the integrity of their Limbs? 1756-82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. iii. 201 The poem before us is by no means destitute of a just integrity, and a lucid order. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 192 The integrity of the cones .. shows that the country has not been agitated by violent earthquakes. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 2 Method, considered in its integrity, consists of two processes,—Analysis and Synthesis. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 To work for the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and at the same time to promote its dismemberment, is to stultify one's-self. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisfarne* 68 The walls were standing .. though not in their integrity.

† b. Something undivided; an integral whole.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 110 They be privatives of Originall integrities. *Ibid.* 111 They are somethings, *id est*, pravities contrarie to created integrities.

2. The condition of not being marred or violated; unimpaired or uncorrupted condition; original perfect state; soundness.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4316 When he [Christ] was borne savyng his moders integritee [*glossed* hir maydenhod]. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 122 (R.) In these and other lyke factes, was faythes integrite broken, whych is the true maydenhede of yᵉ soule. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 114 He did but restore the law to her integritie. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 118 Why the integritie of workmanship is now adayes put down by false and adulterate wayes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 224 Natures constant provision to preserve virginal integrity. 1783 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 19 June, This prayer, that I might try the integrity of my faculties, I made in Latin verse. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 85 Any investigation of the ultimate integrity of the text.

3. In moral sense. † a. Unimpaired moral state; freedom from moral corruption; innocence, sinlessness. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 54 In this integritie, man had freewil, wherby if he would he might haue atteined eternall life. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 1 Adam in his integritie should have wrought, but without wearinesse. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* 55 In his corruption, he might possibly retain a sence of that nature and life, which he enjoyed in his integrity. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* ii. 41 The State of Integrity.

b. Soundness of moral principle; the character of uncorrupted virtue, esp. in relation to truth and fair dealing; uprightness, honesty, sincerity.

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 185 b, So much estemed .. for his liberalitie, clemencie, integritie, and corage. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 157 That he might reserve the integritie of a good conscience. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xix. 1 Better is the poore that walketh in his integrity, then he that is peruerse in his lippes, and is a foole. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 12 Who for a kingdome would not have blemished her integrity. 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* 543/1 In integrity of heart and uprightness of intention he was excelled by few. 1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 276 Mankind do, in fact, trust in a person known to be of thorough integrity, that he will always be upright.

Integropallial, -palliate, irreg. var. INTEGRI-.

†**Integrous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *integer*, *integr-* + -OUS.] Marked by integrity; = INTEGRE, INTEGRIOUS.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xx. 174 That an action be good, the cause ought to be integrous.

†**Integrum.** *Obs.* [a. L. *integrum*, neut. of *integer* whole: see INTEGER.] = INTEGER B. 1, 2.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. vii. (1636) 20 What is Integrum? Any thing that is whole, and not broken, or divided into parts: as one whole yard, a pound, a shilling. *Ibid.* viii. 28 So shall yo find that 20 Integrums being multiplied by $\frac{6}{12}$ do make $\frac{120}{12}$, that is to say 8 Integrums and $\frac{4}{12}$. 1637 JACKSON *Serm. Man's Comf.* § 28 These qualifications differ no more from Abraham's faith than fractions or parcels do from their proper integrums. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Daniel* 311, I first considered the Integrum which was to be distributed into these seven parts.

†**Integumation.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Shortened from *integumentation*, q. v.] The formation of integuments.

1816 *Edin. Encycl.* XI. 13 (*heading*), Of integumation in Reptiles [cf. quot. 1809 s.v. INTEGUMENTATION]. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 187 Their .. secretion and excretion, integumation, generation, and hybernation. 1828 WEBSTER, *Integumation*, that part of physiology, which treats of the integuments of animals and plants. *Encyc.*

Integument (inte·gĭumĕnt), *sb.* [ad. L. *integument-um* covering, f. *integĕre* to cover.] That with which anything is covered, enclosed, or clothed; a covering, investment, coating. a. In general sense. (Now usually either *fig.* from, or with humorous allusion to, next sense.)

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XXII. 446 Many and much in price Were those integuments they wrought t'adorn thy exequies. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Integument*, a covering, a garment to cover with. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 13 This Stratum is still expanded at Top of all; serving, as it were, for a common Integument to the rest. 1827 T. HAMILTON *Cyril Thornton* (1845) 99 His nether integuments were of dark plush. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iii. § 99. 84 To throw away those integuments of sense which hide us from ourselves. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xi. (1857) 175 Let us .. strip the vast landscape here of its upper integuments, coat after coat.

b. *spec.* The natural covering or investment of the body, or of some part or organ, of an animal or plant; a skin, shell, husk, rind, etc.

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 20 The Trees .. which are expos'd to the North, with an hard, dark, rougher, and more mossie Integument. 1671 GREW *Anat. Pl.* I. § 17 So far common with the Coats of the Bean, as to be like those, an Integument. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 ¶ 7 What the anatomists call one of the Integuments of the body. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* V. 25 Under the Cellular Integument we find the Bark. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, It had a faculty called Memory, and could be acted-on through the muscular integument by appliance of birch-rods.

Inte·gument, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with an integument; to cover, invest.

1883 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 690 His gaunt frame was merely integumented with yellow flesh.

Integumental (integiume·ntăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the integument.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 500/2 The density of the integumental covering. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 110 The integumental together with an insignificant portion of the mucous layer.

Integumentary (integiume·ntări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of or belonging to the integument; of the nature of an integument; cutaneous.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 138 Primary involution of the integumentary membrane. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Penny Mag.* 1862 H. W. BELLEW *Mission Afghanistan* 211 An aggravated form of Lepra, that affected the entire integumentary surface. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 547 The large class of integumentary diseases.

Integumenta·tion. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.] The action of covering or condition of being covered with an integument; integumented condition.

1809 *Edin. Encycl.* I. 841/1 Those membranes that form the universal covering of the external surface, with their appendages .. are here .. denominated the Organs of Integumentation. [1846 WORCESTER, *Integumentation*, that part of physiology which treats of integuments.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Integumentation*, act of covering with integuments; state of being thus covered.

In-teinds. *Sc.* [IN *adv.* 12 a.] Teinds or tithes on lands within certain bounds.

1621 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 635/1 þe teindschevis of þe toun Landis territorie and boundis of the burgh of Lanerk Callit þe inteyndis of þe said burgh of lanerk.

Inteir, -ly, obs. Sc. form of ENTIRE, -LY.

†**Inte·llable,** *a. Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*) [f. IN-3 + TELL *v.* + -ABLE.] That cannot be 'told' or counted; innumerable.

1537 LYNDESAY *Deplor. Q. Magdalene* 60 Hir hie lynage, nor Riches intellebill. 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 92 We may bring intellable testimoneis theirof. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 44 So frequent, so intellabl, & of such continuauns in the spending.

Intellect (i·ntĕlekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *intellectus* (*et* stem) a perceiving, discerning, discernment, understanding, meaning, sense, signification, f. ppl. stem of *intellegĕre*: see INTELLIGENT. Cf. It. *intelletto* (Boccaccio), F. *intellect* (13th c., Brunetto Latino); but the word was little used in F. or Eng. before the 16th c.]

1. That faculty, or sum of faculties, of the mind or soul by which one knows and reasons (excluding sensation, and sometimes imagination; distinguished from *feeling* and *will*); power of thought; understanding. Rarely in reference to the lower animals.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1945 Oonly the intellect with outen moore That dwelled in his herte syk and soore Gan faillen when the herte felte deeth [Boccaccio *Teseide* x. cxi, Sol nello intelletto e nel cuore]. — *Sec. Nun's T.* 339 Right as a man hath sapiences three Memorie, Engyn, and Intellect also. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. iii. (Add. MS. 27944), As þe yee is in þe body, so is þe intellect vndirstondinge in þe soule. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 64 It reioyceth my intellect, true wit. 1593 — *Rich. II*, v. i. 28 Hath Bullingbrooke Depos'd thine Intellect? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 351 All Heart they live, all Head, all Eye, all Eare, All Intellect, all Sense. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 28 The proper Acts of the Intellect are Intellection, Deliberation, and Determination or Decision. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Intellect*, that Faculty of the Soul which is usually called the Understanding. 1773 MONBODDO *Language* (1774) I. i. iv. 45 The faculty by which it [the mind] operates singly, and without participation of the body, I call *intellect*. 1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* i. 46 To test the intellect of moths I tried the following little experiment. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 851 The elephant .. has given instances of what may be termed intellect that the horse does not possess. 1888 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iii. 93 The .. elasticity and acuteness of the American intellect.

2. *transf.* † a. An intellect embodied; a being possessing understanding; an 'intelligence', a spirit. *Obs.* b. Intellect embodied; a person of a great intellect; also, intellectual persons collectively.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 105 Thou royal spirit of Andrugio, where ere thou hoverst (Ayrie intellect). *c* 1645 MILTON *Sonn. Detract. cert. Treat.*, The subject new: it walked the town awhile, Numbering good intellects; now seldom pored on. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. vi. (1848) 207 How little will humane Intellects, without Revelation, discover of that manifold Wisdome of God. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* IV. § 19 It is more improper to say of God, He is an intellect or intelligent Being, than to say of a reasonable soul that it is an angel. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, He stood-up in full coffee-house .. where all the Virtuosity, and nearly all the Intellect of the place assembled of an evening. 1838 DE QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1863 XV. 69 This transcendent poet, the most august amongst created intellects. 1856 MASSON *Ess., Shaks. & Goethe* 22 To say that he [Shakespeare] was the greatest intellect that ever lived, is to bring the shades of Aristotle and Plato, and Bacon and Newton .. grumbling about us.

3. *pl.* Intellectual powers; mental faculties; 'wits', 'senses'. Very common in 17-18th c. Now *arch.* or *vulgar.*

1698 VANBRUGH *1st Pt. Æsop* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 370/1, I know he's modest, but I likewise know His intellects are categorical. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 ¶ 18 My judgment embarrassed, and my intellects distorted. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. xcv. 157 A man of sound intellects. 1799 E. HOME in *Phil. Trans.* 166 He was weak in his intellects. 1814 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* I. 390 Her faculties are all disordered: her very intellects, I fear, are shaken. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 12 Mark had never been very bright in his intellects during his best days. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. vii. § 48. 159 To ask, why this Don Quixote .. should have been more likely to lose his intellects by reading romances than Cervantes himself.

† **4.** Understanding; comprehension. *Obs. rare.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* Proem. iii, And some in Frenche they made, for intellecte Of men that could no Latyn vnderstande.

† **5.** That which one is to understand by something; the sense, meaning, signification, purport (of a word or passage). *Obs. rare.*

1520 WHITINTON *Vulg.* (1527) 6 Which verbe dothe accorde with the intellecte or significacyon & not with the voyce. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 137, I will looke againe on the intellect of the Letter, for the nomination of the partie writing [*misprr.* written] to the person written vnto.

†**I·ntellect,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* a. To give to understand; to inform. b. To understand (in a particular way); to interpret.

1599 R. Linche *Fount. Anc. Fict.* B b ij, Which intellecteth vs .. that Iudges and such like officers .. ought continually striue by all endeuours to suppresse wrongs. *Ibid.* E, These Stations are many times thus intellected: by the Spring is meant Venus; the Summer signifies Ceres.

Intellecta·tion. *rare.* [f. Intellect *v.* or *sb.* + -ation: cf. *sensation, cerebration.*] The action or exercise of the intellect; = Intellection.

1855 *Tait's Mag.* XXII. 139 Forms .. necessarily dissimilar to the simple fictions of a simple age, when human intellectation was more direct.

Intellected, *a. rare.* [f. Intellect *sb.* + -ed 2.] Endowed with intellect or understanding.

1791 Cowper *Odyss.* x. 297 In head, in voice, In body, and in bristles they became All swine, yet intellected as before. 1827 *Examiner* 264/1 A cold-blooded half-intellected Lord.

Intelle·ctible, *a. Philos.* [ad. med.L. *intellectibilis,* f. L. *intellect-,* ppl. stem of *intellegĕre*: see Intelligent and -ible. (Cf. also *sensible.*)]

†a. Capable of understanding; = Intellective *a.* 1. b. Capable of being apprehended by the intellect alone (not by the senses) = Intelligible A. 3.

1557 North tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 215 a/2 Chilo the philosopher..dysputed, that the world..had an intellectible and sensible soule. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 35 When the Lord our God, a spiritual, intellectible, vnderstanding substance. 1857 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. i. § 13. 9 Things intelligible have a close connection with the intellectible.

†**Intelle·ctile,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intellect-,* ppl. stem of *intellegĕre* + -ile: cf. *ductile, fictile, pensile, sectile,* etc.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, intellect; intellectual.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 37 By how much the more immaterial, spirital & intellectile our joys are, by so much the more agreable they are to our Spirits. *Ibid.* 274 The proper good of every intellectile Nature is Beatitude.

Intellection (intĕle·kʃən). [ad. late and med. L. *intellectiōn-em* (in late L. only = Synecdoche; frequent in Schol. med.L.), n. of action from *intellegĕre* to understand: see Intelligent. Cf. F. *intellection* (in 13–14th c. tr. Boethius; but otherwise app. not till 17th c.; not in Cotgr. 1611).]

1. The action or process of understanding; the exercise or activity of the intellect; *spec.* simple apprehension, as distinct from imagination.

1614 Jackson *Creed* IV. vi. § 3 If..the will know the good to which it tends..by understanding, to will either formally is or essentially includes such an act as we call *intellection.* 1625 *Ibid.* V. xv. § 2 Intellection, or vnderstanding is said to be of Vniversalls, not of Particulars. 1650 Charleton *Paradoxes* 133 The intellect .. doth by the act of intellection acquire the figure of the object understood. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 45. 55 Aristotle .. somewhere plainly determines, that there is no Intellection without Corporeal Phantasms. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 183 They who explain the manner of human understanding by material effluvias and emanations from bodies, seem to leave no room for any distinction between intellection and imagination. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. IV. iii. § 34. 81 No follower of Descartes has more unambiguously than this author distinguished between imagination and intellection. 1856 Dove *Logic Chr. Faith* V. i. 256 The form of our thought is .. determined by the laws of our intellection.

†b. Applied *spec.* to the kind of immediate knowledge or intelligence ascribed to divine or angelic beings: cf. Intuition. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 8 In this, mans knowledge differs from the knowledge that is in God and the Angels: in that they behold the things in themselues, as they are in themselues, distinct each from other: they doe not know one thing lesse knowne, by the light and reflection of another thing, that is better knowne: wherefore their knowledge, is called intellection, ours is called rationalitie. *a* 1680 Charnock *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 525 Some therefore have called God, not *intellectus,* understanding, because that savours of a faculty; but *intellectio,* intellection. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* IV. § 19 As reason is of kind peculiar to man, so by intellection he [Picus] understands a kind or manner of knowledge peculiar to angels.

c. (with *pl.*) A particular act of understanding; sometimes, the permanent mental result of such an act; a conception, notion, idea.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 172 We stande vpon .. the trueth of thinges naturall, which either sense or first intellections doth manifestly approue vnto vs. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 18. 353 The Prince and Ruler over all the Celestial Gods, whom he affirmeth to be a Mind understanding himself and converting his Cogitations or Intellections into himself. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* I. 382 The internal Actions are the Intellections and Volitions. 1839 B. H. Smart *Way out Metaph.* 25 An intellection having once occurred, remains with us as a notion or something known. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 626 Any conception of Biology which excluded the sensations, instincts, and intellections would be monstrously truncated.

†d. The faculty of understanding; intellect.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 67 Thei puttiden al her motyue in her affeccioun or wil forto so trowe; and not in her intellecciouu or resoun. 1504 Atkynson tr. *De Imitatione* III. v. 199 Some other ther be that haue theyr intelleccyon or reason clerely illumyned. 1529 *Will of Hollonde* (Somerset Ho.), Being hole in mynde & of perfite intellection. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. ix, Yet intellection Or higher gets, or at least hath some sent Of God. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 254 That which acts naturally is not intellection, but a certain power of moving matter, which doth not know but only do. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 515 [They] possess intellection themselves from the Father, so far as they energize intellectually, being moved by ineffable counsels.

†e. That which is obtained by the exercise of the intellect; understanding, information. *Obs.*

?*c* 1470 G. Ashby *Active Policy Prince* 391 Countreies .. disposed to insurreccion, Wherof ye may haue intelleccion Redyng Cronicles. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* v. (Percy Soc.) 24 Who knewe gramer wythout impediment Shoulde perfytely haue intelleccion Of a lytterall cense and moralyzacion.

†2. Meaning, intention, purpose, 'mind'.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2473 She .. byhete me frendshippe outward by hir chere But inward it was contrary hir intelleccioune.

†3. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* The figure Synecdoche.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 10, I sayed after this intelleccion, that Leuy, who came of Abraham, gaue tithes vnto Melchisedech. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* 92 b, Intellection, called of the Grecians Synecdoche, is a trope, when wee gather or iudge the whole by the parte, or part by the whole.

Intellective (intĕle·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *intellectīv-us* (Augustine, Boethius), f. *intellect-,* ppl. stem of *intellegĕre* (see Intelligent) + -ive. Cf. F. *intellectif* (13th c.), perh. the immed. source.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessed of intellect. Applied, after Aristotle, to one of the parts of the soul (*ψυχή*).

c 1480 Henryson *Orpheus & Eurydice* 428 The pairte intelletyfe Off mans saule. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* XXII, Beastes, with soules [*printed* fowles] sensatiue, And man also, with soule intellectyue. 1643 R. O. *Man's Mort.* iii. 10 Aristotle [divides the Soul] into vegetative, sensetive, motive, appetitive, intellective. 1775 Harris *Philos. Arrangem.* Wks. (1841) 280 A being intellective and rational. 1843 Mill *Logic* III. v. (1856) I. 394 *note,* The Greek philosophers acknowledged several kinds of *ψυχή,* the nutritive, the sensitive, and the intellective. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* 401 So far as our being is æsthetic and intellective.

†2. Characterized by a high degree of understanding; intelligent: = Intellectual A. 3 b.

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* (Percy Soc.) 43 So famous poetes did us endoctrine Of the ryght way for to be intellectyfe. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. I. 235 In my iudgment there is not a beast so intellectiue as are these Eliphants. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VI. 284 Made manifest to the intellective Reader.

3. Of or pertaining to understanding, or the understanding; that is a function or attribute of the intellect; having to do with, or relating to, the intellect: = Intellectual A. 1.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 15 b, She is reputed for dede for she leseth the intellectif lyffe. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 107 They mortifie the vitall spirits and intellective powers. *a* 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) I. *Dæmoniacks* 29 From some weakness of the Brain or Intellective faculty. 1745 J. Mason *Self-Knowl.* III. x. (1853) 223 Strengthening the intellective and reflective Faculties. *c* 1826 Coleridge *Rem.* (1836) III. 38 Confine the term reason to the highest intellective power. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 258 We now proceed to consider the act of our Intellective Faculty, in the most distinguished and complex operation which our mind performs, namely, in reasoning.

†4. Apprehensible by the intellect alone (not by the senses): = Intellectible b. *Obs.*

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/1 The most intellective abstractions of logic and metaphysics. 1656 Hobbes *Lib., Necess. & Chance* (1841) 107 The knowledge of vision, (which doth not produce the intellective objects, no more than the sensitive vision doth produce the sensible objects).

†b. *Gram.* Of a noun: Denoting something apprehensible only by the intellect; 'abstract'.

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 302 Though all intellective nouns are certainly appellative, it does not necessarily follow that we are without other appellatives.

†B. *sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Intellective faculty; intellect, understanding.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 71 Sa far as I can efter my Fantasie, I will yow schaw be my Intellectiue, How thay war cled.

2. *Gram.* An abstract noun: see A. 4 b.

1823 *Monthly Mag.* LVI. 300 Intellectives, the names of subjects contemplated solely by the mind .. as of mental emotions, affections, and qualities, not regarded with substances..Grammarians have called them abstract nouns.

Intellectively (intĕle·ktivli), *adv. rare.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In relation to the intellect; †in quot. 1602, Intelligibly.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. xliv, Not intellectively to write, is learnedly they troe. 1839 Bailey *Festus* ix. (1852) 121 In man thus, as composed of thrice three forms Intrinsic; first, corporeally, blood, Body, and bones; next, intellectively, Imagination, judgment, memory; And thirdly, spiritually, mind and soul, And spirit.

Intellectual (intĕle·ktiuăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intellectuāl-is,* f. *intellectu-s,* partly through F. *intellectuel* (Brunetto Latino, 13th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of, or belonging to, the intellect or understanding. (In quot. 1531 = Intellective *a.* 1.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* I. xvi. (Add. MS. 27944), God is .. welle of goodnes and of rightiousnesse, intellectual sight & vertue, þat comeþ of non oþer. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxiv, The thirde parte of the soule is named the parte intellectuall or of understandynge. 1624 Gataker *Transubst.* 97 By contemplation with intellectual eyes. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 214 Easy Credulity, which is the third cause of Intellectuall slavery. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XX. 414 Pallas clouds with intellectual gloom The Suitors souls, insensate of their doom! 1845 Maurice *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 652/1 That sense of intellectual lordship whereby a man is able to feel that he has that in him of which nature may present many likenesses, but to which it can offer no parallel. 1850 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. III. iv. 43 An intellectual conception of the Almighty. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 171 All unveracity, torpid or fervid, breeds intellectual dimness.

b. Qualifying a descriptive noun: That is such in relation to the intellect.

1731 Chandler tr. *Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 28 He who is a concealed Heretick in this sense is generally called an Heretick purely intellectual. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 29 The intellectual aristocracy of the thirteenth century had conquered.

c. That appeals to or engages the intellect; requiring the exercise of understanding.

1834 Macaulay *Ess., Pitt* (1851) 286 Almost every intellectual employment has a tendency to produce some intellectual malady. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 216 Skill in the more intellectual branches of warfare.

†2. Apprehensible only by the intellect or mind, non-material, spiritual; apprehended by the intellect alone (as distinguished from what is perceived by the senses), ideal. *Obs.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS. 27944), An aungel is substancia intellectual, alwey menable, free, and bodiles, seruinge god by grace & not bi kynde. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 47 An intellectuel vision is cally'd whanne the Insighte of the sowle by a wonderfull myghte of god is cleerly fastnyd in unbodely substaunce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 270 b, Of the intellectuall visyon, saynt Thomas gyueth example of the holy wryters of the scripture. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. vi. § 4 To descend from spirits and intellectual forms to sensible and material forms. 1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iv. 271 By intellectual objects I mean those objects which the mind perceives, without having any such impressions made upon the body. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 10 A train of phantoms in wild order rose, And, joined, this intellectual scene compose.

†3. Characterized by or possessing 'intellection', understanding, or intellectual capacity; intelligent. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 25/1 (R. Suppl.) The heuen intellectuell ben thaungellis, and thaungellis ben called heuen by ye reason of dignity, and of their understanding. 1599 Davies *Nosce Teipsum, Hum. Knowl.* iii, When their reason's eye .. Could haue approch't th' eternall light as neere As the intellectual angels could haue done. 1664 H. More *Myst. Iniq.* IX. 26 [Angels] to whom Origen pronounces Good men equal, nor allows the glorious Stars, though they were intellectual, to be worshipped. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 147 Who would loose, Though full of pain, this intellectual being? 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xvii, It appeared as if the strength of his intellectual self had subdued the infirmities of the body.

b. Possessing a high degree of understanding; given to pursuits that exercise the intellect.

1819 Byron *Juan* I. xxii, But—oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual, Inform us truly, have they not hen-peck'd you all? 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xvi. 311 The interest which the intellectual public of England take in the question. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* II. 35 Priscilla cast away her velvet head-band, reckless of the little mourning brooch..which confined it on her intellectual brow.

B. *sb.* †1. The intellectual faculty or part of man; the intellect, mind. *Obs.*

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* III. viii, The bright glosse of our intellectuall Is fouly soyl'd. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. iv. 1344 How ere my dulled intellectuall, Capres less nimbly then it did a fore. 1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xiii. 124 The corporal Machine; which even on the most sublimate Intellectuals is dangerously influential. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 483 The Woman, opportune to all attempts, Her Husband .. not nigh, Whose higher intellectual more I shun.

2. *pl.* Intellectual faculties; mental powers; 'wits'; = Intellect *sb.* 3. *arch.*

1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 285 He is a fellow as much beholding to his five senses, as to his intellectuals. *c* 1645 Evelyn *Diary* 29 Sept. an. 1635 Retaining her intellectuals .. to the very article of her departure. 1713 Swift *Frenzy Denny* Wks. 1755 III. I. 144 The gentleman is of good condition, sound intellectuals, and unerring judgment. *a* 1732 T. Boston *Crook in Lot* (1805) 15 Some are weak to a degree in their intellectuals. *a* 1834 Lamb *Lett.* X. *to Southey* 96 Your fear for Hartley's intellectuals is just and rational. 1847 De Quincey *Secr. Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 237, I keep her intellectuals in a state of exercise, nearly amounting to persecution.

3. *pl.* Things pertaining to the intellect.

1650 Baxter *Saints' R.* IV. xi. Add. (1662) 823 A Copious Digression, which I will not now Characterize either as to the Intellectuals or Morals. 1882 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1707/1 Forgetting that orthodoxy in the department of religion, of intellectuals, may be divorced from orthodoxy in life and conduct.

4. An intellectual being; a person possessing or supposed to possess superior powers of intellect: see A. 3, 3 b.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* II. v, First race of Intellectuals. 1813 Byron *Jrnl.* in Moore *B.'s Wks.* (1836) II. 271 Canning is to be here, Frere and Sharpe,—perhaps Gifford..I wish I may be well enough to listen to these intellectuals. 1884 A. A. Watts *Life A. Watts* I. 124 The silent person who astonished Coleridge at a dinner of intellectuals. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 Proceeding to refer to the so-called intellectuals of Constantinople, who were engaged in discussion while the Turks were taking possession of the city.

Intellectualism (intĕle·ktiuăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ism. Cf. Ger. *intellectualismus* in sense 1.]

1. *Philos.* The doctrine that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, i.e. from pure reason.

1829 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss., Philos. Uncondit.* (1852) 4 Rationalism (more properly Intellectualism) has, from his [Leibnitz's] time, always remained the favorite philosophy of the Germans. 1848 R. I. Wilberforce *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 401 The opposite system, which may be called Intellectualism..To Locke's principle, 'Nihil in intellectu nisi quod prius fuerit in sensu', he [Leibnitz] added, 'nisi ipse

intellectus'. 1854 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* x. (1856) 288 A middle course between two extremes, by which the Scylla of an excessive sensualism is avoided on the one hand, and the Charybdis of an extravagant intellectualism on the other.

2. The exercise of the intellect alone; devotion to merely intellectual culture or pursuits.

1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 317 The advocates of this theory often deprecate, in words, a mere naked intellectualism. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 309 Courting whatever diversions I can find in a sensuous, or a frivolous life, or in a cold intellectualism. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 275 Religion is no intellectualism, but righteousness.

Intelle·ctualist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] A devotee of the intellect or understanding; in *Philos.* one who holds that knowledge is wholly or mainly derived from the action of the intellect, i.e. from pure reason.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 6 Upon these intellectualists, which are notwithstanding commonly taken for the most sublime and divine philosophers, Heraclitus gave a just censure, saying, Men sought truth in their own little worlds, and not in the great and common world. 1666 Bp. S. PARKER *Platonick Philos.* 59 These pure and Seraphick Intellectualists forsooth despise all sensible knowledge, as too gross and material for their nice and curious Faculties. 1802 LD. CAMPBELL *Let. Aug. in Life* (1881) I. 92, I gain admission to the richest banquet ever served up to the longing intellectualist. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 582 Mr. Godwin is an Intellectualist, and his reasoning is speculative, a mode of ratiocination which makes a man doubt. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* (1878) II. 318 The intellectualist and the art critic were replaced by men of saintly lives but of persecuting zeal. 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 791 The great quarrel between the Intellectualists and the Sensationalists in vision.

attrib. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* iv. 71 The views which have influenced Locke's Intellectualist opponents from the time of Stillingfleet and Leibnitz to the present.

Hence **Intelle·ctuali·stic** *a.*, pertaining to intellectualists or intellectualism.

1887 T. WHITTAKER in *Mind* July 455 What may be called spiritualistic or intellectualistic pantheism. 1890 *Athenæum* 5 July 34/1 It became completely overshadowed by the intellectualistic-speculative.

Intellectuality (intĕlektiu,æ·lĭti). [ad. late L. *intellectuālitās* (Tertullian), f. *intellectuālis*: cf. It. *intellettualità* (Florio).] The quality or state of being intellectual; intellectual power or ability.

1611 FLORIO, *Intellettualita*, intellectuality. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 420 We may see how Fire is a symbol of Intellectuallity. 1667 — *Div. Dial.* IV. xxxiii. (1713) 386 If you would but once vouchsafe to bow down your Metaphysical Intellectualities to these meaner Theories. 1701 BEVERLEY *Apoc. Quest.* 44 In the Former Parts of Prophecy the Prophetick Symbols, and Emblems have exceeded the Sensibility, and even Intellectuality of the Events. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 89 A dispute..about the superior intellectuality of the profession. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 255 It remained for Shakespeare to assert in behalf of his sisterhood a claim to the higher endowments of intellectuality. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* I. i. 20 The whole space was..lighted up with passion and intellectuality.

b. *transf.* An embodiment of intellectual ability; an intellectual person (or one so reputed).

1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* in *Remin.* (1881) I. 141 Irving ..used to give breakfasts to intellectualities he fell in with.. They were but stupid intellectualities.

Intellectualization (intĕle·ktiu,ălaizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of intellectualizing, or condition of being intellectualized.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 677 At the time when the Edinburgh Review made its appearance, there existed, among all ranks and orders in this country, a general intellectualization. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. (1877) 372 A superficial intellectualization is to be secured at the cost of a deep-seated demoralization. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 807/2 Is this intellectualization of women beginning to show, in the conversation of women when they are together, say in the hours of relaxation?

Intellectualize (intĕle·ktiu,ălaiz), *v.* [f. INTELLECTUAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render intellectual; to give an intellectual character or quality to.

c 1819 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 131 Shakespeare..brings forward no subject which he does not moralize or intellectualize. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 525 It makes literature popular, and refines and intellectualizes life. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xiii. 506 Leibnitz intellectualised perception just as Locke sensualised the conceptions of the understanding.

absol. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 594 The bent of Sir Joshua's mind was to elevate, to dignify, to intellectualize.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To become intellectual.

1897 A. BIRRELL in *Daily News* 8 Nov. 6/7 If they considered the characteristics of the poetry of that day and its progress down to the present time, he thought they could not fail to see that it had intellectualised a great deal.

2. *intr.* [after *moralize.*] To exercise the intellect; to talk or write intellectually; to reason, philosophize.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 516 Yet could I sit and moralize, and intellectualize, for hours at this window.

Hence **Intelle·ctualized** *ppl. a.*, **Intelle·ctualizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 368 Whatever may be pleaded for its soothing and intellectualizing effects. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 345 The march-of-mind mechanics, the intellectualized artificers. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. Jos. Badger* iv. 46 This intellectualizing on great vital facts. 1881 SHARP *Asp. Poetry* vii. 202 One sentiment, one emotion, simple, passionate, unalloyed with intellectualising or analysis.

Intellectually (intĕle·ktiuălĭ), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2: cf. late L. *intellectuāliter*, F. *intellectuellement* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] In an intellectual manner; by means of, or in relation to, the intellect; mentally. († In first quot. = Spiritually, as opposed to 'bodily'.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (W. de W. 27944), Aungelis .. beþ nouȝt bodiliche longe, noþir brood, noþir þicke, but þey beþ intellectualliche nyȝ and present. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. Defin. P iv b, Intellectually ye may thus conceyue a Sphere to be made. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 372 Man..is able to perform that duty intellectually and intentionally. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. iv. 204 When I reason intellectually I have oftentimes that intuitive evidence which is the ground of demonstration. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 391 He was considered by the ultras as timid and intellectually weak. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 26 May 6/2 It is frivolous to ask whether woman is intellectually the equal of man.

Intelle·ctualness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being intellectual; intellectuality.

1884 THOREAU *Walden* 16 Is it impossible to combine the hardiness of these savages with the intellectualness of the civilized man?

†**Intelle·ctuate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *intellectu-s* INTELLECT + -ATE 1.] Intellectual character or position.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* Epil. iii, Or else my sight gin's to abate, And's reaued of it's intellectuate.

Intelligence (inte·lidʒĕns), *sb.* Also 5–6 **-ens.** [a. F. *intelligence* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intelleg-, intelligentia* understanding, from *intellegent-em* INTELLIGENT: see -ENCE.]

1. The faculty of understanding; intellect.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 378 He, which..thilke intelligence In mannes soule resonable Hath shape to be perdurable. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 273 It excedyth myn intelygens. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 255 A stonie coldnesse hath benumbd the sence .. And dimd with darknesse their intelligence. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 158 To say, this Polary direction proceeds from itself, is to put a Soul, or Intelligence, at least, into the Stone. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iv. § 3 (1819) 49 There being no difference, as far as argument is concerned, between an intelligence which is not exerted, and an intelligence which does not exist. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 4 He is led to the conception of a Power and an Intelligence superior to his own.

2. Understanding as a quality admitting of degree; *spec.* superior understanding; quickness of mental apprehension, sagacity. (Said also in reference to animals.)

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 9 God the ffulfylle withe intelligence. ? 1507 *Commynyc.* (W. de W.) A ij, O man deuoyde of intellygence Open thyne eeres unto my call and crye. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 34 He spairis no lord for his piscence, Na clerk for his intelligence. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. Ep., That some learned Englisheman of good intelligence would .. confute such errors. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Ref.* Wks. 1842 I. 232 We can proceed with confidence, because we can proceed with intelligence. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 350/1 Baron Cuvier..observes [of elephants] that..he never found their intelligence surpass that of a dog nor of many other carnivorous animals. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 202 The Common Seal .. is readily domesticated, and shows great intelligence and attachment to Man. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 428 It is clear that intelligence has ever proved itself superior to ignorance.

3. The action or fact of mentally apprehending something; understanding, knowledge, cognizance, comprehension (*of* something). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 3680 To whayme..Crist gaf.. Grace of the haly gast and eke of tonges intelligence. ? *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 5, I write, as he that none intelligence Of metres hath, ne floures of sentence. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 It helpis us to the trew intelligence of the scripture. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 2 God doth not reason .. but with one simple apprehension, or intelligence he knowes all things. 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 75 A disposition to enjoy them, arising from an intelligence of their nature, and a reverence for their value. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* v. xi, Of lakes he had intelligence; He knew something of heath and fell.

†b. ? A branch of knowledge, department of science. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 90 Mathematique of his science Hath yet the thridde intelligence Full of wisdom and of clergie And cleped is geometrie.

4. An impersonation of intelligence; an intelligent or rational being; esp. applied to one that is or may be incorporeal; a spirit.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS. 27944), Spiritis þat beþ also I-clepid intelligencie [Lat. pl.], beþ ful of schappis & liknes þat nedip to haue knowlech & konnynge.] 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 The diuine intelligences or good Angels. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 181 How fully hast thou satisfi'd mee, pure Intelligence of Heav'n, Angel serene! 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 53 The School Philosophers .. teach, the Ccelestial Orbs to be moved or guided by Intelligences, or Angels. 1756 NUGENT *Montesquieu's Spir. Laws* (1758) I. I. i. 1 The intelligences superior to man have their laws. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 11 A correspondent degree of wickedness may effect a communion with evil Intelligences. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. iii. 50 Man, as a thinking and cogniting intelligence.

b. An embodiment of intelligence; a person of superior intellect. *rare.*

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 177 'Really', said Charles Grover, our intelligence—a fine old steady judge .. 'they are no better than so many old women'.

5. Interchange of knowledge, information, or sentiment; mutual conveyance of information; communication, intercourse. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. xxiv, Also intelligence is nowe used for an elegant worde, where there is mutuall treaties or appoyntementes, eyther by letters or message. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 78 Ane prince of athenes callit circisus..hed secret intelligens vitht xerxes kyng of perse. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) *Dan.* xi. 30 He shal euen returne, & haue intelligence with them that forsake the holie couenant. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 120 That they might repayre to each other and keepe intelligence by River. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 848 [Constellations] as they came from hence, With us may hold Intelligence. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., They took it into their heads .. that he was of intelligence with the enemy. 1720 MRS. MANLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 250 They were of Intelligence together. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 190 Denunciations of ..the barbarity of these..who were accused of secret intelligence and confederacy with the Mohammedans.

fig. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iv. 106 Whence he concluded that this river entertained an underground intelligence with that fountain.

†b. esp. applied to the communications of spies, secret or private agents, etc. *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 Diuerse aduertisements thereof sent .. by other good meanes and intelligences from hir ambassadors and seruants residing in other countries. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* 565 He practis'd private Intelligences in the Danish Court. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intelligence*, .. the Correspondence that Statesmen and Merchants hold in Foreign Courts and Countreys.

†**6.** A relation or footing of intercourse between persons or parties; a good (or other) understanding *between* or *with. Obs.*

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Followers* (Arb.) 32 That ill intelligence that we many times see between great personages. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 262 With the king of Polonia hee hath not any negotiation, save good intelligence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 146 Intestine discord between the King and his Barons, bad intelligence with Neighbour-Princes. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intelligence*, ..the Union and Amity between two or more Persons that rightly understand one another. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. XVI. § 6. 43 He sent an embassy..to renew the good intelligence between them. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* VIII. 405 Having made the truce with Joachim .. it was to last no longer than his good intelligence with her ally.

fig. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 11 The sciences .. which have had better intelligence .. with the imagination .. than with .. reason, are .. astrology, natural magic, and alchemy. 1642 FULLER *Holy & P. State* II. viii. 77 Well did the Poets feigne Pallas Patronesse of arts and armes, there being ever good intelligence betwixt the two Professions.

7. Knowledge as to events, communicated by or obtained from another; information, news, tidings.

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xiii. (Shaks. Soc.) 125 The aungel Gabryel apperyd hym to, That hese wyff xulde conseyve he ȝaff hym intelligence. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 190 We anone to our lady Pacience Will geve of you perfyte intelligence. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830, I suspend [belief] till some eye-intelligence of some of our parts have testified the truth. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 5 These were the Men from whom Cæsar drew his best Intelligence concerning the Country. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 24 Sept., I fear her intelligence is not at all to be depended on. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 485 Intelligence poured in from all quarters, that one place after another was assailed. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. xlix. 29 The most accurate source of intelligence in all matters of public interest.

†b. *pl.* A piece of information or news. *Obs.*

1592 T. HENAGE *Let.* in *Sir H. Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 268 The busines of procuringe the intelligences of the world. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 529 The just gods.. have sent me an Intelligence. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 231 For the suppressing all the weekly intelligences and other libells. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xi. 147 The Keeper [of the Paper Office] hath in his Charge all the publick Papers .. all Letters, Intelligences, Negotiations of the Queen's publick Ministers abroad. 1750 [R. PALTOCK] *Life P. Wilkins* xl. (1883) 114/2, I sent for Nasgig to obtain some intelligences I wanted to be informed of.

†c. The obtaining of information; the agency for obtaining secret information; the staff of persons so employed, secret service. Cf. INTELLIGENCER.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. 1856 I. 117 When will the Duke holde feed Intelligence, Keepe warie observation in large pay? 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 240 We have here the worst intelligence, of any Instruments that any Prince in Christendome doth imploy in so waighty a businesse. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Feb., Secretary Morrice did this day in the House..say that he was allowed but £700 a-year for intelligence. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 133 To land some Men purposely to get Prisoners for intelligence.

d. *comb. Intelligence Office* (*U.S.*), 'an office or place where information may be obtained, particularly respecting servants' (Webster, 1864).

1611 COTGR., *Intelligencier*..an intelligence-giuer; a spy. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iii. 102 Berosius set up his Intelligence Office at Cos. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 31 Much like Intelligence Offices, being large rooms partly occupied by ranges of forms. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Mar. 7/1 The Survey and Intelligence officers are again busy in all directions. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 9/1 An intelligence department—that is, a department which gathers information of every class and character to enable the administration in that department to use their Services if called upon. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Sept. 5/2 (France) Colonel Picquart then presided over the spy department, known in polite language as the Intelligence Bureau.

†**Inte·lligence,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* a. To bring intelligence of (an event, etc.). b. To bring tidings to (a person); to inform.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 70 Thy little soule to

Heauen must be sent, to intelligence the calamity of Ierusalem. 1637 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1672) 75 They were freshly intelligenced from thence. 1642 T. CASE *God's Rising* (1644) 5 Gedaliah, when Intelligenct by Jonathan .. of a bloody massacre contrived against him.

2. *intr.* To convey intelligence; to tell tales. (Cf. INTELLIGENCING *ppl. a.* 1.)

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornf. Lady* III. i, If you stir far in this, I'le have you whipt, your ears nail'd for intelligencing o' the pillory, and your goods forfeit.

Intelligenced (-ĕnst, *poet.* -ĕnsĕd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED 2.] a. Having understanding, intelligent. b. Furnished with information, informed.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxix. (1612) 327 More we purpos'd to haue pen'd: Which to intelligenced Men, more daring, we commend. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 22 Haue priuacye and conuersation with some one friend .. well intelligenced in euery seuerall kinde. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Aug. 177/2 The dust..thrown in the eyes of persons better intentioned than intelligenced.

Intelligencer (inte·lidʒĕnsəɹ). [f. INTELLIGENCE *sb.* + -ER: perh. after obs. F. *intelligencier* 'an Intelligencer; an intelligence-giuer; a spy' (Cotgr.); cf. It. *intelligentiere* 'an intelligencer' (Florio).] One who conveys intelligence or information: a. *spec.* One employed to obtain secret information, an informer, a spy, a secret agent.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Agric.* (1622) 184 Being depriued by intelligencers and spies of the commerce of hearing and speaking together. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 124 The hellish detested Iudas name of an Intelligencer. 1644 CHAS. I. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 317 Wee desire you to keep forth Scouts and Intelligencers to give you timely advertisement, if he shall advance Westward. 1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 85 It is an Office unbecoming a Gentleman to be an Intelligencer, which in real truth is no better than a Spie. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 444 He has no diplomatic character whatever, but is to receive eight thousand livres a year, as an intelligencer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 241 All the spies, all the intelligencers, actually or late in function. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. i. 68 He was all-sufficient as a spy and intelligencer.

b. A bringer of news; a messenger; an informant; a newsmonger.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 386 They are curious, and great lovers of novelties..great intelligencers, and lovers of histories. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 6 He [Noah] sends out his intelligencers, the raven and the dove. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 21 Think ye, that those ministring Angels who are called Intelligencers, give them no intelligence? 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 The many Stories which every Body furnishes her with..make her the general Intelligencer of the Town of all that can be said by one Woman against another. 1780 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Dec., Wks. 1837 XV. 62 My intelligencer with respect to Lady Cowper's legacy proved to be mistaken. 1863 *Pilgrimage Prairies* II. 3 Bryce and I eagerly followed our intelligencer to assure ourselves of the truth of his report.

c. *fig.* Applied to things.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. Wks. 1725 I. 203 Whose eyes, being his diligent intelligencers, could carry unto him no other news, but discomfortable. 1649 BULWER *Pathomyot.* I. iii. 13 The Nerves .. are the Intelligencers and way of conveyance untill they come into the moveable parts. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 76 Oliver's Nose was no doubt a wonderful intelligencer. 1769 E. HARGROVE *Knaresbro.* ii. (1798) 99 The subscription book to this library is of great use as an intelligencer to know what company are at the place. 1877 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* (1890) 247 The avenues between the senses and the imagination are traversed to and fro by swift and secret intelligencers.

†d. As the title of a newspaper, or other publication. *Obs.*

1641 R. BRATHWAIT (*title*) Mercurius Britannicus: or, the English Intelligencer. 1659 (*title*) The Parliamentary Intelligencer. 1728 *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 89 Desire her to shew it to the author of the Intelligencer, and to print it if he thinks fit. 1801 F. BARRETT (*title*) The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer; being a complete system of Occult Philosophy.

†Inte·lligencing, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. INTELLIGENCE *v.* or *sb.* + -ING 2.]

1. Conveying intelligence or information; playing the intelligencer or spy.

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Consp.* II. Plays 1873 II. 203 You much wrong me To thinke me an intelligencing instrument. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. iii. 68 A most intelligencing bawd. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 160 Happy the Prince..Who is omniscient in his Royal sphere, By a diffus'd intelligencing Ear.

2. Acting as an 'intelligence': cf. quot. 1685 s.v. INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 4.

1669 COKAINE *Poems, Elegie Eliz. Reppington* 76 Begetting harmony to emulate What the Intelligencing Spirits create By motion of the Spheres.

Intelligency (inte·lidʒĕnsi). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *intelligentia*: see INTELLIGENCE and -ENCY.]

1. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 1.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 598 Omniscience with intelligency.

2. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 4.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., Super-cœlestials are Intelligencies altogether Spiritual and Immortal. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 88 The very Angels..those bright Intelligencies, glorious Ministers of the Court of Heaven. *a* 1844 R. BALMER *Lect. & Disc.* (1845) II. 113 Heaven, the dwelling place of incorporeal intelligencies. 1865 BROWNLOW NORTH *Ourselves* (1866) 101 Every created intelligency must have answered, 'No one'.

†3. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 5. *Obs.*

1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 74 To permit no banquets, assemblies, intelligencies, nor any like thing.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* III. ii. *note*, From Flocks, Herds, and other natural Assemblages..to human Intelligencys and Correspondencys.

†4. = INTELLIGENCE *sb.* 7 b. *Obs.*

1675 EARL OF ESSEX *Lett.* (1770) 32, I give you thanks for the divers intelligencies you send me. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxvi. 181 He cannot come at these intelligencies fairly.

Intelligent (inte·lidʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intellig-, intelligent-em*, pr. pple. of *intellegĕre* (later *intelligĕre*) to see into, perceive, understand, f. *inter* between, within + *legĕre* to bring together, gather, pick out, choose, catch up, catch with the eye, read. Cf. F. *intelligent* (Cotgrave, 1611).]

A. *adj.* 1. Having the faculty of understanding; possessing intelligence or intellect.

1598 FLORIO, *Intelligente*, intelligent, knowing, vnderstanding, skilful. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 128 Philosophy hath divided our soules faculty; and makes the Intelligent part our principall essence. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 62 The work of an intelligent mind. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 5 When he contemplates..the thoughts, acts, and passions of this his sentient intelligent self. 1881 DARWIN *Vegetable Mould* ii. 97 If worms have the power of acquiring some notion, however rude, of the shape of an object and of their burrows, as seems to be the case, they deserve to be called intelligent. 1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intelligence* ix. 372, I regard the bees in their cells.. as workers of keen perceptions and a high order of practical intelligence. But I do not .. believe that they reason upon the phenomena they deal with so cleverly. Intelligent they are; but not rational.

2. Having a high degree or full measure of understanding; quick to understand; knowing, sensible, sagacious.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. (Percy Soc.) 40 O what pleasure to the intelligent It is to knowe and haue perceyveraunce Of theyr connyng. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), It is..in order of nature for him to govern that is the more intelligent. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 199 How acceptable soever to grave and intelligent Persons. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 258 The more intelligent of the Greekish pagans did frequently understand by Zeus that supreme unmade Deity who was the maker of the world. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 150 By far the most intelligent statesmen. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 61/2 The spaniels .. and the hounds which comprise the most useful and intelligent dogs. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 83 After the fashion of intelligent and well educated gentlemen.

Comb. 1830 MOORE *Mem.* (1854) VI. 143 A fine .. intelligent-spoken old fellow. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 168 He is a good, intelligent-looking man.

b. Of action, speech, etc.: Showing a high (or fair) degree of understanding.

1842 CALHOUN *Wks.* IV. 66 [They] tell us, in language too intelligent to be mistaken, that they intend [etc.]. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/1 All who take an intelligent interest in the growth of education.

3. That understands or knows (a particular thing, circumstance, or subject); cognizant *of*; acquainted *with*; versed *in*.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, XI. 95 A conspiracion .. in the wich the said Secretary shold be intelligent. 1652 H. COGAN tr. *Scudery's Ibrahim* III. i. 32 They were intelligent with your carrying away. 1653 — *Scarlet Gown* 133 He is ..most intelligent in the Civil and Cannon Lawes. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 57 Skill'd in the Indian Tongue, and perfectly intelligent of these matters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 427 Part .. rang'd in figure, wedge thir way, Intelligent of seasons, and set forth Thir Aierie Caravan. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 1040 She ceased; her Hector heard intelligent. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 606/2 Those who are capable of fairness .. susceptible of justice, intelligent of liberty.

†4. 'Bearing intelligence, giving information, communicative' (Schmidt *Shaks. Lex.*). *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. i. 25 Seruants..Which are to France the Spies and Speculations Intelligent of our State. *Ibid.* III. v. 12 An intelligent partie to the aduantages of France. *Ibid.* III. vii. 12 Our Postes shall be swift, and intelligent betwixt vs. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 378 Do you know, and dare not? Be intelligent to me.

B. *sb.* 1. An intelligent or rational being; = INTELLIGENCE 4. b. A person of intelligence. Now *rare.*

1601 GILL *Trinity* in *Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 218 An Infinite intelligible, cannot be conceived of an Infinite intelligent, but by an Infinite action of the understanding. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. I. i. 3 God..must of necessitie also be the first intelligent. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* ix. (1720) 172 Unless one infinite Intelligent be made up of Unintelligents or finite Intelligents. 1892 *Athenæum* 2 July 26/2 Karpoff and Garin .. depict to us the self-conscious troubles and failures of our 'intelligents' in search of rest for their souls.

†2. One who is cognizant of something; a recipient of intelligence or information; a hearer. *Obs.*

1508 FISHER 7 *Penit. Ps.* Prol., That the intellygentes of the sayd sermons may be gladder in the path of ryghtwysness.

†3. One who conveys intelligence or information; an intelligencer; a spy. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 65 By..apprehension of their messengers, or some of their inferior intelligents. 1643 5 *Yrs. K. James* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 352 The Irish .. hearing of these misdemeanors, for they have their intelligents here also, began to grow obstinate. 1751 tr. *Beau-Philosopher* 60, I had been Fool enough to have believed the heavenly Intelligent [=angel].

Intelligential (intelidʒe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *intelligentia* INTELLIGENCE + -AL. (Cf. the It. in quot. 1611.)]

1. Of, belonging to, relating to, or treating of, intelligence or intellect: = INTELLECTUAL A. 1.

1611 FLORIO, *Intelegentiale*, intelligentiall, intelectuall. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 164 We vow to make brave way Upwards, and press on for the pure intelligential prey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 190 The Devil enterd, and his brutal sense, ..soon inspir'd With act intelligential. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* XXIV. 132, I in one God believe;..Nor demonstration physical alone, Or more intelligential and abstruse, Persuades me to this faith. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* i. (1876) 45 Indications .. of a true law of our being on its æsthetic and intelligential side.

2. Possessing, or of the nature of, intelligence: = INTELLECTUAL A. 3, INTELLIGENT A. 1.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 115 Though Devills be intelligential Creatures. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iv. 163 An intelligential creature who is not to receive but acquire happiness. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 17 First Thought, first Word, first Deed, these three, Intelligential Trinity, That was, and is, and is to be.

3. Relating to or conveying intelligence or news.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 692 The New York telegraph office, radiates 250,000 miles of intelligential nerves to ten thousand minor centers in America.

†Intelligentiary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 -ci-. [f. as prec. + -ARY.]

A. *adj.* = INTELLIGENTIAL 3.

1590 WOTTON *Let. to Ld. Zouch* 20 Nov. in *Reliq.* (1685) 591 What the Intelligentiary Letters of Ausburg, Lyons and Venice bring, Mr. Osborn, I know, fails not to advertise.

B. *sb.* = INTELLIGENCER.

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 72 There were sent over into France certeine intelligenciaries to move some conspiracie.

Intelligently (inte·lidʒĕntli), *adv.* [f. INTELLIGENT *a.* + -LY 2.] In an intelligent manner; with intelligence; sagaciously, sensibly.

1671 BOYLE *Usef. Math. to Nat. Philos.* Wks. 1772 III. 429 The knowledge of celestial bodies is not well to be attained, nor .. the theories proposed of them to be intelligently judged of, without arithmetick and geometry. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. II. i. § 412 In affirming that the universe proceeds from chance, it would appear, that atheists mean, either that it has no cause at all, or that its cause did not act intelligently, or with design, in the production of it. 1867 in Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xxxvi. 325 They.. discuss and vote as intelligently..as the missionary fathers. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* v. (1884) 144 A doctrine which, intelligently enforced, ought to appeal to all men with convincing power.

Intelligibility (inte·lidʒĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.]

1. The quality or character of being intelligible; capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 718 The very essence of truth here is this clear perceptibility or intelligibility. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Dram. Compos.* in *Walpoliana* (ed. 2) I. 42 Thence a comedy always loses some of its beauties .. and some of its intelligibility. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 5 May 505/2 An essay of exquisite clearness and intelligibility. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 30 Its convenience and instant intelligibility.

b. *transf.* An intelligible thing: = INTELLIGIBLE B. *rare.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 317 Plato .. averreth the antiquity of that opinion that affirmed the essence of intelligibilities onely. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 290 Phantasie obtruded in the species of Intelligibilities.

†2. Capacity of understanding; intelligence. (Cf. next 1.) *Obs. rare.*

a 1680 GLANVILL (J.), The soul's nature consists in intelligibility.

Intelligible (inte·lidʒĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *intellegi-, intelligibil-is*, f. *intellegĕre* to understand + -IBLE.]

†1. Capable of understanding; able to understand; intelligent. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* vii. 23 The spirit of vnderstonding .. alle thingus beholdende, and that taketh alle intelligible spiritis [1388 able to vndurstonde: Vulg. *intelligibiles*]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xii, He must enclyne..to determine, And set his hert to be intelligible. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 124 A meere Scholer is an intelligible Asse. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. iii. 38 Plato supposeth the Universe..a living intelligible creature. 1744 in G. Sheldon *Hist. Deerfield* (*Mass.*) (1895) I. 535 A very Intellegable man about thirty years of age. 1777 E. BADLAM in *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1848) II. 49 The Mohawks are the most intelligible, as they live among the English in Caughnawaga.

2. Capable of being understood; that may be apprehended by the intellect; comprehensible.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (Percy Soc.) 211 Whose fame renowmed is ful openly .. In flamynge tongues to be intellygyble. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 16, I hef vsit domestic scottis langage, maist intelligibil for the vlgare pepil. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) To Rdr., The hardest wordes are made intelligiblest. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* III. § 8 What you say now is very intelligible. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. i. 58 A Rule of Action must be plain and intelligible. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 194 The aim of our institutions is easily intelligible to any one.

b. Of a person in reference to his words.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 73 Aidan, who naturally spoke Irish, was not intelligible of his English Congregation. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 105 Calvin deemed that to render the people intelligent their instructor should be intelligible. *Mod.* He spoke so fast as to be hardly intelligible. He is not a very intelligible writer.

3. *Philos.* Capable of being apprehended only by the understanding (not by the senses); objective to intellect. (Opp. to *sensible.*) (Cf. INTELLECTIBLE.)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. ii. (Add. MS. 27944) An aungel, by resoun of þe spiritualte of his substaunce perceyueþ in hymself al fourmes intelligibil. 1534 More *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1344/1 The sanctifying of the misticall sacrifice, and the translacion or chaunging of it from thynges sensible to thynges intelligible. 1638 F. Junius *Paint. of Ancients* 18 Our mind .. maketh up the conceivable or intelligible things out of the sensible. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. i. 12 When we say the Intelligible world, the meaning is..a world of a nature purely spiritual and intellectual, and such as is not sensible, but intelligible only. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 52 The presumption of those who place sense above intelligence—who think that they can storm the Intelligible by the Sensible.

B. *sb.* That which is intelligible; an object of intellect or understanding; *spec.* in *Philos.* (see A. 3).

1501 Gill *Trinity* in *Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 218 An Infinite intelligible, cannot be conceived of an Infinite intelligent, but by an Infinite action of the understanding. 1659 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 118 The philosophy which is of incorporealls, and intelligibles, and immaterialls, and eternalls ..is firmly established. 1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 634 This divine Word .. is itself the Image of God, the most ancient of all Intelligibles, and next to the most High. 1783 T. Taylor *Proclus* I. 44 The ancient theologists .. affirmed that the soul was of a certain middle nature and condition between intelligibles and sensibles. 1847 Lewes *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 23 Draw off the mind from Sensible things and conduct them to Intelligibles.

Intelligibleness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intelligible; intelligibility.

1611 Florio, *Intelligibilita*, intelligiblenesse. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* I. i. 2 Intelligibleness adds this further requisite also to a Mystery, that it thereby becomes Communicable to such as are fitly prepared to be instructed therein. 1698 S. Clarke *Script. Just.* xvi. 85 Because of the commodiousness, coherence, consistence, intelligibleness and smoothness thereof. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 437 The primary requisite of a style is its intelligibleness: that is to say, it must be capable of being understood.

Intelligibly (inte·lidʒĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2]. (Cf. late L. *intelligibiliter*, Augustine).]

1. In an intelligible manner; so as to be capable of being understood; comprehensibly.

1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 434 The Maide talked plainly and intelligibly with her. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 165 ¶ 6 When he writes for Money he knows how to speak intelligibly enough. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. xlvii. 244 Do not many head lands, shoals, islands, speak most intelligibly to us, and say, we are but remnants of lands, rudely torn from other shores? 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 708 They..drew up a paper in which they very intelligibly hinted that this was their wish.

† 2. In relation to the understanding; as an object of intellect. (Opp. to *sensibly*; cf. Intelligible A. 3.) *Obs.*

1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 2 There are many things intelligible, which are not sensible; as time does, every article of it, intelligibly pass away, not sensibly. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. i. 8 By the Ideal world I understand that world which is intelligibly what this is sensibly, the eternal model and exemplar of all created essence.

Intelligize (inte·lidʒəiz), *v. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *intellegĕre* to understand + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To exercise the intelligence or intellect; to think. b. *trans.* To take into the intellect.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 251 They [forms of thought] ..exist *a priori*, and independently of all experience in the subject who intelligizes. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 1 July 6 Hume lived in a society of highly-cultivated men, whose scholarship was assimilated and intelligized.

† **Inte·lliment.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [? corruption of *intendiment* after *intelligence*.] = Intendment 3.

c 1537 *Thersites* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 78 He that forgeue Mary Mawdalene hyr synne, Make the hyghest of all thy kynne. In this wordes is double intellimente, Wouldest thou haue me hanged, mother, veramente?

† **Inte·merable,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *intemerābil-is* inviolable, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + **temerābilis*, f. *temerāre* to violate.] Inviolable, incorruptible.

1657 J. Goodwin *Triers Tried* 2 Both infallibility of judgement, and intemerable faithfulnesse, in matters of Faith and supernatural concernment.

Intemerate (inte·mĕrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *intemerāt-us*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *temerātus*, pa. pple. of *temerāre* to violate.] Inviolate, undefiled, unblemished.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. vii. 102/1 Our sauyour wyth his intemerate & holy moder. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* I. (W. de W.) 7 The moost pure, moost intermerate..and moost vertuouse vyrgyne. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 161 [We] wyl not suffer our intemerat and inviolate feyth in no maner of promesse to be corrupte or defiled. 1657 Reeve *God's Plea* Ep. Ded. 1 A Gentleman of intemerate fame, and unblemished reputation. 1864 E. Sargent *Peculiar* II. 254 You mean to make her your wife, and the wife of Corberry Ratcliff must be intemerate. 1893 *Tablet* 21 Oct. 651 The absolute sinlessness of Mary, as well as her intemerate virginity.

Hence **Inte·merately** *adv.*, in an intemerate or inviolate manner; purely. **Inte·merateness,** the quality of being intemerate or undefiled; purity.

1607 Donne *Poems, etc., Let. to Sir H. Goodeere* (1633) 362 They [my letters] shall therefore ever keepe the sincerity and intemerateness of the fountaine whence they are derived. *a* 1631 — *Serm.* li. 520 He cannot take the water so sincerely, so purely, so intemerately from the channell as from the fountaine head.

† **Inte·merated,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED[1].] = Intemerate.

1608 J. King *Serm. St. Mary's* 29 That leaueth an aspersion of scandall vpon his sacred and intemerated name. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 224 Which made him much contest to keep regal majesty intemerated. 1682 H. More *Annot. Lux O.* 269 Intemerated youth.

† **Intemeration.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Intemerate (or its source): see -ation. (Late L. has *temerātio* in sense 'forging'.)] Inviolate condition.

1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 1 § 17 This immunity and intemeration of holy things as well as holy persons.

† **Inte·mper,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [In-[2]: cf. Entemper.] *trans.* To immix.

1627 H. Burton *Bailing Pope's Bull* 4 The judicious Reader may therein discerne notable artifice, intempering strong poyson as it were in a payre of Italian or Spanish perfumed gloues.

Inte·mperable, *a. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *intemperābil-is* not to be moderated, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *temperāre* to mingle in due proportion, to Temper.] Incapable of being moderated or kept within bounds.

1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 135/1 A ruler so wilful, so everlastingly boyish and intemperable.

Hence **Inte·mperably** *adv.*, in an intemperable manner, without moderation or restraint.

1897 F. Thompson *New Poems* 48 Round and round in bacchanal rout reel the swift spheres intemperably.

† **Inte·mperacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Intemperate: see -acy; cf. *obstinacy*, etc. (But perh. a misprint for *intemperancy*.)] Intemperateness.

1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Bij, It is necessarye that the curacyon of the thynges that are put fer fro theyr naturall beynges by some intemperacy be made by thynges of contrary vertue.

Intemperament (inte·mpĕrămĕnt). *rare.* [f. In-[3] + Temperament: perh. repr. a mod.L. **intemperāmentum*.] An untempered or distempered condition (esp. of the body, blood, etc.).

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 311 Fevers..that accompany Catarrhs, from the Intemperament of the Spirable Parts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 231 But whether [Cholera is] dependent upon an intemperament of the atmosphere or upon specific contagion, is by no means ascertained. *Ibid.* IV. 364 The disease [diabetes] is dependent upon a dyscrasy or intemperament of the blood.

Intemperance (inte·mpĕrăns). [a. F. *intemperance* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *intemperāntia* (in senses 1 and 2 below), f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *temperāntia* Temperance.] Want of temperateness; the opposite of temperance.

† 1. Intemperateness, inclemency, severity of the air, weather, or climate. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 291 Knowenge by the planetes the intemperaunce of wedre. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 97 He was sum what dyssesyd and peynyd only by the intemperans of the eyre as in coolde and in hete. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 47 The body, yf hyt be not strong, sone .. by intemperance of ayr, labur, and trauayle, ys oppressyd and ouerthrowne. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 309 That the intemperance of that Wind might produce no rheums. 1697 Potter *Antiq. Greece* II. xx. (1715) 423 When the Season through its coldness and intemperance forc'd the Mariners to stay at Home. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 40 The Trunk..hinders those Juices from being lost or corrupted..by the Intemperance of the Air.

2. Lack of moderation or restraint; excess in any kind of action; immoderation; *spec.* excessive indulgence of any passion or appetite.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* ccxiv. 73 b, Intemperance is a great vyce, for it doth set every thynge out of order. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VIII. 151 b, He..would haue striken Clitus that was yet raging with thintemperaunce of his toung. 1601 Munday & Chettle *Death Earl Huntington* IV. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 303 No church nor chapel, abbey, nunnery, Are privileg'd from his intemperance. 1667 Milton *P. L.* XI. 472 Some .. by violent stroke shall die, .. by Intemperance more In Meats and Drinks, which on the Earth shal bring Diseases dire. 1765 H. Walpole *Otranto* iv. (1798) 71 Your feeling, Isabella, is warm; but.. I never knew it betray you into intemperance. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 196 But the intemperance of his bigotry was thought amply to atone for the intemperance of all his other passions. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 39 Intemperance in any thing is bad. If young girls will read for several hours consecutively..can they wonder that such intemperance brings its own punishment? 1883 S. C. Hall *Retrospect* I. 246 It will now be difficult to credit the intemperance of language to which he gave way.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this, an intemperate act or an excess.

1613-18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 17 Hee inflicted exact punishment on all intemperances of his people. 1807 *Life Fielding* in *Tom Jones* I. p. xiii, The intemperances of his early parts of life put a check by their consequences, to the progress of his success.

3. *spec.* Immoderate indulgence in intoxicating drink; addiction to the use of intoxicants.

(In early use always contextually qualified.)

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 156 My protection from large drinking, .. and so for that time avoided any great intemperance. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 204 Drank large quantities of punch..and by their intemperance inflamed their blood. 1793 *Friendly Addr. to Poor* 8 Of such men intemperance in drinking is the general fault. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 158 The difficulty of procuring a large quantity of this liquor, prevented any general intemperance. 1841 *Temperance Lancet* 18 Sept., To awaken the deadened sensibility of the Christian world to the crying evils of *intemperance*. 1881 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* XLVI. 114 It appears then, that intemperance is far more common on the male than the female side.

† **Inte·mperancy.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *intemperāntia*: see prec. and -ancy.]

1. = Intemperance 1.

1540 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vii. (1643) 136 The intemperancie and mutation of the ayre and weather, may be cause of aborcement. 1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. 70 The intemperancy of the scalding ayre in that hot countrey. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 44 We cannot pretend to an Intemperancy of Climate for neither Hemp nor Flax.

2. = Intemperance 2.

1532 Tindale *Ws.* (1573) 227 To auoyde..y^e^ great heape of vices that spring of intemperancy. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 144 A manne ought to be ware of the intemperauncy of women. 1678 Owen *Mind of God* iii. 93 Inmixed with that intemperancy of reviling other men.

b. = Intemperance 2 b.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 98 b, That for a while, he would beare with the intemperancies of his wife. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Introd., Wks. (1851) 238 Not knowing .. why I should be subject .. to the intemperancies of this mans preaching choler. 1662 Bp. Hopkins *Fun. Serm.* (1683) 56 They appeal to reason for their judge, which commonly by their debauches and intemperancies, they .. so corrupt that it will not discern the truth.

3. = Intemperance 3. (But always with qualification.)

1585 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 128 Their wonderfull excesse and intemperancie in drinking. 1619 R. Harris *Drunkard's Cup* B b, Intemperancies of this nature. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* ii. 23 These are .. the commodities of wine .. that a meane and frugality be had in the vse of it, not intemperancy and drunkennes.

† **Inte·mperant,** *a.* and *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intemperānt-em*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *temperānt-em*, pr. pple. of *temperāre* to qualify, moderate, temper: see -ant.]

A. *adj.* Wanting moderation or self-restraint; incontinent, intemperate.

1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 15 Soche as be intemperaunt, that is: foloers of their naughtie appetites and lustes. 1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 317 They which begin so yong to haue the company and vse of men are more intemperant.

B. *sb.* One who is intemperate, esp. in the use of alcoholic liquors.

1882 in Annandale (Suppl.), citing Dr. B. W. Richardson.

Hence **Inte·mperantly** *adv.*, in an intemperate manner.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 58 He that behaueth himselfe intemperantly..geueth euil example to his brethren. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 111 To truble hail the Republik, gif the king leiuet intemperantlie, and by the boundes of his office.

Intemperate (inte·mpĕrĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *intemperāt-us* untempered, inclement, immoderate, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *temperātus*, pa. pple. of *temperāre* to Temper. Primarily, as derived from a passive pple., applied to things, actions, etc.; thence transferred to persons = *intemperant*.]

1. Not temperate, excessive, extreme; esp., of climate or weather, inclement, severe. Now *rare.*

Intemperate zone, the Torrid or Frigid zone, as opposed to the Temperate zone.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 107, I wyll..not departe for all this intemperate heate. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 502 The two intemperate zones. 1690 Leybourn *Curs. Math.* 463 The Zones are either Temperate or Intemperate, and the Intemperate are either Cold or Hot. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* II. 139 A cold intemperate mind.

2. Of persons, their actions, or habits: Without temperance or moderation; going beyond due bounds; immoderate, unbridled; violent.

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 522 Traitour, tyran intemperate. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vii. 60 Vnto all that live in high degree, Ensample be of mind intemperate. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 271 Many intemperate Speeches and passages happend. 1777 Watson *Philip II* (1839) 187 The most unhappy consequences, which would otherwise have arisen from the intemperate zeal of the reformers. 1799 Hook in Gurw. *Wellington's Desp.* (1837) I. 40 General Baird requested permission to withdraw his intemperate appeal. 1875 Helps *Ess., Choice & Managem. Agents* 76 You will often find that men who are intemperate in speech are cautious in writing.

3. Characterized by or addicted to excessive indulgence in a passion or appetite.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 258 Unfructuous talkyng, intemperat diete. 1522 More *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 100 Through intemperate liuing driue our self in sicknes. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 98 His concupiscible intemperate lust. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 239 Several Diseases raged among them, springing chiefly from intemperate Drinking. 1846 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* II. III. i. ii. § 4 Men are held intemperate, only when their desires overcome or prevent the action of their reason; and they are indeed intemperate in the exact degree in which such prevention or interference takes place.

b. *spec.* Given to the immoderate use of intoxicating drink; addicted to drinking.

1677 Temple *Cure of Gout* Wks. 1720 I. 145, I do not allow the pretence of Temperance to all such as are seldom or never drunk..Men may..be intemperate every Day, without being drunk perhaps once in their Lives. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 294/2 Intemperate persons..care not which End goes first so they can get Drink. 1790-3 Beattie *Moral Sc.* III. iii. § 3 (R.) Men, habitually intemperate, justly forfeit the esteem of their fellow-citizens; because they disqualify themselves for every duty. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 254 A man..of a muscular frame and good constitution, but of intemperate habits.

† **Inte·mperate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. Pa. pple. in 7 intemperate. [f. prec.: see -ate 3.] *trans.* To render intemperate; to disorder, distemper.

1654 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 92 The fifth age is virill, and the *media* between young and old age; yet doth it not so participate of either, as to affect, or intemperate it [*ed.* 1638 *p.* 44 as that it is intemperate, or infected thereby].

Inte·mperately, *adv.* [f. INTEMPERATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an intemperate manner or degree; without moderation; immoderately, excessively.

1576 A. HALL *Acc. of Quarrell* (1815) 34 Hall intemperately sware he would never performe the same. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 *marg.*, Aire intemperately cold. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 53 Wine intemperately drunke, corrupteth the memorie. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 136 In Africa .. the Soil is as intemperately hot as the Climate. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* v. (1834) 243 Frederic .. flung the door intemperately against Manfred, and bolted it inwards. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 117 That evil habit of using spirituous liquors intemperately, which they have been taught by the Europeans. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 96 To laugh intemperately on very small occasion for it.

Inte·mperateness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intemperate.

1. Excessive or extreme character of air or climate; inclemency, severity; = INTEMPERANCE 1.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 75 Theyr countenaunces doo declare the intemperatenes of the ayer and region of Dariena. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 77 The foresaid intemperatenesse of cold pressing great part of Germany .. they use hot stoves. 1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 51 Divers Diseases .. referr'd to manifest Intemperatenesses of the air, in point of heat, cold, Moisture. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XVIII. viii. 351 The intemperateness of the weather however obliged them .. to desist.

2. Want of moderation, excess in any action, esp. in passion or indulgence; = INTEMPERANCE 2.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lix. 6 David was .. cleere from all troublesome intemperatnes. 1614 BP. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 7 For a Christian to excuse his intemperatenesse .. and to say, I am borne cholericke, sullen, amorous, is an Apologie worse then the fault. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* i. 26 The quality of men's religion may be discerned by the intemperateness of their language. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 307 [He] was getting to purer fires through his coarser when the final intemperateness drove him to ruin.

†**Inte·mperature.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *intempérature* 'intemperature or distemperature of the bodie, vnseasonablenesse or foulenesse of weather' (Cotgr.), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *température.*]

1. Inclemency, severity, distemperature of the air, weather, etc.; = prec. 1.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 309/1 For the great heat and intemperature of the weather. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 194 The same excesses and intemperature of the seasons. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 198 How the different Gravities of this Element [Air], and its several Variations, of hot, cold, dry, and moist Intemperatures, cause Diseases. 1753 JOHNSON in *Adventurer* No. 115 ¶ 8 Whether we owe it to the influences of the constellations, or the intemperature of seasons. 1815 tr. *Duc de Levis' Eng. 19th Cent.* I. 19 The most delicate women are seen exposing themselves to the intemperature of a humid atmosphere. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 159 These were not the only extraordinary effects of the late intemperature.

2. Abnormal or distempered condition of the body; intemperament.

1559 MORWYNG *Evonymus* 154 It amendeth the cold intemperature of the cheaste. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* II. v. 229 He would have hindred the intemperature of the humors. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Head-ache*, There is an Head-Ach, which proceeds from the Intemperature of the Brain, which Intemperature being cold and moist, predominates therein. 1799 CORRY *Sat. Lond.* (1803) 38 Plato .. observes, that the moral intemperature of cities and the corruption of manners, originate in the bad example of others to youth.

3. Intemperateness of action or passion; = INTEMPERANCE 2.

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. XXX. (1612) 156 Our owne intemprature doth worke in vs our owne vnrest.

†**Inte·mpered,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3. Cf. F. *intempéré.*] = INTEMPERATE 1; inclement, severe.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij, The heatte of the herte maketh you to take the intemperede and horribill winter for hotte somer.

‖**Intemperies** (intempe·riiz). [L. *intemperiēs* intemperateness, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *temperiēs* temperature, temper.] Disordered condition of the body, dyscrasy; rarely, of the weather.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* II. iii. 173 In the Cure of an Ulcer with a moist Intemperies .. you are to mix Corroboratives of an astringent faculty. 1707 FLOYER *Pulse-Watch* 99 From the several Cacochymias, the several Intemperies are produc'd, as *Calida, Frigida, Humida, Sicca. Ibid.* 276 The Pulse will show .. the hot or cold Intemperies of any Part [etc.]. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Intemperies,* a derangement of the constitution of the weather. Also, the same as *Dyscrasia.*

†**Inte·mperous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [irreg. f. stem of *intemper-ate,* etc. + -OUS.] = INTEMPERATE.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 269, I .. rather would, hearts so intemperous Should not enjoy me, than imploy mee thus.

†**Inte·mpery.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. F. *intempérie* = It. *intemperie,* ad. L. *intemperiēs, intemperiæ* (see above).] = INTEMPERIES.

1576 T. GARENCIERES *Coral* 63 A feaver is a hot intempery.

†**Intempe·stious,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. An erroneous form (or perh. misprint) for **intempestivous* = next. (Cf. INTEMPESTUOUS.)

1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 53 Lykewyse his armie muche marveled and no lesse mourned for his sodeyne and intempestious absence.

Intempestive (intempe·stiv), *a.* [ad. L. *intempestīv-us,* f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *tempestīvus* seasonable, TEMPESTIVE. Cf. F. *intempestif, -ive* (1579 in Hatz.).] Untimely, unseasonable, inopportune.

1548 [implied in INTEMPESTIVELY]. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* viii, The disturbance that might have growne by such intempestive troubles. 1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 420 An intempestiue and vnseasonable confession of the truth. 1621 VENNER *Baths of Bathe, Tobacco* (1637) 364 Reproving the too too licentious, liberall, and intempestive taking of it [tobacco]. 1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 202 The hemorrhages were produced by an injudicious intempestive use of hot alexipharmic medicines. 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 274 Break out into loud and intempestive laughter. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* III. II. XX. 106 What intempestive freak brought the girl .. at such a moment?

Hence **Intempe·stively** *adv.*, unseasonably.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scott.* Perorat. P ij, So intempestiuely to tell that tale. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 6 Had I not been intempestively drawne upon the Stage.

†**Intempesti·vity.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *intempestīvit-ās,* f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *tempestīvitās* seasonableness, TEMPESTIVITY. Cf. F. *intempestivité* (Littré).] Unseasonableness, untimeliness.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. IX. 127 They were either guilty of Intempestivity and unseasonableness, or else of want of Worth and Glory. *a* 1656 HALES *Serm. Eton* i. (1673) 4 A vice which they call *ἀκαιρία,* Intempestivity, an indiscretion by which unwise and unexperienced men see not what befits times, persons, occasions.

Intempe·stuous, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. An erroneous form (or perh. misprint) for **intempestivous* = INTEMPESTIVE. (Cf. INTEMPESTIOUS.)

1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* vii. 105 Visitors .. arrived .. at intempestuous hours of night or morning.

†**Intemple,** obs. variant of ENTEMPLE.

1673 H. MORE *Appendix* 28 The Godhead indeed is hypostatically intempled in the humane nature of Christ.

†**Inte·mporal,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN- 3.] Not temporal; eternal, everlasting. Hence **Inte·mporally** *adv.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 207/2 When divested of Matter, and Spiritualiz'd, their Will is only fed with intemporal spiritual good. *Ibid.* IX. 424/1 They .. inhabit Eternity, which is .. always being, because it always was, is, and shall be intemporally in the divine Mind.

†**Intenabi·lity.** *Obs.* [f. next + -ITY.] The character of being 'intenable'; incapacity of being held or defended.

1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 46 The weaknesses, defects, and intenability of the Castle. *Ibid.* 83 What should be judged uttermost extremity in regard of men, Ammunition, victuals, or intenability of any Fort, to justifie the Governour's surrender of it to the enemy?

†**Inte·nable,** *a. Obs.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be held or maintained; untenable.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 335 The Doctrine was preached up .. but intenable by Reason. 1752 — *Wks.* (1811) IX. Serm. xiii. 252 Intenable pretensions.

Intend (inte·nd), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3–8 **entend,** 4–6 **entende**; *β.* 4–7 **intende,** 5– **intend.** (Also 6, *3rd pers. sing.* intent.) [ME. a. F. *entend-re,* in 14–15th c. also *intendre,* to stretch, extend, strain, direct one's thoughts or faculties, to hear, understand, expect, occupy oneself (also *refl.*):—L. *intendĕre* to stretch out or forth, to strain, direct, spread out, increase, turn one's attention, purpose, endeavour, maintain, assert; in med.L., also, to understand, interpret, f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *tendĕre* to stretch, to TEND.

The extensive and complex development of senses in L. and OF. is reflected also in English. But the chronological appearance of the senses here does not accord with their original development; those first taken over from French in 13–14th c. being figurative uses, far removed from the literal sense, which was only adopted directly from L. about or after 1600. As an attempt at chronological order would only end in chaos, a logical arrangement, according in the main with the development as gathered from all three languages, is here followed. But the history of some senses is obscure: see VI. The sense of early quotations is also often difficult to determine.]

I. To stretch out, extend, expand, increase, intensify. [A group of senses of late introduction, immediately from Latin.]

†1. *trans.* To stretch forth, extend; to point forwards. *Obs.*

1601 GILL *Trinity* in *Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 223, I will onely intend my finger to some very few. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* (1670) 94 The Camelion .. swiftly intending his tongue of a marvellous length .. wherewith he preys upon flyes. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxvii, Upon whose tops spearmen their pikes intending, Watch there.

†2. *intr.* To stretch, extend (in position). *Obs.*

1594 *2nd Rep. Faustus* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 335 Out of which are two and thirty marvellous good stone bridges, intending to either side of the city.

†3. *trans.* To stretch, strain, make tense; to expand, dilate. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 992 A thin skin, which being .. shaken or intended, it must make a sound. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 29 'Tis by this .. the Lungs are intended or remitted. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 13. 221 As when a bow is successively intended and remitted. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* iv. 21 The last word (Cavad) intends and increases the Sense. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 314–5 We may .. have an innate, inherent Power to intend or remit our Wills *in infinitum.* 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xliii. (1870) II. 472 When we intend the vital powers above the suitable degree we occasion a hindrance, a pain.

†4. To increase the intensity of, to intensify. *Obs.*

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xii. 293 The Moone .. intendeth or remitteth her influence at one time more then an other. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* i. 14 The Church hath power to intend our Faith but not to extend it. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 297 A small quantity of *Aqua Vitae* sprinkled upon the Freezing Mixture, wonderfully intends its Force.

†b. *intr.* To become more intense. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *King Chas. I* (1655) 98 Having certain intelligence from his correspondents .. that the heat did rather intend then relax.

II. To strain or direct (the eyes, mind, thoughts, words, efforts, etc.). [L. *intendere oculos, animum, curas, eruditionem,* etc.]

5. *trans.* To direct (the eyes, mind, etc.), *to, into, towards* something. Now a conscious Latinism.

14.. *Aungeles Song* 13 in *Hoccleve's Wks.* III. p. li, To his pleasaunce hire hertes to intende. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxiv. 258 Myn iyen intendynge into the, I truste fullye in the, my lorde god. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (1845) 130 His power to entende Ageynst all suche rebelles contrarious. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 209 Dauids longing was entended vnto both. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 181 He .. blam'd himself that he could not intend his Mind in ye Prayers. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 1 Intend thine eye Into the dim and undiscovered sky.

†6. *intr.* and *trans.* To direct one's course, make one's way; to proceed on (a journey, etc.). (L. *intendere, intendere iter.*) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 61 With othir men that intendid to the same place. 1476 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 776 III. 162 Iff ye entende hyddrewarde. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 372 Up, throuch the Watter, schortlie we intendit, Quhilk invirons the Erth. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* X. 341 He thairfor leiueng the Quene at Neoporte .. intendis the hie way to Scotland. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 116 Tyre, I now look out from thee then, and to Tarsus Intend my travel. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 2 Assured that the course which he intended made much for the glory of God. 1638–48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* ii. 31 Wee may intend at Something, and arrive In ken of the faire Port at which wee drive. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* I. i, Your royal Mother, with the fair Semanthe, Intend this way. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 47 As if .. a company of travellers, in some wide forest, were all intending for one city. 1774 D. JONES *Frnl.* (1865) 108 Set out about eleven o'clock .. intending the nearest course for the river Ohio. *a* 1832 CRABBE *Birth Flattery* i, Guide him to Fairy-land, who now intends That way his flight.

†b. *intr.* To start on a journey, to set out. (Sometimes app. ellipt. for 'intend to go or start', purpose a journey: cf. 18.) *Obs.*

[1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV,* IV. i. 92 The King himselfe in person hath set forth, Or hither-wards intended speedily.] 1646 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 2 Hee is at Newcastle and intends for France. 1666 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 47/2 She is preparing for her journey, and suddenly intends to Cleve. 1700 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 16 The first fair day I intend down. 1749 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 155 Pray let us know when you or your brother intend for this Kingdom. 1817 BYRON *Wks.* (1837–40) III. 356, I intend for England this spring, where I have some affairs to adjust.

†7. *trans.* a. To direct, level, aim (something) *against* some one. b. To refer, attribute, ascribe (a thing) *to* some one. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 167 Hee haunts the Authours company, recites the worke, intends it to some third person, and after he hath damnd the thing in question, he refers himselfe to the right owner. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Francis North* (1742) 215 Many Complaints were intended against him, and such as were thought well enough grounded.

III. To strain, direct, or bend the attention; to attend to; to attend. [An obsolete group of senses from OF., ultimately from L. *intendere* = *intendere animum.*]

†8. *intr.* To direct the mind or attention; to pay heed; to exert the mind, devote attention, apply oneself assiduously. Const. *to, unto,* rarely *about, on, at. Obs.*

a. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 375 (424) Eche to his owene nede gan entende. — *Boeth.* I. pr. ii. 4 (Camb. MS.) She entendynge to me ward with alle the lookynge of hyr eyen seyde [etc.]. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 23 In the menetyme that they entended a-boute this mater, come Merlyn to Blase. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 61 Iason .. entended gladly unto the dubbyng and making of his shippe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXV. 330 Haue mercy, and entend on the delyuerance of the kyng my husbande. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 They were the first that entended to the observation of nature and her works.

β. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 81 Somme peple tylle the erthe .. somme intende to sapience and discipline. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. vi. 71 Loue is circumspecte, .. not intendyng to veyn þinges. *c* 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 31 A man that Intendyth to mynstrels, shalle soone be weddyd to poverte. 1547–64 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 123 It is a foolishnesse to intend much to dreames. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xvi. 279 They sometimes intend to their owne dreames.

†b. *refl.* To devote oneself; *pass.* To be devoted. Const. *to. Obs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* VII. XXXVIII, Euery true crysten man sholde be To god intended with lyberalyte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 371 All the knightes and squiers .. entended and prepared themselves to nothing, but .. to be of the one parte or the other. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] XXVI. (1628) 83 To what can we intend our selues, wherein there is not a Deuill to intrap vs?

†c. *absol.*

1549-62 Sternhold & H. *Ps.* xxxiii[i]. 18 But loe the eyes of God entend And watch to ayde the iust. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 25 The saied Earle .. ought not to intende or meddle within the said Lordship of Kemes.

†9. To apply oneself *to do* something; to endeavour, to strive. *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1155 (*Dido*) Al the longe day they tweye Entendedyn to spekyn & to pleye. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* Ep. ii. in Ashm. (1652) 111 Intending over all thing .. his precepts tenne .. to keep. 1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 195 She could not intend to speake to them, being troubled with so many other suters. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xxxi. (Arb.) 74 No man or very few entended to write in any laudable science. 1590 Barrough *Meth. Physick* I. xxiii. (1639) 39 That he .. may with all his power intend to amend it. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 85 Blocks, upon which .. they divide their flesh, fish, or other things they intend to make ready.

†10. *intr.* To give auditory attention; to give ear, listen, hearken. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5325 'Balan', said he, 'to me entende'. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 48, I entended to them & gaue them answeres. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* III. ix. 151 Now entende ye of the kynge tholomeus and of the werkes of somme other philosophres. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 371 If it please you to returne againe hether, then we will gladly entend to your treatie.

†b. *trans.* To give ear to; to hearken to, hear. [F. *entendre.*] *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 310 Sche ne a-tended to no-thinge but to be-holde and entende what songe thei seiden. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 95 Manye begyn to praye, and sodaynelye caste awaye prayer..as thoughe God coulde not entend them, or had somewhat els to do.

†11. *intr.* To give personal attendance; to be in attendance or waiting; to attend. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 656 Seynte Marie how may this be That Damyan entendeth nat to me. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 100 Eche in his office Entendeth to don him service. 1469 *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 94 All suche persons as shall entend aboute the Duchesse. 1576 *Tyde Taryeth no man* (Collier) 3 At hand to approche the Players intend. 1644 Cromwell *Let.* 1 Sept. in *Carlyle*, I wish that one of your number..may intend and appear at that Committee.

†b. *trans.* To attend on or to, minister to. *Obs.*

c 1500 *For to serve Lord* in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 373 Hit moste be awayted and well entended by servitours yf drinke be asked. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v b, The malady was greuous..and also he was not well intended. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* II. vi. (1810) 301 The great trouble it would bee to our selves to intend you.

†12. *trans.* To turn one's thoughts to, fix the mind on (something); to attend to; to occupy oneself with; to look after. *Obs.*

a. 1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) X. 424 Eretikes there that entenden the Subversion of the Christien Feith. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C viij, They entended wel other thynges than to saye theyr matyns. 1592 Harvey *Four Lett.* 13, I have smal superfluity of leysure to entend such businesse.

β. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 87 Those schepardes.. appelede to that kynge .. ; and when that kynge intendede oon [*in unum intenderet*] of theyme, an other did slee the kynge. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 102 So bode al moste. x. days with owte any mete intendyng only the benefitys of god and the exhortacion of hys brethyrne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Euery religious persone sholde intende the perfeccyon of his soule. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 239 The Plebeans intend Traffique and Shop-keeping. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 457 Intend at home..what best may ease The present misery. 1694 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 210 The Priest is supposed only to intend the Affairs of Religion. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 660 Too busy to intend a meaner care.

IV. To apprehend, and kindred senses. [An obsolete group of senses from OF.: also in med.L.]

†13. *trans.* To have understanding of (something); to understand or apprehend *that* something is; also, in early use, to understand (a person). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23896 (Gött.) Here i haue a littel spend In word, efter pat i entend. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 9266 Generides gan tho to entend That Segryne aspied here fleeyng. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xlii. 547 Of On thing thou me Entende. 1606 Warner *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxiii. 347 The ancient Irish Manners .. if conferd with Egypts, Thence may be intended hadd. 1620 Markham *Farew. Husb.* II. xix. (1668) 107 It is to be intended the voyage is seldome long, but from neighbour to neighbour.

†14. *intr.* To have or come to an understanding; to agree together; to be in accord. [F. *s'entendre.*]

1421 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 462 Then myght they togeder entende ayeins Miscreants. 1429 *Ibid.* 424 The Men of Armes and Archers, that have Entended with the said Cardinal. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xiv. xiv, Musyke hath them so set in concorde, That all in one may right well entende.

†15. *trans.* and *intr.* To apprehend, conceive; to think, estimate, have an opinion; to judge. *Obs.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 15 Which, then well understood, wyl not deceave, Nor suffer us to erre, as I entend. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 5 One that sometimes intended not a litle of his owne invention. *Ibid.*, The woman..began hereupon .. to waxe coy, and to intend great matter of her selfe. *Ibid.* II. 118 Men vain-gloriously minded, or arrogantly otherwise intending of their owne proper services. 1638 Ford *Fancies* v. i, *Liv.* Before our sleeping hour, you vow? *Troy.* I do, Before we ought to sleep. *Liv.* So I intend too.

†16. *trans.* To understand as in the view or sense of the law; to construe, interpret, or hold legally. Cf. Intendment 4. *Obs.*

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 479 That which is found by the oath of twelue men is intended true till it be reuersed, but it may as well be intended that there is an errour in the Record. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* iii. § 191. 85 He shall be punished for his first entrie. For it cannot be intended that his entrie was unto any other intent but to steale the cup. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xiii. 219 If such market or fair be on the same day with mine, it is *prima facie* a nusance to mine, and there needs no proof of it, but the law will intend it to be so. 1798 Boy *Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 48 Nothing shall be intended to be within the jurisdiction [of inferior courts] but what is expressly given.

V. To bend the mind to something to be done; to purpose, design, mean. [The chief current group of senses. From OF.]

17. *intr.* To have a purpose or design; to be minded or resolved (in some defined way). *Obs.*, exc. as an absol. use of 18.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 213 Mote every worthy prince entende Betwene the simplesse of pite And the foolhaste of cruelte. 1497 Br. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* E j, And so I entende all my lyf. *c* 1529 in *Life Fisher* F.'s Wks. (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lx, Inventions are nowe devised against me that neuer entended but honestly. 1587 M. Grove *Pelops & Hippod.* (1878) 78 Let me heare from you, how that you doe entend. 1656 S. Holland *Zara* (1719) 87 [They] have cause to guess that he intends rather to a bloody War, then a Wanton Tilt.

18. *trans.* To have in the mind as a fixed purpose; to purpose, design. (The chief current sense.)

a. with *inf. phr.* or *subord. clause.*

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxx. 78 Flaterers ..only entenden to plese for the tyme. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* I. ii. 8 Eneas .. entendyd to haue sauyd from deth yᵉ fayre Polixena. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 141 To morrow..I entende to consume in teaching you necessarye principles. 1628 Digby *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 27, I sett sayle for Zant, where I entended to sell the corne. 1650 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 200 The King, entending to make an escape from the Scotts. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 241 The man he entended to enslave.

β. c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 478 Intendestow that we shul here bleve? 1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 332/2 In dede he intendeth to goe ferther. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* II. i. 138 How long within this wood intend you stay? 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* 207 Alcippus intended to abrogate and adnichilate their lawes. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 22 We were compelled to stay longer in the Island than we intended. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 375 He intended his son should have it in remainder for his life only. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 79 What do you intend to do?

b. with *simple obj.*, alone or with complemental extension.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. iv. 44 If þou intende ner seke no þinge elles but þe plesing of god & þe profit of þy neiȝbore, þou shalt haue inwarde liberte. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 87 It was for fere ye dyde some yll entende. 1535 Coverdale *Prov.* iii. 29 Intende no hurte vnto thy neghboure. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 61 If suche a thinge were entended, they coulde not tell who woulde take their parte. 1601 Shaks. *Jul. C.* III. i. 151, I know not Gentlemen what you intend. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 39 You know an enemy intends you harme. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 200 An Ile where not long agoe the English merchants entended a Plantation. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* (1697) 382 He *intended an Invective against a* Standing Army. 1781 Cowper *Lett.* 27 Nov., We both wish it may have the effect you intend.. 1795 Burke *Corr.* IV. 380 A measure better intended than considered. 1857 Miss S. Winkworth tr. *Tauler's Serm.* xxv. 386 They .. remain a prey to their besetting sin of always seeking and intending themselves. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) VI. 224 We *intend* going to Rome. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. i. 9 We intended no neglect.

c. with indirect passive.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxx. 175 This is intended should be done. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., The evils that were intended to be remedied. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* ii. 159 Was it thus intended and commanded by him to be drunken?

19. *trans.* To design (a thing) for some purpose; to destine (a thing or person) to a fate or use; to purpose to bestow or give; to mean (a thing) *to be* or *to do* something.

a. with prep. or conj. phr., or dative, as compl.

1599 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 12 A Play, Intended for great Theseus nuptiall day. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 58 Lord Angelo hauing affaires to heauen Intends you for his swift Ambassador. 1662 Gerbier *Princ.* Ep. Ded., The Place of Surveyor Generall was also intended to me (after late Inigo Jones). 1701 Penn in *Pa., Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 47, I intend him the island under some moderate conditions. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) I. xli. 309 Your father intends you six suits .. at his own expense. 1812-16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 320 The threads of screws are differently formed, according to..the use for which they are intended. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 112 The whole composition is intended as an attack upon Pittacus. *Mod.* The second son is intended for the army, and the third for the bar.

†b. with complemental obj. *Obs.*

a 1648 Ld. Herbert *Life Hen. VIII* (1683) 146 The Building was intended most ample and magnificent. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 356 Your vote makes it clear that you intend them a legislature. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 370 If the Person bearing the same protests that he does not thereby intend himself a Monk, 'tis otherwise.

c. with *inf.*

1729 Butler *Serm. Hum. Nat.* Wks. 1874 II. 3 The several members .. were intended to be instruments of good .. to the whole body. 1853 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* II. vi, This we suppose to be all the pleasure that architecture was ever intended to give us. 1884 Church *Bacon* 143 They intended him now to come to the bar to receive his sentence.

20. To design to express; to signify by one's words; to mean. † *To intend at*, to mean for.

1572 J. Jones *Bathes of Bath* I. 1 b, The propertie of every definicion is, to shew .. to the senses, the matter entended. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Unity Relig.* (Arb.) 429 Fraile Men, in some of their Contradictions, intend the same thing. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 119 Glanvil .. frequently toucheth upon the King's Court of Pleas, which cannot be intended at the Court of Lords. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* Pref. (1686) 1 By Profit I intend not here any Accession of Wealth. 1783 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 211 Consumption, by which the Physicians intend a disorder of the lungs. 1853 Talfourd *Castilian* I. i, You intend my husband? 1857 Maurice *Ep. St. John* I. 1 Do I understand something different by Ethics? No; I intend the same thing.

†b. Of words, etc.: To mean; to signify; to indicate. *Obs.*

? *c* 1530 *Crt. of Love* 1370 *Domini est terra*; this Laten intent, The god of Love hath erth in governaunce. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 677 Owtbraythinge Envye, debayte, and stryfe entendes nothinge ells but civill myscheffe. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, What intend these plaints? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. ix. *note*, This word .. intends persons without virtue or sense. 1847 R. W. Hamilton *Sabbath* I. (1848) 12 The word..generally intends a sacred *appropriation of a particular time.*

†c. To designate as something; to call. *rare.*

a 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vi. 9 Vesper, whom we the Euening-starre intend. 1605 Chapman *All Fooles* Plays 1873 I. 122 *Gost.* You haue a forward, valiant eldest Sonne ..*Mar.* I know not wherein you intend him so.

VI. Senses of uncertain position or origin; mostly due to literalism of translation from L. or F.

†21. *trans.* To expect. *Obs.* [OF. *entendre* = F. *attendre.*]

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* IV. 1621 (1649) Pere lyuyth lady non..þat be-trayed were or wo-begon As I þat al treuthe in ȝow entende. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 69 She neuer entended to here tydynges of hyr loue Parys.

†22. To assert, maintain; to pretend; to claim. [cf. L. *eam sese intendit esse.*]

c 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 360 Friend Wit, are you the man indeed, which you intend? 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 121 For then is Tarquine brought vnto his bed, Intending wearinesse with heauie sprite. 1594 — *Rich. III*, III. v. 8, I can counterfeit the deepe tragedian .. Tremble and start at wagging of a straw: Intending deepe suspition. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 20 Alchymists that labour to make gold by projection, intend that there is natural gold. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 153 The Title of Universall Bishop: though..Bishops formerly in that Sea from Lynus..to this Boniface never intended it.

†23. *Sc. Law.* To maintain or prosecute (an action, etc.) in legal form. *Obs.*

15.. *Acts Sederunt* 3 (Jam.) By the same Act their are libertie grantit to all personis quho might be prejudgit be the saidis prescriptiouns .. to intend their actiouns within the space of thretten yeirs. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 286 Hie on novayis could gett them [bulls] proclamett nor durst nocht intend the same ffor feir of the Hepburnes. 1690 *Andros Tracts* I. 144 All Actions intended upon Informations of Intrusions .. must have had their Decision at the Ordinary Courts of Common Law.

†24. *intr.* To tend or incline. *Obs.*

1509 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxvii, To what vices that princes most intend That dare these fooles solemnize and commende. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* vii. 91 The wil intendeth rather to commaund than to obey, and vnto freedom rather than bondage. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 9 The braine of this foolish compounded Clay-man, is not able to inuent any thing that intends [*Fols.* tends] to laughter. 1640 G. Abbott *Job Paraphr.* 245 The raine, which is heavie of it selfe, and intends downward.

25. *trans.* To superintend, direct. Cf. Intendant. [app. allied to 22.]

1791 Cowper *Odyss.* VIII. 314 Nine arbiters, appointed to intend The whole arrangements of the public games. 1831 E. Irving *Exp. Revelat.* I. 58 According to their several spheres of creation and providence which they occupy and intend.

†Inte·nd, *sb. Obs.* [f. Intend *v.*] = Intent.

1526 Tindale *Acts* x. 29, I axe you therfore; for what intend have ye sent for me? 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. ii. 71 This answer of a good intend is meerly cauillous. 1649 Br. Reynolds *Hosea* iv. 57 In pursuance of other ends and intends.

†Inte·ndable, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 en-, 6-7 in-. See also Intendible. [a. OF. *entendable* understandable, understanding, intelligent, attentive (12th c. in Godef.), f. *entendre*; see Intend. In sense 3, from L. *intendĕre*: see Intendible.]

1. Devoting attention; attentive, assiduous.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 157 Nought entendable To holde upright his kinges name. 1481 Caxton *Godfrey* 286 An holy woman and entendable to good werkes.

2. Understandable; = Intendible 1.

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 43 Which is not to be thought nor intendable.

3. Averrable; = Intendible 2.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* 52 b, His warrant is intendable in law of an actuall liverie.

†Inte·ndance[1]. *Obs.* Also 4-6 entendaunce, 7 *erron.* intendants. [a. OF. *entendance* (12th c. in Godef.) attention, etc., f. *entendre, entendant*, to Intend.] Application of the mind; attention.

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 359 All freshe I sigh hem springe and daunce, And do to love her entendaunce. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 All the wordes of thys holy seruyce oughte to be sayde or songe wyth entendaunce therto. *c* 1540 Hyrde *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) B ij, The maide whom wee would have specially good requireth all intendance both of Father and Mother. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 325 When a hawke hath bene recovered of some great greefe by good keeping and intendance. 1611 W. Sclater *Key* (1629) 95 It were long to recite all their deuout intendants, all their strict obseruances.

Intendance[2] (inte·ndăns). [a. F. *intendance* (1595 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *intendant* Intendant *sb.*: see -ance.] The function of an intendant;

superintendence, direction; intendancy; *spec.* a department of the French public service, or the officials conducting it, as the war commissariat, etc.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 90 Which province .. was the only one we car'd to trust to his particular intendance. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV*, IV. 291 The real intendance of public buildings was held by the famous Mansard. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 250 They stipulated..that the Roman Catholic schools should be exclusively under the intendance of inspectors professing that faith. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. v. 95 The French Intendance and the English Commissariat must meet as best they might the huge accession of wants.

b. The official quarters or office of an intendant.

1895 G. PARKER in *Atlantic Monthly* (U. S.) Mar. 301 There was yet an hour before I was to go to the *intendance*.

Intendancy (inte·ndănsi). Also 6 **-encie**. 7–9 **-ency**. [f. INTENDANT *sb.*: see prec. and -ANCY. In sense 2, ad. Sp. *intendencia*.]

1. The office, position, or function of an intendant; a body of intendants.

1598 J. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 172 The fourth [of the kinds of governments is] .. a perpetuall military intendencie by tribe. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan., Hence we went to see Dr. Gibbs..who had some intendency in an Hospital built on the Via Triumphalis [Rome]. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. XI. 548 Under colour of some Commission of his Intendancy. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 619 Each..is vested with the intendancy of some interior districts. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. ii. (1872) 265 The theatre of that town .. owes to him its foundation, and its maintenance through his long Intendancy. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., The intendancy had orders to proceed to Lagny.

b. *fig.* Superintendence.

1727 WARBURTON in *Tracts* (1789) 118 The Atomist Lucretius, whose cold Philosophy had formally excluded all Intendency of a superior Mind.

2. A district in Spanish America under the control of an intendant (*intendente*).

[1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. (1810) 4 The foregoing nine administrations or intendencias, the kingdom of Leon, and the province of Nuevo San Ander .. form, as I believe, the whole political government of the vice-roy of Mexico.] 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVI. 98 The intendancy of Guanaxuato has 568 inhabitants to the square league. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* XXVI. 395 The silver .. was deposited in the provincial treasuries established in the chief places of the intendancies.

Intendant (inte·ndănt), *sb.* Also 7–9 **-ent**. [a. F. *intendant* (1591 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intendent-em*, pr. pple. of *intendĕre*; cf. INTEND *v.* 25.]

1. One who has the charge, direction, or superintendence of a department of public business, the affairs of a town or province, the household of a prince or nobleman, etc.; a superintendent, a manager. Used originally and chiefly as the title of certain public officers in France and elsewhere; often repr. Fr. *intendant* or the corresponding term in other languages.

Among the officials thus denoted are: (*a*) The functionary who formerly administered a French province, according to the system introduced under Richelieu in the 17th cent., called also *intendant of justice, police, and finances*. (*b*) The second officer in Canada during the French rule, possessing civil and maritime jurisdiction. (*c*) In Mexico, the principal officer of the treasury or of the district, exercising administrative and some judicial authority (Sp. *intendente*).

a. As a French, Spanish, or other foreign title.

1652 EVELYN *St. France* (R.), Subordinate to him are four other intendents. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XV. § 153 The Intendant of the Province [of Nismes], who is the Supreme Minister in all Civil Affairs throughout the whole Province. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 395, I saw the Vizier .. talking to .. his Kiaia, or Intendant of his house. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 21 The Intendant of Canada wanted to discover these Countries from thence. 1803 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 121 The violation of the Spanish treaty by the Governor and Intendent at New Orleans. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 89 The mode of carrying on the Indian traffic .. was by monopolies, in which the interest of the governor or intendant was alone consulted. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. XXXVIII. 341 The provincial administration, with its .. judicial and fiscal intendants, and the whole apparatus of official tyranny. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* iv. (1876) 116 Having served as an intendant of the army in Switzerland under Massena.

b. In English (or American) use.

1696–7 EVELYN *Corr.* 20 Jan., Sir Christopher Wren, his Majesties Surveyor and Intendent of his Buildings. 1776 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 572 There shall be two persons annually appointed by this General Assembly, as intendants of trade. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 678 Charleston was .. divided into 13 wards, which choose as many wardens, from whom the citizens elect an Intendant of the city. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* V. vi, The Marquess ..appointed him .. Intendant of his household.

c. *fig.*

1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 20 The intendant of his principles, or the former of his manners.

2. *Intendant-General*, a chief or supreme intendant.

1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3716/3 Monsieur de Bagnols has received a Commission from Spain, to be Intendant-General of Justice and the Finances in these Provinces. 1812 WELLINGTON *Let. to I. de Carvajal* 27 Dec. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) X. 11, I recommend that there should be an Intendant General appointed to each of these armies.

Hence **Inte·ndantism**, the system of governing by intendants; **Inte·ndantship**, the office or position of an intendant, intendancy.

1889 *Athenæum* 5 Oct. 451/2 We believe that it is not the revival, but the invention, of intendantism that is to be attributed to the seventeenth century. 1892 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 5/3 The first performance of a grand opera..was given by order of Frederick II, under the intendantship of George Wenzeslaus von Knobelsdorff.

Inte·ndant, *a.* [In sense 1, later form of ENTENDANT; in sense 2, f. INTEND *v.* + -ANT.]

†1. Attentive, paying attention. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. XV. 52 (Add. MS.) The kyng commaundide .. that all shuld be intendaunte to kyng leyre .. as to hym selfe. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. IX. (1602) 47 These..bee charged to be diligently intendant about the execution of all and singular the premisses.

2. Intending. *rare.*

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1891 Intendant communicants.

Inte·nded, (inte·ndĕd), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [f. INTEND *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Purposed to be done or accomplished; designed, meant; designed to be what is denoted by the noun (cf. INTENDING *ppl. a.* b); done on purpose, intentional.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 In Epistles Exhorting or Perswading, the intended vertue of goodnesse of every thing is more amply set forth by the opposite evill. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 37 You may prosecute your entended iourney. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* Pref. § 1 A ful and intended Copy of that Piece which was most imperfectly and surreptitiously published before. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 31 Hammer it down to your intended Thickness. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 341, I say this, without the least intended disrespect to the learned author. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 304 His intended bride sprang by direct..descent from the stock of the great Ælfred.

†2. Stretched out or forth, outstretched; extended; increased in force or intensity, strained.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 38 With sharpe intended sting. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 58 b, I did take great pleasure with my intended admiration, in seeing of such .. sumptuousnes. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. I. xviii. 9 My strong intended voice all the wide world shall fill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 45 Unless an age too late, or cold Climat, or Years, damp my intended wing Deprest.

†3. Of a person: Minded, resolved, having the purpose; *to be intended*, to intend, to purpose. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 87 By this little crop, judge you .. and how they are intended. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secr.* (1625) 138 O that you are intended..to marry unto him my neece, your yongest daughter upon a sudden. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* (1638) 425 Being now furiously intended of her death, she hastened, and yet often stucke at it. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 102 He was intended to return into France, and to lay his bones by the bones of his Father Julius.

B. *colloq.* as *sb.* An intended husband or wife.

1767 *Woman of Fashion* II. 61 Continually taken up with his precious Intended. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* 4 Apr., I see her doubting, hesitating, stand..And sigh for her intended in his place. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xii, What is the reason that men fall in love with me .. and desert their chosen intendeds?

Hence **Inte·ndedness**, the quality or fact of being intended.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 8 The perpetual tendency (or rather *intendedness*) of each and all toward (*for*) progressive improvement.

Intendedly (inte·ndĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] By intention, intentionally, designedly.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 89 Iacob, by Iudah, meaneth .. not so intendedly, that particular Tribe. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* 7 Power to execute, not accidentally but intendedly, the wrath of God upon evill doers. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. ix. 45, I was going towards her, with a countenance intendedly changed to love and softness. 1818 J. H. FRERE *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xx. 24 The expression was ambiguous, and I fancied that it was intendedly so.

Intendence (inte·ndĕns). *arch.* [f. INTEND *v.*: see -ENCE.] The paying of attention, attendance; spec. *writ of intendence and respondence*, in 13–15th c., a writ under the Great Seal in favour of one who received an appointment from the King, ordering all persons concerned to be *intendentes et respondentes* to him, i. e. to attend and respond to his requests.

Also called by Sir T. D. Hardy (*Rot. Litt. Pat.* 1835 Introd. 6) *writ de intendendo*; the English formula occurs in 1448 (Willis & Clark *Arch. Hist. Camb.* I. 399) as 'to be attending, helping, and councelling'. See also INTENTIVE *a.* 1 quot. 1835.

1687–8 in *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (ed. Swayne, 1896) 348 W. Surman labour and intendence upon plummer, carpenters. 1881 F. S. HAYDON in *Cal. Pat. Rolls* 1 *Edw. I*, in 42*nd Rep. D. K. R.* 610 Mandate of intendence and respondence addressed to the sheriffs of Oxford [etc.] and to the bailiffs in the cities and burghs .. in favour of Roger de Wanton and John de Swineford .. to hold pleas of the market [etc.]. 1895 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 217 Edward I. addressed writs of intendence and respondence in his favour.

Intendency, -ent: see INTENDANCY, -ANT.

Intender (inte·ndəɹ). Also 6 **in-, entendour**. [f. INTEND *v.* + -ER 1. With the form *entendour* cf. OF. *entendeour, -eor* (13th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *entendeur* understander, hearer.]

1. One who intends or purposes.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 22 Well perceyuyng that the intendours [1568 GRAFTON entendours] of suche a purpose wolde rather haue hadde theyr harneys on theyr backes. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XXXII. 56, I will rather bless them, as instruments than condemn them, as not intenders. 1660 *Plea Ministers Sequest.* 8 He cannot deny us to be pretenders (and intenders too) to Godliness. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 148 An intender of Publique charity.

†2. A claimant, pretender. *Obs.*

1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 185 Henry of Spaine, son of King John the Intender.

Intender, var. of ENTENDER *v.*, to make tender.

†Inte·ndible, *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 **en-**, 7 **in-**. See also INTENDABLE. [In sense 1, a. F. *entendible* (14th c. in Godef.) 'conceivable, intellegible, understandable' (Cotgr.), f. *entendre* to understand, after a L. type **intendibilis*; in sense 2, from juristic sense of L. *intendĕre* to aver, assert, maintain.]

1. Understandable, conceivable, intelligible.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. i. 1 The most playn and entendible langage. *Ibid.* (ad fin.), I hope..that it shal be entendyble & understanden to euery man.

2. *Law.* Capable of being averred or maintained.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 51 So a plea in a barre which is intendible at the Common Law cannot be maintained by a matter of custome or by Statute law. *c* 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 52 It is not intendible, that the Parliament should disadvantage themselves, in point of their priviledge.

†Inte·ndiment. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *intendiment-um* understanding, f. *intendĕre* to INTEND.]

1. Understanding; = INTENDMENT 1.

1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 799 Efter my sempyll intendiment ..I sall declare the suith and verrayment. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 32 She of heerbes had great intendiment.

2. Intention, purpose; = INTENDMENT 5.

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* XXXIX, If armes preuent not heauens intendiment. 1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serm.* 157 Christ..being the complement of the Lawe, and the intendiment of the Gospel. 1608 MACHIN & MARKHAM *Dumb Knight* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 129 And what are you or your intendiments?

3. Attention, attentive consideration.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xii. 31 Till well ye wote by grave intendiment, What woman, and wherefore, doth me upbrayd With breach of love and loialty betrayd.

Intending (inte·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [f. INTEND *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTEND; intention, attention, stretching, etc.; a purpose.

a 1536 *Calisto & Melibœa* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 63 God reward thee for thy gentle intending. 1611 FLORIO, *Intendimento*, .. a purpose, an intendment or intending. 1876 MAUDSLEY *Physiol. Mind* I. 6 An unavoidable intending of the mind to the realities of nature.

Intending (inte·ndiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intends; having intentions.

1660 FULLER *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 233 Such as are sensible..that their well-intending simplicity hath been imposed on. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* x. § 2 (1819) 143 The intending mind of a Creator.

b. Qualifying the agent-noun corresponding to an inf. after the verb *intend*; hence, by extension, with other sbs. used proleptically: Purposing to be, that is (such) in intention.

1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. Hastings* Wks. XIII. 124 If he gave the Nabob over to an intending murderer [etc.]. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xi, Marriageable men, or what the new English calls 'intending bridegrooms'. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 90/3 Intending subscribers should communicate with the author.

Hence **Inte·ndingly** *adv.*, with intention, intentionally.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 162 We do not act fatally only, but electively and intendingly.

Intendment (inte·ndmĕnt). Forms: *α.* 4–7 **entend(e)ment**. *β.* 6–7 **intende-**, 6– **intendment**. [a. F. *entendement* understanding, formerly also, meaning, interpretation, view, opinion, end, intention (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *entendre*: see INTEND *v.*, and cf. INTENDIMENT.]

†1. The faculty or action of understanding. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1668 (1696) Mannes hed ymagynen ne kan Nentendement considere..This cruwel peynes of þis sorwful man. *c* 1384 — *H. Fame* II. 475 More clere entendement Nas never yit y-sent. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 74 His werkes ben infynyte..so that none entendement ne may them vnderstande. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1963 Mi maister Chaucer, flour of eloquence, Mirour of fructuous entendement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* A iij, By corruption of this our fleshe mans reason and entendement were both overwhelmed. 1601 GILL *Trinity* in *Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 218 The intendment of man worketh nothing in the thing conceived.

†2. Way of understanding (something); conception or interpretation of a matter; view. In later use passing into 4. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 105 He saith in his entendement, That yet there is an element Above the foure. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 91 After thentendement of somme men. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* Pref. in *Compl. Scot.* (1872) App. iv. 248 Such plentie of writers..could not by any entendement so fully consent vpon any vntruth. 1625 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 113 The whole Congregation is, oftentimes, in common entendment conformable, and well settled in all matters of Doctrine. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm., ad Mag.* II. 258 To take away a Mans substance .. is .. to common intendment all one as to take away the very Life itself.

3. Meaning conveyed or intended; signification; import. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

Double entendement, 'double meaning', the equivocal use of a word or phrase which has two senses. Cf. DOUBLE ENTENDRE, and see DOUBLE *a.* 2.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 179 A tale of greet entendement I thenke telle for thi sake. *c* 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 13 The pes .. schal with wordes pleine, Withouten eny double

entendement Be treted. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 172 Fye on doble entendement. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. i. (1611) 5 Words of large intendment and signification. 1767 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 235 Studious to expound Their dark intendment. 1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XII. 344 A phrase of sinister and odious intendment.

4. *Law.* The construction put upon anything by the common law; the sense in which the law understands a thing; true meaning as fixed by law.

Common intendment, customary or reasonable interpretation, as determined by the law. (Cf. 2.)

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 119 The righte of fee simple is in abeiance, that is to say alonely in the remembrance, entendemente and consideration of the lawe. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 117 The Ordinary (which is the Bishop by common intendment). 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 354 A man may be a Knight that hath no freehold: So cannot an Earle or Lord by common entendement. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 295 All the possessions .. which had been always either in express terms, or by common intendment of law understood to be exempted. 1780 M. MADAN *Thelyphthora* I. 165 With respect to the moral intendment of those laws. 1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 250 Every intendment ought to be made in favour of long continued usage. 1897 BRYCE *Impr. S. Africa* 155 Britain still claimed that they were, in strict intendment of law, British subjects.

†**5.** *The act or fact of intending*; will, purpose, intent; that which is intended, an intention; a design, project. *Obs.*

1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* (E. E. T. S.) 35 He owith to be a man of good feith and trewe, and wijs to know thyn entendement. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CCXI. ii, [He] was full lyke It to haue destroyed by theyr entendment. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, I. ii. 144 We..feare the maine intendment of the Scot. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* (1714) II. 261 The Spaniards had Intelligence of his Intendments. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Heb.* x. 4 The intendment of our Apostle in these words, is to prove that [etc.]. 1804 FESSENDEN *Democr.* (1806) I. 165 To state the motives and intendments, In constitutional amendments.

†**b.** The purpose, design, or object of anything. *Obs.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xiii. § 1 The Law, whose true intendment alwayes is to make all men willing to doe to others, as they desire should bee done unto them. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (1692) 112 Friendship and Converse were among the Primitive Intendments of Marriage. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 414 It was not the intendment of the Act of Supremacy, to invest any new powers in the Crown.

†**6.** Tendency, inclination; also, the general character or nature (of a thing). *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xi, To auaryce he had entendement. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 23 The Epistles ..bee commonly without addition at all, either of praise or mislike, or any other intendment. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 56 The Sunne hardeneth clay..from the nature of the clay, not intendment in the Sunne.

†**7.** A charge, an office of supervision. *Obs.*

1638 FORD *Fancies* I. i, Well he merited Th' intendments o'er the gallies at Leghorn, Made grand collector of the customs there.

†**Inte·nebrate,** *v. Obs.* [f. late or med.L. type **intenebrāre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *tenebrāre* to make dark, f. *tenebræ* darkness: cf. It. *intenebrare* 'to endarken' (Florio), OF. *entenebrer* (13th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To darken; to render obscure.

1618 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 251 No more then a pretty conjecture intenebrated by Antiquity. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., To intenebrate* (*intenebro*), to endarken or obscure.

So †**Intenebra·tion,** darkening, obscuration.

1656 HOBBES 6 *Less.* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 240 There is within you some special cause of intenebration. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intenebration*, a darkning or obscuring.

Intenerate (inte·nĕre[1]t), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. type **intenerāre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *tener* tender: see -ATE[3]. Cf. It. *intenerire*, OF. *entendrir* to become tender.] *trans.* To make tender, soften, mollify (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1595 DANIEL *Sonn.* x, Thou pow'r that rul'st the confines of the night..Intenerate that heart that sets so light The truest love that ever yet was seen! 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Metall-man* 62 Elixate your antimonie; intenerate your chrysocoll. 1637 BP. HALL *Remedy Prophanesse* II. § 13 Feare intenerates the heart, making it fit for all gracious impressions. 1658 *Phil. Trans.* III. 699 M. Garenciers observes of Sugar, how it intenerates the flesh. 1753 JOHNSON *Pr. & Medit.* 23 Apr. in *Boswell*, I hope they intenerate my heart. 1811 *Self Instructor* 536 To intenerate the hairs of wool. 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas Life* iv. 172 Prolonged abstinence from food..purifying, and intenerating the devotional part of our nature.

Hence **Inte·nerated, Inte·nerating** *ppl. adjs.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 42 Mov'd by no Intenerating cries. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 30 Perhaps, in refined and intenerated society, in the larger number, there is..disease of a..fatal character. *a* 1861 D. GRAY *Poet. Wks.* (1874) 135 The teeming South Breathes life and warm intenerating balm.

Inte·nerate, *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. type **intenerātus*, pa. pple.: see prec.] Intenerated, softened.

1846 WORCESTER cites RICHARDSON.

Inteneration (intenĕre[1]·ʃən). Now *rare.* [n. of action f. prec. vb.: see -ATION.] The action of intenerating, or fact of being intenerated; softening.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 58 Restauration of some Degree of Youth; and Inteneration of the Parts. 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* i. (1729) 55 The pleasanter or plumper and larger Apple being the effect of some Inteneration. 1822 KITCHINER *Cook's Oracle* 70–1 The due degree of inteneration [of meat] may be ascertained, by its yielding readily to the pressure of the finger.

†**Inte·nible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[3] + L. type **tenibilis*, f. *tenēre* to hold. Cf. INTENABLE.] Incapable of holding or containing.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 208 In this captious, and intenible [*Fol.* 1 intemible] Siue, I still poure in the waters of my loue.

Intensate (inte·nsĕ[1]t), *v. rare.* [f. L. type **intensāre* (f. *intens-us* INTENSE, or as freq. of *intendĕre* to stretch) + -ATE[3] 7.] *trans.* To make intense; to intensify. Hence **Inte·nsated** *ppl. a.*

1831 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess., Early Germ. Lit.* (1872) III. 202 Like an infinitely intensated organ of Speech. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. v. i, In colours all intensated, the sublime, the ludicrous, the horrible succeed one another. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 58 To intensate the influences that are not of race. 1870 WHITTIER in Pickard *Life* (1894) II. 567 Perhaps a sense of insecurity in their possession .. intensates the love I feel for them.

Intensation (intensē[1]·ʃən). *rare.* [n. of action from prec.] A making intense, intensification; intensified condition.

1826 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 372 The breath of life (*selon* Herder) is but a higher intensation of light and electricity. 1833 — *Misc. Ess., Diderot* (1872) V. 39 Cooks .. who .. cause the patient, by successive intensations of their art, to eat with new and ever-new appetite.

Intensative (inte·nsătiv), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. L. **intensāt-*, ppl. stem of **intensāre* + -IVE: see INTENSATE, and cf. -ATIVE.]

A. *adj.* = INTENSIVE *a.* 4.

1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxv. 13 The intensative particle ה, *aph* .. yea. 1880 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 815/1 [In Shaks. *Mids. N.* v. i. 59] 'wondrous' is not an attributive of 'snow', but an intensative attributive of 'strange'.

B. *sb.* = INTENSIVE B.

1853 G. J. CAYLEY *Las Alforjas* xvii. II. 79, I also took occasion to use 'plus bêtes que des philosophes' as an intensative of common folly. 1880 *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. II. 324 'Infernal' used as an Intensative.

Intense (inte·ns), *a.* Also 5 **intens.** [a. F. *intense*, ad. L. *intens-us* 'stretched, strained, tight, violent', rarely 'intent', pa. pple. of *intendĕre*: see INTEND *v.* In origin a doublet of INTENT *a.*, q.v.] *Etymologically*, Stretched, strained, high-strung. Hence:

1. Of a quality or condition: Raised to or existing in a strained or very high degree; very strong or acute; violent, vehement, extreme, excessive; of colour, very deep; of a feeling, ardent (cf. also 3).

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 65 Þe north .. whare comounly es mare intense cold þan in oþer placez. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* I. 2 Sum tyeme more & more intens, & sum tyeme les. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 33 Vrines not of so high intense a colour. 1667 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Apr., The cold so intense that there was hardly a leaf on a tree. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* I. 10 Titan then exerts His Heat intense, and on our Vitals preys. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 288 The colour is a pure intense indigo blue. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* 48 The ..intensest possible type of the greatest error which nations and princes can commit. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 240 The black colour is even more intense than an experienced chemist would have anticipated.

2. *transf.* Of a thing: Having some characteristic quality in a very high degree; intensely forcible, bright, hot, etc.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 242 A middle voice, betwixt intense and remiss. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 357 The intense Pulse is great and frequent. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xix. § 3 (1819) 289 A supply of poison, intense in quality, in proportion to the smallness of the drop. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xx, Th' intense atom glows A moment, then is quenched. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Self-defence* iv, From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven, Over the lit sea's unquiet way. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii, The yellow stars grew more intense overhead.

b. *spec.* in *Photography*: = DENSE *a.* 3.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 Beginners often make their negatives too intense.

3. Of personal, esp. mental, action, etc.: Strained or strenuously directed to some end; intent, eager, earnest, ardent. (Often not distinguished from 1.)

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 155 Somtime slackning the cords of intense thought and labour. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 86 Cruel vigils, occasioned either by sickness or by too intense application of mind. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xi, Vivaldi listened with intense attention. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 464 They looked with intense anxiety towards England. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 444 A state of unusual activity, either from intense thought, from prolonged exertion, or from continued anxiety. 1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* II. v. § 3. 172 A man may live a very intense life if he be passionately devoted to field-sports or beetles. 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I. vii. 155 Her voice gave intensest passion and longing to the words.

4. Of a person: †**a.** Having the thoughts strenuously directed to some end; intent *upon* (*about*) something. *Obs.* **b.** Feeling, or susceptible to, intense emotion or affection.

1640 W. BRIDGE *True Souldiers Convoy* 14 A man is saide to be a sleepe when he is so intense about one busines that hee doth not regard another. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 33 They were so intense upon the Project they were about. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 48 We found the elector intense upon the strengthening of his army. 1830 MACKINTOSH 12 Oct. in *Life* (1836) II. 476 'The intense school' may be defined as always using the strongest possible word on every possible occasion. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 103 Even Pagan hatred never surpassed .. the deep gloom and scorching glare of the intense Tertullian.

5. *transf.* Of language, aspect, etc.: Expressing or manifesting intense feeling, purpose, etc.

1684 EARL ROSCOMMON *Ess. Transl. Verse* 344 Sublime or low, unbended or intense, The sound is still a Comment on the Sense. 1838 MACAULAY *Diary* in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. vii. 32 The expression singularly intense and stern. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 322 It is also instructive to observe the intense language.

†**6.** Tending strongly; prone. *Obs. rare.*

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 172 In sleep, the spirits are more intense to concoction.

†**Inte·nsed,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intensus* (see INTENSE *a.*) + -ED[1].] Intensified.

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Obseq.* 51 Thou desired'st to .. beard the Truth with as intens'd a Zeal, As Saints upon a fast Night quilt a Meal.

Intensely (inte·nsli), *adv.* [f. INTENSE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an intense degree or manner.

1. In a very high degree; very greatly, strongly, or deeply; violently, vehemently; extremely.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 They intensly heat the aire above their surface. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 53 *note*, Intensely cold Anights. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 303 ¶ 1 There are some which glow more intensely, and dart a stronger Light than others. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* XII. 177, I loved whate'er I saw: nor lightly loved, But most intensely. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 560 Sticky, slippery mud, intensely sticky, and intensely slippery.

b. With intense feeling, expression, etc.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. VI. x. 93 Titian will only paint a fan or a wristband intensely, never a flower. 1886 E. DOWDEN *Shelley* I. ii. 41 He lived intensely in his own imaginings, wise or idle, beautiful or feebly extravagant.

†**2.** With strenuous effort, attention, or exertion; eagerly, earnestly, intently. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 112 To doe even that, so intensly, as we neglect our office of Society. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 400, I began to consider more intensly thereon than hitherto I have bin wont. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* IV. 35 Trojans intensely ply their work. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. III. 84 He had had his thoughts intensely fixed for a considerable time on an .. imaginary object.

Intenseness (inte·nsnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intense.

1. Very high or great degree; violence, intensity.

a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 60 Though it merited not salvation, yet it diminished the intensnesse of Damnation. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 39 The vehemence and intensenesse of any pleasure is proportionable to the energie, power and activitie of the subject which is affected with such pleasure. 1768 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 60 The intenseness of the cold, which he .. experienced. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 189 Proofs of the energy, purity and intenseness of practical Christianity among a large number of those who made profession of the name.

2. Strained quality, strenuousness of action or thought. (In later use not distinguished from 1.)

1642 T. GOODWIN *Heart of Christ in Heaven* 16 The Hebrew phrase likewise signifies an urgencie, vehemencie, and intensenesse of some act. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 229 They do not frequently, and with intenseness of mind, consider the abundance of evil that is in it. 1727 SWIFT *Art Polit. Lying* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 122 Too great a zeal and intenseness in the practice of this art. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* Wks. II. 7 Cambridge, where he continued his studies with great intenseness. 1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 22 With a more melancholy tenderness, And more subdued intenseness, I would scan All scene.

Intensification (inte·nsifikē[1]·ʃən). [n. of action from INTENSIFY: see -FICATION.] The action of intensifying; intensified condition.

1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 73 An intensification of power by its economy of effort and definiteness of aim. 1864 *Reader* 9 Apr. 450/1 The combustion is accompanied by a great intensification of the heat. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 46 Reduplication is..perhaps the earliest mode of expressing intensification of interest.

b. *spec.* in *Photography*: The thickening or increasing of the opacity of the film of a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/1 It will be better to employ distilled water..in all parts of the process until the development and intensification are completed. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 382 The plate should be washed and dried previous to its being intensified, should intensification be found necessary.

Inte·nsifier (-fəi₁əɹ). [f. next + -ER[1].] Something that intensifies; an intensifying agent: *spec.* in *Photogr.* (see next, 1 b).

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 293 There are many intensifiers, I say, to the passion of love; such as pride, jealousy, poetry. 1878 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cvii. 4 Solitude is a great intensifier of misery. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* 382 One of the oldest Collodion intensifiers.

Intensify (inte·nsifəi), *v.* [f. L. *intens-us* INTENSE + -FY: corresp. to a L. type **intensificāre* after *sanctificāre*, etc.: see -FY.

In a note to quot. 1817, Coleridge says: 'I am aware that this word occurs neither in Johnson's Dictionary nor in any classical writer. But the word, 'to intend', which Newton and others before him employ in this sense, is now so completely appropriated to another meaning, that I could not use it without ambiguity: while to paraphrase the sense, as by *render intense*, would often break up the sentence and destroy that harmony of the position of the words with the logical position of the thoughts, which is a beauty in all composition, and more especially desirable in a close philosophical investigation. I have therefore hazarded the word, *intensify*; though, I confess, it sounds uncouth to my own ear'.]

1. *trans.* To render intense, to give intensity to; to augment, strengthen, heighten, deepen, etc.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. vii. 126 The will itself by confining and intensifying the attention may arbitrarily give vividness or distinctness to any object whatsoever. 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 410 Her uneasiness will be greatly intensified. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxiii, The unknown labyrinth around..seemed to intensify his sense of loneliness. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* ii. 34 The aurora..was all orange-red, with grand streaks intensifying the rays occasionally.

b. *Photogr.* To make the chemically affected parts of (a negative) more dense or opaque, so as to produce a stronger contrast of light and shade.

1861 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 161/1 The negative will require to be intensified. 1883 [see INTENSIFICATION b].

2. *intr.* To become intense, to grow in intensity.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xi, His expectant, vigilant, absorbed, eager look never wore off: it rather intensified. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* xv. 370 There is no relief: the action intensifies.

Hence **Inte·nsified, Inte·nsifying** *ppl. adjs.*

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 239 Thought too can travel in trance, and in trance may acquire an intensified force. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* lxv, There was an intensifying flash and energy in his countenance. 1883 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIII. 14 An intensified life, which may be summed up as—great labour, great profit, great expenditure.

Intension (inte·nʃən). [ad. L. *intensiōn-em* stretching, straining, n. of action from *intendĕre* to stretch: see INTEND, INTENSE, and cf. INTENTION, which is etymologically a doublet of this.]

1. The action of stretching, tension; straining. ? *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 395 There be in musicke many divers tunes and different intensions of the voice, which the musicians call harmonies. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 181 The Industry of the Musitian hath produced two other Meanes of Straining, or Intension of Strings, besides their Winding vp. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 359 From great intension of the voice. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 56 His voice..was intolerably shrill, harsh..of the most cruel intension.

2. Strenuous exertion of the mind or will; earnest attention, intentness; resolution, determination.

a 1619 W. COWPER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 131 A vehement intension of his spirit. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 456 While with great intension of mind we gaze upon the End. 1822 *Examiner* 251/1 Resolution here means, a bending up, an intension of the spirits. 1860 *Cornh. Mag.* I. 675 Suddenly I found myself springing to my feet, and listening with an agony of intension.

3. Increase of degree or force; augmentation, intensification. (Opp. to *remission.*) [Cf. Schol.L. *intensio et remissio formæ*, in Peter of Ailly *a* 1400, Prantl IV. 105.]

1610 HEALEY *Vives' Comm. St. Aug. Citie of God* (1620) 420 He directly affirmeth, that essence admitteth neyther intension nor remission, more or less. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 574 Parts of the Eares which serue as well for the reception of the sound into them, as also for the intension thereof. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 48 Brightness is the Intension of Light. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 174 Some of these quantities and qualities are capable of intension and remission. 1842 MANNING *Serm., Sins of Infirmity* (1848) I. 231 The mind cannot without a strain be ever at one pitch..it must have its intervals of intension and remission.

b. In *Evolution of Species*: see INTERGENERATION. Cf. INTENSIVE 7.

4. Degree, esp. notable degree, of some quality, etc.; intensity, depth, strength, force. Often contrasted with *extension* in sense of width of range.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 29 In all the obiects of delight, we may find a certaine intension of goodnes and a certaine extension. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 326 The pictures..having vehemencie and intension, seeme to be forcibly expressed. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 48 It may be of universall efficacie, large in the extension of parts, deep in the intension of degrees. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. ii. vi. 50 *note*, Intension being synonymous with intensity. 1888 *19th Cent.* May 718 The essence of farming on virgin soils is extension; on old land it is intension. 1898 S. J. ANDREWS *Chr. & Antichr.* i. 8 The hostile kingdoms should not only increase in extension, but also increase in intension.

5. *Logic.* The internal quantity or content of a notion or concept, the sum of the attributes contained in it; the number of qualities connoted by a term (= COMPREHENSION 4, CONNOTATION 2 b; opp. to EXTENSION 8 b). Cf. INTENSIVE *a.* 3.

1836–60 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* viii, The Internal Quantity of a notion,—its Intension or Comprehension, is made up of ..the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log.* vi. (1860) 203 Formal distinctness as regards the intension or comprehension of the concept. 1876 JEVONS *Logic Prim.* v. § 23. 22 In putting steam before ship we have greatly reduced the extension of the term. But we have increased its intension, because steam-ship means all that ship does, and more, for it means that the ship is moved by steam power.

Intensitive (inte·nsĭtiv), *a.* (*sb.*) *rare.* [irreg. f. INTENSITY + -IVE.] = INTENSATIVE, INTENSIVE.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* (1845) II. 197 Intensitive reduplication. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 5 The small voice of the nightingale..seems an intensitive and a low burthen to the general anthem of the earth. 1879 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* Ser. III. 167 The highest epithet applicable to Jeffrey is 'clever', to which we may prefix some modest intensitive.

Intensity (inte·nsĭti). [f. INTENSE + -ITY: cf. F. *intensité* (1743 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The quality of being intense; a strained or very high degree (*of* a quality, condition, or action, or of the characteristic quality *of* something); extreme force, strength, depth, brightness, etc.

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold, Defic. Weather-glasses* Wks. 1772 II. 497 Susceptible of such an intensity of cold. 1791 BURKE *Appl. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 The number engaged..only augments the quantity and intensity of the guilt. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xii. 51/2 In England great crimes escape through the intensity of law; in Italy small ones through its relaxation. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 90 The water from the intensity of its blue, must be very deep. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. II. ii. § 3 Nature exhibits her hues under an intensity of sunlight which trebles their brilliancy.

b. High-strung quality of personal feeling or emotion; strenuous energy of action.

1830 SOUTHEY *Life Bunyan* in *Pilgr.* 38 This led him to search the Bible and dwell upon it with an earnestness and intensity which no determination of a calmer mind could have commanded. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, He..looked at the stranger for several seconds with a stern intensity. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* ii, She might have done so with an agreeable sense that she was living with some intensity and escaping humdrum. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. *Wordsw.* 243 In proportion to the intensity needful to make his nature thoroughly aglow is the very high quality of his best verses.

c. with *pl.* An instance of this quality; an intense condition.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. viii. (1861) 388 Over-dosing in the spiritual intensities of religion. *a* 1849 POE *Blackwood Article* Wks. 1864 IV. 232 What everybody else calls the intensities.

2. The degree or amount of some quality, condition, etc.; force, strength, energy; degree of some characteristic quality, as brightness, etc.; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quantity.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 291 The light of greatest intensity, which is supposed to be white. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 26 Denoting the degrees of intensity of some particular qualities by figures. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxii. 200 To compare the polarising intensities of different crystals. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 168 The force on a small charged body is proportional to its own charge, and the force per unit of charge is called the Intensity of the force.

b. *Photogr.* = DENSITY 4; cf. INTENSE *a.* 2 b.

1855 HARDWICH *Photogr. Chem.* viii. 111 With the intensity of a picture..the developing fluid is largely concerned.

Intensive (inte·nsiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *intensif, -ive* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) = It. *intensivo*, med. or mod.L. *intensīv-us*, f. *intens-*, ppl. stem of *intendĕre* to stretch, strain: see INTEND, INTENSE. Late L. had the parallel *extensīvus* EXTENSIVE.]

†**1.** Of very high degree or force, vehement: = INTENSE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 283 It shall be to euery chrysten man or woman more intensyue and feruent than is the naturall loue. 1598 YONG *Diana* 225 It was strange to see what intensiue loue euery one did beare vs. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. iii. III, A very intensive pleasure follows the passion or displeasure. 1687 *Death's Vis.* viii. 74 Call yonder Planet, Mercury, Whom such intensive Heat Will not Evaporate.

†**2.** Strenuously directed *upon* something (quot. 1605); strained, earnest, eager, intent; = INTENSE *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xi. § 3 Fascination is the power and act of Imagination, intensive upon other bodies, than the bodie of the Imaginant. *a* 1628 PRESTON *Mt. Ebal* (1638) 5 It is nothing else but an intensive bending of the mind unto Christ. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Paralell* in *Reliq.* (1651) 3 Being almost tyred..with that assiduous attendance, and intensive circumspection. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 12 Intensive thinking is tedious, and tires.

3. Of, relating, or pertaining to intensity, or degree of intrinsic strength, depth, or fullness, as distinguished from external spatial extent or amount; of or pertaining to logical intension.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. 293 In every obiect of delight there is a certaine intensive goodnes and perfection, and there is an extensive. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. vi. § 7 The intensive infinity of the satisfaction for the sinnes of the world. 1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. i. 3 Concomitants, we may call, that almost illimited power, both Intensive, in sole Ordination; Jurisdiction..As also Extensive, over so vast a Diocesse. 1649 JEANES *Wks. Heaven on Earth* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 7 There must be an intensive greatness in our praises, in regard of the degree, fervour and heat of them. 1698 KEILL *Exam. Th. Earth* (1734) 169 The part immerged of each Cylinder, bears the same proportion to the whole Cylinder, that the intensive gravity of the Cylinder bears to the intensive gravity of the Fluid. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 585 Were we endeavouring to characterize this work, in the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant, we should observe, that its *intensive*, like its *extensive*, magnitude is small. 1845–6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv. 58 The record of an intensive as well as extensive development. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xi. 442–3 In all phenomena the Real has intensive quantity or degree.

b. Having the quality or character of intensity.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 167 Justice is an intensive exercise of holiness. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiv. (1859) II. 100 Hearing is, however, much less extensive in its sphere of knowledge or perception than sight; but in the same proportion is its capacity of feeling or sensation more intensive. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 492 Friends whose reciprocal intensive criticism fanned each other's interest into flame.

4. Having the property of making intense; intensifying; esp. in *Gram.*, expressing intensity; giving force or emphasis; = INTENSATIVE.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 630 Aristophanes deriveth it from 'Alpha', an intensive particle, and 'Spizo', which signifieth 'to extend'. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 175 These comparatives..seem sometimes to part with their relative nature, and only retain their intensive. 1820 *Mair's Lat. Dict.* 414 *Vĕ*..is sometimes intensive..and sometimes privative. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 448 *note*, The τις is intensive.

5. *Econ.* Applied to methods of cultivation, fishery, etc., which increase the productiveness of a given area: opposed to *extensive* in which the area of production is extended.

1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* x. 324 The removal..of the tithes, gives scope both to a more extensive and a more intensive agriculture. 1865 *Times* 15 Apr., Ruin stares in the face the occupier whose farm premises are inadequate to the requirements of an 'intensive cultivation'. 1889 *Nature* 3 Oct. 558/2 The necessity for increased food productions calls for intensive methods. 1899 *19th Cent.* No. 264. 300 There is little probability of their escaping from being caught..on account of the intensive fishery.

6. *Med.* Applied to a method of inoculation in which the intensity or strength of the matter introduced is increased in successive operations.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Sept. 4/2 He mistook the phials, and made the first inoculation with the intensive matter which should be used for the second. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1049 A guinea-pig which had undergone 'intensive treatment' with Dr. Viquerat's serum had died 'stuffed full of tubercle'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 709.

7. Subject to intensification; characterized by being intensified.

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* (Z.) XX. 197 A discussion of the principles of Intensive Segregation, under which name I class the different ways in which other principles combine with Segregation in producing Divergent Evolution.

B. *sb.* Something that intensifies; *spec.* in *Gram.* an intensive word or prefix: see 4.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* 38 *Ætzen* or *ætschen* is to eat into, to corrode; it is the intensive of the verb *to eat.* 1860 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 570 The use of mere sound as an accompaniment and intensive of sense. 1888 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* s. v. *To-* prefix, Examples of the addition of *al* [= *all*] as an intensive, meaning 'wholly'.

Intensively (inte·nsivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an intensive manner.

1. In a high degree, intensely. Now *rare.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* II. i. 51 It sheweth them very intensively. *a* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 167 Thou didst more intensively hate them, and multiply their sorrowes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intensively*, extremely, excessively, in the highest degree. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 481/2 The covered flowers being less intensively coloured than the others.

†**2.** With strained effort; earnestly, assiduously, intently. *Obs.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* IV. xi, Let us wait reverently, and intensively upon this Bethesda of God, that when the Angell shall descend and move the water, our soules may be cured. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. vii. 28 Against them they contend more remissely, against us more intensively. *c* 1655 ALG. SIDNEY in *19th Cent.* (1884) Jan. 61 Theire desires are most intensively placed upon one object.

3. In relation to intensity or degree of intrinsic force: opp. to EXTENSIVELY 2.

1642 tr. *Ames' Marrow Div.* 200 This administration differs from the former, both intensively and extensively. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* ii. 28 The fire is not great extensively, but intensively, because it is kept within a narrow compass. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Diat. vi. 308 To enlarge an impost and burden extensively, to lessen the sense thereof intensively. 1877 in Dawson *Orig. World* xv. 339 The same power..has continued to operate in intensively as well as extensively increasing activity.

4. In regard to logical intension.

1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 144 Intensively or Subjectively. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* viii. 234 Interpreted Intensively, this Judgment [*Man is an animal*] signifies that all the attributes of *animal* are contained in or among—form a part of—the attributes of *man.*

Intensiveness (inte·nsivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being intensive; vehemence, intensity.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 207 The heat thereof was encreased by the intensivenesse of the Sun. 1656 JEANES *Fuln. Christ* 221 This love is for its intensiveness, motion upwards unto heaven..compared unto fire. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 151 Accomplishments..that consist in the extensiveness of thought carry it in the public vogue before those that consist in the intensiveness of it. 1892 SCHÄFFLE *Imposs. Soc. Democr.* 277 Peasant industry carried on with growing intensiveness.

Intent (inte·nt), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 entent, entente, (5 ententte); 4–6 intente, (7 intentt), 3– intent. [ME. had two forms: (1) *entent, intent*, a. OF. *entent* intention, application:—L. *intent-us* a stretching out, in late L. attention, intention, f. *intent-*, ppl. stem of *intendĕre* to INTEND; (2) *entente, intente*, a. OF. *entente* intention, thought, desire, purpose, etc.:—pop.L. **intenta* sb. from fem. of *intentus* pa. pple. (analogous to sbs. in *-ata*, etc.), from same vb. In ME. *entent* appears to be more frequent, and *entente* disappears before 1500; but in the pl. *ententes*, the two forms were indistinguishable, and it is not possible to separate them in sense. The form with *in-* is rare before 1400, while *en-* is rarely found after 1550. They were equally common *c* 1500.]

1. The act or fact of intending or purposing; intention, purpose (formed in the mind). Formerly

also, in more general sense, Will, inclination; that which is willed, pleasure, desire (cf. 4). Now chiefly in legal phraseology, and in the expressions *with intent to* (*hurt*, etc.), *with good* or *malicious intent*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 386 Haue, in al þet tu dest, on of þeos two ententes, oðer bo togederes. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2636 Agar..ham til hir lauedi went And serued hir wit god entent. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Bertholomeus* 279, I ame redy, lo, to fulfill al þine entent, & sacrify to þi mawnment. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11364, I haue takon intent þo traitours to sle. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 120 My curat waytheth vpon me to knowe myn entent. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* iv. 12 And iudgeth the thoughtes and the intentes off the herte. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 31 We maie advise hym, to continue in his good entent. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Nowel's Catech.* (Parker Soc.) 204 Men ought not to be beneficial and liberal, of intent to get thanks. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 9 In the case of the King; His life was so precious, that the Intent was Treason by the Common Law. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 112 It was Josephus's intent by this device to slubber over the massacre of these innocents. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. iii. 35 The bare intent to commit treason is many times actual treason. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 496 In a will, the intent and meaning of the devisor was to be observed, and the law would make construction of the words to satisfy his intent. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, They were rushing upon the old peasant with no very merciful intent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 142 He who wounds with intent to kill..shall be tried as if he had succeeded. 1896 DK. ARGYLL *Philos. Belief* 408 Christian ethics..insists on a purity enthroned in the thoughts and intents of the heart. 1897 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 4/6 Sent to five years' penal servitude for wounding a man with intent.

†b. Design, plan, project, scheme. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 49 In swich place as thoughte hem auantage ffor hire entente they take hir herbergage. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 625 Isres in his fals ententes Purposed treson and sorowe. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 795 To propose their entent of which they would to none other person any part disclose. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 103 Subtle in the managing of the Intents of that Noble and great-spirited Young-man. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxxviii, The nobles joining in his intent, showered their largess upon their retainers.

†2. Attention, heed; intent observation. *Obs.*

c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 43 Take gode entent How petyr and iohne from hym he sent. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* (E. E. T. S.) 105 þe lew wolde noght loke aʒeyn, no gyf entent to his sawes. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 12 He behelde her with grete entente. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 9 And it beheld with full and whole intent. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. (1747) 40 Betty, do you see with what Intent..Penelope gazes yonder?

†3. Intent or assiduous effort, endeavour. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi. 7 Wiþ stalworth entent i adressid my prayere til þe. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 28 The peple blisful al and somme..him to honouren dide al her intent. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3691 To please god Alle that I maye I shalle here-After do myne entente. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 An Intente,..*opera*.

†4. Mind, or an act of the mind; understanding; the mental faculties generally; frame of mind, will, spirit; perception, judgement; what is in the mind, notion, opinion, or thought of any kind. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 365 (Gött.) þe world i calle wid min ententis þe mater of foure elementis. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 121 Quhene gudmen suld to faste begyne, of syne to clenge þare entent. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 824 She taketh in good entente The wyl of Crist. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 150 Her dethe and his living She chose with all her hole entent. 1420 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 68 Vp on the beste wyse that we cowde deuyse aftir owr simple ententes. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 370 Sic fantasye fell in his entent. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 7, I.. cast in myne intent How I myght spende the tyme conuenyent. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 5 Hereby grew.. the second error .. worse (to their intent) then the first.

†5. Meaning; import; purport. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* Prol. 174 To turne it fro þat speche away In to latyn..þat þe Inglis mot know þe entente. *Ibid.* 976 Of þys tale ys alle þe entent To kepe weyl þe commaundement. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 8 So obscure derke and diffuse that the true entent of the makers therof cannot perfitely be undrestond. 1572 FORREST *Theophilus* 347 in *Anglia* VII, The some and entent of hys hole requeste. *a* 1676 HALE *Contempl.* II. 57 It is more Large and Spacious than the intent of the Text bears.

†b. *Law.* = INTENDMENT 4. *Obs.*

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 17 b, Hee that shall haue the lande..shall haue the same lande after the Entent of the surrender. 1608 W. BRADSHAW *Unreason. Separ.* 26 What obedience doe they promise to the Prelates in the intent of the Law, but onely in things that they shall judge honest and Lawfull. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 476 They not being goods, wares, or merchandize, within the intent of the statute, by which a profit may be fairly made.

6. An end purposed; the object of an action, etc.; aim, purpose. *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in c.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 Ffor þat entent anely [þay] are for to lowte. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 206 Thai come weill till thar entent. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 78 That nys nothyng the entent of myn labour. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 79 Whanne..þe ende & þe entent is, for to don þerby ony dedly synne, þanne is þat desyre..dedly synne. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxl. 167 He thought by their meanes the soner to come to his entent.. 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* xv. iii. 412 Juyce of the Knot-grass may be used to the same intent. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 22, I highly recommend the end and intent of Pythagoras's injunction. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. iv. 60 Some outward and visible figure or sign to which the multitude could point as the symbol of its great intent.

†b. In phrases, as *to what intent*, *to that intent*, *for this intent*, etc. Esp. in the conjunctional phrase *To* (†*for*) *the intent* (*that*): to the end (that), in order (that). *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 180 [He] axeth hem to what entente Thei have here ferste feith forsake. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 161 Y wolde that the tyme were come ayen to that entent to encrece the worship of alle goode. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. (1885) 130 But this is writun only to the entent, þat it be wel vnderstande, how [etc.]. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xvii, I did it to this entent that it sholde better thy courage. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* (1883) 7 [He] forethought to be king .. And thei deme, that for thys intente, he was gladde of his brothers death. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clx. 195 To the entent they somwhat to-breke and to-opyn the archers. 1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 28 That wist noo man at the table for what intent he spake vnto hym. 1569 J. ROGERS *Gl. Godly Loue* (1876) 179 To the intente that they two may dwell together. 1611 BIBLE *John* xi. 15 To the intent yee may beleeue. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 24 To the intent that I might give some light, for the better deciding [etc.].

c. *To (for) all intents and purposes* (less usually *to all intents*): in regard to any end or object, for all practical purposes, 'practically'.

1546 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 1 To all intents, constructions, and purposes. 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 19, I would know, whether that Christ's words, spoken upon the cup, were not as mighty in work, and as effectual in signification, to all intents, constructions, and purposes (as our Parliament men do speak), as they were, spoken upon the bread? 1629 STRAFFORD *Let. in Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 321 Your self [being] as formerly vice president to all intentts. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 96 ¶ 2 Whoever resides in the World without having any Business in it..is to me a Dead Man to all Intents and Purposes. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xiii. § 5 The materials are so hardened and knit together that to all intents and purposes they form one solid mass. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess., Porro unum* 162 The rest of the nation consists, for all intents and purposes, of one immense class.

†7. The subject or theme to be treated in an argument or discourse. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 6 We be ful purposed wᵗ hart & wᵗ thowght Off oure mater to tell yᵉ entent. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Arisbas* (1878) 41 Leauing this digression, I will returne to the proposed entent of my discourse. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 198 It is better wee should pursue our intent, by comparing that carefull diligence of the ancients [etc.]. 1670 E. BORLASE *Lathom Spaw* 45 From whence this Patient received so much benefit: But to our intent.

†b. *Sc. Law.* A cause in litigation. *Obs.*

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 373 Efter that the partie has chosin ane certain nombre of witnessis for preiving of his intent he may not..desire ony ma nor thame allanerlie quhom he has chosin.

Intent (inte·nt), *a.* [ad. L. *intent-us* bent on (something), strained, attentive, earnest, eager, pa. pple. of *intendĕre* to INTEND; cf. OF. *intent* intended, attentive, assiduous.

Intent and *intense* are etymologically doublets, *intentus* and *intensus* being two forms of the L. pple.; but already in L. *intensus* was (like the simple *tensus*) more restricted to the physical sense 'stretched, strained', hence 'intense, violent', while *intentus* was extended to the notion of 'mentally or nervously on the stretch, intent, eager, attentive'. In the modern langs. this differentiation has been made more complete. So with *intention*, *intension*.]

1. Having the mind strenuously bent upon something; earnestly attentive, sedulously occupied, eager, assiduous; bent, resolved. a. Const. *on*, *upon*; formerly *to* (*at*) or *inf.*

1610 *Hymne* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 28 How intent our prayers to heare. 1654–66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 15 If I endeavoured to preserve a life she is so intent to destroy. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 37 The third are .. always intent upon robbery. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 87 The Court of Rome so potent, so prudent, so vigilant, so intent to their own advantage. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 107 Women in the absence of men, are very intent for some weeks at catching fish. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 329 Intent on high designs, a thoughtful band. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* i, They had met him riding along, intent upon his psalter. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 345 Intent on securing what seemed to be a good head of horns.

b. Without const.

1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 138 The patient fisher takes his silent stand, Intent, his angle trembling in his hand. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* x. viii, He stood, with folded arms, musing and intent.

Comb. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 1/3 An alert, very intent-looking man.

2. Of the faculties, looks, etc.: Directed with strained or keen attention; earnest, eager, keen; intense. Const. *on*, *upon* (†*to*).

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 276 The Intellective soule..being once freed from the bodie..is altogether bent and intent to contemplation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 11 The intent Application with which he pursues Trifles. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 199 The eye is intent upon watching the changes. 1839 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. vi. 79 So intent was his elegant mind on those treasures of literature and art. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii. 20 His eyes are large .. their expression is intent and meditative.

†3. Intensely active. Opposed to *remiss. Obs.*

1650 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) 312 The streams from either side .. arise or fall according to the motion in those parts, and the intent or remisse operation of the first exciting causes.

†**Inte·nt**, *v. Obs.* Also 3–6 en-. [In branch I, ME. a. OF. *entente-r* to intend, attempt (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *intentāre* to stretch out towards, direct, threaten with, attack, accuse, freq. of *intendĕre* to INTEND. In sense 4, a. F. *intenter* (14th c.), to institute (a legal process) = med.L. *intentāre litem*; in sense 5, app. directly from L. *intentāre*.]

I. 1. *intr.* To direct the mind or attention, to give heed, to attend; to be intent.

13.. *K. Alis.* 2834 Whiles the people of the toun Ententid to Permeneon. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 11 [He] ententid about the defence and saufegarde of the gret cite of Acres. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1632) 626 The King now wholly intented vpon encrease of treasure.

b. *trans.* To attend to.

14.. *Prose Leg.* in *Anglia* VIII. 148 Ententynge þat þe apostel seiþ. *c* 1500 *New Notbrowne Mayd* 433 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 18 My comaundement Neuer tentente.

2. *intr.* and *trans.* To intend, purpose.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26793 Sli[k] penance mai ha na f[r]o Man dos intent at eft misdo. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 77 To aske therby all thynges that he entented shulde be asked therby. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxviii. 46 He expulsed..his fader Herculeus Maxymyanus yᵗ ententyd agayne to hane been Emperoure. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxxv. 331 To lerne what their enemyes entented. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) I. 196 Donald..had understanding what these outlawes intented.

3. *trans.* To make an attempt on; to try to seize.

c 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 550 Ferumbras than gan to assaye, If he myght that praye entente.

II. 4. *trans.* To institute (a legal action). *Sc.*

15.. *Acts Sederunt* 6 (Jam.) The saidis Lordis declaris that the samen sal not prejudge ony persone..of thair lawful defences..aganis ony actioun to be intentit heirefter at his Majesties instance. 1673–4 *Lauderdale Papers*, He heard that she hade given orders to intent a law suit against him. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 (*Scotland*), The Lord Advocate..intents no Processes of Treason, except by Warrant of Privy-Council.

5. To accuse. b. To level (an accusation). *rare.*

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* Pref. Verses (N.), They were her errors, whilst she intented Browne. 1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1895 I. 389 The accusation was intented against the Queen.

†**Inte·ntable**, *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. late L. *intentābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-³) + **tentābilis*, f. *tentāre* to try, to TEMPT.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intentable*, that cannot be tempted.

†**Intenta·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intentātiōn-em* stretching out, in late L. (Tertull., v.r. *intentio*) accusation, n. of action f. *intentāre*: see INTENT *v.*] An accusation; a threatening.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. ii, Witnesses come forth, and agree in the intentation of the crime. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Intentation*, a menacing or threatening.

†**Inte·nted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. INTENT + -ED.]

1. = INTENT *a.* 2.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II. xlii, So did she quake, And with intented eyes upon them gazed.

2. Intended, purposed.

1624 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1632) 444 If my intented course led me that way.

3. Legally instituted.

1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State* Wks. (1711) 177 Whether it be lawful to proscribe and forfeit country-men, professing one religion, without process intented or law?

†**Inte·ntfully**, *adv. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. **intentful* (f. INTENT *sb.* + -FUL) + -LY².] But perh. a scribal corruption.] Attentively.

c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xii. 29 (Gibbs MS.) Þei fonden hym syttyng emonge doctoures of lawe heryngе hem ententfully [*Sherard MS.* & *W. de Worde*, ententiflyl.

†**Intential**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. INTENT *sb.* + -IAL.] Of or belonging to the intent or meaning: cf. INTENT *sb.* 5.

? *c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy Prince* 39 Poems 14 Thaugh all thynges be nat..swetely englisshed..I byseche you hertely to excuse it, So that I kepe intential substance.

†**Inte·ntible**, *a. Obs.* In 5 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *intentible* (Godef.), f. L. type **intentibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *intendĕre* to INTEND: see -IBLE.] Understandable, intelligible.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 96 b/1, I haue now a voys ententyble; and I was late dompe.

Intention (inte·nʃən), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4–6 entencion, (-cy-, -one, -oun(e), 5–6 -tion, (-oun), 5 -sioun, 6 -syon. *β.* 5–6 intencion, (-cy-, -one, -oun(e), 5– intention. [a. OF. *en-*, *intencion*, *-cium*, *-tion*, *-ҫon* stretching, intensity, will, thought, opinion, etc. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *intentiōn-em* stretching, straining, effort, attention, application, design, purpose, etc., n. of action from *intendĕre* to INTEND. A doublet of *intension*; see note to INTENT *a.*]

I. General senses.

†1. The action of straining or directing the mind or attention to something; mental application or effort; attention, intent observation or regard; endeavour. *Obs.* (but cf. 7 b).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4701 Now sette wel thyn entencioun, To here of love discripcioun. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxv. 99 Neuere to relesse þe soule fro intencion of heuenly þinges. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. iv. 12 Therfore he [God] gaf to hym [man] witte and reson to haue entencion to hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 160 Attencion or intencyon for our purpose here is onely the attendaunce study & diligence yᵗ man or woman gyueth to theyr dede. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. v, My soule (Like one that lookes on ill-affected eyes) Is hurt with mere intention on their follies. 1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* I. ii. (1854) 9 Which petition the king refusing, he pressed with that instance and intention .. till at last he tendered the same upon the pommel of

his saddle. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bolton* 589 Being advised by Phisitians..to break off the strong intention of his study, he rejected their counsell. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xix. § 1 When the Mind with great Earnestness, and of Choice, fixes its View on any Idea .. it is that we call Intention or Study. 1749 Bp. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) I. ii. 39 Disease caused perhaps by..deep Intention of Thought.

†2. The action or faculty of understanding; way of understanding (something); the notion one has of anything. Also, the mind or mental faculties generally; cf. INTENT *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4521 Þe Iewes and cristen men.. Sal þan thurgh even entencion Assent in Crist als a religion. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 77 Resonable entencion, The which out of the soule groweth And the vertue fro vice knoweth. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Liv b, I wylle answere after myn aduys and intencion. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 114, I synnit in consaiving thochtis jolie, Vp to the hevin extol. ling myne ententioun. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 161 b, Ye the idyot may haue .. his entencyon fully set to desyre the lyfe eternall.

†3. The way in which anything is to be understood; meaning, significance, import. *Obs.* or blending with 5.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. ii. (Skeat) I. 140 For necessary & necessite been wordes of mokel intencion. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 310 That from thence gathering the full intention of the conceit, wee might .. rightly apprehend the whole argument. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 6 If we will beleive Galen .. Whose Intention Rodeletius interprets to be, that the Fat doth only releive famished persons. [1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 230 The intention of the passage was sufficiently clear. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. ii. 22 The story of every man has a religious intention and significance.]

4. The action of intending or purposing; volition which one is minded to carry out; purpose. †*Of intention*, on purpose, intentionally (*obs.*).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Placidas* 229 Of his synnis repentyng, As man of gud entencione. 1430 LYDG. *St. Margaret* 381 Men supposyng .. There was closed grete tresour and rychesse, Brake the vessel, of entencyoun. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 29 We suld keip the commands of God with ane rycht intencioun. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 264 There is not that disposition and good intention, which ought to be betwixt so neere a couple. 1645 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 166 Having it once in his intention to go to Bristol. *a* 1780 JOHNSON in *Boswell* an. 1753, [At one time, Johnson said to Beauclerk] You never open your mouth but with intention to give pain. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 59 Our actions are judged good or evil, according to our intention. 1887 FOWLER *Princ. Mor.* II. v, Intention, as distinguished from motive, on the one side, and the action itself, on the other, may be defined as the volition immediately preceding the overt act.

5. That which is intended or purposed; a purpose, design.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 527 It wes his entencioune Till put him in-to auenture. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xxxii. (1869) 153 It is wel .. myn entencioun þat þou make me þer of collacioun. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 203 It is a saying among Divines, that Hell is full of good Intentions, and Meanings. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 118 It was not the Intention that the Ships should go higher up. 17.. JOHNSON in *Boswell* Apr. an. 1775, Sir, Hell is paved with good intentions. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. II. § 9 'Hell is paved' saith one 'with good intentions'. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 167 Sir W. Blackstone thought the deed of uses sufficient evidence of the intention of the parties.

b. *colloq.* in *pl.* Purposes in respect of a proposal of marriage.

[1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. ii.] 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xxxiv, Colonel Fitzwilliam had made it clear that he had no intentions at all, and .. she did not mean to be unhappy about him. 1852 *Punch* 27 Mar. (Cartoon), *Mr. Bull.* Now, Sir, don't let us have any more Derby Dilly Dallying. What are your Intentions towards Miss Britannia? 1884 FLOR. MARRYAT *Under the Lilies* xxxiii, 'Why! I'm just about to ask you your intentions!' 'Don't! please! For I am married.'

6. Ultimate purpose; the aim of an action; †that for which anything is intended (*obs.*).

c 1410 HOCCLEVE *Mother of God* 52 Cryst of thee hath deyned for to take Flessh and eek blood for this entencioun Vp on a crois to die for our sake. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. iii, To consydere and loke wel to what entention the yeft is gyuen. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E iij, To none other intension, than onele to begille them. 1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* iv. 48 It..serves as effectually..for most intensions that almost any Physick is prescribed for. 1773 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2 (1788) 25 The intention of the categories is to muster every object under ten heads. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. *Carlyle* 201 One thing to estimate the intention and sincerity of a movement, when it first stirred the hearts of men, and another thing to pass sentence upon it in the days of its degradation.

†7. Stretching, tension: = INTENSION 1. *Obs.*

1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 383 As Musitians tune their strings who .. either by intention, or remission, frame them to a pleasant consent. 1616 *Rich Cabinet* 123 So doe we vnbend bowes .. lest continuall intention should boow the bowe, or breake the string. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 57 By intention of speech a vein opening in my Lungs caused such a flux of blood.

b. Straining, bending, forcible application or direction (*of* the mind, eye, thoughts, etc.). (Akin to 1, but with more of the notion of *tension* as in 7.)

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 206 We shall doe well to breath our selves now and then..by unbending the intention of our thoughts. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* IV. § 13 Not being able to endure so much seriousness and intention of mind. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) X. 326 The toil and labour, and racking intention of the brain. 1862 THOREAU *Excurs., Autumnal Tints* (1863) 262 It required a different intention of the eye in the same locality, to see different plants.

†8. Intensification: = INTENSION 3. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 69 Morall vertue .. tempereth the remission and intention .. of the passions. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 276 Brightnesse may bee sayd to bee nothing else but an intention of Light. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) Dict., *Typus*, is the Order of Fevers consisting of Intention and Remission.

†9. Inclination, tendency. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 35 If it continew longe in a pewter sawcer, it hath an intention towardes ceruse.

II. Specific uses.

10. *Surg.* and *Med.* An aim or purpose in a healing process; hence, a plan or method of treatment. [med. L. *curationis intentio*, transl. ὁ τῆς ἰάσεως σκοπός Galen (ed. Kühn I. 385).] *arch.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 18 Al þe entencioun of a surgian, how diuers þat it be, it is on [of] þre maners, þe first is vndoynge of þat, þat is hool, þe secunde to hele þat, þat is broke, þe .iij. is remeuynge of þat, þat is to myche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.*, etc. S j, In the cure of colde apostemes be iij intencyons. The fyrste is to egall the mater antecedent. The seconde is the conioynt mater. And yᵉ thyrde is to correct yᵉ accydentes. 1701 T. FULLER (*title*) Pharmacopœia Extemporanea; or, a body of Select Medicines, answering most intentions of cure. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Intention* or *Intension*, in medicine, that judgment, or method of cure, which a physician forms to himself from a due examination of symptoms. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 378 Some of the indications of the disease, however, have given rise to a much bolder intention.

b. *spec.* in *first intention*, the healing of a lesion or fracture by the immediate re-union of the severed parts, without granulation; *second intention*, the healing of a wound by granulation after suppuration.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* (1586) 130 b, Solution of continuitie in the flesh may be restored by the waie of the first intention. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 130 The first intention belongs to incised wounds, and is performed, by bringing their lips, as much as possible, into contact .. The second intention is accomplished, by promoting digestion, and regeneration of the loss of substance. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 125 The first [mode] is by adhesion without granulation; this Galen termed re-union by the first intention; the second is re-union by granulation .. re-union by the second intention. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & F.* II. (1862) 26 The wound healed 'by the first intention'.

11. *Logic.* The direction or application of the mind to an object; a conception formed by directing the mind to some object; a general concept. *First intentions*, primary conceptions of things, formed by the first or direct application of the mind to the things themselves; e. g. the concepts of *a tree, an oak*. *Second intentions*, secondary conceptions formed by the application of thought to first intentions in their relations to each other; e. g. the concepts of *genus, species, variety, property, accident, difference, identity*.

The introduction of these terms is due to the early Latin translation of Avicenna, in which the Arabic معقولات *maʿqūlāt* 'perceptions, notions', pl. of معقول *maʿqūl* 'what is perceived by the intellect, intelligible, known', is rendered by *intentiones*. Thus tr. Avicenna *Metaph.* I, 2 (Prantl II. 321) Subjectum vero logicæ, sicut scisti, sunt intentiones intellectæ secundo [المعقولات الثانية *al-maʿqūlāt al-ṯāniyah*], quæ apponuntur intentionibus primo intellectis [المعقولات الاولى *al-maʿqūlāt al-ūlā*], secundum quod per eas pervenitur de cognito ad incognitum. Hence in Albertus Magnus (1193–1280) *Metaph.* I; I, 1 (Opp. ed. Jammy, Lugd. 1651, III. 3/1) Scientiæ logicæ non considerant ens et partem entis aliquam, sed intentiones secundas circa res per sermonem positas, per quas viæ habentur veniendi de noto ad ignotum. Pacius (*Aristot. Organ.*, 1584) identifies *intentio* with *notio* 'notion': 'prima notio seu prima intentio'.

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Pref. 2 b, Subtiltees, seconde intencyons, intrinsecall moodes. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. vi. (1895) 185 Our newe Logiciens .. were neuer yet able to fynde out the seconde intentyons; in so muche that none of them all coulde euer see man hymselfe in commen, as they call hym. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Acad.* ii. 15 For things of the second intention, to discern them we ascend above Sense unto Reason, and see them with our Understandings. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 Not attaining the..second intention of the words. 1852 MANSEL *Notes Aldrich's Logic* (ed. 2) 20 First Intentions, as conceptions of things, are predicable of the individuals conceived under them..Second Intentions are not so predicable .. When Genus is said to be predicable of Species, it is not meant that we can predicate the one second Intention of the other, so as to say, 'Species is Genus'; but that the first intention 'animal' is predicable of the first intention 'man'; the relation of the one to the other being expressed by the second intentions 'genus' and 'species'. For this reason, Logic was said [by Avicenna] to treat of *second intentions applied to first*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 112.

12. *Theol.* One of the three things necessary, according to the Schoolmen, to the effectual administration and validity of a Sacrament, the two others being *Matter* and *Form*: see quots.

1690 SHADWELL *Am. Bigot* v. *ad fin.*, I will pronounce de Words of de maarriage without intention, and den it is no marriage. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 103 The doctrine of the Schools is, That a Sacrament requires Matter, Form, and Intention. *Ibid.*, I am at a loss to know what the Intention of a Sacrament is, unless it be what the Church requires to be done therein, according to the Council of Florence. 1842–71 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* 397 The following is the eleventh canon of the Council of Trent:—'If any shall say that there is not required in the ministers while they perform and confer the sacraments, at least the intention of doing what the Church does, let him be accursed'. 1869 HAUDAN *Apost. Success.* viii. (1879) 267 Popes like Alexander VIII. may tell us..that a minister invalidates a rite by withdrawing his interior intention from it,..soberer schoolmen .. limit the required intention to nothing more at the least than a virtual intention to do as the Church does.

b. *R. C. Ch. Special* or *particular intention*, a special purpose or end for which mass is celebrated, prayers are offered up, etc. as the spiritual welfare of some person, etc.

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. i. 76 Like ourselves, the Anglo-Saxons often celebrated mass for a particular intention. 1890 LOUISA DOBRÉE *Stories Sacram., Blanche's Baptism* 20, I gave you all my intentions at Mass that morning, and said the *Te Deum* for you. 1895 *Catholic Mag.* July 184 Our Mother General .. gives us the intention for the next day's Communion.

13. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 41 The clauses of a formula are these,—the demonstration, the intention, the adjudication, and the condemnation .. The intention is the clause in which the pursuer embodies his demand; for example, thus: 'Should it appear that Numerius Negidius ought to give ten thousand sesterces to Aulus Agerius'.

†14. *Rhet.* Intensification of force or meaning; the use of a word to such an end. (L. *intentio*, Aul. Gell.; Gr. ἐπίτασις, Dion. Hal.) *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Intention*, .. in Rhetorick it is the repetition of the same word in a contrary sense, as *Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.*

†**Inten·tion**, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. prec., after It. *intenzionare*, f. *intenzione*: cf. F. *intentionner* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] To have an intention.

1611 FLORIO, *Intentionare*, to intention.

Intentional (inte·nʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *intentiōnālis* (Herveus Natalis *De Intent.*, *c* 1300), f. *intentiōn-em* INTENTION: cf. F. *intentionnel* (Palsgr. 1530).]

1. Of or pertaining to intention or purpose; existing (only) in intention.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Intencyonall belongyng to the intent, *intencionel*. 1602 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 247 Where wee see faith and dutie onely intentionall *in origine*. *a* 1695 W. D. *Dissuas. Cursing* in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 31 These intentional sins, for being ineffectual against others, divest not the being criminal in themselves. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvi. 186 Her heart overflows with sentiments of gratitude on every common obligation and even on but intentional ones. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 154 The second will never operated, it was only intentional.

2. Done on purpose, resulting from intention; intended. Rarely of an agent: Acting with intention.

16.., *a* 1677 [implied in INTENTIONALLY]. *a* 1729 ROGERS (J.), The glory of God is the end which every intelligent being is bound to consult, by a direct and intentional service. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 7 There is, too, another alteration .. which .. is equally wanting; and that is with respect to the epithet, 'intentional or voluntary'. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 41 We accuse nobody of intentional misrepresentation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii, Considering this as an intentional insult. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 306 An intentional suppression of facts. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ii. 5 Man is the only intentional cultivator.

3. *Scholastic Philos.* Pertaining to the operations of the mind; mental; existing in or for the mind.

Intentional species, appearances or images supposed to be emitted by material objects so as to strike the senses and produce sensation.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 452 The thought of man is a spirituall or intentionall motion and action, and not a substantiall thing. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 277 Let him..with uncessant industry persist Th' intentionall species to mash and bray In marble morter. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 14. 15 It is evident, that Empedocles did not suppose Sensations to be made by intentional Species or Qualities. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 79 Colours, Sounds, Sapors, Time..are Intentional things, things that, as such, have only an *esse Objectivum*, an *esse Cognitum*, as the Schoolmen phrase it. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 344 Some philosophers talk of .. intentional species, and of their successive generating and spawning each other, after their first emission from the object, throughout the several points of the medium.

4. *Heb. Gram.* Applied by some to the use of the Future or Imperfect tense (in some cases marked by a special form) of the Hebrew verb to express intention; also called *cohortative*: e. g. in Gen. xi. 7.

1892 DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* 60 *note*, Both the Jussive and Cohortative are comprehended by Ewald under the name *Voluntative*; for Cohortative Böttcher prefers to use the term *Intentional*.

†B. *sb.* An appearance or phenomenon which has no substantial or concrete existence. *Obs.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 4 The sight is the subject of Forms without a Body; which are called, *Intentionalls*. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. iii. 5 To a true Being.. are oppos'd .. 3dly. Appearances, or as they commonly say, Intentionals, as the Rain-bow, Colours appearing, Species's and Spectres of the Senses and Understanding, and other things whose Essence only consists in their Apparition.

Intentionality (inte·nʃənæ·lĭti). [ad. Schol. L. *intentiōnālitās* (Herveus Natalis, *c* 1300, *De Intent.*, lf. 7 b), f. *intentiōnālis* INTENTIONAL: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being intentional.

1611 FLORIO, *Intentionalita*, intentionalitie. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 12 Intentionality .. and other insignificant words of the School. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* vii. § 6 In every transaction .. which is examined with a view to punishment there are four articles to be considered..3. the intentionality that may have accompanied it. 1823 — *Not Paul* 223 Perfect consciousness, fixed intentionality, predetermined perseverance. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) II.

180 Observe the consciousness and the intentionality of his wit.

Intentionally (inte·nʃənăli), *adv.* [f. INTENTIONAL *a.* + -LY 2.] In an intentional manner or relation. †a. In respect of the mind or its workings; by the action of the mind (*obs.*). †b. In respect of intention or purpose, as opposed to performance (*obs.*). c. With intention, on purpose.

16.. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xci. 13 His meaning is, thou shalt intentionally tread upon them like a conqueror. [*a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 29 Surely, not intentionly, but accidentaly.] 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. xi. (1848) 133 They think, That for a Man to be otherwise than Intentionally Religious before his Hair begin to change Colour, were not only to lose the priviledges of Youth, but to incroach upon those of old Age. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 155 Some things are found out casually or accidentally; some things intentionally. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 372 Man above all visible Creatures is able to perform that duty intellectually and intentionally. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1840) 11, I was guilty of the fact intentionally.. but providence .. always frustrated my designs. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. App. 46 This observation was intentionally made at a different hour almost every day. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 370, I never intentionally wronged any one.

†Inte·ntionary, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. INTENTION + -ARY.] A. *adj.* a. = INTENTIONAL *a.*

1647 CLARENDON *Contempt. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 496 We give no ear, no serious and intentionary hearkening to it. 1684 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 266 A combiner with and intentionary introducer of Popery.

b. According to legal intent or intendment.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxix. (1739) 173 The intentionary sense of the Statute .. although not within the explicite words of that Law.

B. *sb.* One who does something with 'intention': cf. INTENTION 12.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 246 Not lesse blame-worthy are our superstitious Votaries or Intentionaries, that walke out of Gods Church, to the Shrines of Saints, and..the Holy Land.

†Inte·ntionate, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. INTENTION + -ATE 2: cf. F. *intentionné* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Having, or characterized by, intention; intentional, intended.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creat.* Ep. Ded. 8 Mooving the minde of the admirer or intentionate observer.

†Inte·ntionated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] = INTENTIONED.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxiv. 196 So christianly a Father and Daughter .. to see to, so well intentionated. *c* 1690 *Consid. Raising Money* 9 It will be readily granted by all wise and well-intentionated Persons.

†Inte·ntionately, *adv. Obs. rare*−1. [f. INTENTIONATE *a.* + -LY 2.] Intentionally.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 135 The same doctrine..which wrought in others the sauour of death; not intentionately from the Subiect, but occasionately by the vice of the Obiect.

Intentioned (inte·nʃənd), *a.* [f. INTENTION *sb.* + -ED 2.] Having intentions (of a specified kind).

1647 W. BROWNE tr. *Gomberville's Polexander* IV. v. 333 To let her know they were loyally intentioned. 1729 SWIFT *Let. M'Culla's Project* Wks. 1841 II. 97/1 Those who are honest and best-intentioned. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 457 The Lord Chief Justice's system was very great and noble, and very equitably intentioned. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1845) 111 So occupied and so intentioned, he continued to reside at Weimar. 1898 J. R. TRUMBULL *Hist. Northampton, Mass.* I. 2 A spirit of thrift undoubtedly permeated the best intentioned of them.

Inte·ntionless, *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without intention; purposeless.

1887 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 931 He began .. to lose himself in intentionless plausibilities. 1894 *Athenæum* 10 Nov. 634/2 The surviving life of old Japan here depicted [is] unknowing, probably, and intentionless of its own charm.

Intentive (inte·ntiv), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: α. 3–5 **ententif,** 4–5 **-yf, -yve,** 5 **-ife, -yfe,** 6 **-ive.** β. 5–6 **intentif, -yf, -ife,** 6– **intentive.** [a. OF. *en-, intentif, -ive* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. late L. *intentīvus,* f. *intent-,* ppl. stem of *intendĕre* to INTEND: see -IVE.]

1. Of persons: Devoting earnest attention or pains; paying regard or attention; attentive, heedful, assiduous, intent. Const. *to, about, on, upon,* or *inf.*

α. *c* 1290 [implied in INTENTIVELY]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 789 (838), I loue oon which is most ententyf To seruen wel vnwery and vnfeynid. — *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) They ben ententyf abowte sarpuleris or sachels. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxiv. (1869) 66 Wel me liketh þat ententyf to my wordes þou hast ben. · 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 97 a/2 Lete your eeres be ententif and dylygente to me. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 113 Is not Chrysostom an ententive doctor?

β. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 942 Intentyf, aye And dylygent. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 54 b, The Kynge .. was so vigilant, so circumspect and so intentive. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 30 He was wholly intentive to the service of his Mistris. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* III. 227 They .. going nearer privily .. the servants being intentive, flew upon them. 1670 *Famous Concl. wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 10 Montalto..was ..intentive to continue his solicitation. [1835 SIR T. HARDY in *Rot. Litt. Pat.* Introd. 6 (tr. Writ, 4 John, *De intendendo*) We command you to be intentive to him in all things as our Seneschal, and to execute his commands.]

2. Of the faculties, thoughts, actions, looks, etc.: Intently bent or directed.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 707 Ententif desir to byen thyng espirituel. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 The saide Cirus emploied .. intentife besynesse in .. labourage of his londis. 1555–8 PHAER *Æneid* II. C iij b, They whusted all, and fixt with eies ententiue did behold. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV,* II. ii, His too intentive trust to flatterers. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 22 My purpose, which is fully intentive upon brevity. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Kainchow* 7 The youthful world's gray fathers..Did with intentive looks watch every hour For thy new light. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 80 Blushes ill-restrained betray Her thoughts intentive on the bridal-day. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xlii. (1886) 129 Many .. were at breakfast .. with such intentive appetites, that they took no notice of the courteous salute.

Inte·ntively, *adv. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an intentive manner; with earnest attention or application; earnestly, heedfully, intently.

c 1290 *Beket* 504 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121 Knistes and obure .. beden seint Thomas ententifliche: þat he þat word forbere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 210 And acsi wisliche and diligentliche þet is ententifliche and perseuerantliche. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) For as I trowe thow ledyst now moore ententyfly thyne eyen to loken the verray goodes. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 239 The knyȝt with his meyne went to se the wall..Devising ententiflich the strengthis al a-bout. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxiii. 268 Alle they of oure hooste beheelde them moche ententyfly. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145 The Phylosopher that too intentiuely gaz'd on the stars, stumbled and fell into a ditch. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. ix. § 1 (1622) 295 The end of the Mathematicks, is, to leade vs men intentiuely to consider of the nature of God. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 6 ¶ 3, I looked intentively upon him.

Inte·ntiveness. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being intentive; closeness of attention; intentness.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 78 He doth..speake .. of suche praiers as require a more earnest intentiuenesse. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., N. T.* IV. xxiv, Their care and intentivenesse is truly commendable; they came to comfort her, they do what they came for. 1685 R. LOWMAN *Descr. Fireworks Coron.* 1 The Earnestness of Expectation and Intentiveness of what was..to succeed.

Intently (inte·ntli), *adv.* [f. INTENT *a.* + -LY 2. *ME.* had the kindred form *ententely, intentily,* ? after F. *ententement* attentively, or reduced from *ententifly*: cf. *joliflichе, jollily.*] In an intent manner; with strained attention or close application; earnestly, eagerly.

α. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 613 He lukyit the Seyle ententily. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xviii. 129 Þe Brws it lukyd ententely.

β. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 123 So intently were all her thoughts busied in chastizing them. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* IV. 182 When I consider intently thy Reasons. 1772 HURD *Prophecies* (1788) I. iii. 66 Intently prosecuting one entire scheme. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 29 Intently gazing on the scene below. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* I. iii, "'Tis mere fancy', he rejoined, after listening for a moment intently.

†Inte·ntment. *Obs. rare.* [f. INTENT *v.*: cf. OF. *ententement* intention, wish.] Intention.

1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV, To invert my good intentements, turne this nest I built for prayer unto a bedd of sinnes.

Intentness (inte·ntnès). [f. INTENT *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being intent; strained or fixed attention; close mental application.

1642 BP. REYNOLDS *Israel's Petit.* 15 It doth intimate an Intentnesse of the Church upon that point. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* Wks. 1812 IX. 62 Intentness of thought upon something else. 1755 VISC. PARKER in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 368, I found by his intentness, that he saw something extraordinary. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revis.* (ed. 4) 145 This business..was carried on with an intentness that seemed to have no distraction towards any other consideration. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* II. 119 A tone and look that indicated intentness of purpose.

†Inte·nuate, *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IN-2 + L. *tenuāt-us,* pa. pple. of *tenuāre* to make thin: cf. ATTENUATE.] Thinned, thin.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* II. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Whych ..makyth intenuate thyngs that were thyk also.

†Inte·pidate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + ppl. stem of L. *tepidāre,* f. *tepidus* lukewarm, TEPID.] *trans.* To render lukewarm, to discourage.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* IV. cii. 359 It slackens us, enfeebles and intepidates our Zeal. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 189 To leave a person .. without any reward, would but discourage and intepidate the rest.

Inter (intə·r), *v.* Forms: α. 4–5 **entir,** -tyre, 4–6 **-tere,** -tyr, 4–7 **-ter,** -terre, 5 **-tire,** -tiere, -tyer(e, 5–6 **-tier,** 7 **-terr.** β. 5 **intyr, yntyr,** 6 **intere,** 6–8 **-terre,** 7–8 **-terr,** 5– **inter.** [ME. a. OF. *enterre-r* (11th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp. *enterrar,* It. *interrare,* prob. late pop. L. *interrāre* (in med.L. 11th c.), f. *in-* (IN-2) + *terra* earth, for cl. L. *inhumāre,* INHUME.]

1. *trans.* To deposit (a corpse) in the earth, or in a grave or tomb; to inhume, bury.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6390 Þe sone..come home to þe enteryng. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIX. 224 Thar, with gret solempnite And with gret dule, entyrit wes he. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxiii, In þe kyrk of Dwnfermlyne Hys Body wes enteryd syne. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* X. li, Thenne the kynge lete entyere them in a chappel. 1513 MORE in Hall *Chron., Edw. V* (1548) 14 b, His body and head wer enterred at Wyndesore. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiv. 482 To be entred with the greatter solemnytie. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 81 The euill that men do, liues after them, The good is oft enterred with their bones. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 35 Dead and enterr'd.

β. 1499 *Prompt. Parv.* 140/2 (Pynson) Entyryn or intyryn dede men. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Componere,* To bury or interre. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Albanact* xlii, To interre the dead. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 58 Being come to the Burying-place where the Corps is to be Interr'd, they take it out of the Coffin. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 10 She .. was interred according to her Request. 1755 *Cast. P. Drake* i. 3 Staying but one Day after the Battle to inter Lord Dungan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 44 James .. had not ventured to inter his brother with the rites of the Church of Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 123, I will interre my selfe in Ploydens coffin. 1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xxviii. (1631) 24 O Signieur..give me leave to interre myself in your armes. 1651 tr. *De las-Coveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 136, I resolved to enterre my selfe alive in this desert. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 137 Yet man, fool man! here buries all his thoughts; Interrs celestial hopes without one sigh.

†2. Said of a tomb: To enclose the corpse of.

1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 1 This rich marble doth inter The honoured wife of Winchester.

†3. To place (*anything*) in the ground; to cover up with soil; = BURY *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 17 It is very good to enterre and couer with mould round about the leaues, now one, and then another. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 19 Be circumspect never to interr your stem deeper than you found it standing. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 13 How these Sea-shells .. became interr'd in the bowels of the Earth. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Gardeners also Interr, or earth up, sellery, endive, and lettice, to blanch, or whiten..them.

†Inter, *sb. Sc. Obs. rare*−1. In 6 entire, -tyre. [f. prec. vb.] = INTERMENT.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. ii. 151 Til his funerale entire [*ed.* 1553 entyre], or sacrifice, Do bring the blak beistis.

†Inter, obs. form of ENTER *v.*

1494 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* (Dickson) I. 250 To Jhone Lame quhen he interit, xviijs.

‖ Inter (i·ntəɹ), the L. preposition = 'between', 'among', occurs in a few Latin phrases occasional in Eng., e.g. *inter alia,* amongst other things (less usually *inter alios,* amongst others, other persons); *inter nos,* between ourselves; *inter se,* between or among themselves. († Rarely with English object.)

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 293 The great garboyles inter Herod and his sons. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 195 Three errant Monks .. make strange discoveries as well as descriptions of places; and *inter alia* of Cambalu. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 152 The Lords produce *inter alios,* John Duke of Lancaster. 1714 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* II. vi, Where all that passes *inter nos* Might be proclaimed at Charing-cross. 1790 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 459 This request is *inter nos,* and [I] wish my name may not be mentioned. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 223 The 'little wars' which Spaniards wage *inter se.* 1872 J. A. H. MURRAY *Synops. Hor. Paul.* I A Narrative called the Acts of the Apostles, purporting to furnish (*inter alia*) memoirs of portions of the life of St. Paul. 1896 LELY *Stat. Pract. Util.* 39 *note,* By the letters patent the governors include (inter alios) the archbishops and bishops.

Inter-, *prefix.* The Latin preposition and adv., *inter* 'between, among, amid, in between, in the midst', entered into combination with verbs, adjs., and sbs., as in *intercēdĕre* to go between, intercede, *intercipĕre* to seize on the way, intercept, *interdīcere* to interpose in speech, interdict, *interjacēre* to throw between, interject, *interpōnĕre* to put between, interpose, *intervenīre* to come between, intervene *intercalāris* intercalary, *interdigitālis* lying between the fingers, *interfluus* flowing between, *intermedius* intermediate, *intermūrālis* between walls; *interamnium* a place between rivers, *intercilium* the space between the eyebrows, *intercolumnium* the space between two columns, *internuntius* a messenger between, *interregnum* the time between two reigns, *intervallum* the space between two ramparts, interval. Some of these uses received great extension in late L. and the Romanic languages.

Of all these classes representatives are found in English, the earlier derived through French, the later often immediately from Latin. The Fr. form of the prefix is *entre-,* and it was with *entre-* or *enter-,* as in *entrechange, entercourse, enterfere,* that these words were taken into ME., and new compounds formed in Eng. itself: see ENTER-. But, between the 15th and 17th centuries, *entre-, enter-* gradually yielded to the L. *inter-*; *entertain* and *enterprise,* with their derivatives, being now the only relics of the earlier form. On the pattern of the words from L., many new derivatives have been formed from L. (or Gr.) elements; esp. the adjs. formed on the type (rare in L.) of *inter-mūr-ālis*: see 4 below.

In some cases English received from Latin and French both the simple word and its *inter-* compound: such are *change, inter-change, commune, inter-commune, view, inter-view, column, inter-column.* By extension from such compounds, *inter-* became a living prefix, freely used to form new compounds upon verbs, nouns, and adjs., not

merely of Latin and French, but of native English origin, as in *inter-twine, inter-talk, inter-brain, inter-tidal.* Finally, the same process which produced such adjs. as *anti-slavery, anti-vaccination, anti-war* (see ANTI- 4), has produced the adjs. *inter-college, inter-island, inter-town, inter-university.*

The following are the uses of the prefix as an English formative element.

I. In adverbial or adjectival relation to the second element.

1. Prefixed to verbs, participles, vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs., to form verbs, etc.

These are entered here in the uninflected form as verbs, but some of them are exemplified only in the form of participles or vbl. sbs. As a rule, wherever there is a verb compounded with *inter-*, the usual derivatives (vbl. sb. and ppl. a. in *-ing*, agent-n. in *-er*) are possible. Some of the verbs may be regarded as formed from sbs., e.g. *intercloud, -dash, -layer, -mesh, -net, -word.* The stress is on the radical element.

a. Denoting 'Between or among other things or persons; between the parts of, in the intervals of, or in the midst of, something; together *with*; between times or places, at intervals, here and there': as *interbreathe* (*interbreathing* vbl. sb.), *-chase, -check, -circle, -cloud, -come, -crust, -curl, -dash, -distinguish* (*interdistinguishable* adj.), *-fillet, -flash, -forge, -gild* (in pa. pple. *-gilt*), *-insert, -involve, -layer, -lie* (in pres. pple. *-lying*), *-lighten, -mention, -pave, -peal, -receive, -rule, -set,* † *-situate, -smile, -sole, -squeeze, -tinge, -trace, -whistle, -word.* With an intr. verb, *inter-* sometimes stands in prepositional relation to a following noun, the verb thus becoming trans. with the noun as obj.; as *interwend* (to wend or pass between).

Such formations with ENTER- are found in 15th c., and with *inter-* from 16th c.: cf. INTERPLACE. Words of this form are much used by S. Daniel *c* 1620.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* II. 664 He .. exhaled asphodel, And rose, with spicy fannings *interbreathed. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect.* (1874) 318 A harshness unrelieved by any lyrical *inter-breathings. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* I. 37 The Chrystall windowes too, were *interchast With Iacynths, Diamonds, and Sappheirs blew[e]. 1821 BYRON *Cain* I. i. 453 Sorrow, *Intercheck'd with an instant of brief pleasure. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* I. 54 The regions of Paradise, sphere within sphere *intercircled. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxv, None the least blacknes *interclouded had So faire a day. 1606 *Proc. agst. Garnet* Rr j b, Notwithstanding the pope's *interconing to make himself a party in the quarrel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 These Spondils are .. obliquely cut, and *intercrusted with Cartilages. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 59 Queene Helen, whose Iacinth haire..*intercurled by art (like a fine brooke through golden sands) had a rope of faire pearle. 1780 COWPER *Table Talk* 538 A prologue *interdash'd with many a stroke, An art contriv'd to advertise a joke. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 196 Figures .. white, in a black Sea, *interdistinguished with a certain .. yellowishnesse. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* I. 138 A Latin cramp enough .. But *interfilleted with Italian streaks. 1857-8 SEARS *Athan.* xvii. 144 Nothing hinders the *interflashings of the sunshine. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 408 With these .. orthodoxall confessions some Pagan impieties .. were *interforged. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1980/4 A Silver Hilted Sword *Intergilt with Gold. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 41 Stories..not fit to be *interinserted with this. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 232 A logic that should profess to..*interinvolve the thought of nothing .. with the thought of Absolute Being. 1816 W. SMITH in J. Phillips *Mem.* (1844) 82 The surface of this rock..is very narrow and *interlayered with clay. 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxiv, Yet now in this so happie a meane while And *interlightning times thy vertues wrought. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 379 Subordinate *interlying beds of limestone. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 481 The comparatively smooth-sided and deep interlying sulci permitting limited movement. 1640 H. GRIMSTON in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 122 There is scarce any..Complaint..wherein we do not find him *intermentioned, and as it were twisted into it. 1598 YONG *Diana* 86 A faire broade court..*interpaued all ouer with Lozanges of Allablaster and blacke Marble. 1832 [R. CUTTERMOLE] *Beckett* 175 See it burst .. Midst *interpealing thunders. 1864 WEBSTER, **Interreceive*, to receive between or within. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 368 It is ruled over in squares, each of about twelve inches. These are again *interruled with small squares. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. lxvii, This barrier .. *inter-set, to keepe his forwardnes Backe. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 The little compressione must be *intersituated betweene the stitches. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 65 By some *inter-smilings, and casting of his eyes. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 7/2 Boots *intersoled with brown paper. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 248 Where never prying Sun .. Could .. *intersqueeze a Ray. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 60 'Tis *intertinged with golden specks. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ix. 20 Spungy and boggy grounds must be *intertraced .. with Trenches of some eighteene inches breadth. 1881 BLACKMORE *Christowell* (1882) II. iii. 36 The windings of the great hills, as they *interwend each other. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 185 [He] hems and *interwhistles (*hearts of oak*). 1818 J. MILL *Brit. India* (1858) I. 347 His gloss or commentary, *interworded with the text.

b. Denoting 'Between or among themselves or one another'; with each other; mutually, reciprocally, alternately (in a *vbl. sb.*, mutual, reciprocal), together': as in *interaccuse, -arch, -assure, -balance, -bring, -charge, -chase, -chequer, -circulate, -clash, -clasp, -crystallize, -debate,* † *-devour, -grapple, -indicate, -jangle, -justle, -loop, -mason, -mat, -match, -maze, -meet, -melt, -minister, -net, -oscillate, -pervade, -pledge, -plight, -pour, -quarrel, -rime, -salute, -shade, -shift, -strive, -talk, -thread, -tie, -vary, -wed, -weld, -wish, -worry, -wrap*; also INTERMINGLE, -MARRY, -WEAVE, etc. With a trans. verb, *inter-* sometimes = 'each other reciprocally' as obj., the resulting verb thus becoming intr.; as *interchase* to chase each other, *-choke, -clasp, -confound,* † *-enjoy, -touch*; also INTERDESPISE, etc.

These appear in 16th c.; see *intersalute* in 1506, *inter-justle* in 1591. De Quincey (*Logic Pol. Econ.*, 1844, 18 note) says: 'The late Mr. Coleridge suggested, and by his own example sanctioned, the use of the preposition *inter* for expressing cases of reciprocal action, or, in his language, of interaction. Thus the verb *interpenetrate*, when predicated of the substances A and B, implied that by an equal action and reaction, each penetrated the other .. But, even as a justifiable English usage, it may be found occasionally in Shakspere, and much more frequently in Daniel, a writer of the same age'. The stress is on the radical element.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-M.* viii. 236 The same falshoods, of which they *inter-accuse one another. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* ii. 63 The great Northhampton elms *interarched far above. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 194 But we by a love, so much refin'd .. *Inter-assured of the mind, Care lesse, eyes, lips, hands to miss. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 13 The complexities of its *interbalanced forces. 1613 DONNE *Eclogue* 26 Dec., Poems (1633) 131 Blest payre of Swans, oh may you *interbring Daily new joyes, and never sing. 1610 — *Pseudo-M.* vii. 214 The maine point, with which we *intercharge one another. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 239 Retirement and Converse may *interchase. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 192 The innumerable branches of the veins and arteries and their several wonderful *interchasings. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 4 *Intercheckered like great beds of flowers and fresh grass-plats in a large Garden. 1622 SIR W. ALEXANDER in Sidney *Arcadia* III. 332 Pyrocles .. not able to abide the *interchoaking of such extremities. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Two nations whose literature *interciculates. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 346 Pouring down their waters in swirling, intermingling, *interclashing currents. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 185 *Interclasping rings riveted within each other. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Quaker's Meet.*, 'Boreas, and Cesias, and Argestes loud'.. with their *interconfounding uproars. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 91 These..commonly occur side by side or *intercrystallised. 1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotle's Pol.* 175 Which question is *interdebated *pro & contra*, affirmatiuely and negatiuely. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 314 Without them, men would *enterdevour one another. 1898 ZANGWILL *Dreamers Ghetto* xv. 459 Old sea-fights with *intergrappling galleys. 1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 6 Civilization and Architecture approximately *inter-indicate one the other. 1599 DANIEL *Musoph.* xxxvii, The diuers disagreeing Cords Of *inter-iangling Ignorance. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 359 Th' *inter-justling of each others forces. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 224 The regular *interlooping of that soft even wool. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 698/2 Curiously *intermasoned were the stone and brick work. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 Whether the roots of corn be not so *intermatted with it, that he shall pluck up both together. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. I. I. xiv. 127 The several *Intermatchings .. that were betwixt the two Neighbour Kingdoms. 1686 tr. *Heliodorus' Æthiop. Advent.* I. (1753) 7 The great quantity of reed and cane..stands before them as their bulwark, and therein they have cut out so many ways, *intermazed one within another. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew*, Upon her cheekes the lillie and the rose, Did *intermeet wyth equall change of hew. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* v. (1889) 37 Where the gentle dints were faintly *intermelting even during quietness. 1883 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* XXVII. 458/2 The marvellous maze of *internetted motions. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1862 VIII. 178 Afterwards .. it *inter-oscillated with the Roman stadium. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vi. (1865) 137 The Stoics conclude that the soul is mere warm breath, and that it and the body mutually *interpervade one another. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* I. v. 63 We *interpledg, and bind each others heart. 1880 LANIER *Poems, Crystal* 27 To..*interplight Your geniuses with our mortalities. 1862 T. ARCHER *Let.* in J. Macfarlane *Mem.* ix. (1867) 254 Oh for half an hour with you to *interpour mind and heart. 1820 KEATS *Hyper.* II. 141 At war, at peace, or *inter-quarrelling. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 229/2 The Italian *rispetto* consists of a stanza of *interrhyming lines ranging from six to ten in number. 1506 in *Mem. Hen. VII* (Rolls) 286 They *intersaluted the one the other and departed. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 Emotions of rejoicing and resignation are subtly *intershaded. 1883 G. MEREDITH *Sonn. Shakspere* i, Full of speech and *intershifting tales. 1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* I. i. 37 Montanus and Acrysius *interstriue How farre their seuerall Sheep-walkes should extend. 1640 HERRICK *Hesper., Mrs. Eliz. Wheeler*, Amongst the myrtles as I walked, Love and my sighs thus *intertalked. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 113 A complex web, where thread Still crosses thread, an *interthreaded maze. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 49 A Girdle of Flowers, and Tussies of all Fruits, so *inter-tyed and following together so well. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 12 They *intertouched as they did passe. 1864 WEBSTER, **Intervary*, to alter or vary between; to change. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 76 First cousins .. Are consequently always reckon'd Freer to *interwed than second. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *On the Mythus* Posth. Wks. 1891 I. 44 Lacunæ arising in these *interwelded stories. *a* 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1633) 232 (*The curse*) What Tyrans and their subjects *interwish .. all ill, which all Prophets, or Poets spake. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1685) 407 What a shame is it for Men to *Enterworry one another. 1871 PROCTOR *Light Sc.* 7 The folds of the curtain *interwrapping and forming a series of graceful curves.

2. Prefixed in adjectival relation to substantives, or in adverbial relation to adjectives.

a. With sbs. of action or condition, denoting 'Performed or subsisting between things or persons, esp. between each other, mutual, reciprocal'; with adjs., 'mutually, reciprocally': as in *inter-absorption, -acquaintanceship, -affiliation, -agreement, -association, -chaff, -circulation, -citizenship, -civilization, -cohesion, -colonization, -combat, -combination, -comparison, -complexity, -contradiction, -crystallization, -culture, -differentiation, -dispensation, -entanglement, -federation, -gesture, -gossip, -habitation, -incorporation, -independence, -judgement, -laudation, -match, -mobility, -modification, -mutation, -pressure, -repulsion, -responsibility, -reticulation, -right, -sale, -sterility, -subsistence, -substitution, -tesselation, -wish*; *intercomparable, -complimentary, -contradictory, -hostile, -inhibitive, -measurable, -proportional, -repellent, -visible* adjs.

These go back to 16th c.: see INTER-AFFAIR (1563), INTERMARRIAGE (1579). The main stress is on the radical element.

1872 *Daily News* 29 July, There will be at first a common lack of *inter-acquaintanceship. 1887 *National Rev.* Mar. 59 As to the expediency of their *inter-affiliation [i. e. of Labour Registries]. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* ii. 34 All of these..instances agree in another important respect; which..*inter-agreement separates them as a class from death-trance. *Ibid.* v. 77 An endless current of images.. suggested..by their own *inter-associations. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 554 This..interassociation and interdependence of the flower and the insect. 1886 *Ibid.* Dec. 32 In the way of *interchaff we rustics could hold a good front. *c* 1814 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 73 By an eternal *περιχώρησις or mysterious *intercirculation. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. 33 A recommendation that *inter-citizenship should be confined to the white man. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 561 Institutions which have favoured the *inter-civilization of nations. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer & Homeridæ* Wks. 1857 VI. 333 That sort of natural *intercohesion. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 92 The .. intermixture or *inter-colonization which may have taken place between the two countries. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lii, They both in order of the field appear,..And at the point of *intercombate were. 1866 *Athenæum* 23 July 838/1 Changes..made by the *intercombination, in varying proportions, of a few proximate elements. 1883 C. WRAGGE in *Nature* (1884) 4 Feb. 326/2 They [ozone papers] would give results more *inter-comparable, if uniformly exposed. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. I. v. (1864) 174 By comparative grammar; that is to say, by an *intercomparison of the grammatical forms of language. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Num* xx. Wks. 1863 III. 62 *note*, After these *intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 78 [They] then accomplished the following *intercomplimentary canticle. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 439 You would stun him with the seeming *intercontradiction of some, and utter pointlessness of the rest. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 389 There are many *intercontradictory articles among the thirty-nine. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 90 The *intercrystallisation which probably gives rise to the compound-specific character of some felspars. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 542 Blending the politics .. art and letters of the several European countries..in proportion to the growth of travel and *interculture. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 190 All that pure administration of Ordinances and Gifts .. is but a middle or *interdispensation betwixt God and his. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 226 Their present *inter-entanglement. 1885 FROUDE *Oceana* xiii. (1886) 224 *Interfederation of the Australian States..may, and perhaps will, be raised as a hustings cry in England. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 284 By secret glances and mutuall *intergestures. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 149 *note*, Fabricated upon .. the *intergossip of ambassadors. 1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Dissert.* II. v. (1845) I. 191 He dwelt visibly among the Apostle's countrymen .. the verb, which he employs to describe this *interhabitation. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 29/2 *Interhostile points of view. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* II. i. I. 306 This *inter-incorporation of the Person with the office and of the office with the Person. *Ibid.* ii. II. 414 The complete separation or *inter-independence of God and the world. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* III. iii. 267 An impairment of the *interinhibitive functions. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxxiii. (1889) 325 They had so knit themselves together with the pelting of their *interlaudation. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* XIV. 116 If once this Royall *Intermatch were done,..The World might Govern'd be betwixt them twain. *a* 1866 J. GROTE *Exam. Util. Philos.* xviii. (1870) 295 *Intermeasurable qualities of happiness. 1864 WEBSTER s.v., The *intermobility of the particles of matter. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* 140 From the balance or *intermodification between the two. 1877 HALDEMAN *Etymol.* 17 (Cent.) When [mutation] occurs between vowels we may term it *intermutation. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. iii. (1872) I. 294 Intolerable *interpressure and consequent battle. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 3 The numbers .. are *interproportional for all kinds of combinations. 1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic Pol. Econ.* i. § 2. 18 They are not, to borrow a word from Coleridge, *inter-repellent ideas. 1851 — *Ld. Carlisle on Pope* Wks. 1863 XII. 31 *note*, No doctoring .. could disguise their essential *inter-repulsion. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXII. 92 The..continuous *inter-responsibility of the mental and bodily life. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 143 Gradations and *inter-reticulations among groups. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 25 Thou art in a common world, wherein every person hath an *inter-right with thee. 1894 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 2/7 There was..a power of *intersale, within certain limits, between the companies that took water from the Thames. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 419 The *intersterility test has broken down. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 94 The inseparable *intersubsistence between Christ and His people. 1886 *Bible Soc. Rec.* (N.Y.) Oct. 147 The *intersubstitution of the kindred mutes, b for p, and p for b. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1862 VII. 113 The coherencies, tendencies, and *intertesselations (to use a learned word) of the whole. 1856 WEBSTER, **Intervisible*, .. mutually visible, or able to be seen the one from the other;—said of stations. 1668 DAVENANT *Epithal.* xii, Those *interwishes you did make In dream.

b. With sbs. (chiefly concrete), denoting 'Situated or occurring between things, or in the midst of something; intermediate, intervening': as in *intercalm* (an interval of calm), *-canal* (a canal forming a connexion between two others), *-chapter* (an intermediate chapter), *-division*, †*-light* (1624), *-limitation*, †*-mask*, *-piece*, *-scene*, *-thing*, *-while*; also INTERMEAN, INTERSPACE, etc.

In these the main stress is now on *inter-*.

1822 BEDDOES *Brides' Trag.* III. iii, The roar has ceased: the hush of *intercalm Numbs with its leaden finger Echo's lips. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 413/2 These canals are the '*intercanals' of Haeckel, now generally known by their older name of incurrent canals. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. 105, I will call them *Interchapters. 1882 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist. Fr. Lit.* Pref. 8 Notes or interchapters have been inserted between the several books. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iii. 106 Many other *inter-divisions between these. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* VIII. 370 Hee affirmed the Galaxia ..to be a meere reflex of the Sunne, and no *inter-light arising from the Starres. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIV. 512 Shore is exactly the *interlimitation of land and sea. 1678 (*title*) The Traitor to Himself, or Man's Heart his Greatest Enemy, a Moral Interlude..with *Intermaskes of Interpretation at the close of each several Act. 1853 MISS SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* I. 334 The chorale so grave and powerful, with its *interpieces so light and florid. 1888 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* Oct. 348 Epirrhemation .. then follows an *interscene. *a* 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 261, I have suffered such an amphibious *interthing betwixt health and sicknesse, as it has pos'd me to christen it. 1891 V. C. COTES 2 *Girls on Barge* 136 A single Sunday of home comfort for her cramped wanderings in the *interwhile.

c. With adjs. as INTERMIDDLE.

II. In prepositional relation to the sb. expressed or implied in the second element.

3. Prefixed to *sbs.*, forming sbs., with the senses (a.) 'Space, distance, or part between...', esp. in architectural terms, after L. *intercolumnium* INTERCOLUMN, as *inter-dentil*, *inter-joist*, *inter-modillion*, *inter-quarter*, *interspiral*; also *inter-world*; (b.) 'Period or interval of time between', in words formed on the analogy of INTERREGNUM, as *interpapacy*, *inter-parliament*. See also INTERKING, INTERPILASTER.

The stress is on the radical part, but with a monosyllable tends to rest on *inter-*.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 **Inter-dentils*, the space between dentils. *Ibid.*, **Inter-joist*, the space between joists. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 94 The Corinthian *Inter-modillions consist of 41 Minutes and a quarter. 1687 S. HILL *Cath. Balance* 63 They have had not only very many, but also..very long *Interpapacies. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 22 During this *Inter-Parliament..five Judges places either fell, or were made vacant. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 586 **Inter-quarter*, the space between two quarters. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 The size and shape of the eye of the volute..the greater or lesser depth of the *interspirals. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 781 Imagining, that they are run hither .. out of .. other worlds; or imaginarie *inter-worlds [L. *intermundia*, Gr. μετακόσμια] and spaces betweene.

4. Prefixed to *adjs.* (originally, and most frequently, of Latin origin), in prepositional relation to the sb. implied (as *inter-acinous*, 'that is *inter acinos*, between the acini': cf. ANTI- 3, INFRA- 1), or sometimes to a phrase consisting of the adj. + a sb. (as *inter-accessory* 'between accessory processes').

For the etymology of the second element, see the simple words ACCESSORY, ACINOUS, etc. Ancient Latin had only a very few examples of this formation, as *intermūrālis*, *interamnus*, *interdigitālis*, *interlūnis*, *intermēstris*; but their number in modern times, chiefly since 1600, and esp. since 1800, is very great, and they are formed freely when needed. Logically they are composed of *inter-* + L. sb. stem + adj. suffix; but, as the adj. suffix is the same that is used in forming an adj. from the simple word (e.g. *national*, *inter-nation-al*, *collegi-ate*, *inter-collegi-ate*), they have the form of being composed of *inter-* + adj., and in some later formations, as *interhuman*, *intercapillary*, *interaccessory*, *intermolar*, this is actually their structure. The main stress is on the radical part.

a. Denoting 'Situated, placed, or occurring locally, between or among (what is implied in the second element)': in modern scientific and other terms (chiefly of Anatomy and Zoology), as *interantennal*, *-antennary* (between the antennæ), *interapophysial*, *-capillary*, *-corallite* (see CORALLITE 2), *-corpuscular*, *-coxal* (see COXA 2), *-cuspidal*, *-cystic*, *-epimeral*, *-fibrillar* (*-ary*), *-fibrous*, *-filamentar*, *-ligamentary* (*-ous*), *-mandibular*, *-membranous*, *-mesenterial* (*-ic*), *-molar*, *-muscular*, *-papillary*, *-peduncular*, *-segmental*, *-spheral*, *-spicular*, *-staminal*, *-sternal*, *-systematical*, *-tentacular*, *-trabecular*, *-ureteral*, *-vesicular*. See also *interaccessory*, *interacinous*, etc. in 6; INTERALVEAR, -ARTICULAR, -CELLULAR, etc., among the main words.

1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 283 The six *interantennary front teeth. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Interapophysial*, situated between apophyses. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 115/2 The red corpuscles .. exude thence into the *intercapillary texture. 1839–47 *Ibid.* III. 857/1 Developed in the *intercorpuscular tissue. 1871 HERSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* (ed. 11) 497 Every *intercuspidal arc. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 309 By reason of the calcification of the *interepimeral and intersternal membranes. 1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* I. § 143 A swollen and semi-liquid condition of the *interfibrillar substance. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 191 A peculiar form of *interfibrillary degeneration of the muscles of the tongue. 1882 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 384/1 Pressing the combined lime and *interfibrous matter out of the tissue. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 689/1 Solid permanent *inter-filamentar junctions. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 56 An *inter-ligamentous rima corresponding to the length of the cords. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 43 *Intermandibular [muscles] .. passing transversely .. from one side of the lower jaw to the other beneath it. 1887 G. C. BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Aug. 34 The *intermesenterial chambers or entocœles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 153 The *intermesenteric chambers in the Actinozoon. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 387/1 The *intermolar eminence of the tongue in certain Rodents. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Interpapillary*. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 317 The interpapillary processes of the epithelium. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 673/1 The depression ..which separates them is the .. *interpeduncular space. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 271 They issue from the cerebral surface in the interpeduncular space between the crura and cerebri. 1883 *Nature* 8 Feb. 350/1 As the particles of the spheres decrease in heat momentum, those of *interspheral space increase. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 68 Disk obscure or of *interstaminal glands. 1877 *Intersternal [see *interepimeral*]. 1783 SIR W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 276 The probability of many stars being .. solitary, or, if I may use the expression, *intersystematical. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 236 A ciliated *intertentacular tube. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xi. 192 An irregular network of fibrous *intervesicular matter.

b. Denoting 'Intervening or happening in the time or period between . . .': as in *inter-artistic*, *-conciliary*, *-equinoctial*, *-menstrual*, *-paroxysmal*, *-sessional*. See also *interadventual*, *intermealary* in 6; and cf. 5 b.

1883 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Nov. 89/2 The late Georgian or early Victorian age which might fairly be designated .. the *inter-artistic period. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 545 To write .. *interconciliary times by way of Annals. *a* 1795 F. BALFOUR in *Asiat. Res.* (W. 1828), Spring and autumn I have denominated equinoctial periods. Summer and winter I have called *inter-equinoctial intervals. 1853 MRS. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* III. 265 The Spirit moving upon the face of the waters before the *intermomentary light. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1856) 226 The *inter-paroxysmal yell. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 162 The interparoxysmal periods of chronic gout.

c. Denoting 'Subsisting, carried on, taking place, or forming a communication, between . . .'; hence, sometimes, 'Belonging in common to, or composed of elements derived from, different things (of the kind indicated by the second element)': as in *interclerical* (between clergymen), *intercollegiate*, *-confessional*, *-denominational*, *-departmental*, *-human*, *-parliamentary*, *-personal*, *-racial*, *-regimental*, *-religional*, *-religious*, *-territorial*. See also *intercivic*, etc., in 6, and INTERCONTINENTAL, etc., among the main words. The prototype of this class was INTERNATIONAL (Bentham, 1780).

1868 *Examiner* 1 Feb. 65 A breach of *inter-clerical amity. 1884 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 15 The *Intercollegiate [Boat-] Race. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impress.* 357 Another change .. was the inroad made upon the College system by the introduction of intercollegiate lecturing. 1892 CHEYNE *Founders O. T. Crit.* Pref. (1893) 9 Sound Biblical criticism is neither German nor English, neither Lutheran, nor Anglican, nor Presbyterian, but international and *interconfessional. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 13 July, An increase in international and *interdenominational fellowship. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 8/7 The establishment of friendly workers' areas under the management of Interdenominational Committees. 1895 *Ibid.* 25 May 4/6 An *interdepartmental Committee, composed of representatives of the Treasury, the Post Office, and the Colonial Office. 1881 *Standard* 21 May 3/4 An account .. of a .. case of *inter-human osseous transplantation. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Sept. 5/2 The *Interparliamentary Conference [shall] be requested to influence the insertion of arbitration clauses in all international treaties. 1898 *Times* 16 Dec. 5/7 About a couple of years ago an inter-Parliamentary peace conference on disarmament was held at Budapest. 1842 CAROLINE FOX *Mem.* 30 May (1883) 195 Talking over phrenology, mesmerism, and *interpersonal influence. 1888 *Scot. Leader* 20 Aug. 5 *Interracial conflict in Louisiana. Twenty niggers slain. 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* viii. 123 Chinatown..drew and held me; I could never have enough of its ambiguous, interracial atmosphere. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Nov. 5/4 The results of the *inter-regimental matches .. the shooting exhibiting great improvement. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Sept. 61 *Interreligious good-will is a manifest help to the study of comparative theology. 1888 *Philadelphia Ledger* 4 Dec. (Cent.), An *inter-territorial convention of the north-western Territories.

d. Loosely used to denote 'Situated, occurring, carried on, etc., between the parts or divisions of . . .', and hence erroneously 'within . . .' (properly expressed by INTRA-): as in *inter-asteroidal*, *-coccygeal*, *-cranial*, *-imperial*, *-mercurial*, *-parenchymal*, *-trinitarian*: see 6.

5. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs., with the sense 'Situated, distributed, occurring, carried on, plying, etc. between . . .'; usually of communication, commerce, athletic contests, or the like: as in *inter-bourse* (between different stock-exchanges), *inter-brigade* (between brigades), *inter-city*, *-class*, *-club*, *-company*, *-county*, *-district*, *-empire*, *-hemisphere*, *-island*, *-school*, *-street*, *-team*, *-town*, *-university* (*-'varsity*), etc., etc. See also INTER-CELL, INTERSTATE (*a* 1845 in *U. S.*). b. Rarely, in the same sense as 4 b: as in *inter-epidemic*, *inter-whiff*.

These are app. all of 19th c. origination, and may be formed at pleasure. For their form and analysis, see what is said under the analogous ANTI- *pref.* 4. The main stress is on the radical word; but, when this is a monosyllable, tends to shift to *inter-*.

1893 *Daily News* 29 June 2/5 *Interbourse securities are not perceptibly affected. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 8/1 The shares are of £4 each .. for convenience of inter-bourse dealing. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 7/2 An *inter-brigade competition by volunteer teams of sixteen. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 3/5 An *inter-club race. 1895 *Ibid.* 30 Jan. 5/5 A set of rules .. for governing inter-club and *inter-county matches. 1896 CHAMBERLAIN *Sp.* 8 June, The laws regulating *inter-Empire commerce. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 185 The longer duration of the *inter-epidemic periods since 1856. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 648 Migratory species [of birds] that are neither Inter-polar nor *Inter-hemisphere. *Ibid.* 653 Families and groups which I have ventured to describe as Interhemisphere .. with a more or less dominant equatorial base, spreading both north and south. 1859 *Sandwich Islands* 1 *cent postage stamp*, *Interisland Hawaiian Postage. Uku Leta. 1891 *Daily News* 1 Jan. 5/5 To serve as an inter-island steamer in the South Seas. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/3 The encouragement of *inter-school matches. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 756 The history of cheap *interstreet transportation in New York. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 5/1 International, inter-club, *inter-team, inter-college, or inter-school contests. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 4/6 For the development of the telephone in London with an *inter-town service all over the country. 1870 JOHN MORGAN *University Oars*, Wordsworth .. legitimately to be looked upon as the father of the *inter-university [rowing] match. 1874 *Graphic* 4 Apr. 327/3 Contemporaneous with the boat race are several other *Inter-University contests. 1891 CHAS. WORDSWORTH *Ann. Early Life* 56 Encouraged by the example of the inter-university cricket match, which had taken place in 1827, we talked over the possibility of getting up a similar competition in rowing. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm.* 400/2 Oxford, for the third year in succession, won the *inter-'varsity match against Cambridge. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 9/3 The Inter-'Varsity sports. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* xii. (1878) 162 Speaking in short *inter-whiff sentences.

6. The following adjectives (mostly *Anat.*) belonging to the uses mentioned in 4, are given here as being of subordinate importance, but not self-explanatory. For those of greater importance see their alphabetical places. **Interacce·ssory**, situated, as a muscle, between accessory processes of the vertebræ. **Interacinous** (-æ·sinəs), situated or occurring between or among the acini of a gland. **Interadve·ntual**, intervening between the first and second Advents. **Intera·ndean**, situated between or among the Andes. **Interaryte·noid**, situated between the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx. **Interasteroi·dal** *Astron.*, situated within the orbits of the asteroids. **Intera·stral**, situated or taking place between or among the stars. **Interauri·cular**, 'situated between the auricles of the heart' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Inter-Austra·lian**, existing or carried on between the different Australian colonies. **Intercanali·cular**, situated between or among minute canals. **Intercaro·tic**, **Intercaro·tid**, situated between the two carotid arteries. **Interca·rpal**, situated or occurring between the bones of the carpus. **Intercerebral**, situated between the cerebral hemispheres, or between two cerebral ganglia. **Intercivic** (-si·vik), existing or carried on between fellow-citizens. **Intercoccygeal** (-kɒksi·dʒĭăl), **Intercoccy·gean**, situated or occurring between portions of the coccyx. **Interco·racoid**, situated between the coracoid processes of the shoulder-blades. **Interco·smic**, **-ical**, situated or existing between worlds. **Interco·tyloid**, existing between the cotyloid cavities of the hip-joints. **Intercra·nial**, situated within the skull (properly *intracranial*). **Intercu·ltural** *Agric.*: see quot. **Interepithe·lial**, situated between or among cells of the epithelium. **Interfrate·rnal**, existing or carried on between brothers. **Intergyral** (-dʒəi·răl), situated between gyri or convolutions of the brain. **Interhemice·rebral**, situated between the hemispheres of the brain. **Interhemisphe·ric**, situated between two hemispheres, esp. those of the brain. **Interimpe·rial**, carried on between or connecting the various countries of the (British) Empire. **Interi·nsular**, carried on or plying between islands. **Interlatitu·dinal**, situated between particular parallels of latitude. **Intermammillary**, situated or placed between the breasts. **Interma·stoid**, extending between the mastoid processes of the temporal bones of the skull. †**Intermea·lary**, **-iary**, held or performed between meals. **Interme·mbral**, subsisting (as a relation) between members or limbs, as *intermembral homology*. **Intermeningeal** (-mĭni·ndʒĭăl), occurring between two of the investing membranes of the brain. **Interme·ntal**, taking place between different minds. **Intermercu·rial** *Astron.* (properly *intra-*), situated within the orbit of Mercury. **Intermetaca·rpal**, situated between the bones of the metacarpus; so also **Intermetata·rsal**. **Inter-**

o·cular, situated or occurring between the eyes. **Intermo·ntane,** situated between mountains (Webster, 1828). **Intero·livary,** 'situated between the olivary bodies' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Intero·ptic,** situated between the optic lobes of the brain. **Interparenchymal** (-păre·ŋkimăl) *Biol.*, situated within the parenchyma, e.g. of an infusorian (properly *intraparenchymal*). **Interpe·ctoral,** situated between the two sides of the breast. **Interpe·talary** *Bot.*, 'situated between petals' (Worcester, citing Smith). **Interpe·taloid** *Zool.*, situated between petaloid parts, as in an echinoderm. **Interphalangeal** (-fălæ·ndʒiăl), situated between two successive phalanges of a finger or toe. **Interpo·rtal,** existing or carried on between ports, esp. those of the same country. **Interprotopla·stic** *Biol.*, situated between, or connecting, masses of protoplasm. **Intersciatic** (-səiˌæ·tik), situated or extending between the hip-bones (see SCIATIC). **Intersynapti·cular** *Zool.*, situated between the synapticulæ or cross-bars of actinozoan corals. **Interta·rsal** *Anat.*, situated between the bones of the tarsus. **Interti·dal,** inhabiting the sea-shore between the limits of low and high tide. **Intertrinita·rian,** taking place between the persons of the Trinity. **Intertrochante·ric,** situated between two trochanters; spec. applied to a line or ridge between the greater and lesser trochanter of the femur. **Intertu·bular,** situated between tubes or tubuli. **Interu·ngular, Interu·ngulate,** situated between the hoofs (e.g. in sheep). **Interzoœcial** (-zoᵘī·ʃiăl), intervening between or among the zoœcia of a polyzoan. **Interzygapophysial** (-zigăpofi·ziăl), situated between the zygapophyses or articular processes of the vertebræ. **Interzygomatic** (-zigomæ·tik), lying between the zygomatic arches of the skull.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 271 Indurating inflammations, in which *inter-acinous, inter-lobular, connective tissue increases in quantity. 1886 WARFIELD in *Expositor* Dec. 441 This *inter-adventual period is..to be a period of conflict. 1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* II. xxxiv. (1876) 444 The *interandean plateau. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 47 The arytenoids, separated from each other by a fissure known as the *inter-arytenoid incisure. 1873 CHASE in *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XIII. 156 *Interasteroidal planets. 1882 'N. GREENE' *Thousand years Hence* 110 The wide *interastral ocean. 1892 *Working Men's College Jrnl.* Oct. 118 The method of interastral communication, if ever one is discovered. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Nov. 1/3 Did you .. urge *inter-Australian federation as the first step to Imperial Federation? 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 234 In these cases the *intercanalicular tissue is little altered. 1884 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 5) 486 The *intercarotic ganglion. 1855 — *Hum. Osteol.* 124 The bones of the first row..form, with the bones of the second row, an important moveable joint, which we call the '*intercarpal'. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* xvii, It is the last word of the *intercivic war. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux's Midwif.* 25 These *inter-coccygeal articulations are similarly constructed. 1883 A. WINCHELL *World-Life* 49 (Cent.) The doctrine of attenuated matter scattered through the *intercosmical spaces of organized systems. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 168/2 The great *intercotyloid distance gives to their gait its peculiar waddle. 1878 E. L. STURTEVANT (*title*) *Intercultural Tillage. 1878 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 376 By 'intercultural tillage', Dr. Sturtevant means tilling, stirring the soil, while the plant is growing. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* i. 55 The tribes .. plunged into *interfraternal war. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 11/2 The schooner was in the usual style of the *inter-insular boats, foully dirty. 1882 *Knowledge* 7 July 91 If we..divide it into six *interlatitudinal zones or belts. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 244 Most of the young ladies .. had his effigies in a little oval tablet of gold hanging 'twixt their breasts, and held .. that metamazion, or *intermammillary ornament, a necessary outward pendicle. 1864 *Reader* 9 July 52/1 Greater proportionate development of the zygomatic and *intermastoid diameters. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 240 In her banquets, feasts and other *inter-mealary-intertainments. *a* 1652 BROME *Mad Couple* v. ii. Wks. 1873 I. 92 Noonings, and *intermealiary Lunchings. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 316 *Inter-meningeal apoplexy. 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Month* 225 That congruent *intermental action of the intellect of two persons. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* lii. 233 The search for *intermercurial planets. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 102 An *intermetacarpal ligament. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intermetatarsal arteries .. I. ligaments. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 316 Antennæ..*Interocular..When inserted any where between the eyes. 1881 LE CONTE *Sight* 109 Equal to the interocular distance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 222 In the goose and duck tribes .. the *interpectoral ridge extends from the prominent part of the coracoid margin backwards. 1884 *Science* IV. 223 (Cent.) The *interpetaloid spaces [on parts of recent and fossil crinoids] are plain, and devoid of sculpture. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 82 The *interphalangeal joints of the fingers swell. 1881 SIR W. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 764/1, 32 millions represent *interportal, and 25 millions foreign trade. 1888 *Engineer* 21 Dec. 517 Competition by foreigners in the interportal trade of the East. 1898 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* LIII. 856 The *interprotoplastic threads have so far received no conclusive interpretation. 1866 HUXLEY *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 143 The excessively narrow *intersciatic diameter which characterises the Australian male pelvis. 1887 G. C. BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 303 Ligaments passing down through the *intersynapticular spaces. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 488 It moves on an *intertarsal joint. 1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 648/1 The Limpet being a strictly *intertidal organism. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 465 We cannot conceive of such a self-reduction of the Logos without suspending the *intertrinitarian process. 1890 — *Creed Revis.* 3 In the single eternal intertrinitarian procession of the Spirit. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 814/1 Approximated..to the posterior *intertrochanteric line. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 The posterior 'inter-trochanteric ridge', is mainly for the support of the great trochanter. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 570/2 The *intertubular substance. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 265 A small portion of human dentine, showing the tubuli..in the intertubular substance. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 354 The intertubular substance [of the kidney] shares in the inflammatory process. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 44 Glands..according to the locality in which they are situated, known as anal, inguinal, *interungular, and preputial. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Gland*, *Interungulate G., the *Canalis biflexus*. 1884 *Nature* 24 July 306/2 The arrangement of the *interzoœcial pores may frequently give great assistance, and these are considered the equivalents of the rosette-plates. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 40 A strong *interzygapophysial ridge may connect together the pre and post-zygapophyses of each side of a vertebra. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 7 The *interzygomatic diameter is in all Rodents the widest transverse cranial diameter.

Inter-absorption, -accessory, -accuce, -acinous, -acquaintance: see INTER- *pref.*

Interact (i·ntərˌæ·kt), *sb.* [f. INTER- 3 + ACT *sb.*, after F. *entr'acte* in same sense.] The interval between two acts of a play; a short performance between two acts, an interlude; hence, an intermediate employment.

1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. clxxxvii. 563 Play..is only the 'inter-acts' of other amusements. 1831 *Soc. Life Eng. & For.* 181 The *Aminta* of Tasso, a complete pastoral drama, accompanied by choruses and interacts of music. 1873 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 360 The Choruses..still serving to carry on the Subject of the Story in the way of Inter-act.

Interact (intərˌæ·kt), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *intr.* To act reciprocally, to act on each other.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xviii. (1852) 238 Is it not a fact That saints and demons ofttimes interact? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 115 The two .. styles of mind .. are ever in counterpoise, interacting mutually. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. vi. 83 The grain and the substances which surround it interact.

Hence **Intera·cting** *ppl. a.*, acting reciprocally.

1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Tennyson* 63 A more complex machinery of interacting events. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* ix. 295 A play of Shakspere or Goethe overwhelms us by the force and frequence of combined and interacting motives.

Interaction (intərˌæ·kʃən). [f. INTERACT *v.*, after *action.*] Reciprocal action; action or influence of persons or things on each other.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 86 The reaction, or rather *interaction*, which at present is going on between readers and writers. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 264 The results of the interaction of so many different agencies. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Gentl. Mag.* Oct. 313 The close interaction between the vegetable and animal worlds.

Hence **Intera·ctional** *a.*, of, belonging to, or characterized by, interaction.

1886 J. F. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 412/1 The sum of being consists of the two systems of substantial forms and interactional relations.

Interactive (intərˌæ·ktiv), *a.* [f. INTERACT *v.*, after *active.*] Reciprocally active; acting upon or influencing each other.

1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Evtn.* (1833) 333 The Infinite Excellence .. comprising Interactive Causes which must have products possessing absolutely no affinity with any thing exterior to itself. 1879 H. W. WARREN *Recr. Astron.* xii. 257 Yet its interactive atoms can give four hundred millions of light-waves a second.

Interadditive (intərˌæ·ditiv). *nonce-wd.* [f. INTER- 2 a + ADDITIVE.] Something added or inserted between or among other things.

c 1819 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* in *Rem.* (1836) II. 147, I..understand it as a parenthesis, an interadditive of scorn.

Interadventual, -affiliation, etc.: see INTER-.

† **Inter-affai·r.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] ? An affair or business between two parties.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Matrimony* Xxxxiij, For the merchaunte man, excepte he firste be at composition with his factor, to vse his interaffares [*later edd.* interfairs] quietlye, he wyll neyther stirre his shyppe to sayle nor yet wyll lay handes vpon his marchandyse.

Inter-agent (intərˌēⁱ·dʒĕnt). [f. INTER- 2 a + AGENT.] An intermediate agent; a go-between, intermediary. So **Inter-a·gency.**

1728–31 GORDON *Tacitus, Hist.* II. xcix. II. 151 By the interagency of Rubrius Gallus, the mind of Cecina came to be shaken. *Ibid.* IV. lxxxvi. II. 299 Domitian is believed to have tried, by secret interagents, to corrupt the fidelity of Cerialis. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* (1852) II. 178 To believe that they may be inter-agents by which the Deity acts upon animal organizations and structures to produce all their varied instincts. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxxvii, Had Scott never possessed any such system of inter-agency as the Ballantynes supplied.

† **I·nterail, -all,** obs. forms of ENTRAIL.

1508 *Burgh Rec. Edinburgh* (1869) I. 114 Nolt heids nowmyllis nor interallis of thair flesche. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xlviii, When zephyrs breath'd into their watry interall.

Interalveolar (intərˌælvī·ŏlăɹ), *a. Phys.* [INTER- 4 a.] **1.** Situated between the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 157 There was no infiltration or extravasation of air into the inter-alveolar tissue. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 185 Atrophy of blood-vessels and interalveolar connective tissue.

2. Situated between the alveoli or sockets of the teeth of a sea-urchin.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 576 Besides the inter-alveolar muscles already described.

‖ **Interambulacrum** (-ēⁱ·krŏm). *Zool.* Pl. **-acra.** [INTER- 3.] One of the imperforate plates occupying the intervals of the ambulacra or perforate plates in the shells of echinoderms. Hence **Interambula·cral** *a.*, of or pertaining to interambulacra; situated between ambulacra.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 225 Quadrangular reticulations, formed by the 'interambulacral' ossicles. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 569 Two series of interambulacral plates, those in the middle of each interambulacrum being hexagonal.

Interamnian (intərˌæ·mniăn), *a.* [f. L. *Interamnium* sb. (f. *interamnus* lying between two rivers, f. *inter* between + *amnis* river) + -AN.] Lying between rivers, like Mesopotamia; enclosed by rivers.

1774 J. BRYANT *Anc. Myth.* III. 26 Supposed to be confined to one narrow interamnian district. 1819 G. PAXTON *Illustr. Script.* (1842) I. 111 Leaving Babel on the interamnian region in which it was built.

Intera·nimate, *v. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To animate mutually.

a 1631 DONNE *Poems, Ecstasy* (1650) 43 When love with one another so Interanimates two souls.

Interantennal, -antennary: see INTER- *pref.*

† **Interarbora·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. INTER- 2 a + L. *arbor* tree + -ATION.] Intermixture of the branches of trees on opposite sides.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iv. 177 Though the interarboration do imitate the Areostylos or thin order.

Interarch, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interarticular (i·ntərˌāɹti·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *articul-us* joint.] Lying or prevailing between the contiguous surfaces in a joint.

1808 BRODIE in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 306 An inter-articular cartilage is here interposed between the tibia and the fibula. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 167 Separated by independent plates of cartilage, which are termed inter-articular. 1877 — *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 311 The..excessive narrowing of the interarticular regions of the sterna.

Interartistic, -arytenoid, -association, -assure, -asteroidal, -astral, etc.: see INTER-.

Interatomic (i·ntərˌătǫ·mik), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Existing or acting between atoms.

1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. § 17 (1870) 23 The material theory supposes..a subtle fluid stored up in the inter-atomic spaces of bodies. 1889 *Nature* 19 Sept. 509/2 From the motions of the heavenly bodies down to the minutest interatomic movements in chemical reactions.

Interaulic (intərˌǭ·lik), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *aula* hall, court: see AULIC.] 'Existing between royal courts' (Webster).

a 1864 MOTLEY (cited in Webster), Interaulic politics.

Interauri·cular, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interaxis (intərˌæ·ksis). Pl. **-axes** (-æ·ksīz). *Archit.* [INTER- 3.] The space between the axes. So **Intera·xal** *a.*, of or pertaining to the space between the axes, situated between the axes.

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2842 The walls .. are placed centrally upon the axes..The doors, windows, niches, and the like are then placed centrally in the interaxes. *Ibid.* § 2843 An illustration of the principles of interaxal division from the ..Villa Capra, near Vicenza, by Palladio.

Interbalance *v.*, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

† **Interba·state,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Fr. *interbast-er* to quilt: see -ATE^{3} 6.] *trans.* To sew between (cotton, etc.) so as to keep in place; to quilt. Hence † **Interbasta·tion,** quilting.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 210 This medicinal Powder interbastated in Cotten. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 184 The word חפר is a Metaphor taken from interbastation, patching or piecing, sewing or clapping close together.

† **Interba·ste,** *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *interbaste-r*, f. INTER- 1 a + *baster* to BASTE.] = prec.

1611 COTGR., *Interbasté*, interbasted; basted, or quilted betweene. 1612 *Ench. Med.* 162 Let it [a powder] bee couered ouer with red sarsnet, and inter-bast it, and so apply it.

Interbed (intəɹbe·d), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To embed amongst or between, to interstratify.

1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xi. 208 The strata interbedded among the Coal-seams. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 270 Crystalline schists, with which rocks serpentine is very commonly associated and interbedded.

Hence **Interbe·dded,** interstratified; **Interbe·dding,** interstratification.

1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* iv. 116 The highest interbedded igneous rocks. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* iv. 32 In the interbedding of lava-flows.

Interblend (intəɹble·nd), *v.* Pa. pple. **-blended, -blent.** [INTER- 1 a, 1 b.]

† **1.** *trans.* To interpose opaquely. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iv. 774 Somtimes thy thick Orb thow dost inter-blend Twixt Sol and us, toward the later end.

2. To blend intimately; to intermingle.

a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 432 Night is interblent with day. 1861 GEIKIE *E. Forbes* viii. 208 Notices of plants, insects, minerals, and rocks, are interblended with remarks upon the peculiarities of his breakfast. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* VIII. 169 The lilies and the roses interblent.

3. *intr.* To blend or mingle with each other.

Inter-brain. = DIENCEPHALON.

Interbranchial (-brē·ŋkiăl), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 2 a.] Situated between the branchiæ or gills.

Interbreathe, -bring, etc.: see INTER-.

Interbreed (intəɹbrī·d), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *intr.* Of animals of different race or species: To breed with each other.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To cause animals to interbreed; *spec.* to practise breeding between the members of two stocks.

3. *trans.* To breed (offspring) from individuals of different species or races; to cross-breed. Also *fig.*

Hence **Interbree·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [See examples above.]

Intercadence (-kē·dĕns). *Path.* [INTER- 2 a.] 'An irregular rhythm of the pulse, so that there seems to be now and then an additional interposed pulsation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Intercadent (-kē·dĕnt), *a.* [INTER- 2 a.] Irregular or uneven in rhythm; *spec.* in *Path.* Characterized by intercadence (see prec.).

†Intercalar, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -or, 7 -air. [ad. L. *intercălār-is*: see INTERCALATE. Cf. F. *intercalaire* (14th c. in Godef.).] = INTERCALARY 1.

Intercalarian, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. L. *intercălāri-us* + -AN.] = INTERCALARY 1.

†Intercala·rity. *Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. next + -ITY.] 'The burden of a song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses' (Blount, 1656).

Intercalary (intə·ɹkălări), *a.* [ad. L. *intercălāri-us* or *intercălāri-s*, f. *intercălāre* to INTERCALATE.]

1. Of a day, days, or month: Inserted at intervals in the calendar in order to bring an inexact reckoning of the year into harmony with the solar year.

2. Of a line or stanza: Inserted at intervals in a composition; of the nature of a refrain. *Obs.*

3. Of the nature of an insertion between the original or ordinary members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolated, intervening.

b. *spec.* in various sciences, as (*a*) of geological strata: Lying between the normal strata of the series; (*b*) of biological types: Intermediate in structure, but not transitional; (*c*) of vegetable growth: Of the nature of new parts inserted among the old.

Intercalate (intə·ɹkăle¹t), *v.* [f. L. *intercălāt-*, ppl. stem of *intercălāre* to proclaim the insertion in the calendar of (a day, etc.), f. *inter* between, among + *călāre* to proclaim solemnly: cf. CALENDS. Cf. F. *intercaler* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To insert (an additional day, days, or month) in the calendar in order to bring the current reckoning of time into harmony with the natural solar year. Also *absol.*

2. *transf.* To insert or interpose something additional, extraneous, or out of the ordinary course, between the ordinary members of any series or the successive parts of any whole; to interpolate. Chiefly in *passive.*

b. *Geol.* in *pass. ppple.* Interstratified, interbedded with the original series.

†Inte·rcalate, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. L. *intercălāt-us*, pa. pple.: see prec.] = next.

Intercalated (intə·ɹkăle¹tĕd), *ppl. a.* [vb. + -ED ¹.] Inserted or introduced between members of an existing series. a. Of an additional day, month, or space of time; hence *transf.* something written or spoken, etc.; interpolated.

b. Of material things; *esp.* geological strata.

Intercalation (intəɹkălē¹·ʃən). [ad. L. *intercălātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercălāre* to INTERCALATE. Cf. F. *intercalation* (15th c.).]

1. The insertion of an additional day, days, month into the ordinary or normal year; the period of this, an intercalated day or space of time.

2. *transf.* The insertion of any addition between the members of an existing or recognized series; interposition or interjection (of something additional or foreign); the occurrence of a layer or bed of different kind between the regular strata of a series; also with *an* and *pl.*, the thing or matter thus interjected; an interpolation.

Intercalative (intə·ɹkălĕ¹tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. *intercălāt-* (see INTERCALATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That intercalates; *spec.* of a language, characterized by inserting modifying elements in the body of a word.

Intercalatory (intə·ɹkălătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = INTERCALARY.

†Intercale, *v. Obs.* Also 7 -call. [ad. L. *intercălāre* or F. *intercaler*.] = INTERCALATE *v.*

†Interca·lender, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. INTER- 1 a + CALENDAR *v.*] = INTERCALATE.

Intercanalicular, -capillary, -carpal, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Intercartilaginous (-kāɹtilæ·dʒinəs), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between cartilages.

Interca·tenated, *a. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] Chained to each other; interchained.

†Intercea·sing, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [INTER- 1 a.] The action or condition of ceasing during an interval; a temporary cessation.

Intercede (intəɹsī·d), *v.* Also 7 -ceed(e. [ad. L. *intercēd-ĕre* to come between, intervene, interfere, become surety for, in med.L. also to interpose on some one's behalf, to intercede; f. *inter* between + *cēdĕre* to go. Cf. F. *intercéder* (late 16th c.).]

1. *intr. Rom. Hist.* Of the tribunes: To interpose a veto.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. ix. (1591) 175 Tertullinus Tribune of the people interceded (*note*, interposed his negative). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 245 At the first their laws were crossed by the interceding of their brethren Tribunes. 1747 MIDDLETON *Rom. Senate* 160. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1867) 216 The senators could not oppose it by argument; but they gained one of the tribunes to *intercede* against it.

†2. To come *between*, in time, space, or action; to intervene. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Betwixt yᵉ hollow, and the same Process, intercedeth [*printed* -cideth] a certaine soft and mouable Gristle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 21 From this time till the Norman conquest; 'twixt which intercedes cc.lxx.ix. yeares. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 When one thing mooveth, and another is mooved, motion intercedeth. 1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* III. xxx. 368 The distance alleaged .. to interceed betwixt the bullet and the party thereby offended. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. I. vii. 108 Between the first .. and the last .. there do intercede 51 Years. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 127 The Beds of Sand interceeding between these Rows of Shells. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 43 The vallies that intercede between them.

†b. To pass or exist *betwixt* persons. *Obs.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 10 With the courtesies interceding betwixt Man and Wife. 1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 13 Betwixt whom and myself, there had interceeded several Offices of strict Friendship.

†3. *trans.* To come, pass, or lie between; to intervene between. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. i. 177 The time which interceded Henry the first and K. John. 1671 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 310, 6·6, the number equally interceding those limits, 6·3, and 6·9. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 352 The strongest reflection is made at those surfaces, which intercede transparent bodies differing most in density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 94 The hollows that interceded the abrupted masses.

†4. *intr.* To intervene by way of obstruction or prevention; to come in the way. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* III. (1662) 172 He was challenged at Verona by an Italian .. whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 195 Subjects are bound .. to obey the Magistrate Actively in all things where their Duty to God intercedes not.

5. *intr.* To interpose on behalf of another or others.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 266 Himselfe affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XXI. viii, I heare not one man open his mouth to intercede for the offender. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 116 The Emperour and other Roman Catholick Princes interceded with her for the displaced Bishops. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 920, I to the lords will intercede, not doubting Their favourable ear, that I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1704 ATTERBURY *Serm.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 1, 2, 3. 10 Our Interceding with God in the behalf of Kings and all that are in Authority. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 More requested him to intercede with the King. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 The Family of the favoured Prophet shall intercede for me.

†b. *trans.* To obtain (a thing) by intercession. c. To intercede with (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 172 Your Highnesse: whom I humbly beseech to intercede some remission for me. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 543 Had I known you had been interceded about it.

Hence **Interce·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 [see above 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercedente*, interceeding, suing or going betweene. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 336 The offers and intercedings of these noble men. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 26 The difference of the interceding Meridians might be calculated. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 414 The operations of the interceding Word and sanctifying Spirit.

†**Interce·dence.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Intervention.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiv. 408 The acts of the soule are educ'd immediately in it selfe, without the Intercedence of any organ whereby sensitive faculties work.

†**Interce·dent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *intercēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *intercēdĕre.*]

A. *adj.* Coming between; intervening.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 A Cartilage also is intercedent, which .. holdeth .. them together. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* Argt. 9 Some years passed .. before I could .. finish .. by reason of many intercedent affaires. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 170 Her [the Soul's] objects need no intercedent organ or medium between it and the faculty. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* An intercessor.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 12 Some she-intercedents did obtain pardon of great infcrmers for some offenders.

Interceder (intəɹsī·dəɹ). [f. INTERCEDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who intercedes; an intercessor; a go-between; one who intervenes.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 421 He had promised them to be an interceder with the Senate. 1675 3 *Inhumane Murthers* 2 Whether her Daughter had been an Interceder between him and his Sweet-Heart .. is not certainly known. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, Warwick listens to no interceders between himself and his passions.

Intercell (i·ntəɹ,seːl), *a.* [INTER- 5.] = next.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120/1 Fluid intercell substance is nothing more than non-solidified blastema.

Intercellular (intəɹse·liŭlăɹ), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 150 Only two cells form an intercellular passage, not three or four. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 92 The intercellular substance is not exactly white fibrous tissue. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 93 The fibro-vascular bundle consists at first of similar cells combined without intercellular spaces.

Intercellulary (intəɹse·liŭlări), *a.* = prec.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 265 These organs originate from the intercellulary tubes of the brown tissue.

Intercensal (intəɹse·nsăl), *a.* [Improperly f. INTER- 4 b + L. *censu-s* CENSUS + -AL: the etymological form would be *intercensual*: see CENSUAL.] Of, or belonging to the interval between two censuses, occurring between two censuses.

1887 *Leeds Mercury* 3 Feb. 4/6 The rate of growth during the intercensal period has been the same as in the decade preceding 1881. 1891 *Athenæum* 20 June 803/3 Methods .. suggested for estimating the population of towns in intercensal years. 1894 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/1 The average annual rate of growth in the last intercensal period.

Intercentral (intəɹse·ntrăl), *a. Phys.* [INTER- 4 a.] a. Situated between the centra of the vertebræ: see CENTRUM. b. Connecting, or relating to the connexion of, nerve-centres: see CENTRE *sb.* 7 a.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 These vertebrae .. being articulated simply by ball and shallow socket joints on their centra and intercentral fibrocartilaginous discs. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 419 *note*, A nerve tubule .. has the same properties whether it be of intercentral or peripheral significance. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Intercentral nerves*, nerve fibres which connect ganglionic centres, as in co-ordinated movements.

‖**Interce·ntrum.** *Comp. Anat.* [f. INTER- 3 + CENTRUM.] A wedge-shaped or chevron-shaped process, generally situated between the centra, occurring on the ventral aspect of the vertebral column in many Vertebrates, and especially in Reptiles; = HYPAPOPHYSIS.

1878 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 319 The basal portions of the chevron bones are continued throughout the greater part of the vertebral column in the Permian genera *Clepsydrops, Metarmasaurus* and *Epicaudylus*, forming elements to which I have given the name of intercentra. 1891 BOULANGER in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 115 [Treated as synonymous with *Hypapophysis*]. 1897 EADOW in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVII B. 24.

Intercept (i·ntəɹsept), *sb.* [ad. L. *interceptum*, neut. of *interceptus*: see next. In sense 1, perh. from INTERCEPT *v.*]

1. An interception.

1821 J. BANIM *Damon & Pythias* IV. ii, This hand has cast An intercept between him and the block!

2. *Math.* The part of a line lying between two points at which it is intersected by lines or planes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18 The lengths .. which are cut off by the plane .. from the axes are called its intercepts. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 15 To find the equation of a straight line in terms of the intercepts which it makes on the axes.

†**Intercept,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intercept-us*, pa. pple. of *intercipĕre*: see next.] Intercepted. a. as *pa. pple.* b. as *adj.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Thay mene the arch meridian þat is contiened or intercept [*v.r.* except] by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 338 A Curve whose Ordinates .. are equal to the Tangents of their respective intercept Arcs.

Intercept (intəɹse·pt), *v.* Also 6 enter-. [f. L. *intercept-*, ppl. stem of *intercipĕre*, f. *inter* between + *capĕre* to take, seize. Cf. F. *intercepter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To seize, catch, or carry off (a person, ship, letter, etc.) on the way from one place to another; to cut off from the destination aimed at.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 28 b, Which goyng prevely out .. roade about the walles to viewe and see their strength, was sodeynly intercepted and taken of hys enemies. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 b, Letters .. sent at this time to the Princes confederated and others, but intercepted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 114, I .. Marcht toward S. Albons, to intercept the Queene. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 515 He wrote Postils on the Proverbs, and other sermons, which the envy of time hath intercepted from us. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 44 ¶ 7 Sir John Leak, who lies off of Dunkirk, had intercepted several Ships. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 233 He also posted a large body .. to watch the movements of the enemy, and to intercept supplies. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 233 The utmost endeavour was to be made to intercept and capture the homeward bound fleets.

fig. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 162 Beinge intercepted bie deathe, [he] lefte this worcke to be accomplished to his successor Oswaldus.

b. To stop the natural course of (light, heat, water, etc.); to cut off (light) *from* anything.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* x. (R.), God will shortely intercept your brethe .. if ye repent not. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* xix. 124 Like paint on Glass, which intercepts and dyes the light. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 302 Ah, Lord! there is a dark cloud of ignorance spread over my soul, that intercepts thy beams. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iv. 233 To shadow the parts .. from which the light is intercepted. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. 465 A blue curtain is drawn across the top to intercept the rain admitted through the dome.

†c. To interrupt, break in upon (esp. a narrative or a person speaking). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 299 Whom the Pope with open mouth entercepted most arrogantly saying [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 40 In some sort they are better than the Tribunes, For that they will not intercept my tale. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacrif.* bb, Some will intercept me with a question. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxxviii, I could not listen without intercepting the tale.

d. To stop, check, or cut off (passage or motion) from one place to another.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 661/1 Garrisons .. allwayes readye to intercept his going or coming. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 251 A Fleet of English Vessels, sent out .. to intercept his passage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 313 To destroy the bridges, and intercept the return of Xerxes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 636 He was seized with an apprehension that his flight might be intercepted.

†e. *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue Harts* 23 Till that Death doe intercept, Now we are borne, we must, and will be kept. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 120 Thefts belonged to the Sheriff's Court; and (if the Lords Court intercepts not) all batteries and woundings. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 409 As soon as we were come up, a Cloud of Snow intercepted between us and the most charming Prospect my Eyes ever beheld.

2. To cut off or stop (a person or thing) from accomplishing some purpose; to prevent, stop, hinder. Const. *from* (*inf.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 314, I was intercepted and hindered with most grievous and sorrowfull thoughtes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 137 O she, that might haue intercepted thee By strangling thee .. From all the slaughters (wretch) that thou hast done. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* ii. (1636) 7 The party altogether prevented and intercepted to come by his right. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 33 He tramples down the spikes and intercepts the year. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 514 Snug inclosures in the sheltered vale, Where frequent hedges intercept the eye. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 95 We have been intercepted entirely from the commerce of furs with the Indian nations.

b. To check, prevent, or cut off (the operation or effect of an event, action, faculty, etc.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 149 The embush, which lyeth still in waite to intercept our possession. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 14 To intercept this inconuenience, A Peece of Ordnance 'gainst it I haue placed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 84 The Victory was intercepted by tempest, and the tryumph miscarried by Shipwracke. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 158 A very thick Film over [his eyes] intercepts all sight. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 286 Causes less excusable also intercept its influence.

3. To mark off or include (a certain space) between two points or lines; hence, to contain, enclose. *spec.* in *Math.* (see INTERCEPT *sb.* 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxi. K j a, I fynde 10 partes in my scale of altitudes, intercepted with the perpendicular lyne. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 37, I conclude that the Signe ♈ is intercepted; for so we say when a Signe is not upon any of the cuspes of Houses, but is included betwixt one House and another. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 3) 390 The pores of Silver being very near one another, and of a much greater number, do intercept less solid matter, and consequently it must be lighter. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 14 The number of degrees intercepted between the magnetic and true north of the world. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 184 The whole time intercepted betwixt the first stroke upon the Rock, and leaving the Lighthouse compleat, was 3 years, 9 weeks, 3 days. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 317 Any two parallel chords intercept equal arcs.

4. To cut off (one thing) *from* (another), or (elliptically) from sight, access, etc. †Also with *of.*

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 13 There being other properties in Body that intercepted from it the capacity of perceiving. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 478 These Bays are intercepted, or divided from each other, with as many little rocky points of Woodland. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 220 Thick as the college of the bees in May, When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly .. and intercept the sky. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xl, When I saw the gate which intercepted the tomb, my heart glowed within me. 1814 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 197 The glass which now intercepts from the eye of the mind the realities of the future world.

Intercepted (intəɹse·ptėd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Caught or stopped by the way, cut off, etc.: see the verb.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intercepted*, taken by the way. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. xi. (1848) 235 A private Whisper, or the Intimation from .. an intercepted Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 118 A glimmering and malignant light .. A twilight of an intercepted day. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 133 Still lagoons of intercepted flood water.

b. *spec.* in *Math.* of part of a line or curve. (Cf. INTERCEPT *sb.* 2.)

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 10 In a Parabola .. the intercepted Axes ED, EO. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intercepted Arcs* or *Intercepted Diameters*, a Term in Conick Sections, the same as *Abscissæ*. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 153 The intercepted portion of a circumference.

†**Interce·pter.** *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who intercepts, an INTERCEPTOR.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 242 Thy intercepter, full of despight .. attends thee at the Orchard end. 1611 [see INTERCEPTOR]. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Latin Dict., Interceptor*, an intercepter, usurper, embezzler.

Interce·pting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. INTERCEPT in its various senses; interception.

1598 FLORIO, *Intercetti*, interceptings of forfaited goods. 1611 *Ibid., Intercettione*, an intercepting, a preuenting. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [He] laid strong ambushes for the intercepting of his enemies. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. x, His life .. he accounts lent to him, that he may give it for his master: the intercepting of whose harmes, he holds both his duty and honor. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 [He] offered his service towards the intercepting of that great convoy. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 425/2 The intercepting of the letter.

1856 MASSON *Ess., De Quincey* 467 Where *παθησις* at its utmost thrill and ecstasy interblends with the highest and most daring *ποιησις*. 1872 E. H. SEARS *Fourth Gospel* (1874) 100 The first and second [divisions of the Apocalypse] interblend imperceptibly with each other.

Hence **Interble·nding** *ppl. a.*

1892 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* Apr. 826 Interblending vibrations. 1896 W. GLADDEN in *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* VII. 134 The natural and supernatural are not separated but interblending realms.

Interblending (intəɹble·ndiŋ), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 enterblinning. [f. prec. + -ING 1.] A blending or mingling intimately; intermingling.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 402 But till To-morrow, leave the enter-blinning Of rocky Mounts, and rowling Waves so wide. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vi. (1852) 170 The unperceived interblending of cases .. in all their bearings mutually opposite. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. II. i. 277 The interblending of these elements by land and sea.

Inter-bourse: see INTER- *pref.* 5.

†**Interbra·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. INTER- 1 b + BRACE *v.*1] *trans.* To embrace mutually.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* Sonn., To interbrace each other with delight.

Interbrachial (-brē·kiăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *brachi-um* arm: cf. BRACHIAL.] Situated between the 'arms' or rays of an echinoderm: = INTERAMBULACRAL, INTERRADIAL. Also as *sb.* An interbrachial part or member.

1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 66 Towards the base of the interbrachial groove. 1895 *Athenæum* 28 Dec. 906/1 This was specially the case with regard to the interbrachials .. and joints [of a fossil crinoid].

I·nter-brain. *Anat.* [INTER- 2 b.] The middle brain; = DIENCEPHALON.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Inter-brain*, the *Thalamencephalon.*

Interbranchial (-bræ·ŋkiăl), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the branchiæ or gills.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 139 The interbranchial clefts have sometimes nearly the same extent as the branchial arches.

Interbreathe, -bring, etc.: see INTER-.

Interbreed (intəɹbrī·d), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *intr.* Of animals of different race or species: To breed with each other.

1864 *Reader* No. 86. 235/3 Capable of fertile interbreeding. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 2 Rooks always produce rooks, and crows produce crows, and they do not interbreed. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* May 683 Some interbreeding races.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To cause animals to interbreed; *spec.* to practise breeding between the members of two stocks.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iii. (1872) 55 The good effects of inter-crossing, and the ill effects of close interbreeding .. come into play. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley & Malta* 47 No doubt the ferocious propensities of the feline race may be overcome by constant interbreeding. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-farming* 22 There is much prejudice in many quarters against breeding in-and-in,—that is, inter-breeding too closely between members of the same family.

3. *trans.* To breed (offspring) from individuals of different species or races; to cross-breed. Also *fig.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 62 Effects interbred between them and a particular sentiency in the midst of them. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 24 June 2/1 Miserable inhabitants, interbred from Chinese, Portuguese, Malay, Indian, and unknown human jetsam.

Hence **Interbree·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* [See examples above.]

Intercadence (-kē·dĕns). *Path.* [INTER- 2 a.] 'An irregular rhythm of the pulse, so that there seems to be now and then an additional interposed pulsation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

Intercadent (-kē·dĕnt), *a.* [INTER- 2 a.] Irregular or uneven in rhythm; *spec.* in *Path.* Characterized by intercadence (see prec.).

1837 CARLYLE *Misc., Mirabeau* (1872) V. 237 The bitter ugliness, the intercadent step, the trenchant breathless blown-up precipitation. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Intercadent*, exhibiting the phenomena of intercadence.

†**Inte·rcalar,** *a. Obs.* Also 6 -or, 7 -air. [ad. L. *intercalār-is*: see INTERCALATE. Cf. F. *intercalaire* (14th c. in Godef.).] = INTERCALARY 1.

1582 N. LICHEFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 93 They haue their day which they do call Intercalor, which is of 40 houres. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalar daies to be desasterous and dismall. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 6 The Egyptians have five intercalair days. 1699 LOCKE *Let. to Sloane* 2 Dec. in Fox Bourne *Life* (1876) II. xv. 477 The remedy which I offer is that the intercalar day should be omitted the next year, and so the ten next leap years following.

†**Intercala·rian,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. L. *intercalāri-us* + -AN.] = INTERCALARY 1.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 467 To make up their Year of 365 days, they add at the end of the Year 5 Intercalarian days.

†**Intercala·rity.** *Obs. rare*−0. [f. next + -ITY.] 'The burden of a song; the putting between, as the burden is between the verses' (Blount, 1656).

Intercalary (intə·ɹkălări), *a.* [ad. L. *intercalāri-us* or *intercalāri-s*, f. *intercalāre* to INTERCALATE.]

1. Of a day, days, or month: Inserted at intervals in the calendar in order to bring an inexact reckoning of the year into harmony with the solar year.

In the Jewish, Greek and Roman calendars, intercalary days or months were necessary chiefly to adapt the lunar to the solar reckoning of time. Since the reform of the calendar by Julius Cæsar (B.C. 46), an intercalary day (now Feb. 29) is required only once in 4 years; see BISSEXTILE and LEAP-YEAR.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 6. 255 Ve Adar was an intercalarie Moneth, added, some yeares, vnto the other twelue, to make the Solarie and Lunarie yeare agree. *a* 1660 HAMMOND 19 *Serm.* viii. Wks. 1684 IV. 607 An .. intercalary day between two months. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 180 Those, which were properly intercalary days .. were devoted wholly to festivity and pastime. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xx. 407 An intercalary month of twenty-three days was inserted. 1881 E. B. TYLOR *Anthropol.* 334 They .. added to the 12 solar months of 30 days 5 intercalary days to make 365.

absol. a 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 451 The intercalaries and other subtle problems he will do well to omit.

b. Of a year: Having intercalated days or an additional month.

1648 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* 20 Every third yeare was leape yeare, or intercalary of a moneth added of 33 dayes, which was called Veadar. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 358 For Forty Years space there should be no Bissextile or intercalary Years, or as we call them Leap-years, inserted in the Calendar. 1876 *Prayer-bk. Interleaved* 69 The 54 weeks of an intercalary Jewish year.

†2. Of a line or stanza: Inserted at intervals in a composition; of the nature of a refrain. *Obs.*

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvii. Paraphr. *heading*, Having a double burthen or intercalary verse oft recurring. 1778 LOWTH *Isaiah* Prel. Diss. 32 The third line of the intercalary stanza. *a* 1803 BEATTIE *Virg. Past.* viii. *note*, This inter-calary line, (as it is called by the commentators,) which seems to be intended as a chorus or burden to the song.

3. Of the nature of an insertion between the original or ordinary members of a series or parts of a whole; interpolated, intervening.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 489 We have now to mention two volumes of intercalary matter. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv. (1872) I. 137 Sigismund .. seventh and last of the Intercalary Kaisers. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893) 154 An Intercalary dividend is not distributed at any fixed date, and in this respect it differs from what is properly called an Interim dividend. 1888 H. R. REYNOLDS *Comm. John* II. 147/2 The closing words of our Lord's public ministry, delayed by the intercalary remarks of the evangelist.

b. *spec.* in various sciences, as (*a*) of geological strata: Lying between the normal strata of the series; (*b*) of biological types: Intermediate in structure, but not transitional; (*c*) of vegetable growth: Of the nature of new parts inserted among the old.

1846 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. iii. 67 But whatever modifications these dermal and intercalary spines present above, the same are usually repeated below. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 179 Internodes .. formed at a later period by further differentiation and intercalary growth. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 166 That these ancient corals represent an intercalary type between the Hexacoralla and the Octocoralla. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 261 The bundles of the leaf-trace and intercalary bundles.

Intercalate (intə·ɹkălĕ·t), *v.* [f. L. *intercalāt-*, ppl. stem of *intercalāre* to proclaim the insertion in the calendar of (a day, etc.), f. *inter* between, among + *calāre* to proclaim solemnly: cf. CALENDS. Cf. F. *intercaler* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To insert (an additional day, days, or month) in the calendar in order to bring the current reckoning of time into harmony with the natural solar year. Also *absol.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iii. § 6. 256 Intercalating in .. each eighth yeare one whole moneth. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 119 Twas the manner of the Jews (if the Year did not fall out right..) to intercalate a Month, and so to have, as it were, two Februarys. 1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xliv. 456 To interpose, or to intercalate a day in a month previous to March. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II. xx, He writes to his friends at Rome to entreat them to hinder the pontiffs from intercalating in that year.

2. *transf.* To insert or interpose something additional, extraneous, or out of the ordinary course, between the ordinary members of any series or the successive parts of any whole; to interpolate. Chiefly in *passive.*

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 52 Matter..which is intercalated after the work is gone beyond the proper place for it. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 45 It has become necessary to intercalate new groups of an age intermediate between those first examined. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. I. i, Into the body of the poor Tatars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars, of fell Tartarean nature, to this day. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 94 A noun of number being actually intercalated into the root itself. 1877 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 3 Nov. 425/3 Spasmodic episodes of fussy attention, intercalated in habitual neglect.

b. *Geol.* in *pass. pple.* Interstratified, interbedded with the original series.

1847–8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xix. (1857) 332 Harder beds of rock, intercalated with the softer ones. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 15 Marine mud and sand, accumulated bed upon bed, intercalated here and there with strata of limestone.

†**Inte·rcalate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *intercalāt-us*, pa. pple.: see prec.] = next.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 466 b, They add 5 Intercalate Days at the end of their Year.

Intercalated (intə·ɹkălĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED 1.] Inserted or introduced between the members of an existing series. a. Of an additional day, month, or space of time; hence *transf.* of something written or spoken, etc.; interpolated.

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v. (1879) 84 An intercalated period of subsidence, of which we have no evidence. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial., Astron.* xiii. 97 The intercalated day was called *bis sexto calendas Martii.* 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxvii. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 396 Dreamy little pauses of silence, and intercalated sighs. 1883 EDERSHEIM *Life Jesus* (ed. 6) II. 529 What follows seems an intercalated sentence.

b. Of material things; *esp.* geological strata.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 84 The intercalated beds of fossiliferous grits. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* viii. (ed. 3) 133 The liquefaction of underlying or intercalated snow and ice. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xi. 194.

Intercalation (intəɹkălē·ɪ̯ən). [ad. L. *intercalātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercalāre* to INTERCALATE. Cf. F. *intercalation* (15th c.).]

1. The insertion of an additional day, days, or month into the ordinary or normal year; the result of this, an intercalated day or space of time.

1577 HARRISON *England* III. xiv. (1878) II. 98 Our intercalation for the leape yere is somewhat too much by certeine minuts. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVI. i. 285 The Romanes .. had transferred upon the priests the power and authoritie of Intercalation. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* ix. 28 The middle of April falls almost perpetually with the Jewish month Abib or Nisan, even without those extraordinary Intercalations the Dr. speaks of. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 440 Caesar, by way of securing the intercalation as a matter of precedent, made his initial year, 45 B.C., a leap year.

2. *transf.* The insertion of any addition between the members of an existing or recognized series; interposition or interjection (of something additional or foreign); the occurrence of a layer or bed of a different kind between the regular strata of a series; also with *an* and *pl.*, the thing or matter thus interjected; an interpolation.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* iii. Wks. 1684 IV. 484 Intercalations of mercy. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 346 When you come to any imperfection to leave him and supply his wants by intercalation of some other author. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 216 The intercalation of a new system of rocks between the carboniferous and Silurian. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 256 To say that the intercalation of miracles in the world's history is also according to law. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ix. 174 Successive intercalations indicative of more than one period of glaciation. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 20 Apr. 581 Increase of length by turgescence and the intercalation of solid matter.

Intercalative (intə·ɹkălĕ·tiv, -ĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *intercalāt-* (see INTERCALATE *v.*) + -IVE.] That intercalates; *spec.* of a language, characterized by inserting modifying elements in the body of a word.

1882 in OGILVIE. 1887 C. W. HUTSON *Begin. Civiliz.* ii. 23 The intercalative system of the Red Men of America being only a variety of agglutination.

Intercalatory (intə·ɹkălătəri), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ORY.] = INTERCALARY.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 547 This month [February] was called nothing but the intercalatory month. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1820) I. I. v. 153 It [the Metonic cycle]..has in it seven intercalatory months.

†**Intercale,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 -call. [ad. L. *intercalāre* or F. *intercaler.*] = INTERCALATE *v.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. iv. 102 [They] were constrained everie second or third yeare to intercale, or adde, as in Leape-yeare one moneth of 22 dayes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 76 The Greeks..varied the manner of intercaling the three months in the Octaeteris. 1826 J. R. BEST *Four Years France* 320 They intercale, after the wheat ..a crop of haricots or French beans.

†**Interca·lender,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [f. INTER- 1 a + CALENDAR *v.*] = INTERCALATE.

1590 L. LLOYD *Dial. Daies* 65 Of these sixe houres, every fourth yeare one naturall daye is here intercalendered.

Intercanalicular, -capillary, -carpal, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Intercartilaginous (-kātilæ·dʒinəs), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between cartilages.

1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 56 An inter-ligamentous rima ..and an inter-cartilaginous rima. 1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 519 Situated on the inter-cartilaginous portions of the trachea.

Interca·tenated, *a. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] Chained to each other; interchained.

1830 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 921 People .. built up, of a quantity of intercatenated ideas given to them.

†**Intercea·sing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [INTER- 1 a.] The action or condition of ceasing during an interval; a temporary cessation.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4358 Neure ony entercessing of contynuel punysshing. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* Pref. 1 So little ought the long interceassing of so great a benefite ..to make us to hold scorn of it. 1596 *Edw. III*, v. i. 76 We do proclaim a rest And interceasing of our painful arms.

Intercede (intəɹsī·d), *v.* Also 7 -ceed(e- [ad. L. *intercēd-ĕre* to come between, intervene, interfere, become surety for, in med.L. also to interpose on some one's behalf, to intercede; f. *inter* between + *cēdĕre* to go. Cf. F. *intercéder* (late 16th c.).]

1. *intr. Rom. Hist.* Of the tribunes: To interpose a veto.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* III. ix. (1591) 175 Tertullinus Tribune of the people interceded (*note*, interposed his negative). 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VI. 245 At the first their laws were crossed by the interceding of their brethren Tribunes. 1747 MIDDLETON *Rom. Senate* 160. 1853 MERIVALE *Rom. Rep.* viii. (1867) 216 The senators could not oppose it by argument; but they gained one of the tribunes to *intercede* against it.

†**2.** To come *between*, in time, space, or action; to intervene. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 13 Betwixt ye hollow, and the same Process, intercedeth [*printed* -cideth] a certaine soft and mouable Gristle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* i. 21 From this time till the Norman conquest; 'twixt which intercedes cc.lxx.ix. yeares. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 109 When one thing mooveth, and another is mooved, motion intercedeth. 1633 HART *Dict of Diseased* III. xxx. 368 The distance alleaged .. to interceed betwixt the bullet and the party thereby offended. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. I. vii. 108 Between the first .. and the last .. there do intercede 51 Years. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. iv. (1732) 127 The Beds of Sand interceeding between these Rows of Shells. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 43 The vallies that intercede between them.

†**b.** To pass or exist *betwixt* persons. *Obs.*

1630 LORD *Banians* 10 With the courtesies interceding betwixt Man and Wife. 1679 JENISON *Popish Plot* 13 Betwixt whom and myself, there had interceeded several Offices of strict Friendship.

†**3.** *trans.* To come, pass, or lie between; to intervene between. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. i. 177 The time which interceded Henry the first and K. John. 1671 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 310, 6·6, the number equally interceding those limits, 6·3, and 6·9. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 352 The strongest reflection is made at those surfaces, which intercede transparent bodies differing most in density. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 94 The hollows that interceded the abrupted masses.

†**4.** *intr.* To intervene by way of obstruction or prevention; to come in the way. *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Worcestershire* III. (1662) 172 He was challenged at Verona by an Italian .. whom he had slain at the second weapon, had not some seasonably interceded. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 195 Subjects are bound .. to obey the Magistrate Actively in all things where their Duty to God intercedes not.

5. *intr.* To interpose on behalf of another or others.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 266 Himselfe affrighted as it were with the rigorous cruelty of that punishment, would intercede in these words. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XXI. viii, I heare not one man open his mouth to intercede for the offender. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* ii. 116 The Emperour and other Roman Catholick Princes interceded with her for the displaced Bishops. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 920, I to the lords will intercede, not doubting Their favourable ear, that I may fetch thee From forth this loathsome prison-house. 1704 ATTERBURY *Serm.* I *Tim.* ii. 1, 2, 3. 10 Our Interceding with God in the behalf of Kings and all that are in Authority. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 30 More requested him to intercede with the King. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 111 The Family of the favoured Prophet shall intercede for me.

†**b.** *trans.* To obtain (a thing) by intercession. **c.** To intercede with (a person). *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 172 Your Highnesse: whom I humbly beseech to intercede some remission for me. 1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 543 Had I known you had been interceded about it.

Hence **Intercе·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1600 [see above 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercedente*, interceeding, suing or going betweene. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 336 The offers and intercedings of these noble men. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II. 26 The difference of the interceding Meridians might be calculated. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiv. (1852) 414 The operations of the interceding Word and sanctifying Spirit.

†**Intercе·dence.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. next: see -ENCE.] Intervention.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxiv. 408 The acts of the soule are educ'd immediately in it selfe, without the Intercedence of any organ whereby sensitive faculties work.

†**Intercе·dent,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *intercēdent-em*, pr. pple. of *intercēdĕre*.]

A. *adj.* Coming between; intervening.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 32 A Cartilage also is intercedent, which..holdeth..them together. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* Argt. 9 Some years passed..before I could .. finish .. by reason of many intercedent affaires. 1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 170 Her [the Soul's] objects need no intercedent organ or medium between it and the faculty. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

B. *sb.* An intercessor.

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 12 Some she-intercedents did obtain pardon of great informers for some offenders.

Interceder (intəɹsi·dəɹ). [f. INTERCEDE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who intercedes; an intercessor; a go-between; one who intervenes.

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 421 He had promised them to be an interceder with the Senate. 1675 3 *Inhumane Murthers* 2 Whether her Daughter had been an Interceder between him and his Sweet-Heart..is not certainly known. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* IV. vi, Warwick listens to no interceders between himself and his passions.

Intercell (i·ntəɹsɛ·l), *a.* [INTER- 5.] =next.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 120/1 Fluid intercell substance is nothing more than non-solidified blastema.

Intercellular (intəɹsɛ·liʻlăɹ), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among cells.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 150 Only two cells form an intercellular passage, not three or four. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 92 The intercellular substance is not exactly white fibrous tissue. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 93 The fibro-vascular bundle consists at first of similar cells combined without intercellular spaces.

Intercellulary (intəɹsɛ·liʻlări), *a.* =prec.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* (1875) 265 These organs originate from the intercellulary tubes of the brown tissue.

Intercensal (intəɹsɛ·nsăl), *a.* [Improperly f. INTER- 4 b + L. *censu-s* CENSUS + -AL: the etymological form would be *intercensual*: see CENSUAL.] Of, or belonging to the interval between two censuses, occurring between two censuses.

1887 *Leeds Mercury* 3 Feb. 4/6 The rate of growth during the intercensal period has been the same as in the decade preceding 1881. 1891 *Athenæum* 20 June 803/3 Methods ..suggested for estimating the population of towns in intercensal years. 1894 *Times* 6 Jan. 12/1 The average annual rate of growth in the last intercensal period.

Intercentral (intəɹsɛ·ntrăl), *a. Phys.* [INTER- 4 a.] a. Situated between the centra of the vertebræ: see CENTRUM. b. Connecting, or relating to the connexion of, nerve-centres: see CENTRE *sb.* 7 a.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 21 These vertebrae .. being articulated simply by ball and shallow socket joints on their centra and intercentral fibrocartilaginous discs. 1878 *Smithsonian Rep.* 419 *note*, A nerve tubule .. has the same properties whether it be of intercentral or peripheral significance. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Intercentral nerves*, nerve fibres which connect ganglionic centres, as in co-ordinated movements.

‖**Intercе·ntrum.** *Comp. Anat.* [f. INTER- 3 + CENTRUM.] A wedge-shaped or chevron-shaped process, generally situated between the centra, occurring on the ventral aspect of the vertebral column in many Vertebrates, and especially in Reptiles; =HYPAPOPHYSIS.

1878 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* XII. 319 The basal portions of the chevron bones are continued throughout the greater part of the vertebral column in the Permian genera *Clepsydrops*, *Metarmasaurus* and *Epicaudylus*, forming elements to which I have given the name of intercentra. 1891 BOULANGER in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 115 [Treated as synonymous with *Hypapophysis*]. 1897 EADOW in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXXVII B. 24.

Intercept (i·ntəɹsept), *sb.* [ad. L. *intercept-um*, neut. of *interceptus*: see next. In sense 1, perh. from INTERCEPT *v.*]

1. An interception.

1821 J. BANIM *Damon & Pythias* IV. ii, This hand has cast An intercept between him and the block!

2. *Math.* The part of a line lying between two points at which it is intersected by lines or planes.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 18 The lengths .. which are cut off by the plane .. from the axes are called its intercepts. 1882 C. SMITH *Conic Sect.* (1885) 15 To find the equation of a straight line in terms of the intercepts which it makes on the axes.

†**Intercept,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intercept-us*, pa. pple. of *intercipĕre*: see next.] Intercepted. **a.** as *pa. pple.* **b.** as *adj.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 39 Thay mene the arch meridian þat is contiened or intercept [*v.r.* except] by-twixe the cenyth and the equinoxial. 1715 DE MOIVRE in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 338 A Curve whose Ordinates .. are equal to the Tangents of their respective intercept Arcs.

Intercept (intəɹsе·pt), *v.* Also 6 enter-. [f. L. *intercept-*, ppl. stem of *intercipĕre*, f. *inter* between + *capĕre* to take, seize. Cf. F. *intercepter* (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. *trans.* To seize, catch, or carry off (a person, ship, letter, etc.) on the way from one place to another; to cut off from the destination aimed at.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 28 b, Which goyng prevely out..roade about the walles to viewe and see their strength, was sodeynly intercepted and taken of hys enemies. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 409 b, Letters..sent at this time to the Princes confederated and others, but intercepted. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 114, I .. Marcht toward S. Albons, to intercept the Queene. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 515 He wrote Postils on the Proverbs, and other sermons, which the envy of time hath intercepted from us. 1709 STEFLE *Tatler* No. 44 ₱ 7 Sir John Leak, who lies off of Dunkirk, had intercepted several Ships. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 233 He also posted a large body..to watch the movements of the enemy, and to intercept supplies. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xii. 233 The utmost endeavour was to be made to intercept and capture the homeward bound fleets.

fig. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 162 Beinge intercepted bie deathe, [he] lefte this worcke to be accomplished to his successor Oswaldus.

†**b.** To stop the natural course of (light, heat, water, etc.); to cut off (light) *from* anything.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Daniel* x. (R.), God will shortely intercept your brethe..if ye repent not. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceptsis Sci.* xii. 124 Like paint on Glass, which intercepts and dyes the light. *a* 1711 KEN *Div. Love* Wks. (1838) 302 Ah, Lord! there is a dark cloud of ignorance spread over my soul, that intercepts thy beams. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* IV. 233 To shadow the parts .. from which the light is intercepted. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. 465 A blue curtain is drawn across the top to intercept the rain admitted through the dome.

†**c.** To interrupt, break in upon (esp. a narrative or a person speaking). *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 299 Whom the Pope with open mouth entercepted most arrogantly saying [etc.]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 40 In some sort they are better than the Tribunes, For that they will not intercept my tale. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacrif.* bb, Some will intercept me with a question. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXXVIII, I could not listen without intercepting the tale.

d. To stop, check, or cut off (passage or motion) from one place to another.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 661/1 Garrisons .. allwayes readye to intercept his going or coming. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 251 A Fleet of English Vessels, sent out .. to intercept his passage. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 313 To destroy the bridges, and intercept the return of Xerxes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvi. III. 636 He was seized with an apprehension that his flight might be intercepted.

†**e.** *absol.* or *intr. Obs.*

1612 ROWLANDS *Knaue Harts* 23 Till that Death doe intercept, Now we are borne, we must, and will be kept. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. (1739) 120 Thefts belonged to the Sheriff's Court; and (if the Lords Court intercepts not) all batteries and woundings. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* VI. 409 As soon as we were come up, a Cloud of Snow intercepted between us and the most charming Prospect my Eyes ever beheld.

2. To cut off or stop (a person or thing) from accomplishing some purpose; to prevent, stop, hinder. Const. *from* (*inf.*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 314, I was intercepted and hindered with most grievous and sorrowfull thoughtes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 137 O she, that might haue intercepted thee By strangling thee .. From all the slaughters (wretch) that thou hast done. *a* 1626 BACON *Maxims & Uses Com. Law* ii. (1636) 7 The party altogether prevented and intercepted to come by his right. 1700 DRYDEN *Meleager & Atalanta* 33 He tramples down the spikes and intercepts the year. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 514 Snug inclosures in the sheltered vale, Where frequent hedges intercept the eye. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 95 We have been intercepted entirely from the commerce of furs with the Indian nations.

b. To check, prevent, or cut off (the operation or effect of an event, action, faculty, etc.).

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXVII. (1887) 149 The embush, which lyeth still in waite to intercept our possession. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. iv. 14 To intercept this inconuenience, A Peece of Ordnance 'gainst it I haue placed. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 84 The Victory was intercepted by tempest, and the tryumph miscarried by Shipwracke. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 158 A very thick Film over [his eyes] intercepts all sight. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 286 Causes less excusable also intercept its influence.

3. To mark off or include (a certain space) between two points or lines; hence, to contain, enclose. *spec.* in *Math.* (see INTERCEPT *sb.* 2).

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xxxi. K j a, I fynde 10 partes in my scale of altitudes, intercepted with the perpendicular lyne. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* iv. 37, I conclude that the Signe ♈ is intercepted; for so we say when a Signe is not upon any of the cusses of Houses, but is included betwixt one House and another. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chem.* (ed. 3) 390 The pores of Silver being very near one another, and of a much greater number, do intercept less solid matter, and consequently it must be lighter. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 14 The number of degrees intercepted between the magnetic and true north of the world. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 184 The whole time intercepted betwixt the first stroke upon the Rock, and leaving the Lighthouse compleat, was 3 years, 9 weeks, 3 days. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 317 Any two parallel chords intercept equal arcs.

4. To cut off (one thing) *from* (another), or (elliptically) from sight, access, etc. †Also with *of.*

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 13 There being other properties in Body that intercepted from it the capacity of perceiving. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 478 These Bays are intercepted, or divided from each other, with as many little rocky points of Woodland. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 220 Thick as the college of the bees in May, When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly .. and intercept the sky. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xl, When I saw the gate which intercepted the tomb, my heart glowed within me. 1814 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* (1849) VI. 197 The glass which now intercepts from the eye of the mind the realities of the future world.

Intercepted (intəɹsе·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Caught or stopped by the way, cut off, etc.: see the verb.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intercepted*, taken by the way. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* IV. xi. (1848) 235 A private Whisper, or the Intimation from .. an intercepted Letter. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 118 A glimmering and malignant light.. A twilight of an intercepted day. 1888 J. INGLIS *Tent Life Tigerland* 133 Still lagoons of intercepted flood water.

b. *spec.* in *Math.* of part of a line or curve. (Cf. INTERCEPT *sb.* 2.)

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* App. Conic Sections 10 In a Parabola .. the intercepted Axes ED, EO. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intercepted Arcs* or *Intercepted Diameters*, a Term in Conick Sections, the same as *Abscissæ*. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 153 The intercepted portion of a circumference.

†**Intercе·pter.** *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who intercepts, an INTERCEPTOR.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 242 Thy intercepter, full of despight..attends thee at the Orchard end. 1611 [see INTERCEPTOR]. 1880 LEWIS & SHORT *Latin Dict., Interceptor*, an intercepter, usurper, embezzler.

Intercе·pting, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. INTERCEPT in its various senses; interception.

1598 FLORIO, *Intercetti*, interceptings of forfaited goods. 1611 *Ibid., Intercettione*, an intercepting, a preuenting. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 197 [He] laid strong ambushes for the intercepting of his enemies. 1614 BP. HALL *Epist.* III. x, His life..he accounts lent to him, that he may give it for his master: the intercepting of whose harmes, he holds both his duty and honor. 1711 *Fingall MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 142 [He] offered his service towards the intercepting of that great convoy. 1881 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 425/2 The intercepting of the letter.

Interce·pting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intercepts, in senses of the vb.

Intercepting carrier: see quot. 1865. *Intercepting trap*, in house-drainage, a trap placed at or near the outfall into a main sewer, generally connected with a system of ventilation.

1665 GLANVILL *Sceptsis Sci.* xiii, 76 We may as well say that the Sun is the Cause of the Shadow, which is the effect of the intercepting Opacity. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 346 *Intercepting*, .. when the trochanter intervenes between the thigh and the coxa, so as entirely to separate them. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xvi. (1856) 125 We were forced to cut through some intercepting ice. 1865 *Standard* 11 July, The plaintiff .. is what is called .. an *intercepting carrier*; that is to collect parcels, pack all for one town in one package and forward them to the agent in that town who delivers them .. paying the Company by tonnage rates.

Interception (intəɹse·pʃən). [ad. L. *interceptiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercipĕre* to INTERCEPT: see -TION. Cf. F. *interception* (16th c., Paré).]

1. The action of intercepting; seizing or stopping (a person or thing) in the way; the fact of being intercepted or stopped; an instance of this.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 7 The King hath note of all that they intend, By interception, which they dreame not of. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. iv. (1623) 205 The King holding himselfe now sure from all interceptions. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 22 Such dispersed encounters, such long pursuites, interception of scouts [etc.]. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 892 There were..great Plunderings and Robberies committed in the Marches, which they only termed Interceptions or Seizures. 1858 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxvii. 683 He had recourse to the interception of letters written by and to Lady Ralegh.

b. The cutting off of anything in its natural course, action, extent, etc., *esp.* of light.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 1. in *Relig.* (1651) 267 The Pillars .. will, by interception of the Sight, somwhat in appearance diminish the breadth. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 41 The interception of the light of the Sun .. arises from the interposition of the body of the Moon. 1790 BEATTIE *Moral Sc.* I. i. II. § 33 Silence is the effect of a total interception of the voice. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 244 The interception of radiant heat.

†c. *Med.* The interruption of the motion or passage of bodily humours. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 40 b/1 Any derivatione, revulsione, interceptione, or evacuatione of anye matter. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 43 The interception of the Vrine is mortall. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 333 The rabies..is a madnesse..it's cured, by interception [etc.]. [1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Interceptio*,..formerly applied to a kind of remedy when the motion of the humours, and especially of the blood was interrupted: interception.]

2. The fact of containing or enclosing between points, lines, or boundaries; inclusion. *rare.*

1665 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Cold* ix. § 1 Made up of icy fragments cemented together, with the interception of considerable cavities filled with air. *Mod.* The line between the points of interception.

Interce·ptive, *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *intercipĕre*: see INTERCEPT *v.* and -IVE.] Having the quality of intercepting.

1819 FOSTER *Pop. Ignorance* (1834) 143 The awful interceptive lines of that other arrangement. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. 291, I repaired once more to the Dilkoosha only to find the dust more hopelessly interceptive than before. 1881 *Argosy* XXXII. 148 To peer round obstructing pyramids of plants or interceptive dishes of grapes.

Interce·ptor. [a. L. *interceptor*, agent-n. f. *intercipĕre* to INTERCEPT.] One who or that which intercepts.

1598 FLORIO, *Intercettore*, a preuenter, a forestaller, an encrocher, an interceptor [1611 intercepter]. 1790 ANNA M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* III. 116 She ..followed her furious interceptor to the house. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 50/1 Sewer Gas Interceptors..Grease Interceptors. Mud Interceptors. 1894 H. D. LLOYD *Wealth agst. Commw.* 375 People had been digging oil wells for 20 years that all the value might flow into the bank accounts of a few interceptors.

Interce·ptress. *rare*—1. [f. INTERCEPTOR + -ESS.] A female interceptor.

1889 *Universal Rev.* Sept. 37 The interceptress soon would lack her eyes.

Intercerebral, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

†**Interce·ss,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. *intercess-*, ppl. stem of *intercēdĕre* to INTERCEDE.] a. *intr.* To intercede. b. *trans.* To intercede with.

1556 HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Q ij, But natures zeale I set to intercesse To you for me without moe wordes of me. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* II. Prose Add. (1612) 331 With great terrour and deuotion intercessing the Gods. 1624 GEE *Foot out of Snare* 32 They earnestly intercessed our Lady for him.

†**Intercessa·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] Cessation for the time; intermission.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 125 If there was ever any intercessation of them [perceptive functions] in the astonishments of Death. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 170 The intercessation of Paganism, when the Empire becomes Christian. 1681 — *Exp. Dan.* VI. 185 An Intercessation of War is intimated.

Intercession (intəɹse·ʃən), *sb.* [ad. L. *intercessiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercēdĕre* to INTERCEDE. Cf. F. *intercession* (Godef. *Compl.*).

Sense 1 does not occur in ancient L.; it is found in F. from 15th c.]

I. 1. The action of interceding or pleading on behalf of (*rarely* against) another; entreaty, solicitation, or prayer for another; mediation.

1534 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 2 What the scripture sayth by the mouth of Helias, how he maketh intercession to God agaynst Israel. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 141 b, I will send to the kyng, and make humble intercession for your pardon. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 145 Certaine goodes .. confiscated the day before I came, were by my quicke intercession all released. 1659 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm., Archit.* 36, I will here interpose a few lines betwixt them and the copy, as an intercession for the Printer, who is less culpable. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 79 It was upon my seeming intercession that he gave consent. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. viii, He came back to make intercession for his sister.

b. *spec.* in religious use: Intercessory prayer.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* viii. 26 Pray now for him .. And for his saull mak intercessioun Unto the Lord that hes him bocht so deir. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* vii. 25 He ever liveth to make intercession for vs. 1534 — 1 *Tim.* ii. 1, I exhorte therfore that .. prayers, supplicacions, intercessions, and gevynge of thankes be had for all men. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 350 We are also bound to pray likewise for others; which kinde of prayer is called Intercession. 1726 LAW *Serious C.* xxi, Intercession is a great and necessary part of christian Devotion. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 377 Justinian [made] use of the intercession of the virgin. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* ix. (1852) 214 We are to address God only through Him whose Intercession as man is the ground of our hope.

†c. Loosely used for a petition or pleading on one's own behalf. *Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiii. 54 Thair cumis ȝung monkis .. Thay ar so humill of intercessioun, All mercyfull wemen thair eirandis grantis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 45 b, He was content at his intercession to departe. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xv, Unbuttoning his coat at the intercession of the company.

II. In other senses, repr. ancient L. *intercessio.*

2. *Rom. Hist.* The action of interposing a veto: cf. INTERCEDE *v.* I.

1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I 202 To make Intercession, to let, *intercedo*. 1747 MIDDLETON *Rom. Senate* 160 The general law of these intercessions was, that any magistrate might inhibit the acts of his equal, or inferior. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Intercession*, .. was used in antient Rome, for the act of a tribune of the people, or other magistrate, by which he inhibited the acts of other magistrates; or even in the case of the tribunes, the decrees of the senate. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 202/1 In this year [B.C. 394] we meet with the first instance of the intercession (veto) of one tribune rendering the resolution of his colleagues void.

†3. A coming or existing among or between; interposition, intervention. *Obs.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. v. 20 Whose extreames, to wit, fixed and volatile, of the sulphurus salt or the niterus .. are coupled together by intercession. 1638 WILKINS *New World* iii. (1707) 30 The Bones .. and the Flesh .. are not joined together but by the Intercession of Membranes.

4. *Rom. Law.* (See quot.)

1875 POSTE *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 399 Intercession is the assumption of liability for the debt of another person by negotiation or contract with his creditor.

¶ 5. = INTERCESSATION; intermission. *Obs.*

1572 *Latimer's Serm. Lord's Prayer* iii. 8 We must call upon God without intercession. — *Serm. Lincoln* iii. 87 We must pray at all times without intercession [*ed.* 1562 intermission *in both cases*]. 1661 *Except. agst. Liturgy* 7 Whence are caused many unnecessary intercessions and abruptions. *a* 1683 OWEN *Expos. Heb.* (1790) III. 394 There was an intercession of its administration for seventy years.

†**Interce·ssion,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. sb.: cf. OF. *intercessionner* (Godef.).] *intr.* To make intercession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 49 Violently, eagerly haue I intercessioned vnto her, to gather herselfe vnto mee.

Intercessional (intəɹse·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to intercession.

1845 J. A. JAMES in *Ess. Chr. Union* iv. 207 That touching intercessional petition.

Intercessionary (intəɹse·ʃənări), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Employed in intercession.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 109 Thine intercessionary Saint while now For thee she sues about the Throne of Thrones.

†**Interce·ssionate,** *v. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ATE 3 7.]

1. *intr.* To make intercession; = INTERCEDE *v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 105 They haue but one houre to intercessionate for their soules. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 67 Yet He not leaue to intercessionate, To her hard Breast, for my too gentle Hart. 1623 COCKERAM, *Intercessionate*, to intreat for one.

2. *trans.* To intercede with, entreat.

1594 NASHE *Terrors Night* G iij b, They .. neuer ceased extensiuely to intercessionate God for his speedie recouerie.

†**Interce·ssionment.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. INTERCESSION *v.* + -MENT.] Making of intercession; intercession.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 187 With one vnited intercessionment, thus reconcile your selues vnto him.

Intercessive (intəɹse·siv), *a.* [ad. late L. *intercessīv-us* (Cassian), f. *intercess-*, ppl. stem of *intercēdĕre* to INTERCEDE: see -IVE.] Characterized by intercession; intercessory.

1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* III. 155 By Polycrita's intercessive intreaties surprized Diognetus scapes with life. 1814 MRS. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 215 The delightful music of praise and intercessive prayer.

Intercessor (intəɹse·səɹ). [a. L. *intercessor*, agent-n. from *intercēdĕre* to INTERCEDE. In sense 1 not used in ancient L., but in OF. *entrecessor* (13th c.), *intercesseur* (16th c.).]

1. One who intercedes or interposes on behalf of another; a mediator.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 91 The whyche schulde be deuowt and meke intercessours to god bothe for hym that byn a lyue and for hym that byn dede. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 360 He would advise with the King, to whom he would also be an Intercessor, for attaining such things as related to the Peace. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 219 On mans behalf Patron or Intercessor none appeerd. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. x. 220 Charles .. eluded a demand made by such powerful intercessors. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 103 Beorn was persuaded to undertake the office of intercessor with the King on Swegen's behalf.

b. In religious use: One that intercedes with God for man; a Mediator.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 178 And that we sholde make the holy sayntes in heuen our intercessours. *a* 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 337/1 If you wyll bee Christes, make hym alonely your mediatour and your intercessour to the father of heauen. 1664–94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 73 Some great Umpire, and Intercessour, to open him a new way of access to God. 1703 S. CLARKE *Evid.* Prop. xiii. (R.), It cannot be thought unreasonable..that a mediator or intercessor should be appointed between God and man. 1856 MRS. CONANT *Eng. Bible Transl.* iv. (1881) 29 Saint worship ..had substituted, for the one Mediator, a countless army of intercessors in the Saints of the Romish Calendar.

†2. One who intervenes between parties; an intermediary; a go-between. *Obs.*

1554 *Act* 1 & 2 *Ph. & Mary* c. 8 § 25 We .. make most humble Suit unto your Majesties to be likewise Means and Intercessors, that all Occasions of Contention .. may..be abolished. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 362 By intercessours he was assured unto the Duke of Beiar his brothers daughter. 1598 FLORIO, *Intercessore*, an intercessour, one..that sues, that goes betweene,..a mediator.

3. *Eccles.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Intercessor* is also a term heretofore applied to such bishops, as, during the vacancy of a see, administered the bishoprick, till a successor to the deceased bishop had been elected..The third council of Carthage calls these *interventors.*

Intercessorial (intəɹsesō·rĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or pertaining to an intercessor.

1776 BP. HORNE *Comm. Psalms* ii. 8. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 538 The priest's office was to stand before the Lord, his intercessorial office to offer gifts and sacrifices for sin. 1863 LE FANU *Ho. by Churchyard* (ed. 2) II. 197 A kind of graceful, intercessorial relation to the object of his highly prudent passion.

Intercessory (intəɹse·səri), *a.* [f. L. type **intercessōri-us*, f. *intercessor*, in OF. *intercessoire*: see -ORY.] Having the function or purpose of intercession; that intercedes or pleads for others.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ v b, Of letters .. Intercessorie, Commendatorie..there be sundrie sortes. 1720 EARBERY *Mod. Fanat.* 39 The Lord's Prayer has an intercessory petition for our enemies. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. II. 161 His solemn intercessory prayer before his death. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 323 It is here intercessory prayer, prayer for the needs of others, in which we are bidden to be instant.

Interchaff, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

†**Interchain,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To chain or link one to another.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 49 (Qo. 1600) Two bosomes interchained with an oath So then two bosomes, and a single troth. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 237 Vices, errors..for the most part entertaine and enterchaine themselves one with another. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 13/1 This moon, that sun, Those lesser fires.. Be but the same, which under Saturn's reign Did the serpentine seasons interchain.

Interchange (i·ntəɹʌɪtʃē·ɪndʒ), *sb.* Also 6-7 enter-, (6 -chaunge). [a. OF. *entrechange* (Godef.), f. *entrechangier*: see INTERCHANGE *v.*] The act or fact of interchanging.

1. The act of exchanging reciprocally; giving and receiving with reciprocity; reciprocal exchange (*of* commodities, courtesies, ideas, etc.) between two persons or parties.

1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* B j b, What can be more offered and more profered, then entercourse of merchaundises, enterchaunge of mariages. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 99 Ample enterchange of sweet Discourse. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. i. 30 With enter-change of Gifts, Letters, louing Embassies. 1632 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Iron Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 309 In hostile enter-change Of warlike blowes. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* VIII. 463 With nimble interchange They pass'd it [the ball] to each other. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 353 Promoting an interchange of commodities betwixt two countries. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Feb. 6/1 There was a remarkable interchange of courtesies between the two Houses of Parliament to-night.

2. The change of each of two (or more) things, conditions, etc. for the other, or of one thing, etc. for another; the taking by each of the place or nature of the other.

1581 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xlix. (Arb.) 85 How faine my soule an interchaunge would make Twixt this her present State and Limbo Lake. 1638 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 169 What gain you by your enterchange of war for peace? 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 318 The experiments..are all perfectly explained by Prevost's theory of reciprocal interchange. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. v. 91 Lower races still ascribe power of interchange to man and brute.

3. Alternate or varied succession in time, order, or space; alternation, vicissitude.

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Warwick* ii, My fame and shame her [Fortune's] shift full oft hath shaked, By enterchaunge alow and vp aloft. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 481 b,

As after light, followeth darkenesse, and after Calme come Clowdes: even so the whole course of this lyfe, hath his continuall enterchaunges. 1633 Earl Manch. *Al Mondo* (1636) 8 In the courses of my life I haue had interchanges: the world it selfe stands upon vicissitudes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 115 Sweet interchange Of Hill and Vallie, Rivers, Wood and Plaines, Now Land, now Sea. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) II. 1 How endless the interchange of woods and meadows. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. v. 87 Red anemones..with interchange of blue and lilac buds.

4. *attrib.* in reference to the passage of traffic from one railway line to another, as *interchange-service, station*, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Apr. 9/1 The fares and rates to be .. charged in respect of through booking and interchange service. 1892 *Daily News* 7 June 6/1 Nearly 4,000 persons availed themselves of the interchange station with the Great Eastern Company's Chingford line at Hackney.

Interchange (intəɹ,tʃē'ndʒ), *v.* Also 4–7 enter-, (4 entre-, 5 entyr-), 4–6 -chaunge. [a. OF. *entre-changier* to change, disguise (Godef.), f. *entre-* (Inter- 2) + *changier, changer* to Change.]

1. *trans.* Of two persons or parties: To exchange (commodities, gifts, courtesies, words, etc.) with each other; to give and receive in reciprocity.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* III. 1319 (1368) Sone after this, spake they of sundry thinges..And pleying enterchaungeden hir ringes. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1170/1 Wyshed I..that wee hadde more often enterchanged words, and parted the talkyng betwene vs. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 70 The sovereignty of either being so great, That oft they interchange each other's seat. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 142 Then we interchanged presents. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 140 The texts of the Bible interchange light with one another. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 73 Amicable Talk, and moderate Cups Sweetly interchang'd. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* I. 20 There were repeated cheerings and salutations interchanged between the shore and the ship. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 543 They .. interchanged opinions freely, and interchanged also good offices in perilous times. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 509 The great object now, is not to conquer, but to produce and interchange.

b. Of one person or party: To exchange (something) *with* another person.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* I. ix. E ij, I thoughte to interchaunge a worde. 1610 Healey *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xvi. (1620) 121 Soone after perished hee himself, hauing enterchanged a many wounds with his foe. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. v. § 1 It do's in a sort communicate and enterchange properties with him. 1805 Sir E. Berry 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I interchanged signals with His Majesty's Ship, L'Aimable. 1853 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 49 The Romans interchanged embassies with its sovereign in the reign of..Justin the younger.

2. To put each of (two things) in the place of the other; to transpose or make an exchange between; †also, to exchange (one thing) *for* another; †to change (clothes).

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* III. pr. ii. 51 (Camb. MS.) And ther ben folk þat entrechaungen the causes and the endes of thyse forseyde goodes As they þat desyren rychesses to han power and delytes. 1593 Shaks. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. vii. 3 Once more I shall enterchange My wained state, for Henries Regall Crowne. 1676 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Williamson* 3 Apr., Greffier Fagel came to me from the States, to desire me, That I would interchange the Swedish Passports and theirs, which were both in my Hands. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note G. 87 Our Saviour interchanged the names: and to the Body gave the name of the symbol, and to the symbol that of the Body. 1861 Wright *Ess. Archæol.* II. xvi. 76 *L* and *r* were constantly interchanged in the languages of the middle ages. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* iii. 52 It is allowable occasionally to interchange dissonant notes in a fundamental discord.

3. To cause (things) to follow each other alternately or in succession; to alternate.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* II. 146 As if they should quarell with God..for that his wil was to haue enterchanged courses betwene winter and sommer, betwene day and nighte. 1600 Fairfax *Tasso* xv. liv, Not as elsewhere now sunshine bright, now showres, Now heat, now cold, there enterchanged weare. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 9 Some sad and sombre moments should be interchanged with hours of merriment.

b. *intr.* To alternate *with*; †to change or become by turns.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116/1 To Entyrchaunge, *alternor.* *a* 1586 [see Interchanging *ppl. a.*]. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 697 Those [Insecta] that Enterchange from Wormes to Flyes in the Summer, and from Flies to Wormes in the Winter. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 611 Quartan ague..occasionally interchanges with dysentery.

Interchangeabi·lity. [f. next + -ity.] The quality of being interchangeable; interchangeableness.

1805 in W. Perry *Dict.* 1884 *American* VIII. 313 The principle of the interchangeability of parts in machine construction. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. ix. 78 The interchangeability of types in living creatures.

Interchangeable (intəɹ,tʃē'ndʒăb'l), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*) Also 5–7 enter-, 5–6 -chaungeable. [a. OF. *entrechangeable* (Godef.): see Interchange *v.* and -able. Mod.F. has *interchangeable* (1870 in Littré *Suppl.*) perh. from English.]

†1. Given, done, caused, or exhibited, by each side to the other; mutual, reciprocal. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2999 Eure [=ever] enterchaungable envy. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Indentures interchangeable, sealed with the seales of suche parties. 1571 Digges *Pantom.* IV. Defin. Tjb, Proportion is a mutuall or enterchangeable relation of two magnitudes. 1594 J. Dickenson *Arisbas* (1878) 83 Shedding teares, enterchaungeable tokens of their mutuall ioy. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 77 They have great correspondence by interchangeable Ambassies and Presents.

†b. as *adv.*: Mutually; = Interchangeably 1.

1465 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 388 Ather of yhe pairtis hes geffyn till udiris, yair bodily aithis .. and enterchangable, set to yair selis. 1496 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 196 Ye said Alex. and Robert enterchaungeable hath set to our seales. 1644 Slingsby *Diary* (1836) 128 Hereupon articles were drawn and interchangeable signed.

†2. a. Of two or more things: Coming or following in place of each other; alternating, successive, varying. *Obs.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 269 Therefore of necessity distrust and good hope must by enterchangeable courses reigne in thy minde. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 26 They have their Consuls, Tribunes, Pretors .. and other interchangeable offices, as sometimes had Rome. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* IV. 181 Darknesse and light hold interchangeable dominions, and alternately rule the seminal state of things. 1783 W. F. Martyn *Geog. Mag.* I., Interchangeable vicissitudes of sunshine and rain.

†b. Of one thing: Subject to change from one condition, state, etc. to another; changeable. *Obs.*

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* I 203 The Interchangeable course of pleasure, *laboris ac voluptatis vicissitudo.* 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 Very beautifull to behold, by reason of the variable and interchangeable skin, being full of spots. 1749 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* II. 43 Interchangeable Weather, from one Day excessive hot..changing to another Day intensely Cold.

3. Of two things: Capable of being put or used in the place of each other; admitting an exchange of place or function. Also, of one thing: That may change places *with* some other thing.

a 1569 Kingesmyll *Confl. Satan* (1578) 38 Thou art saued, thou art delivered, for these are interchangeable wordes, one self-same in speach. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 282 Personality is what makes a man to be himself, can never be divested .. nor is interchangeable with that of any other creature. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 205/1 In this process heat and time are, to a certain extent, interchangeable commodities. 1888 *Glasgow Even. Times* 27 Aug. 4/2 A convertible driving phaeton, fitted with interchangeable seats. 1897 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 105/2 Not one .. recognizes it [*for the nonce*] as interchangeable with 'for the occasion'.

b. Capable of being exchanged or bartered.

1826 T. Tooke *State of Currency* 87 Commodities which are interchangeable with other countries.

c. as *sb.* in *pl.*

1823 Lamb *Lett.* xii. *to Wordsworth* 111 A, B and C make a party. A dies. B not only loses A, but all A's part in C. C loses A's part in B, and so the alphabet sickens by subtraction of interchangeables.

Intercha·ngeableness. [f. prec. + -ness.] The condition of being interchangeable; liability to interchange; alternation, variation.

1627 Bp. Hall *Art Div. Medit.* viii, Being, without all interchangeablenesse, bent vpon the same discourse, the mind must needs grow weary. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 56 After much vicissitude and interchangeableness of affairs. 1810 Huskisson *Currency* 144 Nothing but its interchangeableness with cash can now restore [the credit of paper]. 1878 Edison in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 529 Having proper regard for the perfect interchangeableness of the various working parts of the apparatus.

Interchangeably (intəɹ,tʃē'ndʒăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2. Cf. OF. *entrechangeablement.*]

1. By way of exchange, reciprocity, or return between two parties, or of mutual correspondence between things; mutually, reciprocally, respectively. Now *rare*; formerly freq. in the wording of legal compacts (see quots.).

[1351 *Treaty betw. England & France* (Godef.), En tesmoing de les choses les chivalers .. ont mis enterchangeablement lours seaulx a ceste presente cedule.] *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Machor* 1087 Eftire all þe cumpany has kissit entrechangeably. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 39 *Preamble*, [Indentures] Yeven enterchaungeably aswel under the seale of oure seid Sovereign Lord, as the seale of the seid Edmond. 1547 *Newminster Cartul.* (Surtees) 315 The seyd partyez .. enterchaungeably haue putt theyr Seales. 1637 Heywood *Dialogues* i. Wks. 1874 VI. 96 Mate..is a word That Sailers interchangeably afford To one another. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 199 ¶ 7 To which we have interchangeably set our Hands, Hearts, and Seals, this 17th of July 1710. 1786 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) I. 514, I put several together myself, taking the pieces at hazard .. and found them to fit interchangeably in the most perfect manner. 1854 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 283 Defiances..carried on interchangeably between barn-door cocks.

2. Alternately, in turn, one after the other.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 116/1 Entirchawngeably, *alternatim.* 1581 Lambarde *Eiren.* IV. xix. (1588) 598 It is very likely that therupon the same [Sessions] were first kept interchangeably at two sundry townes. 1669 Evelyn *Diary* 9 July, There follow'd divers panegyric speeches both in prose and verse, interchangeably pronounc'd by the young students plac'd in the rostrums. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 179 ¶ 8 Along the Gravel Walk, I have ranged interchangeably the Bay, the Mirtle, the Orange. 1744 A. Dobbs *Hudson's Bay* 12 All the Month of December was interchangeably three or four Days cold, and then a temperate Frost.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1882 Cussans *Her.* viii. (ed. 3) 129 When Charges are placed in parallel lines, so that the head of each appears between the tails of two others..they are said to be *Interchangeably posed.*

c. With interchange of state, condition, colour, etc.

1776 Bp. Horne *Comm. Psalms* lxviii. 13 The bright and beautiful plumage of an eastern dove, glistering interchangeably, as with silver and gold.

3. By way of interchange of two (or more) things, each taking the place of the (or an) other; hence of the use of words: synonymously, indifferently. Also const. *with.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xv. 250 Thus haue we three Articles which follow interchaungeably one another Insomuch that he which prooueth any one of them, doth prooue them all three. 1636 Prynne *Unbish. Tim.* 126 [He] twice together cals him, interchaingably, both a Bishop and Elder. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 150 Israel, the house of Israel, the Virgin of Israel, the sanctuaries of Israel, occur interchangeably as the object of Amos's Prophecy. 1873 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 516 *Thereof* is used interchangeably with *of it* in 1 Kings vii. 27.

Interchanged (intəɹ,tʃē'ndʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Interchange *v.* + -ed 1.] Mutually or reciprocally exchanged; †alternated, successively varied (*obs.*).

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 3 b, Golden Berill .. whose interchaunged greene colour resembleth almost the wan and yelow colour of Golde. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 266 b, A certeine continuall order and enterchanged course of the world. 1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxiv. (1612) 166 To his Grome himselfe was Grome, By interchaunged rayment. 1697 J. Woodward *Relig. Soc. Lond.* iii. (1701) 130 That by their interchanged counsels and exhortations they might the better maintain their integrity. 1885 *Athenæum* 17 Oct. 502 3 Deserted wives, interchanged babies..make up an oft-told tale.

†Intercha·ngement. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ment.] = Interchange *sb.* 1.

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 162 A Contract of eternall bond of loue .. Strengthned by enterchangement of your rings. 1796 *Plain Sense* I. 133 Interchangement of sentiments. *Ibid.* II. 113 The interchangement of the common-place civilities.

Intercha·nger. [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who interchanges: see the verb.

1861 Thornbury *Turner* (1862) I. 398 He saw no reason why the mere interchanger of commodities should get more by them than the planter from whose land they had come.

Intercha·nging, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Interchange, in various senses; mutual or alternate exchanging.

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* I. met. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) Whi suffres thow þat slydynge fortune torneth so grete entrechaunginges of thinges? *Ibid.* IV. met. iv. 102 They moeuen ..crwel batayles and wylnen to perise by entrechaungynges [*Add. MS.* -ynge] of dartes. 1553 Grimalde *Cicero's Offices* I. ii. (1558) 19 When he was sent to Rome aboute the enterchanging of prisoners. 1559 Morwyng *Evonym.* Pref., The Art of enterchaunging of metalles. 1622 Bacon *Hen. VII* 236 Hee had withall a strange kind of Interchanging of large and inexpected Pardons with seuere Executions. 1895 *Athenæum* 10 Aug. 185/1 There is one rule enunciated by Collier for the interchanging of the vowels.

Intercha·nging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That interchanges, in senses of the vb.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. Wks. 1725 I. 212 With some interchanging changes of fortune, they begat of a just war, the best child, Peace. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* II. i, By this relation and interchanging reason it is necessary that those laws should be distinguished from all others. 1839 Bailey *Festus* xix. (1852) 277 The interchanging universe Of sense and substance.

Intercharge, -chase, -check, etc.: see Inter-.

Interchondral (-kp'ndrăl), *a. Anat.* [f. Inter- 4 a + Gr. χόνδρ-ος cartilage + -al.] Situated or occurring between cartilages, esp. those of the ribs.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Interchondral articulations*, the joints between the corresponding margins of the sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs.

†Interci·de, *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intercīdĕre* to cut through, f. *inter* between + *cædĕre* to cut.] *a.* = Incide *v.*[1] 2. b. To interrupt, intermit.

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, The syxth vtylyte that Galyen putteth is to entrebreake, and intercyde the matter. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 112 Then was not the Scepter utterly departed from Iudah,.. but onely intercided for a season.

†Interci·de, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*−[1]. [ad. L. *intercidĕre* to fall between, fall through, f. *inter* between + *cadĕre* to fall.] *intr.* To fall through, fall to the ground, come to nothing.

1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The travels of very many did utterly intercide and perish.

†Inte·rcidence. *Obs. rare*−[1]. [f. next: see -ence.] The fact of being intercident.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 618 Talking of the instances, the insults, the intercidences, communities of diseases, and all to shew..that we know the words and tearmes of physick.

†Inte·rcident, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *intercident-em*, pr. pple. of *intercidĕre*: see Intercide *v.*[2]]

1. *Med.* Of days in an illness: Falling between the critical and judicial days.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 424 In these 20 daies ..the septenaries be Criticall, the quaternaries, iudiciall: all the rest, intercident, and of least force. 1685 Boyle *Eng. Notion Nat.* vi. 226 She [Nature] rouses herself up to make a crisis .. on improper, and, as Physicians call them, intercident days, such as the third, fifth, ninth.

2. *Path.* Of the pulse: cf. Intercadence. (Littré has F. *intercident* in this sense.)

1665 Harvey *Adv. agst. Plague* 3 In a Malign Pestilent Feaver [the pulse is] thick, low, languid..quavering and intercident.

So **†Intercide·ntal** *a.* = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1658 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* 22 Another time is

called Intercidental, which is a time falls out between the Judicial dayes and Critical. 1671 Blagrave *Astrol. Physic* 22 The intercidental time or divident part of the circle is not so dangerous, as the judicial time or part.

†Intercipa·tion. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *intercip-ĕre* to Intercept + -ation.] = Interception.

1583 Foxe *A. & M.* 989/2 Excusing the delay of y^e^ money, as wel as he could, by intercipation, or other causes by the way incident.

†Interci·pient, *a.* and *sb. Med. Obs.* [ad. L. *intercipient-em*, pr. pple. of *intercipĕre* to Intercept.] **A.** *adj.* That intercepts or stops the flow of humours.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* III. 90 It is safer in the beginning to apply our selves to revulsive, diverting and intercipient Medicines.

B. *sb.* An application which stops the flow of humours.

1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 45 Intercipients must be laid upon the part affected. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xv. 529 Some..use Intercipients in a Periodical difficulty of Breathing.

Intercircle, etc.: see Inter- *pref.*

†Interci·se, *ppl. a. Arith. Obs. rare.* Also -scise. [ad. L. *intercīs-us*, pa. pple. of *intercīdĕre*: see next.] Broken at intervals, interrupted.

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Naturelle progressioun ay begynnethe with one, and Intercise or broken progressioun, omwhile begynnythe with one, omwhile with twayne. *Ibid.* 14 Whan the progressioun interscise endithe in ode..as .r. 3. 5.

†Interci·sion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *intercīsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercīdĕre*: see Intercide *v.*[1] Cf. obs. F. *intercision* (Godef.).]

1. The action of cutting through; section, intersection. Also with *an*: A cross-section.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 9 Seuered..from the Cuneall bone, as also from the vpper iawe, by the intercision of that Seame. 1623 Cockeram II, A Cutting through the middest, *Intercision.* 1726 Leoni tr. *Alberti's Archit.* III. 6/1 This visual Pyramid shou'd be cut off in some one part, that the Painter may in this part express with his lines and tints, the circumferences and colours which this Intercision gives him. Thus the person who views the painted Superficie, beholds a certain Intercision of the Pyramid. Picture then is an intersection of the visual Pyramid. *Ibid.* III. 8/2 Fixing the place of the Intercision with .. a perpendicular line, I form the Intercision of all the Lines which that perpendicular meets with.

2. The action of cutting off the course of, stopping, or interrupting, esp. temporarily; the fact of being interrupted or ceasing for a time.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* I. ii. 16, I have bin assured, that Arminius did hold..not only Intercision for a Time, but also Abscision..for ever. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xii. 361 By cessation of Oracles..we may understand their intercision, not abscission or consummate desolation; their rare delivery not a totall dereliction. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Duct. Dubit.* IV. i. rule iii. § 9 If the course and continuance of the outward act be interrupted, and then proceeded in again, when the cause of the intercision is over.

b. With *an* and *pl.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* (Alford) IV. cv. 420 They came..to a stopping, to an intercision, to an interruption of the water. 1659 Pearson *Creed* VI. 564 After these intercisions, the throne of David was continued. 1681 Baxter *Answ. Dodwell* iv. 35 If there were an intercision of an hundred years. 1813 [see Intercursation].

3. Falling away, failing. (Cf. Intercide *v.*[2])

1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 Yet from intercision, prolapsion, from utter and irrecoverable falling away, they are freed, because founded upon a Rock. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. viii. 80 The greatest danger is of fainting and intercision. 1651 J. Goodwin *Red. Redeemed* i. § 8 An intercision or failing of such interposals and actings.

Intercity, -civic, -clash, -clasp, -class, etc.: see Inter- *pref.*

†Intercla·ssis. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Inter- 2 b + Classis 4.] An intermediate smaller 'classis', or case of book-shelves in a library.

1678 W. Dillingham *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* III. 464 There may be very well an interclassis against the midst of every window as high as the soyle of it .. to come as farr out as the higher classes.

Interclavicle (intəɹklæ·vik'l). *Anat.* [f. Inter- 3 + Clavicle.] A T-shaped or rod-like dermal bony plate lying on the under side of the sternum and attached to the clavicles, in lizards, crocodiles, and the lower mammals.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 36 Those 'parosteal' bones which are developed from the skin..and form the important bones known as 'clavicle' and 'interclavicle'. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 470 There are no epicoracoids or interclavicle.

Interclavicular (intəɹklăvi·kiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] Lying between the clavicles; esp. in *interclavicular bone* (= prec.), *ligament, notch.*

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 199 Inter-clavicular Ligament, .. a very distinct fasciculus, placed transversely above the upper extremity of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 53 One [air-sac] on either side of the azygos interclavicular sac. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 471 The inter-clavicular is formed by the coalescence of what was at first a pair of sacs.

Interclerical, -cloud, etc.: see Inter- *pref.*

Interclose, var. Enterclose, *Obs.*, a partition.

†Interclo·se, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Inter- 1 a + Close *v.*, after next.] *trans.* To shut up; to enclose within.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 156 Bigging of dikes for interclosing of the saidis common passages. 1611 Florio, *Interchiudere*, to interclose or shut in betweene. 1680 Boyle *Produc. Chem. Princ.* IV. Wks. 1772 I. 638, I see not why it should be impossible for art to interclose some very minute and restless particles, which, by their .. incessant motions, may keep a metalline body in the state of fluidity.

Hence **Interclo·sed** *ppl. a.*; **Interclo·sing** *vbl. sb.* Also **†Interclo·sure.**

1611 Florio, *Interchiuso*, enterclosed, shut betweene. *Ibid., Interchiusione*, an enterclosing or shutting betweene. *Ibid., Interchiusura*, an enterclosure, a shutting betweene.

†Interclu·de, *v. Obs.* Also 6 enter-. [ad. L. *interclūd-ĕre*, f. *inter* between + *claudĕre* to close.]

1. *trans.* To close, shut up, block (a passage); to prevent the passage of.

1526 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, VI. 546 Mutual concurraunce ..canne not be hadde if the wayes of Ambassiadours be intercluded. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 225 The passage of those spirites beeing shutte up and intercluded, the creature whatsoever it be muste dye. 1669 W. Holder *Elem. Speech* 113 Like as the voice is sometimes intercluded by a hoarseness. 1683 Snape *Anat. Horse* IV. xvi. (1686) 176 Muscles set..to interclude the passage.

2. To shut up, enclose, confine within bounds.

1524 Wolsey *Let. to Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xii. 23 Thinking to interclude themperors folks betwene both companies. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 434 Such I say, interclude their doctrine, betweene the thatch and the Church-wall tops. 1806 *Simple Narrative* II. 73 To bind yourself in the fetters invented by interested men, to interclude the rights of nature?

3. To shut off, cut off *from.*

1569 Stocker tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xix. 27/2 Antigone..thinking to enterclude Alcete from his footemen. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 1. 360 Demetrius..was soone intercluded from the Town, by those that lay in ambush. 1621 Sanderson *Serm.* I. 26, I would be loth to interclude the hope of repentance from any sinner.

Hence **Interclu·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Parenthesis*, an intercluding of a sentence .. commonly set betweene two halfe circles, as thus ( ). 1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 63 Nothing but the intercluding of the Air.

†Interclu·sion. *Obs.* [ad. L. *interclūsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intercludĕre*: see prec.] The action of the vb. Interclude; shutting up.

1623 Cockeram, *Interclusion*, a shutting vp of a sluce. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 443 The first act of hostility, by the interclusion of passages, was done by these of Zurich. 1798 Bisset *Burke* I. 411 (Jod.) The interclusion of commerce.

†Interclu·sive, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *interclūdĕre* + -ive.] 'Enclosed, shut in, stopped' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Intercoccygeal, -college, etc.: see Inter-.

Intercolline (intəɹkɒ·lin), *a. Geol.* [f. Inter- 4 a + L. *collis* a hill, *collīnus* relating to a hill.] Lying between hills; applied by Sir Charles Lyell to the hollows lying between hills formed by accumulation of erupted volcanic matter.

1858 Lyell in *Phil. Trans.* CXLVIII. 739. 1859–65 Page *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (ed. 2) 258 Such *intercolline* spaces abound in all volcanic regions of sub-aërial origin.

Intercolonial (intəɹkolō·niăl), *a.* [f. Inter- 4 c + Colonial. Cf. F. *intercolonial* (1871 in Littré *Suppl.*).] Existing, carried on, etc. between different colonies.

1855 in Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.* 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 319 Half-a-dozen other inter-colonial steamers. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 800/2 The outbreak of an angry intercolonial quarrel between Victoria and New South Wales. 1881 *Times* 31 Dec. 9/4 The attitude of the Natal colonists was..inconsistent with an intercolonial union.

Hence **Intercolo·nially,** *adv.*

1855 in Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.*

†Intercolonna·tion. *Obs. rare.* [var. of Intercolumniation, after It. *intercolonnato* 'entercollumned or set with pillars betweene' (Florio).]

1782 Jefferson *Notes Virginia* (1787) 254 A portico .. tolerably just in its proportions .. save only that the intercolonnations are too large.

Interco·lour, *v. rare.* [f. Inter- 1 a + Colour *v.*] *trans.* To intersperse with colours.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 79 The whole body [is] so admirably intercoloured with variety that it is in vain for the wit or art of man once to go about to endevour the emulous imitation thereof.

Interco·lumn. *Arch.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *intercolumnium* (f. *inter* between + L. *columna* Column); in OF. *entrecolumpne* (1464 in Godef. *Compl.*), F. *entrecolonne* (1547 ibid.), It. *intercolonnio* (Florio).] The space between two columns.

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 Architects assign the Intercolumn of it, to exceed three Diameters. 1708 *New View Lond.* II. 360/1 The Intercolumns are the Commandments, very neatly done in gold Characters on Black. 1766 Entick *London* IV. 60 The intercolumns are painted in imitation of porphyry. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 586.

Intercolu·mnal, *a. Anat. rare.* [f. as next + -al.] = next (sense 2).

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 5/1 These fibres .. have been termed intercolumnal bands.

Intercolumnar (intəɹkolv·mnăɹ), *a.* [f. mod. L. type **intercolumnāris*, f. Inter- 4 a + L. *columna* Column: cf. F. *intercolumnaire* (Littré).]

1. *Arch.* Lying or placed between two columns.

1862 R. H. Patterson *Ess. Hist. & Art* 76 The doors, windows, columns, and intercolumnar spaces. 1876 S. Birch *Egypt* 41 Sarcophagi and intercolumnar slabs.

2. *Anat.* Extending between the columns of the external abdominal rings.

1842 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 250 Upon escaping at the external abdominal ring, it receives the intercolumnar fascia.

†Intercolu·mnary, *a. Arch. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ary: cf. Columnary.] = prec. (sense 1).

1665 J. Webb *Stone-Heng* (1725) 58 The other intercolumnary, or void Spaces.

†Intercolumna·tion. *Arch. Obs.* Variant of Intercolumniation. [cf. Columnation.]

1664 Evelyn *Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* 131 Intercolumnation signifies the distance or voyd between Pillar and Pillar. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* II. 129/1 This new Arch may quite fill up the old intercolumnation, or aperture between the Ribs. 1757 Langley *Builder's Jewell* 23 The proper Intercolumnations, or just Distances, that the Columns of every Order must be placed in from each other.

†Interco·lumned, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—[0].

1611 Florio, *Intercolonnato*, enter-collumned, or set with pillars betweene.

Intercolu·mniary, *a. Arch. rare.* [f. as next + -ary.] = Intercolumnar 1.

1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 23 Where are those three Entrances? or how should we distinguish them from the other intercolumniary, or void spaces? 1849 Freeman *Archit.* I. iv. 75 The intercolumniary walls.

Intercolumniation (intəɹkolvmniē'ʃən). [f. L. *intercolumni-um* Intercolumn + -ation.]

1. The space between two adjacent columns or pillars in a building: = Intercolumn.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 229 The distance, or Intercolumniation (which word Artificers doe usually borrow) may be neer four of his own Diameters. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 Dorique Pillars Archt from one to another, and in each intercolumniation a square stud of stone. 1761 *London & Environs* II. 195 The columns are massy, and the intercolumniation large. 1829 Landor *Wks.* (1846) I. 483/1 The proportions of porticoes, of columns, of intercolumniations.

2. The placing of columns, with reference to the space between them.

1847 Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 246 That intercolumniation in which the columns are placed two diameters and a quarter from each other. 1880 *Academy* 21 Aug. 139/3 His explanation of the closer intercolumniation at the angles .. is obviously fallacious.

Intercombat, -come, etc.: see Inter- *pref.*

Interco·mmon, *v.* Forms: 5 entercomen, **entrecomon, entyrcomyn,** 7 entercommon, 6- **intercommon,** (6 *Sc.* -oun, -one). [ad. AF. *entrecomuner* (Godef.), f. *entre-* (Inter- 1 b) + *comuner* to Common, Commune; see these verbs, and cf. Intercommune.]

†1. *intr.* To have intercourse, common dealings, or relations *with* others, or with each other; to associate *with* or together (cf. Common *v.* 4); *esp.* in *Sc. Law*, to have correspondence or dealings *with* (outlaws, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. *Hors, Shepe & G.* (Roxb.) 26 That one lacketh, nature hath geue to another.. Entercomen therefore as broder doth with broder. 1448 *Leg. March.* c. 3 in *Scot. Stat.* (1844) I. App. iv. 305/2 Þat na maner of persoun..sal intercomoun with ony Inglis man or woman. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* xi. 63 Mony..is that thing whereby men intercommon among themselues. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 144 Nane of our Soveraine Lordis lieges sal presume to receipt, supplie, or intercommoun with them [traitors, etc.]. 1675 Penn *Eng. Pres. Interest* 15 The Brittains and Saxons began to grow tame to each other, and intercommon amicably.

†2. *intr. Sc.* To hold conversation or discourse *with*; to take counsel *together.* (Cf. Common *v.* 6.)

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 194 The moder, desiring to bring hir sonnis to concord, tuke freindis to intercommone on thir debaitis. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 105 To confer treat and intercommone with thame vpoun the confirmatioun of all testamentis within this realme.

3. *intr.* To share in the use of the same common. (Cf. Common *v.* 9.)

1598 Kitchin *Courts Leet* (1675) 210 Inhabitants cannot prescribe to Intercommon. 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 145 When Horned Beasts of several adjoyning Parishes do promiscuously intercommon together. 1694 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 118 Where there are no Inclosures, all People may intercommon, without Preference or Ceremony. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. iii. 33 Common because of vicinage..is where the inhabitants of two townships, which lie contiguous to each other, have usually intercommoned with one another. 1874 Sir G. Jessel in *Law Rep.* Eq. Cas. XIX. 160 The end parish in this case could by no means intercommon with the parish at the other end.

†4. *intr.* To share or participate *with* others, or mutually. (Cf. Common *v.* 3.) *Obs.*

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 55 The Spirits of the Wine, doe prey vpon the Roscide Juyce of the Body, and inter-common with the Spirits of the Body, and so deceiue and rob them of their Nourishment. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hartfordsh.* II. (1662) 22 He lived and dyed Childlesse, entercommoning therein with many Worthies, who are..either improlifick, or have Children *in genitorum vituperium*.. *Ibid., London* 197 He and hogs did in some sort entercommon both in their diet and lodging.

†5. *trans. Sc. Law.* To denounce by 'letters of intercommuning'; hence, to prohibit (a person) from intercourse or communication; to outlaw. (Cf. Intercommoning *vbl. sb.* 2.) *Obs.*

a 1725 Burnet *Own Time* (1766) II. 17 The numbers and desperate tempers of those who were intercommoned. 1727 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* I. 8 Citing Paul Meffen of Dundee,.

before them, and he not appearing, was intercommoned; that is, every one was forbid to harbour, or relieve him, or converse with him, on severe Penalties.

†**Interco·mmon**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 entircomyn, entercomen. [f. prec.] The act, practice, or right of intercommoning (esp. in sense 3).

1449 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 244 Have..Entircomyn in the Landez Pasturez and Medues. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CXL. i, The Soudan toke a trewce wt Kyng Richard ..to bye all marchandise, And sell and passe saufly thitherward To the sepulcre..With entercomen, as then it did suffice. 1655–6 in J. C. Hodgson *Hist. Northumberland* (1897) IV. 138 [The award of the arbitrators .. confirmed to] the tenants of the town of Anick intercommon on Acomb fell.

Interco·mmonable, *a. rare.* [f. INTERCOMMON *v.* + -ABLE, after COMMONABLE.] That may be used in common; commonable.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 274 For enclosing and cultivating those intercommonable lands, which at this time occupy so large a portion of the area of the district.

Interco·mmonage. [f. as prec. + -AGE, after COMMONAGE.] The practice of sharing with others, esp. of using common pasture.

1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 355 This enter-commonage; this confusion; not friends, not brothers, doe long with quiet endure. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 102 The extensive downs and commons, open to a general intercommonage of the stock belonging to the inhabitants at large. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 697 The value of the land..unaffected by the right of inter-commonage.

†**Interco·mmoned**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] a. Held in intercommonage. b. *Sc. Law.* Denounced in a writ or letters of intercommuning; outlawed: see the verb.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1765) II. 104 Those desperate intercommoned men who .. wander about inflaming one another. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 78 Between the provinces of nature and chance, there lies a tract claimed by both, or shared in common between them. ..Within this intercommoned tract [etc.].

Interco·mmoner. [f. as prec. + -ER 1, after COMMONER.] 1. One who participates with others, esp. in the use of common pasture. Chiefly in *pl.*

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 124 Wheare men are intercominers in comon feildes. *a* 1638 MEDE *Wks.* (1677) 20 Laying both courts into one hath made the Jews and Gentiles intercommoners. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 275 A part of this common has been..wrested from the intercommoners at large, and now constitutes the character of open common-field, or of Lammas ground.

2. *Sc. Law.* = INTERCOMMUNER 1.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 21 That the receipter .. and intercommoner with sik persones, salbe called .. as airt and pairt of thir thifteous deidis.

Interco·mmoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] 1. The action of sharing, participating, or associating with others; *esp.* that of using the same common pasture.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Ferd. Ieronimi* Wks. (1587) 236 Wee finde by experience, that such secrete entercomoning of ioyes dooeth encrease delight. 1658 OSBORN *Jas.* Wks. (1673) 522 No Lord of a Rich Mannor would accept the offer of one more poor, upon the condition of enter-commoning. *a* 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 86 It was just with God .. to turn his majesty to grass, to have his dwelling, and intercommoning with the beasts of the field. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Common*. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 702 At some time or other rights of intercommoning over the lands were acquired.

2. *Sc. Law. Writ of intercommoning*: see INTERCOMMUNING 2.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 101 Upon that great numbers were outlawed: and a writ was issued out, that was indeed legal, but very seldom used, called intercommoning: because it made all that harboured such persons .. to be involved in the same guilt.

Intercommune, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms: 4 entre-, 5 entercomune, 6 entre-, 7–8 intercommune. [a. AF. *entrecomuner*: see INTERCOMMON *v.*, and cf. COMMUNE *v.* The earlier stress was app. *co·mmune*, in later examples prob. *commu·ne*.]

1. *intr.* To have mutual communion; to hold discourse or conversation with each other or with another. (Cf. COMMUNE *v.* 6.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1326 (1354) The nature of þe pes mot nedes dryue, That men moste entrecomunen y-fere. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) l. 7 Raddeste thou neuer howe Paris of Troye and Helaine loued togider, and yet had they not entrecommuned of speche. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 51 Let not man presume to intercommune with God. 1833 [see INTERCOMMUNING *vbl. sb.* 1].

† 2. To have intercourse, relations, or connexion, esp. in *Sc. Law*, with rebels or denounced persons.

c 1374 [see INTERCOMMUNING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. x. 49 How fer..he schal strecche him silf..and not entercomune with eny other craft in conclusions and treuthis. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 241 That parte of Arabia..wher it entrecommuneth with Jewry on the one side, and with Egipt on the other. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* VI. (1677) 376 The Noblemen..came in and made offer of their service, giving surety not to reset nor intercommune with the Rebels. 1681 *Proclam.* in Wodrow *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1722) II. App. 78 That ye .. prohibit and discharge all our subjects .. to reset, supply, or intercommune with the said Earl. 1828 COL. YOUNG in *Bentham's Wks.* (1843) XI. 8 They cannot eat or drink, intermarry and intercommune together.

† 3. To participate in the use of the same pasture or the like. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 272 Their very concurrents..who would intercommune with them, and rob them of their prey.

† 4. *trans. Sc.* To denounce by letters or writ of intercommuning; hence, to prohibit 'intercommuning with'. (Cf. INTERCOMMON *v.* 5.) *Obs.*

168. in Somers *Tracts* I. 386 Not daring to appear, he is denunced and intercommuned. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1648/4 Preachers..Excommunicated, Intercommuned, or Declared Fugitives upon a Process intented against the said Tennants. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scotl.* (1818) II. 12 For atrocious crimes ..the chief or laird was condemned in absence and intercommuned, as they call it, or outlawed.

Hence **Intercommune** *sb.*, an act of intercommuning; mutual communion or conversation.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. H. Green* 14 Jan. (1895) 704, I must therefore defer our philosophical intercommune till the Sunday after.

Intercommuned, *ppl. a. Sc. Law.* Now *Hist.* [f. prec. (sense 4) + -ED 1.] Denounced in letters of intercommuning; prohibited from being communicated with or entertained; outlawed.

1680 HICKES *Spir. Popery* 63 Mr. Welsh and other Traiterous, Intercommuned, and Rebellious Preachers. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xiii, You saw and entertained him, knowing him to be an intercommuned traitor. 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss Hags* xvii. 119 The dragoons..searched every nook and corner for intercommuned fugitives.

Interco·mmuner. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

1. *Sc. Law.* One who holds intercourse or correspondence with a person denounced by law. Now *Hist.*

1620 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 270 The intercommuners and resetters of jesuits. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* 418 (*Scotland*) Resetters of thieves or intercommuners with them .. are guilty of Felony. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xv. 147 Denounced those who had intercourse with them, as intercommuners with rebels.

†2. One who conducts negotiations between parties; a mediator. *Obs. rare*−1.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett.* 22 July, We agreed, on condition that .. the intercommuners should engage their honour .. that in the meantime there should no munition at all .. be put into the house.

Intercommunicable (i·ntəɹkǫmiū·nikăb'l), *a.* [f. INTERCOMMUNICATE *v.*, after COMMUNICABLE.] Capable of or suitable for intercommunication.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVI. 537 This matter is not intercommunicable from one person to another. 1854 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. II. 83 Any pronunciation whatever that should be articulate, apprehensible, and intercommunicable, such as might differentiate the words.

Hence **I:ntercommu:nicabi·lity.**

1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 336 The intercommunicability of Scarlatina and Diphtheria (under certain conditions).

Intercommunicate (i·ntəɹkǫmiū·nikeit), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-. [f. ppl. stem of Anglo-Lat. *intercommūnicāre* to have intercourse with each other (1401 in Du Cange); see INTER- 1 b and COMMUNICATE, and cf. F. *entrecommuniquer* (16th c.).]

1. *intr.* To communicate mutually, hold communication with each other; to have mutual intercourse; to have free passage into each other.

1586 [see INTERCOMMUNICATION 1]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To intercommunicate*, to communicate mutually, or one with another. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 530/2 The branchial chambers intercommunicate both above and below this septum. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 45 The anterior and posterior surfaces of the bodies of the vertebræ..intercommunicate. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* x. 143 Lest we should live in sets, and should not intercommunicate freely.

2. *trans.* To communicate, impart, or transmit to and from each other.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1170 The raies .. receive one from another, and intercommunicate the lights, as they be sent to and fro. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 200 When the faculties both of will and understanding doe intercommunicate their ravishments.

Hence **Intercommu·nicated, -ing** *ppl. adjs.*

1852 G. WILSON *Reid* v. 102 It is placed in connection by means of intercommunicating fibres. 1853 *Q. Rev.* Sept. 329 A prepared and intercommunicated dialogue. 1891 W. M. RAMSAY in *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 327/3 Without actually seeing the country it is difficult to comprehend thoroughly the relation of its parts and the intercommunicating routes.

Intercommunicate (-kǫmiū·nikĕt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec.: see -ATE 2.] = INTERCOMMUNICATED; characterized by reciprocal communication.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* II. III. I. iv. § 11 Such difference is secured in the feelings as shall make fellowship itself more delightful, by its inter-communicate character.

Intercommunication (-kǫmiūnikēi·ʃən). Also 6–7 enter-. [ad. Anglo-Lat. *intercommūnicātio* (1406 in Du Cange): see INTERCOMMUNICATE *v.* and COMMUNICATION.]

1. The action or fact of communicating with each other; intercourse.

1586 T. BRIGHT *Treat. Melancholy* xii. 56 These haue each of them, but one quality: fire hote, ayer moist .. if they should haue twaine, then must they needes either entercommunicate, or two qualities concurre with the firste matter: entercommunication is there none: for then should they not be the elements of other things seeing they should be elements of ech other. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 149 When you and I had more leisure for an inter-communication, of which I have..made profitable use. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. iii. II. 362 Those causes which tended to bring about increased Hellenic intercommunication.

2. The mutual imparting of ideas or information; interchange of speech; mutual conference.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 251 Even in beasts, that have no voice at all, .. we easily inferre there is some other meane of entercommunication. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 255 A brief question, and a monosyllable in reply, was their only intercommunication. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 58 Ants have considerable powers of intercommunication by means of their antennæ.

3. Passage to and fro by connecting channels or lines of communication.

1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebr.* I. vii. 510 The free intercommunication between the basal spaces into which the auricles open.

Intercommu·nicative, *a. rare.* [f. INTERCOMMUNICATE *v.*, after COMMUNICATIVE.] Characterized by, or adapted for, intercommunication.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 3 This Church ..is made up out of many diverse Portion,..inter-communicative one with another. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 24 Mar. 4/1 That stir and intercommunicative talk..which marks that honourable members are in a state of special curiosity. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 10 Charm, wit, ardour, intercommunicative quickness, and kindling beauty.

Intercommu·nicator. *rare.* [f. as prec., after COMMUNICATOR.] An agent or means of intercommunication.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1880 *Academy* 24 Dec. 459 A monthly periodical intended as an 'intercommunicator' for antiquaries, bibliophiles and other investigators.

Intercommuning, *vbl. sb.* [f. INTERCOMMUNE *v.* (q. v. for stress) + -ING 1.]

1. Mutual conversation, discourse, or intercourse.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 44 (Camb. MS.) [For] defawte of vn-vsage and entrecomunynge of marchaundise. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* II. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 260 Participation and intercommuning of the churches together, by councils and assemblies. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 220 To be selected for his intercommunings by a man like him..was something.

2. *Sc. Law.* The holding of intercourse or having dealings with a person legally proscribed. *Letter* (or *writ*) *of intercommuning*: a letter issued by the Privy Council, or other authority, prohibiting intercourse with the person or persons named in it. Now *Hist.*

1646 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 300 Upon the same Remonstrance goeth out a Writ, which there they call Letters of Intercommuning..the Intent is, that none of the King's Subjects commune or confer with him .. otherwise, the Intercommuner is to be judg'd and reputed to be a Rebel of the same guiltiness. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvi. 59 Several writs of intercommuning were now issued against the hearers and preachers in conventicles. *a* 1806 FOX *Hist. Jas. II*, ii. (1808) 110 Letters had been issued by government, forbidding the intercommuning with persons who had neglected, or refused, to appear before the privy council, when cited for the above crimes.

†b. *Under intercommuning*: proscribed by letters of intercommuning. *Obs.*

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1406/2 Whereas there are several Persons under Caption and Intercommuning in the said Shire for several Causes [etc.].

Intercommunion (-kǫmiū·niən, -yən). [f. INTER- 2 a + COMMUNION.]

1. Communion or fellowship one with another; intimate intercourse.

a 1761 LAW *The. Relig.* II. (R.), To prevent any intimate connections, or..an entire intercommunion with the idolatrous religions round them. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* Pref. (1847) 4 Unity and intercommunion of the various branches of the visible church of Christ. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 371 The Reformation had suspended religious intercommunion.

2. The mutual action or relation between things in regard to functions.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 57 The incomprehensibility.. of intercommunion between substances that have no one property in common. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vi. 259 There is nothing to hinder the intercommunion of vital substances and impulses between the branch and the vine. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 419 When all these studies reach the point of intercommunion and connection with one another.

Intercommunity (-kǫmiū·nĭti). [f. INTER- 2 a + COMMUNITY.] The quality of being common to various parties; the condition of having things in common or of participating in the same things.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1576/2 The frogs, who .. would needs (as misliking their present intercommunitie of life) .. sue to Jupiter for a king. 1747 LD. LYTTELTON *Obs. Convers. Paul* 30 The Genius of Paganism allowed an Intercommunity of Worship. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 9 The intercommunity of the technical terms of science in Europe having been..broken down by the Germans. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Sabbath* iii. (1848) 86 Hospitality and alms succeeded to intercommunity of property.

Intercomparison, -complexity, etc.: see INTER-, *pref.*

Intercondylar (-kǫ·ndilăɹ). [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *condylus*, a. Gr. κόνδυλος knuckle.] Situated between condyles or rounded bone-ends.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intercondylar line*, a transverse line on the lower end of the femur separating the patellar fossa from the popliteal fossa. *Intercondylar notch*, the deep notch which separates the condyles of the femur behind.

Intercondyloid (-kǫ·ndiloid), *a. Anat.* [See prec. and CONDYLOID.] = prec.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 167/1 The intercondyloid

notch. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 225 They are separated by an 'intercondyloid' tract, from the fore part of which there usually rises an intercondyloid tuberosity.

Interconfessional, -confound: see INTER-.

Interconnect (-kŏne·kt), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To connect each with the other; to connect by reciprocal links. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 27 The different departments of speculative inquiry are obviously interconnected. 1889 *Minutes Congr. Council U. S.* 64 Among the ancients religion and the state were closely interconnected and dependent on each other. 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 225 These are all interconnected by a network of canals.

Interconnexion, -connection (-kŏne·kʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] Mutual connexion.

1822–56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 232 A little attention will show the strictness of the inter-connection. 1857–8 SEARS *Athan.* 10 It is not likely that two realms of being lie closely proximate..and yet have no inter-connexion.

Intercontine·ntal, *a.* [INTER- 4 c.] Situated or subsisting between, or connecting, different continents; including persons of different continents.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 July 11/4 Interoceanic Canals and intercontinental railways. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 25 Oct. 121/1 As a consequence of its inter-continental position..Corinth early became celebrated for its wealth and luxury. 1896 *Curr. Hist.* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VI. 675 An intercontinental combination of Fenians, Russian Nihilists in the U.S. and anarchists.

Interconvertible (-kŏnvə·ɹtĭb'l), *a.* [INTER- 2 a.] Mutually convertible; interchangeable.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) III. 219 Such evidentiary fact and such principal fact are interconvertible expressions. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* June 715 A belief ..that everything in nature is interconvertible. 1895 B. KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* ix. 264 The two being often used as interconvertible terms by anthropologists.

Hence **Interconvertibi·lity; Interconve·rtibly** *adv.*

1811–31 BENTHAM *Logic* ix. Wks. 1843 VIII. 270 As if the two appellatives were .. synonymous and interconvertibly employable. 1883 J. A. FARRER in *Cornh. Mag.* XLVII. 466 The interconvertibility of Zeus, or Odin, or Indra with the animal creation.

Intercoracoid, -corallite, -cosmic, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Intercostal (-kɒ·stăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. L. *intercostāl-is*, f. INTER- 4 a + L. *costa* rib: see COSTAL. Cf. F. *intercostal* (1536 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* Situated between the ribs. a. *Anat.* with reference to the ribs of the body.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 19/2 Betweene the ribbes and the intercostalle muscles. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 356 The midriffe and the intercostall muscles. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 224 The Channel for the intercostal Vessels is not to be found. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 343 The intercostal nerve was considered by many physicians of this century, as a continuation of the *nervus vagus. Mod.* He is suffering from intercostal rheumatism.

b. *transf.*; esp. in shipbuilding.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 150 The change of their colour, and the intercostal yellowness, which is a sufficient index of their maturity. 1859 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 7 A keelson with intercostal plates. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 66 Such a keel is 'intercostal'.

B. *sb. pl.* Intercostal parts. a. *Anat.* The intercostal muscles, nerves, arteries, etc.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Intercostals*.. nerves, so called, because .. they run between the ribs. *c* 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. iii. (1738) 22 The Intercostals compose all the Flesh that we observe to fill up the Spaces between the Ribs. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* iv. 86 Two sets of muscles, called intercostals. 1899 *Month* Mar. 311 The ball..has wounded one of the intercostals.

b. *transf.* in shipbuilding.

1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 5 The parts between the frames being called intercostals.

Hence **Intercostally** *adv.*

1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 93 Two longitudinals are fitted above the turn of the bilge, where the floor plates do not extend. Each of these is worked intercostally between all the frames. *Ibid.* 118 The stringer being connected to both the bottom plating and bracket by pieces of angle-iron worked intercostally.

Intercosto-humeral, *a. Anat.* [f. comb. form of prec. + HUMERAL.] Connected with the intercostal parts and the humerus.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 423 The first intercosto-humeral nerve is of large size. 1868 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 3) 224 The perforating branch of the second intercostal nerve .. is larger than the others, and is called the 'intercosto-humeral', because it supplies the integuments of the arm.

Intercotyloid, -county, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Intercourse (i·ntəɹkoəɹs), *sb.* Also 5–7 entercourse, (6 -cours). [a. OF. *entrecours* exchange, commerce (Godef.; in AF. also *-course*), f. *entrecorre* to run between:—L. *intercurrĕre*: see INTERCUR, COURSE. Cf. the L. abl. *intercursu* 'by intervention', and med.L. *intercursus*.]

1. Communication to and fro between countries, etc.; mutual dealings between the inhabitants of different localities. In early use exclusively with reference to trade, and hence sometimes = commerce, traffic; now in more general sense.

a. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 368 She..besought the Kynge that his marchauntes myght vse their entercourse into Flaundres as they before tymes had done. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 60 b, Straungiers .. take the lyvynge from all the artificers, and the entercourse from all merchauntes. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* ccxvii. (1636) 239 God hath divided his blessings, that .. one Country might have entercourse with an other. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 57 They had free entercourse of trade one with another. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. iv. 23 Their vicinitie, and mutual entercourses, made the Jews passe under their neighbors names.

β. 1473 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 65/1 The .. Company .. have had and used free and frendely communication and intercurse of Marchaundise with his Subgetts. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 178 He wil not but maintaine y^t faith promised her, & the intercourse in due force. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1826) I. 181 The intercourse merchants are many of them traders into the Spanish countries, which are your enemies. *Ibid.*, Whether the city or the merchants of the intercourse should pay it. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 405 The almost innumerable means of intercourse now introduced into most parts of this island. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 40 It is clear that the Ohio mound-builders had commercial intercourse with the natives of distant regions.

2. Social communication between individuals; frequent and habitual contact in conversation and action; dealings.

1547–64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* v. iii. (Palfr.), Men, between whom happeneth to be entercourse or familiarity. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 7 That civil Entercourse, and mutual Society which the nature of Mankind doth most delight in. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 244 For justifying himself, he (Sir Thomas More) wrote a full account of all the intercourse he had with the Nun and her complices. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 160 ₱ 6 Those with whom time and intercourse have made us familiar. 1852 DICKENS *Let. to Mrs. Watson* 5 Aug., We looked forward to years of unchanged intercourse.

b. With *of* (= in respect of, as regards).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 Amongst all which was peace, but no intercourse of marriages in differing Sects. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 174 [They] have friendly and mutuall entercourse of affections, actions, customes, habits.

c. *pl.* Now *rare.*

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 220 Disengaging myself from all Intercourses that have given you Uneasiness. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 311 Their former Intercourses with the Israelites. 1804 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* III. I. v. 75 New scenes, objects and intercourses enlarged his views. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* (1877) II. 446 My hours are now best spent in affectionate intercourses.

d. Sexual connexion.

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* I. ii. (1806) I. 21 *note*, An illicit intercourse between the sexes. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 143 Propagated by promiscuous intercourse.

3. Communion between man and that which is spiritual or unseen.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 145 He suffered other nations to walke in vanitie, as though they had not any entercourse or any thing to do with him. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxiii. § 1 His heavenly inspirations and our holy desires are as so many Angels of entercourse and commerce betweene God and us. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 354 The sweet entercourse and communion betwixt God, and his Church. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* Introd. (1840) 2 It does not follow that there is no intercourse or communication between the world of spirits and the world we live in. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 605 A devout intercourse with God.

†4. Communication of ideas; discourse, conversation, discussion. *Obs.* (exc. as included in 2).

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 421 After some entercourses, and when they had agreed upon a plat of their businesse. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xl. § 4. 144 After much inter-course, and many intreaties passed, at length .. he accepted their offer. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 259 To these may be added a profound Judgement in the affaires both of Church & State, how much it appeared in the former, appears in the entercourse between him and Master Hinderson. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 38 This Tradition .. which they could not receive from the Greek Philosophers or Poets, with whom they had no entercourse.

†5. Intercommunication between things or parts.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 700 We see plainly what an Intercourse there is between the Teeth, and the Organ of the Hearing, by the taking of the end of a Bow between the Teeth, and striking upon the String. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 This Caspian Sea, which..has no commerce or entercourse with any Sea, except .. it be subterranean. 1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* I. v. (1682) 12 When the Mercurial Cylinder .. has at the other end of it Air, kept from any Entercourse with the Atmosphere. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 126 Those [rivers] that have a more immediate intercourse with the sea, participate of its influences, and have the same vicissitudes.

†b. A means or way of intercommunication.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 333 We thought fit to open..an intercourse betwixt the Air in the Receiver, and that without it. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 Smaller armed vessels .. master of all the channels and intercourses, as well as of the adjoining sea.

†6. Passage in; entrance. *Obs.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* XXV. (1603) 226 A doore of entercourse into this garden. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 293 Where both the sun and air have free entrecourse.

7. Continuous interchange or exchange *of* (letters, etc.). Now *rare.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 130, I will not write .. what I thinke toucheing the weale publique .. because the intercourse of suche letters are daungerous. 1657 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 238 This sweet intercourse Of looks and smiles. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 106 The first offence .. becomes the occasion of entering into a long intercourse of ill offices. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. i. 344 An active intercourse of letters and messengers ensued. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 54 These letters were afterwards followed by an intercourse of civilities.

†8. Interchange of one thing with another; alternation. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xix. 2 The orderly intercourse of dayes and nightes so fitly succeding. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. (1614) 137 Yet had the Kingdome of Judah their entercourses of corruption and reformation, according as they had good or bad kings. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 14 The entercourses Of whose mixt fortunes taught her tender heart To feel the self-same joy, the self-same smart. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Man* i, Birds like watchful clocks the noiseless date, And intercourse of times divide.

9. †a. The fact of coming between or intervening; intervention; an intervening course or space; an interval. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* VI. (1590) 487 The Arcadian plaines, beautified by the intercourse of many forrests. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* Ep. Ded. 3 But from such entercourse of excuse, let my vnschooled indignities conuert themselves to your courtesie. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1662) 8 Three courses of meat, but between them there was an entercourse, for the king accused a man of treason and cut off his head and returned again.

†b. Intervention on the part of some agent.

1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 67 By the intercourse of the Kinges royall assent adhibited by the hande of his heralde. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* To Rdr. 6 [It] is effected immediately by the..arme of God, without the intercourse of naturall causes. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 115 If we betake our selves to this other way, one onely entercourse of Omnipotency will serve the turne.

†Intercou·rse, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To run through, run across.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. liii. § 1. 272 Two colours occupying halfe the flower, or intercoursing the whole flower with streakes and orderly streames. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercorrere*, to entercourse or run.

2. To have intercourse *with.*

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 53 Entercoursing with domesticall and forraigne students.

Intercoxal, -cranial, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Intercross (i·ntəɹkrɒs), *sb.* [INTER- 2 a.] An instance of cross-breeding or cross-fertilization.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 101 Both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, an occasional intercross with a distinct individual [*ed.* 1873, between distinct individuals] is a law of nature.

Intercross (intəɹkrɒ·s), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *trans.* a. To cross each other (also *intr.* for *refl.*). b. To lay or place across each other.

1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 184 Various shapes and colours agreeably mixt, and rang'd in lines, intercrossing without confusion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 379 A vast idol, framed of iron bars intercrossed, which formed .. an immense cage. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *St. Valentine*, This is the day on which..Valentines cross and intercross each other at every street and turning. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iv. 37 Golden and red..fires crossed and intercrossed each other.

2. *intr.* Of plants or animals of different stocks or species: To breed or propagate with each other. Also *trans.* in *pass.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 101 If..all hermaphrodites do occasionally intercross with other individuals [etc.]. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 15 Ants..are thus enabled to intercross with members of distant colonies. 1878 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 162 The .. offspring must intercross one with another. 1880 — in *Nature* XXI. 207/1 The almost universal sterility of species when intercrossed.

Hence **Intercro·ssing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 96 On the Intercrossing of Individuals. 1876 *Times* 4 Oct., Inter-crossing and overlapping lines of light. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 395 In others the muscular layer is .. composed of intercrossing bands.

Intercrural (intəɹkrūə·ɹăl), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the crura, legs, or limbs, of the body, or of some part of it: see CRUS 2.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xviii. 148 It is my intercrural Pudding. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 673/1 The depression..which separates them, is the intercrural..space. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 739 Intercrural membrane mostly small or none. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 415 Intercrural cartilages which are placed intervertebrally.

Intercrust, -crystallize, -cultural, -curl, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

†Intercu·r, *v. Obs.* Also 6 entercorre, 6–7 intercurre. [ad. L. *intercurrĕre*, f. *inter* between + *currĕre* to run; in early use, through OF. *entrecorre* (Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To run, come, or pass *between* persons or things.

1527 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 237, I was sent as your Lieutenant, being alwaies propice and redy to entercorre, as a lovyng mynister, for the encrease of amyte bitwene Your Highnes and hym. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. x. (1634) 36 Like as the earth doth intercurre and intermingle it selfe between and among the small fibres..of rootes. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 468 The first beginning..is a sanctified heart, the last end the seeking of Gods glorie, and faith working by loue must intercurre betwixt both.

2. To come between, or in the course of; *to* intervene, come in the way.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 99 Because it [their untrue assertion] doth often intercurre in their book, we will here make answer for the whole. 1592 BABINGTON *Notes Genesis* xxi. (1637) 71 Matrimony ceaseth not to bee the holy ordinance of God, though these troubles ..intercurre. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. II. I. x. 207 With this Series of Years .. doth intercur another Succession of High Priests.

Hence **†Intercu·rring** *ppl. a.*, intervening.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 47. 661 Wee will

hasten now to the last Act .. onely we will first remember some intercurring matters.

Intercurrence (intəɹkʌ·rĕns). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Intervention; an intervening occurrence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1335 There may be providence, and the least intercurrence of fortune. 1661 BOYLE *Phys. Ess., Hist. Fluid.* xvi, We may proceed to consider what fluidity salt-petre is capable of without the intercurrence of a liquor. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* I. § 29 To be sagacious in such intercurrences is not Superstition, but wary and pious Discretion. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 401 Epithelial casts are also occasionally found, and must be held to indicate the intercurrence of tubal catarrh.

So †**Intercu·rrency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 40 The intercurrencies of irregular and unknown particles, like to moats in..a Glass.

Intercurrent (intəɹkʌ·rĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intercurrent-em*, pr. pple. of *intercurrĕre* to INTERCUR.] That runs or comes between.

1. †**a.** Of material things: Coming in between others; lying or situated between. *Obs.*

1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 41. 17 The Cardinal winds .. with their middle, and the other intercurrent ones. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 160 Some very easie way of separating the pulp or intercurrent juices. 1682 GREW *Veget. Roots* § 39 Yielding to the intercurrent Fibres of the Parenchyma. *c*1685 E. HALLEY in *Naval Chron.* VIII. 119 This shoalness of the sea, and the intercurrent continents, are the reason.

b. Of time, the course of events: Intervening.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 16. 385 By many his intercurrent actions..he may iustly be cleared of that imputation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. (1634) 16 A longer space of time intercurrent. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. xx. 268 The intercurrent dispositions of the Times under the Persian and Macedonian, Ægyptian Monarchies. 1883 F. W. H. MYERS *Ess., Mod., Mazzini* (1885) 3 Alfieri—his republicanism strangely complicated by an intercurrent passion for high-born dames. 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 82 The Book of Job affords a sufficient refutation; no intercurrent paradox meets us there.

†**c.** Of messengers: Passing to and fro between parties. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 663 The Embassadors could not be drawn to agree .. Nor was there any better progress by intercurrent Messengers.

2. *spec.* in *Med.* **a.** Of a disease: Occurring during the progress of another disease. Also, Recurring at intervals. Formerly (of a fever), Happening at any period of the year, as distinguished from those confined to particular seasons.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 189 Some Fevers may deservedly be reckoned among the Intercurrent. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 504 Intercurrent Pneumonia. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 493 The low intercurrent inflammations which occur in scurvy. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surgery* I. 11 Slow recoveries, often interrupted by intercurrent diseases.

b. Of the pulse: Having an extra beat.

1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 49 An intercurrent Pulse is unequal in Crebrity, when one Pulse happens more than usual. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 503 The pulse in such cases [of intercadence] is said to be intercurrent.

†**B.** *sb.* An intervening circumstance or event; an incident. *Obs. rare*⁻¹.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1224 Fortune .. having diversified..our enterprise, like a plaie or enterlude, with many dangerous intercurrents, was assistant and ran with us.

Hence **Intercu·rrently** *adv.*, in an intercurrent manner.

1885-8 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 175 Examples of relapse occurring 'intercurrently'.

Intercursa·tion. *rare.* [n. of action from L. *intercursāre*, freq. of *intercurrĕre*: see INTERCUR.] The action of running between, or coming in the way of anything.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* v. Comm. xviii, Scheinerus asserts that they [the scintillations of the stars] proceed from the intercisions of their several species darting to the eye, which he attributes to vaporous intercursations.

†**Intercu·rsitor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [INTER- 1 a + CURSITOR.] A messenger between parties.

1603 HARSNET *Pop. Impost.* xxii. 144 An Intelligencer or Intercursitor betweene them, that may in a trice relate to the one what the other hath done or said.

†**Intercu·t,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To cut into, to divide by, or as by, cutting; to intersect. Hence †**Intercu·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 FLORIO, *Intercidere*, to entercut. *Ibid.*, *Intercisione*, a cutting off or betweene, an entercutting. 1660 HOWELL *Parly Beasts* i. 5 The Countrey..so intercutt, and indented with the Sea, or fresh navigable Rivers. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, Gardens whose Level and Grounds are intercut with Descents of Terrasses.

†**Inte·rcutal,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *intercus*, *-cutem*, absol. for *aqua intercus* 'intercutal water', dropsy, (f. *inter* between, within + *cut-em* skin) + -AL.] In *intercutal water*, dropsical fluid.

1650 ASHM. *Chym. Collect.*, *Arcanum* (ed. 3) 194 The second borders upon the dropsie, and is the corruption of intercutal Water. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 295 Vesicatories let out the intercutal water plentifully.

†**Intercuta·neous,** *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *intercutāne-us* (see prec. and CUTANEOUS) + -OUS. Cf. F. *intercutané* (Littré).] Situated between the skin and flesh; subcutaneous. Also, lying between the bark and stem of a tree.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 241 Some intercutaneous part, which the Physitian commands to be wounded. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 55 If it [a tree] lye prostrate with the bark on, which is a receptacle for a certain intercutaneous worm that accelerates its decay. *Ibid.* (1776) 363 The intercutaneous moisture endangers the tree.

Intercystic, -dash, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

†**I·nterdeal,** *sb. Obs.* Also enter-. [f. INTER- 2 a + DEAL *sb.*²; or from INTERDEAL *v.*] Mutual dealing, negotiation; intercourse; ado.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 785 Thereto [he] doth his Courting most applie To learne the enterdeale of Princes strange. 1596 — *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 628/2 The trading and interdeale with other nations rounde about. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captains* 1013 That Form of Rule is a right Common-weal Where all the People have an Enterdeal. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 44 The Iesuits haue continuall enterdeale with the Civill Magistrates, with Heretickes, and men of a suspected Religion.

Interdea·l, *v.* [f. INTER- 1 b + DEAL *v.*] *intr.* To deal or negotiate mutually.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xxxvi, Yorke & his side could not, while life remaynd, Though thus disperst, but worke and interdeale. 1808 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* VI. 304 The great mass of emigrants would be young merchants..who would intermarry, as well as interdeal with the Hindoos.

Hence †**Interdea·ling** *vbl. sb.* = INTERDEAL *sb.*; also †**Interdea·ler,** a negotiator, a mediator.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xi. § 15. 654 By the continuall interdealings of the Prelates .. the kindling displeasures were for the present allayed. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 54 He was a friend to them both, and would gladly bee an interdealer for concord.

Interdebate, -denominational, -dentil: see INTER- *pref.*

Interdental (intəɹde·ntăl), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] 1. Situated or placed between the teeth (of a person or animal, or of a toothed wheel).

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Gear-cutting Machine*, one for making cog-wheels by cutting out the interdental material. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 555 Moon's splint therefore seems to be the best interdental one we possess.

2. *Phonology.* Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue between the teeth.

1877 SWEET *Handbk. Phonetics* § 145 French (t) and (d) are dental, often also interdental. 1887 COOK tr. *Sievers' O. E. Gram.* 104, ð and þ originally denote without distinction the interdental spirant which is now represented in Eng. by th.

Interdepartmental, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interdepend (intəɹdĭpe·nd), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *intr.* To depend upon each other mutually.

1848 HARE *Guesses* (1867) 482 Bringing them [atoms] to coalesce and interdepend. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 Mar., Under the state all rights and duties are mutual—they interdepend.

Interdependence (intəɹdĭpe·ndĕns). Also -ance. [INTER- 2 a.] The fact or condition of depending each upon the other; mutual dependence.

1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Conversn.*, etc. II. 97 Unfitness for a state of moral and personal union and life-long interdependence. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 412 In social and political life this acme is inter-dependence; in moral life it is independence. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. 6 Knowledge respecting natural phenomena and their interdependence.

I·nterdepe·ndency. [INTER- 2 a.] = prec.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 665 An interdependency of the will revealed as a fact .. to the power of consciousness. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* iii. (1852) 43 That interdependency of structure, which unites the different portions of an organic agent into a co-ordinate whole. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 493 The interrelations and interdependencies which exist between the various orders of creatures inhabiting this planet.

Interdependent (intəɹdĭpe·ndĕnt), *a.* [INTER- 2 a.] Dependent each upon the other; mutually dependent.

1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 57 Which..stand..in interdependent connection with everything that exists. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* i. § 2. 5 Conduct is a whole..an aggregate of inter-dependent actions performed by an organism.

Hence **Interdepe·ndently,** in an interdependent manner, in mutual dependence.

1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* June 773 A conception of [society] as having a natural structure in which all its institutions, governmental, religious, industrial, commercial, etc., etc., are inter-dependently bound. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* Jan. 21 The buildings were interdependently combined.

Interdespise (-dĭspai·z), *v. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To despise mutually, feel mutual contempt for (each other); also *absol.*

1840 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* VII. 38 They met, they saw, they interdespised. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* I. II. II. i. 232 The two great masters..cordially interdespised each other.

Interdestructive (intəɹdĭstrʌ·ktiv), *a.* [INTER- 2 a.] Mutually destructive.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 245 There can be no such thing as unproductive capital; the terms are interdestructive. 1813 — in *Monthly Mag.* XXXV. 215 The document concerning Paradise, and the document concerning the Deluge, are inter-destructive.

Hence **Interdestru·ctiveness,** mutual destructiveness.

1817 GODWIN *Mandeville* II. 103 There are antipathies, and properties interchangeably irreconcilable and destructive to each other .. I had found this true opposition and interdestructiveness in Clifford.

Interdevour, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

†**Interdi·ce.** *Carpentry. Obs.* Forms: 7 enterdese, enter-, interdice, 8 enter-, intertise, -duce. [Derivation obscure.

The OF. *entretoise* (app. of same meaning):—late L. **intertensa* 'something stretched between', would in Eng. normally assume the form **entertese*, of which the recorded *enterdese* and *entertise* seem to be corruptions. The form *enterdese* seems to have been further corrupted into *enter-, interdise*, and perverted by pseudo-etymology into *enter-, interduce*, as if from L. *dūcĕre* to lead; while *entertise, interties*, have suggested the formation of the mod. synonym INTERTIE.]

A horizontal piece of timber connecting two vertical pieces; an INTERTIE.

1617 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Payd for the laing in of two selles and laing in of enterdeses at Owsbanes houss. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 67 Interdices and Braces seven inches and five inches. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 141 The Binding Intertises, or indeed, more properly Interduces. *Ibid.* 160 *Enterduce*, or *Entertise*. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 183 *Inter-ties, -duces*, .. are those smaller pieces of Timber that lie Horizontally betwixt the Summers. 1734 *Builder's Dict.*, Interties, Interduces.

Interdict (i·ntəɹdikt), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3 entredit, 4 enterdite. *β.* 5 interdite. *γ.* 5 interdicte, 7- interdict. [ME. a. OF. *entredit* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in 14th c. *intredit*, mod. F. *interdit*, ad. L. *interdictum* (from *interdictus*, pa. pple. of *interdīcĕre* to INTERDICT) to which the Eng. word was conformed in 16th c. The order in which the senses have been adopted in Eng. is the reverse of that in which they orig. arose.]

1. *gen.* An authoritative prohibition; an act of forbidding peremptorily.

a 1626 BACON (J.), Among his other fundamental laws, he did ordain the interdicts and prohibitions touching entrance of strangers. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 369 These are not Fruits forbidden, no interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 217, I put a positive interdict on my rooms being exhibited. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xii. 46 Irrepressible instincts and interdicts of the Conscience and the Reason.

2. *Law.* **a.** *Roman Law.* A provisional decree of the prætor, in a dispute of private persons relating to possession, commanding or (more usually) forbidding something to be done.

1611 FLORIO, *Interdittione* .. Also an iniunction made by the Magistrate, an interdict. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 87 Ulpian saith, against that man who hath cast a Dam or Pile into the Sea, an Interdict is allowed him who perhaps may bee endamaged thereby. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scotl.* IV. xxvi. § 1 These actions [possessory] are like the interdict in the Roman law, *uti possidetis*. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 140 They are called decrees when he orders something to be done, as when he commands that something shall be produced or restored; interdicts, when he prohibits something to be done.

b. *Sc. Law.* 'An order of the Court of Session, or of an inferior court, pronounced, on cause shown, for stopping any act or proceedings complained of as illegal or wrongful' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.*); corresponding to an INJUNCTION in English Law.

1810 *Act* 50 *Geo. III*, c. 112 § 41 Bills of suspension and interdict shall with respect to caution remain as at present. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 70 § 31 An interim interdict, although appealed against, shall be binding till recalled.

3. *R. C. Ch.* An authoritative sentence debarring a particular place or person (esp. the former) from ecclesiastical functions and privileges.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10297 Þou hast nou .. þe pope bisout þat he relesi þe entredit. *Ibid.* 10393 Drede in eche half was vpe þis king Ion Of mansinge & entredit, & al so of is fon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 259 This pope .. Hath sent the bulle of his sentence With cursinge and enterdite. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxviii. (Arb.) 70, I shall .. sende there an Inderdicte that noman shal rede ne syngen ne crystene chyldren ne burye the deede ne receyue sacramente. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 177 He requires them to put the whole Kingdom under an Interdict. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) III. xii. 423 Those Bulls and Interdicts .. made the greatest Princes tremble. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 265 He .. stopped the usual call to prayers, and suspended all the ceremonies of religion, as if the country were under an interdict. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v., Interdicts are divided into local, personal, and mixed. In the first kind a place is interdicted, so that no divine office may be celebrated or heard in it, either by the inhabitants or by strangers. By the second kind persons are interdicted, so as to be debarred from using the sacraments or exercising the functions prohibited, in whatever place they may be. By the mixed kind both place and persons are directly interdicted—*e.g.* a city and its inhabitants.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. (ed. 2) 642 The mortgagor had by a legal fiction usucapion-possession, the mortgagee had interdict-possession. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Feb. 7/2 One of the Glendale men who was imprisoned in connection with the well-known interdict case. 1898 S. EVANS *Holy Grnal* 28 The Interdict difficulty had pressed hardly on former legations against the heretics.

Interdict (intəɹdi·kt), *v.* Forms: *α.* 3-4 entredite, 4-6 enterdite, -dyte, (4-5 entir-, entyr-). *β.* 5-7 interdyte, 6 intredite, interdite. *γ.* 6- interdict. [ME. *entredite-n*, f. *entredit* INTERDICT *sb.*, after OF. *entredire*, pa. pple. *entredit*, ad. L. *interdīcere*, *interdict-um* to interpose by speech, forbid by decree, f. *inter* between + *dīcĕre* to say, speak; subseq. conformed, first in prefix, and finally in stem, to the L. ppl. stem *interdict-*.

As in the sb., the specific ecclesiastical sense was the earliest in Eng. use.]

1. *trans.* To declare authoritatively against the doing of (an action) or the use of (a thing); to forbid, prohibit; to debar or preclude by or as by a command.

1502 *Ord. Cryston Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. xv. 123 All foule thoughtes & carnalle desyres to us ben interdyted and defended. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 68 As well bycause the Gospell interditeth it, as also bycause reason reclaimeth agaynst it. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 329 What traitrous hand dares interdict our way? 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowes* III. § 94. 359 Clement 8. had sent .. two Bulls, to interdict all claime or title to the Crown of England. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIX. 250 Firm wisdom interdicts the soft'ning tear. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 461 All proceedings against the Rawal were..positively interdicted. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* Pref. 8 The Portuguese interdict all foreign commerce.

2. To restrain (a person) by authority from the doing or use of something; to forbid to do something; to debar or preclude from something. (With the legal instances cf. INTERDICTION 3 and INTERDICT *sb.* 2.) Const. *from*, † *of*, † *to do* something; also with double obj. (a person a thing).

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 186 Ony persoun may.. be interdictit fra alienation, dispositioun, or making of ony takkis of ony his landis and heritage, bot be expresse consent and assent of certane of his kinnismen and freindis, quhome he pleisis to name. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 204 Who .. will exclude thee out of his kingdom, interdict thee his tabernacle. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 118 That the person, at quhais instance the vther is interdited or inhibite produce the said interdiction and inhibition .. to the Clerke of the Schire. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. 548 They judged him to bee a banished man.. and interdicted the use of water and of fire. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* XXVII. 107 They interdicted that great Court from proceeding any further against them. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 9. 57 In Italy..Women are..interdicted the Pleasures of Society and Conversation. 1815 *Zeluca* II. 244 She is interdicted transmitting remembrance to old friends. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 313 The clergy were interdicted from indulging any longer in the polemics of theology. 1876 *Act* 39 & 40 *Vict.* c. 70 Sch. A, To interdict the defender from [etc.] and to grant interim interdict. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* I. § 128. 49 A person who, on account of crime .. has been interdicted fire and water, forfeits his civic privileges.

3. *Eccl.* To cut off authoritatively from religious offices or privileges; to lay (a place or person) under an interdict: see INTERDICT *sb.* 3.

c 1290 *Beket* 1714 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 155 And entre-diten al engelond. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10184 Þis bissopes .. entreditede al þis lond, & walis al so, þat noþing of cristendom þer inne nere ido. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 892 The prest scholde be enterdyted that dede such a vilonye to terme of al his lyf. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* VII. (1520) 81 b/1 For the woundynge of a Cardynall he enterdyted all the cyte of Rome. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prel.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 295 Then was the land interdicted many years. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 2 That yere the loude was enterdyted. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 147 Alexander not only allows the Conquerors pretensions to the Crown of England, but interdicts all those who should oppose him. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 901 The Legate .. Interdicted the University of Oxford. 1885 [see INTERDICT *sb.* 3].

† **Interdi·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 -dyte, -dicte. [ad. L. *interdict-us*, pa. pple. of *interdīcĕre* (see prec.); cf. F. *interdit, -e.*] Interdicted: construed as pa. pple. of INTERDICT *v.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 85 Hit was interdicte [HIGDEN *interdictum fuit*, TREVISA was forbode] .. to kynge Alexander, that he scholde not entre in to Babylon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Interdyte, *interdictus*. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* (1889) 6 A place whiche is prophane or Interdicte. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *Faust.* 763 Both he and thou shall stand excommunicate, And interdict from church's privilege.

Interdi·cted, *ppl. a.* [f. INTERDICT *v.* + -ED[1].] Forbidden, prohibited; debarred, precluded: see the verb.

a. Of things.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* II. 160 He .. hongred not after the interdicted frute, as Adam did. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 47 Charg'd not to touch the interdicted Tree. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 5 Fruitless attempts to catch at interdicted happiness. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* VI. 146 Occasion to obliterate interdicted words.

b. Of persons: *spec.* in *Law* (see INTERDICTION 3).

1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 299 Let me be His interdicted heir. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 108 Reduction..may be brought not only by the heirs of the interdicted person, and by the interdictors, but by the interdicted person himself. 1863 BURTON *Ek. Hunter* 344 An interdicted pastor, wandering over the desolate moors. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xix. § 5 *note*, It was denied to the interdicted spendthrift.

Interdi·cting, *vbl. sb.* Forms: see INTERDICT *v.* [-ING[1].] The action of the verb INTERDICT; interdiction. (Now *rare* exc. as gerund.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 361 Suspendingis, enterditingis, cursingis, and reisingis of croiserie. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* CXLVII. 126 They pronounced the generall enterdytyng thurghout al englond so that the chirch dores were shyte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXII. 260 The pope shall .. gyue generall sentences of cursynge, and suspencion of enterdytynge to renne vpon vs. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* in *Exfos. & Notes* (Parker Soc.) 295 When neither the interdicting neither that secret subtilty holp [etc.].

Interdiction (intəɹdi·kʃən). Also 5-6 enterdiccion, 6 interdiccion. [ad. L. *interdictiōn-em*, n. of action from *interdīcĕre* to INTERDICT. In its earliest form agreeing with an OF. type **entredicti·on*: cf. INTERDICT *sb.* and *v.*] The action of interdicting, or fact of being interdicted.

1. The action of forbidding by or as by authority; authoritative or peremptory prohibition.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* A vj b, Against those interdictions in the law which seeme to compas in no more but the Canaanites Iebusites [etc.]. 1656 W. MONTAGUE *Accompl. Wom.* 133 Freedom extinguishes desire, and interdiction kindles it. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 208 This Interdiction of sepulchral Rites. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iii. 113 This act operated as an absolute interdiction of the catholic rites.

2. *Eccl.* The issuing of an interdict; the action of laying (a place, etc.), or condition of being laid, under an interdict: see INTERDICT *sb.* 1.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 318 Of the maner of this Enterdiccion of this lande haue I seen dyuerse opynyons. 1592 tr. *Junius' Revel.* XIII. 16 To use most violent interdictions, and to shoot out cursings. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. 1. 112 Several poor Bishops are rendred subject to interdictions and censures. *c* 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruined Abbey* 218 The wily Pontiff scorns not to recall His interdictions.

3. *Law.* a. *Sc. Law.* A restraint imposed upon a person incapable of managing his own affairs on account of unsoundness of mind, improvidence, etc. b. = INTERDICT *sb.* 2 a, b. c. *Rom. Law. Interdiction of fire and water*: a sentence of banishment or outlawry forbidding the supply to the person sentenced of fire and water or the necessaries of life.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 186 All publicationis and interdictiounis aught and sould be maid..quhair the persoun interdictit dwellis. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 961 So were Brutus and Cassius, and all their friends condemned, with interdiction of water and fire. 1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) c. 118 That all inhibitiones and interdictiones to be raised hereafter for quhatsumever cause..be..produced..to the Schireffe clerk of the Schire, quhair the persone interdited or inhibit dwellis. 1681 [see INTERDICTOR]. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scotl.* I. vii. § 32 Judicial interdiction is imposed by a Sentence of the Court of Session. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Interdiction* is a system of judicial, or of voluntary restraint, provided for those who, from weakness, facility, or profusion, are liable to imposition... *Voluntary interdiction* is imposed by the sole act of the interdicted person, who, being conscious of his facility, lays himself under this restraint... *Judicial interdiction* is imposed by sentence of the Court of Session; generally proceeding on an action at the instance of a near kinsman of the facile person. [See also INTERDICTOR, quot. 1861.] 1857-8 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 64 § 16 The particular registers of inhibitions and interdictions throughout Scotland shall be discontinued. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius & Ulpian* Digest 472 Citizenship.. was lost .. by .. interdiction of fire and water, which practically was outlawry.

Interdictive (intəɹdi·ktiv), *a. rare.* [f. L. *interdict-*, ppl. stem (see prec.) + -IVE.] = INTERDICTORY.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 185 It was an hasty rashnesse..to award a sentence so resolutely Interdictiue. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* XIII. Wks. (1851) 230 A timely separation from the flock by that interdictive sentence.

Interdictor (intəɹdi·ktəɹ, -ɒɹ). [a. late L. *interdictor* forbidder (Tertull.), agent-n. from *interdīcĕre* to INTERDICT.] a. One who interdicts. b. *Sc. Law.* (See quot. 1861.)

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scotl.* I. vi. § 37 Our custom hath interdictions, whereby persons, acknowledging their own weakness .. do therefore bind themselves, that they shall not act without the consent of those persons, interdictors therein mentioned. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Law Scotl.* I. vii. § 34 All deeds, done..without the consent of his interdictors ..are subject to reduction. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Interdiction*, Voluntary interdiction..is usually executed in the form of a bond, whereby the granter obliges himself to do no deed which may affect his estate, without the consent of certain persons therein named, technically called interdictors... Onerous or rational deeds, granted by the interdicted person, are effectual without the consent of the interdictors. 1883 *Life D. McLaren* II. xvii. 68 Lord Gifford decided in favour of the interdictors.

Interdictory (intəɹdi·ktəɹi), *a.* [ad. late L. *interdictōri-us*, f. *interdictor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the quality or effect of interdicting; belonging to or conveying interdiction; prohibitory.

1755 JOHNSON, *Interdictory*, belonging to an interdiction. *Ainsworth.* 1786 *Antig.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 The effect of that abomination .. was interdictory. 1844 R. WARDLAW *Proverbs* (1869) II. xliv. 116 There is nothing interdictory of the use of it. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. v. 20 Interdictory statutes declared marriages with Jews and heathens not only invalid but adulterous.

Interdifferentiation: see INTER- *pref.*

Interdiffuse (intəɹdifiū·z), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To diffuse between or among other things. So **Interdiffusion** (-difiū·ʒən), diffusion between or among other things, or each other; mutual diffusion. **Interdiffusive** (-difiū·siv) *a.*, tending to mutual diffusion; hence **Interdiffu·siveness.**

a 1859 G. WILSON *Relig. Chem.* (1862) 14 That property of interdiffusiveness among elastic fluids. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 812 This mixture or interdiffusion likewise takes place when the gases communicate with each other through minute pores or apertures of insensible magnitude. 1882 OGILVIE cites *North. Brit. Rev.* for *Interdiffuse.*

Interdigit (intəɹdi·dʒit). [f. INTER- 3 a + L. *digit-us* finger, DIGIT.] The part of the hand (or foot) between the roots of the adjacent digits.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 454 This is rubbed in night and morning for three days, especially to the interdigits and wrists.

Interdigital (intəɹdi·dʒităl), *a.* [ad. L. *interdigitālis*, f. *inter* + *digitus* finger.] Situated between, or connecting, digits (fingers or toes).

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 519/1 Up to the second or third month of intra-uterine life an interdigital membrane exists. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 645 Anterior toes all long; the interdigital webs broad. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 326 The interdigital membrane of the frog.

Interdigitate (intəɹdi·dʒitĕ't), *v.* Chiefly *Anat.* [f. INTER- 1 b + L. *digit-us* finger + -ATE[3]: cf. DIGITATE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To interlock like the fingers of the two hands when clasped; to project or be inserted alternately between each other, as processes of a muscle, etc.; to inosculate by reciprocal serrations.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 737/2 An equal number of similar processes .. with which they interdigitate. 18.. OWEN cited in Ogilvie, The groups of characters that are essential to the true definition of a plant and animal interdigitate, so to speak, in that low department of the organic world from which the two great branches rise and diverge. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 193 It [the posterior retractor] inter-digitates very freely with the protractor pedis. 1887 *Lancet* 24 Sept. 604/1 This strapping .. is fenestrated, and cut into strips that interdigitate. 1893 BURDON-SANDERSON *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Questions .. which here, though they do not overlap, at least interdigitate.

2. *trans.* To cause to interlock or inosculate in this way. *rare*—[0].

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 in OGILVIE.

Hence **Interdi·gitating** *ppl. a.*

1875 ROMANES in *Life* (1895) 25 Interposing a great number of interdigitating cuts in the course of the spiral.

Interdigitation (intəɹdidʒitē'ɪ·ʃən). Chiefly *Anat.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The action or condition of interdigitating; *concr.* an interdigitating structure, or one of a number of interdigitating processes.

a 1864 OWEN cited in Webster. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 24 When bones are immovably joined by an interdigitation of their irregularly shaped margins, they are said to be joined by suture. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* Introd. 10 The boundary line .. in these latitudes is a zig-zag of interdigitations.

Interdispensation, -distinguish, -district, -division, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interdite, -dyte, obs. var. INTERDICT *sb.* and *v.*

† **Interdi·tement.** *Obs.* [f. *interdite*, earlier form of INTERDICT *v.* + -MENT. (Possibly from an OF. original.)] = INTERDICTION 2.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Interditement, *interdissement.* 1583 FOXE *A. & M.* 594/1 Vnder payne of interditement, suspending and excommunication.

Interduce, variant of INTERDICE *Obs.*

† **Interdu·ct.** *Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *interduct-us* interpunctuation, f. *inter* between + *duct-us* leading, f. *dūcĕre* to lead.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Interduct*, a space between full sentences in printing or writing.

Intere, obs. form of ENTIRE.

† **Intere·mpt,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interempt-us*, pa. pple. of *interimĕre*: see next.] Destroyed. (Const. as pa. pple.)

1561 *Queen Esther* (1862 Collier), Wherby good order may sone be interempte.

† **Intere·mption.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *interemptiōn-em* (Tert.), n. of action from *interimĕre* to cut off, destroy, slay, f. *inter* (INTER-) + *emĕre* to buy, orig. to take.] Destruction, slaughter.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Interemption*, a killing or slaying. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 290 Nor was it seasonable to take notice of .. his utter and final perdition, he being to revive again after his first Interemption.

Inter-entanglement, -epidemic, -epimeral, -epithelial: see INTER- *pref.*

Interepte, obs. corrupt f. INTERRUPT *v.*

† **Intere·quitate,** *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. ppl. stem of L. *interequitāre* to ride between, f. *inter* between + *equitāre* to ride.] (See quot.) Hence † **Intere·quita·tion.**

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Interequitate*, to ride between. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interequitation*, a riding between.

† **Interess,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-6 enteres(se, en-, intresse. [ME. and AF. *interesse*, a. med. L. *interesse* compensation for loss, compensatory payment, sb. use of L. *interesse* to be between, to differ, make a difference, to concern, be of importance. Cf. Pr., It., Ger. *interesse*, Sp. *interes* sb.; the OF. sb. was *interest*: see INTEREST *sb.*]

1. The relation of being legally concerned or having part (in the ownership or possession of anything); legal concern, title, or claim; = INTEREST *sb.* 1.

[1387-8 *Rolls Parlt.* III. 246/2 Si ascun pretende d'avoir droit ou interesse en ycelles [forfaitures], sue au Conseil si lui semble a faire.] 1430-1 *Ibid.* IV. 376/2 That.. Proclamation be made..that alle ye persones yat pretende any interesse to object ayens yat partie yat pretendith hym to be mulire [etc.]. 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* No. 732 III. 100 That my moodre be agreable to the same, by cawse of th'entresse that she hathe for my brother William, whyche shall nott be off age thys vij. yeer. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 The right title and interesse that they .. have in the

same. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. xx. 28 All rightis and enterestes that euery baron had in Scotlande, was than clene forgyuen. 1659 *England's Conf.* 6 The House of Commons ..had..asserted their interess in the Militia.

b. *transf.* Concern, part, share *in* (anything). =Interest *sb.* 1 d, e.

c 1374 Chaucer *Fortune* 71 The heuene hath proprete of sykyrnesse, This world hath euer resteles trauayle; Thy laste day is ende of myn intresse [*v.rr.* interesse, intersse, encresse] In general, this reule may nat fayle. 1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* Prol. 39 Though woe with ioye have an intresse. *Ibid.* I. i. (1544) 1 b, The soyle embroyded ful of sumer floures Where wedes wicked had none interesse. 1569 Murray in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 58 The trial of the said Quenis interes in the murder of the King our soverane Lordis father. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* (1667) 287 There he found a discourse of the Nature of Ioy..of the Interess that our Animal Spirits have in it.

2. The relation of advantage or profit; benefit; =Interest *sb.* 2, 2 b.

1452 Rich. Dk. York *Charges agst. Dk. Somerset* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C. xiv. lf. 40) For the grete welfare and the comen availle and interesse of your mageste Roiall and of this youre noble roialme. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiv. § 11 Such oftentimes is the corruption of humane nature, that it will..thrust the pietie due to our Countrey vnder the inferiour respect of particular interesses. 1613 Shirley *Trav. Persia* 83 To embarke you in dangerous enterprises for others interesses. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 120 In a noble minde one generous act prevailes more than all wordly interesses. 1657 Heylin *Hist. Ref.* I. ii. iii. 32 That they should lay aside their particular interesses, to center all together upon one design. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § 21. 84 That it is also the Interess of Civil Sovereigns and of all Common-wealths, that there should neither be Deity nor Religion, the Democritick Atheists would perswade in this manner.

b. Self-interest; =Interest *sb.* 5.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 847 These are the men, who afterwards Argue from Interesse also against a God and Religion.

3. Injury; compensation for injury; =Interest *sb.* 9. [Cf. med.L. *damna et interesse*, F. *dommages et intérêts.*]

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* III. xi. 191 He is holden as he was byfore to suche damages and Interesses that he hathe doon unto hym by wronge hande.

4. Interest on money, usury; =Interest *sb.* 10.

1529 Hen. VIII *Instruct. Orator Rome* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. lf. 74 b), Which money..shalbe truely repayde with interesse. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xix. 153 He..would haue streightely required it together with the encrease of entresse. 1716 *Let. to Dk. Montrose* 19 Nov. in Scott *Rob Roy* Introd., He carries .. my books and bonds for entress, not yet paid, along with him.

†**Intere·ss**, *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. **interessed**, **-est**. [f. Interess *sb.*; cf. F. *intéresser* to invest with a share, etc.; earlier, to injure, hurt, damage (15th c. in Godef.), f. L. *interesse.*]

1. *trans.* To invest (a person) with a right to or share in something; to admit to a privilege; = Interest *v.* 1. Chiefly in *pass.*, *to be interessed*, to have a right or share.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807) II. 35 The sonnes of king Malcolme were aided .. to obteine the crowne of Scotland, whereunto they were interessed. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 378 Who .. disclaiming all other Titles as litigious, interessed himselfe here by the only Title of Conquerour. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 87 To whose yong loue, The Vines of France, and Milke of Burgundie, Striue to be interest. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 102 Man, in his first estate .. was in fauour with God, and interessed into the attendance of angels. 1657 Austen *Fruit Trees* II. 59 The soule sees it selfe interessed in the kingdome and all the riches and treasures of it. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 47 To teach them to those who have been interessed in my house.

2. To cause to be objectively concerned; to affect, implicate, to involve; =Interest *v.* 2. Chiefly in *pass.*

1570 Earl Lennox *Let.* in H. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 229 Hir richt dewtie to 30w and me, being the parteis interest. 1617 J. Woodford in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 199 [This] could not be done without interessing the honour of some, which was not to be touched. 1622 Misselden *Free Trade* 89 In the East India Action certainely the Kings Honour is interessed. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* III. 50 A suspicion that she was interest in the discourse. 1663 Boyle *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. ii. 30 Being unwilling to interesse the reputation of Holy Writ..in the doubtful contentions of Naturalists.

3. To affect injuriously; to injure, endamage.

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus' Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 66 Whereof being conuicted, he could not be interessed, if he could purge himselfe of the latter crimes. 1599 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spald. Cl.) II. 181 Dyvers of the cuntriemen and of the inhabitantis of this burght ar grytumlie intrest in the wynter day, throw the insufficiencie and hoillis in the said calsey. 1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 127 [She] was found interessed in the heart with certaine imposthumes and two stones.

4. To cause to take an active part, to rouse to action, to engage; *refl.* to take part (F. *s'intéresser*); =Interest *v.* 4.

1623 Massinger *Dk. Milan* I. i, The wars so long continued..Have interess'd, in either's cause, the most Of the Italian princes. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 17 He might have gain'd the Victory for us Christians, without interessing Heaven in the Quarrel. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. iii. ii. 416 That which interesses and engages men as Good.

5. To affect with a feeling of concern; *refl.* To concern oneself. *pass.* To be concerned.

1654 Marvell *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 173 No Prince in Christendom doth interess Himself more in your Majestie's health .. than my Master. 1697 Dryden *Æneid* Ded., To love our native country .. to be interessed in its concerns, is natural to all men.

Hence †Intere·ssing *vbl. sb.*, admitting (*into* a position, etc.).

a 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 342 The interessing of Christ into pre-eminence.

†**Intere·ssed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. Interess *v.* + -ed 1.] =Interested.

1598 Florio, *Interessato*, interessed, toucht in honor, or reputation. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 79 We were with interessed kindnesse conveniently accomodated in the Castle of the poope. 1640 Br. Hall *Humb. Remonstr.* 3 There are not more eyes in these three interessed kingdomes, than are now bent on you. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 19 The most interressed, passionate, or prejudicate Person. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 70 It ought to divert the Indifferent, without wounding the Interess'd.

Interessee. *rare.* [f. Interess *v.* + -ee 1; F. *intéressé.*] One who is interested or concerned (in something); an interested party.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* title-p., For euery other Interessee in the Profits or Practise deriued from the compleate Survey of Manours, Lands, &c. 1826 Bentham in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 450 By rendering conveyances .. somewhat less unintelligible to parties and other interessees.

†**Intere·ssent.** *Obs. rare*−1. [ad. med.L. *interessent-em*, pr. pple. of L. *interesse*: see Interest.] =prec.

c 1677 *List of Ships* in Marvell *Growth Popery* (1678) 66 The Interessents are really damaged,..to the value of 759*l.*

‖ **Interesse termini.** *Law.* [med.L., = interest of term or end.] A right of entry on a leasehold estate, acquired through a demise.

[1628 Coke *On Litt.* 345 b, Interesse is vulgarly taken for a terme or chattle reall, and more particularly for a future tearme, in which case it is said in pleading, that he is possessed *De interesse termini.*] 1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* v. 124 (1826) III. 253 Such *interesse termini* cannot by disseisin or feoffment be divested. 1809 Tomlins *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Interest*, The bare lease .. gives him [the lessee] a right of entry on the tenement, which right is called his interest in the term, or *interesse termini*. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 428/2 The plaintiff having only an *interesse termini*, and never having been in possession, he could not maintain .. an action for trespass.

†**Intere·ssor.** *Obs. rare.* [a. med.L. *interessor* (Du Cange), f. *interesse* to be among.] A partner, a fellow.

1672 Petty *Pol. Anat.* xi. Tracts (1769) 357 Why may not the rents of the same be actually sent, without prejudice to the other three parts of the interessor[s] thereof?

Interest (i·ntĕrĕst), *sb.* Also 5 entrest, 6 enterest, 6–7 intrest, (7 int'rest). [An alteration of the earlier Interess, app. after the cognate F. *interest* (1290 in Godef.), mod.F. *intérêt*, app. a sb. use of L. *interest* it makes a difference, concerns, matters, is of importance, 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. (used impersonally) of the vb., of which the infinitive *interesse* was used as a sb. in med.L., and in the other Romanic langs. and ME.

There is much that is obscure in the history of this word, first as to the adoption of L. *interest* as a sb., and secondly as to the history of the OF. sense 'damage, loss'. No other sense is recorded in Fr. until the 16th c. As this was not the 15th c. sense of Eng. *interess(e*, it is curious that the form of the French word should have affected the Eng. The relations between the sense-development in French and English in 16–17th c. are also far from clear.]

1. The relation of being objectively concerned in something, by having a right or title to, a claim upon, or a share in.

a. The fact or relation of being legally concerned; legal concern *in* a thing; esp. right or title to property, or to some of the uses or benefits pertaining to property; =Interess *sb.* 1.

1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 185/1 Noon of youre Liege peple hafuyng interest, right or title, of or in ony of the premisses. 1478 Sir J. Paston in *P. Lett.* No. 814 III. 222 He never knywe..that I hadde any clayme or entrest in the maner off Heylesdon. 1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* 7 b, Their tytell and interest grewe by enherytaunce. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 352, I gyue to John Stephen..all my quarrell geare .. & my whole interest and good will of my Quarrell. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 84 All your Interest in those Territories Is vtterly bereft you. 1628 Coke *On Litt.* 345 b, *Interesse* .. in legall vnderstanding extendeth to Estates, Rights and Titles, that a man hath of, in, to, or out of Lands, for he is truly said to haue an interest in them. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* IV. 139 They transport many Families to the Francks, who plant them in desert Countries, and upon that ground pretend an interest to the Island. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xx. 323 The estates exchanged must be equal in quantity; not of value .. but of interest; as fee-simple for fee-simple. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xv. 101 You should always, before granting a lease, consider what interest you have in the estate.

fig. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jude* 22 We in beleuing the Gospell, haue through Baptisme escaped Satans enterest. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* v. i. 8 *Clow.* But Awdrie, there is a youth heere in the Forrest layes claime to you. *Awd.* I, I know who 'tis: he hath no interest in mee in the world. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 39 One who next the King his Father, claimed greatest interest in P——, for having bred him up from his infancie. *a* 1680 Butler *Eleph. in Moon* I. 165 Proud of his Int'rest in the Glory Of so miraculous a Story.

b. Right or title to spiritual privileges.

1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 482 A freedome it is from the bondage of Sathan .. giuing an interest into Gods fauour. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 53 Tho all eternity were full of treasures .. and our interest to all never so perfect. *a* 1716 South *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 149 Let him impartially ask himself .. what evidences he has of his .. interest in the second Covenant.

c. Right or title to a share in something; share, part.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* CII. xv, Thou art one, still one: Tyme, interest in thee hath none. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, II. ii. 47 Ah so much interest haue [I] in thy sorrow, As I had Title in thy Noble Husband. 1611 Tourneur *Ath. Trag.* I. ii. Wks. 1878 I. 19 The honestie of your conuersation makes me request more int'rest in your familiaritie. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 72, I am sorry that her love hath so small interest in you. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 74 A Persian..begg'd an interest in his frequent prayers.

†d. Participation or share in doing something or the production of some result. *Obs.*

1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiii. 184 Suspecting that .. the Figure of the Vessel might have an interest in this odde Phænomenon. 1671 Flavel *Fount. Life* v. 12 Great is the Interest of Words in this doctrine. 1709 F. Hauksbee *Phys. Mech. Exp.* v. (1719) 145 A signal Demonstration of the Influence and Interest of the Air in these Phœnomena. *a* 1748 Watts (J.), Endeavour to adjust the degrees of influence, that each cause might have in producing the effect, and the proper agency and interest of each therein.

e. *esp.* A pecuniary share or stake in, or claim upon anything; the relation of being a part-owner of property, a shareholder or bondholder in a commercial or financial undertaking, or the like.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 2 To address myself to a Friend of mine who had a principal interest in that affair, and to desire his Mediation to the Company. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 460 A practice of insuring large sums without having any property on board, which were called insurances, *interest or no interest*. 1824 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 345 The Planter's Bank of Georgia is not the state of Georgia, although the state holds an interest in it. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 239 He was a buyer and seller of those fractional and volatile interests in trading adventures which go by the name of 'shares'. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* (1899) 73/1 We had .. bought up all the 'interests', that is, shares, half shares, and quarter shares, on or near the supposed run of gold that we had struck.

2. The relation of being concerned or affected in respect of advantage or detriment; esp. an advantageous relation of this kind.

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. v. (R.), Without interest we commit sinne, seeyng peyne commyng withall. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 55 There was none in Lisbone but had some interest in this warre, who so had not his sonne there, had his father; .. the traders .. did venture their wealth in it. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 365 What's thy interest In this sad wracke? 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 269 By reason of the double interest of pleasure and profit. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* viii, I have an interest in being first to deliver this message, as I expect for my reward to be honoured with Miss Sophia's hand as a partner. 1780 Burke *Corr.* (1844) II. 369 No people ought to be permitted to live in a country, who are not permitted to have an interest in its welfare. 1815 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 66 Castlereagh says what interest has Fouché now to tell a lie? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 39 Persons who were bound by strong ties of interest to the government.

b. That which is to or for the advantage of any one; good, benefit, profit, advantage.

1579 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. 129 Caried with ambicious respectes touching their interests and desires particular. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. ii. 64 No more that Thane of Cawdor shall deceiue Our Bosome interest. 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* II Is not every thing almost reckoned Profitable only so far as it conduces to some Temporal Interest? 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1761 III. 48 His profit is preferred, not only before the interest, but the very safety and being of a great Kingdom. 1745 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 17 One who has our interest at heart. 1843 J. Clason *Serm.* v. 85 He thought it to his temporal interest to do it. 1855 Prescott *Philip II*, II. vii. (1857) 278 His devotion to the interests both of the king and of religion. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVII. 20/1 It is the interest of the keeper of an asylum to retard or conceal the recovery of his patient.

c. *In the interest* (*interests*) *of*: on the side of what is advantageous or beneficial to.

1716 Addison *Freeholder* No. 4 ¶ 1 The Women of our Island, who are the most eminent for Virtue and good Sense, are in the Interest of the present Government. 1727 Swift *Country Post* Wks. 1755 III. i. 175 She had betrayed us, and was in the interest of the kite aforesaid. 1771 Goldsm. *Hist. Eng.* I. 347 The party in the interests of Lewis began to lose ground. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 105 He did not choose to keep a clerk who was not in his interests. 1858 De Quincey *Wks.* IX. Pref. 10 *note*, 'In the interest' (to use a slang phrase just now coming into currency) of enlightened patriotism. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 27 May 5/1 In the interests of humanity there is no need to regret the change.

3. A thing in which one has an interest or concern.

1618 Bolton *Florus* III. xix. (1636) 256 Very many striving together whose prisoner he should bee, the prey was torne in peeces while they wrangled about that interest. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 384 Many times your interests are seised on by storms, sometimes by Pyrats. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 31. 476 The Supreme God is saluted, as the Great Wonder of the World, and Interest of Mankind. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* VI. 267 Religion is in a secondary yet not an unimportant sense an interest of the present life. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* III. 2 Colonies excite more attention at present than any of our other interests.

4. A business, cause, or principle, in which a

number of persons are interested; the party interested in such a business or principle; a party having a common interest; a religious or political party, business connexion, etc.

1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 246 He will be regarded as ye great patron of ye protestant Interest. 1679 in Puller *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 290 [This] would greatly strengthen the Protestant interest. 1714 POPE *Let. to the Hon.* — 8 June, He said that I was enter'd into a cabal with Dean Swift and others to write against the Whig Interest. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 28 Caballing and forming an interest among the men. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Stud. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 The notion of creating a new, that is, a moneyed interest, in opposition to the landed interest. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. iv. 38 The cabinet was divided by two opposite interests. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/7 The banking interest in the City is known to be averse to the change. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 4/7 Mr. Gladstone..said that interests were always awake, while the country too often slumbered and slept.

5. Regard to one's own profit or advantage; selfish pursuit of one's own welfare; = SELF-INTEREST.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. xx. 4 a, Loue, interest, and feare, are those three ropes that halter Iustice. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 13, I love you without interest, without pretence, and without any other desire, then to see you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* V. 23 The more she was above interest the more she abandoned herself to ambition. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 102 The coil That interest flings upon our hearts.

6. Influence due to personal connexion; power of influencing the action of others; personal influence *with* († *in*) a person or body of persons. *To make interest*, to bring personal influence to bear.

[1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 224 Lorenzo and Salerio, welcome hether, If that the youth of my new interest heere Haue power to bid you welcome.] 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 202 Those magistrates were mechanicke men, in whom feare hath a more interest, then the respect of a King. 1653 *Act Govt. Commw.* 45 Several persons of Interest and Fidelity in this Commonwealth. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 365 Her interest with him is such, that she governs him absolutely. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 50 Early interest was made with Elizabeth for the continuance of the old religion. 1723 *True Briton* No. 56. 488 The Author *made no Interest* (as the Phrase goes), That is to say, was so Civil to .. his Cotemporaries, as to suppose they were qualify'd to *hear* and *see* for *themselves*. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvi. 293 To raise the people in the counties..where his interest lay.

7. The feeling of one who is concerned or has a personal concern in any thing; hence, the state of feeling proper to such a relation, or a particular form or instance of it; a feeling of concern for or curiosity about a person or thing.

1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* vii. (1803) 9 There are certain interests, which the world supposes every man to have. 1811 *Ora & Jul.* IV. 115 No one ever appeared to take an interest about us. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Rand. Recoll. Ho. Lords* xvi. 385 The issue of the debate is regarded by him with an interest of no ordinary intensity. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iv. § 28 He who can take no interest in what is small, will take false interest in what is great. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi, I should be glad .. to see you take a little more interest in duties which .. you may be called upon to discharge. 1879 MORLEY *Burke* x. 209 The contentiousness is not .. rapid enough to hold the interest of a practical assembly. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life of R. W. Dale* i. 8 He was a man with wide interests.

b. *transf.* of things: Power of exciting this feeling, interesting character or quality.

1821 MACKINTOSH *Bacon & Locke* Wks. 1846 I. 321 The confutation of Sir Robert Filmer..has long lost all interest. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 135 Questions of great interest. 1884 GLADSTONE *Sp. Edin.* 30 Aug., There was one feature in that struggle..which gave it an interest—a finishing interest—if not a higher interest than any other. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The *Quarterly* for October is exceptionally strong in literary interest, but the interest is not wholly of a pleasant kind. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* iii, A short article on a province of English philology which is, to me .. one of interest.

8. The fact or quality of mattering or being of importance (as belonging to things); concernment, importance.

1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 35 The conscience .. is already violated when to moral good or evil we oppose things possessing no moral interest. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 415 However important, these, after all, are matters of subordinate interest.

II. Senses related to med.L. *interesse*, as used by Matthew Paris *a* 1259, and frequently from 13th c. (see Du Cange), in the phrase *damna et interesse*, in French legal phraseology *dommages et intérêts*, the indemnity due to any one for the damage and prejudice done to him. Cf. OF. *interest* (1290 in Godef.) in sense 'damage', also recompense for damage done or caused, 'damages'. In sense 10 F. *interest* (now *intérêt*) occurs in Rabelais, 1535.

†9. Injury, detriment. b. Compensation for injury, 'damages'. (F. *dommages et intérêts* (see Littré, *Intérêt* 2°), med.L. *damna et interesse*.) *Obs. rare.*

[*a* 1259 MATT. PARIS *Chron.* 612 (Du Cange) Propter usuras, pœnas, & Interesse. 1274 *Acquittance to Edw. I* (Rymer *Fœdera* II. 34) Tam super principali quam super custibus dampnis & interesse refundendis Domui nostrae.]

1489 [see 'damages and Interesses' in INTERESS *sb.* 3].

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 178 The awner .. hes gude richt and just actioun aganis the with-halder of the saidis landis or gudis, for the damnage, skaith and interest quhilk he may sufficientlie prove that he sustenit throw the wanting of the proffeitis of the saidis landis or gudis. *Ibid.* 179 He sall be haldin to pay to the uther partie the foirsaid pane, as damnage and interest. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 293 How can this [be done] .. without extreme interest and manifest derogation from his divine greatnesse? 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 14 Untill the full payment of the fines, charges, damage and interest adjudged, as well to the King; as to the said parties.

10. Money paid for the use of money lent (the *principal*), or for forbearance of a debt, according to a fixed ratio (*rate per cent.*).

Interest is paid at fixed intervals, usually once or twice in the year. *Simple interest* is the interest paid on the principal as lent. *Compound* († *compounded*) *interest* (*interest upon interest*), is the interest eventually paid on a principal periodically increased by the addition of each fresh amount of interest as it becomes due and remains unpaid. Interest in this sense was formerly called *usury*, a name still applied when interest is charged at a rate beyond what is considered legitimate or just.

In med.L. *interesse* (Interest) differed from *usura* (Usury) in that the latter was avowedly a charge for the use of money, which was forbidden by the Canon Law; whereas originally '*interesse* refers to the compensation which under the Roman Law, was due by the debtor who had made default. The measure of compensation was *id quod interest*, the difference between the creditor's position in consequence of the debtor's laches and the position which might reasonably have been anticipated as the direct consequence of the debtor's fulfilment of his obligation'. This compensation was always permissible when it could be shown that such loss had really arisen (*damnum emergens*). At a later period, *lucrum cessans*—loss of profit through inability to reinvest—was also recognized as giving a claim to *interesse*; both cases appear to be included in the formula *damna et interesse*. The *interesse* was originally a fixed sum specified in the contract; but a percentage reckoned periodically, so as to correspond to the creditor's loss, was afterwards substituted (as sometimes in England in the first half of the 13th cent.). Interest in the modern sense was first sanctioned by law (though apparently under cover of the mediæval theory) by 37 Hen. VIII, c. 9 (see quot. 1545); this statute was repealed in 1552, but re-enacted in 1571. (See W. J. ASHLEY *Engl. Econ. Hist. Middle Ages* II. 397, 466, and I. S. LEADAM in *Dict. Pol. Econ.*, 1896, II. 429.)

[1529 see INTERESS *sb.* 4: 'money repayde with interesse'.]

1545 *Act* 37 *Hen. VIII*, c. 9 § 3 Be it also enacted..that no person or persons .. by way or meane of any corrupte bargayne, loone, eschaunge, chevisaunce, shifte, interest of any wares..accepte or take, in lucre or gaynes, for the forbearinge or givinge daye of payment of one hole yere of and for his or their money .. above the sume of tenne poundes in the hundred. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. v. 71 It was not thought to bee Justice, that the man o warre .. should for an enterest of lone, bee throwen into prisone. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I 205 To borow monie vpon interest to paie my debt. 1577 in *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* (1870) I. 50 Ane hundreth and aucht merkis to pay for one 3eris interest thairof, according to the raitt of tuelf for the hundreth. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 497 Interest, or profit of monie, when as it hath been alwaies unpleasant in the sight of God, who forbiddeth all kinde of usurie whatsoever it be. 1590 RECORDE, etc. *Gr. Artes* (1640) 604 Interest is the summe reckoned for the lending or forbearance of the Principall for any termes or time. Interest simple is that which is counted from the Principall onely. Interest compound is that which is counted for the Principall, together with the Arrerage. 1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotle's Politiques* 52 Men haue now inuented interest in steed of vsury. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* I. iii, Built with other men's moneys Ta'en up at interest. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 59 Decimall Tables of compounded Interest. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxx. 454 When money is lent on a contract to receive .. an increase by way of compensation for the use; which is generally called interest by those who think it lawful, and usury by those who do not so. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 127 Compound interest, called also Interest upon Interest, is that which arises from the principal and interest, taken together, as it becomes due. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* vi. 52 When the rate is above five or six per cent., it will be to some extent not true interest, but compensation for the risk of losing the capital altogether. 1879 J. T. ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 14/1 Interest is the reward which a man obtains for allowing another to use his property. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Matt.* xxv. 27 At my coming I should have received back mine own with interest [1611 usury].

b. *fig.* esp. in phr. *with interest*, with increase or augmentation.

1589 NASHE *Pasquill & Marf.* 11 When I lacke matter to talke of, I may resort hether [to the Exchange] to take vp a little newes at interest. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 49 You shall haue your desires, with interest. 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 30, I doe returne your wish With ample interest of beatitude. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 131 He paid the imperialists with interest. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxviii. 364 The latter .. returned the blows with interest. 1890 *Spectator* 24 May 715/1 They never seem to have put out their ideas to interest, but kept them wrapped up in napkins till they forgot their existence.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *interest-bearing*, *charge*, *policy*; interest-money = sense 10.

1618 *Earnevelt's Apol.* C iij b, The interest-money came to that height, that the State of the whole seemed desperate. 1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 212 He were better to pay interest-money. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* p. xviii, The seductive influence of sinister interest, and interest-begotten prejudice. 1848 ARNOULD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. I. v. 217 An interest policy is one that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the thing insured. 1894 W. T. STEAD in *Westm. Gaz.* 7 May 2/1 The watchword of the Coxeyite agitation is 'Death to the interest-bearing bond!' 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 343/2 Johann received the interest money gruffly.

Interest (i·ntĕrĕst), *v.* [An alteration of the earlier INTERESS *v.*, after INTEREST *sb.*

(It has been suggested that the change might be partly due to confusion with *interes-t=interesse-ed* pa. t. of INTERESS; cf. *hoise*, *hoist*, *graff*, *graft*, *infeoff*, *infeft*.)]

1. *trans.* To invest (a person) with a share in or title to something, esp. a spiritual privilege. Const. *in* († *to*, *into*, *unto*).

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 152 Sufficient cause to intitle and interest a man in the crowne of martyrdome. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 56 Depriuing them of some comfort or right, which the inuiolable Law of God, hath interrested them to. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XV. 326 Aurora ravish'd him .. And interested him amongst the Gods. *a* 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xx. (1640) 203 Let us strive to interest ourselves into Gods blessing on the godly. *Ibid.* xxi. 264 Benefits .. to him that interests himselfe to them by getting into Christ. 1834 J. BROWN *Lett. Sanctif.* I. 220 The interesting a sinner in the atoning sacrifice of the Redeemer, takes away the irritating power of the divine law. *a* 1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 338 By faith we become interested in the propitiation.

2. To cause (a person) to have an objective interest or concern in the progress or fate of a matter; to involve; chiefly in pass. *to be interested.*

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 2 b, When they think he is not interested in the cause, or induced by any priuate obligation. 1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Concil Trent* (1676) 451 All was concluded .. without interesting the Popes authority. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* iv. 74 They will .. interest piety itself with their faults. 1727 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) I. 157 Pilate finding they interested their religion in this cause, and that they were resolute in it, became afraid he must .. submit to them. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 79 The emperor himself was interested not to deface the splendour of his own cities. 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 48 The landlord .. is interested in seeing that the liquidators discharge their duty properly.

3. Of a thing: To concern; to affect; to relate to. *rare* or *Obsolescent.*

1638 DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* ii. (1651) 9 Their private opinions..doe not interest our beliefs. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* IV. xii. (1806) II. 497 The subject .. interests the question of human happiness so nearly. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 161 The news of the morning principally interested the Crown Prince. 1864 *Scotsman* 10 Dec., It is matter for deep regret that..the case..has so little interested those whom it most interests.

4. To cause (any one) to take a personal interest, share, or part in (a scheme, business, etc.); to induce to participate *in*; to engage *in*. *refl.* To take active part *in*.

1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.*, *Disc. Voy. Guiana* 49 After his returne for England, he endeavoured by his best abilities to interest his Countrey and state in those faire Regions. 1647 *Manifesto* 10 June in *Carlyle's Cromwell*, They seek to interest in their design the City of London. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 2 Their first interesting themselves in this undertaking. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (J.), This was a goddess who used to interest herself in marriages. *Mod.* I do not feel called upon to interest myself in his behalf.

5. To affect with a feeling of concern; to stimulate to sympathetic feeling; to excite the curiosity or attention of. (Prob. a back-formation from INTERESTED *ppl. a.* 3.)

[1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 348 They did not appear to be at all interested about us.] 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 57 By what other means should an object engage or fix a man's attention, unless by interesting him? 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ix, She had been too much interested by the events of the moment. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* IV. viii. (1849) 172 Something in his appearance..interested my attention. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 6, I wanted to interest myself in it. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 334 Your account of the first night interested me immensely.

Interestabi·lity. *rare*^−1^. [f. **interest-able* (f. INTEREST *v.*): see -ITY.] Capability of being interested.

1811 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* (1843) II. 343 It did not again absorb all my interestability.

Interested (i·ntĕrĕstĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTEREST *v.* + -ED ^1^.]

1. Concerned, affected; having an interest, concern, or share in something.

1828 WEBSTER s.v., One interested in the funds. An interested witness. *a* 1834 J. BROOKS in D. A. Wells *Burden & Strength* (1864) 34 Substitute skilful, intelligent, interested free labor for unskilled, ignorant, and uninterested slave labor. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 207 The evidence of interested persons is now received, and its value estimated according to its worth. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* vi. 126 With an issue to the interested of having .. to pay freight only on good marketable stuff.

2. Influenced by considerations of personal advantage; moved by self-interest; self-seeking, self-interested. (The opposite of *disinterested.*)

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 Dissembled or interested Homage of Rulers or Rabbies. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* lv. (1803) 91 The world is, in general, selfish, interested, and unthinking. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 213 The wretched consequences of interested marriages. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 555 He was generally thought interested and grasping.

3. Characterized by a feeling of concern, sympathy, or curiosity.

1665 PEPYS *Corr.* 4 Sept., No day hath passed..without my most interested wishes for your health. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 23 The very idea of an interested pursuit necessarily presupposes particular passions or appetites. 1753 SMOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 18/1 He thought

she would .. have betrayed some interested symptom; that her face would have undergone some favourable suffusion. 1806 Surr *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 35 'Is he alive?' said Belloni with interested emotion. *Mod.* They found in me an interested auditor.

Interestedly (ĭ·ntĕrĕstĕdlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interested manner; through self-interest; with interest or concern.

1765 Earl Buckingham in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 307 Lamenting that others interestedly refuse me any return for what I in some sort interestedly did. 1782 R. Cumberland *Anecd.* (1787) I. 9. 1827 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 277/1 The interestedly slow movements of the ordinary tribunals. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 258, I do not speak interestedly. I have as much already on my hands as I can perform, if not more. 1886 Miss Broughton *Dr. Cupid* I. vii. 114 A figure whose manœuvres are interestedly watched by the rest of the company.

Interestedness (ĭ·ntĕrĕstĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being interested; esp. of being moved by interested motives (the opposite of *disinterestedness*).

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. § 2. 140 The Affections which .. constitute whatever we call Interestedness or Self-Love. 1757 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II*, Apr., His [Pitt's] ambition was glaring; his interestedness not even specious. 1788 A. MacDonald *Misc. Serm.* (1790) 50 Too much interestedness in the affairs of our neighbour is less supportable than absolute indifference. 1882 J. Hawthorne *Fort. Fool* I. xxi, The passion, wholly free..from any lower form of interestedness.

Interester. *rare.* [f. Interest *v.* + -ER 1.] One who interests; in quot. 1701, † One who interests himself in behalf of others.

a 1701 Sedley *Grumbler* I. Wks. 1778 II. 206 *Gri.* Pray who are they that say so? *Ari.* Some persons who interest themselves in your behalf. *Gri.* I don't care a rush for them. The world is full of nothing but these interesters, who at the bottom value us no more, than John-a-Nokes and Tom-a-Styles.

Interesting (ĭ·ntĕrĕstĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Interest *v.* + -ING 2. Formerly, and still dialectally, *intere·sting.*] That interests.

† **1.** That concerns, touches, affects, or is of importance; important. *Obs.*

1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. § 2. 155 That Passion which is esteem'd peculiarly interesting; as having for its Aim the Possession of Wealth. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 2 In defence of what they thought most dear and interesting to themselves. 1773 Mrs. Chapone *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. 112 A woman..thought meanly of in points the most interesting to her honour. 1813 Sir R. Wilson *Priv. Diary* II. 460 It is extremely interesting that at this time you should be well informed.

2. Adapted to excite interest; having the qualities which rouse curiosity, engage attention, or appeal to the emotions; of interest.

1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 48 (*Remise Door* i.) It was a face of about six and twenty .. it was not critically handsome, but there was that in it, which .. attached me much more to it—it was interesting. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 202 The interesting and original picture of the manners of Rome. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 37 A long and interesting conversation. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 66 The Irish..were distinguished by qualities which tend to make men interesting rather than prosperous. 1882 M. Arnold in *19th Cent.* Aug. 222 All knowledge is interesting to a wise man, and the knowledge of nature is interesting to all men.

I·nterestingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an interesting manner, so as to interest.

1811 Shelley *St. Irvyne* VII. Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 174 The thrilling accents of her interestingly sweet voice. 1821 Campbell in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 387 None of them appeal more interestingly to the heart. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. 83 Another friend..writes thus interestingly concerning him.

I·nterestingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being interesting.

1759 Adam Smith *Mor. Sent.* II. VI. § 3. 107 [The axe] the emblem of having been beheaded, which is engraved under those [heads]..sheds a real dignity and interestingness over their characters. 1881 *19th Cent.* May 788 The interestingness of commonplace lives is insisted on. 1884 *Spectator* No. 2903. 212 The *Times* under his management failed in interestingness.

I·nterestless, *a. rare.* [f. Interest *sb.* + -LESS.] Devoid of interest.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 17 July 103 The passionless, humourless, interestless 'analysis'.

Interface (ĭ·ntəɹfēɪs). [f. Inter 2 b + Face.] A surface lying between two portions of matter or space, and forming their common boundary.

1882 Bottomley *Hydrost.* 13 The term *interface* denotes a face of separation, plane or curved, between two contiguous portions of the same substance. 1883 G. Chrystal in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 264/1 The interface of the two liquids in the axial line.

Interfacial (ĭntəɹfēɪ·ʃĭăl), *a.* [f. Inter 4 a + L. *faci-es* face: cf. Facial.] Included between two faces of a crystal or other solid, as in *interfacial angle*, the dihedral angle included between two faces.

1837 J. D. Dana *Min.* 14 The interfacial angle .. M : T is an oblique angle, while P : T = 90°. 1877 E. S. Dana *Text-bk. Min.* 3 In the descriptions of crystals three kinds of angles may come under consideration, *solid*, *plane*, and *interfacial*.

Interfaction: see Interfation.

Interfair, -fayer, erron. ff. Inter-affair.

† **Interfa·lk,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Inter- 1 a + *falk*, as in Defalk, q.v.] *trans.* To interrupt, break into.

1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. ix. 101 The great joy that tooke him being interfalcked with sighes.

† **Interfa·rce,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Inter- 1 a + Farce *v.*1 6.] *trans.* To stuff in between.

1566 Drant *Horace* To Rdr. 3, I haue interfarced..much of myne owne deuisinge.

Interfare, obs. form of Interfere.

Interfascicular (-fāsi·kĭ·lăɹ), *a. Anat.* and *Bot.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between fascicles or 'bundles' of tissue.

1836-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 118/2 In the interfascicular cellular tissue of the muscles. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 573 An interfascicular cambium is formed by divisions in the intermediate cells of the medullary rays. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 454 Overgrowth of interfascicular connective tissue.

† **Interfa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *interfātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *interfārī* to interrupt in speaking, f. *inter* + *fārī* to speak.] (See quot.)

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Interfaction*, an interrupting of one tale, a speaking whilst another speaks. 1658 Phillips, *Interfaction* [ed. 1678 *Interfation*].

Interfeat: see Enterfeat.

† **Interfe·ction.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interfectiōn-em*, n. of action from *interficĕre* to kill: cf. obs. F. *interfection* (Godef.).] a. Killing or slaying. b. In *Alchemy* (see quot. 1727).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2396 Yᵗ thay..shuld..cesse of his interfectionne [*glossed* slaghtere]. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Interfection*, murder, a killing or slaying. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Elixir*, In the space of twenty Hours, the Elixir will reduce the Gold into its primitive Matter, and become very black. This is what they call Interfection, and what we simply call Resolution.

† **Interfe·ctor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *interfector*, agent-n. f. *interficĕre* to kill. Cf. obs. F. *interfecteur* (Godef.).] a. A slayer, murderer. b. *Astrol.* A death-bringing planet.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 232 His interfectours blessed might thei be. 1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* lxvii. 409 It prenotes .. death .. when the malevolent Interfector comes to the degree of the Zodiack wherein the Lord of the ascendant was. 1658 [see Interficient]. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. xv. 344 When the ἀφέτης comes to the place of the ἀναιρέτης, that is, the Emissor unto the place of the Interfector, then wo be to the brat..born under so unlucky Starrs; for there is no remedie but he must die the death.

Interfederation: see Inter- *pref.* 2 a.

Interfemoral (-fe·mŏrăl), *a. Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] Extending between the femora or thighs (chiefly of the membrane between the thighs of a bat).

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 69 Tail slender, half enveloped in the interfemoral membrane. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 598/2 A tail for the support and extension of the interfemoral membrane is found in the insectivorous Bats. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 54 The tail and the web-skin connecting the hind-legs, and called the 'interfemoral' web.

Interfenestral (-fĭne·străl), *a. Arch. rare.* [f. Inter- 4 a + L. *fenestra* window.] Placed between windows.

1851 Ruskin *Stones Ven.* I. xv. § 9 A northern apse is a southern one with its inter-fenestral piers set edgeways.

Interfenestration (-fenèstrēɪ·ʃən). *Arch.* [Inter- 2 a: see prec., and cf. *inter-columniation*.] The spacing of the windows of a building.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 586 *Inter-fenestration*, the space between windows. 1846 *Civil Eng. & Archit. Jrnl.* IX. 329 The vertical interfenestration is not so good as the horizontal, owing to there being too many tiers of windows, and they are put too closely together. 1859 *Building News* V. 1136 *Interfenestration*—a term now suggested .. as a useful correlative to 'intercolumniation', inasmuch as it refers to the spacing of the windows.

Interfere (ĭntəɹfēɪ·ɹ), *v.* Forms: *a.* 6 entrefyer, 6–7 enterfere, 7 -fear(e, -feer, -feir(e, -faire, -fare, -fayr, -fire. *β.* 6 interfler, 6–7 -feir, 7 -feer(e, -vere, -fare, -fyre, 7– interfere. [a. OF. *s'entreférir* to strike each other, f. *entre-* Inter- 1 b + *férir*:—L. *ferīre* to strike; mod.F. has *interférer* (from English) in scientific use. The forms in *-fare*, *-fire*, *-vere*, etc. are app. popular corruptions arising while the word was only known in sense 1 (which is also given by Cotgr. for the OF. word), but the first of these may have been regarded by some as f. Inter- 1 + Fare *v.*1]

1. *intr.* Of a horse: To strike the inside of the fetlock with the shoe or hoof of the opposite foot (= Cut *v.* 27); to knock one leg against another. Said also of the feet. (Rarely of persons.)

a. 1530 Palsgr. 538/1 My horse entrefyereth all redy, I feare me the jade wyll fayle me, or I come to my journayes ende, *mon cheual entretaille desja* [etc.]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 215 My horse to weare greate breeches is now asynde: Why? to kepe him from enterferyng behynde. 1607 Markham *Caval.* VI. (1617) 65 If your horse .. doth enterfaire or hew one leg vpon another. 1635 Valentine *Foure Sea-Serm.* 58 The feet of both crosse and enterfeire, and fall foule one with the other. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1929/4 She [a mare] enterfears a little behind.

β. 1578 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Terere calcem calce*, In an horse to interfier [*earlier edd.* enterfier]. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 145 If the horse interfering doe wound himselfe vpon his hinder feet. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2290/4 A black..Colt..intervering behind. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing of horses*, For those Hoofs that Interfere [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 726/1 If he 'interferes', there is a multiplicity of boots and pads to protect every irritated point.

2. *intr.* Hence, of things generally: To strike against each other; to come into physical collision; to collide or clash, so as to hamper or hinder each other; to get in each other's way, cross each other's path. Now chiefly in *Physics*, of waves of light, heat, sound, etc.: To exercise reciprocal action so as to increase, diminish, or nullify the natural effect of each (cf. Interference 2).

1613 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Enterfire*, to strike one another. 1620 T. Scott *God & King* (1633) 4 With eyes staring..teeth grating and interfering. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* vii. 232 The Atoms being various moved..must needs knock and interfere. 1801 T. Young in *Phil. Trans.* (1802) 35 The reflection from the depressed point will so interfere with the reflection from the fixed point. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 230 Two systems of sonorous waves can be caused to interfere and.. to destroy each other.

† **b.** *fig.* Of persons and things: To come into non-physical collision or contact, to clash in opinions, tendencies, etc. *Obs.*

a 1644 Westfield *Serm., Ps.* cvi. 19–20 (1646) 62 They tell us of divisions among our selves: it is a wonder to see how they interferre, and strike one on another, in the point of worshipping of Images. 1698 S. Clark *Script. Just.* viii. 36 These two Places would enterfere and contradict one another. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 323 The two republics were not inflamed by any national antipathy, and their interests very little interfered. 1836 J. Gilbert *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 137 When public duty and private feeling interfere..then justice calls for punishment.

† **3.** *intr.* To run into each other, cross each other's paths; to intercross, intersect. *Obs.*

1647 [see Interfering *vbl. sb.*]. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 38 Though at first there was a reall difference..in their opinions, yet..afterwards they did so interfere amongst themselves, that it is almost impossible to banke, and bound their severall absurdities. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 154 The Fibres of the Head do so interfere and cross one another, that [etc.]. 1693 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 797 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 It is impossible to describe how the sound, crossing and interfering, mingled itself, and the several voices sunk one into another.

4. a. Of things, actions, etc.: To come into collision or opposition, so as to affect the course of.

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 5 Where they do not enterfere with the history of Scripture. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvii. 296 No scruples of conscience to interfere with his morality. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* vii. 199 It is not the purpose of Revelation to interfere with the course of nature.

b. Of persons: To meddle *with*; to interpose and take part in something, esp. without having the right to do so; to intermeddle. Also with *indirect passive*.

1632 T. Nash *Quaternio* 269 Let not the husbandman enterfare with the citizen, nor the citizen with the husbandman. 1782 Priestley *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. 117 He frequently interfered with the disputes. 1846 R. W. Dale in *Life* ii. (1898) 33 Methodists are interfered with in their work. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 370 Cannot you hold your tongue ..and no one will interfere with you?

5. To interpose, take part, so as to affect some action; to intervene. Const. *in*.

1743 Pococke *Descr. East* I. III. i. 133 A Sheik Arab, who lives here, has really all the power, whenever he pleases to interfere. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Montoni and the rest of the party interfered and separated them. 1794 S. Williams *Vermont* 291 The Governor of New York by letters to them and otherwise interfered in the business. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 102 They may interfere in elections by the use of corrupt means to bribe or intimidate the electors. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 29 Parliament interfered to protect employers against their labourers.

† **Interfere,** *sb. Obs. rare*—1. In 6 enterfyre. [f. prec. vb.] The action of interfering: see prec. 1.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 109 Enterfyre, is a sorance, and cometh of yll shoynge, and appereth ofte both behynde and before, betwene the fete agaynst the fetelockes.

Interference (ĭntəɹfēɪ·rĕns). [irreg. f. prec. vb. + -ence, after derivatives of L. *ferre*, e.g. *differ-ence*. Cf. mod.F. *interférence*.]

1. The action or fact of interfering or intermeddling (*with* a person, etc., or *in* some action).

1783 Burke *9th Rep. Aff. India* I. Wks. XI. 28 The interference of government was introduced by this act in two ways. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 247 This tax..with the collection of which the Parish have avoided all interference..is farmed out. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 305 England..withdrew from any active interference in the struggles of the Continent.

2. *Physics.* The mutual action of two waves or systems of waves, in reinforcing or neutralizing each other, when their paths meet or cross.

Orig. introduced to designate phenomena observed in the mutual action of two rays of light, before the establishment of the undulatory theory; subsequently extended to sound-waves, the undulations on the surface of water, etc.

1801 T. Young in *Phil. Trans.* 388 It occurred to me that these cases must be sought in the interference of two pencils of light. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 201 The principle which is known in optics by the name of interference of the rays of light. 1831 Brewster

135 The doctrine of interference is in complete accordance with the theory of undulation. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv. (1849) 264 Darkness results from the interference of two undulations of light. 1873 W. LEES *Acoustics* I. iii. 28 The sound-waves proceeding from the prongs of the fork neutralizing each other—an effect known as interference.

3. The action of interfering (of a horse): see INTERFERE *v.* I. In mod. Dicts.

4. *U.S.* The conflict of claims arising when two applications are made for a similar patent.

attrib. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 190/2 An application for a patent which, after an interference litigation with Edison, was finally issued to Maxim.

5. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as (sense 2) **interference figure**, the figure produced when a section of crystal, appropriately cut, is viewed in converging polarized light; **interference fringe**, one of a series of alternate light and dark bands produced by a diffraction-grating (FRINGE 2 g); **interference spectrum**, the spectrum produced by the same means (DIFFRACTION 1); so *interference colour, phenomena, screen*, etc.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 76 The sun..surrounded by a glory of interference spectra. 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* iv. 50 Colours produced in this way are called 'interference colours'. 1881 *Nature* No. 622. 515 The well-known interference extinction of undulation evolving precisely-formed rings of darkness. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 368 An apparatus for holding an interference screen.

Interferent (intəɹfiˑrĕnt), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ENT.] Interfering.

1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VI. lxix. 293 The little pyramid of a child .. would have been too symmetrical, but for the interferent light in the dog.

Interferential (-fiərenʃăl), *a.* [f. INTERFERENCE, after *differential*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or operating by, wave-interference: *spec.* belonging to interference of light-waves.

1880 PICKERING *Dimens. Fixed Stars* 14 The interferential refractometer [used] in measuring the index of refraction of gases. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 6/6 With the exception of a few examples of Professor Lippmann's interferential method..colour in photography has represented little else but failure.

Interferer (intəɹfiˑrəɹ). [f. INTERFERE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who interferes.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 284 At length the mass of interferers are convinced that the thing is reasonable. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* I. vii. 289 Nothing but gentlemen in distress, and hard landlords, and generous interferers.

Interfering (intəɹfiˑriŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTERFERE, in various senses.

1562 [see INTERFERE *v.* 1]. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 319 Enterfering is a grief that cometh sometimes by ill shooing .. and there is no remedy but shooing him with shooes made thin and flat on the outside, and narrow and thick within. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 228 Our base enterfeering with God in his holy wayes. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 390 No enterfaring or cutting of circles as in Tycho's [system], where the course of the Sunne cuts Mars his circuit. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 303 The casual Coalition of the Universe by the motion or interfering of Atoms. 1677 R. CARY *Chronol.* II. i. 1. xiv. 127 The several Intermatchings and Interfarings that were betwixt the two Neighbour Kingdoms. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 201 There were no jars,.. no interferings .. in the town of Mansoul. 1793 BURKE *Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 155 It is not the interfering or keeping aloof, but iniquitous intermeddling..which is praised or blamed.

b. *attrib. Interfering shoe* (see above 1607).

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1301/4 A black pacing Gelding, shod of his hinder feet with interfering shoes.

Interfering (intəɹfiˑriŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That interferes, in senses of the vb.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Chevalguis'entr{et}aille*, interfeiring in an horse, when a man or horse in going galleth or rubbeth one foote against an other. 1614 *Jrnls. Ho. Comm.* 5 May I. 474/1 That some like interfyring Horses, that the faster they go, the more they lame themselves. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 95 Books .. replenish'd with interfering passages and contradictions. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* VIII. 466 Our War no interfering Kings demands, Nor shall be trusted to Barbarian Hands. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* III. i, Thy life .. so saved by interfering Heaven. 1802 T. YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* 387 The light becomes..least intense in the intermediate state of the interfering portions. 1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary of an Old Soul* 10 Apr., Might I but scatter interfering things—Questions and doubts, distrust and anxious pride. *Mod. colloq.* 'I do not like her in the house, she is so interfering'.

Hence **Interfe·ringly, Interfe·ringness.**

1847 CRAIG, *Interferingly.* 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xvi. (1875) 225 The fussiness and interferingness of mankind. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 82 [He] has come very interferingly into the nursery.

Interfero·meter. [f. INTERFERE + (O)METER.] An instrument in which the interference phenomena exhibited by so-called thick plates are employed as a means of measuring the wave length of strictly monochromatic light.

1899 LD. RAYLEIGH in *Nature* LIX. 533/1 As one of the few who have used the interferometer in observations involving high interference, I should like to make a remark or two. — T. PRESTON *Ibid.* 605/2 The 'structure' revealed by the interferometer in the light emitted by a source placed in a strong magnetic field.

attrib. 1899 J. C. SHEDD in *Phys. Rev.* July, An Interferometer Study of Radiations in a Magnetic Field.

Interfibrillar, -ary, -fibrous: see INTER-.

†Interfi·cient, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interficient-em*, pr. pple. of *interficĕre* to kill.] Killing, destroying. (Cf. INTERFECTOR b.)

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxvii. 409 Behold..who..afflicts him, and is the interficient Planet. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interfectour*, an interficient or destroying Planet, and which is placed in the eighth house (in a Nativity).

Interfilamentar, -fillet, -flash: see INTER-.

Interflow (intəɹflōu), *sb.* [INTER- 2: cf. next.]

†1. A flowing between; a channel or strait. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 215 They [islands] are severed..by a narrow enterflow of the Sea betweene.

2. A flowing into each other; intermingling.

1865 *Cornh. Mag.* June 647 The delicious interflow of the soft purity of the sky and the bright tranquillity of the lake. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 19 In the subtle interflow of good and evil..Shakspeare is true to real experience. 1883 D. H. WHEELER *By-Ways Lit.* vii. 110 We know too little of the human interflow and communion during the unhistoric periods.

Interflow (intəɹflōu), *v.* [f. INTER- 1 + FLOW *v.*; in sense 1 after L. *interfluĕre* to flow between.]

1. *intr.* To flow between. *rare.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 12 What way the current cold Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth interflow and swell. 1848 LYTTON *Arthur* x. c, Till light at last From skies long hid, wide silvering, interflows.

†b. *trans.* (with obj. governed by the prep.)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 60 Where it inter-floweth France and Britain, it is properly called the British Sea.

2. *intr.* To flow into each other; to intermingle.

1844 [see INTERFLOWING below]. 1859 WHITTIER *Overheart* v, The earthquake and the storm are God's, And good and evil interflow. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 172 The thousand varying shades of her motions and her features interflowing like a lighted water.

Hence **Interflo·wing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I Severed from the continent of Europe by the interflowing of the Ocean. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 220 The streight of Magellan, where there are many Islands distinguished by an interflowing Bay. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine* xl, The subtle interflowings Found in Petrarch's sonnets. 1898 *Expositor* June 440 Intermingling clouds and interflowing waves.

Interfluence (intə·ɹfluˌĕns). *rare.* [f. as next: see ENCE.] The fact of being interfluent or flowing into each other.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 397 *note*, The circulations counterpoise each other, or rather they are neutralized by interfluence.

Interfluent (intə·ɹfluˌĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *interfluent-em*, pr. pple. of *interfluĕre* to flow between.]

1. Flowing between. Now *rare.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 186* Girt about with the waters of the interfluent Hadrian Sea. 1664 BOYLE *Exp. Cold* iii. Wks. 1772 II. 503 Whether the spring of the air depend.. upon the agitation of some interfluent subtile matter. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 73 The cosmic water's subtle-streaming force, Interfluent, circumfluent.

2. Flowing into each other, intermingling; in which there is an interflow.

1872 G. MACDONALD *Wilf. Cumb.* I. x. 137 A world of shadows and sunny streaks, kept ever in interfluent motion. 1885 E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 508 The interfluent, luxurious pentameter couplet, revived by Hunt and Keats. 1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) Nov. 284 To draw the mystic line dividing his science from his poetry would be a difficult matter. The two were interfluent streams.

Interfluous (intə·ɹfluˌəs), *a.* [f. L. *interflu-us*: see -OUS.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Interfluous*, that flows or runs between. 1818 SHELLEY *Woodman & Night.* ii, One nightingale in an interfluous wood. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 252 If wealth would become but interfluous, Fill voids up with just the superfluous.

†I·nterflux. *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] Flowing between or in the midst.

1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 6 A very straight yet exceeding pleasant valley, enriched by the Interfluxe of the same River Gapell.

†I·nterfoil. *Obs. rare.* [f. INTER- 3 + FOIL *sb.*1] An interposed leaf.

1674 GREW *Anat. Pl.* iv. § 17 Sometimes, besides Surfoyls, there are also many Interfoyls set betwixt the Leaves, from the Circumference to the Center of the Bud.

Interfold (intəɹfōu·ld), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-. [f. INTER- 1 b + FOLD *v.*] *trans.* (and *refl.*) To fold together or within each other; to involve in common folds.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* F j b, The weale and well doing of Christes church, of a Christien state, and of a good princes person, are so enterfolded, as whatsoeuer is agaynst one is agaynst all. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1294/1 The figure of a serpent, interfolding it selfe: in the middest whereof did sit a doeue. 1621 MOLLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* II. xv. 121 Hauing their fingers enter-folded together. 1631 *Celestina* II. 127 The skirts of my Petticoate .. did so often interfold themselves betweene my feet. 1772 JACKSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 9 Interfolding the ends of one or more pieces..with each other. 1841 LONGF. *Childr. Lds. Supp.* 172 Kneels before the Eternal's throne; and, with hands interfolded, Praises..the only giver of blessings.

Interfoliaceous (-fōuliēˈʃəs), *a. Bot.* [INTER- 4 a. Cf. F. *interfoliacé.*] Situated alternately between a pair of opposite leaves.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xxi. (1765) 218 *Interfoliaceous*, such as come out between the opposite Leaves, but are placed alternately. 1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 431 Peduncles or flower-stalks, numerous, interfoliaceous, opposite. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1 *Interfoliaceous*, between the leaves of a pair, as the stipules of Rubiaceae.

Interfoliar (-fōˑliăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. INTER- 4 a + FOLIAR.] Situated between the leaves.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 234 The interfoliar parts are undeveloped.

Interfo·liate, *v.* [f. INTER- 1 a + L. *foli-um* leaf + -ATE 3. Cf. mod.F. *interfolier.*] *trans.* To interleave (a book). Hence **Interfo·liated** *ppl. a.*

1696 EVELYN *Let. to Place* 17 Aug., So much [correction] as I conceive is necessary, I will take care to send you with your interfoliated copy. 1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 443 He interfoliates the piano score with blank leaves.

Interforce, -fraternal: see INTER- *pref.*

Interfre·tted, *ppl. a. Her.* [f. INTER- 1 b + FRETTED *ppl. a.*2 2.] = INTERLACED).

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Interfretted*, or *Interlaced*, is said of any bearings linked together, one with the other.

†Interfrica·tion. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. INTER- 2 a + FRICATION.] = next.

1747 FRANKLIN *Conjecture* Wks. 1887 II. 106 By this motion there must be a constant interfrication of its constituent solid parts.

Interfri·ction. *rare*—1. [f. INTER- 2 a + FRICTION.] Rubbing together.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Sp. Mil. Nun* xvi. 41 Kindling a fire by interfriction of dry sticks was a secret almost exclusively Indian.

Interfrontal (-frn̥tăl), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. INTER- 4 a + FRONTAL. Cf. F. *interfrontal* (Littré).] Situated between the right and left frontal bones, or portions of the frontal bone, or of the 'front' of an insect.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Interfrontalis*, applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to two pieces, more or less developed, in the *Myodariæ* [an order of *Diptera*] .. at the anterior part of the front and which are sometimes interposed between the frontal portions in their whole length: interfrontal.

Interfulgent (-fʊlʤĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *interfulgĕnt-em* (Livy); see INTER- 1 a and FULGENT.] Shining among or between.

1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 218/2 He caught the interfulgent rays amongst the sycamore leaves.

Interfuse (intəɹfiˑūz), *v.* [f. L. *interfūs-*, ppl. stem of *interfundĕre*, f. *inter* between + *fundĕre* to pour: cf. *infuse*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To permeate or intersperse (a thing) *with* an infusion or mixture of something else.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 32 Thou interfusest delight with reprehension. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. II. 89 The kingdom of China is in all parts thereof interfused with commodious riuers. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* I. i. 16 Abundantly interfused with Greek and Latin quotations. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* vii. 57 The wonderful light greens of the Spring foliage seemed to be interfused with a lambent sunshine.

2. To pour in, infuse (one thing *through* or *throughout* another).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 89 This which yeelds or fills All space, the ambient Aire wide interfus'd, Imbracing round this florid Earth. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 148 Ice upon ice, the well-adjusted parts Were soon conjoined, nor other cement ask'd Than water interfused to make them one. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 96 A sense sublime Of something far more deeply interfused, Whose dwelling is the light,..And the blue sky, and in the mind of man. 1863 WHITTIER *A. Rykman's Prayer* 154 Through chaos, doubt and strife, Interfuse Thy calm of life.

3. To fuse or blend (things) together. In *pass.*

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 54 The sorrow .. and the devotion .. were profoundly interfused. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 450 Here their different orders of intellectual and scholastic architecture may be seen intermixed but not interfused. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 37 The character and its intellectual product are inextricably interfused.

4. *intr.* Of two things: To fuse or blend with each other.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xli. 203 His torn body and gashed soul bled into one another; and so interfusing, made him mad. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 120 South of the Tropic of Capricorn the products of the torrid and temperate zones interfuse.

5. *trans.* Of one thing: To penetrate or permeate and blend with.

1876 J. WEISS *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* viii. 252 The genius which interfused the plays. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xlix, She had become deeply, tenderly acquainted with Rome; it interfused and moderated her passion.

Hence **Interfu·sing** *ppl. a.* Also **I·nterfuso** *sb.*

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large, Microsc. Brains*, The whole universe is clearly to them [ants] a complicated picture made up entirely of infinite interfusing smells. 1887 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 A chalice choicely fit For Truth's and Beauty's perfect interfuse.

Interfusion (-fiūʒən). [n. of action f. prec.; cf. FUSION and eccl.Lat. *interfūsio.*] The action of interfusing; the fact of being interfused.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 182 The interfusion of the same throughout the radically different. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* Iv. VII. 113 The extent to which the interfusion actually took place..was by no means small. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. iv. 264 The interfusion of the Celtic and Norse races. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* ii. 45 This eternal interfusion of force with matter.

Interganglionic (-gæŋgliɒnˑik), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or connecting ganglia, as the nerves of the sympathetic system.

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 765/1 The whole of these interganglionic cords are in contact along the median line.

†**Inte·rgatory.** *Obs.* A syncopated form of INTERROGATORY *sb.* So **Intergatour.**

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 Tush Perceuall, hath no felicitie in these captious Intergatories. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 298 Let vs goe in, And charge vs there vpon intergatories, And we will answer all things faithfully. 1603 B. JONSON *Sejanus* 1. ii, Harmless Intergatories, but Conceits. 1632 BROME *Novella* II. i. Wks. 1873 I. 121 You must answer To these intergatories. 1678–96 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intergatories*, or *Interrogatories*, in Common Law. 1685 in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, App. VIII. 135 The first peaper .. did give a ryse for ginerall intergatoures.

Interge·nerant, *a. Biol.* [INTER- 2 a.] = next. 1888 [see next].

Intergenerating (-dʒe·nĕrĕtiŋ), *ppl. a.* [INTER- 1 b; cf. prec.] Generating or breeding with each other; interbreeding. So **Intergeneration.**

1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* (Z.) XX. 200 An Intergenerant, or Intergenerating Group, is a group of individuals so situated and so endowed that they freely cross with each other. *Ibid.* 216, I now call the certainty that some form of divergent transformation will arise when intergeneration is prevented, the principle of Intension.

Intergenital (-dʒe·nităl), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between genital structures; applied to a ring of plates in echinoderms, outside and between the genital plates (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 204 Five pieces (intergenital plates) are attached to, and partly intercalated between these.

Intergential (-dʒe·nʃăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *gens, genti-* people, nation + -AL.] Between nations; international.

1873 H. A. WISE 7 *Decades Union* 253 To secede would make the war intergential.

†**Inte·rgerine,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *intergerīnus*, erron. reading of L. *intergerīvus*, f. *intergerĕre* to carry between; cf. *intergeriēs* a party-wall, partition.] Of the nature of a partition-wall; dividing one space from another.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 117 The Intergerine Walls or Sides, whereof they are compos'd.

†**Intergern** (-gə·ɹn), *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. INTER- 1 + *gern* GIRN *v.*1] *intr.* To snarl back.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 938 The angry beast [the badger] to his best chamber flies And angled there sits grimly intergerning.

Intergesture, -gild: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a, 1 a.

Interglacial (-glē·ʃăl), *a. Geol.* [INTER- 4 b; introduced in German in 1865 by Heer (*Urwelt des Schweiz*, p. 532).] Lying between glacial periods; formed or occurring between two such periods.

1867 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. 196 The interval of milder weather, marked by the decrease of snow and ice in the Alps, has been called by Prof. Heer the Inter-glacial Period. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* Pref. 10 None of these gravels in my opinion are post-glacial, but all must be relegated to pre-glacial and inter-glacial times. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xv. 238 Our limited knowledge of warm interglacial periods. *Ibid.* i. 22, I have given the reasons which induce me to believe that coal is an inter-glacial formation. 1881 G. ALLEN *Vignettes fr. Nat.* xv. 154 Among the subsisting drift of glacial and interglacial rivers.

Hence **Interglacialism,** the theory of interglacial periods; **Interglacialist,** one who holds this view.

1881 W. B. DAWKINS in *Nature* XXIII. 309 Dr. James Geikie takes his stand upon the glaciated mountains of Scotland, and..pushes glacialism and interglacialism to an extreme. 1893 SIR H. H. HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* II. 459 The interglacialists are not agreed among themselves as to the number of the ice periods.

Interglandular (-glæ·ndiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Lying between glands.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 161 A secondary process..resulting from the irritation of the inter-glandular growth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 765 The interglandular substance is softened.

Interglobular (-glo·biŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between globules (of dentine).

1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 302 The part corresponding to the interglobular space is occupied by dense tissue. 1870 tr. *Stricker's Man. Histol.* XV. (N. Syd. Soc.) 470 The interglobular substance [of the tooth] is .. a structure tolerably widely distributed.

Intergradation (-grădē·ʃən). [INTER- 2 a; cf. next.] The action or fact of passing into, or approximating to, each other by degrees.

1874 TRIPPE in COUES *Birds N. W.* 145 The intergradation, however, is by no means as perfect as that between the two latter races. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 281 The complete intergradation of the two forms.

Intergrade, *sb.* [INTER- 2 b.] An intermediate grade or stage.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER *Butterflies New Engl.* 160 The intergrades found throughout the belt forming the northern boundary of the typical slope and the southern boundary of the typical nephele seem to be far more easily explainable on the hypothesis of hybridism. 1896 *Brit. Birds* I. 193 The intergrades between the olive and ruddy mottled types are the commonest.

Intergra·de, *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *intr.* To pass into another form by intervening grades.

1874 T. M. TRIPPE in COUES *Birds N. W.* 145 *Junco hyemalis*, a. *aikeni*, intergrades with the following form, though not as intimately as that does with the succeeding.

1884 COUES *Key N. A. Birds* 79 We treat as specific any form that we do not know or believe to intergrade.

Intergranular (-græ·niŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among granules, or between granular structures, as the inner nuclear layer of the retina.

1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* p. xxviii, The granular and intergranular layers are absent. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 392 Fat cells, which are found most abundantly in the granular and intergranular layers of the retina.

Intergrapple: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

†**Intergra·ted,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. [INTER- 1 b.] Cross-grated.

1611 COTGR., *Entreilliſé*, intergrated, thick lattised, crossebarred. 1611 FLORIO, *Intralciamenti*, any kind of grate or entergrated workes of Osiers or Willowes.

Intergrow·, *v. rare.* [INTER- 1.]

1. *intr.* To grow intermixed with each other.

1891 *Dublin Rev.* July 194 These can intergrow, yet preserving distinct individuality.

2. *trans.* To intersperse or cover in parts with a growth (of something): only in *pass. pple.*

1891 ATKINSON *40 Yrs. Moorland Parish* 159 All that was not moorland was a series of swampy marshes, intergrown rather than overgrown with wood and forest.

Intergrowth (i·ntəɹgrōu̯þ). [INTER- 2 a.] The growing (of things) into each other.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Finlay's Hist. Greece* Posth. Wks. 1891 II. 86 Forest trees of the elder generation .. begin to thicken with the intergrowth of a younger shrubbery. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. i. (1875) 227 Real marriage is a long slow intergrowth, like that of two trees planted quite close together in the forest. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 260/2 The complex incrustations and intergrowths of sessile forms. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 The brown mica is in part in parallel intergrowth with the white.

Intergyral, -habitation: see INTER- *pref.*

Interhæmal (-hī·măl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between hæmal spines.

1846 OWEN *Comp. Anat. Vetebr.* I. *Fishes* iii. 67 Both interneural and interhæmal spines are, in the osseous fishes, commonly shaped like little daggers, plunged in the flesh up to the hilt. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 351 A dorsal and anal fin supported by interneural and interhæmal spines.

b. as *sb.* An interhæmal bone or spine.

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 53 The anterior being .. destined to support a series of interhæmals.

Interhemicerebral, -hemisphere, -eric; -human: see INTER- *pref.*

Interhyal (-həi·ăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + HY(OID) + -AL.] Situated between two parts of the hyoid arch of a fish.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) III. 21 The lower part of the [hyoid] arch retains its connection with the upper part, in fishes, by means of an interhyal piece.

b. as *sb.* An intermediate bone or cartilage in the hyoid arch.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 93 The remaining portion of the embryonic hyoidan cartilage gives origin to the interhyal or stylohyal [etc.].

†**Inte·rial,** *a. Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *inter* between, within, *interior* INTERIOR, inner: cf. med.L. *interia* intestines, entrails, and INFERIAL.] Inward, internal, interior.

1332–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Ye moue batelles exterialle to men where hit is so that ye haue not victory of your enmyes interialle. *Ibid.* IV. 119 A disease of his partes interialle [*dolor viscerum*]. 1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xix. (1870) 278 Good..for all the interyall membres of man. 1547 — *Brev. Health* Pref. 4 The interiall partes.

Hence †**Inte·rially** *adv.*, inwardly, internally.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 53 Colde..make the men more of body..moore hoote interially [*interius calidiores*], and by that moore bolde.

Interim (i·ntərim), *adv., sb.*, and *adj.* [L. *interim* adv., in the meantime, meanwhile, f. *inter* between + advb. ending *-im.*]

‖ A. *adv.* In the meantime, meanwhile. (Also AD INTERIM, PER INTERIM, q.v.)

1580 G. HARVEY 3 *Proper Lett.* in Haslewood *Eng. Poets & Poesy* (1815) II. 265 *Interim*, credit me, I dare geue no Preceptes. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 83 Which yet is so meant; unlesse interim the same spirit expound them, which did dictate them. 1775 BENEDICT ARNOLD *Let.* 23 May (Amer. Archives) (Cent.), I hope some gentleman will soon be appointed in my room here .. Interim, I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant. 1804 *Something Odd* II. 139 Interim, take courage, and make your calculations anew.

B. *sb.*

1. An intervening time, interval of time; the meantime: now usually in phr. *in the interim* = A.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 935 He knew not what in this interim should be done against England. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 918 The Wars that fell out in the interim were a hindrance. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 64 Betweene the acting of a dreadfull thing, And the first motion, all the Interim is Like a Phantasma, or a hideous Dreame. 1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 13 Physicke is not taken at all times and seasons, continually without interim. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 123 After all sung ioyntly, at interims praying to themselues. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 183 In the interim of these Affairs, Collonel Schenck took by Surprize Bonne. 1795 WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1892 XIII. 79 If nothing in the interim casts up. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vii. (1869) 140 We imagine all sorts of pleasures in the interim. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iii. 63 There is an interim provided during which the religious view of death can work in the mind calmly.

†2. Something done in an interval; an interlude. *By interims*: at intervals. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 172 This childe of fancie that Armado hight, For interim to our studies shall relate, In high-borne words the worth of many a Knight. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. *margin*, Made to the Image of God..not all at once, but by interims, first his Body, and then his reasonable Soule. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 44 It did (by *interims*) snow and blow.

3. A temporary or provisional arrangement, adopted in the meanwhile.

1558 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. iv. 397 What order be fit..as an *interim*? 1589 *Hay any Work* B b, This may serue for an aunswere .., by way of an Interim. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 46 Even before it could be done in due form, the chiefs of the nation did not attempt themselves to exercise authority so much as by *interim*. 1864 FROUDE *Short Stud., Sci. Hist.* 28 The reconciliation of parties..is no tinkered-up truce or convenient Interim.

b. *Ch. Hist.* (with capital *I.*) A provisional arrangement for the adjustment of religious differences between the German Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church (of which there were three promulgated, one in 1541 and two in 1548) pending a settlement by a General Council.

1548 SIR P. HOBY *Let. Dk. Somerset* 9 July, The Emperor, the diet being now finished, converteth his whole study to the setting forth of the *interim*. *Ibid.*, The three townes, Constance, Argentine, and Lynda..have not yet granted unto the *interim*. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 302 The Emperour..leaving all hope of a counsell, begynneth to set forth his Interim. .. Bucer refuseth to subscribe to the Interim. The Pope himselfe condemneth the Interim. 1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II. I. 86 They drew up all the Points of Religion in a Book, which was best known by the name of the *Interim*, because it was to last during that Interval, till a General Council should meet in Germany. 1732–8 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* (1822) I. 55. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Canons Counc. Trent* (new ed.) p. CXXVI, Charles promulgated, in the Diet of Augsburgh, on the 15th of May, 1548, the celebrated formulary called the *interim*. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* I. (1869) 62 The 'Interim' then proposed for the acceptance of the Catholics and Lutherans was..drawn up by Gropper.

†4. An intervening space, interval. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 79 In the interim being annexed on both sides to the bone of the Genæ.

C. *adj.* Done, made, provided, occurring, etc. in or for the meantime; provisional, temporary. Formerly also of time: Intervening.

1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 78 How shall the *interim* houres by us be spent? *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 67 (1740) 173 Amusements only to consume the *interim* Time. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 112 To regulate all matters relating to interim possession. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xii. 75 The Court has power to make interim orders for payment of alimony for the wife. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict.* (1893) 154 Interim dividends are permissible only when the finances of a Company are in so sound a condition as to place the annual balance beyond doubt.

Interimist (i·ntərimist). *Ch. Hist.* [f. prec. 3 b + -IST.] One who accepted or advocated one of the Interims: see prec. B. 3 b.

1560 J. DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 313 b *note*, Two sacrifices of Christ after these interimistes. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* iii, Those honest and good-natured men .. Cassander, Fricius, the Interimists, and that namelesse Apologist of the French. *a* 1640 JACKSON *Creed* X. xxi. § 9 Some interimists or labourers for reconciliation betwixt the Church of Rome and of England. 1674 *Ch. & Crt. of Rome* 5 For instance, Erasmus, Cassander, .. the Interimists, ..&c.

Interimistic (i·ntərimi·stik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC, or from INTERIM + -ISTIC. Cf. G. *interimistisch.*]

1. Done, occurring, etc. in or for the interim; provisional: = INTERIM C.

1859 *Ecclesiologist* XX. 345 Only one unintelligible word struck us, and that is 'interimistic' [Review of P. A. Munch's *Cathedral of Throndheim*]. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 228 In its origin *Bonorum possessio* was probably only the provisional or interimistic possession granted to one of the parties in a suit of *Hereditatis petitio*. 1878 SEELEY *Stein* II. 438 The Interimistic National Representation from April 1812 to March 1815.

2. *Ch. Hist.* Belonging to the Interimists; pertaining to or in accordance with the Interim: see INTERIM B. 3 b.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 98 *note*, The Emperor had strongly urged upon the ambassadors the settling of a form of religion agreeable to the Interimistic doctrine.

So †**Interimi·stical** *a.* = prec.; **Interimi·stically** *adv.*, (in quot.) in the interim, meanwhile (= INTERIM A).

1643 T. GOODWIN, etc. *Apol. Narrat.* 24 We had..during this inter[i]misticall season, tentations, yea provocations enough to have drawn forth such a spirit. 1658 MANTON *Meat out of the Eater* Wks. 1871 V. 407 God hateth those *iniquos syncresismos*, profane mixtures and *inter[i]mistical* designs. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* X. 177 Before coming to Anselm, it is to the Fathers that we must interimistically pass.

Inter-imperial: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

†**Interina·tion.** *Obs.* In 5 interynacion. [a. F. *intérination*, var. of *entérination*, n. of action from *in-, entériner* to render (an act) definitive or valid by juridical ratification, f. OF. *enterin* entire, complete, deriv. of *entier* entire, whole. Cf. med.L. *interinăre, interinātio* (Du Cange).] Ratification, confirmation.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xiv. 199 Yf he deyed within the fyrst monethe of the yere after the Interynacion of hys offyce, hys heyre myght haue an actyon for to demande the hole payement of hys wages.

Interincorporation, -independence, -indicate: see INTER- *pref.*

Interi·nement. *rare.* [a. F. *intérinement*, obs. var. *entérinement* ratification, f. *entériner*: see prec. sb.] = INTERINATION.

1883 H. JUTA tr. *Van der Linden's Inst. Holland* 75 The lower court of the nearest town to which also this confirmation (interinement) must be committed. *Note, Interinement, when the domiciliary judge certifies in favour of the applicant whose petition he was directed to investigate.*

Interinhibition, -insert, -insular, -involve: see INTER- *pref.*

Interior (intī·riəɹ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 -ore, 6 -oure, 6–9 -our. [a. L. *interior* inner, comparative adj. from *inter* (superlative *intimus*). Cf. F. *intérieur*, 16th c. (also rare *interior*, 15th c.). Our earliest instance is in a transl. from Fr.; the early spelling followed words from AF. *-our* = F. *-eur*. Cf. the parallel *inferior*. Opposed in all senses and uses to *exterior*.] **A.** *adj.*

1. Situated more within, or (usually, simply) within, something; belonging to or connected with the inside; = INNER *a.* 1 a, INTERNAL *a.* 1.

Interior angle (Geom.): any one of the angles included between the sides of a rectilineal figure within the figure; also, an angle included between a straight line falling upon two other straight lines and either of the latter on the side towards the other. *Interior planets*: Mercury and Venus, whose orbits are within that of the earth (more usually called INFERIOR). *Interior screw, side, slope*: see quots.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 Dydo wyth her suster Anne ..loked In to the entraylles Interiores of the bestes there slayne, For to fuldo the sacryfyce. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 3400 Her .. interiour vesture. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xii. 333 All colde diseases of the interior or inner partes. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. 23 Sense is Motion in the organs and interiour parts of mans body. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Polygon, Interior Polygon*, the main Body of the Work or Place, excluding the Out-works. *Ibid.* s. v. *Talus, Talus Interiour* or *Inward Talus*, the Steepness of the Rampart, or other Work on the in-side. 1723 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (ed. 3) 3 Cole-pits and the like .. displayed to sight the interiour parts of it. 1756 R. SIMSON *Euclid* I. Prop. xvi, If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle shall be greater than either of the interior opposite angles. *Ibid.* xxxii, The three interior angles of any triangle are equal to two right angles. 1853 STOCQUELER *Mil. Encycl., Interior flanking angle* is formed by the curtain and line of defence.. *Interior side* is the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii of the front, or a line drawn from the centre of one bastion to that of the next. *Interior slope* is the inclination towards the inner part of a work given to the earth forming the rampart or parapet. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. § 160 (1870) 135 Also accomplishes what we may call *interior* work. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Interior Screw*, one cut on an interior or hollow surface, as of a nut, burr, or tap-hole.

b. rarely with *to*: Situated within or on the inner side of (something).

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vi, The library .. which was interior to the music-room. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Interior Planets*, this name .. is applied to Mercury and Venus, because they revolve in orbits interior to the earth's path.

c. Situated within and at a distance from the coast, or frontier of a country, etc.; inland; belonging to the interior.

1777 Sir W. JONES *Ess. Poetry East. Nat.* in *Poems* 177 In the interiour parts of the empire. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 160 Proximity to the Bay of Fundy, and principal interiour settlements of the province. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. x. 114 To learn something of the interior features of the country. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 He knew of no other interior chief who had even attempted the half that Khama had accomplished in the advancing of his people towards the goal of civilisation. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 636 Coomassie..if properly managed for a few years, will become a great interior market, attracting to itself the routes of interior trade.

d. *Entom.* Situated nearer to the body or to the median line.

1862 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 339 *Interior* [*margin*], the inner margin of the wing, or that next the body.

2. Existing within limits figured as spatial; belonging to the inner relations or intrinsic nature of anything.

a. Internal, domestic: as opposed to *foreign*.

1768 P. THICKNESSE (*title*) Useful Hints to those who make the Tour of France, including Account of the Interior Police of that Kingdom. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. v. 198 The interior trade, or that from place to place within the country. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 264/2 (Russia) The administration .. is conducted by the .. Ministry of foreign affairs, Ministry of interior affairs, or home department [etc.].

b. Inner, as distinct from what appears on the surface or is publicly declared.

1775 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 44/1 He was thwarted and overruled by what in the cant phrase is called the interior cabinet. 1790 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. (1876) 100 To draw out the interior principles of our art. 1791 BURKE *Let. Memb. Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 61 The exterior or interiour purposes of the French monarchy. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 241 There was to be no interior cabinet. All the thirty were to be entrusted with every political secret, and summoned to every meeting.

3. Belonging to or existing in the mind or soul; mental or spiritual, as distinguished from that which is bodily; 'inward': = INNER *a.* 2, INTERNAL *a.* 3.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1304 Wherby he perceyued the great holynesse Of blessed saynt Cead and interyor deuocyon. 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 219 Peraventure .. that her interior iye sawe privily, and gave to her a secrete monicion of the greate calamities. *c*1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Tiv, To exercise his fancie and other interior senses. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 298 They doe not deny but that it may be called a Sacrament, and that some interiour Grace is conferred by it. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) V. xlii. 260 A number of people, of high interior worth. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. vii. 337 One or two extracts..give the key to his whole interior history. 1899 FINDLAY in *Expositor* Feb. 90 The outcome of the interior, spiritual action of Christ upon human society.

† **b.** Inwardly conceived or felt. *Obs.*

*a*1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 25 The Earle of Northumberland..began secretely to communicate his interior imaginacions and privie thoughtes with Richard Scrope. 1610 *Death Rauilliack* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 110 We thinke it an interior loue to our countri-men to haue an abstract of the most occurences that hapned since.

c. Devoted to spiritual things; pious, devout.

1854 J. H. NEWMAN *Lect. Hist. Turks* 257 An apposite illustration of what I mean by an 'interior' people, if I may borrow a devotional word to express a philosophical idea. 1863 *Home & For. Rev.* II. 274 So pious, so contemplative, and so interior a spirit. 1879 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. x. 9 Difference..between the interior and the worldly man respectively.

B. *sb.*

1. The interior part of anything; the inside.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvii, The Prince .. acquainted with its interior, ran up stairs. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 264 The interior .. we found very impressive, dim with the light of stained and painted windows. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 46 In the booths which lined the interior of the court. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 Deep-seated in the interior of the earth.

b. That part of a country, island, or continent, lying at a distance from the frontier or coast; the inland parts; an inland region.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 228 Her frontier was terrible, her interiour feeble. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* 38 Our first acquaintance with the interior of many countries. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 89 The Chinese merchants purchase goods and take them to other ports or the interior. 1883 *Chambers' Cycl.* I. 565 Western Australia .. rests on desert sandstone, which also stretches north and eastward far into the interior. *Ibid.* VII. 251 (Papua) In the interior are abundance of fine timber trees. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 159 Sierra Leone .. connected with a wide-spread Interior also largely Mohammedan.

c. The inside of a building or room, esp. in reference to the artistic effect; also, a picture or representation of the inside of a building or room. (Usually with *an* or in *pl.*)

1864 *Realm* 22 June 7 Everything that brings nature into our interiors deserves encouragement. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 88 Many points must be borne in mind by the brain behind the lens to direct and then supplement its work, especially in the studio and with interiors. *Mod.* A photographer noted for his success with interiors.

2. Inner nature or being; inward mind; soul, character. Now chiefly with *of*.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. ix. 28 Not learning more then the fond eye doth teach, Which pries not to th' interior. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 146 The regulation of the outward Behaviour, not much regarding the Sanctity of the Interiour. 1715 JANE BARKER *Exilius* I. 97 The Strangeness of the Adventure..gave a pleasing Surprize to my whole Interiour. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iii. (1817) 51 It is in our own books that the detail and interior of the transaction must be sought for. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. x. 231 Her letters from the Levant are so much in the interior of Turkish taste and feeling. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* ii. 230 *note*, There were difficulties in the interior of the subject of induction which were not yet solved.

3. The internal or 'home' affairs of a country or state; the department concerned with these: in the titles *Secretary, Department of the Interior*, used in U.S. and the Dominion of Canada, and *Minister of the Interior*, used in reference to most foreign countries, as France, Germany, Italy, etc.

(Corresponding to the Home Office, and Home Secretary, in Great Britain, and to the Colonial Office and Colonial Secretary in most British Colonies.)

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 418/2 The cabinet council of the king [of France] consists of eight ministers for the following departments:—1, Finance; 2, the Interior; 3, Justice [etc.]. 1899 *Whitaker's Almanac* 484 (Canada) Sec. of State, Railways & Canals, Finance, Justice, Interior, Public Works, Agriculture, etc. *Ibid.* 583 (United States of A.) Sec. of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, Agriculture.

Interiority (intīəriɒ·rĭti). *rare.* [ad. med.L. *interiōritās*, f. *interior*: see -ITY. (In mod.F. *intériorité*.)] **a.** The quality or state of being interior or inward. **b.** Inner character or nature; an inner element.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. vi. 391 What St. Augustine.. inculcates concerning both the interiority, and the community of truth. 1704 *Ibid.* II. xiii. 549 Some of his expressions..relate to the interiority of Truth. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 261 Interiority and exteriority, by which is meant the distinction of the attributes of an object as originally existing in itself or as acquired from without. 1818 BP. JEBB in C. Forster *Life* II. (1836) 140 Those deep *interiorities* (if I may be allowed the expression), which will ever be the refreshment and delight of the most pious worshippers. 1884 H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* 19 Mar. 496 (Cent.) He had been a breaker of the law in its essential spirit, in its interiority, all the way through.

Interiorly (intīə·riəɹli), *adv.* [f. INTERIOR *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In or on the inside; with respect to the interior; internally, inside, within.

1758 JENTY in *Phil. Trans.* L. 551, I found the lungs closely adhering to the ribs laterally, and posteriorly and interiorly close to the pericardium. 1804 CARLISLE *ibid.* XCV. 14 The skeleton..is placed interiorly, where the bulk of the animal admits of the bones being sufficiently strong. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 386 Not more than twelve feet square, interiorly. 1894 BARING-GOULD *Queen of L.* I. ix. 98 The van was divided interiorly into compartments.

2. In, or with respect to, the inner or intrinsic nature of a thing; inwardly; intimately.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* (1685) 180 The Divine vertue that sustains and interiourly nourisheth all things. 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 15 To see ourselves interiourly, we are fain to borrow other Mens Eyes. 1866 *Reader* No. 159. 29/3 Exteriorly difficult and interiorly dangerous.

3. In, or with respect to, the inner nature, mind, or soul; inwardly; mentally or spiritually.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* i. comm., As the soule must interiorly worship God in spirite and veritie; so the bodie must also honour him exteriorly. 1657 *Divine Lover* 67 If I hold my peace I shall interiorlie be tormented with insupportable bitternesse. 1750 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. ccxxix. 39 Interiorly most people enjoy the inferiority of their (?) friends. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 481 Interiorly, morally, he is immeasurably below him. 1874 H. W. BEECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* V. 140/2 There is given to men interiorly a moral constitution which is illumined by the direct influence of the Divine soul acting on ours.

Inte·riorness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = INTERIORITY a.

1895 *Thinker* VII. 157 This doctrine of the interiorness or coinherence of the Son in the Father.

† **Inte·riously,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [app. f. L. *interius* adv. inwardly, within + -LY 2.] Inwardly.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 1298 This forsayd erle of his benignite Interiously louynge holy religion.

Inteript(e, obs. corrupt form of INTERRUPT.

Interisland: see INTER- *pref.* 5.

† **Interi·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *interitiōn-em*, n. of action from *interīre* to go to ruin, perish.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Interition*, a decaying, a perishing. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

Interja·cence. *rare.* [f. INTERJACENT: see -ENCE.] The fact of lying between.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Interjacency (intəɹi̯dʒē·ĭsĕnsi). [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality, condition, or state of being interjacent or of lying between; also, an instance of this, something lying between.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 377 Its fluctuations are but motions .. which winds, stormes, shoares, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 197 In demonstration..it is accounted impossible to go on from one extreame to another, without a mean, and that mean wholly deny all interjacency. 1773 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1887) XIV. 475 The Interjacency of two Provinces between your Seat of Government and the Places to which you would now extend your Jurisdiction.

Interjacent (intəɹi̯dʒē·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *interjacēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *interjacēre*, f. *inter* between + *jacēre* to lie.] Lying or existing between; intervening, intermediate.

1594 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 159 That a fast be keeped..the two last Sabbaths of June, with exhortations and prayers in the interjacent week dayes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 23/2 The whole interiacent skinne might be cleane therof severed. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. i. § 7 (1634) 471 In spight of all the nations interjacent. 1628 JACKSON *Creed* IX. xl. § 11 The time interjacent betwixt the great feast..and the pentecost following. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 176 What should take away the sight of these Ships from each other, but the gibbosity of the interjacent Water? 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 47 Add to each the interjacent angle. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* II. Wks. 1860 XI. 222 A great resisting mass, interjacent between Greece and the .. enemies to the far north east. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. v. (1872) I. 308 He issued from Stettin; took the interjacent outpost places.

Interjaculate (intəɹi̯dʒæ·kiu̯lē't), *v.* [f. INTER- 1 a + ppl. stem of L. *jaculārī* to throw, dart: cf. EJACULATE.] To ejaculate in the midst of a conversation; to interject (an ejaculation).

1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* vii, 'O Dieu! que n'ai-je pu le voir?' interjaculates Mademoiselle.

Interjaculatory (intəɹi̯dʒæ·kiu̯lătərĭ), *a.* [f. prec.: see -ORY.] Expressed in parenthetical ejaculations.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 642 A sudden squall that smites a large dinner-party mute, or into interjaculatory admiration. 1871 T. A. TROLLOPE *Durnton Abbey* III. i. 6 A liberal amount of interjaculatory commentary.

Interjangle: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

† **Interje·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *interject-us*, pa. pple. of *interjicĕre*: see next.] Interjected: used as pa. pple. of next.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 21 A thick crust of Cartilage interiect and put betwene them.

Interject (intəɹi̯dʒe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *interject-*, ppl. stem of *interjicĕre* (*-jacĕre*) to throw or cast between, f. *inter* between + *jacĕre* to throw.]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast in between; to introduce abruptly; to insert, interpolate, interpose.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H vij, Thay war interiectit betuix ye accomplissing of ye course of ye sone and ye moone. 1624 T. SCOTT *Belg. Souldier* 3 Some .. temporizing Parasite may interiect these doubts. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 217 If .. as soon as [blood] ..were let, without any stay interjected, Sweat were raised. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 64 When the latter is interjected between the strata, or squeezed up through fissures. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 59 He can interject a mere play upon words. 1882 MASSON *Carlyle* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 248 She interjected one of her bright and witty remarks.

b. To remark parenthetically or as an interruption.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 6 Apr. an. 1775, Moody interjected in an Irish tone and with a comick look, 'Ah! poor George the Second'. 1822 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LIII. 103 'Ridiculous', interjected I. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* I. 172 'I have been at home so little, you see', she interjected with a piteous air.

†c. In *passive*: To be interposed or situated between; to lie or occur between; to intervene.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 27 That cauitie or hollow, interiected betwene them, is a seat for the Muscle. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 15 It [death] is but a point of time interjected betwixt two extremes. 1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 15 In case such lands are interjected between two shires. 1752 *Stewart's Trial* in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 333/2 High ground interjected betwixt him and the deponent.

†2. *intr.* for *refl.* a. To cross one another, as two lines. b. To come between; to intervene, interpose. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. IV. *Columnes* 356, I never see their glances inter-ject In Triangle, Sextile, or Square aspect, Now milde, now moody; but methinks I see [etc.]. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III* 61 The confluence of Souldiers interjecting rescued him. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* v. ix. 375 The Sagittall [Suture] which usually begins at that point where these Lines interject.

Hence **Interje·cted** *ppl. a.*, thrown or cast between, interpolated; placed or lying between, interposed; **Interje·cting** *vbl. sb.*, the action of interpolating or interposing.

1590 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) 5 The interjecting of these few lines. *a* 1619 W. COWPER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. li. 11 They see not his merciful face by reason of many interjected veils. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 164 The Scapula .. grows prominent with the interjected Muscules. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 129 The employment of such interjected clauses may go even further.

Interjection (intəɹdʒe·kʃən). [a. F. *interjection* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *interjectiōn-em*, n. of action from *interjicĕre*: see prec.]

1. The utterance of ejaculations expressive of emotion: an ejaculation or exclamation.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vii. (1869) 139 This interiecciоun sorweful wer-inne is no thing that lusteth. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 332 Hee beginneth his letter with an interjection of joye, or a kinde of speache importing his inwarde gladnesse. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 721 A Continued Expulsion of the Breath, with the loud Noise, which maketh the Interjection of Laughing. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* Pref. (ed. 5) 23 People have exclaimed their joy and astonishment so often, that, being no longer able to keep up the proper climax of interjection, they [etc.]. 1850 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii, A !—note of interjection.

2. *Gram.* A natural ejaculation expressive of some feeling or emotion, used or viewed as a Part of Speech.

So called because, when so used, it is interjected between sentences, clauses, or words, mostly without grammatical connexion. But the interjection *O* is often construed with the vocative or nominative of address, and *alas*, *hey*, *hurrah*, *woe*, etc. with the prep. *for* or *to* and an object. Beside the simple interjections, as *ah!*, *oh!*, *ha!*, *ho!*, *hulloa!*, *pshaw!*, *whew!*, and the like, substantives, adjectives, adverbs, and short phrases or sentences are often used interjectionally; e.g. *marry!*, *fiddlesticks!*, *fiddle-de-dee!*, *the devil!*, *O dear!*, *dear me!*, *well*, *well!*, *Gad's 'ooks!*, *God ha' mercy!*, *bless my soul!*

1530 PALSGR. 149 Interjection be suche as serve to expresse the passyons and the affections of the mynde. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 22 How now! interiections? why then, some be of laughing, as ha, ha, he. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 P 4 Much Care and Concern for the Lady's Welfare ..expressed by an Interjection, an Ah, or an Oh, at some little Hazard in moving or making a Step. 1785–1805 H. TOOKE *Purley* 31 The dominion of speech is erected upon the downfall of Interjections. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 103 The interjection may be defined as a form of speech which is articulate and symbolic but not grammatical.

†b. Something that has the effect of an interjection, in expressing emotion. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. xv. 85 He rent his garments, which was the interjection of the Country.

3. The action of interjecting or interposing anything: also, something interposed.

1598 FLORIO, *Intergettione*, a putting betweene, an Interiection. 1643 HERLE *Answ. Ferne* 33 That third estate of the Peeres .. becomes the best conjunction by being an interjection betweene them. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interjection*, a casting between. 1881 PRES. ARTHUR *Message to Congress* 6 Dec. 5/8 The interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superfluous and unfriendly act.

b. An interpolated remark or exclamation; an interruption.

1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/4 *Prisoner.* This is too bad—flesh and blood can't stand it. *Mr. de F—.* You don't do yourself any good by these interjections.

†4. *Rhet.* = PARENTHESIS. *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Interjection*,..also a figure in Rhetorick and Grammar, being the same with Parenthesis, and otherwise called Interruption.

Interjectional (intəɹdʒe·kʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of something interjected or thrown in between or among other remarks.

1788 CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 116 P 19 This simply turns upon Saint Mark's interjectional observation, not noticed by Saint Matthew in his account. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, 'And Effie?—and Effie, dear father?' was an eager interjectional question which Jeanie repeatedly threw in among her expressions of joyful thankfulness. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 547 Interrupted .. by interjectional observations.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of an interjection in language.

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xi, Dr. Slop .. was just beginning to return my uncle Toby the compliment of his whu—u—u, or interjectional whistle. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. vii, A number of interjectional sounds uttered with a strange variety of intonation. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 36 Some onomatopoetic or interjectional root.

Hence **Interje·ctionally** *adv.*, in an interjectional way; as an interjection.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. IV. vii, His Troopers..respond interjectionally. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 306 'I do pity you', replied the ordinary, interjectionally. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 56 The crude form of the verb appears sometimes to be used interjectionally. 1882 SERJT. BALLANTINE *Exper.* xxxvii. 355, I rarely kept a diary, and only interjectionally, at long intervals and for short periods.

Interjectionalize (intəɹdʒe·kʃənăleiz), *v.* [-IZE.] *trans.* To make into an interjection.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 208 By the sixteenth century this 'all hail!'..having lost all construction, was completely interjectionalised.

Interjectionary (intəɹdʒe·kʃənări), *a.* [f. INTERJECTION + -ARY.] Characterized by interjection; interjectory.

1797 B. SWIFT (W. R. Paterson) *Tormentor* 91 Crying into the deaf night that has had so many interjectionary confidences from us all. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VI. vi. II. 85 Friedrich Wilhelm's inarticulate, interjectionary utterances. 1888 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 166 The most perfunctory and interjectionary and spasmodic of observations.

Interjector (intəɹdʒe·ktəɹ). [agent-n. from L. *interjicĕre* to INTERJECT.] One who interjects or interpolates.

1891 *Pall Mall G.* 3 June 6/1 The interjector always gets the worst of it in an encounter with an old parliamentary hand.

Interjectory (intəɹdʒe·ktəri), *a.* [f. as INTERJECT *v.* + -ORY.] Characterized by interjection; interruptive; interpolated; interjectional.

1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xix. II. 37 'The smallest occasional doses', Mrs. Caroline remarked, to an accompaniment of interjectory eyebrows and chins from all her younger daughters. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Mar. 336/1 [He] mars the even flow of an opening speech by restless interjectory comments. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 404/1 Broken with interjectory sentences.

Hence **Interje·ctorily** *adv.*, interjectionally, interruptedly.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* II. iii. 62 A tale.. narrated interjectorily among the by-ways of the City.

Interjectural (intəɹdʒe·ktiшrăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of what is interjected or thrown in parenthetically; interjectional.

1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He..rapped out a dozen interjectural oaths. 1881 'BASIL' *Love the Debt* vii, Interjectural asides to the donkey he drove.

†**Interje·cture.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *interjectūra* an insertion, f. ppl. stem of *interjacĕre* to INTERJECT: see -URE.] Interposition.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 They are together committed like vnto the superiour Vertebres, saue that .. they lacke the interiectur of Cartilages.

†**Interjoi·n,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [INTER- 1 b: cf. L. *interjungĕre*, OF. *entrejoindre*.] *trans.* To join one with another, to join reciprocally.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. iv. 22 So fellest foes..shall grow deere friends And inter-ioyne their yssues.

Interjoist, -judgement, -justle: see INTER-.

Interju·nction. *rare*—0. [n. of action from L. *interjungĕre* to interjoin.] A mutual joining.

1836 in SMART.

†**Interki·ng.** *Obs. rare*—1. [A rendering of L. *interrex*.] = INTERREX.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (1822) 262 The patricianis war convenit to cheis ane Interking, becaus na man aucht to convene the senate without he war clothit with public office.

Interknit (intəmi·t), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *trans.* To knit each into the other; to intertwine, interweave.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* II. xi, Here they .. infix the ready piles, Or interknitting them with oziers, weave The wicker wall. 1825 — *Tale Paraguay* I. xix, These strongly interknit they closed around With basket-work of many a pliant bough. 1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 666/3 A little girl .. with fingers interknit in her lap.

2. *intr.* To intertwine.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 812 Nor with aught else can our souls interknit So wingedly.

Hence **I·nterknit** *ppl. a.*

1885 *Athenæum* 18 Apr. 512 [He] lets his interknit fingers lie in his lap.

†**I·nterknoːt,** *sb. Obs. rare*—0. In 7 enter-. [INTER- 2 a.] A knot which interknits or ties together.

1611 FLORIO, *Internodo*, an enterknot.

Interknot (intəɹnɒ·t), *v.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To knot together.

1611 FLORIO, *Internodare*, to enterknot or knit. 1888 L. HEARN *Chita* II. i, Millennial oaks interknotted their python roots below its surface. *Ibid.* iii, Ropes are unrolled and interknotted into a line.

†**Interknow·,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To know mutually.

1603–52 [see ENTERKNOW]. 1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XIX. v, How familiarly do these prophets inter-know one another.

Hence **Interknow·ledge,** mutual or reciprocal knowledge.

a 1626 [see ENTERKNOWLEDGE]. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Recap. Whole Disc.* (R.), See them in mutuall interknowledge, enjoying each other's blessednesse.

Interlace (intəɹlēi·s), *v.* Forms: 4–7 entrelace, 4–6 enter-, 6 interlase, 6–7 enter-, 6– interlace. [ME. *entrelace*, a. F. *entrelacer-r* (OF. *-ier*), f. *entre-* (ENTER-, INTER- 1) + *lacer* to LACE.]

1. *trans.* To unite two (or more) things by intercrossing laces, strings, or threads; hence, to connect or bind together intricately; to entangle, involve, mix up. (*rare* in physical sense.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.) The hows of dydalus so entrelaced þat it is vn-able to le vnlaced. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 27 The vii artes .. ben in such wise entrelaced that they may not be auctorised that one without that other. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 110 With these nerues, the vj coniugation of brayne is interlaced and mingled. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXIII. 237, I..fashion'd the whole bed .. beneath Close interlaced with purple cordage strong. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 62 Ice..is built up of crystalline particles interlaced together.

2. To draw two series of threads, withes, or other things, across each other, passing each alternately above and below the other, as in weaving; but implying a simpler and less elaborate arrangement than *interweave*.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxx. 736 Enterlase your staues ouer your armes, one within another. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 95 Trees, pleasant trees ..Now interlace your trembling tops above. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 76 Linnen cloth is that which we call flax..curiously twisted, enterlaced, and conjoyned. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 594 The boughs..had matted themselves together, or been interlaced by persons of an unlucky shrewdness. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* iii. (1861) 86 Her fingers .. interlaced themselves mechanically. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* iii. 51 Head-pieces formed of brass mail—of rings or chain-work, which might be interwoven or interlaced.

b. *fig.* To intermix with constant alternation; to alternate; to interweave.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 28 The meeting of us, twoe old acquainted friends, and interlacing of talke and communication. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 28 b, Amongest these are enterlaced some of the royall bloud. 1644 MRQ. WORC. in Dircks *Life* vi. (1865) 77 You were pleased so to interlace terror and comfort. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 391 The two are inextricably interlaced. A righteous life is the result of faith, and faith is deepened by a righteous life.

†3. To interweave one thing or set of things into another; to introduce as by interweaving; to insert, interpolate. Chiefly *fig.* or *transf. Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* Wks. 739/2 His goodly doctrine interlaced here and there by the waye. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 21 In the seconde Proposition, there bee certaine Negatives enterlaced. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1390 Here and there the Painter interlaces Pale cowards marching on with trembling paces. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. iii. (1622) 6 Yet he interlaced some things among, touching his attire and behauiour. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. vi. 77 That we do with all our occupations and all occurrences interlace devout ejaculations of prayer and praise.

4. To cross, vary, or diversify a thing *with* interwoven or intermixed elements; to intersperse, mingle, or mix *with*. Chiefly *transf.* and *fig.*

1594 †GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 270 There our ioyes are interlaced with feares. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 335 Faire pillars of blacke marble, interlaced with pretty white vaines. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Mosaicke worke, enterlaced with Arabian characters out of their Alcoran. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. 109 Yet is it interlaced with pleasant Valleys and large Plains. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 157 When the natives drink plentifully of it [common ale], they interlace it with brandy or usky. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc., Richter* (1872) I. 10 Interlaced with.. quips, puns, and even oaths. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* XXIX, Beautiful green meadows interlaced with streams.

5. *intr.* for *refl.* a. To cross each other intricately, as if woven together; to lie between each other in opposite directions, like the fingers of the two interlaced hands.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. iii. 23 As roses did with lilies interlace. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 21 Tissue consisting of fibres crossing and interlacing in every direction. 1855 LYNCH *Rivulet* LXXXV. vii, As skies are seen more sweetly clear Through boughs that interlace. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 179 Where the sources of the Roanoke and James interlace with those of the Kanawha.

†b. To mix oneself up, to become entangled or involved. *Obs. rare.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 164 If freres enterlasen, þo synne is more perilouse. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI. lxi. (1612) 271 Yeat interlace we shall among the loue of her and him.

Hence **Interla·ced** *ppl. a.* spec. in *Her.* see quot. 1766 and cf. INTERFRETTED. **Interla·cedly** *adv.*, in an interlaced manner.

1593 Q. Eliz. *Boeth.* IV. met. vi. 97 So Interlaced looue renewes The eternall courses all. 1598 Florio, *Intercalare uerso*,..a verse interlaced. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) An infallible concatenation of causes depending interlacedly one upon another. 1766 Porny *Heraldry* Gloss., *Interlaced* .. is applied in blazoning Annulets, Rings, Crescents, etc., that are linked together in the same manner as are the links of a chain. 1830 R. Knox *Béclard's Anat.* 51 Bundles of parallel or interlaced threads. 1830 T. Roscoe *Tourist Switz. & Italy* 154 These were to be declaimed, as it may be termed, interlacedly; that is, a piece of Noah, a piece of Cæsar, and a piece of Pantaloon. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* x. 189 True mail armour of interlaced rings.

Interlacement (intəlē·sment). Also 7 enter-. [f. prec. + -MENT. Cf. F. *entrelacement* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of interlacing or condition of being interlaced; alternate crossing of threads, lines, or branches; also *concr.*, an interlaced arrangement or structure.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings, the windings, and enterlacements of the celestiall bodies. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 421 Whence there results an interlacement resembling mat-work. 1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 324 Formed .. by the interlacement or anastomosis of their minutest branches. 1881 W. G. Palgrave *Phra-Bat* in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 33 The dense interlacement of the bamboo thicket.

2. Complicated or intricate intermingling.

1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* IV. 202 There might be such an interlacement of poor Peter's former and latter intentions. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., Below Cape de Verde .. the interlacement of nationalities is exceedingly complicated.

Interlacery (intəlē·səri). [f. Interlace *v.* + -ery: cf. *tracery*.] Something interlaced; interlaced threads, tendrils, etc.; interlaced work.

1865 *Reader* 28 Oct. 480/1 That produced in the boggy districts was full of minute fibrous interlacery. 1895 Clark Russell *Good Ship Mohock* viii. 176, I stood behind the interlacery of the main shrouds watching them.

Interlacing (intəlē·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Interlace *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Interlace; interlacement, intermingling.

1532 More *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 747/1 He laboureth with interlacing of his heresies and hys rayling, to make such confusion n the matter. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Your pinches, your purles, your flowry iaggings, superfluous enterlacings. 1685 Cotton tr. *Montaigne* II. 354 To range the carriages and interlacings of the heavenly bodies of differing colours about the axis of necessity, according to Plato. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* VII. xii. P 12 With a copious interlacing of additions and corrections. 1875 Fortnum *Majolica* IX. 76 Pieces having a decoration..with interlacings and other ornaments in manganese and blue.

Interla·cing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That interlaces; crossing intricately; intertwining, interweaving, intermingling.

1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. Poems (1810) 31/2 Pomegranates, purple mulberry, and fig, From interlacing branches mix their hues And scents. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 250/1 Composed of a series of interlacing fibres. 1842–76 Gwilt *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss., *Interlacing Arches*, semicircular arches as in an arcade, the mouldings of which intersect each other, as frequently seen in Norman architecture. 1884 *Athenæum* 16 Aug. 216/3 The interlacing sculpture met their eye in many of the churches and churchyards.

Interlai·d, *ppl. a.* [f. Interlay *v.* + -ed 1.] Laid or inserted between; interposed.

1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. ix. 92 *note*, The cliffs were of ..limestone, with interlaid and inferior sandstones.

Interlamellar (intəlæ·mĕlăr), *a. Zool.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between or among lamellæ (*e.g.* of the gills).

1846 Dana *Zoöph.* iv. (1848) 46 Opposite interlamellar spaces in the visceral cavity. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 130 The space between the two lamellæ, i.e. outer and inner, of each gill, is the 'interlamellar' space, and examination shows that it is crossed by numerous 'interlamellar' junctions.

Interlamellation (intəlæmĕlē·ʃən). [Inter- 2 a.] A placing, or being placed, in alternate lamellæ or layers.

1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 103 An admixture or interlamellation of albite and orthoclase.

Interlaminar (intəlæ·minăr), *a. Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between laminæ or plates.

1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 186 Yellow ligaments .. occupy the interlaminar spaces of the vertebræ.

Interlaminate (intəlæ·mine·it), *v.* [Inter- 1 a.] *trans.* To insert in or between alternate laminæ or plates.

1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 17 Clay, interlaminated with stony nodules. 1849 Dana *Geol.* iii. (1850) 241 Interlaminated with thin calcareous seams or plates.

Hence **Interlamina·tion,** the action of interlaminating; also, an interlaminated formation.

1864 in Webster. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiii. 218 With occasional interlaminations of fissile grey sandstone. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 90 Orthoclase and albite occur together in infinitesimal interlaminations of the two species.

Interlap (intəlæ·p), *v.* [f. Inter- 1 b + Lap *v.*] *intr.* To lap over, or rest one upon another. Hence **Interla·pping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1889 *Electric Rev.* 8 Mar. 281/2 In case of any serious accident, the whole of the mains can, by one turn of a screw, be disconnected from the dynamos, the interlapping pieces all dropping out. 1892 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Sept. 886 The logs were laid generally with the small ends towards the end of the raft, and interlapped so as to give strength. 1895 *Treas. Relig. Th.* (N.Y.) Oct. 443 Any classification .. is attended with difficulty because of the variations and interlappings.

Interla·pidate, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *inter-* between + L. *lapid-em* stone: cf. *interfoliate*.] *trans.* To fit in between each other like stones in a building.

1814 Coleridge *Let. to Justice Fletcher* 2 Nov. in *Ess. Own Times* (1850) 698 Combinations of the mechanics and lower craftsmen .. interlapidated and cemented as they all are, each in the club of his own trade.

I·nterlapse. *rare*$^{-1}$. [Inter- 2 a.] The lapse of time between any two events; an intervening space (of time).

a 1658 Harvey (J.), These dregs are calcined into such salts, which, after a short interlapse of time, produce coughs.

†Interla·queate, *a. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. med.L. *interlaquēāt-us* (Du Cange), f. *inter-* (Inter- 1 b) + *laqueātus* entangled, after F. *entrelacé*.] Entangled.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 419 [Thy] minde it is sa Interlaqueat..in the Net of lufe Prophane.

Interlard (intəlā·rd), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-. [a. F. *entrelarder* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *entre-* (Inter- 1 a) + *larder* to Lard.]

†1. *trans.* To mix with alternate layers of fat: said in the passive voice of natural intermixture; in *Cookery*, to insert strips of fat, bacon, etc. into (lean meat) before cooking; to lard. *Obs.*

a 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) I v b, Flesshe oughte not to be..so fatte that it cloie the stomacke: but meane and enterlarded. 1555 Eden *Decades* 26 Peacockes and phesauntes [lose their taste] except they bee interlarded beefore they bee rosted. 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxvi. (1748) 371 Whose [the salmon's] grain doth rise in flakes with fatness interlarded. *c* 1720 W. Gibson *Farrier's Guide* I. iv. (1738) 50 These Muscles are interlarded with a considerable deal of Fat. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. 153 Take a good Buttock of Beef, interlarded with great Lards rolled up in Savoury Spice and sweet Herbs.

†b. To intermix (fat) in lean meat. *Obs.*

1649 *Alcoran* 88 We forbad the Jews to eat..of the fat of beasts, except of such as is interlarded in the flesh.

†2. *transf.* To intermingle or intermix (a thing) *with* alternate or inserted layers or portions of something else. *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* VIII. 369 Grey Marble, interlarded with white Alabaster. 1777 Stewart in *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 487 It was found throughout interlarded (if I may be allowed the expression) with the purest metal.

3. *fig.* To diversify by intermixture or interjection; to mix, mingle, or intersperse *with*.

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 920/1 To interlard a tale of untruth, with some parcell of truth nowe and then among. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 1 The gifts of the minde so interlarded with the excellence of all vertues. 1670 G. H. tr. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 196 [He] enterlards the fury of his heart..with a counterfeit modesty and goodness. *a* 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* xxii. (1742) II. 81 When men use to interlard all their careless talk with oaths. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. (R.), They interlard their native drinks with choice Of strongest brandy. 1752 Fielding *Amelia* I. iii, A volley of dreadful oaths, interlarded with some language, not proper to be repeated. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xiv, The high-flown and ornate compliments with which the gallant knight of the sixteenth century interlarded his conversation. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xxxv. 191 He would interlard his meditation by passages of scripture. 1872 Minto *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 29 There is a tolerably unanimous public opinion against interlarding English composition with foreign words.

b. Said of the ingredient.

c 1654 Flecknoe *Relat.* 10 *Yrs. Trav.* 105 Latin .. rather serves to *interlard* other Languages, than to make an intire meal of discourse. 1695 Congreve *Love for L.* IV. xix, Lying is a figure of speech that interlards the greatest part of my conversation. 1867 Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* x. 97 Slangy technicalities of the turf had interlarded the poor girl's brain-sick babble.

†4. To interpolate, interpose. *Obs.*

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* 6 Plenty of flesshe enterlardyng and entermyngling it selfe with the muskles. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 456 Here M. Harding .. hath interlarded a long Fable of his owne. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. xiii[i]. (Arb.) 136 Your fourth [verse] of one bissillable, and two monosillables interlarded. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xxxiv. viii. II. 497, I will not ouerpasse the multitude of others, but interlard (as it were) and disperse them among. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I xxxvi. 80 An innumerable company of..Veins, and Arteries, among which Blood out of the Vessels seems to be shed and interlarded. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 28 Boyish speeches in which he often interlarded the words O tempora, O mores.

†5. To smear internally (*with* something). *Obs.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 182 Jarres..whose insides are all interlarded with pitch to preserve the earthen vessells.

Hence **Interla·rded** *ppl. a.*, **Interla·rding** *vbl. sb.*

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 157 With some enterlarding of towardnes and learning. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Opened*, Shred half a pound of the belly-part of interlarded Bacon. 1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* II. v, He was voluble;—the eternal interlardings of 'your Honour', with the respectfulness of Corporal Trim's manner. 1815 *Woman's Will* III. i, Hell and the devil! will you never have done with these interlardings?

†I·nterlard, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The fat or *omentum* of a beast.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Interlarde, of fet flesche, *abdomen*. 1557 *Primer, Lauds* A viij, My soule shal be satisfied as it wer with interlarde and fatnesse.

†Interlarda·tion. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Interlard *v.* + -ation.] The action of interlarding; something interlarded.

1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. vi. 207 In spite of my frequent Interlardations, I fear some Epicureans may think [this Preamble] dry Feeding.

Interlardment (intəlā·rdmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] = prec.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) III. xiv. 89 This gives me an appetite to oblige thee by interlardment. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xxvi, A..cap—curious in microscopic punctures and cherry-coloured ribbon interlardments.

Interlatitudinal, -laudation, -layer: see Inter- *pref.*

Interlay (intəlē·), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. -laid. [f. Inter- 1 a + Lay *v.*]

1. *trans.* To lay between or among; to interpose.

1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. lxx, This Chayne of Nature might be interlay'd Betweene the Father and his high intents. 1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 225 That certain Courses or Ledges of more strength then the rest, be interlayed. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Hector in Gard.* vii, And the meadow turf, cut finely, Round them laid and interlaid.

2. To furnish or vary *with* something placed or inserted between; also *fig.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The walls of red marble shined like fire, interlaid with gold. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 289 The one interlayeth affection with too much passion, the other with too much dissimulation. 1652–62 Heylin *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 79/1 Composed of Marble, and everywhere enterlaid with Gold.

Interleaf (i·ntəlīf), *sb.* Pl. **leaves.** [Inter- 2 b.]

1. An extra leaf inserted between the regular leaves of a book, usually blank to receive notes or additional matter; also *transf.* matter such as is written on such a leaf.

1741 Richardson *Pamela* lix, My little book of select devotions, with my notes in the inter-leaves. 1832 R. H. Froude *Rem.* (1838) I. 257 All his interleaves and margins are scribbled over with lug-sails. 1856 Masson *Ess., Story* 1770. 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisitional Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1898 S. Colvin *Advt. Flor. Pict. Chron.* 2/1 His text..comprises 42 pages of Introduction and 79 Interleaves facing the drawings.

2. *Bot.* A leaf developed between the ordinary leaves of a plant.

1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 573 The stunting of the shoots and grapes, the curling and premature fall of the leaves, the development of interleaves, and cracking and drying of the berries.

Interleaf (intəlī·f), *v.* [f. prec.] = Interleave *v.* Hence **Interlea·fed** *ppl. a.*, **Interlea·fing** *vbl. sb.*

1733 A. Hill *Let.* 24 Oct. Wks. 1753 I. 156, I will interleaf your part, if you send it me. 1739—in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) I. 34 The interleafed volumes of Plain Dealers and Prompters. 1876 Rock *Text. Fabr.* ii. 8 The curious example of such gauzy interleafings in the manuscript of Theodulph. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Jan. 10/2 He proposes to 'interleaf' his parliamentary duties with agreeable studies.

Interleague (intəlī·g), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 enter-. [f. Inter- 1 b + League *v.* But perh. a perversion of the phrase *to enter league*: see quot. 1579.] *intr.* and *refl.* To enter into or form a league *with* another, or with each other.

[1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I studyed euer since my first comming to Naples to enter league with such a one as might direct my steps.] 1590 Lodge *Euphues' Gold. Leg.* (1880) M iv, See..howe Fortune and loue haue interleagued themselues to be..thy foes. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 60 [He] there enter-leagued himselfe with Eleazar. 1606 Marston *Sophonisba* I. i. A iv b, So fearefully will I take vengeance: I'le interleague with Scipio.

Hence **Interlea·gued** *ppl. a.*

1844 Lytton tr. *Schiller's Poems & Ball., Fridolin* I. 86 Their strength the Fire, the Water gave, In interleagued endeavour.

Interleave (intəlī·v), *v.* [f. Inter- 1 a + Leaf *sb.* (pl. *leaves*).]

1. *trans.* To insert leaves, usually blank, between the ordinary leaves of (a book).

1668 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 140 Interleaving the book, he added to it [etc.]. 1712 Addison *Spect.* No. 547 P 2 Having the two last volumes in large paper interleaved for her own private use. 1839 J. G. Lockhart *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxiv. 453 He is going to interleave his copy and annotate largely. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 21 The young student cannot begin too early the practice of interleaving certain books.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To insert or introduce something at regular intervals between (things) or between the parts of (a thing). Const. *with*.

1822–56 De Quincey *Confess.* (1862) 143 Any feasible plan for interleaving days of hardship with days of ease. 1851 H. R. Reynolds in *Life* vii. (1898) 176 We do vary and curtail and interleave the liturgy with free prayer and psalmody. 1878 A. H. Green, etc. *Coal* ii. 42 Towards the north..the rock becomes interleaved with shale and sandstone.

b. With inverted construction. Const. *in*.

1802 T. S. Surr *Splendid Misery* III. 49 The transparent *Fashions of London and Paris*..not unaptly interleaved in *Les Études de la Nature*.

Interleaved (intəlī·vd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.] Having (blank) leaves inserted.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 458 An interleav'd Catalogue in the Bodleian Library. 1787 Sir J. Hawkins *Johnson* 175 An interleaved copy of Bailey's dictionary in folio he [Dr. Johnson] made the repository of the several articles. 1888 Burgon *Lives 12 Good Men* II. x. 263 An interleaved copy ..annotated throughout by himself.

Interleaving (intəlī·viŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The insertion of (blank) leaves; interfoliation.

RIDGE *Friend* (1857) II. 23 The interests of the proprietors were interlinked. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vit.* II. iv. 54 With the memory of the past, was interlinked the face and figure of Launcelot Darrell. 1895 J. WINSOR *Mississ. Basin* 204 To find interlinking natural canals.

Interlink (ɪntəɹlɪŋk), *sb.* [INTER- 2 b.] An intermediate or connecting link.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1838) III. 402 A longer time and more interlinks are requisite.

Interlobate (-lōʊ·bĕt), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between loops or lobes, esp. in *Geol.* between the terminal lobes of a glacier-moraine.

1881–2 T. C. CHAMBERLIN in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* (1883), 313 (Funk) A peculiar morainic type to which the term intermediate or interlobate moraines will be applied. 1889 *Amer. Sci. Assoc.* in *Nature* 3 Oct. 558 The terminal loops meet on opposite sides of large interlobate moraines.

Interlobular (-lɒ·bĭʊlăɪ), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [INTER- 4 a. Cf. F. *interlobulaire* (Littré).] Situated or occurring between the lobes of any organ.

1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 141 There are two kinds of emphysema of the lungs, the vesicular or pulmonary properly so called, and the interlobular. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 493/2 The plastic mass .. fills up the interlobular fissures. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 188 The portal veins end by minute vessels, which surround and penetrate the lobules of the liver (whence..called interlobular veins).

Interlo·cal, *a. rare.* [INTER- 4 b.] Existing between place and place. Hence **Interlo·cally** *adv.*

1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 772/2 In a few years means of transit by steam will no doubt exist interlocally in all parts of the world.

Interlocate (ɪntəɹlokē·ĭt), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To place between other things, or between one another; to intercalate.

1851 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* Morn. Ser. (1857) IV. 54 The stones are so irregularly interlocated as to show that they belong to the restorations from old materials. 1853 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. i. 235 There are thin beds of the silica rock interlocated with seams of blue limestone.

Interlocation (-lokē·ĭ·ʃən). *rare.* [INTER- 2 a. Cf. obs. F. *interlocation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A placing between, interposition; also, something placed between.

1611 COTGR., *Interlocation*, an interlocation, interplacing, interposition. 1672 VILLIERS (*Dk. Buckhm.*) *Rehearsal* v. (Arb.) 127 As likewise your Eclipse of the Sun is caus'd by an interlocation of the Moon, betwixt the Earth and Sun. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. 104, *I will not* .. call these intervening chapters either Interpellations, or Interpositions, or Interlocations, or Intervals.

2. An intermediate location, settlement, or place.

1890 DOANE in *Mission Herald* (Boston) June 226 [By canoe] I reach the ends and interlocations of my bishopric.

Interlock (ɪntəɹlɒ·k), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *intr.* To engage with each other by partial overlapping or interpenetration of alternate projections and recesses.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 190 The branches grow so straight, and interlocking as though they were kept by Arte. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xx. (1830) 257 The attracting syrup, the rows of strong prickles, their position so as to interlock, the joints of the leaves [etc.]. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 84 The edges of the bones..are merely placed together without interlocking by means of denticulations. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxvii, I felt my fingers work and my hands interlock.

b. *spec.* (*U. S.*) said of the head-streams of rivers which lie between each other, but flow in different directions.

[1693 T. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 791 The Heads of the Branches of the Rivers interfere and lock one within another..after the manner that an Indian explained..to me, when..he clapt the Fingers of one Hand 'twixt those of the other, crying, they meet thus.] 1749 L. EVANS *Map Pensilv.* in J. Winsor *Mississ. Basin* (1895) 241 This Branch [of the Susquehannah] interlocks with the Branches of Allegeny and the North Branch of Potomack. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 135 At five o'clock arrived at the dividing ridge between the waters of the Osage and Arkansaw .. the dry branches of which interlock within 20 yards of each other. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 300 By way of the Ottawa and the rivers that interlock with it.

c. *fig.* Of immaterial things.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vi. (1873) 134 These representative species often meet and interlock. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 25 The twilight, that .. neutral ground, where gloom and splendor interlock and wrestle.

2. *trans.* To lock or clasp within each other. Chiefly *pass.*

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 239 Their branches so interlocked .. and covered with .. tree moss, that the feeble foliage and diminutive fruit they produce, are scarcely visible. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 168 They [bones] are interlocked, if the general mechanism of the region is insufficient to maintain this solidity. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlii. (1856) 384 It had so interlocked itself with other ice-fields of different diameters, that to the eye it became a part of a great plain. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 65/1 The scales hook into each other..and thus the fibres become inextricably interlocked.

fig. 1861 F. HALL in *Trnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 6 *note*, Words which rigorous euphony would interlock are sometimes found asunder. 1893 A. OGLE *Marg. D'Argenson* 161 Interlocked with the political battle, there proceeded a spiritual conflict.

3. *Railways.* To connect (the levers for working a system of signals, switches, etc.) in such a manner by catches, bars, bolts, or the like, that they cannot be operated independently of each other, but only in such a manner as to secure agreement in their position. Also *intr.* for *pass.*

1874 R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 23 Switches and signals .. are said to be interlocked when the movement of a signal to safety cannot be commenced until after the necessary movement of the switches has been completed, and also the movement of the switches cannot be commenced until after all the signals concerned by them have first been set fully to danger. *Ibid.* 26 If a signal had to interlock with several sets of switches, say for example, ten or twelve [etc.]. *Ibid.* 32 When a lever is required to interlock with several others, it is fixed only once by its own lock. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 67 In 1856 a successful attempt was made by Mr. John Saxby to concentrate and interlock the levers working both points and signals.

Hence **Interlo·cked** *ppl. a.*; **Interlo·cking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Interlo·cker,** one who or that which interlocks.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 165 The tail is encased in a sheath of .. interlocked ossicles. *Ibid.* 192 The firm interlocking of the ordinary vertebræ. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 245 A hinge furnished with interlocking teeth. 1874 R. C. RAPIER *Signals Railw.* 23 The first interlocking of switches and signals took place at East Retford Junction, in the year 1852. *Ibid.* 47 The interlocking apparatus. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 67 In 1859 the first interlocking frame was fixed on the London and North Western Railway .. In 1873 .. 13,000 interlocked levers were in use on that railway. 1896 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 6 Jan. 5/2 An annunciator has been put in between Mound street and the interlocker at the crossing of the T. & O. C., C., H. V. & T. and Cincinnati division of the Pan Handle, for the purpose of announcing trains approaching the crossing from the south. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* ii. 77 The same interlocking of Amorite and Hittite..meets us also on the monuments of Egypt.

Interlock (ɪntəɹlɒk), *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] a. The fact or condition of being interlocked. b. An interlocked portion of an estate, etc.

1874 BUSHNELL *Forgiven. & Law* iv. 237 Modes of false opinion that have no show of interlock save in their common opposition to God. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 356 A junior patentee has the right to pay on the interlock, and a sale of the whole tract .. is void as to the part within the interlock.

Interlocular (-lɒ·kĭʊlăɹ), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between loculi or chambers, as in shells or corals.

1888 G. J. HINDE in *Geol. Trnl.* XLIV. 209 The internal cavity of the corallites is divided into a series of closed longitudinal chambers or interlocular spaces.

†**Interlocu·te,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *interlocūt-*, ppl. stem of *interloquī*: see next.] *intr.* To talk *with*, hold conversation *with*.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* III. 539 Cleon .. is brought in interlocuting with Agoracritus.

Interlocution (-lokiū·ʃən). Also 7 -loquution. [ad. L. *interlocūtiōn-em*, n. of action f. *interloquī*, f. *inter* between + *loquī* to speak. Cf. F. *interlocution* (1549 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The action (on the part of two or more persons) of talking or replying to each other. a. Talk, conversation, discourse, dialogue.

a 1534 W. DE WORDE (*title*), An Interlocucyon, with an Argument betwyxt Man and Woman, whiche of them could prove most excellent. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 291 Al the whole daye was consumed in doutfull communicacion and earnest interlocution. 1638 BROME *Antipodes* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 260 You hold interloquutions with the Audients. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* iii. 46 That treaty requires interlocution betwixt both the parties concerned in it. 1756–82 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xii. 340 He is for ever introducing these little interlocutions, which give his satires and epistles an air so lively and dramatic. 1864 W. C. HAZLITT *Early Pop. Poetry* I. Introd. 14 Productions..for the most part in the form of dialogues or interlocutions.

†b. An alternate reading or speaking, as in making responses, or reading alternate verses of the Psalms. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxvii. § 1 Rehearsall of them [the Psalms] .. done by interlocution, and with a mutuall returne of sentences from side to side. 1643 *True Informer* 35 Then wee proceed by holy alternatif interlocutions (whereby wee heare our selves speak as well as the Minister) to some effectuall short prayers.

†c. Manner of intercommunication. *Obs.*

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 12 There arose no small fluctuation and confusion amongst them..from the diversity of their interlocution.

†2. The action of replying; a reply, response.

1597–8 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 22 A good continued speech without a good speech of interlocution sheweth slowness; and a good reply or second speech, without a good set speech sheweth shallowness and weaknes. 1661 *Grand Debate* 83 Indeed Abraham did so, when Gods interlocution answering the first Prayer, called him to vary his request. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 127 The people..made small interlocutions or responses.

†3. The action of interrupting (one's own or another's) speech; an interruption; a parenthetical utterance or section. *Obs.*

1592 tr. *Junius on Rev.* vii. 1 This whole chapter is a certaine interlocution. 1604 CAWDREY *Table Alph., Interlocution*, interrupting of anothers speech. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 9 Lest their interlocutions should hinder the intireness of our Discourse, take them Verbatim in a Dialogue. 1683 BP. PATRICK *Prov.* xxix. Argt., A speech broken off by interlocutions, and instilled by parts, penetrates deeper than that which is continued.

†4. *Law.* An intermediate decree before final decision: see INTERLOCUTORY *a.* 3.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Interlocution*,..in a Law-sense, the determining some small Matter in a Tryal till such time as the principal Cause be fully known. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 65 The Judge ought by an Interlocution to enjoin new Answers. *Ibid.* 149 Some new Incident..may emerge..on which the Judge ought to proceed by Interlocution.

Interlocutive (-lɒ·kĭʊtĭv), *a. rare.* [f. as INTERLOCUTE *v.*: see -IVE.] Characterized by interlocution (see prec. 1 b); responsive.

1842 G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 74 The Breviary .. is a public interlocutive service, requiring a Priest and a Reader and a Congregation.

Interlocutor[1] (-lɒ·kĭʊtəɹ). Also 6–7 -our, 6 -loquutor. [f. L. type **interlocūtor*, agent-n. f. *interloquī*: see INTERLOCUTION; and cf. F. *interlocuteur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who takes part in a dialogue, conversation, or discussion. In *pl.* the persons who carry on a dialogue.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 3 Interlocutoures be Amyntas and Faustus. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 The Interloquutors: Philonicus, Spandæus. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 20 An assiduous Overseer and Interlocutor at the Afternoon Disputations of the Under Graduates. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 279 The Interlocutors in this Dialogue, are Socrates and one Minos an Athenian, his Acquaintance. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 108 'Tis probable that He [Thespis] was the first Declaimer or Interlocutor to his own Choir. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 69 Dryden had done him the honor to make him a principal interlocutor in the dialogue on dramatic poesy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 7.

b. With *poss. pron.* One who enters into or takes part in conversation with another.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* li. (end) 'It's you, Moss, is it?' said the Colonel, who appeared to know his interlocuter. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, Your true rustic turns his back on his interlocutor. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 50 Celia..always checks the career of her wit, when it curvets beyond the comfort of her interlocutor.

Interlocutor[2] (-lɒ·kĭʊtəɹ). *Sc. Law.* Also 6, 8 -loquitur, -tor, 6–7 -loquutour. [a. F. *interlocutoire* interlocutory, ad. L. *interlocūtōrium*: see next, and cf. DECLARATOR. The occasional spelling *interloquitur* appears to imply an identification with the L. verbal form *interloquitur* 'he pronounces an interim sentence'.] A judgement or order of a court or of the Lords Ordinary, signed by the pronouncing or presiding judge.

'Interlocutors, correctly speaking, are judgments or judicial orders pronounced in the course of a suit, but which do not finally determine the cause. The term, however, in Scotch practice, is applied indiscriminately to the judgments or orders of the Court, or of the Lords Ordinary, whether they exhaust the question at issue or not' (Bell *Dict. Law Scotl.* 1861).

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 272 This Appius .. or evir ony place wes gevin to Virginius to answere to the peticioun, he gaif his interloquitur [*Boyndlie MS.* interlocutour] aganis Virginia. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 285 Scho was put to honour Aboue Venus be Interloquutour Of the Assise furth geuin be thair sentence. 1639 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 525 Protests that all acts, sentences, decreets, interlocutors, to be pronunced, be in themselves *null*, voyd, and ineffectuall. 1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 14 Decrees, Sentences, Interloquitors, Judgments, Executions, or Proceedings relating to any Civil or Criminal Cause in any such Court. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 31 The House of Lords ordered, that the interlocutor complained of in the appeal should be reversed; and that the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary should be affirmed.

Interlo·cutorily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -LY[2].] In the way of an interlocutory decree (see next, A. 3); provisionally.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 128 Decreeing interlocutorily the occurring differences.

Interlocutory (-lɒ·kĭʊtəɹĭ), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -loquutory. [ad. L. type **interlocūtōri-us*: see INTERLOCUTION and -ORY. Cf. F. *interlocutoire* (13th c. in Hatz.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of the nature of, pertaining to, or occurring in, dialogue or conversation.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxix. § 1 These interlocutorie formes of speech. 1626 W. FENNER *Hidden Manna* (1652) A iv b, He knowes that interloquutory swearing is a sinne. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 17. 161 Another .. plastick power in the soul,..in sleep or dreams..frames interlocutory discourses betwixt it self and other persons. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* iv. 42 The Episode or interlocutory Part would be also sung. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xix. 388 The interlocutory form must be preserved.

b. Of a person: Taking part in a conversation.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* xvii. 252 The barber here prattles on with a freedom .. respected by the interlocutory *comte* under his razor.

2. Spoken intermediately, interjected into the main course of speech.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii, A few of Leicester's interlocutory sentences ran as follows: 'Poynings, good morrow, and how does your wife and fair daughter?'..'Adams, your suit is naught: the Queen will grant no more monopolies'. 1854 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 169 Making all his interlocutory observations in a most musical voice. 1864 *Lond. Rev.* 18 June 641 Interlocutory observations addressed to his unfortunate and joyless partner.

3. *Law.* Pronounced during the course of an action; not finally decisive of a case or suit; esp. in *interlocutory decree, judgement, order.* Also, relating to a provisional decision in a case.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 9 Of Iudiciall sentences there bee two sortes, the one *interlocutory*, the other *definitiue*. An interlocutory sentence, is a decree giuen by the iudge, betwixte the beginning and ending of the cause, touching some incident or emergent question. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* xxvii. 271 All the Judgments of the world are but Inter-

locutory Judgments, There is a finall Judgment. 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 489 Not by a setled and perpetual Law, but in the manner of an Interloquutory Edict. 1707 Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* II. xv. 222 In case any Person be aggriev'd by any Sentence or Interlocutory Decree..he may appeal to the High Court of Admiralty. 1881 Ld. James in *Times* 12 Apr. 4/2 He did not intend to dispose of anything finally on the present occasion, but only to deal with the case as upon an interlocutory application.

B. *sb.* †**1.** *Law.* An interlocutory decree. *Obs.*

1620 Brent tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 314 The Decrees of the Judge which they call Interlocutories. 1694 Falle *Jersey* iv. 105 No Appeal is admitted in Matters of less Value; nor in Interlocutories, nor in Criminal Causes. *a* 1758 Sir G. Lee in F. T. Pratt *Law Contraband* (1856) 67 By Interlocutory the Judge condemned ship and cargo as lawful prize. 1774 Bp. Halifax *Anal. Rom. Civil Law* (1795) 125 Appeals..within 15 days from the Sentence, if it be definitive, or 10 days, if it be an Interlocutory.

†**2.** A discussion. *Obs.*

1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 72 These .. tedious Interlocutories, Examinations and Appointments.

†**3.** = Interlocutor [1]. *Obs.*

1697 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 36 (Lambeth Conference) Interlocutories. C..Thomas L[d] Archbishop of Canterbury. L..Henry L[d] Bishop of London [etc.].

Interlocutress (-lɒ·kiutrès). [f. Interlocutor [1] + -ess.] A female interlocutor.

1858 Hogg *Shelley* II. 328, I .. asked .. the fair interlocutresses for some samples of the nightly dialogue. 1880 H. James *Mme. de Mauves* 105 Longmore felt a revival of interest in his interlocutress.

So **Interlo·cutrice, Interlo·cutrix,** repr. the French and Latin forms of the feminine.

1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xiv, Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and interlocutrice. 1860 Mrs. Byrne *Undercurrents* I. 27 The man moved from the wall towards his interlocutrix. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 11 His interlocutrix will not have Mrs. Guinevere for the brand-mark of the sex. 1892 *Nation* (N.Y.) 22 Dec. 481/1 'Would it not have been better', suggested his interlocutrice.

Interlopa·tion. *nonce-wd.* [f. next + -ation.] The action of interloping or intruding within the domain of another.

1803 Mary Charlton *Wife & Mistress* III. 278 Her domestic plans having been rather discomposed by the interlopation of three or four people in the house and premises. 1881 *Edinburgh Courant* No. 30318. 2 His interlopation is a sad blow to Mrs. Netherby.

Interlope (intəɹlō·p), *v.* [Evidently f. Inter- 1 + *lope*, dial. form of Leap *v.*, as in *land-loper*, or the cognate MDu. and LG. *lôpen*, Du. *loopen*, to run. See note below.]

1. *intr.* 'To run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other; to traffick without a proper licence; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly' (J.); to intrude within the domain or sphere of action of another; to intrude *upon* (with *indirect passive*).

1603–27 [see Interloping *ppl. a.*]. 1615 *Minutes Court East Ind. Co.* 22 Feb. (MS.), To examine all suspected personns that intend interlopinge into the East Indies or Muscouy. 1641 Heylin *Help to Hist.* (1680) 304 The Rivers and Courtneys held the Title long: as now the Cavendishes may do..But how long any of them held it, and who they were that interloped we shall..see [etc.]. 1691 T. Hale *Acc. New Invent.* p. xcvii, Patents that interloped in the Conservacy of the River. 1713 C'tess Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 209 My Industry, he cries, is all the Cause; Sometimes I interlope, and slight the Laws. 1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* 106 Not chusing to be interloped upon by their servants. 1801 Coleridge *Sibyl. Leaves* II. 215 Idle Hope And dire Remembrance interlope To vex the feverish slumbers of the mind. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* ix. xxvii, Though some envious shade may interlope Between the effect and it. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 252 The colours were never blended in the same set, no blackie ever interloped with the browns.

†**2.** *trans.* To introduce improperly or out of place; to foist in; to intercalate. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 515 Aaron .. interloped onely a typicall Priesthood for a time unto the Jewes. 1641 Heylin *Hist. Episc.* II. (1657) 27, I know the antiquaries of that Church have interloped an Anacletus between these two. 1659 — *Cert. Epist.* 301 Grotius interlopes the following passage.

†**3.** To intrude upon, to interfere with. *rare.*

1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. N. York* (1860) 44 Which legal faculties and professions .. should not be interlop'd and undermin'd by persons of any other faculties.

[*Note.* The actual history of the words *interlope, interloper*, is somewhat obscure. Our earliest examples belong to the end of the 16th c. No form nor cognate of these words is found in any other language until after 1700, when the English sb. was adopted in Fr. as *interlopre* (Savary *Dict. de Comm.* 1723), now *interlope*, applied to a ship, and to a limited extent in Du. and LG. (*enterlopen* in Halma, 1758–61, *enterloper* in *Vremisches Wbch.* 1767). In Du. *enterlooper* is expressly stated in 1768 to be 'van de Engelse ontleend', borrowed from English, and is explained to mean the same thing as the proper Du. term *lorrendraaijer*, used from the end of the 16th c. *Interlope, interloper* were thus of English formation. About 1600, *interlopers, intermeddlers, stragglers, straggling Englishmen*, occur as appellations of the same class of persons (see Interloper 1 a, 1603, Intermeddler c., 1601). Some of these synonyms suggest connexion with *land-loper*, 'vagabond, vagrant, straggler', in common use before 1580 in place of the earlier *landleaper* (1362–1621), *lope* being the form of *leap* in eastern and some north-midl. dialects (= north. dial. *loup, lowp*). It seems probable therefore that the two elements of *interloper* are identical with those of *inter*-meddler and land*loper* respectively; at least, this seems more likely than that the word should have been compounded of the L. and Engl. prefix *inter-* and the Du. or LG. *lôpen, loopen* to run, *lôper, looper* runner, a combination which could not well have arisen in England, and of which we have no historical indication in any foreign parts where English and Dutch traders came in contact. The earliest known references to the practices of interlopers are in connexion with the Russia Company; see Sir E. A. Bond's Introduction to *Russia at close of 16th c.* (Hakl. Soc. 1856) p. xxi. *seqq.* But the word soon became a well-known term in connexion with the trade of the East India Company, chartered in 1600.]

†**Interlope,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of interloping.

1645 P. Pelham in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 66, I desire you to write at large of your sufferings by interlope to the Speaker, and to the Committee of Examinations.

Interloper (intəɹlō·pəɹ). [See Interlope *v.* F. *interlope* (in 1723 *interlopre*) is from English.]

1. a. *orig.* An unauthorized trader; one who trespasses on the rights or privileges of any trade monopoly (see quot. 1896); † a ship engaged in unauthorized trading (*obs.*).

c 1590 H. Lane in Hakl. *Voy.* (1599) I. 375 From those parts the Muscouites were furnished out of Dutchland by enterlopers with all arts and artificers, and had few or none by vs. 1603–27 Horsey *Trav.* etc. (Hakl. Soc.) 290 All interloperes and straglyng Englishemene lyving in that contrey weare gathered togather and appoynted to be transported. *a* 1615 Donne *Ess.* (1651) 66 Such .. who are but Interlopers, not staple Merchants, nor of the Company. 1627 Minshew *Duct. Ling.* (ed. 2), Interlopers in trade. 1658 Phillips, *Interlopers*, in Common Law, are those that without legal authority, intercept the trade of a company, as it were Interleapers. 1685 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 326 The judges..gave judgment in the case of the East India Company and the interloper. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 9 July 1 Three Dutch Vessels, call'd interlopers, were taken in the Sea of Mexico by the Spanish Men of War. 1777 Robertson *Hist. Amer.* (1783) III. 327 To station ships .. upon the coasts of those provinces to which interlopers most frequently resorted. 1896 W. A. S. Hewins in *Dict. Pol. Econ.* II. 436/2 Interlopers were persons who, not being members of the companies chartered by the crown, nor having a license from them, traded on their own account to the countries to which the companies had the sole trade.

b. *transf.* One who, esp. for his own profit, thrusts himself into any position or affair, which others consider as pertaining solely to themselves.

(Quot. 1632 is intermediate in sense between a and b.)

1632 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 49 The sayed Hollanders as interlopers fell into the middle, betwixt the sayed plantations. 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* viii. (Arb.) 44 In the Court of Spain there are likewise such Interlopers, and I have known divers Dutch Gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat. 1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 162 Y[e] Queene must necessarily be offended for any man to be an interloper, and to meddle with thinges which belonged not to them and thereby to crosse her designes. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* i, The coach was calculated to carry six regular passengers, besides such interlopers as the coachman could pick up by the way. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 747/1 He was a mere interloper, and we were entitled to use force to keep him out of our premises.

†**2.** An intercepter (*of* something). *Obs. rare*[−1].

1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. *Edgar*, The King .. resolv'd not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the interloper of his destind spouse.

†**Interlo·perie.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Interloper: see -ery.] The practice of interloping; the trade of interlopers.

1612–13 John Wheeler in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 122 [Our Company (*i.e.* the Merchant Adventurers) languishes,] for the town of Amsterdam, in maintaining the Interloperie, sucketh the very heart-blood from us.

Interloping (-lō·upiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Interlope *v.* + -ing [1].] The action of the vb. Interlope; *esp.* unauthorized trading within the sphere of action of a chartered company.

1615 [see Interlope *v.*]. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* ii. Wks. (1851) 206 You should have given so much honour then to the word preach't, as to have left it to Gods working without the interloping of a Liturgy baited for them to bite at. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 89 Not only the Jews..but other monied Gentlemen in England might be tempted to set up for Interloping. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxiii. 15, I, having three or four large Ships at Bengal, was reckoned a Criminal guilty of that unpardonable Sin of Interlopping. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 82 Of course these monopolists could not prevent smuggling, or, as the East India Company called it, 'interloping'.

attrib. 1658–9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 107 The question now is, whether the interloping question shall prevail. 1675 Temple *Let. Mercht. Advent.* 26 Mar., Wks. 1731 II. 331 The Liberty or Connivance given .. to the interloping Trade. 1767 T. Hutchinson *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 116 A ship fitted out..in the interloping trade.

Interloping (-lō·upiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing [2].] That interlopes, or is an interloper.

1603–27 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 228, I procured unto the Company of merchants the fredom of all their howses in Musco [etc.]. .. All the interlopinge merchants tradinge in those countries without leave of the Company, beinge 29, wear delivered into my handes to transport into England. 1633 Prynne *Histriom.* II. 995, I have .. compleatly finished this my Histrio-Mastix..(as well as..other Interloping Imployments would permit). 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 60 The whole Heart with both Auricles and both Ventricles, the one manifestly preceding the pulse of the other..and without any interloping perisystole at all. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 169/2 The quack; who .. had long looked upon him in the odious light of an interloping rival. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 134 Enchaining The interloping witch's son. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 10/2 We shall oppose you in Parliament because we think these interloping lines are an evil generally.

†**Interlu·cate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of L. *interlūcāre*, f. *inter* between + *lux, lūc-em* light.] To lop or thin a tree.

1623 Cockeram, *Interlucate*, to cut boughs.

Interlucation (-lukē·ɪ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *interlūcātiōn-em* (Pliny), n. of action f. *interlūcāre*: see prec.] The action of thinning a tree or wood.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Interlucation*, a cutting off boughs, where they let or hinder the light. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 472 For interlucation, remove Exuberant branches.. where the boughs grow too thick and cumbersome, to let in Sun and Air. *Ibid.* (1679) Advt., Let them read for..*interlucation*, thinning and disbranching of a wood. 1887 *Rep. US. Sec. Agric., Forestry* 221 (Funk) By interlucations we imitate, assist, anticipate nature in this process of elimination.

Interlucent (-lī·ūsĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *interlūcent-em*, pr. pple. of *interlūcēre*: see Inter- 1 a and Lucent.] Shining between.

1727 in Bailey, vol. II. 1829 Landor *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 II. 251/2 A fillet of pale sapphire and interlucent gold. 1860 C. Sangster *Hesperus*, etc. 14 The burning incense of the sun Rolled up the interlucent space.

†**Interlucida·tion.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Inter- 2 a + L. *lucidus* shining; cf. *elucidation.*] Mutual or reciprocal illumination.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* iv. xxii, Here, oft's an Enterview in Heat, and Might By Inter-lucidations from above Twining Embraces with 's ensphearing arm of love!

Interlude (i·ntəɹlı̄ūd), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 enterlude, (4 entirlodie, entyrlude, 5 -lute), 5– interlude, (6 -lud). [ad. med. (Anglo-)Lat. *interlūdium* (Du Cange), f. *inter-* (Inter- 2) + *lūdus* play, possibly after an AF. **entrelude.*]

1. A dramatic or mimic representation, usually of a light or humorous character, such as was commonly introduced between the acts of the long mystery-plays or moralities, or exhibited as part of an elaborate entertainment; hence (in ordinary 17–18th c. use) a stage-play, esp. of a popular nature, a comedy, a farce. Now (after Collier; see quot. 1831) applied as a specific name to the earliest form of the modern drama, as represented by the plays of J. Heywood.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 8993 Entyrludes or syngynge, Or tabure bete or oþer pypynge. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 472 Wel bycommes such craft vpon cristmasse, Laykyng of enterludez, to laȝe & to syng. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* vi. clxxii. 167 He dyd on hym ye abyt of a mynstrell, & with his instrument of musyke he entred the tentes .. of the Danys..shewynge there his enterludes and songes. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* II. 410 At eis thay eit with interludis betwene. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* Prol. (Arb.) 10 Our Comedie or Enterlude, which we intende to play, Is named Royster Doyster in deede. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 11 Your first book was a proper Enterlude, called Gammar Gurtons needle. 1619 Dalton *Countrey Just.* xxiii. (1630) 63 There shall be no..Enterludes Common Plays or other unlawful exercises of pastimes. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 361 As the inconsiderate part of Mankind please themselves with beholding of Interludes, or Cock-fighting, or Bear-baiting. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 491 Thus, harlequin-like, he could play contrary parts in the same interlude. 1831 J. P. Collier *Hist. Dram. Poetry* II. 384 John Heywood's dramatic productions .. are neither Miracle-plays nor Moral-plays, but what may be properly and strictly called Interludes. 1865 T. Wright *Hist. Caricat.* xvi. (1875) 277 The word *interlude* remained long in our language as applied to such short and simple dramatic pieces as we may suppose to have formed the drolleries of the mysteries. 1887 Lowell *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 5 The Interludes may have served as training-schools for actors.

†**b.** *transf.* or *fig.* Any performance or action compared to a play. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 145 Now may ȝe heir..Interludys and Iuperdys, þat men assayit on mony vis Castellis and pelis for till ta. 1582 J. Bell. *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 437 b, He suppeth out of the Challice: in such wise nevertheles as that not so much as a croome of this supper, or apish Enterlude rather, cann come to the peoples share. 1641 Milton *Reform.* I. (1851) 6 Sencelesse Ceremonies which wee onely retaine..as an Enterlude to set out the pompe of Prelatisme. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxvii. (1739) 167 He did no more than shape a Garment to serve the present Interlude, neither fit to the body, nor easy to be worn.

2. An interval in the performance of a play; the pause between the acts, or the means (dramatic or musical) employed to fill this up. Also *fig.*

1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* Pref. A v, A Tragedy of Cares, or a Comedy of Errours, ..; yet Penury in the Interludes often provokes noble minds to act ignoble things. 1700 Dryden *Cock & Fox* 325 Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes; When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes. 1717 Berkeley *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 25 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 535 We went to see a play, with interludes of music. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Goethe's Helena* (1872) I. 169 Such is Helena, the interlude in Faust. 1829 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 169 It seems more like an interlude in the drama of life than a part of the play.

b. *Music.* An instrumental piece played between the verses of a psalm or hymn, or in the intervals of a church-service, etc.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 507/1 *Interlude*, a brief piece of church music for the organ..generally produced *ex tempore*, and played after each stanza, except the last, of the metrical psalm. 1873 Hale *In His Name* viii. 72 The interludes which had been arranged to be played on the great organ. 1880 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 7/2 A good extempore Interlude was regarded as no unfair test of an Organist's ability.

3. *transf.* a. An interval in the course of some action or event; an intervening time or space of a different character or sort.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ₱ 10 Variegated with interludes of mirth. 1802 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 16 Apr., We were confined to the inn, except for the interlude of the custom-house. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii. 169 All night long it is boil and eat, roast and devour, with a few brief interludes of sleep. 1890 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 223 A ghastly..wilderness of salt marshes, with interludes of sterile meadow and unprofitable vineyard.

b. *pl.* Pieces of material of a different kind inserted at intervals.

1890 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 6/2 A brown silk dress, made with interludes of green velvet and sleeves of velvet.

4. *Comb.*, as *interlude-maker*, *-play*, *-player*, *-rimer* (*rhymer*); *interlude-like* adj. and adv.; *interlude-wise* adv.

1552 HULOET, Enterlude maker, *comicus*. Enterlude players, *ludij*, *ludiones*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 118 Then Baptisme may enterludelike and in sport be ministred of boies when they plaie. *Ibid.* IV. xix. (1634) 729 Deacons, whom they institute onely for their enterlude-like playes. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. iv. 342 Unto the Enterlude-rhymer. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) N v, As it were interlude-wise.

Interlude (ɪ·ntəɹlɪ·ūd), *v.* [f. prec.] †a. *intr.* To act, perform a play (*obs.*). b. *intr.* To come between, as an interlude. c. *trans.* To interrupt, as with an interlude.

1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* v. i. 27 There are certain players come to town, sir, and desire to interlude before your worship. 1830 LAMB *Album Verses*, *Album Lucy Barton*, Blameless wit..Sometimes mildly interluding Amid strains of graver measure. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* LXXV. 583 Their conversation was interluded with snatches of songs.

Hence †**Interluding** *vbl. sb.*, acting, stage-playing. Also †**Interluder**, a player in an interlude.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 15 Iesting, interluding, and stage representations. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. (*intermean*), Is't not a fine sight, to see all our children made Enterluders? *a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Queenborough* v. i. 63 Country comedians, interluders, sir, desire .. leave to enact in the town-hall.

†**Interlu·ency.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *interluent-em*, pr. pple. of *interluĕre* to flow between, f. *inter* between + *luĕre* to wash; see -ENCY, and cf. *influency*.] A flowing between.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 Those parts of Asia and America which are now dis-joyned by the interluency of the Sea, might have been formerly..contiguous to each other.

Interlunar (ɪntəɹlɪ·ūnăɹ), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 b + LUNAR, after L. *interlūnium* INTERLUNE; cf. F. *interlunaire* (16th c. in Littré).] Pertaining to the period between the old and new moon.

1598 I. D. tr. *Le Roy's Aristotles Politiques* 361 Betweene the interlunar spaces. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 89 Dark And silent as the moon, When she deserts the night, Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 399 Towards the end of the interlunar interval. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. vii, Our interlunar obscuration is to cease.

So †**Interlu·nary** *a.*, *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Le Roy's Interchangeable Var. Things* 12 2 The moone..is seene alwaies towards the west betweene the interlunary spaces. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 228 If we adde the two Ægyptian dayes in every moneth, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the Eclipses of Sunne [etc.]. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Interlunation (-lɪ·ūnē·ʃən). [See prec. and LUNATION.] The period between the old and new moon; *fig.* a blank or dark interval.

1813 JEFFREY *Lect.* in Cockburn *Life* II. lxiv, This interlunation of your parliamentary course. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Def. Poetry* Pr. Wks. 1888 II. 34 The vanishing apparitions which haunt the interlunations of life. 1854 J. D. BURNS *Vision Prophecy* 201 The great interlunation of its mind.

Interlune. *rare*⁻¹. Also in L. form **interlunium**. [a. F. *interlune*, or ad. L. *interlūnium*, f. *inter* between + *lūna* moon.] = prec.

1561 EDEN *Arte of Navig.* II. xi. 38 b, The tyme that she is so [invisible], is called *Interlunium*. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 186 Where pines..Shut out the broad and blessed moon, As 'twere the lightless interlune.

Interlu·sory, *a. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *interlūs-*, ppl. stem of *interlūdĕre* to play between + -ORY.] Appearing and disappearing sportively.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 27 The half-sportive interlusory revealings of the symbolic tend to the same effect.

Interly, -lych, obs. forms of ENTIRELY.

Intermammillary, -mandibular: see INTER-.

Intermarriage (ɪntəɹmæ·ɹēdʒ). Also 6–7 enter-. [INTER- 2 a.]

1. The action or fact of intermarrying; union in or connexion by marriage. a. Of two persons, or of one person *with* another. Now only in legal phraseology = 'Marriage', in ordinary use.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C iij b, If entermariages emong-st themselues in theyr owne family, can not stay this furye of theyrs. 1580 MRS. STUBB in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 42 Your poor subjects said wife hath, by many arguments since their entermarriage [etc.]. 16.. in Somers *Tracts* I. 551 That no Man shall be liable to any Action for any Debt contracted by his Wife during their Inter-marriage. 1692 *Wicked Contriv. S. Blackhead* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 523 Persons, who were present at the intermarriage of the said Ann to the said Robert Young. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9 ₱ 2 A Liberty our Family has..from an Inter-Marriage with a Daughter of Mr Scoggin. 1800 WEEMS *Washington* ii. (1877) 11 From his intermarriage with this charming girl. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 302/1 A bond given by a husband to his intended wife, upon a condition not to be performed in his life-time..would not be extinguished by the inter-marriage; for marriage extinguishes such contracts only as are for debts or things which are due in *præsenti*.

b. Marriage between members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies, as establishing a connexion between such families, etc.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 367 Through continued supplies of their owne nation .. intermarriages, and confederacies with ours. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 25 Apprehending the insafety and danger of an inter-marriage with the Bloud-Royall. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* Introd. (R.), The Normans began generally, by force of intermarriages..to use the English tongue. 1798 COLEBROOKE *Misc. Ess.* (1873) II. 163 A third set of Indian classes originate from the intermarriages of the first and second set. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. iii. II. 274 It is .. by intermarriage alone that the two races will ever commingle. 1893 P. C. MOZOOMDAR in Barrows *World's Parlt. Relig.* I. 347 In 1851 the first intermarriage was celebrated. Intermarriage in India means the marriage of persons belonging to different castes.

2. *loosely.* Marriage between persons (or interbreeding between animals) nearly related; consanguineous marriage or breeding.

[1875 W. RIDLEY *Kámilarói* 162 The effects of these [native Australian] rules, in passing every family through each of the four classes in as many generations, and in preventing the intermarriage of near relations, will appear on inspection of this pedigree.] 1882 J. P. IRVINE in *Quain's Dict. Med.* 384/2 Intermarriage certainly predisposes to disease. .. Breeders of first-class animals practise intermarriage, and thereby develop speed, quality, and endurance in the offspring.

Intermarriageable (-dʒăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of intermarrying.

1899 *19th Cent.* July 53 It is of the essence of the existing constitution of intermarriageable groups .. to narrow the range of individual marriage.

Intermarry (ɪntəɹmæ·ɹi), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *intr.* To contract matrimony, to enter into marriage; to marry. a. Said of a couple; hence of one person (*with* another). Now only in legal phraseology, in which it is the ordinary word for the intransitive use.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 6 a, Issues that come of the donees after the fowerth degree .. may betwixt them by ye law of holy church inter marye. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 37 If the feme be disseised and intermarry with the disseisor. 1650 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 224 My desire is that she shall not entermarry with any, but live singly. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 70 One of the men entermarrieth with the woman, and alieneth the land. 1823 *Act 4 Geo. IV*, c. 76 § 22 If any Persons..shall knowingly and wilfully intermarry without due Publication of Banns, or License..obtained. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 286 She was then to intermarry with Norfolk.

b. Of members of different families, castes, tribes, nations, or societies, in reference to the connexion thus formed between such families, etc.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. XX. § 66. 974 Neighbour-Kings reputed it safe to enter-marry with his Family. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 962 The Hollanders obtaining a garrison there, intermarried with the Native Women. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Athens & Rome* iii. Misc. (1731) 37 About the middle of the fourth century from the building of Rome, it was declared lawful for nobles and plebeians to intermarry. *a* 1789 MICKLE *Inq. Branin Philos.* (R.), As the Gentoo tribe never intermarry, India may properly be said to contain four different nations. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* i. 53 The Israelites intermarried with the older population.

c. To marry with each other.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 15 The inhabitants of the Hollow were of the primitive stock, and had intermarried, and bred in and in, from the earliest time of the province. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 113 They had married, and intermarried, till nearly the whole inhabitants of the place were in some way or other connected.

2. *trans.* To join in marriage, to marry (those who are of different races); in quot. *fig.* (*rare.*)

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* 82 Without any attempt at intermarrying it [the old custom or institution] with modern fashions.

Hence **Intermarrying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1843 *Manning & Granger's Rep.* V. 697 Since the intermarrying of the plaintiffs, a *sci. fa.* had issued to recover the judgment. 1881 *Athenæum* 16 Apr. 528/2 Suppose the people of Middlesex and the people of Surrey to represent two intermarrying but exogamous classes.

Inter-mask, -mason, -mastoid: see INTER-.

‖ **Intermaxilla** (ɪntəɹmæksɪ·lă). *Anat.* Pl. **-æ.** [mod.L., f. INTER- 3 + MAXILLA.] Each of two bones situated between the maxillary bones of the upper jaw, in man small and soon fusing with these, but in most mammals large, distinct, and situated in front of them (thus more often called *premaxillæ* or *premaxillary bones*).

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale). 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Interma·xillar**, *a. Anat. Obs. rare.* [INTER- 4 a.] = next.

1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 566 Mr. Fischer .. asserts .. that there is no trace of an intermaxillar bone in the human species, the rimula semilunaris having only a very distant analogy with it.

Intermaxillary (ɪntəɹmæksɪlăɹi, -mæksɪ'-lăɹi), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.]

a. Situated between the maxillæ (i.e. the chief bones of the upper jaw in Vertebrates, or the cephalic appendages so called in Insects and Crustaceans); as in *intermaxillary bone* (=INTERMAXILLA), *intermaxillary apodeme*. b. Belonging or attached to the intermaxilla; as *intermaxillary teeth* (in mammals, the incisors).

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxiv. 431 Unless it be synonymous with the *intermaxillary arcade* of Marcel de Serres. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 48/2 The intermaxillary bone is excessively small in Ant-eaters. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 Teeth are never found [in Mammals] elsewhere than upon the mandibular, maxillary and intermaxillary bones. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 312 The intermaxillary apodeme .. developed from the connecting membrane of the two maxillary somites. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intermaxillary gland*, a convoluted tubular gland found in Amphibia.

B. as *sb.* Short for *intermaxillary bone*, etc.

1834 M^c^MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 215 The Herrings have two well-marked characters in the narrow and short intermaxillaries, that constitute but a small portion of the upper jaw. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The intermaxillaries, in relation with which the upper incisors are first developed.

Intermealary, -measurable: see INTER-.

†**Intermea·n**, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 7 enter-. [f. INTER- 2 b + MEAN *sb.* Cf. OF. *entremoyen* (1328 in Godef.).] An intermediate part, act, etc.; something introduced between the parts of something else, as a dialogue between the acts of a play; an interlude.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, *Intermedio*, the interme anes. 1611 FLORIO, *Intramezzamento*, an entermeane. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* I, The first Intermean after the first act. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. ii. § 6. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* I. 104, I reject the designation of Intermeans, though it hath the sanction of great Ben's authority.

†**Intermeate**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. ppl. stem of L. *intermeāre*, f. *inter* between + *meāre* to go, pass.] (See quot.) So †**Intermea·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intermeate* (*intermeo*), to go or flow between, to pass through. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intermation*, a passing between.

Intermeddle (ɪntəɹmē·d'l), *v.* Forms: α. 4-6 entremedle, (-el), 5–6 -meddle, 5–7 entermedle, (-el), 6–7 -meddle. β. 5–7 intermedle, (6 -el, intremedle, intermeddyl), 6– intermeddle. [ME. *entremedle*, a. AF. *entremedle-r*, = OF. *entremesler*, F. *entremêler*, f. *entre-*, L. *inter-* + AF. *medler* (Britton), OF. *mesler* to MEDDLE.]

†1. *trans.* To 'meddle' or mix together; to intermingle; to intermix. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 1034 With shrippes bret-ful of lesenges Entremedled with tydynges. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. (1869) 98 Bushes thorny..and thikke entermedled. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 164 The bateilles were entermedled that oon with the tother. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 449 [King Edward] made clayme to the hole crowne of Fraunce ..and..entermedelyd the armys of Englande with the armys of Fraunce. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 72 b, Entermedling the greater with the lesser. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 239 Their Liturgy is intermedled much with singing. 1658 BROMHALL *Treat. Specters* I. 40 He might intermeddle some holy discourse out of holy Writ. 1733 MADDOX *Vind. Ch. Eng.* 155 Some keep precisely the Order of the Book, others intermeddle Psalms in Metre.

†b. To interpose. *Obs.*

1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 117 He wrote to pope Innocent..praying him to intermeddle his authority by sending some legat into Scotland. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 474 b, Constantine .. entermedled his authoritye in the pacyfying of quarells.

†2. *refl.* To mix oneself up *with*; to take part, concern oneself, interfere: = next. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v, Hyt is grete presumpsion for to entremeddle hym ne to enquere of the counceyl of other. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 391 That no cytezyn shulde entermedle hym with y^e^ sayd straungers. 1559 ABP. HETHE in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. vi. 406 Her highness may not entermeddle her self with the same. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 259 If reason intermeddle and mingle it selfe with them, it will be so troubled, that it will not be able to iudge as it ought of those things.

3. *intr.* To concern or occupy oneself *with* or *in*; to have to do *with*; to take part *in*; to meddle, interfere; *esp.* to concern oneself with what is none of one's business, to meddle or interfere impertinently.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 16 b, All they sette hand on their swerdes and came for to entremedle with Jason. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 16 § 1 If .. any othre persone .. hath intermedled with theym. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 § 2 Diuers other persons .. entermedlynge with the same crafte or occupacion, hauing little experience therein. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. 39 The see of Rome was alway ready to entermedle. 1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 877 The Ministers of Christ, to whom is severely forbidden to entermeddle in it. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1856/4 Because several Carriers .. intermeddle with, and intrude upon the Office of the Post-Master General. 1785 BURKE *Nabob Arcot's Debts* Wks. IV. 198 The board of control had no right whatsoever to intermeddle in the business. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess., Pitt* (1854) 306 Fox would certainly intermeddle with that department. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xviii. (1878) 149 It was not to be expected that a woman should be constantly intermeddling in affairs of which she could not possibly be a fair judge.

†**Interme·ddled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Intermingled, intermixed.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* IV. xiv, And onely tell the worst of euery raigne; And not the intermedled good report. *a*1617 P. BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 52 Predestination would bee an intermedled action; partly grace partly Justice.

Interme·ddlement. [f. as prec. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *entremeslement* (Godef.).] An act, or the action, of intermeddling; impertinent interference.

1836 SIR J. V. SIMPSON in *Life* iv. (1873) 76, I hate the intermeddlements of these folks yclept doctors. 1879 [LINGHAM] *Science Taste* v. 178 Our nervous intermeddlement in continental affairs.

Intermeddler (intəɹme·dlər). Also 7 enter-. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who intermeddles. † a. One who concerns himself or has to do with something. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense.

1576 HUMPHREY *Let. to Ld. Burghley* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. xxviii. 518 Wherin I was no open intermedler, but only a private solicitor. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 12 When they come to be citizens, and intermedlers in matters of the common welth.

† b. An intermediary. *Obs.*

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 49 It is the great Intermedler and Huckster, by it we traffick. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 168/2 Before that time attorneys-at-law were not recognised as legal intermeddlers.

c. *spec.* One who meddles or interferes with what is none of his business; a meddler; in early use = INTERLOPER.

1601 JOHN WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 11 With an expresse restraint of all Straglers and Entermedlers, that might disturbe, or impeach their trade. 1611 COTGR., *Entremetteur*, ..an intermedler, or dealer in other mens causes, or controuersies. 16.. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), There's hardly a greater pest to government and families, than officious tale-bearers, and busy intermedlers. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 130 Busy bodies and intermeddlers are a dangerous sort of people to have to do withal. 1876 BLACK *Madcap V.* xxv. 236 You know, Violet, what intermeddlers get as a rule.

Interme·ddlesome, *a. rare*—0. [f. INTERMEDDLE *v.* + -SOME.] 'Prone to intermeddle; meddlesome'. Hence **Interme·ddlesomeness.**

1864 in WEBSTER.

Intermeddling (intəɹme·dliŋ), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see the verb. [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INTERMEDDLE.

† 1. Intermingling. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. *margin*, The intermedling of the Earth and Sea, and of the commodities thence arising, and contrariwise of the confusion that would follow, if they were separated.

2. Concerning oneself, having to do *with*; interference. b. *esp.* Impertinent interference; meddling.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, That parte of iustyce is contayned in intremedlynge, and somtyme is voluntary, somtyme involuntary intermedlynge. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 287 So great an euill, as is the entermedling with the seales of Gods couenant. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 20 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 87 The Dutchess of Marlborough's Intermeddling. 1752 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 349 To give the duke a discharge for all his intermeddlings with the publick money. 1884 H. A. TAINE in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 525 Nothing is more destructive than the unrestricted intermeddling of the State.

Interme·ddling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intermeddles. † 1. Intermingling. *Obs.*

1595 [implied in INTERMEDDLINGLY].

2. Interfering, meddlesome.

1804 RANKEN *Hist. France* III. II. 287 It showed the intermeddling spirit of the Church. 1825 BENTHAM *Ration. Rew.* 110 All governments have been more or less infected with that intermeddling disposition.

Hence **Interme·ddlingly** *adv.*, † (in quot.) with intermingling, promiscuously (*obs.*).

1595 *Polimanteia* (1881) 11 They are all so intermeddlingly inwrapped each in other states, that scarse anie knoweth how to escape himselfe.

† **Intermede.** *Obs.* [a. F. *intermède* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *intermedio*, ad. L. *intermedium*, neuter of *intermedius* adj.: see INTERMEDIUM.]

1. Something that serves as a means of some action between other things; a medium: = INTERMEDIUM 3.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. ii. 28 The title Mordant is applied to those substances which serve as intermedes between the colouring particles and the stuff to be dyed, either for the purpose of facilitating or of modifying their combination. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 225 The electrical fluid .. is made to leap from one conducting body to another, through a short space, without any sensible intermede, or through a rare transparent fluid. 1796 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 438 Copper may be united to steel without the intermede of any other metal.

2. An intermediate performance, interlude: = INTERMEDIUM 2.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 247 A short *intermede* relieves the time, while the two disputants are absent fetching their oracles.

Intermedia, plural of INTERMEDIUM.

Intermediacy (intəɹmī·diăsi). *rare.* [f. INTERMEDIATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The state of being intermediate; intermediateness; intermediate agency, intervention.

1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. iii. (1727) 126 (*note*), In Birds, the auditory Nerve is affected by the Impressions made on the Membrane, by only the Intermediacy of the Columella. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 177, I had .. fallen into a purgatorial state of intermediacy between sleeping and waking. *c*1840 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* App. II. 430 To preserve the order of intermediacy, so that .. we assign the middle place to the middle term.

† **Interme·dial,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *intermedi-us* intermediate + -AL: cf. L. *mediāl-is* MEDIAL.]

A. *adj.* 1. = INTERMEDIATE *a.* (in various uses).

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 237 That service intermediall which he requires at his hand. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 27 At the poles, or any intermediall part. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 351 In the Record there is no mention of any intermedial prorogation. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 340 All the intermedial spaces between the earth and the heavens. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 251 It was .. supposed that, wherever mountains are divided into parallel chains, the intermedial or central ridge must be more elevated than the others.

2. = INTERMEDIARY a 1.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* Pref. § 3 That end, to which they are fitted with organs and intermediall appetites. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. iii. rule 6 § 15 Temporal things are not ordained to minister to spiritual intermedial things. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 135 To manage the intermedial negotiations..requires no trifling exercise of vicarial tact.

B. *sb.* = INTERMEDIATE *sb.*

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xvi. 80 The antimonials, from the intermedials (that is to say, from things partly good and partly malignant) receive a worse nature. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 435 The Pope is appealed vnto, any intermediall whatsoeuer omitted. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 224 His body is in none of the intermedials.

† **Interme·dian,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. L. *intermedi-us* intermediate + -AN: cf. L. *mediān-us* MEDIAN.] = INTERMEDIATE *a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intermedian*, that lieth, or is between two.

† **Interme·diant,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [? corruption of *intermediate*, after words of ppl. origin in -ANT.] Intervening, intermediate.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Phys.* 6 Commerce with the Phenicians, and other conterminous Countrys and intermediant Nations.

Intermediary (intəɹmī·diări), *a.* and *sb.* [f. med.L. type **intermediāri-us*, f. *intermedium*: cf. F. *intermédiaire* (1678 in Hatz.-Darm.), perh. the immediate source.]

A. *adj.* 1. Acting or of the nature of action between two persons, parties, etc.; serving as a means of interaction; mediatory.

1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* iii. II. (1855) I. 457 Without an intermediary power between the doge and the patrician multitude. 1869 ROGERS *Note Adam Smith's W. N.* I. I. i. 6 Such a system tends to eliminate intermediary agents.

2. Situated or occurring between two things (in space, time, degree, or character); intermediate.

1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 537 Whether the Shamoys .. may not form with our goats some intermediary race. 1799 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* (1800) 28/2 A plan or project .. for an intermediary government was presented by Chazal. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Crystallogr.* 67 Decrements have been already defined to be either simple, mixed, or intermediary. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 36 The canines..are separated from the molars by a large diastema or intermediary vacancy. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxi, During this intermediary stage of her life.

B. *sb.* 1. One who acts between others; an intermediate agent; a go-between, middleman, mediator.

1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 357 He thinks the Emperor will become the intermediary. 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 441 They serve as intermediaries between the labourers, who want instruments of labour, and the possessors of those instruments. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxvii. 652 None were intermediaries to the producer and consumer. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 10 Oct. 4/6 The prisoner had been speculating largely on the Stock Exchange through an intermediary.

2. Something acting between persons or things, a medium, means; also *abstr.* Action as a medium, mediation, agency (*of* something).

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 183 Mysteriously transmitting them through the intermediary of glib Jew boys with curly heads. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 8 Oct., We are the only European people who teach practical geometry through the recondite intermediary of Euclid's 'Elements'.

3. Something intermediate between others; an intermediate form or stage.

1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 11 No intermediaries were known. 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 121 The equalizing of these two extremes and their intermediaries is the work of the photographer.

Intermediate (intəɹmī·diĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med.L. *intermediāt-us*, f. L. *intermedi-us*: cf. *mediate*, *immediate*, and F. *intermédiat* (*a*1519 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* Coming or occurring between two things, places, etc.; 'holding the middle place or degree between two extremes' (J.); interposed, intervening.

a. in spatial position: Situated in the middle place, or between two things or places.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xix. 154 The two extremes would sufficiently performe the office of sight without the help of the intermediate eyes. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 64 All the intermediate points between F and D. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 P 6 The intermediate Spaces are filled up with large Sashes. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 163 Four antennæ, the intermediate two short. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 124 Intermediate Wheel .. a toothed wheel used to connect two others.

b. Occurring or coming between two points of time or events.

Intermediate state (*Theol.*), the condition of souls after death and before resurrection; hence, Hades or the place of departed spirits.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intermediate speech*, a thing spoken betwixt. 16.. SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) V. 126 There was no Vacancy, or intermediate Chasm of Time, between the Arian Poyson ceasing, and the Popish Ferment beginning to infest the Church. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 350 He fixes all the most remarkable intermediate Events. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xxi. 279 The doctrine of an intermediate state is now retained by few. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1838) 11 Most idle then are all disquisitions on the intermediate state, founded on the assumption that the soul, when apart from the body, has no perceptions. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* II. iv. 199 He did not tarry with them during the intermediate time.

c. in serial order, *e.g.* of numbers, or in logical or causal succession.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. iv. (1648) 24 And in the like manner are we to conceive of the other intermediate divisions. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* i. (1849) 5 The intermediate steps through which the conclusion is deduced. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 75 The intermediate measures were different. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 The intermediate links which occur..in the passage from unity to infinity.

d. in amount, degree, rank, nature, or character. Formerly applied to a class of passenger accommodation in steam ships, intermediate between 'saloon' and 'steerage'; now superseded by 'second class'.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 58 The two principal colours, Scarlet and Blue, and all the intermediate ones which arise from the composition and dilutings of these two. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* I. ix. 217 'Twas determined..there should be something Intermediate and Woven, in the Corporeal and Spiritual Nature of Man, of a Third Sort. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 7 A squaw of an intermediate stature. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. i. 228 The vibrations which excite the other colours are intermediate between these two extremes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 100 That middle state..intermediate between aristocracy and oligarchy.

e. in position or function: Intervening between persons or parties.

1783 BURKE *9th Rep. Aff. India* Wks. XI. 87 The Company might suffer above, the Natives might suffer below; the intermediate party must profit to the prejudice of both. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 426 How much of it was embezzled by intermediate agents.

B. *sb.* 1. Something intermediate or intervening (in position, time, succession, degree, or character); a middle term; a nexus between two things.

1650 ELDERFIELD *Tythes* 339 My eye upon the main, diverts and takes me off from..giving all I think of the intermediates. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* vi. (Bohn 1848) 217 The association or dissociation of colours with or without those intermediates of compound, half, or broken colour. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. Dissert. 71 Infinite intermediates cannot intervene between two finite terms. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 123 By no intermediate could they be preserved in lasting adhesion. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 120 All the so-called species are connected by intermediates.

b. *Math.* A syzygetic function of two quantics of the same order.

1858 CAYLEY in *Math. Papers* (1889) II. 515.

2. A person who intervenes between others.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 445 Representing God as a Being so far removed..that they could only approach him through a series of angelic intermediates. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiv. 470 Rendering a little homage to decency by seeking to do it through intermediates.

Intermediate (intəɹmī·diĕt), *v.* Also 7 enter-. [f. INTER- 1 + MEDIATE *v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To come in or occur between, to intervene. *Obs.*

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spa* xv. 113 The full proportion [must] be not taken at once, but at several times, exercise intermediating.

† 2. To come in among others in the way of action; to interfere, interpose. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 135 They had an opinion, that she intermediated in humane affaires. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermediare*, to enter-mediate. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, I'll tell you what conditions threaten danger Unless you intermediate. 1694, 1716 [see INTERMEDIATING below].

3. To act between others; to mediate.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 118 It is either because they will not intermediate for vs..Or because they cannot. 1838 MOORE *Diary* 26 May in *Mem.* (1856) VII. 226 Leaving the whole conduct of the death-bed scene to an abbé, who intermediated. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 190 To intermediate between these agents and the nerves of sight and hearing.

4. *trans.* To join by parts of intermediate character. *rare.*

1880 WALDSTEIN *Pythag. Rhegion* 27 In poor work, the muscles, joints, &c. .. are not intermediated—they seem put together; while in good work .. all flows together, as in nature.

Hence **Interme·diating** *ppl. a.*, interposing, acting as an intermediary.

1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State, to Charles Gustavus* May an. 1655, That you would..by interposing your intermediating Authority, endeavour to avert the horrid Cruelty of this Edict. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 382 That the Son ..proceeded Naturally and Necessarily from the Father without his Intermediating Fiat or Creating Volition. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Let. Pusey* (ed. 2) 90 It is the Divine Presence which is the intermediating Power by which we reach her [Mary] and she reaches us.

Intermediately (intəɹmī·diătli), *adv.* [f. INTERMEDIATE *a.* + -LY 2.]

1. In an intermediate position or relation; in the intervening space, time, etc.; between two things in position, succession, degree, or other relation.

1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Intermediately*, lying in a manner between. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 223 This last case is given by Dr. Darwin, whom the patient had

intermediately consulted. 1877 BURROUGHS *Taxation* 153 He stands intermediately between the producer and consumer.

2. By intermediate agency; indirectly: opp. to *immediately*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Intermediately*, by way of intervention. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 755 Were the council .. chosen by the people, instead of being intermediately chosen by electors. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 256 An abscess that has..discharged its contents immediately or intermediately into the intestinal canal.

Interme·diateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being intermediate; intermediacy.

Intermediation (intəɹmīdi,ēi·ʃən). [n. of action from INTERMEDIATE *v.*, or f. INTER- 2 a + MEDIATION.] The action of intermediating; interposition, intervention, mediation.

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 62 By the agreement of frends or intermediation of others. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Dom.* 35 There can be no reason .. why God will accept the intermediation of one man for many. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 39 They worship God alone, without image or intermediation. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 213 The intermediation of a non-conducting material. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Jan. 5/4 Why .. should not a client be able to consult a barrister without the intermediation of a solicitor?

Intermediator (intəɹmī·di,ēitəɹ). [f. INTER- 2 a + MEDIATOR, or f. INTERMEDIATE *v.*, after *mediator*.] One who or that which intermediates; a mediator.

1522 J. CLERK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 313 Intermediators in bryngyng that to passe. 1854 in WEBSTER. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 191 The epidermis .. is the intermediator between the nerve and the physical agent. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 8 Attached himself to us as a sort of intermediator in various negotiations.

Intermediatory (intəɹmī·diătəri), *a.* [f. INTERMEDIATE *v.* + -ORY.] Having the function of intermediating; mediatory.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 608 Animosities are softened by the intermediatory offices of an unpremeditated libation.

†**Interme·dious,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intermedi-us* intermediate + -OUS.] = INTERMEDIATE *a.* Hence †**Interme·diously** *adv. Obs. rare.*

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινή Def. xv. 233 The Sacrament..may be adjumental intermediously. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 596 There was .. Nothing Intermedious, or that could possibly be Thrust in between them. v. 851 A Tension of the Intermedious Air or Æther.

Intermedium (intəɹmī·diŏm). Pl. -ia, -iums. Also 7 enter-. [a. L. *intermedium*, neuter of *intermedius*, f. *inter* between + *medius* mid, middle: cf. MEDIUM.]

1. Something intermediate in position; an intervening space, interval of space. ? *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Entredeux*, an intermedium, or interual. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 310 When no such intermedium occurred, there was invariably a division in the middle of the vein.

2. Something intermediate in time; an intervening action or performance (? *obs.*); †*esp.* one between the parts or acts of a play, an interlude.

1589 NASHE *Addr. Gentl. Stud.* in *Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 115 Silenus, when nodding on his Asse..made his moist nosecloth, the pausing intermedium, twixt euerie nappe. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermedio*, .. Intermedium, the musike that is, or shewes that are betweene the acts of a play. 1658 BURBURY *Hist. Christ. Alessandra Queen Swedland* 456 Musical Playes..with rare changes of scenes, intermediums of dances, and most exquisite musick. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 256 A long intermedium of many transitions and arguments.

b. An intervening time, interval of time. ? *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Entrecesse, sans*, without intermission, intermedium, rest, pause. 1617 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 413 Sudden mutations, without any intermedium. 1757 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 427 The French and Indians..repeating the stroke .. sending down parties in the intermedium to discover our motions.

3. An intermediate agent, intermediary, medium; *esp.* in earlier *Chem.* and *Physics*, a substance serving as a means of some natural action or process; also *abstr.* intermediate agency, mediation (*of*).

1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 28 Growing immediately out of the bole or body of the Tree, and..admitting not so much as the intermedium or usherage of a twig. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 307 Between God and the Conscience of man there is no intermedium. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 71 Oils [are] insoluble in water, without some proper intermedium. 1791 COWPER *Priv. Corr.* (1824) II. 273 The obliging request of a lady, and of a lady who employed you as her intermedium. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 726 Uniting the silver by the intermedia of slips of rolled tin. 1839 *John Bull* 18 Aug. in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 302 Through the intermedium of one person. 1884 *American* VII. 218 The pabulum for the realization of this knowledge can only be afforded through the intermedium of books.

b. With mixture of sense 1: An intervening medium serving to transmit energy through space.

1805 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 118 The hypothesis of an æther or other invisible *intermedium*. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 23 The communication of an impulse to such a distance, by any solid intermedium we are acquainted with, would require, not moments, but whole years. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 49 A molecular action of the gas or intermedium through or across which they are transmitted.

4. *Comp. Anat.* [sc. *os.*] A bone of the carpus, situated between the ulnare and radiale (hence also called *os centrale*), or the corresponding bone of the tarsus between the tibiale and fibulare.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 488 An intermedium is united with a tibiale to form an astragalus. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

†**Interme·ll,** *v. Obs.* (or rare archaism). Forms: 4 entremelle, 5–6 entermel(l, 5–6 (chiefly *Sc.*), 9 (*arch.*) intermel(l. [a. OF. *entremelle-r*, var. of *entremesler*, mod. F. *entremêler* to INTERMEDDLE.]

1. *trans.* To mix together, intermingle: = INTERMEDDLE 1.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 14 That is a thinge enclosed vnder secretnes of priuitie, why twey persons entremellen hertes after a sight. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. ii. (1859) 75 With lusty prymerosys and lylyes entermellyd. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 305 The lyfe of this wretched world whiche is alway entermelled with moche bitternes. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 258 Fame, who her facts with fictions intermells.

2. *refl.* To concern oneself: = next.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr., Fools* 32 They thyncke it becometh them well, In euery mans matter them selfe to entermel.

3. *intr.* To concern oneself, have to do *with*; to meddle, interfere: = INTERMEDDLE 3.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* IV. (*Fox's Conf.*) i, This foxe ..Quhilk durst na mair with wayting intermell. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* liv. 38 So that hym self no thyng entermelled, but only bare the name of kyng. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 172 To Intermell we will not with sic thing. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. ix. 221 To bite, to gnaw, and boldly intermell With sacred things.

Hence † **Interme·lling** *vbl. sb.*, intermingling.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Who that had herd the song that was among the Angels, by wonderfull entermellynge, and full swete accord.

†**Interme·ll,** *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *entremesle, entremelle*.] An intermingling; a mixed engagement or combat, melée.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* X. 145 (MS. E) Now may ye her, giff that ye will, Entremellys, and juperdiss, That men assayit mony wyss. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 144 And syne or that intermell wes done, The greit battell on euerie syd did jone.

†**Intermellé,** *a. Obs.* [? a. OF. *entremellé*.] Intermingled, in confusion.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 215 In-to the toune all comonly They enterit bath Intermelle. Thair mycht men felloune slauchtir se.

Intermelt, -member, etc.: see INTER- *pref.*

Interment (intə·ɹmĕnt). Forms: see INTER *v.* [f. INTER *v.* + -MENT.] The action of interring or burying in the earth; burial.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 327 After þe enterment þe kyng tok his way To þe South. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 319 In worship of her susters minde She made a riche enterement. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Entyrement, or yntyrment, *funerale*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 39 His interrement shuld not be withstoode. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. VI. 111 The solemn rites after my enterrement. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. XXXVI. 368 At the interrement of the Dutchess. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, The body was .. carried on an open bier to the place of interment. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. 266 The solemnity of the interment, agreeably to the ritual of the Spanish Church.

Intermental, -mention: see INTER- 6, 1 a.

†**I·ntermess,** later variant of ENTREMESS, something served between the courses at a banquet: also *fig.* *Obs.*

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 102 Eaten in Lent in peasepottage, and intermesses at the best tables. 1690 — *Let. Lady Sunderl.* 4 Aug., Mem. (1819) II. 255 To these I likewise added my little history of Chalcography, a treatise of the perfection of paynting .. with some other intermesses which might divert within dores. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Gruel*, There are those who prepare an Inter-mess of Gruel or Milk-pottage in the following manner. 1748 MRS. S. HARRISON *House-Keeper's Pocket-Bk.* ii. (ed. 4) 9 Inter-Messes, or odd Dishes for small Families, now in Season.

Interme·ssage, *sb. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] A message conveyed between two persons or places. So **Interme·ssage** *v. trans.*, to exchange messages with; **Interme·ssenger** (†-messager), a messenger between two persons or places.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 363 The matter was treated betwene them by letters and intermessagers. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 644 He was often posting to London upon intermessages and fatigues. *a* 1732 T. BOSTON *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 23 An inter-messenger between God and Israel. 1882 'N. GREENE' *Thousand Years Hence* 110 Those whom as yet we are only permitted to intermessage.

Intermetacarpal, -metatarsal: see INTER-.

Intermete, variant of ENTERMETE *v.*, *Obs.*

Intermewed (intəɹmiūd), *ppl. a. Falconry.* ? *Obs.* Also 6–8 enter-. [f. OF. *entremué* (Godef.) half-moulted (L. type **intermūtātus*) + -ED.] Applied to a hawk after her first 'mewing' or moulting, and before receiving her next coat, when she becomes a 'white hawk'.

1598 FLORIO, *Amutata*, an entermewed hauke. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 37 The intermewed Haggard is more able and strong to resist the course of nature. *Ibid.* (Words explained), *Intermewed* is from the first exchange of a Hawkes coat, or from her first mewing, till she come to be a white Hawke. 1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Lost of his Majesties..between Windsor and Burnham, an Entermewed Jass Faulcon, having newly Mewed her long Feathers, with the Kings Varvels. 1828 SEBRIGHT *Hawking* 33. [Erroneously explained.]

So **Interme·wing** *vbl. sb. rare* – °.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Intermewing* (among Faulconers) is from the first exchange of the Hawks Coat till she turn white, and is so called from the first Mewing.

Intermewer (intəɹmiū·əɹ). *Falconry.* ? *Obs.* Also 6–7 entermewer, 7 *erron.* intermure. [f. as prec. + -ER.] A hawk of the second year, after her first 'mewing' or moulting, and before she has the full third year's coat.

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 32 They are called Entermewers or hawkes of the first cote that is from the middle of May till..December. Those hawkes are called Entermewers for that they cast the old and have new feathers and they prove very good and hardie hawkes. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1491/4 A Tercel Gentle an Intermewer, lost a Month since in Staffordshire. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 118. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hawk*, The second [year] an Intermewer, the third a white Hawk. *fig.* *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 117 The fourth and fift, she's an intermewer, preies for herselfe, and ruffles all she reaches.

‖ **Intermezzo** (intəɹme·dzo). Pl. -i (-*i*), -os (-*oz*). Also 9 intermez. [It. *intermezzo*, more popular form of *intermedio*: see INTERMEDE. With the form *intermez*, cf. obs. F. *intermède, -mèse* (16th c. in Littré), ad. the Italian word.]

1. a. A short dramatic, musical, or other performance, of a light and pleasing character, introduced between the acts of a drama or opera (or, subsequently, in the latter half of the 18th c., performed independently, and merging in the Opera Buffa). **b.** A short movement serving as a connecting link between the main divisions of a large musical work, instrumental or vocal; sometimes used for an independent piece of similar character.

[1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Intermezzi* (Ital.), the name given by the Italians to interludes, or detached dances, introduced between the acts of an opera.] 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 213 (Stanf.) The entertainment ended with a sort of intermez. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 441/2 s.v. *Opera*, In July, 1703, Italian *intermezzi*, or 'interludes and musical entertainments of singing and dancing', were performed at York Buildings. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 8 Almost all the earlier Italian plays were relieved by Intermezzi. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 4/1 The composer's predilection for instrumental music has shown itself in the so-called intermezzos which are freely interspersed through the three sections..

2. *transf.* An interval; an 'episode'.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* III. iv. (1872) 198 A little intermezzo of ramble was not unadvisable. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 264 The purgatorial intermezzo of the Catholic church. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 356 Impatient, bewildered, expectant in an atmosphere of intermezzo.

†**Intermicate,** *v. Obs. rare* – °. [f. ppl. stem of L. *intermicāre*, f. *inter* between + *micāre* to glitter.] 'To shine between' (Cockeram, 1623). So †**Intermica·tion,** 'a shining between' (Phillips, 1658).

†**Intermi·ddle,** *a. Obs.* [f. INTER 2 c + MIDDLE *a.*, after L. *intermedius*.] = INTERMEDIATE.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 54 In the intermiddle spaces.

Intermigration (-məigrēi·ʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] Interchange of abode or habitat; reciprocal migration.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 200 Though the Continent be but one, as to point of Access and mutual Intercourse and possibility of Intermigrations. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. (1873) 333 Serving as a bridge..for the intermigration of their inhabitants. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 422 One of the routes by which that intermigration of American and European animals and plants was effected.

Interminability (intə·ɹminăbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being interminable; interminableness.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. of Grace* XXV. 437 We know that essential interminability is the incommunicable property of God. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX. 417 The immensity, the apparent interminability of the forests. 1862 T. A. TROLLOPE *Lent. Journey* xii. 196 All previous experiences of interminability were exceeded by the interminableness of the ascent to Fermo.

Interminable (intə·ɹminăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *interminable* (14th c., Oresme), or ad. late L. *interminābilis* (Tertull.), f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *termināre* to TERMINATE: see -ABLE.] That cannot be bounded or ended; boundless; endless. (In mod. use freq. exaggerative, implying impatience or disgust at the length of something.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 133 (Camb. MS.) Eternite ..is parfyt possession..of lyf Intermynable. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxi. 143, I am þe wey undefoulid, þe troupe infallible, þe lyf intermynable. 1520–30 SKELTON *Prayer to the Father* I O radiant Luminary of lyght interminable Celestial Father. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* viii. 175 Your fellowship with Christ is interminable, and abides for ever. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 691 Plains immense Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads And vast savannahs. 1839 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, III. xi. 227 Two able men arguing by two opposite standards of judgment, may open an interminable controversy. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 A writing-table covered with heaps of interminable despatches.

b. *absol. The Interminable*, the Infinite.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 307 As if they would confine the Interminable, And tie him to his own prescript, Who made our laws to bind us, not himself.

Interminableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being interminable; endlessness.

1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 59 The .. interminableness of those Torments which after this life shall incessantly vex the impious. 1817 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* 342 Interminableness of object with perfect indifference of means. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 143 The seeming interminableness of a Canadian city's streets.

Interminably (intə·rmĭnăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an interminable manner; without end or limit; endlessly.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 132 Wych wyth jhu thi sone .. Now lyvyst and regnyst intermynabylly. 1612–15 Br. Hall *Contempt., N. T.* IV. xiii, A kingdome restored magnificently, interminably. 1701 Norris *Ideal World* I. ii. 102 Totally and intirely as well as interminably existing. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* VI. 18 Will yon vast suns roll on Interminably? 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1882) I. 23 Hall after hall opened interminably before us.

†**Inte·rminant,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. In-3 + L. *terminānt-em,* pr. pple. of *termināre* to Terminate.] 'Boundless, borderless, uncertain' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Interminate (intə·rmĭnĕt), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *intermināt-us,* f. *in-* (In- 3) + *terminātus* ended, Terminate *ppl. a.* Cf. F. *interminé* (16th c.).]

1. That is without end or limit; endless, boundless, infinite.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 386 Quhen Servilius had conquest, be thir wourdis, interminate loveing and favoure of all the pepill. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* VII. K v b, Within a thicket I repos'de..and found..a sleepe interminate. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 159 The very same supineness and negligence..for interminate Ages. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 142 Sin is interminate and infinite, but good terminate and finite, as the Pythagoreans hold. 1852 Br. Forbes *Nicene Cr.* 35 There is one Principle of all things ..unbegotten, indestructible,..interminate.

b. *Arith. Interminate decimal,* a fractional number that cannot be exactly expressed by tenths, tenths of tenths, and so on, but either repeats, as $\cdot\dot{3}=\frac{1}{3}$, circulates, as $\cdot\dot{1}4285\dot{7}=\frac{1}{7}$, or continues without any definite order, as the decimal in the square root of 2, 3, 5 or other non-square number, in the value of π, etc.

1726 Colson in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 163 In this last Example the Numbers are what I call interminate, or Approximations only. 1866 *Arithm. Irish Nat. Schools* 178 We cannot always obtain an exact quotient, when we divide one number by another:—in such a case, what is called an interminate, or..a recurring, or circulating decimal is produced.

†2. quasi-*adv.* Without end, always. *Obs.*

1556 Abp. Parker *Ps.* cxxxi. 384 Be meeke: flee pryde.. From this tyme forth interminate.

†**Interminate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *interminārī,* f. *inter* between + *minārī* to threaten; cf. obs. F. *interminer* (Godef.).] *trans.* To threaten, menace (a thing). Hence †Interminated *ppl. a.*

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* xxxv. 347 In all those three Evangelists where this fearful Denunciation is interminated. *a* 1656 Bp. Hall *Rem. Wks.* (1663) 163 But enough, enough of these dolefull accents of these interminated judgments.

†**Inte·rminated,** *a. Obs.* [f. as Interminate *a.* + -ED, or f. In- 3 + Terminated.] = Interminate *a.*

a 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 54 (1740) 155 The Author's Directory, that is a Parcel of confused, interminated, Scandals upon the Court. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. 243 Throughout the interminated surface throws Its rays abroad. 1746 Akenside *Hymn Naiads* 281 O'er the peopled earth and o'er The interminated ocean.

†**Interminatiˑon.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *interminātiōn-em,* n. of action f. *interminārī*: see Interminate *v.* and cf. obs. F. *intermination* (Godef.).] The action of threatening or menacing; commination; a threat or menace.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de. W. 1531) 203 b, God .. in paradyse gaue the commaundement to Adam, vnder this interminacyon and thrette. *a* 1631 Donne *Serm.* cvii. IV. 452 Here is no Malediction no Intermination mingled in Gods first Act. 1684 Hockin *Gods Decrees* 304 What method imaginable more persuasive .. than the divine promises and interminations are.

†**Interminˑd,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [Inter- 1.] *trans.* ? To remember at intervals; to recall:

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 6 Hee might recover newe strength and cheerfulnesse, by interminding Gods former promises and benefites.

Interminˑe, *v. rare.* [f. Inter- 1 + Mine *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To intersect with mines or veins.

1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxviii. (R.), Her earth with allom veins so richly intermin'd. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 682/1 Her bosom yet was interminˑd with ice.

Interminˑgle (intəɹmĭˑŋg'l), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-, 6 -mengle. [f. Inter- 1 + Mingle *v.*]

1. *trans.* To mingle (two or more things) together, so that each is mixed with the other; also, to introduce and mix (an element) *with* another or *among* other things.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* II. (*Town & C. Mouse*) xxx, Swa intermynglit is aduersitie With eirdlie joy. 1555 Eden *Decades* 143 Let vs nowe entermyngle certeyne smaule thynges amonge these great matters. 1577 Vautrouillier *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 231 In his exhortation he intermingleth threatnings and promises. 1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 221 Houses built of black and white Stones intermingled. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 272 ¶1 Crowds of forlorn Coquets who intermingle themselves with other Ladies. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 419 A cause of displacing and intermingling the people. 1842 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. i. 36 Fuller has intermingled a great deal of gossip and rubbish with his facts.

2. To intersperse (a thing) *with* some other element; † to variegate.

1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 20 Popingiayes of white colour intermingled with seuen variable coloures. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 161 The highest Prosperity of Gods people, is (like Chequer-work) intermingled with Crosses and Calamities. 1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 423 The vinegar the patient had swallowed, intermingled with the mucus of the stomach. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 371 It will be proper to have hymns and praises of the Gods intermingled with prayers.

3. *intr.* To mingle together or *with* something.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 270 Visibles doe not intermingle, and confound one another,..but Sounds doe. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 115 You shall see..the Water and it confusedly to intermingle one with the other. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 347 Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick.. 1879 Wallace *Australas.* i. 9 Farther east this flora intermingles with that of Australia and Polynesia.

Intermiˑngled, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Mingled with each other or with some other thing.

1585 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 10 Histories, .. and other intermingled actions not of any in particular, but of all in generall. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 358 Of divers and sundry intermingled colours, both white, black and red. 1711 Pope *Temp. Fame* 18 There trees, and intermingl'd temples rise. 1849 Longf. *Building of Ship* 131 Soon..Were heard the intermingled sounds Of axes and of mallets.

Hence **Intermiˑngledly** *adv.*

1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1603) 15 Intermingledly joined together in all the faculties of the soule and body.

Intermiˑngledom. *nonce-wd.* [f. as next + -DOM.] = next.

1753 Richardson *Grandison* (1883) IV. vi. 52 Filled with bits and ends of ribands, patterns, and so forth .. with intermingledoms of goldbeater's skin, plasters for a cut finger.

Intermiˑnglement. *rare.* [f. Intermingle *v.* + -ment.] An intermingling.

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* viii. 240 The interminglement of debauchery with a spirit of true piety. 1883 A. Stewart *Nether Lochaber* liii. 334 An ugly interminglement of black and dark grey.

Interminˑgling (-miˑŋglĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing 1.] The action of the vb. Intermingle.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶5 The tediousnesse of studie, is to be assuaged with some intermingling of delight. 1601 Dent *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 13 This intermingling of grace and corruption in the Soul. 1862 Goulburn *Pers. Relig.* i. II. (1873) 41 The intermingling of devotion with action.

Intermiˑngling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That intermingles.

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* II. 440 Its portal gleams With various gems of intermingling beams.

Interminister: see Inter- *pref.* 1 b.

Interministerial (-ministĭəˑrĭăl), *a.* [Inter- 4 b: cf. next.] Belonging to a period between two ministries.

1851 May *Const. Hist.* (1863) I. ii. 126 The provisional character of this inter-ministerial government.

‖**Interministerium** (-ministĭəˑrĭŭm). *rare.* [f. Inter- 3 + L. *ministerium* Ministry; formed by Walpole, app. after Interregnum.] The period intervening between two ministries.

1743 H. Walpole *Let. to H. Mann* 31 July, The Regency are so temporizing and timid, especially in this Inter-ministerium, that [etc.]. 1750 — *Lett.* (1857) II. 233 The Interministerium still exists; no place is filled up. 1756 — *Corr.* (1837) I. 351 After an interministerium of seventeen days Mr. Pitt has this morning accepted the government as secretary of state. 1890 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 185/1 The long interministerium ended in George's acceptance of the coalition administration.

†**Intermiˑse.** *Obs.* [var. of Entermise, with prefix in L. form: cf. Intermit *v.* 2] Intervention, mediation, agency.

1612 Naunton in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 118 By the noble and Christian intermise of Sir H. Nevyll, there is a concentration made between my Lords of Pembroch and Rochester. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 144 Either by ourselves, or the means and intermise of our friends. 1715 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* I. 172 Vorstius, whom he [James I.] desir'd the States to turn out of his Professorship, by the Intermise of his Ambassador Sir Ralph Winwood.

†**Intermiˑsle,** var. of Intermell *v.*: cf. OF. *entremesler.*

a 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 385 Herod .. brought in a new hotchpotch Religion, consisting of Judaisme and Paganisme intermisled.

†**Intermiˑss.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *intermissus* (Pliny), intermission, f. *intermittĕre* to Intermit *v.*1] Interval.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 94 Which for a time .. enforc'd their absence; in which short intermiss, the King relapseth to his former errour.

Intermission 1 (intəɹmĭˑʃən). [ad. L. *intermissiōn-em,* n. of action f. *intermittĕre* to Intermit *v.*1 Cf. F. *intermission* (1413 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The fact of intermitting, giving over, or ceasing for a time; a temporary pause, cessation, or breach of continuity in an action, state, etc. (freq. in phr. *without intermission*). *spec.* in *Path.*, of a fever or the pulse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 88 Euermore to praye without intermyssyon or ceasynge. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 86 Your friende Anthonie, kindleth coles of furious outrage continually, and maketh no intermission. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 39 In this case is the testament voide, vnlesse that it may bee prooued, that there was intermission of furor the same time. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 32 And I did laugh, sans intermission, An houre by his diall. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 741 They saw a whirle-winde take up the water..into the aire, three houres together with little intermission. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V* (1796) III. xii. 392 The gout after a longer intermission than usual returned. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* I. 118 Neither end, nor intermission of his heavy scourge. 1869 Phillips *Vesuv.* viii. 226 This eruption lasted two nights and two days without intermission.

b. Temporary cessation, respite, relief, rest, pause. Const. *from* something. Now *rare.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 63 Your overwearied heart, which brayeth after intermission and rest from .. great matters. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 802 They..Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round That rest or intermission none I find. 1756 Burke *Subl. & B.* I. v, He often gives himself some intermission from such melancholy reflections. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 232 We had hardly a moment's intermission from rain.

2. The lapse of a space of time between events or periods of action; the time during which action temporarily ceases; interval; † vacation, recess.

1563–7 Buchanan *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 13 The medicinis lesson, quha sal reid on to ix houris; and fra ix to ten salbe intermission. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 448/1 The grand council, which..should sit perpetually (unless their leisure give them now and then some intermissions or vacations). 1704 Swift *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 286 Chusing their Time in those Intermissions while the Preacher is at Ebb. 1854 E. G. Holland *Mem. Jos. Badger* xv. 310 At the intermission many strangers flocked around me.

†3. An omission in the course of a narrative.

a 1635 Naunton *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 41 Having..toucht [this subject] somewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the Narration would have admitted an intermission.

4. An interruption or break of continuity in a wall, line of cliffs, or similar material formation.

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 223 Wals are either entire and continuall, or intermitted; and the Intermissions be either Pillars or Pylasters. 1663 Charleton *Chor. Gigant.* 19 Intermissions made by Columns or Pillars. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. (1856) 270 After a mile or two of intermission, the high cliffs rise up again in abutments.

†**Intermiˑssion** 2. *Obs. rare.* [f. Intermit *v.*2, after prec.]

1. Mediation, intervention; = Intermise.

1647 Lilly *Chr. Astrol.* liii. 372 They shall agree without Suit of law, but not without intermission of a third party or more. 1670 Heylin *Hist. Presbyt.* 126 That no other .. Towns .. shall in any part meddle by way of friendly intermission tending to an accord.

2. Interposition, intervention (of a thing).

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 100 Aristotle sayth, that this opposition is made by it selfe, and wants the intermission of a third: for no power can put a third thing betweene being and not being. 1667 Marvell *Corr.* lxxviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 222 The third day that the Lords have, without intermission of any other businesse, continued upon the question.

Intermissive (intəɹmĭˑsĭv), *a.* [f. L. *intermiss-,* ppl. stem of *intermittĕre* to Intermit *v.*1 + -ive.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, intermission; intermittent; coming at intervals.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* Ep. Ded., To the reading whereof, as in the place of an intermissiue delectation, I did something addicte myselfe. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* VIII. (1701) 328/2 Again, of Offices, some are continual, as, to live vertuously; some intermissive, as, to question, answer, walk, and the like. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 23 Make Pleasure thy Recreation or intermissive Relaxation, not thy Diana, Life and Profession. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 427 In some instances..this failure of the voice has been more or less permanent or intermissive.

†**Intermiˑst,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intermist-us,* pa. pple. of *intermiscēre*: see Intermixed.] Intermixed.

1538 Leland *Itin.* II. 94 Crosselettes of Golde many intermist in one yn a Feld .. Gules. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* II. 13 The standing corne..hath some small sprinkling of wilde oates intermist.

Intermit (intəɹmiˑt), *v.*1 [ad. L. *intermittĕre* to leave off (*trans.* and *intr.*), f. *inter* between + *mittĕre* to send, let go, put.]

1. *trans.* To leave off, give over, discontinue (an action, practice, etc.) for a time; to suspend.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 327 *note,* Occasions of intermitting the writing of letters. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. iii. § 2 If nature should intermit her course, and leaue altogether..for a while, the obseruation of her own lawes. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xlv. 9 Intermitte ye iniquitie and robberies, and doe judgement and justice. 1684–5 Boyle *Min. Waters* sect. vi. 106 To intermit it sometimes for a year or two, .. and then to return to the use of it. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 171 The king had seemed willing, during some time, to intermit the blows which overwhelmed him. 1875 M. Pattison *Casaubon* 464 When seriously urged to intermit his application, and allow himself a holiday.

†b. To interrupt, cause intermission to (a person or action, or the course of anything). *Obs.*

a 1542 [see Intermitted]. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 614, I had thought to have treated this matter at large, but even now I am intermitted and otherwise letted. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 223 Casual discourse..which intermits Our dayes work. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 326 The consular State..was afterwards retrenched by the Tribunes of the People; then intermitted by the Decemviri, and Military Tribunes.

†c. To omit, leave out, pass over, let slip. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 68/1 As touching the line and order of the Romain bishops hitherto intermitted. *a* 1645 HEYWOOD & ROWLEY *Fort. by Land & Sea* IV. i. H.'s Wks. 1874 VI. 412 They that intermit advantages, Must know occasions head is bald behind. 1671 HOBBES *Three papers* Wks. 1845 VII. 437 Square numbers (beginning at 1) intermit first two numbers, then four, then six [etc.]. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 676 Orders are sent to the docks to work night and day without intermitting Sunday or holydayes.

2. *intr.* To cease or stop for a time († const. *from*, or *inf.*); to be intermittent.

1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 67 To intermit a while from speaking of these learned men. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Kings* xv. 21 He intermitted to build Rama. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 347 He doth not intermit to furnish me continually with his good spirit. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 87 The winds every now and then intermitted. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. to Boswell* 5 July in *Boswell*, Let me know the exact time when your Courts intermit. 1871 J. R. NICHOLS *Fireside Science* 11 A spring which intermits as often as every three minutes.

b. *spec.* in *Path.* of a fever (pain, etc.) or of the pulse.

1626 [see INTERMITTING *ppl. a.*]. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xi, Physitians are wont .. to tell us, That Feavers which intermit are devoid of Danger. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. viii, The last application..had brought the fever to intermit. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 85 Because the pulse seems to intermit, we must not presume that it will cease instantly to beat. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xiii. 340 A man who by continually watching his own pulse, at last caused one beat out of every six to intermit. 1878 E. J. TRELAWNY *Rec. Shelley*, etc. (1887) 205 His sadness intermitted, and his cold fits alternated with hot ones. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 432 There are instances of time tumour intermitting, that is being prominent at one time and not distinguishable at another.

† **Intermit,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [A re-fashioning of ENTERMETE, after L. *intermittĕre*: see prec.]

1. *refl.* To concern or occupy oneself, etc.; = ENTERMETE 1.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Þei intermettid hem with worldely besynes. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xi. 160 It is one speciall meane to acquyre pease, nat to intermytte vs of the wordes & werkes of those that attnayne nat to vs. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 49 b, Because Bisshoppes .. dyd not .. intermit them selves with the serche and punyshment of suche .. offences.

b. *intr.* = ENTERMETE 1 b; = INTROMIT 3.

1456 in Sir W. Fraser *Wemyss of W.* (1888) II. 74 Sene the said Schir Andro intermittit vith the said landis of Inchmertin. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 The lorde admiralle .. shall [not] in any wise intermitte ne meddle with the liberties of the..v. portes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 23 [He] never intermitted wyth the affayres of Flaunders.

2. *trans.* To interpose, put between; to introduce, admit; = INTROMIT 1.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden, No. 29) 4 Charles saylyng .. with a prosperous winde, intermitting no delaye. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 86 A long prospective Trunk .. through which, the visible radiations .. are intermitted, falling upon a paper. 1676 HOBBES *Iliad* (1677) 295 As when in war a pause we intermit.

Intermitted (intəɹmi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERMIT *v.*[1] + -ED [1].] Broken off or stopped for a time; interrupted.

a 1542 WYATT *Death C'tess Pembroke* Poems (1810) 421/2 Yet once againe, my Muse, I pardon pray, Thine intermitted song if I repeate. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 242 Ætna .. yet smoking .. and vomiting intermitted flames. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* II. 13 Again the trumpets intermitted sound Rolls the wide circuit of creation round. 1873 MRS. WHITNEY *Other Girls* xiv. 187 The heavy bell swung out slow, intermitted peals.

Hence **Intermi·ttedly** *adv.*, in an intermitted, broken, or interrupted manner.

1829 SCOTT *Demonol.* i. 42 The cry of a distant pack of hounds, sounding intermittedly. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 509 Polyps intermittedly coralligenous at base.

Intermittence (intəɹmi·tĕns). Also **-ance.** [a. F. *intermittence* (1740 in Hatz.-Darm.): see INTERMITTENT and -ENCE.]

1. The fact of intermitting; discontinuance or cessation for a time.

1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 185 The intermittence of certain fountains .. which flow only at particular hours of the day. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. xix. 339 A long intermittance of activity in the principal volcano. 1855 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 6) IV. vii. § 2 The progress .. will take place more rapidly, and with fewer intermittences and aberrations. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 318 Hyoscyamia renders the movements of the heart regular; daturia often produces intermittence and arrest of action.

2. Alternation, intermittent sequence.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 41 A wonderful intermittence of gloom and glare.

Intermittency (-mi·tĕnsi). [f. next: see -ENCY.] The quality or condition of being intermittent; intermission.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 329 Every Being in Nature operates .. without cessation, rest, intermittency, and trouble. 1821 *Examiner* 50/1 The intermittency which is occasionally attendant upon slow fever. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 630/3 The rain kept up with cheerful intermittency.

Intermittent (intəɹmi·tĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intermittent-em*, pr. pple. of *intermittĕre* to INTERMIT [1]; cf. F. *intermittent* (1598 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

That intermits or ceases for a time; coming at intervals; operating by fits and starts.

a. *spec.* in *Path.* of the pulse, of a fever, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1277 Beating .. now and than like intermittent pulses. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* XXXI. xii. 420 Fits of an intermittent ague. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. iii. 33 How canst thou..tell whether it be an intermittent or continuall feauer? 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 214, This disorder was not in its nature intermittent. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 487 The pulse small, hard and intermittent. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 131 Intermittent fever is not contagious.

b. In general use.

1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 36 A Village with an intermittent Market. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intermittent Stitch* (in Surgery), a kind of Stitch made at certain separate Points in the sowing of transverse or cross Wounds. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 374 The new Light is intermittent every half minute. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 35 The work of rock-deposition is an intermittent process.

B. *sb. Path.* An intermittent fever. Also *fig.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 720 Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Intermittents. *Ibid.* 721 That no body dies of an Intermittent but in the Cold Fit. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 270 Mr. Sporing also, and a sailor .. were seized with the deadly intermittent. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 70 The air of marshes is the sole cause of intermittents. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. 118 Struggling with the chills and heats of his artistic intermittent.

Intermittently (-mi·tĕntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an intermittent manner; with intervals of cessation; by fits and starts.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 157 From my restless eyes Drop by drop intermittently A trickling stream of tears supplies My cheeks. 1874 W. PAGE-ROBERTS *Law & God* (1876) 10 The evils which continuously or intermittently afflict humanity.

Intermitter [1], *rare* —[1]. [f. INTERMIT *v.*[1] + -ER [1].] One who intermits or discontinues (some action or practice) for a time.

1598 FLORIO, *Intermettitore*, an intermitter, a delayer of time. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jude* 19 *Who separate*.. The Arabick renders it, Intermitters, sc. of Church-worships.

† **Intermitter** [2]. *Obs. rare* —[0]. [f. INTERMIT *v.*[2] + -ER [1].] One who interferes or intervenes.

1611 FLORIO, *Intermettitore*, an intermitter, an interposer.

Intermitting (intəɹmi·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. INTERMIT *v.*[1] + -ING [2].] = INTERMITTENT; *spec.* in *Path.* = INTERMITTENT A. a.

1626 *Art. agst. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 352 Great distempers, as .. Raving, Fainting, an intermitting pulse. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* I. vii, Cheerefulnesse .. in a thousand outward and intermitting crosses. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxvii. 316 Cardinal Pole had long been sickly, from an intermitting fever. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 29 Such kinds of intermitting springs are to be found in great numbers on the sides of all high mountains. 1899 tr. *Von Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* i. (ed. 4) 59 Remitting and intermitting attacks, and cases of fever with short periods of apyrexia.

† b. Marked by an intermission (of fever). *Obs.*

1657 J. COOKE tr. *Hall's Cures* 181 The intermitting day she had the following glyster.

Intermittingly (-mi·tiŋli), *adv.* [-LY [2].] In an intermitting manner; intermittently.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 2. 113 These grains or motes .. in that eye .. suffering it to look up but intermittingly. 1818 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 20 Nov., It ..rises and falls intermittingly. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xvi. § 704 In March it blows intermittingly, and with hard squalls.

Intermix (intəɹmi·ks), *v.* Also 7 enter-. [opp. f. INTERMIXT, taken as pa. pple. of an Eng. vb. repr. L. *intermiscēre*: see COMMIX, MIX.]

1. *trans.* To mix together, mix intimately, intermingle.

1562 *Jack Juggler* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 110 Therefore intermix honest mirth in such wise That your strength may be refreshed. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. To Rdr., The same is not intermixed with foreine affayres. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 149 They are promiscuously entermixed one with the other. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 54 Hee, she knew, would intermix Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute With conjugal Caresses. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xiii. 36 Fool that I was .. To let suspicion intermix a fear. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 228 It is not wise to intermix fantastic ideas with the reality.

2. *intr.* To be or become mixed together; to mix, blend, or associate intimately.

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 214 Here bodily wants and affections..do intermix with human affairs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bezoar stone*, It's conveyed .. into the Duodenum where it intermixes with the chyle. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xvi. 244 Do not the hot and cold water intermix?

Hence **Intermi·xing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1690 WAGSTAFFE *Answ. Sherlock's Case Alleg.* 13 Through all the Authors Shufflings and Intermixings, we are got to this Point. 1815 *Zeluca* III. 27 The ordeal to which she delusively put his intermixing proprieties.

Intermixed, intermixt (intəɹmi·kst), *ppl. a.* [orig. *intermixt*, ad. L. *intermixt-us*, pa. pple. of *intermiscēre* to mix among, intermingle, f. *inter* between, among + *miscēre* to mix, mingle. After the formation of the vb. *intermix*, *intermixt* was treated as its pa. pple. and gradually spelt *intermix'd*, *intermixed*: cf. COMMIXED.] Mixed together, intimately mixed, intermingled.

a. In form **intermixt**: const. as pa. pple. or adj.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 87 Lynen intermyxt with golde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xxx. 487 Of a brownishe colour, intermixt with white. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. x, In respect of returning to her former Husband after an intermixt Marriage. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 203 Relating to Naval, mercantile or intermixt Affairs.

β. In form **intermixed.** (In quot. 1630, Of a mixed or intermediate character.)

1598 FLORIO, *Intermisto*, intermixed .. mixt among or betweene. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xvii. § 3 (1670) 471 Magistrates are intermixed persons, placed between the Sovereign and private men. 1635 *Grammar Warre* C v, The intermixed..and secret hidden words were giuen him.

Hence **Intermi·xedly, intermi·xtly** *adv.*, with intermixture, promiscuously.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1598) 348 Making..prettie knots, which tyed together the names of Musidorus and Pamela, sometimes entermixedly changing them to Pammidorus and Musimela. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 70 Neither .. falling alone, or successiuely to the Iudges, but togither or intermixtly with them. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5101 Perhaps..the Colours may be also seen intermixedly reflected from them. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 64 Stones .. laid confusedly and intermixtly one by another.

† **Intermi·xt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. ppl. stem *intermixt-*: see prec. and cf. *admixt, commixt* vbs.] = INTERMIX *v.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 295 They sing prayses vnto God, whiche they intermixt [L. *interstinguunt*] *with instrumentes of musick.*

† **Intermi·xtion.** *Obs.* Also 6 -myxtyon, 7 -mixion. [n. of action f. L. *intermixt-*, ppl. stem of *intermiscēre*: see prec.] = next.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 56 b, Without intermixtion of other occupacion. 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* II. xii. 66 a/2 Wythout intermyxtyon of obstynate heresyes. 1640 *Br.* REYNOLDS *Passions* xxiv. 249 By a wise intermixtion of feare and caution. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 63 Intermixtion with the moist Air.

Intermixture (intəɹmi·kstiŭɹ). [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. L. *mixtūra* MIXTURE.]

1. The action of intermixing or fact of being intermixed; intimate mixture (of two or more things together, or of one thing *with* another).

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (title-p.), With Intermixture of Histories and Inuention. 1658 T. WALL *Charact. Enem. Ch.* 43 Confused and incongruous intermixture of the different kinds of prayer. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5098 This Whiteness is produced by a successive Intermixture of the Colours, without their being assimilated. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Norwich*, From the intermixture of its houses with trees, it is called a city in an orchard. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 418 In the intermixture of tragedy and comedy .. the dramas of England and Spain are remarkably alike.

2. *concr.* or quasi-*concr.* Something, or a quantity or portion *of* something, intermixed with or added to something else.

1586 WARNER (*title*) The First and Second Parts of Albion's England .. with Historicall Intermixtures, Inuention, and Varietie. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 306 They profane and desecrate her Worship with those sinful Intermixtures they infuse into it. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1872) I. i. 16, I have seen a fifth edition with foreign intermixtures. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 188 It is at least probable that her population [Venice] never received an intermixture of Teutonic settlers.

Intermobility, -modification, -modillion, -molar: see INTER- *pref.*

Intermolecular (intəɹmole·kiŭlăɹ), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated, existing, or occurring between the molecules of a body or substance.

1843 GROVE *Contrib. Sci.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 304 Believing that all electrical phenomena are intermolecular changes of the bodies. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* v. 50 The intermolecular spaces of the various humours are filled with it. 1882 VINES in *Nature* 19 Oct. 595/1 Swelling-up is then the expression of the taking-up of water into the meshes of the molecular reticulum, where it is retained by intermolecular capillarity.

Intermundane (intəɹmu·ndē'n), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *mund-us* world, *mundān-us* of or belonging to the world; cf. L. *intermundia*, in next.]

1. Situated, or present, between different worlds.

a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 1 The air .. is so different from the æther .. in the intermundane or interplanetary spaces. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat. Phil.* ii. (1754) 7 The vast distance, between these great bodies, are call'd intermundane spaces. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* II. 91 To intermundane regions they were hurl'd.

2. Existing between worlds reciprocally.

1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xii. 134 Worlds cannot be without an intermundane relationship.

† **Intermu·ndial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intermundia* (pl.) the spaces between the worlds + -AL.] = INTERMUNDANE. So † **Intermu·ndian** *a.*

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 40 Neither the constitution of our Atmosphear .. and air, nor the intermundial Æther. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 123 Alot a sep'rate intermundian Space For the fond youthful self-denying Race. — *Hymnotheo* ibid. III. 223 One intermundian God must be profess'd.

‖ **Intermu·ndium.** [A mod. sing. of L. *intermundia*: see prec.] A space between two worlds.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Southey's Omniana* II. 81 The confine, the *intermundium*, as it were, of existence and non-existence. 1817 — *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 15 The former rest content between thought and reality, as it were in an *intermundium*.

Intermu·ral, *a. rare* —[0]. [ad. L. *intermūr-āl-is*, f. *inter* between + *mūr-us* wall, *mūrāl-is* pertaining to a wall, mural.] Situated between walls.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intermural space*, a space between two walls.

† **Intermu·re,** *v. Obs.* Also 7 enter-. [f.

INTER- 1 a + L. *mūr-us* wall.] *trans.* To inclose between walls, to wall in.

1606 FORD *Fame's Memorial* E j, A bulwarke intermur'd with walls of Brasse, A like can neuer bee, nor euer was. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermurare*, to entermure or wall. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VI. xvii. § 5. 97 This Wall..was made of stakes driuen deepe into the ground..and with Turfe and Earth intermured as a Rampire or Bulwarke. 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* I. i, Her bosom yet Is intermured with ice.

Intermure, *sb.*: see INTERMEWER.

Intermuscular (intəɹmʌ·skiʉlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between muscles, or between muscular fibres.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 218 Bichat .. remarked, that the intermuscular tissue is almost everywhere without [fat]. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 496 The ribs themselves lie in the intermuscular ligaments.

†**Intermu·sculary**, *a. Obs.* = prec.

1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Prol. 11 Intumescence, from the distension of its vessels, membranes and intermusculary Capacities.

Intermutation: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a.

Intermutual (intəɹmiʉ·tiʉăl), *a.* [INTER- 2 a; a pleonastic strengthening of *mutual*, used by some writers.] Mutual, reciprocal.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* III. xxxiv, A solemne oth religiously they make By intermutuall vowes protesting there This neuer to reueale. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] xvi. (1628) 49 An entire chaine of intermutuall amity. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 578 There was, of course, much intermutual laudation. 1858 POLSON *Law & L.* 194 An intermutual change of familiar jokes.

Intermu·tually, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2, or f. INTER- 2 a + MUTUALLY: see prec.] Mutually, reciprocally.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxxi, Proclaym'd with ioyfull acclamations, And intermutually there ratifide. 1671 FLAMSTEED in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 113 My distempers and affairs of late have been so intermutually urgent. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 65 The use the various sciences are intermutually.

So **Intermutualness**. *rare*⁻¹.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxxv. (1628) 244 When Paires keepe themselues in a moderate intermutualnesse, each constant to the other.

Intern (intɔ̈·ɹn), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6–9 **interne**. [a. F. *interne* (14th c. in Littré) = It. *interno*, ad. L. *intern-us* inward, internal, f. *in* adv. + *-ternus* suffix, as in *ex-ternus*, *sempi-ternus*, etc.]

A. *adj.* (Now only *poet.* or *arch.*)

1. = INTERNAL A. 1.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 90 Euery where this Membran Pleura is two fold .. the one interne, the other externe. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 89 Within a living body, such as is man's, the intern spirits do aid. 1865 GIDLEY *Aletes* 133 Its stubborn fibres thrill'd with some intern commotion.

2. = INTERNAL A. 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. i, Your predicaments, substance and accident, Series, extern and intern, with their causes, Efficient, material, formal, final. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 3 The midland towns are most flourishing..which shews that her riches are interne and domestick. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 8 In Architecture 'tis us'd to signifie an intern Support to the Superstructure. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* VIII. 548 But innermost Of the inmost, most interior of the interne, God claims his own.

3. = INTERNAL A. 3.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* IX. xl, The Soldan stroue his rage interne To satisfie with blood of Christians spild. 1645 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* 70 He being a Spirit ought to be serv'd in spirit, and chiefly with intern worship. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 78 O the incredibl intern exercitations and extern exertions of the veri visibl form of som Persons!

B. *sb.* 'An inmate, as of a school; especially, an assistant resident physician or surgeon in a hospital, usually a student or recent graduate, acting in the absence of the attending physician or surgeon.' *U. S.* ('A recent use from Fr.', *Cent. Dict.*).

Intern (intɔ̈·ɹn), *v.* Also 7 **interne**. [In sense 1, ad. It. *internare* 'to enter, goe, or passe in', *internare* 'to enter or pearce into ones minde secretly' (Florio, 1598); in sense 2, a. F. *interne-r* (18th c. in *Dict. Trévoux*); these vbs. from It. *interno*, F. *interne*: see prec.]

†**1.** *intr.* To enter or pass in; to become incorporated or united with another being. *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 131 Now wak'd thou art among the heau'nly spirits, Where blessed soules interne within their maker..Seeming to infer that she was now interned or become inward in the contemplation of her maker.

2. *trans.* To confine within the limits of a country, district, or place; to oblige to reside within prescribed limits without permission to leave them. Also *fig.* Hence **Inte·rned** *ppl. a.*

1856 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan 9 Certain prisoners in a foreign country were described as having been 'interned'. The word, we venture to think, supplies a want. 1867 *Standard* 3 June 3/1 All Poles interned in Russia will be allowed to return to their homes. 1874 W. E. HALL *Rights Neutrals* ii. 83 To disarm troops crossing the neutral frontier and to intern them till the conclusion of peace. 1884 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) VI. 108 Calderon retains a Spanish accent, and is accordingly interned (if I may Anglicise a French word) in that provincialism which we call nationality.

3. To send (merchandise, goods, etc.) into the interior of a country. *U. S.*

Internal (intɔ̈·ɹnăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late med. L. *internāl-is* (f. *intern-us*: see -AL): cf. obs. F. *internel* (15–16th c. in Godef.), It. *internale* (Florio). Opposed in all senses to *external*.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Situated or existing within or in the interior of something; of or pertaining to the inside (e.g. of the body); inward.

Internal angle (Geom.) = *interior angle*: see INTERIOR A. 1. *Internal contact*: see quot. 1867.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 59 That doth with cureless care consume the hart, .. Cros-cuts the liver with internall smart. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 394, I did conjecture that this disease grewe from some internall cause. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Ax. xiii, If a right line BA falling on two right lines AD, CB, make the internal angles on the same side, BAD, ABC, less than two right angles. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 103 When all naturalists shall have visited and examined the internal parts [of the country]. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 49 The internal navigation is conducted by the natives. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 166 The capacity of a ship..is ascertained by its internal cubical dimensions. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 400 He was tormented by a cruel internal disease. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Internal contact* .. in a transit of Mercury or Venus .. occurs when the planet is just within the sun's margin.

b. *Anat.* Situated away from the surface of the body, or nearer the median line: in names of vessels, nerves, etc. correlated with others called *external* (see EXTERNAL A. 1 b).

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 103 The Internal Lateral Ligament has no connection with the articulation of the lower jaw. *Ibid.* 348 The Internal iliac Vein is formed by vessels which correspond with the branches of the internal iliac artery. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 182 On its inner side is a projection called the internal tuberosity. 1881 — *Cat* 213 The Internal Iliac, or hypogastric artery, dips down into the pelvis.

c. Of a remedy: To be taken internally.

1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 300 He recommends external warmth ..but not internal stimulants.

2. Pertaining to the inner nature or relations of anything, as distinguished from its relations to things external to itself; belonging to the thing or subject in itself; intrinsic.

Internal evidence: evidence derived from what is contained in the thing itself (opp. to *external evidence*: see EXTERNAL A. 4).

1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 393 This made mee to doubt, whether one by internall principles, and of their owne corruption, might not become madde. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* IV. i, All the internal quality and habiliment of the soul. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 73 It is a two-fold respect of one and the same Church; one as to the internal Essence, the other as to the external manner of existing. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Peiresc* I. 132 The internall goodnesse of the *Solidus* .. decreasing. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxvii. 127 The conduct of this minister carries with it an internal and convincing evidence against him. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1855) I. i. 1. 2 *note*, It is by no means deficient in internal probability. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. 1. i. 26 The internal evidence for some statements renders them highly probable.

b. Of or pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country, as distinguished from its relations with foreign countries.

1795–8 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 3 Internal tranquillity prevailed throughout the Company's possessions. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 132 The colony had its own internal disputes, both national and religious. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 60 To glance at the internal politics of the Republic. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 243 In the task of defence against foreign foes and in the maintenance of internal peace.

c. Of a student: That has studied in one of the colleges of a university, as distinguished from an *external* student who is examined by the university but has studied elsewhere.

1898 *Daily News* 20 July 6/3 Sir A. Rollit also tried to get rid of the words 'Each certificate and diploma shall state whether the candidate has passed as an internal or as an external student'.

3. Of or belonging to the inner nature or life of man; pertaining to the mind or soul; mental or spiritual; inward; subjective.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIV. (*title*), Of the five internall wittes. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 15 b, Passions are certaine internall acts, and operations of our soule. *a* 1632 DRAYTON *Q. Margaret to De La Poole* 11 No object greets my soules internall eies, But divinations of sad Tragedies. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1334 *Off.* Regard thyself; this will offend them highly. *Sams.* Myself! my conscience, and internal peace. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 270 Praise too dearly lov'd, or warmly sought, Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 110 Sensations and ideas are both internal.

†**4.** Intimate. *Obs. rare*⁻⁰.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Internall*, inward: verie deerely esteemed, or familiar with one.

B. *sb.* **1.** *pl.* The inward parts or organs; 'inwards', entrails.

1834 JAS. WILSON *Lect.* in *Mem.* V. (1859) 177 We..counted his teeth and compared his internals with those of the common species.

†**2.** *Med.* (usually in *pl.*) A medicine or remedy to be taken internally. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 361/1 It is mostly used as an Internal in the Venereal Disease and all its Retinue. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* Pref. (1711) 2 Internals do indeed make up the far greatest part of the Means of Cure. *Ibid.* (1718) 4 Without the Use of Internals.

3. Something belonging to the thing in itself; an intrinsic or essential attribute, quality, etc. (Usually, now always, in *pl.*)

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 80 Why should the planets have such influences upon externalls and accidentalls, that had none upon the internalls and essentialls? 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* I. xviii. 71 The Internal of Oratory is to speak Ornately, and Accommodately to persuade; the External to persuade. 1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 Nov. 10 The Exterior Fences to Guard the Internals of Religion. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 20 Mar. 536/2 The real sweets of life.. belong to the internals and subjectives of existence.

†**4.** (Usually in *pl.*) The inner nature, soul, spirit. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 15 As for externals she was full blown, so was she for her internals grown ripe, and seasoned with adversity. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 102 The Father Fulgentio that understood the internals of the Father by a long practise. 17.. tr. *Swedenborg's New Jerus.* § 223 Man is so created, that as to his internal he cannot die.

Hence **Inte·rnalness**, inwardness (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Internality (intəɹnæ·lĭti). [f. prec.: see -ITY.] The quality or fact of being internal; inwardness.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* 193 The internality of action which accompanies the signification of the word [*grow*]. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 473 All ligaments are external, and their internality or externality is in respect of the hinge line. 1895 J. KIDD *Moral. & Relig.* vi. 233 What specially concerns us meanwhile is the internality of these ideals, the fact that both lie within the self.

b. with *pl.* An internal quality or characteristic.

1879 MOMERIE *Personality* IV. (1886) 103 It is inconceivable how any number of associated internalities can ever produce the idea of externality.

Internalization (intɔ̈·ɹnăləizē·ʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of internalizing; an instance of this.

1883 *Century Mag.* 479 Beauty is the joyful internalisation of outwardness. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* IV. 69 Nature is but the externalization of thought:—thought but the internalization of Nature.

Internalize (intɔ̈·ɹnălɔiz), *v.* [f. INTERNAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make internal; to give an inward or subjective character to.

1884 *Chicago Advance* 14 Feb., Many of us..internalize it [religion] too much.

Internally (intɔ̈·ɹnăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an internal manner; inwardly.

1. In, on, or with respect to, the inside or interior (of a country, a house, etc., or esp. of the body).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 14/1 A wounde, cleansed, as well externallye as internallye. 1660 R. CORE *Power & Subj.* 71 By which [military discipline] nations are protected from foreign enemies..religion, justice, peace, learning &c. are internally preserved. 1758 WRIGHT in *Phil. Trans.* L. 598 Salt of steel, taken internally. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 267 This muscle..is situated internally of the preceding and above it. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* XXVI. 1 The mansion..consists internally of a pavilion or set of ten curtains.

2. With respect to the inner nature or relations of anything, esp. the internal affairs of a country, a state, etc.

1791 BURKE *Th. French Aff.* Wks. VII. 54 There never was seen so strong a government internally as that of the French municipalities. 1826 DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. 1. 251 Foreign enemies..to be prevented from preying upon each internally agitated state. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 93 A Concept is internally Distinct when we can fully enumerate and clearly distinguish from each other all its original and essential Marks. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 105 Such communities..were..internally self-governed from the beginning.

3. In, or with respect to, the mind or soul; mentally or spiritually.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. iv. 345 That which is internally presented unto the understanding. 1665 MALL *Offer F. Help* 95 Satan works externally .. but lust internally. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiv, Would you have me applaud to the world what my heart must internally condemn? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* vi. (1885) 136, I smiled internally.

Internarial (intəɹnē·ɹriăl), *a. Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *nāri-s* nostril + -AL.] Situated between the nostrils.

1866 OWEN in *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 This internarial tubercle.

Internasal (intəɹnē·ɹzăl), *a. Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *nās-us* nose: see NASAL.] Situated between the divisions of the nose, or the nostrils: = prec.; more properly INTRANASAL.

1866 OWEN in *Reader* No. 163. 152/2 Upon the internasal tubercle. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 546 The internasal septum..separates the nasal cavity into two portions.

Internation (intəɹnē·ʃən). *U.S.* [n. of action from INTERN *v.*] The action of 'interning': see INTERN *v.* 3.

1885 *U. S. Cons. Rep.* No. 53¾. 282 (Cent.) Importations and internations which are made from the 1st of April .. through the frontier custom-house of Paso del Norte.

International (intəɹnæ·ʃənăl), *a.* (*sb.*) [INTER- 4.] Existing, constituted, or carried on between different nations; pertaining to the relations between nations.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xvii. § 25 The law may be referred to the head..of *international* jurisprudence. *Note.*

The word *international*, it must be acknowledged, is a new one; though, it is hoped, sufficiently analogous and intelligible. It is calculated to express, in a more significant way, the branch of law which goes commonly under the name of the *law of nations*. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 A Comprehensive System of Civic Morality and International Obligation. 1814 Scott *Wav.* vi, Without being aware that the payment was an international concern. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* II. II. iv. § 86. 173 The great science of international law, the determining authority in questions of right between independent states. 1861 Goschen *For. Exch.* 11 The first element which we have to consider in discussing the Foreign Exchanges is to be found .. in international indebtedness. 1851 *Engineer* XI. 94/3 The Commissioners for the International Exhibition of 1862 propose to invite..tenders for the erection of the buildings. 1872 *Daily News* 3 Oct. 2 What was international law? It was once very happily defined in the *Times* as the limit of the conscience of the strongest. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 June 6/2 An International yacht race was decided yesterday at Amsterdam in the North Sea.

b. (with capital *I.*) Belonging to the International Working Men's Association, a society founded in London in 1864, with the object of uniting the working classes of all countries in the promotion of their interests by political action.

1880 Woolsey *Communism & Socialism* 133 The essence of the International movement was a federal association, a combination of movements in part already begun, with the social end in view of raising the operatives up over against the employers and capitalists. 1881 T. Kirkup in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 189/1 The International Working Men's Association, commonly called the 'International', was formed at London in 1864. 1887 *Ibid.* XXII. 215/1 In 1869 they founded the 'social democratic working men's party', and.. sent representatives to the International congress at Basel.

B. *sb.* a A person belonging to two different nations (*e.g.* native of one and resident in another); one who takes part in an international contest.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec. 12 The bitterness against the neutrals is fearful, and will make the social position of all internationals very painful. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 7/2 He has already taken part in eight international matches. This does not, of course, compare with the record of several other internationals.

b. (with capital *I.*) = International Working Men's Association: see A. b; also, a member or adherent of this.

1872 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Joshua Davidson* 153 In the International and in other political societies which abound among the working men. 1887 T. Kirkup in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 214/1 Of the International Marx was the inspiring and controlling head from the beginning.

Internationalism. [f. prec. + -ism.] International character or spirit; the principle of community of interests or action between different nations; *spec.* (with capital *I*) the doctrine or principles of the International Working Men's Association.

1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* xi, Its internationalism was the feature that struck you first. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 3/2 If this should be the sole fruit of this year's conference the interests of internationalism in labour will have been very considerably advanced. 1888 Sir C. Moncrieff *ibid.* 11 Sept. 4/1 On a par with most of the others which internationalism has devised for the welfare of Egypt. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 536 Internationalism is the only virtue that comports with peace. 1898 *Daily News* 27 July 6/2 The preacher of the Four Commandments (non-Resistance, Chastity, Labour, Universal Brotherhood, otherwise Internationalism).

Internationalist. [f. as prec. + -ist.] a. An advocate of or believer in internationalism; *spec.* a member of or sympathizer with the International Working Men's Association. b. One versed in international law.

1864 Webster, *Internationalist*, one who advocates the principles of international law. 1876 Fawcett *Pol. Econ.* (ed. 5) II. xi. 285 The idea most prevalent amongst Internationalists, and other modern Socialists, is the immediate purchase of the land by the state. *a* 1882 *N. Brit. Rev.* (O.), In the days of Elizabeth, the publicists of England, both as constitutionalists and internationalists, in so far as international law was then understood, had nothing to fear from a comparison with their continental rivals.

Internationality. [f. as prec. + -ity.] International quality, condition, or character.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June, Of course, a French race-course is not like an English one. Internationality is not yet so perfect. 1881 T. Hardy *Laodicean* III. vi. v. 262 From a representative of the new aristocracy of internationality to a representative of the old aristocracy of exclusiveness. 1881 J. Paget *Addr. Intern. Med. Congr.* in *Nature* No. 614. 308 Let our internationality be a clear abiding sentiment, to be, as now, declared and celebrated at appointed times, but never to be forgotten.

Internationalize, *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *trans.* To render international in character or use; *spec.* in *mod. Politics*, to bring (a country, territory, etc.) under the combined government or protection of two or more different nations.

1864 Webster, *Internationalize*, to make international; to cause to affect or pertain to the mutual relations of two or more nations; as, to internationalize a war. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 769 An earnest appeal to the Government at Berlin to unite with England in internationalizing the Congo. 1884 *19th Cent.* Oct. 627 Comte, Mill, and Herbert Spencer have internationalised the word [Sociology]. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 693/2 The Suez Canal must be internationalised and confided to the Khedive. 1897 Stead in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 431 An internationalising of the coples ..based not on competition but on co-operation.

Hence **Internationalization,** the action of internationalizing.

1871 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 95 Internationalisation is even now a great, though as yet but insufficiently recognised actuality. 1882 E. Dicey in *19th Cent.* Aug. 173 The internationalisation, if I may use the word, of Egypt. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 31 Oct. 19/2 Questions affecting the internationalization of the Congo, the Niger, and other fields of commerce.

Internationally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an international manner; between or among different nations; with reference to the mutual relations of two or more nations.

1864 Adm. Fitzroy in *Leis. Hour* 32/2 Internationally there is now..regular meteorologic correspondence. 1883 Sir C. Dilke *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 11 May, They had no case internationally against the Government of Spain. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 225/1 A contract by a foreigner with a rebel State which has not been internationally recognised.

Interne, variant of Intern *a.*

†Internecate, *v. Obs. rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *internecāre* to kill off, destroy.] (See quot.) So **†Interneca·tion.**

1623 Cockeram, *Internecate*, to kill all. *Internecation*, a slaughter where none escape.

Interneciary (intəmī·ʃiări), *a. rare.* [f. L. *internecī-um* (see below) + -ary.] = Internecine.

1846 Worcester cites Mackintosh.

Internecinal (intəme·sinăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *internecīn-us* Internecine + -al.] Destructive, deadly; = Internecine 1. *Internecinal war*, war to the death.

1846 Worcester cites *Qu. Rev.* 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 260 The Jews could not have maintained their internecinal war against Rome, had not their social system been very different. 1875 — *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxx. (1877) 575 He proclaimed internecinal war against the Christian Society.

Internecine (intəmī·sin, -səin), *a.* [ad. L. *internecīn-us* murderous, destructive, f. *internecium* slaughter, destruction, f. *internecāre*: see next.

App. first used as a rendering of L. *internecinum bellum*, in Butler's Hudibras (to which also is due the unetymological pronunciation, instead of *inte·rnēcine*). On this authority entered by Johnson in his Dictionary, with an incorrect explanation, due to association with words like *interchange, intercommunion*, etc. in which *inter-* has the force of 'mutual', 'each other'. From J. the word has come into later dictionaries and 19th *c.* use, generally in the Johnsonian sense.]

1. *orig.* Deadly, destructive, characterized by great slaughter. *Internecine war*, war for the sake of slaughter, war of extermination, war to the death.

1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 774 Th' Ægyptians worshipp'd Dogs, and for Their Faith made internecine [*ed.* 1674 fierce and zealous] war. 1843 Gladstone *Glean.* V. i. 60 Rome has written on her banners..the alternatives only of internecine war or absolute surrender. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* Pref. 9 Contending against that Gospel in which it had recognised ..its internecine foe. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 170 The war was henceforward, in the literal sense of the word, internecine.

2. *esp.* (In modern use.) Mutually destructive, aiming at the slaughter or destruction of each other.

1755 Johnson, *Internecine*, endeavouring mutual destruction. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iv, The real deathgrapple of war and internecine duel, Greek meeting Greek. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* II. 24 An internecine war now raged for years in Ceylon. 1868 Kingsley *Christm. Day* 62 Living things Compete in internecine greed. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 833 'The internecine war', he [Nägeli] says, 'is obviously most severe between the species and races that are most nearly related'. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 556 Eight thousand Zealots, who stabbed each other in internecine massacre.

Internecion (intəmī·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *internecīon-em* massacre, slaughter, f. *internecāre* to kill, destroy, f. *inter* (as in *interīre* to perish, *interficĕre* to destroy) + *necāre* to kill.] Destruction, slaughter, massacre.

1610 Bp. Carleton *Jurisd.* 240 Hauing had their whole army brought vnto Internecion at Abdua. 1658 Phillips, *Internecion*, a making a universal slaughter, or utter destroying. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 215 By the Spaniards in the West Indies, the numbers of Internecions and Slaughters would exceed all Arithmetical Calculation.

b. *improp.* Mutually deadly conflict.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 June 2/1 Unless biassed by such paltry prejudice as that of religious or racial internecion.

Internecive (intəmī·siv), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *internecīvus*, a (scribal) var. of *internecinus* Internecine.] = Internecine 2.

1819 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1859) I. 255/2 An internecive war between the gamekeepers and marauders of game. 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 210 The precise index of that growing interneeive hostility. 1853 G. S. Faber *Reviv. Fr. Emp.* 51 The latter scenes of this internecive war.

†Interne·ct, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *internect-ĕre* to bind to each other, f. *inter* between + *nectĕre* to tie, knot.] *trans.* To interconnect. (In quot. humorously pedantic.) So **†Interne·xion, -ne·ction** *Obs.*, mutual connexion; interconnexion.

1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 1. 54 He coupled his own goodness and mans evils, by so admirable an internection that ev'n the worst parts of the chain drew some good after them. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxiii, Your frequently experimented Industry internected with perdiligent Sedulity, and sedulous Perdiligence.

Internet: see Inter- *pref.* 1 b.

Interneural (intəniū·răl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. Inter- 4 a + Gr. *νεῦρον* nerve: see Neural.] 'Situated between nerves, or between neural spines or arches' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); applied *spec.* to the dermal spines or bones supporting the dorsal fin-rays in fishes (cf. Interspinal). b. as *sb.* (*pl.*) = Interneural spines.

1846 [see Interhæmal.]. 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 182 The rest of the fins are single and median in position, and are due to folds of the skin, in which certain dermal bones are developed for their support..those along the upper surface of the fish are called 'interneural spines'.. those on the under surface are the 'interhæmal spines'. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 53 A series of flat spines called interneurals, to which the spines and rays of the dorsal fins are articulated, are supported by the neural spines.

†Interne·x, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *internex-*, ppl. stem of *internectĕre* to bind together: cf. *annex, connex.*] = Internect *v.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Panaretus* 725 Their Vice and Vertues them so inter-nex, That scarce can one distinguish their Effects.

†Internigrant, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *internigrānt-em* ppl. a., from a verbal type **internigrāre* to be black at intervals.] So **†Internigra·tion.**

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Internigrant*, having black interlaced among other colours. 1658 Phillips, *Internigration*, a mingling of black.

†Interne·rnity. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intern-us* Internal + -ity; cf. *externity.*] The quality of being internal, inwardness; something internal.

1760–72 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) V. 189 The interrnity of his ever-living light kindled up an exterrnity of corporal irradiation.

Internment (intə·nmĕnt). [f. Intern *v.* 2 + -ment.] The action of 'interning'; confinement within the limits of a country or place.

1870 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 1534 Two months' imprisonment or internment in a fortress. 1871 *Daily News* 30 Jan., It may be hoped that internment in their own capital is all the confinement the army of Paris will have to submit to.

Interno-, mod. combining adverbial form of L. *internus* Internal: as in **Interno-medial** (intə:nonī·diăl), **Interno-me·dian,** *adjs. Entom.*, situated within the median vein or nervure, or between the internal and median nervures, of the wing.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* III. 374 Anal Area. All that part of the wing which in Diptera lies between the interno-medial nervure .. and the posterior margin. *Ibid.* 376 The Interno-medial Nervure. The fourth principal nervure.

Internodal (intəno·dăl), *a. Bot.* and *Zool.* [f. Inter- 4 a + L. *nōdus* (:– *gnōdus*) knot, Node: cf. *nodal.*] Situated between nodes; belonging to or constituting an internode.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 167 The vascular connection of the internodal spaces. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 86 He who is musically inclined converts an internodal piece [of *Angelica sylvestris*] into a whistle or flute.

Internode (i·ntəmōud). [ad. L. *internōdium* (see below).]

1. *Bot.* That part of a stem or branch intervening between two of the nodes or knots from which the leaves arise.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 486 Canes, so big, that they can make as many Barrels of them, as they have internodes or Joynts. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Carnation*, Cutting half thro' a joint, and splitting the Internode upwards half way to the other Joint above it. 1863 Darwin in *Life* (1892) 314 The climbing of all plants yet examined is the simple result of the spontaneous circulatory movement of the upper internodes.

2. *Zool.* and *Anat.* A slender part (as a bone, or a portion of the neural cord of an arthropod, or of the stem of a polyzoan) intervening between two nodes or joints; each bone of a finger or toe.

1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 2 Descending over the first Internode of the said Finger. 1744 Parsons *Muscular Motion* i. 26 *note* in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, That they divide them [muscular fibres] thus into Bladders at equal Internodes, we must deny. 1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xxxvii. 9 At the union of the [neural] chords .. a knot or ganglion is usually formed, and an alternate succession of internodes and ganglions commonly follows to the end. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 73 The Polyzoary is plant-like, erect, calcareous, dividing dichotomously, the internodes articulating by flexible chitinous bands. 1885 F. Warner *Phys. Expression* ix. 155 The individual bones of the fingers and thumb are termed 'internodes'.

†Interno·dial, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -al.] = Internodal. So **†Interno·dian** *a.*

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 270 Its root extends itself with internodian genicules. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 158 The internodial parts of Vegetables .. are contrived with more uncertainty.

‖Internodium (intəmō·diŭm). Pl. -ia. Now *rare.* [L., f. *inter* between + *nōdus* knot; cf. *intercolumnium, interlunium*, etc.: see Inter- 3.] = Internode. (*erron.* A joint.)

1644 Evelyn *Diary* 17 Nov., At the internodium of the transept ri-es y^e cupola. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 31 The Wasp-Locust .. hath two horns, made of five or six internodium's very pretty to behold. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Internodia*, between the joynts or knots, as the spaces in a ratoon cane between the joynts or

knots. 1699 'Misaurus' *Honour Gout* in *Hart. Misc.* (1809) II. 47 When that same tophous mass shall lodge in the internodia of your Worship's bones. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 83 Shaft with jointed axis, nodes horny .. internodia stony.

Internuclear (-niū·klĭăi), *a. Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] a. Situated between nuclei. b. Situated between the two nuclear layers of the retina.

1878 A. M. Hamilton *Nerv. Dis.* 274 The internuclear spaces were filled with wavy connective tissue. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 293 The inter-granular, or internuclear layer.

†**I·nternunce**[1]. *Obs.* Also -nonce. [a. F. *internonce* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *internuntius* (*-nuncius*): see Internuncius.] = Internuncio.

1647 Hammond *Power of Keys* iv. 100 He was call'd .. *Apostolus* also, an intercessor or internunce betwixt them. 1661 Evelyn *Fumifugium* Misc. Writ. (1805) I. 217 The internunce and interpreter of prudence. 1686 *Expos. Doctr. Ch. Eng.* xxxiv, Complaint was made .. first to the Internonce, then to his Holiness himself. [1847 Disraeli *Tancred* VI. xi, I shall make a representation to the Internonce at Stambool.]

†**I·nternunce**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *internuntium* medium, means: see prec.] Medium of intercommunication.

1674 Evelyn *Navig. & C.* § 19 Intelligence is convey'd by the Inter-nunce of Pidgeons trained up for the purpose.

Internuncial (intəmv·nʃĭăl), *a.* [f. as next + -al.] Having the function of conveying messages between two parties, etc.; used *fig.* of the nerves as the organs of communication between different parts of the system.

1845 Todd & Bowman *Phys. Anat.* I. 205 The threads of fibrous matter which pass to or from it are called nerves. The latter are internuncial in their office. 1860 Spencer *Ess., Social Org.* I. 305 In the simplest organisms, there is no 'internuncial apparatus' as Hunter styled the nervous system. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 44 (1879) 44 A Nervous system, whose action may be purely internuncial,—that of calling forth Muscular movements in respondence to the impressions made by external agencies.

Internunciary, *a. rare.* [f. L. *internunti-us* (see below) + -ary.] Of or pertaining to an internuncio, messenger, or interpreter.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 314 He interlarded his internunciary discourse with a continual annotation of asides.

Internunciate (-nv·nʃĭe|t), *v. rare*—°. [f. ppl. stem of L. *internuntiāre* (*-nunciāre*) to send messengers to and fro between.] *intr.* To convey messages between two parties.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Internunciate*, to go in message between two parties.

So **Internuncia·tion** (*rare*—°); **Internu·nciatory** *a.*, relating to the conveyance of messages.

1658 Phillips, *Internuntiation*, a going or sending of a message between several parties. 1890 Dakyns *Xenophon* I. p. cxxi. *note*, All these internunciatory stories reveal a side of Greek character..which I hardly know how to name.

†**Internu·ncless.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. Internuncio[1] or Internuncio + -ess.] A female internuncio or messenger.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* XV. 140 Iris that had place Of internuncless from the Gods.

Internuncio (intəmv·nʃio). Also 7 -tio. [ad. It. *internunzio*, in Florio *internuntio* 'a messenger that goeth betweene man and man'; ad. L. *internuntius* (*-nuncius*): see next.]

1. A messenger between two parties.

1641 Milton *Animadv.* xiii. Wks. (1851) 243 They onely are the internuntios or the go-betweens of this trim devis'd mummery. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* (1658) 428 Thoas..being sent from Rhodes by Dinon to Perseus as an internuncio. 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 196 Townshend being a mutual friend, and having been..an internuncio between you.

2. An official representative or ambassador of the Pope at a foreign court in an interval during which there is no nuncio, or at a minor court to which no nuncio is sent.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 204 The Abbot was declar'd Internuntio to Brussels. 1682 *News fr. France* 37 The Old resolute Pope sent a Courier to France to the Internuntio with a Bull of Excommunication. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4130/2 The Pope's Inter-Nuncio, who resides at Brussels, is lately come hither. 1892 J. Morris *Cath. Eng.* 21 The Internuncio at Brussels wrote to the Propaganda.

3. A minister representing a government, esp. that of Austria, at the Ottoman Porte.

1700 Rycaut *Hist. Turks* III. 195 The Polish Inter-nuntio, who from the beginning of the War had been kept under restraint at Constantinople, was now upon exchange for a Turk of quality, again set at Liberty. 1815 *Tweddell's Rem.* 316 *note*, The Austrian minister residing at the Ottoman Porte, with the peculiar title of 'Internuncio'.

Hence **Internu·ncioship,** the office or function of an internuncio or go-between.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) V. 6 Several billets passed between us..by the internuncioship of Dorcas.

‖ **Internu·ncius.** [L. in med. spelling, for cl.L. *internuntius*, f. *inter* between + *nuntius* messenger.] = prec. 1.

1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 176 They desired an *Internuncius*, a man like themselves, who might be as a mediator to go betwixt God and them. 1825 R. Cuthbertson *Lect. Revelation* i. 10 No ordinary minister..ever occupied the place of an internuncius between Christ and other prophets. 1867 Legge *Confucius* (1877) 244 Trying to see the master without using the services of an *internuncius*.

Internuptial (intəmv·pʃăl), *a.* [f. Inter- 2 or 4 + L. *nuptiæ* nuptials, marriage: cf. *nuptial*.]

1. Pertaining to intermarriage.

1850 Grote *Greece* II. lvii. VII. 197 A quarrel..about some alleged wrong in cases of internuptial connection.

2. Intervening between two marriages or married states.

1885 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) XL. 257/1 Some few months of his internuptial disconsolateness. 1896 *Edin. Rev.* July 65 During the internuptial period some insight can be gained into the character of Sheridan.

†**Internu·ptials,** *sb. pl. Obs.* [f. as prec., after *nuptials*.] = Intermarriage 1 b.

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 7, I have heard some .. passionately ascribe Englands calamities to those internuptials, and fetch that ireful stroke of divine Iustice..from his marrying a Lady of mis-belief.

Interoceanic (i·ntər|ōu·ʃi|æ·nik), *a.* [Inter- 4 b.] Situated between oceans; connecting two oceans, as a strait or canal.

1855 Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.*, *Interoceanic.* 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 651/1 Englishmen ought to anticipate the difficulty by insisting on due security for the Inter-Oceanic passage. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*, *Interoceanic*, lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans—as a railway, road, etc. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* App. 573 [They] had been misled by the broad estuary of the La Plata to think that it was really an inter-oceanic passage.

Interocular, -olivary: see Inter- *pref.* 6.

Interopercle (i·ntər|opō·ɹk'l). *rare*—°. Anglicized form of Interoperculum.

Interopercular (i·ntər|opō·ɹkiŭlăi), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. next + -ar; cf. *opercular*.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, an interoperculum; chiefly in *interopercular bone* = Interoperculum.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 178 The appendage in question consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular' ..; the other three are, counting downwards, the 'opercular', ..the 'subopercular'..the 'interopercular'. 1897 Günther in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 700 Part of the interopercular margin is spiny.

‖ **Interoperculum** (i·ntər|opō·ɹkiŭlŏm). *Ichthyol.* [Inter- 2 b.] One of the four bones normally forming the gill-cover, esp. in teleostean and ganoid fishes; usually situated below the præoperculum, and partly between this on one side and the operculum and subopercular on the other.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1871 Darwin *Desc. Man* II. xii. 10 The male has its mouth and interoperculum fringed with a beard of stiff hairs. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 93 A series of membrane bones well developed in *Teleostei* and *Ganoidei* are attached to the posterior edge of the hyomandibular and quadrate bones. These are the prae-operculum, the operculum, the sub-operculum, and the inter-operculum. They close in laterally the branchial cavity.

Interoptic, -oscillate: see Inter- 6, 1 b.

Interorbital (intər|ō·ɹbităl), *a. Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between the eye-sockets.

1852 Dana *Crust.* I. 420 Front abruptly narrower than interorbital breadth. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is rarely flat, though not without a deepening in the interorbital portion, and the eyes are wide apart. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 38 The space across the forehead, between the orbits, is called the interorbital space.

Interosculant (intər|o·skiŭlănt), *a.* [Inter- 2 a: cf. next.] Interosculating; forming a connecting link (see quot.).

1855 Kingsley *Glaucus, Peachia hastata*, Belonging to what the long-word-makers call an 'interosculant' group, —a party of genera and species which connect families scientifically far apart.

Interosculate (intər|o·skiŭle|t), *v.* [f. Inter- 1 b + Osculate, f. L. *ōsculāre, -ārī*, to kiss.] *intr.* a. To interpenetrate or inosculate with each other. b. To form a connecting link between two groups (as between different genera or species of animals or plants).

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale). 1885 *Trans. Geol. Soc.* 10 Caverns which have yielded palæolithic tools interosculating with relics of several extinct Mammalian species. 1896 G. Allen in *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec. 1/3 'Sir Nicholas Lombard's set' forms a well-marked nucleus in the interosculating system of London Society.

Interosculation (i·ntər|oskiulē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.] The action or fact of interosculating. a. Interpenetration of two things or sets of things; inosculation. b. Connexion of two things (e.g. distinct species) by something intermediate.

1883 G. Allen in *Knowledge* 6 July 1/2 The hawkweeds.. display just this close interosculation of species. 1889 Geikie in *Nature* 19 Sept. 487/2 The dovetailing and interosculation of boulder-clay with aqueous deposits are explained by the relation of the ice to the surface over which it flowed.

Interosseal (intər|o·sĭăl), *a. Anat.* [f. as next + -al.] = next.

1805 Carlisle in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 11 Interosseal muscles, which close the rays. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 694 The Interosseal Artery..comes from the posterior part of the ulnar..and is always of considerable size.

Interosseous (intər|o·sĭəs), *a. Anat.* [f. Inter- 4 a + L. *os, oss-* bone, *osse-us* bony + -ous. Cf. mod.L. *interossei* pl. the interosseous muscles.] Situated between bones; said of various ligaments, muscles, nerves, and vessels.

1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 408 The interosseous Ligament of the *Os Pubis*. 1759 *Ibid.* LI. 783, I afterwards electrified ..the interosseous muscles. 1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 428 The posterior interosseous artery, arising from the common interosseous trunk opposite the tubercle of the radius in the front of the forearm, passes to the posterior part above the interosseous membrane. 1872 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* 303 The fibula and the interosseous membrane connecting that bone with the tibia.

Interpage (intəɹpē·dʒ), *v.* [Inter- 1.] *trans.* To print or insert on intermediate pages.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 541/2 An abridgment of the story .. (interpaged with the original). 1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 867/2 The play ..is to be published in the original, with an interpaged English translation. 1888 *Ibid.* 24 Nov. 707/1 [In the first Shakspeare folio] 'Troilus and Cressida' is interpaged between histories and tragedies.

†**Interpa·le,** *v. Obs.* [f. Inter- 1 + Pale *v.*] 1. *trans.* To divide by pales, as in Heraldry; to alternate in vertical divisions.

1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* VI. P iij, He ware upon his head a Diademe of purple, interpaled with white.

2. = Impale *v.* 2.

a 1657 Lovelace *Lucasta* (1864) 10 Interpale their browes with flourishing bayes.

Interpapacy, -papillary, -parenchymal: see Inter- *pref.*

Interparenthetical (intəɹpærènþe·tikăl), *a.* [f. Inter- 4 a + *parenthesis*, after *parenthetical*.] Enclosed within parentheses. So **Interparenthe·tically** *adv.*, by way of parenthesis.

1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* vi. 53 And be it observed interparenthetically that we use the theatrical metaphor advisedly. 1877 *World* VII. 54 A long involved interparenthetical sentence which may be comprehensible on paper requires a tremendous effort to read aloud.

Interparietal (-pərəi·ĕtăl), *a.* (*sb.*) *Anat.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between the right and left parietal bones of the skull.

1835–6 Todd *Cyc. Anat.* I. 254/2 The interparietal suture of the human skull. *Ibid.* 473/2 The interparietal bone..is considerable in the dogs. 1886 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Romiti and others consider that the interparietal bone of mammals is represented in man by the whole of the upper squamous and non-cartilaginous part of the occipital bone.

B. *sb.* The interparietal bone; in fishes, 'the median bone of the posterior part of the roof of the skull, now generally called *supraoccipital*' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Interparlance, -parlee, -parley, obs. forms of Enterparlance, etc.

1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* II. iii. 51 By opportunity for..intercourse of passage for Commerce, and interparlée for Converse.

Interparliament, -ary, -paroxysmal: see Inter- *pref.*

†**Interpa·ss,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 entir-. [ME. a. OF. *entrepasser* to pass; in later use prob. independently f. Inter- 1 + Pass *v.*] *intr.* To pass between, to pass from one to another.

c 1450 *Merlin* 407 Gawein hym smote in entirpassinge thourgh the helme to the sculle. 1592 Horsey *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 265 Some imbassages hathe interpassed of late years more abusivly then comodious. 1620 Shelton *Quix.* IV. xxxi. 242 Divers Compliments..did mutually interpass between Don Alvaro and Don Quixote.

b. To come to pass meanwhile.

1613–18 Daniel *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 47 Many skirmishes interpassed .. but in the end a treaty of peace was propounded.

†**Interpassa·tion.** *Obs. rare*—°. [n. of action from Interpass *v.* (in sense 'to pass between'): cf. OF. *entrepassé* 'interlaced' (in Godef.).]

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Interpassation* (among Apothecaries), the stitching of Bags at certain distances, to prevent the Drugs contained therein from falling together in a heap.

†**Interpau·se,** *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 enter-. [f. Inter- 1 + Pause *v.*] *intr.* To pause in the midst of something.

1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* Wks. 1169/2 In talkynge so longe together withoute enterpausyng betwene. *Ibid.*, Manye woordes..spoken..without enterpausing.

†**I·nterpause,** *sb. Obs. rare*—¹. [Inter- 2 a.] A pause between or in the course of something.

1599 Daniel *Civ. Wars* V. lxxvi, Giuing an interpause to pride and spight, Which breath'd but to break out with greater might.

Interpave, -peal, -pectoral, -peduncular: see Inter- *pref.*

Interpel (intəɹpe·l), *v.* Now only in *Sc. Law.* Also 4 enterpele, 7 interpell (-peal). [ad. L. *interpellā-re* to interrupt by speaking, f. *inter* between + *pellāre*, secondary form of *pellĕre* to drive. Cf. F. *interpeller* (14th c. in Godef.).]

†1. *trans.* To appeal to; to petition. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxv. 7 She shal enterpele [Vulg. *interpellabit*] the more men thurȝ birth [1383 sche schal axe the greetere men in birthe]. 1592 R. Bruce *Eleven Serm.* N v b, So every one of you .. interpel God continuallie, be impor tune suiting.

†2. To interrupt (a person) in speaking; to break in on or disturb. *Obs.*

1541 Elyot *Image Gov.* 165 The emperour .. interpelled Lupus, and commaunded hym to enter into his narracion. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Euphemie* ix. 70 Why should my tongue, or pen Presume to interpell that fulnesse? *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. vi. i, No more now, for I am interpell'd by

many businesses. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxxi, Here one of us began to interpeal Old Mnemon.

3. *Sc. Law.* To intercept, cut off, prevent.

1722 A. Pennecuik *Hist. Blue Blanket* 77 (Jam.) Interpelling the judges of justiciary from proceeding against them for their riot. 1809 *Erskine's Princ. Sc. Law* 74 The notification must be also made at the bride's, in order to interpel persons from contracting with her. 1856 *Act* 19 & 20 *Vict.* c. 91 § 1 An arrestment executed to attach the effects of a debtor, as in the hands of a person out of Scotland, shall not be held to have interpelled such person from paying to the original creditor.

Interpellant (intəɹpe·lănt). [a. F. *interpellant*, pr. pple. of *interpeller*, ad. L. *interpellāre*: see prec.] One who addresses an interpellation (in the French or other foreign Chamber).

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 5 None of the interpellants are enemies to the dynasty. 1899 *Daily News* 13 July 5/6 The interpellant in to-day's sitting of the Reichstag.

Interpellate (intəɹpe·lēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *interpell-āre*: see Interpel.]

†**1.** *trans.* To interrupt (a person) in speaking; hence, to break in on or interrupt (a process or action). *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 302/1 Applye.. a green Oaken leafe theron, and that will interpellate the resanatione therof as longe as ther is anye venoum therin.

2. To address an interpellation to (a minister in the French or other Chamber). Also *absol.*

1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 329, I have been told that when thus interpellated, these .. have not always refused their advice. 1885 *Law Times* 28 Mar. 384/1 The Government will be interpellated upon the subject at an early date. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Sept. 5/5 M. Mirman, another Socialist, will interpellate on Colonel Henry's suicide.

†**Interpellate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interpellāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interpellāre*: see Interpel.] Appealed to; interrupted.

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 161 Cryst, wych iuge was interpellat,..ageynys hyr sustrys acusacyoun He fonde a resonable excusacyoun. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph., Interpellate*, disturbed, hindered.

Interpellation (intəɹpelēi·ʃən). [ad. L. *interpellātiōn-em*, n. of action from *interpellāre*: see Interpel. The English uses became obsolete before 1700; it has been re-introduced from Fr. in sense 5 in the 19th c.] The action of interpellating or of interrupting by question or appeal.

†**1.** The action of appealing to or entreating; pleading, intercession. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 243 Makyng .. interpellacyon & pletynge for vs before yᵗ father of heuen. 1542 Becon *Pathw. Prayer* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 169 By the importunity of her interpellation and hearty request. 1612 Ainsworth *Annot. Ps.* iv. 2 Appeale, interpellation or intercession. 1650 Jer. Taylor *Holy Living & Dying* II. ii. § 4 (1870) 348 For whose interest the Spirit makes interpellations with groans and sighs unutterable. *a* 1670 Hacket *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 1012 The personal complaint of the Souls under the Altar, and not the interpellation of their injuries.

†**2.** A summons, citation. *Obs.*

1599 Fenton *Guicciard.* III. 140 To put the Duke of Myllan in contumacie, it were necessarie to haue interpellation. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 180 In all Extra-judicial Acts, one Citation, Monition, or Extra-judicial Interpellation is sufficient.

†**3.** The action of breaking in upon with speech or otherwise; interruption. *Obs.*

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 23. 490 The Archbishop had enjoyed the same for a long time, without interpellation or disturbance. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* Ep. Ded. 5, I had need to crave pardon of your Majestie for the boldnesse of this interpellation. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. II. xliv, Good Sir, I crave pardon If so I chance to break that golden twist You spin, by rude interpellation. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 119 So frequent and palpable Interpellations in humane affairs would take away the Usefulness of both. 1829 Landor *Wks.* (1846) II. 23/2 Such writers have confined their view..to .. sophistic reasonings, and sarcastic interpellations. 1834 [see Interlocation 1].

4. *Sc. Law.* Prevention, hindrance. Cf. Interpel 3.

1814 *Act* 54 *Geo. III*, c. 137 § 3 *margin*, Arrestments at Market Cross, &c. no sufficient interpellation.

5. The action of interrupting the order of the day (in the French or other foreign legislative Chamber) by asking from a Minister an explanation of some matter belonging to his department.

It may lead to a debate and division, and thus answers both to 'asking a question' in the British House of Commons, and to a 'motion for the adjournment of the House' in order to call attention to a matter of urgency.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iii, He is standing at bay: alone; exposed to an incessant fire of questions interpellations, objurgations. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June, The last invention in this way is the word 'interpellation'. When an Opposition member of a foreign Parliament asks a question of a Minister, he is said to 'put an interpellation'. 1867 *Morn. Star* 28 Jan., If you put a question in the House of Commons you cannot have a debate. But an 'interpellation' is really equivalent to our 'motion'. It always opens with a long speech, and usually leads to a long debate. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Feb. 99/3 The interpellations already announced are numerous.

Interpellator (intəɹpelēi·tɔɹ). [a. L. *interpellātor*, agent-n. from *interpellāre*: see Interpel.] One who interpellates: †**a.** An interrupter (*obs.*). **b.** One who addresses an interpellation.

1623 Cockeram, *Interpellator*, which interrupts. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 568/1 The Cabinet is enjoying rest from the awkward interruptions of Parliamentary interpellators. 1881 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/5 Rumours circulated by extreme Radical journals that he was only a complaisant interpellator.

†**Interpe·nd,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. Inter- 1 + Pen *v.*¹ (pa. pple. *penned, pen'd, pent*).] Shut in, confined, or enclosed between.

1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 76 Thus, while they [the Meneïdes] corners seeke, thin films extend From lightned limbs, with small beams inter-pend [*tenuesque includunt brachia pennæ*]. [The 'small beams' are the long slender metacarpal bones between which the 'thin film' of a bat's wing is stretched.]

Interpe·ndent, *a.* (*sb.*) [Inter- 2 a.]

†**1.** Hanging between two things, courses, etc.; hesitant, undecided. *Obs. rare.*

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 12. 2/2, I am still interpendent.

2. = Interdependent. *rare.*

1855 Bailey *Mystic*, etc. 57 Interpendent harmonies of song.

†**B.** *sb.* One who hangs between; one who belongs to neither of two parties. (In quot. with play on *Independent*.) *Obs.*

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 37, I am neither Presbyterian, nor plebsbyterian, but an Interpendent.

Interpe·netrable, *a.* [Inter- 2 a.] Capable of mutual penetration.

1860 J. Young *Prov. Reason* 74 It is not in the nature of things, that these qualities should be interpenetrable or convertible.

Interpenetrant (intəɹpe·nĭtrănt), *a.* [f. Inter- 2 a + L. *penetrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *penetrāre* to penetrate.] Interpenetrating.

1839 Bailey *Festus* vi. (1852) 81 With these .. I mix and serve All with each order interpenetrant. 1881 L. Fletcher in *Nature* XXV. 49/2 The twin plane of the two interpenetrant tetrahedra.

Interpenetrate (intəɹpe·nĭtrēt), *v.* [Inter- 1.]

1. *trans.* To penetrate between the parts or particles of (anything); to penetrate thoroughly; to pass through and through, permeate, pervade.

1818 Shelley *Eugan. Hills* 313 Living things .. And my spirit .. Interpenetrated lie By the glory of the sky. 1825 Coleridge *Statesm. Man.* (1858) I. App. B. 458 It follows, that reason .. must be interpenetrated by a power, that represents the concentration of all in each. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 59 The water is everywhere interpenetrated by air, which the fishes breathe. 1872 Huxley *Phys.* vi. 144 The food..thus becomes interpenetrated .. with the salivary fluid. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 645 Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Levantines interpenetrating the country.

b. *intr.*

1879 D. M. Wallace *Australas.* xiv. 269 Owing to the great amount of sea which interpenetrates among the islands.

2. *intr.* To penetrate each other; to unite or mingle by mutual penetration.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1850) I. xiii. 119 Law and religion thus interpenetrating neutralized each other. 1820 Shelley *Vis. of Sea* 120 At one gate They encounter, but interpenetrate. 1870 Baldw. Brown *Eccl. Truth* 278 No order keeps to itself, they all interlock and interpenetrate.

b. *trans.* To penetrate reciprocally.

1843 Trench *Five Serm. Cambr.* 43 Sin and suffering do ever interpenetrate one another. 1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* ii. 61 The influence of love and harmony kept the elements joined and interpenetrated. 1875 Croll *Climate & T.* xiii. 219 The polar current and the Gulf-stream are mutually interpenetrated. 1884 *Expositor* Jan. 18 Two main spheres of thought .. overlapping and interpenetrating each other.

3. *Arch.* (*trans.* and *intr.*) To appear as if penetrating or passing through a moulding, etc. See Interpenetration 3.

1840 Willis in Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 933 Knobs .. which really represent the Gothic base of a square mullion on the same plinth with the hollow chamfered mullion, and interpenetrating with it. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xxx. (ed. 3) 451 Their shafts interpenetrating the mouldings of the panels and tracery.

Hence **Interpe·netrating** *ppl. a.*

1873 Symonds *Grk. Poets* xii. 409 They blend and mingle in a concord of separate yet interpenetrating beauties. 1888 *Spectator* 22 Sept. 1292 The extreme complexity of the various interpenetrating systems of law under which the American citizen lives makes him a slave to lawyers.

Interpenetrate (intəɹpe·nĭtrēt), *ppl. a.* [f. Inter- 1 b + L. *penetrāt-us* penetrated.] Interpenetrated. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1877 Blackie *Wise Men* 303 That true world above .. Peopled with stars, and interpenetrate By native glory.

Interpenetration (intəɹpenĭtrēi·ʃən). [Inter- 2 a.] The action of interpenetrating or fact of being interpenetrated.

1. The action of penetrating between or among; the passing through and through; deep or thorough penetration.

a 1822 Shelley *Ess. & Lett., Def. Poetry* i. (Camelot) 35 It is .. the interpenetration of a divine nature through our own. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* ii. 58 There has certainly been nothing like an intimate interpenetration of ancient Irish law by Christian principle. 1880 A. R. Wallace *Isl. Life* I. ix. 184 The interpenetration of the sea into any part of the great continents.

2. Mutual penetration; diffusion of each through the other.

1809–10 Coleridge *Friend* (1818) III. 150 That union and interpenetration of the universal and the particular, which must ever pervade all works of decided genius and true science. 1857 Kingsley *Misc., Gt. Cities* II. 339 A complete interpenetration of city and of country. 1877 Le Conte *Elem. Geol.* xvi. (1879) 158 Regions or zones in latitude ..shade insensibly into one another by interpenetration.

3. *Arch.* The intersection of two forms; *spec.* an independent continuation of mouldings or other members past their intersection, so that the identity of a member is preserved after it has partly coincided with another or has been altogether swallowed up in it.

1840 Willis in Gwilt *Archit.* (1876) 933 In many Flamboyant examples, small knobs and projections may be observed, and on a superficial view might pass for mere unmeaning ornaments, but will be found explicable upon this system of interpenetration. 1848 T. Rickman *Archit.* App. p. lviii, It has also the interpenetration of mouldings. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 53 The groined or intersecting vault formed by the interpenetration of two demi-cylinders.

Interpenetrative (intəɹpe·nĭtrētiv), *a.* [Inter- 2 a.] Intimately or reciprocally penetrative.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1861) 175 Such a mutually interpenetrative consciousness there was between the father and the old physician. 1875 G. Macdonald *St. George & St. Michael* (1878) 47 The interpenetrative power of feeling.

Hence **Interpe·netratively** *adv.*

a 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 197 The philosophic principle, that can only act immediately, that is, interpenetratively, as two globules of quicksilver, and co-adunatively.

Interpersonal, -pervade, -petalary, -petaloid: see Inter- *pref.*

Interpetiolar (intəɹpe·tiōlăɹ), *a. Bot.* [f. Inter- 4 a + Petiole: see Petiolar.] Situated between petioles, or between a petiole and the axis. Also **Interpe·tiolary** *a.*

1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 50 Leaves opposite..with interpetiolar stipulæ. *Ibid.* 203 The interpetiolary stipules and seeds of Rubiaceæ. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 431/1 The umbels of small flowers interpetiolar or disposed alternately along a common pedicle.

Interphalangeal, -piece: see Inter- 6, 2 b.

Interpilaster (intəɹpilæ·stəɹ). *Arch.* [Inter- 3.] The space between two pilasters.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 513 Unless there should be imposts, or continued cornices, in the inter-pilasters. 1859 W. H. Gregory *Egypt* II. 361 With a square window in every third interpilaster.

So **Interpila·stering** *sb.* (in same sense).

1828 Elmes *Metrop. Improv.* 102 To accommodate them [pilasters] and their interpilasterings, to the openings of the windows.

†**Interpla·ce,** *v. Obs.* [Inter- 1 a, b.] *trans.* **a.** To place between or in the midst of; to insert, interpose. **b.** To place between each other or alternately. (Only in *pass.*)

1548 Gest *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 132 Here am I demaunded wether I suppose the Epystell and Gospell interplaced in the Masse to be godly..or no. 1609 Daniel *Civ. Wars* VII. liv, The Powre of Lords (thus inter-plact Betwixt the height of Princes, and the State). 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* III. iv. 323 Besides these gates, Jerusalem was beautified and fortified with many towers proportionably interplaced. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 127 Solitude and company are to have their turns, and to be interplaced.

Hence **Interplaced** *ppl. a.*; **Interplacing** *vbl. sb.*

1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 8 b, A Gem..hath his best beautifying in the varietie and interplacing of colours. 1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Tramontar*, to be hidden by the interplacing or comming betweene of some hill or mountaine. 1603 Daniel *Panegyr.* Wks. (1717) 339 Strength .. to stand Against all th' interplac'd Respondences Of Combinations.

Interplait (intəɹplæ·t), *v.* Also **-plat.** [Inter- 1 b.] *trans.* To plait together; to intertwine, interweave; to intermix in plaits *with*. Hence **Interplaited** *ppl. a.*

1822 Bewick *Mem.* 11 The whins on each side drawn together to grow interplatted at the tops so as to form an arched kind of roof. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Apr. 311/2 On the shoulders a small interplaited chenille cape. 1888 W. J. Tucker *E. Europe* 224 The long thick plaits of raven-black glossy hair..were prettily inter-plaited with coloured ribbons.

Interplanetary (-plæ·nĕtăɹi), *a.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between the planets.

a 1692 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 1 The air..is different from the æther (or vacuum) in the..interplanetary spaces. 1842 Grove *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 124 Unless the matter or ether in the interplanetary spaces be infinitely elastic. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* I. 5 Meteoric stones, which enter the earth's atmosphere from the interplanetary spaces.

Interplat, variant of Interplait.

Interplay (i·ntəɹplēi), *sb.* [Inter- 2 a.] Reciprocal play, free interaction; mutual operation of two things or agents in influencing each other's action or character.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* 45 The two [series of winds] pass into one another in mutual interplay. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 343 That interplay of plot and character which makes Shakespeare more real .. than other dramatists. 1885 Clodd *Myths & Dr.* II. xii. 228 Explanation of the operations of nature was impossible while man had no..knowledge of the interplay of its several parts.

So **Interplay** *v. intr.*, to exert mutual influence.

1890 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y.) Dec. 403 Let these two institutions advance together, play and interplay upon and within each other.

†**Interplea.** *Obs. rare.* [Inter- 2 b.] A dilatory plea.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Undersheriffe* 99 No interplea nor demurre will serve; he must timely prevent the occasion .. and make the undersheriffe his friend. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 279 Without admitting interplea of consideration.

Interplead (intəɹplī·d), *v.* Also 6–7 **enterple(a)de.** [ad. AF. *enterpleder* = F. *(s')entreplaider*: see INTER- 1 a, b and PLEAD *v.*]

1. *intr.* In *Law*: To litigate with each other in order to determine some point in dispute in which a third party is concerned.

[1357 *Pat. Roll* 30 *Edw. III, Hilary* (1585) 5 b, A certein iour en propre persone denterpleder pur le garde de corps.] 1567 STAUNFORD *Expos. Kings Prerog.* 57 Forasmuche as the kinge is brought in doubt to whiche of them his hyghnesse maye make liuerie, they therefore muste firste enterplede, and when by enterpleder the priuitie of the bloode is tried beetweene them, then his highnesse oughte to make the liuerye to him that is tryed to bee the nexte heire. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Enterplede*, signifies to discuss or try a Point incidentally falling out, before the Principal Cause can be determined. 1768 [see INTERPLEADER 1]. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Interpleader*, The ordinary decree is, that the defendants do interplead, and the plaintiff then withdraws from the suit.

†2. *trans.* To plead or allege in excuse or defence; to raise as a plea. *Obs.*

1594 [see INTERPLEADING below]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 245 So that for bewilder'd Arians to interplead their near related Sabellian Labyrinths, is but the despairing shifts of wilful obstinacy and reprobate ignorance.

Hence **Interplea·ding** *vbl. sb.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 28 No interpleading was there of opposite occasions, but backe I must returne. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 335 In euery enterpleading, an office must bee found for both. And if one be found heire of full age, and after another within age, the enterpleading shall not stay till the full age of the second, because the other was found heire first. 1837 LD. COTTENHAM in Mylne & Craig *Rep.* II. 21 That rule, if in favour of the interpleading, would not be decisive. *Ibid.* 22 Sir John Leach .. refused an injunction in an interpleading suit by a broker.

Interpleader 1 (intəɹplī·dəɹ). *Law.* Also 6–7 **enterple(a)der, 7 interpleder.** [a. AF. *enterpleder* (see prec.), inf. used subst.] A suit pleaded between two parties to determine a matter of claim or right, on which the action of a third party depends, esp. to determine to which of them livery or payment ought to be made.

[1516 FITZHERB. *La Grande Abridgem.* 226 b, Le title de enterpleder.] 1567 [see INTERPLEAD 1]. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Enterpleder.* 1668 HALE *Pref. Rolle's Abridgm.* 5 Garnishment and Interpleder were large titles at Common Law, but now much out of use. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 448 There is likewise a bill of interpleader; where a person who owes a debt or rent to one of the parties in suit, but, till the determination of it, he knows not to which, desires that they may interplead, that he may be safe in the payment. 1832 *Act 1 & 2 Will. IV*, c. 58 A suit in equity..usually called a bill of interpleader.

b. *attrib.*, as *interpleader act, case, issue, order.*

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v., *Interpleader act*, 1 & 2 Wm. IV., c. 58. 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) 428/1 Appeals in interpleader cases. 1857 KERR *Blackstone* III. xx. 322 He may apply to the court or a judge for relief under the statute 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 58, called the Interpleader Act. *Ibid.* xxvi. 454 If both parties appear, an interpleader issue, to try the right of property, is directed.

Interpleader 2. [f. INTERPLEAD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who interpleads.

1846 in WORCESTER; and in later Dicts. [But it is doubtful whether the word is more than a dictionary assumption due to a misunderstanding of prec.]

Interpledge: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

Interpleural (intəɹplūᵊ·răl), *a. Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + Gr. πλευρά ribs, side: see PLEURAL.] Situated between the pleuræ of the right and left lungs; as *interpleural space.*

1879 HOLDEN *Anat.* (ed. 4) 122 A space is left between them [the right and left pleuræ] extending from the sternum to the spine. .. This interval is called by anatomists the interpleural space.

†**Interpley, -ply**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. INTER- 1 + *pley, Plea v.*] *intr.* = INTERPLEAD 1.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* (*Dog, Scheip & Wolf*) 45 (Bann. MS.) The law sayis it is rycht perelouss Till interply [*MS. Harl.* Till enter in pley] befoir a juge suspect.

Interplicate (intə·ɹplikeˡt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *interplicāre* (Statius), f. *inter* between + *plicāre* to fold; cf. *implicate*, etc.] *trans.* To fold between or together; to interfold. Hence **Inte·rplicated** *ppl. a.*; also †**Interplica·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Interplicate*, to fold vp betweene. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Interplication*, a folding between. 1884 H. D. TRAILL *New Lucian* 192 Coil by coil he will unroll the interplicated mass.

Interplight: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

†**Interpoint**, *sb. Obs. rare*−1. [INTER- 2 b.] A point or 'stop' inserted between words.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xv. 147 The novelty of points, errors, interpoints, and the addition of Vowels and Accents [in Hebrew Bibles].

Interpoint (intəɹpoi·nt), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] a. *trans.* To put a point or points between (words); to interpunctuate; to furnish (writing, etc.) with points between the words, to punctuate. Also *fig.* b. *intr.* or *absol.* To insert a point or points.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* II. lxxxvii, Her hart commands her words should pass out first, And then her sighes should interpoint her words. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 442 Their words were By interpointing so disposed to beare A Double sence. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. x. 29 There is no evasion from this interpretation the Syriack..interpointing betwixt (*I say unto thee*) and (*To day*). 1897 SIR H. MAXWELL (*title*) Sixty Years a Queen. Embossed in Interpointed Braille [Type for the Blind].

Interpolable (intə·ɹpŏ·lăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *interpolāre* to INTERPOLATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being interpolated; suitable for interpolation.

a 1871 DE MORGAN cited in OGILVIE (Annandale) Suppl.

Interpolar (-pō·ulăɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the poles (of a galvanic battery, etc.).

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 115 If interruptions be made in the interpolar wire. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 351 Some of the results..may be due to interpolar electrolytic actions in the tissues traversed by the current. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* viii. 147 The extremities [of the plague bacillus] taking on a deeper colour than the interpolar part.

b. as *sb.* An interpolar wire.

1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 222 In the case of linear flow in an interpolar between two points.

Interpolary (intə·ɹpŏ·lări), *a. Math.* [f. INTERPOL-ATE *v.* + -ARY 1.] Pertaining to interpolation.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Inte·rpolate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *interpolāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interpolāre*: see next.] Interpolated. a. Interrupted, intermittent. b. Added surreptitiously; inserted.

With earliest quots. cf. INTERPOLATE *v.* 5 and obs. F. *fièvre interpolée* (Godef.).

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cxxxvii. 50 b, A symple interpolate fever doth infest a man ones a day. A doble interpolate fever doth infest a man twyse a day. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I*, 125 In the interpolate Fits of Agues. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 155 Though the place be most express for Infant Baptism, and the Book ancient, yet it is either spurious or interpolate. 1669 *Addr. hopeful yng. Gentry Eng.* 23 On publick [affairs], their interpolate jealousies .. every where bring in growing discontents and murmurings.

Interpolate (intə·ɹpŏleˡt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *interpolāre* to furbish up, to alter, f. *inter* (INTER- 1 a) + *-polāre*, related to *polīre* to POLISH.]

†1. *trans.* To polish or furbish up; to put a fresh gloss on. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Interpolate*, to polish. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Interpolate* (properly to bring old things to a new form), to new vamp,..to alter or falsify an Original.

2. To alter or enlarge (a book or writing) by insertion of new matter; *esp.* to tamper with by making insertions which create false impressions as to the date or character of the work in question.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. (R.), You admit Cæsar's copy to be therein not interpolated. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* 1. (1662) 211 A Manuscript of Sir Ralph Hoptons .. interpolated with his own hand. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 398 They had no more Allowance to alter them than they had to alter and interpolate the Text of the Author himself. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. viii. 258 The poem of Beowulf..has been much interpolated by Christian transcribers. 1873 CLARK & WRIGHT *Macbeth* (Clar. Press ed.) p. xii, We are inclined to think that the play was interpolated after Shakspeare's death.

b. *transf.* To adulterate, temper, or modify, by new or foreign additions.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 69 It was judged sufficient to interpolate, as it were, the hostile people by colonizations from Rome. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 212 The strange notions with which he was apt to interpolate the doctrines of practical philosophy.

3. To introduce (words or passages) into a pre existing writing; *esp.* to insert (spurious matter) in a genuine work without note or warning.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xi. 157 Words which no Vedelius can carp at as interpolated. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Introd. 22 The same Person has interpolated four Passages more. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1751, In these he [Lauder] interpolated some fragments of Hog's Latin translation of that poem. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* II. xxx. 243 It interpolated into the statute-book the exclusion of papists from the established equality.

b. *transf.* To insert or introduce (something additional or different) between other things, or in a series; to intercalate.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VI. 237 You may..oblige me to interpolate a number..of intermediate causes. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 101 By interpolating a month of 30 days. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. iii. 28 A great thickness of sandstone is there interpolated between the magnesian limestone and the carboniferous strata. 1843 MILL *Logic* III. xii. § 3 Future experience may..interpolate another link.

4. *intr.* or *absol.* To make insertions or interpolations.

1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 107 Criticks in Classicks oft interpolate, But ev'ry word of thine is fix'd as fate. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 329 Have not other writers elsewhere interpolated, invented, and forged? 1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 773/1 They were to select all that was best, with permission to alter and interpolate.

†5. *trans.* To interrupt by an interval. (Only in *pass.*: cf. INTERPOLATE *ppl. a.*) *Obs. rare.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 79 This motion even of the Heavenly Bodies themselves seems to be partly continued and unintermitted..partly interpolated and interrupted. *Ibid.* 96 The alluvion of the Sea upon those Rocks might not be eternally continued, but interpolated.

6. *Math.* To insert an intermediate term or terms in a series (see INTERPOLATION 3 b). With the series, or now usually the term, as *obj.*

1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 640/2 A general theorem for Interpolating any term is as follows. 1882 OGILVIE s.v., To interpolate a number or a table of numbers.

Hence **Inte·rpolated** *ppl. a.*; **Inte·rpolating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. v. 113 That Individual hath necessarily a concomitant succession of interpolated Motions. 1695–6 T. SMITH in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 239, I..found it to bee the interpolated copy of Symeon Metaphrastes. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 641/1 This series for the interpolated term will break off, and terminate. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 5c8/1 Generally speaking..the interpolated values are as correct as the tabular ones. 1851–9 WHEWELL in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 67 This way of finding the exact time of high water (or low water) from observations made every five or every ten minutes..is called 'interpolating'. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* 109 Bar 24 is an interpolated bar to prolong the cadence.

Interpolation (intə·ɹpŏleˡ·ʃən). [a. F. *interpolation* (Cotgr., 1611), or ad. L. *interpolātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *interpolāre*: see prec. and -ATION.]

†1. The action of furbishing or polishing up.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interpolation*, a polishing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Interpolation*, a new dressing or polishing a thing, a scowring or furbishing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16. 281 Some may still suspect, all this to have been..but a Refinement and Interpolation of Paganism.

2. The action of interpolating a writing, or a word, etc. therein (cf. senses 2 and 3 of the vb.); the condition or fact of being interpolated.

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly-olb.* iv. 73 Our Chronologies, which are by transcribing, interpolation, misprinting..now and then strangely disordered. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 64 Any pretence of Forgery or Interpolation does but expose the Man that makes it. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxxiv. (1866) II. 194 Rules, by which the authenticity or spuriousness, the integrity or interpolation, of a writing is to be judged. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* iii. 149 This end was carried out by interpolations and falsification of ecclesiastical documents.

b. With *pl.* An interpolated word or passage.

1675–6 EVELYN *Let. to Aubrey* Feb. (R.), I beseech you to accept or pardon these trifling interpolations, which I have presumed to send you. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 6 That the word Oxford was an Interpolation of some Oxonian instead of Cambridge. 1849 W. IRVING *Mahomet* viii. (1853) 42 Both were pronounced errors and interpolations of the expounders. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 306 *note*, That the name Aulaf is an interpolation in the text.

3. The action of introducing or inserting among other things or between the members of any series. Also with *an* and *pl.*: An insertion.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 171 The interpolation of fossiliferous..rocks. 1860 PHILLIPS *Life* 207 The Permian series contains some Mesozoic interpolations. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 295 The vice [reasoning in a circle] is usually concealed by the interpolation of intermediate propositions. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 17 An expansion of a regular four-bar phrase of two strains, formed by the interpolation of an additional strain.

b. *Math.* The process of inserting in a series an intermediate number or quantity ascertained by calculation from those already known.

1763 EMERSON *Meth. Increments* iv, The Differential Method of Mr. Sterling, which he applies to the summation and interpolation of series. 1816 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* II. 85 The manner of finding an equation between the time and any quantity determined by observations, made at given intervals of time, is called the Method of Interpolation. *Ibid.* 220 The most useful interpolations are, when the time is one of the unknown quantities [etc.]. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 551 One of the principal uses of the Calculus of Differences consists in the Interpolation of Series.

†4. Interposition of time; interval. *Obs.* (So F. *interpolation* in Godef.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 55 The mutation or change of bloud into a bone, cannot be accomplished but by long interpolation and many meane alterations.

Inte·rpolative, *a. rare.* [f. as INTERPOLATE *v.* + -IVE.] Having the effect of interpolation.

1817 BENTHAM *Swear not at all* Wks. 1843 V. 201 Liberty of making amendments:—amendments omissive, interpolative, substitutive.

Hence **Inte·rpolatively** *adv.*, in the way of interpolation.

1836 G. S. FABER *Reply Husenbeth* 44 *note*, This .. he effects by interpolatively forcing him to say what, in truth, he never did say.

Interpolator (intə·ɹpŏleˡtəɹ). [a. L. *interpolātor*, agent-n. f. *interpolāre* to INTERPOLATE. Cf. F. *interpolateur* (1671 in Godef.).] One who interpolates.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 243 What the interpolator of Gregory Nyssen's Homily produceth, he confesseth taken from apocryphal writings. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 463 The Interpolator borrow'd it, and clapt it in here. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II. iii. 259 It was denominated by Nennius, or his interpolator, *Provincia Lodonesie*. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 528 An interpolator would surely have taken care to insert the more famous stories.

†**Interpole**, *v. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. L. *interpol-āre*: see INTERPOLATE. Cf. F. *interpoler* (1740 in *Dict. Acad.*).] = INTERPOLATE *v.* 2 c.

1677 COLLINS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 457 How to add or interpole progressions of squares, cubes, or of any other ranks of numbers.

†**Interpo·lish**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **enter-.** [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To polish here and there or at intervals.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxv. 25 Thou shalt make.. a crowne enterpolished [Vulg. *interrasilis*], foure fingers

high. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. v, Yet all this will not fadge, though it be cunningly interpolisht by some second hand with crooks and emendations.

Interpolitical (-pŏli·tikăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + Gr. πόλις city, state, after POLITICAL.] Pertaining to the relations between (Greek) cities or states.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 341 We are compelled to use a word such as interpolitical to describe the transactions between separate Greek cities. 1876 G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* III. i. 271 The Athenians were .. fully justified by Hellenic interpolitical law in excluding the Megarians from their ports.

Interpo·lity. *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. INTER- 2 a + Gr. πολιτεία citizenship, POLITY.] Mutual citizenship.

1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* II. XIII. lxvi, You, whose whole theory is an absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and interpolity of our species.

Interpone (intəɹpō·n), *v.* Also 6 enter-, entre-. [ad. L. *interpōnĕre* to place between, etc.; *refl.* to interfere, f. *inter* between + *pōnĕre* to place, put.] *trans.* and *refl.* = INTERPOSE *v. Obs.* exc. in *interpone one's authority* (in *Sc. Law*).

1523 WOLSEY in Fiddes *Wolsey* Collect. (1726) 68 Offering unto me to interpone their authorities..therein to the uttermost. 1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. liii. 137 Interponing himself as *mediatorem pacis*. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 34 He colleckit all thir odd dayis togidder, and interponit thame with monethis intercalaris ilk XXIV yeris anis. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 53 Yf I shall interpone my opynione, I wolde more willingly..receve Surrey. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 624 Porphyrius interponed it [his Psyche], betwixt the Father and the Son, as a middle between both. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 273 When Application is made to the Sheriff, to interpone his Authority to a Baron's Decreet. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 107 The Lord Ordinary is hereby authorized..to interpone his authority to such minute and acceptance. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* xi. § 25.

†**Interpo·nent.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interpōnent-em*, pr. pple. of *interpōnĕre*: see prec.] One who or that which interposes.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 279 Murall interponents twixt the world And their proceedings. 1638 HEYWOOD *Lucrece* I. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 171 Lop downe these interponents that withstand The passage to our throne.

†**Interponibi·lity.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. **interponible* (f. INTERPONE): see -ITY.] Capacity of being interposed.

1734 tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* x. 176 Space is nothing else but the mere Power, Capacity, Ponibility, or (begging pardon for the Expressions) Interponibility of Magnitude.

Interportal: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

Interposal (intəɹpō·uzăl). [f. next + -AL.]

I. 1. The act of placing or causing to come between; = INTERPOSITION 1.

1625 JACKSON *Creed* V. iv. § 4 Affluence or abundance of things desired without interposall of indigence. 1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Bradford* 182 He was..without any interposall of time, chosen Fellow of Pembrooke Hall. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 167 Nothing that may by its interposal hinder that immediate contact. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVI. 274/2 The interposal of a word or words between *to* and the infinitive.

2. Intervention, interference; = INTERPOSITION 2.

1607 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* iv. 7 To prevent the Interposal of any envious Person. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 306 My Friends indiscreet Interposals incensed me. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* III. 321 Their well-timed interposal in favour of the ejected families.

Interpose (intəɹpō·uz), *v.* Also 7 enter-. [a. F. *interposer* (14th c. in Godef.), f. L. *inter* between + F. *poser* to place (see POSE); substituted for L. *interpōnĕre* (see INTERPONE) by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *interposition*, etc.; cf. *compose, depose, dispose.* Cf. also F. *entreposer* (12–13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in OF. to place alternately or intermixedly.]

I. 1. *trans.* To place between (in space or time); to put or set between or in an intermediate position; to cause to intervene. Often with implication of obstruction or delay; cf. 3.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Interpuesto*, interposed, put betwixt. 1602 FULBECKE 1*st Pt. Parall.* 25 He is not bound to doe any seruice either in his owne person, or by any other person interposed during his minority. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. viii. 89 Much time was interposed betweene the severall proceedings against this Earle of Strafford. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 75 Darkning .. a colour, is onely interposing a multitude of dark or black spots among the same ting'd parts. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 37 Only a small part of the convexity of the globe is interposed between us and the sun. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 129 The portions of the pseud-haemal system which were interposed between the digestive tract and the dorsal surface.

†**b.** To place (things) with intervals, or in alternation, to cause to alternate. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 356 The other [wall] of Pyles and Tymber strongly and artificially interposed. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xv. 72 God can..interpose days with nights, and Summers with Winters.

2. To place or station oneself between; to come between in position, to stand in the way. †**a.** *refl.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* II. i. 98 What watchfull Cares doe interpose themselves Betwixt your Eyes, and Night? 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 145 Two hundred of them falling into a close order, interposed themselves betweene them. *a* 1745 SWIFT (J.), Human frailty will too often interpose itself among persons of the holiest function.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 121 We offering to returne to the other, which he fearing, interposed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 161 The river Syndery interposing. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 272 The earth interposing with its opaque body, intercepted the solar rays. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 69 Three columns..moved to the right, as if intending to interpose between the lines and the town.

3. *trans.* To put forth or introduce (action, authority, etc.) in the way of interference or intervention.

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 13 The Senate came not betweene nor interposed their authoritie to stop the course intended against him. 1798 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 42 Our arbitration .. will be both acceptable and efficacious whenever it shall be interposed. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. Bks.*, Expecting every moment when he [the owner] shall interpose his interdict.

4. To put oneself forward or interfere in a matter; to step in between persons at variance or in a person's behalf; to intervene. †**a.** *refl. Obs.*

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 29 The Patriark and other princes..seeing the danger..had interposed themselues. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 36 Noble Dames, who in old time..interposed themselves as *Mediatrices*, betweene the Romans and Sabines. 1625 USSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 133 If he interpose himself seriouslye herein. 1658 EARL MONM. tr. *Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 28.

b. *intr.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* V. iii. 119 Please you to interpose (fair Madam) Kneele, And pray your Mothers blessing. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* iv. 159 It is no innovation for our Kings to interpose in ecclesiasticall affairs. 1710 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 224 ¶ 3, I shall not interpose in their Quarrel. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* VI. 19 None interposed To avert his woeful doom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 100 The Archbishop interposed between the rival claimants to the crown.

5. *trans.* To introduce between other matters, or between the parts of a narrative, as an interruption or digression; to say or pronounce as an interruption.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 That all the fables and fictions of the poets were but pleasure and not figure, I interpose no opinion. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* XXXIII. 80, I shall desire leave to enterpose this parenthesis ensuing, before I proceed. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 65 To interpose a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression. 1783 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) II. 265–6 The Historian, who, without interposing his own sentiments, has delivered a simple narrative of authentic facts. 1817 MOORE *Lallæ R.* (1824) 171 The Princess .. was about to interpose a faint word of objection. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiii, 'Do not injure an innocent man', interposed the Prince.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To interrupt, make a digression.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 270 Here Adam interpos'd. O sent from Heav'n, Enlightner of my darkness! *a* 1873 E. DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 77 We must here interpose for a moment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 185 Here Ctesippus, the lover of Cleinias, interposes in great excitement.

II. †**6.** *trans.* To come or be in the way of (a person or thing); to intercept; to obstruct. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 152 We have no liberty..to judge; .. when Discontents do trouble us. They interpose our brightest eminence of wisedom no otherwise than cloudes darken the Sunnes glory. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* V. 258 All the theeves and robbers that interposed him in his way to Athens. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 278 The great Rivers interposing us, together with..many other difficultes.

†**b.** To lie between (places); to part, separate.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 46 Arabia felix which stretcheth out into the South sea, interposing the Persian and Arabian Gulphs. *Ibid.* 207 Phœnicia is a province of Syria, interposing the sea and Galily.

Hence **Interpo·sed** *ppl. a.*; **Interpo·sing** *vbl. sb.*

1602 ANTHONY HEBORNE in *Archpriest Contov.* (Camden) II. 224 Some other interposed .. dealers in this business. 1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. ii. § 5 Interposed flashes of this day starr's brightnesse. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 5 We often lose sight of them, by interposing of the waves. 1659 MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 329 Those ends which he can likely pretend to the interposing of his force therin. 1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 301 No interposed Body..(unless it is magnetical)..was ever known..to impede or divert any of the Effects of a Magnet. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 43 The ridges..with their interposed fissures.

†**Interpose,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Interposition, interposal.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 154 Countries are divided by Geographers .. Naturally, according to the course of Rivers, and interpose of Mountains. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 117 Dangerous humors .. which, without the wise interpose of State-Physicians, presage ruine to the whole. *Ibid.* 139 Upon the interpose of such impediments.

Interposer (intəɹpō·uzəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which interposes or intervenes.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 329 No bed shall ere be guilty of my stay, Nor rest be interposer twixt vs twaine. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 535 Princes should be interposers in Ecclesiasticall affaires. 1685 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 172 Some affairs that could not be negotiated by an interposer. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iii. (1852) 69 The occasions of interposition are widely different, as well as the circumstances of the interposer.

Interposing (intəɹpō·uzing), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That interposes (in senses of the vb.).

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XV. (1626) 311 So Zancle once on Italie confind; Till interposing wanes their bounds disioynd. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 7 Without any interposing authority. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* X. 521 My interposing train For mercy pleaded. 1836 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1841) 57 So dreary seem'd Death's interposing veil.

Hence **Interpo·singly** *adv.*, *in an interposing* manner, by way of interposition.

1845 *Whitehall* 277 Said the president, interposingly.

†**Interpo·sit,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interposit-um*, neut. of pa. pple. of *interpōnĕre* to place between: see INTERPONE.] A place to which goods are brought for distribution; an entrepôt.

a 1827 W. MITFORD cited in Webster (1828).

†**Interpo·sit,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *interposit-*, ppl. stem of *interpōnĕre*: see INTERPONE; cf. *deposit* vb.] *trans.* (?) To put forth, advance.

1678 R. R[USSELL] *Geber* II. i. 1. iii. 28 Some, who are Slaves, loving Money..are afraid to interposit the necessary charges.

Interposition (intəɹpozi·ʃən). [a. F. *interposition*, OF. also *-icion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *interpositiōn-em*, n. of action from *interpōnĕre* to INTERPONE. Not derivationally related to INTERPOSE, but associated with it in OF. by contact of form, and adoption of *-poser* as virtual representative of L. *-pōnĕre*; cf. *composition, disposition*, etc.] The action of the vb. INTERPOSE.

1. The action of placing something or oneself between; the fact of being placed or situated between; intervention.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 38 b/1 So þe mone hab made diuisioun By here sodein interposicioun. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 252 If ..the sea did extend, without interposition of land. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 56 One verse either immediatly, or by mutuall interposition, may be aunswerable to an other. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* ii. 11 Without the Interposition of a Female Parent. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii, He made the cell .. black by the interposition of his body. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* ii. (1875) 8 The sovereign's person .. was removed further from the subject by the interposition of a host of officials.

b. An instance of this; sometimes quasi-*concr.*, that which is interposed.

1650 CROMWELL *Lett.* 4 Sept. in *Carlyle*, The enemy ..gathered towards the Hills; labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 58 A Narrative .. which though it may appear too great an interposition to our travel, will..I hope find acceptance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 222 A shelter and a kind of shading cool Interposition, as a summer's cloud. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 353 The Seasons were.. without any quick Interpositions of Day and Night to disturb them. 1834 [see INTERLOCATION].

2. The action of interfering or intervening in a matter; intervention between persons or in a person's behalf; interference, mediation. With *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 415 II. 50 Lete sum interposicion go a twix you and my mastres your moder. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 248 Nature in generall disavoweth her [Reason's] jurisdiction and interpcsition. 1670 in Somers *Tracts* I. 8 The Pacification was effected wholly by Interposition of the English Commissioners. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 303, I take [it] to be a Miraculous Interposition very worthy of God. 1769 *Junius Lett.* I. 10 By the immediate interposition of Providence. 1769 ROBERTSON *Hist. Chas. V* (1796) III. xii. 401 His interpositions in her favour became more cold. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 255 The interposition of the Praetor and the acceptance of his mediation expanded into the Administration of Justice in the Roman State. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xxii. 298 In the matter of religion, man needs the direct interposition of divine authority.

†**3.** A parenthesis; a digression. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 171 Some use so many interpositions, bothe in their talke and in their writyng, that thei make their saiynges as darke as helle.

Interpositive (-pɒ·zitiv), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *interpositif* (Godef.), ad. L. type **interpositīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *interpōnĕre*: see INTERPONE.] **a.** *adj. Bot.* Characterized by being placed between certain structures. †**b.** *sb.* Something interposed.

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 87 Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof, .this interpositive (*but*) eclipseth the brightness and glory that mens actions did before seem to carry with them. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Interpositivus*, .. applied to stamens situated between the divisions of a simple perianth..interpositive.

†**Interpost.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *entrepôt*, formerly *entrepost*, ad. L. *interpositum*: see INTERPOSIT *sb.*] A commercial centre, an entrepôt.

1695 MOITEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 141 Cadiz is the Interpost to all the Traffick of England and Holland.

†**Interpo·sure.** *Obs.* [f. INTERPOSE *v.* + -URE; cf. *composure, disposure, exposure.*] The action of interposing; interposition, interposal.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. XX. (1677) 37 Though other interposures do eclipse her; yet this is a principal. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* x. 31 The Mahometan Merchant, that he might the more easily redeem me, used the interposure of a man born in the Country. 1689 DILLINGHAM *Myst. Iniq.* 13 The..Interposure of several Parliaments for removing the Grounds of our Differences and Animosities, by an Indulgence. 1733 WATTS *Philos. Ess.* IX. ii. (1734) 206 To represent the great Engine of this visible World, as moving onward in its appointed Course, without the continual interposure of His Hand.

Interpour: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

Interprater. *nonce-wd.* [f. INTER- 2 a + PRATER.] One who prates at intervals.

1591 LYLY *Sapho* IV. iii, You are no interpreter, but an interprater, harping always upon love, till you be as blind as a harper.

†**Interprea·se,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. INTER- 1 a + *prease*, PRESS *v.*] *intr.* To press in between.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* IV. 896, I may interprease, Way-lay, and take him.

Interprement: see INTERPRETAMENT.

Interpressure: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a.

Interpret (intə·ɹprět), *v.* Forms: 4–7 interprete, (5 -pritt), 6 *Sc.* interpreit, (enterprit), (7 enterpret), 6– interpret. Pa. pple. interpreted; also 5 interpred, 6 interpret. [a. F. *interpréter* (13th c. in Littré), or immed. ad. L. *interpretārī* to explain, expound, translate, understand, also in pass. sense, to be explained, mean, f. *interpres, -pret-em* an agent, explainer, expounder, translator, dragoman, f. *inter* between + root corresp. to Skr. *prath-* to spread abroad.]

1. *trans.* To expound the meaning of (something abstruse or mysterious); to render (words, writings, an author, etc.) clear or explicit; to elucidate; to explain. † Formerly, also, To translate (now only contextually, as included in the general sense).

1382 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 16, I herde of thee, that thou mayst interprete derke thingis, and vnbynde bounden thingis. — *Matt.* i. 23 His name shal be clepid Emanuel, that is interpretid [*gloss* or expounid], God with vs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 295 b/1 Leuy is interpred assumpte or applyed or putte to. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. Prol. 74 My lewitnes .. Schup to enterprit .. Thys maist renovnit prince of poetry. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 81 Quhilk words yᵉ kirk hes so diligentlie interpret. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 242 We returned againe to him, with our Muccaro to interpret our words. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. i, According to his usual way of interpreting authors, not to the words but to the sense. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* ii. 76 Be it enough for the geologist rightly to interpret the record of creation. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. i. 119 The law interprets .. his wishes with regard to the disposal of his property.

b. To make out the meaning of, explain to oneself.

1795 COWPER *Pairing Time Antic.* 6 The child who knows no better, Than to interpret by the letter A story of a cock and bull. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i. (1868) 14 That her knowledge of the youth of nineteen might help her little in interpreting the man of thirty-four. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 294 It is a final fact of our nature that we must interpret the phenomena of human life.

c. In recent use: To bring out the meaning of (a dramatic or musical composition, a landscape, etc.) by artistic representation or performance; to give one's own interpretation of; to render.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 876/1 The two female characters ..were interpreted with striking success. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* II. xii, She was playing Wagner, Brahms, and Rubinstein, interpreting all those passionate voices of the subtlest moderns.

2. To give a particular explanation of; to expound or take in a specified manner. Also, To construe (motives, actions, etc.) favourably or adversely. (In quot. 1709, To attribute *to*.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 206 As princes of prestis, and Phariseis joyned wiþ hem, wolen interprete Goddis lawe, aff hem shal it be taken. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 4 b, To make false relacion ne to interprete euyl my worde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 17 Interpreit my intentione fauorablye. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 89 King of Moab, who being besieged .. sacrificed his eldest sonne: which yet some interprete of the eldest sonne of the King of Idumæa. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* iv. 35 As thou wouldst be well interpreted by others interpret others well. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiii. 124 No Commission that can be given them, can be interpreted for a Declaration [etc.]. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 141 The Difficulty of Access was often interpreted to, what she was not at all guilty of, Pride. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 457 Commonly interpreted of those of Alexandria. 1758 SMOLLETT *Hist. Eng.* (1800) II. 227 This transaction was interpreted into a bribe. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 393 Each of them perhaps interpreted their engagements by their own wishes or interests.

†b. To render, explain, or translate by a specified term. *Obs.*

1530-1 *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No person .. being a common Baker, Brewer..shall be interpreted or expounded handicrafts men. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 80 Friga is also interpreted for Venus. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess., Gardens Epicurus* 29 All the sorts of their Mala, which we interpret Apples.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an explanation; to give an exposition; *spec.* to act as an interpreter or dragoman. † Formerly, also, in general sense, To translate.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 30 Wher alle speken with langages? wher alle interpreten [*gloss* or expownen]? 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 253 To interprete out of the Greeke tongue into the Latine. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 285 Euery one wil construe and interpret thereon at his pleasure. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 38 Pe-unes ..ready .. to serve you, either to interpret, to runne, go arrands or the like. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 33 Unskilful with what words to pray, let mee, Interpret for him. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* (Tauchn.) II. vii. 82 Each must interpret for himself.

†4. *intr.* To signify, to mean. *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 107 Sophi by all likelyhood was giuen him with regard to his reformd profession, as the word interprets.

Hence **Inte·rpreted** *ppl. a.*; **Inte·rpreting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xii. 10 Interpretynge [*gloss* or expownyng] of wordis. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 64 Aftir the interpretyng made by you of her owne name. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 313 An interpreted and an intended unction of our Saviour. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 2/3 He [Freeman] was an interpreting historian.

†**Inte·rpret**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *interpret-em*, or F. *interprète* (14th c. in Littré).] An interpreter.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 29 The heauenly Poets .. Dame Naturs trunchmen, heauens interprets trewe.

Interpretable (intə·ɹprĕtăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *interpretābilis* (Tert.), f. *interpretārī* to INTERPRET: see -BLE. Cf. obs. F. *interpretable* (Godef.).]

1. Susceptible of interpretation, explicable.

1611 FLORIO, *Interpetrabile*, interpretable. 1672 STILLINGFLEET *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 37 The letter of the Scripture as interpretable by every private mans reason. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 552 It had a real, vocal, interpretable language. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 49 They are facts that are not interpretable by consciousness.

2. Capable of being interpreted or construed in a specified manner.

1650 *Vind. Hammond's Addr.* 34 'Tis not .. intelligible to me, how those words .. should be .. interpretable to any further sense. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 12 Covering the head with a hat .. is in itself an indifferent thing, and people by usage or consent may make it interpretable either way. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesm. Man.* 357 The words of St. John .. are in their whole extent interpretable of the understanding. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 47 (1875) 163 Such alleged further forms are interpretable as generated by the primary form.

Hence **Interpretabi·lity, Inte·rpretableness**, the quality of being interpretable; **Inte·rpretably** *adv.*, in an interpretable manner.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* I. iii. (1713) 60 Whereas the habits were voluntarily contracted, the effects are interpretably so too. 1685 H. MORE *Cursory Reflexions* 18 The Natural Interpretableness of the Apocalypse that way. 1898 FRASER *Reid* v. 66 The uniformity and therefore interpretability of nature.

†**Inte·rpretament.** *Obs. rare.* Also *erron.* interprement. [ad. L. *interpretāment-um*, f. *interpretārī* to INTERPRET: see -MENT. Cf. obs. F. *interpretement.*] Interpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 216 This bold interpretament .. cannot stand a minute with any competent reverence to God or his law. 1802 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 47 The Hebraisms .. are peculiarly susceptible of useful interprement.

†**Inte·rpretate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interpretāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interpretārī* to INTERPRET.] Interpreted; understood.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 95 Without yᵉ knowlege or lycence expresse of theyr souerayne, or at leest interpretate.

Inte·rpretate, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 6 enter-. [f. L. *interpretāt-*, ppl. stem of *interpretārī* to INTERPRET.] = INTERPRET *v.*

c 1522 BP. R. FOX in Ellis *Lett.* Ser. II. II. 8, I beseche your good lordship favorabely & beningly to interpretate & take the premisses. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 64 This temperaunce that we enterpretate so as I haue sayd. 1685 BOYLE *Enq. Notion Nat.* 407, I hope that any .. Expressions .. will be interpretated with congruity to the Title and avowed Scope of this Treatise. *a* 1763 BYROM *Crit. Rem. Horace* (R.), When they take interpretating pains, Sometimes the difficulty still remains. 1866 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 110 To interpretate..the inscription of the Newton Stone.

Interpretation (intə:ɹprĭtēⁱ·ʃən). Also 4–6 -cioun, -cion(n)e, -cyon, 5 enterpretacioun, (-teysoun). [a. F. *interprétation* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or immed. ad. L. *interpretātiōn-em*, n. of action from *interpretārī* to INTERPRET; cf. AF. *entrepretacion* (Godef. *Compl.*). The form *enterpreteysoun* represents an OF. semi-popular form in *-aison*, after *raison, saison*, etc.; cf. AF. *interpretiso(u)n* (like *orison, venison*).

1292 BRITTON II. viii. § 3 Pur ceo voloms qe a nous soint les dotaunces et les deloyaunces moustrez, et qe par nous soint fetes les interpretisouns.]

1. The action of interpreting or explaining; explanation, exposition. † *By interpretation*, inferentially; = INTERPRETATIVELY.

Interpretation of Nature, a phrase used by Bacon to denote the discovery of natural laws by means of induction.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* i. 20 Ech prophecie of scripture is not maad bi propre interpretacioun. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 141/2 In the interpretacion we may paraduenture styck, Is it not so? 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xiv. § 1 For the real and exact form of judgement, we refer ourselves to that which we have spoken of the interpretation of nature. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 441 Neither can he Will the Means, but he must Vertually, and by Interpretation at least, Will the End. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 58 It may not be amiss to add a few observations concerning the interpretation of laws. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 21 Apr. 464/2 The knowledge .. requisite for the just interpretation of geological phenomena.

†b. The faculty or power of interpreting. *Obs.*

1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xii. 10 To won is geven the vtteraunce off wisdom..To another the interpretacion off tonges. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 The gift of the haly spirit, callit *interpretatio sermonum*, the interpretation of wordis.

2. An explanation given; a way of interpreting or explaining; † a comment, a commentary (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 145 Of .. straunge interpretations, Problemes and demaundes eke His wisedome was to finde and seke. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1027 After of this dreme herd he swilk interpretacionne. 1535 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 42 Nether is the interpretacion of that worde resurreccion my priuate interpretacion. 1582 C. CARLILE *Disc. Peter's Life* (title-p.), An interpretation upon the Second Epistle of S. Paule to the Thessalonians, the second chapter. 1651 LILLY *Chas. I* (1774) 251 The ambiguity of oracles, and their ambodextrous interpretations. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 25 He .. ridiculed allegorical interpretations. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xi. (1878) 191 Perhaps I may have put a wrong interpretation on the passage.

b. Construction put upon actions, purposes, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 153 ȝe auȝt for to soften þe opiniouns of fonde men wiþ better interpretacioun. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 56 Wee are bounde to give our neighbours proceedings a charitable interpretation. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 94 Whatsoever Interpretation Tacitus has given of so prudent a Design. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 108 ¶ 3 They give mean Interpretations and base Motives to the worthiest Actions. 1874 MRS. OLIPHANT *Mak. Florence* x. (1877) 257 Things he had done which no charitable interpretation could explain away.

c. The representation of a part in a drama, or the rendering of a musical composition, according to one's conception of the author's idea.

1880 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 876/1 The part of Cassandra .. is capable of more various interpretation than that of her rival.

3. The way in which a thing ought to be interpreted; proper explanation; hence, Signification, meaning.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 106 Bytokenynge or enterpreteysoun of wordes ys so as þe esprit of word, and þe endytynge ys þe body, and þe writynge ys þe clethynge of wordys and spekynge. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 49 To whom the interpretation of a Noune doeth agre, to the same also the Noune it selfe agreeth. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 822/1 Our law .. claims to determine the interpretation and effect of every deed or will executed here. 1867 MAURICE *Patriarchs & Lawg.* i. (1877) 34 Man finds his meaning and interpretation in God.

†4. The action of translating; a translation or rendering of a book, word, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Prol. Joshua*, If the oold oonliche interpretacioun plese to hem. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 44 Aftyr the reulys of interpretacyon Anne is as myche to seyn as grace. 1526 TINDALE *John* i. 2 Thou shalt be called cephas: which is by interpretacion, a stone. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. i. 279 Whatsoever Interpretations there have beene since, have been especially effected with reference unto .. the Greeke and Hebrew text.

Hence **Inte:rpreta·tional** *a.*, of or pertaining to interpretation.

1867 LIGHTFOOT in *Contemp. Rev.* V. 407 *note*, In its interpretational purpose..the work of Basilides would present a parallel to the exposition of Papias.

Interpretative (intə·ɹprĭtē'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *interpretāt-*, ppl. stem of *interpretārī* to INTERPRET + -IVE. Cf. F. *interprétatif* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.) and obs. F. *interprétativement* (Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Having the character, quality, or function of interpreting; serving to set forth the meaning (*of* something); explanatory, expository.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* xcvii. 171 b, The true diuinitee..also is deuided in two partes: for the one is Propheticall, the other Interpretatiue. *a* 1638 MEDE *Rever. God's Ho.* i. Wks. (1672) II. 344 That interpretative expression used in the New Testament of the Lord's descent upon Mount Sinai. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 98 These are not mere Allusions to the Sacrifices of the Old Testament, but they are interpretative of them. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* ¶ 48 The rigour of interpretative lexicography requires that the explanation, and the word explained, should be always reciprocal. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 80 The grand power of poetry is its interpretative power. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 57 One of the new interpretative composers. 1884 *American* VII. 337 All that is fairly implied in it as interpretative of the Constitution.

2. Deduced or deducible by interpretation or inference; inferential, constructive, implicit, virtual. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 349 This is accounted an interpretatiue periury. *a* 1614 — Βιαθανατος (1644) 151 Though concurrence of Examples, and either an expresse or interpretative approbation of them .. bee equivalent to a Rule. *a* 1659 BP. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxvii. 352 'Tis an implicit, virtual, interpretative Atheism and Denial. 1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 250 Constructive, or interpretative treasons, must be the dread and scourge of any nation that allows them. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vii. 204, I will call simple assent *material* certitude; or, to use a still more apposite term for it, *interpretative* certitude.

Inte·rpretatively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an interpretative manner. a. By way of interpretation. *rare.*

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s. v. *Emparlance*, Kitchin says, If he imparl, or pray continuance .. where praying continuance is spoken interpretatively. 1691 BEVERLEY *Thous. Years Kingd. Christ* 36 The Four Mettals and Beasts, (Interpretatively Kingdoms).

† b. By inference, constructively, implicitly. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 171 The seculars .. meddle no way in any thing .. whereby a premunire can be incurred, no not so much as interpretatively. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 89 To be Singular in any of our Actions, is interpretatively and in effect, to prefer our own Sense and Judgment, before that of the World. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 135 The revealing his Nature, and Character, and personal Perfections .. were interpretatively so many qualifying Clauses or Exceptions.

†**Inte·rpreta·tor.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *interpretātor* (Tert.), agent-n. f. *interpretārī* to INTERPRET.] An interpreter.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 419 Aylon, of the tribe of Zabulon .. whom the lxxᵗⁱ interpretatores do not annumerate. *Ibid.* V. 397 Austyn did londe in .. Kente .. with .. certayne interpretators taken from Fraunce. 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Henry Golde toke vpon him to be interpretatour thereof. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. vii, Those imaginary dreams .. of which Artemidorus, Cardanus and Sambucus, with their several interpretators, have written great volumes.

Interpreter (intɔ·ɹprĕtəɹ). Forms: 4–7 inter-, enterpretour, -or, 6– interpreter. [ME. *interpretour*, AF. form of OF. *interpreteeur*, *-teur*, also *entrepreteur* (Godef.), ad. late L. *interpretātōr-em* (Tert.), agent-n. f. *interpretārī* to INTERPRET. In 16th c. conformed to agent-nouns in *-er*, like *speak-er*: see -ER[1] 2.]

1. One who interprets or explains. †a. An official or professional expounder of laws, texts, mysteries, etc.; a commentator. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 God seiþ bi Ysaie .. þin enterpretors han brokyn þe lawe aʒenis Me. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Interpretowre, or expownere, *interpres*. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1177/1 All the olde holye enterpretours, haue construed the scripture agaynst them. 1535 COVERDALE *Num.* xxii. 5 Balaam the sonne of Beor, which was an interpreter. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 10 They convert their labours to aspire to certain second prizes: as to be a profound interpreter or commenter. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 23 Then said Christian to the Interpreter, Expound this matter more fully to me.

b. One who interprets a particular thing, or interprets something in a particular way; one who explains or puts a construction upon the meaning or purposes of a person. Also *transf.* of things.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* Proheme, I .. beseche your hyghnes to dayne to be .. defendour of this litle warke agayne the assaultes of maligne interpretours. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. ii. 82 What we oft doe best, By sicke Interpreters .. is Not ours, or not allow'd. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. 191 Tears are a Penitents best Interpreter. 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* ii. 17 We have supposed that the spectator .. is a faithful interpreter of the phenomena presented to his senses. 1857 PUSEY *Real Presence* ii. (1869) 185 Our prayers are the interpreters of the articles. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 117 The Poets and the Sophists, who are their interpreters. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 225 Great ideas and great principles need their adequate interpreter..if they are to influence the history of mankind.

†c. Formerly a frequent title of books explaining the meaning of technical terms or unusual words. *Obs.*

1607 COWELL (*title*) The Interpreter: or booke containing the Signification of Words. 1623 COCKERAM (*title*) The English Dictionarie: or, an Interpreter of hard English Words. 1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpreter* Pref., I have reserved to it the former Name, and call it The Interpreter, which is most proper, as opening those obscure terms which otherwise are with great difficulty understood.

2. One who translates languages. †a. A translator of books or writings (*obs.*).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 48 Iohan þat translatyd þis book .. ful wys, & leel enterpretour of langages. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. The Hebrews .. accompt for y^r^ sayd terme iii. M. ix. C. sixty and iii yeres; the seuenty Interpretours rekyn v. M. C. lxxx. and xix. yeres. 1535 COVERDALE *Pref. Apocrypha*, The other prayer and songe .. haue I not founde amonge eny of the interpreters, but onely in the olde latyn texte, which reporteth it to be of Theodotios translacion. 1797 W. JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 398 This error has been occasioned by the seventy interpreters.

b. One who translates the communications of persons speaking different languages; *spec.* one whose office it is to do so orally in the presence of the persons; a dragoman.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xiv. 28 If ther be not an interpretour, be he stille in the chirche. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlii. 23 They knew not that Ioseph vnderstode it, for he spake vnto them by an interpreter. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xliii. 660 The letters [were] read by an enterpretour. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 212 In Cases where the Prisoner and Witnesses, do not understand the British Language, Interpreters must be procured and sworn, as follows. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xii. II. 109 Psammetichus ..consigned a number of Egyptian boys to their care, to be instructed in the Greek language, so as to form a permanent class of interpreters.

†3. One who makes known the will of another; a title of Mercury as messenger of the gods. (L. *interpres divum* Virgil.) *Obs.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 61 Iupyter .. called to hym Mercuryus, whiche ys interpretour of the goddes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 657 Uriel, for thou .. The first art wont his great authentic will Interpreter through highest Heav'n to bring, Where all his Sons thy embassie attend. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 32. 487 She [Minerva] performing the office of an Interpreter and Introducer to the Gods when it is needful.

†4. *Rhet.* An explanation of one expression by another; =SYNONYMY. (L. *interpretatio.*) *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 223 The Greekes call it Sinonimia .. the Latines .. called it by a name of euent, for (said they) many words of one nature and sence, one of them doth expound another. And therefore they called this figure the Interpreter.

Interpretership (intɔ·ɹprĕtəɹʃip). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of an interpreter; esp. of an official interpreter in the administration of law or government.

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 311 Officers must pass an examination in Hindoostanee before they are eligible for an adjutancy or interpretership. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vi. 200 It seems .. as though the imagination had arrogated to itself the rights of interpretership to the great social world about it. 1879 *Academy* 5 Apr. 307/1 Men who have achieved the feat of qualifying for interpretorships in..seven or eight Oriental languages.

†**Inte·rpretess.** *Obs.* [Variant of INTERPRETRESS, prob. euphonic.] A female interpreter.

1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., The Greek lady .. was my interpretess [*some later edd.* -tress]. 1792 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* V. viii. 352 She had been his interpretess here on his arrival.

Interpretive (intɔ·ɹprĕtiv), *a. rare.* [f. INTERPRET *v.* + -IVE, after words in which *t* belongs to the L. ppl. stem, as *assertive*.] =INTERPRETATIVE.

1680 FILMER *Patriarcha* iii. § 15 (1884) 66 '*Le roy le veult*' *is* the interpretive phrase. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 284 Confounding text and comment, with no rule Interpretive.

Hence **Inte·rpretively** *adv.*, inferentially.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 285 To know ..*that* God is able to enlighten..is interpretively or constructively to know that he hath a Spirit to give.

Inte·rpreto·rial, *a. rare.* [f. INTERPRETER, after L. adjs. in *-ōrius* (instead of the full *interpretatorial*).] Of or pertaining to an interpreter.

1865 D. F. RENNIE *Peking & Pekingese* I. 185 Mr. Douglass ..has lately arrived in Peking for interpretorial duty.

Interpretress (intɔ·ɹprĕtrĕs). [f. INTERPRETER + -ESS.] A female interpreter.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 327 They .. were so polite as to order their black interpretress to bid our red couriers tell us, they thanked us for our friendly offer. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc., Raleigh* I. 12 Interpretress of the will and conscience of the people of England. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. (1875) 123 Poetry is the interpretress of the natural world and she is the interpretress of the moral world.

†**Interprice, -ise, -ize, -yse,** obs. ff. ENTERPRISE *sb.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* an. 6 (R.), Kynge Henry not myndynge .. to leaue his interprice vnperformed, sent the Duke of Clarence to the sea coaste. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 17, I grant 3our interpryse was gude. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 254 To undergoe once more another interprize for the kingdome of England.

†**Interprise, -yse,** obs. ff. ENTERPRISE *v.*, to undertake.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 185 Thay that .. did the mater Interpryse. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 97 They .. never interprised to forsake their limited habitations. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xiii, In thair spheirs thay dar not interpryse For to appeir lyk planeits, as they ar.

†**Interprodu·ce,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To produce mutually.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 602 His inventions enflame, follow and enter-produce one another. 1685 COTTON *Montaigne* III. 484 His inventions heat, pursue, and interproduce one another.

Interproportional, -protoplastic: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a, 6.

Interprovi·ncial, *a.* [INTER- 4 b.] Lying, extending, or carried on, between different provinces; pertaining to the mutual relations of two or more provinces.

1839 *Times* 21 Mar. in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 122 It would leave..her interprovincial communication between Fredericton and Quebec unbroken. 1851 KITTO *Daily Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. lii. ii. 432 Disputes were continually arising between the Roman governors about their interprovincial rights. 1883 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 4/6 Questions..involving new taxes, public loans, interprovincial canals and railways. 1888 *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Jan. 26 The representatives of the five chief provinces of the Dominion, at the Interprovincial conference in Quebec.

Interpubic (intəɹpiū·bik), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the right and left pubic bones.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 262/2 The ossification of the interpubic fibro-cartilage. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 23 A considerable thickness of the interpubic ligament fills up the interval.

I·nterpunct, *sb. rare.* [f. INTER- 2 a + L. *punct-us* point.] A point between words in writing.

1898 *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XIX. 92 The general character of the alphabet used in each inscription is always noted, as well as..the presence or lack of interpuncts.

†**Interpu·nct,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *interpunct-*, ppl. stem of *interpungĕre* to place points between: see next.] *trans.* To mark with points inserted between words or clauses.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiii. 737 As the originall copies are distinguished and interpuncted now.

Interpunction (intəɹpu·ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *interpunctiōn-em*, n. of action from *interpungĕre*, f. *inter* between + *pungĕre* to prick, etc.] The insertion of points between words, clauses, or sentences; punctuation. b. *concr.* A point inserted in writing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* To Rdr. 12 Marring and monstrifying anothers directest meaning, with his own most prodigious interpunctions. 1626 DONNE *Serm.* lxxiii. 738 We find no reason to depart from that Distinction and Interpunction of these words which our owne Church exhibits to us. 1764 *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 425 The earlier Greeks also used the first kind of interpunction. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 297 In regard to the vocalization and interpunction of the Hebrew text.

fig. a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* XI. xxi. § 2 Our life is full of interpunctions or commas: death is but the period or full point.

Interpunctuate (intəɹpu·ŋktiɱe|t), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* and *absol.* To insert the points between words and clauses; to punctuate. Also *fig.*

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLII. 701 They remind one of the nightmares which occasionally interpunctuate the festivities of the Christmas week. 1853 W. KAY in *Missionary* III. 241 The notorious use of *vel* was what made it unnecessary to interpunctuate. 1891 *Black & White* 12 Dec. 770 2 Sir William Harcourt is a man of humour, and inter-punctuates the serious business of his speech with conspicuous laughter.

Interpunctua·tion. [INTER- 2 a.] =INTERPUNCTION.

1717 BERKELEY *Jrnl. Tour Italy* 7 Jan., Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The first [book] had inter-punctuations, the other none. 1827 BEDDOES *Poems* p. lxxi, I have communicated the lines, with a strict regard even to the interpunctuation, exactly as I received them. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 456 Epistles to his eldest daughter on her interpunctuation.

†**Interpu·zzle,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To entangle, make intricate, confuse.

1650 B. *Discolliminium* 29 To trouble and interpuzle all our present proceedings.

Interquarrel, -quarter, -racial: see INTER-.

Interradial (intəɹɹē·diăl). *Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] a. *adj.* Situated between radii or rays, as in an echinoderm. b. *sb.* An interradial part.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 143 In the inter-radial space ..is seen the madreporic tubercle. *Ibid.* 226 One of the interradial septa. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. ii. 95 The excretory opening is on a small interradial papilla.

Hence **Inter,ra·dially** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 224 One of the interradially-placed circumoral plates. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 190 Five sets of spines..project over this area interradially.

Inter,ra·diate, *v. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] To radiate into each other. Hence **Interra·diating** *ppl. a.*; also **Interradia·tion.**

1851–5 BRIMLEY *Ess., Tennyson* 74 A mighty cataract, with .. its dazzling interradiation of changing forms and colours. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* xii. 134 The community of the centre of all creation suggests an interradiating connexion and dependence of the parts.

‖ **Interradius** (intəɹɹē·diəs). Pl. -radii (rē·di,əi). *Zool.* [mod.L., f. INTER- 3 + RADIUS.] An interradial space or part, as in an echinoderm; a secondary ray or radiating part lying between two primary rays in some Hydrozoa.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 142 The Echinodermata .. move in locomotion indifferently in the direction of any one radius or inter-radius. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 101 In Cestum..the form of the body has become that of a band, from its having grown in the direction of two similar interradii.

Interramal (intəɹɹē·măl), *a. Ornith.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the rami or branches of the lower jaw.

1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 466 Interramal space broad and very long, extending nearly to the end of the bill.

Interramicorn (intəɹɹæ·mikɔ̄n). *Ornith.* [f. L. *inter* between + *ramus* branch + *cornu* horn; lit. 'interramal horn'.] A separate piece of the horny sheath of the bill situated between the rami of the lower jaw in the albatross, etc.

1866 COUES in *Proc. Philadelphia Acad.* 176 *Diomedea exulans*. The 'interramicorn' forms the gonal element of the bill. *Ibid.* 179, 181, 185.

Interramifica·tion. *rare*[−1]. [INTER- 2 a.] Intermingling of branches or branch-like parts.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C. 404 As the corals approach the conchylia, this interramification decreases.

†**Interra·neous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. mod.L. *interrāneus*, f. L. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *terra* earth, after *subterrāneus*.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Interraneus*, applied by Mirbel to plants which grow and vegetate in the very bosom of the earth..; interraneous.

Interreceive, -reconciliation: see INTER-.

Interred (intɔ·ɹd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTER *v.* + -ED[1].] Laid in a grave; buried.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 140/2 Entyryd, or intyryd .., *funeratus*. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* II. ii, The sweet rest of these interred bones. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage, India* (1864) 53 With enterred hopes, and dispossession of their liues. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 92 Epitaphs, containing..the famous Deeds of the interred. *Mod.* The recently interred body.

Inter,re·gal, *a. rare.* [INTER- 4 c.] Subsisting between kings.

1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* I. II. i. 261 The isolated execution of an interregal conspiracy, existing for half a generation. 1868 *Fortn. Rev.* July 90 The so-called international law of the past is a misnomer..being a code of kings not of nations, an interregal, not an international, system.

†**Inter,re·gency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] The tenure of an interrex or interregent; an interreign.

1600 [see INTERREGNUM 1]. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subs.* 226 Romulus began, and there succeeded him, after one yeeres interregency, Numa Pompilius. 1674 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4).

†**Inter,re·gent.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b; after *interrex*.] =INTERREX.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. xvii. 13 The Interregent [*interrex*] having called a generall parliament [etc.]. *Ibid.* v. 201 When as..the Consuls had resigned their office, M. Furius Camillus was created Interregent.

Interregimental: see INTER- 4 c.

Interregnal (intəɹɹe·gnăl), *a.* [f. next, after REGNAL.] Belonging to or of the nature of an interregnum. Also *fig.*

1649 NEEDHAM *Case Commw. Stated* (1650) 86 Those Interregnall Controversies, which have risen betwixt Competitors by way of Election. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro' M.* 578 It was that interregnal period between the time when the Castle parties included the first gentry of the land, and that later era [etc.].

‖ **Interregnum** (intəɹ,re·gnʊ̆m). Pl. **-regna, -regnums.** [L., f. *inter* (INTER- 3) + *regnum* REIGN *sb.*; cf. next.]

†**1.** Temporary authority or rule exercised during a vacancy of the throne or a suspension of the usual government. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 63 The Romaines call this manner of regiment in vacation *Interregnum*: as you would say, rule for the time. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* I. 13 The governement upon this occasion was (as is still at this day) called *Interregnum*. [*Margin*] The Interregencie. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 21 June ix. D iv b, As one government goes out, I could see another come in, and that without an *Interregnum* of Commissioners. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 69/2. This occasional administration the Romans call an *Interregnum*.

2. The interval between the close of a king's reign and the accession of his successor; any period during which a state is left without a ruler or with a merely provisional government.

1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* 31 The Hebrewes had none to gouerne them 8 yeeres after (so long *inter regnum* continued). 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 228 There was an Inter-regnum or vacancie of the Royal seat in Judah. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In hereditary kingdoms, as England, there are properly no interregnums. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xviii. 470 The king..is made a corporation to prevent in general the possibility of an *interregnum* or vacancy of the throne. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxvi. 397 Such a risk of interregna is incidental to all systems.

3. A cessation or suspension of the usual ruling power; a period of freedom *from* some authority. Also *fig.*

1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* Pref. A ij b, All that time was an *interregnum* of his reason. 1656 COWLEY *Misc., Chronicle* ix, Thousand worse Passions then possest The *Inter-regnum* of my Breast. Bless me from such an Anarchy. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* v. 38 A day's interregnum of lawlessness—during which the Sovereign slept. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 153 They were at the moment enjoying a sort of interregnum from Roman authority.

4. A breach of continuity; an interval, pause, vacant space.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 30 But all the Interregnum, she was chaste: Yet not for vertue's Love, but her own sake. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 19 Nov., Such is the Interregnum of our politics! 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* xvi, One could be merry till bed-time without an interregnum. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xvi. § 699 The coming of this interregnum which they call the changing of the monsoons.

Interreign (i·ntəɹ,rēⁱn). Now *rare.* Also 6 **-regne**, 6-7 **-reigne, -raign(e.** [f. INTER- 3 + REIGN, after L. *interregnum* (see prec.), or F. *interrègne* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); the latter may be the immediate source.]

†**1.** = INTERREGNUM 1. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 30 This governance .. wes callit the Interregne; that is to say, the vacance betwix the deith of ane king, to the electioun of ane uthir. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. viii. 93 P. Valerius Poplicola, the third day of his Interreigne or Regencie for the time, createth Consuls. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. vii. (1632) 426 Sauing the small Inter-Raignes of these three Danish Kings.

2. = INTERREGNUM 2. Now *unusual.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 162/2 They ..confer togither how they may in this inter-reigne win the spurs, and be vtterlie deliuered from the English gouernement. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 74 Succession was tollerated to avoid..contentions, interraigns, and other discommodities of Elections. 1775 PLANTA in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 139 The confusions, divisions, and interreigns which frequently distracted the empire. 1828 THIRLWALL & HARE tr. *Niebuhr's Hist. Rome* (1855) I. 265 It very easily..happened that the outgoing magistrates did not complete the election, and that an interreign took place.

fig. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iv. (1857) 116 The literary interreign between Chaucer and Spenser.

† **Inter,rei·gning,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. INTER- 1 + REIGNING, after prec.] Reigning in the interval; interregnal.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 365 A passing over of divers inter-reigning princes between Cyrus and Alexander. 1793 HELY tr. *O'Flaherty's Ogygia* II. 372 They .. include the inter-reigning space among them [24 years].

Interrelate (i:ntəɹ,rīlēⁱ·t), *v. rare.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To bring into relation to each other.

1888 S. V. CLEVENGER in *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 616 Spaces .. filled with fibrils and cells that interrelate these and other functions complexly. 1895 *Educat. Rev.* Nov. 365 Wise men of experience think it desirable to interrelate the subjects of the curriculum.

Interrelated (i:ntəɹ,rīlēⁱ·tėd), *ppl. a.* [INTER- 1 b.] Mutually related or connected.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 207 The interrelated, and the mutually attestative evidence of thousands of witnesses. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* 26 Another set of interrelated nerve-cells.

Hence **I:nterrela·tedness.**

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 259 The demonstrable inter-relatedness of both.

Interrelation (i:ntəɹ,rīlēⁱ·ʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] Mutual or reciprocal relation.

1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 181 The limits of each opinion as he held it, and the inter-relations of opinion with opinion. 1855 I. TAYLOR *Restor. Belief* (1864) 4 The interrelation and dependence, one upon another, of moral, religious, and political questions. 1889 MIVART *Truth* 493 The interrelations and interdependencies which exist between the various orders of creatures.

So **I:nter,rela·tionship,** mutual relationship.

1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* iii. (1876) 105 Whose interrelationship results from their common reference to the keynote. 1892 *Class. Rev.* July 317/2 The interrelationship of the MSS. .. having thus been very plausibly determined. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 211 The inter-relationship of these two subjects may not seem on the face of it very clear, but inter-relationships of customs very rarely are.

† **Inter-religion.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] = INTERIM *sb.* 3 b.

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 308 Cæsar also, in the Decree of the Inter-religion, was forced to yield to this.

Interreligional, -religious, -repellent, etc.: see INTER-.

Interrenal (intəɹ,rī·năl), *a.* and *sb. Anat.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *rēn-es* kidneys: see RENAL.]

a. *adj.* Situated between the kidneys. **b.** *sb.* An interrenal body. 1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Interrer (intə̄·rəɹ). [f. INTER *v.* + -ER¹.] One who inters; a burier.

1611 COTGR., *Enterreur*, an Interrer, or burier. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 117 Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance .. the interrer of fame. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 529 To expose him to such interrers as befit a wretch like him.

‖ **Interrex** (i·ntəɹ,reks). Pl. **-reges** (-rī·dʒīz). [L., f. *inter* between (INTER- 2 b) + *rex* king.] One who holds the supreme authority in a state during an interregnum.

In ancient Rome, an *interrex* was appointed to hold office between the death of a king and the election of his successor; the title was continued under the Republic to denote officers appointed to hold the comitia when the consulate happened to be vacant.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 308 The regents at that time called *Interreges*. 1590 L. LLOYD *Consent of Time* 682 This time in Fraunce were appointed two chiefe gouernours called *Interreges*. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 521 The administration fell into the hands of an *Interrex*; a provisional Magistrate [etc.]. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 287 Upon the king's demise the regal authority is then vested in the..primate of Poland, as interrex or regent. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxv. 9 They resigned therefore, and the comitia were held by an interrex. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* xii. § 49 II. 204 The proposition for the appointment of an interrex ..is mentioned by Livy.

Interright, -rime: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a, 1 b.

Interring (intə̄·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INTER *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of burying; interment, burial.

1303 [see INTER *v.* 1]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodera* 792 To se þat monkis enteryng. 1387 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 43 At his masse and his enterynge. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xli. § 2 These Processions..were first begun for the interring of holy Martyrs. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Burial*, Interring appears to be the older practice.

Interrogable (inte·rŏgăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *interrogā-re* to INTERROGATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being interrogated. So **Inte:rrogabi·lity,** capability of being interrogated.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 169 For the purpose of justiciability (*vivâ voce* interrogability included). *Ibid.* III. 408 The person .. being forthcoming and interrogable.

Interrogant (inte·rŏgănt). [ad. L. *interrogānt-em*, pr. pple. of *interrogāre*: see next. Cf. F. *interrogant* (Cotgr. 1611).] = INTERROGATOR¹.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xxvii. 172 The Interrogant would know the cause why. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 279 It is always uncertain if the native has seized the idea of the interrogant. 1889 A. B. BRUCE *Kingd. God* ii. (1891) 71 The first evangelist makes Christ, in answer to His interrogants, at once announce the original law of marriage.

† **Inte·rrogate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* Also **-rogat.** [ad. L. *interrogāt-um*, neut. of the pa. pple. of *interrogāre* (see next), used as sb. Perh. immed. a. F. *interrogat* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A question; an interrogation.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 169 The interrogats also of the King; and the Answers which were giuen him. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. x. (1654) 270 Referring the *ventura* (things to come) to the following interrogate.

† **Inte·rrogate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interrogāt-us*, pa. pple. of *interrogāre*: see next.] Interrogated, asked about; that is in question.

1625 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* (Camden) 38 Hee hath bin Skipper of the interrogate shipp ... three yeares.

Interrogate (inte·rŏgeⁱt), *v.* Also 5 **enter-**. Pa. t. and pple. **-ated** (8 *Sc.* **interrogate**). [f. L. *interrogāt-*, ppl. stem of *interrogāre*, f. *inter* between, at intervals + *rogāre* to ask.]

1. *trans.* To ask questions of, to question (a person), esp. closely or in a formal manner; to examine by questions.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* D iv, They wold yet haue enterrogated hym but to them he sayd, speke no more to me for I..haue moche thynges to doo. 1626 J. PORY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 241 Those .. knaves would by way of confession interrogate her Majestie. 1753 in *Stewart's Trial* App. 17 And being also further interrogate for the pannel, depones, That [etc.]. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 20 (*Hotel at Paris*) Eugenius .. had drawn me aside to interrogate me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 469 The Turkey merchants themselves were called in and interrogated. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 236 [He] begs him to interrogate Theaetetus.

fig. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 324 We often interrogate her [Truth] without knowing what it is which we demand of her. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 245 Many ..had not an opportunity to interrogate nature. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Organ. Daily Life* 182 Carefully interrogating my memory, I recollected that [etc.].

b. With dep. clause expressing the question.

a 1684 KNATCHBULL *Annot. Texts N. Test.* (1693) 312 The 'Catechumeni'.. were interrogated by the Priest, whether they did believe in the Resurrection of the dead. 1721 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 585 They had conversed with the brethren, whom they interrogate, what they meant by the many other things they had to except against. 1785 J. ADAMS *Diary* 31 Jan., Wks. 1851 III. 389 He interrogated me, whether I had any correspondents in Holland.

†**2.** To ask about (something). *Obs. rare.*

1600-9 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 37 As on the way I Itinerated, A Rurall person I Obuiated, Interogating times Transitation. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 132 Interrogating the State of Europe, the Government, Policy, and Learning.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To ask questions, to make inquiries; *spec.* in *Law* (see INTERROGATORY B. 1).

1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 244 By his Instructions..touching the Queene of Naples, it seemeth hee could Interrogate well touching Beautie. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 39 It became not her to interrogate. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 The leave of the court to interrogate must be obtained.

b. With question quoted. (Cf. 1 b.)

a 1660 HAMMOND (J.), His proof will be retorted by interrogating, Shall the adulterer and the drunkard inherit the kingdom of God? 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 420 We may answer, by interrogating on our part; Do not those same poor peasants use the Lever and the Wedge? 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xxxvi, 'What am I to understand .. Miss St. C.?' interrogated he.

Hence **Inte·rrogated** *ppl. a.* (also *absol.*), questioned; obtained by interrogation; **Inte·rrogatedness,** the quality of evidence obtained by interrogation; **Inte:rrogatee·,** one who is interrogated; **Inte·rroga:tingly** *adv.*, in a questioning manner.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jud. Evid.* II. iv. § 6 Abstract terms .. of which some are already in use, others have been constructed for the purpose .. 4. Suggestedness .. 5. Unsuggestedness..6. Interrogatedness: if a conjugate of so harsh a form may, for the purpose of the moment, be endured. 1816 — *Extract fr. Prop. Const. Code* (1830) 34 For falsity committed in this Judicatory the interrogatee is responsible. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* vii. 312 The interrogated now assuming the character of the interrogator. 1886 MISS LINSKILL *Haven under Hill* II. xvi. 210 'Well?' said Mrs. Stanmere interrogatingly.

Interrogation (inte:rogēⁱ·ʃən). [a. F. *interrogation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), or ad. L. *interrogātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *interrogāre* to INTERROGATE.]

1. The action of interrogating or asking questions; a questioning; † request (*obs.*).

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic.* 80 He opposith by interrogation, and would be aunswered. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 116 The testator maie lawfullie make his executor not onelie of his owne accorde without interrogation, but also at the intreatie or request of an other. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 472 The Inquisitor made interrogation, of what difficulties, errors, or mis-beliefe I had. 1769 *Junius Lett.* (1804) I. 63, I could, by malicious interrogation, disturb the peace of the most virtuous man in the kingdom. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 177 If your heart were not pure..you would not be so ready to meet a deathbed interrogation.

b. With *an* and *pl.* A question. In quot. 1386 perh. = Syllogism, = L. *interrogātio* in Cicero.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 8 His fantasye Was turned for to lerne Astrologye, And koude a certeyn of conclusions To demen by Interrogacions. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 b, [That] all the interrogacyons or questyons made to vs be of fayth. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 105/1 The tenor of his questions or interrogations. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 335 Some preliminary interrogations, why I would not settle there? 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i, He was trembling at this strange interrogation.

2. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Questioning, or a question, as a form of speech.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 994 The interrogation negatyve, as, Am not I? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 220 There is a kinde of figuratiue speach when we aske many questions and looke for none answere, speaking .. by interrogation, which we might as well say by affirmation. 1661-98 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* III. 5 The words in the Text (by an usual way of speech) under an Interrogation couching a Positive Assertion. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 513 Though Interrogations may be introduced into close and earnest reasoning, exclamations belong only to strong emotions of the mind.

b. *Point* (*mark, note*) *of interrogation*, also *interrogation-point* (and, formerly, *interrogation*): the symbol used in writing or printing to indicate a question, in most European languages placed at the end of the sentence and having the form ? or ?.

In Spanish, it is placed both before and after the question, in the former case inverted as in *¿Quien sabe?* who knows? A point of interrogation is also sometimes placed before a word or phrase, to query its correctness, existence, etc.

1598 FLORIO, *Interogatiuo punto*, a point of interrogation. 1633 J. CLARKE *2nd Praxis* 38 Secondly, you must marke all the poynts, commaes, colons, interogations, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Interrogation*, or *Note of Interrogation* .. which in Greek is thus expressed (;) and thus (?) in Latin. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 23 The Common Stops or Points are these: A Comma (,), Semi-colon (;) .. Interrogation (?), Admiration (!). 1888 J. A. NOBLE in *Academy* 3 Nov. 283/3 We are compelled to read them .. with a greater number of mental notes of interrogation. 1895 *How to get Married* 74 It is a mistake to be inquisitive. A walking interrogation-point is never a pleasant companion.

Interroga·tional, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of the nature of an interrogation; interrogative.

1880 F. Hall *Doctor Indoctus* 24 Why the interrogational 'how are we'?

Interrogative (intĕrɒ·gătiv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *interrogātīv-us*: see Interrogate *v.* and -ive. Cf. F. *interrogatif, -ive* (1507 in Godef.).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of questioning; having the form or force of a question.

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 3 The Baptisme, which saveth vs, is .. ἐπερώτημα, an interrogative triall of a good conscience towards God. 1661–98 South *Twelve Serm.* III. 5 Nor does this Interrogative way of Expression import only a bare Negation of the Thing. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 209 The substantive comes before the verb except in an Interrogative sentence. 1853 Kingsley *Hypatia* xxviii. 354 Miriam made interrogative signs, which Pelagia understood as asking her whether she was alone. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 152 The Platonic ideas are tested by the interrogative method of Socrates.

2. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* Of a word or form: Employed in asking a question.

Interrogative pronouns, the pronouns *who? which? what? whether? Interrogative adverbs*, such as *where? when? why? wherefore? Interrogative point* = Interrogation 2 b.

1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 6 Nownes interrogatyue as *quis, uter.* 1530 Palsgr. 80 Of the pronownes interrogatives. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 994 The conjugation interrogative, as, Am I? *suis je?* 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* II. iv. [v.] (Arb.) 89 His comma, colon and interrogatiue point. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 250 The interrogative particle, whether. 1845 Stoddart *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 186/1 The...interrogative form of the verb.

3. Given to asking questions; inquisitive. *rare.*

1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 140 ¶ 11 Such Interrogative Gentlewomen are to be answered no other Way than by Interrogation. 1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz* iv, He is a tall, thin, bony man, with an interrogative nose, and little restless perking eyes.

B. *sb.* 1. An interrogation, a question. *rare.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 These men .. with a scornefull interogatiue, doe .. aske. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 295 Olenus Calenus .. intended by subtill interrogatiue to translate the benefit thereof to his owne native countrey of Tuscane. 1847 Jeffrey *Let.* in Cockburn *Life* II. cxciv, I do expect and require an answer to all these interrogatives.

2. *Gram.* A word or form employed in asking a question; esp. an interrogative pronoun.

1530 Palsgr. Introd. 29 Relatyves as *qui* or *lequel*; interrogatyves as *qui.* 1533 Udall *Flowres* 104 (R.) For al voices that are relatiues, may sometimes be interrogatiues, as whan they aske a question. 1763 Lowth *Eng. Gram.* (1838) 39 *Who, which, what*, are called Interrogatives, when they are used in asking questions. 1875 Whitney *Life Lang.* v. 96 They [relatives] are demonstratives and interrogatives put to a new use.

Interrogatively (intĕrɒ·gătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an interrogative manner; by way of interrogation; as a question.

1571 Golding *Calvin on Ps.* lvi. 8 Some reade .. the verse interrogatively. 1609 W. Biddulph in T. Lavender *Trav.* (1612) B j b, That which Persius speaketh interrogatiuely, I vnderstand positiuely. 1751 Hurd *Notes Ep. Augustus* (R.), Mr. Pope .. seems to have read the lines interrogatively. 1876 Miss Braddon *Dead Men's Shoes* i, A girl whom the passers by look at interrogatively.

Interrogator 1 (intɛ·rŏgeɪtəɹ). [a. late L. *interrogātor*, agent-n. f. *interrogāre* to Interrogate; cf. F. *interrogateur* (1549 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who interrogates; a questioner.

1751 Harris *Hermes* I. viii. 153 *note*, Retrenching by an ellipsis all the rest, which rest the interrogator is left to supply from himself. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 138 He was examined before a committee .. Mr. Stanhope, and Mr. Lechmere were the principal interrogators. 1855 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxvii. 559 When we tried to fancy ourselves in the position of the interrogator.

† **Interrogator** 2. *Sc. Obs.* [ad. F. *interrogatoire*; see next and cf. Interlocutor 2.] = Interrogatory B. 1. See also Intergatour.

1561 *St. Andrews Kirk-sess. Reg.* (1889) 108 Examinat upon the generall interrogatouris of the law, he purgis hym [self]. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 66 The veritie of the mater sall be tryed before the Justitiar, be sundrie interrogatours and answers made thereto.

Interrogatory (intĕrɒ·gătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *interrogātōri-us*: see Interrogate *v.* and -ory. Cf. F. *interrogatoire* (1422 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.* = Interrogative *a. Interrogatory point* (see Interrogation 2 b).

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ v b, Of letters .. Interrogatori, Dehortatorie..there be sundrie sortes. *a* 1668 Davenant *Masque* Wks. (1673) 362 My Priviledges are an ubiquitary .. interrogatory .. immunity over all the privy lodgings. 1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 407 Of the Interrogatory point. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* xlii, Hinted at in a mild interrogatory manner.

B. *sb.* 1. An interrogation, a question; *spec.* in *Law*: A question formally put, or drawn up in writing to be put, to an accused person or a witness. (In 16–17th c. freq. in phr. *to examine upon interrogatories*). See also Interrogatory.

1533 in More *Apol.* xlv. Wks. 915/1 If he can by interrogatories and questions be drieuen to confesse anye thing. 1556 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 He was .. examined vpon interrogatories to bewraye the rest of the conspiratours. 1669 Woodhead *St. Tercsa* I. xxxv. 265 He willed me to examine myself well upon this one Interrogatory. 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 106 A more pertinent Interrogatory could never have been made by Plato, or Aristotle. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3, I was bewildered by an unseasonable interrogatory. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 562 A paper of interrogatories was laid before him by order of the Privy Council. 1898 *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VII. 41 The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, for the first time enabled interrogatories to be administered in actions in the superior Courts of Law.

2. Examination or questioning (of an accused person). *rare.* [= F. *interrogatoire*, It. *interrogatorio.*]

1827 Hallam *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. i. 55 A tribunal..proceeding by modes of interrogatory unknown to the common law. 1831–3 E. Burton *Eccl. Hist.* xiv. (1845) 320 If the parties accused still confessed themselves Christians upon the third interrogatory, he ordered them to be put to death.

Hence **Interrogatorily** *adv.* = Interrogatively.

1625 Bp. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. xviii. 242 We..propose it in Baptisme interrogatorily unto God-fathers and God-mothers. *c* 1866 Elihu Burritt *Descr.-Locomotive*, And now he shouts, interrogatorily, All right?

Interrogatrix (intɛrɒ·gĕ·triks). [fem., in L. form, corresp. to *interrogator.*] A female interrogator.

1859 tr. *Bengel's Gnomon* I. 466 The temptation was not great if you consider only the interrogatrix.

† **Interrogue, -roge,** *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *interroguer* (1389 in Hatz.-Darm.; mod.F. *interroger*), ad. L. *interrogāre.*] = Interrogate *v.*

1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* (1889) 253 They..Interroged hym why he had slayne that man. *a* 1521 *Helyas* xxx. N j, Whan the noble knight..had interrougued and questioned the duchesse.

In terrorem: see In *Lat. prep.*

Interrule: see Inter- *pref.* 1 a.

† **Interru·pt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 5 **inteript,** 6 **-repte.** [a. OF. *interrupt*, ad. L. *interrupt-us*, pa. pple. of *interrumpĕre*: see next.] Interrupted, in various senses: see the verb. In quot. 1667, Forming an interval or breach between two parts of something. Usually construed as *pa. pple.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxix. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 130/2 Free eleccioun Not interrupte by mediacioun Of brocage. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 105 Ne therfore shull ye nothynge be inteript. ? *a* 1500 *Colyn Blowbols Test.* 206 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 102, I wold they shold for no thing Be interupt of their possessoums. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxiii. E e iij. Such wyll may be interrepte [*se peut interrompre*] and deuysed in many maners. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 122 Prayer is neuer interrupte but by wickednes. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 84 Our adversarie, whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no barrs of Hell .. nor yet the main abyss Wide interrupt, can hold.

Interrupt (intĕrʌ·pt), *v.* Also 5 **interepte, interipte, intrippe,** 6 **interrup(p)e**; *pa. t.* 5 **enterrupte, interrupte,** 6 (*Sc.*) **interup.** [f. L. *interrupt-*, ppl. stem of *interrump-ĕre* to break asunder, break off (a speech or the like), f. *inter* between + *rumpĕre* to break: cf. Corrupt.

With the form *interrup, -uppe*, cf. Corrup, -uppe.]

1. *trans.* To break in upon (an action, process, or condition, *esp.* speech or discourse); to break the continuity of (something) in time; to break off, to hinder the course or continuance of, cause to cease or stop (usually temporarily).

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1231 For as moche as it nat to me sit, Your tale for to interrupte or breke. 1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 257 Who made you so bolde to interrupe my tale? 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 35, I wyl not interrupt your communycatyon now in the myddys. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* D ij, They hinder, disturbe, and interrupt the course..of other mens matters. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 18 Not one of us but had his sleepe interrupted by fearfull dreames. 1673 Temple *United Prov.* I. 5 Flanders was erected into a County, which changed the Title of Forester for that of Count, without interrupting the Succession. 1783 Watson *Philip III*, II. (1839) 103 The army of the states was at hand to interrupt his operations. 1838 James *Robber* iv, Do not let anything which has passed to-day interrupt our friendship. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 471/2 The acts whereby..prescriptions may be legally interrupted, and in effect put an end to.

b. To break the continuity of (something) in space or serial order; to make an interval or breach between the parts of (something continuous); to stand in the way of, obstruct (*e.g.* a view).

1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 41 There being neither Tree nor Bush to interrupt his Charge. 1679 Owen *Christologia* vi. (1831) 65 As a beam interrupted from its continuity unto the sun is immediately deprived of light. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 166 The land is so interrupted with rocks, that the natives, instead of the plough are obliged to make use of the spade. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* i, They interrupt my prospects.

2. To break in upon (a person) while doing something, *esp.* speaking; to hinder from proceeding with some action; to cause to stop (usually temporarily) in what one is doing.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xvi. (1859) 17 There roose vp soone a lady and enterrupte me of my wordes. *c* 1430 ? Lydg. *Stans Puer* 69 (Lamb. MS. 853) Intrippe no man where so þat þou wende, No man in his tale [1450–60 *MS. Harl.* 2251 Interrupt nat..None other mans tale]. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 40 The poore Indians durst not once interrupt them. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 302 It were a grosse incivility to interrupt them in their conversation. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 45 ¶ 8 Florio, who never interrupted any Man living when he was speaking. 1887 Ruskin *Præterita* II. xii. 421, I could not bear being interrupted in anything I was about.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* (from 1 or 2). (Also quasi-*trans.* with the words spoken as object = to say in interruption.)

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* V. xxxviii. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 188 b/2 Ther shal no man reclayme ne sei nay, Interrupte ne make no delay. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 512 As one who sought access, but feard To interrupt, side-long he works his way. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxv, 'Ay, truly', interrupted the glover; 'and I so counselled and commanded thee'. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 220 By Zeus, said Ctesippus, interrupting, I only wish that you would give me some proof. *Ibid.* 224 Please not to interrupt, my good friend.

† 4. *trans.* To hinder, stop, prevent, thwart. a. an action, etc. *Obs.*

1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* B iij, This holy ghost interrupte this desyre, and apperyd. 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 242 b, To the onely intent, that the mariage should herafter, neither be interrupted nor broken. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 141 The neighbours would have been awaked, and so the execution of their designes interrupted.

† b. a person, etc., in or from some action. Const. *of* or with *inf. Obs.*

1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 184, I schal nat interepte heme deweryng is lyffe. 1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. xiii. 41 Ther is noman that coude interrupte hym of ony thing that he wolde preue. 1604 Jas. I *Counterbl.* (Arb.) 102 To interrupt them of their due function. 1624 Bp. Hall *Hou. Mar. Clergy* Ded., Satan enuying me this happinesse, interrupts me by the malice of an importunate Aduersarie.

† 5. To infringe, suspend (a law). *Obs.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* IV. v. (1554) 103 b, Al their statutes by which thei were made fre He interrupted of force and not of right. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 536 God created nature, and hath giuen it a Lawe, which Law he wil haue it to follow. Neuertheless somtimes..he interrupteth it, .. to make vs to know yt he is Lord of nature.

† 6. To cut short, put an end to, destroy. *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 176 The Cup, Quhairwith oft tymes, for saikles crymes, Mennis lyues he Interup. 1608 Torsell *Serpents* (1658) 686 So soon as a great Crocodile is discovered, there is such watch and care taken to interrupt and kill him for hope of the reward, that he cannot long escape alive.

Interrupted (intĕrʌ·ptĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Interrupt *v.* + -ed 1.] Broken in upon; broken off; having its course hindered or continuity broken; made discontinuous: see the verb.

1552 Huloet, Interrupted, *interpellatus.* 1592 Daniel *Delia* ii, Sigh out a Storie of her cruell deedes, With interrupted accents of despaire. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* III. i. 249 Whose Rage doth rend Like interrupted Waters, and o're-beare What they are vs'd to beare. 1748 Dodsley *Preceptor* (1763) I. p. xliv, Express .. Sorrow by a low, flexible interrupted Voice. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 605 The patient recovered under daily application of the interrupted current.

b. *Bot.* (and *Zool.*) Having smaller, or otherwise differing, members (*e.g.* leaflets in a compound leaf, or spikelets in an inflorescence) in the intervals between the others in a series; also, having a gap or void interval, discontinuous (as a linear marking): see next b.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Interruptus, Bot.*, broken in respect to uniformity: interrupted. 1861 Miss Pratt *Flower. Pl.* VI. 269 Interrupted Club-moss. 1866 *Treas. Bot., Interrupted*, when any symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes: a leaf is interruptedly pinnated when some of the pinnæ are much smaller than the others, or wholly wanting.

c. *Mus. Interrupted cadence*: an alteration of the perfect cadence, in which the full close is deferred or evaded by the use of some other chord (usually that of the sixth of the key) instead of that of the tonic.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Interrupted*, a term applied by theorists to those closes or cadences in which the base, instead of falling or rising from the fifth to the key-note, passes to some other, and interrupts the full close, or final cadence. 1877 Stainer *Harmony* xii, The interrupted cadence consists of a temporary delay of the perfect cadence. 1880 C. H. H. Parry in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 291 The form of Interrupted cadence generally quoted as typical is that in which the chord of the dominant, instead of proceeding to the harmony of the tonic as the mind is led to expect, is followed by the chord of the 6th of the key, or sub-mediant.

Interru·ptedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an interrupted manner; with interruptions or void intervals; discontinuously.

1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* I. iii. § 19 The incident light that meets with a grosser liquour..will have its beams either refracted, or imbibed, or else reflected more or less interruptedly than they would be, if the body had been unmoistened. *a* 1708 Beveridge *Thes. Theol.* (1711) III. 38 Not interruptedly, but constantly. 1817 Byron *Manfred* III. iv, Interruptedly .. the fitful song Begun and died upon the gentle wind.

b. *Bot.* (and *Zool.*) With smaller or otherwise different members in the intervals between the others: see prec. b.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf* (*Pinnated*), The interruptedly pinnated, in which the folioles are irregular and unequal in size or situation. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 215 Cellules interruptedly uniseriate. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 108 *Spiræa ulmaria* .. leaves interruptedly pinnate. *Ibid.* 290 *Galeopsis Ladanum* .. leaves .. interruptedly serrate or subentire.

Interrupter, -or (intĕrʌ·ptəɹ). Also 6 **-our**(e. [In form a, a. L. *interruptor*, agent-n. from *interrumpĕre*: cf. F. *interrupteur*; in β, f. Interrupt *v.* + -er 1.] One who interrupts: see the vb.

a. 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10 The said interruptoures

and letters therof to be brought to Gaole. 1552 Huloet, Interruptour, *interpellator*. 1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* x. lviii. (1612) 254 Wherefore our Queene her interruptors sent. 1797 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary & Lett.* VI. 141 Princess Augusta declined any interruptors.

β. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* L 342 A disturber, or letter of other: an interrupter. 1654-66 Ld. Orrery *Parthen.* (1676) 203 To seek out the high interrupter of it. 1771 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. I. 382 We were so busy no interrupters were admitted. 1804 H. K. White *Let. to B. Maddock* in *Rem.* (1819) I. 135 The companion of my walks—the interrupter of my evening studies. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Apr., This rebuke was loudly cheered by Mr. Aytoun's interrupters.

b. A device for interrupting an electric current.

1881 S. P. Thompson *Electr. & Magn.* x. § 398 The interruptors of induction coils are usually self-acting. 1881 *Sci. American* XIX. 388 If a Helmholtz interrupter be employed to make and break the primary circuit.

Interru·ptible, *a. rare.* [f. as Interrupt *v.* + -ible.] Capable of being interrupted.

1628 Jackson *Creed* IX. xxiv. § 2 The virtue or efficacy of it is not circumscriptible by time nor interruptible by any moment or instant of time.

Interru·pting, *vbl. sb.* [f. Interrupt *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Interrupt; interruption. (Now only as gerund.)

1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 628/2 When he hadde wyth much work & oft interrupting, brought at last his tale to an ende.

Interru·pting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That interrupts; see the verb.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 612 A terrible interrupting tempest. 1739 G. Ogle *Gualtherus & Griselda* 82 Oft wou'd intrude an interrupting thought. *Mod.* The speaker continued amid interrupting cries.

Hence **Interru·ptingly** *adv.*, in the way of interruption.

1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 14 Messages, which..they have interruptingly dared to trouble our State with. 1848 Buckley *Iliad* II Him, noble Achilles interruptingly answered.

Interruption (intərʌ·pʃən). Also 5 **intrumpcioun, interupcion, 6 intrupcion.** [ad. L. *interruptiōn-em*, n. of action from *interrumpĕre* to Interrupt: cf. F. *interruption* (1437 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of interrupting, or fact of being interrupted (in the various senses of the verb); with *an* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1. A breaking in upon some action, process, or condition (esp. speech or discourse), so as to cause it (usually temporarily) to cease; hindrance of the course or continuance of something; a breach of continuity in time; a stoppage.

1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* IV. x. 255 Take not now in anger yf I putte interrupcyon in thy wordes for a questyon that I wil aske of the. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 336 The cytezyns enioyed theyr lybertyes without interupcion. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxxiii. 536 We would impute al those interruptions and changes to the nature of nacure it selfe. 1660 Milton *Free Commw.* Wks. (1847) 445/2 The frequent disturbances, interruptions, and dissolutions which the parliament hath had. 1797 Burke *Corr.* IV. 423, I still go on with the work I have in hand, but with terrible interruptions. 1868 Helps *Realmah* II. (1876) 14 Ellesmere, who is the greatest of interrupters, is the most intolerant of any interruption but his own.

b. In weakened sense (with negative expressed or implied): Temporary cessation, intermission.

1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 76 She continued sixe monethes..to drinke daylie, without interruption foureteene pounds of water. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 823 That process by which our bodies receive some substances and give out others, admits of no interruption.

2. A breach of continuity in space or serial order; a break; the formation or existence of a gap or void interval.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 37 If a man were Mad al togedre of o matiere Wiþouten interrupcion. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 127 The mountains, which in a continuall raunge without interruption stand vpon the coasts of the Ocean. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1723) II The Interruptions of the Strata. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxxv. (1856) 322 Dr. Vreeland and myself witnessed repeatedly interruptions of their continuity. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 422 The most frequent form of local interruption of the fibrous sheath..consists in the presence of a gap of greater or less extent, filled up by comparatively thin-walled parenchyma.

†b. The action of breaking in between two things; irruption. *Obs.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 216 Places severed from the Continent by the interruption of the Sea.

†3. The action, or an act, of hindering or thwarting; hindrance, obstruction. *Obs.*

1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 187 To enjoye our sayd lycence wyth outyn any let, interupcyon or impediment. *c* 1475 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 274 The cardenall uppone his hede the crowne did sett, The septure in his honde, withowte intrumpcioun or lett. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* vii. 41 Of iustice no let ledeth intrupcion, Like this loue (named selfe loue) growne of corrupcion. 1595 Shaks. *John* III. iv. 9 Diuers deere friends slaine? And bloudy England into England gone, Ore-bearing interruption spight of France?

4. *Sc. Law.* 'The step legally requisite to stop the currency of the period of a prescription' (Bell *Dict. Law Scot.*).

1615 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 322 Of the quhilk hous, Williame Gray, baillie, tuik doune ane dovet [=turf] in takine of lauchfull interruptione, and fand the said halff pennie hous and landis..to appertein in propertie to the said towne of Aberdeine. 1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) II. xii. § 26 The main Exception or Reply against Prescription, is Interruption, not only by the discontinuing the Possession of the whole, but also of a part, which was found sufficient to interrupt the Prescription as to the whole. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Prescription*, An interruption on the last day of the forty years will be effectual.

Interruptive (intərʌ·ptiv), *a.* [f. as Interrupt *v.* + -ive: cf. *corruptive*.]

1. Having the quality of interrupting.

1651 Bedell in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* 76 Inflexible to imbarque in any thing interruptive of his Studies. 1662 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg.* (1850) IV. 63 A bodily infirmity..frequently interruptive to me in my calling. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* II. 126 No interruptive Void intrudes between. 1883 J. Parker *Tyne Ch.* 180 There was nothing ungentle in his tone as he made this interruptive remark.

†2. Characterized by interruption; interrupted.

1643 Herle *Answ. Ferne* 11 A broken interruptive repetition of some lines.

†Interru·ptly, *adv. Obs.* [f. Interrupt *ppl. a.* + -ly 2.] In an interrupted manner; interruptedly.

1646 J. Hall *Horæ Vac.* 188 Ariosto will interruptly shake hands with the Reader, at halfe a Tales end wrest his Attention to a new businesse.

Interruptor: see Interrupter.

Interruptory (intərʌ·ptəri), *a.* [f. as Interrupt *v.* + -ory.] Having the quality or function of interrupting; interruptive.

1869 Hullah in *Contemp. Rev.* X. 351 Consonants are practically initiatory, distributive, or interruptory only. 1871 Alabaster *Wheel of Law* 206, I have omitted..a few remarks of an interruptory character.

†Interru·pture. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *interrupt-*, ppl. stem (see Interrupt *v.*) + -ure: cf. L. *ruptūra* Rupture.] = Interruption.

1648 J. Goodwin *Right & Might* 37 To attempt any interrupture, distraction, or disturbance therein.

Intersale, -salute: see Inter- *pref.* 2 a, 1 b.

Interscalm(e (i·ntəskɑ·lm). *Antiq. rare*—°. [ad. L. *interscalmium*, f. *inter* between + *scalmus*, Gr. *σκαλμός* a peg to which an oar was strapped, a thole-pin: cf. *intercolumn.*] The space between two of the thole-pins to which the oars were strapped in an ancient Roman or Greek galley or rowing-boat. 1882 in Ogilvie.

‖ Interscapilium (i·ntəskăpi·liŭm). *Zool.* [late Lat., f. *inter* between + *scapula* shoulder-blade.] The space between the shoulder-blades; the upper region of the back (esp. in birds). Also in mod. forms *interscapulium, interscapulium.*

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Interscapulium*, old term applied by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv. 19, p. 746, to the spine of the scapula..Applied by Illiger to the region of the back between the shoulder-blades in the *Mammifera*, between the wings in birds. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 583 A large white patch on the lower hind neck and the anterior portion of the interscapilium.

Interscapular (intəskæ·pi·lăr), *a.*(*sb.*) *Anat.* and *Zool.* [Inter- 4 a.] Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder-blades.

1721 Bailey, *Interscapular Cavities*, are the hollow Places between the Shoulder Blade and the Vertebra's. 1834 J. Forbes *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 43 It had lost three inches..in the interscapular region. 1874 Coues *Birds N. W.* 144 The interscapular region alone is ferruginous.

B. *sb.* (in *pl.*) The interscapular feathers.

Intersca·pulary, *a. rare*—°. [f. as prec.: see -ary.] = prec. (In recent Dicts.)

Interscapulium, -lum: see Interscapilium.

Interscendent (intəise·ndĕnt), *a. Math. rare.* [ad. mod.L. *interscendens, -ent-em* (Leibnitz), f. *inter* between; after *transcendens* Transcendent.] Applied to expressions or equations involving incommensurable quantities in the exponents; regarded as being intermediate between *algebraic* and *transcendental.* Also **Interscende·ntal** *a.*

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict., Interscendent*, in Algebra, is applied to quantities, when the exponents of their powers are radical quantities. Thus $x^{\sqrt{2}}$, $x^{\sqrt{a}}$, etc. are interscendent quantities. 1879 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* vii. (ed. 3) 275 A class of equations called by Leibnitz interscendental, or which involve the variables with exponents not commensurable with any rational number: for example $y=x^{\sqrt{2}}$.

†Interscī·nd, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *interscind-ĕre* to tear asunder.] (See quot.) So **†Interscī·ndent** *a. Obs. rare*—°.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Interscindent*..that cuts in the midst, or hews asunder. 1721 Bailey, *To Interscind*..to cut in two in the midst.

†Interscri·be, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *interscrībĕre* to write between.] 'To write between, to interline' (Bailey, 1721). So **†Interscript,** something written between lines of writing; an interlineation; **†Interscri·ption,** writing between.

1656 Blount *Glossogr., Interscript* (L. *inscriptum*), an interlacing of a line; an interlining. 1658 Phillips, *Interscription*, an interlining, a writing between two lines.

Interseam (intəisī·m), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. F. *entresemer* to sow among, intersperse (15–16th c. in Godef.), f. *entre-* between + *semer*:—L. *sēmināre* to sow. But apparently often associated with Seam *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* To sprinkle or scatter between or amongst other things; to furnish or adorn *with* something sprinkled between; to intersperse. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 31 Hee compared..her face to borders of Lillies interseamed with Roses. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 49 Like Lillyes dipt in Bacchus choycest wine, Powdred and interseamd with azurd vaines. 1592 — *Upst. Courtier* B iij b, Curiouslye ouerwhipte with Golde twist, interseamed with knottes of Pearle. 1598 Yong *Diana* 94 He had on a cote of cloth of siluer, interseamed and imbrodered with flowers. 1858 Sir T. Wyse *Excurs. Peolopponesus* (1865) II. iv. 82 Rushing brooks hurried across our path on their way to the Alpheus, interseamed with red fallows or quiet slopes of meadow-land.

†Intersecant, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *intersecānt-em*, pr. pple. of *intersecāre*: see next.] Intersecting. b. as *sb.* in *pl.* Intersecting lines.

1658 Phillips, *Intersecants* in Heraldry, are pertransient lines which crosse one another. 1721 Bailey, *Intersecant*, cutting in two in the middle.

†Interseca·tion. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action, analogically f. L. *intersecāre* to Intersect.] = Intersection.

1412-20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* I. v. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 12 b/2 By cause of certeyn intersecaciouns Of dyuers cercles and revolucions. 1613-39 I. Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 72 This Intersecation of the two Lines.

Intersect (intəise·kt), *v.* [f. L. *intersect-*, ppl. stem of *intersecāre* to cut asunder, intersect, f. *inter* between + *secāre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To divide (something) in two by passing through or lying across it; to cross. Freq. in passive (const. *with* or *by*).

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 351 Why they are obliquely placed and intersect themselues Varolius hath elegantly shewd. 1713 Pope *Guardian* No. 92 ₱ 5 Tim Tuck, the hero..is particularly remarkable for the length of his sword, which intersects his person in a cross line, and makes him appear not unlike a fly, that the boys have run a pin thro' and set a walking. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiii. I. 396 Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles. 1793 Craufurd in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 132 The ground was so broken and intersected with ravines, that not a horseman could act. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* iii. 38 It is often intersected by veins of quartz. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xix. 135 Crevasses also intersect the ice.

b. *Geom.* Of a line or surface: To pass through or across (a line or surface), so as to lie on both sides of it with one point (or line) in common: = Cut *v.* 15 b.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Psend. Ep.* VI. v. 292 Being in the Æquator it would intersect their Horizon, and be halfe above and halfe beneath it. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 269 Where these two Arches Intersect, or cut each other, there is the Center. 1840 Lardner *Geom.* x. 125 If two chords intersect each other in a circle, the rectangle under the segments of the one will be equal to the rectangle under the segments of the other. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xii. 112 Keep any line of knowledge ten years, and some other line will intersect it. 1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xiii. § 190 Every [straight] line must intersect a curve of an odd degree in at least one real point.

c. Of a person: To come across, cross (another person, or his course); to intercept. *rare.*

1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vi. (1872) III. 124 Grumkow, we suppose, drives forth from Berlin, to intersect him, in the Neumark. 1873 Tristram *Moab* viii. 154 Shepherds hurriedly stalking forth ahead, so as to intersect our path.

d. To divide or separate (two things) by passing between them. *rare.*

1784 Cowper *Task* II. 16 Lands intersected by a narrow frith Abhor each other.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To cross or cut each another: chiefly *Geom.* of lines or surfaces.

[1755 in Johnson: quoting Wiseman in error: see Interject.] 1847 Grote *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 161 Straight streets intersecting at right angles. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 24 The rays from a luminous point placed beyond the focus intersect at the opposite side of the lens. 1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xiv. § 204 The Lemniscate whose equation is $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$.. [has] two branches intersecting at the origin.

b. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1864 Bowen *Logic* iv. 93 Concepts are said to *intersect*, when the Extension of one coincides in part, and only in part, with the Extension of the other. Thus, *Frenchman* and *Protestant* are Intersecting Concepts, for some Frenchmen are Protestants and some are not, some Protestants are Frenchmen and some are not. These may be symbolized by two circles whose circumferences intersect each other.

Intersect (i·ntəisekt), *sb.* [ad. L. *intersect-um*, neuter of pa. pple. of *intersecāre*: see prec.]

†1. = Insect *sb. Obs.*

1654 H. L'Estrange *Chas. I* (1655) 74 Whilest he the head, and his subjects the body, were at a distance, or like intersects and flies, tacked together by a mathematical line, and imaginary thread.

2. *Geom.* A point of intersection.

1885 *Athenæum* 19 June 815/1 Mr. Marth gave an account of his method of mapping the curves described by the intersects of the planetary orbits with a plane at right angles to the ecliptic.

Intersectant, *a. rare.* [f. Intersect *v.* + -ant 1.] That intersects; intersecting.

1863 R. Townsend *Mod. Geom.* I. 181 When three lines..are..collinearly intersectant with the opposite sides.

Intersected, *ppl. a.* [f. Intersect *v.* + -ed 1.] Crossed; divided by crossing lines, etc.: see vb.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 131 A cross, or intersected lines above the mount of Jupiter. 1816 BYRON *Parisina* xx, And o'er that fair broad brow were wrought The intersected lines of thought. 1899 T. S. BALDOCK *Cromwell* 205 They thought it unsafe to risk their horse in such an intersected country.

Intersecting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intersects; usually with *sb.* in *pl.*, that intersect each other; crossing.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 182 The two extreme points of the intersection are in both the intersecting planes. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Building* 16 The Intersecting Arches are Gothick ones. 1790 W. WRIGHTE *Grotesque Archit.* 13 An arcade of intersecting semi-ellipses. 1878 C. STANFORD *Symbols Christ* ii. 37 A knowledge of the future in all its million million threads of intersecting influence. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iv. 168 The formation of the continent shaped out by its intersecting mountain chains.

Intersection (intəɹse·kʃən). [ad. L. *intersection-em* (Vitruvius), n. of action from *intersecāre* to INTERSECT. Cf. F. *intersection* (14th c.).]

1. The action or fact of intersecting or crossing; *esp.* in *Geom.* (see INTERSECT *v.* 1 b).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 155 Then the meridian circle crosseth also .. And so by these intersections [etc.]. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. x. 21 To marke the poynts of the intersections of the circles. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* 37 By Diagonal lines the intersection was regular. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. vii. 366 The necessary intersection or decussation of the oblique rays. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* 5 The intersections of sweetness in the rise and fall of melodies. 1869 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 We were compelled to cross at the place of intersection.

2. The place where two things intersect or cross; chiefly *Geom.*, the point (or line) of intersection; the point common to two lines or a line and a surface (or the line common to two surfaces) which intersect.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 163 Applie a ruler from the Center of the Quadrate, unto th' intersection of the two thrides. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. x, Both circles have their centers .. in the intersection of those perpendiculars, which is O. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 234 The Axis of Motion being the Intersection of this Plane with the Surface of the Fluid. *a* 1864 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 15 We came to an intersection with another street. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 42 These formed at their intersection a noble open place or square.

3. *Logic.* The relation of two classes that intersect, i.e. each of which partly includes and partly excludes the other. See INTERSECT *v.* 2 b.

In mod. Dicts.

Intersectional (intəɹse·kʃənăl), *a.*[1] [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by intersection.

1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 27. 58 Different mouldings were studiously associated, in order to obtain variety of intersectional line. 1861 J. W. REDHOUSE in *Jrnl. R. Asiat. Soc.* XVIII. 400 *note*, The words in the intersectional compartments are common to each of the intersecting verses.

Intersectional, *a.*[2] [f. INTER- 4 c + SECTION + -AL.] Existing or prevailing between sections.

1865 *Even. Standard* 28 Mar., During the present intersectional war. 1895 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 19 Sept. 4/3 Louisville, Chattanooga and Atlanta are three pillars upon which intersectional good feeling rests secure this year.

†**Intersegment.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b.] A segment of a line included between two lines that intersect it; an intercept.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 496 So is MP, the Intersegment of the Parallels VH and KL .. to HC, the other Intersegment.

Intersemental: see INTER- *pref.* 4 a.

Interseme: see INTERSEAM.

†**Intersominate,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [f. INTER- 1 + L. *sēmināre* to sow: cf. *disseminate.*] 'To sow among or between' (Bailey, 1721).

†**Intersepiment,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intersæpient-em*, pr. pple. of *intersæpīre* to fence about, cut off, f. *inter* between + *sæpīre* to hedge in, fence in.] Forming a septum or partition between vessels or cavities.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII. 92 Intersepient membrans are those whiche grow about those vessels betwene the lunges and the hart.

Interseptal (intəɹse·ptăl), *a.* [f. L. *intersæpt-um* diaphragm, midriff, partition (f. *inter* between + *sæptum* fence) + -AL.] Situated between septa or partitions. (Chiefly *Anat.* and *Zool.*)

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 26/2 The eight interseptal compartments communicate freely with the great cavity. 1859 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Protozoa* 17 These foramina are not to be regarded as simple apertures in the walls of the chambers, but rather as the orifices of a peculiar system of 'interseptal' canals. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 164 A third cycle of twelve septa divides the previously existing twelve interseptal chambers into twenty-four. 1880 — *Crayfish* iv. 186 The inter-septal substance swells up and becomes transparent.

‖ **Interseptum.** [L.: see prec.] A diaphragm or partition: esp. in *Anat.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Interseptum*, a word used by some writers to express the uvula, and by others the septum narium. 1829 J. & C. BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) II. 15 If thin, membraneous, and transparent, it [the diphragm of fowls] can perform none of the functions of a diaphragm, and must be merely such a membraneous interseptum as some Amphibia and Reptiles have, supporting the viscera, or confining them in their place. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Interseptum*, old term for the uvula, also the septum narium; also the diaphragm.

†**Intersert,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 enter-. [f. L. *intersert-*, ppl. stem of *interserĕre* to put between, interpose, f. *inter* between + *serĕre* to set, put, place, insert.] *trans.* To insert between other things; to interpolate. (Freq. in 17th c.)

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* To Rdr. (Arb.) 15 G. breuia: soomtyme long by position where D may bee enterserted, as *passage* is short, but yf you make yt long, *passadge* with D. would bee written. 1611 FLORIO, *Interserto*, enterserted or wrought betweene. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. II. v. § 5 To intersert more proofs of antiquity would be troublesome unto me. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 171 Give me leave here to intersert the opinion of Dr. Pugh.

b. *transf.* To furnish or supply *with* insertions.

1767 S. PATERSON *Another Traveller!* I. 150 A book of wanderings .. interserted with whimsical digressions and unseasonable reflections.

†**Intersertion.** *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *interserĕre*: see prec.] The action of 'interserting'; that which is 'interserted'; *interpolation.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. xxvii. § 5 By a voluntary intersertion of the Prophet Jeremiah his name by some bold transcriber. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* ii. Wks. 1738 I. 84 They have some intersertions which are plainly spurious. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 193 That intersertion of P in many Latine words..as in *sumpsit, prompsit.* 1771 SHERIDAN tr. *Aristænetus' Love Ep.* iii. (1874) 457 *note*, What intersertions there may be, have been before apologized for.

Intersessional, -set, -shade: see INTER- *pref.* 4 b, 1 a, 1 b.

Intershock (intəɹʃǫ·k), *v. rare.* Also 7 enter-. [f. INTER- 1 b + SHOCK *v.*, in sense 1 after F. *s'entrechoquer* (1564 in Thierry).]

†**1.** *trans.* To strike or attack mutually. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xlvii. (1632) 153 When with vehemence they come to entershocke one another. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Wks. (1717) 372 What Discontentments will there still arise In such a Camp of Kings, to intershock Each others Greatness.

2. *intr.* To strike together, collide.

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 227 Pleasures do enter-shock, and always leave some of our senses in languishment. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbo* xiv. 395 The elephants' carcases, driven by the wind, intershocked, like an archipelago of black rocks floating on the water.

Hence **Intersho·cking** *vbl. sb.* So †**I·ntershock** *sb.* [cf. obs. F. *entrechoc*]. *rare*—°.

1611 COTGR., *Entrechoc*, an intershocke; a mutuall or interchangeable rushing one vpon another. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 264 There was concerning it such an intershocking of opinions. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Intershock*, a clashing, or striking of one thing against another.

Intershoot (intəɹʃū·t), *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] a. *intr.* To shoot or glance at intervals. b. *trans.* To shoot or dart between or among; to variegate at intervals (chiefly in pa. pple. *intershot*, const. *with*: cf. SHOT *ppl. a.*).

1845 WORDSW. *Suggested by Bird of Paradise* 21 Hues.. intershooting, and to sight Lost and recovered, as the rays of light Glance on the conscious plumes. 1845 FABER *Rosary*, etc. 56 A long broad lake of meadow-grass .. intershot with gold and green. 1890 *Chicago News* 29 Oct., The fires of the eruption intershot the dense smoke.

Intersidereal (i·ntəɹsəidī·rĭăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *sīdus, sīder-* star: see SIDEREAL.] Situated or occurring between the stars: = INTERSTELLAR.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 445 Besides the stars..they may be all comprehended under the name of intersidereal bodies. 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.* i. 18 Those inter-planetary and inter-sidereal distances.

†**Intersilient,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **intersilient-em*, pr. pple. of **intersilīre* to leap or spring between, f. *inter* between + *salīre* to leap.] Emerging suddenly in the midst of something.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 Parliaments, Senates, or accountable Commissions, must have power to consult and execute against intersilient dangers and flagitious crimes, prohibited by the light of Nature.

†**Intersist,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *intersist-ĕre* to stop between.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Intersist*, to stay betweene.

†**I·ntersited,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intersit-us* put between, interposed, pa. pple. of *interserĕre* to set between + -ED 1.] Placed or situated between; interposed.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 22 The soft Cartilage intersited betwene their bodyes, is so much the greater and thicker.

Intersituate, -smile: see INTER- *pref.* 1 a.

Intersocial (intəɹsō·ʃăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + L. *socius* companion: see SOCIAL.] Existing between associates; social.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* Introd. (1892) 27 *note*, I have .. ventured to introduce the adjective *intersocial*, to express the active voluntary relations between man and man. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 8 The pressure of intersocial criticism. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* July 262 They have..entered on the condition of inter-social citizens.

†**Intersoil,** *v. Agric. Obs.* [f. INTER- 1 b + SOIL *sb.*] To mix one kind of soil with another.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. x. 33 We would endeuour..to make seuerall Soyles serue interchangeably.. by inter-soyling or seasoning the one with the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 334/1. 1725 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*

Intersole, *sb.* variant of ENTRESOL.

Intersole, *v.*: see INTER- *pref.* 1 a.

Intersomnial (intəɹsɒ·mniăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 d + L. *somni-um* dream + -AL: more properly *intrasomnial.*] Occurring in the midst of a dream. So **Intersomnious** *a.*, 'between sleeping and waking' (Worcester 1846, citing *Dublin Rev.*).

1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* iv. 69 The ghostly and intersomnial communications .. have been announcements of the deaths of absent parties.

Intersonant, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *intersonānt-em*, pr. pple. of *intersonāre* to sound between or among.] 'Sounding between' (Ogilvie).

†**Intersour,** *v. Obs.* [f. INTER- 1 a + SOUR *v.* or *a.*] *trans.* To intermix sourness in or with.

1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. (1717) I. 81 Fear .. held back something from thee full of Sweet, To intersour unsure Delights the more.

Intersow (intəɹsōu·), *v.* Pa. pple. -sown. [INTER- 1 a: cf. *interseam, interseminate.*]

1. *trans.* To sow, or *fig.* to scatter or sprinkle, among or between other things; = INTERSPERSE 1.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 40 Here amongst, the Brittans have left divers of their words intersowed.

2. To furnish (ground, etc.) with seed or the like sown or scattered among or between other things, or at intervals; const. *with*: = INTERSPERSE 2.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Planting*, The remainder of the Ground may be inter-sow'd with Ash-Keys. 1856 *R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) II. VIII. ix. 97 The very dust* is dazzling and priceless, intersown with the sapphire, the sardonyx, the emerald of heaven.

Interspace (i·ntəɹspē·s), *sb.* [INTER- 2 b.]

1. A space between two things; intermediate or intervening space, interval.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 88 Yf diches plese, hem make, and thre feet depe .. Thyn entre space in oon maner thou kepe. 1611 FLORIO, *Intermezzo*,..an interspace. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* ii. 41 [The crown] was framed .. with an intersection in the middle from the main crossing barres, and the interspaces, unto the frontal circle, continued by handsome network-plates. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 41/2 The Ancients..made a grate of brass..and filled up the interspaces of this grate .. with a transparent sort of stone. 1817 COLERIDGE *Zapolya* IV. iii, Our messengers are posted With such short interspace, that fast as sound Can travel to us, we shall learn the event. 1866 LAING *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 32 Consisting of concentric circular walls with cells or chambers in the interspaces between the walls.

2. A space of time between two events, etc.; an interval of time.

1629 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 186 The inter-space betwixt the past and present Celebrity, exceeded the longest Age of Men. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 27 To gather up more at the Interspaces of Leisure, then others do at their Study. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 379 Men..separated by the interspace of ages. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 575 During one of those little interspaces of repose and hope which occur in even the most persecuted lives.

Interspace (intəɹspē·ˡs), *v.* [INTER- 1.] *trans.* To put a space or interval between; to occupy or fill the space or interval between.

1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 282 Intelligent feeding, which is interspaced by rest. 1886 H. JAMES *Bostonians* II. II. xxi. 58 He began to interspace his visits considerably, and at last made them very rare. 1889 HORTON *Inspir. & Bible* vi. 143 It is necessary sometimes to interspace, if we may so term it, the Biblical records.

Interspatial (intəɹspē·ˡʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **interspati-um* as = *interspace* + -AL: cf. SPATIAL.] Of or belonging to an interspace, *esp.* in *Entom.* to one of the interspaces or areas between the veins on an insect's wing. Hence **Interspa·tially** *adv.*, in relation to an interspace.

†**I·nterspeaker.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] One who holds a colloquy with another; an interlocutor. So †**I·nterspeaking** *ppl. a.* (*rare*—°).

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. To Rdr., The chiefe scope and drift of these Interspeakers. 1594 *Ibid.* II. 1 The forespeach of the interspeakers in this Academy, wherein is handled the cause of their future discourses. 1611 FLORIO, *Interparlante*, enterspeaking.

Interspecific, *a.* [f. INTER- 4 c + SPECIFIC, as adj. from *species.*] Existing or prevailing between different species.

1889 *Nature* XXXIX. 287/1 As the description of the relations of organs characterized the physiology of the individual, so that of interspecific adaptations is the physiology of the race.

†**I·nterspeech.** *Obs.* [INTER- 2 a.] Speech between or among a number of persons; colloquy.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* X. (1599) 453 Peradventure .. it was more profitable with these enterspeeches to stay the kings armie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Deipnosophists*, That title, importing a Conference, Discourse or inter-speech among wise men at a supper.

Interspersal. *rare.* [f. next + -AL.] = INTERSPERSION.

1893 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 314/1 To vary the somewhat monotonous succession of the thirty Pipe Rolls .. by the judicious interspersal of these unique fragments.

Intersperse (intəɹspə·ɹs), *v.* Also 6 enter-sparse. [f. L. *interspers-*, ppl. stem of **interspergĕre* (found only in pa. pple. *interspersus*), f. *inter* between + *spargĕre* to scatter, sprinkle.]

1. *trans.* To scatter or sprinkle between or among other things; to place here and there in the course of something; to mingle dispersedly or at intervals.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. lxix. (1655) II. 100 You should do well to intersperse among them some eucharistical ejaculations and doxologies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 315 ¶ 3 That particular Art which he [Milton] has made use of in the interspersing of all those Graces of Poetry, which the Subject was capable of receiving. 1856 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 413, I like the way in which you have interspersed local traditions and stories.

2. To furnish, adorn, or diversify (a thing) *with* other things scattered about, placed here and there, or mingled at intervals.

1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 51 A man of midle age hauing his bearde entersparsed with gray heares. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb., Various colour'd cinders..some like pitch.. others metaliq, interspers'd with innumerable pumices. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxiv. (1869) I. 687 The face of the country was interspersed with groves. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix. (1813) 378 Rich crimson grains interspersed with black berries. 1858 THACKERAY *Virgin.* iv, Harry had proceeded in his narrative after his own fashion, interspersing it with many youthful ejaculations.

b. Rarely said of the things intermingled.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 172 A prodigious number of islands intersperse that mighty river.

Interspersed (intəɹspə̄·ɹst), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].] Scattered, or placed here and there, between or among other things; dispersedly mingled.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 133 The particles..with interspersed Vacuities. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 332 Short Sleeps, and watchful Care, Alternated with interspersed Prayer. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 12 Large heaps of oysters, and other marine shells, with interspersed stone implements.

Hence **Interspe·rsedly** (-ėdli) *adv.*, in an interspersed manner; here and there among other things.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 119 Aetherial Atoms may be interspersedly diffused through all our Elements. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 241 Producing corn, flax, and beet-root, interspersedly with carrots, potatoes, and dwarf beans.

Interspersion (intəɹspə̄·ɹʃən). [n. of action f. INTERSPERSE; cf. *aspersion, dispersion.*] The action of interspersing or condition of being interspersed; dispersion among other things; an intermingling here and there.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Interspersion*, a sprinkling or scattering between. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 15 The ground of divisibility of bodyes is the interspersion of a disseminated Vacuum. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 387 ¶ 13 This Interspersion of Evil with Good, and Pain with Pleasure, in the Works of Nature, is very truly ascribed by Mr. Locke..to a moral Reason. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 132 The interspersion of a few crystals .. of felspar or felsite. 1855 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 409 A picturesque interspersion of church towers, villages, hamlets, and the half-revealed faces of stately mansions.

Interspheral, -spicular, -spiral: see INTER-.

Intersphe·re, *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] **a.** *trans.* To bring within the sphere one of another. **b.** *intr.* To come each within the sphere or orbit of the other.

1887 *Chicago Advance* 28 Apr. 259/4 The interests of men and women are so intersphered that whatever affects one reacts upon the other. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 466/2 Their lines shall intersphere or soon or late, And move together to the journey's end. 1896 LADY H. SOMERSET *Addr. Brit. Wom. Temp. Assoc.* 1 June, That intersphering of the world-life with our own, is already the practical realization of many.

Interspinal (intəɹspəi·năl), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a: in mod.L. *interspīnālis.*] = INTERSPINOUS.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 186 Interspinal Ligaments ..These ligaments occupy the intervals of the spinous processes in the back. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 94 The dorsal and anal fins [of the Perch] are supported by a series of bones, 'fin-bearers' or 'interspinal' bones.

Interspinous (intəɹspəi·nəs), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the spines or spinous processes of vertebræ.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 97 The interspinous ligaments are thin and membranous. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 54 Adjacent spinous processes are also connected together by membranes..called interspinous ligaments.

b. *spec.*.in *Ichthyol.* Situated between the spines of the vertebræ of a teleostean fish, so as to support the dorsal fin.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 845/2 Interspinous bones.. embedded in the flesh of the back. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 32 The inter-spinous bones and fin-rays of more highly organized fish.

† **Interspira·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *interspīrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *interspīrāre*: see next.] A taking breath between; a breathing space, a momentary pause or rest.

1623 COCKERAM, *Interspiration*, a breathing betweene. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcad. Pr.* 29 These interspirations minister new matter to their distemper'd humour to worke on. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A iv b, That there may be a due time of Interspiration betwixt the ending of the serious and the entring into the merry passages.

† **Interspi·re**, *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *interspīrāre*, f. *inter* between + *spīrāre* to breathe.] *intr.* To take breath between; to pause, take rest.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. lxxiii, And now I do awhile but interspire, A torrent of objections 'gainst me beat. 1721 in BAILEY.

Interspri·nkle, *v.* [INTER- 1 a.] *trans.* To sprinkle here and there, or at intervals; to intersperse. Hence **Interspri·nkled** *ppl. a.*

1842 ALISON *Europe* (1849–50) XI. lxxvi. § 74. 480 Luxuriant valleys, intersprinkled with hamlets, vineyards, and flower-gardens. 1898 HORTON *Commandm. Jesus* viii. 136 The modest purple of the intersprinkled violets.

Intersqueeze, -staminal: see INTER-.

Interstate, inter-state (i·ntəɹ͵stēᶦt), *a. U.S.* [INTER- 5.] Lying, extending, or carried on between states; pertaining to the mutual relations of the States of the American Union.

Interstate Commerce Act, an Act of Congress, passed Feb. 4, 1887, to regulate the commerce between the different States, establishing a body of commissioners for the administration of the law.

a 1845 JOSEPH STORY cited in Worcester. 1862 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U.S.* 36 The Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction in all questions of constitutional, international, and (if I may venture the term) interstate law. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* VI. xxvi. 34 When inter-state rights were to be confided to the members of each state. 1887 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 6/5 To await the action of Congress upon the Inter-State Commerce Bill. 1899 C. M. DEPEW ibid. 5 June 2/2 Trusts are purely State, and not inter-State affairs.

Interstellar (intəɹste·lăɹ), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the stars; occupying or passing through the regions of space between the stars.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 354–5 The Interstellar Skie..hath.. so much Affinity with the Starre, that there is a Rotation of that, as well as of the Starre. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. iv. 178 The inter-stellar part of heaven, which several of the modern Epicureans would have to be empty. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 771 The sapphire floods of interstellar air. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 10 This efflux occasions a thrill, or vibratory motion, in the ether which fills the interstellar spaces. 1880 PROCTOR *Poetry Astron.* xi. (1881) 378 A comet arriving from remote interstellar space.

Interste·llary, *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] = prec.

1856 in WEBSTER: hence in later Dicts.

Intersterility, -sternal: see INTER- 2 a, 4 a.

Interstice (intə̄·ɹstis, i·ntəɹstis). Also 7 pl. **intersticies.** [ad. L. *interstiti-um* space between, f. **interstit-*, ppl. stem of *intersistĕre*, f. *inter* between + *sistĕre* to stand; cf. F. *interstice* (14th c.).]

1. An intervening space (usually, empty); *esp.* a relatively small or narrow space, between things or the parts of a body (freq. in *pl.*, the minute spaces between the ultimate parts of matter); a narrow opening, chink, or crevice.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 848 When it is carried to the interstice or place between the browes, the very seat of reason. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 When the ayery intersticies are filled, and as much of the salt of the ashes as the water will imbibe is dissolved. *a* 1697 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) I. 45 The great wooden Bridge (over the Thames) hath twenty Interstices. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 56 The interstices of water are always found full of air. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* iii. 89 He found an interstice, through which he could slip half-a-dozen burnt almonds. 1839 STEPHENS *Man. Brit. Coleoptera* 47 Elytra striated, interstices finely punctulated.

fig. 1653 J. HALL *Paradoxes* 16 Democracie..is..indeed an interstice of government, rather than government. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* vi. 132 Side currents are perpetually ..slipping into the empty interstices of his thoughts.

2. An intervening space of time; an interval between actions. Now *rare.*

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* lxxxi. 69 Long inter-regnums or interstices in government is the Winter and ill Season of a State. 1688 SEDLEY *Proc. in Eng.* Wks. 1722 I. 184 There must be some Interstice, some space of time, before they who deposed a King can set up another. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 179, I will endeavour to point out the Interstices of Time, which ought to be between one Citation and another. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* III. x. (1873) 239 Who look to the little intervals and interstices of work as so much time which may be freely wasted.

b. *spec.* in *Canon Law* (*pl.*) The intervals required between the reception of the various degrees of holy orders.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, Norbert* (1847) VI. 119 The irregularity committed in his receiving the holy orders of deacon and priest at the same time, without observing the interstices prescribed by the canons. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 454/2 A bishop cannot dispense with the interstices in ordaining candidates coming to him from another diocese.

Hence **Intersticed** *a.*, having interstices; also, fitted at intervals *with* something. *rare.*

1848 LYTTON *Harold* v. vii, Through the intersticed columns of the fane Edith saw the large shadow of a man. 1888 *Voice* (N.Y.) 6 Sept., His bare back was inflamed with the scourges intersticed with pieces of lead and bone.

† **Intersti·nct**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *interstinct-us*, pa. pple. of *interstinguĕre* to separate, f. *inter* between + *stinguĕre* (cf. DISTINCT).] Divided, separated (in quot. 1684 = DISCRETE 1 c).

1623 COCKERAM, *Interstinct*, diuided, separated. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVIII. 601 The interstinct or discrete [Small Pox] come with a Shivering and Coldness.

† **Intersti·nctive**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -IVE.] Serving to divide or mark off. *Interstinctive point*, a punctuation-mark.

1696 WALLIS *Lett. to Dr. Smith* 8 Sept. in *Aubrey's Anecd.* (1813) I. 78 [To see] whether the notes of Parenthesis ( ) be used: and what care is taken of the interstinctive points , ; : .

Interstitial (intəɹsti·ʃăl), *a.* [f. L. type **interstitiālis*, f. *interstitium* INTERSTICE + -AL.]

1. Of the nature of an interstice; forming interstices.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 In oyled paper .. the interstitial divisions being continuated by the accession of oyle, it becommeth more transparent. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 7 Those interstitial vacancies which intervene in the most crowded employment. 1830 KATER & LARDN. *Mech.* ii. 17 The volume [of a body] consists partly of material particles, and partly of interstitial spaces. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. (1848) 76 The interstitial spaces between adjoining polyps.

2. Of a thing: Pertaining to, existing in, or occupying interstices.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 96 According as these pores are more or greater in respect of the interstitial bodies. 1709 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 264 When there is a larger quantity of Interstitial Air to remove. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 130 The hornblendic matter merely appearing as little interstitial specks between the magnetite granules.

b. *Anat. Interstitial tissue*, the fine connective tissue lying between the cells of other tissue. *Interstitial organs*, smaller organs of the body situated between larger ones.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 510/1 The interstitial tissue varies according to the age and temperament of the individual. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 239 In the interstitial or subpleural pulmonary tissue.

c. *Entom.* Situated in the interstices or spaces between the striæ, e.g. on the elytra of beetles.

1900 D. SHARP *Biol. Centr. Amer., Coleoptera* II. I. 620 The peculiar interstitial punctuation [of the elytra] making it recognizable at a glance.

d. Occupying an interval in time or order.

1841 E. HAWKINS *Silver Coins* (1887) 245 Edward IV, in his interstitial usurpation. 1859 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II. 147 'The Brook', with its charming interstitial soliloquy ..will..always rank among Mr. Tennyson's happy efforts.

3. Of a physical or morbid process: Taking place in the interstices of a body; *spec.* in *Phys.* Affecting the internal structure of an organ or part by acting in its interstices or on its interstitial tissue; as *interstitial absorption, emphysema, growth.*

Interstitial pregnancy, that in which the development of the ovum takes place in that portion of the Fallopian tube which passes through the uterine wall.

1807 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (ed. 7) 220 This change [in the liver] must arise from a process which takes place through its whole substance, and seems to be what Mr. Hunter has called the interstitial absorption. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 121 Bone..grows in an interstitial manner after being originally deposited. 1858 J. H. BENNET *Nutrition* iv. 100 The variable activity of interstitial nutritive changes, rapid in the child, slow in the aged. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 391 Interstitial pneumonia runs a very chronic course.

4. Having interstices. *rare.*

1855 BAILEY *Mystic*, etc. 25 The interstitial net of death.

Interstitially (intəɹsti·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an interstitial manner; in or through interstices.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 351 [Invisible fire] exists .. in two modes, interstitially and organically. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 19 By the incorporation of new matter in its substance, or interstitially.

† **Intersti·tiated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. med.L. *interstitiāt-us* (f. *interstiti-um*: see INTERSTICE and -ATE [2]) + -ED [1].] Situated as or in interstices.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 96 Whether it have any interstitiated pores or vacuities.

† **Intersti·tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. L. *interstitiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intersistĕre*: see INTERSTICE.] = INTERSTITIUM.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The ferste Periferie..Engendreþ Myst .. The dewes and þe ffrostes hore After þilke Interstición In which þei take impression. 1623 COCKERAM, *Interstition*, a ceasing, a pawsing.

† **Intersti·tious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *interstiti-um* + -OUS.] Having the quality of an interstice.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 21 The streight cheekes and sides of the doore, with an interstitious aspect, inwardly carved with as great cunning as the rest.

‖ **Interstitium** (intəɹsti·ʃiŏm). *Obs.* Pl. **-stitia, (†-a's), -stitiums.** [L.; see INTERSTICE.]

1. Of space: = INTERSTICE 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 42 b/1 Noe concavity or interstitium of muscles. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 94 The small pores, or interstitia .. betwixt the Globules, I plainly saw. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 Curtains fringed with Battlements from one to the other; in whose Interstitiums whole Culverin are traversed. 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II. 252 It must be granulated and corn'd that the Air may lodge in the Interstitia's.

2. Of time: = INTERSTICE 2.

1624 T. SCOTT *2nd Pt. Vox Pop.* 45 This *interstitium* or twi-light of Treatie, or suspence betweene Warre and Peace. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. vi. 421 There was an Interstitium, or distance of seventy years between the destruction of Solomon's, and erection of Zorobabel's Temple. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spir.* Misc. (1711) 288 The Interstitia are duly fill'd up by the Preacher, to prevent too long a pause.

Interstratification (-stræ:tifikēᶦ·ʃən). [INTER- 2 a.] The condition or fact of being interstratified; an interposed formation or deposit.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec. Rocks* ix. 104 The repeated interstratification of the Caradoc slates with..igneous rocks. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 259 In the lower Coal-measures we have frequent interstratifications of trap-tuff and ash.

Interstratify (-stræ·tifəi). *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] **1.** *trans.* in *pass.* Of geological strata: To be alternated, or interspersed, *with* other strata.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1825) 57 The flint is not interstratified with the chalk. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xi. (1873) 249 The soil here consists of ice and volcanic ashes interstratified. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* ix.

(ed. 3) 155 Interstratified with this gravel..are beds of sand, loam, and clay. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iii. 73 Lava and ashes will be interstratified and mingled with the sedimentary matter.

2. *intr.* To lie as strata between other strata.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U. S.) XI. 467 Sandstone, iron ore, limestone and fire-clay interstratify with the coal.

Hence **Interstra·tified** *ppl. a.*, placed as a stratum between other strata.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 49 This .. formation contains many interstratified bands of..materials. 1876 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 214 Many irregular beds of interstratified drift.

Interstreet: see INTER- *pref.* 5.

Interstrial (intəɹstrəi·ăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + L. *stria* streak + -AL.] Situated between striæ or streaks, e. g. on an insect's wing; = INTERSTITIAL 1 c.

Interstriation (intəɹstrəi,ē·ɪ·ʃən). *Nat. Hist.* [INTER- 2 a.] An intermediate striation, streak, or linear marking.

1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 719 Its delicate ridges or interstriations.

Intersturb, erron. form of INTERTURB *v.*

Intersubstance, -substitution, -synapticular, -systematical, -talk: see INTER- *pref.*

Intersuscе·ption, *Path.*, erron. for INTRO- or INTUS-SUSCEPTION.

[1756 A. MONRO in *Ess. Phys. & Lit.* II. 353 (*heading*) Remarks on Procidentiæ Ani, Intersusceptio, Inflammation, and Valvula of the Intestines.] 1793 J. HUNTER in *Trans. Med. & Chir.* I. 103 (*heading*) Observations on Intersusception.

Intertain(e, -tayn(e, obs. ff. ENTERTAIN *v.*

Intertangle (intəɹtæ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 6 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To tangle together; to intertwine confusedly or inextricably. Hence **Inter·tangled** *ppl. a.*, **Inter·tangling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. ii. (Arb.) 80 Elegie, Epitaph, Epigramme or such meetres, of plaine concord not harmonically entertangled. *Ibid.* II. xi[i.]. (Arb.) 120 All which parts are discovered in this figure: loue by the serpents amorous entertangling. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. iii, To water Their intertangled roots of love. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* XXV, Intertangled lines of light. *a* 1849 POE *W. W. Lord* Wks. 1864 III. 169 Its veriest common-places are intertwined and inextricably intertangled.

† **Interta·ngle**, *sb. Obs.* In 6 enter-. [INTER- 2 a.] = next; *spec.* an intricate system of rimes.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i.]. (Arb.) 100 Concord in Plaine compasse..Entertangle.

Intertanglement (intəɹtæ·ŋg'lmĕnt). [f. prec. vb. + -MENT.] Intertangled state or condition; also quasi-*concr.*, something intertangled.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 372 The foodful plants..whose slender surface-roots owe their whole stedfastness to their inter-tanglement. 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 82 All the intertanglements of pink, blue, and lilac, devised by haberdashers for the perdition of the female kind. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 242 The strange Wild intertanglement of sound with sound Which we call language.

Intertarsal, -team: see INTER- *pref.* 6, 5.

† **Interteа·r**, *v. Obs.* Also enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To tear or rend mutually.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. (1632) 240 All are pleased to see them [beasts]..enterteare one another. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 9 The wicked are apt (as dogs) to intertear and worry one another. 1649 S. CLARKE *Lives Fathers, P. Martyr* (1851) 582 Rather to hazard the loss of his life, than to suffer Christians thus to intertear one another.

Interteign, -tein(e, -tene, -teny, etc., obs. ff. ENTERTAIN *v.* **Intertentacular, -territorial, tesselation**: see INTER-.

† **Interte·nure**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *entretenure*, f. *entretenir* to maintain, ENTERTAIN.] Maintenance.

1536–7 STARKEY *Let. to King* in *St. Papers Hen. VIII* 463 The intertenure of amyte wyth vtward pryncys.

Intertegal (-tē·ɪgăl), *a. Zool.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between adjacent terga or tergites of an arthropod.

1833 E. A. MINCHIN in *Microsc. Sc.* XXIX. iii. 230 A cuticle continuous with that of the intertergal membrane.

† **Interte·x**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *intertexĕ-re*, f. *inter* between + *texĕre* to weave.] *trans.* To weave together, interweave, intertwine.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 49 Fibres .. so intertexed and wouen together, as that one from another .. cannot be disioyned. *a* 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epithal.* 60 See how with Roses, and with Lillies shine, The bright Brides path .. this Paire doth intertexe! 1665 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 39 The heart .. consisting of robust fibres variously intertext.

Intertexture (intəɹte·kstiŭ). [f. L. *intertext-*, ppl. stem of *intertexĕre* (see prec.) + -URE: cf. TEXTURE.]

1. The action of interweaving; the fact or condition of being interwoven.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* I. Ad sect. v. § 8 Like vowels pronunciable by the intertexture of a consonant. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 17 He always considered the intertexture of the machinery with the action, as his most successful exertion of the poetical art. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1857) VI. 388. 1855 WESTCOTT *Canon N. Test.* ii. § 7 (1881) I. 105 The same intertexture of the narratives of St. Matthew and St. Luke..characterise[s] the great mass of Justin's references to the Gospel-history.

2. quasi-*concr.* An intertwined or interwoven structure.

1651–3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xxiii. 302 They knew how to make them roare aloud with a slovenly and wanton word .. as is to be seen in the intertextures of Aristophanes Comedies. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 112 There are several vessels appointed for that purpose, and many admirable .. intertextures of them all. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenside* Wks. IV. 291 The sense is carried on through a long intertexture of complicated clauses. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 111 Intertexture firm Of thorny boughs. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. 21 That endless intertexture of institutions of which contemporary society is made up.

Interthing, -thread, -tidal: see INTER-.

Intertie (i·ntəɹtəi), *sb.* [INTER- 2 b: but orig. variant of INTERDICE, arising from viewing the forms *inter-ties*, *interties* as plural.] (See quots.)

1703–34 [see INTERDICE]. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 225 *Intertie*, a horizontal piece of timber, framed between two posts, in order to tie them together. 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 249 *Intertie*, small pieces of timber, placed horizontally between and framed into vertical pieces to tie them together.

Intertie, *v.*, Intertinge: see INTER- *pref.*

Intertissued (intəɹti·ʃiud), *ppl. a.* Also 7 enter-. [f. OF. *entretissu* interwoven (15–16th c. in Godef.) + -ED 1.] Interwoven.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 279 The enter-tissued Robe of Gold and Pearl. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Postill for Author, Your first Love was pure; Whose ev'ry dresse Is intertissued Wit and Holinesse. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VII. Introd., Those exquisite paradoxes in feeling wherewith the texture of my fibres is so mystically intertissued. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 120 Purple vetches dazzling some sere pine With intertissued bravery.

Intertouch, -town, -trabecular, -trace: see INTER- *pref.*

Intertra·ding, *vbl. sb.* Also 7 enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] Mutual dealing, reciprocal trade.

1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III. i. 74 Have had no intertrading with the rest Of Men, nor yet will have. 1611 FLORIO, *Intercomertio*, an enter-trafficke, an enter-trading or comerce.

† **Intertra·ffic**, *sb. Obs.* Also enter-. [INTER- 2 a.] Traffic between two or more persons or places; reciprocal commerce or intercourse.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 192 The Saints .. haue found a ladder to go up and downe for entertraffike between them and these upon earth. 1603 DANIEL in Florio *Montaigne*, Whom neither Ocean, Desarts, Rockes nor Sands Can keepe from th' intertraffique of the minde. 1611 [see prec.]. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. 261 Tongues might be enricht and perfected by mutuall intertrafique one with another.

† **Intertra·ffic**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. Also enter-. [INTER- 1 b.] *intr.* To trade together.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 61 And intertrafficke with them, tunne for pound. 1611 FLORIO, *Intertrafficare*, to entertraffike or trade.

Intertranspi·cuous, *a. rare.* [INTER- 2 a.] Transpicuous between or through each other.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* IV. 246 Ten thousand orbs involving and involved, Sphere within sphere .. Yet each inter-transpicuous.

Intertransverse (-transvē·ɪs), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 257 These muscles .. are not placed in two rows, each inter-transverse space containing only one. The first occupies the interval which exists between the transverse processes of the first lumbar, and the last dorsal vertebra. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 54 Adjacent transverse processes are also connected together by fibrous bands termed the inter-transverse ligaments.

So **Intertransve·rsal, Intertransve·rsary** *adjs.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Intertransversal.

Intertribal (intəɹtrəi·băl), *a.* [INTER- 4 c.] Existing or carried on between different tribes.

1852 *N. Brit. Rev.* Aug. 204 Intertribal wars broke out, and anarchy succeeded. 1865 MCLENNAN *Prim. Marriage* (1876) 39 In an intertribal marriage one tribe loses a woman, the other acquires one. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 542 Sometimes representatives .. from several tribes meet together and discuss intertribal difficulties.

† **Intertriga·tion**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -ATION.] Mutual friction.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 196 In the intertrigation of their own hypotheses they contradict themselves.

‖ **Intertrigo** (intəɹtrəi·gō). *Path.* [L. (for *interterīgo*), f. **interter-ĕre* to rub against each other.] Inflammation caused by the rubbing of one part of the surface of the skin against another.

1706 PHILLIPS. *Intertrigo*, a fleaing of the Skin that proceeds from a violent motion, especially Riding, a Gall, or Chase. 1799 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Intertrigo*, an excoriation about the anus, groins, axilla, or other parts of the body, attended with inflammation and moisture. 1876 DUHRING *Dis. Skin* 91 Dusting Powders play quite an important part in the management of certain .. inflammatory disorders, as in erythema, intertrigo, and eczema.

† **Intertri·ke**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* Also -tryik. [f. INTER- 1 + ? L. *trīcārī* to make or start difficulties, to play tricks. f. *trīcæ* perplexities, quirks, tricks.] *trans.* ? To intermeddle with, to perplex.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 490 Bot laith me war, but other offence or cryme, Ane burell [*MSS.* bruitell, brimell, *ed.* 1710 rural] body suld intertrike my ryme. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 499 As now me think it is nocht meit With thame my storie for to intertryik, Without sum thing that tha war mercatlike.

Intertrinitarian, -trochanteric: see INTER-.

Intertrochlear (-trɒ·klĭ,ăr), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated in the middle of the trochlear or pulley-like surface of a joint.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 24 At the distal end of the bone, a little above the external intertrochlear notch. 1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* 318 The development of distinct facets in the cubito-carpal articulation, and of a tongue and groove ('intertrochlear crest') in the elbow-joint.

Intertropical (intəɹtrɒ·pikăl), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 a + TROPICAL.] Of or pertaining to regions between the tropics; tropical.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. lii. 474 Jamaica, St. Domingo, Sumatra, and most other intertropical islands, are furnished with mountains. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 66 Trees or shrubs, mostly intertropical. 1864 R. F. BURTON *Dahome* II. 187 The tribes of intertropical Africa.

Intertrude (-trū·d), *v. rare.* [ad. late L. *intertrūdĕ-re*, f. *inter* between + *trūdĕre* to thrust: cf. INTRUDE.] *trans.* To thrust in between, introduce intrusively.

1809 COLERIDGE *Let. to Southey* Dec. in *Lett.* (1895) 556 The *whole* passage was inserted, and intertruded after the rest was written. *a* 1834 — *Anima Poetæ* (1895) 6 Mackintosh *intertrudes* not introduces his beauties.

Intertubular: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

† **Intertu·rb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *interturbā-re*, f. *inter* between + *turbā-re* to disturb.] *trans.* To disturb by interruption.

1554 LD. DARNLEY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 250 Being afraid, with thes my superfluos woordes to interturbe..Your Highnes. 1590 FENNE *Frutes* 36 b, The Ambassadors of Greece so vehemently interrupted and interturbed his speech. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 12 Skipping and withdrawing themselves out of sight, or interturbing one another.

Hence † **Intertu·rber**, a disturber, a troubler.

1538 HEN. VIII *Let. to Wyatt* 4 May (R.), The world perceaue fantazing us to be an interturber of the peace, rather than an indifferent mediator.

† **Interturba·tion**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *interturbātiōn-em*, n. of action from *interturbā-re*: see prec.] Disturbance, interruption.

1624 MEDE *Let. to Wood* Wks. (1672) III. 594 Hourly molested with such occasions of interturbation as the place and solemnity brings. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Pref., Obnoxious to .. nocturnal interturbations.

Intertwine (intəɹtwəi·n), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.]

1. *trans.* To twine (two or more things) together, or entwine (one thing) with another; to unite by twining; to interlace, intertwist, interweave.

1641 TRAPP *Theologia Theol.* 357 The word .. signifieth thoughts so perplexed and inter-twined one within another, that there is no way out almost. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 405 Under some concourse of shades, Whose branching arms thick intertwin'd might shield From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head. 1799 WORDSW. *Infl. Nat. Obj.* 6 From my first dawn Of childhood didst thou intertwine for me The passions that build up our human soul. 1800 — *Hart-leap Well* I. xxii, Flowers of stature tall With trailing plants and trees were intertwined. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. viii. I. 131 They are busied at their morning's occupation, intertwining..the gold and silk on the tambour. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 93 Faith and works in this sense are in fact inseparably intertwined.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To twine or become entwined with one another.

1782 J. SCOTT *Ecl. Rural Scenery* Poems 99 O'er my darken'd casement intertwine The fragrant briar, the woodbine, and the vine. 1794 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 16 Horrid brambles intertwine below. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heavens* (ed. 9) 46 Intertwining and forming a most curious and complex network.

3. *trans.* To twine round and involve. *rare.*

1717 CRONALL tr. *Ovid's Met.* VI. (R.), Fresh flow'rs, which twists of ivy intertwine. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Dæmonic Love* II, Their cords of love so public are, They intertwine the farthest star.

Hence **Intertwi·ned** *ppl. a.*

a 1680 T. BROOKS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xciv. 12 My..ensnared, intertwined, and perplexed thoughts. 1862 SMILES *Engineers* III. 224 The surface-ground..containing the intertwined roots of heather and long grass.

I·ntertwine, *sb. rare.* [f. prec.] = next.

1812 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 340 Oft are the flowers of the bind-weed mistaken for the growth of the plant, which it chokes with its intertwine. 1817 — *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 399 They were twined at the very root, and could not grow or thrive but in intertwine.

Intertwinement (intəɹtwəi·nmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The fact of intertwining; intertwined state or condition; also quasi-*concr.*, an intertwined formation.

1840 J. ROBERTSON *Let.* in *Life* vi. (1887) 80 The present perplexed intertwinements of my path. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 4/1 Gorse and heather growing in intricate intertwinement form superb cushions of gold and purple blossom. 1889 *Archæol. Inst. Jrnl.* No. 181. 27 The guilloche, that rope intertwinement, consisting of two bands or strings twisted over each other in a continued series.

Intertwining (intəɹtwəi·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INTERTWINE.

1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* vii. 93 A first attempt to penetrate into this pass was rendered unsuccessful by..the intertwining of lianas and thorny plants. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. iii. § 5. 145 So again in the Rhymer's Glen .. note the intertwining of the shadows across the path. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xxii. 332 None knew better than the Caribs the intertwinings of the rivers. 1899 F. A. WOOD in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XX. 254 There are many intertwinings of meaning within any related group of words.

Intertwi·ning, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That intertwines; interlacing, interweaving. Hence **Intertwi·ningly** *adv.*, so as to intertwine.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 120 Running a line of hazel or other flexible wands intertwiningly along the top of a hedge. 1827–44 WILLIS *Lazarus & Mary* 26 The intertwining locks of that bright hair. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 95 An intricate net-work of intertwining reeds and brushwood.

Intertwist (intəɹtwi·st), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To twist one within another; to twist together; to intertwine, intertangle.

a 1639 [implied in INTERTWISTED below]. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. i. 1 In society the interests of individuals are intertwisted with each other. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Roast Pig*, A bundle of virtues and vices, inexplicably intertwisted. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xxxiii. (1890) 289 Mrs. Sumfit then intertwisted her fingers. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xv, A long lane of silver, intertwisting itself with millions of gleaming lines.

Hence **Intertwi·sted** *ppl. a.*; **Intertwi·sting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Intertwi·stingly** *adv.* (Webster, 1856).

a 1659 HERLE *David's Song of 3 Parts* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xcv. 1 The third and last intertwisted string, or part in the musick. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x. 58 The more pleasing turns and intertwistings of the lines. 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 274 The poplar's intertwisting boughs. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 591 Not full of philosophical knottinesses and metaphysical intertwistings. 1847 DICKENS *Haunted M.* i, The intertwisted chain of feelings and associations.

I·ntertwist, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of intertwisting or fact of being intertwisted; an intertwisted formation or mass; a tangle, a maze.

1870 *Contemp Rev.* XIV. 428 A series of articles..which begin..with a strange intertwist of concession and invective. 1887 BLACKMORE *Springhaven* (ed. 4) III. vii. 100 Peering very sharply through an intertwist of suckers (for his shelter was a stool of hazel).

Interungular, -ungulate, -university, -ureteral: see INTER- *pref.*

Interunion (intəɹyū·niən). [INTER- 2 a.] Mutual or reciprocal union; interblending; sexual union.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 259 All these [nerves] in consequence of such an interunion and decussation, send forth branches over the muscles of the back, the chest, and the thorax. *Ibid.* IV. 101 There is no semination during the inter-union. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV. 200 An ethereal being, composed by the interunion in heaven of two mortals who have been faithfully attached on earth.

Interurban (intəɹ,ū·ɹbăn), *a.* [f. INTER- 4 b + L. *urb-em* city: cf. *urban.*] Carried on between, or connecting, different cities or towns.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* May 927/1 The..increasing volume of inter-urban commerce. 1892 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/4 The inter-urban line runs electric trains from the business centre in St. Paul to the business centre in Minneapolis.

Inter-uterine, erron. form for INTRA-UTERINE.

Interuteroplacental (-yū·tĕro,plăse·ntăl), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the uterus and the placenta.

1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 197 The external surface of the placenta is covered by the decidua, or inter-uteroplacental mucous membrane.

†**Interva·cuum.** *Obs. rare.* [INTER- 2 b. Cf. L. *intervacāre* to be empty between.] An intervening empty space; a vacant interval.

1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 24 The *intervacuum* of their absence.

Interval (i·ntəɹvăl), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3 **enterwal,** 8 (sense 4) **enterval**(l. *β.* 4–5 **intervalle,** 7 **-vall,** 7– **interval.** See also INTERVALE. [Ultimately ad. L. *intervallum*, orig. 'space between palisades or ramparts', later 'interval of space or of time', f. *inter* between + *vallum* rampart. In F. the word appears as *entreval, antreval* (13th c.), *entrevale, -valle* (14–16th c.), *intervalle* masc. from 14th c. The earliest Eng. example represents the first of these; the 14–16th c. *intervalle* was evidently also immediately from F.

The appearances of the word till the beginning of the 17th c. are quite sporadic, having little or no historical connexion with each other.]

1. The period of time between two events, actions, etc., or between two parts of an action, performance, or sitting, two sessions of parliament, etc; a period of cessation; a pause, break.

Often used more or less specifically of a recognized short pause in the course of some otherwise continuous action, e. g. in the course of school hours, between the parts of a musical or dramatic performance, etc. In Scotland, the ordinary name for the short space between the morning and afternoon service at church. Applied by A. Wood (*c* 1660–5) to the period of the Commonwealth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22444 (Cott.) Quelper bai [signs of Doomsday] sal hal on ran bitide, or enterwal [*Edin. MS.* enterwall, 13.. *Gött.* enter-vale] bituix þam bide. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 567 Whan the defense is duon anon withouten Interualle or with-outen tariyng or delay. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cliii (1869) 76 With oute interualle alle thing enoyeth; bothe the faire weder, and thilke of reyn. 1611 COTGR., *Intervalle*, an Interual, intermedium, respit, pawse or space betweene. [Not in Minsheu or Florio, in rendering *intervalo, intervallo.*] 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 7 Whoever considers the Acts of power and injustice..in those intervals of Parliament. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 356 Habits much neglected in the late intervall. 1664 *Ibid.* 31 Dec. II. 26 John Hall..bred in the interval; a presbyterian. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 12 Aug., I..talked to them all the intervals of the play. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. III. 389 So matters were most in his hands during the intervals of Parliament. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* xvi, In the interval, between the two acts, I 'fell on sleep'. 1871 BLACK *Daughter of Heth* (1872) 36 After the 'interval', as it was technically called, they had to go to church again.

b. *spec.* The space of time intervening between the beginning of one febrile paroxysm and that of the ensuing one (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*), or between any fits or periods of disease. *Lucid interval*: see LUCID.

1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 70 The intervals or good dayes of a Tertian Ague. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 142 If the patient on the third day have an interval. 1771 WESLEY *Serm.* ii. div. i. § 9 Even this poor wretch, in his sober intervals, is able to testify, *Oderunt peccare boni.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The space of time intervening between two points of time; any intervening time. Formerly often *interval of time.*

1616 BULLOKAR, *Interuall*, a distance of time or place. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 62 In all which interval of time, there is a palpable and sensible heat produced. 1676 I. MATHER *K. Philip's War* (1862) 113 In this interval of time, the town of Mendam..was burnt down by the Indians. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 240 There was no interval of time between his receiving the vase and his putting it into the fire. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 2 The surrender of Montreal..followed that of Fort de Levi, at only the short interval of three days. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlvii. (1862) IV. 155 An interval of more than sixty years. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 159 After a decorous interval the bishop enters.

b. Phr. *At* (†*by*) *intervals*, now and again, not continuously. Also † *By intervals*, alternately.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* I iij, Yat..ye cowrse of ye moone may haiff by interualles now 29. now 30. dayes. 1744 A. DOBBS *Hudson's Bay* 12 The Month of February was variable..at Intervals warm, and then sharp Weather. 1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 153 The Rain continued by intervals through the night. 1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 10 A drizzling rain falling at intervals. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 85 In spite of cold and hard boards, I slept at intervals.

3. An open space lying between two things or two parts of the same thing; a gap, opening. Also, an intervening portion *of* something.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xxiv. 73 The interualle or dystance that ought for to be betwix euery rowe. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* Wks. 1839 I. 178 There cannot be more than one least interval or length between the same points. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 105 Now 'Twixt Host and Host but narrow space was left, A dreadful interval. 1717 DE FOE *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. 49 He was driven back..by half the Number of the Scots Cavalry, with Musketeers in their Intervals. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Travels* 316 One continued rapid, with some short intervals of still water. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 10 Open Interval is taken by each recruit stretching out his right arm so as to touch the shoulder of his right hand man, and keeping that distance from him. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 361 The intervals which separate the ultimate atoms of material bodies.

b. Phr. *At intervals*, here and there; at some distance from each other.

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 91 These villages..are situated at intervals along the river. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 288 The spearsmen took their posts at intervals in the shallows.

4. In N. America: = INTERVALE 3.

1684 in Hudson *Hist. Sudbury* (1889) 66 All the lands within said bounds of hills, vallies, planes, intervalls, meadows, swamps. 1725 S. WILLARD *Jrnl. in Appalachia* (Boston, 1881) II. 343 This morning we came on some Entervalls and plain land. *Ibid.*, A still stream..with plenty of Enterval, and old planting land of ye Indians. 1784 J. BELKNAP in *B. Papers* (1877) II. 181 The intervals are excellent, and the uplands very good. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. v. (1864) 42 A natural opening in the forest, or a rich strip of interval. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. (1866) 4 A remarkably large and level interval like the bed of a lake.

5. *Mus.* The difference of pitch between two musical sounds or notes, either successive (in melody) or simultaneous (in harmony).

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 17 An Interuall..is the distance of a base and high sound. *Ibid.*, The vsuall Interuals are in number 9. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 308 At a distance that agreed exactly with the intervals and modulation of the Musick. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* V. xxiii. 534 In music the Greeks distinguished sounds, intervals, concords [etc.]. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 8 Although in music no less intervals than a semitone are admitted, the ear can distinguish still smaller differences.

6. *fig.* Distance between persons in respect of position, endowments, beliefs, etc., or between things in respect of their qualities.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 186 The interval between the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian seemed to vanish, when compared with the interval which separated both from the Papist. *Ibid.* IX. II. 450 The interval was immense between discontent and rebellion. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 19 (1864) 144 From turtle to stale oat-cakes, or a piece of black bread, what a mighty interval!

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *interval issue, man, way, time*; (sense 3) *interval distance*; (sense 4) *interval land.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref., In reviewing these Intervall Issues of spiritual Recreation. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 356 To encourage others, especially the intervall men.. and make the intervall way..neglected and ridiculous..just antipodes to the intervall time. 1683 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1875) 95 That every person that has 60 acres granted of interval land, shall settle two inhabitants upon it. 1771 J. ADAMS *Diary* 7 June, Wks. 1850 II. 271 The road is three quarters of a mile from the river, and the interval land lies between. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 143 In open column the leading division of each squadron preserves the interval distance from the one before. 1805 LADY HUNTER in *Sir M. Hunter's Journ.* (1894) 223 Except an island..and the interval lands, the rest is very bad land.

Interval (i·ntəɹvăl), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* a. To come between or in an interval. b. To form an interval: in **I·ntervalling** *ppl. a.*

1630 JAMES RATRAY in *J. Taylor's* (Water P.) *Wks.* 245 If clouds doe interuall, Apolloes face Is but a figur'd shape. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 254 This Lake is foure score miles in length, and according to its intervalling Circuite, sometimes two.. or five miles in breadth. *Ibid.* 255 To drowne their situations and intervalling plaines with water.

2. *trans.* (in *pass.*) †a. To separate by an interval (*obs.*). †b. To administer at intervals (*obs.*). c. To break or interrupt at intervals. Hence **I·nterval(l)ed** *ppl. a.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Proœm. C, England wants not.. intercourse with various..Nations, how far intervall'd soever. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 10 The sharp acid Cathartick of Sal Mirabile..being occasionally premis'd or intervall'd. 1883 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VIII. xcii. 208 A march of infinite light.. intervaled indeed with eddies of shadow. 1899 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/5 To harass the Sirdar's long intervalled line of outposts on the Nile.

Intervale (i·ntəɹvēl). Now *Amer.* Forms: 4 **entervale,** 7 **intervale, -vail**; (sense 3) 7 **entervail(e, -valo, intervayle,** 8 **intervail,** 7– **intervale.** [In former English use, only a rare variant or collateral form of INTERVAL: cf. OF. *entreval* and *entrevale, -valle*, and the 14–16th c. Eng. *intervalle.* But by Lithgow in 1632, and from 17th c. in New England, associated with *vale*, in the specific American sense 3.

It is not clear whether the association with *vale, valley*, was, in the first place, one of popular etymology, favoured perhaps by the partial survival of the old variant form in *-vale* (cf. *interval* in sense 2), or whether this was in New England a natural development of the sense, arising from the fact that the chief *intervals* in the primaeval forest were the bottoms of the river valleys, and giving rise to an association with *vale*, as used in English in such names as the Vale of Clwyd, Vale of Llangollen, Vale of the Yarrow, etc. It is possible that both principles operated together; and it is to be noted that, in this specific sense, *intervale* has not, even in American use, ousted *interval.*]

†1. Of time: = INTERVAL *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

13.. [see INTERVAL *sb.* 1]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 65 In that intervale after the Sun is set.. and before candles are set up. 1682 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1859) III. 113 This Court in the intervales of the Generall Court doe desire and impower the Governour and Assistants [etc.].

†2. Of space: = INTERVAL *sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1683 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 431 Be sure that..no Street be laid close to the back of another without an Intervale of at least a pair of Butts. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Army in Three Lines, all closed, without any Intervails.

3. In N. America: A low level tract of land, esp. along a river; = INTERVAL *sb.* 4. Also *attrib.*

Orig. in New England, but now used in some other parts of U. S. and in Canada. The sense is the same as that of *haugh* in Scotland.

[1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 365 This City of Fez is situate upon the bodies and twice double devalling faces.. of two hills..; the intervale, or low valley betweene both.. being the Center.] 1653 *Early Rec. Lancaster, Mass.* (1884) 27 Thirty acors of uppland and fortie acors of Entervale land. 1659 in Nourse *Hist. Harvard* (1894) 16 Still River farm bounded Southwest by the enteruail. *a* 1704 W. HUBBARD *Hist. New Eng.* iii. (1815) 18 Fruitfull spots of land, such as they call intervail land, in levells and champain ground..neere the banks of great rivers. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. Pref. 6 Another word.., which perhaps is not more known in England, viz. *intervale*..is well understood in all parts of New-England to distinguish the low-land adjacent to the fresh rivers, which is frequently overflowed by the freshets. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 35 By intervales we mean those low lands which are adjacent to the rivers. 1856 WHITTIER *Mary Garvin*, From the heart of Waumbek Methna, from the lake that never fails, Falls the Saco in the green lap of Conway's intervales. 1884 DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 108 The spring freshets flood these wide valleys, and produce what is called 'intervale' land of great fertility.

Intervallic (intəɹvæ·lik), *a.* Also **-valic.** [f. L. *intervall-um* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an interval or intervals.

1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 61 The streamlet shows a summer visage clear, As its intervalic gushes fall in music on the ear. 1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 613 Until the end of the 16th century the common characteristics of the chorale..were..a diatonic intervallic progression. 1887 *Century Mag.* XXXV. 318 The intervalic relation of tones.

‖ **Interva·llum.** *Obs.* Pl. **-valla, -vallums.** [L.; see INTERVAL *sb.*] = INTERVAL *sb.* 1, 2.

1574 GRINDAL *Let. to Burleigh* 13 Nov. in *Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 351 My fits of colic, stone, and strangury are very grievous when they come; but God sendeth me some *intervalla.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, V. i. 90 He shall laugh with Intervallums. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 57 Not allowing me the least *intervallum* of time or any space or respit..to take any rest. 1644 CHILLINGW. *Serm. bef. his Majesty* 19 In one of these *Intervalla*, one of these sober moodes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lvi. 102 They were not always of such sad influence, but had their *lucida intervalla.*

Intervalvular (intəɹvæ·lviŭlăɹ), *a.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between valves.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 15 Those fruits which are said to have intervalvular placentæ.

Intervarsity, -vary: see INTER- *pref.* 5, 1 b.

Intervascular (intəɹvæˑskiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated or occurring between the vessels of an animal or plant, esp. between blood-vessels.

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1219/2 The..intervascular spaces are variable in number. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hern. Therap.* 122 The intervascular fluids of the whole pelvic region.

Intervein (intəɹvēˑn), *v.* Also 7 **-veyne.** [f. INTER- 1 a + VEIN *sb.* or *v.*]

1. *trans.* To intersect with or as with veins.

1615 BARGRAVE *Serm.* E iv, If I interveyne our Earles honours with his wives vertues. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 257 Two rivers flow'd .. and left between Fair Champain with less rivers interveind. 1810 WORDSW. *Scenery of Lakes* i. (1823) 29 The broom..interveins the steep copses with its golden blossoms. 1814 CARY *Dante, Purg.* XXIX. 110 White the rest With vermeil intervein'd. 1853 DE QUINCEY *S. Parr* Wks. 1862 V. 116 Richly interveined with political allusions and sarcasms.

2. (In *pass.*) To place in alternate veins.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 30 In the same interesting isle marble and steatite are reciprocally interveined. 1842 FABER *Styrian Lake*, etc. 307 The streaks of green turf shine with the black olive-gardens interveined.

Intervene (intəɹvēˑn), *v.* Also 7 **entervene,** interveyn, *Sc.* **-vein.** [ad. L. *interven-īre*, f. *inter* between + *venīre* to come. Cf. F. *intervenir* (earlier *entrevenir*, 1363 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *intr.* To come in as something extraneous, in the course of some action, state of things, etc.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 1 Those errours and vanities, which haue interueyned amongst the studies themselues of the learned. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. viii. 122 When during the discourse the partie or subject interveneth, and there ensueth a sudden silence, it is usually said, *Lupus est in fabulâ*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 222 For while so near each other thus all day Our task we choose, what wonder if so near Looks intervene and smiles. 1799 WORDSW. *Ruth* xxiv, In his worst pursuits .. sometimes there did intervene Pure hopes of high intent. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* i, Labour and danger were doomed to intervene ere the horse or horseman reached the desired spot.

2. Of an event or occurrence: To happen or take place between other events, or between certain points in time; to occur in the meanwhile.

a 1610 SIR J. SEMPLE in *S. Ballatis* (1872) 242 Suche strange events hes interveinit sensyne That I dare not avow [etc.]. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 81 Some of which were upon a certain Occasion, which then interven'd, destroyed. 1784 *New Spectator* No. 20. 4/2 It so intervened, that Capt. T— was left, unprotected, to the three heroes. 1824 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, Some argument had intervened between them. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 12 If some cleaning of the Augis stable have not intervened for a long while.

3. Of a person, party, or state: To come between in action; to interfere, interpose; also, to act as intermediary; † to take a share *in* (*obs.*).

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 193 These Inventions are most quick .. and full of life, wherein there doe not intervene any other persons but mortall. 1669 TEMPLE *Wks.* (1731) II. 197 In all the Negotiations where he has intervened for eight or nine Months past. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 88 When his own brother..came to intervene in the affair with very unbecoming menaces. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 396 He intervenes with mighty help, but not till every other help..has seemed utterly to have failed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 7. 664 A formal invitation to William to intervene in arms .. was signed by these leaders. 1880 J. F. BRIGHT *Hist. Eng.* III. (1884) 297 It was necessary that England should intervene with clean hands, and as the friend of both parties [Greece and Turkey]. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429 The Queen's proctor, or any other person, may intervene in any suit, for the dissolution of marriage, on the ground that the parties have been guilty of collusion, or that material facts have been suppressed.

b. Of a thing: To come in or between so as to affect, modify, or prevent a result, action, etc.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* IV. vi. 458 Many things may intervene betwixt this engagement .. and that full and compleate solemnization, which may breake off the match. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 54 The motions of Winds .. are .. in right lines; if nothing intervene to check and retard their course. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* (ed. 2) II. 125 People who let their Pride intervene with their Tenderness...to make them quarrel with their Friends. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. xi. 285 Between our intentions and our practices, our little and our great passions may intervene. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 178 The materialising conceptions of the writer do yet evidently intervene .. to hinder a perfectly faithful mirroring of the thought of Jesus.

4. a. Of a thing: To be placed or situated locally *between* other things; to come or lie between.

c 1709 [see INTERVENING below]. 1728 DYER *Grongar Hill* 43 No clouds, no vapours intervene. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 55 Distant climates, betwixt which and Siberia mountains above nine thousand feet high intervene. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 229 Between the next two cantos intervenes the well known cradle song. 1882 DANA *Elem. Geol.* II. 206 Beds of shale in many places intervene.

b. Of space or time: To extend or lie *between* places or events.

1621 LD.-KPR. WILLIAMS in *Fortescue P.* (Camden) 165 The intervening of eight dayes well permitting that the Certificate may bee brought from Exeter. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm. Matt.* xxvii. 25 (Seager) A greater tract of time than intervened from the first building of their temple by Solomon to its final destruction by Titus. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 140 The vast spaces which intervene between the celestiall luminaries. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 175 Scarcely five minutes..intervened between every two successive peals.

† 5. *trans.* To come between; to intercept; to interfere with; to prevent, hinder. *Obs.*

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* H j, Pape pius quintus .. being interueneit by daith, left ye same to pape gregore his successor to be accompleseit. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 234 So as there are fifteen dayes intervene each Writ. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 232 Nothing ought to intervene a fundamental order of the House. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes, Grasmere* Wks. 1863 II. 2 Woodlands of birch..and hazel, that meander through the valley, intervening the different estates with natural sylvan marches.

Hence **Interve·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 Many parts of nature can neither be inuented .. nor demonstrated .. without the aide and interueyning of the Mathematicks. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 50 All the intervening Mediums. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. iii. (1848) 184 Prevented by the intervening of Eusebius. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Charity* 37 As through the artist's intervening glass Our eye observes the distant planets pass. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 57 In the intervening night a dreadful storm arose. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* VI. 304 Separated from each other by deep intervening oceans.

[**Intervene** *sb.*, in J. (whence in later dicts.), founded on an obvious misprint for INTERVIEW in one of its 17th c. spellings.]

Interve·nent. [irreg. f. INTERVENE *v.* + -ENT; the etymological form is *intervenient.*] = next.

1802 A. BROWNE *Civ. Law & Law Admiralty* (ed. 2) II. 428 The intervenent must give security by fidejussors, to ratify the acts of his proctor.

Interve·ner[1] (intəɹvēˑnəɹ). Rarely **-or.** [f. prec. vb. + -ER[1].] One who intervenes or exercises intervention; *spec.* in *Law*, one who intervenes in a suit to which he was not originally a party.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* I. 200 Christ was hee..the Interuener betweene the Lawe and Grace. 1854 PHILLIMORE *Internat. Law* I. 434 Where the interest of the intervener is not immediately .. affected. 1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., The intervener thinks one belligerent a brute and the other a coward, or incapable of taking care of himself. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 429/1 An intervener must take the cause as he finds it at the time of his intervention. 1890 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 164/1 An appeal by certain intervenors in a damage action from a decree of Judge Benedict.

Interve·ner[2]. *Law.* [f. INTERVENE *v.*, after *interpleader, determiner*, etc.] (See quot. 1847.)

1847 CRAIG, *Intervener*, In Law, the interposition or interference of a person in a suit in the ecclesiastical court in defence of his own interest is so termed, and a person is at liberty to do this in every case in which his interest is affected either in regard of his property or his person. 1870 *Daily News* 1 June, Before the decree was made absolute, Colonel L. —, a relation of the latter [the co-respondent], appeared and entered an intervener.

† **Interve·nience.** *Obs. rare.* [f. INTERVENIENT: see -ENCE.] The fact of intervening; intervention; a coming between.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 4th Chapt. Rom.* (1650) 177 In respect of that frequent intervenience of sins, destroying the value of other works. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Κοινή* Diat. ii. 105 To retrench all intervenience of time. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. v. 335 The intervenience of more successive instrumental Causes. 1814 COLERIDGE in Jos. Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 230 Without intervenience..of any interest, sensual or intellectual.

† **Interve·niency.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. 431 Its far from coming immediately from God, sith it is not without the Interveniency of the hands of..innumerable..Transcribers. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 111 No Contiguity..in dry Bodies..can exclude the interveniency of Ayr. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 190 This internal discovery is made by the mediation and interveniency of the external.

Intervenient (intəɹvēˑniĕnt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intervenient-em*, pr. pple. of *intervenīre* to INTERVENE.]

1. That intervenes or comes in between; that comes in as something incidental, secondary, or extraneous.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 2 In the mathematics, that use which is collateral and intervenient is no less worthy than that which is principal and intended. 1612 — *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 458 When there is matter of Law intervenient in businesse of State. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 855 Detained with contrary winds, or by some intervenient delay. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 97. 468/1 The Protestants, whose patience and perseverance with intervenient crosses abated his edge at last. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* II. 201, I hasten on to tell How Nature, intervenient till this time And secondary, now at length was sought For her own sake. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 166/2 Grieved that any intervenient sorrow should check the calm current of their bliss.

2. a. Situated between other things or between points in space; intervening.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 104 Now there bee interuenient in the Rise of Eight (in Tones) two Beemolls or Halfe notes. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. I. v. 110 Some intervenient object. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. I. iii. 110 A pleasant bank, which gives them an extensive prospect of the frith, and the intervenient country. 1837 WORDSW. *Musings near Aquapendente* 18 On the horizon's verge, O'er intervenient waste, through glimmering haze.

b. Occurring between certain points of time or events; happening in or occupying an interval.

1618-29 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 20 The Statute of 1 E. 6. chap. 12. takes away all intervenient Statutes which declared new Treasons. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 297 Spent many intervenient days in huntings hawkings and other sports of the feild. *c* 1674 *Scott. Grievances under Lauderdale* 3, I need not use any long deduction of the intervenient changes, to lead us unto the present posture of our affairs. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxi. 112 The settlements might be drawn and engrossed in the intervenient time. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xxiv, Unless within the period intervenient, A well-timed wedding makes the scandal cool.

3. Intervening in action; intermediary.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. vi. (1839) 48 If the intervenient appetites, make any action voluntary; then..all intervenient aversions, should make the same action involuntary. 1778 JOHNSON *Let. Dr. Wheeler* 2 Nov., He would not want any intervenient solicitation to obtain the kindness of one who loves learning and virtue. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predeces.* ii. 80 An absence of any intervenient medium.

B. *sb.* One who intervenes, an intervener. *rare.*

1620 WOTTON in *Relig.* (1672) 505 Silently inferring, that the German Princes were the properest intervenients. 1871 LE FANU *Checkmate* II. xxvii. 250 It was only prudent to keep his temper with this lucky intervenient.

Intervenor, legal var. of INTERVENER[1].

† **Interve·nt,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *intervent-*, ppl. stem of *intervenīre* to INTERVENE: cf. *prevent.*] *trans.* To come between, obstruct, thwart. Hence **Interve·nting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1593 T. BELL *Motives Rom. Faith* (1605) 31 Perfect satisfaction is that, whose valour and price wholly proceedeth from the debtour, without either preuentinge or interuentinge grace of the creditour. 1600 *Dr. Dodypoll* II. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 119 Some harshe chaunce To intervent the joye of the successe. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 31, I trust there is both day and meanes to intervent that bargaine.

† **Intervent,** *sb. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *intervent-us* sb., f. ppl. stem of *intervenīre*: see prec.] = INTERVENTION 2 b.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 532 Its Inventor..describes it without the intervent of honey.

Intervention (intəɹvēˑnʃən). [ad. late L. *intervention-em*, n. of action f. *intervenīre* to INTERVENE. Cf. F. *intervention* (15th c.).]

1. The action of intervening, 'stepping in', or interfering in any affair, so as to affect its course or issue. Now freq. applied to the interference of a state or government in the domestic affairs or foreign relations of another country.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 44 That whatsumeuer..be denayid me of mercy may be fulfillid in tyme to come by thyn interuencioun and merytys. 1619 VISC. DONCASTER in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 201 Though our master's intervention were at first sincerely desired [etc.]. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 184, I know how much the intervention of the Gods is necessary to an Epick Poem. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* (1884) II. xvi. 103 The Whigs erected their administration on three legs—non-intervention, retrenchment, reform; they are..at this moment as deep in intervention as any Government ever was. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Science* II. 238 The intervention of the allied powers between Greece and Turkey in 1827. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 44 We need either a direct intervention of the foreign Powers, or a domestic revolution.

2. Intermediate agency; the fact of coming in or being employed as an intermediary. a. Of persons.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 156 Adam was framed immediately by God, without the intervention of man or woman. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xvii. 255 Injuries to the rights of property can scarcely be committed by the crown without the intervention of it's officers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 366 The Supreme Council resolved to treat with the ministers at Poona by an agent of their own, without the intervention of the Presidency of Bombay. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 441 Then by the intervention of Petersen, I called on Kalatunah for his story.

b. Of things.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. ii, Loggs, on which the Fire could take no hold, but by the intervention of..smaller Sticks. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* IV. i, Things which cause pain operate on the mind by the intervention of the body. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 17 A text was constructed..without the intervention of any printed edition.

3. The fact of coming or being situated between in place, time, or order.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 165 The heat never being very great, and .. often interrupted by the intervention of the foul weather. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 84 The Trade Winds .. are frequently impeded by the intervention of Islands, and Crosse Winds. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. III. xi. (1869) I. 211 Notwithstanding the intervention of one or two dear years. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 367 Such masses .. are connected with it loosely, by the intervention of cellular membrane. 1875 RENOUF *Egypt. Gram.* 8 The intervention of a vowel must be understood.

b. An intervening thing, event, or period of time.

a 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 127 The Publick Imployments, that..have been put upon me, and many other Interventions. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 597 Not .. to entirely read them, but to turn them over with interventions of study.

Hence **Interve·ntional** *a.*, of or pertaining to intervention; **Interve·ntionist,** one who approves of intervention, esp. in international affairs.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Codif.* 61 Under every system, appeal is for cause assigned, namely mis-decision, either ultimate or interlocutory, or say interventional. 1839 *Morn. Herald* 23 Apr., Changing the character and offices of mediators into those of warlike interventionists. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 476 There have been interventionists and anti-interventionists in South Africa.

Interventive (intəɹve·ntiv), *a.* [f. as INTERVENT *v.* + -IVE. Cf. F. *interventif* (Littré).] Characterized by or tending to intervention.

1890 J. MARTINEAU *Author. Relig.* IV. ii. 394 Their function was not creative, but only interventive.

Interventor (intəɹve·ntəɹ). [a. L. *interventor*, agent-n. f. *intervenīre* to INTERVENE.]

1. *Eccl.* = INTERCESSOR 3 (q.v.).

2. *U.S.* A mine-inspector (*Cent. Dict.*).

Intraventricular (i·ntəɹventri·kiŭlăɹ), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between the ventricles (of the heart, or of the brain).

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 977/2 The inter-ventricular valve .. separates each chamber from that which follows it. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* 257 Heart. A small abscess in inter-ventricular septum.

†**Interve·nture.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as INTERVENT *v.* + -URE; cf. *venture*.] = INTERVENTION 2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 23 By the interuenture of Cartilages, and Ligamentes .. safe connected and bound together.

†**Intervenue.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [a. obs. F. *inter-, entrevenue* (Godef.), f. *inter-, entrevenir* to INTERVENE: cf. *avenue, revenue*.] Intervention, coming between.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* 125 This Crowne hath now had five weake Princes, without intervenue of any one active.

Interve·rbal, *a. rare*⁻¹. [INTER- 4 a.] Placed between words.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Aug. 10 The interverbal translation ..is, in many respects, admirable.

†**Interve·rsion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. late L. *interversiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intervertĕre*: see next.] Embezzlement: cf. next, 1 b.

1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 623 The Sophi knew nothing of this interversion of the money.

†**Interve·rt,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *intervert-ĕre*, f. *inter* between + *vertĕre* to turn. Cf. F. *intervertir* (Cotgr., in sense 1).]

1. To divert another way, or put to a use other than that intended; to alienate, misapply, misuse.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1092 The good never intervert, nor miscognize the favour and benefit which they have received. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xxiv. § 42. 1142 With an intent to interuert the inheritance and honour of the O-Neale another way. 1648 *Acts Gen. Assembly* (1682) 477 Where the collection is more, it is hereby specially inhibited and discharged that any part thereof be retained or interverted to any other use whatsomever.

b. *esp.* To divert to one's own use or profit; to appropriate, embezzle.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxxii. 138 Yet would there not be so much gained and gotten by comming thus betweene, and interverting the land [*agro intercipiendo*]. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Titus* i. 10 Interverting, embezeling their masters estates. 1691 RAY *Words* Pref. 2 Lest I.. should defraud him, and intervert any part thereof. 1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 529 Bentley was the first among modern critics—though his adversaries accused him herein of 'interverting' Neveletus—to discover the merits of the poet.

2. To give a different turn to; to change, invert.

a 1638 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Relig.* (1651) 99 The Duke getting knowledge .. interverted the bargain, and gave the poor Widow for them five hundred pounds. 1792 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 261 The Cordeliers know well the danger of interverting the order of succession. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 61 Interverted, abridged, mutilated, and often reversing the sense of the original.

Hence † **Interve·rting** *vbl. sb.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 488 The interverting of some Treasures by Belosus. 1660 in Crookshank *Hist. Suffer. Ch. Scot.* (1749) I. Introd. 59 The prejudice the church doth suffer by the interverting of the vaking stipends.

Intervertebral (intəɹvē·ɹtĭbrăl), *a. Anat.* [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between vertebræ.

1782 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones, Nerves*, etc. 140 The intervertebral cartilages sooner shrivel. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 36 The adjoined concavities .. of two adjacent vertebræ, constitute a rounded opening termed an intervertebral foramen.

Hence **Intervertebrally** *adv.*, between vertebræ.

1883 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 415 Intercrural cartilages which are placed intervertebrally.

Intervesicular: see INTER- 4 a.

† **Interve·sting, -ve·sture.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [INTER- 2.] (See quot.)

1611 COTGR., *Entravestissement*, an interuesting, or interuesture; a mutuall possession, or ioint possessing of.

Interview (i·ntəɹviū), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 6 **entervewe, -vieu(e,** 6–7 **-vew, -viewe,** 6–8 **enterview**; *β.* 7 **intervieu,** 7– **interview.** [a. F. *entrevue* (earlier *entreveue*, 1498 in Godef. *Compl.*), verbal sb. from *entrevoir* to have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* to see each other, f. *entre-* (ENTER-) + *voir*:—L. *vidēre* to see. (Mod.F. has taken *interview* from English in sense 1 c.)]

1. A meeting of persons face to face, esp. one sought or arranged for the purpose of formal conference on some point.

In early times, esp. a formal or ceremonial meeting of princes or great persons, such as that of Henry VIII and Francis I at the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

α. 1514 DK. SUFFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 248 Your Grace understode how well mynded and desirous he was for th' Enterview to be had, betwixt your Highnes and hym. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 84 b, John duke of Bedforde, Philip duke of Burgoyn, & John duke of Britayn, made an assemble & frendly enterviewe in the citee of Amias. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xiii. *title*, Of Ceremonies in the enterview of Kings. *Ibid.* I. xiii. (1898) 67 At the enterview, prepared at Merceilles betweene Pope Clement the seventh and Francis the first. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* II. i. 455 This one Enterview shall end my Cares.

β. 1623 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 137 Some opportune place where..they might have an interview. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 24 They have ordained that none doe intermarry, or contract, untill a Moneth be past from their first inter-view. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. II. 203 He passed the seas, and had an interview with the French king. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 77 He proposed an interview between the two monarchs at Nice. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 378 She had an interview with Henry on his return through Canterbury. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 226 The interview of Satan with the Lord in the first and second chapters of Job.

† b. The action or fact of meeting or conferring together. *Obs. rare.*

1540–1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 19 Beyng sore shaken with many sweete woordes and longe entervieu, they yeld at the laste. 1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 64 Not Christian onely for enteruiew and Salutation.

c. *spec.* in recent use: A meeting between a representative of the press and some one from whom he seeks to obtain statements for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The 'interview', as at present managed, is generally the joint product of some humbug of a hack politician and another humbug of a newspaper reporter. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3/1 Among the permanent gains of the year the acclimatization of the 'interview' in English journalism certainly should be reckoned. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Jan. 7/1 It is claimed for him [Joseph M'Cullagh, of St. Louis] that he was the inventor of the modern newspaper interview.

† 2. Mutual view (*of* each other). *Obs. rare.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 328 They cannot endure the enterview one of another againe. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. xxxiv. (1713) 273 Able to take a mutual interview of one another at such a distance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 555 At interview both stood A while.

† 3. a. Looking into, inspection, examination.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 117 We will..make a short enterviewe of those authors which they have brought forth for their purpose. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E ij, Yet doe I not gladly medle with thys particular, but wil also refer it to hir Maiesties enteruieue. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 119 That they should make an enter-uew into the doinges of their iudges and iustices.

† b. A view, glance, glimpse (*of* a thing). *Obs.*

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* VI. x. (1620) 241 If one had time to take enter-view of their actions, hee should see [etc.]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* V. xiv. 440 Superstition, whose Owlish eyes cannot endure the enterview of Truth. 1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* C iij, All the sorts of Bread [are] presented by every paire of Pages lying open at one Enterview. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. iii. 112, I have a confuse interview of this involved secret, like the glimmering light that trims the edges of a dark cloud. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, Let me not see him now; But save us from an interview of death.

† **Interview,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Also 6 **entervieu, -vew,** 6–7 **-view.** [ad. F. *entrevoir, s'entrevoir*, pa. pple. *entrevu*, on analogy of prec. or of VIEW *v.*]

1. a. *trans.* To have a personal meeting with (each other). b. *intr.* To meet together in person.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 175 b, Their mutuall frendes.. exhorted theim..to mete and entervieu, in some place. *Ibid., Edw. IV* 230 b, That the .ij. princes..for the continuaunce of amitie should entervew eche other, in some place moste expedient. *Ibid.* 233 b, That the two Princes shoulde entervew, and mete in a place by both parties to be appoynted.

2. *trans.* To catch a glimpse of, get a view of; to glance at, view.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett. Sonn.* vi, Oh, let me live to interview the face Of fair humanity and bounteous grace. 1611 FLORIO, *Intervedere*, to interuiew or see. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 521 Enteruiewing the places, you shall perceiue, that the Fathers..speake of obtention and impetration.

Interview (i·ntəɹviū), *v.*[2] [f. INTERVIEW *sb.*] *trans.* To have an interview with (a person); *spec.* on the part of a representative of the press: To talk with or question so as to elicit statements or facts for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Jan. 66 'Interviewing' is confined to American journalism. 1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., The *Sun* interviews Corbin, Fisk .. and whoever else has any story to tell or axe to grind. 1870 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 144 A northwest newspaper, in which I have been 'interviewed', and private conversation reported to the public. 1877 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 409, I was the intelligent Friend who interviewed Squire. 1880 *Daily News* 13 Nov., The American custom of 'interviewing' people of notoriety and of 'drawing' them for opinions on all topics.

Hence **Interviewed** *ppl. a.*; **Interviewing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Interview·able** *a.*, capable of or open to being interviewed; **Interviewee'**, one who is interviewed.

1869 *Daily News* 17 Dec., A portion of the daily newspapers of New York are bringing the profession of journalism into contempt, so far as they can, by a kind of toadyism or flunkeyism, which they call 'interviewing'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 65 The interviewed..with great facility changes his positions. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 307 It must have got about that I was an interviewable man (interviewable, although never used before, I believe, is an excellent word). 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 3 Interviewing is an instance of the division of labour. The 'interviewee'..supplies the matter; the interviewer the form. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 1 May 595/2 The interviewer seems to have been worthy of the interviewee.

Interviewer (i·ntəɹviūəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who interviews; *spec.* a journalist who interviews a person with the object of obtaining matter for publication.

1869 *Nation* (N. Y.) 28 Jan. 67 The correspondent, whether interviewer or not. 1872 LOWELL *Milton* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 68 Let the seventeenth century, at least, be kept sacred from the insupportable foot of the interviewer! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 88 Twickenham villa..became of course a centre of attraction for the interviewers of the day. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 11 May 14/1 The interview is the worst feature of the new system—it is degrading to the interviewer, disgusting to the interviewee, and tiresome to the public.

† **Intervi·gilant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [ad. pr. pple. of L. *intervigilāre*: see next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intervigilant*, that is watchful, or that awakes now and then, or between whiles.

† **Intervi·gilate,** *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. L. *intervigilāt-*, ppl. stem of *intervigilāre* to watch between whiles.] (See quot.) Hence † **Intervigila·tion.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Interuigilate*, to watch now and then. *Ibid.* II, Watchfulnes, *interuigilation*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Intervigilation*, a watching between whiles.

Intervisceral (-vi·sĕrăl), *a. rare*⁻⁰. [INTER- 4 a.] Situated between or among the viscera. Hence **Intervi·scerally** *adv.*

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 231 Below the funnel are seen the gills, and between them and the rectum one of the inter-viscerally placed ganglia.

Intervisible: see INTER- *pref.* 2 a.

Intervi·sit, *sb. rare.* [f. INTER- 2 a + VISIT *sb.*] An intermediate visit.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Qu. Rev.*).

Intervisit (intəɹvi·zit), *v.* [ad. F. *entrevisiter* (15th c. in Littré), f. *entre-* (INTER- 1 b) + *visiter* to VISIT.] *intr.* To exchange visits.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VIII. xc, After hauing finish-t all the rite Of complement and interuisiting. 1626 tr. *Bouhours' Ignatius* II. 117 He obliged them often to intervisit. 1814 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIII. 51 He could intermarry and intervisit with the family of General Halifax, without rendering his loyalty suspicious. 1830 — *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 80 The minister Bernstorff intervisited with the Stolbergs.

Intervital (intəɹvəi·tăl), *a. rare.* [INTER- 4.] Existing between two lives or stages of existence.

1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xliii, If .. every spirit's folded bloom Thro' all its intervital gloom In some long trance should slumber on. 1878 FARRAR *Eternal Hope* (1879) 12 [There] comes no faintest whisper from the intervital gloom.

Intervocal (intəɹvō·kăl), *a. rare.* [INTER- 4 a + L. *vocāl-is* vocal, a vowel.] Occurring between vowels. So **Intervoca·lic** *a.*, (more usual) in same sense.

1887 *Amer. Trnl. Philol.* VIII. 490 Showing .. that intervocalic *i* of the Provençal MSS. should not invariably be reproduced as *j*. 1891 A. L. MAYHEW *O. E. Phonol.* § 405 OE. b = Vulgar Latin b = L. p (intervocal). 1896 BRACHET & TOYNBEE *Hist. Gram. French* 89 A medial consonant may be..intervocal (i.e. placed between two vowels). *Mod.* The loss of Latin intervocalic *t* and *d* in Old French, as in *rota, roue, sūdare, suer*.

Intervolute (intəɹvō·liut). *Arch.* [INTER- 3.] The space between the volutes or scrolls in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 281 Arising from the different proportions of the necking itself, and of the volutes and intervolute, or the interval between them.

Intervolution (intəɹvolīū·ʃən). [n. of action from next.] Intervolved condition; a winding.

1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii. (1879) 72 Making one little pause, with all its wreathed intervolutions in open sight. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xiii. 192.

Intervolve (intəɹvo·lv), *v.* [f. L. type **intervolvĕre*, f. *inter* (INTER- 1) + *volvĕre* to roll, wind; cf. *involve*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To wind or roll up (things) within each other; to wind or involve (something) within the coils of something else.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 623 Mazes intricate, Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular Then most, when most irregular they seem. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* vi, The sly serpent, in the golden flame Of his own volumes intervolved. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvies* xxvii. (1875) 205 Intercepting and intervolving him wherever he moves. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 1 May 422 His panel of 'A Wood Nymph'..in which a girl and the leafage of background are intervolved.

2. *intr.* To wind within each other.

1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday*, etc. 48 Now intervolving richly type by type, Reticulated sounds with sounds enlace.

Hence **Intervo·lved** *ppl. a.*; **Intervo·lving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 [see 1 above]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1322 This exquisite machine, with all its wheels, Tho' intervolv'd, exact. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* iv. 38 Entwining every complexity of intervolved motion. 1896 G. MEREDITH *Amazing Marriage* v. 47 Trees, whose round intervolving roots grasped the yellow roadside soil. 1896 *Academy* 11 Jan. 27/3 This 'intervolving' of the landscape with the mind of a person is peculiarly characteristic of Mr. Meredith.

Intervolve, *sb. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of intervolving; intertwining.

1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 266 Of wise contrivance, deeply skilled In every intervolve of high and wide.

Interweave (intəɪwī·v), *v.* Also 6–7 enter-. Pa. t. **-wove**, pa. pple. **-woven** (7–8 **-wove**); also 7–8 **-weaved**. [f. INTER- 1 b + WEAVE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To weave together, as the warp and woof of a fabric; to interlace; to intertwine.

1578 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1598 FLORIO, *Intertessere*, to interweaue, to weaue or worke betweene, as tinsell or striped canuasse is. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. (1851) 460 Heer we may see the very dark roots..how they twine and interweave one another in the Earth. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 617 Two Olives .. With roots intwin'd, and branches interwove. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Isle*, Those floats, called coracles, .. are of a form almost oval, and made of split sallow twigs interwoven. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. i. 34 Attalus's name was bestowed upon a new method of interweaving gold with wool or linen. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 33 Muscular fibres are ordinarily interwoven..with its substance.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To intermingle (thoughts, ideas, relations, etc.) as if by weaving; to interlink or intertwine intricately; to blend intimately.

1583 [see INTERWEAVING *vbl. sb.*]. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* To Rdr. A iij, Those Prophecies out of Merlin sometime interwouen. 1628 LE GRYS tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 304 When he did interweaue the course of affaires, the causes and euents together. 1647 DENHAM *Commend. Verses Fletcher*, None Can say here Nature ends, and Art begins But mixt like th' Elements, and borne like twins, So interwean'd, so like, so much the same. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 70 Uniting and interweaving it self with some other body that is already joyn'd with the tinging particles. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 168 The moral law is .. interwoven into our very nature. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. viii, He cheered the rural nymphs and swains, when upon the green they interweaved the sprightly dance. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 28 He has interwoven the history of his life with the history of his native town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 The common phrases, which we owe to great authors..which unconsciously interweave themselves in our ordinary talk.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1827 DE QUINCEY *Goethe* Wks. 1863 XV. 167 Such subjects..interweave one into another. 1892 ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* 48 Drifting down on the dear old River, O, the music that interweaves!

Hence **Interwea·ved** *ppl. a.*, interwoven; **Interwea·ving** *ppl. a.* Also **Interwea·vement**, interweaving. **Interwea·ver**, one who interweaves. **Interwea·vingly** *adv.*, by way of interweaving.

1598 FLORIO, *Intertessitore*, an interweauer [1611 enterweauer]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 139, I could not so plainly perceive their joints, or their manner of interweaving. 1700 BLACKMORE *Job* 31 All his interweaving roots. 1820 *Mair's Tyro's Dict.* (ed. 10) 384 *Contextim* (adv.), of one piece, interweavingly. 1843 *For. & Col. Q. Rev.* II. 339 Its majestic interweavement with a cosmogony matchless and divine. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 2/2 Some space of lattice work..with its interweaved greenery.

Interwea·ving, *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. vb. + -ING¹.] The action or process of weaving together or intermingling intricately; intertexture; quasi-*concr.*, an interwoven texture or structure.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* IV. 63 One Muscle, hauyng .. a sharpe end, and enterweauynges of diuers Fibres. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. x[i.]. (Arb.) 102 The twelfth .. by reason of his largenesse receiuing moe compasses and enterweauings. 1641 [see INTERWORKING]. 1797 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 84 Covering the whole upper part with an interweaving of thorny twigs. 1868 MRS. WHITNEY *P. Strong* xiv. 162 Marvellous interweavings of glorious color.

Interwed, -weld, -wend, -whiff, -while, -whistle: see INTER- *pref.*

†**Interwe·ftage.** *Obs.* [f. INTER- 2 a + WEFTAGE.] Interweaving; interwoven work.

1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* iv. § 19 A..sight of these Fibres, and of their Interweftage, by splitting a Vine-Root, or a piece of Oak, may..be obtained.

Interwind (intəɪwəi·nd), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **-wound** (waund). [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To wind (things) into or through each other; to wind together; to wind (one thing) through the windings of another; to intertwine, intertwist. Also *fig.*

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 895 Narrowing it by Piles drove down and inter-wound with Branches of Trees. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Brown Rosary* i. xvii, Her speaking is so interwound Of the dim and the sweet. 1897 *Christian Herald* (N. Y.) 4 Aug. 592/1 A great many of these threads are interwound.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. x. 178 Circumstances will often interwind with the moods of simply irritated men. 1879 E. S. PHELPS *Sealed Orders*, etc. 94 Uncounted sails which .. pass and repass, wind and interwind.

Hence **Interwi·nding, Interwou·nd** *ppl. adjs.*

1817 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* v. 28 Small isles, By interwinding channels linked yet sundered. 1877 FAIRBAIRN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* 263 Interwound branches do not make two trunks one tree.

Interwish, -word, -world, -worry: see INTER- *pref.*

Interwork (intəɪwō·ɹk), *v.* Also 7 enter-. Pa.t. & pple. **-wrought** (-rɔ·t), **-worked** (-wō·ɹkt). [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To work one thing into and through another; to combine by interpenetration.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. ix, They had..certaine armes so curiously enter-wrought as they seemed to be made like feathers. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Maxims St.* in *Remains* (1661) 9 The several States are sometimes mixed, and inter-wrought one with the other. 1882 MASSON in *Athenæum* 25 Feb. 251/2 Results from all these are interwrought with facts from Mr. Page's narrative and documents.

b. *intr.* To work upon each other; to interact.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1883) I. i. ii. 92 The Roman character did not interwork into the general Christianity alone. 1876 W. ALEXANDER *Bampton Lect.* (1877) 216 Where various laws meet and interwork harmoniously. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 53 Two divers sets of causes are ever interworking and counterworking in the tangled web of human affairs.

Hence **Interwo·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Interwrou·ght** *ppl. a.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 36 What interweavings or interworkings can knit the Minister and the Magistrate in their several Functions, to the regard of any precise correspondency? 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 201 Circumstances, possessing .. no moral interworking energies. 1895 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XII. 780 This way and that they lurched, with interwrought limbs.

†**Interwound** (intəɪwī·nd), *v. Obs.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To wound mutually. Hence †**Interwou·nding** *ppl. a.*

1599 DANIEL *Musophilus* lxxiii, Hence interwounding Controversies spring. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 823 With their owne arms themselves to interwound.

Interwound (-wau·nd), *ppl. a.*: see INTERWIND *v.*

Interwoven (intəɪwō·v'n), *ppl. a.* [pa. pple. of INTERWEAVE *v.*] Woven together; interlaced; intricately mingled or entangled.

1647 H. MORE *Poems* 6 Farre more fine Then interwoven silk with gold or silver twine. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 6 Another Island .. whose interwoven barren Mountains are as impossibly expresst as Stoneheng numbred. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 292 Capsule.. composed of interwoven fibres. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1858) I. 347 He has..printed the interwoven expressions of the commentator in italics. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 144 Its lacework of interwoven light and shade.

Hence **Interwo·venly** *adv. rare.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. l. 401 The Fingers of both her hands interwovenly clenched together. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* iii. (1892) 28 Amply-flowing, vivacious, interwovenly the brook, the stream, the torrent.

Interwrap: see INTER- *pref.* 1 b.

Interwreathe (-rī·ð), *v.* [INTER- 1 b.] *trans.* To wreathe together; to intertwine into, or as in, a wreath. Hence **Interwrea·thed** *ppl. a.*

a 1658 LOVELACE *Posthuma, To Mr. E. R.* 10 Happy youth, crown'd with a heav'nly ray Of the first Flame, and interwreathed bay. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* Life 4 Foliages..very curiously interwreathed together. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 517 Interwreathed and intertwisted by bramble and brier. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil* 52 Thus sung thy bard, Pierides divine, What time he interwreathed the osier bine.

Interwrought, *ppl. a.*: see INTERWORK *v.*

Interzoecial, -zygapophysial, -zygomatic: see INTER- *pref.* 6.

†**Intestabi·lity.** *Obs. rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality or state of being 'intestable'.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 55 The exception of intestabilitie, may be opposed against the probate of the testament. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* clvi. (Alford) VI. 235 The worst degree of intestability is not to be believed, not to be admitted to be a Witness of any other.

†**Inte·stable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *intestābilis*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *testābilis*, f. *testārī*: see INTESTATE. Cf. F. *intestable* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Legally incapable of making a will or of benefiting by a will.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 47 Albeit the testament be made before the mariage, yet she being intestable at the time of her death, by reason her husband is then liuing, the testament is voyd. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 289 After a Person has been thus excommunicated, he is rendered Infamous and Intestable both Actively and Passively. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 497 Such persons, as are intestable for want of liberty or freedom of will.

2. Disqualified from being a witness or giving evidence.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxvi. (Alford) IV. 81 He was intestable, so as that he could not testify, he should not be believed in the behalf of another. — in *Select.* (1840) 268 A Christian in profession, that is not a Christian in life, is intestable so, he discredits Christ, and hardens others against him. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intestable* .. that cannot be taken in witness, not to be believed.

Hence †**Intes·tableness,** intestability (Bailey, 1727).

Intestacy (inte·stăsi). *Law.* [f. INTESTATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The condition or fact of dying intestate or without having made a will.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxii. 491 Mention is made of intestacy, in the old law before the conquest, as being merely accidental. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 197 The construction was not induced by the motive of avoiding an intestacy. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. vi, The only occasion in which the eldest son is necessarily preferred to the younger children is in the case of intestacy. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 15 Mar., I am of opinion .. that the present irregular scale of duty upon intestacy is excessive.

†**Inte·stant,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [app. f. IN- 3 + L. *testānt-em*, pr. pple. of *testārī*: see next.] = INTESTATE *a.* 1.

1673 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 507 Every person's estate that dyeth intestant in the said towne.

Intestate (inte·stēt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intestāt-us*, f. *in-* (IN- 3) + *testātus*, pa. pple. of *testārī* to bear witness, to make a will. Cf. F. *intestat* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of a person: Not having made a will.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 134 Curatoures of holy kirke .. dyeth intestate, and panne þe bisshop entreth [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 24 b, Al bequestes and goodes of suche his frendes as dyed intestate. 1760 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 98 ¶ 7 He was the less mindful of his dissolution, and died intestate. 1872 MISS BRADDON *R. Ainsleigh* I. xvii. 314 My benefactress died intestate, without care or thought for the orphan youth she had adopted.

fig. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 128 (Qo. 1597) Windie atturnies to your Client woes, Aerie succeeders of intestate [*1st Fol.* intestine] ioies.

b. *transf.* (after L. *intestāta senectūs*, Juvenal i. 144).

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 69 Hence sudden deaths, and age intestate spring. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) 17 Repletions, Apoplex, intestate Death.

2. Of things: Not disposed of by will; belonging to the estate of an intestate.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 127 The prerogatyfe gyuen to the same Byschope of Cantorbury, wherby he hath..the admynystratyon of intestate godys. 1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 48 The Roman Law concerning Intestate Succession. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., An intestate estate.

†3. a. 'That no man will take for a witness' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). b. 'Not proved by witness' (Phillips, 1678). *Obs.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* Ep. Ded., Sure I am if you have infirmities, they are intestate, unlesse you place your owne Conscience for a witnesse.

B. *sb.* One who dies without making a will.

1658 tr. *Coke's Rep.* 38 b, The next and most faithful friends of the intestate. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., There are two kinds of Intestates; one that makes no Will at all; another that makes a Will and Executors, and they refuse. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 483 We find in Glanvil's time, all the goods and chattels of intestates belonged to the king or immediate lord. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 18/1 Intestates of this class.

Intestation (intestē·ʃən). *rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 3 + TESTATION, after *intestable, intestate.*] Deprivation of the right of making a will.

1833 WADDINGTON *Hist. Ch.* ix. 128 They menaced the contumacious with confiscation, intestation, exile.

†**Intesta·tor.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN- 3 + TESTATOR.] = INTESTATE *sb.*

1699 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 557 Where y^e s^d testators or intestators personal estates are sufficient.

†**Inte·stement.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. Will; testament.

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 42 Alle suche goodes that they reseyve of mine by vertu of this myn intestement.

Intestinal (inte·stinăl), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *intestīnāl-is*, f. *intestīnum* an intestine; cf. F. *intestinal* (Paré, 16th c.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the intestines; found in or affecting the intestines.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 320/1 For intestinalle woundes, take onlye the pouldre of redde Beetes. 1636 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iii. 109 Their dung and intestinall excretions. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 192 Another supposition,..that intestinal worms are really formed from the matter contained in the intestines. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 267 In Man, the whole length of the intestinal tube is about thirty feet.

fig. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 124 Ætna, Vesuvius, and other burning mountains, in this manner, .. throw off their intestinal superfluities.

b. Having an intestine or enteron: opposed to ANENTEROUS.

2. = INTESTINE *a.* 1. *rare.*

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Sword Castruccio* v, In that strife of intestinal hate.

Intestine (inte·stin), *a.* [ad. L. *intestīnus* internal, f. *intus* within. Cf. F. *intestin* (14th c. in Littré).] Internal, belonging to the interior.

1. Internal with regard to a country or people; domestic, civil: usually said of war, feuds, or troubles, also of enemies.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 374 Till armour all [the Douglasses] drew syne, With dalie stryfe and battell intestyne. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B iv b, The inhabitauntes..haue euer sithe been vexed with intestine warres and ciuill discorde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. i. 12 The intestine shocke, And furious cloze of ciuill Butchery. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 122. 1706 PRIOR *Ode glorious Success* 248 Their own intestine feuds and mutual jars. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Heuriade* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 237 Laws abus'd by foul intestine foes. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 396 Intestine division made the very name of Hellas a mockery.

fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 The rocks gron'd At the intestine uprore of the maine. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* VII. xiii, The seas .. Thou softly charm'st, and windes intestine ire..Thou quiet laid'st.

†2. Internal with regard to human nature or the nature of things; inward, innate. *Obs. rare.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 24 The intestine malice of our owne hearts. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* VII. (1658) 864 Caius..for a time dissembled his intestine anger to Petronius. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 1. 3 Everything Naturally labours under an Intestine Necessity.

†3. Internal with regard to the body; seated in the bowels; intestinal. *Obs.*

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Intestine*, belonging to the inward parts. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Intestine*, bred in the bowels. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xiii. § 3 (1622) 140 His plague was seated into his bowells, which

tormented him with an intestine torture. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vi, Human bodies..every part, external and intestine, having diseases appropriated to itself.

4. Internal with reference to any thing or place. *Obs.* (exc. as *fig.* from 1 or 3).

1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 290 With Fir, we likewise make all intestine Works as Wainscot, floors [etc.]. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 33 Those suddain tumors, which happen in the rivers .. neer Bourdeaux, seem to be the effects of intestine winds. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 139 It sleeps; and the icy touch Of unprolific winter has impress'd A cold stagnation on the intestine tide.

b. *Intestine motion*: Motion entirely within, or among the molecules of, a body.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 11 If the very nature of fluidity consist in the Intestine motion of the parts of that Body call'd fluid. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* iv. 116. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 111 If the attracting Corpuscles are elastick, they must necessarily produce an intestine Motion. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* (1856) 546 The polar basin is not only the seat of an active supply and discharge, but of an intestine circulation independent of either. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiii. § 100 (1875) 291 When the atoms are kept in a state of intestine agitation.

Hence **Inte·stineness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Intestine (inte·stin), *sb.* Also 7 intestin, and in L. form intesti·num, *pl.* -a. [ad. L. *intestīnum* sb., neuter of *intestīnus* adj.: see prec.]

1. The lower part of the alimentary canal, from the pyloric end of the stomach to the anus, constituting what are popularly called the bowels or guts. In ordinary use, commonly pl. *intestines*; the singular is applied to each of the two distinct parts, *the small intestine* (comprising the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum), and the *large intestine* (comprising the cæcum, colon, and rectum), and also, in scientific use, to the canal as a whole; in biology, it is often extended to include the whole alimentary canal from the mouth downward, especially in invertebrate animals. a. *plural.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20/2 The intestines or entralls beinge verye ill disposed and ill at ease. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* v. v, *Alm.* We shall see thorow him. *P. sen.* And his gut colon, tell his intestina. 1649 T. WATSON *God's Anat.* 2 The Priest did divide the Beast in peeces, and so the *intestina*, the inward parts, were made visible. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 1 The Cause is..the shortness of the Intestins. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurg. put out* 38 Both Liver and Intestines were wounded. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 116 A total division of the small intestines, is to be looked upon as a mortal wound. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 518 The contents of the stomach and intestines were of a similar nature. 1859 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. § 21.

b. *singular.*

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 219 Their hindermost intestine or gut became putrified. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peak* (ed. 4) 49 The Subterranean People ready stand ..To guide, who are to penetrate inclined The *Intestinum Rectum* of the Fiend. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 248 The intestine, which alone formed the hernia, was of a deep red colour. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 437 Wounds of the abdomen, attended with injury of the intestine. 1869 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi. § 21 The *duodenum*..is..that part of the small intestine which immediately succeeds the stomach.. The *rectum*.. is that part of the large intestine which opens externally. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 221 The cephalic portion of the intestine originates from the epiblast.

† 2. *fig.* The inmost part or member. *Obs. rare.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E iv b, The frend, whiche is the intestyne of the heart.

Intestiniform (intestəinifɔm), *a. Anat.* [f. L. *intestīn-um* INTESTINE *sb.* + -(I)FORM.] Having the shape of an intestine.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 705/1 The resemblance to a mesentery is more obvious in the .. intestiniform uterus of the mammalia.

Intestino-vesical (intestəi·nōvē·sikăl), *a.* [f. *intestino-*, taken as combining form of L. *intestīnum* INTESTINE *sb.* + L. *vēsīca* bladder + -AL.] Relating to the intestine and the bladder.

1857 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrosp.* 314 Sufferings produced by an intestino-vesical fistula.

Intestinule (inte·stinĭūl). *rare.* [f. L. *intestīn-um* + dim. -ULE.] A small or minute intestine.

1835-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 423/1 These organs..are invariably composed of intestinules or branched cæca.

Intewne, obs. variant of ENTUNE *v.*

† **Inte·x**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [ad. L. *intexĕre* to weave in.] *trans.* To weave in.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* G iij, There might you see with greatest skill intexed. *Ibid.* K iij, A foot cloth wherein is wrought and intexed diuerse strange workes.

Intexine, *Bot.*: see INTEXTINE.

† **Inte·xt**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? ad. L. *intextus* an interweaving, or ? f. IN *adv.* 12 + TEXT *sb.*: cf. TEXT, CONTEXT.] The text or matter of a book.

1648 HERRICK *Hesp., To his Closet-gods*, I had a book which none Co'd reade the intext but my selfe alone.

† **Inte·xt**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem of *intexĕre*: see INTEX.] *trans.* = INTEX; *transf.* to work in, to incorporate in the text.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 282/1 Which [epistle] .. I thought meet here to intext and place.

Intextine (inte·kstin). *Bot.* Also intexine. [f. L. *int-us* within + EXTINE.] An inner coating of the pollen grain within the extine.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 [Fritzche] speaks of four coatings to the pollen of Clarkia elegans, calling the fourth, which is near the extine, the Intexine. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 *note*, Oenothera, where the extine separates into a true extine and an intextine.

† **Inte·xture**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *intext-*, ppl. stem (see INTEXT *v.*) + -URE, after *texture.*] A weaving in, blending.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 232 Camerarius commendeth a certain colour called in Latine, *Varius*..because of the divers in-textures of colours.

Inte·xture, *v. rare*⁻⁰. [f. as prec.] *trans.* To weave or work in. Hence **Inte·xtured** *ppl. a.*

1856 WEBSTER, *Intextured.* 1882 OGILVIE, *Intexture.*

Inthirsted, variant of ENTHIRSTED.

Inthral(l, etc., obs. var. of ENTHRAL(L, etc.

† **Inthri·ng**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Pa. t. **inthrang.** [f. IN-¹ + THRING *v.*] *intr.* To press in.

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 419 Curris, kenseis and knavis Inthrang and dansit in thravis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 13 In haist to the hege so hard I inthrang.

Inthrone, -ment, obs. var. ENTHRONE, -MENT.

† **Inthro·ng**, *v. Obs.* [f. IN-¹ + THRONG *v.*] *intr.* To throng in; to press or crowd in.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. xli, How the seas betwixt those iles inthrong, And how they shouldred land from land away. *Ibid.* XIX. xxxvii, His people like a flowing streame inthrong.

Inthronise, -yse, obs. forms of ENTHRONIZE.

† **Inthroni·stic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [ad. med.L. **inthronisticus* (*-um*), ad. eccl. Gr. *ἐνθρονιστικός* (*-όν*) inaugural, f. *ἐνθρονίζειν* to ENTHRONIZE. Cf. med.L. *inthronisticum* a gift to an ordaining bishop.] a. *adj.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical ordination. b. *sb.* A gift made to a bishop for ordination or installation.

1685 BURNET *Life William Bedell* 82 When the Metropolitan [etc.]..came and ordained the Bishop..it was but reasonable that their expence should be discharged; and this came to be rated to a certain Summ, and was called the Inthronistick. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 113 That Right which Justinian calls Inthronistick, which his Predecessor Julian has called by the Term Cathedratick, which was given, not for the Ordination, but for that which we call the Installation.

† **Inthroni·zate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also -tron-. [ad. late L. *int(h)ronizāt-us*, pa. pple of *int(h)ronizāre* to ENTHRONIZE.] *trans.* To enthrone.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XLIX. i, Maryus, his soonne, was then intronizate. *Ibid.* LII. i, Seuerus To Britayn come and was intronizate. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. V v/2 In the feast of all Saintes, the Archbishop Bonifacius was inthronizate at Canterburie.

Hence † **Inthroniza·tion**, obs. var. of ENTHRONIZATION.

Inthrough (in,þrū·), *prep.* and *adv. Sc.* Also inthrow (-þrʊu·). [f. IN *adv.* + THROUGH.]

A. *prep.* In and through; through (a place) from the outside; in towards the centre of.

16.. *Lord's Trumpet* 7 (Jam. Suppl.), I would rather have one of yon sufferers that is bred in Christ's school inthrow Clydesdale yonder, than a hundred of you to join with me. 1699 T. BOSTON *Art Man-fishing* (1900) 33 When thou preachest doctrine, so as wicked men may run out-through and in-through it. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v., *To gae inthrow and outthrow any thing*, to examine or try it in every direction. *Angus.*

B. *adv.* In towards the centre; towards the fireside. 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

† **Inthru·st**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IN-¹ + THRUST *v.*] *trans.* To thrust in; to intrude.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 122 Those ..of strange base parentage were forbidden..to insert, or inthrust themselves into noble and honest families.

I·nthrust, *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Thrust in.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* III. v. 232 The inthrust tent will melt in the wound. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pelvic & Hern. Therap.* 89 Adhesion of the inthrust parts to the borders of the hernial ring.

Intice, -ment, obs. variants of ENTICE, -MENT.

Intier, -ty, obs. variants of ENTIRE, -TY.

Inti·l, intil, *prep. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: (3 in tel), 3-5 in til, 4-5 intill(e, in tyl, 4- intil, (-till), (8- intul). [f. IN *adv.* + TILL *prep.* in its northern sense of *to*. Cf. UNTIL. In early use the two elements were often written separately.]

1. Of motion, direction, change of condition: = INTO. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III*, And al on þo ilche worden is isend in to æurihce oþre shcire.., and ek in tel Irelonde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5042 In til egypte son come þai. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 32 Intil englishe þus I draw hit. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1204 (Harl.) Ther sawȝh I dyane turned in til a tree [*Ellesm.* yturned til, *so 3 others*; *Heng. & Petw.* to]. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ii. 7 He was ledd in til a gardyne. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xlv. 136 Vysus dyde putte hym self in tyl a path and was soone goon. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 142 The mids he lept in till. 1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 210 Prent þe wordis Intill this bill. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 141 He fell intill al kynde of lust. 1797 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* i. 37 They baith lowpt intulth Cart. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 190 She was a..gude wife.. before she fell away intil that evil propensity. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., Put them in till a poke.

† b. = UNTO, TO. (Cf. TILL.) *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13459 (Gött.) Iesus clamb vp intill a fell. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 13 At the comynge of Criste intill hyme. 1340 — *Pr. Conse.* 4508 Þai sal turne thurgh Goddes myght þe fadirs hertes intil þe sons right.

2. Of place, position, condition, state, time: = IN. (Cf. INTO 22.) Only *Sc.* (*central* and *north-east.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 186 Bath castell and toune War intill his possessioune. *Ibid.* 340 As to the gud Erle of Artayis, Robert, befell intill his dayis. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 174 [He] tretyd hym in-til þat case; As ay þe Dewyle dois in Falase. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 533 Thair wes richt few Or nane that tyme that he mycht traist in till. 1567 *Gude & Godly B.* (S. T. S.) 137 In till ane myrthfull Maij morning Quhen Phebus did vp spring, *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 228 The said Maister James and Johne Knox being intill one galay. 1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Tilbury Nogo* 244 There's just naething at a' intill him but what he puts in wi' the spune.

‖ **I·ntima.** *Biol.* [Short for L. *tunica intima* = inmost coating.] The inmost coating or membrane of a part or organ, *esp.* of a vein or artery.

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 333 Under the microscope, the cells of the intima and of the middle and external coats are found to be considerably increased in number. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The intima appears slightly clouded, as if covered with a fine dust.

Intimacy (i·ntimăsi). [f. INTIMATE *a.*: see -ACY.] The quality or condition of being intimate.

1. The state of being personally intimate; intimate friendship or acquaintance; familiar intercourse; close familiarity; an instance of this.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 180 Any other noble, and lawfull familiarities of intimacie, and deerenesse. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. IX. 201 That they did dissemble .. my own intimacy with them assured me. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1736) IV. 169 A Friend of mine that was of their Intimacy. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 140 The closest intimacy was immediately struck up between them. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* II. iii, Sir Thomas, drawing back from intimacies in general. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* iii. 43 Intimacy and affection..have turned the dead volumes into living friends».

b. *euphem.* for illicit sexual intercourse.

1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 70 Having a mutual desire to continue their intimacy. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xii. 151 Cæsar was accused of criminal intimacy with many ladies of the highest rank. 1889 *Daily News* 23 Jan. 2/6 The defendant..did not however have intimacy with her. He had never been intimate with her.

c. Closeness of observation, knowledge, or the like.

1714 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* I. Advt. 3rd ed. 2 The Observations .. had not enter'd with intimacy enough into that Subject. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* ii. (1852) 42 There is a something in the intimacy of a man's own experience.

2. Intimate or close connexion or union. *rare.*

1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 137 The Union and Intimacy between Father and Son is such, that they are not two Gods, but one God. 1870 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (ed. 2) I. § 35. 85 Explosions occur only .. where the elements concerned are .. distributed among one another molecularly, or, as in gunpowder, with minute intimacy.

† 3. Inner or inmost nature; an inward quality or feature. *Obs.*

1660 HEXHAM, *Inwendigheydt*, Inwardnesse, or Intimacie. 1711 P. H. *View 2 last Parlts.* 118 Every one that had the Honour to be acquainted with the Intimacies of this Gentleman's Skill and Address, knew him form'd for the Prime Management in whatever he undertook.

† **Intimado** (intimā·do). *Obs.* [An alteration of INTIMATE *sb.*, after Sp. words in -ADO, q.v.] = INTIMATE *sb.* 2.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracl. Ridens* (1713) II. 125 Whitlock..was his Lordship's Intimado. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* App. 31 Which he had left with a woman; a prime *intimado* and zealous confident of his Party. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 46 As great Intimado's as if they had been of the same Society. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 359 A gentleman of no good character (an *intimado* of Mr. Lovelace'. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. Pref., His *intimados*, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment.

Intimate (i·ntimĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *intimāt-us*, pa. pple. of *intimāre*, f. *intimus* inmost, deepest, profound or close in friendship, as *sb.* a close friend, f. *int-us* within: see INTIMATE *v.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Inmost, most inward, deep-seated; hence, Pertaining to or connected with the inmost nature or fundamental character of a thing; essential; intrinsic. Now chiefly in scientific use.

1632 SHERWOOD, Intimate (or inward), *intime.* 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* IV. XXXI, This faculty is very intimate And near the Centre. 1678 HOBBES *Decam.* iv. 44 The true and intimate Substance of the Earth. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* III. iv. (1851) 291 Its necessary connection with the intimate constitution of the substance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iii. § 92. 100 With regard to the intimate structure of matter and ether.

b. Entering deeply or closely into a matter.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* iv. (1894) 42 A more intimate analysis..matured my conjecture into full conviction.

2. Pertaining to the inmost thoughts or feelings; proceeding from, concerning, or affecting one's inmost self; closely personal.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 223 They knew not That what I motioned was of God; I knew From intimate impulse, and therefore urged The marriage on. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 218 Justice..is nothing but an intimate fear of losing one's own. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix. He had an intimate sense that Romola was something very much above him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXXV. 5 Some particular intimate reflexions One would tell thee.

3. Close in acquaintance or association; closely

connected by friendship or personal knowledge; characterized by familiarity (with a person or thing); very familiar. Said of persons, and personal relations or attributes. Also *transf.* of things, Pertaining to or dealing with such close personal relations.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 106 A Knight who was an intimate friend of his. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 117 They are bound by the Laws..of Heaven.. to maintain no intimate, or delightful converse with the wicked. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 Sorry at the fate of one of 'em..being one of my intimate acquaintance. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* I. xxviii. 205 Kindred minds will be intimate at first sight. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 139, I crown thee [winter] king of intimate delights. 1831 Lytton *Godolph.* xxxvi, Our losses are not intimate and household. 1841 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) III. viii. 124 My friends the Carys..are very intimate with Mr. Newman. *a* 1870 T. Erskine *Spir. Order* (1876) 14 The family relation is a more intimate one than the political, and makes more demands on the heart and inner life. 1897 A. Upward *Secr. Crts. Europe* 157 Another anecdote .. is, perhaps, a little too intimate for general repetition.

b. *euphem.* of illicit sexual intercourse.

1889 [see Intimacy 1 b].

c. Familiarly associated; closely personal.

1884 H. James *Little Tour* 214 These diminutive intimate things bring one near to the old Roman life. 1898 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 6/1 Writers like Mr. Henry James, Mr. Howells, and Miss Wilkins, students and observers only of the minute, the delicate, and the intimate.

4. Of knowledge or acquaintance: Involving or resulting from close familiarity; close.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 211 Challenge intimate Acquaintance With all the learned Moderns, and the Ancients. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 286 My abhorrence .. arises from an intimate knowledge of his character. *Mod.* One who has an intimate acquaintance with parliamentary procedure.

5. Of a relation between things: Involving very close connexion or union; very close.

1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 502 Pride..is of such Intimate, and even Essential Connexion with Ingratitude. 1831 Lardner *Pneumat.* v. 286 Such pressure only renders the contact of the valve more intimate. 1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxi. 415 This grit is made up of an intimate mixture of fine grains of white quartz and pink felspar. 1850 Emerson *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 127 There is an intimate interdependence of intellect and morals. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 153 The adhesions were most intimate over the upper lobe.

B. *sb.* †1. One who intimately belongs to something; a typical representative or example. *Obs.*

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* xi. 124 For the intimates of this complexion [the Phlegmatic]..are always pale coloured; slow pac'd; drowsie Headed.

2. A person with whom one is intimate; a very close friend or associate.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 118 The other sort of power that which they have over their Friends and intimates. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 169 Make the liveliest of them my most intimates, and .. improve their fellowship to the best advantage. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 1 To procure from that Intimate of hers one of her Letters. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xx, Henry..only remembered that Oliver had been his friend and intimate. 1888 Burgon *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* I. iii. 344 The variety and extent of his knowledge ..often astonished his intimates.

Intimate (i·ntimēit), *v.* Pa. pple. **intimated**; also 6–7 **intimate**. [f. late L. *intimāt-*, ppl. stem of *intimāre* to put or bring into, drive or press into, to make known, announce, notify by legal process, f. *intim-us* inmost. Cf. F. *intimer* (1325 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. *trans.* To make known formally, to notify, announce, state; †formerly, to communicate (knowledge), to declare (war).

1538 Bale *Thre Lawes* 1490 What fashyon vse ye, to vs here intymate. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 17 He incontinente did proclaime and intimate open warre. *Ibid., Hen. VII* 34 b, Assone as the commynge of ye Mayre was intymate and knowen to the ryotous persones, they fledde. 1614 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. III. 145 Their humble peticion.. Intymating..that the said Hospitall hath bin chardged with the keeping of three Children. 1629–39 Sir W. Mure *Ps.* xix. 2 Day speaks to day and night to night Doth knowledge intimate. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* VI. Wks. 1813 I. 418 This resolution she intimated to the leaders of both factions. 1816 Scott *Introd. 1st Ser. Tales My Landlord*, I have only further to intimate, that Mr Peter Pattieson.. hath more consulted his own fancy than the accuracy of the narrative. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Feb. 4/7 The coalmasters ..have posted a notice..intimating a reduction of ten per cent in the wages of miners.

†b. To designate as something. *Obs. rare.*

1799–1805 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. xi. 255 *note*, It was Athelstan..that may, with the greatest propriety, be entitled *primus monarcha Anglorum*; and accordingly Alured of Beverley so intimates him.

2. To make known or communicate by any means however indirect; hence, to signify, indicate; to imply, to suggest, to hint at.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. ix. 30 To her he sought to intimate His inward griefe, by meanes to him well knowne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 69 Till Easter day, when they take up the representative Bodie, intimating thereby his Resurrection. 1660 Jer. Taylor *Worthy Commun.* ii. 14 The Apostle expresses one duty and intimates another. 1728 Young *Love Fame* v. 74 Her darling china, in a whirlwind sent, Just intimates the lady's discontent. 1814 Scott *Wav.* viii, The open avowal of what the others only ventured to intimate. 1876 Mozley *Univ. Serm.* vi. 135 The Great Spirit, speaking by dumb representation to other spirits, intimates and signifies to them something about Himself.

b. To mention indirectly or in passing.

1634 Canne *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 74 We do deny that those here intimated are true ministers. 1661 Bramhall *Just Vind.* x. 275 This is the treatise of Schisme intimated in my answer to Monsieur de la Militiere. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 85/1 He had intimated another subject, which could not be brought forward without fourteen days notice.

†3. To make intimate, to familiarize. *Obs.*

1642 Rogers *Naaman* 362 The Lord intimated his heart with this thought. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 451 For two of a Profession (that are not intimated by nearenesse of Friendship) to give one another a good word is Candidnesse miraculous.

Hence **I·ntimated** *ppl. a.* Also **I·ntimater**, one who intimates.

1606 Ford *Honour Triumph.*, *Monarchs Meet.* xi, A goodly view of majestie it was To see such intimated league betwixt them. 1611 Florio, *Inditore*, an inditer, a denouncer. Also an intimater. 1850 W. Irving *Goldsmith* xxvii. 274 Goldsmith treasured up the intimated hope.

Intimately (i·ntimĕtli), *adv.* [f. Intimate *a.* + -ly 2.] In an intimate manner.

1. Very deeply or inwardly; in a way that affects one's inmost self or moves the deepest feeling.

1637 Bp. Hall *Remedy Prophaneness* I. § 1. 10 We apprehend him [God]..intimately present to us, with us, in us. 1662 Sparrow tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., 1st Apol. Balth. Tylcken* 8 If some people fearing God, had not intimately.. entreated for it, I had not given it to any at all. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 43 When I deeply and intimately consider these things. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 290 ¶ 2, I shall not act it as I ought, for I shall feel it too intimately to be able to utter it. 1774 Goldsm. *Grecian Hist.* II. 240 Alexander .. proved how intimately he was affected with the unhappiness of a prince who deserved a better fate.

2. In a manner involving close acquaintance; so as to be very familiar.

1645 Milton *Tetrach.* ad fin., Lest .. they expose themselves rather to be pledg'd up and down by men who intimately know them. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 60 Being intimately acquainted with him, I know the course of his Travels. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* iii, 'I know her circumstances intimately, ma'am', said Ralph.

3. In a way that involves or effects a very close connexion or union of parts or elements.

1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 70 By uniting more intimately either with some particular corpuscles..or with all of them. 1722 Quincy *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 11 Thereby the Blood [is] more intimately broken and divided, so that it becomes fitter for the more fluid Secretions. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* III. 129 These two salts are so intimately mixed, as to be in a manner inseparable. 1773 Franklin *Lett.* Wks. 1887 V. 134 Lightning..by penetrating intimately the hardest metals..has separated the parts in an instant. 1873 Tristram *Moab* Pref. 1 A country .. intimately connected with Jewish history.

I·ntimateness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] = Intimacy.

1642 T. Goodwin *Heart Christ in Heaven* 7 A word denoting the greatest nearnesse, dearnesse, and intimatenesse. 1649 Bp. Reynolds *Hosea* v. 44 This accurate fitnesse and intimatenesse of the parts with one another. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 66 Take heed of too much intimateness and familiarity with Sea-men.

Intimation (intimēi·ʃən). [a. F. *intimation* (1394 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *intimātiōn-em* (in med.L. *spec.* judicial notification), n. of action from *intimāre* to Intimate.]

1. The action of intimating, making known, or announcing; formal notification or announcement; †formerly, declaration (of war).

1442–3 *Rec. Coldingham Priory* (Surtees) 148 Discorde heirupon raysit..I made til hym intimacion of my richts be 3our lettres. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 The defiaunce, dooen by your Herault as a peremptory intimacion of warre. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 They made an edict, with an intimation, that whosoever killed a storke should be banished. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 518, I therefore give this intimation, because it is the interest of the Nation..to be informed of abuses in their Factories. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., As soon as his body was found, intimation was sent to his sons at Balmaclellan. 1858 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 393 My acknowledgment of the intimation of her uncle's death. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 471 Intimation is a step necessary in certain circumstances for the complete transference of a right.

b. *Law.* Notification of a requirement made by law, coupled with an announcement of the penalty that will be incurred in case of default. ? *Obs.*

1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 263 Elizabeth Holland a woman of ill reporte and her husband were called upon an intimation of 100 *l.* 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 59 Craving Precepts or Letters of Intimation, for intimating to his Majesty's Advocate .. to fix a Day for his Trial, within sixty Days next after the Intimation, under the Pains and Certifications contained in the Statute.

2. The action of making known or expressing merely; an expression by sign or token, an indication; a suggestion, a hint.

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xxi, The associatinge of man and woman in dauncing .. was nat begonne without a speciall consideration, as well for the necessarye coniunction of those two persones, as for the intimation of sondry vertues. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. iii. § 9 Where he doth give the least intimation of Manetho being elder then Alexander, I am yet to seek. 1793 Beddoes *Calculus* 23 He..felt from time to time some slight pains or intimations of pain. 1807 Wordsw. (*title*), Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 434 I have often had intimations in dreams.

†**I·n-timber.** *Obs.* In 5 *Sc.* intymmyr. [In *adv.* 10 a.] Inner or inside timber; 'boards to line the inside of a vessel'.

1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 378 Item, for tymmyr, to be intymmyr and dwangis to hir mast..xxxs.

†**I·ntime,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Also -tim, -tymme. [ad. L. *intim-us* inmost: perh. immediately a. F. *intime* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] = Intimate *a.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Job Triumphant* II. 260 Mine Intimemost, Those that I loved best, Abhor mee all. 1629 C. Potter *Consecr. Serm.* 69 His intime friend and familiar. 1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* v. (1658) 45 An intime application of the Agents. 1675 E. Wilson *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 36, I sharpened the water to divers degrees for its more intim penetration and dissolution. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 22 So that ενεργεια signifies God's intime presence.

b. *sb.* The inmost part.

1657 *Divine Lover* 278 Wound the intymme of my soule with the remembrance of thy wounds.

Hence †**I·ntimely** *adv.*, intimately.

1657 *Divine Lover* 303 A gratious guift by which wee sweetelie and intimmelie aspire to God. 1678 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 114 God workes intimely in al things.

Intimidate (inti·midēit), *v.* [f. med.L. *intimidāt-*, ppl. stem of *intimidāre*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *timid-us* Timid: see -ate 3, and cf. F. *intimider* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] *trans.* To render timid, inspire with fear; to overawe, cow; in modern use *esp.* to force to or deter from some action by threats or violence.

1646 H. Lawrence *Comm. Angells* 121 Nothing intimidates more than ignorance. *a* 1714 Burnet *Hist. Ref.* an. 1553 (R.) When a government is firm, and factions are weak, the making some public examples may intimidate a faction otherwise disheartened. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 1813 I. 377 She hoped that such a discovery of her sentiments would intimidate Mary. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 62 Unless you can find means to corrupt or intimidate the jury. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 431 Advantage was taken of the presence of the regular troops .. to intimidate the Grasia chiefs into acquiescence. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* viii. § 52. 68 To allow one holder of goods to intimidate and prevent other holders from selling to the public.

Hence **Inti·midated, Inti·midating** *ppl. adjs.*

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Intimidated*, put into Fear, disheartened. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excursion* VII. 837 (ed. 1), Why do ye quake, intimidated Thrones? *a* 1812 A. McLean *Comm. Hebr.* (1847) I. 121 Every temptation to apostasy, whether of the alluring or intimidating kind.

Intimidation (intimidēi·ʃən). [n. of action from prec.: cf. F. *intimidation* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of intimidating or making afraid; the fact or condition of being intimidated; now, *esp.* the use of threats or violence to force to or restrain from some action, or to interfere with the free exercise of political or social rights.

1658 Phillips, *Intimidation*, a making timorous or fearful. 1721 in Bailey. 1785 Paley *Mor. Philos.* VI. vii. (1830) 397 The king carried his measures in parliament by intimidation. 1817 Lady Morgan *France* Pref., I offer the following work to public notice, with feelings of great intimidation and distrust. 1829 J. W. Croker in *Diary* 29 Mar. (1884), What was denied to reason and policy is surrendered to intimidation. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manchester Strike* iv. 44, I am sorry to see this parade, which looks too much like intimidation. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 274 In Italy, intrigue was used against intimidation.

Intimidator (inti·midēitəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form, from *intimidāre* to Intimidate.] One who intimidates or exercises intimidation.

1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 346. 1860 Mill *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 85/2 The intimidator could see the extorted obedience rendered irrevocably on the spot. 1871 *Daily News* 27 June, By enabling a man to shelter his vote from the intimidator we were going to enact immorality, and to give national sanction to lying. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 17 July 3/2 We must do our best at once to intimidate the intimidators.

Intimidatory, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ory.] Of intimidating nature or tendency.

a 1846 Sir J. Graham cited by Worcester. 1858 Gladstone *Homer* III. 138 The vehemence with which he spoke produced the same intimidatory effect upon the gods as did the great speech of Achilles upon the envoys.

Intimity (inti·miti). [f. L. *intim-us* inmost, deepest, intimate + -ity: cf. F. *intimité* (1735 in Hatz.-Darm.), whence app. the current sense 2.]

†1. Close friendship or acquaintance, Intimacy.

1617 Collins *Def. Bp. Ely* Ep. Ded. 3 The Historian, that alleadges friendship .. and some intimitie with him.

2. Intimate quality or nature; inwardness; the quality of being very private; privacy.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 620/1 We owe her .. one of the very best pictures of a decorous kind of a Court 'in intimity' that exists. 1897 *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 423 When the veil of intimity was lifted by Mrs. Orr and others, it was found that Browning had an excellent reason for his discretion. 1898 Mrs. H. Ward *Sir G. Tressady* (1898) 402 It gave him a delicious passionate sense of intimity.

†**I·ntimous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *intim-us* (see Intimate *a.*) + -ous.] = Intimate *a.* Hence †**I·ntimously** *adv.*, intimately.

1619 W. Sclater *Exp.* 1 *Thess.* (1630) 553 To bee Companions with Drunkards, and of their intimous Familiars. 1629 H. Burton *Babel no Bethel* 71 Is hee so intimously acquainted with Romes minde? 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 401* Vitriol .. roborates the intimous parts. *a* 1665

J. Goodwin *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 233 In an intimous, serious, and affectionate converse with those glorious overtures of comfort [etc.].

†Inti·nct, *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *intinct-us* a dipping in, sauce, f. *intingĕre*: see Intinct *v.*] A dye.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 77 Which they call the green intinct of some Greeks.

†Inti·nct, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *intinct-us*, pa. pple. of *intingĕre*: see next.] Wetted, suffused.

13.. in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* (E. E. T. S.) 139 Of a whyth corporaus .. in-tync wit red wyn. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 91 The nexte day folowynge a wedrede tree intincte with his bloode wexede grene.

†Inti·nct, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *intinct-*, ppl. stem of *intingĕre*, *-guĕre* to dip in, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *ting(u)ĕre* to wet, moisten, dye, Tinge.] *trans.* To moisten, dye, suffuse.

1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* lxxxvii. 35 b, Intincte blacke wol in it and put it into the eare. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* iv. xviii. 263 His Ill-favour'd face was not easily to be intincted with a blush.

Intinction (inti·ŋkʃən). [ad. late L. *intinctiōn-em*, n. of action from *intingĕre*: see prec.]

†1. The action of dipping in, esp. in something coloured; a dyeing; the liquid in which something has been dipped, an infusion. *Obs.*

1559 Morwyng *Evonym.*, Quench the dros of iron in hony and drinck the intinction. 1658 Phillips, *Intinction*, a dying, a dipping into any coloured liquor.

2. *Eccl.* The action of dipping the bread in the wine in the administration of the Eucharist, in order that the communicant may receive both kinds; esp. as practised in the Oriental Churches.

1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v., In the West intinction is retained at mass. 1881 F. E. Warren *Liturgy Celt. Ch.* 165 *note*, This custom of intinction in the West between the seventh and twelfth centuries. 1887 J. W. Kempe *Reserv. Sacram.* 130 If..upon..sufficient grounds, the two kinds cannot be reverently conveyed separately, they may be administered conjointly by intinction. 1890 Gasquet & Bishop *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* 213 *note*, The 'intinction', or purely oriental rite.

†Intincti·vity. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Compounded of In-[3] + L. *tinct-*, ppl. stem of *tingĕre* to dye + -ive + -ity: prob. after *inactivity*.] The quality of not communicating colour.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* I. 200 Fuller's earth is distinguished from .. colorific earths, by its intinctivity.

†Inti·ncture. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *intinct-*, ppl. stem of *intingĕre* (see Intinct *v.*) + -ure: cf. *tincture*.] Suffusion.

1634 Peacham *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 72 It [earth] seemeth blacke, brownish, and of other colours, by reason of the intincture and commixture of other elements.

Intine (i·ntin). *Bot.* [f. L. *int-us* within + -ine.] The inner membrane of the pollen grain.

1835 Lindley *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 359 Fritzche asserts that these plants have both an extine and an intine. 1870 Bentley *Bot.* 254 The intine is the first formed layer, and appears to be of the same nature and appearance in all pollen-cells. 1885 Goodale *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 428 The membrane .. being generally composed of two coats—an outer, the extine .. and an inner, the intine.

Intire, Intisce, -tise, Intitle, obs. forms of Entire, Entice, Entitle.

†Inti·tulate, *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 7 en-. [f. *intitulāt-*, ppl. stem of late L. *intitulāre*: see Intitule. First used in pa. pple. intitulat, ad. L. *intitulātus*.] *trans.* = Intitule, Entitle.

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 547 As in this bill it is Intitulat. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 274 By the lettres, he was not intitulat King. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 500 In my last Worke Intitulated Scotlands welcome to King Charles. 1641 *Vind. Smectymnuus* iv. 56 All Pastors be they intitulated Bishops or Priests have equall authority. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* II. (1688) 198 In a Paper of his which he entitulated The Chameleon.

Intitulation (intitiulēi·ʃən). Also 9 en-. [n. of action from prec.; perh. a. obs. F. *intitulation* (1399 in Godef.), or ad. med.L. or L. type **intitulatiōn-em*.]

1. The action of entitling or furnishing with a title or superscription; a superscription, title.

1517 H. Watson *Shyppe of Fooles* Argt. A j, The fyrste auctoure dyde delyte hym in the newe intytulacyon of this present boke. 1533 Udall *Flowres* 94 (R.) Valerius Maximus, in the third boke, maketh an intitillacion—*De fiducia sui*. 1638 Penkethman *Artach.* D iij b, Their severall Intitulations or words on the heads of each part or columne. 1866 *Reader* No. 158. 14/2 With the intitulation in letters of gold. 1888 *Bookseller's Catal.*, The Seven Planets..eight copper-engravings..with Freitag in the intitulation.

2. The action of bestowing a title; a designation.

1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* II. 63 It were absurde that .. in the intitulation of stiles &c. he should derogate any thing from that which the ancestor vsed. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* July 2 That Mr. Physic..had never learned that one canon of social intitulation. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 392 The high-sounding entitulation confers only a fictitious importance.

Intitule (inti·tiul), *v.* Also 5-8 en-. [a. OF. *en-*, *intituler* (1285 in Godef. *Compl.*), mod.F. *intituler*, ad. late L. *intitulāre* (Rufinus *c* 400), f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *titulus* Title. Cf. Entitle.]

1. *trans.* To furnish (a book or document) with a heading or superscription; to give a designation to (a book, etc.); = Entitle 1. Now chiefly used technically in reference to Acts of Parliament.

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* Prol. 1b This present boke compyled by virgyle Intytuled Eneydos. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 A sheete of printed paper, entytuled Of the newe founde landes. 1591 Spenser *Ruines Time* Ded., This small Poeme, intituled by a generall name of The Worlds Ruines. 1648 *Art. Peace* c. 14 An Act .. Intituled, An Exemplanation of the Act made in a Session of this Parliament for [etc.]. 1727 Swift *Poison. E. Curll* Wks. 1755 III. I. 148 A satyrical piece, entituled Court Poems. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 27 A book .. entituled The Storm. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 65 It proved to be a Latin Treatise, by a famous Papist, intituled, 'The Imitation of Christ'. *Mod. Notice*, Pursuant to the Statute of 22nd and 23rd Vic. cap. 35 intituled 'An Act to further Amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees' [etc.].

†b. To ascribe (a book) *to* a person as its author; = Entitle 1 c. *Obs.*

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 283 The book is open to be read, and is entituled to one which is Bishop of Gloucester. 1559 *Homilies* I. *Faith* I. (1859) 37 Written in a book intituled to be of Didymus Alexandrinus. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 60/2 These decretall epistles suspiciously intituled to the names of the fathers of the primitive church. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 208 Whether it be rightly intituled to him, I will not contende.

†c. To prefix *to* a book the name of a person as its patron to whom it is dedicated; = Dedicate *v.* 3, with construction inverted. *Obs.*

1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded., I intituled Your Majesty to a Work. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* Pref., The entituling so many names of worth to the patronage of so small and inconsiderable a Volume. 1691 tr. *Emilianne's Observ. Journ. Naples* Ded. A iv a.

†2. To dedicate *to* by name or title; to name after some one. *Obs.*

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 235 b/1 Thys moneth of Auguste .. The peple entituled it to hys name & callyd it Augustus. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xvi. P 4 He refutes their factions entituling themselves to Paul and Apollos. 1707 J. Chamberlayne *St. Gt. Brit.* III. iv. 288 The Society [of the Garter] is entituled to St. George.

3. To give a (specified) title or designation to; = Entitle 2. *arch.*

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 743 The Lady Elizabeth, entituled Dolphinesse of Vien. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxv. § 2 Our Lord himselfe hath..sanctified his own Temple, by entituling it *the house of Prayer*. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 117 Where be nations entituled with many and sundry names. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. iv. (1739) 9 The Romans intituled the Coasts of Norfolk and Suffolk the Saxons Coasts. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* ii, Enough that they who made the ring intituled the scene a 'mill' [=pugilistic encounter].

†b. With inverted construction: To give as a title or designation (*to* something.) *Obs.* (Cf. 5.)

a 1654 Selden *Table-t.* (Arb.) 112 The Third Person is made of his own Frenzy, Malice, Ignorance and Folly, by the Roundhead (to all these the Spirit is intituled).

†4. To furnish (a person) with a 'title' *to* an estate. Hence *gen.* to give (a person or thing) a rightful claim *to* a possession, privilege, designation, etc., or *to be*, *have*, or *do* something; = Entitle 4. *Obs.*

1584 Powel *Lloyd's Cambria* 237 Every one is intituled to the name of Bardh. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* v. § 383. 166 She was once entituled to have dower. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VI. iii. 317 The insuing story intituleth it self to as much probability as any other. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 112 The profession of Christianity which entituleth men to Church Communion. *a* 1797 H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. III* (1845) II. x. 230 Our merchants at home had..asked less for themselves than they were intituled to.

†b. To invest with an office, function, etc.; = Entitle 4 c. *Obs.*

1570-6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 307 The Monks.. seeing that they themselves could not prevaile intituled their Archbishop Edmund. 1600 Holland *Livy* 356 As if the Patritij were entirely alone intituled and invested in the prerogative of Sacerdotall Dignities.

†c. To furnish with a Title to ordination; = Entitle 4 b. *Obs.*

1720 White *Monit. Clergy Peterb.* I. 16 Persons so intituled to any Curacy, shall actually enjoy the Right and immediate Possession of it.

†5. *trans.* To represent (something) as the cause of a particular action or effect. (Const. *to.*) = Entitle 5. *Obs.* (The converse of b.)

1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 377 So neither may we infer the sin from the punishment, intituling some great evil of sin to such a great evil of suffering. 1706 De Foe *Jure Div.* v. 21 *note*, Some People are very fond of intituling *the Glory and Honour of God* to all *their Actions*, and to pretend to act for him.

†b. To impute or ascribe *to*; = Entitle 5 c.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 32. 56 The bad actions, which please them, are ever entituled to some Vertue.

Hence **Inti·tuling** *vbl. sb.*

1523 Fitzherb. *Surv.* Prol., A boke in parchement, bearyng a certayne date, after the maner and forme as I shall make an intytulynge.

Into (i·ntu), *prep.* Also 1 in tō, 2-3 (*Orm.*) innto, 2-6 in to. [Orig. the two words, *in* adv., *to* prep., as in the similar collocations *out to*, *up to*, *down to*, *away to*, *off to*, *on to*, *in from*, *out from*, *away from*, *out of*, etc., in which the adv. expresses the general direction of motion, and the prep. specifies or has reference to a particular point or place. In the case of *in to*, the two words may refer to the same space, as in 'he went *in to* the house', or the *to* may refer to something which is *in* the space entered, as in 'he went *in* to the patient'; it is from the former of these that the combined *into* has arisen; in the latter the words are still written separate. But in early MSS. and editions this is often neglected; not only are the words often written separate when the sense is combined, but they are sometimes written in one, when the sense is the unconnected *in to* (a person, etc.). In *in to*, the *n* is long; in *into* the *n* is shortened by its rapid passage *into the allied mute*, *t*.]

General Sense:—The preposition expressing motion from without to a point within limits of space, time, condition, circumstance, etc.; the motion which results in the position expressed by In, or which is directed towards that position.

In the Teutonic languages, as in Latin, this was originally expressed by the prep. *in* followed by the accusative or case of direction, and so distinguished from the simple notion of position expressed by *in* with the locative (or dative); but, when the case-endings were becoming weakened or lost in OE., so that the language was losing the power of making the distinction expressed in Latin by *in aquā*, *in aquam*, the periphrasis *in tō*, *intō*, was substituted for the latter. The other Teutonic langs., having retained the inflexions, esp. in the article and demonstrative words, have not required a parallel formation: cf. Ger. *in dem* (*im*) *wasser*, *in das* (*ins*) *wasser*. In OE. *intō* was usually, like the simple *tō*, construed with the dative; but also, not infrequently, with the accusative, like the simple *in* (*on*) which it superseded, or the L. *in* which it rendered: see sense 1.

As the prep. *in*, partly from its OE. blending with *on* (see In *prep.* 2), partly from its identification with L. *in*, had various uses now usually expressed by other prepositions, so *into* was formerly used in senses now properly expressed by *unto*, *upon*, *towards*, *against*, etc.: see II.

The earlier use of *in* to express motion died out gradually, so that there long remained (and still remain) phrases and constructions in which *in* has the sense of *into* (see In *prep.* 30); conversely, *in* some dialects, and esp. in Central and North-eastern Scotch, *into* was extended to express position, and thus took the sense of *in* (cf. F. *en*, *dans* in, into): see III.

I. Of motion or direction: ordinary uses.

1. Expressing motion to a position within a space or thing: To a point within the limits of; to the interior of; so as to enter. In reference to a space or thing having material extension. Regularly after verbs of going, coming, bringing, putting, sending, and the like.

a 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 876 Her hiene bestæl se here into Werham. *Ibid.* an. 877 Her cuom se here into Escan ceastre from Werham. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* viii. 7 Noe eode into þam arce. *c* 1050 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 24 Ða ferde hys hlisa into ealle Syriam. — Mark xvi. 15 Farað into ealne middan-eard. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1016 þa ferdon hi in to Stæfford scire & into Scrobbes byriȝ & to Legeceastre. *Ibid.* an. 1083 Sume urnon in to cyrcean .. & hi ferdon æfter heom into þam mynstre. 11.. *Ibid.* an. 1100 Se cyng..þone biscop..into þam ture on Lundene let ȝebringon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 Þe corne þe me scal don in to þe gernere þet is in to heuene. *c* 1200 Ormin 8706 Helyas forrþrihht anan þær stah innto þatt karrte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2760 He fley in to walis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7552 (Göt.) Wid þis he went in to þe place. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 13459 (Trin.) Ihesus clomb vp into a hille [*v.rr.* vn till, intill, vn to a fell(e). 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxviii. 7 Lo he schal go bifore ȝou in to Galilee. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 They entred in to a chamber. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* vi. 18 Thou shalt go in to the Arcke. 1652 J. Wright tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 319 Beeing come into the presence of him, whom hee had so dearely loved. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 81 Strike into the brick or stone-wall, stumps of head-nails. 1759 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 63/1 No rascally piccaroon, or pirate, could have fired worse stuff into us. 1821 Keats *Isabella* viii, I may speak my grief into thine ear. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* I. VI. 215 He made an expedition into Samaria, to punish the Samaritans. 1855 Tennyson *Maud* I. xxii. 1 Come into the garden, Maud.

b. Also with verbs in which the idea of motion is not explicitly expressed.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 79 Hi .. wiþ feo sealdon [þæt folc] wide into leodscipas. *c* 1205 Lay. 25631 Þu scalt .. in to hefneriche. *c* 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 For to here [=hire] werkmen in-to his winyarde. ?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* x. 274 Upon myne asse shalt thou now sit, into Egipt till we hytt. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 34 *Preamble*, The seid Piers Werbek .. aryved into this Land. 1622 Laud *Wks.* (1853) III. 141, I wrote to my Lord of Buckingham into Spain. *a* 1641 Br. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* 327 In 749, he was employed into Pannonia, against the rebels. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 103 That the girders be strong, and very well Dove-tayld, one into another. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 206 A Pin..to fit hard and stiff into the round Hole. 1728 Scheuchzer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 588 It .. looses itself jointly with that River into the Adriatick Gulf. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 779 He..bit into it with the furious eagerness of a wolf. 1895 Sir A. Kekewich in *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 663/1 A sensible limitation which can easily be read into deed or will.

c. With the verb understood by ellipsis, or expressed in a verbal sb. or other word.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 The one waye was towarde Fraunce, the other in to Spayne, the other in to Galyce, and the fourth in to Gascoyn. 1610 *Chester's Tri.* Particulars (Chetham Soc.) 1 [He] stood upon his hands with his feet into the Ayre. 1670 Baxter *Cure Ch. Div.* 356 What influence it may have into our conclusions. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 157 Which may be the material constituents or ingredients into Artificial Structures. 1691 Ray *Acc. Err.* in *Collect. Words* 160

That *D* is an ingredient into it Children do easily discern. 1852 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* II. 195 Darwin is into his new house. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 2/1 Establishing special tariffs for the sole benefit of German exports into Russia. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads, East & West* 13 At dusk he harries the Abazai—at dawn he is into Bonair.

2. Pregnant uses. **a.** = Into the possession of.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 675 Nu ʒife ic Sce Peter to dæi in to his minstre..þas landes. *Ibid.* an. 852 To þæt forewearde þæt æfter his dæi scolde þæt land in to þe minstre. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 195 *note*, In the following year [998] Leofwine, Wulfstan's son, willed some lands 'into Westminster'. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* L. 192/2 There were alternative modes of getting the legal estate into the same person.

b. The name of the thing or place after *into* often includes or means its action or function. Cf. In *prep.* 1 b, 7.

1382 Wyclif *Jas.* v. 4 The cry of hem entride in to the erys of the Lord of hoostis. 1535 Coverdale *Gen.* xiv. 20 God.. hath delyuered thine enemies in to thy handes. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 216 Reason might beate thus muche into our heades. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 22 Y'are falne into a Princely hand. 1625 Laud *Wks.* (1847) I. 116 When he first came into the throne. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 20 Not fit to put into the place of government. 1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 90 Our Elks being harnessed, and put into the Sledges. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 540 An Earl of Devonshire could not engage to bring ten men into the field.

c. Used with collectives, it frequently expresses entrance or admission to membership or participation. Cf. In *prep.* 3, 7.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 231 b, I will neither enter into your league, nor take truce with the Frenche kyng. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 619 They would admit none into their Societie, but such as were learned. 1643 Marshall *Let. Vind. Ministry* 27 Proclamations..that no Papists should be entertained into His Majesties Army. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 15 ¶ 2 It was one of the most wealthy Families in Great Britain into which I was born. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Many..ingenious men went into the society for natural philosophy. 1840 Macaulay *Ess., Ranke* (1887) 584 Marrying his son into one of the great continental houses. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* i. I. 39 A class into which his own children must descend. 1878 Morley *Condorcet* 47 Condorcet was elected into the Academy.

3. In reference to non-physical realms, regions of thought, departments or faculties of the mind, etc., treated as having extension or content. Cf. In *prep.* 8.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 These things ..beaing beaten into the Dukes minde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 757 Richarde..began .. to chalenge the Crowne, puttyng his clayme into the Parliament. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 258 To pierce..into the secrete counsels of the king of Spaine. *a* 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 73, I will therefore recall into your memories so much of my former meditations. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 275 We shall have to take Damon into our counsels. 1887 L. Carroll *Game of Logic* iv. 93 That lets me into a little fact about you!

4. In reference to a state or condition.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 21 Ga into þines hlafordes blisse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 67 Ne led us noht in to costnunga. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 5 Nis ha witerliche akast & in to þeowdom idrahen. 1340 *Ayenb.* 117 We ziggeþ 'Lyene uader, ne led ous naȝt in-to uondinge, þet is ne þole naȝt þet we go in-to consentinge'. *c* 1400 Maundev. xi. (1839) 89 He fell in to seknesse. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 756 Many of them .. growen into his favor. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 16 When men knowe not, thei..fall into errour. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 19 He put those lies into print vnlawfully. 1644 Laud *Wks.* (1854) IV. 152, I grew into want. 1671 Lady Mary Bertie in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 23 Wee are all goeing into mourning for the Dutchesse of York. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. xii, An ambrosial joy as of over-weariness falling into sleep. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 117 The Scottish treasury was put into commission. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 37 He was before the first Adam, and called him into being. 1895 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 21/2 [He] got into difficulties and he became bankrupt in 1880.

b. The state or condition may be expressed by a concrete sb. (Akin to 2 b.)

1716 [see Burst *v.* 6 c]. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxv, They now seemed all repentance and, melting into tears, came [etc.]. 1802 Mar. Edgeworth *Moral T., Angelina* iv, Angelina burst into tears. 1860 Dickens *Uncom. Trav.* xiii, Folk who come unexpectedly into a little property.

5. In reference to occupation or action.

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 90 Into sic talk fell thay. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 228 Fell into an exceeding great laughter. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 65 The Prince afterwards falling into discourse of the generall affaires. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 2 What Measures the Allies must enter into. 1712 Budgell *Spect.* No. 365 ¶ 11 Since I am got into Quotations, I shall conclude this Head with Virgil's Advice to young People. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 806 The crowd burst into yells of applause. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/3 To coax or cajole the Pope into making an appointment. 1887 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 174 Burke flung himself into farming.

6. a. Introducing the substance or form into which anything turns or grows, or is changed, moulded, fashioned, or made.

c 1250 *Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 29 [The water] hasteliche was i-went into wyne. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4105 Sche chaunged my sone In to a wilde werwolf. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 165 Sche..kutte þe hyde into a þong þat was ful long and ful smal. *c* 1400 Maundev. Prol. (1839) 5, I haue put this boke out of latyn into frensch, and translated it aȝen out of Frensch into englyssch. *Ibid.* (Roxb.) v. 15 Þe water .. congelez in to gude salt. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 801 The King and the Queene chaunged their robes into cloth of Golde. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 34 That one vowell may be chaunged in a word, and specially, A into O, which in some mannes mouth soundeth oftentymes lyke. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 115 Fresh curds newly pressed, and made into little cheeses. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 72 The Indians .. spin it into fine thred. 1658 W. Burton *Itin. Anton.* 26 Valleys exalted into Mountaines, and great Hills abased into Valleys. 1792 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 10/2 Anarchy, according to the nature of extremes, ran into despotism. 1835 W. Irving *Tour Prairies* 74 The twilight thickened into night. 1865 Hook *Lives Abps.* IV. xiii. 205 They .. had formed themselves into a school. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 214 If we knew how to convert stones into gold. *Mod.* The stalks and leaves are collected into heaps and burned.

b. Introducing the condition or result brought about by some action.

c 1540 *Pilgr. T.* 283 in *Thynne's Animadv.* (1865) App. i. 85 To teache men in-to better lyf. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. VI. i. (1651) 547 Till he be fully wained from anger..and habituated into another course. 1678 Butler *Hud., Lady's Answer* 40 The motives which t' induce, Or fright us into love, you use. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 697 All dies into new life. 1780 Cowper *Table-talk* 546 Neglected talents rust into decay. 1813 Byron *Br. Abydos* I. xi, I will kiss thee into rest. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 538 The Covenanters had been persecuted into insurrection. 1890 L. Stephen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXI. 251/1 Birched into Latin grammar by his master.

7. Introducing the parts produced by division, breaking, folding, and the like.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Sam.* xv. 33 Samuel hewide hym into gobbetis before the Lord. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 244 His mantel .. He kut it into pieces twelve. 1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 15 The whole is divided into his partes, as .. The bodie is divided into the hedde, beallie, handes and feete. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 116 The Shore.. bends into three several bows, which do make so many Harbours. 1798 W. Yonge in *Beddoes' Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* (1799) 300 A cambric handkerchief, folded into six or eight doubles. 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 192 *note*, The antique was broken into several pieces. 1886 Sir N. Lindley in *Law Rep.* 32 Ch. Div. 28 The authorities .. are divisible into two classes. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 417/1 The area of the City .. is partitioned into twenty-eight wards.

8. Used technically with the vb. Multiply, q.v. e. g. Two numbers multiplied into each other.

9. As an addition or accession to: as *into the bargain, into the boot* (cf. Bargain 7, Boot *sb.*¹ 1). [Perh. = 'in, to the bargain', 'in, to boot': cf. In *adv.* 4.]

1646 *Suckling's Poems* (ed. 2) Pref. 2 A man may buy the reputation of some Authours into the price of their Volume. 1659 Willsford *Scales Comm., Archit.* 14 The spar-feet and Eaves-board, are in common building, measured into the whole Roof. 1775 Sheridan *Rivals* II. ii, I'll make her the best husband in the world, and Lady O' Trigger into the bargain. 1885 Anstey *Tinted Venus* x. 121 A son-in-law with whom she had nothing in common, and who was a hairdresser into the bargain.

10. Expressing direction without actual motion of the agent after such verbs as *turn, look, search.*

1605 Shaks. *Macb.* I. iii. 58 If you can looke into the Seedes of Time. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 216 The Ile .. gives a large prospect into the Ocean. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 311 That you must..search deeply into the merits of the Cause. 1783 Watson *Philip III* (1839) 203 They did not take time to inquire into their number. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xxxvii, He examined into every fissure in the crags. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/1 [They] inquire minutely into the evidence.

11. Introducing a period of time to the midst of which anything advances or continues.

1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 234 How farre into the Morning is it Lords? 1861 Dickens *Gt. Expect.* lii, We had now got into the month of March. 1861 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 This obligation they discharged far down into Protestant and peaceful times. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Sept. 5/5 The drizzling rain..continued far into the night. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. viii. 249 Far on into life [we] were glad when any chance brought us together again. 1890 Fenn *Double Knot* III. xi. 154 It was well into the next season before they were back.

II. Obsolete senses, related to ME. uses of *in*, or rendering L. *in* with accus.

†12. Unto, even unto, even to (a place or point); to the very ... *Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 4298 Belin ȝef his leue broþer anne dal of his londe .. to halden norð in to þare sæ. *Ibid.* 14099 Heo hatieð þe swiðe in to þan bare dæðe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 777 Bulsifal neied so loude, That hit schrillith into the cloude. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. cxxxvii. [cxxxiii.] 382 In the chapell he was vnarmed of all his peces into his doublet. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 63 [They] came wel appareled to Westmynster, and sodeynly stryped them into their shertes.

†13. Towards, in the direction of. *Obs.* (Cf. 10.)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 345/11 Abouten eiȝte hondret mile Engelond long is Fram þe South into þe North. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3384 (Gött.) Þai held..þe landes þat lay in to þe est. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 61 Youre hertis ye lyft up into the est, And al your body and knees bowe a-downe. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* I. 56 The first of these foure wayes was named Fosse, the which stretcheth out of the South, into the North. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 A streight line drawn .. from the North-East into the South.

†14. Unto, until, on to, up to (a time or date).

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1420 Fro þat day in to þys myn herte haþ he yraft. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Last Age Chirche* p. xxvi, Fro þe by-gynnynge of ebrew lettris in to Crist..weren two and twenty hundriddis of yeeris. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 86 Into tyme that thei schulden falle into fiȝting. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xx. 86 Fro þe houre of my birþe into the daie of my goynge oute of þis worlde. 1534 More *on Passion* Wks. 1314/1 Hee loued theym in to the ende.

†15. To the number of, as many as. *Obs.*

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xviii. 191 He hath also in to a xiiij mil Olifauntz or mo. 1441 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. lvi, Sir William Plompton with other officers came to Burghbrig .. & with him into xxiiij persons.

†16. Unto, to (a thing or person). *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxxiii[i]. 2 Heueth vp ȝoure hondis in to holi thingis. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 2 ȝoure soule, in þis pytt of corrupte watyr, nedyth to cry in-to god. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 181 Sche dide a good werk into him. *Ibid.* II. xx. 267 If.. the freend come into him personali. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Jer.* xliii. 11 He shal strike the Land of Ægypt: those that into death, into death .. and those that into the sword, into the sword. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* I. vi. 167 That he enchants Societies into him.

†17. Unto (a purpose or result); in order to, with a view to. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxvi. 28 My blood .. whiche shal be shed out for many in to remissioun of synnys. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 He .. leuiþ to wirke, & doþ contrarily directly, & in to þe harme of his maistir. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. vii. 181 Sche did it into the mynde of him and .. into the biriyng of him. 1502 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 95 Into witnesse herof .. I haue put my seale.

†18. In order to be; for; as: after *choose, elect, take*, etc. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ps.* cxxxi[i]. 13 He ches it in to dwelling to hym. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If ani chosun of God Himselue & of þe puple, in to pope or prelate, & ordend in to vicar of Crist [etc.]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 162 Agage the kynge of amalech into his prysoner he toke.

†19. Upon, on: of motion or direction. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egyptiane* 703 In-to þe floure þan done fel I. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 116 Hise yȝen shule loke in to pore men. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Certes synne of siche children turneþ in to heed of þer fadir. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xvii. 97 That ȝe bileeue in to him which he sende.

†20. To, among (a number). *Obs.* Cf. 7.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* II. i. (1895) 119 The worke beyng diuyded into so great a numbre of workemen.

†21. Defining the particular part of anything in which it is penetrated, pierced, etc. Cf. In *prep.* 5.

1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxlii. 356 Kyng Henry.. strake kyng Dampeter into the body. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 186 b, Putting of his gorget, sodainly wᵗ an arrowe [he] was stricken into the throte. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 201 John James ..with a rusty dagger .. did stab into the breast Peter Heywood. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ii, I .. fired again, and shot him [a lion] into the head. 1788 *New Lond. Mag.* 8 He was shot into the shoulder.

III. 22. Of position: = In. (After 1400 characteristically *Sc.*)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 205 Michael .. himsylfa þæt tacn [*MS.* tanc] þæs siges ʒesette & ʒecyðde into þy swiðan slæpe. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10540 Worre was in to al þis lond. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 772 (B. M. MS.) Tho wist þe apostles, I-wis, The bodi was in to paradis. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* I. 602 The Kyng sat into parleament. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4948 He suffreþ my worschip spille in tal þys countre wyde. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 60 In Parys was y-feld ech a sale Into all the toun. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* (Mait. Cl.) 56 The same season into ane soft morning. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 315 Mercy in to womanheid is a mekle vertu. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 1216 Bot, in to rest, schorte tyme indurit his ryng. 1552 Abp. Hamilton *Catech.* (1884) 26 Ane man that behaldis his bodaly face into ane myrrour. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Deuouring woulves into sheip skynnes. 1585 Jas. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 25 Her nyne-voced mouth resembled into sound The daunce harmonious making heauen resound. 1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. *Hist. Ivstine* 81 a, He came to Siracuse, into which Citty he was entertained as amongst other inhabyters. 1626 Jas. Haig in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 178 Nothing..whereof into your letter you did assure me she had written. 1658 *Kirk Sess. Rec.* in Campbell *Balmerino* (1899) 409 The hous..free and sufficient for dwelling into. *a* 1776 '*Get up and bar the door*'. (Herd's Coll.) 'What ails ye at the puddin' bree, That boils into the pan?' *Mod. north-east Sc.* 'He's bidin' into a new hoose.'

In-toed (i·nˌtōᵘd), *a.* [In *adv.* 13.] Having the toes turned inwards.

1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 489 To which large in-toed feet are as regularly attached. 1884 *Good Words* Nov. 746/2 Their in-toed feet encased in sandals [in Shetland].

Intolerability (intǫ:lĕrăbi·lĭti). Also 6 -toll-. [f. next + -ity: in late L. *intolerābilitās*, obs. F. *intollerabilité* (Godef.).] The quality of being intolerable: intolerableness.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 48/1 Accompanied with bitinge payn, with intollerabilitye, and with a continuall commotion. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* Poet. Wks. (1891) 48/2 Notes, If the mind sinks beneath the weight of one, is it an alleviation to increase the intolerability of the burthen? *a* 1849 Poe *Marginalia* Wks. 1864 III. 485 The goodness of your true pun is in direct ratio of its intolerability.

b. An intolerable thing.

1602 Dekker *Satirom.* Wks. 1873 I. 242 Make him proove these intolerabilities.

Intolerable (intǫ·lĕrăb'l), *a.* (*adv.*) Also 5–8 intoll-. [ad. L. *intolerābilis* that cannot bear, that cannot be borne, f. *in-* (In-³) + *tolerābilis* Tolerable: cf. F. *intolérable* (13th c. in Littré).]

1. That cannot be tolerated, borne, or put up with; unendurable, unbearable, insupportable, insufferable. **a.** physically.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 89 Þa sall criste scharp & intelerabyll to þer eyne for þam þer hartis in þis lyfe felt hym

neuer sweet. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* I v, Payne and tormente eternalle intollerabile and wythoute ende. 1564 GOLDING *Justine* 65 (R.) He was tormented with so intollerable paine, that he desired to haue a sworde to ridde him selfe out of it wythall. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 336 [They] committed the innocent Sonne to prison, where the intollerable torment of the torture made him confesse that [etc.]. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. xxi, No smells or tastes can produce a grand sensation, except excessive bitters, and intolerable stenches. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 483 Patients chiefly suffer from the intolerable itching. 1861 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 311 The glorious Coliseum itself, basking in a cloudless, intolerable sun.

b. *mentally or morally.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXV. 272 For yᵉ intollerable dedis of yᵉ Iewes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 792 The king .. was .. every where over all the realme intollerable. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 175 Yet let vs watch the haughtie Cardinall, His insolence is more intollerable Then all the Princes in the Land beside. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 231 A blind man sitting in the Chimney corner is pardonable enough, but sitting at the Helm he is Intolerable. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* IV. Wks. 1813 I. 269 To a woman, and a queen, such behaviour was intolerable. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 366 The intolerable licence with which the newspapers break .. the rules of decorum. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. I. iii. 31 The conduct of the lower class of clergy was .. growing daily more intolerable.

†c. In loose sense, as a strong intensive: Excessive, extreme, exceedingly great. (Cf. *awful.*)

1544 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 His maiestie .. hath taken intollerable paines, travaile studye and laboure, in his owne moste royall persone. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 592 O monstrous, but one halfe penny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke? 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 378 Their Ganga, who now gave out intolerable brags. 1725 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 224 In our Highlands and Islands the parishes are extremely large, some twenty, thirty, some more, miles in length... Ministers .. are .. able to do little in such spacious and intolerable parishes.

2. That cannot be withstood, irresistible. *rare.*

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 91 Thei scholde be intollerable and invincible, if they myghte haue the vertu of perseueraunce after theire impetuosite. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* IV. iii. § i. (1634) 487 Their force was intolerable, but for want of good guidance, ineffectual. 1878 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 439 To .. scourge away the remnant of Hassan's men with intolerable musketry.

†B. as *adv.* Intolerably, insufferably; also, as a strong intensive, Exceedingly, extremely. *Obs.*

1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-hart's Dr.* (1841) 23 This, taken at a draught before the fit, is intollerable good. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 89 Her onely fault .. Is, that she is intollerable curst. 1645 BP. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 29 How intolerable tedious would it prove in the fruition? 1716 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 100 Dr. Dunster preached an intolerable dull Sermon.

Intolerableness (intɒ'lĕrăb'lnĕs). [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being intolerable; unbearableness.

1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. cxiv. 304 b, Yf .. vnto the intollerablenesse of the payne, there be added some farther greefe. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandm. Call.* vi. (1672) 179 The intolerableness of that fire that is never quenched. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xiii, Such is the endlessness, yea, the intolerableness of all earthly effort. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iii. § 67. 153 Of the grotesque in our own Shakespeare I need hardly speak, nor of its intolerableness to his French critics.

†2. Incapacity of endurance; intolerance. *Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/2 Throughe the intollerablenes and greate dolore or payne of the patient. 1598 FLORIO, *Intoleranza*, intolerablenes, impacience.

Intolerably (intɒ'lĕrăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an intolerable manner or degree; so as to be intolerable; unbearably, insufferably.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 52 Y haue ben caste downe hed longe into a grete hepe of brennyning money amonge the whiche y brente ful intolerably. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 208 It is .. so intolerably cold, that onely that side therof is habitable which looketh towards Fez. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 104 It is intollerably hot there from March till July. 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 164 The Pain rages intollerably. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 744 These cantos became intolerably dull. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxxii. 445 The transition .. to 46° below zero .. was intolerably trying.

†b. As a strong intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully'. *Obs.*

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 110 (*Case Conscience*), I .. cannot say I was intolerably out of temper with the man. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 205/2 Her voice and eye were intolerably pleasant.

Intolerance (intɒ'lĕrăns). [ad. L. *intolerāntia* impatience, unendurableness, f. *intolerānt-em* INTOLERANT: cf. F. *intolérance* 'impatiencie' (Cotgr.).]

The fact or quality of being intolerant.

1. The fact or habit of not tolerating or enduring (something); inability, or unwillingness, to tolerate or endure some particular thing; incapacity of endurance. Const. *of.*

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 62 You, my Lord, is it You of all men living, that stand forth to accuse another of Intolerance of Opinions! 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 237 In his intolerance of supposed official peculation, [he] inflicted severe punishment before its justice was undeniably established. 1844 DUFTON *Deafness* 81 Attended with tinnitus aurium, and great intolerance of sound.

2. *spec.* Absence of tolerance for difference of opinion or practice, esp. in religious matters; denial of the right to differ; narrow-minded or bigoted opposition to dissent.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 209 Nothing was wanted but the power of carrying the intolerance of the tongue and of the pen into a persecution which would strike at property, liberty, and life. 1809–10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 20 If any temptation can provoke a well-regulated temper to intolerance, it is the shameless assertion, that truth and falsehood are indifferent in their own natures. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* XXXII. IV. 273 Intolerance, as usual, kept pace with superstition and fanaticism. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. iv. 171 The great antagonist of intolerance is not humanity, but Knowledge.

†**Into·lerancy.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intolerāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] =prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Intolerancie*, impatiencie. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 104 Too supercilious an intolerancy of fools. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* I. 56 Mahometan persecution and intolerancy.

Intolerant (intɒ'lĕrănt), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intolerānt-em*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tolerānt-em*, pr. pple. of *tolerāre* to bear, endure, TOLERATE. Cf. F. *intolérant* (1732 Dict. Trév.).] Not tolerant; wanting in tolerance or toleration.

1. Not having the habit or capacity of tolerating (something); unable, or unwilling, to tolerate or endure (something specified). Const. *of.*

a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The powers of human bodies being limited and intolerant of excesses. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. v. 275 At one period aristocracy and government are intolerant of the poor and of liberty—at another, the populace are intolerant of rank and order. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 4 We are intolerant of everything that is not simple. 1896 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 583/1 You .. hear physicians say that this or that man's constitution is 'intolerant' of this or that drug, intolerant, say, of quinine or iron.

2. *spec.* That does not tolerate opinions or practices different from one's own, esp. in religious matters; that denies or refuses to others the right to differ or dissent; disposed to persecute those who differ.

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 62 Why then am I branded, as an intolerant Zealot? 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 250 The national temper of the Jews was intolerant. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 167 The House of Commons .. showed a strong disposition to check the intolerant loyalty of the Cavaliers. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* I. *Carlyle* 200 Holding one or other of the rival creeds in its most extreme, exclusive and intolerant form.

B. *sb.* An intolerant person.

1765 LOWTH *Lett. to Warburton* 62 You might as well have concluded, that I was a Jew, or a Mahometan, as an Intolerant and a Persecutor. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 404 They are finished intolerants and exclusionists. 1881 PALGRAVE *Vis. Eng.* 159 Rival intolerants each 'gainst other flamed.

Intolerantly (intɒ'lĕrăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an intolerant manner or spirit; without tolerance.

1765 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4/1 The most intolerantly zealous members of the persuasions they respectively belong to. 1874 GEO. ELIOT *College Breakf. P.* in *Jubal*, etc. 237 He gave five puffs Intolerantly sceptical, then said [etc.]. *Mod.* He spoke vehemently and intolerantly.

†**Into·lerate,** *v. nonce-wd.* [IN-3. Cf. L. *intolerāre* not to bear, to take ill (*Notæ Tiron.*).] *trans.* Not to tolerate; to treat with intolerance.

1767 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 251, I would have all intoleration intolerated in its turn.

†**Into·lerating,** *a. Obs.* [IN-3.] =INTOLERANT.

1710 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. Misc. II. ii. 86 They who .. had once experienc'd this intolerating Spirit, cou'd no longer tolerate on their part. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* II. VIII. 350 Many authors have represented the intolerating spirit of the Roman Catholic religion, as the cause of exterminating the Americans. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* I. ii. 67 When we contemplate popery upheld by intolerating persecution.

Intoleration (intɒlĕrē'ĭ·ʃən). *rare.* [IN-3.] Want of toleration; intolerance.

1611 FLORIO, *Insopportanza*, intoleration. 1753 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) IV. 34 This noise against the Jew bill proceeds from narrow mob-spirit of intoleration in religious .. matters. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 73 To shock the mind of humanity by similar excesses of bigotry and merciless intoleration.

†**I·n-toll.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. IN *adv.* 12 + TOLL.] A payment made to the bailie upon entering into possession of burghal property. Cf. IN-PENNY.

1872 C. INNES *Sc. Legal Antiq.* 91 In our older burgh usages, *burghal subjects were transferred by the bailie* taking a penny for in-toll and a penny for out-toll.

†**Into·llerous,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. stem of *intoler-able*, etc. + -OUS.] Intolerable; insufferable.

1594 *Register Stationers' Comp. in N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 3 An excellent newe ballad, declaringe .. the intollerous pride nowe-a-daies used.

Intomb(e, obs. form of ENTOMB.

Intonable (intō·nāb'l), *a.* [f. INTONE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being intoned; in quot. applied to a 'voiced' or sonant consonant.

1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II. iii. (1868) 133 The letter 'sh' as heard in 'sharp', and .. 'j' in the French 'jamais'; the former mute, the latter intonable.

‖**Intonaco, -ico** (intō·năko, -iko). [It. *intonico*, formerly also *intonaco* plaster, f. *intonicare* to cover with plaster, L. type **intunicāre*, f. *tunica* coat, TUNIC.] The final coating of plaster spread upon a wall or other surface, esp. for fresco painting.

1806 J. DALLAWAY *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 216 Palladio, who .. so happily adopted intonaco or plaster. 1855 BROWNING *Men & Wom., Old Pict. in Florence* XXVI, But are you too fine, Taddeo Gaddi, To grant me a taste of your intonaco? 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* I. iii. 46 *note*, Ugolino's picture .. was painted .. on the 'intonaco', or plaster surface.

†**I·ntonate,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *intonāre* intr., to thunder, thunder forth, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *tonāre* to thunder.] *trans.* To thunder forth; to utter with a loud voice like thunder.

1626 DONNE *Serm.* xlvi. 467 God intimates, God intermimates, God intonates with such a vehemency. 'Earth, earth, earth, heare the Word of the Lord'. 1739 S. HARRIS 53rd *Ch. Isaiah* App. 262 So then, the great τετελέσται shall be intonated by the general Voice of the whole Host of Heaven.

Intonate (i'ntone|t), *v.*[2] [f. ppl. stem of med. L. *intonāre* = It. *intonare*, F. *entonner*, f. *in-*, F. *en-* (IN-2) + *tonus*, F. *ton* TONE.]

1. *trans.* To recite in a singing voice; to INTONE.

1795 ROSCOE *Lorenzo* (1796) II. 270 Savonarola .. intonating with a tremendous voice, the psalm *Exurgat Deus.* 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 74 The recitation .. was undoubtedly much more sustained, and intonated with a slow and measured stateliness. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 631 As little intelligible to his auditors, as if Caedmon .. were to intonate his glee at an oratorio in Hanover Square.

2. To utter or pronounce with a particular tone; to give a specified or indicated intonation to.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII. 18 'Thus' is intonated comparatively high. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 589 The Italian naturally intonates his language with greater violence, and change of tone and emphasis, than an Englishman does. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* i. 7 The Eastern and Southern nations .. habitually intonate smaller musical intervals than semitones.

3. *Phonetics.* To emit or pronounce with sonant vibration; to 'voice'. *rare.*

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 The *l* sets the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, but leaves the sides open for the free escape of the intonated breath.

Intonation[1] (intonē·ĭ·ʃən). [n. of action from med.L. *intonāre* to INTONE: cf. F. *intonation* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. In *Church Music.* The opening phrase of a plain-song melody, preceding the Reciting-note, and usually sung either by the priest alone, or by one or a few of the choristers; the recitation of this. In quot. *1620 fig.*

1620 BRENT tr. *Sarpi's Hist. Counc. Trent* (1676) 673 It was replyed that he might have suffered others to make the intonation, and not to have been the Author himself of that prejudice. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Intonation*, the giving the Tune or Key by the Chanter to the rest of the Quire. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 309 Intonation is, properly speaking, the recitation by the chanter .. of the commencing words of the psalm or hymn, before the choir begins. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 12 Some of the most important Intonations in general use are those proper to the Gregorian Tones. *Ibid.*, Handel, in 'The Lord gave the word', from 'The Messiah', uses the Intonation of the First Tone, transposed a fourth higher, with wonderful effect.

2. The action of intoning, or reciting in a singing voice: esp. the musical recitation of psalms, prayers, etc. in a liturgy, usually in monotone.

1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii, The conspirators .. expected, as the signal of murder, the intonation of the first psalm by the emperor himself. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 233 Her bolder notes the willing muse should swell In lyrick intonation grave and deep. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* ii. 90 These were all sung not merely in simple intonation or chaunt, but in this mode of figurate discant. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 68 The recitation and intonation of hymns of praise from the Veda.

3. The utterance or production (by the voice, or an instrument, etc.) of musical tones: in reference to manner or style, esp. to exactitude of pitch or relation to the key or harmony.

Fixed intonation, that of instruments, such as keyboard instruments, in which the pitch of each note is fixed, not variable at the will of the performer.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. Pref. 14 The Organ .. has it no imperfections? Yes. It wants expression and a more perfect intonation. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 104 She has a beautiful voice—neither strong nor weak, but very pure and good in the intonation. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. xiv. 294 A most extraordinary soprano .. and true to the least shade in intonation. 1878 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* I. 459 On instruments of fixed intonation C× = D♮ [etc.].

attrib. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 137 To set a pipe right again which has been bent, .. use an intonation-iron.

4. Manner of utterance of the tones of the voice in speaking; modulation of the voice; accent.

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 201 The people of Inverness .. are not only free from that unfortunate intonation of Aberdeenshire .. but speak the English language with greater purity than they do in any other part in Scotland. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. ii, There was a marked distinction in the intonation, the accent, the modulation of voice. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* (1874) 4 That peculiar and pleasant intonation that marks the speech of the Hebridean who has been taught English in the schools.

Intona·tion[2]. *rare*—°. [n. of action from INTONATE *v.*[1]] A thundering; a roaring or rumbling as of thunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Intonation*, a thundering or making a terrible noise. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Term applied to the gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels: intonation.

Intonator (i'ntonē·ĭtɒr). [agent-n. in L. form from *intonāre* to INTONE.] A monochord for the

study of musical intervals, furnished with a diagram indicating the divisions of the string necessary for the production of the notes of the scale in exact intonation.

1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Intonator*, a monochord, or single string stretched across a flat soundboard.

Intone (intōʊˑn), *v.* Also 5–6, 9 entone [ad. med. L. *intonā-re* to intone; in form *entone*, prob. immed. a. OF. *entoner* (13th c.).]

1. *trans.* To utter in musical tones; to sing, chant; *spec.* To recite in a singing voice (esp. a psalm, prayer, etc. in a liturgy); usually to recite in monotone.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1498 Now may thou entone a mery songe. *Ibid.* 1620 Entone sum ermonye. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xii. 5 Ȝe Musis now..Entone [*ed.* 1555 intone] my sang, and till endyt me leyr. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. v, No choristers the funeral dirge intoned. 1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bd.* Poet. Wks. 1850 I. 158 All the mortal nations .. Are a dirge entoning. 1853 Cdl. Wiseman *Ess.* III. 84 The canons hastened .. to the crowded cathedral, to intone the usual song of praise. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* i. 12 The Clergy began to intone their Litany.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 681 [They] join in the most wonderful responses, in a set key, which they call entoning. 1870 Dickens *E. Drood* iv, He has even tried the experiment of slightly intoning in his pulpit. 1886 Besant *Childr. Gibeon* II. x, I can intone of course, but I cannot sing.

2. To sing the opening phrase of a plain-song melody at the beginning of a chant, canticle, etc., usually as a solo or semichorus: see Intonation[1] 1.

1880 W. S. Rockstro in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 12 *Intoning*, the practice of singing the opening phrase of a Psalm, Canticle, or other piece of Ecclesiastical Music, not in full chorus, but as a solo or semi-chorus, assigned either to a single Priest, or to one, two, or four leading Choristers. *Ibid.* 15 The first clause [of the Introit] is intoned when the Celebrant approaches the Altar, by one, two, or four Choristers, according to the solemnity of the Festival: which done, the strain is taken up by the full Choir.

3. To utter with a particular tone or intonation: = Intonate *v.*[2] 2.

1850 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xiii. 292 A clear, appropriate and properly intoned and emphasized pronunciation, in reading aloud, is one of the rarest as well as most desirable of social accomplishments. 1865 Engel *Nat. Mus.* ii. 27 With some uncivilized nations the ear is so little cultivated that the intervals are very rudely and indistinctly intoned.

4. *intr.* To utter tones, as in singing or speaking; 'to make a slow protracted noise' (J.).

1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 253 So swells each wind-pipe; Ass intones to Ass; Harmonic twang! of leather, horn, and brass.

5. *fig.* (*trans.*) To imbue with a particular tone of feeling; to tone. *rare.*

1883 Maudsley *Body & Will* II. iv. 156 Every one is penetrated and intoned, so to speak, by the social atmosphere of the particular medium in which he lives.

Hence **Into·ned** *ppl. a.*; **Into·ning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1854 Milman *Lat. Chr.* VIII. v. 361 His was not .. the richly-intoned voice swelling the full harmony of the choir. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 2 We had prayers at eight, which he read in a style of intoning peculiar to himself. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 2/1 No hush of a church listening to some intoning clergyman could have been greater.

Into·ne, *sb.* [f. Intone *v.*]

†1. Something intoned; a song or chant. *Obs.*

†*a* 1550 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 324 The potent Prince ..is, of angellis with a sweit intone, Borne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bricht.

2. The action of intoning; the tone of voice used in intoning.

1886 N. Sheppard *Before an Audience* v. 67 The intone is easier to speak and easier to be heard. But it is equally natural for us to fall into the intone as a habit without reference to the contingency.

Intonement (intōˑnmĕnt). *rare.* Also **en-**. [f. Intone *v.* + -ment.] The action of intoning; intonation; chanting.

1849–53 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* IV. xii. 137 Each took his own side of the choir for the entonement of the antiphons. 1857 *Chamb. Jrnl.* VIII. 48 Where hymns were said In musical intonements and rich chimes.

Intoner (intōʊˑnəɹ). [f. as prec. + -er[1].] One who intones.

1865 *Testimonial*, In addition to his other eminent qualifications, he is musical and a practised intoner. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Oct. 4/2 When the celebrated assault case between the intoners and sayers of the Litany was before the Westminster police-court. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 25 June 3/3 As an intoner he [Tom Stevens] was more appreciated, and was said to get the phrase 'caterpillars innumerable' into a single syllable.

I·n-toothed, *a.* [In *adv.* 13.] Having the teeth directed or growing inward.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 915 A miserable, gaunt, in-toothed, half-penny-a-day ghowl.

†**Into·piaried,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[2] + L. *topiāria* ornamental gardening, *topiārium* toplary-work + -ed[1].] Ornamentally planted and arranged.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 67 Conuenyent garden pots in the which in stead of growing plantes, euerie one was of pure glasse .. intopiaried boxe the rootes and stalkes of golde [etc.].

Intorsion (intɔ̄ˑɹʃən). [a. F. *intorsion*, ad. L. *intortiōn-em*, n. of action f. *intorquēre*: see Intort *v.*] The action of twisting; *spec.* in *Bot.* the twisting of the stem of a plant.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xiv. (1765) 202 Intorsion, Winding, is the Flexion or Bending of any Part of a Plant towards one Side. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 485 The intorsion or manner of bending in the stems. 1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intorsion*, applied by Linnæus to the phenomenon presented by certain plants which twine around a support by means of their flexible stalks.

†**I·ntort,** *sb. Obs.* [f. L. *intort-us* twisted: see next.] A pipe or tube twisted in circles.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 678 A Pipe..with turning gyres like a Serpent, whence called an Intort.

†**Into·rt,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intort-us*, pa. pple. of *intorquēre*: see next.] Twisted or thrust in.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 344 Sette hem transuerse, oon side intort the grounde [*ut latus .. figatur in terra*].

Intort (intɔ̄ˑɹt), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *intort-*, ppl. stem of *intorquēre*, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *torquēre* to twist.] *trans.* To twist or curl inwards. Perh. only in the pa. pple. **Into·rted,** twisted or curled inwards; twisted, wreathed, involved. *lit.* and *fig.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 244 The vessels of seede..are writhen and intorted with wonderfull art, and implicated or foulded vp in many boughts and circumuolutions. 1616–61 Holyday *Persius* 324 The truth Of thy rule well apply'd,.. Shew'd me intorted manners. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 The secrets of God's providence are curled and intorted, we cannot unfold them. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 503 Rowls intorted like ropes. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* III. 555 With reverend hand the king presents the gold, Which round the intorted horns the gilder roll'd. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVII. 32 How tedious then was the surplusage of awkward and intorted phrases! 1892 Stevenson & L. Osbourne *Wrecker* 208 The loose topsail .. swayed and sang in the declining wind, a raffle of intorted cordage.

Intortell, -tle, var. Entortill *v.*, to entwine.

†**Into·rtillage.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *entortillage*: see Entortill and -age.] An involved intertwisting.

1809 Coleridge *Let.* (Sotheby's Catal. 1–4 Dec. 1896, 28), 'The Friend' .. is partly chargeable with .. an intortillage or intertwisting both of the thoughts and sentences.

†**Into·rtive,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *intort-*, ppl. stem of *intorquēre* + -ive.] Of intorted or twisted nature; in quot. *fig.*

1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 963 Bandownit with baill and full of brukilnes, With diuers faltis and wordis Intortiue.

‖ **In toto:** see In *Lat. prep.*

†**Intow·er,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 **en-**. [In-[2].] *trans.* To confine or imprison in a tower. Hence **Intow·ering** *vbl. sb.*

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xl. (1612) 195 Yeat was he taken and in-tow'rd, and lost his head for this. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Answ. Object.* Wks. (1711) 214 The entowering of Henry the VI. 1649 Evelyn *Mem.* (1857) III. 42 The unexpected surprisal and intowering of John Lilburne, proclaiming him traitor.

I·n-tow·n. *Sc.* [f. In *adv.* + Town.] = Infield. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *intown pasture*; **intown multure** = Insucken *multure*; **intown weed,** 'a weed common in pastures, an annual weed' (Jam. 1880).

1538 *Aberd. Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) Ane pleucht of the intowne of Ardlayr. 1812 J. Henderson *Agric. Surv. Sutherl.* vi. 62 The milk-cows are fed on the *in-town* pasture, until the farmer removes them .. to distant shealings. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xiii. *note*, The lock and gowpen, or small quantity and handful, payable in thirlage cases, as intown multure. 1820 — *Monast.* xiii, The cultivators of each barony or regality..in Scotland, are obliged to bring their corn to be grinded at the mill of the territory, for which they pay a heavy charge, called the 'intown'multures'.

Into·xicable, *a. rare.* [f. L. *intoxicā-re* to Intoxicate + -able.] Liable to be intoxicated.

a 1734 North *Exam.* II. iv. § 156 (1740) 314 The People not so intoxicable as to fall in with their brutal Assistance.

Intoxicant (intɒˑksikănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *intoxicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *intoxicāre* to Intoxicate: see -ant.]

A. *adj.* Intoxicating.

1882 Traill *Sterne* vi. 89 Written, .. we can clearly see, under the full intoxicant effect which a bewildering succession of new sights and sounds will produce.

B. *sb.* An intoxicating substance or liquor.

1863 *Glasgow Morn. Jrnl.* 28 Apr., Eight o'clock morning is early enough to begin drinking or selling intoxicants. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* II. xvii. (1879) 643 A somewhat similar experience from another intoxicant, is recorded of himself by Dr. Laycock. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 316 The habit of indulging in intoxicants.

Intoxicate (intɒˑksikāt), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 **en-**. [ad. med.L. *intoxicāt-us*, pa. pple. of *intoxicāre*: see next. In later use treated as shortened form of *intoxicated.*]

†1. a. Impregnated, steeped in, or smeared with poison; rendered poisonous; empoisoned. *Obs.*

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* III. xxiv. (MS. Bodl. 230) lf. 119/2 An arwe The hede of wiche wt venym was enoint Intoxycat at the square poynt. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. clxv. 160 He toke a pocion of a physycion..whiche was intoxicat, by meane of which venemous pocion, he dyed shortlye after. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 34 To sla with dart Intoxicat. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 350 To drinke vp the said drinke so intoxicate. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. A iv, Simple ones..doe sucke from the intoxicate dugs of Conformity, the foster-milke which makes them grow in Error.

†b. Poisoned; killed by poison. *Obs.*

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* III. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 141 But no man shall be by hyt intoxycate, After the tyme yt ys into Medycyne Elevate. 1480 Caxton *Ovid's Met.* XI. xxii, The fayre Esperie .. was by a venemous serpente pricked on the foot. She was entoxicat and enpoysoned in suche wyse that she felle doun deed. 1555 Eden *Decades* 325 In such sorte qualyfyinge the maliciousnesse therof [poison], that none shall therby bee intoxicate. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 198 It is also good against those that are intoxicate with poison.

†c. Of a disease, etc.: Caused by poison. *Obt.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 204 The bloud being dryed and decocted with marrow, is good against all intoxicate passions.

2. Inebriated: = Intoxicated 2.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 188 In that blyrde denne of your intoxicate braynes. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 185 His head was intoxicate with the strong sauor of the incense,..and so being beside himself, wist not what he did. 1610 Bp. Hall *Apol. Brownists* 39 Drunk and intoxicate with the Whores cuppe. 1845 Hirst *Com. Mammoth*, etc. 164 Like one intoxicate with scents.

3. *fig.* = Intoxicated 3.

c 1500 Mersar *Perrell in Paramours*, With tressone so intoxicait Are mennis mowthis at all ouris. 1531 Faith *Judgm. Tracy* (1829) 247 Their mind is so intoxicate, that there is nothing but they will note it with a black coal. 1671 Milton *P. R.* IV. 328 Deep versed in books and shallow in himself, Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys, And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* XIII. 29 The mind intoxicate With present objects. 1879 J. Todhunter *Alcestis* 22 Such sun and air make me intoxicate With a strange passion.

B. *sb.* One who is intoxicated or inebriated.

1760 H. Walpole *Corr.* (1837) II. 33 The fair intoxicate turned round and cried, 'I am laughed at!—Who is it?'

Intoxicate (intɒˑksikēˑt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *intoxicāre*, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *toxicāre* to smear with poison, f. *toxicum* = Gr. τοξικόν poison.]

†1. *trans.* To poison. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 592/2, I intoxycat, I poyson with venyme. 1537 Latimer *Serm. bef. Convoc.* 9 June an. 1536 Avb, Meate I say, and not poyson. This dothe intoxicate and slee the eater, that fedeth and nourysheth him. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witches.* III. iii. (1886) 34 He [the devill] supplieth their wants of powders and roots to intoxicate withall. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 206 If one be intoxicated with a poisonous Animal.

2. To stupefy, render unconscious or delirious, to madden or deprive of the ordinary use of the senses or reason, with a drug or alcoholic liquor; to inebriate, make drunk.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 97 It..goeth downe very pleasantly, intoxicating weake braines. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 830 They intoxicate the fish with a strong scented wood called Ayaw, whereby they easily take them on the top of the water. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 215 It filleth and intoxicateth the brain, as wine doth. 1693 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 90, 2 or 3 men .. forced a potion down his mouth, which intoxicated him. 1775 Boswell *Let.* 22 Aug., I run wild but did not get drunk. I was however intoxicated and very ill next day. *a* 1803 *Sir Hugh le Blond* viii. in Child *Ballads* III. lix B. (1885) 47/1 He intoxicate the leper-man, With liquors very sweet. 1894 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 87 His mind and tongue were sober, but his legs were intoxicated.

b. *absol.* To cause or produce intoxication.

1687 A. Lovell tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 277 They put Lime to it to make it intoxicate. 1746 Berkeley *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 9 Cordials, which heat and intoxicate. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 414 When new it is flatulent, debilitating, and purgative, and intoxicates sooner than old wine.

3. *fig.* †a. To 'poison'; to corrupt morally or spiritually. *Obs.*

a 1529 Skelton *Col. Clout* 704 Suche maner of sysmatykes And halfe heretykes. That wolde intoxicate,..That wolde contaminate .. The Church's hygh estates. 1680 Bunyan *Mr. Badman* Wks. 1767 I. 738 They are intoxicated with the deadly poison of sin. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 421 The woe falls on all, who in any way intoxicate others with flattering words or feigned affection, mixing poison under things pleasant, to bring them to shame.

b. To stupefy or excite as with a drug or alcoholic liquor; to render unsteady or delirious in mind or feelings; to excite or exhilarate beyond self-control.

1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. i. 663 With grace of Princes, with their pomp, and State, Ambitious Spirits he doth intoxicate. 1640–4 Chas. I in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 732 So new a Power will undoubtedly intoxicate Persons who were not born to it. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 241 Authority intoxicates..The Fumes of it invade the Brain, And make Men giddy, proud, and vain. *a* 1716 South (J. s.v. *Stupify*), The fumes of his passion do as really intoxicate his discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 87 ¶ 10 It too often happens, that a Man..is..intoxicated with Pride and Self-Conceit. 1863 Mrs. Oliphant *Salem Ch.* vi. 100 Those smiles..which intoxicated for the moment every man on whom they fell.

Hence **Intoxicating** *vbl. sb.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 Employed chiefly for intoxicating of Birds and Fish.

Intoxicated, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].]

†1. Imbued with poison; poisoned. *Obs.*

1558 Warde tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 20 a, If a man be ..

hurte with anie intoxicated weapon, ye must wryng wel the bloud out of the wounde. 1610 R. ABBOT *Old Way* 9 To Suger the brims of their intoxicated Cups, that men the more greedily.. may drinke those venimous potions. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 291 By an intoxicated medicine..he suddenly dyed at Mantua.

2. Stupefied or having the brain affected with a drug or alcoholic liquor; inebriated, drunk.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 290 Some so full of wine, and intoxicated with Bacchus berries. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 311 Being at table in his lodging, and his head some-what intoxicated, he spake so rudely of the Pope .. that he was arrested. 1802 SURR *Splendid Misery* III. 31 [Lying] in a state of intoxicated insensibility. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 31 A guide, who, though partly intoxicated, did his duty well.

3. *fig.* Excited or roused in mind as if with alcoholic liquor; inebriated.

1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 296 When a Man intoxicated with reading, makes his first Step in the World, 'tis usually a false one. 1770 *Junius Lett.* xxxix. 202 Intoxicated with pleasure. 1798 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 22, I cannot believe .. that the Directory of France, intoxicated and abandoned as it is, will have the folly to invade our territorial rights. *a* 1890 J. BROWN *Serm.* (1892) 224 Men long held in spiritual slavery began to breathe and to be intoxicated with the air of freedom.

Hence **Into·xicatedly** *adv.*, in an intoxicated manner; like one who is intoxicated.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* III. III. viii. 46 He rows slowly on in a dream, his eyes intoxicatedly watching that pendent hand.

Into·xicating, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That intoxicates: see the vb.

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 40 Hemlock, which he said was of a most venomous, somnifying, stupifying, and intoxicating quality. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 196 (*Deut.* xxiv. 1, 2) Men might .. live happily and healthfully, without the use of those intoxicating licors. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* vi. (1804) 22 An intoxicating piece of good fortune. 1848 A. TOD *Disc.* 102 Beware of the intoxicating cup. 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 115 Of all the good gifts .. the love of woman has been the most delicious, the most intoxicating, and even the least deceitful.

Hence **Into·xicatingly** *adv.*

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 127/1 They will drink deeply, intoxicatingly, of the Pierian streams.

Intoxication (intǫksikēⁱ·ʃən). Also 5 en-. [n. of action f. INTOXICATE *v.*; cf. F. *intoxication* (1408 in Hatz.-Darm.), in sense 1.]

1. The action of poisoning; administration of poison; killing by poison; the state of being poisoned; an instance of this. *Obs.* exc. *Med.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, 3 *Rich. III* (1809) 407 Either by.. pensyvenes of hearte, or by intoxicacion of poison .. within a few daies the Quene departed oute of this transitorie lyfe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 103 His bloud .. being drunk in Wine, it is good against poisoned wounds and all intoxications. 1842 E. P. DAVIS in *Med. News* I. 310 (Cent.) It has been supposed that only in the case of abraded surfaces could intoxication with solutions [of corrosive sublimate] of 1 to 1000 and 1 to 2000 occur. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 720 The palsy which occasionally appears in or after enteric fever is..due to diphtheria intoxication.

attrib. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 949 Schweinitz maintains that it is an intoxication-amblyopia similar to that caused by tobacco. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Introd. 14 There is a class of intoxication diseases which depend on toxins generated by germs whose habitat is the soil, water, or other external media.

2. The action of rendering stupid, insensible, or disordered in intellect, with a drug or alcoholic liquor; the making drunk or inebriated; the condition of being so stupefied or disordered.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 The prevalent intoxication is from the spirits of drink dispersed into the veynes and arteries. 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xiii. § 4 The English law does not admit intoxication as a ground of excuse. 1817 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. i. 12 He [Coleridge] had for some time relinquished his English mode of intoxication by brandy and water for the Turkish fashion of intoxication by opium. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 34 In Sparta .. any one found in a state of intoxication is severely punished.

b. Intoxicating quality. *rare.*

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 32 A certain grain which gives it [strong water] the same strength and intoxication as ours.

c. *concr.* An intoxicating draught. *rare.*

1799 E. KING *Munim. Antiqua* I. Pref. 19 Proudly quaffing a vile intoxication from the excavated skull of his enemy.

3. *fig.* †**a.** The 'poisoning' of the moral or mental faculties; a cause or occasion of this. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 551 The..insypient drynkyth the swete and delycious wordis vnauysydly, and perceyuyth not entoxycacion whiche they ben myngyd or myxte with. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 15 Whatsoever knowledge reason cannot at all worke upon and conuert, is a meere intoxication and indangereth a dissolution of the minde and understanding. 1660 *Eng. Monarchy freest State in World* 11 Being extricated and quitted from the poysonous intoxications of some very viperous Spirits. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 5 They are prejudiced, even to intoxication, against the whole world besides.

b. The action or power of exhilarating or highly exciting the mind; elation or excitement beyond the bounds of sobriety.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 351 ¶ 15 That secret Intoxication of Pleasure. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* II. i. 17 He's ever warbling nonsense in her ear With all the intoxication of success. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 104 This plan of empire was not taken up in the first intoxication of unexpected success .. it was projected. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 194 The intoxication of wealth and power, in which men forget their weakness and mortality. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 279 He is going out of his mind in the first intoxication of a great thought.

Intoxicative (intǫ·ksikeⁱtiv), *a. rare.* [f. as INTOXICATE *v.* + -IVE.]

1. Tending to intoxicate; † poisonous; inebriating.

1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 350 A certaine drinke..mixed and compounded with powders and intoxicatiue spices. 1797 *London Art of Cookery* 216 Malt is a wholesome nutritious grain .. but by no means intoxicative, except used in very large quantities.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of intoxication.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 879 The sterile products of choleraic cultures administered to a guinea-pig will cause distinct intoxicative symptoms.

Into·xicator. *rare.* [agent-n. from INTOXICATE.] One who intoxicates; † a poisoner.

1744 LEWIS *Pecocke* 242 That most impious intoxicator, who had imbibed the poison of perfidiousness. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 209 Our friend the Intoxicator is an Irishman.

Intra- (intrǎ), *prefix*, repr. L. *intrā* 'on the inside, within', used in numerous recent formations, chiefly adjectival. This use of *intra-* does not occur in classical L., and only a few examples appear in late and med.L. But it is largely used in modern times, esp. in biological terms, where it is often naturally opposed to EXTRA-. It is sometimes confused with INTER-.

1. In adjectives (properly, and most frequently, of Latin origin) in which it stands in prepositional relation to the sb. implied in the second element.

Intra-abdo·minal, situated or occurring within the abdomen. **Intra-acinous** (-æ·sinəs), occurring within an acinus or racemose gland. **Intra-alve·olar,** occurring within the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs. **Intra-arte·rial,** occurring within an artery. **Intrabranchial** (-bræ·ŋkiǎl), situated within the branchiæ or gills. **Intrabronchial** (-brǫ·ŋkiǎl), occurring within the bronchi. **Intrabu·ccal** [L. *bucca* cheek], situated within or on the inside of the cheek. **Intracalli·cular,** situated within the calicle of a polyp. **Intracano·nical,** relating to what is included in the canon of Scripture. **Intraca·psular,** situated or occurring within a capsule, or within the capsular ligament of a joint. **Intraca·rdiac, -ca·rdial** [Gr. καρδία heart], situated or occurring within the heart (= ENDOCARDIAL a). **Intraca·rpellary** *Bot.*, situated within a carpel; also (*erron.*) between or among carpels (properly *intercarpellary*). **Intracartilaginous** (-æ·dʒinəs), situated or occurring within the substance of cartilage. **Intraca·vital,** occurring within the cavities, *e.g.* of the stem of a plant. **Intrace·llular** *Biol.*, situated or occurring within the substance of a cell (as digestion in Protozoa); hence **Intrace·llularly** *adv.* **Intracephalic** (-sǐfæ·lik) [Gr. κεφαλή head], situated or occurring within the head. **Intrace·rebral,** situated or occurring within the cerebrum or brain (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Intracloacal** (-klo,ēⁱ·kǎl), situated within the cloaca. **Intracœlomic** (-sīlǫ·mik), situated within the cœlome. **Intraconti·ne·ntal,** situated within, or in the interior of, a continent. **Intracorpo·real,** situated or occurring within the body. **Intracorpu·scular,** occurring within corpuscles (*e.g.* those of the blood). **Intraco·smical,** existing within the cosmos or universe. **Intracystic** (-si·stik), occurring within a cyst. **Intradivi·sional,** done within a division. **Intra-ecclesia·stical,** existing or occurring within a church. **Intra-epithe·lial,** situated within the substance of the epithelium. **Intragy·ral** (-dʒəiᵊ·rǎl), situated within a gyrus or convolution of the brain. **Intrahepa·tic** [Gr. ἧπαρ liver], situated or occurring within the substance of the liver. **Intra-impe·rial,** carried on within the (British) Empire. **Intrala·mellar,** situated within the lamellæ, *e.g.* of the 'gills' of a fungus. **Intralaryngeal** (-lǎri·ndʒǐǎl), situated or performed within the larynx; hence **Intralary·ngeally** *adv.* **Intraligame·ntous,** occurring within the substance of a ligament. **Intralo·cular,** situated within the loculi or chambers of some structure. **Intralo·gical,** within the boundaries of logic. **Intramandi·bular,** situated within the mandible. **Intrama·rginal,** situated on the inner side of the margin, *e.g.* of a leaf. **Intrama·trical** *Bot.*, situated or growing within a matrix, as a parasitic plant; hence **Intrama·trically** *adv.* **Intrame·dullary** [see MEDULLA], situated within the substance of the spinal cord, or of the medulla oblongata (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Intrame·mbranous,** 'within the substance of a membrane, or enclosed by membrane' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Intrameningeal** (-mǐni·ndʒǐǎl), situated or occurring within the investing membranes of the brain. **Intramercu·rial, -ian** *Astron.*, situated within the orbit of Mercury. **Intrametropo·litan,** situated within the metropolitan boundary. **Intramo·ntane,** situated within a mountain. **Intramu·scular,** situated or taking place within the substance of a muscle. **Intrana·sal,** situated or occurring within the nose. **Intranu·clear,** situated within the nucleus of a cell. **Intra-o·ral** [L. *ōs, ōr-* mouth], situated within the mouth. **Intra-o·rbital,** situated or occurring within the orbit of the eye. **Intra-o·sseous** [L. *os, oss-* bone], situated within the substance of a bone; also **Intra-o·steal** [Gr. ὀστέον bone], in same sense. **Intra-o·val** [L. *ōvum* egg], taking place within the egg. **Intra-ova·rian,** contained or remaining in the ovary. **Intraparace·ntral,** situated within the paracentral convolution of the brain. **Intraparasi·tic,** existing in the substance of a parasitic organism. **Intraparo·chial,** existing or occurring within a parish. **Intrape·lvic,** situated or occurring within the pelvis. **Intraperica·rdiac, -al,** situated within the pericardium. **Intraperitone·al,** situated or taking place within the cavity of the peritoneum; hence **Intraperitone·ally** *adv.* **Intraphiloso·phic,** that is within the limits of philosophy. **Intrapla·ntar** [L. *planta* sole of the foot], situated on the inner side of the sole of the foot. **Intrapleu·ral,** situated within the pleural cavity. **Intrapo·lar,** situated within, i.e. between, the poles, e.g. of a galvanic battery (more properly INTERPOLAR). **Intraprotopla·smic,** situated or occurring within the substance of protoplasm. **Intrapu·lmonary** [L. *pulmōn-es* lungs], situated or taking place within the lungs. **Intrare·ctal,** situated within the rectum. **Intrare·tinal,** situated within the substance of the retina. **Intrase·mital,** situated within a semita of an echinoderm. **Intrase·rous,** existing or taking place within the serum of the blood. **Intraspi·nal,** situated or occurring within the spinal column or spinal cord. **Intrastro·mal,** situated within the stroma or connective tissue of an organ or structure. **Intrata·rsal,** situated on the inner side of the tarsus. **Intraterrito·rial,** situated or contained within a territory. **Intrathe·cal,** contained or enclosed in the theca (*e.g.* of a polyp). **Intrathora·cic,** situated or occurring within the thorax. **Intratra·cheal,** within the trachea or windpipe. **Intratu·bal, Intratu·bular,** contained or occurring within a tube or tubule, esp. of the animal body. **Intra-umbi·lical,** situated within the umbilicus. **Intra-u·rban** [L. *urbs* city], carried on within a city. **Intra-ure·thral,** situated within the urethra. **Intravagi·nal,** situated within the vagina. **Intrava·lvular,** situated within or between valves (more properly *intervalvular*). **Intrave·sical** [L. *vēsica* bladder], situated or occurring within the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder. **Intravite·lline** [L. *vitellus* yolk], occurring within the yolk of an egg. **Intraxylary** (-zəi·lǎri) *Bot.*, situated within the xylem or woody tissue, as the soft bast in the *Combretaceæ*.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intra-abdominal.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 975 The cæcum in an adult may be in any of its successive intra-abdominal positions. 1879 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 245 The *intra-acinous collections of them correspond to the structure of medullary cancer. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 307 Cases in which the pulmonary consolidation is mainly due to a catarrhal *intra-alveolar growth. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 389 Signs .. of *intra-arterial tension. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 321 The water is streaming..into the branchial plates or the *intrabranchial cavity. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 31 Cases of *intrabronchial hæmorrhage. 1899 RENDEL HARRIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 810 We will leave on one side such cases as are *intra-canonical. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 324 Of the 8 cases of fracture of the *cervix femoris*, six occurred in females, and were *intracapsular. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intracardiac.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 389 It [the first heart-sound] is intracardiac and not muscular. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 160 The *intra-cardial nerve-centres. 1874 R. BROWN *Man. Bot.* Gloss., **Intracarpellary*, among or interior to the carpels. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intracartilaginous.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 119 So far the description refers to intra-cartilaginous ossification. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 *Intra-cellular. 1883 S. WAINWRIGHT *Sci. Sophisms* vii. 109 An enclosed nucleus with surrounding intracellular matrix or matter. 1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 419 Brought into harmony with the phenomena of intracellular digestion. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 122 In many Cœlentera the *intra-cellularly digestive cells are limited in number and position. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 519 Although most enzymes are discharged outwards, that is, are secreted, and act extracellularly, some of them effect their fermentative action intracellularly. 1888 F. E. BEDDARD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (London) 20 Mar. 217 Annelid of Genus *Æolosoma* .. *Intracœlomic muscular bands. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* i. 4 Each variety or species of the *intra-corporeal plasmodium has its special

and more or less definite life-span of twenty-four hours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 724 The *intra-corpuscular amœboid form, to which they gave the name *plasmodium*. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 58 He did not proclaim his Nous to be .. an *intra-cosmical .. instinct. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 101 An *intra-cystic growth may project from it as a fungus. 1873 *Daily News* 11 Aug., *Intradivisional sham fights are more interesting and instructive than fights in which one division is pitted against another. 1840 G. S. FABER *Regen.* 50 The Translation of a man, from his natural or extra-ecclesiastical state in fallen Adam, to an acquired or *intra-ecclesiastical State in Christ, the second Adam. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 252 We all know that intramural and intra-ecclesiastical interment is now illegal. 1881 *Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Jan. 108 [This] may be spoken of as an *intraepithelial vesicle. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intrahepatic.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 28 The intrahepatic bile-ducts. *Ibid.* 82 Increased viscidity of bile, consequent on intrahepatic catarrh. 1896 *Current Hist.* (U. S.) VI. 916 *Intra-Imperial Communication. 1872 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 107 Chronic inflammation of the vocal cords and other *intra-laryngeal structures. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 828, 8216 [cases] had been operated on *intra-laryngeally. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 261 A specimen of *intraligamentous myoma removed by cœliotomy. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 133/1 The *intra-locular matter is in itself soft. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 152 Syllogism and enthymeme being distinguished as two *intralogical forms of argumentation. 1846 WORCESTER cites LOUDON for **Intramarginal.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 361 The sori .. are placed on an intramarginal anastomosing bend of the veins, and covered with a cup-shaped indusium. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 383 Those parts of Phanerogamic Parasites which are developed inside the host, (*intramatrically), as well as their *haustoria*, behave differently. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 395 *Intrameningeal hæmorrhage. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. iii. 286 The supposed *intra-Mercurial planets. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 9/3 [He] says: 'The East London Company give a constant supply to the whole of their *intra-Metropolitan and all their extra-Metropolitan area, with the exception of a small portion near Buckhurst Hill. 1864 *Reader* 5 Mar. 302 A deep, precipitous, *intramontane chasm, forming the basin of a profound lake—viz., the 'Dead Sea'. 1874 BARKER tr. *Frey's Histol.* § 183 *Intramuscular. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 500 The intramuscular veins are sometimes affected without the subcutaneous. 1886 *Med. News* 21 Aug. 213 (*Heading*) Neurotic asthma and other neurotic maladies in their relations to *intranasal disease. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 684 Cases of intra-nasal lupus. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intranuclear network*, a delicate system of protoplasmic fibres traversing the nucleus of cells. 1880 *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV. 106 Inner lip..rising into a tooth on the first *intraoral thread. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intra-orbital aneurysm*, aneurysm occurring within the orbit, and therefore affecting one of the branches of the ophthalmic artery. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 61/1 Oleaginous matter is deposited in the *intra-osseous tissue. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 295 What appeared to be a very large *intra-osteal cartilaginous tumour. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1035 The embryo though visible, has not quite completed its *intra-oval development. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* iii. 74 The identity of the *intra-parasitic pigment and that found in the tissues. 1858 *Lit. Churchman* IV. 257/1 The best methods of what we may call *intra-parochial organization. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intrapelvic.* 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 5 The probability of intrapelvic pressure being the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause of the sciatic pain. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 405 *Intrapericardiac aneurism of the aorta. 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 9 The *intra-pericardial portions of the pulmonary artery, aorta, and superior vena cava. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 19 The viscera have .. been distinguished .. by the names *intra-peritoneal and extra-peritoneal. 1881 ERICHSEN in *Times* 4 Aug. 11/5 The operative treatment of intraperitoneal tumours. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 700 When inoculated *intraperitoneally into guinea-pigs, it causes, in from 11 to 20 days, a paresis of the hind limbs. 1878 S. H. HODGSON *Philos. of Reflect.* I. iii. § 1. 167 What is the nature of this or that existence in the supra-scientific but *intra-philosophic region? 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 380 If the opening be .. free, air passes out of the pleural sac as well as into it, and there may be *intrapleural tension. 1878 *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 365 With a very strong polarizing current the whole *intra-polar portion of the nerve is put into a state of anelectrotonus. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intrapolar region*, Pflüger's term for the part of an electrotonic nerve through which an exciting current is passing, being that between the poles of the battery. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 65 Instances of sustained *intra-pulmonary pressure. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 56 Cases in which *intra-rectal electrization is adopted. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 59/1 The *intra-serous sebaceous fat. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 244 Drugs may be introduced .. by Intraserous Injection. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 158 The *intra-spinal veins are very numerous. 1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118/2 All growths possess vessels which .. permeate..*intrastromal substances. 1887 G. C. BOURNE in *Q. Jrnl. Microsc. Sc.* Aug. 31 In the *intrathecal parts of the polyp the endoderm cells are entirely converted into a parenchymatous tissue. 1862 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 17 Instances in which the lung is compressed by *intra-thoracic tumours. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 195 Seven cases of intrathoracic aneurism. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 326 *Intra-tracheal injections of menthol. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intratubal*, within a tube, as the Eustachian or the Fallopian tube. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 27 The occasional intratubal mucous inspissations of acute bronchitis. 1858 THUDICHUM *Urine* 245 The presence in the urine of *intratubular hyaloid casts indicates a chronic disease of the kidneys. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Lin. Soc.* XV. No. 85. 261 Slightly nicked by the *intraumbilical furrow. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* July 15 The telephone is coming more and more into use for short distances and *intra-urban communications. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intra-urethral.* 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 362 He comes to me in June with an intra-urethral ulcer. 1857 BULLOCK *Cæsaux' Midwif.* 57 The neck .. in its *intravaginal portion. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Intravalvular*, placed within valves, as the dissepiments of many crucifers. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Intravesical.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 438 It [a stone in the ureter] may be arrested by the narrow intravesical portion.

2. Prefixed to sbs., forming adjs., with the sense 'Situated, occurring, carried on, etc. within . . .'; as *intra-station*. (Cf. ANTI- 4, INTER- 5.)

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/1 Better mechanical appliances for coupling and uncoupling waggons, improved methods of working intra-station traffic.

3. Prefixed, in adverbial relation, to nouns of action, as in **intra-susception**, the action of taking into its own substance (cf. *intussusception*).

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 160 Parts of the Body..nourished by the intra-susception of enlivened aliment.

Intra-abdominal to **Intracephalic**: see above in INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intra·cer.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IN-[1] + TRACER, after L. *investigātor*.] One who searches into anything.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 359 Alured a ȝiffer of almes .. the intracer [*investigator*] of artes not knowen.

Intracerebral: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intraclitellian (-klite·liăn), *a.* (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Intraclitelliāni*, f. *intrā* within + CLITELLUM.] Belonging to that division of Earth-worms in which the male genital apertures are situated within the clitellum or thickened band. b. as *sb.* An earthworm of this division.

1888 F. E. BEDDARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 683/2 Perrier divided earthworms into three groups:—(1) *Preclitellians*..; (2) *Intraclitellians* .. where the male pores are within the clitellum; and (3) *Postclitellians*.

So **Intraclitelline** (-klite·ləin) *a.*, situated within the clitellum.

Intracloacal, -continental, -cosmical, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intracranial (-krē·niăl), *a.* [f. INTRA- 1 + *cranium* skull: cf. *cranial*.] Situated or occurring within the cranium or skull.

1847–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 509/1 A sensation is excited, provided the intracranial portion of it [the brain] be in a normal state. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 35 The other arises from some intracranial cause.

Intractability (intræ·ktăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being intractable; intractableness: a. of persons or animals.

1529 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 17 Virginio, to whose intractabilitie and obstinacie, he referred the chief occasion of all these disorders. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xix, It is not to be regretted .. that something of intractability should manifest itself. 1890 'L. FALCONER' *Mlle. Ixe* i. (1891) 33 The incapacity of the teachers or the intractability of the pupils.

b. Of things.

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. App., Wks. 1811 II. 219 The greater portions of the physical system may, from the intractability of Matter, be subject to some inconsiderable irregularities. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 5 Barrenness and intractability of soil. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 588 His observation as to the intractability of advanced laryngeal phthisis.

Intractable (intræ·ktăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intractābil-is*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *tractābilis* TRACTABLE: cf. F. *intractable* (15th c.).] Not tractable.

1. Of persons and animals: Not to be guided; not manageable or docile; uncontrollable; refractory, stubborn.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. 14 b, Preseruing the good and iuste a lyue, and the intractable and incurable to suppresse them. 1548 HOOPER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* Pref., They were a stiff-necked people, and intractable. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 22 Ferdinand was not intractable to this marriage. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, IX. (1796) III. 149 They .. found Charles more haughty and intractable than before. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 117 The Dshiketaei, or Wild Mule..is a timid animal, yet indocile and intractable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 84 He convoked a second Parliament, and found it more intractable than the first. 1878 DOWDEN *Studies Lit.* 162 Lesson after lesson of experience was wasted upon his intractable will.

2. Of things: Not to be manipulated, wrought, or brought into any desired condition; not easily treated or dealt with; resisting treatment or effort.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 152 The teeth of those elephants..are so smooth and hard as they seem intractable. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 148 Its iron is.. so hard and intractable in the fire, that, without some other iron ore, it cannot be brought to a fusion. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. i. 2 A language extremely barbarous, irregular and intractable. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 73 Lands..of a boggy, intractable character. 1899 ARNOLD WHITE *Modern Jew* ii. 37 When Russia became the chief accomplice in the murder of Polish liberty.., the poisonous Jewish Question infected her life-blood. She acquired the disease in a peculiarly intractable form.

B. *sb.* An unmanageable person.

1883 *Spectator* 1 Sept., If they refuse, opinion will punish them as Intractables.

Hence **Intra·ctableness**, the quality of being intractable; intractability. **Intra·ctably** *adv.*, in an intractable manner.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 242 The halting of the Horse ..and his contumacy and intractableness. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. § 1 (1819) 50 To expose some intractableness and imperfection in the materials. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 23 When the leading stag..is intractably wild ..he ought to be hamstrung. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 21/1 The impediments opposed to the most salutary public improvements by the ignorance, the indifference, the intractableness, the perverse obstinacy of a people.

† **Intra·cted,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *intract-us*, *intrahĕre* to drag along + -ED[1]; the sense is conformed to IN *adv.*] Drawn in; retracted inwards.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* III. 229 Fostred on that burning sand, With hot intracted tongue, and sonken een.

Intractile (intræ·ktil, -əil), *a. rare.* [IN-3.] † 1. Not tractile; incapable of being drawn out in length; not ductile. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* §§ 839–40 The Consistences of Bodies are very diuers.. Flexible, Inflexible; Tractile, or to be drawne forth in length, Intractile; Porous, Solid.

2. = INTRACTABLE *a.* 2.

1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 Poor intractile clays, wrought by tillage excessive in its cost and hazardous in its return.

† **Intra·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. IN-3 + L. *tract-*, ppl. stem of *trahĕre* to draw + -IVE. Cf. *attractive*.] = INTRACTABLE *a.*

1623 COCKERAM II, Stubborne, *Intractiue.*

Intracystic, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intra·de.** *Obs.* [a. F. *intrade* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. Sp. *intrada*: see next and -ADE.] = INTRADO 2.

1656 HEYLIN *Surv. France* 182 His intrade about 6000 crowns a year.

† **Intra·do.** *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *entrada* entry = late L. *intrāta* entry (Du Cange), f. L. *intrāre* to enter: see ENTRADA and -ADO 2.]

1. A formal entry.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intrado* or *Entrado*, an income or yeerly revenue; also an entrance. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 98 With great Pomp he made his Intrado into Agra. 1716 *Gentl. Instructed* (ed. 6) I. 117 Now my Lady makes her *Intrado*, and begins the great Work of the Day.

2. Income; revenue.

1640 H. PARKER *Case Ship Money* 16 His ordinary private rights, and intradoes. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 38/2 The *Intrado* of the Crown must needs amount constantly to a Million and a half yearly if it were not more. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Interest Eng. Dutch War* 18 Their *Intrado* would never support their ordinary charges.

3. An entering upon (any business).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 122 The earl finding the *intrado* of his negotiation like to come to nothing .. returned home.

Intrados (intrē·dŏs). *Arch.* [a. F. *intrados*, f. L. *intrā* within + F. *dos* the back.] The lower or interior curve of an arch; *esp.* the lower curve of the voussoirs or stones which immediately form the arch. Cf. EXTRADOS.

1772 C. HUTTON *Bridges* iii, The relations between their intrados and extrados. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 283 Design of a bridge in which the intrados is the arc of a circle. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 141 We have hitherto supposed our arches to be of moderate depth from extrados, or outer line, to intrados, or inner line.

Intra-ecclesiastical, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intrafoliaceous (-fō-li,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. INTRA- 1 + L. *folium* leaf: see FOLIACEOUS.] Situated on the inner side of a leaf.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* III. xvi. (1765) 210 Stipulæ..Intrafoliaceous, on the Inside of the Leaves, in Ficus and Morus. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 171 If such stipules cohere..so as to form a sheath which encircles the stem above the leaf, they form what is termed an ochrea or intrafoliaceous stipule.

Intragyral, -hepatic, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

† **Intraict, -trait,** obs. ff. ENTREAT *v.*, to treat.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 184 It war ane lang thing to intraict now sewerallie of thir gifts.

Intrail(e, intral, intrel, obs. ff. ENTRAIL.

Intra-imperial, -lamellar, -laryngeal, -ligamentous, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intralobular (intrălo·bĭlăr), *a. Anat.* [f. INTRA- 1 + LOBULE; cf. *lobular*.] Situated or occurring within the lobes of an organ or structure. *Intralobular bile-vessels*, the biliary capillaries.

1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 172/2 The intralobular veins pour their current into the sublobular veins. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 188 The blood..collects in the commencements of the hepatic vein, which are called intralobular veins. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Intralobular bile-vessels.

Intralocular, -mandibular, -medullary, -mercurial, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intramolecular (-mole·kĭlăr), *a.* [INTRA- 1.] Situated, existing, or occurring within a molecule or the molecules of a body or substance.

1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii. 323 Intramolecular work [is] done within each several molecule [in the] production of intramolecular vibrations. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 371 The chemical processes which cause the production and evolution of carbonic acid in the absence of free oxygen are grouped by Pflüger under the term intramolecular respiration. 1893 BALL *Story of Sun* 261 The rapidity with which these intra-molecular oscillations are effected.

Intramontane, etc.: see INTRA- *pref.*

Intramundane (-mʌndē·in), *a.* [f. INTRA- 1 + L. *mund-us* world: cf. *mundane*.] Situated or existing within the world (i. e. this world, or the material or created world).

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxiii. (1852) 542 Like a bolt Of thunder forged in intramundane air. 1894 *Thinker* VI. 348 The intramundane cause of the uncreated world.

Intramural (intrămiū·răl), *a.* [f. INTRA- 1 + L. *mūr-us* wall: cf. *mural*, also in same sense, late L. *intrāmūrānus*.]

1. Situated, existing, or performed within the walls of a city or building.

1846 Grote *Greece* II. ii. II. 343 That expansion of the social and political feelings to which protected intra-mural residence and increased numbers gave birth. 1868 M. Pattison *Academ. Org.* v. 316 If any proof could convince the advocates of intramural residence of the futility of 'college discipline'. 1881 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 299 The practice of intramural interment which made the family hearth almost literally a tombstone.

2. *Anat.*, *Path.*, and *Biol.* Situated within the substance of the wall of a hollow organ, or of a cell.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 455 An intramural fibroid discovered; ergot administered. 1884 Bower & Scott *De Bary's Phaner.* 206 Since the intra-mural glands, ..when regarded purely histologically, are merely a special case of schizogenetic secretory cavities in the epidermis.

Intramuscular, -nasal: see Intra- *pref.*

Intrance, obs. form of Entrance.

Intra·neous, *a. rare.* [f. late L. *intrāneus* that is within, inner (Cassiodorus): cf. *extraneous.*] That is within; internal.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Intraneous*, .. that is within, inward. 1864 A. Leighton *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 86 Money, commonly said to be extraneous, is often so far in its influences intraneous, that it changes the feelings and motives.

Intranquillity (intræŋkwi·lĭti). [In- 3.] Lack of tranquillity; inquietude; restlessness.

1689–90 Temple *Ess., Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 282 *To relieve that Intranquillity which attends most* Diseases. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemper Tom Whigg* 1. 3 He lived not far from Westminster Abbey, within hearing of the choir, which perhaps did not a little contribute to his Intranquillity.

Intranscalency (intranskā·lĕnsi). [f. next: see -ency.] Imperviousness to heat.

1864 E. Frankland in *Philos. Mag.* Ser. IV. XXVII. 334 This extraordinary intranscalency of aqueous vapour to rays issuing from water has been conclusively proved by Tyndall.

Intranscalent (intranskā·lĕnt), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Transcalent; after *transparent.*] Impervious to heat.

1846 Worcester cites Turner. 1861 E. Frankland in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XIV. 113 Water is intranscalent to rays of obscure heat.

Intransferable (intransfĕrăb'l, intransfə·răb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Not transferable; incapable of being transferred.

1853 Miss Sheppard *Ch. Auchester* viii. (1875) 32 The power they possess—innate, unalienable, intransferable—of suffering all they feel. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 10 Selection of hymns with intransferable tunes for Church use. *a* 1898 J. Caird *Fundamental Ideas Christianity* (1899) II. xv. 151 The moral acts of each involving a personal responsibility intransferable to the other.

Intransferrible (intransfə·rĭb'l), *a.* [f. In- 3 + Transferrible: cf. *inferrible.*] = prec.

1873 H. Rogers *Orig. Bible* viii. (1878) 267 Its chief excellences are in that case intransferrible.

Intransfo·rmable, *a.* [In- 3.] Not transformable; incapable of transformation.

1887 J. Sully in *Mind* Jan. 118 The transformable gives place to the intransformable.

Intransfu·sible, *a. rare.* Also -able. [In- 3.] That cannot be transfused.

1804 Anna Seward *Mem. Darwin* 209 The perhaps intransfusable felicities of verbal expression.

Intransgressible (intransgre·sĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot or may not be transgressed.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1049 That Fatall destinie is a divine reason or sentence intransgressible and inevitable. 1837 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 22 July 206 It was the well-nigh intransgressible law of the amphitheatre.

† **Intra·nsible**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. late L. *intransibilis* impassable, f. *in-* (In- 3) + **transibilis*, f. *transīre* to pass away.] That cannot be passed over. Hence † **Intra·nsibly** *adv.*, impassably.

1654 Vilvain *Theorem. Theol.* ii. 63 The term of life is intransibly fixd.

† **Intra·nsient**, *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] Not passing over; not passing to another by succession.

1650 R. Hollingworth *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 2 The peoples constitution of their Governors may..be individuall, or intransient, as in those Kingdomes, or States which are called .. Elective. 1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 221 His [God's] .. essential properties .. are intransient and incommunicable. 1717 Killinbeck *Serm.* v. 93 This man, because he continueth for ever, hath an unchangeable ἀπαράβατον 'Ιερωσύνην, an intransient, an indefeasible Priesthood.

Intransigence (intra·nsidʒĕns). [f. as next: see -ence.] = next.

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 255/2 Such tyranny .. was almost wholly due to the stubborn intransigence of the Italian revolutionists.

Intransigency (intra·nsidʒĕnsi). [f. next: see -ency.] The quality of being intransigent; uncompromising hostility; irreconcilability.

1890 Bp. Stubbs *Primary Charge* 49 The intransigency of the one party forced the conservatism of the other into an attitude of inflexible resistance.

Intransigent (intra·nsidʒĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* Also -eant. [a. F. *intransigeant* (ɛ̃tʀɑ̃ziʒɑ̃) in Littré *Suppl.*, from Sp. *los intransigentes*, applied to the party of the Extreme Left in the Spanish Cortes, and in 1873–74 to the extreme Republicans in Spain; f. L. *in-* (In- 3) + *transigent-em*, pr. pple. of *transigĕre* to come to an understanding, f. *trans* across + *agĕre* to act. Also used in F. spelling.]

A. *adj.* That refuses to come to terms or make any compromise (in politics); uncompromising, irreconcilable.

a. 1883 *Guardian* 18 Apr. 554/2 He saw the moderate portion of the Republican party submerged by the advancing tide of *intransigeant* radicalism. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 July 6/1 Richter and his friends..have always been as *intransigeant* as Liebknecht and his associates. 1899 *Daily News* 5 July 8/3 The President is as intransigeant as ever on the franchise question.

β. 1881 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 The intransigent attitude of the Judges [who opposed altering the system of judicial vacations]. 1894 *Speaker* 14 July 44/2 Christian XVI. is a king of intransigent principles, a king with a faith in his providential mission; zealous, rigid, narrow.

B. *sb.* An irreconcilable (in politics); an uncompromising Republican.

1879 M. Pattison *Milton* xi. 122 The party of anti-Oliverian republicans, the Intransigentes, became one of the greatest difficulties of the Government. 1883 *19th Cent.* Sept. 539 It is quite right to have an eye over the Intransigeants and the Royalists. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 514 Certain of the Intransigents..are averse to a reconciliation between Italy and the Papal See.

Hence **Intra·nsigentism**, the principles of intransigents. **Intra·nsigentist**, an intransigent.

1882 Goldw. Smith in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX. 757 Communism, intransigentism, and nihilism are not well represented in scientific reunions. 1893 — *Ess.* 2 Satanism manifests itself in different countries under various forms and names, such as Nihilism, Intransigentism, Petrolean Communism. 1898 *Daily News* 11 Mar. 5/3 The only real enemy the Progressive cause has to fear is a spirit of intolerance and intransigentism within its own ranks.

Intransitable (intra·nsităb'l), *a. rare.* [f. In- 3 + Transit + -able.] Unavailable for transit.

1889 *Times* 24 Dec. 5/2 Its lands are tropical..and there is a gigantic, often intransitable, river system.

Intransitive (intra·nsitiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *intransitīvus* not passing over (Priscian), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *trans-īre* to pass over. Cf. F. *intransitif.*]

1. *Gram.* Of verbs and their construction: Expressing action which does not pass over to an object; not taking a direct object. (See Transitive, Neuter.)

1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 129 This Verbe *Sum es*, is a Verbe Substantiue intransitiue, not a transitiue; and therefore will haue such case after it as it hath before it. *a* 1638 Mede *Apost. Latter Times* II. i. Wks. (1672) III. 675 The syntax of the words in the Greek is uncapable of such an intransitive construction. 1711 J. Greenwood *Eng. Gram.* 154 Those verbs whose action does not pass on any other Thing, are called Intransitive. 1861 Mason *Eng. Gram.* § 177 Many verbs which denote actions are used sometimes as transitive, sometimes as intransitive verbs.

b. as *sb.* An intransitive verb.

1824 L. Murray *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 108 Verbs neuter may properly be denominated *intransitives*, because the effect is confined within the subject, and does not pass over to any object: as, 'I sit, he lives, they sleep'.

2. That does not pass on to another person, or beyond certain limits (specified or implied). *rare.*

a 1641 Bp. Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 129 So is that Righteousnesse indefatible [? indefectible], and intransitive to any other State. 1664 Jer. Taylor *Dissuas. Popery* II. ii. vi. (R.), And then it is for the image sake, and so far is *intransitive*; but whatever is paid *more to the image* is transitive, and passes further. 1780 Bentham *Princ. Legisl.* vii. § 13. 1856 Vaughan *Mystics* (1860) I. 29 The mysticism of St. Bernard..the intransitive mysticism of the cloister.

Hence **Intra·nsitively**, in an intransitive manner.

a 1638 Mede *Apost. Latter Times* II. i. Wks. (1672) III. 675 It is usually translated intransitively, with reference to the persons expressed in the former verse. 1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 32 Saith Eckard, the divine properties are communicated to the humanity, not transitively, but intransitively. 1762 Lowth *Eng. Gram.* (1838) 49 *note*, The difference between Verbs absolutely neuter and intransitively active is not always clear. 1884 *New Eng. Dict.* Introd. 19.

In transitu: see In *Lat. prep.*

Intranslatable (intranslā·tăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be translated; untranslatable.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 8 *marg.*, The intranslatable Words of divers Languages. 1860 Adler *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xviii. 420 A number of pieces intranslatable.. on account of their unbounded licentiousness.

Intransmissible (intransmi·sĭb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Not transmissible; that cannot be transmitted.

1656 Jeanes *Fuln. Christ* 48 An intransmissible Priesthood, which passeth not from one unto another. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* lxiv, The greatly higher but intransmissible rank of a Privy-Councillor.

Intransmutable (intransmiū·tăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] Not transmutable; that cannot be transmuted into something else; unchangeable. Hence **Intransmutabi·lity**, unchangeableness.

1691 Ray *Creation* I. (1692) 89 Some of the most learn'd and experienc'd Chymists do affirm Quick-silver to be intransmutable. 1692 — *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 387 This Fixedness and Intransmutability of Principles secures the Universe from Dissolution. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 139 Were colour in the atoms themselves, says Lucretius, it would be as intransmutable as they are.

† **Intransna·table**, *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *intransnatābilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *transnatā-re* to swim across; cf. *natābilis*, f. *natāre* to swim.] That cannot be swum across.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xv. 83 O weight unmeasurable, o see intransnatable.

Intransparent (intranspē·rĕnt), *a.* [In- 3.] Not transparent; incapable of being seen through.

1842 Prichard *Nat. Hist. Man* 100 The cortical part appeared in both almost equally thick and intransparent.

Intrant (i·ntrănt), *sb.* and *a.* Chiefly *Sc.* See also Entrant. [ad. L. *intrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *intrāre* to enter.]

A. *sb.* 1. One who enters: a. One who comes in, as into a room; an incomer (*rare*).

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoica* xx. (1685) 162 That curious Painter; who having drawn an excellent face..did thereafter dash it afresh upon the suggestion of each intrant. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 275 A pleasure garden, in which the intrants having presented their *symbolum portæ* .. walk at large.

b. One who enters a college or institution, or an association or body.

1560 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* III. (1677) 163 The Beddale shall have for his stipend 25. Scots, of every Intrant and Suppost of the University. 1831 Sir W. Hamilton *Discuss.* (1852) 427 The 'Excerpta Statutorum' which the intrant receives at matriculation. 1859 Masson *Milton* I. 87 The school in which the intrant had been previously educated is specified. 1879 Gladstone *Gleanings* VII. 202 The door was barred against intrants, and there was consequently no succession to maintain the school.

c. One who enters into holy orders.

1637–50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 19 Some..did afterwards compell Ministers and intrants to subscryve to the verie contrair Conclusions. 1730 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 466 We have much reason to pray earnestly for intrants to the ministry. 1761–2 Hume *Hist. England* liii. (1806) IV. 120 A new oath was arbitrarily imposed on intrants, by which they swore to observe the articles of Perth, and submit to the liturgy and canons.

d. One who makes legal entry; one who enters into the possession of land, etc.

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 623/2 Quhilk pensioun wes disponit..to the said williame for all the dayis of his lyftyme be provisioun furth of þe court of Rome, wt consent of the intrant. 1680 Muirhead *Ulpian* i. § 21 Nor is such a gift valid if introduced between two institutions, and both the heirs enter; but it was, according to the old rule, if the sole intrant was the heir first instituted.

† 2. Formerly, in the University of St. Andrews; a student chosen by each nation for the election of the Rector. *Obs.*

1806 Forsyth *Beauties Scot.* IV. 92 Each nation [of the university of St. Andrews] chooses an intrant, and the four intrants name the rector. 1819 T. M'Crie *Melville* I. iv. 213 These elected annually four intrants or electors by whom the rector was chosen.

B. *adj.* Entering; that enters.

1828 Webster, *Intrant*, entering, penetrating.

Intranuclear: see Intra- *pref.*

Intra-ocular (intrāɒ·kiŭlăi), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *ocul-us* eye: cf. *ocular.*] Situated or occurring within the eyeball. (In quot. 1826 erron. used for Interocular.)

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 315 *Stemmata*..Intra-ocular..when placed in the space between the eyes. 1872 Darwin *Emotions* vi. 160 During violent expiration the intra-ocular..vessels of the eye are all affected in two ways. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 492 The usefulness of the left eye was irreparably destroyed by intraocular hæmorrhage.

Intra-oral, -osseous, -oval, -ovarian, etc.: see Intra- *pref.*

† **Intra·p**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *intrap*, Entrap *v.*] An act of entrapping; a stratagem.

1550 W. Lynne tr. *Cariou's Cron.* 113 Bellisarius, enclosyng in Wittichus by an intrap, toke him.

Intrap, obs. form of Entrap *v.*

Intraparietal (intrăpărəi·ĕtăl), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *pariet-em* partition-wall: cf. *parietal.*]

1. 'Situated or happening within walls or within an inclosure; shut out from public view'.

1882 in Annandale *Imperial Dict.* Suppl.

2. *Anat.* 'Situated in the substance of the walls of an organ' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1887 tr. *Heitzmann's Anat. Descr.* II. 97 Limited posteriorly by the intra-parietal fissure.

Intraparochial, -pelvic, -peritoneal, etc.: see Intra- *pref.*

Intrapetalous (intrăpe·tăləs), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + late L. *petal-um* Petal + -ous: cf. *apetalous*, etc.]

1. *Zool.* Situated within, or at the inner part of, the petaloid ambulacra of an echinoderm.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ix. 574 Others surround the outer extremities of the petaloid ambulacra, and are termed peripetalous, or, when they encircle the inner terminations of their ambulacra, intrapetalous.

2. *Bot.* Situated within, or on the inner side of, the petals of a flower.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intrapetalous*, within the petals.

Intrapetiolar (intrăpe·tiŏlăi), *a. Bot.* [f. Intra- 1 + Petiole: cf. *petiolar.*] Situated within, or on the inner side of, the petiole or leaf-stalk; applied a. to an axillary bud formed immediately under the base of the petiole and surrounded by it so as not to appear until the leaf has fallen; b. to a stipule, or pair of confluent stipules, between the petiole and the axis. Also **Intrape·tiolary** *a.* (Cooke *Man. Bot. Terms* 1862).

1864 Webster, *Intrapetiolar.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 562 In woody plants the axillary buds..are not unfrequently so completely surrounded by the base of the

leaf-stalk that they are not visible until the leaf has fallen off, as in..Platanus, &c., and are then called Intrapetiolar Buds. 1897 Willis *Flowering Plants* II. 330 The stipules ..stand..between the petiole and the axis (*intrapetiolar*).

Intraphilosophic, -plantar, -pleural, -polar, -protoplasmic, -pulmonary, -rectal, -retinal: see Intra- *pref.*

Intrarious (intrē·riəs), *a. rare.* [f. late L. *intrārī-us* (f. *intrā* within + *-ārī-us*, -ary) + -ous. Cf. F. *intraire.*] (See quot.)

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Intrarius*, applied by L. C. Richard to the embryo, when it is contained in the albumen: intrarious.

†Intraru·pt, *a. Obs.* [var. of Interrupt, with confusion of prefixes: cf. It. *intrarompere* to interrupt (Florio, 1611).] = Interrupted.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5600 Hit shall be intrarupt for me.

Intraseptal (intrăse·ptăl), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *sept-um* partition + -al.] Situated within a septum or partition; said *esp.* of the chambers enclosed by each pair of mesenteries in *Anthozoa.*

1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 725 When the mesenteries [in *Anthozoa*] are paired, the two members of every pair inclose a space which is known as intra-septal, the spaces between adjacent pairs being termed inter-septal.

Intraserous, -spinal, -station, etc.: see Intra- *pref.*

†Intra·ste, *v. Obs.* [f. In *adv.* + *trast*, Trust.] *trans.* To trust in. (Perh. to be read as two words.)

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxv. 182, I byd the noght abaste, bot boldly make you bowne, With toyles that ye intraste, And dyng that dastard downe.

Intrastitial (intrăsti·făl), *a. Phys.* [From *interstitial* with intentional change of prefix.] Occurring within the ultimate microscopical cells or fibres which compose an organ.

1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 55 These two processes..go hand in hand together, the interstitial infiltration inducing the intrastitial degeneration.

Intrastromal, -susception, -tarsal, etc.: see Intra- *pref.*

†Intrat. *Obs.* [a. L. *intrat* '(he) enters', 3rd sing. pres. ind. of *intrāre* to enter. Cf. *exit.*] An entrance of a character upon the stage.

a 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* vi. 300 Exits and intrats upon this prophetical stage being made..in an invisible manner.

†Intrate. *Obs.* [var. of Entrate: cf. It. *entrata* income, and Intrado.] Income, revenue.

1538 Starkey *England* II. ii. 186 To make a rekenyng and count..of al hys intrate, rentys, and reuenewys.

Intratelluric (-telĭū·rik), *a. Geol.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *tellus, tellūr-em* earth (cf. *telluric*). Anglicized immediately from Ger. *intratellurisch*, Rosenbusch *Mikrosk. Physiogr. Mineral.* (ed. 2) II. 8.] Occurring, taking place, or formed in the interior of the earth; hypogene; *intratelluric period*, a period or stage of crystallization, etc., passed under the surface of the earth.

1889 *Nature* 17 Jan. 273/2 After their slow development in the magma during an intra-telluric period.

Intraterritorial, -thecal, -thoracic, -tracheal, etc.: see Intra- *pref.*

Intratropical (-trŏ·pikăl), *a.* [Intra- 1.] Situated or occurring within the tropics; = Intertropical, Tropical.

1811 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 184 The Cerealia are not cultivated in the intra-tropical part of Mexico. 1880 *Nature* 1 Jan. 210/1 During extensive intra-tropical rains.

Intratubal, -umbilical: see Intra- *pref.*

Intraunce, obs. form of Entrance *sb.*

Intra-urban, -urethral: see Intra- *pref.*

Intra-uterine (intrăˌyū·tĕrin, -əin), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *uterus*: cf. *uterine.*] Situated, occurring, or passed within the uterus or womb; relating to this stage of an animal's life.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 69/2 In the early periods of intra-uterine life. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* II. xii. § 93 (1875) 279 An intra-uterine biography beginning with him as a microscopic germ.

Intravaginal, -valvular: see Intra- *pref.*

Intravasation (intrævăsē·ʃən). *Path.* [f. Intra-, after Extravasation.] The entrance into vessels of matters formed in the surrounding tissues.

1674 C. Goodall *Coll. Physic. Vind.* (1676) 82 What is said of extravasation and intravasation in deaths approaches. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravasation*, the entrance of pus or other morbid product into a blood-vessel or a lymphatic through an aperture made in it by an abscess or an ulcer.

Intravascular (-væ·skiŭlăi), *a. Anat.* and *Path.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *vascul-um* vessel: cf. *vascular.*] Situated or occurring within a vessel of an animal or plant, esp. within a blood-vessel. (In quot. 1876 app. erron. for Intervascular.)

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 The spleen, liver, and marrow of bones contained cinnabar in the intravascular tissues at nearly the same time and in equal degrees. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravascular clotting*, the production of a blood-clot within the blood-vessels.

Intravenous (intrăvē·nəs), *a.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *vēn-a* vein: cf. *venous.* Cf. F. *intraveineux* (Littré *Suppl.*).] Existing or taking place within a vein or the veins.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 102/1 Intra-venous Formations are produced by evolution of absorbed elements. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 110 Intravenous injections of ammonia have also been suggested. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* viii. 167 They then immunised a horse by intravenous injections of living virulent cultures.

Hence **Intrave·nously** *adv.*

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 821 When the venom is intravenously introduced there is an extraordinary and immediate diminution of the white cells.

Intraventricular (-ventri·kiŭlăi), *a. Anat.* [f. Intra- 1 + L. *ventricul-us, -um* Ventricle; cf. *ventricular.*] Situated or contained within a ventricle of the brain or heart.

1882 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXII. 173 The intraventricular portion of the left *corpus striatum.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intraventricular fluid*, the fluid contained within the ventricles of the brain or heart.

Intraversable (intræ·vəsăb'l), *a.* [In- 3.] That cannot be traversed or crossed.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 442 It is then shut up as a sea-port by intraversable gulfs of ice.

†Intra·verse, *v. Obs.* [? f. In- 2 + Traverse *v.*] *trans.* ? To cross, intersperse.

1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* Pref. (1664) 15 That I should intraverse, and interlard my speeches with lively conceits.

Intrave·rtebrate, *a. Zool. rare*—°. [ad. mod.L. *intrāvertebrātus*, used by Geoffrey St. Hilaire as below: see Intra- and Vertebrate.] Having an internal bony skeleton; = Vertebrate. Also **Intrave·rtebrated** *a.*

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Intravertebratus*, applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire, who restores to a similar type of organization the articulated and the vertebrated animals, to those having their osseous covering within the body, in distinction from those in which it is exterior: intravertebrated. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Intravertebrate.*

Intravesical, -vitelline, -xylary: see Intra- *pref.*

†Intray·l, obs. f. Entrail *v.*, to entwine. Hence **Intray·ling** *ppl. a.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 73 The pyllers wrapped in a wrethe of golde curiously wroughte and intrayled. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 621 In those faire curled snares They are hampred unawares; And compeld to sweare a duty To her sweet intrayling beauty.

I·ntrayle, obs. form of Entrail *sb.*1

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Intrayle, or yssu of a dede beeste, *intesti[n]um, et alia infra in issu.*

†Intray·n, obs. f. Entrain *v.*1, to draw on or in.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. IV. *Captaines* 379 Still fayning so, Till (politick) he hath in-trayn'd the Foe Right to his Ambush.

Intreague, obs. form of Intrigue.

Intreasure, variant of Entreasure *v.*

Intreat, obs. or arch. form of Entreat.

†Intrea·table, *a.*1 *Obs.* [ad. F. *intraitable* (16th c. in Littré), f. *traiter* to treat, after L. *intractābilis*: see Intractable.] That cannot be treated with; inexorable.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 115 No thynge we muse on deth: but despyse his furour intretable whiche sure shall come. 1514 — *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxi, Fearefull is Labour..a monster intreatable. 1598 Bernard *Terence, Phormio* III. ii. 420 So intreatable, as that you can be appeased neither by piety nor by prayer.

Intrea·table, *a.*2, obs. f. Entreatable, easy to be entreated. **Intreatance, -treater, -treaty,** etc., obs. ff. Entreatance, etc.

Intredite, obs. form of Interdict.

Intrel, obs. form of Entrail *sb.*

†Intre·mbled, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 2 + Tremble + -ed 1; after OF. *entremblé* 'agité comme par un tremblement' (Godef.).] Shaken with fear, trembling. So **Intre·mbling** *ppl. a.* (an attempt to conform the word to *trembling*).

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] xiii. (1628) 37 Into what a trepidation of the soule, does feare decline the Coward? how it Downes the head in the intrembled bosome? [*So edd.* 1636, 1647, 1661; *edd.* 1677, 1696 intrembling.]

†Intreme·ndous, *a. Obs. rare.* [In- 3.] Erron. used for: Devoid of fear.

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 220 None..can be found..resembling this intremendous and fearless creature [the Whale].

Intremet, variant of Entermete, *Obs.*

Intrench (intre·nʃ), *v.* [f. In- 1 + Trench.]

1. *trans.* To make a trench in; to furrow.

1754 P. H. *Hibterniad* 37 Intrench'd her Forehead, horrent stands her Hair. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* vi. (1894) 144 Towers of ice intrenched by deep crevasses.

2. Variant of Entrench *v.*, q.v.

†Intre·nchant, *a.*1 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 3 + Trenchant *a.*; but the passive sense, in Shaks., is irregular.]

1. Not trenchant or cutting. *rare*—°.

2. Incapable of being cut.

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 9 Thou loosest labour, As easie may'st thou the intrenchant Ayre With thy keene Sword impresse, as make me bleed.

Intrenchant (intre·nʃănt), *a.*2 *rare*—1. [f. In *adv.* 1 or 2 + Trenchant: the passive sense is irregular.] Cutting in, penetrating.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 37 What fearful gashes, what deep intrenchant scars, succeeded to this!

Intrencher (intre·nʃəɹ). *rare.* [f. Intrench, Entrench *v.* + -er 1.] One who makes trenches.

1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 102/1 Their fighting redeemed well their shortcomings as intrenchers.

Intrenching, -ment: see Entrenching, -ment.

Intrepid (intre·pid), *a.* [ad. L. *intrepid-us*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *trepidus* alarmed; cf. F. *intrépide* (16th c. in Littré).] Of persons and personal qualities: Fearless; undaunted; daring; brave.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Æneid* Ded. (R.), That quality [valour], which signifies no more than an intrepid courage. *Ibid*, *Georg.* IV. 122 The two contending Princes..Intrepid thro' the midst of Danger go. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* I. 214 Three hundred more compleat th' intrepid band. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xxviii, 'Where, sir, is your fortitude?' returned my son with an intrepid voice. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iii. 42 Is there to be no pride in intrepid patriotism? 1854 Wiseman *Fabiola* II. xxv. 288 She stood intrepid and unmoved before him.

Intrepidity (intrĭpi·dĭti). [f. as prec. + -ity. Cf. F. *intrépidité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; firmness of mind in the presence of danger; courage, boldness.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4058/2 The Intrepedity of Your Admiral. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* ii. § 6. 108 It required an uncommon degree of philosophical intrepidity. 1803 Mackintosh *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242 Intrepidity in the discharge of professional duty is so common a quality at the English Bar. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XVI. iii. (1872) VI. 162 He [Saxe] had perfect intrepidity; not to be flurried by any amount of peril or confusion.

Intrepidly (intre·pidli), *adv.* [f. Intrepid + -ly 2.] In an intrepid manner; fearlessly, boldly.

a 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 161 Yet Cæsar, still intrepidly serene, Goes proudly on, despising us, and danger. 1868 Milman *St. Paul's* 129 Those brothers who so intrepidly resisted. 1888 A. T. Pierson *Evang. Work* vi. 60 Intrepidly indifferent to either compliment or censure.

Intrepidness (intre·pidnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being intrepid; intrepidity.

1627 Donne *Serm.* xlvii. 473 No apprehensions of Death removed him from his holy intrepidnesse, and religious Constancy. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. lxxvii. 432 You told me, sir, last night, of your intrepidness: I think you are the boldest man I ever met with.

Intres(s, var. of Entress *Obs.*, entrance.

Intress, var. of Interess *Obs.*, interest.

Intrete, -er, obs. forms of Entreat, -er.

I·n-tri·angle. *Math.* [Cf. In-circle.] A triangle inscribed in a circle or other figure.

†Intribu·tion. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *intribūtiōn-em*, from *intribuĕre* to contribute.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Intribution*, contribution or lot-mony paid for Lands.

†I·ntricable, *a. Obs.* [a. obs. F. *intricable* (14th c. in Godef.), f. L. type **intrīcābilis*, f. *intrīcāre* to entangle: see Intricate.] Entangling, perplexing; entangled, intricately involved.

a 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 278/1 Now here haue I answered, to an intricable doubt. 1612 Shelton *Quix.* III. vii. 182 They shall remaine captiue, and intangled in the intricable amorous net. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 64 A labyrinth of intricable questions, unprofitable contentions..one calls it [School divinity].

Intricacy (i·ntrikăsi). [f. next: see -acy.]

1. The quality or state of being intricate; complexity; complicated or involved condition.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 366 Our..Method wherein we now execute lawes and dispatch, with lesser intricacie, the Collections and businesses for the Weale publike. 1619 Naunton in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 107 It is a busines of much intricasie. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* (1721) I. Ess. 201 It often puzzles the Reader with the Intricacy of its Notions. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 39 ₱ 3 The modern Tragedy excels that of Greece and Rome, in the Intricacy and Disposition of the Fable. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* v. 28 The beauty of a composed intricacy of form. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 247 The mathematical theory of the propagation of sound..is one of the utmost intricacy. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xx. 512 The lock must have varied in value, according to its size and to the intricacy of its workmanship.

2. quasi-*concr.* An instance of this condition; a complication; an entangled or involved state of affairs; a perplexing difficulty.

1611 Cotgr., *Intrigue*, an intricacie, Laborinth, Maze,.. difficultie. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 255 Cut off these intricacies: set downe a time, beyond which no controuersie shall depend in Court. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 487 Because the sun doth not so much dry the intricacies of such flowers which are duplicated. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 606 Twelve palaces, and 1000 houses, the intricacies of which occasion its name. 1821 Scott *Kenilw.* viii, He conducted Tressilian..through a long intricacy of passages. 1874 L. Stephen *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 316 Every intricacy was plainly mapped out in his own mind.

Intricate (i·ntrikĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) (In 5 **interkat.**) [ad. L. *intrīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *intrīcāre* to entangle, perplex, embarrass, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *trīcæ* trifles, toys, quirks, tricks, perplexities, *trīcārī* to raise difficulties, play tricks.]

1. Perplexingly entangled or involved; interwinding in a complicated manner.

1579 E. K. *Ded. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, The words them selues being so auncient, the knitting of them so short and intricate. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 569 The wonderful intricat winding of the serpents, clasping and knitting them about. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 190 Wrestling amongst intricate paths of Rockes: two..broke their neckes. *a* 1667 Cowley *Wish* Wks. 1711 III. 43 Tho' he sit upon the

Place Of Judgment with a learned Face Intricate as the Law. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 79 From this place you proceed in an intricate way amongst Hills and Valleys. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, At the end of one of those intricate and narrow lanes. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 1 Mount St. Helena..looks down on much green intricate country.

b. *Entomol.* Of markings: see quot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 274 *Intricate.* When depressions or elevations so run into each other as to be difficult to trace.

2. Of thoughts, conceptions, statements, etc.: Perplexingly involved or complicated in meaning; entangled; obscure.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Fables* xii. (*Wolff and Lamb*) 121 (Bannatyne MS.) O man of law lat be thy sutelte, With wys jympis, and frawdis interkat. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Pref. A j b/1 Fyndyng oure treatye so dyuerse and so long, and sume tyme such wyse intrycate that my self could not wythout labour call it orderly to mind. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 52 Now is the common-lawe of this realme so intricate .. as it would requier a whole and entire man, all his life tyme .. to come to anye excellencie therein. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cl.* 95 He .. could clear The doubts that puzzle the strong working brain, And make the intricat'st anigmas plain. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, Give me your maze Of gloomy thought, and intricate design. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 25 According to the intricate and subtle rule which was then in force.

† **3.** = INTRICATED. Const. *with, in. Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 58 Be thou neuer .. intricate, busyed or troubled in the defautes or offences of other. 1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 91 They kepe none of all the thre [vows] With mundane affections intricate.

† **B.** *sb.* Something intricate; an intricacy. *Obs.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 127 Satan labours to puzzle the Christian with nice questions, that meeting with such intricates in his Christian course .. he may be made, either to give over, or go on heavily.

Intricate (i·ntrikeit), *v.* Now *rare.* Also 6 en-. [f. L. *intrīcāt-*, ppl. stem of *intrīcāre* to entangle: see prec. Cf. ENTRIKE.]

1. *trans.* To render intricate; to make (a thing) involved or obscure; to complicate.

1564 *Brief Exam.* A ij, Such [questions] as be intricated with great controuersies amongest godly men. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 168 This Labyrinth .. being a house so intricated with windings and turnings this way and that way. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* vi. (1654) 45 How ever the matter may be intricated by passing through many perhaps unknowing hands. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 278 Woods, thus [with wonderful entanglings] rent asunder and intricated. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 43 Why does he .. labour to perplex and intricate the meaning of Dr. Sherlock's plain Words? *c* 1748 VOLTAIRE in W. Bayne *James Thomson* ix. (1898) 150 Mr. Thomson's tragedies seem to me wisely intricated and elegantly writ. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 8 June 4 It so intricated peace desires with war menaces as to begin the campaign on a scale of disastrous military inefficiency.

2. To entangle or ensnare (an animal or person); to involve in toils; to embarrass, perplex.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 21 § 1 They myght..be lesse entricated and troubled withe the Chardge of householde. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (Marsh) I. 189, I am so intricated in the Labarinthe of my unbrideled will. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1599) 227 The Frenchmen beginning to intricate and intangle themselues, fell to flying. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad Sect. xvi. 134 Like wilde beasts intricating themselves by their impatience. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 57 This speculum of his own ignorance .. did so intricate and embarrass his understanding.

Hence **I·ntricated** *ppl. a.*, entangled, involved in toils; **I·ntricating** *vbl. sb.*, entanglement.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Contortulus*, .. wrested, wrethed, intricated, conclused. 1628 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxiv. V. 407 Intricated entangled conscience! 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66, I left the turmoyling dangers of the intricated Iles of the Ionean and Adriaticall seas. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 22. 117 To the intricating of the judgement, to the dishonour of Religion. 1798 PENNANT *Hindoostan* II. 340 The various great rivers which form so many intricated windings.

Intricately (i·ntrikătli), *adv.* [f. INTRICATE *a.* + -LY².] In an intricate manner or state; complicatedly; with intricacy or perplexity. In *Entomol.* With intricate sculpture or markings.

1552 HULOET, Intricately, *perplexe.* 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 140 They labour not to speake properly, but intricately. 1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. lxxxiv, The sword.. Must cut this knot so intricately tyde. 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 181 Upon the accounts of subsidies this gentleman leaves it very intricately. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 473 Through a thousand intricately-winding channels.

I·ntricateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intricate; intricacy.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 54 Therin he found such intricatenesse, that he could see no way to lead him out of the maze. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 441 Then doe also appear a certaine intricatenesse and a perplexity in the proceedings thereof. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. 72 The intricateness and importance of the subject hindered me from making it shorter.

† **Intrica·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *intrīcātiōn-em*, n. of action from *intrīcāre* (see INTRICATE *a.*); cf. F. *intrication* (14th c. in Godef.).] The action of intricating or condition of being intricated; complication, entanglement.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 9 Attendenge the intricacion inextricable [*inextricabilem attendens intricationem*] of this labor presente as of the mase of Dedalinus. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 615/2 For the auoydyng of all intricacion wherof, I purposelye forbare to putte in the Pope as parte of the diffinicyon of the church. 1548 PATTEN *Exp. Scot.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 120 It should be too much an intrication to the matter. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 160 a, The indissoluble knottes and intrications of matters. 1661 BOYLE *Examen* Wks. 1772 I. 240, I do not see how the *motus circularis simplex* should need to be superadded to the contact or intrication of the cohering firm corpuscles, to procure a cohesion. 1773 J. Ross *Fratricide* III. 732 (MS.) Much delay'd, Thus dark, by intrications in their way, And many a mazy Labyrinth.

† **Intrica·tor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [agent-n. in Lat. form f. *intrīcāre* to entangle: see INTRICATE *a.*] An entangler; one who complicates.

1611 COTGR., *Embarasseur*, an intricator, pesterer. *Ibid.*, *Trigaut*, an intricator, intangler, perplexer of a businesse.

Intrick, var. ENTRIKE *Obs.*: see INTRIKE.

‖ **Intri·co.** *Obs.* [It. *intrico* (Florio, 1598): see INTRIGUE.] An intricacy; a maze.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 12 The potions of School Divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their *Intricoes* any further than they lose themselves.

† **Intrie·**, *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN-¹ + *trie*, TRY *v.*] *trans.* To put in, introduce, add.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 355 To cley & chalk the firthe part intrie Of gipse [L. *si argillæ et cretæ quartam partem gypsi misceas*].

Intrigant, -ante: see INTRIGUANT, -ANTE.

‖ **Intri·go.** *Obs.* Also **intriego, intriguo.** [It. *intrigo*: see INTRIGUE.] = INTRIGUE *sb.*

1648 *King's Gracious Messages for Peace* 110 The deep subtilty and *intrigo* of it was not then apparent. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 243 How to explain..all the cunning intriegoes used in times of peace and war, in the government of their states. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 225 The Intrigo's of State. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* I. 6, I have indeed to night an *Intriguo* with a Lady.

b. *spec.* The plot of a play; = INTRIGUE *sb.* 3.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* I. (Arb.) 29 The Plot .. the Intrigo's now quite out of my head. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 11.

Intriguant, -gant (i·ntrigănt, F. ẽtrigañ), *sb.* and *a.* [a. F. *intriguant*, pr. pple. of *intriguer* to INTRIGUE; also *intrigant*, ad. It. *intrigante.*]

A. *sb.* An intriguer.

1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 93 One of the busiest and most successful of *intriguants.* 1794 *Amer. St. Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I. 403 (Stanf.) Putting off the character of minister to put on that of *intriguant.* 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) IV. 507 [He] has certainly the mind and manners of an *intrigant.* 1846 MRS. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 25 The appearance of Farren in the part of the ambitious intriguant. 1885 *Century Mag.* Nov. 33/1 Illiterate intriguants .. insisted on shaping legislation according to their own fancy.

B. *adj.* Intriguing; scheming.

1897 *African Critic* 21 Aug. 224 The most unscrupulous and intriguant amongst the Continental oligarchies.

‖ **Intriguante, -gante** (intrigă·nt, F. ẽtrigāñt). [F. *intriguante, -gante*, fem. of *intriguant, -gant*: see prec.] A woman who intrigues.

1806 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Leonora* (1832) 54 Md^e. de P—— is a perfect specimen of the combination of an *intrigante* and an *élégante.* 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIV. lxiii, Her Grace too pass'd for being an *intrigante* .. One of those pretty, precious plagues, which haunt A lover with caprices soft and dear. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* III. vii, My Mistress was the greatest *intriguante* of her party. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* VIII. iv. (1860) II. 51 That he must toil in obscurity.. to subserve the ambition of an implacable *intriguante.*

Intrigue (intrī·g), *sb.* Also 7 **in-, entreague, intregue, -iegue; intrique, -eque.** [a. F. *intrigue*, formerly *intrique* (16–17th c.), ad. It. *intrigo, -ico*, f. *intrigare, -care* to intricate, entangle, entrap:—L. *intrīcāre*: see INTRICATE *a.*]

† **1.** Intricacy, complexity; a complicated contrivance; a maze, a labyrinth. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Intrigue*, an intricacy, labyrinth, maze, incumbrance, difficulty. *Cressy.* 1660 *Chas. II.'s escape fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 382 His majesty was had to his lodging, and the intrigues of it shewn him. 1673 RAY *Trav.* (1738) I. 419 A famous engine to raise up water .. There is so little of it remaining that it is impossible thence to find out all the contrivance and intrigue of it. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. iv. 11 No finite Knowledge can be comprehensive of an Effect .. in every minute Intrigue of Nature.

† **b.** *fig.* An intricate or complicated state of affairs; an involved mode of action. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* (L.), There are so many certain but indiscernible fallibilities, so many intrigues of fancy in the disputers. 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* 332 To look into the little intrigues of matter and motion. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 106 To unravel (if I may say so) all the Intreagues betwixt God and Man.

2. The exertion of tortuous or underhand influence to accomplish some purpose; underhand plotting or scheming.

1668 E. HOWARD *Usurper* Ep. A ij b, Intregue (the true Soul and Genius of the Stage). 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VI. Wks. 1813 VI. 107 A spirit of action and intrigue is infused into all its members. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. iii. 110 A complicated scene..of plotting and intrigue.

b. (with *pl.*) A plot to accomplish a purpose by tortuous or underhand influence.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 23 According to the mysteries and intrigues of State. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 345 He was made Cardinal by Intrigues, Factions, and Tumults. 1767 *Junius Lett.* xv. 63 You have fairly confounded the intrigues of opposition. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 121 It is also quite possible that the Primate of Normandy himself had a share in his brother's intrigues.

† **3.** The plot of a play, poem, or romance. *Obs.*

1652 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. 23 The third [act] makes a visible correspondence in the under-walks (or lesser intrigues) of persons; and ends with an ample turn of the main design. 1676 COLES, *Entreague*, .. also a story (after many entangled passages) brought to a calm end. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v. *Intricacy*, Also *Intrigue* or *Intreague*, the various and subtle intercourse of passages in the Plot of a Play. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. *View Epic Poem* p. xv, As these Causes are the Beginning of the Action, the opposite *Designs* against that of the Hero are the *Middle* of it, and form that Difficulty or *Intrigue* which makes up the greatest part of the Poem.

4. Clandestine illicit intimacy between a man and a woman; a liaison.

1668 CHARLETON *Ephes. & Cimm. Matrons* II. Pref., She in like manner falls into an Intrigue (as they now adays call it). 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* II. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 279 Intrigue, Philotis! that's an old phrase; I have laid that word by; amour sounds better. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 P 1 Taken in an Intrigue with another Man's Wife. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 276 In Shiraz, where intrigues among married women are very rife.

b. *transf.* The combination of queen and knave in certain games of cards.

1830 'EIDRAH TREBOR' *Hoyle made familiar, Pope Joan* 82 Matrimony is the king and queen, and Intrigue the knave and queen of trumps; the players of these cards take the pools belonging to them. *Ibid.* 83 The game [of Matrimony] consists of five chances, viz. *Matrimony*, which is king and queen: *Confederacy*, king and knave; *Intrigue*, queen and knave [etc.]. 1887 *All Year Round* 5 Feb. 66 There was Intrigue, that unhallowed flirtation between Queen and Knave.

Intrigue (intrī·g), *v.* Also 7 **intreag.** [a. F. *intrigue-r*, ad. It. *intrigare*:—L. *intrīcāre*: see INTRICATE *a.* OF. had *entriquer, intriquer*, whence ENTRIKE, INTRIKE.]

1. *trans.* To trick, deceive, cheat; to embarrass, puzzle, perplex. Now *rare.*

1612 *Trav. Four Englishm.* 68 He that trusteth to a Greeke, Shall be intreaged, and still to seeke. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 135 Who..were basely intrigu'd by the People .. and forc'd to redeem their Lives at a great Sum of Money. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 40 To intrigue and baffle a brave and meritorious people out of their rights and liberties. 1894 *Month* May 122. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 2/1 The authorship of the piece .. attributed by Mr. W——, intent upon intriguing the public, to a 'Member of Parliament'.

2. To entangle, involve; to cause to be entangled or involved, to implicate. Now *rare.*

a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. Serm. xxiii. 338 It doth not seem worth the while..with more subtilty to intrigue the Point. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iv. (R.), How doth it perplex and intrigue the whole course of your lives, and intangle ye in a labyrinth of knavish tricks and collusions. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* Pref. (1694) 43 The way..is not..hidden from us in the dark, or intrigued with difficulties. 1899 *Speaker* 4 Feb. 152/2 This intrigues us against his Holiness.

3. *intr.* To carry on a secret amour or illicit intimacy; to have a liaison.

1660 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Dec., He and others had intrigued with her often. 1666 *Ibid.* 15 Oct., All the people .. do make no scruple of saying that the King do intrigue with Mrs. Stewart. 1710 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* II. 28 So Jilts wed those they ne'er affected, Purely t'intrigue the less suspected. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xi. 119 He had intrigued with a Vestal virgin.

4. *intr.* To carry on underhand plotting or scheming; to employ secret influence for the accomplishment of designs; to make an intrigue.

a 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1527 (R.) That the cardinal of York was not satisfied to be intriguing for the popedom after his death, but was aspiring to it while he was alive. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 354 They tell me that the Queen is now intriguing with Mirabeau. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 155 That fortnight Rochester passed in intriguing and imploring. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 104 At Rome, at Paris the agents of the two powers intrigued against each other.

† **b.** *trans.* To plot; to scheme for. *Obs.*

1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 26 June, The Duchess of Queensberry has at last been at court; a point she has been intriguing these two years.

c. To bring or get by intrigue.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* II. vii. (ed. 2) 277 Whose designs are to intrigue themselves into business. 1839 *Standard* 15 May in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 378 The charge against Lord Canterbury, that he had intrigued out Lord Melbourne. 1839 *John Bull* 28 July ibid. II. 253 A bill for giving a charter to Birmingham was shamefully smuggled and intrigued through. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* I. ii. 12 Rigby, who had already intrigued himself into a subordinate office. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 26 Feb., He would have been ousted or intrigued out of office some years ago.

Intriguer (intrī·gəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER¹. Cf. F. *intrigueur* (17th c.).] One who intrigues; one who carries on a tortuous or underhand plot; a secret schemer or manœuvrer, esp. in politics.

1667 PEPYS *Diary* 28 Oct., He never was an intriguer in his life, nor will be. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 193 P 3 A Gentleman of the Inns of Court, and a deep Intriguer. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* ii. Wks. VIII. 240 All the intriguers in foreign politicks, all the spies, all the intelligencers..acted solely upon that principle. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. (1878) 85 They [the Greeks] were intriguers-general of S. W. Asia.

b. One who carries on an intrigue or liaison.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), I desire that intriguers will not make a pimp of my lion, and convey their thoughts to one

another. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, He..was in his youth a bold intriguer and a gay companion.

Intriguery (intrī'gəri). *rare.* [f. prec. + -Y[3]. Cf. -ERY 1 b.] The practice of intriguing.

1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 2 Feb., Tell me what is going on in the way of intriguery.

†**Intri'guess.** *Obs.* [f. INTRIGU(ER + -ESS. (Perh. after F. *intrigueuse* (17th c.); but the proper Eng. form would be *intriguéress.*] A female intriguer.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 180 His lady being a most violent intriguess in business. — *Exam.* (1740) 297 The Wife..was a compleat Intriguess. [1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Tales Fash. Life* III. *Manœuvring* i. 4 *note.*]

Intriguing (intrī'giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INTRIGUE *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb INTRIGUE.

1813 (*title*) Suppressed Evidence or Royal Intriguing, being a History of the Courtship [etc.] of the Princess of Wales. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Not lying. Only a little management, a little diplomacy, a little—intriguing, that's the word. 1890 *Athenæum* 4 Oct. 441/2 There is much intriguing and some play of character. *attrib.* 1801 MRS. CROFFTS *Salvador* II. 71 A noble English Lord of intriguing memory.

Intri'guing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That intrigues; forming secret plots or schemes.

1682 TATE in *Dryden's Abs. & Achit.* II. 521 Intriguing fops, dull jesters, and worse pimps. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 41 A man much connected with literary caballers, and intriguing philosophers. 1895 *United Service Mag.* July 377 Turks..governed by a lot of intriguing women.

Hence **Intri'guingly** *adv.*, in an intriguing manner; with secret machinations.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 329 Having been thus tempted, thus try'd, by the Man she hated not, pursued, not intriguingly pursuing. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Intriguish (intrī'gif), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. INTRIGUE *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Somewhat of the nature of intrigue.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 293 Considering the Assurance and Application of Women, especially to Affairs that are intriguish, we must conclude that the chief Address was to Mrs. Wall.

Intriguist (intrī'gist). *rare*[−1]. [f. INTRIGUE + -IST.] A professional or habitual intriguer.

1830 AMELIA OPIE *Let.* 5 Nov. in *Life* xvii. (1854) 255 If I were a royalist, and an intriguist.

†**Intrike, intryke, intrick,** variants of ENTRIKE, *Obs.*, to entangle.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/2 Intrykyn, or snarlyn, *intrico, illaqueo.* 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 270 We have bene intriked with some comberous and paynfull busynes. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* xvii. Wks. 1004/2 As wililye as those shrewes that beguyle hym haue holpe hym to inuolue and intryke the matter. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 54 b, In what doubtful perell we be now intricked.

†**Intri'nce,** *a. Obs.* Also **intrinse.** [perh. abbreviated from INTRINSICATE (used in same sense); cf. *reverb* for *reverberate* in *Lear* I. i. 155. (Godef. has OF. *intrincé*, var. f. *intrinqué, intriqué* intricate.)] Intricate, entangled, involved.

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 81 Such smiling rogues as these, Like Rats oft bite the holy cords a twaine, Which are t' intrince t' vnloose. [1895 H. H. FURNESS *Pref. Mids. Nt's. Dr.* 6 A knot too intrinse to unloose.]

Intrine (intrəi'n), *v. rare.* [f. IN-[2] + TRINE, after It. *intreare.*] *trans.* To unite in a group of three.

1892 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Par.* XIII. 84 The Love which with them is intrined [l. 57, *l'Amor che in lor s'intrea*].

Intrinsec, -secal, etc.: see INTRINSIC, etc.

Intrinsic (intrinsik), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: 5–7 **intrinsique,** (5 -tryn-), 6 **intrynsyke,** 7 **intrinsike, -sicke, -seque, -sec(k,** 7–8 **-sick,** 7– **intrinsic.** [a. F. *intrinsèque* (13–14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med. Schol.L. *intrinsec-us* adj. (Fr. Mayron *a* 1325; Herveus Natalis *a* 1322 has an adv. *intrinsece*: Prantl), f. L. *intrinsecus* adv. inwardly, inwards. The ending was from the beginning confounded with the adj. suffix -IC, but the etymological *-eque, -ec*(*k* occurs in 17th c. Cf. EXTRINSIC, to which this is in all senses opposed.]

†**1.** Situated within; interior, inner. *Obs.* (exc. as in b.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* XXV. 91 Occupyed for to make the palayces and other edyfices intrinsique of ye cyte. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C ij b, How many maners of skynnes or lether are there?..Two, one is extrynsyke or outforth..The other is intrynsyke. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253 The Waters..mixing with it [the earth] in the most intrinsique places.

b. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of a member or organ which has its origin and insertion within that organ; so in *Path.* to a morbid growth arising in the part or tissue in which it is found.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 111/2 The intrinsic muscles of the larynx .. determine its form. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 56 The auricle has also a set of muscles which are contained in its structure, intrinsic muscles, as they are called by several authors. 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept., Structures which, like the outer digits of the horse's leg, or the intrinsic muscles of the ear of a man, are present in the adult in an incompletely developed form, and in a condition in which they can be of no use. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 834 The intrinsic variety [of laryngeal cancer] including the growths originating from the vocal cords.

†**2.** Inward, internal (in *fig.* sense); secret, private. *Obs.* (passing into sense 3).

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 71 By gret yre gadred by inmense sorow intrynsique wythin her hert. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 There are..other..peccant humors .. not so secret and intrinsike, but that they fall vnder a popular observation. 1658 *Hist. Mem. K. James* 66 Not only..the publick but most intrinsick actions of the State. 1689 BURNET *Tracts* I. 16 When there are Intrinsic diseases in a state.

†b. Intimate. *Obs.*

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 65 We must haue a more intrinsicke acquaintance to perfect that knowledge. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 53 The General of the Servi .. being an intrinsick friend of the Fathers.

3. Belonging to the thing in itself, or by its very nature; inherent, essential, proper; 'of its own'.

Intrinsic mode: see INTRINSICAL 3.

1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 If one would go to the intrinsique value of things. 1661–98 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* III. 57 As if every such single Act could by its own Intrinsick Worth merit a glorious Eternity. 1691 LOCKE *Money* Wks. 1727 II. 67 The intrinsick Value of Silver consider'd as Money, is that Estimate which common Consent has placed on it. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 221 By an intrinseck principle of gravity or attraction. 1725 WATTS *Logic* [see INTRINSICAL 3]. 1758 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. 14 The civil and canon laws, considered with respect to any intrinsic obligation, have no force or authority in this kingdom. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 84 Confirmed as well by high authority as by intrinsic probability. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 167 Then came out the intrinsic rottenness of the whole system. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot., Intrinsic* is a term applied to circumstances .. so intimately connected with the point at issue that they make part of the evidence afforded by the oath, and cannot be separated from it.

b. Const. *to.*

1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. ii. 153 Latona .. remains all alone without any meaning or purpose intrinsic to herself. 1873 L. FERGUSON *Disc.* 159 The flower has no beauty that is not its own,..that is not intrinsic and native to it.

c. *Math. Intrinsic equation of a curve*: an equation expressing the relation between its length and curvature (and so involving no reference to external points, lines, etc., as in equations referred to co-ordinates).

1849 WHEWELL in *Camb. Phil. Trans.* VIII. 660 The intrinsic equation to the circle is $s = a\phi$, a being the radius. 1862 WALTON in *Q. Jrnl. Math.* V. 260 (*title*) On the Discontinuity of the Intrinsic Equations to Curves.

†B. as *sb.* (*ellipt.* for 'inmost part', 'intrinsic value', 'intrinsic quality': see 3.)

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 88 To visit and search the intrinsique of that precious piece of Earth which [etc.]. 1716 COLLIER tr. *Panegyrick*, etc. 96 We should be better prepar'd to examine the Intrinsick. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 168 It is no other than a token, or leather money, of no intrinsic. — *Exam.* III. vi. § 78 (1740) 481 Then the Merchants tumbled them in for the Gain by the Intrinsic. 1752 WARBURTON *Notes Pope's Dunc.* II. 187 Let our English at least escape, whose intrinsic is scarce of marble so solid, as not to be impaired or soiled by such rude and dirty hands.

Intrinsical (intrinsikăl), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare.* Forms: 6 **intryncicall,** 6–8 **intrinsecal(l, (-icall),** 7–9 **-ical.** [f. med.L. *intrinsec-us* (see prec.) + -AL. The etymological *-ecal* was usual till *c* 1710.]

†**1.** = prec. 1. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. v. V iij a, The semidimetient of the intrinsicall circle. 1580 G. HARVEY 3 *proper Lett.* 14 That small skill I have in extrinsecall and intrinsecall physiognomie. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 83 For their intrinsecal operation, they used little hollow Pipes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 16/2 The Intrinsical .. are all such Lines or Circles, as ly inward.

†**2.** = prec. 2. *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 172 b, After this apparant concord, and intrinsecall discord. 1631 R. S. tr. *Drexelius' Nicetas* II. 385 Those that are cast into outward darknes shal neuer be illuminated with any intrinsecal light. 1640 BP. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 24/2 Besides that intrinsical mischief, which it works upon a man's own heart. 1654–66 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 545 His external as well as intrinsecal sufferings.

†b. = prec. 2 b. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 99 How intrinsecall soeuer they two were together. 1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 40 b, Without the consent or knowledg of any of his superiours, yea or of any intrinsecal frend of theirs. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 77 He falls into intrinsecall society with Sir John Greham. *Ibid., Char. Grand Duke Tuscany* 363 He had a close and Intrinsecall Favourite. 1879 tr. *Guizot's Cromwell* III. 149 There may be a more intrinsical and mutual interest of each in other.. for the good of both.

3. = prec. 3.

Intrinsical mode, with the Scotist school of mediæval philosophers, an attribute (such as *existence*) which, while predicated of a subject in itself, and not merely in relation to something else, and having no independent character of its own, yet neither formed part of, nor followed from, nor in any way affected, the definition of its subject. (By later logicians used in a more general sense: cf. quot. 1725.)

1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* II. Pref. 2 b, Vnsauerye sophysmes, problemes .. subtiltees, seconde intencyons, intrinsecall moodes. 1627 BP. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. 515 There is an intrinsecall or formall truth in things truly existing. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* III. (1662) 150 Though the same in noise and number, not the same in intrinsecal valuation. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 163 That Learning .. hath in it this intrinsical Imperfection. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. ii. § 4 The third division of modes shews us, they are either *intrinsical* or *extrinsical.* Intrinsical modes are conceived to be in the subject or substance, as when we say, a globe is round, or swift, rolling, or at rest; or when we say a man is tall or learned, these are intrinsic modes. 1865 *Reader* 4 Feb. 128/1 The position which Austria has taken in the Peninsula has neither augmented nor consolidated her intrinsical power.

b. Const. *to, unto.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* xiv. (1707) 117 The heaviness of a Body .. is not any absolute Quality intrinsical unto it. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 24 Impressions that are made on our Senses by outward Objects that are extrinsecal to the Mind; and its own Operations, proceeding from Powers intrinsical and proper to itself.

c. With a descriptive noun: That is such intrinsically, or by its very nature.

1821 BYRON in Moore *Life* (1866) 537 All men are intrinsical rascals and I am only sorry that not being a dog I can't bite them.

†B. *sb.* (*pl.*) Inward qualities, feelings, etc.; internal or essential character. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* IV. xi. (1650) I. 449 This history will display the very intrinsicals of the Castilian, who goes for the prime Spaniard. *Ibid.* XXXVI. 472 There is none knows my intrinsecals better then you. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 554 The external difference seems easy for vulgar observation, the intrinsecals were intricate.

Hence **Intrinsica'lity** = INTRINSICALNESS.

1852 ROGET *Thesaurus* § 5.

Intrinsically (intrinsikăli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an intrinsic manner or relation.

†**1.** Internally, inwardly, within (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* IV. iv. (1886) 61 Intrinsecallie they represse the courage. *a* 1639 WOTTON *Life Dk. Buckhm.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 106 The lesse he shewed without, the more it wrought intrinsecally, according to the nature of suppressed passions. 1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 456 Which, if it be not dried up, doth moisten all porous things intrinsically.

2. By, or in relation to, the inner nature of the thing; in itself; inherently, essentially.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 46 a, The which kind of worship by publik sacrifice .. proceedeth so intrinsecally from the very grounds and principles of nature it selfe. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* xvi. 176 This Law is a transcendent Law, for it is found intrinsecally in all Lawes. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. i. 172 Do I only make a fair show, and am intrinsecally no better than a Rascal? 1712 *Spect.* No. 292 P 1 A Diamond may want polishing, though the Value be still intrinsically the same. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* IV. II. 310 We know the protection to be intrinsically worthless. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 508 *note*, There is nothing intrinsically improbable in it.

Intrinsicalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being intrinsic.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* Contents a v b, All the directions of Motion in water as to Primitiveness and Intrinsecalness are of one kind. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Intrinsicalness*, inwardness.

†**Intri'nsicate,** *a. Obs.* Also **intrinsecate.** [app. f. It. *intrinsecato, -sicato* familiar, confused in sense with *intricato* intricate.] = INTRICATE, involved, entangled.

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* (1573) 40 a, Seeming unto them..partly an intrinsicate matter [*viluppo*] whiche they understande not. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* V. ii, I confesse you to be of an apted and docible humour; yet there are certain puntilioes, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain intrinsecate strokes and wards, to which your activitie is not yet amounted. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* (To iudiciall Perusers), I knowe hee will vouchsafe it, some of his new-minted Epithets, (as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke). 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* V. ii. 307 [To the Asp]: Come thou mortal wretch, With thy sharpe teeth this knot intrinsicate Of life at once vntye: Poore venomous Foole, Be angry, and dispatch.

†**Intri'nsicate,** *v. Obs.* [f. It. *intrinsecare,* †*-sicare,* refl. *intricarsi* 'to become familiar, friendly, or inward with one' (Florio), f. *intrinseco,* †*-ico* intimate, familiar: see -ATE[3].] *intr.* ? To enter intimately.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 82 To heare how some such clouting beefles rowle in their loblogicke, and intrinsicate into the maior of the matter, with such hidebound reasons.

Intri'ppe, obs. corrupt form of INTERRUPT *v.*

Intrique, obs. form of INTRIGUE.

†**Intrite.** *Min. Obs.* [? f. L. *intrā* within + -ITE.] A general name given by Pinkerton to rocks consisting of crystalline or other particles embedded within a matrix.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 132 The rocks here called Intrites, because crystals or particles are imbedded in a paste, are distinguished from Glutenites, in which the particles coalesce together with little or no visible cement. *Ibid.* 220 Mode XIII. Siliceous intrite.

Intro- (intro), *prefix.* L. *intrō* adv. 'to the inside', used with verbs and their derivatives, as *introdūcĕre* to lead in, introduce, *introspicĕre* to look within. Hence in English words derived from L. or formed of L. elements, the more important of which will be found in their alphabetical places. The following are of less frequent use:

Intro-a'ctive *a.*, having the property of acting within, internally active; in quot. 1876 *loosely*, Mutually active, INTERACTIVE. **Introce'ptive** *a.* [L. *capĕre* to take; cf. *receptive*], adapted to receive something within itself. **Introcession** (-se'ʃən) *rare*[−0] [mod.L. *introcessio*: cf. L. *introcēdĕre* to go in, enter]: see quots. †**Introclu'de** *v. Obs. rare*[−0] [ad. late L. *introclūdĕre*], 'to shut within' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656). **Introconve'rsion** *Chem.*, the conversion of either of two compounds into the other by change of internal molecular structure

without change of ultimate composition; so **Introconvertibi·lity**, the capability of being thus converted. **Introdi·gitate** *v. intr.* = INTERDIGITATE 1. **Introflexed** (-fle·kst) *ppl. a.* [see FLEX *v.*], bent or curved inwards; so **Introflexion** (-fle·kʃən), an inward bending or curvature. **Introgression** (-gre·ʃən) [f. L. type **intrōgressiōn-em*, f. *introgredī* to step in], a going or coming in, entrance, incoming. **Introje·ction** [L. *jacĕre* to throw; cf. *projection, interjection*], the action of throwing in; in quot. of 'throwing oneself into' or entering eagerly upon, some course or pursuit. **Intromole·cular** *a.*, subsisting within a molecule, or between its constituent atoms (distinguished from *intermolecular*). **Intromu·tative** *a.* [L. *mūtāre* to change], applied by R. C. Temple to languages in which the inflexional changes are within the words. †**Intrope·rsion** *Obs.*, pressure inwards. **Intropu·lsive** *a.* [L. *puls-*, ppl. stem of *pellĕre* to drive; cf. *impulsive, repulsive*], having the quality of driving inwards. **Introrece·ption**, the action of receiving within. **Introru·ption** *rare*—° [f. L. type **intrōruptiōn-em*, f. *intrōrumpĕre* to burst in], a bursting or breaking in, irruption. **Introse·nsible** *a.*, capable of being inwardly perceived or felt. **Introse·ntient** *a.*, perceiving within. **Introsu·ction**, the action of sucking inwards. **Introtra·ction** [see TRACTION], the action of drawing inwards. **Introvision** (-vi·ʒən), a seeing or looking within; inward or mental vision. †**Introvo·ke** *v. Obs. rare*—° [ad. L. *intrōvocāre*], 'to call in' (Cockeram, 1623).

1855 BROWNING *Cleon* 212 A quality .. within his soul, which, *intro-active .. may view itself, And so be happy. *a* 1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. 200 To serve and be served are introactive functions: the nation serves its king, the true king serves his nation. *c* 1818 BRITTON *Lincolnshire* 600 The pipes .. have no insertions, but are joined by an exterior ring..with an *introceptive process of strong cement, like the bed in which the pipes are laid. [1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict., Introcessio.*] 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict., *Intro-cession* (*Med.*), a depression or sinking of any parts inwards. 1888 *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* IX. 371 The reactions and *introconvertibility of maleic and fumaric derivatives cannot be brought in harmony with the assumption. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 130 Five pairs of accessory .. dissepiments, *introdigitating along their interior. 1846 WORCESTER, **Introflexed*, bent inward. *Smith.* 1866 *Treas. Bot., Introcurvus, Introflexus, Introflexed*, curved inwards. 1849 W. H. HARVEY *British Marine Algæ* 12 Small, spherical chambers, formed by the *introflexion of the walls of the receptacle. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Introgression* (*introgressus*), a going in. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 136 Instead of being jostled out of employment by the introgression of Europeans. 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Nowell* xxix. (1883) 154 She had so much self-abandonment, such warm *introjection. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* vi. § 152 Not merely the relative distribution *inter se*—the *intermolecular* distribution—of the chemical molecules.., but also the **intramolecular* arrangement of the atoms, whereof the molecules are composed. 1899 R. C. TEMPLE *Univ. Gram.* 7 Since affixes may be prefixes, infixes, or suffixes..languages are..divisible into (1) pre-mutative, or those that prefix their affixes; (2) *intro-mutative, or those that infix them; and (3) post-mutative, or those that suffix them. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* § 74 Fracture, *intropression, and concussion of the head occasion such pressure. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1858) I. App. C 408 The *intropulsive force, that sends the ossification inward. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 314 Compressed air exercises an intropulsive influence. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1683) IV. 564 Were but the love of Christ to us, ever suffered to come into our hearts, as Species to the eye by *introreception. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 64 Hee..came to the reception, perception and cognition, or rather introspection, intuition and introreception of the præmentioned..by the pure Revelation of the..Spirit of God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Introruption* (*introruptio*), an entring or rushing in by violence. 1857 T. E. WEBB *Intellect. Locke* iv. 73 Sensible Ideas..restricted to the Sensible Qualities of Matter and the *Intro-Sensible Operations of Mind. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 450 [The] *introsentient part of man. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 97 Then draw back the Squirt staff, and the Syringe will appear a Vacuity (which will pain your finger by an *Introsuction of it in at the Orifice). 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 1083 He examines the Torricellian Experiment, not admitting that to be an Instance of Vacuity, but esteeming, that a great force of Introsuction (so he calls it) makes temporary pores and pervious passages. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 653 The touch..brings the sight within..the sphere of vision. But somewhat less directly .. the sight operates the same *introtraction (pardon the coinage) upon itself. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 300 How the mesmerists would account for this phenomenon of hygienic *introvision and clairvoyance. 1859 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 623 An energetic mind cut off.. from active communication with the material world, and so driven to an introvision..the more intense as his outward sense became dimmed.

Intro-active, -ceptive, -cession, -digitate, etc.: see above in INTRO- *pref.*

Introduce (introdiū·s), *v.* Also 5–6 **-duyse.** [ad. L. *introdūcĕ-re* to lead or bring in, bring forward, institute, originate, f. *intrō* within + *dūcĕre* to lead, bring. Cf. F. *introduire* (13th c. in Littré).]

General Sense: To lead or bring in (a person or thing) into a place, position, state, condition, or relation to something, or into a circle or series of persons or things; to cause, by any kind of direct action, (a person or thing) to enter or be included or comprised within any sphere or circle; to insert, interpose, etc. Hence, to bring (a person) into the circle of the knowledge, acquaintance, or recognition of another or others.

1. *trans.* To lead or bring into a place, or into the inside or midst of something; to bring in, conduct inwards. (In quots. 1698 with double obj.)

1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 216 He used such meanes that he introduced himselfe into this Castle. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 151 We were introduced the Vice-Roys Presence. *Ibid.* 398 Alighting they are introduced the Guest-Chamber. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 231 This shrub has been but lately introduced to, or cultivated in Jamaica. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 25 Byron gave orders to Tita to introduce the monkey and bulldog. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* i. 4 The Adwân .. whose inability to introduce any one into the Highlands of Moab I had experienced.

b. To put or place in from without, to insert.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 20 Sparry and Flinty Matter being then soft, or in..solution..when it was thus introduced into these shelly-Moulds. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 379 He .. reduced it to powder, and introduced it while yet warm into a retort. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 44 If two or more metals be introduced into the flame at the same time.

c. To usher or bring (a person) into a society or body; also, † into a state or condition (*obs.*).

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Pref., Wks. 341/2 Then haue ye his introduccion into Sayncte Poules pistle, with whiche he introduceth and bringeth his reders into a false vnderstanding of saynt Poule. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, This was considered by us all as an indication of his desire to be introduced into the family. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess., Earl of Chatham* (1887) 824 On the same day .. Bute was not only sworn of the Privy Council, but introduced into the Cabinet.

2. To bring (a thing) into some sphere of action or thought; to bring in in the course of some action or in a literary or artistic composition; to add or insert as a feature or element. Sometimes with the notion of bringing in for the first time or as a new feature.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 82 The Poets in their tragedies, introduce persons comming out from under th' earth and call that place Hell. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 31 Abuses that were introduced into the Government. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 11 They introduced unlawful rites into the Liturgies of the Church. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 268 In the action of those heroick parts it is impossible the Comœdian should introduce that baseness of Gesture. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* II. xxx. 130 If that thought .. does not anticipate any thing that is afterwards to be introduced in a more proper place. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 583 Amendments were introduced which greatly mitigated the severity of the bill. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 288 The gentleman on the mention of the word..would instantly introduce the quotation.

3. To bring into use or practice; to bring into vogue or fashion; to institute (a law, custom, etc.).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. i. (1897) V. 18 Witoldus Prince of Lituania, introduced an order with that nation..that the party condemned to die, should with his owne handes make himselfe away. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 171 Upon the Twelfth day, they rebaptize yearely;..a custome introduced not past a hundred yeares since. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Ostig* 243 The principle upon which extemporary prayer was originally introduced, is no longer admitted. 1805 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 82 *note*, Hudson..introduced..these anglicised botanic names. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* v. (1879) 205 The Julian calendar was introduced in the year 44 B.C. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. iii. 32 The Norman style was introduced into England in the time of Edward the Confessor.

†4. To bring on, bring about, give rise to, occasion, induce. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xx. § 11 Introducing such an health of mind, as was that health of body of which Aristotle speaketh of Herodicus. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 102 Grace of Regeneration..introduceth gracious habits of sweetnesse, peace and love. 1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 11. 45 To hurt another without reason introduces a warre. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* (J.), Whatsoever introduces habits in children deserves the care and attention of their governors.

5. To usher in (a time, action, matter, etc.); to bring forward with preliminary or preparatory matter; to start, open, begin.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 368 With Præamble sweet Of charming symphonie they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1708 *Tatler* No. 116 ₱ 3 To introduce the second argument, they begged leave to read a petition of the rope-makers. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xliv. 140 Tornadoes, or Squalls of Wind and Rain, introduced with much Thunder and Lightning. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* XXXV, This discussion served to introduce the young soldier's experiences. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 291 When adverbs are emphatical, they may introduce a sentence.

†6. To bring (a person) into the knowledge of something; to initiate; to teach, instruct. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 79 And over this that they be lerned and introduced in the drede of God. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67 b, He introduced the archadyens for to liue honestly. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 37 Wel I wote that wel ye haue hold alle that I introduysed, or taught you of.

7. To bring into personal acquaintance; to make known to a person or to a circle. a. orig. *To introduce into* or *to the acquaintance of*; hence, *to introduce to*: to make known in person, esp. in a formal manner, with announcement of name, title, or other identification.

1659 EVELYN *Mem.* 26 Nov. (1857) I. 352, I was introduced into the acquaintance of divers learned and worthy persons. 1739 W. RICHARDSON in *Swift's Lett.* (1768) IV. 227, I will endeavour to introduce Mr. Swift to the acquaintance of some persons before I leave this. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* iii, I begged the landlord would introduce me to a stranger of so much charity as he described. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 70 (*In the Street*) He introduced himself to my acquaintance. 1786 SUSANNAH HASWELL *Victoria* I. 80 Give me leave to introduce you the amiable Lady C—ne. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 48 He had been introduced to Charles and James .. as a man fit and ready for the infamous service of assassinating the Protector. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 159 Let me introduce some countrymen of mine, I said. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. ii. 92 He prayed permission to introduce his mother and sisters to us. 1900 *Corresp.* The English rule is that the (conventionally) inferior is introduced to the superior (*not* the superior to the inferior).

b. To conduct formally into a person's presence; to present formally, as at court, or in an assembly, as the House of Lords or Commons, a society, etc.

1685 WOOD *Life* 25 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 136 Cambridge presented verses to the King. Their Chancellor (Albemarle) would not introduce them. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 69 When he gives Audience, it being their part also to introduce others into the Princes presence. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess [Bristol]* 12 Sept., The Chevalier .. with great civility, begged to introduce us at court. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 3 July 1750 Lord Colchester was introduced by Lords Redesdale and Dynevor, and took the oaths and his seat. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 124/2 When a new representative Peer of Ireland has been elected, *he is not introduced, but simply takes and subscribes the* oath.

c. To bring out into society; *spec.*, in modern use, to bring (a young lady) 'out'.

1708 STEELE *Tatler* No. 127 ₱ 7 He is always promising .. to introduce every man he converses with into the world. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* i, Give a girl an education, and introduce her properly into the world, and ten to one but she has the means of settling well. 1828 *Light & Shades* II. 307–8 We have daughters to introduce. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, Curtis introduced her to society.

d. To bring to the knowledge of, or make acquainted with, a thing, by actual contact, by experience, description, representation, etc. Const. *to.*

1741 E. ERSKINE *Serm.* Wks. 1871 III. 1, I shall not consume time in introducing myself to these words. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 167, I name Shelley first .. I will introduce you to them [Shelley and Byron] presently. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv, I must now introduce the reader to a scene then very common in England.

8. †a. To present (an address or the like) formally. *Obs.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 338 At hand to introduce all Addresses that concern his Office to represent.

b. To bring to the notice or cognisance of a person, etc.; to bring a bill or measure before parliament, etc.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, To have an opportunity of introducing to the company a ballad. 1827 *Parl. Deb.* 911 It was his wish that the bills should proceed through the House, *pari passu*. Only the two he had now introduced were yet ready. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/2 Finely chopped turnips, meal, etc., which it soon begins to relish if they are properly introduced to its notice.

Hence **Introdu·ced** *ppl. a.*; **Introdu·cing** *vbl. sb.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 13 Expulsion of Vicious Habits and inclinations, and an answerable introducing of vertuousnesse. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 166 The introducing of the images of saints and martyrs into churches. 1877 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* (1892) 223 The introduced scene with the guinea-pig and the hair-oil. 1884 D. MORRIS *Rep.* in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 8 Indigenous and introduced trees.

Introducee·. [f. INTRODUCE + -EE.] One who is introduced.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 413 The introducer and introducee are thus placed on nearly the same footing.

†**Introdu·cement.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action of introducing; an introduction.

1536 *Plumpton Corr.* 232, I send you a godly New Testament .. Yf it wil please you to read the introducement, ye shal se marvelous things hyd in it. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1685) 474 Your Sir Jacob Ashby is grown a great man at Court in private introducements to the King. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 82 Most believed it rather a dislike of some Churchmen, and of some introducements of Theirs. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., The second [act] begins with an introducement of new persons. *c* 1785 BENTHAM *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Wks. 1843 X. 141 The introducement of a mischief greater than the benefit.

Introducer (introdiū·səɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One who introduces (in senses of the vb.).

1626 *Impeachm. Dk. Buckhm.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 342 He was not the onely introducer and first bringer in of this. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 18 The Women and Ladies of the best Quality..made war upon the Bishops, as introducers of Popery and Superstition. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 121 He has a kind of Introducer of Embassadors, call'd, *il Cavalier del Doge.* 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, Mr. Barton..undertook to be our introducer. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* II. iv, One of the first introducers of the polished fashion of France. 1885 *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/3 The introducer of the Bill rose to reply.

2. An instrument for introducing; *spec.* one for fixing an intubation tube in position.

1891 *Ann. Univ. Med. Sc.* VI. Sect. G. 5 W. H. L. Staveley describes a modification of O'Dwyer's introducer.

Introducible (introdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* Also **-ceable.** [f. INTRODUCE + -IBLE.] Capable of being introduced or brought in.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* x. 120 Whether introducible

amongst us .. it is not for me to determine. 1685 R. L'Estrange *Observator Def.* 4 A violation of some more soveraigne good introduceable. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 649 They must be..introducible by other channels. 1862 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* VIII. v. (1872) III. 27 Proposals of improvement introducible at the said Carzig. 1890 *Athenæum* 10 May 611/3 Picturesque costumes, variety of attitude, action, and character .. were introduceable at the artist's pleasure.

†**Introdu·ct,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *introduct-us*, pa. pple. of *introdūcĕre* to Introduce.] Introduced, brought in. (Construed as pa. pple.)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 123 Men of Assyria were introducte whiche admitte oonly the lawe of Moyses. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ii. 22/2 Seculer or cyuyle lordshyppe Introducte by occasyon of synne.

†**Introduct,** *sb. Obs. rare*—⁰. [f. L. type **introductus*, f. ppl. stem *introduct-*: see next.] Introduction.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 182/24 Introduct, *introductio.*

†**Introdu·ct,** *v. Obs.* Also 5–6 -duyte. [f. L. *introduct-*, ppl. stem of *introdūcĕre* to Introduce. The form *introduyte* was f. F. *introduit, -ite*, pa. pple. of *introduire* cf. *conduct, conduyte, -duite.*]

1. *trans.* To teach, instruct.

1481 Botoner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) 3 b (R. Suppl.), They that be introducted and enfourmed in sciences and vertue. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. x. 25 In all the forsaid vsages the nobles auncyent introducted and taught theyr children. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 190, I wyl teche & introduyte you for your wele & honour.

2. To introduce; to bring in.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 182/23 Introduct, *introducere.* 1594 O. B. *Quest. Prof. Concern.* 18 a, To introduct and make me afterwards to stand in his good opinion. 1604 T. Wright *Passions* v. § 2. 159 To introduct musicke among them. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 83 The manner of their lamentings ..may appeare by this ironicall personating of a father following the exequies of his sonne, introducted by Lucian. *a* 1670 Hacket *Abp. Williams* I. (1693) 29 The Chaplains full and absolute Parts did introduct him to this Love and Liking.

Introduction (introdʊ·kʃən. Forms: 4–6 introduccion, 4–5 -cciouu, 5 -xion, (6 -ctyon), 6– introduction. [a. F. *introduction* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *introductiōn-em*, n. of action from *introdūcĕre* to Introduce: cf. also OF. *introduction* teaching, instruction (15th c. in Godef.).]

1. The action of introducing; a leading or bringing in; a bringing into use or practice, bringing in in speech or writing, insertion, etc.

1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 128 The Introduction of Propriety is an effect of Common-wealth. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 3 If we consult the Collegiates of Moorfields, we shall find most of them are beholden to their Pride for their Introduction into that magnificent Palace. 1829 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 104 The Lecture Room..must be so placed, as to admit the introduction of the Sun's light for two or three hours in the middle of the day. 1871 R. F. Weymouth *Euph.* 3 The mere introduction of new words was not an object of Lilie's ambition. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 228 There is no reason for the introduction of such a digression. 1879 Lubbock *Sci. Lect.* v. 155 The period immediately before the introduction of metal.

b. Something introduced; a practice or thing newly brought in, etc.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xliii. (1897) II. 173 Others like new-fangled and vicious introductions [*nultres pareilles introductions*]. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 615 This fish was a late introduction.

†c. An inference. *Obs. rare.*

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 107 Many other introductions flow from his shallow base-branded apprehension which I purposely omit.

†2. The action or process of leading to or preparing the way for something; that which leads on to some result; a preliminary or initiatory step or stage. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 833 Thus maketh he his introduccion To brynge folk to [hir] destruccion. *a* 1450 *Fysshynge w. Angle* (1883) 24 The barbyll .. is a quasy meete and a perylous for mannys body. For comynly he yeuyth an introduxion to þe Febres. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 42 b, Bondes and pactes .. betwene princes .. are the cause efficient and especiall introduction that their realmes and countries are fortified .. with a double power. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 133 Obedience is .. the first and only introduction to all virtues Theological and Moral.

†3. Initiation in the knowledge of a subject; instruction in rudiments, elementary teaching. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Algorisme .. is had ofe en or in, and gogos that is introduccioun, and Rithmus nombre, that is to say Interducciouu of nombre. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 124 b, Peleus had a wil for to be Reduyte into yong age as the king your fadre is by myn Introduccion. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 13, I wyll give you some introduction into the celestiall sphere. 1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xviii. § 3 For the first introduction of youth to the knowledge of God, the Jews even till this day have their Catechisms. 1702 R. Morden (*title*) Introduction to Astronomy, Geography, Navigation and other Mathematical Sciences made easy, by the Description and Uses of the Cœlestial and Terrestrial Globes.

4. That which leads to the knowledge or understanding of something. †a. In early use, That which initiates in a subject, a first lesson; in *pl.*, rudiments, elements (*obs.*).

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 87 This shall be sufficyent for an introductyon to yonge begynners, for whom all-onely this boke is made. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 257 They which are not yet instructed in the first introductions. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* II. § 11 He that understands not thus much, hath not his introductions or first lesson. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 247 The monarchies of the earth, their pomp and state, Sufficient introduction to inform Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts.

b. A preliminary explanation prefixed to or included in a book or other writing; the part of a book which leads up to the subject treated, or explains the author's design or purpose. Also, the corresponding part of a speech, lecture, etc.

1529 More *Suppl. Soulys* Wks 291/2 He so deuyseth his introduccion, as all hys purpose shoulde haue a gret face of charitie, by that he speaketh all in the name of the pore beggars. 1531 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 35 The Newe testament in englissh, with a Introduction to the Epistle to the Romaynes. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 1 An Isagoge, or Introduction unto the hole worke. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 181 Of the..Bohemians Commonwealth, under which title I containe an Historicall introduction; the Princes pedegrees [etc.]. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* Contents I. i, The Introduction to the Work, or Bill of Fare to the Feast. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. i. 224 A few remarks on the nature of sound will form a fit introduction. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 587 Mr. Wright's Introduction is what an Introduction of this sort should be .. a commentary on the pieces edited, and nothing more.

c. A text-book or treatise intended as a manual for beginners, or explaining the elementary principles of a subject.

1540 (*title*) An Introduction to Wysedome, made by Ludouicus Viues, and translated into Englyshe by Rychарde Morysine. 1546 (*title*) An Introduction for to lerne to reckon with the Pen, or with the Counters [etc.]. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 58 When their books, and pettie introductions are laid out of their hands .. a man shall find them as raw as other. 1769 Priestley (*title*) An Introduction to the Study of Electricity. 1849 Parker (*title*) Architectural Manual: An Introduction to the Study of Gothic Architecture. 1894 A. J. Balfour *Found. Belief* Prelim. 1 Sometimes, by an Introduction to a subject is meant a brief survey of its leading principles.

d. A course of study preliminary and preparatory to some special study; matter introductory to the special study of some subject, e.g. of a book or document of the Bible; isagoge.

1874 J. Fergusson *Hist. Archit.* (ed. 2) I. I. IV. i. 283 The study of Etruscan art is a necessary introduction to that of Roman. 1883 Briggs *Bibl. Study* iv. 76 The dogmatical method of Biblical Introduction is contrary to the genius of biblical study. 1899 *Expositor* Jan. 1 To sift preliminary questions such as are dealt with in 'Introductions' is outside my present purpose.

5. The action of introducing or making known personally; *esp.* the formal presentation of one person to another, or of persons to each other, with communication of names, titles, etc.

1711 Pope *Let. to H. Cromwell* 21 Dec., I would willingly return Mr. Gay my Thanks for the Favour of his Poem .. I .. shou'd have been very glad to have contributed to it's Introduction into the World. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* v, He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to salute my daughters as one certain of a kind reception. 1814 Jane Austen *Mansf. Park* II. ii, Maria saw with delight and agitation the introduction of the man she loved to her father. 1873 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* II. Pref. 6 To you.. I owe my introduction to a large circle of friends. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.*, My first introduction to her,—I do not mean the naming of our names by a third person.

b. *Letter of introduction*, or ellipt. *introduction*: a letter given by one person to another, introducing him to the acquaintance of a third person.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 24 The youth .. Receives.. A letter, too, of introduction. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* x, I lost no time in presenting my letters of introduction. 1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 529, I had an introduction to M. Charles Vernet, but of course refrained from delivering it.

c. The process of becoming acquainted, or that makes one acquainted, with a thing.

1888 J. Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 344 My first introduction to one of these horrid holes was nearly making an end of me altogether.

6. *Mus.* A preparatory passage or movement at the beginning of a piece of music.

1880 C. H. H. Parry in *Grove's Dict. Mus.* II. 13/2 In great orchestral works, such as symphonies, Haydn usually commences with a set and formal Introduction in a slow tempo.

7. *attrib.*, as *introduction piece, stage, writer.*

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 June 3/1 Its manner is perhaps a trifle too florid to be of good example to the other introduction writers of the series. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 1/2 In the introduction stage still greater difficulties arise. The member .. may possibly name a date for second reading which is probably fatal to the progress of the measure.

Introductive (introdʊ·ktiv), *a.* [ad. L. type **introductīv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *introdūcĕre* to Introduce (see -ive): perh. after F. *introductif, -ive* (1520 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Introductory.

1. Serving to introduce or bring in; causing or promoting the introduction *of* something.

1659 J. Arrowsmith *Chain Princ.* 321 Paul..shews how introductive it is of all the rest. 1662 Petty *Taxes* (1769) 15, I pitch upon all these particulars .. as introductive of new trades into England. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. i. 126 Laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive but rather introductive of liberty. 1851 W. S. Perry *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. vi. 257 They [tithes] were only declarative of a divine, and not merely introductive of a human right.

2. Leading on *to* something that follows.

1638 Penkethman *Artach.* I, The course of penning introductive Preambles. 1644 Prynne & Walker *Fiennes's Trial* 28 The three first Articles, being but introductive to the impeachment. 1658 Howe *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 189 This is a counsel leading and introductive to the rest. 1843 J. Clason *Serm.* x. 172 The judgment seat to which he knows death to be introductive.

Hence **Introdu·ctively** *adv.*, in a manner serving to introduce. 1856 in Webster.

Introdu·ctor. *arch.* [a. late L. *introductor*, agent-n. from *introdūcĕre* to Introduce: cf. F. *introducteur* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] One who or that which introduces; an introducer.

1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II.) 221, I should not be his worst introductor. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 3/1 Institutor of the Magi, and Introductor of the Chaldaick Sciences amongst the Persians. 1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 300, Fig. 2. The same canula improved.. which I name introductor. 1852 Hawthorne *Tanglewood Tales, Wayside* (1879) 10 Not .. that there was any real necessity for my services as introductor.

b. One whose office it is to introduce persons at court; esp. *introductor of ambassadors* (F. *introducteur des ambassadeurs*): see quot. 1706.

1651 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Sept., We were accompanied both going and returning by ye Introductor of Ambassadors and Ayd of Ceremonies. 1662 J. Davies *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* v. 271 Jesaul Senhobet, who is as it were the Introductor, or Master of the Ceremonies. 1706 Phillips s.v., *An Introductor of Ambassadors*,..a Master of Ceremonies, that brings them to Audience in a Prince's Court. 1774 H. Swinburne in *Crit. Europe Close last Cent.* (1841) I. 9 About eleven, the introductors gave notice of the king's levee being ready, and so .. we trudged up stairs. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* liii. (1846) V. 246 The introductor and interpreter of foreign ambassadors were the great Chiaous and the Dragoman. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. 344 You must come with me immediately to the Infanta and Don Gabriel..I am to be your introductor.

Introductorily (introdʊ·ktərili), *adv.* [f. Introductory + -ly ².] In an introductory manner; by way of introduction.

1846 in Worcester citing Baxter. 1880 G. Meredith *Tragic Com.* (1881) 13 As far as she can be portrayed introductorily, she is not without exemplars in the sex.

Introdu·ctoriness. *rare*—⁰. [f. next + -ness.] The quality of being introductory.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Introductoriness*, introducing.

Introductory (introdʊ·ktəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late L. *introductōrius* (*introductōrii libri* Cassiod.), f. ppl. stem of *introdūcĕre* to Introduce: see -ory, and cf. F. *introductoire* (Godef.).]

A. *adj.* †1. Serving to introduce or bring in; introductive *of. Obs.*

1605 Coke *Rep.* V. I. 8 a, The said Act..was not a Statute introductorie of a new law, but declaratorie of the old. 1727 L. Howel *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 108 They are not only good in themselves, but are introductory of all other virtues. 1800 Addison *Amer. Law Rep.* 48 Such testimony is dangerous and introductory of fraud.

2. Introducing *to* something that follows; leading up to or on to something; preliminary.

1660 Willsford *Scales Comm.* 9, Merchants Accounts epitomised; .. here being both the Introductory part and Practicall. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, General* xi. (1662) 34 I place Schools before Colledges, because they are introductory thereunto. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XVII. I. *heading*, Containing a portion of introductory Writing. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 115 In the introductory scene Plato raises the expectation.

3. Serving to introduce personally.

1787 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 203 Dr. Willard..favored me with a number of introductory letters to gentlemen at the southward. 1812 Shelley *Lett.* Pr. Wks. 1880 III. 343, I considered the motives which actuated me in writing the inclosed sufficiently introductory to authorize me in sending you some copies.

B. *sb.* †1. An introductory treatise or text-book.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* Prol., The .5. partie shal ben an introductorie aftur the statutz of owre doctours, in which thow maist lerne a gret part of the general rewles of theorik in Astrologie. *c* 1532 Du Wes in Palsgr. 890 (*title*) An Introductorie for to lerne..to speke French Trewly. 1552 Huloet, Introductory, *isagogicon.*

2. A step leading on to something further; a preliminary step.

1646 E. F[isher] *Mod. Divinity* 137 Sometimes the name of repentance is given to those preparatory beginnings and introductories thereof. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1164 A propitious introductory to a union between the Protestant churches in Germany and England.

Introductress (introdʊ·ktrĕs). [f. Introductor + -ess.] A female introducer.

1657 Earl Monmouth tr. *Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 176 Experience being the best introductress. *a* 1747 Holdsworth *Rem. Virgil* (1768) 266 The Sibyl herself was a Goddess; and as such required an introductress to her. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 201 We were indebted to our youthful introductress for hurrying us through the first forms of a meeting.

Introflexion, -gression: see Intro- *pref.*

Introit (intrō·it), *sb.* [a. F. *introït*, in 14th c. (in sense 2) *introïte* (Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *introitus* entering, entrance, f. *introīre* to go within, enter.]

†1. The action, or an act, of going in; entrance.

1481 Botoner *Tulle on Old Age* (Caxton) D vij (R. Suppl.), By the introites and entrees of the sonne in to the vii signes of the yere. 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xvii, Heraclitus..was nothing astonished at his Introit into such a course and paultry Habitation. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 171 From the Transit and Introit of the Saxons hither, to the Year 1153.

†b. *fig.* Introduction. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 154 A preparatiue to wantonnes, a prouocatiue to vncleanes, and an introite to al kind of leuedenes.

2. *Eccl.* An antiphon or psalm sung while the priest approaches the altar to celebrate mass or Holy Communion. Also, the first two or three words of the office appropriated to a particular day and formerly sometimes used to describe or denote it. See quot. 1833.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 133 b/2 Two yong angellis began the Introyte of the masse. *Ibid.* 412/1 Saynt gregory ordeyned thyntroyte of the masse to be songen. *c* 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1069 The raymentes belongyng to the servyce of the masse, unto the introite of the same. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion* Rubric, Then shall the Clerkes syng in Englishe for the office, or Introite, (as they call it) a Psalme appointed for that daie. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. 401 He had previously ordered the introit to the communion service should begin with these words, Princes sat and spake against me. 1833 SIR H. NICOLAS *Chron. Hist.* Pref. 17 Ecclesiastics in the middle ages..describe a day by the 'introit', or commencement of the service appointed by the church to be performed thereon. *Ibid.* 111/2 Circumdederunt, the introit and name of Septuagesima Sunday. 1867 C. WALKER *Ritual Reason Why* 147 The Introit is one or more verses sung at the entrance of the clergy into the sanctuary.

†**Introit,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *introitus,* pa. pple. of *introīre*: see prec.] Entered. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

1432–50 tr. Higden (Rolls) II. 179 If a member .. be awte of his place naturalle, and a straunge thynge haue introite in to hit [*et intraverit alienum*], the body is troublede.

Introitive, *a. rare.* = next.

See UNINTROITIVE.

†**Introitory,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late or med.L. *introitōri-us* (Gloss. Philox.) of or belonging to entrance, f. *introit-us* INTROIT.] Pertaining to an entrance or beginning; introductory.

1692 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 180 In this introitory discourse.

Introjection: see INTRO- *pref.*

†**Intromeddle,** *v. Obs. rare.* [For *intermeddle,* with confusion of prefix.] To interfere, intermeddle. So †**Intromeddle** *sb.,* interference.

1524 WOLSEY in *St. Papers Hen. VIII,* IV. 89 That therle of Angwishe do not entre Scotland, ne intromedle therwith. *Ibid.,* The Quene in no wise wolde that thErle of Angwishe shulde have any intromedle herin, or entre into Scotland.

Intromissible (intromi·sĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *intromiss-,* ppl. stem of *intrōmitt-ĕre* to INTROMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being intromitted; admissible. Hence **Intromissibi·lity,** capability of being intromitted.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 268 A modification which takes effect at the outside of the prism at very oblique angles of incidence, and may be called a different intromissibility. *Ibid.* 269 By the laws of the different refrangibility of light, the red rays are intromissible at *a.*

Intromission (intromi·shən). [n. of action from L. *intrōmittĕre* to INTROMIT: perh. immed. a. F. *intromission* (Paré, 16th c.).] The action of intromitting.

1. The action of sending, letting, or putting in; insertion, introduction; admission, admittance.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 152 The Nouatians .. denie to those that relapse .. any hope of .. intromission into the church. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xvi. § 4 They draw a curtaine ..least further intromission of such beames might interrupt their pleasant sleepe. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xviii. 59 If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the forme of that which is seene, contrary species or formes should be received confusedly together. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 519 A Moderate Intromission of Blood had well succeeded. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* IV. vi, For nature .. intended the .. orifice only for the intromission of solids and liquids. 1834 M'MURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 415 A tube..is open at both ends for the intromission of water. 1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 The reciprocal introduction of the organs of intromission into the vulvæ. 1883 SCHAFF *Encycl. Rel. Knowl.* 2271 What he [Swedenborg] claims to have seen and heard during his intromission into the spiritual world.

2. Intermeddling, interference: esp. in or from *Sc. Law,* the action of intermeddling with the effects of another, the assuming of the possession and management of the property of another, either with or without legal authority; in the latter case called *vicious intromission.* Also, generally, the transactions of an agent or subordinate with the money of his employer or principal.

1567 *Renunciation Mary Q. Scots* (Holinshed), And be thir our letteris freelie, of our awin motiue will renuncis .. all intromission and dispositioun of onie casualiteis, properties [etc.]. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 41 Ony spuilzie or wrangous intromissioun with the saidis gudis. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 33 The Monks who had been trusted .. with the intromission of the rents, were charged to uplift the same. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* vi. 200 Willing to discharge the Guardian for his Intromission. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ix. § 49. 626 Vitious intromission..consists in apprehending the possession of, or using any moveable goods belonging to the deceased unwarrantably, or without the order of law. 1808 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) III. 75 His duties extend to..customs and excise..*as well as to the collection of the land rents.* For all these intromissions, he was strictly accountable to government. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV,* c. 46 § 59 Such collector and treasurer..shall..grant bond..for their intromissions, and for the just and faithful execution of their office. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 268 Keeping wisely aloof from all ill-timed intromission in the interior affairs.

b. quasi-*concr.* (*Sc. Law.*) *pl.* Proceeds of such transactions. (Cf. *earnings.*)

1792 *Spalding's Troub. Chas. I,* II. 146 The monies.. which the collector and his depute shall be bound to pay to them out of the first of his intromissions [*original* intromissioun] thereof. 1807–8 R. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., Should the intromitter be obliged to impute his intromissions to the preferable title..then all his intromissions must go to extinguish the preferable debts.

Intromissive (-mi·siv), *a.* [f. L. *intrōmiss-,* ppl. stem of *intrōmittĕre* (see next) + -IVE.] Having the quality or effect of intromitting or letting in (e.g. rays of light); connected with intromission.

1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 279 As in fig. 8 and 9, the intromissive separation was produced by the horizontal side, so it is, in these figures, effected by the vertical one.

Intromit (intromi·t), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5 **intrometen,** 5–7 *Sc.* **intromet,** 6 *Sc.* **intromeit, intrommet,** 6–7 *Sc.* **intromett**; *β.* 5–6 **intromitte,** 6 **-myt,** 6– **intromit.** [ad. L. *intrōmitt-ĕre* to send in, let in or into, introduce, f. *intrō* + *mittĕre* to send. In part a refashioning after L. of the earlier ENTERMETE (*entremet, entremyt*) q.v.]

1. *trans.* To cause or allow to enter; to put in, introduce, interpose, insert; to send or let in, admit. Now *rare.*

1582–8 *Hist. Jas. VI* (1804) 27 Shoe was perswadit be these that were hir keeperis, and vthers intromettit for that purpois. 1612 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 74 Shall wee presumptuouslie intromit our ouer-weening curiosity? 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 945 The fourth hole..intromitteth the Iugular veine. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Cupid's Conf.* lxxvii, Whether our reasons eye be clear enough To intromit true light. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 528 Indeed, some diseases not cutaneous may be intromitted thro' the skin. 1895 B. F. BARRETT *Quest. Answ.* 119 This is the way .. in which he [Swedenborg] was himself intromitted into the spiritual world.

†**2.** *refl.* To interfere (*with* or *in* something).

1492 *Plumpton Corr.* 201, I desire and pray you noe further to intromete you with the sayd land and right of his church. 1531 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 229 Wherefore he had never pleasure to intromit himself in this cause. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxx. 10 They darre saye to the prophetes: Intromitte youre selues with nothinge. 1657 TWYSDEN *Vind. Ch.* (1847) 100 [He] did then intromit himself and his agents in the raising of it and so did convert some good proportion to his own use.

3. *intr.* for *refl.* To interfere, intermeddle, have to do *with.* (Now only *Sc.*)

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 153 The lawe of feldes.. that þe senate scholde not intromitte of the feldes of eny man dyenge whom he hade afore in his lyfe. 1492 *Plumpton Corr.* 264 Willinge and desyreinge you, therefore, that ..yee will in noe wise further intromete or deale with the said land. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII,* c. 20 § 3 No sheryffe.. shall in any wyse intromyt or medel in, with, or vpon any of y' premisses. 1560 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 3 Nor yitt sall intromett .. anie maner of way with the querrells and discords of the lords. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 38 The Justices..within any County .. shall not intromit or enter into any City..where be any Justice..for any such City. 1623 W. SCLATER *Tythes* 197 He would..intromit in a quaestion proper to a higher profession. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, A whiggish mob..plundered his dwelling-house of four silver spoons, intromitting also with his mart and his meal-ark. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 197 Saint Felix who intromitted so improperly with the loves of his niece and Monsieur Pappolen. *a* 1847 CHALMERS *Posth. Wks.* I. 61 It is patent from these verses that God intromitted with Jacob on the matter of his leaving Laban.

b. *Sc. Law.* To have (pecuniary) dealings, to deal *with*; *esp.* to deal with property or effects; either *legally* as administrator, agent, etc., or *viciously* without legal right.

1522 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 51 The Provest..and communitie of Edinburgh, hes gude richt, title and power to buy, sell, or utherwayis to intromet with schipis of weirfair ..within the read, havin or port of Leyth. 1569 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That the poore labourers may intromett with their awin teindis upon a reasonable composition. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 25 The wife..may not take vp [the dowrie], nor intromet with the frutes thereof, induring her husbands lifetime, bot her husband sall intromit therewith, for sustentation of his wife and familie. 1664 J. CARSTARES in R. H. Story *W. Carstares* (1874) 373, I leave my loving and faithfull spouse..my sole executrix, to intromett with my goods and gear. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* Argt. case vicious Intromission, He who never intromits at all will never intromit viciously. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 163 If an heir who has the right of abstaining have once intromitted with hereditary effects,..he has not the power of afterwards relinquishing the inheritance.

Hence **Intromi·tted** *ppl. a.*; **-mi·tting** *vbl. sb.*

1450–70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1171 And alse the meryest on mold has intrometting. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Acc. Chapter* (1853) 109 The new intromitted jurisdiction took place and governed. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 189 Certain rays of the intromitted pencil are absorbed or lost. 1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* vi. § 23 (1873) 239 This intromitted portion is single.

Intromittent (intromi·tĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *intrōmittent-em,* pr. pple. of *intrōmittĕre*: see prec.] That intromits or introduces; having the function of intromission.

Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Physiol., intromittent apparatus, organ,* the male copulatory organ.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 411/2 In the Earthworm.. the intromittent apparatus is deficient. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 47 All male Mammalia have an intromittent organ. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 The males of most..are provided with copulatory or intromittent organs.

Intromitter (intromi·təɹ). *Forms: 6* **intromettar,** 6–7 **-mettor(e,** 7 **-meter, -mittor,** 8– **intromitter.** [f. INTROMIT + -ER[1]; cf. the earlier *entermeter,* F. *entremetteur.*] One who intromits; *spec.* in *Sc. Law,* One who interferes or deals with the property of another.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 27 That the takaris and intromettaris with the Landis..be callit. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 95 The schyreffes, baillies.. and uther intromeiters with His Majesty's rentes. *Ibid.* 171 He..appoyntes Robert Ewart, his sone, and Helene Ewart, his dochter, his onlie executores and intromettores with his haile goodes and geir. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3228/2 Act anent Vitious Intromettors. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. ix. § 51. 627 An intromitter incurs no passive title, if one has been, previously to the intromission, confirmed executor to the deceased. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Intromission,* A confirmation as executor puts an end to the vitious intromission, since it infers an intention on the part of the intromitter to account for his intromissions.

Intromolecular, -mutative: see INTRO-.

†**Intronificate,** *v. nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. obs. F. *intronificqu-er,* Rabelais (f. the stem part of late L. *inthron-izāre,* F. *intron-iser* + L. *-ficāre*: see -FY) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To enthrone.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xix, The substantifick quality of the elementary complexion, which is intronificated in the terrestreity of their quidditative nature.

Intronise, -ize, etc., obs. var. of ENTHRONIZE, etc. **Intronizate,** var. INTHRONIZATE *v., Obs.*

†**Intronization,** obs. var. ENTHRONIZATION.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* v. xii, Thenne the senatours maade redy for his Intronysacyon.

†**Introop,** variant of ENTROOP, *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Infrottare,* to introupe, to insquadron.

Intropression, -pulsive, etc.: see INTRO-.

Introrsal (intrō·ɹsăl), *a. Bot.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1831 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Richard's Elem. Bot.* 421 The stamina..are introrsal and nearly sessile.

Introrse (intrō·ɹs), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *intrors-us,* from *introversus* (turned) inwards (in ancient L. only adv.).] Turned or directed inwards; of an anther which opens towards the centre of the flower.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc. 609/2 In most plants the anthers are introrse, being turned towards the style. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 238 Apocyneæ..Anthers basifixed, dehiscence introrse.

Hence **Introrsely** *adv.,* in an inward direction.

Introruption, -sensible, -sentient: see INTRO- *pref.*

Introspect (introspe·kt), *v.* [f. L. *intrōspect-,* ppl. stem of *intrōspicĕre* to look into, or f. L. *intrō-spectāre,* freq. of this.]

1. *trans.* To look into, esp. with the mind; to examine narrowly or thoroughly. Now *rare.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 66 There to view, introspect and comprehend, as wel as apprehend, the Wonders of Jehovah Ælohim. 1723 *Trickology* 15 The Drum .. look into it, there is nothing; so beware they do not introspect you. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Sympneumata* xi. 167 The records of the intellect introspecting human nature cannot evince a perfect understanding.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To look within; to examine one's own thoughts or feelings.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 257 We can not cogitate without examining consciousness, and when we do this we introspect. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Feb. 6/1 No man went further in introspection than all the world's chartered libertine, Mr. Pepys. But Mr. Pepys 'introspected' with a single mind! He never, we think, defends his conduct.

Hence **Introspe·cted, Introspe·cting** *ppl. adjs.*

1881 J. SULLY *Illusions* 18 Introspected facts being known only in relation to perceived facts. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 212 [Rossetti had] large grey eyes with a steady introspecting look.

Introspection (introspe·kʃən). [n. of action from L. *intrōspicĕre* (see prec.); cf. *inspection.*]

1. The action of looking into, or under the surface of, things, esp. with the mind; close inspection or examination *of* something. ? *Obs.* exc. in reference to one's own thoughts or feelings: see 2.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 55 The actings of the Mind or Imagination it self, by way of reflection or introspection of themselves. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic. Div.* 64 Hee, as a Philosopher..came to the reception, perception and cognition, or rather introspection, intuition and introreception of the præmentioned. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxv. 456 The heavenly bodies..are too remote for his [man's] introspection. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vii. 209 Introspection of our intellectual operations is not the best of means for preserving us from intellectual hesitations.

2. *spec.* (with no object expressed): The action of looking within, or into one's own mind; examination or observation of one's own thoughts, feelings, or mental state.

[1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* (R.), So that I [Guido Reni] was forced to make an introspection into mine own mind.] 1807 KNOX & JEBB *Corr.* I. 324 The introspection, the spirituality, and, if we may so speak, the heavenward views which one meets with in every page. 1850 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 17 In Homer's time..the human

self-consciousness was scarcely awakened, introspection had not begun its work. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 246 An apparently hopeless passion has taught her reflection, introspection, and humility of spirit.

Introspe·ctionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] a. One who practises introspection or self-examination. b. One who adopts the method of introspection in psychological inquiry.

1881 J. OWEN *Evenings with Skeptics* I. iv. 312 As a rule Skeptics..are keen introspectionists. 1883 MAUDSLEY *Body & Will* I. vi. 91 Little favour will these discussions have, and little will they weigh, with the introspectionist, who in the end does not fail to fall back dogmatically upon the direct intuition of freedom. 1899 *Expositor* Oct. 316 Spurgeon is not so much of a practical analyst as a self-introspectionist.

Introspective (introspe·ktiv), *a.* [f. L. *introspect-*, ppl. stem of *introspicĕre* to INTROSPECT + -IVE: cf. *inspective, respective*, etc.] Having the quality of looking within; examining into one's own thoughts, feelings, or mental condition, or expressing such examination; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or given to introspection.

1820 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 171 Whom I .. well remember as a mild, melancholy, introspective man. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* I. 10 With Wyatt and Surrey English poetry became at a bound the most personal and ..the most 'introspective' in Europe. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 118 She was very young, and not in the least introspective.

Hence **Introspe·ctively** *adv.*; **Introspe·ctiveness**; **Introspe·ctivism** *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM]; **Introspe·ctor,** one who practises introspection.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. i. 164 Each feeling .. which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIII. 960 A.. girl, whose self-condemning grief has something of the introspectiveness wrongly imputed to all Mr. Browning's characters. 1884 SEELEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 667 Is it, then, true that Christianity is a system of morbid and melancholy introspectiveness? 1893 MORRIS & BAX *Socialism* iii. 58 The individualistic introspectivism of the Christianity of the decaying empire.

Introsuction: see INTRO- *pref.*

†**Introsu·me,** *v. Obs.* [f. INTRO- + L. *sūmĕre* to take.] *trans.* To take in; to take (medicine) internally; to absorb (nutriment).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 109 Those antidota which introsumed help many grievous affections. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 38 As their vessels enlarge and introsume more copious nourishment, [trees] often starve their neighbours.

So †**Introsu·mption,** the action of 'introsuming'; †**Introsu·mptive** *a.*, relating to or adapted for 'introsumption'.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 599 Cordial Powders..may be..mixed with introsumtive medicaments. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Introsumption*, the taking in of the Alimentary or nourishing Particles, whereby living Bodies are encreas'd.

Introsuscept (intrŏsŭse·pt), *v.* [f. INTRO- + L. *suscipĕre* to take up: cf. SUSCEPTIBLE.] *trans.* = INTUSSUSCEPT. Hence **Introsusce·pted** *ppl. a.*

1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/2 A portion of the large intestine..must have become .. introsuscepted. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Med.* I. 553 The introsuscepted portion.

Introsusception (intrŏsŭse·pʃən). [f. INTRO- + L. *susceptiōn-em* a taking, SUSCEPTION, f. *suscipĕre*: in mod.L. *introsusceptio.* Cf. *intra-susception* in INTRA- *pref.* 3 and the erron. INTERSUSCEPTION.] The action of taking up or receiving within; intussusception.

1. *Phys.* and *Biol.* = INTUSSUSCEPTION 2.

1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 90 The intro-susception of non-elastic fluids. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 221 These act as so many superadded mouths, to take up, by means of introsusception, the food proper for the nourishment of the plant.

2. *Path.* = INTUSSUSCEPTION 3.

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 253 This malady is occasioned sometimes by an introsusception of a part of the intestine into another part of it. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 160 One portion of the affected intestine, constringed and lessened in its diameter, has fallen into another portion below it, and thus produced what is called an introsusception. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 123. 150 In many instances, the inner membrane of each cell is singularly depressed at either end by a sort of introsusception, and sometimes it protrudes into the neighbouring cell.

3. = INTUSSUSCEPTION 1, 1 b.

a 1834 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* (1835) XII. 494 The organising forces .. must subsist in some such bond or .. introsusception .. as will warrant us in the conclusion that they are at once one and many. 1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No. 90. 50 He thus opposes the doctrine of introsusception, which the spiritual view of the Real Presence naturally suggests. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. VI. 222 Law and arms .. through their essential functions .. opened for themselves a permanent necessity of introsusception into the organism of the state.

Introtraction: see INTRO- *pref.*

†**Introve·nient,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *introvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *introvenīre* to come in, f. INTRO- + *venīre* to come.] Coming in.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. x. 201 The commixture of introvenient nations either by commerce or conquest.

Introverse (introvə·ɹs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *introvers-us* (turned) inwards (in L. only adv.).] = INTROVERTED 2 b.

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 200 *note*, The figure of speech is called *Chiasmus*, or introverse parallelism.

Introversible (introvə·ɹsĭb'l), *a.* [f. **introvers-*, ppl. stem of assumed L. **introvertĕre* + -IBLE: cf. *reversible.*] Capable of being introverted or drawn within, as the finger of a glove.

1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) An alternately introversible and eversible tube connected with an animal's body. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX. 432/1 (*Polyzoa*) Muscular fibre-cells..are attached at three different levels to the soft introversible portion of the body, and by their retraction pull it in three folds or telescopic joints into the capacious hinder part of the body.

Hence **Introversibi·lity.**

1885 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 439/2 The telescopic introversibility of the anterior region of the body is greatly developed.

Introversion (introvə·ɹʃən). [ad. mod.L. *introversiōn-em*, n. of action from **introvertĕre*: see INTROVERT *v.*]

1. The action of turning the thoughts inwards, i.e. to one's own mind or soul, or to the contemplation of inward or spiritual things.

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 Their .. Fastings, Prayings, .. Introversions,..Humiliations, Mortifications. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* XI. § 16. 380 They plentifully assert this inward Introversion and Abstraction of the Mind .. from all Images and Thoughts. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 451 The attending to the voice of Christ within you is what they [the Mystics] term Introversion. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 214 Hamlet, who so perfectly typifies the introversion and complexity of modern thought as compared with ancient.

2. The action of (physically) turning inwards, esp. of withdrawing an outer part into the interior; the condition of being so turned inwards.

1794–6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) III. 297 This disease is sometimes produced by the introversion of the edge of the lower eyelid. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) The process of incomplete introversion of that simple rostrum. *Ibid.*, The process either of introversion or of eversion of the tube may be arrested at any point.

b. Of lines of verse: see INTROVERTED 2 b.

1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* I. 50 Such introversion is merely a matter of form.

Introversive (introvə·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. stem **introvers-* of **introvertĕre* (see next) + -IVE.] a. Having the quality or effect of turning inwards. b. Characterized by turning the mind or thought inwards upon itself.

1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iv. 86 The worms are caught alive, being drawn into the mouth by the introversive action of the tongue. 1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXV. 267/2 When we come to mental derangements, introversive study is obviously fruitless.

Introvert (introvə·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. type **introvertĕre* (prob. in mod.L.), f. INTRO- + *vertĕre* to turn: cf. L. *introversus* adv.] To turn inwards.

1. *trans.* To turn (the mind, thought, etc.) inwards upon itself; to direct (one's thinking or effort) to that which is internal or spiritual.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. Pref. 28 The Soul being straight, introverted .. into itself, and easily conforming to God's will and time. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Prejudice* (1852) 85 The less we look abroad, the more our ideas are introverted, and our habitual impressions .. grow together into a kind of concrete substance. 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 26 The mind of the old poets was rarely introverted on itself.

2. To turn or bend inwards (physically); in *Zool.* to turn (a part or organ) inwards upon itself; to withdraw a part within its own tube or base, as the finger of a glove may be withdrawn.

1784 [see INTROVERTED 2]. 1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/2 (*Mollusca*) It cannot be completely everted owing to the muscular bands, nor can it be fully introverted owing to the bands which tie the axial pharynx to the adjacent wall of the apical part of the introvert.

Introvert (i·ntrovə·ɹt), *sb. Zool.* [f. prec. vb.: cf. *convert* sb.] A part or organ that is or can be introverted.

1883 E. RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 652/1 (*Mollusca*) Important distinctions which obtain amongst the various 'introverts' or intro- and e-versible tubes so frequently met with in animal bodies. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX. 431/1 (*Polyzoa*) The anterior portion of the body of the polypide can be pulled into the hinder part as the finger of a glove may be tucked into the hand. It is, in fact, an 'introvert'.

Introverted (introvə·ɹtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INTROVERT *v.* + -ED 1.] Turned inwards.

1. Of the mind or thought: Directed inwards upon itself, or upon that which is inward or spiritual. Also *transf.* of a person: Given to introversion of mind.

1781 COWPER *Conversation* 365 Self-searching with an introverted eye. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 313 In modern times, no such remarkable example of this introverted mind has occurred, as in Emanuel Swedenborg. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 16 So that his mysticus is emphatically the enclosed, self-withdrawn, introverted man. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 125 In morals, in religion, too, the same introverted scrutiny detects only errors and evils, till all life seems to them a miserable, hopeless failure.

2. Turned or bent inwards (physically).

1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 633 His awkward gait, his introverted toes, Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. ii. 25 The skin, including those introverted portions of it which form the receptive area of the special senses.

b. Applied to an arrangement of words, lines of verse, etc. in which two corresponding elements (*e.g.* lines riming with each other) form the inner or middle part of the whole.

1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* I. 50 In the Quatrain Reversed or Introverted, the first line corresponds with the fourth.

Introve·rtive, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IVE.] = INTROVERSIVE.

1864 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) I. 358 With the introvertive tendency which we have ascribed to him, was joined.. an ambitious temper. 1875 DORA GREENWELL *Liber Human.* 146 A cultivated, introvertive, reflective era. 1882 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., The church is to be congratulated on the change from the introvertive to the active.

Introvision, -voke: see INTRO- *pref.*

Introvolution (i·ntrovolū·ʃən). *rare.* [f. INTRO- + *-volution* in *evolution, involution*, etc. (n. of action f. L. *volvĕre* to roll).] The process of involving one thing within another.

1829 LAMB *Let. to Robinson* 17 Apr. in Talfourd *Final Mem.* (1848) II. 63 *Per se*, it is good, to show the introvolutions, extravolutions of which the animal frame is capable. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Th. Grk. Trag.* Wks. IX. 56 There are cases occasionally occurring in the English drama and the Spanish, where a play is exhibited within a play .. at every step of the *introvolution* (to neologise a little in a case justifying a neologism), something must be done to differentiate the gradations, and to express the subordinations of life.

Intrude (intrū·d), *v.* Also 6 entrude, -trewde, 7 intrud. [ad. L. *intrūdĕre* (doubtful in Cic.), f. *in-* (IN- 2) + *trūdĕre* to thrust. Cf. OF. *intruire, -ure* (1479 in Godef.) and pa. pple. *intrus.*]

1. *trans.* To thrust, force, or drive (any thing) in; to introduce by force. Const. *into*, †*in.*

1563–83 FOXE *A. & M.* 1455/2 Ye marrowbones of the masse, which..you by force, might, and violence intrude in sound of wordes in some of the scripture. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvii. b/2 When as we intrude the same [point of a knife] in anye fistle. 1674 GREW *Causes Mixt.* iv. § 3 Their parts are wedged and intruded one into another. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 202 We..find some few of these fossil Shells,..with Iron-Ore.. intruded into their Pores. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxxi. 410 As if air had intruded itself between the separated surfaces. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 467 When the new Kitchen was built it was intruded into the area of the old Hall.

†b. *intr.* for *refl.* To thrust oneself; to come or make one's way by force. *Obs.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid.* IX. Ffjb, Vnprudent man, yᵗ whan the Rutill king did through intrude Coulde him not entring spye. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 342 To distant climes.. Where half the convex world intrudes between..they go.

2. *trans.* To thrust or bring in without leave; to force (something unwelcome) *on* or *upon* a person.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 15 Upon whose absence and departure..you seeke to intrude the summe of all your unhappinesse and misfortune. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 56 They were not Ordained and placed in void places, but intruded into Churches that had lawfull Bishops. *a* 1786 W. HASTINGS in Burke *Articles* XVII. xxix, You must forbid any person of that nation to be intruded into your presence, without his introduction. 1842 *Claim & Protest of Ch. Scotl.* in *State Trials* (N.S.) IV. (1892) 1401 Ordaining a Church Court to..admit to the office of the holy ministry.. a probationer..and to intrude him also on the congregation, contrary to the will of the people. 1849 R. BUCHANAN *Ten Years' Conflict* xi. II. 205 Prepared to intrude ministers against reclaiming congregations, and that, if need were, at the point of the bayonet. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (1875) 95 The tendency which intruded earthly Madonnas and saints between the worshipper and the spiritual Deity.

†3. *refl.* and *intr.* To thrust oneself into any benefice, possession, office, or dignity to which one has no title or claim; to usurp *on* or *upon*: cf. INTRUSION 2. Passing into 4. *Obs.*

1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 5 Dignities benefices or other spiritual promocions wherein they shal so enter and entrewde before the paiment of the saide firste fruites. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 178 Durynge whose .. captivitie he wrongfully usurped and entruded upon the royall power and high estate of this Realme. 1563 ABP. PARKER *Articles* § 6 Item, whether ther be any parsons that intrude them selfe..without imposition of handes and ordinary authoritie. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 206 He gave the Liuers dwellings, lesse than where they since intru'de. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25, I pree thee intrude not on a dead mans right. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 277 a, He that entreth vpon any of the Kings Demesnes, and taketh the profits, is said to Intrude vpon the Kings possession. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* I. 14 If he went violently to intrude himself into other Parishes.

4. To thrust oneself in without warrant or leave; to enter or come where one is uninvited or unwelcome. Also *transf.* and *fig.* of things, and in non-material relations. Const. *into*, †*in* (a place, company, etc.), *on*, *upon* (a person, something personal or private, etc.).

a. *refl.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 48 M. Hoult intrudid himself as his accustomid manner is. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 116 To what end shouldst thou intrude thy self unwarrantably into their companies? 1769 *Junius Lett.* iii. 20 And do you..presume to intrude yourself, unthought of, uncalled for, upon the patience of the public? 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 286 The strangest freaks of fancy intrude themselves into his sublime contemplations.

b. *intr.* 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 27 Thy wit wants edge And manners, to intru'd where I am grac'd. *a* 1602 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 275 Shee wonders at your rudenesse, that intrudes Vpon the quiet of her mornings rest. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 20 The Cou rt

thought it unfitting to intrude (as then) into their company. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 6 A very odd Fellow, who would intrude upon us. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 143 This was the only sound that intruded on the silence of these doleful mansions. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxii, I perceived that my presence was not welcome, and I would no further intrude. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 70/1 There is a tendency for certain dominant and improved races of live stock to intrude into districts up to this time occupied by native breeds.

†**5.** *trans.* To enter forcibly. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 848 Why should the worm intrude the maiden bud ; Or hateful cuckoos hatch in sparrows' nests?

Intruded (intrū·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. Thrust or forced in, introduced forcibly or unwarrantably, crowded in, etc.: see prec.

1562 WINJET (*title*) The Last Blast of the Trumpet .. agains the usurpit auctoritie of Iohne Knox and his Caluiniane brether intrudit Precheouris. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xxv. 144 Corroded by the pungent..pores of the intruded liquor. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Nov. 623/2 The intruded minister who succeeded him [under the Commonwealth] was so ignorant as to be scarcely able to write his name. 1893 FOWLER *Hist. C. C. C.* (O. H. S.) 219 The newly appointed, or, as they were called by their antagonists, 'intruded' members of the College.

2. *spec.* **a.** *Entom.* (See quot. 1826.) **b.** *Bot.* = INTRUSE *a.* **c.** *Geol.* = INTRUSIVE 2 b.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 306 *Intruded*, when the head is nearly withdrawn within the trunk. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 218 They approach Rubiaceæ .. in .. their intruded style, and valvate æstivation. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 105 The intruded mass then cooled down at a certain distance below the uplifted surface. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. ii. 33 Some hills of intruded greenstone.

Intruder (intrū·dəɹ). Also 7 (in legal use) **-or.** [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who intrudes.

1. One who intrudes into an estate or benefice or usurps on the rights or privileges of another; *spec.* one who, after the determination of a life-tenancy, enters before the remainderman or reversioner, or who trespasses in any way on crown lands. Now only in legal use.

1534 *Act* 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 § 5 Euery suche person .. shalbe accepted and taken an entrewder vppon the Kinges possessions. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 194 a, Where there bee two ioynt Abators or Intrudors which come in meerely by wrong. 1635 N. R. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. an. 9. 72 Joh. Mason .. a great intruder into Ecclesiasticall livings. 1648 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 78 Diuers and many Intrudors..as also diuers other strangers and forinors. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 2 The law allows such intruders to be ejected while the intrusion is fresh by the right heirs.

2. One who thrusts himself in in an encroaching manner or without invitation or welcome.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iii. 65 Vnmannerly Intruder as thou art. 1693 W. BOWLES in *Dryden's Juvenal* v. (1697) 100 Will you a bold Intruder, ever learn To know your Basket, and your Bread discern? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 6 Others..consider every man who fills the mouth of report with a new name, as an intruder upon their retreat, and disturber of their repose. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 93, I felt always like an intruder and a bondswoman, and had wished myself out of the Petherwin family a hundred times.

Intru·ding, *ppl. a.* [f. INTRUDE *v.* + -ING 2.] That intrudes.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 31 Thou wretched, rash, intruding foole, farewell. 1830 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 53 The rampant and intruding brier. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. ii. 18 The intruding nation altogether supplanted the elder nation.

Hence **Intru·dingly** *adv.*, in an intruding manner.

1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* I. 10, I thrust my self intrudingly upon you.

Intru·dress. *rare.* [f. INTRUDER + -ESS.] A female intruder.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* III. x. 402 As if foreseeing .. that.. a distressed Prince .. should .. recover his rightfull throne from the unjust usurpation of .. an Idolatrous intrudress thereinto.

Intrumpeiour, intrupeion, obs. ff. INTERRUPTION.

†**Intru·nk,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[2] + TRUNK *sb.*] *trans.* To enclose in or as in a trunk.

1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. iii, Had eager lust intrunk'd my conquer'd soul, I had not buried living joys in death.

Intruse (intrū·s), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *intrūs-us*, pa. pple. of *intrūdĕre* to INTRUDE.] Having a form as if pushed or thrust inwards.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 51 Siléne conica .. calyx .. intruse at the base.

†**Intru·se,** *v. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. L. *intrūs-*, ppl. stem of *intrūdĕre* to INTRUDE.] = INTRUDE *v.*

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xii, Thow wald intruse ressoun, Quhair wrang and reif suld dwell in propertie. ?1535 BOORDE *Let.* 12 Aug. in *Introd. Knowl.* (1870) Forewords 48, I amonges yow intrusyd in a close ayre, myath neuer haue my helth. 1554 LATIMER *Disput. Oxon.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 482 Which indeed you may by violence, might, and power, thrust and intruse into sound of words of some places of scripture. *c* 1570 *Schort Somme 1st Bk. Discipl.* § 4 No minister suld be intrused upon any particular kirk without thair consent.

Hence †**Intru·sed** *ppl. a.*, intruded.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 577 Thus endit he [who] wes bot intrusit king.

†**Intru·sery.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ERY.] Intrusive action ; intrusion.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXI. ii, Philyp of Valoyes.. Kyng of Fraunce was by intrusery.

Intrusion (intrū·ʒən). [ME. a. OF. *intrusion*, in med.(Anglo-)L. *intrūsio* (Bracton, *c* 1250), n. of action f. *intrūdĕre* to INTRUDE.] The action of intruding.

1. The action of thrusting or forcing in, or fact of being thrust in; also *concr.* something thrust in, a forcible or unwelcome addition.

1639 WOODALL *Wks.* Pref. (1653) 10 This Work..free from.. imperfect and ridiculous errours, and impertinent intrusions. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* xvii. 109 By this intrusion of the petrifying particles, this substance also becomes hard. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 130 There is something more in the constitution of the stomach..which renders the too early intrusion of new food hurtful. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* ii. 53 The neural spine..may..be separated from its centrum by the intrusion of the skull wall. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 14 This porch, however, is a subsequent intrusion.

b. *spec.* in *Geol.* The influx of rock in a state of fusion into fissures or between strata; a portion of intruded rock.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii. 167 At certain distances from such granitic intrusions. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxii. 211 Regions where..the intrusion of igneous matter into fissures [was] once most frequent. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Jrnl.* L. 242 The rocks composing such intrusions [are] the densest of igneous rocks.

2. The action of thrusting oneself into a vacant estate or ecclesiastical benefice to which one has no title or claim; *spec.* the entry of a stranger after the determination of a particular estate of freehold (as a life-tenancy) before the remainderman or reversioner; also, a trespass on the lands of the crown. Hence, by extension, violent or unjust entrance into or seizure of land or rights belonging to another; invasion ; usurpation. (The earliest sense in Eng. ; now only in legal use.)

Information of intrusion : see INFORMATION 5 b (*c*).

[1292 BRITTON III. i. § 3 *Intrusioun est torcenous abatement* vacaunt le soil, taunt cum nul neest en seisine.] 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) I. 17 Straunge hath by way of intrucioun made his home there me shulde be, yf reason were herde as he shulde. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* III. 469 He dradde..Lyst newe Intrusioun [of Danes] brouhte in ydolatrie. *c* 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* Ded. (Rolls) 4 He that entered by intrusion vas Henry the Fourte. 1516 *Plumpton Corr.* 217 Ther is a suyt against your mastership in the Excheker for introshon. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 46 To make aunswer for his or their intrusion vpon the kinges possession. 1579 FULKE *Ref. Rastel* 766 They had taken part with Nouatus, which would be a bishoppe by intrusion. 1661 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 62 All power is attained either by the Election and Consent of the people, and that takes away your objection of forcible intrusion. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 244 An information of intrusion is brought by the atturny general against the old archbishop of Canterbury and 2 others, for wrongfully detaining and intruding upon the king's possession of Lambeth house. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iii. 369 Writs of intrusion were brought against some .. who refused to petition for patents. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Intrusion*, the entry of a stranger after a particular estate of freehold is determined before him in reversion or remainder.

b. The settlement of a minister of the Church of Scotland contrary to the will or without the consent of the congregation: see INTRUSIONIST, NON-INTRUSION. Also *attrib.* in reference to the Non-intrusion conflict.

1849 R. BUCHANAN *Ten Years' Conflict* ix. II. 137 A threat which the Marquis of Tweeddale had lately thrown out at an intrusion meeting in East Lothian. 1878 T. BROWN *Annals Disrupt.* iii. (1884) 23 They would give no promise to refrain from the intrusion of Mr. Edwards, and..the Church was resolved to protect the people from such intrusion.

3. The action of thrusting oneself in in an encroaching manner, or of introducing something inappropriately ; uninvited or unwelcome entrance or appearance ; encroachment on something possessed or enjoyed by another.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 92, I will withdraw, but this intrusion shall Now seeming sweet, conuert to bitter gall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 178 Frogs, Lice and Flies must all his Palace fill With loath'd intrusion, and fill all the land. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 115 The bold intrusion of the Suitor-train. 1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 5 It has been a little painful to me to observe the intrusions into this important debate of such company as *quo warranto*, and *mandamus*, and *certiorari*. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean. V.* xiii. 182 *If the reply be a correct one, my intrusion upon* your Lordship's time may be excused. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. v. 230 His feelings had been .. embittered by the intrusion of religious discord into families. 1896 *Speaker* 3 Oct. 351/2 [George Fox's] intrusion of himself into assemblies where he was not wanted.

Hence **Intru·sional** *a.*, pertaining to intrusion (Webster 1864, and in recent Dicts.).

Intru·sionist. [f. prec. + -IST.] One who practises or supports intrusion.

During the controversy regarding the intrusion of ministers in the Established Church of Scotland, which resulted in the Disruption of 1843, applied by those who called themselves *non-intrusionists* to their opponents. So INTRUSIONISM.

1841 in R. Buchanan *Ten Years' Conflict* xii. (1849) II. 313 Even the callous-hearted people that sat in the pew, the only pew representing *intrusionism* and forced settlements, were moved. 1849 *Ibid.* xi. II. 203 He was not by any means an out-and-out intrusionist.

Intrusive (intrū·siv), *a.* [f. L. *intrūs-*, ppl. stem of *intrūdĕre* to INTRUDE + -IVE.]

1. Of intruding character; characterized by coming or entering in an encroaching manner, or without invitation or welcome; done or carried out with intrusion.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* II. iv. 98 Every Polarchical action in the Polarchs .. being rebellious and intrusive. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* I. 299 No mighty moles the big intrusive storm, From the calm stations roll resounding back. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xxx, Still he turned impatient ear From Truth's intrusive voice severe. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 175 He was not shy, but did not wish to be intrusive.

2. *That has been intruded or thrust in.*

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* ii. 34 An intrusive element in a language is confined to the vocabulary and minor grammatical forms. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 476 Large quantities of this intrusive substance strangling the secreting textures. 1900 I. TAYLOR in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 483/1 The *n* in Pentland Firth is intrusive, while the Pentland Hills were Penland, the *t* being intrusive and the *n* radical.

b. *Geol.* Of an igneous rock: Forced, while in a state of fusion, into cavities or fissures of other rocks.

1844 DARWIN *Geol. Obs.* (1876) II. 513 The number and bulk of the intrusive masses of different coloured porphyries..is truly extraordinary. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 241 The intrusive traps occur in the form of walls and veins. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* iv. 85 When igneous matter appears to have thrust itself between certain strata in wedge-shaped or sheet-like masses, it is spoken of as intrusive.

3. Inward-thrusting. *rare.*

1847 R. WILLIS tr. *Harvey's Wks.* 383 (*General. Animals* lii.), I straightway perceived a certain protuberant fleshy part, affected with an alternating extrusive and intrusive movement.

Intrusively (intrū·sivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an intrusive manner ; so as to intrude.

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 CARLYLE *Let. Jean Aitken* 11 Mar. in *Athenæum* (1895) 2 Feb. 149/2 Mrs. Grote in a chair intrusively close to Majesty. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xxix, It was intrusively apparent..that Sir Stanhope loved the girl without stint.

Intrusiveness (intrū·sivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intrusive.

1847 in CRAIG. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. x. 69 He was much addicted..to..general intrusiveness. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 84 The Intrusiveness which is innate in mankind.

†**Intru·sor.** *Obs.* Forms : 4 **intrewsar**, 5 **intrusour**, 5–6 **-ore**, 6 *Sc.* **-ar.** [a. AF. *en-, intrusour*, in med.(Anglo-)L. *intrūsor* one who usurps a possession, office, or dignity, agent-n. from *intrūdĕre* to INTRUDE.] = INTRUDER 1.

[1292 BRITTON III. i. § 2 Qe ceux entrusours pusent estre engettez freschement apres la intrusioun. *Ibid.* § 4 Bon est qe teus brefs i soint ordinez, qe plus chacent les intrusours a respouns.] *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Or ellis þat clerkis now are..fals intrewsars. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. i. (1554) 177 b, An intrusour, one called Julian, Thestate usurping to reigne there began. 1594 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1816) IV. 69/1 The personis intrusaris of thame selffis in sic possessioun, delayis the mater. 1599 W. WATSON in *Archpr. Controv.* (Camden) I. 91 Parsons and Blackwell, intrusores into our haruest.

Intru·st, *v.*, var. form of ENTRUST.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 155 To intrust so great a power to noblemen. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 165 Mrs. Jewkes, I am going to intrust you with a Secret. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* v. 427 When I was first intrusted to the care Of that sweet Valley. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. ii. 160 A suitable person to whom the reins of government might be intrusted. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xiv. 6 The Tower was intrusted to the archbishop.

†**Intry·car.** *Obs.* [f. *intryke*, INTRIKE, ENTRIKE *v.* + -AR[2].] = INTRIGUER.

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* II. 142, I thinke that suche frykars Be not Christes vickars, But crafty intrycars.

Intryke, var. ENTRIKE : see INTRIKE.

†**Intuba·ceous,** *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. L. *intubus* endive + -ACEOUS.] Akin to endive; = CICHORACEOUS.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 Wild Lettices, and all intubaceous Plants.

Intubate (intiūbe·t), *v.* [f. IN-[2] + L. *tūba* TUBE + -ATE 3.]

†**1.** *trans.* To form into tubes. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 102 When this impasted oare is .. Intubated and formed into pipes, as if it were clay or loame.

2. *Med.* To treat by inserting a tube into an aperture, esp. into the larynx in the case of certain throat diseases : see next. Also *absol.*

1889 *Year-Bk. Treatment for* 1888. 188 [The child was] intubated again at 12.30 p.m. 1890 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* CI. 45 The amount of practice required to intubate fairly well. 1891 *Ann. Univ. Med. Sc.* IV. Sect. G. 1 Of those tracheotomized 30.3 per cent. recovered, while of those intubated 35.3 per cent. recovered.

Intubation (intiūbē·ʃən). [n. of action from prec. : see -ATION.] The insertion of a tube ; esp. *intubation of the larynx*, the insertion of a tube into the glottis to keep it open, in diphtheria, etc. : see prec. 2.

1887 *Braithwaite's Retrosp. Med.* XCV. 176 Intubation is destined, I think, to be employed more generally than tracheotomy. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 752 The use of tubage or intubation of the glottis is a topic which hardly needs to be discussed with reference to diphtheritic laryngitis. 1897 *Ibid.* III. 376 In the earlier stages of malignant stricture Symonds advocates intubation of the stricture.

†**Intube**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *intubus* (*intybus, intibus*), ad. Gr. *ἔντυβον.*] = ENDIVE, q.v.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 243 The sative Succory, or Intube.

Intube (intiū·b), *v.* [f. IN-[2] + TUBE.] *trans.* To place in a tube. Hence **Intu·bed** *ppl. a.*

1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 61 Just equal to the Top of the intubed Mercury.

Intue (intiū·), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *intuē-rī*: see INTUITION.] *trans.* To know, perceive, or recognize by intuition; to intuit.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. 40 We will further use the word 'intue', as corresponding in every respect with the substantive 'intuition', and the adjective 'intuitive'. 1869 *Life M. M. Hallahan* (1870) 124 It was a part of her religious sense, something which, to borrow a word of modern coinage, she had from the first intued. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 69 Dr. Ward attempts to leap off his own shadow by all manner of strange phrases about necessary truth and contingent truth, 'cognizing', 'intuing', 'ontologism'. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. I. iv. 115 These two related terms, the intuent act and the thing intued were, in the view of the Greek Realist, only one.

Intuem (i·ntiuem). *rare.* [erron. from prec., after *theorem*, etc.] (See quot.)

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. 40 Let us coin the word 'intuem'..I will define an 'intuem', then, 'a truth legitimately intued'. *Ibid.* 41 If I 'intue' unsoundly, the thing intued is not a *real* 'intuem'.

†**I·ntuence.** *Obs.* [f. L. type **intuēntia*, f. *intuēnt-em*: see next and -ENCE.] A looking into; insight; reflection.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* (1887) 63/358 Certifie, with industrious intuence, With manlie presence, willinge dilligence.

Intuent (i·ntiuĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *intuēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *intuērī*.] That knows by intuition.

1865 GROTE *Plato* (1867) II. xxvi. 329 You do not, by producing this fact of innate mental intuitions, eliminate the intuent mind. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study Relig.* I. I. i. 68 Reaching to the intuent self. *Ibid.* iv. 115 [see INTUE *v.*].

Intuit (i·ntiuit), *v.* Also -ite. [f. L. *intuit-*, ppl. stem of *intuērī*: see INTUITION.]

†**1.** *trans.* ? To tutor, to instruct. *Obs. rare.*

1776 *Adventures of a Corkscrew* 15 Scarce .. a sharper or gambler but what could freely take his lordship by the hand; intuited by such company, it was in vain his mother now attempted to remonstrate..against his proceedings.

2. *intr.* or *absol.* To receive or assimilate knowledge by direct perception or comprehension.

1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 42 God must see; he must intuit, so to speak; and all truth must reach him simultaneously. 1895 *Thinker* VIII. 448 Anselm does not attempt to intuit, but only to prove.

b. *trans.* To know anything immediately, without the intervention of any reasoning process; to know by intuition.

1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* ii. (1862) 28 *note*, He is a being..who by the eternal necessity even of his nature, intuits everything. 1872 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. VII. iv. 359 *note*, If space and time are forms of intuition they can never be intuited; since it is impossible for anything to be at once the *form* of intuition and the *matter* of intuition. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 419 The mind intuites what the eye cannot see. 1881 SULLY *Illusions* 33 Our other senses are also avenues by which we intuit and recognize objects.

Intuition (intiū·i·ʃən). [a. F. *intuition*, ad. late or med.L. *intuitiōn-em*, n. of action from *intuērī* to look upon, consider, contemplate, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *tuērī* to look. Cf. L. *intuitus*.]

†**1.** The action of looking upon or into; contemplation; inspection; a sight or view. (=L. *intuitus*.) *Obs.*

1497 BP. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* B iij, That they myght have a perpetuall intuycion & fruycion of his Infynyte Joye. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 275 A Looking-glass .. becomes spotted and stained from their only intuition. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. ix. § 36. 126 His disciples must not onely abstain from the act of unlawfull concubinate, but from the impurer intuition of a wife of another man. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 123 To remove, uncover, and take in pieces, for the intuition of every Contignation.

†**2.** The action of mentally looking at; contemplation, consideration; perception, recognition; mental view. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 10 Which hath..a power, aptitude, or fitnes, to bring the thing, objected unto our understanding, into the knowledge, and intuition thereof. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. 15 She is wholly taken up with Intuition of supercœlestial Excellencies. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. xii. 253 That the Employment of Time to endless Ages will consist in an uninterrupted Intuition and Contemplation of [an infinite Scene of the Operations of divine Power and Wisdom].

†**3.** The action of mentally looking to or regarding as a motive of action; ulterior view; regard, respect, reference. *With intuition to* (*of*), with reference to; *in intuition to*, in respect to, in view of, in consideration of. *Obs.*

1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XX. x. God doth not always strike with an intuition of sin: sometimes he regards the benefit of our trial, sometimes the glory of his mercy in our cure. 1637 — *Serm. Consecr. Buriall-place* 81 Praying for the dead..but not the Romish: that is, not with an intuition to their fained Purgatory. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. iii. 91 This Countrey was conferred upon them in Intuition to their valour. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* iv. (1662) 214 The recompence of the reward was set before him, and through an intuition of it he chearfully underwent whatsoever was laid upon him. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* v. ¶ 16 For he that sues upon the naked intuition of recovering his right, without any aspect of revenge on the invader; has as fully the benefit of the law. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 72. 381, I do it with Affectionate intuitions of doing Honour to Religion.

4. *Scholastic Philos.* The spiritual perception or immediate knowledge, ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings, with whom vision and knowledge are identical.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* I. i, Might souls converse with souls, by Angel-way Enfranchis'd from their pris'ning clay What strains by Intuition would they then convey. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* i. § 5. 97 St. Pauls faith did not come by hearing, but by intuition and revelation. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 162 ¶ 4 Our Superiors are guided by Intuition, and our Inferiors by Instinct. 1690 BAXTER *Kingd. Christ* ii. (1691) 44 As if the Intuition of Spirits and Spiritual Bodies, were not a more eminent discerning than our Eyesight. *a* 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) I. 122 Their [i.e. Angels'] thoughts are communicated to one another by what the schoolmen call intuition. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 101 For a creature to know an infinite Being by intuition is plainly impossible.

5. *Mod. Philos.* The immediate apprehension of an object by the mind without the intervention of any reasoning process; a particular act of such apprehension.

a 1600 HOOKER (in Cottle *Coleridge* II. 217) An intuition, that is, a direct beholding or presentation to the mind through the senses or imagination. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Matter & Spir.* I. xi. 134 What we *feel*, and what we *do*, we may be said to know by intuition. 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 42 An *intuition* is any knowledge whatsoever, sensuous or intellectual, which is apprehended *immediately*. 1860 ARP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 47. 74 Notions of single objects are called Intuitions, as being such as the mind receives when it simply attends to or inspects (*intuetur*) the object.

b. Immediate apprehension by the intellect alone; a particular act of such apprehension.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 20 This is that Tree of Knowledge .. which instructs not .. by sad and costly experience, but by fair and safe intuitions. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 2 There seems to be a third means, which is a kind of intuition; there are some truths so plain and evident, and open, that need not any process of ratiocination to evidence or evince them. 1695 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. ii. § 1 The Mind perceives, that White is not Black, That a Circle is not a Triangle, That Three are more than Two, and equal to One and Two. Such kind of Truths the Mind perceives at the first sight of the Ideas together, by bare Intuition, without the intervention of any other Idea. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 1. 2 Such laws and precepts as the reasonings and intuitions and sentiments of men have agreed to pronounce the wisest and worthiest. 1846 MILL *Logic* Introd. § 4 The truths known by intuition are the original premises from which all others are inferred. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 487 *note*, The real intuitions of the human soul are just the human faculties and feelings acting according to their fundamental principles. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 5. 17 God would be a primary of intuition. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* II. iv. 67 The intuition by which we know what is right and what is wrong, is clearer than any chain of historic reasoning. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 157 Primary judgments (such as that every change must have a cause) are often called beliefs, though 'intuitions' would be a better term.

c. Immediate apprehension by sense; a particular act of such apprehension.

Esp. in reference to Kant, who held that the only intuition (*anschauung, intuitus*) possible to man was that under the forms of sensibility, space, and time.

1819 RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Proleg. to Metaph.* 53 All our intuition however takes place by means of the senses only. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. i. 78 *note*, Sir William Hamilton..restricts the meaning of intuition to that which is known by external perception. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 1 Such acts are called Intuitions or Presentations. *Ibid.*, In receiving Intuitions, the mind exerts no conscious activity. *Ibid.* ii. 40 Derived from processes of observation or intuition.

6. In a more general sense: Direct or immediate insight; an instance of this.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1789) IV. 152 It is .. a proof of his intimate intuition into nature. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 234 A miraculous intuition of what ought to be done just at the time for action. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 40 That peculiar property of genius which, for want of a better word, we call intuition. 1866 DK. ARGYLL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 111 The intuitions of genius unconscious of any process. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxiii. 410 Rashness if it fails is madness, and if it succeeds is the intuition of genius.

Intuitional (intiū·i·ʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or derived from intuition; of the nature of intuition.

1860 W. G. WARD *Nat. & Grace* I. § 1. 39 Were it not for this '*intuitional* light', we should be shut up .. in the dreary region of actually present consciousness. 1861 E. H. BROWNE in *Aids Faith* vii. 309 No elevation of the intuitional consciousness can account for such fore-knowledge. 1863 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) II. 267 The masses require either an intuitional religion .. or a ceremonial of drill and parade. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 138 Acts of mental vision, Relations and groups of Relations with like escort .. are intuitional, like the intuition of distance or of causal relations.

2. Possessed of intuition. (Cf. *rational.*)

1877 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 59 They are so sympathetic, Intuitional, calm, and womanlike in their practical wisdom.

3. Pertaining to that theory, or philosophical school, which bases certain elements of knowledge on intuition (see prec. 5 b).

1855 *Reader* 20 May 563/2 Whether or no the intuitional metaphysicians will have anything to reply on behalf of their own theory, is another question. 1879 LEWES *Study Psychol.* i. 5 We still hear of the Intuitional Psychology and the Sensational School. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* iii. § 14. 38 By the intuitional theory I here mean .. the theory which regards such feelings as divinely given, and as independent of results experienced by self or ancestors.

Hence **Intuitionally** *adv.*, by intuition; intuitively.

1872 T. W. FOWLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 866 An undeviating law of conduct intuitionally apprehended.

Intuitionalism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine or theory of the intuitional school; the doctrine that the perception of truth, or of certain truths, is by intuition.

1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* (1852) 486 The rationalism which was felt to be insufficient for any one practical purpose whatsoever .. has become a more pretending intuitionalism. 1864 *Theol. Rev.* Mar. 71 What might easily become the not less positive or offensive dogmatism of Intuitionalism.

Intuitionalist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. One who holds the doctrine of intuitionalism.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 71 All these intuitionalists profess to evolve from their depths very much more than those simplest ethical perceptions. 1871 CALDERWOOD in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 238 Being myself an intuitionalist in morals. 1891 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 283/1 He [Herbert Spencer] has a morality quite as distinct from mere expediency and policy as that of any Intuitionalist.

2. = INTUITIONIST 1.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 258 Hutcheson, Reid .. Wilson and Hamilton .. were all, more or less distinctively, intuitionalists.

Intuitionism (intiū·i·ʃəniz'm). [f. INTUITION + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine of Reid and other philosophers of the Scottish school, that in perception, external objects are known immediately, without the intervention of a vicarious phenomenon.

1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 243 Representationism could not possibly be avoided, neither could intuitionism be possibly fallen in with, on the analytic road which he took. 1874 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. 204 He [Mill] accounted the controversy between intuitionism and phenomenism far more fundamental than any other, in matters no less of social than of strictly philosophical speculation. 1896 G. M. SLOANE *Life James M'Cosh* viii. 103 His philosophic creed, being the intuitionism of the Scottish School.

2. = INTUITIONALISM.

1874 SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. 9 What we may call *Intuitionism*. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 461/3 Prof. Sidgwick .. showed his strong preference for utilitarianism over the other two methods, egoism and intuitionism, which completed his trio of possible schemes of ethical study by logical processes.

Intuitionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the theory of intuitionism.

1. An adherent of the doctrine of Reid concerning immediate perception: see prec. 1.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. = INTUITIONALIST 1.

1855 MISS COBBE *Intuit. Mor.* 76 Where the Deductive Science of the Intuitionist stops, there the Inductive Science of the Experimentalist meets it. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 208 The most strenuous Intuitionist does not include this among the things that I know by direct intuition. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* iv. § 20. 55 Nor is it otherwise with the pure intuitionists, who hold that moral perceptions are innate in the original sense.

attrib. 1885 *Athenæum* 8 Aug. 170/3 He gives to the intuitionist theory as strong a position as can well be given to it.

Hence **Intuitionistic** *a.*, holding the theory of intuitionism.

1882 W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) II. 135 And this criticism of Intuitionistic philosophers suggests a more general remark.

Intuitionless (intiū·i·ʃənlĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of intuition.

1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. III. iii. 72 You dispute with Schelling, and he waves you away as a profane and intuitionless laic.

Intuitive (intiū·itiv), *a.* [ad. med.L. *intuitīv-us*, f. *intuitus* INTUITION; cf. F. *intuitif, -ive.*]

†**1.** Beholding, seeing. *Obs.*

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 82 If therefore we but cast an intuitive eye upon those memorials.

† b. Of sight or vision: That consists in direct and immediate looking upon an object, and sees it as it is. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. § 5 The greatest assurance generally with all men, is that which we haue by plaine aspect and intuitiue beholding. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., An intuitive Vision is a cleer sight of a thing, as it is in itself.

†**2.** Said esp. of the kind of 'vision' or immediate perception ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings. (See INTUITION 4.) *Obs.* (or merged in 3).

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. xi. § 6 Faith .. beginning here with a weak apprehension of things not seen, endeth with the intuitive vision of God in the world to come. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 212 We may ascend .. vnto the very presence, and intuitiue vision of God. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 33 If they [spirits] have that intuitive knowledge, whereby..they behold the thoughts of one another.

3. Of knowledge or mental perception: That consists in immediate apprehension, without the intervention of any reasoning process.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 67 Being faithfull ey-witnesses of those things which other receive but in trust, whereunto they must yeeld an intuitive consent, and a kind of implicit faith. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. i. § 9 Intuitive Knowledge, where the Ideas themselves by an immediate View, discover their Agreement or Disagreement one with

another. 1698 Norris *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 143 Intuitive [Intellectual Sight] when we perceive the Agreement or Disagreement of one Idea with another immediately and by themselves, *without the Mediation of any other Idea*. 1704 — *Ideal World* II. iii. 146 Immediate knowledge, or knowledge of the principle, we may call intuitive, because the mind then in one and the same view that it perceives the ideas, perceives also their relations. 1849 Robertson *Serm.* Ser. I. i. 9 The intuitive vision comes like an inspiration.

b. Of a truth: Apprehended immediately or by intuition.

1872 Bagehot *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 118 The truths of Arithmetic, intuitive or not, certainly cannot be acquired independently of experience.

c. Of any faculty or gift: Not acquired by learning; innate.

1621 Bp. Mountagu *Diatribæ* Introd. 32 Hauing not the gift of Prophesie, nor Intuitiue knowledge of what you would one day vndertake. 1845 E. Holmes *Mozart* 9 The musical faculty appears to have been intuitive in him.

4. Of the mind or reason, or a mental act or process: That acts by intuition or immediate apprehension; opposed to *discursive*.

1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 159 The first intuitive glance, without any elaborate process of reasoning, would shew, that this..would justify every extent of crime. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Mr. Boffin, who had a deep respect for his wife's intuitive wisdom. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 63 The swift power of intuitive discernment was not yet theirs.

5. Of persons: Possessing intuition.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* Pref., Super-cœlestials are Intelligencies .. excellent in their Beings, intuitive in their Conceptions. 1660 Burney *Κέρδ. δῶρον* (1661) 115 When Kings are as Intuitive Angels, to support and set a living pattern. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* I. 5 Hardly a deep, intuitive poet, like Dante, in the fourteenth century.

6. Of or pertaining to the school of moral philosophy that holds the first principles of ethics to be apprehended immediately or by intuition.

1861 Mill *Utilit.* 4 The intuitive school affirm as strongly as the inductive, that there is a science of morals. 1869 Lecky *Europ. Mor.* I. i. 2 The intuitive moralist .. believes that the utilitarian theory is profoundly immoral.

7. Obvious to the senses; directly visible. *rare.*

1801 Fuseli in *Lect. Paint.* iii. (1848) 434 It is placed beyond all doubt by the glorious apparition above; it is made nearly intuitive by the uplifted hand and finger of the Apostle in the centre. *c* 1811 *Ibid.* iv. 450 It may be more than doubted whether the resignation of Alcestis can ever be made intuitive..the Art can show no more than Alcestis dying.

Intu·itively (-ivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

†**1.** By direct and immediate vision; esp. by that ascribed to angelic and spiritual beings, which gave immediate knowledge. *Obs.*

1597 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlii. § 7 That .. which Angels and glorified Saints doe intuitiuely behold. 1655 Baxter *Quaker Catech.* 9 Nor have I seen him in glory intuitively, or as the glorified in heaven do. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* III. 83 Thus much seems acknowledged by Plato..'Are there not very few..who are able to know and contemplate beautie it self (i. e. God) according to himself' i. e. intuitively?

2. By intuition; by immediate perception or direct mental apprehension; without the aid of intermediate ideas.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 108 God himselfe (the searcher of all hearts, and who alone intuitivelie knowes all thinges). 1736 Butler *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 210 It is by no means intuitively certain how far these consequences could possibly ..be prevented. 1755 Johnson *Pref. to Dict.* P 43 As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1814 D. Stewart *Philos. Hum. Mind* II. ii. § 1. 96 The truth of mathematical axioms has always been supposed to be intuitively obvious; and the first of these, according to Euclid's enumeration, affirms, That if A be equal to B, and B to C, A and C are equal. 1856 Miss Mulock *J. Halifax* 105 We both intuitively supplied the noun to that indefinite personal pronoun. 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* I. 172 That very correlation of all substances which as intuitively apprehended in perception we call space.

Intuitiveness (intiū·itivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being intuitive.

1. Capability of being intuitively recognized as true.

1841 Trench *Parables* (1860) 36 That this or that circumstance was merely added for the sake of giving intuitiveness to the narrative. 1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 264 The winning simplicity and limpid intuitiveness which make the charm of *epicikeia*.

2. Intuitive apprehension or faculty; insight.

1873 W. S. Mayo *Never Again* vii. 88 She had no intuitiveness. She looked only at the surface.

Intuitivism (intiū·itiviz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.]

1. The doctrine that the fundamental principles of ethics are matters of intuition.

1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* I. ix. 99 The difference between the two phases of Intuitivism in which these notions are respectively prominent, is purely formal: their practical prescriptions are never found to conflict.

2. = Intuitiveness 2.

1883 *Century Mag.* 479 They depend for their significancy on the words themselves as related to the appreciative intuitivism of the reader. 1886 J. B. Mayor *Metre* 50 What I should call the principle of aesthetic intuitivism.

Intu·itivist, *a.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who holds the doctrine of intuitivism; one who believes in the intuitive character of ethical ideas. Also *attrib.* Holding, or pertaining to, this doctrine.

1870 J. L. Davies in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 94 There is more of reference to the will of God .. in those publicans the Utilitarians, than in most of the 'intuitivist' philosophers. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* I. 3 Many of the school called Intuitivist. 1886 J. B. Mayor *Metre* 49 This aesthetic or intuitivist way of regarding metrical questions.

Intumb, obs. form of Entomb *v.*

Intumesce (intiume·s), *v.* [ad. L. *intumēscĕre* to swell up, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *tumēscĕre*, inceptive of *tumēre* to be tumid, to swell.] *intr.* To swell up, become tumid; to bubble up.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 276 Treated by the blow pipe, it intumesces, and gives a frothy mass. 1860 Maury *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) xi. § 513 The appearance of an immense caldron, boiling, and bubbling, and intumescing in the upper air.

Intumescence (intiume·sĕns). [a. F. *intumescence* (Cotgr. 1611), f. L. *intumēscĕre*: see prec. and -ENCE.]

1. The process of swelling up.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Intumescence*, a swelling, puffing or uprising. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* iv. (1682) 27 A farther and sufficient manifestation, whence the intumescence of the bladder proceeds. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2141 The Lungs are dilated ..; upon their Dilatation follows the Intumescence of the Diaphragme as of a Sail. 1755 Johnson *Pref. to Diet.* P 86 As much superiour to human resistance, as the revolutions of the sky, or intumescence of the tide. 1872 W. S. Symonds *Rec. Rocks* I. 15 Its intumescence forces it to exude through a crack or hole in the cover of the vessel.

b. *fig.* in reference to language.

1893 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVI. 274/2 The flatulent intumescence of Dr. Parr.

2. *Physiol.* A swelling of the tissue of any organ or part of the body, or of a plant. Also *concr.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 178 Producing a kind of general intumescence of the abdomen on the right side. 1839–47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 313/1 The compression made by the intumescence of the muscles. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 391 A little swelling or intumescence, formed of very spongy cellular tissue, and containing a great deal of fluid. 1861 F. H. Ramadge *Curab. Consumpt.* 76 In consequence of mucous bronchial intumescence.

3. The bubbling up of a fluid or molten mass.

1661 Boyle *Spring Air* III. xx, The intumescence of it might proceed from small parcels of air..harboured in the body of that liquor. 1696 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 234 This Intumescence and agitation of the matter is made in the Stomach. 1796 Hatchett *ibid.* LXXXVI. 287 The mixture melted without intumescence. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* x. 112 Before the blowpipe sodalite fuses with intumescence to a colourless glass.

b. *fig.* Excited spirit or feeling.

1775 Johnson *Tax. no Tyr.* 20 The intumescence of nations would have found its vent, like all other expansive violence, where there was least resistance.

†**Intume·scency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Intumescent quality or condition.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. (1686) 300 Parts disposed to intumescency at the bottom. 1663 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 139 If..the Bladder's intumescency..did proceed from the forced extension of the Ayr in the Receiver. 1696 W. Cowper in *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 234 Hence it is we have less Appetite some time after eating (when this Intumescency is made) than we had immediately after.

Intumescent (intiume·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *intumēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *intumēscĕre*: see Intumesce.] Swelling up; becoming tumid.

1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* 119 The integument is.. thickened and intumescent. 1875 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxvii. 68 The .. lava..appears to have been a long time in an intumescent state.

†**Intu·mil,** *v. Obs.* [f. L. type **intumul-āre* to bury (see Intumulate), prob. in late or med.L.; cf. OF. *entumuler, entombeler* (Godef.).] *trans.* = Intumulate.

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 199 His corpes was carried to Winchester, and there, with honorable buriall, intumiled.

†**Intu·milated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *intumulāt-us* not buried (In- 3) + -ED 1.]

1623 Cockeram, *Intumilated*, not buried.

†**Intu·mulate,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 -ilate. Pa. pple. -at(e and -ated. [f. ppl. stem of L. type **intumulāre* to bury (see Intumil), f. *in-* (In- 2) + *tumulus* burial mound.] *trans.* To place in a tomb; to entomb, bury.

(In earlier use only in pa. pple. *intumulate. Intumulit* in quot. 1535, may be pa. pple. of *intumule* = Intumil.)

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 271 Intumulat in Drumfermling wes syne. *Ibid.* 443 And syne in Scone intumulit wes he. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 250 Whose corps was ..princely enterred and intumulate. *Ibid., Hen. VI* (1809) 303 He was removed to Winsore and there in a new vawte newly intumilate. 1584 B. R. tr. *Herodotus* 45 The dead bodyes of their countrimen..they never bury or intumulate. 1598 Rous *Thule* II. 1. xiv, His ioy intumulated in the graue. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix. F iij, What tombe could intumulate any entyre race of folks?

Hence †**Intu·mula·tion,** entombment, burial.

1658 Phillips, *Intumulation*, a throwing a heap upon, a burying.

†**Intu·nable,** *a. Obs.* [In- 3.] = Untunable.

1706 in Phillips.

Intune, variant of Entune *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Intu·rbidate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In- 2 + ppl. stem of late L. *turbidāre* to confuse, f. *turbidus* confused.] *trans.* To render turbid; to disturb, confuse.

1684 R. Waller *Nat. Exper.* 134 A little white Cloud.. which by shaking, diffuses it self through all the Liquor, and inturbidats it. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 147 The confusion of ideas and conceptions under the same term painfully inturbidates his theology.

Inturgescence (intɒidʒe·sĕns). *rare.* [f. late L. *inturgēsc-ĕre* to swell up (f. *in-*, In- 2 + *turgēscĕre*, inceptive of *turgēre* to be swollen) + -ENCE.] The action of swelling up; a swollen condition.

1755 in Johnson. In mod. dicts.

†**Inturge·scency.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being swollen; *concr.* a swelling.

1650 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 2) VII. xiii. 312 Inturgescencies caused first at the bottome, and carrying the upper part before them.

Inturn (i·ntɒ̄n), *sb.* [In *adv.* 11 d.]

†**1.** An inward turn, bend, or curve. *Obs.*

1690 J. Banister in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 671 And in the middle of the Entry on the Inturn of the Shell, grows a small white Tooth.

2. The turning in of the toes; also, a step in dancing.

1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, (*Dancing-Master*) Now here's your in-turn, and your trick above ground. 1860 Wraxall tr. *Kohl's Wand. Lake Superior* 5 The women turn their toes in slightly..a bent and heavily-laden body always produces an inturn of the feet.

†**3.** In wrestling: The act of putting a leg between the thighs of an opponent and lifting him up. Hence *To get the inturn, to hold a person upon the inturn*: to succeed in applying this device in wrestling. Also *fig. Obs.*

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 76 a, Many Sleights and tricks appertaine hereunto..such are the Trip, fore-Trip, Inturne, the Faulx. 1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* XI. xiii, If Bacchus th' Inturn gets, down conscience goes and all. 1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 90 An handfull it is, as it were, of wrastling Saincts, who..have got within Him and hold Him .. upon the In-turn, and wil not let Him go, but there keep him. 1690 D'Urfey *Collin's Walk* II. 74 By Strength or'e buttock cross to hawl him, And with a trip i' th' Inturn maul him.

†**Intu·rn,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In *adv.* + Turn *v.*, after L. *invertĕre.*] *trans.* To invert, to turn round.

1573 Twyne *Æneid* XI. H h j b, Til moystie night .. the heauen inturnd [*invertit cælum*] and whole with starres replenisht had.

Inturned (i·ntɒ̄·nd), *ppl. a.* [In *adv.* 11 b.] Turned inward.

1858 J. Brown *Horæ Subs.* (1863) 122 His broad, simple, childlike, in-turned feet. *Mod. Newsp.*, Those in-turned toes.

†**Intu·rnement.** *Obs.* [Deriv. of *turnement*, Tournament; the pref. appears to be incorrect and meaningless.] = Tournament.

c 1440 *Partonope* 5148 Thus here shall be thys Inturnement And I am assented to here entent. *Ibid.* 5275, I shall make hem leve her entent And anulle all this Inturnement.

Inturning (i·ntɒ̄·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [In *adv.* 11 c.] A turning in. Also *attrib.*

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* xlii. 27 That he myȝte ȝyue to his beest meete in an inturnyng place to reste [Vulg. *in diversorio*]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 821 The in-turning of the bowel wall is in the direction of the anus.

†**I·ntuse.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *intūs-um*, pa. pple. of *intundĕre* to bruise.] A bruise.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. v. 33 And, after having searcht the intuse deepe, She with her scarf did bind the wound, from cold to keepe.

Intussuscept (i·ntŏs|sŏse·pt), *v. Path.* [f. L. *intus* within + *suscept-*, ppl. stem of *suscipĕre* to take up: after next.] *trans.* To take up within itself or some other part; to introvert, to invaginate: said spec. of part of a bowel. Hence **Intussuse·pted** *ppl. a.*

1835 Gregory *The. Med.* (ed. 4) VII. v. 542 The intussuscepted portion of intestine sloughing off. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 711 A case in which the ileum below Meckel's diverticulum became intussuscepted into the diverticulum. *ibid.* 874 The strangulated loop, or the intussuscepted gut may become gangrenous.

Intussusception (i·ntŏs|sŏse·pʃən). [f. L. *intus* within + *susceptiōn-em* a taking up, f. *suscipĕre* to take up: cf. F. *intussusception* (1705 in Hatz.-Darm.) and Introsusception.]

1. A taking within; absorption into itself.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 29 Plants .. receive their Nourishment by *Intus-susception*. 1836–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 317/2 Intus-susception of one germ within another. 1881 Huxley *Sc. & Cult.* xi. 278 A particle of dry gelatine may be swelled up by the intussusception of water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* The taking in of things immaterial; e.g. of notions or ideas into the mind.

1860 O. W. Holmes *Prof. Breakf.-t.* x. (Paterson) 224 This intussusception of the ideas of inanimate objects. 1861 Max Müller *Sc. Lang.* I. 325, I .. take this view of the gradual formation of language by agglutination, as opposed to intussusception. 1888 E. Saltus *Tristrem Varick* (1889) 151 Resuscitations of hope, and intussusceptions of her presence. 1898 *Month* June 595 Like language, dogma is modified by desuetude, by intussusception, by neology.

2. *Phys.* and *Biol.* The taking in of foreign matter by a living organism and its conversion into organic tissue. In *Veg. Phys.* (see quot. 1882), opposed to apposition, or the deposition of new particles in layers on the inner side of the cell-wall.

a 1607 T. Brightman *Revelation* (1615) 214 Inuadations by showers, and horrible tempests did spoile all things.

Invade (invē·ɪ·d), *v.* Also 6–7 en-. [ad. L. *invādĕre*, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *vādĕre* to go, walk.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a hostile manner, or with armed force; to make an inroad or hostile incursion into.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* IV. lxi. 41 The Pictes and other Enemyes, whiche dayly inuaded the Lande. 1534 More *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1236/2 God shall not suffer the Turkes to enuade this lande. 1543 Grafton *Contn. Harding* 603 The kyng of Scottes..inuad Englande with an hoste of an hundred thousande menne. 1630 Wadsworth *Pilgr.* viii. 80 When the Spaniards saw the King of France to enuade the Valtoline. 1728 Newton *Chronol. Amended* 36 Asserhadon invades Babylon. 1847 Emerson *Poems, Blight*, We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1858 Froude *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 32 For a subject to invite a foreign power to invade his country is the darkest form of treason.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To enter or penetrate after the manner of an invader. a. Of a physical agent.

1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. i. 146 Let it fall rather, though the forke inuade The region of my heart. *Ibid.* III. iv. 7 This contentious storme Inuades vs to the skin. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 218 An Island; which being invaded on all sides by the Sea-vapors and Winds, seldome enjoys [etc.]. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 53/1 Ferdinand..was actually invaded to the skin, before he could recollect himself so far as to quit the road. 1804 W. Tennant *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) II. 381 The deer invade the crops in such numbers. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 The blue firmament..was more and more invaded by clouds.

b. Of sounds, diseases, feelings, etc.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, A deadly and burnyng sweate inuaded their bodyes. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* IV. Wks. 1856 I. 54 A sodden horror doth invade my blood. 1673 *Lady's Call.* I. ii. § 17 The tongue .. in its loudest clamors can naturally invade nothing but the ear. 1738 Johnson *Van. Hum. Wishes* 151 Should no disease thy torpid veins invade. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* iv. (1875) 173 A sense of loss, of loneliness invades her.

3. *intr.* or *absol.* To make an invasion or attack. Const. *on* (*upon*, *into*), and with *indirect pass.*

1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 11 § 1 Ye verily intendyng..to invade upon your and our auncien ennemyes with an Armee roiall. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* II. (1540) 107 Of late this mischefe inuaded in to this commenwelthe of Rome. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* I. ix. (1622) 16 Germanicus feared so much the more, because he knew the enemy would not faile to inuade, as soone as he vnderstood ..that the riuers side was vndefended. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 298 Made To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade. 1814 *Spaniards* v. iii, 'T is for our monarch's realm, invaded on.

4. *trans.* To intrude upon, infringe, encroach on, violate (property, rights, liberties, etc.).

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxv, Why doest thou invade my part and portion? 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Spring* v, You did their Natural Rights invade. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. 20 Those Tumults..spared not to invade the Honour and Freedom of the two Houses. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xvii. 255 Whenever .. the crown hath been induced to invade the private rights of any of it's subjects. 1835 I. Taylor *Spir. Despot.* v. 218 That liberty of private judgment which cannot be invaded without crushing the human mind. 1852 Conybeare & H. *St. Paul* (1862) I. ii. 54 The jurisdiction of the Sanhedrin was invaded by the most arbitrary interference.

†b. To usurp, seize upon, take possession of.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 93 At this day the family of Este being extinct, the Bishop of Rome hath invaded this Dukedome. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 13 Having murthered his Soveraigne Lord Constance, invaded his Crowne. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* Wks. III. 137 By virtue of the duty of non-resistance we are not obliged to submit the disposal of our lives and fortunes to the discretion either of madmen, or of all those who by craft or violence invade the supreme power.

†5. To make an attack upon (a person, etc.); to set upon or assault. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. x. 2 Ascanyus .. That wont was wyth his schot bot to invaid The wild bestis. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xviii. 10 Noo man shall invade the that shall hurt the. *c* 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 53 The Brittons .. of a sodaine invaded the seventhe parte of the legion which was sente for the purveyance of corne. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 16 When this beast attempteth to inuade the Elephant. *a* 1578 Lindesay (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 15 Thay dreid to prouock grettar troubillis..give thay wold invaid so gret ane man. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxvii. (1739) 169 No Free-man shall be.. outlawed, or banished, or invaded, but by the Law of the Land, and Judgement of his Peers. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 643 Audacious Youth, what Madness cou'd provoke A Mortal Man t'invade a sleeping God? 1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/2 James Milne .. was indicted for invading and wounding, on the high-way, William Bennet.

†6. (Latinisms): a. To enter. *lit.* and *fig.* b. To go, traverse, or accomplish (a distance). c. To rush or enter hurriedly into (a struggle, etc.).

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 6 The venturous Mariner .. Gan more the same frequent, and further to invade. *Ibid.* III. vi. 37 Matter..Which, whenas forme and feature it does ketch, Becomes a body, and doth then invade The state of life out of the griesly shade. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Ann.* XI. iii. (1622) 143 Bardanes, who being a man of action and able to go thorow great enterprises, in two daies inuaded three thousand Stadia, and chased out Gotarzes..not one dreaming of his comming. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* III. 519 Nor (captives made) Be freed, or arm'd anew the fight invade.

Hence **Inva·ded** *ppl. a.*; **Inva·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1598 Florio, *Innaso*, inuaded or assailed. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 173 By invading of their neighbours, procured unto themselves..most spacious kingdomes. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 224 A defensive Warre ..against the insatiate and invading Spaniard. 1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxix. 750 To whom Leprosie itself, and all other Invading Sicknesses..submit themselves. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i, You gathering in on her..with your..invadings and truculent bullyings. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 333 Food for an invading army was not to be found in the wilderness of heath and shingle.

†**Inva·de,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. prec. vb.] The act of invading; invasion.

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* II. (1611) 107 Only the heart impugnes with faint resist The fierce inuade of him that conquers Kings.

†**Inva·dent,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *invādent-em*, pr. pple. of *invādĕre* to Invade: see -ent.] Invading.

1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 402 Upon any invasion..the confederates are mutually to proclaim the said King invadent, enemy.

Invader (invē·ɪ·dəɹ). Also 6–7 -or, 7 -our. [f. Invade *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who invades or enters in a hostile manner.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Eph.* vi. 14 b, They make ready to beate backe the inuader. 1579–80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 972 He..coming upon the Invadors, fought with them, and drave them beyond the Rhine. 1637 Bp. Hall *Remedy Prophanen.* ii. § 15. 207 The Tartars .. are better invaders of other mens possessions, than keepers of their owne. 1651 R. Saunders *Plen. Possess.* 19 They may resist an Invadour. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 414 It continues exposed .. to the ravages of every petty Invader. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV. 314 Such an army as might be sufficient to repel any invader who might elude the vigilance of her fleets.

fig. 1728 Young *Love Fame* v. 2 Nor reigns Ambition in bold man alone; Soft female hearts the rude Invader own.

2. One who intrudes or encroaches.

1637 Bastwick *Answ. Inform. Sir J. Banks* 18 They are invaders of his Prerogative. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 194 The Moguls are the Invaders of their Liberties and Properties, ruling tyrannically. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 1 Every Invader upon his Time, his Conversation, and his Property. 1871 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* i. 39 To see in the great Edward no reckless invader of other men's rights.

b. One who seizes or takes possession.

1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xvii. § 9. 305 That it may be known by Right to belong to the Receiver, Invader, or Possessour.

†**Inva·diate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−0]. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *invadiāre* to engage, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + med.L. *vadiāre* = vulgar L. *wadiāre, guadiāre*, f. *vadium, wadium, guadium*, from Teutonic: cf. Goth. *wadi*:—OTeut. **wadjo*[m] pledge, Gage; the spelling with *v* being due to association with L. *vas, vad-em* pledge.] 'To engage or mortgage land, etc.'

1706 in Phillips. 1730–6 in Bailey (folio).

Inva·ginable, *a. rare*[−0]. [f. Invaginate *v.*: see -ble.] Susceptible of invagination.

1888 E. Ray Lankester in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 187/2 The great proboscis of *Balanoglossus* may well be compared to the invaginable organ similarly placed in the Nemertines.

Inva·ginate, *a. rare.* [ad. mod.L. type **invagināt-us*, pa. pple. of **invagināre*: see next.] Invaginated.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 422 Invaginate gastrula.

Invaginate (invæ·dʒine·ɪt), *v.* [f. mod.L. type **invaginātre*, f. L. *in-* (In-[2]) + *vagīn-a* sheath: see -ate[3]. Cf. mod.F. *invaginer* (Littré).]

1. *trans.* a. To put in a sheath; to sheathe. b. *Phys.* To turn or double (a tubular sheath) back within itself; to introvert.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Invaginate*, to sheath or put into a sheath. 1835–6 [see Invaginated *ppl. a.*]. 1861 Hulme tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. iii. 136 The pseudo chrysalis..is half invaginated in the cast-off skin of the second larval form. 1882 H. S. Boase *Creat. & Evol.* vi. 138 The wall of the planula is next pushed in on one side, or invaginated, whereby it is converted into a double sac with an opening. 1885 H. O. Forbes *Nat. Wander. E. Archip.* ii. 93 In some cases the rostellum (the upper margin of the stigma) is not invaginated down the stylary canal.

2. *intr.* To become invaginated.

1887 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI. 422 The endoderm cells .. will no longer immigrate one at a time, but will invaginate in a body, and thus in a more direct way establish a gastric cavity.

Invaginated (invæ·dʒine·ɪted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ed[1].] a. Inserted or received into a sheath; sheathed. b. Turned into a sheath. c. Introverted.

1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 184/2 A portion of the large intestine..must have become invaginated. 1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* 508 The invaginated or slit and tail bandage, is one in which strips or tails pass through appropriate slits or button-holes. 1878 T. Bryant *Pract. Surg.* I. 627 When the invaginated portion of intestine becomes strangulated, the symptoms are acute. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1013 This cyst contains the spirally rolled and much-wrinkled invaginated cestrode head.

Invagination (invædʒine·ɪ·ʃən). [n. of action from Invaginate *v.*: so in mod.F. (Littré).] The action of sheathing or introverting; the condition of being sheathed or introverted; intussusception.

1658 Phillips, *Invagination*, a putting into a sheath or scabbard. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 167 Some writers represent the bowels as exhibiting after death a remarkable diminution in their diameter; some have met with invaginations. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 27/1 These little animals .. recede into themselves by a kind of invagination of their own bodies. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. viii. 221 The Gastrula .. was originated by an inversion or invagination of the Blastula.

Inva·ginator. *Med.* [agent-n. in L. form from Invaginate *v.*] 'The wooden or other cylinder used for thrusting the skin into the canal in the operation for the radical cure of hernia' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Invaid, Invaie, Invail, Invain, obs. ff. Invade, Inveigh, Inveil, Invein.

In vain *phr.*: see Vain.

†**Inva·le,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. In-[1] or [2] + Vale *sb.* Cf. It. *invallare* 'to enter or come into a valley' (Florio 1611).] *trans.* To convey into a valley; *refl.* to occupy a valley.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xiv. 229 What fountaine send they forth (That finds a river's name, though of the smallest worth) But it invales it selfe.

Invalescence[1] (invăle·sĕns). *rare.* [f. In-[3] + *-valescence* in *convalescence.*] The state or condition of being an invalid; ill health.

1730–6 Bailey (fol.), *Invalescence*, want of health. 1895 'J. O. Hobbes' in *Daily News* 24 Jan. 6/6 My long days and hours of invalescence have allowed me the leisure to read more than many of those who mainly write.

Invalescence[2] (invăle·sĕns). *rare.* [f. L. *invalēscĕre* to grow strong, inceptive of *invalēre* to be strong against: see -ence.] Strength; health; force (J.).

1755 in Johnson. 1828 in Webster. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Invalescence*, recovery from weakness or disease.

†**Inva·letude.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. Also 7 -itude. [ad. L. *invaletūdo, -tūdin-em*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *valetūdo* health.] Ill health, sickness, bodily infirmity.

1623 Cockeram, *Invaliditie, Invalitude*, weaknesse. 1647 R. Baron *Cyprian Acad.* 7 Paris .. being plagued with an almost generall infection or invalitude. 1742 Bailey, *Invalescence, Invaletude*, Want of Health.

†**Invaletudina·rian,** *sb. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 8 invalit-. [f. as next + -an.] A sickly, infirm, or feeble person, a weakling: cf. Valetudinarian.

1762 *London Mag.* XXXI. 612 The present race of young invalitudinarians .. this spurious, effeminate, musbroom breed.

†**Invaletu·dinary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *invaletūdinārī-us*, f. *invaletūdin-em*: see prec., Invaletude, and -ary.] Wanting health or strength; weak, infirm, invalid.

1661 *Papers on Alter. Prayer Bk.* 126 Whether usually the most studious laborious Ministers, be not the most invaletudinary and infirm? 1661 R. L'Estrange *State Divinity* 42 This Point will be the Death of the Invaletudinary Ministers, (as our Ciceronians expresse it).

Invalid (invæ·lid), *a.*[1] Also 7 -ide. [ad. L. *invalid-us* not strong, infirm, weak, inadequate; f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *validus* strong.] Not valid.

†1. Of no power or strength; weak, feeble. *Obs.*

1635 J. Gore *Well-doing* Ded. 1 The beames of the Moone are too weake and too invalid to ripen a tender grape. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ¶ 281 If a remedy be invalid and not able to charge a disease. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 14. 2/2 His Studies are barren, invalid his Pains. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 476 As though..the proportions belonging to the organ whose outlet is invalid, were distributed among the other organs.

2. Of no force, efficacy, or cogency; *esp.* without legal force, void.

1635 J. Swan *Spec. M.* ii. § 3 (1643) 33 The Chaldee Paraphrast..is so much the more invalid. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* I. xiv. 70 A Covenant to accuse ones selfe, without assurance of pardon, is .. invalide. 1656 Bramhall *Replic.* viii. 340 That which was invalid from the beginning, cannot become valid by prescription or tract of time. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. vi. 84 The privileges granted therein..were of so high a nature, that they were held to be invalid. 1837–8 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxi. (1866) I. 427 The inference, though valid in itself, is logically,—is scientifically, invalid. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xiv. (1862) 202 The marriage with Catherine was declared invalid in the face of the whole facts of the case. 1874 Sidgwick *Meth. Ethics* xiii. 352 His method will be declared invalid.

Invalid (invăl·ɪd, i·nvălɪd, -lid), *a.*[2] and *sb.* Also -ide. [f. as prec., with modification of pronunciation after F. *invalide* (1549 in R. Estienne), ad. L. *invalidus*.

The early pronouncing Dictionaries (e. g. Bailey 1727) give this as *inval·id*; so that it appears to have been orig. only a special sense of Invalid *a.*[1], conformed in 18th c. in stress (rarely in spelling) to F. *invalide*. *Invali·des* (time *deeds*) occurs in Prior (*a* 1721), and J. 1755 has *invali·de*, as *sb.* Webster 1828 has *in·valid*, and this pronunciation (given in most American Dicts.), is occasionally heard in England also, esp. in attrib. use, as 'an invalid sister'.]

A. *adj.* Infirm from sickness or disease; enfeebled or disabled by illness or injury. Now only as attrib. use of the sb.

1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 150 Narcissus Bishop of Ierusalem, was invalid and unfit for government by reason of his extreame age. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Invalid*, .. wounded, maimed, sickly. 1714 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5193/4 Sir John Gibson's Company of Invalid Serjeants. 1742 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 12 Dec., Because of the death and burial of one of the invalid servants. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* (ed. 4) I. vii. 371 Men that were .. grown invalid with age and thereby past all military action. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* viii. 263 That the donkey exists in order that the invalid Christian may have donkey's milk. 1869 Sir J. T. Coleridge *Mem. Keble* viii. 140 His invalided and suffering sister.

B. *sb.* 1. An infirm or sickly person.

1709 *Tatler* No. 16 ?2 Bath is .. always as well stow'd with Gallants as Invalids. 1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 23 Aug., It is well I am an *invalid*. 1775 Abigail Adams in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 126 'Tis late for me, who am much of an invalid. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* II. (1810) 199 Thus those poor lads are to be invalids for life. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 71 He was for years a miserable invalid.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Anything damaged, dilapidated, or the worse for wear.

1860 W. H. Russell *Diary in India* I. x. 158 The carriages were old second-class invalids of English lines.

2. A soldier or sailor disabled by illness or injury for active service; formerly often employed on garrison duty, or as a reserve force.

1707 J. Chamberlayne *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* III. 672 Her Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea .. 26 Officers, 32 Serjeants..and 336 Private Soldiers, Invalides. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5310/3 The invallids of each Regiment. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 355 — Dobson, Gent. made Ensign of an independent Company of Invalids in Garrison at Portsmouth. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. i. 6 Five hundred invalids to be collected from the out-pensioners of Chelsea college. 1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 139 Fort Charlotte..is garrisoned by a small detachment of invalids. 1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xxxv, There was the sergeant of the invalids.

b. *Invalides*, the *Hôtel des Invalides*, a hospital or home for old and disabled soldiers in Paris.

a 1721 Prior *Written in Mezeray's Hist.* ii, Yet for the fame of all these deeds, What beggar in the Invalides,.. Wish'd ever decently to die? 1833 Alison *Europe* (1849–50) I. iv. § 97. 535 The invalids in the garrison of the Invalides refused to point their guns on the people.

3. *attrib.* a. (See A.) b. Of or for invalids.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 198 Persons belonging to the invalid establishment. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1193/2 The invalid-chair which has traveling arrangements is known as a perambulator. 1893 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5/5 Each year, .. about October, certain sailing vessels which have the name of being 'invalid ships' leave England for Australia. 1899 *Price List.* Invalid furniture of every description. Invalid feeding cups.

Invalid (invæ·lid), *v.*[1] Now *rare*. [f. Invalid *a.*[1]: cf. F. *invalider* (R. Estienne, 1549), and Invalidate *v.*] *trans.* To render invalid; to invalidate.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 42 Ergo this unlawfull Action of theirs..must nullifie, or at least invalid .. the lawfull proceedings of those worthy faithfull members who continue in it. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 180 If you have anything to say to invalid these witnesses. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 143 A way to invalid her Deposition. 1827 O. W. Roberts *Centr. Amer.* 171 If I assisted in repulsing her, I would, in some measure, invalid that impression.

Invalid (invălī·d, i·n-), *v.*[2] Also 9 -ide. [f. Invalid *a.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To affect with disease or sickness; to make an invalid; to 'lay up' or disable by illness or injury. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* ix. 208 To avoid being incommoded and invalided. 1837 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 123 The Queen .. was invalided at Windsor. 1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XX. i. (1872) IX. 14, 200 of Daun's men died .. 300 more were invalided for life. 1898 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LIV. 83/1 Receiving some severe wounds, which invalided him several months.

2. To enter on the sick-list, to treat as an invalid; to report (a soldier or sailor) as unfit for active service; to remove or discharge from active service on account of illness or injury.

1787 Nelson 8 Feb. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 212 Mr. William Lewis, who was invalided to go to England for the establishment of his health. 1816 A. C. Hutchison *Pract. Obs. Surg.* (1826) 172 Bradley continued to state..that..he was no longer fit for the service, and hoped I would invalid him. 1836 E. Howard *R. Reefer* xxxvii, My duty .. will not permit me to invalide you. 1882 Mrs. Croker *Proper Pride* II. iii. 77 He was invalided home, sorely against his will.

3. *intr.* To become an invalid or unfit for active work through illness; of a soldier or a sailor: To go on the sick-list; to leave the service on account of illness or injury.

1829 Marryat *F. Mildmay* xvii, I have invalided for them [fits] four times. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xx, Poor Mr Donovan has had to invalid. 1850 R. W. Sibthorp in J. Fowler *Life* (1880) 111, I cannot conceal from myself that I am invaliding, getting worn out. 1885 *Spectator* 10 Jan. 36/1 The conscripts die fast, they invalid at an inexplicable rate.

†**Inva·lidable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as next + -able.] Of no force or effect; ineffective.

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 109 Some attempts he used but invalidable; to shoot darts or arrowes at it was one with ayming at the moone. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 315 The wals ..are reasonable strong; but invalidable against..Cannon.

Invalidate (invæ·lidēt), *v.* Also 7 -vallidate. [f. L. type **invalidāre*, perh. after F. *invalider* (R. Estienne, 1549): see -ate[3] 7.] *trans.* To render invalid; to destroy the validity or strength of (an argument, contract, etc.); to render of no force or effect; *esp.* to deprive of legal efficacy; to make null and void.

1649 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 143 Concessions .. which they can insist on without evident invallidating y[e] Regall power. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowel's Inst.* 182 The omission..doth not invalidate the Obligation. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* vi. 17 This doth not at all invalidate our arguments. 1759 Franklin *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 486 We found the governor had enacted a law there, invalidating the acts of the other colonies. 1801 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 169 To invalidate the evidence of Jane Waters, he calls her a poor ignorant creature. 1866 Crump *Banking* v. 107 Any alteration made with the consent of an acceptor does not invalidate the instrument.

Hence **Inva·lidated** *ppl. a.*; **Inva·lidating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1716 South *Twelve Serm.* (1717) V. 195 It is again alledged for the invalidating of the Report made by the Disciples.

Invalidation (invælidē·ʃən). [n. of action from Invalidate *v.*: cf. F. *invalidation* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of invalidating or rendering invalid.

1771 Burke *Powers Juries Prosec. Libels* Wks. 1877 VI. 160 The thirty-four confirmations [of Magna Charta] would have been only so many repetitions of their absurdity, so many new links in the chain, and so many invalidations of their right. 1863 A. Gilchrist, etc. *W. Blake* I. 266 It is no invalidation of this high claim. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 122/2 The decision .. was subject to appeal, and the vote subject to invalidation.

Invalidator (invæ·lidētəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from Invalidate *v.*] One who invalidates.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* X. 133 The latest and most formidable invalidator of the genuineness of this letter.

Invalided (invălī·dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Invalid *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Made or accounted an invalid; 'laid up' or disabled by illness or injury; removed from service on account of infirmity.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xlv, Mr. Pickwick cut the matter short by drawing the invalided stroller's arm through his, and leading him away. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 26 Invalided officers who reside at the sanatarium during the summer.

b. Of things: Fallen into disrepair; damaged so as to be unserviceable.

1855 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 179 It looks like a hospital for invalided or incurable furniture. 1860 Dickens *Uncom. Trav.* vi, Where five invalided old plate-warmers leaned up against one another under a discarded old melancholy sideboard.

Invalidhood (invălī·dhud, i·n-). [f. Invalid *sb.* + -hood.] The condition of being an invalid.

1863 *Reader* 16 May 477 [He] knocks him into confirmed invalidhood and paralysis with a brass candlestick. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. iv. i. 154 On the sofa, by right of her invalidhood, Belinda is lying.

Invaliding (invălī·diŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Invalid *v.*[2] + -ing[1].] Removing or discharging from service on account of sickness or injury. Also *attrib.*

1796 Nelson 2 Aug. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 229 Those made since him in invaliding vacancies, are confirmed. 1797 *Ibid.* Apr. 324 In the Sick List, three men, objects for invaliding. 1869 E. A. Parkes *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 536 There is invaliding also; that is, men with fatal diseases are discharged. 1897 Hughes *Medit. Fever* i. 3 Though the rate of mortality is very low, the invaliding rate is high.

Invalidish (invălī·diʃ, i·n-), *a.* [f. Invalid *sb.* + -ish.] Of the nature or character of an invalid; resembling an invalid, somewhat of an invalid.

1855 *Cornwall* 299 [They] envelope their faces and throats in handkerchiefs, so as to present something of an invalidish appearance. 1873 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 221 We have been invalidish lately.

Invalidism (invălī·diz'm, i·n-). [f. as prec. + -ism.] The state or condition of being a recognized or confirmed invalid; chronic infirmity or ill health that prevents activity.

1794 Anna Seward *Lett.* 25 Oct. (1811) IV. 19 Social and melodious exertions, trying enough to invalidism. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 704 The solitary hours of his invalidism put an end to his folly. 1862 Holmes *Hunt after Captain* in *Old Vol. Life* (1891) 28 He piped his grievances to me in a thin voice, with that finish of detail which chronic invalidism alone can command.

Invalidity (invălī·dĭti). [f. L. type **invaliditās*, f. *invalid-us* Invalid *a.*: cf. *validity*, and F. *invalidité* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. [Related to Invalid *a.*[1]] The quality of being invalid; want of force or cogency; *esp.* want of legal validity.

c 1550 *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. lviii, By bringing in question the validitie or invaliditie of this maryage. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 8 To advertise you of the..invaliditie of your conjectures. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 767 To shew the Invalidity of the Atheistick Argumentations, against an Incorporeal Deity. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4861/2 The Invalidity of their Passports. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* IV. § 19. 280 Suspicion of the invalidity of the evidence. 1884 Lb. Blackburn in *Law Rep.* 9 App. Cases 553 It was quite unnecessary..to say anything about the validity or invalidity of a rule giving a borrowing power.

†2. Want of strength or efficacy; weakness, incapacity. *Obs.*

1589 J. Proctor *Ep. Ded. R. Robinson's Gold. Mirr.* A ij b, The vnstablenesse and inualiditie of riches in comparison to vertue. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 485 All their helps have an invalidity in them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 88 The ill managing of which Penalties formerly, or the Invalidity to inflict them, may [etc.].

3. [Related to Invalid *a.*[2]] Want of bodily strength or health; condition of being an invalid; bodily infirmity.

a 1698 Temple (J.), He ordered..that none who could not work, by age, sickness, or invalidity, should want. 1755 Johnson, *Invalidity*..2. Want of bodily strength. This is no English meaning. 1782 S. Pegge *Cur. Misc.* 272 A Litter upon wheels..adapted both to State and invalidity among the higher orders. 1808 Dr. Burney in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary & Lett.* VI. 335 During my invalidity at Bath. 1813 W. Taylor *Eng. Synon.* 292 Invalidity is a temporary infirmity, a constitutional deficiency of health or strength. 1891 T. E. Young *Germ. Law Insur.* 18 Allowances for both invalidity and old age.

Invalidly (invæ·lidli), *adv.* [f. Invalid *a.*[1] + -ly[2].] So as to be invalid, without validity.

1705 Hearne *Collect.* 23 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 93 The invalidly deprived Fathers. 1834 Chitty in *West. Mornt. News* 30 Oct. 6/6 If the moneys .. were paid invalidly, the payments out..were also invalid.

Inva·lidness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being invalid; invalidity.

a 1630 Donne *Serm.* xcix. IV. 304 And brings the subtlest plots..not only to an invalidness and ineffectualness but to a Derision. 1727 in Bailey vol. II. 1828 in Webster, etc.

†**Inva·lidous,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *invalid-us* Invalid *a.*[1] + -ous. Cf. *validous.*] = Invalid I.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. § 20. 1225 For Confirmation..as if the Sacrament of Baptisme were thereby confirmed, and were inualidous without it. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* 24 That the late Canons are invalidous. *Ibid.* 31 See how inconsistent and invalidous they are.

Invali·dship. *rare.* [f. Invalid *sb.* + -ship.] The condition or status of an invalid.

1830 Bentham *Constit. Code* Wks. 1843 IX. 418 Diminution is never produced by other causes than invalidship or death.

†**Inva·lley,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. In-[2] + Valley *sb.*] a. *intr.* (See quot. 1611.) b. *trans.* To furnish or mark with valleys.

1611 Florio, *Inuallare*, to inually, to enter or come into a vally. 1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [1.] lxxxvi. (1628) 250 Lest his fluid waters Mace, Creeke broad Earths invallyed face.

Invalorous (invæ·lŏrəs), *a. rare.* [In-[3].] Not valorous, cowardly.

a 1846 O'Connell cited in Worcester.

Invaluable (invæ·liu̯ăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [In-[3].] 1. That cannot be valued; above and beyond valuation; of surpassing or transcendent worth or merit; priceless, inestimable.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 172 *note*, Honest and faithful friends are an invaluable jewel. 1622 R. Aylett in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 203 This most rich inualewable treasure. 1652 Kirkman *Clerio & Lozia* 92 A Box wherein was her Pourtraiture of an invaluable worth. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* vi. 262 A good name .. is a valuable, or if you will, an invaluable thing, not to be valued by money. 1741 Butler *Serm. Ho. Lords* Wks. 1874 II. 268 A free government .. is an invaluable blessing. 1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* IV. 29 All men know .. that to men and Nations there are invaluable values which cannot be sold for money at all. 1879 M. Arnold *Ess., Democr.* 37 Its negative intellectual action..has been invaluable.

†b. Too great to be estimated; incalculable.

a 1694 Tillotson *Serm.* (1744) XI. 481 8 In contemplation of his sufferings, and of their own invaluable loss. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 150 Books..which do in some measure make amends for the otherwise invaluable Loss.

2. Without value, valueless.

1640 *Treaty at Ripon* (1869) p. xiv, The money I have received is so invaluable a sum that I have forborne as yet to pay it in. 1803 G. Colman *John Bull* III. i, I flattered myself I might not be altogether invaluable to your ladyship. 1865 T. Wright in *Intell. Observ.* No. 47. 385 An interesting and far from an invaluable labour.

Hence **Inva·luableness,** inestimableness; **Inva·luably** *adv.*, beyond valuation, inestimably.

a 1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 208 Loue, invaluably precious. 1625 Br. Hall *Serm. Thanksgiv.* Jan. Wks. 1634 II. 301 That invaluably precious blood of the Sonne of God. *a* 1656 — *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* II. (R.), Deny, if thou canst, the invaluablenesse of this heavenly gift.

†**Inva·lue,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. In-[3] + Value *v.*] *trans.* To reckon of no value or worth.

1673 *Rhode Island Col. Rec.* (1857) II. 502 Other wayes the witness noe wayes to be invallued because an Indian.

†**Inva·lue,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. In-[2] + Value *v.*] *trans.* To make valuable; to give value to.

1611 Florio, *Inualidare*, to inualue or make forcible.

†**Inva·lued,** *a. Obs. rare.* [In-[3].] Of which the value has not been reckoned; *poetic* for Invaluable.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* VI. xv, To Nottingham the Norths emperious eye..Closely conuaies this great in-valued spoile. 1612 — *Poly-olb.* xiii. 220 And with th' invalewed prize of Blanche the beautious crown'd. 1773–83 Hoole *Orl. Fur.* XVII. 585 No vulgar price th' invalu'd treasure bought. 1806 T. Maurice *Fall Mogul* I. iii. (Jod.), With rapture I accept The invalued boon.

†**Inva·pour,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. In-[2] + Vapour *sb.*] *trans.* To turn into vapour.

c 1566 J. Alday tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* P vij b, All those that are invapored in the ayre, all those that the fier hath consumed.

Invariability (invēəriăbĭlĭti). [f. next: see -ity. Cf. F. *invariabilité* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being invariable; unchangeableness; constancy.

1644 Digby *Nat. Bodies* xxxvii. (1645) 399 This invariability in the birds operations must proceed from a higher intellect. *a* 1771 R. Wood *Ess. Homer* (1775) 145 To inquire, how such an invariability in the modes of life should be peculiar to that part of the world. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 275 The researches of Laplace and Lagrange have demonstrated the absolute invariability of the mean distance of each planet from the sun. 1864 Bowen *Logic* x. 326 The assumed invariability of what are called 'the laws of nature' rests upon no foundation whatever but uniform experience. 1885 F. Temple *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i.

24 Having discovered invariability in any given case, we presume causation even when we cannot yet show it.

Invariable (invē•riăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IN-³ + VARIABLE, or a. F. *invariable* (Oresme, 14th c.; Cotgr. 1611 has '*Invariable* vnvariable'); so It. *invariabile* (Florio, 1611).]

Not subject to variation or alteration; unchangeable, unalterable; remaining ever the same, unchanging, constant; occurring alike in every case, unvarying.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 137 Their common properties of nature, such as .. remaine like infallible and invariable truths in euery kinde and country of the world. 1696 WHISTON *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 339 The Heat on the Face of the Earth would still be equal and invariable. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 66 If there was one only invariable and universal language in the world. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 93 Clear as the Sun, the greater and invariable Luminary. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX. 364, I used an invariable pendulum which M. de la Condamine got constructed at Quito. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 141 The value of gold and silver is certainly not invariable, but, generally speaking, it changes only by slow degrees. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 5. 16 The conscience of man is no invariable and definite endowment, the same in all men everywhere and always. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 395 Banishment was the invariable sentence. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* I. 17 Every system of weights and measures must have an invariable unit for its base.

†b. Of a person. *Obs. rare.*

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Invariable*, firm, resolute, constant. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* III. § 86. 409 He persisted Invariable to his Principles.

c. *Math.* Of a quantity: Constant. Of a point, line, etc.: Fixed.

1704 HAYES *Fluxions* 77 By the Property of the [Logarithmic] Curve, the Subtangent PT is equal to an invariable Quantity. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 304 In the algebraic expression a^2-bx, where a and b denote constant or invariable quantities, and x a flowing or variable one. 1820 HERSCHEL *Examp. Finite Diff.* 126 This equation is to be integrated on the hypothesis of $y_2 \frac{dy_2}{dx_2}$ being invariable by the change of z to $z+1$. 1828 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 44 An equation between the radius vector drawn to the instantaneous centre from an invariable point (or particle) in the moving body, and the angle which this radius vector makes with fixed line (or invariable row of particles) in the body.

B. *sb.* *Math.* An invariable quantity, a constant.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Invariableness (invē•riăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invariable; unchangeableness, constancy.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ii. § 3. 32 From the dignity of their [angels'] intellect, arises the invariableness of their wills. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 514 A variety of dispensations [may] be consistent with an invariableness of design. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 324 We are compelled to infer its existence from the invariableness of the sequence in time between the two events. 1871 tr. *Hartwig's Subterr. W.* v. 43 The constant invariableness of their temperature.

Invariably (invē•riăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY ².] In an invariable manner; without variation, unchangingly, constantly; without exception, in every case alike.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vii. 307 Computing by these as invariably as by the other. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ⁋ 2 We come forth..invariably destined to the pursuit of great acquisitions, or petty accomplishments. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, They were almost invariably silent. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 225 The usual, but invariably fatal, mistake was made.

Invariance (invē•riăns). *Math.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] The character of remaining unaltered after a linear transformation; the essential property of an invariant. Also **Inva·riancy.**

1878 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jrnl. Math.* 77 It thus appears that every given homogeneous graph has an intrinsic character of capability or incapability of respondence to algebraical in- or co-variance. 1895 ELLIOTT *Algebra of Quantics* 6 There are in fact irrational and fractional functions which have the property of invariancy and co-variancy.

Invariant (invē•riănt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. IN-³ + VARIANT.]

A. *adj.* Unvarying, invariable.

1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 95 Each cause is invariant; it is only the phenomena that are variable.

B. *sb.* *Math.* A function of the coefficients of a quantic such that, if the quantic be linearly transformed, the same function of the new coefficients is equal to the first function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation.

1851 SYLVESTER in *Philos. Mag.* Nov., The remaining coefficients are the two well-known hyperdeterminants, or, as I propose henceforth to call them, the two Invariants of the form $ax^4 + 4bx^3y + 6cx^2y^2 + 4dxy^3 + ey^4$. *Ibid.*, If $I(a, b, .. l) = I(a', b', .. l')$, then I is defined to be an invariant of f. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* (1882) 223, I learn that the Theory of Invariants and the methods of investigation which have grown out of it constitute a step in mathematical progress larger than any made since the Differential Calculus.

Invariantive (invē•riăntiv), *a.* *Math.* [f. prec. B. + -IVE.] Belonging to an invariant; not altered by a linear transformation of the original quantic. Hence **Inva·riantively** *adv.*

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. I. 543 A form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. 1878 CAYLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 722/1 A curve $u = 0$ may have some invariantive property, viz., a property independent of the particular axes of coordinates used in the representation of the curve by its equation.

Invaried (invē•rid), *a.* *rare.* [IN-³.] Not varied; unvaried.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vi. 174 Their constant uninterrupted and invaried Motion. 1727 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Classics* I. 136 (T.) Change of the particles, or the lesser invaried words, that add to the signification of nouns and verbs. 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 4 Mar. in *Lockhart*, I daresay the young Duke would do the same for the invaried love I have borne his house.

†**Invari·ety.** *Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [IN-³.]

1611 FLORIO, *Inuarieta*, inuariety, constancy.

Invaroid (invē•roid). *Math.* [f. after INVARIANT *sb.*, with termination *-oid*, after *criticoid*, etc.] (See quot.)

1884 R. HARLEY in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXVIII. 57 But we have not in general ultra-critical functions, or, as it is proposed to call them, Invaroids. .. Sir James Cockle suggests that in a limited number of cases it may be possible by means of semicritical relations to form invaroids, that is, ultra-critical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariants or ultra-critical functions of algebra.

Invasible (invēⁱ·zĭb'l), *a.* *rare.* [a. OF. *invasible* offensive, of attack (14–16th c. in Godef. and in Cotgr. 1611).] Offensive, used in attack.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiv. 273 They may go with diffensable armes and not inuasible..as to a cas of deffense and not for to enuayshe. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlviii, Euerie inuasibill wapon on him he bair. 1611 COTGR., *Invasible*, inuasible, inuadible.

Invasion (invēⁱ·ʒən). [a. F. *invasion* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., frequent from 14th c.), ad. late L. *invāsiōn-em*, n. of action f. *invādĕre* to INVADE.]

1. The action of invading a country or territory as an enemy; an entrance or incursion with armed force; a hostile inroad.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 74 If they shal persyst in their pestilent malice to make inuasyon into this realme [etc.]. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* 174 b, No prince could hurte hym by warre or invasion. 1611 BIBLE 1 *Sam.* xxx. 14 Wee made an inuasion vpon the South of the Cherethites. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* III. 365 The Parthian .. Found able by invasion to annoy Thy country. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 145 The Spaniards .. made a powerful invasion upon the infant colony of Georgia. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 32 A foe ever watching the opportunity for invasion and spoil. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 32 In the Danish invasions, the marauders seized upon horses where they landed.

b. *fig.* A harmful incursion of any kind, e.g. of the sea, of disease, moral evil, etc.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Q vij b, Savegarde, and defende him, aswell from the invasions of wicked spirites as of other snares of the fleshe and the worlde. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 41 The Earth .. being freed from the tyrannicall invasion and usurpation of the Waters. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xiv, The forerunners .. of the Cold fit of an Ague, the first Invasion of that Disease having been preceded by the like Distempers. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), What demonstrates the plague to be endemial to Egypt, is its invasion and going off at certain seasons. 1847 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. v. 257 It by no means appears that a momentary invasion of doubt, or even of scepticism, is inconsistent with a prevailing and habitual faith. *attrib.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 396 The usual symptoms of the invasion stage.

2. Infringement by intrusion; encroachment upon the property, rights, privacy, etc. of any one.

1650 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 1 Suffer no Invasion in matters of Religion. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 514 His government for almost fifteen years was one continued .. invasion upon the civil liberties of his subjects. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VIII. Wks. 1813 III. 102 A voluntary invasion of the rights of his kinsman and ally. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xiii. (1862) 182 There were..many invasions of the constitution.

†3. Assault, attack (upon a person, etc.). *Obs.*

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 1090 The Tygre, and the Bore ..raged sore In bitter words, seeking to take occasion Upon his fleshly corpse to make invasion. 1661–98 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* III. 186 An House built out of the Road is exposed to the Invasion of Robbers. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* I. 11 Prepares, by swift invasion, to remove Your virgin bride.

Hence **Inva·sionist,** one who advocates or believes in an invasion; also *attrib.*

1853 COBDEN 1793 & 1853, Pol. Writ. (1878) 196 The other argument of the invasionists .. will be succesful. *Ibid.* 210 These invasionist writings.

Invasive (invēⁱ·siv), *a.* [a. F. *invasif, -ive* (15–16th c. in Godef.), in med.L. *invāsīv-us*, f. *invās-*, ppl. stem of *invādĕre*: see -IVE.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, invasion or attack; offensive.

a 1520 BARCLAY *Jugurth* (1557) 21 b, Ingines inuasiue to his enemies and defensiue to his company. 1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 Sallet, Shield, Sword, and so many other partes of defensive and invasive furniture. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 178 Nothing so much hindereth the invasive ambition of this Prince, as the nature of places. 1788 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 47/1 The first campaign of an invasive war. 1880 A. FORBES in *19th Cent.* VII. 219 These premisses being set down, what course of invasive action did it behove Lord Chelmsford to pursue?

2. Characterized by or addicted to invasion; invading.

1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.*, *Mortimer & Isabel* (ed. Smethwick) 49 Guyne and Aquitan .. Charles by invasive arms again shall take And send the English forces o'er the lake. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 365 As of their..often fights with the inuasiue Danes. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgm. Hercules* 13 If none check th' invasive foe's designs. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* II. i. (1872) I. 50 He..made truce with the Hungarians, who were excessively invasive at that time. 1881 SWINBURNE *Mary Stuart* IV. i. 135 A deadlier stroke and blast of sound more dire Than noise of fleets invasive.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 32 Thy fell approach, like some invasive damp, Breath'd thro' the pores of earth from Stygian caves. 1830 I. TAYLOR *Unitar.* 127 That Christianity is essentially an invasive, expansive doctrine.

3. Tending to intrude upon the domain or to infringe the rights of another; intrusive, encroaching.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. IV. 150 They rather chose .. to submit themselves to his invasive Government, than to acknowledge, and obey their own lawful, and natural Prince. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 50 In no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberty or privilege of his subjects. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vi. 163 As a proceeding invasive of tribal rights and calculated to infeeble them. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* xlviii, Sepia found her companion distrait and he felt her a little invasive.

†**Inva·sor.** *Obs. rare.* Also 5 *Sc.* -ar, 6 -our. [a. late L. *invāsor*, agent-n. from *invās-*, ppl. stem of *invādere* to INVADE; perh. immed. ad. OF. *invaseur* (15–16th c. in Godef.).] An invader.

1443 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 33/1 Notour spulȝearis, distrubillaris, or inuasaris [1566 inuasouris] of haly kirk. 1524 HEN. VIII *Instruct. Pace* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiii. 27 To geve an assistence ayenist the invasour. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 132 The invasour of the common weill. 1602 H. ELY in *Archpriest Controv.* (1898) II. 196 To wᵗhstand and fyght against such invasors whatsoeuer.

Invassal, -el, -alage, var. ENVASSAL, -AGE.

Invay(e, Invayle, Inveagle, obs. ff. INVEIGH, INVEIL, INVEIGLE *vbs.*

[**Inveccyde,** *sb.* and *a.* *Sc.*, app. misprint for *invectyve*, INVECTIVE.

1586 *Satir. Poems Ref.* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. title, and l. 15.]

Invecked (inve·kt), *ppl. a.* Also 5 inveckit, 6 envecked. [f. *inveck* for *invect*, L. *invect-us*, pa. pple. of *invehĕre* (see INVEIGH) + -ED: cf. INVECTED.] Bordered by or consisting (as an edge) of a series of small convex lobes (see quot. 1610). Chiefly in *Her.*

1496 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* C iv b, *Portat vnam crucem planam inuectam de coloribus albis et nigris*..He beareth.. a cros of Siluer and Sable inuekkyt. *Ibid.* D ij a, The wich .. ar calde armis quarterit inueckit or of colowris inueckyt, for in them .. oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1579) 31 b, He beareth sable, a crosse enuecked Argent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. v. (1660) 27 As the former [ingrailed] doth dilate itself by way of incroaching into the Field, contrariwise this doth contract itself by inversion of the points into itself; in regard whereof ..it..is called Invecked. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 144 These leaves of ours being all invecked, whereas the Trachelia are all indented. 1836 BAINES *Hist. Lancs.* III. 183 The eastern window [of Whalley Church] .. is invecked with ramified tracery. 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 97/1 It .. reveals an under coat of pale blue with invecked edges.

Inveckee (inve·ke, -ki), *a.* *Her.* Also 6–7 enveckie, -y. [f. as prec. with F. *-é, -ée* = Eng. -ED.] Consisting of two or three arcs or semicircles meeting in cusps: said of lines and edges.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 27 b, The most auncient bearing of twoo Colours..is to beare the same plaine, and neither engralee, rasie, enueckie, or dentillie. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.*, *Drawing* 148 The single line is sometime indented envecky, wavey, embatteled.

†**Inve·ct,** *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *invect-*, ppl. stem of *invehĕre*: see INVEIGH. Cf. med.L. *invect-āre*, freq.]

1. *trans.* To bring in, import, introduce.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 4 They see now.. the beaste of romishe abominacion .. had inuected into Christes Churche and holy congregacion, al thynges that were contrary to Christe.

2. *intr.* To inveigh, utter invectives.

1614 R. TAILOR *Hog Hath Lost His Pearl* Prol. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XI. 427 Invecting Much at our city vices. *a* 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Faithf. Friends* III. iii, Fool that I am thus to invect against her!

Invected (inve·ktėd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *invectus*, pa. pple. of *invehĕre* (see INVEIGH) + -ED ¹.] Brought in, introduced; *spec.* in *Her.* = INVECKED.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 397 By their invented and invected Traditions they are charged to have made Gods word .. of none effect. *a* 1657 SIR W. MURE *Hist. Rowallane* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 240 Borders, borne of a divers fashion, as plane, invected, engrailed, indented. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invecked*, or *Invected*. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* 113 It was..invected or jagged at the bottom.

†**Inve·ction.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *invectiōn-em* bringing in, importation; in late L., attacking with words, n. of action from *invehĕre* to INVEIGH.]

1. The action of inveighing; an invective.

1590 DAVIDSON *Repl. Bancroft* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 505 A bitter invection against the godlie brethren. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 151 No touch of malecontentedness or spirit of invection. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 84 Who can thinke .. his invections, a depravement, when he belches forth such blasphemies?

2. Carrying or bringing in, importation.

1603 STOW *Surv.* (1842) 20 Invection, by the which commodities are gathered into the city, and dispersed from thence into the country by land. 1623 COCKERAM, *Inuection*, a carying. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Invection*, a carrying in.

†**Inve·ctivate,** *v.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. next + -ATE ³.] *intr.* To utter invectives.

1624 Darcie *Birth of Heresies* Ep. to Rdr., Some do Inuectiuate and Inueigh against it.

Invective (inve·ktiv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 en-. [a. F. *invectif*, *-ive* adj., *invective* sb. (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *invectīvus* 'reproachful, abusive', in med.L. *invectīva* (sc. *ōrātio*) as sb., f. ppl. stem of *invehĕre*: see Invect and -ive.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Using or characterized by denunciatory or railing language; inclined to inveigh; expressing bitter denunciation; vituperative, abusive. Now *rare.*

1430–40 Lydg. *Bochas* vi. xv. (MS. Bodl. 263) 336/2 He.. Compiled hadde an Invectiff scripture Ageyn Antoyne. 1576 A. Hall *Acc. Quarrell* (1815) 35 Divers invective speeches .. had passed in the same. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 58 What is the matter good wife (quoth I) that you use such invective words against the collier? *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Cambr.* I. (1662) 153 He was .. always devoted to Queen Mary, but never invective against Queen Elizabeth. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 120 They kept a fast to pray for success to the Pretender's arms, and a thanksgiving for his arrival..and were very invective and bitter. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. vi. 471 Cicero..made a reply to him on the spot in an Invective speech, the severest perhaps, that was ever spoken by any man. 1866 *Athenæum* No. 2001. 299/3 What we may call invective history. 1890 E. Johnson *Rise Christendom* 368 William, the invective opponent of the..friars.

†**2.** Carried or borne in (against something). *Obs.*

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 244 As huge rocks doe regorge th' invective waves.

B. *sb.* **1.** A violent attack in words; a denunciatory or railing speech, writing, or expression.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* 96 Iuuenall was thret parde for to kyll For certayne enuectyfs, yet wrote he none ill. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 84 Theyr sermons were lytle other then inuectiues agaynst vsery. 1640 Bp. Hall *Episc.* II. xvii. 183 This it is that fills .. Pamphlets with spightfull invectives. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1869) II. 82 Their satirical wit degenerated into sharp and angry invectives. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, IV. 342 The duke, in going down stairs, poured forth volleys of invectives upon the Chief President. 1844 Thirlwall *Greece* lxii. VIII. 177 Cleomenes .. sent a letter to the assembly, containing bitter invectives against Aratus.

2. (Without *pl.*) Denunciatory or opprobrious language; vehement denunciation; vituperation.

1602 Fulbecke *2nd Pt. Parall.* 26 Yet the Græcians did not alwaies suffer this licentious rage and inuectiue of Poets. *a* 1770 Jortin *Serm.* (1771) V. xix. 401 The book of Proverbs is full of invective and indignation against .. those profligates. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 27 He burst out into a torrent of invective.

Inve·ctively, *adv.* Now *rare.* [f. Invective *a.* + -ly 2.] In an invective manner; with inveighing or denunciation.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 70 Sche began to reproche them inuectyuely of ther neclegens, couuardeis ande ingratitude. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 58 Thus most inuectiuely he pierceth through The body of Countrie, Citie, Court. 1717 *New Hampshire Prov. Papers* (1869) III. 678 They are pleased to reflect invectively on those members of the Councill lately appointed.

Inve·ctiveness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being invective.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Hantshire* II. (1662) 14 Some wonder at his invectiveness; I wonder more, that he inveigheth so little. 1694 Penn *Trav. Holland* 183, I related to them the bitter Mockings and Scornings that fell upon me, .. the Invectiveness and Cruelty of the Priests.

†**Inve·ctiver.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **invective* vb. (a. F. *invectiver* Colgr.) + -er 1.] One who utters invectives; a railer.

1596 H. Clapham *Briefe Bible* I. 77 Let therefore Invectivers against Brethren..Smite their thigh.

Inve·ctivist. *rare.* [f. Invective *sb.* + -ist, after *satirist*, etc.] One who practises invective.

1862 *Independent* (N. Y.) 12 June (Cent.), It is the work of a very French Frenchman, of a..powerful satirist and invectivist.

†**Inve·ctor.** *Obs.* [a. late L. *invector*, agent-n. from *invehĕre*: see Inveigh.] An inveigher.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxiii. 276 This is the very life of all books, .. it is their guard and security from the mouths of scandalous invectors.

†**Inve·ctory,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *invect-*, ppl. stem of *invehĕre*: see -ory.] Invective.

1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* 33 An eloquent and inuectory style of writing.

†**Inve·cture.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ure.] The action of inveighing; the use of invective.

1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 5, I have no thought of invecture against the creature.

Invegel, -vegle, obs. forms of Inveigle.

Inveigh (invē'), *v.* Forms: *α.* 5–6 **inveh,** 6 **invei(e, -vai(e,** (**invee, -veihe, -veygh, inwey**), 6–7 **invey(e, -vay(e,** 6– **inveigh.** *β.* 6 **enveh, -vei(e, -vey(e,** 6–8 **enveigh,** (6 **-veygh**). [ad. L. *invehĕre* to carry or bear to or into, bring in, *invehī* to be borne, carry oneself, or go into, to attack, to assail with words, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *vehĕre* to carry, bear. (For the spelling compare *conveigh*, 16–18th c. form of Convey, also *weigh.*)]

I. With literal notion of *carry.*

†**1.** *trans.* To carry in, introduce. *Obs. rare.* Cf. Invecked.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D iij a, In them ar ij colowris quarterli put: y* toon in to the othir, & so oon colowre is inuehit in to an othir.

†**2.** To bring in (to use); to introduce. *rare.*

1550 Gardiner *Let. to Ld. Protector* 6 June in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) II. 1346/2 They.. shoulde so soone .. aduise to enuey such matter of alteration.

†**3.** To carry or draw mentally by influence or allurement; to entice, inveigle. *Obs.*

1649 Evelyn *Liberty & Servit.* iii. Misc. Writ. (1805) 13 She .. being altogether inveighed by inclination .. towards the person where she hath placed her affections. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 97 They endeavour to obtain the favour of the Cardinals they serve, by inveighing him to dishonesty. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 443 He is a Spirit, that inveighs away a Man from himself.

†**4.** To carry away (*to* a place). *Obs. rare.*

1878 R. W. Dixon *Hist. Ch. Eng.* I. ii. 137 The Lords and Commons .. represented that the age and infirmity of many of the prelates rendered it likely that other large sums would be inveighed to Rome anon.

II. To speak vehemently.

5. *intr.* To give vent to violent denunciation, reproach, or censure; to rail loudly. Const. *against* (†*at, of, on, upon*). The current sense.

α. 1529 More *Dyalogue* 115 b/2 The author inueheth agaynst the most pestylent secte of these Lutherans. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* I vij, Thou shalte immoderately invee ageynst no man. 1563 Winjet *Wks.* (1890) II. 28 Quhow vehementlie inweys the blissit Apostil Paul contrare certane men. 1567 *Triall Treas.* (1850) 6 Sir, in this you seme against me to inuaye. 1573 Twyne *Æneid.* xi. Argt., Drances and Turnus vpon auncient hatred inueigh one at the other. 1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* I. v. (1886) 9 He would not have pretermitted to invaie against their presumption. 1619 H. Hutton *Follie's Anat.* 27 Good is but good; and no man can more say: To praise the bad makes satyrists invay. 1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* viii. § 16. 149, I can hardly inhold from inveighing on his memory. 1666 Pepys *Diary* 4 July, He much inveighs upon my discoursing of Sir John Lawson's saying heretofore, that sixty sail would do as much as one hundred. 1673 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* II. 45 To invey against them and trample upon them. 1741 Middleton *Cicero* I. ii. 122 This was irregular and much inveighed against. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. viii. 271 Williams inveighed against Laud as a Papist. 1882 Froude in *Fortn. Rev.* CCXXIX. 742 The leadership passed to popular orators, who rose to power by inveighing against property.

β. 1531 R. Morice in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 24 Secretly he enveshed against thair doctrine. *a* 1540 Barnes *Wks.* (1573) 318/1, I haue taken vpon mee, not to enuey agaynst any person. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 62 b, I might enueigh thus, O shamefull deede. 1561 Daus tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* Pref. (1573) 5 To enueygh against the Popish clergie. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 15 The Arch-Bishop of Canterbury enveigh'd as bitterly of the Franchises infringed, of the Abby-Church of Westminster.

†**6.** *trans.* To attack or assail with words. *rare.*

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 201 It may well stand in competition with any that enveighs it.

Hence **Invei·ghing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in sense 5); **Invei·gher,** one who inveighs, a denouncer.

1568 Sir F. Knollys in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 245 The Quene of Skottes .. fell into hyr ordinarye invaying agaynst my Lord of Murraye. 1584 Hooker *Descr. Excester* (1765) 83 A sharp Inveigher against the one, and an earnest Maintainer of the other. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 79 This inveighing discourse..prevailed with credulous youthfull Temeriske. 1669 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 421 The rest of the conversation passed with great inveighing on his side against the Dutch. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II* (O. H. S.) 229 *note*, A bitter inveigher of the Church of Rome.

Inveigle (invī·g'l), *v.* Forms: *α.* 6 **envegel, -vegle,** (**-veugle**), 6–8 **enveigle,** (6 **-veighle,** 7 **-veygle**), 7–8 **enveagle.** *β.* 5 **invegel,** 6–7 **-vegle,** 6–8 **-veagle,** (7 **inveighle**), 6– **inveigle.** [In 15–16th c. *envegle* (rarely *enveugle*), app. a corruption of an earlier **avegle, aveugle*, a. F. *aveugler* to blind, f. *aveugle*, OF. also *avuegle*:— late pop. L. *aboculum*, f. *ab-* away from, without + *oculus* eye. The word appears to have been analysed as *a-vegle*, and this by exchange of prefixes, made *en-vegle*, as in some other words: cf. *enbraid* = *abraid*, *enorn* = *aorn*, *adorn*; cf. esp. L. *exemplum*, OF. *essample*, ME. **esaumple, asaumple*, corruptly *ensample*. It is probable that some analogy suggested the prefix *en-*, whence the Latinized *in-*. The stem-vowel *ē* is normal: cf. *people* = F. *peuple*, L. *populus.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To blind in mind or judgement; to beguile, deceive, cajole. *Obs.*

α. 1522 More *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 79/1 Thus enueigleth he them that either be good, or but metely badde. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxx. vi. 385 They .. enveagle and deceive by their subtile orations the integritie of Iudges. 1611 Florio, *Ciecare*, to blinde, to enueagle. *a* 1709 Atkyns *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 390 Your rhetorical Flourishes in a Case of Innocent Blood, which contributed in an high Degree to enveagle the Jury, and bring that Noble Lord to the Scaffold.

β. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 668 The sayd duke of Glouceter inuegelyd so the archbysshop of Caunterbury..that he went with hym to the quene. 1552 Latimer *3rd Serm. Lord's Prayer* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 357 He [the devil] intendeth to inveigle even very kings, and to make them negligent in their business and office. 1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 87 So it is that loue hath as well inuegled me as others. 1594 Hooker *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 7 The subtiltie of Satan inueagling vs, as it did Eue. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. vii. 28 The Chymistes, overmagnifying their preparations, inveigle the curiosity of many.

2. To gain over or take captive by deceitful allurement; to entice, allure, seduce.

a. c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 75 The Pictes..were more envegeled with the desier of fraye then inflamed with the ambition of imperie. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 Other there be that enuegle mennes daughters..and go about to marrye them wythoute theyr [fathers] consente. 1674 Owen *Holy Spirit* (1693) 212 She had no Baits or Allurements..to enveagle the minds of Corrupt and Sensual Men.

β. 1558 Bp. Watson *Sev. Sacram.* xxix. 188 Let not the flattering face of worldlye wealthe inueigle and deceyue you. 1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Thinking with the sight of his flockes to inueigle her. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 291 These birds .. take a great delight to inveagle others, and to steale away some pigeons from their owne flocks. 1634 Milton *Comus* 538 Yet have they many baits, and guilefull spells To inveigle and invite the unwary sense. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. ii. 588 As Indians with a Female Tame Elephant inveigle the Male. 1687 Shadwell *Juvenal* 49 She stood at the door to inveagle Passengers. 1766 Fordyce *Serm. Ydng. Wom.* (1767) I. iii. 115 Poltrons..inveigle the affections of virtuous women. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xxxi, I don't want to inveigle you. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. ii. 44 An organised system of harlotry, by which the soldiers and politicians of France were inveigled.

†**b.** To entrap, ensnare, entangle. *Obs.*

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1567) 80 b, One maie easely be enueigled and brought to an inconuenience, before he be ware. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 216 To enveigle and entangle his necessitous neighbour .. till he have got a hank over his estate. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. 235 The branches are inveigled among one another, spreading themselves on every hand. *Ibid.* II. 196 They [webs of a certain spider] are so strong as to give a man inveigled in them trouble for some time.

c. With complemental extension: To draw (any one) by guile *into* (*to, from*, etc.) action, conduct, a place, etc.; *away, in*; † *to do* something.

1539 Taverner *Gard. Wysed.* I. 35 a, He myght be .. inuegled by the force & power of frendes to do any thing otherwyse, then the tenour of iustyce & honesty requyred. 1564 Golding *Justine* (1570) 175 His sonne Comanus .. was inuegled ageinst the Massiliens, by one of his Lordes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 38 Neuer attempting to inueagle or draw away any of their men servants or maids from them. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 7, I never .. endeavoured to enveagle any mans belief unto mine. 1663 Wood *Life* Mar. (O. H. S.) I. 477 Inveighling Dr. Thomas Jones..to be false to his trust. 1663 Cowley *Cutter Colman St.* I, Ye shall no more .. inveigle into Taverns young Foremen of the Shop. 1682 H. More *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 105 A soul enveigled in vitiousness. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) I. xxiii. 161 The chairmen..were inveigled away to drink somewhere. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. II. xxvi. § 35. 573 Many of them are inveigled to enlist by drink, or by bounty money. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scot. in* 1772. 139 To enveigle him from his father and friends. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 111 Socrates, who inveigles him into an admission that everything has but one opposite. 1876 Gladstone *Gleanı.* (1879) II. 281 The Natives are inveigled on board to look at axes or tobacco.

d. In good or neutral sense: To beguile.

a 1720 Sheffield (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 219 My garden..has nothing in it to inveagle one's thoughts.

e. *colloq.* To cajole one out of something.

1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 107 He managed to 'inveigle' me out of sixpence and a roll of tobacco, before we parted.

f. To force (something) *upon* a person by cajolery, etc. *rare.*

1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 3 Jan., She had distressed me ..by inveigling, rather than forcing upon me, a beautiful .. new year's gift.

Hence **Invei·gled** *ppl. a.* (in quot. in sense 'inveigling'), **Invei·gling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1572 Forrest *Theophilus* 318 in *Anglia* VII, Bllynded by Sathans enveglynge. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, I. ii. 266 That sly inveigling Frenchman we'll exile. *a* 1610 Healey *Cebes* (1636) 153 To passe by them speedily, and stop the eares unto their inveygled perswasions. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 57 It looks all so like subterfuge and inveagling. 1692 Dryden *St. Euremont's Ess.* 227 An inveagling, self-interessed Widow.

Inveiglement (invī·g'lmĕnt). [f. prec. + -ment.] The action, process, or means of inveigling; cajolery, allurement, enticement.

1653 H. More *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 238 There is no way better that I know to be freed from such inveiglements. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. i. 312 They are the inveglements to incontinence. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. v. § 16. 52 The fall of Troy is ascribed to the inveiglements of Paris and elopement of Helen. 1855 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 533 He .. would try even not to think upon the female inveiglement in which he believed.

Inveigler (invī·glə1). [f. as prec. + -er 1.] One who inveigles; an enticer, seducer, cajoler.

1549 *Latimer's 4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 128 *marg.*, The inueglers of mens doughters ar[e] notyd. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Courtier* (1860) 20 The court minions (those paramours of lust, and inveaglers to debauchery). 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* IV. 273 Thou thing of fair professions! thou inveigler of esteem! 1883 *Leisure Hour* 615/1 The portrait of an 'inveigler' [Thug].

†**Invei·l,** *v. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-vail, -vayl.** [f. In-1 or 2 + Veil *v.*: cf. Envail.] *trans.* To cover or shroud with or as with a veil; to enveil.

1592 Daniel *Delia* xl, Think the same becomes thy fading best, Which then shall most inuaile, and shadow most. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. v, Invailed with a sable weed she sate. 1625 Jackson *Creed* V. l. § 4 [*tr.* Seneca] Thy heart is not invailed; thou art free from avarice. *a* 1763 ? Shenstone in Dodsley *Descr. Leasowes* P 41 And while the sight inveils a part Let fancy paint the rest.

Inveiˈn, *v. rare.* Also 6 envayn. [f. IN-[2] (EN-[1]) + VEIN *v.*] *trans.* To streak or diversify with or as with veins.

a 1529 SKELTON *'Knoledge, aquayntance'* 17 Saphyre of sadnes, enuayned with indy blew. 1826 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 404 Carpets wove Of purple grain with gold inveined.

Inve(l)lop(e, obs. forms of ENVELOP *v.*

Invendible (inveˈndĭb'l), *a. rare.* [IN-[3].] Not vendible; unsaleable. Hence **Inveˈndibiˈlity, Inveˈndibleness,** unsaleableness.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Invendible,*..unsaleable. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Invendibleness,* unsaleableness. ?17.. BROME To Rdr. (R.), The author may be laughed at, and the stationer beggared by the book's invendibility. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 566 It had already begun to render our oils invendible in the ports of France.

†**Inveˈnemated,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [For **invenenated,* f. L. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *venēnum* poison, *venēnātus* poisoned: after *inveneme,* ENVENOM.] *trans.* To envenom.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 40 Enemies of the most invenemated Viperin or rather Draconick kind.

Inveneme, -im, -om(e, -omous, obs. ff. ENVENOM, -OMOUS.

Invenient (invīˈniĕnt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *invenient-em,* pr. pple. of *invenīre* to come upon.] Coming on, oncoming.

1854 DOBELL *Balder* xxvii. 187 Bound and prone, expatiate with nice art To the invenient honor.

Invent (inveˈnt), *v.* [f. L. *invent-,* ppl. stem of *invenīre* to come upon, discover, find out, devise, contrive, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *venīre* to come. Cf. F. *inventer* (1539 in R. Estienne).]

†**1.** *trans.* To come upon, find; to find out, discover. (*Obs.* exc. in reference to the *Invention of the Cross*: see INVENTION 1 b.)

(Often implying 'to find out or discover by search or endeavour', and so passing into the later senses.)

c 1475 *Songs & Carols* (Percy Soc.) 64 Syns that Eve was procreat owt of Adams syde, Cowd not such newels in this lond be inventyd. 1542 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 C j, They shuld inuent and knowe that there be two fyrste dyfferences of the functions and actions of medycyne. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xii. 68 Gold..Cadmus, as Plinie affyrmeth, found it in the mount Pangeus, in Thrace; or as some thynke, it was Thoas and Eaclis that inuented it in Panchaia. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 34 b, Because none of their Masters were invented culpable of thys naughtye acte, the kynge..restored them to their libertie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. v. 10 Florimell..vowed never to returne againe Till him alive or dead she did invent. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.,* At the beginning of the Colon, a Valve is placed..invented by Baubinus. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. (1738) 11 Inventing many Propositions concerning the Motion of the Blood. 1887 ATHELSTAN RILEY *Athos* V. 71 *note,* According to the popular belief amongst the Greeks it was in a bed of this tender herb [sweet basil] that Our Lord's Cross was invented.

2. To find out or produce by mental activity.

† **a.** To devise, contrive; to plan, plot. *Obs.*

1539 *Lisle Papers* 9 Aug. V. 26 (MS.) He will invent all means he can to be stayed here. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 288 Throw counsell of his wyf he inuented the kings slauchtre. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 199 A plot..invented, one would imagine, not by men, but by Cacodæmons. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ 14 For laboured impiety, what apology can be invented? 1821 KEATS *Lamia* 315 And there had led Days happy as the gold coin could invent Without the aid of love.

† **b.** To compose as a work of imagination or literary art; to treat in the way of literary or artistic composition. *Obs.* or merged in c or 3.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 323 *note,* Your braine or your wit, and your pen, the one to invent and devise: the other to write. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. iii. 29, I say she neuer did inuent this letter, This is a mans inuention, and his hand. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Art Poetry* Wks. (1686) 20 Take a known Subject and invent it well. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* Ded. (R.), A poet is a maker, as the word signifies: and he who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.

c. To devise something false or fictitious; to fabricate, feign, 'make up'.

1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 43, I neuer dyd eny soch thinges, as these men haue maliciously inuented agaynst me. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 237 b, He invented a cause of his commyng,..to pertracte the tyme, till his men [etc.]. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 74 [She] confessed that she had invented the news. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, She directed Peter to invent some excuse for his absence. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 The calumnies which..he had invented to blacken the fame of Anne Hyde. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 137 His real history is well-nigh as marvellous as anything that legend could invent.

3. To find out in the way of original contrivance; to create, produce, or construct by original thought or ingenuity; to devise first, originate (a new method of action, kind of instrument, etc.). The chief current sense.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 12 We schal see infynyte strange artys and craftys inuentyd by mannys wyt. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. x. 78 b, Dædalus..firste inuented the art of Carpentrie with these instrumentes followyng, the Sawe, Chippe axe, and Plumline. 1563 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 54 Esdras..invented the same Hebrew Charectes which are used at this day. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 27 They invented the arte of printing. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. b ij b, There may be yet invented several other helps for the eye. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* I. x. 195 Galileo invented the telescope. 1882 PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xiii. 94 The *Morning Chronicle* had the credit..of inventing the leading article. 1883 HUXLEY in *Academy* 24 Nov., I only said I invented the word 'agnostic'.

†**4.** To originate, introduce, or bring into use formally or by authority; to found, establish, institute, appoint. *Obs.*

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. iv. 139 Dominicke..inuented a newe fraternite named Dominicans, black Friers, or Friers preachers. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 44 Festiual dais in old time were inuented for recreation. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 589 Who first invented the order of the Mamalukes. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 926 That all Taxes inuented during the War should be abolished. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euremont's Ess.* 6 The first Tarquin to give more Dignity to the Senate..invented Ornaments, and gave marks of Distinction.

†**5.** With *inf.* (in senses 2–4): To plan, plot, devise, contrive, find out how (*to do* something).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 238 When as kyng Edward sought, invented and studied dayly and howerly to bryng hym selfe to quietnesse. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* B j b, The Tuscanes..inuented to buylde stronglye after the maner aforsayde. 1660–1 PEPYS *Diary* 8 Feb., If they do invent to bring their masters in so much a week by their industry or theft. 1661 FELTHAM *Lusoria,* etc. (1696) 64 What Pliny said of him that first invented to saw stones. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Govt. Tongue* Wks. 1874 II. 41 They will invent to engage your attention.

†**Invent,** *sb. Obs.* [ad. L. *invent-um,* sb. use of neut. of *inventus,* pa.pple of *invenīre*: see prec.] **1.** Something invented; a device, contrivance: = INVENTION 6, 9.

1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cvi. 308 But they more oft rebeld: With theyr inuentes and so for sinne they were but iustly feld. 1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* To Rdr. 4 Many notable inuents, and works of old time, haue perished.

2. Inventive faculty: = INVENTION 4.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Somn.* xxix, Thy Homers style, thy Petrarks high invent, Sall vanquish death, and live eternally.

†**Inveˈnt,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *invent-us,* pa. pple. of *invenīre* to INVENT.] Found out, discovered, INVENTED. (Const. as *pa. pple.*)

a 1500 *Colkelbie Sow* 680 The king..a cornar of a cuntre seuerall, Nocht than invent, inhabit as it lay, Gaif him be seile heretable for ay. *a* 1520 BARCLAY *Ingurth* (Pynson, ed. 2) 46 b, For at that tyme..they were nat yet inuent.

Inventable: see INVENTIBLE.

†**Iˈnventar, -aire.** Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *inventaire* (1344 in Godef.), ad. late L. *inventārium,* lit. a list of what is found, f. *invenīre, invent-* to find: see INVENT.] = INVENTORY *sb.*

1435 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 103 The seyd godes in the Inuentare. 1616 W. HAIG in J. Russell *Haigs* vii. (1881) 160 That trunk was packed according to the inventaire. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 14/2 The pairties vpgivers of the saids inventars. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 45 Ane rentall of the dewties of the lands thairin contained, with ane inventar.

Hence †**Inventar** (**-ir, -ure**) *v.*, to inventory.

1663 *Inventory Ld. J. Gordon's Furnit.,* The insight of the place of Greenlaw is inventired beffoir the persones following. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* 292 They have first been shown, and inventured and valued at the custom-house here.

Inventar, obs. Sc. form of INVENTOR.

Inventarize, obs. var. INVENTORIZE *v.*

†**Iˈnventary, -arie,** *sb. Obs.* [Variant f. INVENTORY, after L. *inventārium.*] = INVENTORY *sb.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* II. Wks. 1843 II. 427/2 Of inventaries [*printed* inventataries], Of testamentaries, And of mortuaries. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 10 After an Inventary taken thereof, caused the same to be brought into his treasurie. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 190 b, An Inventary is a catalogue or recitall in writing of all the goods and chattels of one that is dead, with the valuation of them by foure credible persons, which every Executor and Adminstrator ought to exhibite to the Ordinary at the time appointed him. 1703 [see next]. 1763 WHEELOCK *Serm.* 30 June (1767) 23 If I omit any thing in their inventary.

† **b.** *loosely.* A plan or specification. *Obs.*

1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 850 In publike buildings..the workmen haue a certaine inuentarie or plot giuen them, which they follow in their worke.

†**Iˈnventary,** *v. Obs.* = INVENTORY *v.*

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 220 First of all the moueable goodes were inuentaried and praised, as houshold stuffe, corne, and cattell, &c. then the immoueable, as leases of groundes or tenements. 1703 *Providence* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1894) V. 144 All those Moveable goods the which are inventaried in the inventarey of my late husband his Estate.

†**Inveˈntative,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INVENT *v.* + -ATIVE.] = INVENTIVE.

1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII,* c. 9 § 1 Many subtill inuentatiue and crafte persons.

Invented (inveˈntĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INVENT *v.* + -ED[1].] Discovered, found out (*obs.*); devised, contrived; made up, fabricated, feigned.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E iv, To the good and ryght vsage of inuented thynges. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 5 New inuented formes of worshipping God. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 70 Mixed with Tartarean Sulphur, and strange fire, His own invented Torments. 1726 LAW *Serious C.* xv. (1729) 267 Those antick and invented motions which make fine dancing. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 253/1 Aristotle, in his Rhetoric, has divided Examples into *Real* and *Invented.*

Inventer: see INVENTOR.

Inveˈntful, *a. rare.* [f. INVENT *v.* (or *sb.*) + -FUL.] Full of invention; showing inventiveness.

1797 J. GIFFORD *Rem.* in *Resid. France* (T.), The genius of the French government appears powerful only in destruction, and inventful [*ed.* 2 I. Pref. 29 inventive] only in oppression. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. x. § 21 We have enough, and to spare, of noble inventful pictures.

Inventibiˈlity, -abiˈlity. *rare.* [f. next: see -ITY.] **a.** Capability of being invented. † **b.** (In quot.) Capacity of inventing, inventiveness.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks., Theos. Lett.* 15 In the Power of the Divine Vision, Inventibility, and Perceptibility.

Inveˈntible, -able, *a. rare.* [f. INVENT *v.* + -IBLE, -ABLE. The form in *-ible* is on L. analogy from *invent-,* ppl. stem of *invenīre.*] Capable of being invented.

1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. Trinn. Parl.* 13 There can be no cause colourably inventable, wherunto to attribute them. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 7 Which our party did assay by all inventible means to bring him to. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* lxvii. (T.), When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way inventible. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 14 Jan., If only there were invented, or inventible, some sort of 'Keeley-cure'.

Hence **Inveˈntibleness** (Craig, 1847).

Invention (inveˈnʃən). [a. OF. *invencion, envention* (1270–97 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *inventiōn-em,* n. of action from *invenīre*: see INVENT *v.*]

I. The action, faculty, or manner of inventing.

1. The action of coming upon or finding; the action of finding out; discovery (whether accidental, or the result of search and effort). *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1350 *St. Stephen* 212 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 30 Saynt Steuyn inuencioun: þat es þe finding of his body. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 258 In the inuencyon of the body of saynt Stephan. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 116 For no study nor desyre of victory, but only for the inventyon of the truth and equyte. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. i. § 3 That judicial method which serveth best for the invention of truth. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 14, I have..reason to believe, that the Invention of Longitudes will come to its perfection. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 45 Nature hath provided..four..Channels to convey it into the Mouth, which are of late invention, and called by Anatomists, *Ductus Salivales.* 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 166 The invention and use of the four metals in Greece. 1850 NEALE *Med. Hymns* (1867) 104 But that thirst Thou wouldst express For lost man's invention. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1877) I. v. 440 *note,* His tomb must have been removed on the Invention of Arthur in the time of Henry the Second.

b. *Invention of the Cross*: the reputed finding of the Cross by Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, in A.D. 326 (see CROSS *sb.* 2); hence, the church festival observed on the 3rd of May in commemoration of this.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 211 The Sonday next after the Fest of the Invencion of the Cros, the ix. day of May. 1587 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 65 On the Holy Roodday, called the invention of the Cross. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 281 On the same day they commemorate St. Helen's Invention of the Cross at Jerusalem. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4539/1 Yesterday being the Feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, the Emperor, the two Empresses..performed their Devotions in the Church of the Jesuits. 1897 J. T. TOMLINSON *Prayer Book, Art. & Hom.* I. 14 The *Invention of the Cross*..has not been disproved',—a faint praise, which might be applied to many other doubtful 'inventions'.

† **c.** Finding out, solution (of a problem). *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 3 A subtyle Inuencion of a sentence gyuen upon a derke and obscure cause. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxiv. Ee iij a, Rules for the inuention of his capacitie superficiall and Solide. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. iii. (1651) 667 Pythagoras offered an hundred Oxen for the invention of a Geometrical Probleme.

d. *Rhet.* The finding out or selection of topics to be treated, or arguments to be used.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* VIII. (Percy Soc.) 29 The fyrste of them is called Invencion, Whiche surdeth of the most noble werke Of v. inward wittes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv, Whiche is the fyrste parte of Rhetorike, named Inuention. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 1 The Parts of Oratory are Invention, taking care for the Matter; and Elocution, for the Words and Style. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 7 By some logical Writers this Business of Topics, and Invention is treated of in such a manner with mathematical Figures and Diagrams, filled with the barbarous technical Words, *Napcas, Nipcis, Ropcos, Nosrop,* etc. *a* 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preach.* xiv. (1888) 251 His sermons are remarkable for the skill displayed in what the French call 'invention' or the raising of topics.

2. The action of devising, contriving, or making up; contrivance, fabrication.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 2 These thynges, whiche be not of myne inuencion, but with great labour gathered. 1551 PʳCESS MARY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 163 To use alteracyons of theyr owne Invencyon. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 92 Carrying rather an appearance of Figment and Invention..than of Truth and Reality. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* Ded., This proceeding is not of my own invention. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 1 Printed News-Papers..to spread Rumours and Reports of Things; and to improve them by the Invention of Men. *Med.* Who is credited with the invention of this fable?

3. The original contrivance or production of a new method or means of doing something, of an art, kind of instrument, etc. previously unknown (see INVENT *v.* 3); origination, introduction.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi, They that write of the firste inuentions of thinges, haue good cause to suppose Lucifer to be the first inuentour of dise playinge. 1604 JAS. I *Coun-*

terbl. (Arb.) 99 The first inuention of Tobacco taking. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* I. iv. 12 The Invention of Printing..compared with the invention of Letters. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxxviii. (1869) II. 429 The military art has been changed by the invention of gunpowder. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xiv. 820 All half civilized nations have made many great inventions, but no great discoveries. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VII. iv. (1876) 247 The extreme rarity of inventions due to women.

b. In art and literary composition: The devising of a subject, idea, or method of treatment, by exercise of the intellect or imagination; 'the choice and production of such objects as are proper to enter into the composition of a work of art' (Gwilt *Archit.* Gloss.).

1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 234 The Painter being loath to spoyle the naturall beautie .. with an Artificiall bridge, fetcheth a sudden Invention out of .. Palme-trees. 1666 DRYDEN *Pref. Ann. Mirab.* Wks. (Globe) 40 The first happiness of the poet's imagination is properly invention, or finding of the thought. 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* ii. (1876) 317 Invention..is little more than a new combination of those images which have been previously gathered and deposited in the memory. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. VI. iii. § 23 All so-called invention is in landscape nothing more than appropriate recollection.

4. The faculty of inventing or devising; power of mental creation or construction; inventiveness.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 67, I wait nocht gif this narratioun Be authoreist, or fenyeit of the new Be sum poeit, throw his inventioun. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Ep. A ij, I commende your wit and invention. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 226 Wee must rather give our Invention the full raines. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 100 He was not a man of much invention. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. iii. 156 His invention was ever busy in devising intrigues.

†**5.** The manner in which a thing is devised or constructed; invented style, fashion, design. *Obs.*

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1787 Your garmentes .. Euery yere made after a newe inuencyon. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 115 ¶ 6 Guns of several Sizes and Inventions. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 59 The Chambers.. are .. painted in grotesque of a very fine Invention.

II. The thing invented.

6. Something devised; a method of action, etc. contrived by the mind; a device, contrivance, design, plan, scheme. (Now merged in 8 and 9.)

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 786 The weight of all that invention rested in thys. 1526 *Life St. Bridget* in *Myrr. our Ladye* (1873) Introd. 53 There was a knyght that alway studyed to fynde newe inuencyons amonge the people. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 35 What, if both Lewis and Warwick be appeas'd, By such inuention as I can deuise? 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIII. lxxvii. (1612) 318 To worship meare Inuentions, yea inferior Things of nought. 1611 BIBLE *Eccl.* vii. 29 God hath made man vpright: but they haue sought out many inuentions. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl., Disc. Occas. Medit.* IV. ii, True Preachers .. mingle not their own Inventions, or humane Traditions, with that pure and sincere Light of Revelation. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxiii, Those soft attentions, Which are (as I must own) of female growth, And have ten thousand delicate inventions.

†**b.** A discovery. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 36 Another of stone, in both which they writ their inventions of Astronomy. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* To Rdr. A vij b, The Circular Motion of the Bloud; the best and most useful Invention of this Latter Age.

†**7.** A work or writing as produced by exercise of the mind or imagination; a literary composition. *Obs.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 3 She gaf to hym the yefte of speche for to speke dyuerse fables and Inuencions. 1593 NASHE *4 Lett. Confut.* 32 In al other my inuentions thou [Aristophanes] interfusest delight with reprehension. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 341 Or say, tis not your seale, not your inuention.

8. A fictitious statement or story; a fabrication, fiction, figment.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 125 In fowll disceptionis, in als inventionis breiding. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi. 105 None in the world, but returne with an inuention, and clap vpon you two or three probable lies. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 233 It may more probably be an Invention to fright Passengers. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc.* I. 179 The Story which they had related..was all meer Invention. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 102 The extreme school of critics reject the tale as an invention.

9. Something devised or produced by original contrivance; a method or means of doing something, an instrument, an art, etc. originated by the ingenuity of some person, and previously unknown; an original contrivance or device.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* III. v. 70 b, Tyle and slate to couer houses were the inuencion of Sinyra. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xix. 21 b, Gabions .. in forme of Baskets .. a very commodious invention, for the shot .. can doe no hurt nor dammage. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, We entered by the draw-bridge, which has an invention to let one fall, if not premonished. 1782 W. BLAKE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 7 Barometer .. this instrument, though a fine invention, is still imperfectly understood. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 215 The French system .. is in design the greatest invention of human ingenuity since that of printing. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 20 The English .. have made or applied the principal inventions.

†**10.** Something formally or authoritatively introduced or established; an institution. *Obs.*

1639 GENTILIS *Servita's Inquis.* (1676) 844 The Cardinal yielding to necessity went away, and the new inventions were revoked. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess., Govt.* (R.), Being forced to supply the want of authority by wise inventions, orders, and institutions.

11. *Mus.* A short piece of music in which a single idea is worked out in a simple manner.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus., Invention*, a term used by J. S. Bach, and probably by him only, for small pianoforte pieces —15 in 2 parts and 15 in 3 parts—each developing a single idea, and in some measure answering to the Impromptu of a later day.

III. †**12.** Coming in, arrival. *Obs. rare.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* i. 3 And whilst green Thetis Nymphes .. Sing our Invention safe unto her long-wisht Bay.

Inventional (invenʃənăl), *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of invention. In recent Dicts.

†**Inventioner.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] One who produces an invention; an inventor.

1612 S. STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 7 The inuentioner by his study, industrie and practise, hath already brought to passe and published diuerse proiects, and new deuises.

Inventionless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of invention.

1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II. 77 Musical material, even in its most inventionless combinations, may have more emotional quality than marble.

†**Inventious,** *a. Obs.* [f. INVENTION, as if on a L. type **inventiōsus*: see -OUS.] Having or showing a power of invention; inventive.

1591 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 107 The man is wise and inuentious, and especially about warres. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. ii, Thou art a fine inventious Rogue. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* I. xiv, Persuaded such a high inuentious straine Could not proceed from any Mortals braine. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unl.* § 277. 75 Hee that easily apprehendeth a thing [is] ingenious; hee that deviseth, inventious.

Inventive (invēntiv), *a.* [a. OF. *inventif, -ive* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = It. *inventivo*; ad. L. type **inventīv-us*, f. *invent-*, ppl. stem of *invenire* to INVENT: see -IVE.]

1. Having the faculty of invention; apt or quick to invent; original in contriving or devising.

c 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 144 Alle othir Reemys in philosophye It doth excelle and of hih Reson Is moost inventyff. ?*c* 1470 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 12 A personne, lerned and Inuentif. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 115 Those that haue ye inuentiuest heades. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 34 Never hit upon among the Greeks and inventive Romans. 1765 BURKE *Hints Drama* Wks. 1842 II. 500 By the inventive genius, I mean the creator of agreeable facts and incidents. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* X. iii. (1881) 473 No slaveholding people were ever an inventive people.

b. Const. *of.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 252 He was passing ingenious and inventive of matter. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* iv. 46 Not a slave on the plantation was so inventive of excuses. 1869 *Adam Smith's W. N.* I. i. vi. 50 *note*, This labour..is inventive of mechanical expedients.

2. Characterized by invention; produced by or showing original contrivance.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 535 A notable picture..the deuise whereof was passing full of wit, and verie inuentiue. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXV, Treated with every circumstance of inventive mockery and insult. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. IV. iii. § 21 The last characteristic of great art is that it must be inventive, that is, be produced by the imagination.

†**3.** Invented, made up, fictitious. *Obs.*

1612 WARNER (*title*) Albion's England; a continued historie of the same Kingdome..not barren in varietie of inventive and historicall intermixtures. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 The absurdity of his inventive Divinity.

Inventively (invēntivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In an inventive manner; in a way characterized by invention.

1847 in CRAIG. 1868 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* vi, The Japanese masks..were inventively frightful, like fearful dreams. 1898 *Link* Mar. 4/3 Those..who are inventively minded.

Inventiveness (invēntivnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inventive; power or faculty of invention; aptitude in inventing.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. vii. 441 Inventiveness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Inventiveness*, Aptness to invent. 1819 FOSTER *Pop. Ignor.* (1834) 114 An incessant multifarious inventiveness in making almost every sort of information offer itself in..attractive forms. 1882 H. SPENCER in *Standard* 31 Oct. 5/7 The inventiveness which, stimulated by the need for economising labour, has been so wisely fostered among us.

Inventor (invēntəɹ). Also 6 -our, (-uro), *Sc.* -ar, 6-9 -er. [a. L. *inventor*, agent-n. from *invenire* to come upon, INVENT. Cf. F. *inventeur* (1454 in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who invents.

†**1.** One who finds out, a discoverer (whether by chance, or by investigation and effort). *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 7 b (8 a), Esculapius which was fyrst Inuentour of Phesyke. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 Fiij b, To shewe that Hippocrates hath ben inuentour .. of all other thynges that is for to be knowen to hym that ought to hele an vlcere well. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* I. xvii, The inuentours of Herbes medicinable. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. xv. 24 Thales Mileseus.. was the first inuenter of this Proposition. 1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139, I am not sure that Mr. Newton was the first inventor of that plant. 1726 FREIND *Hist. Med.* II. 315 *Dr. Willis, the first inventor of the nervous system.*

2. One who devises or contrives; a contriver, designer; now, usually, One who devises something fictitious or false, a fabricator. †Formerly, also, a founder, institutor (obs.).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 807 Although king Richarde harde often of these..malicious saiynges .. he durst not wyth strong handе be on the first inventors revenged. 1552 HULOET, Inuentour of false accusations, and tales, *sycophanta*. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* i. 30 Inuenters of euyl thynges, disobedient to father and mother. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonit.* Wks. (1892) 24 Counsalours of trattouris, inuentaris of tressoun. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 353 Some say that the Lydians were the first inventers of games. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 586 Heere also liued the first Heremites (the first..of which was Antony, an Egyptian, inventor of this order). 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* I. 8 These Inventers of History have still given out, that they met with some Elder Writers, out of whom they have pretended to derive their Reports. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 23 When we suffer from a libel it is better to pray about it than .. even to demand an apology from the inventor.

3. One who devises or produces something new (as an instrument, an art, etc.) by original contrivance; the originator of a previously unknown method or means of doing something; 'the first finder-out'. (The prevailing sense.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb. 49), Of the mazes cauled Labyrinthi, or of horryble great Images cauled Colossi .. and..other portentous inuentions, the which..brynge rather a fame to theyr inuentoures, then trewe glorye. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 34 A certaine Instrument: which by the Inuenter and Artificer..was solde. 1623-4 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 3 § 6 [*Statute of Monopolies*] Lettres Patentes..to the true and first Inventor and Inventors of such Manufactures. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 6 Applauses due to the Inventers of the Arts of Life. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* ii. 26 Its author is no more thought of than the inventor of the compass. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. I. (1847) 34 Xerxes promist a great reward to the inventer of a new pleasure. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 37 He was the inventor of Exchequer Bills; and they were popularly called Montague's notes.

Inventorial (inventōˈriăl), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **inventōri-us* (f. *inventor*) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or having the character of, an inventory; detailed. Hence **Inventorially** *adv.*, in the manner of an inventory, in detail.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 118 (Qo. 2) To deuide him inuentorially, would dosie th' arithmaticke of memory. 1830 S. MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang., Inventorial.* 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 378 An ingenious and inventorial minuteness of circumstance.

Inventories (invēntəriz), *sb. pl. colloq.* [f. INVENT or INVENTOR, after *Fisheries*, the name of a previous exhibition: cf. COLINDERIES, HEALTHIERIES.] A name familiarly given to the Inventions Exhibition held in London in 1885.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 3/1 The 'Fisheries', the 'Healtheries', or the 'Inventories'. 1885 DINSDALE (*title*) Sketches at the 'Inventories'.

Inventorize (invēntəɹoiz), *v.* Also 7 -arize. [f. INVENTORY (or INVENTARY) + -IZE.] a. *trans.* To make an inventory of; to record in detail; to catalogue. b. *intr.* To make an inventory.

1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 42 He commanded also the ships and goods of all the English Merchants..to be attached, and inuentarised. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlix. (1737) 199 Strictly mustering up, and inventorising your Sins. 1846 MRS. MARSH *Emilia Wyndham* viii. I. 193 He sat down, and began inventorizing, examining, and noting, and was soon lost in business.

Inventory (invēntəri), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *inventōri-um*, for cl.L. *inventārī-um* (see INVENTAR, INVENTARY): cf. OF. *inventoire, inventorc.*]

1. A detailed list of articles, such as goods and chattels, or parcels of land, found to have been in the possession of a person at his decease or conviction, sometimes with a statement of the nature and value of each; hence any such detailed statement of the property of a person, of the goods or furniture in a house or messuage, or the like.

[1483: see INVITORY *sb.*²] 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 151, I haue sene .. inuentories made after theyr decease of theyr appareyll. 1577 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Chron.* 137 He caused them to giue an inuentorie, of their owne proper goods. 1582 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 755 You shall make a iust and true inuentorie..of all the tackle [etc.]. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 101 b, Euerie tutor ought..to make a true inuentorie of al the goods and cattelles of his pupil. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 451 There take an Inuentory of all I haue, To the last peny, 'tis the Kings. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1553 (R.) Visitors were .. appointed to examine what church-plate, jewels, and other furniture, was in all cathedrals and churches; *and to compare their account with the* inventories made in former visitations. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxix. 133 *note*, The .. duke .. ordered an inventory to be taken of his son's wearing apparel. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. III. iii. 345 The duke's emissaries were active in making inventories of the property of the suspected parties.

2. *gen.* or *fig.* from 1. A list, catalogue; a detailed account.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* Div, I haue taken an inuentorie of al thy vnciuill..teatmes. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE (*title*) A General Inventorie of the History of France from the beginning of the Monarchie unto 1598. By I. de Serres. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vi. Wks. (1851) 126 What sects? What are their opinions? give us the Inventory. *a* 1708 HAMMOND *Pract. Th.* I. (1730) 56 All He hath is briefly summed up in this short Inventory: whatsoever is in Heaven above, or in the Earth beneath, is His. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 40 *Sir John Herschel*..at the Cape of Good Hope, finished his inventory of the southern heaven. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 5 The

lexicographer is making an inventory; that is his business; ..his task is to make his inventory complete.

3. *transf.* The lot or stock of goods, etc., which are or may be made the subject of an inventory.

1691 Norris *Pract. Disc.* 5 Those who have duly prized and valued the whole Inventory of this World's goods. 1784 Cowper *Task* iv. 401 All the care Ingenious Parsimony takes, but just Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool, Skillet, and old carv'd chest, from public sale. 1890 E. F. Knight *Cruise of 'Alerte'* ii. 30 She was provided .. with new sails .. and an excellent inventory throughout. 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/4 Paying all outgoings, which included a heavy inventory.

4. *attrib.*

1529 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iv. 532 The Inventory Bylle wrytten by Richard Thurketill parishe prest of Eye.

Inventory (i·nvĕntəri), *v.* See also Inventary. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an inventory or descriptive list of; to enter in an inventory, to catalogue: a. goods, etc.

[1526: see Invitory.] 1622 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 40 Sir Lawrence Parsons .. was to inventory all the wrytings. 1649 Evelyn *Diary* 2 Apr., To London, and inventoried my moveables. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5986/3 Any such Estate not inventoried. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 110 Certain commissioners were..appointed to inventory, secure and appraise the said goods. 1881 M. A. Lewis 2 *Pretty Girls* I. 2 All his possessions were being inventoried for sale.

b. *gen.* or *fig.* (Cf. *to take stock of.*)

1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 264 It [my beauty] shal be inuentoried and euery particle and vtensile labell'd to my will. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 345 The lerned Author himself is inventoried, and summ'd up, to the utmost value of his Livery cloak. 1730 T. Boston *View Covt. Grace* (1771) 228 This trust makes the unsearchable riches of Christ, not to be particularly inventoried by us, since they are unsearchable. 1889 C. D. Warner *Lit. Journ. World* vii, When she had scanned and thoroughly inventoried Margaret.

Inventress (inve·ntrĕs). [f. Inventor + -ess.] A female inventor.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 71 The inventresse of lawes, and the mistres of maners and discipline. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 162 At last divine Cecilia came, Inventress of the vocal frame. 1744 Eliza Heywood *Female Spectator* II. 132 The ingenious inventress of it had made them call at Rome. 1862 Rawlinson *Anc. Mon.* I. viii. 216 Chaldæa stands forth as the great parent and original inventress of Asiatic civilisation.

†b. A female finder or discoverer. *Obs. rare.*

1790 Pennant *London* (1813) 614 The Holy Cross, and its inventress Helena.

†Inventri·ce. *Obs.* [F. fem. of *inventeur* Inventor.] = prec.

1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 104 Pouerte of all the lawes was Inuentryce, Mother vnto vertue, confonderes of vyce. 1546 Langley *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. i. 63 Virgyll wytnesseth that Ceres was firste inuentrice of it.

Inve·ntrix. ? *Obs.* [L. fem. of Inventor.] = prec.

1604 Parsons *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* Relat. Trial 108 This inuentrix of grace, this mediatrix of Saluation. 1678 Wanley *Wond. Lit. World* iv. li. § 10. 453/2 Together with Ide the Inventrix and Contriver of this mischief. 1744 Paterson *Comm. Milton's P. L.* 327 She was the inventrix of corn and husbandry.

†Inve·ntuary. *Obs.* [irreg. var. of Inventary.] = Inventory *sb.*

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 504 Inuentuaryes [were] made of suche goodys as than remayned. 1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 5 The probacion of any testament and inventuary.

Inve·nturous, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not venturous.

1863 F. Cerny [Griffiths] *The Jew* 41 The boat which hugs the shore, Creeping inventurous from point to port.

†Invenu·st, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. L. *invenustus*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *venustus* lovely.] Unlovely.

1623 Cockeram II, Not to bee Beloued, *Inuenust, Inamiable.* 1712 Oldisworth tr. *Odes Horace* I. 9/2 How Hungry, Dry and Invenuste is the Sentence.

‖ **Inver.** *Obs.* [a. Gael. *inbhir* (f. *in* prep. 'in' + root *ber-*, Gael. *beir* to bear, carry), freq. in place-names, as Inverness.] The mouth of a river; the point where one river enters another.

1615 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1848) II. 324 The first marche .. at the inver of the Blind burne quhair the same enteris in the Blackburne .. direct forganes or anent the said inver.

Inveracious (invĕrē·ĭʃəs), *a.* [In- 3.] Untruthful.

1835 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) XL. 256/3 Her..editor.. represents her as having been most disingenuous and inveracious. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 28 June, Inveracious and contradictory excuses.

Inveracity (invĕræ·sĭti). [In- 3.] Untruthfulness; an untruth, a false statement.

1854 J. H. Newman *Apol.* App. 17 Where you may let your imagination play revel to the extent of inveracity. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng.* 145 Its loathsome spawn of shams and inveracities. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3413 If any successful curb can be put upon its inveracity.

†Inverecund, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *inverēcundus* shameless, f. L. *in-* (In- 3) + *verēcundus* reverent, modest, f. *verērī* to revere. Cf. 16th c. F. *inverecond* (Godef.).] Unabashed.

1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 465 Female Vipers are .. of an inverecund and fierce aspect.

†Inverge, *v. Obs.* [f. In-² + Verge *sb.*] *trans.* To border. a. To furnish with a verge or border. b. To form a border to.

1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. iii. § 14. 385 To expiate the sinnes of his Father .. hee inuerged the same with a deepe ditch, and offered vp his Crown vpon the Martyrs Tombe. — *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix. (1614) 37/2 The Devils Ditch .. made for a defence .. against the east Angles, whose kingdome it inverged. *Ibid., Wales* iii. 111/2 This trench doth likewise inverge her west side so farre as the river.

Inverisimilitude (inve·risimi·litiūd). [In- 3.] Lack of verisimilitude; unlikeness to truth; unlikelihood; improbability.

a 1834 Coleridge *Shaks. Notes* in *Rem.* (1836) II. 161 The events are too well and distinctly known to be, without plump inverisimilitude, crowded together in one night's exhibition. 1836 J. W. Donaldson *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 4) 366 An inverisimilitude which is only found out by dissection was to them none at all.

Inverminate (invə·rminĕit), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. In-² + L. *verminārе*: see Invermination.] *trans.* To infest like worms; to swarm or burrow in.

1830 Coleridge *Ch. & St.* (ed. 2) 225 The visible globe, that we inverminate.

Invermination (invə·rminē·ʃən). [f. In-² + L. *verminātiōn-em* the disease of worms, f. *verminārе* to have worms, f. *vermis* a worm.] The condition of being infested with (intestinal) worms.

1808 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 116 Liable .. to polysarcia, atrophy, and, above all, to invermination. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 500 Varieties of helminthea or invermination.

†Inve·rmine, *v. Obs. rare*⁻⁰. [f. It. *invermināre* (Florio), f. L. *in-* (In-²) + *verminārе* to have worms; cf. OF. *envermer.*] *intr.* To breed worms.

1611 Florio, *Inuermicare*, to inuermine, to fill with or grow to wormes.

Inverna·cular, *a. rare.* [In- 3.] Not vernacular.

1880 F. Hall *Doctor Indoctus* 10 The English translation of the invernacular phrase italicized is 'fall under consideration'.

Inverness (invəlne·s). [a. Gael. *Ionar-* or *Inbhir-nis* mouth of the (river) Ness: see Inver.] The name of a town in the Highlands of Scotland. Hence *Inverness cloak, overcoat*, name of an overcoat with a removable cape (*Inverness cape*).

1865 *Morning Star* 8 Mar., Two Inverness capes were also found. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 44 A thick Inverness cape covers the most of his person. 1888 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Tribune* 24 Nov., These 'Inverness' overcoats are close-fitting, and when worn without the cape have the appearance of an ulsterette.

Inveron, -oun, obs. ff. Environ *v.* and *adv.*

Inversatile (invə·usătil, -əil), *a.* [In- 3.] Not versatile. *Entom.* Of antennæ: Not moving on their supports. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Inverse (invə·ls, invəs), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *invers-us* inverted, pa. pple. of *invertĕre*, f. *in-* (In-²) + *vertĕre* to turn: orig. sense app., To turn outside in. Cf. F. *inverse.*]

A. *adj.* 1. Turned upside down; inverted.

a 1658 Cleveland *News fr. Newcastle* 86 A Coal-pit is a Mine of every thing .. An inverse Burse, an Exchange under Ground. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 345 Also things seeme inverse, by reason of the mutation of the site of the crystalline humour. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 256 Make from these Piers inverse Arches. 1709 Berkeley *Th. Vision* § 100 Whether objects were erect or inverse. *a* 1845 Hood *Two Swans* ii, A tower builded on a lake, Mock'd by its inverse shadow.

2. Inverted in position, order, or relations; that proceeds in the opposite or reverse direction or order; that begins where something else ends, and ends where the other begins.

1831 Brewster *Newton* (1855) II. xxii. 298 The first who gave the analysis of the inverse truth, without supposing the direct one to be already known. 1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* IV. 32 What shall I do?..Go on .. Seeking, an inverse Saul, a kingdom to find only asses. 1868 Lockyer *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 65 The same appearances are observed, but in an inverse order. 1869 J. Martineau *Ess.* II. 19 It must follow an inverse order.

3. *Math.* a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* Of such a nature in respect to another operation, relation, etc. that the starting-point or antecedent of the one is the result or conclusion of the other, and *vice versa*; opposite in nature or effect. Opp. to *direct*; e.g. *Inverse Method of Fluxions*: see quot. 1807.

Inverse ratio: (*a*) a ratio related to another ratio in the way defined above, i. e. one in which the terms are reversed; (*b*) the ratio of two quantities which vary inversely, i. e. one of which increases in the exact proportion in which the other decreases, and *vice versa*; so *inverse proportion.* (In popular language often loosely extended to the case of two things one of which decreases, or is less, as the other increases, or is greater.) *Inverse square*: often used for the relation of two quantities one of which varies inversely as the square of the other. *Rule of Three inverse*: that case of the Rule of Three in which the antecedent of each of the ratios corresponds to the consequent of the other.

1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. Def. xiii, Inverse ratio is when the consequent is taken as the antecedent and so compared to the antecedent as the consequent. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 139 The operation of opinion being in the inverse ratio to the number of those who abuse power. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 19 A balance of which one arm should be ten inches, and the other one inch long, and each arm should be loaded in an inverse proportion to its length. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 44 Rule of Three Inverse, is when more requires less, or less requires more. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 279 The direct method [of fluxions] consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent..; and the inverse method.. consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1816 Playfair *Nat. Phil.* II. 295 The attraction of a spheroid, in the plane of its equator, does not decrease exactly in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 547 By substituting for x the inverse function of $a(x)$, by which is understood that function which written instead of x in the expression of $a(x)$ produces x as the final result. *Ibid.*, e^x and $\log x$ are inverse functions of each other, since $\log(e^x)=x$. 1834 Mrs. Somerville *Connex. Phys. Sc.* viii. (1849) 70 The inverse problem had now to be solved. 1865 Fred. Oakeley *Historical Notes* 51 The ratio of its extent appeared to be inverse with the degree in which it was sought. 1881 Minchin *Unipl. Kinemat.* 161 Matter attracting according to the law of the inverse square of distance.

b. *Geom. Inverse point, line, curve*, etc., one related to another point, line, curve, etc. in the way of geometrical inversion (see Inversion 3 b).

1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 181 By aid of this property the tangent at any point on a curve can be drawn, whenever that at the corresponding point of the inverse curve is known. *Ibid.* xvii. § 227 If two curves be inverse to each other with respect to any origin. 1881 Casey *Sequel to Euclid* 95 If A' be a circle, O its centre, P and Q two points on any radius such that the rectangle $OP.OQ$ = square of the radius, then P and Q are called inverse points with respect to the circle.

4. *Cryst.* Opposed to *direct*: see quot.

1878 Gurney *Crystallogr.* 65 The second class of rhombohedrons may be called inverse .. The unequal index is algebraically less than the other two. 1895 Story-Maskelyne *Crystallogr.* 141 and 312.

B. *sb.* 1. An inverted state or condition; that which is in order or direction the direct opposite of something else; thus *CBA* is the inverse of *ABC.*

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Inverse*, a turning inside out, or outside in, upside down, quite contrary. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. iii. 456 Rain, which is the inverse of evaporation. 1823 H. J. Brooke *Introd. Crystallogr.* 74 Proceeding in an order the inverse of that by which the modified crystal has been formed. 1891 Gladstone *Sp.* 2 Oct., The foreign policy of the present Administration has been well-nigh the inverse and the reverse to that of the Administration of Lord Beaconsfield.

2. The result of inversion: a. *Math.* A ratio, proportion, or process in which the antecedents and consequents are interchanged. Also, short for *inverse function.*

1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 101 By the other two, the inverses of both are proved, for as $a:A::b:B$, also as $b:a::B:A$. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 5 From all the inverses of a function ϕx .. we separate that one, $a.x$, which gives both $\phi a.x=x$ and $a\phi.x=x$, and call it the convertible inverse.

b. *Geom.* Short for *inverse curve, point*, etc.

1873 B. Williamson *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 180 If on any radius vector OP, drawn from a fixed origin O, a point P' be taken, such that the rectangle OP, OP' is constant, the point P' is called the inverse of the point P; and if P describe any curve, P' describes another curve called the inverse of the former. 1887 R. A. Roberts *Integ. Calc.* 1. 315 The central inverse of a conic.

c. *Logic.* The proposition obtained by inversion. 1896 [see Inversion 2 e].

Inverse (invə·ls), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. prec. or f. *invers-*, ppl. stem of *invertĕre*: cf. *reverse* vb.] *trans.* To turn upside down; to invert; to reverse in order or direction.

1611 Florio, *Inuersare*, to inuert, to inuerse. 1663 Power *Exp. Philos.* II. 115 We therefore fill'd our Glass-Tubes .. half with Water, and the rest with Ayr, and afterwards invers'd it into a pail of water. 1694 *Loyal Satirist* in Somers *Tracts* VII. 68 You would think the church as well as religion, were inversed, and the anticks which were used to be without were removed into the pulpit. *a* 1701 Sedley *Happy Pair* Wks. 1766 I. 17 From hence the baffled world has been inverst, Princes involv'd in war, and people curst. 1849 C. Bronte *Shirley* vii, Inversing the natural order of insect existence.

Inversed (invə·lst), *ppl. a. rare.* Also inverst. [f. as Inverse *a.* + -ed¹, -t.]

1. Inverted; turned upside down.

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* v. 158 Hauing had the world inuerst presented to their imagination in their sleepe. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 5 The supportance of her self, though with her back downwards and perpendicularly inverst'd to the Horizon. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 256 To turn Arches inversed, or upside down.

b. Reversed; with reverted sequence.

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* Annot. (1591) 52 Liuy, in describing these Centuries, seemeth to vse an inuersed kinde of speech. 1657 J. Smith *Myst. Rhet.* 117 *Antimetabole* is a sentence inverst, or turn'd back.

2. Turned inward.

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. (1886) 258 Diverse sorts of glasses .. the round, the cornerd, the inversed, the eversed.

Hence **Inversedly** (invə·rsĭdli, -sĕdli), *adv. rare.* = next.

1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 83 That the gravity at any point of the earth is inversedly as the distance from the center.

Inversely (invə·rsli), *adv.* [f. Inverse *a.* + -ly².] In an inverse manner or order; as the inverse; by inversion.

1660 Barrow *Euclid* v. xxi, Because $D.E::B.C$. therefore inversely $E.D.$ 1695 Alingham *Geom. Epit.* 10 If $A:B::C:D$; then inversly as $B:A::D:C$. *a* 1738 Hillsham *Lect. Nat. Phil.* i. (1739) 4 Why the water rises to

heights which are inversly as the distances of the glasses. 1765 tr. *Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxvi. (1793) 92 It seems as if the greatness of a state ought to be inversely as the sensibility and activity of the individuals. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* ii. 46 Two bodies attract each other inversely as the square of the distance. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 129 At the Last Quarter we get a phase like that presented at the first quarter, but inversely situated.

b. Invertedly; upside down; as *inversely conical*, conical with the vertex downward.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 122 Petals 2, inversely heart-shaped. *Ibid.* II. 197 Root wood-like, inversely conical at the crown. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 133 Of an inversely pyramidal shape.

Inversion (invə·ɹʃən). [ad. L. *inversiōn-em* an inverting, n. of action from *invertĕre* to INVERT; cf. F. *inversion* (1570 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of inverting, the condition of being inverted.

I. 1. A turning upside down.

1598 FLORIO, *Inuersione*, an inuersion,.a turning inside out, or upside downe, a misplacing. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Inuersion*, turning vpside downe, turning contrariwise. 1663 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 111 After inversion of the Tube into the vessel'd Quicksilver. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 36 They often mistook this aërial inversion for the reflection from a lake.

b. *Geol.* The folding back of stratified rocks upon each other, so that older strata overlie the newer.

1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. 72 A great fault was .. supposed to intervene, to account for this apparent inversion. 1882 GEIKIE *Text Bk. Geol.* IV. iv. 518 Individual mountains..present stupendous examples of inversion, great groups of strata being folded over and over each other.

2. A reversal of position, order, sequence, or relation.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M ij, We may now a dayes use Plinies wordes, with an inversion of the sense. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xiv. (1647) 63 The inversion of order bringeth all to confusion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 9 A reciprocation, or rather an Inversion of the creation, making God one way, as he made us another; that is, after our Image, as he made us after his owne. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 61 Without Inversion or Variation of the ordinary Periods, Revolutions, and Successions of things. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) VI. x. 395 If, by an odd inversion of the command, all that we do is first to pray against a temptation, and afterwards to watch for it. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 42 (1864) 397 When we dress by a mirror we perform a series of inversions, very difficult at first. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 133 'Tis an unnatural inversion of the manners of society.

† b. *Rhet.* The turning of an opponent's argument against himself; = ANTISTROPHE 3 b. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 34 b, You maye confute the same by inuersion, that is to saie, tournyng his taile cleane contrary. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 125 Inversion is a figure, whereby the Orator or speaker reasons, or brings in a thing for himself, which was reported or alleadged against him.

c. *Gram.* Reversal of the order of words; = ANASTROPHE.

1585 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 82 *Anastrophe*, a preposterous inversion of words besides their common course, as..faults, no man liveth without. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* II. 229 Inversion is when the Consequent, or bond, is placed before the Antecedent. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, The structure of his sentences..often has somewhat of the inversion of Latin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 279 Any arbitrary inversion of our ordinary modes of speech is disturbing to the mind.

d. *Mus.* The action of inverting an interval, chord, phrase, or subject (see INVERT *v.* 2 e); also, the interval, chord, etc. so produced (in relation to the original one).

First, second, etc. *inversions* (of a chord): the chords produced by taking the successive higher notes of the original chord respectively as the lowest note.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 100 When any lower Note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or the higher Note an Octave lower, the change thereby produced is called *Inversion*. 1838, 1875 [see INVERT *v.* 2 e]. 1869 OUSELEY *Counterp.* xix. 159 Sometimes .. the answer is made by contrary motion, constituting a 'fugue by inversion'. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 16 (In) Double Counterpoint in the Octave .. the Inversion is produced by ..transposing the upper part an octave lower, or [*vice versa*]. But the Inversion may take place in any other Interval. *Ibid.* 17 The Chord of the 6–3 is called the First Inversion of the Common Chord; and the Chord of the 6–4, the Second. 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* vi. § 150 A triad, which consists of three notes, has two inversions, because it contains two notes besides its root, and either of these notes can be placed in the bass.

e. *Logic.* A form of immediate inference in which a new proposition is formed whose subject is the negative of that of the original proposition.

1896 WELTON *Manual of Logic* (ed. 2) III. iii. § 102 Inversion is the inferring, from a given proposition, another proposition whose subject is the contradictory of the subject of the original proposition. The given proposition is called the Invertend, that which is inferred from it is termed the Inverse. .. The rule for Inversion is: Convert either the Obverted Converse or the Obverted Contrapositive.

3. *Math.* a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The reversal of a ratio by interchanging the positions of the antecedent and consequent.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* v. xx, Because *E.F* :: *B.C* by inversion shall be *F.E* :: *C.B*. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit.* 102 The Alternations and Inversions of which, follow from what was before proved. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 327 If four quantities be proportional; they will be in proportion by inversion, or inversely. 1837–8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 272 These two quantities stand to each other .. *in* a determinate ratio—the ratio of inversion.

b. *Geom.* A transformation in which for each point of a given figure is substituted another point in the same straight line from a fixed point (called the *origin* or *centre of inversion*), and so situated that the product of the distances of the two points from the centre of inversion is constant (*cyclical* or *spherical inversion*). Also extended to similar transformations involving a more complex relation of corresponding points or lines, as *quadric inversion*, *tangential inversion*.

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) xii. § 182 If the focus [of a conic] be the origin of inversion, the inverse is a curve called the Limaçon of Pascal. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 According as the centre of inversion is without or within the original sphere.

4. *Mil.* An evolution by which ranks are converted into files.

1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* xxxi. (1661) 38 Inversion doth alwayes produce file or files; and Conversion, rank or ranks. 1650 R. ELTON *Mil. Art* (1668) 32 My subject in this Chapter shall be of Ranks filing, and Files filing, and Ranks ranking, and Files ranking, which are by some called Inversion and Conversion. 1832 [see INVERT *v.* 3].

5. *Chem.* A decomposition of certain carbohydrates into two different substances, as of canesugar into dextrose and lævulose, whereby the direction of the optical rotatory power is reversed. (Cf. INVERTED 6.)

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 863 A solution of canesugar left to itself, or warmed with dilute acids, loses its dextro-rotatory power, and acquires a lævo-rotatory power, which, when the transformation, or *inversion*, is complete, amounts to 38° for every 100° of the original rotation to the right.

† 6. = METAPHOR. *Obs.*

1552 HULOET, Inuersion of wordes, *allegoria, est quædam figu.* 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 88 a, An Allegorie, or inuersion of wordes. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 190 In these verses the inuersion or metaphore, lyeth in these words, *saw, harbourd, run.*

II. 7. *Her.* See INVERTED 7.

1638 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (ed. 3) 202, I say that the Eversion of the taile of the Lyon is an expresse token of his placabilitie or tractablenesse, as contrariwise the Inversion of his taile is a note of his wrath and fury, especially if he doe beate the backe therewith.

8. A turning outside in, introversion; a turning inside out. *spec.* in *Path.*

[1598: see 1.] *a* 1784 *Med. Observ. & Inq.* IV. (*heading*) History of a Fatal Inversion of the Uterus and Rupture of the Bladder. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* iv. 25 The snail .. draws in its eye-stalks, by a process like the inversion of a glove-finger. 1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 92 The anterior part .. retractile within the posterior by *inversion*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Inversion of bladder*, the condition in which the bladder is prolapsed through the urethra, either partially or completely.

b. A turning out of the contents.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 558 The dose [of an emetic] should have its power limited, as nearly as may be, to a single inversion of the stomach.

III. † 9. Diversion to an improper purpose; perversion. *Obs.*

1711 *Light to Blind* II. iii. § 33 in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 115 Who..would object unto the King an inversion of the lawes of the land? For he left the courts of judicature to run their usual course. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 276 What a terrible inversion is this of the high favours of heaven!

Inversive (invə·ɹsiv), *a.* [f. L. *invers-*, ppl. stem of *invertĕre* to INVERT + -IVE: cf. mod.F. *inversif, -ive* (Littré).] Characterized by inversion.

1875 *Spiritualist* 25 June, The deadly self-hoods of sects, of inversive human society, or of clans, hordes [etc.]. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 333 This .. process of making all things new will go on and on, until the self-seeking and self-sufficient man of the world's inversive civilisation has disappeared.

Inve·rso-, mod. comb. form of L. *inversus* INVERSE, used in sense 'inversely—': as **Inve·rso-bino-a·nnular** *a.* [L. *bīnī* two each + *annul-us* ring: ANNULAR]; **Inve·rso-ema·rginate** *a.* [EMARGINATE] (see quots.).

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Inverso-Binoannularis*, applied by Haüy to a variety of the regular hexahedral prism, of which the base is surrounded by a row of facets disposed in a ring, resulting from the decrease by two rows in height on the margins of the same base .. *inversobinoannular. Ibid.*, *Inverso-Emarginatus*, ..applied by Haüy to a variety of carbonated lime which presents the form of the inverse, emarginated at the superior edges by the primitive facets, and at the inferior edges by those of a hexahedral prism: *inversoemarginate.*

Inversor (invə·ɹsəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from *invertĕre, invers-* to overturn, INVERT.] An instrument for reversing an electric current; a commutator; = INVERTOR.

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 246 This instrument, which I propose to call the *inversor*.

Invert (invə·ɹt), *v.* [f. L. *invert-ĕre*, f. *in-* (IN-²) + *vertĕre* to turn; *lit.* to turn in, to turn outside in, hence to turn the opposite way.]

I. 1. *trans.* To turn upside down.

1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* I. v, What an she were inverted, With her heels upward like a traitor's coat? 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 44 Others inverted with feet upward, and head downward, and a fire being underneath, were so smoaked and suffocated to death. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. c b, I invert the Frame, placing the head downwards. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix. 1 Again the lab'ring hind inverts the soil. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 47 If you place a card on a glass filled with water, and invert the glass, the water will not escape. 1869 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iv. 35 The coast line was inverted by atmospheric refraction.

† b. *fig.* To overthrow, upset; to subvert. *Obs.*

1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 22 Al that I saye or desire, is not to inuert any thing in the state that is good. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 36 The designe to invert and subvert both Church and Commonwealth. 1695 FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) IV. 279 The Lords ..would not summarily invert the Town of Edinburgh's possession. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* Pref. 7 Who shall invade the Property of the Subject, invert the publick Justice, or overthrow the Religion and Liberty of England.

2. To reverse in regard to position, order, or sequence; to turn in an opposite direction.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 985/2 Whyche thys good man dissembleth here and inuerteth here thorder for the nonce. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 67 In the Scripture you haue the very name [Hannibal] but inverted: Baal-Hanan in Gen. cap. xxxvi. 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 285 An inverted Syllogisme..Wherein the conclusion is sometimes put in the first place. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvii. 384 The way is the same, but the order is inverted. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 221 This sentence may be inverted without changing a single word. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 21 Dr. Whewell..inverts this order of processes.

b. *fig.* To reverse the relations of, so as to produce an opposite meaning, state of affairs, etc.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 The fallax of composicion and division .. do sometyme so invert the sentence as in the self same words thus joyned or so separated. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 67 To invert the good also that in such a person may be .. unto a worser sense. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 631 Thus is all inverted, many Kings, and few subjects. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* III. vi, He may..invert the Profession of Saint Paul, and say, that he preaches not Christ crucify'd, but himself. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 225 ¶ 1 A set of People who invert the Design of Conversation. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 368 The principle of economy is inverted. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours Library* (1892) I. vi. 221 The old-fashioned canons of poetical justice are inverted. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 35 The relative attractiveness of conflicting readings becomes inverted by careful study.

† c. *Rhet.* To retort an argument upon an opponent. *Obs.*

1631 J. BURGES *Answ. Rejoined* 221 The recrimination which .. the Replyer inverts vpon our Bishops, hath more shew then substance. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. 1808 VIII. 173 They inverted, and retaliated the impiety.

† d. To transfer (words) from their literal meaning; to use in a metaphorical sense. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xvi[i]. (Arb.) 190 Ye see that these words, *source, shop, stud, sugred*, are inuerted from their owne signification to another, not altogether so naturall, but of much affinitie with it.

e. *Mus.* To change the relative position of the notes of (an interval or chord) by placing the lowest note higher, usually an octave higher; also, to modify (a phrase or subject) by inverting the intervals between the successive notes, i.e. by reversing the direction of its motion.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 3/1 Fugue by Inversion .. In this the theme is inverted. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* ii. 22 If the lower of the two notes forming any interval be changed into its upper octave, .. the interval is said to be inverted, or, in other words, the new interval thus formed, is an inversion of the former. 1880 W. S. ROCKSTRO in Grove *Dict. Mus.* II. 17 A Chord is said to be Inverted, when any note, other than its Root, is taken in the lowest part.

f. *Logic.* To obtain the inverse of (a proposition): see INVERSION 2 e. (In quot. *intr.* for *pass.*)

1896 WELTON *Man. Logic* (ed. 2) III. iii. § 102 *marg.*, *SeP* inverts to *SiP* by converting the Obv[erte]d Converse.

3. *Mil.* See quot. and cf. INVERSION 4.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 *Inversion*—A Regiment is said to be inverted when the Squadrons are not in their natural order, but the right Squadron on the left, and the left on the right, as for instance when the Squadrons entire have wheeled to the right or left about. *Ibid.* 113 It will be better to invert by Regiments.

4. *Chem.* To break up (cane-sugar) into dextrose and lævulose: see quot. s.v. INVERTED 6.

1864–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 856 Honey .. contains cane-sugar (which is gradually inverted by keeping), inverted sugar, and an excess of dextroglucose. 1899 J. CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* v. 162 Hoffman has availed himself of the property which HCl. possesses of inverting cane-sugar, i.e. of breaking it up into dextrose and lævulose.

† 5. *intr.* To change to the opposite. *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* XVII. 61 Double not needless passion on a heart Whose joy so green is, and so apt t' *invert*. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. *Comment.* xli, Till their natures change, and their order of operation invert.

II. † 6. *trans.* To divert from its proper purpose; to pervert to another use. *Obs.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) I. 309 They inuerted his intent herein to another end. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 930 Neither could any man .. accuse him for robbing the State, or inverting any thing to his own use. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 18 In being committed prisoners, the means which is thereby spent in paying Fees to Jaylors, is inverted from that end to which it might have been imployed towards the Payment of his Debts.

III. † 7. *trans.* To turn in or inward. *Obs.*

1645 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. 1873 II. 78 Invert thy Eyes

and see Its State, and thy degree. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. i. 234 The bill..is flat and broad, and somewhat inverted at the extreame.

8. To turn outside in, or inside out; *spec.* in *Path.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 249 A kinde of yard .. which they say is the necke of the wombe if it be inuerted. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 16 Skin of a Lyon, Leopard .. or Sheep (the haire inverted) is as a roabe put about their shoulders. 1656 Ridgley *Pract. Physick* 131 The Ey-lid inverted may be rubbed with Fig-leaves. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 463 If a portion is strongly adherent to the uterus, we may by this force invert the uterus.

b. *trans.* To empty (the stomach) by means of an emetic.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 134 The asarum .. at the same time that it inverts the stomach, acts powerfully on the olfactory nerves.

Hence **Inverting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 25 This is no inuerting of Gods order. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 60 Reflection being nothing but an inverting of the Rays. 1894 *Athenæum* 4 Aug. 165/3 To represent the objects as they would be seen in an inverting telescope. 1899 J. Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* v. 172 The chief are the tryptic, fat-splitting and emulsifying ..and inverting ferments.

Invert (i·nvɜit), *sb.* [f. Invert *v.*] An inverted arch, as at the bottom of a canal or sewer. Also *attrib.*

1838 *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 22 The tunnel..being supported by a brick invert or counter arch. 1862 Smiles *Engineers* III. 314 These walls were further supported by a strong invert,—that is, an arch placed in an inverted position under the road,—thus binding together the walls on both sides. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* III. 16 Invert blocks for the bottom of sewers. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 Sept. 9/1 The bottom of the sewer or 'invert', is also defective.

Invert, *a.* [Short for Inverted: see sense 6.] In Invert sugar: Sugar formed by the breaking up of cane-sugar into dextrose and lævulose.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VIII. 846 A mixture of these two sugars [dextrose and lævulose] constitutes *fruit sugar*, or, as sometimes called, *invert sugar.* 1885 Landois & Stirling *Text-bk. Hum. Phys.* I. 296 The saliva of the horse which can also convert cane-sugar into invert sugar.

Invertant (invɜ·ɪtănt), *a. Her.* [f. Invert + -ant 1.] = Inverted 7.

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss., *Invertant*, or *Inverted*, turned the wrong way: wings, when the points are downward, are termed *inverted.* 1889 in Elvin *Dict. Heraldry.*

Invertebracy (invɜ·ɪtĭbrăsi). [f. Invertebrate: see -acy.] The quality of being invertebrate; want of 'backbone'.

1836 *New York Semi-weekly Tribune* 24 Dec. (Cent. Dict.), A person may reveal his hopeless invertebracy only when brought face to face with some critical situation. 1899 Horton in *Chr. World Pulpit* 8 Nov. 297/1 It is said..that invertebracy of thought is the great characteristic of the closing years of this century.

Invertebral (invɜ·ɪtĭbrăl), *a. rare.* [f. In-3 + Vertebral, as a repr. of F. *invertébré*: see Invertebrate.] = Invertebrate *a.*

1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) App. 298 The invertebral animals are chiefly deposited in cases in the middle of the apartments. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 7 A nervous cord without a brain, answering the purpose of a spinal marrow in most invertebral animals. 1828 [see next].

‖ **Invertebrata** (invɜ·ɪtĭbrē·tă), *sb. pl.* [mod. L., = *animălia invertebrāta*, corresp. to F. *animaux invertébrés*, invertebrate animals: see Invertebrate.] A name given to all animals except the *Vertebrata* or back-boned animals; originally introduced as correlative with the latter term, but now recognized as containing numerous sub-kingdoms, as distinct from each other as from the Vertebrata, and therefore retained only as a convenient negative term comprehending all groups below the Vertebrata.

1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. *Invertebrata* 2 The Invertebral animals..are arranged by Cuvier into three great divisions. 1841 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* i. § 2 Animals.. corresponding to the invertebrata of more recent Zoologists. 1842 Brande *Dict. Sci.* 610/2 Lamarck's primary division of the animal kingdom into *Vertebrata* and *Invertebrata* corresponds with that proposed by Aristotle into *Enaima* and *Anaima.* 1843 Owen *Lect. Comp. Anat.* 12 Lamarck proposed, therefore, the name of *Vertebrata* for the one class and *Invertebrata* for the other. 1849 Murchison *Siluria* i. (1867) 8 Crustaceans, Mollusks, and other invertebrata. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 4 Invertebrata, or animals destitute of a cranium or skull, and a vertebral column.

Invertebrate (invɜ·ɪtĭbrĕt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod.L. *invertebrāt-us*, in neuter pl. Invertebrata, corresp. to F. *invertébrés* (see below), f. L. *in-* (In-3) + *vertebra* joint, esp. of the spine: see Vertebrate.

The classification of Vertebrate and Invertebrate Animals was primarily due to Lamarck; but in his *Système des animaux sans vertèbres*, 1801, he does not use the word *invertébrés*, which occurs however in his *Philosophie Zoologique* of 1809; it had been used by Cuvier and Duméril in 1805 (Cuvier *Leçons d'Anatomie compar.* I. Table I), and by Duméril, in 1806, in his *Zoologie analytique*, 3, Table I.]

A. *adj.* Not having a backbone or spinal column.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 468/1 Invertebrate animals are divided by Lamarck into two great groups, which he calls 'animaux apathiques', and 'animaux sensibles'. 1858 Geikie *Hist. Boulder* v. 72 The higher tribes of the invertebrate animals. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. i. 7 Even at that depth the invertebrate sub-kingdoms are still fairly represented.

b. *fig.* Without moral 'backbone'; wanting strength, firmness, or consistency.

1879 *Fortn. Rev.* No. 187. 910 Running a man whose political creed is vague and invertebrate. 1889 *Times* 29 Mar. 9/4 The House..has voted for an invertebrate measure supported by flabby arguments. 1896 *Eclectic Mag.* Apr. 507 Nor is the affection for the invertebrate parent secured by the indulgences.

B. *sb.* An animal without a backbone or spinal column; any animal not belonging to the vertebrate sub-kingdom.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 239 In this particular differing from the majority of Invertebrates. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 123/2 Wall-cases and floor-cases are best suited for the display of the vertebrate classes, and table-cases for the invertebrates. 1880 Haughton *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 Animals of higher organisation than the Invertebrates.

b. *fig.* A man without strength of character or principles.

1869 *Spectator* 22 May 620 Indifference as to the fate of such political invertebrates. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Feb. 1/1 Nerveless invertebrates .. whose only conception of statesmanship is that of divining how the cat will jump.

Hence **Invertebrateness** (invɜ·ɪtĭbrĕtnes), the quality of being invertebrate.

1884 *Punch* 23 Feb. 87 There's no spell In sheer invertebrateness.

Invertebrated (invɜ·ɪtĭbrĕ·tĕd), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 2.] = Invertebrate.

1829 J. & C. Bell *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) II. 10 *note*, The oviparous mammalia, fishes, and the invertebrated animals. 1831 Youatt *Horse* v. (1847) 106 The first division of animals is into vertebrated and invertebrated.

Inverted (invɜ·ɪtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Invert *v.* + -ed 1.]

I. 1. Turned upside down.

1598 Florio, *Inuerso*, inuerted. 1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 75 There be that ascribe an inuerted semicircle to this proportion. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 11 A fit Vessel for this purpose, will be an inverted Glass Syphon. 1766 Cavendish in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 178 The air remaining unabsorbed in the inverted bottle of sope leys. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 106 They had no covering but an inverted boat. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. iii. 58 Inverted commas owe their origin to Mons. Guillemet, a Frenchman. 1838 and 1857 Inverted commas [see Comma 4]. 1842–76 Gwilt *Archit.* § 1885 In foundations where .. there would be a liability, from uneven bearing, to partial failure, it has been the practice .. to turn inverted arches, to catch on their springing the weight to be provided against. 1869 Tyndall *Notes Lect. Light* 22 Dove has applied the 'reversion prism' to render erect the inverted images of the astronomical telescope.

b. *Mus.* Of chords or intervals: Having the lowest note transposed an octave higher.

1811 Busby *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Inverted*, a term applicable to certain positions of any subject or chord. 1889 E. Prout *Harmony* i. § 26 An inverted 5th becomes a 4th.

c. Applied to a letter whose sound is produced by inverting the tongue against the hard palate. Also *absol.* as *sb.*

1879 Sweet in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 468, *rn*, etc. represent single inverteds. 1888 — *Eng. Sounds* 26 The inverteds are .. represented in Sanskrit under the name of cerebrals.

2. Reversed in position or order; turned in the opposite direction.

1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 230 Defects are to be supplied; .. and the inverted parts are to be placed in order. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 47, I live in an inverted order. They who ought to have succeeded me are gone before me. 1851 Maurice *Patriarchs & Lawg.* xviii. (1867) 327 This is the inverted order of Paganism.

3. Reversed in relations.

1702 Steele *Funeral* Prol., But we, still kind to your inverted sense, Do most unnatural things once more dispense. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 127 ¶ 1 This inverted Idolatry, wherein the Image did Homage to the Man. 1786 Burke *Art. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 181 All the true and substantial powers of government were in an inverted relation and proportion to the official and ostensible authorities. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 193 The mere inverted Jesuitism of a man resolved to do good that evil might come.

b. Reversed in meaning.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 Intended expressions receiving inverted significations. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 97 Were I inclined to an Observation of Omens and Prodigies, I should .. make an inverted use of the words of the Reverend Publisher.

4. *Mil.* See Invert *v.* 3.

1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 84 An Inverted Line can change its Front.

5. *Math.* = Inverse *a.* 3.

1885 Watson & Burbury *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 125 Every sphere in the original system becomes another sphere in the inverted system.

6. *Chem.* Of cane-sugar: see quots.

1864–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* II. 855 Dextroglucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits .. and always with such a quantity of lævorotatory fruit-sugar that the mixture exhibits lævorotatory power, and is thence called inverted sugar. *Ibid.* 863 The mixture of [dextroglucose and lævoglucose] in equal numbers of atoms constitutes fruit sugar, or inverted sugar, which is itself lævo-rotatory, because the specific rotatory power of lævoglucose is greater than that of dextroglucose.

II. 7. *Her.* Turned inwards or towards the middle of the field: said of animals or their members: see quots.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1611) 159 The field is Ruby, two wings Inuerted and conioined Topaz. 1662 Morgan *Sph. Gentry* I. v. 67 When fishes are borne swimming you shall say Naiant .. when respecting each other, Inverted. 1864 Boutell *Her. Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 If the tips of the wings droop downwards they are inverted.

8. *Path.* Introverted; turned inside out.

1787 R. Cleghorn in *Med. Commun.* II. 241 Sometimes the inversion is so partial, that no part of the inverted uterus descends below it's mouth. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 110 The womb is inverted, when at the same time that it is displaced or has fallen down, it is turned inside out.

Inve·rtedly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an inverted manner; upside down; with inversion of order.

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 14 'Tis but to live invertedly, and with thy Head unto the Heels of thy Antipodes. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xv. 183 The lens .. by refraction, depicts them invertedly on the screen. 1886 T. Hardy *Mayor Casterbridge* I. xxii. 287 Miss Templeman .. talked up at Elizabeth-Jane invertedly across her forehead and arm.

Invertend (i·nvɜtend). *Logic.* [ad. L. *invertend-us*, gerundive of *invertĕre* to Invert.] The proposition from which another proposition (the *inverse*) is obtained by inversion.

1896 [see Inversion 2 e].

Inve·rter. *rare.* [f. Invert *v.* + -er 1.] One who inverts.

1611 Florio, *Inuertore*, an inuerter, a peruerter. 1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* 44 It was a rare thing then to finde a Cain, a Iudas, an Inuerter, Detayner, Vsurper of Gods Right.

† **Invertible** (invɜ·ɪtĭb'l), *a.*[1] *Obs.* [ad. late L. *invertibil-is* (4th c., Hilary), f. *in-* (In-3) + *vertĕre* to turn: see -ble.] That cannot be turned or reversed.

1534 Crannier *Let. to Cromwell* 17 Apr. in Strype *Mem.* (1812) 694 An indurate and invertible conscience. 1633 T. Adams *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 The will of the devil is still invertible.

Inve·rtible, *a.*[2] [f. Invert *v.* + -ible. Cf. OF. *invertible.*] a. That can be inverted. b. That tends to invert the usual order. *rare.*

1881 Macfarren *Counterp.* ii. 4 This interval is not invertible. 1892 *Fortn. Rev.* LI. 521 There is a sort of invertible quality in the Japanese .. which makes them train their horses to gallop uphill.

Inve·rtile, *a. rare.* [f. L. *invertĕre* to Invert: see -ile. (Cf. *retractile.*)] Capable of being turned inside out.

1856 Gosse *Marine Zool.* II. 18 Polyzoary plant-like, horny, tubular..the extremity flexible and invertile.

Invertin (invɜ·ɪtin, i·nvɜɪtin). *Chem.* [f. Invert *v.* + -in 1.] A chemical ferment, obtained as a white powder from yeast desiccated in air; it is the constituent which produces the inversion of sugar.

1879 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 784 *Invertin*—Donath .. obtains this substance by treating yeast according to Zulkowsky and König's method .. It is obtained in the form of a powder, a very small quantity of which is sufficient to bring about the inversion of cane-sugar. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 519 Invertin, an enzyme capable of changing cane-sugar into dextrose, is found in internal bacilli.

Invertor (invɜ·ɪtəɹ). [f. Invert *v.* + -or (here unetymological).] An instrument for reversing an electric current; a commutator.

In mod. Dicts.

Invertuate, var. of Invirtuate *v.*, *Obs.*

Invest (inve·st), *v.* Also 6 en-. [ad. L. *invest-īre*, f. *in-* (In-2) + *vestīre* to dress, clothe. Cf. F. *investir* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also OF. *envestir.* Sense 9 is from It. *investire.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To clothe, robe, or envelop (a person) *in* or *with* a garment or article of clothing; to dress or adorn.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 38 He .. could haue inuested them in silks, veluets [etc.]. 1598 F. Meres *Palladis Tamia* 280 The English tongue is .. gorgeouslie inuested in rare ornaments. 1612 Drayton *Polyolb.* xv. 241 He show you, how the Bride, faire Isis, they invest. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* II. 493 In the jollity of that humour he invested George Wither .. in the royal habiliments. 1850 Mrs. Jameson *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 25 Murillo has represented the Virgin and two angels about to invest the kneeling saint, with the splendid chasuble.

b. Of an article of dress: To clothe, cover, adorn.

1704 Swift *T. Tub* II. (1709) 38 They held the Universe to be a large suit of clothes which invests every thing. 1710 Parnell *Hermit* 176 Fair rounds of radiant points invest his hair. 1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* iv, The high cap no longer invested his brows.

c. To put on as clothes or ornaments; to don.

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. v. 18 So faire a crew .. Cannot find one this girdle to inuest. 1628 Donne *Serm.* xxix. 289 He needed not to have invested and taken the forme of a tongue. 1629 *Ibid.* xxiv. 240 Bound to that Religion that he had invested in Baptisme. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 177 Meek angels ye invest New meeknesses to hear such utterance rest On mortal lips.

2. *transf.* To cover or surround as with a garment. Const. *with.*

1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* iii. 46 b, Yᵉ holy ghost being of himself .. inuisible, but for yᵉ time enuested and clad with a figure or likenesse visible. 1592 Davies *Immort. Soul* cclxviii, The fables .. others did with brutish forms invest. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 197 Those Soules, which while they were here invested with their bodies, did live wickedly. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 13 The king is said to have invested Rochester with a wall. 1777 Cockin in *Phil.*

Trans. LXX. 159 Where the sun shone the bushes were each invested with a mist. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) i. 1 Our planet is invested with two great oceans.

b. To cover, envelop, or coat, as a garment does.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 376 Thus with the Torrid Zone, am I oppresst, And lock't twixt Tropickes Two, which me invest. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 152 The thin film of water that invests and detains it [the air in bubbles]. 1832 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 11 A belief .. that the primeval ocean invested the whole planet long after it became the habitation of living beings. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. III.* 184 Thread-like down which invests the plant. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vii. 236 The skin of man invests his body pretty closely.

3. *fig.* To clothe or endue with attributes, qualities, or a character. Const. *with*, also *in*, *into*.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 40 Nature would not inuest her selfe in such shadowing passion, without some Instruction. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 8 The tales of Arthur.. he hath invested into the goodly title of an Historie. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 21. 139 They are invested with the Character of Ambassadors from Heaven. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. ix. (1857) 305 The mystery thus thrown around the fate of the unhappy sufferer only invested it with an additional horror. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. i. 31 Bliss hath invested him. 1877 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* v. (1878) 122 To invest with interest subjects which in themselves are uninteresting.

† b. *refl.* (const. *into*). *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 12 Both of them .. relinquished their deuise of vndie, and inuested themselues into ridels. *Ibid.* 14 Into one of these kind of differings could I wish our yoonger brothers..to invest themselues.

4. To clothe *with* or *in* the insignia of an office; hence, *with* the dignity itself; to install *in* an office or rank with the customary rites or ceremonies.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 That euery Archbishop and Bishop, being .. consecrated and inuested shall be installed accordingly. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 36 The lord Thomas Stanley he invested with the swoorde of the countie of Darby. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. vii. 144 They were invested both in the jurisdiction, and also in the ornaments of the Consuls. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III. 77 The day the Pope is invested they do so too. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xi. (1809) 380 If such arch-bishop or bishop do refuse to confirm, invest, and consecrate such bishop elect, they shall [etc.]. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. IV. iii. 255 Theodorus, who had been invested in the metropolitan dignity at Rome. 1864 BRYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 187 Richard was at the same time invested with the Kingdom of Arles by Henry VI.

5. To establish (a person) in the possession of any office, position, property, etc.; to endow or furnish with power, authority, or privilege. Const. *in*, *with* (also † *of*, *into*, *unto*).

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 150 (R.) Alexander .. began .. to mocke and despyse Ptolomie himselfe, by whome he was put in and inuested in that kyngdome. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Agric.* (1622) 197 The end of Britannie is found, not by fame and report, but we are with our armes and pauilions really inuested thereof. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 61 His..end, was to invest a creature of his owne with that charge and dignitie. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* I. 112 To bee by faith ingraffed into Christ is the true honour; this doth inuest a man into that royalty, which is in the person of Christ. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 346 A brother of the one Baron, and a sister of the other, were instantly invested in their Lands. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* i. 3 God ..invested Man in a full property of all things. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 271 This body is invested with the spiritual government of the congregation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 204 The innocent being is by law invested with the right to enjoy security. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. i. (1864) IX. 5 They were invested in a kind of omniscience. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1891) I. 35 Rudolf [agreed] to invest Hartmann with lands to the capital value of 10,000*l*.

6. To settle, secure, or vest (a right or power) in (a person). Const. *in* († *with*, † *upon*).

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 49 b, For that which is the wiues, is by reason of the mariage her husbandes, and being inuested in him .. cannot bee giuen from him without his licence or consent. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* v. i. (1611) 253 The inheritance aswell of the possessions as of the coat armour are inuested in them and their posterity. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 88 Then..was the Scepter .. invested upon the Tribe of Iudah. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 67 Some reasons why God gives this ministery to the Divells, why it is invested in them by God. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 300 The powers invested in Congress were in effect. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 56 The supreme magistracy was to be invested in a grand elector.

† b. *intr.* To settle itself, vest *in* some possessor.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 393 How .. the Crowne-right of the House of Edward the first inuested in the Familie of York, and from whom they claimed, and in whome their claime effected.

7. *Milit.* To enclose or hem in with a hostile force, so as to cut off approach or escape; to lay siege to; to besiege, beleaguer; † to attack.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. vi. 183 No wearisomnesse of long siege & assault..is able to raise the Roman armie from any towne once by them invested. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* i. 2 They discovered a ship, vnto which they gave chase all the night,..having fetcht her up by break of day, they gaue her a volley of three pieces of Ordnance, and presently invested her with a great deal of courage. 1726–32 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 112 The Earl not having sufficient forces to besiege the Fort contented himself with investing it. 1810 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VI. 41 Astorga is invested, but has not been vigorously attacked. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 534 Rajah Sahib proceeded to invest the fort of Arcot, which seemed quite incapable of sustaining a siege.

† 8. To occupy or engage, to absorb. *Obs. rare.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 62 The one [prince] was invested in the war of Persia, the other in the commotions of the Low countries.

II. [after It. *investire* '..also, to laie out or emploie ones money vpon anie bargaine for aduantage' (Florio, 1598). This sense is exemplified as early as 1333 in *Vocab. della Crusca.* It prob. passed through the Levant or Turkey Company into the East India Company's use.]

9. To employ (money) in the purchase of anything from which interest or profit is expected; now, esp. in the purchase of property, stocks, shares, etc., in order to hold these for the sake of the interest, dividends, or profits accruing from them.

1613 T. ALDWORTH *Let. to E. India Co.* Surat, 25 Jan. (MS., Orig. Corr. 102), Hauinge left with vs in goods and monies to be inuested in Commodities fitt for Englande .. to the vallew of 4000 li. 1615 T. ELKINGTON *Let. to E. India Co.* 25 Feb. (Orig. Corr. 251), To invest itt in Indico to bee in Surrat before the raynes. 1616 SIR T. ROE *Jrnl.* 28 May (Hakl. Soc.), This is yearly theyr Custome at this season to bring goodes, and so to goe for Agra and invest in Indico. 1710 in *Peere Williams' Rep.* I. (1792) 141 The primary Intent of the Testator in carrying abroad the Money was to invest it in Trade. 1740 *Ibid.* 140 The..captain .. had 800 dollars on board the ship, which he intended to invest in trade. 1757 *Herald* (1758) I. v. 66 By investing in the stocks so much of their incomes and gains as they do not spend. 1804 EARL LAUDERD. *Publ. Wealth* (1819) 157 That portion of capital invested in a plough, supplants the necessity..of the labour of five diggers. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 3 There was little encouragement to invest his remaining capital. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 562 Many of them even invested their property in India stock. 1878 JEVONS *Primer Pol. Econ.* v. 45 To invest capital..means to turn circulating into fixed capital, or less durable into more durable capital.

fig. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 45 He has most profitably invested his time and energy in the anti-slavery cause. 1872 BAGEHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 49 Every intellectual gain .. was invested and taken out in war.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make an investment, to invest capital; *colloq.* to lay out money, make a purchase. (So in It.)

1864 WEBSTER s.v., To invest in stocks. 1868 MONTGOMERIE in *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* 15 July 155 The Pundit had invested in a wooden bowl. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 146 Men invested in a parliamentary seat as they did in any kind of speculative stock. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s.v., When a trustee, executor, or administrator is not expressly forbidden to invest in real securities, in the United Kingdom. *Mod. colloq.* To invest in a penny time-table.

Hence **Inve'sted** *ppl. a.*

Mod. Eager for news of the relief of the invested town.

† **Inve'st,** *sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. prec. vb.] A payment made to the Pope or Head of the church by a bishop or the like at his investiture.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 20 § 1 Yeldyng vnto the kinges highnes .. all suche dueties, rightes, and inuestes, as before time hath ben accustomed to be paid for any such Archbishopricke or Bishopricke.

Inve'stable, *a.* [f. INVEST *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being invested.

1896 *Chicago Advance* 17 Dec. 857 Any person having investable capital.

† **Investa'tion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Bad form of **investition* or *investion*.

1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* xxvi. 86 An Oath, which every young Thief must observe..at his investation into the honour of one of the Knights of the Road.

Investee'. *Law. rare.* [f. INVEST *v.* + -EE.] One who is invested with a right, property, etc.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. vi. 77 Fee-Farme is a Fee, and importeth a perpetuity to the Inuestee and his heires.

† **Inve'stient,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *investient-em*, pr. pple. of *investire* to INVEST: see -ENT.] Investing, coating, enveloping, enfolding.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1702) 232 Freed from its investient Shell. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* III. XXV. (1760) 186 The Nutmeg..is separated from .. its investient Coat the Mace, before it is sent over to us. 1762 A. CARCOTT *Treat. Deluge* (1768) 291 *note*, Stones that are worn to a roundness, which was not natural to them, .. have never any coat or investient crust.

Investigable (inve'stigăb'l), *a.*[1] [ad. late L. *investigābil-is* that may be searched into, f. *investigāre*: see INVESTIGATE and -ABLE.] Capable of being investigated, traced out, or searched into; open to investigation, inquiry or research.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* I. vii. § 7 In doing euill, we prefer a lesse good before a greater, the greatnesse whereof is by reason inuestigable and may bee knowne. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 138 It is investigable by the very light and guidance of naturall reason. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 439 Had the Doctrine been investigable by human Reason. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 586 [It] places me in a world which has real infinitude, but is investigable only to the understanding.

† **Inve'stigable,** *a.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. late L. *investīgābil-is* (Vulg.), f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + **vestigābilis*, f. *vestigāre* to track, trace: cf. in same sense OF. *investigable* (14–15th c. in Godef.).] Incapable of being traced; undiscoverable, unsearchable.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E v, Inclose thee in cauernes or place inuestigable, .. Our Lorde all beholdeth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. Prol. 101 O Lord, thy ways beyn investigabill! 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Investygable nat able to be serched, *inuestigable*. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. ii. 183 Whose estate was incredible, and investigable by his executor. 1701 S. SEWALL *Diary* 30 June (1879) II. 38 The Providence of our Sovereign Lord is very investigable.

Investigate (inve'stigē't), *v.* [f. L. *investīgāt-*, ppl. stem of *investigāre*, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *vestīgāre* to track, trace out.]

1. *trans.* To search or inquire into; to examine (a matter) systematically or in detail; to make an inquiry or examination into.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iij, This learning .. cleare, playne and open, it selfe ready to shewe To suche as it searcheth, or will inuestigate. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. I. 16 This is the only necessary and the sufficient method of Gods Decrees, which Man can investigate. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 337 To investigate a question of law, demands some labour and attention. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* I. xiii. 223 Vincent proceeded to investigate the Directory. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iii. 40 Such was the belief of those persons who .. investigated the matter.

† b. To trace out, to track. *Obs.*

1774 BP. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Law* (1795) 52 The degrees of Consanguinity, by which the next of Kin are investigated.

2. *intr.* To make search; to reconnoitre, to scout; to inquire systematically, to make investigation.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D vj, If he take a drinke intoxicate, Soon doth he for phisike and ayde investigate. 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* II. 119 Thy light horsemen going before inuestigating and spieng where they maie passe. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1723) 395, I intend now to investigate into the nature of Society. 1864 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 237, I have investigated, and found all true.

Hence **Inve'stigating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Inve'stigatingly** *adv.*, in an investigating manner; inquiringly, questioningly.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. v. (1876) 221 Controversialists, who thought that truth was gained by disputing instead of investigating. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 222 The report of the investigating commission was never made public. 1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. III. i. 173 Her sister's eyes flash investigatingly upon her. 1891 E. CASTLE *Consequences* I. II. ii. 208 The veteran eyed him investigatingly.

Investigation (investigē'ʃən). [a. F. *investigation*, OF. *-acion* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *investīgātiōn-em*, n. of action from *investīgāre* to INVESTIGATE.]

1. The action of investigating; the making of a search or inquiry; systematic examination; careful and minute research.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 195 Yf they [his statutes and decrees] were welle kepte in alle cuntrees. Of these he made subtile investigacioun. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 41 They..knewe not in what parte of the worlde to make investigacion or searche for hym. 1602 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1 They may perhaps prouoke others to the inuestigation of the truth. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* Pref. 8 There is scarce a Geometer, but has his own Method of Investigation. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, I. II. xii. 281 He made strict investigation into the causes of the late tumult. *attrib.* 1897 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 7/7 Criminal investigation staffs in the provinces have been instructed to ascertain what persons may be missing within their several jurisdictions. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 8/1 It is proposed to ask the shareholders..to contribute 6*d.* in the pound towards an investigation fund.

b. With *an* and *pl.*

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 318 Characters which require a long investigation to unfold. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. Pref. 12 Technological investigations. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* iv. 36 A full investigation of the different meanings. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. II. v. 260 The Romans .. had neither time nor inclination for abstruse investigations.

2. The tracking of (a beast). *rare.*

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 167 The dogs, destined to the sagacious investigation of savage animals.

Investigative (inve'stigētiv), *a.* [f. L. *investigāt-* (see INVESTIGATE *v.*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or inclined to investigation.

1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 251 When money was in his pocket, he [Johnson] was more deliberate and investigative. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* II. iv. 37 When he suddenly found himself in the very heart of a mystery, his old investigative temper rekindled. 1877 STUBBS *Lect. Hist.* (1886) 75 The exercise of the investigative instinct.

Investigator (inve'stigē'tɔr). [a. L. *investīgātor*, agent-n. f. *investigāre* to INVESTIGATE. Cf. F. *investigateur* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One who (or that which) investigates; one who makes close research.

1552 HULOET, Inuestigatour, or expounder, *disquisitor.* Inuestigatours, or crafty searchers, *corjices.* 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 706 The investigators of nature do say that they have fifteen teeth of a side. 1751 WARBURTON *Notes Pope's Ep. Bathurst* 105 (Jod.) The high court of Chancery, the most unerring investigator of truth and falsehood. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. xliv. 271 Father Simon, an accurate investigator, will have it, that they .. were written by some Jewish Scribes. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 25 The principal early chemical investigators.

Inve'stigato'rial, *a. rare.* [f. L. type **investigātōri-us*: see next and -AL.] Pertaining to or characteristic of an investigator.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 69 *Investigation* or *investigatorial procedure*, a new and necessary name, for a practice

in common use, but not as yet sufficiently distinguished. *Investigatorial power*, power for tracing out evidence, in the way of investigatorial procedure.

Investigatory (inve·stigătəri), *a.* [f. L. type **investigātōri-us*, f. *investigātor*: see above and -ORY.] Of investigating nature or character.

1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII. 71 The world has been growing .. so wondrously philosophical and investigatory. *c* 1885 RUSKIN in *Daily News* 18 June 6/3 To estimate the quantity of careful and investigatory reading.

†**Inve·stiga·trix.** *Obs. rare*—°. [L. fem. of *investigātor*: cf. F. *investigatrice*.] A female investigator.

1623 COCKERAM, *Investigatrix*, she which tracketh.

Inve·sting, *vbl. sb.* [f. INVEST *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb INVEST.

1598 FLORIO, *Investitura*, .. an inuesting. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 189 New Commissions, for the Discouerie and inuesting of vnknowne Lands. 1711 *Light to Blind* II. vii. § 76 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 167 The Prince..did not judge the investing of Lymerick..to hasten the surrender of the town.

Inve·sting, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That invests. a. Enveloping or surrounding like clothing.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 139 Materialls.. call'd by the name of Salamanders wooll; which many too literally apprehending, conceive some investing part, or tegument of the Salamander. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 188 [Green martial Earth] commonly found investing, or incumbent. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 509 The investing membranes of the brain.

b. *Milit.* Beleaguering.

1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 44 The arrangement usually made for the reception of the investing corps. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 269 They were, however, obliged to abandon the siege by Robert Clive, who subsequently defeated the investing army.

†**Inve·stion.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *investiōn-em* for **investītiōn-em*, n. of action f. *investīre* to INVEST.] The action of investing; investment.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* I. i, We knew, my lord, before we brought the Crown, Intending your investion so near The residence of your despised brother. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 359 The Turkes investion of it [Tremizen].

Investitive (inve·stitiv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *investīre* to INVEST + -IVE.] Having the property or function of investing.

1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legisl.* xviii. § 35 *note*, What is meant by payment, is always an act of investitive power. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* XV. 102 The non-performance of investitive acts. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. (ed. 2) 359 Civil obligations ..(1) those to which the title or investitive fact is a contract; and (2) those to which the title or investitive fact is a delict.

Inve·stitor. *rare.* [f. L. type **investītor, investītōr-em*, agent-n. from *investīre* to INVEST; cf. It. *investitore* 'an investor, . . an enrober' (Florio).] One who or that which invests.

1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* viii. (1860) 148 Evil itself .. probably is but .. the increaser, nay the very adorner and splendid investitor of good.

Investiture (inve·stitiŭr). [ad. med.L. *investītūr-a*, f. *investīre* to INVEST; It. *investitura* 'an enstalment, enrobing, endowrie, imploiment, investing' (Florio, 1598); F. *investiture* (1564).]

1. The action of clothing or robing; *concr.*, that which clothes or covers. Chiefly *fig.*

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xviii. 225 By the resurrection of the body, and a new investiture of the soul, with the same upper garment clarified. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* II. ii. rule 6 § 16 The bodily shape was the usual investiture of God's messengers in their appearances. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. Pref. 5 To dress the sovereign in a linsey-woolsey garb would be seen at once to be a very unsuitable investiture. *a* 1871 ALFORD *Gen. & Ex. Engl. Rdrs.* Ex. xix. 9 The darkness of clouds is the accustomed investiture of the Divine presence.

2. The action or ceremony of clothing in the insignia of an office; the ceremonial, official, or formal investing of a person with an office or rank; the formal putting (a person) in possession of a fief or benefice. Often, spec., the livery and seizin of the temporalities of a bishopric or other ecclesiastical dignity, the right of which was keenly contested between the papacy and the temporal powers during the Middle Ages.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 289 He ordeyned þat no clerk schulde fonge þe investiture of his benefys [*investituram sui beneficii*], noþer of his offys, of a lewed man his hond. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. cliv. 142 He graunted vnto hym inuestiture of benefycis spirituall. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 294 He had compelled him .. to deliver up the investiture or election of bishops unto St. Peter's vicar, which investiture was of old time the king's duty. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xx. 343 We find him to be the first Prince of Wales, whose charter at this day is extant, with the particular rites of investiture, which were the Crownet, and ring of gold, with a Rod of Silver. 1757 BURKE *Abridgem. Eng. Hist.* III. iv, The king .. gave the bishop the investiture, or livery and seizin of his temporalities, by the delivery of a ring and staff. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cabinet Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 66 Investiture was the formal giving into the tenant's hands the lands granted, and which was done, as far as possible, literally by the lord or his deputy, or symbolically by the delivery .. of a turf, a stone, or some other of the ninety-eight prevalent modes enumerated by Du Cange. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xii. 76 The tokens of investiture were the pastoral staff, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and the ring by which the Bishop was wedded to his See.

3. Clothing in or enduement with attributes or qualities; establishment in any state of privilege or honour.

1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 62 Our freeing from under the Lawe, our investiture into our new adopted state. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 241 The appropriation and investiture of an actual and applying faith. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Barrenness Imag. Faculty*, One incapable of investiture with any grandeur. *a* 1899 J. CAIRD *Fund. Ideas Chr.* II. xix. 246 His investiture with external power and glory.

4. The hostile investment of a place; = INVESTMENT 4. Now *rare.*

1649 EVELYN *Let. to Sir R. Browne*, Supposing that Paris is now free of the investiture. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Nov. 5/4 A commander..consents to break the line of investiture only when a favourable chance offers

†5. = INVESTMENT 5. *Obs.*

1757 *Herald* (1758) I. v. 66 Augmented by so facile an investiture of savings. *Ibid.* II. xvi. 11 Investitures of money. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 308 The investiture of additional capitals in the purchase of corn. 1832 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ.* 315 Capital would find a fresh field for its investiture. 1845 *N. Brit. Rev.* III. 333 It tells us of the impossibility, at present, to get a profitable investiture for a poor man's savings.

[**Investive,** error for INFESTIVE in Todd and subseq. Dicts.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

Investment (inve·stmĕnt). [f. INVEST *v.* + -MENT. Cf. the earlier VESTMENT.]

1. The act of putting clothes or vestments on; *concr.* clothing; robes, vestments. Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, IV. i. 45 You, Lord Arch-bishop .. Whose white Inuestments figure Innocence. 1602 — *Ham.* I. iii. 128 His vowes .. they are Broakers, Not of the eye, which their Inuestments show: But meere implorators of vnholy Suites. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 37, I now present myself .. clothed in the robes of their hereditary priesthood .. But if, unworthy of this hallowed investment and interior ministry, the door of the sanctuary is closed upon me; I shall [etc.]. 1854 M. J. ROUTH in Burgon *Lives 12 Gd. Men* (1888) I. 101 No persons would spend their time in a leisurely disposal of the investments, after having taken them from the body.

2. *transf.* An outer covering of any kind; an envelope; a coating.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 140 Crocodiles, are without any haire, and have no covering part or hairy investment at all. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 298 Some assert that these are only investments of other crystallized stones that have since decayed. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 27 Their capsules afford a striking instance of an investment acquired simply by a condensation of the surrounding cellular structure. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 67 The hard and horny dermal investment of insects.

3. The action of investing or fact of being invested with an office, right, or attribute; endowment; = INVESTITURE 2, 3.

1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xviii. Wks. (1851) 470 The investment of that lustre, Majesty, and honour, which for the public good,..redounds from a whole Nation into one person. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 112 The Bassawes..would have .. prevented the said Kings investment, and Inauguration unto the Kingdom of Hungary. 1885 CLODD *Myths & Dr.* I. iv. 61 The investment of the powers of nature with personal life and consciousness.

4. *Milit.* The surrounding or hemming in *of* a town or fort by a hostile force so as to cut off all communication with the outside; beleaguerment; blockade. Also *attrib.*

1812 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) VII. 214 You will likewise have heard of the surrender of Olivença and of the subsequent investment of Badajoz. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) IV. x. 246 To draw the investment closer. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 7 Secrecy and speed are secured, in the investment of an inland fortress, by the use of an advanced force of cavalry and horse artillery, which conceals the march of the main body. *Ibid.* 17 Some distance in rear of the investment line.

5. *Comm.* The investing of money or capital. (Not in J. or T.) a. In early use in the East India trade, for the employment of money in the purchase of Indian goods.

1615 E. HOLMDEN *Let. to Governor E. I. Co.* 7 Mar. (MS., Orig. Corr. 262), For further aduyse in particulerising of the sayls of the Companies goods and Investment of that and of ther monies. 1618 SIR T. ROE *Let to E. I. C.* 14 Feb. (Hakl. Soc. 473), Not to defer investmentes till our shippes arriuall and the Indicoes swept away. 1675 *Let.* in Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* (1698) 86 The Factors are sent to oversee the Weavers, buying up the Cotton-yarn to employ them all the Rains, when they set on foot their Investments. 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Publ. Revenues* II. 345 (E. I. Trade) If the prime Cost of the respective Investments or Parcels of Goods, were truly valued and stated by judicious and disinterested Persons, a Judgment might from thence be made somewhat nearer the Truth. 1783 BURKE *9th Rep. Aff. India* Wks. XI. 51 A certain portion of the revenues of Bengall has been..set apart to be employed in the purchase of goods for exportation to England, and this is called the *Investment*. *Ibid.* 53 The practice of an Investment from the Revenue began in the year *1776*. *Ibid.* 54. *Ibid.* 57 When an account is taken of the intercourse (for it is not commerce), which is carried on between Bengal and England, the pernicious effects of the system of Investment from Revenue will appear in the strongest point of view. 1791 ROBERTSON *India* IV. 151 To these staples, the natives of all the different regions in the eastern parts of Asia brought the commodities which were the growth of their several countries .. and with them the ships from Tyre and from Egypt completed their investments. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 521 To sell and buy various articles, including pepper, which it was his business to provide for the Company's investments.

b. *gen.* The conversion of money or circulating capital into some species of property from which an income or profit is expected to be derived in the ordinary course of trade or business.

Distinguished from *speculation*, in which the object is the chance of reaping a rapid advantage by a sudden rise in the market price of something which is bought merely in order to be held till it can be thus advantageously sold again.

1740 *Peere Williams' Rep.* I. (1792) 140 The plaintiff insisted on the profits produced in trade, and the several investments that had been made therewith. *a* 1804 A. HAMILTON (Webster 1828), Before the investment could be made, a change of the market might render it ineligible. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* (1852) 398 Any feeling of insecurity is a most formidable obstacle to the investment of capital. 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 203 An inducement for the investment of capital in the land. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* vi. (1876) 54 When the profitable investment of saving is discouraged or diminished, capital is less eagerly accumulated.

attrib. 1883 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/3 Consols and various other high class investment stocks are firm. 1895 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 5/3 Regret is expressed that the special investment business of some of these savings banks is practically suspended. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 6/1 A lot of investment money seeking employment.

c. An amount of money invested in some species of property; also, A form of property viewed as a vehicle in which money may be invested.

1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 45 A friend..made some inquiries about investments in the region where his host lived .. 'I do not put myself in the way of hearing about profitable investments'. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. (1889) II. 484 So popular was the new investment, that on the day on which the books were opened three hundred thousand pounds were subscribed. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. 23 If they put their wealth into banks and other good investments, they do great service in increasing the capital of the nation. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. i, Mrs. Villiers sold out all the investments which she had.

fig. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. 63 He discovered a good investment for his skill, sagacity, and endurance in Poland. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* I. v. (1876) 28 Sacrifice to bodily well-being, the best of all possible investments.

Investor (inve·stəɹ). Also 6 -er. [f. INVEST *v.* + -OR.]

1. a. One who clothes or invests. b. One who invests with a military force.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* V. ii, Inuesters of thy royal brows Euen with the true Egyptian diadem. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 5 The French .. choosing their own moment for sortie, are of course far less hurt by this sort of work than their investors.

2. One who invests money or makes an investment.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* 16 Aug. 136 This numerous class of investors are ready to accept the guidance of any competent authority which will tell them what stocks to choose and what to avoid. 1868 PEARD *Water-farm.* x. 105 The stock of each investor would represent £20.

†**Inve·stry.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. INVEST *v.* + -RY.] = INVESTITURE.

1642 W. BIRD *Mag. Honor* 30 The manner of solemnity used in the admittance and investry of Marquesses.

Investure (inve·stiŭɹ), *sb.* [f. INVEST + -URE. (Not on L. analogies.)] = INVESTITURE, INVESTMENT.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 69/1 Heerein he did no more than manie other would haue doone, neither yet after his inuesture did so much as was looked for at his hands. 1586 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 161 To violate the holye rites, or inuestures of the Fæcials. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 265 The investure of Placentia was not graunted to the house of the Farnesi but only to the fourth descendencie. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* an. 1531 (R.), [The kings of England] did at first erect bishopricks, grant investures in them [etc.]. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 283 We were informed of the issue of the battles of the Pyrenees, and of the investure of St. Sebastian's. 1882 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 5/8 The Queen will hold an investure of several orders of Knighthood at Windsor Castle this afternoon.

†**Inve·sture,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Partly f. prec. sb.; partly f. IN-1 or 2 + VESTURE.]

1. *trans.* To invest *in* an estate or dignity.

1552 ASCHAM *Germany* (1570) 16 He..hath made hym his heyre, and hath already inuestured hym in the Dukedome of Prusia.

2. To clothe, to habit. Hence †**Inve·sturing** *vbl. sb.*, habit, vesture.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 Those ruddy inuesturings, and scarlet habilements..shall they exhalingly quintessence. *a* 1662 FULLER (Webster, 1864), Our monks inuestured in their copes.

Inveteracy (inve·tĕrăsi). [f. next: see -ACY.]

1. The quality of being inveterate; the state of being strong or deep-seated from long persistence.

a 1719 ADDISON (J.), The inveteracy of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. i. 114 The disease seemed to have acquired a degree of inveteracy which was altogether without example. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. i. 6 All those vulgar errors cherished from age to age by the blindness of prejudice, and inveteracy of habit. 1807 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 86 Their boldness has betrayed an inveteracy of criminal disposition. 1832-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 483 Where habit has given inveteracy to the recurrence of the paroxysms.

2. In pregnant sense: Deep-rooted prejudice, hostility, or hatred; enmity of old standing.

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Rom. Monks* 54 He judged with an inveteracy of heart, what belongs alone to God to judge of. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 350 The Turks

who disown that .. Caliphship with the same Inveteracy to each others Claims, as among us Papists and Protestants. 1703 S. PARKER tr. *Eusebius* 69 He shews the great Inveteracy of the Jews against the Christians. 1782 PAINE *Let. Abbé Raynal* (1791) 69 Where is the impossibility .. of England forming a friendship with France and Spain, and making it a national virtue to renounce for ever those prejudiced inveteracies it has been her custom to cherish? 1796 NELSON 3 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) II. 201, I shall not fail to sow as much inveteracy against the French as is possible. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. xvi. 535 A fierce conflict arose between the orangemen and defenders, .. which increased the inveteracy of the two parties.

Inveterate (inve·tĕrĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6–7 -at. [ad. L. *inveterāt-us* become old, of long standing, chronic, pa. pple. of *inveterāre* to render old, to give age to, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *veterāre* to make old.]

1. That has existed or continued for a long time; of old standing; aged. (*Obs.* or blended with 2.)

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 41 b/1 Take ashes which are burned of the inveterate sydes of a wyne-pipe, two pownde. 1599 — tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 49/1 Those great Flyes which in the springe time of the yeare creepe out of inveterate walles. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 54 Rotten wood, .. especially that which is taken out of an Inveterate willow-tree. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* 217 There meagre shrubs inveterate mountains grace.

2. Firmly established by long continuance; long-established; deep-rooted; obstinate. (Now mostly of things evil.)

1563 *St. Andrews Kirk-sess. Reg.* (1889) 189 The delacionis gevyn in upon tham .. for huyrmongyn inveterat. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 21 The king being the lawful owner then, because hee had inueterate possession in the same. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2508 This vice is so inveterate, Growne to so strong a custome. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 470 A Resistance, and an Extirpation of inveterate, sinfull Habits. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 305 This abuse soon .. became inveterate in the Ferial Office. 1883 SIR C. BOWEN in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 341 By inveterate practice among most of the commercial nations of Europe, bills of lading have long been drawn .. in sets of three or more.

b. Of disease: Of long standing, chronic; hence, deep-seated and resisting treatment.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* 2 C iij b, The curacyon of inueterate vlceres. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxviii. 646 Medicines against an old inueterate cough. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode Harvey* (1669) 13 We now thy patient Physick see, From all inveterate diseases free. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 226 The scurvy is in some places .. inveterate. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 186 The blisters .. become inveterate sores.

c. Of evil feelings, prejudices, and the like.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 14 [He appeals the Duke] On some apparant danger seene in him, Aym'd at your Highnesse, no inueterate malice. 1682 WOOD *Life* 3 May (O.H.S.) III. 14 He became an inveterate enimy to the court and prerogative. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. ix. 183, I have an inveterate dislike to improvements merely speculative and theoretical. 1840 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) VIII. liii. § 3. 292 His old and inveterate enemies. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 380 His relations with Francis .. were those of inveterate hostility.

d. Persistent, lasting.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, The merit of these is the inveterate likeness — all stiff and awkward as the originals, and like nothing in human nature besides. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Sev. Stories* 6 Is St. Peter's toe, of a truth, worn away with the inveterate kissings?

3. Full of obstinate prejudice or hatred; embittered, malignant; virulent. (Now *vulgar.*)

1528 ROY *Rede Me* (Arb.) 89 They were confederate, With antichrist so inveterate. 1563 WINJET *Wks.* (1890) II. 54 Sa indurat, sa inueterat, and of sa schameles a forret. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 13 Which makes them so inveterate against him. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 222 There is also another party wch I am sure is inveterate towards me. 1760–72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 84 He was informed, in terms the most aggravating and inveterate, of the whole course and history of Ned's misbehaviour. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* II. 264, I felt inveterate against him.

4. Settled or confirmed in habit, condition, or practice; habitual, hardened, obstinate.

1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* Advt., Authors, whose works have been rejected at the theatres, are of all persons, they say, the most inveterate. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 6 Being a veteran and inveterate sportsman. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* i, He was an inveterate smoker.

B. *sb.* One who is confirmed in some (evil) habit; a confirmed or hardened offender.

1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 286 You can make these inveterates work by no other plan.

Inveterate (inve·tĕrĕit), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *inveterāt-*, ppl. stem of *inveterāre* to render old; or f. prec. adj.] *trans.* To render inveterate.

1. To make old; to establish or confirm by age or long continuance; to root or implant deeply; to render chronic; † also, to harden (the bowels); to render costive (*obs.*).

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 2 Although they [electuaries] doo purge, yet do they inveterate. 1623 COCKERAM II, To make Olde, *Antiquate, Inueterate.* *a* 1626 BACON *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, An ancient tacit expectation which had by tradition been infused and inveterated into men's minds. 1749 FIELDING *Grand Jury Charge* Wks. 1784 X. 149 There are evils .. which have so inveterated themselves in the blood of the body politic. 1835 EMERSON *Corr. w. Carlyle* I. v. 48 Love his catholicism that at his age can relish the *Sartor*, born and inveterated as he is in old books.

2. To render inveterate in enmity; to embitter.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 193 It inveterated the Bosoms of the Senat and the People each against other.

Inve·terated, *ppl. a. Obs.* or *arch.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Rendered or become inveterate; confirmed by age or long continuance.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 124 Not inveterated, but recent. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/1 Anye inveterated payn in the occipitalle partes of the heade. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 347 Mens soules, by inveterated customes vsed to sensuall and beastly delights. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. II. 55 An old and inveterated Schism. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 28 Temptations, which have all their force and prevalence from long custom and inveterated habit.

Inve·terately, *adv.* [f. INVETERATE *a.* + -LY[2].] In an inveterate manner; in a manner confirmed by long existence or practice; to a degree firmly fixed or ingrained; virulently.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 188/2 How he could endure to let them slug and grow inveterately wicked. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II. i, *Mrs. Marw.* You hate mankind? *Mrs. Fain.* Heartily, inveterately. 1705 CIBBER *Careless Husb.* v. 64 Sir Charles has shewn himself so inveterately my Enemy. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 4 But a slight check upon habits inveterately lawless.

Inve·terateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inveterate; inveteracy.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xii. 363 As time hath rendred him more perfect in the Art, so hath the inveterateness of his malice more ready in the execution. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Ἄωρον* (1661) 28 The swellings of hatred and inveteratenesse. *a* 1704 LOCKE (J.), Neither the inveterateness of the mischief, nor the prevalency of the fashion, shall be any excuse.

† **Inve·teration.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [ad. L. *inveterātiōn-em*, n. of action f. *inveterāre*: see INVETERATE and -ATION.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, inveterate.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lvii. 572 He confesses the reason from whence this Inveteration in his Bones, and this Incineration in his body proceeded. 1721 BAILEY, *Inveteration*, a growing into Use by long Custom.

† **Inve·teratist.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. INVETERATE *a.* + -IST.] One who professes inveterate attachment to old ways; an opponent of reform.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Contents Yy iv b, Reform'd Catholicks persecuted by the Inveteratists, for reading and translating the Bible in the vulgar Tongues.

† **Inve·tered,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. F. *inveteré* (ad. L. *inveterāt-us* INVETERATE *a.*) + -ED[1].] Grown old; = INVETERATE *a.* 1.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 78 A grete oke tre antyque & in-uetered of many yeres among the grete stones harde strongely roted.

† **Invex.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *in-* (IN-[2]) + stem of CONVEX.] = CONCAVE.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 319/1 By means whereof any round body either with an Invex or Convex may be wrought.

Hence **Invexed** (inve·kst), *a. Her.*, concaved.

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I. Gloss. s. v., [Arched] only on one side, and bowed inward, it is called *invexed, concaved, champained,* or *champoined.*

† **Invey**, *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [var. of ENVAY *v.*] *trans.* To invade.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* II. 249 Alexander de Medices .. was hee that first .. inveyed the seniory of Florence, .. usurping the name, title, and prerogative of duke.

Invey, -veye, -veygh, obs. forms of INVEIGH.

† **Invi·ct,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 invyct. [ad. L. *invict-us*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *victus*, pa. pple. of *vincĕre* to conquer. Cf. obs. F. *invicte* (Godef.).] Unconquered; never vanquished or subdued.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 488 He by Knyghthode due Was lyberde [= leopard] inuyct. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* ii. D iij, With as invict a mind and manly an herte let us confesse thee worde of God. 1636 BRATHWAIT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 123 The most famous and invict Commanders. 1678 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 79 An indissoluble chain of invict Reason.

So † **Invi·cted,** *a. Obs.* = prec.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 203 The stout, inuicted Macedonian Greeke. 1606 FORD *Fame's Memor.* B j b, A worthy whose sublime Inuicted spirit in most hard assayes, Still added reuerent statues to his daies.

† **Invicti·ssime,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. obs. F. *invictissime* (Godef.), ad. L. *invictissimus*, superl. of *invictus*: see prec.] Most unconquered.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. Queen 4 The vailȝeant ande nobil rene inuictissime kyng of secilie.

† **Invi·ctive,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *invict-us* (see INVICT) + -IVE.] Invincible.

1631 *Trag. Hoffman* (N.), My invictive braine Hath cast a glorious prospect of revenge. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 32 My Invictive Power Was in Ierusalem.

† **Invid,** *a. Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *invid-us* envious.] 'That hath envy, that spighteth or is malicious' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

† **Invidency.** *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *invidēntia* envy.] 'Enuie, repining' (Cockeram, 1623).

Invidious (invi·diəs), *a.* Also 8 *errón.* -uous. [ad. L. *invidiōs-us* (see -OUS), f. *invidia* ill will, ENVY.]

1. Of a charge, complaint, report, etc.: Tending or fitted to excite odium, unpopularity, or ill feeling against some one. Now *rare.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 58 Asinivs Pollio .. made a grievous and invidious complaint in the Senate house, of the fall that Æserninvs his nephew tooke. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI. 518 He rose, and took th' advantage of the times, To load young Turnus with invidious crimes. 1755 (*title*) An answer to an invidious Pamphlet entituled, A Brief State of the Province of Pennsylvania. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xvi. 56 The second is drawn from him by the invidious question of the Pharisees.

2. Of an action, duty, topic, etc.: Entailing odium or ill will upon the person performing, discharging, discussing, etc.; giving offence to others.

1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* II. i, 'Twere an invidious Task to enter into The Insolence, and other Faults [etc.]. 1708 SWIFT *Sentim. Ch. Eng. Man* Wks. 1755 II. i. 78 A great deal hath been already said by other writers upon this invidious and beaten subject; therefore I shall let it fall. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 242 The charge which I have to defend is surrounded with the most invidious topics of discussion. 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* II. viii. 148 (*Earth's Holocaust*) It would be invidious if not perilous to betray their awful secrets.

b. Of a comparison or distinction: Offensively discriminating.

1709 SACHEVERELL *Serm.* 5 *Nov.* 23 Those Inviduous Distinctions that .. Distract .. Us. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 88 The laws against the combinations of labourers .. were seen to be unjust and invidious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 105 They are all alike, and he will have no invidious distinctions between them.

3. Of a thing: Fitted to excite ill feeling or envy against the possessor.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 556 Amounting to an invidious and almost incredible sum of one hundred thousand pounds. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 98 Without the invidious name of protector, he succeeded to all the power and influence of which Somerset was deprived. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1842 I. 128 His revenue .. was ample without being invidious. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 71 Catharine saw all the peril of such a step, and declined the invidious honor.

4. That looks with an evil eye; envious, grudging, jealous. Now *rare.*

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. ix. 232 Envy, Spite-full, invidious, grudge, repine, malign. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 19 He [the Splenetic Detractor] had Ever an invidious eye upon the Clergy, and Men Eminent for virtue. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. 359 Some malignant invidious god, who looks upon men with a jealous eye. 1829 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. 469/2 Thou, Plato, who hast cause to be invidious of not many, art of nearly all.

† **5.** Viewed with ill will or dislike; odious *to* a person. *Obs. rare.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 233 ¶ 2 Joseph, a beloved Child of Israel, became invidious to his elder Brethren. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* I. 102, I must speak what wisdom would conceal, And truths, invidious to the great, reveal.

Invidiously (invi·diəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an invidious manner (in various senses of the adj.).

1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 84 That [he] dealt so invidiously with the philosophers. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Blackmore* Wks. III. 186 Blackmore .. was in time neglected as a physician; his practice, which was once invidiously great, forsook him. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 19 Vitruvius, of whom he appears to have been a little invidiously emulous. 1841 TRENCH *Parables, Prodigal Son* (1860) 415 Then he invidiously compares the father's conduct to his brother.

Invidiousness (invi·diəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invidious; unpopularity, odium; offensiveness of discrimination.

1690 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) II. vii. 243 Pythagoras was the first who abated of the invidiousness of the name, and from σοφὸς, brought it down to φιλόσοφος. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Ulinish*, The offence has not the invidiousness of singularity. 1881 W. H. SMITH in *Daily Tel.* 19 Mar., If there had been a larger list to select from there would not have been that painful feeling of invidiousness.

Inviduous, erron. form of INVIDIOUS *a.*

Invie, var. of INVY, envy.

Invi(e)orn, obs. form of ENVIRON *v.*

† **Invier,** obs. Sc. var. ENVIER, one who envies.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 299 Sum invieris of his vertue and honour. *Ibid.* VIII. 69 Noble men .. ar be invieris persewit.

Invi·er, *v.*, var. of ENVIRE *Obs.*, to environ.

1596 *Edward III* D j b, Vnnaturall beseege, woe me vnhappie, To haue escapt the danger of my foes, And to be ten times worse inuier'd by friends.

Invigilance (invi·dʒilăns). *rare.* [f. L. type **invigilāntia*, f. *in-* (IN-[3]) + *vigilāntia* VIGILANCE: cf. obs. F. *invigilance* (Montaigne, 16th c.), It. *invigilanza* (Florio, 1611).] = next.

1828 in WEBSTER.

Invigilancy (invi·dʒilănsi). *rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] Absence of vigilance or watchfulness.

1611 COTGR., *Invigilance*, invigilancie, sleepinesse .. lacke of waking. 1626 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1629) 232 Blame thine owne invigilancy. 1667 DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE *Life Dk. of N.* (1886) I. 40 Which must necessarily be imputed to their invigilancy and carelessness. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invigilancy*, want of Watchfulness, or Care.

† **Invi·gilant,** *a.*[1] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [ad. L. *invigilānt-em*, pr. pple. of *invigilāre* to be on the watch: see INVIGILATE.] Watchful, alert, vigilant.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 26/7 Inuigilant, *inuigilans, solers.*

† **Invi·gilant,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. IN-[3] + VIGILANT: cf. It. *invigilante* 'vnuigilant, vnwatchfull' (Florio).] Not vigilant, unwatchful.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxi. 311 When we are invigilant, and careless of our selves.

Invigilate (invi·dʒilĕit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *invigilāre* to watch over, f. *in-* (IN-[2]) + *vigilāre*

to watch. Cf. It. *invigilare* 'watchfullie to studie or take paines' (Florio, 1598).]

1. *intr.* To keep watch; to watch carefully. Now *spec.* To watch over students at examination.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1567) 83 b, I obtestate your clemencie, to inuigilate thus muche for me. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 86 Princes ought to invigilate to the maintenance and conservation of Religion. 1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* II. x. (1713) 117 That invisible Power that invigilates over all things. 1721 Bailey, *Invigilate*, to watch diligently. 1881 F. Madan in *Letter*, I have myself invigilated within the last year.

†2. *trans.* To arouse; to make watchful (in quot. 1627 *absol.*). *Obs. rare.* [Cf. It. *invigilare*, to make vigilant (Florio, 1611).]

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [i.] xx. (1628) 65 If wee saw Diuinitie acted, the gesture and varietie would as much invigilate. But it is too high to bee personated by Humanitie. 16.. Stafford *Just Apol.* in *Fem. Glory* (1869) p. lxxxvii, Whatsoever invigilates the eye, leaves a stronger impression in the Soule, then that wch onely pierceth the Eare.

Hence **Invi·gilating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Invi·gilator**, one who watches over students at examination.

1882 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* XII. 239 The architect may see his way to fixing some of the Vicechancellor's and Proctors' seats at present in the Old Schools to serve as further invigilating stations in these three rooms. 1892 *Oxf. Mag.* 23 Mar. 273/1 In the Schools..Where's my table? alphabet all out of order here, apparently. Must ask invigilator. 1894 [A. D. Godley] *Aspects Mod. Oxf.* 72 A caricature of the 'invigilating' examiner.

Invigilation (invidʒilē·ʃən). [n. of action from Invigilate.] The action of keeping watch, *esp.* over students at examination.

1881 *Oxf. Univ. Gaz.* 17 May (*Calendar*), Voting on Statute respecting Invigilation in School of Natural Science. 1890 in *Ordin. Univ. Camb.* (1892) 18 One of the Pro-Proctors and two of the Examiners shall be present for the purpose of invigilation during every part of the Examinations. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Dec. 854 [Mary Stuart] transferred from the mild custody of Shrewsbury to the severe invigilation of Amyas Paulet.

Invigorant (invi·gŏrănt), *sb.* [f. as next: see -ant 1; cf. obs. F. *invigorant* invigorating.] Something that invigorates; an invigorating drink or medicine, a tonic.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 333 The chalybeate springs..form the best mineral invigorant to which we can have recourse. 1895 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 16 Nov. 11/4 A stimulant of nerves and brain and an invigorant of blood and muscles.

Invigorate (invi·gŏrĕt), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. L. type **invigōrāt-us*, pa. pple. of **invigōrāre*: see next.] Filled with vigour; invigorated.

1720 Welton *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiii. 625 In loving thee, I am Invigorate. 1795 Southey *Joan of Arc* VIII. 134 The soldiers from the earth Arise invigorate.

Invigorate (invi·gŏrĕt), *v.* [f. L. type **invigōrāre* (perh. in mod.L.) = F. *envigorer* (15–16th c.): see -ate 3 7.]

1. *trans.* To impart vigour to; to render vigorous; to fill with life and energy; to strengthen, animate.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 59 This polarity from refrigeration upon extremity and in defect of a Loadstone might serve to invigorate and touch a needle any where. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* III. I. 242 To the end that this Decree might be invigorated, and in force. *a* 1692 Sir D. North in North *Lives* (1826) II. 338 The spring is invigorated by clockwork underneath. 1788 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* lvi. (1869) III. 358 Their minds and bodies were invigorated by exercise. 1798 Washington *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 38 To countenance and invigorate opposition. 1884 W. S. Lilly in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 262 The Church poured into the nations crushed and degraded by imperialism, a new virility, freeing and invigorating the human faculties.

absol. 1847 A. Bennie *Disc.* xi. 193 There is bread to invigorate and wine to revive.

2. *intr.* To become vigorous. *rare.*

1759 Sarah Fielding *C'tess Dellwyn* I. 147 The Body, by being..properly exercised, grows and invigorates.

Hence **Invi·gorated** *ppl. a.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. iii. 76 Needles .. doe not attract, but avoyd each other .. when their invigorated extreams approach unto one another. 1854 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* II. 53 Every day..receive invigorated energy!

Invi·gorating, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ing 2.] That invigorates; that imparts vigour or energy.

1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* II. 38 The invigorating vertue of His precious Blood. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* II. 311 That enlivening and invigorating Principle. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 260 Their climate .. being quite as salubrious and invigorating.

Hence **Invi·goratingly** *adv.*, so as to invigorate.

1874 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/3 After its first plunge into a period of invigoratingly cold weather.

Invigoration (invigŏrē·ʃən). [n. of action from Invigorate *v.*] The action of invigorating or fact of being invigorated.

1662 Glanvill *Lux Orient.* xiv. 150 That the inferiour life should have its turn of invigouration. 1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 235 In the very Height of Activity and Invigoration. 1857 H. H. Wilson tr. *Rig-veda* III. 19, I offer to thee..an oblation..for thy speed and invigoration.

Invigorative (invi·gŏrĕtiv), *a.* [f. as Invigorate *v.* + -ive.] That tends to invigorate; invigorating. Hence **Invi·goratively** *adv.*

1858 Bushnell *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work invigoratively, correctively and directively in all the good struggles of believing souls. 1860 I. Taylor *Ultimate Civiliz.* 25 This reciprocity, this invigorative interaction, is felt, and is recognized on all hands.

Invigorator (invi·gŏrē·tɔr). [agent-n. from Invigorate *v.*] One who or that which invigorates.

c 1842 Lance *Cottage Farmer* 16 In China, so careful are they of all sorts of invigorators to vegetation. 1895 *Papers Ohio Ch. Hist. Soc.* V. 8 It was not considered possible to raise a house without this invigorator [whisky].

Invigour (invi·gəɹ), *v.* Also 7 en-. [In form *envigour*, a. OF. *envigorer*, *-ourer* (15–16th c. in Godef.), f. *en-* (In- 2) + *vigueur* vigour; subseq. conformed to a L. type **invigōrāre*.] *trans.* To inspire with vigour; to invigorate.

1611 Florio, *Vigorare*, .. to enuigor or giue vigor..vnto. 1613 M. Ridley *Magn. Bodies* 30 To comfort, and invigor all those goodly creatures. 1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cxciii, One Active Veine, t' envigour all ye blood. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* x. 573 Then blue-eyed Pallas with fresh force Invigour'd Diomede. 1899 T. S. Moore *Vinedresser* 7 Press on, and shoulder up thy lagging clouds! Invigour me!

†**Invi·le,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Vile *a.*: cf. It. *invilire* 'to vilifie, to embase' (Florio, 1598).] *trans.* To render vile; to debase.

1599 Daniel *Musoph.* cix, It did so much invile the estimate Of th' open'd and invulgar'd mysteries.

†**Invi·llage,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. In- 2 + Village.] *trans.* To make or reduce into a village.

1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* I. ii, There..Lies buried in his dust some ancient Towne; Who now invillaged, there's onely seene In his vaste ruines what his state had beene.

†**Invi·lup,** *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *inviluppare* 'to turne, enwrap, entangle', etc. (Florio, 1598): see Envelop.] *trans.* To wind, twine, coil.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 77 Their tresses .. turned about their heads in an excellent manner, inuiluped [*printed* inuiluxed], and bound uppe together.

Invinate (invəi·nĕt, i·nvinĕit), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. L. *invīnāt-us*, pa. pple. of *invīnāre*: see next.] Embodied or included in wine.

1550 Cranmer *Defence* 33 b, The greate absurditie, whiche they speake vppon, that is to saye, that Christe shoulde be Impanate and Inuinate. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 3 Guitmundus .. says .. That Christ should be invinate,..no ground requireth, nor did Prophets foretel, nor Christ shew.

†**Invinate,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. ppl. stem of L. *invīnāre*, f. *in-* (In- 2) + *vīnum* wine.] *trans.* To embody or enclose in wine: see next.

1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 257 He [Christ] is neither impanated, nor inuinated, nor inaccidentated, that is not ioyned to any of them in a personall union.

Invination (invinē·ɪʃən). [n. of action from med.L. *invīnāre*: see prec.] In Eucharistic theory: A local presence or inclusion of the blood of Christ in the wine after consecration; one of the modifications of the doctrine of the real presence.

1742 tr. *Bossuet's Variat. Prot. Ch.* (1829) I. 50 Osiander was left to defend alone his impanation and invination. 1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note A. 5 What those to whom he imputes 'impanation' and 'invination' really held, was that the Body and Blood of Christ was present 'under the form of bread and wine', these 'remaining in their natural substances'.

†**Invi·nced,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. In- 3 + L. *vinc-ĕre* to conquer + -ed 1, after L. *invictus*; cf. *convinced* = L. *convictus*, etc.] Unconquered.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* XIII. ciii, Where's the invinced Troylus to bestow His puissant stroakes before Prince Hector bleed? 1635 — *Hierarch.* I. 18 For an inuinc'd shield Holinesse he hath.

Invincibility (invinsĭbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity.] The quality or condition of being invincible; incapability of being conquered or overcome; unconquerableness.

a 1677 Barrow *Wks.* (1687) I. Serm. vi. 76 Thus Omnipotence may be mastered, and a happy victory may be gained over Invincibility it self. 1728 Morgan *Algiers* I. iii. 70 These Kabeyls value themselves excessively upon their Antiquity, Purity of Blood, and Invincibility. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 7 Dec. 770/2 Your Lordship's invincibility to temptation. 1872 Liddon *Elem. Relig.* ii. 71 In a good man, belief in God results from belief in the invincibility of good.

Invincible (invi·nsĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 invinceable, -sible, *Sc.* -sable, inwynciabill, 7 invintiable. [a. F. *invincible*, ad. L. *invincibilis*, f. *in-* (In- 3) + *vincibilis* conquerable, f. *vincĕre* to conquer.]

1. That cannot be vanquished, overcome, or subdued; unconquerable. a. Of combatants, fortresses, etc. *Invincible Armada*: see Armada 2.

1412–20 Lydg. *Chron. Troy* (1555) III. xxii. (MS. Digby 232) lf. 80 b/2 Of knyghthod ground of strengthe hardynesse pe verray stook, and perto invyncyble. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* viii. 36 As longe as cartage sholde abyde inuyncyble. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxvi. 22 Our wicht invinsable Sampson sprang the fra. 1563 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxiv. 344 Taking up armes against the invinceable God and Christ. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 45 Thinking the Christians to be invinsible. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 8 The Spanish .. invincible Navy, sent to invade England, in the yeere 1588, being dispersed, and proving nothing lesse then invincible. 1679 *Season. Adv. Protest.* 6 She found out a way to batter these invincible Bulwarks. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VI. xv. xvi. 263 Who was invincible by the rest of the world. 1781 Cowper *Expost.* 569 When presumptuous Spain Baptized her fleet invincible in vain. 1832 Macaulay *Armada* 3 When that great fleet invincible against her bore in vain The richest spoils of Mexico, the stoutest hearts of Spain. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. x. 420 They deemed themselves invincible by any force which the Moslems could bring against them. 1894 J. K. Laughton *Span. Armada* Introd. 29 The name 'Invincible', so commonly given to this fleet, was not official..By all the contemporary chroniclers the fleet is spoken of as the Grand Fleet.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (*a*) of persons in spiritual or mental warfare, argument, etc.; (*b*) of material or immaterial things, obstacles, habits, conditions, attributes, arguments, etc.: That cannot be overcome, unsurmountable, insuperable.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 72 Thys vyse was to her inuyncyble by cause of her imperfeccyon. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 241 The inuincible charite, the vnsuperable loue and goodnes of god. 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 33 An invincible reason and an argument infallible. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 2 Whether Luther be so invincible that he can not be confuted or vanquished. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 460 The iudgement of Paule in this matter remaineth firme and inuincible. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 146 Jewes..subject to all wrongs and contumelies, which they support with an invincible patience. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xvi, I had an invincible Impression upon my Thoughts, that my Deliverance was at Hand. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 72 A distance surely not invincible for sledges or other conveyances. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* x. (1894) 244, I have suffered from an invincible love of short cuts.

c. *Invincible ignorance* [Schol.L. *ignorantia invincibilis* (Thomas Aquinas *Summa Theol.* lxxvi. § 2)]: an ignorance the means of overcoming or removing which are not possessed by the ignorant person himself.

1612 J. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 How farre better were it with vs, to haue been heathen or infidels, and neuer haue heard of Iesus Christ, that our ignorance had beene simple and invincible. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 2 Dark Corners .. where Prophaneness lives quietly with invincible Ignorance. 1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* viii. (1700) 107 God only knows .. how far our Ignorance is affected or invincible. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 603 Ignorance of the Law (though it be invincible) doth not excuse. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 424/2 With regard to the guilt of sins ignorantly committed, invincible ignorance altogether excuses from sin.

†2. That cannot be 'beaten' or excelled; unsurpassable. *Obs.*

1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* xliii. (Percy Soc.) 211 His most hie actes so moche invyncible. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 73 Titus Livy of Paduva .. by whose penne truely invincible, the Acts of the invincible Roman people should be written. *Ibid.* III. 86 Germans..practising night and day the faculty of drinking, become strong and invincible professors therein.

3. Of or pertaining to the Invincibles: see B. b.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

¶ *Catachr.*, or error for *invisible.*

1597 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 337 He was so forlorne, that his Dimensions (to any thicke sight) were inuincible [*altered by Rowe to* invisible].

B. *sb.* One who is invincible.

1640 tr. *Verdere's Romant of Rom.* III. 183 Desiring to appeare invincibles, they made no shew of discontent. 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 236 The reputation of his armies was wounded, the invincibles had been put to shame.

b. A member of an Irish assassination society so called, developed from the Fenians about 1881–82.

1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Feb. 186/3 The Irish Invincibles—the 'Assassination Circle'—organised by one Walsh from the North of England, was formed to 'make history' by the 'removal of tyrants'. *Ibid.* 193/2 Carey..says that he was one of the 'Directory' of an association called 'the Irish Invincibles' organized in November 1881. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 72/2 The object of the Invincibles was 'to remove all tyrants from the country', and several attempts, but without success, were made to assassinate Earl Cowper and Mr. W. E. Forster.

Invincibleness (invi·nsĭb'lnĕs). [f. prec. + -ness.] The quality of being invincible; invincibility.

a 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 123 The invincibleness of our evils. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* 18 More regarding the weaknes of men, than the invincibleness of Truth. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* I. 303 (R.), I hope the invincibleness of their ignorance would [etc.]. 1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* I. v. 18 The invincibleness of general Custom, against which (for the most part) men strive in vain.

Invi·ncibleship. *nonce-wd.* [See -ship.] Used as a mock title for one said to be invincible.

1721 Cibber *Lady's last Stake* I, So I e'en made her Invincibleship a low Bow.

Invincibly (invi·nsĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an invincible manner; unconquerably.

Invincibly ignorant: see Invincible I c.

1542–5 Brinklow *Lament.* 17 b, He .. hath writen invyncibly in this matter. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. III Those that are invincibly dull and negligent. 1654 Bramhall *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 157 We grant..salvation to such Protestants as are invincibly ignorant of their errours. 1705 C. Pursuall *Mech. Macrocosm* 16 Which proves invincibly that there is a God. 1813 Shelley *Q. Mab* III. 153 He who leads Invincibly a life of resolute good. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) 425/1 Censures are not incurred by those who are invincibly ignorant of their existence.

Inviolability (invəi·ŏlăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ity: corresp. to F. *inviolabilité* (Cotgr. 1611), late L. *inviolābilitās*.] The quality or fact of being inviolable.

1793 Bp. Horsley *Serm.* 30 *Jan.* 21 Our Constitution.. unites the most perfect security of the Subject's Liberty, with the most absolute inviolability of the sacred person of the Sovereign. 1819 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1839) 153 The principle was the inviolability of contracts. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, II. v. 106 The main point in the 'Petition of Right' was the inviolability of the personal freedom of the subject.

Inviolable (invəi·ŏlăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *inviolābil-is* (f. *in-* (IN-3) + *violābilis*, f. *violāre* to do violence to, VIOLATE), or a. F. *inviolable* (14th c.).]

1. Not to be violated; not liable or allowed to suffer violence; to be kept sacredly free from profanation, infraction, or assault.

a. Of laws, treaties, institutions, customs, principles, sacred or cherished feelings, etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 527/2 The churche is .. the pyller of trouth for the inuiolable suretie of doctrine. 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iii. 131 Not at all aduentures, and without rule, but by an inuiolable lawe of God. 1682 NORRIS *Hierocles* 41 So will our piety towards God, and the measures of Justice be kept inviolable. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 225 Maintaining the most inviolable secrecy. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 926 Styx is the inviolable oath. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxix, My word is said, and it shall be inviolable. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 135 He ought to have determined that the existing settlement of landed property should be inviolable.

b. Of persons, places, and things material.

1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 159 You are persons inviolable, and messengers of a prince. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 80 Things precious are sealed up, that they may be kept safe and inviolable. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXII. 372 Jove's inviolable altar. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxiii. (1862) VI. 396 The Spartan king was not legally inviolable. He might be, and occasionally was, arrested, tried, and punished for misbehaviour in the discharge of his functions. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* I. xiii. 211 Safe..in a humble inviolable English home.

†2. That cannot be violated; that does not yield to force or violence; incapable of being broken, forced, or injured. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Invyolable nat able to be broken, *inviolable.* 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 20 Those things that the Prophet hath ioined with an inuiolable knot. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 278 He never sturd one iot, but remained firme and inviolable, as if he had beene planted there. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 95 Neither therefore can the fire burne lesse, if it light upon a matter inviolable by fire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 398 Th' inviolable Saints In Cubic Phalanx firm advanc't entire. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Div.* xxiii. (1720) 364 Tertullian intimates the strict and inviolable Harmony of the three Persons.

Invi·olableness. Now *rare.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inviolable; inviolability.

1611 COTGR., *Inviolableté*, inuiolablenesse. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 31 That which gives a kinde of sacred inviolablenesse unto the rights and priviledges of Parliament. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 167 The Inviolableness of that Secrecy.

Inviolably (invəi·ŏlăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an inviolable manner; in a way reverently free from violation, profanation, or infringement; sacredly.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 21 All suche Lawes..shalbe forever inviolably observed. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 48 He kept his word in publike affaires inviolably. 1675 PENN *Eng. Pres. Interest* 11 What I possess is inviolably mine own. 1738 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. liii. 414 The liberty of the whole people is inviolably established. 1874 MOTLEY *Barneveld* I. iv. 201 Keep the secret inviolably.

Inviolacy (invəi·ŏlăsi). [f. next: see -ACY.] The condition of being inviolate; inviolateness.

1846 WORCESTER cites BULWER. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 224 The inviolacy of that supreme consolation of our creed. 1861 G. MEREDITH *Evan Harrington* I. viii. 133 The old gentleman, whose inviolacy was thus rudely assailed, sat staring at the intruder. 1867 *Fortn. Rev.* July 118 The Treaty has done nothing to preserve the inviolacy of the Luxembourg territory.

Inviolate (invəi·ŏlĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *inviolāt-us* unhurt, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *violātus*, pa. pple. of *violāre* to VIOLATE. Cf. obs. F. *inviolé* (Godef. *Compl.*).] Not violated; free from violation; unhurt, uninjured, unbroken; unprofaned, unmarred; intact.

a. Of laws, compacts, principles, institutions, sacred or moral qualities.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. vi. (1555) D v b/2 With herte unfayned and fayth inuyolate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 340 That the amyte atwene y^e^ .ii. realmys .. may be kepte inuyolet. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXVIII. v, They did not hold inviolate The league of God. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* v. 370 Though..man failed in his duty, yet the covenant on God's part remaines inviolate. 1734 BOLINGBROKE *Let. to Swift* 27 June, To see such a thing as sincere cordial friendship subsist inviolate. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1875) I. 431 The existing institutions..were to be preserved inviolate.

b. Of persons, places, sacred things, etc.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3696 And in hir clene virginal estat Restored he þis mayde inuiolat. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4882 To whame inviolat childid thi maydenes mylk was fedyng. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 376 The heat of the right must .. be in time extinguished, the heat of the left remaining inviolate. 1744 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Wortley Montagu* 6 May, Fearing that my letter will not come inviolate to your hands. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 347 Clement VIII ordered that the relics should remain untouched, inviolate.

†c. Of a person: Of unbroken faith. *Obs.*

1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 713 Though Heaven and Earth, prove both to me untrue, Yet still I am inviolate to You.

†**Inviolate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. IN-2 + VIOLATE.] *trans.* To violate.

1569 SIR J. HAWKINS in *Hawkins' Voyages* (Hakluyt Soc.) 76 That none of either part should .. inuiolate the peace vpon paine of death. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* II. xvi, Canst thou (vnkinde !) inuiolate that band? 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1638/6 Laws, Liberties, Properties..which had been .. insolently inviolated, desperately invaded.

Inviolated (invəi·ŏlētĕd), *a.* [f. IN-3 + VIOLATED.] Unviolated, inviolate..

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 28 To kepe your promise sincerly inviolated and faithfully observed. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 130 Bishops, who before..held their Allegeance inuiolated to their Soueraignes. 1749 JOHNSON *Irene* v. ii, When purity..Play'd fearless in th' inviolated shades. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 87 The safety of this our beloved land, and .. the inviolated honour of its shores.

Inviolately (invəi·ŏlĕtli), *adv.* [f. INVIOLATE *a.* + -LY 2.] In an inviolate manner.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 342 That theyr lybertyes shulde be hoolye and inuyolatlye preseruyd. 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 169 b, Whiche Articles he promised .. inviolatly to observe and kepe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1183 That religion .. should inviolately be kept. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* X. vi. (R.), All other things .. remaining inviolately the same under both covenants. 1807 COLERIDGE in Cottle *Early Recoll.* (1837) II. 98 All the disciples of Christ .. are inviolately united to him.

Invi·olateness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being inviolate.

1860 *Guardian* No. 772. 829/1 She proclaims the inviolateness of Rome. 1871 *Daily News* 11 Mar., To buy his withdrawal, and secure the inviolateness of the land.

†**I·nvious,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *invi-us* (f. *in-*, IN-3 + *via* way) + -OUS.] Having no roads or ways; pathless, trackless.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* xvii. 180 Sertorius .. could leap broken and unpasseable Rockes and like invious places. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 386 *If* nothing can oppugn Love, And Virtue invious ways can prove. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 8 Invious and inaccessible Rocks.

Hence †**I·nviousness.**

1710 R. WARD *Life H. More* 15 'Απορία, Inviousness and Emptiness.

†**I·nvious, -e, -yous, -e,** obs. north. and Sc. var. of ENVIOUS. So †**I·nviously** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/2 Invyouse, *invidus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Invyous, *emulus.* 1568 *Dunbar's Poems* xxiii. *heading*, Be mirry and glaid..For that suffisis to anger the invyous. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 227/17 Inuiouse, *inuidiosus.* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* XI. 462 The hæretikis, quha before Inuiouslie .. teached had [etc.].

†**Invi·per,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 en-. [ad. It. *inviperare*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *vipera* VIPER.] *trans.* To make like a viper, to fill with a viper's nature.

1598 FLORIO, *Viperáre*, to enuenim, to enuiper. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. 27 Being inviper'd as it were with blood in their eyes.

So †**Invi·perate** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [-ATE 3.]

1672–3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. Wks. 1776 II. 434 You .. infuriate and inviperate the nation against peaceable Dissenters.

Invi·rile, *a.* [IN-3.] Unmanly, effeminate.

1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 292 Ovid in Pontus, puling for his Rome Of men invirile and dishatured dames.

†**Inviri·lity.** *Obs.* [IN-3.] Effeminacy.

1628 PRYNNE *Love-lockes* 48 It sauours of Effeminacie, and womanish inuirilitie. 1633 — *1st Pt. Histrio-m.* v. iii. 171 The invirility of Nero, Heliogabalus, or Sardanapalus.

Inviron(e, -oun, obs. forms of ENVIRON.

Invi·rtuate, *v. rare.* Also 7 invertuate. [f. as next + -ATE 3.] *trans.* a. To make virtuous. b. To endow with virtue or power.

1641 LD. DIGBY *Sp. Trienn. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 149 Where is the Legislative Authority? .. In the King circled in, and invertuated by his Parliament. 1650 J. JONES *Judges Judged* 112 Law it self..invirtuateth, dignifieth, and authorizeth her true servants to execute her precepts. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 257 They stir and invirtuate the sphere next below them.

†**Invi·rtue,** *v. Obs. rare*−1. [IN-2: cf. OF. *envertuer, -virtuer*, It. *invirtuare* (Florio).] Var. of ENVIRTUE, to endow with virtue. Hence †**Invi·rtued** *ppl. a.*

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* IV. ix, The inuertued hearbes haue gainst such poison power.

Invi·scant, *a. Med.* [ad. pr. pple. of L. *inviscāre*: see next.] 'Thickening; producing or promoting inviscation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Inviscate (invi·skĕit), *v.* [f. L. *inviscāt-*, ppl. stem of *inviscāre* to smear with, or snare in, birdlime, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *viscum* birdlime: see VISCID. The pa. pple. *inviscat*, first used, was ad. L. *inviscāt-us.*]

1. *trans.* To render viscid or sticky; to mix or cover with a sticky substance.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 136 (Add. MS.) Ne þilke blod ys noȝt inviscat in þe substaunce of dure matris as þe matere ys in apostemys. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 659 Myreol .. by its aromatical lentour, inviscates the fingers. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VI. 220 When the matter of the Cough was inviscated and hardned. 1788 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 289 The deposited salt, in very minute crystals,..inviscated and kept together with a little ice. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* III. 490 Caustic alkalies inviscated in oil or lard to render them less acid and corrosive.

2. To catch in some sticky substance. *rare.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 158 It hath in the tongue a spongy and mucous extremity, whereby upon a sudden emission, it inviscates and tangleth those insects. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 433 A..clammy substance like tar, in which .. insects are inviscated.

Hence **Invi·scating** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 450 The difficulty of conceiving how a few drachms of bland oil or a few ounces of gum arabic, can be intermixed with many pounds of serosity, and still retain their sensible quality of inviscating sedatives. *Ibid.* II. 487 It would be our duty to..employ inviscating demulcents with oils and mucilages.

Inviscation (inviskēi·ʃən). [n. of action f. prec.] The action of inviscating or making viscid.

1633 HART *Diet of Diseased* II. iii. 156 An agglutination, or inviscation of the haire of the head and beard. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Inviscatio*, a thickening and making viscid or sticky: inviscation. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Inviscation*,..the mixing up of the food with the saliva and mucous secretion of the mouth.

†**Invi·scerate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. pa. pple. of L. *inviscerāre*: see next.] Deeply fixed in the 'bowels' or heart.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 3. 190 When man sigheth..as burthened with inviscerate interests, longing to put on this pure spirituall vesture of Filiall love.

†**Invi·scerate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of late L. *inviscerāre*, f. *in-* (IN-2) + *viscera* entrails.] *trans.* To put into the bowels. Also *fig.* To fix deeply in the heart or mind.

1626 AILESBURY *Passion Serm.* 11 The very divels inviscerated in men, at the sound of his imperiall word, yeeld up possession. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 1. 267 Our Savior seemeth to have affected so much, the inviscerating this disposition in our hearts [etc.].

†**Inviscera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] The action of putting into the bowels; the fact of being deeply rooted in the inward parts.

1628 DONNE *Serm.* vi. 56 All these Inviscerations of Israel into his owne bosome. *a* 1631 *Ibid.* cii. (ed. Alford) IV. 380 Man is so enfeebled by the Inherence and Invisceration of original Sin as that thereby he is exposed to every emergent temptation to any actual Sin.

Invi·scid, *a.* [IN-3.] Not viscid or sticky. In mod. Dicts.

†**Invised,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [? f. L. *invīs-us* unseen + -ED 1.] ? Unseen, invisible.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 212 The Diamond? why twas beautifull and hard, Whereto his inuis'd properties did tend.

Invisibility (invizĭbi·lĭti). [ad. late L. *invīsibilitās* (Tertull.): see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *invisibleté* (Palsgr., 1530), *invisibilité* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality or condition of being invisible; incapacity of being seen.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xvii. (1634) 689 *marg.* Though the invisibilitie of the body of Christ were granted. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 22 She seemeth .. to enter into a Cloud of invisibility, and so disappear. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 137 Invisible by his essence, his invisibility was the primeval night which preceded time and light. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv, The *invisibility* of men's motive.

b. with *pl.*: An invisible entity.

a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1882) 28 Those invisibilities which mortal eye hath not seen. 1895 *Expositor* Feb. 148 The invisibilities which underlie the visibilities of the universe.

Invisible (invi·zĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. F. *invisible* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *invīsibilis*, f. *in-* (IN-3) + *vīsibilis* VISIBLE.]

1. That cannot be seen; that by its nature is not an object of sight.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 8231 How God invysible es, And unchaungeable, and endles. *c* 1415 LYDG. *Temple Glas* 128 Hou þat Mars was take Of Vulcanus, .. And wiþ þe Cheynes invisible bound. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXIII. (Percy Soc.) 106 Though that aungell[s] be invysyble, Inpalpable, and also celestiall. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 137 There is yet in him another nature whose substance is inuisible, quer and aboue this bodily nature which we see. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 19 Phidias..had a singular abilitie to imagine things invisible. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 49 The Devil, or some of his invisible agents, which we call evil spirits. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 75 They collect in a visible form the ever-present invisible vapour of the air.

b. *Invisible Church*: see CHURCH 4c. *Invisible ink* (called also *sympathetic ink*): see quot. 1823.

1682 BOYLE *Human Blood* App. IV. ix, This liquor may.. be employed as an invisible ink. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Sympathetical*, The Writing ..which was written with the Invisible Ink. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 35 An invisible ink, which requires heat, vapour, or some other liquid to be applied to it, to render visible what is so written. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XV. III. 591 Their buttons contained letters written in invisible ink.

c. Applied to associations, etc. not having a visible, open organization.

1646–7 BOYLE *Let. to Tallents* 20 Feb., The corner-stones of the invisible, or (as they term themselves) the philosophical college, do now and then honour me with their company. 1647 — *Let. to Hartlib* 8 May, You interest yourself so much in the Invisible College. 1743 BIRCH *Life Boyle* B.'s Wks. 1772 I. p. xlii, The *Invisible College* .. probably refer[s] to that assembly of learned and curious gentlemen, who..at length gave birth to the Royal Society. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 398/1 The secret history of the Invisible Empire, as the [Ku Klux] Klan was also called.

2. Not in sight; not to be seen at a particular place or time, or by a particular person.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 239 The starre of the pole Artike, is there inuisible. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 266 The letter is invisible, and hee keepes it as close as hee doth [etc.]. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 52 The degenerate grandsons of Theodosius, who were invisible to their subjects. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* vii, Langham called every day..but I was invisible.

3. *Too small* to be discerned; imperceptible.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 97 Insinuating themselves into the invisible pores of the stone. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper., Sick Rose* 2 O rose,..The invisible worm .. Has found out

thy bed. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* I. i. 6 The thinnest legs,..the invisiblest nose, and over visiblest ears [etc.].

b. *Invisible green*, 'a very dark shade of green, approaching to black, and not easily distinguished from it' (Webster, 1864). (Remembered in 1844.)

B. *sb.* 1. An invisible thing, person, or being.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 268 The practise of those pencils, that will describe invisibles. 1742 H. Baker *Microsc.* II. i. 68 There are as many, or even more kinds of these *Invisibles* (if I may use the Term) than of those whose Size is discernable by the naked Eye. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 738 Such a jest as filled with hellish glee Certain invisibles as shrewd as he. 1823 Lamb *Lett.* v. *to Southey* 39 You are as familiar with these antiquated monastics, as Swedenborg..with his invisibles.

b. *The invisible*, the unseen world; the Deity.

1781 Cowper *Retirement* 61 The Invisible in things scarce seen reveal'd, To whom an atom is an ample field. 1868 Fitzgerald tr. *Omar* (ed. 2) lxxi, I sent my Soul through the Invisible Some letter of that After-life to spell. 1892 Gladstone in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 7/1 The maintenance of faith in the Invisible..And by that I mean a living faith in a personal God.

2. One who denies the visible character of the Church (Blunt *Dict. Sects* 1874); *spec.* in *pl.* certain German Protestants of the 16th c.

1852 Hook *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 400 Invisibles is a distinguishing name given to the disciples of Osiander, Flacius Illyricus, Swenkfeld, &c.

Invisibleness (invi·zĭb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being invisible.

1530 Palsgr. 234/2 Invysiblenesse, *inuisibleté*. 1601 Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xxxi. (1632) 55 The reason of Vertues difficulty is her invisiblenesse. 1842 Manning *Serm.* (1848) I. 181 There has been .. an inwardness and an invisibleness about all great movements of Christ's Church. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 19 May 584/1 The comparative secrecy and invisibleness of the growth of intellectual habits.

Invisibly (invi·zĭbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an invisible manner; so that it cannot be seen; imperceptibly.

1382 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 522 þat same body and blood invisibily, and not þe same visibely. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xxviii. (W. de W.) X vij/2 Heuen byshynyth not in derknesse nother by nyght. Thenne alwaye lyght shynyth Inuysibly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 b, Those thynges yᵗ he wrought inuisybly in vs at our baptym. 1643 Burroughes *Exp. Hosea* vi. (1652) 262 God doth great things sometime so invisibly, as he cannot be seen. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 138 ¶ 2 To be invisibly good, is as God-like, as to be invisibly ill, Diabolical. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 84 The gaseous carbonic acid invisibly distributed through the surrounding atmosphere.

†**Invi·sion.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [In- 3.] Want of vision; inability to see; blindness of young animals.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. 174 Aristotle .. computeth the time of their anopsie or invision by that of their gestation.

†**Invi·sory.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Of obscure formation; app. based on Visor.] (See quot.)

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 80 When they use to ride abrod, they haue inuisories, or visors made of veluet.

Invitable (invoi·tăb'l), *a.* [f. Invite *v.* + -able.] That may be invited; fit to be invited.

1879 Geo. Eliot *Theo. Such* ix. 165 Without being proportionately amusing and invitable.

†**Invi·tal,** *a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *invītāl-is* (Boethius), f. *in-* (In- 3) + *vītālis* Vital.] Not vital; having no vitality.

1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* i. 12 Hofman agrees with Galen that such [square heads] are monstrous, rare, and invital.

Invitant (i·nvĭtănt). [a. F. *invitant*, pr. pple. of *inviter* to invite: see -ant[1].]

1. One who invites; an inviter.

1608 T. Rogers *Disp. Kneel. Sacram.* 2 The mutuall cariage of the invitant and his guests. 1631 Denison *Heav. Banq.* 332 Could he .. entertaine a thought of equality and fellow-like condition with the Inuitant? 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 542/2 His congratulants and dinner invitants.

¶ 2. *erron.* An invited person.

1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* A vij b, When many are invited to a Feast,..Shall we condemne his liberall act .. If thanklesse invitants the same disprove? 1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xvi. 134 He was chosen a regular invitant to all her parties.

Invitation (invitē·ɪ-ʃən). [ad. L. *invītātiōn-em*, n. of action from *invītāre* to Invite. Cf. F. *invitation* (1593 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of inviting or requesting to come, attend, or take part in something.

1611 Cotgr., *Invitation*, an inuitation, or inuiting. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 353 The invitation of guests, provision of meate,..and his nuptiall garments. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 10 We saw him .. at his own house, by his own invitation. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* in *Lett.* (1767) III. 171 Dr. Gastrel and I dined, by invitation, with the dean of Carlisle. 1859 Thackeray *Virgin.* vii, Those officers who came .. on her son's invitation.

b. The spoken or written form in which a person is invited.

1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 363 She makes every new inhabitant pay the tribute of an invitation, before she speakes well of him. 1648 Cromwell *Let.* 9 Oct. in *Carlyle*, I received an invitation from the Committee of Estates to come to Edinburgh. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 19 The invitations of a master are scarcely to be distinguished from commands. 1864 J. Walker *Faithf. Ministry* 200 The feast is waiting: the invitations are out.

c. In the Anglican Communion Office, the exhortation immediately preceding the Confession, beginning 'Ye that do truly and earnestly repent you of your sins'.

1883 F. E. Warren in *Prayer-bk. Comm.* (S. P. C. K.) 106 The Invitation, Confession, Absolution, and Comfortable Words are a .. distinguishing feature of the present Anglican Liturgy.

†d. An entertainment to which one is invited. *Obs. rare.*

1682 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) II. No. 57. 108 Two chief Magistrates .. being merry at an Invitation, fell to Dancing.

2. *fig.* The presenting of attractions or inducements to come or advance; an instance of this; attraction; inducement.

1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iii. 50, I spie entertainment in her: shee discourses: shee carues: she giues the leere of inuitation. 1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 561 This terrible of all terribles [death], as Aristotle calleth it, hath more of Invitation in it [than affrightment]. 1673 Temple *Obs. Unit. Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 62 The two first Invitations of People into this Country, were the Strength of their Towns, and Nature of their Government.

3. *attrib.*, as in *invitation-dinner, -performance*, one attended only by those who receive invitations.

1808 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ep. Mrs. Clarke* Wks. 1812 V. 398 For invitation-dinners soon grow slack. 1819 *Metropolis* I. 265 An invitation-card for a dinner party. 1899 *Daily News* 25 May 9/1 The invitation performance was an immense success.

†**Invi·tative,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *invītāt-*, ppl. stem of *invītāre* to invite + -ive.] Inviting.

1634 M. Parker *Hist. Arthur* A iij, The Saxons..having gotten an invitative entrance into this land (which pleased them so well).

†**Invita·tor.** *Obs.* [a. L. *invītātor*, agent-n. from *invītāre* to Invite.] = Inviter.

1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 2 The gentle invitator of us to come and see his wonders. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot.* 13 When invitators shall be sent to any of them.

‖**Invitato·rium.** [med.L.; neuter sing. of L. *invītātōrius* inviting, used as sb.] = Invitatory *sb.*

1853 Rock *Ch. of Fathers* III. II. 213 The appropriate invitatorium, or strophe, repeated at intervals.

Invitatory (invoi·tătəri), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *invītātōrius* inviting, f. *invītāre* to invite. Cf. F. *invitatoire*.]

A. *adj.* That invites or tends to invite; containing or conveying an invitation.

1646 R. Baillie *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1841) II. 363 A cold slight invitatorie letter. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 304 Hippocrates to whom the great Artaxerxes wrote an invitatory Letter. 1761 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 122, I wish you would give us two or three invitatory hymns. 1831 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Newsp.* 35 *Years ago*, Other female whims followed, but none..so invitatory of shrewd conceits. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 456 The portal of a tavern..bore this invitatory inscription.

b. *Eccl.* **Invitatory psalm**: the *Venite*, Psalm xcv (*Vulg.* xciv).

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xciv. 1 Louynge fallis till deuocioun, sange til goed chere & delite, alswa it is cald inuytatory. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 32 This is an Invitatory psalm; for herein we do mutually invite and call upon one another being come before His presence, to sing to the Lord. 1706 Phillips s.v., *Invitatory Verse*, i.e. a Verse in the Roman Church-Service that stirs up to praise and glorifie God. 1760–5 [see B. 2].

B. *sb.* 1. [= med.L. *invītātōrium*.] An invitation.

1666 Leighton *Charge to Clergy* Wks. (1868) 340 How needful is that invitatory to be often rung in our ears. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 139/1 'Apply Principal' is the grammatical invitatory of most of these advertising worthies.

2. A form of invitation used in religious worship. *spec.* a. The invitatory psalm or *Venite*. b. An antiphon sung at matins before the *Venite*. In the Anglican Church, the versicle 'Praise ye the Lord', with its response 'The Lord's name be praised'. c. Any text of Scripture chosen for the day, and used before the *Venite*. d. 'An antiphon used in the course of the singing of the Psalms, and repeated several times in the course of a Psalm, as well as at the beginning and the end' (*Prayer Book Comment.* Gloss.). e. An early name of the Roman introit. f. Sometimes, the Invitation in the Anglican Communion Office.

1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 220 On Thursday at mattyns, the Inuytatory *Ave maria*. 1483 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 63 b, As he was aboute to saye our ladyes matyns, and as he was at the Invytatorye (yᵗ is Ave Maria). 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morning P.* (Rubric), Then shalbe saied or song without any Inuitatori this Psalme, *Venite exultemus*, etc. in Englishe. 1641 R. Baillie *Parallel Liturgy w. Mass-Bk.* 10 All the Missals I have seen .. have never *venite* for the *introitus*, only in the Breviarie, it is the invitatorie for the Matins. 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 112 With the same congruity is 'praise ye the Lord' assigned as an impressive invitatory to a following hymn calling upon the people to join not only mentally but vocally. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., For this cause be cut off Anthems, Responds, Invitatories, and such like things as did break the continual course of the reading of the Scripture. 1760–5 Burn *Eccl. Law* (1797) II. 347 Invitatory was a text of Scripture, adapted and chosen for the occasion of the day, and used before the Venite; which also itself was called the invitatory psalm. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 355 Our V. 'Praise ye the Lord' with the R. is our present unvarying Invitatory. In the Communion Service the second Exhortation is the Invitatory.

Invite (invoi·t), *v.* [f. F. *invite-r* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *invītāre* to invite.]

1. *trans.* Of a person: To ask (a person) graciously, kindly, or courteously, a. to come *to* (*into*, etc.) a place or proceeding to which he is assumed to be pleased or willing to come. *To invite oneself*, to announce one's intention of coming, or say that one will have pleasure in being present.

1553 S. Cabot *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 262 If you shall be invited into any Lords or Rulers house to dinner or other parliance. 1566 Gresham *Let.* 15 Dec. in Burgon *Life* (1839) II. 184 The Duke's Grace hath invited himself to Gresham-House upon Wedensdaye next at night, and wyll dyne with me upon Thursday. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. ix. 16 But Melibœe..began Him to inuite vnto his simple home. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xiii. 9 If thou be inuited of a mighty man, withdraw thy selfe, and so much the more will he inuite thee. 1651 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 225 The ambassy of Titus to invite that Lord into Scotland. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 8 He sent to us a very kind message, inviting himself aboard our ship. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 47 ¶ 3 My husband was often invited to dinner. 1838 Lytton *Alice* I. vii, I was thinking, myself, that I should like to invite her. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* II. 43 Aske was invited to court.

b. *to do something* assumed to be agreeable.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 73 To daye a certeine cheese-seller invited them to eate Curdes. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 203 This gentleman was invited by the Lord Deputy to accompany him to Dublin. 1687 Dryden *Hind & P.* II. 670 She thought good manners bound her to invite The stranger dame to be her guest that night. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* I. (1826) 5 She did not invite him to enter. 1823 Mrs. Markham *Hist. Eng.* vii. (1853) 39 They..invited Edward..to ascend the throne. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. ii. 26, I was .. inviting you to speculate too curiously.

c. To request graciously or courteously (something) to be done by a person.

1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 336 Nobody.. invited our entrance. 1856 Kingsley *Lett.* (1878) I. 474, I invite your attention to this side of the question. 1873 Tristram *Moab* ii. 22 A return visit was invited. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xv, I never invite confidences. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 70, I was going to invite the opinion of some older person.

†d. To try to attract or induce. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Rich. III* 38 By previe letters and cloked messengers, dyd sturre and invite to this newe conjuracion, al such which [etc.]. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C v, She, that sholde have invitede me unto the lovinge faulte. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 115 They are not willingly invited to eate with other men.

e. *fig.* Unintentionally to bring on (something) or encourage (it) to come.

1650 Fuller *Pisgah* Ep. Ded. 49 b, Others degenerating by their vicious courses, invited neglect and contempt upon themselves. 1665 Dryden *Ind. Emperor* II. ii, You threaten Peace, and you invite a War. 1796 Burke *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 111 When we invite danger from a confidence in defensive measures. 1876 J. Parker *Paracl.* I. xiii. 214 To be earnest in the cause of the Cross, is to invite the charge of fanaticism.

2. Of a thing: To present inducements to (a person) *to do* something or proceed *to* a place or action.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993/2 The law doth inuyte and hyre euery man to thaccusing of the breakers of the same by giuing them the tone half of the forfaiture. 1555 Eden *Decades* 307 The exemples of owre fathers and predicessours doo inuite vs hereunto. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 11 The Merchants removing hither, invited by the immunities of the Temple, and conveniencie of the place. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 278 All things invite To peaceful Counsels and the settl'd State Of order. 1761 Hume *Hist. Eng.* III. lx. 293 There were many circumstances which invited the natives of Ireland to embrace the king's party. 1821 Byron *Sardan.* I. 553 Come, Myrrha, let us go on to the Euphrates: The hour invites, the galley is prepared.

b. To tend to bring on; to lie open to.

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* Liv b, [It] easily corrupteth in the stomack: inviteth the Ague. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 31 One looke invites another. 1790 Burke *Corr.* (1844) III. 179 Though it was a far less dangerous measure..it still seemed to invite discussion. 1862 Stanley *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 242 The characteristics of this period ..invite our..inquiries.

†c. To draw to itself, attract physically. *Obs.*

1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 50 If the..Vapors have gravity enough .. to invite them Downward. *Ibid.* 72 An iron bullet, heated, and drawn over the surface of water, that presently invites the ambient Air to follow the same course. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 315 Did not the presence of soda invite to it the acid, while the fluoric acid invites the metal.

Invite (invoi·t), *sb. colloq.* [f. Invite *v.*: cf. *command, request*, etc.]

1. The act of inviting; an invitation.

1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Div. Off.* 326 Bishop Cranmer .. gives him an earnest invite to England. 1778 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* (1842) I. 105 Everybody bowed and accepted the invite but me .. for I have no intention of snapping at invites from the eminent. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 39 We have refused two invites for to-day. *Ibid.* 292 For Monday we have had three dinner invites. 1825 T. Hook *Man of Many Friends* in *Sayings & Doings* Ser. II. I. 279 Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an 'invite'). 1883 C. R. Smith *Retrospect.* I. 22 Mr. Isaacson readily accepted the invite.

†2. *pl.* (*nonce-use for rime.*) Attractions, baits.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 305 The Lamprey swims to his Lords invites (*natat ad magistrum delicata murena*), The Bedel the knowne Mullet cites.

†**Invite,** *a.* (or *adv.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *invītus* unwilling (cf. It. *invito* 'against one's will', Florio); or perh. L. *invītē* adv., unwillingly, against one's will.] Unwilling(ly); against one's will.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 2648 He soeffred it of free wille and invite (*gl.* maugre his] nevre the more.

Invited (invəi·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ED 1.] That has received an invitation.

1658 *Hist. Mem. K. James* 125 And all this once seene and having feasted the eyes of the Invited, was in a manner throwne away. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* II. *ad fin.*, We must prepare To meet the invited guests, who grace our feast.

Invitee (invəitī·). [f. INVITE *v.* + -EE.] One who is invited.

[1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 303 It rather appears to be the language of the Invité than of the inviter.] 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 156 The list of invitees being at length resolved on. 1882 BERESF. HOPE *Brandreths* III. xlvii. 233 The other invitees had failed.

Invitement (invəi·tmĕnt). Now *rare.* [ad. L. *invītāment-um* an inviting, allurement, f. *invītāre* to invite; cf. F. *invitement* (Cotgr.), It. *invitamento* (Florio, 1598).]

†1. Inviting; an invitation. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 76/2 Hee never makes generall invitement. 1608 GOLDING *Epit. Frossard* III. 162 Vppon often inuitements and embassages from the King of Portugall he was come into the kingdome. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 27/2 But be his daily guest without invitement.

2. *Inducement*; allurement; encouragement to come.

1627 ABP. ABBOT *Narrative* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 434 In the turbulency of some things I had no great invitements to draw me abroad. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1845) 665 What invitements could he have from lying, beastliness, gluttony? 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, Unable to resist the delicious invitement to repose.

Inviter (invəi·tər). Also 6-9 **-or.** [f. INVITE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who invites.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 1724 Wks. II. 410 The..pretty conversation of their inviters. 1598 FLORIO, *Inuitatore*, an inuitor, an intreator, a bidder of any feast. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks. (1851) 561 The Subverter of true Religion, the Protecter and Inviter of Irreligion and Atheism. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 723 William began by rewarding with titles and grants all his principal invitors. 1885 *Law Reports* 15 Q. Bench Div. 318 The liability created by inviting a person into premises..in the occupation ..of the inviter.

b. *spec.* (See quot.)

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 143 Either as salesmen, or 'inviters', a modern name for that class .. formerly known by the name of barkers .. that stand in the street to persuade passers by to come into their shops to purchase clothes.

Invitiate (invi·ʃiĕt), *a. rare.* [f. IN- 3 + VITIATE *ppl. a.*] Without blemish; unmarred.

1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 169 Hers shall be The invitiate firstlings of experience.

†**Invi·tiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. med. or mod. L. *invitiāt-*, ppl. stem of *invitiāre* (cf. It. *invitiare*, Florio, 1598), f. *in-* (IN- 2) + L. *vitiāre* to VITIATE.] *trans.* To render vicious; to corrupt, spoil.

1598 FLORIO, *Inuitiare*, to growe vitious or wicked; to corrupt, to inuitiate. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Invitiate* (*invitio*), to mar, to spoil, to defile.

Inviting (invəi·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. INVITE; invitation.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 12 A signe or inviting to good hap. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 680 Courtesies and kindnesses of drinking one to another, and mutuall invitings. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* III. vi. 11 He hath sent mee an earnest inuiting. 1618 J. WINTHROP *Let. to Marg. Tyndal* 4 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. vii. 136 Love was their ensigne; love was his invitinges. *Mod.* Not much inviting was needed.

Invi·ting, *ppl. a.* [f. INVITE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. That invites or gives an invitation.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxiv, Thralled discontent, Whereto the *inviting* time our fashion calls. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 16 How the King of the Country .. had sent her an inviting Letter to come thither. 1820 CHALMERS *Cong. Serm.* (1838) II. 204 The spectacle of an inviting God, plying His wandering prodigal with all the tenderness of entreaty.

2. Attractive; alluring; tempting.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 24 An inuiting eye: And yet me thinkes right modest. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 777 This Fruit Divine, Fair to the Eye, inviting to the Taste. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 43 So pleasant and inviting was its shade. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* I. iii. 80 The Greek saddles .. do not look at all inviting. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* i, To let farms, a man must have the sense to see what will make them inviting to farmers.

Invi·tingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way that invites or allures; attractively.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* vi. 125 If he can but dress up a temptation to look invitingly, the business is done. 1724 RAMSAY '*O steer her up*' ii, See that shining glass of claret How invitingly it looks. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vi. 373 America, with its new acquisitions .. lay invitingly before him.

Invi·tingness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being alluring; attractiveness.

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 165 Elegant flowers of speech, to which the nature and resemblances of things, as well as human fancies, have an aptitude and invitingness. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 28 Apr., Every satan's-chapel is kept.. open and invested with all possible invitingness.

Invitor, -our, Sc. corrupt forms of INVENTAR, inventory. Cf. INVITORY *sb.*2

1545 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 10 (Jam.) Ane inuitour. 1559 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (1844) I. 320 Heir followis the inuitor of the said siluer wark and ornamentis. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xxxvii. (1873) 211 But the like o' 'im 'll never be able to pay the inveetor.

Invitor, obs. variant of INVITER.

†**I·nvitory,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* Shortened form of INVITATORY B. 2.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Inuitory, *invitatorium.* 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Folys* (1874) II. 155 And in the mornynge when they come to the quere The one begynneth a Fable or a hystory..Taking it in stede of the Invitorie. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 513/2 Hauing a triple inuitorie, or a double, or els a single inuitorie.

Invitory, *sb.*2 Corrupt form of INVENTORY *sb.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Inuitory, *inuentarium.* *c* 1530 H. RHODES in *Babees Bk.* 66 Take an Inuitory of such thinges as ye take charge of, and see how it is spente.

Hence †**Invitory** *v.*, to inventory.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 86 Wracke found by the sea coste muste be broughte to the Lagander's hous, and Invitoried.

†**Invi·treate,** *v. Obs. rare*—0. In 6-7 **-iate.** [f. med. L. *invitreāre* (Du Cange), or It. *invetriare*, f. *vitreus* glassy: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To glaze.

1598 FLORIO, *Inuetriare*, to glaze, to calcinat, or inuitriate. *Ibid.*, *Inuetriato*, glased .. inuitriated.

So †**Invi·treable (-iable)** *a.* = INVITRIFIABLE.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 450 In fire, it is invitriable *per se.*

Invitress (invəi·trés). [f. INVITER + -ESS.] A female inviter.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 364 Could Marcella, and her inuitresses, see these things without a figure? 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* III. 175 The disgusted looks of the husband of his invitress. 1852 SMEDLEY *L. Arundel* xxxvii. 281 'Dear me, how dreadfully provoking!' sighed the perplexed 'invitress'.

Invitrifiable (invi·trifəi,ăb'l), *a.* [IN- 3.] That cannot be vitrified or converted into glass.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 120 Maquer found the purest gypsum invitrifiable by solar heat.

†**Invi·vid,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IN- 3.] Not vivid.

1673 SIR P. WYCHE *Short Relat. Nile* 27 A pale invivid colour, nearer white than ash colour.

Invocable (i·nvŏkăb'l), *a. rare.* [ad. L. type **invocābil-is*, f. *invocā-re* to INVOKE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being invoked or called upon.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* vi. (1852) 78 The visible form of some obedient sprite Or invocable angel. 1857 H. H. WILSON tr. *Rig-veda* III. 463 Who hast been invocable of old.

I·nvocant. [ad. L. *invocānt-em*, pr. pple. of *invocāre* to INVOKE.] One who invokes.

1751 J. BARTRAM *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.* 33 He reveals to the invocant what he has taken so much pains to know. 1893 ATKINSON in Kath. Simpson *Jeanie o' Biggersdale* Pref. 8 The invocant took care not to wait for it.

Invocate (i·nvŏkeit), *v.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *invocāt-*, ppl. stem of *invocāre* to INVOKE. The pa. pple. *invocate*, first used, was ad. L. *invocāt-us.*]

1. *trans.* = INVOKE.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 219 b, Thy holy name is inuocate & named vpon vs. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, Creed* Art. vi. 45 Whensoever I do invocate and call upon him [Christ] in right faith and hope. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxxviii, Be thou the tenth Muse, ten times more in worth Then those old nine which rimers inuocate. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XVIII. ii, Still will I invocate his Name. 1848 KEBLE *Serm.* x. 272 That offering for sin .. which the Holy Spirit, duly invocated, descends upon.

†2. *intr.* To make invocation; to call in prayer (*on* or *upon*). *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* vii. 59 They stoned Stephen invocating, and saying: Lord Iesus, receive my spirit. 1593 DRAYTON *Idea* 535 Some call on Heaven, some invocate on Hell. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 297 We observe a peculiar adoration, and inuocat vpon the Greekish goddesse of vengeance Nemesis. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 256 After that houre to daybreake tis held an ungodly thing to invocate. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 255 With the shriek of madness she invocated.

Hence **I·nvocated** *ppl. a.*; **I·nvocating** *vbl. sb.*

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 226 In these days protestant churches utterly condemn the invocating of, or praying unto, any creatures whatsoever. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 575 Till .. oft-invocated death Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. 1746 SMOLLETT *Reproof* 200 Peace to that gentle soul that could deny His invocated voice to fill the cry.

Invocation (invŏkēi·ʃən). Also 5 **yn-.** [a. OF. *invocation, -cion, -ciun* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *invocātiōn-em*, n. of action from *invocāre* to INVOKE.]

1. The action or an act of invoking or calling upon (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or attestation; supplication, or an act or form of supplication, for aid or protection.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Johannes* 306 Or he þe tempil suld .. Of dame diane gere Ryve done Of criste thru Invocacione. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 67, I woll make invocacion .. Unto the god of sleepe anone. 1433 LYDG. *S. Edmund* II. 901 The lord of lordys .. Herde .. ther Inuocacioun And gaff hem comfort of that they stood in dreed. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man, 3rd Commandm.*, To pray to saints to be intercessors with us and for us to our Lord for our suits ..so that we make no invocation of them [1543 *Necess. Doct.* so that we esteem not or worship not them as givers of those gifts, but as intercessors for the same] is lawful and allowed by the Catholic Church. 1554 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xvii. 43 We disallow invocation or prayer to saints departed this life. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 337 He .. yeelded up the ghost in the invocation of the name of God. 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* Wks. 1847-51 VI. 489 Invocation of Saints: which if it be no more than a mere desire for them to pray for us, why is it expressed in their public offices in words that differ not from our prayers to God? 1673 *True Worship God* 52 It is a piece of Religious worship, as every Vow made to God is, implying an Invocation of God to judge according to the Truth or Falshood of what we promise. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. IV. 350 This does not imply a direct invocation. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xix. 211 The Greek new year's wishes for the present year contain a fervent invocation to Phœbus to protect their Majesties. 1899 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 274 We use the phrase 'invocation of saints' in the sense ordinarily attached to it at the present time: namely, to denote the practice of requesting departed saints for the help of their prayers to God.

b. *Eccl.* A form of invocatory prayer, as part of a public religious service. Also, The name or appellation used in invoking a divinity, etc.

spec. The petitions addressed to each person of the Godhead and to the Trinity, which form the opening part of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Litanies (including, in the latter case, petitions to saints also); also, the third part of the prayer of consecration in the Communion Office of the Nonjurors of 1718, and in the Office of the Scottish Episcopal Church of 1764, whence also in the American Book of Common Prayer.

1827 SOUTHEY *Penins. War* II. 682 The Valencians imputed their deliverance..to. the Virgin, under her invocation of Maria Santissima de los Desamparados. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 400 The commencing part of the Litany, containing the invocation of each person of the Godhead, severally, of the Blessed Trinity in Unity. 1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Introd. 35 A new invocation was now added to her Litany, under the title of *Auxilium Christianorum.*

2. The action or an act of conjuring or summoning a devil or spirit by incantation; an incantation or magical formula used for this or a similar purpose; a charm, spell.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 46 Babylla .. With Cernes .. He traceth ofte upon the grounde, Makend his invocation. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 130 b/2 He was taught in the arte of enchauntement and of thynuocacions of feendes. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8 Sondrie persons .. practised inuocacions and coniuracions of spirites. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. v. 61 'Tis a Greeke inuocation, to call fools into a circle. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 444 Themselves renuing their former invocation, and the Divell entring into this man, causeth him to write. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* vi. (1875) 68 The sorcerers .. yelled incessant invocations to the spirits.

3. *Admiralty Prize Procedure.* The calling in of papers or evidence from another case: see INVOKE *v.* 5.

1806 SIR C. ROBINSON *Admiralty Rep.* VI. 355 In the practice of invoking evidence from other causes, it had been the rule not to permit invocation from any case till that cause had been heard. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., A judicial call, demand, or order; as the invocation of papers or evidence into a court.

Invocative (invo·kătiv, i nvŏkeitiv), *a.* [f. L. *invocāt-*, ppl. stem of *invocāre* to INVOKE + -IVE.] Characterized by invocation; invocatory.

1821 *Examiner* 381/1 Two thousand lines of blank verse purely invocative. 1851 E. B. ELLIOTT *Horæ Apoc.* (1862) I. 481 The voice invocative of judgment.

I·nvocator. *rare.* [agent-n. in L. form f. *invocāre* to INVOKE: cf. F. *invocateur* (Godef. *Compl.*).] One who invokes, an invoker.

1604 J. DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 47 That he is, or hath bin a Corrupter, or Caller, or Invocator of divels. *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 161 Conjurors, Witches, Necromantics, Invocators of Devils.

Invocatory (invo·kătəri, i·nvŏkeitəri), *a.* [f. L. *invocāre, invocāt-* (see above) + -ORY; cf. F. *invocatoire* (Littré).] Of the nature of, characterized by, or used in, invocation.

1691 HICKES *Apol. New Separ.* 11 In the invocatory part of any Collect in the Liturgy. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* 365 The Eastern Church seemed to consider the consecration of the elements .. to lie in the invocatory prayer. 1855 *Housch. Words* XII. 407 A volley of strange nasal sounds, imprecatory and invocatory. 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* II. iv. 101 The invocatory phrases which are among those oftenest occurring .. in the poet's works.

Invoice (i·nvois), *sb.* Also 7 **envoice,** 7-8 **invoyce.** [app. orig. = *invoyes*, pl. of INVOY, corresp. to 16th c. F. *envoy* (now *envoi*), f. *envoyer* to send: cf. F. *lettre d'envoi* letter of consignment, invoice.

Inferentially, this derivation is satisfactory, both as to meaning and form. *In-* from F. and earlier Eng. *en-* is usual; and the writing of *-ce* for the plural *-s* is found in other words, as *dice, mice, pence*, in some of which also, as *accidence, bodice, dace, truce*, the resulting form is treated as a singular. But the historical record is not complete: the examples of *invoy, invoyes*, are scanty and not very early, and an earlier *envoy* in this sense is not exemplified.]

A list of the particular items of goods shipped or sent to a factor, consignee, or purchaser, with their value or prices, and charges.

1560 *Let.* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) I. 308 We haue laden .. twenty seuen pipes of bastards and seckes, as by the Invoices herewith inclosed may appeare. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 114 If a Factor, by a Letter of aduice, or by an Invoyce of commodities which the Merchant sendeth, doe make a short entrie into the Custome house. 1628 WOODALL *Viaticum* 10 The pills in the invoyce of this Chest. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Invoice*,..a particular of the value, custom, and charges of any goods sent by a Merchant in another mans Ship, and consign'd to a Factor or correspondent in another Country. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* III. 111 The Dutch set the price, and wrote a List or Envoice of them, with the price on the Margin. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 60 Inland Invoices are sometimes distinguished as buying or selling Invoices. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 531 When the ablest servants

of the English Company were busied only about invoices and bills of lading.

b. *loosely.* A consignment of invoiced goods.

1881 P. S. ROBINSON *Under the Punkah* 39 Here and there, monster fungi clustered, like a condemned invoice of umbrellas and parasols.

c. *attrib.*, as *invoice-book*, *price*, *weight*, etc.

1678 J. VERNON *Comptingho.* 14 Some take the Tare as it is marked upon the several Casks, and that is called *Invoice Tare*, or Tare according to Factory. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Invoice-Tare*, the Tare or Weight of the Cask, Bag, etc. in which Goods are put, mention'd in the Invoice, or Factor's Account. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 9 Mogadore Tare is commonly reduced to British pounds by adding 20 per cent... to the Invoice weight. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 101 The *Invoice-Book*, in which are copied the Invoices received from, and sent abroad. It is ..not unusual to have separate books for the two—then called 'Inward Invoice-Book', and 'Outward Invoice-Book'. 1854 *Daily Tel.* 7 Sept., Did you buy these per invoice price or retail?

Invoice (i·nvois), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To make an invoice of, to enter in an invoice. Hence **I·nvoiced** *ppl. a.*, **I·nvoicing** *vbl. sb.*

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 88 When they are publickly Invoiced, it will be at their own Wills to make their Bargains. 1800 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 650 They should be invoiced at a reasonable and just price. 1855 BROWNING *Old Pict. in Florence* xxxii, No parcel that needs invoicing. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 31 Oct. 980/1 You can recover the amount .. from your customer, presuming you invoiced to him. 1888 *Daily News* 6 June 3/1 To impose on bottled sparkling wines of the invoiced value of over 30*s.* a dozen an additional duty of 5*s.*

Invoke (invōᵘ·k), *v.* Also 5 invoque, 6 envoke, 7 invoak. [a. F. *invoque-r* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *invocāre* to call upon, esp. as a witness or for aid; to implore; to call by name, f. *in-* (IN-^{2}) + *vocāre* to call.]

1. *trans.* To call on (God, a deity, etc.) in prayer or as a witness; to appeal to for aid or protection; to summon or invite in prayer.

1490 CAXTON *Encydos* xxiv. 88 She inuoqued and called thre tymes by hidous wordes thre hundred goddes infernall. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* cxix. T, Since I have envoked thee Lett me Lord thy succour see. *a* 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 256 As wee must not Invoke them [angels], so much lesse must we adore or worship them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 145 Ye Swains, invoke the Pow'rs who rule the Sky, For a moist Summer, and a Winter dry. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 117 In witness of this our league, we invoke the holy name of the living God. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 369/3 Apollo, then, is invoked in this passage as an avenging victor.

b. To appeal to, in confirmation of something.

1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) VI. xxix. 19, I cannot here do better than invoke the authority of Hooker.

2. To summon (a spirit) by charms or incantation; to conjure; also *fig.* (Cf. CONJURE 9.)

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. ii, Invoking all the spirits of the graves To tell me. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. ii, I can invoke and conjure up those whose eyes are more piercing, whose natures are more gifted. 1848 — *Harold* VIII. iv, Thou shalt stand by my side while I invoke the phantom. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 132 Thus was the science of architecture invoked.

b. To utter (a sacred *name*) in invocation.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 262 His Name being invoked when any Commendable or Famous Action is performed; saying *Shaw Abas*, or *Shabas*, as we are wont to say, *Well done.* *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Quack* Wks. 1730 I. 65 Wrinkled witches, when they truck with hell, Invoke thy name, and use it for a spell.

3. To call upon, or call to (a person) to come or to do something.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 762 Ev'n then his trembling Tongue invok'd his Bride; With his last Voice, Eurydice, he cry'd. 1878 *Masque Poets* 213 All things In youth and loveliness to love invoke us.

4. To call for (a thing) with earnest entreaty; to make supplication for, to implore.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 156 Upon condition that my Inviter would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke. 1773 HAN. MORE *Search Happ.* II. 136 Then let us, Power Supreme! thy will adore, Invoke thy mercies, and proclaim thy power. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 58 The spirits .. who nightly haunt the scene of their suffering, and invoke the vengeance of Heaven on their destroyer. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. iii. 129 His advice was respectfully invoked.

5. *Admiralty Prize Procedure.* To call in evidence from a parallel case, or from the papers of a sister ship of the same owners, etc.

1802 SIR C. ROBINSON *Admiralty Rep.* IV. 167 Laurence ..objected that it was not admissible, according to the rules of evidence, to invoke depositions from other cases. 1817 WHEATON *Rep.* (U. S. Supreme Crt.) II. App. Note i. 23 Papers found on board another captured ship may be invoked into the cause .. but the authenticity of papers thus invoked must be verified by affidavit. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., To order, to call judicially; as to invoke depositions or evidence into a court.

Hence **Invo·ked** *ppl. a.*; **Invo·king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Inuocatione*, an inuoking or calling vpon for aide. 1631 MILTON *Epit. Marchioness Winchester* 19 The god that sits at marriage-feast; He at their invoking came. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. France* I. I. iii. 85 Afraid .. of the vengeance of these invoked tutelary saints. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost., Rest* (1849) 63 We may not stir the heaven of their repose By rude invoking voice.

Invoker (invōᵘ·kəɹ). [-ER^1.] One who invokes.

a 1649 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Skiamachia* Wks. (1711) 199 Ye are mass-mongers .. worshippers of images, invokers of the defunct saints. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* xxviii. (1877) 155 This image will be placed under the head of the invoker. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 190 The invokers of reason against custom.

†**I·nvolate,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. ppl. stem of L. *involāre* to fly into or upon, f. *in-* (IN-^{2}) + *volāre* to fly.] *trans.* To fly into or upon.

1623 COCKERAM, *Inuolate*, to flie into some place.

Involatile (invǫ·lătəil), *a.* [IN-^{3}.]

†**1.** Not flying, wingless. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 232 The Involatile creatures .. viz. Deer, Wolves, Beares, etc. which would, if winged .. bee gone.

2. Not volatile; incapable of being vaporized.

1869 TYNDALL in *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Feb. 231 One or more of the substances into which the waves of light break up compound molecules are comparatively involatile.

†**Involation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from INVOLATE.] **a.** A flying into or upon. **b.** A seizing by or as by robbery, plunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Involation*, a flying into. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 407 The Dr. .. adventured .. to invade it by Surreption and Involation.

†**Invo·luble,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *involūbilis* (Ambrosius, *c* 375), f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *volūbilis* able to be turned round, mutable, f. *volv-ĕre* to roll, turn round.]

1. That cannot turn or change; immutable.

1614 SYLVESTER *Lit. Bartas* I. 161 Even Thee, the Cause of Causes: Sourse of all, ..Infallible, involuble, insensible.

2. Incapable of being rolled up.

1654 HOBBES *Lib. & Nec.* Wks. 1840 IV. 234 Vast and involuble volumes concerning predestination [etc.].

Involucel (invǫ·liusel). *Bot.* Formerly -ell. [ad. mod.L. *involūcellum*, (also in Eng. use), dim. of INVOLUCRUM. Cf. F. *involucelle* (Littré).] A whorl of bracts surrounding one of the divisions in an inflorescence; a partial or secondary involucre.

α. in L. form **involucellum.**

1765 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Gloss., *Involucellum*, a partial Involucrum. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 449 Umbel with 5 spokes..involucella egg-shaped. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 Apetalous dicotyledons, with..a calycine involucellum to the female or hermaphrodite flowers.

β. In Eng. form **involucel.**

1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 368 Involucell, reaching half way round, three-leaved, bent downwards. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 145 Chærophyllum .. Involucells reflexed, concave. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 183 Scabiosa .. calyx-tube contracted at the top, included in the tubular involucel.

Involuce·llate, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *involūcellātus*: see INVOLUCEL and -ATE^2.] Furnished with involucels. So **Involuce·llated** *a.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Involucellate*, surrounded with involucels. *Barton.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1.

Involucral (invol¹ū·krăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *involūcr-um* INVOLUCRE + -AL. So in mod.F.] Of or pertaining to an involucre.

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vi. (1858) 86 Outer involucral scales lanceolate. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* xi. 480 The involucral appendages of the hazel-nut. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 187 The white involucral bracts of Dwarf Cornel.

Involucrate (invol¹ū·krĕt), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *involūcrāt-us*, f. *involūcr-um*: see -ATE^2.] Furnished with an involucre. So **Involu·crated** *a.*

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 Monadelphous stamens and involucrated flowers. 1847 CRAIG, *Involucrate.* 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 Flowers in involucrate umbels.

Involu·crating, *ppl. a. Bot. rare.* [As if from a vb. *involucrate*: cf. *involucrated.*] Forming an involucre.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 51 Flowers..naked, or with large involucrating bracteæ.

Involucre (i·nvǫl¹ūkəɹ). [a. F. *involucre* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *involūcrum.*]

1. That which envelops or enwraps; a case, covering, envelope; *spec.* in *Anat.*, a membranous envelope, as the pericardium.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 25 Pericardon (whiche is the Inuolucre of the hart). 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 29 The involucres of the teeth are their gums, membranes, and sockets or alveoli.

fig. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 196 The verb is the central representative and focus of that predicative force..which in the interjection is wrapped round and enfolded with an involucre of emotion. 1898 *Month* June 600 To distinguish the emotional substance of religion from its intellectual involucre.

2. *Bot.* A whorl or rosette of bracts surrounding an inflorescence, or at the base of an umbel.

Also **b.** In ferns, sometimes applied to the indusium. **c.** In liverworts, a sheath of tissue surrounding the female sexual organs. **d.** In fungi, the velum. *Partial involucre* = INVOLUCEL. See also INVOLUCRUM 2.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* v. 56 This set of small leaves or folioles is called the involucre. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 165/1 Flowers..in umbells..Involucre many leaved, the leaves toothed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* i. (1858) 11 When many bracts are collected in a whorl round several flowers they form an *involucre.* 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 146 The indusium .. in some few of our native species, as in the Filmy Ferns, ..is cup-shaped, ..it is then often called an *involucre.* 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 303 The surrounding tissue of the thallus divides repeatedly and grows into an involucre which is arched upwards and through which the elongating sporogonium afterwards pushes its way. *Ibid.* 306.

3. *Zool.* = INVOLUCRUM 3.

I·nvolucred (-l¹ūkəɹd), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED^2.] Furnished with an involucre; INVOLUCRATE.

1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 62 Cornus .. umb. axillary, peduncled, involucred. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 97 Cephaelis..Flowers in an involucred head.

Involu·cret. *Bot. rare.* [-ET diminutive.] = INVOLUCEL.

1796 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* (ed. 2), *Involucellum*, an Involucret. A little or partial involucre. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 126 Involucrets as long as the flow[er] leafl[ets].

Involu·criform, *a.* [ad. mod.L. *involūcriform-is*, f. *involūcr-um* INVOLUCRE: see -FORM.] Having the form of an involucre.

1851 T. MOORE *Brit. Ferns* (1864) 20 *Woodsia* = Dorsal-fruited Ferns, having the indusia involucriform, *i.e.*, attached beneath the sori, and divided at the margin into hair-like incurved segments. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 10 Winter Aconite..Radical leaves palmate, cauline whorled and involucriform.

†**Involu·crous,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *involūcr-um* (see next) + -OUS.] Covered up, veiled.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 67 So involucrous and hidden are Gods eternall projects.

‖**Involucrum** (invol¹ū·krŏm). Pl. -a. [L., = wrapper, covering, envelope; f. *involvĕre* to enwrap, envelop, INVOLVE.]

1. Outer covering, envelope; covering membrane; = INVOLUCRE 1.

a 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 299 By this means the Earth was not at all conspicuous, but involved in an *involucrum* of Water. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 186 Fragments of a fetus, which..have sometimes been surrounded by an adscititious involucrum. 1843 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. i. 18 The tongue is principally composed of small muscles, of nervous involucra or membranes, and of fat.

2. *Bot.* = INVOLUCRE 2.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The Involucrum consists of a multitude of little leaves disposed in a radiated manner. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 11 When it surrounds the base of the Umbel, it is called the *general* Involucrum; but, when it surrounds the base of an Umbellule, or little Umbel, it is called the *partial* Involucrum, or Involucellum. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* v. (1872) 116 These differences have sometimes been attributed to the pressure of the involucra on the florets.

3. *Zool.* A kind of sheath about the base of the thread-cells of acalephs.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 141 In this state it is invested by an *involucrum*, which surrounds its base.

Involume, variant of ENVOLUME *v.*, *Obs.*

†**Invo·lument.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *involūmentum* (Vulgate), wrapper, f. *involvĕre* to INVOLVE: see -MENT.] An envelope, covering.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VIII. 100 The hard Membran is both to the brayne an inuol[u]ment, as also an apt proppe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 278 That same tenuious involument is Mace.

Involuntarily (invǫ·lŏntărĭli), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY^2.] In an involuntary manner; without exercise or co-operation of the will.

1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sicknes*, *Bk. Sicke men* 81 a, If the paciente..wepe inuoluntarily without cause. 1665 T. MALL *Offer F. Help* 36 He that suffers involuntarily..shall neither have acceptance nor reward. 1852 G. WILSON *Life Reid* v. 93 We execute many movements involuntarily. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi. § 316, I was involuntarily led from one research to another.

Invo·luntariness. [f. next + -NESS.] The quality of being involuntary.

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* vii. (1654) 56, I apprehend there is not an absolute involuntarinesse in this engagement but a mixt one. 1812 SHELLEY *Address* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 260 The religious freedom which the involuntariness of faith ought to have taught all monopolists of Heaven long, long ago, that every one had a right to possess. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 344 The Socratic doctrine of the involuntariness of evil.

Involuntary (invǫ·lŏntări), *a.* [ad. L. *involuntāri-us*, f. *in-* (IN-^{3}) + *voluntārius* VOLUNTARY: cf. F. *involontaire* (14th c., Oresme).]

1. Not voluntary; done or happening without exercise or without co-operation of the will; not done willingly or by choice; independent of volition, unintentional.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. i, Intermedlynge involuntary somtyme is priuely done, as stelynge, auoutry, poisonyng, falsehede..somtyme it is violent, as batry, open murdre and manslaughter. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xlv. 505 Phoenix.. stoppeth..the inuoluntarie running of vrine. 1620 GRANGER *Div. Logike* 57 No pure involuntarie, or meere violent-compelled action is a sinne. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ⁋ 11 Sometimes unexpected flashes of instruction were struck out by..an involuntary concurrence of ideas. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* i. 37 Another familiar instance of a reflex action is the involuntary closing of the eyelids when the surface of the eye is touched.

b. *Physiol.* Concerned in bodily actions or processes which are independent of the will.

1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 139 Muscles are divided into two great classes, voluntary and involuntary. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *I[nvoluntary] nerves*, the nerves which supply involuntary muscles.

2. Unwilling († *to do* something).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *iij, We shewe our selves involuntary to helpe the one the other. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 82 The gath'ring number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng.

In-voluntary (*Music*): see VOLUNTARY *sb.*

Involunto-motory, *a. Physiol.* [f. Involuntary + Motory: cf. *voluntomotory*.] Pertaining to or characterized by involuntary motion; *spec.* applied, after Remak, to the inner division of the mesoblast, otherwise called the splanchnopleure.

1878 Allen Thomson in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 167/2 The inner division, the involunto-motory, corresponding to the visceral wall or splanchno-pleure.

Involup, obs. form of Envelope *v.*

Involutant (invŏ·lĭ·ūtănt). *Math.* [f. L. *involūt-*, ppl. stem of *involvĕre* to Involve + -ant: see Involution 6 a, and cf. *determinant*, etc.] (See quot.)

1890 Taber in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXII. 73 The involutant of m, n, two matrices of order ω, is the resultant of the ω^2 scalar equations obtained by equating to zero a linear function with scalar coefficients of the ω^2 matrices which result from multiplying $1, m, m^2, \dots m^{\omega-1}$ into $1, n, n^2, \dots n^{\omega-1}$.

Involute (i·nvŏl·ūt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *involūt-us*, *-um*, pa. pple. of *involvĕre* to roll in or up, Involve.]

A. *adj.* 1. Involved; entangled; intricate; † hidden, obscure (*obs.*).

1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. III. x. 101 They import an involute Speech or obscure question. 1690 Norris *Beatitudes* (1692) 10 Earthly-mindedness .. was really forbidden according to the more retired and involute Sense of the Law. 1837 Carlyle *Diam. Neckl.* xvi. in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 190 This most involute of Lies is finally winded off. *a* 1849 Poe *Murders in Rue Morgue* Wks. 1865 I. 179 *P* 2 The possible moves [in chess] being not only manifold, but involute, the chances of such oversight are multiplied. 1889 *Longm. Mag.* Oct. 590 We all know good novels which are complex, involute, tortuous.

2. Rolled or curled up spirally; spiral; *spec.* in *Conch.* Having the whorls wound closely round the axis, and nearly or wholly concealing it.

1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., III. Fishes, which are, I. Marine .. or testaceous, and are turbinate, which are either involute, as the Nautilus..or orbicular, as the Welke. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 62 Bulla .. body behind covered by an external oval involute shell. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 77 Shell placed vertically in the posterior part of the body, with the involute spire towards the ventral side. 1856–8 W. Clark *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 389 Mouth with involute spiral tongue, composed of protracted maxillæ.

3. *Bot.* Rolled inwards at the edges.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* III. xvi. (1765) 206 *Involute*, rowled in; when their lateral Margins are rowled spirally inwards on both sides. 1806 Galpine *Brit. Bot.* 40 L[eaves] involute, pungent. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 144 Entire petals involute in æstivation. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 133 Leaves are as to the mode of packing..Involute, both margins rolled toward the midrib on the upper face.

4. *Geom.* † *Involute figure* or *curve*: = B. 2. *Obs.* Of a tooth in a cog-wheel: Having its working face in the form of an involute.

1706 Phillips, *Involute* and *Evolute Figures*. 1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 642/2 *Involute Figure* or *Curve*, is that which is traced out by the outer extremity of a string as it is folded or wrapped upon another figure, or as it is unwound from off it. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 125 Wheels with involute teeth..are now rarely used.

B. *sb.* 1. Something involved or entangled. *rare.*

1845 De Quincey *Susp. de Prof.* I. Wks. 1863 XIV. 13 Far more of our deepest feelings .. pass to us as *involutes* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly. 1850 — *Ibid.* 121 One of those many important cases which elsewhere I have called involutes of human sensibility.

2. *Geom.* A curve such as would be traced out by the end of a flexible inextensible string if unwrapped (being still kept stretched) from a given curve in the plane of that curve; the locus of a point in a straight line which rolls without sliding on a given curve. Correlative to Evolute.

1796 Hutton *Math. Dict.* I. 642/2 The Involute of a cycloid, is also a cycloid equal to the former. 1879 Thomson & Tait *Nat. Phil.* I. I. § 17 If a flexible and inextensible string be fixed at one point of a plane curve, and stretched along the curve, and be then unwound in the plane of the curve, its extremity will describe an Involute of the curve. 1881 Routledge *Science* ii. 44 Apollonius treated also of involutes and evolutes. *Ibid.* ix. 208 Huyghens .. discovered another curious property of the cycloid, and introduced a new idea into geometry, namely, that of the involutes.

Hence **Involutely** *adv.*, in an involved manner.

1681 H. More *Exp. Dan.* VI. 226 The sense is very coherent with what follows..which contains though something involutely and contractedly both the first and second Resurrection.

Involuted (i·nvŏl·ūtĕd), *a.* [f. prec. + -ed 1.]

1. = Involute *a.* 2, 3.

1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II. 327 A Brazilian beetle in my cabinet .. has curious involuted suckers on its feet. 1848 Carpenter *Anim. Phys.* 37 Where it is to absorb as well as to secrete, it is usually involuted or folded upon itself. 1851–6 Woodward *Mollusca* 66 A symmetrical involuted shell. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* xvi. 392 The leaves catch many small insects which are found chiefly beneath the involuted margins.

2. *Phys.* That has passed through the process of involution: see Involution 4.

1893 G. E. Herman *Dis. Wom.* ix. 94 A uterus which is imperfectly involuted receives more blood than it should.

Hence **Involutedly** *adv.*, in an involuted or entangled manner.

1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* I. ix. 163 Curls, half curls, root curls, vine ringlets, wedding rings .. waved or fell, waved over or up or involutedly, or strayed loose and downward.

Involuting, *vbl. sb. rare*—1. [as if from a vb. **involute* (f. ppl. stem of L. *involvĕre* to Involve) + -ing 1. Cf. Convolute *v.*] Involving.

1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Oct. 682 He has taken liberties with his native language in the involuting and coining of words.

Involution (invŏl·ū·ʃən). [ad. L. *involūtiōn-em*, n. of action from *involvĕre* to Involve: cf. F. *involution* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. The action of involving or fact of being involved; implicit comprehension or inclusion; implication; also, quasi-*concr.*, that which is involved.

1611 Cotgr., *Involution*, an inuolution, enwrapping, infoulding. 1642 Jer. Taylor *Episc.* (1647) 136 Often..a Bishop nay an Apostle is called a Presbyter..by reason of the involution or comprehension of Presbyter within Episcopus. 1790 Gibbon *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 489 According to the philosophers, who can discern an endless involution of germs or organized bodies, the future animal exists in the female parent. 1798 Coleridge *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. 223 Aristotle has .. required of the poet an involution of the universal in the individual. 1867 Stubbs *Lect. Hist.* (1886) 17 From his own involution in the matter of which he is to judge. 1892 Newman Smyth *Chr. Ethics* II. iii. 420 The instinct to discover the deeper moral involutions of current political questions is a power of great ethical value.

b. *concr.* Something that involves or enwraps; an envelope, covering, etc.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* V. xxi. 269 The involution or membranous covering .. called the silly how, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth.

2. An involved or entangled condition; entanglement, complication; intricacy of construction or style (as in a literary work or the arrangement of words in a sentence); also *concr.*, something complicated; an intricate movement, a tangle, etc.

1611 Cotgr., *Anfractueux*, full of turnings, compasses, involutions. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* I. i. 73 All their acts and actions are so full of mixtures, involutions, and complications. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 168 ₱ 7 Mackbeth proceeds to wish..that he may, in the involutions of infernal darkness, escape the eye of providence. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Economy* III. 33 Such the clue Of Cretan Ariadne ne'er explain'd! Hooks! angles! crooks! and involutions wild! 1820 Hazlitt *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 156 The style of the first act has .. more involution, than the general style of Fletcher. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. I. viii. § 24. 433 He introduced .. a sort of involution into his style, which gives an air of dignity and remoteness from common life. 1858 G. Macdonald *Phantastes* xiv, The whole place .. swam with the involutions of an intricate dance.

3. *Anat.* A rolling, curling, or turning inwards; *concr.* a part of a structure formed by this action.

1851 Carpenter *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 494 A cavity .. which is subsequently rendered more complex by the prolongation and involution of its walls in various parts. 1870 Rolleston *Anim. Life* Introd. 36 The peripheral apparatus retains its typical character as an involution of the integument in the olfactory..organs. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ix. 392 The ear like the eye is formed by an involution of the skin. 1880 — *Cat* 230 Glands..are..complex involutions of an epithelial surface.

4. *Phys.* 'The retrograde change which occurs in the body in old age, or in some organ when its permanent or temporary purpose has been fulfilled' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also *attrib.*

1860 Tanner *Pregnancy* ii. 93 The whole process of degeneration and reconstruction is spoken of as the involution of the uterus. 1878 Gamgee tr. *Hermann's Hum. Phys.* 530 The close of the period of fecundity and the arrest of menstruation are associated with certain bodily changes, especially of the generative apparatus, which are comprehended in the term 'involution'. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Senile Involution*, the shrinking of the whole body which accompanies old age. *Ibid., Involution cysts*, the cysts found in the shrivelled mammary glands of old women, being dilated acini or ducts of the gland filled with a thick fluid. 1898 G. E. Herman *Dis. Wom.* ix. 87 During the last few days of pregnancy, and the first few days of involution, giant cells with many nuclei are to be seen.

5. *Biol.* A retrograde process of development; the opposite of evolution; degeneration. Chiefly in *Comb.*, as *involution-form*.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 761 Involution forms [of bacilli] being pretty constantly developed. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 90 Evidence that the clubs are involution-forms.

6. *Math.* a. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The multiplication of a quantity into itself any number of times, so as to raise it to any assigned power. Hence, in extended sense, the raising of a quantity to any power, positive, negative, fractional, or imaginary.

1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 51 By the Involution of the Binomial Root. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 197 Involution is the raising of powers from any proposed root; or the method of finding the square, cube, biquadrate, &c., of any given quantity.

b. *Geom.* A system of pairs of points on a right line, so situated that the product of the distances of the two points of each pair from a certain fixed point on the line (*the centre of involution*) is equal to a constant quantity. Hence in various extended uses (see quot. 1847).

[1837 Chasles *Aperçu Hist.* 77 Desargues appelait la rélation qui constitue son beau théorème *involution de six points*.] 1847 Cayley in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* II. 52 When three conics have the same points of intersection, any transversal intersects the system in six points, which are said to be in involution. It appears natural to apply the term to the conics themselves; and then it is easy to generalize the notion of involution so as to apply it to functions of any number of variables. 1879 Salmon *Conics* 311. 1885 Leudesdorf tr. *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 101 In an involution the elements are conjugate to one another in pairs.

Involutive, *a. Bot.* [ad. mod.L. *involūtīv-us*, f. *involūt-*, ppl. stem of *involvĕre* to Involve: see -ive, and cf. F. *involutif* (1798 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Characterized by involution; see Involute *a.* 3.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Involutivus*, applied by Candolle to estivation in which the floral organs are rolled inwards; .. to perfoliation where the two bodies of a leaf contained in the bud roll themselves from without inwards: .. involutive.

Involutorial (invɒl·ūtōˑrĭăl), *a. Geom.* [f. It. *involutorio*, L. type **involūtōri-us* (f. *involvĕre*, *involūt-*: see -ory) + -al. Cf. med.L. *involūtōrium* a wrapper, cover (Du Cange).] Of or pertaining to geometrical involution; connecting a system of objects in pairs.

Involutorial homology, a homology whose parameter is −1.

1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Prof. Geom.* 64 In this case the homology is called *harmonic* or *involutorial*, and two corresponding points (or lines) correspond to one another doubly; that is to say, every point (or line) has the same correspondent whether it be regarded as belonging to the first or the second figure.

Involve (invɒ·lv), *v.* Also 4–8 *en-*. [ad. L. *involvĕre* to roll into or upon, to wrap up, envelop, surround, entangle, make obscure, f. *in-* (In-2) + *volvĕre* to roll. Cf. OF. *involver* (1464 in Godef.).] To enfold, envelop, entangle, include: predicated either of an agent or of a surrounding or enveloping substance or material.

1. *trans.* To roll or enwrap in anything that is wound round, or surrounds as a case or covering; to enfold, to envelop. Const. *in*, † *with*.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 37 Anone fro benethe .. ther brake vppe a flame of fier that inuoluyd hem. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 259 The corporas .. wherin his blessed body was inuolued or wrapped. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 27 Inuoluinge with cereclothe, & pouderinge with spyces the body. 1650 Bulwer *Anthropomet.* I. 1 The Heads of Infants..are involved in head-bands. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. ii. 63 They lye more torpid, and inactive, and inevident, .. like a spark involved in ashes. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 159 Within this the embryo is still farther involved, in two membranes called the *chorion* and *amnios*. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 179, I saw Fog only, the great tawny weltering fog, Involve the passive city.

fig. 1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) I. 56 Tho I was in prosperitie, and with forain goodes enuolued. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2657 A cursed caitif Inuolued and y-wrapped in þe vice Of couetise. 1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 205 What sentence we should all have, if God .. had not involved and wrapped us in his righteousnesse. 1896 Sir W. Harcourt *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 29 July, The hon. member made a speech last night in which he proceeded to involve himself in his own virtue. [Cf. Horace *Od.* III. xxix. 55 *Mea virtute me involvo.*]

2. To wind in a spiral form, or in a series of curves, coils, or folds; to wreathe, coil, entwine.

1555 Eden *Decades* 26 Rouling them togyther on a cyrcle inuolued after the maner of a slepyng snake. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xvi b/1 The threde which is involvde rounde about the Needle. 1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v, Let's thus our hands, our hearts, our armes involve. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 483 Some of Serpent kinde, .. involv'd Thir Snakie foulds. 1818 Shelley *Rev. Islam* III. xxiii, Like a choir of devils, Around me they involved a giddy dance.

b. *fig.* To join as by winding together or intertwining; to 'wrap up' *with*.

1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 254 You will needs involve your own esteem with the credit of your ill cause. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 806 He knows His end with mine involved. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 146 (*Fragment*) Our misfortunes were involved together. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 108 Whether faith can ever exist independently of belief,—whether it is not always involved with it, .. that is the point on which I want light.

3. *fig.* To envelop within the folds of some condition or circumstance; to environ, esp. so as to obscure or embarrass; to beset with difficulty or obscurity. Const. *in*, † *with*.

1382 Wyclif *Pref. Ep. Jerome* vii. 71 The thrid hath bigynnyngis and ende with so feel derknessis enuolued. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xiv, That reuerende studie is inuolued in so barbarouse a langage, .. no man understandyng it but they whiche haue studyed the lawes. 1598 Marston *Pygmal.* II. 142 That such Cymerian darknes should inuolue A quaint conceit. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 92 This doctrine..is involved with absurdities, and inexplicable contradictions. 1790 Paley *Horæ Paul.* Wks. 1825 III. 207 This passage is involved in great obscurity. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 391 The numerous difficulties in which this question is involved.

b. To entangle (a matter), to render intricate.

1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1004/2 As wililye as those shrewes that beguyle hym haue holpe hym to inuolue and intryke the matter. 1627 Hakewill *Apol.* (1635) 541 Rather .. to dispatch the busines with judgement, then to involue it with nice distinctions. *Mod.* We must not further involve the statement; it is intricate enough already.

4. To envelop or (in later use, more usually) entangle (a person) in trouble, difficulties, perplexity, etc.; to embarrass; to engage in circumstances from which it is difficult to withdraw. Const. *in*, † *with*, † *into*.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. i. (Skeat) l. 111 These thynges .. haue me so enuolued with care, that wanhope of helpe is throughout me ronne. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) II. i. 276 His conscience .. involves hym in grete sorowes and diseases of hert, for his synne. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 321 Involved with more perplexity now than ever, he was at his wits end. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4058/5 The Differences wherein he finds himself .. envolved with the Emperor. 1716 Atterbury *Let. to Swift* 6 Apr., Involving me designedly into those squabbles. 1828 D'Israeli *Chas. I*, I. xi. 300 The war in which Charles was now involved..was of the most popular character. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* x. (1847) 104 Their misconduct soon involved both kings and people in one common ruin. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 282 You imagine that you will involve me in a contradiction. 1898 A. W. W. Dale *Life R. W. Dale* ii. 35 Mr. Müller had been involved in financial difficulties.

5. To implicate in a charge or crime; to cause or prove (a person) to be concerned in it.

1655 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 255 Hee [the King] passed fower arrests, which inuolued diuers to the great dissatisfaction of many Presidents. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* 16 That the King may be involved in the same crime with themselves, he [Strafford] must die by Act of Parliament. 1695 Blackmore *Pr. Arth.* I. 287 Let not my Crime involve the Innocent. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* III. 391 It was the interest of the enemies of Alcibiades..to involve as many persons as they could in the charge. 1885 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* III. 213/2 He was soon induced..to make confessions which seriously involved the duke.

6. *trans.* To include; to contain, imply. †a. Of a person, or with reference to personal action: To include covertly *in* or *under* something; to wrap up. Also in indirect passive. *Obs.*

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4 When the secrets and mysteries of religion .. are involved in fables or parables. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 132 Some have written Mystically, as Paracelsus, .. involving therein the secret of their Elixir, and enigmatically expressing the nature of their great worke. 1710 Berkeley *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 119 They have dreamed of mighty mysteries involved in numbers. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 85 The antient Greek Poets were reputed to involve divine, and natural .. notions of their gods under mystical and parabolical expressions.

b. Of a thing: To include within its folds or ramifications; to contain, comprise, comprehend. Now chiefly *Math.*, or passing into c.

1651 C. Cartwright *Cert. Relig.* I. 15 The Church of England involves all the Brittains within her Communion. 1799 Wilson in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 298 It involves.. not a cube, but a truncate sixth power in a cubic shape. 1811 I. M. Williams (*title*) The Dramatic Censor..involving a correct register of every night's Performances at our Metropolitan Theatres. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 7) xix. § 299 Any equation which involves rational quantities and quadratic surds.

c. *esp.* To contain implicitly; to include as a necessary (and therefore unexpressed) feature, circumstance, antecedent condition, or consequence; to imply, entail.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 267 Wherein (although most know not what they say) there are involved unknowne considerations. 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* III. xl. 249 Their wills..were before the Contract involved in the will of Abraham. 1809-10 Coleridge *Friend* (1865) 23 In moral truth, we involve likewise the intention of the speaker, that his words should correspond to his thoughts in the sense in which he expects them to be understood. 1839 Thirlwall *Greece* xlv. VI. 43 The submission of Byzantium would probably involve that of Perinthus. 1855 Lynch *Rivulet* xc. i, Some new task Involving care and strife. 1892 Westcott *Gospel of Life* p. xviii, Every argument involves some assumptions.

d. To include or affect in its operation.

1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 4 To promote those general ideas which involve the destiny of the human race. 1857 Ruskin *Pol. Econ. Art* 6 It will be held a worthy subject of consideration what are the political interests involved in such accumulation. *a* 1885 U. S. Grant *Pers. Mem.* II. 531 Men who..could not be induced to serve as soldiers, except in an emergency, when the safety of the nation was involved.

7. To roll up within itself, to envelop and take in; to overwhelm and swallow up.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 3, I learned, that the same mortality involveth them both. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* Disc. xv. § 27 They .. were all involved and swallowed up into the body of the sun of righteousness. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1022 The stormy fates descend: one death involves Tyrants and slaves. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 82 The gathering number, as it moves along, Involves a vast involuntary throng. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* cxxx, My love involves the love before; My love is vaster passion now.

8. *Math.* To multiply (a quantity) into itself any desired number of times; to raise to a power. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1673 Kersey *Algebra* 3 These numbers..are usually called the Indices, or Exponents of those Powers .. because they shew .. how many times the Root is involved or multiplyed in producing each Power respectively. 1706 W. Jones *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 46. 1811 Hutton *Course Math.* (ed. 6) I. 191 Let $a+x$ be involved to the 5th power. 1875 Todhunter *Algebra* (ed. 7) xvi. § 223 If the quantity which is to be involved be a fraction, both its numerator and its denominator must be raised to the proposed power.

†9. To turn over in the mind; to revolve. *rare.*

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* LXXV. ii, The kyng..in his mynde ymagened and inuolued Howe sone and when .. They might agayn bee consociate.

Hence **Invo·lving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Invo·lver**, one who or that which involves.

1611 Florio, *Inueglia*, an enuoluing. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 374 The upper part of the involving Amnios. 1738 Glover *Leonidas* II. 172 Rapid torrents of involving flames. ? *c* 1860 L. Oliphant in *Athenæum* (1891) 23 May 659/3 The hand that has used a revolver .. does not waver with a pen, though the lines he traces may be an involver of a revolver again. 1880 *Mem. John Legge* vii. 84 A seemingly needless involving of the truth.

Involved (invǫ·lvd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].]

1. *lit.* a. Curved spirally. b. Enfolded, enwrapped.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* II. 179 His sandie confines; whose sides, grone with his inuolued waue. 1665 G. Havers *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 52 Their Beards and Hair they wear long, untrim'd, rudely involv'd. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 809 An engorgement of the involved bowel.

†2. Of persons, their actions, etc. Not straightforward and open; underhand, covert, crooked, reserved. *Obs.*

1607-12 Bacon *Ess., Counsel* (Arb.) 322 There be men that are in nature faithfull, and sincere and plaine, and direct, not craftye, and involved. 1640 Habington *Castara* III. (Arb.) 118 All th' involv'd designements of the wise. 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 44 ¶ 4 They are very sullen and involved.

3. Intricate, complicated. b. Contained by implication, implicit.

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 9 To pose my apprehension with those involved Ænigmas and riddles of the Trinity. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* an. 1750, The style of this work [Rambler] has been censured by some shallow criticks as involved and turgid. 1839 Yeowell *Anc. Brit. Ch.* ii. (1847) 21 The involved language of Gildas .. has led to much misapprehension of his meaning. 1864 Bowen *Logic* ii. 40 These Laws of Thought exist there in a latent or involved form.

Hence **Invo·lvedly** *adv.*, in a way that is involved implicitly; **Invo·lvedness**, the fact, state, or quality of being involved.

1624 F. White *Repl. Fisher* 33 Doctrine neither expresly nor inuoluedly contained in holy Scripture. 1647 Boyle *Disc. Swearing* i. § 1 The involvedness of all men in the guilt of swearing. 1654 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* II. x. § 1. 193 How shall the mind of man..extricate itself, out of this comprisure and involvedness in the bodies passions and infirmities? 1840 G. S. Faber *Regeneration* I. ii. 28 A moral change of disposition; and thence, subordinately and involvedly, a federal change of relative condition. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 4 The Indian Statute-book .. bids fair to emulate our own in confusion, bulk, and involvedness.

Involvement (invǫ·lvmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of involving; the fact of being involved; the condition of being implicated, entangled, or engaged; engagement, embarrassment; financial or pecuniary embarrassment.

1706 A. Shields *Inq. Ch. Comm.* (1747) 46 There is no involvement either in personal guilt or accession to the guilt of others. 1776 T. Hutchinson *Diary* July II. 80 With frugality [it] would enable me to spend a few weeks abroad without involvement [i.e. in debt]. 1802 G. Colman *Poor Gentleman* v. ii. 74 He has left me in involvements, which, in a few hours, may inclose me in a prison. 1855 Lynch *Lett. to Scattered* vii. 94 How the innocent suffer with the evil, by necessary involvement. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 676 There are certain palsies..in which the muscular structure is..destroyed independently of any involvement of the nervous system.

b. An involved or entangled condition, manner, or style; complicated state of affairs, imbroglio.

1821 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 35 Further complaints of obscurity, involvement [etc.]. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 63 The plot .. depended .. on the 'involvement' consequent on the fact that every one except her grandmother is in love with the gentle and lovely Celeste. 1883 *Gd. Words* Dec. 791/2 Evil and good .. are interlaced together in seemingly hopeless involvement. 1884 Wedmore in *Academy* 9 Feb. 100 He sets forth his discovery, not with style .. but crabbedly, with involvement.

†2. An enveloping structure; a wrapping; an envelope, case, or covering. *Obs.*

1630 H. R. *Mythomystes* 30 Orpheus, within the foulds and inuoluements of fables, hid the misteries of his doctrine. *Ibid.* 80 Among such may they euer rest, safe wrapt up in their huskes and inuoluements.

3. That which is involved or implied in something; a necessary consequence or condition.

1879 'E. Garrett' (Mrs. Mayo) *Ho. by Wks.* I. 110 She will presently see the curious involvements and necessities of English society. 1881 Fraser *Berkeley* 210 The issue of creative will, rather than necessary involvements of finite experience.

Invo·lvent, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *involvent-em*, pr. pple. of *involvĕre* to Involve.] a. *adj.* Involving. *rare*⁻⁰. b. *sb.* That which involves.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Involvent*, wrapping or folding in, covering or overwhelming. *a* 1834 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 227 The one substrative truth which is the form, manner, and involvent of all truths.

Involver, Involving: see under Involve *v.*

†**I·nvoy.** *Obs.* [Variant of Envoy, a. OF. *envoy*, now *envoi*, sending, dispatch of goods, f. *envoyer* to send. App. the word of which the plural remains as Invoice; cf. F. *lettre d'envoi* letter of consignment, invoice.] An Invoice.

1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. III. i. 242 That doth alwaies appeare vnto vs vpon the certificates of the Inuoyes. *Ibid.* 243 If your Lordship will bee as strict to call for the certificates of the vnlading there, as wee do cause the Invoy to be perused there can be no abuse in that case.

†**Invu·lgar**, *a. Obs.* [In-[3].] Not vulgar. a. Free from vulgarity; not of low rank; refined. b. Not common; unfamiliar, strange; unusual.

1604 Drayton *Moses* I, [She] Iudg'd the sad parents this lost infant ow'd, Were as invulgar as their fruit was faire. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. x. 27 Neuer practising any new or invulgar inuention. 1627 Sir S. D'Ewes *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 194 A collaterall covenant..to free them from invulgar taxes.

†**Invu·lgar**, *v. Obs.* [In-[2].] *trans.* To divulge or communicate to the common people; to render vulgar, vulgarize.

1599 Daniel *Musophilus* Wks. (1717) 386 It did so much invile the Estimate Of th' open'd and invulgar'd Mysteries.

Invulnerability (invɒ:lnĕrăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or state of being invulnerable; incapability of being wounded or injured.

1775 in Ash. 1831 Carlyle *Misc.* (1857) II. 231 His Hornedness meant only an Invulnerability. 1881 *Times* 23 Apr. 6/5 The practical invulnerability of the armour.

Invulnerable (invɒ·lnĕrăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *invulnerābil-is*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *vulnerābilis* Vulnerable: cf. F. *invulnérable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.).]

1. Incapable of being wounded; not liable to be physically hurt or damaged.

1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 252 Our Cannons malice vainly shall be spent Against th'involnerable clouds of heauen. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. iv. 4 From his mothers wombe, which him did beare, He was invulnerable made by Magicke leare. 1693 Shadwell *Volunteers* I. i, As fearless as if he were invulnerable. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Observ. Homer* Wks. 1730 I. 72 Homer..makes Achilles invulnerable everywhere but in his heel. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 223/2 Ships .. whose decks, even in iron-clads, are rarely invulnerable.

2. *fig.* Incapable of being damaged or injuriously affected by attack; not effectively assailable.

1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Death Mrs. Philips* (1669) 34 Never did Spirit of the Manly make .. A temper more invulnerable take. 1713 Swift *Cadenus & Vanessa* 489 Vanessa, though by Pallas taught, By Love invulnerable thought. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 470 The genius of Hobbes was invulnerable to mere human opposition. 1876 Gladstone *Homeric Synchr.* 44 A general proposition, not less important, and I think invulnerable.

B. *sb.* An invulnerable person.

1825 *Gentl. Mag.* XCV. I. 358 Some hundreds assume the title of Invulnerables.

Hence **Invu·lnerableness** = Invulnerability; **Invu·lnerably** *adv.*, so as to be invulnerable.

1655 Bp. Prideaux *Euchol.* I. vi. (1656) 92 Powers .. most dangerous .. For their invulnerablenesse, they being Spirits. 1847 A. Bennie *Disc.* iv. 67 Faith in Christ renders his life invulnerably secure. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 476 The invulnerableness of their skin was yet more extraordinary.

†**Invu·lnerate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *invulnerāt-us*, f. *in-* (In-[3]) + *vulnerātus*, pa. pple. of *vulnerāre* to wound.] Unwounded.

a 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) I. 121 Sculls .. That are invulnerate, and free from Blows.

†**Invulnera·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action or condition from L. *invulnerāt-us* unwounded: see prec. and -ATION.] The action of making, or condition of being invulnerable.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 68 The daily sowsing of that valiant Greeks body in the inchanted Bath for Invulneration.

†**Invu·lnered**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *invulnerātus* (see Invulnerate), with substitution of -ED[1] for the L. ppl. ending.] = Invulnerate.

1613 Heywood *Brazen Age* v. Wks. 1874 III. 254 Lye there thou dread of Tyrants, and thou skin, Invulner'd still, burne with thy maisters bones. 1635 — *Hierarch.* III. 131 Ashamed A Beast by him should be so long untam'd Although invulner'd.

Invultuation (invɒltiu,ē·ʃən). *rare.* Also **invultation**. [n. of action from med.L. *invultuāre*, *invultāre* (in OF. *envouter*, 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), to make a likeness, f. *in-* (In-[2]) + *vultus* countenance, visage, likeness.] The making of a likeness, esp. the waxen effigy of a person for purposes of witchcraft.

1856 S. R. Maitland *False Worship* xiii. 150 Words which belong to the subject of invultation and facillation. *Ibid.* Note G. 295 All this does not appear to me to contain a full explanation of invultuation. 1897 *N. & Q.* 8th ser. XI. 236, 314, 395, (*Heading*) Invultation.

Invy·(e, invie, inwi, inwy(e, obs. variants (chiefly Sc.) of Envy *sb.*

14.. *Sc. Leg. Saints, Andrew* 876 Þe fals fend .. had invy he liffit sa. *Ibid.*, *Mathias* 390 For Inwy & gret ill-wyll. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/1 Invye, or envye, *invidia.* 1488 Henry *Wallace* XI. 141 He saw thai had him at inwye. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 43 The dewil throw quhais inwi deid com in the vardil. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To speik without al invie the verie truth. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Misc. Poems* ii. 41 Ye bow, ye schafts..now w[t]out invy I yeild to the.

So **Invy·(e**, etc., *v.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 To Invye .., *emulari.* 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xx. 2 For gift of fortoun invy thow no degre. 1533 Gau *Richt Vay* 44 He inwiit that man vesz maid to the euerlestand blis quhilk he had tint. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 271 *marg.*, He is .. Jnuiet be his Nobilitie. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 268 Wanshapen woubet, of the weirds invyit.

Invyful(l, variant of Envyful, *Obs.*, envious.

Invyous(e, variant of Invious, Envious.

Invyroun, obs. form of Environ.

Inw-, a frequent Sc. spelling, in 15–16th c. MSS., of Inv-, e.g. *inwey*, Inveigh, *inwi*, *inwy*, Invy, *inwiolat*, Inviolate.

In-wale (i·nwēil). [In *adv.* 12.] A wale or rib of wood on the inside of a boat.

In some boats it runs from stem to stern; in others only alongside the space occupied by the sculler (about 8 ft.).

1875 'Stonehenge' *Brit. Sports* II. viii. ii. § 1. 639 The in-wale is continued fore and aft on each side to the stem and stern.

Inwall (i·nwǫl), *sb.* [In *adv.* 12.] An inner or inside wall.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* xii. 448 With his weight th'inwall his breast did knock, And in rush'd Hector, fierce and grim as any stormy night. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, *Inwalls*, the interior walls or lining of a shaft-furnace.

Inwall, *v.*, variant of Enwall.

Inwandering (i·nwǫ·ndəriŋ), *vbl. sb. rare.* [In *adv.* 11 c, after Ger. *einwanderung.*] The action of wandering or straying into some place.

c 1880 A. Hyatt (Cent.), This inwandering of differentiated cells.

Inward (i·nwǫ̈d), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: see next. Comp. inwarder *obs.*, superl. inwardest now *rare.* [OE. *innanweard, inneweard, inweard*, f. *innan, inne, inn* adv. and prep. + *-weard* (see -ward): cognate with ON. *innanverðr* adj. interior, inward, OHG. *inwart, inwarti*, MHG. *inwart, inwarte*, MDu. *inwaert* (*inwert*).]

A. *adj.* **I.** In reference to situation or condition.

1. Situated within; that is the inner or inmost part; that is in or on the inside; belonging to or connected with the inside (esp. of the body): = Inner *a.* 1 a, Interior *a.* 1, Internal *a.* 1.

In OE. chiefly used of the interior or inner part of anything, like L. *interior domus* the inner (part of the) house, *intimum pectus*, the inmost (part of the) breast.

Beowulf (Z.) 992 Ða wæs haten hreþe heort innanweard folmum gefrætwod. *c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 10 Ælc wuht ewices biþ innanweard hnescost. *a* 1000 *Christ & Satan* (Gr.) 707 Hu heh and deop hell inneweard seo, grim græfhus. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1815 Ne schal him neauer teone ..trukien in inwarde helle. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* v. met. ii. 119 (Camb. MS.) Natheles yit ne may it [the sun] .. percen the inward entrailes of the erthe or elles of the see. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lxvii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 72 b, Þe Iuyes .. swageþ inward brennyng in a wondre manere. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 24 He dede on cursyng os a cloþ, & entred as water in to his inword þings. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/1 Inwarde,..*interior, intestinus*. 1576 Newton *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 73 Fevers hecticke, which taking once hold in the inwardest parts .. bringeth the body into apparant consumption. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* cxxxii. 132 The inward parts of a swine..be very like to the inward parts of a man. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 185 They tooke from me the inward doublet wherein I had quilted the gold. 1660 Barrow *Euclid* I. xvi, The outward angle will be greater than either of the inward and opposite angles. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 29 He found her alone in an inward Room. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 542 The inward carpentry-work on private and public buildings. 1841 Gladstone *State & Church* (ed. 4) I. iv. § 78. 252 The term activity applies much more to outward than to inward vitality. 1899 J. Hutchinson *Archives Surg.* X. No. 38. 123 Nurse said child had had 'inward convulsions'.

† b. Said of the heart as a material organ possessing an interior part; and so, figuratively, of the heart, mind, soul, spirit, regarded as seats of feeling and thought. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxii. § 1 Swiþe lust bære hine to ġehyranne mid inneweardum mode. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* iv. 29 ġif ġe hine mid inweardre heortan seceaþ and mid ealre mihte. *c* 1200 Ormin 5925 Itt tacneþþ uss þatt mann þatt doþ God werrc wiþþ innwarrd herrte. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 209 Ich..bi-seche þe wið inwarde heorte.

† c. Of medicine: = Internal *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1607 E. Grimstone tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 289 Cured by diet, rest, and glisters, without any inward medicines. 1655 Digges *Compl. Ambass.* 387 To councel the application of inward medicines when outward will serve.

d. Of the voice or a sound: Uttered without due opening of the mouth, so as not to be clearly heard; muffled, indistinct. (Cf. 'to speak *out*'.) Also *transf.* of the utterer (quot. 1774).

1774 G. White *Selborne* lviii, The marten..when it sings, is so inward as scarce to be heard. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xx, Her words were inward and indistinct. 1825 Mrs. Cameron *Proper Spirit* in *Houlston Tracts* I. ix. 5 He read in his turn, but with an inward voice. *Comb.* 1876 Lanier *Clover* 17 in *Poems*, Eight lingering strokes .. That speak the hour so inward-voiced.

e. Situated in, or belonging to, the interior of a country or region; inland: = Interior *a.* 1 c.

1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* 46 The inward and wilder parts thereof remayne in their ancient Paganisme. 1732 Lediard *Sethos* II. viii. 145 Some provinces in the inward parts of Africa.

† f. *Mus.* Applied to parts intermediate between the highest and lowest of the harmony: = Inner *a.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* I. iv. 14 In any Cliff whatsoever, be it Bass, Treble, or any Inward Part. *Ibid.* II. 99 The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward part.

2. Applied to the mind, thoughts, and mental faculties as located within the body; hence to mental or spiritual conditions and actions, as distinguished from bodily or external phenomena, and so = mental or spiritual. Cf. Inner *a.* 2, Interior *a.* 3, Internal *a.* 3.

Inward man (*arch.*) the spiritual part of man, the spirit: = *inner man* (Inner *a.* 3 a).

a 1225 *Juliana* 44 Þer is riht bileaue ant inward bone [*MS. Bodl.* inwardliche bonen] ant swa icweme to godd. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1134 Which with thyn inward Ee Seest the depest place of mannys conscience. 1526 Tindale 2 *Cor.* iv. 16 Though oure vttward man perisshe, yet the inwarde man is renewed daye by daye. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 521/1 By a secrete inward instincte of nature. 1587 *Mirr. Mag., Q. Cordila* v, To ease her inward smarte. 1611 Bible *Ps.* li. 6 Behold, thou desirest trueth in the inward parts. 1664 Butler *Hud.* II. ii. 77 The inward Man And Outward, like a Clan and Clan, Have always been at Daggers-drawing. 1736 Butler *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 56 Inward security and peace..are the natural attendants of innocence and virtue. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 401 Then shall thy inward eye with joy survey, The angel Mercy tempering Death's delay. 1885 S. Cox *Expos.* Ser. I. iii. 36 The most perplexing facts of our inward experience.

† b. Conceived in or coming from one's inmost heart; deeply felt, heartfelt; hence, earnest, fervent.

c 1402 Lydg. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* 218 The thought oppressed with inward sighes sore. *Ibid.* 580 The teares gonne fro mine eyen raine Full pitously, for very inward roth. 1508 Dunbar *Poems* vii. 37 Is none of Scotland borne..Bot he.. wald of inwart hie effectioun, Bot dreyd of danger, de in thi defence. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 229 What inward affeccion, and fervent desire, the kyng my Master hath alwaies had, to have a perfecte peace. 1627 Wotton *Let. to Chas. I* in *Reliq.* (1672) d vj b, With whom he did communicate the inwardest thoughts of his heart.

c. Spiritually minded, devout, pious: = Interior *a.* 3 c. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 A very inwarde man, & fre from inordinat affeccions. *Ibid.* v. 45 Thou shalt neuer be inwarde & deuoute man, but yf þou kepe silence of oþir men, & specialy beholde þiself. 1690 Penn *Rise & Prog. Quakers* (1834) 49 Being more religious, inward, still, solid, and observing. 1694 — *Trav. Holland & Germ.* Pref. A iij, Wherefore, Reader, be Serious, Inward and Inquisitive for thy souls Sake.

† 3. Belonging to the inner circle of one's acquaintance or friends; closely associated or acquainted; intimate, familiar, confidential. *Obs.* (Common in 16th and 17th c.)

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 236 Ane Chyld of hir Chalmer, Schir, .. maist inwart of ane. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* I. 519 Ane Murra man maist inwart with the king. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1371/2 Men knowne .. to be .. verie inward with the duke of Guise. 1602 Daniel *Hymen's Tri.* III. i, You two were wont to be most inward Friends. 1606 Day *Ile of Guls* I. iv. (1881) 24 These Ladies are so inward with our tricks, theres no good to be done uppon them. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xv. v. 35 One that would seeme most inward unto him, and of his familiar acquaintance. 1621 Quarles *Argalus & P.* (1678) 20 Friendly to all men, inward but with few. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* (1688) 13 She applied her first Care (howbeit with but a few of her inwardest Counsellours) to the restoring of the Protestant Religion.

† b. Of a relation or feeling between two persons: Close, intimate. *Obs.*

1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss. II.* ci. [xcvii.] 295 All weren nat in his inwarde loue. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 174 For their inward conversation, love, affinitie. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 209/1 (1 *Cor.* vii. 10) The most inward and dear alliance of marriage.

† c. Of a bird or beast: Domesticated, tame.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 9 That Eagle .. is by al probabilitie and conjecture, no inwarde Eagle, but a fugitive and a rangler. 1611 Cotgr., *Accoquiner*, to make tame, inward, familiar; to reclaim a wild thing. *a* 1643 W. Cartwright *Lady Errant* II. ii, Wee'l keep you As they doe Hawkes .. Watching untill you leave Your wildness, and prove inward.

† 4. Secret, not disclosed; private; in quot. 1607–12, that is such secretly. *Obs.*

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 225 b, All inward grudges and open discordes. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. i. 102 What in inward betweene vs, let it passe. 1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 218 There is noe decaying Merchaunt, or inward Begger, hath so manie trickes to vphold the creditt of theire Wealth. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xviii. iv. 109 In their neere attendance which they gave about privie and inward ministeries [*inter ministeria vitæ secretioris*]. 1611 Chapman *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 337 Pray eene goe in againe for I haue some inward newes for you.

5. Existing in or pertaining to the country or place itself; domestic, intestine. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 792 Inward war amongst our selves. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 83 The inward affaires of the realme of Englande. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Ep. Ded. (1636) 4 Your Majesties reigne having been blessed from the Highest with inward peace. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* I. (1688) 16 The Dangers inward they foresaw would be from the Noblemen removed from the Queen's Council. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Inward-maid*, the house-maid in a farm-house, who has no work in the dairy, etc.

† 6. Pertaining to the thing in itself; intrinsic.

1587 Golding *De Mornay* 52 Forasmuch as the onely God is .. the highest degree of life, he hath his maner of conceiuing and begetting most inward of al. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 The neerest inward and most proper cause of marine movings. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 38 Necessitie Absolute, by supposition, proceding from causes Inward, which is necessitie of nature, and appetite.

II. In reference to direction or motion. [From the adverb.]

7. Directed or proceeding towards the inside.

1849 Claridge *Cold Water-cure* 81 The eruption took an inward direction and inflammation of the lungs was the consequence. 1875 Clery *Min. Tact.* x. (1877) 131 Charged the Russian left wing when it had nearly completed its inward wheel. 1898 *Daily News* 13 July 4/7 Each Government..receives all the money on outward postages, and none on inward postages.

B. *sb.* Absol. use of the adj., already in OE.

1. The inward or internal part, the inside; usually *spec.* the internal parts or organs of the body, the entrails. a. *sing.* (Now *rare.*)

c 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 159/35 *Intestina*, smælþearmas, uel inneweard. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* xxix. 17 His innewerde and his fet þu leȝst uppan his heofod. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 151 in *O. Eng. Misc.* 151 Gripes freteþ heore Mawen .. And heore ineward vych del. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2864 Þat ich in is Ineward mid suerd make a sseþe. 1481 Caxton *Reynard* (Arb.) 92 The moghettis Lyuer longes and the Inward shal be for your chyldren. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* (1636) 146 The intrailes or inward of beastes. *c* 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* cxxviii, To kisse the tender inward of thy hand. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* 63 Matter has no inward. 1884 J. Payne 1001 *Nights* VII. 80 He snatched up the man who had kicked him and carried him into the inward of the island.

b. *pl.* (Now only in *spec.* sense: = Entrails.)

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cviii[i.]. 18 Als watre, it in-yhede In his inwardes. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 30 His ynwardes were purgid from this dedly fylthe. 1531 Tindale *Exp.* 1 *John* (1537) 82 [To] brynge a beaste and slay it and offre the bloude and the fat of the inwardes. 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 475 Assured that the Inwardes of each place may best be knowen by such as reside therein. 1671 Salmon *Syn. Med.* I. xxxvii. 83 Obstruction is a Stoppage of the Inwards by thickned Flegm. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xx. 325 The prince..to his sire assigns The tasteful inwards, and nectareous wines. 1850 Kingsley *Alt. Locke* xii, Ups and downs o' hills..enough to shake a body's victuals out of his inwards.

2. The inner nature or essence of a thing or person; that which is within; the interior, secret, or intrinsic character, qualities, thoughts, etc.

a. *sing. rare.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (Add. MS. 27, 944) lf. 15/1 An aungel..settith his entent in-to þe inwarde of god. 1832 Tennyson *Eleanore* i, There is nothing here, Which, from the outward to the inward brought, Moulded thy baby thought. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 106 O vizier..make thine inward like unto thine outward.

† b. *pl. Obs.*

c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Mark vii. 21 From ionnawordum .. of heorte monna sweaunga yfel oft cumað. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. i. 41 Yf þou haddist ones parfitly entrid in to þe inwardes of Ihesu, & haddist sauored a litel of his brennyng loue. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xiii. 76 He printeth it not utterly in the inwardes of his minde. 1680 Allen *Peace & Unity* Pref. 36 How necessary it is to look into the inwards of things. 1721 R. Keith tr. *à Kempis' Solil. Soul* x. 178 How disturbed my Conscience is; how confused all my Inwards.

† 3. An intimate or familiar acquaintance: = Intimate *sb.* (Cf. A. 3.) *Obs.*

1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 138 Sir, I was an inward of his..and I beleeue I know the cause of his withdrawing. 1607 Middleton *Michaelmas Term* II. iii, He's a kind gentleman, a very inward of mine.

4. *pl.* Articles coming in or imported, or dues on such articles. Also *attrib.*

1761 *Gentl. Mag.* 604 Mann, E. L. Collector of Inwards at Custom House. 1878 F. S. Williams *Midl. Railw.* 643 Upon the 'Inwards' platform we find cases of hardware from Birmingham, casks of shoes from Leicester, hampers of lace from Nottingham [etc.].

Inward (i·nwǫ̈d), *adv.* (*prep.*) Forms: 1 inweard, (inneweard, ionnaweard, 2–3 inneward, ineward(e), 2–inward; (4 inwar, 4–7 inwarde, 5 inword, ynwarde, 5–6 *Sc.* inwart, inuart, 6 inword, *Sc.* inuert). [OE. *innan-, inne-, inweard* = OHG. *inwert*, MDu. *inne-, inwaert, -wert, -wart*: see prec.]

1. Towards the inside or interior (of a place, space, or material body). a. Of motion or direction.

c 1000 *Nicodemus* xxxi in Thwaite *Heptat.* App. (1698) 18 Ða hiġ inweard foron þa ġemytton hiġ twegen ealde weras. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 8 As me ledde hire inward. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 11094 Arblastes sone & ginnes wiþoute me bende, & ssote inward vaste inou. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 397 Als-soyn thai Held carpand Inward on thar way. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) I. iv. 4 Beholdyng inward as fer as I myȝt, thenne saw I many syeges ryal and wonderful. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 7 Pathes and alleies wide..leading inward farr. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. vii. 67 It happeneth sometimes, that the scull by a heavy blow is bowed inward. 1707 Chamberlayne *St. Eng.* 497 Comptroller of the Cloth and Petty-Custom inward and outward. *Ibid.* 501 Patent-Officers in the Out-Ports .. Southampton, one Customer inward, One Customer outward. *Passim.* 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 230 When the eye rolls inward. 1871 Rossetti *Poems, Ave* 103 The cherubim, arrayed, conjoint, Float inward to a golden point.

b. Of position or situation: In or on the inside; in the interior, within; internally: = Inwardly *adv.* 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4411 Inward myn herte I fele blede. 1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* VI. ix. in Ashm. (1652) 163 The Mater yś alterate, Both inward and outward substancyally. 1515 Barclay *Eclogues* iv. (1570) C vj b/1 A castell or toure moste curious, Dreadfull vnto sight but inwarde excellent. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. i. 9 The Maple seeldom inward sound. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* vii. 25 The Sea was set aboue vpon them, and all their hinder parts were inward. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 16/2 Such Lines or Circles, as ly inward in the material Sphere.

† c. With an 'inward' tone, with muffled utterance, indistinctly: cf. Inward *a.* 1 d. *Obs.*

1644 Milton *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 99/2 Englishmen .. are observed by all other nations to speak exceeding close and inward.

2. *fig.* a. Towards that which is within; into the mind or soul; into one's own thoughts.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 272 So sone so me biginneð kunsenten to sunne, and let þene lust gon inward and delit waxen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 111 Loke inwarde on our owne conscyence, and remembre our synnes. *a* 1600 HOOKER (J.), Looking inward we are stricken dumb; looking upward we speak and prevail. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 36 Satiated with external pleasures, she turns inward.

b. Within, in, or in relation to, the mind or soul; mentally or spiritually; = INWARDLY *adv.* 3.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xi. 39 þætte ðonne inweard [*Rushw.* ionnaword] is iuer [Vulg. *intus est vestrum*] full is mið nednimincg and mið unrehtwisnise. *c* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 321 If he inward hadde any repentaunce. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 389 It synkis sone in all part Of a trewe Scottis hart, Reiosand ws inwart. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* vii. 5 Outwarde was fightynge, in warde was feare. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxii, It is so grounded inward in my heart. 1659 DRYDEN *Stanzas Cromwell* xii, We inward bled, whilst they prolonged our pain.

3. *Comb.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 23 A-noone the Inward-borne blyndenesse fledde a-way. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* xiv. (1881) 136 The Captain hailed the first inward-bound vessel he met with.

† B. *prep.* In the interior of; within. *Obs. rare.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 1208 Right on the bryge, the Romans seys, They met Beues inwarde the paleys.

Inward, *v. rare.* [f. prec. adv. or adj.]

† 1. *intr.* and *refl.* To come inwards or in, to enter. *Obs. rare*—°.

1611 FLORIO, *Indentrarsi*, to inward himselfe. *Ibid., Inuentrare*, to inward or enter into.

2. *trans.* To make inward or subjective. *rare*—¹.

1863 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 618 The oriental mind .. subjectifies the individuality, or, to frame a word for the occasion, inwards it.

Inwardly (i'nwo̤idli), *a. rare.* [OE. *inweardlic*, f. *inweard* internal + *-lic*, -LY ¹.] † a. = INWARD *a. Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 338 Wið wifa earfoðnyssum þe on heora inwerdlicum [*v.r.* inweardlicum] stowum earfeþu þrowiað. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Rechelis, for his swetnesse, bitocneð inwardliche bede. *a* 1225 [see INWARD *a.* 2]. 1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. xvi. 280 Take a waye from my thought all the erthely and inwardelye thynges.

b. Relating to what is inward or spiritual.

1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. Let. viii. 50 In moral, or if that be too high and inwardly a word, in mannerly manliness of taste the present age and its best writers have the decided advantage.

Inwardly (i'nwo̤idli), *adv.* Forms: see INWARD *adv.* [OE. *inweardllce*: see prec. and -LY ².]

I. In reference to situation or condition.

1. In, on, or in reference to, the inside or inner part; within; = INTERNALLY 1.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 Inwardly, ..*intime*. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxix. (W. de W.) Q iv b, Clowes..ben perfyte fruyte wyth sharpe sauoure .. also moyst inwardly. 1580 LD. GREY in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* I. 473 Propped outwardlie like a hovel, and inwardlie slanting like a pentisse. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 78 Therefore let Benedicke like couered fire, Consume away in sighes, waste inwardly. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 154 More inwardly where..Rosse, and Southerland are seated, the..Mertæ of old inhabited. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* xvi. (1669) 154 Inwardly also Bath-waters are used, for Broths, Beer, Juleps, &c. although some do mislike it. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* III. vi, If two circles inwardly touch one the other. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiv, He had bled inwardly. 1770 THORPE in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 158 The characteristick of the chesnut trees decaying inwardly.

b. With a voice that does not pass the lips; in low tones spoken to oneself; not aloud.

1530 PALSGR. Introd. 15 They make a maner of modulation inwardly. 18 . WORDSW. *White Doe* ii, He shrunk and muttered inwardly. 1859 TENNYSON *Geraint & Enid* 103 Half inwardly, half audibly she spoke.

2. Intimately, thoroughly; closely.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Lo hu holi writ speked, & hu inwardliche hit telleð hu sunegunge bigon. *c* 1300 *Speculum Guy Warw.* 389 Hit greueþ euere mannes eize, Inwardliche on hire [þe sunne] to se For hire grete clerte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxv. 516 They behelden Abowtes ful Inwardly. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 946 The people not looking so inwardly into it. 1584 J. CARMICHAEL in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 422 Thai will deill moir invartly with hir Majestie nor with ony other foren prince. 1659 MILTON *Rupt. Commw.* P 1 Acquainting me with the state of Affairs, more inwardly then I knew before. 1660 *Hist. Wars Scot. under Montrose* ix. 67 When he came to understand him more inwardly. 1703 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 210 For my government I refer thee to the deputy governor, and my son more inwardly.

b. Intrinsically, in its own nature.

1834 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 30 The line which divides what is inwardly coherent from casual accessions.

3. In heart; in mind or thought; in spirit. (Hence implying 'in reality, sincerely, at heart', or 'secretly'.)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Bute we inwarliche imilcien and forȝeuen þan monne þe us wreðeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20754 'I tru', he said, 'it inwardli'. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1035 Yit must myn herte wepe Inwerdlye. 1513 MORE *Rich. III* Wks. 67/2 Men had it euer inwardely suspect, as many well counterfaited iewels make ye true mistrusted. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Rich. III* 53 Diuerse other noble personages whiche inwardely hated kyng Richard. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxii. 4 They blesse with their mouth, but they curse inwardly. 1665 TEMPLE *Let. to Bp. of Munster* 19 Mar., I pretended to believe what I am told, tho' I am inwardly assured to the contrary. 1726 LAW *Serious C.* xviii. (1729) 343 It is highly reasonable, that you should..appear outwardly such as you are inwardly. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 The others laughing inwardly at the scene that was being acted before them.

† b. In or from the inmost heart; with deep emotion or feeling; heartily, fervently, earnestly.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 2 Se þe æfter rihte mid gerece wille inweardlice æfterspyrian. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 58 Iohannes .. symle syððan Drihtne folgode, and weard ða him inweardlice ȝelufod. *c* 1200 ORMIN 697 Þe33 alle bædenn innwarrdli3 Wiþþ bedess & wiþþ dedess, þatt Drihhtin shollde lesenn hemm Ut off þe deofless walde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 282 þet was þet lescun þet ure Louerd inwardlukest lerede alle his icorene. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 75 A ! lorde, we loue þe inwardly. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They..can for his sake moost inwardly in herte despyse this worlde. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 47 But I .. am .. disinabled herein (which at this present inwardly grieves me).

II. In reference to direction or motion.

4. a. Towards the inside or inner part; = INWARD *adv.* 1 a. b. *fig.* Towards that which is within; into the mind or soul; = INWARD *adv.* 2 a. Now *rare.*

1667 *Obs. Burn. Lond.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 447 We shut them inwardly, as well as possibly we could. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 391 Cutting the upper part of the body aslope inwardly downward. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 63 The ulceration stretched outwardly under the upper lip and nose, and inwardly to cheeks and throat.

¶ 5. By some ME. writers, *inwardly* was used to render L. *in-* in composition, e.g. 'to seek inwardly' = L. *inquīrĕre*, 'to call or clepe inwardly' = L. *invocare.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xix. 10 Here vs in þe light of trouth and luf, in þe whilke lyght we inwardly call þe [*in die qua invocaverimus te*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxiv. 4 The name of the Lord I inwardli clepede [*invocavi*]. — *Isa.* ix. 13 The Lord of ostes thei inwardlyche soȝten not [*non inquisierunt*].

† **I'nwardmost,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. INWARD *a.* + -MOST.] Most inward; = INMOST, INNERMOST.

1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 92 The inwardmost [teeth] are broad and blunt to grind and make small the meat.

Inwardness (i'nwo̤idnės). [f. INWARD *a.* + -NESS.]

† 1. The inner part or region; *pl.* Inward parts, entrails (rendering L. *viscera*; in quots. only *fig.*: see BOWEL *sb.*¹ 3). *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Luke* i. 78 Bi the inwardnesse of the merci of oure God. — 2 *Cor.* vi. 12 3e ben not angwischid in vs, but 3e ben anguischid in 3oure inwardnessis [1382 entrailis]. — *Phil.* ii. 1 If ony inwardnesse of merci. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 158 Not faynedly only with tongue, but of all the inwardenesse of sowle.

2. The inward or intrinsic character or quality of a thing; the inner nature, essence, or meaning.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. iv. § 4, I should without any difficulty pronounce that his fables had no such inwardnesse in his own meaning. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. I. xxviii, Sense cannot arrive to th' inwardnesse Of things. 1830 COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 307 Perhaps Lord Bacon is right in thinking that there was but little of such inwardness in the poet's own meaning. 1869 LOWELL *Fam. Ep. to Friend* vii, Nor Nature fails my walks to bless With all her golden inwardness. 1877 *N. York Tribune* Apr. (Cent. Dict.), The true inwardness of the late Southern policy of the Republican party. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 1/1 We have always contended that the true 'inwardness' of the Land Bill was not the wish to stop evictions, but the wish to stop the scandal of evictions. *Ibid.* 21 Nov. 5/1 How can we trust any book to show us the true inwardness of a man we never set eyes on? 1895 MASSINGHAM in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 301 In another sense we have taken too little account of the inwardness of the lives of the poor.

3. The quality or condition of being inward or internal to something else (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1611 FLORIO, *Interiorita*, inwardnesse. *a* 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 459 The apostle doth not say, by him, but in him, to show the inwardness of his presence. 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. 130 That inwardness and universality of function which belongs to Minerva. 1858 MISS MULOCK *Th. Wom.* 266 It must always be, from its very secretness and inwardness, the sharpest of all pangs.

† 4. The fact of being intimately acquainted; intimacy, familiarity; close friendship. *Obs.*

1578 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 19, I fear that no great inwardness shall be found in them, when they find her majesty's liberality coming slowly to them. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 247 You know my inwardnesse and loue Is very much vnto the Prince and Claudio. 1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* I. (1682) 41 Menas .. by reason of his inwardness with his Master, knew most of his designs. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Aug., The Duke of York .. did, with much inwardness, tell me what was doing. 1715 STEELE *Town-talk* No. 1 It probably dropt hastily in the .. inwardness of conjugal confidence, from the pen of a fond husband writing to a young, gay, and beautiful wife.

5. a. Depth or intensity of feeling or thought; subjectivity.

1836 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 72 That depth and inwardness of thought, which seems to belong to the Germanic mind. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann.* VI. 106 The..blackcap..pours..his ..love-song—scarcely inferior, in a certain plaintive inwardness, to the autumn song of the robin. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. Pref. 27 The new inwardness with which men are conceiving their relation to each other.

b. Relation to or occupation with what is inward or concerns man's inner nature, as opposed to occupation with externalities; spirituality.

1859 JOWETT *Ess. Interpr. Script.* in *Comm. Paul's Epist.* (1894) 28 This inwardness of the words of Christ is what few are able to receive. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 100 Trying to identify the Messiah of popular hope ..with an ideal of meekness, inwardness, patience, and self-denial. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wint. Nile* x. 132 They sleep the sleep of 'inwardness' and peace.

Inwards (i'nwo̤idz), *adv.* (*adj.*). [ME. *inwardes*, f. *inward* adv., with advb. genitive *-es*, *-s*, as in *besides*, etc. Cf. the parallel MDu. *inwaerts*, Du. *inwaarts*, MHG. *inwertes*, Ger. *inwärts*, Da. *indvortes*, Sw. *invertes*.]

1. a. = INWARD *adv.* 1 a.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 b/2 Drawinge the needle from inwardes, outwardes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 418 A mile inwards is another wall. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards, but rather outwards. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 61 The advantages of making central changes, by breaking inwards, so as the whole stand faced to the given division or divisions in two columns. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 70 Globe Artichoke, with .. the scales turned inwards at the top.

b. *spec.* With respect to goods coming in or imported. (Cf. INWARD *sb.* 4.)

1583 *Rates of Custome-ho.* To Rdr., The .. poundage for all maner of merchandise aswel outwards as inwards. 1679–88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 144 To Rowland Thrupp, collector inwards in the port of Bristoll. 1688 *N. Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 525 Paying noe Custom nor Excise inwards or outwards. 1722 *Act Encour. Silk Manuf.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6040/3 The .. Silk when exported unmanufactured do draw back great part of the Duties paid Inwards.

c. = INWARD *adv.* 1 b.

1597 [see a]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 159 A black sheep skinne with the wool-side outward in the day time, and inwards, in the night time. *a* 1626 BACON (J.), The medicines..are so strong, that if they were used inwards they would kill.

2. a. = INWARD *adv.* 2 a.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer so þe wittes beoð more ispreinde utwardes, se heo lesse wendet inwardes. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. I. xi. § 36. 125 What else is reflecting besides turning the mental eye inwards? 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 127 Conjecture will turn inwards.

b. = INWARD *adv.* 2 b.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 Euer se recluses toteð more utwardes, se heo habbeð lesse luue of vre Louerd inwardes

† B. *adj.* = INWARD *a.* in various senses. *rare.*

1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Heralds* § 97 (1877) 87 The names of them..casteth into theyr hartes an inwardes feare and tremour. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 158 The high fleeing hawke should be made inwards and (as we tearme it) fond of the lewre.

Inwa·rp, *v. rare.* [IN- ¹.] *trans.* To inweave or work in, as the warp in the web.

1824 E. IRVING in Mrs. Oliphant *Life* (1862) I. 194 The interests of religion are too much inwarped .. with my character and writing, that I should not do my best.

Inwart, obs. Sc. form of INWARD.

Inwave, variant of ENWAVE *v.*, *Obs.*

† **I·nways,** *adv. Obs. rare*—¹. [f. IN *adv.* + *-ways*, as in *sideways*.] = INWARDS *adv.* 1 b.

1552 GRESHAM in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. II. App. C. 147 The formal bargains heretofore made in taking the *fourth peny* inways.

† **Inwea·ldy,** variant of UNWIELDY *a.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 108 Inwealdy pourers out of speech.

Inwealthy, var. ENWEALTHY *v.*, *Obs.* to enrich.

† **Inwea·ry,** *v. Obs. rare*—°. [IN- ².] To weary.

1611 FLORIO, *Instancare*, to tire, to inweary.

Inweave (inwī·v), **enweave,** *v.* Pa. t. **-wove.** Pa. pple. **-woven** (also 7 -weav'd, 8–9 -wove). [f. IN- ¹ (or ²), EN- ¹ + WEAVE *v.*; cf. Du. *inweven*, G. *einweben*, Da. *indvæve*, Sw. *inväfva*, and L. *intexĕre*. Chiefly used in pa. pple.]

1. *trans.* To weave in; to weave (threads or materials) in, so as to form a web or tissue; to weave (things) together, or one thing *with* another; to interweave. Also *fig.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 70 This is with two kindes of Fibres intertexed, or enwouen. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XII. xv, When two enweav'd are in one high desire They feel like Angels, mutuall fire. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. iii, A living link in that Tissue of History, which inweaves all Being. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. I. I. vi. § 4. 26 All our moral feelings are so inwoven with our intellectual powers, that [etc.]. *a* 1859 J. A. JAMES in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 126 Infidelity..has endeavoured to enweave itself with science. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 259 The newly-lit lamps on the quay, and the evening glow shining over the river, inwove their harmonious rays as the warp and woof of one lustrous tissue.

2. To insert or introduce (a thread, pattern, or material) into a fabric which is being woven; to insert (one thing) in or into another by weaving in or entwining. Const. *in*, *into* (*among*, *through*).

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 266 Tua lynes .. Wouen in threid of golde, to quhilkes Ingeniouslie ar coupled the Lillies inwouen, inwounde, and drawin throuch, as it war. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1847) 560/2 The royal standard, wherin the figure of a man fighting was inwoven with gold and precious stones. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IX. 513 In his deep fleece my grasping hands I lock, And fast beneath, in woolly curls inwove, There cling implicit. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 16 On every leaf enweave a druid-spell. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* i. 5 A vast number of figures and animals inwoven into its fabric.

b. *fig.* with ref. to immaterial things, words, incidents in a story, etc.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Poems* II. (1633) 66 Closely to be in-

weau'd in euery heart. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 160 Cæsar heretofore did so embosom and enweaue himselfe into the Commonwealth. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 219 To inweave in a poem of the loftiest style .. such minute matters of fact. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* v. 43 A study which inweaves the Word into the daily life of the Christian.

3. To combine, furnish, decorate, etc. *with* something inserted or entwined.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopotmos* 299 A faire border wrought of sundrie flowres, Enwoven with an yvie-winding trayle. 1717 tr. *Ovid's Met., Arachne* 209 Festoons of flow'rs inwove with ivy shine. 1835 WILLIS *Pencillings* II. xlvii. 71 Gauze-like fabrics inwoven with flowers of silver.

4. To form by weaving or plaiting. *rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* III, 352 Down they cast Thir Crowns inwove with Amarant and Gold. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 21 The Crown inwove with twisted Thorn. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* v. 308 Three winners receive Prizes beyond, and of olive pale their garlands inweave.

Hence **In-, Enwea·vement.** *rare.*

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 606 Mind with mind it links in long Enweavement round the world.

Inwedged (i·nwe:dʒd), *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Wedged in, confined. Const. as *pple.* or as *adj.*

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 126 Whenever the red-coated horseman thus found himself inwedged and surrounded. 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal. Desc.* VII. 179 Its walls are the inwedged outgrowth of the .. ear ring.

†**Inwee·d,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-^{1} + WEED.] *trans.* To hide or shelter in weeds.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xi. (1590) Vv, [The dog] got out of the riuer, and shaking off the water .. inweeded [*quoted in J. as* inwooded] himselfe so, as the Ladies lost the further marking his sportfulnesse.

In-went, pa. t. of IN-GO *v., Obs.*

Inwerd, Inwey, obs. ff. INWARD, INVEIGH.

Inweroun, -wirone, obs. ff. *inviron,* ENVIRON.

14.. *Sc. Leg. Saints, Matthew* 463 He gert Inwirone al hyre In with mekil fuel. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* XI. 607 (Edin. MS.) Thai all about War inweround [*Camb. MS.* enveronyt].

†**Inwe·t,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IN-^{1} + WET *v.*, after L. *intingĕre.*] *trans.* To wet (*in* something).

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxvii. 24 [lxviii. 23] That inwet be [Vulg. *intingatur*] thi foot in blood; the tunge of thin houndis fro hym of the enemys.

Inwheel, variant of ENWHEEL *v., Obs.*

Inwick (i·nwik), *sb. Sc. Curling.* [f. IN *adv.* + (?) WICK *v.*] A shot which strikes the inside of another stone and glances off it to the tee, as in a cannon in billiards; practised when an adversary's stone is *in,* and strongly guarded from front attack; the same as an INRING (but see the vb.).

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 572 Bringing up by means of what is termed an in-wick his next stone. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., To take an inwick is considered by all curlers the finest trick in the game. 1831 in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 970 Then by a dexterous in-wick eject the winner. *Ibid.* 971 To make a succession of in-wicks up a port. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II. 683/2 The player..does his best to take the inwick or angle; and by a skilfully 'laid on' stone .. the inwick is taken; his stone glides off, angles towards the tee, knocks his adversary's stone out of shot—himself remaining in the while.

I·nwi·ck, *v. Sc. Curling.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To take or make an inwick; to 'cannon' off the inner side of another stone so as to reach the tee and knock out an opponent's stone when this is guarded in front. Usually in *vbl. sb.* **Inwicking.**

(Mactaggart in quot. 1824 distinguishes *inwick* and *inring,* but this is not done by other authorities.)

1823 *Cal. Merc.* 4 Jan. (Jam.), The contest was keen at drawing, striking off, and inwicking. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* 280 This is somewhat different from *inring*; to *inwick a stone* is to come up a *port* or *wick,* and strike the inring of a stone seen through that wick; now this is different from a common open *inring*—the two are often confounded with each other, but they are quite different. 1898 *R. Caled. Curling Club Ann.* Const. 24 Every Competitor shall play 4 shots at each of the nine following points of the game, viz. Striking, Inwicking, Drawing, Guarding, Chap and Lie, Wick and Curl in, Raising, Chipping the Winner, and Drawing through a Port, according to the definitions and diagrams here given.

Inwind, variant of ENWIND.

I·nwi·nding, *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] Winding inwards.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 319 A beacon is hollowed with an in-winding Bay. 1861 W. BARNES in *Macm. Mag.* June 130 The outswelling and inwinding lines from the head to the leg.

†**Inwise,** *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN-4. Cf. OE. *infrôd.*] Very wise.

1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 8 It nedith .. to haue an Inwijs man and a discrete to counselle.

†**Inwit.** *Obs.* Also 4-5 inwitt(e, -wyt(t(e, ynwitt, -wytt. [f. IN *adv.* 12 + WIT *sb.* Formed in ME.; not related to OE. *inwit, inwid* deceit.]

1. Conscience; inward sense of right and wrong. Also *clean inwit* = 'a clean heart'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Of schir heorte & cleane inwit [L. *conscientia bona*], & trewe bileaue. *Ibid.* 306 Ure owune conscience, þet is ure inwit. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5428 Conscience þat es called Ynwitt, And þair awen syns..there ogayne the synful sal be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 Þis boc is dan Michelis of Northgate, y-write an englis of his oȝene hand þet hatte: Ayenbyte of inwyt. *Ibid.* 202 Þe uerste stape is clene inwyt, þet is þe rote of þise trawe, uor wyþ-oute clene inwyt, no chastete ne lykeþ to god. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VII. 421 Hus wif and hys inwit edwited hym of hus synne. [1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 26 The certaine and inward knowledge of that which is in our minde, be it good or bad, which in the latine word we call conscience, they called *Inwit.*]

2. Reason, intellect, understanding; wisdom.

c 1305 *St. Katherine* 28 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 90 Bibench þe bet and turn þi þo3t to som wysdom ic rede And whan þyn owene inwit þe saiþ þat no whar nis such a dede Almi3tie god þu him holde þat such wonder can make. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16590 Hit was er a wel good þrowe, As mannes inwyt may þat wel knowe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 65 Anaxagorus seide þat Inwitte of god is makere of alle þinges. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 68 Suche be so woo lyke as they had loste theyr inwytte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. (1617) 160 Yet is there an In-wit in it which the Beast knoweth not of, which In-wit concocteth, disgesteth, and distributeth that which the Beast hath eaten. [1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 213 By what is truly but a bubble, Letting it master his inwit.]

b. *pl.* (See quot. 1380.)

[1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. x. 17 A wys kniht wiþ alle Sire Inwit he hette And haþ fyue feire sones.] *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 117 Þese ben also þy fyve inwyttys; Wyl, Resoun, Mynd, Ymaginacioun, and Thogth. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. viii. 18 (Harl. MS.) Þe Iuge, scil. Reson, owith to come don, when conscience mevith him to ȝeve dome bitwix þe v. Inwittis.

3. (Rendering L. *animus.*) Heart, soul, mind; cheer, courage.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxi. 14 If afterward she sittith not in thin inwit [1388 soule], thow shalt leeue hir free. — 1 *Sam.* i. 10 Whanne Anna was in bitter inwit [1388 soule], she preiede the Lord, wepynge largeli. — *Acts* xxvii. 22, I counceile 30u for to be of good ynwitt [*gloss* or herte; 1388 coumfort].

Inwith (i·nwiþ), *prep.* and *adv.* (*a., sb.*) *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* Also 3 inewiþ, iwiþ, 5 inweth; 5-6 *Sc.* in(n)outh. [f. IN *adv.* + WITH *prep.* Cf. WITHIN.]

A. *prep.* Within, inside of. †**1.** Of place. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 424 (MS. C.), Inwiþ þe wanes ha muhe werie scapeloris. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwa is þenne unwaschen þe haueþ þis halwende wet inwiþ his heorte? 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1055, I nolde .. For alle þe londe inwyth Logres. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 700 This purs hath she inwith hir bosom hyd. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1133 Summe ek hem sette inweth a bulbe of squille. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* V. 348 (Edin. MS.) Till thaim that war off the castell, That war all innouth the chancell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xi. 132 Turnus .. spedis to this schip, Ran owr the brig, and inwith burd can skyp.

†**b.** On the inner side of. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 271 Intumulat..Ben in the queir sum thing inwith his quene.

†**2.** Of time. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1941 Inwiþ þeos þre dahes. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 126 Inwith yeres thre, Sal he be so wise of lare, That ye sal thank me euermare. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 209, I fel on slepe, in with an houre or twoo. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3900 Be þai had fyneschid þis fi3t was ferre in with euyn, Foure houres full farne & þe fifte neghes.

†**3.** Of state or condition. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26604 In-wit [*Fairf. MS.* wiþ-in] mi soru al o mi lijf I sal fast wit mi-seluen strijf.

B. *adv.* †**1.** Denoting position: Within, on the inside, inwardly. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 7 He..felde him iwundet in wiþ in his heorte. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 38 Make me tellen lutel of euerich blisse vtewiþ, & froure me inewiþ. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Ha beoð riche & weolefule iwiþ iþe herte. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8860 þat sais þe men þat þar has ben And in-wit bath and vte-wit sene. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 445 In-withe was a chapelle, a chambour, a halle. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot., Cosmogr.* viii. (1541) B v b, Ane lang mand narow halsit and wyid mouthit, with mony stobis Inouth. 1565 *Privy Counc. Rec.* 19 May in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1734) 279 *note,* It is appoynted that the saidis Lordis of Secret-Counsale schall convene inwith upon the 10. of *June* next.

2. Denoting direction: Inwards; = IN-BY. *Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 82 Upo' a burn I fell, Wi' bony even rode an' in-with sett. *Mod. Sc. dial.* Come inwith; ye'll be cauld outbye there.

b. Hence attrib. as *adj. Sc.*

1768 Ross *Helenore* 69 We Or e'en may chance some in-with place to see. 1789 *Ibid.* 47 He the west and she the east hand took, The inwith road by favour of the brook.

†**C.** as *sb.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* VI. (1617) 9 If the fierce Horse haue in his skelping course, either vpwithes, inwithes, or downe-withes, which is that he may either runne within the side of hilles, vp hils, or downe hils [etc.].

Inwlappen, early form of INLAP *v., Obs.*

Inwomb, obs. variant of ENWOMB *v.*

†**Inwo·ne,** *v. Obs.* Also 4 -won, -wun. [f. IN-^{1} + WONE *v.*, after L. *inhabitāre*: cf. MDu., MLG. *inwonen,* Ger. *einwohnen.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To inhabit.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxviii. 41 [lxix. 35] Inwone þare sal þai yhite. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 3 Hope in lord & doe goednes & inwon þe erth. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13864 Ho..enfourmet hym fully of þe fre rewme, þat the worthy in-wonet.

†**I·nwoning,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IN *adv.* 11 c. Cf. Du. *inwoning,* Ger. *einwohnung.*] Inhabiting, indwelling.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxvii, This was his guerdon, this his wicked wage, From the inwoning of that Stygian Crow.

[**Inwood,** mistake for INWEED *v.*, q.v.]

Inword, obs. form of INWARD.

†**I·n-work,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [IN *adv.* 12.] **a.** Interior or inside work; work on the inner side. **b.** *pl.* Inner works or defences of a fortified place.

1601-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 485 Diuers bricklayers raising in-worke of the imbattlements. 1623 JAS. I *Repl. Parl.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 136 A Fortification, which must have Out-works and In-works. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 30 Christ hath taken the castle, both in-works and out-works. 1658 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Paruta's Wars of Cyprus* 56.

Inwork (i·nwə·k), *v. rare.* [IN-^{1} or IN *adv.* 7. Cf. Du. *inwerken,* Ger. *einwirken,* Da. *indvirke,* Sw. *invirka.* See also INWROUGHT.]

1. *trans.* To work (something) into a tissue as by weaving or embroidering. See INWROUGHT.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. iv. § 5 (R.) From these dangers you will never be wholly free, till you have .. inwrought all the virtues of religion into your natures.

2. To work, operate, or produce (some effect) *in.*

1855 PUSEY *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 347 Inworking good in a good disposition which receives It, and implanting damnation in the evil. 1865 — *Truth Eng. Ch.* 47 An actual mystical oneness, inwrought by Christ our Head. 1866 — *Min. Proph.* 19/2 Where he inworketh in her that hope.

3. *intr.* To work within.

1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 185 Paul..by whose mouth Christ spake, he, in whom Christ inworked.

I·nwo:rker. *rare*$^{-1}$. [IN *adv.* 12.] A worker within.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 203 A plaine proofe of that she [the soul] is not the body nor any part of the body, but the very life and inworker of the body.

I·nwo:rking, *vbl. sb.* [IN-^{1}, or IN *adv.* 11 c, In 16th c. app. a rendering of Gr. *ἐνέργεια* ENERGY (f. *ἐν* in + *ἔργον* work).] †**a.** Operation, action, energy. *Obs.* **b.** Internal operation, working within.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 50 Vnderstanding is an inworking which abideth .. in the partie which hath it, and passeth not into any outward thing. *Ibid.* xv. 231 If the Minde haue any inworking of its owne without any helpe of the Sences. *a* 1800 MACKNIGHT cited by WEBSTER (1828). 1829 P. N. SHUTTLEWORTH *Paraphr. Apost. Ep.* 134 Yet all this variety of faculties is nothing more than the inworkings of one and the same Spirit. 1873 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iii. 22 The result of His inworking in the heart.

I·nwo:rking, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 a.] †**a.** Active, effective (= Gr. *ἐνεργής*). *Obs.* **b.** Working within; operating internally.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 49-50 The actiue or inworking vertue, power and nature, which we marke in all things in this world. *Ibid.* 60 In which worke both our inworking power and also our wit and our will doe concurre all together. 1828 WEBSTER, *Inworking,* working or operating within. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* I. 35 By the grace of the inworking Spirit. 1893 in Barrows *Parl. Relig.* II. 1084 The Vedic sages beheld in every force and phenomenon of nature an inworking light of the divinity.

Inworn, *ppl. a.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] **a.** *pa. pple.* of *wear in*: Worn or pressed in. **b.** as *a.* Inveterate.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. i, That whatever faultines was but superficiall to Prelaty at the beginning, is .. long since branded and inworn into the very essence therof. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* vii. 447 Following the old and inworn error of his race.

Inwound (i·nwaund), *ppl. a.* [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + *wound,* pa. pple. of WIND *v.*] Wound in.

18.. G. MEREDITH *Ball. Past Merid.* iii, Then memory.. And sightless hope .. Joined notes of Death and Life till night's decline: Of Death, of Life, those inwound notes are mine.

Inwoven (inwō·v'n), *ppl. a.* Also 9 en-. [pa. pple. of INWEAVE: see IN *adv.* 11 b.] Woven in; interwoven.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 693 The roofe Of thickest covert was inwoven shade. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 406 Rich tapestry, stiff with inwoven gold. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Lacshmī Wks.* 1799 VI. 363 He saw brisk fountains dance, crisp riv'lets wind O'er borders trim, and round inwoven bow'rs. 1816 SHELLEY *Alastor* 648 His last sight Was the great moon .. With whose dun beams inwoven darkness seemed To mingle. *a* 1822 — *Mann. Anc.* in *Ess. & Lett.* (Camelot) 47 Their eyes..could have entangled no heart in soul-enwoven labyrinths.

Inwrap, -ment, variant of ENWRAP, -MENT.

†**Inwra·pper.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ER^{1}.] That which enwraps; an enveloping structure.

1553 UDALL tr. *Geminus' Anat.* I vj b/2 In this figure we haue sette forth the inwrapper called *Plexus.*

Inwreathe, variant of ENWREATHE *v.*

†**I·nwri·ting,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [IN-^{1} or IN *adv.* 11 c: after L. *inscriptio.*] Inscription.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 16 Whos is this ymage, and the in wrytinge? 1611 FLORIO, *Inscrittura,* an inwriting, an inscription.

†**I·nwri·tten,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [IN-^{1} or IN *adv.* 11 b; after L. *inscriptus.*] a. Inscribed, written (*in* a book or list). b. Inscribed, written on or in.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* Prol., The boc .. that is inwriten the Wisdam of Salamon. — *Ecclus.* xlviii. 10 Thou art inwrite in domes of tymes. 1598 FLORIO, *Inscritto,* inwritten, made an inscription or superscription. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 168 With a scrole inwritten, *Mihi Vita Spica Virginis.*

I·n-wri·tten, *ppl. a. rare.* [IN *adv.* 11 b.] Written within, i.e. on the mind.

1684 Z. CAWDREY *Certainty Salvat.* 2 The In-written Law of his own Conscience.

Inwrought (see below), *ppl. a.* Also 8-9 en-. [f. IN *adv.* 11 b + *wrought,* pa. pple. of *work* vb.: cf. INWORK *v.* The form in *en-* is due to the exchange of *en-, in-,* in other words: see IN-^{2}.]

I. as *pa. pple.* (inrō·t).

1. Of a fabric, etc.: Having something worked in by way of decoration. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 105 Next Camus, .. His mantle hairy and his bonnet sedge, Inwrought with figures dim. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 212 With purple robes inwrought, and stiff with gold. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* XI. 76 Shirt of doe-skin,..All inwrought with beads of wampum.

β. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* I. (R.), Massy plate, enwrought With curious costly workmanship. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 386 Now God be thanked for years enwrought With love. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. IV. 181 The brazen gates enwrought With many a dreamer's steadfast thought.

2. Of a pattern, figure, etc.: Worked into, or embroidered on, a fabric. Also *transf.*

a. 1740 C. PITT *Virg. Æneid* V. 323 There royal Ganymede, inwrought with art, O'er hills and forests hunts the bounding hart. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* I. 134 Raised o'er the woof, by Beauty's hand inwrought. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (O.) II. 225 A beautiful floral arch with the name U. S. Grant inwrought.

β. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* VIII. 243 The flowers Of lowly thyme, by Nature's skill enwrought In the wild turf. 1819 — *Haunted Tree* 12 Flowers enwrought On silken tissue.

3. Worked into the same tissue, intimately combined or worked together *with* something.

a. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 216 With her graceful wit there was inwrought A wildly sweet unworldliness of thought. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXX, All that part of his life which was closely inwrought with his emotions.

β. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lost Bower* XXIV, And the ivy, veined and glossy, Was enwrought with eglantine.

b. Worked into anything as a constituent.

1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* XLVI. (1789) 129 A good degree of courage inwrought into our very frame. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* X. 328 Native to the mind and inwrought into its very constitution. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 249 Even discords can be inwrought into the vast sequences of some mighty harmony.

II. 4. as *adj.* (ĭnrōt). (In senses as above.)

1830 TENNYSON *Arab. Nts.* XIV, Engarlanded and diaper'd With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 127 The inwrought sacerdotalism ruling over .. all the systems. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 68 Its marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously inwrought apparel. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* 904/2 Brocaded satin with inwrought daisies.

Inwy(e, obs. Sc. form of ENVY: see INVY.

‖ **Inyala** (inyā·lă). [Native name: see quots.] An antelope of S. Africa, *Tragelaphus angasi*, ranging from Nyasaland to Zululand.

1848 G. F. ANGAS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 89 This new and brilliant Antelope, the Inyala of the Amazulu. 1850 PROUDFOOT *ibid.* 199 The Mahlengas (or Cutfaces) which people call this animal Inyala. 1863 W. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* 92 A moment after I beheld a noble buck inyala walking leisurely away. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 304 Buffalo, koodoo, inyala and other animals that need considerable supplies of water.

In-yede, -yhede, -yode, pa. t. of IN-GO *v. Obs.*

†Inye·t, *v. Obs.* In 4–6 inȝet(t. [f. IN-[1] + YET *v.* to pour.] *trans.* To pour in, infuse. Hence †**Inye·tting** *vbl. sb.*, infusion.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu .. inȝettes savoure of heuenly thynges. *Ibid.* 4 Sothely þay sall ioye now be in-ȝettynge of grace. *c* 1400 *Prymer* in Maskell *Mon. Rit.* II. 108 God, that .. inȝettist ȝiftis of charite to the hertis of thi feithful seruauntis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 30 Sone as the first infectioun .. inȝet quietlie had sche.

†Inyoa·ted, *pa. pple. Obs. rare.* [Altered from *inyote(n*, pa. pple. of INYET *v.*] Poured in.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumph.* II. 271 O that my words .. Were grav'n in Marble with an yron pen With Lead inyoated (to fill up agen).

Inyo·ke, *v. rare.* [IN-[1]: cf. *enyoke* (EN-[1] 3).] *trans.* **a.** To yoke or unite *to* something. **b.** To yoke in a wagon, etc. Hence **Inyo·king** *vbl. sb.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinvile* CXXX, These all accord .. To end his liues date by their cruell strife, And him vnto a blessed state inyoke. *a* 1654 J. TAYLOR (Water-p.) *Unnat. Father*, A chaine consists of diuers links and every linke depends and is inyoak'd vpon one another. 1842 MOFFAT *Mission. Labours S. Afr.* 118 Daily inyoking and unyoking. *Ibid.* 391 All inyoked their oxen at the same time.

Io (ai·o). [a. L. *iō*, Gr. *ἰώ*.] A Greek and Latin exclamation of joy or triumph; sometimes in Eng. as *sb.*, an utterance of 'Io!', an exultant shout or song. Also *Io Pæan*: see PÆAN.

1592 LYLY *Midas* V. iii, Io paeans let us sing, To physicke's, and to poesie's king. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* V. iv, Why then Io to Hymen. 1640 GLAPTHORNE *Wallenstein* I. i. Wks. 1874 II. 19 When their loud voyces sing, Ios to victory. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Œdipus* IV. i, Rocks, valleys, hills, with splitting Ios ring: Io, Jocasta, Io pæan sing! 1709 *Let. to Ld. M[ayor]* 4 Some of our false Brothers..had long before this been singing their Io-Pæans in St. Paul's.

Io-, earlier spelling of Jo-: see I, J, the letters.

Ioate, Iobardy, obs. forms of JOT, JEOPARDY.

Iod- (ai,ŏd), combining form of mod.L. *iodum* IODINE, used (chiefly before a vowel) in forming names of iodine compounds. (Before a cons. usu. IODO-, q.v.) Among these are **iodace·tic** *a.*, in *iodacetic acid*, $CH_2I.CO_2H$, obtained in thin, tough, colourless, rhombohedral plates, having a very sour taste; its salts are **ioda·cetates**; **i·odamide, iodammo·nium**, compounds formed by the action of iodine on ammonia, mostly of an explosive character; **iodarse·nious** *a.*, containing iodine and arsenic; **ioda·rgyrite** *Min.* = IODYRITE; **iodo·thane, iodo·thyl**, ethyl iodide; **iodhydra·rgyrate**: see IODO-; **iodhy·drate** = HYDRIODATE; **iodhy·dric** *a.* = HYDRIODIC; **iodhy·drin**, an iodine ether of glycerin; **iodi·odide**: see IODO-; **iodo·zone** (see quot.); **iodrubi·dium**, iodide of rubidium, RbI.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 681 *Iodacetic Acid and Di-iodacetic Acid have likewise been obtained. *Ibid.* 580 *Iodethane is a colourless liquid, of penetrating ethereal odour. 1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 154 Tartaric acid, when heated with aqueous iodide of hydrogen or *iodhydric acid, is converted into malic acid with liberation of iodine. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 284 Iodhydric or hydriodic acid. *Ibid.* 283 *Iodhydrins .. only two have hitherto been obtained, both of which are glycidic ethers. 1877 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 183 Iodhydrins .. di-iodhydrin .. tri-iodhydrin or glyceryl tri-iodide. 1872 C. B. FOX *Ozone* 188 A portion of the Iodine set free by the Ozone has been said to be converted by additional Ozone into *Iodozone. 1894 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 13 Jan., Epit. 8/1 *Iodrubidium, a substance resembling iodide of potassium in being odourless, somewhat bitter and saline in taste.

Iodal (ai·ŏdăl). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + AL(COHOL), after CHLORAL.] A compound of iodine (CI_3COH) obtained as an oily liquid; analogous to chloral, and said to possess similar properties.

1863–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 34 (s. v. *Acetyl*), Hydride of Tri-iodacetyl, $C_2I_3O.H$, Iodal.

Iodate (ai·ŏdē·t), *sb. Chem.* [f. IOD-IC + -ATE[4].] A salt of iodic acid.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 16 Iodate of zinc falls down in an insoluble state, when iodate of potassa is added to a solution of sulphate of zinc. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 122 Iodine and caustic potash give potassium iodate, potassium iodide, and water.

I·odate, *v.* [f. prec.: cf. -ATE[3] 7.] *trans.* To impregnate or treat with iodine. Chiefly in ppl. adj. **I·odated**, impregnated with or containing iodine. **Ioda·tion**, the action of impregnating with iodine.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.*, I have long used the iodated and iodureted waters. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Iodatus*, containing iodine; applied to a solid combination of iodine with olefiant gas, termed *iodated ether*, discovered by Faraday: iodated. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 567 Experiment has proved that the blackening of one variety of iodated paper, and the preservation of another, depends on the simple admixture of a very minute excess of the nitrate of silver.

†Iode. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *iode* IODINE.]

1. = IODINE.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 94 The general family resemblance between certain groups of bodies, now regarded as elementary, (as..for instance, chlorine, iode, and brome).

2. = IODIDE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 500 All the metals unite with iodine, and form compounds which have been called *iodes*, *iodures*, or *iodides*. The last term is to be preferred, on account of the analogy of the compounds denoted by it with *oxides* and *chlorides*.

Iodic (ai,o·dik), *a.* [f. IOD- + -IC: cf. F. *iodique* (Gay-Lussac, 1812).] Of or pertaining to iodine.

1. *Chem.* Containing iodine in union with oxygen; as in *iodic acid* (*hydrogen iodate*), an oxygen-acid of iodine (HIO_3), obtained in white semitransparent crystals; *iodic anhydride* (*iodine pentoxide*), I_2O_5. Also *Min.* in *iodic silver* = IODYRITE.

Compounds containing a smaller proportion of iodine are called *per-iodic*, as periodic acid, H_5IO_6.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 225 Iodic acid enters into combination with all those fluid or solid acids, which it does not decompose. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* XXIV. 252 With oxygen it [Iodine] produces iodic acid, and with chlorine chlorodic acid. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XVI. (1873) 365 The presence of iodic salts. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 143 Iodyrite..Iodic Silver.

2. *Path.* Caused by administration of iodine.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iodic intoxication*, same as Iodism. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 792 The curious feature about the iodic œdema is, that it may come on after the administration of a few small doses.

Iodidate (ai·ŏdidē·t), *v. Photogr.* [f. IODIDE + -ATE[3] 7.] *trans.* To convert (silver) into its iodide. Chiefly in ppl. adj. **I·odidated**: cf. *oxidated*.

1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 255 The influence of all the rays, excepting the yellow, was to loosen the adhesion of the iodidated surface, and the under layer of unaffected silver. 1859 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 552/2 The most beautiful were upon 'the daguerrotype iodidated tablets'.

Iodide (ai·ŏdaid). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + -IDE.] A binary compound of iodine with a more positive element, or an organic radical; analogous to one or more atoms of hydriodic acid (HI), itself called on this type *hydrogen iodide*.

1812 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The same syllables are prefixed to chlorides and iodides. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 136 Iodide of silver is formed when hydriodic acid is added to nitrate of silver. 1842 *E. Turner's Elem. Chem.* II. xiii. (ed. 7) 299 Iodine..has a strong attraction for the pure metals, and for most of the simple non-metallic substances, producing substances which are termed *Iodides* or *Iodurets*. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 Phosphorus forms also two iodides. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. No. 36, 326 He had..been taking iodides and mercury.

Iodiferous (ai,ŏdi·fĕrŏs), *a.* [f. IOD- + -(I)FEROUS.] Producing iodine.

Iodine (ai·ŏdin, -ain), *sb. Chem.* [Named by Sir H. Davy in 1814, from F. *iode*, the name given by Gay-Lussac (ad. Gr. *ἰώδης* violet-coloured, f. *ἴον* violet + *-ειδής* like, resembling) from the colour of its vapour, with termination -INE[3], as in *chlorine*.]

1. One of the non-metallic elements, belonging to the halogen group; at ordinary temperatures a greyish-black soft brittle solid with a metallic lustre, volatilizing into a dense vapour of a deep violet colour; in chemical properties resembling chlorine and bromine, but less energetic. Symbol I; atomic weight 127.

It exists in sea-water and mineral springs, and in sea-weed and many marine animals, and is extensively obtained from the mother-liquor of Chilian sodium nitrate.

1814 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* 91 The name *ione* has been proposed in France for this new substance from its colour in the gaseous state, from ἰον viola. .. The name *ione*, in English, would lead to confusion. By terming it *iodine*, from *ἰώδης* violaceous, this confusion will be avoided, and the name will be more analogous to chlorine and fluorine. *Ibid.* 92 It is probable that *iodine* will be found in many combinations in nature. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 222 Iodine was discovered accidentally, about the beginning of the year 1812, by M. Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpetre at Paris. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 114 In power of affinity iodine stands below bromine, as bromine does below chlorine. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* 512 The source of supply of iodine is the seaweed growing on the rocks round the Channel Islands.

2. *attrib.* **a.** Containing or impregnated with iodine, as *iodine fluid, liniment, ointment, water*. **b.** Of iodine, as *iodine injection, vapour*; esp. in names of compounds, as *iodine monochloride*, ICl; *iodine trichloride*, ICl_3; *iodine pentoxide* (iodic anhydride), I_2O_5. **c.** Caused by the action of iodine, as *iodine fever, poisoning*.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 114 The iodine ointment applied to the nodes relieved the pain. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. for* 1859. 317 The child .. died two hours afterwards, from peritonitis and iodine-poisoning. 1877 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 12) I. 200 Hydriodic acid gas..is composed .. of equal volumes of iodine vapour and hydrogen. *Ibid.* 202 Iodine monochloride is a reddish-brown oily liquid. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* VIII. 167 Indolent bubonic [plague] swellings should be treated with iodine liniment.

Hence **I·odine** *v. trans.* (*Photogr.*), to iodize.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVIII. 520 To iodine the plate, remove the lid and plate of glass, and place it, face downwards, on the ledge for that purpose, on the top of the box.

Iodism (ai·ŏdiz'm). *Path.* [f. IOD- + -ISM.] A morbid state induced by excessive or long-continued medicinal use of iodine (or its compounds).

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* IV. (ed. 2) 175 This affection, which in conformity with the name he [Dr. Jahn] has given it, may be termed Iodism [Iodkrankheit], he contrasts with mercurialism. 1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 816 Iodide of potassium in large doses sometimes gives rise to a combination of symptoms known under the name of 'iodism', and consisting of a sensation of oppression in the head, *tinnitus aurium*, neuralgia, spasmodic action of the muscles [etc.]. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 77.

Iodite (ai·ŏdait). [f. IOD-INE + -ITE.]

1. *Chem.* A salt of (hypothetical) iodous acid. So *hypo-iodite*, a salt of hypo-iodous acid (see IODOUS).

1842 *E. Turner's Elem. Chem.* XIII. (ed. 7) 303 Mitscherlich infers the crystals to be iodite of soda. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 297 Hypo-iodite of potassium.

2. *Min.* = IODYRITE.

1854 DANA *Min.* 95 Iodyrite. Iodic Silver. Iodite. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 310 *Iodite, Iodopyrite, Iodic Silver.* Native iodide of silver.

Iodize (ai·ŏdaiz), *v.* [f. IOD- + -IZE.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with iodine or an iodide. (Chiefly in *Photogr.* and *Med.*) Usually in *ppl. a.* **I·odized**. Hence also **I·odizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1841 *Athenæum* 17 July 541/1 The paper so..prepared the author [W. H. F. Talbot] calls *iodized paper*, because it has a uniform pale yellow coating of iodide of silver. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 56 A thin film of iodide of silver is thus formed on the surface of the metal, and when these iodized plates are exposed in the camera, a chemical alteration takes place. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, *Chem.* 90 A silver plate, which had..been iodized. *Ibid.* 91 The iodizing process. 1860 *N. Syd. Soc. Year-bk. for* 1859. 167 A case of inveterate and hereditary scrofula cured by the sole use of iodized bread. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 145/2 The iodising of the collodion is a question on which almost every operator differs. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Iodized*) *serum*, a dark brown liquid obtained by keeping iodine in contact with the amniotic fluid of the cow .. is used as a reagent in microscopy.

Iodizer (ai·ŏdaizəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who or that which iodizes; an iodizing agent.

1859 *Athenæum* 16 July 91 Negative Collodion with usual Iodizer. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 1 Certain salts called iodisers, such as the iodides of potassium, cadmium, or ammonium. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 170 A rapid elimination of Iodine takes place on adding the iodizer.

Iodo- (ai·ŏdo), used as combining form of mod.L. *iodum* IODINE (chiefly before a consonant):

a. to form names of iodine compounds and substitution products resulting from the action of iodine on other bodies specified, e.g. **i·odo-bo·nzene**, $C_6H_5I_1$, formed from benzene by substitution of one or more iodine for hydrogen atoms; **i·odo-bru·cine**, $C_{23}H_{25}N_2O_4.I_3$, the iodide of brucine, $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4$. So *iodobenzoic* (acid), *iodocinchonine, iodocodeine, iodomecone, iodomeconine, iodomorphine, iodonicotine, iodoquinine, iodosalycilic* adj., *iodostrychnine*, etc. Also **Iodo-ace·tic** *a.*: see IOD-; **iodoca·rbon** *paste*, a medical preparation containing iodoform,

carbon, and glycerin; **iodo-chlo·ride**, †**-chlo·ruret**, a compound of iodine and chlorine in union with some base; **iodo-e·thane**, **-e·thyl**, etc.: see IOD-; **iodogly·cerin**, a medical solution of iodine and potassium iodide in glycerin; **iodohydra·rgyrate**, a combination of mercuric iodide with the iodide of an electro-positive metal, e.g. *potassium iodohydrargyrate*, $2(HgI_2 \cdot KI) + 3H_2O$; **iodo-hy·dric** = HYDRIODIC; **iodo-i·odide**, a combination of iodine with its own iodide of some base, as *ammonium iodo-iodide*, also called *iodide of iod-ammonium* (NH_3I)·I; **iodome·rcurate**, a compound of mercuric iodide with a more basic iodide; **iodome·thane**, **iodome·thyl**, methyl iodide; **iodophe·nol**, a class of bodies, liquid and solid, obtained by treating phenol with iodine and iodic acid; **iodosu·lphate**, a salt of iodosulphuric acid; **iodosu·lphide**, a compound of iodine and sulphur with a base, as iodosulphide of antimony, SbSI; **iodosulphu·ric** *acid*, $H_2SO_3I_2$; *iodosulphuric anhydride*, SO_2I_2; **iodota·nnin**, a solution of iodine in tannic acid; **iodote·rebene**, a liquid formed by the action of iodine on spirit of turpentine.

b. also in other derivatives: as **Iodogno·sis**, Dorvault's term for a knowledge of the properties of iodine. **Iodome·tric** *a.*, pertaining to quantitative analysis by means of a standard solution of iodine. **Iodo·metry**, the volumetric analysis of iodine by means of a graduated solution of sodium arsenite. **Iodo·phthisis** (*Path.*), wasting of flesh or of some organ, caused by excessive use of iodine. **Iodoplu·mbism**, a pathological term for the conjoined symptoms of iodism and plumbism or lead-colic. **Iodothe·rapy**, the treatment of disease by iodine and its compounds.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 760 *Iodobenzenes are likewise crystalline solids. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 Aluminic *iodoethylate ($C_2H_5O)_3I_3Al_2$. 1899 J. CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* vi. (ed. 4) 201 The various micro-organisms above alluded to stain brown or brownish yellow in solution of iodine and iodide of potassium or of ammonium *iodo-iodide. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 *Iodomethane is insoluble in water. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 42 A mono-halogen derivative of a hydrocarbon, as, for example, iodo-methane, CH_3I. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 412 By the action of potash on *iodophenol. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 795 Iodophenols are produced by the action of iodine-chloride on phenol. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 245 The amido-acids obtained from..*iodopropionic acid by the action of ammonia. 1882 *Athenæum* 11 Nov. 632/1 By heating salicylic acid and iodine in alcoholic solution, two *iodosalicylic acids were formed. 1865 *Ibid.* No. 1959. 656/2 The *iodo-strychnine of Pelletier.

Iodobromite (əiːŏdoˌbrōᵘməit). *Min.* [f. IODO- + BROM(IDE + -ITE: cf. Ger. *jodobromit* (Jahrb. Min. 1878. 619).] A mineral, the chloro-bromo-iodide of silver, found in sulphur-yellow or greenish octahedral crystals.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.*

Iodoform (əiˌōᵘ·doſōm, əiˈŏdoſōm), *sb.* [f. IODO- + FORM(YL): cf. *chloroform*.] A compound of iodine (= tri-iodomethane, or methenyl tri-iodide, CHI_3), analogous to chloroform, obtained in light yellow scaly crystals, having an odour of saffron and a sweet taste; used medicinally, and as an antiseptic, esp. in surgical dressings.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 315 Iodoform .. was first observed by Serullas in the year 1822. 1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Bien. Retrosp. for* 1865-6. 378 Dr. Eastlake advocates iodoform as a topical application. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Dec. 8/1 Ladies had frequently complained of late of the too perceptible odour of iodoform in the theatres and concert-rooms [at Halle] which duelling students in a convalescent state were accustomed to grace with their presence.

attrib. 1878 *Braithwaite's Med. Retrosp.* LXXVII. 254 Iodoform pills have acted like a charm. 1885 *Ibid.* XC. 371, I painted the surface of the inflamed skin with the iodoform-collodion. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 7 The wound may..be dressed with iodoform powder.

Hence **Io·doform**, **Iodofo·rmize** *vbs. trans.*, to treat or impregnate with iodoform. **Iodofo·rmism**, 'poisoning by the medical use of iodoform' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Iodol (əiˈŏdǫl). *Chem.* [f. IOD- + -OL.] A brown inodorous powder, the tetra-iodide of pyrrol (C_4I_4NH), used as an antiseptic dressing instead of iodoform. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

I·odous, *a.* [f. IOD- + -OUS: cf. F. *iodeux*.]

1. *Chem.* Applied to compounds containing iodine in greater proportion to oxygen than those called *iodic*; e.g. a hypothetical *iodous acid*, HIO_2.

Compounds with a still greater proportion of iodine are termed *hypo-iodous*, as a supposed *hypo-iodous acid*, HIO (WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 1882, III. 297).

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 225 Iodous Acid. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1095 *Iodine trioxide* or *Iodous Oxide*, I_2O_3, is formed, together with the pentoxide, which is the ultimate product, by the action of ozone on iodine.

2. Having the quality of, or resembling, iodine.

Iodurated: see IODURETTED.

†**I·odure.** *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *iodure*.] = next. 1826 [see IODE 2].

†**Ioduret** (əiˌoᵘ·diŭret). *Chem. Obs.* [f. IOD- + -URET: in F. *iodure*. Cf. CHLORURET.] An earlier synonym of IODIDE.

1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 287 Ioduret of starch. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 67 Iodine., unites with all the metals, forming with them iodurets. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 264 The colour of this ioduret, or iodide of starch, is reddish, if the starch be in excess; a beautiful blue, when the two bodies are in due proportion. 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 137 To decompose the film of ioduret of silver.

†**Iodurетted** (əiˌoᵘ·diŭretèd), *ppl. a. Chem. Obs.* Also **-ated**. [f. prec. + -ED¹: cf. F. *iodure*, *f. iodure*.] Combined or impregnated with iodine.

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Treat. Poisons* (ed. 2) 173 The iodurетted solution of hydriodate of potass. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* 107 *note*, A drop of the solution of the hydriodate of potass weighs more than a grain, or even two grains if the hydriodate be iodurетted. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 119/1 This [opacity] is rendered more obvious .. by iodurетted solutions. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Iodurated .. Iodurетted.

Iodyrite (əiˌoᵘ·dirəit). *Min.* [f. IOD-INE, after *argyrite*; substituted by Dana for the earlier name IODITE.] Native iodide of silver, a sectile mineral, usually of a yellow colour, occurring in Mexico, Chili, etc.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 95. 1892 *Ibid.* 160 Iodyrite is homomorphous with greenockite.

I-offred, ME. pa. pple. of OFFER *v.*

Iogelour, obs. form of JUGGLER.

Ioissh, Ioit, obs. forms of JUICE, JOT.

Iolite (əiˈŏləit). *Min.* Also **yolite**, **iolithe**. [= Ger. *iolith* (Werner, 1808), f. Gr. *ἰόν* violet + *λίθος* stone: see -LITE.] A silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, occurring in short orthorhombic crystals, or granular; of various shades of blue or violet-blue, and commonly showing different colours in different directions; very subject to alteration by exposure, giving rise to many varieties. Also called CORDIERITE or DICHROITE.

[1758 SIR J. HILL (*title*) An Account of a Stone [etc.].. with the History of the Iolithos, or Violet Stone, of the Germans.] 1810 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* XXVII. 235 The denomination of yolite (violet-stone). 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 193 Prismato-Rhomboidal Quartz, or Iolite. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxx. 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called *iolite*, to which Haüy gave the name of dichroite. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 287 Iolite..Lustre vitreous. Pleochroic, being often deep blue along the vertical axis, and brownish yellow or yellowish gray perpendicular to it.

Ion (əiˈǫn). *Electr.* [a. Gr. *ἰόν*, neut. pr. pple. of *ἰέναι* to go.] Name given by Faraday to either of the elements which pass to the 'poles' or electrodes in electrolysis: the general term including ANION and CATION.

1834 FARADAY *Res. Electr.* (1839) § 665, I propose to distinguish such bodies by calling those *anions* which go to the anode of the decomposing body; and those passing to the cathode, *cations*; and when I have occasion to speak of these together, I shall call them *ions*. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 161 The constituents into which the electrolyte is decomposed are called *ions*.

-ion, *suffix*, repr. F. *-ion*, L. *-io*, *-iōnem*, a suffix forming sbs. of condition or action, rarely formed from adjs. or sbs., as *communiōn-em* sharing in common, *portiōn-em* share, *rebelliōn-em* rebellion, *tālion-em* retaliation; sometimes from the verb-stem, as *alluviōn-em* alluvion, *condiciōn-em* terms of agreement, *legiōn-em* a chosen body of soldiers, *oblivīōn-em* forgetfulness, *opiniōn-em* opinion; but chiefly from the ppl. or supine stem in *t-*, *s-*, *x-*, where it was a permanent possibility, and, from most verbs, in actual use, e.g. *damnātiōn-em* condemning, *complētiōn-em* fulfilling, *monitiōn-em* warning, *munitiōn-em* fortification, *nōtiōn-em* a taking note, *solūtiōn-em* loosening, *actiōn-em* acting, *mansiōn-em* staying, abode, *missiōn-em* sending, *co(n)nexiōn-em* close union. Examples of all these classes occur in English, through Fr. or from L. directly, or formed analogically in Eng. itself, e.g. *union*, *portion*, *religion*, *oblivion*, but chiefly those in *-tion* (*-sion*, *-xion*), as *damnation*, *completion*, *munition*, *notion*, *pollution*, *action*, *session*, *connexion*; the form in -ATION (q. v.) is by far the most frequent, and has become a living formative.

Ionian (əiˌoᵘ·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *Iōni-us*, a. Gr. *Ἰώνιος* + -AN. Cf. mod.F. *ionien*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to the district Ionia or to the Ionians (see B.); Ionic.

Ionian Sea, the part of the Mediterranean between Greece and Southern Italy; *Ionian Islands*, the seven Greek islands which lie on the eastern coast of this sea.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a, Thales .. was the author of the Ionian sect. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 231 The Capitall dressed on each side .. in a spirall wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 66, I left the turmoyling dangers of the intricated Iles, of the Ionean and Adriaticall seas. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 20 If Ovid in that straight Ionian Deep Was lost so hard, much more are we on Seas of larger Bounds. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. 87 Xuthus .. through his sons, Ion and Achæus .. was considered as the forefather of the Achæan and the Ionian tribes. 1838 *Ibid.* II. 139 Less intimately connected with the Ionian schools. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 14 *Ionian Islands* is the name given to the seven islands of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, and Cerigo, which are scattered along the coast of Epirus and of the Peloponnesus. 1900 *U. P. Magazine* Feb. 63/1 Some hundreds of hardy Ionian oarsmen from Phocee.

2. *Mus. Ionian mode.* a. One of the modes in ancient Greek music, characterized as soft and effeminate. b. The last of the 'authentic' ecclesiastical modes, having C for its 'final', and G for its 'dominant', and thus corresponding to the modern major diatonic scale.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 289 The Greeks had seven principal modes, the Dorian, Aeolian..and Ionian. *Ibid.* 290 The Ionian .. Plato rejects as effeminate. 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* ii. 35 At last, under the name of the Ionian mode, our modern scale of C. 1893 H. E. WOOLDRIDGE in *Chappell's O. E. Pop. Mus.* I. p. xi. Popular Scale of C. Called in the 16th century the 13th or Ionian Mode.

B. *sb.* A member of that great division of the Hellenic race, which occupied Attica and the northern coast of the Peloponnesus, and established colonies in Sicily, Italy, Gaul, on the shores and islands of the Euxine, and especially in Asia Minor, where a large district was named from them Ionia.

b. An Ionian Islander.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C iv b, Ionica .. was deuised by the Ionians and set in the temple of Diana. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxi. 521 The Ionians delighted in wanton dances and songs more than the rest of the Greeks .. and wanton gestures were proverbially termed Ionic motions. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 13 Miletus seems to have fallen to the share of the Athenian Ionians .. Another party of Ionians under Androclus took possession of Ephesus. 1898 J. MCCARTHY *Story Gladstone* xvii. 192 The Ionians had one uncompromising grievance.

Ionic (əiˌǫnik), *a.*¹ and *sb.* [ad. L. *Iōnic-us*, a. Gr. *Ἰωνικός*: cf. F. *ionique* (16th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians: = IONIAN *a.* 1. *Ionic dialect*, the most important of the three main branches of ancient Greek, of which also the Attic was a development. *Ionic School* or *Sect of philosophy*, that founded by Thales of Miletus in Asiatic Ionia.

1602 CAREW *Eng. Tongue* in Camden *Rem.* (1614) 43 Will you haue Platoes veine? reade Sir Thomas Smith, the Ionicke? Sir Thomas Moore. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 94 He saw the Cadmean letters engraven in a Temple at Thebes, much like the Ionike letters. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 4 The difference of the former Philosophers of the Ionick sect, after the time of Thales, as to the material principle of the world. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 8 The Ionick Sect ended in Archelaus, Master of Socrates. 1731 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* II. i. ii. 56 Frequent in the Ionic and poetical dialect. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 38, I know each glance of those Ionic eyes. *a* 1829 J. YOUNG *Lect. Intell. Philos.* xl. (1835) 399 The system of the original Ionic school.

2. *Arch.* Name of one of the three orders of Grecian architecture (Doric, Ionic, Corinthian), characterized by the two lateral volutes of the capital.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E iv b, Tuscana, Dorica, Ionica, Corinthia, and Composita, increase their heightes by Diameters.] 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. iii. 33 Two high pillers Ionique without heads. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* Ded. A ij a, Architecture of olde Temples..was either Dorique, Jonique, or Corinthian. 1705 ELSTOB in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 Capitals of ye Ionick size. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 302 A large triangular space, approached by an Ionic vestibule, and enclosed by a Doric colonnade.

3. *Mus.* (See IONIAN *a.* 2 a.) ? *Obs.*

1579 E. K. *Gloss. Spenser's Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 27 The Lydian and Ionique harmony. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. 61 The Ionick Mood was for more light and effeminate Musick. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* v. xxiii. 534 There were four principal *νόμοι* or modes; the Phrygian, the Lydian, the Doric, and the Ionic..The Phrygian mode was religious ..the Ionic, gay and cheerful.

4. *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* Name of a foot consisting of two long syllables followed by two short ('ionic *a majore*'), or two short followed by two long ('ionic *a minore*'); pertaining to or consisting of such feet: see B. 3. *Ionic metre*, a metre consisting of Ionic feet.

B. *sb.* †1. = IONIAN *sb.*; a member of the Ionic School of philosophy. *Obs.*

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a, The Philosophers..diuided themselues into two sects, thone being called Ionicques, thother Italiques. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 93 These letters .. being by the Ioniks principally learned.

2. The Ionic dialect of ancient Greek.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* I. i. § 3.

3. *Gr.* and *Lat. Pros.* An Ionic foot or verse; Ionic metre: see A. 4.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ionick* .. a certain foot in a verse consisting of two long syllables and two short. 1885 R. C. JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxxxi, When the ionic – – ⏑ ⏑ .. is interchanged with the dichoree – ⏑ – ⏑.

Io·nic, *a.*² *Physics.* [f. ION + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ions.

1890 *Nature* 9 Oct. 576 In accordance with the laws of ionic migrations enunciated by Sir F. Bramwell .. the ions collected at the tray..fell to pieces. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 It becomes more and more clear that cathode rays consist of electrified atoms or ions in rapid progressive motion..Dr. Larmor's theory..likewise involves the idea of an ionic substratum of matter.

†Io·nical, *a. Obs.* [f. as IONIC *a.*[1] + -AL.] = IONIC *a.*[1] 2.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 234 In an..Ionicall .. Porch or Cloister.

Ionicism (əi,ɒ·nisiz'm). [f. L. *Iōnic-us* IONIC + -ISM.] Ionic character, or an Ionic characteristic; the use of, or an idiom of, the Ionic dialect.

1827 I. TAYLOR *Transm. Anc. Bks.* (1859) 273 He..restores the ionicisms only when he has the authority of MSS. for so doing. 1892 *Knowledge* (N. Y.) 27 Aug., The fragments of his poems quoted by ancient writers are full of Ionicisms.

Ionicize (əi,ɒ·nisəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] a. *intr.* To use the Ionic dialect. b. *trans.* To render Ionic (in style or dialect). Hence **Io·nici·za·tion.**

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1862 VIII. 180 Herodotus, even whilst Ionicizing .. had yet spelt a particular name with the *alpha* and not with the *eta*. 18.. *New Princeton Rev.* V. 412 (Cent.) A primitive Aeolic core, afterwards Ionicized. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* i. 10 Fick's remarkable demonstration that the Iliad and the Odyssey underwent an early process of Ionicisation.

Ionism (əi·ɒniz'm). [f. IONIZE *v.*[1]: see -ISM.] = IONICISM.

1795 *Brit. Crit.* Feb. 133 We lament that in any of the versions [of Gray's *Elegy*] a preference should have been shown to Ionisms. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xiii. III. 231 *note*, The test of Ionism, according to the statement of Herodotus, is, that a city should derive its origin from Athens, and that it should celebrate the solemnity of the Apaturia.

So **I·onist,** one who uses Ionisms.

1885 F. G. ALLINSON in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 209 The Ionists of the second century A.D.

Ionite (əi·ɒnəit). *Min.* [f. place-name *Iona* + -ITE.] A brownish-yellow mineral resin found in the Iona valley, California.

1878 S. PURNELL in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc. & Art* Ser. III. XVI. 153.

Ionize (əi·ɒnəiz), *v.*[1] [ad. Gr. *ἰωνίζ-ειν* to use the Ionic speech or fashions.] = IONICIZE.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 506 The wrathful excommunication of the Ionizing Brahmans. 1886 H. W. SMYTH in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* July 234 After such older portions as the *Μῆνις* had been Ionized.

Hence **Ioniza·tion.**

1899 B. L. GILDERSLEEVE in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XX. 91 Fick's theory of the Ionization of Aeolic songs.

I·onize, *v.*[2] *Physics.* [f. ION + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into an ion or ions.

1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 The thorium rays affect photographic plates through screens of paper or aluminium ... They ionise the air, making it an electrical conductor.

I-opened, -oponed, ME. pa. pple. of OPEN *v.*

Iopterous (əi,ɒp·tĕrəs), *a. Entom.* [f. mod.L. *iopter-us* (f. Gr. ἴον violet + πτέρον wing) + -OUS.] Having violet-coloured wings.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

-ior, *suffix*[1], later spelling of -IOUR, in which *i* represents an earlier *i, ei, e*, as *warrior*, formerly *warriour*, ME. *werriour, -eour, -eyour, -aiour*, ONF. *werreior, -ur*, OF. *guerroyeur, guerrieur.*

-ior, *suffix*[2], repr. L. *-ior* of comparatives, as *inferior, superior, ulterior, junior, senior*; formerly written *-iour* = F. *-ieur.*

I-ordeined, -ordeyned, ME. pa. pple. of ORDAIN *v.* **I-ordred,** of ORDER *v.* **I-orne,** var. of *i-runne*, ME. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Iot, obs. spelling of JOT.

Iota (əi,ɒ·tă). Also 7 jota. [a. Gr. *ἰῶτα.*]

1. The name of the Greek letter *I, ι*, corresponding to the Roman I, i; the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.

Iota subscript (L. *iota subscriptum*), a small iota written beneath a long vowel, forming the second element of a diphthong, as in *ᾳ, ῃ, ῳ.*

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 290 The Nisæan horses (written with *Iota* [1658 Jota] and simple *Sigma*, as Eustathius writeth) are the most excellent. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. ii. (1692) 65 All this Stir had been made about an *Iota*: For the whole Question was, Whether *homousia* or *homoiusia* should be received for Faith. 1893 E. M. THOMPSON *Grk. & Lat. Palæogr.* xii. 175 The frequent dotting of the *iota* in this MS. is peculiar.

2. *fig.* (after Matt. v. 18; see JOT): The least, or a very small, particle or quantity; an atom. (Mostly with negative expressed or implied.)

1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* iv. 42 Shall we lose, or sleightly pass by, any *iota* or tittle of the Booke of God? 1643 A. BURGES *Serm. bef. Ho. Comm.* 27 Sept. 19 You are accomptable to God for iotaes and tittles. 1696 BROOKHOUSE *Temple Open.* 28 This has been done in England to an *Iota*. 1772 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 251 Not an iota should be yielded of the principle of the bill. 1786 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 549, I would .. demand, in a tone that could not be resisted, the punctual fulfilment of every iota of the treaty on the part of Britain. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladiators* III. 124 We will not part with one iota of our privileges.

Iotacism (ei,ɒə·tăsiz'm). [ad. L. *iotacismus*, a. Gr. *ἰωτακυσμός* a laying too much stress upon the *ι*, repetition of *ι*, f. *ἴῶτα* IOTA.] Excessive use or repetition of the letter *iota* or I; *spec.* the pronunciation of other Greek vowels like *iota* (i.e. as Latin *i* or mod.Eng. *ee*), as in modern Greek: see ITACISM, and cf. ETACISM.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Iotacism* .. is when the letter (I or *Iota*) sounds much; as if we say, *Juno Jovi irascitur.* It is also sometimes taken for an error in pronouncing the letter I. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 502 The letter I is a great letter. There was a prejudice against it among the Latins, and the Greeks were accused of Iotacism. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* IV. 428 In the pronunciation of modern Greek Alfieri says the most melodious language in the world becomes a continual iotacism, like the neighing of a horse.

So **Io·tacist,** one who practises iotacism in the pronunciation of Greek; = ITACIST.

Iotal (əi,ōu·tăl), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. IOT-A + -AL.] Existing with respect to every iota; absolute in every detail.

1810 *Q. Rev.* III. 189 Mr. Smith's flaming profession as to the *iotal* accuracy of his creed.

Iote, obs. form of JOT.

Iotize (əi·ŏtəiz), *v. rare.* [ad. Gr. *ἰωτίζειν* to write with an iota: see -IZE.] (See quot.)

1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 33 The introduction of it [the *i* sound] before another letter is called the iotizing of that letter.

I O U (əi·ōu·yū·). [='I owe you'.] A document bearing these three letters followed by a specified sum, and signed, constituting a formal acknowledgement of a debt.

[1618 BRETON *Court. & Countryman* *C, Hee teacheth od fellowes play tricks with their Creditors, who in stead of payments, write *I O V*, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods.] 1795 ESPINASSE *Rep.* I. 426 *marg. note*, An I. O. U. is admissible evidence of a debt without a stamp. 1808 CAMPBELL *Rep.* I. 499 It had been held by Eyre C. J. that an I. O. U. was good without a stamp. 1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Harrington* xvi. 442 The fellow understands nothing, in short, but his I O Us. 1833 CHITTY *Bills of Exch.* 558. 1836 JAS. GRANT *Gt. Metrop.* I. iv. 190, I shall be able to pay it you in a couple of months', said his Lordship, handing the ex-fishmonger his I O U. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 300 Of course with *I O U's* upon his .. domains. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sniffing a Birthday* vii, I'm free to give my I O U, Sign, draw, accept, as majors do. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-Ho. Dict., I O U*, a recognized contraction of the sentence, 'I owe you.' It is a simple acknowledgment of indebtedness to some particular person. As it is neither a promissory note nor a receipt, it requires no stamp. It is not a negotiable instrument, but as it is an acknowledgment of a debt, that debt can be sued for at any time, and is so far equal to a promissory note payable on demand.

-iour, a compound suffix, viz. -OUR (OF. *-ur, -or*, F. *-eur*), preceded by an *i* representing *i, ei, e*, of another element; as in *saviour*, ME. and AF. *sauveour*, OF. *sauve-ur, -e-or*, early OF. *salvedur* :—L. *salvātōrem*; later F. *sauveur*; in some cases a corruption of a different suffix, as in *haviour, behaviour*: see -OUR. Through the general later change of *-our* to *-or*, and the confusion of this with *-er*, several words formerly in *-iour* are now written *-ior* (as *warrior*), *-ier* (as *currier, soldier*).

-ious, a compound suffix, consisting of the suffix *-ous*, added to an *i* which is part of another suffix, repr. L. *-iōsus*, F. *-ieux*, with sense 'characterized by, full of'. Found in L. in adjs. formed from derivative sbs. in *-ia, -ies, -ius, -ium*, as *invidiōsus* invidious, *perniciōsus* pernicious, *ēbriōsus* drunken, ebrious, *odiōsus* odious; by false analogy in *cūriōsus* curious (from *cūra*): see -OUS. Also in adjs. belonging to sbs. in *-io, -iōn-em*, as *ambit-iōs-us* (from *ambit-iōn-em*) ambitious; so *captiōsus* captious, *factiōsus* factious, *obliviōsus* oblivious, *religiōsus* scrupulous, religious, *seditiōsus* seditious, *suspiciōsus* suspicious, etc. By analogical extension from these, there is a tendency in English to form an adj. in *-ious* beside any sb. in *-ion*, esp. those in *-tion, -cion, -sion*, e.g. *rebell-ion, -ious, caution, -ious, infection, -ious, contradictious, deceptious, disputatious, dissentious* (for *-sious*), *ignitious.* Adjs. in *-ious* are also formed in Eng. by adding *-ous* to the stem of L. adjs. in *-i-us*, e.g. L. *vari-us* various; also in *-itious* from L. *-īci-us*, as *adventitious*: see -ITIOUS, and -OUS.

Iow, obs. f. JAW, JEW. **Iowell,** obs. f. JEWEL.

I-paid, i-paied, ME. pa. pple. of PAY *v.* **I-paised,** of PEASE *v.*, to pacify. **I-parceived,** of PERCEIVE *v.* **I-parroked,** of PARROCK *v.*, to confine or shut in. **I-passed, i-past,** of PASS *v.* **I-payde,** of PAY *v.*

Ipecac, shortened form of IPECACUANHA.

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 409 Examined several vegetables, the Pawpaw, Ipecac, Red-bud, Spanish Oak, Honey-locust. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 174 Ye healers of men, for a moment decline Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 433 Ipecac acts upon the digestive tract.

Ipecacuanha (ip,kækiu,æ·nă). Forms: 7 ipe-, hypepocoanha, hypopecovana, -couana, hypocochoana, 8 hypecacuana, ipecacuana, ipecacuanha, ipecacoanha, 8- ipecacuanha; *contracted* **ipecacuan,** IPECAC. [a. Pg. *ipecacuanha* (*ipekakwa·n'ā*), ad. Tupi-Guarani *ipe-kaa-guéne.*

According to Cavalcanti, cited by Skeat *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 91, the meaning of *ipe-kaa-guene* is 'low or creeping plant causing vomit'. The word is said to be a descriptive appellation applied to several medicinal plants, the proper name of the *Cephaëlis*, which produces the ipecacuanha of commerce, being *poaya.*]

1. The root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*, a South American small shrubby plant, which possesses emetic, diaphoretic, and purgative properties; also popularly applied to various forms in which the drug is employed.

1682 J. PECHEY (*title*) Some Observations made upon the Brasilian Root, called Ipepocoanha. *Ibid.* 4 What wonderful Virtue I have found in the Root called Hypepocoanha. 1698 FROGER *Voy.* 114 As for the Hypopecovana it's a small Root, that in our Armies has sufficiently discovered the Vertues of it against the Bloody-flux. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 134 Tho' he took .. Hypocochoana five times, it had no effect upon him. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 24 The Ipecacuana .. is a little Root; which the Dutch and Portuguese bring us from the coast of Brazil. 1717 tr. *Frezier's Voy.* 303 Oil of Copayoa, Hypecacuana. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 84 The violent operation of ipecacuanha lies in its resin. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 113 Pour a Dish of tea on twenty Grains of Ipececuanha. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 114 *note*, Almost as useful in dysenteric complaints as ipecacuan. 1772 HEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 260 Five grains of ipecacoanha. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 130 Two or three grains of ipecacuan. 1829 SOUTHEY *O. Newman* V, Words..which from me or you Could not be forced by ipecacuanha, Drop from his oratoric lips like manna.

2. The plant *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.*

1788 M. CUTLER in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 427 Found vast quantities of Ipecacuanha on a hill. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 In Calcutta some experiments have been made in the cultivation of ipecacuanha. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 175 Ipecacuanha, covered with bright red and yellow flowers grew in profusion.

3. Transferred to many other plants whose roots have emetic properties, e.g.

American Ipecacuanha (*Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, also *Gillenia trifoliata*); **Bastard I.** (*Asclepias curassavica*); **Indian, Ceylon, Coromandel I.** (*Tylophora asthmatica*); **Peruvian, Striated,** or **Black I.** (*Psychotria emetica*); **Wild I.** (*Asclepias curassavica, Triosteum perfoliatum*); **White, Amylaceous,** or **Undulated I.** (*Richardsonia scabra*). **False I.,** a term applied to nearly all these plants, but esp. to species of *Ionidium.*

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Bastard Ipecacuana, *Asclepias.* False Ipecacuana, *Trioseteum.*

4. *fig.* Something that produces nausea.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* (1765) 191 The foppery of love-verses, when a person is ill and indisposed, is perfect ipecacuanha. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana, Anth. & Artists* II An author, talking of his own works, or censuring those of others, is to me a dose of ipecacuanha.

5. *attrib.*, as *ipecacuanha cuttings, lozenge, root*; **ipecacuanha wine,** the filtered infusion of the root in wine.

1761 ARMSTRONG *Day* 194 I've known a dame, sage else as a divine, For brandy whip off ipecacuan wine. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 707 Ipecacuanha Wine. 1870 SIR R. CHRISTISON *Jrnl.* in *Life* II. 211 The ipecacuan cuttings for India.

Ipecacunhic (ip,kækiu,æ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to ipecacuanha; containing ipecacuanha in chemical combination, as *ipecacuanhic acid*, $C_{14}H_{18}O_7$, a peculiar form of tannic acid found in ipecacuanha root.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 Ipe[ca]cuanic acid.. is a reddish-brown, very bitter, amorphous mass, soluble in ..alcohol and water. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 548.

I-pe3t, ME. pa. pple. of PITCH *v.* **I-peint(ed,** of PAINT *v.*

†I-pelu·rred, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. I-[1] + F. *pelure* PELLURE, fur + -ED[1].] Lined with pellure; furred.

c 1460 *Lanfal* 237 Har manteles wer of grene felwet,.. Ipelvred with grys and gro. *Ibid.* 417 Launfal yn purpure gan hym schrede Ipelvred with whyt ermyne.

†I-pe·nd, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. I- *pref.*[1] (here pseudo-archaic) + *pend*, extended form of PEN *v.*: cf. next.] *trans.* To pen or shut in.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* x. xl. 2 The earnest zeal .. From courage sprung, which seld we close ipend In swelling stomach without violent breach.

I-pent, obs. pa. pple. of PEN *v.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. xx. 1 These drawing near the Wood, where close ipent The wicked Sprites in sylvan Pinfolds were.

I-perced, ME. pa. pple. of PIERCE *v.* **I-perised,** of PERISH *v.* **I-pesed,** of PEASE *v.*, to appease. **I-peynt,** of PAINT *v.* **I-peyred,** of PAIR *v.*, to impair. **I-piched, i-picht, i-pight, i-pi3t,** of PITCH *v.* **I-piled,** of PILL *v.*, to plunder. **I-pilt,** of PELT *v.* **I-pined,** of PINE *v.* **I-plaied,** of PLAY *v.* **I-plesed,** of PLEASE *v.* **I-pleyned,** of PLAIN *v.*, to complain. **I-plight, i-pli3t, i-pliht, i-pluht,** of PLIGHT *v.*

Ipocras, obs. form of HIPPOCRAS.

Ipocrisie, -crite, obs. ff. HYPOCRISY, -CRITE.

I-pointed, ME. pa. pple. of POINT *v.*

†Ipo·krephum, ME. corrupt f. *apocryphum*, sing. of APOCRYPHA.

13.. *Childh. Jesus* in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXIV. 327 Here bigynnys the Romance of the childhode of Jhesu Criste þat clerkys callys Ipokrephum.

‖ Ipomœa (əipōmī·ă). *Bot.* Also ipomæa, ipomea. [mod.L. (Linnæus), f. Gr. *ἰψ-*, stem of *ἴψ* a worm + *ὅμοιος* like.] A genus of twining or creeping plants, mostly tropical, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*, with trumpet- or salver-shaped

corolla; many of the species possess medicinal properties, many are cultivated as flowering plants, and one, *I. Batatas*, furnishes the sweet potato.

1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 185 Ipomœa has rather a funnel-shaped than a campanulate corolla. 1867 Lady Herbert *Cradle L.* i. 5 Ipomœas of every shade..climbing over the ruined wall. 1877 Blackmore *Erema* xiv. (1880) 82 Against the golden leaves of maple..a special wreath of blue shone like a climbing ipomœa. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. xii. 351 The Ipomœa's purple buds gemmed with colour the tall stem of some sturdy tree.

Hence **Ipomœ·ic** *a.*, of Ipomœa, in *ipomœic acid*, named from *Ipomœa Jalapa*, jalap: see quot.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 *Ipomœic acid.* 1868 *Ibid.* (1877) V. 214 Ipomœic acid .. isomeric with sebacic acid, produced by the action of moderately strong nitric acid on convolvulic acid, convolvulinolic acid, jalapin, jalapic acid, or jalapinolic acid.

†I-po·ne, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gepunian*, f. *ge-* (I-[1]) + *punian* to beat.] *trans.* To pound.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 216 gepuna..ealt tosomne. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 (Add. MS.) Ipone hem wel & make of hem smale ballys.

I-porchaced, ME. pa. pple. of Purchase *v.*

Ipostacis, obs. form of Hypostasis.

Ipotame, ipotayne, obs. var. Hippopotamus.

I-poysened, -oned, ME. pa. pple. of Poison *v.*

Ippocras, obs. form of Hippocras.

I-praied, i-prayed(e, ME. pa. pple. of Pray *v.*

I-preched, of Preach *v.* **I-preised, i-preysed,** of Praise *v.* **I-preoved, i-preved,** of Preve *v.*, to prove. **I-priked,** of Prick *v.* **I-prisoned,** of Prison *v.* **I-prived, i-pryved,** of Prive *v.*, to deprive. **I-procured,** of Procure *v.* **I-proffered,** of Proffer *v.* **I-prophecied,** of Prophesy *v.* **I-proved, i-prowed,** of Prove *v.*

†Ipse, *pron.* and *sb.* [L. *ipse* he himself, very.]

‖ **1.** *pron.* Himself; truly himself; in his right mind.

1579 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 Though Curio be olde huddle and twang, *ipse*, he. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 28 *note*, Our author could not be, ipse, he, when he wrote this!

2. *sb.* A slang name for a kind of ale, quasi 'the very thing'.

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 106 The strongest Wine .. Is nothing like t' our English Ale, That Liquor of Life, call'd *Ipse*.

†I·psea·nd. Corruption of '*et per se*, and', an old way of naming the character & at the end of the alphabet; i.e. '& by itself = and'. Cf. Ampersand.

1847 Mar. Edgeworth *Orlandino* (1848) 86 As ugly as sin, and as crooked as an ipseand, as Sir Pertinax Macsycophant in the play says.

‖ **Ipse dixit** (i·psi di·ksit). Pl. ipse dixits. [L. *ipse dixit*, a translation of Gr. αὐτὸς ἔφα 'he himself (the master) said it', a phrase used by the Pythagoreans.] An unproved assertion resting on the bare authority of some speaker; a dogmatic statement; a dictum.

[1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 214 He wold yeffe you his labore, be so ye payd for his costes. Ipse dixit.] 1572 Whitgift *Def. Aunsw. Admon.* Tract viii. v. § 13 Here is neither scripture, doctor, story, council, or anything else, but *ipse dixit*. 1601 A. C. *Answ. Let. Jesuited Gent.* 13 A bare *Ipse dixit*, and nothing else. 1672 Marvell *Reh. Transp.* I. 57 His Dogmatical *Ipse Dixits* may rather be a reason why we should not believe him. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* X. 423 Criticism deals too much in ipse-dixits. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. viii. 255 To emancipate us from the capricious *ipse dixit* of authority.

attrib. 1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 125 *note*, On other occasions the ipse dixit principle..was.. seated..on the same throne.

†b. *transf.* Applied to the speaker. *Obs.*

1641 Trapp *Theol. Theol.* 126 Christ is the only Rabbin, the irrefragable Doctor, the *Ipse dixit*, all the words of whose mouth are right words.

Hence **Ipse-dixitism** (ipsi,di·ksitiz'm), dogmatic assertion. So **Ipse-di·xitish** *a.*, **Ipse-di·xitist.**

1808 Coleridge in *Sir H. Davy's Rem.* (1858) 103, I .. myself think it shallow, flippant, and ipse dixitish. *a* 1832 Bentham *Deontology* (1834) I. xx. 321 Why the ipse-dixit root should not produce all the branches necessary to discourse,—as *ipse-dixitists*, and *ipse-dixitism*. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* II. 93 Bentham denounces all appeals to a moral faculty as sheer 'ipse dixitism'. 1896 J. B. Mayor *New Suppl. Guide Choice Classical Bks.* Pref. 11 In contrast to this *ipse-dixitism*, as Bentham would have called it.

Ipseity (ipsi·,iti). [f. L. *ipse* self + -ity.] Personal identity and individuality; selfhood.

1659 H. More *Immort. Soul* III. xvi. (1662) 213 The Soul of the World will be every man's personal Ipseity as well as his. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xvii. 270 Those mysterious depths of Satan which the Theosophers so diligently discover, such as are *Ipseity*, *Egoity*, or *Selfishness*. 1827 Coleridge *Table-t.* 8 July, In the Trinity there is, 1. Ipseity. 2. Alterity. 3. Community. 1845 F. Barham *Odd Medley* 8 The designative preposition *ath*..indicates the ipseity or objectivity of things.

‖ **Ipso facto** (i·pso fæ·kto), *adv. phrase.* [L.] By that very fact; by the fact itself.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI*, c. 1 § 1 The same person..shall therefore be deprived ipso facto of all his spirituall promocions. 1647 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 214 By taking Christendom upon us at our Baptism, we did *ipso facto* renounce the world. 1790 Sir P. Francis *Let. Burke* in *B.'s Corr.* (1844) III. 129 The best possible critic of the Iliad would be, *ipso facto*, and by virtue of that very character, incapable of being the author of it. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. x. 433 In rejecting their Divine King, they *ipso facto* lost the living principle and tie of their nationality.

Ipsographic (ipsogræ·fik), *a.* [irreg. f. L. *ipso-* as stem of *ipse* self + Gr. γραφικ-ός pertaining to writing.] Self-recording.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 222/1 This complex machine Professor Bertoncelli calls an Ipsographic scale.

I-publesched, ME. pa. pple. of Publish *v.* **I-pudrid,** of Powder *v.* **I-pulled,** of Pull *v.* **I-pult,** of Pelt *v.* **I-pund,** of Pound *v.*, to poind. **I-punished, i-punsched,** of Punish *v.*, Punch *v.* **I-pursewed,** of Pursue *v.* **I-put, i-putte,** of Put *v.* **I-pyght, i-pyȝt,** of Pitch *v.* **I-pylled,** of Pill *v.* **I-pynched,** of Pinch *v.*

I-quartred, i-quasched, ME. pa. pples. of Quarter, Quash *vbs.*

†I-queme, *a. Obs.* Also i-cweme. [OE. *gecwéme*, *gecwéme*: see I-[1], and Queme *a.*] Pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 29 Ðaðe ge-cuoemo [*Rushw.* ȝicwoeme] sint him, ic wyrco symble. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xi. 26 Forþam hyt wæs swa ȝecweme beforan þe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Ne bið naut his lare fremful ne icweme þan ileweden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 146 Hesteres bone ..was þe kinge Assuer licwurðe & icweme.

†I-queme, *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 icweme, 4 yqueme. [OE. *gecwéman*, *-cwéman*: see I-[1], and Queme *v.*] *trans.* To please, gratify.

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. vii. § 6 Þæt he..ne mehte þæm folce mid ȝifan ȝecweman. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 286 Sume ȝecwemdon englum .. þurh cumliðnysse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 63 We hit aȝen to ȝeme and god solf þer mid iqueme. *c* 1205 Lay. 13288 Ofte he hine biðohte .. hu he mihte mid læsinge iquemen þan kinge. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 485 Horn me wel iquemeþ, God kniȝt him bisemeþ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 228 Non ne may y-queme god and to his yuo.

†I-quethe, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ȝecweðan* = OS. *giquethan*, OHG. *giquedan*, Goth. *gaqiþan*: see I-[1], Y-, and Queath *v.*] *intr.* To say, speak; to arrange, come to terms, agree.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. ii. (1890) 388 Se næfre ænig word ȝecweðan meahte. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1094 He & his broðer .. ȝecwæðan þæt hi mid griðe to gædere cuman sceoldan. *c* 1205 Lay. 2267 He stod biforen Locrine .. & þas word him iqueð [*c* 1275 seide]. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 501 Ne miȝtu leng a word iquethe.

I-queðen, I-queynt, I-quidded, I-quiked, I-quykned, I-quytt, ME. pa. pples. of Queath, Quench, Quid, Quick, Quicken, Quit *vbs.*

Ir, obs. form of Ire.

†Ir, obs. var. of *hir*, Her, pers. and poss. pron.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 10119 He wende to is moder to deliuery ir þere. *Ibid.* 11803 Þo heo hadde al clene ir ioye al vorlore. Me flemde ir out of engelond.

Ir-[1], assimilated form in L. of the prefix In-[2] before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng., as in *ir-radiate*, *ir-ruption*. In these derivatives only one *r* is pronounced.

Ir-[2], assimilated form in L. of the prefix In-[3] before initial *r*, used in the same way in Eng. (and much more frequent than Ir-[1]); as in *ir-rational*, *ir-reclaimable*, *ir-recoverable*, *ir-refragable*, *ir-religion*, *ir-revocable*. In these only one *r* is pronounced, the prefix being really reduced to *i-*.

Iracund (əi·rākənd), *a.* [ad. L. *irācund-us*, f. *īra* anger, Ire + *-cund-us*, suffix of verbal adjs. with sense 'inclining to': cf. obs. F. *iracond*, *-cund*.] Inclined to wrath; choleric, passionate, irascible.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 645 The iracund veins of church and schoolmen. 1851 Carlyle *Sterling* I. iii. (1872) 13 A man .. iracund, but cheerfully vigorous. 1853 De Quincey *Wks.* (1882) XIV. 403 That particular chancellor ..was..the iracund Lord Thurlow.

†Iracu·ndious, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *iracondieux* (15th c.), f. L. *irācundi-a*, n. of quality f. *irācund-us*: see -ous.] Inclined to wrath; = prec.

1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 265/2 Yf a man yracundyous were so vertuous..yet it sholde not please god bycause of his yre. 15.. *Kalender of Sheph.* (1656) lii, He the which is born under Capricornus, .. shall be iracundious a lyer. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Proph. conc. Author, Th' scorching flame of iracundious Jove.

Hence **Iracu·ndiously** *adv.* [cf. 16th c. F. *iracundieusement*], wrathfully.

1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* 41 He..then drawing out his knife most iracundiously, at one whiske lopt off his head.

Iracundity (əirākv·ndĭti). [f. L. *irācund-us*: see -ity.] Irefulness, wrathfulness.

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 491 This indiscreet exhibition of my wife's iracundity. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Apr. 11 He .. provides one with the following measure of his iracundity.

Iracu·ndulous, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *irācund-us* with dim. formative *-ul-us*, as in *albulus*, *lentulus*, etc.] Inclined to anger; irascible.

1765 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* VIII. xiii, Love is..one of the most..Iracundulous..of all human passions.

†I-rad, *a. Obs.* [OE. *ȝerád* = MHG. *gereit*, Goth. *garaids* appointed:—OTeut. **garaidō-z*, f. **ga-* (I-[1], Y-) + *raid-* to prepare, make ready. Cf. I-rede.] Prepared, made ready; instructed, learned, expert.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* x, Sio is swiðe wel ȝerad & swiðe ȝemetfæst. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* Prol., Ic him rumne weg and ȝeradne tæhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 24990 To moni ȝeohte ich habbe eou ilad, and æuere ȝet [*c* 1275 ȝe] weoren wel irad.

I-rad, -radde, -ræd, ME. pa. pple. of Read *v.*

‖ **Irade** (irā·de). [Turkish, a. Ar. إرادة *irādah* will, desire.] A written decree issued by the Sultan of Turkey.

1883 *Standard* 23 Apr. 5 (Stanf.) The Irade summoning another meeting of the Ambassadors to discuss the question of the Governorship of the Lebanon. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 May 4/1 Baron Hirsch..has..obtained an iradé for his great railway-junction scheme. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 472 The Sultan can issue iradés.

†I-ra·dliche, *adv. Obs.* Also -ræd-. [Early ME., f. I-rad *a.* + *-liche*, -ly[2].] Promptly, readily, straightway.

c 1205 Lay. 11532 He iradliche lædde hine to ræde. *Ibid.* 29631 Þu scalt irædliche in to hefne-riche; heofne is þe al ȝaru. 1340 *Ayenb.* 1 To vynde yredliche..ine huyche leave of þe boc þet hy by.

†I-raht, ME. pa. pple. of Recche *v.*, to tell.

I-rail: see I, *the letter*, 2.

I-railed, ME. pa. pple. of Rail *v.*, to cover.

Irain, variant of Arain, spider. *Obs.*

†Iral(e. *Obs. rare.* Also iraille. [Of uncertain origin: cf. Iris 3.] Some precious stone.

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 590 (Douce MS.) Þei betene downe beriles and bourdures bright .. Stones of Iral þey strenkel and strewe [*Trel. MS.* That with stones iraille were strencult and strauen]. *c* 1425 *Thomas of Erceld.* 61 Hir payetrelle was of irale fyne, Hir cropoure was of orphare.

Iran, variant of Iron *sb.*[2] = Erne, eagle.

Iran(e, variant of Arain, spider. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 74 An ypocryte, a popholy man, is lyche an irane; for an eran, whan he hath longe trauayled & myche, to makyn his web, þanne comyth a lytel wynd and blowyth awey all to-gedere.

Iranian (əirē·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Pers. ایران *īrān* Persia + -ian.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Iran or Persia; in *Compar. Philol.* applied to one of the two Asiatic families of the Indo-European languages, comprising Zend and Old Persian and their modern descendants or cognates.

1841 Latham *Eng. Lang.* 3 The Iranian stock, so called from the native name of Persia (Iran), containing the ancient, middle and modern Persian, with the allied tongues .. of Curdistan, Affgaunistan, Beloochistan, and Bocharia. 1873 Farrar *Fam. Speech* 58 The Aryans proper .. still lingering in or near their old Iranian home. 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 7 Sept., The great depression to the north of the Iranian plateau.

†2. *a.* = Aryan; Indo-European. *b.* = Indo-Iranian. *Obs.*

1847 Prichard in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 241 The Indo-European, sometimes termed Indo-German, and, by late writers, Arian or Iranian languages. 1850 Latham *Eng. Lang.* (ed. 3) 94 The Iranian stock of languages.—This contains the proper Persian languages of Persia (Iran)..the Kurd language, and all the languages of Asia..derived from the Zend or Sanskrit.

B. *sb.* A member of the Iranian race; a speaker of an Iranian language.

1873 Farrar *Fam. Speech* 77 The Aryans proper, who subsequently divided into Iranians and Hindoos. 1877 G. Rawlinson *Orig. Nations* vi. 102 For the ornamentation of their buildings..the Iranians..employed sculpture.

So **Ira·nic** *a.*

1873 Farrar *Fam. Speech* 80* [Table of the Aryan Languages] Iranic Family. 1877 G. Rawlinson *Orig. Nations* vi. (1883) 21 Iranic civilization, or that of the Medes, the Persians, and..the Bactrians.

I-ranne, var. *i-ronne*, ME. pa. pple. of Run *v.*

Irany, variant of Arain, spider. *Obs.*

Irascent (əiræ·sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *īrāscent-em*, pr. pple. of *īrāscī* to grow or be angry, f. *īra* anger.] Becoming angry; leading to anger.

1794–6 E. Darwin *Zoon.* IV. 292 Between the irascent ideas and irascent muscular actions.

Irascibility (əiræsĭbi·lĭti, iræs-). [f. next: see -ity. Cf. F. *irascibilité* (1550 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality of being irascible; proneness to anger, quickness of temper, irritability.

1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 40 ¶ 1 They seldom fail of giving proofs of their irascibility upon the slightest attack of criticism. 1779–81 — *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 83 Pope's irascibility prevailed. 1814 D'Israeli *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 301 The statements of Cibber..show sufficient motives to excite the poetic irascibility. 1861 Reade *Cloister & H.* I. 117 The fallibility and irascibility of human nature.

Irascible (əiræ·sĭb'l, iræ·s-), *a.* Also 7 irasible, 8 irrascible. [a. F. *irascible* (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *īrāscibil-is*, f. *īrāscī* to grow angry.] Easily provoked to anger or resentment; prone to anger; irritable, choleric, hot-tempered, passionate.

1530 Palsgr. 316/2 Irascible, inclyned or disposed to anger, *irascible*. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Irascible*, cholerick, soon angred, subject to anger. 1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* (1817) I. II. 345 The Scots, naturally an irascible and high spirited people. 1831 Scott *Cast. Dang.* vii, The boar..was a much more irascible and courageous animal. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* viii. (1874) 114 The only daughter of a solitary and irascible old gentleman.

b. Of emotions, actions, etc.: Characterized by, arising from, or exhibiting anger.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 426 Irascible, and objurgatory speech. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Juv.* lx. (1789) 200 Our irascible passions..indulged..are ready to defile the whole man. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 296 No animal in the creation seems endued with such an irascible nature. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 302 Dignity is always more irascible the more petty the potentate. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* v. 119 His irascible nature failed to resent a rather doubtful compliment.

c. *Irascible appetite, affection, part of the soul,* in Plato's tripartite division of the soul, τὸ θυμοειδές, one of the two parts of the irrational nature, being that in which courage, spirit, passion, were held to reside; and which was superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, the CONCUPISCIBLE part in which resided the appetites.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* III. vi. (Add. MS. 27944) lf. 20 b/2 Drede & sorwe comeþ of þe irascibel, for of þing þat we hatiþ, we haueþ sorowe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 112 b, It is called the appetyte irascyble, or the angry appetyte. 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 48 The seates of the two principall appetites, the irascible and the concupiscible; of that the heart, of this the liuer. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 23 Pride, Contempt, Impatience, Anger, Fear, Boldness and the like generous and brave Passions, belong to what we say is the *irascible* part of the mind. 1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* v. (1865) 116 Now, the reason being seated in the head, the spirit or irascible soul has its seat in the breast.

† **d.** quasi-*sb.* = Irascible appetite, etc. *Obs.*

1594 [see CONCUPISCIBLE 2 b]. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* To Rdr. A iij a, These I spread before him..to provoke his Irascible.

Hence **Ira·scibleness**, irascibility; **Ira·scibly** *adv.*, in an irascible manner, angrily.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Irascibleness.* 1828 *Mirror* V. 264/1 Nothing irascibly said will..make way with an obstinate or wilful man.

Irascid (əiræ·sid), *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. L. *īrāscī* to grow angry + -ID^{1}.] Easily angered, irascible.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 278 The head of Julius .. is a fine portrait of that arrogant and irascid priest.

Irate (əirēⁱ·t, əiə·rĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *īrāt-us* angered, enraged, pa. pple. of **īrārī*, inceptive *īrāscī* to be or become angry, f. *īra* anger, IRE.] Excited to ire; incensed, enraged, angry.

1838 J. GILMAN *Life Coleridge* 22 Not to heed his anger should he become irate. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* viii, [He] seemed a little more irate when it was over. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 142 He was at once hauled up before the irate Commandant.

Hence **Irately** *adv.*, in an irate manner, angrily.

1883 MISS BROUGHTON *Belinda* II. II. iii. 9 She looks at him full and irately. 1889 MRS. R. JOCELYN *Distracting Guest* II. ix. 153 'What nonsense!'..I continued irately.

I-raunsond, -ravissed, -rawt, ME. pa. pples. of RANSOM, RAVISH, REACH *vbs.*

† **I·rchepil.** *Obs. rare.* [A corruption of ILESPIL (*ilspil, irspil*), hedgehog, influenced by IRCHIN.] A hedgehog or urchin.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 298/49 Ase ful ase is an Irchepil of piles al-a-boute, So ful he stikede of Arewene.

† **I·rchin, irchon.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 **yrichon,** 4 **irchouon,** 4–5 **irchoun, yrchoun,** 5 **erchon, irchyn, yrchyn,** 6 **irchen,** 6–7 **irchin.** [a. ONF. **ir(e)chon* (cf. Picard *irechon*, Walloon *ireson*, Hainaut *hirchon*) = OF. *heriçun*, F. *hérisson*:—pop.L. **hericiōn-em*: see HURCHEON and URCHIN.]

1. A hedgehog.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 179/50 Heo stikeden al-so þicke on him so yrichon deth of piles. 1382 WYCLIF *Zeph.* ii. 14 Onacratulus..and the yrchoun shuln dwelle in the threshefoldis therof. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxlv. (1869) 133 With poyntes she was armed al aboute, as an irchoun. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C iv b, Fede yowre hawke with an Irchyn onys or twyes, & it shall helpe hir. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Irchen a lyttel beest full of prickes, *herisson*. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* ciii[i]. 18 The rocke a refuge for the Irchins.

b. A dish in cookery, so called from being made to bristle with almonds, etc. stuck over its surface.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 38 *Yrchouns.* Take Piggis mawys .. Take a litel prycke, & prykke þe yrchons, An putte in þe holes þe Almaundys. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443.

2. An urchin; a brat.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* Ep. Ded. a ij b, Such Irchins it was necessary to disband, and send them away to shift for themselves, that our Mother the Church might no more be troubled with them.

Ire (əiəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–6 **yre, ir,** 5 **yr, iere,** 5–6 **yer,** 6 *Sc.* **yire, iyre.** [a. OF. *ire, yre* (11th c. in Littré), ad. L. *īra* anger, wrath, rage.] Anger; wrath. Now chiefly *poet.* and *rhet.*

a 1300 *E. E. Ps.* lxxvii. 25 [lxxviii. 21] Ire somdele Vpstegh þanne in Iraele. a 1325 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 2488 Þo was Beues in gret yre. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2336 Ne he ne saide namore til hire, Bot wente fro hure al in ire. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xv. 1 A soft answere brekith ire. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 22 b, It shulde appease hys Iere. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 456 Frome all Inuye thay suld be fre, Frome Malyce, Yre, and Creueltie. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* Pref. 57 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Baals bischops, provocking God to yire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 843 That wish'd the Mountains now might be again Thrown on them as a shelter from his ire. 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* 141 While with fiercest ire Bellona glows. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. xiv, Burn'd Marmion's swarthy cheek like fire, And shook his very frame for ire. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, Hereward was flushed with ire and scorn.

† **b.** rarely in *plural. Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxx. 33 He that stirith iris [Vulg. *iras*], bringith forth discordis.

† **Ire,** *v. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. IRE *sb.*] *trans.* To anger, irritate.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 361 Her brethron & her owne kynde hit ireth [L. *irritat*].

Ire, obs. form of AIR (in quot. in sense 7).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxv. 160 All myghte not stoppe the intollerable ire of his body.

Ire, obs. or dial. f. IRON; obs. f. HER.

I-readed, -reaved, ME. pa. pples. of RED, REAVE *vbs.* **I-red,** of READ *v.*

† **I-rede,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *gerǽde* = MHG. *gereite* :—OTeut. **garaiđjo-z*: cf. I-RAD *a.* and GRAITH *a.*] Prepared, ready.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xvii. 32 [xviii. 33] He ȝedyde mine fet swa ȝeræde [L. *perfecit pedes meos*] swa swa heorotum. c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 119 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 If ich..bitraye ihesu hwat schal beon my mede. Þrytty panewes, hi seyden, hi beoþ alle irede.

† **I-redy,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 2 **ȝeredi,** 3 **i-readi, -redy,** 3–4 **i-redi, y-redy.** [ME.; see I-^{1}, Y-, and READY.] = READY.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 239 Þer beoð anu ȝeredie þe wereȝede gastes þe hine uniredlice underfangeð. a 1225 *Juliana* 8 Wite þu hit wel ireadi .. no lengre nulich hit heolen þe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3094 Vter & is compaynie yredy aȝen hom were. c 1300 *Beket* 766 Iredi ich am the deth to afonge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 173 Þe dyað þet is yredy, ond oueral aspiþ þane zeneȝere. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 354 Y am come her o semple knyȝt y-redy with þe to fiȝte.

I-refe, early ME. :—OE. *geréfa*: see REEVE *sb.*

Ireful (əiə·ɹfŭl), *a.* [f. IRE *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of ire; angry, wrathful.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27798 (Cott. Galba) Heuy chere, irefull and ill. 13.. *Coer de L.* 366 In his stirope up he stode, And smote to hym with irefull mode. c 1475 *Partenay* 3258 A man chaufed with yerfull manace. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 155 Foule woordis make all folke, Irefull or ferefull. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 41 Electus, Lætus, Marcia too must looke, With many moe, to tast his Irefull spight. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 179 With ire-full taunts each other they oppose. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii, His eyes and gathered eyebrows looked ireful and thwarted just now.

2. Choleric, passionate, irascible.

c 1400 *Solomon's Bk. Wisdom* 20 Aȝein stronge men & ireful look þat þou ne fiȝth. 1574 HELLOWES *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 116 With the irefull we must not be importunate to entreate a pardon. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 638 The inhabitants of .. Barbary are poore and proude, irefull, and writing all injuries in marble. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 1 (1822) I. 6 The want of this sympathy from others made him ireful, revengeful, impious.

Irefully (əiə·ɹfŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY^{2}.] In an ireful manner; angrily, wrathfully.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 230 They .. cam to Reynawde for to sle hym yrefully. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* xxxiv. 81 God's face is seene, most irefully to wycked men of hand. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 543 The dams fight for their young ones most irefully. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 4, I will not (answered irefully the Prince). 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Cruel Fortune* I. 237 'She is a stupid..discontented little fool', she irefully reflected.

Irefulness (əiə·ɹfŭlnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being ireful; wrathfulness.

1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* xix. 21 And Saul was wrooth with irefulnesse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 110 Obstynacy or frowardnesse, Hastynesse or Irefulnesse, Vngentylnesse. 1574 HYLL *Ord. Bees* ix, Although the fierce bees are very ill, yet is their yrefulnesse a note of better bees. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. III. iv, Not rage .. Nor eating irefulnesse, harsh cruelty.

I-regned, -reht, ME. pa. pples. of REIGN *v.*, RECCHE *v.*, to relate.

† **Ireis.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 3 **yreis.** [a. OF. *ireis, irois* adj. and sb., Irish (Godef.), f. OE. *Ir-as* the Irish.] = IRISH B. 1 b.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5551 Þer were of deneys [*v.r.* denys] & of scottes aslawe & al so of yreis [*v.rr.* yreyns, yrenys] vif ȝonge kinges.

I-reke, -rekened, ME. pa. pples. of REKE, RECKON *vbs.*

Ireless (əiə·ɹlės), *a. rare.* [f. IRE *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of ire or anger.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 239 Your ireless and soothing lucubrations.

I-remd, I-remewed, ME. pa. pples. of REME, REMOVE *vbs.*

Ire-monger, Iren, obs. ff. IRONMONGER, IRON.

Irenarch (əiə·rīnāɹk). *Hist.* [ad. late L. *īrēnarcha*, a. Gr. εἰρηνάρχης: see EIRENARCH. Cf. F. *irénarque* (Littré).] An Eastern provincial governor or keeper of the peace, under the Roman and Byzantine empires.

1702 ECHARD *Eccl. Hist.* (1710) 490 Upon the road he was met by Herod the Irenarch. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 114 Herod the Irenarch, or keeper of the peace.

I-rend, ME. pa. pple. of REND *v.*

† **Ireness-bag,** obs. var. (of obscure formation) of *earning-bag*: see EARNING *vbl. sb.*3

1611 COTGR., *Mulette*,..the maw of a Calfe; which being dressed is called the Renet-bag, Jreness-bag, or Cheslop-bag.

Irenic (əire·nik, əirī·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. εἰρηνικ-ός, f. εἰρήνη peace. Cf. EIRENIC and F. *irénique* (Littré).

In this and the following word, the first pronunciation is that given by Smart, Ogilvie, and Cassell, and by Webster and the other American Dictionaries, and is in accordance with the general analogies of the language, as in *academic, clinical, energetic, euphonic, Platonic,* in which the long vowel of the Greek is uniformly shortened; but the modern use of the Greek Εἰρηνικόν, *Eirēnicon*, to which scholars naturally give the English academic pronunciation of Greek, affects the derivatives also, and makes the second pronunciation frequent among university men.]

A. *adj.* Pacific, non-polemic; = IRENICAL.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 710 He was a man of irenic temperament. 1885 *Ch. Times* 343/1 No irenic propositions will do the least good till we have had those standards restored.

B. *sb. pl.* **Irenics**: irenical theology.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1118 Irenical Theology, or Irenics .. presents the points of agreement among Christians with a view to the ultimate unity..of Christendom. 1890 *Congreg. Rev.* Apr. 158 Our mission is not one of polemics but irenics.

Irenical (əire·nikăl, əirī·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL. As to pronunciation, see prec.] Peaceful; pacific; tending to promote peace, esp. in relation to theological or ecclesiastical differences.

1660 *Pref. Bp. Hall's Rem.* b, How meek his temper was, his many irenical tracts do shew. 1845 J. MACKIE *Life Leibnitz* 153 To these irenical negotiations an end was suddenly put..by the decease of the Duke of Hanover. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 125 Ullmann, a theologian, modern, irenical, anxious to give to reason the things that are reason's, to faith the things that are faith's. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 357 The method which St. John adopts is not polemical but irenical.

Hence **Ire·nically** *adv.*, in the spirit of peace.

1895 *Chicago Advance* 31 Oct. 619/1 On the .. conflicts between religion and science .. Prof. N. S. Shaler .. writes irenically and suggestively.

‖ **Irenicon** (əirī·nikǫn, əire·nikǫn). [a. Gr. εἰρηνικόν, neut. of εἰρηνικός: see IRENIC. Also spelt EIRENICON, q.v. The *e* is made short in Cassell, Ogilvie, and the American dictionaries, but in academic pronunciation the word is generally treated as Greek with *ē* long: cf. IRENIC.] A proposal designed to promote peace, esp. in a church or between churches; a message of peace.

1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Ded. A iij b, A Nationall Synod must be assembled: and happily by your aduice declared in your *Irenicon.* a 1716 SOUTH (Webster, 1864), They must in all likelihood (without any other irenicon) have restored peace to the Church. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 12 Jan. 25/1 It was really an *irenicon*—a message of good-will at the Christmas season.

‖ **Ire·nicum.** ? *Obs.* [L. form of prec.] = prec.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 9 Although it be, for the most part, a thankless office..to sound an *irenicum*; yet do it for God's sake. 1662 STILLINGFL. (*title*) Irenicum, a Weapon-Salve for the Church's Wounds; .. whereby a foundation is laid for the Church's peace. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. II. 189.

† **I·reos.** *Obs.* Also 5 **yrios,** 5–6 **yreos,** 6–7 **irios.** [a. med.L. *yreos*, **ireos*, an unexplained derivative or altered form of IRIS, arbitrarily applied to the white-flowered species in contrast to the purple ('Yris purpureum florem gerit, yreos album', *Sinon. Barthol.* 25/2).] The Florentine Iris (*Iris florentina*), a species with large white flowers. **b.** The root of this, used in pharmacy; orris-root.

[a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 25/2 Yri, i. radicis quæ yreos appellatur.] c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 88 Þese medicyns ben sumwhat more driere: yrios [*v. r.* yreos], aristologie [etc.]. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Lytill bagges of fustian stuffed with ireos and anneys xxvj. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 11 a, Thinges good for a colde head: Cububes, Galingale .. Spyke: Yreos. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 255 The Irios of Florence is taken for the best. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1660) 92 Others to make sweet Water, take of Ireos two ounces [etc.].
attrib. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xxxv. 194 The Ireos rootes ..are hoate and dry in the thirde degree.

Ireous, variant of IROUS *a. Obs.*

I-resed, ME. pa. pple. of RESE *v. Obs.*, to rush.

‖ **Iresine** (əiəri·səi·nī). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus), altered from Gr. εἰρησιώνη a branch of laurel or olive entwined with wool carried at certain festivals; the reference is to the woolly calyx.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Amarantaceæ*), natives of tropical and subtropical America and of Australia, of which several species are cultivated as ornamental foliage plants; a plant of this genus.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1882 *Garden* 25 Mar. 205/2 Coleuses and Iresines may still be struck. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 4/1 Some bronze-leaved plant, such as one of the Iresines. 1892 *Daily News* 15 Aug. 3/2 Fenced in by lines of chocolate iresines with outer lines of lobelia.

Iresipilis, obs. form of ERYSIPELAS.

I-reste, I-revayd, I-revested, ME. pa. pples. of REST, REVAY, REVEST *vbs.*

† **I-rew,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gehréowan*, f. *ge-* (I-^{1}) + *hréowan* RUE *v.*] To rue, repent: often *impers.*

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 1493 Þa mec þin wéa swiþast æt heortan ȝehreaw. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20529 (Fairf.) Irewed hit me [*Gött. & Cott.* It reud me] & for-þuȝt hit sare.

Ireyn(e, variants of ARAIN *Obs.*, spider.

Iriach, var. *eriach*, ERIC, blood-fine (*Irish Hist.*).

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 The party offendinge .. is alloted to paye to the wife or childe of the party murdered, or to the party agreeved, a kind of satisfaction, termed by them an *Iriach*.

Irian (əiˑriăn), *a. Anat.* [f. IRI-S 4 + -AN. F. *irien*.] Belonging to the iris of the eye.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 509 *Irian*,..belonging to the Iris. *Ibid.*, The iris receives the irian nerves.

I-richet, ME. pa. pple. of RICH *v.*, to enrich.

Iricism (əiˑrisiz'm). [irreg. f. IRISH, after *Scotticism*.] An Irish trait of character, expression, etc.; an Irishism, Hibernicism.

1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) VII. 259 There is a great fracas in Ireland in a noble family or two, heightened by a pretty strong circumstance of Iricism. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 52 The first of September, this year, to use an Iricism, will not take place till the second. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir of Redclyffe* xliii. (1861) 492 Charlotte wrote her brother very full and very droll accounts of the Iricisms around her.

Iricize (əiˑrisəiz), *v. rare.* [f. as prec., after *Scotticize, Anglicize*, etc.] *trans.* and *intr.* To make or become Irish; to Hibernicize.

1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* I. 112 The Connaught branch of the great Norman family of De Burgh first Iricised themselves in M'cWilliam. *Ibid.* II. 481 Norman names..iricized gradually with their owners.

Irid (əiˑrid). *rare.* [f. L. *irid-*, Gr. *ἰριδ-*, stem of *ἶρις*, IRIS.] 1. The iris of the eye.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 544 Negro albino. Hair white and wooly: irids white. 1848 C. BRONTË *Jane Eyre* v. (1857) 43 Brown eyes, with a benignant light in their irids. 1895 F. THOMPSON *Sister Songs*, [A joy that] Only lurks retired In the dim gloaming of thine irid.

2. *Bot.* A plant of the N.O. *Iridaceæ*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 626 Iridaceæ..Irids.

Iridaceous (əiˑridēiˑʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *īrid-* (see prec.) + -ACEOUS.] Related to plants of the genus *Iris*; belonging to the natural order *Iridaceæ*.

1851 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard.* 264 A family of showy iridaceous bulbs, requiring a frame or greenhouse. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Iridal (əiˑridăl), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to the rainbow.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 280 Descartes came far nearer the true philosophy of the iridal colours.

Iriddesis, erron. variant of IRIDODESIS.

Iridectomize (əiˑridekˑtŏməiz, iri-), *v. Surg.* [f. next + -IZE.] *trans.* To subject to the operation of iridectomy.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 489 A cook..whose left eye had been iridectomised..for glaucoma. *Ibid.* 505 Five months ago R. was iridectomised for glaucoma.

Iridectomy (əiˑrideˑktŏmi, iri-). *Surg.* [f. Gr. *ἰριδ-*, stem of *ἶρις* IRIS + *ἐκτομ-ή* a cutting out (f. *ἐκ* out + *τέμνειν* to cut) + -Y (cf. ANATOMY). Mod. F. *iridectomie* (Littré).] Excision of a portion of the iris. Also *attrib.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Iridectomus*, an instrument.. proper for the operation of iridectomy. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 92 The point of the iridectomy knife. 1894 DOYLE *Round red Lamp* 296 He would sit up half the night performing iridectomies and extractions upon the sheep's eyes sent in by the village butcher.

Irideous (əiriˑdiəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. Bot.L. *Iride-æ*, f. *Iris* + -OUS.] = IRIDACEOUS.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖ **Irideremia** (əiˑrideˑrīˑmiă, irid-). *Path.* [f. Gr. *ἰριδ-*, *ἶρις* IRIS + *ἐρημία* want, absence.] Congenital absence of the iris.

1855 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (1860) 132 Children affected with *Irideremia* appear to be confused and dazzled by ordinary daylight. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 323 Irideremia, or congenital absence of the iris, is occasionally observed.

Irides, pl. of IRIS.

Iridescence (iridesˑĕns). [f. IRIDESCENT: see -ENCE.] The quality of being iridescent; the intermingling and interchange of brilliant colours as in the rainbow, soap-bubbles, and mother-of-pearl; a play of glittering and changing colours.

1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 386 The shells .. which still possess the lustre and iridescence of their original nacre. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 580 In the peacock coal of Wales or Somersetshire, this iridescence often assumes a strong resemblance of what are called the eyes in a peacock's tail. 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepulchres*, etc. II. xvi. 31 Bits of ancient pottery and glass..with the iridescence of time very strongly marked upon it. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. 20 Nothing can exceed the splendour of the iridescences exhibited by many of these clouds. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 291 The plumage .. is peculiar .. no other species of our country shows such a rich metallic iridescence.

b. *fig.* Brilliant flashing of genius or character.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 268 Occasional corruscations of wit, and frequent iridescences of fancy. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv, What may be called the iridescence of her character—the play of various, nay, contrary tendencies.

Iridescency. ? *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] =prec. (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, an iridescent formation.

1799 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 320 The wavy appearance and irridescency of mother of pearl. 1802 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 449, I have got a little blue book for the iridescencies of my imagination.

Iridescent (iridesˑĕnt), *a.* [f. L. *īrid-* IRIS + -ESCENT. Cf. F. *iridescent* (Littré).] Displaying colours like those of the rainbow, or those reflected from soap-bubbles and the like; glittering or flashing with colours which change according to the position from which they are viewed.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 106 An iridescent or tarnished metallic appearance. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xx. (1849) 191 The iridescent colours produced by heat on polished steel and copper. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 183 The Mackerel is a handsome fish..The sides are iridescent like mother-of-pearl, but more silvery. 1879 G. ALLEN *Colour-Sense* i. 5 We do not owe to the colour-sense the existence in nature of the rainbow, the sunset, or the other effects of iridescent light. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 242 On the top of the water is a film of exquisite iridescent colours like those on a soap bubble, only darker and brighter.

b. *fig.* or in fig. context.

1864 *Realm* 18 May 6 This iridescent bubble-chaos of false sentiment. 1873 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* (1874) 84 The best fictions, without a deep moral significance beneath, are only iridescent froth. 1897 MRS. J. R. GREEN in *19th Cent.* June 966 The iridescent activities of a sympathetic and gifted intellect.

Hence **Iride·scently** *adv.*, in an iridescent manner.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 247 Bluish grey or steel grey, when tarnished Iridescently variegated blue or purplish. 1865 STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* Proleg. i. 8 To see.. the whole huge universe iridescently collapse into the crystal of the Idea.

Iridesis, erron. variant of IRIDODESIS.

Iridian (əiriˑdiăn), *a.* [f. L. *īrid-* IRIS + -IAN.] 1. Pertaining to the iris of the eye.

1864 in WEBSTER.

2. Rainbow-like; brilliantly coloured.

1884 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888 UPWARD *Songs in Ziklag* 146 *Consistency* ii, Truth's iridian arch.

Iridiate (əiriˑdiĕt). *Chem.* [f. IRIDI-UM + -ATE[1].] A salt of iridic acid.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 515 The fused mass..contains osmiate and iridiate of potash. [1873 Chloriridiates: see IRIDIO-.]

Iridic (əiriˑdik), *a. Chem.* [f. IRID-IUM + -IC. Cf. F. *iridique* (Littré).] Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is quadrivalent, as $IrCl_4$: cf. IRIDIOUS.

1845 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* 78 Iridic oxide. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 319 Iridic solutions..are of a dark brown-red colour; iridious solutions (containing the sesquioxide or trichloride)..have an olive-green colour. *Ibid.* 322 The dioxide, or Iridic oxide, IrO_2.

Iridical (əiriˑdikăl), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. L. *irid-* IRIS + -ICAL.] Brilliant with rainbow colours.

1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 100 The iridical window and the flaming shrine.

Iri·dico-, combining form of IRIDIC, entering into adjectives naming double salts of iridium and another element, e.g. *iridico-ammonic, iridico-potassic, iridico-sodic*, as *iridico-ammonic sulphate* or *iridammonium sulphate*, $N_2H_6Ir''SO_4$.

Iridine (əiˑridin, -əin), *a. rare.* [f. L. *irid-* IRIS 2 + -INE.] Rainbow-like; iridescent.

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. xiv. (Ward & Lock) 110 The horned-pout, with its pearly iridine breast and iron-brown back.

Iridio- (əiriˑdiə), comb. form of IRIDIUM, forming names of alloys or chemical combinations of iridium with another element or substance, as *iridio-platinum* an alloy of iridium and platinum, *iridio-cyanogen* (see quot. 1858); also of compounds in which iridium and another element combine with a third, as *iridio-chloride, -cyanide, iridio-cyanic* adj.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 133/1 *Iridiocyanogen*, $C_2N + Ir$, is a hypothetical compound radical. It forms with hydrogen Iridiocyanic acid, and with potassium an Iridiocyanide of potassium. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 316 Iridio-cyanides of barium. 1894 *Times* 29 Sept. 11/2 The force exerted by gravity..upon the iridio-platinum weight.

Iridious (əiriˑdiəs), *a. Chem.* [f. IRIDI-UM + -OUS. Cf. F. *irideux* (Littré).] Containing iridium; applied to compounds in which iridium is trivalent, as $IrCl_3$: cf. IRIDIC.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 322 The sesquioxide [of iridium] or Iridious oxide, Ir_2O_3. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 434 The trichloride or Iridious Chloride, is prepared by strongly heating iridium with nitre.

Iridite (əiˑridəit). *Chem.* [f. IRID-IUM + -ITE.] A salt of iridious acid.

1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 435 It unites with bases, forming salts which may be called iridites.

Iridi·tis. *Path.* A rare synonym of IRITIS (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Iridium (əiriˑdiŏm). [f. L. *īrid-* IRIS 2 + -IUM; named by Tennant in 1803 (see quot. 1804).] A white metal of the platinum group, resembling polished steel, and fusible with great difficulty, found (usually in conjunction with osmium) in native platinum, and in the native alloy IRIDOSMIUM. Chemical symbol Ir; atomic weight 193.

1804 TENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 414, I should incline to call this metal *Iridium*, from the striking variety of colours which it gives, while dissolving in marine acid. 1805 W. H. WOLLASTON *ibid.* XCV. 317 Metals that were found by Mr. Tennant .. and which he has called Iridium and Osmium. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 259 Iridium is not unlike platinum..though harder, and less easily acted upon by acids. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 442 When sent through a short bar of iridium, this refractory metal emits a light of extraordinary splendour.

attrib. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 249 To separate the iridium oxide from platinum. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 316 The mother-liquor of the iridium-salt. *Mod.* Gold pens with iridium points.

Iridization (iˑridəizēiˑʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] 1. The action or process of showing prismatic colours as in the rainbow; irisation.

1884 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 288 M. Cornu lately described to the French Academy of Sciences a white rainbow..This rainbow was wholly white, without even as much iridization as is noticeable in halos, and had a fleecy appearance.

2. *Path.* The coloured halo seen round a light by persons affected with glaucoma (*Cent. Dict.*).

Iridize (iˑr-, əiˑridəiz), *v.* [f. L. *irid-* IRIS, or IRID-IUM + -IZE.] 1. *trans.* To make iridescent.

1874 [see IRIS *sb.* 3].

2. To cover with iridium; to tip with iridium.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Iridо- (əiˑridо, iˑridо), a. Gr. **ἰριδο-*, comb. form of *ἶρις* IRIS, employed in the formation of many pathological and surgical terms, chiefly denoting diseases of the iris and operations upon it; those in more common use are the following:

Iridochoroiditis (-kōˑroidəiˑtis) [CHOROIDITIS], inflammation of the iris and the choroid coat of the eye. **Iridocyclitis** (-sikləiˑtis) [CYCLITIS], inflammation of the iris and the ciliary body. **Iridodialysis** [DIALYSIS], the artificial separation of the iris from the ciliary ring. **Iridodonesis** (-dɒnīˑsis) [Gr. *δονέειν* to shake], tremulousness of the iris. **Iridomotor** (-mōuˑtəɹ) [MOTOR], pertaining to movements of the iris. **Iridoscope** (əiriˑdɒskoupˑ) [-SCOPE], an instrument for examining the iris. See also IRIDODESIS, IRIDOTOMY.

1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 62 In the majority of cases it [ciliary staphyloma] is dependent on a chronic *iridochoroiditis. *Ibid.* 77 Primary iritis may..implicate secondarily the neighbouring structures; thus we have *iridocyclitis, and irido-choroiditis. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 17 A most threatening form of relapsing iridocyclitis. [1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 216 It is the more singular however that iritis should have ever been used by its inventor as the Germans have long employed the more correct relative compounds of iridotomia, iridectomia and *iridodialysis.] 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 364 Tearing away the iris from its insertion (Iridodialysis). 1879 P. SMITH *Glaucoma* 109 The zonula became loose and the lens hung slack, causing a visible *irido-donesis. 1876 FERRIER *Functions of Brain* 72 Co-ordination of retinal impressions with *irido-motor action in the corpora quadrigemina. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 52. 315 A new optical instrument..the *iridoscope.

Iridodesis (əiˑridɒˑdĭsis). *Surg.* Also 9 *erron.* iriddesis, iridesis. [f. Gr. *ἶρις, ἰριδ-* (IRIDO-) + *δέσις* binding.] An operation in which the iris is secured in a certain position by a ligature.

1858 *Critchett in Ophthal. Hosp. Rep.* I. 220 *Iriddesis*: or the formation of Artificial pupil by tying the iris. *Ibid.* 225, I feel satisfied that this twofold object could not have been attained in any other way than by *Iriddesis*. 1859 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 370 Mr. Critchett has very recently proposed an operation, which he terms 'Iriddesis' (Iridodesis?). 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 94 By iridodesis or ligature of the iris. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (ed. 3) 587 Iriddesis..differs from the last described merely in the pupil not being entirely lost. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 364 By ligature, Iridodesis, or Iridesis.

Iridoline (əiriˑdolən). *Chem.* [f. L. *īrid-* IRIS + *ol-eum* oil + -INE.] A base ($C_{10}H_9N$) occurring in coal tar oil.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Dict. Chem.* III. 50.

Iridosmine (əiˑridɒˑsməin, iri-). [f. IRID-IUM + OSM-IUM + -INE[5]; named by Breithaupt 1827.] A native alloy of the metals iridium and osmium, usually occurring in flattened grains with platinum. Also **Irido·smium**, and *osmiridium*.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* III. 273 Irid-osmin .. is a compound of iridium and osmium. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 314 The black scales which remain when native platinum is dissolved in nitromuriatic acid were found by Smithson Tennant to consist of an alloy of two metals, iridium and osmium, hence called iridosmine. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VIII. 137 The chief use of iridosmine is in tipping the nibs of gold pens.

Iridotomy (əiˑridɒˑtŏmi, iri-). [f. IRIDO- + Gr. *-τομία* cutting; cf. *lithotomy*. Cf. F. *iridotomie* (Littré).] Section of the iris.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 3 M. de Wecker of Paris .. endeavoured to improve Mr. Bowman's operation by one which he called 'iridotomy'. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 363 Double iridotomy is applicable to cases of closed pupil after cataract extraction.

So **Iri·dotome**, 'a knife devised by Sichel for excising the iris' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

†I-ri·ht. *Obs.* [OE. *ġerihto, -rihta* pl.; see I-[1], Y-, and RIGHT *sb.*] *pl.* Rights, dues; rightful possession.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 74 Se apostol .. Godes ġerihta lærde. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1074 He..nam swilce ġerihta swa se cyng him ġeuðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 7906 Rome is eowre irihte; nu hit halt Julius Cesar. *c* 1275 *Lune Ron* 130 in *O. E. Misc.* 97 Þer ne may no freond fleon oþer, ne non furleosen his irihte.

I-riht, ME. pa. pple. of RIGHT *v.*

Irin, obs. form of IRON.

I-rinen, ME. pa. pple. of RINE *v.*, to touch.

Iri·ngo, obs. variant of ERYNGO.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 137 Iringo-roots are hot and dry in the second degree.

Irios, variant of IREOS, *Obs.*

Iris (əi·ris), *sb.* Pl. **irides** (əi·ridīz), **irises.** [a. Gr. *ἶρις*, stem *ἰριδ-*. The senses (except 3 and 6) correspond to those of the Gr. word; so also F. *iris*. The pl. *irides* is chiefly used in sense 4.]

1. *Gr. Myth.* The goddess who acted as the messenger of the gods, and was held to display as her sign, or appear as, the rainbow; hence, allusively, a messenger.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 407 Wheresoere thou art, in this worlds Globe, Ille haue an Iris that shall finde thee out.

2. A rainbow; a many-coloured refraction of light from drops of water.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Yris..is the rayen bowe wyth hir fayr cote of dyuerse fygures. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* vii. (Arb.) 43 Each eybrowe hanges like Iris in the skies. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 380 His Crest, that prouder then blew Iris bends. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 21 The good Deed would..half-impress On my dark Cloud an Iris. 1782 TUNSTALL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 103 No lunar Iris, I ever heard or read of, lasted near so long as that on the 18th instant. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiii. 110 Illuminating its perimeter like two mock suns in the opposite parts of an iris.

b. *transf.* A rainbow-like or iridescent appearance; a circle or halo of prismatic colours; a combination or alternation of brilliant colours.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 158 What's the matter, That this distempered messenger of wet, The manie colour'd Iris rounds thine eye [cf. *Lucrece* 1586]? 1665 *Phil. Trans* I. 2 He useth three Eye-Glasses for his great Telescopes, without finding any Iris, or such Rain-bow colors as do usually appear in ordinary Glasses. 1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 340 Pretious stones of seueral sorts and Lustures.. composeing a rich Iris of seueral colours. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 442 We saw, as in a looking-glass, the image of each of us, the head being as it were the centre of three concentrick iris's. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 19 In the Spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove.

c. *fig.*

1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 43 If Liberty Lent not life its soul of light, Hope its iris of delight. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* II. xiii, Is Virtue but a shade? And Freedom but the iris of a storm? 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. ii. 26 Print thy soft iris on white wings of prayer.

3. a. A hexagonal prismatic crystal (mentioned by Pliny *Nat. Hist.* XXXVII. ix. 52). **b.** 'Applied by French jewellers to a variety of rock-crystal, possessing the property of reflecting the prismatic colours by means of natural flaws in the interior of the stone' (Westropp *Precious Stones*).

Opinions differ as to the identity of these, some taking the former as 'the prismatic crystals of limpid quartz, which decompose the rays of the sun' (Westropp).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Also þere [in Ireland] groweþ þat stoon Saxagonus, and is i-cleped Iris also, as it were þe reynebowe. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. xxviii. (1839) 219 The white ben of cristalle and of berylle and of Iris. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 36 The image of the Rayne-bow may bee seen on a wall, the Sunne striking thorow a six-pointed stone, called Iris, or any other Christall of the same fashion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 623 Next after the Ceraunia, there is a stone named Iris: digged out of the ground it is in a certain Isle of the red sea. .. For the most part it resembleth Crystal...If the beams of the Sun strike vpon it directly within house, it sendeth from it against the wals that be near, the very resemblance of a rainbow both in form and colour. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 78 Diamonds, Saphyres, Carbuncles, Iris, Opalls. 1748 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Fossils* 179 The Iris, or Rain-bow Crystal of authors. 1861 BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.* 191 Rock Crystal can be made into Iris. 1874 WESTROPP *Prec. Stones* 90 Hyaline quartz iridized internally (called at the present day iris).

4. *Anat.* A flat, circular, coloured membrane suspended vertically in the aqueous humour of the eye, and separating the anterior from the posterior chamber; in its centre is a circular opening, called the pupil, which may be enlarged or diminished so as to regulate the amount of light transmitted to the retina.

The colour of the iris, blue, brown, grey, etc., is what is known as the colour of the eye.

1525 tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surg.* B j b/2 There be iij. materyall circles yᵗ ronne about the ye, and because they be so different of colours they be callyd yride[s] or rain bowys. 1619 PURCHAS *Microcosmus* viii. 90 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man onely. 1777 DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 87 There was no perceptible difference in the diameter of the irises. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 473 An iris capable of contracting its aperture to a vertical linear slit. 1881 E. COPE in *Knowledge* (1883) 136/2 The colour of the skin, hair, and irides.

b. (*transf.*) *Entom.* The inner ring of an ocellated spot on an insect's wing; usually lighter than the outer ring, and the central spot or pupil.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* III. 727 Caudate wing. Pupil. Iris. 1838 WESTWOOD *Entomol. Text Bk.* 278 Eyelets (*Ocelli*)...the centre..is termed the pupil, and is surrounded by the iris.

5. *Bot.* A genus of plants, the type of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, natives of Europe, N. Africa, and the temperate regions of Asia and America; most of the species have tuberous (less commonly bulbous or fibrous) roots, sword-shaped equitant leaves, and showy flowers; formerly often called Fleur-de-lis or Flower-de-luce. Also, a plant of this genus.

Blue Iris, *Iris germanica*, the German Flag, a common cultivated species; **Fetid Iris,** the Gladden, *Iris fœtidissima*; **Florentine Iris** = *White Iris*; **Stinking Iris** = *Fetid Iris*; **White Iris,** *Iris florentina*, from which orris-root is obtained; **Yellow Iris,** the Yellow Flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*, the common British species.

[1562 TURNER *Herbal.* II. 23 a, Iris is knowen both of the Grecianes and Latines by that name; it is called .. in Englishe flour de lyce.] 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. XXXV. 192 There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce. *Ibid.*, The stincking Iris, and the yellow Iris. *Ibid.* 193 The Irides or flower Deluces do most commonly flower about May. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 698 Each beauteous flour, Iris all hues, Roses, and Gessamin. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 383 Transplant your..Persian and bulbous Iris's. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* ciii, We glided winding under ranks Of iris, and the golden reed. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 385/3 The drought of the past week has burnt up the Irises. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4 The plains were ornamented with dwarfed blue irides.

6. *Astron.* Name of the seventh of the asteroids.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* and Supp. 708/1 Minor planets .. Iris.. [discoverer] Hind..[date of discovery] August 13, 1847.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *iris-colour, -glow, -gradation, -ornament, -ring, -tint*; also *iris-coloured, -hued, -like* adjs.; (sense 4) *iris-forceps, -hook, -knife, -scissors* (used in surgical operations on the iris); (sense 5) *iris-blossom, -family, -flower, -root*; also **iris-camphor,** an ethereal oil obtained from iris-roots (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); **iris-coffee,** the seeds of *Iris pseudacorus*, used as a substitute for coffee (*ibid.*); **iris-diaphragm,** a contractile diaphragm for lenses, contrived so as to imitate the action of the iris; **iris-disease,** a form of herpes, generally affecting the back of the hands; **iris-root,** the root of *Iris florentina*, orris-root; **iris-swallow,** a swallow of the sub-genus *Iridoprocne*, having iridescent plumage.

1899 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 30 The tall grass, green herb and leaf, the *iris blossoms. 18.. DANA *Min.* (L.), The tarnish and *iris colours of minerals are owing to a thin surface film. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* 58 With white light the circles display iris-colours. *Ibid.* 74 A series of *iris-coloured bands. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 66 These lenses may be had with *iris diaphragms. 1890 *Ibid.* III. 119 Iris diaphragms applied to photographic lenses are a recent reintroduction. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxi. 304 Covered with rushes and plants of the *Iris family. 1818 SHELLEY *Mavenghi* xxiv. 5 The coarse bulbs of *iris-flowers. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 144 He draws out with a pair of *iris forceps the corresponding segment of the iris. 1823 MRS. HEMANS *Last Constantine* lxxiv, Such an *iris-glow as emulates the skies. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* I. 357 Tender *iris-gradations of colour. 1887 FENN *Master of Cerem.* i, Delivering its take of *iris-hued mackerel. 1839–47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 346/2 The *iris-knife is a convenient size and form for many purposes. 1849 H. MAYO *Truths Pop. Superst.* ii. 26 Returning hope shone, *Iris-like, amid her falling tears. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* xv. (1870) 539 A series of most splendidly-coloured *iris-rings. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. i. § 11 Some Parts of *Iris-root appear oftentimes above the ground. 1874 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* 158 Through the wound in the cornea the blades of a pair of fine *iris scissors may be introduced. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec., The snow was all bathed in *iris tints.

Iris (əi·ris), *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *iriser*.] *trans.* To make iridescent; to form into, or place as, a rainbow. Only in *pa. pple.*

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 558 Its color is a light lead gray, often tarnished with a tinge of yellow, and sometimes irised. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 21 The wreaths of fitful vapour..irised around the pillars of waterfalls. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) Aug. 348/2 Watch the bubbles go and come Irised on the crystal stream.

Irisate (əi·risēit), *v.* [irreg. f. IRIS *sb.* + -ATE³.] *trans.* To render iridescent. Hence **I·risated** *ppl. a.*, iridescent.

1828 WEBSTER cites PHILLIPS. 1887 *Science* Sept. 115 A variety of hooks were used for different kinds of fish and according to the time of day, irisated shells being applied at noon and in a bright sun.

Irisation (əi·risēi·ʃən). [f. prec.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *irisation* (Littré).] The process of making iridescent; iridescence.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Irisation*, .. the effect of the decomposition of light by the prism. 1881 *Metal World* No. 9. 131 Certain metallic irisations are produced on the surface of the object. 1892 A. MICHEL in *Athenæum* 2 July 39/3 The coloured bubbles and the irisations formed in the thickness of the glass.

Iriscope (əi·riskōup), *sb.* [irreg. f. IRIS *sb.*2 + -SCOPE.] A device for exhibiting the primary colours by the action of the breath on a specially prepared plate of highly polished black glass.

1841 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 43 Having received from Dr. Joseph Reade one of his beautiful instruments called the Iriscope, .. I soon perceived that it might be advantageously employed in various investigations in physical optics. [Description follows.]

†I-ri·se, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gerîs-an.*] *trans.* To become, suit, be suitable to. (Orig. const. with *dat.*)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 1087 (Gr.) Swa þam þeodne ȝeras. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 318 Cyninge ȝerist rihtwisnys and wisdom. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 141 Þe ȝeriseð wel here eiðer.

I-rise(n, ME. pa. pple. of RISE *v.*

Irised (əi·rist), *a.* [f. IRIS *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Having the colours of the rainbow; coloured by a rainbow.

1816 CLEAVELAND *Min.* 553 In Hessia, it occurs in delicate, irised needles in a mine of sparry iron. 1837 DANA *Min.* 76 The tarnish is described as *irised*, when it exhibits the fixed prismatic colors. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* July 347 Bathing from time to time in waftings of irised spray.

2. Having an iris or irises; usually with qualifying word, as *large-irised* (see IRIS *sb.* 4).

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 514/2 Large-irised eyes. 1880 MRS. BURNETT *Louisiana* i, They were the loveliest eyes, ..large-irised, and with wonderful long lashes.

Irish (əi·riʃ), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 3 Irisc, Irreisc, Iriss, Yriss, 4 Irisch, (Yrisch, Hyrisch), Iris, 5 Yrissh, -yssh, Iressh, Hiressche, 5–6 Irysh, 6 Irishe, (*Sc.* -isch(e), -eshe, Yris(c)he, -esshe, 3– Irish. [f. *Ir-*, stem of OE. *Îras* (ON. *Îrar*) the inhabitants of Ireland (OE. and ON. *Îrland*) + *-isc*, -ISH: cf. ON. *Îrskr*. The stem *ir-* is no doubt from OIr. *Ériu* Erin (see HIBERNIAN); but the phonological relation is not clear.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of persons: Of, belonging to, or native to Ireland; orig. and esp. used of the Celtic inhabitants.

c 1205 LAY. 18060 Þa iseȝen Irisce men þat Brutten wes an eornest. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 322 Thu chaterest so doth on Irish preost. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1290 Horn gan to schupe drage Wiþ his yrisse felaȝes. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8834 Þe Irisch kyng gadered his host. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 166 Consydyr ye that youre yrysshe enemys ne hare auncestres..was trewe to you. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 637/2 Other greate howses there be of the old English in Ireland, which .. are nowe growen as Irish as O-hanlans breeche. *Ibid.* 647/2 Benefices ..of soe small profitt in these Irish countreyes, through the ill husbandrye of the Irish people which inhabite them. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xii. in *Tracts* (1769) 363 The priests are chosen for the most part out of old Irish gentry. 1763 HUME in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) 7 A very ingenious Irish gentleman. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii, Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish Counts, Irish Barons.

†b. Belonging to the Scottish Highlands or the Gaelic inhabitants of them. *Obs.*

1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 63 Four thousand Irish archers brought by the Earl of Argyle. 1652 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 247 The contributione allotted to the Irishe boyes.

2. Of things: Of or pertaining to Ireland or its inhabitants (freq. denoting a particular variety or quality of the thing named, e.g. *Irish car, freize, mile, penny, whisky*, etc.).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lxxxi. [lxxix] (MS. Bodl.) lf. 157 b/2 Hiressche [1495 yryssh] wolle and skynnes al venemous. beestes fleeþ it. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 186 Irish wollen, lynyn cloth. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I can make good mantyls, and good Irysh fryce. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 153 The load of an Irish-car, drawn by one Garron. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 21/1 The Irish round towers are now generally ascribed to an ecclesiastical origin.

b. With names of animals and plants, usually denoting a species or variety peculiar to Ireland, as *Irish elk, greyhound, hare, hobby, rat, sheep, wolf, wolf-dog, wolf-hound*; *Irish broom, heath, ivy, juniper, yew*, etc.: see the sbs. Also **Irish daisy,** the dandelion; **Irish moss,** the edible seaweed *Chondrus crispus*, also called carrageen.

1375–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 582 In 2 furur. de irislams, 5*s.* 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) II. 186 Skynnes of otere, squerel, and Irysh [h]are. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. ii. 119 'Tis like the howling of Irish Wolues against the Moone. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 26 June, The Irish wolfe-dog..which was a tall greyhound, a stately creature indeede, who beate a cruell mastiff. 1824 BEWICK *Hist. Quadrup.* (ed. 8) 340 The Irish Greyhound.. is the largest of the Dog Kind. .. It is only to be found in Ireland, where it was formerly of great use in clearing the country from Wolves. It is now extremely rare. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 321 It [*Ulex strictus*] was discovered in the Marquess of Londonderry's Park, county of Down .. now well known .. under the name of Irish Furze. 1845 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. I. 321/1 Many substitutes for Iceland moss have been proposed; one of the best of which is the Carrageen or Irish moss (*Fucus crispus*).

c. In special phrases, as **Irish blackguard,** a kind of snuff (see BLACKGUARD 7); **Irish bull** (see BULL *sb.*4 2); **Irish diamond,** rock crystal: see DIAMOND 2; **†Irish game** (see B. 3); **Irish stew:** see STEW; **Irish stitch** (see quot. 1753); **†Irish toyle,** a species of beggar (see quot. 1561); **Irish work,** embroidery done in white thread upon a white ground.

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* 14 Thoughe one knowe but the yresshe game Yet wolde he haue a gentyllmannys name. 1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vacab.* (1869) 5 An Irishe toyle is he that carieth his ware in hys wallet, as laces, pins, poyntes, and such like. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 164 Retiring shades..gradate or go off by degrees. .. There is a sort of needle-work, called Irish-stitch, done in these shades only, which pleases still, though it has long been out of fashion. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 257 The Marcasite found near Dublin, called Irish Diamond. 1837 MAJ. RICHARDSON *Brit. Leg.* i. (ed. 2) 34 His dress was a coarse Irish-blackguard-snuff colored frock coat. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forlorn Sheph. Compl.* x, A Box Of Irish Blackguard. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 Rock crystal..also known as..'Irish' diamond, is also much used by watch jewellers.

3. The distinguishing epithet of the language of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland. Hence applied to words, idioms, etc. belonging to that language, and to anything composed or written in it.

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 137 In Scotlande

they haue two sondry speches. In .. the part ioynyng to Ierland, that speche is muche lyke the Iryshe speche. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 623/2, I knowe not whether the woordes be English or Irish. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 371 The Irish language..hath but few words. 1763 in *Rep. on Ossian* (1805) App. 18 The Irish manuscripts in the duke of Chandos's library. 1884 RHYS *Celt. Brit.* vii. (ed. 2) 242 The term..is hardly ever to be met with in Irish literature. *Ibid.* App. 283 The Irish word was *caill*, a wood.

b. Applied to the Scottish Gaelic (cf. B. 2 b).

In early examples a graphic variant of *er(i)sch*, ERSE.

1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* I. 628 Had Sanct Ierome bene borne in tyll Argyle, In to Yrische toung his bukis had done compyle. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 86 The rest of the scottis..vse thair alde Irishe toung. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 9 We oft finde the Scots called Irishes, like as we yet term commonly our Highlandmen, in regard they speak the Irish language. *c* 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 158 The Irish tongue was .. lately universal even in many parts of the Lowlands.

4. Irish *in* character or nature; having what are considered Irish characteristics.

In quot. 1589 with allusion to B. 3.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B iij, We would show them an Irish tricke, that when they thinke to winne the game with one man [etc.]. 1725 SWIFT *Wood the Ironmonger* Wks. 1755 IV. i. 66 They laugh'd at such an irish blunder, To take the noise of brass for thunder. 1891 *Spectator* 3 Jan. 5/1 If we fail in anything, people say, How Irish! 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 171 There is also no doubt that the Fan *mile* is a bit Irish, a matter of nine or so of those of ordinary mortals.

5. *Comb.*, as *Irish-born*, *-bred*, *-grown*.

1850 S. G. OSBORNE *Gleanings* 250 Irish-grown flax.

B. *sb.* (Elliptical uses of the adj.).

1. a. as *pl.* The inhabitants of Ireland, or their immediate descendants in other countries, esp. those of Celtic race. *Wild Irish*, the less civilized Irish; formerly, those not subject to English rule, also called † *mere Irish* (*puri Hibernici*).

c 1205 LAY. 12855 Scottes .. Galewæȝes & Irreisce [*c* 1275 Yrisse]. *Ibid.* 18059 Þa Irisce weoren nakede. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* Prol. 10 Whyle he werrid be west on þe wilde yrisshe. [14.. *Eulogium Historiarum* (Rolls) III. Contn. Eulog. 371 *Makamor* et quidam alii principales *purorum* Hibernicorum capti fuerunt.] 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iv. (1870) 136 The other parte of Scotlande is..lyke the lande of the wylde Ireshe. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 73 The Irishe men and our Scottis Irishe acknawledge the same for thair first and mother toung. 1610 (see IRISHRY 1). 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 192 The mere Irish, whom they reputed as aliens or enemies of the crown. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 375 English in Ireland, growing poor and discontented, degenerate into Irish. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 76 They look upon us as a sort of savage Irish. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 17 Feb. (1868) 179/2 If the Irish in America..settled there with so strong a hostility to us, they have had their reasons.

† **b.** In *sing.* (with pl. *Irishes*). An Irishman. (Chiefly *Sc.*) *Obs.*

[1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 618/2 When the cause shall fall betwixt an Englishman and an Irish.] 1613 WITHER *Abuses* II. iv. in *Juvenilia* (1633) 220 If but by his Lords hand an Irish sweare, To violate that oath he stands in feare. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 8 He was taken prisoner by some Irishes. [See also A. 3 b.] 1719 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 426 It vexeth us to hear that the wild Irishes are coming down. 1828 STONEHOUSE *Crusade Fidelis* p. viii, To preach a sermon for the distressed Irishes.

2. The Irish language: see A. 3.

13.. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 375/309 'Certis', quaþ þe bysschop [Aidan] an yrischs, 'Ic wepe for þis king'. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 133 If there be any man the which wyll lerne some Irysh, Englysh and Irysh dothe folow here togyther. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 371 In Ireland the Fingallians speak neither English, Irish, nor Welch. 1772 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 22 Mar., If the Highlanders understood Irish, why translate the New Testament into Erse? 1884 RHYS *Celt. Brit.* vii. (ed. 2) 242 The term Scotti was made in Irish into Scuit.

† **b.** Scottish Gaelic; ERSE. *Obs.*

In its written form, Scottish Gaelic was not clearly distinguished from Irish until *c* 1750.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 345 Thow lufis nane Irische..Bot it suld be all trew Scottis mennis lede. *Ibid.* 350 Thy forefader maid Irisch and Irisch men thin. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. II. lvi. 377 The antient langage of Scotland is Irish, which the mountaineers..retain to this day. 1702 in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) I. p. cxcii, About one half of the ministers in the Highlands..preach only in Irish.

c. English as spoken by natives of Ireland, affected in varying degrees by the sounds and vocabulary of the Celtic language, and partly retaining older features of English pronunciation.

1834 *Westm. Rev.* XXI. 348 The Irish of the peasants (which is nothing but English Hibernicised).

† **3.** An old game resembling backgammon.

Fully described in Cotton's *Compleat Gamester* (1680) 109.

1590 TARLTON *News Purgat.* 74 Her husband that loved Irish well, thoughte it no ill trick to beare a man too many. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlix. (1632) 314 Like an after-game at Irish, that is wonne and lost divers times in an instant. 1654 ETHEREDGE *Love in Tub* v. ii, Here's a turn with all my heart like an after-game at Irish.

4. Often *elliptically* (the sb. being contextually known), e.g. for Irish linen, snuff, whisky, etc.

1799 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* (1884) I. 203 Mrs. Davies frightened him into buying a piece of Irish when we were in Basingstoke. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxiv, Venturing upon a pinch of high dried Irish in the open air. 1893 H. CRACKANTHORPE *Wreckage* 125 Two bitters and a small Scotch..and a large Irish.

Irishery: see IRISHRY.

Irishian. *nonce-wd.* [f. IRISH + -IAN: cf. *Grecian.*] One skilled in the Irish language.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 255 His perseverance had rendered him the best Irishian of his age.

Irishism (əiə·riʃiz'm). [f. IRISH + -ISM.] An Irish peculiarity, esp. of expression; a Hibernicism; an Irish bull.

1734 W. PULTENEY in *Lett. C'tess Suffolk* (1824) II. 101 So I, supported by so great an authority, may venture on an Irishism, too. 1737 OZELL *Rabelais* III. 231 This is not a Scotch-ism but an Irish-ism. 1791 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) I. 325, I was just going to exhort you to pass through Brussels .. a fair Irishism, since if you read this you are already at Paris. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 13 There are many Irishisms in his works. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. xi. 243.

Irishize (əiə·riʃəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Irish or Irish-like; to communicate an Irish character to. Hence **I·rishized** *ppl. a.*

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 67 He .. conceived the idea of Irishizing the fairies. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug. 237/2 Irishized, however, they [the Danes] soon became. 1869 J. A. ROBERTSON *Gaelic Topogr. Scotl.* xvii. 518 The only language that could have come from Argyleshire in the 9th century was a corrupt Irishised Gaelic.

I·rish-like, *adj.* and *adv.* [See LIKE *a.*] Like the Irish; in Irish fashion.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 621/1 Those sayd gentellmens children..are..therby brought up lewdly, and Irish-like. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 5 Highlandmen .. which are rude and unruly, speake Irish, and go apparailed Irish-like. *Mod.* [See def. of prec.]

Irishly (əiə·riʃli), *adv. rare.* [-LY 2.] In Irish fashion; with Irish leanings.

1571 *Act* 13 *Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 369 A verie fewe of them both by nation, education, and custome Irish Irishly affectioned. 1825 LOCKHART in *Scott's Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 306 A fine lad..very Irishly gentlemanlike.

Irishman (əiə·riʃmæn). Pl. **-men.** [f. IRISH *a.* + MAN. Originally two words.] A native of Ireland; a man of Irish race.

c 1205 [see IRISH *a.* 1]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1004 He dude writes sende Into yrlonde After knigtes ligte Irisse men to figte. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 347 Irische men recchep nouȝt of castelles. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 32 They sailled in to Irlande and toke to theyr wyues Irisshmens doughtres. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* iii. (1870) 131, I am an Iryshe man, in Irland I was borne. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* xiii. in *Tracts* (1769) 375 An Englishman was not punishable for killing an Irishman. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1761 III. 111 The arrival of an Irish man to a country town. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* iv. 18 Let no true Irishman, who believes and sees all this, despair by reason of it. 1848 BRIGHT *Sp. Irel.* 25 Aug. (1868) 159/1 Driven forth by poverty, Irishmen emigrate in great numbers.

b. *Wild Irishman.* (*a*) *Hist.* One of the Wild Irish: see IRISH B. 1. (*b*) The familiar name of the Irish mail train between London and Holyhead on the London and North Western Railway.

1862 *Times* 27 Mar., To facilitate still further the rapid progress of the Irish express train (better known as the Wild Irishman) between Holyhead and London. 1883 *B'ham Weekly Post* 1 Sept. 1/5, I have just seen the 'Wild Irishman' dash through the station.

Irishness (əiə·riʃnės). [f. IRISH *a.* + -NESS.] Irish quality or character.

1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 279 The desk might pass safely through the Inquisition, but what is to be done about the Irishness of Bruce's Travels?

Irishry (əiə·riʃri). *Hist.* or *arch.* Also 5 **-ery.** [f. IRISH *a.* + -RY. Cf. Sc. *ershry*, s.v. ERSE.]

1. *collect.* The native Irish, as opposed to English settlers in Ireland.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVI. 317 (Camb. MS.) He had apon his party The eryschry [*Edin. MS.* Irschery; *ed.* 1616 Irishry]. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 801 Thir ar his Irland kingis of the Irischerye. 1495 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) I. 51 [To] stirre Irishery or Englishry to make warre against our soverain lord the Kings authority. 1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 44/1 As the manner and custome was among the Irishrie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 72 They that refuse to be under lawes,..are tearmed the Irishry, and commonly the Wilde Irish. 1792 BURKE *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 336 The spirit of the popery laws.. as applied between Englishry and Irishry. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 353 It is not to be imagined that the entire Irishry partook in this desire of renouncing their ancient customs.

2. Irish character or nationality; an instance of this; an Irish trait.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Irel.* 116 A country which piques itself on its Irishry. 1850 E. WARBURTON *R. Hastings* II. 247 One thing they used to vex me about..and that was about my Irishry as they used to call it. 1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* lxxi. (1875) 391 Awkwardnesses of manner—Walpole called them Irishries.

I·rishwo·man. [f. IRISH *a.* + WOMAN; orig. two words.] A woman who is a native of Ireland or of Irish descent.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3811 Hym an irish womman bare [Fr. *Qu'il fu filz d'une vielle irese*]. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* iv. 60 A poor Irishwoman recounting some experience.

I·rite. *Min.* [f. IR-IDIUM + -ITE.] A supposed mineral, named by R. Hermann in 1841, now proved to be a mixture of iridosmine, chromite, etc.

Iritic (əiri·tik), *a. Path.* [f. IRIT-IS + -IC.] Pertaining to or affected with iritis; affecting the iris.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 476 In addition to her iritic inflammation, there was considerable turbidity of the vitreous.

Iritis (əirəi·tis). *Path.* [mod. f. (1801 in German) IR-IS + -ITIS (see quot. 1855).] Inflammation of the iris.

1818 TRAVERS in A. Cooper & Travers *Surg. Ess.* I. (ed. 3) 65 By the term 'Iritis' I mean to express the deep-seated inflammation of the eye. 1855 DIXON *Dis. Eye* (1860) 137 We first meet with the word 'Iritis' in a treatise by Schmidt of Vienna, published in 1801. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 58 Iritis..often destroys sight by closing the pupil, and shutting off the light from the interior of the eye.

Irk (ərk), *sb. rare.* [f. IRK *a.* or *v.*] Tedium, irksomeness, annoyance.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 142/14 Hirk, or irk, *tædium.* 1870 *Véra* xix. (1871) 179 [If] Princess Anna had felt any irk, privation, or strain.

† **Irk,** *a. Obs.* Also 4–5 **yrk,** 4–6 **irke,** (5 **erke**), 5–6 **yrke.** [ME., orig. northern and north midl.; not known outside Eng.: see next.] Weary, tired; troubled; 'bored', disgusted; loath. Const. *of* (rarely *with*), or with *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6425 Sua lang he heild [his hend] vp.. þof he was irk it was na wonder. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4542 Yn goddys seruyse are swyche men yrk. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4867 Men therynne shulde hem delite, And of that deede be not erke. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 77 The daye woxe als dirke Als it were mydnyghte myrke, Ther of sir Gawane was irke. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xv. 51 (Add. MS.) His doughter was yrke of hym and of his meany. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram.* 917 To Calle to god for grace looke þou neuer be Irke. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 100 So yrke were all men of domesticall discorde. 1576 LD. VAUX *Poems, Desyreth exchange of life* (Grosart) 18 The life is irke of joyes that be delayed. *a* 1650 *Heir of Sin* 54 in Furniv. *Percy Fol.* I. 177 That mery man is irke with mee.

Irk (ərk), *v. arch.* Also 4–7 **irke,** yrk(e, (5 **erke,** 5–6 **hirk,** 6 **erk, irck, yirke, yerk, urke**). [ME. *irke-n, yrke-n,* orig. northern and north midl.; found with the cognate adj. IRK, from *c* 1300; the compound FOIRK *v.* occurs as early as *c* 1250; of uncertain origin.

It does not appear whether the vb. was formed from the adj. (which would *a priori* be the more likely) or *vice versa*. The affinities outside Eng. are also uncertain; there was a rare MHG. *erken* to be disagreeable, to disgust, nauseate, with freq. *erkeln*, and adj. *erklich* abhorrent, which suits the sense; but the rarity of this, with its non-appearance in LG., causes difficulties. On the other hand, the northern character of the word in Eng. has suggested its identity with ON. *yrkja* (≈ Goth. *waurkjan*, OE. *wyrcean*) to work, to take effect upon, Sw. *yrka* to urge, press, enforce: the theory being that the notion 'it works me' might have developed in Eng. that of 'it wearies, tires, or disgusts me'. But for this there is no actual evidence; ON. *yrkir* does not even appear impersonally used.]

† **1.** *intr.* To grow weary or tired; to feel vexed, 'bothered' or disgusted; to feel it burdensome, to be loath (to do something). Const. *of* (rarely *with*, *at*), or with *inf. Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11122 So manye þer were in chaumbre & halle, Men schuld yrke to telle þem alle. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 786 Modir als of haly kyrk, to safe synful þat wil nocht Irk. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xviii. (Shaks. Soc.) 178 In Goddys servyse I xal nevyr irke. 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 111 The wounder was so grete, I yrkit to com nere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 302 For the dynnyng of hir wanton cry I irkyt of my bed, and mycht nocht ly. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 719 My pen wald tyre and eik my self wald irk. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 If I should haue sayed al that I knewe, youre eares woulde haue yrked, to haue hearde it. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 148 The wretch yrking at his former fact, came and brought his 30 peeces of Silver to the Rulers. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus' Ann.* IV. vi. (1622) 98 Euery souldier irked with the remembrance of his labours. 1619 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 39, I irke to rake longer in this sinke. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 72 An honest heart will irk ill, and fret, and grow discontented at it. 1797 T. WRIGHT *Autobiog.* (1864) 40 My poor old aunt evidently irked with the business.

† **2.** *trans.* To be weary of or disgusted with; to loathe. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 210 All is out of har and that shall he yrk. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. Pref. 2 Hystorie ..detesteth, erketh, and abhorreth vices. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Collingbourne* vi, This ougly fault, no tyrant lyues but vrkes. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 226 He .. irkes the vntimely trouble, to haue sought witnesses elsewhere.

3. Of a thing: To affect with weariness, dislike, or disgust; to weary, tire; to trouble; to disgust, to 'bore'. Also *absol. arch.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III*, Wks. 38/1 This discencion betwene hys frendes sommewhat yrked hym. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 506 He is repayd with scorne and foule despite, That yrkes each gentle heart which it doth heare. 1559 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* D ij, Medlers .. if you deale much with them, they wil extremely irck, and loath you. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 614 This After-game of Words is what most irks me. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xxxiv, The garrulous glee of reception irked him. 1864 BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* iv, Irks care the crop-full bird? 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 28 May 5/5 It was not thought well to irk them by an unpleasant policy of coercion.

b. impers. *It irks* (*me*), it wearies, annoys, troubles (me); ≈ L. *piget*. Const. *inf.* or clause; formerly *of*. *arch.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 To irke, *fastidire, tedere, pigere.* *c* 1530 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1135/1 It yrketh me to looke vppon the place agayne nowe when it is to late to mend it. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Lincoln* iv. 83 It irked them that they should pay tribute. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 414 This towne is so durtie,

that it would irke a man to walke the streets. 1646 P. Bulkeley *Gospel Covt.* v. 372 Mony times it irks us that we had them, and now have them not. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. i. xxx. 236 Then it irked him of his theft. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 164 It irks me while I write. 1813 Byron *Corsair* i. xiii, It irks not me to die. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* iii. (1883) 84 It irks me..that the partner of her iniquity should not..stand on the scaffold by her side.

c. *pass.* To be wearied, tired, grieved, or vexed. *arch.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv, Sometime art thou yrked of them at the table. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 72 My saule is irked to liue. 1647 Trapp *Comm. 1 Thess.* ii. 14 Moab was irked, because of Israel, or vexed at them. 1883 E. C. Stedman in *Century Mag.* XXVI. 940 People are irked by his acceptance of life. 1898 T. Hardy *Wessex Poems* 31 You are irked that they have withered so.

Hence **Irked** *ppl. a.*; **Irking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1400 in *Hampole's Wks.* (1895) I. 166 In þe begynnyng or it come to any hirkyng or hewenes of sclauth. *c* 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. iii. 123 Wiþ irkynge of herte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iii. viii. 11 Sone on our irkit lymmis, lethis, and banis The naturall rest of sleip slaid all at anis. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. 1468 By his counsell we Will end our too much yrked misery. 1628 Gaule *Pract. The.* (1629) 319 They find this Serpent..somewhat cold and irkeing. 1650 W. Brough *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 476 The irkings of a moment undo the ills of all thy ages. 1887 R. L. Stevenson *Mem. & Portr.* x. 174 They have more or less solved the irking problem.

†**Irkful**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. Irk *sb.* or *v.* + -ful.] Tedious; irksome.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 187/6 Hirkful, *tædiosus.*

Irksome (ə·ɹksə̆m), *a.* Forms: see Irk *v.* [f. Irk *v.* + -some.]

†**1.** Affected with weariness or disgust; tired; disgusted; 'bored'. Const. *of. Obs.*

1435 [implied in Irksomeness 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Irkesoum (*K., P.* irksum), *fastidiosus.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 Irkesome, *fastidiosus.* 1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1289/1 Vnto sufferaunce for our synne, how lothe and irkesom wold we be of our selfe. 1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* I iij a, He shall see straight all the audience, other slepe, or gaspe, or be urksome. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. ii. 6 Yrkesome of life, and too long lingring night.

2. Wearisome, tedious, tiresome; troublesome, burdensome, annoying. Formerly also, in wider sense, Distressing, painful; in early use, Disgusting, loathsome.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. viii. 90 Hevy curis lang Of irksum weir and sad. *a* 1530 *Prov. Howsolde-Kepyng* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 31 A sity garment is yrksome to neybors. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 290 The putrified botches and irksome scabs of vice. 1590 Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (1616) 7 Thou shalt pocket vp much disparagement of humor, which I know will be yerksome to thy patience. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* i. ii. 188, I know she is an irkesome brawling scold. 1667 Milton *P. L.* ix. 242 Not to irksom toile, but to delight He made us. 1769 Burke *Corr.* (1844) I. 168, I know and feel what an irksome task the writing of long letters is. 1808 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 126 It is very galling and irksome to any..men to be compelled to disclose their private circumstances. 1835 Marryat *Jac. Faithf.* xv, The confinement to the desk was irksome.

Irksomely (ə·ɹksə̆mli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In an irksome manner; in a way that tires, annoys, or troubles.

1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 117 He dyed verye daungerously, yrkesomelye, horryblye. 1643 Milton *Divorce* i. xiii, If it [a vow] be found rash, if offensive..our doctrine forces not error and unwillingness irksomly to keep it. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 143 ¶ 1 A bar of cold iron so irksomly long, that it banged against his calf. 1860 *Med. Times* 15 Sept. 266/1 Everyone who has work to do should seek bodily strength to do it less irksomely.

Irksomeness (ə·ɹksə̆mnés). [f. as prec. + -ness.]

†**1.** The state of being tired or disgusted; wearied or disgusted feeling; weariness, tedium, ennui.

1435 Misyn *Fire of Love* 22 Þat godis lufar, þe warld, idylnes & irksumnes forsakis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Irkesumnesse, *fastidium.* 1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Irkesomnesse,.. *ennuÿ.* 1577 Northbrooke *Dicing* (1843) 44 It driueth awaye irkesomnesse, gotten by serious toile. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 186 L. Domitius, .. for very irksomnesse of his tedious life, poisoned himselfe. 1721 R. Keith tr. *à Kempis' Solil. Soul* Pref. 114 Subjects..proper to cherish and refresh the Mind when clouded with Irksomness or oppressed with Melancholy. 1822 Lamb *Elia* Ser. ii. *Detached Th. Bks.*, I could never listen to even the better kind of modern novels without extreme irksomeness.

2. The quality of being irksome, tedious, annoying, or distasteful; tediousness; formerly, also, disagreeableness, painfulness, revolting quality.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* v. (1822) 401 Fra owre army be laid to ane toun, na irksumnes of remote and fer sege,..may remove the samin. 1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* i. i, Drunkards That buy the merry madness of one hour With the long irksomeness of following time. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* ii. Introd., Wks. (1851) 139 The irksomnesse of that truth which they brought was so unpleasant to them, that every where they call it a burden. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 2 He..finds the irksomeness of his task rather increased than lessened by every production. 1884 *Edin. Even. News* 19 Dec. 2/2 Grievances..that gall with a most aggravating irksomeness.

Irn, irne, obs. variants of Iron.

Irne, obs. form of Run, Yearn.

†**Irnen,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 yrnon, 5 yirnen. [Early ME. f. *iren* Iron + -en.] (The OE. adj. was *iren* like the sb. Mod. s. w. dialect has *ire* sb., *ire-n* adj. *Iron-en* also occurs in mod. dialect.] = Iron *a.* 1.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 149 His fet and his honde if heo þurh irnene neile were þurh-stunge. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5831 (MS. Bodl.) Hy weren redy in þat stede..And plizten hym in wiþ yrnen hoke. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 222 With yrnene claspes longe to laste. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 205 Yche spook..Ful of yirnene sawys shul be set. [1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk., Ironen*, made of iron. This use is emphatic—*i.e.* of iron and of nothing else.]

Irness, -e, obs. var. *irons*, pl. of Iron.

I-robbed, ME. pa. pple. of Rob *v.*

Iron (əi·ən), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 1 ísern. *β.* 1 ísen, 4 yzen, ysen, yse. *γ.* 1 íren, 2–6 iren, (3–5 irin, -un, -yn(e), 3–6 yren, (4–5 yrin, -un(ne,-yn(e), 4–7 yron, (5 eiren, eyren, iyron, hyrone, 6 yrone), 5– iron. *δ.* 3–7 (9 *dial.*) ire, yre, (3 eire), 6–7 yer-(monger). *ε.* (Chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*) 3–6 yrn, 4–6 yrne, 4–7 (9 *dial.*) irn(e, (5 irnne, herne, *pl.* yrnyss, 5–6 irness(e, 8–9 airn, ern. *ζ.* 5 ierne, iyrne, yirn, 5–6 yern(e, yeron, 6 yeirne, hierne. [OE. *íren*, used beside *ísern*, *ísen*, = OFris. *îsern*, OS. *îsarn* (MDu. *ijzen*, *ijzer*, Du. *ijzer*), OHG. *îsarn*, later *îsan* (MHG., MLG. *îsern*, *îsen*, Ger. *eisen*), ON. *îsarn* (also later *earn*, *jarn*, Sw. *järn*, Da. *jern*), Goth. *eisarn* :—OTeut. type **îsarnoⁿ*; cognate with OCelt. **îsarnom*, whence Gaulish compounds in *îsarno-*, OIr. *iarn* (Ir. *iaran*, *iarun*, Gael. *iarunn*, Manx *yiarn*), OWelsh *hearn* (:—*eharn*, *iharn* :—*îsarn*), Corn. *hoern*, OBreton *hoiarn*, now *houarn*, pl. *hern*. The ulterior etymology of the Celto-Teut. *îsarno-* is uncertain; and the relationship of the various types in Eng. and the cognate languages involves many difficulties. The full Eng. type (= OHG., ON. *îsarn*) was *ísern*, found only in OE., though still in the 11th c. The form *ísen*, corresp. to later OHG. *îsan*, MHG. *îsen*, Ger. *eisen*, MDu. *ijzen*, extends from OE. to the 14th c. in Kentish and perh. other south. dial. (at length reduced to *yse*, also in the comb. *ysmonger*: see Ironmonger). The Eng. type *íren* has no continental parallel; in OE., as a simple sb., it was app. chiefly poetic, but it became the standard form in ME.; the second syllable was from the 14th c. variously spelt *-en*, *-yn*, *-un*, and from early in the 16th c. always *-on*, the prevalent 16th c. form being *yron*, on which *iron* gradually gained, and became universal about 1630. In early ME. southern dial., *iren* was reduced to *ire*, *yre*, found in literature in 15th c., and still the s.w. dialect form from Berkshire to Cornwall. In north. dial., on the other hand, *iren* was compressed to *irn*, *yrn*, still used as *irn*, *irne*, *ern*, *airn*, in Sc. and north. Eng. dial. (See *Eng. Dialect Dict.* s.v.) In the standard Eng. *íren*, *īron*, syncopation app. did not take place until after diphthongation of the *ī*, whence through a phonetic series *ī·rĕn*, *əi·rĕn*, *əi·ə·rən*, *əi·ə·r'n*, *əi·ɔm*, came the existing *əi·ɔm*, *dial.* *əi·ən*; cf. the syncopated pa. ppples. *born*, *borne*, *torn*, *worn*, *boln*, *swoln*, and Sc. *fal'n*, *fawn*, from earlier *boren*, *toren*, *woren*, *bollen*, *swollen*, *fallen*. The 15–16th c. dial. spellings *iern*, *yern*, *yirn*, are ambiguous: in some cases they may have meant *ī·ərn*, *əi·ɔm*, in others yern, yəm, the latter prob. from Norse *jarn*, Da. *jern*. The plural *yrnes*, *irnes* (*-ys*, *-esse*, etc.) could arise alike from *yrn*, *irn*, or from *yren*, *iren* (as in *heven*, *hevnes*).

The form of the original *îsarn* has been much discussed; it has been viewed by some as a derivative, and perhaps adj. form, and suggestions made of its relation to *ts* ice (with the notion of 'glancing'), or to L. *æs*, *æris*. Goth. *aiz*, OHG. *êr*, OE. *ár* brass; but in neither case with much probability. Some class it among the Inde-eur. neuter words with *r* in nom.-acc., and *-n* in oblique cases (e.g. Skt. *ūdhar* gen. *ūdhnas*, L. *femur*, *femin-is*), and suppose an orig. nom. **ī·sar*, gen. **isə·nos* (yielding by Verner's Law **izan-as*), whence the later forms in *-r* and *-n*, and (by contamination) *-rn*. The phonetic history of ON. *jarn* and its cognates is also doubtful. Grimm and others suggested a borrowing of OIr. *iarn*, giving ON. *iarn*, *idrn*, *jârn*; others would derive it from *izan-* through *eran*, *earn*, *jarn-*. (See Möller in *P. & B. Beiträge* VII. 547; Noreen in *Arkiv for Nordisk Filologi* IV. 110 note, *Abriss der urgerm. Lautlehre* 195.) Uncertainty also attaches to the phonetic history of OE. *íren* whether it merely arose by rhotacism from *ísen*, or from *ísern* through an intermediate *írern*, shortened like *berern*, *beren*, *cweartern*, *cwearten*.]

1. A metal, the most abundant and useful of those used in the metallic state; very variously employed for tools, implements, machinery, constructions, and in many other applications.

Pure iron is soft and of a silver-white colour, but is scarcely known; the metal as commonly used has always an admixture of some other substance, usually carbon, and varies in colour from tin-white to dark grey. It is of three kinds, differing in the proportion of carbon present, and in properties: *malleable iron*, or Wrought iron, which is comparatively soft, very tenacious, fusible only at a very high temperature, and capable at a red heat of being hammered or rolled into any required shape; Cast iron, which is hard and brittle, and fusible at a lower temperature; and Steel, which partakes of the properties of both. Iron is very rarely found native (the known instances being mostly of meteoric origin), but is obtained from its ores, which are chiefly oxides or salts of the metal. Chemically, iron is a metallic element: symbol Fe (*ferrum*); atomic weight, 56. In alchemy it was represented by the sign for the planet Mars (♂).

a. *a* 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 25 *Alchior*, isern [*Erfurt Gloss.*, *Alchior*, isærn; *Corpus Gloss.*, *Alcion*, isern]. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 163 Ðurh ðæt isern [is getacnod] ðæt mægen ðara ðreatunga. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* i. Introd. (1890) 26 Hit is eac berende on wecga orum ares and isernes [*MS. B. c* 1050 irenes] leades and seolfres. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1088 Siððan folca bearn æres cuðon and isernes.. brucan.

β. *c* 940 *Laws of Æthelstan* ii. c. 14 in Schmid *Gesetze*, Þonne ga he to þam hatum isene. *c* 1000 *Laws of Æthelred* iii. c. 6 *ibid.*, Ælc tiond age ȝewald swa hwæðer he wille swa wæter swa isen. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Deut.* xxviii. 23 Si þe heofene swilce ar, and eorþe swilce isen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 30 Ne delfe .. nan man þa moran mid isene. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Þat nele naȝt sette ine gold, ac ine poure metal ase yzen. *Ibid.* 167 Moche þoleþ þe coupe of gold of strokes of yzen. 13.. *K. Alis.* 5149 The kyng hete .. Armen hem in breny of yse.

γ. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 383 Heardes irenes hate geslæȝene grindlas greate. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 And diden an scærp iren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 467 Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras To sundren and mengen wis he was. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7545 (Cott.) Noiper irin [*other MSS.* iren] ne yeitt ne stile. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6572 Dyngyng of devels hand, With melles of yren hate glowand. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 500 If gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? 1388 Wyclif *Job* xxviii. 2 Irun is takun fro erthe. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 745 He was armede so wele In gude iryne and in stele. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 4396 Gret gyus of hyrone y-leyde hym vpone. 1450–1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 58 In lyknesse of hotte brennynge yren. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vi. 136 Whan the yron is well hoote, hit werketh the better. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 Nether harnayse, yrone, nor stele. 1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Iron, *fer.* 1581 Styward *Mart. Discipl.* i. 44 A good and sufficient peece, flaske, touch bore, pouder, shot, fier, yron. 1611 Bible *Deut.* iii. 11 His bedsted was a bedsted of yron. 1617 Hieron *Wks.* II. 337 As yron by yron .. so one man by another might be sharpened. 1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 147 The best Iron in the known World, is in the Forest of Dean, and in the Clay-Hill in Shropshire. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.*, ix. I. 236 It has been observed .. that the command of iron soon gives a nation the command of gold. 1884 W. H. Greenwood *Iron & Steel* i Chemically pure iron exists only as a curiosity and has no practical application in the arts.

δ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2451 Noȝt sone deluen it wið yre. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/79 He let nime platus of Ire. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1171 Stakes of ire .. he piȝte in temese grounde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* i. xli. (MS. Tib. D. vii.), Flaundres louep þe wolle of þis lond .. Gaskuyn þe yre & þe leed. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. i. 97 Boxes ben broght forþ I-bounden with yre. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. lxix. 312 (Harl. MS.) And bond him in þe prison, with bondis of yre. 1474–5 in *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (ed. Swayne, 1896) 19 For ij plates of ire, iiij*d.* 1825 Britton *Beauties Wiltsh.* III. Gloss., *Ire*, iron. 1886 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ire*, iron .. *iron* is the adjective form. Compare *Iron-Bar* with *Bar-ire*. *Ibid.*, *Ire gear*, iron work generally.

ε. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22207 Wit irne, or fire, or atter beist. 1306 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 217 He wes y-fetered weel Both with yrn ant wyth steel. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* x. 364 A cruk .. Of Irn, that wes styth and square. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 86 Festining it wiþ irne þat it fal not. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 36 Rost hit on broche of irne. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 96 Bragges Of irnne and stele full strange. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl 1898) 276 Lyke as þe smyth trieth erne in þe feere. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 Quhen .. marcus crassus, vas slane be the parthiens, the lyft did rane yrn. 1621 G. Sandys *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 311 To Brasse from Silver; and to Yr'ne from Brasse. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxiii, Bits o' capper and horn and airn. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 208 Like a great anvil..made o' wood instead o' airn. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Airn*, iron.

ζ. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9133 As pure watur pouret yn polishet yerin. *Ibid.* 10463 Barrit hom full bigly with boltes of yerne. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 205 Wyth hookys of yirn. 1516 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 397 Canvas, rossen, ropis, bordes, yerne, or yeirne, or any thinge elles to them belonginge. 1535 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 51 A payre of wells bownd with yeron. 1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* iii. D vij, Golde, syluer, latyne, yerne. 1577 Dee *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 167 A black box of yern.

b. with *an* and *pl.* A variety or sort of iron.

1858 Greener *Gunnery* 194 If you wish to have a heavy single barrel made from Damascus, or any of the best irons. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 77 The grey varieties of cast iron are called foundry irons .. while the white varieties are called forge irons .. from the fact that they are used for conversion into wrought iron.

c. *Med.* A preparation of iron or of some compound of it, used in medicine as a tonic.

[1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Every preparation of Iron is both aperient and astringent in degree.] 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 186 It is cured by iron which has undergone no preparation, but the minutest division of its particles. 1831 J. Davies *Manual Mat. Med.* 86 Iron and its different preparations are endowed with a very manifest tonic action. 1844–57 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 256 The headache occasionally following the use of iron is readily prevented. *Mod.* The girl is anæmic; she ought to take iron.

2. a. With defining attribute: see also Bar- (*sb.*[1] 30), Bog- (*sb.*[1]), Cast-, Pig-, Wrought-iron, etc.

White iron: see quot. 1881; also popularly applied to tinned iron.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* v. 205 Joynd in three parts, with Lead or white Iron. 1665 D. Dudley *Met. Martist* (1851) 32 The Author did sell pigg or Cast Iron made with Pit coal at four pounds per Tun. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesm.* xlv. (1841) II. 165 Tin plates, single and double, called White Iron, from Saxony. 1795 Pearson in *Phil. Trans.*

LXXXV. 343 Varieties .. differently named by artizans, namely..pig, or sow iron; blue, gray, white cast iron;—soft iron; tough iron; brittle iron; hard iron. 1841 H. Miller *O. R. Sandst.* viii. (1842) 184 Bog iron, and the clay ironstone, so abundant in the Coal Measures. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.* s.v., *Wrought-iron*, also called *bar-iron* and *weld-iron*, is the product of the forge or the puddling furnace, *cast-iron* of the blast furnace. .. *Gray forge* or *mill-iron* .. *mottled* (spotted with *white iron*), and *white* (hard, brittle, radially crystalline, containing its carbon mostly in alloy with the iron, and showing no visible graphite). .. So-called *silver-gray, glazy*, or *carbonized iron* is usually an iron rendered brittle by excess of silicon.

3. In figurative uses, as a type of extreme hardness or strength.

1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. iv, This loadstone .. shall draw to us even hearts of iron. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, iii. ii. 425 Beare witnesse, all that haue not hearts of Iron. 1695 Temple *Hist. Eng.*, He had a Body of Iron, as well as a Heart of Steel. 1858 Longf. *M. Standish* i, Short of stature he was, .. deep-chested, with muscles and sinews of iron. 1873 Miss Broughton *Nancy* III. 238 Embraced in the icy iron of his [Death's] arms.

4. An instrument, appliance, tool, utensil, or particular part of one, made of the metal. (Often with defining word prefixed, as Curling-iron, Grappling-iron, etc.: see these words.)

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 883 *Scalbellum*, bredisern [*Erfurt Gloss., Scabellum*, bred isærn]. *c* 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xxvi. 185 Sua se læce hyd his isern wið ðone monn ðe he sniðan wile. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 4 Se man..nime .. healswyrt and isenheardan butan ælcan isene genumen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6950 Heo stap vpe þis furi yre, euerich stape al clene. 13.. *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig's Archiv.* LXXXII. 311/197 Þe man nom his yrin & to þe brigge it drow3. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) x. 39 Of ane of þase nayles gert .. Constantyne make him ane yrne till his brydill. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. B.) 133 þat he mowe no3t here þe soun of þe eyren þat trepanyth. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 136 Thyn yrons .. For graffyng and for kittynge. 1463-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 153 Pro factura de le Milne Yrennys. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 3 It must be wel steeled, and that shall cause .. the yrens to laste moche lenger. 1563 *Edin. City Rec.* 26 Sept. in *Ann. Scott. Printing* xv. (1890) 156 The said Ihonne had na vtheris guddis saifing his prenting irnis and letteris. 1611 Bible *Job* xli. 7 Canst thou fill his skinne with barbed irons? 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 66 When you set the Iron of the Fore-Plane. 1748 F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* I. 41 *note*, With an Ice-Hook, which is an iron shaped like an S. 1824 Longf. *Woods in Winter* iv, Shrilly the skater's iron rings. 1837 Thackeray *Ravenswing* i, A little more of the iron to the left whisker. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 126 *Irons*, the tools used by the caulkers for driving in the oakum. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 25 Under the supposition that the iron .. projects equally its entire breadth below the sole of the plane.

b. *esp.* An iron instrument used for branding or cauterizing; a brand-iron.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 303 Brent wiþ hoot yren of coueytise. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxi. 93 þe folk of þis cuntree gers merk þam in þe visage with a hate yrne. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 6 To .. make .. a fire of coles, and there to make redy searynge yrons. 1611 Bible 1 *Tim.* iv. 2 Hauing their conscience seared with a hote iron. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 768 The women with an Iron pounce and race their bodies, legs .. and armes, in curious knots. 1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* II. 699 As guiltless men may feel The felon's iron..and scorn the mark Of what they are not.

† c. *pl.* Dies used in striking coins. *Obs.*

Clerk of the Irons, an officer of the Royal Mint who had charge of the manufacture and use of the dies; in 1815 merged in the Superintendent of machinery.

1483 in *Attorney-General's Rep. Mint Officers*, John Shaa, graver of the coining irons of gold and silver within England and Calais. 1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) II. 378/2 All personis þat .. counterfutis þe kingis Irnis of cunze. 1566 in *Harl. MS.* 698, lf. 120 Robert Hornby, Clerk of the Irons. 1656 Cromwell in *Antiq. Rep.* (1808) II. 408 The office of Sole-chiefe Engraver of the irons of and for the moneyes of us and our successors. 1663 *Mint Records*, Puncheons, matrices, stamps and Dyes, or any Irons for Coyning. 1706 Phillips, *Clerk of the Irons*, an Officer in the Mint, who is to take care that the Irons be clean and fit to work with. 1848 W. Wyon *Evidence bef. Commission*, The Superintendent, as Clerk of the irons, keeps an account of all blank dies.

d. *Whaling*, etc. A harpoon. (= Harping-iron.)

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 115 One of our Shallops coming too near the other Fish before they threw out their Irons. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 37 Striking Instruments, as Harpoons, Fish hooks, and Tortoise-Irons. 1853 *Househ. Words* 8 Jan. 400 The harpoon or 'iron' as we whalers call it. *Ibid.* 401 Both irons are buried in the whale.

e. *Golf.* A golf-club having an iron head which is more or less laid back in order to loft the ball: see quot. 1890.

1857 *Chambers's Inform.* II. 694/1 The sand-iron comes into play when the ball lies in a 'bunker', or sand-pit. *Ibid.*, When a ball lies in whins or other hazards of a similar nature .. the iron is the best club for freeing it from such impediments. *Ibid.* 696/1 Some few golfers put almost exclusively with a metal club, an iron or cleek, to wit. 1890 H. Hutchinson *Golf* (Badm. Libr.) 64 There are heavy irons and light irons, driving irons, lofting irons, and sand irons. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 7/5 His opponent used the iron well and played a very good short game.

f. *slang.* A portable fire-arm; a pistol.

1836 W. H. Maxwell *Capt. Blake* III. xi, Take care and have the marking irons in your pocket. 1838 J. Inglis *Tent Life Tigerland* 288 Once again .. our shooting irons spoke, adding still another quota to the bag. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxxvii, Put down your irons .. or .. we'll drop ye where ye stand.

5. *esp.* An implement of iron used when heated to smooth out linen, to press down the seams of cloth, etc.; defined according to shape and structure, as Box-iron, Flat-iron, Italian-iron, etc.

1613 J. May *Declar. Est. Clothing* v. 27 With a wet cloth and a hotte Iron, they ouerrunne those lists. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 To be sold by Auction great variety of Box Irons and Flat Irons. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 Dealers commonly distinguish these useful implements by the terms 'sad iron', 'box iron', and 'Italian iron'. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, [She] came to the fire-place for another iron.

6. † a. An iron weapon; a sword. *Obs.* b. Used (without *an* and *pl.*) in various allusive expressions referring to warfare or slaughter. Cf. F. *fer.*

Beowulf (Z.) 893 Dæt swurd .. dryhtlic iren. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 132 Wið sleze isernes oððe stenges þeos ylce wyrt .. wundurlice gehæleþ. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 23468 (Cott.) It mai nan iren o þam bite. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 26924 Quilis þat irene is in wounde is plaster nane mai make hit sounde. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 219 [Alaric] destroyed al.. wiþ yre and wiþ fuyre [L. *ferro et igne*]. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* v. cxiii. 87 Wastynge & destroyinge the countrey with fyre and irne. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 276 Meddle you must that's certain, or forsweare to weare iron about you. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 66 b, To make way .. through fieldes of Iron, and streames of blood, to that imperiall dignitie. 1639 T. Brugis tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 211 Such biting replyes..that .. hee would have sought to redresse it with an iron. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 131 Undertakes to make the Turk eat cold Iron. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxiv. 355 Charge Troy's children afield and fell them grimly with iron. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4/7 Bismarck..is known throughout the world as 'the man of blood and iron'. The phrase was his own. Great questions (he said) are decided, not by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood (1862).

7. An iron shackle or fetter; usually in *pl.* Most freq. in phr. *in irons*, said of a person having the feet or hands fettered. Formerly also, less definitely, *in iron*, in bonds, in captivity. Cf. F. *fers.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cvi[i]. 10 Sebundne in wedelnisse & irene. *a* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cvi. 9 Gebundene bealuwe feterum .. and on iserne [*ferro*]. 1340 *Ayenb.* 128 þe ilke þet is ine prisone in ysnes and ine ueteres. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. iv. 85 þe kynge..comaunded a constable to casten hym in yrens. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3523 The kyng..ffor hir tales of truthe teghit her in yernes. *c* 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 369 And thenne he made to be broughte a grete payre of yrens, and fetred hym wyth theym, bothe hys fete togyder. 1533 Bellenden *Livy* III. (1822) 225 Virginius commandit the serjand to apprehend Ceso, and put him in irnis. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* cvii. 10 Soch as syt in darcknesse & in the shadow of death, beyng fast bound in mysery & yron. 1588 Greene *Pandosto* (1607) 46 Pained with the burden of cold and heauie Irons. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cv. 18 Ioseph .. Whose feete they hurt with fetters: he was layd in iron. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxii. 126 The Jaylors clapt irons on our feet, and manacles on our hands. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 272 They clapt him in irons. 1726 Shelvocke *Voy. round World* 26 He would see the ring-leaders .. punish'd .. carrying them home in irons. 1790 Burns *Tam O' Shanter* 131 A murderer's banes in gibbet airns. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 562 When the Earl reached the Castle his legs were put in irons, and he was informed that he had but a few days to live. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 124 Boatswain, if those fellows make any more noise, have them taken below and put in irons.

b. *Phr.* 'The iron entered into his soul', Lat. *ferrum pertransiit animam ejus*, Ps. civ. (cv.) 18, a mistranslation in the Vulgate of the Heb. (lit. 'his person entered into the iron', i. e. fetters, chains) followed by the earlier Eng. versions (but not in that of 1611—see above), which has passed into fig. use to express the impression made by captivity, affliction, or hard usage, upon the very 'soul' or inner being of the sufferer.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* civ. 18 Iren ðorhleorde sawle his. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* civ. 17 Yryn passid thorgh his saule. 1388 Wyclif *Ps.* civ. [cv.] 18 Thei maden lowe hise [Joseph's] feet in stockis, irun passide by his soule. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* cv. 18 Whose fete they hurt in the stockes: the yron entred in to hys soule. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 32 (*Captive*), I saw the iron enter into his soul. 1843 Macaulay *Ess., Mad. D'Arblay* (1865) II. 304/2 She was sinking into a slavery worse than that of the body. The iron was beginning to enter into the soul.

c. *fig.* (*Naut.*) A square-rigged vessel is said to be *in irons* when, the yards being so braced that some sails are laid aback in coming up into the wind, she will not 'cast' or turn either way.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxii, The yards would not swing round; .. and the ship was *in irons*. *Ibid.* xlix, The pirate..not having been expeditious in trimming his sails, *laid in irons*, as seamen term it, heeling over to the blast. 1846 Raikes *Life Sir J. Brenton* 371 Neither helm or sails had any power over the ships, which were to use the common phrase..completely in *irons*. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 350, I was in a canoe that made such audaciously bad tacks, missed stays, got into irons, and in general behaved in a way that ought to have lost her captain his certificate.

8. = *iron-shrub*: see 12.

1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 179 The slender reclining Iron. This beautiful little plant rises generally in an oblique direction.

9. Phrases. a. *To strike while* (*when*) *the iron is hot*, or *at its highest heat*: to act at the appropriate time. b. *To have* (or *put*) *many* (*too many*, etc.) *irons in the fire*: (*a*) to have or be engaged in (too) many occupations or undertakings; (*b*) to have or use several expedients or alternatives to attain a purpose. *To put* (or *lay*) *every iron* (or *all irons*) *in the fire*: to try every means. c. *Fresh* (or *new*) *off the irons*: fresh from school or studies; newly made or prepared; brand-new.

a. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Melib.* ¶ 70 Right so as whil that Iren is hoot men sholden smyte. 1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 85 And now the iron is hote, it is tyme to stryke. 1612-15 Bp. Hall *Contempl., O. T.* xviii. vii, The iron was now hot with this heavenly fire; Elijah..strikes immediately. 1615 Chapman *Odyss.* xii. 487 [He] their iron strook At highest heat. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. (1763) 13 Then strike while the Iron's hot.

b. 1549 Sir W. Paget *Let. to Somerset* 7 July (P.R.O., St. Pap. Dom. Edw. VI, VIII. No. 4), Put no more so many yrons in the fyre at ones. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 602 Now Pompey..under-hand did lay all the irons in the fire he could to bring it to pass. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. I. ii. (1651) 393/2 He [the Pope] hath more actors in his Tragædy, more irons in the fire. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* IV. 159 They that have many Irons in the fire, some must burne. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) I. II. xv. 89 That King ..having too many irons in the fire at his own home. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* 255 Many Irons in the Fire, some must cool. 1728 Vanbr. & Cib. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. 44 *Man.* Is it full as practicable as what you have told me? *Sir Fran.* Ay..you'll find that I have more Irons i' th' Fire than one! 1751 R. Paltock *P. Wilkins* (1884) II. xv. 156, I had now several important irons in the fire, and all to be struck whilst hot. 1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* iii. (1793) I. 62 Anthony Darnel had begun to canvass, and was putting every iron in the fire. 1852 A. Gray *Lett.* (1893) 391 College work is now over and I can get on with fewer irons in the fire. 1886 Overton *Evang. Revival 18th C.* vii. 118 [He] had far too many irons in the fire to find time for original research. 1887 *19th Cent.* Aug. 240 The State .. cannot add to its other irons the supervision of all that is interesting in art and architecture.

c. 1683 A. D. *Art Converse* 25 Young and unexperienced ..as they say commonly, fresh off the Irons. 1808-80 Jamieson, *New aff the irnes*, a phrase used with respect to one who has recently finished his studies.

10. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to iron: cf. Iron *a.*

1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Iron ruste, *ferruge*. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 235 Few of them know how to read, Bellona trayning them up in iron dances.. 1756 (*title*) The Case of the Importation of Bar Iron from our own Colonies of North America; humbly recommended to the consideration of the present Parliament, by the Iron Manufacturers of Great Britain. 1785 W. Gibbons *Reply Sir L. O'Brien* title-p., The present state of the Iron Trade between England and Ireland. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 235 The mode of applying the hot blast to lead and iron smelting. 1868-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 386 In the green portion alone, there exist no fewer than 70 bright iron lines. 1873 Dawson *Earth & Man* vi. 110 Peroxide of iron or iron rust. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 8/2 The Iron and Steel Institute met at Chester this morning. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 2/7 The Blackburn iron trade strike was settled..yesterday afternoon. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 64 The Bubi is not only unlearned in iron lore, but he was learned in stone.

11. General Combinations. a. *attrib.*, as *iron-bond*, *-borings*, *-dross*, *-filings*, *-furnace*, *-gear*, *-hail*, *-vein*, etc. b. *objective* and *obj. genitive*, as *iron-digesting*, *-eating*, *-producing*, *-using*, etc., adjs.; *iron-drawing*, *-forging*, *-mining*, *-puddling*, *-smelting* sbs.; *iron-heater*, *-holder*, *-moulder*, *-planer*, *-puddler*, *-turner*, etc., sbs. c. *instrumental*, as *iron-braced*, *-branded*, *-burnt*, *-clenched*, *-fastened*, *-guarded*, *-marked*, *-sheathed*, *-stained*, *-strapped*, *-teeming*, etc., adjs.; *iron-crust* vb. See also Iron-bound, -cased, -clad, etc. d. *similative*, esp. with adjs. of colour: = like iron, as *iron-black*, Iron-blue, Iron-grey; or = like iron-rust, as *iron-brown*, *-red*. Also *iron-coloured*, *iron-like*. (See also Iron *a.* 2, Iron-hard, etc.)

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 144 Paracolumbite is an *iron-black mineral. 1494-5 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 43 Michaeli Smyth pro..emendacione de lez *Ironbondes iiijd. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 423 A pretty good price is paid for the *iron-borings. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. v. 7 Hurling high his *yron braced arme. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 103 Hauing þer consciens *iren brondit. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 84 Those *yron-brent markes in Picts now seene all bloodlesse as they were then. 1851 S. Judd *Margaret* I. xiv. (Ward & Lock) 110 The horned-pout, with its pearly iridine breast and *iron-brown back. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 135 The joint..in the bolt hole is *iron-caulked. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxviii, A strong *iron-clenched door admitted them. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2843/4 He wears a French *Iron coloured Drugget Coat. 1730 A. Gordon *Maffei's Amphith.* 351 The red Iron-coloured, and yellow Coverings of the Theatre. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 5 His complexion had in it..little of that dusky hue which, for want of a better name, has been called iron coloured. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 60 It will embrawn and *iron-crust his flesh. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* II. x. (R.), Such an *iron-digesting faith have they. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 66 Heate is the essentiall propertie of fire, *yron-drawing, of the loadstone. 1796 H. Hunter *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 124 Look at the anfractuosities of a simple morsel of *iron-dross. *a* 1631 Drayton *Noah's Flood* Wks. (1748) 464/1 The *iron-eating ostrich. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v., Vessels whose planks and timbers are rivetted with iron nails and bolts instead of copper, are said to be *iron-fastened. 1772 Priestley in *Franklin's Wks.* (1887) IV. 489 A mixture of *iron filings and brimstone. 1839 Carlyle *Chartism* viii. 168 The Saxon kindred burst forth into cotton-spinning .. *iron-forging. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 332 An iron-mine in this region is not deemed of any value..not an *iron-furnace has been built. 1871 Palgrave *Lyr. Poems* 103 Across the *iron-furrow'd way. 1477-8 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 22 Pro ferramento vocato le *yregere. 1856 Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 372 *Ire*

gear..would mean all kinds of ironmongery, and completed iron-work. *c*1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1839) 187 No strangers to the *iron-hail of war. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Iron-heater*, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron or Italian-iron. *Ibid.*, **Iron-holder*, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 49 He shall be scourged With the *iron-knotted lash they use for slaves. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 301 We Christians haue nothing to do with the *yronlike philosophy since our Lorde .. vtterly condemned it. 1674 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 896/4 Run away .. a Blackamoor Man.. *Iron-marked in his Brest with the sign of a Greyhound. 1710 *Ibid.* No. 4680/4 A dark Bay Gelding..with a T Iron-mark'd on the near Buttock. 1877 HEWITT in RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 365 The commencement of *iron-mining at Lake Superior, about the year 1856. 1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 127 England is an *iron-producing and iron-manufacturing country. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 85 There is not any labour so severe as that of the *iron-puddler. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 198 Crystallised Ores, and Minerals, e.g. the *Iron-Rhombs, the Tin Grains. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 258 A gate iron-bound and *iron-riveted. 1645 BOATE *Ireland's Nat. Hist.* (1652) 127 The *Iron-rock being full of joints, is with pick-axes easily divided. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* iii, She rushed to him, clasped his *iron-sheathed frame in her arms. 1777–8 R. POTTER *Æschylus* (1779) I. 28 (Jod.) And land upon this *iron-teeming earth. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* iii. 140 The *iron-tipped arrows flew in clouds. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* ix. 247 The *iron-using races of Southern Africa. 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *White & Black* 243 The best *iron-veins are..a good deal worked-out.

12. Special Combinations: **iron-cement**, a kind of very hard cement; **iron-clay** *a.*, of mixed iron and clay; **iron-cloth**, chain-mail, *esp.* as made in modern times for cleaning greasy vessels; **iron-fall**, a fall of meteoric iron; **iron-free** *a.*, free from or destitute of iron; † proof against the force of iron; **iron-grass**, a local name for knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*), also for *Aira cæspitosa* and species of *Carex* (Britten & H.); **iron-liquor**, 'a solution of acetate of iron, used as a mordant by calico-printers' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); **iron-maker**, a manufacturer of iron; so **iron-making** *vbl. sb.*; † **iron-mill**, a place where bar-iron is made; **iron-oak**, a name for *Quercus Cerris* and *Q. obtusiloba* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **iron period** *Archæol.* = IRON AGE 2; **iron-saw**, a circular saw for cutting hot iron; **iron-scale** = *hammer-scale* (see HAMMER *sb.*[1] 7); **iron-shrub**, a name for *Sauvagesia erecta*, also called *herb of St. Martin*; **iron-sponge**, spongy iron, iron in a loose state with little cohesion: see SPONGE; **iron-stain**, a stain (on cloth, etc.) produced by iron-rust or tincture of iron, or a similar stain produced on a plant by a fungus; **iron-stand**, a stand on which to place a heated iron (see 5); **iron-strap** (*Whaling*) = FOREGANGER 2 a (see 4 d); **iron-yellow**, a bright yellow pigment prepared from oxide of iron; *Mars yellow*. See also IRON AGE (2), etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 617 Detached ornaments..fixed upon the ceiling, &c. with white-lead, or with the composition known by the name of *iron-cement. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 103 Uncovering the two *iron-clay feet of your great image. 1855 HEWITT *Anc. Armour* I. 238 Beneath the .. chain-mail was worn a coif of softer material, to mitigate the roughness of the *iron-cloth. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 315 Meteors commonly so called, bolides, stone-falls and *ironfalls. 1669 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i. Wks. 1883 III. 454, I'll try if she be wholly *iron-free If not by sword, then she shall die by fire. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 196 All these pigments are iron-free. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 262 Fox says, this Woodman was an *iron-maker. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 155 The iron-maker..has occasion every day to say many things which would not be understood by a man of any of the other classes. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 2/6 If the miners strike, *ironmaking will be stopped. 1559 in *Cecil Papers* (H. M. C.) I. 164 Now there are *iron-mills English iron is sold at 9*l.* 1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 *Preamble*, The late Erection of sundry Iron-Mills in divers Places of this Realm. 1632 SHIRLEY *Ball* II. ii, How do the fens? Goes the draining forward, and your iron mills? 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. iv. 116 During this era to which the name of *Iron-Period is applied. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 3 The third or 'Iron Period', when bronze generally was superseded by iron. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 4 Leaving *iron-sponge in the ore, which would greatly complicate the subsequent treatment. 1880 *Spon's Encycl. Manuf.* I. 700 (*Coffee*) A minute fungus named *Depazea maculosa*, which causes the so-called '*iron-stain', circular or elliptical blotches of an ochreish-yellow colour. 1882 ROSA MULHOLLAND *Little Mischief* xiii. 158 Last of all came the hot iron, with a little *iron-stand to hold it. 1860 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, **Iron yellow*, jaune de fer, or jaune de Mars, etc., is a bright iron ochre, prepared artificially, of the nature of sienna earth.

b. Esp. in names of chemical compounds and minerals; as *iron carbide, chloride, iodide, salts, sulphate*, etc. (where FERRIC and FERROUS, q.v., or the forms *carbide of iron*, etc., are more usual); **iron-clay**, same as *clay ironstone* (see CLAY *sb.* 9); **iron-flint**, a name for ferruginous quartz; **iron-glance**, specular iron-ore (see GLANCE *sb.*[2]); **iron pan** (see quot. and PAN *sb.*, and cf. HARD-PAN); **iron pyrites**, native bisulphuret of iron (see PYRITES). See also **IRON ALUM**, **IRONSTONE**, etc.

1890 SIR F. A. ABEL *Pres. Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, The elimination, within the mass, of carbon as an *iron-carbide perfectly stable at low temperatures. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 397 To repair unavoidable losses in the *iron-chloride of the bath. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 49 The *eisenkiesel*, or *iron-flint of the Germans, is only found in veins. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 226 Silicate of Iron..occurs associated with Iron-flint at Tullybrick, Ballynascreen. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Dissimilar streak, as in specular iron-ore, or *iron-glance. 1883 A. H. CHURCH *Precious Stones* vii. 88 Black hæmatite is an oxide of iron occurring under several common names, as specular iron ore, iron glance, and micaceous iron ore. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 225 Micaceous Iron Ore..associated with *Iron Jasper, and slightly titaniferous. 1847 *Nat. Cycl.* II. 913 A loose sandy surface soil, beneath which is an impervious stratum, called the **iron pan*, formed by the deposition of iron particles from the sand. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 110 The convexity is parallel with the sides, as in *iron-pyrites. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 216 *Iron Pyrites*, .. a very abundant mineral, of a yellow colour and metallic lustre, crystallising in cubes or octahedrons. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 43 Zinc sulphate in progressive doses, with *iron sulphate.

† **Iron,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also 7 iran. [app. a var. of *eren*, ERNE, eagle. The spelling may be due to confusion with *ern*, dial. form of prec.] A variant of ERNE, eagle; explained in 17th c. dicts. as, A male eagle.

1623 COCKERAM III. *Hawks*, An *Eagle*, the male is called an *Iran*. *a*1683 WALTON *Angler* i. (1886) 17 There is of short-winged hawks, The eagle and iron. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 236/1 An *Iron* is the Male of an Eagle.

Iron (ə͡ɪəm), *a.* Forms: see IRON *sb.* [OE. *îsern, îsen, îren*, for **îsern-en*, etc., corresp. to Goth. *eisarn-eins*, OHG. *îsarn-în, îsern-in*, MHG. *îser-în, îser-en, îser-n*, Ger. *eiser-n*, MDu. *iser-ijn, -in, -en*, Du. *ijzer-en*.

The OE. forms, though identical in the nom. with the sb. (app. through loss of the adj. ending *-en*, after *-n* of the sb.) were real adjs., so inflected and entering into concord with sbs., as seen in sense 1. During the ME. period the inflexions disappeared, first in the northern dialect, and last in the south (where the pl. in *-e* survived to *c* 1400). The adj. was thenceforth indistinguishable from the attributive use of the sb. (as in *gold, silver, brass*, for *golden, silvern, brazen*), which again is largely owing to resolution of OE. compounds such as *îren-bend, îren-byrne, îsern-scur*, etc.; but the feeling of its being an adj. often permits the use of *iron* in senses and constructions in which it is parallel to *golden, brazen*, rather than to *gold, brass*. But in most modern uses it is impossible to distinguish it from the sb. used attrib., from which it is here separated on historical grounds. An actual derivative adj. is found in IRNEN.]

1. Of iron; consisting or formed of iron. (L. *ferreus*.)

Beowulf (Z.) 2829 Ac him irenna ecʒa for-namon. *c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 9 Ðu reces hie in ʒerde iserre. *Ibid.* cxlix. 8 To ʒebindenne .. eðele heara in bendum irnum. *c*897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxi. 165 Sete iserne weall betuh ðe and ða burh. ?*a*900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 142 Se casere hine het swingan mid irenum ʒyrdum. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Þonne bið he ʒeteald to þære fyrenan eá, and to þæm isenan hote. *a*1000 *Cædmon's Dan.* 520 Het eac ʒebindan beam .. ærenum clammum and isernum. *c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 424 Lecgað ða isenan clutas hate ʒlowende to his sidan. *c*1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid irenen Neilen he wes on þere rode ifestned. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6890 Lat nime foure yrene ssares..al a fure. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 23240 Þaa dintes ar ful fers and fell, herder þan es here irinn mell. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 427 þe foure irene nayles þat Crist was i-nayled with to þe rode. *c*1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Enclosed with hie walles and yrne ʒates. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/1 Iren, *ferrum, ferreus*. 1532 *Inv.* in J. Noake *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 157 A brasen morter, with a yerne pestell. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 2 § 7 No Person shall..occupy any Yeron Cards or Pickards, in rowing of any set Cloth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxvii. 5 Thou shalt not lift vp any yron toole vpon them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 220 First Ceres..arm'd with Iron Shares the crooked Plough. .. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 436 Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 An iron helmet and harness.

2. Having the appearance of iron; of the colour of iron (or iron-rust).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 229 Hard stone of yron colour. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 60 A Knight of a low stature, and iron hue. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 630 The Sun..In Iron Clouds conceal'd the Publick Light. *a*1728 WOODWARD (J.), Some of them are of an iron red, and very bright. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 85 Earth all one tomb lies round me, Domed with an iron sky.

3. *fig.* Resembling, or figured as resembling, iron in some characteristic quality, esp. hardness.

a. Extremely hard or strong (physically).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 4, I knei forsothe for thou art hard, and an irene senewe thin haterel, and thi frount brasen [1611 thy necke is an yron Sinew]. 1772 HOLWEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 128 Acorns, saved from a tree .. of the iron or wainscot species. 1798 WELLINGTON in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 764 We have now that iron frontier. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 195 The compact and iron nature of the ground.

b. Extremely hardy or robust; capable of great endurance.

1617 T. CAMPION *Elegy Pr. Henry* Wks. (Bullen) 137 How fit to stand in troops of iron heads. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 16 A Man of an Iron body and minde. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xxv, Though aged, he was so iron of limb, Few of our youth could cope with him. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Europe* i. § 4 (1849–50) I. 51 The iron and disciplined bands of Cromwell. *a*1864 J. D. BURNS *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 338 The iron frame wasted by inward trouble.

c. Firm, inflexible; stubborn, obstinate, unyielding.

1602–17 HIERON *Wks.* I. 8 Beggе we of God therefore, that He would bend our yron necke. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* v. i. 1790, I have held the Ballance with an Iron Hand. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 476 The iron stoicism of William never gave way. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. iv. (1866) 76 No iron strength of mind. 1852 TENNYSON *Death Wellington* viii, Their ever-loyal iron leader's fame. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. iii. 58 With the same exhaustless, iron, diligence. 1899 G. MATHESON *Stud. Portrait Christ* xii. 168 There is no grasp so iron as the grasp with which an idea holds.

† **d.** Unimpressionable, 'stony'. *Obs.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. x. 28 Powring forth their bloud in brutishe wize, That any yron eyes to see it would agnize. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 439 The iron deadnesse of mens hearts. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 13 There is no country so barbarous, or of so iron and hard a disposition.

e. Harsh, cruel, merciless; stern, severe.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 254 This yron world..Brings downe the stowtest hearts to lowest state. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 136 Abumansor one would think was born to an Iron destiny. 1796 BURKE *Let. Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 20 The first Republick in the World..is under her iron yoke. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 203 Words which on iron deeds did sue for deadly requital.

f. Of or pertaining to the IRON AGE (q.v.); 'of baser vein', debased; wicked. (Sometimes mixed with prec. sense.)

*a*1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (Tegg's ed.) I. 241 Look not for a golden life in an iron world. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 155 But they .. account the times injurious and yron. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* IX. 16 In these hard Iron Times. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* I. Introd. 21 The bigots of the iron time.

g. Of metallic tone, harsh, unmusical.

1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 105 Heard their songs' iron cadences.

h. In phr. *iron sleep* or *slumber*, tr. L. *ferreus somnus* (Virg. *Æn.* x. 745). Chiefly *poet.*

1624 *Trag. Nero* III. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1882) I. 49 Well, he shall sleepe the Iron sleepe of death. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren. August.* ii. 70 An iron slumber sat on his majestic eyes. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* IV. 717 An Iron Slumber shuts my swimming Eyes. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* VI. v, His face was still locked, as in a vice, with that iron sleep.

4. Combinations and special collocations. **a.** Parasynthetic combinations (in *lit.* and *fig.* senses): as *iron-banded, -barred, -bowelled, -coated, -faced, -fisted* (close-fisted, niggardly), *-grated, -hooped, -mailed, -mooded, -nerved, -pated, -ribbed, -sceptred, -souled, -visaged, -willed, -winged, -witted* (dull-witted, stupid: see 3 d), *-worded* adjs.

1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. XXV, Mortham's *iron-banded chests. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lett. Humours Blood* VII. 84 To fill old *Iron barred chests, he rakes. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubburd's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 104 An usurer's great iron-barred chest. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 24 An *iron-bowelled wretch. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 187 Upon no account should *iron-capped insulators be made use of upon such lines. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 2 Disarmed all of *yron-coted Plate. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 263 The deep phalanx .. Of iron-coated Macedon. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 102 An *Iron-fac'd and Leaden-hearted .. Person. 1852 *Iron-fisted [see IRON-HEADED 2]. 1883 J. T. TROWBRIDGE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 213/1 An iron-fisted miser. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* ii. 13 A giant murderer *iron-gloved to slay you. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxxviii, A huge *iron-grated door .. formed the exterior defence of the gateway. 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 74 Iron-capped and *iron-heeled. *a*1744 POPE *Wks.* (1751) VII. 349 *Iron-hoop'd hogsheads of strong beer. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 169 *Iron-jointed, supple-sinew'd, they shall dive, and they shall run. 1828 CARLYLE *Miscel., Burns* (1872) II. 12 Rose-coloured Novels and *iron-mailed Epics. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* II. ii, This *iron-mooded Duke. *a*1744 POPE *Wks.* (1751) VII. 345 Opening the *iron-nail'd door. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 63 The *iron-nerved and ferocious nobles. 1608 DAY *Hum. out of Br.* Ded. (1881) 3 The *Iron-pated Muse-mongers about the towne. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 130 Dusty *iron-railed gardens. *a*1667 COWLEY *Misc., Chronicle* v, Under that *iron-sceptred queen. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 179 Opening (like hell) his *iron-toothed jaws. 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i. 44 Brave *iron-visaged fellows. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* (1808) 21 With studded doors, And *iron-visor'd windows. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* I. LXXXI. 1 The Brazen Trump of *iron-winged Fame. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 28, I will conuerse with *Iron-witted Fooles, And vnrespectiue Boyes. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to J. M. K.*, To embattail and to wall about thy cause With *iron-worded proof.

b. Combinations in which *iron* is in attributive relation to the second element: as **iron-face**, an impudent or obstinate person (cf. *brazen-face*).

1534 *Acc.* in J. Noake *Worcester Mon.* (1866) 192 A new cartt with yernband whelys. 1697 CIBBER *Woman's Wit* v. Wks. 1760 I. 194 Hark you Iron-face! Art not thou a perjur'd Rogue? 1847 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 193 Brass iron-butt hinges. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* I. 59 The entrance .. was by an iron-grille gateway.

c. Phrases with specialized sense: **Iron Crown**, the ancient crown of the kings of Lombardy, so called from having a circlet of iron inserted (reputed to have been made from one of the nails of the Cross); **iron horse**, a locomotive steam-engine; also, a bicycle or tricycle; **iron walls**, the iron-clad ships of the British navy, regarded as a defence to the country (cf. *wooden walls*); **iron wedding** (see WEDDING). See also **IRON AGE**, **IRON HAT**.

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 1805 XLVII. 135/2 The iron crown of Charlemagne was destined to circle the brows of Bonaparte. *Ibid.* 137/1 A new order of knighthood was instituted, that of 'the iron crown'. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 104/2 At Pavia.. the successors of Charlemagne were crowned with the iron crown of Lombardy as kings of Italy. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD

Fall Rome i. 12 Yet the German still guards, though no longer in a Lombard fortress, the iron Crown. 1874 Iron horse [see HORSE *sb.* 6 a]. 1875 *Echo* 29 Oct. (Farmer), Mr. S. started on his third day's journey of the 650 miles ride on his iron-horse. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. vii. 156 Before the iron horse had been trained to cross the Atlantic. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 June 1/3 Fortified by the sense of our iron-walls.

Iron (əi·ən), *v.* [f. IRON *sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To fit, furnish, cover, or arm with iron. (Chiefly in pa. pple.: see IRONED *a.* 2.)

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cvii. (1869) 57 It misliked me of my burdoun that it was not yrened. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 491 A palster well yrened for to bere in his hande. 1517 J. FITZHERB. in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XII. 235, ij horse harrowes yroned. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 197 Let him not neglect a day, but iron his plough with slips or clouts in all the wearing places. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XI. 195 Made of ash .. and ironed as the model. 1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* I. 126 The gate that was ironed within and without. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 26 What if Trade .. thatch with towns the prairie broad With railways ironed o'er.

2. To shackle with irons; to put in irons.

1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sp. Gypsy* iv. iii. H ij b, Iron him then, let the rest goe free. 1794 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 457 The miserable victimes were imprisoned, ironed, scourged. 1831 TYTLER *Lives Sc. Worthies* I. 276 Wallace was cast into a dungeon and heavily ironed. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 473 Mark Smeton, who had confessed his guilt, was ironed.

3. To smooth or press with a heated flat-iron, as cloth, and the like. Also *absol.*

a 1680 EARL ROCHESTER *Trial of the Poets* (R.), Little starch'd Johnny Crown at his elbow he found, His cravat-string new iron'd. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. iii. (1737) 214 Their .. Neck-Ruffs, new wash'd, starch'd, and iron'd. 1737 FIELDING *Tumble Down Dick* 1068/2 Draw the scene, and discover..her maid ironing her linen. 1789 *Loiterer* No. 44. 9 The servants are all ironing. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* x, Mrs. Nubbles ironed away in silence for a minute or two. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* ii. (ed. 18) 23 She..found the occupant busy .. ironing out some linens. 1879 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Within Precincts* v, Her white muslin frock .. she ironed herself most carefully.

fig. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* xiv. 312 He irons his face out to portentous length and sadness. 1892 OUIDA in *Fortn. Rev.* LII. 797 The whole tendency of Socialism..is to iron down humanity into one dreary level.

¶ 4. By ignorant or humorous perversion from IRONY *sb.*, sometimes with allusion to sense 3: a. *intr.* To use irony, speak ironically; b. *trans.* To treat with irony, speak ironically to.

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. vi, *Mrs. Slipslop.* You must treat me with ironing? Barbarous monster! 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 261 Others, who are blest with Mrs. Slipslop's second-hand knowledge and comprehension of words and rhetoric, will say, that I am ironing. 1823 BEE *Dict. Turf* s.v. *Ironing* (Farmer), Nay, my Coney, now you're ironing me..all down the back. 1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* (Rtldg.) 326 The fellow's *ironing* me.

I-ron, i-ronne, ME. pa. pple. of RUN *v.*

Iron age. [See IRON *a.* 3 f.]

1. The last and worst age of the world according to Greek and Roman mythology, succeeding the Golden, Silver, and Brazen Ages. Hence *allusively*, An age or period of wickedness, cruelty, oppression, debasement, etc.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 41 In these days, and in this iron age, it is as hard a thing to persuade men to part with money, as to pull out their eyes, and cast them away. 1656 B. HARRIS tr. Parival (*title*) The Historie of this Iron Age. 1693 T. CREECH in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 323 Worse than the Iron Age, and wretched Times Roul on. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 188 Does not this exceed Ovid's description of the iron-age? 1900 J. A. H. MURRAY *Romanes Lect.* 36 The golden age of Latinity had passed into a silvern, and that into a brazen and an iron age.

2. *Archæol.* That period in the history of mankind or of any race in which iron weapons and implements were or are used (subsequent to the *stone age* and *bronze age*). Hence *transf.*, a period characterized by the general use of iron.

1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v. 164 The Iron Age is the period when this metal was first used for weapons and cutting instruments. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 107 The Iron Age has passed; this is the Age of Steel. We shall see immediately that even our 'tin' pots and kettles are *now* made of steel.

¶ In the following perh. = mass of irons.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* iv. i. Wks. 1878 II. 101 Make thee a perpetuall prisoner And laye this yron-age upon thee.

Iron alum. a. *Min.* A double sulphate of iron and aluminium (see ALUM 2), occurring native as HALOTRICHITE. b. *Chem.* A double sulphate of iron and potassium (or ammonium), belonging to the series of alums (in the extended sense: see ALUM 3).

1868 DANA *Min.* 654 *Halotrichite* .. Iron Alum. 1868–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 596 Ammonio-ferric sulphate, or Ammonia-iron-alum .. Potassio-ferric sulphate, or Potash-iron-alum. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 192 Iron alum results when the alumina is replaced by peroxyde of iron.

I·ron-bark. [Of Austral-Eng. formation, from IRON *a.* or *sb.* + BARK.] Any species of *Eucalyptus* having solid bark, as *E. resinifera, paniculata, Leucoxylon, Sideroxylon*, etc., trees valued in Australia for their timber and other purposes.

1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 263 The bark of which on the trunk is .. the iron bark of Port Jackson. 1820 OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 170 Iron and stringy barks of small size were also common. 1833 C. STURT *S. Australia* I. i. 11 Iron-bark and cypresses generally prevailed along our line of route. 1868 CARLETON *Australian Nights* 29, I was swarthy grown and dark, Yes, as the rugged iron-bark.

b. The wood of any of these trees.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Nov. 6/1 One thousand ironbark sleepers were recently shipped from Sydney for..the Great Eastern Railway Company. .. Ironbark has been proved to last on the ground for ninety years.

c. *attrib.*

1820 OXLEY *Jrnl. Exped. Australia* 170 Iron bark trees were .. growing on the very summit. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxv, We made an ironbark coffer for it. 1890 — *Miner's Right* xxvii. 249 The corrugated stems of the great ironbark trees stood black and columnar.

I·ron-bi·nd, *v. rare.* [f. IRON *sb.*¹ + BIND *v.*: a back-formation from IRON-BOUND.] *trans.* To bind with iron; to confine with iron bands.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xvii, Why don't you Iron-bind him?

Iron-blue, *a.* and *sb.* a. *adj.* Of a blue colour like some kinds of iron or steel. b. *sb.* A blue colour like that of some iron; steel-blue; also (for *iron-blue fly*), a kind of fly used by anglers.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 67 The Daughters of the Flood have..set soft Hyacinths with Iron blue, To shade marsh Marigolds of shining Hue. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 113 The little Iron blue fly comes on about the seventh of May. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 That was an Iron Blue changing into a Jenny Spinner.

Iron-bound, *a.* Also 4–6 -bounden. [f. IRON *sb.*¹ + BOUND, pa. pple. of BIND *v.* (With shifting stress.)]

1. Bound with iron; confined with bands of iron; in quot. 1802, Confined with irons, fettered.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 246 Þere auarice hath almaries and yren-bounde coffres. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 94, iiij wheles iren bounden. *Ibid.* 99 Iren bounden. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 If they be yren bounden, they are moche the better .. for a payre of wheles yren bounde, wyl weare .vii. or .viii. payre of other wheles. 1561 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 285 No bruer..shall carry any bere .. wᵗ iernebond carts wᵗin the Citie. 1641 HINDE *J. Bruen* xlvi. 147 The wheele went over his legge, being iron bound. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4163/3 A large Iron-bound Box. 1802 CAMPBELL *Lochiel's Warning* 65 But where is the iron-bound prisoner? Where? 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 258 A gate iron-bound and iron-riveted.

2. *transf.* Of a coast: Faced or enclosed with hard rocks; rock-bound. In quot. 1887, Hardened by frost, frost-bound.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Terres hautes* .. a bold, or iron-bound coast. 1852 EARP *Gold Col. Australia* 30 Mr. Bass .. and Lieutenant .. Flinders started with him on a survey of the iron-bound coast of Australia, in a boat only eight feet long! 1867 J. MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 73 This part of the coast .. besides being iron-bound has no port that is easy to enter. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 267 The muddy streets were iron-bound with frost.

3. *fig.* Rigidly confined or restricted; hard, unimpressionable; rigorous, hard and fast.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 235 My ironbound physiognomy [would] .. be as notorious as that of Noah Webster. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The old iron-bound, feudal France was changed into a young Ohio or New York. *a* 1898 J. CAIRD *Fundam. Ideas Chr.* II. xiv. 145 If there be in the divine nature an iron-bound impassibility.

I·ron-cased (-kēst), *a.* [f. IRON *sb.*¹ + *cased*, pa. pple. of CASE *v.*] Cased in iron; having an iron casing: applied to ships of war, now called IRONCLAD.

1859 *Engineer* VIII. 274/3 This new kind of iron-cased floating batteries. 1860 *Ann. Reg.* 202 The Warrior was ordered to be completed as an iron-cased frigate. 1861 *Ho. Comm. Return* 7 June, Return respecting Iron-cased Ships as to Date of Contract, Time for Completion, and Penalties. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., To complete her as an iron-cased frigate.

So **I·ron-casing.**

1863 P. BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 14 Improvements in gunnery and the iron-casing of ships divest the strongest dockyards of more than half their once boasted power.

I·ronclad, iron-clad, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* 1. Clad in iron; protected or covered with iron; *esp.* of a vessel for naval warfare: Cased wholly or partly with thick plates of iron or steel, as a defence against shot, etc.

[*Note.* When the question of protecting ships of war, etc., by iron or steel armour first aroused general attention (*c* 1859), various terms were used to describe ships so protected, as *iron-cased, -clad, -clothed, -coated, -plated, -sided*; *steel-clad, -clothed*; *armour-clad, -plated*; of these, *iron-cased, -plated*, were at first preferred, and for several years were those usually employed in England, officially and otherwise; *iron-clad*, occasionally used in England before, appears to have come into common use at first in the United States, during the Civil War, and established itself as the preferred term *c* 1862–3, its adaptability as a substantive facilitating its general adoption. But its official use in England dates from *c* 1866.

1859 *Engineer* VIII. 157/3 (*heading*) Iron-sided Ships. *Ibid.*, At from 600 to 800 yards, iron-clothed ships would be in comparative safety from the effects of an enemy's broadside. *Ibid.*, That a steel-clothed ship could be far more easily destroyed than a wooden-sided one. 1859–64 [see IRON-CASED]. 1860 *Engineer* IX. 255/3 (*heading*) Iron Plated Ships. 1860 *Quart. Rev.* ibid. X. 268/1 Napoleon III .. designed a class of iron-plated vessels known as the floating batteries of 1854. 1862 *Engineer* XIII. 93/1 (*heading*) The Iron-Plated Ship Question. *Ibid.* 232/2 (*heading*) Our Iron Plated Fleet. 1863 *Ibid.* XV. 37/2 It was discovered that iron-coated ships only were good for warlike purposes. 1863 *Admiralty Ret.* 4 May (*heading*), A return of Iron-plated or armour-clad ships built or building.]

1852 [see IRON-HEADED 2]. 1859 *Engineer* VIII. 157/3 The present experiments..would appear to prove that an iron or steel-clad ship, on receiving a concentrated broadside from a frigate..must sink then and there. 1861 *Ibid.* XI. 152/1 Iron-clad Ships .. Of this supposed [French] fleet of fifteen iron-plated vessels only one was now ready, *La Gloire*. 1861 *Rep. to U. S. Navy Deptmt.* ibid. XII. 384/2 (heading 'Iron-plated Vessels in America') For river and harbour service we consider iron-clad vessels of light draught..as very important. 1861 *Ann. Reg.* 204 One of the smaller of these iron-clad ships. 1864 *Times* 17 Oct., Wooden liners .. acknowledged as useless to compete with ironclad frigates. 1866 *Stat. Abstr. Health Navy* 12 It is particularly satisfactory to find that .. the iron-clad vessels are likely to prove at least as healthy as those not iron-clad. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 17 The foundation for a new ironclad furnace. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 225 Two powerful iron-clad rams.

2. *fig.* In reference to the action of frost in covering water and land with a hard surface. (Cf. IRON-BOUND 2, quot. 1887.) *rare.*

1889 JEFFERIES *Field & Hedgerow* 103 Warm summer and iron-clad winter.

3. *fig.* (chiefly *U.S.*) Of an extremely strict or rigorous character; so framed as to be incapable of being evaded, as a regulation, agreement, etc.

Ironclad oath: an oath characterized by the severity of its requirements and penalties; esp. applied to the rigorous oath required by the United States Government from certain official and other persons after the civil war of 1861–5. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1884 *Boston Jrnl.* (Mass.) 25 Apr., The Governor signed the Oleomargarine bill to-day .. the law .. was drawn with care and is presumably ironclad. 1885 *Economist* in *Pall Mall G.* 6 June, The British parties .. may try .. to follow the American precedent, and make 'an ironclad oath' to preserve the union of the two countries [Great Britain and Ireland] a condition of election. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* May 699 Bills..full of the most arbitrary and 'iron-clad' provisions. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxix. 548 At the Republican national convention at Chicago in June 1880 an attempt was successfully made to impose the obligation by the following resolution, commonly called the 'Iron clad Pledge'. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4/3 The contractors [in the Pittsburg district] have signed 'ironclad' articles refusing the demands of the men.

B. *sb.* An ironclad ship: see A. 1.

1862 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 18 Went..to see the Nahant, —an ironclad with revolving turret, like the Monitor. 1863 *Engineer* XV. 249/3 The presence before Charleston of three distinct types of iron-clads represented by the Monitors, the Keokuk, and the Ironsides. *Ibid.* 295/2 (*heading*) Launch of a Russian iron-clad. On Monday afternoon the first iron-cased frigate for the Russian navy was launched from the yard of the Thames Ironworks. *Ibid.*, There is not as yet one foreign iron-clad which in real efficiency is worth a tenth of one of ours. 1866 *Admiralty Ret.* 19 Mar. (*heading*), Return of all the Iron-clads built of wood [etc.]. *a* 1895 LD. C. E. PAGET *Autobiog.* vi. (1896) 193 Already [1859] the French had launched *La Gloire* ironclad..I had given my evidence before the royal commission strongly urging the construction of ironclads.

Ironed (əi·ənd), *a.* [f. IRON *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

†1. Made of iron: = IRON *a.* 1. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* ii. 9 In yherde irened [L. *in virga ferrea*, WYCLIF in an irene 3erde] salt þou stere þa.

2. Fitted, furnished, covered, armed, or strengthened with iron: see IRON *v.* 1.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxliii. (1869) 132 Anoon with his yrened foot he shulde yiue me. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 482 *His ironed hoof* had dashed the sod. 1884 *Ch. Times* 7 Mar. 194/1 One of those artistically ironed coffers. 1899 R. HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* Mar. 413 The arched and ironed timber axle.

3. Put in or bound with irons.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 644 Ironed corpses clattering in the wind. 1852 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. xii. 345 Heaven guard them From ironed limbs and tortured nails.

Ironer (əi·ənəɹ). [f. IRON *v.* + -ER ¹.]

1. One who irons; *spec.* one whose occupation it is to iron clothes, etc.: see IRON *v.* 3.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 179 Washers, ironers, and doers-up of fine linen. 1883 C. J. WILLS *Mod. Persia* 191 The ūtūkash, or ironer, is employed to ornamentally iron the dresses of the lower orders.

2. *nonce-use.* A man of iron: cf. IRON-MAN 1 a.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 121 The old Ironer! I love him for his love of common sense, his contempt of mean deceit.

I·ron-fou·nder. [f. IRON *sb.*¹ + FOUNDER *sb.*³] One who founds or casts iron.

1817 COLERIDGE *Lay Serm.* 393 The ship-builder, the clothier, the iron-founder. 1897 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 11/5 Heavy ironfounders continue well employed.

So **I·ron-fou·nding; I·ron-fou·ndry**: see FOUNDRY 1, 2.

1784 MORGAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 198 The furnace of an iron foundery. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 106 Iron-founding on a small scale; manufacturing of axes, adzes, steel-mills, and sundry other strong iron tools and utensils. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xxiv. (ed. 3) 239 The gases issuing from the chimnies of iron-foundries. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Jan. 9/1 It has imparted a stimulus to business in plumbers' ironfoundry.

I-rong, -e(n, ME. pa. pple. of RING *v.*

Iron-grey, -gray, *a.* and *sb.* [f. IRON *sb.* + GREY. OE. *īsen-grǽg*; in ON. *jarn-grár*, OHG. *īsen-grâ*, Ger. *eisen-grau*.]

A. *adj.* Of the grey colour of freshly broken iron, or of dark hair when 'turning grey'.

a 1000 *O. E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 236/35 *Ferrugineo flore* .. isengrægum blostme. *Ibid.* 408/33 *Ferrugineas*, þa isengrægan. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 Irengray, *glaucus*. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2248/4 An Iron grey Nag, about 14 hands high. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 64 ₱ 2 A fresh black Button upon his Iron-gray Suit. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, An iron-grey autumnal day. 1865 Trollope *Belton Est.* v. 49 A..wiry man, about fifty, with iron-grey hair and beard.

B. *sb.* 1. A dark grey colour resembling that of freshly broken iron.

[*a* 1000 *O.E. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 236/32 *Color purpureæ subnigræ*, isengræg.] 1552 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 6 § 46 Any other Colour .. than .. Motley or Iron-gray. 1766 Pennant *Brit. Zool.* (1768) I. 98 A deep iron-grey, bordering on black.

2. An iron-grey horse, or (quot. 1856) dog; also *transf.* a person whose dark hair is grizzled.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 68 A sandy colte, lyke an yren grey, neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1822 *Hermit in Lond.* I. 269 Everywhere ..do these disguised iron-greys still bear the belle by taper-light. 1852 Smedley *L. Arundel* xviii. 129 A splendid pair of dark iron-grays, with silver manes and tails. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 238 A span of thoroughly wolfish iron-grays.

Hence **Iron-greyed** *ppl. a.*, turned iron-grey.

1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* III. viii, His hair .. was now silvered, or rather iron-greyed, not by age.

Iron-handed, *a.* [f. *iron hand* (see Iron *a.* 3 c, e, and Hand *sb.*) + -ed 2.] Having a 'hand of iron'; acting or ruling with an 'iron hand'; inflexible; severe, rigorous, despotic.

1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 565 We are not obliged to Him, but to the iron-handed goddess, Necessity. 1845 Hirst *Poems* 142 We go iron-handed our fortune to woo. 1855 Motley *Dutch Rep.* (1861) I. 36 This iron-handed, hot-headed, adventurous race, placed as sovereign upon its little sandy hook. 1875 W. E. Griffis in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 289 The iron-handed rule of the great commander .. was felt all over the empire.

Iron-hard, *a.* and *sb.* [f. Iron *sb.*1 + Hard: OE. *īrenheard.*]

A. *adj.* As hard as iron; extremely hard.

Beowulf (Z.) 1112 Eofer iren-heard. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. iii. 1045 Men .. Whose wits are Lead, whose bodies Iron-hard. 1889 A. T. Pask *Eyes Thames* 3 Small iron-hard bricks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 2/1 Montmorency .. fell prone on to the iron-hard earth.

†B. *sb.* [OE. *īsenhearde*, MDu. *īserhart*, Du. *ijzerhard*, MHG. *īsenhart* vervain.] An old name for the herbs Vervain (*Verbena officinalis*) and Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), from the toughness of their stalks. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 4 Eofor þrotan and ȝarclifan and isenheardan. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Plants* in Wr.-Wülcker 556/41 *Ueruena, i.* uerueine, *i.* irenharde. 14.. *MS. Laud* 553 lf. 13 *Iasia nigra*..yrnehard. ?15.. in *Archæol.* XXX. 409 Hyrne hard, Bolleweed, *Jasia nigra*. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* App., Yronhard is Knapweed.

Iron hat. [Iron *a.* and Hat.]

1. An iron helmet shaped like a hat. (Cf. Hat *sb.* 1, quots. 1400, 1484.)

13.. *K. Alis.* 1629 Of sum weore the brayn out-spat, Al undur theo iren [*Bodl. MS.* yrnen] hat. 13.. *Coer de L.* 367 He sette hys stroke on hys yren hat.

2. *Mining.* = Gossan. *U.S.*

1831 in Raymond *Mining Gloss.*

Ironhead (-hed). A local name in North Carolina of a kind of duck, also called *goldeneye* or *whistlewing*.

1888 G. Trumbull cited in *Cent. Dict.*

Iron-headed (-he·dĕd), *a.*

1. Having an iron head; tipped with iron.

1588 Spenser *Virg. Gnat* 653 His yron-headed spade tho making cleene, To dig up sods out of the flowrie grasse. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* II. 233 Volscians arm'd with Iron-headed Darts. 1820 Scott *Abbot* x, A door well clenched with iron-headed nails.

2. *fig.* Very hard-headed or determined.

1852 Mundy *Our Antipodes* (1857) 126 The burly baron of feudal times .. those iron-clad, iron-fisted, and iron-headed nobles despised all manner of clerk-craft.

Ironheads (-hedz). A local name of the Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), from its hard involucre.

1863 in Prior *Plant-n.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 627/2 Iron-weed or -heads, *Centaurea nigra*.

Ironheart (-hārt). A name for *Metrosidēros tomentosa*, a New Zealand tree having hard wood valuable for timber; also called *fire-tree*.

1872 Domett *Ranolf* xviii. vi. 311 It was the 'downy ironheart' That from the cliffs o'erhanging grew.

Iron-hearted (-hārtĕd), *a.* Extremely hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel; insensible to pity.

a 1618 Sylvester *Hymn of Almes* 557 Such Gold-heaped Iron-hearted Wretches As to the Poor impart no part of Riches. 1652 Warren *Unbelievers* (1654) 21 The most iron-hearted sinner. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xxiv. 80 And iron-hearted heroes melt in tears. 1849 Prescott *Peru* (1850) II. 226 Finding that no impression was to be made on his iron-hearted conqueror.

Ironic (əirɒ·nik), *a.* [ad. late L. *īrōnic-us*, a. Gr. *εἰρωνικός* 'dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance', f. *εἰρωνεία* dissimulation, Irony. Cf. F. *ironique* (*yronicque*, 1521 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Pertaining to irony; uttering or given to irony; of the nature of or containing irony; = Ironical.

1630 B. Jonson *New Inn* III. ii, Most Socratick lady! Or if you will, ironick! 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 12 That Ironic Satyre of Juvenal. 1788 H. Walpole *Lett.* xv. 118 If there was anything ironic in my meaning, it was levelled at your readers, not at you. 1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. iv, An ironic man..more especially an ironic young man..may be viewed as a pest to society. 1879 G. Meredith *Egoist* xv. (1889) 140 She could have asked him in her fit of ironic iciness .. whether the romance might be his piece of religion. 1883 A. Dobson *Fielding* 29 How his ironic lightning plays Around a rogue and all his ways!

Ironical (əirɒ·nikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -al.]

1. Of the nature of irony or covert sarcasm; meaning the opposite of what is expressed.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 237 *note*, He was (belike) some Pomilio or litle dwarfe, and that made him to use this eironical method. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 665 Another kinde there seemes to be of ironicall praise, opposite unto the former; namely, when semblant is made of blame and reproofe. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. (1676) 14/1 Democritus..was so far carried with this ironical passion, that the Citizens of Abdera took him to be mad. 1707 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 222 They praise themselves .. and drink like Nectar, the ironical Encomiums that are made them. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xii, 'Your reasons are indeed such as cannot be doubted', replied the lady with an ironical smile. 1853 Macaulay *Biog., Atterbury* (1867) 8 Boyle .. paid, in his preface, a bitterly ironical compliment to Bentley's courtesy.

2. That uses or is addicted to irony.

1589 Nashe *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 Some deepe read Grammarians, who .. take vpon them to be the ironicall censors of all. 1793 Beattie *Moral Sc.* IV. i. § 1. II. 464 Socrates used it so happily .. that he got the name of ὁ εἴρων, or the ironical philosopher. 1848 W. H. Kelly tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 337 Ostrowski was dignified, Lelewel ironical and inflexible.

†b. *transf.* ? Mockingly imitative. *Obs.*

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 2 [Apes] are held for a subtill, ironicall, ridiculous and unprofitable Beast..of the Grecians termed *Gelotopoios*, made for laughter.

†3. Dissembling; feigned, pretended. *Obs. rare.*

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 14 The circle of this fallacie is very large, and herein may be comprised all Ironicall mistakes; for intended expressions receiving inverted significations, all deductions from metaphors, parables, allegories, unto reall and rigid interpretations. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. iv. (1840) 115 So much force is ironical righteousness.

Hence **Iro·nicalness,** ironical quality.

1775 in Ash. 1846 in Worcester.

Ironically (əirɒ·nikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2. Cf. Gr. *εἰρωνικῶς*, L. *īrōnice*, F. *ironiquement.*]

1. In an ironical manner; by way of irony.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 221 *note*, It may be spoken eironically, for familiar friends use jeasting nowe and then, in their letters. 1649 Roberts *Clavis Bibl.* 109 Ironically bidding them cry to their idols for help. 1731 Swift *On his Death* 309 Although ironically grave, He sham'd the fool, and lash'd the knave. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* Introd., Saying that there had been fine stories—meaning, ironically, stories not altogether creditable to the parties concerned.

†2. With dissimulation or personation. *Obs. rare.*

1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* III. § 20 Though the World be histrionical and most Men live ironically, yet be thou what thou singly art, and personate only thy self.

Ironing (əi·ɔ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Iron *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Iron.

1. The pressing and smoothing of clothes, cloth, etc., with a heated iron.

c 1710 Celia Fiennes *Diary* (1888) 7 Mr. Newbery .. would keep no women servants—had all washing, Ironing, dairy and all performed by men. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxiv, A strong smell of ironing pervaded the little passage. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 3/1 Equal to the task of instructing a laundress in the ironing of a tablecloth.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1759 Colebrooke in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 44 An ironing box, charged with an hot heater. 1817 H. Lee (*title*) Poetic Impressions, .. including the Washing Day, Ironing Day, Brewing Day, Quarter Day, and Saturday. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* x, The poor woman was still hard at work at an ironing-table. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 79 The little table stood out before the fire, covered with an ironing-cloth.

2. The putting (*of* persons) in irons. *rare.*

1820 *Examiner* No. 650. 620/1 The dungeonings and ironings of Reformers.

3. The action of fitting or arming with iron.

¶4. As a perversion of *irony*: see Iron *v.* 4.

†**Iro·nious,** *a. Obs.*—° [f. L. *īrōnīa* Irony *sb.* + -ous.] = Ironical. Hence †**Iro·niously** *adv.*, ironically.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 81 Whiche place Cato vseth ironiously in Salust. 1535 Jove *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 14 This saith Tindale yronously. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Jer.* xlvi. *comm.*, Aegypt accounted itself invincible, and so the prophet ironiously calleth it the virgin daughter, as in this whole passage he speaketh by the same figure ironia.

Ironish, *a.* Now *rare.* [f. Iron *sb.*1 + -ish.]

†1. Of iron; = Iron *a.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1360 The leggis als thoght the king of yrnysshe matieres wasse.

2. Partaking of the qualities of iron; irony; ferruginous.

1641 French *Distill.* v. (1651) 165 That acidity and that ironish and vitriolated tast and odour. 1675 E. Wilson *Spadacr. Dunelm.* 66 A strong irritation of Nature to expel her Ironish Enemy [iron taken medicinally]. *a* 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 219 A kind of black taffety, which .. will, after..a very few days, degenerate into an ironish colour.

Ironism (əi·ɔ·rŏniz'm). *rare.* [mod. f. Gr. *εἴρων* dissembler, user of irony + -ism.] The practice of using irony.

1899 *Speaker* 15 Apr. 426/2 The 'ironism' which Mr. Davidson has borrowed from Renan has the rare distinction of satisfying neither reason nor emotion.

Ironist 1 (əi·ɔ·rŏnist). [f. as prec. + -ist: in F. *ironiste.*] One who uses irony; an ironical speaker or writer.

1727 Pope, etc. *Art Sinking* 115 A poet or orator would have no more to do but to send to .. the ironist for his sarcasms, to the apothegmatist for his sentences. 1832 W. Anderson in *Mem. R. Hall* H.'s Wks. VI. 134 Socrates was called the ironist from his constant assumption of a character that did not belong to him. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 309 All this time you have been playing the Ironist.

†**I·ronist** 2. *Obs.* [f. Iron *sb.*1 + -ist.] One who uses iron weapons.

1650 R. Stapylton *Strada's Low C. Warres* VIII. 4 That kind of Raiters, which from their many pistols and other iron weapons are called *Ironists* [L. *Ferreolos*].

†**I·ronize,** *v.*1 *Obs.* [f. as *ironism* + -ize.] a. *trans.* To make ironical, use ironically. b. *intr.* To use irony, speak ironically. Hence **I·ronized** *ppl. a.*1, used or spoken ironically.

1602 Warner *Alb. Eng.* IX. liii. (1612) 239 If Hypocrites why Puritaines we terme be ask't, in breefe, T'is but an *Ironized* Tearme, good-fellow so spels Theefe. 1638 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 To memorize their Cheese and Butter will make your mouths water at it; I ironize: in good earnest the cheese is the worst any ever tasted of.

†**I·ronize,** *v.*2 *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Iron *sb.*1 + -ize.] *trans.* To impregnate with iron. Hence **I·ronized** *ppl. a.*2, impregnated with iron.

1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 250, I have seen .. a great part of ironized mineral serve as a matrice to cinnabar.

I·ronless, *a. rare.* [f. Iron *sb.*1 + -less.] Destitute of iron; not possessing iron. In quot. 1420 quasi-*adv.* 'without the aid of iron tools' (Lodge, *Gloss. to Palladius*).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 685 And rape seed in to their hedes gete Al yronles, wol make hem growe faste; And ofte ydoon the faster wyl they haste. 1865 Tylor *Early Hist. Man.* vii. 169 Their connection with the ironless Maoris and Tahitians.

I·ronly, *adv. rare.* [f. Iron *a.* + -ly 2.] In an 'iron' manner; oppressively, rigorously.

1895 *Eclectic Mag.* Oct. 564 The one ironly tyrannical, no doubt.

Iron-man. [f. Iron *sb.*1 or *a.* + Man *sb.*]

1. (Properly two words, Iron *a.* and Man *sb.*)

a. A man of iron (in *fig.* sense).

1617 A. Newman *Pleas. Vis.* (1840) 31 They draw, like Loadstones, Iron-men.

b. Name of a coal-cutting machine. *local.*

1897 *Star* 17 Sept. 2/6 In some of the thin seams of that district [Yorkshire coalfield], the coal-cutting has for some time been done by machine—by the 'iron man'.

†2. A kind of iron-ore. *Obs. local.*

1683 Pettus *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 101 There breaks a small grey spissy Oar..called Iron-man.

3. A workman in ironworks. ? *nonce-wd.*

1875 M. Collins *Sweet & Twenty* I. i. iv. 59 He drew strong pictures of the ironmaster's unlimited champagne and the ironman's limited beer.

Ironmaster (əi·ɔnˌmɑ·stəɹ). The master of an iron-foundry or ironworks; a manufacturer of iron, esp. on a large scale.

1674 Ray *Words, Iron Work* 129 This account of the whole process of the Iron work I had from one of the chief Ironmasters in Sussex. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 268 Bilby Laycock of Tamworth Staffordshire, Ironmaster. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 328 Iron-masters are so very inattentive to its quality..we sometimes see them use limestone as a flux when the ore already abounds with calcareous ingredients. 1859 Lewin *Invas. Brit.* 116 *note*, A tablet.. bearing the name of Cogidubnus..and indicating that under his auspices a temple, dedicated to Minerva and Neptune, had been erected in the reign of Claudius at the expense of the ironmasters of Sussex. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 360 *note*, The bridge was cast in an admirable manner by the Coalbrookdale ironmasters in the year 1796.

Iron-mine.

1. A mine from which iron-ore is obtained.

1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 40 Nature hirselfe .. giving them the iron mines of Biskay. 1762 Ld. Mansfield in Burrow *Rep.* III. 1343 Coal-mines are not lead-mines, tin-mines, copper-mines, iron-mines, or any other but coal-mines. 1872 Yeats *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 97 More conveniently placed in regard to iron-mines.

2. Iron-ore. (See Mine *sb.*) Now *dial.*

1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 132 Where the Iron-mine is melted. *Ibid.* 137 A Tun of the Iron-mine or Oar. 1674 Ray *Collect. Words* 125 The Iron-mine lies sometimes deeper, sometimes shallower in the Earth. 1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4527/3 In the Land is a great quantity of Iron-Mine.

Ironmonger (əi·ɔnmɒŋgəɹ). Forms: 4 is-, ysmonger, irmongere, 5 yremongere, erne-, hermonger, ironmounger, 5–6 yren-, ironmonger, -yr, 5–7 irne-, 6 yer-, iernmonger, 6–7 iremonger, -munger, 6– ironmonger. [f. Iron *sb.*1 + Monger.] A dealer in ironware; a hardware merchant.

1343 *Merton Coll. Rec.* No. 2115 (MS.) Roger le Irmongere. 1347 *Ibid.* No. 2096 Roger le Ysmonger. 1393 *Close Roll* 16 *Rich. II* dorso (P. R. O.), Johannes Warner, ismonger. 1406 *Ibid.*, 8 *Hen. IV* dorso, Petrus Feryby, ernemonger. 1409 *Ibid.* 11 *Hen. IV* dorso, Willielmus Baker, hermonger. 1415 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 100 Nicholaum Alastre, de Notyngham, irenmonger. 1415 *York Myst.* Introd. 22 Irenmangers. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 10 Payd vnto William Remyngton of London Ironmounger for diuers cabilles. *Ibid.* 12 Payd..to John Halyngbury of London Irnemonger

for vj cables. *c* 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 9 Yermongers, pybakers, and waferers. 1562 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 20 The Misteries or Craftes of a .. Draper Goldesmithe Ironmonger. 1591 in *Child Marriages* 151 Thomas Thornton..Iremonger and Marchaunte. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Cupids Rev.* IV. iii, Come, let's call up the new Iremonger, he's as tough as Steel. 1620 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 170 Rec. .. of the Ire mvngers .. 18*d.* 1646 *Ord. Lords & Com. Presb. Govt.* 11 John Arrowsmith of Martins Iremongerlane. 1720 STRYPE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. x. 280/1 The Ironmongers were incorporated in the third Year of King Edward the Fourth, Anno Dom. 1462. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xli. 521 The English ironmongers asked for *a total prohibition of forges.*

Hence **I·ronmongering** *ppl. a.*, dealing in iron. (In quot. =having ironworks.)

1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 169 These hillocks of waste and effete mineral always disfigure the neighborhood of iron-mongering towns.

Ironmongery (əi·əɹnmʌŋgəri). [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. The goods dealt in by an ironmonger; hardware; a general name for all articles made of iron.

1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4831/4 Ironmongery, Cutlery, and other small Wares. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 452 Ironmongery .. manufactured in this state. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Gt. Exhib. Catal.* 39/3 Manufacturers of what is termed 'saddlers' ironmongery', such as steel-bits, stirrups, whips and whip-mounts. 1876 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xxiii. 181 The great Norman line .. who had ridden in all their ironmongery in Edward's ranks at Bannockburn.

b. An ironmonger's shop or place of business.

1841 ORDERSON *Creol.* vi. 60 Premises .. occupied as an ironmongery..and a saddlery. 1896 DU MAURIER *Martian* (1898) 227 A well-to-do burgher with a prosperous ironmongery in the 'Petit Brul'.

2. The craft or business of the ironmonger; smith's work.

1871 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374 A point in ironmongery rather than architecture.

3. *attrib.*

1769 *Public Advertiser* 18 May 3/4 All other things in the Ironmongery Business. 1879 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 814 Their ironmongery stock .. having been seized and sold.

Iron-mould, -mold (əi·əɹmōu·ld), *sb.* Also 7 -mole. [f. IRON *sb.*1 + MOULD, MOLD, earlier *mole*, OE. *mál*, mole, spot, mark.]

1. A spot or discoloration on cloth, etc., caused by iron-rust or an ink-stain.

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 47 The decoction will..take out any stain in cloths, euen the very iron-mole. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 447 Some grosse sins .. which are as iron moles, and will hardly be worne out of the flesh. *a* 1659 OSBORN *Observ. Turks* Pref. (1673) 4 Book-worms, who, like Iron-moles, discolour the sense and obliterate the natural meaning of Authors.

β. 1639 JUNIUS *Sin Stigmat.* § 98. 378 Fine linnen being once stained with black Inke .. will retaine an Iron-mould ever after. 1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 169 In this [paper] there are no Iron Moulds. 1828 WEBSTER, *Ironmold.* 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 67 Yellowish spots very much like iron-moulds. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Levit.* xiii. 49 Ironmould is a familiar example of a stain caused by a chemical process.

b. *fig.*

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 58 Such iron moulds as these shall have autority to knaw out the choicest periods of exquisitest books. 1660 J. SPENCER *Righteous Ruler* 37 Arms, the iron-mole that stained our religion, and eat out order and law.

2. (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Iron-moulds*, certain yellow Lumps of Earth or Stone found in Chalk-pits about the Chiltern in Oxfordshire, which are really a kind of indigested Iron-Oar. 1778 *England's Gazetteer* (ed. 2), *Berrich-Priory* .. noted for chalk pits, in which is found a sort of iron-coloured *terra lapidosa*, in the very body of the chalk, which the diggers call iron-moulds.

I·ron-mou·ld, -mold, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To stain or become stained with iron-mould. Hence **I·ron-mou·lded** *ppl. a.*

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Clear Starching*, If your Muslins be Iron-moulded. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vi. 112 The superabundant oxide of iron .. so to speak 'iron-moulds' them. ?*c* 1890 W. H. CASNEY *Notes Ventilation* 8 Drops falling from the beams often caused the warps to iron-mould.

Ironness (əi·əɹnès). *rare.* Also 4 **irinnes.** [f. IRON *a.* + -NESS.] *The quality of 'iron'*; *in* quot. *a* 1300, ? the fact of being clad in iron; in quot. 1803, physical strength and hardiness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7544 Qua-sa fightes in wrangwisnes, Him helpes noght his Irinnes. 1803 H. SWINBURNE in *Crts. Europe Close last Cent.* (1841) II. 375 An ironness of constitution hammered when red-hot by adversity.

I·ron-o·re, iron ore. The ore of iron; any crude form in which iron is found in the earth.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXXIV. xiv. II. 514 Mines of yron ore. 1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 138 The manner of melting the Iron-oar. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 202 As completely terrigenous and opaque as any argillaceous iron-ore. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 256 Specular iron-ore, or iron-glance. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Iron-ores*: *Magnetic* (magnetite, protoperoxide), *specular* (hematite proper, red hematite, anhydrous peroxide), *brown iron ore* (hematite, brown hematite, limonite, etc., hydrated peroxides), *spathic* (siderite, carbonate), *clay-ironstone* (black band, argillaceous siderite).

attrib. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss., Iron-ore Men*, men who discharge iron-ore cargoes. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec. 3/2 Colliers, iron-ore miners, quarrymen.

I·ron-plated, *a.* Protected by plates of iron; =IRONCLAD *a.*

1860-1863 [see IRONCLAD, A. 1 *note*].

I·ron-sa:nd.

1. *Geol.* Sand containing particles of iron-ore, usually either magnetite or titaniferous oxide.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvii. 329 The nodules and pisiform ironsands of the Wealden. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 409 'Iron-sand' is a form of magnetite .. consisting of silicious particles mixed with grains of iron ore.

2. 'The steel-filings used in fireworks' (*Cent. Dict.*).

I·ron-shod, *a.* [f. IRON *sb.*1 + SHOD, pa. pple. of SHOE *v.*] Shod, tipped, or armed with iron.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4637 Iren-schod was ilka peel. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 383 Like the nails of an iron shod wheel. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xi. (1853) 44 The soles of their iron shod boots were torn from the upper leathers. 1871-4 J. THOMSON *City Dreadf. Nt.* IX. i, The trampling clash of heavy iron-shod feet.

I·ron-shot, *a. Min.* [f. as prec. + SHOT, pa. pple. of SHOOT *v.*] 'Shot' with iron; containing streaks or markings of iron.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 293 Is it not rather an iron-shot quartz? *Ibid.* 390 Iron shot hornstones. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Min.* 93 Slaggy Ironshot Copper-Green. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* i. (1857) 15 They [potatoes] were freckled over with minute circular spots, that bore a ferruginous tinge, somewhat resembling the specks on iron-shot sandstone. 1858 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 171 Many varieties are much iron-shot.

I·ron-si·ck, *a. Naut.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Said of a wooden ship when her bolts and nails are so corroded with rust that she has become leaky.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A ship cranke sided, Iron sicke, spewes her okum. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 *Iron sicke*, is when the Bolts, Spikes, or Nailes are so eaten with rust they stand *hollow* in the plankes, and so makes her leake. 1664 P. PETT *Let. to S. Pepys* in *Cal. St. Papers, Domestic* 113 The Unicorn is iron-sick under the water. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 79 Ships in ten or twelve years are generally Iron-sick. 1841 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* 132 What is technically termed 'ironsick', meaning that the bolt-holes became so widened by corrosion that the bolts were loosened.

Ironside (əi·əɹnsəid). Also (*sing.*) **Ironsides.**

1. *sing.* A name given to a man of great hardihood or bravery; *spec.* in *Eng. Hist.* (*Ironside*) to Edmund II king of England (A.D. 1016), and (also *Ironsides*) to Oliver Cromwell; also, independently or transf., to other persons.

In the case of Cromwell the appellation was a nickname of Royalist origin.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6084 Is eldoste sone, Edmond yrene syde, Vor he was hardi and god knizt, at hom he let abide. 1350-70 *Eulog. Histor.* (Rolls) III. v. xci. 24 Nomen *primi* est Edmundus, *vocabulo* Irenside [*v. r.* Yrensyde]. *a* 1635 CORBET *Poems, To Ld. Mordant* 154 One [of the guard at Windsor] I remember with a grisly beard, .. This Ironside tooke hold, and sodainly Hurled mee .. Some twelve foote by the square. 1644 *Mercurius Civicus* 19-26 Sept., Monday we had intelligence that Lieutenant General Cromwell *alias* Ironside, for that title was given him by Prince Rupert after his defeat neare York [etc.]. 1645 *Relation of Victory on Naseby Field* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1899) 17 News being brought them .. that Ironsides was comming to joyne with the Parliament's Army. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* xix. 9 So indefatigable a preacher was Paul, a very .. iron-sides. 1660 BURNEY *Κέρδ. Δώρον* (1661) 97 Henrie the 8 .. who appeared an ironsides against the Principalities of darknesse. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* vi. in *Harl. Misc.* (1753) I. 275 Hence he [Cromwell] acquired that terrible Name of Ironsides. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Mar. 1/3 Mrs. Parnell .. was her father's child, and he had won for himself the appellation of Ironsides, as a testimony to the strength of his character and the resolution with which he pursued the British Fleet in those days of trouble between Great Britain and America.

2. *pl.* (*Ironsides.*) Applied to Cromwell's troopers in the Civil War; hence allusively in later uses. The sing. is sometimes used of one member of such a force: a Puritan warrior; a devout soldier of the Puritan type.

As applied to Cromwell's regiment it may have been orig. a possessive, *Ironside's men*: cf. the *Queen's*, *Prince of Wales's*, and similar modern titles of regiments. See also Lieut.-Col. Ross *Oliver Cromwell and his Ironsides* 19.

1648 *Resol. King's subj. Cornwall* 2 Aug. (in *Thomasson Tracts* CCCLXXX. No. 18. 3), The soldiers shouted saying 'that Cromwell and his Iron sides were now taken'. 1648 *Let.* 8 Aug. in *Moderate* (*ibid.* CCCLXXXII. No. 21 E ij), These Ironsides advancing make them search every corner for security. 1667 LILLY *Life & Times* (1774) 144 Sir Thomas Fairfax's brigade of horse, and Oliver Cromwell's ironsides; for Cromwell's horse in those times usually wore headpieces, back and breastplates of iron. 1859 MOWBRAY THOMSON *Story of Cawnpore* iii. 48, I was there also when Havelock's Ironsides gave their entertainment, shattering to powder all that was fragile. 1889 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XVII. 121/1 With the dashing spirit of the cavalier the early Punjab officer united something of the earnestness of the Ironside. 1891 GARDINER *Hist. Civil War* III. lxiv. 432 It was at Pontefract (1648 August) that Cromwell's men were first called by the nickname of Ironsides, a term which had hitherto been appropriated to himself. It was not..an epithet which came into general use for some time to come.

3. A ship plated with iron; an ironclad.

1861 *Times* 13 Mar. 9/3 Our own fleet of ironsides comprises two first-rates actually launched, and one on the stocks.

I·ron-sided, *a.* [*f. iron side* + -ED 2.] Having sides made of or resembling iron; protected on the sides with iron; ironclad. b. *dial.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Iron-sided*, hardy, rough; unmanageable. A boy who fears nobody, and plays .. mischievous tricks, is called an iron-sided dog. 1859 [see IRONCLAD, A. 1 *note*]. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 450/1 These iron-sided ships.

Ironsmith. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. IRON *sb.*1 + SMITH.] An artificer in iron; a blacksmith.

1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 29 [28] The iren smyth sittende biside the stithie. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, The yronsmyth in like maner bydeth by his stythie. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. ix. (1895) 301 Poore labourers, carters, yronsmythes, carpenters, and plowmen. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 *Sam. xiii. 19* There was not found an yron smith in al the Land of Israel. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 202 An Ironsmith. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. 244 The ironsmith, the joiner, and the goldsmith.

b. As a rendering of the native name of a bird, a species of barbet (*Megalæma faber*).

1885 R. SWINHOE in *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 420 From its loud, peculiar call, the Hainan species has earned among the natives of the island the appellation of 'iron-smith', whence I have derived its specific name [*faber*].

Ironstone, iron-stone (əi·əɹnstoun, -stŏn). The name given to various hard iron-ores containing admixtures of silica, clay, etc.

1522 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 160 As much yren stone to be deliveride in one word callid Freretaile. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 15 Leed ore tyn cole yrenston. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 43 Having Iron Stone of his own for gathering up, and Wood of his own for nothing, he will have very cheap Guns and Iron. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 30 On the structure of certain iron-stones, called septaria. 1816 W. SMITH *Strata Ident.* 1 The Muscles and Ammonites found in Ironstone. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 60 A shattered and ruined precipice, seamed with blood-red ironstone.

b. *attrib.* **Ironstone china,** i. ware, a hard kind of white pottery (see quot. 1875).

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 479 Iron-stone china is not very transparent; but possesses great strength, compactness, density, and durability. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 616 Some of the English porcelain has been called iron-stone-china. This is composed usually of 60 parts of Cornish stone, 40 of China-clay, and 2 of flint-glass; or 42 of felspar, the same quantity of clay, 10 parts of flints ground, and 8 of flint-glass. Slag from iron-smelting is sometimes introduced into the paste. 1897 OLIVE SCHREINER *P. Halkett* i. 14 He had wandered among long grasses and ironstone Koppjes.

Iron-tree. A name (more or less local) for various trees and shrubs with very hard wood, as *Ixora ferrea* of the West Indies (also called *hard-wood*), and *Mesua ferrea* of the East Indies (also called *ironwood*).

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. v, A tree .. which in the Brazils they call the Iron Tree, for its exceeding hardness. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* iii. 53 Two species of iron-tree, the arbutus callicarpa, and other evergreens, adorn this zone. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i. iii. 94 Near every *Buddhist temple* the priests plant the Iron tree..for the sake of its flowers.

Ironware (əi·əɹnwēə1). A general name for all light articles made of iron; hardware.

1447-8 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 399 Iren steel Nailles and iren ware. *Ibid.* 401 Iren Steel ferment neyles and Irenware. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 1 b, The yron ware as barres, bandes, hokes, boltes, staples or latches. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 112 To get him make their Ironware Sword, Trident, Sickles, Gieves.

I·ronweed. [f. IRON *sb.* + WEED *sb.*; so called from the hard stem.] The Knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*), and the N. American species of *Vernonia.*

1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 47 And 'Iron-weed', content to share The meanest spot that spring can spare. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Iron Weed* (Vernonia noveboracensis).. almost the only tall weed found in the beautiful 'woods pastures' of Kentucky and Tennessee. 1880 J. HAY *Pike County Ball.* 97 And widely weaves the Iron-Weed A woof of purple dyes.

Ironwood, iron-wood (əi·əɹnwud). Name given (more or less locally) to the extremely hard wood of various trees, of many different orders and countries; also to the trees themselves.

Among these are the genus *Sideroxylon* (chiefly tropical); several species of *Diospyros* or Ebony; *Ostrya virginica*, *Bumelia lycioides*, *Carpinus americana*, etc. of N. America; *Sloanea jamaicensis* and *Erythroxylon areolatum* of the W. Indies; *Xylia dolabriformis*, *Mesua ferrea*, *Metrosideros vera*, *Stadtmannia Sideroxylon*, etc. of the E. Indies; *Copaifera Mopane* of E. tropical Africa; *Olea capensis* and *O. undulata* of S. Africa; *Notelæa ligustrina* of Tasmania and N. S. Wales; etc. Also with defining epithet, as **Bastard Ironwood**, *Fagara lentiscifolia* and *Trichilia hirta*, of the W. Indies; **Black Ironwood**, *Condalia ferrea* of N. America, and *Olea undulata* of S. Africa; **Red Ironwood**, *Reynosia latifolia* of N. America; **White Ironwood**, *Hypelate trifoliata* of N. America, and *Vepris* (*Toddalia*) *lanceolata* of S. Africa.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 74 Iron wood is called so, for the extream hardness;..'Tis much used for Coggs to the Rollers. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 621 An Iron-wood from the Cape. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. ix, The wood called the iron-wood. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 243 African Iron wood..so call'd because, when dry, 'tis as hard as iron, and not to be clove by the most furious strokes with the hatchet. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 183 Unless iron-wood posts have been made use of, not the least vestige of an house is to be discovered. 1802 BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* xii. 479 A club of iron wood, which the cannibals had left in the boat. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 271 The ravines..are well stocked with a species of lignum-vitæ, known here as 'ironwood'.

Ironwork, iron-work (-wɹŭk). Forms: see IRON *sb.*1.

1. Work in iron; usually *concr.* that part of anything that is made of iron, or articles made of iron collectively.

1451 *Vatton Church-w. Acc.* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 92 For yreworke for ij wyndowys .. iii *s.* ix *d.* 1475 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 597 All other Irnewerk redy wrought. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 83 Irenwerk nailes and other store. 1556–7 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 442 For Iron and Iron worke abowte the Roode. 1592–3 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 141 Ire work abought the church. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 88 Inventers of Artes .. building, yron-workes, tents, and such like. 1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 11 The ill condition of the Harwich's Iron-works discovered at her cleaning in 1682. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 167, I had more ironwork saved out of the ship. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 545 Wheels fitted with their iron-work.

2. An establishment where iron is smelted, or where heavy iron goods are made. Now always in *pl.* form **ironworks** (which is sometimes construed as a *sing.*).

1581 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 5 Which woods..be by him preserued and coppised for the vse of his Iron workes. 1634–5 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 148 Here he shewed me a convenient seat for an iron-work. 1645 Boate *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 132 Of the lesser Iron-works, called Bloomeries. 1685 Petty *Last Will* in *Tracts* (1769) p. vi, I set up iron-works and pilchard-fishing in Kerry. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 466 A man of great merit, who, having begun life with nothing, had created a noble estate by ironworks.

†b. A mine for digging iron-ore. *Obs.*

1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 290 The Bath-Fabric had Ore and Fuel from the Silures..where Adrian sunk an Ironwork.

3. *attrib.*

1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proport.* 104 In Iron-work Furnaces are the greatest and most regular moving Bellows that are any where used. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Dec. 8/3 Two ironwork contractors.

Hence **I·ronworky** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), abounding in or characterized by ironwork.

1885 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 189, I was already wise enough to feel the Cathedral stiff and iron-worky.

Ironworker (əi·ənˌwɜ·kəɹ). One who works in iron; one engaged at ironworks.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 583/2 *Ferrarius*, an yreworchere or an yremongere, or a ferrour. 1882 Ouida *Maremma* I. 151 The ironworkers of Follonica beating the ore of Elba into shape. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 779/2 That picturesque town of ironworkers.

So **I·ron-wo·rked** *ppl. a.*, worked in iron, of wrought iron; **I·ron-wo·rking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1730 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 231 An Ironwork'd Desk for ye Bible. 1846 C. G. Prowett *Prometh. Bound* 33 On thy left hand the iron-working tribe. 1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 499 Apparatus for iron-working is not yet represented in the laboratories. 1895 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 7/4 Increased strength has been imparted to the iron-working branches by the further advance this week in unmarked iron. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 324 The other iron-working West Coast tribes.

Ironwort (-wɜt). [f. Iron *sb.* + Wort, tr. L. *sidēritis* (Pliny), a. Gr. *σιδηρῖτις*, name of a herb having the reputed power of healing sword-wounds, f. *σίδηρος* iron.] Name for plants of the genus *Sideritis* (N.O. *Labiatæ*); also applied to some other labiates, as species of *Galeopsis*.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 135 b, Thys kinde [of Sideritis] is called in Duche Glitkraut, it may be called in English Yronwurt or Rock sage. 1682 Grew *Anat. Flowers* App. § 11 The Top is .. Poynted, or at least, Roundish, as in Lamium, Ironwort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Ironwort, *Sideritis*; also *Galeopsis Ladanum*. Yellow I., *Galeopsis villosa*.

Irony (əi·ərɔni), *sb.* [ad. L. *īrōnīa* (Cicero), a. Gr. *εἰρωνεία* 'dissimulation, ignorance purposely affected'. Cf. F. *ironie* (*yronie*, Oresme, 14th c.). In early use often in Lat. form **ironia**.]

1. A figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed by the words used; usually taking the form of sarcasm or ridicule in which laudatory expressions are used to imply condemnation or contempt.

1502 [see 3]. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* v. Wks. 939/1 When he calleth one self noughty lad, both a shreud boy & a good sonne, the tone in ye proper simple speech, the tother by the fygure of ironye or antiphrasis. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 333 Now is *ironia* as much to say as a mockage, derision. 1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* III. xviii. (Arb.) 199 By the figure *Ironia*, which we call the *drye mock*. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* I. 160 Your quip..that you were ashamed to write to mee for your rude stile. Very good, I finde the Irony. 1620 Middleton & Rowley *World Tost at Tennis* 124 By his needle he understands ironia, That with one eye looks two ways at once. 1788 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 13 Feb., He believed Irony the ablest weapon of oratory. 1828 Whately *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 265/1 Aristotle mentions ..*Eironeia*, which in his time was commonly employed to signify, not according to the modern use of 'Irony, saying the *contrary* to what is meant', but, what later writers usually express by *Litotes*, i. e. 'saying *less* than is meant'. 1837 Macaulay *Ess., Bacon* (1887) 428 A drayman, in a passion, calls out, 'You are a pretty fellow', without suspecting that he is uttering irony. 1876 J. Weiss *Wit, Hum. & Shaks.* ii. 44 It is irony when Lowell, speaking of Dante's intimacy with the Scriptures, adds, 'They do even a scholar no harm'.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an ironical utterance or expression.

1551 Gardiner *Sacram.* 22 He spake it by an Ironie or skorne. 1612–15 Br. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* xix. iii, Ironies deny strongest in affirming. 1656 E. Reyner *Rules Govt. Tongue* 227 An Irony is a nipping jeast, or a speech that hath the honey of pleasantnesse in its mouth, and a sting of rebuke in its taile. 1706–7 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 221 Subtil and delicate Ironies. 1738 Warburton *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 9 A thorough Irony addressed to some hot Bigots. 1894 W. J. Dawson *Making of Manhood* 29 Smart sneers and barbed ironies at the expense of every movement which seeks to meliorate the common lot.

2. *fig.* A condition of affairs or events of a character opposite to what was, or might naturally be, expected; a contradictory outcome of events as if in mockery of the promise and fitness of things. (In F. *ironie du sort*.)

1649 G. Daniel *Trinarch., Hen. V*, cxcviii, Yet here: (and 'tis the Ironie of Warre Where Arrowes forme the Argument,) he best Acquitts himselfe, who doth a Horse præfer To his proud Rider. 1833 Thirlwall in *Philol. Museum* II. 483 (*title*) On the Irony of Sophocles. *Ibid.* 493 The contrast between man with his hopes, fears, wishes, and undertakings, and a dark, inflexible fate, affords abundant room for the exhibition of tragic irony. 1860 W. Collins *Wom. White* III. xi. 413 The irony of circumstances holds no mortal catastrophe in respect. 1878 Morley *Carlyle* 194 With no eye for..the irony of their fate. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* Lit. Suppl. 6 Nov. 1/1 The irony of time is wonderful. 1894 T. Hardy (*title*) Life's Little Ironies.

3. In etymological sense: Dissimulation, pretence; esp. in reference to the dissimulation of ignorance practised by Socrates as a means of confuting an adversary (*Socratic irony*).

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxii. 293 To say of hym selfe ony thynge of his feblenesses & necessytes, or of his synnes..to the end that a man be renowmed & reputed humble abiect & grete thynge in merytes & deuocyons before god..such synne is named yronye, not that the whiche is of grammare, by the whiche a man sayth one & gyueth to understande the contrarye. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 76/1 The whole confirmation of the Cause, even the whole Life seems to carry an Irony, such was the Life of Socrates, who was for that reason called *εἴρων*; that is, one that personates an unlearned Man, and is an admirer of others as Wise. 1848 H. Rogers *Ess.* I. vi. 318 The irony of Socrates .. may be not unfittingly expressed by saying, that it is a *logical masked battery*. 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Considerat.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 416 Like Socrates, with his famous irony; like Bacon, with life-long dissimulation.

Irony (əi·ərəni, əi·ərəni), *a.* Also 4–7 **yrony, -ie, 6 yrnye.** [f. Iron *sb.*[1] + -y.] Consisting of iron; of the nature of iron; resembling iron in some quality, as hardness, taste, or colour; abounding in or containing iron.

1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxviii. 23 Be heuene that is aboue thee braasny [1388 brasun]; and the lond that thou tredist yrony [1388 yrun, 1611 of iron]. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. Ps. ii. (Arb.) 127 From oure persons pluck we there yrnye yokes. 1654 Hammond *Fundamentals* (J.), It is not strange if the irony chains have more solidity than the contemplative. 1764 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82/2 It is a ponderous irony earth. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 541 Sulphate of barytes, associated with irony quartz. 1875 G. Macdonald *Malcolm* II. xviii. 243 Crystals of a clear irony brown.

I-rooted, i-roted, ME. pa. pple. of Root *v.* **I-rost, -ed,** of Roast *v.* **I-roted, i-rotted,** of Rot *v.* **I-rouned,** of Roun *v.*, to whisper.

†**Irou·r.** *Obs.* Also 4 **irrour.** [a. AF. *irour*, OF. *iror*, *irur* (12th c.), later *ireur* anger = Pr. *iror*, f. L. *īra* Ire, with ending of *furor*, *horror*, *terror*, etc.] Ire, anger.

13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 954 With herte wroth, & gret irour. *a* 1380 *St. Ambrosius* 824 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* 21 þe biddyng of þe emperour Pretep me wip gret irrour.

†**I·rous,** *a. Obs.* Also 4 **irwis, irose,** 4–6 **irus, yrous, -ows,** 5 **irows, -eous, irrous,** 5–6 **irouse.** [a. AF. *irous*, OF. *iros*, *irus*, later *ireux*, = Pr. *iros*, It. *iroso*:—pop.L. type **īrōs-us*, f. *īra* Ire.]

1. Given to anger, hot-tempered, irascible.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7152 Charyte ys nat irus, And charyte ys nat coveytous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 74 This Henana was yrous and felon, and of euyl lyf. 1530 Elyot *Gov.* I. ix, By a cruell and irous maister the wittes of children be dulled. 1574 Hellowes *Gueuara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 114 Solon Solonio being demanded whom we call properly irous, answered, hee that little esteemeth to loose his friendes, and maketh no account to recover enimies.

2. Wrathful, angry, enraged.

13.. *K. Alis.* 330 (MS. Bodl.) His leue took Neptenabus, To his In wel yrous. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xvii. 51 My delyuerere of myn enmys yrous. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Pars. T.* 545 Swich cursynge as comth of Irous herte. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* VII. vii. 206 Agayne hym thai ware all irows. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* II. iii. C j b, An angry and yrous persone weneth that for to doo evyl is good counceyl. *c* 1500 *New Nothrowne Mayd* 435 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 18 His irous brayde Wyll not be layed For me nor yet for you.

†**I·rously,** *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In an angry manner, angrily, wrathfully.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* VIII. 144 Thairfor he ansueryt irusly. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 263 Ful Irowsly torned they Into that pres. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 4692 Gaffray..After sped Apace, yrously being.

†**Irpe,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [Origin unknown; found with the following in Ben Jonson.] Some kind of gesture: ? a toss or jerk of the head, the act of perking. Gifford suggested 'a fantastic grimace, or contortion of the body'.

1599 B. Jonson *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v, Maintaine your station, brisk, and irpe, shew the supple motion of your pliant body.

So †**Irpe** ? *a.*, ? perk, smart. *Obs.*

Irradiance (irē·diăns). [f. Irradiant: see -ance.] The fact of irradiating; the emission of rays of light, emitted radiance. Also *fig.* in reference to spiritual or intellectual radiance.

1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 617 Do they mix Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch? 1735–6 H. Brooke *Univ. Beauty* VI. 339 Thou awful Depth of Wisdom unexplor'd! Thou Height, where never human fancy soar'd! Supreme Irradiance! *a* 1760 I. H. Browne *Poems, Design & Beauty* (1768) 106 They, from irradiance of thy genial beam Prolific, with immortal offspring teem. 1888 B. W. Richardson *Son of a Star* III. xi. 176 A kingdom to which the world will come for irradiance.

Irradiancy (irē·diănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ancy.] The quality or fact of being irradiant.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 As for irradiancy or sparkling which is found in many gems it is not discoverable in this. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 218 Mark..the benign irradiancy of his eyes. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1658 That luminous irradiancy which was supposed to emanate and surround a divine being.

Irradiant (irē·diănt), *a.* [ad. L. *irradiānt-em*, pr. pple. of *irradiāre* to Irradiate.] Emitting rays of light; shining brightly. Also *fig.* in reference to spiritual or intellectual radiance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 299 b, Moost clere beme & irradyant splendour of y^s^ glory eternall. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 1 He crysped up his irradient heyres. 1611 Speed *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xii. § 109. 694 The just brightnesse of his irradiant vertues..adorning her with Garlands, conquered Spoyles, and Trophees. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 15. 3/1 As Fire extinguish'd by th' Irradiant Sun. 1865 Pusey *Truth Eng. Ch.* 27 Effulgent with the glory of His Godhead, irradiant with His Divine love. 1882 Myers *Renewal Youth* 160 O Nature's darling, pure and fair, From light foot to irradiant hair!

Irradiate (irē·diˌēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *irradiātus*, pa. pple. of *irradiāre* (see next).] Illumined; made bright or brilliant. Const. as pple. or adj.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 129 Our soule irradiate or made bryght with the lyght of the aungell. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* X. 583 The Theban Bard, depriv'd of sight, Within, irradiate with prophetic light. 1729 Savage *Wanderer* II. 86 A phœnix, with irradiate crest. 1814 Cary *Dante* (Chandos) 277 The sky Erewhile irradiate only with his beam. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. i. 24 Sailing through..tracts of light irradiate heavens.

Irradiate (irē·diˌēt), *v.* Also 7 **inradiate.** [f. ppl. stem of L. *irradiāre* to shine forth, f. *ir-* (Ir-[1]) + *radiāre* to shine, f. *radius* ray: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To direct rays of light upon; to shine upon; to make bright by causing light to fall upon; to illumine.

1623 Cockeram, *Irradiate*, to shine vpon. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 7 As the greater light irradiates and enlightens the world. *a* 1794 Sir W. Jones *Hymn to Lacshmi* Wks. 1799 VI. 363 When thy smile irradiates yon blue fields, Observant Indra sheds the genial show'r. 1805 Southey *Madoc* II. xviii, The midnight lightnings .. That with their awful blaze, irradiate heaven, Then leave a blacker night. 1873 L. Ferguson *Disc.* 64 The face that was irradiated on the Mount was the very face his disciples knew so well.

b. *spec.* in *Astrol.* To cast beams upon. Also *absol.*

1603 Sir C. Heydon *Jud. Astrol.* xxiii. 498 Originally they were friendly irradiated of Iupiter, the Sunne, Venus, and Mercurie. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. iv. 75 In the Horoscope, irradiated by those quartile aspects of Saturne or Mars, the childe shall be mad or melancholy. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* III. i. 393 ♄ from the Opposite Sign irradiates between ♂ and ♀ so posited.

†c. To influence with or as with rays of heat or anything else of radiant character. *Obs.*

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. xvii. 48 The neighbouring Spermatick Vessels are irradiated and virtuated by the Kidneys, even as the Brain irradiates the lower Parts, by an inbred property resembling light. *a* 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 76 That Ethereal or Solar heat, that must digest, influence, irradiate, and put those more simple parts of Matter into motion and coalition.

2. *fig.* and *transf.* a. To illumine with spiritual or intellectual light; to throw light upon anything intellectually obscure.

1627 Feltham *Resolves* II. [I.] xiv. (1628) 40 It..inradiates the soul. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* ii. (1702) 19 Universally to irradiate and teach them. *a* 1710 Br. Bull *Serm.* II. v. (R.), That his mind was irradiated with a divine illumination. 1838–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. viii. § 48. 368 He first irradiated the entire annals of antiquity .. with flashes of light. 1864 Bowen *Logic* 10 With their light they irradiate and make clearly intelligible everything to which they are referred.

b. To brighten as with light; to light up (the face) with beauty, gladness, animation, etc.

1651 Sherburne *Rape of Helen* Poems 55 Such Beauty did his Looks irradiate. 1805 Wordsw. *Prelude* II. 237 A virtue which irradiates and exalts Objects through widest intercourse of sense. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* XXXV. (1878) 241 The priest's jovial good humour irradiated his happy countenance. 1877 Black *Green Past.* XXIX. 256 The sublime features of Madame Columbus, now irradiated with triumph.

c. *transf.* To adorn with splendour.

1717 Pope *Eloisa* 136 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors.

3. To radiate; to send forth in or as in rays.

a 1617 Bayne *Lect.* (1634) 115 Light irradiated upon our mindes. 1794 J. Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 63 Heat cannot

be irradiated or move from bodies, as light does, either by reflection or transmission. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 21 Sept., Whose presence upon the platform had irradiated strength and cheer.

†**4.** *intr.* To radiate, to diverge in the form of rays. *Obs.*

1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 84 Irradiating all manner of ways into the form of a Globe, the several Selenites, like so many radii, all pointing to the center. *a* 1704 LOCKE *Paraphr. 2 Cor.* iv. 6 *note*, A Communication of Glory or Light .. which irradiated from his Face when he descended from the Mount. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 414 *Their powers decay according to their distances from the* centres from which they irradiated.

5. *intr.* To emit rays, to shine (*on* or *upon*).

1642 W. PRICE *Serm.* 17 That not a beame of divine grace should .. irradiate on his soule. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 141 If the Lord irradiate upon the souls of children in heaven. 1784 BP. HORNE *Lett. Infidel.* x. 167 Day was the state of the hemisphere, on which light irradiated.

6. *intr.* To become radiant; to light up.

1800 COLERIDGE in C. K. Paul *W. Godwin* (1876) II. 3 Lamb every now and then irradiates. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 462 The eye is taught to brighten, the lip to smile, and the whole countenance to irradiate.

Hence **Irra·diating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; whence **Irradiatingly** *adv.*, in an irradiating manner.

1651 HOBBES *Govt. & Soc.* Ep. Ded., The light to be carried thither for the irradiating its doubts. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 219 *note*, As the Sun does upon the Rainbow, by gilding of it with its golden, and irradiating beams. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 75 An irradiating body, such as a candle. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 510 *Irradiation*, .. shooting or proceeding from a centre—as an *irradiating pain*. 1893 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 40 Amid the plumed and sceptred ones Irradiatingly Jovian.

Irradiated (irē·diĕ·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED [1].]

1. a. Emitted as rays from a centre. **b.** Made luminous; shone upon, lighted up by rays from some luminous source.

1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 61 The theory of irradiated heat. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxiii, With an irradiated face and opened eyes.

2. *Her.* Having a representation of rays.

1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xx. § 12 (ed 3) 352 The Star .. is also a mullet, on an irradiated field of gold.

Irradiation (irē·diı̆ē·ʃən). [a. F. *irradiation*, ad. L. **irradiātiōn-em*, n. of action from *irradiāre*: see IRRADIATE *v.*]

I. In reference to rays of light.

1. The action of irradiating, or emitting rays or beams of light; shining.

1599 SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomancie* 59 The beaming and irradiation of the saide Signes. 1615 E. HOWES *Stow's Ann.* 1030/2 The Irradiation of this Comets streame was sometime extended to a wonderfull length. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. III. 323 The same verticall stars, the same irradiations of Planets, aspects alike. 1658 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 363 Sooner may a dark room enlighten itself, without the irradiation of a candle or the sun. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 257 Advanced far enough to receive the irradiation of the colour which passed through the opening. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. iii. 46 There was something positively phosphoric in the irradiation on her face and hair, as though in sober truth they were self-luminous.

b. A ray of light, a beam.

1643 HOWELL *Parables on Times* 6 The Sunne detained his beames and irradiations from them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 181 How he..dispenses his Irradiations as far as either Pole. 1790 UMFREVILLE *Hudson's Bay* 23 The Aurora Borealis .. sometimes the irradiations are seen of a very bright red, at other times of a pale milky colour.

2. *fig.* **a.** A beaming forth of spiritual light.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 28 If in this life holinesse maketh the face of a man to shine, by an irradiation from the heart. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 76 God..from whom alone are all the irradiations of true Glory and Majesty. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 114 His conversation had so many irradiations of divinity in it. 1747 HERVEY *Medit.* II. 100 Opening our Minds to the Irradiations of his Wisdom. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 5 The sun of truth shot forth the irradiations of a clearer light on the dark events of the most ancient times.

b. Intellectual enlightenment; illumination of the mind.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 35 Such persons as be illuminated with the brightest irradiations of *knowledge and of the veritie and due proportion of things*. 1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 11 Some are illuminated and enlightened from aboue, .. which illumination and irradiation of theirs .. is much confirmed and warranted vnto vs, by their holy liues and conuersations. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Pragm. Pulpit-fitter* (1865) 83 Their poetical faculties devoid of all philosophick irradiations. 1754 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 137 ¶ 9 They are universally ignorant, yet with greater or less irradiations of knowledge. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* II. i. 158 She..brightened suddenly with the irradiation of a new idea.

3. *Optics.* The apparent enlargement or extension of the edges of an object strongly illuminated, when seen against a dark ground.

1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Astronomy* xii. 249 *note* (U. K. S.), The first of these corrections is attributed to an optical effect called irradiation. 1857–77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. vii. 78 To allow for exaggeration of its dimensions by irradiation. 1876 BERNSTEIN *Five Senses* 77 People look larger in light clothes than in dark, which may also be explained as the effect of irradiation. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 433 *Irradiation*, a white patch on a dark ground appears larger, and a dark patch on a white ground smaller, than it really is.

II. In reference to other rays.

4. The emission of heat-rays.

1794 J. HUTTON *Phil. Light*, etc. 67 Those philosophers, who have adopted the theory of irradiated heat,..suppose, that there is no irradiation when there is an equilibrium of heat among bodies.

5. Emanation from a common centre.

1879 tr. *De Quatrefages' Hum. Spec.* 179 Zoological geography is now met with everywhere, because it has spread by irradiation in every direction from this centre.

†**6.** In older Physiology: The emission or emanation of any fluid, influence, principle, or virtue, from an active centre. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 57 If a nerue be deriued vnto the part, by whose illustration and irradiation, all the particles of that part haue sence. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 124 The generation of bodies is not effected as some conceive, of soules, that is, by Irradiation. 1666 HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 38 The manner whereby the faculty of the brain effects a locomotive action in any muscul is by irradiation. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Irradiation*, .. us'd by Van Helmont .. to express the Operation of some Mineral Medicines, which they will have to impart their Virtue without sending forth any thing material out of them, and without loss of their own Substance or Weight.

†**b.** The (fancied) emission of an immaterial fluid or influence from the eye. *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess., Envy* (Arb.) 511 There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the Act of Enuy, an Eiaculation, or Irradiation of the Eye. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 38 As the irradiations of our Eyes are dissipated in the wide Aer. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 185 Infants are very sensible of these Iradiations of the Eyes; In..Southern Countries, the Nurses and Parents are very shy to let People look upon their young Children for fear of Fascination.

7. *Physiol.* 'A movement which proceeds from the centre peripherically' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); the transmission of nerve-excitation from a nerve-centre outwards; also, the spreading of a stimulus from one nerve-centre to others.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* (Syd. Soc.) 88 The transition to the homogeneous is called irradiation (in motor nerves synergy—in sensitive, sympathy). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Irradiatio*, .. term used in physics, for the movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradiation.

8. *Anat.* 'Applied to the disposition of fibres or other structures in the form of a star, with a centre and diverging rays' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Irradiative (irē·diĕtiv), *a.* [f. L. *irradiāt-*, ppl. stem of *irradiāre* to IRRADIATE: see -ATIVE.] Of which the property or tendency is to irradiate; illuminative.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 433 The reason, as the irradiative power, and the representative of the infinite, judges the understanding as the faculty of the finite. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* X. ii. (1872) III. 233 Of another Correspondence, beautifully irradiative for the young heart, we must say almost nothing. 1864 *Ibid.* XIII. ix. V. 92 Radiant, and irradiative, like paths of the gods.

Irradiator (irē·diĕıtəɹ). [agent-n. in L. form from IRRADIATE *v.*] One who or that which irradiates; an illuminator.

1750 W. HODGES *Elihu* (1755) 10 The word..signifies the Irradiator, or he that irradiates and enlightens. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.* x. 61 At such a distance from the oily irradiators which now dazzle the eyes of him who addresses you.

Irradicable (iræ·dikăb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IR-[2] + L. *rādīcāre* to take root, to root (taken as if = 'to root out, uproot') + -ABLE: cf. ERADICABLE.] That cannot be rooted out; = INERADICABLE.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 2 So deep is that irradicable Inveteracy ingrafted in my Mind. 1795 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 66 For which they would always be suspected to retain an irradicable predilection. 1846 PUSEY *Serm.* in Mozley *Ess.* (1878) II. 160 Guilt is fastened on its feelings, as if it were irradicable and eternal.

†**Irradical** (iræ·dikăl), *a. Math. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IR-[2].] Of which the root cannot be extracted.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 330 Among particular Compound Surdes, some are in a sort Irradical, and have their Roots extracted only by altering their characters.

†**Irra·dicate,** *ppl. a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 iradicate. [f. IR-[1] + L. *rādīcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *rādīcāre* to take root.] Rooted, enrooted.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 204 He [Christ] .. Mote gefe us pease so welle iradicate Here in this worlde, that after alle this feste Wee mowe have pease in the londe of byheste.

Irradicate (iræ·dikeıt), *v. rare.* [f. IR-[1] + L. *rādīcāre, -ārī* to take root, f. *rādīc-em* root: cf. *eradicate.*] *trans.* To fix by the root, to enroot.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss., Stud. Math.* (1852) 292 Irradicated in it by custom. 1838—*Logic* XXVIII. (1866) II. 86 To tear up what has become irradicated in his intellectual and moral being.

Irra·refiable, *a. rare.* [IR-[2].] That cannot be rarefied.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 104 Many terrestrial, or indissoluble and irrarefiable parts, we find in Soot.

Irrascible, erron. form of IRASCIBLE.

†**Irra·sed, -it,** *ppl. a. Her. Obs.* In 9 *erron.* inraced. [f. IR-[1] + RASED, in med.L. *irrāsa* 'scraped in'.] = INDENTED 2. (Cf. ERASED 2, 2 b.)

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* D ij b, Off armys qua[r]terit and irrasyt now I will speke .. called quarterit armys irrasit for the colouris be rasit owt as oon coloure in rasyng ware take away from an othir. *Ibid.* Div a, Dv b. 1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Herald.* I, *Inraced*, or *Racée*, are terms used by Upton [i.e. in *Bk. St. Albans*, as above] and others, meaning indented. 1830 in ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss. 1889 in ELVIN *Dict. Her.*

†**Irrationabi·lity.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *irrātiōnābilitās*, f. *irrātiōnābilis*: see next and -ITY.] Unreasonableness, irrationality.

1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 302 By the Irrationabilities arising from our selves or others. 1645 *City Alarum* 7, I hate irrationability in whom soever I find it. 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., to J. H. Green* 25 May (1895) 711 Easier to laugh..at the question than to prove its irrationability.

†**Irrationable** (iræ·ʃənăb'l), *a. Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. late L. *irrātiōnābil-is* without reason, f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *rātiōnābilis* RATIONABLE.]

1. Not endowed with reason; = IRRATIONAL *a.* 1.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1877) 92 There is no creature..how irrationable soeuer, that dooth degenerate as man dooth. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 116 Irrationable Creatures do know such kinde of meats, as are hurtful and dangerous to them.

2. Not in accordance with reason; unreasonable; = IRRATIONAL *a.* 2.

a 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 55, I had three reasons ..First, I was drunke, a strong one, extracted from my irrationable weaknesse. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 421 Amongst our popular Errors none are more inexcusable than those irrationable and reciprocal Dislikes of the great and small Vulgar of the City and Country. 1832 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1833) 70 Enforcing from the people an irrationable homage to certain excrescences.

Hence †**Irra·tionably** *adv.*, unreasonably.

a 1650 MAY *Satyr. Puppy* (1657) 95 Embassadors .. were almost fain to beg a life of them, who (irrationably) undervalewed it in themselves.

Irrational (iræ·ʃənăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *irrātiōnāl-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *rātiōnāl-is* RATIONAL.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Not endowed with reason.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) i, Thocht brutall beistis be irrationall, That is to say, wantand discretioun. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 128 Confirmed in such an opinion by the nature of irrationall animals. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., As for Animals, they are animate bodies, and sentient, having locall motion, and are either irrationall or rationall. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 221 Nothing has a greater effect on all plants and irrational animals. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, That may be true of the more irrational kinds of animals among each other.

2. Contrary to or not in accordance with reason; unreasonable, utterly illogical, absurd.

1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 23 All my acts may be Irrationall, and yet not sinfull. 1664–94 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* II. 15 This certainly is a Confidence of all others the most ungrounded and irrational. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 84 Inconsiderate courage has given way to irrational fear. 1825 MCCULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 123 Nothing can be more irrational and absurd, than that dread of the progress of others in wealth and civilization that was once so prevalent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 186 If men cannot have a rational belief, they will have an irrational.

3. *Math.* Of a number, quantity, or magnitude: Not rational; not commensurable with ordinary quantities such as the natural numbers; not expressible by an ordinary (finite) fraction, proper or improper (but only by an infinite continued fraction, or an infinite series, *e.g.* an interminate decimal). Usually applied to roots (denoted by the radical sign √, or in *Alg.* by fractional indices) whose value cannot be exactly found in finite terms of the unit, or to expressions involving such roots; the same as *surd.*

In translations of Euclid (following his peculiar use of ἄλογος), applied to a quantity which is itself incommensurable with the unit and whose square is incommensurable with that of the unit.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., Numbres and quantitees surde or irrationall. 1673 WALLIS in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 567, I depress the irrational part √3200 by dividing 3200 by the greatest square number I can. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 45 The Fluent of an irrational Fluxion may sometimes .. be found by assuming an indetermin'd Series. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 82 The cube root of 8 is rational, being equal to 2; but the cube root of 9 is surd or irrational. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 359 We may have..three different values of one algebraic irrational expression.

4. *Gr. Pros.* Said of a syllable having a metrical value not corresponding to its actual time-value, or of a metrical foot containing such a syllable.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 17 There is also an irrational (ἄλογον) relation which cannot be measured by the unit. 1883 JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxxiii, The anacrusis .. is an irrational syllable, a long serving for a short.

B. *sb.* **1.** A being not endowed with reason; one not guided by reason.

1646 J. HALL *Horæ Vac.* 16 We live under the Colours of vertue; in other actions we are no more than Irrationals. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* IV. xiii. (1714) 236 The architectonick Faculty of Animals, especially the Irrationals. 1810 D. SAVILE *Disc. Revel.* 280 Infants and irrationals neither have nor can have clear, distinct, and explicit knowledge of Christ. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. lxi. 239 There is that in progress, which will put down the reign of irrationals whether on four feet or on two.

2. *Math.* An irrational number or quantity; a surd. (In quot. 1875 applied to a number having no measure but unity, a prime number: cf. INCOMMENSURABLE 1 b.)

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 360 In pursuit of Species, I now come to Irrationals, which in their Operations..follow Surds. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 115 Two incommensurable diameters, i.e. the two first irrationals, 2 and 3.

Irrationalism (irræʃənăliz'm). [f. prec. + -ISM.] A system of belief or action that disregards or contradicts rational principles; irrationality.

1811 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 151 He is nothing, no -ist, professes no -ism but superbism and irrationalism. 1846 HARE *Mission Comf.* (1850) 311 The reaction from the dry prosaic spirit of the last century having produced a craving for all manner of extravagant follies..this shall be signalized as the Age of Irrationalism. 1853 (*title*) The Irrationalism of Infidelity.

So **Irra·tionalist** [see -IST].

1836 HOR. SMITH *Tin Trump.* (1876) 307 These irrationalists seem to think, that the intellectual faculties of man are like hemlock and henbane. 1839 WHATELY *Dangers Chr. Faith* (1857) I. ix. 38 We may..call the one of these a 'Rationalist', and the other an 'Irrationalist'.

Irrationality (irræʃənæ·lĭti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

1. The quality of being devoid of reason.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 139 Species II. Mória Demens. Witlessne-s, Irrationality. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 59 (1879) 60 The irrationality of the impulse which prompts the Bees to this action, is evidenced by its occasional performance under circumstances which, if they could reason, would have shown them that it must be ineffective.

2. The quality of not being guided by, or not being in accordance with, reason; absurdity of thought or action.

1647 BOYLE *Let. J. Dury* 3 May in *Wks.* (1772) I. p. xl, Like Jonah's gourd, smitten at the root with the worm of their irrationality. 1662 SIR A. MERVYN *Sp. Irish Aff.* 37 It were to impose too much irrationality on our Law. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., Nothing seems to me a plainer proof of the irrationality of mankind .. than the rage with which they contest for a small spot of ground. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii. 185 That strange mixture of cunning, and love of stratagem, with irrationality in the contrivance, so remarkable in insane people. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxxiii, Some sharp-visaged men who loved the irrationality of riots.

b. An irrational thing, action, or thought; an absurdity.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 26 To .. forge irrationalities for the support of his fancy. 1857 DE QUINCEY *Iscariot* Wks. VII. 21 A dismal heap of irrationalities.

3. *Math.* The quality of being irrational: see IRRATIONAL *a.* 3.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in Rudd *Euclid* (1651) C b, Practise hath led Numbers farther..to take upon them the shew of Magnitudes property: which is Incommensurability and Irrationality. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. viii. § 2. 320 Pelletier does not employ the signs + and −, .. but we find the sign √ of irrationality.

4. *Optics.* The inequality of the ratios of the dispersion of the various colours in spectra produced by refraction through different substances.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* s.v. *Telescope*, The effect of this irrationality (so to call it) of dispersion, will appear plainly. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I. *Optics* ix. 26 (U. K. S.) Hence the coloured spaces have not the same ratio to each other as the lengths of the spectrum; and therefore this property is called the irrationality of dispersion, or of the coloured spaces in the spectrum. 1866 GROVE *Contrib. Sc.* in *Corr. Phys. Forces* 194 The irrationality of the spectrum or the incommensurate divisions of the spectra formed by flint and crown glass.

5. *Gr. Pros.* See IRRATIONAL *a.* 4.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 17 Irrationality takes place in the double kind in the thesis, in the equal in the arsis.

Irrationalize (iræʃənălaiz), *v.* [f. IRRATIONAL + -IZE: cf. *rationalize.*] *trans.* To render irrational.

1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Foundat. Belief* IV. i 235 To pursue the opposite course would be gratuitously to irrationalise (to coin a convenient word) our scheme from the very start. 1896 SETH in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 177 The denial of the postulated reality .. irrationalises the whole scheme of things presupposed by our ordinary experience.

Irrationally (iræʃənăli), *adv.* [f. IRRATIONAL + -LY 2.] In an irrational manner; in a way devoid of or contrary to reason; absurdly.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 295 An effect of his rationally perswading art, quite contrary to the other, irrationally prognosticating. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* IV. vi. 444 These Genders are irrationally applyed. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 76 Very odd in her Head, talking irrationally. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 42 The wrecks of this irrationally brave multitude next defended the city.

b. *Gr. Pros.* See IRRATIONAL *a.* 4.

1883 JEBB *Œdipus Tyrannus* p. lxxiii, The anacrusis..is a really short syllable serving 'irrationally' as a long one.

Irra·tionalness. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irrational or without reason; irrationality. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

†Irra·zable, *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IR-2 + RAZE + -ABLE. Cf. ERASABLE.] That cannot be razed or erased.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 74 That sinne then is irrazable which is so steeled with custom.

†Irre, erre, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 ierro, irre, yrre, iorro, eorre, orre, 1-3 irre, eorre, 3 urre, (oire), 3-5 orre. [OE., WSax. *ierre, irre, yrre,* Angl. *iorre, eorre, erre,* neuter *jo*-stem, corresp. exc. in formative suffix to OHG. **irrî,* MHG. and Ger. *irre,* MG. *erre* error, Goth. *airzei* weak fem., from OTeut. root **erz-*: see next.] Anger, wrath.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ci. 11 [cii. 10] From onsiene eorres & ebylðu ðinre. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 289 Ðonne ðæt ierre [h]æfð anwald ðæs monnes..he self nat huæt he on ðæt irre deð. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 25 Nis þær eȝe, ne ȝeflit, ne yrre. *Ibid.* 47 Gif hi hi sylfe willon wiþ Godes erre ȝehealdan. *a* 1000 *Elene* 401 (Gr.) Ne we ȝeare cunnun, þurh hwæt þu þus hearde, hlæfdige, us eorre wurde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iii. 7 Dæt ȝe fleon fram þam towerdan yrre [*c* 1160 *Hatton G.*, fram þam towearde eorre]. *c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 337 Se þridda ys *ira* þæt byð yrre. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 Adam wes .. forwunded .. mid spere of prude, of ȝitcunge, of ȝifernesse, of eorre. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9266 To fleon and to forrbuȝhenn þatt irre þatt to cumenn iss. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 205 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Monymon for his gold haueþ godes yrre [*v.r.* eire]. *c* 1450 MYRC 1225 Hast þow had enuye and erre To hym þat was þyn ouer herre?

†Irre, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 ierre, yrre, iorre, 1-3 irre, eorre, ire, yr(e. [OE., WSax. *ierre, irre,* later *yrre,* Angl. *iorre, eorre* = OS. *irri* angry, OHG. *irri* wandering, deranged, angry (MHG. and Ger. *irre*), Goth. *airzeis* astray, from OTeut. root **erz-*, pre-Teut. **ers-*, L. *err-* (from *ers-*), in *errāre* to stray, *error* wandering. The transition to the sense 'angry', seen in OS. and OHG., and completed in OE., arose from the consideration of anger as a wandering or aberration of the mind.]

1. Gone astray, confused, perverted, depraved. Only in OE.

a 1000 *Sol. & Sat.* 498 Oððæt his sage bið..yrre ȝeworden. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxv. 4 Ealle synt yrre [=*turbati sunt omnes*]. *Ibid.* lxxvii. 10 Þæt wæs earfoð cynn, yrre and reðe.

2. Enraged, angry.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lix. 3 [lx. 1] God ðu .. tuwurpe usic, eorre earð. *c* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 584 Ierre he hwearf þonan to his aȝnum. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xl. 289 Þa ierran [*v.r.* irran] nyton hwæt hie on him selfum habbað. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 Gif us hwa abylȝþ, þonne beo we sona yrre. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xli. 10 Se cyning wæs yrre wið me. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xviii. 34 Ða wæs se hlaford yrre [*c* 1160 *Hatton* eorre]. *c* 1205 LAY. 18597 Forð wende þe eorl, ire [*c* 1275 yr] on his mode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 304 Abuuen us, þe eorre Demare.

Irrea·lity. *rare.* [IR-2.] Unreality.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 491 The irreality, which may be predicated of those hypothetical existencies, signified by general terms.

Irrealizable (irĭ·ăləizăb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] That cannot be realized; unrealizable.

1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxvi, The just motion .. of suns around that mighty, unseen centre incomprehensible, irrealizable, with strange mental effort only divined. 1866 *Fortn. Rev.* V. 138 His was no visionary, overstrained, irrealisable virtue.

Irrebuttable (irĭbʌ·tăb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] That cannot be rebutted.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 218 Compare this sixth section with the manful, senseful, irrebuttable fourth section. 1892 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 5/2 Perhaps..the presumption might be made absolute and irrebuttable.

Irreceptive (irĭse·ptiv), *a.* [IR-2.] Not receptive; incapable of receiving; unreceptive.

1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* v. (1862) 178 The working .. of the spiritual life on the bestial, which seems altogether irreceptive of it. 1868 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 46 The religious mind..has, from want of habitual cultivation, grown dry and irreceptive on that side of the Christian creed.

Irreceptivity (irĭsepti·vĭti). *rare.* [IR-2.] The quality of being irreceptive; incapacity to receive; unreceptiveness.

1881 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1151 On account of some irreceptivity of mind.

Irreciprocal (irĭsi·prŏkăl), *a.* [IR-2.] Not reciprocal.

Irreciprocal conduction (*Electr.*): conduction through electrolytes in which the magnitude of the current changes when it is reversed; unipolar conduction.

1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 407/2 The conduction power of the electrical organ of the torpedo was consequently irreciprocal. 1888 GEE & HOLDEN in *Philos. Mag.* Aug. 126 *Note*, Following Christiani's use of the term, irreciprocal conduction is said to occur if a reversal of the direction of a current causes any change in its magnitude.

Irreciprocity (iresipro·sĭti). [IR-2.] Absence of reciprocity.

Irreciprocity of conduction (*Electr.*): alteration in the magnitude of a current when its direction is reversed.

1886 *Nature* 25 Feb. 407/2 This irreciprocity of conduction obtained only for strong currents and for those of short duration. *Ibid.* 408/1 This irreciprocity of conduction explained in a most highly interesting manner the powerful effect of the strokes directed outwards of electrical fish. 1888 GEE & HOLDEN in *Philos. Mag.* Aug. 133 Here it seems evident that the irreciprocity is due to the gradual formation of a badly-conducting film on the anode.

Irreclaimable (irĭklē·măb'l), *a.* Also 7-8 irreclamable. [IR-2.]

†1. Uncontrollable, implacable. *Obs. rare.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIV. xi. 26 The Emperour when he understood this, falling into an irreclamable fit of anger and wrath, reposed all the assurance and confidence hee had..in making him away.

2. That cannot be reclaimed, reformed, or called back to right ways.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* x. 97 Such impetuous, ungovernable, irreclaimable inclinations to what is vitious. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 556 The irreclaimable Enemies of God. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 125 The greatest object of Pity in the World is an irreclaimable Sinner. 1743 J. MORRIS *Serm.* vii. 199 Good governors may justly cut off irreclamable offenders. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 69 He had not yet become the irreclaimable political sceptic of later days.

b. Of land: That cannot be reclaimed or brought into cultivation.

1885 *Spectator* 22 Aug. 1097/2, 56,000 square kilometres are either covered with snow or strewn with rocks, and utterly irreclaimable.

3. That cannot be called back or revoked; irrevocable.

1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* IV. 132 The only irreclaimable human decree,—that of an enlightened multitude,—has gone forth against the abuses of the Church and the Law.

Hence **Irreclai·mableness, Irreclaimabi·lity,** the quality of being irreclaimable.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 407 (D.) Enormities .. which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the irreclaimableness of others. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* July 29 The irreclaimability of the habitual drunkard.

Irreclai·mably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without the possibility of being reclaimed.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Aerial St. 154 Others irreclaimeably persisting in their Rebellion. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 376 Being irreclaimably barbarous. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xlix. 603 Each inch is irreclaimably gone.

Irreclaimed (irĭklē·md), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reclaimed; not brought under civilization or cultivation; unreclaimed.

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 176 The soil of Louisiana is the most fertile in the world, the climate delightful during nine months of the year, and bad the remainder, only from being irreclaimed. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmina Aul.* VII. ii, If the brute Multitude..Wild as their savage ancestors, Go irreclaim'd the while. 1871 *Times* 17 Feb. 4/1 This redistribution .. bringing into convenient juxtaposition the irreclaimed and the reclaimed lands.

Irrecognition (irekŏgni·ʃən). [IR-2.] Absence of recognition; non-recognition.

1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Christ's Hosp.* 35 *Y. ago*, This exquisite irrecognition of any law antecedent to the oral and declaratory. 1872 LOWELL *Dante* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 162 In all literary history there is no such figure as Dante, no ..such loyalty to ideas, such sublime irrecognition of the unessential.

Irrecognizable (irekŏ·gnəizăb'l), *a.* [IR-2.] Incapable of being recognized; unrecognizable.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. III. vii, Mirabeau..is cast forth .. and rests now, irrecognisable, reburied hastily at dead of night. *a* 1849 POE *Longfellow*, etc. Wks. 1864 III. 357 That a lover may so disguise his voice from his mistress as even to render his person in full view irrecognisable. 1887 *Spectator* 10 Sept. 1209 Of the dead a large number are irrecognisable, so deeply have they been charred.

Hence **Irrecognizability** (irekŏ·gnəizăbi·lĭti), the condition of being unrecognizable; **Irre·cogni·zably** *adv.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 95 No thought, word or act of man but has sprung withal out of all men, and works sooner or later, recognisably or irrecognisably, on all men! 1847 — in *Corr. w. Emerson* II. cvi. 131 May the Lord .. teach us to look Facts honestly in the face and to beware.. of smearing them over with our despicable and damnable palaver into irrecognizability.

Irrecognizant (irĭkŏ·gnizănt), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not recognizant; not having recognition.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* II. 158 Irrecognisant of the Perennial because not dressed in the fashionable Temporary.

Irrecollection (irekŏle·kʃən). [IR-2.] The absence of recollection; forgetfulness.

1737 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) I. 72, I am convinced..of gross irrecollection. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Gt. Cry & Lit. Wool* Wks. 1812 V. 199 Sad scene of sad irrecollection.

†Irrecompe·nsable, *a. Obs.* Also 6 -ible. [IR-2.] That cannot be recompensed or requited; irreparable.

1557 *Primer, Godly prayers*, Geuinge to me mooste unworthy many greate and irrecompensable giftes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 4. 246 The gifts of instructors in learning and manners are vnvaluable, and irrecompensable. 1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* ii. 75 To haue taxed him with Reseruations..had beene an irrecompensable wrong.

Hence **†Irrecompe·nsably** *adv.*, irreparably.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iii. 143 You would thinke that blessed and holy Virgin irrecompensably disparaged.

Irreconcilability (irekŏnsəilăbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irreconcilable; irreconcilableness.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 735 Notwithstanding the utter irreconcilability of the several statements. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Oct. 490 Proof..of the irreconcilability of Northern and Southern domestic politics. 1897 *Century Mag.* 621/1 The irreconcilability of the squirrel to captivity.

Irreconcilable (irekŏnsəi·lăb'l, irekŏnsəilăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also -cileable. [IR-2.]

1. Of persons, their feelings, etc.: That cannot be reconciled or brought into friendly relations; implacably hostile. Const. *to.*

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 41 He may..have them for ever most firm and irreconcileable adversaries. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. (1634) 412 That hee [Absalom] was irreconcilable to his Father. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 51 The irreconcileable malice of that party. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) 1 There are no Factions, tho' irrecon-

cileable to one another, that are not united in their Affection to you. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 ¶ 8 A Dispute about a Matter of Love, which..grew to an irreconcileable Hatred. *Ibid.* No. 79 ¶ 1 The Quarrel between Sir Harry Willit and his Lady..is irreconcilable. 1801 RANKEN *Hist. Fr.* I. I. v. 157 Their minds were irreconcilable to the dominion of France. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 10. 573 In England Cromwell dealt with the Royalists as irreconcilable enemies.

2. Of statements, ideas, etc.: That cannot be brought into harmony or made consistent; incompatible. Const. *to, with.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. xi. 250 Many conclude an irreconcilable incertainty; some making more, others fewer. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 4 Their .. Aerial impressions, how different and irreconcileable to Ours? 1709 BERKELEY *The. Vision* § 71 Neither would it prove in the least irreconcilable with what we have said. 1761–2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V. lxvii. 94 Bedloe's evidence and Prance's were in many circumstances totally irreconcilable. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 277 'Expected to have found him', is irreconcilable to grammar and to sense. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v, Creeds that were painfully wrong, and, indeed, irreconcilable with salvation. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 567 There is nothing irreconcileable in the two statements.

3. *Math.* Applied to paths between two fixed points in a surface, which paths cannot be made to coincide by gradual approximation without passing outside the surface.

Such are, e.g., two paths between opposite points in an anchor ring, which proceed in opposite directions; or two sea-routes between the N. and S. points of an island, which proceed along its E. and W. sides respectively.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 19 Curves for which this transformation cannot be effected are called Irreconcileable curves.

B. *sb.* a. A person who refuses to be reconciled; *esp.* One of a political party who refuses to come to any agreement or make any compromise, or remains implacably opposed to an arrangement.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 178 Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-irreconcilables at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xx. (1887) 146 No Red Irreconcilable ever preached a policy so sanguinary and thorough. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXIV. 731 From Oxford graduates down to Irish irreconcilables.

b. *pl.* Principles, ideas, etc. that cannot be harmonized with each other.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 3/3 In her endeavour to harmonise two irreconcilables—to be at once conventional and insurgent.

Irreconcilableness (see prec.). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being irreconcilable.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 195 That which long since I wrote, of the irreconcileablenesse of Rome. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 171 This disagreement with every thing, this irreconcilableness and opposition to the order and government of the universe. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. II. ii. (1876) 71 The conviction of the irreconcilableness of the two spheres. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* Ser. I. (1897) 87 The irreconcilableness of sin with the Divine Nature.

Irreconcilably (see above), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an irreconcilable manner.

1604 F. HERING *Modest Def.* 13 Poison is absolutely and irreconcilably opposed vnto nature. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 398 ¶ 9 He had not much more to do to accomplish being irreconcileably banished. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 390 Malcolm .. had irreconcileably incensed the men of Moray, by killing their chief. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 184 A war of religion is essentially irreconcileably oppugnant to the spirit of Christianity.

†Irreconcile, *v. Obs.* [IR- 2.] *trans.* To render unreconciled; to make incompatible or antagonistic; to estrange.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 73 Which expression, how necessary .. soever to reconcile the affections of the House..very much irreconciled him at Court. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* III. Ad sect. xv. 161 As this object calls for our devotion..so it must needs irreconcile us to sin. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess.* Tracts (1727) 209 Nor can any aversion or malignity towards the object, irreconcile the eyes from looking upon it.

†Irreconciled, *a. Obs.* [IR- 2.] Not reconciled; *spec.* in a state at variance with God.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 160 If a Seruant, vnder his Masters command .. be assayled by Robbers, and dye in many irreconcil'd Iniquities. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 32 To sleep soundly and securely, in a Doubtful and sometimes in a Damnable and Irreconciled State. 1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. 140 A concerted agreement or irreconciled contradiction.

Irreconcilement (irekɒ̃nsəi·lmĕnt). [IR- 2.] The state or fact of being unreconciled.

a 1737 ABP. WAKE *Ration. Texts Script.* 85 (T.) Such an irreconcilement between God and Mammon. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Home Again* xxvi. 221 The two stared at each other in mortal irreconcilement.

Irreconciliable (irekɒ̃nsi·liăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [a. F. *irréconciliable* (16th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. type **irreconciliābilis*, f. *ir-* (IR- 2) + *reconciliāre* to RECONCILE.]

1. = IRRECONCILABLE 1.

1601 in BP. W. Barlow *Defence* 200 The irreconciliable iarres betwixt them and the Puritanes. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 123 The very mother and work-mistresse of irreconciliable enmitie. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 176 He was an irreconciliable enemy to the whole Family of the Dowglasses. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* I. 73 It involves them both in the anguish of an irreconciliable destiny.

2. = IRRECONCILABLE 2.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 33 The Chineses vex us at this day with irreconciliable accounts. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 142 *note,* Irreconciliable are the computations of Chronologers.

Hence **Irreconciliabi·lity, Irreconci·liableness; Irreconci·liably** *adv.*

1604 PARSONS *3rd Pt. Three Convers. Eng.* 130 Fallinge out with Luther irreconciliably. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 5 Then did I begin irreconciliablie to detest all the Incendiaries of your Romish forge. *a* 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxii. 727 Illimited and boundlesse anger, a vindicative irreconciliablenesse is imputed to God. 1661 *Sir H. Vane's Politics* 13, I was naturally .. irreconciliably passive in the burden of an injury. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 561 His keen perception of the irreconciliability of his ideas with the ideas of St. Simon.

†Irreconciliation. *Obs.* [IR- 2.] The fact or condition of being unreconciled.

a 1650 J. PRIDEAUX *Enchol.* I. v. (1656) 71 How irreconciliation with our brethren, voids all our addresses to God. 1658 BP. REYNOLDS *Van. Creature* Wks. (1679) 9 God.. can..let in upon thy Soul .. the evident presumptions of irreconciliation with him. 1678 BP. OF GLOUCESTER *Expos. Catech.* 120 Desire of revenge, irreconciliation, frowardness, contention.

Irrecordable (irĭkɒ·rdăb'l), *a.* [IR- 2.] That cannot be recorded.

1623 COCKERAM, *Irrecordable,* not to bee remembred. So in PHILLIPS, BAILEY, and mod. Dicts.

Irrecoverable (irĭkʌ·vərăb'l), *a.* [f. IR- 2 + RECOVER *v.* + -ABLE: cf. RECOVERABLE and F. *irrécouvrable* (*c* 1586 in Littré).]

†1. That cannot be recalled or revoked; irrevocable. *Obs.*

1540 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 115, I Syr Rog^r Gray .. thoft I be seke in my body, maks my last Wyll irrecou'able & testament in manner & form folowyng. 1635 *Gram. Warre* D vij, There was giuen irrecouerable power to the deputed, to exile all corrupters of Grammar. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 377 Persons lying under an irrecoverable sentence of death. 1817 CHALMERS *Astron. Disc.* v. (1852) 128 Loaded with the fetters of irrecoverable bondage.

2. That cannot be recovered or got back: chiefly in reference to things lost.

1645 *City Alarum* 6 Occasions once lost are irrecoverable. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 250 The greater part is lost and buried in the Sea, where it is irrecoverable. 1782 JEFFERSON *Notes Virginia* xvi. (1787) 259 Their lands were..forfeited, and their debts irrecoverable. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 Which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* i. 10 Without losing a day of irrecoverable time.

3. Incapable of being restored to health; incurable; past recovery; incapable of being restored to life, as after drowning, suffocation, etc. *arch.*

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca,* By some irrecouerable disease. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 607 Being taken with an irrecouerable Palsie, he well knew his time to be short. 1708 O. BRIDGMAN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 139 He fell .. into a Violent Fever .. and if not dead yet, is pronounced irrecoverable. 1772 PRIESTLEY ibid. LXII. 182 They..are sometimes affected so suddenly, that they are irrecoverable after a single inspiration. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 369 Irrecoverable ill health. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (ed. 2) 299 It is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance.

b. *fig.* Not capable of being remedied or rectified; that cannot be made good; irretrievable; irremediable; irreclaimable.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 169 Corbreid.. brocht thaim to sic irrecoverabill afflictioun and slauchter, that thay micht nevir invade this realme during his liffe. 1586 *Let. Earle Leycester* 24 A person obdurate..and irrecouerable. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 31 The losse that both you and the Kingdome have now sustained, is irrecoverable. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded. 8 A final and irrecoverable fall. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 After he sees his circumstances irrecoverable. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* iii. 22 Extensive and irrecoverable deteriorations. 1878 FR. A. KEMBLE *Record of a Girlhood* I. ii. 38 The loss of her favourite son affected her with irrecoverable sorrow.

†4. That cannot be recovered from. *Obs.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 441 Giuing some deadly and irrecouerable poyson. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 190 Their pretended gentle Rest, to the shame of Medicine, is a horrid irrecoverable Sleep.

Irrecoverableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irrecoverable.

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 110 Afterwards is set downe both the easiness and the irrecouerablenesse of their destruction. 1681 KETTLEWELL *Chr. Obed.* (1715) 466 Therein it is, the irrecoverableness of those lost sinners consists. 1889 R. A. KING *Passion's Slave* III. xxix. 61 Clare .. had not yet realised the bankruptcy of her influence, or rather, perhaps its irrecoverableness.

Irrecoverably (irĭkʌ·vərăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In an irrecoverable manner; without the possibility of recovery, restoration, or cure; irretrievably; incurably.

1589 J. WOLLEY *Let. to Burghley* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. IV. 75 He should not hasten irrecoverably the sale of his land. 1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 20 What griefe ..to see men fall irrecoverably from the loue and lawes of the Creatour? 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. iv. 118 Men which are irrecouerably diseased. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 74 Works of his which are irrecoverably lost. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxix. III. 131 While they delayed the necessary assistance, the unfortunate Mascezel was irrecoverably drowned. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 74 The maritime power of Ægina was irrecoverably ruined.

†Irrecuperable (irĭkiū·pərăb'l), *a. Obs.* Also 4–6 -arable. [a. OF. *irrecuperable* (1386 in Godef.), ad. late L. *irrecuperābilis* irreparable, f. *ir-* (IR- 2) + *recuperāre* to recover: see -ABLE.]

1. That cannot be recovered or regained.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 34 Thus irrecuparable ioy is went, and anoy endlesse is entred. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 404 b/2 Thou art ryght sorouful for me whome thou haste loste whyche am Irrecuperable. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 117 The Ruine of the Fortelet..ys at thys day a Hold irrecuperable for the Fox. *c* 1575 HACKET *Treas. Amadis* 274 Teares be lost upon a thing irrecuperable. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes' Trial* 86 A most certaine present losse..(perchance irrecuperable for the future too).

2. That cannot be recovered from or cured; incurable.

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 58 a, Syth that his dole was irrecuperable. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 215 The salue commeth to late, where the sore is irrecuperable. 1511–12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 5 *Preamble,* Irrecuperable damages may ensue if remedy therfor be not seen and had. 1590 *Serpent of Devis.* ad fin., This makes vs consider the irrecuperable harmes of devision. 1626 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 348/2 To the irrecuperable decay of my aged and benummed carkaise.

Hence **†Irrecuperably** *adv.*, incurably.

1535 in *Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 106 Utterlye and irrecuperablye decayed and undone. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is .. in public, countenanced, encouraged, taught, and..men are becom..irrevocably and irrecuperably and impudently impious.

†Irrecurable, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR- 2 + RECURE *v.* + -ABLE.] Incapable of being remedied; incurable; irremediable.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., 1 Hen. IV* (1809) 22 They determined rather to abide in their old Subieccion .. then for a Displeasure irrecurable to auenture themselfes on a new and a doubtfull parell. 1579 U. FULWELL *Arte Flatterie* F ij b (N.), Forced to sustayne a most grevous and irrecurable fall.

†Irrecured, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. IR- 2 + *recured,* pa. pple. of RECURE *v.*] Incurable.

1598 ROUS *Thule* II. I. xxiv, Striking his soule with irrecured wound.

Irrecusable (irĭkiū·zăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *irrécusable* (1782 in Hatz.-Darm.) or ad. late L. *irrecūsābilis,* f. *ir-* (IR- 2) + *recūsābilis,* f. *recūsāre* to refuse: see RECUSANT and -ABLE.] Incapable of being refused acceptance.

1776 BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* Pref., Wks. 1843 I. 232/2 Merit in one department of letters affords a natural, and in a manner irrecusable presumption of merit in another. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Let. to C'tess Ossory* 29 Aug., I will give him an irrecusable proof. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 441 The silent but irrecusable testimonies of Regner's victory. 1882 J. B. STALLO *Concepts Mod. Physics* 67 The proposition here insisted upon is irrecusable by any consistent advocate of the mechanical theory.

Hence **Irrecu·sably** *adv.*, so as to preclude refusal of acceptance.

1852 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 71 The Acceptance of the Veda as having had no Conscious Author, and as being irrecusably authoritative.

Irredeemable (irĭdī·măb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [IR- 2.]

1. Incapable of being redeemed or bought back.

Of Government annuities: Not terminable by repayment of the sum originally paid by the annuitant.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Mag.* Table 105 Gif ane pley is anent lands, quhither they be redemable, or irredemable, ane warrant may be called. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 709 There was 1,200,000*l.* due to the Bank, 2,000,000*l.* to the East India Company, and the irredeemable Annuities, being about as much as both. 1742 LD. HARDWICKE in *Mod. Rep.* IX. 278 If this had been land which had been mortgaged, the defendants could not have held it irredeemable without coming into this court for a foreclosure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 125 If a mortgage becomes irredeemable by this statute, it will remain so in the hands of an assignee. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Funds* 17 The debt .. for which annuities have been granted for a limited period is called the Irredeemable debt. 1855 J. D. MACLAREN in *Mem.* (1861) 245 Time is irredeemable.

b. Of paper currency: For which the issuing authority does not undertake ever to pay coin; not convertible into cash.

a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* I. 362 It left the country nearly without any currency, except irredeemable bank notes. 1866 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 82 All such bills not presented by a certain reasonable time .. should be forever after irredeemable. 1879 LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* ii. 28 Those who regard an unlimited and irredeemable paper currency as a panacea for all financial evils.

2. *fig.* That admits of no release or change of state; absolute, fixed, hopeless.

1839 POE *Fall House of Usher* Wks. 1864 I. 295 An air of stern, deep, and irredeemable gloom hung over and pervaded all. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* II. i. 22 He .. Wrought for his house an irredeemable woe.

3. Beyond redemption; irreclaimable; thoroughly depraved.

a 1834 COLERIDGE *Notes Lear* in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 176 The Steward .. the only character of utter irredeemable baseness in Shakspeare. 1892 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 1 Sept., They are irredeemable in their thriftlessness.

†B. *sb.* An irredeemable annuity. *Obs.*

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5877/3 That for the Redeemables and Irredeemables subscribed .. no Stock be allowed but in even 5*l.*

Hence **Irredeemabi·lity, Irredee·mableness,**

'the quality of being not redeemable' (Webster, 1828).

Irredeemably (irĭdī·măbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irredeemable manner; to an irredeemable extent; so as to be past redemption; hopelessly, absolutely, utterly.

1790 BLAIR *Serm.* III. iii. 48 But though past time be gone, we are not to consider it irredeemably lost. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) III. lxxiii. 409 He considered that they were irredeemably doomed to destruction. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 Sched. B, C. D. sold .. to the said A. B. ..heritably and irredeemably..all and the whole [etc.]. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Nov. 5/4 The government of Morocco is irredeemably bad.

Irredee·med, *a. rare.* [transl. It. *irredenta* unredeemed: see IRREDENTIST.] Not redeemed, not liberated from a foreign yoke.

1898 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/5 Against the renunciation of 'irredeemed' territory (to use the Italian term) must be set the implied guarantee of the remainder.

Irredential (irĭde·nʃăl), *a.* [f. as next + -IAL, after such words as *potential.*] Given to irredentism.

1891 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 87/2 Italian Radicals .. are merely destructive and irredential.

Irredentism (irĭde·ntiz'm). [See next and -ISM.] The policy or programme of the Irredentists.

1883 *Standard* 30 Apr. 5/5 Irredentism is less powerful than the need felt by all the Central European States for mutual peace and safety. 1889 *Times* 25 Apr. 5/3 An estrangement between Austria and Italy would lead to a very swift revival of irredentism in the Italian kingdom.

Irredentist (irĭde·ntist). [ad. It. *irredentista,* f. (*Italia*) *irredenta* unredeemed, unrecovered (Italy).] In Italian politics (since 1878), an adherent of the party which advocates the recovery and union to Italy of all Italian-speaking districts now subject to other countries. Also *attrib.* as *adj.*

1882 *Standard* 4 Aug. 5/7 Irredentist outrage and riot at Trieste. 1883 *Times* 27 Sept. 3 The editor of the Irredentist journal Alba. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 405 Capponi..was not an out-and-out Irredentist clamouring for Trieste and Istria, the Canton Ticino, Nice, Corsica, and Malta.

†**Irredimable,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IR-2 + L. *redim-ĕre* to REDEEM + -ABLE. Cf. med. L. *redimibilis* (DU CANGE).] =IRREDEEMABLE 1. Hence †**Irredimably** *adv.*

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 64 It rests to speik of that recognition, quhither ane man deceissed vested and saised in lands, as of fie (irredimable) or as lands wadset (vnder reversion). *Ibid.*, Gif it be found .. that the lands perteines heretablie, and irredimablie to the defender [etc.].

†**Irredivi·vous,** *a. Obs. rare*−0. [f. L. *irredīviv-us* (Catullus) + -OUS. See REDIVIVOUS.] 'That cannot be revived or repaired' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Irredressible, -able (irĭdre·sĭb'l, -ăb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-2. (The etymological spelling from F. *redresser* would be in *-able*; that in *-ible* is perh. due to false analogy with *irrepressible.*)] Incapable of being redressed or put right. Hence **Irredressibi·lity; Irredre·ssibly** *adv.*

1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. iii. 53 Pierced irredressibly. 1892 *Spectator* 2 Apr. 455/1 A grievance .. safely ramparted behind a triple wall of irredressibility.

Irreducibi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irreducible.

1799 WILSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 298 The irreducibility happening uniformly in cases where it has been supposed least to be expected, i.e. when the roots are real. 1886 *Athenæum* 20 Feb. 266/1 The irreducibility of differential equations. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 822 Obstruction, strangulation, and irreducibility.

Irreducible (irĭdiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [IR-2; cf. F. *irréductible.*] That cannot be reduced.

1. That cannot be brought to a desired form, state, condition, etc. Const. † *into, to.*

1633 PRYNNE *Histriom.* I. II. 41 They are irreducible, vnconuertible to any lawfull, good, or Christian purposes. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 166 Irreducible to their pristine metalline form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1878) III. IX. II. 346 The fashions of dress and amusements are generally capricious and irreducible to rule. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 355 When chemical affinity was regarded as a quality *sui generis*, and irreducible to numerical measurement.

b. *spec.* That cannot be reduced to a simpler or more intelligible form; incapable of being resolved into elements, or of being brought under any recognized law or principle.

1835 POE *Adv. Hans Pfaall* Wks. 1864 I. 8 A constituent of azote, so long considered irreducible. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* IV. § 15. 259 The great primary Fact .. irreducible and unintelligible by any faculty of ours. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 376 Each new triumph of optical skill results in a resolution of some nebulæ, before irreducible. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 42 To admit the.. irreducible nature of mental phenomena—to admit that they cannot anyhow be analysed into physical.

c. *Algebra.* (See quots.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Irreducible case,*..that case of cubic equations where the root, according to Cardan's rule, appears under an impossible or imaginary form, and yet is real. 1778 MASERES in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 920 The remaining case of the cubick equation..which..cannot be resolved by the rules above mentioned, has .. obtained amongst algebraists the name of the *irreducible case*: at least it is often called by the French writers of algebra *le cas irréductible.* 1838–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. § 7. 325 Bombelli saw better than Cardan the nature of what is called the irreducible case in cubic equations.

2. *Path.* That cannot be reduced by treatment to a desired form or condition.

1836–9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 740/1 Old ruptures that have become irreducible. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 684/1 An irreducible tumour in the right groin.

3. Incapable of being reduced to a smaller number or amount; the fewest or smallest possible.

1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* x. 205 The three families of language are irreducible, i.e. incapable of being derived from one another. 188. *American* XIV. 134 (Cent.) What is it that we must hold fast as the irreducible minimum of churchmanship?

4. That cannot be reduced to submission; invincible, insuperable.

1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 500 Allowing the irreducible, uncontrollable nature of the prophetic impulse. 1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* 100 At last, foiled by her irreducible virtue, he is compelled to call in the clergyman. 1885 WINGFIELD *Barbara Philpot* II. vi. 193 So 'twas irreducible dislike of his person that had caused the uproar.

Hence **Irredu·cibleness; Irredu·cibly** *adv.*

1828 WEBSTER, *Irreducibleness.* 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 183 The ancients, struck with this irreducibleness of the elements of human life to calculation, exalted Chance into a divinity. 1847 CRAIG, *Irreducibly.*

Irreducibi·lity. *rare.* [a. F. *irréductibilité* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*): see next and -ITY.] =IRREDUCIBILITY.

1865 MILL *Comte & Positivism* 196 M. Comte's puerile predilection for prime numbers almost passes belief. His reason is that they are the type of irreducibility: each of them is a kind of ultimate arithmetical fact.

Irreductible (irĭdv·ktĭb'l), *a. rare.* [a. F. *irréductible* (1752 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *réductible* (f. *reduct-*, ppl. stem of L. *redūcĕre* to REDUCE + -IBLE).] =IRREDUCIBLE.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Irreductible Case,* in Algebra.

Irreduction (irĭdv·kʃən). *rare.* [IR-2.] Non-reduction; the fact of not being reduced.

1888 *Med. News* (U.S.) LII. 442 This increase in volume was the only cause of irreduction [of the hernia].

†**Irre-e·difiable,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. IR-2 + RE-EDIFY *v.* + -ABLE.] Incapable of being rebuilt.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 27 And the fall thereof was great: Great and grievous, because irreparable, irre-edifiable.

Irre·ferable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not referable; that cannot be referred (*to* something).

1810 COLERIDGE *Rem.* (1836) III. 312 Pure action, that is, the will, is a 'noumenon', and irreferable to time. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* ii. 38 Irreferable either to the weights or each other.

Irreflection, -flexion (irĭfle·kʃən). [IR-2; perh. after F. *irréflexion* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Want of reflection; unreflecting action or conduct.

1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 328 So meagre a protection against haste and irreflection. 1891 H. JONES *Browning as Teacher* 46 They must reap the harvest of their irreflection. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Dec. 2/2 He develops the principle that a masterly habit of 'irreflexion' is really the literary artist's highest virtue.

Irreflective (irĭfle·ktiv), *a.* [IR-2: cf. F. *irréfléchi.*] Unreflecting, unthinking.

1833 WHEWELL *Bridgewater Treat.* (1853) 230 The gratification of our irreflective impulses. 1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. I. 357 The careless, irreflective mind of childhood.

Hence **Irreflе·ctively** *adv.*; **Irreflе·ctiveness.**

1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. 1858 IX. 166 The reason is palpable: it was the ignorance of irreflectiveness. 1858 — *Wks.* (1862) VII. 186 *note*, Irreflectively he had allowed himself to anticipate..an impression. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 342 Sometimes, when irreflectively irate, threatening to leave it away to strangers. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* May 623 We read them a moral lecture on their irreflectiveness.

†**Irreflе·x,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [ad. late L. *irreflexus* (Boeth.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *reflexus* REFLEX.] Not turned back or aside. So **Irreflе·xed** *a.*

a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 121 Eagles the sun see Face to Face, To teach all human Race, With irreflexed Eyes, Towards Heav'n to rise. — *Hymnotheo* ibid. III. 145 Praise with an irreflex and steddy view Strives only to give God his Glory due.

Irreflе·xive, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reflexive. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Irreformable (irĭfɔ·ɹmăb'l), *a.* [f. IR-2 + REFORMABLE: cf. late L. *irreformābilis* (Tertull.) and F. *irréformable* (1725 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. Incapable of being reformed.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moone* (1849) 13, I have heard of some, who through an irreformable conceit, have imagined their noses to be as bigge as pinnicles. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 6 Every good man is bound in conscience to pass by them [scoffers] as incorrigible, irreformable. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 251 The irreformable improvidence of the people. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Sept. 393/1 She was unteachable, irreformable.

2. Incapable of revision or alteration.

1812 C. BUTLER *Bossuet* Wks. 1817 III. 262 The fourth article [in the Declaration of the General Assembly of the Gallican Clergy in 1682] declares, that, in questions of faith, the pope has the principal authority, and that his decisions extend over the universal church..but that, unless they have the consent of the church, they are not irreformable. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 40 The Bull is irreformable.

Hence **Irreformabi·lity.**

1883 *Church Times* 31 Aug. 603 All the high-flying theories of Supremacy and irreformability on which Ultramontane writers rest their case.

†**Irrefo·rmed,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reformed; unreformed.

1589 T. L. *Advt. Q. Eliz.* (1651) 49 Those foolish and irreformed reformers. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 467 The 29th of August, according to the Old Account in the irreformed Calendar.

Irrefragability (irefrăgăbi·lĭti). [f. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being irrefragable. Rarely with *pl.* An irrefragable statement.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 156 It not standing with the Popes irrefragabilitie to yeeld a reason. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 73 The comparison and irrefragability of dates puts this matter out of all doubt. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. (1872) II. 47 Such a burly *ne-plus-ultra* of a Squire, with his broad-based rectitudes and surly irrefragabilities.

Irrefragable (ire·frăgăb'l), *a.* In 6 *erron.* -ible. [ad. late L. *irrefragābil-is* (Pseudo-August.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refragārī* to oppose, contest: see -ABLE. So F. *irréfragable* (15–16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, incontestable, indisputable, irrefutable, undeniable. (Said of a statement, argument, etc., or of the person who advances it.) *Irrefragable Doctor*: see DOCTOR *sb.* 3.

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 1031/1 What is hys owne irrefragable reson yᵗ he layeth against al thys? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 65 A truth confessed, certeine, firme and irrefragable. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 10 Alexander of Hales, the irrefragable Doctor. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. IV. 423 Irrefragable Evidences of the Truth of the Facts. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 287 Doctors: teachers grave and with great names, Seraphic, Subtile, or Irrefragable, By their admiring scholars dignified. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. I. V. § 9. 41, I look to them [early Italian masters] as in all points of principle .. the most irrefragable authorities. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. XXI. 555 These are an irrefragable answer to the popular theories.

2. That cannot or must not be broken; indestructible; inviolable; irresistible. Now *rare.*

1562 *Latimer's Serm., 2nd Sunday Advent* 135 They shal bee condemned with the irrefragible [*ed.* 1552 irreuocable] and vnchangeable iudgemente of god. *c* 1640 *New Serm. of newest fashion* (1877) 20 The orall Pack-needle of zeale, and stubborn irrefragable thred of ignorance. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. II. II. I. 111 Intire Affection .. is irrefragable, solid, and durable. 1847 MEDWIN *Life Shelley* II. 28 A vain attempt to snap the chain only renders it more irrefragable. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 229 Round their feet he threw golden fetters, irrefragable, indissoluble.

†3. Of persons: Obstinate, inflexible, stubborn.

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 332 For men are so obstinate and irrefragable, that they will be brought into no order. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 38 He is irrefragable in his humour. *Ibid.* III. II. VI. V. (1651) 575 Many yong men are .. as irrefragable and peevish on the other side, Narcissus like.

Hence **Irre·fragableness** =IRREFRAGABILITY.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 256 The plainness and irrefragableness of this truth.

Irrefragably (ire·frăgăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irrefragable manner.

1. So as not to admit of being refuted; incontrovertibly, indisputably.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XXIV. § 2 The argument or demonstration is .. most irrefragably prest home to this purpose by our apostle. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176 ¶ 6 Even when he can irrefragably refute all objections. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* IV. 25 This demand is irrefragably just, is growing urgent too. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 27 Mar. 4/6 Words in which the Premier irrefragably lays down the principle by which the new Convention is justified.

2. So as not to admit of being broken; inviolably; irresistibly. Now *rare.*

1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 9, I cannot tell what historie may stand irrefragably by this determination. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 10 The malignant impressions of irreligion and barbarisme .. had irrefragably stiffned their necks. 1647 *Case Kingd.* 15 All men must be irrefragably subject to their pleasure. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. XIV. 152 By custom irrefragably preserved at all times.

†**Irre·fragate,** *a. Obs. rare.* [t. IR-2 + L. *refragātus*, pa. pple. of *refragārī*: see IRREFRAGABLE.] Uncontested, undisputed.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 97 The palpable proofs they had by the cluster of grapes and other things which they brought from thence were irrefragate witness.

Irrefrangible (irĭfræ·ndʒib'l), *a.* [f. IR-2 + REFRANGIBLE (an irreg. formation for *refringible*, after *refraction*).]

1. That cannot or must not be broken or violated; inviolable.

c 1719 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 183 Nothing .. signalizes our Integrity so much as a strict and irrefrangible Adhesion to our Friend. 1853 MISS MULOCK *Agatha's Husb.* XX. II. 290 An irrefrangible law of country etiquette —of a bride's going to church for the first time, ceremoniously, in bridal dress.

2. *Optics.* Not refrangible; incapable of being refracted.

Mod. The Röntgen rays are irrefrangible.

Hence **Irrefra·ngibly** *adv.*, so as not to be broken; fixedly, inviolably.

1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* iii, They knew..that the dragons were welded to their vases more irrefrangibly than Prometheus to his rock.

†**Irrefrenable, -freynable,** *a. Obs. rare.*

[a. obs. F. *irrefrénable* (15–16th c. in Godef.), f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refréner*, ad. L. *refrēnāre* to curb: see next. (In spelling accommodated to *refreyne*, REFRAIN *v.*)] That cannot be 'refrained' or held in check.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 45 To know how they bothe were irrefreynable, Marke how they fell out, and how they fell in.

†**Irrefre·nary**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. IR-2 + L. *refrēnāre* to bridle, curb (f. *re-* back + *frēnāre* to bridle) + -ARY.] = prec.

1658 WILLSFORD *Secrets Nat.* 196 Angry Clouds, as if bestri'd by Furies hurried along by irrefrenary Tempests!

†**Irrefri·ngible**, *a. Obs.* [f. IR-2 + L. *refringĕre* to break up, check, etc., f. *re-* back + *frangĕre* to break.] That cannot or may not be broken down or demolished.

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* I. i. ii. 3 My just and irrefringible probations.

Irrefusable (irrfiū·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be refused.

1880 RUSKIN *Fathers Have Told Us* I. i. 25 The barbarian enemy sends embassy with irrefusable offers of submission and peace.

Irrefutabi·lity. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being irrefutable.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 June, The irrefutability of their conclusions. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 178 On the irrefutability of which he had privately prided himself.

Irrefutable (irrfiū·tăb'l, irefiū·tăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irrefutābil-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *refutābilis*, f. *refutāre* to REFUTE. So mod.F. *irréfutable*. The pronunciations *refiū·table*, *irrefiū·table*, in most Dicts. from Bailey and Johnson, show that the words were referred to the Eng. *refute* rather than L. *refutāre*.] That cannot be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible, irrefragable.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* iii. 12 Heare that irrefutable discourse of Cardinall Caietan. 1655 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 190 Though our Argumentations for an Immaterial Soul in the Body of man be solid and irrefutable. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 50 Our unrefuted and irrefutable apologist. 1886 J. E. C. WELLDON tr. *Aristotle's Rhet.* 18 When we suppose the statement we make to be irrefutable.

Irrefutably (see prec.), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY2.] In an irrefutable manner; so as to be incapable of being refuted; incontrovertibly.

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 81 It is irrefutably proved by able writers. *a* 1807 WALKER *Key to Classicks* 13 (Jod.) This opinion has been irrefutably maintained by Mr. Foster. 1883 *Standard* 31 Aug. 5/1 A statement so manifestly and irrefutably true.

Irregenerate (irĭdʒe·nĕrĕt), *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not regenerate; unregenerate.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. v. 54 Irregenerate men admitted to the Sacraments enjoy no proper priviledges of the godly. 1675 O. WALKER, etc. *Paraphr. Paul* 69 Carnal absolutely none are called but the irregenerate. 1720 T. BOSTON *Fourf. State* title-p., Entire Depravation Subsisting in The Irregenerate. 1892 A. B. BRUCE *Moral Order of World* viii. 375 There is something of the kind even in irregenerate man.

Hence †**Irrege·neracy**, †**Irregenera·tion**, unregenerate state.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 76 This taint and irregeneracy of our nature. *a* 1654 BINNING *Serm.* xvi. Wks. (1735) 434 Thinking it sufficient to have so much Honesty and Grace, as .. may put you over the black Line of Ir-regeneration. 1657 F. ROUS in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 19/1 His free grace..took me up lying in the blood of irregeneration.

†**Irrege·gulacy.** *Obs. rare.* [f. IRREGULATE *a.*: see -ACY 3.] Irregularity, disorder.

1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 13 He even inforced himselfe to pray, and that with some irregulacy, when the battels were to joyne.

Irregular (ire·giŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4–5 **irregulere**, (4 -eer, **inreguler**), 4–7 **irreguler**, (6 **irriguler**, 7 **irregualler**), 6– **irregular.** [ME. a. OF. *irreguler* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *irrēgulār-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + L. *rēgulāris*: see REGULAR.]

A. *adj.* Not regular. I. General senses.

1. Of things: Not in conformity with rule or principle; contrary to rule; disorderly in action or conduct; not in accordance with what is usual or normal; anomalous, abnormal.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 Irregulere, *irregularis*. 1623 COCKERAM, *Irregular*, contrary to rule. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 22 If the Bass and Treble do rise together in thirds, then the first Note of the Treble is regular with the other Part, but the second of it is irregular. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xix. II. 148 He..repelled with skill and firmness the efforts of their irregular valour. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* V. 27 What proportion the irregular cases may bear to the regular is not yet known. 1850 BAYNES *Analytic* 12 Unnatural, indirect, or irregular predication [with the old logicians] was .. that .. in which the species was predicated of the genus, the subject of its attribute, and, in general, the extensive part of its whole. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXXI. 9/2 The order is altogether irregular, and should be discharged.

b. Not in accordance with, or not subjected to, moral law or principle; unregulated; morally disorderly. ? *Obs.* (or merged in general sense).

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 44 Subject to the commaunde of such irregular and confused Passions. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 63 He hoped shortly to give law to their irregular humours. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 263 May every sordid desire wear away, and every irregular appetite be gradually lost. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 159 His appetite the more inflamed by irregular enjoyment. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 97 With irreligious principles, irregular conduct is intimately connected.

2. Of persons: Not conforming or obedient to rule, law, or moral principle; lawless, disorderly.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 92 Thei [monks] moun not lawfulli werre .. for thanne thei shulden been irreguler bi Goddis lawe and mannis. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 36 Ignorant elf, aip, owll irregular. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, I. i. 40 The irregular and wilde Glendower. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxv. (1612) 352 So much the more, though lesse secure, men liue irreguler. 1649 *Petit. City Oxford* in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 5 In case the City punisheth any irregular freeman for misdemeanour. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* I. i, O, that's the jealous elder brother; Irregular in manners, as in form.

3. Not of regular or symmetrical form; unevenly shaped or placed; disorderly in form or arrangement.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XIII. xix. (1886) 258 Diverse sorts of glasses; .. the round, the cornerd, .. the regular, the irregular, the coloured and cleare glasses. 1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 15 The most perfect circles of it drawne so irregualler awrye. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 If curve, whether regular or irregular. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., It is a..palace of prodigious extent, but very irregular. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 57 A parish .. of an irregular form. 1839 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xiv, Two irregular rows of tall meagre houses. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* I, The surface was irregular.

4. In reference to time or motion: Unequal or uneven in continuance, occurrence, or succession; occurring at variously unequal rates or intervals. Hence of an agent: Doing something at irregular intervals or times; as an *irregular attendant*, etc.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 125 Every thing is presently brought to a most irregular, and confused motion. 1609 CHAPMAN *Descr. Fever* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 252 Languor-chill trembling, fits irregulare. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* ix. 311 When a child would catch a grasshopper, its motions are so irregular, that he finds it very difficult at all to come near it. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I, Her breathing was short and irregular. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iii. 93 The most curious thing about this fountain is the irregular flow of the water. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 145 At irregular intervals a different kind of cloud rises.

II. Technical senses.

5. *Eccl.* (chiefly *R. C. Ch.*) Not in conformity with the rule of the Church or of some ecclesiastical order; disqualified for ordination, or for exercise of clerical functions. (The earliest sense in Eng., repr. eccl. L. *irregularis*, Thomas Aquinas.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 242 Þouȝ he be..a fals suerere, a man-quellere & inreguler. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 708 Yet is it to hym a deedly synne, and if he be ordred, he is irreguleer [*v.rr.* -ler(e). 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Pap.* (1811) 50 That who so ever were a morderar shuld be irriguler, and unable to receyve holy orders. 1655 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 164 The Cardinall of Rets..has gotten a declaration from the Pope, to make all those Priests irregular who have bene lately ordained here in his diocese without his consent. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 885 Lunatics, etc. are irregular, so are persons without sufficient knowledge.

6. *Gram.* Of a word or part of speech: Inflected not according to the normal or usual method. Also said of an inflexion so formed.

1611 COTGR. *Fr. Dict.* Brief Direct. 5 The Anomala or irregular Verbes of the first Coniugation. *Ibid.*, Martin Caucius .. doth further obserue, that the word *doint* is an irregular third person from the Verbe *Donner*. 1669 MILTON *Accedence commenced Gram.* Wks. (1847) 463 Verbs of the third conjugation irregular in some Tenses of the Active Voice. 1762 LOWTH *Introd. Eng. Gram.* (1838) 77 The Irregular Verbs in English are all Monosyllables, unless compounded. 1874 GREEN tr. *Mätzner's Eng. Gram.* I. 226 A few irregular plural forms are remnants of the strong declension of the Anglosaxon. 1899 MORFILL *Gram. Bohem. Lang.* 19 The following comparatives are altogether irregular.

7. *Bot.* and *Zool.* a. Varying from the form usual in the genus or other group; abnormal. b. Not having a definite, symmetrical, or uniform shape or arrangement; *spec.* of a flower, Having the members of the same cycle (esp. the petals) unlike in form or size.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* iii. 34 One general division of flowers is into regular and irregular. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 322 Antennæ .. Figure and Size .. Irregular. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 87 Shell irregular, always inequivalve. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* II. § 435 Order XXXIX. Polygalaceæ .. Herbs or shrubs with irregular hypogynous flowers.

8. *Mil.* Of troops: Not belonging to the regular or established army organization; not in regular service; not forming an organized military body.

1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* I. xiii. 362 The great work of reducing the irregular troops was to be accomplished. 1859 SIR G. WETHERALL in *Daily News* (1869) 12 June, In a country like England..there is no sort of irregular troops so formidable as mounted riflemen. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 340 The Danes .. put the irregular English levies to flight. 1896 T. F. TOUT *Edw. I*, iv. 74 His early defeats by the light-armed and nimble Welsh footmen taught him the value of a dexterous and daring irregular infantry.

9. *Comb.*, as *irregular-shaped*.

1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 159 The Tumour was .. a perfect, irregular-shaped Schirrus. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 The separation of irregular-shaped grains.

B. *sb.*

1. *Gram.* A word having irregular inflexion; an irregular noun, verb, etc. (see A. 6). *rare.*

1611 COTGR. *Fr. Dict.* Brief Direct. 3 Words ending in *l*, change *l* into *ux*;..except these irregulars..*ail*, *yeux* [etc.]. *Ibid.* 5 The irregulars of the second Coniugation.

2. One not belonging to the regular body; an agent of any kind who does something irregularly; one not of the 'regular' clergy; an irregular practitioner, attendant, etc.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp.* 2 *Thess.* (1630) 545 The bare opinion of some Ministers, to whom our irregulars haue inclosed sincerity. 1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergy* xi. 314 The secular Prebendaries of Waltham, were first turned out, to give way to their Irregulars. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 59 The multitude of practitioners scattered over this country, are comprehended in two classes:—*regulars* and *irregulars*. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 13 Apr., To ask them [regular hearers] to abide at home that the irregulars may find sittings.

b. *Mil.* A soldier not of the regular army; almost always in *pl.* = irregular troops (see A. 8).

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 315 Before six their irregulars .. were skirmishing with our advanced Hussars and Lycanians. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 374 With this small company of irregulars .. we set out. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xi. (1872) 189 Large bodies of Egyptian irregulars threatened Mek Nimmur's country.

Irregularist. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] One who adheres to an irregular course or proceeding.

1846 WORCESTER cites BAXTER.

Irregularity (iregiŭlæ·rĭti). [a. F. *irregularité* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *irrēgulāritās* (Aquinas *Summa Theol.* 1–2. 20. 5. 4), f. *irrēgulāri-s*: see -ITY.] The quality or state of being irregular; something that is irregular. (First used in the ecclesiastical sense 1 c.)

1. Want of conformity to rule; deviation from or violation of a rule, law, or principle; disorderliness in action; deviation from what is usual or normal; abnormality, anomalousness.

1598 FLORIO, *Irregolarita*, irregularitie. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Irregularitie*, a going out of right rule, etc. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxix. 172 To what Disease .. I may exactly compare this irregularity of a Common-wealth. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 267 Such is the irregularity of Custome, it doth not extoll things because worthy, but thinks them worthy, because they are extolled. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 8 A holiness that will not allow of the least irregularity. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxii. (1869) I. 622 He acknowledges the irregularity of his own election. 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Codif. Petit., Petit. Justice* 91 With the word irregularity sentiments of disapprobation have, from the earliest time of life, stood associated. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. vii. 98 Selwyn was regular only in irregularity. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* No. 52. 168 Great irregularity of living, during which he drank constantly large quantities of whisky.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) An instance of this; a breach of rule or principle; an irregular, lawless, or disorderly act.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/2 An irregularite, *irregularitas*. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 28 A deformitie, irregularitie, and unlawfulnesse in our naturall condition. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 487 Some of them committed some irregularities at Gravesend. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. Dict.* ¶ 6, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. 1804 W. TENNANT *Ind. Recreat.* (ed. 2) I. 150 In a rude age .. crimes and irregularities are more frequent. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Ranke* (1851) II. 137/2 An easy well-bred man of the world, who knew how to make allowance for the little irregularities of people of fashion. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 444 To generalize such irregularities, or in other words to show that they are not irregularities at all.

c. *Eccl.* (chiefly *R. C. Ch.*) Infraction of the rules as to entrance into or exercise of holy orders; an impediment or disqualification by which a person is debarred from ordination, discharge of clerical functions, or ecclesiastical advancement. (The earliest sense in Eng.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27253 Enentes clergis seculers..if he in hali order be, In scrift þe preist agh spere of irregularite. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 87 Ofte tymes ben priistis irreguler, for þe multitude of soulis þat þei sleen þus; and þis irregularite is moore for to drede þan irregularite chargid of þe worlde. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. vi. 181 Of symony, of irregularyte, of sacrylege, of the euyll dyspendynge of the patrymony of Ihesu cryst. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 56 Apostasie of irregularity is, when he that hath entred into the ministery and taken holy orders, forsaketh his spirituall profession. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 773 The Romanists obseruation .. of irregularitie .. that allow none to be admitted to orders which haue bin shedders of blood. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Irregularity*, .. also an incapacity of taking holy orders, as being maimed, or very deformed, base-born, or guilty of any hainous crime, a Term in Canon-law. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 825 *Irregularity* is defined as a 'canonical impediment, which prevents a person from entering the ranks of the clergy, from rising to a higher order, or from exercising the order which he has received' (Gury). ..The division of irregularities which still prevails among canonists and theologians, viz. into such as proceed from defect (ex defectu), and from crime (ex delicto) .. is a convenient one, but it is not strictly scientific. In reality irregularity is always 'ex defectu'.

2. Want of regularity, symmetry, evenness, or

uniformity, in shape, arrangement, succession, etc.; inequality of form, position, rate, etc. occurring without any order; *spec.* in *Bot.* (see IRREGULAR A. 7 b).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 365 Sometimes it observed not that certaine course. And this irregularity..together with its unruly and tumultuous motion might afford a beginning unto the common opinion. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 The irregularity of the Type or Ingraving. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 273 The waves roll against land with great weight and irregularity. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* II. vi, The tendency to the adoption of Gothic types being always first shown by greater irregularity and richer variation in the forms of the architecture it is about to supersede. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 141 The irregularity of the ground on the left bank would have occasioned many delays. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VII. 34/2 The irregularity in the thickness of some seams. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 4. 219 Irregularity is one of the commonest modifications of the flower: it is never conspicuous except in blossoms visited by insects and generally fertilized by their aid.

b. (with *an* and *pl.*) An instance of this; *esp.* a part not uniform or symmetrical with the rest, as an unevenness of surface, etc.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 91 The bigger they were magnify'd, the more irregularities appear'd in them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 21 File down all the Irregularities the Cold-Chissel made on the Edges of your Work. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i, Marner, pausing to adjust an irregularity in his thread. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 95/1 The physical irregularities of the terrain.

Irregularly (ire·giŭlăɹli), *adv.* [f. IRREGULAR + -LY [2].] In an irregular manner.

1. In a way not according to rule; with deviation from or violation of rule; lawlessly; anomalously, abnormally.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Irregularmente*, irregularly, without rule. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 300 There were 8 Aldermen & yᵉ Recorder most violently & irregularly thrust out of their places. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 326 With daring aims irregularly great. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 827 He considered..that the order had been irregularly made.

2. Without regularity, symmetry, or uniformity; without order of arrangement, formation, motion, succession, etc.; unevenly; in disorder.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. lxxxiv, Like to a riuer that.. breakes his owne bed, Destroies his bounds and ouer-runs by force The neighbour fields irregularly spread. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 36 The contraction is performed very unequally and irregularly. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, xi. (1796) III. 262 The soldiers in garrison being paid irregularly. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 296 (Jod.) Marked with large, distinct, irregularly shaped spots of black. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 252 Irregularly serrated at the edges. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* ii. 19 In some countries rain comes very irregularly and uncertainly. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 167 The islands..lying irregularly and not one behind the other.

† **Irre·gularness.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = IRREGULARITY.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 27 Now this irregularnesse of Songs..comes sometime by licence, sometime by the negligence of the Cantors. 1673 JANEWAY *Heaven on E.* (1847) 75 We cannot discern our own crookedness and irregularness.

† **Irre·gularship.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] = IRREGULARITY.

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec. Coming Christ* 31/1 If they haue alreadye contracted Matrimonie, without any respect of irregularship they must be seperated.

† **Irre·gulate,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *irrēgulāt-us*, It. *irregolato* unregulated: see IR- [2].] Unregulated; irregular, disorderly.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VII. (1599) 280 So irregulate is a commonaltie or multitude once drawne into mutinie. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 129, I imagine thou art an irregulate Priest. 1650 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Senault's Man become Guilty* 160 Though this irregulate love be both his fault and his punishment.

† B. *sb.* An irregular person: see IRREGULAR *a.* 5. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 115 [The] enabling of such irregulates and defectiues to aduancement in the Church and common wealth.

† **Irre·gulate,** *v. Obs.* [f. prec., or f. IR- [2] + REGULATE *v.*, after *irregular.*] *trans.* To render irregular; to disorder.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 81 All these things.. irregulate the partie that hath them, and makes him incapable of priesthood. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Scepticke* (Arb.) 67 It do's only distract and irregulate him and the world by him. 1645 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvii. 377 Its fluctuations are but motions subservient, which winds, stormes, shoares, shelves, and every interjacency irregulates.

Irre·gulated, *a. rare.* [f. IR- [2] + *regulated*, pa. pple. of REGULATE *v.*] Unregulated.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* (1682) II. 17 By reason of an irregulated heat, they venture upon such rash Actions. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* xxxiv, There was nothing unfeminine or sullen in Lucilla's irregulated moods.

Irregula·tion. *rare.* [f. IR- [2] + REGULATION.] Want of regulation; irregular action or condition.

a 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 73 It is..a disorderly succession of religious impulses, an irregulation of conduct, now on this principle, now on that.

† **Irre·gulous,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IR- [2] + L. *rēgula* rule + -OUS.] Characterized by absence or disregard of rule; unruly, disorderly, lawless.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 315 Thou Conspir'd with that Irregulous diuell Cloten, Hath heere cut off my Lord.

† **Irrei·terable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. IR- [2] + L. *reiterā-re* to REITERATE + -BLE.] That cannot be reiterated or repeated.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* vii. 27 *note*, His death..the only oblation that is by the Apostle declared to bee irreiterable in it selfe.

† **Irreje·ctable,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [IR- [2].] That cannot be rejected.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xvii. (1700) 105 The former [Calvinists] affirming grace to be irresistibly presented; the latter [Arminians], though they deny it to be irrejectable yet [etc.].

† **Irrela·psable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IR- [2].] Not liable to relapse.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* x. v. 503 When he has got to that irrelapsable condition of those whose Souls are.. perfected in Faith and Holiness.

Irrelate (iriˈlēˈt), *a. rare.* [f. IR- [2] + RELATE *ppl. a.*, L. *relāt-us*, pa. pple. of *referre* to bring back, to refer.] Not related, unrelated.

1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspiria* Wks. 1890 XIII. 347 The fleeting accidents of a man's life, and its external shows, may indeed be irrelate and incongruous. 1845 — *Wordsworth's Poetry* Wks. 1857 VI. 259 A connection between objects hitherto regarded as irrelate and independent. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 248 The faculty of concealment..is a power such that, by it, ignorance..as it were, covers Spirit, unlimited and irrelate to the world.

Irrela·ted, *a. rare.* [IR- [2].] = prec.

1886 *Mind* Jan. 3 The only reals for him [Hume] were certain irrelated sensations.

Irrelation (iriˈlēˈʃən). [IR- [2].] Absence of relation, want of connexion.

1848 DE QUINCEY *Goldsmith* Wks. 1890 IV. 310 The instinct of contempt..towards literature was supported by the irrelation of literature to the state. 1853 — *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks. 1857 I. 187 The utter irrelation, in both cases, of the audience to the scene..threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. 1873 H. SPENCER *Study Sociol.* xv. (ed. 6) 363 The irrelation between such causes and such effects.

Irrelative (ireˈlătiv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. IR- [2] + RELATIVE. Cf. F. *irrelatif* (Littré).] Not relative; without relations to each other, or *to* something else; unrelated, unconnected; hence, in *Metaph.*, having no relations, absolute.

1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xl. 526 Continuance is altogether Extrinsicall and Irrelative in respect of White. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 28 It seems evident, that they [colours, odours, etc.] have an absolute Being irrelative to Us. 1849–52 OWEN in *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 881/2 This endless succession and decadence of the Teeth..illustrate the law of Vegetative or Irrelative Repetition. 1862 F. HALL *Refut. Hindu Philos. Syst.* 230 The cognition which is given out as a constituent of Brahma, is irrelative to objects. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 26 (1875) 89 The Relative is itself conceivable as such, only by opposition to the Irrelative or Absolute.

b. Having no relation to or bearing on the matter in hand; irrelevant.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V*, cxxxi, Lyllies Spin not! a strange Doctrine Irrelative; but lately vrg'd 'Gainst Harrie's Title. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (ed. 21) I. 201 Questions may be asked which are irrelative to the cause. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxi, The widow's answer was made up of a great number of incoherent ejaculations, embraces, and other irrelative matter.

c. *Mus.* (See quot.)

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Irrelative*, a term applied to any two chords which do not contain some sound common to both.

B. *sb. Metaph.* Something that has no relation.

a 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON (Ogilvie), This same mental necessity is involved in the general inability we find of construing positively to thought any irrelative.

Irrelatively (ireˈlătivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In an irrelative manner; without relation to some other thing or things. Const. *to*, *of*.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* iv. (1700) 24 Consider'd abstractedly in itself and irrelatively to the rest. 1778 *Char.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157 *note*, Whenever the word *sex* is used absolutely and irrelatively, it is always to be understood of the *female*. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. IX. 93 Style has an absolute value..irrelatively to the subject. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 483 If asked irrelatively of any context, 'what is the meaning of the words?'

Irrelativeness (ireˈlătivnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irrelative; want of relativity.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 29 A flat or dead irrelativeness, in point of merit, in him to whom grace is shewn or to be shewn, in reference unto him that is supposed to shew grace. 1871 *Athenæum* 4 Mar. 277 In this spirit too we are not concerned about vagueness or irrelativeness; we accept the volumes as a naturalist's miscellany.

† **Irrele·nting,** *a. Obs. rare.* [IR- [2].] Not relenting, unrelenting.

1616 W. FORDE *Serm.* 40 O death, how irrelenting is thy heart! 1636 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Holy Transport.* Wks. (1881) 194 Behold the irrelenting slaier comes.

† **Irrele·ntlessly,** *adv. Obs.* Used erroneously for RELENTLESSLY.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 14 Hee that can diuert or preuent a mischiefe, will not..irrelentlesly see the desolation of those, who are indeed..the receiued ones of God.

Irrelevance (ireˈlĭvăns). [f. IRRELEVANT: see -ANCE.] The fact or quality of being irrelevant, want of pertinence; with *an* and *pl.* an irrelevant remark, circumstance, etc.

1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* III. xii. 357 All her wit is healthy; all its images entire and applicable throughout —not palsy-stricken with irrelevance. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. i. 64 A second irrelevance foisted in upon the back of the first. 1873 'F. TRAFFORD' (Mrs. Riddell) *Earl's Prom.* II. 123, 'I am going away', began Grace with apparent irrelevance.

Irrelevancy (ireˈlĭvănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] = prec.

1802–12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 576 In the following modes of collection..the plague of irrelevancy is in a manner unknown. 1833 LAMB *Elia*, *Pop. Fallacies* ix, The utter and inextricable irrelevancy of the second [member of the question]. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. (1877) 7 To use the weapons of one of these societies against a sin or error in the other society, is a total irrelevancy and misapplication.

Irrelevant (ireˈlĭvănt), *a.* [f. IR- [2] + RELEVANT: cf. OF. *irrelevant* legally inadmissible, not helping to an issue. (A frequent blunder is *irrevalent.*)] Not relevant or pertinent to the case; not to the purpose; that does not apply: said orig. of evidence or arguments.

Fallacy of the irrelevant conclusion = *Ignoratio elenchi*: see IGNORATION 3.

1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. XI. 455 All or most of which [depositions] were of an irregular and irrelevant nature, and not fit or decent to be taken by a British magistrate. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 505 They are manifestly irrevalent, and totally foreign to the..argument. 1799 MRS. J. WEST *Tale of Times* I. 152 The above observation..is..irrelevant to the case before us. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, A Poor Relation..is the most irrelevant thing in nature. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxii. IV. 239 He enters into a history of his early life, which..is wholly irrelevant to the proper question. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 79 No accumulation of facts can establish an irrelevant conclusion. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Queen's Bench Div. 595 The words complained of ..were irrelevant to the proceedings before the police court.

Hence **Irre·levantly** *adv.*, in an irrelevant manner, not to the purpose.

1818 in TODD. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *All Fools' Day*, It will come in most irrelevantly and impertinently seasonable to the time of day. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 18 Jan., 'I suppose Mr. Morrison has returned', she remarked, rather irrelevantly, as it seemed to Maud.

Irrelievable (iriˈlīˈvăb'l), *a.* [IR- [2].] Not relievable, that cannot be relieved.

1670 H. STUBBE *Plus Ultra* 67 Violent impressions..upon the membranes of the Stomach, which may introduce an irrelievable distemper in..that part. 1797 F. HARGRAVE *Juridical Argts.* I. 16 Gross as we must confess the case to be, it is irrelievable. 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *N. Devon* II. 266, I never think, on principle, of things so painful, and yet so irrelievable.

Irreligion (iriˈliˈdʒən). [a. F. *irréligion* (16–17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or immed. ad. L. *irreligiōn-em* (Apuleius), f. *ir-* (IR- [2]) + *religiōn-em* RELIGION.]

1. Want of religion; hostility to or disregard of religious principles; irreligious conduct.

1598 FLORIO, *Irreligione*, irreligion. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 51 By Noahs Curse it may appeare,..that Cham was the first Author, after the Floud, of irreligion. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 138 To a Christian 'tis certain the irreligion of fighting a Duel would be the most infamous thing. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 24 Nothing leads to vice so surely as irreligion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 183 If laws are based upon religion, the greatest offence against them must be irreligion.

† 2. A false or perverted religion. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VIII. xliii. (1612) 208 Henrie the Eight did happely Romes Irreligion cease. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 78 Passing by his irreligion and Mahumetisme. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. India* 345 Each [sect of Hindoos] differing from others very much in opinion about their irreligion.

Irreli·gionism. [f. prec. + -ISM.] A system of irreligion; irreligious theory.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 411 The immoral schools of radicalism, irreligionism, and Anti-corn-Law Cobdenism.

Irreli·gionist. [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who supports or practises irreligion; a professed opponent of religion.

a 1779 WARBURTON in Kilvert *Select.* (1841) 367 The irreligionist, with the malice to embarrass, and the religionist, with the vanity of doing what no one was able to do before, has been always forward in writing upon this subject. 1877 *Recoll. S. Buck* iii. 118 Those only who were confirmed irreligionists. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820/1 Any class of religionists, or irreligionists—if the term may be allowed—who had specially outraged the national sentiment and thus incurred popular odium.

Irreli·gionize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn to irreligion, make irreligious.

1854 S. WILBERFORCE *Let.* in *Life* II. 261 Romanizing a few, irreligionizing a multitude.

† **Irreligio·sity.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *irreligiōsitās* (Tert.), n. of quality f. *irreligiōsus* IRRELIGIOUS. Cf. OF. *irreligieuseté* (Godef.), F. *irréligiosité*, It. *irreligiosità.*] The quality of being irreligious; irreligiousness; irreligious conduct.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* i. 52 The whiche [God] vnto wrathe is stirid vp on his folc, for ther irreligiosite [Vulg. *propter irreligiositatem*]. 1588 ALLEN *Admonit.* 14 A thinge..that aboue all other kindes of irreligiosity most deserveth and sonest procurethe Gods vengeance. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuit's Downf.* 31 There is not a Iesuit in all England, but hath a smacke of impietie, irreligiositie..and Machiavillian Atheisme.

Irreligious (iriˈliˈdʒəs), *a.* [ad. L. *irreligiōsus*, f. *ir-* (IR- [2]) + *religiōsus* RELIGIOUS. Cf. F. *irréligieux* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. Not religious; hostile to or without regard for religion; ungodly; godless. a. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 112 In all ages that irreligious affectation of religion .. hath shewed and yet doth shew forth itself. 1563 GOLDING *Cæsar* 158 It seldome or neuer chaunceth, that any man is so irreligious that he dareth .. hide any thyng that is so taken. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 90 Their vain, idle, irreligious, soul-damning, deboyst, and ungodly lives. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 860 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 11 Irreligious men, whose short prospects are filled with earth, and sense, and mortal life. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. Howe* vii. (1863) 188 The irreligious monarch .. slept during the greater part of the sermon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* Proem, Learned personages .. maintained that Aristotle .. was a thoroughly irreligious philosopher. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* x. 453 *This is the man proves irreligiousest* Of all mankind.

b. *transf.* Of things: Showing a want of religion; at variance with religious principles.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Pleas. Epistle* Wks. 1730 I. 109 Our posies for rings are either immodest or irreligious. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 319 None of the irreligious falsities in stucco and paint that so generally disenchant all expression of worship in our city meeting-houses.

† 2. Believing in, practising, or pertaining to a false religion. *Obs.*

1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 378 That irreligious crew .. which fight for antichrist, for heresy, for popery. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 121 The issue of an Irreligious Moore. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* iv, Cypresse may fade..A herse 'mongst irreligious rites be ranged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 193 Their Religion is austere (but irreligious)..some adore a Cow, others a Snake, other-some the Sunne.

Irreligiously (irĭlĭ·dʒəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irreligious manner; in a way contrary to religion; † in accordance with a false religion (*obs.*).

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 117 Outward honour irreligiously exhibited to the true and verie God. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 45 (1810) 51 There is a small market, in former times irreligiously kept on the sabbath day. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) IV. iv. 52 If they keep any inmate, thus irreligiously disposed, in their houses, they forfeit 10*l. per* month.

Irreligiousness (irĭlĭ·dʒəsnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irreligious; ungodliness; † adherence to a false religion (*obs.*).

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 92 Will God suffer them nonpunished that..handle..God's diuine mysteries with such vnreuerentnesse and irreligiousnesse? 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean. Ex.* (1648) 14 Changing his Idolatry, and irreligiousnesse for the worship of the true God. 1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* 391 (Seager) The ignorance or irreligiousness to be found amongst conformists—I lay not the blame of upon conformity. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 26 He illustrates the irreligiousness of men.

† **Irre·lishable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IR-2.] Not relishable, unpalatable.

1608 DAY *Law Trickes* II. (1881) 33 More irrelishable Then ore-dride Stock-fish.

Irrelu·ctant, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not reluctant; willing.

1657–83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 2 An irreluctant and free assent to such truths as are the continual objects of our senses. 1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 664 The torrent-fountains ..Whose irreluctant streams supply A quick relief to lowlier woe.

† **Irrema·rkable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. Also 7 **inr-**. [IR-2. Cf. F. *irremarquable* (Cotgr.).] Not remarkable; having no mark by which it may be distinguished; unremarkable.

1635 CAPT. FOX *North West* 189, I was in Latitude 61 d. 57 m. and stood in close to this inremarkeable shore, and so all the land within this straight, may be called, for it is all shoring, or descending from the highest mountaine to the Sea. [In F. Smith *Voy. Disc.* (1748) I. 68, this Irremarkable Shore.]

Irremeable (irɛ·mi,ăb'l, irĭ·mi,ăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irremeābil-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *remeāre* to go back, return, f. *re-* back + *meāre* to go, pass: see -ABLE. In OF. *irremeable* (Godef.). Cf. *permeable.*] Admitting of no return; from, by, or through which there is no return. Now only *poet.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 145 The countrie of the dead is irremeable. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 464, I was for the time in a kinde of irremeable labyrinth. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 575 The chief without delay Pass'd on, and took th' irremeable way. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 312 My three brave brothers, in one mournful day, All trod the dark irremeable way. 1767 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 3 Oct., I perhaps shall not be easily persuaded .. to venture myself on the irremeable road. 1768 HAWKESWORTH tr. *Télémaque* VII. (1784) 73 The irremeable waters of Styx .. preclude for ever the return of hope. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 600 We shot after and sped Clear through the irremeable Symplegades.

Hence **Irre·meably** *adv.*, without possibility of return.

1805 T. HARRAL *Scenes of Life* II. 94 The time of remedy, as well as of prevention, was now irremeably past.

Irremediable (irĭmī·diăb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irremediābil-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *remediābilis* REMEDIABLE: cf. F. *irrémédiable* (1474 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not remediable; that does not admit of remedy, cure, or correction; incurable; irreparable.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* B iv *b*, Vexed with intestine warres .. to the irremediable ruine and desolacion therof. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 99 Pure wine .. if a man doe mingle it with the juice of the said hemlocke, doth mightily enforce the poison thereof, and make it irremediable. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. v, A person of a desperate fortune, irremediable and irrecoverable. 1712 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 9 Dec., I know and foresee all the irremediable mischiefs. 1735 JOHNSON tr. *Lobo's Voy. Abyssinia* Pref., The reader will here find no regions cursed with irremediable barrenness or blest with spontaneous fecundity. 1801 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* I. II. i. 182 In irremediable diseases, says Cæsar, .. men are sacrificed as victims by the Gauls. 1865 PUSEY *Truth Eng. Ch.* 62 The conquest of Constantinople .. made the schism of the Greeks irremediable.

Hence **Irreme·diableness**, the quality of being irremediable.

a 1614 DONNE Βιαθανατος (1644) 117 Such faults as are greatest, either in their owne nature, or in an irremediablenesse when they are done. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. ii. (1806) II. 105 The irremediableness of marriage, as it is at present constituted, undoubtedly deters many from entering into this state.

Irremediably (irĭmī·diăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irremediable manner or degree; so as not to admit of remedy, cure, or correction.

1624 DONNE *Devotions*, etc. 565 A relapse proceeds with a more violent dispatch, and more irremediably, because it finds the country weakned. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 114 Thus they .. are deplorably gay, till they are irremediably undone. 1841 EMERSON *Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 272 Is it so irremediably bad?

† **Irre·mediless**, *a. Obs.* Used erroneously for REMEDILESS.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 230 The most dangerous, infectious, and..irremedilesse poyson. *c* 1630 STRAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 70 It is irremediless, and therefore must be yielden unto. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 150 Upon these irremediless assaults. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 108 This despair is..an effect occasioned by the sinner's view of his irremediless, woeful condition.

† **Irreme·dious**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-0}$. [f. IR-2 + L. *remedium* REMEDY + -OUS.] Without remedy. Hence † **Irreme·diously** *adv.*

1659 HEYLIN *Certamen Epist.* 268 Jeroboham .. thereby plagued them irremediously..into the heavy anger and displeasure of the Lord their God.

Irreme·mberable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be remembered.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Germ. Poetry* I. 179 The same hero is repeatedly..abandoned, and returned to, with confusing and irrememberable alternation.

Irremissible (irĭmi·sĭb'l), *a.* Also 6 **inre-**, 7–9 *erron.* **irremissable**. [a. F. *irrémissible* (1234 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *irremissibil-is*, f. *ir-* (IR-2) + *remissibilis* REMISSIBLE.] Not remissible; for or of which there is no remission.

a. That cannot be forgiven; unpardonable.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. li. (1859) 54 He is entatched with synne irremyssyble. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 103 These ..vi. maner of synnes beforesayd be sayd inremyssyble. 1543 BECON *New Year's Gift* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 330 Only the sin against the Holy Ghost..is irremissible and never forgiven. *a* 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 21 Many would conclude there is a sin for which we may not pray; first, because it is irremissable. *a* 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. i. 19 Those, who, two years ago, lay under the irremissible crime of being Tories. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xix. (1845) 406 The heavier and more atrocious sins, such as apostasy, murder, and adultery, were considered..to be irremissible.

b. That cannot be remitted as an obligation or duty; unalterably obligatory or binding.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 32 Sanctification .. indispensable, irremissable to any man. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 286 The kings of Tunis shall pay to the kings of Spain an irremissible annual Tribute of six Horses and twelve Falcons. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 167 The Mufti reminded the young prince of this irremissible ceremony, which the Dey himself never presumed to violate. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Their irremissible duties to their own countrymen.

Hence **Irremissibi·lity, Irremi·ssibleness**, the quality or condition of being irremissible; unpardonableness.

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempl., N. T.* III. iii, That dreadful sentence of the irremissiblenesse of that sinne unto death. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II. Quarterly No. 2. 8/2 The Irremissibleness of Sins after Baptism. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 30 The frequent practice of postponing baptism to manhood, from belief in the plenary remission of sins at baptism, and the quasi irremissibility of sin after it. 1895 H. C. G. MOULE *Veni Creator* 21 Some further light is thrown on this irremissibility by the fact that the Gospel is seen in Scripture as the final message of divine mercy.

Irremi·ssibly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irremissible way; *without possibility of remission* or pardon.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 302 a/1 So many myserable soules; whiche ben..soo yrremyssybly loste and dampned. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* 98 Whoever was found upon the streets should die irremissibly without mercy. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 448 Punishment irremissibly pursued the Transgressor. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 508 Eight heresies were made punishable with death upon the first offence, unless the offender abjured his errors, and irremissibly if he relapsed. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* CLI. 432/2 That hour was known to have irremissably sounded.

† **Irremi·ssion.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [IR-2.] The fact of not being remitted; non-remission.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXV. 347 'It shall not be forgiven'; It is not, it cannot be forgiven: It is an irremission, it is not an irremissiblenesse.

Irremi·ssive, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Characterized by being without remission; unremitting.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 149 This power, first put in action by the will and understanding, and retained under their irremissive, though gentle and unnoticed, control.

† **Irremi·ttable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not capable of being remitted; = IRREMISSIBLE.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 463/2 The first doth intreat of the sinne against the Holie-ghost, which they call irremittable or vnto death. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 399 Against which irremittable sin, Seneca..thus counsels us.

Irremovable (irĭmū·văb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 **-mooueable**, 6–9 **-moveable**. [IR-2.]

1. Not removable; incapable of being removed or displaced; not subject to removal.

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 149 Left on her bruised limmes for lasting monument the irremooueable characters of his barbarous cruelties. 1598 YONG *Diana* 125, I onely wish I may haue harbour and entertainment there, where my irremooueable and infinite loue is so firmely placed. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 25 Finding in it several difficulties almost irremovable. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 359 Let us consider from whence they [perplexities] generally arise, and perhaps we shall find them not irremoveable. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 172 Faith failing through irremovable ignorance. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. 303 An ominous irremovable guest.

b. Incapable of being displaced from office or position; permanent.

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. (1847) 243/1 The right of birth or succession can be no privilege in nature, to let a tyrant sit irremovable over a nation freeborn. 1753 LD. COBHAM in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) I. v. 135 The Parliament could not be dissolved, but by an irremovable Council. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* V. 119 A body of judges, numerous, independent, and irremovable. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 253 As long as he performed the obligations required of him, the Emphyteuta was irremoveable.

† 2. Incapable of being moved; immovable, inflexible. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 10/1 With the tonge tiede, and with irremoveable eyes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 323 These are the irremovable stones and surest sement. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 518 Hee's irremoueable, Resolu'd for flight. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Chimney-Sweepers*, There he stood, as he stands in the picture, irremovable.

B. *sb.* One who cannot be removed; one whose position is permanent.

1848 LEWIS *Lett.* (1870) 183 A Bill making vagrants and irremovables a union charge. 1895 *Chicago Advance* 1 Aug. 151/1 The English Lords have been called the incapable irremovables.

Hence **Irremovabi·lity, Irremo·vableness**, the quality of being irremovable.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* x. 276 These Canons..cannot preuaile so much vpon our consciences, as to imprint and worke such a[n] .. irremoueablenesse from them. 1828 WEBSTER, *Irremovability.* 1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 4/1 He defended..the principle of judicial irremovability. 1893 DK. ARGYLL *Unseen Found. Society* ix. 267 Irremovability from the soil of some particular area.

Irremo·vably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In an irremovable manner; immovably; without capability of, or liability to, removal.

1660 EVELYN *News fr. Brussels* Misc. Writ. (1825) 202 But above all, so firmly and irremoveably fixed to the profession of the true Protestant religion. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 391 The dead jaws being irremoveably locked to the body of the conquerors. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* VII. vi. (1872) II. 303 This Serene Lady stands like a fateful monument irremovably in the way.

Irremo·val. *rare*$^{-0}$. [IR-2.] 'Absence of removal.'

1847 in CRAIG. 1856 in WEBSTER.

† **Irremo·ved**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not removed, unmoved.

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* x. (1634) 87 Some aged Oake ..stands firme, and irremoved cleaves Vnto the Rocke.

Irremu·nerable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] That cannot be remunerated, rewarded, or repaid.

1623 COCKERAM, *Irremunerable*, not to be rewarded. 1721 in BAILEY. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 372 Dr. Thompson, to whose indefatigable zeal the profession is under an irremunerable obligation.

† **Irremu·nerated**, *a. Obs. rare.* [IR-2.] Not remunerated; unremunerated.

a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 358 Lest the Court of Rome should think themselves irremunerated for their pain. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 323 No evil shall remain unrevenged, nor good irremunerated and unrewarded.

Irre·nderable, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Incapable of being rendered or expressed in another language.

1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* p. v, And yet, because of its rare, though irrenderable, sweetness of versification,..the Æneid is an immortal poem.

Irrenew·able, *a. rare.* [IR-2.] Not renewable; that cannot be renewed.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 963/2 The hope of renewing an irrenewable experience.

† **Irrenitible**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR-2 + *renitible*, f. L. *renīti* to struggle against, resist: see -BLE.] Not to be struggled against or withstood.

Apparently the word intended here, though in both instances printed *irreuitable.*

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* V. K, To conclude for there force it is irrenitible [*printed* irreuitable], for were they not irrenitible, then might eyther propernesse of person secure a man, or wisedome preuent am [= them].

†**Irrenow·ned**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not renowned; without renown or fame; unrenowned.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. i. 23 To slug in slouth and sensuall delights, And end their daies with irrenowmed shame.

Irrenunciable (irĭnʌ·nsiăb'l), *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [Ir-^{2}.] That cannot be renounced.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Aug. 128/1 The noble, the inspiring, the irrenunciable mission of commerce amongst African tribes.

Irrepair (irĭpēə·ɹ). *rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Unrepaired state; = Disrepair.

1822 Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1886) I. 201 The whole is falling into a state of irrepair. 1830 *Ibid.* (1885) II. 302 The cathedral is in a state of disgraceful irrepair and disfigurement. 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 350 Leasehold tenure..led to the supply of poor, mean, and rotten habitations, and it had almost of necessity permitted them to fall into irrepair in the latter years of the lease.

Irrepai·rable, *a.* Now *rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] That cannot be repaired.

1. Too far decayed to be repaired; past repair.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6118/3 The Houses .. are irrepairable.

† 2. Of loss, damage, etc. = next. *Obs.*

1594 R. Ashley tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 126 b, Whose losse would be almost irrepairable. 1614 Raleigh *Hist. World* III. (1634) 129 To the utter dishonour of Sparta, and the irrepairable losse of all her former greatness. 1679 Penn *Addr. Prot.* II. 188 That Deceit is irrepairable. 1755 *Man* No. 27. 7 To the irrepairable loss of these poor orphans.

Irreparable (ire·părăb'l), *a.* Also 5 irreper-, 7 inreparable. [a. F. *irréparable* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.; *inrep-* 15th c. in Littré), ad. L. *irreparābil-is*, f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *reparābilis* Reparable.] Not reparable; that cannot be rectified, remedied, or made good.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2082 Dethe by thy dethe hathe harme irreperable Unto us done. 1530 Palsgr. 316/2 Irreparable, nat able to be recovered, *irreparable.* 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* v. i. 140 Irreparable is the losse, and patience Saies, it is past her cure. 1631 *Celestina* xv. 164 O incurable destruction! O inrreparable losse! 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* II. § 89 Before he could arrive with the Army, that infamous, irreparable Rout at Newburn was fall'n out. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, x. III. 247 The breach, instead of being closed, was widened and made irreparable. 1811 Ld. Byron in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 485, I pass through town to repair my irreparable affairs. 1888 A. K. Green *Behind Closed Doors* iv, It is an irreparable injury which I shall never forgive.

b. Incapable of being repaired; = Irrepairable 1. ? *Obs.*

1772 *Hist. Rochester* 99 [The building] being judged irreparable.

Hence **Irre:parabi·lity**, **Irre·parableness**, the quality of being irreparable.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *Irreparableness.* 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 145 (*Fragment*) The simple irreparability of the fragment. 1839 Lady Lytton *Cheveley* (ed. 2) II. ii. 50 She felt the premeditation of the insult, the hopelessness, the irreparableness of the injury. 1851 Gallenga *Italy in* 1848 i. 10 Italy had been made aware of the enormity and irreparableness of her loss.

Irre·parably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.] In an irreparable manner, so as to be beyond reparation or remedy.

1545 Joye *Exp. Dan.* vii. (R.), Most cruelly to persecute Crystes chirche and to destroye vtterly and irreparably the Iewes policye for euer. a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 109 We are weighed down, swallowed up, irreparably. 1769 Robertson *Chas. V*, IX. (1796) III. 156 An event happened which widened the breach irreparably. 1839 Miss Mitford in L'Estrange *Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced. 1884 Church *Bacon* vi. 125 His sudden and unexpected fall, so astonishing and so irreparably complete.

Irrepa·ssable, *a. rare.* [Ir-^{2}; cf. F. *irrépassable* (Cotgr.).] That cannot be passed again.

1584 Hudson *Du Bartas' Judith* vi. 250 He had past already..Of Styx so black the flood irrepassable. 1860 Borrow *Sleeping Bard* 56 It is called the irrepassable wall, for when once you have come through you may abandon all hope of returning.

Irrepealable (irĭpī·lăb'l), *a.* [Ir-^{2}.] Incapable of being repealed or annulled; irrevocable.

1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* I. vi. Chorus 568 b, Let us henceforth passe an irrepealable sentence of condemnation against all popular Stage-playes. 1642 Sir E. Dering *Sp. on Relig.* vii. D iv, Let..this inhibitory Statute..stand.. irrepealable. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 18 The irrepealable Act of Union. 1876 *Const. Colorado* in Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (1888) II. App. 628 An ordinance .. shall be irrepealable until the indebtedness therein provided for shall have been fully paid.

Hence **Irrepealabi·lity**, **Irrepea·lableness**, the quality of being irrepealable; **Irrepea·lably** *adv.*, in an irrepealable manner.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 120 All degrees of excommunication, and censures are irrepealably transacted by them. 1685 R. L'Estrange *Observator Defended* 3 Written and enacted irrepealably in her Magna Charta. 1828 Webster, *Irrepealability*,..*Irrepealableness.* 1829 H. Murray *N. Amer.* II. III. iii. 365 Some..political terms, as Gubernatorial Irrepealability.

†**Irrepe·ntable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] That cannot be repented of.

1633 Prynne *Histriomastix* 380 Who then would ingage his soule upon such irrecoverable irrepentable [*mispr.* irrepenitable] sins as these?

Irrepe·ntance. *rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Absence of repentance; non-repentance.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. ix. 114 With manifest shewe of vnbeliefe, or irrepentance. 1648 Bp. Hall *Cent. Sel. Th.* § 47 There are some dispositions blameworthy in men, which are yet, in a right sense, holily ascribed unto God; as unchangeableness and irrepentance. 1900 *Month* June 583 The young man both in his fall and his irrepentance sins necessarily because Adam sinned.

Irrepe·ntant, *a. rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not repentant; impenitent.

1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 99 He might .. haue died irrepentant or vtterly desperate to his euerlasting destruction. a 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 274 A sinner irrepentant is like the sow wallowing in dirt and mire. *Ibid.*, Every man irrepentant without faith and feeling of his sinnes is dead.

Hence **Irrepe·ntantly** *adv.*, without repentance, impenitently.

a 1631 Donne *Serm.* lv. 559 They shall .. sin as their neighbours sin and fall as they fall, irrepentantly..irrecoverably. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 133 Having offended, (and that irrepentantly) the just authority of all divine and humane rights.

Irreplaceable (irĭplē¹·săb'l), *a.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not replaceable; that cannot be replaced. **a.** Not liable to be restored or paid back, irredeemable. **b.** Of which the loss cannot be supplied, or the place filled by an equivalent.

1807 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* V. 193 Almost the whole mass of revenue is .. funded, and irreplaceable. 1842 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 150 The desire to replace to me the irreplaceable. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 11 Dec. 1181/3 An invaluable and irreplaceable colleague. 1885 *Times* 13 June 9 A place where these invaluable and irreplaceable treasures will be safe.

†**Irreple·giable**, *a. Law. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *irreplegiābil-is*, f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *replegiābilis*, f. *replegiā-re* to Repledge.] = Irreplevisable.

[1285 *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 2 Et si iterato ille qui replegiaverit fecerit defaltam vel alia occasione adjudicetur returnum districcionis jam bis replegiate, remaneat districcio illa imperpetuum irreplegiabilis.]

1538 *Act Comm. Council* 28 Sept. in Stow *Surv.* (1754) I. I. xi. 48/1 It shall be lawful for the said Constable .. to distrain for the same Offence, and to retain the same irreplegiable. 1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 35 A man may milke a Cow that hee hath by returne irreplegiable. And that is for the necessity. 1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Irreplegiable*, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties.

Irrepleviable (irĭple·viăb'l), *a. Law.* [ad. med.L. *irrepleviābil-is*, f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *repleviābil-is* Repleviable.] = next.

1543 transl. *Act* 13 *Edw. I*, c. 2 If he that repleuied make defaut agayne, or for an other cause retourne of the dystres beyng now twyse repleuied be awarded, the distres shal remaine irrepleuiable. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Irrepleviable*, or *Irreplevisable*, that may not, or ought not by Law to be replevied, or set at large upon Sureties. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Irrepleviable*, or *Irreplevisable*.

Irreplevisable (irĭple·vizăb'l), *a. Law.* [f. Ir-^{2} + Replevisable.] Not replevisable; that cannot be replevied or delivered on sureties.

1621 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) II. 10 To distreyn vppon any his own Lands, and to hold yt irreplevizable till I was paid. 1622 Callis *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 148 Although..a return irreplevisable was awarded to the Lord or Avowant, yet he cannot sell this Distresse, nor work them. a 1676 Hale *Hist. Placit. Cor.* II. xv. (1736) II. 129 Those that were irreplevisable at common law. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 182 '*Anne averia carucæ capta in vetito namio sint irreplegibilia*', that is to say, 'whether beasts of the plough taken in *withernam* are irreplevisable'.

†**Irrepli·able**, *a. Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Ir-^{2} + Reply *v.* + -able.] Admitting of no reply.

1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 6 Having heard his Lords irrepliable reasons, without any more adoe went.

Irrepo·rtable, *a. rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not reportable; that cannot be reported.

1890 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 321/1 The consequences flowing from this situation..are simply irreportable.

†**Irrepo·scible**, *a. Obs.* *rare*$^{-0}$. [ad. L. *irreposcibil-is* that cannot be demanded back (Apul.), f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *reposcĕre* to demand back: see -ible.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Irreposcible*, that cannot be required again.

†**Irreprehe·ndable**, *a. Obs.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Ir-^{2} + Reprehendable.] = Irreprehensible.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 1 b/2 Hippocrates havinge published his knowledge, shalbe irreprehendable, and of all men admired. *Ibid.* 51 b/1 Certayne times of the yeare, which are irreprehendable.

Irreprehensible (irepri̇he·nsĭb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *irreprehensibil-is*, f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *reprehens-*, ppl. stem of *reprehendĕre* to Reprehend: see -ible, and cf. F. *irrépréhensible* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Not reprehensible or blameworthy; not liable to blame or reproof; irreproachable.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Tim.* iii. 2 It bihoueth a byschop for to be irreprehensyble [*gloss* or withoute reproue], and the hosebonde of oo wyf. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 305 Hys iugement which is in dede iust and irreprehensible but also incomprehensible. 1590 Swinburne *Testaments* 7 The definition remaineth irreprehensible. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 266 A man as excellent for Learning, as for his plain-dealing, and sincerity of an irreprehensible life. 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* I. i. 25, I profess..a most perfect knowledge of men and manners. Yours, gracious sir, .. are not irreprehensible. 1848 R. Turnbull *Pulpit Orators France* 87 You ought to have been strict and irreprehensible in your compliance with the dictates of reason.

Hence **Irreprehe·nsibleness**, **Irreprehe·nsibly** *adv.*

1611 Cotgr., *Irreprehensiblement*, irreprehensibly, blamelesly, vnreprouably. 1656 Hobbes 6 *Lessons* iii. Wks. 1845 VII. 241 He defined the same proportion irreprehensibly. 1727 Bailey vol. II, *Irreprehensibleness.*

Irrepresentable (ireprĭze·ntăb'l), *a.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not representable; incapable of representation.

1673 H. More *App. Antid. Idol.* 4 To set up such a Symbolical presence..to represent God, who is irrepresentable, as being infinite in Majesty and Greatness. a 1699 Stillingfleet (J.), God's irrepresentable nature doth hold against making images of God. 1817 Coleridge *Biog. Lit.* I. xii. 278 They take .. the words irrepresentable and impossible in one and the same meaning. 1827 De Quincey in *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 17 Progressive actions, as such, are irrepresentable by painting. 1856 Ferrier *Inst. Metaph.* XIII. vi. 315 No model whatever of matter *per se* being presentable to us in knowledge, the material universe *per se* must for ever remain absolutely irrepresentable by us in thought.

Hence **Irreprese·ntableness.**

1673 H. More *App. Antid. Idol.* 28 Whether the doing Divine worship towards the Image of Christ violates the irrepresentableness of the Godhead or no.

Irrepressible (irĭpre·sĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Ir-^{2} + Repress + -ible. Cf. F. *irrépressible* (adm. Acad. 1878).] Not repressible; that cannot be repressed, restrained, or put down; irrestrainable. (Of persons, often more or less humorous.)

1818 in Todd. 1828 Carlyle *Misc.*, *Burns* (1872) II. 5 Impelled by the expansive movement of his own irrepressible soul. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 347 That irrepressible thirst after knowledge, which in minds of the highest order, supplies the absence both of external stimulus and opportunity. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* vii. (1873) 57 Irrepressible yawns attested her weariness. 1878 Bosw. Smith *Carthage* 4 Wherever a ship could penetrate..there we find these ubiquitous, these irrepressible Phoenicians. 1879 *Daily Tel.* 17 June, The speeches were delivered amid the tumultuous and often unseemly uproar of the irrepressible undergraduates. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 278 Shiloh had passed into history, and Grant was famous!.. One more milestone in the devious road was past. One more reef was taken in the irrepressible conflict.

B. *sb.* An irrepressible person.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 July 3/2 Love is always the poet's test. Note the original way in which these irrepressibles essay it. 1895 *Amer. Missionary* (N.Y.) Sept. 304 The .. boy being one of those irrepressibles who find it difficult to sit still.

Hence **Irrepressibi·lity**, **Irrepre·ssibleness**, the quality of being irrepressible.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Mar. 5 His irrepressibility rises to something like heroism. 1875 Mrs. Macquoid *My Story* II. xx. 308 Any irrepressibleness or impulsiveness..had been smiled at as ignorance and rawness.

Irrepressibly (irĭpre·sĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.] In an irrepressible manner or degree.

1856 in Webster. 1862 S. Lucas *Secularia* 209 The Americans .. thrived irrepressibly through 'a salutary neglect'. 1876 Bancroft *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 118 The sentiment of cheerful humanity was irrepressibly strong in his bosom.

Irrepre·ssive, *a. rare.* [f. Ir-^{2} + Repressive: see -ive.] = Irrepressible.

1856 Mrs. Browning *Aur. Leigh* III. 882 That pathetic vacillating roll Of the infant body..At which most women's arms unclose at once With irrepressive instinct.

†**Irrepre·vable**, *a. Obs.* *rare*$^{-0}$. [f. Ir-^{2} + Reprevable.] = Irreprovable.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Irrepreuable, *irreprehensibilis.*

†**Irreproa·ch.** *Obs. rare.* [Ir-^{2}.] Absence of reproach.

1793 W. Roberts *Looker-on* No. 49 ¶ 2 The only place where I can have that with innocence and irreproach.

Irreproachable (irĭprōᵘ·tʃăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *irréprochable* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *ir-* (Ir-^{2}) + *réprochable* Reproachable.] Not reproachable; not open to reproach or blame; free from blame, faultless.

1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 300 The disgrace of so irreproachable a Minister. 1664 Evelyn *Architects & Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* 118 An exact and irreproachable Piece of Architecture. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxxvi. 272 This Man, whose Behaviour was always irreproachable. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 305, I found an exceedingly neat, well-educated M'pongwe gentleman in irreproachable English garments, and with irreproachable, but slightly floreate, English language.

Hence **Irreproachabi·lity** [F. *irréprochabilité* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.)]; **Irreproa·chableness**, the quality of being irreproachable.

1828 Webster, *Irreproachableness*, the quality or state of being not reproachable. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dau.* I. i. 2 A noble lady..satisfied of the irreproachability of her conduct. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* II. 520 The qualifications on which St. Paul insists are irreproachableness, faithful domestic life. 1890 H. S. Merriman *Suspense* II. i. 12 Bristling with the consciousness of her own wearisome irreproachability.

Irreproachably (irĭprōᵘ·tʃăbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly^2.] In an irreproachable manner; in a manner above reproach or blame.

1705 Addison *Italy, Switzerland* 496 From this time, says the Monk, the bear liv'd irreproachably. 1880 H. James *Mme. de Mauves* II. 122 He had learned to be irreproachably polite. 1881 Miss Braddon *Asph.* III. 5 Daphne..behaved irreproachably all the afternoon.

Irreproducible (irĭprodiū·sĭb'l), *a.* [Ir-^{2}.] Not reproducible; incapable of being reproduced.

1868 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Dec. 824/1 The deadness of his expression is irreproducible in words. 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* 1 Aug. 277 These phenomena [are] irreproducible.

Irreproductive (irĭprŏdv·ktiv), *a.* [IR-[2].] Not reproductive; not capable of reproducing.

Irreproductive function (*Math.*), a reproductive function of order zero.

Irreprovable (irĭprū·văb'l), *a.* [IR-[2].]

1. Not reprovable or blameable; undeserving of reproof; blameless, irreproachable. Now *rare*.

1504 LADY MARGARET tr. *De Imitatione* IV. v. 268 Shewe thy selfe irreprouable and withoute defaute. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The Turk in all his attempts against Hungerland hath used irreprovable judgement. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 89 Divines of irreproveable life. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 144 *An indulgent Providence has abundantly provided us* with irreproveable pleasures. 1838 W. B. WHITMARSH *Fam. Prayers* 168 That all the .. actions .. may be pure, holy, and irreproveable in thy sight.

† 2. That cannot be disproved or confuted; irrefutable. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 453 b, Where be those irreproveable Testimonyes, and undeceivable examples, whereupon you crake so lustely? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 In some Christian Churches, wherein is presumed an irreproveable truth.

Hence **Irrepro·vableness.**

1775 in ASH. 1846 in WORCESTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Irrepro·vably, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an irreprovable manner.

1599 *Broughton's Let.* v. 16 He hath walked irreproueably before God and men. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 159 To live chastly, irreproveably, and in word and deed to shew themselves worthy of such a dignity.

† **Irre·ption.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *irreptiōn-em*, n. of action from *irrepĕre* to creep in or on.] Creeping or stealing in, stealthy entrance.

1598 *Ord. for Prayer* in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 680 The irreption of those undermining vermin the Priests and Jesuits covertly sent in. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. IX. 122 By continuall watchfulnesse, we shall lessen the inclination, and account fewer sudden irreptions.

Irreptitious (irepti·ʃəs), *a.* [f. L. *irrept-*, ppl. stem of *irrepĕre* (see prec.) + -ITIOUS.] Characterized by creeping in or having crept in, esp. into a text.

1673 CASTELL *Let.* in Nichols *Lit. Anecd. 18th C.* IV. 695 The first [text] he illustrates, Esa. ix. 1 where all condemn πιε as irreptitious. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 7 Where it [this design] is irreptitious and by way of surprize. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* IX. 283 Omit ουδαμως which contradicts Micah, and is irreptitious from preceding αἰδου.

† **Irrepu·gnable,** *a. Obs.* [f. IR-[2] + REPUGNABLE, or a. OF. *irrepugnable* (15th c. in Godef.).] That cannot be fought against or resisted; irresistible.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 9 Sited in most eminent perilles, and as it were in the forefront of irrepugnable damages. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IX. 398 *note*, A comparison of irrepugnable streames. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 475 An irrepugnable Tower against all Evil and Violence.

† **Irre·putable,** *a. Obs.* [IR-[2].] Not reputable, not of good repute; disreputable.

1709 T. BAKER *Female Tatler* No. 4 P 1 'Tis very irreputable for a young Woman to gad about to Mens Lodgings. 1749 BP. LAW *Life Christ* (R.), Nor does he [Socrates] declare against their [the Athenians'] most predominant, and not irreputable vices.

† **Irre·quiate,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [erron. f. late L. *irrequiēs*, *-ētis* unquiet, restless + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To render unquiet, to disturb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46 b/2 A hard situation might disturbe and irrequiate the vulnerated part.

† **Irre·quisite,** *a. Obs.* [f. IR-[2] + REQUISITE, or ad. late L. *irrequīsītus* (Sidonius).] Not requisite, unnecessary.

1599 R. LINCHE *Fount. Anc. Fict.* G iij, I thought it not irrequisite so to discover it. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 131 It will not be irrequisite..to say somewhat in this Place..of the Rites introduced by them.

† **Irrequi·table,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IR-[2].] Not requitable; that cannot be requited or repaid.

1615 SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* iv. 159 He should haue bene very vngrateful for so irrequitable a benefit.

† **Irrese·mblance.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [IR-[2].] Want of resemblance, non-resemblance.

1628 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* 84 Neither doth he finde fault with the irresemblance but with the Image.

† **Irre·siant,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR-[2] + RESIANT.] *Non*-resident, having no residence.

a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* iii. 97 New Letters-pattents give Vs Libertie to wander with a Breife; Irresiant, now content.

† **Irresigna·tion.** *Obs. rare.* [IR-[2].] The opposite of resignation; unresignedness.

1657 *Divine Lover* 215 Pride, Ambition, and Irresignation in the point of Offices. 1752 LAW *Spirit of Love* II. (1816) 174 When your own impatience, wrath, pride, and irresignation attacks you.

Irresilient (irĭsi·liĕnt), *a.* [IR-[2].] Not resilient; that does not spring back or rebound.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. VI. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes..we have..the Resilient and Irresilient.

Irresistance (irĭzi·stăns). [IR-[2].] Absence of resistance; non-resistance.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 106 The Apostle hath no where in this Text, nor God himselfe in any other Scripture, expressed such .. irresistance .. to be due unto them. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 28 Patience under affronts and injuries, humility, irresistance, placability. 1894 *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 284/3 The Frenchman, who.. reduced Trocadéro to stupefaction and irresistance, sufficient for shoeing purposes, by simply staring the horse in the face.

† **Irresi·sted,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [IR-[2].] Unresisted; irresistible.

1596 R. L[INCHE] *Diella* (1877) 67 O irresisted force of purest Loue.

Irresistibility (irĭzistĭbi·lĭti). Also 7 -ability. [f. next: see -ITY, and cf. F. *irrésistibilité* (Fénélon *a* 1715 in Littré).]

1. The quality of being irresistible or incapable of being withstood.

In early use chiefly with reference to the doctrine of 'irresistible grace', *irresistibleness* being otherwise the more common word.

1617 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxii. V. 365 Resistibility and Irresistibility of Grace..was..a language that pure Antiquity spake not. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* VII. XCVIII, For Peace, what passeth understandings Eye, Power, Irresistabilitie. 1676 R. DIXON *Two Testam.* 342 O Irresistibility, Irresistibility! thou takest away all Sin and all Goodness, because thou takest away all will to either. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 191 *note*, The .. leaping of the Stone, .. the Irresistibility, and .. Augmentation of Force in its Progress. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. xii, Ferdinand..had the charge of attacking; and he did it with his usual impetus and irresistibility.

b. The quality of being irresistibly fascinating.

1763 MRS. BROOKE *Lady J. Mandeville* (1782) I. 70 He descended, like Adonis from the carr of Venus,—full of the idea of his own irresistibility. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 225, I was fairly coaxed into some articles by the irresistibility of the sellers.

† 2. The quality or fact of not being lawfully resistible. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 128 There is then no speciall Prerogative or irresistability given to kings by this Text in injurious violent Courses. *Ibid.* 131 The Argument .. for the absolute Soveraigntie and irresistibility of Kings. 1775 J. BOUCHER *Causes Amer. Rev.* xii. (1797) 547 The injudicious defenders of this doctrine, who..have argued for the exclusive irresistibility of kings.

Irresistible (irĭzi·stĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7–8 -able, 7 irresistable. [ad. late L. *irresistibĭl-is* (see Quicherat), f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *resistĕre* to RESIST: see -IBLE, and cf. F. *irrésistible* (adm. Acad. 1762). The forms *resistable*, *irresistable* were Eng. formations on *resist* vb.]

1. Not resistible; that cannot be withstood; too strong, weighty, or fascinating to be resisted.

a. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. iii. § 1 Fear in this kind doth grow from an apprehension of deitie, indued with irresistible power to hurt. *a* 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 109 Mine enemy is a real, and an irresistible..enemy. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 469 Possibly the grace of God may, in some cases, be irresistible. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xii. I. 347 The power of opinion is irresistible. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. i, There was so charming and irresistible a grace about her.

β. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 95 The irresistable power of the Turk. 1650 HOBBES *De Corp. Pol.* 7 Inresistable Might in the state of Nature, is Right. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 126 Can this be Hee, That Heroic, that Renown'd, Irresistable Samson? 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. Wks. 1757 IV. 270 That call irresistable, which every moment should expect; which every fool forgets.

† 2. Not to be resisted lawfully: cf. IRRESISTIBILITY 2. *Obs.*

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 121 Our Opposites must grant..all other Magistrates whatsoever, as irresistible..as they say kings are.

B. *sb.* An irresistible person.

1774 *Trinket* 36 A sprightly widow, a fine girl, or a society of *beaux esprits*, are three irresistibles. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I. 139 One of those irresistibles who are always seen..riding in Hyde-park.

Irresistibleness (irĭzi·stĭb'lnĕs). Also 7 -ableness. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irresistible.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* v. 49 The spirit of eloquence, and the irresistiblenesse of perswasion. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vii. (1647) 239 Such was the irresistibleness of the Kings spirit. 1675 STERRY *Freed. Will* 222 With a necessity and irresistablenesse most rational. 1880 A. RALEIGH *Way to City* (1881) 294 Unchangeableness, unsearchableness, irresistibleness, invisibility are all negative attributes of God.

Irresistibly (irĭzi·stĭbli), *adv.* Also 7–9 -ably. [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an irresistible manner; so as to be irresistible.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 410 Being so ordered and disposed irreversibly and irresistibly. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 129 That any man or Nation should so absolutely, irresistably inslave themselves. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 30 P 4, I shall come Home this Winter irresistibly dress'd, and with quite a new Foreign Air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. ii. 72 We are led irresistably to enquire, 'What is light and what is heat?' 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. vi. 217 We are irresistibly carried away by his enthusiasm.

† **Irresi·stless,** *a. Obs.* [An erroneous blending of *irresistible* and *resistless*. Cf. *irrelentlessly*, *irremediless*.] Resistless, irresistible.

1669 COKAINE *Poems, Of Fletcher's Plays* 102 The Seas vast rore, and Irresistless shake Of horrid winds a Sympathie compose. *a* 1773 CUNNINGHAM *Sappho's Hymn to Venus* vi, Again I've felt the furious stroke Of irresistless love. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772, 125 Irresistless beauty brings up the rear. 1796 P. COURTIER *Poems, Elegy Westm. Abb.*, Then comes oblivion's irresistless stream.

Irresoluble (ire·zŏl'ub'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irresolūbil-is* (Apul.), f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *resolūbilis* RESOLUBLE: cf. F. *irrésoluble* (Littré).] Not resoluble.

1. Incapable of being resolved into elements, or dissolved in water, or liquefied; indissoluble; insoluble.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 105 Induring the fire, and, which is the main, irresoluble by water. 1674 — *Grounds Corpusc. Philos.* 25 The productions of Chymical analyses are simple bodies, and upon that account irresoluble. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 83 The irresoluble oil..in floods Of rancid bile o'erflows.

fig. a 1849 POE *F. S. Osgood* Wks. 1864 III. 93 It is in this irresoluble effect that Mrs. Osgood excels any poetess of her country.

2. Incapable of being loosened and dispelled or relieved.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 107 With many moe almost irresoluble scruples. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* III. ix. (1654) 253 The second is in the irresoluble condition of our souls after a known sin. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 10 A Maid laboured of irresoluble Obstructions. 1862 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 265 The progress of disease is slow,—phthisis scarcely making itself felt till it has stealthily got an irresoluble hold on life.

3. Incapable of being solved or explained; insoluble.

1868 SYMONDS *Clough* in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 589 Problems by their very nature irresoluble in one lifetime.

Hence **Irre·solubleness,** the quality of being irresoluble or undissolvable.

1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* III. 179 Quercetanus himself .. has this Confession of the Irresolubleness of Diamonds.

Irresolute (ire·zŏl'ut), *a.* [ad. L. *irresolūt-us*, f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *resolūtus* RESOLUTE.]

† 1. Not resolved or explained; left ambiguous or obscure. *Obs.*

1573 MURRAY *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 289 Thingis ambiguouss and irresolute. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. lvi. (1632) 172, I propose certaine formelesse and irresolute fantasies.

2. Unresolved or undecided as to a course of action. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 15 Some times inclining to his ambition and glory, and sometimes restrained with feares and dangers, he would often be irresolute. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 20 After many long suspensions, and irresolute determinations, .. affection .. commanded him to [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Cinyras & Myrrha* 105 Irresolute to grant or to refuse. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 8 The rest appear irresolute what part to take. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, II. ii. 60 At this moment Buckingham was irresolute, and scarcely knew what to decide on. 1867 BAILEY *Univ. Hymn* 8 The nebulous star, Of pale, irresolute sheen.

3. Wanting in resolution or decision of character; infirm of purpose; vacillating; characterized by irresolution.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 181 They cursed the Governors .. concluding that rashnes had raigned with S.., irresolute arrogancie with H... 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 417 This shews .. an irresolute Temper in the Ranna. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. ii. 251 Cicero .. was irresolute, timid, and inconsistent.

Irresolutely (ire·zŏl'utli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an irresolute manner.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 214 The continuall rumours wee heard of preparations in Spaine, made us proceede more irresolutely. 1658 EARL MONMOUTH tr. *Paruta's Wars Cyprus* 196 The Venetians proceeded doubtfully and irresolutely in the businesse of the Peace. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvi, Pausing irresolutely several times before the door.

Irresoluteness (ire·zŏl'utnĕs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being irresolute; irresolution.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xvii. 472 Where men .. with this irresoluteness come. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 36 An appearance of vacillation and irresoluteness which probably represents the real state of his mind. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 377 The lukewarmness, irresoluteness, and bad faith of the princes.

Irresolution (irezŏlū·ʃən). [prob. a. F. *irrésolution* (Montaigne, 16th c.), f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *résolution*: cf. It. *irresoluzione*, *-solutione* (Florio, 1598).] Want of resolution.

† 1. The condition of not having arrived at a settled opinion on some subject; undecided opinion, uncertainty, doubt. With *pl.*, An instance of this.

1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 291 The vnhappie accident of the Kinges late hurte dothe .. nourishe strange conceipts and irresolutions. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 431 Their irresolution, the weakenesse of their arguments .. being apparent to all men. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 351 Bringing Religion thus into much irresolution and Controversie. 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lozia* 89 The Souls of these amorous Lovers floated all this night among an hundred different irresolutions. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. Pref. 1, I expressed myself with some suspense and irresolution. 1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* 23 Doubt is the hesitation of ignorance; uncertainty, of irresolution; and suspense, of indecision.

2. The condition of being irresolute or undecided; indecision as to a course of action; indecision of character; vacillation. With *an* and *plural*, An instance of this.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 140 For the conquest of any forren place, I believe they would proceede with like slownesse and irresolution. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 149, I being for my owne part in

such affaires a mortall enemy of irresolutions. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i, Be fix'd, my Soul, .. nor know the Weakness, The poor Irresolution of my Sex. 1810 *House of Lancaster* I. 44 [This] cast him into an irresolution much easier to be imagined than described. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 260 His irresolution of mind .. induced him to listen to the suggestions of the French ambassadors. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xi, When Fra Luca had ceased to speak, Tito still stood by him in irresolution.

Irresolvable (irĭzɒ·lvăb'l), *a.* [In-2.] Not resolvable.

1. Incapable of being resolved or solved; insoluble.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. xi. 535 A thing full of spinous questions and irresolvable difficulties. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 8. 1/2 Your Question is irresolvable. 1883 A. Barratt *Phys. Metempiric* 180 This suggests a question which .. is irresolvable by Metaphysic.

2. That cannot be resolved into elements or parts; that cannot be analysed.

Irresolvable nebulæ, nebulæ that cannot be resolved into stars by telescopic examination.

1785 Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 262 The three nebulosities: *viz.* the resolvable, the coloured but irresolvable, and a tincture of the milky kind. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XI. 332 Is not he a spiritualist, who .. believes consciousness to be a primary irresolvable fact? 1881 Proctor *Poetry Astron.* xii. 432 Irresolvable nebulae really consisting of stars, but too remote for telescopic mastery. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Aug. 3/3 That the Reality of the Ego is a datum of the individual consciousness, irresolvable into more primitive elements.

3. That cannot be disentangled; inextricable.

1886 *Athenæum* 13 Feb. 238/3 The countless leaves and the irresolvable intricacy of the willow-boughs overhanging the water.

Hence **Irresolvabi·lity, Irreso·lvableness.**

1838 Nichol *Archit. Heav.* (1851) 122 Such a fluid .. co not .. be distinguished from unresolved clusters of stars, either by the nature of its light, or the simple fact of its irresolvability. 1847 Craig, *Irresolvableness.*

†**Irreso·lve.** *Obs. rare.* [In-2.] An incompleted resolve.

1769 R. Griffith *Gordian Knot* II. 115 After forming many irresolves, I, at last, thought it most prudent to acquiesce in my misfortune.

†**Irreso·lved,** *a. Obs.* [In-2.] Not resolved; not settled in opinion; undecided, uncertain; wavering, irresolute.

1621 Br. Mountagu *Diatribæ* I. 163, I am as irresolued as I was before. 1623 Bingham *Xenophon* 85 Fighting in this sort, and irresolued what to doe, some God gaue a meanes of safetie. *a* 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 223 A divided, a distracted, a perplexed, an irresolved heart. 1666 Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Wks. 1772 III. 38 He seems to me .. to have been irresolved, whether there were any such substances or no. 1864 Jane Cameron *Mem. Convict* I. 179 Down the dark stairs .. she went again, irresolved what to do, whether to give him up or not.

Hence **Irreso·lvedly** *adv.*

1680 Boyle *Scept. Chem.* Introd. 1 Friends have thought it very strange to hear me speak so irresolvedly, as I have been wont to do, concerning those things.

Irresonance (ire·zŏnăns). [In-2.] Absence of resonance.

1880 Barwell *Aneurism* 40 Downward the irresonance usually mingles with the normal aortic; further downward and to the left, with the cardiac dulness.

Irre·sonant, *a.* [In-2.] Not resonant; devoid of resonance.

1899 Howells *Ragged Lady* 303 A flat irresonant voice.

Irrespe·ctable, *rare.* [In-2.] Not respectable. So **Irrespectabi·lity,** want of respectability.

1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 4/1 They have been trying to enclose for their own behest the common of irrespectability. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 761 His very existence as a dramatist denied point-blank by some irrespectable persons.

Irrespe·ctful, *a. rare.* [In-2.] Not respectful, disrespectful.

1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 46 The refusal .. and the letter .. are criminal and irrespectful proceedings. 1897 *Sat. Rev.* LXXXIII. 183/2 The most outrageous and irrespectful democrats in modern Europe.

†**Irrespe·cting,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [In-2.] = Irrespective 2.

1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Caesar* 64 His meer irrespecting will.

Irrespective (irĭspe·ktiv), *a.* and *adv.* [In-2.] Not respective; without respect or regard.

†1. Not respectful, disrespectful. *Obs.*

1640 R. Baillie *Canterb. Self-convict.* 25 His followers are become so wicked and irrespective, as to .. cast their owne misdeeds upon the broad back of the Prince. 1654 in *Cabbala* Suppl. 101 Irreverend and Irrespective behaviour towards my self and some of mine.

2. Characterized by disregard of particular persons, circumstances, or conditions. Now *rare.*

1650 A. A. *Repl. Sanderson* 10 Our Author hath shewn how impossible it is that any Promissory Oath can be absolute and irrespective. 1658 South *Serm.* (1744) VIII. xiii. 354 The execution of that decree in conferring grace upon one, and withholding it from the other, is equally free and irrespective. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* I. 462 (R.) These two doctrines, 1. of Christ's dying for none but the elect, 2. of God's absolute irrespective decrees of election and reprobation, are inconvenient interpositions. *a* 1672 Wren in Gutch *Coll. Cur* I. 229 In the matter of irrespective decrees, Election, and Reprobation. 1833 Coleridge *Table-t.* 14 Aug., He .. oversteps, in his irrespective zeal, every decency and every right opposed to his course. 1857 Baden Powell *Christianity without Judaism* 44 The grand dogma of the eternal, arbitrary, irrespective, irreversible decrees.

3. Existing or considered without respect or regard to something else; without taking account *of*, independent *of*.

1694 Collier *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 7 A man does not delight in an Advantage..so much for it's own irrespective Goodness, as because others want it. *a* 1862 Buckle *Civiliz.* (1873) III. v. 416 The science has a speculative interest, which is irrespective of all practical considerations.

b. Now chiefly in adverbial construction, qualifying a verb expressed or understood; = Irrespectively. Const. *of.*

1839 *Times* 15 July in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 171 Their announced determination to empower Scotch Dissenters to print the bible *jure coronæ*, irrespective of parliamentary sanction. 1849 R. I. Wilberforce *Holy Bapt.* (1850) 129 Whether..anything is..done by God, irrespective of the instrumentality of mortals. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* II. xxvi. 373 Irrespective of the snow, the mere tendency of the dirt to accumulate [etc.]. 1883 C. J. Wills *Mod. Persia* 253 The application of the funds was carried out irrespective of the religion of the applicants.

Irrespectively (irĭspe·ktivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an irrespective manner.

†1. Without showing respect; disrespectfully. *Obs.*

1636 Featly in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxiii. 10 To see the vilest of all creatures .. irrespectively hale and tear in pieces the casket which whilome enclosed the richest jewel in the world.

†2. In a manner showing disregard of particular persons or circumstances. *Obs.*

1624 Br. Mountagu *Gagg* 178 That God, by his sole will and absolute decree, hath irrespectiuely resolued, and inexitably decreed, some to be saued, some to be damned, from all Eternity. *a* 1660 Hammond *Wks.* I. 485 (R.) He is all the while convinced that all the promises .. belong to him absolutely and irrespectively. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 104 None doom'd to endless Flame can plead Hell irrespectively decreed. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) VII. xi. 218 Mere undeserved mercy, that places the marks of its favour absolutely and irrespectively upon whom it pleases.

3. Without regard to or consideration of other things or *of* (†*to*) something specified; independently.

1648 W. Mountague *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 4. 111 The solid meat of vertue, which is the discharge of our duty to God and man, irrespectively to humane praise. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* (1744) X. v. 138 Prosperity, considered absolutely and irrespectively, is better and more desirable than adversity. 1842 Miall in *Nonconf.* II. 1 A conscientious and uncompromising advocacy of truth, quite irrespectively of party convenience. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 192 He values them, irrespectively of the practical conveniences which their triumph may obtain for him. 1884 Ld. Coleridge in *Law Rep.* 13 Queen's Bench Div. 691 The Court could enlarge the time irrespectively of the contract of the parties.

†**Irrespectuo·se,** *a. Obs. rare*−1. [f. In-2 + **respectuose*, var. of Respectuous: cf. F. *irrespectueux* (Cotgr. 1611), It. *irrispettoso* (Florio 1611).] Not respectuous or respectful; disrespectful.

1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* IV. Pref., The Imputation of being contentiose, disaffected, or irrespectuose towards persons of so great estime.

Irrespirable (irĭspəi·răb'l, ire·spirăb'l), *a.* [f. In-2 + Respirable, or a. F. *irrespirable* (1779 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *irrespirābil-is* (Tert.), f. *ir-* (In-2) + *respirā-re* to Respire: see -able.] Not respirable; unfit for respiration.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 421 Produced by inhaling carbonic-acid or some other irrespirable exhalation. 1836 Macgillivray tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxviii. 410 The mud-volcanoes of South America, Italy, and the Caspian Sea, which .. vomit muddy clay, naphtha, and irrespirable gases. 1876 Foster *Phys.* II. ii. (1879) 355 Some gases are irrespirable, on account of their causing spasm of the glottis.

Irrespo·ndence. *rare.* [In-2.] Want of respondence; the fact of not responding (*to* something else).

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 47 A morbid condition of one or more of the mental faculties or feelings, or an irrespondence of them to others. *Ibid.* IV. 107 An irrespondence in the feelings of the female to those of the male.

†**Irrespo·nsal,** *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. In-2 + Responsal *a.*] = Irresponsible.

1637 Rutherford *Let. Lady Kenmure* 7 Mar., Away, away with irresponsall Tutours, that would play me a slip. — *Let. Marg. Fullerton* Lett. (1671) 308 They shall prove irresponsall debters: And therefore best here look ere we leap.

Irresponsibility (irĭspɒnsĭbi·lĭti). [f. next: see -ity.]

1. The quality or fact of being irresponsible.

1818 in Todd. 1850 Hawthorne *Scarlet L.* xx, A remarkable irresponsibility of character. 1856 Sir B. Brodie *Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 96 It is dangerous to admit the plea of irresponsibility for those who labour under .. Moral Insanity. 1884 Bryce in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 720 Irresponsibility breeds, and must always breed, laziness and selfishness.

2. Incapability of responding physically. *rare.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 482 While ordinary purgatives are incapable of exciting evacuations from the torpitude and irresponsibility of the palsied parts, they are sufficient to occasion inflammation.

Irresponsible (irĭspɒ·nsĭb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7 -able. [f. In-2 + Responsible. The variant in *-able* corresponds to F. *irresponsable.*]

1. Not responsible; not answerable for conduct or actions; not liable to be called to account; exempt from or incapable of legal responsibility. Also (by extension), Acting or done without a sense of responsibility.

1648 Milton *Tenure Kings* Wks. (1847) 241/2 That no.. tyrant .. may presume such high and irresponsible licence over mankind, to havoc and turn upside down whole kingdoms of men. 1681–6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* I. iv. (R.), What a dangerous thing..is it for men to intrust..their innocence and religion in such irresponsible hands. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 39 They left the crown..perfectly irresponsible. 1860 Motley *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 2 Epistles which contained the irresponsible commands of this one individual. 1890 T. De W. Talmage *Fr. Manger to Throne* 643 The prisoner was idiotic and irresponsible.

fig. 1871–3 Earle *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 374 Our public-school and university life is a great wellhead of new and irresponsible words.

2. Unable to respond to a legal obligation; insolvent. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. *sb.* An irresponsible person.

1894 *Voice* (N. Y.) 22 Feb., 8,000,000 workmen..would be frustrated by a body of legislative irresponsibles. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/4 The Greek Irresponsibles: still raiding. .. The Turkish Irresponsibles: becoming restive.

Hence **Irrespo·nsibleness,** the quality of being irresponsible, irresponsibility.

1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 38/2 Haisard in the security of moneyes throw the irresponsablnes of debitors. 1887 G. R. Leavitt in W. Gladden *Parish Probl.* 205 It develops self-will and self-sufficiency in the pastor, and in the people criticism and irresponsibleness.

Irresponsibly (irĭspɒ·nsĭbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In an irresponsible manner.

1847 Bushnell *Chr. Nurt.* II. ii. (1861) 255 They discharge the holiest responsibilities irresponsibly. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit.* vii. 147 Poems have been written between sleeping and waking, irresponsibly. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 16 The lambs..frisked irresponsibly about.

Irresponsive (irĭspɒ·nsiv), *a.* [In-2.]

1. Not responsive or answering; not responding to a force or stimulus, or to something which appeals to the emotions; giving no answer to a question or inquiry.

1846 in Worcester, who cites *Edin. Rev.* 1866 J. H. Newman *Let. Pusey* II, I trust I am not ungrateful or irresponsive to you in this respect. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* (1879) App. 714 The whole of the posterior lobe is similarly irresponsive. 1886 Symonds *Renaiss. It., Cath. React.* (1898) VII. xiii. 226 Works to which our forefathers were unintelligibly irresponsive.

2. = Irresponsible 1. *rare.*

1884 Gladstone in *Mem. Tennyson* II. xvi. 306 Irresponsive power is a dangerous thing unless curbed by wisdom.

Hence **Irrespo·nsiveness,** the quality or state of being irresponsive.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 282 A long period of sullen irresponsiveness. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1263 Nothing can be more marvellously painted than the picture of her irresponsiveness to her husband's anxieties, fears, and hopes.

Irrestrainable (irĭstrē·năb'l), *a.* [In-2.] Not restrainable; that cannot be restrained or held in check.

1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parl.* I. (ed. 2) 91 An absolute, irrevocable, uncontroulable Supremacy over them, superiour to, irrestrainable, irresistable, or unalterable by their owne primitive inherent Nationall Soveraignety. 1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 373 The intense enthusiasm..became almost irrestrainable. 1886 *Greatheart* II. 174 'Here's Arthur', cried the children; and irrestrainable Johnny let himself down out of the carriage to meet him.

Hence **Irrestrai·nably** *adv.*, in a way that cannot be restrained.

1685 R. L'Estrange *Observator Defended* 8 Which facultie he vindicates to himself irrestrainably. 1873 Ruskin *Fors Clav.* xxxviii. 26 Liars and traitors .. soak their way down, irrestrainably, to the gutter grating.

Irrestrictive (irĭstri·ktiv), *a.* [In-2.] Not restrictive; without restriction.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 102. 1/2 If we canvass the matter in an Absolute, in an Irrestrictive Sense. 1854 J. Cairns *Let.* in *Life* xiv. (1895) 377 The statements regarding space and time as irrestrictive conditions.

Irresu·ltive, *a. rare.* [In-2.] Having no result.

1833 Mrs. Browning *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 157 An empty wish,—and irresultive work.

Irresu·scitable, *a. rare.* [In-2.] Not resuscitable; that cannot be resuscitated or restored to life. Hence **Irresu·scitably** *adv.*

1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* II. ii, The inner man .. sleeps now irresuscitably stagnant at the bottom of his stomach. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* I. vi, If it prove irresuscitable. 1865 — *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. i. (1872) VII. 6 Clamorous rage and logic, which has now sunk irresuscitably dead.

Irretention (irĭte·nʃŏn). [In-2.] Lack of retention; want of the power of retaining; irretentiveness.

1827 De Quincey *Last days Kant* Wks. 1854 III. 154 From irretention of memory, he could not recollect the letters which composed his name.

Irretentive (irĭte·ntiv), *a.* [In-2.] Not retentive; lacking the power of retention.

1749 Skelton *Deism Revealed* iv. (T.), His imagination irregular and wild, his memory weak and irretentive. 1879 A. W. Ward *Chaucer* iii. 147 A manliness of tone, the direct opposite of the irretentive querulousness found in so great a number of poets. 1897 F. Hall in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXIV. 163/1 A narrow range of reading, or an irretentive memory.

Hence **Irrete·ntiveness,** the quality of being irretentive; want of the power of retention.

1849 *Chambers' Hist. Scot.* ix. 114 All the rest .. made their escape from Newgate, which on this occasion manifested a peculiar irretentiveness. 1867 LOWELL *Rousseau* Pr. Wks. 1890 II. 261 Montaigne .. reports of himself with the impartiality of a naturalist, and Boswell, in his letters to Temple, shows a maudlin irretentiveness.

† **Irretiate,** *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. irrētiāre* to ensnare, f. *ir-* (IR-[1]) + *rēte* net.] *trans.* To catch as in a net; to ensnare, entrap.

1660 *Charac. Italy* 3 You are in continual fear..by reason of those hellish snares they usually lay to irretiate and massacre strangers. 1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1914 While the said Crystal was growing or coagulating, several small Insects..were irretiated or imprisoned therein.

Irreticent (irĕ·tisĕnt), *a.* [IR-[2].] Not reticent; wanting in reticence.

1864 *Realm* 11 May 7 We English have an ineradicable distaste to coarse, irreticent, rampant vulgarity, whether in action, writing, or speech.

Irretraceable (irĭtrē·săb'l), *a.* [IR-[2].] That cannot be retraced.

1847 in CRAIG. *a* 1859 DE QUINCEY *Posth. Wks.* (1891) I. 23 An error .. travels off into .. spaces incalculable and irretraceable. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 168 He had taken a step upward and forward, a step irretraceable.

Irretractable (irĭtræ·ktăb'l), *a.* [ad. late L. *irretractābil-is* (Augustine), f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *retractāre* to retract: see -BLE. Cf. F. *irretractable* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] That cannot be retracted or taken back.

1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* (1884) I. 256 The gifts and calling of God are irretractable.

Irretractile (irĭtræ·ktil, -təil), *a.* [IR-[2].] Not retractile; incapable of being retracted or drawn back.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xii. 156 Of bodies that resist in different modes .. we have .. the Retractile and Irretractile.

Irretrievable (irĭtrī·văb'l), *a.* [IR-[2].] That cannot be retrieved; irrecoverable; irreparable.

1695 [implied in IRRETRIEVABLY]. 1702 DE FOE *Shortest Way w. Dissenters* Misc. (1703) 423 With an absolute, and, as they suppose, irretrievable Victory. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 423 ¶ 5 The Condition of Gloriana, I am afraid, is irretrievable. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlviii. (1869) III. 49 He perceived the irretrievable decline of his brother's health. 1821 WELLINGTON *Disp.*, etc. Oct. (1867) I. 195 Whether we shall..give up the government to the Whigs and Radicals, or, in other words, the country in all its relations, to irretrievable ruin? 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* II. vii, The time approached when the irretrievable step must be taken.

Hence **Irretrievabi·lity, Irretrie·vableness,** the quality of being irretrievable.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Irretrievableness.* 1847 DE QUINCEY *Secr. Soc.* Wks. 1857 VII. 269 The fatal irretrievability of errors in early life. 1882 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* I. viii. 137 The boldness and irretrievability of the step he has taken.

Irretrievably (irĭtrī·văbli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an irretrievable manner; so as to be irretrievable; beyond recovery or repair; irreparably.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. ix. (1723) 215 It must needs have been all irretrievably lost and useless to Mankind. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi, Miss Wilmot .. perceiving that her fortune was irretrievably lost. 1869 M. PATTISON *Serm.* (1885) 190 The Church of Rome has irretrievably broken with knowledge.

† **Irretu·rnable,** *a. Obs.* [f. IR-[2] + RETURN *v.* + -ABLE.] a. That cannot be returned or turned back. b. Admitting of no return; from which it is impossible to return.

1563 *Mirr. Mag., Hastings* lxxxii, Forth irreturnable flyeth the spoken word, Be it in scoffe, in earnest, or in bourd. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* B j, His kingdom cam to naught, and the whole people suffered a transmigration irretornable in Assiria. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Garzoni's Hosp. Incur. Fooles* 36 To enter the irreturnable shadowes of god Ditis his house.

[**Irrevalent,** a frequent perversion of IRRELEVANT.]

Irrevealable (irĭvī·lăb'l), *a. rare*—[o]. [IR-[2].] That cannot be revealed. So **Irrevea·lably** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Irrevealed,** *a. Obs.* [IR-[2].] Not revealed or disclosed; unrevealed.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* v. 12 Obscure and irrevealed things. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The.* (1629) 107 The irrevealed Will of God. *a* 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 63 So deep and so irreveald.

Irreverence (irĕ·vĕrĕns). [ad. L. *irreverēntia,* f. *irreverent-em* IRREVERENT: see -ENCE. Cf. F. *irrévérence* 13th c., *irrévérence* 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm. and Littré).]

1. The fact or quality of being irreverent; absence or violation of reverence; disrespect to a person or thing held sacred or worthy of honour.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 10 If he swere be Cryste wondes or blude..it sounes in ireu[er]ence of Ihesu Cryste. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xxvi. 14 Fro alle irreuerence of the e3en of hir waar [1388 Be thou war of al vnreuerence of hir i3en]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 329 Irreuerence is whan men do nat honour there as hem oghte to doon. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 94 Whanne þou iapyst, & scornyst, & dost irreuerence to god & to his sayntes. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref. 3 If it be not irreverence to record their opinion. 1684 *Contempt. St. Man* II. x. (1699) 236 The irreverence and great incivility towards God in a Mortal Sin. *a* 1779 WARBURTON *Serm.* IX. ii. (R.), Turnus .. is, on the very first appearance, marked out by his irreverence to the priestess of Juno. 1862 WRIGHT *Ess. Archæol.* II. xxi. 176 A feeling of irreverence for things sacred. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xi. 353 Lowering the moral tone, and exciting irreverence and cunning.

b. with *an* and *pl.* An instance of this; an irreverent act or utterance.

a 1744 POPE (J.), Attributes .. which it was an irreverence to omit. 1873 LD. HOUGHTON *Monogr.* 20 Make yourself quite easy in the possession of my irreverences. 1899 A. E. GARVIE *Ritschlian Theol.* VI. ii. 344 The spiritual dissection of some theologians is .. an impertinence, one could even say an irreverence.

2. The condition of not being reverenced; state of dishonour.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 151 The irreverence and scorn the Judges were justly in. *Mod.* To be held in irreverence.

Irreverend (irĕ·vĕrĕnd), *a.* [IR-[2].]

1. Not reverend; unworthy of veneration.

[1494: see IRREVERENT 1.] 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 158 Her matted, griesly hair, made irreverend by her wickedness. 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shakes.* ii. (1880) 110 That most irreverend father in God, Friar John, belongs to a higher class in the moral order of being.

¶ 2. Formerly often misused for, or confused with, IRREVERENT.

[Arising from the earlier use of IRREVERENT in both senses.] 1576 GRINDAL *Let. to Queen* 20 Dec. in Strype *Life* (1710) II. App. 80 If eny Man use immodest Speech, or irreverend Gesture or Behaviour. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlvii. § 4 That irreverend confidence wherewith true humilitie can neuer stand. 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* an. 1556 (R.) A certain learned person..impugned some part of what he had spoken, urging that he had used irreverend speech. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* II. 465 To preserve their monumental altars within precincts where they will be guarded from irreverend mutilation. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* I. ii. 79 Handled with a rough, irreverend touch.

Hence **Irre·verendly** *adv.* (in quots. misused for *irreverently*).

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* Pref. (1858) 7 So irreverendly bold, as to dash Scripture with their impious conceits. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* App. 58 He irreverendly aims at wit with the face of an Irish inquisitor.

Irreverent (irĕ·vĕrĕnt), *a.* Also 5 inr-. [ad. L. *in-, irreverēnt-em,* f. *in-, ir-* (IR-[2]) + *reverēns, -ēntem,* pr. pple. of *reverērī* to REVERE. Cf. F. *irrévérent* (15th c.).

In OF. *reverent* represented L. *reverēndus*; hence, in English also, *reverent* and *irreverent* were orig. used in the sense of *reverend, irreverend,* which were of later introduction: see REVERENT.]

† 1. = IRREVEREND. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 644 To company wᵗ symple & inreuerent persones.

2. Not reverent; wanting in reverence or veneration; showing disrespect to a sacred or venerable person or thing.

1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 13 That no man shuld ..loke in the Arke..wyth prophane & irreverente eies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 101 Th' irreverent Son Of him who built the Ark, who for the shame Don to his Father, heard this heavie curse, Servant of Servants, on his vitious Race. 1746 AKENSIDE *Hymn Naiads* 288 Of highest Jove, Irreverent. 1864 *Dublin Univ. Mag.* 612 'Parker is an old hunks', was the irreverent reply. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Notes 281 The irreverent irony of Mephistopheles.

Irreverential (irevĕre·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *irreverēntia* IRREVERENCE + -AL.] Not reverential; characterized by irreverence; irreverent.

1652 *Rec. Dingwall Presb.* (Sc. Hist. Soc.) 242 Sentenced for his irreverentiall words against his Minister. 1675 *Case Quakers conc. Oaths defended* 15 Irreverential and common Swearing. 1848 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 137 The old General Washington *dodge*—pardon the irreverential word—of thanking the donor before reading the book. 1861 WILSON & GEIKIE *Mem. E. Forbes* vi. 181 The irreverential portraits of academic dignitaries which were weekly displayed at the College gate.

Hence **Irrevere·ntialism,** irreverential practice. **Irrevere·ntially** *adv.*, irreverently.

1675 *Case Quakers conc. Oaths defended* 15 Swearing rashly, prophanely, irreverentially. 1850 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* (1871) XVI. 54 To complain of irreverentialism through an irreverential word. 1855 F. M. BROWN in W. M. Rossetti *Ruskin, Rossetti,* etc. (1899) 44 Stephens speaking irreverentially on the subject of Guggum.

Irreverently (irĕ·vĕrĕntli), *adv.* [f. IRREVERENT + -LY[2].] In an irreverent manner; without reverence; disrespectfully.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 516 They .vi. Corpsys .. were than put in a carte & drawen vnto a house of Seynt Katheryne, & there buryed inreuerently. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 12 The people which loked in it irreverently were slayne. 1658 *Hist. Mem. K. James* 25 Surprised that he spake irreverently of King Henry the eighth. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 6 ¶ 8 Those who speak irreverently of the Person to whom they have sworn Allegiance. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I,* I. iv. 71 A land where the haughtiest Don trembled to touch irreverently the meanest friar. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, Nor was it a 'spotty globe', as Milton has irreverently called the moon.

Irreversible (irĭvə··sibl), *a.* Also 7–8 -able. [IR-[2].] That cannot be reversed.

1. That cannot be undone, repealed, or annulled; unalterable, irrevocable.

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Arminn.* 114 The euerlasting, the irreuersible Decrees of Election. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Conse.* IV. vi. 457 That since marriage once passed, is irreversible, we may have some breathing-time betwixt our promise and accomplishment. 1677 W. SHERLOCK *Answ. T. Dawson* 23 He is under an irreversible Decree. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 7 The irreversable Decree of Fate. 1867 BRIGHT *Sp., Amer.* 29 June (1876) 144 A triumph which has pronounced the irreversible doom of slavery. 1885 *Law Times* LXXVIII. 183/2 It was so taken [to the House of Lords] and the previously irreversible decisions of the Queen's Bench were reversed.

2. That cannot be turned backwards, upside down, or in the opposite direction. (In quot. 1821, That cannot be upset or overturned.)

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Valentine's Day,* Delightful eternal commonplaces..having your irreversible throne in the fancy and affections. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 398 It is Causal relation, and, as such, is absolute and unchangeable, for it is irreversible even in thought. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 28 The irreversible order of deposits.

Hence **Irreversibi·lity, Irreve·rsibleness,** the quality or character of being irreversible.

1625 DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 673 In the anguish of that dissolution, in the sorrows of that valediction, in the irreversiblenesse of that transmigration. 1678 J. J[ONES] *Brit. Ch.* 441 The perpetuity and irreversibleness of this decree. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* v. ii. (T. Suppl.), A precedent of the irreversibleness of oaths. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 520 The irreversibility of the judgments. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* v. 142 The irreversibility of the process puts a stop to all this.

Irreversibly (irĭvə··sibli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY[2].] In an irreversible manner; so as not to admit of being reversed; unalterably, irrevocably.

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. iv. § 3 Whether they were irreversibly cast out of God's gratious presence before their accomplishment of..their project against man, is not so certaine. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 16 ¶ 5, I am now .. known to be an Author and..irreversibly condemned to all the miseries of high reputation. *a* 1842 ARNOLD *Lect. Mod. Hist.* ii. (1878) 140 Taking their shape for good or for evil, and sometimes irreversibly.

Irrevertible (irĭvə··tĭb'l), *a. rare.* [f. IR-[2] + L. *revertī* to return + -IBLE.] a. Incapable of reverting (to the former owner). b. Irreversible, unalterable.

1725 KIRKPATRICK *Relig. Ord. Norwich* 129 Unexpirable, or at least irrevertible, leases. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 165 The irrevertible tendency to monarchy of a great, a chivalrous, and a territorial people.

† **Irrevi·ncible,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. IR-[2] + REVINCIBLE, ad. late L. *revincibilis* (Tertull.).] That cannot be overcome or refuted; *invincible, incontrovertible.*

a 1746 J. LEWIS *Life Fisher* (1855) I. xvi. 269 Bede .. proves by irrevincible arguments, that those fourteen years are to be counted from the conversion of Paul.

Irrevisable (irĭvəi·zăb'l), *a. rare.* [IR-[2].] That cannot or must not be revised.

1884 *Leeds Mercury* 15 Aug. 5/1 The Republic has been declared inviolable, irrevisable.

[**Irre·vitable**: see IRRENITIBLE.]

Irrevocability (irevŏkăbi·lĭti). [f. next + -ITY: cf. F. *irrévocabilité* (1534 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The quality, character, or condition of being irrevocable; incapability of being recalled or revoked.

1613 F. ROBARTS *Reven. Gosp.* 1 He enacteth it..in more then Mede and Persian irrevocabilitie. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxi, Confirmation of the irrevocability of his intention. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Sept. 5/2 The new agreement .. If it is to share the fate of other 'irrevocabilities'..will not be worth much.

Irrevocable (irevŏkăb'l), *a.* Also 5 inrevocable, 7–8 irrevo·kable. [ad. L. *irrevocābil-is,* f. *ir-* (IR-[2]) + *revocābilis,* f. *revocāre* to recall: perh. in part through F. *irrévocable* (1357 in Godef. *Compl.*). *Irrevokable* follows Eng. *revoke.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. xii[i]. (Arb.) 130 Not content with the vsual Normane or Saxon word, would conuert the very Latine and Greeke word into vulgar French, as to say innumerable for innombrable, reuocable, irreuocable,.. and such like, which are not naturall Normans nor yet French, but altered Latines.]

That cannot be recalled.

1. That cannot be called, brought, fetched, or taken back; that is beyond recall or recovery. (In reference to past time or events often with admixture of sense 2.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxi. 5 For I the Lord ledde out my sweord of his sheethe irreuocable [*gloss* or that may not be clepid a3en]. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xi. 42 Alas he .. hath my loue entierly wyth hym, wherof inreuocable a yefte I doo make to hym. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. ii. 15 Sith that he is gone irrevocable. 1607 ROWLANDS *Guy Warw.* 74 Irrevocable time is posting gone. 1706 ROWE *Ulysses* IV. i. 1763 She is lost—most certain—gone irrevocable. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xii, She sat .. half wishing that the irrevocable yesterday had never come. 1866 LIDDON *Bampt. Lect.* vi. (1875) 345 Regarded historically these events belong to the irrevocable past.

2. That cannot be revoked, repealed, annulled, or undone; unalterable, irreversible. (The prevailing sense.)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 20 Bi the sentence irreuocable of theym [the gods]. 1575–85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 303 As a seal and sure pledge of his irrevocable promise. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. iii. 85 Firme, and irreuocable is my doombe, Which I haue past vpon her, she is banish'd. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. Wks. (1851) 141 The Laws of the Medes and Persians; which Laws were irrevocable. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 145 An hereditary aristocracy, assuming and asserting indefeasible, irrevokable rights and authority, wholly

independent of the Nation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* xxii. (1865) III. 33 This tenant-right was equivalent to actual possession; it was perpetual and irrevocable. 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* I. 81 You need feel certain that her decision of to-night is irrevocable.

Irrevocableness (ire·vǒkăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or character of being irrevocable.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 493 The incurablenesse of their sins, and irrevocablenesse of their judgements. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xxxii. 226 The irrevocableness of the event. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xlviii, Adam was forcing Arthur to feel more intensely the irrevocableness of his own wrong-doing.

Irrevocably (ire·vǒkăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY[2].] In an irrevocable manner; so as to be irrevocable.

1. So as not to admit of being called or brought back; beyond recall or recovery.

1611 COTGR., *Irrevocablement*, irreuocably, vnrecallably. 1627 MAY *Lucan* I. (1631) 16 Irrevocably doe the people flye. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 402 Nor mark the *much* irrevocably laps'd, And mingled with the sea. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* Concl., Tho' he has disappeared as irrevocably as Eurydice.

2. So as not to admit of being revoked or annulled; unalterably, irreversibly.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 26 b, Ligarius..is by me already irrevocably condemn'd. 1644 BP. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* ix. 100 They were totally and irrevocably invested with all power. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 252 The king may make a treaty with a foreign state, which shall irrevocably bind the nation. 1810 *House of Lancaster* I. 103, I remained firmly and irrevocably fixed in my first resolution. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1887) 678 The whole party was irrevocably pledged to a prosecution.

Irrevoluble (ire·vǒliub'l), *a. rare.* [f. IR-[2] + REVOLUBLE, ad. L. *revolūbilis* that may be rolled back.] That has no finite period of revolution, whose revolution is never completed; of infinite circuit.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 71 In supereminence of beatifick Vision progressing the datelesse and irrevoluble Circle of Eternity. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* xxviii. 284 The exceeding immortality—'the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity'—is for all who can say, 'I have finished my race'.

Irrhetorical, *a. rare*[—0]. [IR-[2].] 'Not rhetorical; inelegant in phrase; unpersuasive' (Smart, 1836).

†**Irri·de**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *irrīdē-re* to laugh at, f. *ir-* (IR-[1]) + *rīdēre* to laugh.] *trans.* To laugh at; to deride.

1637 MEDE *Ep., to Twisse* Wks. (1672) IV. lxxi. 850 Did I merit to be irrided for having found out I know not what Mystery? *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 489 Luther, Sternius, and others..irrided it publickly.

Irrigable (i·rigăb'l), *a.* [f. L. *irrigā-re* to IRRIGATE: see -BLE: so mod.F. *irrigable* (*Dict. Acad.* 1878).] Capable of being irrigated; susceptible of irrigation.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 193 To employ the irrigable land on the banks of the canal for agricultural purposes. 1893 *Athenæum* 14 Sept. 354/1 There is a considerable amount of irrigated country paying well, and an enormous amount of country easily irrigable.

Hence **I·rrigably** *adv.*, so as to be irrigable.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 94/1 A ribbon of irrigably level land.

†**I·rrigate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 irrigat. [ad. L. *irrigāt-us*, pa. pple. of *irrigāre* to IRRIGATE.] Irrigated, watered.

?*a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merchants* 24 But yeer by yeer the soil is irrigat, And ouyrflowyd with the flood of Nyle.

Irrigate (i·rigeˡt), *v.* [f. L. *irrigāt-*, ppl. stem of *irrigāre* to lead water to, to water, f. *ir-* (IR-[1]) + *rigāre* to wet, moisten, water.]

1. *trans.* To supply with moisture; to moisten, wet. (Now *rare* in the general sense, and regarded as *transf.* from 2 a.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 285 The thirde vse is to irrigate or moysten the sides of the wombe. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* IV. 158 Not that they think the blood ..unfit to irrigate the parts with that vital liquor. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 65 With which..to irrigate Their dry-furr'd Tongues. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 3 Only the larger bronchi are irrigated by the bronchial arteries.

2. *spec.* **a.** To supply (land) with water by means of channels or streams passing through it; also said of such channels or streams (natural or artificial); to water. (The prevailing sense.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Irrigate*, to water ground, or so. 1706 PHILLIPS s.v., A Country irrigated by several fine Rivers. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* iv. 180 The orchard..and garden ground..were irrigated by the waters of a small mountain-rill which were collected and led down in front of the house by an artificial canal. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* (1862) I. x. 332 Its waters still irrigate the suburban gardens of the Athenians. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 37 The country was..artificially irrigated by a network of canals.

b. *Med.* To supply (a part, a wound, etc.) with a constant flow or sprinkling of some liquid, for the purpose of cooling, cleansing, or disinfecting.

1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 123 Stuffed with sponges, and sutures left unfastened for three hours, during which time it was irrigated with carbolic acid.

3. *fig.* To refresh or make fruitful as with a supply of moisture.

1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xiii. 276 The wine of angels ..inebriates their understandings, irrigates the spirits of men made perfect. 1823 BYRON *Juan* XIII. v, But then they have their claret and Madeira To irrigate the dryness of decline. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. iii. (1875) 352 Her mind irrigated their minds, which would have remained permanently barren without that help and refreshment.

Hence **I·rrigated**, **I·rrigating** *ppl. adjs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 287 The earth becomes again satiated by irrigating showers. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 353 Irrigated pasture, or best water meadow. 1892 *Athenæum* 30 July 153/3 He..set them to work digging an irrigating canal. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 1/3 The fertilising and irrigating effect which the Darwinian hypothesis has exercised in all departments of contemporary thought.

Irrigation (irigēˡ·ʃən). [ad. L. *irrigātiōn-em* watering, n. of action from *irrigāre* to IRRIGATE: cf. F. *irrigation* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action or process of irrigating.

1. The action of supplying or fact of being supplied with moisture; a moistening or wetting. (Now *rare* in *gen.* sense, and regarded as *transf.* from 2 a.)

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 503 It dries the Body, robs of irrigation The thirsty parts. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 11 Humectation or Irrigation, is a sprinkling of moisture upon any thing. *a* 1693 AUBREY *Lives, Bacon* (1898) I. 84 His lordship would, when it rayned, take his coach (open) to receive the benefit of irrigation. 1809 *Europ. Mag.* LV. 20 The streets and lanes..were in a complete state of irrigation.

2. *spec.* **a.** The action of supplying land with water by means of channels or streams; the distribution of water over the surface of the ground, in order to promote the growth and productiveness of plants.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 600 The Sixth Helpe of Ground is by Watering and Irrigation. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* Advt., I did not altogether compile this Work for the sake of our Ordinary Rustics, but for the more Ingenious... That this may yet be no prejudice to the meaner capacities let them read for..irrigation, watering. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 18 This valley..is supplied by a constant stream for the purposes of irrigation. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 232 A machine designed to raise water to a great height for the irrigation of land. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 72 Peasants..drawing up the buckets of water from the river for the irrigation of the fields above.

b. *Med.* The application of a constant stream or shower of some liquid to a part of the body, *e.g.* to allay inflammation, or to cleanse and disinfect an ulcer, etc. (In quot. 1632 *concr.* A liquid for this purpose; an embrocation, lotion.)

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 272 Irrigation..is an aspersion of humidity upon things that are to be dissolved, that so they may the more easily deliquate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. I. v, Irrigations of the head, with water lillies, lettice, violets, camomile, &c. 1632 tr. *Bruel's Praxis Med.* 39 Make an irrhigation for the head with sweete waters. 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* (1843) 68 Cold half baths, and irrigation afterwards. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Irrigation*, ..the continuous application of a stream of simple or antiseptic fluid to a part so as to keep it wet with a constant change of the moisture.

3. *fig.* Cf. IRRIGATE *v.* 3.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 574 (T.) That every of us fructify in some proportion answerable to our irrigation. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 69 Such spiritual irrigation we must use in the home for the good of one another.

4. *attrib.*

1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 184 The whole revenue being immediately dependent on the irrigation works. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 4/4 Having erected new irrigation tanks in India. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 479 In June the people were occupied with the irrigation channels. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 50 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) To watch these enormous reptiles feeding in the river below the irrigation weir which impedes the upward ascent of breeding fish.

Hence **Irriga·tional** *a.*, belonging to irrigation; **Irriga·tionist**, a person interested in irrigation.

1877 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 695/3 Public works..both roads and irrigational. 1887 *Detroit Free Press* 21 May 2/4 Of interest to irrigationists. 1894 *Naturalist* 58 A product of the sewage farm irrigational proceedings. 1894 *Voice* (N.Y.) 18 Oct. 3/4 The Denver congress of irrigationists.

Irrigative (i·rigeˡtiv), *a.* [f. as IRRIGATE *v.* + -IVE.] Serving to irrigate; of or pertaining to irrigation.

1861 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. II. 443 Many irrigative canals. 1887 W. G. PALGRAVE *Ulysses* 158 Mr. Fergusson does not err in assigning the palm of irrigative skill to the Turanian races.

Irrigator (i·rigeˡtəɹ). [a. late L. *irrigātor* (Augustine), agent-n. from *irrigāre* to IRRIGATE.]

1. One who or that which irrigates.

1829 G. STEPHENS (*title*) Practical Irrigator and Drainer. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 13 The irrigator should admit the water at the time and for the periods which experience points out as the best. 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlvii. 8 God makes the..clouds the irrigators of the mountain meadows.

2. *Med.* A contrivance for irrigation (sense 2 b).

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1032 Efficient washing out of all the peritoneum..with an aseptic solution by means of an irrigator or similar instrument. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 451 Hypodermic syringe, irrigator.. should be at hand.

Irrigatorial (i:rigătō·riăl), *a.* [f. L. stem *irrigāt-* + -ORY + -AL.] Relating to irrigation. So **Irrigatory** (i·rigĕtŏri) *a.* in same sense.

1867 LD. NAPIER in Sir S. Northcote *Life* (1890) I. ix. 291 The localities fit for irrigatorial purposes. 1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 13 Dec. 796 All Sicilian agricultural and irrigatory terms recall them.

†**Irriguate** (iri·giu,eˡt), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *irrigu-us* (see next) + -ATE[3].] *trans.* = IRRIGATE *v.* So †**Irri·guate** *ppl. a.*, irrigated, well-watered (cf. IRRIGATE *a.*).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 176 Not farre from the irriguate plaine of Darmille. *Ibid.* VII. 316 Now to discourse of Nylus, this flood irriguateth all the low playnes. *Ibid.* x. 499 Even so is melting Tweed and weeping Tiviot..that irriguat the fertile fields. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 The Circulation of the Blood, whereby every part is irriguated and nourished.

Irriguous (iri·giu,əs), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. L. *irrigu-us* supplied with water, f. *in-*, *ir-* (IR-[1]) + *rigu-us* watered, from stem of *rigāre* to wet, water.]

1. Irrigated; moistened, bedewed, wet; *esp.* of a region or tract of land: Well-watered, moist, watery. Also *fig.*

1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* Ded., Like Gideon's Fleece, irriguous with a dew from Heaven, when much of the vicinage is dry. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 255 The flourie lap Of som irriguous Valley. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 349 Skim with wanton Wing th' irriguous Vale. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. ii. 63 Opposite Vicissitudes of Soul, the irriguous and dry, the anxious and secure. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Lomond*, Herds of cattle feed in the irriguous vallies at its base.

2. Having the quality of irrigating; affording a supply of water or moisture; watering, bedewing. Also *fig.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* XVI. 560 If..the Scorbutick Infection break into the Brain..and very much infect the irriguous Liquor of either Province. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 254 The refreshing hollows of mountains, near irriguous and shady founts. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 176 The Grubs were seen lying in irriguous channels. 1861 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres, Elegiacs* i. 6 A lordly river..Through the meadows sinuous, wandered irriguous.

Hence **Irri·guousness** (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

†**Irrisible** (iri·zib'l), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *irrīsibil-is* (Augustine), f. *irrīdēre* to laugh at, IRRIDE.] Ridiculous; worthy of derision.

1767 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* 37 *note*, That the natives of one of our three kingdoms are really no better than irrational, irrisible, four-legged animals, and considered by their fellow-subjects, and the legislature in no other capacity.

Irrision (iri·ʒən). Now *rare* or *arch.* [ad. L. *irrīsiōn-em*, n. of action from *irrīdēre* to laugh at, IRRIDE. Cf. F. *irrision* (Cotgr. 1611).] The action of laughing at a person or thing in scorn or contempt; derision, mockery.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 97 b, He was illuded and scorned with garmentes of irrisyon. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. lxix. 95 b, They seeke to auoyde infamie and irrision. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Ad Sect. xii. 100 To abstain from all mockings of our neighbour, not giving him appellatives of scorne, or irrision. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* x. (1697) 168 Some look upon it as an Irrision or a jeer. 1833 H. J. ROSE *Prelim. Obs. Middleton's Grk. Article* (1858) p. xxiv, Stallbaum also says that the omission of the article denotes irrision. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. xi. 385 An indecent irrision of the sacred character of the lover-poet.

Irrisor (irəi·sǭɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *irrīsor*, agent-n. from *irrīdēre*: see prec.]

1. One who laughs at another; a mocker, a derider.

1739 J. HILDROP *Regul. Free-thinking* 23 They shall then be admitted into the highest Rank or Degree of Risors, called the Irrisors, answering to the Degree of Senior Sophs; and shall be allowed not only to laugh and be witty, but to insult upon proper Occasions.

2. *Zool.* A bird of the genus *Irrisor* or family *Irrisoridæ*, natives of Africa, so called from their noisy cry; a wood-hoopoe.

Irrisory (irəi·sŏri), *a. rare.* [f. L. type **irrīsōri-us*, f. *irrīsor*, *irrīsōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Having the character of deriding or mocking.

1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1846 I. xxxviii. 244/2, I wish that, even there, you had been less irrisory, less of a pleader. 1829 *Ibid.* II. 146/1 The young men continued in their irrisory mood.

Irrit, variant of IRRITE *a. Obs.*, void.

Irritability (i:rităbi·lĭti). [ad. L. *irrītābilitās*, f. *irrītābilis*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *irritabilité* (Haller, 1756).] The quality or state of being irritable.

1. The quality or state of being easily annoyed or excited to anger or impatience; proneness to vexation or annoyance; petulance.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Mar. an. 1753, The gloomy irritability of his existence was more painful to him than ever. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xvi, His second subject of conversation..seemed rather delicate for the smith's present state of irritability. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 26 The irritability of their vanity has been much exaggerated. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Shakespeare* Wks. (Bohn) I. 354 The perilous irritability of poetic talent. 1881 W. COLLINS *Bl. Robe* I. vi. 205 There was not only irritability, there was contempt..in her tone.

2. *Path.* Of a bodily organ or part: The condition of being excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive to the contact or action of anything.

1785 ALEX. GRANT (*title*) Observations on the Use of

Opium, in Diseases supposed to be owing to morbid irritability. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 315 From a peculiar weakness, or too great an irritability of the bowels. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 51 He is all right, save slight irritability and scurf in the scalp.

3. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* The capacity of being excited to vital action (*e. g.* motion, contraction, nervous impulse, etc.) by the application of an external stimulus: a property of living matter or protoplasm in general, and characteristic in a special degree of certain organs or tissues of animals and plants, esp. muscles and nerves: see Irritable 3.

[1751 J. G. Zimmerman (*title*) Dissertatio Physiologica de Irritabilitate, quam publice defendet.] 1755 R. Whytt (*title*) Physiological Essays..On the Sensibility and Irritability of the Parts of Men and other Animals; occasioned by Dr. Haller's Treatise on these Subjects. 1783 Sir J. E. Smith in *Phil. Trans.* Abr. XVI. 421 (*heading*) On the Irritability of Vegetables. 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 349 Physicians talk of the irritability of our nervous system. 1805 A. Carlisle in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 3 When muscles are capable of reiterated contractions and relaxations, they are said to be alive, or to possess irritability. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 115 Some leaves possess the property, when acted upon by certain bodies, of moving. This is called, in reference to leaves, *Irritability*. 1862 Darwin *Fertil. Orchids* v. 172 The irritability of the labellum in several distantly-allied forms is highly remarkable. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 401 Instances of that response of living matter, as a manifestation of 'irritability', to chemical changes in its surroundings which is denoted by the term 'chemiotaxis'.

Irritable (i·rităb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *irritābilis*, f. *irritāre* Irritate *v.*1: see -ble. Cf. F. *irritable* (1547 in Hatz.-Darm.).] Capable of being irritated; susceptible of irritation.

1. Readily excited to anger or impatience; easily ruffled or annoyed.

1662 H. More *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10 It could never enter into my minde that he was either irritable or propitiable by the omitting or performing of any mean and insignificant services. 1779–81 Johnson *L. P., Pope* Wks. IV. 101 He was irritable and resentful. 1841 Elphinstone *Hist. Ind.* II. 47 His ill health made him more suspicious and irritable than ever. 1877 Erichsen *Surg.* I. 5 Persons of an irritable and anxious mind do not bear operations so well as those of a more tranquil mental constitution. 1879 F. W. Robinson *Coward Consc.* I. xi, I have lived in .. the irritablest of families.

2. Readily excited to action; highly responsive to stimulus; (of a bodily organ or part), Excessively or morbidly excitable or sensitive (see Irritate *v.*1 3).

1791 Burke *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 8 Accused of provoking irritable power to new excesses. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 78 When its excretion is by any means obstructed, it produces insensible and irritable constitutions. 1804 Abernethy *Surg. Obs.* 59 The destruction of the irritable decayed surface [of a tooth]. 1875 B. Meadows *Clin. Observ.* 27 He had an irritable stomach and was .. much annoyed with acidity. 1885 H. James *Lit. Tour France* xxxiv. 220 Our modern nerves, our irritable sympathies, our easy discomforts and fears, make one think (in some relations) less respectfully of human nature. 1887 Mrs. Ewing *Dandel. Clocks* 13 One cannot help having an irritable brain, which rides an idea to the moon and home again..whilst some folks are getting the harness of words on to its back. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 751 The tongue is slightly furred or is red and irritable looking.

3. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* Of an organ, tissue, etc. of an animal or plant: Capable of being excited to vital action by the application of some physical stimulus; said *esp.* of muscles and nerves, as subject respectively to contraction and to motor or sensory impulse under the influence of the proper external forces.

1793 Beddoes *Calculus*, etc. 181 The irritable fibres in the same system have not all the same degree of irritability. They have different degrees of capacity for the irritable principle. 1875 Bennett & Dyer *Sachs' Bot.* 784 In a smaller number of instances periodically motile foliage-leaves .. are irritable to touch or concussion. 1878 Foster *Phys.* III. I. 394 A sensory nerve in its simplest form may be regarded as a strand of eminently irritable protoplasm.

Irritableness. *rare.* [f. prec. + -ness.] = Irritability.

1805 in W. Perry *Eng. Dict.* 1825 E. Irving *Last Days* 255 No irritableness of an afflicted body, nor weariness of bed-ridden age. 1857–8 Sears *Athan.* xi. 92 This excessive irritableness of the body.

Irritably (i·rităbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -ly 2.] In an irritable manner; with irritation; petulantly.

1855 in Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.* 1880 Ouida *Moths* I. ix. 249 'Oh! you don't believe me', she said irritably, 'ask anybody'. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 204 All this made her feel generally cross, and irritably resentful.

Irritament. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritāmentum* a provocative, f. *irritāre* Irritate *v.*1: see -ment.] Something that excites or provokes an action, feeling, or state; an exciting cause; a provocative, an incentive; an irritant.

1634 W. Tirwhit tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 91 The Irritaments of Despaire. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 5 Perillous irritaments of carnall and spirituall enmity. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 274 There is no specific irritament, which does not prove for the whole constitution either asthenic or sthenic. 1844 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) III. 27 He was wrong; for the bearing of his argument would have been this; Sacraments are irritaments of faith, therefore baptise those who have it not, in order that they may be aroused to conceive it.

Irritancy1 (i·ritănsi). [f. Irritant *a.*1: see -ancy.] Irritating quality or character; irritation, annoyance.

1832 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. xii, Not without a certain irritancy and even spoken invective. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 754 The source of great irritancy and vexation to the Colonists. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 8/2 A superior altitude ..adds an irritancy to the monition tendered.

Irritancy2. *Rom., Civil,* and *Sc. Law.* [f. Irritant *a.*2: see -ancy.] The fact of rendering, or condition of being rendered, null and void.

1681 Stair *Inst. Law Scot.* (1693) I. xiii. § 14. 122 By payment at the Barr, it was allowed to be purged, even though the Party after the Irritancy got Possession. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Law Scot.* II. v. § 27 Where the irritant clause was conceived in these words, 'That the feu-right should fall, if two years duty happened to run into a third', which was long the usual style, the irritancy was not incurred by our older practice till the whole of the third year's duty was due. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The irritancy of a right is its forfeiture in consequence of some neglect or contravention...A lease may be dissolved during its currency by the operation of a legal as well as of a conventional irritancy. 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* Dig. 613 *Irritancy of a testament.* A testament was irritated when the testator suffered *capitis deminutio.* 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 11/1 Guilty of that heinous Scotch crime known as 'irritancy of the lease'.

Irritant (i·ritănt), *a.*1 and *sb.* [ad. L. *irritānt-em*, pr. pple. of *irritāre* Irritate *v.*1: cf. F. *irritant* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

A. *adj.*

†**1.** That 'irritates' or stirs up (see Irritate *v.*1 1 b); exciting, provocative. *Obs.*

1636 W. Scot *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 65 The occasion or irritant cause of the alteration of the Church Government.

2. Causing irritation, physical or (rarely) mental; irritating. Chiefly in *Path.*, of poisons, etc.

1828 Webster, *Irritant*, irritating. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 200/1 Irritant poisons, such as arsenic. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 493 The symptoms.., as in other irritant poisoning, vary within certain limits. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 21 Jan. 4/7 They..have had no irritant or factious opposition to encounter.

B. *sb.* An irritant substance, body, or agency; in *Path.* a poison, etc. which produces irritation; in *Physiol.* and *Biol.* anything that stimulates an organ to its characteristic vital action. Also *fig.* in reference to mental irritation.

1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 11 A glass of mustard whey, at times, is a good nutritive irritant. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 148 It..is always excited to discharge itself by the introduction of food or other irritants. 1863 *Cornh. Mag.* VII. 345 Any poison, even those which, like the metallic irritants, are with the greatest difficulty dislodged. 1877 Rosenthal *Muscles & Nerves* 30 The influences which cause the contraction of the muscle .. are called irritants.

fig. 1862 Helps *Organ. Daily Life* 73 A persecution which pinches, but does not suppress, is merely an irritant, and not an absorbent.

Irritant, *a.*2 *Rom., Civil,* and *Sc. Law.* [ad. L. *irritānt-em*, pr. pple. of *irritāre* to make void, Irritate *v.*2: cf. F. *irritant* (1762 in Dict. Acad.).] Rendering null and void.

Irritant clause: 'a clause by which certain prohibited acts specified in a deed, if committed by the person holding under the deed, are declared to be void and null' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861).

1592 *Acts Sederunt* 27 Nov. (1790) 19 In all tyme cuming, thay will juge and decide upon clausis irritant, conteinit in contractis, takis, infeftments, bandis, and obligationis. 1603 Hayward *Answ. Doleman* v. M iv, The States elected Henry Duke of Anjowe for their king, with this clause irritant; That if hee did violate any point of his oath, the people should owe him no allegeance. 1773 [see Irritancy2]. 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 82 The leases..are clogged with so many arbitrary covenants, capricious articles and irritant clauses, that they may be broke, whenever the landlord pleases. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 9 It shall not be necessary .. to insert..prohibitory, irritant, and resolutive clauses.

Irritate (i·ritĕit), *v.*1 [f. L. *irritāt-*, ppl. stem of *irritā-re* to incite, excite, provoke, irritate. Cf. Irrite *v.*]

†**1.** *trans.* To stir up, excite, provoke, incite, rouse (a person, etc.) to some action. Const. *to, into,* or *inf.* *Obs.* (or merged in 2.)

1531 Elyot *Gov.* I. xix, Suche daunsis, whiche..dyd with vnclene motions or countinances irritate the myndes of the dauncers to vnereall lustes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 315 Cold maketh the Spirits vigorous, and irritateth them. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* Apol. 8 Least my touching that Controversie..might irritate him to fall upon it. 1795 Burke *Let. Sir H. Langrishe* 26 May, Whatever tends to irritate the talents of a country..is of infinite service to that formidable cause. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 43 His successor soon contrived to irritate into open resistance the new prince.

†**b.** To stir up, excite, provoke, give rise to (an action, feeling, etc.); to excite to greater intensity, heighten, aggravate. *Obs.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Praise* (Arb.) 354 To much magnifying of Man..doth irritate Contradiccion, and procure Envye and skorne. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 149 With us drink irritates quarrels. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 318 Oily Substances in themselves do not irritate or provoke Diarrhœas. 1738 G. Lillo *Marina* III. ii. 45 Yet trouble, in her, irritates devotion. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* vi. (1869) I. 110 The disorder of his mind irritated the pains of his body. 1824 R. Hall *Let.* Wks. 1841 V. 539 Premature attempts to console only irritate the sorrows they are meant to heal.

2. To excite to impatient or angry feeling; to exasperate, provoke; to vex, fret, annoy, ruffle the feelings of.

1598 Florio, *Iritare*, to irritate, or prouoke to ire. 1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.*, *Irritate*, to make angry. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Hist. Scot.* (1655) 1 Irritated by the misdemeanour of his children. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* v. 166 Dismiss the man, nor irritate the god. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* xvi. iv, Let me beg you, Madam,..not to irritate his Worship. 1847 Mrs. A. Kerr *Hist. Servia* 319 He did not wish to irritate the enemy with insults.

3. *Path.* To excite (a bodily organ or part) to morbid action, or to abnormal condition; to bring into a morbidly excited condition, or produce an uneasy sensation in.

1674 tr. *Martiniere's Voy. N. Countries* 111 From a great cold I had upon me, .. which had irritated my pituitary glandule. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 260 By their Salts they irritate the Solids. 1836 J. M. Gully *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 27 The physicians .. assert that it does not irritate the stomach, causes no headache, vertigo, nausea. 1845 Budd *Dis. Liver* 256 It may inflame or irritate .. the parts of the intestine with which it is brought into contact.

4. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* To excite (an organ of an animal or plant) to some characteristic action or condition, as motion, contraction, or nervous impulse, by the application of a stimulus; to stimulate to vital action. (See Irritable 3, Irritability 3.)

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 131, I endeavour to irritate the three branches of the fifth pair, by means of Galvanism. 1874 Carpenter *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 68 (1879) 71 Irritating the soles, by tickling or otherwise. 1875 Darwin *Insectiv. Pl.* ii. 20 The central glands of a leaf were irritated with a small camel hair brush.

Irritate, *v.*2 *Rom., Civil,* and *Sc. Law.* [f. L. *irritāt-*, ppl. stem. of *irritā-re* to make void, f. *irrit-us* invalid: see Irrite *a.*] *trans.* To make void, render of no effect, nullify; = Defeat *v.* 6 (the corresponding term in Eng. Law).

1605 *Answ. Supposed Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 42 Superiors.. may irritate the oaths and vows also of their subiects. 1660 R. Coke *Justice Vind.* Pref. 4 Nor is there any thing more abominable, then to conceive that the Acts of mens Wills should irritate the Law of Nature. 1726 Ayliffe *Parergon* 308 Such Will is irritated and made void. 1874 *Act* 37 & 38 *Vict.* c. 94 § 4 All rights and remedies .. for irritating the feu *ob non solutum canonem.* 1880 Muirhead *Gaius* II. § 148 A testament that..has..been broken or irritated.

†**Irritate,** *ppl. a.*1 *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritāt-us*, pa. pple. of *irritāre* (see Irritate *v.*1); but also capable of being viewed as a shortening of *irritated.*] = Irritated.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 709 The Heat becommeth more Violent, and Irritate; And thereby expelleth Sweat. 1712 A. Moncrieff in Young *Life* (1849) 26 Man being in this fallen, undone, and miserable condition, God's justice was irritate.

†**Irritate,** *ppl. a.*2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *irritāt-us*, pa. pple. of *irritāre*: see Irritate *v.*2] Rendered void or of no effect.

1600 F. Clark in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) I. 164 All confessions heard by vs (would be) voyd and irritat.

Irritated (i·ritĕitĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. Irritate *v.*1 + -ed 1.] Stirred up, excited (*obs.*); exasperated, provoked, annoyed; stimulated to vital action, etc.: see the verb.

1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* IV. xxxxix, Then when proud-growne the irritated bloud Enduring not it selfe, it selfe assaild. 1638 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 47 Your Majesty should labour to appease these two irritated spirits. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xiv. I. 410 Not to expose himself to the discretion of an irritated conqueror. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 797 The contraction of the irritated filament begins at the moment of contact.

Hence **Irritatedly** *adv.*, in an irritated manner; with an expression of irritation or annoyance.

1873 Mrs. Whitney *Other Girls* xxiii. (1876) 316 'Don't tell me what!' cried Bel irritatedly. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* III. iv. ii. 177 He looks up irritatedly at her.

Irritating (i·ritĕitiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Irritate *v.*1 + -ing 2.] That irritates, in various senses: see the verb.

1707 Floyer *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 58 These particular Secretions supply both quantity of Humours and irritating Qualities. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Of fighting winds. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 307 Medicines of an acrid or irritating nature. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* iv, A sort of wail, the most irritating of all sounds where real sorrows are to be borne, and real work to be done.

Hence **Irritatingly** *adv.*, in an irritating way.

1865 E. C. Clayton *Cruel Fortune* II. 71 Lady Charrington slightly raised her shoulders, and smiled irritatingly. 1882 *Athenæum* 1 July 10 Such a passage as the following is irritatingly dogmatic.

Irritation (iritē·ʃən). [ad. L. *irritātiōn-em*, n. of action from *irritāre* Irritate *v.*1: cf. F. *irritation* (14–15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The action of irritating, or condition of being irritated.

†**1.** The action of stirring up or provoking to activity; incitement. *Obs.* exc. as *transf.* from other senses.

1589 Puttenham *Eng. Poesie* I. xix. (Arb.) 56 Therefore was nothing committed to historie, but matters of great and excellent persons and things that the same by irritation of good courages..might worke more effectually. 1612–15 Br. Hall *Contempt., O. T.* xiv. vii, If it had not beene for his proud irritation, the people had in the morning before ceased from that bloody pursuit of their brethren. *a* 1859 De Quincey (Webster 1864), The whole body of the arts

and sciences composes one vast machinery for the irritation and development of the human intellect.

2. Excitement of anger or impatience; exasperation, provocation, vexation, annoyance.

1703 Dk. Queensberry in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 238 One sort of people are pleased, and the other have got no irritation. 1796 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 380 Jacobinism which arises from penury and irritation, from scorned loyalty and rejected allegiance. 1818 A. Ranken *Hist. France* VI. I. 58 Any new taxation..might excite general irritation. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 6 The Lacedaemonian expresses a momentary irritation at the accusation.

3. *Path.* (and *Med.*) Excitement of a bodily part or organ to excessive sensitiveness or morbid action; the resulting condition.

1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* vi. Wks. V. 212 The fibres ..being distended or vellicated by the plenty or acrimony of the peccant matter, will, by that irritation, be brought to contract themselves vigorously. 1702 J. Purcell *Cholick* (1714) 113 Subject to the greatest Irritations, Heart-burnings, and Vomiting. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* II. 126 If it allay ..the cough and irritation of the lungs. 1842 A. Combe *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 119 In some states of the stomach ..even farinaceous food excites acrimony and irritation. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 536 External irritation, utilized for the relief or cure of internal maladies, is entitled *counter-irritation*.

4. *Physiol.* and *Biol.* The inducement of some vital action or condition (as motion, contraction, nervous impulse) in an organ, tissue, etc. of an animal or plant by the application of a stimulus.

1794 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. xviii. § 15. 209 We come now to those motions which depend on irritation. *Ibid.* 210 Not only those parts of the system, which are always excited by internal stimuli,..but the organs of sense also may be more violently excited into action by the irritation from internal stimuli, or by sensation, during our sleep than in our waking hours. 1855 Bain *Senses & Int.* I. ii. § 20 (1864) 57 When irritation is applied to the hemispheres, as by pricking or cutting. 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 782 Periodic movements of the mature parts of plants and movements dependent on irritation. *Ibid.* 784 In the case of irritable stamens .. the insects that visit the flowers cause the irritation. *a* 1899 J. Caird *Fundamental Ideas Chr.* II. xxi. 276 Irritations and molecular changes of tissue are transformed into the feeling of shimmering light or ringing sound.

Irritative (i·ritĕtiv), *a.* [f. as Irritate *v.*[1] + -ive.]

1. Having the quality of stirring up or exciting to action; now in *Physiol.* or *Biol.* Having the property of stimulating to vital action, *e.g.* to sensuous perception, muscular contraction, etc.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. xiii. 65 Invested with Power, not Illuminative .. but Irritative also. 1794 E. Darwin *Zoon.* I. xx. § 7. 234 The irritative ideas of objects .. are perpetually present to our sense of Sight. 1796 *Ibid.* II. 678 Those things, which increase the exertions of all the irritative motions, are termed incitantia. 1822 Good *Study Med.* (1834) III. 401 Hysteria is a disease of the irritative fibres, hypochondrias of the sentient.

2. Having the quality of causing mental irritation; tending to irritate; annoying, irritating.

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 168 Let us put away utterly all irritative thoughts. 1881 Mrs. C. Praed *Policy & P.* II. 208 Tones which were specially irritative to Mr. Longleat's temper.

3. *Path.* Characterized by or accompanied with irritation of the system or of some organ.

1807 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 7 He laboured under a considerable degree of irritative fever. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 139 Irritative conditions of the bone and periosteum are often attended by a large formation of new bone. 1888 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 70 The immediate effect of wounds in producing what was called irritative fever was confounded with the later appearance of pyæmia.

Irritator (i·ritē·tər). *rare.* [a. L. *irrītātor*, agent-n. from *irrītāre* Irritate *v.*1] One who or that which irritates.

1855 in Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.* 1889 *Chamb. Jrnl.* Jan. 36/2 'You didn't think I was going to sit here ..?' the irritator asked.

Irritatory (i·ritē·təri, -ĕtəri), *a. rare.* [f. as Irritate *v.*[1] + -ory.] Causing irritation; irritative.

a 1656 Hales *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 59 Some irritatory and troublesome Humour. *Ibid.* (1673) 285 Nothing hinders wounds from cicatrising, more then.. keeping things irritatory about the orifice of the wound.

† **Irrite**, *a. Obs.* Also irrit. [ad. L. *irrit-us* invalid, f. *ir-*, *in-* (Ir-[2]) + *ratus* established, valid. Prob. through AF. *irrit* (Stat. 5 Edw. II), obs. F. *irrite* (1365 in Godef.).] Void, of no effect.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 311 To ordeyn .. that the seid letters patentes .. and all thyng perteynyng to the same Gilde and fraternyte, be irrite, cassed, adnulled, voide, and of noo force nor effect. 1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (1842) 356 It sould nocht be forgot and maid irrit. 1623 T. Adams *Barren Tree* Wks. 1861 II. 180 These irrite, forceless, bugbear excommunications. 1657 Hawke *Killing is M.* 12 To make void and irrite all their former and glorious victories. 1741 W. Wilson *Contn. Def. Reform. Princ. Ch. Scot.* (1769) 469 They have made thy word and law irrit and of no avail.

† **Irrite**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 yrryte. [a. F. *irrite-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *irritāre* to irritate.] = Irritate *v.*[1] (in various senses).

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1627 Irrited haue I thyne ire o swete godde of clemence. 1522 More *De Quat. Noviss.* Wks. 76/1 Rather..than blunt forth rudely, and yrryte them to anger. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 16 We must beware .. that we doo not irrite our Stomack and provoke an appetite with fine Junkets and delicious Sauces. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 336 Vellicating the beginning of the nerves, contracting them, and irriting to expulsion.

† **Irro·borate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. (doubtful) L. *irrōborāre*, f. *ir-* (Ir-[1]) + *rōborāre* to strengthen.] 1623 Cockeram, *Irroborate*, to make strong. 1656 in Blount *Glossogr.*

† **Irrogate**, *v. Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrogāre* to propose against, impose, inflict, f. *ir-* (Ir-[1]) + *rogāre* to ask, demand.] *trans.* To impose (a penalty). So † **Irrogate** *ppl. a.* (used as *pa. pple.*); † **Irroga·tion.**

1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 152 Quhilkis haue not bene, nor yit ar observed be reason that there is na penaltie irrogat to the persones contraveeners thereof. 1623 Cockeram, *Irrogate*, to impose. *Irrogation*, an imposition. 1666 Ld. Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* II. 426 It came to be debated..if a judge might mitigate the punishment which is imposed by law, *vid.* hanging, and confiscate his moveables, or irrogat a mulct, in lieu thereof.

Irrorate (i·rŏrĕt), *a. Zool.*, esp. *Entom.* [ad. L. *irrōrāt-us* bedewed, pa. pple. of *irrōrāre*: see next.] = Irrorated: see next 2.

1826 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* IV. 285 *Atom*, a very minute dot. *Irrorate*, sprinkled with atoms, as the earth with dew.

Irrorate (i·rŏrĕt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrōrā-re* to bedew, f. *ir-* (Ir-[1]) + *rōrāre* to drop dew, from *rōs*, *rōrem* dew.]

† 1. *trans.* To wet or sprinkle as with dew; to bedew, besprinkle; to moisten. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Irrorate*, to sprinckle, to moysten. 1629 Parkinson *Gard. Pleas.* viii. 20 Doe not give them too much water to over-glut them, but temperately to ir[r]orate, bedew or sprinkle them. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 237 They are to be fryed and irrorated with the juyce of Oranges. 1676 tr. *Garencieres' Coral* 44 A plant..irrorated or steeped in common water.

2. *Zool.*, esp. *Entom.* In *pa. pple.* **Irrorated**: sprinkled minutely (*with* dots).

1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* I. 85 The caterpillar is dusky, irrorated with black spots. 1882 *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 220 The mature larva is of a dark pea-green colour, thickly irrorated with slightly raised black dots.

Irroration (irorē·ı̆·ʃən). [n. of action from Irrorate *v.*: cf. F. *irroration* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*).]

† 1. A sprinkling or wetting as with dew; a bedewing, besprinkling, moistening. *Obs.*

1623 Cockeram, *Irroration*, a sprincklng, a moystning. 1638 Rawley tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 41 To the Irroration of the Body, much use of sweet things is profitable. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5033 A confused irroration of the external surface, without any ebullition. 1784 tr. *Spallanzani's Dissert.* (L.), If..the irroration should be interrupted, the portion of eggs then excluded will be barren.

2. *Zool.*, esp. *Entom.* A sprinkling of minute dots or spots of colour.

1843 Humphreys *Brit. Moths* I. 124 Of a nearly uniform pale brownish buff, without irrorations.

Irrotational (irotē·ı̆·ʃənăl), *a. Dynamics.* [Ir-[2].] Not rotational; characterized by absence of rotation: said of fluid motion in which each elementary or infinitesimal part of the fluid has no rotation about its own axis.

1875 Clerk Maxwell in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 44/1 The motion of a fluid is said to be irrotational when it is such that if a spherical portion of the fluid were suddenly solidified, the solid sphere so formed would not be rotating about any axis. 1880 G. H. Darwin in *Nature* XXII. 95/2 Two vortices exercise very remarkable influences on one another, which are due to the irrotational motion of the parts of the fluid outside the vortices. 1883 O. Lodge *ibid.* XXVII. 330/1 Portions [of ether] either at rest or in simple irrotational motion.

Hence **Irrota·tionally** *adv.*

1881 Maxwell *Electr. & Magn.* I. 117 A vector which is distributed irrotationally in all cases of electric equilibrium. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 475/2 A mass of fluid revolving irrotationally inside an imperfectly elastic cylindrical case.

† **Irro·tulate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *ir-*, *inrotulāre* (Du Cange), f. *ir-*, *in-* (Ir-[1]) + *rotul-us* Roll.] Entered upon a roll or list; enrolled.

1594 *Zepheria* xxxviii, Yet, 'mongst acquaintance who their faith haue crackt, My name thou findest not irrotulat!

Irrour, Irrous, variants of Irour, -ous, *Obs.*

† **Irroy·al**, *a. Obs.* [Ir-[2]. Cf. *illoyal.*] Not royal; not befitting a king.

1648 *Pet. East. Assoc.* 18 Was the pawning of the Jewels of the Crown so Irroyall?

Irrubrical (irū·brikăl), *a.* [Ir-[2].] Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

1846 Worcester cites *Ch. Ob.*

† **Irruent**, *a. Obs. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *irruent-em*, pr. pple. of *irruĕre* to rush in or upon.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Irruent*, running hastily, or rushing in violently.

† **Irrugate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *irrūgāre* to wrinkle, f. *ir-*, *in-* (Ir-[1]) + *rūgāre* to wrinkle, from *rūga* a wrinkle, a crease.] *trans.* To wrinkle. So † **Irrugation** (*obs. rare*—[0].)

1566 Painter *Pal. Pleas.* (1569) I. Fiv, That the swelling of their body, might not irrugate and wrinckle their faces. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Irrugation*, a wrinkling, or making wrinkles.

† **Irrumate**, *v. Obs. rare*—[0]. [f. L. *irrumāre* to give suck, f. *ruma* teat, dug.] 1623 Cockeram, *Irrumate*, to sucke in.

† **Irrumminating**, *a. Obs.* [Ir-[2].] Not ruminating; that does not chew the cud.

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Zealous Bro.* 117 That uncleane and irruminating beast, a pig.

Irrumpent, *a. rare*—[0]. [ad. L. *irrumpent-em*, pr. pple. of *irrumpĕre* to break in, f. *ir-* (Ir-[1]) + *rumpĕre* to break.] Bursting or breaking in; making an irruption.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Irrumpent*, entring in by force, rushing in violently.

Irrupt (irv·pt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *irrupt-*, ppl. stem of *irrumpĕre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To break into. Hence **Irru·pted** *ppl. a.*

1855 Hyde Clarke *Eng. Dict.*, *Irrupted*, forced through. 1856 Webster, *Irrupted*, broken with violence. Hence in later Dicts.

2. *intr.* To burst in, break in, enter forcibly, make an irruption.

1885 F. H. H. Guillemard *Cruise Marchesa* II. 9 We were in the crater of an extinct volcano into which the sea had at some later period irrupted. 1893 *Temple Bar* XCVIII. 154 She 'irrupted' recklessly into the bedroom.

Irruptible (irv·ptib'l), *a. rare.* (erron.-able.) [f. Ir-[2] + L. *rupt-*, ppl. stem of *rumpĕre* to break + -ible.] That cannot be broken; unbreakable.

1835 Sir J. Ross *Arct. Exp.* xlvii. 611 We were locked up by irruptable chains.

Irruption (irv·pʃən). [ad. L. *irruptiōn-em*, n. of action from *irrumpĕre*: see Irrumpent. Cf. F. *irruption* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of bursting or breaking in; a violent entry, inroad, incursion, or invasion, esp. of a hostile force or tribe.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 297 In that hurlie burlie and irruption made by the barbarous people. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 75 As if Nature made recompence for the irruptions of the seas. 1637 R. Humphrey tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., The Goths..making irruptions into Gaule. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4375/3 That the whole Body of the Troops..lie in a readiness to oppose any new Irruption of the Enemy. 1803 Wellington *Let. to Lieut.-Gen. Stuart* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 8 Not a word is said of the supposed irruption of Holkar. 1874 Helps *Soc. Press.* ii. 26 You do not seem to perceive the irruption of vulgarity.

¶ Confused with Eruption. *Obs.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 814 In the yeare 1581 there issued from another Vulcan..such an irruption of fire. 1691 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 216 Those from Italy say, that mount Vesuvius had lately made a terrible irruption. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 418 In the Article of Feverish Irruptions. 1811 *Ora & Juliet* III. 195 The irruption was coming out in a most favourable way.

Irruptive (irv·ptiv), *a.* [f. as Irrupt + -ive.] Having the quality or character of bursting in; making, or tending to, irruption.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 Trodden out of sent, by the irruptiue ouer-trampling of the Romanes. 1794 Whitehouse *Ode to Justice* (T.), Ready to displode irruptive on his head. 1816 T. Busby *Lucretius* VI. Comment. xiii, By Thales and Democritus they [earthquakes] were attributed to the irruptive force of subterraneous winds. 1873 Burton *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 24 Masses of irruptive rock.

Irsche, obs. Sc. form of Erse.

1508 Dunbar *Flyting* 49 Irsche [*v.r.* Iersche] brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis.

Irspile, a variant of *ilespile*, *ilspile*, hedgehog (see Il): cf. also Irchepil.

I-rudded, i-ruded, ME. pa. pple. of Red *v.*, to redden. **I-ruled**, of Rule *v.*

Irun, obs. form of Iron.

I-rung(en, ME. pa. pple. of Ring *v.*

Irus, obs. variant of Irous.

Irvingite (ē·rvingəit). [f. surname *Irving* (see below) + -ite.] A member of a religious body founded about 1835 on the basis of principles promulgated by Edward Irving (1792–1834), a minister of the Church of Scotland, settled in London, and excommunicated in 1833.

The name is not accepted by the body itself, which assumes the title of *Catholic Apostolic Church*: see Catholic A. 10.

1836 R. Baxter *Irvingism* 36 The idol of the Irvingites is the power of utterance. 1872 tr. *Lange's Comm.*, 1 *Thess.* iv. 79/2 The other name of Irvingites they expressly disclaim. 1883 *American* VII. 22 None of our churches, except, perhaps, the little body called Irvingites, are doing their full duty by the public in this regard.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1872 tr. *Lange's Comm.*, 1 *Thess.* iv. 79/2 The Irvingite interpretation erroneously explained. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1119 Henry Drummond .. took a prominent part in the Irvingite movement.

So **I·rvingism**, the doctrine and principles of the Irvingites.

1836 R. Baxter (*title*) Irvingism. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 86 'Irvingism' as it is still called by outsiders, or the 'Catholic Apostolic Church' as..it is designated by its own adherents.

Irwis, obs. variant of Irous.

† **Iry**, *a. Obs.* [f. Ire *sb.* + -y.] = Irascible c.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 74/2 For in our Soules the iry pow'r it is That makes vs at vnhallowed thoughts repine.

Iry, obs. variant of EERIE *a.*

1728 RAMSAY *Cordial* iv, My dear, I'm faint and iry.

Iryn(e, obs. form of IRON.

Is (iz), *v.* 3 sing. pres. indic. of vb. BE, q.v.

Is, obs. form of HIS, ICE, YES.

Is-: see ISO-.

-is [1] (-ys), a frequent ME. and esp. Sc. variant of the grammatical inflexion *-es*, *-s*, of the genitive sing., and the pl. of sbs., and of the 3rd pers. sing. of verbs. In MSS. sometimes treated as a separate word or element, esp. in genitive sing., where prob. it was often confounded with the poss. pron. *his* (*is*).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 290 Þe king tok brut is oue bodi, in ostage as it were. *Ibid.* 656 Salomon..þat king dauid is sone was. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 271, I loue Jhesu ys name. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 10 A cristen man ys hede was smiten of. 1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 373 My Lord of Cauntebury is avis and agreement. *c* 1465 G. ASHBY *Active Policy* 464 Prouide you sadly for youre sowles is helthe. 1527 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1824) I. App. xiv. 45 We receyvyd your Grace is lettres. *Ibid.* 47 We went unto the Chancellor who is answer was, that it shold be done. 1530 PALSGR. *Lesclaircissement* Introd. p. xl, By adding of is to our substantyve, we signifye possessyon, as, my maisteris gowne, my ladyis boke. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Hist. Scot.* 507/2 Giftis of wairdis, nonentressis, and releues of landis, and mariageis of airis falland.

-is [2], northern and esp. Sc. f. -ISH [1], q.v.

Isaac, Izaac, dial. perversions (after the proper name *Isaac*) of *haysuck*, HAYSUGGE, hedge-sparrow.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 219 Then arose..the screams of the young Izaacs for help. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge sparrow .. Isaac, or Hazock (Worcestershire).

Isabel (i·zăbel). [a. F. *isabelle* = ISABELLA.]

1. Name of a colour; = ISABELLA 1.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., Isabel yellow is a brownish yellow, with a shade of brownish red. 1838 JAMES *Richelieu* i, His dress was a rich livery suit of Isabel and silver.

2. A kind of fancy pigeon, a small variety of the Pouter: so called in reference to its colour.

1867 W. B. TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* vi. 71 Among the best known..are the birds known at the pigeon-shows as *Isabels*, and so named, we may presume, in consequence of their colour.

3. A variety of North American grape: see ISABELLA 2 b.

1854 LONGF. *Catawba Wine* ii, Nor the Isabel And the Muscadel That bask in our garden alleys.

Isabelite (izăbe·ləit). [? ad. Sp. *Isabellita*, dim. of female name *Isabella*.] A name given in the West Indies to the angel-fish (*Pomacanthus ciliaris*). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isabella (izăbe·lă), *a.* (*sb.*). Also 7 iz-. [From the female name *Isabella*, F. *Isabelle*.]

1. Greyish yellow; light buff. Like other colour names, also used as *sb.*

(Various stories have been put forth to account for the name. That given in D'Israeli *Cur. Lit.* (Article *Anecdotes of Fashion*), and also in Littré, associating it with the archduchess Isabella and the siege of Ostend 1601–1604, is shown by our first quotation to be chronologically impossible.)

1600 (July) *Inv. Queen's Garderobe* in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) III. 505 Item, one rounde gowne of Isabella-colour satten, .. set with silver spangles. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* (1661) 156 Isabella colour signifieth Beauty. 1689 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2459/4 A new red Coat with an Izabella colour Lining. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 71 Is in Shape like the Rousselet, of a very light Isabella Colour, like the Martin Sec. 1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 59 From the names of persons, as Isabella-yellow, now called Cream-yellow. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 329 Of a yellowish grey, verging on Isabella colour. 1870 A. L. ADAMS *Nile Valley*, etc. 38 The desert lark..is .. of a light Isabella colour above, and white below.

2. Applied to varieties of fruits: a. A kind of peach. b. A species of North American grape (*Vitis Labrusca*) with large fruit, sometimes purple, often green and red.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 *Peaches.* Nutmeg, Isabella, Persian [etc.]. 1835–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 197 In an arbor, surrounded with honeysuckle, and Isabella grape. 1863 *Handbk. Bot.* 292 The Isabella .. varieties of this species.

3. *Comb.*, as *Isabella-coloured* adj.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 31 (1689) 59 Isabella coloured mohair. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* 371 All the Nysain horses were Isabella coloured. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 89/2 Isabella-coloured Bear, *Ursus Isabellinus*. 1858 PLANCHÉ tr. *C'tess D'Aulnoy's Fairy Tales, P'cess Belle-Etoile & Pr. Cheri* 573 She mounted an Isabella-coloured horse; the black mane of which was dressed with rows of diamonds.

Isabelline (izăbe·lin, -əin), *a.* [f. prec. + -INE.] Of an Isabella colour, greyish yellow.

Isabelline bear: a variety of the Syrian bear, found in the Himalaya Mountains, of a yellowish-brown colour; the Indian white bear; cf. ISABELLA 3, quot. 1835.

1859 TRISTRAM in *Ibis* I. 430 The upper plumage of every bird, whether Lark, Chat, Sylvian, or Sand-grouse .. is of one uniform isabelline or sand colour. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 307 The smaller denizens of the desert..must be quite uniformly isabelline or sand-coloured. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 198 The face is of the same isabelline tint as the body.

b. *Comb.*, as *isabelline-hued*.

1883 *Athenæum* 15 Sept. 356/3 We turn with a sigh of relief to the old leather-covered, isabelline-hued copies of the angling patriarch.

Isabnormal, Isacoustic: see ISO-.

I-sacred, ME. pa. pple. of SACRE *v.*

Isadelphous: see ISO-.

I-sæid, ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v.*

Isagoge (əisăgō·dʒi, -gō·gi). Also 7 -gogue. [a. L. *isagōgē*, a. Gr. εἰσαγωγή introduction, f. εἰς into + ἀγωγή leading, bringing. With Blount's form *isagogue*, cf. *synagogue*.] An introduction.

1652 BOYLE *Let. to Mallet* Jan. in *Wks.* (1772) I. *Life* p. li, No bad isagoge to the Eastern languages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Isagogue*, an introduction. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. iv. 39 *note*, See the Isagoge or Introduction of Porphyry to Aristotle's Logick. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isagoge*,.. term for an introduction.

Isagogic (əisăgo·dʒik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *isagōgic-us*, a. Gr. εἰσαγωγικός introductory, f. εἰσαγωγή: see prec.] Of or pertaining to isagoge; introductory to any branch of study.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1887 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 208 The formal, introductory or isagogic, studies have a wide range, requiring, perhaps more than any other, educated faculty and the scientific mind.

B. *sb.* (generally in plural *isagogics*). Introductory studies; *esp.* that department of theology which is introductory to exegesis, and is concerned with the literary and external history of the books of the Bible.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2185 Richard Simon, the founder of biblical isagogics. 1898 J. ROBERTSON *Poetry Ps.* ii. 24 In the Compendium of Isagogic of Junilius Africanus .. the Psalms are reckoned among the prophetical writings.

†**Isago·gical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Introductory, isagogic.

a 1529 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 714, I wyll make further relacion Of this isagogicall colation. *a* 1646 J. GREGORY *Assyr. Monarchie* in *Posthuma* (1650) 239 So Ioseph Scaliger in his Isagogical Canons. 1721 BAILEY, *Isagogical*, ..introductory.

Hence **Isago·gically** *adv.* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Isagon, -ic, erron. forms of ISOGON, -IC.

Isaian (əizai·ăn, -ē·ĭăn), *a.* Also **Isaiahan**. [f. proper name *Isaiah* + -AN.] Of or belonging to the prophet Isaiah, or the book of the Old Testament that bears his name.

1883 M. ARNOLD *Isaiah of Jerus.* in *19th Cent.*, The Isaian eloquence, the Isaian spirit and power. 1896 R. G. MOULTON *Lit. Study Bible* xvii. 434 Spoken before by the Servant of Jehovah in the Isaiahan Rhapsody.

Isaianic (əizai-, əize,æ·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = prec.

1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* vii. 14 *note*, The two Isaianic prophecies of God-with-us and Wonder-Counsellor. 1898 *Expositor* Nov. 367 A passage confessedly Isaianic.

I-said, i-sait, ME. pa. ppes. of SAY *v.* **I-sald**, of SELL *v.* **I-salued**, of SALUE *v.*, to salute.

†**I-same**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 i-some, y-same. [Another form of INSAME; app. f. *i-*, IN + SAME(N *adv.* together: cf. MHG. *ensamen*, *-ent*. As the *in* of *in-same* (*n* was pleonastic, and *i* was not used in southern dial. for *in* in 14th c., the *i-* was prob. associated with I- pref.[1], and was hence sometimes written *y*. *I-some* in *Castel of Love* has *ρ* from *a*, and is to be distinguished from the adj. I-SOME, in which *i-* is I-[1].] Together; in company.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 705 Forþ þai wente al isame, To Beues chaumber þat he came. *Ibid.* 3449 And to þe castel þai wente isame Wiþ gret solas, gle and game. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1418 Vppon holy þoresday þer on his nome Heo weren i-gedered alle i-some. *c* 1330 *Amis. & Amil.* 1089 Hou he and that maiden was Bothe togider y-same. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1188 Goþ now alle y-same & helpeþ him. *c* 1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 3201 And so thay livede in ioye and game, And brethern both thay wer, In pees and werr both I-same.

Isamic (əisæ·mik), *a. Chem.* [f. IS(AT- + AMIC.] Related to isatin and to ammonia; in *isamic acid*, $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_4$, produced by the action of warm ammonia on isatin. Its salts are **I·samates.**

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 404 Isamic acid crystallises in splendid, shining, rhombic laminæ, of the colour of red iodide of mercury. *Ibid.*, Isamate of ammonium.. crystallises in small needles or very acute microscopic rhombs.

So **I·samide**, the amide, $C_{16}H_{14}N_2O_3$, related to isamic acid; 'pulverulent, of a fine yellow colour, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water' (Watts).

Isandrous: see ISO-.

†**Isange·lical**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἰσάγγελ-ος (see next): cf. ANGELICAL.] = next.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 797 We may venture to call this Resurrection-Body..an Angelical, or Isangelical Body.

†**Isa·ngelous**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Gr. ἰσάγγελ-ος equal to or like an angel (see ISO-) + -OUS.] Equal to the angels.

1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 291 Let us look back upon ourselves, who we expect shall one day be made isangelous, equal to the angels.

Isanomal, -antherous, -anthous: see ISO-.

Isapostolic (əisæpɒstɒ·lik), *a.* [f. eccl. Gr. ἰσαπόστολ-ος equal to an apostle + -IC: cf. *apostolic*.] Equal to, or contemporary with, the apostles; a name given in the Greek Church to bishops consecrated by the apostles, and to other persons eminent in the primitive church.

1860 NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VI. 168/1 The Isapostolic writers of the first century. 1862 *Chr. Remembrancer* XLIV. 407 With reference to the Isapostolic fathers. 1881 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 164 The representative of the apostolic or isapostolic succession of the Britons.

Isard, variant of IZARD.

‖**Isaria** (əisē·riă). *Bot.* [f. Gr. ἴσ-ος equal + *-aria* = -ARY [1] B 3.] A genus of filamentous moulds, some species of which attack and destroy insects, especially Hymenoptera. It is now believed that many of the species are merely sporiferous forms of other fungi.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 7 Wasps, spiders, moths, and butterflies become enveloped in a kind of mould named Isaria, which constitutes the conidia of Torrubia.

Hence **Isarioid** (isē·ri,oid) *a.* [see -OID], belonging to or resembling the genus *Isaria*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isat-, an element derived from L. *isat-is* (Gr. ἰσάτις) woad, used in *Chem.* to form the name of ISATIN (see below), and of other bodies related to it and to indigo. Among these are:

Isatic (əisæ·tik) *acid*, $C_8H_7NO_3$ (= isatin + H_2O), substitution products of which are *bromisatic* ($C_8H_6BrNO_3$), *chlorisatic*, etc., *acids*; the salts are **Isatates** (əi·sătelts), *bromi·satates*, *chlori·satates*, etc. **Isatimide** (əisæ·timəid), the imide of isatin, $C_{24}H_{17}N_3O_4$. **Isatite**: see ISATIN. **I·sato-sulphu·ric** *acid*, an acid containing the elements of isatin and sulphuric acid or sulphuric anhydride; the salts of which are **Isato-sulphates.** **I·satyde** (†**isathyd**), a substance bearing the same relation to isatin that indigo-white bears to indigo-blue, being formed from it by the addition of one atom of hydrogen.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. 346/1 Isatic acid..is perfectly insoluble in cold water, but when heated in water it is decomposed into isatin and water. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 404 The solution .. deposits .. crystals of isatin, which in fact differs from isatic acid, only by the elements of water. *Ibid.* 405 Chlorisatate of potassium..crystallizes in shining flattened quadrilateral needles of a light yellow colour. *Ibid.*, The other salts of chlorisatic acid are obtained by double decomposition. *Ibid.* 409 Isatosulphuric acid is a strong acid, separating even the stronger mineral acids from their salts. *Ibid.* 410 Isatosulphite of Ammonium, .. of Potassium. *Ibid.* 411 Isatyde is white, with a slightly greyish tint, tasteless, and inodorous. It .. separates on cooling in microscopic scales.

Isatin (əi·sătin). *Chem.* Also **-ine.** [f. L. *isat-is*, a. Gr. ἰσάτις the plant woad, whence a blue dye is obtained + -IN [1].] A crystalline, reddish-orange substance ($C_8H_5NO_2$), of brilliant lustre, obtained from indigo by oxidation.

Isatin in combination plays the part of an acid, forming **I·satites**, e. g. potassium isatite, $C_8H_4KNO_2$. With bromine and chlorine it forms *bromi·satin* ($C_8H_4BrNO_2$), *chlori·satin*, in which one or two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by equivalent quantities of bromine or chlorine. The salts of these are *bromisatites*, *chlorisatites*.

1845 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. 346/1 *Isatin*, a substance obtained from indigo by the addition of two equivalents of oxygen .. It crystallizes in prisms, which are of a yellowish red or deep aurora-red colour. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. The.* viii. (ed. 2) 237 When indigo is oxidized by means of nitric acid, it becomes converted into a bright red crystalline body termed isatine. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 67 A green color begins at once to develop, and in a little while passes into the clear yellow of isatin.

-isation, frequent variant of -IZATION.

Isatis (əi·sătis). *Zool.* [Said to be from the native name in a northern language.] The white or Arctic fox, *Canis lagopus*.

Named by J. G. Gmelin, 1760, *Canis isatis*; his specific name, though abandoned for *lagopus*, has been sometimes used as the English name.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 339 As the jackall is a sort of intermediate species between the dog and the wolf, so the isatis may be considered as placed between the dog and the fox. 1854 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/1 The *lagopus* or *isatis* (arctic fox) is found at Spitzbergen.

I-saught, ME. pa. pple. of SAUGHT *v.*, to reconcile. **I-sauued, i-saued**, of SAVE *v.* **I-savered**, of SAVOUR *v.* **I-sawed**, of SAW *v.*

†**I-sayed**, ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v.*, aphetized form of ASSAY.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 191 þat we haveþ i-say ed and i-preved by an orlege.

I-say-so, *phrase* used as *sb.* An assertion, an *ipse dixit*: cf. SAY-SO.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 424 Heeds the I-say-so's even of authority.

I-scalded, ME. pa. pple. of SCALD *v.*

Iscariot (iskæ·riɒt). [ad. L. *Iscariōta*, a. Gr. Ἰσκαριώτης, understood to be ad. Heb. אִישׁ קְרִיּוֹת *ish-q'rīyōth* man of Kerioth (a place in Palestine).] The surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed

Jesus Christ. Hence, an appellation for an accursed traitor. Also *attrib.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 43 He may be a zelot.., and yet an Iscariot. 1795-7 SOUTHEY *Juvenile & Minor Poems* Poet. Wks. II. 116 An Iscariot curse will lie Upon the name. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 63 Those..he deemed Iscariots to a Divine cause.

Hence **Iscariotic** (iskæriɒ'tik) *a.*, of or relating to Judas Iscariot; **Iscario·tical** *a.*, characteristic of or resembling Judas Iscariot; wickedly treacherous; **Isca·riotism**, a practice characteristic of Judas Iscariot, esp. in reference to parsimonious employment of church funds (cf. John xii. 5).

1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 63 The 109th has been called the *Iscariotic Psalm. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 282 This *Iscarioticall feat. *Ibid.* 285 To whet.. tongue and pen against that Iscariotticall legerdemaine. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 64 No such prostitution, no such Iscariotical drifts are to be doubted. 1883 *Ch. Times* 18 May 357 The Congregation .. will also reject the principle of *Iscariotism, or the cheap-and-nasty in religion. 1885 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 37 Far be it from me to advocate Iscariotism.

I-sceawed, ME. pa. pple. of SHOW *v.* **I-scend**, of SHEND *v.* **I-schad**, of SHED *v.* **I-schadewed**, of SHADOW *v.*

‖ **Ischæmia, -emia** (iskī·miă). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *ἰσχαιμ-ος* stanching or stopping blood, f. *ἴσχ-ειν* to hold + *αἷμα* blood.] Repression of a habitual bleeding; local anæmia caused by obstruction of the blood.

1856 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 26 Local anaemia or ischaemia signifies a deficiency of blood in a part. 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 134 The formation of an extended clot which blocks up the vessel more fully, and consequent ischæmia.

So **Ischæmic** (iskī·mik), †**Ischæ·mous** (ischaimous) *adjs.*, pertaining to or characterized by ischæmia; †**Ischai·me**, a styptic medicine (*obs.*); †**Ische·my**, anglicized form of *ischæmia*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 331 Cured by ischaimes, anodynes. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* VIII. 270 We say, that all Ischaimous Medicines respect the Bloud it self. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischæmia*, term for the restraining or stopping of hemorrhage; ischemy. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 134 The ischæmic state, which .. may exist in a stationary condition for months, and then disappear, leaving vision unaffected.

I-schake, ME. pa. pple. of SHAKE *v.*

†**I-scha·pe**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesceppan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sceppan* to create, SHAPE; = Goth. *gaskapjan*, OS. *giscapan*, OHG. *gascaffan*, MHG. *geschaffen*.] *trans.* To create, form, shape.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 112 Her ærest ȝesceop ece Drihten heofon and eorþan. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 God ȝesceop alle gode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Vre drihten þe hine iscop. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 703 in *O. E. Misc.* 57 He þet alle þing ischop þis vs graunty.

I-schape(n, ME. pa. pple. of SHAPE *v.*

Ischar, ischear, obs. Sc. forms of USHER.

I-schave, i-schaven, ME. pa. pple. of SHAVE *v.*

I-schawed, ME, pa. pple. of SHOW *v.*

Ischay, obs. Sc. form of ISSUE *sb.*

Ische, isch, variants of ISH *sb.* and *v.*, issue.

Ische, obs. Sc. form of ICE.

I-scheaued, i-scheawed, ME. pa. pple. of SHOW *v.* **I-sched**, of SHED *v.* **I-schelde**, var. I-SCHIELD *v.* **I-schend, i-schent**, ME. pa. pple. of SHEND *v.* **I-schet(te**, of SHUT *v.* **I-schete**, of SHIT *v.* **I-schewed, i-schewen**, of SHOW *v.* **Ischewe**, obs. form of ISSUE.

Ischiadic (iski,æ·dik), *a.* [ad. L. *ischiadic-us*, a. Gr. *ἰσχιαδικ-ός*, f. *ἰσχιάς*, *ἰσχιάδ-* pain in the hip, f. *ἰσχί-ον* hip-joint.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; ischiatic.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Ischiadic*, an epithet given by physicians to two veins of the foot, which terminate in the crural. 1827 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* II. 217 Do not the sacral nerves form a plexus, in order to form the ischiadic or posterior crural nerve? 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 287/1 The ilium..becomes anchylosed with the ischium posterior to the ischiadic notch. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 16 The ischiadic artery.

Ischial (i'skiăl), *a.* [f. ISCHI-UM + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the ischium; = prec.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1854 HUXLEY in *Reader* 27 Feb. The width between the ischial bones. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 17 The latter section .. possessing ischial callosities, which are absent in the members of the order nearest to Man.

‖ **Ischialgia** (iski,ælʤiă). Also anglicized **i·schialgy**. [f. Gr. *ἰσχί-ον* ischium + *ἄλγος*, *-αλγία* pain.] Pain in the ischium or hip-joint; sciatica. Hence **Ischia·lgic** *a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Ischialgia*, pain about the haunch, or coxofemoral articulation, or in the course of the ischiatic nerve. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischialgia*,..ischialgy. *Ischialgicus*, of or belonging to Ischialgia: ischialgic.

Ischiatic (iski,æ·tik), *a.* [ad. med.L. *ischiatic-us*, altered from *ischiadic-us* ISCHIADIC, after adjs. in *-aticus*: cf. mod.F. *ischiatique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ischium or hip; sciatic.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 69 Known by the Name of Sciatic or Ischiatic Nerve. 1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 255 In ischiatick and rheumatick pains. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* II. 76 The coarse, outwardly curved ischiatic prominences on which the gibbon habitually rests. 1831 MIVART *Cat* 107 The concavity .. between the posterior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, is called the greater ischiatic notch.

2. Troubled or affected with sciatica.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Ischiatick*, that hath the ache in the hip, or the hip-gout, or Sciatica. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. x, You..feel..every change of Weather at your Ischiatic Legs.

‖ **Ischia·tica**. *Obs.* Also 7 -adica. [med. or mod.L. fem. of *ischiadic-us*, *ischiatic-us*: see prec.] = SCIATICA.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxiv. 98 Quick riding is naught for .. the *Ischiatica*, bycause the hippes are to much heated and weakned, by the vehementnesse of the motion. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 135 A most admirable remedy for the ischiadica or hip-pain. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Bks. O. & N. Test.* 427 Sciatica for Ischiatica, ab *ἰσχίας*, the hip or huckle-bone.

†**I-schield**, *v. Obs.* Also 2 iscilden, 3 ischulden, 4 ischelde. [OE. *gescieldan*, *-sceld-*, *-scild-*, *-scyld-*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + OE. *sceldan* to SHIELD.] *trans.* To shield, protect.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 51 He us eac ȝescelde þ wiđ eallum feonduin. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xxxiii. 22 Ic ȝescilde þe mid minre swyðran handan. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxiii[i]. 1 Wiđ egesan yfeles feondes mine sawle ȝescyld. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Þe clenesse iscilt heo wiđ unþeawes. 12.. *Prayer to our Lady* in *O. E. Misc.* 193 Þat us ischulde he eure fram alle helle pine. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 85 I-schelde ous, wanne we dede beth, Fram alle fendene jewyse.

Ischio- (i·skio), ad. Gr. *ἰσχιο-*, combining form of *ἰσχίον* ISCHIUM, used in anatomical terms, in comb. with adjs. relating to other parts of the body, with the sense 'pertaining to or connecting the ischium and . . .', as **ischio-a·nal**, **-cau·dal**, **-ca·vernous**, **-coccy·geal**, **-fe·moral**, **-fi·bular**, **-i·liac**, **-pu·bal**, **-pu·bic**, **-re·ctal**, **-sa·cral**, **-ti·bial**, **-ure·thral**, **-ve·rtebral**.

Hence also **Ischio-ca·psular** *a.*, relating to or connected with the ischium and the capsular ligament of the hip-joint. **Ischio·cerite** *Zool.* [Gr. *κέρας* horn], the third joint of a fully developed antenna of a crustacean. **Ischio·podite** *sb. Zool.* [Gr. *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot], the third joint of a fully developed limb of a crustacean.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischio-Analis*,..applied to the *Levator ani* muscle: *ischio-anal. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* vi. 314 While to its inner portion an *ischiocerite is connected, bearing a merocerite. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 20 The attachments of the anterior sacro-sciatic ligaments, and the *ischio-coccygeal muscles. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 20 A hinder—*ischio-femoral—part arising from the hinder edge of the ischium is inserted rather above and behind the preceding. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 94 The third [joint], or "*ischiopodite", is marked by an annular constriction a little way distally to its articulation with .. the basipodite. 1857 BULLOCK *Cazeaux' Midwif.* 22 The *ischio-pubic ramus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 177/1 Each *Ischio-rectal space is a deep triangular hollow.

Ischiocele (i'skiosīl). [f. ISCHIO- + Gr. *κήλη* tumour.] A hernia in the ischiatic notch. Hence **Ischioce·lic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ischiocele.

1847 CRAIG, *Ischiocele*, *Ischiatocele*, hernia formed by protrusion of the viscera through the great foramen. 1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Ischiorrhogic (-rɒ'ʤik), *a. Pros.* [ad. Gr. *ἰσχιορρωγικός* having broken hips, limping: used only as a term of prosody; f. *ἰσχίο-ν* hip-joint + *ῥώξ*, *ῥωγ-* cleft.] Applied to an iambic line with spondees in the second, fourth, or sixth place.

1832 LEWIS in *Philol. Mus.* I. 289 Babrius seems to have occasionally admitted a spondee into the fifth foot; a variety of iambic metre called ischiorrhogic, or disjointed, by the ancient grammarians.

I-schipped, ME. pa. pple. of SHIP *v.*

†**I-schi·re**, *v. Obs.* Also 3 iscire. [OE. type **gescīran*, corresp. to Goth. *gaskeirjan* to interpret: cf. OE. *scīran* to make clear, declare, make known, tell.] *trans.* To tell, say, speak.

c 1205 LAY. 17129 Loke þat þu na mare swulc þing ne iscire. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1530 Ne dar heo noȝt a word ischire.

I-schitte, ME. pa. pple. of SHUT *v.*

‖ **Ischium** (i'skiŭm). Pl. **ischia** (in 7 erron. -ias). [L. *ischium*, a. Gr. *ἰσχίον* hip-joint; later as now used.] The lowest of the three parts of the *os innominatum*, the bone on which the body rests when sitting.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i. 179 If we define sitting to be a firmation of the body upon the Ischias. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., In the ischium is a deep cavity ..which receives the head of the thigh-bone. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 61 Those parts of this bony circumference, which receive the heads of the thigh-bone above,..called the ischium or coxendix, are the strongest of all. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 183 The hæmapophyses of, probably, the last abdominal vertebra, called 'ischia', .. are detached from the rest of their segment. 1883 MARTIN & MOALE *Vertebr. Dissect.* 123 The *ischium* is nearly vertically placed beneath the hinder portion of the ilium.

I-schod, ME. pa. pple. of SHED *v.*, SHOE *v.* **I-schore, i-schorn**, of SHEAR *v.* **I-schorted**, of SHORT *v.* **I-schote**, of SHOOT *v.* **I-schreve, i-schriven**, of SHRIVE *v.* **I-schrowdit, i-schrud**, of SHROUD *v.* **I-schryned**, of SHRINE *v.* **I-schryve**, of SHRIVE *v.* **I-schud**, of SHOE *v.* **I-schulde**, var. of I-SCHIELD *v.* **I-schuven**, ME. pa. pple. of SHOVE *v.*

Ischuretic (iskiure·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *ἰσχουρέ-ειν* to suffer from retention of urine: cf. next, and *diuretic*.]

a. *adj.* Having the property of curing ischuria.

b. *sb.* A medicine that cures ischuria.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Ischureticks*, Medicines that force Urine, when there is a Stoppage of it. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ischureticus*, old term applied to medicines..: ischuretic.

So †**Ischure·tical** *a.*, troubled with ischuria.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Ischuretical*, one so troubled with that distemper.

‖ **Ischuria** (iskiŭ·riă). Also in English form **ischury** (i·skiŭri). [L. *ischūria*, a. Gr. *ἰσχουρία* retention of urine, f. *ἰσχ-ειν* to hold + *οὖρον* urine, *οὔριος* of urine.] Difficulty in passing urine, due either to suppression or retention.

1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. v. 82 Like the consulting Physicians who could not agree, whether their Patients Ischury should be cured by Succinum, or by Electrum,.. and the poor man died because they could not consent. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ischuria*, a stoppage, or difficulty of the Urine. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* IX. 343 The Ischury proceeded from no fault in the Kidneys, or Bladder. 1748 tr. *Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 266 When he cannot piss at all, it is called an Ischury. 1790 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* II. 514 It has been the..practice in ischurias, to have recourse to purgatives. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 573 After ischuria of several days' duration.

Hence **Ischu·ric** *a.*, belonging to Ischuria (Mayne, 1855).

I-scild, var. of I-SCHIELD *v. Obs.*

I-sclaundred, ME. pa. pple. of SLANDER *v.* **I-scod**, of SHOE *v.*

†**I-sco·le**. *Obs.* [A deriv. in *ge-*, I-1, of OE. *scolu*, *scōl*, school, troop, shoal, OS. *skola* band, troop.] A troop, host.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes deofles heriscole .. In þes middeneardes iscole .. In þes flesces iscole [fihteð ajen us] euel ȝeþanc and fule lustes.

I-score, ME. pa. pple. of SHEAR *v.* **I-scorned**, of SCORN *v.* **I-scoten**, of SHOOT *v.* **I-scourged**, of SCOURGE *v.* **I-scoven**, of SHOVE *v.* **I-scrape**, of SCRAPE *v.* **I-scrifen**, of SHRIVE *v.* **I-scrud**, of SHROUD *v.*

Ise, I'se, dial. or archaic abbreviation of *I shall*; also = *I's*, *I is*, dial. for *I am*.

1796 *Ned Evans* I. 136 I'se warrant you've been at Mr. Muckworm's. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxx, I'se warrant him nane of your whingeing King George folk. *Ibid.* xlii, Troth I'se ensure him, an he'll bide us. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Ise*, I am or I will.

-ise [1], a frequent spelling of -IZE, suffix forming vbs., which see.

-ise [2], suffix of sbs., repr. OF. *-ise*, properly:—L. *-itia*, but also, in words of learned formation, put for L. *-icia*, *-ilia*, *-icium*, *-ilium*, as in L. *justitia*, *judicium*, *servitium*, OF. *justise*, *juise*, *servise*. Hence it became a living suffix, forming abstract sbs. of quality, state, or function, as in *couard-ise*, *friand-ise*, *gaillard-ise*, *marchand-ise*. In the words from L., *-ise* was subsequently changed in F. to *-ice*, as in *justice*, *service*, in which form the suffix mostly appears in Eng., as in *justice*, *service*, *cowardice*; but *-ise* is found in *franchise*, *merchandise*, the obsolete or archaic *niggardise*, *quaintise*, *riotise*, *truandise*, *valiantise*, *warrantise*, and in such barely-naturalized words as *galliardise*, *gourmandise*, *paliardise*; also, in *exercise*, F. *exercice*, L. *exercitium*. Native formations on the same type are *inconvenientise*, *sluggardise*.

I-seaid, ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v.* **I-seald**, of SELL *v.* **I-sealed**, of SEAL *v.*

†**I-seche**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesēcan*, *-sēcean*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sēc(e)an* to SEEK.] *trans.* To seek, seek for.

Beowulf (Z.) 684 ȝif he ȝesecean dear wiȝ. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1668 (Gr.) Þæs þe hie ȝesohton Sennera feld. *c* 1000 *Satan* 213 He oðer lif eft ȝeseceð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 31 Þene preost he mot isechen þe hine acursede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Þa þohte hie þat hie hine ȝeseche wolde. *c* 1205 LAY. 9223 He hætte..alle his hæse men his hustiſn]ȝge isechen. *Ibid.* 25029 Cesar isohte Bruttene mid baldere strengðe. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 741 Ich .. bidde þat hi moten iseche þan ilke song that ever is eche.

Isechele, Isechokil, Isecle, obs. ff. ICICLE.

†**I-see'**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see SEE *v.* [OE. *gesēon*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sēon* to SEE; = Goth. *gasaihwan*, OHG. *gasehan*, MHG. *gesehen*.] *trans.* To see, behold.

Beowulf (Z.) 221 Da liðende land ȝesawon. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 666 (Gr.) Ic mæȝ heonon ȝeseon hwær he sylf siteð. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 17 Manega .. rihtwise ȝewilnudon þa þing to ȝe-seonne [*Lindisf.* ȝeseal þe ȝe ȝeseoþ and hiȝ ne ȝe-sawon [*Hatt. G.* ȝe-seaȝen]. *Ibid.* Mark viii. 24 Ic ȝe-seo [*Lindisf.* ȝeseom, *Rushw.* ȝisiom] men swylce treow gangende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 123 Alswa deð maniȝe fisce þe isiȝ þet es, and ne isihȝ na þene hoc þe sticað on þan ese. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Ful wel þu me iscie þauh þu stille were. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 56 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 36 He ne mijte iseo nomore. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 107 Thys may ech man ysy. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1247 Me may .. I-syn that he is God by his dede. 1340

Ayenb. 81 Uayrhede þet þe e3e of þe bodye yzy3þ. *Ibid.* 185 Yzi3 and þench huo yeſþ þane red. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 205 Ye shul me neuer on lyve y-se. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 345 [Plato] mi3t nou3t i-see Ieremyas. *?a* 1400 *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 314/91 So þou I-syxt I-wis.

I-seeled, -et, ME. pa. pple. of SEAL *v.* **I-seen,** of SEE *v.*

†**I-se·ggen,** *v. Obs.* Forms: see SAY *v.* [OE. *gesęcgan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sęcgan* to say; cognate with OS. *giseggian*, OHG. *gasagên*, MHG. *gesagen.*] *trans.* To say, tell, declare, relate, confess.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. xi[iii]. (1890) 190 Ic will mine leathorfulle þeawas ȝesecgan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Daniel* 165 He ȝesæde swefen cyninge. *c* 1000 *Guthlac* 676 Mec dryhten heht snude ȝesecgan þæt ȝe .. him hearsume .. wæron. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Hit is riht þet me us nede and isegge þet sceamie. *c* 1205 LAY. 21885 Heo..þus iseiden.

Isegrim (əi·zĕgrim). Also 7 **Isgrin.** [a. MHG., Ger. *Isegrimm*, *Isengrimm*, also *Isengrîn*, *Eisengrein*, MDu. *Isengryn*, *Isegrijn*, *-grijm*, Du. *Ijzegrim*, the name of the wolf in *Reynard the Fox*, and other beast-fables; in OHG. *Isangrîm* as a man's name, f. *îsan*, *îsen*, etc. 'iron' + *-grîm*, cf. *grîma*, mask, hood, helmet; but in later use often associated with *grime*, grim, wrathful, fierce.] An appellation applied, after the manner of a proper name, to the wolf. *rare* in Eng. use.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* ii, Isegrym the wulf wyth his lynage and frendes cam and stode to fore the kynge. *Passim.* 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* III. iii, I know to chase the Roe, The winde out-stripping, Isgrin [*mod. ed.* Isgrim] himself.

†**I-se·htne,** *v. Obs.* [f. *ȝe-*, I-1 + *sehtnien*, *sahtnien*, to reconcile.] *trans.* To reconcile.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 83 He isehtnede god and man.

I-seid, ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v.* **I-seie, i-seiȝe,** of SEE *v.* **I-seilet,** of SEAL *v.* **I-seilled,** of SAIL *v.* **I-seined,** of *sein*, SIGN *v.*

Iseidomal: see ISO-.

Isel, izle (əi·z'l). Now only *dial.* Forms: 1 ysel, ysle, 3 isel, 4 usle, usel, 5 iselle, isyl(le, ysel, 6 isille, ysyle, 6–7 (9 *Sc. dial.*) isle, 7 issle, 8 *Sc.* aizle, 9 *Sc.* eizel. [OE. *ysel*, *ysle*, cogn. with MHG. *usele*, *usel*, *iusele*, mod.Ger. dial. *iisel*, *isel*, *iissel*, *issel*, spark, LG. *ösel*, ON. *uslí* fire, conflagration; f. root *us-* (L. *ur-ĕre*, *us-tum* to burn).] A spark; an ember; chiefly in *pl.*, Sparks, embers; ashes; in *mod. dial.*, Floating sparks from a conflagration; extinct sparks, particles of soot, smuts.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xix. 28 þa beheolde Abraham .. and ȝeseah hu þa ysla upfluȝon mid þam smice. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 65 Ich..pine me seluen on asshen and on iselen. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 747, I am bot erþe ful euel and vsle so blake. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 431 Iosephus was i-founde y-hid among useles. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IX. 184 Ysels myxt with litel water. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Isyl of fyre, *favilla.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. i. 135 Amang the assys cauld And lattyr isillys of thar kynd cuntre. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Elw tan*, ysyle. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* xxix. 5 As smal dust: and as issles passing away. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* 115 An aizle brunt Her braw new worset apron. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1001 Killmoulis .. often torments the goodman sorely by throwing 'isles' or ashes out when sheelin or shelled oats are spread out to dry. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Izles*, floating particles of soot, smuts.

Comb. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Isylkake..bakyne vndyr askys, *flamicia.*

Iseland, obs. form of ICELAND.

I-seld, ME. pa. pple. of SELL *v.*

†**I-sele,** *a. Obs.* Also 3 i-sæle. [Cf. OE. *gesęl* in *gesęllic* happy, and next.] =next.

c 1205 LAY. 7666 Ne wurðe he nauere isæle. *Ibid.* 29480 þe pape was isele.

†**I-se·li,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *gesælig*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sælig* happy: see SILLY.] Happy, fortunate, prosperous.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 Hweðer micel feoh mæge ænigne mon don swa ȝesæline, ðæt he nanes þinges maran ne þyrfe. *c* 893 — *Oros.* v. ii. § 9 Hi fram ȝesælȝum tidum ȝilpað. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1138 Seth wæs ȝesæliȝ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 ȝef we weren iseli. *Ibid.* 109 Iselie beoð efre þa mildheortan. *c* 1205 LAY. 28861 Snel cniht wes Carriz, ah he nes noht iseli. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 308 Eadi is he and iseli.

†**I-selth.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝesælð, 2 iselhðe, 2–3 iselðe, iseluhðe. [OE. *gesælþ*, f. *gesæl-* happy; in early ME., in part from *gesælig*: see prec.] Happiness, felicity, fortune.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiii, Sio soðe ȝesælð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Swa þet we..on iselhðan to swiðe ne blissian. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 13 Ich mihte habbe bet idon, hefde ich þe iselþe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 382 þet is ure iseluhðe þet we beoren in ure bodie Jesu Cristes deadlicnesse.

†**I-seme,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesęman*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sęman* to bring to agreement, settle, f. *sóm* agreement.]

1. *trans.* To reconcile, to settle.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 5 Dæt he hie ȝeseman wolde. *c* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1094 Hi ȝesemede þeon ne mihtan.

2. To suit, to beseem.

c 1205 LAY. 9587 He hæhte setten hire on nome þe hire [þe burh] mihte isemen [*c* 1275 semi].

†**I-semeliche,** *adv. Obs.* [f. I-1 + *sęmeliche* SEEMLY.] In a seemly or becoming manner; quietly.

c 1205 LAY. 21785 An imetliche broc, þe..swiðe isemeliche into sæ wendeð.

Isen, obs. variant of IRON.

†**I-se·nd,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesendan*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sendan* to SEND; =Goth. *gasandjan*, OHG. *gisenten*, MHG. *gesenden.*] *trans.* To send.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 9 þa wæs ȝesended þæt goldhord. *c* 1325 in *O. E. Misc.* 156 þat he me isende. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1487 They..four thousand mark ysende.

I-send, i-sent, ME. pa. pple. of SEND *v.* **I-sen(e,** of SEE *v.* **I-seowed,** of SEW *v.* **I-serched,** of SEARCH *v.*

Isenergic, Isentropic: see ISO-.

Iserine (əi·zərin). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *iserin* (Werner, 1797); named from *Iserwiese* in Bohemia, one of the localities for the mineral.] =next.

1805 R. JAMESON *Min.* II. 502 Fifth Species, Iserine. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 181 The loose Iron-sand of Iserwiese, called *iserine*, is in part, at least, in isometric octahedrons.

Iserite (əi·zərəit). *Min.* [Altered by Dana from prec.: see -ITE.] A variety of ILMENITE, found as a black crystalline sand.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 181 Iserite is supposed to be isometric titanic iron.

I-served, ME. pa. pple. of SERVE *v.* **I-sesed,** of CEASE, SEIZE *v.* **I-set, i-sette,** of SET *v.*

†**I-set,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gesęt-an*, f. *ge-*, I-1 + *sęttan* to SET. Cognate with OS. *gisettian*, OHG. *gasezzan*, Goth. *gasatjan.*] *trans.* To set; to set up, establish.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 143 þa apostolas..hie ȝesetton on þæm fæȝran neorxna wange. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 604 Sæberht .. þone Æðelberht ȝesette þær to ciningа. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 217 þes cenne god sælde and ȝesette *& vel* laga. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ða apostoli siððan..isetten iacob þet wes ihaten rihtwis on cristes selt [=setl]. *c* 1205 LAY. 22053 Seollic is þe lauerd þat al hit isette.

Isethionic (əisĭ·þi,o·nik), *a. Chem.* [f. ISO- 6 + ETHIONIC.] In *isethionic acid*, a monobasic acid, $C_2H_6SO_4$, formed together with sulphuric acid, by boiling ethionic acid with water. Its salts are **Ise·thionates.**

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 190 In 1833, M. Magnus..discovered three acids. .. He distinguished them by the names of althionic, ethionic, and isethionic acids. 1859 *Fownes' Man. Chem.* 383 When a solution of ethionic acid is boiled, it is decomposed into sulphuric acid, and a second new acid, the isethionic, isomeric with sulphovinic acid. *Ibid.*, The isethionates of baryta, lead, copper, potassa, soda, and ammonia crystallize with facility..into taurin. 1878 KINGZETT *Anim. Chem.* 95 Taurin appears to be dehydrated isæthionate of ammonium. 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 357 Isethionic acid, .. also known as hydroxyethylsulphonic acid.

†**I-se·tnesse.** *Obs.* [OE. *gesętnes*, f. *gesęttan*, I-SET *v.*: see -NESS.] Institution, ordinance, statute, law.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. v. (1890) 274 In swa micle lufan þære Romaniscan cirican ȝesetenisse. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 358 Seo ealde æ wæs eaðelicre þonne Cristes ȝesetnys sy. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 3 Healdende hyra yldrena ȝesetnessa. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 þe dei pentecostes ihaten on þere alde isetnesse. *Ibid.* 119 Butan godes laȝe and godes isetnesse. 1258 *Proclam. Hen. III* (Rot. Pat. 43 Hen. III, M. 15. No. 40. f. 4), To healden and to werien þo itsetnesses þæt beon imakede & beon to makien.

I-seyd, ME. pa. pple. of SAY *v.* **I-seye, i-seyn,** of SEE *v.*

Ise-ȝekille, -yokel, obs. var. IGICLE.

Ish (iʃ), *sb. Sc.* Forms: 4 ysche, 5–6 ische, 7– ish. [f. ISH *v.*]

1. Issue, egress, exit; right of exit; †place of egress. Now only in *Sc. Law*, in phr. *ish and entry* (see quot. 1861).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* VI. 363 The strat entre Of the furde, and the ysche alsua. 14.. *Burgh Lawis* (Rec. Soc.) No. 52 The tane sall geyff to the aldyrman a penny for the ische and the tothir sall geyff a penny for the entre. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 51 Quhair as the chill river hait Vfens Seikis..Amyd how valeis his renk and ische. *a* 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk*, Souldiours placed to stop all ish and entrie. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 476/1 The clause, *cum libero exitu et introitu* ('with free ish and entry'), in the *tenendas* of a charter, imports a right to all ways and passages, in so far as they may be necessary, to kirk and market, through the adjacent grounds of the granter.

2. The conclusion of a period of time; the expiry of a legal term, a lease, etc. Now only in *Sc. Law.*

1502 in Pitcairn *Anc. Crim. Trials* I. *30 For þe space of fourty days; at the ische of þe quhilk terme ande ende of xl dais [etc.]. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 159 At the ische of this yere, Marcus Minucius and Aulus Sempronius war maid consullis. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 209 Gif ane man, efter the ische of his takkis..ressavis foir-maill for the samin landis. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 156 Seldom reduced into writing, when they are not to have effect before the ish. 1886 *Act* 49 & 50 *Vict.* c. 50 § 5 Notice of removal .. shall .. be given as many days before the date of ish as shall be equivalent to at least one third of the full period of duration of the lease.

†**Ish, iss,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 ice, 4–5 isse. *β. Sc.* 4–5 ysche, 4–6 isch(e, 5 issh, yssh, yss(e, (ussh), 6 ish(e. [ME. a. OF. *issir*, (*yssir*, *ussir*), (cf. ISSANT), earlier *eissir* = It. *escire*, *uscire*:—L. *exīre* to go out, f. *ex* out + *īre* to go.]

1. *intr.* =ISSUE *v.* 1–3.

a. [1292 BRITTON III. xvii. § 3 Qe de soen gre .. s'en issi et se demist. *transl.* That of his own accord he..went out and dispossessed himself.] *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3466 þey armede hem, and isseden out. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3789 William & his wiȝes .. softly Iced out of þe cite whan þei seie time. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 14407 Wynd and wordys rud and dul Yssen out fful gret plente.

β. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 278 ȝe sall Isch furth to the bataill, And fecht with thaim. *c* 1400 *Destr Troy* 5784 Arowes vp in the aire ysshit full þicke. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxiv, On a day we vsshet oute. 1558 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) II. 508 Gife It sal happin..oure sade souerane departe of þis mortale life w'out airis Ischeit of hir body. *a* 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 11 Certaine of the castell men wschit [*ed.* 1728 ishing] out and skirmischit thame.

fig. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 82 (Camb. MS.) þat hast so wouen me with thy resouns..thow þat ooþer while entrist ther þou issest and oother while issest ther thow entrist.

2. *trans.* To go out of, depart from. *rare.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5031 With joye isshed thow the Citee of his swete birth Bethelem.

3. *trans.* To clear (a place) by driving out those within.

1537 *Sc. Acts Jas. V*, c. 50 That an Maisser ische the Councel-house, and himselfe sall stande at the dure, and let na man enter.

Hence †**Ishing** *vbl. sb.* = ISSUING *vbl. sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 158 Till warn hym of thair ysching. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 629 Of his spirit shal be the issynge, In-to eternel blisse the entrynge. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xi. 98 The .. place had ane narrou entres & narrou isching.

Ish, *v.*[2] *nonce-wd.* [Echoic.] *intr.* To make the sound *ish!* or *sh!* as in striking the air forcibly.

1898 SIR G. ROBERTSON *Chitral* XXI. 201 Bullets went 'ishing' just over it with curious monotony.

-ish[1], a suffix forming adjs., of Com. Teut. origin; Goth. *-isks*, ON. *-iskr*, OHG., OS., OFris., OE. *-isc*, Ger., Du. *-isch*: cognate with Gr. *-ισκ-os* dim. suffix of sbs. Sometimes syncopated to *-sh* (spelt also *-ch*). In Scottish usually *-is*, syncopated *-s*, *-ce*. In words of old formation, the prec. vowel had umlaut (which was often present in the sb. whence the adj. in *-isc* was formed); in later use the vowel has usually been altered back to that of the sb. when this is in use; e. g. *Scottish*, *Danish*, after *Scot*, *Dane*; the modified vowel being retained in other cases, as in *English*, *French*, *Welsh.*

1. In OE. and the cognate langs., chiefly forming gentile adjs. from national names: e. g. *British* (OE. *Brittisc*), *English* (OE. *Englisc*, †Sc. *Inglis*), *Scottish*, *Scotch* (OE. *Scyttisc*, Sc. †*Scottis*, *Scots*), *Irish* (OE. *Irisc*), *Welsh* (OE. *Wielisc*, †Sc. *Walys*, *Wallis*); *Danish* (OE. *Denisc*, †Sc. *Dense*, *Dence*); *Frankish*, *French* (OE. *Frencisc*); so in many adjs. of various ages, as *Alemannish*, *Finnish*, *Flemish*, *Gaulish*, †*Greekish* (OE. *Grécisc*), *Icelandish*, *Jewish*, *Jutish*, *Netherlandish*, *Pictish*, *Polish*, *Romish*, *Spanish*, *Swedish*, *Turkish*, *Wendish.*

2. Added to other sbs., with the sense 'Of or belonging to a person or thing, of the nature or character of'. These were not numerous in OE., whence only a few have come down to later times. Examples are *folcisc* popular, *hǽðenisc* heathenish, *þéodisc* national, *inlendisc* inlandish, *utlendisc* outlandish (which come close to the gentile group in 1); also *mennisc* human, *cildisc* childish, *cierlisc* churlish. In later times this ending has become exceedingly common, sometimes in the earlier colourless sense as *boyish*, *girlish*, *waggish*, but chiefly in a derogatory sense, 'Having the (bad or objectionable) qualities of': as in *apish*, *babyish*, *boarish*, *boorish*, *brutish*, *clownish*, *currish*, *devilish*, *doggish*, *doltish*, *dronish*, *foolish*, *foppish*, *goatish*, *ghoulish*, *hoggish*, *impish*, *knavish*, *mannish*, *monkish*, *mulish*, *owlish*, *prudish*, *roguish*, *selfish*, *shrewish*, *sluggish*, *sluttish*, *sottish*, *swinish*, *thievish*, *waspish*, *whorish*, *wolvish*, *womanish.* (These have usually corresponding Ger. forms in *-isch.*) Also from names of things, with sense 'of the nature of, tending to', as in *aguish*, *blockish*, *bookish*, *brinish*, *feverish*, *freakish*, *hellish*, *moorish*; or from other parts of speech, as *snappish*, *stand-offish*, *uppish.*

In recent colloquial and journalistic use, *-ish* has become the favourite ending for forming adjs. for the nonce (esp. of a slighting or depreciatory nature) on proper names of persons, places, or things, and even on phrases, e. g. *Disraelitish*, *Heine-ish*, *Mark Twainish*, *Micawberish*, *Miss Martineauish*, *Queen Annish*, *Spectator-ish*, *Tupperish*, *West Endish*; *all-over-ish*, *at-homeish*, *devil-may-care-ish*, *how-d'ye-doish*, *jolly-good-fellowish*, *merry-go-roundish*, *out-of-townish*, and the like.

1815 *Hist. Mr. J. Decastro* II. 243 She might have an I-dont-know-howishness about her which no lady can run away from unless she runs one way. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1837) II. 2 A clean-cravatish formality of manner. 1845 TENNYSON in Ld. Tennyson *Mem.* (1897) I. 227, I feel the least bit possible Miss Martineauish about it. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 150 The Micawberish prospect of anything turning up. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 3/1

A Heine-ish sneer at the tendency of the Eternal-Feminine to relax the tension of our ideals. 1894 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 4/7 Some huge pile of building, generally much more Queen Anne-ish than the houses of Queen Anne's own time.

3. Added to adjs. with the sense 'Of the nature of, approaching the quality of, somewhat', apparently first with words of colour (which may have been treated as sbs., and so have originally come under 2): e.g. *bluish* (*a* 1400), *blackish* (*a* 1500), *brownish, reddish, whitish, yellowish*, etc. In later use also with other adjs., and now, in colloquial use, possible with nearly all monosyllabic adjs., and some others, e.g. *brightish, broadish, coldish, darkish, dimmish, dryish, dullish, duskish, feeblish, goodish, hardish, loudish, narrowish, oldish, palish, poorish, queerish, smallish, smartish, softish, tallish, thickish, thinnish, warmish, weakish, wettish, youngish.* Derivatives of this type are peculiar to English among the cognate languages: those formed on adjs. of colour answer to F. adjs. in *-âtre*, as *bleuâtre, noirâtre*, and to Ger. adjs. in *-lich*, as *bläulich, schwärtzlich*. Of other adjectives, only a few have equivalent Ger. forms in *-lich*; the force of *-ish* is ordinarily given in Ger. by the qualifying *etwas* or *ein wenig*.

From adjs. in *-ish*, advbs. in -ishly and sbs. of quality in -ishness, are formed *ad libitum*: e.g. *girlishly, girlishness, feverishly, feverishness.*

-ish[2], a suffix of verbs, 1epr. F. *-iss-*, extended stem of verbs in *-ir*, e.g. *périr* to perish, *periss-ant, ils periss-ent*. The F. *-iss-* originated in the L. *-isc-* of inceptive verbs, which in It., Pr., and Fr. was extended to form a class of simple verbs, corresp. to L. verbs in *-īre* and *-ēre*, and including others which were assimilated to these. At their first adoption, these verbs ended in Eng. in *-is, -ise, -iss(e*, which before 1400 changed to *-isshe*. In Sc. the original *-is, -isse*, was retained longer, and appeared in 16th c. as *-eis(e*: *pereis, fleureis*. Among the chief examples of this ending are *abolish, accomplish, banish, blandish, blemish, brandish, burnish, cherish, demolish, embellish, establish, finish, flourish, furbish, furnish, garnish, impoverish, languish, nourish, perish, polish, punish, ravish, relinquish, replenish, tarnish, vanish, varnish.*

In some cases, other Fr. endings have been levelled under this suffix in AFr. or English: such are *admonish, astonish, diminish, distinguish, eternish, famish, lavish, minish, monish, publish, relish*, etc., for the history of which see the individual words.

In a few words the F. *-iss-* is represented in Eng. by *-ise*, or even *-ize*: e.g. *avertir, -iss-* ADVERTISE, *châtir, -iss-* CHASTISE; *amortir, -iss-* AMORTIZE; *réjouir, rejouiss-* has given REJOICE.

I-shape(n, ME. pa. pple. of SHAPE *v.*

Isher, -erie, obs. Sc. forms of USHER, -ERY.

Ishew, -u, -we, obs. forms of ISSUE *sb.* and *v.*

†**I'shies**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *ischia*, Gr. *ἰσχία*: see ISCHIUM.] Hip-joints.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii, He spoiled the frame of their kidneys..heaved off of the hinges their ishies.

Ishilde, variant of I-SCHIELD *v.*

Ishmael (i'ʃmeˌĕl). [A Heb. proper name יִשְׁמָעֵאל *Yishmāēʾl* 'God will hear'. See also ISMAEL.] Proper name of the son of Abraham by Hagar; hence, allusively: An outcast; one 'whose hand is against every man, and every man's hand against him' (Gen. xvi. 12), one at war with society.

[1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 100 Like..the sons of Ishmael, their hand is against every one, and every one's hand against them.] 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 4/3 Men who were the very Ishmaels of the labour world.

Hence **I'shmaelite** (a descendant of Ishmael, as the Arabs claim to be): fig. = ISHMAEL; **Ishmaelitic** (-i'tik), **I'shmaelitish** (-əi:tiʃ), of, pertaining to, of the nature of an Ishmaelite; **Ishmaelitism** (i'ʃmeˌĕləi·tiz'm), the character and action of an Ishmaelite.

1577 VAUTROUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* iv. 29 (1588) 227 a, It greeueth vs that these Ishmaelites hate and persecute vs so grieuously. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* e, The name of *Sarazins* was given to the Ishmaelitish Arabians, or..the Arabs of the Desart. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxvii, Jos's tents and pilau were pleasant to this little Ishmaelite. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict., Ishmaelitish*, like Ishmael; thievish. 1876 FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 125 Menzel was a literary Ishmaelite. 1880 M. D. CONWAY in *Academy* 24 July 55 An Ishmaelitish style of criticising his literary contemporaries. 1896 D. L. LEONARD *Cent. Congreg. Ohio* 71 Lonesome and in peril were they .. and fell into a wretched Ishmaelitish frame. 1897 O. SMEATON *Smollett* ii. 26 The same evil spirit of Social Ishmaelitism .. was present with him until a year or two of his death.

I-shote, ME. pa. pple. of SHOOT *v.*

Isiac (əi·siăk, i'siĕk), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *īsiac-us*, a. Gr. *ἰσιακός*, f. *Isis*: see below.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to Isis, the principal goddess of ancient Egyptian mythology.

Isiac table, a copper tablet of unknown origin, now in the royal gallery of Turin, containing figures of Egyptian deities with Isis in the middle.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. vi. Wks. 1811 IV. 296 There is a famous antique monument .. well known to the curious by the name of the Isiac or Bembine Table. 1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* I. 320 The second, or Isiac table, is considered as one of the most precious monuments of ancient times, which Italy preserves. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 234 This head, with the snakes, was apparently an Isiac symbol.

B. *sb.* A priest or worshipper of Isis.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iv. (1737) 13 The Egyptian Heathens..us'd to constitute their Isiacs, by shaving them.

Hence **Isiacal** (əisəi·ăkăl) *a.* = ISIAC *a.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 570 The Isiacall rites. 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. III. 115 The Isiacal traditions of Egypt.

†**I-sib, i-sibbe**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *gesib(b* related, akin, f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *sibb* related, SIB. Cogn. with OHG. *gisibbo*.] Related, akin.

c 1000 *Job* in Thwaites *Heptat.* (1698) 167 Þry cyningas þe him ȝesibbe wæron. 1014 WULFSTAN *Sermo ad Anglos* (Napier xxxiii. 159), Ne bearh nu for oft ȝesibb ȝesibban ðe ma þe fremdan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Feader oðer moder broðer oðer suster oðer oðre swa isibbe. *c* 1205 LAY. 30533 Heo weoren isibbe. *c* 1275 *Duty Christians* 102 in *O. E. Misc.* 144 We beoþ alle isybbe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6438 Alle þat were oȝt ysyb Edmond þe kynge. *c* 1305 *Virgins* 85 Menioe of hem him were isibbe.

Hence †**Isi·bsum**, OE. ȝesib(b)sum, peaceful.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 349 Se ðe of Gode cymð he bið godes willan and ȝesibsum. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 Witutan laðe and isibsum. *Ibid.* 113 Þa beoð godes bern þe beoð isibsumme.

Isicle, isi(c)kle, obs. forms of ICICLE.

‖**Isidium** (əisi·diŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **isidia.** [mod. Bot. L., f. *Isis, Isid-em*, Isis (in reference to her disc and horns).] One of a number of coral-like or wart-like elevations or excrescences of the thallus in certain lichens, having the function of soredia.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 629/2 *Isidium*, a coral-like elevation of the thallus of a lichen, bearing a globule at its end. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 557/2 Nylander observes .. that the isidia in the *Collemacei* ..'show very clearly under the microscope the entire history of the evolution of the thallus'.

Hence **Isidiiferous** (əisi·diˌi·fĕrəs), **Isidiophorous** (-ˌfŏrəs) *adjs.* [see -FEROUS, -PHOROUS], bearing isidia; **Isidioid** (əisi·dioid), **Isidio·se** *adjs.*, resembling or of the nature of an isidium; characterized by or provided with isidia.

1856 W. L. LINDSAY *Brit. Lichens* 43 The isidioid thallus resembles the tartareous in being usually pale or whitish. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Botany* 418 Many other forms are assumed by the crusts of Lichens;..the isidioid, in which the thallus is broken up into short erect cylindrical projections. 1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554/1 This isidioid condition in crustaceous thalli is the basis of the old pseudo-genus *Isidium*. *Ibid.* 556/1 On the margin of the thallus of isidiiferous states of *Peltigera canina*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Isidioid*, .. applied to those lichens which are covered with a dense mass of conical soredia.

Isidorian (isidō·riăn), *a.* [f. *Isidor-us* pr. name: see -IAN.] Of or pertaining to Isidorus or Isidore; spec. to St. Isidore, archbishop of Seville 600–636, author of several historical and ecclesiastical works, and of Twenty Books of *Origines* or Etymologies, of value for the history of late Latin.

On account of his reputation for learning, his name was in the Middle Ages attached to various other works, particularly to a collection of canons and decretals, a later interpolated collection of which is known as the *pseudo-Isidorian* or *false decretals*.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 393 The Spanish or Isidorian translation [of Greek Canons] ascribed to Isidore of Seville. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 1/2 The forgery of the Isidorian Decretals, which did so much to augment the power of the Popes. 1900 *United Presb. Mag.* May 238/1 Mediaeval history has a parallel in the famous 'Isidorian Decretals'.

Isie, obs. form of ICY.

†**I-sight, i-siht.** *Obs.* Also ȝesichðe, ȝesee(h)ðe, isihðe, isehðe. [OE. *gesihþ, -siht*, f. *sēon* to see: cf. SIGHT. Cogn. with OS. *gisiht*, OHG. *gasiht*, MHG. *gesiht*, Ger. *gesicht*.] Sight, vision.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Þa mistas ðe .. fordwilmað ða soðan ȝesihðe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 60 On ealles þæs folces ȝesihðe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark vii. 22 Yfel ȝesihð [*c* 1169 *Hatton G.* ȝe-sihðe]. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Naðor ne an isehðe, ne on sprece. *Ibid.* 229 Etfor har alra ȝesychðe. *Ibid.* 241 Abroden of his ȝeseeche. *c* 1205 LAY. 13990 Bruttes weoren særi for swulchere isihðe.

I-sihen, i-sizhe(n, ME. pa. pple. of SIE *v.*, to sink, fall.

Isille, var. of ISEL *Obs.*, ember, spark.

†**Ising.** *Obs.* [Origin obscure: perh. a corrupted deriv. of L. *insicia, insicium*, in 16th c. L. dicts. *insitium* 'stuffing, force-meat'.] A kind of 'pudding'; a sausage: see quots.

c 1550 *Wyll Burke's Test.* in Halliwell *Lit.* 16 & 17 *Cent.* (1851) 54 Chitterlinges broyled and therbur and isinge. *Ibid.* 55 For to make Isinge Poding .. fair broile him on a grediron and cast salte on him, and serve him forthe for an isinge. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* P 825 A pudding called an Ising, *itittium*. 1597 *Bk. Cookerie* 50 To make Ising puddings. 1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.*, A Sausage or ising made of porke, vide Salchicha (a Sawsidge). 1706 PHILLIPS, *Isicium*, a kind of Pudding call'd an Ising or Sausage.

Isinglass (əi·zinglas). Forms: 6 isonglas, 7 ison glass, 7–8 isonglass, ising-glass, 8 icinglass, icing-glass, 7– isinglass. [Supposed to be a corruption or imperfect imitation of an obs. Du. *huisenblas* (Kilian *huysenblase, huysblas*), Ger. *hausenblase* isinglass, lit. 'sturgeon's bladder': see HAUSEN and HUSO.

No English forms approaching the Du. more closely have been found, so that, if this was the source, the perversion of the name would seem to have been made at its first adoption.]

1. A firm whitish semitransparent substance (being a comparatively pure form of gelatin) obtained from the sounds or air-bladders of some fresh-water fishes, esp. the sturgeon; used in cookery for making jellies, etc., also for clarifying liquors, in the manufacture of glue, and for other purposes. Also extended to similar substances made from hides, hoofs, etc.

(Cited in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* IV and VI for the years 1527, 1585, 1601, 1623, etc., but without any information as to the name under which it is mentioned.)

1545 *Rates of Custome-ho.* b v b, Isonl*printed* m]glas the C. li. xxxiiis. iiiid. 1660 *Act* 12 *Chas II*, c. 23 § 11 That noe Merchant Vintner .. retailing any Wine shall .. put in any Isinglasse Brimstone Lime Raisons Juice of Raisons [etc.]. 1662 *Stat. Irel.* (1765) II. 401 Ison glass the hundred pound 10*d*. 1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* II. i. 24 Ising-glass steeped two days in water, and then boiled up. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Ichthyocolla*, a kind of Glew made of the skin of Fishes, commonly called Isonglass. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 76 Icing-glass, (of that sort which is a Glue made of a Fish). 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 439 A Beer-Glass full of White-Wine, wherein an Ounce of Isonglass is dissolved. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 91 The isinglass most common in our shops, is made from a species of dolphin, called the beluga. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Blasphemer's Warn.*, Jellies composed of punch, calves' feet and isinglass. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 192/1 A little isinglass or white of egg is first spread over the surface.

2. A name given to mica, from its resembling in appearance some kinds of isinglass.

1747 DR. COOKE in Hanway *Trav.* (1762) I. iv. lviii. 266 We observed a great quantity of sea-glass [*note*] Commonly called isinglass, of which lanthorns are made. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbades* II. 55 The Soil .. is often mixed with small Flakes of Icinglass, as well as pieces of transparent Talc. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* 247 Muscovy Talk or Isinglass. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 75 Isinglass (*mica membranacea*)..is a famous mineral production of Russia. 1868 ISAB. SAXON 5 *Yrs. within the Golden Gate* 84 Those gleaming particles in the rich-looking red earth being nothing more than a substance called by miners 'isinglass'.

†**3.** A kind of moth. *Obs.*

1759 PULLEIN in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 56 The moth of this pod is called the Isinglass by Marian.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *isinglass glue, size*; **isinglass-fish**, a sturgeon or other fish from which isinglass is obtained; **isinglass-stone**, mica.

1688 G. PARKER & J. STALKER *Treat. Japanning* v. 22 To make Isinglass-Size. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* II. xli. 159 The Ising-Glass-Fish .. is usually met with in the Seas about Muscovy. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Mat. Med.* Index, Isinglass Stone. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 126/1 If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin isinglass glue, the medal will resemble gold. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 716 The colours may be .. laid on with isinglass size. 1828 WEBSTER, *Isinglass-stone*, see *Mica*.

Ising-star. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. ISING(LASS) + STAR.] A shining piece of 'isinglass' or mica.

a 1820 J. R. DRAKE *Culprit Fay*, iv, Some had lain in the scoop of the rock, With glittering ising-stars inlaid.

Iskie-bae, obs. Sc. f. USQUEBAUGH, whisky.

I-slain, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v.* **I-slaked**, of SLAKE *v.*

Islam (i·slăm, i·z-, islā·m). [a. Arab. اسلام *islām* lit. 'resignation, surrendering', inf. noun of اسلم *aslama* 'he resigned or surrendered (himself)', spec. 'he became or was resigned or submissive (to God)', hence 'he became or was sincere in his religion', 4th conjug. of *salama* 'he was or became safe, secure, or free'; whence also the words *salaam, Moslem, Mussulman*.]

The religious system of Mohammed, Mohammedanism; the body of Mohammedans or Mussulmans, the Mohammedan world.

As the proper name of orthodox Mohammedanism, *islām* is understood as 'the manifesting of humility or submission and outward conformity with the law of God' (Lane).

1818 SHELLEY (*title*) The Revolt of Islam. 1821—*Hellas* 916 Poor faint smile Of dying Islam! 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. Pref. 9 His creed and practice are 'Resignation', the *Islam* of the Oriental. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 169 To subdue to the faith of Islam. *Ibid.* 213 The potentates summoned by Mohammed himself to receive the doctrine of Islam. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 99 With this gloomy conception of deity corresponds the view taken by Islām of the world.

†**b.** An orthodox Mohammedan. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 311 These (they say) are friends to the Islams, that is, Catholike, or right-beleeving Musulmans. 1814 *Spaniards* I. iii, Thou art my country's foe, an Islam in thy creed. *Ibid.*, No Islam born.

Islamic (islæ·mik, islā·mik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. Cf. F. *Islamique* (in Littré).] Of or pertaining to Islam; Mohammedan, Moslem.

1882 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 179/1 To show how little the sacred book of the Mohammedans is responsible for the

present shape of Islamic dogma and ritual. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 244 The character of the Prophet of Islâm follows naturally from the Islâmic conception of God.

Islamism (i·slämiz'm, iz-). [f. as prec. + -ISM. Cf. F. *Islamisme* (Voltaire in Littré).] The religious system of the Moslems; Mohammedanism.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 373 Never since the rise of Islamism [*note* So the Mahometans call their own religion] has our worship once varied. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 755 Before the introduction of Islamism into Arabia. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* IV. 85 'There is no god but God, and Mahommed is his prophet'—a confession of faith which is in itself a declaration of Islamism. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. ii. (1864) II. 212 Syria..became a province of Islamism.

So **I·slamist**, an orthodox Mohammedan; **Islami·stic** *a.*, Islamic; **I·slamize** *v.*, to convert or conform to Mohammedanism; also *intr.*

1846 WORCESTER citing E. E. SALISBURY, *Islamize.* 1851 F. HALL in *Benares Mag.* V. 28 Our author's conversion of several unfortunate Musalmáns into mere Islamized Hindús. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iii. (1864) IX. 108 Caliphs who were, at least no longer, rigid Islamists. 1893 *Miss. Herald* (Boston) Feb. 50 Saying that 'the Western World is waiting to be Islamized'. 1893 in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 995 The decadence of the Islâmistic power in Spain. 1895 *19th Cent.* Nov. 785 Judgment should not be pronounced against Islâm and Islâmists on rancorous and partizan statements.

Islamite (i·släməit, iz-), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. ISLAM + -ITE. Cf. F. *Islamite.*] A Mohammedan.

1799 [implied in ISLAMITISH]. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 549 Every Islamite who made his dogs Fat with the flesh of Galilean slaves. 1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* XXVI, Thronging all one porch of Paradise, A group of Houris bow'd to see The dying Islamite. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 168 The erring believer was as declared an enemy of God as the Pagan or the Islamite.

B. *attrib.* and *adj.* Islamic, Islamitic.

1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 461 The Porte..has her Islamite subjects too little under control. 1871 FARRAR *Witn. Hist.* iii. 114 All the places which are purely Islamite look as though they had been smitten .. by some withering and irreparable curse.

Islami·tic, *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Mohammedan.

1846 WORCESTER citing E. E. SALISBURY. 1865 *Intell. Observ.* No. 40. 250 Islamitic Asia. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 331 [The Malay is] when not overweighted by the Islamitic incubus, reasonably progressive.

†**Islami·tish,** *a. Obs.* In 8 **Islaumitish.** [f. as prec. + -ISH[1].] = prec.

1799 *Ann. Reg.* 67 His doctrine, a kind of Islaumitish Socinianism, did not extend to a denial of the prophet's mission.

I-slan, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v.*

Island (əi·lænd), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 1 íġland, íland, eġland, -lond; 3 illond, yllond, (4–5 eland), 4–6 yland, ylond, 5–6 ilond, (5 hylyn), 5–7 iland. *β.* 5 ile-land, yle-, 6 ysle-, isle-land. *γ.* 6–island. [OE. *ígland* (*íegland*), *íland*, Anglian *égland* = ON. *eyland*, OFris. *eiland* (MDu., MLG. *eilant*, Du., EFris. *eilant*), a compound of OE. *íeg*, *íg*, ON. *ey* (Norw. *öy*), OFris. *ey* 'isle' + LAND. The simple *íeg* = OHG. *ouwa*, *ouwa*, MHG. *ouwe*, Ger. *aue*, *au*, corresponded to Gothic type **ahwiô*, *aujô*, a substantivized fem. of an adj. derived from *ahwa* 'water' (OS. and OHG. *aha*, OFris. and ON. *á*, OE. *éa*), with sense 'of or pertaining to water', 'watery', 'watered', and hence 'watered place, meadow, island'. A cognate compound frequent in OE. was *éaland*, lit. 'water-land', 'river-land'; and a deriv. of the simple *íeg*, *ég*, exists in *eyot*, *ait*. The ordinary ME. and early mod.Eng. form was *iland*, *yland*. (*Eland* in 14–15th c. may repr. OE. *éaland* or *egland*.) In 15th c. the first part of the word began to be associated with the synonymous *ile*, *yle* (of Fr. origin), and sometimes analytically written *ile-land*; and when *ile* was spelt *isle*, *iland* erroneously followed it as *isle-land*, *island*; the latter spelling became established as the current form before 1700.]

1. A piece of land completely surrounded by water. Formerly used less definitely, including a peninsula, or a place insulated at high water or during floods, or begirt by marshes, a usage which survives in particular instances, as Portland Island, Hayling Island, Mochras or Shell Island, etc.

α. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxix. § 3 Dæt iland þe we hatað Tyle. *a* 900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 895 Hie comon..on an íġland ..þæt is Meres íġ haten. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 24 Breoton ist garsecges ealond [*MS. B.* ígland], ðæt wæs iu ġeara Albion haten. *a* 1000 *Whale* 16 in *Cod. Exon.* (Th.) 360 And þonne in þæt eġlond up ġewitað collenferðe. 11.. *Charter* (dated 1023) *of Cnut* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 23 Ic Cnut .. Ænglelandes kining and ealre ðare eġlande ðe ðærto licgeð. *c* 1275 LAY. 7340 We beoþ in on illond [*c* 1205 æit-londe]. *Ibid.* 14741 And a-non wende to þan yllonde [*c* 1205 æit-londe]. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1024 þe yland was ful brade þat þai gun in fist. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 77 þe ferth was holy Eland, þer þe se it withdroub, þei 3ede on þe sand, to þat Ilde wele inoub. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 539 A wast ylond they dryuen tylle, Fer yn the est. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surt.) 1241 þat bischop of haly eland was. *c* 1475 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 798/14 *Hec insula*, a hylyn of the see. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVI. (Percy Soc.) 186 The fyre was great, it made the ylande lyght. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* vi. (1870) 141 Norway is a great llond compassed abowt almost wyth the See. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1590) 267 The iland within the lake. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* XXVIII. 1 The Iland was called Melita. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 834 Down the great River to the op'ning Gulf, And there take root an Iland salt and bare.

β. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 293 Sene the fyrste wynnynge Of this ile land by Brute. 1506 GUYLFORDE *Pilgr.* (Camden) 58 We sayled by Alango, Nio, with many mo yle londes. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II. xii. 56 Midacritus fet lead out of the islelandes against spayne called Cassitrides. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* 44 And now is her fliying fame dispersed into the next yslelonde.

γ. [*c* 1550 *islander*, 1577 *islandman.*] 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 10 Godred .. tooke possession of the South part of the Island. 1695 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* I Britain was by the Ancients accounted the greatest Island of the known World. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* 80 How to survey small Islands that extend East or West in a long narrow Train. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Ability* Wks. (Bohn) II. 45 The island [Britain] has produced two or three of the greatest men that ever existed.

b. In Biblical lang., after the corresp. Heb. word, applied to the lands across the sea, the coasts of the Mediterranean: cf. ISLE *sb.* 1 b.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* li. 5 The Ilondes (that is yᵉ Gentiles) shal hope in me. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* App. ii. (1847) 170 The Jews call all those places *islands* that lie on the sea coast: thus the posterity of Japheth is said to have peopled 'the islands of the Gentiles' (Gen. x. 5); that is, the sea-coasts of Asia and Greece.

†c. *Island of ice*: an iceberg, or a large mass of floating ice. *Obs.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 744 They plied Northwest among Ilands of Ice, .. some of them aground. *Ibid.* 748 The Ilands of Ice which the current bringeth at that time from the North. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 318 The Hector..was lost on one of these islands of ice. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Island of Ice*, a name given by sailors to a great quantity of ice collected.. and floating about .. near .. the arctic circle.

2. *transf.* An elevated piece of land surrounded by marsh or 'intervale' land; a piece of woodland surrounded by prairie or flat open country; a block of buildings [= L. *insula*]; also an individual or a race, detached or standing out by itself; †*to stand in island*, to be detached or isolated (*obs.*).

1620–55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 53 The Pillars standing in Island (as we say) the Work could not securely bear a Roof. 1638 *Dedham* (U. S.) *Rec.* (1892) III. 51 Abraham Shawe selleth vnto Ferdinando Adam one portion of Grownd called an hill or Iland as it lyeth to his home lott. 1641 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 169 The Court hath graunted vnto Willm Thomas .. all that whole neck of vpland .. as also those hammocks of vpland called ilands in the marshes before the same. 1650 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 188 A small hill, or iland, in the meddow on the west side of Charles Riuer. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 22 Every man is an Iland, or a little world. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* I. (1742) 47 This House..stands in an Island, being surrounded by four Streets. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 630 The shapely knoll, That, softly swelled and gaily dressed, appears A flowery island, from the dark green lawn Emerging. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 35 The small islands in these intervales, are of a different soil, and .. are evidently the tops of small hills, which have not been covered by the inundations of the rivers. 1805 T. M. HARRIS *Jrnl. Tour*, etc. 178 (Bartlett) In some [prairies] are little clumps of trees on higher ground, which are called islands. 1809 A. HENRY *Trav.* 281 We were in sight of a wood, or island, as the term not unnaturally is, as well with the Indians as others. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* VII. A man may call his house an island if he likes. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 66 It is a strange spot—this plot of tamarisks with its seventeen wells,—literally an island in the Desert. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* IX. 330 The Silures no longer form a compact ethnological island, but are .. mingled with other races. 1897 *Daily News* 11 May 4/6 The island of houses between the Churches of St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes.

b. *Physiol.* A detached or insulated portion of tissue or group of cells, entirely surrounded by parts of a different structure; *Island of Reil*, the central lobe of the cerebrum, insula.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 339 Microscopically the diseased tissue consisted of vascular meshes, containing numerous small cellular islands. 1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 25 The concealed central lobe (island of Reil) shows the grey matter always deep. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* IX. 173 The islands of sound skin [in the eruption of dengue] give rise at first sight to the impression that they constitute the eruption.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *simple attrib.* Of an island or islands; pertaining or belonging to an island.

1621 FLETCHER (*title*) The Island Princess. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 385 The island goddess knew, On the black sea what perils should ensue. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* II. 154 Some shot were fired at his headmost ships from the Island-battery. 1832 TENNYSON *Sonn. Buonaparte*, That island queen who sways the floods and lands From Ind to Ind. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 35 Their highest cluster of peaks .. is in the island-chain which shoots off from Tuscany. 1844 MONCKTON MILNES *Palm Leaves* 10 St. John's proud island-chevaliers. 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* viii, Not once or twice in our rough island-story, The path of duty was the way to glory. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 129 A good deal of the bank we have passed by..has been island shore, with a channel between the islands and the true south bank.

b. That is, or consists of an island; insular.

1859 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 259, I am going a long way With these..To the island-valley of Avilion. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xviii. 318 To keep the island-home they won for us. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 5/1 The 'House of Keys', the legislative chamber of the little island-kingdom [Isle of Man].

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *island-making*, *-taking*, etc.; locative, as *island-fishing*, *-voyage*; *island-born*, *-contained* adjs.; instrumental, as *island belted*, *-dotted*, *-strewn*, *-studded* adjs.; also *island-like* adj.

1884 *Leisure Hour* June 342/1 The *island-belted shores of North-Western Norway. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 413 Crisna, the *island-born. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 152/1 Loch Awe is a long, narrow *island-dotted ribbon of water. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Jas. V*, Wks. (1711) 102 A complaint against the Londoners, who, in their passage to the *island-fishing, spoiled the coasts of Orkney and the adjacent islands. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 280 A series of isolated volcanic hills rise *island-like out of the western plains. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 73 They [birds] generally require .. an *island-strewn sea as a means of dispersal to new homes. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 856 The vast area of *island-studded ocean east of Java. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 542, I was pressed for this *Iland-voyage, and ready to set saile for Samatra.

4. Special Comb.: **island-cedar**, a species of cedar; **island-continent**, a large island, approaching the size of the continents, or large enough to contain several states, as Australia or Greenland; **island-harbour**, 'that which is protected from the violence of the sea by one or more islands or islets screening its mouth' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); **island platform**, a platform at a railway station, with lines on each side of it; **island-universe**, a distinct stellar system, such as that to which our sun belongs, occupying a detached position in space.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 396 Little islets covered with firs of various sorts, principally the *island-cedar. 1872 R. B. SMYTH *Mining Statist.* 5 The colony of Victoria embraces the southern extremity of the *island-continent of Australia. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 3/2 The labours..of the plucky lieutenant and his party in the inhospitable and cheerless island-continent of the Far Northern seas. 1885 *Standard* 6 Mar. 3/2 There was..a refreshment bar on the up platform, but no such accommodation on the *island platform. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Nov. 5/1 The new station.. will consist of an island platform placed between the up and down relief lines. *Ibid.* 7 May 8/1 The distance between these separate systems—or '*island universes' as they have been called—may be very great compared with the diameter of each system.

Hence **I·slandhood** *nonce-wd.*, the condition of being an island; insularity; **I·slandless** *a.*, devoid of islands.

1842 LD. COCKBURN *Circuit Journeys* (1883) 170 There was too much islandless sea. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. xii. (ed. 2) 300 It is the insularity (the islandhood, so to say), of the islands, which determines these.

Island (əi·lænd), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make into or as into an island; to place as an island; to place, settle, or enclose on, or as on, an island; to insulate, isolate.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvi. 328 Those shallows which Islanded that Country of felicity. 1820 SHELLEY *Let.* 26 May in *Essays*, etc. (1852) II. 224 The Apennines .. islanded in the misty distance of the air. 1821 — *Prometh. Unb.* II. iii, Billowy mist..Behold it, rolling on Under the curdling winds, and islanding The peak whereon we stand. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* 263 Upon a little rock she stood .. She marked not that the rain-swoln flood Was islanding her station. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. ii. § 11. 210 A clear brown stream,..islanding a purple and white rock with an amber pool. 1849 THOREAU *Week Concord* Wedn. 276 The smothered streams of love..Island us ever.

2. To set or dot with or as with islands.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* I. v, Not a cloud by day With purple islanded the dark-blue deep. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganæ. Hills* 93 The waveless plain of Lombardy,..Islanded by cities fair. 1837 *Tait's Mag.* IV. 183 The hill-tops islanded the night Of billowy shade around us. 1886 MRS. F. CADDY *Footst. Jeanne D'Arc* 142 The united river..now becomes wonderfully islanded in its widened course.

Island, obs. form of ICELAND. *Island crystal*, Iceland spar.

1676 WORLIDGE *Bees* I. 3 That fossile Glass we call Island glass, wherewith Ships are glaz'd. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Crystal*, Island Crystal, is a transparent fissile stone, brought from Iceland, soft as talc, clear as rock-crystal.., famous among optic writers for its unusual refractions .. Whereas in other pellucid bodies there is only one refraction, in this there are two; so that objects received thro' it appear double. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 197 A plain surface of island crystal, or rhomboidal carbonate of lime.

Islanded (əi·lændéd), *ppl. a.* [f. ISLAND *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Made into or like an island; insulated, isolated.

1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* I. ii, Palm-grove, islanded amid the waste. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. III. iv. (1846) 259 The islanded summits of the lower hills. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* II. 275 The islanded cities of Strymon.

2. Furnished or studded with islands.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 555 Wide expand, Beneath the wan stars and descending moon, Islanded seas, blue mountains, mighty streams. 1883 W. C. SMITH *North Country Folk* 220 Meet home for a sage and a poet, With..the islanded sea below it.

Islander (əi·lændəɹ). [f. ISLAND *sb.* + -ER[1].] A native or inhabitant of an island. Also in *comb.*, as *Channel Islander*, *South Sea Islander*.

c 1550 *Life Fisher* in *F.'s Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. XXXVI, Lyke the nature of Islanders that commonly be changeable and desirous of novelties. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 709 In S. Marie .. they buried one of their dead men, the Ilanders being present. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 392 We are islanders, and our life and soul is traffic. 1714 STANHOPE (*title*) The Early Conversion of Islanders,

a wise expedient for propagating Christianity; on Isa. lx. 9. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 307 Some surly islander, of manners rude. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 10 Into one more of these struggles the gallant islanders have now entered.

attrib. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 470 His Majestie being an Islander-Prince is not ignorant of the Laws and Rights of his own Kingdom.

Hence **I·slandress**, a female islander. **I·slandry**, a body of islanders.

1875 R. F. BURTON *Ultima Thule* I. 89 The roving islandry throve by piracy and discovery. 1892 STEVENSON *Vailima Lett.* (1895) 156, I go to the club to dance with the islandresses.

Isla·ndian, -ic, -ish, variants, mostly obs., of ICELANDIAN, -IC, -ISH. [Cf. mod.L. *Islandicus.*]

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* VIII. 105 As when by Night th' Islandian Ocean roars. 1881 ROSCOE in *Nature* XXIII. 598/1 The several memoirs .. are the result of a visit to Iceland in 1847. All the Islandic rocks, of whatever age, may be considered as mixtures..of two normal silicates.

Islandic (əi·lændik), *a. rare.* [f. ISLAND *sb.* + -IC.] Of or pertaining to an island.

1846 J. MACLEOD *Let. to Wightman* 29 Apr. in Hogg *Life Wightman* (1873) 374 There is no fine scenery—none of our own bold peaks and islandic glens.

Islandish (əi·lændiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. ISLAND *sb.* + -ISH[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an island; insular.

1577 DEE *Gen. & rare Mem.* in Arb. *Garner* II. 65 Our peculiar commodity (to our Islandish Monarchy, by God and Nature assigned). 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 8 Purposing first inuincibly to fortifie the chiefe and vttermost walles of his Islandish Monarchie, against all forreine encombrance possible. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 648 This Islandish Monarchy. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 246 To a moderate infusion of these prejudices .. we do not object, but the misfortune is that we often find them put forth with too Islandish an intensity.

I·slandman. Now *rare* or *local.* =ISLANDER.

At Belfast, applied to the ship-builders on Queen's Island, more fully *Queen's Islandmen.*

1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 137 Eschines..in an oration he made to the Rhodians, commended the gouernement of the Islandmen. 1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. B iij, He speakes like an Iland man. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 138 To commend lyfe and gudes vnto the credence and custodie of the ylandmen thay war forced. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 1/1 A great contingent of the iron shipbuilders employed by the Mayor of Belfast—a powerful body of men and lads known as the 'Islandmen'. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Apr. 7/2 The Islandmen proceeded to and returned from their work yesterday as if nothing unusual had recently occurred...The movement which is on foot among the Queen's Islandmen for the reinstatement of evicted Catholics is making progress.

I·slandshire: short for Holy Island-shire, name of that division of the county palatine of Durham to which Holy Island belongs. Along with Norham-shire, it formed a detached portion of the county lying north of Northumberland.

c 1100 *Charter* in Murray *Dial. S. C. Scot.* 22 *note*, R[anulf] bisceop greteð wel alle his þeines & drenges of Ealondscire & of Norhamscire. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4089/4 Islandshire in the County of Durham. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4307/3 Tenements, .. situate in Beale in Islandshire in the County of Durham.

†**I·slandy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ISLAND *sb.* + -Y[1].]

1611 COTGR., *Isleux*, islandie; full of, or belonging to, Islands.

Islare, obs. Sc. form of ASHLAR.

I-slawe(n, -slayen, -slayn(e, -slaze(n, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v.*

Isle (əil), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 3–7 ile, yle, (4 ille, hil(l), 4–5 ylle, 6 ill). *β.* 5 ysle, 5– isle. *γ.* 4 idle, ydle. *δ.* 4–5 ilde, ylde. [ME. *ile* (*ille*), a. OF. *ile* (*ille*), earlier *isle*, mod.F. *île* = Pr. *isla*, It. *isola*:—L. *insula* island. In 15th c. Fr. again often spelt *isle* (a Latinized artificial spelling of the Renascence), whence occas. in Eng. in Caxton, and again persistently from Spenser onward, although the historical *ile* survived to *c* 1700. The form *idle* was AF., from **isdle*, with *d* developed between *s* and *l*, and loss of *s*, as in *meddle* (from *mesdler, mesler*), *medlar* (from **mesdler, meslier*); cf. also CIDER, and F. *coudre* from **cosdre, cosre*, L. *consuere.* The form *ilde* contains a parasitic *d*, as in *vilde* (VILE), *tyld* (TILE), MOULD (*mole*), which was probably developed quite independently of *idle*, though formation from that by transposition was also possible: cf. *neld, neelle*, NEEDLE.]

1. A portion of land entirely surrounded by water; an island. Now more usually applied to an island of smaller size, except in established appellations, as 'the British Isles'.

In proper names *isle* is often prefixed, as Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, Isle of Dogs, Isle of Ely, Isle of Thanet; but it also follows, as in Coquet Isle, Scilly Isles, Orkney Isles: *island* usually follows, as in Lundy Island, Hayling Island, the Channel Islands, Canary Islands, West India Islands. As a common noun, *island* is the ordinary prose word; thus the Isle of Wight is commonly referred to as 'the island'.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 25/36 Þe kyng toward þulke Ile; sone berafter he him drouh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 29 Vles þer beþ manion aboute engelonde. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 1318 Þo icom to þis ille Sarazins blake þat dude me forsake. *c* 1305 *St. Kenelm* 65 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 49 Þe ylle of Ely. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Magdalena* 513 Þai .. rowit away, To þai var cumyne to þat hil. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/2 An Ile, *insula.* 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 20 The seyd Ill [Candy] ys v C myle a bowte. .. Thys Ile ys a grett Ile. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 15 An yle named Clauda. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. ii. 99 That blood which ow'd the bredth of all this Ile, Three foot of it doth hold. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 50 Going out of the Ile by the bridge of four heads, which joins this Ile with the City.

β. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron., Arthure*, The Scottes and the Peightes he drove into oute ysles of Scotland. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* XXX. 112 The ysle was bylongyng vnto the kynge of ffryse. 1490 — *Eneydos* XV. 54 He wylle retourne in to the Isle of Delon. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. Introd. 4 Great Ladie of the greatest Isle. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* V. i. 212 Prospero [found] his Dukedome In a poore Isle. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. vi, Resolved..to load salt at the Isle of May. 1885 TENNYSON *Fleet* ii, His isle, the mightiest Ocean-power on earth, Our own fair isle, the lord of every sea.

γ. [1292 BRITTON II. ii. § 8 Si acune idle crest de novel en l'ewe, a celi iert le idle a qi soil ele soit joynte plus pres. *transl.* If a new island is formed in the water, the island shall belong to him whose soil is nearest adjoining to it.] 13.. *K. Alis.* 4856 In that water an ydle is And in that ydle tounes of pris. *Ibid.* 5040, 5908, etc.

δ. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A.) 1335 Terri wente hom and telde His fader Saber in þe ilde of Wiȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3690 Al þey founde wast and wylde. Þey spredde hem aboute in ilkan ylde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1425 (*Hypsip.*) In an ylde that called was colcos. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/1 *Ilde*, londe in the see (*K.* iylde). 1473 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 93 Men seye that the Erle off Oxenfford is abowt the Ilde off Tenett hoveryng.

b. In O.T., after the equivalent Heb., applied to the lands beyond the sea, esp. in phr. *isles of the Gentiles*: cf. ISLAND *sb.* 1 b.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 4 His lawe iles shul abiden [1611 BIBLE *ibid.*, The yles shall waite for his lawe].

c. *fig.*

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 148 Opening the map of God's extensive plan, We find a little isle, this life of man.

2. A building or block of buildings, surrounded by streets. [L. *insula.*]

1670 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 218 The Pallace .. makes an Ile, that is, it hath no houses joyning to it.

3. *Comb.*, as *isle-altar*; *isle-ruling, -surrounding* adjs.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 35 The clementious Ile-ruling Lady of Trapundy in Sicilia. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 252 Prophetic caves, and isle-surrounding streams. 1832 TENNYSON *Of old sat Freedom on the heights* iv, Grave mother of majestic works, From her isle-altar gazing down.

Hence **I·sleless** *a.*, devoid of or without islands; **I·sleward** (*to the*) *adv.*, in the direction of the isle.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) I. The hopelesse Shepheard Strephon was come to the sands, which lye against the Island of Cithera, where..sometimes casting his eyes to the Isleward, he called his friendly riuall. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 861/2 The almost immaterial being of an isleless Lake! 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 77 The creatures God hath made To people the isleless main.

Isle (əil), *v.* [f. ISLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make an isle of; to place or set as an isle; to place or set in an isle; to insulate; =ISLAND *v.* 1.

1570–6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 89 Tanet being peninsula and watered or iled (in manner) round about. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* 33 And, isled in sudden seas of light, My heart, pierced thro' with fierce delight, Bursts into blossom in his sight. 1852 — *Ode Death Wellington* vii, Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set His Briton in blown seas and storming showers. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 131 That shadow of mischance appear'd No graver than as when some little cloud Cuts off the fiery highway of the Sun, And isles a light in the offing. 1871 G. MACDONALD *Wks. Fancy & Imag., Sonn. Jesus* vi, To see a purpose rise, like mountain isled.

2. *intr.* To remain or lodge on an isle.

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 870 Lion and stoat have isled together, knave, In time of flood.

Isle, obs. form of AISLE *sb.*

1598 STOW *Surv.* 198 Thomas Hinde..gave 10 feodar of lead to the couering of the middle Isle of this Aldermary Church.

I-sleien, -sleyn(e, ME. pa. pple. of SLAY *v.*

I·sleman. *rare.* [f. ISLE *sb.* + MAN.] =ISLESMAN, ISLANDER.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. iii, The faith of Islemen ebbs and flows. 1817 CAMPBELL *Reullura* 98 Our islemen arose from slumbers, And buckled on their arms. 1882 *Standard* 23 Jan. 5 These islemen, the Shetlanders, .. constitute one of the finest races in the British empire. *Ibid.*, The more Northern islemen very justly talk of 'the Scotch' as another race.

I-slend, i-slent, ME. pa. pple. of SLEND *v.*

I-slepe(n, ME. pa. pple. of SLEEP *v.*

Islesman (əi·lzmæn). An inhabitant or native of any group of islands, esp. of the Hebrides, Orkneys, or Shetland Isles.

1808 SCOTT *Marm.* V. v, The Isles-men carried at their backs The ancient Danish battle-axe. *a* 1851 MOIR *Poet. Wks., Eric's Dirge* iii, Fear thine Islesmen never knew. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 2/1 Finer men there are not in the United Kingdom than these Islesmen, of mixed Celtic and Norse descent.

Islet (əi·lĕt). Also 6 islette. [a. F. *islette*, mod.F. *ilette*, dim. of ISLE *sb.*: see -ET. See also ISLOT, ISOLET.]

1. A little island, an eyot or ait.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 58, I passid over Frome Water, .. where the water brekith into Armelettes and makith Islettes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 219 Shetland is an Isle.. environed with other Islets. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 118 Where there is an islet in the stream. 1859 JEFFERSON *Brittany* vii. 89 A little islet on the coast still bears the name of Avalon.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Squatters* 228 Mere islets of business in a sea of sunny day-time.

2. *transf.* Something resembling an island in position; a small piece of land markedly differing in character from that by which it is surrounded, as a wooded eminence in a marsh or plain; any isolated tract or spot; =ISLAND *sb.* 2.

1645 BOATE *Irel. Nat. Hist.* (1652) 111 Little Tufts or Ilets .. consisting of Reeds, Rushes, high sower Grass,.. a few feet in compass;.. These little Ilets of Tufts being .. spread over all the Bog. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 140 Expansive green meadows or savannas, in which are to be seen .. islets of Oak and Bays. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 286 Islet.., a spot of a different colour, included in a plaga or macula. Ex. The *Ocelli* in the Primary Wings of *Hipparchia Semele.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 27 An islet of stones and débris, where we paused to rest ourselves. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 65 A but less vivid hue Than of that islet in the chestnut-bloom Flamed in his cheek. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* XV. 308 Those islets of light which roam so mazily in the dark deeps.

b. An isolated piece of animal or vegetable tissue.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* 164 The temporary Cartilages ..are equally destitute of vessels when their mass is small; but if their thickness exceed an eighth of an inch, they are permeated by canals for the transmission of vessels. Still these vessels do not ramify with any minuteness in the tissue; and they leave large *islets*, in which the nutritive process must take place on the plan just described. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 499 Especially in their [the *Caryophylleæ*] rhizomes, thin-walled, long-celled parenchyma, often forming large irregular islets or annular segments, is inserted between fibrous masses of similar form. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 955 The ulceration is so extensive that only islets of mucous membrane are left here and there. 1898 *Ibid.* V. 204 Islets of spongy tissue separate the individual nodules [of tubercle].

3. *attrib.*

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iii, Abrupt he paced the islet strand. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* XII. 388/1 St. Helier, too, has its islet-castle, built by Queen Elizabeth. *Ibid.* 388/2 An islet-breakwater. *Ibid.* 389/1 An islet-rock. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* XXVIII. 12 Was only this the plea Detain'd you in that islet angle of the west? 1879 C. GEIKIE *Christ* XXIX. 335 Constellations anchored on the vast expanse like tiny islet clusters on the boundless ocean. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 10/1 Signalling from lightships and islet lighthouses to the mainland.

Isleted (əi·lĕtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] a. Placed like an islet. b. Studded with islets.

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 899 And thus accompanied, the paled-off space, Isleted shrubs and verdure, gained the group. 1888 A. DOBSON *Goldsmith* 27 Fishing and otter-hunting in the isleted River Inny. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* I. xii. 317 Behind was a background of green groves isleted amid greenest sward.

I-sliden, I-sliken, ME. pa. pples. of SLIDE, SLIKE *vbs.*

†**I-sling**, *v. Obs.* [f. I-[1] + SLING *v.*] *trans.* To sling.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4148 Thomas off Multon .. an other stone i-slong To ser Mahouns habitacle.

I-slitte, ME. pa. pple. of SLIT *v.* **I-slou, i-slowe**, of SLAY *v.*

Islot, ilot (əi·lŏt). [a. OF. *islot*, now *îlot*, dim. of *isle, île*, ISLE *sb.*] An islet.

1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) IV. 238 The islot itself is scarcely a mile in circuit. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 455 The islots .. which are thus formed, must have their bases laid on a solid rock. 1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* XXVI, A river..with many a curve and woody ilot in its course.

-ism, *suffix*, repr. F. *-isme*, L. *-ismus*, a. Gr. *-ισμός*, forming nouns of action from verbs in *-ίζειν*, e. g. *βαπτίζειν* to dip, baptize, *βαπτισμός* the action of dipping, baptism. An allied suffix was *-ισμα(τ-)*, which more strictly expressed the finished act or thing done, and which in some cases is the source of modern *-ism.*

Besides its free use as a suffix forming vbs. on ordinary sbs. and adjs., *-ίζειν* was (as mentioned under *-IZE*) affixed to national names, with the sense to act or 'play' the people in question, and hence to act like, do after the manner of, practise the habits, customs, or language of, side with or adhere to the party of, those people. Hence the sb. in *-ισμός* had the sense of acting or doing like, siding with, adhesion to, or speaking like the people in question; e. g. *Ἀττικίζειν* to Atticize, to side with the Athenians, to use the Attic dialect; hence *Ἀττικισμός*, Atticism, a siding with Athens, Attic style of language, etc. The LXX (Esther viii. 17) and N.T. have *Ἰουδαΐζειν* to Judaize, to live like the Jews. The derivative *Ἰουδαϊσμός* Judaism, the manner of the Jews, occurs in the LXX (2 Macc. ii. 21). The Latin *Judaismus* occurs in Tertullian (*c* 200); *Judaizare* in the Vulgate. Origen (*a* 250) has *Χριστιανίζειν* to play the Christian, act the part of a Christian, practise Christian principles, and Justin Martyr (*a* 150) has *Χριστιανισμός* the practice of Christians, Christianity. Hence late L. *christiānizāre* in Tertullian, *christiānismus* in Tertullian, Augustine and Jerome. On the type of these, *-ισμός, -ismus*, became the ordinary ending to form names of religious, ecclesiastical, or philosophical systems; thus *Judaismus* is cited by Du Cange from a council of 744. The OF. repr. of this, *paienisme, paienime, painime* (12th c.) is prob. the earliest Fr. example, and appears in Eng. as *paynime, painim* in the 13th c. But, in the modern form and sense, *Judaisme* is found *a* 1500, and *christianisme* (*a* 1500 in Fr.) *c* 1525 in Eng. From the 16th c. such formations are numerous.

The following are the chief uses of the suffix:

1. Forming a simple noun of action (usually

accompanying a vb. in -IZE), naming the process, or the completed action, or its result (rarely concrete); as in *agonism, aphorism, baptism, criticism, embolism, exorcism, magnetism, mechanism, nepotism, organism, plagiarism, ostracism, syllogism, synchronism, volcanism.* To this group in Gr. belonged *asterism.*

b. Allied to these, though with affinities to 2, are words in which *-ism* expresses the action or conduct of a class of persons, as *heroism, patriotism, despotism,* and the more colloquial *blackguardism, busybodyism, desperadoism, priggism, scoundrelism*; also the condition of a person or thing, as *barbarism, deaf-mutism, orphanism, anomalism, mediævalism, parallelism*; also *Daltonism*; with such nonce-words as *bar-maidism, old maidism*; *all-roundism, cleverism, devil-may-care-ism, well-to-do-ism.*

2. Forming the name of a system of theory or practice, religious, ecclesiastical, philosophical, political, social, etc., sometimes founded on the name of its subject or object, sometimes on that of its founder. Such are *Alexandrianism, Arianism, Arminianism, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Calvinism, Catholicism, Chartism, Christianism, Congregationalism, Conservatism, Epicureanism, Judaism* (a 1500), *Latitudinarianism, Liberalism, Machiavellism, Mohammedanism, Platonism, Positivism, Presbyterianism, Protestantism, Puritanism, Puseyism, Quakerism, Quietism, Radicalism, Ritualism, Romanism, Socinianism, Taoism, Toryism, Wesleyanism, Whiggism.*

These pass into terms of more or less temporary currency, as *Berkeleyism, Fourierism, Jeremy Benthamism, Layardism, Owenism, St. Simonism*; with nonce-words formed *ad libitum*, as *John Bullism, Robert Elsmerism, Mahdiism*; and others designating the cult of a person or family, as *Bonapartism, Boulangism, Bronteism, Gladstonism, -onianism, Salisburyism, Stuartism,* etc.

b. More of the nature of class-names or descriptive terms, for doctrines or principles, are *agnosticism, altruism, animism, atheism, bimetallism, deism, egoism, egotism, empiricism, evangelism, fanaticism, feminism, heathenism, hedonism, idealism, imperialism, jingoism, libertinism, monachism, naturalism, opportunism, pædobaptism, paganism, polytheism, realism, romanticism, sansculottism, scepticism, stoicism, theism, universalism.*

These lead the way to nonce-formations of many kinds, often humorous, of which the following are specimens, chiefly from newspapers: *anti-slaveryism, anti-state-churchism, anti-whole-hogism, can't-help-myself-ism, know-nothingism, Little-Peddlingtonism, L. S. Deism* (after *deism*), *nothing-arianism, 19th-century-ism, other-ism, P. R. B-ism, Primrose-leaguism, red-tapeism, Rule-Britanniaism, self-ism.*

3. Forming a term denoting a peculiarity or characteristic, esp. of language, e. g. *Æolism, Americanism, Anglicism, Atticism, Devonshirism, Gallicism, Græcism, Hebraism, Hellenism, Latinism, Orientalism, Scotticism, Southernism, Westernism,* etc. To these add such as *archaism, classicism, colloquialism, modernism, newspaperism, solecism, sophism, witticism.*

Also denoting a peculiarity or characteristic of the language, style, or phraseology of a writer, speaker, character in fiction, etc., as *Browningism, Carlylism, De Quinceyism, Gibbonism, Montesquieuism, Micawberism,* and similar nonce-words without number.

Adjectives pertaining in sense to sbs. in *-ism* are formed in -ISTIC; e.g. *atheism, atheistic*; *naturalism, naturalistic.*

Ism (i·z'm), *quasi-sb.* [The prec. suffix *-ism* used generically as an independent word.] A form of doctrine, theory, or practice having, or claiming to have, a distinctive character or relation: chiefly used disparagingly, and sometimes with implied reference to *schism.*

1789 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* 4 Nov., Alas! you would soon squabble about Socianism, or some of those isms. 1809 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 182 It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism, nor any of the other *isms.* 1811 SHELLEY in Hogg *Life* (1858) I. 373 He is nothing,—no 'ist', professes no '-ism' but superbism and irrationalism. 1820 R. POLWHELE *Introd. Lavington's Enthus. Method. & Papists* 118 It has no connection with Methodism, or Puritanism, or any ism or schism. 1820 CARLYLE *Let. to M. Allen* Oct., I expect much pleasure from talking over old bygone things, from discussing Spürzheimism, Whiggism, Church of Englandism, and all other imaginable 'isms'. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 702 All the untidy *isms* of the day shall be dissipated. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv, This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century—something like the *Ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. 1854 LOWELL *Rebellion Pr. Wks.* 1890 V. 138 That class of untried social theories which are known by the name of *isms.* 1884 *Kendal Mercury* 3 Oct. 4/7 The principles on which Education Acts are based, irrespective of isms and creeds.

Hence various nonce derivatives **I'smal** *a.*, of or pertaining to an *ism.* **I'smate** *v. trans.*, to furnish with the suffix *-ism.* **Isma'tic** *a.* [after *schismatic*], pertaining to *isms* or an *ism*; *sb.* an adherent of an *ism.* **Isma'tical** *a.* = *ismatic*; hence **Isma'ticalness.** **I'smatize** *v.*, to designate as or with an *ism.* **I'smdom**, the domain or world of *isms.*

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 751 That my scheme..should have *ism*-atised my humble name, is an honour which I dreamt not of. 1841 *Ibid.* XXIII. 329 His name deserves also to be *ism*-ated, and this present article be headed Whittockism. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 369 Their *Ismaticalness* conceals and extrudes the Christian—We meet them as Christians, they meet us as *Ismatics*—It is Christ versus *Isms.* 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D.* xv. 168 All the 'isms' in ismdom. 1884 J. ROBERTSON *Univ. Serm.* in *Cambr. Rev.* 5 Nov. Supplt. p. xxvi/1 To him..shall the breezes of all the influences, ismal or dismal, bring but bracing and the full shock of each new 'ology' bring new strength. 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 6 Dec., Ultramontanists, Communists, Socialists and every *ismatic* who wants something without knowing just what it is.

Ismaelian, Ismailian (ismi,i·liăn, -i·liăn), *sb.* and *a.* [f. pr. name *Ismael* or *Ismaïl*, the former being the Gr., L., and F. spelling of *Ishmael*, sometimes also used, in place of the more correct *Ismaïl*, to represent the Arabic اسمعيل *ismaīl.* The Arabic adjective is اسمعيلي *ismaīlīy.*] A member of a sect of the Shiite (Shīīte) branch of Islam which held that, at the death of Djafar Madeck, the sixth Imam from Ali, in the second century of the Hijrah, the Imamship ought to have descended to the posterity of his deceased elder son Ismail, and not to the surviving younger son Mousa, to whom his father left it. b. as *adj.*

To them belonged the powerful Fatimite dynasty in Egypt, and the fanatical sect of the Assassins.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 47 The Druses..are a distinct people .. from the present Ismaelians. In 1809 the Nosairis..murdered the Emir, with most of the Ismaelian inhabitants. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 587/1 'Obaid Allâh was really descended from a certain 'Abdallâh b. Maimún el-Kaddâh, the founder of the Ismailian sect;..This 'Obaid Allâh had himself become pontiff of the Ismailians. *Ibid.* 593 The Ismailians, like all the other Shi'ites, believed in the coming of a Messiah, whom they called the Mahdi. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 771/1 Hasan ibn Ṣabbâḥ who founded afterwards the terrible sect of the Isma'ilis or Assassins.

I'smaelite, *sb.* (*a.*) Also (in sense c) **I'smailite.** [f. as prec. + -ITE.] a. Another form of ISHMAELITE. b. A name formerly sometimes given (esp. by Jews) to the Arabs as descendants of Ishmael, and so to Mohammedans generally. c. *spec.* = ISMAELIAN.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxxiii. 1 Many y^t proudly pretend y^e name of (Israel) as though they were the cheef members of y^e Church, are but Ismaelites. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 Of the Kingdome of the Caliphs, .. the chiefe of the Ismaelite-Sect. *Ibid.* 164 The Jewes in Persia and Media make Vowes .. in this place, to which also the Ismaelites resort to pray. 1625-6 — *Pilgrims* II. 1449 Ghamar-Ben-Alehetah hauing taken that Arke from the ridge of the mountain, fitted it for the vse of the Ismaelites Mosche. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 145 Mahomet..whose father was Abdillas, an Ismaelite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 46/2 The Assassins of Persia and Syria were a fanatical sect of Ismaelites. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 722/2 Abdallah .. was a free-thinker, and he succeeded in establishing among the Ismaelites a faith, or, rather a philosophy, wholly opposed to the doctrines of Islam.

Hence **Ismaeli'tic, Ismaeli'tical, I'smaelitish** adjs.; also **I'smaelism,** the doctrinal system of the Ismaelians (formerly, sometimes used as = Islamism, Mohammedanism).

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 502 Little to esteeme the schoffes of Ismalitish papists. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 338 Benjamen Tudelensis telleth that one .. had taken .. the remainder of the Arke, and therewith built an Ismaeliticall Meschit. 1750 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* III. iii. Wks. 1811 VIII. 451 What now has .. [he] to oppose to this modest Apology for Ismaelism? 1799 *Ann. Reg., Hist. Europe* i. (1813) 10/2 He [Buonaparte] was careful to pay homage, on every occasion, to the prophet. .. The whole army took the tone of outward respect for Ismaulism. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* II. xx. 249 Polygamy..sanctioned by Ismaelism, does not prevent the people of the east from loving their children with tenderness. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 722/2 Ismaelism thus secured a firm footing in the west, and its doctrines were propagated there with great success. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 594/1 Under the Fâṭimite Caliph Hâkim, a new religion sprang out of Ismailism, that of the Druses. 1884 *Ibid.* XVII. 238/1 The eminent men who revealed to the poet in Cairo the secrets of the Isma'ilitic faith.

I-smaht, i-smecched, i-smeiht, ME. pa. pple. of SMATCH *v.*, to smack. **I-smelled,** of SMELL *v.* **I-smered,** of SMEAR *v.* **I-smeðed,** of *smeeth,* SMOOTH *v.* **I-smete, i-smite, i-smitte(n, i-smyte,** of SMITE *v.* **I-smitted,** of SMIT *v.*, to infect. **I-smoothed, i-smothed,** of SMOOTH *v.*

Ismus, obs. spelling of ISTHMUS.

Isness (iznės). *nonce-wd.* [f. *is,* 3rd pers. sing. pres. of BE *v.*] a. The fact that a thing *is.* b. That which a thing *is* in itself; essence.

1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Relig.* I. II. i. 183 Both the fact of Being or 'is-ness' of each thing and the real nature of Cause are guaranteed to us by the free act of perception. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 217 That which the intellect first perceived is the transcendental essence or 'isness' of the thing.

Isn't, colloq. form of *Is not.*

Iso- (əiso), before a vowel sometimes **is-**, combining form of Gr. *ἴσος* equal, used in numerous terms, nearly all scientific, the second element being properly and usually of Greek origin, rarely of Latin (the proper prefix in the latter case being EQUI-). The more important of these words are treated in their alphabetical places; others, of less importance or frequency, follow here.

Many recent words of this class are terms of Physical Geography, Meteorology, etc. formed on the analogy of *isotherm, isothere, isochimenal,* the Fr. originals of which were introduced by A. von Humboldt in 1817.

Isabno'rmal *a.* and *sb.*, (a line on a map, etc.) connecting places having equal deviation of the mean temperature (for some particular period) from the normal temperature due to the latitude: also *iso-abnormal.* **Isacou'stic** *a.*, applied to a curve passing through those points (in a theatre, concert-room, etc.) at which a speaker or performer may be heard equally well. **Isadelphous** (əisă·de·lfəs) *a. Bot.* [cf. ADELPHOUS], having diadelphous stamens with the same number in each bundle. **Isa'ndrous** *a. Bot.* [see -ANDROUS], having stamens equal in number to the parts of the perianth. **Isa'nomal** *a.* and *sb.* = *isabnormal*; hence **Isano'maly** *sb.* **Isa'ntherous** *a. Bot.*, having the anthers equal or alike. **Isanthe'sical** *a.* (see quot.). **Isa'nthous** *a. Bot.* [Gr. *ἄνθος* flower], having the parts of the flower equal or alike; having regular flowers. **Iseidomal** (-əi·dŏmăl) *a.* [badly f. Gr. *εἶδομαι* I am seen, I appear], applied to a curve passing through points (in a theatre, etc.) from which a spectacle may be seen equally well. **Isene'rgic** *a. Physics,* indicating equal energy, as a line on a diagram. **Isentro'pic** *a.* and *sb. Physics,* of equal entropy; (a line on a diagram) indicating successive states of a body in which the entropy remains constant. **Iso-abno'rmal**: see *isabnormal* above. **Iso-auro're** = *isochasm.* **I'sobath** (-bæþ) *a.* [Gr. *βάθος* depth], trade-name for an inkstand with a float so contrived as to keep the ink in the dipping-well at a constant level. **Isobathytherm** (-bæ·þiþəɹm) [Gr. *βαθύς* deep + *θέρμη* heat], a line connecting points having the same temperature in a vertical section of any part of the sea (also ISOTHERMOBATH); so **Isobathythe'rmal, -the'rmic** *adjs.* **Isobila'teral** *a.*, having the two sides equal and alike; applied to bilaterally symmetrical leaves in which there is no evident distinction of upper and under surface, as in some species of Iris. **Isobryous, -brious** (əisɹ·briəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. *βρύειν* to swell, or *βριάειν* to be strong], growing with equal vigour on both sides; applied to a dicotyledonous embryo. **I'sobront** [Gr. *βροντή* thunder] (see quot.). **Isoca'rpous** *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit] (see quot.). **Isoce'llular** *a. Biol.*, consisting of equal cells: better *equicellular.* **Isocephaly** (-se·făli), **-kephaly** (-ke·făli) [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], the principle observed in some ancient Greek reliefs, esp. in friezes, of representing the heads of all the figures at nearly the same level. **Isocercal** (-sə·ukăl) *a. Ichthyol.* [Gr. *κέρκος* tail], having the tail part of the vertebral column straight, and not bent up; so **Isocercy** (əi·sɹsəsi), the condition of being isocercal. **I'sochasm** (-kæz'm) [Gr. *χάσμα* gap, CHASM], a line on a map, etc. connecting places having equal frequency of auroral displays; so **Isocha'smic** *a.* (lines or curves) bounding zones of equal auroral frequency. **I'sochor** (-kɔ̄ɹ) [Gr. *χώρα* space], a curve connecting points corresponding to equal volumes, on a diagram denoting relations between pressure and temperature; so **Isochoric** (-kɒ·rik) *a.* **Isochroous** (əisɹ·kroɹəs) *a.* [Gr. *χρόα* colour], of the same colour throughout (Webster, 1864). **Isocyclous** (əisɹ·sikləs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *ἰσόκυκλος* 'equally round', f. *κύκλος* circle], consisting (as the bodies of some arthropoda) of a succession of equal rings. **Isoda'ctylous** *a. Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], having the fore and hind toes or digits equal or alike. **Isodimorphism** (əi·sədəi·mɔ̄·ufiz'm), *Cryst.* [see DIMORPHISM], 'isomorphism between the forms severally of two dimorphous substances' (Webster, 1864); so **I'sodimo'rphous** *a.*, exhibiting isodimorphism. **Isodont** (əi·sədɒnt), **Isodo'ntous** *adjs. Zool.* [Gr. *ὀδούς* tooth], having the teeth all alike, as some cetaceans. **Isoele'ctric** *a.*, ? containing equal charges of electricity. **Isognathous** (əisɹ·gnăþəs) *a. Zool.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the molar teeth alike in both jaws. **Isogynous** (əisɹ·dʒinəs) *a. Bot.* [see -GYNOUS], having pistils or carpels equal in number to the parts of the perianth. **Isogyrous** (-dʒəi·rəs) *a. Bot. rare*—° [Gr. *γῦρος* circle],

forming a complete spiral. **Isoha·lsine** [irreg. f. Gr. ἁλς, ἁλ- salt], a line on a map or chart connecting points at which the waters of the sea have an equal degree of saltness. **Isohyetal** (-həi·ĭtăl), **-hy·etose** *adjs.* (*sbs.*) [Gr. ὑετός rain], (a line on a map, etc.) connecting places having equal annual or seasonal rainfall. **Isokephaly**: see *isocephaly*. **Isoma·stigate** *a. Zool.* [Gr. μάστιξ whip], (of Infusoria) having the flagella alike; opp. to *heteromastigate*. **Isomyarian** (-məi‚ē·riăn) *a. Zool.* [Gr. μῦς muscle], having two equal or nearly equal adductor muscles, as most bivalve molluscs. **Isoneph** (əi·sonef) [Gr. νέφος cloud], a line on a map, etc. connecting places at which the amount of cloud for a given period (e. g. a year) is the same; so **Isonephelic** (-nĭfe·lik) *a.* [Gr. νεφέλη cloud], indicating equality in respect of cloudiness. **Isope·talous** *a. Bot.*, having petals equal in size. **Isophæno·menal** *a.*, (of a line on a map) connecting places at which phenomena of any kind are equal. **Iso·phytoid** *Biol.* [Gr. φυτόν plant: see **-OID**], a 'phytoid', or individual plant of a compound plant-organism, not differentiated from the rest: opp. to *allophytoid* (cf. *isozooid*). **Isopiestic** (-pəi‚e·stik) *a.* [Gr. πιέζειν to press, squeeze], denoting equal pressure. **Isopogonous** (-pǫgǫnəs) *a.* [Gr. πώγων beard]: see quot. **I·soscope** [see **-SCOPE**], an instrument devised by Donders to determine the actual angle between directions which to the eye appear both vertical or both horizontal. **Isoseismal** (-səi·smăl) *a.* and *sb.* [Gr. σεισμός earthquake], (a line on a map, etc.) connecting points at which the intensity of an earthquake-shock is the same; so **Isosei·smic** *a.* **Isosporous** (əisp·spŏrəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. σπόρος seed], producing spores all of the same size or kind (opp. to *heterosporous*); so **Isospore** (əi·sospoəi), one of such spores. **Isostemonous** (-stĭ·mŏnəs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. στήμων warp, thread, taken in sense 'stamen'], having the stamens equal in number to the parts of the perianth (= *isandrous*); also said of the stamens; so **Isostemony** (-stĭ·mŏni), the condition of being isostemonous. **Isosteric** (-ste·rik) *a. Chem.* [Gr. στερεός solid], having equal atomic volumes; so **Isosterism** (əisp·stĕriz'm), the condition of being isosteric. **Isotrimorphism** (əi·sotrəimp·rĭfiz'm), *Cryst.* [see TRIMORPHISM], 'isomorphism between the forms, severally, of two trimorphous substances' (Webster, 1864); so **I·sotrimo·rphous** *a.*, exhibiting isotrimorphism. **I·sotype** *Biol.* [cf. Gr. ἰσότυπος shaped alike], a type or form of animal or plant common to different countries or regions; hence **Isotypic** (-ti·pik) *a.* **Isozo·ic** *a.* [Gr. ζωή life], characterized by or indicating the same forms of animal or plant life. **Isozo·oid** *Biol.*, a 'zooid', or individual of a compound or 'colonial' animal organism, not differentiated from the rest: opp. to *allozooid*.

1853 H. W. DOVE (*title*) Distribution of Heat over the surface of the Globe, illustrated by isothermal, thermic, *isabnormal and other curves of temperature. 1888 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* i. 7 These lines were called *isabnormals*, that is, equal from the mean. 1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 2961 The points which indicate the places of the spectators will lie in..a..curve, which may be termed the iseidomal or the *isacoustic curve, that is, one of equal seeing or hearing. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isadelphous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/1 *Isadelphous*, ..when the number of stamens in two phalanges is equal. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 266 Elucidated by **isanomals* (or lines of equal temperature-anomalies). 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *[*isanomal*] *line*. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 94 Relations between isobars and *isanomalies of temperature. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isantherous. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 323 Quêtelet proposes *isanthesical lines (lines of simultaneous flowering). 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isanthus*, applied by G. Allman to those plants which have the perigones or teguments of all their flowers alike: *isanthous. 1842–76 *Iseidomal* [see *Isacoustic*]. 1885 WILLIAMSON & TARLETON *Dynamics* (1889) § 326 In a reversible transformation, if no heat be lost or gained by the body..,this curve is called an adiabatic or *isentropic curve. 1888 S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Bor.* I. 248, I have called these lines **iso-aurores*. 1889 *Advt.*, New patent "*Isobath' Constant-level inkstand. 1876 SIR C. W. THOMSON cited in *Cent. Dict.* for **Isobathytherm*. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isobilateral*, equal and alike on both sides. 1835 *Isobrious [see ISODYNAMOUS]. 1886 *Sci. Amer.* Suppl. XXII. 9154/2 For 24 separate thunderstorms, drawings were made of the "isobronts', isobars, and isothermals... The 'isobronts', or the lines uniting the places where the first peal of thunder was simultaneously heard, had in general a north-south direction. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isocarpous*, equal-fruited. Applied to those phanerogamous plants which have the divisions of the fruit equal in number to the divisions of the perianth. 1835 *Stan. Nat. Hist.* (1833) III. 121 The .. Gymnarchidæ, with the lower fins all wanting, and the *isocercal tail without a caudal fin. 1885 S. TROMHOLT *Aurora Bor.* I. 240 This interesting chart, which he has called an "isochasm' chart, and the lines denoted 'isochasmes'. 1886 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 425 Isochasms or lines of equal auroral frequency. 1875 H. R. PROCTER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 97/2 Eastward from England, the *isochasmic curves tend rapidly northward, Archangel being in the same auroral parallel as Newcastle. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isocyclous*, consisting of equal rings. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isodactylus*, ..birds ..which have four toes, two in front and two behind: *isodactylous. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 238 These two oxides (Sb_2O_3, As_2O_3) are said to be *iso-dimorphous. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isodontous*, having equal teeth. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 179 On the outside of the cylinder these *iso-electric surfaces are exposed. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isogynous*, a term applied to a flower of which the carpels are equal in number to the petals. 1864 WEBSTER cites A. K. JOHNSTON for **Isohyetose*. 18.. *Eng. Mechanic* No. 509. 51 By tracing on the surface of the globe lines of equal nebulosity, M. Renou gets what he calls **isonephs*. 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 290 A chart of the world, showing lines of equal annual cloudiness (*isonephelic) is given by Rénan. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isopetalus*, ..*isopetalous. 1851–9 SABINE in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 97 The *isophænomenal lines are drawn for that portion of the globe in correspondence with the observations. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 When the phytoïds are of the usual form they are called **isophytoids*. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isopogonus*, *Ornithol.* Applied to a feather, of which the two sides are of equal size: *isopogonous. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 3989 **Isoscope*. 1883 *Nature* XXVIII. 437 *Isoseismal lines over the injured districts..assume the form of elongated ellipsoids. 1887 *Science* (U. S.) 20 May 493/1 The relations of these isoseismals to each other. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Isospore*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 338 *Isosporous Vascular Cryptogams. Only one kind of spore is produced. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 474 Professor Williamson divides coals into 'Isosporous' and 'Heterosporous' coals. 1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 367 *Isostemonous is said of plants the stamens of which are equal in number to the petals. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 659 In the isostemonous flowers the stamens are sometimes superposed on the petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 196 With *Isostemony. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 432 If bodies of equal atomic volume be denominated **isosteric*. *Ibid.* 433 With regard to the elements, Schröder finds that *isosterism is accompanied quite as frequently .. by heteromorphism as by isomorphism. 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA for **Isotrimorphism*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Isotrimorphous*. 1881 T. GILL in *Smithsonian Rep.* 460 The Shrews are *isotypes in Europe and North America. 1851 E. FORBES *Let. to Ramsay* in Wilson & Geikie *Life* xiv. 488 My new map of marine distribution, with my proposed *Isozoic belts on it. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 397 *Isozooids and allozooids.

b. In *Chemistry* sometimes prefixed to the name of a compound substance to denote another substance isomeric with it.

The simple name having originally been given to one such substance, an isomer of it, when found to exist, is distinguished by the prefix *iso-*; but in some cases the first-discovered substance is not the simplest or normal form, and is itself properly designated the *iso*-type, when the normal type is subsequently discovered; thus the first-known *butyl alcohol* is now known as *iso-butyl* alcohol, a *normal* butyl alcohol having been subsequently obtained. The number of such names is unlimited, and liable to constant increase, as new isomeric forms of known compound bodies are discovered. Examples are **iso-amyl** or **iso-pentyl** (AMYL), **iso-butane**, **iso-butyl** or **iso-tetryl** (see BUTYL), **iso-butylate**, **iso-butylic**, **iso-butyric** (see BUTYRIC), **iso-cajuputene** (CAJUPUTENE), **iso-caproic** (CAPROIC), **iso-cholesterin**, **iso-cyanate** (=Carbimide), **iso-cyanide** (=Carbamine), **iso-heptane**, **iso-hexane**, **iso-hydrobenzoin**, **iso-propyl** (PROPYL) or **iso-trityl**, etc. The following are a few illustrations:

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxvi. 320 Treated with hydriodic acid, erythrite forms isobutyl iodide. *Ibid.* 321 These so-called iso-alcohols readily yield the olefines from which they are derived, and on oxidation do not produce the corresponding acid, but form an acetone by loss of hydrogen. 1873 WATTS *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 597 Isopropyl Carbinol or Isobutyl Alcohol .. By oxidation it is converted into isobutyric acid. *Ibid.*, The [isobutyl] iodide is decomposed by potassium or sodium, yielding isodibutyl, a limpid liquid, lighter than water. 1877 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 94 In the isocyanide the carbon belonging to the alcohol-radicle is united directly with the nitrogen; in the [normal] cyanide, only through the medium of the carbon belonging to the cyanogen. *Ibid.* 96 Potassium Cyanate, CNKO .. two modifications, viz. N≡C–OK Normal cyanate, and CO=NK Isocyanate. The normal cyanate..crystallises in long needles, and is converted by fusion into the iso-cyanate. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 238 The isomer of urea, isocyanate of ammonium, contains nitrogen in two conditions. 1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors..have thus prepared aluminic methylate, ethylate, propylate (isopropylate could not be obtained). 1888 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* 120 Secondary propyl or isopropyl alcohol.

Isobar (əi·sobāı). *Phys. Geog.* and *Meteorol.* Also **isobare.** [f. Gr. ἰσοβαρής of equal weight, f. ἰσο-, Iso- + βαρε-, βάρος weight, βαρύς heavy.] A line (drawn on a map or chart, or imaginary) connecting places on the earth's surface at which the barometric pressure is the same (at a given time, or on the average for a given period); an isobaric line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 94 Another isobar [in the *Times* weather-chart] stretches across Scotland, and indicates a pressure of 29·9 inches. 1880 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/4 In the above chart the dotted lines are 'isobars' or lines of equal barometrical pressure. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* ii. 55 Charts showing, by means of lines of equal pressure called *Isobars*, the general distribution of atmospheric pressure.

Isobaric (əisobæ·rik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC. (Not formed on Greek analogies.)] Indicating equal barometric pressure; containing or relating to isobars.

1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 95 Much may be learned about winds by studying the isobaric lines. 1882 *Standard* 26 Dec. 7/4 The daily isobaric charts will receive greatly increased attention. 1883 A. BUCHAN in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 139 Isobaric maps may be considered as furnishing the key to the more important questions of meteorological inquiry.

Isobarism (əisp·băriz'm). *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -ISM.] Equality of weight.

1882 in OGILVIE.

Isobarometric (əisobærome·trik), *a. rare.* [f. Iso- + BAROMETRIC. (In mod.F. *isobarométrique.*)] = ISOBARIC.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 445 The isobarometric lines..connecting places with the same mean annual height of barometer.

Isobath to Isochasmic: see Iso-.

Isocel, obs. variant of ISOSCEL.

Isocheim (əi·sokəim). *Phys. Geog.* Also **isochime.** [f. Gr. ἰσο-, Iso- + stem of χεῖμα, χείμαρ- winter-weather.] A line (on a map, etc.) connecting places at which the mean winter temperature is the same; an isotherm of mean winter temperature; an isochimenal line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 160 The farmer who gets his crop under cover before a predicted heavy rainfall need know nothing of isobares and isocheims.

Isocheimal (əisokəi·măl), *a.* and *sb.* Also **isochimal.** [f. prec. + -AL. (Not on Gr. or L. analogies.)] = ISOCHIMENAL.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 139/2 The names of Isotheral, Isocheimal, and Isothermal lines have been given to lines passing through places which have equal mean summer, winter, or annual temperatures. 1846 WORCESTER, *Isochimal.* 1852 [see ISOCRYMAL]. 1880 W. B. CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 620 The 'isocheimals', or lines of mean winter-temperature, instead of corresponding to the parallels of latitude, lie parallel to the coast-line.

Isocheimonal (-kəi·mŏnăl), *a.* Also **-chimonal.** [Alteration of next, after Gr. χειμών winter.]

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 437 The lines.. of mean winter temperature are called isocheimonal.

Isochimenal (-kəi·mĭnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Also **isocheimenal.** [f. F. *isochimène* (introd. 1817 by Humboldt), f. Gr. ἰσο-, Iso- + χειμαίν-ειν to be stormy or wintry, f. χεῖμα winter-weather, storm.] *a. adj.* Indicating equal mean winter temperatures: said of lines on a map, etc. (see ISOCHEIM). *b. sb.* An isochimenal line, an isocheim.

1846 WORCESTER cites FRANCIS. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xviii. 365 In the actual state of the globe, the isochimenal lines, or lines of equal winter temperature, when traced westward from Europe to North America, bend 10° south. 1867 PROCTOR in *Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 117 The isochimenals of greatest cold.

Isochor, -choric: see Iso-.

Isochromatic (əi·sǫkromæ·tik), *a.* [f. Iso- + CHROMATIC; in mod.F. *isochromatique* (Littré).]

1. *Optics.* Of the same colour or tint, as two lines or curves in an interference figure of a biaxial crystal.

1829 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* I. *Polaris. Light* vii. 24 (U. K. S.) A more accurate description of the form of these isochromatic curves, or lines of equal tint. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. vii. 174 Owing to the curvature of the surfaces..the forms of the isochromatic lines, or the lines of equal tint, are various and beautiful. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 309 They give oval and knotted isochromatic lines.

2. *Photog.* = ORTHOCHROMATIC.

Isochronal (əisp·krŏnăl), *a.* Also 8 *erron.* **-cronal.** [f. mod.L. *isochron-us* (Leibnitz), a. Gr. *ἰσόχρον-ος* equal in time (f. ἰσο-, Iso- + χρόνος time) + -AL. Cf. F. *isochrone* (1703 in Hatz.-Darm.).] = ISOCHRONOUS.

† *Isochronal line* [tr. L. *linea isochrona* (Leibnitz, 1689)], a curve in which a heavy body descends with uniform velocity, i.e. moving through equal spaces in equal times. *Obs.*

1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 264 The Entireness of his Kingdom is Synchronal to the two Witnesses Prophesying in Sackcloth, they being both Isochronal, or of equal time. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 290 In a Medium that does not resist, the shorter Oscillations in a Cycloid are nearly Isocronal. 1794 ATWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 136 The isochronal property of spiral springs. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 298/2 The isochronal property which Galilei ascribed to the pendulum. 1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Isochronal axes*, in Mechanics, axes around which if a body be made to oscillate, the oscillations will be performed in equal times.

Hence **Iso·chronally** *adv.* = ISOCHRONOUSLY. So **Isochrone** (əi·sokrǫun) *a.* (*sb.*) [F. *isochrone*]. **Isochronic** (əisokrǫ·nik), **Isochro·nical** *adjs.* = ISOCHRONOUS.

1882 OGILVIE, **Isochronally*, so as to be isochronal. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* viii. 281 The Equated *Isocrone Motion. 1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* I. Pref. 35 The degrees of the meridian, and the lengths of an isochrone pendulum, will always increase together. *a* 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 292 Geometricians might make their calculations on several mathematical problems with greater precision, as in Brachystochrones, Isochrones, and such like. 1859 L. F. SIMPSON *Handbk. Dining* vi. (1865) 57 The jaws did not display that isochrone movement which announces good work. 1779 MANN in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 583 This curve is what is called the Horizontal *Isochronic. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. iii. 65 The *isochronical vibrations of the pendulum. 1827 *Westm. Rev.* VIII. 382 He [Anacreon] mixed up Iambic catalectic dimeters .. with Trochaic acatalectic dimeters..as if they were isochronical.

Isochronism (əisp·krŏniz'm). [f. as prec.

+ -ISM: cf. Gr. *χρονίζ-ειν* to spend time, continue in time. Cf. F. *isochronisme* (1735 in Hatz.).] The character or property of being isochronous, or of oscillating or taking place in equal spaces of time.

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 416 Nothing seemed to stop its isochronism. 1786 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* vi. 97 Galileo .. is said to have discovered the isochronism of the pendulum. 1812-16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 285 Noise and discordant sounds arise from a want of isochronism of vibration. 1834 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xx. 104/1 (U.K.S.) The isochronism of spiral steel springs, when used as a balance in watches. 1857 DENISON *Clocks & Locks* 5 That peculiarly valuable quality of the pendulum called isochronism, or the disposition to vibrate different arcs in very nearly the same time (provided the arcs are none of them large).

Isochronous (əisǫ·krŏnəs), *a.* [f. as ISOCHRON-AL + -OUS.] Taking place in or occupying equal times; equal in metrical length; equal in duration, or in intervals of occurrence, as the vibrations of a pendulum; characterized by or relating to vibrations or motions of equal duration; vibrating uniformly, as a pendulum.

1706 PHILLIPS s.v. *Isochrone*, The Vibrations or Swings of a Pendulum, or hanging Weight, that are made in the same Space of Time, are said to be Isochronous. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 119 Vibratory Motions of different Lengths can be isochronous only according to one Law. 1784 SEALE *Grk. Metres* (L.), The tribrach and iambic are isochronous. 1789 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* III. i. 31 The poetical measures .. when sung in the drawling and isochronous manner afford the ear no pleasure. 1822 SOUTHEY *Poet. Wks.* (1853) Pref. 23/2 If the English verse is not isochronous with the Latin, it must be shorter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 516 The great object of the escapement is to preserve this isochronous motion of the pendulum. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 126 A balance spring is said to be isochronous when it causes both the long and short arcs of the balance to be performed in the same time.

b. Taking place (vibrating, etc.) in the same time, or at the same intervals of time, as something else; equal in duration (vibration-period, etc.) *to* or *with* something.

1776 CAVALLO in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 410 The snappings ..seemed at first isochronous with the shocks I had received. 1854 JONES & SIEV. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 415 The tumour.. offers a pulsation to the touch isochronous with the arterial pulse. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 129 There follows .. a series of oscillations, which are isochronous with the intermittence of the current.

Hence **Iso·chronously** *adv.*, in an isochronous manner; in equal times.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. ii. 238 The Membrane will be fitted to vibrate isochronously with the several Tones. 1833 WHEATSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* 596 The resultants of very simple modes of vibration oscillating isochronously.

I-socied, ME. pa. pple. of SOCIE *v.*, to associate.

Isoclinal (əisǫklə·inăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. ISO- + Gr. *κλίν-ειν* to bend, slope, slant: cf. *ἰσοκλινή-s* equally balanced. In mod.F. *isocline*.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Phys. Geog.* Indicating equal magnetic inclination: applied to lines connecting points on the earth's surface at which the magnetic inclination or dip is the same; relating to or containing such lines.

1839 SABINE (*title*) Report on the Magnetic Isoclinal and Isodynamic Lines in the British Islands. 1851-9 — in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 97 In theoretical respects the Isodynamic and Isoclinal lines are not less essential. 1887 GUMMING *Electr. treated Experimentally* 52 The lines on the isoclinal map.

2. *Geol.* (See quot.)

Cf. the analogous *anticlinal, synclinal,* applied to less acute bends or folds of strata.

1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* 503 Where a series of strata has been so folded and inverted that its reduplicated members appear to dip regularly in one direction, the structure is termed *isoclinal. Ibid.* 930 The flexures are often so rapid that after denudation of the tops of the arches the strata are isoclinal, or appear to be dipping all in the same direction.

B. *sb. Phys. Geog.* An isoclinal line: see A. 1.

1889 *Nature* 11 Apr. 565/1 The directions of the isogonals, isoclinals, and lines of equal horizontal force have been found.

Isocline (əi·sǫkləin). *Geol.* [f. Gr. *ἰσοκλινή-s*: see prec. Cf. F. *isocline* adj., isoclinal: cf. *anticline, syncline.*] An isoclinal fold of a stratum or series of strata. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isoclinic (əisǫklĭ·nik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] = ISOCLINAL A. 1, B.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, Isoclinic. 1892 J. THORNTON *Adv. Physiogr.* xvi. § 257 Isoclinic Lines are lines drawn through places which have the same [magnetic] inclination or dip. *Ibid.*, These two sets of magnetic lines, isogonics and isoclinics.

Isocolic (əisǫkǫ·lik), *a. Gr. Rhet.* and *Pros.* [f. as next + IC. Cf. mod.F. *isocole* (Littré).] Consisting, as a sentence or period, of 'cola', members, or clauses, of equal length. Also (irreg.) **†Isocole·tic** *a. Obs.* (in quot. loosely applied to the members themselves).

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 293 The harmony of a well-concerted period, in its isocoletick and parisonal members.

‖ **Isocolon** (əisǫkōu·lǫn). *Gr. Rhet.* and *Pros.* [f. Gr. *ἰσόκωλ-os, -ον* of equal members or clauses, f. *ἰσο-*, ISO- + *κῶλον* limb, member, COLON. Also in mod.F. (Littré).] *a.* The use of equal 'cola' or members of a period in immediate succession. *b.* An isocolic period.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Isocolon*, a Term us'd when two Sentences are alike in length.

I-socoured, ME. pa. pple. of SUCCOUR *v.*

Isocracy (əisǫ·krăsi). [ad. Gr. *ἰσοκρατία* equality of power or political rights, f. *ἰσο-*, ISO- + *κράτος, κρατε-* strength, power: see -CRACY.] Equality of power or rule; a system of government in which all the people possess equal political power.

1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* vii. 12 It remaineth doubtfull, whether people who live together, may lawfully retain an Isocracie among them. 1796 SOUTHEY in *Life* I. 265 There is a very seditious Spaniard there now, preaching Atheism and Isocracy. 1879 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXVIII. 155/1 Aspirations after social isocracy, and socialism in all its protean aspects. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 456 A debasing isocracy, which already views with suspicion the cultivation of the highest literature as savouring of patrician insolence.

So **Isocrat** (əi·sǫkræt) [see -CRAT], an advocate of isocracy; **Isocra·tic** *a.*, of or pertaining to, or advocating isocracy; **Iso·cratize** *v. ? intr.* to practise isocracy.

1801 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. IV. (1851) 3/2 The young hopes and heat of Japhet may force him into a livelier interest; he should be for isocratizing. 1894 *Daily News* 22 June 6/3 The new name which Mr. Allen suggests and Mr. Reid adopts is 'The Isocratic Party.' Isocrats we are, Isocrats let us call ourselves'.

Isocrymal (əisǫkrəi·măl), *a.* and *sb. Phys. Geog.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *κρῦμός* cold + -AL.] *a. adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places at which the temperature is the same during a specified coldest part (*e.g.* the coldest 30 consecutive days) of the year. *b. sb.* An isocrymal line; also **Isocryme** (əi·sǫkrəim).

1852 DANA *Cryst.* II. 1451 The lines are isocheimal lines, or, more properly, *isocrymal* lines. *Ibid.* 1453 It is .. an objection to using the isotheres, that those towards the equator are much more irregular in course than the isocrymes. *Ibid.* 1456 The fitness of the other isocrymals for the purposes of illustrating the geographical distribution of marine species.

Isocyclous, -dactylous: see Iso-.

I-sodden, i-sode(n, ME. pa. pple. of SEETHE *v.*

Isodiabatic (əi·sǫdəiąbæ·tik), *a. Physics.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *διαβατικός* able to pass through; cf. ADIABATIC.] Relating to or indicating the transmission of equal amounts of heat to and from a body or substance.

[1854 RANKINE in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIV. I. 128 It is required to find, by the determination of points, a corresponding curve passing through a given point *B*, such, that the quantity of heat absorbed or emitted by the substance in passing from any given isothermal curve to another, shall be the same, whether the pressures and volumes be regulated according to the original curve, or according to the curve passing through the point *B*. .. This curve, and the curve *EF*, in their relation to each other, may be called *Curves of Equal Transmission*.] 1859 — *Steam Eng.* (1861) 345 The lines *EF* and *GH* have the required property, and are said to be isodiabatic with respect to each other.

Isodiametric (əisǫdəiąmæ·trik), *a.* [f. Iso- + DIAMETRIC.] Having equal diameters; *spec.* applied in *Bot.* to cells of rounded or polyhedral form; in *Cryst.* to crystals having equal lateral axes.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 117 The forms of thin-walled parenchymatous cells are in the main nearly iso-diametric; but there often occur also elongated-prismatic, spindle-shaped cells, and the like. 1885 GOODALE *Phys. Bot.* (1892) 60 Three principal shapes [of cells] may be..distinguished..short or isodiametric, elongated, and flattened.

So **Isodiame·trical** *a.* = prec.

1886 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Ser. II. VI. 1. 109 Cells..which may be either iso-diametrical or elongated in a direction either parallel to or at right-angles with the axis.

Isodimorphous, -ism: see Iso-.

‖ **Isodomon, -mum** (əisǫ·dǫmǫn, -mŏm). *Anc. Gr. Arch.* [Gr. *ἰσόδομον* (L. *isodomum*), neuter adj., f. *ἰσο-*, Iso- + *δόμος* layer or course in a building.] A method of building in which blocks of equal length were laid in courses of uniform thickness, each vertical joint of a course being above the middle of a block in the course next below.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 593 The Greekes haue a kinde of wall which they make of hard pebbles or flint couched euen and laid in order by line and leuell, like as we do in bricke wals: and this kind of building they call in Masonrie Isodomon. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Isodomum*, one of the methods of building walls practised by the Greeks.

Isodomous (əisǫ·dŏməs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of the nature of, or belonging to, isodomon.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 219 The walls are isodomous or pseudisodomous, often also with oblique joints. 1865 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* viii. 95 At the foot..is a piece of ancient wall, composed partly of polygonal, partly of isodomous blocks.

Isodynamic (əi·sǫdinæ·mik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *ἰσοδύναμ-os* equal in power + -IC: after *dynamic.*] Of or pertaining to equal force.

1. *Phys. Geog.*, etc. Indicating equal (magnetic) force; applied to lines connecting points (of the earth's surface, etc.) at which the intensity of the magnetic force is the same; or to a map or chart on which such lines are marked. Also as *sb.* An isodynamic line.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 254 M. Hansteen has projected on a map of the globe the lines passing through the places in which the [magnetic] intensity has the same value. These lines he calls isodynamic lines or those of equal force, and they are, generally speaking, nearly parallel to each other, and to the lines of equal dip. 1839 SABINE (*title*) Report on the Magnetic Isoclinal and Isodynamic Lines in the British Islands. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 52 The intensity of the magnetic force is expressed by charts..on which are drawn the isodynamic..curves.

2. Of equal force, value, or efficacy.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 729 Forty gallons of water .. in the 'Black Hole' of Calcutta, would have been rated .. as isodynamic with gold.

Isodyna·mical, *a.* [f. as prec. + AL.] = prec. 1.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 31 Professor Hansteen resolved .. to determine the form of the lines of equal intensity, or, as he calls them, the *isodynamical* magnetic lines. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 44 In 1837, Colonel Sabine published an isodynamical chart of the whole globe.

Isodynamous (əisǫdi·năməs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Growing with equal vigour on both sides: = *isobryous* (see Iso-).

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 67 Cassini suggests isodynamous or isobrious for dicotyledons. 1855 in MAYNE.

Iso-electric: see Iso-.

Isofagus, obs. erron. f. ŒSOPHAGUS.

Isogamy (əisǫ·gămi). *Biol.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *γάμος, -γαμια* marriage.] The union of two equal and similar 'gametes' or cells in reproduction, as *in conjugation.* So **Isogamete** (əisǫ·gămēt) [Gr. *γαμέτης, γαμετή* spouse], each of the two uniting cells, in isogamy. **Isogamous** (əisǫ·găməs) *a.*, characterized by isogamy.

1891 HARTOG in *Nature* 17 Sept. 484 *Isogamy*, the union of gametes undistinguishable in size, form, and behaviour. *Ibid.*, The union may be isogamous or anisogamous. *Ibid.*, True Parthenogenesis .. may occur in the case of (1) Isogametes (2) Anisogametes (male and female); (3) Oogametes.

Isogen (əi·sǫdʒen). [f. Iso- + Gr. *γένος* offspring.] A line or curve in a diagram showing the various combination of the ages of the parents which are associated with the same average birth-rate.

1894 F. GALTON in *Proc. Royal Soc.* 12 Jan., In natality tables, the ages of the father and mother take the place of the latitudes and longitudes in weather charts, and lines of similar birth-rates, or, as I would call them, 'isogens', take the place of isobars.

Isogenous (əisǫ·dʒĭnəs), *a. Biol.* [f. eccl. Gr. *ἰσογενή-s* equal in kind or nature (f. *ἰσο-*, Iso- + *γένος* race, descent, kind) + -OUS.] Having the same or a similar origin: said of organs or parts, in different groups of animals, derived from the same or corresponding tissue of the embryo. So **Iso·geny**, the condition of being isogenous.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) I. Introd. 17 A general homology may be indicated by the word isogeny, indicating a general similarity of origin; thus, the nervous systems of worms, arthropods, molluscs, and vertebrates are isogenous, all being derivations of the epiblast.

Isogeotherm (əisǫdʒē·ǫpōəm). *Phys. Geog.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *γεω-* earth + *θέρμη* heat, *θερμός* hot: cf. *geothermic*, etc.] A line or surface (usually imaginary) connecting points in the interior of the earth having the same temperature; an isogeothermal line.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* II. (1879) 78 If the rate of increase were everywhere the same, the isogeotherms would be everywhere concentric. 1881 *Judd Volcanoes* xii. 359 The isogeotherms, or lines indicating the depths at which the same mean temperature is found within the earth's crust.

Hence **Isogeothe·rmal, Isogeothe·rmic** *adjs.*, of the nature of an isogeotherm; indicating equal temperatures in the interior of the earth.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed 2) 15 If we draw lines through all the points which have the same terrestrial temperature, these *isogeothermal lines* resemble the isothermal, as they are parallel to the equator, but diverge from it in several points. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxvi. (1849) 289 Lines drawn through all those points in the upper strata of the globe which have the same mean annual temperature .. are isogeothermal lines.

Isogon (əi·sǫgǫn). *Geom. rare*—°. In 7-8 *erron.* isagon. [f. Gr. *ἰσο-γώνι-os* equi-angular.] A figure having equal angles.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Isagon.* So 1700 in MOXON *Math. Dict.*; 1721 in BAILEY.

Isogonal (əisǫ·gŏnal), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. as prec. + -AL: cf. *hexagonal*, etc.]

1. = ISOGONIC *a.*[1] and *sb.*

1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) III. 52 The values of these elements at any given time..can be expressed by charts of the earth's surface, on which are drawn the isodynamic, isogonal, and isoclinal curves. *Ibid.* 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the curves deduced by Euler from the supposition of two poles.

2. Having equal angles, equiangular.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 21 When the angles between every two adjacent planes lying in one zone are equal to each other they constitute an isogonal (or equal-angled) zone.

Isogonic (əisoge·nik), *a.*[1] (*sb.*) *Phys. Geog.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Indicating equal angles (of magnetic variation); applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting points of the earth's surface where the magnetic declination, or variation from the true north, is the same; or to a map, etc. exhibiting such lines. Also as *sb.* An isogonic line.

1851–9 SABINE in *Man. Sci. Enq.* 97 The Isogonic lines.. have a direct practical importance and value in navigation. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 27 The lines of equal declination are called *isogonic* lines; those of equal dip, *isoclinic*; and those of equal intensity, *isodynamic* lines. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 642 With regard to the variations of the compass, as derived from an isogonic chart. 1892 J. THORNTON *Adv. Physiogr.* xvi. § 257 These two sets of magnetic lines, isogonics and isoclinics.

Isogo·nic, *a.*[2] *Biol.* [f. as next + -IC: cf. Gr. γονικός ancestral.] Characterized by isogonism. In mod. Dicts.

Isogonism (əisɒ·gŏniz'm). *Biol.* [f. ISO- + Gr. γόνος, γον-ή offspring + -ISM. Cf. Gr. ἰσογονία equality of kind.] The production of sexual individuals of the same structure from different stocks, occurring in some *Hydrozoa*.

1884 SEDGWICK & HEATHCOTE tr. *Claus' Zool.* I. vii. 240 Medusæ of identical structure also, which one would place in the same genus, may form the sexual generations of hydroid stocks belonging to different families (*isogonism*).

Isogram (əi·sŏgræm). [f. ISO- + -GRAM.] A proposed general term for lines on a diagram, etc. indicating equality of some physical condition or quantity, as isotherms, isobars, etc.

1889 F. GALTON in *Nature* 31 Oct. 651 Isobars, isotherms, and other contour lines.. (to which the general name *isograms* might well be given).

Isographic (əisogræ·fik), *a.* [f. ISO- + -GRAPHIC. Cf. Gr. ἰσόγραφος writing like.] = HOMALOGRAPHIC I.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiii. 283 M. Babinet..called it the *homolographic* projection of the globe; the term *isographic* seems preferable, however.

Hence **Isogra·phically** *adv.*, in the way of isographic projection.

1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxiii. 284 There is no single point for which any finite area of the globe can be isographically projected. 1885 A. M. CLERKE *Astron. 19th Cent.* xii. 437 The laborious process of isographically charting the whole of Argelander's 324,000 stars.

Isography (əisɒ·grăfi). *rare*—°. [f. ISO- + -GRAPHY.] (See quot.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Isography*, imitation of handwriting. *Ency.*

Isogynous to **Isohyetose**: see ISO-.

I-soilled, ME. pa. pple. of SOIL *v.*; **I-soke(n,** of SUCK *v.*

Isolable (əi·sŏlăb'l, i·s-), *a.* [f. ISOL-ATE + -ABLE.] Capable of being isolated.

a 1855 MANSFIELD *Salts* (1865) 441 The notion that the complex base H_3NH is a self-existent, probably isolable body. *a* 1856 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Daily News* (1883) 20 Sept. 5/6 Algebra and geometry are .. isolated or at least isolable from all outward and accidental phenomena.

Isolate (əi·sŏlĕt, i·s-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. It. *isolato* (F. *isolé*):—L. *insulāt-us* insulated, f. *insula* island: see -ATE[2] 2.] = ISOLATED.

1819 WIFFEN *Aonian Hours* (1820) 30 There isolate it stands. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 616 A thing isolate and apart amongst apparitions. 1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 71 The isolate and sporadic Tshud.. are called..Karelian. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 78 There is no life so isolate that beauty knows it not.

B. *sb.* Something isolated.

1890 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Life* 322 We may call the process.. isolation, and the products of the process we may term isolates.

Isolate (əi·sŏlĕt, i·s-), *v.* [A back-formation from ISOLATED; or f. F. *isoler* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *isolare* (:—L. *insulāre*) + -ATE[3].]

1. *trans.* To place or set apart or alone; to cause to stand alone, detached, separate, or unconnected with other things or persons; to insulate.

1807 COXE *Austria* II. 517 The means of..isolating England from the states of the continent. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ix. (ed. 2) 257 Whatever isolates people from people is a mischievous partition wall. 1851 WILLMOTT *Pleas. Lit.* xxi. (1857) 123 The historian cannot isolate a hero, or a saint. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. v. 164 He found germs in the mercury used to isolate his air. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. vi. (1896) 328 High culture always isolates.

2. *Chem.* To obtain (a substance) free from all its combinations; to obtain as a separate substance.

1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 152 Vauquelin and Pelletier have made some attempts to isolate the active principle of croton oil. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 96 Ammonium, if it exists, is resolved into ammonia..and hydrogen, whenever we attempt to isolate it. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 345 The natural form of carbon when isolated is a black solid. *Ibid.* 514 Osmious acid has never been isolated.

3. *Electr.* = INSULATE *v.* 3.

1855 [see ISOLATOR]. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30. 80 A .. fragment of the Atlantic cable, wire incased and isolated by gutta-percha. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 1371 Mica-plates for isolating electrical apparatus.

4. To cut off (an infected person or place) from all contact with others; to subject to strict quarantine.

1890 *Spectator* 21 June, Both in Italy and Spain they do not scruple to 'isolate' any infected house in such a way that the inmates are imprisoned and cannot get food.

Isolated (əi·sŏlĕitĕd, i·s-), *ppl. a.* [f. F. *isolé* (1642 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *isolato* (see ISOLATE *a.*) + -ED. (The French *isolé* was at first used unchanged or with *-d, isolé'd.*) Since the formation of ISOLATE *v.*, *isolated* has ranked as its pa. pple.] Placed or standing apart or alone; detached or separate from other things or persons; unconnected with anything else; solitary.

[*a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE (*N. & Q.* 25 Feb. 1854), The events.. appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and unrelative, if I may use such a word for want of a better. In French, I would say, *Isolés.* 1755 CHESTERF. *Lett.* III. xxvii. Misc. Wks. 1777 II. 491 As for hearing I have none left; so that I am *isolé* in the midst of my friends. 1779 in J. H. Jesse *Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843–4) IV. 214 What must such a little *isolé* mortal as I do? 1779 G. KEATE *Sk. fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) I. 40 You see me the same isolé'd, unconnected creature I was then. 1783 JOHNSON 21 Mar. in *Boswell*, Sir .. this Hanoverian family is *isolée* here. They have no friends.]

1763 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* Pref. 4 Short, isolated Sentences were the mode in which Ancient wisdom delighted to convey its precepts for the regulation of human conduct. 1800 *Brit. Critic* Oct., The affected, frenchified, and unnecessary word *isolated* is not English, and we trust never will be. [TODD 1818 adds: 'I fully agree with the writer in considering it a most affected word'.] 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 83 He appeared as an isolated inhabitant of this great globe. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* II. 253 High on an isolated pinnacle. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 102 Many an isolated inn among the lonely parts of the Roman territories. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1872) 165 Johnson's youth was poor, isolated, hopeless, very miserable. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* viii. (1869) 254 Occasionally we find them isolated, but more frequently in groups. 1875 TYLOR in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 119/1 What philologists describe as *isolated languages*, such as the Basque appears to be, are rather isolated groups of dialects. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Democr.* 45 Collective action is more efficacious than isolated individual effort. 1881 FLOWER in *Nature* No. 619. 437 When groups of animals become so far differentiated from each other as to represent separate species, they remain isolated.

Hence **I·solatedly** *adv.*

1843 MOZLEY *Ess., Strafford* (1878) I. 82 All the knots and rough spots .. were brought up, singly and isolatedly enlarged upon. 1865 STIRLING *Secr. Hegel* I. ii. 50 Being, looked at isolatedly, vanishes of its own accord, and disappears in its own opposite. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 685 The appearance, between the epiblast and the hypoblast, of cytodes, either isolatedly or in a continuous layer.

Isolation (əisolē·ʃən, is-). [a. F. *isolation* (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action from *isoler* to ISOLATE.] The action of isolating; the fact or condition of being isolated or standing alone; separation from other things or persons; solitariness.

1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* ii. 14 The exiles condemned to the mines run a risk of isolation proportioned to the smallness of their numbers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* IV. iv, Isolation is the sum-total of wretchedness to man. 1844 STANLEY *Arnold* II. viii. 13 How complete was the isolation in which he found himself, when he was almost equally condemned, in London as a bigot, and in Oxford as a latitudinarian. 1856 — *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 323 We naturally pass to its isolation from the rest of Palestine. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 21 In savage isolation, stood the obelisk of the Matterhorn. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. 115 To meditate in solitude and isolation on the use of being wise. 1896 SIR W. LAURIER in *Canadian Ho. Assembly* 5 Feb., Whether splendidly isolated or dangerously isolated, I will not now debate; but for my part, I think splendidly isolated, because this isolation of England comes from her superiority. 1896 GOSCHEN *Sp. at Lewes* 26 Feb., We have stood alone in that which is called isolation—our splendid isolation, as one of our colonial friends was good enough to call it.

b. The obtaining of a chemical element or compound as a separate substance.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 335 Whether the hypothetical compound ammonium can exist except in combination is unknown. Chemists have failed to accomplish its isolation. 1898 G. S. NEWTH *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 6) 471 The method by which Davy first [in 1807] effected the isolation of potassium was by the electrolysis of potassium hydroxide.

c. *spec.* The complete separation of patients suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or of a place so infected, from contact with other persons. Also *attrib.* in *isolation hospital, camp*, etc., that by which isolation is effected.

1891 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 3/1 A much needed institution in the shape of an Isolation Hospital. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1046 Since the new isolation hospital was erected. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 10/5 Owing to the breakdown of the medical examinations at Bombay numerous pilgrims had already reached Calcutta. He heartily supported the idea of isolation camps.

Hence **Isola·tionist,** one who favours or advocates isolation. In U.S. politics, one who thinks the Republic ought to pursue a policy of political isolation.

1899 *Press* (Philadelphia) 25 Mar. 8 Their consent ought to have been obtained first, according to the creed of the isolationists.

I·solator. [agent-n. from ISOLATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which isolates; a contrivance for isolating, an insulator.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Isolator*, the apparatus used in electrical experiments for isolating bodies. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 126 [An] Isolator .. in a minute repeater [is] a device for keeping the click from contact with the surprise piece on the minute snail till the slide in the band of the case is pushed round. 1900 *Pilot* 4 Aug. 138/2 The piano must be .. placed on glass salt cellars, if the old fashioned isolators are not at hand.

I-sold, ME. pa. pple. of SELL *v.*

†**I·solet.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *isoletta*, dim. of *isola* island.] A small island, an islet.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 520 Babelmandel, Camaran, and Mazua are accounted amongst the chiefe of these Isolets. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 181 Northward from that Cape stood a little disinhabited Isolet.

Isologous (əisp·lŏgəs), *a. Chem.* [f. ISO- + Gr. λόγος word, reason, ratio, relation + -OUS.] Having equality or parallelism of relations: applied to two or more hydrocarbon series, of each of which the members are related to each other in the same way: see quots.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* § 1184 III. 429 The groups of which we are now speaking are *isologous* with the alcohols—that is to say, that the compounds which constitute each of these groups are related to each other in a manner similar to that of the components of the alcohol group with which they are compared. .. The allylic, the benzoic, and the cinnamic series, are *isologous* with that of alcohol. 1899 DOBBIN tr. *Ladenburg's Hist. Chem.* xi. 217 The homologous and isologous series constitute the one part of Gerhardt's classification; the other part is represented by the heterologous series.

†**I-som, i-some,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *gesóm*, pl. *-e*, f. *sóm* agreement, concord, ablaut grade of *sam-*, in OE. *samen*, SAME, etc.] Unanimous, agreed, reconciled, at peace.

a 1000 *Riddles* lxxxv. 21 (Exon.) Wit wæron gesome. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlv. 24 Beoþ swyþe gesome. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Nu eft .. weren alle ispechen aȝein inumen and isome. *c* 1205 LAY. 30613 Wind and þa wide se ba eke isome. *a* 1250 *Relig. Songs* in *Owl & Night.* (Percy Soc.) 79 And wiþ hali chirche maken us i-som Thenne mohe we cwemen Crist at the dom. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 52 Suþþe haþ engelond ibe iwerred ilome Of þe folc in denemarch þat ne beþ nost 3ot isome. *Ibid.* 1858 Constaunce .. granted him þat Kinedom & þat pes of rome & bileuede in þis lond to gadere boþe isome. 13.. *Song of Joy* 20, 21 (in *Adam Davy*, etc. E.E.T.S. 1878, 94), Er he oure flesch nome .. to maken vs ysome; Ysome nere we nou3th before.

Isomer (əi·sŏmə1). *Chem.* [mod. (Berzelius, 1830) f. Gr. ἰσομερ-ής sharing equally, f. ἰσο- ISO- + μέρος part, share: in mod.F. *isomère.*] A substance isomeric with another; any one of a number of isomeric compounds.

1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 296 It [Ethylene Oxide] does not form like its isomer aldehyde a crystalline compound with ammonia. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 295 The notion of atomicity has furnished sure data for the interpretation of isomers. 1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 51 The isomers of cellulose are mucilage, gums, and dextrin. 1893 PR. KRAPOTKIN in *19th Cent.* Aug. 251 Very often such isomeres differ from each other by having different boiling-points.

Isomere (əi·sŏmĭə1). *Comp. Anat.* [Of same deriv. as prec.] A part or segment of a limb in one species of animal homologous or corresponding to a part in another species.

1884 COUES *Key N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 229 The lines 1–11 are *isotomes*, cutting the limbs into morphologically equal parts, or *isomeres*.

Isomeric (əisome·rik), *a.* [f. as ISOMER + -IC; in mod.F. *isomérique*: after Ger. *isomerisch* (Berzelius, *Jahresbericht* of Swed. Acad. Sciences, 31 March 1831).]

1. *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, and having the same molecular weight, but forming different substances, with different properties (owing to the different grouping or arrangement of the constituent atoms). Said of two or more compounds, or of one compound in relation to another (const. *with*).

This was the sense in which the term was introduced by Berzelius; but many later chemists (e.g. Wanklyn in Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865) have applied it in a wider sense, so as to include also the *polymeric* compounds of Berzelius, i.e. those which have their elements in the same *proportions*, but the number of atoms in one a multiple of those in the other, e.g. butyric acid $C_4H_8O_2$, and aldehyde C_2H_4O; by these the isomeric compounds of Berzelius have been distinguished as *metameric*. More recent authors again (e.g. Tilden in *Fownes' Chem.* 1886) have used these terms more narrowly, subdividing the *isomeric* of Berzelius into *isomeric strictly so called*, and *metameric*; the former being compounds of the same molecular composition, which exhibit the same or closely similar decompositions and transformations, when subjected to the action of the same re-agents, such as the $C_{10}H_8$ hydrocarbons, the glucoses, the tartaric acids, etc.; the latter, those which exhibit dissimilar transformations under similar circumstances, as propionic acid, methyl acetate, and ethyl formate $C_2H_4O_2$.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 605 From the analysis of this substance [benzoin] it appears to be isomeric with the hydret of benzoyl. 1842–3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 117 These solutions are what is termed isomeric, that is, have as far as can be discovered, the same chemical constitution. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 321/2 Isomeric bodies have similar chemical constituents in the same proportions, and yet their external form may differ, as in sugar and starch. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 413 Two or more different bodies which are composed of the same elements, and of the same proportions of those elements (i. e. which have the same percentage composition) are said to be *isomeric*. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 294 We may .. imagine

isomeric compounds to be produced, according to the place occupied by the atoms fixed in the molecule. 1882 GILBURT in *Trnl. Quekett Club* Ser. II. i. 27 We have already seen that cellulose, sugar, starch, and inulin, are isomeric with each other. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 88/2 *According to our modern conceptions, truly isomeric substances*..are equi-molecular compounds containing identical radicles arranged in relatively different modes; and.. bearing in mind that it was obviously the intention of Berzelius to limit the scope of the expression, the term isomeric should be used only with reference to such compounds.

2. *Comp. Anat.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an isomere; homologous.

1890 *Cent. Dict. s.v., Isomeric segments of the limbs.*

So **Isome·rical** *a.* = ISOMERIC; **Isome·rically** *adv.* In recent Dicts.

Isomeride (əisǫ·mĕrəid). *Chem.* [f. as ISOMER + -IDE.] = ISOMER.

1857 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. 5 The formation of *isomerides, metamerides,* and *polymerides,* as bodies which possess the same percentage composition may be termed, can only be accounted for by supposing that differences of chemical arrangement occur in these different cases. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 85/2 The hypothesis serves therefore at once to explain..the existence of isomerides which cannot be represented by formulae written in a single plane.

Isomerism (əisǫ·mĕriz'm). *Chem.* [f. ISOMER + -ISM: in mod.F. *isomérisme.*] The fact or condition of being isomeric; identity of percentage composition in compounds differing in properties. *Physical isomerism*: see quot. 1896.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 58 This is one of the most extraordinary examples of isomerism at present known. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Isomerism, discovered by Berzelius, is a principle which is somewhat vague and doubtful in its application. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 291 Isomerism is due to the difference in molecular grouping. 1884 FRANKLAND & JAPP *Inorg. Chem.* 111 Allotropy stands in the same relation to elements that isomerism does to compounds. 1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 81/1 Berzelius never intended that polymerism should be regarded as a form of *isomerism.* 1896 REMSEN *Comp. Carbon* 163 Bodies may conduct themselves chemically in exactly the same way, and yet differ in some of their physical properties, as in their action towards polarized light. To distinguish this kind of isomerism .. it is called *physical isomerism*...The branch of chemistry which has to deal with the kind of isomerism just referred to, is called *stereo-chemistry.*

Isomeromorphism (əisǫ·mĕrǫ¡mǭ·rfiz'm). *Cryst.* [f. *isomero-,* comb. form of next + Gr. *μορφ-ή* form + -ISM.] Isomorphism between isomeric substances.

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

Isomerous (əisǫ·mĕrəs), *a.* [f. as ISOMER + -OUS.]

1. *Bot.* Of a flower: Having the same number of parts in each whorl. (Said also of the whorls.) Opp. to HETEROMEROUS 2 b.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 153 When the organs are equal in all the circles, the flowers are isomerous. *Ibid.,* The stamens are mostly isomerous, with either one, two, or more whorls, when the floral envelopes are regular. 1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 601 When the number of members is the same in each whorl [of a flower] they are said to be *isomerous,* when this is not the case *heteromerous.*

2. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having the same number of parts or segments, as in the limbs; *spec.* belonging to the division *Isomera* of coleopterous insects, in which the number of tarsal joints is the same in all the legs: opp. to HETEROMEROUS 1. Applied also to molar teeth having the same number of ridges, as in existent elephants.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* ii. 74 In reptiles the two extremities are..symmetrical; and..isomerous, flexion being exerted in the same direction.

3. *Chem.* = ISOMERIC.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isomorphism,* A similarity of crystalline form; as, (*a*) Between substances of like composition or atomic proportions. .. (*b*) Between compounds of unlike composition or atomic proportions. .. The first of these is sometimes distinguished as *isomerous* or *isonomic* isomorphism; the second as *heteromerous* or *heteronomic* isomorphism. *Dana.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Isomerous,* same as *Isomeric.*

Isomery (əisǫ·mĕri). *Chem.* [= Ger. *isomerie* (Berzelius, 1832), f. Gr. type **ἰσομέρεια*; in mod.F. *isomérie.*] = ISOMERISM.

Isometric (əisǫme·trik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἰσομετρία* equality of measure (f. *ἴσο-s* + *μέτρον*) + -IC: in mod.F. *isométrique.*]

1. Of equal measure or dimensions.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Isometric,* .. of equal measure, or extent. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 547 If an isometric block of metal be drawn out into a wire, its resistance may be indefinitely increased.

2. Applied to a method of projection or perspective, in which the plane of projection is equally inclined to the three principal axes of the object, so that all dimensions parallel to these axes are represented in their actual proportions; used in drawing figures of machines, etc.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 This specific application of projection was termed *isometric* by the late Professor Farish, who pointed out its practical utility, and the facility of its application to the delineation of engines, etc. *Ibid.,* A scale for determining the lengths of the axes of the isometric projection of a circle.

3. *Cryst.* Applied to that system of crystalline forms characterized by three equal axes mutually at right angles (also called *cubic, tesseral,* etc.); belonging to this system.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Introd. 21 The systems of crystallization are .. I. Having the axes equal. The Isometric system. *Ibid.* 22 Some of the simpler isometric forms are represented in figures 1 to 50.

4. *Physiol.* See ISOTONIC 2, quot. 1900.

Isome·trical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 2.

1838 T. SOPWITH (*title*) Treatise on Isometrical Drawing. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 The major axis of the isometrical projection of a circle is equal to the side of the circumscribing square. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 265 An isometrical projection of the boiler and furnace.

2. = prec. 3.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Isometricus,* applied by Hausmann and Naumann to a system comprehending the crystalline forms in which the coördinate planes are perpendicular between them, and which relates to a system of axes three in number that are equal: isometrical.

Hence **Isome·trically** *adv.,* in the way of isometric projection.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 492/1 The rhombus representing the inscribed or circumscribing square isometrically projected. .. The axes of the ellipse and the side of the circumscribing square, when isometrically projected, are as $\sqrt{3} : \sqrt{1} : \sqrt{2}$.

Isometrograph (əisǫme·trǫgraf). [f. Gr. *ἰσόμετρος* of equal measure + -GRAPH.] An instrument for tracing parallel lines at exactly equal distances.

I-sommed, ME. pa. pple. of SUM *v.* **I-somned, i-sompned,** of SUMMON *v.*

Isomorph (əi·sǫmǭrf). *Chem.* and *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. type **ἰσόμορφ-os* of equal form, f. *ἰσό-,* ISO- + *μορφή* form: in mod.F. *isomorphe.*] A substance or organism isomorphous with another.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isomorph,* a substance which has the same crystalline form with another. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 849/1 Sandy isomorphs of Lagena, Nodosaria, Globigerina, and Rotalia.

Isomorphic (əisǫmǭ·rfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC: in mod.F. *isomorphique.*]

1. *Chem.* and *Min.* Exhibiting isomorphism, isomorphous; pertaining to or involving isomorphism.

1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess., Mod. Chem.* 444 This peculiar isomorphic relation between various chemical substances, having in themselves other singular resemblances. 1894 *Thinker* V. 435 *This statement is not vitiated by the existence of such phenomena as those of pleomorphism and of isomorphic replacement.*

2. *Math.* Said of groups corresponding to each other in form, and in the nature and product of their operations.

1897 BURNSIDE *Theory of Groups* 21 If a correspondence can be established between the operations of G and G', so that to every operation of G there corresponds a single operation of G', .. while to the product AB of any two operations of G there corresponds the product A'B' of the two corresponding operations of G', the groups G and G' are said to be *simply isomorphic.*

Isomorphism (əisǫmǭ·rfiz'm). [mod. (Mitscherlich, 1819) f. as prec. + -ISM: in mod.F. *isomorphisme.*] The character of being isomorphous.

1. *Chem.* and *Min.* The property of crystallizing in the same or closely related forms, esp. as exhibited by substances of analogous composition.

The general law of isomorphism affirms that bodies having a similar chemical composition have also the same form; or, in other words, that analogous elements and groups of elements may replace one another in composition without essential alteration of crystalline form. (Watts.)

1828 in WEBSTER. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 295 The isomorphism of certain groups of chemical elements. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83 The discovery by Professor Mitscherlich, of what is called the *isomorphism* of crystals, diminishes in some degree the value of crystalline form as a distinctive character. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 78 Isomorphism is the law by which an equal number of atoms, combining in the same manner, may give birth to similar crystalline forms, although the constituent elements are of a different nature. 1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 423 Mitscherlich's first observation, presented to the Berlin Academy of Science *in 1819, related to the isomorphism of the phosphates and arsenates.* 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 97 Completely establishing the isomorphism of orthoclase and albite.

2. *Math.* Identity of form and of operations between two or more groups.

Isomorphous (əisǫmǭ·rfəs), *a.* [f. as ISOMORPH + -OUS.]

1. *Chem.* and *Min.* Having the property of crystallizing in the same or closely related geometric forms: said esp. of two compounds or groups of compounds of different elements, but of analogous composition (cf. HOMŒOMORPHOUS).

1828 in WEBSTER citing *Edin. Rev.* 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 189 Various elements which are isomorphous to each other. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 83 The salts of arsenious acid are isomorphous with those of phosphoric acid. 1853 W. GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* (ed. 3) 41 We observe next, that chromic acid may be substituted for sulphuric acid, without change of form; in other words, these acids are isomorphous. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 197 Certain substances exhibiting a similarity in their chemical constitution are found to crystallize in the same forms,—these are said to be isomorphous. *Ibid.* 212 The salts of cæsium and rubidium are isomorphous with the corresponding potassium compounds. 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 59 For the form to remain unchanged in analogous compounds, the elements which replace each other must be mutually isomorphous.

2. *Math.* = ISOMORPHIC 2.

-ison, suffix of sbs., repr. OF. *-aison, -eison, -eson, -ison*:—L. *-ātiōn-em* (at a later date adopted in the learned form *-ation,* which is thus a doublet of *-ison*), *-etiōnem, -itiōnem.* Examples *comparison, fermison, garrison, jettison, orison, venison, warnison.*

Benison and *malison* represent OF. *beneiçon* (later *benisson*) and *maleiçon,* from L. *bene-, maledictionem. Caparison* is only attracted into this class. In *reason* and *season,* the suffix has, under the stress, retained a different form; so in *treason*:—OF. *traïson*:—L. *tradition-em.* See also *inheriteson.* All these, with *poison* (:—L. *potiōnem*), etc., are really particular cases of a suffix *-son* for L. *-iōnem.*

I-sondred, ME. pa. pple. of SUNDER *v.*

I-songe(n, of SING *v.*

Isoneph, -nephelic: see ISO-.

Isonomic (əisǫnǫ·mik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *ἰσονομικ-ός* 'devoted to equality', f. *ἰσονομία*: see ISONOMY.]

1. Characterized by isonomy; having equal laws or rights. *rare* —°.

1864 WEBSTER, *Isonomic,* the same, or equal, in law or right.

2. *Chem.* Having the same or a similar arrangement of elements; involving analogy of composition, as *isomorphism* in the stricter sense.

1864 [see ISOMEROUS 3].

3. Of the same or like polarity: applied to contact of parts of the body in experiments on animal magnetism: opp. to HETERONOMIC 1, q. v.

†Iso·nomous, *a. Cryst. Obs.* [f. Gr. *ἰσόνομ-os* (see next) + -OUS: in F. *isonome.*] See quot.

1805–17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 219 When the exponents which indicate the decrements on the edges are equal to each other, and also those which indicate the decrements in the angles. Example, Isonomous artificial blue vitriol.

Isonomy (əisǫ·nǒmi). [ad. It. *isonomia* 'equalitie of laws to all manner of persons' (*Florio, 1598*), perh. also in 16th c. L., a. Gr. *ἰσονομία,* n. of quality from *ἰσόνομος* having equal political rights, f. *ἰσο-,* ISO- + *νόμος* law. Frequent in 17th c.; obs. in 18th; used again in 19th.] Equality of laws, or of people before the law; equality of political rights among the citizens of a state.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. xxxix. 114 The successive change and course of bearing rule, the only thing that maketh Isonomie, and equalitie of freedome. *Ibid.* lxvii. 134 Under the pretence and colour of Isonomie, or equall and indifferent lawes. *Ibid.* xxxviii. l. 1016 Nothing preserveth isonomie in a citie, & mainteineth equall libertie more. 1659 *Quacries on Proposalls Officers Armie to Parlt.* 8 Every one pretending to equality and Isonomy, lifteth up and advanceth himself whilst he shooth at, and thrusteth down others. 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* lv. 155 They who prefer a Popular State have dignifi'd it with the most agreeable and specious Title of Isonomie. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Office & Work Universities* vii. 123 The Athenians felt that a democracy was but the political expression of an intellectual isonomy. 1882 W. CARY *Mod. Eng. Hist.* II. 272 To regulate the many varieties of man .. in .. Eastern Europe on the principle of isonomy.

Isop, isop(p)e, obs. forms of HYSSOP.

Isopathy (əisǫ·păpi). *Med. rare* —°. [f. Iso- + -PATHY.]

a. The theory that disease may be cured by a product of the disease, as small-pox by application of the variolous matter. b. The popular notion that disease in a particular organ may be cured by eating the same organ of a healthy animal.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

Isoperimeter (əisǫpĕri·mĭtə1). *Geom.* [ad. Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος*: see Iso- and PERIMETER: in F. *isopérimètre* (Rousseau in Littré).] A figure having a perimeter equal to that of another; usually in *pl.* Figures of equal perimeter.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 525 Plain Figures, called Isoperimeters, *and also Bodies of Equal Surface, may be vastly* different in their Area's and Solid Contents. 1715 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 345 Where I give the Solution of the Problems concerning the Isoperimeter. 1870 CHAUVENET *Geom.* v. 162 Second method, called the method of isoperimeters.

†Isoperi·metral, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = next, 1.

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. (1635) 19 Those Figures called Isoperimetrall, or of equall Perimeter.

Isoperimetrical (əisǫperime·trikăl), *a. Geom.* [f. Gr. *ἰσοπερίμετρος* (see ISOPERIMETER) + -ICAL.]

1. Of figures: Having equal perimeters.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Isoperimeters* or *Isoperimetrical Figures,* such Figures as have equal Perimeters, or Circumferences. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 647 M. Cramer too, in the Berlin Memoirs for 1752 .. proposes to demonstrate .. that the circle is the greatest of all isoperimetrical figures, regular or irregular. 1812 CRESSWELL *Max. & Min.* I. 43 The greatest of all isoperimetrical polygons, of the same number of sides, is necessarily equilateral. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 323 Of all isoperimetrical triangles, the

one which has the greatest surface is equilateral. 1828 LARDNER *Euclid* 72 The area of the square exceeds the area of any other isoperimetrical rectangle by the square of half the difference of the sides of the rectangle.

2. Relating to or connected with isoperimetry. *Isoperimetrical problems*: see quot. 1865.

1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 358 Isoperimetrical Problems are resolved..with like Facility by the same Method. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 463 Such is the simplest case of the *Isoperimetrical Problems* so called, because at first only curves of the same length were considered. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 557 From Cookery up to the Law of Contingent Remainders, Isoperimetrical Problems, or the world-wide difference between Objectivity and Subjectivity. 1865 B. PRICE *Infinites. Calc.* (ed. 2) II. 465 Problems of *relative* maxima and minima .. wherein the variables are not independent of each other, but are connected by some given relation, which may be integral or differential, or in the form of a definite integral .. are often called *isoperimetrical*, because the given condition when interpreted geometrically, is frequently equivalent to the length of the curve being given between certain fixed points or limiting lines.

Isoperimetry (əisɒpĕrĭ·mĕtri). *Geom.* [f. as ISOPERIMETER + -Y.] That branch of geometry which deals with isoperimetrical figures, and the problems connected with them.

1811 HUTTON *Course Math.* III. ii. 31 *heading*, Elements of Isoperimetry. *Ibid.* 32 The most abstruse inquiries concerning isoperimetry.

Isopetalous to **Isopiestic**: see Iso-.

Isophorous (əisɒ·fŏrəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *ἰσο-φόρος* bearing equal weight, equal in strength, f. *ἰσο-*, Iso- + *-φόρος* bearing.] Term used by Lindley to express the relation of certain supposed genera (*e. g.* of orchids) to those of which they are held to be abnormal forms.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Isophorous*, transformable into something else. Thus, *Aclinia* [printed *Actinia*] is an isophorous form of *Dendrobium*, *Paxtonia* of *Spathaglottis*, and, according to Morren, *Anguloa* and *Lycaste* of *Maxillaria*.

Isopleural (əisɒplĭū·rəl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having equal sides, equilateral; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the sub-class *Isopleura* of gastropods, which have the body bilaterally symmetrical, as in the chitons. Also **Isopleurous** *a.*

† **Isopleure.** *Obs.* Also in Gr. form **isopleuron.** [ad. Gr. *ἰσόπλευρ-os* equilateral, f. *ἰσο-*, Iso- + *πλευρά* rib, side.] A figure with equal sides; an equilateral figure.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 18 Then in the voide ouer the Isopleures make foure Mediane prickes, drawing lines from one to another and they will make the Rhombus. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems* 377 An *Isopleuron* or equilaterall Triangle. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 116 The same Answer undoes the knot, that every triangle would be an *Isopleuron*, that the diagonial lines of a Rhomboides would be equal.

Isopod (əi·sŏpɒd), *sb.* (*a.*) *Zool.* Also **isopode.** Pl. **isopods**; also freq. in L. form **isopoda** (əisɒ·pŏdă). [a. mod.F. *isopode*, f. mod.L. *Isopod-a* neuter pl., f. Gr. type **ἰσοποδ-*, f. Iso- + *πούς*, *ποδ-* foot.] An animal of the order *Isopoda* of sessile-eyed Crustaceans, characterized by seven pairs of equal and similarly placed thoracic legs; comprising marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial species, some being parasitic.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 41 *Isopods. Head* distinct. *Eyes* sessile. *Legs* simple, equal. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 11 There are, however, true intermediate species between the Amphipods and Isopods. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 144 The little isopods, so common on our rocky shores.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = ISOPODOUS.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 308 The isopod Crustacea have the head distinct from the segment bearing the first pair of feet.

So **Isopodan** (əisɒ·pŏdăn) *a.* and *sb.* = prec.; **Isopodiform** (əisɒ·pŏdĭfɒm) *a.* [ad. mod.L. *isopodiformis*: see -FORM], having the form of or resembling an isopod, as certain insect larvæ; **Isopodimorphous** (-mɒ̄·rfəs) *a.* [Gr. *μορφή* form] = *Isopodiform.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Isopodiformis*, applied by Kirby to the hexapodous, antenniferous and saprophagous *larvæ* which have an oblong body, a distinct thoracic *clypeus* or buckler, and the anus furnished with filaments or plates: isopodiform. 1856 DANA in *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* July 11 The size of the body far transcends the ordinary Isopodan limit.

Isopodous (əisɒ·pŏdəs), *a. Zool.* [f. as ISOPOD + -OUS.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isopoda*: see prec.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 168, I possess two specimens of larvæ of *Silphidæ* which seem to exhibit considerable analogy with the *Isopodous Crustacea*. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. ix. (ed. 2) 234 The isopodous and amphipodous species are also supplied by the same naturalist.

Isopolity (əisɒpɒ·lĭti). Chiefly *Anc. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *ἰσοπολῑτεία*, f. *ἰσοπολίτης* a citizen with equal or reciprocal right, f. *ἰσο-* + *πολίτης* citizen.] Equality of rights of citizenship between different communities or states; reciprocity of civic rights.

1836 C. F. HERMANN *Pol. Antiq. Gr.* 229 It is not known that Athens was ever on terms of perfect Isopolity with any other State. 1849 KEMBLE *Saxons Eng.* II. vii. II. 270 The period of the Social, Marsic or Italian war, when the cities of Italy wrested isopolity, or at least isotely, from Rome. 1853 CLOUGH *Lett. to C. E. Norton* 21 Sept., Between America and England .. one would be glad if there could exist some isopolity. 1897 A. V. DICEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 461 Community of citizenship would affect not civil, but political rights. If the Acts creating isopolity were passed, a citizen of the United States would stand, when in England, in the same position as an English colonist.

b. *transf.* Equality of rights or privileges (of any kind).

1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 26 The Church .. exemplifying in her own 'dignified isopolity' the equality of all men in the sight of God. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* viii. (1893) 80 The Crucifixion had, in fact, been the protest of the Jew against an isopolity of faith.

So **Isopolite** (əisɒ·pŏlait) [Gr. *ἰσοπολίτης* (see above)] *sb.* and *a.*, **Isopolitical** (əisɒpolĭ·tĭkăl), *a.*, of or relating to isopolity; involving mutual rights of citizenship.

1842–5 *W. Smith's Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* s.v. *Civitas*, The isopolite relation. 1871 *W. Smith's Smaller Dict. of Antiq.* (ed. 8) 173/1 If he withdrew to a state between which and Rome isopolitical relations existed, he would become a citizen of that state.

Isopsephic (əisɒpse·fĭk, -ī·fĭk), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. Gr. *ἰσοψηφία*, f. *ἰσόψηφ-os* (f. *ἴσος* equal + *ψῆφος* pebble, counter) + -IC.] Of equal numerical value; said of words in which the numerical values of the letters (according to the ancient Greek notation) made up the same amount. Also as *sb.* (in *pl.*) Isopsephic verses. So **Isopsephism** (əisɒpsī·fĭz'm), isopsephic relation.

1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 291 *note*, They [the Greeks] called verses isopsephics when their letters made up numerically the same sum. .. On the Gnostic gems the word Abraxas is used as isopsephic to Meithras (the Sun) because the letters of both names=325. 1886 — *Hist. Interpr.* ii. 98 This method resembled the Greek isopsephism and consisted in establishing mystic relations between different conceptions, based on the numerical equivalence of value in the letters by which they are expressed.

Isopterous (əisɒ·ptĕrəs), *a.* [f. Iso- + *πτερ-όν* wing, *-πτερ-os* -winged + -OUS. Cf. late Gr. *ἰσόπτερος* swift as flight.] Having equal wings; *spec.* in *Entom.* Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isoptera* (reckoned by some as a sub-order of *Neuroptera*), comprising the termites or white ants, having four large equal wings.

Isopyre (əi·sɒpəiəɪ). *Min.* [Named 1827; f. Iso- + Gr. *πῦρ* fire.] An impure variety of opal, containing admixtures of alumina, sesquioxide of iron, and lime.

1827 *Edin. New Philos. Jrnl.* III. 264 The lustre of isopyre is less bright and glassy than that of obsidian. 1883 KUNZ *Amer. Gems* in *Min. Resources U. S.* 493 Isopyre is found in small veins from one to three inches in width.

Isorrhythmic (əisɒrĭ·þmik), *a.* Also isorh-. [f. Iso- + Gr. *ῥυθμ-ός* measured motion, *ῥυθμικ-ός* set to time, RHYTHMIC.]

1. *Anc. Pros.* Having the same number of moræ or units of time in thesis and arsis; characterized by feet of this kind (such as the dactyl, spondee, and anapæst).

2. Constructed in the same rhythm or metre (as something else).

1870 *Graphic* 20 Aug. 183/1 We should like to see an isorhythmic English version of Victor Hugo's 'Chasse du Burgrave' or 'Pas d'armes du Roi Jean'.

† **Iso·scel,** *a. Obs. rare.* (In 8 isocel.) [a. F. *isocèle*, *isoscèle* (1542 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *īsoscelēs*: see below.] = ISOSCELES.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 31 A Triangle Isocel, that is of two equal sides.

† **Iso·scelar,** *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AR.] = next.

1711 *Brit. Apollo* IV. No. 8. 1/2 An Isoscelar Triangle.

Isosceles (əisɒ·sĭlīz), *a.* (*sb.*) *Geom.* Also 6–7 isoscheles. [a. late L. *īsoscelēs*, a. Gr. *ἰσο-σκελής* equal-legged, f. *ἰσο-* + *σκέλος*, *σκελε-* leg.] Of a triangle: Having two of its sides equal. (Formerly sometimes as *sb.*: An isosceles triangle.)

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* B iij, There is also an other distinction of the names of triangles, according to their sides, whiche other be all equal .. other els two sydes bee equall and the thyrd vnequall, which the Greekes call *Isosceles*, the Latine men *æquicurio*, and in english tweyleke may they be called. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Def. XXV. 5 Isosceles, is a triangle, which hath onely two sides equall. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. B iij a, Isoscheles is such a Triangle as hath onely two sides like, the thirde being vnequall, and that is the Base. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* V. (1701) 186/2 The Element of a Cube is an Isosceles Triangle, for four such Triangles concurring make a Square, and six Squares a Cube. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 115 We are born in hand with this, That then a *Scalenum* and *Isosceles* would be all one. 1798 CANNING, etc. *Loves Triangles* in *Anti-Jacobin* 7 May, 'Twas thine alone, O youth of giant frame, Isosceles! that rebel heart to tame. 1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 307 With isosceles triangular planes. 1812–16 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 87 The resistance to the motion of an isosceles wedge.

Hence **Iso·scelesism** (better **iso·scelism**) *nonce-wd.*, the character of being isosceles.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. xxi. § 32 But the spirit of the triangle must be put into the hawthorn. It must suck in isoscelesism with its sap.

Isoscope, -seismal, etc.: see Iso-.

Isospondylous (əisɒspɒ·ndĭləs), *a. Ichthyol.* [f. mod.L. *Isospondyl-us* (in pl. *-yli*) (f. Iso- + Gr. *σπόνδυλος*, *σφόν-* vertebra, joint) + -OUS.] Belonging to, or having the characters of, the *Isospondyli*, an order of physostomous fishes, including most of the malacopterygians.

Isostasy (əisɒ·stăsi). [f. Gr. *ἰσο-* Iso- + *στάσις* setting, weighing, standing, station; cf. Gr. *ἰσοστάσι-os* in equipoise, equivalent.] Equilibrium or stability due to equality of pressure.

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* L. 243 The general problems of isostasy. 1900 *Ibid.* LVI. 443 Now, so sensitive is the earth to changes of gravity that, given time enough, it responds to increase or decrease of pressure over large areas by corresponding subsidence or elevation. .. This principle of isostasy is undoubtedly a valuable one, which must be borne in mind in all our reasonings on crust movements.

Isostatic (əisɒstæ·tik), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *στατικός*: see STATIC.] Stable because of equality of pressure from all sides.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Isostemonous, -steric, etc.: see Iso-.

‖ **Isoteles** (əisɒ·tĭlīz). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [Gr. *ἰσοτελής* paying equal taxes, f. *ἴσος* equal + *τέλος*, *τελε-* tax, etc.] One of a favoured class of *metaci* or resident aliens at Athens, 'who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature' (Liddell & Scott). So **Isotely** (əisɒ·tĭli) [ad. Gr. *ἰσοτέλεια*], the condition of an *isoteles.*

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxv. (1862) V. 592 That all metics who would lend aid should be put on the footing of isotely or equal payment of taxes with citizens. 1850 *Ibid.* lxvi. VI. 17 Lysias..passed the remainder of his life as an Isoteles, or non-freeman on the best condition. 1849 KEMBLE: see ISOPOLITY.

† **I-sothe,** *v. Obs.* In 3 i-soðien. [OE. *ġesōþian* to prove the truth of, verify, f. *ġe-*, I-[1] + *sōþ* true, SOOTH, *sōþian* to prove true.] *trans.* To prove true; to verify, confirm.

a 925 *Laws of Edw. & Guth.* c. 6 § 7 Gif man fæt ġesoðize, licge ægylde. *c* 1205 LAY. 29011 þis heo him to-ȝeornden mid ȝislen to isoðien. *c* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 261 Ha .. seoð nu al þat isoðet, þat ha hefden longe ear icwiddet of ure lauerd.

I-sothe, ME. pa. pple. of SEETHE *v.*

Isotheral (əisɒ·þĕrăl, əi·sɒþĭərăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. next or its F. original *isothère* + -AL. (The etymological form from Gr. would be *isothereal.*)]

a. *adj.* Applied to lines on a map, etc. connecting places having the same mean summer temperature. b. *sb.* An isotheral line, an isotherm of mean summer temperature.

1839 [see ISOCHEIMAL]. 1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1452 There are several reasons why isocrymal are preferable to isotheral lines. 1867 PROCTOR in *Intell. Observ.* No. 62. 118 The isotheral of London. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* XXX. 427 The charts of isotheral and isochimenal lines.

Isothere (əi·sɒþiəɪ). *Phys. Geog.* [a. F. *isothère* sb. (= *ligne isothère*), introd. by Humboldt, 1817, a. Gr. *ἰσο-* Iso- + *θέρος*, *θερε-* summer.] An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface that have the same mean summer temperature.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1453 It is .. an objection to using the isotheres, that those towards the equator are much more irregular in course than the isocrymes.

Isotherm (əi·sɒþɜm). *Phys. Geog.* [f. F. *isotherme*, introd. by Humboldt, 1817, f. Gr. *ἰσο-* Iso- + *θέρμη* heat, *θερμ-ός* hot.] An imaginary line passing through points on the earth's surface having the same mean temperature; an isothermal line: see next.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vii. 171 The isotherm of 65° skirts the northern limits of the sugar-cane. 1880 *Times* 16 Aug. 11/4 The isotherms are still distinctly of the summer type, but the difference between the temperatures at the inland and the coast stations is smaller.

Isothermal (əisɒ] ə·rmăl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. F. *isotherme* (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, indicating, or corresponding to equal temperatures; a. *esp.* in *Phys. Geog.* applied to a line (imaginary or on a map, etc.) connecting places on the earth's surface at which the temperature for a particular period, or (usually) the mean annual temperature, is the same; also to a map or chart exhibiting such lines.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 484 Fixed by the will of the Creator, rather than..regulated by any isothermal lines. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 106 The lines of equal winter temperature do not coincide with the lines of equal annual heat, or the isothermal lines. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 278 In Europe..51° N. Lat., which corresponds to the same isothermal line as 39° N. Lat. in America.

b. Applied to (imaginary) lines or surfaces of equal heat in a crystal or other body when heated.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 137 In crystals having two optic axes .. if a centre of heat be assumed to exist within, and the crystal to be indefinitely extended in all directions, the isothermal surfaces will be ellipsoids with three unequal axes. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 281. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* i. § 11 As the form is invariably found to be either circular or elliptical, the continuous isothermal surface which would result from the maintenance of a given temperature at a point inside a crystal must be either a sphere, a spheroid, or an ellipsoid.

B. *sb.* An isothermal line or surface; an isotherm.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1453 The difficulty of dividing this space by convenient isothermals. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 503 The present limit of trees is the isothermal which gives the mean temperature of 50° Fahr. in July, or about the parallel of 67° N. latitude. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. II. xxxiii. 231 The planes of the subterranean isothermals or surfaces of equal temperature being thus made to vary. 1875 *Academy* 21 Aug. 201/1 Professor Mayer describes the method invented by him for obtaining registers of the isothermals on the sun's disc.

Hence **Isothe·rmally** *adv.* So also **Isothermobath** (əisoʊþɔ̄·ɪməʊbæþ) [Gr. *βάθος* depth], a line connecting points of equal temperature at various depths in a vertical section of the sea; **Isothe·rmous** *a.* = ISOTHERMAL *a.*

1897 *Daily News* 15 June 5/5 The compression [of the air] takes place isothermally. 1876 SIR C. W. THOMSON, Isothermobath. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Isothermus*, Isothermous lines do not follow the parallels at the equator.

Isotherombrose (əi·soþĕrɒ·mbrōus), *a. Phys. Geog.* [f. as ISOTHERE + Gr. *ὄμβρος* rain + -OSE.] Applied to a line (on a map, etc.) connecting places at which the ratio of the summer rainfall to the annual rainfall is the same.

1864 WEBSTER cites A. K. JOHNSTON.

Isotome (əi·sotoʊm). *Zool.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *τομή* cutting, section.] An imaginary line conceived to pass through corresponding (homologous) joints or parts in a series of different animals, indicating homology. Hence **Isotomous** (əisɒ·tŏməs) *a.*, of or pertaining to an isotome.

1884 [see ISOMERE].

Isotonic (əisotɒ·nik), *a.* [f. Gr. *ἰσότονος* equally stretched, of equal tension or tone (f. *ἰσο-* Iso- + *τόνος* TONE) + -IC.]

1. *Mus.* Characterized by equal tones, as the system of tuning usually called *equal temperament.*

1828 WEBSTER *s. v.*, The isotonic system, in music, consists of intervals, in which each concord is alike tempered, and in which there are twelve equal semitones.

2. *Physiol.* (See quot. 1900.)

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* v. 461 Determination of the isotonic coefficient of the red corpuscles is another method of blood examination. 1899 CAGNEY tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagnosis* i. (ed. 4) 16 Mention must be made of von Limbeck's researches on the subject of the resistence of the red corpuscles and the isotonic property of blood-serum. 1900 SIR J. BURDON-SANDERSON *Schäfer's Text-bk. Physiol.* II. 353 If, before and during excitation, its opposite attachments are so fixed that they cannot be brought nearer together by the effort of the muscle to contract, the excitation of the muscle is said to occur under isometric conditions. If, on the other hand, one end of the muscle is left free, so that it can shorten on excitation, and in so doing lift a weight which is attached to it, the excitation is said to take place under isotonic conditions.

Isotrimorphism, etc.: see ISO-.

Isotropic (əisotrɒ·pik), *a. Physics.* [f. Iso- + Gr. *τρόπ-ος* turn, way, manner, disposition + -IC. Cf. Gr. *ἰσότροπος* of like character.] Exhibiting equal physical properties or actions (*e.g.* refraction of light, elasticity, conduction of heat or electricity) in all directions: opp. to *æolotropic* or *anisotropic.*

1864 in WEBSTER citing NICHOL. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 518 The substance of a homogeneous solid is called isotropic when a spherical portion of it, tested by any physical agency, exhibits no difference in quality, however it is turned. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix. 79 To distinguish singly-refracting or isotropic from doubly-refracting or anisotropic minerals. 1894 *Naturalist* 68 The rock further resembles certain of the Leinster granites in containing grains of isotropic garnet. 1896 *Yale Univ. Grad. Course Instruct.* 71 Propagation of light in isotropic and aeolotropic media.

So **Isotrope** (əi·sotroʊp), *a.* **Isotropous** (əisɒ·trŏpəs), *a.* = prec.; **Isotropy** (əisɒ·trŏpi), the condition or quality of being isotropous.

1885 LANDOIS & STIRLING *Hum. Physiol.* II. 624 The contractile substance [of muscle fibres] doubly refracts light and is said to be *anisotropous*, while the ground-substance causes single refraction, and is *isotropous.* 1888 LD. RAYLEIGH *in Philos. Mag.* Sept. 242 There is involved no assumption as to the homogeneity or isotropy of the dielectric medium.

Isotype: see Iso-.

I-sought, ME. pa. pple. of SEEK *v.* **I-soukoured,** of SUCCOUR *v.*

†Isou·nd, *a. Obs.* Forms 1 ȝesund, 2–4 i-sund, 4 ysound. [OE. *gesund* = OS. *gisund*, OHG. *gisunt*, Ger. *gesund*, Du. *gezond.* The prefix *ge-, ȝe-* of the old langs. has fallen off in later Eng. and Fris.: see SOUND *a.* The ulterior etymology is uncertain.] Sound, in health, well, safe.

Beowulf (Z.) 1628 Þæs þe hi hyne ȝesundne ȝeseon moston. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxxiii. (Z.) 209 *Ane* oððe *salue* beo ȝesund,.. *Auete, saluete*, beoþ ȝesunde. *c* 1205 LAY. 295 Þe child wes iboren isund. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 186 in *O. E. Misc.* 42 Leteþ þeos bileuen hol and isunde. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1993 Þat no lym be laft ysounde.

I-sounded, ME. pa.pple. of SOUND *v.* **I-sowe(n,** of SOW *v.*

Isozoic, etc.: see Iso-.

I-spared, ME. pa.pple. of SPARE *v.* **I-sped,** of SPEED *v.* **I-speke(n,** of SPEAK *v.* **I-speled,** of SPELE *v.*, to spare. **I-spend, -ed, i-spent,** of SPEND *v.* **I-sperred,** of SPAR *v.*, to bar.

†I·spile, isepile, var. of *ilspile, ilespil* obs., hedgehog: see IL.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. i. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 239/2 Som bestes gadreth store of mete and fedinge: as Isepiles and þe ampte. 1495 *Ibid.* lxii. 318 An ispile [*MS. Bodl.* vrchon] hath a lytyll body and many pykes that occupyeth more place than the body.

I-spild, -spilled, -spilt, ME. pa. pple. of SPILL *v.* **I-spited,** of SPIT *v.*, to transfix. **I-spoiled,** of SPOIL *v.* **I-spoke(n,** of SPEAK *v.* **I-sponne(n, -spun,** of SPIN *v.* **I-spoused,** of SPOUSE *v.* **I-spoyled,** of SPOIL *v.* **I-sprad, i-spred,** of SPREAD *v.* **I-spreind, i-sprengd,** of SPRENG *v.* **I-sprong(e, i-sprung(en,** of SPRING *v.*

I spy: see HY-SPY.

I-spyld, ME. pa. pple. of SPILL *v.*

Israel (i·zrɛ̤ĕl). Also 4 (Wyclif) Yrael. [a. L. *Israēl*, Gr. Ἰσραήλ, a. Heb. יִשְׂרָאֵל *yisrāēl*, lit. 'he that striveth with God', symbolic proper name conferred upon Jacob, Gen. xxxii. 28.]

1. The people descended from Israel or Jacob, the 'children of Israel' collectively; the Jewish or Hebrew nation or people.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* v. 2 Ne can ic Drihten, ne ic nelle forlætan Israela folc. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3268 Wende we a-gen An[d] israel folc lete we ben. *Ibid.* 3449 Moyses tolde ðis israel. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xxi. 25 In tho days was no kyng in Yrael [1388 Israel]. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xi. 7 The Lorde hath put a difference betwixte Egipte and Israel. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 162 At Tripoli many Jewes and Gentiles had..perished with an Earthquake, whereof died in all Israel twentie thousand. 1878 SCHILLER-SZINESSY in *Academy* 606/2 The German Jews, now the most accomplished in all Israel.

2. In *fig.* and allusive uses; *esp.* the chosen people of God, the elect: applied to the Christian church, or to true Christians collectively.

Often in phrases applied originally in O. T. to the Jewish people; e. g. *Israel of God, mother in Israel,* etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gal.* vi. 16 Pees vpon hem, and mercy, and vpon Israel of God [*Rheims & 1611* the Israel of God]. 1611 BIBLE *Rom.* ix. 6 For they are not all Israel [*earlier vv.* Israelites] which are of Israel. 1692 H. PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 117 The greatest Troublers of our *Israel.* 1713 WARDER *True Amazons* Ded. 7 Though all the Thousands of your Britannick *Israel* esteem Your Majesty's Person as Sacred. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 117 Old Aunt Ann was a sort of mother in the colored Israel of the town. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 152 The truth..that the converted Gentiles constituted the ideal Israel.

Hence **I·sraelism,** reference to God's Church under the name or figure of Israel; **Israeli·stic** *a.*, using the name or guise of Israel.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 185 That Israelism which runs through the whole Prophecy. *Ibid.* 241 He in this Hylastick and Israelistick way prophesies of the state of the New Jerusalem.

Israelite (i·zrɛ̤ĕləit), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. L. *Israēlīta*, ad. Gr. Ἰσραηλίτης; in Heb. יִשְׂרְאֵלִי *yisrĕēlī*; see prec. and -ITE.]

A. *sb.* **1.** One of the people of Israel; one of the Hebrew people; a Jew.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* xi. 22 Thei ben Ysraelitis, and I. 1535 COVERDALE *ibid.*, They are Israelites, euen so am I. 1611 BIBLE *John* i. 47 Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 704 Tears started to the Israelite's eyes. 1865 tr. *Renan's Life Jesus* 7 The assistance..given me for this part of my task by a learned Israelite, M. Neubauer, well versed in Talmudic literature.

2. *fig.* One of God's chosen people; a member of the spiritual Israel.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 6 Sothli not alle that ben of Israel, thes ben Israelitis. 1555 EDEN *Decades To* Rdr. 56 Howe muche more then ought the spirituall Israelites to vse all possible meanes. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 102 The elect are called the Israel of God, and the true seruants of God Israelites indeede. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 4 Nov. (1878) I. 504 Capt. Appleton of Ipswich..an Israelite indeed, a great Ornament of that Church and Town.

B. *adj.* Pertaining to Israel; Jewish, Israelitish.

1851 D. PITCAIRN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xi. 4 By drowning the Israelite males. 1899 SAYCE *Early Israel* I. 54 The peasantry was Israelite.

Hence **I·sraeliteship** *nonce-wd.*, the position or standing of an Israelite.

1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 25 The opening of the ears..the true Israeliteship,..every where assigned as the reasons of the conversion of many of them.

Israelitic (i·zrɛ̤ĕlĭ·tik), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *Israēlītic-us*, f. *Israēlīta*: see prec. and -IC.] = ISRAELITISH. So **†Israelitical** *a. Obs.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xii. Comm., Did the Israelitical people in Ægypt use to eate a lambe raw? 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xxiii. (1713) 346 These Congruities of the Israelitical Types. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim. Doctr. Election* II. x. 423 The subject of the israelitic phraseology. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 706 The next noticeable contact between Egyptian and Israelitic history.

Israelitish (i·zrɛ̤ĕləitiʃ), *a.* [f. ISRAELITE + -ISH.] Belonging to the Israelites, or to the nation of Israel; Jewish.

1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xxiv. 10 An Israelitish womans sonne. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 26 The Isralitische church. 1656 BEN ISRAEL *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 401 In the Israelitish Senate no Torture was ever inflicted. 1884 *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* July 403 Secretary and archivist of the Israelitish community in Pesth.

b. *fig.* (cf. ISRAELITE A. 2).

1739 G. WHITEFIELD in *Life & Jrnls.* (1756) 269 An honest open hearted true Israelitish Quaker.

I·sraelitism. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The religion of the Israelites; Judaism.

1626 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 76 This only amazeth me; That in men pretending Israelitisme, as sincere as Nathaniels, the sentence should seeme plausible.

†I·sraelitize, *v. nonce-wd.* [See -IZE.] In phr. *to Israelitize it*: to play the Israelite.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 Most rigidly Israelitizing it in their Synagogical Sanhedrins.

†I·sraelize, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. ISRAEL + -IZE.] *trans.* To make like Israel; to cause to prevail (see Gen. xxxii. 28).

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Met.* xiii, Ioue, Israellize my tongue, and let my voyce Preuayle with thee.

†I·ssant, *a. Her. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *issant*, also *yessant*, pr. pple. of OF. *issir, eissir*, to go out; see ISH *v.*] = ISSUANT 2.

1513 in *Glover's Hist. Derby* (1829) I. App. 61 Robert Darley bayryth goulls halff a Buk gold and sylver per pale ..issant owt of a wrayth goulls and sylver. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* 84 b, He beareth Argent, a Lion iesaunte & iesaunte Sable. *L.* This I take to be two halfe Lions. *G.*: Not so it is but one Lion. For if you marke it well, you shal perceaue yt as he goweth out at the cheife, so cometh he in, at ye baste of the Escocheon.

Isschewe, obs. form of ESCHEW *v.*

I-sschilde, var. of I-SHIELD *v. Obs.*

†Isse, *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance: cf. *hush, st, whisht.*] An ejaculation enjoining silence.

1598 FLORIO, *Zita*, an aduerbe to commaund or perswade silence, as we say isse, whisht or st.

Isse, obs. form of ICE. **Isse, Issh,** var. of ISH *v. Obs.* **I-ssed,** ME. pa. pple. of SHED *v.* **Issle,** var. of ISEL, *Obs.* **I-ssryned,** ME. pa. pple. of SHRINE *v.* **I-ssryue(n,** of SHRIVE *v.*

Issuable (i·ʃɪ̯uăb'l, i·sɪu-), *a.* [f. ISSUE *sb.* and *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. *Law.* That admits of an issue being taken; in regard to which or during which issue may be joined. Also *transf.*

c 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 17 Until ye come to matter issuable. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 66 If the aunswere be issuable they proceede to triall. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 444 It is a matter in deed issuable. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 353 Hilary or trinity *terms*, which from the making up of the issues therein are usually called issuable terms. 1890 *Scot. Leader* 28 Jan. 4 His Lordship held that there was no issueable matter in the paragraphs complained of.

2. That may be issued, as a writ or summons; liable or authorized to be issued.

1642 CHAS. I *Answ. Decl. Both Houses* 1 July 41 This Statute .. doth onely enact a Commission issuable, without commanding that it shall issue. 1740 *Propos. Prov. Poor* 6 Cattle issuable for Naval Services. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 18 July 10/1 He will be without a seat until February, no new writ being issuable until the election of a Speaker. 1886 GLADSTONE *Irish Quest.* iii. 25 Fifty million of Consols issuable under the act.

3. Liable to issue as the proceeds of any property, investment, or source of revenue.

1674 T. TURNOR *Case Bankers* vii. 30 [He] forthwith stops their Pensions issuable out of the said Tributes. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. XII. 706 An account of all the persons, possessions, and estates therein, and the taxes issuable from them. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 127 To purchase lands, the issuable profits of which he ordered to be equally distributed between the Fellows and Scholars.

Hence **I·ssuably** *adv.*, in an issuable manner; so as to raise an issue.

1783 R. BURKE in *E. Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 18, I expressed a wish that a certain person should be driven to plead issuably. 1825 KNAPP & BALDW. *Newgate Cal.* IV. 288/1 Obliged them to plead issuably.

Issuance (i·ʃɪ̯uăns, i·sɪu-). *U.S.* [f. next: see -ANCE.] The action of issuing, putting forth, or giving out; = ISSUE *sb.*

1865 *Proclam. President U.S.* 29 May, Whereas many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have, since the issuance of said proclamation, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 605 Such allotment and issuance of individual patents. 1892 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. 88 The issuance of the letters of protection. 1895 *Voice* (N.Y.) 7 Feb. 3/2 The flexibility of issuance would be real, but the flexibility of circulation or distribution would be only nominal in respect to the more distant commercial centers.

Issuant (i·ʃɪ̯uănt, i·sɪu-), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. ISSUE *v.* + -ANT[1], after F. pr. pples. in *-ant.*]

1. Issuing or proceeding from a place or source. Now *rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 Out of that Cloud is issuant so forcible a whirle-wind, as breeds feare and admiration. 1642 tr. *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* i. § 13. 7 A rent charge to be issuant out of the same Carue. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 81 Commensurate to the Knowledge we have of that thing or person, and issuant from it as the tribute we give to that Excellency of worth we apprehend. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxxi. (1852) 528 Issuant from the eternal throne, Came like a cloud of light, the bright response.

2. *Her.* Emerging from the bottom of a chief, or (less usually) rising from another bearing or from the bottom of an escutcheon. Said esp. of a beast of which the upper half alone is visible. Cf. ISSANT.

Issuant and revertant, 'emerging and disappearing'; said of two beasts on a shield when only the lower part of one and the upper part of the other are seen.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. ix. (1612) 111 He beareth Azure, Issuant out of a Mount, in Base, three Wheate stalkes, Bladed and Eared, all Proper. .. A Venetian Coate-armour. *Ibid.* xv. 142 This Lion is said to be issuant because he doth issue from out of the bottome of the Chiefe. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 113 There are also three demy Lions issuant out of the Wall, from the Head to half the Body. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* p. xxiii, Issuant out of a ducal coronet, *Or*, an oak-tree fructed.

†B. *sb.* Something that issues or juts out. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 202 The little Issuants at Top denote the Table may be increased as occasion requires.

Issue (i'ʃu, i'siu), *sb.* Forms: 4–6 issu, issew(e, isshue, (4 ysue, 4–5 yssu, *Sc.* ischow), 4–7 yssue, 5 yssew(e, isswe, ischewe, (isue, usshew, uschu), 6 essew(e, isshewe, ishew, ishu, ishwe, (isew, *Sc.* yschew, ischue, ischay), (7 essue), 4– issue. [ME. a. OF. *issue, eissue, isue, essue, uxuwe*, etc. (mod.F. *issue*):—pop.L. **exūta* sb. (analogous to those in *-ata*, -ADE) from fem. of **exūtus* pa. pple., for cl.L. *exitus* (cf. It. *escito, uscita* from **exītus*), from L. *exīre* to go out: see ISH *v.*]

I. 1. The action of going, passing, or flowing out; egress, exit; power of egress or exit; outgoing, outflow.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxx[i]. 8 The Lord kepe thin entre and thi issu. 1419 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 14 The kynges dyke betwix Bouthumbarr and Munkbarr was so stopped, that the water myght noght hafe issue. *c* 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 52 The wepyng teres haue so large yssewe. 1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 161 With freedome of foggage, pastourage .. free ischue and entrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 The said winde within the earth .. was not powerful enough to breake forth and make issue. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 44 The Maes .. fell .. into the Sea at the Briel, with mighty Issues of Waters. 1850 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38 The whole volume .. escaped from beneath the ice at the end of the glacier, forming a fine arch at its place of issue.

†b. A sally, sortie. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 443 His bredren made an yssue vpon hym and hys folke, and slewe many of theym. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1195/1 Dayly were issues made out of the Citie at dyuerse gates. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newheusel* 38 The besieged .. made an issue on the East side, with a strong Body of men.

c. *fig.* in reference to things immaterial, or to coming out of a condition.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 205 His sorwes þat he spared hadde, He yaf an yssue large, and deth he cride. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 259/1 She .. ordeyned her body to abyde in her bedde unto her yssue and departyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 33 That wherein I have given you advertisement, .. had issue from a heartie good will. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxviii. 20 Vnto God the Lord belong the issues from death. — *Prov.* iv. 23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence: for out of it are the issues of life. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Prayer all Condit. Men, Giving them .. a happy issue out of all their afflictions. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* iii. 83 He [Gray] is a poetical nature repressed and without free issue.

2. Outgoing; termination, end; close.

†a. of a period of time. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A j, As I was in a garden .. as it were in thyssue of Aprylle.

b. of an action or proceeding.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 6 Formal speakers, that study more about prefaces and inducements, than upon the conclusions and issues of speech. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 190 [He] gave a like issue to his life and Kingdome. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V*, VII. Wks. 1813 III. 43 Before the negotiations at Crespy were brought to an issue.

c. of anything extended in space.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 308 A folding robe .. Fell bright-white to the feet, with a purple border of issue.

†**3.** *Feudal Law. Issues of homage*, fines paid by vassals when released from the obligation of homage. *Obs.*

1648 *Art. Peace* c. 7 Such Composition and Agreement which shall be made with his most Excellent Majesty for the Court of Wards, Tenures, Respits and Issues of Homage.

4. *Med.* A discharge of blood or other matter from the body, either due to disease or produced surgically by counter-irritation.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* ix. 20 A woman which was diseased with an issue of bloud [WYCLIF, the flix or rennynge of blood] xij yeres. 1535 COVERDALE *Lev.* xv. 2 Whan a man hath a runnynge yssue from out of his flesh, ye same is vncleane. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 43 Would you haue .. One playster to an olde issue and a fresh wound? 1726 LAW *Serious C.* xix, If physic or issues will keep the complexion from inclining to coarse or ruddy, she thinks them well employed. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 570 Escharotics are employed to produce ulcerations which shall be the bases of issues.

fig. 1625 SANDERSON 12 *Serm.* (1637) 229 It may be they had found some ease .. by an issue at the tongue or eye, in an humble confession of their sinnes, and in weeping and mourning for them with tears of repentance.

b. An incision or artificial ulcer made for the purpose of causing such a discharge.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 191 If at any time she be troubled with the Dropsie, an issue must be made under her shoulder. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 14 June, He had a blister, or issue, upon his neck. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 33 Two large issues were now cut, one below each knee, the discharge from which being copious, afforded considerable relief. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 78 Lying there, with two issues in her back.

II. 5. A place or means of egress; way out; outlet.

13.. *K. Alis.* 816 (MS. Bodl.) At þe yssue of þe doren, Tholomeus dude on his sporen. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 34 In þe weyes of þe temple, bi al þe issewis of þe sanctuari. *c* 1450 *Merlin* xx. 357 Thei com to the issu of the foreste. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 7/1 The wounde having two issues, the one vnder, and the other above. 1607 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *Goulart's Mem. Hist.* 570 At the mouth and issue of this straite. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 18/1 The Issues for Smoke and Water ought to be as direct as possible. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 65 ₱ 4 He now resolved to .. try to find some issue where the wood might open into the plain. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xviii, As my Lady Castlewood .. passed through one door of the saloon .. my Lord Castlewood departed by another issue. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 181 A spot whence his eye commanded the three issues of the square.

b. The point where a body of water flows out; the mouth of a river, outlet of an inland sea, etc. Also, the outflowing stream.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid .. The ischow [*v.r.* ysche] of a louch to den. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 80 Now eik, as thai say, Arethusa, at thi mouth or ischay It [Alpheus] enteris rynning in the Cicell se. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 82 The vast and wide Ocean lying before Asia .. breaketh into the maine with a small and narrow issue. 1612 BREREWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 131, I find the city of Arsaratha .. placed near the issue of the river Araxes into the Caspian sea. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 513 This Sea [the Caspian] is .. without any issue to other Seas. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian P'cess* II. 66 Neither its source nor its issue is known.

†c. A sewer or sink; a privy. *Obs.*

1588 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 223 A great anoyinge to the whole stritte for lacke of an essewe. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* viii. 25 It is also a signe of Raine .. if the common Issues or Priuies doe stinke more than usually.

III. 6. Offspring, progeny; a child or children; a descendant or descendants. Now chiefly in legal use or with reference to legal succession. †Formerly sometimes with pl. *issues*. (Rarely used of the young of beasts.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 239 Hym-self bihiȝte to me and to myne issue bothe Londe and lordship. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 397 Of that damysele Cam forth Isswe kyng Carcelois bothe good and trewe. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B ij a, If he had vshew forth vnto the fifth degree from him by right lyne of vsshew male he is a gentylman of blode. 1504 *Plumpton Corr.* 193 As for such essew as God sendeth them, it is noe doubt but he wyll .. provyd for them. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 101 b, The laste kynge of Fraunce of the heyre males of Charlemayne, was Lewys the fifte, who died without isshewe. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* I. (1634) 92 There were founded by his [Noah's] Issues many great Cities. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vii. 111 By the birth of issue, the possibility of the donor's reversion was rendered more distant and precarious. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 70 How the impression of the Dog .. could occasion similitude in the issue of the Bitch, and for a continuance of years, after the Dog's death, nobody but the Doctor is capable of defending. 1850 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. v. ix. 344 No issue from this marriage survived. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 324 Rich Aemathia's arm, great sire of a goodlier issue.

fig. *c* 1420 ? HOCCLEVE *Piteous Compl. Soul* 50, I am adred that charite is deed, .. Withowt[en] eyre or issue of hire seed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 222 b, Issues and sproughts of Religiones never planted by god. 1679 DRYDEN *Tr. & Cr.* Prol. 19 Weak, short-liv'd issues of a feeble Age; Scarce living to be christened on the Stage! 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks.* Misc. (1711) 222 Lust and Avarice; which, tho' .. Brethren or collateral Branches of Pride, are certainly the Issues of Want.

†b. A race, stock, breed, brood; also *fig.* *Obs.*

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Legike* 40 Deucalion cast stones over his shoulders, from whence we are sprung, an hard issue. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 221 Though the Cambrian issue in the new found world may seeme extinct, the Language .. points at our Madocs former being there. 1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 79 The numerous Issue and Company of Atheists, Infidels, Scepticks, Papists, and Quakers in this Nation.

7. Produce, proceeds; profits arising from lands or tenements, amerciaments, or fines. Now only in legal use.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 19 He was first of Inglond, þat gaf God his tiþe, Of Isshue of bestes, of londes, or of liþe [*De Fyssue de ses bestes, de terre et tenement*]. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 8 Alle þe issues of court þat to þe kyng longid. 1439 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 122 All profytes and issues of the maners. 1537 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 146, 5^s by the year to their clothing, of the issues of the said Hospital. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 27 a, Such wardeine in socage shal take no issues or profites of suche landes. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 26 *Preamble*, All manner of issues, revenues, and profits of the said island. 1883 in WHARTON.

†b. A fine, an amerciament; an order for levying such. *Obs.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 378 That euery Bailly .. yelde accomptes of the yssues, fines, amerciaments of Grenewax, in the kynges courte forfet by eny citezen dwellynge wtyn the cyte. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 205 Thou lostst a marke in issews, criers say. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 57 Sheriffes must levy their issues and amerciaments by their extracts under the seale of the Exchequer. 1640-4 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 344 Appear while you will, plead what you will, submit to the Mercy of the Court, Issues shall go on still, as if you did neither, till you have done somewhat that the Court will not order you to do, nor is bound to take notice of when you have done. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 184 A. B. come forth, or you lose 100s. in Issues.

8. That which proceeds from any source; the outcome or product *of* any practice or condition.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 109 The dearest issue of his practice And of his olde experience, th'onlie darling. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 22 From an Artizan's excellencies, proceed those extravagant varieties .. which are not the issues of an idle brain. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* I. v. (1673) 120 Th issue of the most foolish spite. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 52 The product of my labour and the issues of my activity are mine.

†b. An action, a deed (in relation to the doer). *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. i. 294 There shall I try In my Oration, how the People take The cruell issue of these bloody men. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. i. 51 You are a fool granted therefore your issues, being foolish, do not derogate.

†c. An emanation. *Obs.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Præm. B viij *note*, There be certain incorporeal and spiritual evaporations and issues which proceed out of the Loadstone.

†**9.** The entrails of a butchered animal. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Take, wasshe þo isues of swannes anon, And skoure þo guttus with salt ichon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/1 Issu (of) a slayne beeste, .. *intrale, vel in plur. intralia, .. extum.*

IV. 10. The outcome of an action or course of proceedings or the operation of something; event, result, consequence. Also in pl. *In the issue* (†*in issue*), in the event.

1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* iii. 18 Abide dougter, to the tyme that we seen what yssu the thing wol han. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2708 Fortune .. Ordans an yssew, euyn as hym lyst. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 62 Experience of all facions .. beinge, in profe, alwaise daungerous, in isshue, seldom lucklie. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 103 Diverse presonaris tackin .. war send home ransome free, upoun promesse of thair fidelitie, which, as it was keapt, the ishew will witnesse. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 47. 271 The issue of the combat can not be ill where the cause of the combatant is good. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 6 All such Principles are .. all one in the issue with the rankest Atheism. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) III. xx. 45 The prosperity of the United Provinces was, in the issue, greatly augmented. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 108 If perseverance merited a favourable issue, at least he has had a right to expect it. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 27 The issue was to show whether the sarcasm were just or not.

†b. The event or fortune befalling a person; luck in an undertaking. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 360 To see to what issue The king befalleth at the laste. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 97 Ioynting their force 'gainst Cæsar, Whose better issue in the warre from Italy Vpon the first encounter draue them. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 309 [He] had done well in the Armies, .. and had had good issue on many good occasions.

†c. The result of a discussion or examination of a question; decision, conclusion. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 206 Ate laste they accorde .. her tale to recorde To what issue they be falle A knight shall speke for hem alle. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 242 They came to this issue, that Willerton should draw out of the Scriptures and Docters his Reasons, and Bradford would peruse them. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii, They .. said they would much rather venture to stay there than to be carried to England to be hanged: so I left it on that issue.

d. The outcome or upshot of an argument, evidence, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 219, I am to pray you, not to straine my speech To grosser issues, nor to larger reach, Then to Suspition. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 145 The Issue of this present Section. 1898 W. M. RAMSAY *Was Christ born in Bethlehem?* v. 110 All our positions are the most probable issue of the scanty evidence.

V. 11. *Law.* The point in question, at the conclusion of the pleadings between contending parties in an action, when one side affirms and the other denies.

Issue of fact, an issue raised by denying something averred as a fact. *Issue of law*, an issue raised by a demurrer or analogous proceedings, conceding the fact alleged, but denying the application of the law as claimed. *General issue*, an issue raised by simply traversing the allegations in the declaration, as in the pleas 'not guilty', 'not indebted'. *Special issue*, an issue raised by denying part of the allegations.

[1308 *Year-bk.* 1 *Edw. II, Easter* (1678) 4 Naveretz iames bone issue de plee. 1309 *Year-bk.* 3 *Edw. II, Mich.* (1678) 59 Si vous voielletz conustre et estre a un de la tenaunce douncz purra vostre plee avoir issue en ley scil. en jugement le quel vous poietz avowere faire ou ne mye ou dites que nyent severe & issint avoir issue en fet.] 1511–12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 7 If any issue or mater in lawe ryse or growe upon any mater. 1559 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. App. viii. 428 Triall in the king's temporall courts of issues. 1669–70 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 309 If any one be sued for executing this Act, he may plead generall issue. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 4 When you have pleaded to Issue, then we must award the Sheriff to impannel a Jury to try that Issue. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 314 Issue, *exitus*, being the end of all the pleadings, is the fourth part or stage of an action, and is either upon matter of *law*, or matter of *fact*. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 100 Pleas to the Action are 1. General, denying at once the whole Declaration; and called the General Issue. 2. Special, advancing some new fact, not mentioned in the Declaration, in bar of the Plaintiff's demand. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Other points were raised, and finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

b. *transf.* A point on the decision of which something depends or is made to rest; a point or matter in contention between two parties; the point at which a matter becomes ripe for decision. Esp. in *to put to* (†*on, upon, an, the*) *issue* and similar phrases; to bring to a point admitting of decision.

c 1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuau's Theat. World* Biij b, The battel of this world is so perillous, the yssue so terrible and

fearfull. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, v. i. 178 Now, While 'tis hot, Ile put it to the issue. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replic.* vi. 279 If he stand to this ground, there are no more controversies between him and me for the future but this one, what is the true Catholick Church, whether the Church of Rome .. or the Church of the whole World, Roman, Grecian, Armenian, Abyssene, Russian, Protestant, .. I desire no fairer issue between him and me. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 20, I am willing to put it upon the issue, whether it be so to any body else but this philosopher. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. iv. 25, I saw plainly that to have denied myself to his visits..was to bring forward some desperate issue between the two. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vi. 193 The problem I think is thus narrowed to the precise issue on which its solution depends. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxii. 290 Look at the issue between England and Scotland as it stood at the moment.

c. A matter or point which remains to be decided; a matter the decision of which involves important consequences.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* v. (1852) 145 Conferring the power of choice, and connecting that choice with most important issues. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 133 There is a mighty issue at stake .. the good or evil of the human soul. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 3/2 'We want issues'. In the absence of issues politics become a question of self-interest..to manipulate the tariff for the benefit of trusts and manufacturers.

d. A choice between alternatives, a dilemma.

1850 MCCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 357 Such is the issue in which conscience lands us—it drives us to thoughtlessness, or it goads us to madness.

12. At issue. a. In *Law*: see quot. 1768. Hence *gen.* of persons or parties: In controversy; taking opposite sides of a case or contrary views of a matter; at variance.

[*a* 1530 SIR E. HOWARD *Let to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. I. 149 For all this we be att issew that I shewed you befor.] 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) III. xx. 313 When in the course of pleading, they come to a point which is affirmed on one side, and denied on the other, they are then said to be at issue; all their debates being at last contracted into a single point, which must now be determined either in favour of the plaintiff or of the defendant. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 456 The authority of the crown on one part, and that of the parliaments on the other, are fairly at issue. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 86 They are always at issue with governments .. on .. a question of title. 1812 W. GODWIN in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 356 Your views and mine as to the improvement of mankind are decisively at issue. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. (1857) 291 On this the king and the country were at issue as much as ever. 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 353 Zoologists themselves are at issue as to the number of species that ought to be recognised.

b. Of a matter or question: In dispute; under discussion; in question. Also, rarely, *in issue*.

1817 SHELLEY *Proposal* in D. F. MacCarthy *Early Life* 372 The question now at issue is, whether the majority .. desire or no a complete representation in the Legislative Assembly. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess., Clive* (1887) 539 The matter really at issue was .. whether Newcastle or Fox was to be master of the new House of Commons. 1855 — *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 182 The point really in issue was whether the King should be in Irish or in British hands. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvii. 20 As alive to the world, as if world nor wife were at issue. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Chanc. Div. 453 The question..was not in issue in that action.

13. To join issue. †Formerly also *to join in issue*. (Also, in transf. senses, *to take issue*: see b, c.)

a. *Law.* Of the parties: To submit an issue (sense 11) jointly for decision; also, of one party, To accept the issue tendered by the opposite party.

1430–1 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 376 Any ple..in which..bastardie is or shal be aleged ayens ony persone partie to the same ple, and yeruppon issue joyned or to be joyned. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Replycacyons, reioynders, rebutters, ioynyng of issues, and other pleadynges. 1628 COKE *On Littleton* I. § 193 *note*, Where the issue is ioyned of the part of the Defendant the entrie is *et de hoc ponit se super patriam*: but if it be of the part of the Plaintife, the entrie is *et hoc petit quod inquiratur per patriam*. 1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licent.* 27 Let's joyn issue, and go fairly to't, And to a Kings-Bench-Trial put the Suit. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 315 When he that denies or traverses the fact pleaded by his antagonist, has tendered the issue thus, 'and this he prays may be enquired of by the country':—it may immediately be subjoined by the other party, 'and the said A B doth the like'. Which done, the issue is said *to be joined*, both parties having agreed to rest the fate of the cause upon the truth of the fact in question. 1774 S. HALLIFAX *Anal. Rom. Civ. Law* (1795) 111 *Contestatio Litis* answers to what, in the law of England, is called Joining Issue. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 630/2 Subject to the last preceding Rule, the plaintiff by his reply may join issue upon the defence.

b. *transf.* To accept or adopt a disputed point as the basis of argument in a controversy; to proceed to argument *with* a person *on* a particular point, offered or selected.

1551 BP. GARDINER *Explic.* 145 That issue wil I ioine with him, which shall suffise for confutacion of this booke. *a* 1556 CRANMER *Answ. Gardiner* 6, I wil ioyne with you this issue, that neither scripture nor ancient author writeth in expresse wordes the doctrine of your faith. 1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* v. xvi[ii], If they pleade innocencie, let them staie and ioyne with vs in ishwe, in the same matter. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. vii. § 6 He is no true Christian who dare not readily joyn issue with them. 1720 WATERLAND *Eight Serm.* 284 We shall be very ready to join issue with them upon this very Point. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1887) 19 The enemies of parliament .. rarely choose to take issue on the great points of the question.

c. To take up the opposite side of a case, or a contrary view *on* a question.

1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 84, I will joyn Issue with George Whitehead upon it, that there never were such Priests. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xliv. 236, I join issue with the advocates for privilege, and affirm [etc.]. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* (ed. 2) 296 A point on which I should take decided issue with a portion of Professor Tyndall's late address. 1899 J. MORRIS in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* XX. 438, I feel impelled to take issue with his conclusions.

¶d. *erron.* To come to an agreement; to agree; to unite.

a 1778 TOPLADY in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxix. 2 Every true believer will here join issue with David that it is God, and God alone, who builds up the temple of his Church. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. v. 74 Being convinced of the igneous origin of trap, he joined issue with his former opponents, and has now become one of the most efficient expounders of that theory. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xix. 491 His banishment, and willingness to join issue with his old enemy to lay waste his native country.

VI. From ISSUE *v.*

14. The action of sending or giving out officially or publicly; an emission of bills of exchange, notes, bonds, shares, postage-stamps, etc. Also, b. The set number or amount (of coins, notes, stamps, copies of a newspaper, etc.) issued at one time, or distinguished in pattern, design, colour, or numbers, from those issued at another time.

Bank of issue: see BANK *sb.* 7 b.

1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 381/1 The necessity for the issue of notes for so small an amount as 1*l.* arose [etc.]. *Ibid.* 384/1 If more than one bank of issue were in operation in London. *Ibid.* 386/1 To lessen..the issues of country bankers. 1845 MCCULLOCH *Taxation* III. ii. (1852) 438 An additional issue of 33,289,300*l.* of Exchequer Bills. 1862 MOUNT BROWN *Catalogue Post. Stamps* (ed. 3) Pref., Take the stamps of Naples. The first issue was in circulation from 1857 till 1859. 1863 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) Pref. 5 Early notice of any new issue of stamps. *Ibid.* 12 The word *Essay* comprehends stamps designed for issue but never circulated. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 The first small issue of the French assignats. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vii. 83 Coins exist of this issue. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 27 In the issue ..of a leather money of representative value which would circulate throughout her dependencies Carthage seems..to have anticipated the convenient invention..of paper money. 1885 E. B. EVANS *Philatelic Handbk.* 118 With the exception of the most recent issue..nothing that can be termed a *set* of stamps has been brought out. 1891 *Leeds Merc.* 27 Apr. 4/7 Larger powers of control should be given to the local authorities over the issue of the licenses and the hours of opening.

VII. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *issue book, day, department, risk, room*; *issue-blest* adj.; **issue-paper** (see quots.); **issue pea**, a pea or other small globular body placed in a surgical issue (4 b) to keep up irritation.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Issue-book*, that which contains the record of issues to the crew, and the charges made against them. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 539 A certain Father .. *issue-blest .. In his own life-time, his own off-spring saw To wed each other without breach of Law. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 89/1 We bought our live stock on the next *issue-day. 1890 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 5/2 The transfer of 250,000*l.* cash from the *issue department to the banking department of the Bank of England. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxvii. 56 A little piece of the Root [of ivy], made round like a pease, and put into the Orifice, keepeth it [an issue] running without Leaf or Plaster, if you lay upon it half a sheet of *issue-Paper, eight times double. 1710 T. FULLER *Farm. Extemp.* 203 Anoint an Issue-Paper with it [the liniment], lay it warm on the Place. 1664 WOOD *Life* 17 Sept. (O. H. S.) II. 20 [Spent for] *issue peas, *1d.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 477 *Issue risks [in insurance] are often affected when the 'heir presumptive' wishes to raise money on his expectations, there being no 'heir apparent'..Sometimes the issue risk to be covered is not only the birth of an heir, but his attaining 21. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 96 Where is the *issue-room? Aft. What is stowed there? The present issue provisions.

Issue (i·ʃ|u, i·siu), *v.* Forms: 4–7 isshew(e, (4 isu(e), 5 isshu(e, isschu(e, isswe, yssew, yschew(e, 5–7 yssu(e, 6 issew, (7 ishu), 4– issue. [f. prec. sb., or f. F. *issu* pa. pple. of *issir*: see ISH *v.*1]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To go or come out; to flow out; to come forth, sally out. Often with *out* or *forth*.

13.. *Coer de L.* 4432 At the foure gates they isuyd oute. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 276 Whan þei of þe castelle ..þat ere of wille fulle fre, to issue on þam oute. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 458 Fysty of them yssewed owte, For to juste in werre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. CXXXIX. (W. de W.) 695 Resyne is droppynge whyche comyth and ysseweth oute by swetyng of trees. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxii. 214 They issuyd out of theyr shyp. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 71 Let's set our men in order, And issue forth, and bid them Battaile straight. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. iv. 72, I did neuer know so full a voyce issue from so emptie a heart. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 786 Planted by a Rivers side, which issued into the South-sea. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* iii. 34 He issued out upon them with a great slaughter of the Enemy, and little loss on his side. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* III. 366 The vital spirit issued at the wound. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. p. xl, The other branch of the Current..issues through the passage called the North-Strait. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 13 From its clefts and fissures issued a delicate blue light. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 245 Pascal Vivas .. Issues from Saint George's chapel.

†b. To go out so as to depart *from* or leave.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* i. 5 His palfroye yssued oute of the ryght waye. *a* 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 76 The kyng caused Monsieur Vademount to issue frome hyme, and to ride unto my lord.

c. To come out as a branch, to start forth, branch out; †to stand or stick out, to protrude.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliii. 140 He had two teth yssuyng out of his mouth more then a fote longe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Howe many payres of synewes yssue of the noddle and in summe of all 30 brayne. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 188 From his head issue foure great hornes. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 241 By long canes or pipes issuing from a round vessell. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 151 The forepart of his head big, the nostrils issuing out. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 749 They [sacro-lateral veins] .. issue by the anterior sacral foramina.

†d. To go out by way of expenditure; to be laid out or spent. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) Contents, An Estimate of the expence, that will issue out yearly to keep this Plantation in good order. *Ibid.* 115 An account of Expences issuing out yearly for Cloathing.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* To go or come out of a state or condition, to emerge.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xxiv. 117 The euyl esperites..may appere..to make them to yssue out of their mynde. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 430 b/1 He .. that of late convaleshed and yssued out of a greuous seeknesse. 1638 F. JUNIUS *Paint. of Ancients* 48 The livelinesse of great spirits cannot containe it selfe within the compasse of an ordinary practice, but it will alwayes issue forth. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Moral Relat.* 211 He had had many quarrels, and had issued out of them advantagiously. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 318 By thy power of old The various tribes, that rove the realms below, Issued to life. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 250 Truce to such old sad contention whence.. we issue in a half-escape.

2. To proceed as offspring; to be born, or descended. Now only in legal use. Cf. sense 8.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 401 Of Carcelois Isswede kyng Mangel .. and Of Mangel Isswede kyng lambor. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* I. 14 Among all the other that issued out of Noe. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xx. 18 Of thy sonnes that shall issue from thee, which thou shalt beget, shall they take away. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 343 The heirs of the body of such first, second, third, and every son and sons successively, lawfully issuing.

3. To come as proceeds or revenue; to accrue. Chiefly in phr. *issuing out of* (lands, etc.).

1443 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees, 1855) 89 A rent charge of xxvj*s.* viij*d.* issuand owte of my landes and tenementes in Stitnam. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 37 § 4 Lands and tenementes out of the which the sayd rentes or fe fermes were issuyng and paiable. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 16 A fee farme rent issuing out of white acre of ten shillings. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 61 These Altarages issued out of the Offerings made to the Altar. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 211 A person devised to his wife an annuity of 200*l.* a year, to be issuing out of his lands.

4. To proceed as an outcome; to come forth as from a source; to take origin, be derived, spring.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. ii. 8 Thus wold god establisshe this world that suche thinge shold yssue that myght vnderstande and knowe the noblesse of his power. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. i. 16 Al gud cyuyle lawys spryng and yssue out of the law of nature. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 143 As for the rest apeal'd, It issues from the rancour of a Villaine. 1601 ?MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 302 Women whose merit issues from their worth Of inward graces. 1746 JORTIN *Chr. Relig.* i. (R.), From this Supreme Being, from this eternal fountain of all truth and of all good gifts, there issues light, which lighteth every one that cometh into the world. 1820 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 275 Can malevolence and misery issue from the bosom of infinite goodness?

b. To proceed or arise as a result or consequence; to result.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. P v, I will touche in brevitie, the benefites that issue from this booke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 15 Mishaps..issuing from their ill measured Counsell. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ix. 248 They do not oppose it, but acquiesce, to avoid such disadvantages as must issue thereupon. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 488 The extra-excitation which accompanies the main movement issuing from the stimulus.

5. To turn out (in a specified way); to have a certain issue or result; to end or result *in*.

1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Proph.* 91 When men shall see their Prophecies or Dreams, of future contingencies..thus strangely issued, they will..make no doubt of their near approaches to the prophetick grace. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. viii. (1841) I. 161 We have had a hard day's work, but I hope it will issue well. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 28 Such [doubts and fears] as actually issued in Repentance toward God. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. iii. 33 There is no saying how quarrels might otherwise issue. 1854 FROUDE *Short Stud., Spinoza* (1867) 238 A philosophy which issues in such conclusions.

b. To turn out to be. *rare.*

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* I. iii, Snake—ay, but he that lookt a fangless one, Issues a venomous adder.

6. To 'come out' or be sent forth officially or publicly; to be published or emitted. Cf. 9.

1640–4 LD. FINCH in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 13 His Majesty..did resolve..to Summon a great Council of all the Peers,..and commanded Writs to issue out accordingly. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 257 Summons issued for the holding a Parliament of no less than the whole World. 1793 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 63 A minister from France was hourly expected when the proclamation issued. 1795 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 86 Before money can legally issue from the Treasury for any purpose, there must be a law authorizing an expenditure. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* III. viii. 721 The Commission is revoked, and a new Commission issues. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* x. 227 The number

of coins issuing from the mint each year varies considerably.

II. Transitive senses.

7. To give exit to; to send forth, or allow to pass out; to let out; to emit; to discharge. Predicated of the containing thing; †formerly also of the means of exit, or of an operative force.

1442 *Searchers' Verdicts* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 18 To save and isshewe yᵉ wattere fro yᵉ said place of John of Bolton. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 269 Euerie word in it a gaping wound Issuing life blood. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 343 Marke.. the seede.. how it fixeth its rootes.. erecteth the stem, springs the huskes, issues the eare. 1635 HAKEWILL *Apol.* 495 His loathsome legs, every where issueing forth corrupt matter. 1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* I. 196 A mountain near upon the strand is continually issuing smoke. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VII. ii. 47 Expeditions annually issued by his orders. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 315 Agents which stored up heat in summer and issued it in winter.

b. *absol.* To shed tears; to discharge.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 34, I must perforce compound With mixtfull eyes, or they will issue to. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1527/4 Lost.. a Chesnut Sorrel Gelding,.. with.. a little hole on the near side of his Face, that doth sometimes issue.

†8. To give birth to; to bear (offspring), have issue. *Obs. rare* in active; frequent in pass. in sense: To be born, to spring; = sense 2.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 145 The fyrste sustyr yssud noht, But deyid baren. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxi. 251 He was yssued of yᵉ lygnage of Ganelon. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 19 Between these two personages.. is issued forth mistress Mopsa, a fit woman to participate of both their perfections. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 59. 1623 tr. *Favine's Theat. Hon.* v. i. 39 Of that marriage was issued the said King Edward. 1672 TEMPLE *Ess., Orig. Govt.* Misc. (1681) 57 Heroes, that is, persons issued from the mixture of divine and humane race.

9. To give or send out authoritatively or officially; to send forth or deal out in a formal or public manner; to publish; to emit, put into circulation (coins, bank notes, stamps, and the like). Formerly often with *out* or *forth*.

1601 in Moryson *Itin.* II. (1617) 206 Gave direction to the Commissary of the victuals, to issue Oates..at sixe shillings. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxiv. 130 That Issueth the same [coin] out againe for publique payments. 1667–8 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 239 His Majesty answered, 'He would issue forth his Proclamation'. 1758 *Herald* I. v. 73 Every trader who issues notes beyond his abilities to answer..must in the end be ruined. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiv. 318 We are next..to enquire into the manner of issuing process, after indictment found, to bring in the accused to answer it. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 139 The writs are issued for electing members for America and the West Indies. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* V. v. 402 A new coin was issued. 1862 MOUNT BROWN *Cat. Post. Stamps* (ed. 3) Pref., So many new foreign postage-stamps have been issued. 1868 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xxiii, Within this little window, ..a neat and brisk young woman presided to take money and issue tickets. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 230 The bishop of the diocese had issued monitory proclamations. 1877 MRS. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 3 She did not issue cards for a series of days. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 278/1 The Government during the past twelve months has issued large amounts of inconvertible paper. 1897 *Times* 15 Jan. 7/4 Dr. Murray.. has just issued Part IX of Series I of the New English Dictionary.

†10. To bring to an issue or settlement; to settle (a dispute, etc.); to terminate. Chiefly American.

1650 *Rec. Dedham, Mass.* (1892) III. 131 Being deputed and Authorised to issue a case as yet vnperfect.. we settle and determine the bounds to be [etc.]. 1681 *No Protestant Plot* 13 [To] influence the next Parliament to issue differences by an Act of Oblivion. 1698 S. SEWALL *Diary* 13 Apr. (1878) I. 477 Capt. Frary and Bror. Perry desire Mʳ Sergeant and me to issue their difference. 1706 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 120 Pray be prevailed on to issue that business, or drive it least toward a period.

b. To give a certain issue or result to; to cause to end *in* something. Now *rare*.

a 1676 R. CROMWELL *Let.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1898) XIII. 93 God can isshew all for good, and turne our feare and sorrowings into joy. 1690 PENN *Rise & Progr. Quakers* (1834) 69 To issue those things in the wisdom and power of God. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iv. (1861) 304 The child is sure to be issued finally in a feeling of confirmed disrespect, which is the end of all good influence or advice. 1858 — *Serm. New Life* 91 We complete sensation itself or issue it in perception, by assigning reality ourselves to the distant object.

c. To bring forth (as a result). *rare*.

1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. iii. (1868) 284 When the mercy of sacrifice, working in and with the retributive causes of justice, issues a result which neither she nor they could issue alone. *Ibid.* (1865) 241 The specific variations to be issued by the interactions of mercy.

Hence **I·ssued**, **I·ssuing** *ppl. adjs.*; **I·ssuingly** *adv.*, in the course of issuing.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. iv. 30 This losse of blood, As from a Conduit with their issuing Spouts. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI*, II. vi. 82 And with the issuing Blood Stifle the Villaine. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 144 Whatsoever the immortall Soul..doth issuingly think of, it also reacheth to that very thing. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 39 In the path of the issuing vapour. 1839 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 2/2 When the issuing company pays no dividend on the share capital. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 6/1 A company already possessing an issued capital and debenture stock of £2,308,000.

Issueless (i·ʃ'ulės, i·siulės), *a.* [f. ISSUE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without issue.

a. Without offspring, having no child.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 Whan Ely issules his lyf dede fyne. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 I. 197 Shes next successive, should your maiesty Die issulesse, which heauen defend. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* LXI. II. 924 Both had two sons and one daughter, and both their daughters issueless. 1825 *Ibid.* XCV. I. 305 Babington Whatton had a son William, who had several children: William, and Babington, who died issueless [etc.]. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* I. 20 His father.. surviving his eldest and issueless son by some six years.

b. Without result.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1623) 563 This Ambassage was not onely thus issueless, but produced also effects tending to further irritation. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischiefe are either issulesse, or damagefull. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 89 The invention of printing was as yet issueless.

c. Having no issue at stake. (See ISSUE *sb.* 11 c.)

1897 *Voice* (N.Y.) 11 Nov. 4/5 Issueless great parties is the condition that confronts us to-day in the political world.

Issuer (i·ʃ'u₁əɹ, i·siu₁əɹ). [f. ISSUE *v.* + -ER[1].] One who issues: see the verb.

1757 JOS. HARRIS *Money & Coins*, The issuer of a bill..hath ..to make it good in standard or lawful money. 1765 *Act 5 Geo. III*, c. 49 *Preamble*, Bank notes..in the option of the issuer or granter payable at the end of six months. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. 74 Coin may..be obtained from the issuers, in exchange for notes. 1853–4 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xxxvi. 364 The issuer of the Lyme proclamation [Monmouth]. 1880 BON. PRICE in *Fraser's Mag.* May 672 It is obvious..how the issuers of paper money reap a profit from their issues. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 2/1 'This is not a new loan', the issuers tell us. 1890 BALDOCK in *19th Cent.* Nov. 832 The issue of liquor, &c., is made by a sergeant called the canteen issuer, who is changed every month.

I·ssuing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb ISSUE in various senses.

a. in intr. senses.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 164 By cause of this fortresse the yssuyng and goyng out of them of the toun was deffended. 1483 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 29 Evere mane clens his gutters againe the payment for uschuynge of the water. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Saillie avec impetuosité..*, an issuing out, as footemen doe on their enemies. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 28 b/2 A hinderance vnto the issuinge or runninge out of the bloode.

b. in trans. senses.

1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Exch.* 42 Another Pell, called *Pellis Exitus*, wherein every dayes issuing of any of the moneyes..was to be entred. 1660–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 44 The insurrection..occasioned the issuing out of this Proclamation. 1831 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 330 The issuing of the Election Writ has been suspended. 1891 *Law Rep.* Weekly Notes 78/2 The issuing of the possession warrant.

†2. *concr.* A place or point of issue; an outlet.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlvii. 65 He rode forthe fro the sonne settyng, tyll he came to a forest in the yssuing out of Heynalt. *Ibid.* cxxvii. 153 The frenchemen defended so well the passage at the yssuing out of the water. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. ii, It must have privy ditches, countermines, And secret issuings to defend the ditch. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 254 The Lake it selfe, never diminisheth, nor increaseth..: neyther hath it any issuing forth. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 198 The Pipe.. ought always to go diminishing to the very issuing out of the Water.

-ist, *suffix*, corresponding to F. *-iste*, L. *-ista*, Gr. *-ιστής*, forming agent-nouns from verbs in *-ίζειν* (see -IZE), consisting of the agential suffix *-της* added to the verb-stem, as in *βαπτίζ-ειν* to dip, *βαπτισ-τής* dipper, L. *baptista*, F. *baptiste* baptist. Cognate to the suffix *-ισμός*, -ISM.

Examples of the Greek use are ἀγωνιστής combatant, competitor, λογιστής calculator, πολεμιστής warrior, σοφιστής clever man, sophist; κιθαριστής player on the cithara, λυριστής player on the lyre, τυμπανιστής drummer; Ἀττικιστής a partisan of Athens, one who Atticizes, Ἑλληνιστής a Hellenizer, one who speaks Greek; Λακωνιστής one who sides with or imitates Lacedaemon, or uses laconism. A few words of this form were taken into Latin during or soon after the classical period. e.g. *citharista*, *cymbalista*, *danīsta* (usurer), *grammatista*, *logista*, *lyrista*, *petaurista* (rope-dancer), *sophista*, *tympanista*; the number of these was greatly increased by Christian writers, in the latinizing of scriptural and ecclesiastical terms, such as *agōnista*, *baptista*, *catēchista*, *collybista*, *euangelista*, *exorcista*, *psalmista*, *tocista*. In later use, *-ista* became a favourite formative of names denoting the observers of a particular rite, the holders of special religious or philosophical tenets, or the adherents of particular teachers or heresiarchs; hence such names as *Catharista*, *Origenista*, *Platōnista*, and in scholastic use *Scotista*, *Thōmista*, *nōminālista*, *reālista*, etc. Hence the suffix (with the needed adaptations, F. *-iste*, Eng. and Ger. *-ist*, etc.) has passed into the modern languages. In English, its use has received a wide extension, it being now used not merely as the agent-noun of verbs in *-ize* (beside -IZER), as in *plagiarize*, *plagiarist*, and in association with nouns of action or function in *-ism*, as in *altruism*, *altruist*, but also, on the analogy of these, in a multitude of terms, having no corresponding words in *-ize* or *-ism*, which denominate the professed followers of some leader or school, the professional devotees of some principle, or the practisers of some art. In some cases, the form in *-ist* approaches closely to the native agent-noun in *-er*, being distinguished only by the more professional or systematic sense which it implies: cf. *conformer*, *conformist*; *copier*, *copyist*; *cycler*, *cyclist*; *philologer*, *philologist*. Many of the sbs. in *-ist* give rise to adjs. in -ISTIC, -ISTICAL; but words of modern formation are to a great extent used adjectively unchanged, as in the *royalist* party, a *Bonapartist* plot, *nonconformist* principles.

The following are the chief modern English uses of the suffix:

1. Forming a simple agent-noun derived from a Gr. verb in *-ίζειν*, and often accompanying an Eng. verb in *-ize*. Such are *agonist*, *antagonist*, *baptist*, *catechist*, *epitomist*, *evangelist*, *exorcist*; *apologist*, *plagiarist*, *ostracist*, *syllogist*.

2. Designating a person who practises some art or method, or who prosecutes, studies, or devotes himself to some science, art, or branch of knowledge, originally expressed by a word of Greek formation in *-ια* (Eng. *-y*), *-μα(τ)* (*-ma*, *-m*), *-η* (*-e*), etc., but in later examples, also by words of Latin or other origin. Such are *archæologist*, *chronologist*, *economist*, *etymologist*, *genealogist*, *geologist*, *meteorologist*, *mineralogist*, *mythologist*, *philologist*, *physiologist*, *zoologist*; *alchemist*, *algebr(a)ist*, *anatomist*, *botanist*, *chemist*, *metallurgist*, *microscopist*, *phlebotomist*, *physicist*, *physiognomist*, *theorist*; *academist*, *chirographist*, *monopolist*, *rhapsodist*, *symmetrist*; *bigamist*, *monogamist*, *polygamist*; *dogmatist*, *dramatist*, *epigrammatist*, *schematist*, etc. To these may be added (from L. sources) *annalist*, *capitalist*, *journalist*, *memorialist*, *mineralist*, *moralist*, *satirist*, *scientist* (L. *scientia*), etc.

These have a possible verb in *-ize*, often in use, e.g. *anatomize*, *botanize*, *dogmatize*, *dramatize*, *economize*, *geologize*, *journalize*, *monopolize*, *moralize*, *theorize*, etc.

3. Designating an adherent or professor of some creed, doctrine, system, or art, which is usually denominated by a cognate *-ism*: e.g. *altruist* (a professor of *altruism*), *animist*, *atheist*, *Chartist*, *deist*, *egoist*, *egotist*, *hedonist*, *monotheist*, *pædobaptist*, *polytheist*, *ritualist*, *ventriloquist*, etc; with a large number derived from personal names, as *Bonapartist*, *Brownist*, *Buddhist*, *Calvinist*, *Darwinist*, *Hattemist*, *Scotist*, *Spinozist*, *Thomist*, *Wycliffist*, and nonce-words without limit, as *Lambist*, *Lockeist*, *Stuartist*, *Weismannist*, etc.

b. Formed on an adjective (usually also with a cognate sb. in *-ism* and often an adj. in *-istic*), as *devotionalist*, *externalist*, *fatalist*, *formalist*, *humanist*, *idealist*, *imperialist*, *loyalist*, *materialist*, *naturalist*, *nominalist*, *opportunist*, *pluralist*, *positivist*, *purist*, *rationalist*, *realist*, *royalist*, *socialist*, *universalist*.

4. Formed from other sbs. (chiefly Latin) without accompanying words in *-ize* or *-ism*, and denoting one whose profession or business it is to have to do with the thing or subject in question, as *amorist*, *artist*, *canonist*, *casuist*, *colourist*, *decretist*, *dentist*, *duellist*, *fashionist*, *florist*, *humorist*, *jurist*, *linguist*, *medallist*, *novelist*, *numerist*, *oculist*, *opinionist*, *organist*, *querist*; *statist*, *tobacco(n)ist*. Also from names of languages, as *Americanist*, *Anglist*, *Germanist*, *Hebraist*, *Hellenist*, *Latinist*, *Orientalist*. Sometimes, from vbs., as *conformist*, *computist*, *controvertist*, *favourist*, *impartist*, *separatist*, *speculatist*.

b. These lead the way to modern formations from current words of all kinds and even from phrases: as *balloonist*, *billiardist*, *bimetallist*, *'celloist cocainist*, *cyclist*, *fetishist*, *footballist*; with such nonce-formations as *hammerist*, *selfist*, *semi-finalist*, *truthist*; *great aukist*, *physical forcist*, *red tapist*, *second adventist*, etc.

Words in *-ist* are treated, according to their importance, in their alphabetical places, or under the Main words on which they are formed; the following are illustrations of some of those of more trivial or ephemeral character, nonce-words, and the like.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 11/1 Associations of amateur *balloonists. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 196 Chalmers the *'celloist and orientalist. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 8/1 A considerable proportion of chronic *cocainists have fallen under the dominion of the drug from a desire to stimulate their powers of imagination. 1862 *Literary Churchman* VIII. 207/2 If by any chance the Benedicite should be used, the *Consecutivist would be completely bewildered. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 278 The obstructive Conservative in art may just as naturally be a classicist as a mediævalist or *dark-ageist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 558 This time we for once get the *Godwinist version. 1900 *Daily Express* 20 June 5/2 The gem of the collection is a great auk's egg,..and is regarded by *great aukists as the finest specimen of its special type of marking in the world. 1857 READE *Course of True Love* 48 The *hammerist [*i.e.* field geologist] can jump out of his gig at any turn of the road. 1850 tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* (1863) III. IV. ii. II. § 36. 390 The Dutch sects of Verschorists and *Hattemists having been better known among us. 1876 JOHNSON *Univ. Cycl.*, *Hattemists*, the followers of one Pontianus van Hattem, a Dutch minister of the eighteenth century who was excommunicated for Spinozism. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 Philosopher—artist—and general *impartist Of cynical views on society. 1898 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 6/4 The Prince was not disposed to reject contemptuously those *Lamaist miracles of which he heard. 1863 SALA *Lamb's Wks.* I. p. xiv, There have not been any *Lambists; on no particular shoulders did the mantle of his idiosyncrasies descend. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Literature*

Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 'Tis quite certain, that Spenser, Burns, Byron, and Wordsworth will be Platonists; and that the dull men will be *Lockeists. 1848 W. E. Forster 26 May in Wemyss Reid *Life* (1888) I. vii. 247 The *physical forcists have gained a strength in my absence which [etc.]. 1890 J. W. Brown *Ital. Campaign* I. iv. 103 The Protestant movement .. was prejudiced by *Plymouthists and their sectarian spirit. 1842 R. Ford *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxxvi. 491 [They] yield not in..insolence to any kind of *red-tapists. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 2/1 The colony of German '*Second Adventists', just outside the Jaffa Gate, has done far more than anything else to spoil the approach to the Holy City. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Oct. 7/4 There were six heats, and the *semi-finalists were Gandin, Deltour, Ashe, and Machenry. 1889 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 5/1 The true *Stuartists .. were all for the propagation of the faith, according to the profession of the Order of the White Rose. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 10/1 Our Stuartist and 'White Rose' ladies and gentlemen. 1896 *Life A. J. Gordon* 315 Not that one should be a pessimist .. he should, above all else, be a *truthist. 1890 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Jan. 7/3 There are [in biology] pure Darwinists, Wallaceists, *Weismannists, Lamarckites, and Romanesists.

Ist, quasi-*sb.* [The prec. suffix *-ist* used generically as a nonce-word.] A professor of some *ism*; a holder of some special doctrine, or adherent of some system; a votary of, or expert in, a particular science, art, or pursuit. Chiefly used in a context suggesting some group of words in *-ist*, and often disparagingly or humorously.

1811 [see Ism]. 1835 Carlyle in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. 44, I am neither Pagan nor Turk, nor circumcised Jew; but an unfortunate Christian individual resident at Chelsea, .. neither Pantheist nor Pot-theist, nor any Theist or Ist whatsoever, having a decided contempt for all such manner of system-builders or sect-founders. 1841 — *Pref. Emerson's Ess.* p. x, Ists and Isms are rather growing a weariness. 1875 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 253 We must not take every great physicist—or other 'ist'—for an apostle. 1887 T. Hardy *Woodlanders* I. xiv. 257 A dreamy 'ist of some sort, or too deeply steeped in some false kind of 'ism. 1897 *Literature* 27 Nov. 186 We are at a loss in what 'ist' his name shall terminate.

†**Ist**, *int. Obs.* [A natural utterance.] An exclamation used to call attention, or to enjoin silence: cf. Hist. (In quot. 1540 as *sb.*)

1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* D vj, If it go a stray, ..calle it ageyne, as it were with a lyttel ist. 1611 Cotgr., *Houische*,..husht, whist, ist, not a word for your life.

Is't (ist), archaic, poetic, colloq., or dial. abbreviation of *is it*.

1610 Shaks. *Temp.* I. ii. 245 What is't thou canst demand? 1631 Mabbe tr. *De Rojas' Celestina* xvii. (1894) 250 Who is't that knocks there? 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. iv. 2 Nor is't but Justice that each Toe Should the same Pennance undergo. 1798 Wordsw. *Goody Blake & Harry Gill* i, What is't that ails young Harry Gill? 1876 Browning *Pacchiarotto* xxvi, That chord now—a groan or a grunt is't? Schumann's self was no worse contrapuntist.

I-stabled, ME. pa. pple. of Stable *v.* **I-stad**, of Stead *v.*, to place. **I-stald, i-stalled**, of Stall *v.*

†**I-stand**, *v. Obs.* Also 2–3 istond. [OE. *zestandan* (f. *ze-*, I-[1] + *standan* to stand) = Goth. *gastandan*, OS. *gistandan*, OHG. *gistantan.*] *intr.* To stand, stand firm.

Beowulf (Z.) 2598 Æðelinga bearn ymbe ȝestodon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 Hie mon .. to his andweardnesse heht ȝestandan. *c* 1205 Lay. 15505 Þat þe wal þe wes swa strong ne moste niht longes nauere istonden.

I-standen, i-stonden, ME. pa. pple. of Stand *v.* **I-statheled, i-staðeled**, of Stathel *v.*, to establish. **I-stefned**, of Steven *v.*, to appoint. **I-steie(n**, of Sty *v.*, to climb, mount. **I-steke(n**, of Steek *v.*, to shut, etc. **I-stekyd**, of Stick *v.* **I-steled**, of Steel *v.* **I-stellified**, of Stellify *v.* **I-stened**, of Stene *v.*, to stone.

-ister, †**-istre**, suffix repr. OF. *-istre*, a by-form of *-iste*, -ist, considered by French etymologists to have arisen through false analogy with words like *ministre*. Found in OF. at an early date, as in *evangelistre* (12–13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), beside *evangeliste*; so *choristre, decretistre, legistre, listre* or *litre* (reader), etc. From OF., these forms passed into English, where they were spelt first *-istre*, as in *alkamystre, decretistre, divinistre, legistre, listre, queristre*; afterwards *-ister*, as in *alchimister, chorister, palmister, sophister*. In this latter form, the *-er* was app. associated with the native suffix *-er*, which appears as an addition in many nouns denoting office or occupation, derived from or through Fr., as *astrologer, astronomer, geographer, parishioner, practitioner*, † *musicianer*, etc.

†**Isthm(e.** *Obs.* Also isthim. [a. F. *isthme* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *isthmus.*] = Isthmus.

1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 228 A necke or Isthm of land. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* ii. 110 Which, by a very narrow Isthim or necke of land groweth to the rest of the Iland. 1612 Brerewood *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 127 That isthme between the Euxine and the Caspian seas. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 319 Some Isthmes have been eat through by the Sea, and others cut by the spade.

I·sthmiad (see Isthmus). [f. as next + -ad.] The space of time between two celebrations of the Isthmian games.

1831 Keightley *Anc. Grk. & It. Mythol.* ii. iv. 328 In the third Isthmiad afterwards, when the Eleans sent the Molionides to Cleonæ to offer sacrifice, he waylaid and killed them.

I·sthmian (see Isthmus), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *isthmi-us*, a. Gr. ἴσθμι-ος of or pertaining to the (or an) Isthmus + -an.]

1. Belonging to, situated upon, or forming, an isthmus or neck of land.

1654 Vilvain *Epit. Ess.* iv. i, Isthmian neck of land. 1801 G. S. Faber *Horae Mosaicae* (1818) I. 241 The isthmian region. 1895 *N. Amer. Rev.* Mar. 375 These with Belize would control any isthmian canal on the Atlantic side. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Mar. 5/1 An investigation by 'a competent board of engineers' of all the isthmian routes is to be made.

2. *spec.* Belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth; esp. in *Isthmian games*, one of the national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated in the Isthmian sanctuary in the first and third years of each Olympiad.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 431 In the solemnitie of the Isthmian games. 1807 Robinson *Archæol. Græca* iii. xxiv. 329 The Isthmian Games derived their name from the place where they were celebrated, which was the Corinthian Isthmus .. They were instituted in honor of Palæmon or Melicertes. 1816 Byron *Siege Cor.* ii, And downward to the Isthmian plain.

transf. 18.. in *Harper's Mag.* (1883) Aug. 340/1 That the House do adjourn over Wednesday to allow honorable members to be present at our Isthmian games.

B. *sb.* An inhabitant of an isthmus (in quot., of the Isthmus of Corinth).

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 547 After Pausias, there arose one Euphranor the Isthmian.

I·sthmiate (-i,ět: see Isthmus), *a. Entom.* [f. as prec. + -ate[2] 2.] Having an isthmus, or narrow part connecting two broader parts.

1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Isthmiatus*, applied by Kirby to the trunk of insects when there exists an isthmus, or contraction between the prothorax and the elytra, as in the *Passalus*: isthmiate.

I·sthmic (see Isthmus), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰσθμικ-ός, f. ἰσθμός Isthmus: see -ic.] = Isthmian *a.*

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* iv. xxxiii. 156 To those yᵗ wōn the prise at yᵉ Istmick games. 1884 tr. *Reville's Native Relig. Mexico & Peru* (Hibb. Lect.) 18 Civilization was affiliated to that of the isthmic region.

Isthmitis (-əi·tis: see Isthmus). *Path.* [medical L., f. Isthm-us + -itis.] Inflammation of the isthmus of the fauces.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

I·sthmoid (see Isthmus), *a.* [ad. Gr. ἰσθμοειδ-ής like an isthmus: see -oid.] Resembling an isthmus.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Isthmoid*, resembling the isthmus of the fauces.

Isthmus (i·sþmŏs, i·stmŏs, i·smŏs). Pl. **isthmuses** (-ŏsėz), rarely **isthmi** (-əi). Forms: 6–7 **isthmos, istmus**, 7 **istmos**, 6– **isthmus**. [a. L. *isthmus*, a. Gr. ἰσθμός neck, narrow passage, a neck of land between two seas, spec. the Isthmus of Corinth connecting the Peloponnesus with northern Greece.]

1. *Geog.* A narrow portion of land, enclosed on each side by water, and connecting two larger bodies of land; a neck of land.

1555 Eden *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 59 Certeyne places cauled Isthmi (beinge narrowe portions of lande so diuidynge twoo sees, that there is no passage from the one to the other). 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1676) 741 A generall assembly .. kept in the straight of Peloponnesus, called Isthmos. 1591 G. Fletcher *Russe Commw.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 7 By this riuer..you may passe..by water, drawing your boate..ouer a little isthmus or narrow slippe of lande, a fewe versts ouerthwart. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* viii. iii. 617 America is..divided by that Isthmus, or necke and narrow passage of Land at Darien, into two parts. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lx. 90 Som do hold that this Island was tied to France..by an Istmos or neck of land 'twixt Dover and Bullen. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 319 Divers Princes have attempted to cut the Isthmus or tract of land which parteth the Arabian, and Mediterranean Sea. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* 120 They espyed a Company of Indians making towards the said Istmus. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 84 The beasts of cold climes passed over the northern isthmusses, which probably connected Europe, America, and Asia. 1850 tr. *Goethe's Convers. w. Eckermann* 21 Feb. 1827, Lastly, I [Goethe] should wish to see England in possession of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 159 *note*, It [Patmos] consists of three masses of rock united by narrow isthmuses.

transf. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 96 A solitary cell hewn in an isolated cliff, and joined to this platform by a narrow isthmus of rock.

b. *fig.*

1601 Daniel *Ep.*, *To Sir T. Egerton* i, Set thee in th' aidfulst roome of dignitie, As th' Isthmus these two Oceans to diuide Of Rigor and confus'd Vncertaintie. 1663 Cowley *Pindar. Odes*, *Life* i, Vain weak-built Isthmus, which dost proudly rise Up betwixt two Eternities. 1755 Young *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 He lies a sad deserted, outcast on a narrow isthmus between time and eternity. *a* 1854 J. D. Burns *Mem. & Rem.* (1879) 416 They stood on a narrow isthmus between two great periods of their history.

2. *Anat.*, *Zool.*, and *Bot.* A narrow part or organ connecting two larger parts; *esp.* the narrow passage connecting the cavity of the mouth with that of the pharynx (more fully *isthmus of the fauces* or *throat*).

[*c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 217 Bi þe place þat a mannes mete goiþ doun, or bi þe þrote, or..bitwixe þe .ij. placis in a place þat is clepid ismon.] 1706 Phillips, *Isthmus*,..in Anatomy it is taken by some for that part which is between the Mouth and the Gullet; also the Ridge that separates the Nostrils. 1851 E. Wilson *Anat. Vade M.* 571 The space included between the soft palate and the root of the tongue is the isthmus of the fauces...It is the opening between the mouth and pharynx. 1859 Semple *Diphtheria* 12 A sponge soaked in concentrated hydrochloric acid was applied to the isthmus of the throat. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim.* viii. 533 These two lobes are united behind by a thick isthmus. 1880 M. Mackenzie *Dis. Throat & Nose* I. 501 Over the second, third, and fourth rings (of the trachea) we see the isthmus of the thyroid gland. 1880 Günther *Fishes* 39 The space on the chest between the two rami of the lower jaw and between the gill-openings is called the isthmus.

-istic, double suffix of adjs. and sbs., corresp. to F. *-istique*, L. *-isticus*, Gr. -ιστικός, viz. the suffix -ικ-ός, -ic, added to sbs. in -ιστ-ής, -ist; e.g. σοφιστικ-ός of, pertaining to, or like a sophist, sophistic; but also used where there is a vb. in -ίζειν (-ize), or sb. in -ισμός (-ism), and no sb. in -ιστής, as in χαρακτηριστικός characteristic. Not frequent in Gr.; but more numerous in med.L. and mod. langs.; and, in Eng., supplying a derivative adj. to many sbs. in *-ist*: e.g. *altruistic, antagonistic, atheistic, Calvinistic, deistic, egotistic, evangelistic, Hellenistic, idealistic, realistic, socialistic*, etc. In many cases the adj. serves also to express the quality of the sb. in *-ism*, e.g. *atheistic*, of or pertaining to an atheist, or to atheism; hence it may be found in cases where a sb. in *-ism*, but none in *-ist*, is in use. It is rarely found with the sbs. in -ist in groups 2, 4, 4 b, or with those formed from proper names in 3.

Words in *-istic* are essentially adj., but like other adjs. in -ic, they are sometimes used as sbs. Like other adjs. in *-ic* also, they sometimes have a secondary form in **-istical**, e.g. *casuistical, deistical, egotistical, sophistical*, etc., and on this type their adverbs are formed in **-istically**, as *Calvinistically, characteristically, Hellenistically, sophistically*. Some words in *-istic* originate verbs in **-isticate**, e.g. *sophisticate*.

I-stien, i-stihen, ME. pa. pple. of Sty *v.*, to mount. **I-stikit, i-styked**, of Stick *v.*

†**I-sti·ll**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *zestillan*, f. *ze-*, I-[1] + *stillan* to Still; = OS. *gistillian*, OHG. *gastillan.*] *trans.* To restrain, stay, still, calm.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* iii. xiii. [xv.] (1890) 200 Se Godes wer .. þone storm .. ȝestilde. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1416 (Gr.) Hæfde .. metod .. reȝn ȝestilled. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 He ȝestilde windes mid his hesne. *c* 1315 Shoreham 133 That unecorn..Thou hast ytamed and istyld.

†**I-sti·nk**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *zestincan*, f. *ze-*, I-[1] + *stincan* to Stink; = OHG. *gestincan*, MHG. *gestinchen.*] *trans.* To smell, perceive by smell.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cxxxiv. 17 Hi..nose habbað, nawiht ȝestincað. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 84 He heleð it & wrihð so þet he hit nout ne istinckeð.

Istle (i·stli, *improp.* i·st'l). Also **ixtle, ixtli.** [Commercial corruption of the Mexican name *ixtli.*] A valuable fibre obtained (in Mexico and Central America) from *Bromelia sylvestris* and species of *Agave*, as *A. Ixtli*, and used for cordage, nets, carpets, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *istle fibre, plant*; **istle-grass**, a name for *Bromelia sylvestris*.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 61/1 Ixtli obtained from the henequen species of maguey is at present exported to London and New York as body material for carpets. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 750/2 Baled in the coarse sacking of the ixtle plant. 1894 *U. S. Customs Tariff* § 268 in *Times* 17 Aug. 9/2 Cables, cordage, and twine .. composed in whole or in part of New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fibre.

I-stoken, ME. pa. pple. of Steek *v.*, **I-stolen**, of Steal *v.* **I-stonde**, of Stand *v.* **I-stongen**, of Sting *v.* **I-stopped**, of Stop *v.* **I-stored**, of Store *v.* **I-straht**, etc., of Stretch *v.* **I-strangled**, of Strangle *v.* **I-strawed**, of Strew *v.*

-istre: see -ister.

I-streiȝt, i-streiht, ME. pa. pple. of Stretch *v.* **I-streined**, of Strain *v.* **I-strenget**, of Streng *v.* **I-strengþed**, of Strength *v.*

†**I-streon.** *Obs.* [OE. *zestreón* = OS. *gistriuni*, OHG. *gastriuni.* Cf. Strain.]

1. *Gain, acquisition; wealth.*

c 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* v. xiii. § 1 Þæt he æfter him to eallum his ȝestreonum fenge. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 190/3 *Quæstus uel lucrum*, ȝestreon. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 19 Oðer monnes istreon. *c* 1205 Lay. 18609 Þæ castles aðele weore of his eoldrene istreon. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 185 in *O. E. Misc.* 114 Ayhte nys non ildre istreon.

2. Begetting, procreation. [OE. *strēon.*]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Nis na stude to istreone bicumelic, butan ða þe istreonieð beon bispused rihtliche to gedere.

b. Offspring, progeny. [OE. *strēon.*]

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 He spec wið ðene halie mon abraham of his istreone. *c* 1205 Lay. 22597 Heore moder is kinges istreon. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 141 in *O.E. Misc.* 151 Heo..furduden heore istreon.

I-streoned, ME. pa. pple. of Streone *v.* to get.

†**I-stretche**, *v. Obs.* In 3 **i-strecche.** [OE. *zestrecc(e)an* to lay flat, spread, stretch, f. *ze-*, I-[1] + *strecc(e)an* to Stretch.] *trans.* To stretch, spread.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 208 Bet him ȝestreht & wel ȝestreht ȝesihð beorhtnysse ȝetacnað. *c* 1205 LAY. 26778 Beof..brædi hine of his stede & to eorðe hine istrælte.

I-strewed, ME. pa. pple. of STREW *v.* **I-streynd**, of STRAIN *v.* **I-stript**, of STRIP *v.* **I-strived**, of STRIVE *v.* **I-stronged**, of STRONG *v.* to strengthen.

I-stuffed, ME. pa. pple. of STUFF *v.* **I-stufled**, of STIFLE *v.* **I-stunge(n**, of STING *v.* **I-stured**, **i-styrryd**, of STIR *v.*

I-sublymate, early form of SUBLIMATE *ppl. a.*

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 17 This holy chirche..ffowndyd and endewid with heuenly Answer, I-sublymate with many priuylegies of notable men.

I-suffred, ME. pa. pple. of SUFFER *v.* **I-sumned**, of SUMMON *v.*

†**I-su·nde**, *sb. Obs.* [OE. type **gesund* = OHG. *gisunte*, MHG. *gesunde*; f. I-SOUND *a.*] Soundness, wholeness, safety.

c 1205 LAY. 3983 Al mid isunde come to þisse londe. *Ibid.* 8603 Nime hine mid isunde. *c* 1275 *Orison our Lord* 48 in *O.E. Misc.* 140 Of seorewe and sunne wite vs myd isunde.

So †**I-su·ndful** *a.*, quite sound or well, prosperous, happy; †**I-sundien** *v. trans.*, to heal, save; †**I-su·ndung**, healing, salvation.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxvi. 103 His swiðre hand is ȝesundful oð þis. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelm.) lxvii. 21 (Bosw.) Gesundfull siþfæt do us. *c* 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Þenne bið his riche isundful on liue. *Ibid.* 97 Þet he walde monna cun on þisse deie isundian. *Ibid.* 99 Men underfengen god þurh þes halȝan gastes isundunge.

I-sundred, ME. pa. pple. of SUNDER *v.* **I-suneȝed**, **-et**, **i-sunehed**, **i-sunged**, of SIN *v.* **I-sunge(n**, of SING *v.* **I-sunken**, of SINK *v.* **I-suore(n**, of SWEAR *v.* **I-sustained**, of SUSTAIN *v.* **I-suteled**, of SUTEL *v.* to manifest. **I-sweled**, of SWEAL *v.* **I-swelowed**, of SWALLOW *v.* **I-swenched**, of SWENCH *v.* to afflict. **I-sweued**, of SWEVE *v.*

†**I-swi·ke**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *geswícan*, f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *swícan* to cease; = OS. *giswîcan*.] a. *intr.* To fail, cease. (In OE. with gen. or dat.) b. *trans.* To cease from (an action, etc.).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. i. § 6 Hie ðæs ȝefeohtes ȝeswicen. *Ibid.* v. x. § 2 Þæt hie wolden Romanum ȝeswican. *c* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 994 (MS. C.) Hi þære heregunge ȝeswicon. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* an. 1001 (MS. E.) Hi næfre heora yfeles ȝeswicon. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Hi þa iswicon hare timbringe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 17 ȝif heo nulluð nefre iswiken. *Ibid.* 101 He bið þes deofles bern buten he hit iswike. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 927, I bidde hom þat heo iswike.

†**I-swi·nch**, **i-swink**. *Obs.* [OE. *geswince*, f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *swincan* to toil: see SWINK.] Toil, labour.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 317 (Gr.) Sum heard ȝeswinc habban sceoldon. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 47 *Labor*, ȝeswinc. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Adam þa wes wnlende on þeses life mid ȝeswince. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 129 Her heo leueden.. on pine and on unimete iswinche. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 36 in *Lamb. Hom.*, Monies monnes sare iswinc habbeð oft unholde. *Ibid.* 316 We..leggeð al ure iswinch on þinge un-stede-faste.

I-swolle(n, ME. pa. pple. of SWELL *v.* **I-swolwed**, of SWALLOW *v.* **I-swonge(n**, **-swounge**, **-swunge(n**, of SWING *v.* **I-swonke(n**, **i-swunke(n**, of SWINK *v.* to toil. **I-swowe(n**, **i-swoȝen**, of SWOUGH *v.* to swoon.

Isy, **Isykle**, obs. forms of ICY, ICICLE.

Isyl(le, variant of ISEL *Obs.*, spark, ember.

I-synned, ME. pa. pple. of SIN *v.*

It (it), *pron.* [The neuter nom. and acc. of the (orig. demonstr.) stem *hi-*, the nom. masc. of which is HE, q.v. OE. *hit* was identical in form and sense with OFris. *hit* (*het*), OLFrankish *hit*, MDu. *het* (*hit*), Du. *het*, and in form identical with Goth. *hita*, which remained a demonstr., 'this'. The pronoun was in Goth. *ita*, corresp. to OLG. (OS., OMFrank.) *it*, MLG. *it* (*et*), LG. *et*, OHG. *iz* (*ez*), MHG. *ez*, Ger. *es*, from the parallel stem *i-*. OE. *hit* was nominative and accusative; the dative and genitive were *him*, *his*, identical with the same cases of the masc. HE. During the ME. period, *hit* lost its initial *h*, first when unemphatic, and at length in all positions, in Standard Eng.; dialectally, the *h* was preserved to a much later period, esp. in the north; and in Sc. *hit* is still the emphatic, and *it* ('*t*, '*d*) the unemphatic form. Dialectally or colloquially, and to some extent in the literary language (though less now than formerly), *it* is further reduced in certain positions to '*t* (e.g. '*t is*, '*t was*, '*t were*, *is't*, *was't*, *do't*, *to't*, *in't*, *on't*), which in some dialects becomes, esp. after a long vowel, '*d*. While in the masc. the original acc. *hine* was supplanted by the dative *him*, in the neuter, on the contrary, the dative *him* gradually yielded to the acc. form *hit*, *it*. This was not yet complete in the beginning of the 17th c. In the 16th c. the tendency arose to restrict the genitive *his* to the masculine gender, or rather to the male sex. For the neuter was substituted the periphrasis *thereof* or *of it* (mod. dial. *o't*, *o'd*), also the uninflected nom.-acc. form *it* (used in n. w. dial. from 14th c., and still common in Lancash. and parts of Yorksh.), and finally *c* 1600 a new factitious genitive (possessive) *it's*, ITS. The plural neuter has always been in Eng. the same as the pl. masc. The historical inflection is therefore as follows:

	Goth.	OE.	ME.	16th c.	mod.E.	dial.
N.A.	hita	hit	hit, it	(hit) it	it, 't	(h)it, 't, 'd.
D.	himma	him	him	him, it	it, 't	" " "
G.	*his	his	his (hit)	his, thereof, it	its	(h)its, it.

The following explanations and illustrations refer only to the nominative and accusative *hit*, *it*, and to the use of the same form as dative and genitive; for the inflexional HIM, HIS, and ITS, see the separate articles in their alphabetical places.]

A. Forms. *a.* 1–6 (*dial.* –9) **hit**, 1–6 **hyt**, (3 **hitt**, 5 **hitte**).

878 *O. E. Chron.*, Hit ȝedældon sum, ond sum Ceolwulfe saldon. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 27 Habbað ȝeleafan ic hyt eom. 1070 *O. E. Chron.*, He hit forsoc. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Vuel me seið þæt hit is; and ȝet hit is wurse. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2961 (Cott.) Til a contre cades he flitt, Abimalech was lauerd of hitt [*Fairf.*, *Trin.* hit; *Gött.* itt]. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1996 God wulde hyt were now so here. 13.. *Cursor M.* 14463 (Fairf.) ȝet walde þai noȝt traw on hitte. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 426 Nouþer wolde I graunte hit, ne doute hit, ne denye hit. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 447 Do hit in a pot, and let hitte sethe. *c* 1450 MYRC 74 Be hyt husbande, be hyt wyue. 1524 PACE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xi. 20 Pleasith hyt your highnes. *Ibid.* 21 Hyt were able..to discomfit the Turque. 1525 TINDALE *N. T.* Prol., Howe that hit is good.., and that god is rightewes whych made it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 Hit scarsely riseth..a cubet aboue the bankes. 1586–7 Q. ELIZ. in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 30 To truste my life in anothers hand and send hit out of my owne. *Ibid.*, Might fortune say hit. *Mod. Sc.*, Whulk'll be hit?

β. 3– **it**, (3 **-et**, 3–4 **itt**, 4–5 **itte**), 5–6 **yt**.

c 1200 ORMIN Ded. 27 Unnc birrþ baþe þannkenn Crist þatt itt iss brohht till ende. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 590 Oðer fowerti .. Dais and niȝtes stodet [the water] so. *Ibid.* 1411 Quan god haueð it so bi-sen Alse he sendet, als it sal ben. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 9960 (Laud) God hym-self devysid yt. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2522 Feyne thee other cause than itte. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lvi. 72 It Nys non nede. *c* 1500 *Two Dandies Hen. VII* in Furniv. *Ballads fr. MSS.* I. 456 He that had yt in his hart. 1500 — [see B. *passim*].

γ. 2–3 **-t**, 6– **'t**.

c 1200 ORMIN 2343 Acc to Drihhtin ȝhot haffde seȝȝd. *Ibid.* 2858 ȝhot unnderrstod & wisste. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 749 Nov ist a water of loðlic ble Men callið it ðe dede se. *Ibid.* 3472 Ne ist noȝt moyses, amrame sune. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE tr. *Lomazzo* II. 47 T'is onely thou that can'st dis-arme this hande. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vii. 1 If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twer well, It were done quickly. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 179 You staid well by 't in Egypt. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 61 What fowle play had we, that we came from thence? Or blessed was't we did? *Ibid.* 87 The Iuy which had hid my princely Trunck, And suckt my verdure out on't. *Ibid.* II. i. 176 'Twas you we laugh'd at. *Ibid.* III. i. 19 'Twill weepe for hauing wearied you. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. iii. 73 Let 't alone. 1610–1842 [see Is't]. 1610–1876 [see Is't]. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 158 Tis she that takes care of us when we decay. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 67 'Tis a Good Boy, said his Master. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 96 'Twill be rather too good for me. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, And the bride-maidens whispered, ''Twere better by far To have matched our fair cousin with young Lochinvar'. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* xxxvi, 'T is a picture for remembrance.

(Beside '*t is* there is also the contraction *it 's*, which is now the common colloquial form.)

1625 SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 367 It's likely my Lord Keeper would remember me the sooner. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 283 They say its made for fees. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* Epist., Speculation brings only pleasure to a mans self; its practice which benefits others. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 69 It's impossible but upon the breaking out of Fire the greatest part of the Cities would be destroyed. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* ii. 65 Its true the Scripture saith [etc.]. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* v, Its tauld he was a sodger bred. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, 'It's a pretty spot, whoever may own it', said the traveller. *Mod.* It's a fine day. *Mod. Sc.* 'Where's the ball, boy?' *Cadie.* 'Thair it's.'

δ. Sc. 5–6 **-d**, 6– **'d**.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 482 To tak him in thai maid thaim redy ford [=for it). *a* 1500 RATE *Thewis off Gud women* 201 Quhilk war nocht forss þai wald nocht dud [=do it] And ȝit it cummys thaim al for gud. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 2095 Gude, halie peopill, I stand for'd. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 122 Of biggest bind as he thocht best to haid [=hae it]. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1022, I marveld mekill ond. *Ibid.* 1064 Affection dois affermd. *Mod. Sc.* If you say'd I'll believe'd, for ye wadna tell'd if ye didna ken'd to be true.

B. Senses and constructions.

I. As nominative.

1. As the proper neuter pronoun of the third person sing. Used orig. instead of any neuter sb.; now only of things without life, and of animals when sex is not particularized; hence usually of all the lower animals, and sometimes of infants.

c 1000 *A.-s. Gosp.* Luke vi. 48 Hyt ne mihte þæt hus astyrian, hit wæs ofer þæne stan ȝetrymed. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 266 Etað þisne hlaf, hit is min lichama. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 772 An hors is strengur than a mon, Ac for hit non iwit ne kon, Hit berth on rugge grete semes. *c* 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 86 Whose buyth any thyng Hit ys hys ant hys ofspryng. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 9 Water is kendeliche cheld, Thaȝ hit be warmd of fere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 7 Þe folk þat is þerin, it is of diuers kynd. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* A ij b, Whyche book..as I vnderstande it was translated out of latyn in to frenshe. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xi. 14 And he was casting out a deuil, and it was dumbe. 1623 COCKERAM III. G vj b, *Hiena*, a subtill beast ..counterfeiting the voyce of a man; in the night it will call shepherds out of their houses, and kill them. *Ibid.* K vj, Being burnt, it [Ebone] yeelds a sweet smell. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 341 It [the heron] perches and builds in trees. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 394 The Raven .. in its general habits it is not unlike the Eagle; for it resorts to the inaccessible ledges of rocks, tall trees, &c., to construct its nest. *Ibid.* § 647 This species [of beetle] is remarkable for the pertinacity with which it feigns death when alarmed. 1879 BAIN *Higher Eng. Gram.* 27 It is a hearty child, *Mod.* The house was humble; but it was our own home. It is a promise, and it must be kept.

b. Used in childish language, and hence contemptuously or humorously, of a person.

c 1300 *Beket* 1003 Wel we witeth hit is a wrecche. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 337 See where it comes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 91 Slip but from any Profession some little while, and say it hath travelled, and it may passe for an able Physitian.

c. *It* may refer, not to any thing or person mentioned, but to a matter expressed or implied in a statement, or occupying the attention of the speaker.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) l. 6 Nis hit nan wundor þeah þu sy god and ic yfel. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 We ne maȝen þe f[e]ond from us driue .. bute hit beo þurh godes ȝifte. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 7 Ha wes him sone ihondsald, þah hit hire unwil were. 1307–27 *Maximon* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 125 Amen, par charite! Ant so mote hit be! *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxxiii, I conne notte say the ther-tille Hit is atte the quene wille. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* v. 41 Isaac, it were my deth, If Iacob weddeth in kynd of Hethe. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* viii. 36 What shal it profet a man yf he shulde wyn all the worlde, and loose his awne soule? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iii. 87 Sir, you and I must part, but that's not it. *Mod.* Of course I must go, but it is a great nuisance. He has come out at the top of the list; is it not splendid?

2. As nominative of the verb *to be*, *it* refers to the subject of thought, attention, or inquiry, whether impersonal or personal, in a sentence asking or stating what or who this is; as *What is it? Who was it? It is a diamond, a rare fern, a wild boar; It is I, It was John.* Often with a relative clause implied when not actually expressed, as *Who is it* (that knocks)? *What is it* (that is wanted)? *What was it* (that excited your attention, that did this, etc.)? *It was the king* (who appeared, who so acted, etc.). So Fr. *ce*, Ger. *es*.

Formerly the verb agreed (as in German) with the following sb. or pron., thus *It am I* (=It is I), *it are ye* (=it is you), *it were two dragons*. When a relative clause is appended, the relative being the subject, its verb still agrees in number and person with the pronoun: *It is I who am to blame*; *It was they who were wrong, not we.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 26 Hi..cwædon þus: Soþlice hyt ys scinlac. Ða spræc se hælend..ic hyt eom. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 39 Ich hit am þe deouel belial. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1209 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 141 'Sire', quad þe oste, 'þov it art'. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 41 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 60 Beau frere, quaþ þis oþer, ic hit am. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xv. 321 If any peple perfourme þat texte it ar þis pore freres. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3183 Hit ne buþ..none Vauasers, þat buþ þer on þe tour. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 1323 Thoo atte last aspyed y That pursevantes and herauldes .. Hyt weren alle. *c* 1386 — *Shipman's T.* 214 Peter, it am I, Quod she. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 57 It ar ȝe that stonden bifore, in Antiqristis vauwarde. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. xlv. (1859) 51 What is hit thenne that thou beryst soo trussed in thy fardel? *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 293 It is I that am here in ȝour syth. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 372 Wene ye that I it am? 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, IV. i. 117 It is thee I feare. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* vi. 50 It is I, be not afraid. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiv. 232 Is it the secret instinct of decaying nature?

† b. *It* was formerly used where *there* is now substituted. (Cf. Ger. *es ist, es sind.*)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22169 It es na land þat man kan neuen .. þat he ne sal do þam to be soght. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Pref. 80 Many it ere þat strange Inglis In ryme wate neuer what it is. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 280 Hit arn aboute on þis bench bot berdlez chylder. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* III. 345 It is no nede to argue here for to disprove þis foli. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1494 It were two dragons stiff and strong, Upon theyre lay they sat and song, Beside a depe welle. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., It was sometime when he was not. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 256 It was no need to bid them pack away. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Cousin, it is no dealing with him now. *a* 1617 BAYNE *On Colos.* 211 [They] are so proud, so censorious, that it is no living with them.

c. In archaic ballad style, the introductory *it* (*it was*, *it is*) is sometimes = *there* (as in mod. Ger. *es war*, *es ist*); but in other cases, it appears to mean 'the subject of my song' or 'tale'.

?*a* 1603 *Beggar's Dau. Bednall Gr.* I. 1 in Percy *Reliques* (1883) I. 361 Itt was a blind beggar, had long lost his sight, He had a faire daughter of bewty most bright. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* 1 It is an ancient mariner, And he stoppeth one of three. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xi, It was an English Ladye bright .. And she would marry a Scottish knight. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Daughter* 169 It is the miller's daughter, And she is grown so dear.

† d. *It* also occurs where *he*, *she*, or *that* would now be preferred. Cf. F. *c'est*, Ger. *es ist.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. iii. 18 It is the most impenetrable curre That euer kept with men. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iv. 58 It is a peerelesse Kinsman. 1684 [see A. 7.]

3. As the subject of an impersonal verb or impersonal statement, expressing action or a condition of things simply, without reference to any agent.

a. In statements of weather, as *it rains, it blows hard, it is cold.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxi, On sumera hit bið wearm and on wintra ceald. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. x. [xiii.] (1890) 134 Swa .. hit rine and sniwe and styrme ute. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 27 þa rinde hit. *c* 1205 Lay. 3895 Þre dæȝes hit rinde blod. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 223 Horfrost cometh whan hit is cold. *c* 1300 *St. Brandan* 683 Hit bigan to haweli faste. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 356 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 80 So durk hit was ek þerto, þat vneþe me miȝte iseo. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 2271 Sche saith hit hath ben thonder. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 2213 Hyt raynyd and lygnyd and thonryd fast. 1526 Tindale *John* xii. 29 Then sayde the people that stode by and herde: it thoundreth [1611 said that it thundered]. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. i, By this time it blew a terrible storm indeed. 1766, 1848 [see Dog *sb.* 15 c]. 1820 Keats *St. Agnes* i, St. Agnes' Eve—Ah, bitter chill it was! 1846 Dickens *Italy, A Rapid Diorama*, It is now intensely cold. *Mod.* Evidently it has thawed during the night. Is it freezing or thawing at present? I fear it is going to rain.

b. In statements as to the time of day, season of the year, and the like; as *It is midnight, it is very late, it is still winter, it is Christmas day, it draws towards evening.*

These are connected with the prec. by such as *it is dark, it is day-light, it dawns.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxiv. 29 Hit æfenlæcð. *Ibid.* John i. 39 Hit wæs þa seo teoðe tid. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* x. 9 Hit ys haliȝ tid. *c* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 979 Þonne hit dagian wolde. *a* 1100 *Ibid.* (MS. E.) an. 1006 Þa hit winter læhte. *c* 1200 Ormin 8917 Till þatt itt comm till efenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 332 From eve fort hit is dailiȝt. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 1629 Sire, vp! vp! hit is dai! 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 284 Hit is 3ol & nwe 3er. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 596 It neghed nere the nyght. *c* 1450 *Erle Tolous* 457 When hyt dawed he rose up soone. 1526 Tindale *John* x. 22 Hit was at Ierusalem the feaste of the dedicacion, and itt was wynter. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 2 Would it were day. *Ibid.* 6 Will it neuer be Morning? 1678 Bunyan *Pilgr.* I. 44 It was almost night. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon. 1800 Coleridge *Wallenst.* II. iv. ii. 137 It strikes eleven. 1832 Tennyson *Miller's Daughter* 59 'T was April then. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* II. 175 It was ten o'clock. *Ibid.* 191 It was Monday night.

c. In statements as to space, distance, or length of time.

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, II. iii. 1 How farre is it, my Lord, to Berkley now? 1594 — *Rich. III*, v. iii. 234 How farre into the Morning is it? 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. ii, Nor was it indeed long before Jones was able to attend her to the harpsichord. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* xii, 'It is a far cry to Lochow'..'It is not for me to say how far it may be to Lochow'. 1850–85 [see Cry *sb.* 18]. *Mod.* How far is it to London? It is only 6 miles to Oxford. It is a long way to the sea. It wants five minutes to the half-hour.

d. In statements of condition, welfare, course of life, and the like; as *It has fared badly with the soldiers; How is it in the city? It will soon come to a rupture between them; It is all over with poor Jack; It is very pleasant here.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxxvii. 14 Loca hwæþer hit wel si mid him .. and cyþ me hu hit si. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* xxvi. in Thwaite *Hept.* (1698) 13 Hyt wæs ða swyþe angreslic. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Sekerliche swa hit fareð. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 103 Thus hit geth hitwene hem tuo. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 31 Hou sal it far of us kayteſes? *c* 1481 Caxton *Dialogues* 4/37 What do ye? How is it with you? 1535 Coverdale 2 *Kings* iv. 26 Axe her yf it go well with her. 1611 Bible *ibid.*, Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with the child? 1681 Nevile *Plato Rediv.* 15 Well, Sir, How is it? Have you rested well to Night? 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* v. xv, Ill fared it then with Roderick Dhu, That on the ground his targe he threw. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* iv, O heart, how fares it with thee now? 1881 F. Hall *Lett. to Editor N. Y. Nation* 21 As it has fared with all others .. so, simply, it fares with me.

e. In statements of physical or mental affection, pleasurable, painful, etc.

These often have a clause expressing the affecting cause, and then pass into 4.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 6 Hit licode herode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 3if we leornið godes lare, þenne of-þuncheð hit him sare. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 83 In myn herte hit doth me god, when y thenke on Jesu blod. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxiv, Hit schalle the noȝte greue. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Fourfold Aspect* ii, How that true wife said to Pœtus..'Sweet, it hurts not!' *Mod.* Where does it feel painful? It pleases me when he does well.

f. In quoting from books, in the phrases *it says, it tells*, etc. Now *arch.* or *colloq.*; usually expressed by the passive *it is said, written*, etc.: see 4 b.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Fulsoð hit seið, moni hit forlet for drihtenes eye. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 356 Elies hweoles þet weren furene, ase hit telleð. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 169 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 115 As hit saiþ in þe godspel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 55 In Saynt Edwardes life it sais, he was forsuorn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 224 In a cronique it telleth thus. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 15 Founde hem as hit folowth wele aftir in this boke. *Mod. colloq.* It says in the newspapers that he has been caught. It tells in the Bible how David slew Goliath. *School-boy.* Please, sir, it says so in the book.

g. In other expressions in which the subject is undefined.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 6 b, No one man could bee knowne from an other .. if it were not for the accidentes. *Mod.* I should go abroad if it were not for my parents.

4. When the logical subject of a verb is an infinitive phrase, a clause, or sentence, this is usually placed after the verb, and its place before the verb is taken by *it* as 'provisional' or 'anticipatory subject'.

When the order of the clauses is reversed, *it* is omitted; but sometimes rhetorically retained.

a. with an infinitive phrase.

In OE. the infinitive was in the dative governed by *tó*, and its construction was rather that of the L. supine in *-u* after an adj., but this has passed without break into the present use.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* Pref. (1890) 2 Forþon hit is god godne to herianne and yfelne to leanne. *c* 1205 Lay. 31106 Hit is on mine rede to don þat þu bede. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virg.* in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. ii. 237 On þe hit is best to calle. 1340 *Ayenb.* 53 Hit is grat wyt to loki mesure ine mete and ine drinke. *c* 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 634 *Cleopatras*, In the see hit happed hem to mete. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv, Hit were fulle tere for a tung my tourmentes to telle. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* 58 a, To lothe and dyspyse them, it is no holynes, but pryde. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* II. iii. 203 Vnlesse .. to defend our selues it be a sinne. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iii. 79 How hard it is to hide the sparkes of Nature. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 98 Depends it on mee .. to know either your being .. or your stay here? 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 641 To stand or fall Free in thine own Arbitrement it lies. *a* 1717 Blackall *Wks.* (1723) I. 25 It has been commonly their Fate to fare hardlier. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* VI. 227 Is it in Time to hide Eternity? 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 49 It was necessary to make a choice.

b. with a clause introduced by *that* expressed or understood. Now esp. frequent with the passive voice, in *it is said, written, stated, thought, believed, known, seen*, etc., instead of the active *people say, one has written*, etc.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* xlvi. 355 Þonne hit tocymð ðæt hie hit sprecan sculon. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 340 Hit is awriten, Lufa ðinne nextan. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1337 Soth hit is, of luve ich singe. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3720 Schame hit is we weore so faynt. *c* 1305 *St. Dunstan* 117 in *E.E.P.* (1862) 37 Hit biful þat þe bischop of wircetre was ded. *a* 1350 *Childh. Jesu* 99 (Mätz.) Et es þe beste, vnder þis treo þat ich me reste. *c* 1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 805 Hit happed that I came on a day In-to a place. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Hyt is redde in storyes that Ytaly somme tyme..was callede the grete londe off Grece. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* p. xvi, Hit is writen in the first book of holy writ, that ther weren thre patriarkes in the peple of God. 1611 Bible 1 *Kings* xviii. 1 It came to passe after many daies, that the word of the Lord came to Elijah. *Ibid.* 4 It was so, when Iezebel cut off the Prophets of the Lord, that Obadiah tooke an hundred Prophets and hid them. 1650 Weldon *Crt. Jas. I*, 122 Its verily beleeved .. it was intended the Law should run in its proper channell. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. iii, It may be objected, that very wise men have been notoriously avaricious. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* II. xxxii, Use lessens marvel, it is said. *Mod.* It appears that you were present.

c. The same construction is sometimes employed when the logical subject is a sb., esp. with attributes.

In mod. use, this is poetical or rhetorical; also dialectal or colloquial; in the latter use the verb is sometimes repeated, e.g. *It is a country of vast extent, is China.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. Introd. (1890) 26 Hit is weliȝ þis ealond on wæstmum. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 12 Hit nis nan eðelich þing þe refschipe of rome. 13.. *K. Alis.* 4154 Hit schal beo ful deore abought, Theo tole that was in Grece y-sought. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 The cyte .. where hit is schewede the palice of Melchisedech. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 463 Lord, it is sothe all, that we say. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. clxix. 207 It canne nat be recorded the gret feest and chere that they of the Cytie .. made to the prince. *c* 1530 Ld. Berners *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 524 It greved her hert right sore, thassurance of her and of Arthur. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* I. xii, What may it be, the heavy sound? 1841 Longf. *Goblet of Life* v, Above the lowly plants it towers, The fennel with its yellow flowers.

d. Also in a periphrastic construction (to bring into prominence an adverbial adjunct); as *it was on a Monday that I met him* = the day on which I met him was a Monday = I met him on a Monday.

Always with the verb *to be*, as in 2.

(In OE. *hit* is omitted, or its place taken by *þæt.*)

[*c* 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxvii. § 1 For þam þingum wæs gio þæt se wisa Catulus hine ȝebealȝ. *a* 1070 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an 1052 Dæt wæs on þone Monandæȝ æfter sca Marian mæsse þæt Godwine mid his scipum to Suðȝeweorce becom.] *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1163 Hervore hit is that me the shuneth. 1297 R. Glouc. 204 (MS. B.) In þe tyme bi twene Abraham & Moyses it was, þat men come to Engolond. *c* 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 284 Hyt is in the deyd name that Y speyke. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 126 How is it that the modyr of God me xulde come to? 1593 Shaks. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 137 *It is to you* good people, that I speake. 1776 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* x, It was not till the eighteenth year of his reign, that Diocletian could be persuaded by Galerius to begin a general persecution. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* I. 28 It was by him that money was coined. *Mod.* It was there that Columbus was born. It is but seldom that he comes our way.

5. The pronoun is also used pleonastically after the noun subject: now esp. in ballad poetry, or, in an interrogative sentence, in rhetorical prose, for the sake of emphasis. Cf. He 3 a.

c 1430 *Freemasonry* (1844) 36 Hys name hyt spradde ful wondur wyde. 1534 Tindale *Mark* xi. 30 The baptyme of John, was it from heuen, or of men? Answer me. 1578 Timme *Caluine on Gen.* 236 What grieuous torments of mind, this horrible Confusion brought .. it cannot by words be sufficiently expressed. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* v. i. 401 The raine it raineth euery day. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 171 The sacred Shade, and Solitude, what is it? 1798 Wordsw. *Idiot Boy* lv, This piteous news so much it shocked her. *Ibid.* lxxxiii, And as her mind grew worse and worse, Her body—it grew better. 1801 Campbell *Mariners of England* 13 The deck it was their field of fame, And Ocean was their grave. 1801 Scott *Fire King* vii, The tree green it grows .. The stream pure it flows. *a* 1806 Kirke White *Gondoline*, The night it was still, and the moon it shone. *a* 1849 Poe *Annabel Lee* 27 Our love it was stronger by far than the love Of those who were older than we.

II. As objective case (accusative and dative).

6. The neuter accusative or direct object after a vb.: having the same range of reference as the nominative: see 1, 1 b, 1 c.

885 *O. E. Chron.*, Þy ilcan ȝeare feng Carl to þam west rice .. swa hit his þridda fæder hæfde. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* I. i. § 7 On þam lande is twa and twentiȝ þeoda. nu hæt hit man eall Parthia. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 231 Hu mæȝ ic hit on þrim dagum ȝefaran? *c* 1000 Ælfric *Exod.* ii. 9 Underfoh þis cild and fed hit me. *c* 1075 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1070 Se arcebiscop axode hyrsumnesse mid aþsweringe at him, and he hit forsoc. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 252 (Trin. MS.) Þar is fur .. Ne mai hit quenche salt water. *c* 1200 Ormin Ded. 125, & forrþi whase lerneþþ itt & follȝheþþ itt wiþþ dede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 235 Alvred king hit seide and wrot 'He schuntet that hi ne wl wot'. *c* 1305 *Judas* 142 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 111 His gyttes fulle to the grounde, menie men hit iseye. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 90 Clerkes þat knowen hit scholde techen hit aboute. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 428 Set hit on the fyre, and let hit boyle. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* l. 728 Certein me Semeth In My wyt that they han wel deservit It. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 600/1 Adam eate hit also through temptacion. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* ii. 9 Take this childe, and nurse it for me, I wyll geue yᵉ thy rewarde. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 34 Would he not (a naughty man) let it sleepe. 1611 Bible *Ps.* cxix. 140 Thy word is very pure: therefore thy seruant loueth it. — 1 *Kings* iii. 26 Let it be neither mine nor thine, but diuide it. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 98 Taking mee by the hand and gently wringing it. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 73 Heaven..To Man imparts it [knowledge of his end]; but with such a view, As, while he dreads it, makes him hope it too. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. vi, Pardon me if I have said anything to offend you. I did not mean it. 1808 Scott *Marm.* v. xii, The bride kissed the goblet, the knight took it up. 1859 Geo. Eliot *A. Bede* xxii, She must keep it under her clothes, and no one would see it. 1879 Bain *Higher Eng. Gram.* 27 The day will be fine; no one doubts it. *Mod.* They say he has left the country, but I do not believe it.

b. Also used as anticipatory object when the logical object is a clause. Cf. 4.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* I. i. 63, I take it your owne business calls on you. 1599 — *Much Ado* IV. i. 206 Publish it that she is dead. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* i, I held it truth..That men may rise on stepping-stones Of their dead selves to higher things. 1881 Mason *Engl. Gram.* § 405 He made it clear that the plan was impossible. *Mod.* May I take it that you will sign the document?

7. After a preposition. (In OE. *hit* or *him*, according to the regimen of the prep. Cf. Him 2 a.)

The usual ME. construction was *there-(þar-)+prep.*: e.g. *thereat, thereby, thereafter, therein, thereon, therewith.*

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 674 þe rotes þat of it springes. *Ibid.* 1649 Afterward I sal speke of it. *Ibid.* 2795 Þat place is neghest aboven hel pitte Bytwen purgatory and itte. 1382 Wyclif *Rev.* xxi. 24 The kinges of erthe shulen bringe to her glory and honour in to it [1526 Tindale vnto hit]. 1485 Caxton *Paris & V.* 3 Nor say nothynge to hyr of hyt. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xxviii. 4 What is that to vs? looke thou to it. *Ibid.* 24 Looke you to it [1611 See ye to it]. 1590 Tarlton *Newes Purgat.* (1844) 82 He hyed him thither, and found them all hard at it by the teeth. 1590 Shaks. *Mids. N.* III. i. 34 Wee ought to looke to it. 1608 — *Per.* III. i. 21 A little daughter; for the sake of it be manly. 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 141 Another staine, as bigge as Hell can hold, Were there no more but it. 1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 99 Shee would oft-times sigh to thinke of it. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 15 Apr., I to my office, and there hard at it till almost noon. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* VI. vi, Unless you consent to it, I will not give you a groat. 1858 Lytton (*title*) What will he do with it? *Mod.* There is nothing for it but to run.

8. As simple dative = 'to it'. (In OE. *him*: see Him 2 a.)

c 1400 Maundev. (1839) xv. 165 To don it worschipe and reuerence. 1595 Shaks. *John* II. i. 162 It grandame will Giue yt a plum. 1610 — *Temp.* I. ii. 186 'Tis a good dulnesse, And giue it way. *a* 1822 Shelley *Superstition* 31 Converging thou didst give it name, and form. *Mod.* Bring the calf and give it a drink. She took the child and gave it suck.

9. *It* is often used as an indefinite object of a transitive verb, e.g. *to carry it, fight it, face it, brave it*; so in imprecations, as *confound it! hang it!* Also of an intransitive verb, e.g. *to go it, run it, trip it, ride it, flaunt it.* And in this way verbs are formed for the nonce upon nouns, with the sense to do, act, or play the person or character, to use the thing; e.g. *to king it, queen it, lord it, foot it, boat it, cab it, coach it, train it*, etc. The use now is colloquial.

App. first used with transitive vbs., and with adv. *out*, as *to fight it* (i. e. the matter, affair) *out*. Afterwards *out* was omitted, and the usage extended through amphibolous to intransitive vbs., as *to flaunt it out, to flaunt it*. Through vbs. having sbs. of the same form, as *to lord*, it was extended to other sbs. as *king, queen*, etc. There may have been some influence from *do it* as a substitute, not only for any transitive vb. and its object, but for an intransitive vb. of action, as in 'he tried to *swim*, but could not *do it*', where *it* is the action in question.

1548 Patten *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 109 If they had meant to fight it out. 1579 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 73 To face it oute lustelye. 1583 Stubes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 108 That flaunt it out in their satten doblets.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* iv. i. 121 Ile goe braue it at the Court. 1590 H. Smith *Wedding Garm.* (1592) 335 When our backs flant it like courtiers. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, i. iii. 80 She sweepes it through the Court with troups of Ladies. *Ibid.* iv. viii. 47, I see them Lording it in London streets. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. iii. 19 Ile Deuill-Porter it no further. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 380 Foote it featly heere, and there. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 460 Ile Queene it no inch farther. 1632 Milton *L'Allegro* 33 Come, and trip it, as you go, On the light fantastick toe. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 71 Taught many Successors to King it right for many Ages. *Ibid.* 91 Poore Coblers well may fault it now and then. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* 194 Hissop doth tree it [*arborescit*] in Judæa. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1859) II. 334 She is coqueting it with England. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Calls on the Heart* ii, The world goes riding it fair and grand. 1856 R. Eg.-Warburton *Hunt. Songs* (1883) xxxvi. 104 Dyspepsy and gout the amusement may share, So go it, ye cripples! and take a Bath chair. 1889 Jerome *Three Men in a Boat* ii, We decided that we would..hotel it, and inn it, and pub. it when it was wet. *Mod.* She is inclined to lord it over her brothers. (*colloq.*) Go it, old man! We will walk as far as we can, and then train it.

III. 10. As possessive case or possessive pronoun; = Its. Now *dial.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 264 Kepe to hit, & alle hit cors clanly ful fylle. *Ibid.* 956 Aboute Sodamas & hit sydez alle. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* viii, Of hit woe wille I wete, Gif that I may hit bales And the body bare. 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It sendeth the humour melencolyke to the stomacke for to prouoke it appetyte. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 81 b, Loue..also hath it infancie & it hath it commyng forewarde in growthe of age. 1563 Davidson *Confut. Kennedy* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 206 The Romane Kirk hes receavit be it awin judgement, the commune translatione. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* ii. 19 It hath no forme of it owne; for had it any of it owne, it could not breede them, because it owne would occupie it to the full. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* i. iv. 236 It's had it head bit off by it young. 1608-27 Bp. Hall *Medit. & Vowes* ii. 86 That which with it owne glory can make them happy. 1611 Bible *Lev.* xxv. 5 That which groweth of it [*ed.* 1660 its] owne accord..thou shalt not reape. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 150 He shall suffer the young Asse to sucke it damme vntill it be two yeares old. 1622 Wither *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 653 Each part as faire doth show In it kind, as white in Snow.

Mod. dial. 1869 E. Waugh *Lanc. Sketches* 89 Look at it een; they're as breet as th' north-star ov a frosty neet. 1881 *Lancash. Gloss.* s. v., If he can catch houd o' that dog he'll have it life. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., Come to it mammy. 1892 J. Wright *Windhill Dial.* 121 Possessive *it* its. 1899 *N. E. Scotch* (Dundee, *arch.*), 'See at the cat pittin' up it paw an' clawin' it head'.

IV. As reflexive pronoun.

11. In accus. and dative = Itself (which is the ordinary equivalent).

The reflexive use of *it* is rarer than that of *him, her*, because of the less frequency of neuter agents.

1595 Shaks. *John* v. vii. 55 My heart hath one poore string to stay it by. *Mod.* The tree draws to it all the moisture from the adjacent ground. The horse sprang over the precipice carrying its rider with it.

12. As possessive = Its (L. *suus*).

1548-1622 [see 10].

V. 13. As antecedent pronoun followed by relative expressed or understood. (Rare; more frequently expressed by *that which, the one that, what.*)

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 117 Hit is soð ðat tu seiest. *c* 1305 *St. Edm. Conf.* 562 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 86 Louerd..þu hit ert þat ich habbe iloued. 1382 Wyclif *Eccl.* i. 9 What is that was? it that is to come. What is that is mad? it that is to be maad. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Q vj b, Idelnesse, whereby our envy entreth, is it whiche openeth the gate to all vyces. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Chron.* iv. 10 God caused it for to come that he axed. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 541 It that tha wyn at our plesour to spend. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epig.* (1867) 133 It hapth in an houre that hapth not in vii yeare. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. i. 59 An if it please me which thou speak'st. 1596 — 1 *Hen. IV*, ii. i. 58 It holds currant that I told you yesternight. 1601 — *Twel. N.* ii. iv. 80 That's it, that alwayes makes a good voyage of nothing. 1611 Bible *Isa.* li. 9 Art thou not it that hath cut Rahab? 1651 Hobbes *Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 137 But that is not it I intend to speak of here.

14. When the antecedent is the subject of a clause which precedes the relative, it may be used of persons as well as things.

1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 15 It is a good Diuine that followes his owne instructions. *Ibid.* ii. ii. 80 It is a wise Father that knowes his owne childe. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1775) II. 124 (Fragment ii.) 'It is an ill wind', said a boatman..'which blows no body any good'. *Mod.* It is not everybody who can afford to take a holiday.

Itabirite (itæ·birait). Also -yte. *Min.* [f. *Itabira*, name of a place in Minas Geraes, Brazil + -ite.] A quartzose iron-slate or iron-mica slate, consisting chiefly of alternate layers of quartz and specular iron ore.

1858 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 141 Itabiryte is a schist resembling mica-schist, but containing much specular ore in grains or scales or in the micaceous form. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 412 The disappearance of iron pyrites in auriferous itabirites.

I-tached, ME. pa. pple. of Tach *v.*

Itacism (*i*tăsiz'm). [f. Gr. ἦτα, the name of the letter η, pronounced *i*tă in later and modern Gr. (and English pronunciation of ancient Greek) as if spelt ἶτα; the suffix as in *iotacism, rhotacism.*] The giving to the Greek vowel η the sound-value *i*, like Eng. *ee* (opposed to Etacism, in which it has the original value *ē*); also the reduction in pronunciation of different Greek vowels and diphthongs (as ει, η, οι, υ, υι) to the sound *i* (represented in ancient Greek by the letter ι, iota); cf. Iotacism; hence the erroneous substitution in MSS. of ι for any of these vowels or diphthongs. So **I·tacist,** one who practises or favours itacism; **Itaci·stic** *a.*, characterized by itacism.

1837 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* v. i. § 25 Reuchlin's school, of which Melanchthon was one..were called Itacists, from the continual recurrence of the sound of Iota in modern Greek, being thus distinguished from the Etists of Erasmus's party. 1854 Ellicott *Ep. Gal.* Pref. (1859) 18 The apparent probabilities of erroneous transcription, permutation of letters, itacism, and so forth. 1861 Scrivener *Introd. Crit. N. T.* i. 10 It seems more simple to account for the itacisms..by assuming that a vicious pronunciation gradually led to a loose mode of orthography adapted to it. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Grk. N. T.* Introd. § 303 Changes of an itacistic kind, as the confusion between imperatives..and infinitives. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* I. 158 *note*, Some have supposed a pleasant play of words founded on itacism between *chrestos* (sweet) and *Christos* (Christ).

I-tacned, -takned, ME. pa. pple. of Token *v.*

Itacolumite (ităkǫ·liuməit). *Min.* [f. *Itacolumi*, name of a mountain in Minas Geraes, Brazil + -ite.] A granular, quartzose, talcomicaceous slate, sometimes flexible in thin slabs.

1862 Dana *Man. Geol.* § 88. 83 *Itacolumite*, a schistose quartz rock, consisting of quartz grains with talc or mica. 1868 — *Min.* (ed. 5) 22 The diamond appears generally to occur in regions that afford a laminated granular quartz rock, called itacolumite, which pertains to the talcose series, and which in thin slabs is more or less flexible. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 240 In the Brazils itacolumite forms whole systems of strata of great thickness.

Itaconic (ităkǫ·nik), *a. Chem.* [Formed by arbitrary transposition of letters from Aconitic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from aconitin. *Itaconic acid*, $C_5H_6O_4$, an acid isomeric with citraconic and mesaconic acids, obtained in the dry distillation of citric acid. Its salts are **Ita·conates.**

1865-72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 435 Itaconic acid is dibasic, forming acid salts, $C_5H_5MO_4$, and neutral salts, $C_5H_4M_2O_4$. The neutral itaconates of the alkali-metals do not crystallise.

† I-tæche, *v. Obs.* Also 3 i-tachen. [OE. *getǽc(e)an* to show, to assign, to teach, f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *tǽc(e)an* to Teach.] *trans.* To show; to hand over, deliver; to teach.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 9 Ða cwæð he: Ic hit þe þonne wille getæcan. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2837 (Gr.) Him frea engla wic getæhte. *c* 1205 Lay. 10395 He heom wolden mucle wele & wurðscipe itæchen. *Ibid.* 11169 Þeo Judeus heo sohten & þere quene heo itæhten. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1345 Swiche luve ich itache and lere.

I-tæht, -taht, -taiht, -taȝt, ME. pa. pple. of Teach *v.*

† Itaile, *sb.* and *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 Ytaile, 6 Itale, -aill. [ad. L. *Italus* (pl. *Itali*) Italian.] = Italian.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 51 Þe ytailes sayen it ys no vice to a kynge if he be auers to hym seluen, so þat he be large to his subgitz. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. xiii. 6 And quhat successioun or posteritie Of Itale freyndschip sall discend of the. *Ibid.* vii. iii. (*heading*) Efter Eneas come to Itaill land.

Itaka-wood (i·tăkăwu·d). [f. *Itaka*, the native name + Wood *sb.*] A cabinet-wood beautifully streaked with black and brown, obtained from the *Machærium Schomburgkii*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 706/1 *Machærium Schomburgkii*, a British Guiana species, produces the beautifully mottled wood called Itaka, Itiki, or Tiger-wood, used for furniture in that country.

I-take(n, I-tald, ME. pa. ppples. of Take, Tell *vbs.*

Italian (itæ·liăn), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 Ytalian, Itallian, -aillian, -aylion, 5-6 Ytalyen, 6 Italyan(e, -ion, -yon, -ien, 6- Italian. [ad. L. *Italiān-us*, f. *Italia* Italy: cf. F. *Italien.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to Italy or its people; native to or produced in Italy.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxi. (1870) 176 Calabre is a prouince ioyned to Italy; and they do vse the Italion fashion. 1576 A. Hall *Acc. Quarrel* (1815) 11 M. Mallerie hadde affirmed, that he would shew him an Italian tricke, intending therby to do him some secret and unlooked-for mischiefe. 1595 Shaks. *John* iii. i. 153 Adde thus much more, that no Italian Priest Shall tythe or toll in our dominions. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* vii. i. § 21 Soon after the Lord Gray of Wilton..came with a company of Horsmen, and 300 Italian Shot, under Baptist Spinola their Leader, to recruit the Lord Russell. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. i. x. 53 *note*, Italian operas are countenanced and even promoted by some of the burgomasters. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* II. 166 The sky was of a deep, almost an Italian blue.

b. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy; = Italic *a.* 1, 1 b.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vi. xiii. 16 Commixit with the blude Italiane. 1783 H. Swinburne *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 323 Hannibal..assembled all his Italian allies in this temple. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 172/2 The philosophic school of which Pythagoras was the founder, is sometimes called the Italian or the Doric school. 1863 W. Y. Sellar *Rom. Poets Rep.* ii. (1881) 45 It was from men of the Italian provinces, and not from her own sons, that Rome received her poetry.

† c. *Arch.* = Italic *a.* 1 c. *Obs.*

1624 Wotton *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 225 The Compound Order, or as some call it, the Roman; others more generally the Italian.

† d. *Printing.* = Roman (type). *Obs.*

1711 Strype *Life Parker* iv. ch. xvi. 382 (an. 1572) The Archbishop had..spoken to Day the Printer, to cast a new Italian Letter. *Ibid.* iv. sect. iv. 541 To cast a new Sett of Italian Letters..For our black English Letter was not proper for the Printing of a Latin Book.

† e. = Italic *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1700 Tyrrell *Hist. Eng.* II. 809 Whatsoever is printed in an *Italian* Character. 1723 *True Briton* I. 66 Every Word..that I lay any Stress upon, is printed in an Italian Character.

2. As the designation of the modern language of Italy (see B. 2). Hence of words, etc.: Belonging to this language. Of books, etc.: Composed or written in this language.

1530 Palsgr. 3, *e* shall be sounded lyke an italian *a* and some thynge in the noose. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., So manie and so strange bookes..as be written in the Italian toong. *a* 1639 Wotton *Let. to Dr. C.* in *Relig.* (1651) 476, I cannot (according to the Italian Phrase..) accuse the receipt of any Letter from you. 1750 Chesterf. *Lett.* (1774) II. 351 What Italian books have you read? 1820 Shelley *Lett. M. Gisborne* 298 We will have books, Spanish, Italian, Greek.

3. Applied to the form of handwriting developed in Italy, and now used in Great Britain, America, the Latin countries, and other countries of Western Europe, which approaches in form to italic printing: opposed to the Gothic hand, formerly used in England and still in Germany, etc.

1571 Beauchesne & Baildon (*title*) A Booke Containing Divers Sortes of hands, with the Italian, Roman, Chancelry & court hands. 1643 Wood in *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 98 There was a paper found pasted, in a fayre Italian hand, thus inscribed: *Quaestiones* [etc.]. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *France & Italy* I. 195 Italian hand was the first to become elegant. 1870 J. A. H. Murray in *Leisure Hour* 60 A specimen of the closing period of that Old English or Gothic handwriting, which was so rapidly disappearing before the Italian or current hand of the present day.

4. In specific names of things produced in or originally from Italy, as *Italian ferret, greyhound; lettuce, melilot, millet, oak*, etc.: see the sbs.

Italian cloth, a kind of linen jean with satin face, largely employed for linings (in F. *satin de Chine*, It. *zanella*). **I. Gothic,** the Gothic or pointed architecture of Italy in the 13th and 14th c. **I. juice,** the extract of liquorice. **I. May,** the Dropwort, *Spiræa Filipendula*. **I. plaster**: see quot. 1887. **I. roof,** a hip-roof. **I. sixth** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of a note with its major third and augmented sixth. **I. string,** a superior kind of violin-string of Italian manufacture. **I. warehouse,** a shop where Italian groceries, fruits, olive oil, etc. are sold; hence **I. warehouseman.**

1837 Whittock, etc. *Bk. Trades*, Table, Italian Warehouse. 1863 *Good Words* 870/1 You are mistaken as to the Italian warehouse. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 726/1 Italian May, *Spiræa Filipendula*. 1875 Ouseley *Harmony* xi. 126 A discord which has been called an 'Italian Sixth'. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Italian plaster*, an old name for a plaster used for purging sordid ulcers and promoting granulation.

B. *sb.* **1.** A native of Italy.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 130 The ytaliance sayth, that in a kynge hit is noght reproue yf he be scarse to hym-Selfe. 1439 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 32/1 Lumbardes, Itaylions, and..other Merchauntes Aliens. 1573 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 149 Geven to the Italyans for serteyne pastymes that they shewed before Master Meare. 1611 Florio *Ital. Dict.* 618 The Italians haue two very different sounds for the two vowels E and O. 1783 H. Swinburne *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 398 Another monument..commemorating a victory gained..by thirteen Italians over an equal number of French. 1818 A. Ranken *Hist. France* V. v. 401 The great merchants of Europe were the Italians.

2. The Italian language.

1485 Caxton *Pref. Malory's Arthur*, Moo bookes [are] made of his noble actes..as wel in duche ytalyen spaynysshe and grekysshe as in frenssshe. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 Who that wyl learne some Italien. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 274 The Story is extant and writ in choyce Italian. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 312 This distich was ingeniously translated into Italian by Bellori.

† 3. One versed in the Italian language; an Italian scholar. *Obs.*

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., What and whosoeuer he be that thinkes himselfe a very good Italian.

4. *pl.* (*ellipt.*) Articles (defined by context) imported from Italy.

1883 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 2/5 Tows and hemps...Italians have advanced £1 per ton. 1891 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. 2/7 Eggs...There has been a rise of 6*d.* on second Italians.

C. *Comb.*, as *Italian-like* adj. and adv., *Italian-minded* adj.; also prefixed to other adjs., as *Italian-English*, etc.

1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., I may consecrate this lesser-volume..to all Italian-English, or English-Italian students. 1651 Walton *Life Wotton* in *Relig. Wott.* b x, His long Rapier, which Italian-like he then wore. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 27 Lest..an Italian minded Guest gaze too long on them, and commend the worke for your wive's sake.

Italianate (itæ·liănĕt), *a.* (*sb.*) Forms: see next; also 7 -at. [ad. It. *Italianato*: see -ate[2].]

1. Rendered Italian; that has become or been made Italian in character: see Italianate *v.*

Often with allusion to the Italian proverb *Inglese Italianato è un diavolo incarnato*, 'Englishman Italianate is a devil incarnate' (see quots. 1591, 1659, and quots. 1593, 1660 in Italianated 1).

1572 GRINDAL *Let. Burleigh* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 332 The number of obdurate papists and Italianate atheists is great at this time. 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (N.), I am Englishe borne, and I have English thoughts; not a devill incarnate because I am Italianate. 1659 HOWELL *Lex. Tetragl.* Ital. Prov., An Englishman Italionat is a Devil Incarnat. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Oct. 552/2 An English girl that is Italianate must expect..to live among ideas and manners so strange to her that her existence can scarcely be made harmonious.

2. Of Italian character, form, or aspect.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 68, I comprehend.. vnder hypocrisie, al Machivalisme, Puritanisme..and finally, all Italionate conveyances. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 324 A scru'd face, an artful cringe, or an Italionate ducke. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* I. 98 The small Italianate physique of his son.

† **B.** *sb.* An Italianate person. *Obs. rare.*

1587 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 130, I passe ouer to saie anie more of these Italionates.

Italianate (itæ·liăne·ĭt), *v.* Also 6 ytal-, 6–7 italion-, -in-, -ien-, (7 -iannate). [Found first in pa. pple. *Italianated* (see next), f. It. *Italianato*, whence the simple vb. was deduced.] *trans.* To render Italian; to give an Italian character to; to Italianize.

Usually in a depreciatory sense, esp. with reference to the imitation of Italian fashions and morals by English courtiers in the 16th and 17th cents.; cf. ITALIANATE *ppl. a.* 1.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 213 Ytalianated in legerdemaines of subteltye. 1599 H. HOLLAND *Wks. Greenham* To Rdr., The world was neuer more full of Italian conceits, nor men more in danger .. to be Italianated. 1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) C j b, My brain Italinates my barren faculties To Machivilian blackness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. iii. § 49 The longer He lived in England, the less He had of an English-man, daily more and more Italianating Himself. 1704 S. BRISCOE *Key Rehearsal* Pref. 9 The Decorum of Foreign-Theatres, especially the French .. before it was so far Italianated. 1899 E. W. GOSSE *Donne* i. 36 Soft and voluptuous measures Italianating the rude tongues of the preceding generation.

Hence **Ita·lianating** *ppl. a.*

1879 E. W. GOSSE *Lit. N. Europe* 242 This Italianating spirit was not lessened..by the next step taken.

Italianated (itæ·liăne·ĭtĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. It. *Italianato* (see prec.) + -ED[1].]

1. = ITALIANATE *a.* 1.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82 b, An other choppes in with Englishe Italinated. 1581 ANDRESON *Serm. Paules Crosse* 80 Oure Italienated Papistes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* IV. (1603) 317 An English man italianated is a Devil incarnated. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 55 Nay, 'tis a Proverb of their own, *Tudesco Italianato è un Diavolo incarnato*: an Italianated German is a Devil incarnate. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 425 This Italianated Englishman .. raged against Elizabeth more furiously than had the Mar-prelate Knox. 1891 *Athenæum* 5 Sept. 315/3 His preference for the italianated suburb of Cairo.

† **2.** = ITALIANATE *a.* 2. *Obs.*

1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 50 The Petitioner .. seeketh to deteyne yt by his Italionated pollecie. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 37 How she leers out of her inticeing Italianated eyes, able to confound a Saint.

Italianesque (itæ·liăne·sk), *a.* [f. ITALIAN + -ESQUE.] Italian in style or character.

1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 45 To replace the present Italianesque altar. 1884 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life* xiv. (1898) 349 The picturesque undulations and Italianesque dotting of houses in impossible places.

Hence **Ita·liane·squery** *nonce-wd.* [cf. *grotesquerie*, *-ery*], work executed in Italian style.

1850 *Fraser's Mag.* XLI. 652 The 'White Angel', a close imitation of Browning's *Italianesquery*.

Ita·lian i·ron, *sb.* A cylindrical 'iron' with rounded end, made hollow for the reception of the cylindrical heater, used for fluting or crimping lace, frills, etc. Hence **Ita·lian-i·ron** *v. trans.* to flute or crimp with an Italian iron, to goffer; **Ita·lian-i·roned** *ppl. a.*

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 253 'Sad iron', 'box iron', and 'Italian iron'. 1849 C. BRONTË *Shirley* i, The Italian-ironed double frills of its net-cap. 1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 5 A clean cap..thickly bordered with great, stiff, old-fashioned puffs, such as I used to watch my mother make on the end of the 'Italian iron' when I was a lad at home.

† **Italianish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -ISH[1]: cf. Ger. *Italiänisch.*] Italian, Italic.

1535 COVERDALE *Acts* x. 1 Cornelius a captayne of ye company which is called ye Italianysh. 1540 — *Confut. Standish* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 379 Cornelius, a captain of the Italianish company.

Italianism (itæ·liăniz'm). [f. ITALIAN + -ISM; or a. F. *Italianisme* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. An Italian practice, feature, or trait; *esp.* an Italian expression or idiom of language.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 91 Some notable newe Italionisme. 1611 COTGR., *Signale*,..notable,..(An Italianisme; and deriued from the custome of marking souldiors in auncient Garrisons). 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 667 The introduction of Italianisms into the language. 1900 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LXXI. 113/2 Of Italianisms and other foreignisms..I have amassed a large collection.

2. Italian quality, spirit, or taste; attachment to Italian ideas or principles; sympathy with Italy.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 163 An absurd pretension to Italianism, which caricatured refinement, and surpassed Keats in folly. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy in* 1848, 202 The very character of that ministry was, however, its Italianism. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 1 Sept. 163/3 Such public expressions of sentiments by public functionaries in Trieste itself are proofs beyond all doubt of the Italianism of the citizens.

Ita·lianist. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who Italianizes.

1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* viii, The bargain is hardly fair between such a gay Italianist and us country swains.

Italia·nity. *rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -ITY.] Italian quality or character.

1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 494/2 If the 'Venetian', in spite of its peculiar 'Italianity', has naturally special points of contact with the other dialects of Upper Italy [etc.].

Italianize (itæ·liănəiz), *v.* [a. F. *Italianiser* (16th c. in Littré): cf. ITALIAN and -IZE.]

1. *intr.* (also in phr. *to Italianize it*): To practise Italian fashions or habits; to become Italian (in character, tastes, etc.).

1611 COTGR., *Italianizer*, to Italianize it; to speake Italian, play the Italian, doe like an Italian. 1656 BLOUNT, *Italianize.* 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *trans.* To make Italian in character or style.

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 136 Nol's Latin clerks were somewhat Italianiz'd. 1729 MIDDLETON *Let. fr. Rome* (1741) 170 The adding of a modern termination, or Italianizing the old name of a Deity, has given existence to some of their present Saints. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 729 She Italianised her Christian name. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 46 The Hall was new wainscoted and thoroughly Italianized.

Hence **Ita·lianized** *ppl. a.*, **Ita·lianizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Ita·liniza·tion**, the action or process of Italianizing, an Italianized formation; **Ita·lianizer**, one who Italianizes.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 A Chironomatick Italianising of his Demand, with various Jectigation of his Fingers. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 217 Louisa is gone to the oratorio, a great condescension for so Italianised a lady. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. p. ccxvi, Mabuse, Van Orley, and the Italianisers of Antwerp—imitators chiefly of Raphael. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VI. iii. (1864) III. 430 This absolute Italianisation of the Pope. 1880 H. NICOL in *Academy* 24 July 57 We have Old French, Modern French, Italianisations, Latin expansions, and English abbreviations used indiscriminately. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II. App. 46 European of a comparatively late and Italianising type. 1900 *Pilot* 4 Aug. 140/2 There is only one example of the Italianising masters of Fontainebleau.

Italianly (itæ·liănli), *adv. rare.* [f. ITALIAN + -LY[2].] In an Italian manner.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* Piv, On English foole: wanton Italianly: Go Frenchly: Duchly drink: breath Indianly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 387/1 Sant' Agnese, pronounced..Italianly to rhyme with lazy.

Italic (itæ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *Italicus*, a. Gr. Ἰταλικός, f. Ἰταλία, L. *Italia* Italy. Cf. F. *Italique* (15–16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to ancient Italy or its tribes; *spec.*, in *Rom. Hist.* and *Law*, pertaining to parts of Italy other than Rome.

Italic version: see quot. 1852.

1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 113 St Ambrose at Milan, had as great authority as Damasus at Rome; And the Italick Diocese was as considerable as the Roman. 1724 WATERLAND *Athan. Creed* iv. 62 Neither are we to expect to meet with it in the Italick psalters. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 403 The old Italic Version, or *Vetus Itala*, is the name usually given to that translation of the sacred Scriptures into the Latin language which was generally used till the time of St. Jerome. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. Comm. (ed. 2) 108 Italic soil was subject to Quiritary ownership. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* II. § 31 A usufruct of lands that have italic privilege. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 272 The Italic groups, that is, the early languages of Italy.

b. Pertaining to the Greek colonies in southern Italy: said of the school of philosophy founded in Magna Græcia by Pythagoras in the 6th cent. B.C. (Sometimes used to include the Eleatic school.)

1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 17 This School was called the Italick School. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* iii. (1739) 45 He travelled to Magna Græcia where he was the Founder of the Italick Sect. 1836–7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi. (1859) I. 105 Pythagoras, the founder of the Italic school.

c. *Arch.* A name of the fifth of the classical orders, the COMPOSITE. Formerly *Italica.*

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A j b, The fifth piller named *Composita* or *Italica.* 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* To Rdr. 1, If some Capitals should want their Italica distinctions and ornaments. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Italick Order of Architecture*, see *Composite Order.*

† **2.** = ITALIAN *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 A spatious Tanck, ..round set with pipes of lead which (after the Italick sort) spouts out the liquid element in variety of conceits. 1711 MADOX *Exeheq.* Pref. 16 Persons that were by birth or education French or Italick. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 39 The Italic caution of the ambassador.

3. (with small *i*) Applied to the species of printing type introduced by Aldus Manutius of Venice, in which the letters, instead of being erect as in Roman, slope towards the right; first used in an edition of Virgil, published in 1501 and dedicated to Italy. In early use also *Italica* (sc. *littera*).

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) p. v, Beginning ther question ever at an Italike Capital Q. 1615 BEDWELL *Moham. Imp.* Pref. B, If I haue added any thing..that we haue caused to be imprinted in an Italica letter. 1733 SWIFT *Misc., On Poetry* 95 To Statesman wou'd you give a Wipe, You print it in *Italick Type.* When Letters are in vulgar Shapes, 'Tis ten to one the Wit escapes. 1789 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1888) X. 180 The printers have of late banished also the italic types. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* V. iv. 391 Their printing was in Italic characters. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* I. xxvi. 247 Documents .. profusely underlined .. in which the *machinations of villains* are laid bare with italic fervour. 1861 N. A. WOODS *Pr. Wales in Canada & U. S.* 390 The reiterated headings, *italic* emphasis, and minute details, so peculiar to the American journals.

† **b.** Of handwriting: = ITALIAN *a.* 3. *Obs.*

1571 BEAUCHESNE & BAILDON *Booke contg. divers sortes of hands* (1602) D. (*heading*) Italique hande. *Ibid.* E iv. (*heading*) Italique Letter.

B. *sb.*

1. A member of the Italic school of philosophy: see A. 1 b.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *le Roy's Interch. Var. Things* 61 a, The Philosophers..diuided themselues into two sects, thone being called Ionicques, thother Italiques. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Divers of the Italicks, and particularly Empedocles, before Democritus, Physiologized Atomically.

2. (with small *i*) *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Italic letters; letters sloping to the right: now usually employed to emphasize a word or series of words, or to distinguish a word or phrase (e. g. one in a foreign language) from others in the same context. See A. 3.

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 8 From the Bottom to the Foot is 12 of them in Romans and Italicks. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 455 ¶ 6, I Desire you would print this in *Italick*, so it may be generally taken notice of. *c* 1823 T. HOWES in *S. Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 194 The names in italic are those supplied by the editors. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. i. 8 It would be a desirable object, if the use of *Italic* could be governed by some rules. 1898 A. W. W. DALE *Life R. W. Dale* ix. 217 In the book, the sentence in italics is developed into an entire lecture. *Mod. Review*, We quote the passage; the *italics* are our own.

† **Ita·lical**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Italian. Hence † **Ita·lically** *adv.*, Italianly.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 74 That frapling discourse of his Italicall progresse. 1821 BYRON *Wks.* (1837–40) V. 179 By the papers..I perceive that the Italian gazette had lied most *Italically*, and that the drama had *not* been hssed.

Ita·lican, *a. rare.* [f. L. *Italic-us* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Italian group of languages.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 188 Declared Indo-European and Italican by scholars.

† **Ita·licate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. ITALIC + -ATE[3].] *trans.* To italicize. Hence **Ita·licated** *ppl. a.*

1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl's Wks.* I. p. xxxiv, These five italicated syllables pass but for two.

Italicism (itæ·lisiz'm). *rare.* [f. ITALIC *a.* + -ISM.] An Italian expression or idiom; an Italianism.

1773 *Westm. Mag.* I. 15 (Jod.) Our language abounds with Italicisms. 1837–9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. ii. 140 *note*, The Gallicisms or Italicisms are very numerous [in Thomas à Kempis]. 1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 375 *Portico*, an Italicism of the Lat. *porticus.*

Italicize (itæ·lisəiz), *v.* [f. ITALIC + -IZE.] *trans.* To print in italics, or (in writing) underscore with a single line as a sign that the word or words thus marked are to be so printed, or in order to emphasize or otherwise distinguish them.

1795 PARR *Rem. Statem. Combe* 78 In p. 17 of his pamphlet the Dr. has printed, but not italicised another inaccuracy. 1858 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 159 The words which I have italicized in the above extract are those which were surprising to me. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 100 The lines we have italicized are lines of very great beauty. 1871–3 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 30 There are no words in the Latin answering to the words which are italicised in the English version.

fig. 1870 H. SMART *Race for Wife* i, A slight inflection of voice just italicised the epithet.

Hence **Ita·licized** *ppl. a.*, **Ita·licizing** *vbl. sb.* Also **Ita·liciza·tion**, the action of italicizing.

1888 W. SHARP in *Academy* 17 Mar. 184/3 The italicisation is mine; but comment I have none. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 2/2 Carlyle, however, gave positive injunctions on the point, .. running as follows, with the characteristic italicising here reproduced. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerusalem the Holy* viii. 131 The italicized words briefly but accurately describe the land.

Ita·lico-, used as combining form of *Italic*, adverbially qualifying the following adj., as in **Ita·lico-Ga·llic**, Gallic or French of an Italian sort.

1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 21 A certain Italico-Gallic Gentleman.

Italiot, -ote (itæ·liŏt, -ōut), *sb.* and *a.* [ad. Gr. Ἰταλιώτης, f. Ἰταλία Italy.]

a. *sb.* A person of Greek descent dwelling in ancient Italy; an inhabitant of Magna Græcia.

b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Greek colonies in southern Italy or Magna Græcia.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 359/1 A Councel being called, and it being put to the question, Whether they should deliver up the Italiotes to the Sybarites, or undergo a War with an enemy more powerful than themselves? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 117 Several illustrious names in Grecian poetry and science belong by birth to the Italiot settlements. 1892 *Athenæum* 6 Aug. 187/1 The concluding chapters..give a pretty full account of the literary side of Sicilian and Italiot history.

† **I·talish**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Ital-us* Italian + -ISH[1].] Italian.

1544 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 8 Polyderus Vergilius

.. polluting our English Chronicles most shamefully with his Romish lies and other Italish beggarys. 1550 — *Eng. Votaries* II. 69 Thys story is tenderly towched of the Italysh writers. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1575/2 The Italish preest and Spanish prince.

I·talo- used as the combining form of *Italian* in various formations, as **I·talo-Byza·ntine** *a.*, pertaining to Byzantine art as developed in Italy; **I·talo-Gre·cian, -Gree·k** *a.*, pertaining to Greek settlers or Greek civilization in Italy; **I·talo-ma·nia**, a mania for things Italian.

1783 H. SWINBURNE *Trav. Two Sicilies* I. 353 Sent to lay the first stone of this Italo-Græco-Corsinian seminary. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 325 The second period, which may be called the Italo-Grecian, continued till about the extinction of the Antonines. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. I. i. (1876) 25 The .. Italomania of Boston Bay. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 458 A splendid specimen of a large gold ring of the best Italo-Greek work. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* Introd. 12 Ornaments and animals in the same Italo-Byzantine style.

I-tan, I-taried, ME. pa. pples. of TAKE, TARRY.

Ita-palm (i·tăpām). [f. *ita*, native Brazilian name + PALM².] A palm-tree of tropical South America found on river banks.

1856 *Treas. Bot.* 725/2 *Mauritia flexuosa*, the Moriche or Ita Palm, is very abundant on the banks of the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco rivers.

†I-ta·se, *a. Obs.* [OE. *getæse.*] Convenient, suitable, handy.

Beowulf (Z.) 1320 Frægn ȝif him wære æfter neod-laðu niht ȝe-tæse. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 11 Þu þysne middan-ȝeard..tidum totældes, swa hit ȝetæsost wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 6502 Þe king droh his sweord þe him wes itase.

I-tasted, I-tauwed, I-tauȝt, I-taxed, ME. pa. pples. of TASTE, TAW, TEACH, TAX *vbs.*

Itch (itʃ), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 ȝyccæ, 4 ȝicche, 5 ȝiche, ȝykche, ikche, icche, 6 ycch(e, ytch(e, itche, ych(e, iche, 7 ich, 6– itch. *β.* 5 ȝeke. See also *Sc.* YUKE. [OE. *gicce*, sb. from stem of *giccan*: see ITCH *v.*¹]

1. An uneasy sensation of irritation in the skin, which is relieved by scratching or rubbing; *spec.* a contagious disease, in which the skin is covered with vesicles and pustules, accompanied by extreme irritation, now known to be produced by the itch-mite; scabies.

a. *a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 82 *Prorigo, urigo cutis*, ȝyccae. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 11823 (Trin.) Þe ȝicche toke him sikerly Þe fester smoot þourȝe his body. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 91 Þe Lord schal smyte þe wiþ..scabbe..and ȝicche. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 91 If it be drie, it schal propirlie be clepid icche, And if it be moist, it schal be clepid scabbe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 259/1 Icche, or ȝiche (*S.* ikche, or ȝykche), *pruritus.* 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 99 If thou shouldest for a litle ytche claw thy self sodeinly depe into yᵉ flesh. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 20 This vnguent is for iche of the leggs. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 117 The Italians ..for the most part are troubled with an itch, witnesse the frequent cry in their streets..Ointment for the Itch. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 152 In the case of that particular kind of itch, which belongs to a distemper nam'd from that effect, there are some who, far from disliking the sensation, find it highly acceptable and delightful. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 308 There really is a special parasite which gives rise to the Itch. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* (1884) 184 One of the most prevalent diseases in Mongolia is itch. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. V. 7 Stablemen refer to the itch in horses as 'the dukes' [YUKES]. A 'dukey horse' means a horse suffering from itch.

β. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/1 A ȝeke, *prurigo.*

b. Applied, with qualification, to various forms of eczema and other skin diseases, as *bakers'*, *bricklayers'*, *grocers' itch* (see these words). *Norwegian itch*, a form of leprosy occurring in Norway.

2. *fig.* An uneasy or restless desire or hankering after something; a restless propensity to do something: usually spoken contemptuously. Const. *of*, *for*, *after*, (†*at*), or *inf.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 371/2 For no desyre of mans prayse or ytch of vain glory, but of mere humilitie. 1599 *Life More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 119 Some of this new sect had taken such an itch of preaching, that they could hardly charm their tongues. 1624 BP. HALL *Serm. Hampton Crt.* Sept., Rem. Wks. (1660) 4 There is an itch of the ear..that now is grown epidemical. 1638 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Gl.* III. iv, One that, out of an itch to be thought modest, disse.mbles his qualities. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 123 Their itch after Idol-worship is over. 1708 *Wooden World Dissected* 32 He has as great an Itch at breaking of Heads on Board, as he has ashore at breaking of Windows. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvii. 253 Nothing can restrain a thorough-bred gamester; all ties and obligations give way to this agreeable itch of the elbow. 1753 JOHNSON *Adventurer* No. 115 ₱ 3 The itch of literary praise. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 237 The virtuoso itch For making a rare Butterfly-collection. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vii, He had an itch for authorship. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 201 The itch of originality infects his thought and style. 1876 BROWNING *Filippo Baldinucci* liv, We fret and fume and have an itch To strangle folk.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *itch-allaying* adj.; **itch-acarus, -insect, -mite, -tick,** a small parasitic arachnid (*Sarcoptes scabiei*) of the family *Acaridæ*, which burrows in the human skin, and gives rise to the disease called itch or scabies; **itch-rood, itch-weed,** popular names of White and Swamp Hellebore (*Veratrum album* and *viride*) respectively.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* II. xxiii. 332 The *itch acarus (*A. Scabiei*, L.) is similarly circumstanced. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. viii. 213 But if he get her *itch-alaying pinne, O sacred relique, straight he must beginne To raue out-right. 1846 GREGORY *The. & Pract. Med.* v. vi. (L.) The *itch insect was first accurately described by Bonomo in 1683. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 70/1 The *itch mite is a microscopic animal, found under the human skin in the pustules of a well-known cutaneous disease. 1770 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Kalm's Trav. N. Amer.* (1772) I. 382 The English call it *Itch-reed. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 509 Infestment of the *itch-tick. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Itch-weed, *Veratrum viride.*

Itch (itʃ), *v.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 ȝicc(e)an, 3 ȝichen, 3–4 ȝicchen, 4 ȝitchen (*pr. pple.* (Ayenb.) icinge), 5 ȝichyn, ȝechin, icchen, ycchen, ichen, ychen, ychyn, 5–6 ytche, itche, 6–7 ytch, 6– itch. *β.* 5 ȝykyn, ȝekyn, ykyn, ekyn, ȝeke, 7 yeck. [OE. *gicc(e)an* (:—*giecc(e)an*, with umlaut from **geocc-* :—*gucc-*) :—WGer. **jukkjan* (OHG. *jucchen*, MHG. *jucken*, *jücken*, Ger. *jucken*, OLG. *jukid* it itches, MDu. *joken*, *jeuken*, Du. *jeuken*), Goth. *jukjan*, from stem *juk-* whence OHG. *jukido*, OE. *giecða*, later *ȝicða*, ME. *ȝykthe*, YEKETH, itch. In the 14–15th c. the form *ȝicch-*, *ȝitch-*, lost its initial *ȝ* before *i*, whence the later *itch*. In some northern dialects the word came down with hard *c* or *k*, as *ȝyk-*, *ȝik-*, in 15th c. *ȝeke*, *yeke*. See also the Sc. form *youk*, *yuck*, YUKE.]

1. *intr.* To have or feel irritation of the skin, such as causes an inclination to scratch the part affected: said of the part; also of the person affected. Also *impers.*, *it itches*, there is an itching.

a. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 50 Wiþ ȝiccendre wombe. *Ibid.* 70 Wiþ oþrum ȝiccendum blece. *a* 1225 [see ITCHING *vbl. sb.* 1]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 496 My mouth hath icched [*v. rr.* ȝechid, yched] al this longe day. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 80 Oure body wole icche, oure bonis wole ake. 1530 PALSGR. 595/1 Whan thy wounde begynneth to heale it wyll ytche. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. i. 29, I would thou didst itch from head to foot, and I had the scratching of thee. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 558 After all, perhaps, we have no greater enjoyments among us than those of eating when we are hungry, ..laying down when sleepy, or, as the second Solomon has pronounced, than scratching where it itches. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 17 Socrates dilates on the pleasures of itching and scratching. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 343 The cracks often itch in a most troublesome way.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Ichyn, or ykyn, or ȝykyn (*K.* yekyn, *S.* ȝichyn, *H.*, *P.* ekyn), *prurio.* 1468 *Medulla Gram.* (Promp. Parv. 538 *note*), *Prurio*, to ȝeke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 426/1 To ȝeke, *prurire.* 1703 THORESBY *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Yeeke, [*v.* to] itch.

2. *fig.* To have an irritating desire or uneasy craving provoking to action. Often in phr. *one's fingers itch* (to do something, orig. to give a person a thrashing). Const. with *inf.*; also *for*, (†*at*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Lokeð, seið sein Jerome, þæt ȝe nabben ȝicchinde nouðer tunge ne earen. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 Thei schulen gadere to gidere maistris ȝitchinge [*gloss.* or plesynge] to the eeris. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E viij b, [Our] fingers wyll itch at hym. 1592 *No-body and Some-body* (1878) 326 My Kinglie browes itch for a stately Crowne. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 48 If I see a sword out, my finger itches to make one. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 57 His tongue itch't to be let loose. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* IV. i, His fingers itched to give Nic. a good slap on the chops. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 163 Keep thee from my failings free,—Nor itch at rhymes. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xviii. 205 The men's fingers are itching for a fight. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* XXXVIII. (1896) 111 No wonder men itch to be soldiers.

†3. *trans.* To cause to itch. *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 91/1 It may be, that..I shall be able like a fleshworme to itch the bodie of his kingdome, and force him to scratch deepelie. 1665, 1756 [see ITCHING *ppl. a.* 3].

†Itch, *v.*² *Obs.* [app. identical with HITCH *v.* and early ME. ICCHE-N; but the history is not clear.] *intr.* To shift one's position a little; to move with a jerk or succession of jerks; = HITCH *v.* 3.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 35 You shall see suche heaving and shooving, suche ytching and shouldring, to sitte by women. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 1 Itch a little further for a good fellowe. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 377 Shee still itcht neerer her husband.

Here perhaps belong the following:

1640 A. HARSNET *God's Summ.* 413 Riches cannot..each us one haires breadth neerer heaven. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1701) 245 Without shifting of sides or at least etching this way and that way more or less.

Itch, *v.*³, variant of ECHE *v. Obs.*, to augment, increase, eke *out.*

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. ii, Halfe pound of tobacco, and a quarter of a pound of Coltsfoot, mixt with it too, to itch it out. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMYTH *Serm.* (1632) 104 Where the lyon's skin will not reach, there they itch it with the fox skin. 1651 BEDELL in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Erasmus* 63 To itch out his travelling charges he agreed with Baptista Boeria..to accompany his two sonnes to Bononia.

Itch, obs. variant of ECHE *sb.*¹, EKE *sb.*¹ 2.

1595 in *Antiquary* (1883) May 211 For itches for the bell roapes vj⁴.

†I·tchful, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. ITCH *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of itching, itchy.

1530 PALSGR. 316/1 Itche or ytchefull, *grateux.*

Itchiness (i·tʃinės). [f. ITCHY + -NESS.] The quality or state of being itchy; itchy sensation.

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 383 He adds another character, not always present however, namely, itchiness of the skin. 1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 5. 222 The place in which they had burrowed was indicated by itchiness.

Itching (i·tʃiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. ITCH *v.*¹ + -ING¹.]

1. A feeling of uneasiness or irritation in the skin, which leads to scratching: see ITCH *v.*¹ 1.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 238 Þeo hwule þet ȝichinge ilest, hit þuncheð god for to gniden. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 27 Smyit thee the Lord with .. scab forsothe and itchynge [1388 ȝicchyng, ichynge, ȝcching]. 14.. *Nom.* in Wr.-Wülcker 708/21 *Hic pruritus*, a ȝekynge. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 538/2 ȝykynge, or ȝykthe, *pruritus.* 1662–3 PEPYS *Diary* 10 Feb., In the morning, most of my disease, that is, itching and pimples, were gone. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 205 They have commonly an itching at the nose. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 159 She became affected with excessive itching of the skin, which prevented sleep.

attrib. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 48 The World.. scratching her braine with her itching pin,..answeres, What then? 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Alum*, We call it, stone Allum, or itching pouder.

2. *fig.* An uneasy desire or hankering: = ITCH *sb.* 2.

1340 *Ayenb.* 16 Þet uerste heaued of þe beste of helle ys prede..þe uiifte icinge, in cle[r]gie avarice oþer couaytise. 1676 tr. *Guillatiere's Voy. Athens* 33 A rich Turk in that City .. had an itching after the young Mans Estate. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 32 All fools have still an itching to deride. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 22 Aug. 3/1 An irrepressible itching for a little more military glory.

Itching (i·tʃiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. ITCH *v.*¹ + -ING².] That itches.

1. That has or is characterized by a feeling of irritation in the skin; itchy.

c 1000 [see ITCH *v.*¹ 1]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* XXVI. 146 The itching tickling pain quickly grew languid 1746 BERKELEY *2nd Let. Tar-water* § 15 A very useful wash for weak, dry, or itching eyes. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Dis.* XXXIII. 523 With a papulo-vesicular itching eruption resembling scabies.

2. *fig.* That has an irritating desire or uneasy craving.

Often qualifying sbs. denoting bodily organs in metaphorical phrases, as *itching ears*, a craving to hear something new, persons who crave to hear novelties (hence *itching-eared*); *an itching palm*, a hankering after gain, an avaricious disposition; † *an itching elbow*, a passion for gambling (cf. quot. 1726 in ITCH *sb.* 2).

a 1225 [see ITCH *v.*¹ 2]. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 There is nothing of so sacred a maiestie, but that an itching tongue may rubbe it selfe vpon it. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Tim.* iv. 3 According to their owne desires they wil heape to them selues maisters, hauing itching eares. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 10 Cassius, you your selfe Are much condemn'd to haue an itching Palme. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 196 A few blotted leaues; such perhaps, as in this itching-eared generation..few will take notice of. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 198, I had an itching desire to see Jerusalem. 1693 in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 342 If the Father, says Juvenal, love the Box and Dice, the Boy will be given to an itching Elbow. 1847 A. BENNIE *Disc.* xxii. 393 This is no idle crowd come to gaze or to fill an itching ear. 1871 DIXON *Tower* IV. vii. 63 Fees were always welcome to his itching palm. 1876 *World* No. 108. 11 The *causes célèbres*, which have supplied such piquant reading to an itching public.

†3. That causes itching. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* XXVI. 145 Of Cowage, and the itching operation of some bodies. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 350 The plant is well known on account of its sharp itching hairs. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Itching Berries.* Fruit of *Rosa canina. Lanc.*

Hence **Itchingly** *adv.*

1657 J. BENTHAM *Two Treat.* 19 Itchingly desiring Novelties.

†I·tchless, *a. Obs.* [f. ITCH *sb.* + -LESS.] Free from itching or the itch; free from an itching palm, incorruptible.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* I. x. (1718) 41 One rubs his itchless elbow. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *To Sir J. Berkley*, Thou art just and itchlesse, and dost please Thy genius with two strength'ning buttresses.

Itchy (i·tʃi), *a.* Now *colloq.* [f. ITCH *sb.* + -Y. The form appears in OE. as *giccig* glossing 'putridus, purulentus' Hpt. *Gl.* 453.] Affected with itching or the itch; of the nature of the itch.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Itche [*misprr. for* itchie *or* itchye] or ytchefull, *grateux.* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Galleux*, scabbed, itchie. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 253/2 When any yonge Personne is Itchye, let him laye of this pouldre in water, and the water wilbe like oyle. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 201 His leaues or rootes applyed to itchie places .. doe great good vnto the same. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Itch*, All Itchy humour will come out and he dry'd up entirely. *a* 1829 J. YOUNG *Intell. Philos.* XXXV. (1835) 350 Your elbow is itchy and your toe is sore.

fig. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. ii, A third..takes the coming gold..That hourly rubs his dry and itchy palme. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 582 Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague.

-ite, *suffix*¹, corresponding to F. *-ite*, L. *-ita* (*-ītēs*), ad. Gr. *-ιτης*, forming adjs. and sbs. (of adj. origin) with the sense '(one) connected with or belonging to', 'a member of', as in *ὁπλίτης adj.* heavy armed, *sb.* a heavy-armed soldier (f. *ὅπλα* armour), *πολίτης* citizen (f. *πόλις* city). Its fem. form is *-ῖτις* (*-ITIS*). Both the masc. and fem. forms were extensively used in forming technical names of natural products, diseases, etc.

A frequent use in Gr. was to form ethnic and local designations, as *Ἀβδηρίτης* Abderite, *Σταγιρίτης* Stagirite, *Συβαρίτης* Sybarite, *Ταραντίτης* denizen of Tartarus. Hence, often

used by the LXX to render Heb. names in '—, *-ī*, as in Ἰσραηλίτης Israelite, Λευίτης Levite, Ἀμαληκίτης Amalekite, Ἰσμαηλίτης Ishmaelite, Μωαβίτης Moabite, Σοδομῖται Sodomites, etc. Later, in Christian use, in the names of sects, styled either after their locality, their founder, or some tenet, rite, or other characteristic, as ἐρημίτης a desert-dweller, eremite, hermit, Νικολαΐται Nicolaitans (pl.), Ἰακωβῖται Jacobites, Μονοφυσῖται Monophysites, etc. Some of the Greek terms (esp. those in Christian use) were adopted in Latin, either unchanged in *-ītēs* or often in *-īta*, the plural (which was more frequent in use) being in *-ītæ*: thus *Stagirītēs*, *Sybarīta*, and, in the Vulgate, etc., *Levītēs* or *Levīta*, *Israēlītæ*, *Ismaēlītæ*, *Ammonītæ*, *Mōabītæ*, *Nicolaītæ*, *Sodomītæ* (also *Gaditæ*, *Reubēnītæ*, etc., where the LXX have Γάδ, Ῥουβήν); and in later and mediæval writers *Marcionītæ*, *Ebiōnītæ*, *Azȳmītæ*, *Marōnītæ*, *Monophysītæ*, etc. Hence the suffix has passed into Fr. and Eng. in the form *-ite*, pl. *-ites*. Already in the metrical *Genesis & Exodus* *c*1250 we find *Amonit*, *Arabit*; by Wyclif the Vulgate words in *-ītæ* are duly rendered by forms in *-ites*, *-ytis*. In later Biblical versions the ending is extended to other tribal names, e. g. Ἀμορῥαῖοι, Χαναναῖοι, Vulg. *Amorræi*, *Chananæi*, Wyclif *Amorrei*, *Chananei* (*-ey*), 16th c. versions *Amorites*, *Canaanites*.

Another frequent use of the termination was to form names of minerals and gems (adjectively with λίθος 'stone' understood), e. g. ἀνθρακίτης anthracite, αἱματίτης blood-stone, hæmatite, ὀφίτης snake-stone, serpentine, σεληνίτης moon-stone, selenite, etc. Nearly all these occur also in L. in Pliny, who moreover adds several not recorded in Greek. These have been handed down and increased by mediæval and early modern Latin writers *de proprietatibus rerum*, and have given origin to our modern use of *-ite* in names of fossils and minerals.

The following are the chief English uses of the suffix:

1. Forming names of persons. (Often also used adjectively.)

a. In words already formed in Gr. or L., of the classes above mentioned, and in analogous terms; e. g. *Stagirite*, *Sybarite*; *Israelite*, *Levite*, *Ammonite*, *Amorite*, *Benjamite*, *Canaanite*, *Gadite*, *Gileadite*, *Hamite*, *Ishmaelite*, *Rechabite*, *Reubenite*, *Semite*, *Sodomite*, etc.; *eremite*, *Ebionite*, *Adamite*, *Jacobite*, *Marcionite*, *Maronite*, *Azymite*, *Monophysite*, *Anthropomorphite*, *Fatimite*, etc.

b. In words of modern formation: (*a*) Denoting an inhabitant of a place; as *Sydneyite*, *Claphamite*, *Durhamite*, *Ludlowite*: now rare, and mostly somewhat contemptuous. (*b*) Denoting a disciple, follower, or adherent of a person or doctrine; as *Wycliffite*, *Campbellite*, *Daleite*, *Glassite*, *Irvingite*, *Puseyite*, *Simeonite*; *Brontëite*, *Darwinite*, *Hugoite*, *Ruskinite*, *Shelleyite*, *Spencerite*, *Zolaite*; *Bryanite*, *Canningite*, *Healyite*, *Jacobite*, *Luddite*, *Mackinleyite*, *Parnellite*, *Peelite*, † *Williamite* (adherent of William III). So *Pre-raphaelite*, *Silverite*, *Independent Labourite*, etc.

These have a tendency to be depreciatory, being mostly given by opponents, and seldom acknowledged by those to whom they are applied. The following are illustrations of some of these formations:

1818 Scott *Hrt. of Midl.* xviii, I am not a MacMillanite or a Russelite, or a Hamiltonian, or a Harleyite, or a Howdenite. (*Note*, All various species of the great genus Cameronian.) 1820 *Lonsdale Mag.* Aug. 350/1 In 1814, the Inghamite churches formed a union with the Daleite churches in Scotland. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 116/3 Of Musset, as becomes a good Hugoite, he has nothing to say. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Jan. 3/2 Legislation which is regarded as a violation of that principle by all thorough-going Herbert Spencerites. 1888 Rider Haggard *Col. Quaritch* i, Other folk, yet more learned, declared it to be an ancient British dwelling .. Mrs Massey .. was a British dwellingite. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Mar. 5/2 Swift was a Tolstoite before his day. 1892 *Athenæum* 1 Oct. 449/2 These short stories have not the attractions which the true Zolaite loveth. 1895 *Times* 8 Jan. 9/5 Ireland will see Healyites and Redmondites battling with Dillonites for the honour of representing the united will of the Irish nation. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 3/3 'The Shirley country'—as the Spen Valley is now called by Brontëites. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/6 The fine mass meeting of the Independent Labourites.

2. a. *Palæont.* Used to form the names of fossil organisms, animal or vegetable; as *ammonite*, *belemnite*, *calamite*, *dendrite*, *echinite*, *encrinite*, *lignite*, *trilobite*, etc.

These follow the type of Gr. *βατραχίτης* toadstone, etc., and were at first used in their Latin form in *-ites*: see the individual words.

b. *Mineral.* The systematic ending of the names of mineral species, comprising names of ancient origin in *-ίτης*, as *anthracite*, *hæmatite*, *ophite*, *selenite*, or in *-ῖτις*, as *chlorite*, *hepatite*, *hyalite*, and a vast number of modern names in which *-ite* is added to an element expressing colour, structure, physical characters or affinities, or to the name of a locality, discoverer, mineralogist, distinguished scientist, or other person whom the discoverer may have desired to commemorate. Examples are *albite*, *azurite*, *melanite*, *dichroite*, *graphite*, *apatite*, *calcite*, *syenite*, *labradorite*, *leadhillite*, *humboldtite*, *wernerite*, *brewsterite*, *danaite*, *darwinite*. Earlier names of minerals have in some cases been displaced by names in *-ite*, and some names with other endings as *-ane*, *-in*, etc. have been conformed to the *-ite* type. For names of rocks, Dana has suggested the differentiated ending *-yte*, founded on *trachyte*, as in *aphanyte*, *dioryte*, *epidosyte*, and the like; but this has not found universal acceptance.

3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Used to form terms denoting one of the constituent parts, segments, or joints of a body or organ; as in *somite* a segment of the body; so *cerite*, *pleurite*, *podite*, *tergite*, a segment of the horn or antenna, side, foot, back, etc. Cf. *cephalostegite*, *coxopodite*, *ischiocerite*, *ischiopodite*.

[These forms were introduced (in French) in 1851 by H. Milne Edwards (*Observations sur la squelette tégumentaire des Crustacées Décapodes*, in *Ann. Sci. Nat.* (Zool.) 3, XVI. 221). They were app. first used in Eng. in 1855, by C. Spence Bate (*Report Brit. Assoc.* 1855, 38); but they owe their general use esp. to Huxley (*Lect. on General Nat. Hist.* 1857, *Anat. Inverteb. Anim.* 1877, etc.). (F. A. Bather, M.A., Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington.)]

4. *Chem.* Used to form the names of some saccharine substances, glucoses, and other organic compounds, as *dambonite*, *dulcite*, *erythrite*, *inosite*, *isodulcite*, *mannite*, *melampyrite*, *pinite*, *quercite*, *sorbite*, chiefly f. the names of plants; also of explosives, as *cordite*, *dynamite*, *herculite*, *melinite*; and of commercial products, as *ebonite*, *vulcanite*, etc.

[In the earlier of these the suffix was in origin apparently the same as in the preceding groups, *mannite* being, as it were, the distinctive constituent of *manna*; but in the names of explosives and other products this sense disappears, and *-ite* is merely a derivative.]

b. In Inorganic Chemistry, *-ite* is the systematic termination of the names of the salts of acids denominated by adjectives in *-ous*; e. g. *nitrite* a salt of *nitrous* acid, *sulphite* a salt of *sulphurous* acid. This was part of the systematic nomenclature introduced by Guyton de Morveau and Lavoisier in their *Nomenclature Chimique* of 1787.

[In this use, the suffix has no direct connexion with the Gr. *-ίτης*, but was suggested by, and differentiated from, the suffix *-ate* (*-ATE*[1] 3), appropriated to salts of acids in *-ic*. In the words of the authors cited (*Nomencl. Chimique*, p. 40), these are 'terminaisons différentes adaptées à la même racine, de la manière qui a paru le plus convenable au jugement de l'oreille. . . .

Sulph*ate* sera le nom générique de tous les sels formés de l'acide sulphurique.

Sulph*ite* sera le nom des sels formés de l'acide sulphureux.

(p. 49) Cette distinction une fois établie nous a donné les *nitrates* et les *nitrites*, les *phosphates* et les *phosphites*, les *acétates* et les *acétites*'.]

A few of the words in *-ite* have derivative adjs. in **-itic**, as *Hamitic*, *Semitic*, *dendritic*, *encrinitic*, *anthracitic*, *hæmatitic*; many of those in group 1 have adjs. in **-itish**, as *Israelitish*, *Moabitish*.

-ite, *suffix*[2], an ending of adjs., adapted from L. pa. pples. in *-ītus*, *-ĭtus*, of vbs. in *-īre*, *-ēre*, *-ĕre*, as in *ērudītus* erudite, *exquīsītus* exquisite, *compositus* composite, or from the corresponding Romanic *-ito*, as *favourite*; also of sbs. derived from the same or from the cognate L. sbs. in *-us*, as *appetitus* appetite. Also, of verbs formed from the same ppl. stems, as *expedite*, *unite*; but from stems in *-ĭt*, the verbs usually end in *-it*, as *posit*, *exhibit*, *merit*; this was formerly also usual with adjs., as *opposit*, *recondit*.

I-teid, -teied, -et, ME. pa. pple. of Tie *v.*

I-teiht, -teight, of Teach *v.*

†I-teiled, *a. Obs.* [f. I-[1] + Tail *sb.* + -ED[2].] Tailed, having a tail.

a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 251 Iteilede draken grisliche ase deoflen.

† I-tel. *Obs.* [OE. *getæl*, *-tel* (= OS. *gital*, Du. *getal*), f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *tellan* to count, Tell.] Number.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 21 þæra etendra ȝetæl wæs fif þusenda wera butan wifum & cildum. *c* 1205 Lay. 7805 Nuste na mon þat itel Of þan scipen þat seileden after.

I-teld, i-telded, i-tield, ME. pa. pple. of Teld *v.* to erect. **I-teled,** of Till *v.*

†I-telle, *v. Obs.* [OE. *getellan* (= OS. *gitellian*, OHG. *ge-*, *gizellen*, MHG. *gezeln*), f. *ge-*, I- *pref.*[1] + *tellan*, Tell *v.*]

1. *trans.* To number, reckon, tell.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 Hie .. ȝetealdon þæt þær wæs eac syx hund manna .. acweald. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Na man ne mihte itellen a mare þe me mei ðeo steorren of heuene.

2. To recount, narrate, tell.

c 1205 Lay. 24627 Nes he næuere iboren .. þe cuðe him itelle .. of halue þan richedome.

Item (əi·tĕm), *adv.* and *sb.* [a. L. *item* adv., just so, in like manner, moreover, f. *i-s*, *i-d* he, it + advb. ending *-tem*. Used also in F. as adv. (1290 in Godef. *Compl.*) and as sb. from the 16th cent.]

‖ A. *adv.* Likewise, also. Used to introduce a new fact or statement, or, more frequently, each new article or particular in an enumeration, esp. in a formal list or document, as an inventory, household-book, will, etc.

1398 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1709) VIII. 55 Item, it is Accordit and Ordaint that [etc.]. *Ibid.*, Item, for als mykil as [etc.]. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxviii. 288 *Item*, in this Yle .. there is a manner of Wode, hard and strong. 1418 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 31 Item I be-quethe to the freres Menours of Bryggenorth..xl s. Item I bequethe..to the ffreres of Wodehouse xl s. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, Item my sone suppose it not a lytyll thynge to haue a good Frend. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 56 Item this yere was alle the chaunterys put downe. Item also the wacche at mydsomer was begonne agayne. .. Item also the byshoppe of Wenchester..preched before the kyng. 1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* I. v. 265 It shalbe Inuentoried..As, Item two lippes indifferent redde, Item two grey eyes, with lids to them. 1732 Fielding *Miser* II. i. Wks. 1882 IX. 308 *Item*, Two muskets, one of which only wants the lock. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 152 Not a grace appears on strictest search, But that she fasts, and, *item*, goes to church. *a* 1818 in Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 337 He..added this clause: '*Item*, all the houses and lands which I have given between my sons, is to this purpose, that [etc.]'.

B. *sb.*

1. A statement, maxim, or admonition such as was commonly introduced by the word *item*; a saying with a particular bearing. Hence, generally, an intimation, a hint. Esp. in vbl. phrases, as *to give* (*take*, etc.) *an item*, also *to give* (*take*, etc.) *item*. Now *U. S. local.*

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xii. (1634) 616 *marg.*, Two Items to the Church of Rome concerning the single life which they require in the order of Priests. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXV. xvi. 559 The Soothsayers aforesaid, had given an Item, and foretold, that this prodigious sight perteined properly unto the chiefe captaine. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 171 'That nothing be lost', it was one of our Sauiours items. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 150 He..has Need of an Item, to caution him to take heed, every Moment of the Day. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* II. 14 Getting item thereof, he departed to the sea. 1786 Mrs. Inchbald *Such things are* 51 (in *Br. Theat.*) If my friend had not given me an item of this I should think her downright angry. *a* 1860 *Spirit of Times* (N.Y.) (Bartlett), The minit yer get item that I'm back, set off for the cross-roads.

2. An article or unit of any kind included in an enumeration, computation, or sum total; an entry or thing entered in an account or register, a clause of a document, a detail of expenditure or income, etc.

1578 T. Wilcocks *Serm. Paules* 50 The lawe layeth no Item to youre charge. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 39 His grace had need to prouide a bag ful of Items for you if you be so liberal. 1601 Cornwallis *Ess.* ix, That makes not the purse emptie, and the household-booke rich in Items. 1607 Dekker *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 34 Our vaunt' currer .. offred to pay some of the tauern items. 1765 Cowper *Let. to J. Hill* 3 Dec., Wks. 1837 XV. 7 That I may return as particular an answer to your letter as possible, I will take it item by item. 1870 J. Yeats *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 87 Timber is an important item in the national revenue. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* iii, I have to spend a good deal in that way; it is a large item.

b. A detail of information or news, esp. one in a newspaper.

1819 B. E. O'Meara *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* II The general accuracy of these items may be inferred. 1865 Lowell *Scotch the Snake* Pr. Wks. 1890 V. 241 We cannot estimate the value of the items in our daily newspapers. 1876 — *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 130 This item kind of description. 1888 *J. Inglis Tent Life Tigerland* 2 Filling my sporting journal with many items of more than ordinary interest.

Item (əi·tĕm), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To set down or reckon up item by item; to enter as an item.

1601 ? Marston *Pasquil & Kath.* IV. 157 Here I haue item'd forth what I am worth. 1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* i. 14 Had he Itemd the lampe oyle, as well as hee summed the Spanish wine, his intruding curiosity would haue passed with lesse blame. 1716 Addison *Drummer* III. i, I have Item'd it in my memory. 1788 Cowper *Stanzas for Fear*, I..item down the victims of the past. 1855 Lewes *Goethe* I. III. ix. 303 A process which looked less heroic when item'd in the bill next day.

I-temed, ME. pa. pple. of Tame *v.*[2]

Itemize (əi·tĕməiz), *v.* Chiefly *U.S.* [f. Item *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To set down by items or enter as an item; to specify the items of (an account, etc.). Hence **I·temized** *ppl. a.*; also **I·temiza·tion,** the action of itemizing.

1864 Webster s.v., To itemize the cost of a railroad. *a* 1881 S. Lanier *Eng. Novel* v. (1883) 98 Æschylus paints these conclusions with a big brush .. Shelley itemizes them. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 250/2 A kindness that can never be itemized in the bill. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 20 June 7/2 The hostess reads an itemized list of her expenditures. 1894 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 10 Nov. 6/4 Demanding from each, a separation and itemization of any and all bills paid during their official terms.

I·temizer. [f. prec. + -ER[1].] One who itemizes; also (*U. S.*), One who furnishes items to a newspaper.

1850 *Congregationalist* 21 Sept. (Cent Dict.), An itemizer of the 'Adams Transcript'. 1887 in *Bible Soc. Rec.* (U.S.) Feb. 27/2 The itemizers have often been huge misinterpreters of the gospel.

I-tempred, ME. pa. pple. of Temper *v.* **I-tempted, I-tented,** of Tempt, Tent. **I-tend,** of Tine *v.* to shut. **I-tend(e, i-tent,** of Tend *v.* to kindle. **I-tened,** of Teen *v.*

†I-teon, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ġetēon* (cognate with Goth. *gatiuhan*, OHG. *giziohan*, *geziehen*), f. *tēon* to draw, Tee.]

1. *trans.* To draw, draw on, attract. (Only OE.)

a 1000 *Guthlac* 546 Woldun hy ȝeteon .. in orwennysse meotudes campan.

2. To bring up, educate, instruct.

975 *O. E. Chron.*, Þa þe ær wæran on rimcræfte rihte ȝetoȝene. *c* 1205 LAY. 2418 Þe king..to Corinee hine sende in to his londe, þat he hine sculde wel iteon.

3. *intr.* To come or grow *to* (an end or result).

c 1205 LAY. 32114 Strongliche he wes auæred .. to wulche þinge hit iteon wolde þat him wes itacned þere.

I-teoðeȝed, ME. pa. pple. of TITHE *v.*

Iter (ī·tɔɹ, əi·tɔɹ), *sb.* Pl. iters, ‖ iti·nera. [a. L. *iter* journey, way, road; in sense 1, med.L.]

1. *Hist.* A circuit of the Justices in Eyre or the Justices of Assize or the Forest; = EYRE 1. Also *transf.* Any similar circuit.

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. lxi. 192 These Iters were little other than visitations of the Countrey by the grand Council of Lords. 1682 *Enq. Elect. Sheriffs* 45 A Sentence or Verdict of the Judges of the Iter's, or of the Courts at Law. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 79 The court of the forest is in the nature of an iter. 1876 W. C. SMITH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 64/1 The Lord Chamberlain, by his *Iter*, or circuit of visitation, maintained a common standard of right and duties in all burghs.

b. The record of proceedings during a circuit.

1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* iii. § 2 (1615) 34 The Assises or Iters of Pickring and Lancaster are, as it were, the bookes of yeeres and Termes, unto the Forest Lawes. 1668 *Ant. Kal. & Inv.* (1836) III. 441 Search such iters and other records..as..Chislett shall desire.

2. A Roman road or line of travel.

1751 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 216 In the second iter of Antonine's Itinerary, we find .. Eboracum. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 8, A.D. 140, in the reign of Antoninus, Britain was divided into Itinera or public Roads from one end of the Kingdom to the other. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. 52 This singular structure .. so unlike anything usually found on the line of the legionary iters. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* I. i. 14 In the route of the ninth iter.

3. *Anat.* A way or passage; *spec.* the tubular cavity leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 206 The lateral ventricles and the iter have been found dilated without any obvious mechanical cause.

†**I·ter**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *itérer* (1488 in Godef.), ad. L. *iterā-re* to ITERATE.] *trans.* To iterate, repeat, renew. Hence †I·tering *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 145 Some betoken ittering or renewing of a dede. *Ibid.* 594/2, I iter, or renewe, or do a thyng agayne, or do a thyng ofte tymes, *je itere.*

†**Iterable** (i·tĕrăb'l), *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *iterābil-is* (Tert.), f. *iterā-re* to ITERATE: see -ABLE.] Capable of being iterated or repeated.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. i. (1634) 510 *marg.*, That repentance is no more iterable than baptisme. 1592 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 51 When licence is graunted to anie to doe an iterable acte, otherwise against lawe, it ought to be restrained to the first acte onely. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 178 They had made their Acts iterable by sober hands.

I·teral, *a. Anat.* [irreg. f. ITER *sb.* + -AL.] Pertaining to the iter of the brain.

Iterance (i·tĕrăns). [f. ITERANT: see -ANCE.] Repetition, iteration.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 150 *Æmil.* My Husband? *Oth.* What needs this iterance, Woman? I say, thy Husband. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sonnets from the Portuguese* xxi, Say thou dost love me, love me, love me; toll The silver iterance. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 80 What voice is this the sea sends forth, Disconsolate iterance, a passionless moan? 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* III. xxvi. 40 The persistent iterance of this phrase alarmed the surgeon.

Iterancy (i·tĕrănsi). [f. next: cf. prec., and see -ANCY.] The quality of being iterant; iterance.

1889 F. PIGOT *Strangest Journey my Life* 131 'But he comes home', I repeated, with the iterancy of despair. 1896 in *Daily News* 25 July 8/1 We had been told with a wearying iterancy that we would never return alive.

Iterant (i·tĕrănt), *a.* [ad. L. *iterānt-em*, pr. pple. of *iterā-re* to ITERATE.] That iterates or repeats; repeating, echoing.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 241 A Reflexion Iterant, which we call Eccho. *Ibid.* § 243 There is no difference betweene the Concurrent Eccho, and the Iterant, but the Quicknesse or Slownesse of the Returne. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 9. 1/1. 1863 HOWELLS *Louis Lebeau's Conzers.*, A flight of clamorous killdees Rose from their timorous sleep with piercing and iterant challenge. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* 289 The iterant voice Of heartless Echo, whom no pain can move To say aught else than we have said to her.

†**I·terate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 5 iterat, 6-7 iterate. [ad. L. *iterāt-us*, pa. pple. of *iterāre*: see next.] = ITERATED.

a. as *adj.*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* xi. iv. in Ashm. (1652) 182 Hyt Multyplyeth by Iterat Fermentacion. 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi* Κοινὴ Def. xxxii. 293 When our faith is otherwise well enough known, there needs no iterate confession.

b. as *pa. pple.*: see ITERATE *v.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 351/2 Hys open proclamacions diuers times iterate and renewed. 1558 BP. WATSON *Serv. Sacram.* II. 12 The baptisme is good and may not be iterate and geuen agayne. *a* 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 374 These and these sins I have committed, so many so heinous, so oft iterate.

Hence †**I·teratly** *adv.*, repeatedly.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. 40 The cemeterial cells .. were filled with draughts of Scripture stories .. iterately affecting the pourtraits of Enoch, Lazarus, Jonas, and the vision of Ezechiel.

Iterate (i·tĕre·it), *v.* Also 6 ytorate, 7 iterat, itterate. [f. L. *iterāt-*, ppl. stem of *iterā-re* to do again, repeat, rehearse, f. *iterum* again. Preceded in use by ITERATE *ppl. a.*; see prec.]

1. *trans.* To do (something) over again; to perform (an action) a second time, or reproduce (an effect); to repeat; to renew. Now *rare.*

1533 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 448 Neither do they think that it ought to be so often iterated and repeated, after that we have once received Christ. 1594 WEST *2nd Pt. Symbol.* § 175 Amongst heretikes are numbered Anabaptists, which wickedly yterate holy baptisme. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 78 The dregs being cast away, iterate the Sublimation of the most white Dust by it self. 1682 tr. *Boyle's 2nd Contn. Exp. Phys.-mech.* VII. iv, Having wiped and cleansed away the soot, I iterated the experiment. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) III. 341 He found that by often iterating, his thoughts lost of their force. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. 642 That cannot be said to be iterated, which is not known to have been done before.

2. To say, mention, or assert again or repeatedly; to repeat.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* Wks. (Parker Soc.) III. 245, I am here compelled to inculk and iterate it with so many words. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xxxvii. § 2 This is the very cause why we iterate the Psalms oftener then any other part of Scripture. 1611 BIBLE *Ecclus.* xli. 23 Iterating and speaking againe that which thou hast heard. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* II. i. 5 You must not itterate or name one Colour twice in the blazon of one Coat. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 500/2 Scientific research iterates and reiterates one moral..the greatness of little things. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 134 She iterates..to all the charges crowding in against him, 'My husband!'

†3. To make double or twofold; to duplicate. *Obs. rare.*

1660 J. LLOYD *Prim. Episc.* 70 Our Saviour iterated their ordinary into the pastoral extraordinary and ordinary offices.

Hence I·terating *vbl. sb.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 157 The iterating of these lines brings gold. *a* 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxi. (1636) 74 The doubling or iterating of that and no more..is reputed nugation. 1644 DIGBY *Mans Soul* (1645) 127 The iterating of those acts, which brought it from ignorance to knowledge.

Iterated (i·tĕre·itĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED[1].] Done or said again; repeated; renewed.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* II. v. 125-6 Which itterated circulations and distillations can also passe by the necke of the allembic. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 683 To me it brings more Pain and iterated Woes. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Language* Wks. 1862 VIII. 83 The Greeks used the iterated syllables *barbar* to denote that a man was unintelligible in his talk. 1846 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* I. p. ccxv, The after-taking of Holy Orders..in case of iterated confirmation, was not permitted, without a dispensation.

Iteration (itĕre·i·ʃən). Also 6 yt-, itt-. [ad. L. *iterātiōn-em*, n. of action from *iterāre* to ITERATE. Cf. F. *itération* (1488 in Godef.).] The action of iterating or repeating, or process of being iterated.

1. Repetition of an action or process (now usually implying frequency or long continuance); repeated performance; an instance of this. Formerly said esp. of readministering a sacrament.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 The multitude of their Iteration. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 18 Than grewe it into a name and use amonge that sort (as amonge the sectes of owr tyme the iteracyon of baptysme). 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 431/2 For three or four Iterations, the *Regulus* becomes apparently more bright and pure. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* (1825) 159 The rules of good writing taught the ear to be offended with the iteration of the same sound. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 3 The lifeless iteration of misunderstood doctrines and rites, which kill the soul. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 30 A person of strong tender feeling is not easily offended by the iteration of pathetic images.

b. *Math.* The repetition of an operation upon its product, as in finding the cube of a cube.

c. *Roman Law.* (See quot.)

1880 MUIRHEAD *Ulpian* iii. § 4 By iteration he becomes a Roman citizen who, having been made a latin after he had passed the age of thirty, is anew formally manumitted by the person who had the quiritarian right in him when a slave.

2. The repetition of something said; repeated utterance or assertion.

1530 PALSGR. 333 After yteracyons of the pronowne they use ever *moiy.* 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* Concl. 50 Tedius Iteration therof I let passe. 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches Lanc.* IV. H.'s Wks. 1874 IV. 228, I will not aggravate thy griefe too much, By needles iteration. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 77 P 2 Any curious iteration of the same word. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Jan. 5/2 The House was told with suspicious iteration that the Government had nailed their colours to the mast.

Iterative (i·tĕrătiv), *a.* Also 5 yteratyve. [a. F. *itératif, -ive* (1403 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late L. *iterātīv-us* (only as sb. *iterātīvum*, sc. *verbum*), f. ppl. stem of *iterāre* to ITERATE: see -IVE.]

1. Characterized by repeating or being repeated.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* viii. 35 In payenge the extreme tribute of remembraunce yteratyue .. [she] toke the swerde in hir honde, and mounted vp alle on hie vpon the woode. 1624 *Brief Inform. Aff. Palatinate* 18 The Estates redoubled their most humble instances, by their often and iteratiue Letters. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 232 The voice of gratitude is not .. still and small, but iterative and sonorous. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 204 Shallow is iterative; he repeats and repeats. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Essays towards Crit. Method* 119 One of Mr. Swinburne's iterative disquisitions. 1899 *Speaker* 30 Dec. 339/2 His manner hesitating, iterative, involved.

b. *Iterative function* (*Math.*), a function resulting from successive operations with the same operator.

2. *Gram.* Denoting repetition of action; frequentative. Applied to one of the aspects of the verb in Slavonic.

1827 J. HEARD *Gram. Russ. Lang.* v. § 1. 142 The iterative [aspect of the verb] marks the frequent repetition of the action; as СТРѢЛИВАТЬ, to fire away, or to fire repeatedly. 1889 MORFILL *Gram. Russian* 36 Many verbs have no iterative aspect, and when a verb already ends in -ИВАТЬ or -ЫВАТЬ, it cannot take one.

Hence **I·teratively** *adv.*, in an iterative manner, with iteration; **I·terativeness.**

1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 716/1 The complaints..are iteratively urged. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. vi. 104 The enormous proportion .. of Irish matters, and their .. characteristic iterativeness. *Ibid.* xx. 444 How conspicuously and iteratively the offer of money from Spain figured in the trials.

I-teyed, ME. pa. t. of TIE *v.*

I'th' (ið). A contraction of *i'the, in the*: see IN *prep.* Formerly variously written *ith', i'th, ith, yth*, etc. Now only *dial.* or *arch.* in verse.

a 1500 *Chevy Chase* 50 Yth bowndes of Tividale. 1610 SHAKS. [see IN *prep.* etym.] i'th, ith', i'th'. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 150 Not altering in the Autumn from what they were ith' Spring. 1711 E. WARD *Vulgus Brit.* XII. 142 Has left it still i'th' Bakers Pow'r, To Cheat their Customers much more. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* Pref. (1821) 8 Ith time of Oliver Crumel.

†**Ithand**, *a. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: 4 iþen, iþin, 4-5 ithen, ythan, -en, (6 ithan), 4-7 ithand, ythand. [ad. ON. *iðinn* assiduous, diligent. Cf. EIDENT and IDENT.]

1. Assiduous, diligent, busy.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25994 Þis reuth agh [hal] and iþen [*Fairf.* iþin] be Wit will to scrife and mend ai þe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 285 Men may se be his ythen [*Hart's ed.* ithand] will. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Ninian* 240 Deuote als in oracione, & ful ithand in lessone. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. 33 Thir war the inwarde ythand seruitouris. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xix. 90 With Ithand trystis contractand vp new bandis To bring 3ow to schame and confusioun.

2. Constant, uninterrupted, continual.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23287 For þai her war won to li In þair stincand licheri .. þai sal haf iþen stinc i-wiss. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xiii. 73 Wyth-in þat Yle is ythand nycht. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 27 Ithand wedderis of the eist draif on sa fast. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot., Descr. Alb.* v. (1543) B iij b, Thay can nocht desist, but inuadis the cuntre..with Ithand heirshippis.

†**Ithandly**, *adv. Sc.* and *north. dial. Obs.* Forms: see prec.; also 6 ithinglie. [f. prec. + -LY[2].] Assiduously, diligently; constantly, continually.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19664 (Edin.) Liggande lai his heuid dune ai iþinlic in orisune. *Ibid.* 12684 (Cott.) Sua haunted he on knes to lij, And for to prai sua Iþenli. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 57 He..Duelt in his chambyr ythanly (*Hart's ed.* ithandly). *c* 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xx. 118 Tratours kene That Ithandly hes streuin For to deface the Nobill race Of Stewarts. *a* 1586 in Pinkerton *Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 246 Trimbling teires, distilling ithinglie Out from hir eis.

†**I-tha·nk.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeþanc, -þonc, 2 ȝeþanc, i-þanc, -þonc. [OE. *ge-þanc, -þonc*, (= OHG. *gi-, gedanc, -danch*, MHG. *gedanke*) f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *þanc, þonc*: see THANK *sb.*] Thinking, thought.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 46 Soðlice þæt ȝeþanc eode on hiȝ hwylc hyra yldest wære. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 In þes flesces iscole [ihteð aȝen us] euel ȝeþanc and fule lustes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 201 Þe ȝitsere þe biset his iþonc on his ehte he bið þes deofles bern. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 108 (Egerton MS.) His aȝe werc & his iþanc to witnesce he scal temen.

Hence †**I-tha·nked** *a.*, -thoughted, -minded.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Alle þeo luðere iðoncked. *Ibid.* 222 Oðre þe he ne mei nones weis makien vuele iðoncked.

I-thanked, ME. pa. pple. of THANK.

†**I-thave**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeþafian, 2-3 iþauie(n, 3 i-theuen. [f. *ge-*, I-[1] + *þafian*: see THAVE.] *trans.* To permit, allow. (In OE. also *absol.* or *intr.*)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. xvii. [xxiii.] (1890) 232 He him þa lustlice ȝeþafode & .. ȝetimbrede þær mynster. *c* 900 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 6 ȝif he þa hand lesan wille, and him mon þæt ȝeþafian wille, ȝelde swa to his were belimpe. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 He scal .. his of[s]pringe ne iþauie þet hi beon unrihtwise. *c* 1205 LAY. 15279 Hengest hine gon werien & nalde hit noht iþeuen. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* 142 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 ȝif þu wult hit iðauien iwis he wule ðurchut fawe.

Ithe, variant of YTHE *Obs.*, a wave.

†**I-thee**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeþeon, 3-4 i-þeo(n, 3-4 i-þe, 4 i-þy, yþe, 5-6 i-the. *Pa. t.* 1 ȝeþeah, 3 i-þeh, -þaih, -þei, -þeh; *pl.* i-þoȝen. [OE. *geþéon* (*geþéah, geþugon, geþogen*) = OS. *githihan*, OHG. *gadihan* (MHG. *gedihen*, mod.G. *gedeihen*), Goth. *gaþeihan*: see I-[1] and THEE *v.*] *intr.* To thrive, prosper.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 211 His fæder .. ȝeðeah þæt he wæs cininges þeȝna aldorman. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 132 Fela riccra manna ȝeðeoð Gode. *c* 1205 LAY. 9116 Swa ich mote gode iþeon al þu hit sælt wel biteon. *Ibid.* 24272 Þa burh

seoððe no iþæh. *Ibid.* 30074 Þa children wuxen and wel iðoȝen. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8817 ȝif he leseþ godes grace he ne ssal neuere iþe. *c* 1315 Shoreham 102 Senne maketh many fal, That he ne mote i-thy. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 377 So ich euer mot ythe, So ne schul ye nought serue me. *c* 1470 in *Archæologia* XXIX. 325 He is riche þat shalle neuer i-the. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 155, I trow I shall never i-the.

I-theinet, ME. pa. pple. of Theine *v.*, to minister.

†**I-thenche,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *geþencan, -þencean* (= OS. *githenkean*, OHG. *gadenchan, gidenchen, githenken*, MHG., mod.G., and Du. *gedenken*): see I- [1] and Think *v.*] *trans.* To think of; to consider; to remember.

c 897 K. Ælfred *Gregory's Past.* Pref. 3 Swæ feawa hiora wæron ðæt ic furðum anne anlepne ne mæg geðencean besuðan Temese. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Wei þet he eure hit wule iþenche in his þonke. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 203 (Egerton MS.) Lutel iþenchð mani man hu muchel wes þe synne. *Ibid.* 329 in *Lamb. Hom.*, ȝif we were wise men þis we scolden iþenche. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 723 Vor-thi me singth in holi chirche .. That man i-thenche bi the songe Wider he shal.

Ither, Sc. form of Other.

I-theuwed, i-thewed, ME. pa. pple. of Thew *v.* **I-þeve**: see I-thave.

I-þoht(e, i-þouht, i-þouȝt, i-þoȝt, ME. pa. pple. of Think *v.*

†**I-thole,** *v. Obs.* In 2–3 i-þolien. [OE. *geþolian* = OS. *githolôn*, OHG. **gadolôn*, MHG. *gedoln*, Goth. *gaþulan*: see I- [1] and Thole *v.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To bear, suffer, endure.

a 1000 *Andreas* 1492 (Gr.) He .. feala wita geþolode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Þa pinen of helle, we ham ne maȝen iþolien. *c* 1205 Lay. 491 Leouere heom his to libben bi þan woderoten..þan heo þine þeowedomes lengre iþolien. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 122 Seint Lorens also iðolede þet te gredil hef him upwardes mid berninde gleden. *Ibid.* 230 Ure Louerd, hwon he iðoled þet we beoð itented, he plaieð mid us.

I-tholed, ME. pa. pple. of Thole *v.* **I-thorschen,** of Thresh *v.* **I-thowen, i-þoȝen,** of Thee *v.* to thrive. **I-thonceked**: see I-thanked, *a.*

†**I-thrast,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *geþræstan*, f. *ge-*, I- [1] + *þræstan* to twist, press, force, Thrast.] *trans.* To press, force.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. i[i.] (1890) 156 Gefeoll he..on his earm ufan, and þone swyðe geðræste and gebræc. *c* 1205 Lay. 28581 Mon mihte i þare lasten twa glouen iþraste.

I-thrat, ME. pa. pple. of Threat *v.* **I-thrawe(n, i-throwe(n, i-throw,** of Throw *v.* **I-thretned,** of Threaten *v.* **I-throsschen,** of Thresh *v.* **I-þrulled,** of Thrill *v.* **I-thrunge(n,** of Thring *v.* **I-thud,** of Thud *v.* **I-thungen,** of Thee *v.* **I-thurled,** of Thirl *v.*

†**Ithypha·llian,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *ithyphall-us*, a. Gr. *ἰθύφαλλ-os* (see next) + -ian.] = next, A.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxvii. 225 The sacred Ithyphallian Champion.

Ithyphallic (iþifæ·lik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 -ique. [ad. L. *ithyphallic-us*, ad. Gr. *ἰθυφαλλικός*, f. *ἰθύφαλλος* the phallus carried in procession at the festivals of Bacchus, f. *ἰθύς* straight + *φαλλός* Phallus; in neut. as sb., *ithyphallicum* sc. *carmen*, a poem in the measure of the hymns to Priapus.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or associated with the phallus carried in procession at the Bacchic festivals; *spec.* composed in the metre of the Bacchic hymns (the trochaic dimeter brachycatalectic).

By ancient writers applied also to several other metres, e. g. the Phalæcian, ending with three trochees; Selden applies it to the *Versus Priapeius*.

1795 S. Parr in E. H. Barker *Parriana* (1829) II. 595 Ithyphallic verse. 1818 R. P. Knight *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 98 Ithyphallic ceremonies. 1830 tr. *Aristophanes, Wasps* 122 *note*, The metre .. is an asynartete of Iamb. and Troch. Dim. Brach., or Ithyphallic. 1854 Badham *Halieut.* 510 The Athenians received Demetrius..went out to meet him with ithyphallic hymns. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* July 62 Allying themselves with music in the dithyramb and with the ithyphallic procession.

b. Grossly indecent, obscene.

a 1864 *Chr. Examiner* (Webster), An ithyphallic audacity that insults what is most sacred and decent among men.

B. *sb.* A poem in ithyphallic metre; also, a poem of licentious or indecent character.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 117 Wanton Catullus, comparing a heauie fellow..to a log, hath this Ithyphallique: *Talis iste meus Stupor nil videt, nihil audit.* 1778 Apthorpe *Prevat. Chr.* 383 The pæon was peculiar to Apollo, the ithyphallic to Bacchus. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judg.* Pref., I omit noticing some..Ithyphallics. *a* 1876 M. Collins *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 130 Talk of ithyphallics! Byron might well blush at the *noyades* and lepers of this later time.

†**I-tide,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *getidan*, f. *ge-*, I- [1] + *tidan* to Tide.] *intr.* To happen, befall, betide.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xvi. § 2 Ða getydde [*v. r.* geberede] hit ðæt Erculus Iobes sunu com to him. *Ibid.* xxxiii. § 3 Þonne getideð oft..þæt he næfð nauðer ne þone anwald ne eac þæt he wið sealde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 ȝif hit itit þet þu brekest godes heste unþonkes. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 125 He mei him sare adreden þet he ne muȝe þenne biden are for þet itit ilome. *c* 1205 Lay. 27898 For eoðer weis hit eode al oðer hit itidde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 152 Vreineð hwat itidde of Ezechie, þe gode king. *Ibid.* 186 Boðe ham itit o dom. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1731 Hunke schal itide harm and schonde. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1814 To Engelond ich wole nou drawe, itide what bitide.

I-tiȝed, ME. pa. pple. of Tie *v.* **I-tiled,** of Till *v.* **I-timbred,** of Timber *v.* **I-timed,** of Time *v.*

Itinera·cy (əiti·nĕrăsi, it-). [f. Itinerate *a.*: see -acy 3.] = Itinerancy in its various senses.

1827 Lamb *Sir J. Dunstan*, Returning in an evening, after his long day's itineracy, to his domicile. 1870 Anderson *Missions Amer. Bd.* I. iv. 89 The year 1833 was distinguished for itineracies. 1875 Warburton *Edw. III* 229 These poor priests, with..their friendly intercourse with the people in their perpetual itineracy.

†**Iti·neral,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. L. *iter, itiner-* (see Iter) + -al.] = Itinerant *a.*

1627 Speed *England* xxviii. § 2 The Itinerall Iustice of the Forrest.

Hence †**Iti·nerally** *adv.*, = Itinerantly.

1657–83 Evelyn *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 261 To preach and constitute Churches from place to place itinerally.

Itinerancy (əiti·nĕrănsi, it-). [f. next: see -ancy.]

1. The state or condition of being itinerant; the action of itinerating or travelling about, esp. for a specific purpose, as preaching or public speaking; a journey from place to place.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) IV. 197 Has he a fixed abode, or is he in a state of itinerancy? 1825 E. Taylor *Minnesingers* 198 When we contemplate the great extent of this itinerancy, we need not be surprised that the poetry and romance of these countries were so widely diffused. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIV. 801 We recommend Lord Headfort to Mr. O'Connell as his attendant.. on his next sacred itinerancy through Ireland. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* i. 9 We thus hear of the itinerancy of a stationary bard.

b. A body of itinerants.

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XL. 458 The itinerancy of rebellion is even now haranguing throughout the land.

2. Itinerant preaching; *spec.* the system in practice in various Methodist churches, esp. the Wesleyan, according to which the regular ministers or 'itinerant preachers' are appointed not to a single congregation, but to a group of these called a 'circuit', to 'itinerate' among the congregations within its limits, and are periodically (usually every three years) removed to another circuit.

1789 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 278 If the trustees of houses are to displace Preachers, their itinerancy is at an end. 1791 Hampson *Mem. Wesley* III. 72 A distinguishing feature in this œconomy is itinerancy. 1811 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1867) I. 201 The interchange or itinerancy of preachers. 1892 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes moved the following resolution: That this Council adheres strongly to the principle of the Itinerancy, .. and has no wish to disturb the three years' system wherever it is working well.

b. Itinerant ministry; *spec.* ministry in the Methodist churches.

1809 *Minutes Wesleyan Confer.* III. Obit., He fell asleep in Jesus Jan. 16 1809 in the seventh year of his Itinerancy .. and the thirty third of his age. 1827 *Ibid.* VI. 280 When any offer themselves for our Itinerancy. 1840 *Ibid.* IX. 7 Thomas Hutton entered upon our itinerancy in the year 1789.. In the year 1827 he retired from the regular ministry. 1885 *Ibid.* 37 He was thirty years in the itinerancy.

Itinerant (əiti·nĕrănt, it-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late and med.L. *itinerānt-em*, pr. pple. of late L. *itinerā-rī*, med.L. *itinerā-re* to travel, Itinerate.]

A. *adj.* Journeying; travelling from place to place; not fixed or stationary.

a. Said of the Justices in Eyre, the Justices of Assize and the Forest, their courts, etc.: Travelling on circuit.

[1292 *Rolls Parlt.* 86/1 Vos, & ceteri Justic' Itinerantes ad communia placita. 1293 *Ibid.* 99/1 Tam Justiciarii de utroque Banco, quam Justiciarii itinerantes.] 1570–6 Lambarde *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 105 Justices in Eire (or Itinerant as wee called them). 1591 in *Child Marriages* 150 John Milner, Bailiff Itinerant of this Countie Palantine of Chester. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 431 Such itinerant judges as go Oxford Circuit. 1670 Milton *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks. (1851) 232 In the Winter and Spring time he usually rode the Circuit as a Judge Itinerant. 1746–7 *Act 20 Geo. II*, c. 43 § 29 To hold itinerant courts at such times and places .. as they shall judge to be expedient. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* II. xi, One of the new Itinerant Judges.

b. Journeying, travelling, or pertaining to travel in connexion with some employment or vocation; preaching in a circuit; of or pertaining to the regular Wesleyan ministry.

1661 Cowley *Advancem. Exp. Philos., College* 29 That the four Professors Itinerant be assigned to the four parts of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, there to reside three years at least. 1673 [R. Leigh] *Transp. Reh.* 102 Itinerant gospellers that travel up and down. 1710 Palmer *Proverbs* 231 Old shoes and hats, and a few other things that our itinerant merchants deal in. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 86 ₱ 3, I confess myself highly obliged to the itinerant missionaries of Whitefield, Wesley, and Zinzendorf. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 325 It has been usual for the clergymen of the elder towns to make itinerant excursions, of several weeks, to preach and baptize. 1829 *Minutes Wesleyan Confer.* VI. 447 Mr. Wesley appointed him to a Circuit as an Itinerant Preacher: in which office he continued. 1840 *Ibid.* IX. 10 After having been usefully employed as a Class-Leader and Local Preacher for several years [he] was taken into the itinerant work at the Conference in 1803. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 14 Some hanks of gut lately bought from an itinerant Italian. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 85 The Friars .. acting the part of itinerant preachers.

c. *fig.*

1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 2 If my thoughts have wandred, I must intreat the wel-bred Reader..to afforde mee his helpe to call home my Itenerant Notions. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* VII. ix. 315 The insupportable Wickedness of the Christians..may make this Kingdome of Christ very itinerant and to pass from one Nation to another People. 1850 Blackie *Æschylus* I. Pref. 22 The word, transmitted from age to age, and itinerant from East to West, remains.

d. *transf.* Movable from place to place.

1690 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 12 Sir Christopher Wren has compleated the itinerant house for his majestie to carry into Ireland. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 647 It was equally clear to all parties that the government should not be itinerant.

B. *sb.* One who itinerates or travels from place to place, esp. in the pursuit of a trade or calling; a travelling preacher, strolling player, etc.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* II. 112 S. Luke .. had also been a plain itinerant in Preaching the Gospel. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. ii. 92 Glad to turn itinerant, To stroll and teach from town to town. 1753 A. Murphy *Gray's-Inn Jrnl.* No. 43 ₱ 7 Search was made after this mercantile Itinerant. 1774 Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* I. Diss. i. 34 They [Scandinavian Scalds] were itinerants by their institution and made voyages. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 268 In the evening two itinerants, a presbyterian preacher and his wife, arrived with an introduction from an acquaintance. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* iv. 59 They were Siberian merchants,—that is, itinerants.

Hence **Iti·nerantly** *adv.*

1855 in Hyde Clarke. 1856 in Webster; and in mod. Dicts.

Itinera·rian, *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. late L. *itinerāri-us* (see Itinerary) + -an.] a. *adj.* = Itinerary *a.* 1.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* p. xxiv, A Polymetrical Table, Shewing the Itinerarian Distances, in British Miles, between some of the most remarkable Places of Hindustan.

b. *sb.* One who itinerates; a traveller; = Itinerary *sb.* 4.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 14 Chateaubriand, the epic itinerarian, found..traces of them in Peloponnesus.

Iti·nerarily, *adv. rare.* Also 7 *Sc.* -arly. [f. Itinerary + -ly [2].] In an itinerary way; in the course of itinerancy.

1670 Ld. Fountainhall in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 470 Though he was Bishop of the Isles, and died there, yet .. when he went there it was only itinerarly.

‖ **Itinera·rio.** *Obs. rare.* [Sp., It., ad. late L. *itinerārium*: see next.] = Itinerary *sb.* 2, 3.

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 319 This my discourse may more properly be called an Epitome or Itinerario then a historie. *Ibid.* 387 Whom, as I haue said, I do follow in many things of this Itinerario.

‖ **Itinerarium** (itinĕrē·riŭm). [late L., = an account of roads or of a route, with notices of stations, distances, etc., sb. use of neuter of *itinerārius*: see Itinerary *a.*]

1. = Itinerary *sb.* 2, 3.

1747 Chesterf. *Lett. to Son* 30 Oct., I am very well pleased with your *Itinerarium*, which you sent me from Ratisbon. 1812 J. Jebb *Corr.* (1834) II. 97 The journey .. might be made in two days. An itinerarium I annex. 1869 I. Burns *Life W. C. Burns* ix. (1870) 213 We must reluctantly break off this remarkable and deeply interesting itinerarium.

2. *Surg.* 'An old name for the staff used in lithotomy' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1706 Phillips, *Itinerarium*, .. also a Surgeon's Instrument, which being fix'd in the Urinary Passage shews the Sphincter, or Neck of the Bladder, in order to the more sure making of an Incision to find out the Stone. 1855 Mayne *Exp. Lex., Itinerarium.*

Itinerarly, *adv.*: see Itinerarily.

Itinerary (əiti·nĕrări, it-), *sb.* [ad. L. *itinerārium*, sb. use of neuter of *itinerāri-us*: see next. Cf. OF. *itineraire* a journey, an account of a journey or travel (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. A line or course of travel; a route.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 43 Messangers were sende.. to presidentes, dukes, and iuges of prouinces, that thei scholde describe and measure londes, waters, .. and the itinerary of the see [*itinerarium maritimum*] to whiche places thei scholde sayle. 1651 Biggs *New Disp.* ₱ 196 It is a dangerous itinerary [*printed* itinery] to go from one extreame to another. 1790 J. Bruce *Source Nile* II. 474 It was the first intelligible itinerary made through these deserts. 1889 Hissey *Tour in Phaeton* 14 Rambling leisurely fashion .. careless of performing any definite itinerary.

2. A record or journal of travel; an account of a journey.

1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 379 b/1 Hys lyf he hym self sette in his book named Itynerarye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 24 Many may rede the itineraryes of them that hath ben at Jerusalem. 1617 (*title*) An Itinerary written by Fynes Moryson..containing his ten yeeres travell through.. Germany [etc.]. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 97 ₱ 5 Of those who crowd the world with their itineraries, some have no other purpose than to describe the face of the country. 1866 Livingstone *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. Introd. 4 The itinerary grows day by day.

3. A book describing a route by land or sea, or tracing the course of the roads in a region or district, with measurements of distance, accounts of places and objects of interest, and other information for travellers; a road-book, guide-book.

(In the earliest quotations identical with preceding, being records of actual journeys.)

1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 83, I have the description of Wareham in an other Itinerarie of myne. 1634–5 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 41 An anatomy school, wherein, besides the rarities mentioned in the Itinerary, are many more. 1711 WALLIS *Pref. J. Greenwood's Eng. Gram.* 3 Those that would be farther inform'd, I refer .. to the Itinerary and Description of Wales. 1871 LADY HERBERT tr. *Hübner's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 277 In the official itineraries it is from thence that all the distances are counted.

b. *transf.* A sketch of a proposed route; a plan or scheme of travel.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xxvi. 260 Our friends of Etah had given me .. a complete itinerary of this region. 1859 WRAXALL tr. *R. Houdin* xix. 276, I drew up an itinerary in which the first station would be Cambridge.

4. One who itinerates, an itinerant. *rare.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 178 Some were commissionated to preach therefore, who went about as itineraries. 1721 — *Eccl. Mem.* II. II. vii. 297 It was thought fit the King should retain six chaplains in ordinary: who should not only wait upon him, but be itineraries, and preach the Gospel all the nation over. 1853 D. KING *Presb. Ch. Govt.* 226 He was, therefore, when requested, an itinerary.

† 5. A portable altar. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 340 An itinerarie or portable Aulter.

6. *R. C. Ch.* A form of prayer for the use of clerics when setting out on a journey.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) 463/2 Gavantus refers to an ancient Pontifical which contains an itinerary for prelates, rather longer than ours but very similar.

† 7. *Surg.* = ITINERARIUM 2. *Obs.*

1689 HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* viii. 58 The rash and too frequent sounding by Catheter and Itinerary.

Itinerary (əiti·nĕrări. it-), *a.* [ad. late L. *itinerārius* of or pertaining to a journey, f. L. *iter, itiner-* a journey, way, road: cf. F. *itinéraire* adj.]

1. Of or pertaining to a journey, travelling, or a route. b. Pertaining to roads (esp. Roman roads) or the description of roads.

Itinerary column, a column at a crossway, having several faces, bearing inscriptions, showing the different routes.

1552 HULOET, Itenerary booke wherein is wrytten the dystaunce from place to place, or wherin thexpenses in iourney be written. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 26, I revert to mine itinerary relation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 20 Such itinerary maps of the places of encampment were of great importance to armies. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 514 Dissertations on the antient measures of length .. on various itinerary columns. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiv. 134 The itinerary system of the Romans was..an effective instrument of centralization. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* II. 29 The pace..is the natural unit for all itinerary distances.

2. = ITINERANT *a.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 300 English Lawyers .. vaunted Ireland to be reduced to ful obedience by their Itinerary circuits. 1721 STRYPE *Parker* IV. xii. 366 At last he was appointed one of the King's Itinerary Preachers. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* VI. viii. (1830) 409 The law of England, by its circuit, or itinerary courts, contains a provision for the distribution of private justice.

Itinerate (əiti·nĕreĭt, it-), *v.* [f. late L. *itinerāt-*, ppl. stem of *itinerārī* to travel, f. *iter, itiner-* a journey, way, road.]

1. *intr.* To journey or travel from place to place.

1600–9 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubs* 37 As on the way I Itinerated, A Rurall person I Obuiated. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 They itinerated like Excise-spyes from one house to another. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 635 There are three separate modes of itinerating through the island. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 83 He who fancies that he can write a tragedy does not go about itinerating in the neighbouring states.

b. To travel from place to place preaching; *spec.* of a Methodist minister, To preach to the various congregations within the circuit to which he is appointed, and to go periodically from circuit to circuit as appointed, (usually) every three years: cf. ITINERANCY 2.

1775 E. WHEELOCK in *Mem.* (1811) 328, I have sent Mr. Dean to itinerate as a missionary this spring, among their tribes. 1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 47 The clergy resided with the Bishop, and itinerated through the diocese. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 64 Bunyan received a roving commission..to itinerate in the villages round about. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) II. 603 He preached in the open air, itinerated, denounced fairs and wakes.

2. *trans.* To journey through, traverse. *rare.*

1830 CROLY *Geo. IV*, 493 The home secretary itinerated the country. 1839 *Britannia* 25 May in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 433 They itinerate the empire, inflaming the popular passions, .. and deluding the popular weakness. 1863 G. F. TOWNSEND *Leominster* 257 It was.. the custom for..Collectors to itinerate the country, and to collect the sums resulting from these Briefs.

Hence Iti·nerating *vbl. sb.*, travelling, itineration. Iti·nerating *ppl. a.*, that journeys from place to place; itinerant.

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* To Rdr., Thy benevolent itinerating friend T. C. the Odcombian Legge-stretcher. 1770 Br. FORBES *Jrnls.* (1886) 229 One of the seasons of his itinerating into Lochaber. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Cab. Pict. Eng. Life, Chaucer* 163 The appointment of itinerating judges, the justices in Eyre, as they were afterwards called. 1860 C. DUFFIELD *Hist. Williams Coll.* 359 Mr. Eaton..had now resolved to become an itinerating lecturer.

† **Iti·nerate,** *ppl.a. Obs.* [ad. late L. *itinerātus*, pa. pple. of *itinerārī*: see prec.] = ITINERANT *a.*

a 1628 DODERIDGE *Eng. Lawyer* (1631) 33 As well the Judges itinerate through the counties, as those that were sedentarie in the King's High Courts of Justice. 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 275 Mr. Cook..suggested the change was made by that itinerate trader.

Itineration (əitinĕrē·ʃən, it-). [n. of action from ITINERATE *v.*] The action of itinerating or journeying from place to place; a preaching or lecturing tour.

1623 COCKERAM II, A Iourneying, *Itineration.* 1755 SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) II. 132 The jew .. proceeding in his itineration, strolled to the house of lord Beef. 1884 *Bible Soc. Rec.* Feb., The missionaries .. are obliged in large degree to suspend their itinerations. 1896 YOUNGSON *Punjab Mission* xxxi. 281 Miss Plumb took charge of the outlying schools, with village itineration.

I-tint, ME. pa. pple. of TINE *v.*, to lose.

† **Ition.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *itiōn-em.*] The action of going.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. i. 43 The General name denoting Transcendental Motion or rest, is *ition. Ibid.* IV. ii. 409 The sixth Difference, which is *Ition*, or the passing of things from one place or state to another.

-ition, *suffix,* repr. F. *-ition*, L. *-itiōnem, -itiōnem,* forming nouns of action from verbs with ppl. stem in *-it-* or *-ĭt-*, as in *position* from *posit-us, audition* from *audīt-us.* It is really a case of the suffix -ION, q. v. Instances occur of its non-etymological employment, as in *acuition, acutition.*

-itions[1], compound suffix of adjs., f. L. *-ici-us* or *-īci-us* + -OUS. These L. endings, from the confusion of *c* and *t* in late and med.L. MSS., were formerly written *-itius*, whence the current Eng. spelling for the etymologically correct *-icious.* The L. adjs. were of two classes: a. those in *-icius* from nouns, as *ciner-icius* of the nature of ashes, *gentīl-icius* of the clansmen, *tribūn-icius* of a tribune; b. those in *-īcius* from pa. pples., as *advent-īcius* characterized by having come in from without, *adscript-īcius* of the class of the *adscripti, comment-īcius* of an invented sort, *conduct-īcius* of a hired sort, *fact-īcius* of a made sort, *fict-īcius* of a feigned sort, *supposit-īcius* of a substituted nature. These are anglicized with the suffix *-ous*, as in *ascript-itious, comment-itious, conduct-itious, fact-itious, fict-itious, supposit-itious*; and the formation is freely extended when required, as in *abstractitious, adscititious, excrementitious*, etc.

-itious[2], a combination of the suffix -OUS, repr. L. *-ōsus*, with derivatives containing *iti-*, or *īti-*, of various kinds, chiefly sbs. in *-itiōn-em*; e. g. *ambition, ambitious*, L. *ambitiōsus, superstition, superstitious*, L. *superstitiōsus*; so *nutritious, seditious*, etc.: see -IOUS, -OUS.

-itis, *suffix,* a. Gr. *-ῖτις*, properly forming the fem. of adjs. in *-ιτης*, but often used absolutely with a fem. sb. understood, as in ἀσφαλτῖτις (λίμνη) Lake Asphaltitis, the Dead Sea; already in Greek used to qualify *νόσος* disease, expressed or understood, e. g. *ἀρθρῖτις* (disease) of the joints, gout, *arthritis*, *νεφρῖτις* (disease) of the kidneys, *nephritis*, *πλευρῖτις* pleurisy, *ῥαχῖτις* spinal (disease), *rhachitis.* On the analogy of these, *-itis* has become in mod. medical L., and hence in Eng., the regular name for affections of particular parts, and *spec.* (though this is not etymological) of inflammatory disease or inflammation of a part. Examples are *appendicitis* (inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum), *bronchitis, gastritis, peritonitis, pneumonitis, tonsilitis*, etc. The Fr. form is in *-ite.*

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 120 To regard every condition of generalised or localised fibroid change of the organs of the body as a chronic '-itis' is equally erroneous.

I-tohȝen, i-toȝen(e, i-towe(n, ME. pa. pple. of *teon* to draw: see TEE *v.*

I-told, ME. pa. pple. of TELL *v.* **I-tore(n, i-torn,** of TEAR *v.* **I-tormented,** of TORMENT *v.* **I-torned,** of TURN *v.*

† **I-tost,** archaic pa. pple. of Toss *v.*

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* VIII. xlv, But thou who part hast of thy race to run, With haps and hazards of this world itost.

† **I-tothed,** ME. form of TOOTHED *a.*

I-tourned, ME. pa. pple. of TURN *v.*

-itous, compound suffix, containing the *-it-* of sbs. in -ITY, and the adj. ending -OUS; corresp. to Fr. *-iteux*, L. *-ītōsus*, contracted for *-itātōsus*, as in *calamitōsus* for *calamitātōsus, calamitous*; so *felicitous, gratuitous, iniquitous, necessitous.*

I-traid, ME. pa. pple. of TRAY *v.*, to betray. **I-translated,** of TRANSLATE *v.* **I-travailed,** of TRAVAIL *v.* **I-trent,** of TREND *v.*

† **I-treowe,** *a. Obs.* [OE. *getrēowe, -trīewe* (=OHG. *gitriuwi*, MHG. *getriuwe*, G. *getreu*), f. *ge-*, I- + *trīewe, treowe*, TRUE.] True, faithful.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xlii. 33 Ic wylle fandian hwæðer ge ȝetreowe synd. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* anno 1026 Eallra folca ȝetreowast. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 312/23 *Fidelis*, ȝetreowe oððe ȝelenfull. *c* 1205 LAY. 4451 þe sæg wes itreouwe. *Ibid.* 7395 Þeos [scipen] weoren al neowe Stronge & wel itreowe.

I-treted, ME. pa. pple. of TREAT *v.* **I-tricchet,** of *tri(c)chen*: see TRICK *v.* **I-tried,** of TRY *v.* **I-trised,** of TRICE *v.* **I-trode(n,** of TREAD *v.* **I-truked,** of TRUKE *v. Obs.*, to fail.

Its (its), *poss. pron.* [Formed in end of 16th c. from IT + *'s* of the possessive or genitive case, and at first commonly written *it's*, a spelling retained by some to the beginning of the 19th c.

The original genitive or possessive neuter was HIS, as in the masc., which continued in literary use till the 17th c. But with the gradual substitution of sex for grammatical gender in the concord of the pronouns, the indiscriminate use of *his* for male beings and for inferior animals and things without life began to be felt inappropriate, and already in the ME. period its neuter use was often avoided, substitutes being found in *thereof, of it, the*, and in N. W. dialect, the genitive use of *hit, it*, which became very common about 1600, and is still retained in Westmorland, Lancashire, S. W. Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lincolnshire, and adjacent counties. Finally, *it's* arose, apparently in the south of England (London, Oxford), and appears in books just before 1600. It had no doubt been colloquial for some time previous, and only gradually attained to literary recognition. *Its* was not admitted in the Bible of 1611 (which has *thereof*, besides the *his, her*, of old grammatical gender); the possessive *it* occurs once (Lev. xxv. 5), but was altered (in an edition of 1660) to *its*, which appears in all current editions. *Its* does not appear in any of the works of Shakspere published during his life-time (in which and the first folio the possessive *it* occurs 15 times), but there are 9 examples of *it's*, and 1 of *its*, in the plays first printed in the folio of 1623. In one of these at least (Hen. VIII, I. i. 18; see B. below), the word is prob. Shakspere's own (unless he wrote *his*). By this time *it's* had become common in literature, from which the possessive use of *it* soon disappeared; the neuter *his* is found as late as 1675 (see HIS *poss. pron.* 3 c); the use of *the=its* continued almost as late in literature, and is still dialectal, as is also the periphrastic *the..of it (o't)*, as in Sc. 'the heid o't' =its head. As *its* arose after the *h* of *hit* had been dropped, the form *hits* is not found in literary use, but it is the emphatic form of *its* in Scotch, '*his* heid strak *hits* heid'.]

A. As *adj. possess. pron.* Of or belonging to it, or that thing (L. *ejus*); also *refl.*, Of or belonging to itself, its own (L. *suus*).

The reflexive is often more fully *its own*, for which in earlier times *the own, it own*, were used: see OWN.

1598 FLORIO, *Spontaneamente*, willingly, .. of himselfe, of his free will, for its owne sake [1611 of free will or of it's owne sake]. 1603 — *Montaigne* A v, From translation all Science had it's of-spring. *Ibid.* Ep. Ded., My weaknesse you might bidde doe it's best. *Ibid.* 3. *Ibid.* 612 Nothing remooveth from it's owne place. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 1191 And tempers with it's moist-full coldnes so Th' excessiue heate. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xvi. 99 In its Perfection and natural Conformity. 1623 *Shaks.'s 2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 393 (written *c* 1593) The Cradle-babe, Dying with mothers dugge betweene it's lips. — So *Temp.* I. ii. 95, 393; *Wint. T.* I. ii. 151, 152, 157, 266; III. iii. 46. — *Meas. for M.* I. ii. 4 (*c* 1603) Heauen grant vs its peace. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1636) 15 There is nothing..to be lost (but its love) by its hate. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* civ. 527 Being directed by his or its Digression. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 23 The Load-stone .. forgetteth it's Property to draw Iron any longer. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* Author's Epist. (1685) 24 If he consents to it's being published. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Prol. (1739) 5 Who taught the Parrot it's usual Compliment? 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 132 [212] It's notorious how great its virtue is. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. vii. 47 Her warning only accelerated it's fate. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1837) I. xvi. 234 The Gospel has its mysteries. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 2 Its foreign policy was treacherous.

B. As *absolute possessive.* [Cf. HIS *abs. poss.*] The absolute form of prec., used when no sb. follows: Its one, its ones. *rare.*

1613–23 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 18 (First Folio) Each following day Became the next dayes master, till the last Made former Wonders, it's.

It's, its, contraction of *it is*: see IT A. γ note.

Itself (itse·lf), *pron.* Also 7–8 its (it's) self, 8–9 *dial.* itsel'. [orig. two words, IT *pron.* and SELF: see HERSELF, HIMSELF. In 17–18th c. often treated as ITS + SELF; *its* is still used when an adj. intervenes, as in *its very self, its own self*; cf. HIMSELF IV.]

I. 1. Emphatic or limiting use. Usually in apposition with a sb. in nom. or obj.: Very, the very, that very; alone (L. *ipsum*). Rarely alone as subject.

c 1000 *Laws of Ælfred* Introd. c. 28 Gif hit ȝonne cucu feoh wære and he secgge þæt..hit self acwæle. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxiii. 5 Myn indignacioun itself halp to me. 1508 FISHER *Seven Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 197 It selfe erth sholde alway be bareyne & without fruyte yf it receyued no moysture & hete from heuen. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The dealing it selfe made men to muse. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 118 b, Unto their luste serueth heaven and hell, the earth and tyme it selfe. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 29 Beauty itself doth of itself persuade. 1610 — *Temp.* IV. i. 153 The solemne Temples, the great Globe it selfe, Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolue. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 160 Feare and Niceneſſe, The Handmaides of all Women, or more truely, Woman it pretty selfe. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr. 19 As of Aristotle [we read] that he was wisdom itself in the abstract. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* Disc. Occas. Med. III. v, Particulars, which are not necessary to the Meditation it self. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* (1739) 19 Tho' the Poem it self be not well digested. 1793 BURNS *Lit. Gregory* iv, And my fond heart, itsel' sae true, It ne'er mistrusted thine. *a* 1822 SHELLEY *Chast. I*, i.

177 Or joy itself Without the touch of sorrow. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1855) IV. iv. vii. § 1. 316 Slang; a word which, I use with some unwillingness, as itself belongs to the vocabulary it denotes. 1882 S. Cox in *Expositor* IV. 197 The story of the creation told by Moses is simplicity and sobriety itself when compared with them.

b. Used alone in predicate, emphatically, as opposed to something else: cf. Himself 3, 3 b.

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxviii. 10 Without all ornament, itself and true. 1821 Keats *Isabella* xxxiii, An eye all pale Striving to be itself. *Mod.* The dear old place looked just itself.

II. Reflexive use. = L. *sibi, se*; Ger. *sich*.

2. Accusative or direct object.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Nu mæg soþ hit sylf ȝecyðan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19231 (Edin.) Ilke suike it selue bisuikis. 1388 Wyclif 2 *Cor.* x. 5 And we distrien counsels, and alle hiȝnesse that hiȝeth it silf aȝens the science of God. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 298 As the heart doeth enlarge it selfe .. so doeth it restraine and close vp it selfe. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 540 Th' offence pardons it selfe. 1610 — *Temp.* III. i. 80 All the more it seekes to hide it selfe The bigger bulke it shewes. 1638–1843 [see Insinuate *v.* 3]. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* 16 [It] does immediately .. disperse it self all over them. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 379 S. Marino hath maintained it self in the condition of a free State..for above 1000 years. 1793–1879 [see Develop 8]. *Mod.* It is a fault that will cure itself in time.

3. Dative, and object of a preposition. (The latter was orig. acc. or dat. according to the prep.)

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xi. 17 Ælc rice on hyt sylf to-dæled byð toworpen. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 384 Þe þinge in it sylfe beriþ witnesse. [1382 — *Gen.* i. 11 Appletre makynge fruyt after his kynd, whos seed ben in hym silf [1611 it selfe] vpon the erthe.] *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 148 Lond argillose, & not cley bi hit selue Is commodose. [1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 777 The sea..somtime swelleth of himselfe before a tempest.] *Ibid.* 782 Of it selfe so long a processe. 1532 Hervet *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 20 Somme it bryngethe by hit selfe, and some it nourisheth. 1611 Bible *Ps.* xli. 6 His heart gathereth iniquitie to it selfe. 1628 Bp. Hall *Old Relig.* (1686) 46 That which is perfect in its self. 1655 E. Terry *Voy. E. India* 13 Fragrant herbs (which the soyl produceth of its self). 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 17 No creature that dies of it self is good to eat. 1665 Boyle *Occas. Refl.* IV. xii, The Sun has ..elevated this Water in the form of Vapours, and drawn it near it self. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 164 ¶ 6 This Letter.. I intend to print..by it self very suddenly. 1870 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. App. 739 This story may be true in itself. *Mod.* The horse gave itself a knock on the head. That child will do itself a mischief.

†**4.** In genitive or possessive case: = *its own*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9466 (Götting.) So hy na thing was neuer wroght, þat thoru it seluen miss ne moght Fall dun into lauer state.

Itsiboo: see Itzebu.

Itterance, -ate, etc., obs. ff. Iterance, -ate, etc.

Ittria, Ittrium, Ittro-, *Chem.*: see Yttria, etc.

-itude: see -tude *suffix*.

I-tuht, ME. pa. pple. of Tight *v.* **I-tuked**, of Tuke *v.*, to afflict, etc. **I-turmented**, of Torment *v.* **I-turnd, -ed**, of Turn *v.* **I-turpled**, of Torple *v.*, to fall headlong. **I-tuðed, -et**, of Tithe *v.*, to grant.

Itum, obs. variant of Item.

Itwin, itwyn: see Twin. **I-twinned**, ME. pa. pple. of Twin *v.*, to divide.

†**Itwix**, *prep.* (*adv.*) *north. dial. Obs.* Also itwyx, ituyx. [f. *i*, In *prep.* + Twix: cf. Atwix(t, Betwixe, Betwixt.] = Betwixt, between.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* Prol., It..makes pees itwix body & saule. *Ibid.* ii. 13 Na tyme sall be ituyx will of demynge and of vengaunce. *Ibid.* v. 8 And i. twix [*v.r.* & betwix & þonne] i. sall lout til þi haly tempill. *Ibid.* cii. 12 Als mykil as it is itwyx myrk and light.

-ity [ME. *-ite*, a. F. *-ité*, L. *-itāt-em*], the usual form in which the suffix (L. *-tās, -tātem*, expressing state or condition) appears, the *i-* being orig. either the stem vowel of the radical (e. g. L. *suāvi-tās* suavity), or its weakened repr. (e. g. L. *puro-, pūri-tās* purity), rarely a mere connective (e. g. L. *auctōr-i-tās* authority; so ME. *emperorite*, in Vernon MS., *St. Ambrose* 886). The last became more frequent in med. and mod.L., and the mod. langs., in abstracts from comparatives, as *majority, minority, superiority, inferiority, interiority*. Hence such formations as *egoity*, with playful or pedantic nonce-words of Eng. formation, as *between-ity, coxcomb-ity, cuppe-ity, table-ity, threadbar-ity, woman-ity* (after *humani-ty*), *youthfull-ity*.

After *i*, *-ity* becomes *-ety*, as in *pie-ty, varie-ty* (L. *pietātem, varie-tātem*). The termination was in L. often added to another adj. suffix, e. g. *-āci-, -āli-, -āno-, -āri-, -ārio-, -bili-, -eo-, -idi-, -ido-, -ili-, -lli-, -ino-, -ino-, -io-, -ivo-, -ōci-, -ōso-, -ui-, -uo-*, etc., whence the Eng. endings *-acity, -ality, -anity, -arity, -ariety, -bility, -city, -idity, -ility, -inity, -iety, -ivity, -ocity, -osity, -uity*, some of which, as *-bility* (*-ability, -ibility*) attain almost to the rank of independent suffixes. The earlier popular Fr. form was *-eté*, in Eng. *-ety* and *-ty*, as in *safety, bounty, plenty*: see -ty.

‖**Itzebu, -boo** (itsibū·). Also 7 ichebo, ichibo, 9 itsi-, itzi-, -bu, -bou, -bue, -boo. [Japanese: two words, *itse, itche* one, *bu* division, part, quarter. (Of Chinese origin.)] A Japanese phrase meaning 'one quarter', commonly applied to a silver coin in the form of a thin rectangular plate (with rounded corners), in use before 1871; it was the quarter of a *riō* or *tael*, and worth about 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling: see also quot. 1900.

The name is still sometimes applied to the quarter of the dollar or *yen*. As the meaning is 'one *bu* or quarter', its use in the plural in reference to a number of *bu* is an error.

1616 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 176. 1618 *Ibid.* II. 77. 1868 E. Seyd *Bullion & For. Exchanges* 265. 1900 Satow *Voy. Capt. Saris* 97 *note*, The Japanese coin called *ichibu*..mentioned in Cocks's *Diary*..was the gold coin.. not the silver *ichibu*, which was first issued in 1837.

Iu-, earlier spelling of Iv-, and of Ju-, q. v.

Iuanna, iwana, obs. forms of Iguana.

Iubard, Iuce, obs. ff. Jeopard, Juice. **Iue**, obs. f. Ivy, Jew. **Iuel**, obs. f. Evil, Jewel. **Iuge, Iuglour**, obs. ff. Judge, Juggler. **Iukinge**, obs. f. Yuking, itching.

†**Iulan** (əiyū·lăn), *a.* · *nonce-wd. Obs.* [f. Gr. ἴουλος down, the first growth of the beard + -an.] Of the first growth of the beard.

1621–3 Middleton & Rowley *Changeling* I. i. 178 Before our chins were worth iulan down.

Iule: see Jule.

Iulidan (əiyū·lidăn). *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Iūlida, -idæ*, f. *Iūlus*: see below.] A myriapod of the family *Iulidæ*: see next 2.

[1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 824 The mouth of the *Iulidæ* strongly resembles that of the larvæ of many insects.] 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Iulidan.

‖ **Iulus** (əiyū·lŭs). *Zool.* Formerly (and still with some) julus. [L. *iūlus*, a. Gr. ἴουλος down, a catkin, the animal described in 2.]

†**1.** A catkin. *Obs.*

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 73 Having a leaf like a flag, bearing a *Julus* hard and close. 1757 A. Cooper *Distiller* III. lv. (1760) 248 The Male Shrubs produce in April or May a small kind of *Juli* with Apices on them.

2. A genus of animals of the class Myriapoda, order *Chilognatha* (*Diplopoda*); a millepede.

1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1047 Unless they have many feet, they cannot be numbred or named amongst the Juli. Juli are as I said, short Scolopenders, that for the number of their feet, exceed .. all other Insects. 1752 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 17 Gallyworm, the brown Julus, with a hundred legs on each side. 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 75 The six original or natural legs of the Iulus are its first organs of locomotion. 1841–71 T. R. Jones *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 293 The eggs .. are deposited in the earth or vegetable mould, in which the *Julus* is usually met with. 1847 Carpenter *Zool.* § 824 The body of the *Iulus* (of which one of the commonest species is known as the Gally-worm) is long and cylindrical; its number of segments is between 40 and 50; and many of these bear two pairs of..legs.

-ium, *suffix. Chem.*, used to form the names of metallic elements.

The L. names of metals were in *-um*, e.g. *aurum, argentum, ferrum*; the names of *sodium, potassium*, and *magnesium*, derived from *soda, potassa* or *potash*, and *magnesia*, were given by Davy in 1807, with the derivative form *-ium*; and although some of the later metals have received names in *-um*, the general form is in *-ium*, as in *cadmium, iridium, lithium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, titanium, uranium*; in conformity with which *aluminum* has been altered to *aluminium*. So *hydrogen*, when theoretically regarded as a metal, has been called *hydrogenium*; cf. also Ammonium.

†**I-unne**, *v. Obs.* [OE. *ge-unnan* (pres. *ge-ann*, pa. t. *ge-ūðe*, pa. pple. *ge-unnen*), f. *ge-*, I- 1 + *unnan* to grant; = OS., OHG. *giunnan*, MHG. *gunnen*, Ger. *gönnen*.] *trans.* To grant.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxix. § 2 Þa nolde se cyning..him his feores ȝeunnan. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 959 (Laud MS.) God him ȝeunne, þæt his gode dæda swyðran wearðan, þonne misdæda. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 125 Ure drihten and ure alesend iunne us allen þet we swa .. maȝen his hest .. halden. *c* 1205 Lay. 16549 Godd hit me iuðe þat ich hine igripen habben. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Uor alle þeo þet habbeð eni god ido me, iseid me, oþer iunned me. 12.. *Prayer to Our Lady* in *O. E. Misc.* 193 [Ich] Swo me hadde ifurn do, ȝif hit me crist i-ȝuðe.

I-unnen, ME. pa. pple. of Unne(n *v.* **Iunte**, obs. form of Joint. **Iuray**(e, obs. spelling of Ivray, darnel. **I-used**, ME. pa. pple. of Use *v.* **Iuyshe**, obs. form of Juice.

†**I'vads**, *int. Obs.* Also 7–8 ivads, evads. [var. I'fads.] In faith.

1675 T. Duffett *Mock Tempest* II. i. 13 So we all think i'vads. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* IV. ii, Evads! I'll try, so I will. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 342 Ivads no—I an't such a Baby neither.

†**Ive**: see Herb Ive.

Ive, obs. or dial. form of Ivy; obs. f. Jew.

I've, colloquial contraction of *I have*: see Have *v.*

1742 Richardson *Pamela* III. 316 A queer sort of Name! I've heard of it somewhere! 1882 'L. Keith' *Alasnam's Lady* III. 223 I've ruffled her temper, too.

-ive, *suffix*, forming adjs. (and sbs.) Formerly also *-if, -ife*; a. Fr. *-if*, fem. *-ive* (=It., Sp. *-ivo*):— L. *-īv-us*, a suffix added to the ppl. stem of verbs, as in *act-īvus* active, *pass-īvus* passive, *nātīv-us* of inborn kind; sometimes to the pres. stem, as *cad-īvus* falling, and to sbs. as *tempest-īvus* seasonable. Few of these words came down in OF., e.g. *naif, naïve*:—L. *nātīv-um*; but the suffix is largely used in the modern Romanic langs., and in Eng., to adapt L. words in *-īvus*, or form words on L. analogies, with the sense 'having a tendency to, having the nature, character, or quality of, given to (some action)'. The meaning differs from that of ppl. adjs. in *-ing, -ant, -ent*, in implying a permanent or habitual quality or tendency: cf. *acting, active, attracting, attractive, coherent, cohesive, consequent, consecutive*. From their derivation, the great majority of these end in *-sive* and *-tive*, and of these about one half in -ative, which tends consequently to become a living suffix, as in *talk-ative*, etc. A few are formed immediately on the vb. stem, esp. where this ends in *s* (*c*) or *t*, thus easily passing muster among those formed on the ppl. stem; such are *amusive, coercive, conducive, crescive, forcive, piercive, adaptive, adoptive, denotive, humective*; a few are from sbs., as *massive*. In *costive*, the *-ive* is not a suffix.

Already in L. many of these adjs. were used subst.; this precedent is freely followed in the mod. langs. and in English: e. g. *adjective, captive, derivative, expletive, explosive, fugitive, indicative, incentive, invective, locomotive, missive, native, nominative, prerogative, sedative, subjunctive*.

In some words the final consonant of OF. *-if*, from *-īvus*, was lost in ME., leaving in mod.Eng. *-y*: e. g. *hasty, jolly, tardy*.

Adverbs from adjs. in *-ive* are formed in **-ively**; abstract sbs. in **-iveness** and **-ivity** (F. *-iveté, -ivité*, L. *-īvitāt-em*), as in *activity, conductivity, resistivity*, and similar terms.

†**I-vee, i-fee**, *v. Obs.* Forms 1 *ȝeféoȝan, (north. ȝefiaȝa, ȝefia)*, 3 *iueie(n, iuee(n, ifœie(n*, iuæie(n, iuaie, ifen(n, iue(n, ive(n. [f. OE. *ge-*, I- 1 + *féogan, féon* to hate = OHG. *fiên*, ON. *fjá*, Goth. *fijan, fian*, whence the pr. pple. *fijands*, OHG. *fijant*, ON. *fjándi*, OE. *féond*, Fiend, enemy.] *trans.* To hate; to make an enemy, put at enmity, render hateful or hostile.

c 975 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 13 Enne ȝefiweð & oðerne lufæð. *Ibid.* xix. 14 Burȝwaras his ȝefiadon hine. *Ibid.* John iii. 20 Se ðe misdoeð ȝefieð þæt leht. *c* 1205 Lay. 564 We beoð ifead wið heom. *Ibid.* 7716 Þæh heo weoren iuæiede. *Ibid.* 9843 Þeonne beo ich wið mine sune iued. *Ibid.* 21214 Heo wusten heom ifæied. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Mine sunnen habbeþ grimliche iwreþed me and iueed me towart te luueliche louerd. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 310 A þral þat dude amis..Wiþ his lord was so i-vet.

Ivel, -il, obs. forms of Evil. **I-vele**: see Yfele *v.*, to feel. **I-vencussed, i-venkessid**, ME. pa. pple. of Vanquish *v.* **I-venymed**, of *venym*, Venom *v.* **Iver, Ivery**(e, obs. forms of Ivory. **Ivi**(e, **ivin**, obs. and dial. forms of Ivy.

Ivied, ivyed (əi·vid), *a.* Also 8 ivy'd. [f. Ivy + -ed 2.] Overgrown or clothed with ivy.

a 1771 Smollett *Love Elegy* iv, I'll seek some lonely church .. Where lamps hang mouldering on the ivy'd wall. 1777 Warton *Ode Suicide* xiii, This votive dirge sad duty paid Within an ivy'd nook. 1877 Black *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 29 Its beautiful green foliage inclosed on one side by the ivied wall of the Bodleian.

I-viled, ME. pa. pple. of File *v.*1; **I-visited**, of Visit *v.*; **I-vlaȝen**, of Flay *v.* **I-vo**, ME. form of Foe *sb.*

-ivity: see under -ive.

†**I-voide**, *a. Obs.* [f. I- 1 + Void *a.*] Void.

c 1415 Lydg. *Temp. Glas* 413 The end of sorow is ioi I-voide of drede.

Ivoire, -ed, obs. ff. Ivory, Ivoried.

Ivor(e, **ivorey, ivorie**, etc.: see Ivory.

I-voride (-əid). [f. Ivory + -ide.] Trade-name of an imitation of ivory.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Ivoride*, an artificial ivory, a vulcanite whitened by abundant quantity of some white material. *Mod.* Table-knives with ivoride handles.

Ivoried (əi·vŏrid), *a.* Also 4 ivoyred. [f. Ivory + -ed 2.] †a. Made of ivory. *Obs.* b. Coloured and smoothed to resemble ivory. c. Furnished with ivory, or (*humorous*) with teeth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliv. 9 [xlv. 8] Mir, and drope, and bike of schroudes þine, Of houses ivoyred bright þat shine. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

I-vorine, *a.* Also 4 yuerene, 5 yvoriene. [In ME. a. OF. *ivorin, ivoirin*, f. *ivoire* ivory + *-in* (see -ine 1); in mod. use app. a new formation.]

†**1.** Consisting or made of ivory. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Song Sol.* vii. 4 Thi necke as an yuerene tour [1388 a tour of yuer]. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 5017 Thilk throne figurede yvoriene On whilk the kyng wysest Salomon to sitte was sene.

2. White and smooth like ivory.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 740 The ivorine loveliness of glossy shoulders.

I-vorine, *sb.* [f. Ivory + -ine 4.] A trade-name for various productions: either such as imitate ivory or (as cosmetics, dentifrices, etc.) produce an ivory-like colour or smoothness. Also *attrib.*

1897 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 7/1 Picture books, ivorine plaques. *Price List.* Cosmetics..'Ivorine' (emollient cream for the skin). Dentifrices, Tooth Pastes, etc...Ivorine.

I·voriness. *rare.* [f. IVORY *attrib.* or *adj.* + -NESS.] The quality of resembling ivory in appearance or colour.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II. v. ii. 195 Her delicate hands also began to lose their ivoriness, and become ashy pale.

Ivorist (əi·vŏrist). [f. IVORY + -IST.] A professional worker or carver in ivory.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 710 The names of famous Japanese ivorists .. are household words among native connoisseurs.

Ivory (əi·vŏri). Forms: *α.* 4 iuor, yuor(e, -ere, iueer, iuoere, euor, 4–5 yvoyre, yuer, euour, 5 iv-, yvor(e, iuyr, iwr, 5–6 yvoire, evour(e, 6 evor(e, euir, euoir; 6 ebure. *β.* 4– ivory; also 4 ywori, yuory, -rie, iuory, 4–5 yuorye, 4–6 evoryе, euery, 4–7 yvory, 5 yuori, -rye, yvere, iwery, evury, -erey, 5–6 ivery, yvery, 6 iuorey, iu-, yuery(e, yvorie, everye, 6–7 iu-, ivorie, 7 yv'ry, 8–9 iv'ry. *γ. erron.* 5–6 veveri, 6 vyveri. [a. OF. *yvoire* (13th c.), Norm. Fr. *ivurie* (12th c.), *iviere, yvyere* (15th c.), mod.F. *ivoire* = Pr. *evori, avori*, It. *avorio*:—L. *eboreus* adj., from *ebur, ebor-* ivory : cf. Coptic *ebu* ivory, Skt. *ibhas* elephant. The form *ebure* in Lyndesay is refashioned after the Latin.]

I. 1. The hard, white, elastic, and fine-grained substance (being dentine of exceptional hardness) composing the main part of the tusks of the elephant, mammoth (*fossil ivory*), hippopotamus, walrus, and narwhal; it forms a very valuable article of commerce, being extensively employed as a material for many articles of use or ornament.

α. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9944 (Cott.) A tron of iuor [*Gött.* yuor] graid. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1888 Mirie notes he fand Opon his rote of yuere. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliv. 7 Howsis of euor. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 178 Hyr vysage whyt as playn yuore. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 946 Hyr throte..Semed a rounde toure of yvoyre. 1388 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* vii. 4 Thi necke is as a tour of yuer. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 17 Of yvor white He hath hire wroght. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 115 Ilkane..beres before him a table of iaspre, or of euour. 14.. LYDG. in *MS. Soc. Antiq.* 134 lf. 14 (Halliwell) Like yvor that cometh fro so ferre, His teeth schalle be even, smothe and white. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Ivor, or ivery (*H.* iwr, or iwery, *S.* yvory, *P.* iuyr), *ebur.* *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacionm* 1148 Of fynest gold and aldere whittest yvore. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 1107 Syne, close thame in one cais of Ebure fyne. *a* 1586 [see 8 b].

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9360 (Cott.) Fair es þe muth o þat leuedi, And ilk toth es als ywori [*Gött.* yuory, *Trin.* Iuory]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 7666 (MS. Bodl.) Þe pynnes weron of yuory. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 33 A peyre of tables al of yuory. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 79 Euery and precious stones. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 My tablees of ivory. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 100 Anone that lady, fayre and fre Undyd a pyune of yverè. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 76 The tooth of an olyfaunt is yuorye. 1552 *Invent. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 43 One pix of everye, bounde with silver. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 40 Double gates .. The one faire fram'd of burnisht Yvory. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 42 There is more difference betweene thy flesh and hers, then betweene Iet and Iuorie. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 368 To the feate Of Artisan, give place the gould, stones Yv'ry, and Geat. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxvii. 15 Hornes of Iuorie, and Ebenie. *a* 1732 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 56 For this, shall Elephants their ivory shed. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 84 The Ceylon Ivory, and that of the Island of Achem, do not become yellow in the wearing, as all other Ivory does. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 1038 The hardest, toughest, whitest, and most translucent ivory has the preference in the market; for many purposes the horn of the narwhal being considered the best. .. The ivory of the hippopotamus is preferred by dentists. 1881 C. S. TOMES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 522/2 When first cut it [African ivory] is semi-transparent and of a warm colour; in this state it is called 'green' ivory, and as it dries it becomes much lighter in colour and more opaque.

γ. ?*a* 1500 *Inventory* in *Paston Lett.* III. 408 A combe of veveri. 1560 *Reg. Gild Corpus Chr. York* (Surtees) 307 A pyx of vyvery with a lytle white canaby.

b. = DENTINE.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 79 The bony portion of the teeth, or the Ivory, forms a very dense mass.

2. A substance resembling ivory, or made in imitation of it. *Vegetable ivory*, the hard albumen of the nut or seed of a South American palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which resembles ivory in hardness, colour, and texture, and is used for ornamental work, buttons, etc.

1842 D. COOPER in *Microsc. Jrnl.* No. 16 (*heading*) On Vegetable Ivory. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 394 Nuts suitable for turning are afforded by the seeds of *Attalea funifera* (Coquilla-nuts), *Phytelephas macrocarpa* (Vegetable Ivory). 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 834/2 The fruit consists of a collection of six or seven drupes. ..Each drupe contains from six to nine seeds, the Vegetable Ivory of commerce. ..The seed at first contains a clear insipid fluid .. afterwards this same liquor becomes milky and sweet, and it changes by degrees until it becomes as hard as ivory. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1207/1 *Ivory, Artificial*, a compound of caoutchouc, sulphur, and some white ingredients, such as gypsum .. or pipeclay. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* Advt. 12 Burmese Ivory .. Exact imitation of Real Ivory, in colour, grain, and finish.

3. *Black ivory*: African negro slaves as an object of commerce. *slang.* [From the trade in these at the time being chiefly located in the same districts as that in ivory.]

1873 R. M. BALLANTYNE (*title*) Black Ivory: Adventures among Slavers. *Ibid.* 27 The price of black ivory was up in the market. 1884 *Sword & Trowel* June 258 The trade, which began with ivory, had now turned to slave-dealing —black ivory, as these, our fellow-men, are called in the market. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Mar. 11/2 Help them to make money otherwise than by dealing in black ivory, and we shall see the slave trade extirpated.

4. The colour of ivory; ivory-white; *esp.* whiteness of the human skin.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iii. 20 The doubtfull Mayd .. Was all abasht, and her pure yvory Into a cleare Carnation suddeine dyde. *c* 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/2 How well the Paynter to the life exprest The soft and swelling yvory of her Breast. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 228 The pure ivory o'er her bosom spreads. 1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 Ivory-white is generally preferred to dead-white for the dress, as being less trying to the complexion. Nearly all recent brides have worn ivory.

5. An article made of ivory, esp. a carving in that material. b. A season ticket, etc. as consisting of a tablet of ivory. c. *slang* (usu. *pl.*) (*a*) Dice; *to touch ivory*, to play at dice. (*b*) Billiard balls.

1830 LYTTON *P. Clifford* iv, Suppose we adjourn to Fish Lane, and rattle the ivories! 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 207/1 Ivory is also the name for a pass-ticket on a railway, or subscriber's admission to a theatre, public gardens, etc. 1864 SALA *Quite Alone* vii, Yes, I will promise you I will keep my head cool, and won't touch ivory tonight. 1875 MASKELL *Ivories* 15 The famous Assyrian ivories..which are..preserved in the British Museum. *Ibid.* 119, I advised that the ivories should be taken out of the wooden frames. 1888 *Sporting Life* 28 Nov. (Farmer), On new premises .. where erstwhile the click of ivories was heard. 1899 SIR A. WEST *Recoll.* I. iii. 95, I was given what was known as an 'ivory' for Lord Dudley's double box on the grand tier.

6. A tusk of an elephant, etc.

1894 SIR G. PORTAL *Mission Uganda* v. 88 They danced, ..swinging the great ivories from one shoulder to the other. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 Some of these private ivories are kept for years and years before they reach the trader's hands.

7. *slang.* (*sing.* and *pl.*) The teeth.

1782 MRS. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husb.* II. ii, Don Sancho, who..complains of the tooth-ache, to make you believe that the two rows of ivory he carries in his head, grew there. 1811 *Lex. Bal.* s. v., How the swell flashed his ivories: how the gentleman showed his teeth. 1819 *Sporting Mag.* V. 7 A chattering blow upon the mouth, which loosened the ivory. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Papers* Poems 1890 II. 147 He showed his ivory some, I guess, an' sez, 'You're fairly pinned'. 1898 *Tit-Bits* 18 June 230/1 His friend who gets one of his 'ivories' extracted with..skill by the same dentist.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

8. *simple attrib.*, passing into *adj.* a. Made or consisting of ivory. *Ivory gate*: see GATE *sb.*1 5.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xliv. 9 [xlv. 8] Fro the yuer housis. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (1822) 462 Thay sett doun in evore chiaris. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 352 In Iuory cofers I haue stuft my crownes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 457 The Ivory Image of Aiax. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* III. 148 The iv'ry car with azure sapphire shone. 1855 TENNYSON *The Letters* iii, She took the little ivory chest.

b. White or smooth as ivory.

a 1586 *Banks Helicon* 63 in *Moulgomerie's Poems* 275 With yvoire nek, and pomellis round, And comlie intervall. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 230 Sometimes her arms infold him like a band .. 'Fondling', she saith, 'since I have hemm'd thee here Within the circuit of this ivory pale [etc.]'. 1624 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Sion's Sonn.* xii, Thy ivorie Teeth. 1652 H. C. *Looking-Gl. for Ladies* A iij, Let your Ivory fingers turn over these Leaves. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 57 Refresh your delicate feet and your ivory limbs. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 208 The complexion was typically 'ivory'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 8/1 The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of embroidered mousselaine de soie over ivory satin. 1897 OUIDA *Massarenes* xiv, She turned her ivory shoulder on him.

9. General comb.: a. attributive, as *ivory broker, convoy, dealer, merchant*, etc. b. objective and obj. gen. as *ivory-bearer, -carving, -hunter, -hunting, -turner, -turning.* c. similative, parasynthetic, and instrumental, as *ivory-backed, -beaked, -faced, -hafted, -handled, -headed, -hilted, -studded, -tinted, -toned, -wristed*, adjs.; also *ivory-like*, adj.

1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 192 There's hair-dye for the gay old boys, And *ivory-backed brushes. 1864 TENNYSON *Islet* 12 A bevy of Eroses apple-cheek'd In a shallop of crystal *ivory-beak'd. 1898 *19th Cent.* 1021 The *ivory-bearers eluded the ivory-hunters, and moved on into the grass. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 10/2 The alleged news of the death of Mr. Stanley is said .. to have been brought by *ivory-brokers. 1839 *Chambers' Tour Holland* 22/1 Numerous cases displaying prodigies of Chinese skill, in *ivory-carving. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 8/1 The story of an *ivory convoy making its way to Zanzibar. 1799 CORSE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 212, I am credibly informed, by the *ivory-dealers in London, that the largest tusks generally come from Africa. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* iv. (ed. 2) 41 An *ivory-faced and silvery-haired old woman opened the door. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* IV. i. 296 There's thy *ivory-hafted knife again. 1813 *Examiner* 2 May 275/1 *Ivory-handled .. Knives and Forks. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xi, The aged creature came, Shuffling along with *ivory-headed wand. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 307 White *ivory-hunters are scarce nowadays. 1898 *Dublin Rev.* July 163 The lessees also make lucrative speculations in *ivory-hunting. 1835–6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 460/1 The removal of an *ivory-like exostosis from the tibia. 1863 SPEKE *Discov. Nile* 101 The greatest man we found here was a broken-down *ivory-merchant called Serboko. 1715–20 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 430 The *iv'ry-studded reins return'd behind, Wav'd o'er their backs and to the chariot join'd. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxx, She was glowing like .. a delicate, *ivory-tinted flower. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3902/4 Serjeant Jacob Rand, ..an *Ivory-Turner by Trade. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 197 Th' *ivory-wristed Queen.

10. Special comb.: **ivory-agaric**, a species of mushroom, *Hygrophorus eburneus* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); **ivory-barnacle**, a species of Acorn-shell, *Balanus eburneus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **ivory-bill**, a species of woodpecker, *Picus* or *Campephilus principalis*: cf. next; **ivory-billed** *a.*, having a bill resembling ivory, as *Ivory-billed woodpecker* (see prec.), and *Ivory-billed coot*, (*Fulica Americana*); **ivory-brown**, bone-brown obtained from ivory; **ivory-eater** (see quot.); **ivory-exostosis**, *Path.*, 'the form of bone tumour which is hard and dense like ivory' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884); **ivory-gull**, see GULL *sb.*1; **ivory-jelly**, a jelly made from ivory dust or turnings (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); **ivory-joint**, ? a morbid hardening of a joint; **ivory-line**, *Entom.*, a smooth yellowish-white space found on the elytra of many beetles; **ivory-nut**, the seed of the South American palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, the albumen of which hardens into vegetable ivory: see sense 2; the Corozo-nut; hence **ivory-(nut-)palm, -plant**; **ivory-paper**, a thick paper or thin cardboard with a finely prepared polished surface, used by artists; **ivory-rat**, = *ivory-eater*; **ivory-saw** (see quot.); **ivory-shell**, a univalve of the genus *Eburna*, of an ivory colour; **ivory-space**, = *ivory-line*; **ivory-tablet** (see quot.); **ivory-tree**, an East Indian tree of the genus *Wrightia*, having wood of a texture and colour resembling ivory (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **ivory-type** (see quot. 1875); **ivory-yellow**, a very pale yellow, almost white. Also IVORY-BLACK, -BONE, -WHITE.

1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 460 **Ivory-bill*, an abbreviation of *Ivory-billed Woodpecker, so called from the colour of its beak, *Picus* or *Campephilus principalis*. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xvi. 281 An .. animal of the squirrel kind, called by the natives the *mboco*, which eats ivory. I have called it the '*ivory-eater, *Sciurus eborivorus*'. 1885 *Life Sir R. Christison* I. 122 But eventually he was attacked with what appeared to be sub-acute rheumatism of both knee-joints, ending slowly in '*ivory-joints', or perhaps anchylosis. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 11 In the south the veldt is covered with the *ivory needle thorn. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 884/1 The *Ivory Plant of South America..producing the nuts known as .. Vegetable Ivory in commerce. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 325 Ivories .. gnawed by that strange little creature .. the *ivory rat. This squirrel-like creature was first brought to Europe by Paul du Chaillu. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1207/2 **Ivory-saw*, a thin saw stretched in a steel frame for sawing ivory from the solid. 1873 ALDRICH *Marjorie Daw* vii, There is an exquisite *ivorytype of Marjorie. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1207/2 *Ivory-type* (Photography), a kind of picture in which two finished photographs are taken, one light in colour, made translucent by varnish, tinted on the back, and placed over a stronger picture, so as to give the effect of a photograph in natural colours.

Ivory, dial. form of IVY.

Ivory-black. A fine soft black pigment, obtained by calcining ivory in a closed vessel; sometimes loosely applied to bone-black.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc., Drawing* 90 With Ivory black as Elephants tooth burned. 1732 J. PEELE *Water-Colours* 53 The proper Black for Water-Colours is what they call Ivory-black. 1836 J. M. GULLY *Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 21 He then dissolves the morphia in acetic acid and treats the solution with ivory-black, in order to withdraw all colour from it.

†Ivory-bone. *Obs.* Forms: see IVORY and BONE. [Cf. BONE *sb.* 4 b.] = IVORY 1.

13.. *St. Gregory* (Vernon MS.) 105 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LV, Tables riche heo tok to hire Þat weore i mad of Iueerbon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ix. 21 Als gratius for to behald, I wene, As evor bone [1555 euour bane] by craft of hand wele dycht. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Ivery bone, *yuoyre.* 1549 *Compl. Scot.* I. 20 Castell ylione .. hed al the portis of euoir bane. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 697 Thair Reillis all war maid of Euir bane.

Ivory-white, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* White as ivory; of the colour of ivory.

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 172 Her forehead yvory white. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 45 Thrones gleam ivory-white; cup-crown'd blaze brightly the tables. 1882 *Garden* 23 Dec. 553/1 Sepals and petals, ivory-white.

B. *sb.* 1. The colour of ivory.

1897 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 6/1 Its warm brown contrasting pleasantly with the ivory-white of the cloth.

2. *ellipt.* Ivory-white porcelain; *spec.* a creamy-white porcelain anciently made in China.

†Ivray. *Obs.* Also -aye. [a. F. *ivraie*, †*ivroie* (16th c. in Littré) :—L. *ebriāca* drunken (sc. *herba*), in reference to its intoxicating qualities.] The weed Darnel, *Lolium temulentum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* IV. xv. 469 Iuray is a vitious grayne that combereth or anoyeth corne, especially wheat. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. ii. § 2. 71 Darnell is called .. in English Darnell, of some Iuray and Raye. 1611 COTGR., *Ivroye*, Darnell, Ray, Iueray. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Ivray*.

Ivy (əi·vi), *sb.* *Pl.* **ivies** (əi·viz). Forms: *α.* 1 ifig, yfig, 3 ivi, 4 yvi, 4–5 yve, yvy, 5–6 ivye, 5–7 ivie, 6 yvie, (ive), 4– ivy. *β.* 1 ifogn, 5 iwon, -yn, 5 ivon, 6 yvon, 9 *dial.* ivin, (hivin), ivvens. *γ.* 9 *dial.* ivory, ivory, iv'ry. [OE.

ifig, obscurely related to OHG. *ebahęwi*, *ebawi*, *ebah*, MHG. *ebe-höu*, *ep-höu*, early mod.G. (1561) *æbhöuw*, Ger. *ep-heu* (1600), *epheu* (1669), MLG. *iflôf*, LG. *eiloof*. The first element of these appears to be an OTeut. **ībа*, of which no cognates are known. The second element in OHG. is app. *hęwi*, MHG. *höu*, Ger. *heu* hay; Kluge suggests that OE. *ifig* may similarly go back to an earlier *ĭf-heg*. But no explanation appears of the connexion with 'hay'.]

1. A well-known climbing evergreen shrub (*Hedera Helix*), indigenous to Europe and parts of Asia and Africa, having dark-green shining leaves, usually five-angled, and bearing umbels of greenish-yellow flowers, succeeded by dark berries; it is a favourite ornamental covering of walls, old buildings, ruins, etc. The plant was anciently sacred to Bacchus.

Barren, creeping, small ivy (formerly also *earth-ivy*, and GROUND-IVY 2): a small, creeping, flowerless variety growing on hedgebanks. *Black, English ivy*: the common ivy, also termed *H. nigra*, from its black berries. *Queensland ivy*, an Australian species having pinnate leaves. *Variegated ivy*, a variety having variegated leaves.

a. *a* 800 *Leiden Gloss.* 44 *Hederam*, ibaei. *Erfurt Gloss.* 392 *Hedera*, ifeȝ. *c* 1000 in Cockayne *Shrine* 139/27 Weal se is mid ifiȝe bewriȝen. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 212 Eorð yfiȝ..þysse wyrte þe man hederan nigran and oþrum naman eorð ifiȝ nemneþ. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 27 On old stoc .. was mid ivi al bi-growe. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. liii. (Bodl. MS.), Oftyn Poetes were crowned with Iuye: in token of noble witte & scharpe, for the yuye is alwei grene. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xlix. 387 The blacke Iuye hath harde wooddy branches. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccci. 708 Creeping or barren Iuie is called .. in English ground Iuie. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 170 The poysoned weed is much in shape like our English Iuy. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* I, The Ivy crawling o'er the hallow'd cell. 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets, Bacchus, or the Pirates* (1815) 156 And then an ivy, with a flowering shoot, Ran up the mast in rings. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* I. 123 The Irish Ivy is much cultivated on account of the vastly larger size of its foliage, and its very rapid growth. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy green, That creepeth o'er ruins old! 1839 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters, Chor. Song* i, Here are cool mosses deep, And thro' the moss the ivies creep.

β. *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 718 *Hedera*, ifeȝn. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/26 *Hec edera*, ..iwyn. *a* 1450 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 277 þan se þai a howse a lytyll þam fro Oure-growne wyt Iwen. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 An Iven, *edera*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* vi. 7 They were constrayned to weere garlandes of yven. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ivin*, Ivy. 1876-93 *Ivin* in north. dial. glossaries from Northumberland to Lincolnshire. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Ivvens*, or Ivvy, ivy.

γ. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Ivory*, ivy. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Ivery, Ivry*, often used for Ivy; as 'The ivery had grown thruff the roof'. 1895 *E. Anglia Gloss., Ivory*, ivy. 1895 EMERSON *Birds* 56.

†**b** Used as a sign that wine was sold within; cf. *ivy-garland* in 3 d, and IVY-BUSH. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 183 What nedeth a garlande, whyche is made of ivye, Shew a tavern wynelesse, also thryve I. 14.. *Why I can't be a Nun* 358 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 147 A fayre garlond of yve grene Whyche hangeth at a taverne dore, Hyt ys a false token as I wene, But yf there be wyne gode and sewer. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 37 The Iuy is hung out in almost euery place, and open market, kept as vnder the allowance of authority.

2. Applied, with distinctive addition, to various (usually climbing or creeping) plants of other genera.

American or **Five-leaved ivy**, Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis hederacea* or *quinquefolia*. **Bindweed-leaved ivy**, the genus *Menispermum*, Moon-seed. **Boston** or **Japanese ivy**, *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*. **Colosseum** or **Kenilworth ivy**, Ivy-leaved Toad-flax (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **German ivy**, *Senecio mikanoides*, a variety of Groundsel (Webster 1864); *Yellow German ivy*, *S. scandens*; **Indian ivy**, *Scindapsus pertusus* (*Monstera deliciosa*) and other species (Miller); **Mexican ivy**, *Cobæa scandens* (*ibid.*); (**American**) **Poison ivy**, *Rhus Toxicodendron* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **West Indian ivy**, *Maregravia umbellata* (Miller). See also GROUND-IVY.

1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 20 To see if perchance the sheepe was browzing on the sea Iuie. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Ivy, Bindweed-leaved, *Menispermum*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 53/2 *Ampelopsis .. hederacea*, the Virginian Creeper or American Ivy. *Ibid.* 632/2 *Ivy..German*, a garden name for *Senecio mikanoides*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Five-leaved Ivy*, a common garden name for the Virginia creeper, *Ampelopsis hederacea*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** simple attributive, as *ivy-bloom*, *-bud*, †*-crop*, *-crown*, *-shroud*, *-stem*, *-wood*, *-wreath*. **b.** instrumental, as *ivy-bound*, *-circled*, *-clad*, *-covered*, *-crowned*, *-gnarled*, *-hung*, *-mantled*, *-ridden*, †*-tapissed*, *-twined*, *-walled*, *-wimpled*, *-wound*, *-wreathed* adjs. **c.** similative, as *ivy-twisted* adj.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 745 The yellow bees in the *ivy-bloom. 1862 BARNES *Hwomely Rhymes* I. 201 Avore the walls wer *ivy-bound. *a* 1593 MARLOWE *'Come, live with me'* v, A belt of straw and *ivie buds. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxvi. 118 An *Iuy-seeled Bower. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 83 A small two-storied *ivy-clad tower. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 5 *The ivy-covered house passed on the left is 'The Knoll'. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 214 *Iflȝ croppena on þam monðe ȝegaderod þe we hatað ianuarius. *a* 1100 *Agr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 298/22 *Corimbus*, ifiȝcrop. *a* 1747 HOLDSWORTH *Rem. Virgil* 26 The *Ivy crown is mentioned frequently by the ancients, as worn by the poets in those days. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 16 Whom lovely Venus..To *ivy-crowned Bacchus bore. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* IX. 128 Soothing notes Of *ivy-fingered winds. 1867 MRS. STOWE *Knocking* in *Rel. Poems* 14 *Ivy-gnarled and weed-bejangled. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 58 Gray and *ivy-hung antiquity. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* v. i. 9 Renowmed Aquine, now I..to thy hand yeeld up the *iuye-mace From crabbed Persius, and more smooth Horace. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 9 Save that from yonder *ivy-mantled tower The moping owl does to the moon complain. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 87 The silvery music of the old bells in the *ivy-netted tower. 1867 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 197 Never have I seen *ruins so ruinous, so *ivy-ridden. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 322 Monstrous *ivy-stems Claspt the gray walls with hairy-fibred arms. 1675 HOBBES *Odyss.* (1677) 192 And in a basket sets on bread of wheat, And in an *ivy-tankard wine good store. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 111 b, Onely there remaine the *Iuie-tapissed wals of the keepe. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 314 The *ivy-turned thyrsus in his hand. 1863 I. WILLIAMS *Baptistery* II. xxiii. (1874) 74 In *ivy-walled solitude. 1621 S. WARD *Happiness of Practice* (1627) 9 Owles in *Iuy-woods. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 3 Passing it thorow Ivy wood. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) 183 The ivywood and divers others. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attila* II. 36 The bowl of ivy-wood Our hero drinks from. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 309 The thyrsus *ivy-wound.

d. Special comb.: **ivy-bells**, the Ivy-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula hederacea* (Britten & Holland); **ivy-bind**, a climbing ivy stem; **ivy-bindweed**, Climbing Buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*; **ivy broom rape**, a species of *Orobanche*, with purple stem, parasitic upon ivy; **ivy-chickweed**, Ivy-leaved Speedwell, *Veronica hederifolia* (Britten & Holland); **ivy-dart**, the thyrsus; **ivy-fern** (see quot.); **ivy-garland**, a garland of ivy, formerly the sign of a house where wine was sold: cf. IVY-BUSH; **ivy-geranium**, the procumbent Ivy-leaved Pelargonium; **ivy-girl**, an effigy of a girl formed of ivy: see quots., and cf. *holly-boy* s.v. HOLLY 3; **ivy (grape)-vine**, a species of vine, *Vitis indivisa* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **ivy-gum**, the resinous juice which exudes from the ivy: cf. *gum ivy* (GUM *sb.*² 3 b); **ivy-like** *a.*, like or resembling ivy; **ivy-owl** (see quot.); **ivy-resin** = *ivy-gum*; **ivy-twine** = *ivy-bind*; **ivy-vine**, the Virginia Creeper; **ivy-wort**, (*a*) Lindley's name for the natural order *Araliaceæ*, which includes the ivy and its congeners; (*b*) see quot. 1640 for *ivy-like*. Also IVY-BUSH, -LEAF, -LEAVED, -TOD, -TREE.

1731 T. COX *Magna Brit.* VI. 232/2 [The lightning] ran down in the Form of an *Ivy-bind, searing the Tree. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. liii. 394 This kinde of Bindeweede is called .. Windweede, or *Iuybindweede. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Ivy-Bindweed, *Polygonum Convolvulus*. *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 134 For in Pierian caves he never sings, Nor with an *ivy-dart divinely raves. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 351 The curious *Ivy-fern, *Hemionitis palmata*, whose five-angled leaves, grovelling on the ground, clothed with a bristling crop of red down [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177 By an *Ivie garland, we judge there is wine to sell. 1894 *Daily News* 17 July 6/5 Drooping sprays of *ivy geranium, with its beautiful pointed leaves of brightest, glossiest green. 1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms, Holly-boys* and **Ivy-girls*, in West Kent, figures in the form of a boy and girl, made one of holly, the other of ivy, upon a Shrove Tuesday, to make sport with. 1779 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIX. 137 The boys .. in another part of the village, were assembled together and burning what they called an *Ivy Girl*, which they had stolen from the girls. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Ivy-gum. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 103 In the south of Europe and north of Africa, an exudation is found on the old trunks of the Ivy, called ivy-gum. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* v. xcv. 681 *Cymbalaria Italica Hederacea*, the Italian Gondelo or *Ivie like leafe. *Ibid.* 682 We may call it in English eyther Iviewort or the Ivie like leafe. 1842 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. i. 10 Wit .. so disproportionate, that it conceals in its ivy-like luxuriance the robust wisdom about which it coils itself. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 202 The common brown or *Ivy-Owl. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, **Ivy Resin*..is brought from Persia, and some other of the hot countries. .. *It is said* to be emollient and detergent, and to make a noble balsam for fresh wounds. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat., Defiance Envie* 19 Nor the low bush feares climbing *yvy-twine. 1867 MRS. STOWE *Knocking* in *Rel. Poems* 12 The bolt is clogged and dusty; Many-fingered *ivy-vine Seals it fast with twist and twine. 1640 *Iviewort* [see *ivy-like*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 85/1 *Araliaceæ* (*Araliads, Ivyworts*), form a small natural order closely approaching umbellifers.

Hence **I·vy** *v. trans.*, to cover with or as with ivy (cf. IVIED); in quot. *fig.*

1843 LOWELL *Poems, Prometheus*, Earth with her twining memories ivies o'er Their holy sepulchres.

Ivy, variant of *Ive* in HERB IVE.

I·vy-berry. Also ivenberry. The fruit or seed of the ivy.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xv. 168 It [a tree] is alle grene as it were Ivy Beryes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 An Iven bery, *cornubus*. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Ivy berry, *grayne de hierre*. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 55 His clustering locks, With ivy-berries wreathed.

Ivy-bush. A bushy branch of ivy; *fig.* a place of concealment or retirement. †**b.** *spec.* A bush of ivy or a representation of it, placed outside a tavern as a sign that wine was sold there; often in phrase *good wine needs no ivy-bush*; hence, the tavern itself (*obs.*). Cf. BUSH *sb.*¹ 5. †Hence *fig.* A sign or display (of anything) (*obs.*).

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 382 Hee is never from the Ivie bush: his lippes are alwayes staynd with the Iuice of Bacchus his berries. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* Ep. Ded. (Arb.) 204 Where the wine is neat, ther needeth no Iuie-bush. 1591 FLORIO *2nd Frutes* 185 Womens beauty..is like vnto an Iuy bush, that cals men to the tauern, but hangs itselfe withoute to winde and wether. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 12 Then Tobacco was an Indian, vnpickt and vnpiped, now made the common Iuy-bush of luxury. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 This Ivye-bush of boasting doth but shew the badnesse of his wine. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 94 An old Boy at his first appearance, with all the Gravity of his Ivy-Bush about him, is sure to draw on him the Eyes and Chirping of the whole Town Volery. 1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. 94 'Pr'y thee, how did the Fool look?' 'Look! Egad, he look'd for all the World like an Owl in an Ivy Bush'. 1823 A. CLARKE *Mem. Wesley Fam.* 232 Mr. Wesley gave out the following line; 'Like to an owl in ivy-bush'. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 262 Like an owl in an ivy-bush.

Ivyl, obs. form of EVIL.

I·vy-leaf. A leaf of ivy; †taken as the type of a thing of little value. *To pipe in* (*with*) *an ivy-leaf* (*fig.*), to console oneself (for failure, etc.) with some frivolous employment (*obs.*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 326 Nim .. ifiȝ leaf þe on eorþan wixþ. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 1433 But, Troylus, thou mayst now, este or weste, Pipe in an ivy leefe, if that the leste. 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. vii. (Skeat) I. 50 Far wel the gardiner, he may pipe with an yue leafe, his fruite is failed. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 21 That all nis worth an yvy lefe. 1869 HAZLITT *Eng. Prov.* 425 *To pipe in an ivy leaf*, to go and engage in any sterile or idle occupation, to hang one's heels up.

Ivy-leaved, *a.* Having quinquangular leaves like those of the common ivy.

In many names of plants, as **Ivy-leaved Bellflower**, *Campanula hederacea*; **I. Chickweed** or **Speedwell**, Ivy-chickweed; **I. Crowfoot**, *Ranunculus hederaceus*; **I. Duckweed**, *Lemna trisulca*; **I. Pelargonium**, a creeping species of *Pelargonium*; **I. Toad-flax**, *Linaria Cymbalaria*.

1789 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. viii. 417 *Ranunculus hederaceus*, Ivy-leaved Crowfoot. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* IV. 125 Ivy-leaved Toad-flax .. is a common plant on the walls of gardens. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/7 A magnificent display of ivy-leaved pelargoniums.

I·vy-to·d. *arch.* [See TOD.] = Ivy-bush.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 67 At length within an Yuie todde..I heard a busie bustling. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 158 Roosted all day within an Ivy Tod. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* VII. v, When *the ivy-tod* is heavy with snow. 1885 TENNYSON *Balin* 330 The battlement overtopt with ivytods.

I·vy-tree.

†**1.** A large plant of ivy. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* xix. 4 Whanne he was comen, and satte vndir an yue tree. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Ivy tree, *hierre*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 71 Trunks of Ivy-Trees, that grew along on the Ground.

2. a. An evergreen tree of New Zealand (*Panax Colensoi*); also *Otago Ivy-tree*; **b.** A North American genus of evergreens, American Laurel, *Kalmia*.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Ivy-tree of America, *Kalmia*. 1883 J. HECTOR *Hand-bk. New Zealand* 127 *Horoeka*, ivy-tree, an ornamental, slender, and sparingly-branched tree. Wood close-grained and tough. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Panax Colensoi*, Otago Ivy-tree.

Iw, obs. form of YEW.

†**I-wake,** *v. Obs.* In 3 i-wakien. [f. I-¹ + WAKE *v.*: cf. MHG. *gewachen*.] *intr.* To wake.

c 1205 LAY. 28082 *Þa gon ich iwakien: Swiðe ich gon to* quakien.

I-waked, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WAKE *v.*

†**I-wa·ld, i-weld,** *sb. Obs.* [OE. *gewald* (= OS. *giwald*, OHG. *ga-*, *giwalt*, MHG. and Ger. *gewalt*, Du. *geweld*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + root *wald-*, of *weald-an*: see WIELD *v.*] Power.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 635 (Gr.) Þonne he his ȝeweald hafað. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 103 Þe mon ne ah his modes iwald. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1541 Godd hit wot! heo nah iweld, Tha heo hine makie kukeweld.

†**I-walden,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gewealdan* (= OS. *giwaldan*, OHG. *giwaltan*, MHG. *gewalten*, Goth. *gawaldan*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *wealdan*: see WIELD *v.*¹] *trans.* To have power over; to sway, rule, control.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 308 Ic..ȝewealde ealles middangeardes. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Drihten..alre sceafte ȝewalt. *c* 1205 LAY. 17213 Mid liste me mai ihalden þat strengðe ne mai iwalden.

I-walken, ME. pa. pple. of WALK *v.*¹ **I-walled,** of WALL *v.* **I-wan:** see I-WON. **I-waned,** ME. pa. pple. of WANE *v.* **I-war, i-ware, i-warre,** obs. ff. AWARE. **I-warisd,** ME. pa. pple. of WARISH *v.* **I-warned,** of WARN *v.*

†**I-wa·rness.** *Obs.* [f. *iwar*, obs. f. AWARE + -NESS.] Watchfulness, vigilance, wariness.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1226 Grete duntes beoth the lasse, ȝef me i-kepth mid i-warnesse.

I-warpen, ME. pa. pple. of WARP *v.* **I-wasche(n, i-washe, i-wasshen,** of WASH *v.* **I-wasted,** of WASTE *v.* **I-watred,** of WATER *v.* **I-waxen,** of WAX *v.*

Iwce, Iwe, obs. forms of JUICE, JEW.

I-wedded, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WED *v.*

†**I-we·de.** *Obs.* [OE. *gewǽde*, *-wǽde* (= OHG. *ga-*, *giwâti*, MHG. *gewæte*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *wǽd*, *wǽde*, *wede*, WEED *sb.*] A garment, a weed.

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 4 De ilca soðlice iohannes hæfde gewede of herum ðæra camella. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.*

II. 148 He nolde awendan .. bis ʒewæda ðe he on westene hæfde. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 On ete and on wete, and ec on iwedan. *c* 1205 LAY. 9450 On heo duden heore iweden. *Ibid.* 26754 Ne nime ʒe nenne stede No nanes cnihtes iwede.

I-weie, i-weye, ME. pa. pple. of WEIGH *v.* **I-weld,** of WELL *v.* **I-weld**: see I-WALD.

† **I-welde,** *v. Obs.* Also **ʒewilde(n.** [OE. *gewieldan, -wyldan,* f. *geweald,* I-WALD: see WIELD *v.*] *trans.* To exercise power over; to wield, rule; to subdue.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Mark v. 4 Hine nan man ʒewyldan ne mihte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Iwisliche þa clennesse iwelt alle unþeawes. *c* 1205 LAY. 9029 Tou and twenti wintre þis lond he iwalde.

I-welled, ME. pa. pple. of WELL *v.* **I-wemmed,** of WEM *v.*, to stain.

† **I-wende,** *sb. Obs.* [ME.; origin obscure: perh. related to next.] ? Contrivances.

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 651 Men habbet, among other i-wende, A rum-hus at hore bures ende.

† **I-we·nde,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gewęndan* (=OHG. *giwenten,* Goth. *gawandjan*), f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *węndan* to turn, WEND.]

1. *trans.* To turn; to change; to bring about.

Beowulf (Z.) 315 Guð-beorna sum wicg ʒe-wende. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 427 (Gr.) ʒif hit eower æniʒ mæʒe ʒewendan mid wihte, þæt [etc.]. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Matheus þet wes cachepol, þene he iwende to god-spellere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 254 Sansumes foxes, þet hefden þe nebbes euerichon iwend frommard oðer.

2. To turn oneself; to turn; to go. **a.** *refl.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxii. 113 Æʒhwilc..hine hræðe sceolde eft ʒewendan in to sinum modes ʒemynde. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 112 in *O. E. Misc.* 40 He hym vt iwende al bi þuster nyhte.

b. *intr.* To turn, wend one's way, go.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 193 Hie..siþþan næfre to unrihtum ne ʒewendað. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 60 Drusiana þa aras .. and..ham ʒewende. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Hit iwendeð from ufele to gode. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 2 Hire moðer wes iwend þe wei þe worldliche men..schulen iwenden. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 148 in *O. E. Misc.* 41 Vre louerd myd heom iwende to geth-semany. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 61 Hire to feche ihc wille i-wende.

† **I-wene,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gewénan* (= Goth. *gawênjan*), f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *wénan* to WEEN.] *trans.* and *intr.* To expect; to hope; to think, suppose.

a 1000 *Juliana* 453 (Gr.) Ic .. me Þyslicre ær þraʒe ne ʒewende! *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxviii. 3 Ic on God minne .. ʒewene. *c* 1205 LAY. 20237 Al hit oðer iwarð: oðer he iwende. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 17722 Ware his euere þe man .. þat wolde hit iwene þat he soch were.

I-wenet, ME. pa. pple. of WEAN *v.* **I-went,** of WEND *v.* **I-weorht,** of WORK *v.*

† **I-we·pen.** *Obs.* [f. I-^{1} + *wepen,* WEAPON: cf. OHG. *giwâfani, gewâfene,* MHG. *gewâfen, -wæfen.*] Weapons, arms, equipment.

c 1205 LAY. 28388 He hehte his cnihtes alle mid alle heore iwepnen ut of burhʒe wenden.

I-wepened, i-wepned, ME. pa. pple. of WEAPON *v.* **I-wept,** of WEEP *v.* **I-werned,** of WARN *v.* **I-werred,** of WAR *v.* **I-wersed,** of WORSE *v.* **I-weschen, i-wesscen,** of WASH *v.* **I-wet,** of WET *v.* **I-weve,** of WEAVE *v.* **I-werche**: see I-WURCHE.

† **I-whiles,** *adv.* and *conj. Obs.* In 4 **i-whils, ewhils, ywhils.** [f. WHILES: the nature of the prefix is obscure.] **a.** *adv.* In the mean time, meanwhile. **b.** *conj.* Whilst.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 23, I whils þe wickid prides kyndeld is þe pore. *Ibid.* xxxix. 11 What profetabilte is in my blode: ywhils I descend in corupcioun. *Ibid.* xci. 14 Thai sall resayfe mykil mare when this life is endid and i whils thai sall be wele suffrand.

Iwhillc, early ME. form of OE. *gehwylc,* EACH, q.v. **I-whited,** ME. pa. pple. of WHITE *v.*

† **I-wi·ht,** *a. Obs.* [f. I-^{1} + ME. *wiht*: see WIGHT *a.*] Valiant, brave.

c 1205 LAY. 12175 He chæs of þan iwihte ten þusend cnihten.

† **I-wil,** *a. Obs.* [f. stem of WILL *v.*; cf. Goth. *gawilja, -jis* willing.] Pleasant, agreeable.

c 1205 LAY. 17122 Hit weoren him swiðe iwil þat he þerof wuste. *Ibid.* 29515 Þat him wes ful iwil.

Iwil, obs. Sc. form of EVIL.

† **I-wi·ll,** *sb. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ʒewil(l,** 2–3 **i-wil, i-wille,** 3–4 **ywyl, ywille.** [OE. *gewill* and *gewile,* f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + stem of *will-an* to WILL.] Will, wish; pleasure.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* iv, On yfelra manna ʒewill. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 61 God..ʒife us to him god iwil. *Ibid.* 93 Þæt weorc wes bigunnen onʒen godes iwillan. *c* 1205 LAY. 6229 Ʒif hit weore þin iwille and þu hit don woldest. *a* 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 423 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 Ich telle him for a dote, þad sait[h] al is y-wille, þanne he sulde ben stille. 1340 *Ayenb.* 94 Hyer is myn ywyl to spekene of uirtue more openliche.

I-wilned, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WILN *v.*

† **I-win,** *sb. Obs.* Also **i-wyn.** [OE. *gewin(n* (=OS. *giwin,* OHG. *gi-, gewin,* MHG. *gewin,* G. *gewinn*), f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *winnan* to labour; to suffer; to fight, contend; to win: see WIN *v.*]

1. Labour, toil; suffering. (Only in OE.)

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* II. i. (1890) 94 Þis ʒewin & þissum ʒelic, þeos ʒemen þe wæs. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 44 He wæs on ʒewinne & hine lange ʒebæd.

2. Battle, war; contest, strife.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 2 Sume..tiliað þonne þæs æʒðer ʒe on sibbe ʒe on ʒewinne. *c* 1205 LAY. 9044 Ne bilæfde he næuer nænne..Þat heold feht and iwin Swa dude Kinbelin.

3. Gain, profit.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) civ. 39 Hi folca ʒewinn fremdra ʒesæton. *c* 1275 *Duty of Christians* 91 in *O. E. Misc.* 144 Idelschipe and luþer iwyn..We mote for-sake.

† **I-win, -winne,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 **ʒe-winnan,** 2–4 **i-winne(n,** 4 **ywynne.** [OE. *ge-winnan* (=OS. *gewinnan,* OHG. *gawinnan,* Ger. and Du. *gewinnen*), f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *winnan* to labour, struggle, suffer, WIN.]

1. *intr.* To struggle, contend, fight. (Only in OE.)

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 173 Hu hie wiþ Simone þæm dry fæstlice ʒefliton and ʒewunnon.

2. To gain by struggling or fighting, to win.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 17 Ða wæs Romana rice ʒewunnen. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1090 Hu he mihte..Normandiʒe of him ʒewinnan. *c* 1205 LAY. 2194 Brutlond heo wolden iwinnen. *Ibid.* 2560 Þus he iwon al þis lond. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Þe mon þe on his youhþe swo swinkeþ, and worldes weole her iwinþ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10687 [Hii] bilaye þe castel longe, ar hii him miʒte iwinne. *c* 1305 *St. Christopher* 194 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Wel auʒte heo heuene iwinne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 478 Say him..þat þov hem ywonne heer. *Ibid.* 4969 If we mowe þe tour ywynne.

I-wipet, ME. pa. pple. of WIPE *v.*

Iwis, ywis (iwi·s), *adj., adv.,* and *sb. arch.* Forms: *α.* 1 **ʒewis,** 2–7 **iwis,** (4–5 **i-wis,** 4–7 **I-wis,** 4–9 **I wis**); 2–4 **iwiss,** (6 **I wys**), 3–5 **ywys,** 3–7 **ywis,** 4–6 **iwys, e-wis,** 6 **ywus, yewus,** 6–7 **iwus, I wus.** *β.* 3–6 **iwisse,** (3–4 **i-wisse,** 4–7 **I wisse**), 4–5 **iwise, iwysse,** 4–7 **ywisse,** 5 **ywysse,** 6 **I wyse, yewisse,** 7 **I wusse.** Nearly every one of these forms occurs written continuously, hyphened, and as two words; in the two latter cases, those beginning with *i* have frequently a capital, *I-wis, I wis, I wisse,* etc. [*α.* OE. *gewis* adj. (=OHG. *giwis,* MHG. and Du. *gewis,* Ger. *gewiss* certain), of which the neuter was used adverbially in ME. *β.* ME. *iwisse* adv. corresp. to an OE. type **gewisse* =OHG. *ga-, giwisso,* MHG. *gewisse* certainly. After 14th c., when final *-e* ceased to have any value, the two forms were mere variant spellings, as is seen by the riming of *iwise* with *his* in *Cursor M.*]

A. *adj.* (*gewis*) Certain (subjectively and objectively). Only in OE.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xli. § 4 Ic wundriʒe hwy swa mæniʒe wise men..swa lytel ʒewis funden. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxv. [xxiv.] (1890) 348 Þæt is ʒeseʒen þæt he wære ʒewis his seolfes forðfore. *a* 1000 *Guthlac* v. (Goodwin) 30 We syndon ʒewisse þines lifes. *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* iii, Myd ʒewyssum ʒesceade yrn & clypa..þone [man].

B. *adv.* (*gewis, iwis,* and *iwisse*) Certainly, assuredly, indeed, truly. (Often with weakened sense as a metrical tag.)

The writing with capital I, and separation of the two elements, have led later authors to understand and use it erroneously as = *I wot, I know,* as if a present of *I wist.*

?*c* 1160 *Winteney Rule St. Benet* (1888) 39 Ic eam ʒewis wyrm & nængman. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He is iwiss mihti. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Ʒe hit maʒen witen iwis þet hit is al for ure sunne. *Ibid.* 55 Þet is al soð, ful iwis. *c* 1200 ORMIN 687 Þatt seʒʒde he ful iwiss forrþi þatt ta wass cumenn time. *c* 1205 LAY. 29481 Iwis ʒe beod Ænglisce englen ilicchest. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 159 Ðe fifte day god made ywis of water, ilc fuel and eruerilc fis. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 876 (Cott.) For-þi þat thou has don þe mis, Þiself þou wite þi wa, i-wis. *Ibid.* 2967 (Cott.) Bot herd it es to kepe, iwise [*v. rr.* I. wys, i wis, I wis] þe þing þat ilk man wald war his. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 17 And als Symond thoht this, Crist wist quat he thoht I wis. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 12749 (Fairf.) Of pantera come perpantera e-wis [*v.r.* i-wis]. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 635 With my deth I may be quyt ywis. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 862 To sey yow myn intent I wis. 1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* (Percy Soc.) 12 Yet nothynge so grose as the yerth I wys. 1521 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 599 That prince Edmunde, the thyrde son e-wis Of Edwarde senior, true foundour shulde be. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 25 No marvell though thou be so proud and full of wordes ywus. 1578 CHURCHYARD *Disc. Queen's Entertainm.* K iij, The cace is aunswered thus: You are not ruld by loue of babes, nor womens willes yewus. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* I. 140 And there (I wis) like no quaint stomack't man Eates vp his armes. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* I. i, A comelier wear, I wus, it is than those dangling slops. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. xlviii, To prove it were, I wis, To prove the beauteous world excels the brute abyss. 1829 HOOD *Epping Hunt* xviii, A well-bred horse he was, I wis. 1845 GUEST in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 160 Till lately, our editors always converted the innocent adverb *i-wiss* (certainly) into *I wiss,* I know. 1855 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball., Masque Queen Bersabe* 48, I wis men shall spit at me.

β. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 91 Ðo gan hem daʒen wel iwisse, Quan god hem ledde in-to blisse. *c* 1275 LAY. 19315 Mid moche blisse And richedom iwisse. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 697 Ʒis, i-wisse, was it sche, y wot wel þe soþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 897 All cold it became & the course helde, Bothe of ymur & aire, after I-wise. *c* 1410 *Sir Cleges* 480 'Tell me trewth..Knowyste thou of that man?' The harper seyd, 'Yee, I wysse'. 1535 FISHER *Ways Perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 368, I wisse it is a thing much more reasonable. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 36 Yewisse, M. Harding, it greeveth you full sore they are so many. 1598 YONG *Diana* 10 For them the tender grasse in pleasant vales doth growe ywisse, Sweete shadowed riuer bankes tell me where my Syrenus is. 1663 COWLEY *Cutter Coleman St.* v. vi, An' these be your Visions! little did I think I wusse—O what shall I do?

γ. For aphetic form *wis* see WIS *adv.* For *in wis* (perh. in part an expansion of *iwis*), see WIS *sb.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 187 As wis ase drope of þi deorwurþe blod mahte waschen a-wai alle folkes fulþe ase wis lifes louerd þe ilke fif wallen ..wascne mine fif wittes. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2521 An her endede to ful, in wis, ðe boc ðe is hoten genesis. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 86/1 Alas, your sinnes are so horrible, that none can be more: yea wis, sinne?

† **C.** *sb.* [the adj. used absol.: cf. OHG. *giwissî,* MG. *gewisse* 'certainty', and the mod. *for certain.*] Certainty: in phr. *mid iwisse* with certainty, certainly (= prec. adv.); also *to iwisse* for certain. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Rule St. Benet* lxviii. (Schröer) 128 Wite se ʒingra mid ʒewisse, þæt hit him eal framað. *a* 1000 *Assmann's Angelsächs Homil.* 55 Forðan ðe we nyton to nanum ʒewisse. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 40 Þenne haueð he his mid iwisse. *c* 1205 LAY. 3545 Peniʒes þer buod an sunda To iwisse an hundrad punda. *Ibid.* 7607 Muchel wes þa blisse þat heo makeden mid iwisse. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 432 He gan hire for to kesse Wel ofte mid ywisse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 23 Wanne eny prest his messe syngeth, I-lief hyt myd y-wysse.

Iwisch, obs. form of JUICE *sb.*

† **I-wi·sliche,** *adv. Obs.* [OE. *gewíslíce,* f. *gewís* + *-líce* (=Du. *gewisselijk*): see IWIS and -LY^{2}.] Certainly; truly.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke x. 42 ʒe-wislice an þing is nied-behefe. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 256 Ealle þa easternan .. tealdon þæt seo lenctenlice emniht is ʒewislice on duodecima kl. april. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 Iwisliche þa clennesse iwelt alle unþeawes. *c* 1205 LAY. 26184 Whær he mihte þene kæisere iwisliche kepen.

† **Iwi·sse, iwise,** *v. Obs.* [OE. *gewísian,* later *gewissian* (= OS. *giwîsian,* OHG. *gawisan,* MHG. *gewîsen*); f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *wísian, wissian,* f. *wís,* WISE.] *trans.* To direct, instruct.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 850 Bædon .. þæt .. him ʒewisade waldend se goda. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 130 Swa swa him Gregorius ær ʒewissode. — *Josh.* iii. 8 Ðu ʒewissa ða sacerdas .. þæt hiʒ ʒebidon on þære ea. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Ðe helende us iwissie to his willan efre. *c* 1205 LAY. 1525 Brutus .. iwende forð rihtes To þon ilke weie þer him iwised wes. *a* 1300 *Prayer to Virgin* 3 in *O. E. Misc.* 195 Þu praie ihesu crist þi sone þat he me i-wisse. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 122 Ase aungeles er he were y-bore Hys eldren hedde y-wysed.

Hence † **I-wissung,** direction, instruction.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *On O. T.* (Sweet *Reader* (ed. 2) 65), For fela ʒewissungum ðe seo an boc hæfð. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Bi heore abbodes iwissunge.

I-wist(e, pa. pple. and pa. t. of I-WITE(N, *Obs.*

† **I-wit.** *Obs.* Also **iwitt, ywit(t.** [OE. *ge-wit(t* (= OHG. *gawitzi, gi-, gewizzi, gewizze,* MHG. *gewizze, -witze*), f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + stem of *wit-an* to know; wit: cf. WIT *sb.*] Knowledge; understanding; wits, senses.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* v. § 3 Sio ʒedrefednes mæʒ þæt mod onstyrian, ac hio hit ne mæʒ his ʒewittes bereafian. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke i. 77 To syllenne his folce hys hæle ʒewit. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 He ʒescop tyen engle werod .. Cherubim, ʒefildnesse of ywitte. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 19 He scolde sone bien ut of his iwitte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 772 For hit [the horse] non iwit ne kon, Hit berth on rugge grete semes.

† **I-wite, ywite,** (ī), *v.*^{1} *Obs.* Also 4 **ywyte.** *Pa. t.* **iwiste, iwuste.** *Pa. pple.* **iwist, iwust, iwiten.** [OE. *gewit-an,* pa. t. *-wiste,* pa. pple. *witen,* f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *wit-an* to know, to WIT.]

1. *trans.* To understand, know, get to know, learn.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. vi. [viii.] (1890) 174 Heo..woldon ʒewitan hwæt þæt wære. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. x. 26 Nowiht [is]..ʒehyded þæt ne se ʒewitten. *Ibid.* John ii. 9 Ða embehtmenn ʒeuiston ða ðe birladon þæt uæter. *c* 1000 *Apollonius* (Th.) 13 Ga and ʒewite hwæt se iunga man sy. *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 382 (Lamb. MS.) Þo scullen more of him ..iwiten his mihte & his ore. *Ibid.* 17 (Trin. MS.) Elde me is bistolen on ar ich hit iwiste. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Iwiteð et ower meiden hwo hit beo þæt is icumen. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 262 in *O. E. Misc.* 44 Iwyte at heom þat hit iherde, and nouht ne axe me. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 224 Wane he wolde iwite ʒwat man þe child ssolde be. 1340 *Ayenb.* 29 Þou sselt ywyte þet þer byeþ zix zennes. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 76 Let nat þy lyft half..Ywite what þow delest with þy ryht syde. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 866 Ye schull y wyte, seyde the mayde, For sche cometh ryde.

2. To watch, guard, preserve.

c 1205 LAY. 13570 We habbeoð ibeon..iwurðed þurh þinne stiwærd, þe haueð iwiten al þis ærd. *a* 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Cott. Hom.* 247 Ne bið neauer his hus for þeos hinen wel iwist. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5540 In þe kinges tresorie þat suerd iwust ys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 212 Sire, ywyte ous, uor we spilleþ.

† **I-wite,** (ī), *v.*^{2} *Obs.* Also 3 **i-whiten, -wihten.** *Pa. t.* **iwat,** *Pa. pple.* **iwiten.** [OE. *gewítan,* to look at; to turn one's eyes towards a place with the intention of going thither; to depart, go away; to die, f. *ge-,* I-^{1} + *wítan* to see: see WITE *v.*^{1}] *intr.* To go away, depart; to decease, die.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 233 Gif we ʒewitaþ fram þe, þonne beo we fremde from eallum þæm godum þe þu us ʒeʒearwodest. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Nacode we wæron acennede and nacode we ʒewitaþ. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Þa feol heo þer adun and iwat. *c* 1205 LAY. 13244 Wes i þere ilke wike þe ærchebiscop forð iwiten. *Ibid.* 17235 He sæt stille alse þeh he wolde of worlden iwiten. *Ibid.* 21311 Þe wulf heom to iwiteð and alle heom abiteð. *Ibid.* 25616 Þene beore he ismat þat he to þere corþe iwhat.

I-wite(n, ME. pa. pple. of WITE *v.*, to blame.

† **I-wi·tness.** *Obs.* [OE. *gewitnes(s* (= OHG. *gawiznessî*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + WITNESS.] Knowledge; witness, testimony; the act of witnessing.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 2 Buton Godes willan & buton his ȝewitnesse. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 153 Þa bletsode he eft Marian lichoman on Moyses boca ȝewitnesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe, and on ure iwitnesse astah to heofene. *Ibid.* 131 Sancte iohannes baptiste, þe ure drihten ber iwitnesse. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2491 To beoren hire witnesse [*v.r.* iwitnesse] of hire hwite meiðhad.

† **I-wi·tterli,** *adv.* *Obs.* [Cf. WITTERLY.] Certainly, of a truth.

c 1205 LAY. 17582 Þat wes a þan time tun swiðe hende. þat mon nu iwitterli clepeð seint Deouwi.

† **I-wi·ve, ywive,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gewîfian*, f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *wîfian* to WIVE.] *intr.* To take a wife, to marry.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Judg.* iii. 6 And ȝewifodon him..on þam hæþenum mædenum. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 261 in *O. E. Misc.* 118 Wo is him þat vuel wif bryngeþ to his cotlyf, so him is alyue, þat vuele ywyueþ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10888 He adde iwiued & an eir adde also.

I-wived, ME. pa. pple. of WIVE *v.*

Iwlaht, pa. pple. of WLECCHE *v.* *Obs.*, to make lukewarm.

† **I-wo·n, i-wan.** *Obs.* [f. I-¹ + WON, hope, etc.]

1. Hope; expectation; resource; chance, fortune.

c 1205 LAY. 7706 Mid þere ȝeue he heom ouer-com þat was þa þat bezste iwan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10790 As me þincþ turne aȝe uort god sende betere iwon [*rime* manie fon]. *a* 1300 *Leg. Rood* 26 He..of-swonke is owe mete: he nuste no betere iwon. *c* 1300 *Beket* 1022 Ich have nou lither iwon. *Ibid.* 1712 Rathere he wolde thane deth afonge bote there were other iwon.

2. Fortune, substance, property.

c 1275 *Death* in *O. E. Misc.* 172 His freondes strieuð to gripen his i-won.

I-wonded, ME. pa. pple. of WOUND *v.* **I-wonde(n,** of WIND *v.* **I-wone:** see I-WUNE. **I-wo(n)ne,** ME. pa. pple. of WIN *v.* **I-woned, i-wont,** of WON *v.*: see WONT *a.* **I-woost,** ME. pa. pple. of WIT *v.* **I-wope,** of WEEP *v.*

† **I-wo·rded,** *a.* *Obs.* [f. I-¹ + WORD + -ED².] Full of words, talkative, garrulous.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Veole iwordede mon seið þe psalmwurhte, ne schal neuer leden riht lif on eorðe.

I-worpe(n, ME. pa. pple. of WARP *v.* **I-worred,** of WAR *v.* **I-worð-, i-worschipped,** of WORSHIP *v.* **I-worsed,** of WORSE *v.*

† **I-wo·rth, ywo·rth,** *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 ȝeweorð-an, -wyrð-an, 2 ȝewurðen, 2–3 iwurðe(n, -þe(n, 3 iworþe(n, 3–4 yworþe. *Pa. t.* 1 ȝewearð, *pl.* -wurðon, 2 ȝewearð, -warð, 2–3 iwearð, i-warð, 3 iwærð, iwerð, *pl.* iwurðen, 4 yworþ. *Pa. pple.* 1 ȝeworden, 2 ȝewurðen, 2–3 iwurðen, iworðen, 4 yworthe, i-worth(e. [OE. *geweorð-an* (= OS. *giwerðan*, OHG. *gawerdan*, MHG. *gewerden*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *weorðan*, OS. *werðan*, Goth. *wairþan* to become: see WORTH *v.*]

1. *intr.* To become, or turn to (something); in *pass.* to be made or have become (something).

The complement of the predicate may be a sb., adj., pa.pple. (forming a passive voice), sb. in the dat. or with *to*, or a prep. phrase, as *mid cilde* with child.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 210 Ic his modor ȝewearð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* xxi. 18 He ȝewyrþ micelre mæȝþe. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 14 Ðæt word wæs flæsc ȝeworden. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þaðe he man ȝewarð, þa was he acenned of þe clene meidene. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þa iwarð þat folc swiðe abluied. *c* 1205 LAY. 259 Hit iwerð þere .. þat þeos ȝunge wiman iwerð hire mid childe. *Ibid.* 3733 Cordoille com þat wourd, þat heo was iworðen widewe [*c* 1275 Þat ȝeo was widewe iworþe]. *Ibid.* 18171 He wurðeliche iwarð him to kinge. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 140 Hit schal iwurðen ful liht. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Sev. Sins* iv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 17 Beþench þat þou salt iworþe and forroti to axen and erþe. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 578, I wrechch..of al þe blysse þat euer was maked..Y worthe [*v. r.* I worþ] worste of al wyghtys. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2908 After euerech of hure strokes grute, ys body al swart y-worþ. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 665 Þei wolden y-worþen so grete To passen any mans miȝt.

2. To happen, come to pass, come into being; to be made.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* v. x. § 1 Eac on þæm ȝeare ȝewurdon moneȝa wundor. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iii. 9 Hu maȝon ðas þing ðus ȝeweorþan? *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 He ne cweð naht ȝewurðe man..ac he cweð: Uton ȝewurcan man to ure anlicnesse. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Ða iwearð þer muchel eie on godes folke. *c* 1205 LAY. 22735 Ich mai sugge hu hit iwarð. *Ibid.* 32240, Iwurðe þet iwurðe, iwurðe Godes wille! Amen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 52 Al þe wo þet nu is & euer ȝete was, & euer schal iwurðen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33, I wurðe hit al þat ha habbe hire wil of streon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 262 Yworþe þi wil ase ine heuene and ine erþe.

3. To come, arrive, get to be (at a place).

c 1205 LAY. 9123 Fromward þeon londe of Jerusalem iwurðen heo beoð in Beðleem. *Ibid.* 29555 Þer heo iwurðen to [*c* 1275 Hii to him wende].

4. To befall, to happen to (a person).

Impers. with acc. or dat.

a 1000 *Judith* 260 (Gr.), Hu ðone cumbolwiȝan .. hæfde ȝeworden. *c* 1205 LAY. 2236 Sel þe scal iwurðen [*c* 1275 Wel þe sal bi-tyde]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 After þi word..mote me iwurðen.

5. To come acceptably to; to please. be agreeable; to be agreed upon.

Impersonal, with acc. or dat., *ne mihte heom iwurðen*, they could not agree.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* IV. vi. § 15 Hie ȝewearð þæt hie wolden to Romanum friþes wilnian. *a* 1000 *Andreas* 307 Hu ȝewearð þe þæs? 1014 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. E.), ȝewearþ him and þam folce on Lindesiȝe anes ðæt hi hine horsian sceoldan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 Hwi iwearð hine [Ananias & Sapphira] swa, þet ȝit dursten fondian godes? *c* 1205 LAY. 29427 Þa ne mihtte heom iwurðe wha þis lond scolde aȝen.

6. *Let iwurðen*, let (a thing) be or go (as it will), let be, let or leave alone.

c 1205 LAY. 3343 Lauerd beo þeu stille, let me al iwurþen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 414 Marthe haueð hire mester, leteð hire i-wurðen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1535 He lete þe king al iworþe & to rome aȝen drou. 1340 *Ayenb.* 40 Þe ualse demeres, þet..Zelleþ hare domes, oþer ham leteþ yworþe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. VI. 228 Late god take þe veniaunce; Theiȝ þei done yvel, Late þow god y-worþe! 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 279 Bote we leteþ God i-worþe wiþ his owne privete.

I-worthe(n, ME. pa. pple. of WORTH *v.* **I-wost(e,** of WIT *v.* **I-wounde,** of WIND *v.* **I-wounded,** of WOUND *v.* **I-woven,** of WEAVE *v.* **I-woxe(n,** of WAX *v.* **I-wrapped,** of WRAP *v.*

† **I-wra·the,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *gewrâðian*, ME. *-ien*, f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *wrâðian*: see WRATH *v.*] *trans.* To make angry or wroth; *refl.* to become angry.

c 1075 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. A.) an. 1070 Þa .. ȝewraðede hine se arcebiscop Landfranc. *c* 1205 LAY. 27698 Walwain þat bihedde..and he hine iwraðede.

I-wraththed, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WRATH *v.* **I-wreied, -id,** of WRAY *v.* **I-wreken,** of WREAK *v.* **I-wrete,** of WRITE *v.* **I-wreþed, i-wreþþed,** of WRETHE *v.*, to anger. **I-wreyed,** of WRAY *v.* **I-wrien, i-wriȝen,** of *wrigh*, WRY *v.*, to cover, veil, conceal.

† **I-wri·t.** *Obs.* [OE. *gewrit*, f. *wrîtan* to WRITE: cf. WRIT.] Something written; a writing, a treatise.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 6 Þeah þe ȝewrito oft nemnen eal þa lond Media oþþe Asiria. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 177 Þa heht he .. rædan þæt ȝewrit beforan him. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 133 Alswuche wise spekeð ðe eorðliche king wið iwilche cristene monne Þe he to sendeð his halie iwriten. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 103 in *O. E. Misc.* 108 Þe mon þe on his youhþe .. leorneþ .. iwriten reden he may beon on elde wenliche lorþeu.

I-write, -en, ME. pa. pple. of WRITE *v.* **I-writhen, -wriðen,** of WRITHE *v.*, to bind. **I-wroht, i-wrouȝt, i-wrouht,** of WORK *v.* **I-wroken,** of WREAK *v.* **I-wryed, -yd,** of WRY *v.*, to twist. **I-wulc(h,** obs. form of EACH. **I-wunded,** ME. pa. pple. of WOUND *v.* **I-wunde(n,** of WIND *v.* **I-wundred,** of WONDER *v.*

† **I-wu·ne, i-wo·ne.** *Obs.* Also 3 ywune. [OE. *gewuna*, f. stem of *wun-ian*: see WON *v.* and WONT. Cf. Du. *gewoonte.*] Custom, habit, wont.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Heo .. ȝemonð þæs wildan ȝewunan hire eldrana. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Bute we bileuen ure ufele iwune. *c* 1205 LAY. 14017 Þa Peohtes duden heore iwune. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 475 Hit is gode monne iwone. *c* 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 207 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 Vyche day in þe temple wes myne ywune To techen eu godes lore.

I-wuned, -et, ME. pa. pple. of WON *v.*: see WONT *a.* **I-wunne(n,** of WIN *v.*

† **I-wu·neliche,** *adv.* *Obs.* [OE. *gewunelice*, f. *gewunelîc* customary (= OHG. *gewonelîch*, G. *gewöhnlich*): see I-WUNE and -LY².] Customarily, usually.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. iv. (1890) 274 Is þæt þæt mynster .. þe ȝewunelice is Muigeo nemned. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 Halic boc nemneð iwunliche ðreo þing to sede. *c* 1200 *Trin. Hom.* 152 Holi boc nemneð iwunelich þre þing to sed.

† **I-wu·rche, i-werche,** *v.* *Obs.* *Pa. t.* i-worhte, iwrohte, iwroughte. [OE. *gewyrc(e)an* (= OS. *giwirkjan*, OHG. *gawurchan*, *giwircan*, MHG. *gewirken*, Goth. *gawaurkjan*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *wyrc(e)an*: see WORK *v.*] *trans.* To work; to make; to do.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 6 Þara lima ȝecynd is þæt hi ȝewercað ænne lichoman. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 187 Het Neron ȝewyrcean mycelne tor of treowum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvi. 11 Þu eart ana God, þe æȝhwylc miht wundor ȝewyrcean. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 223 Uton ȝewurcan man to ure anlicnesse. *c* 1205 LAY. 3879 Remus & Romulus Rome iwrohten. *Ibid.* 17623 Passen at seint Deowi sorȝen iworhte. *Ibid.* 28995 Sexisce men..seiden þat heo wolden wið hine grið iwurchen. *a* 1250 *Prov. Ælfred* 130 in *O. E. Misc.* 110 Bute he him of frumþe freond iwrche [*v.r.* bote he him fremede frend y-werche]. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 212 (261) Neuere I þis for coveytice Iwroughte.

† **I-wu·rht.** *Obs.* [OE. *gewyrht* (cf. OS. *giwurht*, OHG. *gewurht*), f. *ge-*, I-¹ + stem **wurk-* of *wyrc(e)an* to work.] Work, deed; desert.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Þæt hiora ælc ȝulde oðrum edlean ælces weorces æfter his ȝewyrhtum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John xv. 25 Þæt syo spræce syo ȝe-fyllad.. þæt hyo hatedan me buton ȝe-werhtan. *c* 1205 LAY. 24189 Þus Arður þe king delde his drihtliche londes after heore iwurhte.

I-wursed, ME. pa. pple. of WORSE *v.* **I-wurthe:** see I-WORTH *v.* **I-wurþed, i-wurþeȝed,** ME. pa. pple. of WORTHY *v.*

† **I-wurthi,** *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *geweorþian*, *-wurþian*, *-wyrþian*, f. *ge-*, I-¹ + *weorþian*: see WORTHY *v.*] *trans.* To honour, to dignify; to hold in honour.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 3 Hu ne belimpð se weorðscipe þonne to þam þe hine ȝeweorðaðʔ *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) viii. 6 Þu hine ȝewuldrast and ȝeweorðast. *c* 1205 LAY. 3066 Þat heo hine nulde iwurði. *Ibid.* 29687 Þene stude to iwurðien Þer stod ure drihten.

I-wust, i-wuste, ME. pa. pple. and pa. t. of WIT *v.* **I-wympled,** of WIMPLE *v.* **I-wyped,** of WIPE *v.* **I-wyrshupped,** of WORSHIP *v.*

I-wys, I-wysse: see I-WIS.

Iwyse, variant of JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Ixia (i·ksiă). [L., a. Gr. ἰξία.]

‖ **1.** *Name in Greek and Latin for the plant also called* CHAMELEON (q. v., sense 3), a kind of thistle yielding an acrid resin. *Obs.*

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. A v b, It is good against the poyson of ixia with wyne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 64 Most effectuall..for them that haue drunke the gum of Chamelæon, called Ixia. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Ixia* or *Ixine*, a sort of Carduus; an Herb which some call Cameleon.

2. *Bot.* A genus of S. African iridaceous plants, with large showy flowers of various colours. Also extended to some allied plants, as a species of *Trichonema* cultivated in the Channel Islands.

1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiv. 154 There are some very beautiful genera in .. this class, particularly the Ixia and Iris. 1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations* II. 119 An almost endless variety of ixias. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. viii. (ed. 2) 175 The little species of ixia, *trichonema columnæ*, is particularly remarkable among the spring flowers. 1880 PARKMAN *France & Eng. Amer.* 58 From the grass gleams the blue eye of the starry ixia.

3. *Comb.* **Ixia-lily,** a name for the plants of the genus *Ixiolirion* (N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), natives of Asia, with blue or violet funnel-shaped six-parted flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 682/2. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*

Ixiolite (i·ksioləit). *Min.* [ad. Swed. *ixiolith* (Nordenskiöld, 1857), f. *Ixion* (see next) + Gr. λίθος stone (see -LITE): suggested by the association of Ixion and Tantalus in the infernal regions.] A variety of TANTALITE containing oxide of tin.

1861 BRISTOW *Gloss.* 193 Ixiolite .. usually occurs in rectangular prisms. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 734 Crystallized skögbolite and ixiolite are here included.

Ixionian (iksi,ōu·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Ixīoni-us* adj. (f. *Ixīōn*, Gr. Ἰξίων: see below) + -AN.] Belonging to, or resembling that of, Ixion, a mythical king of Thessaly, who was punished in the infernal regions by being fastened to an eternally revolving wheel.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 24. 169 Condemned to an Eternal Ixionian Fate.

Ixolite (i·ksŏləit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *ixolyt* (Haidinger, 1842), f. Gr. ἰξός mistletoe, bird-lime + λίθος stone (see -LITE).] A mineral resin occurring in bituminous coal, having a greasy lustre, and becoming soft and tenacious when heated.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Dana*. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 736 Ixolyte.

Ixtle, ixtli: see ISTLE.

I-yarked, i-ȝarket, ME. pa. pple. of YARK *v.*, to prepare. **I-ȝarwed,** of YARE *v.* **Iye,** obs. f. EYE.

† **I-yeerid,** ME. variant of YEARED.

c 1412 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1858 Þou of þe pryue seel art old I-yeerid.

I-yefen, i-ȝefen, ME. pa. pple. of GIVE.

† **I-yell, i-ȝel,** ME. variant of YELL, yelling.

c 1205 LAY. 17799 Þer wes moni reolic spel Þer wes gumene iȝel.

I-yelt, ME. pa. pple. of YIELD *v.* **I-yemed, i-ȝemed,** of YEME *v.* **I-yened, i-ȝened,** of YEAN *v.*, to bring forth. **I-yerned, i-ȝerned,** of YEARN *v.*¹

† **I-ye·ten,** *pa. pple.* *Obs.* Also 3–4 i-ȝe·t(t)e. [For *ȝe-eten*, *i-eten*, pa. pple. of EAT *v.*, and of the early compound, ME. *ȝe-eten*, OE. *ge-etan* to eat up, consume (L. *com-edĕre*). Cf. mod.Ger. *gegessen*, for earlier *gessen* contr. for *ge-essen.*] Eaten.

c 1205 LAY. 6691 Þeær heo hæfden wel iȝeten and seoððen idrunken. *a* 1300 *Fall & Passion* 33 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 13 Hi nad bot þat appil i-ȝette þat þe sin nas ido. 13.. *Ipotis* 394 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 346 Whon wormes han I-ȝete þi syde. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 757 Þo clement hadde y-ȝete a fyn.

† **I-ye·tt,** *v.* *Obs.* In 3 i-ȝetten. [f. I-¹ + ME. *ȝetten*: see YETTE.] *trans.* To grant, concede.

c 1205 LAY. 10792 Al him iȝette þat Gallus þer ȝer(n)de. *Ibid.* 14195 Þe king him iȝette Swa Hengest ȝirnde.

† **I-ye·ve,** *v.* *Obs.* In 3 i-ȝefuen. [f. I-¹ + ME. *ȝeven*, GIVE: cf. OHG. *gigeban*, *gegeben*, MHG. *gegeben.*] *trans.* To give.

c 1205 LAY. 21947 Heo þa iȝefuen ȝisles þan kingen.

I-yeve(n, i-ȝeve(n, i-ȝive(n, i-yove(n, i-ȝove(n, i-ȝyve, ME. pa. pple. of GIVE. **I-ȝilde, i-ȝolde(n, i-ȝoulde, i-ȝulde,** of YIELD *v.* **I-ȝirnd,** of YEARN *v.* **I-ȝote(n, i-ȝotten,** of YETE *v.*, to pour, melt.

Iyre, Iys(e, obs. forms of IRE, ICE.

Iyrne, iyron, obs. variants of IRON.

‖**Izar** (i'zär). [Arab. ازار *izār*, ازر *izr* veil, covering.] The outer garment of Moslem women, a long cotton mantle covering the whole person.

Also one of the two cloths of the ihram or pilgrim's dress.

1836 LANE *Mod. Egypt.* I. 52 Eezar. 1839 — *Arab. Nts.* I. iii. 136 There accosted him a female wrapped in an izar. 1885 ALDRICH *Poems, Dressing the Bride* 21 The misty izar from Mosul. 1898 I. ZANGWILL *Dreamers of Ghetto* IV. viii. 121 Women and maidens .. raising their face-veils and putting off their shrouding izars as they sat at his feet.

Izard (i'zărd, ‖ *izār*). Also isard, izzard. [ad. F. *isard* (1553 in Hatz.-Darm.), Gascon *isart*: 'perh. of Iberian origin' (Darm.).] A capriform antelope allied to the chamois, found in the Pyrenees.

1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 195 The solitary hunter of the Izard. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer Pyrenees* II. 59 The heights by which the troop of izards had passed over. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 155/1 The recesses of the Pyrenees are the haunts of the izard, a variety of the chamois, of smaller size and brighter colour. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 57 We killed a lot of isards. 1886 R. BUCHANAN *Dream of Life* VIII. 165 And fleeter than the feet of swift izzards.

Comb. 1791 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Celestina* IV. 239 Equipped ..as Izard hunters, we reached this castle. 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* LIX. 369 They saw him .. spring from the ground with izard-like agility.

Izard, variant of IZZARD.

-ization, suffix forming nouns of action from vbs. in -IZE: see next.

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xi, He was not aware that he was driving at any *ization*.

-ize (also written -ise), suffix forming vbs. = F. *-ise-r*, It. *-izare*, Sp. *-izar*, ad. late L. *-izāre*, *-izāre*, f. Gr. *-ίζειν*, formative derivative of vbs.

The Greek verbs were partly intrans., as *βαρβαρίζειν* to play the barbarian, act or speak as a barbarian, side with the barbarians, *τυραννίζειν* to side with the tyrants, partly trans. as *καθαρίζειν* to purify, clean, *θησαυρίζειν* to treasure up. Those formed on national, sectarian, or personal names were primarily intransitive, as *Ἀττικίζειν* to Atticize in manners, to speak Attic, *Φιλιππίζειν* to act or speak for Philip, to philippize, *Ἑλληνίζειν* to 'do' the Greek, act as a Greek, speak Greek, Hellenize; also, to make Greek. A few words of this form connected with or used in early Christianity, were latinized already in the 3rd or 4th c. by Christian writers: such were *βαπτίζειν baptizāre*, *εὐαγγελίζειν euangelizāre*, *κατηχίζειν catechizāre*, *σκανδαλίζειν scandalizāre*, *ἀναθηματίζειν anathēmatizāre*, *χριστιανίζειν christiānizāre*, *ἰουδαΐζειν iūdaizāre*. Others continued to be formed both in ecclesiastical and philosophical use, e.g. *canōnizāre*, *dæmonizāre*, *syllogizāre* (Boethius *Aristot. Anal.*); and this became established as the normal form for the latinizing of Greek verbs, or the formation of verbs upon Greek analogies. In med.L. and the mod. langs. these have been formed also on L. or modern national names, and the use has been extended to the formation of verbs from L. adjs. or sbs. This practice prob. began first in French; in mod.F. the suffix has become *-iser*, alike in words from Greek, as *baptiser*, *évangéliser*, *organiser*, and those formed after them from L., as *civiliser*, *cicatriser*, *humaniser*. Hence, some have used the spelling *-ise* in Eng., as in French, for all these words, and some prefer *-ise* in words formed in Franch or Eng. from L. elements, retaining *-ize* for those of Gr. composition. But the suffix itself, whatever the element to which it is added, is in its origin the Gr. *-ίζειν*, L. *-izāre*; and, as the pronunciation is also with *z*, there is no reason why in English the special French spelling should be followed, in opposition to that which is at once etymological and phonetic. In this Dictionary the termination is uniformly written *-ize*. (In the Gr. *-ίζ-*, the *i* was short, so originally in L., but the double consonant *z* (=*dz*, *ts*) made the *syllable* long; when the *z* became a simple consonant, *-idz* became *īz*, whence Eng. *-əiz*.)

In current English the following groups may be noted:

1. Words that have come down from Greek, or have been at some time adopted from Greek, or formed on Greek elements; a. with the trans. sense of 'make or conform to, or treat in the way of, the thing expressed by the derivation', as *baptize* (prob. the earliest *-ize* word in Eng.), *anathematize*, *anatomize*, *apostrophize*, *canonize*, *catechize*, *cauterize*, *characterize*, *christianize*, *crystallize*, *diphthongize*, *harmonize*, *idolize*, *monopolize*, *organize*, *phlebotomize*, *stigmatize*, *symbolize*, *systematize*, *tantalize*; b. with the intrans. sense 'to act some person or character, do or follow some practice', as *agonize*, *apologize*, *apostatize*, *botanize*, *dogmatize*, *geologize*, *philosophize*, *syllogize*, *sympathize*, *theorize*.

2. Words formed (in Fr. or Eng.) on Latin adjs. and sbs. (esp. on derivative adjs. in *-al*, *-ar*, *-an*, etc.), mostly with the trans. sense 'to make (that which is expressed by the derivation)', as *actualize*, *authorize*, *brutalize*, *civilize*, *colonize*, *consonantize*, *devocalize*, *eternize*, *etherealize*, *familiarize*, *fertilize*, *formalize*, *fossilize*, *humanize*, *immortalize*, *legalize*, *memorize*, *nationalize*, *naturalize*, *neutralize*, *patronize*, *pulverize*, *realize*, *satirize*, *scrutinize*, *secularize*, *signalize*, *solemnize*, *spiritualize*, *sterilize*, *terrorize*, *vocalize*; trans. or intrans., as *cicatrize*, *extemporize*, *moralize*, *particularize*; less frequently only intrans., as *temporize*.

3. Words from later sources, as *bastardize*, *foreignize*, *jeopardize*, *villanize*, *womanize* trans., *gormandize*, and such nonce-words as *cricketize*, *pedestrianize*, *tandemize*, intr.

4. Words formed on ethnic adjs., and the like, chiefly trans. but sometimes intrans., as *Americanize*, *Anglicize*, *Gallicize*, *Germanize*, *Latinize*, *Romanize*, *Russianize*.

5. Words formed on names of persons, sometimes with the intrans. Greek sense of 'to act like, or in accordance with', as in *Calvinize*, *Coryatize*, but usually in the trans. sense of 'to treat like, or after the method of, or according to the (chemical or other) process of'; as in *Boucherize*, *Bowdlerize*, *Burneltize*, *galvanize*, *Grangerize*, *macadamize*, *mesmerize*, *Rumfordize*; with many technical and commercial terms, and nonce-words such as *Gladstonize*, *Irvingize*, *Joe Millerize*, *Merry-Andrewize*, without limit.

6. From names of substances, chemical and other; in the trans. sense of 'to charge, impregnate, treat, affect, or influence with'; as *alcoholize*, *alkalize*, *carbonize*, *de-oxidize*, *hydrogenize*, *oxidize*, *ozonize*, *silverize*, etc.; so in nonce-words, as *Londonize* to make like London, etc.

Verbs in *-ize* have the usual derivative adjs. and sbs., as ppl. adj. in *-ed* (often more used than the vb.) as 'sensitized paper'; ppl. adj. in *-ing*, chiefly from the intrans. use, as 'Judaizing Christians', 'a philosophizing writer'; vbl. sb. in *-ing*, as 'the Bowdlerizing of Shakspere'; agent-noun in *-izer* (sometimes coexistent with a formation on the Greek type in *-IST*), as *colonizer* (*colonist*); noun of action in *-ization* (sometimes coexistent with one from Gr. in *-ISM*), as *civilization*, *organization* (*organism*).

The following are illustrations of some of the recent uses of the suffix:

1591 NASHE *Introd. Sidney's Astr. & Stella* in *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) p. xxx, Reprehenders, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionate coyned verbes all in *-ize*. 1611 FLORIO, *Inpetrarcato*, Petrarchized. 1618 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Journ. Scotl.*, I haue a smacke of Coriatizing. 1682 D'URFEY *Butler's Ghost* II. 177 Ralpho..takes the Tongs..and snaps him by the Nose .. surpriz'd, To be thus rudely dunstaniz'd. 1796 COLERIDGE *Lett.* I. 209 We might Rumfordize one of the chimneys. 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIV. 533 It is a taste that, to coin a word, insignificantizes everything—unpoetizes nature. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX. 492 Tandemizing, cricketizing, boatizing, *et omne quod exit in* izing, is not to be carried on without a considerable expenditure. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 264/2 He has no fear of Tower-Hamletizing the land. *Ibid.* VI. 203/2 To Perkin-Warbeckize a pretender is the best, because not the most spirited, policy. 1861 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* viii, Arch-quacks have taken to merry-andrewizing in a new arena. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Nov. (L.), If a man..is funny, and succeeds in Joe-Millerizing history, he pleases somebody or other. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 164 Of the first class [Preservation of Timber] the three best known processes are: (a) Burnetising, (b) Kyanising, and (c) Boucherising. 1881 MAHAFFY in *Academy* 23 Apr. 295 She does not Irvingise Shylock. 1885 JEAFFRESON *Real Shelley* II. 190 The troop of nakedized children rushed downstairs. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar. 7/3 These instruments, before they are used, should always be strictly anti-septicized. 1897 A. LANG in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 187 To do this is not to Celticise but to Macphersonise. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 6/1 The word 'Klondykised' has been coined to express the conditions of persons who have caught the mania [for seeking gold at Klondyke]. ..The effect has been to 'Klondykise' nearly all the people of the town. 1898 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Talks w. Gladstone* 114 *note*, It [the passage] is, as it were, Canning Gladstonized.

Izekelle, obs. form of ICICLE.

Izeland, obs. form of ICELAND. *Izeland shock*, Iceland dog.

1638 DAVENANT *Jeffereidos*, The fleetest Izeland-Shock. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* 332 They .. live like Izeland-shocks by shewing tricks for bread.

-izer, suffix of agent-nouns from vbs. in -IZE.

Izzard (i'zărd). *arch.* or *dial.* Also izzet, izzart, uzzard. [app. in origin the same word as *zed*: cf. EZOD, the dial. *izzet*, *uzzit*, and the form *ẽze'd*, now or formerly in Scotl. for *zed*; also Languedoc *izeto*, the letter *z* (D'Hombras *Dict.*).] Old name for the letter Z.

1738 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* i. Wks. 1814 XI. 348 'Miss, what spells B double Uzzard?' 'Buzzard, in your teeth, Mr. Neverout.' 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Gram., zed*, more commonly *izzard* or *uzzard*, that is *s hard*. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* IV. Wks. (1889) 668/2 Then there's an M, and a T, and an S, but whether the next be an izzard, or an R, confound me, I cannot tell. 1799 SOUTHEY *Eng. Eclogues* Poet. Wks. III. 78 Warbling house-notes wild from throat and gizzard, Which reach from A to G, and from G to Izzard. 1822 *Craven Dial., Izzet*, the letter *z*. 1834 HOOD *Tylney Hall* (1840) 269 A fiery izzard seemed written on the distant sky. a 1874 J. MOULTRIE *Poems* (1876) I. 167 In those days not a soul knew A from Izzard.

Izzard, variant of IZARD.

J

J (dʒē¹), the tenth letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, is, in its origin, a comparatively late modification of the letter I. In the ancient Roman alphabet, I, besides its vowel value in *ibīdem, mīlitis*, had the kindred consonantal value of modern English Y, as in *iactus, iam, Iouem, iūstus, adiūro, maior, peior*. Some time before the 6th century, this *y*-sound had, by compression in articulation, and consequent development of an initial 'stop', become a consonantal diphthong, passing through a sound (dy), akin to that of our *di, de*, in *odious, hideous*, to that represented in our phonetic symbolization by (dʒ). At the same time, the original guttural sound of G, when followed by a front vowel, had changed to that of palatal *g* (gʸ, gy), and then, by an advance of the point of closure, had passed through that of (dʸ, dy), to the same sound (dʒ); so that *i* consonant and the so-called *g* 'soft' came to have, in the Romanic languages, the same identical value. In Italian, this new sound is represented by *g* before *e* and *i*, *gi* before *a, o*, and *u*. Thus, L. *gestus, Iēsūs, iam, iocāre, iūdicem*, are represented in Italian by *gesto, Gesù, già, giocare, giudice*. But in the other Romanic languages, the letter I was retained with the changed sound, so that, in these, *i* consonant and *g* 'soft' were equivalent symbols, distinguished only by derivation. In OF. the foregoing words were *gest, Iesu, ia, ioer, iuge*.

In OE., *i* consonant, so far as it was used, had (as still in all the continental Germanic languages) its Latin value (y), equivalent to OE. *ge, gi*, or *e* before certain vowels; thus we find *iá, iól, iow, iú, iugoð, iung*, as occasional spellings of the words commonly written *geá, geól, eow, geó* (*gió, giú*), *geogoð* (*giogoð*), *geong* (*giong, giung*). This was especially the case with foreign proper names and other words known through Latin, as *Ianuarius, Iob, Iofes* (=Jove), *Iudéa, Iudéisc, iacinþ*, and the ethnic name *Iótas, Iútan* (rarely *Eotas*), now rendered 'Jutes'. But the French orthography introduced by the Norman Conquest brought in the Old French value of *i* consonant = *g* 'soft' (dʒ); a sound which English has ever since retained in words derived from that source, although in French itself the sound was subsequently, by loss of its first element, simplified to (ʒ).

From the 11th to the 17th c., then, the letter I i represented at once the vowel sound of *i*, and a consonant sound (dʒ), far removed from the vowel. Meanwhile, the minuteness and inconspicuousness of the small ı, and its liability, especially in cursive writing, to be confounded with one of the strokes of an adjacent letter, had led in mediæval Latin and general European writing, and thus also in English, to various scribal expedients in order to keep it distinct. (See I.) Among these, an initial ı was often prolonged above or below the line, or both; a final ı was generally prolonged below the line, and in both cases the prolonged part or 'tail' came at length in cursive writing to be terminated with a curve; thus arose the forms ȷ, *ȷ*, J. The 'dot', used to individualize the minuscule i, was also used with the tailed form, and thus came the modern j, *j*. But this was at first merely a final form of i, used in Latin in such forms as 'filij', and in numerals, as j, ij, iij, vj, viij, xij. It was very little used in English, where *y* had previously been substituted for final *i*; and it was not till the 17th c. that the device of utilizing the two forms of the letter, so that *i, i*, should remain as the vowel, and j, *j*, be used for the consonant, was established, and the capital forms of the latter, J, *J*, were introduced.

The differentiation was made first in Spanish, where, from the very introduction of printing, we see j used for the consonant, and i only for the vowel. For the capitals, I had at first to stand for both (as it still does in German type, and in all varieties of Gothic or Black Letter); but before 1600 a capital J consonant began to appear in Spanish. (See, for example, Minsheu's Spanish Dictionary of 1599, where I and J are strictly distinguished, though the I and J words are put in one series.) In German typography, almost from the first, some printers employed a tailed form of the letter ȷ or j initially, to distinguish the consonant sound; but this was by no means generally established till much later. According to Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*), Louis Elzevir, who printed at Leyden 1595–1616, is generally credited with making the modern distinction of u and v, i and j, 'which was shortly after followed by the introduction of U and J among the capitals by Lazarus Zetzner of Strasburg in 1619'. In England, individual attempts to differentiate i and j were made already in the 16th c., as by Richard Day, who *printed books in London after 1578, and George Bishop*, who printed the translation of La Primaudaye's *French Academie* in 1586, with i, j, u, v, differentiated as in modern use, but had no capital J or U. The J j types are not used in the Bible of 1611, nor in the text of the Shakspere Folio of 1623 (but see JIG); these have I i for both values; but the latter has a capital Italic *J* in headlines in the proper names *John, Juliet, Julius*, and in the colophon, list of actors, etc., thus showing a tendency to use this (in its origin merely an ornamental variety of *I*) as a *J*. In Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary printed in 1611 (and in the reprint of it in 1632), the Roman type used for the French has no capital J, and uses I with both values, but it has the small j which is regularly used in the French words: thus Iuſtice, Ajuſter. On the other hand, the italic type, in which the English is printed, has no small *j*, and uses *i* for both vowel and consonant; it has the two capitals, *I* and *J*, but uses them indiscriminately for the consonant: thus Ioyau: *m. A Jewell*; Ioyaulier: *m. A Ieweller*. Frequently *J* is used also for the vowel: thus Ingenieuſement: *Jngeniouſly*; Ingenieux: *Ingenious*. Thus even when the types *I* and *J* were at hand, their use was not yet regulated. But during the decade which followed 1625, J, j, *J* or *ȷ*, *j*, appear to have been gradually added to all founts of type, and the present usage of restricting I i to the vowel, J j to the consonant appears to have been generally established soon after 1630. (See, under U and V, the similar differentiation of U u vowel, and V v consonant, from the earlier V v initial, u medial and final.)

But though the differentiation of I and J, in form and value, was thus completed before 1640, the feeling that they were, notwithstanding, merely *forms of the same letter* continued for many generations; a vestige of it is still seen in the practice of many persons, who in script write the *I* form (*ℐ*) for both *ℐ* and *𝒥*, and in the omission by printers of J and U from the signatures of the sheets of books. In Dictionaries, the I and J words continued to be intermingled in one series down to the 19th c. Dr. Johnson, indeed, under the letter I, says 'I is in English considered both as a vowel and consonant; though, since the vowel and consonant differ in their form as well as sound, they may be more properly accounted two letters'. Nevertheless, he proceeds to treat them practically as one, his first word I being followed by JABBER; JAM by IAMBICK, and this by JANGLE; while the three last words of I are JUXTAPOSITION, IVY, JYMOLD. The same practice was followed by Todd, and by Richardson 1820, and even in some later dictionaries. Joddrell in 1820, Webster in 1828, separate I and J, as independent letters. The name of the letter, now *jay* (dʒē¹), was formerly *jy* (dʒɐi), riming with I, and corresponding to French *ji*; this is still common in Scotland and elsewhere.

In printing manuscripts or reprinting books produced before the differentiation of I and J, the earlier I has been treated in two different ways. The earlier editors, in most cases, introduced the modern usage into their texts, changing the I of the archetype, when it stood for the consonant, into J. Later editors more usually aim at reproducing the actual form of the original, and retain I with its twofold value. As our quotations are, in the main, from printed editions of MSS., and in some cases from later editions of printed books, they necessarily reflect these differences of editorial practice, and often show J before the 17th c.; it is to be remembered that this is usually due to the edition quoted, not to the original scribe or printer.

But in our chronological lists of 'Forms', which precede the Etymology and Senses, these editorial J's have been disregarded, and the contemporary I alone given down to the date when J was actually in use.

In some modern editions of MS. or Black-letter books, in which the minuscule i of the original text is reproduced, we yet find a capital J introduced. This arises probably from the circumstance that the MS. or Italic *J*, or Black-letter 𝔍, is more like a J than an I in appearance, and is actually still used both for I and J.

No word beginning with J is of Old English derivation. Many are from Latin, chiefly through French; some from Greek, and a few from Hebrew and Arabic. There are also numerous modern words from distant languages, Eastern or Western, as *jaguar, jalap, jerboa, jungle, junk*. Besides these, many familiar or colloquial words of recent appearance and obscure history begin with this letter. On account of the phonetic equivalence of *i* consonant (i. e. *j*) and *g* 'soft' in words from Romanic, while in native English words, as *girl, get, g* was 'hard', there was a considerable tendency in Middle English to substitute *i* (=*j*) for *g* in words from French, as in *gemme, iemme, gentil, ientyl, gest, iest* (and occasionally a counter tendency to use *g* for *i* (*j*), as in *iet, jet, geat, maiestie, majesty, magestie*), of which traces still remain in *gest, jest, sergeant, serjeant, jelly* from Fr. *gelée*, etc.

The regular and practically uniform sound of the letter J in English is the consonantal diphthong (dʒ). In the word *hallelujah* (also spelt *halleluiah*) it has the sound of Roman i-consonant (y). The same sound is retained in proper names or alien terms from German and other languages in which the Roman value of *j* is retained, as *Jena* (yē·nä), *Jaeger, Joachim, Jungfrau, junker, Janos, Jaroslav, Jassy*. In a few French words, distinctly recognized as alien, *j* has the French sound (ʒ), as *déjeuner, jeu d'esprit*. In the transliteration of Oriental names, as *Jāt, Jehangir, Jenghiz, Juggernaut, Jumna*, etc., *j* is used with its English value.

I. 1. The letter. The plural appears as *js*, J's, *ȷs*, j's.

[1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I *heading*, Now as concerning I consonant, which oftentimes vniustly vsurpeth the sound and place of G: me thinke it hath small reason: or rather I may say it is verie absurd, and much against both Art and reason.] 1591 PERCIVALL *Bibl. Hispan., Gram.* B j b, j somewhat like the French *Desja, joieux, jouer*, but best like the Hebrew ש with his point on the right horne, or sh in English, as *Ojo, osho*. 1599 MINSHEU *Span. Gram.* 7 There be three kindes of I in the Spanish, that is, small i, Greeke y, and j, Iota or consonant. .. J iota or j consonant, which this toong taketh of the Arabique, is pronounced as in French *Jamais, Deja, Jehan*, in English like sh, as *Jardin*, a gardin, shardin. *Ibid.* 8 X is..pronounced like J consonant, and the Spaniard often writeth one for another. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* iv. (1865) 13 For distinctiones of both sound and symbol, I wald commend the symbol and name of i and u to the voual sound; .. the symboles of j and v to the latin consonantes, and their names to be jod and vau; as, vain jestes. *Ibid.* v. 16 And j, for difference of the voual i, written with a long tail, I wald wish to be called jod or je. 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *I (the letter)*: *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade, jet, jilt*. 1896 A. WHYTE *Bible Characters* 190 Esau ..carved E. and J. into a true lover's knot under the handle of it. 1897 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 184 We carry the tails of our J's..below the line.

2. A curve or figure of the shape of the letter.

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 211/1 A spur .. ran out toward the west and formed a large 'J' with the curve facing the south.

3. Short for J-pen, a broad-pointed pen, stamped with the letter J.

1885 SLADEN *In Cornwall*, etc. 173 The ink-pot .. with an old J nib in it stiff with rust. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan. 3/1 A Visit to the J-Pen Club... Holding conclave with a group of brand-new Jays. *Mod. colloq.* What pen do you write with? Do you use a J?

II. 4. Rarely used like the preceding letters to express serial order. In the signatures of the sheets of books, etc., the old order of the Roman alphabet, H, I, K, is usually retained. In the alphabetic

designations of the batteries of the Royal Artillery A, B, C, etc., J is used for the tenth.

1884 *Whitaker's Alm.* 163 Field Artillery, 1st Brigade, A Battery, Dinapore;..I, Ahmedabad; J, Dublin; K, Aldershot. 1899 *Ibid.* 195 Horse Artillery..A Battery, *Umballa*; ..I, *Mhow*; J, *Bangalore*; K, *Rawal Pindi.* 1899 MACKAY *Introd. Lindesay of Pitscottie* (S. T. S.) 34 MS. J..is at present in the library of Dupplin. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 12 Jan. 5 The transport Ujina sailed for Durban with J Battery Royal Horse Artillery and spare horses.

5. As a Roman numeral j was formerly used as a final form of i in j, ij, vj, and the like; this is retained in medical prescriptions.

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 179 ℞ ladani ℥j, & resolue it in ℥iiij of oile of mirtilles.

6. In *Math.* and *Physics*, *J* is used to denote the Jacobian; also Joule's mechanical equivalent of heat; for *j* in Quaternions, see I (the letter) 6.

III. Abbreviations.

J. stands for various proper names, as *John, James, Joseph*; *Jane, Jessie, Jemima*, etc. J.P., Justice of Peace; Jr., jr., Junior.

Ja, obs. Sc. form of JAY, the bird.

‖ **Jaal-goat** (dʒē¹·ăl-, yā·ăl,gōᵘ·t). [ad. Heb. יָעֵל *yāᶜēl* wild goat.] The wild goat of Mount Sinai, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, etc. (*Capra jaala*).

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 283/2 The Jaal Goat, *Capra jaela*, found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai. *Ibid.* (*cut*) Jaal Goat, or Abyssinian Ibex.

Jab (dʒæb), *v. colloq.* or *dial.* [var., orig. Sc., of JOB *v.*[1]] *trans.* To thrust with the end or point of something; to poke roughly; to stab.

1825–80 JAMIESON, To *Jab*, to prick sharply. *Ettr. For.* 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 243 The hog..being jabbed with a spear. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 May 2/3 M. Mendès got jabbed in the lower part of his chest, seriously if not fatally.

b. To thrust (something) with an abrupt blow (*into* a thing or person).

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238, I disapprove of jabbing the spear into a hog. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* I. 12 Jabbing the point of his penknife into the writing pad.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To stab.

1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 238 When alone, it is fair to jab. 1892 R. KIPLING *Life's Handicap* 119 The Khusru Kheyl jab upwards from below, remember.

Jab (dʒæb), *sb. colloq.* or *dial.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of jabbing; an abrupt blow with something pointed, or (in pugilistic slang) with the fist.

1825–80 JAMIESON, *Jab*, the act of pricking in this way [see JAB *v.*]. 1872 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 260 Giving the fire a jab with the poker. 1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman!* xi, A short, sharp, terrible jab of the masked man's unengaged left hand. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 198 The chief's son..made a tentative jab with a spear at the white man.

Jabber (dʒæ·bəɹ), *v.* Also 5–6 iaber. [app. onomatopœic, with the form of a frequentative; with *jabber, jabble*, cf. *gab, gabber, gabble*; also *yabber*; the phonetic relation between these is not clear. An earlier form in the Promptorium MSS. is JAVER, which in Pynson's ed. became *jaber.*]

1. *intr.* To talk rapidly and indistinctly or unintelligibly; to speak volubly and with little sense; to chatter, gabble, prattle. Often applied, in contempt or derision, to the speaking of a language which is unintelligible to the hearer.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 256/2 (Pynson), Iangelyn or iaberyn [*Harl. MS.* iaveryn], *garrulo, blatero. Ibid.* 487/1 Tateryn or iaberyn [*Harl. MS.* iaueryn, or speke wythe owte resone], *garrio, blatero.* 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. iv. § 23 Which Infant..doth not jabber so strangely, but that she is perfectly understood by her Parent. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), To *Jabber*, a word vulgarly used for to prattle, chat, or talk. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvi, He had brought a gentleman who could jabber with her in French. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxvii. (1874) 340 We have got two Flemish servants, and you should hear them jabbering.

b. To utter inarticulate sounds rapidly and volubly; to chatter, as monkeys, birds, etc.; to gibber or jibber.

c1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* IV. 41 Allanson made some sound..as if attempting to speak, but his tongue refused its office, and he only jabbered. a1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 76 The fool who jabbered at his feet, the monkey which grinned at the back of his chair. 1860 TROLLOPE *West Ind.* xx. 310 In the huge trees the monkeys hung jabbering. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* v. iii. 289 On the top of the crag the sea-fowl were jabbering.

2. *trans.* To speak or utter rapidly and indistinctly; to express by jabbering. Often *contemptuously* = to speak (a foreign language), with the implication that it is unintelligible to the hearer.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* vi. Wks. 665 Whatsoeuer the Iewes would iaber or iangle agayn. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x. 348 They must jabber their *Credos* and *Pater-Nosters* at Home. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 22 ⁋ 2 He did not know what Travelling was good for, but to teach a Man..to jabber French, and to talk against Passive Obedience. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xviii. (1856) 383 A poor idiot, ..used to come every day to the churchyard, to..jabber in broken expressions his grief.

Hence **Ja·bbering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* *Jabbering crow*, a small species of crow common in Jamaica (*Corvus Jamaicensis*). **Ja·bberingly** *adv.*, in a jabbering manner (Hyde Clarke, 1855).

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 487/2 (Pynson), Taterynge or iaberinge [*Harl. MS.* iauerynge, *Winch. MS.* iaperynge], *garritus.* 1543 BALE *Course Rom. Fox* 43 b, Latyne Iabberynge and wawlynge, accordynge to the offyce of saynt Antonynes personage. 1689 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-monger* 29 His Singing-Boys with their alternate Jabberings and Mouthings. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 237 'Twas chatt'ring, grinning, mouthing, jabb'ring all. a1795 SIR W. JONES *Hymn to Lacshmi* Wks. 1799 VI. 364 Jabb'ring spectres o'er her traces glide. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 To study the jabberings of monkeys.

Jabber (dʒæ·bəɹ), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of jabbering; rapid and indistinct or unintelligible talk; gabble, chatter; gibberish.

1727 SWIFT *Gulliver, Let. to Cousin Sympson* Wks. 1778 V. 7 Who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland, because they use a sort of Jabber. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 586 A sea-port jabber, formed..by the mishmash of a hundred dialects. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Greece*, etc. 45/1 He..was utterly ignorant of any language but his own; despised all foreigners, and detested their 'jabber'. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. xvi. 85 Prepared for what she called a 'jabber'.

Jabberer (dʒæ·bərəɹ). [f. JABBER *v.* + -ER[1].] One who jabbers; a chatterer.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 152 T' out-cant the Babylonian Labourers, At all their Dialects of Jabberers. 1818 KEATS *Lett.* Wks. 1889 III. 141 To daunt and dazzle the thousand jabberers about pictures and books. 1892 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 24 Mar., The jabberer who sits near you..and annoys everybody around with senseless and endless talk.

Ja·bberment. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Jabbering; jabber; senseless and voluble talk.

1644 MILTON *Colast.* 25 We are com to his farewell, which is to bee a concluding taste of his Jabberment in law.

Jabbernowl, variant of JOBBERNOWL.

Jabble (dʒæ·b'l), *v.*[1] Also 6 jabil. [f. as JABBER, with freq. or dim. ending -LE.] = JABBER *v.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 126/45 Iabil, *garrire, multum loqui.* 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 313 Thousands of birds, all jabbling and dabbling, and paddling.

Ja·bble, *v.*[2] *Sc.* [app. onomatopœic, with freq. or dim. ending -LE; cf. *dabble.*]

a. *trans.* To shake or mix up together (quot. 1760); to shake up or agitate (a liquid), to cause to splash. **b.** *intr.* To splash, plash, dash in small waves or ripples.

1760 WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 163 All mix'd..by..jabling them well together in a Cloth. 1825–80 JAMIESON, To *Jabble*, 1. To cause agitation of the sea, as when the wind rises. 2. To agitate the liquid contents of a dish or vessel, so as to cause spilling. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 286 The rippling tide..jabbling along the side of the boat.

Jabble (dʒæ·b'l), *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] A slight agitated movement of water or other liquid; a splashing or dashing in small waves or ripples.

1831 *Mirror* XVII. 415/1 There is a perpetual 'jabble' against the cliffs on this coast. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 21 A plash and jabble of conflicting waters. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 4 The steamer jumped, and the black buoys were dancing in the jabble. *fig.* 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *K. Carnegie* 307 Carmichael's mind was in a jabble that day.

Jabell, variant of JAVEL *Obs.*, worthless fellow.

‖ **Jabiru** (dʒæ·birū). Also jaburu. [Tupi-Guarani *jabirú*; also called *jabirú guaçú* (*guaçú* or *wassú* 'great').] A large wading bird of tropical and subtropical America (*Mycteria americana*), of the stork family. Also applied to the allied *Xenorhynchus australis* and *indicus*, and *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, of the Old World.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 200 Iabiru Brasiliensibus, Belgis vulgo *Negro.* 1678 RAY *Ornith.* III. iii. 276 Jabiru guacu [guaçú] of the Petiguares..I have eaten of it often.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. VI. iv. 179 It will be proper to mention the Jabiru, and the Jabiru Guacu, both natives of Brazil. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* II. 343 The crane, or jabiru, of Surinam, I can best compare to a stork. 1860 G. BENNETT *Gatherings of a Naturalist* 195 (Morris), In October, 1858, I succeeded in purchasing a fine living specimen of the New Holland Jabiru, or Gigantic Crane of the colonists (*Mycteria Australis*). 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* s. v., Very nearly allied to *Mycteria*, and also commonly called Jabirus, are the birds of the genera *Xenorhynchus* and *Ephippiorhynchus.*

‖ **Jaborandi** (dʒæbŏræ·ndi, prop. dʒa:bŏrandī·). [Tupi-Guarani *jaburandí*, also *jaburandiba* (*iba* plant, tree).] The dried leaflets of a Brazilian plant *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*, N.O. *Rutaceæ*, having diuretic and sudorific properties. Also applied to other plants having similar properties.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 513 *Jaborandi.* This drug, which has long been employed by the natives of South America, received its first notice, under the various names of *Jaborandi*, *Jaguarandy*, and *Jamguarandi*, from Dr. T. J. H. Langgard in his 'Diccionario de Medecina domestica', Rio Janeiro, 1865. 1875 *Pharmac. Jrnl.* 18 Sept. 227. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 35 Jaborandi might prove serviceable in some cases.

Jaborine (dʒæ·bŏrəin). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -INE.] An alkaloid contained, together with pilocarpine, in the leaves of jaborandi: see prec.

1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jaborin*,..Its action resembles that of atropin..It is antagonistic to pilocarpin. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 226 Pilocarpine, when heated with dilute hydrochloric acid, is converted into jaborine.

‖ **Jabot** (ʒabo). [F. *jabot* gizzard, frill on a shirt front: 'origin unknown' (Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A frill formerly worn by men on the front or bosom of the shirt, edging the opening.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* Introd., His clean silk stockings..the solitaire, the *jabot*, the ruffles at the wrist, and the *chapeau-bras*—all announced that La Jeunesse considered the arrival of a guest at the château as an unusual event. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 3/1 The costume is completed by a long waistcoat of cream satin, patterned with pink roses, a jabot of lace, pale blue satin knee-breeches [etc.].

2. An ornamental frill on a woman's bodice.

1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/2 The bodice of black and yellow striped silk, with frills and jabot of black lace. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 8/4 The jabot has secured a fresh lease of life, and has elongated itself from the neck to the waist.

Jaca, early form of JACK *sb.*[4], the fruit.

‖ **Jacamar** (dʒæ·kămaɹ). [a. F. *Jacamar* (Brisson, 1760), ad. Tupi-Guarani *Jacama-ciri.*] Any bird of the family *Galbulidæ*, natives of South America, having a general resemblance in appearance to the bee-eaters and in habits to the king-fishers.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 202 Iacamaciri Brasiliensibus, avis Alaudæ magnitudinis.] 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* (1882) 26 A bird called Jacamar is often taken for a kingfisher. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 136 The *Jacamars* are closely allied to the kingfishers by their elongated sharp-pointed beak..They are solitary birds, that live in wet forests, feed on insects, and build on low branches. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Jacamar*, a word formed by Brisson from *Jacamaciri*, the Brazilian name of a bird, as given by Marcgrave, and since adopted in most European tongues for the species to which it was first applied and others allied to it, forming the family *Galbulidæ* of ornithologists.

‖ **Jacana** (dʒæ·kănă), prop. **jaçana** (dʒasănā·). Also jassana. [Tupi-Guarani *jasaná*, in Pg. spelling *jaçaná*. (See Newton *Dict. Birds.*)] Any bird of the genus *Parra* (*Jacana*) or family *Parridæ* (*Jacanidæ*), consisting of grallatorial aquatic birds inhabiting the warmer regions of the world, having enormous straight claws, which enable them to walk on the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 190 Iacana Brasiliensibus, gallina aquatica.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Jacana*, the name of a Brasilian bird, a species of moor-hen. 1797 tr. *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XIII. 243 (L.) The jacana..is most common in South America. 1820 NEUWIED *Trav. Brazil* iii. 25 Large flocks appeared of Jassanas. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* IX. 195 And walking upon floating lotus leaves The red jacana screamed. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 652 The Parridæ or jacanas, those curious long-toed birds that run over the floating vegetation of the marshes and swamps of the tropics.

‖ **Jacaranda** (dʒækăræ·ndă, prop. dʒakărandā·). [Tupi-Guarani *jacarandá.*] Name given to various trees of tropical America yielding fragrant and ornamental wood (called, in common with various other timbers, *rosewood*); esp. to those of the genus *Jacaranda* (N.O. *Bignoniaceæ*). **b.** The wood of any of these trees. **c.** A drug obtained from a tree of the genus *Jacaranda.*

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Jacaranda*,..a name given by some authors to the tree the wood of which is the logwood, used in dying and in medicine. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 92 The fine Jacaranda or Rosewood of commerce ..is produced by a species of Mimosa. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1353 Writing table, of Jacaranda wood. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v., Jacaranda, in the form of a fluid extract of the leaves of *J. procera*,..is given..in chronic catarrh of the bladder.

‖ **Jacare** (dʒæ·kăre). [Tupi-Guarani *jacaré*, Pg. *jacaré.*] A South American alligator.

[1648 MARCGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* 242 Iacare Brasiliensibus, Cayman Æthiopibus in Congo, Crocodilus Latinis.] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Jacare*,..an animal found in the Brazils, and very little differing from the crocodile of the other parts of the world. 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highlands Brazil* II. 177 Here a dog swimming across the stream showed little apprehension of the 'Jacare' (*Crocodilus Sclerops*). 1878 T. P. BIGG-WITHER *Pioneering S. Brazil* II. 63 The *jacaré* a species of alligator..on the lower Ivahy.

† **Jacatoo**, app. error for *cacatoo, COCKATOO.

1654 EVELYN *Diary* 11 July, A rarely colour'd jacatoo or prodigious large parrot.

† **Jacco**, obs. corrupt form of JACKAL.

1648–9 C. WALKER *Relat. & Observ.* 14 The Clergy..have ever held with the mighty as the Iacco hunts with the Lyon.

† **Jace**, *sb. Obs.* According to Halliwell, A kind of fringe; but perh. = JESS, a pendent ribbon.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 130 With gyuleres joyffull ffor here grey Iaces And ffor her wedis so wyde.

† **Jace**, *v. Obs.* $rare^{-1}$. Alteration of *chace*, app. for alliteration's sake.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xx. 50 To Iusten in ierusalem he iacede awey ful faste [*v.rr.* iaced, iaside; *B.* chaced].

Jacemine, obs. form of JASMINE.

Jacent (dʒē¹·sĕnt), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *jacent-em*, pr. pple. of *jacēre* to lie.] Lying; recumbent; *fig.* sluggish.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* V. i. § 12. 4 Countryes and Kingdomes farre iacent and remote. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 224 Brick or squared Stones..laid in their lengths with sides and heads together, or their Points conjoyned..are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points then in the jacent posture. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jacent*, lying along, slow, sluggish. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xxvi. (1713) 174 My palate is something more surd and jacent. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 223 A jacent Figure holding a reed in his right hand.

b. *Her.* = JESSANT 1.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Jessant*, or *Jacent*,..us'd when in a Coat of Arms a Lion or other Beast is born over some Ordinary, as over a Chief Bend, or Fesse.

Jacinth (dʒæ'sinþ, dʒē'sinþ). Forms: 3–7 iacinct(e, 4 iacynkt(e, -synkt, -cintt, 4–6 iacynct, iacynt(e, 4–7 iacynth, 6 iassink, 6–7 iacinth(e, iacint, (7–8 jacent, -int), 7– jacinth. See also HYACINTH, and JACOUNCE. [ME. *iacynt, iacinct*, a. OF. *iacinte* or late L. *iacint(h)us, -inctus*, an alteration of *hiacint(h)us*, L. *hyacinthus*, a. Gr. *ὑάκινθος* HYACINTH; the *h* being lost and the initial *i* made consonantal; cf. mod.F. *jacinthe*, Pr. *jiacint*, Sp. *jacinto*, It. *giacinto* and *iacinto*.]

1. a. Among the ancients, a gem of a blue colour, prob. sapphire. b. In mod. use, a reddish-orange gem, a variety of zircon; also applied to varieties of topaz and garnet. (= HYACINTH 1.)

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43, & tah is betere a briht iacinct þen a charbucle won. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* v. 14 Goldene, and ful of iacynctis. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxviii. 13 Deckte with all maner of precious stones, with Ruby, Topas, Christall, Iacynte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 236 Iacinthes growe in the Iland of Zerlam. They are tender stones and yelowe. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 11 The Iacinct is blew, and of nigh neighborhoode with the Saphire. 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elys.* x. (R.), The yellow jacinth, .. Of which who hath the keeping, No thunder hurts nor pestilence. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 154 The dagger, in her grace's collection, is set with jacynths. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 22 The greater part .. of what are now termed Jacinths are only Cinnamon Stones of a reddish kind of Garnet.

† c. (In Wyclif's Bible, rendering L. *hyacinthus*): A dyed fabric of a blue or purple colour. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 4 Iasynkt that is silk of violet blew. *Ibid.* xxviii. 15 The breest broche .. thou shalt make with werk of dyuerse colours, after the weuyng of the coope, of gold, iacynkt [1388 iacynt], and purpur.

d. The colour of the gem (see b above); in *Her.* name for the colour *tenné*, in blazoning by precious stones (= HYACINTH 1 c).

1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 11 b, If it [the urine] be higher, then ambre or betwene it and iacincte, yellowish or chollerique red. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 66 The fielde is of the Iacinthe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* I. ii. 12/2.

† 2. A plant; = HYACINTH 2 (a and b). *Obs.*

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. liii, An herbe of þe same name is liche þerto [the stone Iacinctus] in coloure.] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 47 Iacinct is an Herbe hauing a purple flowre. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxvii. (1633) 106 The white-floured starry Iacinth. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* xi. 122 Our English Iacinth or Hares-bels is so common everywhere. 1727 *Philip Quarll* 244 Junquils, Tuberoses, Jacents, and other delightful Flowers. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 315 Jacinth, *Hyacinthus*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in senses 1 and 2).

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* ix. 17 Havynge fyry habbergions of a Iacynct coloure. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. Wks. 1725 I. 20 Her forehead Jacinth-like, her cheeks of Opal hue. *Ibid.* 107 The excellently fair queen Helen, whose jacinth-hair curled by nature..had a rope of fair pearl. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Iacinto*, a iacint stone, a iacint flower. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 129 Consisting of quartz and of jacint, so that it may be called jacint rock. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'A.* 57 Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work.

† **Jaci'nthine,** *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs.* Forms: see prec. [ad. med.L. *iacint(h)inus, iacinctinus*, for L. *hyacinthinus*.] Consisting of jacinth; hyacinthine.

1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxv. 5 Skynnes iacynktynes. *Ibid.* xxviii. 37 A iacynctyne filete. 1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* VIII. xii. (MS. Bodl. 263) lf. 379/2 Fourti stonis Iacynctyne.

B. *sb.* The hyacinth (flower).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. ii. 30 The purpour flour, hait iacynthyne [*ed.* 1555 iacinctyne].

So † **Jacinthinous** (in 5 -cinct-) *a.*, of the colour of jacinth, dark purple.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxi. 674 The fruyte of the oliue is fyrste .. grene and thenne reddysshe other iacinctinous [*Bodl. MS.* iacinctines] and at the laste blacke.

Jack (dʒæk), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–5 Iakke, 3–7 Iacke, 5 Iak, 6–7 Iack, 7– Jack, jack. [A pet-name or by-name, used as a familiar equivalent of *John*; in ME. *Jakke, Jacce, Jacke*, a disyllable: cf. the analogous *Cebbe, Colle, Dawe, Geffe, Gibbe, Grigge, Hicke, Hobbe, Hogge, Hudde, Judde, Symme, Thomme, Watte*, mentioned along with *Jacke*, in Gower's *Vox Clamantis*, i. 783–91.

The actual origin is disputed. It has been generally assumed to be the same word as F. *Jacques*, in OF. also *Jaques, Jaqves* (:—*Jacbes*:—late L. *Jacobus*, for Jacōbus, Gr. Ἴακωβος Jacob) James; also a familiar name for a peasant, a man of the lower orders (cf. JACQUERIE). But it has been used in Eng. from its earliest appearance as a by-name of *Johan, Jan*, John; and a strong case has been made out by E. W. B. Nicholson, M.A., Bodley's Librarian (*The Pedigree of Jack and of various allied names*, 1892), for its actual origination as a pet-form of that word. Cf. esp. the recognized diminutives *Jankin* and *Jackin* (as contained in the surnames *Jacken* (1327), *Jackins, Jackinson*), and the relation between *Dick* and *Dickin, Rob* and *Robin*, etc. The Scotch equivalent form of the name is JOCK, but this has not the transferred senses of *Jack*.]

I. Applied to a man, or the figure of one.

1. (As proper noun.) A familiar by-form of the name *John*; hence, a generic proper name for any representative of the common people.

[Occurs as a fore-name in the Worcestershire Lay Subsidy roll of 1276–82, which has also the variant or derivative *Jacky*. *Jakkes* occurs as a surname in Hants in 1279, and *Jak* as a surname in Norfolk in 1297.]

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 65 Saue Iacke þe Iogelour and Ionete of þe stuyues. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 393 Therwhile he hath his fulle packe, They seie, 'A good felawe is Iacke'. 1414 *Hist. Monast. S. Augustini Cantuar.* (Rolls) 338 Mos enim est..Saxonum..verba ac nomina transformare..ut pro Thoma *Tomme* sive *Tomlin*, pro Iohanne *Iankin* sive *Jacke*. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 Jacke would be a gentleman if he could speake frenche. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 228 We vse the like termes by way of pleasant familiaritie..as..*Mall* for *Mary*, *Nell* for *Elner*; *Jack* for *Iohn*, *Robin* for *Robert*. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 206 Deckers but Tom; nor May, nor Middleton. And hee's now but Jacke Foord, that once were John. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 403 ₱ 5 Well Jack, the old Prig is dead at last. 1814 COLERIDGE *Lett.* II. 635 Jack, Tom, and Harry have no existence in the eye of the law, except as included in some form or other of the permanent property of the realm. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* viii, Thus did I become..the acknowledged .. 'Poor Jack of Greenwich'. 1892 I. TAYLOR in *Academy* 26 Mar. 302/3 In 1379 .. we find a Nicholaus Jakson Hughson, who must be the son of a man entered as Johannes Hughson. It seems impossible to avoid the conclusion that this Johannes Hughson was called Jak by his neighbours.

b. In conjunction with the female name *Gill* or *Jill*: see GILL *sb.*[4] 2.

[14 .. LYDG. *London Lyckpeny* 83 Some songe of Ienken and Iulyan for there mede.] *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 340 And I wole kepe the feet this tyde Thow ther come both Iakke and Gylle. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 336 For Iak nor for Gille wille I turne my face. 1546 HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 48 Al is well, Jack shall haue gill. 1661 NEEDHAM *Hist. Eng. Rebell.* 74 Princes are brav'd by Jack and Jill. 1670 RAY *Proverbs* 108 A good Jack makes a good Gill. 1852 LYTTON *My Novel* III. x, If Gill was a shrew, it was because Jack did not, as in duty bound, stop her mouth with a kiss.

c. *Cousin Jack*: familiar name for a Cornishman: see COUSIN *sb.* 5 b.

1890 BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* vi. 65 Cousin Jack Tressider, an opulent Cornish miner. *Ibid.* ix. 92 A short man, whose blue-black curly hair and deep-set eyes betrayed the Cousin Jack.

† 2. (As a common noun.) A man of the common people; a lad, fellow, chap; *esp.* a low-bred or ill-mannered fellow, a 'knave'. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* vi. 65 A common poyncte of pleasure doyng, that euery iacke vseth. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 290 A mad-cap ruffian and a swearing Iacke. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. xvi. 108 They send them [geese] to the medowes .. vnder the custodie of some little small Iacke, who may keepe them from going .. into any forbidden places. *a* 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* v. (1881) 33 A halter stretch thee: such ill-tutord jacks Poyson the fame of Patrons. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 354 But Mr. Unbelief was a nimble Jack; him they never could lay hold of. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 75 Familiar both with peers and Jacks.

† b. Phr. *To play the jack*: to play the knave, to do a mean trick. *Obs.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* IV. i. 198 Your Fairy..Has done little better then plaid the Iacke with vs. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burn. Pestle* Induct., If you were not resolved to play the Jacks, what need you study for new subjects, purposely to abuse your betters? 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Feb., Sir R. Brookes overtook us coming to town; who played the jacke with us all, and is a fellow that I must trust no more.

c. Phr. *Every man jack* (sometimes *every Jack man*): every individual man. *colloq.*

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxix, You don't mean to say their old wearers are all dead'..'Every one of 'em.. Every man Jack'. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* i, Every man-jack in the place gave his vote to the liege lord. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* II. xxviii. 233 They can't swim, not one man Jack of them.

3. (As proper or common noun.) A familiar appellation for a sailor. Also JACK-TAR, q.v.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* Proem. B iv, Hollanders .. the Broom at the main. .. The English took it down, and laid it most sadly upon Jack-Sailors breech. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 94 Let us e'en turn about, and view honest Jack the Sailor. *Ibid.* 98 Here he and his Brother Jacks lie pelting each other with Sea-Wit. 1776 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 186 We drank tea .. on board. .. Some of their Jacks played very well upon the violin. 1788 DIBDIN *Song*, '*Poor Jack*', There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft To keep watch for the life of poor Jack! 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xi. 25 There's nothing for Jack to do but to obey orders, and I went up upon the yard. 1860 L. OLIPHANT *Ld. Elgin's Mission to China* I. 154 Our Jacks presented a most grotesque appearance as they returned to their ships.

4. Variously applied to a serving-man or male attendant, a labourer, a man who does odd jobs, etc. See also CHEAP *Jack*, STEEPLE-JACK, etc.

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 59/2 Having a chat with the 'jack,' who .. seems to be wholly incapable of doing anything but lounging about. 1861 — *Gt. Expect.* liv, A grizzled male creature, the 'Jack' of the little causeway. 1875 BARING-GOULD *Yorksh. Oddities* I. 131 He [a blind man] became skilful at bowls and bribed the jacks to give him hints as to the direction he was to throw. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 6/4, I asked Mr. Morris by what stages his steeplejacks attained the handsome sum of 5*l.* per week. His answer is that a jack (unless already trained) begins his career by labouring.

5. *Cards.* Name for the knave of trumps in the game of all-fours; hence *gen.* any one of the knaves.

1674–80 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* ix, This game..is called *All Fours*, from highest, lowest, jack, and game, which is the set as some play it. *Ibid.*, He turns up a Card, which is Trump: if Jack (and that is any knave) it is one to the dealer. 1749 MARTIN *Eng. Dict., Knave*, .. a jack at cards. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* viii, He calls the knaves, Jacks, this boy!

b. *California jack*: 'a game of cards resembling all-fours' (*Cent. Dict.*).

6. A figure of a man which strikes the bell on the outside of a clock. (See *Jack of the clock*, in 36.)

As the name of a mechanical contrivance, this sense is transitional to the next group.

1498–9 in Kerry *Hist. Ch. St. Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 97 It. payed for the settyng of Jak with the hangyng of his bell and mendyng his hond, iiij[d]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 117 *K. Rich.* Well, let it strike. *Buck.* Why let it strike? *K. Rich.* Because that, like a Iack, thou keep'st the stroke Betwixt thy begging and my meditation. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Constable* II. ii, This is the night, nine the hour, and I the jack that gives warning. 1609 DEKKER *Gvlls Horne-bk.* iv, If Powles Iacks bee once vp with their elbowes, and quarrelling to strike eleuen. 1771 *Antiq. Sarisb.* 92 On the East side is a dial of near ten feet square, with quarter jacks under it. 1869 H. SYER CUMING in *Jrnl. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* XXV. 278 There was an ancient clock in Old St. Paul's, with Jacks to strike the hours.

II. Applied to things which in some way take the place of a lad or man, or save human labour; also more vaguely to other things with which one has to do.

* *To separate contrivances, machines, utensils*, etc.

7. A machine for turning the spit in roasting meat; either wound up like a clock or actuated by the draught of heated air up the chimney (*smoke-jack*).

1587 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II. 190 The lacke whiche turneth the broche. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* II. (Arb.) 20 It stood altogether like a Germane clock, or an English Iacke or Turne-spit, vpon skrewes and vices. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 285 The winding up of a iacke is better then musicke to his eares in Lent. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Oct., After supper we looked over .. his wooden jack in his chimney, which goes with the smoke, which indeed is very pretty. 1724 [see sense 11]. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., Our roasting is not magnificent, for we have no jack. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxix, Hugh .. sent it twirling round like a roasting jack. 1844 ALB. SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xv, I have hung [it]..to the bottle-jack, so that when I wind it up it will keep turning round. 1845 ELIZA ACTON *Mod. Cookery* (ed. 2) 155 A smoke-jack, by means of which several spits, if needful, can be kept turning at the same time.

8. A name for various contrivances consisting (solely or essentially) of a roller or winch.

1572 in *Lincolnsh. N. & Q.* I. 165 A Iack of wood for a towel and bason. 1623 T. SCOTT *Projector* 26 You should finde some Iacks faulty, and some cogges missing, whereby the wheele of Iustice is hindered in his circular course. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 51 The Wood-work belonging to the Jack, is a Barrel, or Spit-wheel and a Handing of the Winch. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 37 There were Sluices..wound up and down by a Jack. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 55 *Iron Jacks*, sometimes used instead of the table-wheel or back-frame wheel, differ from the latter by having an iron wheel with cogs, which work in the whirls.

9. A wooden frame for sawing wood upon.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 38 A Iack for to saw vpon fewell for fier. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 327 A *Jack*, .. a Horse whereon they saw Wood. 1779 REES *Chambers' Cycl.*, *Jack* is used also for a horse or wooden frame to saw timber upon.

10. A machine, usually portable, for lifting heavy weights by force acting from below; in the commonest form, having a rack and a pinion wheel or screw and a handle turned by hand. Also called *lifting-jack* and *jack-screw*.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 161 *Jack*, .. an Engine used for the removing and commodious placing of great Timber. 1780 HUNTER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 65 The machine may be applied as a jack to raise great weights a little way from the ground. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 282 Fig. 341 represents the common or simple hand jack. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 236 Hydraulic lifting jack for railway engines and carriages. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Double-jack.* See JACK-SCREW.

b. See quots.

1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jack* .. for supporting the axle-tree of a cart in order to remove one of the wheels. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Jack*, a contrivance, consisting of a lever and fulcrum, used in washing carriages, to lift one side so that the wheel..may run round freely; sometimes called a 'carriage-jack'.

11. A contrivance for pulling off boots; a boot-jack. *rare* or *Obs.* (exc. in the compound).

1679 *Trials Wakeman*, etc. 22 He pull'd off his Boots .. upon the Frame of a Table, or else upon a Jack. 1724 WATTS *Logic* I. iv. § 8 So foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of Jack given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their master's boots; but when instruments were invented for both these services, they were both called jacks.

12. *Mining.* a. 'A kind of water-engine, turned by hand, used in mines. *Staff.*' (Halliwell.) b. A wooden wedge or gad used in mining for assisting in the cleaving of strata. c. (See quot. 1851.)

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 Whilst two pits or a pit and a staple are being sunk simultaneously by means of two gins, one of them, to prevent mistakes, is usually called a jack. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Jack*, .. a wedge. 1864 WEBSTER, *Jack*, .. 10. A wooden wedge used by miners to separate rocks after blasting.

13. In many names of instruments in which it is combined with a defining word: e. g. *lifting-jack, pegging-jack, shackle-jack, thill-jack*, etc. q. v. Also *Builder's jack*, a temporary staging or bracket projecting outwards from a window, used in cleaning, painting, or repairing; also called *window-jack* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1874). *Round jack*, 'a

stand for holding a hat while the brim is trimmed to shape' (*Cent. Dict.*).

** *To parts of instruments or machines.*

14. In the virginal, spinet, and harpsichord: An upright piece of wood fixed to the back of the key-lever, and fitted with a quill which plucked the string as the jack rose on the key's being pressed down. (By Shaks. and some later writers erron. applied to the key.)

Also applied to a similar upright piece terminating in the 'tangent' in a clavichord, or serving to raise the damper, or the hammer, in early pianofortes; sometimes also to the hopper, or a part of it, in a modern pianoforte.

1598 FLORIO, *Saltarélli*, the iacks of a paire of virginals. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* CXXVIII, How oft .. Do I enuie those Iackes that nimble leape, To kisse the tender inward of thy hand. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T.* Wks. (Bullen) VIII. 97 Her teeth chattered in her head, and leaped up and down like virginal-jacks. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* XXXII. (1658) 335 Like the jack of a Virginall, which striketh the sounding cord. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. II. 229 The Treble Notes of a Harpsichord would be overpowered by the Bass ones, did not the Bits of Cloth affixed to the Jacks check the Vibrations of the Strings in due time. 1896 A. J. HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 103 The merit of introducing in the square piano the 'hopper'—a jack with a spring and working in a notch or nose forming the front part of a lever, technically known as the 'underhammer'—belongs to John Geib, who in 1786 took out a patent for this improvement.

15. In various machines.

a. An oscillating lever, such as those in a stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Stocking*, The stocking-frame .. the wheel by whose motion the jacks are drawn together upon the needles. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 242 The stocking-frame invented by the Rev. William Lea, or Lee..in 1589, was very simple, with jacks only. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VIII. 128/2 The stocking-frame has a series of vibrating levers, called *jacks*, which .. throw the ..yarn into such curvatures as enable the needles to form the loops.

b. *Weaving.* = Heck-box: see HECK *sb.*[1] 8.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

attrib. 1844 WHITTIER *Swedenborg* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 274 Each human being who watches beside jack or power loom feels more or less intensely that it is a solemn thing to live.

c. *Spinning.* A coarse bobbin and fly-frame operating on the sliver from the carding-machine and passing the product to the fine roving-machine, or fitting it therefor.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

d. *Telegr.*, etc. A terminal in a telegraph or telephone, consisting of a spring-clip by means of which instruments can be expeditiously introduced into the circuit.

16. In carriages: see quot.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 78 Spring Jack. Fig. 11. This is a small engine fixed to the bottom of the spring. ..Its use is to heighten or lower the body. *Ibid.* 80 A pair of spring jacks.

*** *To things of smaller than the normal size.*

†17. A very small amount; the least bit; a whit. *Obs. colloq.*

1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iacke or whitte *nicquet*, as I wyll nat gyve you a whyt.

18. In the game of *Bowls*, A smaller bowl placed as a mark for the players to aim at.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 2 Was there euer man had such lucke? when I kist the Iacke vpon an vp-cast, to be hit away? 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wit & Mirth* Wks. II. 193/2 The marke which they ayme at hath sundry names and Epithites, as a Blocke, a Iacke, and a Mistris. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 509 If I have a bowl in my hand and want it to touch the jack at the other end of the green. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1920. 209/1 A bias that should reach the jack. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* III. I. iii. § 3. 683 The jack shall not be changed during a game, except by mutual consent of the players.

19. *slang.* a. A farthing. ? *Obs.* b. A counter made to resemble a sovereign: so *half-jack*.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack*, a Farthing. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 349 The 'card-counters', or..the 'small coins', are now of a very limited sale. The slang name for these articles is 'Jacks' and 'Half Jacks'. *Ibid.*, It is hardly possible that any one who had ever received a sovereign in payment, could be deceived by..a Jack. 1873 *Slang Dict., Jacks, and half-jacks*, card counters, resembling in size and appearance sovereigns and half-sovereigns.

20. A quarter of a pint: = the imperial gill, or half the northern GILL (q.v.). *local.*

1736 PEGGE *Kenticisms* s.v. *Tamsin, Jack*, a measure, and *Gill*, another. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss., Jack*, half a pint. *Yorks.* 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* XXIII. 357 To a pound of sugar put a jack of water. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Jack*, a quarter of a pint measure. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jack*, a quarter of a pint measure, and the quantity contained in one. Also in *Holderness, Sheffield, Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*

21. *Building.* A small brick or 'bat' used as a closer at the end of a course. ? *Obs.*

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 271 Imagine FEG to be a Stretcher, or a Stretching Archytrave..and imagining it to be thus divided; then EF is called a Header; or a heading Archytrave, and EG is called a Jak.

22. *Naut.* Short for *jack cross-tree* (see 33 b).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XXIV, Though I could handle the brig's [fore-royal] easily, I found my hands full with this, especially as there were no jacks to the ship. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jack*, .. also a common term for the jack or cross-trees. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 60 Rove through a block under the jack. *Ibid.* 84 The jack at the fore-top-gallant mast-head.

**** *To other things.*

23. A vessel used in soap-making.

c 1865 LETHEBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 96/1 They are poured off into vessels called 'jacks'.

24. A post-chaise. *slang* or *colloq.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Jack*, a post-chaise. 1816 PRESCOTT *Let.* in Ticknor *Life* (1864) 36 We travelled upon *jacks*, which is the pleasantest conveyance in the world both for its sociability and the little fatigue which attends it.

25. A schooner-rigged vessel used in the Newfoundland fisheries.

26. A portable cresset or fire-basket used in hunting or fishing at night. *U.S.*

1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 61 Standing with my eyes below the level of the flaming jack.

III. In names of animals. (Chiefly as an abbreviation of the fuller names treated under sense 37.)

27. Applied to the male of various animals, chiefly in comb.: see 37; also simply: a. A male hawk, *esp.* merlin (=*jack-merlin*).

1623 COCKERAM III. s.v. *Hawks*, A *Merlin*, the male is called a *Jack*. The *Castrill* male a *Jack*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Hawk*, The female..is much larger, stronger, and more couragious than the male; which is distinguished therefrom by some diminutive name..that of the merlin, *jack*.

b. (Short for JACKASS 1.) A male ass, *esp.* one kept for breeding mules. *U.S.*

1799 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1893 XIV. 197, I have two or three young Jacks .. and several she asses, that I would dispose of. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 189 A gentleman .. took it into his head that it would be an immense public advantage to introduce a breed of mules, and accordingly imported three jacks to stock the neighbourhood. 1873 LONGF. *Wayside Inn, Monk of Casal-Maggiore* v, He leisurely untied From head and neck the halter of the jack.

28. Short for JACK-RABBIT.

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 386/2 The Doctor's experience with a jack rabbit was one of the most amusing of the hunt. .. One day he wounded a big jack, and as he went to pick it up, it arose upon its hind legs.

29. Name for various birds. a. Short for JACK-DAW, *Jack-curlew* (see 37), *Cornish jack*, the Cornish chough, JACK-SNIPE. b. As the second element in various names, as CURLEW *jack*, JUMPING *jack*, WHISKY *jack*: see these words.

1803-4 HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 358 Curlew jacks (whimbrels). 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Dec. 4/2 It may be said both of full snipe and jack that they afford not only the best, but the most legitimate kind of sport.

30. Name of various fishes, etc. a. A young or small pike; also sometimes used generically as a name for the pike. (Pl. *jack* or *jacks*.)

1587 HARRISON *England* III. iii. (1878) II. 18 The pike as he ageth, receiueth diuerse names, .. from a pod to a iacke, from a iacke to a pickerell, from a pickerell to a pike. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 279 Old great Pikes are very hard, tough, and ill to digest; young ones, called Jacks, are contrariwise too waterish and moist. *a* 1658 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Wks. (1677) 97 The Jack may come to swallow the Pike, as the Interest often eats out the Principal. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 5 The Gentleman .. had the Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack, he had caught, served up for the first Dish. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 47 A method which I have taken more pikes and jacks with, than any other way. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jack*, a young male pike, under a foot in length. 1883 *Gd. Words* 12 Jack may be caught in the river Roding.

b. Also applied to several American fishes: as the pike-perch, *Stizostedium vitreum*; a scorpænoid fish, *Sebastodes paucispinis*; several carangoid fishes, esp. *Caranx pisquetos* and *Seriola carolinensis*; and the pampano, *Trachynotus carolinus*. (Cent. Dict.)

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 231/2 Other game fishes of Florida are the 'jack', or crevallé, also called carvalho.

c. With defining word. *Buffalo-jack*, the *Caranx pisquetos* (also called simply *jack*: see b). *Five-fingered jack*: popular name in U.S. for a starfish. *Goggle-eyed jack*: see GOGGLER 2. *Hickory-jack*: (*a*) the *Caranx pisquetos* or one of several other carangoid fishes (see b); (*b*) the hickory-shad, *Pomolobus mediocris*.

d. *Poor Jack* (also *dry* or *dried Jack*), a name for dried hake; also called *Poor John*.

1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 218/2 This week arrived here 9 English ships, whereof 4 with Pilchards, 4 with poor Jack, and one with Herrings. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* XIII. 67 They pay .. half a pound of dried Jack. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making Salt Eng.* 93 That sort of Cod that is caught near the Shore, and on the Coast of Newfoundland and dryed, is called Poor-Jack. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4026/3 Lading, consisting of .. Dry Codfish, Dry Jack, Hogsland. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 103 Sometimes poor jack and onions are his dish And then he saints those friars who stink of fish.

†31. A kind of worm used as bait by anglers. *Obs.*

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* IV. § 8 (1689) 36 Crabtree-worm or Jack.

IV. 32. In names of plants. *pop.* or *colloq.*

a. A variety of polyanthus: 'one of the forms of the so-called "hose-in-hose" polyanthus, having the calyx more or less coloured, and partly assuming the character of the corolla' (Britten and Holland *Plant-n.* 1879). Cf. JACK-IN-THE-BOX 8 b.

b. Name for a single carnation fraudulently sold as a choice variety.

1878 *Gard. Chron.* 16 Mar. 340 (Britt. & Holl.) *Jacks* is the horticultural slang designation for single carnations, which are grown specially for the trading hawker..and sold to the unsuspicious as best named varieties. 1882 *Garden* 16 Sept. 250/3 (He) has been victimised by the sharp dealers in single Carnations, usually called 'Jacks'.

V. Combinations and compounds.

33. Combinations denoting things, etc. (chiefly mechanical or other contrivances), or connected with those senses of the simple word which denote things: **jack-back** [BACK *sb.*[2]], (*a*) in *Brewing*, a vessel with a perforated bottom for straining the wort from the hops (also called *hop-back*: see HOP *sb.*[1] 4 b); (*b*) 'a tank which receives the cooled wort in a vinegar-factory' (Knight); **jack-engine** (*Coal-mining*), a donkey-engine; **jack-file** (see quots.); **jack-fishing**, (*a*) fishing for jack (sense 30); (*b*) *U.S.*, fishing at night by means of a jack or cresset; **jack-flyer**, the fly-wheel of a roasting-jack; **jack-head pump**, 'a form of lift-pump for mines and deep borings, in which the delivery-pipe is secured to the cylinder by a goose-neck' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); **jack-hunting** *U.S.*, hunting by means of a jack-light (sense 26); **jack-ladder** *Naut.*, 'one with wooden steps and side ropes' (Knight), = JACOB'S LADDER 2; **jack-lamp**, (*a*) a Davy-lamp with a glass cylinder outside the gauze (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883); (*b*) *U.S.* = sense 26; **jack-lantern** *U.S.*, (*a*) = sense 26; (*b*) = JACK-O'-LANTERN 3; **jack-maker**, a maker of jacks, *i.e.* (usually) of roasting-jacks; **jack-pin** *Naut.*, a belaying-pin; **jack-pit** (*Coal-mining*), 'a shallow pit-shaft in a mine communicating with an overcast, or at a fault' (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883); **jack-pot**, in draw-poker, a pot or pool that has to accumulate until one of the players can open the betting with a pair of jacks or better; hence *fig.*; **jack-pulley**, the pulley of a roasting-jack; **jack-roll**, a winch or windlass turned directly by handles; **jack roving-frame** = JACK-FRAME 2; **jack-sinker**, each of a series of thin metal plates suspended from the front ends of the jacks in a stocking-frame or knitting-machine (see 15 a), and serving, in conjunction with the *lead-sinkers*, to form loops upon the thread; **jack-spinner**, a workman who operates a jack in spinning (see 15 c); **jack-towel**, a long towel with the ends sewed together, suspended from a roller. See also JACK-CHAIN, etc.

1764 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts* s.v. *Brew-house*, The *jack-back..is placed something lower than the under-backs, and has a communication with them all; and out of this back the wort is pumped into the coppers. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 568 The jack-back, which receives the wort after it has been boiled with the hops. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 175 The liquor is pumped .. into a large reservoir, called a jack-back, in which it is allowed to remain until all the yest has collected on the surface. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining*, **Jack Engine* (N.), the engine for raising men, débris, &c. in a sinking pit. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 303/1 **Jack-File*, a broad File: with this Jack-Wheels have their Teeth cut in them. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 52 A Jack-file, is a broad File somewhat thin on both Edges, and stronger in the Middle. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 54 Jack Tackle of every description .. Tackle for bottom and *jack fishing. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 327 She .. set her tongue a going with the fury of a *Jack-flyer. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 210 In the manner of (what is called) a *Jack Head Pump. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* May 669, I went out after dark to kill a deer by the unsportsmanlike method of *jack-hunting. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 510 Occasionally a caribou is killed at night by the light of a *jack-lamp while seeking the grass growing in some boat-able stream. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 14 July 5/1, I have stood motionless on a flat rock .. amid the rushing water, with poised three-pronged spear behind a *jack-lantern, waiting for a sturgeon to come there. 1727 SWIFT *Petit. Colliers*, etc., The humble petition of the colliers, cooks, cook-maids, blacksmiths, *jack-makers, brasiers, and others. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Jack-pins*, a name applied to the fife-rail pins. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 536 He suggested a round of *jack-pots. 1897 *Star* 28 July 2/5 The jackpot was worth it, for Miller represented the accumulated prize as having risen to £21,160. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal.* 13 Such *Jack-pullies, and Weights .. Atoms, which our modern Wits have fancied for the Springs of his Motion. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 28 Sinking with *Jack Rowl, or by Mens winding up the Rowl. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 498 This was done by the aid of a *jack roll", which is like the windlass over a common well. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* I. 31 The "*Jack roving-frame' in which the revolving can contained a bobbin whereon the roving was wound as fast as made. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 817 The *jack sinkers, falling successively from the loops on every alternate needle. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Printing*, The carrying-roller..the receiving-rollers..are connected by a piece of linen, woollen, or hair-cloth, in the manner of a *jack-towel, sewed round them. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXV., A clean jack towel behind the door.

b. In some uses *jack* has a diminutive force or meaning, denoting things which are smaller or slighter than the normal ones; as **jack-arch**, an arch whose thickness is only of one brick' (Gwilt *Archit.* 1842-76); **jack-block** *Naut.* (see quot.); **jack-bowl**, the jack at bowls; = sense 18; **jack-cross-tree** *Naut.*: see quot. 1867; **jack-rafter, -rib, -timber**, one shorter than the full length. (See also 18-22, 29, 30, 32 b, 37 b, and JACK *sb.*[3])

1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 525/2 The windows are capped with *jack-arches of red brick. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 168 **Jack-block*, a small block seized to the topgallant-mast-head; for sending the topgallant-yards up and down.

1697 R. Peirce *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 He had not Strength .. to throw the *Jack-Bowl half over the Green. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 307 In shape and size like a jack-bowl, used on a bowling-green. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx. 61 The quarter boom-irons off her lower yards; her *jack-cross-trees sent down. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Jack cross-trees*, single iron cross-trees at the head of long top-gallant masts, to support royal and skysail masts. 1757 Langley *Builder's Jewell* 33 Which fill up with small and *Jack Rafters at Pleasure. 1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1336. 615 It will be noticed that these rafters which are called jack-rafters decrease gradually in length. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 110 In the construction of groins, .. the ribs that are shorter than the whole width are termed *Jack-ribs. *Ibid.* 225 **Jack Timber*, a timber shorter than the whole length of other pieces in the same range.

34. As the first element in a personal name used in a specific sense: **a.** *Jack Adams*, a fool. **b.** Phr. *Before one can say Jack Robinson*: in a very short time, very quickly or suddenly. (See also Jack Ketch.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack-adams*, a Fool. *a* 1704 T. Brown *Lett. fr. Dead* II. Wks. 1760 II. 220 That from a quaker in the other world, I should be metamorphosed into a jack-adams in the lower one. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Jack Adams*, a stubborn fool.

b. 1778 Miss Burney *Evelina* (1792) II. xxxvii, I'd do it as soon as say Jack Robinson. 1814 Mrs. Shelley in Dowden *Life Shelley* (1887) I. 453 The white and flying cloud of noon, that is gone before one can say 'Jack Robinson'.

35. Prefixed to another noun denoting a person, a thing personified, a trade, or a quality, so as to form a *quasi*-proper name or nickname, often applied familiarly or contemptuously; as *Jack Blunt* (a blunt fellow), *Jack boot's* (the 'Boots' at an inn), *Jack bragger, Jack breech, Jack fellow, Jack fiddler, Jack fool, Jack jailer, Jack lord, Jack lout, Jack malapert, Jack mate, Jack meddler, Jack monkey, Jack Presbyter, Jack Priest*; †**Jack Drum**: see Drum *sb.*[1] 3 b; **Jack Frost**, frost or frosty weather personified; †**Jack-gentleman**, a man of low birth or manners making pretensions to be a gentleman, an insolent fellow, an upstart; so †*jack-gentlewoman* (*rare*); **Jack Nasty**, 'a term of reproach for a sneak or a sloven' (Davies); **Jack northwester**, the northwest wind; †**Jack-sauce**, a saucy or impudent fellow; **Jack sprat**, a little fellow, a dwarf; †**Jack-stickler**, a meddlesome or interfering person, a busybody.

1898 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/4 He was at once a *Jack Blunt and equal to a trick. 1803 *Censor* I March 31 Sixpence to the chamber-maid, six-pence to the ostler, and six-pence to the *jack-boot. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 10 The Jack-boots of an Inn. 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 873/2 We shall see *iack-braggers, truce breakers, tratours full of crueltie & malice. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 331 No man dare come to the speche Of this gentell *Iacke breche. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. iii. 65 Scuruy-*Iack-dog-Priest: by gar, mee vill cut his eares. 1591 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* 26 With a broken pate or two he was paid, and like *Iacke drum, faire and orderly turned out of doores. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 780 They made no more adoe, but gave her Jack-drummes entertainment, thrusting her out of doors by the head and shoulders. 1649 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wand. to West* 16 The Hostes being very willing to give the courteous entertainement of Jack Drum, commanded me very kindely to get me out of dores. 1627 Br. Wren *Serm.* 17 Be *Iack-fellow, sit still, or be covered. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* v. i. 1397 The divell of the musition is he acquainted with but onlye *Iacke fidler. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 522 Go fro the wyndow, *Iakke fool she sayde. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 376 *Jack Frost, however, put a veto on our morning's sport. 1872 C. Hardwick *Trad. Lancash.* 53 The blustering of old Boreas, and the frigid embrace of *Jack Frost'. 1667 *Answ. Quest. out of North* 13 What, Sir, do you think that it is fit for every *Jack-Gentleman to speak thus to a Bishop? 1710 *Answ. Sacheverell's Serm.* 9 They despised the Gentry at such a rate, that it was a common thing to call them Jack Gentleman. 1787 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 443 Yet men there are (how strange are Love's decrees!) Whose palates even *Jack-gentlewomen please. 1568 Skinner tr. *Montanus' Inquis.* 24a, As well *Iacke Iayler, as my Lord Judge. *a* 1689 Br. Ward in W. Pope *Life* (1697) 47, I met some *Jack Lords going into my Grove, but I think I have nettled them. *c* 1584 *Robin Conscience* 49 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 229 To keepe open hovse for euery *Jack lovt. 1477–8 *Bk. Curtesye* (Caxton) 491 Playe not *Iack malapert [*Oriel MS.* Iakke malaperte], that is to saye Beware of presumpcion. *c* 1530 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 80 Then will all your Elders thinke you be with him *Iack mate. 1602 *Withal's Dict.* 263/1 A *Iacke-medler, or busie-body, in euerie mans matter, *ardelio. a* 1563 Bale in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 114 He plays *jack monkey at the altar, with his turns and half-turns. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. iii. 67 The idea of equality or inequality..doesn't [enter their heads] till it's put there by *Jack Nastys or fine ladies' maids. 1550 Bale *Apol.* 28 He playeth the part of *Iack Nitigo, as y* saying is, he seith but he wyll not se, or els that he seyeth a smal moate & letteth the great beame passe by. 1749 Capt. Standige in *Naval Chron.* III. 205 We experienced..uncommonly severe *jack northwesters. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 14 *Jack Presbyter can cry, God save the King. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. iv. 123 By gar, I vill kill de *Iack-Priest. *c* 1550 *Bk. Robin Conscience* 240 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 242 *Jack savce .. thov lovt, thov hoddie peake. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 148 His reputation is as arrant a villaine and a Iacke sawce, as euer his blacke shoo trodd vpon Gods ground. 1702 Vanbrugh *False Friend* III. ii, Why how now, Jack-sauce? why, how now, Presumption? 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* II. i. 22 Euery *Iacke-Slaue hath his belly full of Fighting. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 312, I should make myself full amends of *Jack Spaniard. *c* 1570 *Marr. Wit & Science* IV. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 357 Heard you ever such a counsel of such a *Jack sprat? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack-sprat*, a Dwarf, or very little Fellow, a Hop-on-my-thumb. [*Nursery Rime*, Jack Sprat could eat no fat, His wife could eat no lean.] 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 853/2 Howe many *iacke sticklers are there nowe adayes .. which .. will needes shewe them selues to be somwhat by mouing troubles? 1643 Horn & Robotham *Gate Lang. Unl.* lxxxv. § 837 A prying medler (busie-body, jack-stickler) crouds in and intrudeth..where it nothing concernes him.

36. Substantive phrases with specific senses. *Jack among the maids*, a gallant, a ladies' man; *Jack at a pinch* (see quots.); †*Jack-hold-my-staff*, a servile attendant; *Jack in office*, 'a consequential petty official' (Davies); also *attrib.* (cf. *Jack out of office*); *Jack in the low cellar*, a rendering of Du. *Hans-in-kelder* (see Hans), an unborn child; *Jack in the water* (see quot. 1873); *Jack of* (*at*) *all trades*, a man who can turn his hand to any kind (or to many kinds) of work or business; also rarely *Jack of all work(s*; *Jack of* (*on, o'*) *both sides*, a person who sides first with one party and then with the other, a trimmer; †*Jack of Dover*, name of some dish, 'probably a pie that had been cooked more than once' (Skeat); *Jack of straw*, a figure of a man made of straw (cf. Jackstraw 1); †*Jack of the clock* or *clock-house* (also *Jackaclock*, quot. 1689) = sense 6; also *transf.* applied to a person (see quots.); *Jack of the dust*, 'a man on board a United States man-of-war appointed to assist the pay-master's yeoman in serving out provisions and other stores' (*Cent. Dict.*); †*Jack-o'-the-green* (see quot.); †*Jack out of doors*, a person turned out of his former place; a homeless person, a vagrant; †*Jack out of office*, a person who has been dismissed from his office; one whose 'occupation is gone' (also rarely †*Jack out of service*); †*Jack-o'-wisp*, a will-o'-the-wisp; *transf.* a giddy or flighty person; *Jack's alive* (Sc.), a kind of game (see quot. 1825); *transf.* a lively run round (quot. 1894). See also Jack-a-lent, Jack-in-the-box, Jack-in-the-green, Jack-o'-lantern.

1785 J. Trusler *Mod. Times* I. 160 The Mayor .. was a pleasant man, and *Jack among the maids. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 130 When there was neede of my seruice..I was seldome or neuer wanting; I was *Iacke at a pinch. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jack at a Pinch*, a poor Hackney Parson. 1883 Whitcher *Widow Bedott Papers* ii, Miss Coon .. knows that the Major took her [to wife] 'Jack at a pinch'—seein' he couldent get such as he wanted, he took such as he could get. 1625 Br. Mountagu *App. Cæsar* II. xvi. 217 As if..the man [were not] to bee made any more account of than *Iack hold my staffe*, by these Rabbies. 1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir Patient Fancy* v, Madam, in plain English I am made a John-A-Nokes of, Jack-hold-my-staff, .. to give Leander time to marry your Daughter. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, *Jack in an Office*, of one that behaves himself Imperiously in it. *a* 1819 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Advice Future Laureat* II, I hate a Jack-in-office martinet. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz* xviii, A Jack-in-office, sir, and a very insolent fellow. 1887 Besant *The World went*, etc. xiii, The clerks..gave this young officer..as much trouble as Jacks-in-office possibly can. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pick.* x, When his companions drank to the *Hans en kelderr*, or *Jack in the low cellar, he could not help displaying an extraordinary complacence of countenance. 1836–7 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Tales* vii, *Jack-in-the-water. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 66 The lads, who act as jacks-in-the-water, were busy feeling in the mud for the fish that had fallen over board. 1873 *Slang Dict., Jack-in-the-water*, an attendant at the watermen's stairs on the river and sea-port towns, who does not mind wetting his feet for a customer's convenience, in consideration of a douceur. 1618 Mynshul *Ess. Prison* 24 Some broken Cittizen, who hath plaid *Iack of all trades. 1651 Cleveland *Poems* 22 Thus Jack-of-all-trades hath devoutly showne The twelve Apostles on a Cherry-stone. 1687 M. Clifford *Notes Dryden* I. 3 Your Writings are like a Jack of all Trades Shop, they have Variety, but nothing of value. 1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 61 Jack at all trades, is seldom good at any. 1813 Scott *Let. to Joanna Baillie* 21 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Being a complete jack-of-all-trades, from the carpenter to the shepherd, nothing comes strange to him. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 159 My Jack of all works, who, by the by, is a universal gallant. 1878 S. Walpole *Hist. Eng.* I. 311 It would be unfair to say of Lord Brougham that he was 'Jack of all trades and master of none'. 1562 (*title*) A Godly and necessary Admonition concernyng Neutres, such as deserve the grosse name of *Iacke of both sydes. 1580 G. Harvey in *Spenser's Wks.* (Grosart) I. 40 Claw-backes and Pickethanks: Jackes of bothe sides. 1656 Earl Monm. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 338 That he hath won this universal good will by the vice of playing Jack of both sides. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 59 That he was a papist, a jack o' both sides. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* xv, 'Are you ready, gentlemen?' said this Jack-o'-both-sides. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Cook's Prol.* 23 Many a *Iakke of Douere hastow soold That hath been twies hoot and twies coold. 1621 Fletcher *Wildgoose Chase* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 551/1, I .. would be married sooner to a monkey, Or to a *Jack of Straw, than such a juggler. 1563 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 114 For mendinge the chymes .. and *Jake of the clockehouse. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. v. 60 While I stand fooling heere, his iacke o' th' Clocke. 1661 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Cromwell* (1669) 66 A Man, like that which we call Jack of the Clock-house, striking as it were, the hour of that fulness of time. 1689 *Diary* in *Topographer* (1790) 32 A new bell made for the Jacka-clock at Gosford Gate. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. ii. 150. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 577 Formerly a pleasant character dressed out with ribands and flowers, figured at village May-games under the name of *Jack-o'-the-Green .. A Jack-o'-the-Green always carried a long walking stick with floral wreaths. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. vi. (1632) 13 At his returne [he] found the Towne taken, and himself *jack-out-of-doores [*sa place saisie*]. 1616 *Withal's Dict.* 569 Not altogether Iack out of doores, and yet no gentleman. 1553 Becon *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 159 Doth not this ceremony make Christ *Iacke out of office? 1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1031/1 They challenge such a power to them selues, that Iesus Christe is iacke out of office with them. 1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 175 For me nothing remaines: But long I will not be Iack out of Office. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 65 We should be but so many Jacks out of Office. 1540 Coverdale *Confut. Standish* (1547) I vj, Gods good worde must weere the papyre and be *iack out of seruyce from other men. 1856 *Catholic Mag.* July 4 If she had been a *Jack-o'-wisp, in her young days .. would Lady Mary have chosen her? 1825–80 Jamieson, **Jack's alive*, a kind of sport. A piece of [lighted] paper or match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold saying, 'Jack's alive, he'se no die in my hand'. He, in whose hand it dies or is extinguished, forfeits a wad. 1894 Astley *Fifty Years Life* II. 8 He gave her [a mare] 'Jack's alive' round the field.

37. In names of animals (sometimes signifying *male*, sometimes *small, half-sized*). **a.** Denoting the male of certain animals, as *jack-ape, -hare*; esp. of falcons, as *jack-hobby, -kestrel, -merlin*. See also Jackass. **b. Jack crow**, a name for *Ficathartes gymnocephalus*, a West African corvine bird; **Jack curlew**, name for two small species of curlew: (*a*) the Whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*; (*b*) the *N. hudsonicus* of North America; **Jack-fish**, a name for the pike; also for *Caranx pisquetos* and other carangoid fishes (see 30 a, b); **Jack-in-a-bottle**, a name for the long-tailed titmouse, also called *bottle-tit*, from the shape of its nest; **Jack-salmon**, a fish of the genus *Stizostedium*, a pike-perch (*Cent. Dict.*); **Jack-saw**, a name for the Goosander (*Mergus merganser*), 'from its saw-like bill' (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* (1885) 163); **Jack-spaniard**, a large species of wasp found in the West Indies. See also Jackdaw, Jack-rabbit, Jack-snipe.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 636 That extreme 'facial development', which imparts it seems to the countenance of several of her ladyship's friends, the character of *jack-apes. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 23 One of the chief features of Free Town are the *jack crows. 1866 Montagu *Dict. Birds* s.v. *Wimbrel*, The Whimbrel has..in some parts.. obtained the name of *Jack Curlew, from a supposition that it is the male of that bird. 884 Coues *Key N. Amer. Birds* 645 *Numenius hudsonicus* (Of Hudson's Bay), Hudsonian Curlew, Jack Curlew. 1847 Lytton *Lucretia* 32 A worthy object..which might well detain you from roach and *Jack-fish. 1887 J. Cummins *Hints Anglers*, If..Trout are well on the feed they will take the male or '*Jack' flies readily. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* III. vi, Swearing it was the largest *jack-hare he ever saw. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 31 British Long-tailed Titmouse.. *Jack in a bottle. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 712 Of Merlins there are both male and female, the male is called *Iack-merlin. 1843 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (ed. 6) II. 80 The *Jack-spaniard may be called the wasp of the West Indies, it is twice as large as a British wasp. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* II. ix. 253 Sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and jack-spaniards.

38. In popular names of plants. Sometimes with the sense 'Dwarf, undersized', as *jack bush, Jack oak*; **Jack-at-the-hedge**, local name in Ireland for Goose-grass or Clivers (Britten & Holland, *Appendix*); **Jack-by-the-hedge** (also †*-of-the-hedge, -in-the-hedge*), the Hedge-garlic, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*; also locally applied to *Lychnis diurna, Tragopogon pratensis*, and *Linaria minor* (Br. & Holl.); **Jack-go-to-bed-at-noon**, *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and *Tragopogon pratensis* (the latter also called simply *Go-to-bed-at-noon*); **Jack-in-the-bush**, local name for Hedge-garlic; **Jack-in-the-pulpit** (*U.S.*), a North American araceous plant, *Arisæma triphyllum*, so called from the appearance of the upright spadix partly surmounted by the inclosing spathe; **Jack-jump-about**, local name for *Angelica sylvestris, Ægopodium Podagraria*, and *Lotus corniculatus* (Br. & Holl.); **Jack oak**, a North American species of oak (*Quercus nigra*); also called *black jack*; **Jack of the buttery**, an old name for Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*; also called *Creeping Jack*. See also Jack-in-the-box 8, Jack-in-the-green 2.

1812 J. Cutler *Top. Descr. Ohio* 56 The land in this distance is mostly clothed with *jack bushes and tall woods. 1536 Turner *Libellus* A ij a, *Alliaria*, .. *Iak of the hedge. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* 639 In Englishe Sauce alone, and Iacke by the hedge. 1866 Rogers *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 627 Jack by the Hedge, or Sauce Alone .. was a favourite condiment. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, Jack-in-the-hedge, *Lychnis diurna*. 1884 M. E. Wilkins in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 788/2 It would have been like looking at a *jack-in-the-pulpit. 1894 Gibson *Ibid.* Mar. 565 Our well-known jack-in-the-pulpit, or Indian-turnip, with its purple-streaked canopy and sleek 'preacher' standing erect beneath it. 1821 J. Fowler *Jrnl.* (1898) 15 The timber in the bottoms .. is a kind of *Jack oak and very low Cotton Wood. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cxlv. (1633) 518 Stone crop, .. Wall pepper, Countrey pepper, and *Jacke of the Butteries.

Jack, *sb.*[2] Now *arch.* Forms: 4-6 iakke, iak, 4-7 iacke, 5-6 iake, 6 iakk, 6- jack. [a. F. *jaque*, in OF. also *jaques* (1375 in Hatz.-Darm.), in It. *giacco*, Ger. *jacke*, Du. *jak*, Sw. *jacka* jacket. Ultimate origin uncertain, but app. French: thought by some to be identical with the proper name *Jacques*, perh. as originally worn by the peasantry.

In sense 1 possibly ultimately of the same origin as JACK *sb.*[1], but not derived from that word in English, being of common European currency. Sense 2, and still more 3, are doubtfully placed here; both may belong to JACK *sb.*[1]]

†**1.** a. A short and close-fitting upper garment of men and women; a jacket. *Obs.*

1375 *Will of Thos. de Hemenhale* in *Promp. Parv.* 256 Unum iakke de rubio worstede. *c* 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 Wommen..with her hornes..rydelid gownes, and rokettis, colers, lacis, iackes, pattokis, with her longe crakowis.

b. *esp.* A coat of fence, a kind of sleeveless tunic or jacket, formerly worn by foot-soldiers and others, usually of leather quilted, and in later times often plated with iron; sometimes applied to a coat of mail. (See Meyrick in *Archæol.* XIX. 224.) *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3689 Þor3-out ys scheld & is habreioun, Plates, & iakke & ioupoun, Þor3-out al it 3ot. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxxxvii. 573 The kynge had on a iacke couered with blacke veluet, whiche sore chafed hym. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 Quhar for i exort 3ou that 3e change 3our sperutual habitis..in steil iakkis and in cotis of mailȝe, to deffend 3our bodeis. 1562 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) I. 178 On iacke with a brest of plate..iijs. iiijd. 1573 TWYNE *Æneid* x. (1584) P vj, Through his golden plated Iacke he thrust into the side. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 Like..the yron plates of a iacke, one lying on an other. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 639/1 The leather quilted iacke in iourneying and in camping, for that it is fittest to be under his shirte of mayle. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 94 They had brought with them good Iackes of Male. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3035/3 Persons .. arm'd with Blunderbuss's, Pistols, .. Jackcaps, Leather Doublets and Jacks. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, Some had the black-jack, or doublet, covered with small plates of iron of a lozenge shape. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 91 The coats of livery, or 'jacks' as they were called, which the soldiers wore at Creçy.

†c. Phr. *To be on* (a person's) *jack*: to lay blows on him, to attack him; to be on his back, be down upon him. *Obs.*

1568 *Jacob & Esau* v. vi, If I wrought one stroke to day, lay me on the iacke. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Themistocles* 127 That they .. should sticke to it like men, and lay it on the iacks of them. 1588 *Disc. Pres. Est. France* 18 So soone..might the king of Nauar be sure that he would be vpon his iacke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VII. xxx. 269 They shall not..stirre and put out their heads, but we will be streight upon their iacks [*ab tergo*]. 1631 J. DENISON *Heav. Banquet* 241 All the Mariners are vpon the iacke of Ionas.

2. A vessel for liquor (either for holding liquor, or for drinking from); orig. and usually of waxed leather coated outside with tar or pitch (= BLACK JACK 1); a (leathern) jug or tankard. *arch.*

'A Iacke of leather to drinke in, because it somewhat resembles a iacke or coat of maile' (Minsheu *Ductor* 1617).

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 175 Treene dishes be homely, and yet not to lack, where stone is no laster take tankard and iack. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hanap ou tasse à boire*, a tankard, a iacke. 1598 *Mucedorus* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 218 To the butteryhatch, to Thomas the butler for a jack of beer. 1633 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1867) I. 80, 1 jack of leather to drink in. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1537/4 Two Drinking Jacks of Leather, edged round with Silver. 17.. *Song*, *'Twas merry in the Hall'*, And they each took a smack At the coal-black-Jack Till the fire burnt in their brain. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* ix, A large black leathern jack, which contained two double flagons of strong ale. 1885 *Standard* 25 Dec. 3/2 Water that I had in a tin jack.

†**3.** Name for some joint of mutton. *Obs.*

1466 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 435 [Laid out] in a brest and a jakke of motone, v. *d.*

4. *Comb.*, as *jack-maker*; jack-cap, a leathern cap to protect the head; jack-coat, a jacket or jack.

1575 *Estimate* in *St. Pap. Dom. Eliz.* CVI. No. 65 Cuttinge the cloth redie to be wrought by the Jackmakers. 1682 *Providence Rec.* (1894) VI. 96 Also a sarge jack coat, and a sarge paire of breeches. 1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3014/4 Armed with Blunderbuss's, Pistols,..Quarterstaves, Jackcaps, with Dogs, Toyles, and Nets. 1713 *Ibid.* No. 5086/3 A Jackcoat and old Leather Breeches. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 158 [Firemen] to whom they give Jack Caps of Leather, able to keep them from Hurt, if Brick or Timber, or any Thing not of too great a Bulk, should fall upon them.

Jack (dʒæk), *sb.*[3] [Origin somewhat obscure; but most prob. a specific application of JACK *sb.*[1] (sense 33 b), said of and applied to things of smaller than the normal size; as if short for 'jack-flag', i. e. small flag (so called in contradistinction to the ensign): cf. the various uses of *jack* for *jack-bowl, jack-brick, jack-fish*, etc.; also the naval use in *jack* = *jack-cross-trees*.

Other conjectures have been offered, e. g. that the name is the F. *Jacques*, James, and that the jack was so called from King James I, who introduced the original union flag; or, that the word is prob. identical with JACK *sb.*[2], the leathern surcoat having been (it is suggested) sometimes emblazoned with the cross of St. George. But app. neither of these conjectures covers the early use of the word.]

A ship's flag of smaller size than the ensign, used at sea as a signal, or as a mark of distinction; *spec.* the small flag which is flown from the jack-staff at the bow of a vessel (formerly at the sprit-sail topmast head), and by which the nationality of a ship is indicated, as in *British jack, Dutch jack, French jack.*

In British use the jack has been since the 17th c. (except under the Commonwealth) a small sized 'Union Flag' of the period (UNION JACK), which has also been, since 1707, inserted in the upper canton of the ensign; hence, the name 'union jack' is often improperly applied to the union flag itself, when this is not carried or used as a jack. Every maritime nation has a jack of its own; this is usually, either as in Great Britain, the German Empire, Sweden, and the United States, the same as the canton of the ensign, or, as in France and the Netherlands, identical with the ensign, only smaller. (Prof. J. K. Laughton.)

1633 *Sailing Instruct.* (MS. Sloane 2682, lf. 51), You are alsoe for this present service to keepe in yor Jack at yor Boultspritt end and yor pendant and yor Ordinance. 1653 *Sail. Instr.* (MS. Sloane 3282, lf. 75 b), If ye cheife of ye squadron come by ye Lee and make a waft wth his Jack that then every shipp of his squadron beare und^r his sterne and speake wth him. 1654 *Sail. Instr.* in G. Penn *Mem. Sir W. Penn* (1833) II. 59. 1665 *Ibid.* 599. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 22 June, That the Dutch did take her [the *Royal Charles*] with a boat of nine men..and presently a man went up and struck her flag and jacke. 1673 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 758/4 A Ship carrying the Hambrough Colours, who upon our Commanding him on Board with a Gun, immediately put up a Holland Ensign, and a Flushing Jack. 1673 SIR L. JENKINS *Let. to Earl of Arlington* in Wynne *Life* I. 91 All vessels whatsoever being in the King's service and wearing his colours, flag or Jack may have the same right done to them. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 275 A sorry yacht, but bearing the English jack, in August 1671. 1688 SIR J. KNATCHBULL *Diary* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 2/2 He knew her to be a Custome-house boat by her Jack or pendant. 1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 343 This day was published their majesties proclamation..prohibiting other than the kings ships to wear their majesties Jack, called the Union Jack. 1702 *Royal Proclam.* 18 Dec. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3871/1 All such Ships as have Commissions of Letters of Mart or Reprisals, shall, besides the Colours which may be worn by Merchants Ships, wear a Red Jack, with the Union Jack, described in a Canton of the upper Corner thereof next the Staff. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4298/2 He entered into the Bay under French Jack and Pendent. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 119 The Signal is to shew a white Jack at the Main Top-mast Head. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jack*, a sort of flag colour or colours displayed from a mast erected on the outer end of a ship's bowsprit. In the British navy the jack is..a small union flag ..but in merchant-ships this union is bordered with a red field. 1789 G. KEATE *Pelew Isl.* 255 At day-light, an English jack was hoisted at the masthead. 1794 NELSON 30 July in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 463, I had established a signal with L'Amiable, a Dutch Jack inverted, when I wanted a boat. 1805 *Log 'Polyphemus'* 21 Oct. *Ibid.* (1846) VII. 156 *note*, A Spanish two-decker..hauled in her colours .. and waved an English Jack from her traffle. 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop. Mod. Hist.* 322 The British Jack obtained a complete triumph. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., In the United States naval service the jack is a blue flag with a white five-pointed star for each State in the Union. It is hoisted on a jack-staff at the bowsprit-cap when in port, and is also used as a signal for a pilot when shown at the fore. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 89 The 'Jack' and the ensign still continue to be carried on staves at the extremities of the vessel.

Jack, *sb.*[4] Also 7 giack(e, jawk, 9 jak. [ad. Pg. *jaca* (in Garcia De Orta, 1563), ad. Malayālam *chakka*. The earliest European representation of the word is *chaqui* in Friar Jordanus *c* 1328 (Hakl. Soc. 1863, 13): see Yule.] The fruit of a tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) of the East Indies, resembling the bread-fruit, but larger and of coarser quality. Also the tree itself.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 Iacas are bigger .. and grow out of the bodie of the tree: they are of so many pleasant tastes, but hard to digest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 The Jacks or Giacks .. deserve description..the Jacke is for bignesse comparable to a Pumpion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 67 This side is all covered with Trees of Cocoes, Jawks, and Mangoes. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 319 Banka..abounds in coco nuts, limes, nankas or jacks, fish, turtle, and ratans. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. i. 111 The jak with broad glossy leaves and enormous yellow fruit. 1878 P. S. ROBINSON *Ind. Garden* (ed. 2) 49 The monstrous jáck that in its eccentric bulk contains a whole magazine of tastes and smells.

b. *Comb.*, as *jack-fruit, -timber, -tree, -wood.*

1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 280 A sort of large Club-Moss putting forth of the Jack-Trees and Mango's. 1789 SAUNDERS *Ibid.* LXXIX. 79 Jack and saul timber, are frequently to be met with in the forests and jungles. 1810 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl.* 101 (Y.) The jack-wood .. at first yellow, becomes on exposure to the air of the colour of mahogany. 1830 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 496 The cook having chosen to roast a jack fruit on a spit.

†**Jack,** *sb.*[5] *Obs.* Colloq. abbrev. of JACOBITE.

1695 B. BLAIRE in Sir R. Blackmore *Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 180 Men of the greatest Acquaintance and Influence amongst the Jacks. ?*a* 1700 D'URFEY *Pills* (1719) I. 355 The Jacks are fierce, and Williamites are flesh'd. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busie Body* I. i, We are all thought to be Politicians, or Whigs, or Jacks, or High-Flyers, or Low-Flyers, or Levellers. 1732 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 770 A Jack t'other Day in a Coffee-House prating, For Freedom as strongly as D'Anvers, debating.

Jack, *sb.*[6] ? *Obs.* Abbreviation of JACOBIN *sb.*[3] (variety of pigeon). Also *Jack pigeon.*

1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 512 The Tame or House Pidgeons are called Barbels, Jacks, Crappers. .. The small Jack Pidgeon is a good Breeder. 1812 J. NOTT *Dekker's Gulls Hornbk.* 76 The jacobine, or jack vulgarly called.

Jack, *sb.*[7] Short for JACK-BOOT. *Ankle-jack*: see ANKLE 3. *colloq.*

1801 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* 11 Apr. (1888) I. 108 His lordship .. wears .. boots nearly approaching to jacks. 1869 *Daily News* 13 July, A short jacket and voluminous knickerbockers..with purple worsted stockings, low-up ankle jacks, and a wide-awake hat.

Jack, *sb.*[8] Colloq. abbrev. of *Jacqueminot*, name of a variety of tea-rose.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 241/1 The box contained a .. nosegay, with a 'Jack' rose in the centre.

Jack, *sb.*[9] Colloq. abbrev. of JACKAL.

1892 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 5/4 The pack soon started a fine jackal, who led the hunt over the big paddy bunds and cactus fences. .. The jack was killed, and the Master presented the brush to Lady Harris.

Jack, *sb.*[10], var. of JAKES.

Jack (dʒæk), *v.*[1] [In senses 1, 2, from different senses of JACK *sb.*[1] Sense 3 may be merely onomatopœic: cf. CHUCK *v.*[2]]

1. *trans. To jack up*: To hoist with a jack (see JACK *sb.*[1] 10).

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Mar. 6/1 To 'jack-up' a seven-ton engine and replace it on the rails.

2. *intr.* To hunt or fish at night with a jack (see JACK *sb.*[1] 26). *U.S.*

1881 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 692/2 Gad went out 'jacking' with him, and jumped right over the bow of the boat to catch a deer. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 61 Few have ever tried jacking for pickerel in the spring, by the light of a cedar wood or a kerosene blaze.

3. *dial.* or *colloq. To jack up*: a. *trans.* (*a*) To do for, ruin. (*b*) To throw up, give up, abandon. (Cf. CHUCK *v.*[2] 2 b.) Also simply *to jack* (rare).

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Jacked-up*, ruined, done for. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 9 Oct., The Liberal canvassers .. became dissatisfied and threatened to 'Jack up' their books. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-Driving Life* 66 To burn a fire-box, burns your name into the locomotive superintendant's black-book, and there you are jacked up for ever. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 795 About 16 per cent 'jack it up' and go back to the slough and mire.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To give up suddenly or promptly.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v. *Jacked up*, To *jack-up* is to leave off doing anything suddenly. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, *Jack-up*, to give up anything in a bad temper. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Jack-up* .. also, to become bankrupt or insolvent. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 135 [It] took a deal of punishment before he jacked up. 1898 — *Rom. Canvass Town* 253 As a man, a gentleman, and a squatter, I 'jacked up' at the cookery.

Jack, *v.*[2] To take off the 'jacket' of a seal.

a 1795 G. LOW *Fauna Orcad.* (1813) 17 One party, armed with clubs, fall to knocking them on the head, and another set to jacking, i. e. cutting off the skin, together with the blubber on it.

Jack-a-dandy (dʒæ·kădæ·ndi). Also 7 **Iack O'Dandy.** [See JACK *sb.*[1] 35, and cf. DANDY *sb.*[1]] A little pert or conceited fellow; a contemptuous name for a beau, fop, dandy.

1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii, Ile throw him into the Dock rather then he shall succeed *Jack O'Dandy*. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* II. iii, Leave her, she's only worth the Care Of some spruce Jack-a-dandy. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. xxix. 209 Notwithstanding all the Jack-a-dandies that have been fluttering about you. 1869 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Talk* 13 I'd sooner by half bend my back double with hard work than be a jack-a-dandy.

attrib. *a* 1791 GROSE *Olio* (1796) 98 Ere in this jack-a-dandy plight, I boasted an exclusive right. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 172 Tom did not understand French, but ..despised it as a jack-a-dandy acquirement.

Hence **Jack-a-da·ndyism** [see -ISM].

1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv. 41 They call in Jack Growling, who scorns Jack-a-dandyism, and he gets a solitary guinea.

Jackal (dʒæ·kɔl). Forms: 7 jaccal(l, jacal, jakhal, jackalle, chacall, (jagalo, jacol, joecaul), 7-8 jack-call, 7-9 jackall, chacal, (8 shackal(l, siacallo, 9 shakal), 7- jackal. [Corruption of Turkish چكال *chakāl*, ad. Pers. شگال *shagāl* or شغال *shaghāl*, cognate w. Skt. *śṛgāla*, *çṛgāla* jackal. Through Turkish also, F. *chacal* (formerly also in Eng.), whence Pg. *chacal*, It. *sciacal*, Ger. (Da., Sw.) *schakal*. The Du. *jakhals* was prob. from Eng.: cf. quot. 1694. The English word was formerly (as still in some dialects) stressed on the second syllable; the current form, and the obsolete *Jack-call*, show association with the proper name *Jack*, and names of animals containing it.]

1. An animal of the dog kind, about the size of a fox; one of various species of *Canis*, as *C. aureus* or *C. anthus*, inhabiting Asia and Africa, hunting in packs by night with wailing cries, and feeding on dead carcases and small animals; formerly supposed to go before the lion and hunt up his prey for him, hence termed 'the lion's provider'.

Described by Topsell, 1607, p. 439 as 'the second kind of hyæna'.

1603 W. BIDDULPH *Let.* in Purchas *Pilgrims* VIII. ix. (1625) 1337 About Scanderone there are many ravenous beasts about the bignesse of a Foxe, commonly called there Jackalles. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* III. 205 Jaccalls..do lurke in the obscure vaults. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 247 A kind of beast little bigger then a Foxe .. vulgarly called *Jagalle*, used to..scratch the bodies of the dead out of their graves. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 255 The Lyon .. will not seek his prey himself, but sends his Caterer, or Jack-call to run about

to seek it. 1667 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxxii, Close by, their Fire-ships, like Jackals, appear, Who on their Lions for the prey attend. 1672 W. DE BRITAINE *Dutch Usurp.* 33 They must not be like the Joe-caul, which provides food for the Lyon. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* III. 264 An Habitation only for Wolves, Foxes, and Chacals. 1694 T. R. in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 276 Those Asiatick Foxes, vulgarly named by Travellers, Jakhals, or Jacals. 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* x. 39 A great many Siacalles, or Wild Dogs. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xxvi. 112 The shackalls in the woods bark'd and howl'd. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. vi. I. 266 He who has been bitten by a dog, a shakal, or an ass. 1831 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX. 914 From burial fields the midnight chacal cried. 1860 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 237 The shriek of the jackal bursting on the ear in the silence of night. 1885 BIBLE (R. V.) *Job* xxx. 29, I am a brother to jackals [1611 dragons], and a companion to ostriches.

2. *fig.* A person who acts like a jackal, *esp.* one who does subordinate preparatory work or drudgery for another, or ministers to his requirements.

a 1688 G. STRADLING *Serm. & Disc.* (1692) 384 Those lesser ones..are but so many Jack-calls to fetch him in store of prey. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 71 ¶ 7 A lion, or a master-spy, hath several jack-calls under him, who are his retailers in intelligence. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) II. 146 (*Dial. old plays*) Alexander Goffe, the woman-actor at Blackfriers..used to be the jackall, and give notice of time and place. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xviii. 460 [Richard's] cruelty and ingratitude towards his jackal, Buckingham, who wrought hard to help him to his bad eminence.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jackal cry, skin*; *jackal-headed* adj., *-hunting*; **jackal buzzard**, an African species of buzzard (*Buteo jackal*).

1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect., Lesser Tartary* (1685) 77 The Commodities..are Slaves..Chacal-Skins. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xxvi, Nor give my voice to slavery's jackall cry. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* Introd. (1858) 43 Endless processions of jackal-headed gods. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Apr. 4/3 His chapters..on jackal-hunting are excellent.

Jack-a-lantern: see JACK-O'-LANTERN.

Jackaleg: see JOCKTELEG.

Ja'ck-a-Le'nt, *arch.* Also **-o'-Lent, -of Lent.** [See A *prep.*]

1. A figure of a man, set up to be pelted: an ancient form of the sport of 'Aunt Sally', practised during Lent. Hence *fig.* a butt for every one to throw at. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 134 See now how wit may be made a Iacke-a-Lent when 'tis vpon ill imployment. 1604 W. TERILO *Fr. Bacon's Proph.* 162 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 274 Ever upon Easter day, All Jack a Lents were cast away. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* IV. iii, Thou .. Travell'dst to Hampstead Heath on Ash We'nesday. Where thou dist stand six weeks the Jack of Lent For boys to hurl, three throws a penny, at thee. 1682 SHADWELL *Medal* 295 Those Factious Few..Set up a Jack of Lent, and throw at it. 1813-49 *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 101, 1863 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* I. 240/2.

2. *transf.* A puppet; an insignificant or contemptible person. *arch.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 27 You litle Iack-a-Lent, haue you bin true to vs? 1654 G. GODDARD in *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 83 To make the Parliament a mere Jack-a-Lent, and as insignificant a nothing as the single person. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* III. ii, What encouragement have I given you, Jack-a-Lent, to attack me with your tenders? 1884 T. HARDY *Wessex T., Interlopers at the Knap* (1889) 190 Can a jack-o'-lent believe his few senses on such a dark night, or can't he?

†**3.** A Lenten dish; a Lenten faster; Lent personified. *Obs.*

1643 *Char. Oxf. Incendiary* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 471/2 A Jack-a-Lent, made of a red Herring and a Leek. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 261 Sprats need no description, being one of Jackalent's principal Pages.

†**4.** = JACK-O'-LANTERN 2. *Obs.*

c 1717 *Lett. fr. Mist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 99 The [Aurora Borealis] is as frequent in the Northern Countries as a Jack of Lent is here.

Jackanapes (dʒæ'kănē^{1}ps). Forms: *α.* 5 Iac Napes (Nape), Iack (Iake) Napys, 5–6 Iack napis, 6 Iacke Napes (napes), Iack-, iackenapes. *β.* 6 Iack(e a napes, (Iack of Napes), 7–8 Jack-a-napes; 7 Jack-a-nape. *γ.* 6–7 Iack(e) an apes (Apes), Iack(e)-an-apes (-Apes), (7 Jack and Apes); 7 Jack an Ape, Jack-an-Ape, 9 jack-an-ape, jackanape. *δ.* 6–7 Iack(e)-anapes, 7 jacanapes, jackanaps, jackinapse, 7–jackanapes; 7 Jackanape. *Pl.* -apes, -apeses, (†-aps's). [Precise origin uncertain.

So far as yet found, the word appears first as an opprobrious nickname of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk (murdered 1450), whose badge was a clog and chain, such as was attached to a tame ape. Hence, in a poem of 1449 (see 2 *a*), in which other noblemen are denominated by their badges or heraldic emblems, as the Swan, fiery Cresset, Portcullis, Wheat-ear, etc., Suffolk is styled 'the Apeclogge', and in somewhat later satirical invectives is referred to as an ape, and entitled *Jack Napes*; this being inferentially already a *quasi*-proper name for a tame ape, as it is seen to be in 1522. (The converse hypothesis, that Suffolk was for some other reason called 'Jack Napes', and that this nick-name was transferred from him to the ape, does not, on a review of the facts, seem probable.) But of *Jack Nape* or *Napes*, and its relation to *an ape* or *apes*, no certain explanation can be offered; it was perhaps, in its origin, merely a playful or whimsical name for a tame ape, and the *n* might arise as in *nuncle* and *neye* (*birds-nie, pigs-ney*), or as in the by-names *Ned, Noll, Nell*, and the *s* might be in imitation of the *s* of surnames such as *Jakkes, Hobbes, Symmes*, etc., already in use, so that 'Jack Napes' parodied a human name and surname. If this was the standing of the name, it is easy to understand that it might never attain to literary use, till it became the nick-name of Suffolk. Be this as it may, the fact remains that *Jack Napes* is the earliest form, of which *Jack-a-Napes, Jack of Napes* (? Naples), *Jack-an-ape, Jack-and-apes*, are later perversions, app. attempts of 'popular etymology' to make the expression more intelligible. In accordance with this view, the original sense is here taken as 'ape', of which the use in 2 *a* is treated as a derived application, though it is in point of date the earliest use that has come down to us, and may possibly, with further evidence, have to stand first.]

1. Name for a tame ape or monkey.

†**a.** as the *quasi*-proper name of an ape. *Obs.*

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 651 He grynnes and he gapis As it were iack napis. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 69 Noddinge, beckinge, and mowinge, as it were Iacke a napes. 1531 — *Exp. 1 John* (1537) 23 He delyted in them, as we in ye gestures of Iacke napes. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 4 b, They mocke and mow at them like Iack a napes. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 54 Women that haue as much knowledg in phisick or surgery as hath Iackeanapes. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvii. (1612) 184 Iacke Napes, forsooth, did chafe because I [the Owle] eate my slaue the Bat. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* Wks. 1869 II. 201 Some like him to a trimmed Asse And some to Iacke-an-Apes. 1674 *Camden's Rem.* (1870) Proverbs 321 Can Jack an Ape be merry when his clog is at his heel?

b. as common noun: An ape, a monkey. *arch.*

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2124 To mockynge, to mowynge, lyke a iackenapes. 1577 BRETON *Flourish on Fancie* in Park *Heliconia* I. 21 A sight of asses then There stoode in battell ray, With iackeanapeses on their backes. 1589 *Marprel. Epit.* B b, The Reader cannot chuse but haue as great delight therein, as a Iacke an Apes hath in a Whip. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxxviii. 575 A Jack an Ape, a cat, or some such contemptible creature. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 81 Like fawning Curre, or mopping Jack-an-Ape. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 7 Some brought Jackanaps's, such green Ones as are commonly seen in England to be sold. 1740 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) I. lxiv. 180 Dressing him out like a jackanapes, and giving him money to play the fool with. [*arch.* 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Had I but a rebeck or a guitar at my back, and a jackanapes on my shoulder. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii. (1888) 163, I could see him climbing like a jackanapes.]

2. Applied to a person compared to an ape.

†**a.** as *quasi*-proper name, applied to the Duke of Suffolk (whose badge was an ape's clog and chain). *Obs.*

[*c* 1449 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 The Rote is ded, the Swanne is goone, The firy Cressett hath lost his lyght; .. The White Lioun is leyde to slepe Thorouȝ the envy of the Ape clogge (*glass.* Southfolk).] 1450 *Ibid.* 224 (*Arrest Dk. Suffolk*), Jack Napys, with his clogge Hath tiede Talbot oure gentille dogge. Wherfore Beamownt, that gentille rache. Hath brought Jack Napis in an eville cache... [God] save the kynge and God forbede That he suche apes any mo fede. *Ibid.* 232 (*Death Dk. Suffolk*), Jac Napes wolde one the see a maryner to ben, With his cloge and his cheyn, to seke more tresour. .. For Jac Napes [*also* For Jac Nape] soule *Placebo* and *Dirige*.

†**b.** as *quasi*-proper name of a man using the tricks, or displaying the qualities, of an ape. *Obs.*

1534 *Lett. & Pap. Hen. VIII* (Rolls) VII. 39 As he played at cards with me..[he] said I played Jacke Napes with him. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-Bk.* (Camden) 120, I, quoth Iack a napes, by these ten bones, Nothinge happens amiss to a præparid minde. 1575–6 BP. BARNES *Let.* in *Eccl. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) Pref. 10 Churlish people..who shew but, as the proverb is, Jack of Napes charity in their hearts. 1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* I. vii. 159 It was nothing else, but a loftie tricke of iacke an apes.

c. as common noun: One who is like an ape in tricks, airs, or behaviour; a ridiculous upstart; a pert, impertinent fellow, who assumes ridiculous airs; a coxcomb. (The current use.) Also, playfully, A pert forward child, a 'monkey'.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 291 This the Divell's Jackanapes made pastime to Lucifer. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* H j b, A iollie light timberd Iacke a Napes, in a sute of watchet Taffata. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 88 *Hel.* Which is he? *Dia.* That Iacke an-apes with scarfes. 1610 *Histrio-m.* VI. 56 Now stands at every door a Iack and Apes, And tels me 'tis too late, his Lord hath din'd. *a* 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 96 They tell him he's a Jackanapes, a Rogue and a Rascal. 1709 *Tatler* No. 86 ¶ 3 Upon which the pert Jackanapes Nick. Doubt tipp'd me the Wink. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. 349, I always put these pert jackanapeses out of countenance. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* IV, She hath favoured, doth favour, and will favour, this jackanapes. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* IV, A whiskered Jackanapes, like that officer..set to command grey-headed men before he can command his own temper.

†**3.** Applied contemptuously to a crucifix. *Obs.*

1562 BULLINGHAM *Let.* in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1935, I will rather have these knees pared of, then I will kneele to yonder Iacknapes.

4. *Mining.* 'The small guide pulleys of a whim' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

†**5.** *Jackanapes on horseback*: name for a proliferous variety of marigold, daisy, etc. in which additional flower-heads spring from the principal one; also for a monstrous variety of cowslip or oxlip in which the calycine segments are converted into leaves. *Obs.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxliii. § 7. 602 *Calendula maior prolifera*..This fruitfull or much bearing Marigolde, is.. called of the vulgar sort of women Iacke an apes a horse backe. *Ibid.* cclx. § 2. 635 Oxelip .. whose flowers are curled and wrinckled after a most strange maner, which our women haue named, Iacke an apes on horsebacke. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi* v. 12 Double daisies..both white and red, both blush and speckled or party-coloured, besides that which is called Iacke-an Apes on Horsebacke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* VII. 70/2 The Jack-an-Apes on Horse-back, or the fantastick Cowslip, hath the flower all green and jagged, like to a Juli flower.

6. *attrib.*

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 113 You, Iack 'Nape: giue'a this Letter to Sir Hugh, by gar it is a shallenge..I will teach a scuruy Iack-a-nape Priest to meddle, or make. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* II. i, All my fear is of that pink-an-eye jack-an-apes boy, her page. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 5 July, This morning my brother Tom brought me my jackanapes coat with silver buttons. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* (1832) I. iii. 44 The squire.. declared that he would not be brow-beat by any..jackanapes colonel. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* II. xvii, Any jackanapes lawyer..might think it fine thus to insult..a harmless nobleman.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Ja'ckana·pery**, action characteristic of a jackanapes; **Ja'ckana·pish, Jackana'psian** *adjs.*, having the character of a jackanapes.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 448 That monument of congenial jackanapery reared..in caricature of an Elizabethan mansion. 1880 'VERN. LEE' *Belcaro* VI. 151 Calling in Offenbach or Lecocq to rewrite that air in true jackanapsian style. 1884 *J. Bull's Neighb.* VII. 50 Go into a *bureau de poste*, and see how you will be insulted by the jackanapish officialism there.

Jackaroo (dʒæ̆kărū'), *sb. Australian colloq.* Also jackeroo. [A derivative of JACK *sb.*^{1}, app. with the ending of *kangaroo*.] A man newly arrived from England to gain experience in the bush (see quot. 1885); an inexperienced young colonist.

1880 W. SENIOR *Travel & Trout* 19 (Morris) Jackaroos—the name given to young gentlemen newly arrived from home to gather colonial experiences. 1880 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life in Queensland* (1881) I. 53 The young Jackaroo woke early next morning. 1885 H. FINCH-HATTON *Advance Australia* 85 (Morris) Before starting on their own account to work a station, they go into the bush to gain colonial experience, during which process they are known in the colony as 'jackaroos'. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Squatter's Dream* VII. 72 If these here fences is to be run up all along the river, any Jackaroo can go stock-keeping.

Hence **Jackaroo** *v. intr.*, to lead the life of a jackaroo; to gain experience of bush-farming.

1887 DAYNE *In Name of Tzar* 134 Ah, wouldn't I break you in, if I had you jackerooing at Bundoolumoonoung for six months. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 91 Perhaps the young one's going jackerooing at Jedwood. 1890 'TASMA' *In her Earliest Youth* 152 (Morris) There's nothing for them to do but to go and jackaroo up in Queensland.

Jackass (dʒæ'kˌæs), *sb.* [f. JACK *sb.*^{1} 37 + ASS.]

1. A male ass, a he-ass.

1727 ARBUTHNOT *Coins* 128 Pliny relates from Varro that a Jack-ass for a Stallion was bought for 3,229*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 385, I have seen a jack-ass, from that country, above fifteen hands high. 1803 A. YOUNG in *A. Hunter's Georg. Ess.* III. 197 The Earl of Egremont, early in 1800 established a team of six Jack-asses for carting. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, She often contrived to .. give him a ride upon her jackass. 1899 MORLEY in *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 9/1 The old Greeks, when disputing and debating about idle contentions, had an expression that they were contending for the shadow of a jackass.

2. Applied opprobriously to a stupid or foolish person, a dolt, a blockhead: = ASS 2.

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, I..began..to think I had borne myself something like a jackass in the matter. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv, The purest Jackass in Cloisterham.

3. Laughing Jackass (also in mod. use simply *jackass*): the Giant Kingfisher of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*), so called from its loud discordant cry.

The name is also given to a kind of owl (*Sceleglaux albifacies*) in New Zealand, and *Jackass* or *Derwent Jackass* to a shrike (*Cracticus cinereus*) in Tasmania.

1798 D. COLLINS *N. S. Wales* 615 (Morris) Bird named by us the Laughing Jackass. 1833 STURT *S. Australia* II. iv. 100 He returned with..a laughing jackass..a species of king's-fisher, a singular bird, found in every part of Australia. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* x. 326 The laughing Jackass (*Dacelo cervina*, Gould) of this part of the country, is of a different species from that of the eastern coast. 1848 H. W. HAYGARTH *Bush Life Australia* xii. 130 The silence ..was broken in a startling manner by the loud note, ha! ha! ha! of the 'laughing jackass'. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xviii. 148 Below us, in the valley, a mob of jackasses were shouting and laughing uproariously. 1880 MRS. MEREDITH *Tasman. Friends & Foes* 110 (Morris) We, too, have a 'jackass', a smaller bird, and not in any way remarkable, except for its merry gabbling sort of song. 1882 T. H. POTTS *Out in the Open* 122 (ibid.) *Athene Albifacies*, wekau of the Maoris, is known by some up-country settlers as the big owl or laughing jackass.

4. *Naut.* a. A kind of heavy rough boat used in Newfoundland. (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867.)

b. = *Hawse-bag*: see HAWSE *sb.*^{1} 5. (*U. S.*)

5. *attrib.*, (in sense 2) as *jackass author*, etc.; *Comb.*, as *jackass-driver, -headed* adj.; **jackass-brig**, 'a brig with square topsail and topgallant-sail instead of a gaff-topsail' (*Cent. Dict.*); **jackass copal**, the raw copal of Zanzibar: see quots.; **jackass-deer**, an African antelope, the singsing; **jackass-fish**, a fish of the Australian seas (*Chilodactylus macropterus*), highly esteemed as food; **jackass frigate** (see quot. and cf. *donkey-frigate*: FRIGATE *sb.* 2 b, quot. 1867); **jackass penguin**, a common species of penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*), so called from its cry; **jackass pick** (see quot.); **jackass rabbit** = JACK-RABBIT; **jackass-rigged** *a.*, ? rigged like a jackass-brig.

1634 J. FITZPATRICK *To an Old Printer*, And many a *jackass author has his wit Saved from damnation's literary pit. 1850 READE *Cloister & H.* lv. (1896) 157 A dog as big as a *jackass colt. 1872 R. F. BURTON *Zanzibar* I. 357 These places supply only the raw or unripe Copal, locally called Chakazi, and by us corrupted to *Jackass. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 28 May 340/2 The raw, or true, copal is called chackaze, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal. 1829 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I. 143 Your poor industrious *jackass-driver. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English, Morwong*, the New South Wales name for the fish *Chilodactylus macropterus*; also called the Carp and *Jackass-fish. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiii, 'What do you mean by a *jackass frigate'? inquired I. 'I mean one of your twenty-eight gun ships, so called, because there is as much difference between them and a real frigate, like the one we are sailing in, as there is between a donkey and a race-horse. 1851 *Voy. to Mauritius* i. 10 The skipper looks anxiously toward the man of war, a jackass frigate, lying lower down the harbour. 1883 BLACK *Shandon Bells* xii, To be jumped upon by a *jackass-headed old idiot like that. 1863 G. KEARNEY *Links in Chain* ix. 195 The famous *Jackass Penguin. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 486/2 Commonly called the 'Jackass Penguin', from its habit, while on shore, of throwing its head backwards, and making a loud strange noise like the braying of that animal. 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 60 When the pick is much used as a lever, the head is frequently formed..with a projecting wing to afford increased support to the helve. This is called a *jackass pick. 1851 AUDUBON *Vivip. Quadr. N. A.* II. 97 All ideas of blue mountains, vast rolling prairies, etc., were cut short by a *jackass-rabbit bounding from under our horses' feet. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 475/2 Jackass rabbits (the Californian hare), and numbers of..grey..land squirrels..scampered..over the flats. 1830 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 168 To have *jack-ass racing upon particular days. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 32 October 19th.. passed a *jackass-rigged craft.

Hence **Ja'ckass** *v. intr.*, to ride a jackass; **Jacka'ssery**, the character of a jackass (see 2), gross folly or stupidity; (with *pl.*) something characteristic of a jackass, a piece of folly; **Jackassifica'tion**, the action of making a jackass of, stultification; **Ja'ckassism** = *jackassery*; **Jackassness**, the quality of being a jackass, gross foolishness. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 228 Driving in a Russian telega, or *jackassing in Egypt. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 618 The genius of *jackassery is not always to rule us. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. xiii. 206 He will clothe his body after the latest jackasseries of the masher. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 57 Acting on the principle of the general *jack-assification of mankind,..he abuses them right and left. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-Day* 46 Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism, Is.. a great piece of *jack-ass-ism. 1803 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 238 The crimes of pedantry, stupidity, *jackassness. 1885 MRS. PIRKIS *Lady Lovelace* I. v. 74 To convey such news ..was the very essence of Jackassness.

Ja'ck-bird. [Echoic: influenced by JACK *sb.*[1]]

1. A local name for the fieldfare.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 6 Fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*) .. Jack bird. From its cry. Cf. *Chack chack* (Luxemburg), *Claque* (Normandy).

2. 'A bird of the South Island of New Zealand, *Creadion cinereus*' (Morris *Austral Eng.*).

1873 SIR W. BULLER *Birds N. Zealand* (1888) I. 23 (Morris) I have..adopted the name of Jack-bird, by which it is known among the settlers in the South Island. Why it should be so called I cannot say, unless this is an adaptation of the native name *Ticke*..the equivalent, in the Maori vernacular, of our Jack.

Jack-boot, ja'ckboot. [Sense of *jack* uncertain: taken by some as JACK *sb.*[2], but may be JACK *sb.*[1]] A large strong boot the top of which came above the knee, serving as defensive armour for the leg, worn by cavalry soldiers in the 17th and 18th centuries; also, a large boot coming above the knee, worn by fishermen and others.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2182/4 He had a light bob Periwig ..and a pair of Jack-Boots. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 435 ₱ 6 Should they meet a Man on Horseback, in his Breeches and Jack-Boots. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 74 Leather, so dress'd that it is not inferior to Iron, like our Jack-Boots. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* (1886) 41 Two jack-boots concealed, in part, the well-mended knees of an old pair of buckskin breeches. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 17 A meagre but fiery postillion, who with tremendous jack-boots and cocked hat was floundering on before him. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xii. 181 Jack-boots with long brass spurs.

Jack-boot, -boots (= the 'Boots' at an inn): see JACK *sb.*[1] 35.

†**Ja'ck-boy.** *Obs.* [f. JACK *sb.*[1] + BOY.] A boy employed in menial work; *spec.* a stable-boy, groom, or postillion. Cf. JOCKEY.

[1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 62 Jacke boy,.. fayne thou woldist witen.] 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* lxxxvii. (1878) 177 Rather make Jackey of Jack boie thy wag. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 43 Why Jacke boy, ho boy, and as much newes as thou wilt. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* v. vii. 663 They must haue the stones gathered off in winter..by little Jackboyes and girles. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Jack-boy*, a postillion. 1849 tr. *Meinhold's Sidonia* II. 152 She..uttered coarse and shameful words, such as the most shameless groom or jack-boy would scarce pronounce.

Jack-chain. [f. JACK *sb.*[1] 7: because used in roasting-jacks.] A chain each link of which consists of a double loop of wire, resembling a figure of 8, but with the loops in planes at right angles to each other; the links are not welded.

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royall Slave* i. ii. If you'l make use of any ornaments, I've a couple of jack-chains at your service. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. i, Here you see..a great Lord (bowing) to a Fishmonger, or Scrivener with a Jack-chain about his neck. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 125 Six lengths of jack-chain. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Sept. 6/2 Much stronger than ordinary welded or jack chains.

Jackdaw (dʒæ'kdɔ̄). [f. JACK *sb.*[1] 37 b + DAW. Formerly stressed *jack-daw* (in J. 1755, Walker 1791, Todd 1818; still in Scotl.) Ash 1775 has *Ja'ckdaw.*]

1. The common name of the DAW (*Corvus monedula*), one of the smallest of the crow family, which frequents old buildings, church towers, etc.; it is easily tamed and taught to imitate the sound of words, and is noted for its loquacity and thievish propensities.

1543 BALE *Course Rom. Foxe* 87 Not all vnlyke vnto Isopes choughe, whom we commonlye call Iacke dawe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 223 Some cackles like a Henne, or a Iacke Dawe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. x. xxix. 285 Choughes and iack dawes: the veriest theeves .. especially for silver and gold. 1672 WILD *Poet. Licent.* 32 And may the Jack-daws still the Steeples hold. 1769 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxii. (1875) 75 Jackdaws building with us under the ground in rabbit-burrows. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Jackd. Rheims* 12 In and out Through the motley rout That little Jackdaw kept hopping about. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 283 The jackdaw..could not keep silence to save his life, but must talk after his fashion.

b. A species of grackle or 'blackbird' (*Quiscalus major*) of the Southern United States.

1884 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 412 Boat-tailed Grackle, Jackdaw. Of large size, with long, much keeled and graduated tail.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to a loquacious person.

1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 289 Bowyer a Captayne? .. a very Jackdaw with his toung slit. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 6 With City-Jack-daws; That make Staple-Laws, To measure by Yards and Ells.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in reference to the Fable of the Jackdaw decked out with peacock's feathers, or to the furtive and secretive habits of the bird.

1739 MELMOTH *Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 49 Jack-daw poets with their stolen feathers. 1890 *Athenæum* 19 Apr. 498/2 In the Bodleian Library, where they now rest, thanks to the jack-daw-like propensities of Mr. Secretary Pepys.

Jacked (dʒækt), *a.* [f. JACK *sb.*[2] + -ED[2].]

†a. Clothed in or armed with a jack (see JACK *sb.*[2] 1). *Obs.* b. Hardened and thickened as leather for jack-boots.

1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 36 The peple was jakkyd and saletted, and riottously disposid. 17.. ? E. WARD *Welsh Monster* 3 Their brown Skins, from Knee to Foot, Are jack'd like Trooper's stubborn Boot. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xix, Dagger or sword point will not well make its way through the jacked doublings of those hides. 1849 — *Woodman* vii, Made of double jacked leather.

Jackeen (dʒækī·n). *Anglo-Irish.* [Irish dim. of JACK *sb.*[1]] A contemptuous designation for a self-assertive worthless fellow.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII. 320 A buckeen, a jackeen, a squireen, or any of the intermediate classes. 1892 *Q. Rev.* July 138 'Jackeens' loitering about the Dublin Theatres. 1897 SIR C. G. DUFFY *ibid.* Sept. 451 In manner and bearing he is a superb Jackeen.

Jacker (dʒæ'kəɹ). [f. JACK *v.*[1] + -ER.] One who jacks, in various senses; e.g. one who hunts or fishes with a jack; one who jacks or throws.

Jacket (dʒæ'kĕt), *sb.* Forms: 5 iaquet, -ette, 5–6 iaket, -ette, 6 iakett, iackett(e, iakket, iacquet(e, -quit, iakquet, 5–7 iacket, 7– jacket. [a. OF. *jaquet, jacquet*, dim. of *jaque*: JACK *sb.*[2]]

1. An outer garment for the upper part of the body: orig. the same as, or a shorter form of the jack; now, an outer garment with sleeves, reaching no lower than the waist, worn by boys (as an *Eton jacket*) and by men in certain occupations; also a short coat without tails (as a *Norfolk jacket*), worn in shooting, riding, cycling, etc.

Also as second element in *shooting-, smoking-, tennis-jacket*, and the like.

1462 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 149 Ffor makynge off a jaket off crymysyn clothe ffor my sayd lurd, ij.s. iiij.d. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Rede clothe to make jakettes of to be saudeours. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 33/40 Donaas the doblet maker Hath performed my doublet And my laquet [F. *paltocque*]. 1527 in *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc. 1854) 5 Item I giff my white chamlett iakett to be a vestiment to our lady chapell aforsaid. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iacket that hath but four quarters, *jacquette*. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 116 The souldiers thought good that it [Christ's seamless coat] should bee kept whole vncut, and that sum of them shoulde haue the whole iacket to whose lotte it shoulde chaunce. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Hoqueton*, a Iacket, a cote of armor. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 A comone garmente .. suche as we call a Ierken or Iackett withoute sleues. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 427 Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain leaves, which were as rough as any Bear's-skin. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jacket*, a sort of Garment in Use among Country-People. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. ii. 163 The women put on their husbands hats and jackets. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 144 The royal archers led the way, clothed in jackets of vermilion, red, white, and green. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. on Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 260 Before the young American is put into jacket and trousers, he says 'I want something which I never saw before'. 1897 HALL CAINE *Christian* xi, You were only a boy in jackets.

b. That worn by a jockey in horse-racing; now a loose-fitting blouse of silk or satin, of the owner's distinctive racing colours. Hence, *to send in his jacket, take away his jacket, retain his jacket*, etc. See J. RICE *Hist. Brit. Turf* 1879.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* v. 83 The Duke of Bedford..very nearly requested him [Chifney senior] to send in his jacket. *Ibid.* vi. 89 Sam [Chifney]..mounted the magnificent 'purple jacket with scarlet sleeves, and gold-braid buttons' of the Prince. *Ibid.* xii. 214 Jockey Club law does not acknowledge such a process as 'sending in a jacket'. .. But if masters..force a senior jockey to retain their jacket, they are bound to give him their mounts, and not to..prevent him from seeking for more considerate masters elsewhere. *Ibid.*, He thought nothing..of putting a silk jacket into his pocket, and riding 70 or 80 miles to a meeting, to oblige a friend. 1894 DOYLE *S. Holmes* (1895) 16/2, I glanced at the card to see the entries. It ran:— ..4. Colonel Ross's Silver Blaze (black cap, red jacket).

c. A woman's outer garment analogous to that of boys or men, either loose or close-fitting, and of varying length.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 103 ₱ 5 Her usual dishabille..is, an ordinary stuff jacket and petticoat. 1862 MISS YONGE *C'tess Kate* vii. (1880) 69 To the detriment of that young lady's muslin jacket.

d. Locally in U.S., = waistcoat. (*Cent. Dict.*)

e. Applied to something worn or fastened round the body for other purposes than clothing; as a *strait-jacket*, a *swimming-jacket*.

f. Phrases. † *To line one's jacket* (obs.): see quot. 1611. *To dust, swinge, thrash, trim*, etc. (a person's) *jacket*, to give him a beating. Also in phrases referring to breadth or narrowness of opinions, etc. (quots. 1792, 1896).

1611 COTGR. s.v. *Accoustrer*, He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee lines his iacket throughly with liquor. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproar* Wks. 1730 I. 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1740 *Christmas Entertainm.* ii. (1883-4) 12, I will swinge his Jacket for him. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 367 They were not able to make a schism in their short and narrow jacket. 1845 BUCKSTONE *Green Bushes* i. 13 I'll dust your jacket if you do that again. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 6/1 He had 'widened the jacket' of his Scotch theological training by mastering the results of the most advanced German speculation.

2. An outer covering, coating, or casing of any kind placed round a vessel, as a pipe, steam-cylinder, or boiler, to protect it, prevent escape or access of heat, etc. See also STEAM-JACKET.

1815 *Specif. J. Kilby's Patent* No. 3920, I enclose my brewing vessel in another vessel which I call the case or jacket. 1837 *Chambers' Misc.* VI. No. 156. 16 The enclosing of the cylinder in a jacket or drum of wood. 1852 W. BRANDE *Lect. Arts* 213 Heating a fluid by means of a steam-warmed jacket or coil. *c* 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 307/1 The crucible is to be covered by the plumbago jacket. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxi. 334 The evaporation is best done in a vessel like a glue-pot, in which the milk is not boiled, but is surrounded by a jacket of boiling water.

b. A paper cover or wrapper issued with a bound book, usually with the title printed upon it.

1894 *Month* May 116 It was arrayed in a handsome purple 'jacket', and bore the crown and monogram of George III. 1895 H. FROWDE *Let.* 26 June, Paper jackets are being printed for it, worded as shown.

c. *U.S.* 'A folded paper or open envelop containing an official document, on which is indorsed an order or other direction respecting the disposition to be made of the document, memoranda respecting its contents, dates of reception and transmission, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

3. a. The natural (usually hairy) covering or 'coat' of various animals; the fleece (of a sheep), hair (of a dog), fur (of a cat), etc.; also the skin (of a seal, fish, etc.).

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 560 These kindes of Serpents..The Scythale is admirable in her varied Iacket. *c* 1847 COCKS in *Knowledge* (1883) 188/2 Herds of *Actinia bellis* in prime condition—jackets as red as a Kentish cherry. 1865 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. I. 242 The recent high price of long wool has tempted some flockmasters to neglect the form, in their eagerness to secure a heavy jacket. 1880 *Standard* 20 May 3 As fast as one [seal] is clubbed or shot the skinner with the sharp knife turns it out of its 'jacket', as the skin with the attached blubber is styled. 1882 *Daily News* 28 Jan. 2/2 A two-pound perch boiled in its OWN jacket, and served up with parsley sauce. 1898 *Ladies' Field* 6 Aug. 378/2, I have seen her in July with a magnificent jacket, while every other cat had next to none.

b. The skin of a potato (when cooked with the skin on).

1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov. 378 Potatoes..boiled unpeeled —or as we say, 'in their jackets'. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 31 A pot of potatoes in their jackets.

c. *Path.* A formation coating some organ.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 119 This white jacket, which may be a quarter of an inch thick, easily peels off the subjacent liver.

d. A young seal; so called from the rough fur. *Newfoundland.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jacket-collar, -pocket, -stuff, -suit*; **jacket-bodice**, a dress-bodice coming down over the skirt like a jacket; also a jacket-shaped under bodice; **jacket poultice**, a poultice placed between two folds of stuff; **jacket wise** *adv.* of *advb. phr.*, in the manner of a jacket.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 119 The laundress..had left a deep triangular singe in the very centre of the *jacket-back. 1889 *Tablet* 3 Aug. 167 Over her *jacket-bodice she wears

a woollen shawl. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* x, Oliver..was at once lugged along the streets by the *jacket-collar, at a rapid pace. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 The crew lost their *jacket knives. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxix, He thrust the first book into his *jacket-pocket which he could lay his hand on. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 149 A *jacket poultice of linseed is a common and for the most part a good application. 1643 DAVENANT *Unfort. Lovers* Wks. (1673) 133 What skirt's in fashion now; the *Jacket-way, Down to the hams? 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 387 Aloft their shirts they weare a garment *iacket wise.

Hence **Ja·cketless** *a.*, without a jacket; **Ja·ckety** *a. colloq.*, of the nature of a jacket.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 49 His coat was a light jackety sort of thing, with little pockets behind. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Channings* vi, Her son..burst into the room jacketless. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxix. *ad fin.*, Tess had come out with her milking-hood only, naked-armed and jacketless.

Ja·cket, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To cover with or enclose in a jacket (in various senses of the sb.).

1861 *Times* 13 May 5/4 The cylinders [of the Mooltan's engines] are 'jacketed', as it is termed,—that is, there is an upper pair of 43 inches' diameter, in which the dry steam is first used, at a pressure of 20 lb., and an outer cylinder of 96 inches' diameter, where it is worked expansively. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 65 The 'ice-box' is also a metal chamber..jacketed all over with a non-conductor. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms* s.v., In Government offices, to *jacket* a document is, after scheduling, to enclose it with other papers referring to the same subject. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 1/3 A Bible jacketed in American cloth upon the table. 1900 *Ibid.* 15 Aug. 7/1 Unfortunately, there are *forty-five waiters to only forty jackets,.. perhaps.. the* managers will be able to scrape together sufficient money to jacket the unhappy five.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, To jacket a person..is more properly applied to removing a man by underhand and vile means from any birth or situation he enjoys, commonly with a view to supplant him.

2. *dial.* or *colloq.* To beat, thrash. (Cf. the phrases s.v. JACKET *sb.* 1 f.) See also JACKETING 3.

1875 *Sussex Gloss.* s.v., 'I'll jacket him when he comes in'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 1896 in FARMER *Slang*.

Jacketed (dʒæ·kėtėd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or v. + -ED.] Clothed, covered, or surrounded with a jacket (in various senses of the sb.).

1552 HULOET, Iacketed, *tunicatus.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x, Those jacketed Gouda Cows. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 54. 79, I have seen baby London short-coated, and frocked, and breeched, and jacketed. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 66/1 Jacketed Pans, for soups [etc.].

Ja·cketing. [f. JACKET *sb.* or *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. = JACKET *sb.* 2.

1881 GREENER *Gun* 309 This pipe is surrounded by a water jacketing, and kept cool by a running stream of water.

2. Material, as cloth, etc. for making jackets.

1882 in OGILVIE.

3. *colloq.* A beating. Also *fig.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 92, I don't work on Sundays. If I did, I'd get a jacketing. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 29 The very worst 'jacketing' which the Colonel was capable of administering.

Jackey: see JACKY.

Jack-frame. [f. JACK *sb.*[1] 8 + FRAME.]

1. The frame in which a jack or winch is fixed.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 41 The Nuts will not draw the Fore and Backsides close.., then the whole Jack Frame will not stand fast and firm together.

2. *Cotton Manuf.* A contrivance consisting of a rotating can containing a bobbin, formerly much used for giving a twist to the roving as delivered by the drawing rollers, and simultaneously winding it upon the bobbin. Also called *jack-in-a-box*.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., The jack-frame was superseded by the Bobbin and Fly-frame.

Jack-in-the-box, Jack-in-a-box. Also 6 **Iacke of the boxe.**

†1. A name for a sharper or cheat; *spec.* 'a thief who deceived tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for others full of money' (Nares). *Obs.*

1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxii. 78 Jak in the bokis, for all thy mokis a vengeance mot the fall! Thy subteltie and palȝardrie our fredome bringis in thrall. 1612 DEKKER *Cryer of Lanthorne*, etc. xi, This Iacke in a Boxe or this Deuill in mans shape..comes to a Golde-smithes stall. 1623 MIDDLETON, etc. *Sp. Gipsy* IV. i, Jack in boxes nor Decoyes, Puppets, nor such poore things. 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Argalus* v. Wks. 1874 I. 61 These women.. toungs that lie worse than false clocks, By which they catch men like Jacks in a box. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jack in a Box*, a Sharper, or Cheat. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*

†2. Applied contemptuously to the consecrated host, with an allusion to its reservation in the pyx.

1555 RIDLEY *Last Exam.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1759 Rayling billes agaynst the sacramente, termynge it 'Iacke of the boxe', 'the sacramente of the halter', 'round Robin', with like vnseemely termes.

3. The name of some gambling games.

1592 NASHE *Summer's Last Will* (1600) G iij, When I should haue beene at schoole, I was close vnder a hedge ..playing at spanne counter or Iacke in a boxe. 1664 J. WILSON *Cheats* IV. i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 67 Did not I.. teach you your top, your palm, and your slur, Shew'd you the mystery of jack-in-the-box, and the frail die?

b. 'A game in which some article, of more or less value, is placed on the top of a stick standing in a hole, and thrown at with sticks. If the article be hit so as to fall clear of the hole, the thrower takes it.' (Farmer *Slang*.)

1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Greenw. Fair* (1850) 67/2 The allurements of the stout proprietress of the 'Jack-in-the-box, three shies a penny'.

†4. A street pedlar stationed in a portable stall or box. *Obs.*

1699 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* III. 13 Here and there a Jack in a box, like a Parson in a Pulpit, selling Cures for your Corns, Glass Eyes for the Blind.

5. A kind of firework.

1635 J. BABINGTON *Pyrotechnia* xxxvii. 45 Another, which I call Iack in a box. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 44 Jacks-in-the-box, and all sorts of fireworks. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 5/2 There is more attraction to the ordinary child in a handful of 'blue devils',..'Roman candles', and a 'jack-in-the-box' than a grand Crystal Palace show.

6. *A toy consisting of a box containing a figure* with a spring, which leaps up when the lid is raised. Also *fig.*

1702 *Infernal Wanderer* (N.), Up started every one in his seat, like a Jack in a box, crying out *Legit aut non Legit.* 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* lxiv, Could he have jumped up twenty times, like Jack-in-the-Box. 1856 READE *It is never too late* lxx, Two figures.. came bounding like Jacks-in-the-box out of the gloom into the red light. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 8/1 Battles are won by resolute, enthusiastic men, not by jacks-in-boxes.

7. Applied to various mechanical contrivances.

†a. A self-acting valve for relieving water-mains from accumulations of air. *Obs.* b. A screw-jack or lifting-jack, esp. one used in stowing cargo on board ship. c. A kind of screw-press: see quot. 1801. d. An instrument with a small but powerful screw, used by burglars to break open safes or doors. e. = JACK-FRAME 2.

1726 DESAGULIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 82 This machine which from its make we call Jack in a Box will be useful where ever water is to be conveyed a great way in Pipes. 1801 J. J. MOORE *Vocab. Sea Phrases*, *Jack in the box*, a large wooden male screw, turning in a female one, which forms the upper part of a strong wooden box, shaped like the frustrum of a pyramid. It is used.. as a press. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* (1825) 8 Apr. 49/1 [He] with the assistance of hand-spikes and a hand screw, called by the sailors, 'Jack in the Box',.. threw over the stone. 1841 JONES *Specif. Patent* No. 8988. 2 This differential movement now commonly called the 'Jack-in-the box' is governed by the varying rotation of the pinion D. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 23 Some years ago, one of Chubb's locks, fixed on a common iron safe, was forced open by a burglar's instrument, called a 'Jack-in-the-Box'.

8. a. A West Indian tree, *Hernandia sonora*, bearing large nuts that rattle in their pericarps when shaken. b. A local appellation of the wild arum, *Arum maculatum*; cf. *Jack-in-the-pulpit* s.v. JACK *sb.*[1] 38; also, of a hose-in-hose variety of primrose (Britt. & Holl.); cf. JACK *sb.*[1] 32 a.

1752–9 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Hernandia*, The Hernandia.. with a large umbilicated Ivy Leaf, commonly called in the West-Indies, Jack-in-a-Box. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 373 *Jack-in-a-box*, the cups that sustain the nuts are very large, and as they move in the wind, keep a whistling noise, which is often frightful to unwary travellers. 1819 REES *Cycl.* s.v. *Hernandia*, The whistling hernandia.. in the West Indies is frequently denominated the Jack-in-a-box tree.

9. A fisherman's name for a hermit-crab. *U.S.*

Jack-in-the-green.

1. A man or boy inclosed in a wooden or wicker pyramidal framework covered with leaves, in the May-day sports of chimney-sweepers, etc.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 20 Jack in the Green .. consists of a hollow frame of wood or wicker work, made in the form of a sugar loaf, but open at the bottom, and sufficiently large and high to receive a man.. who dances with his companions. *a* 1845 HOOD *Sweep's Compl.* 63. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* I. xxi. 1895 H. B. WHEATLEY *Pepys' Diary* VI. 296 *note*, The editor saw a jack-in-the-green with men dressed as milkmaids dancing round it on May 1st of the present year.

attrib. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 529 The heads of his society..go out to meet him in their canoes, and bring him in his Jack-in-the-Green dress ashore.

2. 'A variety of *Primula vulgaris* [the primrose], in which the calyx is transformed into leaves' (Britten & Holland *Eng. Plant-n.*).

1876 *Gard. Chron.* 8 Apr. 472.

Jack Ketch. Also 7 **Kitch, 8– Catch, jack-Ketch.** [From the name of John or 'Jack' Ketch (sometimes written *Catch* and *Kitch*), the common executioner 1663 (?)–1686. Partly on account of his barbarity at the executions of William Lord Russell, the Duke of Monmouth, and other political offenders, partly perhaps from apt association with the vb. *Ketch*, CATCH, his name became notorious, was given to the hangman in the puppet-play of Punchinello, introduced from Italy shortly after his death, and became a common appellation. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v.] An appellation for the common executioner or hangman.

[1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 13 Jack Kitch, the proper name of the Common Hangman that is now in being. 1682 DRYDEN *Dk. of Guise* Epil. 30 'Jack Ketch', says I. 'is an excellent Physician.. But hanging is a fine dry kind of death.' 1683 (*title*) The Apologie of John Ketch Esquire. 1685–6 LUTTRELL *Diary* 20 Jan., Jack Ketch, the hangman for affronting the Sherifs of London.. is turn'd out of his place, and one Rose, a butcher, put in. 1702 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* 48 From Charon to the Most Illustrious and High-born Jack Ketch, Esq.] 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iii. 28 A Priest-ridden Magistrate to be the Jack Ketch, and do the Priest's drudgery. 1755 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) II. 349 He is then a kind of jack-catch, an executioner-general. 1812 *Examiner* 19 Oct. 666/2 A few dozen lashes well laid on by Jack Ketch.. may be a very appropriate punishment. [1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v.] 1889 CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* (1890) 75 If they seize the vessel, it is piracy—a criminal act which ends with Jack Ketch.

Jack-knife (dʒæ·kˌnəif), *sb.* [app. of U.S. origin: perh. associated with some sense of JACK *sb.*[1], but cf. *jackleg* knife s.v. JOCKTELEG.]

1. A large clasp-knife for the pocket: see also quot. 1867.

1776 *Militia Act, New Hampsh.* in *Outing* (1895) XXVII. 80/1 A hundred buckshot, a jack-knife and tow for wadding, six flints, one pound of powder. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 227 Ever in Jerusalem?—I was—got a jacknife, that..emperor Titus..he lost it, one afternoon. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xl, Taking out his great horn-handled jack-knife ..and cutting his food. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jack-knife*, a horn-handled clasp-knife with a laniard, worn by seamen. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 69 The old school-house, and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives.

2. In a telephone station: = JACK *sb.*[1] 15 d.

Hence **Jack-knife** *v.*, (*a*) *trans.* to cut with a jack-knife; (*b*) *intr.* to double up like a jack-knife.

1855 BOYD *Oakw. Old* I, The stage-yankee's method of recording things, in jackknifed notches on a softwood stick. 1889 *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Oct. 277 Desks ink-stained and jack-knifed like those of a country school. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning w. Grant* ix. 141 One of their amusements in camp.. was to throw stones and chips past one another's heads, and raise a laugh at the active dodging and bending the body low or 'jack-knifing' as the men called it.

Jackleg: see JOCKTELEG.

Jack-light, *sb. U.S.* [f. JACK *sb.*[1] 26 + LIGHT.] A light carried in a jack or cresset for hunting or fishing at night. Also *attrib.* Hence **Jack-light** *v.*, to hunt or fish with a jack-light.

1883 *Chicago Advance* 30 Aug., By night, it is called 'jacklighting' the deer. *Ibid.*, William sat just behind the jack-light for two long hours. *Ibid.*, Once after that in a jack-light hunt. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 63/2 Dark banks so suggestive of jack-lighting experiences.

Jack-line. [f. JACK *sb.*[1], in various senses: cf. JACK-CHAIN.] A kind of thin rope or line used for various purposes: see quots.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Every string must be fifty fathom long, and about the bigness of a jack-line. 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* I. Dram. Wks. (1874) 227, I shall be an alderman,.. I think a brass jack-line would hang as well o' my shoulders as on another man's. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 337 A round wooden box which receives a Jack-line, that goes also through another box which turnes a second spindle above in the Chimney. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 64 Jack-line is made of bar hemp, and has 9 threads, 3 in a strand. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 514 Sash and jack-lines, made from Indian spun hemp. 1858 KIPPING *Sails & Sail-making* 57 Through these eyes a small-sized rope is reeved, and this is called the *Jack-line*.

Jackman (dʒæ·kmǎn). *Sc.* [app. f. JACK *sb.*[1] 4 + MAN. Referred by Scott, and writers after him, to JACK *sb.*[2]] An attendant or retainer kept by a nobleman or landowner. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 197 Preistis, leif ȝour pryde..And Iakmen be ȝour syde. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 37 The Bischop of Brechin, having his placeboes and jackmen in the toun, buffated the Freer, and called him Heretick. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 172 Familie exercises, prayer, and the word, and singing of psalms..are profaned and abused, by calling on the cook, stewart, or jackman, to performe that religious duetie, the masters of families ashamed so to honour God in their awin persons. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, The chiefs and landed proprietors retaining in their service what were called jackmen, from the 'jack', or doublet quilted with iron, which they wore as defensive armour. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* iv. 35 A train of swash-bucklers or stout jackmen.

¶ Erroneously put for JARKMAN, q.v.

Jack-o'-la·ntern, jack-a-lantern, *sb.* Forms: **7– J. with a (the) l., 8 o', -a-, of l.; 7–8 lanthorn, 8– lantern; 8– Jack-lantern, -horn.**

†1. A man with a lantern; a night watchman.

1663 STAPLETON *Slighted Maid* III. 48, I am an Evening dark as Night, Jack-with-the-Lantern, bring a Light. 1698–1700 E. WARD *Lond. Spy* II. (1709) 32 Each Parochial Jack-a-Lanthorn was Croaking about Streets the Hour of Eleven. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead* Wks. 1760 II. 105 Who should come by before I could get up again, but the constable going his rounds, who quickly made me centre of a circle of jack of lanthorns.

2. An ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; = *Friar's lantern* (FRIAR *sb.* 9 b); *fig.* something misleading or elusive.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 410 Those reputed Meteors.. known in England by the conceited names of Jack with a Lanthorn, and Will with a Wisp. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xii, Partridge.. firmly believed.. that this light was a Jack with a lantern, or somewhat more mischievous. 1750 S. HALES *Earthquakes* 10 Plenty of inflammable sulphureous Matter in the Air, such as *Ignes fatui*, or Jack-a-Lanterns. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* III. iv, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a quagmire. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* II. 67 As a mist rises, Jack-o'-lantern flits his pale light over the swamp. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 5 Supplying so many more jack-o'-lanterns to the future historian.

attrib. 1750–1 *Student* II. 352 It.. is.. of a mere Jack-lanthorn nature, neither here nor there. 1817 COLERIDGE

Biog. Lit. 293 The characters in this act frisk about, here, there, and everywhere, as teasingly as the Jack o'Lantern lights which mischievous boys..throw with a looking-glass on the faces of their opposite neighbours.

3. A lantern made of the rind of a large turnip or a pumpkin, in which holes are cut to represent eyes, nose, and mouth; a turnip- or (in U.S.) pumpkin-lantern. *North Eng., Sc.*, and *U.S.*

Hence **Jack-o'-lantern** *v. intr.* (*nonce-wd.*), to play or move erratically like a will-o'-the-wisp.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. iv. 52 His Puckish fancy jack-o'-lanterning over it.

Jack-o-leg: see JOCKTELEG. **Jack-o'-lent**: see JACK-A-LENT. **Jackonet**: see JACONET.

Ja·ck-pla·ne. [f. JACK *sb.*1 + PLANE.] A long heavy plane used by joiners for coarse work.

1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 109 The Jack-plane used by joiners, is generally about 17 inches in length. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 The jack-plane is used for taking away the rough occasioned by the saw, and removing all superfluous and other uneven parts. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 380 That comes from the jack-plane, and my pushing against it day after day and year after year.

Hence **Jack-plane** *v. trans.*, to smooth with a jack-plane.

1872 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 76 Surely the..smooth ..turnpikes are jack-planed and sand-papered every day.

Ja·ck-pu·dding. *arch.* [JACK *sb.*1 35.] A buffoon, clown, or merry-andrew, *esp.* one attending on a mountebank.

1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 21 The Junto-men, the Hocus-Pocusses, the State-Mountebanks, with their Zanyes and Jack-puddings! 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* III. iv, Sir, in a word, he was Jack-pudding to a mountebank. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 6. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Garden Jrnl.* No. 10 Writers are not .. to be considered as mere jackpuddings, whose business it is only to excite laughter. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, What make you in that fool's jacket, and playing the pranks of a jack-pudding? 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. x. (1883) 75 They were again jocund, .. the jester and Jack-pudding of the feast.

attrib. 1668 T. ST. SERFE *Tarugo's Wiles* A iv, Be gone with your Jack-Pudding Speech! 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* II. iv, You rascal, how you worry me with your jack-pudding nonsense.

Hence **Jack-pu·ddinghood**, the character of a jack-pudding, buffoonery.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 3 May, Grossatesta, the Modenese minister, a very low fellow, with all the jack-puddinghood of an Italian.

Ja·ck-ra·bbit. *U.S.* [Short for *jackass-rabbit* (see JACKASS 5); so called from its long ears.] One of several species of large prairie-hares (*Lepus campestris, L. callotis*, etc.), with remarkably long ears and legs.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 869 The jack-rabbits speed to their holes with long kangaroolike bounds. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* 215 She would never again go.. chasing the jack-rabbits and the cotton-tails.

Ja·ck-screw·. A lifting-jack with a screw; = JACK *sb.*1 10.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Verin*, an instrument nearly similar to a jack-screw. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 99 The jack-screws which are used in stowing cotton.

Jackshay, -shea (dʒæ·kʃēⁱ). *Australia.* [Origin unknown.] A tin quart-pot.

1881 A. C. GRANT *Bush Life Queensland* I. 209 (Morris) Hobbles and Jack Shays hang from the saddle dees. *Note*, A tin quart-pot, used for boiling water for tea, and contrived so as to hold within it a tin pint-pot. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 14 June 4/1 His ration bags are beside his head, and his jackshea..stands by the fire. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 140 The tin billys, and pint pots and jackshays, strung together by a saddle strap.

†**Jacksmith** (dʒæ·kˌsmiþ). *Obs.* [f. JACK *sb.*1 7 + SMITH.] A maker of roasting-jacks.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1280/4 Next door to the Jack Smiths in Philpot Lane, London. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6196/7 Ralph Simson, .. Jacksmith. 1800 MALONE in *Dryden's Works* (1808) XVIII. 127 *note*, The celebrated watchmaker [Mr. Tompion] who was originally a jacksmith.

Jack snipe, ja·ck-sni·pe. [See JACK *sb.*1 29, 33 b.] A small species of snipe, *Scolopax (Gallinago) gallinula*; also called *half-snipe*. Also applied to the common American or Wilson's snipe, *Gallinago Wilsoni*, the Dunlin, *Tringa alpina* (Shetland), and the pectoral sandpiper of N. America, *Tringa maculata*.

1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* III. ii. in *Com. & Trag.* (1664) 109 Provide me then the Chines fry'd, and the Salmon Calvered..and an Assembly of Woodcocks, and Jack-snipes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 359 The Jacksnipe. .. Its weight is less than two ounces, inferior by half to that of the snipe. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 921/1 The Wilson's snipe ..very closely resembles the jack snipe of Europe. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 52 Like the particular tussock always tenanted by a jack snipe.

Ja·ck-staff. *Naut.* [f. JACK *sb.*3 + STAFF.]

1. A short staff, usually set upon the bowsprit or at the bow of a ship, on which the flag called the jack (JACK *sb.*3) is hoisted.

1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* I. xiv. 65 Jack staff and Jack. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 175 The Jack-staff is a short staff erected on the aftside of the bowsprit-cap, to expand the jack. 1880 PREBLE *Hist. of Flag* (ed. 2) V. 539 The stars and stripes for the stern, the boat-flag for the jackstaff, and two blue flags for the wheel-houses.

2. Used (? erron.) for JACOB'S STAFF (sense 2 a).

1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* xi. 261 Whether the cross-staff or Jackstaff, a seaboard implement somewhat more convenient than the astrolabe, was known to Columbus is not very clear.

Jackstay (dʒæ·kˌstēⁱ). *Naut.* [f. JACK *sb.*1 33 + STAY.] a. A rope, rod, or batten placed along a yard or gaff to bend the sail to. b. A rod or rope running up and down on a mast, on which the square-sail yard travels.

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* Gloss., *Jack-stays*, ropes stretched taut along a yard, to bend the sail to. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 What is the use of jackstays? To bend the sails to. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 A jackstay should be fitted round the boat, underneath the rubbing strake for the rain awning to be laced down to.

Ja·ck-stone, ja·ckstone. [A variant of CHECKSTONE; perh. associated with JACK *v.*1] A small round pebble or stone; esp., in *pl.*, a set of pebbles tossed up and caught in the game of dibs.

1814 BRACKENRIDGE *Jrnl. Voy. Missouri* in *Views Louisiana* 251 The women..amuse themselves with a game something like jack-stones: five pebbles are tossed up in a small basket, with which they endeavor to catch them again as they fall. 1885 *Truth* 28 May 853/1 She had a passion for gathering jack-stones and forming mosaics with them in the garden.

Ja·ck-straw·, ja·ckstraw. [See JACK *sb.*1, in various senses. *Jack Straw* was the name or nickname of one of the leaders in the Rising of the Commons in 1381.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 574 Certes he Iakke Straw and his meynee Ne made neuere shoutes half so shille. 14.. *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 230 Jak Strawe made yt stowte. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 342 But Fabian, .. Polidore, and many Aucthours doe impute Iack Straw to be chiefe.]

1. A 'man of straw'; a man of no substance, worth, or consideration.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 126 Those worthlesse Whippets and Iack Strawes. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 155 Iacstro, bee better anes inginde, Or I sall flyte against my sell. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref., M.'s Wks. (1847) 342 Thou..an inconsiderable fellow and a jack-straw, and who dependest upon the good-will of thy masters for a poor stipend. *attrib.* 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1812) VII. 63 (D.), I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a jackstraw father.

2. One of a set of straws, or strips of ivory, bone, wood, or the like, used in a game in which they are thrown on the table in a heap, and have to be picked up singly without disturbing the rest of the heap. Also, in *pl.*, the game thus played.

1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* xix, 'Mr. Percival', said Belinda, 'condescending to look at a game of jack-straws!' 1810 — *Early Lessons, Harry & Lucy* (1829) IV. 81 Playing a game at Jack-straws, or, as some call them *spillikins*. 1845 MRS. BROWNING in *Lett. Mr. & Mrs. Browning* (1899) I. 267, I .. have no sort of presence of mind (not so much as one would use to play at Jack straws).

3. As a type of worthlessness; cf. *straw*.

1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* (new ed.) 434 The only thing about this place that's worth one jack-straw. 1885 T. HEALY in *Leeds Mercury* 16 Dec. 8/1 The Protestants of the North do not care a jackstraw about England.

4. Local name for the Whitethroat, and for the Blackcap, from the construction of their nests.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 23 Whitethroat (*Sylvia cinerea*). .. It forms its nest of fine pieces of grass, bits of straw, feathers and wool, hence it is called.. Winnell straw, or Jack straw (Salop). *Ibid.* 24 Blackcap (*Sylvia atricapilla*) .. builds its nest of hay, roots, and hair, in a low bush or hedge, hence its names Jack straw (Somerset) [etc.].

5. The flower-spikes of the common plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). *local.*

1863 MISS PLUES *Rambles in Search of Wild Fl.* 238 We used to call the spikes 'Jack straws', and many a good game I have had with them fighting my fifty against my neighbour's fifty.

Jack-ta·r. [See JACK *sb.*1 3.] A familiar appellation for a common sailor.

1781 G. PARKER *View Society* I. 53 Our house in this place [Gosport] was chiefly supported by Jack-tars. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Actors*, A downright concretion of a Wapping sailor—a jolly warm-hearted Jack Tar. *attrib.* 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Foggerty's Fairy* 179 He had mixed it [brandy and water] on the Jack-tar principle of 'half-and-half'.

†**Ja·ck-weight.** *Obs.* [JACK *sb.*1 7.] A weight forming part of the mechanism in an obsolete form of a roasting-jack.

1659 *Lond. Chanticleers* xii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 352 A woman's anger should be like jack-weights—quickly up and quickly down. *a* 1784 JOHNSON *Acc. Early Life*, I remembered a little dark room behind the kitchen, where the jack-weight fell through a hole in the floor, into which I once slipped my leg. 1814 *Last Act* I. iii, A short thick squat zort of a mon, fit for the devil's jack-weight.

Jacky, jackey (dʒæ·ki). [f. JACK *sb.*1 + -Y *dim.*]

1. A diminutive or pet form of Jack in various senses.

1835 HOOD *Dead Robbery* iii, The stiff 'un..Starts sudden up, like Jacky-in-a-box. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 353/1 A warm clasp of the hand .. from the wealthiest owner as well as from the poorest 'Jackey' in port.

2. *slang.* Gin.

1799 *Morn. Herald* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1800) III. 352 Got up at eight o'clock—had a drap of Jackey. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jackey*, English gin. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 37 Sometimes she would pawn her smock, To get a drop of Jacky.

3. *Comb.*, as **ja·cky-bird, jacky-breezer, jacky-screamer**: see quots.

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Voc. East A.*, *Jacky-breezer*, the dragon-fly. 1867 WOOD *Pop. Nat. Hist., Birds* 40 When flying, the Swift screams continually, and is sometimes called the Jacky-screamer in consequence. 1897 R. KEARTON *Nature & Camera* 277 A live one [starling] called a 'Jackey-bird' is secured to a 'flue' or 'play-stick', which can be moved up and down by means of a string which the fowler holds in his left hand.

Jackyard (dʒæ·kˌyāɹd). *Naut.* [See JACK *sb.*1 33 b.] A spar used in fore and aft rigged craft, chiefly yachts, to spread the foot of a large gaff-topsail out beyond the peak. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Standard* 11 Aug. 6/6 Lorna and Chittywee last, the latter with a large jackyardtopsail set. 1896 *Daily News* 18 Aug. 3 All carried jackyards above their mainsails.

Hence **Jackya·rder**, a jackyard topsail.

1892 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 3/7 The yachts..reached out the river under full lower canvas, jackyarders and jib topsails. 1894 *Times* 24 July 10/2 It was astounding that Britannia with jackyarder aloft came scathless out of the squall.

Jacob (dʒēⁱ·kəb). [a. Heb. יַעֲקֹב *yaᶜăqōb*, in Gr. Ἰάκωβος, L. *Jacōbus*, whence also came Eng. *James*.] A personal name and surname; used also in derived and transferred senses, partly referring to JACOB'S LADDER.

†1. = JACOBUS, the gold coin. *Obs.*

1662 PEPYS *Diary* 23 Nov., A poulterer .. hath left £800 per annum..and 40,000 Jacobs in gold.

†2. *slang.* a. A housebreaker carrying a ladder.

1712-53 *Thief-Catcher* 25 Rogues called Jacobs; these go with Ladders in the Dead of the Night, and get in at the Windows.

b. A ladder.

1708 *Mem. John Hall* 21 *Jacob*, a Ladder. 1756 GROSE *Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Jacob*, a ladder: perhaps from Jacob's dream. 1803 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 54 A Jacob is a ladder.

c. A simpleton.

1811 *Lex. Balatr.*, *Jacob*, a soft fellow, a fool. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Jacob*,..a simple half-witted person.

3. The possessive *Jacob's* occurs in the following: **Jacob's coat, membrane** (*Anat.*), the layer of rods and cones of the retina of the eye (named after Arthur Jacob, an Irish ophthalmic surgeon, died 1874); **Jacob's shell**, the scallop-shell *Pecten Jacobæus*, the emblem of St. James the Greater, and worn by pilgrims who had visited his shrine; **Jacob's stone**, a name applied to the coronation stone of the Scottish kings at Scone, now in Westminster Abbey, fabled to be the stone of Jacob's pillow (Gen. xxviii. 11); **Jacob's ulcer**, 'a term for *Lupus* or rodent ulcer of the eye' (from Arthur Jacob, above-named). Also JACOB'S LADDER, JACOB'S STAFF.

1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 453 *Jacob's Membrane .. is seen as a flocculent film when the eye is suspended in water. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 18 This external layer, called Jacob's membrane. 1756-7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 212 In the Adriatic are likewise found the species called *Jacob's shells, or Pectines. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 7 If I survive Englands Inheritance, Or euer live to sit on *Iacob's Stone.

Jacobean (dʒækŏbī·ăn), *a.* (*sb.*) Also -æan. [f. late and mod.L. *Jacōbæus* (f. *Jacōbus*: see prec.).]

1. Of or pertaining to the reign or times of James I of England; *spec.* in *Arch.*, a term for the style which prevailed in England in the early part of the 17th cent., consisting of very late Gothic with a large admixture of Palladian features; also *transf.* in other arts, as Engraving, etc.

1844 F. A. PALEY *Church Restorers* 171, I have seen Jacobean doors added to ancient churches. 1867 F. G. LEE 1636 & 1866 in *Ess. Reunion* 128 Most of the Jacobean divines, apparently, could not look beyond the confines of the English nation. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. ii. 20 What are called Jacobean Gothic buildings of the time of James I. are often very good examples of the Perpendicular style. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* iii. 22 The Jacobean style was most prevalent on our book-plates about 1730.

2. Of or pertaining to the apostle St. James the Less or the Epistle written by him.

1883 *Pulpit Treas.* June 108 The Jacobean definition of religion must be recovered [Jas. i. 27]. 1898 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Sept. 516 A doctrine in which the Pauline and Jacobean pronouncements are unobtrusively blended.

b. *Jacobean* (or *Jacobæa*) *lily*, a bulbous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*, N.O. *Amaryllidaceæ*), a native of Mexico, named after St. James.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App., Jacobæa Lily, *Amaryllis*. 1770-74 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 125, I have no where seen it more manifest than in the Jacobean Lily. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 119 In the Jacobean lily, Linnæus noticed a drop of transparent liquid protruding every morning from the stigma.

B. *sb.* A statesman or writer of the time of James I.

1835 *Athenæum* 21 Nov. 661/2 Milton's chance of leadership would have been slight if .. the age needed a prosaic reaction from the extravagances of the Jacobeans.

Jacobian (dʒăkōᵘ·biăn), *a.*1 and *sb.* *Math.* [f. *Jacobi*, proper name + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to or named after the mathematician K. G. J. Jacobi (1804-51), professor at

Königsberg in Prussia; discovered, introduced, or investigated by Jacobi; as *Jacobian ellipsoid of equilibrium, Jacobian function, Jacobian system of differential equations.* B. *sb.* (short for *Jacobian determinant.*) An important functional determinant, named after Jacobi.

Its constituents are the differential coefficients of any number of functions ($u, v, w, ..$) with respect to the same number of variables ($x, y, z, ..$); it vanishes when the functions are connected by any relation of the form $F(u, v, w, ..) = 0$. It is usually denoted by $\frac{d(u, v, w, ..)}{d(x, y, z, ..)}$

1852 SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jrnl.* VII. 71–2. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 31 Such functional determinants are now more usually known as *Jacobians*, a designation introduced by Professor Sylvester, who largely developed their properties, and gave numerous applications of them in higher algebra, as also in curves and surfaces.

Jacobian (dʒăkō·biăn), *a.*[2] *rare.* [f. L. *Jacōb-us* + -IAN: cf. JACOBEAN.] a. Of or pertaining to the patriarch Jacob. b. = JACOBEAN 1.

1865 F. H. LAING in Manning *Ess. Relig. & Lit.* I. 208 The race of Israel proper, the genuine Jacobian breed. 1883 *Wallenstein in the Drama in Westm. Rev.*, Dramatic work of the Elizabethan and Jacobian times.

Jacobic (dʒăkō·bik), *a. rare.* [f. L. *Jacōb-us* + -IC.] = JACOBEAN 2.

1871 BOLTON tr. *Delitzsch's Comm. Ps.* I. 234 The Old Testament conception [of righteousness] .. is (so to speak) more Jacobic than Pauline.

Jacobin (dʒæ·kŏbin), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] Also 4 -yn, 6 -yne, 6–9 -ine. [a. F. *Jacobin* (orig. an adj., *frère jacobin*, 13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. med.L. *Jacōbīnus*, f. *Jacōbus*: see JACOB.]

A. *sb.* 1. A friar of the order of St. Dominic; a Dominican. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

Originally applied to the French members of the order, from the church of *Saint Jacques* (S. Jacobus) which was given to them, and near which they built their first convent (Littré).

a 1325 *Trental St. Gregory* 12 in *Anglia* XIII. 303 To mynour ne to frere Austyn To caryne [*read* carme] ne to Jacobyn. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 258 Frere Hugh of Malmcestre was a Jacobyn. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7458 Thow woldest..have sworne..That he, that whilome was so gaie, And of the daunce Iolly Robin, Was tho become a Iacobin. *a* 1550 *Freiris Berwik* 29 in *Dunbar's Poems* 286 Twa of the Jacobyne freiris. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* II. ii, This jacobin, whom I have sent to, is her confessor. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 135 They behold the Jacobins fighting for their Thomas. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* VI. I. 233 It was a soldier in disguise and not a jacobin monk. 1833 ALISON *Europe* (1847) II. vi. 184 The club Breton .. established its sittings in the library of the Convent of the Jacobins, in the Rue St. Honoré, which gave its name, since become imperishable, to the club.

2. A member of a French political club or society established in 1789, at Paris, in the old convent of the Jacobins (sense 1), to maintain and propagate the principles of extreme democracy and absolute equality.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 158 They have, it seems, found out in the academies of the Palais Royal, and the Jacobins, that certain men had no right to the possessions which they held. 1794 J. GIFFORD *Louis XVI* 296 The new republican clubs, of which the Jacobins became the most noted. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, Gone are the Jacobins; into invisibility; in a storm of laughter and howls.

b. *transf.* A sympathizer with the principles of the Jacobins of the French Revolution; an extreme radical in politics or social organization. About 1800, a nickname for any political reformer.

1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 200 With the Jacobins I shall keep no terms. 1812 T. AMYOT *Life Windham* in *W.'s Speeches* (1812) I. 29 Parties, which .. were branded with the reproachful titles of 'Alarmists' and 'Jacobins'. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 81 Jacobins .. soon became the common nickname..given, not only to those who had admired the dawn of the French liberation, but to those who were known to have any taste for any internal reform. 1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 542 'Why am I here?' the little Jacobin said to herself fiercely as she waltzed.

fig. 1822 BYRON *Juan* VI. xiii, Consign'd To those sad hungry jacobins the worms, Who on the very loftiest kings have din'd.

B. *adj.* a. Of or belonging to the Jacobins or Dominican friars. b. Pertaining to the Jacobins of the French Revolution; hence, ultra-democratic.

1795 WINDHAM *Sp.* 27 Mar., The cry of peace proceeded from the Jacobin party in this country. 1806 FESSENDEN *Democr.* I. 68 [They] swore to have the pure reality, Essence of Jacobin equality. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. iv, Billaud from the Jacobin tribune says, 'The lion is not dead; he is only sleeping'. *a* 1886 J. KER *Lect. Hist. Preach.* viii. (1888) 139 They..gave name to the famous Jacobin party in the French Revolution, because their sittings were held in the Jacobine or Dominican monastery.

Hence **Ja·cobinly** *adv.*

1848 CRAIG, *Jacobinly*, after the manner of Jacobins.

†**Ja·cobin,** *sb.*[2] and *a.*[2] *Obs.* Also 6 -yn, 7 -ine. [= OF. *Jacobin*, ad. med.L. *Jacōbīnus*, f. *Jacōbus*: see JACOBITE[1].]

a. *sb.* A member of a Monophysite sect in Syria, Mesopotamia, etc.; = JACOBITE *sb.*[1] b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to this sect.

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 24 Ther com to vs Jacobyns and other feynyd Cristen Peple. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 40 Of all which (with the other smaller parties, as the Copties, the Jacobines, &c.) it is hard to say which are the more ignorant. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. iv. 35 Its present Possessors are Nestorian and Jacobin Monks. 1768 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1809) II. 430 The Jacobins denied the immaculate conception.

Jacobin (dʒæ·kŏbin), *sb.*[3] Forms: 7–9 Jacobine, 8– -in. [a. F. *Jacobine*, fem. of *Jacobin* (JACOBIN *sb.*[1] 1); so called from their cowl or hood.]

1. An artificial breed of the domestic pigeon, with reversed feathers on the back of the neck, suggesting a cowl or hood.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 The Jacobines .. or Cop Headed Pigeons .. have .. Feathers .. almost like a Monks-hood. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 218. 1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 64 His pigeon-cote..is no longer stocked with carriers, dragoons, horsemen, jacobins.

2. A humming-bird of the genus *Heliothrix*, having neck-feathers resembling a hood.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 272/2 13th Race. The Jacobins. Bill short, straight; tail ample or graduated.

†3. A kind of French soup (F. *soupe à la Jacobine*, Littré). *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jacobine*, a kind of French Potage with Cheese.

†**Ja·cobine**[1]. *Obs. rare.* [f. JACOB + -INE[1].] A descendant of Jacob; an Israelite.

a 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 800 All true beleeuers are the sons of Jacob,..and the Church of these true Jacobines and Israelites are the land of the Lord.

†**Ja·cobine**[2]. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *Jacōb-us* + -INE[1].] = JACOBUS.

1612 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 6 Lent Mr leonard chichester..in gold, a Iacobyne xxij^{s}.

Jacobinic (dʒækŏbi·nik), *a.* [f. JACOBIN *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the French Jacobins; ultra-democratic.

1793 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 274/2 Every method..that Jacobinic invention could suggest, or Jacobinic energy employ. 1802 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 325 To rise to power on the ladder of Jacobinic principles. 1881 *Athenæum* 20 Aug. 233/2 Throughout the Jacobinic period the notion was widely current that as the people was sovereign, any crowd that might gather in the street..was sovereign.

Jacobi·nical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1793 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett. to Dr. Burney* 19 Feb., Perhaps all may be Jacobinical malignity. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* i. (1874) 59 Trousers or gaiters .. he described as Jacobinical. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* I. 62 Reason like Condorcet's, streaked with jacobinical fibre.

Hence **Jacobi·nically** *adv.*

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 752 Patting them on their heads (rather jacobinically greasy for our taste). 1887 *Daily News* 28 June 5/1 The present House of Commons has no 'mandate', as Lord Salisbury Jacobinically calls it, to coerce Ireland.

Jacobinism (dʒæ·kŏbiniz'm). [f. JACOBIN *sb.*[1] + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of the French Jacobins; ultra-democratic principles.

1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 122 The true principles of legitimate government in opposition to jacobinism. 1798 COLERIDGE *Satyrane's Lett.* ii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 262 The whole system of your drama is a moral and intellectual Jacobinism. 1801 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 44 Jefferson's speech, .. a mixed medley of Jacobinism, Republicanism, and Federalism. 1821–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 82 Jacobinism was a term denoting everything alarming and hateful, and every political objector was a Jacobin.

b. A Jacobinical trait or notion.

1888 MRS. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* 510 A solitary eccentric life .. had developed *in him a good many crude* Jacobinisms.

Jacobinize (dʒæ·kŏbinəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To render Jacobin, to imbue with revolutionary or ultra-democratic ideas. Hence **Ja·cobiniza·tion,** the action of Jacobinizing.

1793 BURKE *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. VII. 183, I think no Country can be aggrandized whilst France is jacobinised. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Review* XXVI. 548 Surely this author will not admit that a domestic Jacobinization was the only defence against foreign subjection. 1836 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) II. viii. 61 A most unprincipled system of agitation,—the Tories actually doing their best to Jacobinize the poor, *in the hope of turning an* outbreak against the Whig government to their own advantage.

Jacobite (dʒæ·kŏbəit), *sb.*[1] and *a.*[1] [ad. med.L. *Jacōbīta*, f. *Jacōbus*: see JACOB and -ITE.] A member of a Monophysite sect taking its name from Jacobus Baradæus, of Edessa, who revived the Eutychian heresy in the 6th cent. Also *attrib.*, or as *adj.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 121 There ben othere that ben clept Surienes..thei maken here confessioun right as the Iacobytes don. *c* 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 30/2 Iacobyten named also of on ketter Iacob..These be kytte and chrystened with a byrnynge yren. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. xviii. 194 The Jacobite Christians..have a Patriarch of their own. 1645 PAGITT *Heresiogr.* (1661) 21 The Iacobites..mark their children with a hot Iron with the signe of the Cross, alluding to the words of Saint John, He shall baptize you with the holy Ghost and with fire. 1867 E. B. ELLIOTT *Mem. Ld. Haddo* xv. (1868) 252 Egyptian Christians of the Eutychian or Jacobite persuasion.

†**Ja·cobite,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Jacōbīta*, f. *Jacōbus*: see -ITE.] = JACOBIN *sb.*[1] 1.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 18 Jacobytes, Mynors, Whyght Carmes, and Augustynis. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 174 In a Monasterie of the Iacobits at Paris .. the Epitaph, of Humbert is thus conceiued. 1818 A. RANKEN *Hist. France* IV. IV. 317 They granted..to the Dominicans or Jacobites certain rights.

†**Ja·cobite,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* [f. JACOB + -ITE.] A descendant of Jacob, an Israelite; also applied to the 17th c. Puritan refugees. (See N. & Q. 9th ser. III. 323.)

1658 *Sir F. Gorges' Amer. painted to the Life* I. xxiii. 46 Jaccobbites. *Ibid.* III. ii. 200 Hearing that prophane Esau had mustered up all the bands..to come against his brother Jacob, these wandering race of Jacobites deemed it now high time to implore the Lord.

Jacobite (dʒæ·kŏbəit), *sb.*[4] and *a.*[2] [f. L. *Jacōb-us* James (see JACOB) + -ITE.]

A. *sb.* An adherent of James II of England after his abdication, or of his son the Pretender; a partisan or supporter of the Stuarts after the Revolution of 1688.

1689 E. BOHUN (*title*) The Doctrine of Passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance, *no way concerned in the Controversies* now depending between the Williamites, and the Jacobites. 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* Apr. (1857) II. 36 A private form of prayers is printed here, used amongst the Jacobites, for King James in his afflictions. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 169 Every Jacobite at this time .. is a rebel to the constitution under which he is born. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, The sanguine Jacobites, during the eventful years 1745–6, kept up the spirits of their party by the rumour of descents from France.

B. *adj.* †1. Pertaining to James I of England; in *Jacobite piece* = JACOBUS. *Obs.*

1611 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 147 There is speech of finding some little remedy, by raising gold,..the angel and sovereign to eleven shillings, and the Jacobite piece to two and twenty.

2. Of or pertaining to the adherents of James II and his family: see A.

1692 *Song in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 320 At Kingsland near the City There met a Jacobite crew. 1697 J. DENNIS (*title*) A Plot and no Plot, or Jacobite Credulity; a Comedy. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* xix. 10 Atterbury was nothing more or less than a Jacobite priest. 1892 *Guardian* 10 Feb. 184/2 On Monday, the Marquis de Ruvigny placed on the spikes of the gate at Westminster Abbey a wreath with the following inscription 'In memory of the martyrdom of Mary..from the Legitimist Jacobite League'.

Hence **Ja·cobitely** *adv.*

1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 May (O. H. S.) I. 241 He was.. look'd upon as Jacobitely inclin'd.

Jacobi·tic, *a. rare*—°. = next.

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* Also in mod. Dicts.

Jacobitical (dʒækŏbi·tikăl), *a.* [f. JACOBITE *sb.*[4] + -ICAL.] Pertaining to the Jacobites or adherents of the Stuarts; holding Jacobite principles.

1779 H. SWINBURNE in *Crts. Europe close last cent.* (1841) I. 255, I drew my wife's attention to this undeserving object of all her Jacobitical adoration [the Young Pretender carried home drunk]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* v, A few songs, amatory and Jacobitical. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 685 Of all the counties of England Lancashire was the most Jacobitical.

Hence **Jacobi·tically** *adv.*

1855 in HYDE CLARKE *Eng. Dict.* Also in mod. Dicts.

Ja·cobitish, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ISH.] = prec. adj. Hence **Ja·cobitishly** *adv.*

1703 *Moderation a Virtue* 35 Her Jacobitish false Brethren. 1846 MACFARLANE *Cab. Hist. Eng.* XV. 126 The .. Earl of Clarendon, with a 'Jacobitish secretary', was sent in his stead. 1883 OMOND *Ld. Advoc. Scot.* II. 47 Lawyers in Scotland being Jacobitishly inclined.

Jacobitism (dʒæ·kŏbəitiz'm). [See -ISM.]

1. The principles of the Jacobites or adherents of James II and his family; adherence to or sympathy with the Stuart cause.

1700 WAGSTAFF (*title*) The Present State of *Jacobitism* in England. 1707 HEARNE *Collect.* 23 Dec. (O. H. S.) II. 82 His charging ye University..with Jacobitism. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* v, Sir Everard's Jacobitism had been gradually decaying. 1839 LD. BROUGHAM *Statesm. Geo. III* (L.), Since Jacobitism and divine right were exploded.

2. The doctrines of the Jacobite sect of Christians. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 17 Abulfaraj .. son of a Jewish physician, who had embraced Jacobitism.

Jacobsite (dʒă·kəbzəit). *Min.* [f. *Jakobsberg*, place-name + -ITE.] An oxide of iron and manganese, belonging to the spinel group, found at Jakobsberg in Sweden.

1869 *Latest News* 17 Oct., Jacobsite is a new mineral described before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Damour. 1872 DANA *Min.* App. i. 8 Jacobsite .. does not lose weight when ignited.

Ja·cob's la·dder. Also (in sense 2) jacob-ladder. [In reference to Gen. xxviii. 12.]

1. A common garden plant, rarely found wild in Britain (*Polemonium cæruleum*) having corymbs of blue (or white) flowers; so called from the ladder-like appearance of its closely pinnate leaves.

Popularly or locally applied also to Solomon's Seal, and various other plants.

1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict., Polemonium* .. Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 189 Greek Valerian or Jacob's Ladder. 1882 *Garden* 3 June 380/2 A white Jacob's-ladder..with purple throat,..a very delicate flower.

2. *Naut.* A rope ladder with wooden steps for ascending the rigging from the deck.

1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxviii, The youngster runs to the jacob-ladder of the main-rigging. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 31 It is used..for Jacob's ladders. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 179 Let go the .. jacob's ladder lanyards. 1898 *Daily News* 9 May 6/4 One [gun] cut the Jacob's ladder of the Vicksburg adrift.

3. In fig. allusions to Gen. xxviii. 12.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v, Like mysterious priestesses, in whose hand was the invisible Jacob's-ladder, whereby man might mount into very heaven. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 88 It seemed to climb the very edge of the gray bank of clouds, .. a veritable Jacob's Ladder, stretching away into the heavens, .. meet for angels' feet to tread.

4. A frequent local name or nickname of a high and steep flight of steps.

c 1895 Proposals to do away with the bridge over the reservoir and railway at Oxford, known as Jacob's Ladder. 1900 *Daily News* 13 Mar. 5/1 A feature of the island [St. Helena] is 'Jacob's Ladder', a wooden staircase of 699 steps, with an average slope of 39 degrees to the vertical.

Jacob's membrane, shell, etc.: see JACOB 3.

Jacob's staff. [In sense 1, from St. James (*Jacobus*), whose symbols in religious art are a pilgrim's staff and a scallop shell. In the other senses the name is app. more or less fanciful.]

†1. A pilgrim's staff. *Obs.*

Sometimes perhaps with a reference to Gen. xxxii. 10.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 10 Like two pilgrems from sainct Iames, .. with palmers hattes on their helmettes, wyth long Iacobs staves in their handes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 35 In his hand a Iacobs staffe, to stay His weary limbs upon. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jacobs Staff*, a Pilgrims staff, so called from those who .. go on pilgrimage to the city of St Jago, or St James Compostella in Spain.

2. a. An instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of the sun; a cross-staff. b. An instrument for measuring distances and heights, consisting of a square rod about three feet in length with a cursor which slips on the staff. c. A straight rod shod with pointed iron, and having a socket-joint at the summit for supporting a surveyor's circumferentor instead of a tripod. (In mod. Dicts.)

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 106 The Astronomers staffe, also called Iacobes staffe. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 105 Having a Iacobs-staffe at sea and a quadrant at land take the altitude of the Sunne. 1777 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (ed. 12) 129 A geometrician measureth the height of a tower, or the distance of places either with a quadrant or a Jacob's-staff. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wordbk., Jacob's Staff*, or *Cross-staff*, a mathematical instrument to take altitudes, consisting of a brass circle, divided into four equal parts by two lines cutting each other in the centre; at each extremity of either line is fixed a sight perpendicularly over the lines. .The cross is mounted on a staff or stand for use.

fig. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 132 He. .dares beleeve nothing above *primum mobile*, for 'tis out of the reach of his Jacobs staffe. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 16 Erecting a Jacob's Staff to take the Altitude of these wise Doings.

†3. A staff containing a concealed sword or dagger. *Obs.*

1596 THOMAS *Lat. Dict., Dolo*, a great sparre or staffe with a small head of iron and a sword within it: a Iacobs staffe. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* xiii. 159 Found there were likewise twaine .. with a staffe having a blade in it [*dolone*] (*margin* Some cal this a Iacobs-staffe) and a Hunters wood-knife waiting for him. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

4. A plant, the Great Mullein or Aaron's Rod.

1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Jacob's Staff, *Verbascum Thapsus*.

Jacobus (dʒăkōu·bŭs). Pl. -uses, (7 -us, 7–8 -usses, -us's). [a. L. *Jacōbus* James: see JACOB.] The current (but not official) name of an English gold coin, struck in the reign of James I.

Originally issued in 1603, under the name of the *Sovereign*, and current for 20*s*. In 1604 there was a second issue known as the *Unite*, which being ½ lighter, the value of the Sovereign rose to 22*s*. In 1612 the current value of the Unite was raised by statute to 22*s*., and the earlier piece rose to 24*s*.

1612 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) I. 197 The prince having entreated him to provide him £1000, in so many Jacobus pieces. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Obs.* in *Rem.* (1661) 200 The English Iacobus goeth for three and twenty shillings in Merchandizing. 1678 MARVELL *Let. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. 1776 I. 346 The Jacobus's cost twenty three and eightpence a piece. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xx. 216 In the second purse were 115 Jacobus's. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 585 His salary was .. eight thousand Jacobuses, equivalent to ten thousand pounds sterling.

Jacoby (dʒæ·kobi). An anglicized form of F. *jacobée*, L. *Jacobæa* (*Senecio Jacobæa*, Ragwort), applied to the Purple Ragwort (*S. elegans*), also called *Purple Jacobæa*, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Jacol, obs. form of JACKAL.

Jacolatt, -let, obs. forms of CHOCOLATÉ.

Jaconet (dʒæ·kŏnĕt). Forms: 8 jaconot, jackonet, 9 jacconot, -et (jacounet, -onite). [Corruption of Urdū *Jagannāthī*, from *Jagannāth* (Juggernaut) or *Jagannāthpūrī* in Cuttack, where orig. manufactured.] A cotton fabric originally imported from India, but now manufactured in England. The application of the name has undergone change; in the trade it now means 'A plain cotton cloth of medium thickness or weight, lighter than a shirting, and heavier than a mull'.

1769 *Publ. Advertiser* 14 Nov. 3/3, 260 Dozen Book and Jaconot Muslins and clear Lawns. 1808 C. SIMEON in W. Carus *Life* x. (1847) 250, I was buying the shawl and jaconet for her. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 482 India Jaconets. Cambric of various qualities. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 4/1 Moderate enquiry exists for mulls, jacconets, and dhooties.

†**Jacou·nce, jagou·nce.** *Obs.* Also 5 iaconct. [a. OF. *jacunce* (*Roland*, 11th c.), *jagonce* (*Rom. Rose*): —pop. L. type *iacunti-us* for **hiacynti-us*, in cl. L. *hyacinthius* (sc. *lapis*), adj. from *hyacinthus*. With *jaconct* cf. *jacinct*, *jacynct* under JACINTH.] The jacinth or hyacinth (precious stone).

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1117 Rubyes there were, saphires, iagounces [Fr. *Rubis i ot, saphirs, iagonces*], And emeraudes, more than two ounces. ?*a* 1400 LYDG. *Chorle & Byrde* (Roxb.) 12 Ther is a stone whiche callid is a Iagounce. .Whiche of fyn gold peyseth an once. ?*c* 1400 — *Æsop's Fab.* i. 54 Hid in the dunghill he founde a Iaconct [*editor* Jaconet, *v.r.* iacynct] stone. *Ibid.* 99 The best Iaconct in Ethiope is founde. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 365 More precious then the ryche iacounce.

Jacquard (dʒăkā·rd, dʒæ·kärd). The surname of Joseph Marie Jacquard of Lyons, who, at the beginning of the 19th c., invented an apparatus to facilitate the weaving of figured fabrics in the loom, superseding the ruder heddle or heald appliance previously used. Hence many attrib. uses and combinations, as *Jacquard apparatus, attachment, engine, machine, mechanism*, applied to this apparatus; also **Jacquard loom**, a loom fitted with this apparatus, for the weaving of figured fabrics; *Jacquard fabric, muslin, stripes*, etc., those woven or produced on the Jacquard loom; *Jacquard-figured* adj., *-weaving*, etc. b. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = Jacquard apparatus, etc.

1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 828 The draw-loom has of late years been to a considerable extent superseded by the Jacquard engine. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 330 *note*, The Jacquard machine, introduced a few years ago by some of the leading manufacturers. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 178/2 The Jacquard apparatus was first intended for and applied to silk-weaving. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 482 A new arrangement of the Jacquard loom. *Ibid.* 506 Specimens of Jacquard figured silk fabrics. *Ibid.* 1279 Shawls with muslin Jacquard stripes. *Ibid.*, Muslin from the loom, white Jacquard, needle work spots. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Loom-card*, a pierced pattern-card for Jacquard weaving. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Loom*, The Jacquard attachment is a device for forming sheds or openings for the passage of the shuttle between the warp-threads. 1897 *Sketch* 26 May 181/1 The application of a Jacquard to looms, lace and hosiery machines. *Ibid.* 181/2 Deteriorations are impossible with the Jacquard.

‖**Jacquerie** (ʒakərī'). Also anglicized, 6–9 **-ery.** [F., in OF. *jaquerie*, peasants or villeins collectively, spec. as in Eng.; f. *Jacques* James, old term for a French villein or peasant: cf. JACK *sb.*[1]] *Hist.* The revolt of the villeins or peasants of northern France against the nobles in 1357–8; hence, Any rising of the peasantry.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clxxxii. 217 They called hym kyng Iaques Goodman, and so therby they were called companyons of the Iaquery. 1548 THOMAS in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. 65 The Jaquerie that sprang in Beauvoisine and other countries of France, in the year 1358. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 219 That furious insurrection of the common people in France called the Jacquerie. 1882 *Spectator* 8 Apr. 457 There is too much reason to believe that in many districts of Ireland the anti-landlord agitation .. has changed an agrarian movement into a true jacquerie. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 Jan. 17/1 In Russia .. villages scattered here and there in the midst of great steppes do not afford material even for successful jacquery.

Jacques, obs. form of JAKES.

Jactance (dʒæ·ktăns). *rare.* [a. F. *jactance* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *jactāntia*, f. *jactāntem*, pr. pple. of *jactāre*: see JACTATION and -ANCE.] Boasting; vainglorious speaking.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (1495) 4 Vayn glory or iactaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* II. v. (W. de W. 1506) 95 It is arrogance, iactans, & ypocrysye. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 Iactance is, whan a man sercheth for the prayse or laude of other, bostyng hym selfe of ony euyll dede. 1828 [J. R. BEST] *Italy* 163 Let there be no jactance in an epitaph. 1885 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 550 She even asks, with a little unnecessary jactance, 'Don't you imagine [etc.]'.

Jactancy (dʒæ·ktănsi). [ad. L. *jactāntia*: see prec. and -ANCY.] Boastfulness, vainglory; boasting.

1623 COCKERAM, *Jactancie*, boasting. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 223, I speak not this in any jactancy or self-laudation. 1884 SIR S. SP. JOHN *Hayti* II. 51 Rigaud had, .. with his usual jactancy, marched on Port-au-Prince to expel the English.

Ja·ctant, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *jactānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jactāre*: see next.] Boasting, boastful.

1839 *Tait's Mag.* VI. 353 The jactant self-importance assumed by the cock-pigeon of the dove-cote.

Jactation (dʒæktē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. L. *jactātiōn-em*, n. of action from *jactāre* to throw, toss about, discuss, boast of, *refl.* to talk boastfully, make an ostentatious display, freq. of *jacĕre* to throw; cf. F. *jactation* (Cotgr.).]

1. A tossing or swinging of the body to and fro; *spec.* in *Path.* = JACTITATION 2.

1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Health* Wks. 1731 I. 282 Jactations .. help or occasion Sleep, as we find by the common Use and Experience of rocking froward Children in Cradles, or dandling them in their Nurses Arms. 1751 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. iii. 96 Various Tumults of Mind, and Jactations of Body. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Jactation.* Same as *Jactitation.*

2. Boasting, bragging, ostentatious display.

1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 91 If we use them with excess, filthy pleasure, vain jactation .. we abuse Gods gifts. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. vi. 26, I could adde .. Envy, Emulation .. Iactation or Boasting. 1825 *Lond. Mag.* I. 379 There is no surer sign of vulgarity than jactation of gentility. 1886 SAINTSBURY in *Macm. Mag.* July 171 The tedious burlesque, the more tedious jactation which disfigure his work.

†**Jacta·tor.** *Obs. rare*—°. [a. L. *jactātor*, agent-n. from *jactāre*: see prec.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jactator*, a cracker or boaster. 1721 BAILEY, *Jactator*, a Boaster or Bragger.

Ja·ctitate, *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *jactitāre*: see next.] *intr.* To toss restlessly about: see JACTITATION 2. Hence **Ja·ctitating** *ppl. a.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 150 The stertor, the insensibility, and the jactitating struggle of the limbs, form a picture of agony.

Jactitation (dʒæktitē·ĭ·ʃən). [ad. med.L. *jactitātiōn-em* (in Canon Law) a false declaration tending to some one's detriment, n. of action f. L. *jactitāre*, in sense 'to throw out publicly, to utter', freq. of *jactāre*: see JACTATION. The senses follow or are influenced by L. *jactātio*. So in F. (Littré).]

1. Public or open declaration, esp. of a boastful sort; ostentatious affirmation; boasting, bragging.

1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 304 This jactitation or gloriacion of adultery is as much as a confession of the fact. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. v. § 46 The Arch-bishop sent his Mandate to the Abbot and Convent of Glassenbury, henceforward to desist from any jactitation of Dunstan's Corpse. 1766 J. IBBETSON *Plea Subscr.* 39 *Art.* (T. Suppl.), Shall the jactitation of his friends be instead of a public revocation on his own part? [1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 684 What Johnson would call his perpetual 'jactitation' about the infinite wealth of the Indus.]

b. *Law. Jactitation of Marriage*: see quots.

1685 H. CONSETT *Pract. Spir. Crts.* 252 The Defendant being cited in a Cause of Jactitation or Boasting of Marriage. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 101 The long contested cause of Jactitation, brought by the Hon. Thomas Harvey against his lady, after a cohabitation of eighteen years. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 432/1 The suit of jactitation of marriage .. which is not known to modern practice, may still be brought in the Divorce Court by the express terms of 20 and 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 6, when a person falsely boasts that he or she is married to another whereby a reputation of their marriage may ensue. The party injured sues for the purpose of having perpetual silence enjoined upon the unjustifiable boaster. 1892 *Daily News* 12 July 2/4 The case of 'Thompson v. Rourke' .. is a suit marked 'Jactitation', and is of a very novel character, it being thirty years since such a case was before the Court.

2. *Path.* A restless tossing of the body: a symptom of distress in severe diseases. b. A twitching or convulsive movement of a limb or muscle.

1665 HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 3 A perpetual restlessness, with anguishing jactitations, or throwing ones self from one part of the bed to the other. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 115 Voice querulous with constant moaning; jactitation; pulse .. feeble. 1844 B. G. BABINGTON tr. *Hecker's Epidemics Mid. Ages* (Syd. Soc.) 318 An insufferable itching came on over the whole body, accompanied by distressing jactitation. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 426 There may be jactitation of the extremities.

†3. Discussion; bandying to and fro. *Obs.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxix, After much dispassionate enquiry and jactitation of the arguments on all sides, .. it has been adjudged for the negative.

†**Ja·cture.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *jactūra* loss, detriment, f. ppl. stem of *jacĕre* to throw, throw away; see -URE. So OF. *jacture* (1306 in Godef.).] Loss, injury, detriment.

1515 HEN. VIII *Let. to Ponynges* 22 July, Which iacture wronge, and preiudice we cannot ne woll suffre to passe. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 904/1 To repaire the piteous iacture and decay, that the church and sea Apostolick hath so long suffered. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 666 Oyl will endure a whole dayes coction without sensible jacture.

†**Ja·culable,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *jaculābil-is*, f. *jaculā-rī*: see next.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jaculable*, fit to be thrown, that may be cast or darted. 1721 in BAILEY.

Jaculate (dʒæ·kiŭlē't), *v. rare.* [f. L. *jaculāt-*, ppl. stem of *jaculārī* to dart, hurl, f. *jaculum* a dart, f. *jacĕre* to throw.] a. *trans.* To dart, hurl. b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To dart forward.

1623 COCKERAM, *Iaculate*, to dart. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 20 They know accurately how to jaculate their Darts of blacke Ebony. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* i. (1861) 27 Do you suppose, he can be estimated by his weight in pounds, .. this reaching, radiating, jaculating fellow?

Jaculation (dʒæ·kiŭlē·ĭ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *jaculātiōn-em*, n. of action from *jaculārī*: see prec. Cf. F. *jaculation* (16th c.).] The action of darting, hurling, or throwing; a hurl, a throw.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 20 It was well and strongly strung with 36 barrels of gunpowder .. for the more violent iaculation, uibration, and speed of the arrows. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 665 Hills .. encounterd Hills Hurl'd to and fro with jaculation dire. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 543/1 As far as one could cast a lance, at one or three successive jaculations.

Jaculator (dʒæ·kiŭlē·tŏr). [a. L. *jaculātor*; agent-n. from *jaculārī* to JACULATE: cf. F. *jaculateur* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. One who throws or hurls; a thrower of the dart or javelin. *rare.*

1796 *Mod. Gulliver* Pref. 4 The serpent would .. have spent its venom on the breast of the .. malicious jaculator. 1804 T. TAYLOR *Plato's Wks.* V. 136 This same mean person, like a skilful jaculator, will hurl a sentence worthy of attention.

2. A fish (*Toxotes jaculator* which has the

power of shooting a drop of water at insects that come near it; = ARCHER 5. Also *jaculator fish*.

1763 SCHLOSSER in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 89 Governor Hommel gives the following account of the Jaculator or shooting fish. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 220. 1897 *Alden's Juvenile Gem* (N. Y.) Mar. 79/1 The jaculator fish,..in the lakes of Java, uses its mouth as a squirtgun and is a good marksman.

Jaculatorial, *a. rare.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having the faculty of darting.

1856–8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 436 *Sagittilingues*,..Tongue jaculatorial.

Jaculatory (dʒæ·kiŭlĕtəri), *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *jaculātōri-us*, f. ppl. stem of *jaculārī* to dart, throw, JACULATE: cf. F. *jaculatoire* (16–17th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Pertaining to throwing or darting; that is thrown or darted.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Iaculatory*, that which is suddenly cast from one, like a dart. 1795–8 T. MAURICE *Hindostan* (1819) III. v. iv. 242 The foe..having formed no conception of the jaculatory strength of those engines,..retired in confusion.

†b. *Jaculatory prayer*, a short prayer 'darted up' to God (L. *preces jaculatoriæ* (Jerome); F. *oraison jaculatoire*). *Obs.* Cf. EJACULATORY 3.

1624 BP. MOUNTAGU *Immed. Addr.* 34. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 333 Learne a little to talke with God by iaculatory prayers. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Disc. xi. 150 We may be very much helped by iaculatory prayers and short breathings.

†**Ja·cule.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *jaculus* a darting serpent, f. *jacĕre* to throw. Cf. OF. *jacule* a dart.] A serpent that darts on its prey.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. ix. (Bodl. MS.), þe serpent þt hat *Iaculus* fleeþ as a darte .. and 3if he meteþ wiþ any beeste he þroweþ hym silfe þere vpon and sleeþ it.] 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 62 b, N. beareth Azure, a Iacule d'Argent. [1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 106 The manner of progression in the swiftest serpent we know, which is the jaculus, is by instantly coiling itself upon its tail and darting from thence to its full extent.]

Jaculi·ferous, *a.* [f. L. *jacul-um* dart + *-fer* bearing + -OUS.] (See quot.)

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Jaculiferus*, having prickles, or spine-like darts, as those seen on the flanks of the *Diodon*: jaculiferous. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Jad (dʒæd), *sb. local.* [Origin unknown: cf. JUD.] In the Bath-stone quarries: 'A long deep holing or cutting made for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*, 1883). Hence **Jad** *v. trans.*, to form a jad in; **Ja·dder,** a stone-cutter (Halliw. 1847–78); **Ja·dding** *vbl. sb.*, also *attrib.*

1871 MORGANS *Mining Tools* 148 The 'jadding pick'.. serves for cutting in long and deep holings, juds, or 'jads', for the purpose of detaching large blocks of stone from their natural beds. *Ibid.* 153 When the face of any heading from which the stone is to be worked away has been properly jadded under the roof, the side saw-cuts are proceeded with.

Jad, obs. variant of JADE *sb.*[1] and [2].

Jade (dʒēd), *sb.*[1] Also *Sc.* 8 jad, 9 jaud. [Of unknown origin; often assumed to be a doublet of YAUD (Icel. *jalda* mare), but app. without reason.]

1. A contemptuous name for a horse; a horse of inferior breed, e.g. a cart- or draught-horse as opposed to a riding horse; a roadster, a hack; a sorry, ill-conditioned, wearied, or worn-out horse; a vicious, worthless, ill-tempered horse; rarely applied to a donkey.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 46 Be blithe though thou ryde vp-on a Iade. What thogh thyn hors be bothe foule and lene. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iade a dull horse, *galier*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 79 When horsecorsers beguile no friends with Iades. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 35 If like a restie Iade thou wilt take the bitt in thy mouth, and then runne ouer hedge and ditch, thou shalt be broken. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 309 You are much deceived..that thinke mine asse to be dead: for the hungrie iade knowing his masters necessity hath wrought this sleight. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vii. (1628) 205 Not fit for Gentlemens horses, but for Carters iades. 1665 CHAS. II in Julia Cartwright *Henrietta of Orleans* (1894) 237, I shall have much ado to mounte my selfe with so much as jades for this summer's hunting. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 495 The swiftest Race-horse will not perform a long Journey so well as a sturdy dull Jade. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 604 False steps but help them to renew the race, As, after stumbling, Jades will mend their pace. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* i, The expected vehicle, pressing forward with all the despatch to which the broken-winded jades that drew it could possibly be urged. 1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 11 (1822) I. 82 He palmed upon the owners a sorry jade of an ass.

b. Sometimes used without depreciatory sense, playfully, or in generalized sense: = Horse.

1553 BALE *Vocacyon* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 362 The Kearnes, the Galloglasses, and the other brechelesse souldiers, with horses and their horse gromes, sum time iij waitinge vpon one Iade. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* XVI. VIII. (1886) 408 You shall not heare a butcher or a horsse-courser cheapen a bullocke or a Iade. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. i. Wks. 1856 I. 104 The black jades of swart night trot foggy rings Bout heavens browe. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. (1712) 118 Cantius his Horse .. (which was a lusty-bodied Jade). *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jade*, a horse. We do not always use it in a contemptuous sense, as it is in general use. .. A clown will somtimes call a fine hunter 'a brave jade'. Cart horses are very commonly called so, though they be by no means despicable. Nay, even fine teams of Suffolk punches.

c. In figurative applications.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Weedes* ii. *Compl. Green Knt.*, And bad Repentance holds the reines, to rule the brainsicke iade. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* iii. 17 They play the ouerpampered Iades which fall to kicking against their maisters. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* I. i. 145 You alwaies end with a Iades tricke. 1657 H. CROWCH *Welsh Trav.* 8 Fortune often plaies the Jade. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* I. i, That same Philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an errant jade on a journey.

2. A term of reprobation applied to a woman. Also used playfully, like *hussy* or *minx*.

1560 *Nice Wanton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 179 Such a jade she is, and so curst a quean, She would out-scold the devil's dame I ween. 1584 R. W[ARDE] *Three Ladies Lond.* I, *Ibid.* VI. 257 When I could not thrive by all other trades, I became a squire to wait upon jades. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 31 The Squyre .. Snatcht first the one, and then the other Iade [the hags Impotence and Impatience]. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 14 Jan., [Mrs] Pierce says she [Miss Davis] is a most homely jade as ever she saw. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 130 ¶ 1 You see now and then some handsome young Jades among them [the Gipsies]. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 343 ¶ 7 Being marry'd to an expensive Jade of a Wife. 1780 S. CRISP *Let.* in *Mad. D'Arblay's Diary* 27 Apr., Sarah Marlborough,..though much of the jade, had undoubtedly very strong parts. 1786 BURNS *Ordination* iv, How..Zipporah, the scauldin jad, Was like a bluidy tiger. 1790 — *Tam o' Shanter* 182 A souple jade she was, and strang. 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xiii. 246 A lying, prying, jilting, thievish jade. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, Are ye at it again wi' the siller, ye jaud? 1849 SAXE *Poems, Times* 73 A laughing jade, of not ungentle mold. 1883 *Times* 1 Jan. 4/2 A procession of scamps and jades, who marched through Paris wearing in mockery vestments robbed from the churches.

b. Applied to Fortune, Nature, etc. personified.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xiii. (1596) 218 These crie out vpon fortune, and call her blind buzzard, and iade. 1791 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Loyal Odes* VI. ii, But error, what a meretricious jade. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 123 Confound the Jade,..what a pity nature had not been of the masculine instead of the feminine gender. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Horace in Lond.* 119 When Fortune, fickle jade's unkind. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xiii, Poverty is a stern jade to fight.

c. Rarely applied to a man: usually in some figure drawn from sense 1.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 249 *Gre.* What, this Gentleman will out-talke vs all. *Luc.* Sir giue him head, I know hee'l proue a Iade. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 893 A iolly Prater, but a Iade to doe. 1616 S. WARD *Coale from Altar* (1627) 49.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. Proem. 193 Though roguie thoughts do force some iade-like moile. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. v, Had not Fortune played one of her jade tricks.

Hence **Ja·deship,** the personality of a jade; **Ja·dery,** behaviour characteristic of a jade.

1612 *Two Noble K.* V. iv. [vi.], The hot horse .. seekes all foule meanes Of boystrous and rough Iadrie to dis-seate His Lord. 1621 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylors Motto* Wks. (1630) II. 44/1 Marry gep With a horse night-cap doth your Iadeship skip? Although you kicke..and spurn, Yet all your Colts-tricks will not serue your turn.

Jade (dʒēd), *sb.*[2] Also 8 jadde, 9 jad. [= F. *le jade* (1667 in Hatz.-Darm.), for *l'ejade* (Voiture, 1633) = It. *iada* (Florio, 1598), ad. Sp. *ijada* in *piedra de ijada* or *yjada* (Monardes, 1569), lit. 'colic stone', f. *ijada*, *yjada*, 'the small ribs, the collike, the flanke' (Minsheu); cf. the synonym NEPHRITE, f. Gr. *νεφροί* kidneys, reins.

The transformation of F. *l'ejade* fem. into *le jade* masc. was an error made when the word was as yet unfamiliar: see *Athenæum*, 20 Oct. 1900.]

1. A name given to two distinct minerals which from their hardness have been used for implements and ornaments. a. *Nephrite*, a silicate of lime and magnesia, a hard, translucent stone, in colour light green, bluish, or whitish; b. *Jadeite*, a silicate of sodium and aluminium, closely resembling nephrite in appearance. Sometimes also applied to SAUSSURITE. *Oceanic, Oriental jade* (see quot. 1881).

[1569 MONARDES *Cosas de las Indias*, (*heading*) De la Piedra de la Yjada. *Ibid.*, Tiene esta piedra por propriedad oculta,..de preservar que no caygan en el dolor de la Yjada. 1595 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 24 A kinde of greene stones, which the Spaniards call *Piedras Hijadas*, and we vse for spleene stones. 1598 FLORIO, *Iada*, a kinde of precious stone like an emerauld. 1633 VOITURE *Wks., Let. to Mdle. Paulet* (1665) 47 Ainsi pour ce coup, l'Ejade a eu pour vous vn effet que vous n'attendiez pas d'elle.] 1657 J. D[AVIES] tr. *Voiture's Lett.* XXIV. 37 So that for this time, *L'Ejade* hath had for you an effect which you expected not from it. *Ibid.* XLII. 79, I perceive there must be found out for me some more substantial remedies than the Ejade [*misprr.* Ejacle].

1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Jade*, a greenish stone, bordering on olive colour, much esteemed for its hardness... This stone applied to the reins is said to be a preservative from the nephritic colic. 1751 SIR J. HILL *Materia Med.* (J), The jade is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness .. it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 161 A piece of green nephritic stone, or jadde. 1833 RUTTER *Fonthill* 51 A sceptre of jad, brought from China. 1863 LYELL *Antig. Man* 20 Here, also .. hatchets and wedges of jade have been observed. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 293 Jadeite is one of the kinds of pale stones used in China for making ornaments, and passing under the general name of jade or nephrite. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 6 A third mineral, originally described by H. B. de Saussure as a jade, was termed Saussurite by T. de Saussure: this was the *jade tenace* of Hañy and the early French mineralogists. 1881 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 540/1 Under the name of 'oceanic jade', M. Damour has described a fibrous variety found in New Caledonia and in the Marquesas Islands..differing from ordinary nephrite in the proportion of lime and magnesia which it contains. *Ibid.* 540/2 If this oceanic jade be recognized as a distinct variety, the ordinary nephrite may be distinguished as 'oriental jade'.

2. a. *attrib.* (as a material of ornaments and implements, especially of prehistoric times).

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* (1869) 155 A square chamber, in which were eleven beautiful jade celts. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 7 The so-called jade pebbles of Iona are nothing more than serpentinous marble. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 92 She sent a malachite cabinet and some grand jade vases. 1881 *Nature* 20 Oct. 599/1 This is the first find of jade implements in graves in Russia. 1881 F. W. RUDLER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 540/2 Jade celts have been found by Dr. Schliemann among the relics of the oldest of the cities at Hissarlik.

b. *Comb.*, as *jade-carver*, *-quarry*; *jade-green* adj. Also JADE-STONE.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 7 The jade-quarries on the Kara-kash River have been visited and described by Dr. Cayley. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 18 Sept., The rarest handicraft of the jeweller, the jade-carver. 1892 R. KIPLING in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Mar. 3/2 The jade-green rivers with the oily swirls in them that run through the bush.

Jade (dʒēd), *v.* . [f. JADE *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To make a jade of (a horse); to exhaust or wear out by driving or working hard; to fatigue, weary, tire.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. 34 The nere-yet beaten Horse of Parthia, We haue iaded out o' th' Field. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 64 Horses, which are beautifull to the eye,..but quickly iaded if held to a good round trot. 1798 MILLER in Nicolas *Nelson's Disp.* (1846) VII. p. clvii, My people were so extremely jaded, that, as soon as they had hove our sheet anchor up they dropped under the capstan-bars, and were asleep in a moment. 1837 J. E. MURRAY *Summer in Pyrenees* I. 306 Our horses were jaded—perfectly 'done up'. 1857 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 43 Contemplation of works of art without understanding them jades the faculties and enslaves the intelligence.

2. *intr.* To become tired or worn out; to grow dull or languid; to flag.

1620 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 261 As an horse that is good at hand, but naught at length, so is the Hypocrite; free and fiery for a spurt, but he jadeth and tyreth in a journey. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 27 He [a horse] will be apt to jade and tire in any Exercise. 1794 BURNS in Sharp *Burns* vii. (1879) 159 When I feel my Muse beginning to jade, I retire to the solitary fireside of my study. 1856 CAIRN *Poems* (ed. 2) 154 We sit and pass the chilly night, The interest never jading.

†3. *trans.* To befool; to jape. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 178, I do not now foole my selfe, to let imagination iade mee. 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 280 If we liue thus tamely To be thus Iaded by a peece of Scarlet, Farewell Nobilitie. *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* I. iii, On my wedding-night, am I thus jaded? 1679 *Poor Robin's Intelligence* in *Sporting Mag.* 61 Whosoever takes a horse upon his word is sure to be jaded.

†4. *intr.* To play the jade: see JADE *sb.*[1] 2. *Obs.*

1641, 1766 [see JADING below].

Hence **Ja·ding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1641 *Pol. Ballads* (Wilkins) I. 8 You grow poor, As any common whore That long hath been without her jading. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. I. 11 They..feel his goad at their sides, which keeps them both from tripping and jading. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. ii. 65 Lament too late the jading course thou hast run. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* XXI. (1873) 501 The jading feeling of constant hurry.

Jaded (dʒēdĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. JADE *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Worn out or exhausted; fatigued; fagged out.

1693 SIR C. SEDLEY *Prol. to H. Higden's Wary Widdow*, Their Jaded Muse is distanc'd in the Course. 1798 BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Summer* 106 Unwittingly his jaded eyelids close. 1809 BYRON *Eng. Bards & Sc. Reviewers* 145 Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 319 Charming away the weariness of the jaded mind.

2. Dull or sated by continual use or indulgence.

1631 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 305 Former times were not so jaded to fashions as to esteeme nothing formall, but what was phantasticall. 1744 ARMSTRONG *Preserv. Health* II. 158 To spur beyond Its wiser will the jaded appetite. 1828 W. SEWELL *Oxf. Prize Ess.* 39 Nature was tortured in every way to stimulate the jaded palate.

†3. ? Regarded with contempt. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. i. 52 The honourable blood of Lancaster Must not be shed by such a jaded Groome.

Hence **Ja·dedly** *adv.*, in a jaded or fatigued manner; **Ja·dedness,** the state of being worn out.

1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) II. 132 Lapham listened jadedly, and answered far from the point. 1896 A. J. WILSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Apr. 8/1 Days .. saddened by incessant toil, performed in weakness of body and jadedness of brain. 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Fowler* vi. 49 The worldliness fled from her soul, the jadedness from her spirit.

Jadeite (dʒēi·dəit). *Min.* [Named 1863; f. JADE *sb.*[2] + -ITE.] One of the two minerals commonly included under the name of JADE (q.v.), of which it is the hardest and most highly prized variety.

1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* iv. (1878) 82. 1868 (see JADE *sb.*[2] 1). 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 6 Jadeite is a mineral closely resembling true nephrite in external characters,.. it is essentially a silicate of alumina and soda. *Ibid.* 7 In prehistoric times, jade and jadeite were used for amulets and ornaments.

Jade-stone. Also jad-stone. [f. JADE *sb.*[2] + STONE.] = JADE *sb.*[2]

1775 in ASH. 1812 I. MILNER in *Life* xxiv. (1842) 476

Many thanks for securing me the Turkey stone, or Jad stone. 1848 *Assoc. Archit. Soc. Rep.* (1850–1) I. 165 A rude Celt, formed of Jade stone. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag.* Feb. 277 A piece of beautifully carved, pale-green jadestone. *attrib.* 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1424 Nephrite or jade-stone cup. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 307 Enamelled jars, and an infinity of jadestone curiosities.

†**Jadge, jedge.** *Sc. Obs.* [Cf. F. *jauge* = ONF. *gauge* GAUGE.] A Scotch form of GAUGE. So †**Ja·dgerie**, the action of gauging; the office of a gauger.

1617 Sc. Acts Jas. VI, 28 June (Jam.) The same Measure and Firlot being found agreeable with the said Jedge. 1621 *Ibid.* (1814) 669 (Jam.) Confermes the gift made .. to the saidis provest, etc. of Edinburgh of the jadgerie of salmon, herring, and quhyit fische packit ..within the kingdome of Scotland.

Jadish (dʒē·idiʃ), *a.* [f. JADE *sb.*[1] + -ISH [1].] Of the nature of, or having the characteristics of, a jade; of or pertaining to a jade. a. Of a horse.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 18 Such Iadish trickes make a sound horse to be suspected. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 21 A horse of the best mettle, when he falls into the hands of a currier, and is made a pack-horse, becomes dull and jadish. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 91 He [a horse] will be apt to tire, and grow jadish, before he has travelled many Miles. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 677 A less fault for the horse to be a little too mettlesome than jadish. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* IV. 412 The Eclipses [horses] jadish, speedy and uncertain.

b. Of a person, *esp.* a woman.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 141 There is not a Besse .. That hath such iadysh qualityes. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* I. ii. (1882) 20 Sirra Horse-Courser, I'll course you one day for you[r] Jadish tricks. 1658 DEKKER, etc. *Witch Edmont.* IV. i. This jadish Witch, mother Sawyer. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Jadish*, ..also lewd, as a Jade or Strumpet.

Hence **Ja·dishly** *adv.*; **Ja·dishness.**

1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 41 He begins to be jadishly tired. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* iii. (1596) 30 Amongst horses are found many iadishnesses, and good qualities. ?*a* 1640 *Lady Alimony* I. iii, My legs have been taught to pace iambics, and jadishly to interfere upon any condition. 1659 TORRIANO, *Cavallinità*, coltishness, jadishness, jadish condition.

Jady (dʒē·idi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y[1].] Of a horse: Like a jade; tricky, jadish.

1873 *Daily Tel.* 26 May 8/3 Somerset .. has become so jady that at exercise he bolts, and is up to other shifty tricks to avoid work. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sport & War* 31 Some of the 'jadiest' mares bred the stoutest horses.

Jag (dʒæg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5–7 iagge, (6 iaggue), 6–7 iagg, iag, 7– jagg, jag. [*Jag* sb. and vb. are found from *c* 1400. From the uncertain date of the *Morte Arthur* (MS. *c* 1440) in which the vb. first occurs, it does not appear whether the sb. or the vb. is the primary word. The sb., with the adj. *jagged*, but not the vb., is in the Promptorium *c* 1440. The formation appears to be onomatopœic; in some senses it coincides with DAG *sb.*[1] and [3], DAG *v.*[1] and [2], and in some approaches *tag* and *rag*.

There are no cognates in Teutonic or Romanic, and the Celtic *gág* 'split, rent, fissure', sometimes compared, cannot (in our present knowledge) be connected phonetically. It is possible that the two notions of 'cut or slash', and 'pierce', ought to be referred to separate words (cf. DAG *v.*[1] and [2]); but in our ignorance of the facts, they are here left together. In the vb. the sense 'pierce, prick', is essentially northern, and is the only sense known in Sc.]

1. One of the dags or pendants made by cutting the edge of a garment, as was done for ornament in the 14th and 15th cents.; also, a slash or cut made in the surface of a garment, to show a different colour underneath.

14.. W. STAUNTON *Vis. Patrick's Purg.* 1409 (MS. Reg. 17 B. xliii. lf. 136 b), I saw summe there with colors of gold abowte here neckis, ..summe with mo iagges on here clothis than hole cloth. *Ibid.* lf. 141 Thilk serpentes, snakes, todes, and other wormes, ben here iaggis and daggis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/2 Iagge, or dagge of a garment, *fractillus*. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iagge a cuttyng, *chicqueture*. 1552 HULOET, Iagge of a garmente, *lacinia*. 1573–80 BARET *Alv.* I 5 A Iag, garse, or cut, *Incisûra, Lacinia*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 What should I saie of their [women's] doublets .. full of iags and cuts. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* 11 To the end, that these inner garments, thus beset with long iagges and purfles, might shine againe with varietie of threads seene quite through. 1613 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* I. 960/1 To wear such rich garments, Imbroydered with Velues, in a thousand iagges and cuts. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xxiv. 203 Severus never wore any Garment of Velvet, which we now see daily tatter'd into Iags, even by the meaner sort.

†b. An attached pendant or fringe. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 143 Whereupon they sowe iags of partie-coloured silke, and upon every iag a little ball or button of silke, whereby the saide hanging may .. be fastened unto a wall. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 19 He .. who used to goe in his Senatours purple studded robe, trimmed with a iagge or fringe at the sleeve hand. *Ibid.* 186 As he was rising up, first the hem (*margin* Iag, welt or fringes) or edge of his Gowne stuck to the seate.

2. A shred of cloth; in *pl.* Rags, tatters. Also *transf.* and *fig.* A scrap, fragment. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1555 W. W.[IREMAN] *Fardle Facions* II. i. 113 Pluckyng from eche of their garmentes a litle iaggue. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. i. Wks. 1874 VI. 39 Wee have store, of ragges; plenty, of tatters; aboundance, of jagges. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 415 To preserve a Shred, or jagg of an incertain ragged Estate. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. ? 146 The latter of the two letters, ..whereof..some Jaggs will suffice to be recited. 1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1830) II. xxiv. 156, I saw..black jags of paper littering the place. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Jags*, tatters.

3. A protruding bristle, hair, or fibre; a hairy, bristly, or thread-like outgrowth or projection. Now said *dial.* of the beard of an ear of corn; in *Sc.* a prickle, as of a thorn or furze.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 167 b, Some dagswaynys haue longe thrummys and iagges on bothe sydes: some but on one [cf. *Cath. Januensis* s. v. *Fractillus*, 'fractillus dicitur etiam villus in tapeto vel aliâ veste villosâ']. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. C iij a, The roote..beneth it hath many yealowe iagges or berdes lyke heres. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* iii. (1623) Fj, First take away all those staring strawes, twigs, and other offensiue jagges that are fast in the Hiue, making them in-side as smooth as may be. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 556 It shall thus lye in the coutch till you see it begin to sprout and put forth little white jags or strings which is called the coming of the malt. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxvi. (1686) 54 Then parting into many jags as it were, they [ligaments] end near the *clitoris*. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* 8 The despised oats were coming out in jag .. in jag means the spray-like drooping awn of the oat.

4. A sharp projection or tooth on an edge or surface; one of the teeth, denticulations, or divisions of a leaf; a sharp or rugged point of rock, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The thirde kinde [of Stork's Bill] .. hath .. small leaues, cut as it were in little iagges or peeces. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 666 Their other feet are broader, with many jags and notches like a saw. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Papilio*, [They] have one of the jaggs of the wing far extended beyond the rest of the verge. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 129 The cliffs touch the clouds with their jags. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 98 Clutching an outstanding jag of the rock.

5. A jagged piece of metal fitted on the end of the ramrod of a rifle, and used, with some tow or rag fastened to it, to clean the barrel; now superseded by the 'pull-through'.

1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 96 *note*, One Ball-drawer, One Brass Jagg, to each Rifle. 1879 *Martini-Henry Rifle Exerc.* 61 Screw the jag on to the cleaning rod, wrap a damp rag round the jag, so as to cover it. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 6 May 5/8 A private..shot himself..with a blank cartridge and the jag of his ramrod. 1890 *Rep. Magazine Rifle* § 19 in *Times* 6 Dec. 15/4 The jag in the Martini-Henry rifle is an extra part, and has to be screwed on to the rod.

6. 'A barb or dovetail which resists retraction.'

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* [Cf. JOG.]

7. *Sc.* A prick with anything sharp.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Affliction may gie him a jagg, and let the wind out o' him. *Mod. Sc.* A tailor gave an elephant a jag with his needle. His bare legs were a' jags wi' rinnin' through the whuns.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **jag-armed** *a.* armed with jags or prickles; **jag-bolt**: see quot. (hence **jag-bolt** *v.*, to fasten with a jag-bolt); **jag-spear**, a barbed spear; **jag-tail** (see quot.).

1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 73 *Jag-arm'd nettles soon, I trow, The passers-by shall sting. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 42 *note*, *Jag or bearded bolts or spikes, are such as with a chissel have a beard raised upon their angles. *Ibid.* § 48 The uprights were also *jag-bolted and trenailed to one another. 1864 in M'Lennan *Prim. Marriage* (1865) 304 Their long *jag-spears. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. ii. 347 Your Bait, which should be a Red Worm, or a Worm called the *Jag-tail, which is of a pale flesh Colour, with a yellow Jag on his Tail.

Jag, *sb.*[2] *dial.* and *U.S.* Forms: 6–9 jagg, 9 *Sc.* jaug, 8– jag. [Origin unknown.]

1. A load (usually a small cart-load) of hay, wood, etc.

1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. i. 747 You shall have my carte to carrie home a iagg of haye when you wonn. 1636 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1855) I. 40 The quantity of two loade or jaggs of hey at the Iland Creeke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 73/1 A Jagg of Hay is a small Load of Hay. 1700 in Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted*, etc. (1813) Voc. s. v., Carried the widow Smith one jagg of thorns—12*s*. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jag*, an indefinite quantity, but less than a load, of hay or corn in the straw. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jag*, a large cart load of hay. In Cheshire, however, .. jag or jagg means a parcel, a small load of hay or corn. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* x. (1894) 326 Their companion a cow, their wealth a jag of drift-wood. 1893 *Essex Rev.* II. 125.

b. A load for the back; a pedlar's wallet.

(According to Jamieson, A leather bag or wallet; a pocket; a saddle-bag.)

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Jag*, a parcel or load of any thing, whether on a man's back, or in a carriage. *Norf.* 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, There's nae room for bags or jaugs here.

c. As much liquor as a man can carry; a 'load' of drink. *U.S.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 6/3 A 'saccharine jag' appears to be the latest thing in the way of Yankee intoxication. 1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 4 Aug., Others with the most picturesque 'jags' on, hardly able to keep their feet.

2. A train of trucks in a coal-mine.

1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1, I crept rapidly alongside the moving 'jag'. *Ibid.* 14 Feb. 3/1 The work of the driver is to hook the pony to the 'jags' or trains of loaded little trucks, marshalled by the putters.

3. A portion or quantity; a 'lot'. *U.S.*

1834 C. A. DAVIS *Major Downing's Lett.* 168 (Bartlett) As there was very little money in the country, the bank bought a good jag on't in Europe. 1888 *Missouri Republican* (Farmer *Amer.*), One broker .. caught a jag of 2,000 or 3,000 shares. 1890 *Boston Jrnl.* 10 May 2/2 Farmer (to new hand)—'Hans, you may give the roan critter a jag of feed'.

Jag (dʒæg), *v.*[1] Forms: 5–7 iagge, (5 iogge), 8 jagg, 6– jag. [See JAG *sb.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To pierce with a sharp instrument, to stab. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2087 Sir Loth .. Enjoynede with a geaunt, and jaggede hym thorowe. *Ibid.* 2891, 2893 Thorowe a jerownde schelde he jogges hym thorowe, .. Ioyntes and gemows, he jogges in sondyre. 1507 DUNBAR *Sevin Deidly Sinnis* 41 Sum iaggit vthiris to the heft, With knyvis that scherp cowd scheir. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 283 First, turn up his upper lip, and jagge it lightly with a launcet, so as it may bleed. *a* 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv, Jag him, Gentlemen. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 37 He saw them jag the cocoa-shell for the purpose.

b. *Sc., north. Eng.*, and *U.S. dial.* To prick with something sharp, as with a spur or thorn.

a 1700 in J. Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) I. 39 (Jam.) He bade her ride, And with a spur did jag her side. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 640* May ne'er a thorn hae power to jag the hide upon his shins. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* I. 286 He now whipped and jagged the old nag, as if intent on catching the hounds. 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50, *Jag*, 'to prick or pierce with a thorn or any sharp-pointed thing'. Common in various parts of the South. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

†c. *absol.* or *intr.* To pierce, thrust, prick. *Obs.*

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2909 Gyawntis forjustede with gentille knyghtes Thorowe gesserawntes of Iene jaggede to the herte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 99 Sum garris wyth a ged staf to iag throw blak jakkis.

2. *trans.* To slash or pink (a garment, etc.) by way of ornament.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 905 A jupone of Ierodyne jaggede in schredez. 1530 PALSGR. 589/1, I jagge or cutte a garment, *je chicquette*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 139 To what ende doe wee iagge and gash the garmentes? 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lii. (1737) 211 His Journey-men..did jagg it and pink it at the bottom. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1852) 57 Like a black block of marble, jagged with white.

3. To make indentations in the edge or surface of; to make ragged or uneven by cutting or tearing; to make rugged or bristling. *To jag in*, to indent with cuts.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 5 Angelica hath leves somethinge lyke lovage, but not so far iagged in. 1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Indies* 22 When they take any prisoner, who by chance hath his garments cut or iag'd, they say hee did teare them of purpose. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* viii. 292 Jagged and torn by the impetuous assaults of Waves. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. 699 The ground .. Was jagg'd with frost or heap'd with glazed snow. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* III. 243 Three long rollers ..With iron cas'd, and jagg'd with many a cogg. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 5/2 A doctor was called, who said the man had jagged the windpipe.

4. *trans.* To dovetail or join by 'letting in'. *U.S.*

1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 23/1 The ribs..run around full length, except at the trunk where they will be jagged into the piece holding the trunk to the keel.

5. *Naut.* To lay in long bights, as a rope, and tie with stops. *U.S.*

Jag, *v.*[2] *dial.* [f. JAG *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To carry in a cart, or on a pack-horse. Hence **Ja·gging.**

1747 [see JAGGER [2] 2]. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Jag*, to carry hay, &c. *West.* 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Jag*, to carry hay, &c. in a cart. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Jagging*, a mode of carrying ore to the reduction-works in bags on horses, mules, etc. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Jag*, to cart.

Jag, Sc. var. JOG, JOUG. **Jagale,** obs. var. JACKAL.

Jagannāth, the more systematic spelling of JUGGERNAUT.

‖**Jäger, jaeger** (yē·igə). Also 8–9 jager, iager, and anglicized YAGER, q.v. [G. *jäger* hunter, f. *jagen* to hunt, chase. Cf. CHASSEUR.]

1. A (German or Swiss) huntsman or hunter.

1809 [see YAGER]. 1823 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 139 The king has his forest masters; his chasseurs, piqueurs, jägers, &c. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* iv. (1894) 16, I ..ran at full speed up to the jager, and offered him five shillings if he would come down and shoot the bird. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 337 A jäger brought to the hotel a grand golden eagle.

2. A rifleman or sharpshooter in a corps of German soldiers, or one forming part of a German or Austrian army. Orig. applied to the members of various bodies of light infantry, recruited mainly from foresters and armed with a huntsman's equipment, but the *jägers* now form certain special battalions (for the most part organized as riflemen) in the German and Austrian armies.

1776 in F. Moore *Songs & Ball. Amer. Rev.* (1856) 125 *note*, [The British Government] has..succeeded in raising a legion of Jagers. 1783 SIR H. CLINTON *Narrative* 112 Detachments from four British battalions, and Iagers, artillery and cavalry. 1815 WELLINGTON *Let. to Allen* 6 June, in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 446 You shall have the field Jägers in your division. 1837 ALISON *Europe* (1847) IX. xl. 112 The Austrian army consists of..twenty battalions of grenadiers, the corps of jagers of thirteen battalions [etc.]. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 6 Oct. 259/1 These Jägers were good shots, and generally fired at gilt uniforms and epaulets.

attrib. 1844 W. SIBORNE *Waterloo* I. v. 110 The two jäger-companies in the wood.

3. An attendant upon a person of rank or wealth, dressed in a huntsman's costume. Cf. CHASSEUR 3.

1831 DISRAELI *Yng. Duke* II. viii, Supervised by his Jager, who stood behind his chair. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 193 The old Iager or garde-chasse who accompanied her. 1884 *Q. Victoria More Leaves* 279 He saw poor Macdonald the Jäger here ..and, being in want of a Jäger, inquired after him and engaged him.

attrib. 1896 A. H. Beavan *Marlb. Ho.* vii. 114 A handsome dark young fellow..clad in picturesque jäger costume.

4. A predatory sea-bird belonging to the family *Laridæ*, and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*; a skua-gull.

1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 633/1 The skua .. the pomarine jager .. and Richardson's jager, which is common on our coasts in autumn. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 337/1 *Lestris Parasiticus* (Arctic Jager). 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xiii. (1856) 99 The Fulmar petrel, a solitary jager. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (U.S.) VIII. 829 The jägers or gull hunters, so called because they pursue the smaller gulls, and rob them of..food. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIII. 366/2 We also killed some jaegers and small bladder-nosed seals.

Jagerant, Jagery, Jagg: see Jesserant, Jaggery, Jag. **Jagernaut, -not, Jaggarnat,** obs. ff. Juggernaut.

Jagged (dʒæ·gĕd, dʒægd), *a.* Also 6 geagged. [f. Jag *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1] + -ed. Now usually disyllabic as adjective, monosyllabic as participle.]

1. Of a garment, etc.: Cut into jags by way of ornament; pinked, slashed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 255/2 Iaggyd, or daggyd, *fractilosus.* 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 476 Item, j jagged huke of blakke sengle. *Ibid.* 480. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 112 He hath a pleasure in geagged clothynge [*laciniosa veste*]. 1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxvii. (1870) 190 My rayment is jagged and kut round a-bout. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* I. vi, She might go jagg'd in as many cuts and slashes as she pleas'd for you.

2. Having the edge irregularly cut, gashed, or torn, into deep indentations and acute projections; torn or worn to a ragged or uneven edge.

1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* iii. in *Holinshed* (1587) II. 21/2 The Irish feare a ragged and iagged blacke standard that the citizens haue. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* v. ix. 10 An vncouth vestiment Made of straunge stuffe, but all to-worne and ragged; .. his breech was all to-torne and iagged. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* I. 130 The shores and coasts of the sea ..go in a line uncertainly crooked and broke, indented and jag'd as a thing torn. 1797 Coleridge *Christabel* I. 282 Amid the jagged shadows Of mossy leafless boughs. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 455/1 [The] extremities [of the bone] are always jagged, pointed and uneven. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lix, Having borrowed a notched and jagged knife.

b. *Her.* (See quot.)

1828-40 Berry *Encycl. Heraldi.* I. Gloss., *Jagged*..is said of the division of the field, or of the outlines of an ordinary, which appear rough by being forcibly torn asunder.

3. Having the margin naturally furnished with deep irregular indentations and projecting points; laciniated: esp. of leaves, petals, and the like.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 20 Golds hath a shorte iagged lefe. 1685 J. Chamberlayne *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 38 Its branches are covered with white and yellow flowers jagg'd and pick'd from top to bottom. 1740 P. Collinson in Darlington *Mem. Bartram & Marshall* (1849) 137 A very pretty dwarf Gentian, with a large blue flower, the extremity of the flower-leaves, all notched or jagged. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 421 The *Morsus Diaboli*, a jagged body, ridiculously so called, resembling a fringe. 1870 Hooker *Stud. Flora* 49 *Dianthus cæsius*, .. petals jagged and bearded.

b. In names of plants: Having jagged leaves or flowers.

1548 Turner *Names Herbs* s.v. *Verbenaca*, The leaues are deaplyer endented... It may be called in english geagged Bugle. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 88/2 Jagged Germander hath the flowers spiky. 1776-96 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 603 *Geranium dissectum* .. Jagged Cranesbill. Road sides; borders of fields, ditch banks.

4. Irregularly and sharply pointed.

1651 Biggs *New Disp.* P 80 All ice beginning, maketh jagged pikes, after the fashion of a Nettle-leafe. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* iv. (1858) 205 Two jagged points, or 'teeth of the cliff'. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lx. 306 Frowning cliffs and jagged pinnacles. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* July 117 The quick jagged spear of the lightning flashed forth.

Jaggedly (dʒæ·gĕdli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly[2].] In a jagged manner; with sharp indentations.

1698 Wallis in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 7 His Cloaths on one Shoulder cut jaggedly to the Skin. 1846 Dana *Zooph.* (1848) 281 Jaggedly dentate. 1891 Olive Schreiner *Dreams* 33 The old thin hands cut the stones ill and jaggedly.

Jaggedness (dʒæ·gĕdnĕs). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality or state of being jagged; sharp and rough unevenness of edge or outline.

1530 Palsgr. 233/2 Iaggednesse, *chicqueture.* 1606 Peacham *Art Drawing* 43 First draw rudely your leaves ..before you give them their veins or iaggednesse. 1890 Talmage *Fr. Manger to Throne* 36 The boldness and jaggedness of the scenery.

Jagger[1] (dʒæ·gəɹ). [f. Jag *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which jags; *spec.* a jagging-iron, also a toothed chisel.

In quot. 1562, prob. error for *iagges*: see Jag *sb.*[1] 4.

[1562 Turner *Herbal* II. H j a, Lupine hath .. a lefe with v. or seuen iaggers, which altogether, when as they are growen out, haue the lykenes of a ruel of a spor, or of a sterr.] 1825-80 Jamieson, *Jagger*, a prickle, that which jags. *Fife.* 1864 Webster, *Jagger*, ..a jagging-iron. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Jagger* .. 2. A toothed chisel. 1892 *Voice* (N.Y.) 15 Sept., Mix the eggs with flour..cut them the shape of a long narrow leaf..cut them with a jagger so they will be notched.

Ja·gger[2], *dial.* [f. Jag *sb.*[2] or *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. a. A carrier, a carter. **b.** A pedlar, a hawker.

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* 14 Coblers, or tynkers, or else costard iaggers. 1822 Scott *Pirate* v, A stout, vulgar little man, who had..the humble appearance of a pedlar, called 'jagger' in these islands. *Ibid.* xviii, The jagger, or travelling merchant, as he styled himself..on one pony, and his pack of goods..forming the burden of another. 1868 Holme Lee *B. Godfrey* xlvii. 262 There's the jagger's bell—Ralph promised to buy me a comb. 1887 *S. Ches. Gloss.*, *Jagger*, a carter, esp. a man who makes his living by carting for other people, e. g. fetching their coal.

2. *Mining.* A man who carries ore on pack-horses from a mine to the place where it is smelted. Also, a boy who has charge of the 'jags' or trains of trucks in a coal-mine.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.*, *Jaggers*, this includes both the Men and Horses, that are imploy'd to carry the Ore on the Horses Backs, from the Mine to the Place where it is Smelted, yet we say seperately Jagger-Lads, and Jagging-Horses. 1870 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Jagger*, a driver of pack-horses. 1900 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 3/1 The trains of trucks.. are called 'jags', and the lads who attend to them are consequently called 'jaggers'.

3. *Comb.*, as *jagger-galloway, jagger-horse.*

1825 Brockett, *Jagger-galloway*, a pony with a peculiar saddle for carrying lead, etc. 1870 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Jagger-horse*, a pack-horse.

† Ja·gger[3]. *Obs.* Forms: α. 7–8 yager, (yawger, yagger). β. 8 jagger, (jaggar, jagar). [a. Du. *jager*, abbreviation of *haringjager*, f. *haring* herring + *jagen* to chase, dog, pursue.] A sailing-vessel which followed a fishing fleet in order to bring the fish from the busses and to supply these with stores and provisions.

α. 1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 636 A Yager (which is a caruel or a merchant's ship employed to seek out the said Herring Busses, and to buy of them their herrings upon the first packing). 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 242 Lading their ships twice or thrice before they come to Yarmouth, sending them away by the Merchants ships that send them victuals, barrels, and more salt and nets if they need any; which ships are called Yagers, that is to say Hunters or Doggerbotes, and these ships do carry them, and sell them in the East countries. 1733 P. Lindsay *Interest Scot.* 196 Those who have Yagers to attend them, &c. continue fishing until their Yagers bring their second Fleet of Nets. 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* 339 The first caught herrings..arrived in Holland in a yagger.

β. 1751-66 Postlethwayt *Dict. Trade* (ed. 3), Jaggers, or store ships, commonly provide them with everything that is necessary. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 417/1 A jagger from the busses at Shetland arrived at London. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 573 They were discovered by a jagar coming from Iceland with fish.

b. *Comb.*

1824 Heber *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 236 The large pulwars with sails..reminded me of the Manks jagger-boats.

† Ja·ggered, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Jagger *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] Having jags or short barbs directed backwards so as to resist drawing out.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 5 Rag bolts are so iaggered that they cannot be drawne out.

Jaggernaut, variant of Juggernaut.

Jaggery (dʒæ·gəri). Forms: 6 gagara, 6–8 jagra, 7 jeggery, jagre, jaggaree, 7–8 jaggory, 8 jagree, 9 jagory, -ery, jaggeree, -ary, (jaghery, -ari), 7– jaggery. [a. Indo-Port. *jágara, jagra, jagre*, ad. Canarese *sharkare*, Urdū *shakkar*, Skr. *çarkarā*: see Sugar.]

1. A coarse dark brown sugar made in India by evaporation from the sap of various kinds of palm.

1598 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 252 Sugar which is made of the nutte called Gagara: the tree is called the palmer. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 102 Of the aforesaide *Sura* they likewise make Sugar, which is called *Iagra*. 1631 in *Cal. Colon. Pap., E. Ind.* (1892) 161 Half a hhd. of jaggery, given to him by Capt. Weddell. 1681 R. Knox *Hist. Ceylon* 15 The which Liquor they boyl and make a kind of brown Sugar, called Iaggory. 1732 Pike in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 231 Dissolve 20 lb of Jaggery, which is course Sugar (or thick Molasses) in Water. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* cxv. III. 224 Cargoes of coir, oil, jaggeree, ghee, and cocoa-nuts. 1897 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/7 The Government have stopped irrigation in the case of all the 'jaghari' sugar-cane crops. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Log Sea-waif* 204 Jaggery, or palm sugar—looking like bags of black mud, and almost as nice to handle.

2. *Jaggery palm*, a palm-tree that yields jaggery, esp. *Caryota urens.*

1859 *All Year Round* No. 32. 130 The tusked elephant is able to rip open the stems of the jaggery palms and young palmyras to extract the mealy core. 1890 Sarah J. Duncan *Social Departure* 234 Brown 'jaggery' sugar, got from the jaggery palm.

Jagging (dʒæ·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. Jag *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Jag *v.*[1] in its different senses; indenting, piercing; also *concr.* a jagged edge, an indented border, a fringe, etc.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp. Eliz. York* (1830) 14 Six tapettes for the sompter horses with the lynyng grayling jagging. 1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 146 Not your pinches, your purles, your floury iaggings, superfluous enterlacings, and puffings vp. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 590, I account the Jagging of Pinkes, and Gilly Flowers, to be like the Inequality of Oake-Leaues, of Vine-Leaues, or the like. 1776 Da Costa *Elem. Conchol.* 13 The jaggings or toothings of the contour. 1815 Polehampton *Gallery Nat. & Art* (1821) V. 186 The gum..is obtained by wounding the bark in different parts of the body of the tree, or by what has been called jagging.

b. *Comb.* Jagging-board *Metall.*, an inclined board on which ore-slimes are washed, as in a buddle; jagging-iron, an instrument used for ornamenting pastry, etc., now made in the form of a wheel with teeth, set in a handle.

1598 Florio, *Sfercnelle, a brasen toole with a spoone at* one end, and a rowell or little spur at the other, that cookes vse to cut out or marke their paste meates, called a iagging iron. 1718 Mrs. Mary Eales *Receipts* 84 When you use it, cut it with a Jagging-Iron in long Slips.

Jagging, *vbl. sb.*[2]: see Jag *v.*[2]

Jaggory, obs. form of Jaggery.

Jaggy (dʒæ·gi), *a.*[1] [f. Jag *sb.*[1] + -y[1].] Abounding in or characterized by jags; jagged; in *Sc.*, prickly.

1717 Addison tr. *Ovid* Wks. 1758 I. Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes; His teeth stood jaggy in three dreadful rows. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 16. 82 Four branches of thistle leaves .. throwing their jaggy spines down. 1865 E. Burritt *Walk to Land's End* 425 The narrow road between these dark, jaggy, craggy heights.

Ja·ggy, *a.*[2] *Sc.* [f. *jag*, var. of Jog *v.* and *sb.* + -y[1].] Having a jerking motion, jolting.

1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 241 The jaggy motion and the continuous rumble of the vehicle.

Jaghari, -ery: see Jaggery.

‖ **Jaghire** (dʒagīə·ɹ). *E. Indies.* Also 7 jaghir, jaggea, jageah, 8 jaguir(e, -ere, jagghire, 9 jaghir, -eer, jagir, -eer, (jagier, jahgeer). [a. Urdū (Pers.) جاگیر *jāgīr*, f. جا *jā* place + گیر *gīr* holding, holder.] An assignment of the king's or government's share of the produce of a district to a person or body of persons, as an annuity, either for private use or for the maintenance of a public (esp. military) establishment; also, the district so assigned, or the income derived from it.

1684 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Voy.*, etc. II. 70 The lands in the Kingdom being the King's propriety..are given..as benefices which they call Jah-ghirs to men of the militia for their pay or pension [etc.]. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 120 Being in the Jaggea or Diocess of another. *Ibid.* 134 Were the ways free, it would enrich his Jageah beyond the Bunder at Surat. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. Gloss., *Jaguirs*, .. lands assigned to governors. 1764 *Newcastle Chron.* No. 1. 2/1 Lord Clive .. is .. to have the payment which have been stopped of his jaghire. 1778 Foote *Nabob* I. i, Should it be more agreeable to the parties, Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his Lady, for their joint lives, a jagghire. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 291/2 This is the head town of a pergunnah of eight lacks of rupees, held in jaghire from the Peshwa. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 146 The revenue of the college [was] fixed at 30,000 rupees per annum, instead of the original jaghir. 1897 Ld. Roberts *41 Yrs. India* lxviii. (1898) 533 Jagirs were sanctioned annually for a limited number of specially distinguished native officers.

attrib. 1763 Scrafton *Indostan* (1770) 24 The Jaghire lands, which are lands bestowed by the crown out of its demesnes to the Omrahs, for the support of their forces. 1801 R. Patton *Asiat. Mon.* 203 The jagheer grants of the sovereign form an additional proof of his proprietary rights. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* I. II. v. 188 The collector in the jaghire district at Madras.

Hence ‖ **Jaghirdar** (dʒagīə·ɹdāɹ). [Urdū *jāgīr-dār*, f. *jāgīr* + Pers. *-dār* possessor.] The holder of a jaghire.

1794 Burke *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. XV. 385 The jaghirdars, the holders of jaghires, form the body of the principal Mahometan nobility. 1872 Colin Valentine in *Mem. Mrs. Valentine* vii. (1882) 114 It makes me one of the Jagirdars of the Rajah.

Jagory, jagra, jagre, -ee: see Jaggery.

Jagounce, variant of Jacounce, *Obs.*

Jaguar (dʒæ·gwāɹ, dʒæ·giˌāɹ). Also 8 jaguara. [a. Tupi-Guarani *yaguara, jaguara* (ya-, ʒawāra).

According to writers on Tupi-Guarani, *jaguara* or *jagua is orig. a class-name for all carnivorous beasts, including the* tiger (i.e. jaguar), the puma, etc., more recently also extended to dogs, the specific name of the jaguar being *jaguareté*, where *-eté* is a Tupi augmentative, generally rendered 'true'. De Lery (1580), cited by Hatz.-Darm., gave the native name as *jan-ou-are* (app. a misprint or misreading of *jau-ou-are*). The etymological meaning of the Tupi word is disputed: see Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 89; also Burton *Highlands of Brazil* II. 21, Hans Stade xliii.]

A large carnivorous quadruped of the cat kind (*Felis onca*), inhabiting wooded parts of America from Texas to Paraguay. It is yellowish-brown in colour, and is marked with ocellated spots.

1604 E. Grimstone tr. *D'Acosta's West Ind.* v. iv, They ascribe power to another starre, which they called Chuquinchincay (which is as much as iaguar), ouer tigres, beares, and lyons. [1648 Marcgrave *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* VI. x, Jagvara Brasiliensibus, nobis Tigris.] 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Jaguara*, a Brasilian animal, accounted by Marggrave a species of tyger: but .. approaching to the leopard in the shape of its variegations. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 589 In this state it [the Armadillo] braves the claws of the Jaguara. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* I. 146 The jaguar or panther of America. 1796 Stedman *Surinam* II. xviii. 50 It has even happened that the jaguar has carried off young negro women at work in the field. 1875 Nicholson *Man. Zool.* lxxix, Of the large Spotted Cats, the largest is the Jaguar.

‖ **Jaguarete.** Also 8 -ette, -etta. [See prec.: Montoya 1639 has '*Yaguarete* tigre'.] Adaptation of the Guarani specific name for the jaguar; long mistaken by European writers for a distinct species or variety, and applied by some to the Black Jaguar.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.*, *Jaguarete*, .. the name of a Brasilian beast of prey, accounted by Marggrave a species of tyger, but improperly; its roundish spots arguing it of the lynx or leopard kind. .. It much resembles the creature

called Jaguara, but is larger. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 234 The sixth class .. comprehends the Cat, the Lion, the Panther, the Leopard, the Jaguar, the Cougar, the Jaguarette, the Lynx, the Ounce, and the Catamountain. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 435/2 There is a black variety of the Jaguar .. *Felis nigra* of Erxleben, and probably the Jaguarete of Marcgrave. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* I. vi. 230 This fact..prove[s] that the great jaguar of Terra Firma, like the jaguarete of Paraguay, .. does not flee from man when it is dared to close combat.

‖ **Jaguarondi** (dʒægwărǫ·ndi, yægwa-). [Native name in Tupi-Guarani; written by Montoya *Tesoro de la lengua Guarani* 1639, *yagua-rundi*: cf. JAGUAR.] A wild cat (*Felis yaguarundi*, Desmarest), larger than the common cat, dark brown or brownish grey in colour, with a long body and tail, inhabiting America from Texas to Paraguay.

1835 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1897 L. ROBINSON *Wild Traits in Tame Animals* 239 Possibly also in [the case] of the male and female jaguarondi..it occasionally exists.

Jaguere, -ire: see JAGHIRE.

‖ **Jah** (dʒā). The form in which the Heb. יה *Yah*, shortened form of יהוה *Yahwe(h* (Jahveh) JEHOVAH, is represented in the English Bible.

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxviii. 4 Oh synge vnto God,.. prayse ye him in his name Ia [1611 Iah] and reioyse before hym. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 154 In the name of Iah the God of Israel. There is none like to Iah our God. 1758 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, '*Lo! He comes*' iv Jah, Jehovah, Everlasting God, come down.

Jahve, Jahveh: see JEHOVAH.

Jahvism (yā·viz'm). Also **Jahveism, -ehism, Yahwiz'm** (yā·ve,iz'm, yā·hwiz'm). [f. *Jahveh, Jahve, Yahwe(h*, transliterations, according to different systems, of the Heb. יהוה (previously represented by JEHOVAH) + -ISM.] The religion of Jahveh; the system of doctrines and precepts connected with the worship of Jahveh. b. The use of *Jahve(h)* as a name for God.

1867 J. MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* 536 *note*, We purposely adopt the term Jahveism as the antithesis to Christianity, rather than Mosaism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 86 Such zealous champions of Jahvism as Saul and David. 1879 NEWMAN SMYTH *Old Faiths in New Light* iv, Even the rationalistic Kuenen..rejects the possibility of an Egyptian origin for the Javehism of Moses. 1882 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 490/2 He is still ready to see in Yahwism too much the creation of the prophets. 1900 R. H. CHARLES *Eschatol.* 13 Preprophetic Yahwism from Moses to the 8th century.

So **Ja·hvist** (yā·vist). a. A worshipper of Jahveh or Yahweh; b. The writer of the (non-Deuteronomic) portions of the Hexateuch which are marked by the use of *Jahveh* (*Jehovah*) as the name of God, instead of *Elohim*; = JEHOVIST 2. **Jahvi·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Jahvism, or to the authorship of the Jahvist.

1874 tr. *Kuenen's Relig. Israel* I. 344 The stricter Jahvistic party which was led by the prophets of Jahveh. 1885 *Athenæum* 16 May 623/2 The Elohistic account is separated from the Jahvistic by a longer break. 1892 W. E. ADDIS *Docum. Hexat.* Introd. 29 Hupfeld convinced inquirers that..three documents have been used in the compilation of Genesis: viz. that of the 'Priestly Writer', of the Elohist, and of the Jahvist. 1894 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 171 The rebuke and the prediction are a .. Jahvehistic gloss and interpolation. 1899 R. H. CHARLES *Hibbert Lecture* Syllabus, Yahwistic eschatology starts from the new value set on the individual.

Jail, gaol (dʒēl), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 gayhol(e, 5 gayll(e, gaille, 5–7 gayole, gayl(e, gaile, 6 gaiell, gaill, 6–7 gaole, goale, 7–8 goal, 7– gaol. β. 4 iaiole, 4–7 iaile, iayle, 5 iayll, 6–7 iaole, 7–8 jayl, (7 jale), 7– jail. γ. 6 geyle, geayle, (gial), 7 geale. [ME. had two types, from Northern or Norman Fr., and Central or Parisian Fr. respectively: 1) ME. *gay(h)ole, -ol, gayll(e, gaill(e, gayl(e, gaile*, a. ONF. *gaiole, gayolle, gaole* (mod. Picard *gayole*, Walloon *gaioule*); 2) ME. *jaiole, jayle, jaile, jayll*, a. OF. *jaiole, jaole, jeole, geole*, cage, prison, F. *geôle* prison (Besançon *javiole* cage for fowls) = obs. It. *gaiola*, Sp. *gayola* (also, from F., *jaula* cage, cell), Pg. *gaiola* cage:—Romanic and pop.Lat. **gaviŏla* (med.L. *gabiola*, 1229 in Brachet) for **caveola*, dim. of *cavea* hollow, cavity, den, cage, coop: see CAGE. Of the two types, the Norman Fr. and ME. *gaiole, gaole*, came down to the 17th c. as *gaile*, and still remains as a written form in the archaic spelling *gaol* (chiefly due to statutory and official tradition); but this is obsolete in the spoken language, where the surviving word is *jail*, repr. Old Parisian Fr. and ME. *jaiole, jaile*. Hence though both forms *gaol, jail*, are still written, only the latter is spoken. In U.S. *jail* is the official spelling. It is difficult to say whether the form *goal(e*, common, alike in official and general use, from the 16th to the 18th c., was merely an erroneous spelling of *gaol*, after this had itself become an archaism, or was phonetic: cf. mod.F. *geôle* (ʒōl).

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 6 Some again are.. boring their very Noses with hot Irons, in rage that they cannot come to a Resolution, whether they shall say Face or Visage; whether they shall say Jayl or Gaol; whether Cony or Cunny.)

1. A place or building for the confinement of persons accused or convicted of a crime or offence; a prison. Now, a public building for the detention of persons committed by process of law.

α. *c* 1275 11 *Pains Hell* 219 in *O. E. Misc.* 153 In helle is a deop gayhol. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 187/105 Heo setten him in a swyþe deork put, þat in þe gayhole was. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1970 To my Gayhol goþ anon & þe fyue þat buþ þer Bryngeþ hem out euerechon. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17, I wille the presoneres in the Gayle haue o day brede, mete, and drynkke, and eche persone *jd.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 380 The duke of Burgoyne .. w^t the prouost of Paris, came vnto the Gayole, and there receyued the sayd Peter. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 170 b, He was committed to the gayle of Newgate. 1572 *Act* 14 *Eliz.* c. 5 § 38 To such sufficient persons dwellinge nighe the said Goales. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* V. § 51 To be committed to the Common Goal of Colchester. 1689 *Wonderful Predict. Nostradamus* 3, Beer shall fail The Great one Cold, and famish't in a Gaol. 1779 J. BURGOYNE *Let. to Constituents* (ed. 3) 15 The goals .. were resorted to for other recruits. 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 497 At that period the gaols were .. depositories of pestilence. 1848 *Act* 11 & 12 *Vict.* c. 42 § 21 To remand the party accused .. to the common gaol or house of correction, or other prison, lock-up house, or place of security in the county.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13174 (Cott.) A sargant sent he to Iaiole [*Land MS.* Iayle] And iohan hefd comanded to cole. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4321 Nouthire Iugement ne Iayll ne Iustice of aire. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1572 Generydes was brought out of the Iayle. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. 42 He was sent to the iaole and examined vpon interrogatories. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 95 Call forth an officer: Carrie this mad knaue to the Iaile. 1674 MILTON *Samson* 949 This jail I count the house of liberty. 1743–5 BP. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1756) II. 184 The jayl was in the gatehouse adjoyning. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 352 A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail.

γ. 1688 W. FLEMING in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. (1890) 224 Hee will get noe body to undertake the geale nor under gealership.

b. Without the article, as in the phrases 'to send to jail', 'in jail', 'let out of jail': = imprisonment, confinement in prison.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 77 O damysel worthily born And to oft me semyth distressyd in gayle. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* IV. pr. v. 89 Geayle, lawe, and other tormentes for due punishment .. pertayne to wicked Citizens. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 620/1 Committed to goale. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 216 To redeem a prisoner out of Jayl. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. 8 Having been sent to gaol by him twice.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Place of confinement.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4745 A swete helle it [love] is..A plesaunt gayl and esy prisoun. 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 296 His happie soule to heaven went Out of this fleshlie gaole. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 39 If the mynde .. dissolued from earthly gial, all freed seekes heauen. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VI. 356 Each one his gaile About him had, beeing fastned to a beame. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* II. 214 Small eggs appear .. alas, too soon They burst their filmy gaol, and crawl abroad.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jail-fee, -gang, -gate, -guard, -keeper, -mate, -official, -rat, -room, -spy, -yard*; *jail-bleached, -like* adjs.; †**jail damp**, the noxious exhalation formerly common in jails; **jail distemper** = JAIL-FEVER; **jail-house** (*U.S.*), a jail; **jail money**, money paid for the maintenance of a jail.

1871 HAY *Pike County Ball.* (1880) 33 Shadowed by his *jail-bleached hair. 1636 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) II. 244 That *goal-damp of Hereford hath already killed a great many that were at the last assizes. 1745 REID in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 228 Two Convicts in Newgate..very ill of the putrid, infectious, malignant Fever, commonly call'd the *Gaol Distemper. 1799 *Med. Jrnl.* I. 90 A new and enlarged edition of Dr. J. C. Smyth's work on the jail-distemper .. is nearly ready. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 271 They would not .. pay their fines set on them, [not] so much as the *jayl fees. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 321 A single magistrate can .. sentence .. to the *jail gang or tread-mill. 1623 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 123 When the *jail-gates were broken up. 1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 82 The Chiefe-Gaoler is..made the *Gaole-keeper by the Sheriffe. *a* 1743 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* III. i, Can it .. fail to tempt such fellows as jail-keepers to be perfidious to their trust? 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. xv, With a *jail-like upper rim of iron and spikes. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 298 The prisoners would never be able to know who their *jailmates were. 1600 *Stanford Churchw. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) May 212 To the Constable of the hundred for *gayole money..ij^s. vj^d. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Thou gallows-bird—thou *jail-rat—thou friend of the hangman. *a* 1683 OLDHAM *Poems* (1698) 197 (Jod.) The Town can scarce afford them *jail-room now. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 625 The suffering people of Lancashire .. were driven by hundreds into jails and *jail-yards.

Jail, gaol (dʒēl), *v.* Forms: see JAIL *sb.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To confine in or as in a jail; to imprison, confine.

α. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 215 The Dislike the Parliament had of Gaoling of them. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 569 Unwilling To be so goald [they] struggle. 1718 *Entertainer* No. 41. 280 A Design to imprison and Gaol him for Life. 1887 *Times* 29 Aug. 4/5 Several of whom .. have been gaoled for their share in the knavery.

β. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 324 They..enforce him as a iudge, like prisoners, to iayle them by iustice. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Pet.* ii. 22 The other are jailed up in the dark..dungeon of hell. 1787 *Hist. Pelham, Mass.* (1898) 375 Day, Colton, Clark and Brown, jailed—the others not found. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* III. v, One, whose bolts, That jail you from free life, bar you from death. 1889 C. KING *Queen of Bedlam* 265 The scoundrel had a wife in Denver, where he was finally tracked and jailed.

Hence **Jai·ling, gao·ling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1622 [see above]. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* IV. (1721) 213 Content to..do the Priests Drudgery in Gaoling and Burning. 1862 C. J. VAUGHAN *Bk. & Life* 40 Not the jailing of the evil nature, but rather the exercising of the good, is the true aim and work of youthful discipline. 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & Ettarre* 336, I will..tame thy jailing princess to thine hand.

Jai·lage, gao·lage. *rare.* [ad. F. *geôlage*, f. *geôle* JAIL: see -AGE.] The jailer's fee.

1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* II. 162 It is the gaolage due.

Jail-bird, gaol-bird (dʒē·lbɜ̄d). Forms: see JAIL *sb.* [With allusion to a caged bird.] A prisoner in jail; esp. one who has been long, or is often, in jail, a habitual criminal; also, as a term of reproach, an incorrigible rogue.

α. 1618–61 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 24 *Servitia* and *Ergastala*, in Florus, signify Slaves and Gaol-Birds. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* vi. M.'s Wks. (1851) 169 Thou Goal-bird of a Knight,..thou everlasting scandal to thy Native Countrey! 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng., Fine Speech* 124 In Print my Panegyricks fill the Street, And hired Goal-Birds their Huzza's Repeat. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment Burmah* xx. 226 We had now become old gaol-birds.

β. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos*, etc. *Sonn. to Lady Rich* (1878) 99/1 It made thee subiect to a Iaile's controule. But, such a Iaile-bird heauenly Nightingale. 1685 *Mischief of Cabals* 21 The bare oaths of a pack of Jayl-birds. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. ciii, She bestowed on him the epithets of spendthrift, jailbird and unnatural ruffian. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 172 The one thing most dreaded by the old jail-bird is work requiring bodily exertion.

Jai·l-deli·ver, *v. nonce-wd.* [A back-formation from JAIL-DELIVERY in sense 2.] *trans.* To deliver from jail.

1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* i. 8 It dissolves the very workes of the devill, Iaile-delivers his prisoners.

Jai·l-deli·very, gaol-delivery. [See DELIVERY.]

1. The clearing a jail of prisoners by bringing them to trial, esp. at the assizes; hence, the judicial process by which every prisoner awaiting trial in a jail is either condemned or acquitted at the assizes. See DELIVER *v.*[1] 2 c.

1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Paied to the Justices of Deliuerance for the Gaole Delyuere. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII*, c. 4 § 2 The next generall gaille delyvere of the same gailles in every Shire. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 243 b, [He] came before the Justices of Gaole delivery at Newegate. 1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 154 My lord deputy intends .. to make a priuate jaole deliuery at Corck of all the pirats lately taken. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 267 They have..a commission of general gaol delivery; which empowers them to try and deliver every prisoner, who shall be in the gaol when the judges arrive at the circuit town, whenever indicted, or for whatever crime committed. 1858 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. v. 380 A court of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery was undoubtedly competent to try crimes.

fig. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Coriolanus* (ed. Nutt) II. 184 But my only demaunde consisteth, to make a gayle deliverie of all evills. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Considerations* Wks. (Bohn) II. 417 It was..a general jail-delivery of all the rowdies of the rivers.

b. ellipt. for *Sessions, Court*, or *Commission of jail-delivery*.

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 109 At a goal deliuery at Waterford before Iohn Wogan. 1670–1 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872–5 II. 371 He had given orders to the Judges to adjourn the Goale Delivery at the Old Bailey till the 10th of March.

2. Deliverance from jail or imprisonment.

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* (1599) 100 Were it knowne to all, What life our Soules do by this death receaue, Men would it birth, or Gaole deliuery call. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* I. (1662) 37 To..imploy the charity of well affected people for a General Goale Delivery, of all English Captives, in Tunis, Tripoli, [etc.]. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Bristol previous to Election* Wks. III. 378 The legislature has been obliged to make a general arbitrary jail-delivery. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* II. *note*, Ratcliffe .. was released by the Porteous Mob when under sentence of death;..the Highlanders made a similar jail-delivery in 1745. 1826 — *Woodst.* XXXVII, The inferior personages of the grand jail-delivery at Woodstock Lodge.

Jailer, jailor, gaoler (dʒē·lə1). Forms: α. 3 gayholer, 4–6 gailer, 4–7 gayler, 5 gaylere, 6 gaylour, -or, 6–7 gailor, 7 goaler, 7– gaoler. β. 4 iaioler, iaoler(e, iailere, iaylar, 4–5 iaylere, 4–6 iayler, 4–7 iailer, (5 iaylarde, 6 ioyler), 6–7 iayl-, iailour, 7–8 jaylor, -our, 7– jailer, jailor. γ. 5 geil-, geyl-, geayl-, geyol-, 7 gealer. [Two types corresp. to *gaol, jail*: 1) *gayholer, gayler, gailer*, etc., a. ONF. *gayolierre, gaiolere*, accus. *gaioleor*, f. *gaiole*; 2) *jaioler, jaoler(e, jailer(e*, etc., a. OF. *jaioleur, jeolier* (F. *geôlier*), f. *jaiole, jeole, geole*: see JAIL *sb.* and -ER[2] 2.] One who has charge of a jail or of the prisoners in it; a jail-keeper.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 98/204 He let ninie alle þe gayholers: and tormenti heom ful sore. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* 1652 A wente quik out of prisoun Be þe rop þe gailer com adoun. 1465 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb.) 179 The gaylere that was att Colchester. 1539–[8] *Act* 22 *Hen. VIII*, c. 12 The sayde Gaylour or Keper of pryson. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. iv. 204 Thou shalt be then freer than a Gaoler. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ix. 346 *margin*, Goalers are also the servants of the sheriff. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. ii, Two gaolers..went out, and the prisoner was brought in.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4434 (Cott.) Son was ioseph halden dere wit þe maister iailere [*Gött.* iaolere]. *Ibid.* 17319 (Cott.) þair Iailers [*Gött.* iaioleris] to þaim þai cald. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1183 þe Amyral..clepede ys iayler þer a stod. *c* 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* st. 731 Bot þe Iaylardes folowedon þis theff full fast. 1526 Tindale *Acts* xvi. 23 They cast them into preson, commaundynge the ioyler [1534 iayler; 1611 Iaylour] to kepe them surely. *a* 1625 Boys *Wks.* (1630) 262 As a cunning Iailour .. he will be sure to keepe the prison doore fast. 1705 Stanhope *Paraphr.* III. 416 This was the Faith of St. Paul's Jaylor and his Family. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* lxxi, Their jailers had been regular in bringing food and candles.

γ. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Adrian* 159 With geileris þane cane he trete. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 89 Brutamont the geayler made Olyuer & his felawes to auale doun in to a pryson. [1688 Gealer: see Jail *sb.* 1 γ.]

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1514 Barclay *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 33 Jaylers of justyce. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* v. i. 65 His Iniury The Gaoler to his pitty. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. xxi. 352 A slavish fear, the jaylour of the soul. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 200/1 That we should act as the perpetual gaolers of Napoleon was most horrible and disgraceful. 1864 Conington *Æneid* (1866) 7 The jailor-monarch of the wind.

Jaileress, gaoleress (dʒē·lərĕs). Also 8–9 Jailoress. [f. prec. + -ess.] A female jailer.

1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 72 My saucy gaoleress assured me, that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff. 1796 *Plain Sense* III. 67 He would find such a jailoress as he desired. 1863 Sala *Capt. Dangerous* I. x. 285 Knocked about by the Turnkeys, or abused by the Gaoleress.

Jai·ling, gao·lering. *rare.* Also 9 jailoring. [See -ing[1] 1 c.] The occupation of a jailer.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* I. v. vi, Jail, Jailoring and Jailor, all three..must finish. 1897 *Daily News* 18 Nov. 2/1 'Ah!' says the Sergeant..and smoothes down that hair of his which anxious years of gaolering have dyed to its whitish hue.

Jailership, gaolership (dʒē·ləʃip). Also 7–9 jailorship. [f. Jailer, etc. + -ship.] The office or function of a jailer.

1485 *Rolls Parlt.*, VI. 349/1 The Office of Jailershipp of the Chekergate, and Burgesgate, of oure Towne of Dynbigh. 1611 Cotgr., *Chepage*,..Goalership. 1688 [see Jail *sb.* 1 γ]. 1831 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 114 She [Mary, Queen of Scots] was removed..to the severer jailership of Paulet.

Jai·lery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Jail *sb.* + -ery.] Confinement, imprisonment.

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 The decent jailery of a light wicker cage.

Jail-fever, gaol-fever (dʒē·l,fī·vəɹ). [f. Jail, Gaol *sb.* + Fever *sb.*] A virulent type of typhus-fever, formerly endemic in crowded jails, and frequent in ships and other confined places.

[1750 Pringle (*title*) Observations on the Nature and Cure of Hospital and Jail Fevers.] 1753 J. Pringle in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 42 Cases of the true goal-fever arising from the gaol itself. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 578/1 No signs of a jail-fever were ever discovered in the Russian prisons. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 356 The gaol fever is seldom to be met with except on board of ships or in crowded towns. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Gaol fever*, a term for a very infectious and fatal fever which at various times..has broken out in crowded, dirty prisons... There is no doubt that this was Typhus fever generated in the prison out of, the filth, and overcrowding, and bad diet and close foul air. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xxii, Her cheek grew pale and thin: her eyes became unnaturally bright: I feared gaol-fever.

Jai·lish, *a. rare.* [f. Jail *sb.* + -ish[1].] Akin to or suggestive of a jail; jail-like.

1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* IV. xcix, A sort of jailish cast contracted in the course of confinement.

Jain, ‖ **Jaina** (dʒē·in, dʒē·inä), *sb.* and *a.* [Hindī *jaina*:—Skr. *jaina* of or pertaining to a Buddha or saint, f. *jina* a Buddha, a (Jain) saint, lit. 'overcomer', f. root *ji* conquer, overcome.]

a. *sb.* A member of a non-Brahminical East Indian sect, established about the sixth century B.C., the principal doctrines of which closely resemble those of Buddhism. b. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or their religion.

1805 Colebrooke in *Asiatic Res.* (1808) V. 483 In the books of the Jainas. *Ibid.*, A treatise by a Jaina author. 1809 C. Mackenzie *ibid.* IX. 244 *heading*, Account of the Jains. *Ibid.*, Books on the laws, customs, ceremonies and regulations of the Jain religion. 1832 H. H. Wilson *ibid.* XVII. 243 Every province of Hindustan can produce Jain compositions, either in Sanscrit or its vernacular idiom. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 73/1 The religious ritual of the Jainas is very simple. 1881 Rhys Davids in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 543/2 Jains, the most numerous and influential sect of heretics, or nonconformists to the Brahmanical system. 1881 *Athenæum* 30 July 142/2 The Jaina religion is closely connected with Buddhism.

Hence **Jai·nism,** the religious system of the Jains; **Jai·nist** *sb.* and *a.* = Jain.

1816 G. S. Faber *Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. iv. vi. 486 The Jainist or Mahimanian. *Ibid.* III. vi. iii. 469 Among the Buddhic sect of the Jainists. 1858 J. M. Ludlow *Brit. India* I. 66 The three great forms of religious worship which ..have sprung from Hindooism..Buddhism, Jainism, and the Sikh faith. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 9 Mar. 182/2 Unfortunately there is no contemporary literature to appeal to, for the Jainist books also are of the later date.

Jaiole, Jaiolere, obs. forms of Jail, Jailer.

Jaip, Jaiper, Sc. forms of Jape, Japer.

Jake, earlier form of Jauk *v. Sc.*, to trifle.

Jakes (dʒē·ks). Now *rare.* Forms: 6 iacques, 6–7 iaxe, iakes, iaques, 7 jacks, 7–8 jaques, 7– jakes (also 6 iake, 8 jack). *Plural*, 6 iaxes, 7 jakeses, jaqueses, 8 jakes's; also in same form as *sing.* [Origin unascertained; it has been suggested to be from the proper name *Jaques, Jakes*; or from *Jakke*, 'Jack', quasi *Jakkes*, 'Jack's'.

('Gakehouse' in 1438 *Tintinhull Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) p. 179, is an editorial misreading of 'Bakehouse'.)]

1. A privy.

153. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. III. 84 The Iaques was very well doon. 1538 *Inv.* in J. W. Clark *Barnwell* Introd. 24 The jakes of the dorter. 1549 Bale *Journ. Leland* Pref. B j, A great nombre of them whych purchased those superstycyouse mansyons, reserued of those Lybrarie bokes, some to serue theyr iakes, some to scoure theyr candlestyckes. 1552 Huloet, Siege, iacques, bogard, or draught, *latrina*. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 12/13 Iake, *forica*. 1596 Harington *Metam. Ajax* Pref. (1814) 14 Because I will write of a Jakes. 1620 *Naworth Househ. Bk.* 145 To a tyller for tylling the jacks, vjd. 1634 *Documents agst. Prynne* (Camden) 12 They ..dragged his carckesse throughe the cittye, and cast it into the common jakes. 1649 R. Hodges *Plain Direct.* 12 Let the hous bee made a jakes for Mr. Jaques. 1657 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 202 Noe cloose stoole, Jackes, Carrion or garbage be cast vpon the Ackers Middinge. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 26 The more unhealthful it may prove, by reason of Jaques, Dunghills and other excrementitious stagnations. 1727 P. Walker *Life of Peden* in *Biogr. Presb.* (1827) I. 144 He [Arius] went..into a common Jack and purg'd out all his Inwards. 1788 V. Knox *Winter Even.* I. ii. xv. 211 His book is a nasty book, and fit only for the jakes. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho* (1861) 168 The fox .. that .. jumped down a jakes to escape the hounds.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 967/1 What vermine, I pray you, is there of Monkes, and Priestes, and all that Cleargie?..that filthie and stinking iaxe hath filled the world so full. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceremn.* Ep. B iij, Cast forth as things accursed into the Iakes of eternall detestation. 1660 *Life & Death Mrs. Rump* 2 Hell .. that stinking poysonous place called the Ile of Jaqueses. 1701 De Foe *True-born Eng.* 194 We have been Europe's Sink, the Jakes where she Voids all her Offal Out-cast Progeny. 1753 Smollett *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 13/1 Who eagerly explore the jakes of Rabelais, for amusement. 1829 Bentham *Petit. Justice* 173 The jakes, of late so notorious by the name of the Secondary's Office in the city of London.

2. Excrement; filth. *s. w. dial.*

1847–78 Halliw., *Jakes*..applied in Devon to any kind of filth or litter. 1880 in *East & West Cornw. Glossaries.* 1886 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word-book.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jakes door, jakes-like* adj.; †**jakes-barreller,** †**jakes-farmer, jakes-man,** a man employed to clean out privies; so †**jakes-farming**; †**jakes-house** = jakes.

1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* 155 Like a *iakes barreller and a Gorbolone. 1557–8 *Louth Rec.* (1891) 110 One locke to the *Jakes dore. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Privadero*, a *iakes farmer. *a* 1618 Sylvester *Tobacco Battered* 267 Jakes-farmers, Fidlers, Ostlers, Oysterers. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* lviii. § 624 The common draught-house .. which the jakes-farmer .. makes cleane. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 890 A doonghill God,..a god of the *iakeshouse. 1606 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iv. 1. *David* 1251 Flames from his eies, from's mouth coms *Iakes-like fumes. 1630 Davenant *Cruel Brother* Wks. (1673) 475 On that branch appears a Hang-man, Then a *Jakes-man, then, a Tinker.

Jalap (dʒæ·ləp, dʒǫ·ləp), *sb.* Also 7–8 jallap, jallop, jollop. [= F. *jalap*, ad. Sp. *jalapa*, in full *purga de Jalapa*, from *Jalapa* formerly *Xalapa*, a city of Mexico, in Aztec *Xalapan* (pronounced ʃalä·pan), lit. 'sand by the water' f. *xalli* sand + *atl* water + *pan* upon. (Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1889.) Aztec names in *-an*, with accent on penult, uniformly lost the *n* in Spanish.]

1. A purgative drug obtained from the tuberous roots of *Exogonium* (*Ipomœa*) *Purga* and some other convolvulaceous plants; the active principle is the resin contained in the tubers (*resin of jalap*).

1675 Grew *Disc. Tastes* v. § 6 Jalap hath a special property of irritating the Glandulous Parts of the Mouth, and Throat. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks.* Vocab., *Jalap*, a purging drug. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to R. A.'s* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 19 The Lad, who would a Pothecary shine, Should powder claws of crabs, and jalap, fine. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 626/1 Although the best jalap is obtained from *Exogonium purga*, yet many species of *Ipomœa* supply it, though of an inferior quality. 1880 J. W. Legg *Bile* 175 Next to Colocynth as a cholagogue Röhrig sets jalap.

2. The Mexican climbing plant *Exogonium Purga*, with salver-shaped purplish flowers; also applied to some allied plants yielding a similar drug.

False or Garden J., *Mirabilis Jalapa*; E. Indian J., *Ipomœa Turpethum*; Male J., Jalap Tops, *I. orizabensis* (*I. batatoides*); Mechoacan J., *I. Jalapa*; Wild J., *Convolvulus panduratus.* (Miller *Plant-n.*)

1698 G. Thomas *Pensilvania* 19 Poke-Root, called in *England Jallop.* 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Night-shade*, a Plant which the Learned Father Plumier..calls Jalap. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 394 Houstoun..had travelled into that part of Spanish America where jalap grows spontaneously. 1860 Tylor *Anahuac* xii. 317 In the neighbouring forests grows the 'purga de Jalapa', which we have shortened into jalap. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 591 Jalap is now grown in the open air in botanical gardens in the south of England, and on the continent.

3. *attrib.*, as *jalap plant, root, tuber*; jalap-stalks, jalap-wood (see quot. 1865–72).

1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 626 Macerate the jalap root in the spirit for four days. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 436 Spurious, woody or fusiform jalap, jalap-wood, or jalap-stalks,..the root of *Convolvulus orizabensis*, is sometimes mixed with genuine jalap. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 434/1 *E[xogonium] Purga*..furnishes the true Jalap tubers of commerce.

Hence **Jalap** *v. trans.*, to dose or purge with jalap.

1768 Foote *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 277 Yesterday..we bled the west ward, and jalloped the north. 1854 Surtees *Handley Cross* (1898) II. 275 Captain Doleful again had recourse to the jalaped Tent [wine].

Jalapin (dʒæ·ləpin). *Chem.* [f. mod.L. *jalāpa* (see prec.) + -in.] A glucoside resin, one of the purgative principles of officinal jalap and allied plants; the resin of jalap-stalks. So **Jala·pic** *a.* in *jalapic acid*, $C_{68}H_{59}O_{35}$, an acid produced by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths. Its salts are **Ja·lapates.**

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 467/1 Jalappin..was first obtained by Mr. Hume in 1824. 1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* III. 439 Jalapin is a colourless amorphous resin, translucent when in thin plates. *Ibid.* 437 Jalapate of lead ..Hydrate of lead dissolves in boiling aqueous jalapic acid, forming an amorphous, easily soluble salt.

Jale, obs. form of Jail. **Jalloped,** var. Jolloped *a. Her.*, wattled. **Jalme,** obs. Sc. f. Jamb.

Jalous, Jalousie, obs. ff. Jealous, Jealousy.

Jalouse (dʒălū·z), *v. Sc.* [a. F. *jalouser* to regard with jealousy (13–14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *jaloux*, *-ouse* Jealous.]

1. *trans.* To suspect; to be suspicious about.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'I will tell ye', said Jenny. 'I jaloused his keeping his face frae us, and speaking wi' a made-like voice'.

2. To suspect (that a thing is so); to have a suspicion of; to surmise, guess. (With *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*; also *absol.*)

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xvi, He jaloused their looking into his letters at Fairport. 1827 — *Surg. Dau.* ii, I am jalousing that the messenger and his warrant were just brought in to prevent any opposition. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxii, I jalouse there'll be more grey nor red in my beard by that time. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 119 Never for a minute did I jaloose what was comin'.

¶ 3. (*Misused by southern writers.*) a. To regard with jealousy. b. To begrudge jealously.

1879 A. Reed *Alice Bridge* 343 The Queen..ever jaloused favourites of the King. 1881 Palgrave *Lady Catherine's Lament*, O Queen! O Woman! does thy rage Jalouse me one caress? 1886 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 44 He jaloused him and planned to do him a harm.

‖ **Jalousie** (ʒaluzī·). [F., = jealousy; also as here.] A blind or shutter made with slats which slope upwards from without, so as to exclude sun and rain, and admit air and some light.

[1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict.*, *Gelosia*, iealousie, also a window lid. 1598 Florio, *Gelosia*, iealousie,.. a letteise window or drawing window.] 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 462 We have jalousies not only to our windows but to our breasts. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxx, Houses after houses .. with their green jalousies, dotting the landscape. 1851 *Ord. & Regul. R. Engineers* xix. 90 The Galleries, instead of being always open to the Sun and Weather, should have Jalousies, in fixed and moveable portions. 1859 Tennent *Ceylon* (ed. 2) II. 153 Their floors are tiled, and the doors and windows formed of Venetian jalousies.

Hence **Ja·lousied** *a.*, provided with a jalousie.

1847 Mrs. Sherwood *Life* xvii. 317 Vast doorways, having their green jalousied doors. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 3/1 Crooked, ill-paved streets, of tall jalousied houses.

Jam (dʒæm), *sb.*[1] Also 9 jamb. [f. Jam *v.*[1]] The action of jamming; the fact or condition of being jammed, or tightly packed or squeezed, so as to prevent movement; a crush, a squeeze; a mass of things or persons tightly crowded and packed together so as to prevent individual movement; a block in a confined street, river, or other passage.

1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) xv. i, To be locked up in the very heart of the most crowded of all the rooms, by that elegant jam of human kind which constitutes the great charm of your torments. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr., Theatre* 19 All is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, and jam. 1827 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. viii. 123, I have been several times to her evening jams; but, as it was Lent, there was no dancing. 1838 J. T. Hodge in C. T. Jackson *2nd Rep. Geol. Pub. Lands* 65 In descending we find it .. overgrown for miles with elder bushes, and obstructed by jams of trees. 1848 Thoreau *Maine W.* (1894) 3 Here is a close jam, a hard rub, at all seasons. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. ii. II. 592 There being a jam of carriages, and no getting forward for half the day. 1860 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIV. 241 There was a jam of people. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 305 There are two great centres and *nuclei* of jam, and crush, and obstruction. 1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* 83 The 'gorge' or 'jamb' was occasioned by some of these large pieces of ice getting piled in such a manner across the river as to form a sort of barrier or dam which backed the water up to a flood level.

b. The tight squeezing of one or more movable parts of a machine into or against another part so that they cannot move; the blocking or stopping of a machine from this cause.

1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 The cocking tumbler can be slewed round, with a consequent jam, by a contact which a soldier in the hurry of battle would not notice. *Ibid.* 15/4 No jam would ensue, unless the soldier tried to use his rifle both as a single-loader and as a magazine arm at the same time.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (mainly in words of the American lumber-trade), as jam-boom, a boom on a river for jamming or blocking the floating logs sent down the stream for transportation; jam-breaker, one who unfixes or breaks up a jam of floating logs (Funk, 1893); so jam-breaking

(ibid.); jam-nut, an auxiliary nut screwed down upon the main nut to hold it (Webster, 1864); jam-weld (*Forging*), 'a weld in which the heated ends or edges of the parts are square butted against each other and welded' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1879 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 1 Oct., From the jam-boom to the head of the sorting works is a distance of seven miles.

Jam (dʒæm), *sb.*[2] Also 8 giam, jamm. [perh. a deriv. of JAM *v.*[1] in sense 'to bruise or crush by pressure': cf. quots. 1747, 1781 below.]

A conserve of fruit prepared by boiling it with sugar to a pulp.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Jam* of Cherries, Raspberries, &c. (prob. of *J'aime*, i.e. I love it; as Children used to say in French formerly, when they liked any Thing) a Sweetmeat. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* 286 To Make Rasberry Giam. Take a pint of this Currant Jelly, and a Quart of Rasberries, bruise them well together, set them over a slow fire [etc.]. 1755 JOHNSON, *Jam* (I know not whence derived), a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. 1781 Mrs. BOSCAWEN in *Corr. Mrs. Delany* Ser. II. III. 25 The trotting of his horse will make my strawberries into jamm before they reach the hand of yr fair niece. 1845 Eliza ACTON *Mod. Cookery* xxi. 467 To preserve both the true flavour and the colour of fruit in jams and jellies, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced [etc.]. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iv, Scarcely had Cyril begun to enjoy his black currant jam.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something good or sweet, esp. with allusion to the use of sweets to hide the disagreeable taste of medicine, or the like; *real jam, jam and fritters* (*slang*), a real treat.

1832 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice-Versâ* xiv, Ah!.. I thought you wouldn't find it all jam! 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Without Real Jam—cash and kisses—this world is a bitterish pill. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Jan. 4/1 Its [a sermon's] repetition in the guise of a play could only be justified if the jam were nice enough to make us forget the powder. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 295 Exposing yourself as a pot shot to ambushed natives would be jam and fritters to Mr. MacTaggart.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jam-boiler, -factory, -maker, -making, -pot, -puff, -tart*; *jam-like* adj.

1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 30 Mar., Spending their abundant green-backs.. in jam-puffs—huge triangular cocked hats of pastry. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housewife* 118 A kind of jam custard and pastry-pudding peculiar to the district, and known as 'Bakewell Pudding'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Sept. 3/1 His stand-up collar was of the kind which the gilded youth of London describe as a jam-pot. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/3 The new autumn bonnets have the small, high crowns known as 'jam-pot'. 1896 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 8/4 A firm of jam makers were ready to give 24,000*l.* at once for the site. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Apr. 1/3 His jam-like proposal will not make any the more palatable the powder of the Bill, which he is so anxious to see administered.

Hence **Ja·mless** *a.*, without jam.

1894 *Cornh. Mag.* May 499 She thrives..on jamless bread and butter.

‖ **Jam** (dʒām), *sb.*[3] ? *Obs.* [f. JAMA.] A kind of dress or frock for children.

1793 W. HODGES *Trav. India* 3 This [long muslin] dress is in India usually worn both by Hindoos and Mahomedan and is called Jammah; whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children is usually called a jam. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Life & Corr.* (1849) I. 44, I had a fantastic costume of nankeen.. trimmed with green fringe; it was called a vest and tunic, or a *jam*. 1879 LOUISA POTTER *Lancash. Mem.* 50 A little boy's dress she always called a 'Jam'.

‖ **Jam** (dʒām), *sb.*[4] Also jám, jām. ['Of obscure origin' (Yule).] A title given to certain native chiefs in Kutch, Kattywar, and the lower Indus.

1843 Sir C. NAPIER *Let.* in G. Smith *Life J. Wilson* (1878) 440 Jam.—You have received the money of the British for taking charge of the dawk. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 12 A small sea-port belonging to the Jám of Nowanaggar. 1899 *Daily News* 26 July 3/2 The late Jam [of Nowanagger] was permitted by the Government of India to disinherit his son by a Mohammedan lady,.. he selected Kumar Ranjitsinghji as his son by adoption.

Jam (dʒæm), *v.*[1] Also 8–9 jamb, *dial.* jaum. [app. onomatopœic, and akin to CHAM, CHAMP.]

1. *trans.* To press or squeeze (an object) tightly between two converging bodies or surfaces; to wedge or fix immovably in an opening, either by forcing the object in, or by the narrowing or closing in of the sides.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xiii, The Ship.. stuck fast, jaum'd in between two Rocks. 1753 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* Writ. 1889 I. 38 We were jammed in the Ice, in such a Manner that we expected every Moment our Raft to sink, and ourselves to perish. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) X iv b, A cask, box, &c. is.. said to be jammed, when it is.. wedged in between weighty bodies, so as not to be dislodged without ..difficulty. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 153 The blocks are..jambed up..with wedges in a clave. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* ii, Wilson.. jammed himself so fast, that he was unable to draw his body back again. *c*1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 14 The rammer is jammed in the gun.

fig. 1855 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XX. i, No end to his contrivances..especially when you have him jammed into a corner.

b. To make fast by tightening.

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 111 When the Shark had .. got his Head through the Noose, to hale, and thereby jam the running knot taut about him. *Ibid.*, I jamm'd the Snare by a sudden Jirk of the Rope, and haled him up. 1755 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 49 Run a jewel down, and jam all the sweeps amidships.

c. To block or fill up (a passage or avenue) by crowding or crushing into it.

1866 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Dau.* xv. (1867) 153 Heavy box after heavy box jammed up the passage. 1868 TENNYSON *Lucretius* 169 As crowds that in an hour Of civic tumult jam the doors, and bear The keepers down.

d. To bruise or crush by pressure.

1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xiii, His hand was severely jammed by the heel of a topmast. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby's Voc. E. Anglia* (E. D. S.), *Jam*, to bruise by compression. 'He jamm'd his finger in the door.' 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 5/6 The mate got his hand jammed, and received some other slight injuries. 1882 J. B. BAKER *Scarborough* 502 Two men had each a leg jammed off.

e. *dial.* (*Eng.* and *U.S.*) To press hard or make firm by treading, as land is trodden hard by cattle.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Jam*, to render firm by treading; as cattle do land they are foddered on. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.* as U.S. dial.

2. *intr.* To become fixed, wedged, or held immovably; to stick fast.

1706 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Mar. (1879) II. 156 The Ice jam'd and made a great Damm. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xix. (1859) 382 The sumpter-mule..came down rattling past us like a whirlwind, until she jammed between the stems of two of the cocoa-nut trees. 1848 THOREAU *Maine W.* (1894) 33 Just above McCauslin's, there is a rocky rapid, where logs jam in the spring. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 The cable jammed on the windlass.

3. *trans.* To cause the fixing or wedging of (some movable part of a machine) so that it cannot work; to render (a machine, gun, etc.) unworkable, by such wedging, sticking, or displacement.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 362 Immediately after the first shock..the screw was jammed or locked. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 1/2 The term 'jammed'.. when used in connection with a machine gun means that the gun ceased to operate from some disarrangement of the parts. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 When the extractor grips a refractory cartridge the gun is jammed. 1891 Ld. HERSCHELL in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 593/1 Her propeller got foul of a rope, so that the shaft was jammed, and the engines could not be worked.

b. *intr.* Of a machine, gun, etc.: To become unworkable through the wedging, sticking, or displacement of some movable part.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 6/1 From five to twenty-five per cent of the rifles would jam after firing one or two rounds. 1889 *Spectator* 21 Sept., If the guns jam, the swords break, and the bayonets curl up, we cannot say that there is necessarily safety in the multitude of stores. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 251/2 [There can be no] doubt that this machinery did jam, and that it was the jamming which caused the collision.

4. *trans.* To press, squeeze, or crowd (a number of objects) together in a compact mass; to pack with force or vigour; to force together.

1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 112 [The ice] consisted of large pieces close jambed together. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 121 The masses..were crumbled and jammed together so as to form a road. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 14 Feb. 5/4 To jam them together in one or two rooms like sheep in a fold. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 195 In these pockets nearly all the soles of a catch are found jambed together.

5. To thrust, ram, or force violently *into* a confined space.

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 53 A part of a chain.. was jammed in so fast..that it remained so. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 84 He has a small foot.. and he would squeeze, jam, and damn it into a thimble. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, Everything was jammed into the tightest cases. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* I. i. 12 All these.. useless articles were jammed into a bag. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* vi, Ruined porticoes and columns.. jammed in confusedly among the dwellings of Christians. 1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* ii. 22 Hats are jammed tightly on the head.

fig. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 19 May, I have no turn for these committees, and yet I get always jamm'd into them. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. xii. 214 He wants to jam the business of two or three centuries into a life-time.

b. To thrust, push, dash, or drive (anything) violently or firmly *against* something, or in some direction, as *down, in*.

1836 *Boston Herald* 12 Apr. 1/6 He jammed her against the bannisters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* ii. (1889) 12 [He] passed close under the bows.. the steersman having jammed his helm hard down. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jaum*, to strike another's head against any hard object, such as a wall. 1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 158 Polly jambed the door back, and returned to his side.

Hence **Jammed** (dʒæmd) *ppl. a.*, squeezed, blocked up; **Ja·mmedness**, jammed condition; **Ja·mming** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

(In first quot. the form and meaning are uncertain.)

[1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *London to Hamburgh* Civ, The chaine was shorter then the halter, by reason whereof hee was not strangled, but by the gamming of the chaine which could not slip close to his necke he hanged in great torments.] 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Jamming*, the act of inclosing any object between two bodies, so as to render it immoveable. 1887 W. CRANE in *Pall Mall G.* 16 Nov. 2/2 The mounted men charging into this jammed crowd every now and then. 1887 A. A. WRIGHT in *Boston Acad.* June 5 Browning's conciseness is more than conciseness; it is jammedness.

Jam (dʒæm), *v.*[2] *colloq.* [f. JAM *sb.*[2]: cf. *butter* vb.] *trans.* To spread with jam.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 150 The slices of bread looked as if they had been first jammed and then well scraped.

Jam, variant of JAMB.

‖ **Jama, jamah** (dʒā·mä). *E. Ind.* Also *erron.* jamma(h. [Urdū (Pers.) جامه *jāmah* garment.] The long cotton gown worn by Hindoos.

1776 *Trial Thomas Fowke* 1 He said, he had that instant made his escape..His jammah was torn. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 257/1 They were in plain muslin jamahs and coloured turbans and kummerbunds. 1832 HERKLOTS tr. *Quaroon-e-Islam* App. xi, The Mohummudans tie their jamas on the right side; the Hindoos, on the left.

Jamadar, variant of JEMADAR.

Jamaica (dʒāmē·kā). The name of a large West Indian island. Used *attrib.* in the names of things native to or imported from that island, as *Jamaica bark, bilberry, birch, buckthorn, cherry, ebony, fan-palm*. Also **Jamaica pepper**, a name of ALLSPICE; **Jamaica rum**, often called simply **Jamaica**; **Jamaica wood** = BRAZILETTO.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 299 *Jamaica Ebony (*Brya *Ebenus*). This shrubby tree is common in all the lower hills. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 586 On both sides the ground was covered with a thin perennial *Jamaica-grass. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 12 A kind of Pepper, that tastes like Cloves, and very Aromatick (known by the name of *Jamaica-Pepper). 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 339 A large dose of old *Jamaica [rum] and qualified mercury. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xvii, I'd bet a gill of old Jamaica.. that I know. 1656 *Cromwell's Bk. Rates, Woods*, Brazeletto or *Jamaica wood. 1789 *Act 27 Geo. III*, c. 13 Sched. s.v. *Wood*, Brazilletto or Jamaica Wood for Dyers use.

‖ **Jaman** (dʒā·mən). *E. Ind.* Also jamun, -oon. [Hindī *jāmun, jāman*.] The fruit of *Eugenia Jambolana*; = JAMBOLAN. (Sometimes confounded with the Rose-apple or JAMBO, *Eugenia Jambos*.)

1826 LEYDEN & ERSKINE tr. *Mem. Baber* 325 (Y.) Another is the jaman..Its fruit resembles the black grape, but has a more acid taste, and is not very good. *Ibid.*, *note* (Y.), The jāman has no resemblance to the rose-apple; it is more like an oblong sloe than anything else. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* X. 65/2 The Clove tree, the Rose apple, and Jamoon of India, formerly included in Eugenia. 1842 *Ibid.* XXIII. 483/1 *S[yzygium] Jambolanum*..planted near villages..chiefly on account of its fruit, which is sometimes called Java plum by Europeans, but Jamoon by the natives.

Jamb (dʒæm). Forms: 4–7 iambe, 7– jamb, jambe; also 5 iamne, iawmbe, 5–6 iawme, 6 ialme, iamme, 6–7 iaumbe, iame, 7 jaume, jayme, jeame, geaum, 7–9 jam, jaum, 8–9 jaumb, jawm. [a. F. *jambe* = ONF. *gambe*, Pr. *camba*, Cat., It. *gamba* leg:—late L. *gamba* 'hoof', in later pop. L. 'leg'; referred by Diez to an earlier *camba* (as in OSp., Pr., and Sard.), from Celtic *camb-* crooked, bent. In senses 1, 1 b, still spelt *jambe*. The dial. pronunciation from Cumberland and Yorkshire to Shropsh. is (dʒǭm, dʒǫm).]

1. *Her.* A leg; = GAMB.

1725 COATS *Dict. Her., Jamb*, is the French Word signifying a Leg, or Shank, and some English Heralds have made Use of it in that Sense. 1882 CUSSANS *Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 87 A Leg, styled heraldically a Jambe, or Gambe, which is usually represented as erased, or torn from the body.

b. *Armour.* A leg-piece made of metal or cuir-bouilli; cf. JAMBEAU.

[*c*1386: see JAMBEAU *v.rr.*] 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Cost.* 138 The greaves or jambs for the legs. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 111 In the armoury of Lord Londesborough is a jambe and solloret of this era.

2. *Arch.* Each of the side posts of a doorway, window, or chimney-piece, upon which rests the lintel; a cheek; esp., in popular use, (*pl.*) the stone sides or cheeks of a fire-place.

1428 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 6 Unwroughte Stapylton stoone..for wyndowes, wyndow jambes and sills. *c*1467–9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 642 Factura unius Iambe in fenistra australi. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* III. xvii, Subtill muldrie wrocht mony day agone, On Buttereis, Ialme, Pillaris and plesand springis. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1593) 284 Yet caught he upon his shoulders twaine A stone the iawme of either doore. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* v. i. (1886) 73 He [a mouse] was killed comming out of the hole of a jamme in a windowe. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 303 In one of the higher chambers there is the fairest chimney for clauy and ieames that ever I saw. 1611 COTGR., *Ante*,.. the cheeke, or iaumbe of a doore. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 7 Three Inches broader than the breadth of his James and Cornish. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 142 To the Jawm of a Chimney spend I my breath. 1725 W. HALFPENNY *Sound Build.* 13 Door, or Window, whose Jaums..splays more or less. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 286, I set about leading the door hooks into the jambs. 1833 J. LARDNER *Manuf. Metal* II. 170 The front of the stove, generally cast in a single plate, and fitting within the jambs, or chimney bottom. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 Two narrow lights..corbelled out towards the top of the jaumbs. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger. Catspaw* 108 She was clinging to the jamb of the door. *fig.* 1848 CLOUGH *Bothie* v. 25 Perfect as picture..Through the great granite jambs, the stream, the glen, and the mountain.

3. Each of the two side-pieces or cheeks of anything. *rare.*

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 939 Jason..gyrd of his hede, Vnioynis the Iamnys þat iuste were to-gedur; Gyrd out the grete tethe. *Ibid.* 11114 Pirrus.. flang at hir with a fyne sweord, Share of þe sheld at a shyre corner; Vnioynet the Iawmbe of þe iust arme, þat hit light on þe laund. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* II. vii. 62 The jambs of the spear-head were exceedingly short.

†4. A projecting 'wing' of a building. *Obs.*

1597 in Craufurd *Univ. Edinb.* (1808) 41 Thereafter the lower schoole in the south jambe was appointed for the Humanity. *c*1600 *Hist. Kennedys* in Paterson *Hist. Ayrsh.* (1863) p. cxi, [They had effected a breach] in the wall of the jayme. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VIII. 311 It [the Church] has a large *jam*, very commodious for dispensing the Sacrament.

5. A projecting columnar part of a wall; a columnar mass or pillar in a quarry or mine.

1687 *Hist. Sir J. Hawkwood* xv. 33 We..bolted the Door on the inside, and so hid ourselves in a Nook, or behind the Geaum of the Wall, to expect the event. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jamb*, a mass of masonry in a building, or of stone or other material in a quarry or pit, standing upright, and more or less distinct from neighbouring or adjoining parts. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Jamb*, a pillar of ore in a mine.

†6. An angular turn or corner in a street or way. *Obs.*

1567 Fenton *Trag. Disc.* 165 They came deuisynge merely together till they were at the iaumbe or torne of a streete. 1579 — *Guicciard.* iv. (1599) 179 Gurlin remembring that from a part or Iawme of Stampace bending towards the towne, there was a way that led to the gate of the sea.

7. *Mining.* A bed of clay or stone running across a mineral vein or seam.

1721 Bailey, *Jam, Jamb*, a thick Bed of Stone which hinders the Miners in their pursuing the Veins of Oar. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Kiij b, These Jaums are sometimes found in the Top of the Lime. 1787 Marshall *Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E.D.S.), *Jam*, a vein or bed of marl or clay.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *iamb-lining, -post, -shaft, -splay, -stone*, etc.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* Gloss. 587 *Jamb-post*, a post fixed on the side of a door, etc., and to which the jamb-lining is attached. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 538 In every pier, between windows and other apertures, every alternate jamb-stone ought to go through the wall with its bed perfectly level. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* I. 281 This, if the arch were made slightly segmental, would die into the jamb-splay. 1898 *J. T. Fowler *Durh. Cathedr.* 49 Windows .. deeply recessed within, and flanked by jamb-shafts of the local Frosterley marble.

Jamb, variant of Jam *v.*[1]; obs. form of Yam.

†**Jambart.** *Obs. rare.* Var. of Jamber.

1850 Boutell in *Gentl. Mag.* CXX. II. 45 The lower limbs have jambarts or front-guards of plate or leather.

Jambe, var. Jamb. **Jambé**, var. Jambу *a.*

†**Jambeau** (dʒæ·mbo). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Forms: *Pl.* 4–5 iambeaus, -beux, -bieux, 5 iaumbeuxe, 6 giambeux, 7–9 jambeux, -beaux. [In form repr. AF. **jambeau* deriv. of *jambe* leg.] A piece of armour for the leg; *pl.* leggings; a pair of jambes.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5615 Be ys iambeaus forþ he swarf & ys oþer spore þanne he carf, Adoun riȝt by the hele. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 164 Hise Iambeux [*so* 3 *texts*; *Cambr.* Iambieux, *Petw.* Iaumbeuxe, *Corp. & Lansd.* Iambes] were of qwyrboilly, His swerdes shethe of Yuory. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 29 A large purple streme adowne their giambeux falles. 1700 Dryden *Palamon & Arc.* III. 35 With jambeux arm'd, and double plates of steel.

†**Jambee.** *Obs.* Also 8 jumboe. [f. *Jambi* a district, town, and large river of Sumatra, lying due south of Singapore.] A species of *Calamus* or *Dæmonorops* from the district of Jambi; a cane or walking-stick made of this, fashionable in the time of Queen Anne.

1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4059/4 The following Goods, viz.. Jumbee Canes,.. Dragon's Blood Canes. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 142 ᴾᴾ 5–6 Yours [a cane] is a true Jambee, and Squire Empty's only a plain Dragon. This Vertuoso has a Parcel of Jambees now growing in the East Indies. 1885 Dobson *Select. fr. Steele* 479 *note*, A Jambee..is a knotty bamboo of a pale brown hue.

†**Ja·mber, -bier.** *Obs.* Also 4 iaumber, iamber, 7 jamar. [ME. a. AF. *ja(u)mbere* = F. *jambière*, armour that covers the leg, deriv. of *jambe* leg.] Armour for the legs; a greave. Hence †**Jambered** (jamar'd) *a.*, armed with greaves.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) II. cxviii, Þe .. swerd doun gan glide..Þat gambisoun & iambler Boþe it karf atvo y-fere. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10026 Hym self was armed fynly wel Wyþ sabatons, & spores, & iaumbers of stel. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* 1114 Fyf hundred fiȝtyng men, ..In jepouns & jambers, Jewes þey wer. 1601 Holland *Pliny* xvi. xxxix. I. 489 The mourrions, iambriers, or grieues, of braue men in times past. 1668 Glanvill *Plus Ultra* 66 [The microscope] represents that little Creature [a flea] as bristled and jamar'd..if the mentioned bristles and jamars are in the Glass, and not in the Animal, they would appear..in all the small Creatures..look'd on through the Microscope. 1706 Phillips, *Jambier*, a Greave or Leg-piece; an Armour for the Leg.

†**Jamble**, *v.*, obs. var. of Jangle.

1715 Hearne *Rem.* 28 May (1869) II. 2 This being the duke of Brunswick, commonly called King George's birth-day, some of the bells were jambled in Oxford, by the care of some of the whiggish fanatical crew. 1726 *Ibid.* 20 Oct. II. 605 This being the Coronation-day of George Duke of Brunswick, commonly called King George, there was mighty jambling of bells very early in the morning.

‖**Jambo, jambu** (dʒæ·mbo, -bū). *E. Ind.* Also jamboo, jambos, jumboo. [Various vernacular forms repr. Skr. *jambu*, *jambū* 'rose-apple', and its derivatives *jambula*, *jambūla*, etc.] A name given in different parts of the East Indies and Malay Archipelago to several species of *Eugenia* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*), and their fruits; esp.

a. *Eugenia Jambos* (*Jambosa vulgaris*), the Rose Apple.

1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* I. (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 29, 30 (Stanf.) Of Iambos. In India ther is another fruit that for the beautie, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable vertue thereof, is worthie to bee written of..The Iambos tree taketh deepe roote. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 The Iambos.. smelleth like a Rose, is ruddie; and the tree is never without fruit or blossomes. 1775 Masson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 270 No Indian fruits, except the guyava and jambo. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1319 Jambo, Rose apple (*Eugenia jambos*).

b. *Eugenia Jambolana*, the Java Plum, also called Jambolan and Jaman.

1835 Burnes *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) II. 36 They consisted of the peach,..mango, jamboo, kair, date,..and apple. 1866 Livingstone *Jrnl.* (1873) I. vii. 172 We got some wretched wild fruit like that called 'jambos', in India. 1879 Sir E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* VI. (1881) 143 The books Tell how jambu-branches, planted thus Shoot with quick life in wealth of leaf and flower.

c. *Eugenia malaccensis*, the Malay Apple, and kindred species, native to the Malay archipelago.

1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxi. 255 Their Jambo Malacca is very beautiful and pleasant. 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) I. 280 The jamboo is a fruit that has but little taste, but is of a cooling nature: it is considerably less than a common-sized apple,..its shape is oval, and its colour a deep red. 1789 G. Keate *Pelew Isl.* 257 *note*, It is the Jamboo Apple, the *Eugenia Malaccensis* of Linnæus. 1812 Maria Graham *Jrnl. Resid. Ind.* 22 (Y.) The jumboo, a species of rose-apple, with its flowers like crimson tassels covering every part of the stem. 1883 Mrs. Bishop *St. Malay Pen.* v. in *Leisure Ho.* 198/2 Clusters of a species of jambu, a pear-shaped fruit.

So ‖**Jambol, Jambul** [Skr. *jambula*, *jambūla*: see Jambo]; also **Jambolan** = Jambo b.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 505 But of these, also the Carambolas, Iambolijns and other Indian fruits, I leave to speake. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 634/2 Jambolan-tree, *Calyptrantes Jambolana*. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 382 By the roadside..there were roses, daturas, and jambol-trees (*Eugenia Jambolanum*) with heads of graceful flowers. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jambul*, the *Syzygium jambolanum*.

Jambok, var. Sjambok, a powerful whip.

†**Jambon.** *Obs.* [Fr. (ʒɑ̃bɔ̃) : see Gammon.]

1. = Gammon 2.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 150 The Normans..whose Bacon flitches and Jambons Varro extolleth. 1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 206, I would not affront the Jambon; for Water upon Gammon, would be false Heraldry.

†2. A mollusc of genus *Pinna* (F. *jambonneau*).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Jambon*,..a kind of sea-shell, resembling a ham of bacon. It is a species of pinna marina.

Jamborandi, variant of Jaborandi.

Jamboree·. *U.S. slang.* A noisy revel; a carousal or spree.

1872 *Scribner's Mag.* IV. 363 (Farmer) There have not been so many dollars spent on any jamboree. 1878 W. H. Daniels *That Boy* xv. 236 He enjoyed a drinking bout or a jamboree as well as if he couldn't write the finest poetry in the language. 1895 W. O'Brien *On the Eve* 25/2 The Orange bad boys who..would be making the air of Belfast hideous about this time of the year with their annual jamboree over the July anniversaries.

Jambosine (dʒæ·mbosəin). *Chem.* [f. Bot.L. *jambosa* (see Jambo) + -ine[5].] An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3$, obtained from the root bark of *Jambosa vulgaris* (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

†**Ja·mby,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 jambé. [a. F. *jambé* legged, well-legged.] Strong on the legs.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 373, I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes, On a jamby stede fulle jolyly gray thide. *Ibid.* 2895 One a jambe stede this jurnee he makes.

‖**Jamdani** (dʒămdā·nī). *E. Ind.* Also -danee. [Pers. جامدانی *jāmdānī*.] 'A species of fine cotton cloth with spots or flowers woven in the loom'.

1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Jamdanee*, a flowered Dacca wove muslin.

James (dʒēⁱmz). [a. OF. *James* (*Gemmes*, **Jaimes*) = Sp. *Jaime*, Pr., Cat. *Jaume*, *Jacme*, It. *Giacomo*:—popular L. **Jacomus*, for *Jacobus*, altered from L. *Iacōbus*, a. Gr. Ἰάκωβος, ad. Heb. יַעֲקֹב *yaʿăqōb* Jacob, a frequent Jewish name at all times, and thus the name of two of Christ's disciples (St. James the Greater and St. James the Less); whence a frequent Christian name.]

I. A Christian name of men: hence in various transferred senses. (See also Jeames.)

1. a. A sovereign. *slang.* (Cf. Jacobus.) b. *James Royal*, a Scottish silver coin of James VI, the Sword dollar.

1567 in Keith *Hist. Ch. & St. Scot.* App. (1734) 150 That thair be cunyeit ane Penny of Silver callit the James Ryall, ..of Weicht an Unce Troyis-weicht,..havand on the ane Syde ane Sword with ane Crown upoun the same. 1858 A. Mayhew *Paved w. Gold* III. xvii. 365 The firm .. was in the habit of pricing its 'half-James' and 'James' *i. e.* half and whole sovereigns) at 2*s.* 10*d.* and 7*s.* 1893 P. H. Emerson *Signor Lippo* xxi, He gives him the half-James, and told him never to bother him no more.

2. A burglar's crow-bar; = Jemmy *sb.* 6.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Jemmy* or *James*, an iron-crow. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 11/2 The uses and varieties of the James will be at once understood when it is explained that it is used as a lever of the third order. 1896 A. Morrison *Child Vago* 319 He wondered what had become of the james and the gimlets.

3. A sheep's head; = Jemmy *sb.* 7.

1827 *Becher's Every Nt. Bk.* 38 (Farmer) Hear us, great James, thou poetry of mutton; Delicious profile of the beast that bleats. 1870 *Lond. Figaro* 2 July (ibid.), Club your pence, and you may attain to the glories of Osmazome and James—that is, of baked sheep's head.

II. St. James, either apostle of the name; esp. St. James the Greater, chosen as the Patron Saint of Spain, whose shrine at Compostella was a famous centre of pilgrimage. *St. James's day, St. James's tide* (dial. *James-mass*), the 25th of July, dedicated to St. James the Greater.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 192 For þi, seiȝ sein Iame, 'Omne gaudium [etc.]'. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Shipman's T.* 355, I thanke yow by god and by seint Iame. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 36 Thies yong scholers be chosen commonlie, as yong apples be chosen by children, in a faire garden about S. Iames tyde. 1641 *Churchw. Acc. St. Margaret's, Westminster* (Nichols 1797) 47 Paid to the singing men of the Abbie towards their feast at St James's tide. 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3718/4 The Fairs held at the City of Bristol at St. James-Tide..will not begin before the 25th of July. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 10/1 There is a popular saw that 'Whoever eats oysters on St. James's Day will never want money', and this is due to an indistinct connexion with the saint of the scallop shell.

b. **St. James's wort** (also dial. *James wort, James-weed*), Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xlviii. 69 S. Iames worte groweth almost euery where, alongst by wayes and waterish places, and..in the borders of fieldes. 1579 Langham *Gard. Health* (1633) 577 Saint James wort, it hath a speciall vertue to heale wounds. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxvi. § 1. 218 Saint Iames his woort or Ragwoort.

III. Also, a surname; hence, **James's Powder**, a febrifuge very popular during the latter part of the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th; prepared by Dr. Robert James (1703–1776).

a 1776 R. James *Dissert. Fevers* (1778) 94 Suppose a patient or his friends, should insist upon trying James's Powders, a little confederacy might easily blast all hopes. 1801 *H. Swinburne in *Crit. Europe* (1841) II. 304 They say his [Geo. III's] illness was brought on by his taking a most extraordinary dose of James's powders of his own accord.

Jamesonite (dʒē·ⁱmsənəit). *Min.* [Named 1825 after Professor Jameson, of Edinburgh (1773–1854).] Sulph-antimonide of lead, usually occurring in fibrous masses; feather-ore.

1825 Haidinger tr. *Mohs' Min.* I. 451. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 91 Jamesonite occurs principally in Cornwall.

Jamestown-weed. *U.S.* Also Jim(p)son-weed. [f. Jamestown, in Virginia.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*.

1687 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 160 Several of them [the Soldiers] went to gather a Sallad..and lighting in great Quantities on an Herb called Iames-town-weed, they gathered it; and by eating thereof in plenty, were rendered apish and foolish. 1700 J. Lawson *Carolina* (1718) 78 James-Town-Weed..is excellent for curing Burns and aswaging Inflammations. 1880 'Mark Twain' *Tramp Abr.* I. 229 The village jokers came creeping stealthily through the jimpson weeds and sunflowers. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* LXXXIV. 936/2 The front yard was overrun with cockle-burs and 'jimsonweed'.

Jamme(e, obs. form of Yam.

‖**Ja·mpan.** *E. Ind.* Also jampaun, jompon, janpan, etc. [Bengālī *jhāmpān*, Hindī *jhappān*.] A kind of sedan chair, carried by four men, used in the hill-country of India.

1832 Mundy *Pen & Pencil Sk.* I. 284 We therefore persuaded him to take the jampaun and return. 1836 Bp. Wilson *Diary in Life* (1860) II. xv. 168 We ordered our ponies and johnpons. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 248 The usual mode of travelling is by 'jampauns'—a conveyance not unlike a large clumsy chair, having a top from which curtains are suspended. They are carried by four men by means of poles fixed to the sides. 1872 Mrs. Valentine in *Mem.* iii. (1882) 37 We have a sort of chair called a 'Jhampan', carried by four men. 1886 Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Jompon*. 1887 Fife-Cookson *Tiger Shooting* 139 At a hill-station ladies are carried in jampans, which are open doolies.

Hence ‖**Jampanee·** [Hindī *jānpānī*], a bearer of a jampan.

1859 Lang *Wand. India* 11 Ladies and gentlemen on horseback, and ladies in janpans—the janpanees dressed in every variety of livery. 1879 *Times* 17 Aug. (Y.), Every lady on the hills keeps her jampan and jampanees. just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen.

Jamrosade (dʒæ·mrozē·d). [app. f. Jamlo, with addition or mixture of *rose* + -ade.] The fruit of the East Indian tree *Eugenia Jambos*; the Rose-apple.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 635/1 *Jamrosade*, the Rose Apple, *Eugenia Jambos*. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

‖**Jamwar** (dʒă·mwāɹ). *E. Ind.* Also jame-. [Pers. جامه وار *jāmahwār* cloth, garment; a kind of chintz; a flowered sheet or shawl.]

1721 C. King *Brit. Merch.* I. 299 Ginghams 375 Pieces Jam Warrs 10 Pieces. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6079/7 A Parcel of..strip'd Herba Cotton, Jamwars.

Jam-weld: see Jam *sb.*[1]

†**Jan.** *Thieves' Cant. Obs.* A purse.

1610 Rowlands *Martin Mark-all, Ian*, a purse. 1621 B. Jonson *Gipsies Metamorph.* P 1 To *nip a Ian*, and *cly the Jark*.

Jan., abbreviation of January.

Janders, -dies, -dise, obs. ff. Jaundice.

Jane (dʒēⁱn). Also 5 iayne. [From OF. *Janne(s*, F. *Gênes*; cf. ME. *Janeweу*, Genoway.]

†1. A small silver coin of Genoa introduced into England towards the end of the 14th century: cf. Galley-halfpenny. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Sir Thopas* 24 His Robe was of Sy'klatoun That coste many a Iane [*v.r.* Iayne]. — *Clerk's T.* 943 *O Stormy peple .. Ay ful of clappyng deere ynough*

a Iane. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 58 [She] flat refusd to have adoe with mee, Because I could not give her many a Jane. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl.* C cccc j b, *Jane* ..q.d. nummus Genuensis, vel Januensis.

2. = JEAN, the fabric, q.v.

† **Jane-of-apes.** *Obs. humorous nonce-wd.* [f. after *Jack-of-apes*, with the female name *Jane.*] The female counterpart of a Jackanapes.

1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* III. iii, But we shall want A woman...No, here's a Jane-of-apes shall serve.

Janever(e, -wer, obs. forms of JANUARY.

Janewey, variant of GENOWAY, Genoa. *Obs.*

‖ **Jangada** (dʒæŋgā·dă). Also 6 **gyn-, gingatho, 7 gingatha, -ada, -ado, (jergado), 8 jungodo, jungada, janjade.** [Pg. *jangada* (1504 in Correa), ad. Malayālam *changāḍam*, in Tuḷu *jangāla* raft, junction of two boats, ferry-boat, ad. Skr. *saṃghāṭa*, 'fitting and joining together (of timber), joinery'. Taken by the Portuguese from East Indies to South America, where it is now chiefly used.]

A float or raft consisting of four or five logs fastened together, and furnished with a seat and lateen sail, so as to form a rude fishing-boat: used in the northern parts of Brazil and Peru. **b.** *orig.* A raft, used in the East Indies, often formed of two or more boats fastened together; a JANGAR.

1598 PHILIPS tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 1472 Some tooke bords, deals, and other peeces of wood, and bound them together (which yᵉ Portingals cal *Iangadas*)..all hoping to saue their liues. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 776 There came aboord vs two Indians vpon a *Gyngatho.* 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. v. 631 Their Boat being split in pieces, made a *Gingada* of Timber. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 181 These Balzas, called by the Indians, Jungadas [*note*, They are the same that are called Catamorans in the East Indies]. 1846 G. GARDNER *Brazil* 79. 1893 *Daily News* 27 May 5/3 To create a fresh sensation by importing a 'Jangada' from Pernambuco for use on our own river.

Jangal: see JUNGLE.

‖ **Jangar.** *E. Ind.* Also **jungar.** [a. Tamil *jangar* = Tuḷu *jangāla*: see JANGADA. (An early form of this word intermediate between Skr. *saṃghāṭa* and the mod. Dravidian forms occurs in the *Periplus* of Arrianus (A.D. 124), in the Gr. spelling σάγγαρον.)] A raft; = JANGADA b.

1800 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 519 There are two rivers .. It will be proper to have a jungar upon each of them. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Anglo-Ind. Gloss.*, *Jangar*, a raft. Port. *jangada.*

Jangle (dʒæ·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 4–6 **iangil(l, -el(e, 5 -ille, -ylle, (changel, yangle)**: see also GANGLE. [a. OF. *jangler* (12th c.), *jengler*, *gengler*, in same senses; ulterior origin obscure. (Referred by some to an Old Nether-frankish **jangelôn* repr. by MDu. *jangelen*; but this is improbable.) In senses 3, 5, app. influenced by JINGLE *v.*]

I. *intr.* †1. To talk excessively or noisily; to chatter, babble, prate; said also of birds. Often applied contemptuously to ordinary speaking. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27620 O pride es iangling o foly, and namliest of licheri. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4098 Þenne come Saxoyns, men of Angle, Als þey couþe on þer speche iangle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 676 Thy mynde is lorn, thou ianglest as a Iay. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 51 The iay iangled them amonge, The larke began that mery songe. *c* 1480 *Lyt. Childr. Lyt. Bk.* 90 in *Babees Bk.* 22 Aryse up soft & stylle, And iangylle nether with Iak ne Iylle. 1569 BP. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether there be..any that walk vp and downe, iangling and talking in the tyme of Common praier. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. x. 41 In halfe an houre five men will bee wearie with conference .. but three women will iangle, and never lacke new subiects to discourse vpon. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 489 To prate and jangle, play and be merry, and tell tales. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. III. vi. iii. 175 It was usual to hear the two nightingales Jangling and Talking together.

2. To speak angrily, harshly, or discordantly; to grumble, murmur; to contend, dispute, wrangle, squabble. *arch.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 90 Raykes bylyue Ionas toward port Iaph, ay Ianglande for tene þat he nolde þole, for no-þyng, none of þose pynes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xvii. 2 The which ianglynge aȝens Moyses, seith, ȝif to us water, that we drynken. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 920 Schyr, we jangill bot in wayne. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. li, Some braule and some jangle when they be beastly fed. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. i. 225 Good wits wil be iangling, but gentles agree. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 194 It is not worth while to jangle about a French word. 1797 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 3 Apr., Thus they go on, wrangling and jangling. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. viii. (1866) 146 They..jangle about..the breadth of a phylactery.

†**b.** To parley (*with* a thing or person). *Obs.*

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxiii, Jangill not therwith..but smyte [it] oute of thyne herte. *a* 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 *Pet.* iii. 15 It suffers us not to stand to jangle with each trifling grumbling objection.

c. quasi-*trans.* With *out.* To go on jangling till it exhausts itself.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* ii. (1872) 53 *Homoiousion, Homoousion*, vain logical jangle .. may jangle itself out, and go whither and how it likes.

3. To make a discordant or unmusical noise; to sound or 'jingle' harshly or discordantly.

1494 *Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 394 The changelyng of bellis. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 320 The Belles from the Turrettes on highe make a wonderfull ianglyng. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* v. i, The Bells shall jangle out of Tune all Day. 1732 MRS. DELANY *Lett.*, *to Mrs. A. Granville* 345, I was placed at the harpsichord, and after jangling a little, Mr. Wesley took his fiddle and played to his daughters' dancing. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 214 All its notes jangle in discord.

II. *trans.* 4. To speak or utter in a noisy, babbling, discordant, or contentious manner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 155 Madame, I am ȝowre man. What so my mouth iangleth. 1412–13 HOCCLEVE *Ball. to Hen. V*, 37 Thogh my conceit be smal, And .. my wordes ..clappe and iangle foorth, as dooth a iay. 1545 HEN. VIII in Hall *Chron.* (1809) 866 How unreverently that moste precious iuel the worde of God is disputed rimed song and iangeled in every Alehouse. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Pref., Anything they shall .. either murmure in corners, or iangle in secret. *c* 1709 PRIOR *Protogenes & Apelles* 6 Ere monkish rhymes Had jangled their fantastic chimes. 1841 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. W. France* I. xvii. 284 The bell..is clanging and jangling its last angry summons to tardy passengers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. ix, That .. Life-theory which we hear jangled on all hands of us.

5. To cause (a bell, etc.) to give forth a harsh discordant sound; to cause to ring, jingle, or clang inharmoniously.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* (2nd Qo.) III. i. 166 Like sweet bells iangled out of time, and harsh. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 189 They jangle all out of tune the sweet Bels of reason and judgement. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 109 Jangling a sword on the steps, or jogging a musket Slung to the shoulder behind. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. vii. 122 Bell-ringers would come .. and jangle their changes before an admiring..audience.

†6. To speak angrily to, to scold. *Obs. rare.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. li. (1869) 83 What gost thou thus jangelinge me?

†7. To jape. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 150 So said the prest that last janglyt thi wyff.

Hence **Ja·ngled** *ppl. a.*

1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* ii. (1875) 36 That jangled dissonance in what should be the sweet music of men's lives. 1880 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* xxviii. (1884) 391 The jangled clash of bells. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* viii. 70 A ferocity of accent that testified to his own jangled nerves.

Jangle (dʒæ·ŋg'l), *sb.* [In ME. a. AF. and OF. *jangle* sb. from *jangler*; in later use immediately from the Eng. vb.]

†1. Idle talk, chatter, jabber; an idle word. *Obs.*

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 But swiche wordus of wise we wilnen to lere, Þere nis no iargoun no iangle ne iuggementis falce. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 576 And he answerde, do manye goode werkes, and spek fewe Iangles.

2. Contention, altercation, bickering.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. ii, Then in such a cleere text as this may we know too without further jangle. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 302 Having made the whole business of State their Arminian jangles. 1751 MRS. DELANY *Lett.*, *to Mrs. Dewes* 55 If these jangles were to happen often, it would greatly embitter the pleasure I have in Don.'s company. 1876 MISS YONGE *Womankind* xviii. 144 This ought to be frankly owned..if for no other reason than to prevent jangles.

3. Discordant sound, ring, or clang.

1795 GIFFORD *Mæviad* 106 The mad jangle of Matilda's lyre. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Farrers* iii. 40 The jangle of cans at the stall where hot coffee was sold. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Prelude 6 And the discordant tones of all existence In sullen jangle are together hurled.

4. Confused and noisy talk; the mingled din of voices. (A kind of blending of senses 1 and 3.)

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* vi. 146 Infinite sorrowful jangle. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 516 The gay jangle went on, and the laughter and music poured out to where Catherine was sitting. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 When the chaff of sputter and jangle of platitude and puerility has been sifted away.

Jangler (dʒæ·ŋglər). [a. OF. *jangleor*, nom. *janglere*, f. *jangler* to JANGLE: see -ER² 3.] One who jangles: †**a.** A chatterer, idle talker, or prater; a story-teller, a jester (*obs.*); **b.** A noisy disputant.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9307 For Ianglers, þys tale y tolde, Þat þey yn cherche here tunges holde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 31 Iaperes and iogeloures and iangelers of gestes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 239 A Iangler is to god abhomynable. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 227 Tho that haue ribbis bocchynge outwardes .. bene yanglours, and folis in wordys. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 60 a/1 Yf ony were a Iangeler, a Lyar, or Chyder; she warnyd her for to amende her. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 56 b, A brablyng iangeler without all reason. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. i. 107 Ianglers and praters deserue to be registred in the catalogue of fooles. 1651 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 240 You snyb mine old years, sans fail I wene you bin A jangler and a golierdis. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 20/3 Any other clique of junior janglers and wranglers.

†**Ja·ngleress.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *jangleresse* fem. of *jangleor*: see prec. and -ESS.] A female jangler.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 1062 For sithen he seyde that we been Iangleresses .. I shal nat spare for no curteisye To speke hym harm þat wolde vs vileynye. — *Melib.* ¶ 119 Thise wordes been vnderstonde of wommen þat been Iangleresses and wikked. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lxxvii. (1869) 104 Why hast thou leeued the counseil of thilke berkinge lyere Oiseuce the jangeleresse?

†**Ja·nglery.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ianglory.** [a. OF. *janglerie*, f. *janglere*, *-eor* JANGLER: see -ERY 1 b.] Idle talk, babbling; wrangling.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 755 This purpos wol I hold, and þis is best, No fors of wykked tonges Ianglerye. *c* 1386 — *Melib.* ¶ 96 It is written, the Ianglerye of wommen ne can nothing hide, save that which they wot not. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 248/2 Ther was a nonne in Sabyne whiche .. eschewed not the Ianglerye of her tonge. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 685 Ianglery, buffonnerie, and such other vices. *attrib.* 1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46 To what purpose do I chat such ianglerye trim trams?

Ja·ngling, *vbl. sb.* [f. JANGLE *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. JANGLE, in its various senses; now chiefly, wrangling, noisy altercation; dissonant or discordant din of voices, bells, etc.

a 1300 [see JANGLE *v.* 1]. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11604 Þe kyng .. þen lifte his hed, When þei hadde þer ianglyng leued. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 332 Ianglynge is whan men speken to muche biforn folk and clappen as a Mille and taken no Kepe what they seye. 1463 *Paston Lett.* II. 133 If ony questions or jangelyng schuld be mad. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Tim.* i. 6 From the which thynges some have erde, and have turned vnto vayne iangelynge. 1581 [see JANGLE *v.* 3]. 1663 PEPYS *Diary* 8 June, After dinner my wife and I had a little jangling, in which she did give me the lie. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2193/3 Nothing but Lamentations, and the Jangling of Bells for help, is heard. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 73 ¶ 8 They lose their respect towards us from this jangling of ours. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 The ring was in confusion by the janglings of betting men. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 459 The harsh jangling of their timbrels.

Ja·ngling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That jangles, in various senses of the verb.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. met. ii. 53 (Camb. MS.) The Iangelynge [*v.r.* Iangland] bryd þat syngeth on the heye braunches. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 19 Betere is to dwelle in desert lond, than with a ianglende womman and wratheful. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 36 in *Babees Bk.*, As Iangelynge as a Iay. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 175 *note*, A thing proper to iangling sophisters ..in their quarrelling exercises. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 55 A jangling noise of words unknown. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 288 The lord and master has much difficulty in maintaining harmony in his jangling household. 1882 W. B. WEEDEN *Soc. Law of Labor* 4 Freed from the conditions of this jangling modern time.

Jangly (dʒæ·ŋgli), *a.* [f. JANGLE *v.* + -Y.] Harsh-sounding, inharmonious, discordant.

18.. JOEL BENTON *April Blackbird* (Cent.), Answering back with jangly scream. 1892 ATKINSON *Moorland Parish* 14 There was a piano in the parish, old-fashioned and jangly.

†**Ja·nian,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. JAN-US + -IAN.] Janus-like; two-faced.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* i. Wks. (1764) 137 Yee vizarded-bifronted-Ianian rout.

So **Ja·niform** *a.* (*erron.* Januform.)

1814 SYD. SMITH *To Jeffrey* Mem. 1855 II. 115 The statue was to be Januform, with Playfair's face on one side and Stewart's on the other. 1892 W. RIDGEWAY *Orig. Metallic Currency* 318 The Janiform head, male and female, on the obverse of the coins of Tenedos.

Janissarian, -sary: see JANIZARIAN -ZARY.

Janitor (dʒæ·nitǫr). [a. L. *jānitor*, f. *jānua* door, entrance: with agent-suffix *-tor.*]

1. A door-keeper, porter, ostiary.

c 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 44 (1810) 50 One John, sirnamed *Janitor*, of his office, who .. was to keep the prison. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 429 The Keys for Sᵗ Peter, reputed the Ianitor of heaven. 1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 34 The gaunt, growling janitor of hell. 1762 C. PARKIN *Topogr. Freebridge* 144 He is to lay down the cap and cloak, and give it to the janitor to keep. 1876 FARRAR *Marlb. Serm.* v. 47 Even the heathen saw that toil is the janitor at the gate of virtue.

†2. An usher in a school. (Cf. DOCTOR *sb.* 1 b.)

1584 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* App. 543. 1876 *Ibid.* II. xiv. 491 In 1661 the doctor or Janitor of the grammar School of Cupar had from every bairn at the School his meat day about, or 2*s.* daily.

Hence **Ja·nitoress, Ja·nitress** = JANITRIX; **Janito·rial** *a.*, of or pertaining to a janitor; **Ja·nitorship,** the office of janitor.

1806 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) I. 240 The gray-haired Janitress at my door. 1866 J. FISHER *Where shall we get Meat* 121, I .. told the janitoress that I did not think there was a Protestant church in the world into which a person would not be permitted to enter and worship. 1885 *Chicago Advance* 3 Dec. 779 This lesson in janitorial science. 1893 *Columbus* (O.) *Dispatch* 12 July, The janitorships heretofore have largely been given to men who were known as political hustlers. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 18 Oct. 5/7 Restored to consciousness by the janitress of the house.

Janitrix (dʒæ·nitriks). [L. fem. of *janitor.*] A female janitor.

1841 WARREN *Ten Thous. a Year* I. i. 24 The complaisant old janitrix shut the door in their faces.

Janivare, -veer(e, -ver(e, obs. ff. JANUARY.

Janiza·rian, *a. rare.* [f. JANIZARY, -ISSARY + -IAN.] Of or pertaining to the janizaries.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 199 The Janisarian republick of Algiers.

Janizary, janissary (dʒæ·nizări, yæ·ni-). Forms: α. 6 **genys-, genez-, gianniz-, iones-, ianess-, ianits-, ianitzarie, 6–7 genis-, ianis(s-, ianiz(z-, ienis-arie, 7 janazary, 7– janis(s-, janizary.** β. 6 **ianniz-, ianis-, giannizz-er, 6–7 ianizer(e, ianizar(e, 7–8 janisar, 7– janizar.** γ. 8 **yenesherre,** 9 **yanizari.** [Ultimately ad. Turkish يكيچرى *yeni-tsheri*, f. *yeni* new, modern + *tsheri* soldiery, militia. Variously adopted in European langs., e.g. 15–16th c. Lat. *Ienizari, Ianizari*, It. *ianizzero, giannizzero* (pl. *-eri*), Sp.,

Pg. *genizaro, ianizaro*, F. *janissaire* (in 15th c. *jainusere*), Ger. *janitschar*, Du. *janitsaar*. The Eng. forms reflect the L., It., Sp., or Fr. channels, through which they were derived; the attempt to represent the Turkish word directly was rare.]

1. One of a former body of Turkish infantry, constituting the Sultan's guard and the main part of the standing army. The body was first organized in the 14th century, and was composed mainly of tributary children of Christians; after a large number of them had been massacred in 1826, the organization was finally abolished.

a. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* IV. xv. X ij a/2 Mammolukes & genysaryes about yᵉ turke and sowdeyn. 1562 SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 36 b, Upon the death of Mahomethe, the Gianizzaries marched with all spede to Constantinople. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* I. xxxix. 87 As his Ienesaries are instructed al too Heathenly. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xxiv. 65 b, The Sarail of the Azamoglans or Ianissaries. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 407 Being advertised..of the valure of a yong Ianitsarie. *Ibid.* 718 The Pretorian soldiours (who were to the emperours as the Ianitzaries are to the Turke). 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxv. 107 The Janizaries..compos'd partly of Tributary Children, and partly of voluntary Renegades. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 12 Feb., We were met..by an aga of the janisaries. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 241 The new militia of the janissaries was, at the same time, the best infantry in Europe. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. II. v. 343 The place called the At Midan is memorable in recent history for the slaughter of the janizaries.

β. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 191 b, Thei were firste robbed of the Ianizeres, and..shamfully slain. 1572 W. MALIM in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. I. 127 The Lieutenant of Mustafa, and the Aga of the Giannizzers. 1597 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, Then falls to praise the hardy Ianizar That sucks his horse side, thirsting in the war. 1598 FLORIO, *Ianizzeri*, the Turkes gard, Ianizers. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5106/1 The Janisar Aga..went to the King. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 240 The Janizars Clamour for pay.

γ. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohometans* 160 The *Cull Ougles*, that is, the Sons of the *Yenesherres*, or Soldiers.

2. By extension, any Turkish soldier; *esp.* one of an escort for travellers in the East.

1615 tr. *De Monfart's Surv. E. Ind.* 3 Trauellers .. become as poore wretched slaues subject to all injuries..from which their very Ianisaries and Gardes cannot alwayes defend them. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 83 He may go to Venice, where he may agree with a Janizary to conduct him in company of a Caravan all the way through the Continent of Greece as farre as Constantinople. 1775 CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 100 Our janizary was unwilling to go then. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. App. D i, The traveller whose janissary flogs them. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* III. vi, Eva..mounted her horse;..before whom marched her janissary armed to the teeth.

3. In various allusive and figurative uses, from prec. senses.

a. 1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 6 Such eloquence might better become some of your yonger Iannizers. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 32 Being not much behinde in the check-roule of his *Ianissaries* and contributories, with Eagle-soaring Bullingbrooke. 1663 *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (1672) 145 Volleys of Acclamations, were given at the close of this mock solemnity, by Cromwel's Janizaries. 1679 *Establ. Test* 26 The Romish Janizaries are the tribute Children of all Europe. 1810 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 153 The shipping interest, commercial interest, and their janizaries of the navy. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 581 The King had now at his command a body of Janissaries .. ready to carry out his personal will.

b. 1612 T. LAVENDER *Trav. Four Englishm.* Pref. C j b, The heauenly Ierusalem..Iesus Christ being our Pilot and Ienisarie to conduct vs thereunto. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* To Rdr. d iv, Let this Epistle be thy Janisary, or Pole-star to the perusal of this book.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xvi. 121 Monks, Fryers, and Secular Priests, with his Janizary Jesuits. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 123 Even under Janissary prejudice and despotism civilization is advancing.

Hence **Janizare·sque** *a.*, in the style of a Janizary.

1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 5 A most trenchant and janissaresque style of handling his cleaver.

Jank (dʒæŋk), *v. Sc.* [Derivation obscure: cf. Sw. and Norw. dial. *janka* to totter, go slowly, hesitate.] *intr.* To trifle, shuffle.

1697 CLELAND *Poems* 19 (Jam.) Now he's rewarded for such pranks, When he would pass, it's told he janks. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Jank*, to trifle. *Loth.*

So **Jank** *sb.*, a shuffle.

1705 *Observator* No. 4. 22 His pretending to bring Witnesses from the East Indies, seem'd liker a fair Jank than any proper Defence.

Janker (dʒæ·ŋkəɹ). *Sc.* [Derivation unknown: it appears to be an agent-n. Cf. JINKER [2].] A long pole on wheels, used for carrying logs, also casks or other heavy weights.

1823 *Edin. Even. Courant* 26 July (Jam.), A janker..was passing along with a log of wood. 1828 STEUART *Planter's G.* 492 In Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other great towns in this kingdom, a Pole or beam, from fifteen to thirty feet long, of great strength, and fortified with iron, when mounted on a Crossbar with a pair of high Wheels at each end, is called 'a Janker'; and the immense logs of wood, which are transported by means of it .. are swung under the axle and..pole. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 21 Jan. 5 A man..attempted to jump on to a janker, used for carrying logs, but fell to the ground.

Jannet, obs. form of JENNET.

Jannock (dʒæ·nək), *sb. north. Eng.* Forms: ?5, 6–8 janock(e, 6 jannacke, janok(e, 7 janack, 7– jannock. [A north. Engl., esp. Lancash., word, of obscure origin. Not *Sc.*] A loaf of leavened oaten bread.

?*a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* vii. 120 A Ianock [*v.r.* jannacke] of Lancashyre. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* vii. (1636) 30 Of Oates they make bread..some in broad Loaves which they cal Ianocks. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 331 Had Galen seen the Oaten Cakes of the North, the Janocks of Lancashire, and the Grues of Cheshire, he would have confessed that Oats and Oatmeal are not only Meat for Beasts, but also for tall, fair and strong Men and Women. *c* 1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 40 'Twur Seign Peawnd t'a tuppunny Jannock, I'd bin os deeod os o Dur Nele. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Mattie [in Northumberland] gae us baith a drap skimmed milk, and ane o' her thick ait jannocks that was as wat and raw as a divot. O for the bonnie girdle cakes o' the North! 1825 BROCKETT, *Jannock*, leavened oat bread. 1855 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Life* (1857) 58 Content with water-pottage, buttermilk, and jannock, till he was between thirteen and fourteen years of age. *attrib.* 1694 THORESBY *Diary* (Hunter) I. 268 Jannock bread and clap-cakes the best that gold could purchase.

Jannock (dʒæ·nək), *a.* (*adv.*) *dial.* Also jonnock, jonnik, jonnie(k, jannic, jenick. [A modern dial. word: thought by some to be connected with prec., but of much more recent history, wider diffusion (Northumberland to Hampshire, Norfolk to Cornwall), and greater phonetic diversity. (Not *Sc.*)] Fair, straightforward; genuine.

1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'That isn't Jannock', i.e. not fair, a phrase in use .. when one of the party is suspected of not drinking fairly. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 80 Frank an' free an' jenick tee, We eat the breed we buy. 1867 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. XI. 146/1 Eh Sam, Bill's a reet un, he's gradely jannock. 1885 HALL CAINE *Shadow of Crime* xxi. (1899) 65 You've got a deal too much talk to be jannic. 1897 *Manch. Guardian* 28 Oct., The people of Lancashire were jannock .. and they wanted any Government that they might support to be jannock also.

b. as *adv.*

1857 BORROW *Romany Rye* (1872) 111 Unless you choose to behave jonnock. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 475 Ready to act jonnic all round.

Janpan, -ee, variants of JAMPAN, -EE.

† **Janse·nian.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Jansen* (see below) + -IAN.] = JANSENIST.

1653 *Nicholas Pap.* (Camd.) II. 10 They were to have gone upon the account of the Jansenians. 1657 BAXTER *Acc. Pres. Th.* 33 The Jansenians, and other Dominicans.

Hence † **Janse·nianism** = JANSENISM.

Jansenism (dʒæ·nsĕniz'm). [f. as next + -ISM.] The doctrinal system of the Jansenists.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jansenism* or *Jansenianism*, the Tenets and Opinion of Cornelius Jansenius late Bishop of Ypres. 1669 GALE (*title*) True Idea of Jansenisme, both historick and Dogmatick. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 11 Jansenism was thought in great measure suppressed. 1816 MARY SCHIMMELPENNICK *Abbé de St. Cyran* I. 196 Jansenism may then be said to be in doctrine the Calvinism, and in practice the Methodism of the Romish church.

Jansenist (dʒæ·nsĕnist), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the surname *Jansen* + -IST.] A member of that school or party in the Roman Catholic Church holding the doctrines of Cornelius Jansen, bishop of Ypres in Flanders (died 1638), who maintained after St. Augustine the perverseness and inability for good of the natural human will.

The Jansenists were a powerful body in the R. C. Ch. in the 17th and 18th centuries, but were strongly opposed by the Molinists and other Jesuits, and their doctrines were condemned by several popes, especially by Clement X in the Bull *Unigenitus*.

1664 T. BARLOW in *Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 143 Discovered to the world by the pious pains of the Jansenists. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 436 The Jansenists .. were looked on as the most zealous asserters of the liberties of the Gallican Church. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 20 Oct. 308/1 It is probable that the Jansenist was hardly less narrow than the Jesuit.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or holding the doctrine of, Jansenism or the Jansenists.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths of World* II. 201/2 A Jansenist divine of such piety and power as Quesnel. *Ibid.* 203/2 Thus closed the last public attempt made by the Jansenist church of Utrecht to become reconciled to Rome.

Hence **Janseni·stic, -ical** *adjs.*, = JANSENIST *a.*; **Ja·nsenize** *v. intr.*, to follow the doctrines of the Jansenists.

1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Vincent of Paul* (1847) VII. 306 Gerberon the Jansenistical historian. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour, France* IV. 11 The present disputes between the parliament and the clergy, have revived the drooping spirits of the Jansenistical party. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. ii. § 4 *note*, The Jansenizing Gallicans of the eighteenth century. *Ibid.* (1847) III. 273 This .. cannot be reckoned entirely a Jansenistic controversy. 1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1145 By the bull *Unigenitus*..a hundred and one propositions from Quesnel's New Testament were condemned as Jansenistic.

† **Jant**, variant of GENT *a. Obs.*

c 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnaby's Jrnl.* III. H iij, Where were dainty ducks and gant [*ed.* 2, 1716 jant] ones, Wenches that could play the wantons.

Jant, Jante, -ee, obs. ff. JAUNT *sb.*, JAUNTY *a.*

Jantil, jantyl(l, obs. forms of GENTLE.

c 1400 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 Þe gentil [*Add. MS.* 24194 jantil] men and noble. *Ibid.* VIII. 149 He wolde ..wiþstonde gentil [*MS. Cott. Tib. D. VII.* iantyl] men.

Jantily, Jantiness, Janty, var. JAUNTILY, etc.

‖ **Ja·nua.** [Lat., = 'gate': formerly often used in the titles of treatises.] A gate or introduction (to some branch of learning).

1644 MILTON *Educ.* ⁋ 1 To search what many modern *Janua's* and Didacticks..have projected.

January (dʒæ·niuări). Forms: *α.* 3–4 Ieniuer, 3–5 Ieneuer, -e, 4 Ianewer, Genuer, 4–5 Ianyuer, -e, Ianeuer, -e, -ver, Ianiuer, -e, Ianuuer, Ianver, 6 Ianivare, 7 Ianiuere; *Sc.* 7–8 Janiveer, (9 -vier); *β.* 5 Ienuare, 5–7 Ianuar(e; *Sc.* 7–8 Januar, 8 Janwar; *γ.* 4–7 Ianuarie, -ye, 5 Ianuari, 5–7 -ary, (-arij); 7– January. [In early form a. ONF. *Jenever, Genever*, = mod.F. *Janvier*:—L. *Jānuārium*, nom. *Jānuārius* (*mensis*), i.e. the month of JANUS, as presiding over the entrance into the year. Whence also It. *Gennajo, Gennaro*, Pr. *Genovier, Januer*, Sp. †*Jenero, Enero*, Pg. *Janeiro*. The later forms show gradual conformation to the L.; which was sometimes used unchanged in OE.]

The first month of the year according to the modern reckoning. Abbreviated Jan.

α. [*c* 1120 P. DE THAUN *Livre des Creatures* (Wright) 858 Mais tut tens en Genever femes l'an cumencer.] *c* 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 76/202 In þe Monþe of Ieneuer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7259 In þe verþe day of Ieniuer [*later v.rr.* Ianyuere, ianewer, Ieneuere, Ianuuer]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 57 Genuer was theo endleft [month]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 Pompilius .. putte Ianeuer and Feuerrer to þe bygynnynge of þe ȝere. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 145 b/1 His feste is the xv day of Ianyuer. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 16 The xxiiij. day of Janivare. 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 69 Hee's more cold then a Cittizens countrie house in Janiuere. 1651 CLEVELAND *Poems, Yng. Man to Old Woman* 16 December meeting Ianiveer. *Old Rime*, If the grass grow in Janiveer, It grows the worse for't all the year. 1834–51 MARY HOWITT *Sk. Nat. Hist.* (ed. 7) 117 First of the months comes Janivier, The coldest month of all the year.

β. [14.. *Chaucer's Merch. T.* 561 (Corpus) Þis hastyf Ianuare [so *Petw., Lansd.*; *Ellesm., Hengw., Harl., Cambr.* Ianuarie].] 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 73 Pompilius.. addede Ianuare and Februare to the begynnenge of the yere. 1570 *Ane Tragedie* 1 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 82 In Januar the thre and twentie day. 1784 BURNS *There was a lad* ii, 'Twas then a blast o' Janwar win' Blew hansel in on Robin.

γ. [*a* 1000 *Menologium* 10 (Gr.) Forma monað byne folc mycel Ianuarius ȝerun heton.] [*c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 451 This mayden .. Mayus highte .. Shal wedded be vn-to this Ianuarie.] 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* IX. ix. 354 The fyrste hyghte Ianuari, and hath that name of a god feyned that hyghte Ianus. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Numa*, Numa tooke away the moneth of Marche from the first place, and gave it unto Ianuary. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 229 The Commonalty begin the Year the First Day of January, the Lawyers the Five and Twentieth Day of March. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 110 By act of parliament in one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two, the first day in January was appointed to be the beginning of the year for all purposes. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Jan. 1/2, Few Januaries have been preceded by such a week as Christmas, 1891.

Januay, -ey, januway, var. GENOWAY, *Obs.*

Januform: see JANIFORM.

Janus (dʒē·nŏs). The name of an ancient Italian deity, regarded as the doorkeeper of heaven, as guardian of doors and gates, and as presiding over the entrance upon or beginning of things; represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head; the doors of his temple in the Roman Forum were always open in time of war, and shut in time of peace. Often used allusively, and in attributive and other relations.

1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delytable. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 488 Certaine idoll puppets.. which they fasten to the doore of their walking houses, to be as Ianusses or keepers of their house. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 129 Four faces each Had, like a double Janus. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5118/6 Janus's Gate is now shut. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* VI. 83 Composed the world to such a peace That of his temple Janus barr'd the door.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, referring to the two-faced figure, as *Janus face, glance, line, word*, etc.; *janus-faced, -like, -visaged*, adjs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 549 An Experiment it is with a *Janus face. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* II. i. § 3 This Janus-face of writers, who with one countenance force a smile, and with another show nothing beside rage and fury. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III. § 3 Bivious Theorems and *Janus-faced Doctrines. 1841–4 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* 172 A friend is Janus-faced: he looks to the past and the future. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm. Heb.* xii. 3 § 35 Every affliction, *Janus-like, hath two faces, and looketh two ways. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 150 The Janus-like character of the Republic. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 94 A *Janus-visaged Shadow.

Jaole, Jaoler(e, obs. forms of JAIL, JAILER.

Jaour, obs. form of GIAOUR.

Jap *sb.*, colloquial abbreviation of JAPANESE.

c 1880 (Remembered in colloquial use in London.) 1890 *Lit. World* 11 July 23 The fearlessness of death, which makes a Jap submit to the loss of his own life rather than to permit the death of a father to go unavenged. 1893 *Athenæum* 20 May 639/3 Directly a good demand arises for a book, the Japs print for themselves. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 6/3 Fifty years ago it was only a few gardeners..who grew chrysanthemums, and..only about twelve distinct varieties of 'Japs' were to be found.

Jap, dial. form of JAUP.

Japan (dʒăpæ·n), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 6 Giapan, 7 Japon. [Like the other European forms (Du., Ger., Da., Sw. *Japan*, F., Sp. *Japon*, Pg. *Japão*, It. *Giappone*, app. ad. Malay *Jāpung*, *Japang*, ad. Chinese *Jih-pĭn* (= Japanese *Ni-pon*), 'sun-rise', 'orient', f. *jih* (Jap. *ni*) sun + *pĭn* (Jap. *pon*, *hon*) origin. The earliest form in which the Chinese name reached Europe was app. in Marco Polo's *Chipangu*, in Pigafetta *Cipanghu*. The existing forms represent Pg. *Japão* and Du. *Japan*, 'acquired from the traders at Malacca in the Malay forms' (Yule).]

I. In primary sense. 1. The insular empire so called, on the east of Asia.

1577 EDEN & WILLIS (*title*) The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys..as Moscovia, Persia,..China in Cathayo and Giapan. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) I, January 14, 1612 .. we wayed out of the roade of Bantam for Japan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xiv. 440 That you may at last bee acquainted with Iapon. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xliv. 173 It is the custome of those of Jappon [*de Japão*] to be exceeding kind and courteous.

†b. A native of Japan, a Japanese. *Obs.*

1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) I My Companye 81 persons, viz., 74 English, 1 spanniar, 1 Japan, and 5 swarts. 1623 *St. Papers Col.* 1622–4, 208 The Japons lying in irons.

II. Transferred applications. (Elliptical uses of III.)

2. A varnish of exceptional hardness, which originally came from Japan. The name is now extended to other varnishes of a like sort, *esp.* to (*a*) a black varnish obtained by cooking asphaltum with linseed oil, used for producing a black gloss on metal and other materials; (*b*) a varnish-like liquid made from shellac, linseed-oil and turpentine, and used as a medium in which to grind colours and for drying pigments.

1688 PARKER & STALKER *Treat. Japanning* Pref., True, genuine Japan .. stands unalterable, when the wood which was imprisoned in it, is utterly consumed. *Ibid.* v. 19 Of Black Varnishing or Japan. *Ibid.* 21 You cannot be overnice and curious in making white Japan. 1761 FITZGERALD in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 150, I had it varnished over several times with strong varnish, or japan. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 624 Japan is applied with a brush.

b. *fig.* Specious semblance, 'veneer'.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 But this japan costs them dear. 1856 READE *Griffith Gaunt* (1887) 34 Thin japan of venal sympathy.

3. Japanese work; work in the Japanese style; esp. work varnished, and adorned with painted or raised figures.

17.. *Tom Thumb* III. 153 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* II. 239 The inward parts were all japon [*pr.* japan]. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1857) I. 192 He little thought that what maintained him for a whole session would scarce serve one of his younger grandsons to buy japan and fans for princesses at Florence! 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* II. vi, She looked closely at the cabinet...It was Japan, black and yellow Japan of the handsomest kind. *Ibid.* II. x, She did not love the sight of japan in any shape.

†b. Applied to a black varnished cane. *Obs.*

1678 *Quack's Acad.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Park) II. 33 You must always carry a caduceus or conjuring japan in your hand, capped with a civet-box.

4. a. Japanese porcelain. †b. Japanese silk.

1729 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog. & Corr.* 5 Dec. (1861) I. 227, I saw nothing extraordinary but the fine japan you so much despised. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* II. Wks. 1799 I. 22 That piece of China .. is the right old Japan of the pea-green kind. 1782 *Europ. Mag.* II. 68 Where's the old China? Show me the Japan! 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 170 Miss Betty brought up the rear in a robe of transparent japan.

5. *Entom.* Short for *Japan moth*: see 6.

1832 J. RENNIE *Consp. Butterfl. & Moths* 195 *Adela*..The Copper Japan...Very uncommon. Near London.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* or as *adj.*

6. *attrib.* Of, belonging to, native to, or produced in Japan; passing into *adj.* = JAPANESE. Frequent in names of natural or artificial products; as *Japan anemone*, *euonymus*, *gold*, *porcelain*, *ware*, etc.; **Japan clover**, a leguminous annual introduced into the southern United States in 1840 from China and Japan; **Japan earth** = *Terra japonica*, CATECHU; **Japan-ink** (see quot. 1848); **Japan moth**, a moth of the genus *Adela*.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 28 A Japan Letter, written to the Dutch Governour. *a* 1680 ROCHESTER *Poems* (1702) 71 Kiss me thou curious picture of a man; How odd thou art, how pretty, how japan! 1699 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 531 Monday last the old East India company began their sale of images, japan ware, china. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 107 Japan Earth..is very austere upon the Palate. 1807 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVII. 209 A..strip of card, discoloured with japan ink. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 249 Japan-moths. 1848 CRAIG, *Japan Ink*, a superior kind of black writing ink, generally glossy when dry. 1851 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 128 *Pyrus Japonica*—Japan Pear,—which bears scarlet blossoms early in spring, is really a Quince, and is now removed to the genus *Cydonia*. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 213/2 Japan Anemones..seem here to enjoy both the shelter and partial shade. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Lespedeza*,..' Hoop-koop '-plant, Japan Clover.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, in sense 2; Of, pertaining to, or adorned with japan, as *japan cabinet*, *frame*, *ground*, etc. Also similative and parasynthetic as *japan-black*, *japan-headed* adjs.

1681 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 42 For two japan cabinetts .. 100.0.0. 1688 PARKER & STALKER *Treat. Japanning* xiii. 36 There are two sorts of Bantam, as well as Japan-work. *Ibid.*, The Japan-Artist works most of all in Gold, and other metals. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3250/4 Lost.., a large Silver Japan headed Cane, the ground of it Shagreen, and the Japan Work most of it gilt. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. i, She had laid aside your carving, gilding, and japan work, as being too apt to gather dirt. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xiv, Go to my little japan cabinet .. and in the second left-hand drawer you will find a packet of letters. 1883 *B'ham Daily Post* 11 Oct., Japan-stovers and Polishers, used to Cash-boxes and Coal-vases.

Japan (dʒăpæ·n), *v.* Also 8 **japon**. [f. prec., sense 2.]

1. *trans.* To lacquer with japan; to varnish with any material that gives a hard black gloss.

1688 PARKER & STALKER (*title*) A Treatise of Japanning and Varnishing. *Ibid.* xi. 35 They may be Japanned, and look well. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 400 Laquer which is used in Japanning of Cabinets. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lv, A square table that had been once japanned. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 37 Made of copper, or tinned iron plates japanned within and without.

2. *transf.* To make black and glossy as in japanning; to polish or cover with black.

1714 [see JAPANNING *vbl. sb.*]. ?1730 *Royal Remarks* 7 'Dear Jack' has exhausted his splendid Shilling, and now cries 'Japan your shoes, your Honour'. 1812 W. COMBE *Dr. Syntax* x. ix, His gaiters, too, were fresh japann'd. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, The monsters of heraldry..grinned and ramped in red freestone, now japanned by the smoke of centuries. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XIX. viii. (1873) VIII. 265 Japanning people with pitch to cure them of every malady.

3. *slang.* To make clerical, to ordain. (With reference to the black coat.)

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 105 ?3 He had been double-japanned (as he called it) about a year ago, and was the present incumbent of —. 1796 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 283 My friend's son had just been ordained Deacon, or, in the language of the day, 'japanned'. 1879 J. PAYN *High Spirits* II. 106 He had passed his 'voluntary', and was to be 'japanned' in a fortnight.

Japanese (dʒæpănī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAPAN + -ESE: in F. *Japonnais*, Sp. *Japonés*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Japan.

[1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 375 There is no nation so abhorred of the Chinos as is the Iapones.] 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, Japanese merchants. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Fayfena*, a sort of Japonese galley. 1850 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 72 The Japanese trays are for the new drawing-room. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 4/2 What more picturesque than the Japanese umbrellas?

B. *absol.*, or as *sb.* 1. A native of Japan.

Formerly as true sb. with pl. in *-es*; now only as adj. used absol. and unchanged for pl.: a *Japanese*, two *Japanese*, the *Japanese*.

1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xxv. 401 A Iapponois reported this after hee was christened. 1613 R. COCKS in J. Saris *Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 151 The King made Proclamation that no Iapanese should receiue any of our people into their houses. 1665 *Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* in G. Havers *P. della Vale's Trav. E. Indies* 375, I have taken special notice of divers Chinesaas and Japanesaas there. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 105 The Japponeses prepare [tea]..quite otherwise than is done in Europe. 1707 PSALMANAZAR (*title*) Dialogue between a Japanese and a Formosan. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 93/2 All travellers who have been acquainted with both nations prefer the Japanese to the Chinese.

2. The Japanese language.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1861 HOFFMANN (*title*) Shopping-dialogues in Dutch, English, and Japanese. 1880 MAX MÜLLER *Ess.* (1881) II. 338 A Chinese vocabulary with Sanskrit equivalents and a transliteration in Japanese.

Japanesque (dʒæpănē·sk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAPAN *sb.* + -ESQUE.]

A. *adj.* Japanese in style or manner.

1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Cal.* 36 Delicate pink-white blossom, standing out in true Japanesque relief. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 Like one of those patiently-wrought pieces of cloisonné-work with which a Japanesque age has made us all familiar.

B. *sb.* A design or ornament in Japanese style.

1884 *Price List*, Tapestry Curtains. Designs, Early English, Japanesques, Persian, &c., with suitable dados. 1898 ROSS in *B. Jonson's Volpone* p. xl, He began .. his so-called Japanesques long before seeing any real Japanese art.

Hence **Japane·squely** *adv.*, in a japanesque way. **Japane·squery**, japanesque tone or spirit.

1892 *Black & White* 6 Aug. 157/1 That 'Flower watching' is Japanesquely pretty. 1895 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 21 June 3/2 Its Japanesquery is delightful.

Japanism (dʒăpæ·niz'm). [f. JAPAN + -ISM.] The study of or devotion to things Japanese.

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 334 Japanism—a new word coined to designate a new field of study, artistic, historic, and ethnographic.

Japanize (dʒæ·păniz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make Japanese. Hence **Japaniza·tion**.

1890 MISS DUNCAN *Soc. Depart.* 157 Foreigners are becoming so Japanised. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 5 Apr., 'In order to Christianize Japan, we must Japanize Christianity,' is a prevalent sentiment in that country. 1895 *Curr. Hist.* V. 391 Such an alliance could amount to nothing less than the Japanization of China.

Japanned (dʒăpæ·nd), *ppl. a.* [f. JAPAN *v.*]

1. Varnished, lacquered, or adorned with japan or in Japanese style.

1693–4 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 338 The tortoise-shell room, and the japanned room. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman is a riddle* I. i. 6 A japan'd cane, and a brush'd beaver. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. lv. 305 Their lackt or japon'd Ware is .. the best in the World. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1356 Specimens of japanned tea-trays.

b. Polished with blacking.

1750 *Student* I. 53 A white Hand .. being the same to a Fiddler as japan'd pumps are to a Dancer. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* Pref. (1892) 3 He wore japanned boots and moustachios.

2. Made or become Japanese.

1889 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 540 The 'nice' drivel of talk in Japanned parlours. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Nov. 7/1 More will be heard later of these japanned Chinese.

Japanner (dʒăpæ·nəɹ). [f. JAPAN *sb.* and *v.* + -ER[1].]

I. †1. A native of Japan; a Japanese. †b. A Japanese ship. *Obs.*

1614 J. SARIS *Japan* (Hakl. Soc.) 198 The Towne where the Japanners haue their chiefe residence and Mart, is called Matchma. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* v. i, With the aid Of ten Japanners, all of them unarmed. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xiii, Two Japanners, I mean ships from Japan. 1725 — *Voy. round World* (1840) 100 Seven or eight Chinese or Japanners. 1764 *Mem. C. Psalmanazar* 213 The young Japaner had been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

II. 2. One who japans, one who follows the trade of varnishing with japan.

1695 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 513 To find out the author, who is a japanner. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 1 Take japanners gold size of the best sort. 1846 *Art-Union Jrnl.* 59 Formerly the japanner was limited to iron plates.

†b. *humorous.* A shoe-black. *Obs.*

1725 DE FOE *Everybody's Business* (1841) 20 These are called the black-guard, who black your honour's shoes, and incorporate themselves under the title of the Worshipful Company of Japanners. 1734 POPE *Hor. Ep.* I. i. 156 They ..Prefer a new Japanner to their shoes.

Japanning (dʒăpæ·niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JAPAN *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of japanning or varnishing with japan; the material used in japanning, japan. Also *attrib.*

1688 [see JAPAN *v.* 1]. 1714 GAY *Trivia* II. 166 And aids with soot the new japanning art. 1745 ELIZA HLYWOOD *Fem. Spectator* (1748) IV. 47 We have them copied in painting, in japanning, and in embroidery. 1757 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. Dewes* 462 On the water is a Chinese vessel..as..gay as carving, gilding, and japanning can make it. *c* 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* VI. 93 Covered with pitch or black japanning. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 Japanning is the art of producing a highly varnished surface on wood, metal, or other hard substance, sometimes of one colour only, but more commonly figured and ornamented.

Japannish (dʒăpæ·niʃ), *a.* [f. JAPAN *sb.* + -ISH.] Somewhat Japanese; Japanesque.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* vi, A splendour hovering between the raffaelesque and the japannish.

Japano·latry. [See -LATRY.] Excessive devotion to or worship of Japanese art and customs.

1890 *Spectator* 6 Dec. 832/2 The curious japonolatry which is current in some literary and artistic circles. 1895 *Athenæum* 24 Aug. 249/3 Examples of the Japanolatry characteristic of this rococo age.

Japano·logy. [See -LOGY.] That branch of ethnology which relates to Japan, its people, history, art, etc. Hence **Japano·logist**, a student of Japanology.

1881 tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* II. xvi. 321 The learned Japanologist, Mr. E. M. Satow.

Jape (dʒē·p), *sb.* Also 5 **chape**, **iappe**, 6 **iaip**, 7–9 *Sc.* **jaip**. [See JAPE *v.*]

†1. A trick, a device to deceive or cheat. *Obs.* since *c* 1515, but used by Scott.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 864, & ȝe ar iolyf gentylmen your iapes ar ille. *Ibid.* C. 57 Did not Ionas in Iude suche Iape sum-whyle? *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 12 ȝif þei maken wyues and oþer wymmen hure sustris bi lettris of fraternite or oþere iapes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 705 With feyned flaterye and Iapes He made the person and the peple his Apes. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lvii. 99/1 The fende sholde dysceyue hym by Illusions & by Iapes. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. lxviii, Sair I dred me for some vther iaip. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* x, Subjecting yourself..to the japes and mockeries of evil spirits.

†b. Something used to deceive; a means of deception; a deception, fraud. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* III. 890 Iason for all þo Iapes hade nere his ioy lost, Hade his licour ben to laite. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. v. [iv.] 65 Turnand quhelis thai set in, by and by, Vnder the feit of this ilk bisnyng iaip [the wooden horse]. *c* 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Poems* (1706) II. 22 (Jam.) To haue an hole he had grit hast, Yit in the wood thair wes nane wast, To harberie that iaip.

†c. With reference to sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 272, & en-gendered on hem leauntez with her lapez ille. ?*a* 1600 J. T. *Grim the Collier* (1662) Prol., Heard you not never how an actor's wife .. Coming in's [the devil's] way did chance to get a jape.

2. A device to amuse; a merry or idle tale; a jest, joke, gibe. *Obs.* generally before 1600 (not used by Spenser, Shaks., or their contemporaries, and recorded in 17th c. Dicts. as an 'Old Word'); revived in 19th c. in literary use by Lamb, Barham, etc. See note to the vb.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21911 (Fairf.) To here how rouland fast & oliuere or of oþer iapis to roun. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 144 Panne lowgh lyf..and helde holynesse a iape and hendenesse a wastour. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol. & T.* 66, I preche so as ye han herd bifoore, And telle an hundred

false Iapes moore. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) v. 17 þai broght him furth .. and made dance before þam and make iapes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 257/1 Iape, *nuga, frivolum, scur(r)ilitas.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXV. 252 He set all at noughte, & made of it a scoffe or a iape. *c* 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 14 The sayinges of wisemen thei repute for Iapes and very fables. 1611 R. BRADLEY *Paneg. Verses in Coryat's Crudities*, A crue of Apes Sporting themselves with their conceited Iapes About a Pedler that lay snorting by. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Jape* (old word), a jest, jeer or sport. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 20 All hail, sweet son o' Nox! Father o' daffin, jaips, and jokes! 1830 LAMB *Album Verses, To Louisa M——* v, The scoff, the banter, and the jape, And antics of my gamesome Ape. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *'Leech of Folkstone'*, The bystanders well-pleased with the jape put upon him. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* viii. (1884) 70 The coy giggle of the young lady to whom he has imparted his latest merry jape.

† **3.** A trifle, toy, trinket, plaything. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 172 The grete galees of Venees .. Be wel laden wyth .. Apes and iapes, and marmusettes raylede, Nifles, trifles, that litelle have availede. 1488 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 391 Item twa tuthpikis of gold, with a chenye, .. ane hert of gold, with uther small Iapis. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1148 *Fol.* In faythe I wolde thou had a marmoset. *Fan.* Cockes harte I loue suche iapes. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 134 God wait gif ȝe be Iaips to hald in stoir, Or bony byrdis to keip in to ane Cage.

4. *Comb.*, as † **jape-worthy** *a. Obs.*, ridiculous.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth. v. pr.* iii. 122 (Camb. MS.) What difference is ther bytwixe the prescience and thilke Iapeworthi dyuynenge of tyresye the dyuynor.

Jape (dʒēip), *v.* Also 5 iaape, iappe, 6 iaip, (gape), 7 jap. [*Jape* sb. and vb. are known from the 14th c.; it is not certain whether the vb. or the sb. came first; their derivation is obscure.

In form the vb. agrees with OF. *japer*, mod.F. *japper* to yelp (as a dog), whence there was also the (rare) sb. *jap*, and *japerie* yelping: but there appears no approach of sense between this and the Eng. word. On the other hand, *jape* is nearly identical in sense with OF. *gaber*, 'to mock, deride, laugh at', whence there were the sbs. *gab* and *gabe*, also *gaberie*, 'mockery, raillery, pleasantry', *gabere, gabeor*, 'mocker'; but (notwithstanding a single instance of *jaber* in Godef.), no known phonetic laws enable us to connect *gabe-* and *jape-*. The suggestion has been made that the two French verbs are combined in the English vb.; but of such a process we have no evidence.

From its use in sense 2, the vb. began to be held impolite or indecent in 16th c. (so in Bale, Speght's *Gloss.* to Chaucer, and esp. Puttenham), was avoided by polite writers, and soon became obsolete. The sb. had the same fate. Both have been revived in 19th c., in sense 2 of the sb., 4 of the vb.]

† **1.** *trans.* To trick, beguile, befool, deceive. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 65 Fader of falsness .. Iudas he Iapede with þe Iewes seluer. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 871 Thus hath he iaped thee ful many a yer, And thou hast maked hym thy chief squier. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 3458 He hath but I-Iapid us, and scornyd her to fore. *c* 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 186 Y wyl bewar .. That of no Fowlar y wil no more be Iaped. 1463 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 142, I wold not he shuld iape hyr, for she menythe good feythe, and yf he wolle not have hyr, late me wete in haste.

† **2.** To seduce (a woman); to know carnally. *Obs.*

1382 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 270 Sle thi fadre, and iape thi modre, and thai wyl the assoile. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4415 Iupitir a Iettoure þat Iapid many ladis. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 171 He iaped my wife, and made me cuckold. 1576 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 312 He had rather that any man should gape his owne wif then kysse Jane Slaiter mowthe.

† **b.** *intr.* To have carnal intercourse. *Obs.*

a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xii. (Shaks. Soc.) 118 Goddys childe I thou lyist, in fay: God dede nevyr jape so with may. 1572 GASCOIGNE *To Barth. Withipoll* Wks. (1587) 151 First in thy jorney iape not overmuch. What laughest thou Bat bycause I write so plaine?.. Methinks plaine dealing biddeth me to cast Thys bone at first amid my doggrell rime. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxii. (Arb.) 260.

† **3.** *trans.* To mock, deride, insult. *Obs.* in 16th c., but occasionally used in 18–19th c.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 191 But þou iapyst god & scornyst him. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 118 Xristis visage hidde was dispisid Japed and all bespitted. 1730 FENTON *Knt. of Shield*, Urge not the wags to sneer and jape us. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Arist.* II. 179 The sons of Pronapus..Oft jape us.

4. *intr.* To say or do something in jest or mockery; to jest, joke, jeer; to make game, make fun, sport. *Obs. c* 1550; revived in 19th c.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 262 (318) Repentynge hym þat he hadde euere y-Iaped Of loues folk. *Ibid.* II. 1115 (1164) And he gan at hym self to Iape faste. *c* 1450 *Merlin* iv. 66, I trowe ye do but iape. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* A v b, There was a grete noyse and the men and wymmen iaped togeder eche with other. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. CCXXXIII. 324 Howe is it that my lorde the prince iapeth and mocketh thus with me? 1530 PALSGR. 589/2, I dyd but jape with hym, and he toke it in good ernest. 1552 HULOET, Iape or iest. 1858 MORRIS *Sir P. Harpdon's End* 68 What have I done that he should jape at me? 1879 GREEN *Read. Eng. Hist.* XXVII. 142 The Host in the Tales japes at him for his lonely, abstracted air.

Hence **Ja·ping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ja·pingly** *adv.*, in a japing manner; † **Ja·ping-stick**, a laughing-stock, a butt for jokes.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 410 Sum men..feden her wittis wiþ sensible þingis and ȝaping of childis gamen. *c* 1380 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 50 How mowen ther be more takyn in idil than whanne thei ben maad mennus japynge stikke, as when thei ben pleyid of japeris? *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3768 Demostenus his hondes ones putte In a wommans bosome japyngly. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 6135 Generides in laping said agayn. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. CLVIII. 147 Bernulphus..made thereof dyuerse scoffys and iapynge rymes. 1664 COTTON *Scarron. I.* Wks. (1765) 25 And said in merry kind of japping Indeed sirs have I ta'ne you napping?

Japer (dʒēi·pəɹ). [f. prec. + -ER 1.]

† **1.** A trickster, deceiver, seducer, impostor. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 35 Iapers and Iangelers Iudas Children, Founden hem Fantasyes and fooles hem maaden. 1393 *Ibid.* C. XVIII. 310 Thei seien soþliche..That Iesus was bote a Iogelour, a Iaper a-monge þe comune. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXXII. 43 It is Jesus þat japer þat Judas ganne selle vs. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 33 Ye are but a mocker, and a iaper of ladies, and that is a foule tache. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xl, Me semeth by his countenaunce he shold be a noble knyght and no Iaper.

2. One who japes or jokes; *esp.* a professional jester. *Obs.* since 16th c.; revived in 19th c.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 90 He is worse þan Iudas þat ȝiueth a iaper siluer, And biddeth þe begger go for his broke clothes. *Ibid.* X. 31 Iaperes and iogeloures and iangelers of gestes. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 453 He [archebishope Rauf] usede more lawhynge and playenge þan it semede his staate and his age, and he was nyh i-cleped a iapere. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 257/1 Iaper, *nugax, nugaculus.* *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 806/20 *Hic nugator*, .. a chaper. 1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. 72 b, And Treuisa addeth .. in fyne Englysh, that thys hawtie prelate [abp. Rauf] was a great Iaper: the terme is sumwhat homelye. 1869 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 687/1 Japers, who were an inferior kind of minstrel, also made their appearance in these plays. 1884 A. LANG in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 894/1 Sydney Smith's fame is dwindling into that of a japer of japes.

† **Japery** (dʒēi·pəri). *Obs.* [f. prec.: see -ERY.]

1. Trickery, deception.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* I. XXXIV. (W. de W.) 73/2 That they suffre only by fantasy by dreme & by Iapery of the fende.

2. Jesting speech; ribaldry; a jest.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10131 (Trin.) Þis book is of no iaperie [*Cott.* ribodi] But of god & oure ladie. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 576 (Harl.) After þis comeþ þe synne of Iapers þat ben þe deueles apes For þay maken folk to laughen at here iapes or iaperie as folk doon at þe gaudes of an ape. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* II. ii. 138 This seiyng is to be cast aside as a iaperi. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* XXVII. 85 The hoste .. beleuyd that those wordes had bene spoken in iapery.

Japhetian (dʒăfī·ʃiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *Japheti* or *Japheth* + -IAN.] **a.** *adj.* = next. **b.** *sb.* A descendant of Japheth, one of the sons of Noah.

1850 J. JORDAN in *Chr. Sabbath* ii. 52 They were derived from a different family of Japhetians than the Greeks. *Ibid.* 53 The Hindus are not of Shemitic but of Japhetian origin. 1887 I. TAYLOR in *Nature* 20 Oct. 597/2 The pre-scientific Japhetian theory and the Caucasian theory .. have long been abandoned.

Japhetic (dʒăfe·tik), *a.* Also **Japetic.** [f. *Japheth* (or L. *Japetus*) + -IC.] Of or belonging to Japheth, one of the sons of Noah; descended or supposed to be descended from Japheth: sometimes applied to the Indo-European family.

1828 WEBSTER s. v., The Japhetic nations, which people the North of Asia and all Europe. Japhetic languages. 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 136 The Indo-European or Japetic people. 1865 W. SMITH *O. Test. Hist.* (1876) 37 The allusion to the light complexion of the Japhetic races. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xii. 260 A spontaneous growth of the Japetic stock scattered by the Cushite empire.

So **Japhetite** (dʒē·fetəit), also **Japhethite**, a descendant of Japheth.

1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* ix. 25 The Persians, the Macedonians, and the Romans, who were all Japhethites. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiii. 268 The Japhetites of the Bible include none of the black races.

Japing, -ly: see under JAPE *v.*

Ja·pish, *a.* [f. JAPE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a jape; inclined to jest. Hence **Ja·pishly** *adv.*, **Ja·pishness.**

1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 598/2 Surely a man of some japishness..might be fished out here and there. 1888 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 714/2 Stockton's *Bee-man of Orn* is a collection of *Märchen*, writ japishly, and of varying value.

Japon, obs. form of JAPAN.

Japonate (dʒæ·pŏnēit). *Chem.* [f. JAPON·IC + -ATE 1 1 c.] A salt of japonic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 117 The Japonates do not crystallize, but dry into hard masses.

† **Japo·nian,** *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. *Japon*, JAPAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or relating to Japan; Japanese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 526 A Iaponian King had erected three thousand..Temples, with houses adjoyned for the Bonzii. 1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relations* II. 278 After his death the Japonian Army withdrew from Coria.

B. *sb.* A native of Japan.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 857 The Iaponians being furnished with brazen ordinance. 1627 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* (1651) 21 The Japonians are longer-liv'd than the Chineses. 1679 *Confinement* 32 His Neighbours slight him, and there's not a Man, But looks as strange, as a Japonian.

So † **Ja·ponite** *sb.*, a Japanese.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 525 Between him and the King of China hapned warres about the Kingdome of Coray, which the Iaponites left upon his death.

Japonic (dʒăpo·nik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to Japan; Japanese.

Japonic earth: catechu, terra japonica. *Japonic acid*: $C_{13}H_{10}O_5$, a form of tannic acid obtained from catechu.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C., Milan* 245 Chinese and Japonic manuscripts. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 104 Powder'd Japonic Earth. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 275 The size of a nutmeg of *diascordium*, or the japonic confection. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 116 By this absorption of oxygen, the catechuic acid is changed into japonic acid. 1859 FOWNES *Man. Chem.* 457 Japonic acid is a black and nearly insoluble substance, soluble in alkalies and precipitated by acids.

Hence **Japo·nically** *adv.*, in Japanese style; **Japo·nicize** *v.*, to make Japanese, to Japanize.

1889 *Academy* 27 July 656 A sort of tale .. illustrated 'japonically'. 1890 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 284/1 Japanese place-names..japonicized in pronunciation.

Japonize (dʒæ·pŏnəiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = JAPANIZE.

1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 224 *note*, Many place-names all over Japan are of Ainu origin, japonised.

So **Ja·ponism,** Japonizing action or practice; following of the Japanese fashion.

1890 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Mar. 380/1 Cockney Japonism, applying an impossible Fuji-no Yama on a ground of saffron.

Jaquenette, altered form of JACONET.

Jaques, obs. form of JAKES.

Jar (dʒāɹ), *sb.*1 Forms: 6 gerre, 6–7 iarre, 7–8 jarr, 6– jar. [Goes with JAR *v.* Sense 7 appears to be independently taken from the vb.; and in sense 8 there may be an independent operation of the same echoic or onomatopœic process which gave rise to the vb. and sb.]

I. A sound or vibration.

1. A harsh inharmonious sound or combination of sounds; † *spec.* in *Mus.*, A discord (*obs.*).

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 Composition..is an apte joynyng together of woordes in suche order, that neither the eare shall espie any gerre, nor yet [etc.]. 1586 W. MASSIE *Marriage Serm. at Trofford*, A little iarre in musick is not easily espied. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 5 If he compact of iarres, grow Musicall, We shall haue shortly discord in the Spheares. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 359 When the Jars of Crowders shall be thought good Music. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 502 With rash and awkward force the chord he shakes, And grins with wonder at the jar he makes. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 278 The critic's fastidious ear listens to nothing but the jar of rude rhymes.

† **2.** A vibration or tick of the clock; cf. JAR *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 43, I loue thee not a Iarre o' th' clock, behind What Lady she her Lord.

3. A quivering or grating sound; a tremulous or harsh vibration of sound.

1669 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* (J.), The impulse..shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling jar. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* V. iv, Bolt and bar Resumed their place with sullen jar. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* ii. 9 House after house echoed upon his passage with a ghostly jar.

4. A vibration or tremulous movement resulting from concussion, *esp.* a movement of this kind running through the body or nerves; a thrill of the nerves, mind, or feelings caused by, or resembling the effect of, a physical shock.

c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xii, She..ran up the steps to be jumped down again. He advised her against it, thought the jar too great. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 371 Such exercise as gives a general jar to the animal frame, as riding a hard-trotting horse. *a* 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* i. (1858) 100, I know what it is to feel the jar of nerve gradually cease. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 131 It is a jar to the mind, like coming down three steps without notice.

II. 5. Discord, want of harmony, disagreement; a divergence or conflict of opinions, etc.; † a discrepancy of statement (*obs.*).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* x. verse 19 There fel a newe iar in opinions among the people. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 21 The iarre in the number of the Judges, I labour not to reconcile. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 16 Not..admitting discord, and iarre in things whereof the one should be as the true exposition of the other. 1893 in Barrows *Parlt. Relig.* II. 837 [If] there has been no such jar in the original creation as the doctrine of sin implies.

6. Discord manifested in strife or contention; variance, dissension, quarrelling.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. ii. (1867) 47 Alone to bed she went. This was their beginnyng of iar. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 26 He maketh warre, he maketh peace againe, And yett his peace is but continual iarre. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* XV. ¶ 2 The continual conversation that is among them .. will be apt to minister some occasion of jar. 1781 COWPER *Expostul.* 294 Thy senate is a scene of civil jar. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* xciv, They can but listen at the gates, And hear the household jar within.

b. A dissension, dispute, quarrel. Now used chiefly of petty (esp. domestic) broils.

1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* v. (1590) 186 Brawles, iarres, and vnkindnesse betwixt man and wife before their children and seruants. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xi, Now there were no jars, no chiding .. in all the Town of Mansoul. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 418 The vanquish'd party shall their claim release, And the long jars conclude in lasting peace. 1848 BRIGHT *Sp., Ireland* 25 Aug., Ireland has long been a land of jars and turmoil. 1853–7 TRENCH *Proverbs* i. 20 Women's jars breed men's wars. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* i. 5 Once or twice a family jar put two households at war.

c. *At (a) jar*, † *at jars*: at discord, in a state of dissension or variance. † *To fall at jar*: to fall out, to quarrel (*obs.*) Cf. AJAR 2. Now *rare.*

1552 *Acts Privy Counc. Eng.* 23 July (1892) 102 A letter to the Mayour and townes men of Excestre willing them .. to contynnewe in frendship with . the gentlemen with whome they were lately at jarre. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 82/2 The citizens and Ormond his armie fell at some iar. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1633) 122 The German Princes were still at a jarre about the choice of their Emperors. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 74 An hugger-mugger of meddlesom beings all at jars. 1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* VI. (1848) 220 The hues of colour in the sky and distance must frequently be at jar with the light and shade of the advanced parts. 1859 I. TAYLOR

Logic in Theol. 139 The life seen and temporal, and the life eternal are at a jar.

III. 7. A method of connecting the bit and the rods or cable in an apparatus for drilling rocks by impact, by means of which at each up-stroke a jar of the bit is produced which jerks it upwards though it may be tightly wedged in the hole.

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol.*, etc. (1865) 28 The downward stroke of the walking-beam releases the Auger Stem and Bit for an instant as the Jars slide together, and they fall the distance necessary to penetrate the rock, and are again lifted by the Jars on the upward stroke. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Jars*, a part of percussion-drilling apparatus for deep holes .. which by producing at each up-stroke a decided jar of the bit jerks it up. 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 The 'jars', two heavy bars linked together.

IV. 8. A representation of the harsh vibratory sound made by certain birds and insects, used to form their popular names, as JAR-BIRD, JAR-FLY, JAR-OWL; hence transferred to the animal, etc., as in EVE-JAR, NIGHT-JAR.

Jar (dʒɑ̄r), *sb.*[2] Forms: 6–7 iarre, 7–8 jarr, 7– jar. [a. F. *jarre* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) = Pr. *jarro*, Sp., Pg. *jarra, jarro*, It. *giara* (formerly also *giarra, zara*), a. Arab. جَرَّة *jarrah*, earthen water-vessel. (The Eng. may be in part directly from Sp.)]

1. A vessel of earthenware, stoneware, or glass, without spout or handle (or having two handles), usually more or less cylindrical in form. Orig. used only in its eastern sense of a large earthen vessel for holding water, oil, wine, etc. (See quots.)

Leyden jar, an electrical condenser consisting of a cylindrical glass jar lined inside and outside nearly to the top with tin foil, the inner coating being connected at the top with a brass rod which ends in a knob.

1592 J. TWITT in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III. 568 Wee descryed a frigat..wherein were 22. iarres of copper-money. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 469 At the dore there is a great iarre of water, with a..Ladle in it, and there they wash their feete. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 48, I found that ..hanging some lead in the iarres, it continued perfect good. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxv. 199 The Glass did..fall down to the bottom of the Jar. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Abbé Conti* 19 May, The galleries.. are adorned with jars of flowers. 1750 FRANKLIN *Lett.*, etc. 25 Dec., Wks. 1840 V. 255 The shock from two large glass jars, containing as much electrical fire as forty common phials. 1832 *Hand-bk. Nat. Philos.* II. *Electr.* viii. 34 (U.K.S.) This instrument having been made known principally through the experiments of Kleist, Cuneus, and Muschenbroeck, at Leyden, the name of the *Leyden phial*, or *jar*, was generally applied to it. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. xxiii. (1862) II. 563 The jars and pottery of Korkyra enjoyed great reputation.

2. Such a vessel and its contents; hence, as much as a jar will hold, a jarful. Formerly a measure of capacity varying according to the commodity.

1598 FLORIO, *Giara, Giarra*, .. also a certaine measure of liquid things, which we call a iarre. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Jar* (Span. *Jarro*..), with us it is most usually taken for a vessel of twenty Gallons of Oyl. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jarr of Oil*, an Earthen Vessel containing from 18 to 26 Gallons; A Jarr of green Ginger is about a Hundred Pounds Weight. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 56 Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil. 1848 L. HUNT (*title*) A Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jar radiation, jar-like* adj.; †jar-glass, a low glass vessel shaped like a gallipot.

1602 PLAT *Delightes for Ladies* (1605) § 52 Put it vp in gally pots or iarre glasses. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 256 Take a flat glass, we call them jarr glasses, strew in a lair of fine sugar. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 274/2 Keep it in a Jarglass or Gally-pot, tyed close over with a wet Bladder, for Vse. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 42 These animals are given to eject water from their jar-like bodies. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/2 The discharges of a Leyden jar were sent through the primary wire of an oil induction coil. The wave-length of the jar radiation was three hundred metres.

Jar, *sb.*[3] *arch.* or *colloq.* [Later form of *char*, CHARE *sb.*[1], turn, turning: see AJAR[1].] In the phrases *on* (*upon*) *the jar*, †*on* (*a*) *jar*, †*at jar*, on the turn, partly open, AJAR[1]: cf. CHARE *sb.*[1] 2 b.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 7 The fulfilledness or perfection of the will in the next life, will not be in a standing at jar, and wavering alike towards good and evil. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 45 Finding a Door upon the jar. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 311 The door was on the jar, and, gently opening it, I entered and stood behind her unperceived. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* II. ii, She never absolutely shuts her mouth, but leaves it always on a-jar, as it were, thus. 1794 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* II. 112 She found .. the hall door on jar. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, 'I see Mrs. Bardell's street door on the jar'. 'On the what?' exclaimed the little judge. 'Partly open, my Lord', said Serjeant Snubbin.

Jar (dʒɑ̄r), *v.* Forms: 6–7 iarr(e, 6 gorre, ier, charre, 7–8 jarr, 6– jar. [This vb. and its accompanying sb. JAR[1] are known only from the 16th c. In origin prob. echoic, varying with *gerre, charre*, representing (with trilled *r*) a continued harsh vibratory sound. Words phonetically akin are *churr, chirr, chark* (OE. *cearcian*), *chirk*, etc., with various verbs expressing vocal sound in other languages.]

I. 1. *intr.* To make or emit a harsh grating sound; to make a musical discord; to sound harshly or in discord with other sounds. Also *fig.*

1526 SKELTON *Dk. Albany* 378 Ye muse somwhat too far, All out of joint ye iar. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 76 b, Thei would bestowe greate labour and diligence to sette the strynges in right tune, and had maners gerryng quite and clene out of all good accorde or frame. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 115 Iarringe, and snarringe at me like dogs. 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xi. 124 The British Language, which our Vowels wants, And iarres so much upon harsh Consonants. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* IV. v. Wks. 1856 I. 131 The strings of natures symphony Are crackt and jar. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. viii. 21 Though with the clock they have given the last stroke, yet they keep a jarring, muttering to themselves a good while after. 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* VI. xiii. 189 If it..ring clearly, it is whole; if it do jar, it is cracked somewhere. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ₱ 10 She jarrs and is out of Tune very often in Conversation. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* iv. (1789) 10 Rivers of peace attend his song..He jars; and, lo! the flints are broke. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. iv, Perchance my heart and harp have lost a string, And both may jar.

†**b.** To produce a harsh or grating sound on or as on a musical instrument. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 93 Many other good men iarryng alwayes upon the same stryng, mistooke the note as I did. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* Wks. 1883–4 V. 185 Brauely did he drum on this Cutwolfes bones..iarring on them quaueringly with his hammer. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* III. xlviii, Which like the tunes of the Celestials are .. Compar'd with which Arion did but iar.

†**2.** *intr.* Of a clock (or, of minutes): To tick. Also (in quot. 1593) *trans.* To cause to tick. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 51 My thoughts, are minutes; and with Sighes they iarre Their watches on vnto mine eyes. *c* 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 122 The bells tolling..the minutes jarring, and the clock striking twelve. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* IV. cvii, He heares no waking clocke, nor watch to iarre.

3. *intr.* To strike against something (or each other) with a grating sound, or so as to cause vibration; to clash. Const. *upon, with, against.*

1665 [see JARRING *ppl. a.* 2]. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 143 ₱ 1 He came..encumbered with a bar of cold iron ..it banged against his calf and jarred upon his right heel, as he walked. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xvii, As broad-sword upon target jarred. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xiii. 327 His boat of life had already jarred upon the soft shores of the eternal land.

4. *intr.* With reference to the sensation caused by discordant sound: To sound harshly *in* (*obs.*), or fall with harsh effect *on*, the ear. Hence, To strike with discordant or painful effect *upon* the nerves, feelings, mind, conscience, etc.

1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 63 Hyt sounyth veray yl, hyt jarryth in myn yerys, to gyue such powar to blynd fortune. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xiii. 108 Of all his audacious innovations, none, perhaps, jarred more upon the prejudices of his countrymen. 1851 THACKERAY *Eng. Hum.* i. (1863) 57 His laugh jars on one's ear after seven score years. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 322 The iniquity of the proposal jarred against the public conscience. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 78 There was something in her manner..which jarred painfully on his feelings.

5. *intr.* Of the body affected: **a.** To vibrate audibly; to resound, clatter, or rattle with a grating or grinding sound. **b.** Hence (without reference to sound) To vibrate, shiver, or shake, from an impact or shock.

1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1830) I. 21 The ship shook and jarred with so unequal grating a motion. 1742 PLANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 40 We had a great Shock; it made my House shake much, and the Windows jar. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XX. 203 The incumber'd earth jarr'd under foot. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 102/1 May be applied to the doors and windows..where subject to jar or vibrate.

6. *trans.* To cause to sound discordantly.

1633 tr. *Bp. Hall's Occas. Medit.* § 80 When once they [bells] jarre, and check each other .. how harsh and unpleasing is that noise. 1839–40 DE QUINCEY *Casuistry* Wks. 1858 VIII. 300 Every impulse of bad health jars or untunes some string in the fine harp of human volition. 1863 WHITTIER *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* 107, I alone the beauty mar, I alone the music jar.

7. To cause to vibrate; to shake into vibration; to trill. In quot. 1568 to grind (the teeth).

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amitie* (1879) 101 And break the bragges of cursed curres, that iarre their teeth at thee. 1790 WALKER *Pronounc. Dict.* Introd. § 419 The rough *r* is formed by jarring the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth near the fore teeth. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Westm. Abb.* (1859) 129 It [the music] fills the vast pile, and seems to jar the very walls. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 53 The blow must have jarred the hand of Shifty Dick up to his very shoulder. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* vii. (Paterson) 150 A sudden gust..jars all the windows.

b. To cause the nerves or feelings to vibrate painfully, to send a shock through.

1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 12 The fine paved road..jars the nerves terribly. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* V. 393 Discord of dreadful sounds That jarr'd the soul. 1821 BYRON *Cain* III. i. 135 Since That saying jars you, let us only say—'Twere better that he never had been born.

8. To injure by concussion or impact.

1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* viii. 214 If you take in hand a musical instrument that has been broken or jarred, all its notes jangle in discord. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* 359 This blood comes from the wall of an abscess jarred and torn by the succussion of the harassing cough.

b. To roughen, as by concussion or impact.

18.. O. BYRNE *Artisan's Handbk.* 338 (Cent.) The face of the polishing-lap is hacked or jarred.

9. To drill by impact, as a rock; to use a drill-jar upon: cf. JAR *sb.*[1] 7. (Funk.)

10. To drive by a jarring sound.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* III. ii. 540 Man, thou hast struck upon the chord which jars All nature from my heart.

II. 11. *intr.* To be out of harmony or at discord in character or effect; to be at variance; to disagree; to conflict. Of persons (*obs.*), or of opinions, statements, systems, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 E iij, In this thynge almost all the maysters of medycyne do agre, albeit that in sondry thynges they iarre. 1563 A. BROOKE (*title*) Agreemente of sondry Places of Scripture, seeming in shew to iarre. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 49/2 The Gospell is not a doctrine iarring from the lawe that Moses published in Gods name. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 793 Orders and Degrees Jarr not with liberty, but well consist. 1764 CHURCHILL *Gotham* III. 577 Making those jar, whom Reason meant to join. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 168 This verse..jars with the words which precede and follow.

b. To come into conflict, to clash.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. xi. (1651) 30 They often jar, Reason is overborne by Passion. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 174 ₱ 1, And yet those Interests are ever jarring. 1851 G. BRIMLEY *Ess., Wordsw.* 140 Clashing sympathies jarred the more harshly within him.

12. *intr.* To be at strife or active variance; to quarrel; to dispute, bicker, wrangle.

1550 LATIMER *Last Serm. bef. Edw. VI* Serm. (1562) 125 They will ier now a dayes one with an other, excepte they haue all. *Ibid.* 125 b, When they haue ierred they haue both gon to wracke. 1587 HIGGINS in *Mirr. Mag., Brennus* xxxi, O rather now, my sonnes, leaue of to iar. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. ii, We will not jar about the price. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 94 If intestine Broils allarm the Hive,..The Vulgar in divided Factions jar. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 176 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife, United jar, and yet are loth to part. 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* xi, We were everlastingly jarring and saying disagreeable things to each other.

†**13.** *trans.* To bring to disunion or discord. *Obs.*

c 1615 SYLVESTER tr. *H. Smith's Map of Man*, We build and batter, ioyne and iarre, We heap and scatter, make and marre. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] lxxii. 208 'Giue it to the fairest', was it, which jarr'd the Goddesses.

Hence **Jarred** (dʒɑ̄rd), *ppl. a.*

1892 ANNE RITCHIE *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. vii. 211 He was in a jarred and troubled state. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 28 Oct. 6/5 This little island..viewed..with such jarred ambition by the great Empires of the world.

‖ **Jararaca** (dʒărărā·kă). [Native name in Tupi-Guarani.] A venomous serpent of Brazil (*Bothrops Jararaca*) of the family *Crotalidæ*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 Snakes, as the Iararaca, of..foure kinds, of muskie sent, one ten spannes long. 1708 tr. *Nieuhoff's Brazil* in Pinkerton *Voy.* (1808) XIV. 714 The serpent Jararaka is short, seldom exceeding the length of an arm to the elbow. 1825 A. CALDCLEUGH *Trav. S. Amer.* I. ii. 40 The jararáca is sometimes..six feet in length.

†**Jarbe.** *Sc. Obs.* [app. var. of GERBE; a. F. *gerbe*, OF. *jarbe* sheaf.] Apparently 'a knot in form of a sheaf' (Jam.).

1578 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 264 A belt of knottis of perll and reid curall and jarbes of gold contening xliii knottis of perll. 1579 *Ibid.* 288 Ane belt of knottis of perll amatistes and jarbis of gold betuix.

Jar-bird. [JAR *sb.*[1] 8.] Local name of the Nut-hatch.

1768 G. WHITE *Selborne* xvi. (1875) 60 My countrymen talk much of a bird that makes a clatter with his bill against a dead bough, or some old pales, calling it a jar-bird. .. It proved to be the *Sitta europæa* (nuthatch).

‖ **Jarde.** *Farriery. Obs.* [F. *jarde*, ad. It. *giarda*, med.L. *giarda, jarda.*] = JARDON.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Jardees, Jardons.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Jardes* (French), hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jarden, obs. form of JORDAN (almond).

‖ **Jardinière** (ʒardinyē·r). [F., = a female gardener, a gardener's wife, a pot or stand for flowers.] An ornamental receptacle, pot, or stand for the display of growing flowers within doors, or on a window-sill, balustrade, or other part of a building; also for the display of cut flowers for the decoration of the table, etc.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON *Idler in France* I. 121 Small *jardinières* are placed in front of each panel of looking-glass. 1873 MISS THACKERAY *Wks.* (1891) I. 465 'Take care, you will knock over the jardinière', cried Mrs. Palmer. 1884 F. BOYLE *Borderland* 321 Superb old braziers lately fashionable as jardinières.

‖ **Jardon.** *Farriery. Obs.* [F. *jardon*, ad. It. *giardone*, augmentative of *giarda* JARDE.] A callous tumour on the leg of a horse, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxxviii. (1738) 234 All those hard Tumors..whether they be Spavins, Jardons, Curbs, or any other kind. 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 11 A Jardon is a swelling on the outside of the hock, proceeding from a kick or some accident.

Jardyne: see JORDAN (almond).

†**Ja·recork.** *Obs.* [*f. jare*, of unascertained origin + CORK *sb.*[2]] A kind of purple or red dye-stuff, obtained from various lichens.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 Que nul tinctour nauter person tinct..ascun drap launs ouesque orchel ou corke appell' iarecorke sur peine de forfeiture et perdicion de xls. 1483 tr. *Act 1 Rich. III*, c. 8 § 3 Diers..usen to die great quantite as well of fyne as of course Clothes with Orchell and Corke brought from beyonde the See called Jarecork.

P In Cowell's *Interpreter* 1607, this word was misprinted *Iarrock*, and this blundered form was handed down as 'a kind of cork so called', in the law dictionaries of 17th and 18th c., and in the general dictionaries of Phillips, Coles, Bailey, and Ash, still appearing in those of Halliwell and Wright.

Jarfalcon, etc., obs. forms of GERFALCON.

Ja·r-fly. [JAR *sb.*[1] 8.] A winged insect of the family *Cicadidæ*, so called from the shrill jarring sound which it produces.

1880 *New Virgin.* I. 110 Insects... There is the thing they call the 'jar-fly', for instance. .. It makes a noise like a watchman's rattle.

Jarful (dʒā·ɹful). [f. JAR *sb.*[2] + -FUL.] As much as a jar will contain.

1866 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/3 The New Year's allocution of the Emperor Napoleon..seems to have been as mellifluous as a jarful of Narbonne honey.

†**Jarg,** *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **girg.** [Echoic: cf. JAR *sb.*[1] and *v.*, CHARK, CHIRK.]

1. *intr.* Of a door or gate: To make a creaking noise, to grate, jar, vibrate.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vii. 57 The brasin durris iargis on the marble hirst. *Ibid.* VI. ix. 88 At last with horrible soundis trist Thai wareit portis, iargand on the hirst, Warpit wp braid. *Ibid.* VII. xi. 33 Wythin that girgand hirst also suld he Pronunce the new weyr. *a* 1600 DRAYTON *Mortimer.* N ij, The iargging casements which the fierce wind dryues, Puts him in mind of fetters, chaynes, and gyues.

2. *fig.* 'To waver, to flinch' (Jam.).

a 1614 J. MELVILL *Mem.* (Wodrow Soc.) 69 He .. nevir jarged a jot ather from the substance of the cause, or forme of proceiding thairin. *Ibid.* 142 Mr. Andro [Melvill] never jarging, nor daschit a whit, withe magnanimus courage .. planlie tauld the King and Counsall, that [etc.].

Hence **Jarg** (also **jerg, jirg, girg**) *sb. Sc.*, a creaking noise.

1820 HOGG *Wint. Even. T.* II. 42 (Jam.) Thilk dor gyit ay..thilk tother jerg. 1825–80 JAMIESON, *Jarg, Jerg*, a harsh grating sound, as that of a rusty hinge. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 148 The sofa gied an awfu' girg.

†**Jargaunt,** *a. Obs. rare.* [Form and origin uncertain: the MSS. read *chargaunt, chariant.* Cf. JARGON *sb.*[1] and *v.*] ? Chattering.

1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xvii. (1555) Lj b/1 And yet they be as Iargaunt as a pye.

†**Ja·rgle,** *v. Obs.* Also 6 **iargol.** [a. OF. *jargoillier, -ouiller, -oullier* (also *gar-*) to warble as a bird, murmur as a brook, chatter, prob. f. an onomatopœic base *jarg-, garg-*: see JARGON *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To utter a harsh or shrill sound; to chatter, jar. Hence †**Ja·rgling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 The iargolyne of the suallou gart the iay iangil. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* IV. iv, Her husband's rusty iron corselet; Whose iargling sound might rocke her babe to rest. 1600 *Eng. Helicon* Fiv, Harke, sweete Phil, how Philomell, That was wont to sing so well, Iargles now in yonder bush, Worser than the rudest T[h]rush.

†**Jargogle,** *v. Obs. trans.* To confuse, jumble.

1692 LOCKE *3rd Let. Toleration* iii. 92, I fear, that the jumbling of those good and plausible Words in your Head .. might a little jargogle your Thoughts, and lead you hoodwink'd the round of your own beaten Circle.

Jargon (dʒā·ɹgən), *sb.*[1] Also: 4 **iargoun, girgoun, -un,** 5 **gargoun,** (7 **ier-, jur-, gergon, jargone**). [a. OF. *jargon, -oun, gargon, ghargun, gergon,* warbling of birds, prattle, chatter, talk; = It. *gergo, gergone*; cf. Sp. *gerigonza*, formerly *girgonz* (Diez), Pg. *gerigonça*. Of uncertain origin (see Littré, & Diez s. v. *gergo*); perh. containing the same radical *garg-, jarg-* as *jargoillier*: see JARGLE.]

1. The inarticulate utterance of birds, or a vocal sound resembling it; twittering, chattering.

This early sense, which became obsolete in the 15th cent., has been revived in modern literature, sometimes with a mixture of sense 5; cf. JARGON *v.* 1.

c 1385 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 604 He was al coltissh ful of ragerye And ful of Iargon [*v.rr.* Girgoun, -un] as a flekked pye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 264 Sche [Medea] made many a wonder soun..And riht so as hir jargoun strangeth, In sondri wise hir forme changeth. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 3148 Thre ravenes hyghte adoun, And made a gret gargoun. 1830 LONGF. *Return of Spring* 6 With beast and bird the forest rings, Each in his jargon cries or sings. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 396 The snow-birds increase in numbers. .. It is delightful to hear their sweet jargon.

2. A jingle or assonance of rimes. *rare.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 163/42 Iargon, rime, *fabula, metrica.* 1891 C. JAMES *Rom. Rigmarole* 103 Later that evening some Power sent me to my writing-table, with a jargon of rhymes in my head.

3. Unintelligible or meaningless talk or writing; nonsense, gibberish. (Often a term of contempt for something the speaker does not understand.)

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 Swiche wordus of wise we wilnun to lere, þere nis no iargoun, no iangle, ne iuggementis falce. 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* iii. 66 Which we must remember the Romanists vnderstand by this Iargon. 1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 42 It had bene a thousand times more materiall then all this Iargon. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 651 When Religion and Theology .. is made Philosophy, then is it all meer jargon and insignificant non-sence. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (ed. 2) 12 Alchymy..is found to be mere Jargon and Imposture. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iii. 100 Cease, cease that jargon About sights seen in the city. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* IV. vii. (ed. 5) 628 The laws of rating [in the case of railways and water-works] are simply a mass of heterogeneous and contradictory jargon.

†4. A conventional method of writing or conversing by means of symbols otherwise meaningless; a cipher, or other system of characters or signs having an arbitrary meaning. *Obs.*

1594 BACON in *Life & Lett.* (1862) I. 284 The letters aforesaid, written in jargon or verbal cipher. 1643 5 *Yrs. K. James* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 393 They had cyphers and jargons for the king and queen, and great men of the realm; things seldom used but either by Princes or their Confederates. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* Lady's Answ. to Knt. 76, I..can unriddle, by their tones, Their mystic cabals, and jargones. 1708 BURNET *Lett.* (ed. 3) 250 She [a deaf child] had formed a sort of Jargon in which she could hold conversation.

5. A barbarous, rude, or debased language or variety of speech; a 'lingo'; used esp. of a hybrid speech arising from a mixture of languages. Also applied contemptuously to a language by one who does not understand it.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 Besides the Jargon and Patois of severall Provinces, I understand no lesse then six Languages. 1697 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 131 She now mixes Italian, English, and Spanish with her own natural Language, and this makes such a Jargon [etc.]. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 203 Others had the Levant Jargon, which they call Lingua Frank. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* Pref. § 86 A mingled dialect, like the jargon which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* ii. 67 They [the pagans of antiquity] could discover in a foreign language nothing but a barbarous jargon. *Ibid.* v. 184 The Negro jargon of the United States. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 3. 288 'Oxford Latin' became proverbial for a jargon in which the very tradition of grammar had been lost.

6. Applied contemptuously to any mode of speech abounding in unfamiliar terms, or peculiar to a particular set of persons, as the language of scholars or philosophers, the terminology of a science or art, or the cant of a class, sect, trade, or profession.

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* IV. xlvi, *Abstract essences* and *substantiall formes.* For the interpreting of which Iargon, there is need of somewhat more than ordinary attention. 1704 *Swift's T. Tub* Bookseller to Rdr., It would..pass for little more than the cant or jargon of the trade. 1717 BULLOCK *Woman is a riddle* II. 18, I see, Mr. Vulture, you are a perfect master in the jargon of the Law. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 485 Space and time have occasioned much metaphysical jargon. 1825 LYTTON *Zicci* ii, I should tell you in their despicable jargon that my planet sat darkly in your house of life. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* vii. 324 The jargon of the German mystic was exactly what he wanted in his present state of mind.

7. A medley or 'babel' of sounds.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 P 1 Our Soldiers .. send us over Accounts of their Performances in a Jargon of Phrases, which they learn among their conquered Enemies. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. i, That savage jargon of yells, brays and screams familiarly but feebly termed 'The cries of London'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, Dissonant hubbub there is; jargon as of Babel.

b. *transf.* Any mixture of heterogeneous elements. *rare.*

1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4. 37 Such a Jargon of Ideas, such an Inconsistency of Notions, such a Confusion of Particles that rather puzzle than connect the Sense.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1544 The gloom Of cloister'd monks and jargon-teaching schools. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* I, Sudden a thousand different jargon-sounds, Like jangling bells, harsh-mingling grate the ear. 1770 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 60 Little Mozart .. immediately began five or six lines of a jargon recitative proper to introduce a love song. 1887 H. KNOLLYS *Sk. Life Japan* 281 At the end of four months I should have been able..to go ahead with what I may call jargon fluency.

Hence **Ja·rgonal** *a.*, of the nature of jargon or sound without sense; **Ja·rgonish** *a.*, resembling or characteristic of a jargon.

1816 *Q. Rev.* XVI. 28 That inflated and jargonish style which has of late prevailed. 1831 in *Mirror* XVII. 299/1 Away, then, with the jargonal pretence that English singers cannot acquire a good and pure Italian pronunciation.

Jargon, jargoon (dʒā·ɹgən, dʒaɹgūn'), *sb.*[2] [a. F. *jargon* (1762 in *Dict. Acad.*), ad. It. *giargone* (Hatz.-Darm.). Ulterior derivation obscure: Hatz.-Darm. compare OF. *jagonce, jargunce* (in St. Brandan), variants of *jacinth* (see JACOUNCE); but most etymologists identify it ultimately with ZIRCON, Pg. *zarcão*, Arab. زرقون *zarqūn*. (Both the hyacinth or jacinth and the jargon are varieties of zircon.)]

A translucent, colourless, or smoky variety of the mineral zircon, found in Ceylon.

α. 1769 *Pub. Advertiser* 29 May 3/4 Rough and polished Emeralds .. Topazes, Jargoons. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1526 These borders are studded with .. jargoon diamonds. 1883 CHURCH *Prec. Stones* iv. 28 The diamond and the jargoon do not improve or bring out each other's qualities, for they have too many points in common. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 215 The Zircon, the Hyacinth, and the Jargoon are silicates of zirconia.

β. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 206 The hyacinth .. consists .. more than six-tenths of its weight of a peculiar earth, now known under the name of jargon, zircon, or circonia. 1868–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1079 The name *hyacinth* includes the bright-coloured varieties of zircon; .. the greyish or brownish kinds are called zirconite. A variety from Ceylon, which is colourless, or has only a smoky tinge, and is therefore sold for inferior diamonds, is sometimes called *jargon.*

Jargon (dʒā·ɹgən), *v.* Also 4 **iargoune,** 5 **-onne,** (7 **gargon**). [a. OF. *jarg-, gargonner, -ouner,* F. *jargonner*, to warble, chatter, jabber, talk, f. *jargon* JARGON *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To warble, twitter, chatter. *Obs.* from 15th to 19th c.: see JARGON *sb.*[1] 1.

?*a* 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 716 These birdes..Laies of loue, full well souning Thei songen in her iargoning. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 318 She withall no word may soune But chitre and as a brid iargoune. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xiii, The birdes that iargonned on the ryver.. made her to slepe. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* V. xvi, All little birds that are How they seem'd to fill the sea and air With their sweet jargoning! 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xv. Pr. Wks. 1886 II. 335 A cage, in which sundry canary-birds .. were jargoning together. 1892 A. LANG *Grass of Parnassus* 108 Far in dim fields cicalas jargoned.

b. *trans.* To utter by warbling, warble.

1894 *Tablet* 22 Dec. 966 Never mavis or merle Jargoned such roundelays.

2. *intr.* To utter jargon; to talk unintelligibly.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 164/42 Iargon, *nugari.* 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIII. 69 If he jargons thus, he can expect nothing else. 1850 CARLYLE *Latter-d. Pamph.* ii. 29 Disappear, I say; away, and jargon no more in that manner.

b. *trans.* To utter in a jargon; to prate about in a jargon.

1805 [see below]. 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 31 In such slang he jargons the characters of Shakespeare and Milton.

Hence **Ja·rgoned** *ppl. a.*, **Ja·rgoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Ja·rgoner,** one who uses jargon.

?*a* 1366 [see 1]. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gargoning*, strange speaking. 1798 [see 1]. 1805 ROBERDEAN in *Spirit Publ. Jrnls.* (1806) IX. 249 The jargon'd phrase. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. iv, Mere idle jargoning, and sound and fury. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 18 His ear was taken by the vibrant jargoning of the boatmen. 1890 O. CRAWFURD *Round the Calendar in Portugal* 28 He [the serin] fills the air of spring and early summer with his eager jargoning. 1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* I. 110 He took it out of the hands of adepts and initiated jargoners.

Jargonal, -ish: see under JARGON *sb.*[1]

Jargonelle (dʒāɹgŏne·l). Also **-el.** [a. F. *jargonelle* 'a very gritty variety of pear' (Littré), dim. of *jargon* JARGON *sb.*[2]]

An early ripening variety of pear.

Orig. applied, as in Fr., to an inferior variety, but already by 1733 transferred to that called in Fr. *Cuisse Madame.*

1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* III. I. 123 Here is a particular List of those [Pears] which I know to be so Bad, that I Counsel no Body to Plant any of them. Summer-Pears .. 8. The Jargonnelle. 1733 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, Jargonelle..is certainly what all the French Gardeners did formerly call the Cuisse Madam. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* iv. (1865) 32 Some are ripe at twenty, like human Jargonelles, and must be made the most of, for their day is soon over. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird Norlaw* I. 22 The white gable wall of the manse, obscured with the branches of its jargonel tree. 1894 *Times* 25 Oct. 10/2 That prettiest and earliest of all pears, the Jargonnelle.

b. Short for *jargonelle pear essence*, Amyl-acetate, $C_5H_{11}.C_2H_3O_2$, used as flavouring for confectionery.

Jargonesque (-e·sk), *a. rare*—[1]. [f. JARGON *sb.*[1] + -ESQUE: cf. mod.F. *jargonnesque* (R. Estienne in Littré).] Characterized by the use of jargon, composed in jargon.

1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 June 7/1 The plan of the book is to make a vocabulary of the jargonesque ballads [i.e. Villon's ballads in *jargon*].

Jargonic (dʒaɹgo·nik), *a.*[1] [f. JARGON *sb.*[1] + -IC.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a jargon.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abeillard & Heloisa* 189 Enveloping jargonic slang. 1834 DISRAELI *Rev. Epick* I. xvii, Jargonic strife! Man fights for syllables And worships words. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Mar. 309 Villon's Coquillards of 1450, seem to have taken their jargonic name from the scallop-shells of Compostella.

Jargonic (dʒaɹgo·nik), *a.*[2] [f. JARGON *sb.*[2] + -IC.] Pertaining to the mineral jargon.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 14 Jargonic Earth, or *Jargonia*..has..been found only in the stone called Jargon, or Circon, of Ceylon. 1828 in WEBSTER. 1847 in CRAIG.

Ja·rgonist. *rare.* [f. JARGON *sb.*[1] + -IST.] One who affects or uses a jargon.

1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* IV. ii, 'And pray of what sect', said Cecilia, 'is this gentleman?' 'Of the sect of jargonists', answered Mr. Gosport. 1829 *Examiner* 178/1 One of the most crotchety sophists, and afflicting jargonists in Parliament. 1878 F. HALL in *Nation* XXVI. 345/1.

Jargonize (dʒā·ɹgŏnəiz), *v.* [f. JARGON *sb.*[1] + -IZE. Cf. OF. *gargoniser* to jargon (1495 in Godef.).] a. *intr.* To talk jargon or a jargon. b. *trans.* To bring (*into* a condition) by means of jargon; to translate into jargon. Hence **Ja·rgonizing** *ppl. a.*; also **Jargoniza·tion,** the action of jargonizing or using a jargon.

1803 J. BRISTED *Pedestr. Tour* II. 523 As there is no.. book by which the jargon may be learned, the candidate for a diploma must be taught to jargonize by an animal called a grinder, whose business it is to drill into the head of his pupil..the questions and answers, which will pass and re-pass in the examining rooms during the time of jargonization. 1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 23 Principle and practice of jargonization. 1812 *Reliquiniom* 63 Cecil's jargonizing pupils all. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 604 He used to pay the *Morning Chronicle* sometimes to let him jargonize in their columns. 1825 *Examiner* 607/1 A prevalent desire..

to jargonise the weak and unprincipled family of the Stuarts into a portion of sentimental public favour. 1887 A. Birrell *C. Brontë* 180 Novels are supposed to treat of life, and life refuses to be jargonized.

†**Jark.** *Old Cant.* A seal.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 4 A counterfaite Lisence, which they call a Gybe, and the seales they call Iarckes. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 78 They [counterfeit sailors] have alwaies a Counterfeit Pass or License which they call a Gybe, and the Seals thereunto Jarkes. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, 'This is a jark from Jim Ratcliffe', said the taller, having looked at the bit of paper.

Hence †**Ja·rkman,** an educated beggar, who fabricates counterfeit passes, licences, and certificates for others.

1561 Awdelay *Frat. Vacab.* 5 A Iarkeman [*misprr.* 1575 Iackeman] is he that can write and reade, and sometime speake latin. He vseth to make counterfaite licences which they call Gybes, and sets to Seales, in their language called Iarkes. 1567 Harman *Caveat* xv. 60 These two names, a Iarkeman and a Patrico, bee in the old briefe of vacabonds...A Iarkeman hathe his name of a Iarke, which is a seale in their Language, as one should make writinges and set seales for lycences and pasporte. 1622 Fletcher *Beggar's Bush* II. i, Come, princes of the ragged regiment.. Jarkman, or patrico, cranke, or clapperdudgeon, Frater, or abram-man. 1624 Bp. Mountagu *Gagg* iii. 35 A counterfeit passe made by some jarkman under an hedge for a rogue. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (*Oath Canting Crew*), No jarkman, be he high or low.

☞ Following the misprint in the 1575 ed. of quot. 1561, *jackman* has been sometimes taken as the right form.

1608 Dekker *Belman Lond.* D iij, Some in this Schoole of Beggers practise writing and reading: and those are called Iackmen. 1673 R. Head *Canting Acad.* 81.

‖**Jarl** (yāl), *sb. Hist.* Also yarl. [ON. (= OE. *eorl* Earl), orig. 'a man of noble birth'; hence used as the title of hereditary Norse and Danish chieftains; later, of the royal liegemen next in rank to the king whom they followed.] An old Norse or Danish chieftain or under-king.

Applied by modern historians to those of Scandinavia, and to those of Orkney, Shetland, and the Western Isles of Scotland. The OE. contemporary form was *eorl*, applied to Danish leaders and to viceroys or governors of the great divisions of the kingdom under Cnut, whence Earl, q.v.

1820 S. Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. iv. iii. 479 Then humble kingdoms, jarlls, and nobility appeared. 1829 Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 40 These northern districts [of Scotland] had for many centuries been more accustomed to pay their allegiance to the Norwegian yarls, or pirate kings. 1839 Keightley *Hist. Eng.* I. 38 Five Danish Kings and seven Iarls were slain. 1861 J. A. H. Murray *Week in Orkney* 12 Sigurd, the first Jarl, in alliance with Thorstein the red, Norse Jarl of the Hebrides, conquered all Scotland north of the Grampians.

Hence **Ja·rldom,** the territory governed by a jarl; **Ja·rless,** the wife of a jarl; **Ja·rlship,** the office or function of a jarl.

1820 Turner *Anglo-Sax.* (ed. 3) I. iv. iii. 480 Among their little kingdoms and jarlldoms. 1847 I. A. Blackwell in *Percy's Transl. Mallet's North. Antiq.* 141 *note*, We are not told whether Sigurd's fair Countess or Jarless accompanied him. 1861 J. A. H. Murray *Week in Orkney* 11 Ridding them of the piratical Vikings, and bestowing the jarlship of them upon Sigurd brother to Rognvald. *Ibid.* 28 When Rolf the Ganger, the third successor to the Jarldom, found Orkney too narrow a sphere.

†**Jarl,** *v. Obs. rare.* Also iarle. [app. a derivative of Jar *v.*] *intr.* To quarrel, fall out.

1580 Sidney *Lett. R. Sidney* 18 Oct. in A. Collins *Sidney Collect. Lett.* (1746) I. 285 The odd 30*l.* shall come with the Hundred, or els my Father and I will iarle. *a* 1586 — *Arcadia* II. (1622) 224 What if Læläps a better morsell find Then you earst knew? rather take part with him Then iarle.

Ja·rless, *a.* [f. Jar *sb.*[1] + -less.] Free from jar or jars; causing no jar.

1876 Blackie *Songs Relig. & Life* 67 Nor can the well-timed courses Of earths and moons Ring to the stroke of blind unthinking forces Their jarless tunes. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Jan. 5/2 The smooth, jarless, but sadly suggestive hammock.

Jarman, obs. form of German *a.*[1]

Jarnsey, obs. form of Jersey.

Jarosite (dʒæ·rŏsəit). *Min.* [Named 1852 from Barranco Jaroso, in Spain: see -ite.] A hydrous sulphate of iron and potassium, occurring usually in yellowish rhombohedral crystals.

1854 Dana *Min.* (ed. 4) 389 Jarosite..may be isomorphous with alunite. 1883 M. F. Heddle in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 402/2 Jarosite..fibrous in nodules or incrusting.

Jar-owl, jarr-owl. [Jar *sb.*[1] 8.] A local name of the goatsucker or night-jar.

1832-5 Jesse *Gleanings* (1843) 297 The Caprimulgus is known in different parts of England by the names of the dor-hawk,..jarr-owl, churn-owl,..and night-jarr.

Jarr(e, obs. forms of Jar *sb.* and *v.*

Jarraff: see Giraffe.

Jarrah (dʒæ·rä). [Anglicized adaptation of *Jerryhl*, the native name in West Australia; called in Sir Geo. Grey's Glossary (1840) *djar-rail*, in Mr. G. F. Moore's (1884) *djarryl.* (Morris *Austral English.*)] The mahogany gum-tree (*Eucalyptus marginata*) of West Australia; the timber of this tree, remarkable for its durability. Also *attrib.* as *jarrah-forest, -timber, -tree, -wood.*

1855 *Treas. Bot.* 635/2 *Jarrah*, a durable West Australian wood, like mahogany, the produce of *Eucalyptus resinata.* 1873 Trollope *Austral. & N. Zeal.* II. 102 It may be that after all the hopes of the West-Australian Micawbers will be realized in jarrah-wood. 1894 *Q. Rev.* July 180 Jarrah and other Australian hardwoods..used for street-paving in London. 1897 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 May 598 Jarrah..is especially suitable for submarine structures such as jetties and wharves, as it resists the ravages of the *teredo navalis.*

Jarring (dʒā·riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Jar *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Jar.

1. The production or utterance of a harsh grating, creaking, or vibratory sound; a sound of this kind; harsh dissonance; discordant sound.

1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. viii. 187 Certeine saluages with dogges heades..that make a very terrible charringe with their mouths. 1567 Drant tr. *Horace, Art Poetry*, What though sum iudges cannot marke the iarringe of a rime. 1653 H. Cogan tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxix. 281 It was a most dreadfull thing to hear the discord and jarring of those barbarous Instruments. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* I. i. 11 He hears the jarring of a distant door.

2. Vibration caused by concussion; agitation of the nerves or feelings, as from a physical shock.

1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 192 The great jarring [was] consequent upon taking off the old rafters. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 152 The jarring communicated to the foot is disagreeable, and often injurious in heavy work. 1880 Le Conte *Sight* 11 Coarse vibrations are perceived by the nerves of common sensation as a jarring. 1893 *Winning of May* iii, The sense of leisure and culture..rested her nerves after their long jarring in cramped noisy quarters.

3. Discordant or conflicting action.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 172 b, By what meanes can you forge unto us such a crafty devise of iarryng, in so uniformie an agreement of Iudgement, betwixt Luther and Calvine? 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 60 Natural Things will continue..without Jarring, Disorder, or Invasion of one another. 1772 Sir J. Reynolds *Disc.* v. (1876) 365 A harsh jarring of incongruent principles.

4. Quarrelling, disputing, wrangling.

1574 Studley tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* III. 49 After wrangling and iarring betwene him and Theophilact. 1649 Cromwell *Let.* Nov. in *Carlyle*, If the Father..be so kind, why should there be such jarrings and heart-burnings amongst the children? 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* (1872) I. 32 Strange jarring I know 'Twixt the High Church and Low. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Nothing but untempered obscure jarring; which breaks forth ever and anon into open clangour of riot.

Ja·rring, *ppl. a.* [f. Jar *v.* + -ing[2].] That jars.

1. Sounding with harsh or rough vibration; grating; hence, inharmonious, discordant, out of tune; grating upon the ear or (*transf.*) the feelings or nerves.

1552 Huloet, Iarrynge or discordyng, *discrepans, dissonus* [etc.]. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm.* (1637) 451 A note above Ela is a jarring note, and alwayes makes a discord in the harmony. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 169 A Bell, if it haue a Rift in it,..giueth a Hoarse and Iarring Sound. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 880 Op'n flie With impetuous recoile and jarring sound, Th' infernal dores. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 The wild note..of the bulfinch..is a most jarring and disagreeable noise. 1803 T. Beddoes *Hygëia* III. ix. 201 Creaking wheels, jarring windows.

2. Striking with a concussion; causing vibration.

1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* vi. 13 Another Instance of the strange loosening nature of a violent jarring Motion. *a* 1732 Gay (J.), My knees tremble with the jarring blow. 1830 Herschel *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 238 The jarring effect of a blow.

3. Discordant, conflicting, clashing.

1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 95 Writings, alledg'd..to countenance their jarring opinions. 1762 Falconer *Shipwr.* Proem 1 While jarring int'rests wake the world to arms. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 226 Their jarring inclinations and mutual concessions gave to the whole administration a strangely capricious character.

4. Quarrelling, disputing, wrangling.

1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* II. i, A young lady contracted to a noble gentleman..being hindered by their jarring parents, stole from her home. 1780 Cowper *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 27 Hence jarring sectaries may learn Their real interest to discern. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Wks.* (1846) II. 474 The suspicion and jealousy of jarring parties.

Hence **Ja·rringly** *adv.*, in a jarring manner. **Ja·rringness,** the quality of being jarring.

1583 Babington *Commandm.* i. (1590) 34 That they [the strings of an instrument] sounde iarringlie and out of tune. 1832 Lytton *Eugene A.* I. x, The answer sounded jarringly on the irritated nerves of the disappointed rival. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11 Self-complacency which implies jarringness to others, and pococurantism.

Jarrit: see Jerid, Moorish dart.

Jarrock, erroneous form of Jarecork.

Jarry (dʒā·ri), *a. rare.* [f. Jar *sb.*[1] + -y.] Abounding in jarring or jars.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 19 Theese flaws theyre cabbans wyth stur snar iarrye doe ransack.

Jarsey, obs. form of Jersey.

Jarvey (dʒā·rvi), *sb. colloq.* Also jarvy, jarvie. [By-form of *Jarvis* or *Jervis*, personal name.]

1. A hackney-coachman. Now frequently applied to the driver of an Irish car.

[1795 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Jarvis*, a hackney coachman. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Jervis's upper benjamin*, a box, or coachman's great coat.] 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 To see him through the jar of jarvies pushing. 1862 Sala *Accepted Addr.* 184, I seek in vain for the old jarvey with his many-caped Benjamin. 1882 Serjt. Ballantine *Experr.* ii. 19 The driver [of a hackney-coach] was called a jarvey, a compliment paid to the class in consequence of one of them named Jarvis having been hanged.

†**2.** A hackney-coach. *Obs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639/2 He had a large loaf stuck upon the pole of the Jarvie in which he travelled. 1841 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 76 The droskies, the most awkward and inconvenient of all jarvies. 1868 H. C. R. Johnson *Argent. Alps* 163 A most wonderful and antique coach, something like an enormous ghost of one of the London jarveys of fifty years ago.

Hence **Ja·rvey** *v. intr.*, to act the jarvey, to drive a carriage.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 18 No one can pronounce that person a 'good whip' who has only been seen jarveying along a turnpike level road.

Jasane, variant of Gesine *Obs.*, lying-in.

†**Jasch.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. onomatopœic: cf. mod.Sc. *jass* a dash, the noise of a severe blow (Jamieson).] The dash of a wave.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* XI. xii. 70 That with hys bulrand iaschis and out swak With hym he sowkis and drawis mony stane.

Jasey (dʒē·zi). Also jasy, jazey, jazy, *Sc.* jeezy. [According to Forby = *Jersey*: see quot. 1825.] A humorous or familiar name for a wig, esp. one made of worsted.

c 1780 G. Parker *Life's Painter* 157 Wig, Jasey. 1797 Mary Robinson *Walsingham* IV. 8 Dash my jasey, if I wasn't threatened with the pillory. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. xx, The old gentleman in the flaxen jazy. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jasey*, a contemptuous name for a wig, or even a bushy head of hair, as if the one were actually, and the other apparently, made of Jersey yarn, of which this is the common corrupt pronunciation. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* lxii. 1899 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xviii, He wore the old jasey with a broken pigtail.

Hence **Jaseyed** (dʒē·zid) *a.*, wigged.

1883 L. Wingfield *A. Rowe* I. ix. 203 Was ever jaseyed person so perfidious?

Jasmine, -in (dʒæ·smin), **jessamine, -in** (dʒe·sămin). Forms: α. 6 gesmine, iasmyne, 6–7 iesmin(e, iasmine, 7 iassmine, 7–jasmin(e. β. 6 gessemine, (gethsamine), iacemine, 6–7 iesemin(e, iessemine, -yne, 7 jesamin, -an, jeci-, geci-, gessamin(e, jasmine, 8 jessemin, jas(s)amine, 7– jessamine, 8– jessamin. γ. 6 gelsemine, 6–7 gelsomine, 7 jelsomine, (gelsom). [Of this there are 3 types: α. *jasmin(e*, corresp. to F. *jasmin*, †*josmin* (Paré 16th c.), Sp. *jazmin*, †*jasmin*, Pg. *jasmim*, Ger. *jasmin*, Du. *jasmijn*, It. *gesmino*, Bot.L. *jasminum*; β. *jessamin(e*, in 16th c. also *gesscmine*, = obs. 16th c. F. *jas(s)emin, jessemin, josimin, gensemin*; α and β are united by such forms as *gesmine, jesmin*; γ. *gel-, jelsomine* = It. *gelsomino.* Of these α and β are both in current use, *jessamine* being the more popular, and also frequent in the poets, *jasmine* more common with botanical writers; γ is *obs.* All the European forms derive from the Arabic ياسمين *yās(a)mīn*, adopted from Pers. *yāsmīn*, also *yāsman*, and *yāsam*, with which cf. Gr. *ἰάσμη, ἰασμέλαιον, ἰάσμινον μύρον*, name of a Persian perfume, prob. oil of jasmine, in Dioscorides.]

1. a. *orig.* The plant *Jasminum officinale*, a climbing or ascending shrub with fragrant white flowers, long naturalized in Southern Europe, and grown in England since the 16th c.; hence, b. Any species or plant of the botanical genus *Jasminum*, comprising shrubs, often of climbing habit, chiefly natives of the warmer regions of the Old World, with white or yellow salver-shaped flowers; several of which are cultivated for their beauty and fragrance, while some yield an oil used in perfumery. Also the flower of any of these.

Next to the Common or White Jasmine, the ordinary 'jessamine' of English literature, the best known is the Yellow-flowered, *J. fruticans*; other species are cultivated, the total number known being about ninety.

α. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. ii. 657 Iasmine groweth in maner of a hedge or quickeset. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxix, The yellow Iasmine differeth not from the common white Gesmine. 1663 Cowley *Verses & Ess., Garden* (1669) 117 Who, that has Reason, and his Smell, Would not among Roses and Jasmin dwell? 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* IV. i. 1655 What sweets so e'er Sabean springs disclose, Our Indian Jesmine or the Syrian rose. 1796 Coleridge *Resf. having left place Retirem.* 6 In the open air Our myrtles blossomed; and across the porch Thick jasmins twined. 1807 Crabbe *Par. Reg.* III. 315 Where jasmine trails on either side the door. 1882 *Garden* 9 Sept. 233/2 The golden Jasmine (*Jasminum aureum*) is really golden.

β. 1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 19 b, Iesemin or Gethsamine, as I suppose is called in Greke iasme, and it is the flower wher of the oyle called in Dioscorides oleum iasminum is made. 1563 Hyll *Art Gard.* (1593) 13 That sweet tree or floure named Iacemine. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxv, There be found at this day fower sorts of Iasmine:.. White Gessemine..Great White Gessemine..Yellow Iasmine..Blew Iasmine. 1594 Spenser *Ameretti* lxiv, Yong blossomed Iessemynes. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. II. x. 200 Gecimines, Muske-roses, & other sweet flowers. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 143 The tufted crowtoe and pale gessamine. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 15 Other kinds ..good to smell to, as Mirtle, Jesaman. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 252 If we graft the Spanish Jessemin..on Spanish Broom, the Flowers of the Jessemin will grow yellow. 1719 Young *Revenge* IV. i, In yonder arbour bound with jessamin. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xxxiv, A cottage-room, with a lattice-window: around which were clusters of jessamine and honeysuckle.

γ. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cccxxv, Iasmine or Gelsemine. 1598 Florio, *Gelsomino*, .. gelsomine or gesmine. *a* 1649 Drumm. of Hawth. *Poems* 130 Simplicity, more white than

Gelsomine. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* xiv. 115 Light Torches, Gelsoms, Odours and Musk Roses.

b. With qualification, applied to plants of various other genera: as

Arabian J. = Night J. (see below); **Bastard J.**, the genus *Cestrum*, natives of S. America and the W. Indies; **Cape J.**, *Gardenia florida* and *G. radicans*; **Carolina J.**, *Gelsemium nitidum*; **Chill J.**, *Mandevilla suaveolens*; **French J.**, *Calotropis procera*, a shrub found in Southern Asia and Africa, also called *French Cotton*; **Ground J.**, *Passerina Stelleri* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Night J.**, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*, a shrub or small tree of Southern Asia, allied to the jasmine, with fragrant night-blooming flowers. **Red J.**, *Plumieria rubra*, a W. Indian shrub with fragrant red flowers; **Wild J.**, 'of Jamaica, a species of *Pavetta*' (*Treas. Bot.*); 'of the W. Indies, *Faramea odoratissima* and the genus *Ixora*' (Miller); see also quot. 1879.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 313 Jasmine, Arabian, *Nyctanthes*. [Eight others named.] 1772–84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) V. 1723 The..odoriferous gardenia, or Cape Jasmine. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xvi. 209 Cestrum or Bastard Jasmine..requires a stove to keep it alive in these northern countries. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 715/1 *Mandevilla*..a climbing shrub, a native of Buenos Ayres, whence it was first introduced, under the name of Chili Jasmine. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Jessamine, Wild, *Anemone nemorosa*. *Dumfriessh.*

2. A perfume derived from the flowers of the jasmine or jessamine.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 16 They would daub their Heads with a whole pot of Jasmine at once. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 128/2 To put Jecimin on the palms of your hands and rub it on the hair. *Mod. Price List*, Perfumery ..Jasmin.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jasmine* or *jessamine bower, flower, grove, leaf, wood; j.-bordered* adj.; †**j.-butter**, an ointment perfumed with jasmine; †**j.-water**, a perfume made from jasmine-flowers. Also in names of plants resembling jasmine, as **j.-box**, the genus *Phillyrea*; **j.-mango**, **j.-tree** = Red Jasmine (see 1 b); **j.-wood**, *Ochna Mauritiana* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

1833 F. M. Peard *Contrad.* xviii, Standing together in the *jessamine-bordered window. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 78 ¶ 2 The fragrance of the *jessamine bower is lost after the enjoyment of a few moments. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), With the flowers whereof *Jesemin Butter is made. 1644 Evelyn *Diary* 15 Oct., The perfumes of Orange, Citron and *jassmine flowers. 1727–46 Thomson *Summer* 761 From *jasmine grove to grove. 1832 Tennyson *Margaret* v, Let your blue eyes dawn Upon me thro'the*jasmine-leaves. 1749 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* 14 Mar., I send you half the *jessamine-water I have left. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 61 This Wood .. bears the Name of *Jessamine-Wood from its Flowers. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* lxxvi, A large pipe of cherry or jasmine wood.

Hence **Ja·smined, je·ssamined** (-ind) *a.*, adorned with jasmine or jessamine.

1827 G. Darley *Sylvia* 17 The jasmined cottage in the glen. 1840 W. Kennedy *Poems* 41 The trellised porch .. Was jessamined and honeysuckled o'er.

†**Jasp** (dʒɑsp). Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 4–7 iaspe, 5–6 *Sc.* iesp. [a. F. *jaspe* (Ph. de Thaun, 12th c.), = Sp., Pg. *jaspe*, ad. L. *iaspis*: see Jasper.] = Jasper 1.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 Ase saphyr in selver semly on syht, Ase iaspe the gentil that lemeth with lyht. 1382 Wyclif *Isa.* liv. 12, I shal sette iasp [1388 iaspis] thy pynacles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 257/2 Iaspe, stone, *iaspis*. 1517 Torkington *Pilgr.* (1884) 70 A box with grene Iaspys. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 569 As iesp, iasink, and margaretis mony one. 1591 Spenser *Vis. Bellay* ii, The floore of Iasp and Emeraude was dight. 1648 Gage *West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 44 Wrought of Marble, Iaspe, and other black stone, with veines of red. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 5/5, I have seen the most expensive map in the world... The 86 departments of France are represented by as many varieties of Siberian jasp.

b. **Jasp-opal** = *jasper-opal* (see Jasper *sb.* 3 b).

1858 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 199 *Jasp-opal*.. Opal containing some yellow oxyd of iron and other impurities, and having the color of yellow jasper with the lustre of common opal.

Ja·spachate (-kēt), **ja·spagate.** *Min.* [a. F. *jaspagate*, ad. L. *iaspachātes* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ἰασπαχάτης*, f. *ἴασπ-ις* jasper + *ἀχάτης* Agate.] The same as *agate jasper*: see Jasper 1.

'*Iaspachates* must have been an agate in which bluish and greenish shades (Iaspis) predominated' (Dana *Min.* 195'.

1748 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 489* Greenish brown Variegated Agate. The Jasp-Agate of the Antients. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 99 Opake; sometimes translucent on the edges, but it then passes to jaspagate. 1828 Webster, *Jaspachate*, a name anciently given to some varieties of agate jasper.

Jasper (dʒɑ·spəɹ), *sb.* Also 4–5 iaspre, 5 iaspere, 6 iaspar. [a. OF. *jaspre* (15th c. in Littré) var. of *jaspe* = Sp., Pg. *jaspe*, Pr. *jaspi*, It. *iaspide*, ad. L. *iaspis*, *iaspid-em*, a. Gr. *ἴασπις*, *ἰασπιδ-* jasper, a word of oriental origin: cf. Heb. יַשְׁפֵה *yashpeh* (Exod. xxviii. 20), Assyrian *ashpū*; Pers. يشم *yashm*, and يشپ *yashp* (Pers. and Arab. يشف *yashf*) jasper.

In med.L. *diasprus*, *-um*, was used both for jasper and diaper; It., Sp., and Pg. *diaspro* have also the sense 'jasper'.]

1. A kind of precious stone. **a.** As rendering of Gr. *ἴασπις* or L. *iaspis*, name among the ancients for any bright-coloured chalcedony except carnelian, the most esteemed being of a green colour. **b.** In modern use, an opaque cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, of various colours, usually red, yellow, or brown, due mostly to the admixture of iron oxide.

Agate jasper, 'an agate consisting of jasper with veinings and cloudings of chalcedony' (1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 195). *Banded, striped*, or *ribbon jasper*, a variety having the colours in broad stripes. *Egyptian jasper*, a variety much used in ancient art, occurring in nodules with zones of brown, yellow, or red. *Porcelain jasper*, a kind of baked indurated clay.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 998 Iasper hyȝt þe fyrst gemme. *c* 1330 *Owayn* 37 Jaspers topas and cristal Margarites and coral. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1180 (1229) Doun she sette here by hym on a ston Of Iaspre vp-on a quysshon gold y-bete. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pare was .. a boist of grene iasper with foure figures and viii. names of oure Lord þerin. 1526 Tindale *Rev.* xxi. 18 The byldinge of the wall of hit was of iaspar. 1555 Eden *Decades* 115 He founde many of the precious stones cauled Smaragdes, calcedones, and Iaspers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 39/2 The Jasper is somwhat green, yet specked with bloody spots. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 446. 1805–17 R. Jameson *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 232 Glistening minerals. Grey copper ore, porcelain jasper. 1855 Longf. *Hiaw.* iv. 47 Oaken arrows, Tipped with jasper. 1861 C. W. King *Ant. Gems* (1866) 18 The true antique Jasper, vermillion coloured, is only to be met with in antique examples. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 195 *Porcelain jasper* is nothing but baked clay, and differs from true jasper in being B. B. fusible on the edges.

2. Short for *jasper-ware* (see 3 b).

1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 476 In Messrs. Riley's shining black biscuit porcelain, the ware is of a jet black jasper, or porcelain body. 1832 G. R. Porter *Porcelain & Gl.* 17 *Jasper*, .. a white porcelainous biscuit of exquisite delicacy and beauty [among Wedgwood's inventions]. 1894 Smiles *J. Wedgwood* xiv. 153 The material was called jasper from its resemblance to that stone. The jasper ware was made of white porcelain bisque.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **a.** Simple *attrib.* or *adj.* Made or consisting of jasper.

1718 Prior *Pleasure* 34 On the jasper steps to rear the throne. 1822 Hazlitt *Table-t.* Ser. II. xviii. (1869) 372 Are not pictures and statues as much furniture as gold plate or jasper tables?

b. *Comb*, as *jasper-glitter*; *jasper-hued, -like* adjs.; **jasper-dip, jasper-wash**, a kind of ceramic decoration introduced by Wedgwood, in which jasper-ware is used for the surface, the body being of coarser material; **jasper-opal**, an impure opal containing iron oxide and having the colour of yellow jasper; **jasper-pottery, jasper-ware**, a fine kind of porcelain invented by Wedgwood, and used by him for his cameos, and other most delicate work; †**jasper stone** = sense 1 a.

1894 Smiles *J. Wedgwood* xiv. 154 He afterwards invented his *jasper-dip in 1777. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* II. 426 Her hair had grown just long enough To catch Heaven's *jasper-glitter. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 401 [Calculi] purple *jasper-hued, red, brown, crystalline. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 July 5/2 Red Etruscan is the unmeaning trade name of this *jasper-like stone. 1843 Portlock *Geol.* 203 Associated with it, but sparingly, *jasper-opal is found. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 483 The *jasper pottery..is extremely beautiful; and is formed of blue and porcelain clay, Cornish-stone, Cork-stone, (sulphate of barytes), flint, and a little gypsum, tinged with cobalt calx. 1509 Hawes *Past. Pleas.* iv. v, Of *iasper stones it was wonderly wrought. 1611 Bible *Rev.* xxi. 11 Like a iasper stone, cleare as christal. 1853 Gladstone *Glean.* (1879) II. 206 Of the ware which I believe is called *jasper-ware.

†**Ja·sper,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Jasper *sb.*: cf. F. *jasp-er* vb. (in same sense), f. *jaspe* sb.; also Sp., Pg. *jaspear* to speckle like jasper, to sprinkle with green and vermilion; to marble.]

1. *intr.* To have a speckling or clouding of various colours, like some kinds of jasper; to be variegated.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxxi. 206 Don Quixote's face was in a thousand colours, that Iaspered vpon his browe.

2. *trans.* To variegate with different colours; to marble, to speckle.

1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 427 How to imitate a Black Jasper, or variegated Black Marble... Lay it with a brush on what you want to be jaspered, whether a column, a table, or any thing else.

Ja·sperated, *ppl. a.* [f. Jasper *sb.* + -ate + -ed.] 'Mixed with jasper' (Webster, 1828).

Jaspered (dʒɑ·spəɹd), *a.* [f. Jasper *sb.* or *v.* + -ed. Cf. F. *jaspé*, Sp. and Pg. *jaspeado* 'speckled or coloured like jasper'.] Marbled, speckled.

1620 Shelton *Quix.* II. xxxii. 218 Don Quixote was not very well pleased to see him so ill dressed with his iaspered towell [*la jaspeada toalla*]. 1730 Rutty in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 267 The second makes them of an Ash Colour and Marbled, or Iaspered. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* (1781) 304 A slaty stone, jaspered with blue and green.

Ja·sperite. *Min.* [See -ite.] A red jasper rock occurring near Lake Superior. (*Cent. Dict.*)

Jasperize (dʒɑ·spəɹəiz), *v.* [f. Jasper *sb.* + -ize.] *trans.* To convert by petrifaction into jasper, or into a form of silica resembling jasper.

1687 *Nature* 17 Nov. 63/2 The Arizona agatized or jasperized wood shows the most beautiful variety of colours of any petrified wood in the world.

Ja·speroid, *a.* [f. Jasper *sb.* + -oid.] Like jasper in appearance or structure.

1876 *Forest & Stream* 13 July 375/2 A piece of basaltic or jasperoid rock of suitable shape.

Ja·sperous, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ous.] = next.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 999 Red ochre, resulting from the decomposition of jasperous ore of iron.

Jaspery (dʒɑ·spəɹi), *a.* [f. as prec. + -y.] Of the nature of, resembling, or containing jasper.

1843 Portlock *Geol.* 525 The small cavities are filled with red jaspery agate. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. viii. § 2. 579 The calcareous and marly shales are changed into hard, almost jaspery, shales or slates.

Jaspi·dean, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -an.] = next.

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 358 A jaspidean cement. 1807 Headrick *Arran* 56 Their fracture jaspidean, white, and sparkling.

Jaspideous (dʒæspi·dɪəs), *a.* [f. L. *iaspide-us* (f. *iaspid-em* jasper) + -ous.] Of the nature of jasper; jaspery.

1804 Watt in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 283 The formation of secondary spheroids, in the heart of the compact jaspideous substance. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* III. 369 In Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craig .. a sandstone is seen to come in contact with greenstone, and to be converted into a jaspideous rock.

‖**Jaspis** (dʒæ·spis). [L. *iaspis* jasper, a. Gr. *ἴασπις* Jasper.] = Jasper *sb.* 1 a; rarely 1 b.

1382 Wyclif *Rev.* iv. 3 Lijk the siȝt of a stoone iaspis, and to sardyn. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 112 Ther sitten fyve Stones mo .. Iaspis and Elitropius And Dendides and Iacinctus. 1569 *Vis. Bellay* ii. in *Spenser's Wks.* (Globe) 700/1 The floor was Jaspis, and of Emeraude. 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* II. (1684) 119 A Loadstone, rather than a Jaspis, Adamant, Marble, or any other. 1745 A. Butler *Lives Saints* (1836) I. 20 The shrine is..supported by four high pillars, two of marble and two of jaspis.

Ja·spoid, *a.* [f. Gr. *ἴασπ-ις* Jasp + -oid.] Resembling jasper. (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855.)

†**Jaspo·nyx.** *Obs.* [a. L. *iasponyx* (Pliny), a. Gr. *ἰασπόνυξ*, f. *ἴασπ-ις* Jasper + *ὄνυξ* Onyx.] An onyx stone partaking of the characters of jasper; 'an old name for clouded jasper' (A. H. Chester).

1616 Bullokar, *Iasponyx*, a precious stone, white of colour, and hauing red strakes. 1748 Sir J. Hill *Hist. Fossils* 492* The Jasponyx of the antients, Or Horney Onyx with green Zones.

Jaspure (dʒæ·spiūɹ). [a. F. *jaspure* (1680 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *jasper* to Jasper + -ure.] Decoration with spots or clouds of various colour; marbling. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Jass,** *v. Obs. rare.* [var. *chass*, Chase: cf. Jace.] *trans.* To chase.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* 118 b, They [mares in foal] must bee kept in the house, and neyther labored nor iassed vp and downe, nor suffered to take colde.

Jass, error for **iass*, Eyas.

1679 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1436/4 Lost of his Majesties,..an Entermewed Jass Faulcon,..with the Kings Varvels. 1706 Phillips, Jass-hawk. 1755 Johnson, *Jashawk* (probably *ias* or *eyas* hawk), a young hawk.

Jassink, obs. f. Jacinth. **Jaud,** Sc. f. Jade *sb.*[1]

†**Jau·dewin.** *Obs.* Also **-wine, -wyne.** [Origin obscure.] A term of reproach.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 659 þ· iaudewin iubiter ioiful ȝe holde, For he was wraþful i-wrouht & wried in angur. *c* 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 565 Cuidam Istrioni Jestour Jawdewyne in festo Natalis D'ni, 3*s.* 4*d.* 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 86 Thou jawdewine, thow jangeler, how stande this togider.

Jaueler, Jaueling, obs. ff. Javeller, Javelin.

Jauk (dʒōk), *v. Sc.* Also 6–7 Jake. [Origin obscure: cf. Jank.] *intr.* To trifle, delay, dawdle.

1568 '*Say weill is trewly ane wirthy guid Thing*' in *Bannatyne Poems* (1885) II. 231 Say weill him self will sumtyme adwance, Bot do weill dois nowdir jake nor prance. 1600 J. Melvill *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 435 They haid jaked on manie dayes. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* vi, An' ne'er tho' out o' sight, to jauk or play. 1825–80 Jamieson, *To Jauk*, to trifle, to dally, in walking or work.

Jaul, *obs. form of* Jowl *v.*

Jaum, Jaumb(e, variants of Jamb.

‖**Jaun** (dʒōn). *East Ind.* In Calcutta, a small palanquin-carriage, such as is used by business men in going to their offices. (Yule.)

1851 H. M. Parker *Bole Ponjis* II. 215 Who did not know that Office Jaun of pale Pomona green? 1882 *Calcutta Englishman* 2 Dec. 4/3 A .. very roomy Office Jaun, very comfortable and easy running. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 499 An occasional run in an office Jaun to the Customhouse.

Jaunce (dʒāns, dʒōns), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* [prob. derived from OF.

Palsgrave has 'I gestyll a horse to and fro in the stabyll, *Je jance*. He hath gestylled my horse in the stabyll tyll he hath made hym all on a water: *il a jancé mon cheual a lestable tant quil la mys tout en cane*.' Cotgrave has '*Jancer vn cheval*, to stirre a horse in the stable till hee sweat withall; or (as our) to iaunt; (an old word).' Neither of these writers uses the Eng. *jaunce* to render *jancer*, nor is the sense assigned by them that used by Shaks. But Palsgr. has 'I gawance a horse up and downe upon the stones and make hym gambalde and flynge, *je pourbondis*. And you gaunce your horse up and downe thus upon the stones, he wyll be naught within a whyle: *si vous pourbondissez vostre cheual en ce poynt*,' etc. (OF. *Pourbondir* = *caracoler* and *faire caracoler*, Godef.) This *gawance* or *gaunce* appears to agree in meaning with Shakspere's *jaunce*, but hardly with *jancer*, as explained by Palsgr. and Cotgr. If the words are the same, the only possible inference seems to be that there was an OF. **jancer* (ONFr. *gancer*) to prance as a horse, to make a horse prance, the existence of which is as yet known only from Palsgr. and Cotgr. (both Englishmen), who perhaps did not clearly understand its meaning. See also Jounce *v.*]

a. trans. ? To make (a horse) prance up and down. *b. intr.* ? To prance as a horse. Hence **Jau·ncing** *ppl. a.*, ? prancing.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. v. 94 Spur-gall'd, and tyrd by iauncing Bullingbrooke. 1598 — *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 53 (2nd Qo.) Beshrewe your heart for sending me about To catch my death with iaunsing vp and downe. 1792 [S. HENLEY] *Ess. new ed. Tibullus* 29 Behold Him sit, in conscious state, the jauncing steed. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XI. 108 Just so wend we, now canter, now converse, Till, 'mid the jauncing pride and jaunty port, Something of a sudden jerks at somebody.

† **Jaunce,** *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [? app. related to JAUNCE *v.* But in the Shaks. quot. possibly only a scribal error or misprint for *iaunte.*] = JAUNT *sb.*[1] 1.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 26 (2nd Qo.) Fie how my bones ake: what a iaunce [*1st Qo.* and *1st Fol.* iaunt] have I? 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Jaunce,* a weary journey. 'I doant justly know how far it is to Hellingly, but you'll have a middlin' jaunce before you get there.'

Jaunder (dʒɑ̄·ndəɹ), *sb. Sc.* Also jauner, janner. [Origin unknown.] Idle talk.

a 1794 *Lass of Ecclefechan* ii. in *Burns' Wks.,* O haud your tongue and jauner [*rime* wander]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 321 (Jam.) What but harm can come of this senseless jauner? 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 333, I never read such stupid, vulgar janners.

Jaunder (dʒɑ̄·ndəɹ), *v. Sc.* Also jauner, janner. [Goes with prec.: the vb. may be the earlier.] *intr.* To talk in an idle manner.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *To jaunner,* to talk foolishly. 1825-80 *Ibid., Jander, Jaunder.* 1817 *Edin. Monthly Mag.* June 248 They war just jaunderin wi' the bridegroom for fun. 1831 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) II. 213 To janner about at great length.

Jaundice (dʒɔ̝̄·ndis, dʒɑ̄·ndis), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 iaunes, 4-5 iawnes, 4 iaunys, iaunyce, 9 *dial.* jaunis, -us. *β.* 4-7 iaund-, 5 iawnd-, 5-7 iand-, 6 gaund-, giaund-, 7-8 jand-, 4-6 -is, -ys, 5-6 -yes, -es, -yce, 6-7 -ies, -ise, eis, 7 -ize, 7- jaundice. *γ.* 5 iawndres; 6-7 iaun-, ian-, 7 (9 *dial.*) jaun-, janders. [ME. a. F. *jaunice, jaunisse,* in 12th c. *jalnice* (Hatz.-Darm.), lit. 'yellowness', f. *jalne, jaune* yellow: see -ICE. The *d* in the form *jaundice* is a phonetic accretion as in *astound, sound, thunder,* etc. The ending of the word in *-s* led to its frequent treatment from the 15th c., and esp. in the 17th, as a plural in *-yes, -ies, -ers,* as in other plural names of diseases, cf. *measles, mumps, glanders.*]

1. A morbid condition caused by obstruction of the bile, and characterized by yellowness of the conjunctiva, skin, fluids, and tissues, and by constipation, loss of appetite, and weakness.

Three varieties (*yellow, black,* and *green*) are recognized and distinguished according to the colour of the skin in each case. Yellow vision, often referred to as a characteristic of this state, though the source of much literary allusion, occurs only in rare instances.

α. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3980 þe ye þat ys ful of Jawnes Alle þenkeþ hym ȝeloghe yn hys auys. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Conse.* 700 Many yvels,..Als fevyr, dropsy, and Iaunys. 14.. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 51 For hym that is in the jaunes: tak wormot. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/1 *Iawnes,* ubi *gulsoghte.* 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxviii. 63 In Englyshe it is named the iaunes, or the gulsuffe. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jaunis, Jaunus.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Jaunis, Jenis* (N.), *Jaanis* (T.), *Jonas* (W.-T.).

β. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 A pestilence of þe ȝelowe yuel þat is i-cleped þe iaundys. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 258/1 Iawndyce, sekenesse, *hicteria.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. lx. 39 Yᵉ yelowe euyl called the Iaundyes. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Love* (Brandl) 1208 He is infecte with the blak iawndes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 121 The Spanyshe inhabitours are all pale and yelowe, like vnto them that haue the yelowe giaundyes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 29 b/2 The liver vayn is phlebotomized agaynst the yellowe gaundise. 1605 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 2 What greefe hath set the Iaundies on your cheekes? 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. iv. 4 To him that hath the yellow iaundies, all things seem yellow. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. (1697) 154 From him your Wife enquires the Planets Will, When the Black Jaundies shall her Mother kill. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 162 After the fiftieth Year, a Jaundice happening upon a schirrous Liver or Spleen, always turns to the Black Jaundice, and kills the Patient. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 A very excellent Remedy in Jaundices and Dropsies. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 448 Dr. Mosler has been led to try forced enemata in catarrhal and other jaundices. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 274 He had an attack of the jaundice.

γ. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 113 An infirmitie reignenge in Wales .. was callede the iawndres [L. *ictericia*]. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerne's Regim.* 4 Whey is..holsome for them that haue the ianders. 1563-4 RANDOLPH *Let. to Cecil* 15 Jan. in *Cal. Scott. Pap.* II. (1900) 34 Yellowe ganders. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 500 Very profitable against the yellow-jaunders. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 712 A very malign Fever, which .. is followed with the Jaunders. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Jaunders.* 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* s.v., The 'black janders' designates its more malignant form.

b. Applied to other diseases in which the skin is discoloured or which resemble jaundice in some way, as *white jaundice* = CHLOROSIS; *blue jaundice* = CYANOSIS.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl., Chlorosis,* a feminine disease, vulgarly called the green-sickness, white-jaundice, etc. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Icterus Albus,* White jaundice. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Jaundice, blue,* a synonym of Cyanosis.

† 2. A disease of trees, in which there is discolouration of the leaves. Cf. ICTERUS 1 b. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 405 Trees that haue the iaundise, or else are otherwise any way sicke. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* 69 Mice, Moles, and Pismires cause the Jaundies in Trees, known by the discolour of the Leaves and Buds. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 223 The Jaundies, or Langor of Trees.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* In various phrases referring to the colour and reputed yellow or disordered vision of jaundiced persons.

1629 SYMMER *Spir. Poste* I. i. 8 Envie hath the yellow Iaundies. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Greatness* (1669) 125 The Love of Gold, (That Jaundice of the Soul, Which makes it look so Guilded and so Foul). 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 73 And jealousie, the jaundice of the soul. 1700 — *Sigism. & Guisc.* 542 These were thy thoughts, and thou couldst judge aright, Till interest made a jaundice in thy sight. 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* IV. i. 298 He must be sorely afflicted with spleen and jaundice, who, on his arrival at Saratoga, remarks, there is nothing here worth coming to see.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.,* as *jaundice colour, hue,* etc.; *jaundice-faced, jaundice-tinctured* adjs: jaundice-berry, -tree, the Barberry, *Berberis vulgaris.*

1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 Their iaundice looks, and raine-bow like disclosed, Shall slander them with sicknes ere their time. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 160 Some iaundice-fac'd idiot. 1682 CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) IV. 112 Whatever Jaundice-eyes do view, Look .. as those, and yellow too. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 132 The jaundice-tinctur'd primrose, sickly sere. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 34 The bark of the Berberry..is said..to have proved highly efficacious in the cure of jaundice; hence, in some parts of the country, we have heard the plant called the Jaundice Berry. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 281 Mr. Chamberlain's views of the Irish people have become suffused with a jaundice colour.

Jaundice (dʒɔ̝̄·n-, dʒɑ̄·ndis), *v.* [app. a back-formation from JAUNDICED.]

1. *trans.* To affect with jaundice; usually *fig.* To affect with envy or jealousy; to tinge the views or judgement of.

1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v, Her perceptions were jaundiced by passion. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxiv. (1891) 289 She..wanted to crush the young lady, and jaundice her mother, with a girl twice as brilliant.

2. To tinge with yellow, to make yellow.

1892 *Harper's Mag.* June 104/1 The sulphur weighted and jaundiced the atmosphere.

Jaundiced (dʒɔ̝̄·n-, dʒɑ̄·ndist), *a.* [f. JAUNDICE *sb.* + -ED[2].]

1. Affected with jaundice; coloured yellow.

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* III. ii, Jaundised eies seeme to see all objects yellow, blood-shoten, red. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* II. 359 All looks yellow to the jaundic'd eye. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 60 [I have] seen the bone of the tooth tinged with bile like the other bones in persons deeply jaundiced. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 379 It sometimes happens that the cornea, or the humors of the eye, become jaundiced, and all objects appear yellow. The notion..formerly prevailed that this is generally the case .. but it happens, on the contrary, very rarely. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 He is beginning to look better, though still jaundiced and aged.

2. Yellow-coloured.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* v. x. liv, My husband presents jealousie in the black and yellow jaundi[c]ed sute there. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* VII. iii, A comely matron .. in a jaundiced satinet gown. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 16. 44 The barred windows with jaundiced borders and dead ground square panes.

3. *fig.* In reference to the yellow appearance and (reputed) yellow vision of jaundiced people; coloured or disordered by envy, jealousy, spleen, etc.

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* VI. 244 Here jealousy with jaundic'd look appears. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* xiii. 151 The fact is too manifest for the most jaundiced eye to escape seeing it. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* xi. 310 Reason loses her faculties..the mind becomes jaundiced. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 149 He was naturally querulous and jaundiced in his views. 1882 MRS. OLIPHANT *Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 21 [Here] he was again miserable enough, to take his own jaundiced account of it.

‖ **Jaune** (dʒōn), *a. Obs.* exc. as Fr. Also 5 jawne. [a. F. *jaune,* OF. *jalne* :—L. *galbinum* greenish-yellow. Naturalized in ME.; but in mod.E. (*ʒōn*) only a borrowing of the French word.] Yellow.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xx. (1554) 36 b/1 If they want freshnesse of colour And haue their faces Iawne. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 971 Wine of Tourain, And of Bewme also, Which iawne colour applied noght vnto. 1859 READE *Love me little* i, I won't be known by my colours like a bird. I have made up my mind to wear the jaune.

Jaunes, -is, obs. forms of JAUNDICE.

† **Jaunette,** *sb. Obs.* Also 5-7 ionet, 7 janet. [a. F. *jaunet, jaunette,* dim. of *jaune* yellow.] In *flower jaunette, janet* or *jonet flower,* a name originally applied to some yellow flowers, as marsh-marigold, yellow water-lily, and species of St. John's-wort (see Cotgr., *Jaulnette*); afterwards vaguely extended to other flowers, including app. the Red Campion or Scarlet Lychnis.

1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* xlvii, The plumys eke like to the floure-Ionettis. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. iv, Of hys bloode grewe a flour iaunette lyke unto the lylye, sauf of colour. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XV. 13 ȝe Baselik and Ionet flouris, ȝe Gerofleis so sweit. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* XXXV. 39 Hir comelie cheeks of vive colour Of rid and vhyt ymixt Ar lyk the sanguene jonet flour Into the lillie fixt. 1673 WEDDERBURN *Gloss.* 18 *Caryophyllata,* a janet-flower.

† **Jau·nish, jawnish,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *jawne,* JAUNE *a.* + -ISH.] Yellowish.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 200 If it proceede of .. choller, it is jawnish coloured, with some tumor.

† **Jaunsel,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [deriv. of JAUNCE *v.*] *intr.* To trot or jaunt about.

1590 NASHE *Pasquils Apol.* C ij b, Mounted upon their double geldings, with theyr wives behinde them, ryding and iaunsling from place to place to feaste among the gentlemen of the Shyre.

Jaunt (dʒǭnt, dʒānt), *v.* Also 6 iant. [Of obscure origin; in 1 it appears to be more or less identical in sense with JAUNCE *v.*; but the phonetic relation is obscure: cf. JAUNCE *sb.*]

I. † 1. *trans.* (?) To make (a horse) prance up and down; to exercise or tire a horse by riding him up and down. *Obs.*

1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 45 a, Then followeth Saint Stephens day, whereon doth euery man His horses iaunt and course abrode, as swiftly as he can. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 177 For euerie trifle leaue ianting thy nag, but rather make lackey of Jack boie thy wag. 1611 COTGR., *Iancer vn cheval,* to stirre a horse in the stable till hee sweat withall: or (as our) to iaunt: an old word.

† 2. *intr.* (?) To prance. *Obs. rare.*

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handy-crafts* 466 Th' angry Steed .. All side-long iaunts, on eyther side he justles, And's waving Crest courageously he bristles.

† 3. *trans.* To carry up and down on a prancing horse; to 'cart about' in a vehicle. *Obs. rare.*

1574 STUDLEY tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* VI. 126 b, He [Boniface VIII] was set vpon an vnbroken coult with his face to the horse tayle, and so caused to ride a gallop and iaunted til he were breathlesse. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 120 To get into a Grecian car, and to be drawn, with Minerva at his back..four or five miles through the streets of London .. after having quietly suffered himself to be jaunted about in this manner [etc.].

† 4. *intr.* Of a person: To trot or trudge about (with the notion of exertion or fatigue); to run to and fro. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1575 *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 150 Why did I ride, run, and revel, And for all my jaunting now made a javel? 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 53 (1st Qo.) Sending me about To catch my death with iaunting up and downe. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Jaunt,* to go, trot, or trudge up and down. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 231 Running forwards and backwards to town, and jaunting to see all the fine sights. 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 337 The one omnibus jaunts about seeking travellers.

5. *intr.* To make a short journey, trip, or excursion; to take a jaunt, now, esp., for pleasure. Also † *jaunt* it.

1647 STAPYLTON *Juvenal* X. 183 He, to his Moores .. o're the Pyren mountains jaunts. 1766 GARRICK in *G. Coleman's Posth. Lett.* (1820) 292 We are jaunting it for a few days. 1803 E. S. BOWNE in *Scribner's Mag.* (1888) II. 178/1, I am most tired of jaunting. 1848 C. C. CLIFFORD tr. *Aristophanes, Frogs* 37 He'd to the market jaunt. 1895 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/5 The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs [of Dublin] jaunting over to London with the petition presented themselves .. at the door of the House.

II. Influenced by JAUNTY *adj.*

6. *intr.* To move jauntily: cf. JAUNT *sb.*[1] 3. *rare.*

1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* II. 8 Jaunt and sing outright As by their teams they stride.

Hence **Jau·nting** *vbl. sb.,* also used *attrib.*: cf. JAUNTING-CAR; **Jau·nting** *ppl. a.*; **Jau·ntingly** *adv.,* [from sense 6] jauntily.

a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Wit at sev. Weap.* V. ii, 'Las I'm weary with the walk, My jaunting days are done. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* 858, I have seen a circle of French gentlemen .. after the manner of our jaunting citizens, amusing themselves with a Jew conjuror. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 7 In hopes the jaunting about a bit will make her forget the loss of her husband. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 70 With his forage-cap jauntingly cocked over one eye.

Jaunt (dʒǭnt, dʒānt), *sb.*[1] Also 8 jant. [Goes with JAUNT *v.*, which is evidenced a little earlier. In sense 1, it varied with *jaunce,* whether as a real variant or from scribal confusion of *t* and *c* is uncertain.]

1. A fatiguing or troublesome journey. (Now only as an ironical use of 2: cf. *a dance.*)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. v. 26 (1st Qo.) Lord how my bones ake: Fie what a iaunt [*2nd Qo.* iaunce, *1st Fol.* iaunt) haue I had. 1599 *Warn. Faire Wom.* II. 270 Where haue I been? where I have had a jaunt Able to tire a horse. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1702) 215 This Part have I run over: and led my Reader a long and tedious Jaunt in tracing out these .. mineral Bodies. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *A Jaunt,* a tedious, fatiguing Walk. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 552/1, I arrived here, after a very troublesome jaunt. 1756 WASHINGTON *Lett.* Writ. 1889 I. 360 Last night I returned from a very long and troublesome jaunt on the Frontiers. 1879 BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 52 This rough jaunt—alone through night and snow.

2. An excursion, a trip, or journey, *esp.* one taken for pleasure.

1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 413 The next day they take the same Jaunt over again. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xliii. (1737) 186 She..made him take a Jant [*le fcit cheminer*] nine Times round the Fountain. 1725 G. ROCHFORT *Let. to Swift* in *S.'s Wks.* (1841) II. 577 If you have not got rid of your cold, I would prescribe a small jaunt to Belcamp this morning. 1736 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1820) I. 8, I have been a jaunt to Oxford. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 67 Your idle jaunts, taken for amusement only. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 120 The French gentry of late have become so fond of jaunts of pleasure. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* I. 203 He was on his marriage jaunt.

† 3. Jaunty carriage of the body. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xlvi. (1726) 256 He has a delicate jaunt in his gait.

† **Jaunt,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*[−0]. [F. *jante* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A felloe of a wheel.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jaunts*, the Fellows of a Wheel. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

Jauntily (dʒɑ̃·ntili), *adv.* [f. JAUNTY *a.* + -LY².] In a jaunty, gay, or airy manner; with an air of sprightly self-assertion.

1828 WEBSTER, *Jantily.* 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. xvi. (1871) 77 His hat was rather jauntily placed on his curly red hair. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 4 Voltaire .. jauntily forgives Bayle for having been right. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers of Flor.* vi. 167 He then enters into his.. treatment of his own wife which he expounds jantily.

Jauntiness (dʒɑ̃·ntinės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being jaunty; self-satisfied sprightliness; airiness; perkiness.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 530 ¶ 4, I felt a certain Stiffness in my Limbs, which entirely destroyed that Jauntyness of Air I was once Master of. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, That indescribable air of jauntiness and individuality which empty garments .. will take. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 23 Oct. 21/5 The paper was marred by a jauntiness which did not become the subject.

Jaunting-car (dʒɑ̃·ntiŋˌkāɪ, dʒɑ̃·nt-). [f. *jaunting* vbl. sb. (see JAUNT *v.*) + CAR.] A light, two-wheeled vehicle, popular in Ireland, now carrying four persons seated two on each side, either back to back (*outside jaunting-car*) or facing each other (*inside jaunting-car*), with a seat in front for the driver. Formerly made for a larger number of passengers: see quot. 1801.

1801 FELTON *Carriages* (ed. 2) II. App. 5 There has been introduced some of a foreign description, called German Waggons, and Jaunting Carrs. *Ibid.* 6 The Jaunting Carr is a one horse carriage .. so contrived as to carry many passengers; intended for gentlemen to go a pleasuring with their families, they driving themselves .. The body is made to project over the wheels, is of a round form, and capacious enough to hold five or six persons comfortable, besides the driver, forming, as it were, a small apartment, and will even afford a small table to stand in the middle. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 771/2 There is a vehicular machine, peculiar, I believe, to Ireland called 'an outside jaunting-car!' 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* i, He .. drove out the nurse and children on the jaunting-car. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 303 In general there was no way of travelling except by the old jaunting-car. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* 351 A company of jolly fellows in a jaunting-car.

Jaunty (dʒɑ̃·nti), *a.* Forms: α. 7 jentee, juntse, shauntee, 7–8 jante(e, jauntee, 8 jantée, 8–9 janté. β. (7 ganty), 7–9 janty, 8 jantie, 8– jaunty. [First found in 17th c., in forms *jantee* (in 8 also *jantée, janté*) and *janty*, anglicized phonetic representations of F. *gentil* (pronounced ʒɑ̃tī·), noble, gentle, genteel; at first app. with final stress (dʒɑ̃ntī·), but soon treated like an Eng. adj. in *-y*, and with the F. *a* lengthened as in *chant, aunt, haunt.* ¶Cf. GENTEE, GENTY.]

†1. Of persons, their manners, etc.: Well-bred; gentlemanly; genteel. *Obs.*

α. 1674 J. WRIGHT *Mock Thyestes* 109 'Twould be most redicule, and he That does it, not at all jentee. 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* I. i. 11 See how finely bred he is, how juntee and complaisant. *a* 1676 DR. NEWCASTLE *Humorous Lovers* 20 He is very jantee indeed, and of a humour now in fashion. 1713 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* II. i, Now, in my mind, I take snuff with a very jantee air. *a* 1750 T. GORDON *Another Cordial* (1751) II. 138 They look upon a Jantee air and Mien to be excellent Virtues. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. vii, Mrs. Ellison .. said, so Captain, my jantee [*mod. ed.* jaunty] serjeant was very early here.

β. 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wedd.* I. iii, 'Tis true, 'tis a good ganty way of begging. 1667 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* v. i, Save you Monsieur Florimel. Faith, methinks you are a very janty fellow. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* 229 [She] had something jantie in her Mein and Conversation. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 Whether it is reasonable that .. such a Creature as this shall come from a janty Part of the Town, and give herself such violent Airs. *c* 1830 MRS. SHERWOOD in *Houlston Tracts* III. No. 81. 3 She had .. what my mother called a very jaunty genteel air.

†b. Of things: Elegant, stylish, 'smart'. ? *Obs.*

α. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* Epil., This Jantee slightness to the French we owe. 1687 SETTLE *Refl. Dryden* 10 A Discourse so jauntee that 'tis the first you have met with yet, that has been all clear wit, and no Billinsgate. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xlviii, With a jantee pair of Canvass Trowzers. *a* 1770 C. SMART *Fables* xvi, A bag-wig of a jauntee air, Trick'd up with all a barber's care. 1771 T. HULL *Hist. Sir W. Harrington* (1797) II. 226 A true jauntee manner of dressing is, to be sure, a vast advantage.

β. 1662 *Hobbes Considered* 54 A new Gin, or other janty device. 1713 GAY *Guard.* No. 149 ¶ 7 We owe most of our janty fashions now in vogue, to some adept beau among them. 1760 WARTON *Oxford Newsman's Verses* 9 What tho' they dress so fine and ja'nty? 1864 A. LEIGHTON *Myst. Leg. Edinburgh* (1886) 153 Then every one knew how janty the bachelor had to make himself.

2. Easy and sprightly in manner; having or affecting well-bred or easy sprightliness; affecting airy self-satisfaction or unconcern.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* III. Wks. 1720 III. 48 Just that free and janty mein, that very easy and unconstrain'd motion which she describ'd. 1700 FARQUHAR *Inconstant* I. ii, Turn you about upon your heel with a jaunty [*ed.* 1786 jante] air. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ¶ 4 This sort of Woman is usually a janty Slattern. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lviii, He wore a jaunty cap and jacket. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* II. i. 25 He saw..the jaunty little man coming across the high street.

b. Lively, brisk.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 228 Brisk and of a Jantee Meen. 1755 HERVEY *Theron & Aspasia* I. i. 10 However jauntee and alert the various methods of modern trifling may seem.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 155 A quick and janté motion of the finger and thumb. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* ix. (1873) I. 229 The ladies have a jaunty walk. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 126 The old imitate the jaunty manners of the young.

Jaup, jawp, *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also jap, jaap, jalp. [app. echoic: the Sc. spelling *au, aw*, in early 16th c. suggests an original *jalp* (cf. *haud, yaud* from *hald, yald*), which is an apt echo of the sound made by agitated water. The vowel now varies dialectally as ā, a, ǭ, ǫ.]

1. *intr.* To dash and rebound like water with splashing of the vicinity; to move with splashing; *to splash; to make a light splashing sound.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. x. 101 A rok of the see, .. Fra wallis feill, in all thair byr and swecht Iawping about his skyrtis wyth mony a bray. 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* viii, *Auld* Scotland wants nae skinking ware That jaups in luggies. 1825 BROCKETT s.v., The water went jauping in the skeel. 1828 *Craven Dial., Jaupe*, to dash like water. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* Suppl., *Jaup*, to splash, make a splashing noise; said of the sound made by water or any liquid in a bucket or barrel: 'How it jaups about'.

2. *trans.* a. To cause (water or liquid) to splash or move with splashing. b. To splash or bespatter (a person or thing) with water, wet mud, or the like, rebounding from a breaking wave, wet or muddy ground, etc.

1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 283 Ride fair and jaap nane. ?*a* 1800 *Rosmer Hafmand* 110 in Child *Ballads* (1857) I. 428 Rosmer sprang i' the saut sea out, And jawp'd it up i' the sky. *a* 1801 R. GALL *Poems* (1819) 25 Sandie frae his doughty wark Came hame a' jaupit i' the dark. 1825–80 JAMIESON, To *Jaup, Jaap, Jalp*, to bespatter with mud. *Mod. Sc.* The laddie ran through the mud and jaupit hissel' up to the neck.

Jaup, jawp, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with JAUP *v.*] The splash of water against any surface, or one of the drops or spurts of water which this scatters on adjacent bodies; a spot of water or wet mud splashed upon the clothes from wet or muddy ground, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* V. iii. 44 Weill far from thens standis a roche in the see, .. Quhilk, sumtyme with the boldnand wallis quhite, Is by the iawp of fludis coverit quyte. *Ibid.* VIII. i. 136, I am God Tibris,..Quhilk,..with mony iaup and iaw Bettis thir brayis, schawand the bankis down. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 126 Then down ye'll hurl, .. And dash the gumlie jaups up to the pouring skies! 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Japs*, splashes or sparks of water or mud. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Jaup*, a splash or smut of mud or dirt of any kind adhering to any article. A spurt of water.

b. (See quots.)

1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Jop*, the sound of water agitated in a narrow or irregular vessel. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jaup*, the sound produced by liquid shaken in a half-empty cask.

Java (dʒā·vä). The name of a large island in the Malay archipelago. Used *attrib.* in the names of things connected with it in origin, as **Java almond,** *Canarium commune* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884); **Java plum,** *Eugenia Jambolana*: see JAMBO b; **Java sparrow,** a kind of Weaver-bird (*Amadina oryzivora*). Also ellipt., Java, a variety of domestic fowl.

1842 Java plum [see JAMAN]. 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 82 The Java sparrows are chiefly in demand for the aviaries of the rich in town and country. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Java Sparrow*, one of the best known of exotic cage-birds, *Padda* or *Munia oryzivora*,..family *Ploceidæ*.

Javan (dʒā·vän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAVA + -AN.] a. *adj.* Of Java. b. *sb.* A native of Java.

1606 SCOTT (*title*) An exact Discovrse..of the East Indians, as well Chyneses as Iauans. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 541 A Iavan King .. which had a hundred wives. 1883 G. ALLEN *Colin Clout's Garden* xii. 69 The Javan and Indian fauna.

Javanese (dʒævănī·z), *a.* and *sb.* [f. JAVAN + -ESE.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Java, Javan. b. *sb.* A native of Java (formerly with pl. *Javaneses*); also, the language of central Java, belonging to the Malayan family.

1704 CHURCHILL *Collect. Voy.* III. 724/1 The Javaneses and Mardykers. 1811 J. LEYDEN in Scott *Biog. Notices* (1880) II. 192 *note*, We will be joined by all the Malays and Javanese. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 467/2 The scapula of the Javanese Rhinoceros. 1858 FABER tr. *Life Xavier* 340 Malay and Javanese soldiers.

‖ **Javar.** *Obs.* [F. *javart*, in Cotgr. *iavard, iavar, iavarre.*] 'A swelling in the hollow of the pastern of a horse' (Cotgr.).

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 142 For the Iauar, take Pepper,..and make an emplaister *to be layd vpon the* place. *Ibid.* 144 For the Iavar in the houghs or hams.

Javel[1] (dʒæ·vl). ? *Obs.* Also 5–7 -ell, (5 iawvell, 6 iavelle, -all), 6–7 -il(l, 6–7 *Sc.* ievel(l, 6 iefwell, ieffell). [Derivation obscure: cf. CAVEL *sb.*[2], HAVEL *sb.*[1]] A low or worthless fellow; a rascal.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1495 Þe lorde..Displesed much.. Þat his iueles so gent wyth iaueles wer fouled. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 235 O, what javellis are ye þat jappis with gollyng? 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 15 Fowll jow-jowrdane-hedit jevellis. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Introd., Wks. 1272 How much more abhominable is that pieuish pride in a lewde vnthriftye iauell. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 82 Pack you, Jefwellis [*v. r.* jeffells], gett yow to your chargeis. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 509 Whenas Time..Expired had the terme, that these two iavels Should render up a reckning of their travels. *c* 1648–50 BRATHWAIT *Barnabees Jrnl.* IV. I vij, Should this Javell dye next morrow, I partake not in his sorrow. [1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 3 Javel or Devil or how shall we call thee?]

†**Javel**[2]. *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* In 5 iavelle, 5–6 iauill, 6 gavyll, gavil. [A by-form of JAIL: cf. dial. F. *javiole* and med.L. *gabiola, gaviola*, with cognate forms, under JAIL. (But the *v* may be a *u*, or a scribal vagary.)] = JAIL.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 194/1 A Iavelle, *gaola*, ubi a presone. 1558 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 185, I bequithe to the presoners of Duresme gavyll to be distributed in allmes x*s*. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron., Scot.* 430/2 The heads .. *were taken downe beside* the place where they were fastned on a gavil [*ed.* 1587 iauill].

†**Javel**[3]. *Obs.* Also 7 iauil. [a. F. *javelle* = ONF. *gavelle* GAVEL *sb.*[2]] A quantity of stalks of flax, corn, etc. laid in the sun to dry; = GAVEL *sb.*[2]

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 4 When they be sufficiently watered .. then must the foresaid iauils or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun. 1611 COTGR., *Enjaveler*, to make vp corne into Iauels, or Gauels.

†**Javeler.** *north.* and *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 ievellour, 6–7 iavel(l)our. [cf. JAVEL[2].] = JAILER.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5044 For Iauelers was he rad, And besyd him to eschape. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 34 The presone [is] brokin, the jevellouris fleit and flemit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 402 The jallevouris quhilkis kepit the presoun quhare he was, .. pressit down ane hevy burd on his wambe. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* lv, My pairties ar my javellour and my judge.

Javelin (dʒæ·vėlin, dʒæ·vlin), *sb.* Also 6 iavelyn(e, -ynge, -inge, -en, *Sc.* ievilling, (geweling, iaivelin), 6–7 iaveling, -ine, 7 javlin. [a. F. *javeline* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); from the radical *javel-*, found also in JAVELOT.]

1. A light spear thrown with the hand with or without the help of a thong; a dart.

1513 [see *javelin spear* in 4]. 1530 PALSGR. 233/2 Iavelyn a speare, *jauelot*. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xix. 10 Saul .. had a iauelynge in his hande. .. And Saul thought with the iauelinge to sticke Dauid *fast to the wall.* 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 616 (Globe) With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 638 Others from the Wall defend With Dart and Jav'lin. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 227 When the hunters approach him [*the lion*], they either shoot or throw their javelins. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* i. 2 The arrow—either discharged from the bow or thrown as a javelin from the hand.

b. *Her.* A charge consisting of a short spear with a barbed head.

1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vii. (ed. 3) 122 When a plain Spear is intended, it must be blazoned as a Javelin.

†c. As rendering of L. *jaculus*, a serpent that darts on its prey; cf. DART *sb.* 4. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* IX, Fierce from afar a darting javelin *shot*, For such, the serpent's name has Afric taught.

d. *fig.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *An Island* v, Where the grey rocks strike Their javelins up the azure. 1856 ELIZ. WARNER *Hills Shatemuc* 242 The speaker was a well dressed and easy mannered man of the world, but with a very javelin of an eye. 1867 WHITTIER *Tent on Beach* 197 Piercing the waves along its track With the slant javelins of rain.

†2. A pointed weapon with a long shaft used for thrusting; a pike or half-pike; a lance. *Obs.*

1520 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 43 And ix of his [the king's] gard on horsbacke, with javelyns. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 235 b, Every man havyng a iavelyn or slaughsword to keepe the people in aray. 1576 *Extracts Aberdeen Reg.* (1848) II. 27 Ane halberd, dence aiks, or geweling. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Javeline*, a weapon of a size between the Pike and Partisan. *a* 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 422 And see thy javelin's point be bright, Thy falchion's temper true.

b. One who bears a 'javelin'; = JAVELIN-MAN 1.

1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 338 There were the halls where the judges, robed in scarlet and escorted by javelins and trumpets, opened the king's commission twice a year.

†3. A fish: app. the pilchard or anchovy (both caught in immense numbers at Venice, and preserved for exportation). *Obs. rare.*

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 244 Javelings or Sea-darts are plentiful in the Venetian Gulf, and all the Adriatic Sea.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *javelin-bearer, -head, -spear*; *javelin-darting, -proof* adjs.; **javelin-bat,** a South American vampire, *Phyllostoma hastatum*; **javelin-fish,** a species of hæmulonid fish (*Pomadasys hasta*) (Funk); **javelin-snake,** a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* = *dart-snake* (DART *sb.* 4, 8); also applied to various species of *Bothrops*, an American genus of *Crotalidæ* or rattlesnakes.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. IV. i. 212 It has been asserted that .. the Vampire and the *Javelin Bat .. could destroy a man by sucking his blood. 1552 HULOET, *Iauelyn bearer, *lancearius*. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* I. ix, Nor mark'd the *javelin-darting crowd. 1552 HULOET, *Iauelyn head, *sicilites*. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* II. 664 Screened by a pent house *javelin-proof. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 529/1 These bones are absent in the fourth subgenus, *Acontias* (*Javelin-Snake) of Cuvier. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 502 The *Acontias*, or Javelin Snake, of Southern Africa, is nearly allied to our Slow-worm. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. v. i. 257 The most formidable species is the Javelin Snake properly so called, or Yellow Viper of Martinique (*Bothrops Lanceolatus*). 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. iv. 14 The braid hed branglaud on the *ievilling speyr.

Javelin (dʒæ·vėlin, dʒæ·vlin), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To strike or pierce with or as with a javelin.

1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 934 Out of heaven a bolt..struck, Furrowing a giant oak, and javelining With darted spikes and splinters of the wood The dark earth round. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 502/2 The lightning began to javelin the pines about the cottage.

Javelineer (dʒæv(ē)linī·ɹ). Also 6–7 -ier, -er. [a. obs. F. *javelinier*: see JAVELIN and -EER.]

1. A soldier armed with a javelin.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* VIII. viii, The forefront of the vantgard, were iaveliniers called Hastati. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 208 Before this battalian..there went six thousand slingers, and javeliners. 1828 LEWIS tr. *Boeckh's Pub. Econ. Athens* (1842) 267 Grecian and Barbarian javelineers.

2. = JAVELIN-MAN 1.

1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 64 Judges the prime of the land, Constables, javeliners.

Javelin-man. [f. JAVELIN *sb.* + MAN.]

1. One of a body of men in the retinue of a sheriff who carried spears or pikes (JAVELIN *sb.* 2), and escorted the judges at the assizes.

1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4154/1 The High Sheriff of Hampshire, with about 90 Javelin Men, .. received Her Majesty. 1832 *Boston Herald* 7 Feb. 3/3 The javlin-men and special constables ranged themselves in front of the Court-house. 1871 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money Mortiboy* xiii, The twelve javelin men, walking in martial array by the side of the carriage. 1890 *Daily News* 16 July 2/8 An amendment, practically abolishing javelin men and substituting police was inserted on the motion of Lord Belper.

2. A soldier armed with a javelin; = JAVELINEER 1.

1846 H. TORRENS *On Milit. Lit. & Hist.* I. 76 Clouds of skirmishers, javelin-men, bowyers, and slingers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* vi. (1865) I. 276 Caesar brought into the field javelinmen from Numidia.

†**Ja·velot.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *javelot*, It. *giavelotto*; in ONF. *gavelot*, Breton *gavlod*, MHG. *gabilôt* (Diez). See also GAVELOT.

The original source of F. *javel-*, ONF. *gavel-*, in *javelot*, *javeline*, and their cognates, is uncertain, and beset with many difficulties; opinion at present favours a Celtic origin; see GAVELOCK, and cf. Diez and Thurneysen s.v. *giavelotto*.]

A small spear or javelin thrown with the hand or from a catapult.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xiv. 38 Sperys, dartys, and iauelots. 1675 *Phil. Trans.* X. 282 Catapultæ and Balistæ: the former casting Javelots: the latter stones. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. Prol., They sharpned and prepared Spears,..Javelins, Javelots and Trunchions. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. ix. (1737) 35 Javelins, Javelots, Darts, Dartlets.

†**Javelotie·r.** *Obs. rare.* Also -ott-. [a. obs. F. *javelotier*, f. *javelot* JAVELOT.] A soldier armed with a javelot or javelin; a javelineer.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. xxi. 405 Hee [Hannibal] sent for fresh supplie out of Affricke, specially of Archers and Iavelotiers, and those lightly armed. *Ibid.* XXVI. iv. 585 Hereupon began the manner..to entertaine such light armed iavelottiers called Velites, euen among the Legions.

†**Ja·ver,** *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **chauer,** 9 **javver.** [app. onomatopœic: cf. JABBER *v.*] *intr.* = JABBER *v.* 1.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 80/2 Clenchyn a-3en or chaueryn a-3en, for prowde herte, *obgarrio*. *Ibid.* 257/1 Iangelyn or iaveryn a-3en, þat ys clepyd clenchyng a-3en, *eggarrio*. [See also JABBER *v.* 1.] 1839 A. BYWATER *Sheffield Dial.* (1877) 98 To bawl to t' Orishmen, or javver abaht chetch rates. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, Javver. [In various Yorkshire dialects, in sense To talk idly, garrulously, or noisily.]

Hence **Javer, Javver** *sb.* (*dial.*).

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Javver*, idle talk. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Javver*, bold, assuming talk. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Javver*, 'jaw' or talk; impudence.

Javil, -ill, variants of JAVEL *sb.*

Jaw (dʒɔ̄), *sb.*1 Forms: *α.* 4–5 **iow,** 4–6 **iowe**; *β.* 5–7 **iawe,** 7– **jaw**; (5 **geaw, gowe, gew,** 7 **gagh**). [A word of difficult etymology, on the origin of which the evidence known to us affords conflicting indications. It occurs in the form *jow(e* from *c* 1375; *c* 1483 we find *jaw(e*, which before long superseded *jowe*; from 1530 to *c* 1675 there was a collateral CHAW(E. Chaucer rimed *jowe* with *clowe* (= *jaw*, *claw*), which shows that the sound was not *ū*, and thus that the word was not the F. *joue* cheek.

If, notwithstanding the want of evidence, and in spite of the late exemplification of *ch* forms in *chawe*, it may be assumed that *jowe* was preceded by a ME. **chowe*, representing an unrecorded OE. **cēowe, cēowe* wk. fem., this would be identical with OHG. *kiuwa, chiuwa*, early MHG. *chiwe, chouwe*, MHG. *kiuwe, couwe*, early mod. and dial. Ger. *keu, kāu, koie* (Grimm); MDu. *conwe*, Kilian *kouwe, keenwe*, Du. *kieuw*; going back to OTeut. **kewwōn*, deriv. of *kewwan* to CHEW. The later *chawe, jawe* would then be parallel to mod.Ger. *kaue*, MDu. *cauwe*, Kilian *kauwe*, and to Ger. *kauen*, Du. *kauwen*, 16th c. Eng. CHAW *v.*, beside OHG. *kiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, MDu. *kouwen*, and OE. *cēowan* CHEW, the phonetic relations of which are not clearly settled. The spelling with *j* may have been influenced by association with F. *joue* cheek; though the frequent passage of *ch* into *j* in other words shows that this need not be assumed. Cf. the phonetic development of OE. *cēasl*, ME. *chavel, chaul, chol, chowl*, JOWL: also Marston's JAWN for *chawn* sb. and vb.]

1. One of the bones (or sets of bones) forming the framework of the mouth, and the seizing, biting, or masticating apparatus of vertebrates; in *sing.* more frequently the *lower* or *under* (†*nether*) *jaw*, the inferior maxillary or mandible, than the *upper* (†*over*) *jaw*, or superior maxillary; cf. JAW-BONE.

The *dropping* or *falling* of the jaw is a mark of death, dejection, or chagrin: see JAW-FALLEN, CHOP-FALLEN.

c. 1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* xv. 16 In the cheek boon of an asse, that is, in the iow of the colt of assis, I haue doon hem awey. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. xvi. (1495) 121 The Cocadryll meuyth the ouer Iowe [*Bodley MS.* þe ouer gowe] ayenste kynde of all other beestes and holdyth the nether Iowe [*Bodley MS.* þe nebir iowe] still and meuyth it not. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* 2 He had a grete hede large vysage longe Iowes. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* C vij a, For booches that growe in a hawkis Iowe.

β. c 1450 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (Bodl. MS.), No beeste haþ an euen gut but he haue teeþ in ayþer iawe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XLIII. (Percy Soc.) 210 Dyd not kyng Davyd a lyons jawe tere? 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 270 The bullet hitting him under his right iawe. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xli. 2 Canst thou..bore his iawe through with a thorne? 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 218 Their teeth are .. numerous, and..perfectly inoffensive: they lie in either jaw. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* I. x, There was a silent chasm Betwixt his upper jaw and under. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* XXX. (1878) 528 The jaw fell, and the eyes were fixed.

2. In *pl.* The bones and associated structures of the mouth including the teeth, regarded as instruments of prehension, crushing, and devouring; hence, the cavity formed by these parts; the mouth, fauces, throat.

α. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iv. 9 (Camb. MS.) Yit drowh I hym owt of the Iowwes of hem þat gapeden. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiii. (Tollem. MS.), It abateþ swellynge of iowes [*tumorem faucium sedat*] and helpeþ woundes of þe longes. *c* 1430 *Stans Puer* 31 in *Babees Bk.* 29 To enbrace [*v.r.* enboce] þi iowis with breed, it is not dewe; with ful mouþ speke not lest þou do offence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195/1 There apperyd on hir no sygne of lyf sauf that hyr Iowes were a lytel reed. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 69 With ane hydduus wolfis gapand iowis.

β. c 1483 *Chaucer's H. Fame* III. 696 (ed. Caxton) Euyl thryft come on your Iawes [*rime* clawes; *Fairf. and Bodl. MSS.* Iowes, -ys, clowes, -ys]. 1573 GASCOIGNE *Hearbes, Voy. to Holland*, At last the Dutche with butter bitten iawes..Gan aunswere thus. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 33 The hungry Spaniells..With greedy iawes her ready for to teare. 1608 D. T[UVIL] *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 69 Many haue had the victory snatcht (as it were) out of their iawes, .. for not making a .. bridge for the .. enemy to passe over. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. VII. 103 [No] form..discern'd but sparkling eyes and flaming jaws. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 147 From his wide Jaws His Tongue unmoisten'd hangs.

3. *transf.* chiefly in *pl.* The two sides of a narrow pass, fissure, gorge, or channel; the narrow 'mouth' or entrance into a valley, gulf, or sea; the fauces or entrance into the 'throat' of a flower, etc.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 167 Cesariensis, þat haþ..in þe west be ryuer Malua, and in þe norþ þe gewes of þe grete see. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 271 Being commanded by Cæsar to guard the jawes of the Adriatick gulph. 1655 F. W. *Obs.* in *W. Fulke's Meteors* 165 The Ground perhaps open with those inundations, and the Gold fall into the gaping jaws of the Earth, and so stick there. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 395 *Faux*, the Jaws gaping between the Divisions of the Corollæ, where the Tube terminates. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. iii, The guide, abating of his pace, Led slowly through the pass's jaws. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXXVII. 283 The ridge that formed the southern jaw of the chasm. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital. Byways* i. 4 The torrent, foaming down between black jaws of rain-stained granite.

4. *pl.* Applied to the seizing or holding members of a machine or apparatus, arranged in pairs, and usually capable of an opening and closing movement; *spec. Naut.* the semicircular, concave, or forked end of a boom or gaff which clasps the mast with its projecting ends or 'horns'.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 209 Bringing the jaws of the cap to embrace the stern-post. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 370 The end of the paper is at that time lying even with the extremity of the teeth *i i*, and the jaws of the tongs closing immediately that the rod *j* is put in motion. 1830 E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 39 *Cock*, that part of a musquet lock which sustains the two pieces of iron, called jaws, between which the flint is fixed. 1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* VIII, The jaws of the main-gaff were severed. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 Krom's laboratory crusher .. In this machine (unlike any other) both jaws oscillate on centers, fixed some distance from the crushing faces. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* 238 The joiner's vice .. is furnished with 9 in. jaws to open 12 in.

5. *fig.* (in *pl.*) The seizing action or capacity of any devouring agency, as death, time, etc.

1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induction XXXII, And first within the portche and iawes of Hell. *c* 1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXX. iii, The graves moist hungry jawes. 1595 SHAKS. *John* V. ii. 116 To winne renowne Euen in the iawes of danger, and of death. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 41 Mustering of Men in this case, was but casting away so many into the Gaghs of Death. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 16 Which great strength has preserv'd it thus long from the jaws of time. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Lt. Brigade* iii, Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell Rode the six hundred.

6. Vulgar loquacity; *esp.* 'cheeky' or impudent talk; also, in vulgar language, A talk, a speech, a lecture, an address. Frequent in the phrases *to hold* or *stop one's jaw* (where the sense may at first have been literal, as in *to open, loose*, or *work one's jaws*: cf. also *to hold one's tongue*).

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iii, None of your jaw, you swab, .. else I shall trim your laced jacket for you. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1772 — *Nabob* III. Wks. 1799 II. 318 Let's have no more of your jaw! 1800 LD. METCALFE in *Fortn. Rev.* (1885) June 757 Tremendous jaw from my tutor. 1836 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 94 A rich jaw between.. Read and Buckle, who met atleat after a previous quarrel. *a* 1845 HOOD *Tale Trumpet* XX, Parliamentary jabber and jaw. 1868 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) I. 354 When they talk of right and law, we bid them hold their jaw. 1888 D. C. MURRAY in *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No. 11/2, So long as a man has the sense to hold his jaw at the right time.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jaw-arch, -break, -calipers, -chasm, -forceps, -gape, -man, -sheath, -work*; *jaw-cracking, jaw-locked, jaw-tied* adjs.; **jaw-bit** (*U.S.*), a short bar placed beneath a journal box to unite the two pedestals in a car-truck (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **jaw-chuck,** a chuck in a lathe furnished with jaws for seizing an object; **jaw-crusher** (*Mining*), an ore-crushing machine similar to the jaw-breaker; **jaw-foot** = *foot-jaw* (see FOOT *sb.* 35); **jaw-footed** *a.*, provided with a jaw-foot; **jaw-lever,** a veterinary instrument for opening the mouth and administering medicine to cattle (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858); †**jaw-piece** (*Arch.*), ? a corbel; **jaw-rope** (*Naut.*), the rope which fastens the two horns or prongs of the boom or gaff round the mast; **jaw-spring** (*U.S.*), a journal spring; **jaw-tackle** (*slang*), the muscles of the jaws; the mouth, etc., as employed in talking; **jaw-wedge** (*U.S.*), a wedge to tighten the axle-box in an axle-guard (Webster, 1864).

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xviii. 111 The foremost of these pairs of gill-arches changes into the * jaw-arch which gives rise to the upper and lower jaws. 1896 A. MORRISON *Child Jago* 311 His chin fell on his chest, as by * jaw-break. 1900 *Animal World* XXXI. 18/2 They [larvæ of *Libellula*] then advance..until within half an inch of their prey, when out shoot the * jaw-calipers, and the object is seized. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 105 The gaping * jaw-chasm of his greed. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chuck*, [figure] *k* is an independent * jaw chuck. 1883 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Dec. 551/1 (Farmer) Such * jaw-cracking jokes. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421 A similar manner to that in which the * jaw-crusher operates so effectually on large pieces of ore. 1871 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 422 The term * jaw-feet has now, by common consent, become the appellation by which they are distinguished. 1883 A. WILSON in *Longm. Mag.* II. 48 The curious jaws, jaw-feet, and legs of the armoured crustacean. 1900 *Animal World* XXXI. 18/2 The snatch of their * jaw-forceps is so quick it takes good eyesight to see it. 1898 G. MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 11 Lyrical on into death's red roaring * jaw-gape. 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III. 130 Their tongues..were, for some minutes, * jaw-locked, after beholding this dismal portent. 1894 DOYLE *Round the Red Lamp* 203 He was himself a * jawman, 'a mere jawman', as he modestly puts it, but in point of fact he [a surgeon] is too young .. to confine himself to a specialty. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 73 b, The * iawe pece of the said selyng: whiche pece was guilte with fine Golde. *Ibid.* 156 b, The Iawe peces and crestes were karved wyth Vinettes and trailes of savage worke, and richely gilted with gold and Bise. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* li, I .. disengaged the * jaw-rope and small gear about the mast. * 1886 F. GUILLEMARD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* I. 230 The jaw-rope had carried away. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 770/1 [The] horny * jaw-sheaths [of *Siren*] might be compared to those of the Anuran tadpole. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 290 Van would have countermanded this, had I not clapped my hand as a stopper on his * jaw-tackle. 1884 *Bread-winners* 210 He had never worked a muscle in his life except his jaw-tackle. 1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 75 My *jaw-ty'd tongue no speech could lend. *Ibid.* III. 166 Come, come..no more of your * jaw-work here. 1802 *Morn. Her.* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1803) VI. 29 An event..conducive to jaw-work in every sense of the word.

Jaw (dʒɔ̄), *sb.*2 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Goes with JAW *v.*2, the two appearing together early in 16th c. Origin unknown.]

1. The rush or dash of a wave; a surging or dashing wave, a billow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. iii. 21 Heich as ane hill the iaw of watter brak. *Ibid.* VIII. i. 136, I am God Tibris .. Quhilk .. wyth mony iaup and iaw Bettis thir brayis, schawand the bankis down. 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lect. 2 Thess.* 118 The sey when it flowes on a rock, immediatelie the iaw returnes backe againe in the sey. 1768 Ross *Helenore* (1866) 231 Sae we had better jook until the jaw Gang o'er our heads. ?*a* 1800 *Sir Patrick Spence* viii. (Child), They had not saild upon the sea A league but merely three, When ugly, ugly were the jaws That rowd unto their knee. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* III. 65 Tak guid tent 'at ye ride upo' the tap o' 't, an' no lat it rise like a muckle jaw ower yer heid; for it's an awfu' thing to be droont in riches. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Jaa, Jaw.

2. A quantity of water or other liquid dashed, splashed, or thrown out; an outpour of water, etc.

a 1816 PICKEN in *Whistle-Binkie* (1890) I. 149 Wi' jaws o' toddy reeking hot Will keep the genial current warm. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., The cow has gi'en a gude jaw the day. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 57 Gein' a pot a bit syne [= rinse] wi' a jaw o' water.

Hence (or from JAW *v.*2) **Jaw-box, Jaw-tub,** *Sc.*, a kitchen sink with sides; also JAW-HOLE.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Jaw tub, Jaw box*, a scullery sink.

Jaw (dʒɔ̄), *v.*1 [f. JAW *sb.*1]

†1. *trans.* To seize or devour with the jaws; to use the jaws upon. *Obs.*

1612 *Two Noble K.* III. ii, I wreake not if the wolues would jaw me, so He had his fill.

2. *slang.* a. *intr.* To use the vocal organs; to speak, talk. (A vulgar, contemptuous, or hostile equivalent for *speak*.)

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxiv, He swore woundily at the lieutenant..whereby the lieutenant returned the salute, and they jawed together fore and aft a good spell. 1760

C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 299 Will you stand jawing here? 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales Wonder, Sailor's T.* iv, In vain I begg'd, and swore, and jaw'd; Nick no excuse would hear. 1885 T. A. GUTHRIE *Tinted Venus* viii. 98 What's the good of jawing at him?

b. *trans.* To address censoriously or abusively; to scold or 'lecture' (a person).

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI. 262 He was then very abusive and noisy; he kept jawing us. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi, I have been jawed for letting you go. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 30 July 141/1 In politics we jaw one another partly for the fun of it.

3. *To jaw away*: to cut to the shape of jaws, or in a concave curve.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 470 The top-most part of the cap was cut to fit the rudder, and the after part jawed away, so as to work on the stern-post.

Jaw (dʒɔ̄), *v.*2 *Sc. Also 7 jae.* [*See* JAW *sb.*2] 1. *intr.* To rush in waves; to dash or pour; to splash; to surge.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. Prol. 53 Bot my propyne coym fra the pres fuit hait, Vnforlatit, not iawyn fra tun to tun. ?*a* 1800 *Sir Roland* 91 in Child *Ballads* I. (1857) 345 For now the water jawes owre my head, And it gurgles in my mouth.

2. *trans.* To pour or dash (water) in waves; to throw or dash (liquid) in quantity.

c 1680 R. LAW *Mem.* (1818) 177 When it [the elephant] drinks..it jaes in the water in it's mouth as from a great spout. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* I. i, Tempest may cease to jaw the rowan flood. 1787 BURNS *American War* i, Then up they gat the maskin-pat, And in the sea did jaw, man.

Hence **Jaw'ing** *ppl. a.*

?*a* 1800 *Lass of Lochryan* 43 in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.*, The stately tower..Whilk stood aboon the jawing wave.

Jawar, Jawari, variant of JOWAR, JOWARI.

Jaw-bone, jawbone (dʒɔ̄'bōun). [f. JAW *sb.*1 + BONE.] Any bone of the jaws; *spec.* each of the two forming the lower jaw in most mammals, or the whole bone formed by their combination in others.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 He gaff constans soo grete a stroke vpon the ere, that he bare it awaye wyth all the iawe bone. 1551 BIBLE *Judg.* xv. 15 He founde a iaw-bone of a rotten asse..and slewe a thousande men therewith. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 750 The Jaw-Bones haue no Marrow Seuered, but a little Pulpe of Marrow diffused. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 129 ▶7 It [a tooth] belong'd to the Jaw-Bone of a Saint. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* III. xx. 104 The Chinese .. appear to have broad cheeks with projecting jaw-bones. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* II. xvii. 190 The javelin entered underneath the ear By the jaw-bone. *Mod.* A pair of whale's jaw-bones forming a gateway.

Jaw'-breaker. *colloq.*

1. A word hard to pronounce; a word of many syllables.

1839 LEVER *H. Lorrequer* xix, I'd rather hear the Cruiskeen Lawn..than a score of your high Dutch jawbreakers. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *1st Person Sing.* xviii. 136 It's a jawbreaker at first for an Englishman. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 14 You will find no 'jawbreakers' in Sackville.

2. A machine with powerful jaws for crushing ore, etc.

1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 421, I speak of the rolls as more applicable for completing the crushing of the ore as it comes in small pieces from the jaw-breaker.

So **Jaw'-breaking** *a. colloq.*, hard to pronounce; hence **Jaw'-breakingly** *adv.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 191 Entitled by a name most jaw-breakingly perplexing. 1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tickletoby's Lect.* i. Wks. 1886 XXIV. 13 He conquered a great number of princes with jaw-breaking names. 1883 *Gd. Words* Sept. 592/2 A little plant that has a jaw-breaking name.

Jawed (dʒɔ̄d), *a.* [f. JAW *sb.*1 + -ED².] Having or furnished with jaws.

a 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 38 Iawed like a jetty. 1887 E. D. COPE *Origin Fittest* xi. 316 *note*, The metamorphosis of the jawed Neuroptera is little more marked.

Jaw'-fall.

1. Falling of the jaw; *fig.* dejection. *rare.*

1660 M. GRIFFITH *Fear of God & King* 29 For a time they had an Inter-regnum, and no King in Israel, besides divers other horrid jawfalls in government.

†2. Dislocation or subluxation of the lower jaw so that it cannot be shut. *Obs.*

1788 RUSH in Pettigrew *Lettsom* (1817) II. 432 The locked-jaw, or as it is usually called among the planters, the jaw-fall, is a very common disease among the children of the slaves.

Jaw'-fa:llen, *a.* [f. JAW *sb.*1 + FALLEN *pa. pple.*] Having the lower jaw fallen or hanging loose; chop-fallen; dejected.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xl. (1632) 128 The wench offered him was jaw-falne, long-cheekt, and sharpe-nosed. *a* 1691 FLAVEL *Sea-Deliv.* (1754) 165 We were jaw-fallen and starved with the extreme cold. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 54 (D.) The people..seemed by their jaw-fallen faces and goggling eyes to wonder at beholding a charming young lady.

Jaw-hole1 (dʒɔ̄'hōu:l). [f. JAW *sb.*2, *v.*2 + HOLE.] A hole into which dirty water or other liquid is 'jawed' or thrown; an open entrance to a sewer, house-drain, or cesspool.

1760 *City Cleaned & County Improv.*, Jaw-holls or water-spouts of timber [etc.]. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* i, Piloting with some dexterity along the little path which bordered the formidable jaw-hole, whose vicinity the stranger was made sensible of by means of more organs than one. 1824 — *St. Ronan's* xxviii, That odoriferous gulf, ycleped, in Scottish phrase, the jawhole; in other words, an uncovered common sewer.

Jaw'-hole2. [JAW *sb.*1] A gaping fissure or opening; an abyss.

1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summer in Brittany* II. xxxiv. 187 A sort of jaw-hole, or abyss, moreover, is still pointed out between Huelgoat and Cairhax, which this vixen of a princess used as a second—or rather first—Tour de Nesle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Jaw-hooal*, a fissure or opening in the land, as the mouth of a stream. The arched entrance to a cavern.

Jawing (dʒɔ̄'iŋ), *vbl. sb. slang.* [f. JAW *v.*1 + -ING1.] A vulgar or contemptuous equivalent for *speaking.*

1788 *De Foe's Voy. round World* (1840) 313 They would chop off his head, and put a stop to his jawing. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 78 Mary Jordan and her acquaintances were fighting and jawing. 1871 DIXON *Tower* III. xviii. 190 Two hours were spent in drinking, jawing, and accepting terms. 1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Guynne* I. iii. 83 Nigh blowing the roof off..with her everlasting jawing.

b. *attrib.*, as **jawing-tackle**, the jaws, etc., as used in speaking: = *jaw-tackle* (JAW *sb.*1 7).

1859 READE *Love me little* xxii, Ah, Eve, my girl, your jawing-tackle is too well hung.

Jaw'less, *a.* [f. JAW *sb.*1 + -LESS.] Without jaws; *spec.* without a lower jaw, as the lamprey.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xv. (1737) 60 The jawless Bum shrug'd up his Shoulders.

Jawm(e, dial. form of JAMB.

†**Jawn,** obs. var. of CHAWN *sb.*, chine, fissure, and of CHAWN *v.*, to gape.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villany* I. iii. Cviij, To stop his iawning chaps. 1602 — *Antonio's Rev.* II. ii. Wks. 1856 I. 94 Defyance to thy power, thou rifted jawne.

Jawndes, -dres, jawnes, obs. ff. JAUNDICE.

Jawne, Jawnish, var. JAUNE, JAUNISH, *Obs.*

Jawp, variant of JAUP *v.* and *sb.*, splash.

Jaw'-tooth. A molar tooth. Cf. CHEEK-TOOTH.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 440 If the grinders and great iaw teeth do ake, this is a speciall medicine for them. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xxx. 14 There is a generation, whose teeth are as swords, and their iaw-teeth as kniues. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 670 The former teeth were made.. thin and sharp, by means whereof they became fit for cutting; but the jaw-teeth thick and broad, whereby they became useful for the grinding of food. 1789 MADAN *Persius* (1795) 39 *note*, Grinding food between the jaw-teeth. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 8 In wrestlers' fashion, plying his jaw-teeth.

Jawy (dʒɔ̄'i), *a. rare.* [f. JAW *sb.*1 + -Y.] Of or pertaining to the jaw; forceful in language.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. iii. 42 The dulapes and the jawy part of the face. 1898 *Academy* 15 Oct. 92/1 It is material detail: forceful, stunning, jawy detail.

Jaxe, obs. form of JAKES.

Jay (dʒē'). Also 5–6 *Sc.* ia, 5–7 iaye. [a. OF. *jay*, mod.F. *geai*, in ONF. *gai*, *gay* = Pr. *gai* (*jai*), Sp. *gayo*, med.L. *gaius*, *gaia* (Papias); of uncertain origin: some refer it to OHG. *gâhi* adj. quick; hence, lively. It cannot be identified with F. *gai* adj. 'gay', which has *g*, not *j*, in Central F.]

1. The name of a common European bird, *Garrulus glandarius*, in structure and noisy chattering resembling the magpie, but in habits arboreal, and having a plumage of striking appearance, in which vivid tints of blue are heightened by bars of jet-black and patches of white. Hence used as the English name of the genus *Garrulus*, and applied with distinguishing additions to the other species.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 52 Heo is dereworthe in day, .. Gentyl, jolyf so the jay. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 28 And taughte it speke as men teche a Iay. 1412–13 HOCCLEVE *Ball. to Hen. V*, 37 My wordes .. clappe and iangle foorth, as dooth a iay. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 725 The gentyll Ia, the Merle, and Turtur trew. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 5 Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Iayes. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 177 What is the Iay more precious then the Larke? Because his feathers are more beautifull. 1746–7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 43 Not long ago I happened to spy a thoughtless jay; the poor bird was idly busied in dressing his pretty plumes. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 173 Jays..may be brought to imitate the human voice. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* ii. 20 There are, so far as yet known, twelve species of true jays. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 470 Doubts may be expressed whether these birds are not more nearly related to the Pies than to the Jays.

b. In more extended sense, applied to birds of the sub-family *Garrulinæ* or family *Garrulidæ*, among which are the *Blue Jay* (*Cyanurus cristatus*) of North America, the *Canada Jay* (*Perisoreus canadensis*), the *Grey Jay*, *Green Jay*, *Siberian Jay*, etc.

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 991 The *Pica Glandarca*, or Jay, is much less than our English Jay .. it has both the same Cry, and suddain jetting Motion. 1838 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 584/2 The blue jay of America is an almost universal inhabitant of the western woods. *Ibid.*, A most magnificent bird is the Columbia jay. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* xiii. 100 Jays and ravens, Clamorous on the dusky tree-tops. 1885 'C. E. CRADOCK' (Miss Murfree) *Prophet. Gt. Smoky Mount.* viii, He saw..the white tips of the tail-feathers of a fluttering bluejay. 1886 YULE *Anglo-Ind. Gloss., Jay*, the name usually given by Europeans to the *Coracias indica*, Linn., the *Nilkant* or 'blue-throat' of the Hindus, found all over India. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 469 The *Lanius infaustus* of Linnæus .. the Siberian Jay of English writers, which ranges throughout the pine-forests of the north of Europe and Asia. *Ibid.*, The Canada Jay, or 'Whiskey Jack'..presents a still more sombre coloration.

2. Applied to other birds: a. The Jackdaw (app. from a French mistransl. of κόλοιος or *graculus* in the fable of the jackdaw decked in peacock's plumes). b. The Cornish chough, also termed *Cornish jay.* c. The Missel thrush. *local.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. xv, The xv fable is of the Iaye and of the pecok. 1552 HULOET, Iaye, byrde, *gracus*, *graculus*. [1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Graculus*, They are much deceyued that haue taken *Graculus* for a Iaye.] 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* Pref. 129 The Jay that vaunts In others plumes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jay*, or *Jack-daw*, a kind of chattering Bird. 1750 POCOCKE *Trav. Eng.*, etc. (Camden) 135 About Penzance, in the rocks, are jays with red bills and legs, called a Cornish jay, and by Pliny *Pyrrhocorax*. 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss., Jay*, the missel thrush is called the jay here. The jay does not occur.

3. *transf.* a. An impertinent chatterer. b. A showy or flashy woman; one of light character. c. A person absurdly dressed; a gawk or 'sight'. d. A stupid or silly person; a simpleton.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1262 For the gyse now adays Of sum iangelyng iays Is to discommende What they cannot amende. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 44 We'll teach him to know Turtles from Iayes. 1611 — *Cymb.* III. iv. 51 Some Iay of Italy..hath betraid him. 1639 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *The Ball* II. ii, *Sol.* Mr. Bostock, madam. *Luc.* Retire, and give the jay admittance. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 4/2 The intending larcenist will strike up a conversation with a likely looking Jay in a public conveyance .. and win his friendship. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Mehalah* vii. 91 You stood by .. and listened while that jay snapped and screamed at me. 1888 *N. Y. Herald* Sept. (Farmer *Americanisms*), Never..have I been annoyed in the slightest way by any of the so-called jays. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 4/2 'Kharki is not exactly a blanket; besides, we are jays enough as it is, and if we had had our old things on we should have been regular jays'. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 30 July 4 An underbred undergraduate—called in America a 'jay'.

4. *Angling.* Name of a variety of artificial fly.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* xi. (1880) 432 The Blue Jay..is the Blue Doctor dressed with jay.

5. *Coal-mining.* (See quot.)

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 59 Strong jay or roof coal. *Ibid.* 60 Black jay, a sort of cannel coal.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jay-black*, *-like* adjs.; **jay-feather**, esp. in Sc. phrase *to set up one's jay-feathers* (see quot.); **jay-pie, jay-piet,** (*a*) the jay; (*b*) locally, the Missel thrush; **jay-teal,** locally, the common teal. Also JAY-BIRD, etc.

1706 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 4236/8 Stolen..a black Mare, but not *Jay-black. 1825–80 JAMIESON s.v.*, She made sic a rampaging, that I was obliged to set up my *jay-feathers at her, Roxb. The expression contains a ludicrous allusion to the mighty airs of a jackdaw, when in a bad humour. 1880 DR. ARGYLL in *Fraser's Mag.* Jan. 49 The large Belted Kingfisher..was passing with a *Jay-like flight over the creeks..of the Hudson. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, **Jay-pie*, a jay. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 2 Missel Thrush..the harsh note it utters when alarmed has caused it to receive the names of..Jay (North of Ireland), Jay pie (Wilts). 1895 CROCKETT *Men Moss Hags* xxxix. 282 Yet I saw as it had been the waft of a *jaypiet's wing among them. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 158 Common Teal..*Jay teal (Kirkcudbright).

Jay'-bird. A jay: in some parts of England, the Common Jay; in U.S., the Blue Jay.

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxxii. 247, I could hear the shrill voices of the jay-birds. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Jay-bird*, the jay. 1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 81 The only signs of life were an occasional jay-bird, or an eagle. 1893 *Wiltsh. Gloss., Joy-bird*, the Jay.

Jay-hawk, *v. U.S.* [A back-formation from next.] *trans.* To harry as a jay-hawker; to 'raid'.

1866 *Standard* 27 Oct. 3/2 A war of neighbourhoods..of lynchings and jay-hawkings, of rapine and outrage without parallel. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIII. 381/2 Every man suddenly discovering that somebody has jayhawked his boots or his blanket.

Jay'-hawker. *U.S.* A name given to members of the bands who carried on irregular warfare in and around eastern Kansas, in the free soil conflict, and the early part of the American civil war, and who combined pillage with guerilla fighting; hence, generally, a raiding guerilla or irregular soldier. (See also quot. 1890.)

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 143. 5/1 Jay-hawkers, cut-throats, and thieves. 1867 A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* x. 125 Found all the settlers justifying the 'Jay-hawkers', a name universally applied to Montgomery's men, from the celerity of their movements and their habit of suddenly pouncing upon an enemy. 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* 20 Jan. (Farmer *Americanisms*), He was connected with what is known as the Jayhawker war that raged on the borders of Kansas about twenty-five years since. 1900 R. KIPLING in *Times* 15 Mar. 8/1 Suppose that you who read these lines had been out with Rimington's jay-hawkers or somebody else's fly-by-nights, riding hard and sleeping light for weeks.

Jayl(e, Jayler, etc., obs. forms of JAIL, etc.

†**Jayne,** variant of GEANE *Obs.*, Genoa.

1488 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 79 Hausers of Jayne ..vij.

Jazerant, jesserant (dʒæ'zĕrănt, dʒĕs-). Now only *Hist.* Forms: *a.* 5 iessera(u)nt(e, -and, -ance, iestraunt, 5–6 iestern(e, 8 jazerent, 9 -an, -ant. *β.* 5 gessera(u)nt(e, -an, -en, (geseran), 6 gesseron; see also GESTERON. [a. OF. *jaseran*, *-ant*, *jaz-*, *jac-*, *jesseran*, *jasiran*, in Roland (11th c.) *jazerenc* = Pr. *jazeran*, Pg. *jazerão*;

in Sp. *jacerina*, Pg. *jazerina*, It. *ghiazzerino*; orig. an adj., in OF. *osbere jazerenc*, *haubere jazerant*, in Sp. *cota jacerina*. Generally agreed to be of Saracen origin, and according to Diez prob. identical with Sp. *jazarino* Algerian, f. Arab. (*al-*) *jazīrah* 'the island', in pl. *Al-jazā'ir*, Algiers, in the old Arabic writers *Jazīrah beni Mazighanan*.]

'A light coat of armour composed of splints or small plates of metal rivetted to each other or to a lining of some stout material' (Fairholt).

α. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4238 Thorowe jopowne and jesserawnte of gentille mailes. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2450 (Ashm.) 3arkid to þe 3atis & 3ode to þe wallis, Sum in Iopons, sum in Iesserantis [*Dublin MS.* Iesseraunte] sum Ioyned all in platis. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 353 He schal make my mastyr a jestrawnt. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. vi, Thenne syr Galahalt .. dyd vpon hym a noble Iesseraunce. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* 32 Armed in iacks and light iesternes. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VII. 184 At all points arm'd A jazerent of double mail he wore. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* ii, Underneath his plain habit, the Scotsman observed that he concealed a *jazeran*, or flexible shirt of linked mail. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 194 The jazerant or jazerine jacket was frequently worn in lieu of the breast and back plates. This defence was composed of small overlapping plates of iron covered with velvet, the gilt studs that secured them forming the exterior ornament.

β. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2909 Thorowe gesserawntes of Iene jaggede to the herte. 1422 *Will of Salwayn* (Somerset Ho.), A Habirgon of gesseran. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cliii, Lytill fischis .. That In the sonne on thaire scalis bryght As gesseran, ay glitterit In my sight. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 214 Your gesseren and gaunteletts shall be send hom by the next caryours. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xvii, Armed as he was in a gesseron.

† Ja·zul, -al, -el. [A corruption of Sp. *azul* blue.] Lapis lazuli; = AZURE I.

1616 BULLOKAR, *Iazul*, a precious stone of a blew, azure colour. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Jazul* [*edd.* 1696, 1706 jazal]. 1727 BAILEY, *Jazal*. 1818 TODD, *Jazel*.

Jazy, variant of JASEY, a wig.

Jeabard, obs. form of JEOPARD *v.*

† Jea·lisom, *a. dial. Obs.* [f. JEALOUS *a.* + -SOME.] Jealous; having jealousy.

1599 PEELE *Sir Clyom.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 518/1 They'll be so jealisom over them, that cham in doubt Ich shall not keep Jack my boy till seven years go about.

Jealous (dʒe·ləs), *a.* Forms: α. 3-4 gelus(e, 4 -os, 4-5 -ows, 4-6 -ous(e, 5 -uce, 6 gealous. β. 4-5 ielus, 4-7 -ous(e, 6 -ose, (-oux); 6-7 iealous(e, 7- jealous. γ. 5 ielius, 6 -ious, -yus, -yous, 6-7 iealious. δ. 4-6 ialous(e, 6 -ouss. ε. 5-6 iolyce, -yous, -ious, -yus, ioyluse. [ME. *gelos*, etc., a. OF. *gelos* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *jaloux*, *-ouse*, = Pr. *gelos*, It. *geloso*, Sp. *zeloso*:—late L. *zēlōs-us*, f. late L. *zēl-us* a. Gr. ζῆλος emulation, zeal, jealousy: see -OUS. The Romanic *j* or *ge* for Gr. ζ, shows the analysis of Gr. ζ as dz, dʒ, dj, di, evidenced in other words, in late L.]

† 1. Vehement in feeling, as in wrath, desire, or devotion: a. Wrathful, furious (*rare*); b. Devoted, eager, zealous. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxix. 20 The woodnes of hym [the Lord] shal wax feers, and gelows agens that man. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* li. 18, I will be gelous to cleue vnto the thinge yᵗ is good. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *2 Kings* xix. 10, I haue bene very ielous for the Lord God of hoste. 1661 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks. 1872-5 II. 66 Mr. Recorder and Mr. Vaux, persons as jealous in your service as I myselfe.

† 2. Ardently amorous; covetous of the love of another, fond, lustful. *Obs.* (But cf. 4.)

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1070 The Quene had a ful licorous eye And a hert ful amerous; On Generides she wax gelous. 1555 BRADFORD in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xlv. 130, I sawe certayne letters sent from th' Emprour .. wherin was contayned theise privities .. the good simple Quene is so jelous over my sonne .. we shall make her agree vnto all our requestes [etc.].

3. Zealous or solicitous for the preservation or well-being of something possessed or esteemed; vigilant or careful in guarding; suspiciously careful or watchful. Const. *of* (*for*, *over*).

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* III. v. (Skeat) I. 38 Some maner of ielousy, I wot wel is euer redy in al the hertes of my trew seruauntes, as thus: to be ielous ouer him self, lest he be cause of his owne disease. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* xi. 2, I am gelous over you with godly gelousy. 1555 POLE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 192 Myn helth .. wherof I am the more jelose now then I am commonly at other tymes. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. xiv. (1848) 142, I am .. brought .. to set a high Value upon Health, and be a very Jealous Preserver of so great a Blessing. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* XIII. vii, Be jealous for thy glorious Name. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii, The chief is young, and jealous of his rank. 1883 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 378 The people, jealous of their hardly-won liberties.

4. Troubled by the belief, suspicion, or fear that the good which one desires to gain or keep for oneself has been or may be diverted to another; resentful towards another on account of known or suspected rivalry: a. in love or affection, esp. in sexual love: Apprehensive of being displaced in the love or good-will of some one; distrustful of the faithfulness of wife, husband, or lover. Const. *of*, arch. *over* (the beloved person, or the suspected rival); also *of* (the attentions of another, etc.).

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1075 He was so gelus of his wive, That he ne miȝte .. I-so that man with hire speke. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1794 O lauerdschipp was þar na strijf, Was naman Ielus of his wijf. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 38 Ialous [*v.rr.* ielous, gelous] he was, and heeld hire narwe in cage For she was yong and wylde and he was old. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. xvii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 121 b/1 The Cock .. fiȝteþ for heere [a hen] specialliche as þouse he were Ielous. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 23 She loued hym so moche that she was ielous ouer alle women that he spake with. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonce* (1889) 12 A blynd man whiche had a fayre wyf of the whiche he was moche Jalous. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* B j, The yellow daffadil, a flowre fit for gelous Dottrels, who through the bewtie of their honest wiues grew suspitious. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 30 When the spirit of ielousie commeth vpon him, and hee be ielous ouer his wife. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 1 Apr., It is impossible for the most jealous husband to know his wife when he meets her. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. clv, So young a husband's jealous fears. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. iii, Mrs. Fausset .. had been jealous of the new-comer, and resentful of her intrusion from the outset.

b. in respect of success or advantage: Apprehensive of losing some desired benefit through the rivalry of another; feeling ill-will towards another on account of some advantage or superiority which he possesses or may possess; grudging, envious. Const. *of* (the person, or the advantage).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 331 Ffor hate or for Ielous ymagynyng. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 32 Alle were ialous of him. But Iason neuer thought on none of them. 1563 B. GOOGE *Eglogs* vii. (Arb.) 59 You iudge but of malicious hart, and of a Ialouse brayne. *c* 1601 SIR C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 2 My many iealious observers prevent my presence. *a* 1732 ATTERBURY *Serm. Isa.* xl. 22 (Seager) It is certain that they looked upon it with a jealous eye. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxiii. III. 289 Several of the leading persons in the state were jealous of his glory. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 The Church was, as early as 1254, becoming jealous of the civil law.

c. In biblical language, said of God: Having a love which will tolerate no unfaithfulness or defection in the beloved object.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Vnderstond, ancre .. hwas spuse þu ert; & hu he is gelus of alle þine lates. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xx. 5, I forsothe am the Lord thi God, strong gelows [1388 a stronge gelouse louyere]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, For I the Lorde thy God am a gelouse God. — *Josh.* xxiv. 19 He is an holy God, mightie, and gelous, which spareth not youre trangressions and synnes. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 6 Our very God is in a good sence said to be ialous: .. you shall ever find the chastest Weomen, desiring an husband vertuously iealous. 1853 MAURICE *Proph. & Kings* vii. 119 God is contemplated as jealous over his people.

5. Suspicious; apprehensive of evil, fearful. Const. *of*, or with subord. clause. Now *dial.*

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 921 A man doutfull and suspect of jelous (*soupeconeus*). 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 800 Let not the iealous daie behold that face. 1607 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* I. i, My master is very jealous of the pestilence. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* in Arb. *Garner* IV. 420 Never did the jealous 'st ear Any muttering rumour hear. *a* 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 524 The jealous Trout, that low did lie, Rose at a wel-dissembled Flie. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* III. xiii. 398, I am jealous of some baneful Experiment to follow. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Jealous*, apprehensive, ready to anticipate something .. more or less unpleasant in its nature.

† b. Doubtful, mistrustful. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I. ii. 162 That you do loue me, I am nothing iealous. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 216 When .. the Acceptant afterwards repents, and is jealous whether the Drawer will really accept of his Re-draughts.

6. Suspiciously vigilant against, or to prevent, something (expressed or understood); vigilant in scrutinizing.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 215 They are very iealous to shew themselves fearefull or base minded in worde or deede. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 51 The Princesse .. was jealous lest her griefe [for her brother's death] should grow to be displeased with her, for adventuring her selfe to the gust of a curious sight. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. I. 499 They were very jealous of any Popish prince to become her husband. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* lxi. (1824) 641 He examined with a jealous eye the emotions he witnessed. 1843 POE *Purloined Let.* Wks. 1864 I. 268 The most jealous scrutiny of the microscope. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 549 Measures [of weight, etc.] were subject to jealous supervision.

b. *transf.* Requiring suspicious or careful vigilance; delicate, ticklish. ? *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 127 The difficultie .. to finde a trustie person in so dangerous and iealous a cause as this is. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. 267 Nor shall I dwell too long upon so jealous or impertinent a subject.

† 7. *Jealous glass*, an old name for glass which is translucent, but cannot be seen through: see quots., and cf. JALOUSIE. *Obs.*

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 153 *Jealous Glass*.. is a sort of wrinkled Glass of such a Quality, that one cannot distinctly see what is done on the other side of it. 1726 R. NEVE *Builder's Dict.* s.v. *Glass*, This Jealous Glass .. is commonly used in and about London, to put into the lower Lights .. where the Windows are low against the Street. [1879 *Centenary Birmingham Libr.* 32 A curious question arose [in 1821] as to the use of 'jealous glass' in the windows towards the bank, as provided by the original lease.]

8. *Comb.*, as *jealous-headed*, *-eyed*, etc.

1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 122 To answer these jealous-headed persons. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 1719 SAVAGE *Love in Veil* I. i. 9 Some jealous pated Father or Brother must interfere. 1815 *Woman's Will* II. i, I am told he is a cursed silly, jealous-pated fellow.

† Jealou·se, *v. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 7 jealouze, 9 jealous. [ad. F. *jalouser*, with spelling conformed to JEALOUS. Now chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* and spelt JALOUSE, q.v.] *trans.* To suspect (a thing or person); to have a suspicion *that*: see JALOUSE *v.* 2.

1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* xiv, It was jealoused that they were too familiar with them. 1682 FLAVEL *Fear* 32 A guilty conscience .. distrusts all, doubts and jealouzeth all. 1703 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly Edinburgh* 48 With attestations justly jealoused. 1718 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 377 But I jealouse, if the Lord take him away, it will be so sudden. 1721 WODROW *Suffer. Ch. Scot.* I. 7 The Brethren .. did very much fear and jealouse Mr. James Sharp. 1827 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xxii. 430 Will you be good neighbours or bad? I cannot say. .. I jealouse you. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'I jealous'd it'..

Hence **† Jealou·sed** *ppl. a.*, suspected.

1695 J. SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 268 She assisted the Scottish subjects against their native Sovereign (her jealoused competitrix).

† Jealous-hood. So printed in the 4th Folio of Shakspere (1685), and taken by some as a single word, with the sense 'jealousy'.

All the quartos and the first three folios have the two words *jealous hood*, which is presumably the true reading; old Capulet, in applying the phrase to his wife, either using *hood* as the type of the female head, or alluding to the use of a hood as a disguise for a jealous spy. Cf. the personal application of *chaperon*; also *mad-cap*, *sly-boots*, etc.

[1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iv. 13 A jealous hood, a jealous hood [1685 jealous-hood], Now fellow, what there? 1846 WORCESTER, *Jealous-hood*, Jealousy *Shak.* So later Dicts.

Jealously (dʒe·ləsli), *adv.* [f. JEALOUS *a.* + -LY 2.] In a jealous manner.

† 1. Zealously, eagerly. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Joel* ii. 18 The Lord louyde gelousli his lond. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. Cc ij b, Some ielously wooe you and as it were enuiyng at me, labor to wynne your fauor.

2. In a way characterized by jealousy (in mod. senses); with watchful care for preservation; with apprehension of rivalry, or (*esp.*) of loss or damage.

1728 STRYPE *Whitgift* III. xxiii, He had always hoped that her Majesty's safety .. should be jealously preserved. *a* 1788 MICKLE *Siege Marseilles* III. v, He stamps the ground; then jealously casts round His burning eyes, as if he fear'd his thoughts Were listen'd to. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Adorat.* 31 Surely it is natural that we should .. jealously guard them, and scrupulously make the most of them. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 29 They were doubtless jealously watched.

† 3. Suspiciously, distrustfully. *Obs.* (exc. *dial.*)

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* 84 But seeing they wrought jealously of me. (Still common dialectally.)

Jea·lousness. Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being jealous; jealousy; suspicion.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 88 Chana, þat is gelousnes. 1382 — *Num.* v. 15 If the spiryt of gelousnes stire the man aȝens his wijf. — *Song Sol.* viii. 6 Strong is as deth loue, hard as helle ielousnesse. *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* lxiv, Of jelusnes be thou bold. *a* 1626 BACON *War with Spain* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) IV. 135 Not out of umbrages, light jealousness, apprehensions afar off, but out of clear foresight of imminent danger. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* June 141 Jealousness does not seem to be the distinguishing feature of Louise's early training.

† Jealouste. *Obs.* [from OF. type **jalouseté*, f. *jaloux*, *-ouse*: see -TY.] Jealousy; zeal.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* v. 15 The sacrifice of gelouste it is. — *Ps.* lxxviiii[i.] 5 Shal be tend vp as fyr thi jelouste? — *Isa.* lix. 17 Couered with the mantil of ielouste.

Jealousy (dʒe·ləsi). Forms: α. 3-5 gelusie, -usye, 4-6 gelosie, -osy(e, -ousie, -ousy(e, 5 -owsye, -ozye, 6 (gelacy), gealosie, -osy(e, -ousy. β. 4 ielesye, 4-7 ielousie, -ousy, (4-5 -ousye, 5 -acy, 5-6 -osy(e, 6 -usy, -owsy); 6-7 iealousie, -sye, 7- jealousy. γ. 4 ialusy(e, 4-6 -ousie, -ousye, 6 -owsye. δ. 5 iolysye. [a. OF. *gelosie*, *jalousie* (= Pr. and It. *gelosia*), f. *gelos* JEALOUS: see -Y.] The quality of being jealous.

† 1. Zeal or vehemence of feeling against some person or thing; anger, wrath, indignation. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 25 þe gelousy [1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 18 ielouste] of Him schal tak armor, & arme be crature to venge Him on þe wickid. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxix. 20 His wrath and gelousy shall smoke ouer soch a man. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxix. 5 How long, Lord, wilt thou be angry, for euer? shall thy ielousie burne like fire? 1649 BP. REYNOLDS *Hosea* i. 32 The Lord shewing the jealousie of his Justice.

† 2. Zeal or vehemence of feeling in favour of a person or thing; devotion, eagerness, anxiety to serve. *Obs.*

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 165 He hadde a manere gelozye To hys marchauntes, and lowede hem bartelye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 170 b/1 The Iuge wyste not who had wrong for the ialousye of Iustyse that he had. *Ibid.* 442/1 The swete percepcyon of thy precious body whiche by Ialousye of loue I doo take be to me eschewyng of dampnacion. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 20 This shall the gelousy of the Lorde of Hostes bringe to passe.

3. Solicitude or anxiety for the preservation or well-being of something; vigilance in guarding a possession from loss or damage.

1387-8, 1526 [see JEALOUS *a.* 3]. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 109 A citie holden by the Genoise, with great iealousie, by reason of the neighborhoode of the great Duke. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 160 Of a

love intirely pure, and .. with a holy jealousie of the protection of her integrity. 1738 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* Ded. 23 There is a plain and real Difference between Jealousy and Distrust. .. Men may be jealous, on Account of their Liberties, and I think They ought to be so, even when They have no immediate Distrust that the Persons, who govern, design to invade them. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 83 The jealousy of every class to guard itself, is a testimony to the reality they have found in life.

4. The state of mind arising from the suspicion, apprehension, or knowledge of rivalry: a. in love, etc.: Fear of being supplanted in the affection, or distrust of the fidelity, of a beloved person, esp. a wife, husband, or lover.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1896 But where þe wyfe hab gelousye, þer beþ wrdys grete and hye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Laurentius* 693 Þe feynd..gert hyme fal In Ialusy, Venand his wyf had mysdone Vith a 3unge knycht. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 441 The fyr of Ialousie (*v.rr.* ielusye, gelousie, gelesie, Ielousie, -sye] vp sterte With Inne his brest and hente him by the herte. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 349 For contempte of vice of iolysye. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* viii. 6 Loue is mightie as the death, and gelousy as the hell. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 29 This is the law of ielousies, when a wife goeth aside to another in stead of her husband. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 170 ℙ 2 Jealousy is that Pain which a Man feels from the Apprehension that he is not equally beloved by the Person whom he entirely loves. 1871 DALE *Ten Commandm.* ii. 63 Jealousy is but the anger and pain of injured and insulted Love.

b. in respect of success or advantage: Fear of losing some good through the rivalry of another; resentment or ill-will towards another on account of advantage or superiority, possible or actual, on his part; envy, grudge.

c 1425 LYDGATE *Assembly of Gods* 640 Malyce, Frowardnes, Gret Ielacy. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xiii, There befelle a Ialousye..betwyxe kynge Marke and sir Tristram, for they loued bothe one lady. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Rom. xi.* 30 To folowe your godlynes, though it be but euen for enuie and malice, as the propertie of them is to be gyuen to a ialowsye. 1650 SIR R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warres* VI. 21 Lest this warrelike Preparation might beget a Ielousy in the minds of princes, his Majesty satisfied them by his Ambassadours. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. (1724) I. 208 This drew a jealousy on me from the Bishops. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 90 There were feuds between the partners themselves, occasioned..by jealousy of rank. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 2) I. iv. 163 We see traces of strong local diversities, sometimes rising into local jealousies. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxv. 232 [Turkey] reckoning on the mutual jealousies of the cabinets.

c. In biblical language, attributed to God: see JEALOUS *a.* 4 c, and quot. 1860 below.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 90 Ich am gelus of þe, Syon, *mi leofmon*, mid muche gelusie. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxxii. 16 They prouoked him to iealousie with strange gods. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 32 Iealous of his iealousie, He will not haue his iealousie despised nor forgotten. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 102 'Jealousy' is used..in the O. T. of that attribute in God, whereby He does not endure the love of His creatures to be transferred from Him, or divided with Him. *Ibid.* 373 God's jealousy is twofold. It is an intense love, not bearing imperfections or unfaithfulness in that which It loves, and so chastening it; or not bearing the ill-dealings of those who would injure what It loves, and so destroying them.

5. Suspicion; apprehension of evil; mistrust. Now *dial.* †*To have in jealousy*: to be suspicious of, suspect, mistrust (*obs.*).

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 722 (*Thisbe*) Maydenys been I-kept for gelosye Ful streyte lyst they dedyn sum folye. 1523 PACE *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. xi. 22 Against such persons as are had in a jelosie of revolting. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 24 § 1 Some gelosie of their affection and favor towardes their kinsmen..hath bene conceyued and had against them. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 323 Sailing..without any mistrust or jealousy of Sands. 1702 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 82 Through a jealousy of the vessel being crank. 1714 C'TESS COWPER *Diary* (1864) 36 He had some little Jealousy, before he went, that the fine Lady was Lady Harriet Vere. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 264 Some suspicion of the Polparra Fishermen, as having cut away the buoy..; a jealousy I should not have given way to. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xi. 119, I judged it was beyond the course of nature they could have any jealousy of where I was.

6. = JALOUSIE.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xviii. 288, I..peered through the open jealousies, or blinds, on the scene below.

7. *attrib.*

1611 BIBLE *Num.* v. 25 Then the Priest shall take the ielousie offering out of the womans hand. 1899 S. BUTLER *Shaks. Sonn.* 98 The jealousy series must be dated in the spring months of 1585–6.

Jeames. †a. Obs. form of the personal name JAMES. b. In mod. use (after Thackeray), a ludicrous name for a liveried footman (pron. dʒīmz). Hence **Jeames-ism** *nonce-wd.*, flunkeyism.

c 1600 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., Cornw.* Ded., To the most high and mightie Prince Ieames, by diuine prouidence, kinge of Englande, Scotland, Fraunce, and Irelande. *Ibid.* (1723) 22 That is betwene St. Jeames tide and the feast of All Saynts. 1846 THACKERAY (*title*) The Diary of C. Jeames de la Pluche, Esq. 1859 — *Virgin.* xxxvii. Jeames with his cocked hat and long cane, [is] passing out of the world. 1875 JAS. GRANT *One of the '600'* xv, She and her family .. attended by a tall 'Jeames' in plush. 1883 *Athenæum* 13 Oct. 459/1 'Students of the social history and manners of courts'—which seems to be the latest modern euphemism for 'Jeames-ism' in literature.

Jean (dʒēn). Forms: *a.* 6 ieen, iene, ge(a)ne, ieane, ieyne, ienne, 7 ieine, 7– jean; *β.* 7– jane. [app. the same as ME. *Gene, Jene, Jeyne, Jayne, Jane*, in OF. *Janne(s*, mod.F. *Gênes*, med.L. *Janua*, Genoa, a city of Italy; cf. JANE, a coin of Genoa, and GEANE.]

†1. = GEANE, Genoa; *attrib.* = GENOESE. *Obs.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 262 Cables..of Jeane makyng. *c* 1524 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 127 A carpet of Jeen makyng. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. 59 Some horsmen vse that bytt, which wee call the Bastonet or Ieine bytt, which is made with..great rough rings, made high like wheeles.

2. A twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian. Orig. *jene (ge(a)ne, geanes) fustian*, shortened to *jeanes, jean*, etc. The form *Jeans* is used in U.S.

a. 1567 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 113, ij yerdes of Jene fustyan. 1575 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 233, *vij. yeards of geanes fustion .. xvj yeardes of geane* fustion. 1577 *Ibid.* 269, ij yardes of whitt geanes. 1589 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1886) 210 Gene fustian. 1589 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 78 White Jennes, iijs. vjd. 1622 *Househ. Bks. Ld. W. Howard* (Beck *Draper's Dict.*), A quarter of jean for my Ladie's stockins, 3*d.* 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 427, 2 pieces ¾ yard wide white jean. 1802 *Brookes' Gazetteer* (ed. 12) s.v. *Leigh*, Considerable manufactures, particularly of fine jeans. 1862 in Bryant & Gay *Hist. U. S.* (1880) IV. 531 A million yards of jeans. *c* 1885 *Weldon's Pract. Needlewk.* IV. 3/1 Executed..on a ground of white satin jean.

β. 1612 *Two Noble K.* III. v, You most coarse freeze capacities, Ye jaue judgments [*Dyce reads* 'jane']. 1662 *Stat. Ireland* (1765) II. 407 Fustians called janes. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 164 A new suit of olive jane.

b. *pl.* Garments of this material.

1879 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 26 Apr. 2/7 The cook, in his spotless 'jeans,' made the usual enquiry.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Made of jean, as *jean cap, coat, trousers*, etc. Also *jean-clad, -jacketed* adjs.

1802 T. S. SURR *Splendid Misery* II. 141 Habited in..a jean grey frock. 1858 LYTTON *What Will He do?* I. i, 'You are a keen observer', said he of the jean cap. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132 The jeans-clad mountaineers. *Ibid.*, A leather belt girded his brown jeans coat.

Jeand(e, jeant(e, obs. ff. GIANT. **Jeapard**, obs. f. JEOPARD *v.* **Jear, -e**, obs. f. JEER *sb.*[1]

Jeast, obs. f. GIST *sb.*[2] and *v.*, JEST *sb.* and *v.*

c 1567 in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 201 In the springe tyme..they have ther cattell jeasted in Shilbottell-wood.

Jeat(e, obs. form of JET.

Jeaund(e, jeaunt(e, obs. forms of GIANT.

Jebat, jebbet, jebet, etc., obs. ff. GIBBET.

Jeberd, Jeblet, obs. ff. JEOPARD, GIBLET.

Jebusite (dʒe·biūzəit). Name of a tribe of Canaanites, dispossessed of Jerusalem by David. In 17th c., a nickname for Roman Catholics, esp. Jesuits.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* i. 21 Ye Iebusites [WYCLIF Iebuse, Iebusei] dwelt amonge the children of Ben Iamin at Ierusalem vnto this daye. 1583 FULKE *Defence* (1843) 568 Your Jebusites, that must be called 'fathers'. 1604 *Supplic. Masse-Priests* C viij, Henry Sammier a Iebusite disguised in the habit of a souldier. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 213 And proves the King himself a Jebusite.

Hence **Jebusite** *v.*, **Jebusi·tic, -i·tical, -itish** *a.*

1608 A. WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 62 The desperate plot .. Iebusited by that wicked seede and seminarie of Satan. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 18 Ignatius and his Colony of Iesuites .. that Iebusiticall societie. 16.. SEMPILL *Pick Tooth for Pope* in *Harp Renfrewshire* Ser. II. (1873) 8 Your Jebusitish Jesuits. 1681 DRYDEN *Abs. & Achit.* 663 And suited to the temper of the times, Then groaning under Jebusitick crimes. 1898 E. S. WALLACE *Jerusalem* I. 20 The Jebusitic occupation was of later date.

Jebytt, obs. form of GIBBET.

Jecimin, -my, obs. ff. JASMINE, JESSAMY.

†Je·corary, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. F. *jécoraire* (Cotgr.), f. L. *jecur, jecor-* liver: see -ARY.] Belonging to the liver; hepatic.

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* I. 14 To Breathe the Jecorary, or Cephalick Vein. *Ibid.* VI. 181 The place must be the right jecorary vein.

†Jectiga·tion. *Obs.* [a. F. *jectigation* 'wagging, shrugging' (Cotgr.), f. med.L. *jectigāre*, f. *ject-, ject-*, ppl. stem of L. *jacĕre* to throw.] A wagging, a tremulous movement.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 159 With various Jectigation of his Fingers, and other Gesticulations. *Ibid.* III. xlv. 370 Shrugging of the Shoulders, and Jectigation of the whole Body. 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Jectigation*, a Trembling or Palpitation felt in the Pulse of a sick Person. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, [as a term anciently used]..: jectigation.

Jectour, variant of JETTER, *Obs.*

Jedge, variant of JADGE *Sc.*, *Obs.*

Jee (dʒī), *v. Sc.* [Origin obscure: cf. GEE *v.*] 1. *intr.* To move, to stir; to move to one side; to move to and fro (quot. 1727).

1727 RAMSAY *Bessy Bell & Mary G.* iv, Our fancies jee between you twae, Ye are sic bonny lasses. 1789 ROSS *Helenore* (ed. 3) 60 She never jee'd [*ed.* 1768 budg'd], till he was out o' sight. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 123 A gloom fell owre the hame when Willie jeed awa.

2. *trans.* To cause to move, to move; to move aside, shift, or displace slightly.

1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* IV. 224 Wha wi' havins jees his bonnet. 1825–80 JAMIESON, 'Ye're no able to jee it;' You cannot move it. 1838 J. STRUTHERS *Poetic T.* 81 A lassie ..Staw up our stair Syne jee't the door.

Jee, *sb. Sc.* [f. prec. vb.] 'A move, motion' (Jam. 1880). *On the jee*: off the straight, AJEE.

1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 560 You canna gie your head a jie to the ae side, without [etc.]. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* xxiii. 276 To set you on the jee.

Jee, *adv.* and *int.* a. The verb-stem used adverbially or as an exclamation: see JEE *v.* 1 (*Sc.*). b. = GEE *int.*, a word of command to a horse.

1785 BURNS *Vision* I. vii, When click! the string the snick did draw; And jee! the door gaed to the wa'. 1880 JAMIESON, *Jee, jee-up*, a call to a horse to move. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 137 Only the creak of the gibbets Or waggoner's jee.

Jeel (dʒīl), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Variant of GEILL, jelly.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Election* Poems (1845) 40 There whang his creams and jeels Wi' life that day. 18.. *Song, Jenny's Bawbee* (Jam. Suppl.), His suit he press'd sae weel, That Jenny's heart grew saft as jeel.

So **Jeel** *v. Sc. intr.* [F. *geler*], to set as jelly, to congeal, to 'jell'.

1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 205 Setting saucers of black jam upon the window-sill to 'jeel'.

Jeel, *sb.*[2] *I. of Man.* [Manx *jeeyl, jeeill, jeell*, Ir. *dloghbhail* damage, loss, OIr. *dlgbail* diminution.] Damage; mischief.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiii. 147 We came out to sea just to help you out of this jeel 1890 — *Bondman* xxii. II. 279 In all this jeel with the girl and the Governor.

Jeer (dʒī·ər), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* Forms: 5 iere, 7 ieare, ieere, 7–8 gear, 8–9 geer, jear, 7– jeer. [Origin unascertained.] Tackle for hoisting and lowering the lower yards. (Usually in *pl.*)

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 188 Jeres for the Mayne takell. *Ibid.* 206 There is employed .. iij hausers of vj ynch compas for makyng of ij mayne liftes and a mayne Jere. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 The cat harpings, a Ieare, leatch lines. 1672 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* 9 Sept., Captain Fowles comander of his Maᵗⁱᵉˢ Ann was dismissed from his comande for beatinge one Mʳ Murfeild comander of a collier at the Jers. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 34 He was lash'd to the Main-Geers and drub'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 87, I caused him to be brought to the gears, with a halter about his neck, and be soundly whipped. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 320 Jears, lifts, and brails, a seaman each attends. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 24 How will you reeve the jeers? They are usually rove with a reeving line, a becket is fitted in one end of the reeving line, and both ends, of jeer.

b. *Comb.*, as *jeer-bitt, -block, -capstan, -pulley.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 203 Jere poleyes vith a shyver of Brasse. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 A Ieare capsterne is only in great ships to hoyse their sayles. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jeer*, or *Jeer-Rope*, a piece of Hawser made fast to the Main-Yard and Fore-Yard in great Ships, its use being to help to hoise up the Yard. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 8 The straps of the fore jeer blocks breaking, the fore-yard came down. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jeer-bitts*, those to which the jeers are fastened and belayed.

Jeer (dʒī·ər), *sb.*[2] Forms: see JEER *v.* [f. next.]

1. An act of jeering; a derisive speech or utterance; a scoff, flout, gibe, taunt.

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. i, *Fitt.* Madrigall, a ieere! *Mad.* I know. 1642 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 82 [Lord Hotham] sending yᵉ town a jear yᵗ wᵃ he comes he finds yᵐ still in their beds. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. vii. 159 An impudent and unseasonable jeer, 'Had Zimri peace that slew his Master?' 1686 AGLIONBY *Painting Illustr.* 145 Half afraid he had put a Jear upon him, and that he should be Laughed at. 1729 SWIFT *Grand quest. debated* 187 But the Dean, if this secret should come to his ears, Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 366 With his savage jeers. 1880 SPURGEON *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 16 A blow is much sooner forgotten than a jeer.

†b. The action of jeering; mockery, scoffing, derision. *Obs.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 388 The statue of the Sun .. a Spaniard took and gam'd away in a night, whereupon one said by way of jeer, that he had plaid away the Sun before he was up. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 4 With the utmost extremity of Jeere, Disdain, and Indignation. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosc's Accompl. Woman* I. 223 Socrates was naturally given to jeer and railing.

†2. Phr. *In a jeer*, (?) in a huff, in a pet. *Obs.*

1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch, Cicero* (1895) V. 341 This Nepos .. being Tribune, left in a geere [*ed.* 2 iear] the exercise of his office, and went into Syria to Pompey, upon no occasion: and as fondly againe he returned thence upon a sodaine.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1633 SHIRLEY *Triumph Peace* 266 Yet there be some .. mean to show Themselves jeer majors: some tall critics have Planted artillery and wit-murderers. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 363 That he may have the benefit of his own jeer-prayers to himself.

Jeer (dʒī·ər), *v.* Forms: 6 geare, gyre, gyere, 6–7 geere, giere, 7 geer, jear(e, jeere, 7– jeer. [Origin unascertained: appears *c* 1550.

(Among derivations which have been suggested, are Ger. *scheren* to shear, fig. to plague, tease, vex (cf. Du. *gekscharen* 'to shear the fool', to jest, banter); Du. *gieren* 'stridere, strepere' (Kilian), 'to cry, to roar, or bray' (Hexham), 'cum stridore et strepitu alicui illudere' (Junius); both of these show some similarity of sense, but, phonologically, *jeer* could only be an illiterate corruption of either. On the French side *girire*, in Norman patois 'grimaces, affectations hypocritiques', in Rouchi 'tromperie, mauvaise plaisanterie', has been suggested as allied; but it is obvious that this is inadequate to account for the Eng. verb. A suggestion that *jeer* may have originated in an ironical use of *cheer* is plausible and phonetically feasible (cf. JASS, JAWN), but lies beyond existing evidence.)

1. *intr.* To speak or call out in derision or mockery; to scoff derisively. Const. *at.*

1553 [implied in JEERER]. 1561 [see JEERING *vbl. sb.*]. 1577–87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1146/2 Some papists resorted

thither to geere at him, some of his friends to mourne for him. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 264 b, Therefore this Portingall Pasquill doth giere at Haddon by way of mockage. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. vi. 21 But when he saw her toy, and gibe, and geare, And passe the bonds of modest merimake, Her dalliaunce he despis'd. 1607 Hieron *Wks.* I. 430 Ishmael giereth at Isaac. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. v. 125 Smile good Reader, but doe not jeer at my curiosity herein. *a* 1771 Gray *Char. Christ Cross Row*, Here Grub-street Geese presume to joke and jeer. 1887 *Spectator* 21 May 675/1 The meeting only jeered at him, and he was unable to make his voice heard.

2. *trans.* To address or treat with scornful derision; to deride, flout, openly mock or scoff at.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 22 Yea, dost thou ieere & flowt me in the teeth? 1633 Prynne *Histrio-m.* Ep. Ded., Do they not deride and jeare religion? *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1650) II. lxx. 108, I am heer for my good qualities as your cosin Fortescue geer'd me not long since. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, Some odd humours .. for which John would jeer her. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 190, I jeer my weakness, painfully repent. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* I. xli. 351 The mob pelted him and jeered him by his assumed name of King Arthur.

3. quasi-*trans.* To drive (*into, out of*, etc., something) by jeering.

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Staffordsh.* (1662) III. 47 A Fool of Mans making, jeered into it by general Dirision. 1677 Gilfin *Demonol.* (1867) 5 So far from being jeered out of our religion, that [etc.]. *a* 1810 Tannahill *Poet. Wks.* (1846) 20 I'll jeer my ancient wooer haine. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Manch. Strike* viii. 88 They would jeer me off the stand.

Jeerer (dʒi·rəɹ). Forms: see Jeer *v.*; also 6 girar. [f. Jeer *v.* + -er 1.] One who jeers or calls out in derision; a mocker, scoffer.

1553 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xi. 28 All ar not gyrers and mockers. 1562 Leigh *Armorie* (1597) A iv, Such girars nowe be, who seeming to contemne all thinges, become themselues a contempt to all men. 1569 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2105 Henry Smith .. beyng now a foule gierer and a scornfull scorner of that religion which before he professed .. strangled himselfe. 1637 Jackson *Treat. God's Forewarn.* Wks. 1844 VI. 131 He .. doth either jeer our Saviour or make him to be a jeerer of the sons of affliction. 1837 Major Richardson *Brit. Legion* iii. (ed. 2) 61 The grumbler and the jeerer sat side by side upon the road.

Jeering (dʒi·rin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Jeer; the utterance of derisive mockery; scoffing.

1561 Bp. Cox *Let. to Parker* in Strype *Parker* II. viii. (1711) 109 What rejoicing and ieering the Adversaries make. 1625 B. Jonson *Staple of N.* IV. i, Call you this ieering? I can play at this. 1724 Ramsay *Throw the Wood* ii, Their jeering ga'es aft to my heart wi'a knell. 1857 Smiles *Huguenots Eng.* ii. (1880) 27 These jeerings of the townsfolk reached his ears as he passed along the streets.

Jeering, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That jeers; scornfully mocking, derisively scoffing.

1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 258 b, Here is no want of any thing nowe, but of some gyering Gnato, which may lowt this Thraso out of hys paynted coat. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1812 Esteemed .. As seelie ieering idiots are with Kings. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. ii, Such petulant, geering gamsters that can spare No..subject from their jest. 1762 Lloyd *Hare & Tort.* Poems 37 Friend tortoise, quoth the jeering hare, Your burthen's more than you can bear. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Goethe* (1872) II. 198 Even in these trivial, jeering, withered, unbelieving days.

Jeeringly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a jeering manner; in the way of scornful derision.

1637 Laud *Sp. Star-Chamber* 14 June 56 The King and his Chappell are most jeeringly and with scorne abused. 1845 Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) III. liv. 76 He jeeringly advises him not to be too much cast down.

†**Jee·ry,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Jeer *sb.*2 + -y.] Of the nature of a jeer; scornfully derisive.

1606 Dekker *Seven Sinnes* VII. (Arb.) 44 The Courtiers giues you an open scoffe, ye clown a secret mock, the Cittizen ..a ieery frump.

Jeet, obs. form of Jet.

Jeff (dʒef), *sb. Circus slang.* A rope.

1854 Dickens *Hard T.* vi, Tight-Jeff or Slack-Jeff, it don't much signify; it's only tight-rope and slack-rope.

Jeff, *v. Printers' slang. intr.* 'To throw or gamble with quadrats as with dice' (Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 1888).

1888 *Amer. Humorist* (Farmer), He never set any type except in the rush of the last day, and then he would smouch all the poetry, and leave the rest to jeff for the solid takes.

Jefferisite (dʒe·fərisəit). *Min.* [Named 1866, after W. W. Jefferis, of Westchester, Pennsylvania: see -ite.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, iron, and magnesium, in foliated crystals, like mica, exfoliating in a remarkable manner when heated.

1866 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLI. 248 Jefferisite, a new mineral species. 1890 *Ibid.* Ser. III. XL. 455 The analogies between kerrite and jefferisite are perfectly clear.

Jeffersonian (dʒefəɹsōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb. U.S. Hist.* and *Politics.* [f. the name of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States 1801 to 1809.]

A. *adj.* Pertaining to President Jefferson, or holding the political doctrines held by or attributed to him (now called Democratic, q.v.).

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 302 A resolute determination ..not to be driven from the Jeffersonian creed upon Slavery. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans. *Ibid.* 342 In applying Jeffersonian doctrines the slave-holders stopped when they came to a black skin.

B. *sb.* A supporter or follower of Jefferson; an adherent of the political doctrines held by or attributed to him; a Democrat.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) I. 91 The Jeffersonians were eager for discriminations against England. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. liii. 326 The Jeffersonians had more faith in the masses and in leaving things alone, together with less respect for authority.

Hence **Jefferso·nianism,** the political doctrines held by or attributed to Jefferson.

1876 H. C. Lodge in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 137 Ultimately Jeffersonianism must have prevailed, but at the time of its actual triumph it came too soon.

Jeffersonite (dʒe·fəɹsənəit). *Min.* [Named 1822, after President Jefferson: see prec. and -ite.] A greenish-black variety of pyroxene, containing some zinc and manganese.

1822 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* V. 402 Jeffersonite .. has a great resemblance to pyroxene. 1852 Shepard *Min.* 199 Jeffersonite..abounds in iron and manganese.

Jeg (dʒeg). [With sense 1 cf. Jack *sb.*1 30; with 2 cf. *jedge*, Jadge.]

†1. = Jack *sb.*1 30, a young pike. *Obs.*

1611 Cotgr., *Lanceron*, a Ieg, or lacke; a Pickerell thats about a foot long. 1708 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 246 [in a list of fish, shell-fish, etc.] Jegs.

2. (See quot.)

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Jeg*, a templet or gage .. for verifying shapes of parts in gun and gun-stock making.

†**Je·ggot.** *Obs. rare*—0.

1736 Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.*, A jegget [sausage], *Tucetum.*

Jegotto, obs. form of Gigot 1.

Jehad: see Jihad, a Mohammedan religious war.

Je-ho, var. of Gee-ho: in quot. used as *sb.*

1731 ?Arbuthnot *Acc. Ginglicutt's Treat. Scolding Ancients* 25 Like the Je-ho to loitering Horses.

‖**Jehovah** (dʒĭhōu·vă). [The English and common European representation, since the 16th c., of the Hebrew divine name יהוה. This word (the 'sacred tetragrammaton') having come to be considered by the Jews too sacred for utterance, was pointed in the O.T. by the Masoretes, יְהוָה, with the vowels ' (=ă), ō, ā, of אֲדֹנָי (*ădōnāi*), as a direction to the reader to substitute Adonai for the 'ineffable name'; which is actually done by Jerome in the Vulgate translation of Exodus vi. 3, and hence by Wyclif. Students of Hebrew at the Revival of Letters took these vowels as those of the word יְהוָה (IHUH, JHVH) itself, which was accordingly transliterated in Latin spelling as IeHoVa(H), i.e. *Iehoua(h.* It is now held that the original name was IaHUe(H), i.e. *Jahve(h*, or with the English values of the letters, *Yahve(h*, and one or other of these forms is now generally used by writers upon the religion of the Hebrews. The word has generally been understood to be a derivative of the verb הָוָה *hāwāh* to be, to exist, as if 'he that is', 'the self-existent', or 'the one ever coming into manifestation'; this origin is now disputed, but no conjectured derivation which has been substituted has found general acceptance.

The following is cited as the first use of the form *Iehoua* (*Jehova*):—

1516 P. Galatinus *De Arcanis Cath. Veritatis* II. lf. xlviij, Non *enim* hę quatuor literę יהוה si, ut punctatę sunt, legantur, Ioua reddunt: sed (ut ipse optime nosti) Iehoua efficiunt.]

The principal and personal name of God in the Old Testament; in English versions usually represented by 'the LORD'. Hence in modern Christian use, = God, the Almighty.

1530 Tindale *Exod.* vi. 3, I appeared vnto Abraham Isaac and Iacob an allmightie God: but in my name Iehouah [*Wyclif* Adonay] was I not knowne vnto them. 1539 Bible (Great) *Ps.* lxxxiii. 18 They shall know that thou (whose name is Iehoua) art only the most hyest ouer all the earth. 1600 Heywood *Edw. IV*, Author to Bk. 24 If then the world a theater present..In which Iehove does as spectator sit. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 602 Great are thy works, Jehovah, infinite Thy power. 1738 Pope *Univ. Prayer* 4 Father of All! in ev'ry Age, In ev'ry Clime ador'd, By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! 1821 Byron *Cain* I. i, All hail! Jehovah, with returning light, all hail! 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 77 It is better to own ignorance, how this Name of God is pronounced, than to use the name Jehovah, which is certainly wrong, or any other, which can only be conjectural.

β. Examples of recent forms of the word.

1869 J. E. Carpenter tr. *Ewald's Hist. Israel* II. 130 Jahveh alone was the true defence. 1892 Montefiore *Hibbert Lect.* 45 Yahveh, to the Israelite, was emphatically the God of Right. 1899 R. H. Charles *Eschatol., Heb., Jew. & Chr.* 8 As the natural God, Yahwè was the invisible Head of the nation.

Hence †**Jeho·vian, Jeho·vic** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to Jehovah. †**Jeho·vism,** the relation of Jehovah to his people and church.

1822 C. Wells *Stories after Nature* (1891) 218 His inveteracy of purpose was in its depth Satanic, as a saint's is Jehovian. 1872 D. Brown *Life John Duncan* xi. 228 On this Jehovism Mr. Duncan would at times wax grand. 1884 G. F. Pentecost *Out of Egypt* iii. 46 As He announced the unspeakable Jehovic name, he at the same time interpreted it.

Jehovist (dʒĭhōu·vist). [f. Jehov(ah + -ist.]

†1. One who holds that the vowel-points annexed to the word Jehovah in Hebrew represent the actual vowels of the word; opposed to Adonist. *Obs.*

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Adonists*, Adonists stands opposed to Jehovists [see also Adonist].

2. A name applied by Hebraists to the author (or authors) of those non-Deuteronomic parts of the Hexateuch in which the divine name is the word יהוה, rendered 'Jehovah'; opposed to Elohist.

Now more usually Jahvist or *Yahwist*, in accordance with more recent notions as to the form of the name.

1844 M. Stuart *O. T. Canon* (1849) § 3. 50 The Jehovist (proh pudor! to form such a sacrilegious appellation) i.e. the one who employs Jehovah [to designate the Godhead]. 1856 Davidson *Horne's Introd.* II. 598 A twofold tradition seems to have been worked up by the Jehovist [in *Gen.* xxxvii. 23-30]. 1862 — *Introd. to O. T.* I. 30 In biographies the difference between the Elohist and Jehovist is remarkable. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Hist. Israel* 333 With the Jehovist also the genealogy underlies the narrative as its skeleton.

Hence **Jehovi·stic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the Jehovist or Jehovists, characterized by the use of the name 'Jehovah'; also (rarely) pertaining to the religion of Jehovah. In both senses more recent writers use Jahvistic (or *Yahwistic*).

1841 Ryland *Hengstenberg on Pentat.* (1847) I. 335 No instance occurs in this chapter [Gen. xii.] where, even in the Jehovistic connection, Elohim is required. 1856 Davidson *Horne's Introd.* II. 623 A plan can be discovered in the Jehovistic as well as in the Elohistic document. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen* in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 506/1 The second Elohist is preserved only in extracts embodied in the Jehovistic book. 1885 tr. *Wellhausen's Hist. Israel* 91 Not only in the Jehovistic but also in the Deuteronomic legislation the festivals rest upon agriculture.

Jehu (dʒī·hiu). *humorous.* [In allusion to 2 Kings ix. 20 'the driving is like the driving of Jehu the son of Nimshi, for he driveth furiously'.] a. A fast or furious driver. b. A driver, a coachman.

1682 Dryden *Medal* 119 But this new Jehu spurs the hot-mouth'd horse. 1682 S. Pordage *Medal Rev.* 124 And if these Jehu's who so fiercely drive, In their sinister Arts proceed and thrive. 1694 Congreve *Double-Dealer* III. iii, Our Jehu was a hackney-coachman When my lord took him. 1759 Goldsm. *Bee* No. 5 (*Reverie*), He assured the Coachman that..his baggage..was perfectly light. But Jehu was inflexible. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 243 'Team' and 'Drag' are terms very generally made use of by Gentlemen Jehus. 1877 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* ii, He admired Gilbert as a Jehu.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1755 *Man* xxxiii. 2 There came behind me a Jehu driver of a phaeton. 1830 N. S. Wheaton *Jrnl.* 338 He manages his fiery steeds in a very Jehu-like style.

Hence **Je·hu** *v.*, to drive (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* II. viii. 77 Miss Julia and Mr. Mordaunt jehuing awa in a chaise and four. 1825 *Examiner* 266/2 He himself was Jehu-ing this four-wheeled carriage.

Jehup *v.*: see Gee-up. **Jeig,** obs. Sc. f. Jig.

Jeine, obs. form of Jean.

Jeistiecor (dʒī·stikp̄ī). Scotch form of Justaucorps, a close-fitting garment: cf. Chesticore.

1818 Scott *Rob Roy* vi, It's a sight for sair een to see a gold-laced jeistiecor in the Ha' garden sae late at e'en.

Jeit, obs. Sc. form of Jet.

Jejunal (dʒi,dʒū·năl), *a.* [f. Jejun-um + -al.] Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 819 Jejunal intussusceptions.

†**Jejuna·tion.** *Obs.* [ad. late L. *jejūnātiōn-em* (Tertull.), n. of action from *jejūnāre* to fast.] Fasting, abstinence from food.

1623 Cockeram, *Ieiunation*, fasting. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* X. 445 Restrained to a relenting ieiunation. 1658 in Phillips.

Jejuna·tor, *rare.* [late L., agent-n. from *jējūnāre* to fast.] A faster.

1858 *Earnest Exhort. Chr. Unity* v. 400 The recipients of the jejunator's acts of bounty.

Jejune (dʒi,dʒū·n), *a.* [ad. L. *jējūn-us* fasting.]

†1. Without food, fasting; hungry. *Obs.*

a 1619 Fotherby *Atheom.* II. ii. § 2 (1622) 199 When their Bellies are distended, and full; yet their appetites are ieiune, and emptie. 1670 J. Beale in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1162 Poor and jejune people, who are accustomed to drinks almost as weak as water. *a* 1754 J. M'Laurin *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 156 That cold, jejune, lifeless frame.

2. Deficient in nourishing or substantial (physical) qualities; thin, attenuated, scanty; meagre, unsatisfying; (of land) poor, barren.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 Jejune or limpid water, and nearer the simplicity of its Element. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* v. 146 Those jejune and insipid morsels. 1695 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 352 They might never see such a Poor, Jejune, and Degenerate State of the Vegetable Kingdom. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 54 Not from the sable ground expect success, Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune. 1833 J. Rennie *Alph. Angling* 5 That they [fish] are best pleased with such jejune diet may easily be confuted.

3. Unsatisfying to the mind or soul; dull, flat, insipid, bald, dry, uninteresting; meagre, scanty, thin, poor; wanting in substance or solidity. Said of thought, feeling, action, etc., and *esp.* of speech or writing; also *transf.* of the speaker or writer. (The prevailing sense.)

1615 [implied in Jejunely]. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* II. iii. 1. xiii, Jejune exilities. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* ii. 41 A forced and jejune devotion, void of inward life and

love. 1656-63 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.* s.v., When we say of an Oration, Sermon, or any Discourse, that it is *Jejune*, we mean Sorry, paltry, and very dangerous stuff. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 49 Have employed so much time in such empty and jejune speculations. *c* 1705 Berkeley *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 478 The short jejune way in mathematiques will not do in metaphysiques. 1758 Blackstone in *Comm.* I. 16 He gives what seems..a very jejune and unsatisfactory reason. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* iii. I. (1872) I. 395 The chroniclers of those times are few and jejune.

†**4.** *Jejune gut*: = Jejunum. *Obs.*

1696 Phillips (ed. 5), *Jejune Gut*, the second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty.

Jejunely (dʒɪ,dʒū·nli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a jejune manner; meagrely, insipidly.

1615 Sir E. Hoby *Curry-Combe* ii. 100 The Knight saw how Ieiunely his Aduersary pleaded for Purgatory. 1665 Boyle *New Exp. Cold* Pref., Wks. 1772 II. 475 Other learned writers..have handled it exceedingly jejunely. 1805 Syd. Smith *Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 170. 1850 Sir H. Taylor *Sicil. Summer* I. ii, And teach us, not jejunely what we are, But what we may be when the Parian block Yields to the hand of Phidias.

Jejuneness (dʒɪ,dʒū·nnės). [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being jejune.

1. Deficiency of (physical) substance; thinness, meagreness, attenuation.

1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 799 The Ieiunenesse or extreme Comminution of Spirits. 1793 *Art Vintners & Wine-Coopers* 5 The grand and proxim Cause seems to be their Jejuneness and poverty of Spirits.

2. Emptiness of interest or intellectually satisfying quality; baldness, meagreness, poverty.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* VIII. i. § 41 Many much admiring the jejunenesse of his discourse. 1796 Burke *Let. to Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 48 The jejuneness and penury of our municipal law. 1886 Stubbs *Lect. Hist.* xv. 339 The pages of the annalist, where there are any, are so dull that we scarcely complain of their jejuneness.

Jeju·nery. *nonce-wd.* [f. Jejune + -ery.] Fasting; jejune writing.

1846 Landor *Wks.* II. 157/2 For these forty good verses you will pardon, 'After forty days' fasting had remained'. ..Very much like the progress of Milton himself in this jejunery.

Jejunity (dʒɪ,dʒū·nĭti). [ad. L. *jējūnitās* emptiness of stomach, fasting, meagreness, f. *jējūnus* Jejune.] = Jejuneness.

1623 Cockeram, *Ieiunitie*, barrennesse, or slendernesse of stile. 1719 Bentley *Epist., to S. Clarke* 18 Nov., Pray extend your Spartan jejunity to the length of a competent letter. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 5 Dec. 641/1 Criticism..exempt from impertinence and from servility, from jejunity and from *fronde*.

Jejuno- (dʒɪ,dʒū·no), used as combining form of Jejunum, as in **jeju·no-duode·nal** *a.*, belonging to the jejunum and the duodenum.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 591 The jejuno-duodenal orifice is narrowed.

‖ **Jejunum** (dʒɪ,dʒū·nŭm). *Anat.* Also 6 ieiunium. [Mediæval application of L. *jējūnum*, neuter of *jējūnus* Jejune *a.* (sc. *intestinum*). So F. *jejunum* (1541 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

The second part of the small intestine, between the duodenum and ileum, the limits of which, where it passes into the ileum, are ill-defined.

[1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xlii. (1495) 158 The seconde subtyll gutte in latyn is callyd ieiunium to vnderstonde in englyssh, fastynge, for he is alwaye voyde of mete and drynke, that gutte putteth of al thynges fro it selfe, and holdith no thynge to his owne fedynge.] 1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* H iv, After this is the gut that hyght Ieiunium, bycause it is alwayes emptye for the greate multytude of messerayke veynes that be aboute it contynually suckynge it. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2302 The *cæcum* .. red coloured like the *jejunum* in a Man. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 613 The jejunum occupies the two upper fifths of the small intestine, and the ileum the rest of its extent. It is easy enough to see that such a division is arbitrary and has no sufficient foundation.

‖ **Jelab** (dʒe·lăb). Also jelib, jellab. [ad. Arab. جلباب *jilyāb* a tunic.] A hooded cloak worn in Morocco.

1849 W. S. Mayo *Kaloolah* (1850) 170 The jelib, the haick, the barnouse and kaftán. 1889 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* (1891) I. Introd. 17 His dress was hardly less brilliant —a chocolate jellab over a kaftan of several colours.

Jelacy, jelesye, obs. forms of Jealousy.

Jeleflour, obs. form of Gillyflower.

‖ **Jelick** (dʒe·lik, *prop.* ye·lėk). Also jellick. [Turkish يلك *yelek* waistcoat.] A vest or bodice worn by Turkish women.

1816 R. Tully *Narr.* 10 *Yrs.' Resid. Tripoli* 31 Over it [her chemise] she wore a gold and silver tissue jelick, with coral and pearl buttons, set quite close together down the front. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. lxx, Of all the dresses I select Haidée's: She wore two jelicks—one was of pale yellow;.. With buttons form'd of pearls as large as peas All gold and crimson shone her jelick's fellow.

Jelious, jelius, obs. forms of Jealous.

Jell (dʒel), *v. U.S. colloq.* [Back-formation from Jelly *sb.*] *intr.* To become a jelly; to congeal or jelly.

1830-40 [Remembered by F. Hall]. 1874 Miss Alcott *Little Women Wedded* v, She reboiled, resugared, and restrained, but that dreadful stuff wouldn't *jell*. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 823/1 One of the gravest questions in the domestic economy, whether the jelly will 'jell'.

Jellettite (dʒe·lėtəit). *Min.* [Named 1853 after Rev. Prof. Jellett of Dublin; see -ite.] A green variety of lime-iron garnet.

1853 Apjohn in *Jrnl. Geol. Soc., Dublin* V. 120 This mineral, which is undoubtedly new, it is proposed to call Jellettite, after the distinguished mathematician through whose means it has been made the subject of chemical and mineralogical examination. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 269 *Jellettite* is green garnet, light or dark, and yellowish-green, from the moraine of the Findel glacier near Zermatt.

Jellico (dʒe·liko). Also jeelyco. Corruption of Angelica; applied also to another umbelliferous plant, *Sium helenianum*, of St. Helena.

1853 Johnston *Bot. E. Bord.* 86 *Angelica sylvestris.* Jeelyco: Ground-Ash. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Jeelico, *Angelica sylvestris.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*, 'Jellico', of St. Helena, *Sium helenianum.*

Jellied (dʒe·lid), *a.* [f. Jelly *sb.* and *v.* + -ed.]

1. Turned into jelly; brought to, or having, the consistence of jelly; congealed, coagulated.

1593 Nashe *Christ's T.* (1613) 61 Slimy flood-gates for thicke iellied gore to sluce out by. 1601 [? Marston] *Pasquil & Kath.* III. 185 Thou'lt serue to make him gellide broaths. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 13 Hydropic Ale .. melting down the gelly'd Lympha. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* IV. iii, My breath Comes .. lighter, and the jellied blood Runs freely thro' my veins.

†**2.** Flavoured with jelly, sweet. *Obs.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems* (1677) 6 Now to the melting Kiss that sips The Jellied Philtre of her Lips; So Sweet there is no Tongue can prays't.

Jellify (dʒe·lifəi), *v.* Also jellyfy. [See -fy.]

1. *trans.* To convert into jelly; to reduce to the consistence of jelly.

1806 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 374 My solids seem to be jellified by so much shaking. 1865 Blackmore *Cr. Nowell* lvii. (1883) 396 A little snake, semi-transparent and jellified.

2. *intr.* To become or turn into a jelly.

1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 201 Soap jellyfies, ink turns mouldy.

Hence **Je·llified** *ppl. a.*; also **Je·llifica·tion,** the action of 'jellifying'.

1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 1 Nov., A bundle of jellyfied seaweed. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Sept. 383/2 In process of jellification. 1883 *Hardwich's Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 374 The washing of the jellified emulsion to remove from it the crystallizable salts.

Jellily, *adv.* : see after Jelly *a.*

Jelloid. [f. Jelly : see -oid.] A preparation of some drug in gelatine; a gelatine tabloid.

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 514 Little lozenges containing iron, called 'jelloids'.

Jellop, Jelloped: see Jollop, Jolloped.

Jelly (dʒe·li), *sb.* Forms: 4 geli, 5 gelle, 5-6 gele, gely(e, iely, 5-9 gelly, 6 gelley, (chely, gelu), 6-7 gellie, -ye, iellie, 7- jelly. [ME. *gelé*, a. F. *gelée* frost, also (14th c. in Littré) jelly :—L. *gelāta* frozen, congealed, pa. pple. of *gelāre* to freeze, used subst. in Romanic : see -ade.]

1. An article of food, consisting chiefly of gelatin, obtained from various animal tissues, as skin, tendons, bones, etc., by boiling and subsequent cooling, having a characteristic soft stiff homogeneous consistence, and usually semitransparent. Also, in later use, a preparation of the juice of fruit, or other vegetable substances, thickened into a similar consistence.

1393 [see *jelly-cloth* in 4]. 14.. Lydg. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* (Roxb.) 19 Of the shepe .. Of whos hede boylled .. Ther cometh a gely [*MS. Lamb.* 306 Iely] and an oynement. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 25 Gelye de chare. *Ibid.* 26 Gelye de Fysshe .. Do as þou dedyst be þat oþer Gelye. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 44 Tyll it begyn to waxe thycke lyke a gelly. 1525-6 in Nichols *Progr. Q. Eliz.* (1823) I. 252 *note*, All honest manner and good order,..in wine, brawn, chely, or other vitails. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 80b, Spices, fruites, ielies, and banket viandes. 1602 Plat *Delights* (1605) § 58 A white gelly of Almonds. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 37 Jelly which we make of the flesh of young pigs, calves feet, and a cock. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. in *Aliments*, etc. 249 The Jelly or Juice of Red Cabbage, bak'd in an Oven. *Ibid.* 252 Robs and Gellies of Garden Fruits. *c* 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 179 She desired some thick jelly made from chickens..to be served up.

†**b.** The substance Gelatin, which forms the basis of animal jellies. *Obs.*

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 414 A mucous matter, exceedingly soluble in warm water, which is known under the name of *Jelly*. 1805 W. Saunders *Min. Waters* 13 Animal gelly which is easy of solution. 1839 G. Bird *Nat. Phil.* 373 Jelly, solutions of gum, and albuminous fluids, allowed to evaporate spontaneously, so as to leave an indurated mass. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex., Jelly*, common name for the substance gelatine.

2. *gen.* Anything of the consistence of jelly; a gelatinous substance of any kind.

c 1600 Donne *Progr. Soul* xxiii, A female fishes sandie Roe With the males jelly newly lev'ned was. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 178 Take of .. the jelly or sperme of frogges, which is to be found in standing waters. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* III. vii. 83 *Ser.* My Lord, you haue one eye left..*Corn.* Lest it see more, preuent it; Out vilde gelly. 1631 Massinger *Believe as you list* III. ix. How my jelly quakes! 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C.* 121 One would verily have thought, that .. Stone had been broken or bruised whilst a Gelly .. and so hardened. 1676 D'Urfey *Mad Fickle* II. i. (1677) 14, I could have beaten the Woman into a Jelly. 1793 Beddoes *Math. Evid.* 124 Those masses of animated jelly, which one sees at times scattered along the sea shore. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 203 The pus becomes so viscid as to form a tenacious jelly.

fig. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xl. (1739) 178 Lordship, once bringing therewith both Authority and Power unto Kings,.. in these latter days is become a mere Jelly.

b. *spec.* Applied to the alga *Nostoc*, which appears as a jelly-like mass on dry soil after rain, and was popularly supposed to be the remains of a fallen 'star' or meteor.

a 1642 Suckling *Poems, Farew. to Love*, As he whose quicker eye doth trace A false star shot to a mark't place Do's run apace, And thinking it to catch, A gelly up do's snatch. 1649 Jer. Taylor *Gt. Exemp.* I. Prelim. Exhort. ¶7 Stand staring upon a Meteor or an inflamed gelly. 1656 H. More *Enthus. Tri.* 45 That the Starres eat,.. that those falling Starres, as some call them, which are found on the earth in the form of a trembling gelly, are their excrement. 1678-9 Dryden & Lee *Œdipus* II. i, The shooting stars end all in purple jellies. 1679 Dryden *Sp. Friar* Ded., When I had taken up what I supposed a fallen star, I found I had been cozened with a jelly. 1740 Somerville *Hobbinol* III. 266 Like that falling Meteor, there she lies, A Jelly cold on Earth. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 424 The Winter Mew .. The gelatinous substance, known by the name of Star Shot, or Star Gelly, owes its origin to this bird,.. being nothing but the half digested remains of earth-worms, on which these birds feed. [1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 215 Nostoc..consists, when mature, of a large number of moniliform threads .. imbedded in a glutinous jelly, and thus united into colonies.]

c. A jelly-fish.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 181/1 One of these large jellies was observed..moving lazily along, its disk encircled by a halo twenty-feet in diameter, while the train of gleaming tentacles stretched away two hundred feet or more.

d. A mixture of gelatin and glycerin used for mounting microscopic objects.

1856 Carpenter *Microscope* 246 This Composition, when cold, forms a very stiff jelly. *Ibid.* (1891) 443 When used, the jelly must be liquified by gentle warmth, and it is useful to warm both the slide and the cover-glass previous to mounting.

3. *elliptic.* A jelly-glass. (Cf. *a salt.*)

1709 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4595/4 There is lately brought over a great Parcel of .. German Cut and Carv'd Glasses, viz. Jellies, Wine and Water Tumblers [etc.].

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jelly-broth, -dish, -glass, -mould, -pot*; *jelly-like* adj.; †jelly-blood, clotted blood (*obs.*); jelly-cloth, a cloth for straining jelly; jelly-dog (*slang*), a harrier (so called from being used to hunt hares, which are eaten with currant jelly); hence *jelly-dogging*, hunting with harriers; jelly-lichen, a lichen of gelatinous texture, such as *Collema*; jelly-nut (see quot.); jelly-plant, an Australian seaweed: see quot. 1866; †jelly-poke = Jelly-bag.

1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 120 Thee blackned *gellyeblud, hardning, Shee skums with napkins. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. iv. 40 They softly wipt away the gelly blood From th' orifice. *a* 1648 Digby *Closet Open.* (1669) 156 Make a very good *gelly-broth of Mutton. 1393 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 234 Et pro iij. vergis tele pro j *gelicloth, xviijs. *c* 1480 *Guild Acc.* in Blades *Caxton* (1882) 79, ix dosen *gely dishes. 1897 W. E. Norris *Marietta's Marriage* 4 We have no hounds hereabouts, except the *jelly-dogs. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pig-sticking* 20 You..would prefer a gallop with the Quorn..to a day's *'jelly dogging'. 1738 Stuart in *Phil. Trans.* XL. 8 A wine or *jelly glass, or any such vessel tapering towards the bottom. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1818) IV. 361 Studded with little *jelly-like drops. 1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 512/2 The .. jelly-like body of the Polypifera. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 557 Looking at schools too often as if they were *jelly-moulds, and the young mind a jelly. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 361 The cocoanuts are called *'jelly-nuts' before the flesh is ripe and has hardened, and while it still can be scraped off in the form of a delicious thin pulp. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 473/1 *Eucheuma speciosum* is the *Jelly-plant of Australia, and is one of the best species for making jelly, size, cement, etc. 1516-17 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 106 Pro una ulu. panni lanei pro le *gelypoke, 8d. *c* 1865 G. Gore in *Circ. Sc.* I. 233/1 Coat the inside of a glass jar or earthen *jelly-pot with wax.

Jelly (dʒe·li), *a. Sc.* Now *rare.* Also 6-8 gelly. [Origin unknown: the sense agrees fairly with some of the uses of Jolly; but the phonetic change which this would involve has no parallel.] Good, worthy, excellent; having a high opinion of oneself, proud, haughty.

c 1560-73 [see Gelly]. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 7 The woddes selfes .. are verie jocund and jellie, and gif we my‹ speik it, in a maner peirles in pleisour. 1638 A. Cant *Serm.* in Kerr *Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 103 Numbers mocked and thought themselves over jelly to come in. *a* 1758 Ramsay *To Hamilton* iii, A jelly sum to carry on A fishery's designed. 1787 Shirrefs *Jamie & Bess* I. i, The Provost o' the Town, A jelly man, well worthy of a crown. 1828 *Courteous Knt.* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Ballads* (1875) 163 'Leave off your pride jelly Janet', he said. 'Use it not ony mair'. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xl. (1873) 226 An aunt o' the bride's was there to welcome the fowk; a richt jellie wife in a close mutch.

Hence **Je·llily** *adv.*, worthily, excellently.

18.. *Bonny Bee-ho'm* in *Jamieson's Popular Ball.* (1806) I. 189 And jellily dance the damsels, Blythe-blinkin' in your ee.

Jelly (dʒe·li), *v.* [f. Jelly *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To come to the consistence of jelly; to 'set' as jelly; to congeal, solidify, coagulate.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 354 It will neuer iellie and grow to any thick consistence in Summer, vnlesse there be wax put into it. 1750 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 201 You may know by setting some in a spoon to try if it will

jelly. 1770 Hewson in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 376 The blood .. very soon jellies or coagulates. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 308 The secreted fluid..commonly..jellies upon exposure to heat.

2. *trans.* To convert into jelly; to cause to 'set' or coagulate; to reduce to the consistence of jelly: 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 334 A liue Wolfe sodden in oile til the said oile be gellied to the height or consistence of a cerot. 1770 Hewson in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 374 In a few minutes the whole will be jellied or coagulated. 1876 G. Macdonald in *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 351 They, jellied with fear, have uttered no challenge.

Hence **Je·llying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1673 Marvell *Appleton Ho.*, The jellying stream compacts below. *a* 1697 Aubrey *Nat. Hist. Surrey* (1719) II. 194 The Jellying of some Parts of the Earth in *Aquæ Fortis*. 1871 Napheys *Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. ii. 75 The jellying of fruits.

Je·lly-bag. A bag for straining jelly through. 1602 Plat *Delights* (1605) § 28 Let it run through a gelly bagge into a bason. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 51 ₱ 15 She is pressing the jelly-bag or airing the Store-room. 1806 *Culina* 114 Run it through a jelly-bag.

Je·llydom. *nonce-wd.* [See -DOM.] A state of jelly; gelatinous condition.

1877 J. Hawthorne *Garth* I. II. vi. 47 He advanced from infant jellydom to the solid flesh of babyhood.

Je·lly-fish.

†1. An oceanic fish of the genus *Plagyodus* or *Alepisaurus*, family *Scopelidæ*. *Obs.*

1707 W. Funnell *Voy. Round World* 8 The Jelly-fish was about fourteen Inches long .. with a very sharp set of Teeth. ..That part of him which is without small spots, is a perfect green Jelly, whence he was called by us a *Jelly-fish*.

2. The popular name of various acalephs, medusas, or sea-nettles, from their gelatinous structure.

1841 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 1013 Acalephæ.—Sea-jellies...Jelly-Fish; Sea-Blubbers. 1861 J. R. Greene *Man. Anim. Kingd., Cœlent.* 127 The large 'jelly-fishes' which, during summer and autumn, occur so abundantly in our seas, are, with few exceptions, the reproductive zoöids of *Aurelia, Cyanea*, and *Chrysaora*. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* I. 9 More than 99 per cent of water enters into the total composition of a Jelly fish.

b. *fig.* A person of 'flabby' character, or deficient in energy, steadfastness, or 'backbone'.

1883 Pit. S. Robinson *Sinners & Saints* I. 11 Chicago is nearly terrific...Its astonishing resurrection from its ashes and its tremendous energy terrify jelly-fishes like myself.

c. *attrib.*, usually in *fig.* sense.

1839 *Catholic News* 16 Nov. 3/2 Language is at first in the Jelly-fish condition. 1891 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/4 We have ..thousands of jellyfish sermons preached every year.

Jelopher, obs. form of Gillyflower.

Jelose, -ous, -osy, etc., obs. ff. Jealous, -ousy.

Jelot, obs. variant of Gillot. (Cf. Jillet.)

c 1550 C. Barnsley *Treat. agst. Woman*, For a stewde strumpet can not so soone gette up a light lewde fashyon, But everye wanton Ielot wylle lyke it well, and catche it up anon. *Ibid.*, Ducke, Ielot, ducke pretye minions.

Jelsomine, obs. variant of Jasmine.

Jeltron, variant of Sheltron, shelter, *Obs.*

†Jelyf. Also geliffe. *Obs.* A false form of the word Jelly found in 15–16th c., perh. in imitation of *jolif*, archaic form of *jolly*.

c 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1856) 76, I have a jelyf of Godes sonde Withoutyn fyt it can stonde. 1527 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 148 In such cases [merchants' feasts] also geliffes, conserues, suckets, codinacs, marmilats [etc.].

Jem, obs. form of Gem.

‖ Jemadar (dʒe·mādāɹ). *E. Indies.* Also 8 jemmahdaur, 8–9 jemautdar, 9 jemat-, jummah-, jemma-, jemi-, jamadar. [Urdū *jamaʿdār*, f. Pers. (Arab.) جماعت *jamāʿat* body of men, جمع *jamaʿ* collection, aggregate + Pers. *dār* holder.]

A native officer in a Sepoy regiment, ranking next below a subahdar, and corresponding to a lieutenant; the name is also given to certain officers of police and other civil departments, and to the head of a body of servants.

1763 Orme *Hist. Mil. Trans.* (1803) I. 257 (Y.) The jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes. 1788 *Gentl. Mag.* LVIII. I. 67/2 M'Culloch .. sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdaur. 1799 Wellington in *Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I. 353 The Jemadar's party of the Bengal volunteers. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 24/1 Their jemidars were in actual correspondence with the Shah Zadah. 1826 Hockley *Pandurang Hari* V, The principal officers are called *jummahdars*. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 495/1 *Jamadar*, an officer of horse or foot, in Hindustan. 1897 Ld. Roberts *41 Yrs. India* xlvii, The Jemadar of the Pathan Company knew who the culprits were.

Jemble, obs. form of Gimbal, a hinge.

1588 in *Archæol.* XLI. 366 For a pare of Jembles for the stoole dore x^d.

Jemcrack, obs. form of Gimcrack.

†Jeme·llo. *Obs.* (See quot.) Cf. Jumbal.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 83/1 *Jemellotes* is a Paste made like Butter, of fine Sugar, Yolks of Eggs, Musk, Carraway seeds searsed [etc.].

Jemeow,-ew(e,-mow, obs. ff. Gemew, gemow.

1518–19 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 64 Makynge of Jemeows viij*d*.

Jemer, Jemmar, var. Gimmer [1], a hinge.

Jemme, obs. form of Gem.

Jemmel, obs. form of Gemel, a hinge.

?16.. in Blunt *Dursley* 60 (Glouc. Gloss.) For a payre of Jemmels for the Raile Door that goeth before the Communion Table £1. 0. 8.

Jemmy (dʒe·mi), *sb.* Also 9 jimmy. [A pet-form and familiar equivalent of the name James. But in sense 1 associated with, and in 2 and 3 prob. derived from, Jemmy *a.*]

†1. A dandy or fop; a finical fellow. *Obs.*

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490 The scale .. consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart [etc.]. 1764 *Low Life* 65 The Jemmies, Brights, Flashes, Puzzes, Pizzes and Smarts of the Town.

b. In phr. *Jemmy Jessamy* (*Jessamine*) *attrib.*, dandified, foppish, effeminate. See Jessamy 4.

1786 *Pogonologia* 51 You pretty fellows of the present day, Jemmy Jessamy persons, jolly bucks. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. i, A Jemmy Jessamy lover in a wood. 1823 E. Nares *Heraldic Anom.* (1824) II. 356 Who is this Jemmy Jessamine Gentleman?—I am Charmoleus the Dandy, universally admired for my shape and figure and complexion.

†2. A kind of riding-boot; also *jemmy boot.*

1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 39 When I hunt with the King .. I'll on with my Jemmys; none of your black bags and jack boots for me. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 10 June Let. i, Who .. made his appearance in a pair of new jemmy boots.

†3. A light cane, a switch. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 490/2, I..carried in my hand a little switch, which, as it has been long appendant to the character that I had just assumed, has taken the same name, and is called a Jemmy.

4. *plur.* 'A species of woollen cloth. *Aberd.*' (Jam. 1808–18).

5. A great-coat.

1837 Dickens *Pickw.* ii, But if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—damn me—punch his head,—'cod I would.

6. A crowbar used by burglars, generally made in sections screwing together.

1811 *Lex. Bal., Jemmy*, a crow .. much used by housebreakers. Sometimes called Jemmy Rook. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 223 As expert a burglar as ever handled a *jemmy*. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* vii. 59 Fame, won by highway pistol, or burglar's jemmy. 1889 D. C. Murray *Danger. Catspaw* 26 A complete set of jemmies, of all sizes.

7. A sheep's head as a dish.

1836 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, 7 *Dials*, The man in the shop, perhaps, is in the baked 'jemmy' line. 1851–61 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* II. 48 (Farmer) They .. had a 'prime hot jemmy' apiece. 1834 Henley & Stevenson *Deacon Brodie* IV. i, You're all jaw like a sheep's jimmy.

Jemmy (dʒe·mi), *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 gemmy, gimmy, jimmy. [deriv. of *Jim*, Gim *a.*] Spruce, neat, smart; neatly-made; dexterous.

1750 Coventry *Pompey Litt.* II. iv. (1785) 58/1 His great ambition was to be deemed a 'jemmy fellow'. 1756 *Connoisseur* No. 112 ₱ 7 The jemmy frock with plate buttons. 1771 P. Parsons *Newmarket* II. 89 His jemmy turn'd-down boots. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Gim, gimmy*, spruce, neat, smart. 1828 Lamb in *Life & Lett.* (1876) II. 341 A smart cock'd beaver and a jemmy cane!

b. *Comb.*, as *jemmy-stitched, -worked.*

1762 T. Jefferson *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 181 They carried away my jemmy-worked silk garters. 1817 Mrs. Ross *Balance of Comfort* (ed. 3) I. xxiii. 246 Only a piece of muslin rag, neatly jemmy-stitched.

Hence **Je·mmily** *adv.*; **Je·mminess.**

1756 F. Greville *Maxims*, etc. 125 Its fort shall be either convenience or jemminess. 1818 Todd, *Jemminess*, spruceness. A colloquial expression; not much used in serious writing. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 194 A stick to be carried jemmily under the arm, in Portsmouth fashion.

Jemowe, obs. variant of Gemew, gemow.

Jenepere, obs. Sc. form of Juniper.

Jenequen, var. Henequen [Sp. *jenjiquen*].

‖ Je ne sais quoi (ʒənsɛkwà). [Fr., = I know not what.] An indescribable or inexpressible something. Also *attrib.*

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Je-ne-scay-quoi*, four French words, contracted as it were into one, and signifies *I know not what*, we use to say they are troubled with the *Je-ne-scay-quoy*, that faign themselves sick out of niceness but know not where their own grief lies, or what ayls them. 1671 Aubrey *Countrey Revell* II. iii, Seemed to give a mournefull *je n'scay quoy*. 1696 D'Urfey *Don Quix.* III. iv. 38 Some sweet alluring *Jen Scay Quoy*, Some pleasing pretty tickling Toy. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* III. viii. § 14 (1740) 592 Now this Word Post has a *je ne scai quoi* Sound of a deep Design. 1745 *Gentl. Mag.* 324 So refined a *Je-ne-scay-quoy* was about 'em, For goddesses there was no reason to doubt 'em. 1774 Foote *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 185 There is, besides, an elegance, a *je ne scai quoi*, in your son's air. 1881 W. S. Gilbert *Patience* II, A .. *Je-ne-sais-quoi* young man. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 71 Her famous nepenthe was simply the irresistible fascination of her 'Je ne sais quoi'.

Jenette, jenit, obs. forms of Genet [1].

Jenever(e, -iver, obs. forms of January.

Jenewey, variant of Genoway *Obs.*, Genoa.

Jenful, variant of Ginful *a. Obs.*, deceitful.

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 66/1133 But Jon þe jensulle, þat þe Jewes ladde..forsoke þe profre.

Jenick, variant of Jannock *a.*, honest.

Jenite, variant of Yenite *Min.*

†Je·niver. *Obs.* [a. F. *genèvre* (now *genièvre*) :—L. *juniper-um.*] = Juniper.

1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. x. 43 b, Mount Ida .. clothed with al maner of trees, as ...Terebinths, Ieniuers and other trees.

Jenkin (dʒe·ŋkin). *Coal-mining, north.* Also -ing. 'An opening cut into a slice taken off a pillar from six to eight feet in width, in the *board and pillar* system of working coal' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal-mining T.* 1883).

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade terms Northumb. & Durh.* 31 Wherever practicable, when a jenking is necessary, it should be driven loose sided; a fast jenking very frequently causing a creeping to take place. 1893 Heslop *Northumbld. Gloss., Jenkin.*

Jenkinsite (dʒe·ŋkinzəit). *Min.* [Named 1852 after its discoverer J. Jenkins.] A variety of hydrophite, found as a fibrous incrustation on iron ore.

1852 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XIII. 392 Jenkinsite.. Occurs implanted upon massive magnetite.

Jenne, variant of Geane *Obs.*, Genoa.

1479 J. Paston in *P. Lett.* III. 259, ij Pottys of tryacle of Jenne.

Jennet [1] (dʒe·nĕt). Forms: *a.* 5–6 genett, 6 gynnet, 6–7 ginnet, 6–8 gennet(te, 6–9 genet, 7 ganet, 7–9 ginet, 8 gennett. *β.* 5 ionnet(te, 6 ienete, -ate, iannet, ionet, 6–7 ionet(t, 7– jennet. [a. F. *genet* (in 15th c. also *ginet*) in same sense, a. Sp. *jinete*, †*ginete*, 'a light horseman that rideth *a la gineta*' (F. *à la genette*), i.e. 'with the legs trussed vp in short stirrups, with a target and a ginnet launce' (Minsheu, 1599). In Fr. and Eng. (also in It. *gianetto* masc., *gianetta* fem.) transferred from the horseman to his horse, a sense unknown to Sp. dictionaries until quite recently. The Sp. use appears in our sense 2, which is however later in Eng. Dozy derives the Sp. word from Arab. *Zenāta* 'a great Berber nation noted for the valour of its cavalry'; other conjectures have been made.]

1. A small Spanish horse.

a. 1463 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 178 Item ffor a genett that my mastyr lent hym into the northe contry. 1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 834/1 The countie Galeas came into the place on a genet trapped in blew satten. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1645) III. 109 The proudest Don .. prancing upon his ginet in the streets. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i, (Each Brandishing his Bull-spear in his Hand) Did their proud Gennets gracefully command. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. I. 250 Next to the Barb, travellers generally rank the Spanish genette. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* IV. 10 The dames and damsels vaulted on their barbs and genets.

β. ?*c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 749 Iennettes of Spayne, that ben so wyght, Trapped to the ground with velvet bright. 1550 Lyndesay *Sqr. Meldrum* 1711 Ane man in armour bricht, Upon ane ionet or ane cursour wicht. 1565 Jewel *Repl. Harding* (1611) 310 The Sacrament must be caried before him, whither so euer he goe, vpon a faire white Iannet. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 405 In seeking to trie your louer like a Ienet, you tyre him like a Iade. *a* 1674 Milton *Hist. Mosc.* I. Wks. (1853) 479 The Emperor rides into the Field..with all his Nobility, on Jennets and Turky Horses. 1764 Churchill *Times* Wks. 1776 III. 78 Watch not their steps—They're safe without thy care, Unless, like Jennets, they conceive by air. 1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* I. I. v. 252 Isabella, royally attired, rode on a Spanish jennet.

†2. A (Spanish) light horseman. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1676 *North's Plutarch* Add. Lives 76 He [Cortez] was made Lieutenant of a company of Gennets. [1838 Prescott *Ferd. & Is.* II. II. ii. 406 The Spanish *ginetes* succeeded in throwing the French gendarmerie into some disorder.]

3. *attrib.*, as *jennet-bit, -fashion, -lance.*

1599 Minsheu *Sp. Dict., Gineta lança*, a ginnet launce. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 363 They fight on horsebacke after the Gynnet fashion, they use lances with two heads, and darts and arrowes. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 197 A thousande foote, and five hundreth horse, after the Genette manner. 1611 Cotgr., *Genet*, a kind of bit with a round port..a Genet-bit.

†Jennet [2]. *Obs.* a. = Ginnet, a carpenter's adz. b. App. some part of the fixture of a bell.

1562 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 576/2, 11 axes..8 jennets..12 augers. 1615–16 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 166, xij Jennetes for the Gudgins of the third bell, 6*d*.

Jennet, obs. variant of Genet [1].

Jenneting (dʒe·nĕtiŋ). Forms: 7 jennit-, jenit-, jenet-, junit-, junet-, genet-, ginniting, 8 jenit-, junetin, gen(n)iting, jeunetting, 9 gennetting, geniton, juneating, 8– jenneting. [app. from F. *Jean* or *Jeannet*, in *pomme de Saint-Jean* 'S. John's apple, a kind of soone-ripe Sweeting' (Cotgr.): cf. *pomme de Jeannet* in Norman patois. The termination is conformed to that of *sweeting, hasting*, etc. Etymological ingenuity in the 17–18th c. saw in the word a reference to *June*, and 'improved' it into *Juniting* and *June-eating*.] A kind of early apple.

1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 540 The Apple trees .. the hastie kind that bringeth sweet Iennitings. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Gardens* (Arb.) 556 Early Peares, and Plummes in Fruit; Ginnitings; Quadlins. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 301 Junitings are the first kind of Apples which are soonest ripe, coming in and going out with the Month of June. 1741 *Complete Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 383 Apples [July] .. White Jeunetting, Margaret Apple. 1803 *J. Abercrombie's Ev. Man his own Gard.* 671 Apples, Jenneting, or June eating; smallest early ripe. 1833 Tennyson *Blackbird* iii, With that gold dagger of thy bill To fret the summer jenneting.

b. *Jenneting pear*: An early pear; = F. *poire de la Saint-Jean.*

1695 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* II The Fruit .. is about the bigness of a small Jeneting Pear.

Jenny (dʒe·ni). [A female personal name, pet-form or familiar equivalent of *Janet* (or, by confusion with *Jinny* or *Jeanie*, of *Jane*), and so serving as a feminine of *Jack*. Hence, like *Jack*, used as a feminine prefix, and as the name of machines.]

I. 1. The female name: hence, sometimes applied derisively to a man who concerns himself with purely feminine matters.

Mod. Sc. 'He is a regular jenny'.

2. Used as a prefix to denote a female animal, as *jenny-ass*, and *esp.* in names of birds, as *jenny-hooper*, *-howlet*, and sometimes loosely applied without reference to sex.

1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farm* I. xxii. 122 To preuent the danger of owles and iennye [*printed* ienupe, *ed.* 1616 Iennie] whuppers. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 53, I should not be so fond to mistake a Jennie Howlet for a Tassel Gentle. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jinny-Hullet*, an owl. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Jenny-Hooker*, an owl. *North.* It is also called a Jenny-howlet. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 34 Blue Titmouse..Jenny tit (Suffolk).

b. Short for *jenny ass*, *jenny wren*.

1803 E. S. BARRETT *Miss-led General* 22 A jackass and his jenny will do well enough for a lord and lady. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Jenny* and *Jenny-wren*, the wren. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 35 Wren...Familiar names. Kitty, Jenny (General).

3. *Creeping Jenny*, the plant *Lysimachia Nummularia* or Moneywort.

1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 138/2 The common Money-wort, or Creeping Jenny as it is called. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Oct. 3/2 Vases .. with fuchsia centres and pendent border of creeping jenny.

II. In names of machinery, etc.

4. Short for SPINNING-JENNY.

[1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 34 The construction of this Kind of Machine, called a Spinning Jenny.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 440 The filling of the cotton goods is spun with jennies. *Ibid.* 386 The operation of the jenny is nearly the same as the roving billy. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 32 The work-people .. made a desperate effort to destroy all the jennies; and a mob rose and scoured the country round Blackburn, demolishing the machines wherever they could find them.

5. A locomotive crane which runs backwards and forwards, and is used for moving heavy weights.

1861 *Ann. Reg.* 17 The jenny, which is three or four tons in weight, fell on the top of the boiler. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 503 A jenny, or crane, is placed on a movable platform extending from one stage to the other.

6. A pair of compasses, having the point of one leg bent inwards, so as to be applied to an edge at right angles to the surface on which the other leg is fixed. Also called *oddlegs* or *moffs*.

Mod. Price-list Engineers' and Joiners' Tools.

7. *Billiards.* Name of a particular stroke.

1856 CRAWLEY *Billiards* (1859) 17 The *Jenny*..is made by a losing hazard into the middle pocket, from a ball lying near to the cushion. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 149 Strokes .. sometimes called Jennys. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 3/3 He then scored two brilliant jennies—short and long—and after another loser gave a safety miss.

8. *Comb.*, as *jenny-minder*, *-spinning*; **Jenny-bank**, **Jenny-gates** (see quots.); **Jenny-long-legs** *Sc.*, a daddy-long-legs; **Jenny-mony-feet** *Sc.*, a centipede (Jam.).

1852 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. II. 275 The cross-beam in the outhouses was called the *jenny-bank, from its being the usual domicile of the barn-owl. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 58 Cross-gates or *jenny-gates are then driven, which are passages not only giving admission to the pure air, but serving for different roads to the works. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 7/2 Bolt-maker, *Jenny-minder, Yeast-seller. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 385 The carding-engine used in *jenny-spinning.

Jenny, variant of GINNY, *Obs.*

Jennyrickshaw, variant of JINRICKSHAW.

Je·nny-spinner.

1. A popular name in the north of the crane-fly or daddy-long-legs.

1817 *Edinb. Even. Courant* 1 Sept. (Jam.), The worm which so much injured the oat crop this season is the progeny of the fly..with long legs and body, called jenny-spinners. It belongs to the order diptera, and the genus tipula. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jenny-spinner*, or Long-legg'd tyalyur. . 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Jenny-spinner* .. the insect called daddy-long-legs or Harry-long-legs.

2. A child's teetotum.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Jennie Spinner*, a toy. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jinny-spinner*, a play-thing among children.

3. One who spins with a jenny.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 871 The Cotton Lords claim the superiority for Arkwright, the jenny-spinner.

Jenny wren (dʒe·ni re·n). [See JENNY 2.]

1. A popular, and esp. nursery, name for the wren (also locally *Kitty Wren*); sometimes regarded in nursery lore as the wife, bride, or sweetheart of Robin Redbreast.

1648 EARL WESTMORELAND *Otia Sacra* 137 The finch, the sparrow, Jenny Wren. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jenny Wren*, the wren. *An opinion prevails .. that this diminutive bird is the female of the Robin Redbreast. 1853 *Sat. Rev.* 283 He gives up the ripeness of his studies, and the last growth of his artistic skill to our robin red-breasts and jenny wrens.

2. *U.S.* A name for Herb Robert, *Geranium Robertianum*. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Jenoper, obs. form of JUNIPER.

Jent, **-e**, obs. forms of GENT *a.*

†Jenta·cular, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *jentācul-um* breakfast (f. *jentāre* to breakfast) + -AR.] Of or belonging to breakfast.

1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* App. 318 Nothing more..can be expected from those jentacular confabulations. 1811 A. KNOX in *Corr. w. Jebb* (1834) II. 44, I therefore wish to close at this ante-jentacular hour.

†Jenta·tion. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *jentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *jentāre*: see prec.] Breakfast.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 36/1 Administre heerof to the Patient fasting..2 howers before his ientatione. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Jentation*, breakefast.

Jentel, **-ile**, **-ill**, **jentylle**, obs. ff. GENTLE.

Jentew, obs. form of GENTOO.

†Jenticulate, *v. Obs. rare*—°. [Erroneously for **jentaculate*: cf. *jentacular*.] *intr.* To breakfast (Cockeram, 1623). Hence **†Jenticulation**, breakfast (Phillips, 1658).

Jentman, obs. form of GENTMAN.

Jentrie, **-tery**, obs. forms of GENTRY.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 191 Of this grette Ientrie alle men mervelith.

Jenuper, **jenyper**, **-re**, obs. ff. JUNIPER.

Jeobard, **-berdye**, obs. forms of JEOPARD, **-Y**.

Jeobet(te, **jeobit**, obs. forms of GIBBET.

Jeofail (dʒe·fēl), *sb.* Also 6 ieo-, (yeo-), ioe-, ieoyfaile, ieofail. [AngloFr. *jeo fail*, *jo faill*, I am at fault, I mistake.]

Law. A mistake or oversight in pleading or other legal proceeding; also, an acknowledgement of such error. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1541 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 Thissues haue ben misioyned and a Ieofail [*orig. draft* Yeofaile]. *Ibid.*, Any myspleading lacke of colour insufficient pleading or ieofaile notwithstanding. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 465 The Writ of Error..was heretofore vsuall to prolong suits in Law, before the Statute of Ieofaile was made, meaning in good French *I'ay failly*. 1624 *Act* 21 *Jas. I*, c. 13 An Act for the further reformation of Ieofails. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxv. 407 Mistakes are also effectually helped by the statutes of amendment and *jeofails*: so called, because when a pleader perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings, and acknowledges such error (*jeo faile*) he is at liberty by those statutes to amend it. 1820 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 137 Here we see—alas!—a jeofail: a jeofail in the shape of a misrecital. 1879 *Act* 42–3 *Vict.* c. 59 Sched. II, 32 Hen. VIII. c. 30 Mispleading Jeofayles, &c. [1883 *Act* 46–7 *Vict.* c. 49 § 4 The enactments mentioned in Part II of the schedule to the Civil Procedure Acts, Repeal Act, 1879, are hereby repealed.]

†b. *transf.* and *fig.* A mistake or error generally. (In first quot. Failure, discomfiture.) ? *Obs.*

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 82 Pouertee brought that ioye to ioefaile. 1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* xi. 111 The Acts of Dioclesian Maxim..You doe as good as passe by..which is a greater Jeofaile then our Maximilian. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 22, I conceive it to be a jeofaile in Theologie, a mistake in stead of a truth. 1828 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 511 These flaws and jeofails are not nature's doings, but our own.

Hence **†Jeo·fail** *v. intr.*, to fail to meet an obligation. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen. IV*, 27 The Lords..sent him word, that if hee did ieofaile with them, and not come according to appointment, they would chuse another King.

†Jeo·pard, *sb. Obs. rare.* Also 4 ioparde, iupred, 6 iupert. [? Shortened from JEOPARDY, or with final vowel mute.] = JEOPARDY.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 601 Of more & lasse in godez ryche ..lys no Ioparde [*rime* rewarde] For þer is vch mon payed in-liche. *Ibid.* B. 491 Þen watz þer ioy in þat gyn where Iupred er dryzed. 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vii. 62 Iulius, in iupert, in wisdom and expence, Móst fortunable chiftane, bothe in yhouth and eild. 1611 COTGR., *Hasard*, hazard, aduenture, ieopard, fortune, chance.

Jeopard (dʒe·pārd), *v.* Forms: see JEOPARDY; also 5 iouperd, geoparde, ieoparte, 7 jeabard, -poard, 9 jipper. [Back-formation from JEOPARDY.

No example from 1654 to 19th c. Marked *Obs.* by Johnson 1755. F. Vesey in *Decl. Eng. Lang.* 1841, censures Johnson for including it, and says 'it is quite out of use', and its attempted revival 'indicates rather a spirit of research than good taste'.]

1. *trans.* To put in jeopardy; to expose to loss, injury, or death; to hazard, risk, imperil. †Often in alliterative phr. *to jeopard a joint*, sc. of a finger, as opposed to the whole body (*obs.*).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 1538 (1566) And er þat ye Iuparten so youre names Beth nought to hasty. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. x. F 3, Day by day his life he gan Ieoparte, Tofore their walles for to preue his mighte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4480 Nay, god defende it .. That ye shall iupert me so in this case. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXXVIII. 276 To ieoberde his propre persone agayne Crystes enemyes. 1530 PALSGR. 596/1, I juparte, I put in daunger or aduenture. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* v. 18 Zabulons people ioperde their life vnto death. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII*, 7 Taryenge draweth and ieopardeth perell. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lvii. 105 Rather then ieberd in war; goods life and all. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Excesse of apparell* P 6 Manye a one ieopardeth his beste ioynte to maintayne him self in sumptuous rayment. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31/5 Ioparde, *periclitari*. 1600 DEKKER *Fortunatus* Wks. 1873 I. 153 My ten duckets are like my ten fingers, they will not jeopard a joynt for you. 1623 COCKERAM II, To Hazard, *Ieobard*. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Wom. Pleased* III. ii, Are not you three now going to be sinfull, to jeabard a joynt or so? 1654 in Hammond *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* iii. § 3. 64. I dare not be so bold with my soul as to jeopard it in that manner. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx, This man Gregory is not fit to jipper a joint with him. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) II. II. I. 249 To jeopard the interests of the Spanish sovereigns. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. vi. 513 As ready to jeopard his life and fortune .. as ever his .. forefathers had been. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON *Real Mirko i.* in *Monthly Packet* Christm. No. 86, I will jeopard my own head rather than throw him over.

†b. with *inf.* To risk doing something. *Obs.*

1456 *Paston Lett.* I. 408 The toun arose, and wold have jouperdit to have distressed the Duke of Somerset. 1479 *Ibid.* III. 259, I dar well juperde to take a dystres. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xv. 20 Thou camest yesterdaye, and to daye thou iuperdest to go with vs. 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* D ij, Why will you ieoperde to lese the lyfe euerlastinge?

†c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To risk oneself, to run the risk; to venture, adventure. *Obs.*

1430–40 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1558) 40 b, It were foly with suche one to ieoparte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) II. 251 Who that dare auenture or ieparde for to rowe Vpon the se swellynge by waues great and hye. 1530 PALSGR. 561/2, I geoparde, I adventure .. I coulde have gotten a goodly botye one daye..if I durst have geoparded. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* III. x, To ieoperde aganis sa huge multitude of peple. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. *Scot.* 236/1 In nowise to ieoparde with them in any pight field. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 88, I ieoparded almost farre enough.

†2. *trans.* To stake, bet. *Obs.*

c 1470 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 287 The kyng schold be enrychyd for his parte..I dare playnly joparte. *c* 1563 *Jack Jugler* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 17, I durst ieoperd an hunderid pounde That sum bauderie might now within be founde. 1579 FULWELL *Art Flatterie* H iij (N.), I dare ieobard my cappe to fortie shillings, thou shalt haue but a colde suite. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Alexander*, I am content (quoth Alexander) to ieopard the price of the horse.

†3. *Venery.* (Meaning uncertain: see quots.) *Obs.*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Wordes of Hart* in Turberv. *Venerie* 139 He ieopardes and rechates: ahlas he blowes the fall And soundes that deadly dolful mote, whiche I muste die withall. 1897 D. H. MADDEN *Diary Master W. Silence* iv. 50 The huntsman, now that scent is lost for a time, at all events, jeopards with his horn, an ancient usage that places the prospects of the chase indeed in jeopardy. .. I have sought in vain for any explanation of this term of art.

Hence **Jeo·parded** *ppl. a.*, **Jeo·parding** *vbl. sb.* Also **Jeo·parder**, one who puts in jeopardy.

1534 MORE *Let.* in Roper *Life* (1731) 122, I could not swere without the jubarding of my soule to perpetual dampnacion. 1611 COTGR., *Hasardeur*, a hazarder, venturer, ieoparder, aduenturer. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) I, A jeoparding, *periclitatio*.

†Jeopardious, *a. Obs.* [f. JEOPARDY + -OUS.] Fraught with danger or risk; = JEOPARDOUS 1.

1502 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. xxiii. 172 It is ferefull to dy, but paraventure it is more ieoperdyous to lyue lenger. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* XXVII. 9 When moche tyme was spent and saylynge was nowe ieoperdeous [1535 COVERD. ioperdous]. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) E vij, He was never infected with any sore or ieoperdious sickenes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 211 b, It was both ieopardeous for ye kyng & for his whole realme.

Jeopardize (dʒe·pārdəiz), *v.* [f. JEOPARD *v.* or JEOPARD-Y + -IZE.] *trans.* To put into jeopardy; to jeopard.

1646 N. B[ARNET] *Regenerate man's growth in Grace* 47 We doe .. *Jeopardize* our soules safety. 1828 WEBSTER, *Jeopardize* .. (This is a modern word used by respectable writers in America, but synonymous with *jeopard*, and therefore useless.) 1834 SIR H. TAYLOR *and Pt. Artevelde* III. ii, That he should jeopardize his wilful head Only for spite at me! 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xx. (1862) 330. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiii. 246 Ready to jeopardise their lives for the nation. 1885 S. L. LEE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* I. 13/1 Abbot found it difficult to steer a course that should not jeopardise either his loyalty or his honesty.

Hence **Jeo·pardized** *ppl. a.*, exposed to risk.

1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 328 No one would bide, But fast to his jeopardized fort did ride. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 2/3 A new terror has been added to the already jeopardised existence of the German journalist.

†Jeo·pardless, *a. Obs.* Also 6 ieopardiles. [f. JEOPARD-Y + -LESS.] Free from risk or peril.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Cor.* vii. 18 b, Rather had I haue in you that, whiche is of lesse perfeccion, so that it bee ieoperdlesse. *Ibid.*, *Gal.* v. 18 It is neither wel done, nor ieopardiles to beare with it any lynger. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 247 For foyles, and every thing else befitting that jeopardless monomachy.

†Jeo·pardous, *a. Obs.* Forms: see JEOPARDY; also 5 jowpertous. [f. JEOPARD-Y + -OUS: cf. JEOPARDIOUS.]

1. Fraught with risk or danger; hazardous, risky, perilous, dangerous.

1451 *Paston Lett.* I. 212 It had be right jowpertous and ferefull. 1474 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 115 It had been jopertous to leve moche plate wyth hyr. 1489 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 3 § 1 To the Iubardouse abydyng of his moost noble persone. 1502 HEN. VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. I. 54 Shippes sailyng into so jeopardous and ferre parties. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. iii, This is a very ieopardous labour. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* CLXXX. (1636) 165 Lamprayes..bee..lesse jeopardous [than eels]. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 202 This his Goodly, Valiant, and Jeopardous enterprise (as it is termed).

2. Addicted to risks; venturesome, daring.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. CCXXX. 251 Guy, .. as a lustye and iuperdous Knyght, put hymselfe in aduenture dyuerse wayes and tymes. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 121, I will not bee so vnweaponed ieopardous, to ouerthrow both thy cause and my credite at once.

Hence **†Jeo·pardously** *adv.*; **†Jeo·pardousness.**

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 554 The erle..fledde, and so lepynge ieopardously into the howse of an olde woman, escapyd. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclviii. 581 He.. aduentured hymselfe oftentymes ryght ieoperdously. 1552 HULOET, Ieopardouslye, *periculose.* 1730–6 BAILEY (folio), *Jeopardousness,* Hazardousness.

Jeopardy (dʒeˈpǎɹdi), *sb.* Forms: α. 3 iuperti, 4 ieupartie, -tye, 4–5 iupartie, -tye, 5 ioperte, ioparte, -perte, 5–6 iupertie, ioperty, -partie, 6 iuberte, ioberty. β. 4 ieupardye, 4–6 iuperdy(e, 5 iupurdy, iepardye, ioberde, 5–6 iupardy(e, iubardie, -berdy, iopardie, -perdye, 6 iobердie, ieoperde, -pardie, -berdye, -bardie, 7 jobardy, 7– jeopardy. [ME. *iuparti*, etc., a. OF. *iu parti*, later *ieu* (*geu*) *parti*, lit. 'divided play or game, even game', hence 'uncertain chance, uncertainty', orig. a term of chess and similar games, in med.L. *jocus partitus*, Cat. *joch partit*, Sp. *juego de partido.* It has been suggested that the Eng. change of *-parti* to *-pardy* was partly influenced by association with F. *perdre* to lose, but it was evidently mainly phonetic, like the occasional change of *p* to *b* in *jubertie, joberdie, jeobardie*, etc.

Johnson says erroneously 'a word not now in use'; it was in continuous use during the 18th c.]

†1. *Chess*, etc. A problem. *Obs.*

The regular name for this down to 1500.

[12.. *MS. Cott. Cleop.* B. IX. lf. 4 Les gius partiz numeement ke me vnt apris diuerse gent. 12.. *MS. Royal* 13 A xviij lf. 161 Icy comencent les iu partiez des Eschez.]

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 666 But god wolde I had ones or twyes Y-kond [*Skeat* y-koud] and knowe the Ieupardyes That kowde the Greke Pictagoras, I shulde haue pleyde the bet at ches. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 58 b/1 Of þe chesse þe pleie moste glorious,..þouȝ a man studied al his liue He shal ay finde diuerse fantasies Of wardes makinge and newe Iuparties. *a* 1500 *MS. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) lf. 18 b, Thys ys a Iupertie to do a man mate the. *Ibid.* 19 a, At v. draughtis shall this Iupertie be plaiede.

† b. A device, trick, stratagem. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 421 He thoucht than on a Iuperdy, And girt his menȝhe halely Dicht thame in the presoners dray. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 789 Thus iowkit with iuperdyss the iangland Ia. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* (Maitl. Cl.) 16 In his minde hee kest The iuperties, the wayis and the wile, By what meanes hee might this Cocke beguyle. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IV. xiii, Be quhais wisdome and ilhand ieoperdis the Romanis wer stoppit.. fra ony forthir conques on the Scottis.

†2. A position in a game, undertaking, etc. in which the chances of winning and losing hang in the balance; an even chance; an undecided state of affairs; uncertainty; chance.

[*c* 1250 BRACTON IV. i. § 32 Nec potest [ballivus] transigere, nec pascisci, nec jocum partitum facere. 1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 8 Mes ne mie en jeupartie de perdre ou de gayner, tut le voillent les parties.] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 416 (465) For myn estat now lyth in Iupartye And eek myn emes lyf lyth in balaunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 200 Pompeie .. A werre had in ieupartie Ayein the king of Ermenie. *c* 1450 LYDG. *Secrees* 305 A twix two [I] stood in Iupartye To what party my penne I shulde applye. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 173 He wist nocht weill giff thai war tayne or slayne Or chapyt haile be ony ieperte. ? *c* 1475 *Sqr. lowe Degre* 83 And [it] were put in ieoperde, What man shoulde wynne that lady fre. 1597 BACON *Coulers Good & Evill* v. Ess. (Arb.) 146 By imputing to all excellencie in compositions..a casualty or ieopardy.

3. Risk of loss, harm, or death; peril, danger.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 916 For Troye is brought in swich a Iupartye That it to save is now no remedye. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 92 For which he schal in that degree Stonde of his lif in jeupartie. 1471 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 30, I schuld send ȝow mony therefore, but I dar not put yt in joperte, ther be so many theves stereng. 1472 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 In payn of the jeberde þt may fall thar off. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. iii. 162 Thair lyfe is now in iuperty, thai rave. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xv. 30 Why stonde we in ieoperdy every houre? 1537 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 375 He puttes the towne in grete danger and juberte. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* i. 60 The more he wrange, the faster was he wrapt And all to thencrease of his ieoberdee. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 696 If any yet be so fool-hardy, T'expose themselves to vain Jeopardy. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxii. 326 Under a tyrannical sway trade must be continually in jeopardy. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* I. 131 As chance would have it, passing by I saw you in that jeopardy. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 439, I think..that if the colonists had been defeated, our liberties would have been for a time in considerable jeopardy.

† b. A deed involving peril; a daring exploit.

a 1300 *Siriz* 276 in Wright *Anecd. Lit.* (1844) 9 For I shal don a juperti, And a ferli maistri. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 145 Interludys, and iuperdyss That men assayit on mony viss. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* IV. xvi, Maist forsy and strang beistis be thair awin ieoperdyis, ar oft slane. 1816 SCOTT *Ballad* in *Antiq.* xl, Now here a knight that's stout and good May prove a jeopardie.

Jeopardy (dʒeˈpǎɹdi), *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* = JEOPARD *v.* 1.

1460 *Paston Lett.* II. 87 Yf ye dar joperdie your suyrtie of c. marc I shall come and se you. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIV. 272 He did wrong in jeopardying his well-earned histrionic fame. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii, She would have seen .. how entirely her character was jeopardied [*later ed.* jeopardized].

Jepsyon, jeptyon, obs. ff. GIPSY (Egyptian).

Jequirity (dʒɪ̆kwiˈrĭti). Also -erity. [a. F. *jéquirity*, a. Tupi-Guarani *jekiriti.* For its introduction to European Pharmacy, see De Wecker in *Annales d' Oculistique* LXXXVIII (1882) 26.] A woody twining shrub, *Abrus precatorius* or Indian liquorice, indigenous to India, but now found in most tropical countries, the parti-coloured seeds of which, called *jequirity beans*, are variously used for ornament, for weights, and in medicine. Also *attrib.*

1882 *Nature* XXVII. 192/1 (Acad. of Sc., Paris, 11 Dec.) Factitious purulent ophthalmia produced by the liquorice liana, or jequirity. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 316 Crabs' Eyes, Jequerity, Prayer Beads, Jumble Beads. .. Recently these seeds have been brought into notice, under the name of 'Jequerity'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 853 The serum of animals rendered immune to the toxic proteids of jequirity and castor-oil seeds.

Jerapigre, obs. form of HIERA PICRA.

Jerarchy, obs. form of HIERARCHY.

‖ **Jerboa** (dʒəɹbōuˈă, dʒɜ̄ˈɹbo,ă). Forms: 7 jerbuah, 8 gerbo, gerbua, yerbua, jeribo, 8– jerboa. [mod.L. *jerbōa*, a. Arab. يربوع *yarbūc*, in Barbary *yerbōc*, the flesh of the loins, also the animal; whence F. *gerbo, gerboise*, Sp. *gerbasia.*]

1. A small rodent quadruped, *Dipus sagitta*, found in the deserts of Africa; it is of the size of a rat, has very long hind legs and short fore legs, and a long tufted tail, and is remarkable for its powers of jumping. Hence, any Jumping-mouse of the genus *Dipus*, or of the family *Dipodidæ*, representatives of which are found in various arid regions.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* VII. 415 We saw also, neer Terki, a kind of Field-mice, which in the Arabian Language are called *Jerbuah.* 1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* lxxviii. 287, I was presented with a small Animal called *Gerbo*, which was brought for a rarity from Barbary. 1752 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) I. 182 Mr. Conway has brought lady Ailesbury .. a *Jeribo* .. a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 432 The *gerbua*, though, properly speaking, furnished with but two legs, is one of the swiftest animals in the world. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) I. 399 The Jerboas seem, in many respects both of conformation and habit, much allied to the kanguroos. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxi, A jerboa sprang up from a tuft of bushes at his feet.

2. *Comb.* **Jerboa-mouse**, a North American rodent of the genus *Dipodomys*, one of the pouched-mice or kangaroo-rats of the South-western U.S. and Mexico.

Jere, in *good jere*, alteration of GOODYEAR, q.v.

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xv, 'Who the good jere would have thought this!'

Jereed: see JERID.

Jeremeievite, -ieffite (yeremēˈyevəit, -fəit). *Min.* [Named 1883 after Jeremejev or Yeremeieff, a Russian mineralogist + -ITE.] A transparent colourless borate of aluminium occurring in hexagonal prisms.

1883 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXV. 478 Jeremeieffite, a new mineral. 1892 DANA *Min.* 875 Jeremejevite. 1896 A. H. CHESTER *Names Min.*, Jeremeievite.

Jeremiad (dʒerĭməiˈæd). Also -ade. [a. F. *jérémiade* (1762 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *Jérémie*, L. *Jeremias* Jeremiah, in reference to the 'Lamentations of Jeremiah' in the Old Testament.] A lamentation; a writing or speech in a strain of grief or distress; a doleful complaint; a complaining tirade; a lugubrious effusion.

1780 HAN. MORE in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 186 It has been long the fashion to make the most lamentable *Jeremiades* on the badness of the times. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Prediction*, I have been occasionally struck at the Jeremiads of honest George Withers. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xv. (1855) 140 The lady commenced a Jeremiade. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Convers. Railway Carriage* 192, I could sit down, and mourn, and utter doleful Jeremiads without end.

Jerfalcon, etc., obs. forms of GERFALCON.

Jericho (dʒeˈriko). [Name of a town in Palestine, where David bade his servants tarry until their beards were grown: see 2 *Sam.* x. 5.] Used in slang or colloq. phrases for a place of retirement or concealment, or a place far distant and out of the way.

1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IV. 208 Who would, .. I know, Bid such young boyes to stay in Iericho Vntill their Beards were growne, their wits more staid. 1648 *Mercurius Aulicus* 2–30 Mar., Let them all goe to Jericho, And ne're be seen againe. 1758 A. MURPHY *Upholsterer* II, He may go to Jericho for what I cares. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Grey Dolphin*, His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own,..'send a man from Jericho to June'. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xvi, She may go to Bath, or she may go to Jericho for me. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xiii. 310 To enable them to do without the strong arm of the labourer and to send them to Jericho, if they had nowhere else to go to.

‖ **Jerid, jereed** (dʒĕrīˈd), *sb.* Forms: 7 tzirid, 8 jarrit, 9 dsjerid, djer(r)id, djereed, jerreed, jerrid, jareed, 8– jerid, 9 jereed. [Arab. جريد *jarīd* midrib of the palm-leaf, rod, shaft, javelin.] A wooden javelin, about five feet long, used in games by Persian, Turkish, and Arabian horsemen. Also, A game in which this is used.

1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* VI. 297 They also often Exercise themselves at the *Tzirid*, or Javelin. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 233 Galloping from all sides, .. throwing at each other the *jarrit* or blunted dart. 1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xi. 152 Here they shoot at a mark, and throw the jerid. 1811 SCOTT *Don Roderick* xxv, The Moor his jerrid flings. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* ix, Swift as the hurl'd on high jerreed. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. xi. 214 Flinging the djereed. 1853 LAYARD *Nineveh & Babylon* xi. 245 They played the Jerid with their long spears, galloping to and fro on their well-trained mares.

Hence † **Jeriˈd** (gereed, gerede) *v. intr.*, to throw the jerid.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 Tilting and Gereeding, that is, Casting of Darts. *Ibid.* 397 Here they Gerede, or cast Darts.

Jerk (dʒɜ̄ɹk), *sb.*[1] Also 6–7 ierke, girke, 7–9 jirk. [*Jerk* sb. and vb. are known from *c* 1550; app. echoic. See also YERK, which in some senses appears to be synonymous with this.]

†1. A stroke with a whip or wand, a stripe, a lash. *Obs.*

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. xi. 256 To the manne..foure score ierkes or lasshes with a skourge. 1594 *Contention* v. 154 After the Beadle hath hit him one girke, he leapes ouer the stoole and runnes away. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xxix. 288 Sometimes in greater faults, to giue three or fowre ierkes with a birch, or with a small redde willow where birch cannot be had. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 1216 Let me giue him a girke with my rodde. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 334 Many a Jirk has the Dog had from me. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 221 The Indians .. imagine that it [a coach-whip snake] is able to cut a man in two with a jerk of its tail.

† b. *fig.* A lash of sarcasm; a cutting gibe.

1590 NASHE *Pasquil's Apol.* I. A iv b, The dislike that some had of the ierke which I gaue to Fryer Sauanarol. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i, Who he is..under whose contempt and jirk these Men are not deservedly fallen? *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gybe*,..also Jerk or Jeer. 1741 tr. *Laval's Hist. Ref.* IV. VIII. 912 He .. omitted not to slide into his Speech some Jerks against the Doctrine .. of the Jesuits.

2. A quick suddenly arrested movement; a sharp sudden pull, throw, push, thrust, or twist.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Weeds, Fruit of Fetters, Continence*, The stiffe and strongest arme Which geues a ierke and hath a cunning loose; Shoots furdest stil. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome, Welbeck*, His Jade gave him a Jerk. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 21 Little whitish Animals, which move up and down the water with jerks. 1706 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 302 To leave that and other Vices *gradatim*, and not at a jerk. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) IV. 344 Seeds on the upper surface only: discharged by jerks. 1807 ROLAND *Fencing* 96, I may, with this smart sudden jirk from my wrist, strike your blade in such a manner as will leave your body quite exposed. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 84 He..brought me with a jerk into a sitting position.

b. (*a*) *Physiol.* An involuntary spasmodic contraction of a muscle, due to reflex action of nerves, as from external stimulus: usually with qualification, as *knee-jerk, chin-jerk.* (*b*) (in pl. *the jerks*). Involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features, esp. resulting from religious excitement.

1805 DOW *Jrnl.* in H. Mayo *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 125, I have seen all denominations of religion exercised by the jerks. 1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 6 The Jerks are not confined to a peculiar sect, or order. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 124 The convulsions were commonly called 'the jerks'. 1874 E. EGGLESTON *Circuit Rider* xii. (1895) 89 These Methodis' sets people crazy with the jerks, I've hearn tell.

c. *fig.* in reference to literary style.

1818 HAZLITT *Eng. Poets* i. (1870) 16 The jerks, the breaks, the inequalities and harshnesses of prose are fatal to the flow of a poetical imagination. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 322 His wit was more like a jerk than the flow it had once been.

3. *fig.* A short sharp witty speech; a sally.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. ii. 129 Smelling out the odoriferous flowers of fancy, the ierkes of inuention. 1606 *Choice, Chance*, etc. (1881) 49 At last, one merry fellowe comes out with his ierke. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *J. Garret's Ghost* Ded., Wit and Mirth: Chargeably Collected..Made vp and fashioned into Clinches, Bulls, Quirkes, Yerkes, Quips and Ierkes. *a* 1652 BROME *Novella* IV. i. Wks. 1873 I. 155 Sir, use your jerks and quillets at the bar. 1889 A. H. BULLEN *Musa Proterva* Pref., Some happy jerk of fancy or playful sally of wit.

† 4. A short abrupt series of notes (of a bird). *Obs.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 333 They [the call-birds] invite the wild ones by what the bird-catchers call short jerks. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 252 The short bursts of singing birds, contending with each other (called *jerks* by the bird-catchers), are equally distinguished from what I term *song*, by their not continuing for four seconds. 1794 PRISC. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 58 The invitation is given by what is called Jerks, in the language of the birdcatchers.

Jerk, *sb.*[2] Also 8–9 jirk. [f. JERK *v.*[2]: see also JERKY.] Jerked meat, charqui.

1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 116 We jirked the lean, and fryed the tallow out of the fat meat, which we kept to stew with our jirk as we needed it. 1851 W. DE HASS *Hist. Early Settlements* VII. iii. 389 As soon as daylight appeared, the captain started to where they left some jerk hanging on the evening before.

Jerk (dʒɜ̄ɹk), *v.*[1] Also 6 gierk, 6–7 girk(e, ierck(e, ierke, 7–8 jirk. [See JERK *sb.*[1]]

†1. *trans.* To strike with or as with a whip, switch, or wand; to scourge, whip, lash, switch.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 48 Than he beateth and gierketh vs a little with a rod. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) I. 72/1 Whip him with scourges, iercke him with rods. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* C ij b, I may .. chearne him like a dish of butter or girke him like a hobling gig. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 89 They .. are worthy to bee iirkt with .. lashes. 1611 COTGR., *Fouetter*, to scourge, .. yerke or ierke. 1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 281 He now being naked, [they] Slapt and Jerkt him with all their strength. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 52. 3/2 An Oxcheek Old Woman .. he firk'd, And .. a Fruiterer Jirk'd.

† b. *fig.* To lash with satire or ridicule. *Obs.*

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. ii. 260 Acute Iohn Davis, I affect thy rymes, That ierck in hidden charmes these looser times. 1613–16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. i, My busied pen Shall ierke to death this infamy of men. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* X. 114 A Third Man .. with much Pleasure Jirks the Church, As if his Words were Rods of Birch.

2. To move (anything) by a sharp suddenly arrested motion, like that with which a whip is wielded; to thrust, pull, or shake by such a motion; to give a sudden thrust, push, pull, or twist to. Often with an adv. of direction or its equivalent.

1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 5 b, Would you not laugh to see Cli. the Cobler, and New. the souter, ierking out theyr elbowes in euerie Pulpit? *a* 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* viii, Though some grave friend .. jerk his whip for notice [*virgâ prior annuit*]. 1780 *Puritan* in Steevens *Suppl. Shaks.* II. 580 Let him play a little; we'll jerk him up of a sudden. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 81 To .. jerk and swing the limbs. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I* Pref. 37 The rope broke not by reason of the holders moving or jerking it, but by reason of its weakness. 1865 LOWELL *Ode Harvard Commem.* iv, We poor puppets, *jerked by unseen wires. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World* 18 He jerked the horse's mouth roughly.

b. To throw or toss with a quick sharp motion, esp. with a sudden twitching or snatching action.

1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 Nov., I had the greatest difficulty to save myself from being suddenly jerked into the middle of the room. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* vi. 59 [He] jerked a bow, and in a few moments was free. 1858 LONGF *M. Standish* iv. 138 Then from the rattlesnake's skin, with a contemptuous gesture, Jerking the Indian arrows, he filled it with powder and bullets. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XXI. ii. (1872) IX. 276 Excellent sound masonries; which have an over-tendency to jerk themselves into pinnacles. 1883 MOMERIE *Personality* Introd. (1886) 15 The primeval chaos of ὁμοιομερῆ was, so to speak, jerked into a number of distinguishable objects, by a movement.

3. *fig.* To utter or throw out (words or sounds) abruptly, or sharply and shortly.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 83 How your cornet jerketh up His straind shrill accents. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 407 He speaks as if the one word, jerked out, as it were, wrung forth from his inmost soul, was Violence. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I. 145 His sentences seemed jerked out. 1889 P. H. EMERSON *Eng. Idyls* 46 "'Bout-four-an'-a-half-mile', jerked out Ben, between strong pulls at his pipe.

4. *intr.* To give a jerk; to jerk a bow or nod; to move with a jerk.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* II. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 32 Your dauncers legges bow for-sooth, and Caper, and jerke and Firke, and dandle the bodie aboue them. 1693 G. STEPNEY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii. (1697) 204 Nor blush, shou'd he some Grave Acquaintance meet, But, (proud of being known) will Jerk and Greet. 1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* III 7 He .. making but one step .. to the street door, jerked out of the house. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vii. 136 The door jerked open. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* XX. 191 Jess's head jerked back involuntarily.

b. *intr.* To move the limbs or features in an involuntary spasmodic manner. Cf. JERKER[1] 1 b.

1874 E. EGGLESTON *Circuit Rider* xiv. (1895) 104 He .. was seized with that curious nervous affection which originated in these religious excitements... He jerked violently—his jerking only adding to his excitement, which in turn increased the severity of his contortions.

† **5.** *intr.* To aim satire; to sneer, carp, gird. *Obs.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* IV. v, You must be jerking at the times, forsooth. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* viii. Wks. (1851) 395 By the way he jerkes at some mens reforming to models of Religion. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Pindar. Petit. Lds. Council* Wks. 1730 I. 62 Prologues so witty, That jirk at the city.

† **6.** *intr.* Of a bird: To utter a short sharp abrupt series of notes. *Obs.*

1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1763) II. 334 The bird catchers frequently lay considerable wagers whose call-bird can jerk the longest. 1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans* LXIII. 263 A very experienced catcher of nightingales hath informed me, that some of these birds have jerked the instant they were caught.

Hence **Jerked** (dʒɔ̄ikt) *ppl. a.*

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pron.* I. 5 Jerked utterance. *Ibid.*, Jerked whisper.

Jerk (dʒɔ̄ik), *v.*[2] Also 8 jirk. [Corrupted from American Sp. *charque-ar* in same sense, f. *charque, charqui*, ad. Quichua (Peruvian) *ccharqui* 'dried flesh, unsalted, in long strips'. The verb in Quichua was *ccharquini* 'to prepare dried meat, to jerk', whence perh. the early cognate JERKIN *sb.*[3] The word is now used in all parts of Spanish America, and was app. found by English navigators in Spanish use in the W. Indies. (See Skeat, *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885, 94.)]

trans. To cure (meat, esp. beef) by cutting it into long thin slices and drying it in the sun.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. p. xvi, They [the wild hogs] are shot, .. cut open, the bones taken out, and the flesh gash'd on the inside into the skin, filled with salt, and exposed to the sun, which is called Jirking. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. ii. 305 He .. was sent here with twenty-two Indians to jerk beef. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 329 Killing cattle; more for the sake of their hides, and tallow, than their flesh; of which, nevertheless, they jerk great quantities for the use of such ships as sail from Pernambuco. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 19 At 12 we stopped to jirk our meat, and again proceeded at two. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 202 When a bullock is killed they either jerk the meat, or dry it upon a dwarf platform of sticks raised above a slow and smoky fire. 1863 *Lit. Times* 4 July (*Tracks across Australia*), Two of the horses were slaughtered for food—one jerked, the other boiled down.

Hence **Jerked** (dʒɔ̄ikt) *ppl. a.*, **Je·rking** *vbl. sb.*

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. round World* 199 They export .. Rice, Cotton, and some dry'd Jerkt Beef. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 116. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 47 Preserve our provisions by jerking. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* XXVII. 201 Yonder goes the jerking-line! 1865 *Leeds Merc.* 22 Feb., Experiments are being made in Aldershott camp with the South American 'jerked beef' with a view to its introduction in the army.

Jerk, *v.*[3]: see JERQUE *v.*

Jerker[1] (dʒɔ̄·ikəɹ). [f. JERK *v.*[1] + -ER[1].]

1. One who jerks: in senses of the verb.

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 133 Yea Madam Gabriela, are you such an old ierker. 1598 FLORIO, *Frustatore*, a whipper, a scourger, a ierker. 1651 TRIPLETT *On Dr. Gill* (in D'Urfey *Pills* (1719) IV. 263), Take heed .. Lest you taste of his Lash, For I have found him a Jirker.

b. *spec.* One who makes involuntary spasmodic movements of the limbs or features, caused by religious excitement. *Cf.* JERK *sb.*[1] 2 b (*b*).

1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* viii. (1871) 41 The jumpers of Wales were outdone by the jerkers of Kentucky. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 148 Examples of this in America are seen in the 'Jumpers', 'Jerkers', and various revival extravagances.

2. *U.S.* A fish, the river-chub, *Hybopsis kentuckiensis*, also called *hornyhead.* 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Jerker[2], variant of JERQUER.

Jerkily (dʒɔ̄·ikili), *adv.* [f. JERKY *a.* + -LY[2].] In a jerky manner; by fits and starts.

1874 BURNAND *My time* I. 6 His head would drop forward, jerkily. 1885 E. M. THOMPSON in *Librar. Mag.* July 4 Their nest progressed very slowly and jerkily.

Jerkin[1] (dʒɔ̄·ikin). *arch.* or *Hist.* Also 6 ierkynge, -yn, 6–7 -en, 7 jerking. [Recorded soon after 1500: origin unknown.

(It has been conjecturally associated with Du. and Western LG *jurk*, 'girl's or child's frock'; but, besides the facts that Eng. *j* does not correspond to Du. *j* (=*y*), and that a jerkin is not a frock, *jurk* is merely a mod. Du. word, unknown to Kilian, Hexham, and other 17th c. lexicographers, and is itself of unknown origin.)]

A garment for the upper part of the body, worn by men in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; a close-fitting jacket, jersey, or short coat, often made of leather. Since *c* 1700 used in literature only historically, or in reference to foreign countries; but app. still used in some dialects for a waistcoat, an under vest, or a loose jacket.

1519 *Presentm. Juries* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 33 For stellyng a' jerkynge. 1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 13 No man, vnder the saide degrees .. weare .. any silke, other than .. veluet in their sleueles cotes, iakettes, ierkyns, coifes, cappes. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 101 [They] haue their skinne of their bodies raced with diuers workes in maner of a leather Ierkin. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* Epil (Arb.) 83 What are they? *women?* masking in mens weedes? With dutchkin dublits, and with Ierkins iaggde. 1599 THYNNE *Animadv.* (1875) 31 A common garmente daylye vsed suche as we call a Ierken or Iackett without sleues. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 266 A plague of opinion, one may weare it on both sides, like a leather Ierkin. 1616 SIR R. BOYLE in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 135 Iohn nagle sent me ffrize for a Ierkin and breeches for my own wearing. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i, By good luck, I had on me a buff jerkin, which they could not pierce. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. viii, Last, twenty yeomen two and two, In hosen black, and jerkins blue. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 25 His dress was of the antique Dutch fashion—a cloth jerkin, strapped round the waist—several pair of breeches, the outer one .. decorated with rows of buttons down the sides, and bunches at the knees. 1828 *Craven Dial., Jerkin*, a waistcoat. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* XXV. 147 A shabby-looking fellow, dressed in a jerkin and wearing a high-crowned hat, attended as domestic. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. ix. 389 With nothing but his javelin and his leathern jerkin.

b. *Comb.*, as *jerkin-maker.*

c 1565 J. SPARKE in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 504 They .. doe iagge their flesh .. as workemanlike as a Ierkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin. 1589 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 58 Thomas Rogers, de Nottingham, iyrkynmaker.

Hence **Je·rkined**(-ind) *a.* [-ED[2]], wearing a jerkin.

1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xii. 98 Five hundred red jerkined men.

† **Je·rkin**[2]. Also 6 gircken, 7 girking. [deriv. (? dim.) of *jer-* in *jerfalcon*, GERFALCON.] The male of the gerfalcon.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Any faucon, gerfaucon, Ierkin, sacre or sacret. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Poems* XVIII. 25 Thair wes a gentle girking gay. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 713 The male to the Gerfaulcon is that which is called the Ierkin, being a much lesse bird.

† **Je·rkin**[3], *sb.* or *a. Obs.* In *jerkin beef* = jerked beef: see JERK *v.*[2]

1612 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 17 As drie as their ierkin beefe in the West Indies. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 Jerkin Beef, which is hufled, and slasht through, hung up and dryed in the Sun.

Jerkiness (dʒɔ̄·ikinés). [f. JERKY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being jerky.

1856 BRIMLEY *Ess., Proctor* 243 To the same feature .. we are inclined to attribute the jerkiness of the verse. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vi. (1878) 83 Impulse was always predominant, giving a certain jerkiness, like the hopping of a bird.

† **Jerkinet.** *Sc. Obs.* In 7–8 girkienet, 8 jerke-, jirkinet. [f. JERKIN[1] + -ET.] A sort of jacket or blouse worn by women of the humbler classes.

c 1689 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 32 Item .. 2 shirts, 3 girkienets, 2 playds. 1725 *Willie Winkie's Test.* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 540/1 A jerkenet, scarce worth a louse. *a* 1794 *Old Chorus* in *Burns' 'My Lady's Gown'*, Jenny's jimps and jirkinet.

Jerking (dʒɔ̄·ikiŋ), *vbl. sb.* '[f. JERK *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of JERK *v.*[1], q. v.

1552 *Harl. MS.* 353 lf. 121 She sayd .. that the kinge shewed himself an unnaturall nephew, and withall did wishe that she had had the ierkinge of him. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. iv. (1648) 78 The jerking of a Switch like the letter Q. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XIX, My lady's favour stood between your skin and many a jerking. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 248 The breaks are successively brought into action .. so as to avoid the danger of sudden jerking. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 519 Children with .. nervous symptoms, such as starting, jerkings, etc.

Jerking (dʒɔ̄·ikiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That jerks: in various senses of JERK *v.*[1]

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 92, I, Iuuenall: thy ierking hand is good, Not gently laying on, but fetching blouđ. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I. Wks. 1776 II. 62 Triplet .. in his turn avenged himself of his jerking pedagogue. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* XXXII. The violent jerking motion of the vessel. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 376 Three sharp jerking shocks of earthquake.

Hence **Je·rkingly** *adv.*, in a jerking manner.

1880 J. E. BURTON *Handbk. Midwives* § 42. 29 The limbs begin to move jerkingly.

Jerkin-head. *Arch.* [Of uncertain origin: perh. for *jerking-*, from JERK *v.* (as if the slope were jerkily interrupted).] (See quots.)

1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Jerkin Head*, the end of a roof not hipped down to the level of the opposite adjoining walls, the gable being carried higher than the level of those walls. *Ibid., Shread Head*, the same as Jerkin Head. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 697 *Jerkin-head*, a form of roofing which is half-gable, half-hip. The gable generally goes as high as the ties of the couples, above which the roof is hipped off.

Jerkish (dʒɔ̄·ikiʃ), *a. rare.* [f. JERK *sb.*[1] + -ISH.] Characterized by jerks; jerky.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 5/6 'No', said Lord Edmond, in his jerkish manner, 'the Government have no information'.

Jerksome (dʒɔ̄·iksŏm), *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] = next.

1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lvii. (1881) 435 With females jolting up and down, upon no springs except those of jerksome curiosity.

Jerky (dʒɔ̄·iki), *a.* and *sb.*[1] [f. as prec. + -Y.]

A. *adj.* Characterized by jerks or sudden abrupt or twitching movements; often *fig.*, spasmodic.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* I. (1891) 6 They are the talkers that have what may be called jerky minds. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *Sk. Brit. Insects* 101 They move rapidly through the water by jerky motions. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Mar. 422/1 A style which is so jerky that it may be described as dislocated.

B. *sb.* A springless wagon; a shaky jolting vehicle. *U.S.*

1884 W. SHEPHERD *Prairie Exper.* 108 The liveliest travelling was by jerky, the ordinary American farm-waggon without springs. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) 398/1 Now a wabbling, jumping 'jerky' does the stage work for the line.

Je·rky, *sb.*[2] *U.S.* [ad. American Sp. *charqui, charque* (Pg. *xarque*), from native Peruvian *ccharqui*: see CHARQUI and JERK *v.*[2]] Jerked beef.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 E. COUES *Lewis & Clark* I. 31 The word as a verb is now generally spelled *jerk*, and jerked meat is known as *jerky.*

‖ **Jerm** (dʒɔ̄m). Also 7 germo, 7–8 germe, 9 djerm. [Arabic جرم *jarm*; in It. *germa*, F. *djerme.*] A small one- or two-masted vessel with large lateen sails used on the Egyptian coast; formerly applied to larger trading vessels in the Levant.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 118 In Salonica I found a Germo, bound for Tenedos, in which I imbarked. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 281 At Roussetta we .. imbarked by night in a Germe, and the next day were in Alexandria. 1799 *Naval Chron.* II. 325 His Lordship set out from Alexandria in a *germe*, or open boat. 1800 *Ibid.* XXIV. 222 Spoke a Jerm from El-Aarish. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. xv. 292 On board one of the country djerms.

Jerm-, obs. spelling of GERM- in various words.

† **Je·rnie,** *int. Obs.* [a. F. *jerni, jarni*, shortened form of *jarnidieu*, corruption of *je renie Dieu* I renounce God.] Used as a profane oath. Hence † **Jernie** *v. intr.*, to utter this oath.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* v. i, Jernie what a Bush of Bryars and Thorns is here? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 84 Although he Iernie and blaspheme, When they miscarry, Heav'n and them.

Jeroboam (dʒerobōu·ăm). [So called in allusion to *Jeroboam*, 'a mighty man of valour' (1 Kings xi. 28), 'who made Israel to sin' (xiv. 16).] A large bowl or goblet; a very large wine-bottle.

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xiii, Or make a brandy jeroboam in a frosty morning. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Jeroboam*, a capacious bowl or goblet; otherwise, and more generally, called a *Joram*. 1889 *Daily News* 27 July 5/5 Enormous bottles of fabulous content called 'Jeroboams', which some say contain 10, others 12 ordinary bottles.

Jero·nymite, variant of HIERONYMITE.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* lv, The convent.. is inhabited by the Jeronymites. 1893 FOREMAN *Trip to Spain* 28 A convent built for the Jeronymite monks of Belem.

Jeropiga, -pigia, var. GEROPIGA, HIERA PICRA.

1852 *Min. Evid. Import Duties on Wines, Sel. Committee Ho. Comm.* 16 Jeropiga, of first-rate quality, is composed of two-thirds must or grape juice and one-third spirit.

Jerownde, obs. form of GYRONNY *a. Her.*

Jerque (dʒɔ̄ɹk), *v.* Also 9 jirk. [Origin obscure: it has been conjecturally referred to It. *cercare* to search, which suits the form and sense; but historical evidence is wanting.

The agent noun JERQUER, *jerker*, is evidenced back to 1706, and ought to be formed from the vb.; but the latter is not known so early, nor does it appear how either word was connected with Italy.]

trans. a. To search (a vessel) for unentered goods: see next. b. *now*, To examine or search a ship's papers in order to ascertain whether the captain's and the customs officer's lists of cargo agree, and to see that all the cargo has been duly 'entered' and described.

1819 *Smugglers* I. 125 M'Groul and M'Bain engaged to meet him..as soon as the Hazard was fairly in the harbour, and assist in *jirking* the vessel. 1843-63 WATERSTON *Cycl. Commerce, Jerquing*, the search of a ship performed by a custom-house officer (called a jerquer), to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Jerquing a vessel*, a search performed by the jerquer of the customs, after a vessel is unloaded, to see that no unentered goods have been concealed.

Jerquer (dʒɔ̄·ɹkəɹ). Also 8 (*erron.*) **jerguer**, 9 **jerker**. [See prec. vb.] 'A custom-house officer, a searcher' (Simmonds, 1858); in the London Custom House, A clerical officer who examines and checks a ship's papers, to see that all the cargo has been duly entered and described.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jerguer*, an Officer at the Custom-House, who oversees the Actions and Accounts of the Waiters. 1707 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* III. 498 Four Examiners of the Out-Port Books 200*l.* Three Jerquers at 100*l.* each, 300*l.* 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 7 The Warrants, Books, &c are to be delivered to the Jerquer (or Surveyor, in those Ports where there is not a Jerquer), within one month after the clearing of the Ship by the Tide-surveyor. 1862 SALA *Ship-Chandler* (L.), I've heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house jerkers don't seize her whenever that gibbet-face Stoneyard has the impudence to put into Longport.

Jerreed, jerrid, variants of JERID, JEREED.

Jerry (dʒe·ri), *sb.* [Familiar variant of the proper name *Jeremy* or *Jeremiah* (in Ireland treated as equivalent to *Diarmaid*). Variously applied; mostly in slang or vulgar speech.]

1. A machine for shearing cloth.

1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss., Jerry*, the common name of a machine for finishing cloth, by which all the rough portions are removed. 1885 *Taylor's Patent* No. 2784 (*title*) Jerrys or machines for shearing fabrics.

2. *Printers' slang.* The noise made by beating chases, etc., on an apprentice finishing his time, or on other occasions.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.* 68. 1894 D. C. MURRAY in *My First Bk.* 196 The compositors performed what they called a 'jerry' in the blunderer's honour.

3. Short for **jerry-shop** (a contraction, it is said, of *Tom-and-Jerry-shop*, from the cant name of a mixture of liquors): A low beer-house.

1851-61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 255 (Farmer) An advance of 5*l.* made to him by the keeper of a beer-shop, or, as he called it, a jerry. 1873 *Slang Dict., Jerry shop*, a beer-house. Contraction of 'Tom and Jerry'. 18.. CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (Cent.), A worse than jerry-shop over the way raged like Bedlam or Erebus.

4. Short for **jerry hat**: A round felt hat.

1841 *Punch* I. 98 Those unassuming castors designated 'Jerrys'. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 275 Showing the manufacture of felt caps or jerries.. Finished felt cap or jerry. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 146/1 Large light whiskers, a jerry hat, and green cutaway coat.

5. Short for JERRY-BUILDER.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. *Comb.* **Jerry-come-tumble, Jerry-go-nimble**, a tumbler, an antic, a performer (equestrian or other); also *transf.*; **Jerrycummumble, Jerry-mumble** *vbs. trans.*, to shake or tumble about; **Jerry-sneak**, a mean sneaking fellow, a hen-pecked husband. See also JERRY-BUILDER, etc.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, I [a hangman] never quarrel with my customers—my *jerry-come-tumbles, my merry dancers. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, **Jerrycummumble*, to shake, towzle, or tumble about. 1876 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* viii, They took me .. into a large *jerry-go-nimble show, where there were women-folk riding round. 1721 CIBBER *Rival Fool* III, I'gad I'll fetch one then, shall *jerrymumble you. 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* (Dram. Pers.), *Jerry Sneak, a henpecked husband. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 223 A little insignificant, perking, sharp-featured man, with a Jerry-Sneak expression in his pale whey-face. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxviii. (1855) 226 A .. landlady..was mated to a Jerry Sneak.

Jerry, *a.* [prob. short for JERRY-BUILT.] Constructed unsubstantially of bad materials.

1882 *Lanc. Gloss., Jerry*, bad, defective, and deceptive;.. a jerry building is one that is badly built, although it may look well outwardly. 1892 LD. EGERTON in *Times* 31 Aug. 9/4 A jerry canal would never have commanded the confidence of the public. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 4/3 No matter how jerry the main structure of a house may be, if it is nicely decorated and finished inside..they [the public] will rent or buy it readily.

So **Je·rryism**, jerry-building.

1885 *Peterhead Sentinel* 24 June, The cheap jerryism of the building yards. 1885 *Aberdeen Jrnl.* 30 Dec., The Penedo..broke in two and foundered in a couple of minutes. This..is a very violent illustration of jerryism.

Je·rry-bui·lder. [Origin not ascertained.

That *jerry-builder* and *jerry-built* originated in some way from the name *Jerry* is probable; but the statement made in a letter to the newspapers in Jan. 1884, that they commemorate the name of a building firm on the Mersey, has on investigation not been confirmed. The earliest example yet found is that of *jerry-built* 1869.]

A speculating builder who 'runs up' unsubstantially built houses of inferior materials.

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* 536 It is unfortunately too often the habit of builders—or rather jerry builders—to use the worst possible description of bricks. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibeon* II. xvii, The jerry-builder walks there alone and wonders how long his houses are likely to stand. 1890 *Guardian* 15 Oct. 1605/1 Even Norman Cathedrals reveal the 'jerry builder'.

So **Je·rry-build** *v. trans.*, to build unsubstantially and of bad materials; **Jerry-bui·lding**, the speculative building of houses, etc. of bad materials and unsubstantial workmanship.

1885 J. E. C. MUNRO *Legal Posit. Landlords & Tenants* 164 To put an end to the jerry building. 1890 SIR N. BARNABY in *Daily News* 15 Nov. 6/2 As to jerry-building of the ships. ..He would say that anything in the nature of jerry-building was absolutely impossible at any dockyard in the United Kingdom. 1893 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Dec. 2/1 It takes half a year to jerry-build a dingy street.

Je·rry-bui·lt, *a.* [See prec.] Built unsubstantially of bad materials; built to sell but not to last.

1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Jerry-built*, slightly, or unsubstantially built. 1875 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* V. 263 Rows of jerry-built cottages are creeping up. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 316 It would soon be overspread by vulgar jerry-built villas.

Jerrymander, erron. form of GERRYMANDER.

Jersey (dʒɔ̄·ɹzi). Also 6 iarzie, ierdseie, iarnsey, 7–9 jars(e)y. The name of the largest of the Channel Islands: used *attrib.* and *ellipt.*, esp. in reference to the knitting of stockings and other worsted articles, which was long a staple industry of Jersey.

1. *attrib.* Of Jersey; of Jersey worsted.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 57 Nether-stocks..not of cloth..for that is thought to base, but of Iarnsey worsted. 1603 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 231 [Not] to weare ..worsted or Jersey stockings. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2914/4 One fine Knit Jersey Night Gown..3 pair of Knit Jersey Breeches. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4030/4 Light-coloured Jersey Stockings.

2. *sb.* a. Jersey knitted work; Jersey worsted; worsted generally.

1587 *Acc. Death Mary Q. Scots* (*Bodl. MS. e Museo* 178, lf. 21 b), Her hose wer wosted .. wrought with syluer about the Clockes, and whit Iarzie vnder them. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 170 The women's diverslie coloured nether stocks of silke jerdseie. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 175 Jarsey is still the local name for worsted in Lancashire.

† b. Wool which has been combed and is ready for spinning. *Obs.*

1657 *Golden Fleece* (N.), The present practice..which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into jarsies for worke. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 286/1 *Jersey*, is the finest Wool taken out of other sorts of Wool by Combing it with a Jersey-Comb. 1781 *Specif. G. Dundas' Patent* No. 1288 (*title*) New Method of Spinning of Jersey. 1790 P. LUCKOMBE *Eng. Gazetteer* s.v. *Kettering*, A charity-school of 20 girls employed in spinning jerseys.

3. A woollen knitted close-fitting tunic, with short or long sleeves; applied esp. to that worn as a sole covering of the body in athletic exercises and sports; also, to a similar woollen garment worn either as an outer tunic by seamen, children, etc., or as an under-shirt or under-vest; also, to a close-fitting knitted tunic or jacket worn by women.

1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph., Knights* 215 But though you saw poor People [Δῆμος] here .. had no flannel-waistcoat, ne'er Have you given him a jersey. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, Now each house has its own uniform of [football] cap and jersey, of some lively colour. 1861 — *Tom Brown at Oxf.* ii. (1889) 15 Here's this rough jersey which I use instead of a coat. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* vii, She was not the kind of woman to encase herself in a boating Jersey because the fashion book told her that Jerseys were universally worn. 1889 RAWLINSON *Phoenicia* 356 A close-fitting tunic with short sleeves, like a modern 'jersey'.

b. A man wearing a jersey. *Blue jersey*, a seaman, a bargee.

1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 57 You pass some dingy anchored craft in which the blue jerseys are smoking.

4. One of a breed of cattle of the Channel Islands; a cow of the island of Jersey.

1881 SHELDON *Dairy Farming* 25/1 The term 'Jerseys' is now taking the lead of the others. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 9/1 An exceptionally fine lot of Jerseys were shown.

5. *Comb.*, as (sense 2) *jersey-comb, -comber, -weaver, -wheel*; (3) *jersey-shaped* adj.

1634 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Nicholas Du Sor, jarsey-weaver. 1688 Jersey-Comb [see 2 b]. 1718-19 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterbury*, A jarsey wheel a cloath basket. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5881/5 Humphry Maden,.. Jarsy-comber. 1884 J. M. COWPER *Our Parish Bks.* 113 Spinning Wheels or jersey-wheels, were provided.

Hence **Je·rseyed** *a.*, wearing a jersey.

1869 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 10 Blue-jerseyed boatmen and newspaper boys. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 6/2 Red-jerseyed Salvationists serve there all day alone.

Jert, *sb. Obs.* or *dial.* Also 8– jirt. = JERK *sb.*1

1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i, Come on, ye must haue three iertes for the nonce. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* II. (1617) 40 Giue him a Ierte or two vpon the nether part of his buttocks. 1611 COTGR., *Attainte*, a gentle nip, quip, or iert. 1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Lapraik* ix, She's gien me monie a jirt an' fleg.

Jert, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 jirt. [A phonetic variant or parallel form of JERK.]

1. = JERK *v.*1

1566 DRANT *Horace* A vij, They ierted vp their horse with whippes. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 42 An other tower ..that is not so wide as a belfree, and a Cobler cannot iert out his elbowes in. 1600 — *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 52, I jerted my whip, and said to my horses but *hay*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 134 You shall on the suddaine chocke him in the weeks of the mouth, and iert his head vp aloft. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xx. 165 Withdrawing himself..with a jerting turn towards the left hand. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 117 That only gars you jirt out the words.

2. *dial.* To throw a stone by jerking the arm against the hip: = HAUNCH *v.*3

In most north. Eng. dial. glossaries.

Jerusalem (dʒĕrū·sălĕm). The city in Palestine so called; the Holy City. Hence *attrib.* or *ellipt.* in the following; among other uses: **Jerusalem jump** (see quot.); **Jerusalem letters**, letters or symbols tattooed on the arm or body, such as pilgrims or visitors to Jerusalem sometimes bore, in testimony or memory of their visit; **Jerusalem pony** and ellipt. **Jerusalem**, a donkey (in reference to Christ's riding into J. on an ass). Also in numerous plant-names and other combinations, as *Jerusalem* ARTICHOKE, CROSS, etc.: see these words.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 159 They bare five crosses gules, in forme of that which is at this day called the *Ierusalem crosse. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* 514 The Jerusalem Cross is made in Mens Arms, by pricking the skin, and rubbing in a pigment. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 265 Two signet-rings, also bearing as a device the 'Jerusalem Cross'. 1887 LANG *Myth, Rit. & Relig.* II. 240 The Voodoo-dance is consecrated as the '*Jerusalem Jump'. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 16 If heaven should ever bless me with more children, .. I have determined to fix some indelible mark upon them, such as that of the *Jerusalem-Letters. 1716 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5400/4 He is..well set, with a Scar on his right Cheek, and the *Jerusalem Mark on his Arm. 1806 in H. Martin *Brighton* (1871) 156 The *Jerusalem ponies have been in high requisition all the morning. 1840 *P. Parley's Ann.* I. 218 Mrs. Button .. at last thought of trying her Jerusalem poney in the streets. 1878 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 3/1 Jerusalems, alias living donkeys, are plentiful in the market.

Jervine (dʒɔ̄·ɹvain). *Chem.* [Formerly also in mod.L. form *jervīna*: f. Sp. *jerva* the poisonous root of *Veratrum*.] A crystalline alkaloid occurring, together with veratrine, in the roots of *Veratrum album* and *V. viride*. Also called *jervia*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 282 (*heading*) Of Jervina. 1846 WORCESTER, *Jervine*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 444 Jervine is colourless and crystalline. .. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 156 Jervia still lessened the pulse-rate.

† **Jeryne.** *Obs. rare*—1. [perh. a. OF. *geron, giron*, front part of the dress, lap.] An article of dress or armour.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 903 Sir Arthure..Armede hym in a actone with orfraeez fulle ryche, Aboven one þat a jeryne of Acres owte over.

Jesamin, jesemin(e, jesmin(e, obs. forms of JASMINE.

Jesing, var. GESINE *Obs.*, childbed.

Jess (dʒes), *sb.*; in pl. jesses (dʒe·sĕz). Forms: α. 4 (*sing.* and *pl.*) ges; 5 (in *pl.* sense) gesse, 6 iesse; β. (*pl.*) 4–8 gesses, 5 iessis, -ys, (7 chesses, gests), 6– jesses. [ME. *ges*, a. OF. *ges* (*gez, getz*) nom., sing. and pl., of *get* (*giet, geet, gest, gect*), mod.F. *jet* 'cast' (= Pr. *get*, It. *getto, geto*):—L. *jact-us* throw, cast, f. *jacĕre* to throw. Both sing. and pl. were orig. as in OF. *ges*, but the pl. was soon conformed to the Eng. type as *gesses*. The sing. does not occur in our mod. examples.]

A short strap of leather, silk, or other material, fastened round each of the legs of a hawk used in falconry; usually bearing on its free end a small ring or *varvel* to which the swivel of the leash is attached.

1340 *Ayenb.* 254 Alsuo ase me ofhalt þane uo3el be þe ges þet he ne vly to his wylle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Hire feet beþ fastenid with gesses þat þey may not fle frely to euery brid. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B iv b, Sett yowre honde and be sure of the gesse. *Ibid.* B v b, Hawkys haue aboute ther legges Gesse made of leder

most commynly, som of silke. 1530 PALSGR. 183 *Vngz gietz*, a payre of gesses for a hauke. *Ibid.* 234/1 Iesses for a hauke, *get.* c1560 *Parlt. Byrdes* 142 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 174 Kepe him in a payre of Jesse. That he fiye not to no byrde about. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 209 [They] make tame Doves the speedy transporters of their letters; which they wrap about their legs like iesses. 1671 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 623/4 A Falcon lost..with the Kings Varvels upon her Gesses. 1685 COTTON tr. *Montaigne* I. 504 We commend.. a hawk for her wing, not for her gests and bells. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. II. v. 47. 1828 SIR J. SEBRIGHT *Obs. Hawking* 9–10 Slips of light leather, seven or eight inches long, and a quarter of an inch wide, are to be made fast to each of his legs. These are called *jesses*. 1874 TENNYSON *Merlin* 123 Their talk was all of training, terms of art, Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.

b. In figurative applications.

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. II*, II. ii, Soar ye ne'er so high, I have the jesses that will pull you down. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 261 If I do proue her Haggard, Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings, I'ld whistle her off, and let her downe the winde To prey at Fortune. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentlem.* Ded., Intangled with the light chesses of vanity. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xvii, Methinks you are one who would find even gesses of silk or gold cord difficult to wear.

¶ Erroneously defined in Dictionaries.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jesses*, Ribbons hanging down from Garlands or Crowns. 1828 WEBSTER adds 'in falconry'; repeated by OGILVIE, CASSELL, *Cent. Dict.*, FUNK.

Jess, *v.* [f. JESS *sb.*] *trans.* To put the jesses on (a hawk). Also *fig.*

1860 WHYTE MELVILLE *Holmby Ho.* 263 With her own fair hands, she jessed and hooded 'Dewdrop', and took her from her perch. 1894 G. EGERTON *Keynotes* ii. 45 My heart had been a free, wild, shy thing, jessed by my will.

Jess, var. GEST *sb.*[4] *Obs.*, stage of a journey.

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (Parker Soc.) 47 *heading*, The first resting-place or jess in this progress.

Jessamine, another form of JASMINE, q.v.

†Jessamy, *sb. Obs.* Also 7 jessamie, jes(s)imy, jecimy, gessamy, -imy. [Corrupt. of *jessamine.*] **1.** = JASMINE 1.

1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 6 Meditation is .. as he that smells the Violet, the Rose, the Jessamie, and the Orange flowers dividually. 1733 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 179 She gnawed the Jessamy likewise, but least of all some Holly Trees.

2. A yellow colour like that of yellow jasmine.

1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (ed. 14) 293 If you colour them [gloves], scrape some of the following colours amongst the white-lead;..for a jessamy, yellow-oaker.

3. A perfume or cosmetic made from jasmine.

1671 EACHARD *Obs. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 146 A little pot of double refin'd Jesimy and a box full of specifick perfum'd Lozenges.

4. A man who scents himself with perfume or who wears a sprig of jessamine in his buttonhole (?); a dandy, a fop. See JEMMY *sb.* 1 b.

1753 HAWKESWORTH *Adventurer* 20 Oct. 176 You have frequently used the terms Buck and Blood,..but you have not considered them as the last stages of a regular procession .. the scale consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, Jemmy, Jessamy, Smart, Honest Fellow, Joyous Spirit, Buck, and Blood. *Ibid.* 177 My labour .. recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of Jessamy. 1802 MRS. J. WEST *Infidel Father* I. 88 If men became Jessamys, and Women Amazons. *Ibid.* I. 296 The half pagan half democratic dress of clerical jessamies.

5. *attrib.* That is a jessamy, as *j. fopling*; of a jessamy, as *jessamy air* (see 4), *plant*; also **jessamy-butter** = *jasmine-butter* (see JASMINE 3); **jessamy-chocolate,** (?) chocolate perfumed with jasmine; **jessamy gloves,** (?) gloves of a light yellow colour.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 123 How much girdles, gorgets,.. rose powders, gessamy butter, complexion waters do cost in our daies. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 27 Oct., I did give each of them a pair of jesimy plain gloves, and another of white. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Temp.* III. i. 22, 3 Ounces of Jessimy-butter..and 6 pair of Jessimy-Gloves. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3181/4 Spanish Gessimy Plants. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3302/4 Jessamy-Chocolate, with other Perfumes and Spirits; all newly come from Florence. 1756 W. TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 106 A severe punishment to the fribbled jessamy waiter. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1801) IV. 357 The steel-clad baron and the jessamy fopling. 1837 *Old Commodore* II. 124 A slighter figure now appears..with a gentle jessamy air.

Hence **†Jessamy** *v. trans.*, to anoint or perfume with 'jessamy' (sense 3).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 128/2 Terms of Art used in Barbing and Shaving .. Jecimy the Hair, is to put Jecimin on the palms of your hands and rub it on the hair.

Jessant (dʒe·sănt), *a. Her.* Forms: 6 iesaunt, iezante, gesante, 8 gessant, 7– jessant. (See also JACENT *a.* b.) [In sense 1, a. OF. *gesant* (later *gisant*) lying, pr. pple. of *gésir*:—L. *jacēre* to lie. Sense 2 is perh. a different word.]

1. Said of a charge represented as lying over another and partly covering it, so that the latter appears on both sides of, or above and below, the former.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 194 A Lyon Jessant ..is not subjected to the primary Charge, but is borne over both the Field and Charge, and is therefore called a *Lyon Jessant, à jacendo*, because of such lying all over. 1706 [see JACENT b]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*, *Jessant*, a Term in Heraldry, when in a Coat of Arms, a Lyon or other Beast is born over some Ordinary..that Lyon or Beast is blazoned *Jessant* or *Jacent*, that is, Lying over all.

2. Said when a charge (as an animal) is represented with another (as a branch or flower) in its mouth or as if issuing from it.

Jessant stands between the two names, e.g. *a hart gessant a branch of dittany*, as if agreeing with the first and governing the second; but it is explained by Chambers and later writers as if agreeing with the second, and = Shooting or springing forth (? for Fr. *issant*, ISSANT). *Jessant-de-lis*, abbrev. of *jessant a fleur de lis*, or in pl. *jessant fleurs-de-lis.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58, G. Beareth Sable, a Dromede passante d'or, gesante a branche of the Date tree propre. *Ibid.* 59 An Harte regardante d'Argente, iezante a branche of Dictamie propre. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xxvi. (1660) 257 The Field is .. a Leopards head .. Jessant a flower de lis. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Jessant*, in heraldry, is applied to a flower-de-luce, or the like figure, seeming to spring, or shoot out of some other charge. .. The word is formed from the obsolete French *jesser*, to rise or spring out. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1787) Gloss., *Jessant*, this word signifies *shooting forth*, as vegetables do; it is also used to express the bearing of Fleurs-de-lis coming out of a Leopard's head, or out of any other Bearing. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 103 *Jessant*: Shooting, or springing out of.

Jesse (dʒe·si). [Name of the father of David (1 Sam. xvi. 12).] A genealogical tree representing the genealogy of Christ, from 'the root of Jesse' (cf. Isa. xi. 1); used in churches in the Middle Ages as a decoration for a wall, window, vestment, etc., or in the form of a large branched candlestick. Also *attrib. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 The Jesse set vndir our lady with the virgenys afore hire. 1549 *Churchw. Acc. Ely* (Nichols 1797) 137 A coope of white silke with jessy rooles and prophetes. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jesse*, .. In old Records a large Brass Candlestick, branched out into several Sconces, such as are us'd in Churches. This useful Devise was first call'd *Arbor Jessæ*, and *Stirps Jessæ*, from its resemblance to the Genealogical Tree of Jesse. 1836–45 *Gloss. Archit.* (ed. 4) 217 It was..wrought into a branched candlestick, .. called a Jesse, .. in the year 1097 Hugo de Flori, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, bought for the choir of his church a candlestick of this kind—'*Candelabrum magnum in choro æreum quod* Jesse *vocatur in partibus emit transmarinis*'. 1848 RICKMAN *Archit.* p. xxxviii, The Jesse window, Dorchester, Oxfordshire [is] a very rich and fine example. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 169 Interesting chapters on Jesse windows and Story windows.

†Jesse, obs. abbrev. of *jessamine*: see JASMINE.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxv. 747 Called..in English Iasmine, Gessemine, and Iesse. 1611 COTGR., *Iasmin*, .. Jessemine, Jelsomine, Jesse.

Jessean (dʒesĭ·ăn), *a. ? Obs.* [f. JESSE + -AN.] Belonging to Jesse, or to King David, his son.

1605 SYLVESTER *Urania* xvii, Tuning now the Iessean Harp again. 1623 COCKERAM, *Iessean Harpe*, Dauids musicke. *a* 1754 W. HAMILTON *Contemplation*, The blest Jessean Lyre.

Jessed (dʒest), *a.* [f. JESS *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Of a hawk: Furnished with or wearing jesses; in *Her.* having the jesses of a specified tincture.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xx. (1611) 161 He beareth Sable, a Goshawke Argent..armed Iessed and belled. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* (1777) Dict., *Jessed*, this is said of a Hawk or any other Bird, whose Jesses..are of a Tincture different from the rest. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. lxxv. 78 You will like better to see the eagle free than the jessed hawk. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* vi. (ed. 3) 92 When the Jesses, or straps with which the bells were attached, are Flotant, or hanging loose, they are Belled and Jessed.

Jessemin, Jessimy, obs. ff. JASMINE, JESSAMY.

Jesserant (-ance, -aunce): see JAZERANT.

Jest (dʒest), *sb.* Also 4–6 ieste, 6 gest, 6–7 ieast. See also GEST *sb.*[1] [a. OF. *geste, jeste*, ad. L. *gesta* doings, exploits: see GEST *sb.*[1], of which this is a variant spelling.]

†1. A notable deed or action; an exploit. *Obs.*

a 1300, etc. [see GEST *sb.*[1] 1]. 1534 WHITINTON *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 35 The noble iestes at home. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 4 b, Settyng furthe the iestes, actes and deedes, of the nobilitie. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 186 Now, by my sword, this was a worthy jest. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* I. vii. 22 These two authors agree in their ieasts.

†2. A narrative of exploits; a story, tale, or romance, originally in verse. *Obs.*

a 1300, etc. [see GEST *sb.*[1] 2]. 13.. *K. Alis.* 30 Here a noble jeste of Alisaundre theo riche kyng. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 2 Men..that..so moche swalowen the deliciousnesse of iestes and of ryme.

†3. An idle tale. *Obs.*

c 1470 [see GEST *sb.*[1] 3 b]. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Memories, R. Courtop*, Thus this foolishe jest, I put in dogrell rime. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxiv. 140 Alexander taking it for a iest would not beleeve it. 1611 COTGR., *Bourde*, a ieast, fib, tale of a tub. 1620 T. PEYTON *Glass Time* I. (1623) 50 The paradise of Rome's fantastike braine Is but a iest a little wealth to gaine.

4. A mocking or jeering speech; a taunt, a jeer. Also, in milder sense, A piece of raillery or banter. *To break a jest* (also in sense 5): see BREAK *v.* 23.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V*, 77 b, [He] fled to Burges in Berrie,..and therefore in a Iest he was commonly called the kyng of Burges and of Berries. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* To P. Giles (1895) 10 An other is so narrow in the sholders That he can beare no iestes nor tawntes. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 174 Too bitter is thy iest. Are wee betrayed thus to thy ouer-view? 1599 — *Much Ado* v. i. 189 You breake iests as braggards do their blades, which God be thanked hurt not. 1670 A. ROBERTS *Advr. T. S.* 27 He cast a Jest upon every one of us, which gave the Company a great deal of Mirth. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* II. 258 Might he but set the rabble in a roar, He cared not with what jest. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 233 That their return to Normandy was owing to the importunities of their wives would be an obvious jest at the time.

5. A saying intended to excite laughter; a witticism, joke.

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 73 He himself was oftener laughed at then his iestes were. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 152 *note*, He forgot..who exceeded al other in uttering delightsome ieastes with a convenient grace. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* iv. 83 Let not thy laughter handsell thy owne Jest. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ₱ 8 The hapless wit has his labours always to begin .. and one jest only raises expectation of another. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 440 The jests, that flashed about the pleader's room, Lightning of the hour.

b. *transf.* Something the recital of which causes amusement; a ludicrous event or circumstance.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 132 A proper iest, and neuer heard before, That Suffolke should demand a whole Fifteenth. 1598 — *Merry W.* II. ii. 116 *Fal.* Has Fords wife, and Pages wife acquainted each other, how they loue me. *Qui.* That were a iest indeed. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 32 Now I remember here of a pretty jest, for he and I going in [etc.]. 1737 POPE *Hor. Ep.* II. i. 318 To complete the Jest, Old Edward's Armour beams on Cibber's breast.

6. a. The opposite of earnest or seriousness; trifling sport, fun. Chiefly in phrases, as *in jest*: not seriously, without serious intention, in joke, in fun.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 68 *Reasonyng in ieste* after this sorte, and yet meanyng good earnest. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. iii. 101 His eyes do drop no teares: his prayres are in iest. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 83, I complaining therof to my Host, he between ieast and earnest replied [etc.]. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 163 In loves schoole, wherein who-so studies in jest, may learne in good earnest. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxviii. V. 72 Epaminondas .. never permitted himself to utter a falsehood even in jest. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 541 The jest and earnest working side by side.

b. Jesting, joking, merriment; ridicule.

1597 BACON *Ess., Discourse* (Arb.) 16/1 Some thinges are priuiledged from iest, namely Religion, matters of state, great persons, .. and any case that deserueth pittie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 204 Alas poore Yorick,..a fellow of infinite Iest, of most excellent fancy. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 26 Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee Jest and youthful Jollity. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlix. 257 A hopeful subject of jest and merriment between them. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* I. II. ix. (1879) 231 In joy's crown danced the feather jest.

c. A thing that is not serious or earnest; a jocular affair.

a 1732 GAY *Epitaph*, Life is a jest, and all things shew it, I thought so once, and now I know it. 1822 BYRON *Werner* II. i, Oh, thou world! Thou art indeed a melancholy jest!

7. A sportive action, prank, frolic; a trick played in sport, a practical joke. Now *rare.*

1578 N. BAXTER *Calvin on Jonah* Compl. 3 Guy of Warwicke, Scoggins gests and Gargantua. 1599 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 239 Hold the sweete iest vp: This sport well carried, shall be chronicled. 1613 HEYWOOD *Brit. Age* Wks. 1874 III. 238 If Vulcan in this ieast hath pleas'd the Gods, All his owne wrongs he freely can forgiue. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 March begins with a Licentious Week of Sports..nor are they to be offended at any Jest or Waggery. 1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 60 Students famous for their love of a jest—set the college on fire, and burnt out the Professors.

†8. An amusing or entertaining performance; a pageant, masque, masquerade, or the like. *Obs.*

1599 KYD *Sp. Trag.* I. (1602) C j, But where is old Hieronymo our Marshall? He promised vs..To grace our banquet with some pompous iest. *Stage direction*, Enter Hieronymo with a Drum, three Knightes..then he fetches three Kinges, etc. 1601 MUNDAY *Downf. Earl Huntington* I. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 114 My rival..Hath cross'd me in this jest, and at the court employs the players should have made us sport.

9. An object of or matter for jesting or derision; a laughing-stock.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 161 Why then make sport at me, then let me be your iest. 1606 HIERON *Wks.* I. 46 [He] scorneth it, [the Word] and maketh a very ieast of it. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* V. ii, To be the standing jest of all one's acquaintance. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I. v. ₱ 6 My father and mother were a standing jest. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* II. iii. 69 Lowly virtue is the jest of fools.

10 *Comb.*, as *jest-killer, -monger*; **†*jest-monging*** adj.; **jest-wise** *adv.*, in a jesting manner; **jest-word,** a word of jesting; *transf.* an object of jesting or ridicule (cf. *byword*).

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 227 Tuscus, that iest-mounging youth Who nere did ope his Apish gerning mouth But to retaile and broke anothers wit. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 754 A witless jestmonger. 18.. JOANNA BAILLIE (O.), Some witlings and jest-mongers still remain For fools to laugh at. 1843 WHITTIER *Chr. Slave* II The jest-word of a mocking band. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vis. Poets* ccxli, Because Anacreon looked jest-wise.

Jest (dʒest), *v.* Also 6 gest(e, geast, ieste, 6–7 ieast. [f. prec.: = GEST *v.*[1], of which this is a variant spelling.]

†1. *intr.* To tell a tale, to recite a romance.

1340–1440 [see GEST *v.*[1] 1].

2. *intr.* To utter gibes or taunts; to give utterance to ridicule; to scoff, jeer, mock.

1526 TINDALE 3 *John* 10 Iestynge on vs with malicious wordes. 1530 PALSGR. 562/1, I geste, I rayle upon one, *je raillarde*. I loue nat his condycions, for he doth but jeste upon other men. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvii. 23 Than clappe men their hondes at him, yee and ieast of him. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 73 Se schaw

your arrogance only .. to be lachin and gestit at. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 313 He .. made an oath he would never jest at spirits again.

b. *trans.* To jeer at; to ridicule; to banter.

1721 Ramsay *Content* 248 Be not aghast; Come briskly on, you'll jest them when they're past; Mere empty spectres. 1775 Adair *Amer. Ind.* 427, I jested them in commending the swiftness of their horses. 1800 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 728 Mock'd by the madman, jested by the fool. 1830 James *Darnley* xx, He jested his companion upon his gravity.

3. *intr.* To speak or act in a trifling manner or not seriously; to trifle.

1530 Palsgr. 562/1, I gest, I bourde or tryfyll with one, *je bourde.* I sayd it nat in good earnest, I dyd but .. jeste with you. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 63 b, God forbydde I should ieste in these weyghtie matters. 1607 Shaks. *Cor.* I. iii. 103 Verily I do not iest with you; there came newes from him last night. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. xiii. 270 The most sportfull fishes dare not jest with the edged-tools of this Dead-sea. *a* 1873 Lytton *Pausanias* I. i. (1876) 51 'Jest not, Pausanias; you will find me in earnest', answered Uliades, doggedly.

4. *intr.* To say something amusing or facetious; to make witty or humorous remarks; to joke.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 137 Other can ieste at large, and tell a rounde tale pleasauntly. 1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* I. 34 Now was Severus the Emperour, an Emperour of his own name, as they jested upon him, Severe was his name, and severe his nature. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 215 ¶ 2 Because Mirth is agreeable, another thinks fit eternally to jest. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* III. iv, Well jested, Symon. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 97 He drank: he jested: he was again the Dick Talbot who had diced and revelled with Grammont.

†b. *intr.* To disport or amuse oneself; to make merry; ? to act in a masque or play. *Obs.*

1593 Shaks. *Rich. II.* I. iii. 95 As gentle, and as iocond, as to iest, Go I to fight. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 29 To the end that those of the House .. seeing them jest (beating one the other with pillowes) might beleeve that thence began the first noise.

c. quasi-*trans.*, usually with adverb or phrase expressing result.

a 1562 G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1893) 214 The matter was gested and laughed owte merylye. 1634 Massinger *Very Woman* v. iv, Do not jest thyself Into the danger of a father's anger. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 358 ¶ 1 Thus they have jested themselves stark naked, and ran into the Streets, and frighted Women. 1802 *Oracle* in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* (1803) VI. 291, I have jested away all my friends. 1811 Lamb *Ess., Edax on Appetite,* That freak..jested me out of a good three hundred pounds a year.

Jest, variant of Gist *sb.*[3], Jet *sb.*[4]

Jest-book (dʒe·stbuk). [f. Jest *sb.* + Book *sb.*] A book of jests or amusing stories.

1750 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1845) II. 367 You will think my letters are absolute jest-and-story books. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 307 The Scripture was his jest-book, whence he drew *Bons-mots* to gall the Christian and the Jew. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXIII. 58 Various collections of jest-books, as those containing the jokes of Bertaldo and Gonnella.

†**Je·st-ea·rnest.** *Obs.* In phr. *in jest-earnest*: in earnest under colour of jesting.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* v. ii. 362 Such blows in jest-earnest are most dangerous. 1660 — *Mixt Contempl.* (1841) 200 Hereupon one in jest-earnest said, that formerly they put down bishops and deans, and now they had put down chapters too.

Jestee'. *rare.* [f. Jest *v.* + -ee: cf. Jester.] One who is the object of a jest; a butt.

1759 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* I. xii, The Mortgager and Mortgagee differ .. not more in length of purse, than the Jester and Jestee do in that of memory. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 180 'Immense arrogance', shout the eclipsed; 'unprofitable jests', grunt the jestees.

Jester (dʒe·stəɹ). Forms: 4–5 iestour, (6 iesture), 6 gester, -ar, (*Sc.* geister), (7 gestor), 6–7 ieaster, iester, 7– jester. [f. Jest *v.* + -er[1]; a variant spelling of Gester.]

1. A professional reciter of romances. *arch.*

c 1380–1496 [see Gester]. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* II. ii, Harper's strain And jester's tale went round in vain. *a* 1861 Mrs. Browning *Summing up in Italy* viii, Some pale feudal jester.

2. A mimic, buffoon, or merry-andrew; any professed maker of amusement, esp. one maintained in a prince's court or nobleman's household.

[*c* 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 565 Cuidam Istrioni Jestour Jawdewyne in festo Natalis D'ni, 3*s.* 4*d.*] *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij, Seke not to get glory nor lawdes vnto thee Of a common gester or bourder hauing name. 1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 77 The cardinal .. sent away the iester by a preuy beck. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 133 To Lockewood, the Quen's Iester ijs. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* G 164 A Gester, or dizard faining and counterfeiting all men's gestures, *pantomimus.* 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* 13 Nov. (1857) III. 399 Mr. Henry Killigrew has a warrant to be jester to the King, with £300 per ann. to be setled on him. 1762–71 H. Walpole *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) V. 66 A small whole length of Archee, the king's jester. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 162 The jester was now a higher personage than the fool.

3. One who jests, or speaks or acts in jest; a person given to uttering jests or witticisms; a joker.

c 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 11/1 The flesh chaungeth .. the rauenous extorcioner in to a wolfe,..ye mocking gester in to an ape. 1530 Palsgr. 224/2 Gestar a scoffer, *raillevr.* 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. i. 218, I heare the Parson is no Iester. 1605 — *Lear* v. iii. 71 Iesters do oft proue Prophets. 1728 Young *Love Fame* II. 124 Dull is the jester, when the joke's unkind. 1866 Lowell *Biglow Papers* Introd., There is no imputation that could be more galling to any man's self-respect than that of being a mere jester.

Hence **Je·stership,** the office of a jester.

1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 134 Patch was thus promoted to a court jestership. 1899 *Academy* 3 June 610/2 The triumph of my career was a jestership to a bishop.

Jestern(e, obs. forms of Jazerant.

Je·stful, *a.* [See -ful.] Full of jesting.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 695 His courteous, though quaint and jestful manners. 1892 *Welsh Rev.* I. 756 Though my tones were jestful, I felt in reality little mirth.

† **Jesti·cular,** *a. Obs.* = Gesticular I.

1619 T. Morrice *Apol. Schoole-masters* C vij b, A young man who will vse verball and iesticular complements.

Jesticulation, obs. form of Gesticulation.

Jesting (dʒe·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Jest *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Jest; joking, pleasantry; trifling; ridicule.

1526 Tindale *Eph.* v. 4 Nether folishe talkyng, nether gestinge. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 25 For thy iestynges and songes [thou hast] continuall wepyng. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 224 Looke you what hacks are on his Helmet. .. There's no iesting. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* II. xiv. (1681) 71 Jesting is witty contumely. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 285 Jesting, said Arcite, suits but ill with pain. 1891 F. M. Crawford *Cigarette-Maker's Rom.* i, Vjera cast an imploring look on Dumnoff, as though beseeching him not to continue his jesting.

attrib. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* I 32, I had almost fallen into a shrewd sporting, or iesting matter, ere I was ware. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. ii, A rope and a noose are no jesting matters! 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. (1889) II. 175 He will find that these are no jesting matters.

Jesting (dʒe·stiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Jest *v.* + -ing[2].] That jests; jocose; trifling; † scoffing, jeering.

1551 Robinson tr. *More's Utopia* I. (1895) 73 A certein iesting parasite, or scoffer. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Truth* (Arb.) 499 What is Truth; said jesting Pilate; And would not stay for an Answer. 1700 Dryden *Pal. & Arc.* I. 284 Speakst thou in earnest, or in jesting vein? 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 287 In revenge for a jesting and not very intelligible ballad sung against him.

Je·sting-beam. *Building.* A beam introduced into a building for ornament, not for use.

In mod. Dicts.

Jestingly (dʒe·stiŋli), *adv.* [f. Jesting *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] In a jesting manner; by way of joke or merriment; in jest, not seriously.

1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 58 The king receyved him after a certayne maner .. taunting him iestingly and merily. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. II. xli, Thus jestingly he flung out what was true. 1722 De Foe *Relig. Courtsh.* I. ii. (1840) 38 He told me he kept a chaplain, and jestingly told me, he was devout enough for all the rest of the house. 1883 Froude in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* II. 256 She had taken the harder parts of her lot lightly and jestingly.

† **Je·sting-stock.** *Obs.* [f. Jesting *vbl. sb.* + Stock *sb.*: cf. *gazing-stock, laughing-stock.*] An object of jest or ridicule; a laughing-stock.

1535 Coverdale *Job* xvii. 6, I am his gestinge stocke. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 214 Wee are to all the heathen a iesting stocke to laugh at. 1632 Massinger *City Madam* IV. iv, He's your 'kind brother' now; but yesterday, Your slave and jesting-stock.

Jestour, Jestraunt, obs. ff. Jester, Jazerant.

† **Je·stress.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Jester + -ess.] A female jester.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 O Temerous tauntres that delightes in toyes, .. Ianglyng iestres, depraueres of swete ioyes.

Jesture, obs. form of Gesture.

† **Je·suist.** *Obs. rare.* [See -ist.] = next, I.

1602 H. Ely in *Archpriest Controv.* (1898) II. 200 This said Runagate Iesuist. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1655) IV. xii. 35 Giving advice..to expell the Jesuists.

Jesuit (dʒe·zi,ut), *sb.* Also 6–7 -ite. [ad. mod. L. *Jēsūīta,* f. *Jēsū-s* + *-īta*: see -ite.]

1. A member of the 'Society of Jesus', a Roman Catholic order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1533, and sanctioned by Paul IV in 1540.

The object of the Society was to support and defend the Roman Church in its struggle with the 16th c. Reformers, and to propagate the faith among the heathen. The stringent organization of the Order soon rendered it very powerful, and brought it into collision with the civil authority even in Roman Catholic countries, from many of which its members have at times been expelled. The secret power of the organization, and the casuistical principles maintained by many of its representatives, and generally ascribed to the body as a whole, have rendered its name odious not only in English, but in French and other languages, and have given rise to sense 2, and to the opprobrious sense attached to *Jesuitical, Jesuitry,* and other derivatives.

1559 in *Cecil Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 153 Ye multitud of Iesuitts and seminaryes secretly comen into ye realm. 1565 T. Stapleton *Fortr. Faith* 52* The deuoute and lerned company of the Iesuites, men prouided of God bothe to staie heresy and to enlarge Christendom. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 6 The diuels agents .. by the name of Iesuites .. a name verie blasphemously deriued from the name of Iesus. 1588 Hunsdon in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367 The suffering of the Bisshope of Doubleane and a nombre of Jessewittes within his realme. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 47 a, Against a Martyn Luther and his cursed crue of vitious Apostates he raysed an Ignatius de Loyola with his blessed company, of vertuous, and Apostolical priests, commonly called Iesuites. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., Prophet* i, Teach Jesuits that have travell'd far, to Lye, Teach Fire to burn, and Winds to blow. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. viii. 104 We might call to witness the black intrigues of the Jesuits, so lately triumphant over Christendom, but now universally abandoned by even the Roman catholic powers. 1838 Macaulay *Ess., Temple* (1887) 445 That new brood of Oxonian sectaries who unite the worst parts of the Jesuit to the worst parts of the Orangeman. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 253 The only class of Christians at present proscribed on account of religious opinions are the Jesuits, and members of orders bound by monastic or religious vows.

2. *transf.* A dissembling person; a prevaricator.

1640 A. Leighton *Pet. to Parlt.* in Chandler *Hist. Persec.* (1736) 367 Apprehended in Black-Fryers, .. and .. dragged along (and all the way reproached by the name of Jesuit and Traitor). 1692 Washington tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* iii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 90 Your self are more a Jesuit than he, nay worse than any of that Crew. 1777 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 306 To humble the pride of some Jesuits, who call themselves Quakers. 1851 Gallenga *Italy* 45 He was himself a Jesuit in all but the cunning. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 504 The political Jesuits of the South.

3. A kind of dress worn by ladies in the latter part of the 18th century: see quot. 1885.

1767 *Trial Ld. Grosvenor* (Fairholt). 1775 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 193/2 Under the titles of hats, bonnets, sacks, jesuits, brunswicks, poloneses, muffs, &c. 1885 *Fairholt's Costume Eng.* (ed. 3) Gloss., *Jesuit,* a dress worn by ladies in 1767, buttoning up to the neck, a kind of indoor morning gown.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *altrib.* or *adj.* That is a Jesuit; of or belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuitical. b. *Comb.,* as † *Jesuit-founder.*

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 171, I had beene reading the life and precepts of Ignatius Leiola the Iesuite-founder. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 215 Instructed by the Jesuite Fathers. 1764 Churchill *Gotham* II. 394 If ..from the Jesuit school some precious knave Conviction feign'd. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I. 475 To the Jesuit missionaries succeeded those of the Lutheran church.

c. Special genitival combinations. **Jesuits' bark,** the medicinal bark of species of *Cinchona,* Peruvian bark (introduced into Europe from the Jesuit Missions in S. America); also applied to the bark of *Iva frutescens* (*False* or *Bastard Jesuits' bark*). **Jesuits' drops,** 'name given to a preparation of garlic, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Jesuits' nut,** a name for the seed of *Trapa natans.* † **Jesuits' powder** (F. *poudre des Jésuites*), an old name for powdered Peruvian bark. **Jesuits' tea,** an infusion of the leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa,* a South American leguminous shrub.

1694 Salmon *Bate's Disp.* (1713) 250/2 *Cortex Peruvianus* or *Jesuits Bark* in fine Powder newly made. 1714 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 48 Three Ounces of Jesuits Bark. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 305 False Jesuit's Bark, *Iva.* 1799 J. Robertson *Agric. Perth* 316 A gentleman..told me, that a little warm milk with some Jesuit bark would cure the trembling. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* 14 In 1670 these fathers sent parcels of the powdered bark to Rome...Hence the name of 'Jesuits' bark', and 'Cardinal's bark'. 1783 Pott *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 228 He had for a month before been taking *Jesuit's drops and other quack medicines. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1161/1 The seeds..of *T[rapa] natans* —called *Jesuit's nuts at Venice, and Chataigne d'Eau by the French—are ground into flour and made into bread in some parts of Southern Europe. 1659 *Merc. Pol.* No. 553 *Advt.,* The Feaver bark, commonly called the *Jesuites powder which is so famous for the cure of all manner of agues. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* III. (1724) I. 474 The fits did not return after the King [Chas. II] took *Quinquina,* called in England the *Jesuits powder.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 935/2 In Chili the leaves of *H[soralea] glandulosa,* there called Culen, are used as a substitute for tea under the name of *Jesuit's Tea; but their infusion..appears to be valued more for its medicinal properties.

Je·suit, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

† 1. *intr.* To act the Jesuit. *Obs. rare.*

1601 *Archpr. Controv.* (1898) II. 164 Yf we would have Jesuited and caried so small a respect to charity.

† 2. *trans.* To make a Jesuit of; to imbue with Jesuit principles. Chiefly in *pa. pple. Obs.*

1601 (*title*) Important Considerations which ought to move all Trve and sovnd Catholickes who are not wholly Iesuited. 1621 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 274 He is ..popishly affected, and even jesuited.

† 3. To dose with Jesuits' bark: see prec. 4 c. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1689 Harvey *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 32 The course of bleeding..purging and Jesuiting.

4. Used by Freeman for: To alter (an ancient church) into the Renaissance style, in which the Jesuits commonly built their churches, *c* 1560–1680.

1872 Freeman in W. R. W. Stephens *Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 59 St. Michael's has been Jesuited inside. 1876 — *Hist. Sk., Ancona* 155 That [taste] which condemned the north transept and the crypt below it to be mercilessly Jesuited. 1891 — *Sk. fr. French Trav.* Ser. IV. 76 A systematic Jesuiting which the church underwent.

† **Jesuital,** *a. Obs. rare.* = Jesuitical I.

1672 Stillingfl. *Idol. Ch. Rome* (ed. 2) 374 What spight the Jesuital order bears to the authority of Bishops.

† **Je·suited,** *a. Obs.* [f. Jesuit *sb.* or *v.* + -ed.] Made or become a Jesuit; influenced or corrupted by Jesuits; imbued with the principles or character of the Jesuits; Jesuitical. (Frequent in 17th c.)

1601 A. Copley (*title*) An Answere to a Letter of a Iesuited Gentleman. 1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* IV. 82 Sir Henry Vane himself with his Jesuited and poysonous breath sought to infect him. *a* 1716 Blackall *Disc. Matt.* V. 10 Wks. 1723 I. 126 A Jesuited Papist .. may think that he does God and Religion good Service, by raising a Rebellion against his Prince, whom he accounts a Heretick.

1834 *Gentl. Mag.* CIV. i. 139 Denouncing him as the most Jesuited Papist alive, and stating that he retained a Jesuit in his house.

Jesuitess (dʒe·ziuɨitĕs). [f. JESUIT *sb.* + -ESS: cf. F. *jésuitesse.*] A female Jesuit; a member of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits, but not recognized by papal authority, and suppressed by Pope Urban VIII.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 44 You shall haue a yong Iesuitesse ready to flie in his face, to cast the house out at the window. 1616 SIR D. CARLETON *Lett.* (1775) 68 Mrs. Ward and her fellow..at Liege .. having bought a house.. which they intend to make a college of Jesuitesses. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 6 May, There was now at Rome one Mrs. Ward, an English devotee, who much solicited for an Order of Jesuitesses. 1898 *Weekly Reg.* 9 July 43 The Congregation popularly miscalled Jesuitesses was suppressed by Urban VIII. in 1631.

Jesuitic (dʒeziuɨi·tik), *a.* Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -IC: cf. F. *jésuitique.*]

1. = next, 1.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 254 The other secret directors of the jesuitic interest. 1888 *Biblioth. Sacra* Jan. 194 The Jesuitic maxim, that 'he who has the schools has the future'.

2. = next, 2.

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 2 In these Jesuiticke arts ye prove so excelent. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana, Caution to yng. Auth.* 23 Pope was, perhaps, too refined and Jesuitic a professor of authorship. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1858) 361 A hypocrite shrouding himself in confused Jesuitic jargon!

Jesuitical (dʒeziuɨi·tikăl), *a.* [See -ICAL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Jesuits; belonging to the Society of Jesus; Jesuit.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 230 The most dangerous infections, and..irremediless poysons of the Iesuiticall doctrine. 1647 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 112 The secrit practises of those of the Jesuiticall order. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. x. 413 The behaviour of the Magistrates..at Canton, sufficiently refutes these jesuitical fictions. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. § 14 Productions so little regarded as those of the jesuitical casuists.

2. Having the character ascribed to the Jesuits; deceitful, dissembling; practising equivocation, prevarication, or mental reservation of truth.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 530 Easie it may be indeed to seared Iesuiticall Consciences, that account Treason Religion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 13 July, All which Mr. Lismahago answered with a sort of jesuitical reserve. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxiii. 288 The low cunning and Jesuitical trick with which she deludes her husband. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* vii. (1876) 207 Their jesuitical cleverness in equivocation.

Jesuitically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a Jesuitical manner; with equivocation or mental reservation; with cunningly dissembled policy.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 570 Your protestation..must be vnderstood Iesuitically, with mentall limitation. 1726 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 177 If you have ever so many ugly [qualities], they will be either palliated, or jesuitically interpreted into good ones. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 453 To reason more Jesuitically than the Jesuits themselves.

†**Je·suitish,** *a. Obs.* [See -ISH 1.] Belonging to, or characteristic of, the Jesuits; Jesuitical.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 242 His most Turkish, Iesuitish, Puritanian, and barbarous designements. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 524 The ten Patriarchs of the Iesuitish Religion. 1695 SAGE *Article* Wks. 1844 I. 303 Disingenuous and Jesuitish fetches.

Jesuitism (dʒe·ziuɨitiɨz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM: cf. F. *jésuitisme.*]

1. The system, doctrine, principles, or practice of the Jesuits.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 254 It is one point of Iesuitisme. 1817 LADY MORGAN *France* v. (1818) II. 49 In their contests on Jansenism and Jesuitism. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. ix. 185 Even Christianity has been depraved into Jesuitism and Mormonism.

2. Principles or practice of such a character as those ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitry.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1864) 54 After this they tried experiments: First by poyson, and this was the Iesuites Iesuitisme. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 751 A piece of Protestant jesuitism, quite worthy of Loyola. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xii. 193 The mere inverted Jesuitism of a man resolved to do good that evil might come.

3. A Jesuitical quibble or equivocation. *rare.*

1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) I. II. xxxiii, Be open and sincere, consistent and uniform. Affect not Jesuitisms. 1781 S. A. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 289, I hope Mr. Neal did not mean to quibble, as the New-Englanders generally do, by a jesuitism, viz. that religion is peaceable and admits not of quarrels.

Jesuitize (dʒe·ziuɨitəiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the Jesuit; to propound Jesuitical doctrines.

1644 R. HARWOOD *K. David's Sanct.* 14 Either the Jesuite doth Platonize, or Plato did Jesuitize, when he first sent abroad his *Deos intermedios.* 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 234 The opinions of universities either Jesuitizing like Bossuet, or trembling before the coming storm.

2. *trans.* To imbue with Jesuit principles; to make Jesuitical. Hence **Je·suitized** *ppl. a.*

1679 C. NESSE *Antid. Popery* 151 Which all jesuitiz'd papists have received. 1830 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLIII. 31 How nearly Jesuitized Christianity had become the ruling religion in Japan. 1885 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* II. 92 A population jesuitised by education.

Jesuitocracy (-ɒ·krăsi). *nonce-wd.* [See -CRACY.] The rule or government of Jesuits.

1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* v, Results of a century of Jesuitocracy, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793.

†**Je·suitrice, -trix.** *Obs.* [irreg. f. JESUIT *sb.*, after Fr. fem. agent-nouns in *-trice*, Lat. *-trix.*] = JESUITESS.

1629 WADSWORTH *Eng. Span. Pilgr.* iii. 30 These .. are growne to a faction, about the Iesuitrices or wandring Nuns, some allowing, some disliking them vtterly. *c* 1665 R. CARPENTER *Pragm. Jesuit* 27/2 You have seen Mrs. Ward and her Jesuitrices, as tender-hearted people call them.

Jesuitry (dʒe·ziuɨitri). [f. JESUIT *sb.* + -RY.]

1. The principles, doctrine, or practices of the Jesuits, or such as are ascribed to them; subtle casuistry or prevarication; the doctrine that the end justifies the means.

1832 COLERIDGE *Table T.* (1851) 190 The honest German Jesuitry of Dobrizhoffer. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vii, Justifying, *motivant*, that most miserable word of theirs, by some brief casuistry and jesuitry. 1847 G. E. CORRIE 3 May in Holroyd *Mem.* xi. (1890) 249. 1891 SIDGWICK *Elem. Politics* 196 The general indignation caused by Jesuitry.

2. *nonce-use.* (See JESUIT *v.* 4.)

1881 FREEMAN *Subj. Venice, Zara* 130 The *triforium* has an air of Jesuitry; but it seems to be genuine, only more or less plastered.

Jesus (dʒī·zŭs). [a. L. *Iēsū-s*, a. Gr. *Ἰησοῦς*, ad. late Heb. or Aram. ישוע *yēshūăʿ*, *Jeshua*, for the earlier ישוהי *y'hōshūăʿ*, *Jehoshua* or *Joshua* (explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is salvation': cf. ישועה *y'shūʿāh* 'salvation, deliverance', and Matt. i. 21), a frequent Jewish personal name, which, as that of the Founder of Christianity, has passed through Gr. and L. into all the languages of Christendom.

In OE. rendered by *hælend* 'saviour' (see HEALEND); but during the ME. period regularly used in its OF. (objective) form *Iesu* (*Jesu*). The (L. nom.) form *Iesus* (*Jesus*) was rare in ME., but became the regular Eng. form in 16th c. Yet in Tindale's New Test., 1525–34, the form *Iesu* was generally used where the Gr. has *Ἰησοῦ*, the Vulgate *Iesu*, in the vocative and oblique cases. This was, as a rule, retained by Coverdale 1535, and in the Great Bible 1539, also, in the vocative instances, in the Bishops' Bible 1568; but in representing the Gr. oblique cases, this has *Iesus*. *Iesu* disappeared from the Geneva 1557 (exc. in one place), and from the Rhemish 1582, and the version of 1611. *Jesu* was frequent *in the earlier forms of the Book of Common* Prayer, and survives in one place; in later use it occurs in hymns, rarely in nom. or obj., but frequently in the vocative. In hymns, the possessive *Jesus'* is commonly sung (dʒī·zŭz).

In ME. the name was rarely written in full, being usually represented by the abbreviations ihu, and ihc, ihs, ihus, or ihu, etc.: see IHS. These have been commonly expanded by modern editors as *Ihesu*, *Ihesus*, forms which occur occasionally in MSS. and in early 16th c. printed books.]

1. The proper name.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 Ures hlafordes to-cyme þes helendes iesu [*ed.* ihesu] cristes. *c* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Lamb. Hom.* 200 Iesu soð̄ god, soð̄ mon, & soð̄ meidenes bern. *Ibid.* 202 Þet mei iesu þis baldeliche seggen to þe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 165 Were þere a belle on here beiȝ, bi Iesu [*ed.* Ihesu], as me thynketh, Men myȝte wite where þei went, and awei renne. *Ibid.* III. 154 Bi iesus [*ed.* Ihesus], with here ieweles, ȝowre iustices she shendeth. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1450 For Iesu love that died on rood. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* i. 1 The boke off the generacion off Ihesus Christ. [So i. 16; *elsewhere usually* Iesus.]—*Matt.* viii. 29 O Iesu the sonne off God. [So COVERD., *Great B.*, *Bps'.*, *Geneva*; *Rhem.*, and 1611 Iesus.]—*Luke* xvii. 13 Iesu master, have mercy on vs. [So Cov., *Gr.*, *Bps'.*; *Gen.*, *Rh.*, 1611 Iesus.] [So also *Acts* vii. 59.]—*Luke* xviii. 38 Iesus the sonne of David, have mercy on me. [Cov., *Gr.*, *Bps'.* Iesu; *Gen.*, etc. Iesus.]—*Rev.* xxii. 20 Even soo: come lorde Iesu [so Cov., *Gr.*; *Bps'.*, *Gen.*, etc. Iesus.]—*Luke* viii. 28 What have I to do wyth the Iesus the sonne off the moost hyest? [So all later versions.]—*Rev.* xxii. 21 The grace of oure lorde Iesus [1534 Iesu, so Cov., *Gr.*; *Gen.*, *Bps'.*, etc. Iesus] Christ be with you all.—*Rom.* xv. 17 Whereoff I maye reioyse in Christ Iesu. [So Cov., *Gr.*; *Gen.*, *Bps'.*, etc. Iesus.]—xv. 30 For oure lorde Iesu [1534 Iesus: so all later versions] Christes sake. 1544 *Supplic. to Hen. VIII* (E.E.T.S.) 57 Through thy Sone Ihesus Christe. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Gen. Confess.*, According to thy promyses declared vnto mankynde, in Christe Iesu oure Lorde. [So in mod. Pr. Bk.] 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jesu*, Jesu is in my heart, his sacred name Is deeply carved there. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* III. i. Wks. (1888) 283 Jesu! madam, what will your mother think is become of you? 1740 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, Jesu, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly. 1779 COWPER *Olney Hymns* xlix. 2 Lord, my soul with pleasure springs When Jesus' name I hear. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., St. Stephen's Day* v, Jesu, do Thou my soul receive. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *John* xii. 9 They came, not for Jesus' [1611 Iesus] sake only.

†2. A figure or representation of Jesus Christ, as a CRUCIFIX or ECCE HOMO, or an emblem or device such as the letters IHS, etc. *Obs.*

1487 *Will of Laurence* (Somerset Ho.), My Jhus of gold.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *Jesus-worshipper*; *Jesus-like* adj.; Jesus day, the festival of the Name of Jesus, 7 Aug.; Jesus mass, a votive mass in honour of the Name of Jesus.

1540 Ihe masse [see IHS]. 1546 *Acc.* in Sharp *Cov. Myst.* (1825) 214 Paid to be mynstrell on Jhesus day at Smyths tavern xijd. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xi. 40 He is not afraid to call Christians Iesu-worshippers. *a* 1711 KEN *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 474 No Grace on earth more Jesus-like appears Than Charity. 1886 *Archæol. Cantiana* XVI. p. lviii. The Jesus altar and Jesus mass are often mentioned in wills of parishioners [of Sandwich].

Jesyne, variant of GESINE *Obs.*, childbed.

Jet (dʒet), *sb.*[1] and *a.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 gete, 4–6 geet, 4–7 get, 5 geete, geyte, geitt, 5–6 gett, 6 gette, gete, geytt, (gato, giotte), 6–7 geat(e. *β.* 4–6 ieet, 5 iet(e, 6–7 ieit, ieate, iet, 6–8 jeat, jett, 7 jette, 7– jet. [ME. a. OF. *jaiet* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *jayet* (F. *jais*):—L. *gagātēs*, a. Gr. γαγάτης: see GAGATE. In Du. *git.* The Eng. may partly represent the OF. fem. *jayete*, *geiete*, Walloon *gayète* (Godef.).]

A. *sb.* 1. A hard compact black form of 'brown coal' or lignite, capable of receiving a brilliant polish. It is used in making toys, buttons, and personal ornaments; and has the property of attracting light bodies when electrified by rubbing.

a. a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 22 *Gagates*, lapis est qui trahit paleas et cortices tritici, i. geet. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xlix. (Tollem. MS.), Get is calde Gagates, and is a boystous ston. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* IV. 694 Take *oxon yonge*.. Their lippes and their eyen blaak as gete. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 191 By troy weyght is bought and solde golde syluer perlys gette. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. iii. 40 The blak terebynthine Growis by Orycia, and, as the geit dois schyne. 1599 DALLAM *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 80 Neagers that weare as blacke as geate. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 392 The virtues of geat are hitherto concealed. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 251/2 Get, a stone,..some write Jeat.

β. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 41 His Coomb was redder than the fyn coral.. His byle was blak and as the Ieet [*v.rr.* Iet, gete] it shoon. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 15 A peyre of smale bedys of jeet. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* i. 9 Having faculty attractive with the Jeat, and retentive with the Adamant. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 122 The bramble, black as jet. 1838 JAMES *Robber* i, The buttons were of polished jet. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 8 Jet occurs in the Upper Lias shale in the neighbourhood of Whitby in Yorkshire, in which locality this beautiful substance has been worked for many hundred years. 1894 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Chem.* I. 688 Jet is a black variety of brown coal, compact in texture, and taking a good polish. Hence it is largely used in jewellery.

†b. A piece of jet. *Obs.*

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. iii, Your lustre too'll.. Draw courtship to you, as a iet doth strawes. 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde* Wks. 1874 II. 35 The drawing vertue of a sable jeat.

c. *dial.* Cannel-coal, bituminous shale.

1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Jeat*, *jead*, *jit*, cannel coal, bituminous shale, jet.

†2. Black marble. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1461 Alle þe wallus of geete. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* 2, I saw a silent spring railed in with jeat. *c* 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 11 The battelments of smoothest Iett were made. 1648 J. RAYMOND *Il Mercurio Ital.* 95 [A statue of] Seneca bleeding to death, of Jet.

3. The colour of jet; a deep glossy black.

c 1450 *Songs & Carols* (1856) 31 His comb is of red corel, his tayil is of get. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 144 The pansy freaked with jet. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 P 3 Never Man was so enamoured..of the bright Jett of her Hair. 1850 DOBELL *Roman* i. Poet. Wks. 1875 I. 3 Closer yet, eyes of jet.

†4. *Old Cant.* A lawyer. *Autem jet*, a clergyman. (App. referring to the black gown.)

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, *Jet*, Lawyer. 1737 *Bacchus & Venus* (Cant. Dict.), *Jet*, a Lawyer. *Autem Jet*, a Parson. 1785 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*

B. *attrib.* or as *adj.* 1. Made or consisting of jet.

1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II. 106 To ye vicar of Milton a pare of get bedds. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* O iv, These ieat droppes which diuers weare at their eares instead of a iewell. *Mod. Price List.* Jet goods. Cut jet buttons. Black elastic belts, jet, silver and oxydised clasps. *fig.* 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Funeral* 1 Jet memories (onely attracting straws and chaff unto them).

2. Of the colour of jet, jet-black.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 1 Dec., All the women have..snowy foreheads and bosoms, jet eyebrows. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* II. 330 As the coot her jet-wing loved to lave. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. ii. (1878) 160 Hair, of the jettest dye.

b. *spec.* in names of certain animals and plants, as **jet ant**, a kind of ant (*Formica fuliginosa*); **jet slug**, a kind of slug; †**jet-wood**, ebony.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* 193 The Ethyopians payed for a tribute vnto the king of Persia euery 3. yeare twenty of these [elephants'] teeth hung about with gold and Jet-wood. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 356 Five Species of Ants have occurred to the Observation of our Author..2. The Jet Ant. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 3 The Red and Jet Ants are of an equal Largeness. *Ibid.* 23 The Queen of the Jets I had never the Pleasure of seeing. 1882 *Garden* 30 Dec. 579/1 The Jet Slug..about 2½ inches long.

C. *Comb.*, as *jet-miner*, *-worker*; *jet-embroidered*, *jet-like* adjs.; **jet-coal**, cannel-coal; **jet-glass**, black-coloured glass made into cheap jewellery in imitation of jet; **jet-rock**, a bituminous shale containing jet; **jet-seam** (see quot. 1891).

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Tropheis* 1073 One while set in a black Jet-like Chair. 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Aug. (1854) 119 Jet-miner. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 8 The jet-miner..finding the jet spread out..follows it with great care. *Ibid.*, The best jet is obtained from a lower bed of the upper lias formations. This bed..is known as jet rock. *Ibid.* 10 The jet workers complain of the great scarcity of designs in jet. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Jet Seam*, a bed of Durham coal of a coarse cannel species, nearly approaching to a black shale. *Jet coal* burns with a bright flame, but loses little bulk in the fire. 1891 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/3 The daintiest little collars are jet-embroidered upon black silk muslin.

†**Jet,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 gett, get, (4 aget), 4–6 getto; 4–5 Iett(e, 4–6 iet. [app. a substitution of *jet* = F. *jet* throw, cast, for certain senses of CAST *sb.* This sense of *jet* may prob.

have been in Anglo-Fr.; but is not recorded in Godefroy, his nearest sense being that of 'proposal, project', illustrated chiefly from Flanders.]

1. A device, a contrivance; = CAST *sb.* 24.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1354 In notyng of nwe metes & of nice gettes, Al watz þe mynde of þat man, on misschapen þinges. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1681 Al of marbre y-mad ys sche wyþ a quynte iet. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 724 With this stikke aboue the Crosselet That was ordeyned with that false Iet [*v.rr.* gett(e] He stired the coles. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Get, or gyn (*K.* gett, or gyle, *S.* gette, or gyty), *machina.*

2. Fashion, style, mode, manner. Cf. CAST *sb.* 25. Phr. *Of the new jet, of the best jet*, etc.: cf. *after the newest cast.*

c 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 118 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 329 He adihteth him a gay wenche of the new jet, *sanz doute.* *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4024 After Sysilly com Glegabret, A syngere of the beste get. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *C. T.* Prol. 682 Hym thoughte he rood al of the newe Iet. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 159 þe leesinge so likyde ladies and oþer That þey loied of þe Iette, and gyside hem þer-vnder. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 449 There is another newe gette, A foule waste of clothe and excessyfe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 191/2 Get, or maner of custome, *modus, consuetudo.* *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Now a dayes and a woman here of a newe gette, she wille neuer be in pees tille she haue the same. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 458 What? would ye, wyves, counterfet, The courtly gyse of the newe iet.

Jet (dʒet), *sb.*[3] Also 7-8 jett. See also JUT *sb.* [Partly from JET *v.*[2]; in sense 3, app. connected or associated with JET *v.*[1]; partly (senses 4–6) from senses of F. *jet*, f. *jeter* to throw, cast.]

I. †1. A projection, protruding part; = JETTY *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. xiii, Pillars that..rise with goodly grace and courage bold To beare his Temple on their ample ietts.

II. †2. A sudden darting movement; a dart, spring, 'sprint'. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. lii, Their jets [of sparrows], their jumps, that mirour doth disclose. *Ibid.* II. iii. III. lxxi, So could I..prove..why Saturn moves Ofter in those back jets then Jove doth shoot.

†3. An affected movement or jerk of the body; a swagger. *Obs.*

1687 SEDLEY *Bellam.* I. Wks. 1722 II. 100 Yonder goes an odd Fellow with a very pretty Wench: what a Toss she has with her head, and a Jett with her Breech. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 277 ₱ 17 The genteel Trip, and the agreeable Jett, as they are now practised at the Court of France. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* I. 222 She..has got the Town Jett with her Bum too.

III. 4. A stream of water or other liquid shot forward or thrown upwards (either in a spurt or continuously), esp. from a small orifice; hence, any similar emission of liquid, steam, or gas; more rarely, a shower of solid bodies, as stones, etc.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Jet*,.. a spouting forth of Waters. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 177 Thus the small jett which hasty hands unlock, Spirts in the gardner's eyes who turns the cock. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgem.* iv, Turrets and pinnacles sparkled, Playing in jets of light. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1185 Lighted by..a single hoop..with little jets of gas. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. II. v. ii. § 2 A jet of spray leaps hissing out of the fall. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 379 In a tank, where it is heated, by means of a jet of steam. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ix. 252 Jets of solid stones are thrown up with violence.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 8 The stream of nervous power, thus communicated by jets from the sensorial fountain. 1877 'H. A. PAGE' *De Quincey* II. xvi. 28 He would brighten up..with little jets of humour.

5. A spout or nozzle for emitting water, gas, etc.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 216 Two other branch-pipes, supplied with gas from the gasometer, and ending in a jet at each end. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 389 Garden-engine .. with jet and spreader, for watering plants, greenhouses [etc.].

b. *Pyrotechnics.* A rocket-case filled with a burning composition, and attached to the circumference of a wheel or the end of a movable arm to communicate motion.

6. *Metal-casting.* a. A channel or tube for pouring melted metal into a mould. b. The small projecting piece of metal remaining in the aperture through which the liquid metal was poured.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Jet*, the sprue of a type, which is broken therefrom when the type is cold.

7. Phrases. *At a single jet*, at a single effort of the mind; *at the first jet*, at first impulse. [After F. *d'un seul jet, du premier jet.*]

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1866) II. 20 A long definition is .. burthensome .. to the understanding, which ought to comprehend it at a single jet. 1880 *Times* 19 Jan. 4 It is always desirable that an etching should be a first thought .. A certain spontaneity and freshness seems to belong to all work done at the first jet.

8. A large ladle.

17-7 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Brewing*, Mix it again with your Hand Jett. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 50 Others..for Butt or Stout-beer will..mix it once, and beat it again with the Hand-bowl or Jett. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Jet*, a very large ladle to empty a cistern.

9. *Comb.*, as *jet-hole*; *jet-like* adj.; **jet-break**, the mark left, as on a metal type, by a jet or sprue when removed after casting; **jet-pump**, a pump in which fluid is impelled by a jet of air, steam, etc.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Jet-pump*.. It acts by the pressure of a column of air passing through an annular throat; or conversely, an annular jet around a central orifice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 74/1 The most brilliant light from common gas is produced by a burner in which the jet-holes are very numerous. 1883 R. A. PROCTOR in *19th Cent.* Nov. 876 They have been classified according to the various forms of cloud-like and jet-like prominences.

Jet, *sb.*[4] Also 8 jett, (jest), jut. [By-form of GIST, a. Law Fr. *gist*, mod.F. *gît* in the legal phrase *action gist* or *gît* 'action lies', taken subst. as the 'lie' of the action; cf. the following:

1613 FINCH *Nomotechnia* 7 [Il] ne girra le foundation de son edifice sur estates, tenures, les gists de briefes ou tiel [i. e. the lie of writs (the cases in which a writ will lie) or the like].

That wherein the action lies, the real point of an action at law; hence, the substance or pith of a matter; = GIST *sb.*[3]

a. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. lxii. 363 Here comes the jet of the business. *Ibid.* VIII. x. 54 To point out..where the jet of our arguments lieth. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* III. i, *Sir Pet.* But Rowley, I don't see the jest [*some later edd.* jet] of your scheme. 1795 tr. *Moritz' Trav. Eng.* 57 The jett, or principal point in the debate, is lost in these personal contests. 1813 DICKINSON 5 May in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* XXV. 1141 The story of the loaf was the whole jet of the case. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* 483 This is the jet of all her reasoning. 1872 R. RAINY *Lect. Ch. Scotl.* iii. (1883) 140 The very jet of the quarrel lay here.

β. 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* II. ii. 287 The whole jut of the business consists in advancing boldly a proposition. *Ibid.* III. iii. 431 All the jut of which .. consists in its being very like that vulgarism.

†Jet, *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 5 getto, 5–7 iett(e, 6 get, 6–7 iet(t, 7–8 jet. [In form, app. a. Anglo-F. *gett-re* (Bozon), in 15th c. F. *getter, jetter*, mod.F. *jeter* to throw, cast, etc.; but the senses appear to be those belonging to the L. *jactāre sē, jactārī* 'to carry oneself confidently or conceitedly, to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, brag, vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display', senses not recorded in French. The sb. *jetter*, corresp. to L. *jactātor* 'an ostentatious displayer of himself, a boaster, a braggart' (senses also absent from F. *jetteur*), was app. in earlier use than the vb., and possibly contributed to the currency of the latter.]

I. Of gait and motion.

1. *intr.* To assume a pompous gait or make a vaunting display in walking; to walk or move about in an ostentatious manner; to strut, swagger. Said also of animals, as a prancing horse, a peacock, a turkey, etc. Often with *up and down.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 428 Þogh he iette forth a-mong þe prees, And ouer loke euery pore wight. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 149 The seide William wente iettynge in the stretes [HIGDEN *pompatice procedebat*, TREV. wente wiþ greet boost and array], and moche peple drawynge to hym. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gettyn, *verno, lassivo, gesticulo.* *a* 1529 SKELTON *E. Rummyng* 51 And yet she wyll iet..In her furred flocket. 1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I get, I use a proude countenaunce and pace in my goyng, *je braggue.* 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* XIX. 150 The Pharisee, he goeth jetting bolt upright. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 41 They [horses] prauncing iette, to shew themselues which best might tread the land. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 291 Others .. cast out their feet before them, staulk and jet as they go, as Storks and cranes. 1649 W. M. *Wand. Jew* (Halliw. 1857) 59 Your Wife [shall be] pointed at, for jetting in stolne feathers. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 304 The Wicked Crow aloud fowl-weather threats, When alone on dry sands she proudly jets.

b. To move along jauntily, to caper, to trip.

1557 PHAER *Æneid* VII. T iv, Girt in skinnes they iett, wt vinetree garlonds borne on prickes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* IV. ii. § 3. 134 To trip, to iet, or any such like pase, commeth of lightnesse. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 180 Cleare running streames .. jetting most jocundly where they doe meete and hande in hande runne downe to Neptunes Court. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jetting along*, or *out*, a Man Dancing in his Gate.

c. quasi-*trans. To jet it.* (Cf. *to trip it.*)

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 974 Mary, thou ietes it of hyght. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 10 b, Mistris Minx .. iets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the Canaries. *a* 1624 BP. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 229 They iet it not onely in soft clothing, but in cloth of gold and of siluer. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH in *Anc. Dubrensia* (1877) 20 Where .. harmlesse Nimphes, jet it with harmlesse Swaynes. 1672 *Maypole Dance* in *Westm. Drollery* 80 Then ev'ry man began to foot it round about; And ev'ry Girl did jet it, jet it, jet it, in and out.

2. *intr.* To stroll; sometimes simply a humorous equivalent of *walk* or *go.* (In quot. 1546, to 'depart', to die.)

1530 PALSGR. 563/2, I get up and downe, I loyter as an ydell or masterlesse person dothe, *je vilote.* 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. iv. (1867) 49 God forbyd wyfe, ye shall fyrst iet. I will not iet yet (quoth she), put no doutyng. *a* 1572 JEWEL *On 2 Thess.* (1611) 134 Poore soules came creeping and crying out of Purgatory, and ietted abroad. 1600 *Maides Metam.* III. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 137 Ioculo, whither iettest thou? Hast thou found thy maister? 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Jet*, to run up and down. *a* 1777 *Robin Hoode & Q. Kath.* xix. in Child *Ballads* v. cxlv, Thus he ietted towards louly London.

3. *trans.* To traverse ostentatiously; to parade.

1557 NORTH tr. *Gueuara's Diall Pr.* 262 b/2, I ietted the stretes, I sang ballades. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 63 In towne he ietted euery streete, As though the god of warres .. Might wel (by him) be liuely counterfayte. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus, Hist.* II. lxxxviii. (1591) 105 The Tribunes also .. with multitudes of armed men went squaring and ietting the streetes.

II. Of behaviour. 4. *intr.* To act or behave boastfully, to vaunt, to brag.

c 1514 BARCLAY in *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxii, They laude their verses, they boast, they vaunt, and jet. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 490 On this maner ietteth forth this Buskine Portingall. *a* 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* v. Wks. (Rtldg.) 247/1 Jason did jet whenas he had obtain'd The golden fleece by wise Medea's art. 1664 *Flodden F.* II. 20 King James for joy began to jet So huge an army to behold.

5. *intr.* To revel, roister, riot; to indulge in riotous living.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 2 In the towne & cyte so long ietted had he, That from thens he fledde for det & poverte. 1530 PALSGR. 570, I go a jettynge or a ryottynge, *je raude.* 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* XII. xvii. (1886) 216 A certeine sir John..once went abroad a jetting, and..robbed a millers weire. 1640 in Balfour *Scot. Ballads* 37 That he may jet in dancing and whooring.

Jet (dʒet), *v.*[2] Forms: 6–8 jett, (8 jeat), 7- jet; see also JUT *v.* [a. F. *jeter* (14–16th c. also *jetter*, Cotgr. *jecter*) to throw, cast; to fling, dart, thrust, push, cast metal, etc. = Pr. *gitar, getar*, Sp. *jitar, jetar*, It. *gittare, gettare*:—late L. or Com. Rom. type **jettare*:—*jectare* 'unexplained alteration' of cl.L. *jactāre*, freq. of *jacĕre* to throw, cast.]

I. †1. *intr.* To shoot prominently forward; to project, protrude, jut. Const. *out, over. Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 76 Thy streets were paued with Marble, and thy houses ietted out with Iaphy and Cedar. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 116 The houses..jetting over aloft like the poopes of ships, to shadow the streets. 1640 tr. *Verderc's Romant of Rom.* III. vii. 28 A Window, that jetted upon the Garden. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 83 Some..bear fruits which jett out from the stem a little. 1749 L. EVANS *Mid. Brit. Colonies* (1755) 8 *note*, Spurs we call little Ridges jetting out from the principal Chains of Mountains. 1762 BP. FORBES *Jrnls.* (1886) 228 A moss-grown Ruine, jetting into the North Side of the Lake.

fig. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 2 Enough hereof at this time, having jetted out a little already into the next year. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18. I. xviii. (1669) 362/2 That thy faith may not jet beyond the foundation of the promise.

†b. *intr.* (*transf.*) To encroach *on* or *upon.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* II. i. 64 (Qos.) Thinke you not how dangerous It is to iet [*Fos.* set] vpon a Princes right? 1594 — *Rich. III*, II. iv. 51 (Qos.) Insulting tyranny beginnes to iet [1623 *Folio* Iutt] Vpon the innocent and lawlesse throane. *c* 1590 *Play Sir T. More* (1844) 2 It is hard when English-mens pacience must be thus jetted on by straungers. 1636 HEYWOOD *Loves Mistr.* I. Wks. 1874 V. 104 A..foole, Who spights at those above him, .. and his equalls jets upon.

†2. *trans.* To build *out* (part of a house, etc.); to cause to project, to furnish with projections.

1632 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1886) III. 192 John Gryffin hath Jetted out his chamber Windowes over the Lords Wast. 1667 *Obs. Burn. London* in *Sel. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 449 Magistrates .. have suffered them .. to incroach upon the streets, and to jet the tops of their houses, so as from one side of the street to touch the other. 1714 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* III. iv. (ed. 2) 79 That..it [the earth] should be jetted out everywhere into Hills and Dales .. is a manifest Sign of an especial Providence.

II. 3. To throw, cast, toss. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 407 As the ball that is jetted to and fro upon the racket. *Ibid.* 414 They have no mind to bee jetted up to the Heavens in a storm. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jet*, to throw with a jerk.

†4. *intr.* To spring, hop, bound, dart. *Obs.*

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* III. i, Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew, .. Jets oft from perch to perch. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. xxxiv, Not more heavie then dry straws that jet Up to a ring, made of black shining jeat. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* VII. 174 He hoped to see.. The wingless squirrel jet from tree to tree.

†5. *intr.* To move or be moved with a jerk or jerks; to jolt or jog. *Obs.*

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 95, I on an ambling nag did jet, .. And spur'd him on each side. · 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), Upon the jetting of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat.

†6. *intr.* Of a bird: To move the tail up and down jerkily. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 60 As she [a bird] sits on a stick, jets, and lifts up her train, looking with so..merry a countenance. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Todeo, -ere*, .. to jet up and down like a wagtail.

III. 7. *intr.* To spout or spurt forth; to issue in a jet or jets, or curve in the form of a *jet d'eau.*

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* II. ii. 96 Springs break out after great rains which jet and spout up a great height. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 168 Pipes, by which .. they caused odoriferous Liquor to spring up from the bottom to the top of the Amphitheatre, which then jetted and spread itself in the Air. *a* 1854 H. REED *Lect. Brit. Poets* iii. (1857) 101 That quiet humour which is forever jetting out of Chaucer's pages. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xi. 90 We .. observe the smoke of a distant cataract jetting from the side of the mountain.

8. *trans.* To emit or send forth in a jet or jets.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* I. IV. 158 The Three Graces, with their Cornucopia's, .. did jet out the Water [*earlier edd.* jert, orig. *jectoyent Peau*] at their Breasts, Mouth, Ears, Eyes. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xviii, Conflicting tides that foam and fret, And high their mingled billows jet. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 356 The lavas may be jetted from a vent in small ejections.

Hence Je·tted, †Jet, *ppl. a.*

1709 Mrs. Manley *Secret Mem.* (1736) II. 49 In that Chamber was a large jet-out Window. 1762 Ustick in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 512 Every one of the windows of the church, (excepting one in the jet-out north-isle). 1864 S. Ferguson *Forging of Anchor* ii, Hurrah! the jetted lightnings are hissing high and low.

Je·t-bla·ck, *a.* [f. Jet *sb.*1 + Black *a.*] Black like jet; absolutely black; glossy black.

c 1475 *Bk. of Curtesye* 45 (Oriel MS.) Youre nayles loke they be not geet blake. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* ii. (1697) 32 With Jet-black Pencils one his Eye-brows dyes. 1777 Potter *Æschylus, Persians* 478 That led his dark'ning squadrons .. On jet-black steeds. 1875 W. S. Hayward *Love agst. World* 100 Balthazar was jet black.

‖ **Jet d'eau** (ʒɛ̤dō). Also 8 jette d'eau. Pl. jets d'eau (ʒɛ̤dō). [F., = 'jet of water'; see also Jetteau.] An ornamental jet of water ascending from a fountain or pipe. Also, the fountain or pipe from which such a jet issues.

1706 Phillips, *Jet d'Eau*, the Pipe of a Fountain that casts up the Water into the Air. 1720 Wilcocks in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 322 The King is mightily pleased with a new *jette d'eau* in Herrenhausen gardens. 1776 H. Swinburne in *Crts. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) I. 92 The orange groves in the King's garden, watered by *jets d'eau*, in the style of those .. in Italy. 1808 Pike *Sources Mississ.* III. (1810) 256 In the centre of the square was a Jet d'eau, which cast forth water from eight spouts. 1858 Lardner *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil., Hydrost.*, etc. 94 The water will..rise to a certain height forming a natural *jet d'eau.*

Jete, obs. form of Jet.

‖ **Jetee** (dʒetī·). [Native name.] A shrub growing in certain hilly districts in India.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 637/2 *Jetee*, an Indian name for *Marsdenia tenacissima*, whose fibres are made into bowstrings.

Jetsam (dʒe·tsăm). *Law.* Forms: 6 iottsome, 7 jettson, jetsen, jetzon, jetsom, -um, -on(e, 7–9 jetson, (8 jettezoon), 9 jetsom(e, -um, (jettison), 7– jetsam. [Orig. *jetson*, syncopated form of *jetteson*, Jettison; but soon perverted to *jetsom(e* (? perh. by association with native words in *-some*), *jetsam*: cf. Flotsam. The fuller form *jettison* having been restored for sense 1, *jetsam* remains as the accepted form in sense 2.]

†1. The throwing of goods overboard; = Jettison *sb. Obs.*

[1600 Coke *Rep.* v. 106 b, Ietsam est quant le nief est in perill d'être merge et pur disburden le niefe les biens sont iects inle mere .. et nul de ceux byens que sont appelles Ietsam Flotsam ou Lagan sont appeles wreck cy longe come ils remain in ou sur la mere, mais si ascun de eux sont mise al terre per le mere, donques ils seront dit wreck.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 187 b, *Ietsam* is when a Ship is in perill to be drowned, and to disburden the Ship the Mariners cast the goods into the sea, .. but if any of them are driven to land by the sea, there they shall bee said wrecke, and passe by the graunt of wrecke. 1755 [see Jettison *sb.*]. 1839 Bouvier *Law Dict., Jettison, Jetsam*, the casting out of a vessel, from necessity, a part of the lading; the thing so cast out. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jactus*, or *Jactura mercium* (a throwing away of goods), jetsam.

2. Goods thrown overboard from a ship in distress in order to lighten the vessel (and afterwards washed ashore).

The last clause is no part of the etymological meaning, but is found as early as 1570, having apparently originated from taking the word as 'that which is *thrown* or *cast ashore* by the sea'. This is directly opposed to the quot. from Coke in sense 1, and its transl. in *Les Termes de la Ley*. But it is the sense given in recent Law-books. Spelman and Blackstone took the meaning as 'merchandise thrown overboard and sunk in the sea'. Both explanations evidently arose in the attempt to distinguish *jetsam* from *flotsam*, in the phrase *flotsam and jetsam*. Etymologically *flotsam* should mean that which is afloat in consequence of a wreck or from the action of the wind or sea itself, *jetsam* that which has been thrown overboard to save the ship, without reference to whether it floats or sinks.

(In quot. 1570 the word appears to be used as adj. or adv.)

1570 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 775 [At a special brotherhood held at Sandwich: Decreed to give the Lord Warden of free gift and not otherwise the third part] of all wrecks and fyndalls floating and the half of all wrecks and fyndalls jottsome, viz. dryuen *to the londe* yshore. 1592 *Articles conc. Admiralty* 21 July § 6 Any ship, yron, leade, or other goods floating or lying under the water or in the depth, of which there is no possessor or owner, which commonly are called Flotzon, Jetson, and Lagon. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Flotsen*, Ietson is a thing cast out of the shippe being in daunger of wrecke, and beaten to the shore by the waters, or cast on the shore by the marriners. [1626 Spelman *Gloss.* s.v. *Flotson*, Iotsone id quod sidet et moratur in fundo.] 1670 Blount *Law Dict., Jetsen, Jetson* and *Jetsom*, ..*Is any thing cast out of a ship being* in danger of Wreck, and driven to the Shore by the Waves. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Jetson* or *Jetsam*, that which being cast over board in time of Shipwrack, is found lying on the shore, and so belongs to the Lord, .. Flotsam is that which is espied floating on the Sea. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 794 *Jettezoons*, This is mentioned in Policies of Insurance, and signifies Goods thrown into the Sea in a great Storm. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. viii. 292 If they continue at sea, the law distinguishes them by the .. appellations of *jetsam, flotsam, and ligan*. Jetsam is where goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* III. iii. These .. range with jetsam and with offal thrown Into the blind sea of forgetfulness. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jetsam, Jettison*, or *Jetson*, goods or other things which having been cast overboard in a storm, or after shipwreck, are thrown upon the shore. 1894 *Act* 57–8 *Vict.* c. 60 § 510 In this Part of this Act..'wreck' includes jetsam, flotsam, lagan, and derelict found in or on the shores of the sea or any tidal water.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1861 *All Y. Round* 1 June 235 Turkey buzzards were searching for flotson and jetson in the shape of dead Irish deck hands. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 486 These are the mere flotsam and jetsam thrown up by the self-moving Gulf-Stream of Republican destiny. 1898 *Daily News* 18 Apr. 5/1 What a line of flotsam and jetsam it is! .. that mass of human wreckage. 1900 *Ibid.* 7 Apr. 8/2 His line of retirement..was marked for miles by the jetsam of a hurried retreat—bags of flour, mealies, bran, and odds and ends of all sorts.

†**Je·t-stone.** *Obs.* [f. Jet *sb.*1 + Stone.]

1. The mineral jet (Jet *sb.*1 1).

1552 Huloet, Ieate stone, *gagates*. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 In Ingland the Ieit stane is abundant. 1611 J. Davies *Commend. Poem Coryat's Crudities* 6 It giues wits edge, and drawes them too like Ietstone. 1748 tr. *V. Renatus' Distemp. Horses* 42 Of Jeat-stone, male and female, three ounces each.

2. A piece of black marble or other black stone.

1598 Yong *Diana* 103 In the middes of the garden stoode a Ieat-stone vpon fower brazen pillers: and in the mids of it a tombe framed out of Iaspar. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 546 In the morning..he is at his Beads,..in a private faire roome, upon a faire Jet-stone.

Jett, jette, obs. forms of Jet.

Jettage (dʒe·tėdʒ). *local.* [f. Jett-y *sb.* + -age, after *wharfage, cranage*, etc.] Dues levied on vessels for the use of the jetty or pier (as at Hull).

1833 *Inq. Municipal Corpor., Hull*, Freemen as well as non-freemen pay Jettage The charge for Jettage is not made unless with goods landed at or taken in at Hull or within the Harbour. 1844 M'Culloch *Dict. Commerce* 505 Dues payable to the Corporation of Hull. On Vessels entering inwards and outwards..*Jettage.*—Under 100 tons, 13*s.* 6*d.* 1852 *Hull Shipping Dues Act* 2209 Certain dues called..jettage dues.

Jette, Jettee: see Jetty *sb.*

†**Jetteau** (dʒetō·). *Obs.* A form app. arising from confusing It. *getto* (*d'acqua*) and F. *jet d'eau*: see Jetto, Jet d'eau.

1705 Addison *Italy* (1767) 297 One might easily make a great variety of jetteaus..in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Reservatory*, In order to make Jetteaus, one of the greatest Ornaments of a Garden. *a* 1763 Shenstone *Ess.* 103 Squirts up his rivulet in jetteaus.

Jetted (dʒe·tėd), *a.* [f. Jet *sb.*1 + -ed 2.] Ornamented with jet; trimmed with jet beads.

1888 *Daily News* 26 Mar. 3/3 A thickly jetted apron covered the front of the petticoat. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The bretelles are of jetted velvet.

†**Je·tter**1. *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4–5 gettour, 4–6 getter, (5 gettare, 6 -ar); *β.* 4 iectour, 5 iettoure, -ir, 6 iettar, 4–7 ietter. [ME. a. AF. **gettour* = (in form) OF. *geteor, -our, -eur, getteur, jetteur* (also, 15th c., (after Lat.) *gecteur, jecteur*) thrower, caster (= It. *gettatore*):—pop.L. *jettātōr-em* = cl.L. *jactātōr-em* 'one who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, a braggart', agent-n. from *jactāre*: cf. Jet *v.*1 The sense in Eng. (prob. in AFr.) was app. taken from L. *jactātor*, as no similar sense is recorded in continental French.]

One who boasts, vaunts, or makes an ostentatious display; a swaggering or roystering fellow; a braggadocio, bully, 'blade', 'spark'.

α. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 761 Þys gentyl men, Þys gettours Þey ben but Goddys turmentours. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 281 Grete festis of riche men, as officeris of þe bischop and getteris of countre. — *Wks.* (1880) 23 Þei..hanten tauernys of wyn and ale, aboute strumpetis..and gay squyeris and obere getteris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Gettare, *gestulator, gestuosus*. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. 616 This yere .. was a great affray in Fletestrete, atwene ye getters of the innys of court, and the inhabytauntes of the same strete. 1530 Palsgr. 225/1 Gettar a braggar, *fringuereau*. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H, The hatred that this emperour had to trewandes, reuelers, getters, iuglers, gesters.

β. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 242 Many ietteris of contre Þat wolen make hem self gentel men and han litel or nouȝt to lyue onne. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 195 Manye whanne Þei ben drounken comen hom .. fro here cursed strumpatis and jectouris of contre, and chiden. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4415 Iupiter [was] a Iettoure Þat Iapid many ladis. *Ibid.* 4504 Dame Iuno was a iettir and ioyned full of iree. 1530 Palsgr. 234/1 Iettar of nyght season, *brigueur*. 1611 Cotgr., *Fringuereau*, a ietter, spruce minion, gay fellow, compt youth.

Jetter2. [Jet *sb.*1] A digger of jet.

1614 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) II. 67 Fr. Trewett, jeater.

Je·tter 3. [Jet *v.*2 + -er 1.]

1. *Cornish Mining.* (See quot.)

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* Gloss., *Pokkers* and *Jetters*, are blocks or pullies, over which the sweep rods of some engines move and play.

2. That which jets or throws out; in quot., a geyser.

1859 Baring-Gould *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) II. i. 2 Sprinkled with boiling water from a jetter in Iceland.

Jettied (dʒe·tid), *a. rare.* [f. Jetty *sb.* + -ed 2.] Furnished with jetties.

1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 613 Instead of scouring out the jettied pass, it was scouring out the other two.

†**Je·tting,** *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* [f. Jet *v.*1 + -ing 1.] a. Pompous walking, strutting. b. Wanton revelry, riot. c. Walking, strolling.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gettynge in iolyte, *gestus*. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 221 These folys as it were rorynge swyne With theyr gettynge and talys of vycyousnes Trouble all suche seruyce, that is sayd. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* II. v. (1867) 57 Besyde his iettyng into the towne, to his gyls, With calets he consumeth hym selfe and my goodes. 1609 Holland *Amm. Marcell.* XXVIII. i. 328 He affected to imitate the Bracmans, who..keepe a stalking and stately ietting among the altars. 1654 J. P. *Tyrants & Protectors* 15 May we not well remember .. their man-like apparel,..their jetting, their strutting, their leg-making?

Jetting (dʒe·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Jet *v.*2 + -ing 1.]

†1. Projection or jutting out; a projection. *Obs.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 237 If it be a Wall for Fruit-trees, those Nooks or Corners in the Jettings out..are secure places for the more tender Trees. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* II. 7 The protrusion or jetting forwards of the last Vertebra of the loins. 1760 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) III. 16 A jetting out of the rock .. *gave me a very convenient pulpit.*

2. A spouting or spurting forth; a jet.

1702 W. J. *Bruyn's Voy. Levant* xxxvi. 144 The Pipes and Cocks, and Generally all that is useful to the Jettings of Water. 1849 Dana *Geol.* iii. (1850) 243 A jetting of scoria, which has formed a pseudo-conglomerate.

3. A jerky moving up and down. (Cf. Jet *v.*2 6.)

1874 E. Coues *Birds N. W.* 68 Its habits are somewhat peculiar..such as the continual jetting of the tail.

†**Je·tting,** *ppl. a.*1 *Obs.* [f. Jet *v.*1 + -ing 2.] Ostentatious in gait or demeanour; strutting; boastful, vaunting.

c 1430 *A. B. C. of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 12 To iettynge, ne to iangelinge, ne iape not to ofte. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 103/2 A Thrasonicall Golias .. in ietting and daring wise chalenged anie one of the English armie. 1604 Drayton *Owle* 593 A ietting Iay accomplished and brave. 1631 Brathwait *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 316 With a jetting and strutting pace.

Hence †**Je·ttingly** *adv.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gettyngly, *gestuose*.

Jetting (dʒe·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*2 [f. Jet *v.*2 + -ing 2.]

†1. Projecting, protruding, jutting. *Obs.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 396 Some drop, some stream down, partly over, partly through a jetting rock. 1707 Sloane *Jamaica* I. p. xcviii, His belly a little jetting out or prominent. 1812 Scott *Rokeby* II. xv, Yon earth-bedded jetting stone.

†2. Darting, flitting. *Obs.*

1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 991 The *Pica Glandarea*, or Jay, is much less than our English Jay .. it has both the same Cry, and suddain jetting Motion.

3. Spouting, spurting.

1836 R. F. Burton *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 5 They came to a jetting fountain. 1898 Zangwill *Dreamers Ghetto* viii. 308 He strikes a dagger into his own heart, to sprinkle mockingly with the jetting black blood the ladies and gentlemen around.

†**Je·ttish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Jet *sb.*1 + -ish 1.] Jet-like; jet-black.

1599 R. Linche *Fount. Anc. Fict.* H iv, A most perfect jettish hue.

Jettison (dʒe·tisŏn), *sb. Maritime Law.* Also 5 ietteson. [a. AF. *getteson*, in OF. *getaison*:—L. *jactātiōn-em*, action of throwing, f. *jactāre* to throw: see Jet *v.*3 and -ison. In spoken use, syncopated in 16th c. to *jetson* (cf. *benison, benzown, venison, ven'son*), and this further corrupted to *jetsome*, Jetsam, which also took a concrete sense, in consequence of which writers on Marine Insurance have restored the earlier form as *jettison* to distinguish the action.]

The action of throwing goods overboard, esp. in order to lighten a ship in distress.

[*Liber Niger Admiralitatis* (Rolls) I. 126 Quant il avient que len face getteson dune nef il est bien escript a Rome que toutes les marchandizes et denrees continues en la nef devoient partir au gette.] 1425 *Rolls Parl.* IV. 304/1 Wool ..taken uppon þe see be Enemys, or lost be Jetteson, or be any oþer mysaventure. 1755 Magens *Insurances* I. 55 Whatever the Master of a Ship in Distress .. deliberately resolves to do..in throwing Goods overboard to lighten his Vessel, which is what is meant by Jettison or Jetson. *Ibid.* II. 182 Ammunition, and Stores, Wages or Hire, and Cloaths of Seamen, shall not contribute towards the Jettison. 1843–63 Waterston *Cycl. Commerce* s.v. *Average*, A jettison, or other loss on which average is claimed. 1880 *Times* 30 Dec. 12/1 The Mars .. was got off by a tug, after jettison of a portion of the cargo. 1882 *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 5/3 To regain his course .. the aeronaut made jettison of all his ballast.

b. *fig.* 'Throwing overboard'.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 174/1 It illustrates more forcibly than any election that has yet taken place the jettison of convictions, of honour, of patriotism. 1900 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 321 Mere modernity .. involved the complete jettison of every restraining principle in language, metre, and morals.

Je·ttison, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To throw overboard (cargo, articles of merchandise, etc.), esp. in order to lighten a ship in distress. Hence Je·ttisoned *ppl. a.*, Je·ttisoning *vbl. sb.*

1848 Arnould *Mar. Insur.* (1866) II. III. iv. 773 The goods in such case are as much sacrificed for the general safety as though they were jettisoned. 1850 *Times* 13 July 10 The vessel experienced such severe weather that she was compelled .. to jettison about 1000 cases petroleum. 1889 Ld. Watson in *Law Rep.* 14 App. Cases 606 Every owner of jettisoned goods becomes a creditor of ship and cargo saved. 1890 *Times* 23 Aug. 4/6 The jettisoning of timber is hazardous.

fig. 1874 A. Robertson *Nuggets*, etc. 177 When my patience was nearly all jettisoned I heard the sharp ting of a bell. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 3/1 Count Tolstoy .. jettisons a chapter here, a verse there, an Epistle there.

†**Je·tto.** *Obs.* [ad. It. *getto* (*d'acqua*) jet of water.] A jet d'eau.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 22 Oct., The garden has..fountaines, especialy one of five jettos. 1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1093 Two shells to receive the Water from the Jetto's. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* Plan, Fountains, Jetto's, Cascades.

Jetton (dʒe·tən). [a. F. *jeton* (13–14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *jeter* to throw, cast, to cast up (accounts), calculate: see JET *v.*[2]]

A piece of metal, ivory, or other material, bearing an inscription or device, formerly used as a counter in casting up accounts and in card-playing. Also applied to medals or tokens of various kinds.

1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 259, I have a good medal of Cardinal Richelieu, by Warin, who died in 1675, as I learn from a jetton of him by Dacier. 1769 SNELLING (*title*) View of the Origin, Nature, and Use of Jettons or Counters, especially those known by the name of Black Money and Abbey Pieces. 1819 J. MILLINGEN (*title*) Medallic History of Napoleon, a Collection of all the Medals, Coins, and Jettons relating to his Actions and Reign. 1858 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* II. 535 There was also a class of Jettons commonly called Abbey-Counters, with similar or cognate instructive stamps.

Jettoure, Jettson, obs. ff. JETTER, JETSAM.

Jetty (dʒe·ti), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 5 get(t)oy, getto(e, gete(e, getty, 6 git(t)ie, 6–7 gettie. *β.* 5–6 ietto, 7–9 jettee, (8–6e, 8–9 jetée). *γ.* 6 iettye, 6–7 -ie, 7– jetty. See also JUTTY. [a. OF. *getee, jetee* the action of throwing, a thrown out or projecting part of a building (1392 in Godef.), a structure of wood or stone made to straighten the bed of a stream, or to protect the entrance of a harbour (1450 in Godef. *Compl.*), subst. use of fem. of pa. pple. of *jeter* to throw: see JET *v.*[2] From the 18th c. sometimes treated as French and written with *-ée.*]

1. a. A mole, pier, or the like, constructed at the entrance of a harbour, or running out into the sea or a lake, so as to defend the harbour or coast; a similar structure running into a river so as to divert the current from a threatened part of the bank; an outwork of piles or timber protecting a pier, a starling. b. A projecting part of a wharf; a landing-pier, a timber pier of slight construction.

a. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xxi. (MS. Digby 230) lf. 99/1 He vnwarly smet vpon the londe On the getees [*MS. Digby* 232 Gettys] and þe dryve sonde þat hise shipes sheuered alle asoundre. 1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 187/1 In makyng and repairyng of a Getey, in defensyng of the seid Towne of Melcombe ayenst the flowyng of the See. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 33 The maintenance .. of the .. clowes sloweses gettiez gutters goottes and other fortrasses.

β. 1478 W. BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 125 Mem. from Pensance to Seynt Yves jette 6 myle. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 31 Two Peer Heads, commonly called the Jettées. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 95 Jettee, the border made around..a pier, being the same with Sterling. *Ibid.* 99 To surround a stone pier with a sterling or jettee. 1791 R. MYLNE *Rep. Thames & Isis* 52 There should be several Jettees thrown up, to confine the Stream, where it spreads too wide. 1804 *Burgomasters' Petit.* in Allnutt *Improv. Navig. Thames* (1805) 10 Such Jettees or Weir Hedges create very rapid and dangerous Currents. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 267 Until the jetée..should be finished.

γ. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* (1732) 221 There were found Jettys, as they call them to keep up the old River-Bank. 1755 ROBERTSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 353 Near the borders of the dock, bason, and jetties. 1867 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc., Volcanoes* 38 Three thousand people had taken refuge on a new stone quay or jetty just completed at great expense. 1875 J. H. BENNET *Winter Medit.* II. xi. 337 A small and secure harbour, but so narrowed by the jetty that..the entrance is..difficult.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* viii. (1617) 112 [They] did serue rather for a Banke or Iettie against the ouerflowing of the Germanes. 1833 J. HODGSON in J. Raine *Mem.* (1858) II. 314 Jetties or binks of hard rock here and there protrude from the line of the perpendicular scars.

†2. A projecting part of a building; *esp.* an overhanging upper storey. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Getee of a solere (*K., H., P.* gete), *techa, procer.* 1462 in C. Welch *Tower Bridge* (1894) 108 Large gettes hangeing over the strete there. 1598 FLORIO, *Barbacane*, ..an outnooke or corner standing out of a house, a iettie. 1657 HOWELL *Londinop.* 393 They [Wardmote Inquest] are to inquire..if any Porch, Pent-house, or Jetty be too low, in letting of Passengers that ride, or Carts. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 137 Such monstrous jetties and excessive Superstructures as we many times find under Balconies. 1677 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 109 The widdow Walker hath set vp 4 posts vpon the towne land to support the Gettie of her house.

transf. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 433 The round head they call in Greeke στρογγύλον because it hath no προβολή or ietty eyther in the forehead or in the nowle.

†3. A bulwark or bastion. *Obs.*

1550 EDW. VI *Lit. Rem., Jrnl.* (Roxb.) 307 At the west gitie [of Cales] there should bee another gittie which should defend the vitaylers of the towne..frome shott from the sandhills. 1736 T. PRINCE *New Eng. Chronol.* an. 1622, Made four bulwarks or jetties, whence we can defend the whole town. 1867 R. PALMER *Life Philip Howard* 52 Henry VI granted them land..to build a tower and jettee.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jetty-end*; jetty-head (see quot. 1769); †jetty-wise *adv.*, in the manner of a jetty or projection.

1667 C. MERRET in *Phil. Trans.* II. 465 The Garret-windows are Jetty-wise. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Jetty-head*, a name .. given, in the royal dock-yards, to that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest; but more particularly the front of a wharf, whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dry or wet dock. 1884 STEVENSON *Lett., To C. Monkhouse* 16 Mar. (1899) I. 311, I at the jetty end, and one or two of my bold blades keeping the crowd at bay.

Jetty (dʒe·ti), *a.*[1] Also 5 geaty, 7 ieaty, jettie. [f. JET *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Of the colour of jet; jet-black.

1586 MARLOWE 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* IV. i, His .. ietty feathers menace death and hell. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* Ep. to Rdr. 4 Venus had her mole .. Cynthia her spots, the Swan her ieaty feete. 1724–5 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella* 41 Your jetty locks with garlands crown'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. i, At morn the black-cock trims his jetty wing.

b. quasi-*adv.* in *comb.*, as **jetty-black**, jet-black.

1477–8 *Bk. Curtesye* (Caxton) 44 Your naylis loke they be not gety blacke {*Hill MS.* gety blake, *Oriel MS.* geet blake}. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XXVI. 410 Among the Moors the jettiest black are deem'd The beautifull'st of them. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 136 His horny Hoofs are jetty black and round.

2. Of the nature or composition of jet.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 9 The jetty matter appears to have first entered the pores of the bone, and there hardened.

Hence **Je·ttiness.**

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* (1812) I. 441 (Reed Bunting) On the return of spring [the head] resumes its pristine jettyness.

†**Je·tty,** *a.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [f. JET *sb.*3 or *v.*[2] + -Y.] Characterized by jetting or jutting; swelling.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. D iij b, Twise twentie Iettie sailes with him the swelling streame did take.

Jetty (dʒe·ti), *v.*[1] [f. JETTY *sb.*]

†1. *intr.* To project, jut: said of a part of a building. Cf. JET *v.*[2] 2, JUTTY *v. Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Porgere*, to iut, to iettie, or butte forth, as some parts of a building do, further then the rest. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XV. lxvi, Some Greekes the Pallace scale, The Laders cleaue unto the iettying stones. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Goodly buildings, having galleries.. which ietty over, sustained upon pillars.

†2. *trans.* To furnish with projections (see quot.). *Obs. rare*—°.

1598 FLORIO, *Adentellare*, .. It is properly to ietty out or indent stones or timber of any vnfinished building, that another may the easier be ioyned vnto, or that finished.

3. To furnish with a jetty or starling. *rare.*

1839 *Sci. Amer.* 16 Feb. 105/2 The expense will be but moderate, by jettying with brush and pile, and finally strengthening of stone.

†**Je·tty,** *v.*[2] *Obs. rare.* In 6 iettie. [app. an extension of JET *v.*[1] or [2]] *intr.* To move about briskly.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 159 Concerning how prettie, how fine and how nettie, Good huswife should iettie From morning to night.

Jetzon, obs. form of JETSAM.

‖ **Jeu** (*ʒö*). Pl. **jeux** (*ʒö*). [F.:—L. *jocum* jest, joke, play, sport.] The French for 'play' or 'game'; occurring in several phrases, occasionally used in Eng. Such are †**jeu de dames** (*ʒö də* dam), in ME. *iew-de-dame*, the game of draughts: see DAM *sb.*[3] (*obs.* exc. as Fr.); **jeu de mots** (*ʒö də mō*), a play on words, a pun.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2225 Summe of hem to iew-de-dame; & summe to tablere. 1749 LADY LUXBOROUGH *Lett. to Shenstone* 29 Nov., It consists .. of puns (or as the French properly call it, *Jeu de mots*) upon his name. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvii, 'I have heard your Grace indulge in the *jeu de mots*', answered the attendant. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 July 3/2 Of course, many *jeux de mots*—as distinguished from *jeux d'esprits*—would be sacrificed.

b. **Jeu d'esprit** (*ʒö* dɛspri): a play or playful action in which some cleverness is displayed; now usually, a play of wit in literary composition; a witty or humorous trifle.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 305 ₱ 16 Whether any such Relaxations of Morality, such little *jeux d'esprit*, ought not to be allowed in this intended Seminary of Politicians. 1798 (*title*) The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797, being an Impartial Selection of the most exquisite Essays and *Jeux d'Esprits* .. that appear in the Newspapers. 1855 KINGSLEY *Heroes* Pref. 21 The few scholars who may happen to read this hasty *jeu d'esprit*. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 849 Recollections of the *jeux d'esprit* and audacious onslaughts which made the guerilla warfare of the Fourth Party .. as little acceptable to the leaders of the Tory Opposition .. as it was to Mr. Gladstone.

Jeuk, obs. form of JOUK *v. Sc.*

Jeupardy, -partie, obs. forms of JEOPARDY.

Jeuse, obs. form of JUICE.

Jevel(l, Sc. f. JAVEL[1], *Obs.* **Jevellour,** obs. Sc. f. JAILER. **Jevilling,** obs. Sc. f. JAVELIN.

Jew (dʒū), *sb.* Forms: *Sing.* 3 Gyu, 4 Giu, Gyw, Iu, Iuu, Iuw(e, Ieu, Ieuu, Ieuȝ, 4–5 Iwe, 4 (6 *Sc.*) Iow, 4–7 Iewe, 5 Ieue, 5–6 Iue, (Ive), 4–7 Iew, 7– Jew. *Plur.* 2 Giwis, 3 Giws, Gius, Gyu(e)s, 3–4 Gywes, Giwes, Geus, 4 Iuu(e)s, Iuwis, Iow(e)s, Ioues, Iewis, -ys, -us, 4–5 Iuwes, 4–6 Iues, 4–7 Iewes, 5 Iuys, 6 *Sc.* Iowis, Iouis, 4–7 Iews, 7– Jews; *β.* 4 Iuen. [ME. a. OF. *giu, gyu, giue*, earlier *juieu, juiu, jueu*:—L. *iūdæum* (nom. *-us*) Jew (cf. F. *dieu, ebreu*:—L. *deum, hebræum*); in later F. *juif*, fem. *juive*. L. *iūdæus* was a. Gr. Ἰουδαῖ-ος, f. Aramaic יהודאי *y'hūdāi*, corresp. to Heb. יהודי *y'hūdī* Jew, f. יהודה *y'hūdāh* Judah, name of a Hebrew patriarch and the tribe descended from him. (The OE. equivalent was *Iudeas* Jews, Early ME. *Iudeow, Iudew*: see JUDEW.)]

1. A person of Hebrew race; an Israelite.

Orig. a Hebrew of the kingdom of Judah, as opposed to those of the ten tribes of Israel; later, any Israelite who adhered to the worship of Jehovah as conducted at Jerusalem. Applied comparatively rarely to the ancient nation before the exile (cf. HEBREW A. 1), but the commonest name for contemporary or modern representatives of the race; almost always connoting their religion and other characteristics which distinguish them from the people among whom they live, and thus often opposed to *Christian*, and (esp. in early use) expressing a more or less opprobrious sense.

c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 351 in *O.E. Misc.* 47 Pilates hym onswerede, am ich Gyv þenne? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3944 (Cott.) O sinnu etes neuer Iuu [*v.rr.* ieuu, iew]. *Ibid.* 11072 (Cott.) It halus bath Iu and sarzine. *c* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* (Percy Soc.) 100 Ich hoȝde me vilore then a Gyw [*rimes* bowe, trowe, now]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 4532 (Trin.) Peryone a iewes childe we fonde. *Ibid.* 18579 (Trin.) And namely leue herof no iwe For al þus dud þei wip ihesu. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 385 Charles Grossus was i-poysoned of a Iewe [*v.r.* Iuw]. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 2 Pat was a Ieu3 ientil, and Ioachin he hiht. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 266/2 Ive, *judeus.* 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Jue a man of jurye, *jvif.* 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 173 Mair nor in Jurie dois the Jow. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 61 What is the reason? I am a Iewe; Hath not a Iew eyes? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 52 His mother a Iew both by birth and religion. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, She shall have a skin like a mummy, and the beard of a Jew. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 77 You forget Lady Lilac's as rich as a Jew.

plural. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 Alswa hefden þe giwis heore sinagoge. *c* 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O.E. Misc.* 26 Hi .. askede wer was se king of gyus þet was i-bore. *Ibid.*, King of geus. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 142 O þe Iuus [*v.rr.* iewes] and moyses. *Ibid.* 19129 (Gött.) Þar badd þai iuen suld þaim ȝeme. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 5 Þe iowes sloghe crist. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 53 Þat he schulde doo þe Iewes [*v.r.* Iuwes] out of Engelond. 1482 CAXTON *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) IV. 369 Þe Iuwes accused Pilatus to Tiberius. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 30 Ve prech Iesu Christ crucifeit, sclander to the Iowis and folie to the gentils. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* (Coll. Good Friday), Haue mercy upon all Iewes, Turkes, Infidels, and heretikes. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xvi. 6 At that time Rezin king of Syria..draue the Iews from Elath. 1619 SANDERSON *Twelve Serm.* (1632) 2 In Rome there lived in the Apostles times many Iewes. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xv, The same .. abhorrence for idolatry which had distinguished the Jews from the other nations of the ancient world.

gen. plur. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Uorto acwiten ut his leofmon of Giwene honden. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Ant þoledest pinen ant passiun þurh giwes read on rode. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4532 (Cott.) Þar in a luen child [*Trin.* iewes childe] we fand. *c* 1300 *Ibid.* 19289 (Edin.) Þe iuwin folc felune. *Ibid.* 21696 (Edin.) Mang þe Iuwis lede. *c* 1350 *Childh. Jesus* 616 (Mätz.) Giwene children feole .. Him siweden. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* III. iii. 291 If Cristen preestis weren Iewen preestis. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 150 In the Kings Seraglio, the Sultana's are permitted to employ divers Jewes-women about their ordinary occasions.

b. *Jew's eye*: proverbial expression for something valued highly.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 85 A souerain Rule, as deare as a Iewes eye. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. v. 43 There will come a Christian by, Will be worth a Iewes eye. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* ii, Although the journey..would cost twice the value of a gold seal, yet, that in the end it might be worth a Jew's eye. 1844 WILLIS *Lady Jane* I. 212 From dome to floor, Hung pictures .. Each 'worth a Jew's eye'.

2. *transf.* As a name of opprobrium or reprobation; *spec.* applied to a grasping or extortionate money-lender or usurer; or a trader who drives hard bargains or deals craftily.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* V. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 77 If the sunne of thy beauty doe not white me like a shippards holland, I am a Iewe to my Creator. 1700 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Deut.* xxviii. 37 Better we cannot express the most cut-throat dealing, than thus, You use me like a Jew. 1830 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 16 May, Jacob is a regular Jew, and practises all sorts of tricks and wiles. 1844 D. KING *Ruling Eldership* II. i, It is undesirable .. that he pass in the commercial circle for what is there termed a Jew.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* or as *adj.* That is a Jew, Jewish, as *Jew boy, butcher, pedlar, physician, trooper*; of or relating to Jews, as *Jew bill, hatred, toll.* b. objective, similative, etc., as *Jew-drowning, -hater, Jew-dear*, adj.; *Jew-like* adj. and adv., *-looking* adj.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. x. (1793) 375 Very high debates about the time of the famous *Jew-bill; which enables all Jews to prefer bills of naturalization in parliament, without receiving the sacrament. 1849 W. S. MAYO *Kaloolah* (1887) p. viii, Oil, garlic, salt fish, and *Jew brandy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 213 Thus you see the *Jew-butcher had need be no botcher, but halfe a Physitian in Anatomizing. 1755 J. SHEBBEARE *Lydia* (1769) I. 274 [He] must have had this *jew-craft among his reasons for endeavouring to naturalize the Jews. 1899 A. WHITE *Modern Jew* 122 There are many instances of the drollery of *Jew-drowning in the annals of monkish historians. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 2/2 The nature of the wounds roused amongst the *Jew-haters the old story of the blood sacrifice. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 807 Outside Russia, *Jew hatred is a matter with which Governments have no direct concern. 1808 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XIII. 172 Through the means of a *jew-like commerce with the revolted slaves. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 20 Apr. Let it, I was cheapening a pair of spectacles with a *Jew-pedlar. 1731 *Gent. Mag.* I. 403 Dr. Bass, a noted *Jew Physician in St. Mary Axe. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 84 And crucify his Saviour worse Than those *Jew-Troopers, that threw out, When they were raffling for his coat.

c. Special Combs.: Jew-bail, insufficient bail, 'straw-bail'; Jew-baiting *sb.* [= Ger. *Judenhetze*], systematic harrying or persecution of Jews; so Jew-bait *v. nonce-wd.*, Jew-baiter, Jew-baiting *a.*; Jew-bush, a euphorbiaceous plant of the genus *Pedilanthus*; Jew-cart (see quot.); Jew-lizard, a large Australian lizard, *Amphibolurus barbatus*.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Jew Bail. 1797* MARY ROBINSON *Walsingham* IV. 283 He .. did the deep ones with Jew-bail, till they were up to the trick. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 700/2 [He] is always going about Jew-baiting and to *Jew-bait with pen or sword. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Nov. 3/1 [They] are now in full possession of the case of the German *jew-baiters against the Jews. 1883 *Evening Post* (N.Y.) 21 Apr., The *Jew-baiting in Germany; the bloody persecutions in Russia. 1898 *Nat. Review* Aug. 807 In the Empire of the Tsar .. Jew-baiting is a matter of high State policy. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 105 The *Jew Bush, or Milk plant. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xviii, Then we have what we call *Jew Carts, always ready to take [stolen] goods inland, where they will not be looked after. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* iii. 89 A small Chlamydophorus (*Jew lizard of the Hunter [River]) was also seen. *a* 1884 J. SERVICE *Thir Notandums* (1890) 205 From beneath a log the green Jew-lizard, or the iguana peeps.

d. Genitival Combs.: **Jews' apple**, a name for the Egg-plant or its fruit; **Jews' frankincense**, a plant of the genus *Styrax*, or the resin obtained from it (storax or benzoin); **Jews' houses**, name given to the remains of ancient tin-smelting furnaces in Cornwall; †**Jew's letter**, a text inscribed in Hebrew upon a phylactery, regarded as the outward symbol or badge of a Jew; †**Jews' lime**, a synonym of *Jews' slime* (see below); **Jews' mallow**, a name for *Corchorus olitorius* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), one of the plants from which the fibre called jute is obtained, used as a pot-herb in Egypt, Syria, and other countries; †**Jews' money**, a popular name for ancient Roman coins found in some parts of England; **Jews' myrtle**, a name for Butcher's Broom, and for a variety of the common Myrtle; **Jews' pitch**, †**Jews' slime**, names for asphalt or bitumen (cf. Gen. xi. 3); **Jews' thorn** = *Christ's thorn* (see CHRIST 5); **Jews' tin**, name for lumps of tin found in ancient smelting-furnaces (*Jews' houses*) in Cornwall.

1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Solanum esculentum*, *Jew's-Apple, Mad-Apple. .. *S. Melongena*, .. Egg-plant, Jew's-Apple. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 315 *Jew's Frankincense, *Styrax*. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 162 In the reign of King John, the mines [were] principally in the hands of the Jews. .remains of furnaces, called *Jews' houses, have been discovered, and small blocks of tin, known as Jews' tin, have..been found in the mining localities. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 32 *Iewes letter scrible scrable ouer the Copurtenaunce of a mans countenaunce. 1598 FLORIO *Worlde of Wordes* To Rdr. A vj, A fouler blot then a Iewes letter.. in the foreheads of Cælius and Curio. 1731–3 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s.v. *Corchorus*, **Jews Mallow*, .. sown in great Plenty about Aleppo as a Pot-herb, the Jews boiling the Leaves of this Plant to eat with their Meat. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W. Afr.* 289 'Jews' Mallow' or 'Jute' (*Corchorus olitorius*, L.)—Annual. This is one of the species that affords the well-known fibre of commerce called 'Jute'. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. xxiv. (1877) I. 360 Some peeces or other are dailie taken vp, which they call Borow pence, Dwarfs monie .. *Iewes monie, and by other foolish names not woorthie to be remembred. 1856 *N. & Q.* Ser. II. I. 432/2 In some parts of Kent it [*Ruscus aculeatus*] is called "*Jews' Myrtle*"; and it is the popular belief, that the crown of thorns..was composed of its branches. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 40 Asphaltum, *Jew's pitch. 1816 TINGRY *Varnisher's Guide* (ed. 2) 1 Asphaltum .. issues in a liquid form from the bottom of the lake Asphaltis in Judæa; and hence the name of Jew's pitch. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 188 *Iewes lime drunk in water..prescribed for a remedy of this euill. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* x. § 104 Salt-peter, brimstone, Jew's slime, patrol, bole-armoniak,.. are called mineral juyces. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* Index, *Iewes thorne, that is Christs thorne. [III. xxvi. 1153 This shrubbie thorne *Paliurus* was the thorne wherewith they crowned our Sauiour Christ.] 1851 *Jews' tin [see *Jews' house*].

Jew, *v. colloq.* [f. JEW *sb.* (sense 2).] *trans.* To cheat or overreach, in the way attributed to Jewish traders or usurers. Hence **Jew-ing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1845 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bro. Birchington* lxv, Is it that way you'd Jew one? 1847 W. IRVING *Let.* 30 Apr. in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 19 Some mode of screwing and jewing the world out of more interest than one's money is entitled to. 1854 D. G. ROSSETTI in Rossetti *Ruskin, Rossetti*, etc. (1899) 15 But as to his doings And jawings and jewings, William brought me the news. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 He'd take care he didn't 'Jew' him again.

Jewdom (dʒi·ūdəm). *rare.* [f. JEW *sb.* + -DOM, after *Christendom*.] The Jewish world or community; the religious system of the Jews.

1869 BARING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1878) I. x. 202 The existence of the Jews as a nation was annihilated, but Jewdom survives to this day. 1881 EMERSON in *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 89 Coupled .. with the utmost impatience of Christendom and Jewdom and all existing presentments of the good old story. 1891 *Field* 14 Feb. 241/2 On the glass ..are nine figures for Jewdom, Heathendom, and Christendom, three .. heroes for each.

Jewel (dʒi·ūël), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–6 iuel, -e, 4 iuwele, 4–5 -el(l, iuell(e, (ieueal), 5 iuall, iwell, (yewel), 5–6 *pl.* iuelx, 6 *Sc.* iwale. β. 4–5 iowel, 4–6 iowell(e, 5 -aile, (yowele), 6 ioell, *Sc.* iowalle. γ. 3 gywel, 4 gewel, 5 -elle; 4 iywel, iewile, 4–5 iewele, (5 iewle), 4–6 -elle, 5–7 -ell, 4–7 iewel, 7– jewel. δ. 4 ioyel, *pl.* ioiax, ioyaus, 5 *pl.* ioyaulx, 6 ioyelle, (ioywell). [a. AF. *juel, jeual*, = OF. *joel* (nom. sing. and obj. pl. *joeaus, joiaus*), 12th c. in Hatz.-Darm., 13–14th c. *jouel*, 14–15th c. *joiel, joiau*, mod.F. *joyau*: cf. Pr. *joell, joyel*, Cat. *joyell*, Sp. *joyel*, It. *gioiello*; all app. from Fr.

The etymology of the Fr. word is still a matter of dispute; some see in it a deriv. of L. *gaudium* (quasi **gaudiellum*), whence F. *joie*, joy; others of L. *jocāre*, whence F. *jouer* to play, or of the cognate *jocus*, F. *jeu* play, through a deriv. *jocāle*. Cf. also JUBLET. The med.L. was (13th c.) *jocāle*, pl. *jocālia*. See Diez, Littré, Schéler, Hatz.-Darm., Koerting *Lat. Rom. Wbch.* s.v. *jocālis*.]

1. An article of value used for adornment, chiefly of the person; a costly ornament, *esp.* one made of gold, silver, or precious stones. *Obs.* in *gen.* sense; now restricted to a small ornament containing a precious stone or stones, worn for personal adornment (cf. sense 2): see also b.

α. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1110 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 138 Noble ȝiftes and oþur Iueles. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 154 Richard .. gaf him a faire Iuelle, þe gode suerd Caliburne. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 151 Barouns and Burgeis heo bringeþ to serwe, Heo buggeþ with heore Iuweles. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 312 Of gold he leide Sommes grete And of jeueals a strong beyete. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 877 Well ryche and reall .. Wyth many a juall. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 32 For no sight of iuelx and riches of cheynes of golde or nouches. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 79 b, Garnished with precious stones and decked with Iuelx bothe radiant and pleasant. *Ibid., Hen. VIII* 209 Diverse precious Iuelles and greate horses. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 b, An hat set with golde, pearle, and precious Iwels.

β. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 152 A noþer iowelle fairer & worþi. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Nycholas* 499 Of oure Iowelys als tak ȝe, & berys hyme. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 Full of gold and of iowailes and precious stanes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 Iowel, or iuelle, *locale*. 1502 *Will of Myrfyn* (Somerset Ho.), My basyn of siluer there to remayne for euer as a Iowell to be occupied at the high awter. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 278 The Croce of Halyrudhouse, and vthir iowellis. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 37 Thairfoir that hauld and worthie house of stone He gaif to the with Iowallis mony one.

γ. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10460 þe king offrede him a marc, & anoþer gywel þer to. *c* 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 1118 Noble ȝiftes and gewels. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. III. 50 ȝyvyng of jewelis to bigge chirchis. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1368 Gemys ne gewellis, ne no ioly vesself. 14.. *Lat.-Eng. Vocab.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/30 *locale*, a iewel. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 125 To haue fayre horsses and riche gownes, and other Iewles. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 194 Piers of Gavestone .. had at the last the guydyng of all the kinges Iewelles and treasure. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 228 Heere, weare this Iewell for me, tis my picture. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 767 Attire of Beares skins, hanged with Beares pawes, the head of a Wolfe, and such like iewells. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iii. § 2 A Iewell (sometimes taken for a single precious stone) is properly a collective of many, orderly set together to their best advantage. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 37 *note*, King Alfred's jewel, found at Athelney in Somersetshire, .. I call it a jewel, because it seems to have been used as jewels were afterwards, appendent to ribbands.

δ. 1340 *Ayenb.* 118 He hise louep mid al his herte, and hire brengþ of his ioiax. *Ibid.* 216 Ich hatie þe toknen of prede and þe blisse of agrayþinges and of ioyaus. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 15 He dyd doo sette these thre ioyaulx or Iewels in the baners. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Eliz. of York* (1830) 44 Wayting upon the Quenes joyelles.

b. An ornament worn as the badge of an Order of honour, or as a mark of distinction or honour.

1672 [see GEORGE 3]. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 201/2 The jewel of the order [Teutonic Order] consists of a black and white cross, surmounted by a helmet with three feathers. 1894 S. L. YEATS *Honour of Savelli* ix, My cross of St. Lazare... I sat staring at the jewel and at the diamonds on it.

2. A precious stone, a gem; *esp.* one worn as an ornament. (The prevailing modern sense: in early use often difficult to separate from sense 1.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 161 Ile giue thee fairies to attend on thee, And they shall fetch thee Iewels from the deepe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. viii. 6 Amongst the rest a iewell rich he found That was a Ruby of right perfect hew. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. iv. 56 Thou art left Martius, A Carbuncle intire, as big as thou art, Weare not so rich a Iewell. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 214 A Ring of pure gold, without any Iewell in it. 1655 [see 1 γ]. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., According to the common estimation of jewels .. her whole dress must be worth above a hundred thousand pounds sterling. *a* 1861 MRS. BROWNING *King's Gift* ii, That necklace of jewels from Turin.

fig. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii 267 A foyle, wherein thou art to set The precious Iewell of thy home returne. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 186 One of the proudest jewels in his continental coronet.

b. *Watch-making.* A precious stone, usually a ruby, used for a pivot-hole, on account of its hardness and resistance to wear.

1825 [see *jewel-hole* in 5]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1213 The balance jewel always has an end-stone, or cap, the balance running on the end of its pivot in order that it may have the utmost freedom. .. Rubies are used as jewels in good watches .. but cheaper stones, such as crystals, garnets, etc., and even glass of hard quality, are often used.

c. Applied to an imitation, in glass or enamel, of a real gem; as those worn on women's dresses in the end of the 19th c.; also, an ornamental boss of glass in a stained-glass window.

1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 255/1 Mosaic glass has rapidly improved in the past century. .. The 'jewels' cut from pieces of a rich colored glass add effectively to the brilliancy of recent designs. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 2/2 Can such a display be anything but vulgar? Its sole redeeming point is that the 'jewels' do not even pretend to be real. 1897 *Ibid.* 14 Dec. 8/7 Some of the newest evening bodices have a shaped piece of guipure laid on the front, and often glittering with inexpensive 'jewels'.

3. *fig.* Applied to a thing or person of great worth, or highly prized; a 'treasure', 'gem'.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 278 A Iuel to me þen watz þys geste, & Iuelez wern hyr gentyl sawez. 1340 *Ayenb.* 156 Þet is þe vifte ioyel and þe vifte stape. *a* 1450 *Mankind* (Brandl) 426 ȝe xall not choppe my Iewellys [= my privyte (cf. 414)] and I may. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E. E. T. S.) 39, I wolde not commytt my best beloued ioywell and treasure [sheep] vnto the, vnlesse thowe loue me hartely. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 9 b, Learning is a iewel my maisters, make much of it. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. ii. 213 Vnlesse Experience be a Iewell, that I haue purchased at an infinite rate. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* IV. i, Oh, 'tis a jewel of a husband. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 620/2, I commend it as a Jewel, to sweeten their Milk and Pap withal. 1762 FOOTE *Orators* II. Wks. 1799 I. 217 Oh, my jewel, I know him well enough. 1858 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 387 She is quite a jewel of a servant. 1872 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxi. 1 O thou of islands jewel and of half-islands, Fair Sirmio.

†4. *Naut.* A heavy ring, sometimes weighted, used to press together the two parts of a cable or rope which is laid round an article and then rove through the ring. Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.* 82 *Jewel*, Made not unlike the Ring of an Anchor, and of Substance, that its Weight may carry it down, to purchase anything that is heavy under Water, when two parts of a Cable or Rope are put through it..and as they heave, the Jewel slides down, jams the Bite, so as that it may not slip off the Purchase the Rope is about. 1755 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 29 Then a jewel, well parcelled with about an hundredweight of stones together with a messenger or jewel-rope, was let over the hawser, and run down, in order to jam the sweep.

5. *Comb.* a. *appositive*, as *jewel-bud, -fire, -stone.* b. *attrib.* Of or for jewels, as *jewel-box, -case, -casket, -coffer, -hunger, -merchant, -mine, -tint.* c. instrumental, similative, etc., as *jewel-coloured, -enshrined, -gleaming, -headed, -like, -loving, -proof, -studded* adjs. d. Special Combs.: †**jewel-darling** *a.*, as dear or highly prized as a jewel; **jewel-hole** (*Watch-making*), a hole drilled in a jewel for a pivot; **jewel-office** = JEWEL-HOUSE; **jewel-setter**, an instrument for setting a jewel; **jewel-stand**, a small stand for the toilet-table for placing jewels on or in; **jewel-weed**, the plants *Impatiens fulva* and *I. pallida* of N. America, 'from the earring-like shape of the flowers, and the silver sheen of the under surface of the leaf in water' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1831 *Society* I. 169 Her ladyship's *jewel-box, which was ostentatiously produced, was exhibited. 1845 G. MURRAY *Islaford* 56 Every *jewel-bud shone like a star. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Beauty* Wks. (Bohn) II. 439, I did not know you were a *jewel-case. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 368 This jewel-case Mary had given Dick on his birthday. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 602 The first that euer was known to haue any such at Rome, was Scaurus, .. vntill Pompeius the Great met with the *jewel-casket of K. Mithridates. *a* 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems, Child reading the Bible*, Where *jewel-colour'd pebbles lay Beneath the shallow tide. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 173 Man stakes his *Jewell-darling soule. 1899 E. PEACOCK in *Month* May 541 The *jewel-enshrined miniature. 1848 LD. TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) I. 275 *Jewel-fires in the waves from the oar, which Cornish people call 'bryming'. *a* 1868 A. I. MENKEN *Infelicia* (1883) 48 The poorest worm would be a *jewel-headed snake if she could. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 508 The *jewel-hole should be as shallow as possible, so as not to endanger cutting the pivot. *a* 1585 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 248 Her heart held it, as so *jewel-like a treasure that it would scarce trust her owne lippes withall. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* V. i. 111 Her eyes as jewel-like, And cased as richly. 1859 LANG *Wand. India* 70 A band of robbers attacked the *jewel-merchant. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 84* One of the Masters of the *Jewel-Office belonging to the Czar of Muscovy. 1739 LADY HARTFORD *Corr.* (1805) I. 51 On Saturday my lord Townshend gave up the jewel-office. 1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subject* III. ii, An honest mind I hope, 'tis petticoat proof, Chain proof, and *jewel-proof; I know 'tis gold proof. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 166 Beauty complete With gold and pearl and *jewel-stone. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Impatiens fulva*, Spotted *Jewel-weed.

Jewel, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with jewels.

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* IV. i, You are as well jewell'd as any of them; your ruff and linen about you is much more pure than theirs. 1853 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 151 Some few of the high Court ladies were well jewelled also.

b. *Watch-making.* To fit with jewels for the pivot-holes (JEWEL *sb.* 2 b). Usually in *pa. pple.*

1804 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 204 *margin*, Jewelling the holes of timekeepers is injurious. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xiii, A gold hunting watch,..jewelled in four holes. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1266 An eight-day watch,..3 holes jewelled in rubies. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vi. (1883) 112 If a watch tells us the hour and minute, we can be content..though it is not enamelled nor jewelled.

2. *fig.* To bedeck as with jewels; to begem.

1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 44 The cut flowers, too, .. are here, jewelling wooden boards, and making humble wicker-baskets, iridescent. 1897 B. HARRADEN *Hilda Strafford* i. 18 That tender rosy tint .. jewelled the mountains and the stones.

Jewel, dial. variant of JOWEL, of a bridge.

Jew'el-block. *Naut.* [perh. a sailors' fanciful appellation.] The name given to each of two small blocks suspended at the extremities of the main and fore-topsail yards, through which the halyards of the studding-sails are passed.

1769-89 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* s.v., The haliards, by which those studding-sails are hoisted, are accordingly passed through the jewel-blocks. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 19 Jewel blocks are not on royal yards, unless royal studding sails are used.

Jew'el-house. A house, building, or chamber in which jewels are kept; a treasury. Now *rare*.

b. *spec.* The room in the Tower of London in which the crown jewels are kept; the jewel-office.

1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iowell house. 1546-7 *Acts Privy Council Eng.* 14 Mar., iiij[xx] ounzes of demi souveraine gold deliverde to R. D. and J. A. Yeomen of the Jewelhowse. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxi. 1 Called Gazophylacium, that is to saie, the Iewelhouse or sextrie, or treasourie in the whiche the Iewels of the temple wer kept. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, IV. i. 111 The King ha's made him Master o' th' Iewell House. *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* v. Wks. 1873 III. 549, I have heard of them that robb'd my brothers Jewel-house. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Master of the Jewel-House*, .. has Charge of all Plate us'd for the King or Queen's Table, or by any great Officer attending the Court; as also of all Plate in the Tower of London, of Chains, loose Jewels, etc. 1815 T. THOMSON (*title*) Collection of Inventories and other Records of the Royal Wardrobe and Jewelhouse.

c. *fig.* A repository of 'treasures'.

1594 PLAT (*title*) Iewell House of Art and Nature.

Jewelled, -eled (dʒ[1]ū·ĕld), *a.* [f. JEWEL *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Set or adorned with jewels; *spec.* of a watch (JEWEL *v.* 1 b); also of pottery (JEWELLING 3).

a 1601 ? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* II. 129 More soft and cleere Then is the jewell'd tip of Venus eare. 1742 COLLINS *Ecl.* iii. 65 On Persia's jewell'd throne. 1804 *Nicholson's Jrnl.* VII. 204 So far from jewelled holes being advantageous in Clockwork, they are absolutely injurious. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xiii, The gemmed ring and jewelled mitre had become secular spoils. 1899 T. M. ELLIS *Three Cat's-Eye Rings* ii. 43 The..corridors were glittering with jewelled women.

2. *fig.* Glistening like or as with jewels.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 312 Jewell'd sands Took silently their foot-prints. 1884 *E'ham Weekly Post* 20 Sept. 1/4, I do not like the coloured, almost jewelled, effect of the oxides of different metals used in the construction of this screen. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 22 The blue of her eyes was scintillant and jewelled.

Jeweller, -eler (dʒ[1]ū·ĕlə). Forms: 4 iuweler, 4-5 iueler, -e, -our, 4-7 iueller(e, 5 iouelere, iowel(l)er, iewellere, 6 iuellere, -ar, 6-9 jeweler, 6-jeweller. [a. AF. *jueler* = OF. *juelier* (1438 in Godef.), f. *juel*: in mod.F. *joaillier*.]

An artist who works in precious stones, etc.; a maker of jewels; a dealer in jewels or jewellery.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 264 If þou were a gentyl Iueler. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xxiv. 1 Jeconye, the sone of Joachym, .. and the smyth, and his iueler [1388 goldsmith]. *c* 1440 LYDG. *Secrees* 554, I was nevir noon expert Ioweler. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Juellar, *lapidaire*. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 297 The Ieweller that owes the Ring is sent for. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. III. xv. (1651) 139 A most expert Jueller, and an exquisite Philosopher. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar., It is for jewellers to compute the value of these things. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 114 The jeweller saw that it had an Arabic inscription, and was of the purest gold.

Jewellery, jewelry (dʒ[1]ū·ĕlri, dʒ[1]ū·ĕlәri). Forms: 4 iuelrye, 5 *Sc.* iowalre; 8- jewellery, jewelry. [ME. a. OF. *juelerye* (1434 in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *joel, juel*: see JEWEL and -ERY. In mod.Eng. app. two new formations, from JEWELLER (cf. mod.F. *joaillerie* from *joaillier* jeweller), and from JEWEL: see -ERY and -RY. Not in Johnson or Todd.]

Jewellers' work; gems or ornaments made or sold by jewellers; esp. precious stones in mountings; jewels collectively, or as a form of adornment.

In commercial use commonly spelt *jewellery*; the form *jewelry* is more rhetorical and poetic, and unassociated with the jeweller. But the pronunciation with three syllables is usual even with the former spelling.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1309 Bot þe ioy of þe iuelrye so gentyle & ryche, When hit watz schewed hym so schene, scharp watz his wonder. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 615 The jowalre, as it was thiddir led, Palzonis and all thai leiffit quhen thai fled. 1786 BURKE *Charges W. Hastings* IV. xlviii, Even jewellery and goods she finds..lose their value the moment it is known they come from her. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderic* xviii, The proud array Of ermines, aureate vests, and jewelry. 1828 WEBSTER, *Jewelry*. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 58 Jacinth-work Of subtlest jewellery. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 336 The most delicate steel jewellery has displaced ornaments in wood or brass.

fig. 1817 COLERIDGE *Alice du Clos* 69 Smit by the sun the mist in glee Dissolves to lightsome jewelry—Each blossom hath its gem! 1885-6 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxl. Introd., Few short psalms are so rich in the jewelry of precious faith. 1898 DAVIDSON *Last Ballad*, And brimming stars hung from the sky Low down, and spilt their jewellery.

Jewelless (dʒ[1]ū·ĕllĕs), *a.* [f. JEWEL *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of jewels; not jewelled.

1855 EMMELINE LOTT *Governess in Egypt* I. 157 The Prince ..took hold of her right hand, which was jewelless, as also were her ears.

Jewelling, jeweling (dʒ[1]ū·ĕlin). [f. JEWEL *sb.* or *v.* + -ING [1].]

1. The action or art of working in, or adorning something with, jewels. Also *attrib.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. vii. 31 He taught to make womens ornaments, and how to looke faire, and Iewelling. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 34 Rodulfus the Emperor gave his mind to Jewelling. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 43. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1283 Engraving, chasing in relief, jewelling, and enamel painting.

2. *Watch-making.* The employment of jewels for the pivot-holes in a watch; also *concr.*

1804 [see JEWEL *v.* 1 b]. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 102 Facio .. introduced watch jewelling (Patent No. 371, May 1704). 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 21 May 6/2 A watch selling at £3 has no extra jewelling .. there are grades from 'plain jewelled' up to 5½ pairs of extra jewels.

3. *Pottery.* Decoration with small bosses of translucent glaze, or with rounded projections of the body covered with glaze, as some kinds of porcelain.

4. *concr.* A trimming on a dress consisting of (real, or commonly, imitation) jewels.

1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 A most lovely tea-gown .. in white satin set into a yoke of turquoise jewelling. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 6/3 If the jewelling were garnet and jet commingled, the effect would be very good.

Jewelly, -ely (dʒ[1]ū·ĕli), *a.* [f. JEWEL *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Abounding in, adorned with, or wearing jewels. Also *fig.*

1765 JOHN BROWN *Chr. Jrnl.* (1814) 137 The splendid wealth of the jewelly tribe. 1862 M. B. EDWARDS *John & I*, xxxix. (1876) 290 Glimpses..of jewelly orchards and vineyards. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. ix. 157 Jewelly Tom was idling away time.

2. Resembling a jewel, jewel-like; having the brilliancy of a jewel. Also *fig.*

1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 26 This incident .. I look back upon..as a jewelly parenthesis of pathetic happiness. 1880 M. B. EDWARDS *Forestalled* I. i. vi. 90 The little town was garlanded with fiery cressets and stars of jewelly light and lustre. 1885 C. MONKHOUSE in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 471/1 Walls..lit with jewelly glass.

Jewelry: see JEWELLERY.

Jewes, -esse, var. JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Jewess (dʒ[1]ū·ĕs). Forms: 4 Iuwesse, Iuesse, 4-7 Iewesse, (6 Iewes, -as), 7- Jewess. [f. JEW *sb.* + -ESS: cf. OF. *Juise* (Godefroy).] A female Jew; a Jewish woman.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 1 Timothe, the sone of a Jewesse cristen. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 41 For gentrise and Ioye of þat Iuwesse. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxiv. 24 Felix and his wyfe Drusilla which was a iewes [1534 Iewas, 1539 CRANMER Iewesse, 1611 Iew]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 214 *note*, For the Virgin Mary, say they, wore the Ring on her middle finger, and therefore all Iewesses refuse that, and use the forefinger. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv, The Jewess Rebecca awaited her fate. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xvii, I am English-born. But I am a Jewess.

Jew'-fish. [app. f. JEW *sb.* + FISH: as to origin of name, see quot. 1697.] A name given to various fishes, chiefly of the family *Serranidæ*.

Among these are *Promicrops guasa*, *Epinephelus nigritus*, *Megalops atlanticus*, and *Paralichthys dentatus*, of the Atlantic coast of U.S.; *Stereolepis gigas* of the Californian coast; *Polyprion americanus* or *P. couchi* of Madeira; and *Sciæna antarctica* and *Glaucosoma hebraicum* of Australia. (*Cent. Dict.* and Morris *Austral Eng.*)

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 249 The Jew-fish is a very good Fish, and I judge so called by the English, because it hath Scales and Fins, therefore a clean Fish, according to the Levitical Law. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* III. 608 Can Europe's seas .. Aught so delicious as the Jew-fish show? 1775 ROMANS *Florida* App. 20 Jew-fish are very abundant both within and without the river. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl. Austral.* ii. 40 The water holes abounded with jew-fish and eels. 1883 E. M. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 16 (Fish. Exh. Publ.) The most important of this family is the Jew-fish (*Sciæna antarctica*), which attains to a large size, exceeding 5 feet in length. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 13 Apr. 2/3 The largest jewfish ever caught on the Gulf coast .. weighed 348 pounds, was 6 feet in length and 8 feet in circumference just back of the gills.

Jewge, obs. form of JUDGE.

† **Jew'head.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 Iuhede. [f. JEW *sb.* + *-hede*, -HEAD.] The condition or profession of a Jew; Judaism.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4248 Men war þar o sarzin lede, And Ioseph held ai his Iuhede.

Jewhood (dʒ[1]ū·hud). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -HOOD.] = prec.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* II. iii. (1872) 110 Abstruse vague speculations..about Will, Morals, Jonathan Edwards, Jewhood, Manhood.

Jewing (dʒ[1]ū·in). [From a supposed resemblance to the hooked nose of a Jew: see -ING [1].] Name for the caruncles or wattles at the base of the beak in some varieties of domestic pigeon.

1886 *Century Mag.* May 104 The jewing [in the barb pigeon] is three small knobs of cere in the middle of the lower mandible, and each side of the gape of the mouth.

Jewis, -ise, variant of JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Jewish (dʒ[1]ū·iʃ), *a.* [f. JEW *sb.* + -ISH. The OE. equivalent was *Iudeisc*, early ME. *Judewish*.]

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, the Jews; Israelitish, Hebrew.

a 1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Joye* (1546) 81 b, This scismatyke iewish Hieroboam. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Col.* ii. 16 In obseruyng of dayes, and in other Iewyshe rules. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Tit.* i. 14 Not attending to Iewish fables [WYCLIF fables of iewis; TINDALE, etc. iewes fables]. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 113 You..spet vpon my Iewish Gaberdine. 1829 MILMAN *Hist. Jews* II. 85 The Jewish Exodus, or deliverance from Egypt. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. v, A Jewish Medical School seems to have existed at Oxford.

2. *fig.* Chiefly referring to the extortion or overreaching attributed to Jewish money-lenders.

1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VI. (Arb.) 40 Brokers yat shaue poore men by most iewish interest. 1801 BP. OF LINCOLN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 426 Soane's office has offered only 19,000*l*. .. which is a *Jewish* offer. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* III. vi, You ask a Jewish price for it, Mr. Graves.

3. *Comb.*, as *Jewish-looking*.

1874 LISLE CARR *Jud. Gwynne* II. viii. 194 A Jewish-looking gentleman in faultlessly-made clothes.

Jew'ishly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a Jewish manner; after the custom of the Jews; like a Jew.

1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* vii. 37 We maye not Iewishlye doubte whether it be done. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 226 Unchristian Christians, who Iewishly hate the name of a Iew. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 34 Persue and Jewishly sell and betray his Sacred Person.

Jew'ishness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

† 1. The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* iv. 21 Suche of you, as are contented to fall backe to Iewishnes. 1550 BALE *Apol.* 60 Christ will not haue hys pure Gospell myngled with Iewyshnesse. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 322 It sauours of Iewishnesse, rather then Christianity.

2. Jewish quality or character.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 70 An air of Jewishness, or an old-clothesman-like expression. 1899 *Speaker* 10 Feb. 133/2 The Jews of this country..are rapidly losing all their Jewishness.

Jewism (dʒ[1]ū·iz'm). [f. JEW *sb.* + -ISM.]

† 1. The religious system of the Jews; Judaism.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* E iv b, To maintaine therein thopen exercise of Turcisme, arrianisme, iewisme, papisme, anabaptisme, and such monstruous professions. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 357 Superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or Jewism. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Hist. India* 5/1 The channels through which Christianity and Jewism were communicated to the nations of the Indian peninsula.

2. An idiom or characteristic of the Jews. *rare.*

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 617 We search in vain for the remotest inkling of Jewism of any kind. 1884 L. GRONLUND *Co-op. Commw.* ii. 50 'Jewism', to our mind, best expresses that special curse of our age, Speculation.

Jewkry, obs. form of JOUKERY, trickery.

Jewlep, -lip, obs. forms of JULEP.

Jewless (dʒ[1]ū·lĕs), *a. rare.* [f. JEW *sb.* + -LESS.] Destitute of Jews.

1882 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) II. 254 Meanwhile Aberdeen .. abideth altogether Jewless. 1897 *Daily News* 8 Feb. 2/1 It was generally supposed that from 1290 to 1655 this was a Jewless England. Mr. Wolf and Mr. Sydney Lee have, however, proved .. that the Hebrew race was represented in that interval.

Jewling (dʒ[1]ū·lin). *rare.* [f. JEW *sb.* + -LING.] A little or young Jew.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 213 Everie of the yeuthes holdeth a pot in his hand..they wish joy to each other: and the Iewlings presently breake their earthen pots. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 258 The Count .. turned 'the stupid Jewling' out of his house.

† **Jew'ly,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2].] In the manner of a Jew; in the Jewish language.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxxvi. 11 Ne speke thou to vs Iewly [1388 bi the langage of Iewis]. — *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou..lyuest hethenli, and not Iewly [1388 Iewelich].

Jewmew, variant of GEMEW *Obs.*, twin.

Jewry (dʒ[1]ū·ri). Forms: 3-4 Giw-, Gywerie, -ye, 4 Iuery, -ie, 4-5 Iuwery, -ie, Iewery, -ie, -ye, (Iurye, 4-7 Iurie, Iury, 5 Iure, Iwry), 5-6 Iewry(e, (6 *Sc.* Ioure), 6-7 Jewrie, 7- Jewry. [a. AF. *juerie* = OF. *juierie, juerie, jurie* (13th c.), mod.F. *juiverie*: see JEW and -ERY.]

† 1. The land of the Jews, Judea; sometimes extended to the whole of Palestine. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1350 *Harl. MS.* 4196 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LVII. 79 Als custum was in þe Iury. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 89 þis Nabugodonosor..wente into Iuda, þat is þe Iewerie, and took Ierusalem. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/2 Ivrye, where Ivys dwelle [*v.r.* Iwry], *Judea*. 1526 TINDALE *John* vii. 1 Iesus went about in Galile, and wolde not goo about in iewry. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 41 O thow bethleem effrata thow art litil amangis ane thowsand of Ioure. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* lxxvi. 1 In Iewry is God knowne; his name is greate in Israel. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 28 A Childe..to whom Herode of Iewry may do Homage. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 19 It may be considered that Antiochus his title to Jurie is not obnoxious to any particular exception. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. (1807) 97 Drawn from the north to Jewry's hallow'd plains. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 1662 'Tis unconfin'd To Christian land, or Jewry.

attrib. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* I. viii. 4 Parnassus is transform'd to Sion hill, And Iury-palmes her steepe ascents done fill.

2. The district inhabited by Jews in a town or city; the Jews' quarter; the Ghetto. (Hence the *Old Jewry* in London.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

In 1225, *in Giwerie* = in pawn to the Jews: cf. 1386.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 394 Ne telleð me him god feolawe þet leið his wed ine Giwerie uorto acwiten ut his feie? God Almihti leide himsulf uor us ine Giwerie, .. uorto acwiten ut his leofmon of Giwene honden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9920 Per was mani a wilde hine þat..wende in to þe gywerie and

woundede and to drowe. *c*1386 Chaucer *Prioress' T.* 37 Ther was in Asye in a greet Citee Amonges cristene folk a Iewerye Sustened by a lord of that contree For foule vsure and lucre of vileynye. 1598 B. Jonson *Ev. man in Hum.* I. i[i], Hast thou for-sworne all thy friends i' the old Iewrie? 1670–98 Lassels *Voy. Italy* II. 50, I saw on my left hand the great back door of the Jewry; for here the Jews live all together in a corner of the town, and are locked up every night. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 423/1 To assign them a peculiar quarter, as the Israelites were once confined to their Jewry. 1876 Green *Stray Stud.* 336 Here [Oxford] as elsewhere the Jewry was a town within a town.

†3. The Jewish religion, Judaism. *Obs.*

13... *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 346/4 Al his kyn byleued al on þe gywerye. 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* i. 14, I profitide in Iurye aboue many myn euene eeldis. *c*1449 Pecock *Repr.* I. xiii. 69 Conuertid fro Iewry into Cristenhode. 1552 Huloet, Iewrye, *iudaismus.*

4. *The Jewish people, nation, race, or community*; the Jews collectively.

*c*1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 247 Now comes a new pleynt, to destroie þe Juerie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 7 þis word zeterday þet þe iurie clepeþ sabat. *c*1400 *Apol. Lollt.* 100 Wer þer sectis among þe Iury, Phariseis and Esseis, and Saduceis. *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 640 Most gentyll of Iure to me that I fynde. 1641 Jackson *True Evang. T.* 2 This Prophecy hath been contained neither within the limits of Jury nor Christendome. 1893 Zangwill *Childr. Ghetto* Proem, That long cruel night in Jewry which coincides with the Christian Era. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Aug. 7/1 All three parties call upon the judges [in the Dreyfus trial] .. to remember that the real issue 'is between Catholic France and Cosmopolitan Jewry'.

†**Jewse.** *Obs.* App. an erratic form of Joist.

1610 *Engl. Eliza* in *Mirr. for Mag.* 866 Th' iron barres in sunder they did rent, Beate downe the posts, and all the iewses brent.

Jew's-ear. [Erroneous rendering of med.L. *auricula Judæ* Judas's ear; so called from its shape, and from its being frequently found on the elder, on which tree Judas Iscariot was reputed to have hanged himself.]

1. An edible cup-shaped fungus (*Hirneola* or *Exidia Auricula-Judæ*) growing on the roots and trunks of trees, chiefly the elder, and formerly in repute as a medicine; also locally applied to species of *Peziza* (Britten & Holl. 1879).

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) T j b, Take the musherom yᵗ groweth upon an elder tree, called in englyshe Iewes eares. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lxxi. 1233 There groweth oftentimes vpon [elders] a certaine excrescence called *Auricula Iudæ* or Iewes eare. 1634 Heywood & Brome *Witches Lanc.* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 209 All the Sallets are turn'd to Iewes-eares. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* II. vi. 101 Jews eares .. an excrescence about the roots of Elder, and concerneth not the Nation of the Jews, but Judas Iscariot, upon a conceit, he hanged on this tree. 1694 Salmon *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 705/2 Let the Throat be anointed with Oil of Jews-Ears; which is made by boiling the Jews-Ears..in Oyl-Olive till they are crisp, and pressing out the Oyl, and repeating the boiling in like manner with fresh Jews-Ears, to the third time. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. lx. (1737) 245 Sallats, a Hundred Varieties, of Creeses,.. Sives, Rampions, Jew's Ears. 1882 *Garden* 2 Sept. 207/2 There are several tree-growing edibles besides the two just mentioned. Of such is the Jew's ear.

2. Locally applied to the Tomato (Britten & Holl.).

Jews' harp, Jew's-harp. (Also sometimes with small j.) [A variant of Jews' trump, q.v.]

1. A musical instrument of simple construction, consisting of an elastic steel tongue fixed at one end to a small lyre-shaped frame of brass or iron, and bent at the other end at right angles; it is played by holding the frame between the teeth and striking the free end of the metal tongue with the finger, variations of tone being produced by altering the size and shape of the cavity of the mouth. Called also *Jews' trump.*

Double Jews'-harp: one having two tongues.

1595 R. Duddeley in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 576 If they would bring him hatchets, knives, and Iewes-harps, he bid them assure me, he ..would trade with me. *c*1596 Raleigh *ibid.* 665 Wee should send them Iewes harpes: for they would giue for euery one two Hennes. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 116 As for the Iewes Harpe, it is a sharpe Percussion; And besides, hath the vantage of penning the Aire in the Mouth. 1742 Fielding *J. Andrews* I. vii, Thou canst make a mole hill appear as a mountain; a Jew's-harp sound like a trumpet. 1762 B. Thornton (*title*) An Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, adapted to the ancient British musick, viz. the Saltbox, the Jews-harp, the Marrow-bones and Cleavers. 1774 Pennant *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 I. 194 The trump, or Jew's harp, would not merit the mention among the Highland *instruments of Musick, if it was not* to prove its origin and antiquity. 1787 Hawkins *Johnson* 477 They..are lovers of music and dancing, but know no instrument save the jews' harp. 1820 Byron *Blues* I, 60 The Jews' harp he nicknames his lyre. 1836 Smart *Dict.*, Jew's harp. 1865 Lubbock *Preh. Times* xiii. (1869) 443 Their musical instruments are .. a Jew's-harp made of a strip of bamboo. 1880 Grove *Dict. Music*, Jew's harp. 1882 Ogilvie, 1885 Cassell, 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jews'-harp. 1893 Lelland *Mem.* I. 206 Quite as marvellous .. was the Doctor's own performance on the single and double Jew's harp.

2. *transf.* a. *Naut.* 'The shackle for joining a chain-cable to the anchor-ring' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867), shaped like the frame of the musical instrument. b. *attrib.* Applied to a staple of similar form.

1750 Blanckley *Naval Expos.* 83 *Jews Harps*, are made of Iron, and of such Substance and suitable Strength, as to be sufficient to hold the Pendant Chain where the Moaring Cable is bent to the Ring, and secured by a Forelock. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* II. 281 A link called a jew's harp, through which the bridle or hawser of a ship, when moored, is passed. 1794 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) I. 76 It is fixed on the axletree by a Jew's harp staple.

Hence **Jews'-harper,** one who plays the jews'-harp.

1790 *By-stander* 105 Joah called the Muses ballad-singers, Apollo a jews-harper.

†**Jew'ship.** *Obs. rare.* [f. Jew *sb.* + -ship.] The condition or profession of a Jew; Judaism.

1525 Coverdale *Gal.* i. 13 Ye haue herde of my conuersacion afore tyme in the Ieweshippe how that..I..preuayled in the Ieweshippe aboue many of my companyons in my nacion. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Tim.* iv. 1 Whiche shall departe from the synceritie of fayth..and slyde backe vnto a certayne Ieweship.

Jews' stone, Jewstone. [In senses 1, 2, rendering med.L. *lapis Judaicus* (*Lanfranc's Cirurgie* 278, and Minsheu *Ductor*).]

1. The fossil spine of a large sea-urchin, found in Syria, formerly used in medicine. ? *Obs.*

1633 Hart *Diet of Diseased* III. xx. 312 Some medicines ..are esteemed good against the stone..of this kind is the Iewes stone, goats blood [etc.]. 1751 Sir J. Hill *Mat. Med.* 302 *Lapis Judaicus*, The Jews Stone, .. is no other than the Spine of a large *Echinus Marinus* of a peculiar Species. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jew's stone*, see *Lapis judaicus* [a stone found in Palestine, and formerly used as a diuretic and lithontriptic, as well as in fluxes].

2. A crystallized form of iron pyrites (also called *marcasite*), formerly used as a gem. ? *Obs.*

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Marchesite .. etiam Iewes stone. 1658 Phillips, *Jewstone*, a kind of stone called also a Marchesite. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* I. vii, The 'Jew's stone', with the lion-headed serpent enchased in it.

3. Applied locally to various hard rocks.

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxv. 313 *Jew stone*..This quarriers' term is evidently used to designate all hard unmanageable rocks of uneven and splintery fracture. 1885 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict., Jew-stone.* I. *Geol.* A local name for a black basalt found on the Clee Hills. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Jews'-stone*..local name of a limestone-bed belonging to the White Lias (Rhætic) in Somersetshire.

Jews' trump, Jew's-trump. Now *rare.* Also 6 Iues trounk, 9 *dial.* Jew-trump. [An earlier name than the now usual *Jews' harp*, and formerly equally common in England. In Scotland and N. of England the instrument is still called simply Trump, agreeing with the Fr. name *trompe* (Littré), which is now however mostly displaced by *guimbarde*. Although no early example of F. *trompe* in this sense has been adduced, it is probable that the name *trump* came from France, esp. as in the Customs Rates of 1545 they are called *Iues trounks*, a mistranslation perh. due to the fact that the *trompe* of the elephant is also called in Eng. *trunk*. The first element was certainly *Jews* from the first; conjectures that this was an alteration of *jaws*, or of F. *jeu*, are baseless and inept. But the attribution of the instrument to the Jews occurs, so far as is known, only in English, and there is no actual evidence as to its origin.

More or less satisfactory reasons may be conjectured: e. g. that the instrument was actually made, sold, or sent to England by Jews, or supposed to be so; or that it was attributed to them, as a good commercial name, suggesting the trumps and harps mentioned in the Bible. As the instrument was neither a trump nor a harp, the ingenuity which conferred upon it these names may well have distinguished it as the trump or harp of the Jews. See also article by Rev. C. B. Mount in *Notes & Queries*, 23 Oct. 1897, p. 322.]

= Jews' harp 1.

1545 *Rates of Customs*, Iues trounks the grose iij*s.* iiij*d.* 1583 *Ibid.* C vij, Iewes trumps the groce x*s.* 1591 *News fr. Scotl.* (Roxb.), Geillis Duncan .. did goe before them playing this reill or daunce uppon a small trumpe called a Jewes trump, untill they entred into the Kirk of North Barrick..the king .. sent for the saide Geillis Duncan, who upon the like trump did play the saide daunce before the kinges majestie. 1592 G. Harvey *Pierce's Super.* 85 An vniversall reformation be proclaimed with the sound of a Iewes trumpe. 1613 R. Harcourt *Voy. Guiana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 178 Knives, beads, jews trumps and such toys as well contented [S. American Indians]. *a*1625 Fletcher *Lover's Progr.* I. i, Playing on a gytterne or a Jewes Trumpe. 1678 Rymer *Trag. last Age* 139 Our ears are rapt with the tintamar and twang of the Tongs and Jewstrumps. 1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xv, I'll stake my Cremona to a Jew's trump. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* (1809) 48. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Jew-trump. 1882 Ogilvie, 1885 Cassell, 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jews'-trump. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, Jew's trump or trunk.

†b. Applied to a usurer: cf. Jew *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Ho* II, O 'tis a notable jews trump! I hope to live to see dog's meat made of the old usurer's flesh.

Jewys, jewyse, var. Juise *Obs.*, judgement.

Jeyst, var. Gest *sb.*⁴ *Obs.*, stage of a journey.

‖ **Jezail** (dʒēzai'l, -zī'l). *E. Ind.* Also juzail. [Pers. جزايل *jazā'il*, a large musket or rifle (used with a rest), a swivel-gun, wall-piece; according to Redman, corrupt. of جزائر *jazā'ir*: cf. *jazā'irī* a matchlockman, one of the guard of the Safawī kings.] A long and heavy Afghan musket.

1838–42 Gen. A. Abbott *Jrnl. Afghan War* (1879) ii. 167 The assailants had flint locks to their juzails. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. viii. iv. 414 The Afghan jezails carrying much farther than the British muskets, poured in a fire which could not be returned. 1881 Palgrave *Vis. Eng., Valley of Death* ix, The one who outslipp'd the jezail and the knife! 1889 R. Kipling *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 67 Two thousand pounds of education Drops to a ten-rupee jezail [*rime* defile]. 1892 — *Barrack-r. Ballads* 83 All night the cressets glimmered pale On Ulwar Sabre and Tonk Jezail.

attrib. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Apr. 4/3 Colonel Durand himself receiving a very serious wound in the groin with a *jezail* bullet—a garnet enclosed in lead.

Hence ‖ **Jezai'lchee** [f. prec. with Turkī agential suffix *chī*], a soldier carrying a jezail.

1862 Beveridge *India* III. viii. v. 434 It was deemed necessary '.. to get rid .. of the detachment of jezailchees'.

Jezebel (dʒe'zĕbĕl). Also 6 Iesabelle, 7 Jezabel, Jesebel. Name of the infamous wife of Ahab king of Israel (1 Kings xvi. 31, xix. 1, 2, xxi; 2 Kings ix. 30–37); hence used allusively for a wicked, impudent, or abandoned woman (cf. Rev. ii. 20) or for a woman who paints her face.

1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 39 He hath raised vp these Iesabelles [our mischeuous Maryes] to be the vttermoste of his plagues. 1679 T. Oates (*title*) Witch of Endor, or the witchcrafts of the Roman Jesebel. 1721 Budgell *Spect.* No. 175 ₱ 2 A Jezebel .. appears constantly dress'd at her Sash, and has a thousand little Tricks and Fooleries to attract the Eyes of all the idle young Fellows. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 28 July Let. i, Mrs. Jenkins was..insulted with the opprobrious name of painted Jezebel. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 113 Oh! you abandoned Jezebel!

Hence **Jezebelian** (-bī'liăn), †**Jezebelical** (-be'likăl), **Jezebelish** (dʒe'zĕbĕlĭʃ) *adjs.* (*nonce-wds.*), of the character of, or resembling, Jezebel.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. i. 63 That painted Iezabel, whose fouler wrinkles, her Iezabelicall, Iesuitical Parasites still labour with renewed and refined Arts also to playster and fill vp a fresh. 1856 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 4/2 Remarks on her Jezebelish appearance [so much paint and powder].

‖ **Jeziah** (dʒe'zyă). *E. Ind.* Also 7 jid-, judge(e)a, 8 jezia, jezzeea. [Pers. (Arab.) جزية *jizyah* poll-tax.] The poll-tax imposed by Musulman law on non-Mohammedan subjects; *spec.* that exacted by the Mogul emperors in India.

1683 *Vizier's Let.* in W. Hedges *Diary* 18 July (1887) I. 101 Our last order for taking Custome, and Jidgea. 1686 *Fort St. Geo. Cons.* in *Notes & Extr.* I. (1871) 49 (Y. Suppl.) That the Poll-money or Judgeea lately ordered by the Mogul would be exacted of the English and Dutch. 1753 Hanway *Trav.* (1762) II. xiv. vii. 371 *note*, This tax, called the jeziah, was wont to be paid by those who were not mahommedans. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) II. 71 He also levies the Jezzeea, or tax on Hindoos. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* I. I. vi. 142 The *jezia* or capitation tax on infidels.

Jhampan, variant of Jampan.

‖ **Jheel, jhil** (dʒīl). *E. Ind.* Also 9 jeil, jeel. [Hindī *jhīl.*] A pool or lagoon (in India) often of vast extent, left after an inundation.

1805 *Lond. Gaz.* Extraord. No. 27 Apr., We found the enemy very strongly encamped .. a large *jeel* of water extending to their right. 1824 Heber *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 207. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 336 'The pigs' come out of their own accord, to take the air or wallow in some neighbouring jheel. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 71/2 Numerous shallow ponds or *jhils* mark the former beds of the shifting rivers. These *jhils* have great value, not only as preservatives against inundation, but also as reservoirs for irrigation. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Jan. 7/3 A performance which would not be amiss in the best snipe jheels of India.

‖ **Jhow** (dʒhau). *E. Ind.* Also 9 jow, jhao, jhau. [Hindī *jhā'u, jhau, jhāwu*, Skr. *jhāwuka.*] A shrubby tamarisk (*Tamarix indica*), frequent in the marshes of the Indian rivers, and used for basket-making and other purposes. Also *attrib.*

1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 274 *Jow*, or dagger grass jungles that are nearer. 1862 Beveridge *Hist. India* III. viii. vii. 489 A low, but in some places thick jhow jungle. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 92 In countries like Bengal, where long grass, jhao, thick crops, etc., are common.

Jib (dʒib), *sb.*¹ Also 7 gibb, 7–8 jibb, 8 gib, jyb. [Origin uncertain; the name has been found only in English.

Possibly an abbreviation of *gibbet*, with reference to its suspension from the mast-head. Connexion with Jib *v.*² is also plausible; but the vb. has not as yet been found so early.]

1. *Naut.* A triangular stay-sail stretching from the outer end of the jib-boom to the fore-topmast head in large ships, and from the bowsprit to the mast-head in smaller craft. *Flying jib*, a second sail of similar shape set before the jib on the *flying jib-boom* (but *c*1700–1750 applied to the only jib of large vessels); in some large vessels more jibs, in extreme cases as many as six, are carried, the outermost being the *jib of jibs*: see quot. 1867.

'No Tudor ship carried anything in the form of a fore-sail or jib. It was not till long afterwards that any nation adopted them for square-rigged vessels—a fact that is very remarkable, since they were certainly used by small craft at the end of the 16th century.' (J. Corbett *Successors of Drake* (1900) 424.) 'In 1623 jibs were part of the ordinary stores at Woolwich, and must therefore have been used in the large ships before that date.' (M. Oppenheim.)

1661 *Inventory Swallow Ketch* (S. P. Dom. Chas. II. xxxv. 10. 1), One new Gibb .. One ould Gibb. 1694 *Acct. Stores sent to Streights Fleet* 31 July (Navy Board Lett.

XXIX. 834), For preserving the sailes—Jibbs Two, Mizen Tops[ll] 1. 1721 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 117 There is another Sail call'd a flying Gib. 1722 E. Cooke *Voy. S. Sea* 16 Her flying Jyb loose. 1726 G. Roberts 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 280 My Fore-sail and Jibb were patched out of the Pieces of the Main-Sail. 1750 Blanckley *Naval Expos.* 140 Those [sails] which are not bent to the Yards, are, the Flying Jibb, Fore, Fore-top, Main .. and Mizon Top-mast Stay Sails. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 Before the mast is a foresail, a jib, and a flying jib. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk., Jib of Jibs*, a sixth jib on the bowsprit, only known to flying-kitemen: the sequence being—storm, inner, outer, flying, spindle, jib of jibs. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 53 The jib swung loose in the sudden gale.

b. *The cut of one's jib* (*colloq.*): one's personal appearance, countenance, or look; see Cut *sb.* 16 c.
Orig. a sailor's figure of speech, suggested by the prominence and characteristic form of the jib of a ship.
1823–1881 [see Cut *sb.* 16 c]. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* i, If she disliked what the sailor calls the cut of their jib. 1853 Lytton *My Novel* IV. xxiii, Not know an Avenel! We've all the same cut of the jib, have not we, father? 1896 Guy Boothby *In Strange Comp.* II. iv. 48/1, I like the cut of your jib, or you wouldn't be sitting there opposite me.

2. *dial.* The under lip (in phr. *to hang the jib*). Also, The mouth, face, or nose.
a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jib*, the under-lip. Of a whimpering child it is said 'he hangs his jib'. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* i. 2 They cock up their jibs and ride along with a 'find any fault with either me or my horse, if you can' sort of air. 1865 B. Brierley *Irkdale* I. 255 (*Lancash. dial.*) Cock up thy jib, an' let's have another smeawtch, an' then I'se goo whoam.

3. *Comb.*, as jib-down-haul, a rope used to haul down the jib; jib-guy, a stout rope which supports the jib-boom; jib-halyard, the halyard for raising and lowering the jib; jib-head, an iron fastened to the head of a jib which has been shortened at the top; jib-headed *a.*, shaped like a jib, said of a topsail; jib-header, a topsail shaped like a jib; jib-iron = *jib-traveller*; jib-netting, a triangular netting fixed under the jib-boom to hold the jib when temporarily hauled down and to prevent men from falling into the sea while furling, etc. the jib; †jib-sail = Jib 1; jib-sheet, one of the ropes by which the jib is trimmed, stretching from its clew to the bows of the ship; jib-stay, the stay on which the jib is set; jib-traveller (see quot. 1794).
1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 54 While some to Let the anchor go prepare, The slack *Jib-down-haul in the Waste they bear. 1868 Kinglake *Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 390 When the movement of each ship had ceased, the *jib-guys of the two were..touching. 1726 G. Roberts 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 169 So I unreev'd the .. Main Haliards, and *Jibb Haliards, and bent them. 1861 *Times* 16 Aug., The Christabel had a *jib-headed topsail up, and completed her race with much less labour than her rival had done. 1881 *Standard* 22 June 3/7 All having jibheaded topsails and whole mainsails set. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 5/7 The Britannia ..substituted a jackyarder for a *jibheader. 1752 Beawes *Lex Merc. Rediv.* 263 Lying too, with her *Gib Sail hauled to windward and her Mizzen Sail set. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. 36 In this situation the jibsail was blown to pieces. 1825 H. B. Gascoigne *Nav. Fame* 51 Starboard the helm, the slack *Jib-sheet haul Aft. 1828 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xix, In a minute the jibsheet was again hauled over to leeward, and away she was like an arrow, crowding all sail. 1875 Bedford *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* (ed. 2) iii. 59 If under sail and about to tack, let fly the jib-sheet. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), Flying *Jibb Stay and Sails. *c* 1860 H. Stuart *Seaman's Catech.* 48 Let go the jibstay. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 179 The **Jib-traveller* is a circular iron hoop, with a hook and shackle, used to haul out the tack of the jib.

Jib (dʒib), *sb.*[2] Also 8–9 gib. [app. an abbreviation of *gibbet*: see Gibbet *sb.*[1] 3.] The projecting arm of a crane; also applied to the boom of a derrick.
1764 Ferguson in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 24 This crane .. might be built in a room eight feet in width; the gib being placed on the outside of the room. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII. 116 Mr. I. Bramah has invented a new jib. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 284 The jib, or gibbet, as it is called, from a resemblance to that machine, is a triangular frame of wood, one side being perpendicular, and supported on pivots at the top and bottom, so that the whole moves round on these as a vertical axis of motion. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 230 The projection or radius of the jib of these cranes is 32 feet. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 638/1 The jib or movable spar of the derrick is hinged to and near the foot of the post, its top being held by a chain which passes over pulleys to a winch on the post, so that the inclination of the jib may be adjusted as required. 1895 *Mod. Steam Engine* 56 The jib is adjustable at any angle, and the crane is made to hoist, lower and turn round in either direction by steam.

b. *Comb.*, as *jib-beam, -pole*; jib-crane, a crane fitted with a jib; jib-frame, 'the upright frame at the sides of a marine-engine, connecting the cylinder, condenser, and the framing' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).
1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X. 222 Hung on a pulley, at the end of the gib-beam. 1873 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 7/1 The stone was lifted up by a jib crane for the purpose of placing the mortar. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 6/1 A powerful electric travelling jib crane running on a large elevated track controlling the entire length. 1898 *Daily News* 17 May 2/6 The jib poles did not go against the brick pier.

Jib (dʒib), *sb.*[3] [f. Jib *v.*[2]]
1. A jibbing horse, a jibber.
1843 Youatt *Horse* xv. 317 The mare was a rank jib in single harness. 1851 H. Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 189 (Farmer) Frequently young horses that will not work in cabs—such as jibs—are sold to the horse-slaughterers as useless. 1890 Boldrewood *Squatter's Dream* iv. 43 Jack was borne off by two jibs and a bolter in the Warroo mail.
2. The state of being at a standstill.
1893 G. D. Leslie *Lett. to Marco* xx. 134 My picture is at present in a state of jib, owing to a child's head in it which I cannot get right.

Jib (dʒib), *v.*[1] *Naut.* Also 7 gib, 9 gibb, jibb: see also Gybe. [Etymology obscure; the same sense is expressed by Da. *gibbe*, Sw. dial. *gippa*; cf. also Du. *gijpen*, Ger. *giepen*, prob. from a LG. original. But, as in Gybe *v.*, the phonetic change of (g) to (dʒ) is unexplained.]
1. *trans.* To pull (a sail or yard) round from one side of the vessel to the other, as in tacking, etc.
1691 T. H[ale] *Acc. New Invent.* 126 The place and fitting of the Shrowd so as to make way for the gibbing of the Yards. 1776 Cook *and Voy.* II. iii. (1842) I. 426 In changing tacks, they have only occasion to shift or jib round the sail. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 15 It could be hooked and unhooked, as need were, when she tacked and it became necessary to jib the sail. 1855 *Examiner* 18 Mar. 163 A movement of the boys when the boat was jibbing her sail may have upset her.
2. *intr.* Of a sail, etc.: To shift or swing round from one side of a vessel to the other; = Gybe *v.* 1.
1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ii, The Boom gibbed over the Top of the Cabin. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 169 The sail gibbed, the boat upset. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* II. 199, I saw the Boston schooner's main-sail jib.
b. *transf.* Of other things: To swing round.
1891 *Daily News* 23 July 7/2 The arm of the crane could swing round, or gibb, on each side, and deliver the stone on a truck.

Jib, *v.*[2] Also jibb, *rarely* gib. [A recent word of uncertain derivation: not in Todd 1818, Webster 1828, or Craig 1847. Thought by Forby (*a* 1825) to be transf. from the jibbing of a sail, and so to be identical with Jib *v.*[1] But this is very doubtful.
Jib has a curious resemblance to OF. and mod. dial. F. *giber* to kick, sometimes said of horses; whence *regiber* (mod.F. *regimber*), early ME. *regibben* in Ancr. R., to kick as a wanton beast; but it is not possible to connect *jib* historically with these words.]
1. *intr.* Of a horse or other animal in harness: To stop and refuse to go on; to move restively backwards or sideways instead of going on; to balk stubbornly.
1811 Jane Austen *Lett.* (1884) II. 95 The horses actually gibbed on this side of Hyde Park Gate. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* ii, Miss Grizie Oldbuck was sometimes apt to jibb when he pulled the reins too tight. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jib*, to start suddenly and violently aside, generally from the collar; and to refuse to draw or go forward. It is said of a horse metaphorically from the jibbing of a sail. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* VI. ii, The horses have jibbed, and will not stir. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 48 In the best regulated teams it must happen that some one will occasionally start, gib, and bolt.
2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. To stop short in some action; to refuse to proceed or advance; to draw back, back out.
1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 Nanny jibbed a bit in the twelfth round. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., I had settled to finish the review, when, behold..I jibb'd. 1845 Empson *Let. in Corr. M. Napier*, Many Whigs, however, will jib, from fear of their constituents. 1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 110 When there is no compulsion there is no gibbing.
b. To start aside; to shy *at*.
1882 T. A. Guthrie *Vice Versa* vi. 123 The boys taking the parts of ladies jibbing away from their partners in a highly unlady-like fashion. 1896 Ouida *Massarenes* xv, There are people who jib at you still, you know: when once you were one of us, they wouldn't dare.
Hence **Jibbing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*
1844 Alb. Smith *Adv. Mr. Ledbury* xlii. (1886) 130 The playful vagaries of jibbing horses. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xv. 247 A succession of jibbings and rearings. 1862 Whyte Melville *Ins. Bar* x. (ed. 12) 363 A backward swain is like a jibbing horse.

Jib, *v.*[3] *Sc. trans.* To fleece; to strip; to milk closely, drain to the dregs. Hence **Jibbings**, the last strainings of milk from a cow; afterings.
1728 Ramsay *Vision* viii, Our trechour peirs thair tyranns treit, Quha jyb them, and thair substance eit. 1824 Maccaggart *Gallovidian Encycl., Jibb*, to milk closely. *Jibbings*, the last milk that can be drawn out of a cow's udder. 1828 Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life* (1882) II. ii. 27 Jane the lesser .. furnishes butter and afterings (jibbings) for tea.

‖ **Jibbah** (dʒi·bä). Also jibbeh, jibba. [A variant (following the pronunc. current in Egypt) of Jubbah.] An outer garment, worn by Egyptian Mohammedans, consisting of a long cloth coat with sleeves reaching nearly to the wrists.
1892 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 5/6 He again returned, wearing a clean jibbeh patched with pieces of the vestments belonging to our Mission church at El Obeid. 1896 *Ibid.* 3 Feb. 6/4 A man dressed in the Mahdist 'jibba' appeared before Slatin's fort, with a summons to surrender. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* v. 123 Then he laid his black forefinger upon the breast of his jibbeh.
b. *Comb.*, as *jibbah-clad*.
1898 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 5/8 The Dervishes .. broke and fled, leaving the field white with jibbah-clad corpses, like a meadow dotted with snowdrifts.

Jibber (dʒi·bəɹ), *sb.* [f. Jib *v.*[2] + -er[1].] A horse that jibs.
1847 in Halliwell. 1871 Le Fanu *Checkmate* II. xiii. 123 There are kickers and roarers, and bolters and jibbers. 1879 Sala *Paris herself again* (1880) II. xiv. 233 His horse was a miserable jibber.

Jibber, *v.* [Related to Jabber and Gibber.] *intr.* To speak rapidly and inarticulately; to chatter unintelligibly.
1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, The jackanape..jibbered and cried as if it was mocking its master. 1883 Hall Caine *Cobw. Crit.* i. 16 A jibbering disposition to 'break into ecstasies'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 May 3/2 The proud passenger..may jibber with fright. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Sept. 4/2 They decline to learn..and jibber when corrected.

Jibbet(t, Jibbong, obs. ff. Gibbet, Geebung.

Jibbings: see Jib *v.*[3]

Jib-boom. *Naut.* [f. Jib *sb.*[1] + Boom *sb.*[2]] A spar run out from the end of the bowsprit, to which the tack of the jib is lashed, and beyond which is sometimes extended the *flying jib-boom*.
1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ix. 226 One of the sail-makers mates was fishing from the end of the gib-boom. 1752 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Ship* (Plate), *Flying Jibbboom* [no simple jib-boom shown]. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Jib-Boom*,..This boom..is nothing more than a continuation of the bowsprit forward, to which it may be considered as a top-mast. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xxxv, To prepare for action, and keep close order, which means, to have your flying jib-boom in at the starn windows of the ship a head of you. 1878 *Masque of Poets* 55 Out on the jibboom in a gale He went in the darkness to furl a sail.

Jibby-horse. [cf. dial. (E.Angl.) *jibby*, a girl dressed in showy finery.] (See quot. 1825.)
[*c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 192/2 Gybbe, horse, *mandicus*.] 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Ess.* II. xxxvi. (1631) 110 Knowledge disdaines the rattles and gibby horses of the world. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jibby-horse*, a showman's horse decorated with particolored trappings, plumes, etc. It is sometimes transferred to a human subject.

Jib-crack, obs. variant of Gimcrack.

Jib-door. [Origin unascertained.] A door flush with the wall in which it stands, and usually painted or papered so as to be indistinguishable from it.
1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 159 Emma .. darted out through a gib-door, covered with pictures, which had struck her eye while he was speaking. 1820–22 Pyne *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II. ix. 132 The delighted bookseller opened a jib door..that went from the side of the shop to a steep narrow staircase. 1852 Lomax & Gunyon *Encycl. Archit.* s.v., The use of a jib-door is to preserve the symmetry of an apartment, where only one door is wanted, nearer to one end of the partition than the other.

Jibe, variant of Gibe *sb.* and *v.*, Gybe *v.*

Jibe (dʒaib), *v. U.S.* Also gibe. [Origin obscure: perh. phonetically related to *chime*: see Chime *v.* 8, 9 c.] *intr.* To chime *in* (*with*); to be in harmony or accord; to agree.
1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII. 122 It however curricle-izes or gibes in but too well with the passing anecdotes of the day. 1855 *Doesticks* xiv. 113, I attempting to sing the words of 'Old Hundred', while the lady played the Jenny Lind polka, which didn't seem to jibe. 1860 Bartlett *Americanisms* 245 To *jibe* [*ed.* 1877 to *gibe*], to suit, agree, harmonize. 1871 'Mark Twain' *Screamers* xxix, The piece you happened to be playing .. didn't seem to gibe with the general gait of the picture that was passing at the time. 1894 *Nation* (N. Y.) LIX. 311/1 The dislike .. of Trilby's posing for the 'altogether', doesn't jibe with the author's authoritative declaration that to all artists .. 'nothing is so chaste as nudity'.

Jiblet, variant of Giblet.

‖ **Jiboya** (dʒiboi·ă). [Tupi *giboia* (*boia* = serpent).] A Brazilian name of the great Boa, also called *boiguaçú*.
[1648 W. Piso *De Med. Brasil.* III. 41 Boiguaçu sive Iiboya, serpentium omnium facile maximus.] 1712 W. Rogers *Voy.* 52 That Monster call'd Jiboya, or the Roebuck-Serpent, which I enquir'd after. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. 225. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XX. 145/1 *Boa constrictor*, Linn...is met with in Surinam and Brazil, in woody districts...It is..commonly known by the name of *Jiboya*.

† **Jie,** obs. Sc. var. of Jee *v.*, to move, turn.
1728 Ramsay *Vision* xxii, Ay jieand, and flieand, Round lyk a wedder-cock.

Jiff. *colloq.* Short for Jiffy.
1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 281 'Twould raise a mutiny in a jiff. 1894 Wilkins & Vivian *Green Bay Tree* I. 76 I'll be back in two jiffs. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Drama 2 Lives, Amphioxus & Ascid.* 83 He grasps the creature in a jiff.

Jiffle (dʒi·f'l), *v.* Now *dial.* [Origin obscure: cf. Juffle *v.*] *intr.* To shuffle, to fidget.
1674 Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 134 Jogging on in a jiffling way, they lag behind at every bearing, as they come up more or less at every jetting. 1799 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* VII. 139 You limp'd and jiffled for a long while after. 1825–80 Jamieson, *To jiffle*, to shuffle. *Perths.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jiffle*, to fidget. 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss., Jiffling*, fidgety.

Jiffy (dʒi·fi). *colloq.* Also 8 jeffy, 9 jiffey. [Origin unascertained.] A very short space of time; only in such phrases as *in a jiffy*, in a trice.
1785 *Munchhausen's Trav.* xxiii. (1792) 96 In six jiffies I found myself and all my retinue .. at the rock of Gibralter. 1796 Grose *Dict. Vulgar Tongue* s.v., It will be done in a jeffy: it will be done in a short space of time, in an instant. 1833 Marryat *P. Simple* xiii, We were ordered to South America; and the trade winds took us there in a jiffey. *a* 1845 Hood *T. Trumpet* xxxv, In half a jiffy, or less than that. 1880 Spurgeon *J. Ploughm. Pict.* 100 They have wonderful plans for doing everything in a jiffy.

Jig (dʒig), *sb.* Forms: 6 *Sc.* ieig, 6–7 iyg, iigge, iygge, gigge, 7 gig, ijgge, 7–8 jigg, 7– jig. [Origin uncertain. Often assumed to be identical with OF. *gigue* a kind of stringed instrument, a rude fiddle, It. and Sp. *giga*, MHG. *gige*, Ger. *geige*; but as to this there are difficulties: the OF. word had none of the senses of *jig*, it was also obs. long before *jig* is known to have existed; moreover, mod.F. *gigue* the dance, and dance tune (exemplified 1680) is not a continuation of OF. *gigue*, but is said by Darmesteter to have been simply adopted from Eng. *jig*. In this uncertainty as to the origin and history of the word, the order of senses here presented is provisional; those in 6 are in part directly from the stem of Jig *v.*

Apparently the only way in which *jig* could be connected with OF. *gigue*, would be its formation from Jig *v.*, the derivation of the latter from F. *giguer*, *ginguer* 'to leap, frolic, gambol', and the formation of this from OF. *gigue*. But not one of these steps is certain: in particular the senses and chronology of Jig *v.* offer difficulties.]

1. A lively, rapid, springy kind of dance.

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 58 Sum luvis, new cum to toun, With ieigis to mak thame joly; Sum luvis dance vp and doun, To meiss thair malancoly. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* x, The Orbes celestiall Will daunce Kemps Iigge. 1599 Shaks. *Much Ado* II. i. 78 Wooing .. is hot and hasty like a Scotch jigge (and full as fantasticall). 1624 Br. Hall *Serm. Hampton Crt.* Sept., Surely jiggs at a Funeral .. are things prodigiously unseasonable. 1634 Milton *Comus* 952 All the swains that there abide With jigs and rural dance resort. 1775 A. Burnaby *Trav.* 21 When the company are pretty well tired with country dances, it is usual to dance jiggs. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xvii. (1878) 124 The whole party would take hands and dance round the table to the measure of an Irish jig.

†b. *St. Vitus's jig*: St. Vitus's dance, chorea.

1702 Baynard *Cold Baths* II. (1709) 377 A Youth that had lost the use of his Limbs by a sort of a Chorea sancti Viti (called Saint Vitus's Jigg).

c. [f. Jig *v.*] Fidgety movement: in phr. *on the jig.* (*colloq.*)

1881 Jefferies *Wood Magic* I. ii. 25 The sight of the white steam, and the humming of the fly-wheel, always set Bevis 'on the jig', as the village folk called it, to get to the machinery.

2. The music for such a dance; a rapid lively dance-tune; *spec.* one in triple rhythm (usually 6–8 or 12–8) used as the last movement of a suite (oftener in the Fr. form Gigue or It. Giga).

1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 168 To see great Hercules whipping a Gigge, And profound Salomon tuning a Iygge. 1593 Donne *Sat.* iv. 147 As fidlers still, Though they be paid to be gone, yet needs will Thrust one more iig upon you. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iii, The sound of those Gigges and Hornpipes. 1649 Lovelace *Poems* (1864) 128 In the same key with monkeys jiggs Or dirges of proscribed piggs. 1674 Playford *Skill Mus.* Pref. 9 Our late solemn Musick is now justled out of esteem by the new Corants and Jigs of Foreigners. 1747 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 177 They sing to jigs, and dance to church music. 1878 Browning *Poets Croisic* cxix, What some player-prig Means for a grave tune though it proves a jig.

†3. A song or ballad of lively, jocular, or mocking (often scurrilous) character. (In 17th c. applied in mockery to metrical versions of the Psalms.)

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 470 The Scottish Gigges and rymes were these, Long berdes hartles, Paynted hoodes, witles. 1590 Marlowe *Edw. II*, II. ii, The fleering Scots, To England's high disgrace, have made this jig; 'Maids of England, sore may you mourn, For your lemans you have lost at Bannocksbourn, With a heave and a ho!' 1611 Florio, *Chiarantana*, a kinde of Carol or song full of leapings like a Scotish gigge. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* v. ii. 322 In praise of him certaine jygges were made. 16.. *Roxb. Ball.* II. 257 *Man in Moon*, In wine we call for bawdy jiggs, Catzoes, rumbillows, whirligigs. *c* 1657 *Cent. Art. agst. Clergy* in J. Walker *Sufferings Clergy* (1714) 82 The singing of Hopkins's Psalms, which he called Hopkins's jiggs. 1673 R. Leigh *Transp. Reh.* 17 Having had our Geneva Jigs, let us advance.

†4. A light performance or entertainment of a lively or comical character, given at the end, or in an interval, of a play. *Obs.*

Perhaps originally mainly consisting of song and dance (quot. 1632), but evidently sometimes of the nature of a farce.

a 1592 Greene *Jas. IV*, I. Interl., Here see I good fond actions in thy jig. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 522 He's for a Iigge, or a tale of Baudry. 1611 Cotgr., *Farce*,.. the Iyg at the end of an Enterlude, wherein some pretie knauerie is acted. 1632 D. Lupton *Lond. & Countrey* xx, Most commonly when the play is done, you shal haue a Iigge or dance of all trads, they mean to put their legs to it, as well as their tongs. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. iii. 187 Untill the sad Catastrophe shews the Play to be a jig, all mockery and mirth. 1700 *Playhouse Advt.* in *Flying Post* 4 July, Miss Evans's Jigg and Irish dance. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* III. 238 A fire, a jigg, a battle, and a ball. 1864 Shaw *Hist. Eng. Lit.* vi. (1875) 125 At the end of the piece, or occasionally perhaps between the acts, the clown or jester performed what was called a *jig*.

5. A piece of sport, a joke; a jesting matter, a trifle; a sportive trick or cheat. *The jig is up* = 'the game is up', it is all over. Now *dial.* or *slang.*

1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 38 Let not your shops be infected with anie such goose gyblets or stinking garbadge, as the lyes of newsmongers. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II*, (1680) 66 As with a Jigg of State might catch them naked. 1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 27 When the Major now perceived the Jig, and how Kitchinman had fooled him, he could have pulled the Hair off his Head. 1688 Bunyan *Jerus. Sinner Saved* (1886) 103 By jiggs, and tricks, and quirks, which he helpeth them to. 1735 Dyche, *Jig*, .. an arch merry trick. 1848 Jones *Sk. Trav.* 14 (Farmer), I know'd the jig was up. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iv. (1862) 224 Her jigs, and her junketings, and her tears. 1894 Howells in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 380 The die is cast, the jig is up, the fat's in the fire, the milk's spilt.

6. A name variously applied in different trades to mechanical contrivances and simple machines for performing acts or processes, some of which arise directly from uses of Jig *v.*, while in others the sense is little more than 'dodge', 'device', 'contrivance': see the quots. *spec.* b. A machine or contrivance for jigging or dressing ore by shaking it up jerkily in a fluid medium (see Jig *v.* 5) = Jigger *sb.*1 3 b. c. A contrivance of various kinds for catching fish: see quots., and cf. Gig *sb.*4 d. *Coal-mining.* A steep tramway on which the loaded trucks as they descend draw up the empty trucks by means of a cable passing round a drum or worked by wheels; also called *jinny.*

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Jig.* 1. A handy tool. The name is applied to various devices, and in many trades small and simple machines are called jigs. In the armorer's set of tools we find cited,—Drilling-jig. Filing-jig. Milling-jig. Shaving-jig. Tapping-jig. 1881 Greener *Gun* 432 By means of jigs, callipers, and other tools the exact size of the stock and its angle with the barrel is obtained.

b. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 424 No principle has yet been discovered which is better adapted to the separation of minerals than the intermittent and impulsive action of some fluid medium on the crushed ore. The best results thus far obtained are from machines known as 'jigs', which employ the above principle.

c. 1858 *N. Y. Tribune* 22 July (Bartlett), A long, stout line, at the end of which was a shining, spoon-shaped piece of pewter, terminated by a large hook. This apparatus he called a jig. 1873 *Forest & Stream* 2 Oct. 122 The Shoals are fished with a 'jig', a three-pronged harpoon, fastened to a long wooden handle. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 195 Jigs and drails for the capture of cod, .. mackerel jigs formerly extensively used. 1897 R. Kipling *Capt. Courageous* 145 Every soul aboard hung over his squid-jig—a piece of lead painted red and armed at the lower end with a circle of pins bent backward like half-opened umbrella ribs. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 258/1 Harry..leaned over to watch critically the action of the bone jigs, as they played in the water. They darted from side to side without whirling, thus closely imitating a wounded fish.

d. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 26 Jan. 6/3 The spot where it was ignited was shown to be the first level on the north side near the top of the jig. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss., Jigs*, term used in North Staffordshire in the steep measures to describe the road down which the trams are sent, the full trams pulling the empty ones up.

7. Applied ludicrously to a horse, a person, etc. *colloq.*

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 54 Up he [a sailor] hoists himself a Trip upon his Jig of a Horse, and sticks as close .. as if he was got cross a Yard-arm. 1781 Bentham *Wks.* (1843) X. 103 This Lord and Lady Tracton are the queerest jigs you ever saw.

8. *Comb.*, as (senses 1–4) *jig-dancer, -given* adj., *-like* adj., *-maker*; jig-backed *a.*, having a twist in the back; jig-brow (*Coal-mining*), an underground incline on which a jig or jinny (see 6 d) works, also called *jinny-road*; jig-chain (see quot.); jig-clog, a clog worn in dancing a jig; jig-mould, a mould into which melted lead is poured to form the shank of a jig (sense 6 c); jig-pin, 'a pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams, and prevent them from turning' (Webster, 1828). See also Jig-saw.

1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 262 It was discovered that, from a wrench, she [a mare] was also *jig-backed. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Jig-brow.* 1900 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/3 Then we went to the face, up some of the 'jig brows', the roads running off at right angles from this pony track. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss.*, **Jig-chain*, a chain hooked to the back of a skip and running round a post, to prevent its too rapid descent on an inclined plane. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 9/5 A card, on which he was described as 'the champion clog and *jig dancer'. 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* Ded., Posterity .. shall know, that you dare, in these *jig-given times, to countenance a legitimate Poem. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 24/2 It is a *jig-like sort of tune. 1899 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 5/3 With the exception of a jig-like presto, .. the Fantasia is less remarkable for idea or effect than for skilful instrumentation. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* III. ii. 131 Oh God, your onely *ligge-maker: what should a man do, but be merrie. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* II. i, Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a jigmaker.

Jig (dʒig), *v.* Also 7 gig, (gidge). [Closely related to Jig *sb.* (q.v.), but not known so early. In some senses it approaches obs. F. *giguer* (15th c.) to gambol, freak, sport, nasalized *ginguer* to leap, kick, wanton (which is app. not related to OF. *gigue*); but this resemblance may be merely accidental, or due to parallel onomatopœic influence, the large number of words into which *jig-* enters indicating that it has been felt to be a natural expression of a jerking or alternating motion. See the words following, and cf. Fig, Frig. Some of the senses evidently arose independently from Jig *sb.*, and the historical order of the whole is unascertained.]

1. a. *trans.* To sing or play as a jig, or in the style of a jig (see Jig *sb.* 2, 3). ? *Obs.*

1583 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 11 To ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete, humour it with turning vp your eie. 1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. i, Make thy moan to ballad-singers and rhymers; they'll jig out thy wretchedness and abominations to new tunes.

b. *trans.* To dance (a jig or other lively dance).

1719 D'Urfey *Pills* IV. 100 We Jig the Morris upon the Green. 1802 Mrs. J. West *Infidel Father* III. 151 A gentleman .. jigged country dances the same evening for six hours. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. v. iv, While this brave Carmagnole-dance has hardly jigged itself out.

c. *intr.* To dance a jig; to dance in a rapid, jerky, lively fashion. Also *to jig it.*

1672 *Maypole Dance* in *Westminster Drollery* II. 80 For Willy has gotten his Jill, And Johnny has got his Joan, To jig it, jig it, jig it, jig it, Jig it up and down! 1713 Steele *Guardian* No. 147 ₱ 2 The bride thoughtlessly jigging it about the room. 1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* II. Wks. 1799 I. 187 Are all the women engaged? why then *my locum tenens* and I will jig together. 1798 Jane Austen *Northang. Abb.* viii, I suppose you and I are to stand up and jig it together again. 1883 *Cornh. Mag.* June 718 The country dances commenced, in which the *beau monde* .. bobbed, capered, jigged and grinned.

d. (*to jig it.*) To play the fiddle briskly.

1780 Mayne *Siller Gun* II. xxiv, Jock Willison, a Sutor bred, Wha, for the fiddle, left his trade, Jigg'd it far better than he sped.

2. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a rapid jerky motion; in quot. 1886 of a fish = Jigger *v.*1

1604 Shaks. *Ham.* III. i. 150 (and Qo.) You gig (*Fol.* gidge) and amble, and you list, you nickname Gods creatures, and make your wantonnes ignorance. 1713 C'tess Winchilsea *Misc. Poems* 28 Phillis .. Kept time with every thrilling Close, And jigg'd upon her seat. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xxx, The girls' feet were already jigging. 1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 121 His hands under his coat-tails, and his person jigging up and down upon his toes. 1886 H. P. Wells *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 160 He [a 32 lb. salmon] begins to jig—a series of short, heavy and sudden jerks.

b. *trans.* To move (any thing) with a light jerky motion; to jerk to and fro or up and down.

1710 *Duncay Gray* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 82, I maun sit the leelang day An' jeeg the cradle wi my tae. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1863) 60 The rushing water .. closing in on the rudder making it cheep as it was jigged from side to side with a buzzing gurgle. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 29 Dec. 403/2 When the carriage [of a sawmill] is to be jigged back, the lever manipulating the rock shaft is moved from the saw.

3. *intr.* To move in unison *with*; to agree, 'jump', chime *with. rare.*

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 63 My manhood cannot to it stoop: It jigs not with my wants or wishes.

†4. *trans.* To put *off* with a trick (see Jig *sb.* 5). *Obs.*

1633 Ford *Love's Sacr.* III. iii, Do not think the gloss Of smooth evasion..Shall jig me off; I'll know't, I vow I will.

5. To dress (ore) so as to separate the coarser and finer portions, by shaking it under water in a sieve or a box with perforated bottom, or by means of a machine operating in a similar way.

1778 Pryce *Min. Cornub.* 235 This coarser size..is jigged pure and clean, if it be well given for Ore. *Ibid.* Gloss. s. v. *Jigging*, In the Lead Mines, the Jigged Ore goes by the name of Peasy. 1855 *Cornwall* 228 The ores are now given to boys, who jig them, or shake them in a sieve under water, by which means the ore or heavy part keeps at the bottom, whilst the spar, or refuse, is scraped from the top. 1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 112 The best ore when so crushed is ready for sale, but the seconds has next to be 'jigged'. .. The sieves are made to move up and down for a few minutes with a peculiar jerking motion while dipping in water.

6. To catch (a fish) by jerking a hook into its body; to catch with a jig (see Jig *sb.* 6 c). b. *intr.* To fish with a jig.

1883 Chas. Hallock *Sportsman's Gazetteer* (rev. ed.) 243 Keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will 'jig' them in the belly, tail or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook.

7. To shape an earthen vessel with a jigger (see Jigger *sb.*1 5 a).

1865 [see Jigging *vbl. sb.* 2].

8. In *Well-boring*, To bore with the aid of a spring-pole, which jerks up the rods and drill after the stroke. (*U. S.*)

Jig-a-jig, jig-a-jog, imitative words expressing reiteration or alternation of light, short, jerky movements (see Jig *v.* 2, Jog *v.* 3); they may be used a. as *adv.* = with a *jigging* or *jogging motion*; b. as *adj.* = having such a motion; c. as *sb.* = such motion itself; d. as *vb.* = to move in such a way.

1602 Dekker *Satiromm.* Wks. 1873 I. 221 Thou shalt be carted, drawne I meane, Coacht, Coacht, thou shalt ryde Iigga-Iogge. 1614 B. Jonson *Barth. Fair* Induct., Hee would ha' made you such a Iig-a-iogge i' the boothes, you should ha' thought an Earthquake had been in the Fayre. 1659 Torriano, *Baccolare*,.. to play at titter-totter, gigg-ajoggie. 1837 Marryat *Olla Podr.* xxix, It was a regular jig-a-jig. *Ibid.*, The whole company..were jig-a-jigging up and down.

Jigamaree (dʒi·gămări·). *dial.* or *colloq.* Also jigg-, gig-. [An arbitrary humorous formation f. Jig *sb.* (senses 5–6): cf. Jiggumbob, also *whigmaleerie*, and the like.]

1. (See quots.)

1847-78 Halliwell, *Jiggamaree*, a manœuvre. *Var. dial.* 1864 Webster, *Jiggamaree*, a sportive or cunning trick; a maneuver. (*Colloq. and low.*) 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, *Jigamaree.*

2. A fanciful contrivance, which the speaker thinks ridiculous or worthless.

1844 *Major Jones's Courtship* (Bartlett), Mary was sewin' something mighty fine with ruffles and jigamarees all around it. 1848 JONES *Sk. Trav.* 9 (Farmer) Byin' fineries and northern gigamarees of one kind or another. *a* 1860 *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* (Bartlett), The 'housekeeper's friend', that ere jigamaree the wimmin scrubs with, instead of going on their hands and knees as they used to.

Jigambob, variant of JIGGUMBOB.

Jig(g by jowl: see CHEEK *sb.* 5.

† **Jiggalo·rum.** *Obs. colloq.* [Cf. JIGAMAREE.] A fanciful thing of little value; a trifle.

1613 H. KING *Halfe-pennyw. Wit* Ded. A ij b, I see my inferiours .. torment the Print daily with lighter trifles and liggalorums then my russet Hermit is.

Jiggambob, jiggombob, var. JIGGUMBOB.

Jigger (dʒi·gəɹ), *sb.*[1] Also 6 **gygger,** 7 **giger,** 8 **jiger,** 8–9 **gigger.** [In some senses, agent-noun from JIG *v.*; the relationship of others is obscure.]

I. 1. One who 'jigs' or dances a jig. Also, in dial., An odd-looking person, a 'guy'. Cf. JIG *sb.* 7.

1675 COTTON *Scoffer scoft* 168 *Venus*. . .O how I'le trip it at thy wedding. *Paris.* Nay, you'r a jigger, we all know. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jigger,* an airy, swaggering person. 'A comical jigger'. 1880 *Jamieson's Dict., Jigger,* a term of reproach or disrespect.

II. 2. *Naut.* a. A small tackle consisting of a double and a single block and a fall, used for various purposes; *esp.* one used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship.

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 119 To enable the little Boy to hold on, I made him a Jigger with a Block fix'd to the Cable, and a Rope reev'd through it, so that having a double Purchase [etc.]. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v., The jigger is..useful when the cable is either slippery with mud .., or when it is stiff and unwieldy. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxii. 66 The sails were furled with great care, the bunts triced up by jiggers. 1847 KEY *Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* (1866) 28 Bousing the casks close to the ships side with a jigger.

b. A small sail: see quot. 1867.

1831 (implied in *jigger-mast*: see 8). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jigger,* ..a small sail rigged out on a mast and boom from the stern of a cutter, etc. 1894 *Times* 1 June 11/4 To steady her..a jigger was run up at the stern.

c. Short for *rigger-mast*: see 8.

1880 *Times* 23 Oct. 5/4 She has four masts, the fore and main masts carrying yards, a large spread of fore and aft canvas being provided for the mizzenmast and the jigger.

d. A small vessel of the smack type furnished with a 'jigger' sail: see b; a similar vessel used as a fishing-vessel on the N.E. coast of N. America.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer., Jigger,* a small fishing vessel. New England. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Jigger* ..3. *e.* A fishing-vessel whose rig corresponds to that of a cutter, excepting a small mizzen in the stern. 1891 *Times* 16 Oct. 9/6 The jigger Petril, of Port Bannatyne, with gravel, is supposed to have foundered, as she has not been heard of since leaving Blairmore.

3. *Mining.* a. One who dresses or 'jigs' ore; see JIG *v.* 5. b. An apparatus for dressing ore and separating it into layers of varying fineness; consisting wholly or essentially of a sieve, or a box with holes, which is shaken up and down in water, or into which water is forced.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 234–5 The jigger holds a coarse wire sieve .. while another person throws the unclean Ore into the sieve, which the jigger dips into the water and shakes twice or thrice. *Ibid.* Gloss. s.v. *Jigging,* [The larger particles of ore] lie at the bottom of the Jigging-sieve or Jigger. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 499 The mining laboratory now contains .. a little hand-jigger, a rotary pulverizer, and a fan-blower.

4. A contrivance for catching fish: = JIG *sb.* 6 c.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 Cod lines and pouting, and jigger likewise. 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 23 Feb. 1/6 The method of capturing them [cuttle or squid] is known as jigging, the jigger consisting of a number of hooks radiating from a fixed center of lead. No bait is used. The jigger is lowered to the bottom where it is constantly kept moving up and down till the squid is felt upon it.

5. The name of numerous mechanical contrivances or devices, used in many trades and operations. Among these may be specified

a. *Pottery.* A horizontal lathe used in china-making. b. *Mining.* A hook or similar contrivance for attaching hutches or trams to a hauling rope, or for coupling them to each other. c. A loose chain used as a warehouse crane. d. A small roller, or a set of rollers fitted in a suspended oscillating frame, used for graining leather. e. A shoemaker's tool for polishing the edge of the sole of a boot. f. A machine for hardening and condensing a felted fabric by repeated quick blows from rods, by a rapidly vibrating platen or platens, or by an intermittent rolling action. g. *Billiards.* A slang name for the supporting rest, used when the ball is too far off to be reached by the cue if rested on the hand. h. A cooper's drawing-knife with a hollowing blade. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*) i. A small street-railway car, drawn by one horse. *U.S.* j. A machine worked by electricity and indicating by means of a pointer dial the prices at which sales are made on 'change. *U.S.* k. *Mint.* 'A small weight which it is necessary, in certain cases, to add to a given number of coins to make an exact pound in weight'. (*W. J. Hosking,* Royal Mint.)

a. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 463 For forming saucers, and other small circular articles, there has been recently introduced a small vertical shaft, called a *jigger,* on the top of which is a turned head, suited to receive the mould on which the saucers, &c. are to be formed. 1881 *Porcelain Works, Worcester* 21 The mould that gives the form to the face of the plate or saucer is fixed on a horizontal lathe called a jigger.

b. 1888 *N. & Q.* 7th ser. VI. 322/2, *Jigger,* an apparatus for attaching hutches to a haulage rope, which holds by twisting or biting the rope.

c. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Jigger boy,* name given (at the Millwall Docks) to a boy working a jigger or loose chain. *Ibid.* s.v. *Work,* A jigger, .. a loose chain worked not through the medium of a crane, but by hydraulic or steam power. 1900 *Dundee Advert.* 21 Aug. 5 An increased charge for the use of the hydraulic jiggers.

d. 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 374/1 A grain or polish is given to the leather, either by boarding or working under small pendulum rollers, called 'jiggers', which are engraved either with grooves or with an imitation of grain.

e. 1850 J. STRUTHERS *Poet. Wks.* I. Autobiog. 38 A tool highly esteemed among them called a jigger.

g. 1847 ALD. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xli. (1857) 347 The long cue and the 'jigger'.

III. Various slang uses. (Possibly not related to the foregoing.)

6. A door.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 85 Dup the gygger.. open the doore. 1659 *Caterpillers anatomized,* Gigers jacked, locked doors. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Jigger,* a door. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 314 Such men are always left outside the jigger (door) of the houses.

b. A prison or cell.

1896 MAX PEMBERTON *Puritan's Wife* xiii. 116, I would sooner have been in the gigger at Newgate.

7. An illicit distillery.

1824 *Compl. Hist. Murder Mr. Weare* 241 He said that Probert and two others were in the jigger at Gill's Hill. *Ibid.* 251, I kept a private jigger there, and it was never discovered. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 387 They carry about their persons pint bladders of 'stuff', or 'jigger stuff' (spirit made at an illicit still).

b. A drink of spirits, a dram. (*U.S.*)

1889 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 15 Feb. 3/1 After giving him two small 'jiggers', the civilities were brought to an end. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) I. 335 The 'jigger' was a dram of less than a gill, taken [5 times a day].

IV. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **jigger-block** (see quot., and cf. sense 2 a); **jigger-dubber** (*slang*), a turnkey (cf. sense 6); **jigger-mast** *Naut.,* (*a*) a small mast at the stern, on which a jigger (sense 2 b) is hoisted; (*b*) the aftermost mast of a four-masted merchant ship; **jigger-pump,** (*a*) a force-pump mounted on a portable stand and usually connected with a hose, used for watering flower-beds, etc.; (*b*) see quot.; **jigger-tackle** *Naut.* = sense 2 a; **jigger-yard** *Naut.,* a yard on which the jigger (sense 2 b) is extended.

1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artil. Man.* (1862) 107 If the strap be continued, so as to form a tail, at the end of the block which has no hook, the block is called a tail or 'jigger block'; and if a tackle have its moveable block so furnished, it is called a 'jigger tackle'. 1781 G. PARKER *View Soc.* II. 69 *Jigger-dubber is a term applied to Jailors or Turnkeys. 1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. younger Son* xxiv, This dow had a large mast forward, and a *gigger-mast aft. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* Explan. Terms 16 *Jigger mast,* a small mast at the stern, with a sail resembling a lug sail. 1879 BLACK *Macleod of D.* xxxiv. 305 The red ensign clung to the jigger-mast. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 7/2 Owing to the frightful rolling of the ship the steel masts gave way, all coming down, with the exception of the lower foremast, the mizen lower mast, the jigger lower mast and topmast, and the bowsprit. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, **Jigger-pump,* a pump used in breweries to force beer into vats. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), **Jigger Tackle,* a light .. tackle, consisting of a double and single block. 1797 *Gazetteer* in *Spirit Pub. Jrnls.* (1799) I 76 D—n me! if I would not get a jigger-tackle upon you. 1842 J. F. COOPER *Jack o' Lantern* I. 182 Three fair, handsome flags rose to the end of the Fen-Follett's *jigger-yard.

Jigger (dʒi·gəɹ), *sb.*[2] Also 8 **chiger,** 9 **chigger, jigga.** [Corruption of CHIGOE.]

1. = CHIGOE.

1756, 1810, 1830, 1868 [see CHIGOE]. 1781 SMEATHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 170, I know nothing similar, except in the *pulex penetrans* of Linnæus, the jigger of the West Indies. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1856) IV. 53, I am speaking of the celebrated Chigoe or Jiggers, called also Nigua, Tungua, and Pique. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 205 A touch of fever on him and jiggers in his feet. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 635/1 Several Sepoys were suffering from that African pest the 'jigger'.

2. Applied in U.S. to various harvest-ticks, such as *Leptus americanus* and *L. irritans,* which fasten on the human skin and cause great irritation.

Jigger (dʒi·gəɹ), *v.*[1] *colloq.* [? frequentative of JIG *v.*] *intr.* To make a succession of rapid jerks; said of a fish struggling to free itself from the hook. Hence **Ji·ggering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix. (1876) 328 When a fish 'jiggers' or keeps up a constant 'jag, jag, jag', at the line, it is a very unpleasant..symptom. *Ibid.,* I have lost many a jiggering fish. 1891 A. LANG *Angling Sk.* 118 He [a salmon] came slowly up, and 'jiggered' savagely at the line. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 6/4 When he jiggers, a fish puts all he knows into a series of short rapid tugs.

Jigger, *v.*[2] *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin disputed. It has been referred to JIGGER *sb.*[2], and to JIGGER *sb.*[1] sense 6 b: cf. next.] Used as a vague substitute for a profane oath or imprecation, esp. in asseverations. (Only in passive.)

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xxxvi, I'm jiggered if he don't tell a lie. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xvii, 'Well, then', said he, 'I'm jiggered if I don't see you home'. This penalty of being jiggered was a favourite suppositious case of his. He attached no definite meaning to the word that I am aware of. 1886 MRS. BURNETT *Lit. Ld. Fauntleroy* ii. (1892) 23 'Well', said Mr. Hobbs, 'I'll be—jiggered!' This was an exclamation he always used when he was very much astonished or excited.

Jigger, *v.*[3] *slang.* [app. f. JIGGER *sb.*[1] sense 6 b.] *trans.* To shut *up,* imprison.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxiii, Poor Mastha Dan had been..jiggered up in Peel Castle.

Jigget (dʒi·gĕt), *v. colloq.* Also 9 **jiggit.** [dim. of JIG *v.*] *intr.* To move about with a jerky or shaky motion; to jig; to hop or skip about; to shake up and down; to fidget. Hence **Ji·ggeting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1687 MRS. BEHN *Lucky Chance* II. ii, Come, my Lady Fulbank, the night grows old upon our hands, to dancing, to jiggeting. 1709 T. BAKER *Fem. Tatler* No. 15 She.. has a languishing Eye, a delicious soft Hand, and two pretty jiggetting Feet. 1818 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 35 He is..always jiggeting about from one great house to another. 1862 MISS YONGE *Ctess Kate* iv. (1864) 55 There's Aunt Barbara coming down the lane in the baker's jiggetting cart. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being* i. 4 At eight knots you heard the vicious little twin-screws jiggitting like restive horses; at seventeen they pegged away into the sea like a pair of short-gaited trotting ponies on a hard road.

Jigget, Jiggetai, var. GIGOT[1], DZIGGETAI.

Jiggety (dʒi·gĕti), *a. colloq.* Also **jiggity.** [f. JIGGET *v.* + -Y; cf. *rickety.*] Characterized by jiggeting; having a jerky unsteady movement.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 687/1, I would not fix on a bustling, jiggity steamer as the best place .. to sketch .. on.

Jigginess. *rare.* [f. assumed adj. **jiggy* (f. JIG *sb.* or *v.* + -Y) + -NESS.] The quality of being like a jig, or having a 'jigging' or jerky movement.

1869 T. HOOD *Rules Rhyme* 47 A too frequent repetition of rhyme at short intervals gives a jigginess to the verse.

Jigging (dʒi·gĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JIG *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb JIG.

1. The dancing of jigs; light, rapid, jerky movement, etc.: see JIG *v.* 1, 2.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1851) 48 That men should bee .. pusht forward to gaming, jigging, wassailing, and mixt dancing is a horror to think. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She Would if She Could* III. i. Wks. (1888) 164 The natural inclination they have to jigging will make them very ready to comply. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 207 Suggesting that such jigging and romping was inconsistent with the elegance that should distinguish the amusements of the higher orders. 1849 THACKERAY *Let.* in *Scribner's Mag.* (1887) I. 681/1, I .. go out feeling deucedly lonely in the midst of the racketting and jigging.

b. Of a fish: = *jiggering*: see JIGGER *v.*[1]

1886 H. P. WELLS *Amer. Salmon Fisherman* 152 Of all the performances of the salmon, none demoralizes me like jigging .. a series of short heavy jerks to the line at intervals of 3 or 4 seconds.

2. In technical senses: see JIG *v.* 5–8.

1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* Gloss., *Jigging,* is a method of dressing the smaller Copper and Lead Ores by a peculiar motion of a wire sieve in a kieve or vat of water, where the smallest particles pass through the Jigging-sieve. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 5 Machinery .. has already been designed to execute one part of potters' work, *jigging.* 1884 *Weekly Scotsman* 23 Feb. 1/6 The method of capturing them is known as jigging, the jigger consisting of a number of hooks radiating from a fixed center of lead.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as **jigging-party** (*dial.*), a dancing-party; **jigging-machine,** a machine for jigging (usually in sense 5 of the verb: = JIGGER *sb.*[1] 3 b); **jigging-sieve,** a sieve for jigging ore: see sense 2 above, quot. 1778.

1872 T. HARDY *Greenwood Tree* vii, [On Christmas-day night] a jigging party looks suspicious. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 30 Aug. 1/6 Crusher, jigging machine and jiggers. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 29 May 9/8, I recommend that some jigging machinery be put up at once, to concentrate ore now at grass for smelting.

Jigging (dʒi·gĭŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. JIG *v.* + -ING[2].] That jigs, in various senses (see JIG *v.*); dancing jigs; moving jerkily; singing, playing, or composing jigs; of the style of a jig (see JIG *sb.* 1–3).

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* Prol., Jigging veins of rhyming mother-wits. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-Harts Dr.* (1841) 16 Men brought vppe to an honest handicraft, of which the realme more need then iygging vanities. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* IV. iii. 137 What should the Warres do with these Iigging Fooles? 1629 DAVENANT *Albovine* V. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 94 Leave off your jigging motion when you mix Yourselves in a salute. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 119. One of the leaders then burst out into a hymn to a jigging sort of tune. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* ii. 85 Never was such a brilliant, jigging, smirking Vanity Fair.

Jiggish (dʒi·gĭʃ), *a.* [f. JIG *sb.* + -ISH[1].]

1. Inclined to jigging, dancing, or frolicking; of light or frivolous disposition (quot. 1634).

1634–40 HABINGTON *Castara* I. (Arb.) 16 She is never sad, and yet not jiggish. 1815 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* iii. (ed. 2) 39 Crowds of both sexes .. gratifying the jiggish propensities of their minds by the sound of fiddles.

2. Resembling or of the nature of a jig or light dance; suitable for a jig.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 ₱ 7 That Musical Instrument which is commonly known by the Name of a Kit, that is more jiggish than the Fiddle it self. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 276 ₱ 3 This Man makes on the Violin a certain jiggish Noise to which I dance. 1756 COWPER in *Connoisseur*

No. 134 P 5 The tunes themselves have also been new-set to jiggish measures. 1789 T. Twining *Aristotle's Treat. Poetry* (1812) I. 249 *note*, 'A jiggish measure' would be weak, to the force of the original [Greek].

Jiggle (dʒi·g'l), *v.* [dim. or frequentative of Jig *v.*] To move backwards and forwards, or up and down, with a light unsteady motion; to move in a rapid succession of slight jerks; to rock or jerk lightly. a. *trans.*

1836 Sir G. Head *Home Tour* 13 The more the child cried the more she jiggled it. 1887 Jessopp *Trials Country Parson* (1890) i. 23 We know that the fellow was jiggling the poor brute's teeth out of his mouth at the time.

b. *intr.*

1846 Worcester, *Jiggle v. n.*, to practise affected or awkward motions, to wriggle. *Mrs. Farrar.* 1880 *Jamieson's Dict.*, To *Jiggle*, v.n., to rock or shake backwards and forwards. Sheth. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* i. 10 He shambles to the next brewery with any beast of burden that can jiggle along.

Hence **Ji·ggling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Ji·ggle** *sb.*, a 'jiggling' movement; a light rapid rocking.

1888 *N. Amer. Rev.* Jan. 59 It is only a little wilder jiggle. 1894 R. Kipling *Seven Seas* (1896) 225 There aren't a wave for miles an' miles Excep' the jiggle from the screw. 1894 *Times* 1 Mar. 3/5 The chief novelties claimed in the plaintiffs' invention were the use of narrower jiggling sieves, in proportion to the lateral area of the machine; a deflector [etc.]. *Ibid.*, The jiggling of the sieve caused the heavier particles to fall through and the larger but lighter to pass off over the tail.

Jiggumbob (dʒi·gəmbɒb). *colloq.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 jig(g)am-, jiggem-, jigum-, jiggobob, jig-em-bob, giggam bobb, gigg-em-, giggom-, giggum-, gingam-, gingumbob. [A humorous formation from Jig *sb.* or *v.*: cf. *kickumbob*, *thingumbob*.]

Something odd or fanciful; a bauble, toy, knick-knack; something which one does not choose to name or specify: = Thingumbob. (Rarely applied to a person.)

1613 Beaum. & Fl. *Coxcomb* iv. vii, What Giggombob have we here? *a* 1627 Middleton *Wom. beware Wom.* II. ii, On with her chain of pearl, her ruby bracelets, Lay ready all her tricks and jiggombobs. 1629 Massinger *Picture* v. iii, Shall we have More jiggobobs yet! 1638 Brome *Antipodes* III. v. Wks. 1873 III. 285 Tumbles all Our jigambobs and trinckets to the wall. 1671 Shadwell *Humorists* v, I'll be quit with him and that Jig-em-bob my Niece. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. i. 108 The Enemy..Had rifled all his Pokes and Fobs Of Gimcracks, Whims and Jiggumbobs, Which he by hook or crook had gather'd. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Gingumbobs*, Toies, or Baubles.

Ji·ggy-jo·ggy, *adv.* = Jig-a-jog, Jig-jog.

1600 Dekker *Gent. Craft* ii. (1862) 13 Faith, then .. I'll go jiggy-joggy to London and be here in a trice, young Mistress.

Jig-jig, jig-jog *adv.*, etc. = Jig-a-jig, Jig-a-jog.

1836 Smart, *Jig-jog*, a jolting motion, a jog, a push. 1864 Webster, *Jig-jog*, having, or pertaining to, a jolting motion. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as a Rose* (1878) 151 Jig-jog through life alongside of Bob. 1885 G. Allen *Babylon* xi, That .. drawing-master .. with his formal little directions of how to go jig-jig for a pine-tree, and to-whee, whee, whee, for an oak.

Jigot, var. Gigot, haunch of mutton, etc.

Jigs, var. Giggs *Obs.*, mouth-disease in horses.

Jig-saw, *sb. U.S.* Also gig-saw. [f. Jig *v.* + Saw.] A vertically reciprocating saw driven by a crank, mounted in various different ways.

1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 128 With respect to jig saws, the band saw and duplicating machines have driven the most of them out of use. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech., Gig-saw*, a thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted, and which is adapted for sawing scrolls, frets, etc.

Hence **Jig-saw** *v. trans.*, to cut or shape with a jig-saw.

1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 128 What may be said of jig-sawing need not consume much space here. 1883 Howells *Woman's Reason* (Tauchn. 1884) I. 213 Designs jig-sawed out of white-wood.

‖ **Jihad, jehad** (dʒiha·d). Also jahad. [Arab. جهاد *jihād* struggle, contest, spec. one for the propagation of Islam.] A religious war of Mohammedans against unbelievers in Islam, inculcated as a duty by the Koran and traditions.

1869 *M. Wilks' Sk. S. India* (ed. 2) II. xlviii. 381 The projects of Jehad—holy war. 1875 Kaye *Sepoy War* III. iv. 167 To collect money and preach the Moslem Jehad. 1880 Gen. Roberts in *Daily News* 14 Feb. 2/4 The Mollahs have been preaching a *jehad* or religious war.

b. *transf.* A war or crusade for or against some doctrine, opinion, or principle; war to the death.

1880 J. Cowen in *Daily News* 2 Feb. 6/5 The political *jehad* that was being preached against doctrines which .. had right and justice to sustain them. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 305 His last attempt to stir up a kind of moral jehad against the Government. 1886 *19th Century* XX. 505 An economical government bargained to abolish the deer [in the New Forest]. So the edict went forth, and a 'Jihad' against the deer was proclaimed.

Jill, variant of Gill *sb.*3, *sb.*4, *sb.*6, *v.*2

Jillet (dʒi·lĕt). *Sc.* [dim. of the female name *Jill* or Gill (*sb.*4): see also Gillot, Jelot.] A giddy or flighty young woman; a jilt; sometimes, a familiar or contemptuous term for a girl or young woman, a wench.

1755 Johnson s.v. *Jilt*, Perhaps from..*gillet*, or *gillot*, the diminutive of *gill*, the ludicrous name for a woman. 'Tis also called *jillet* in Scotland. 1786 Burns *On a Scotch Bard gone to W. Indies* vi, A jillet brak his heart at last, Ill may she be! 1808–25 Jamieson, *Jillet*, a giddy young woman, implying the idea of levity. 1828 Scott *F. M. Perth* xxxi, Hark you, were it not well to receive that coy jillet with something of a mumming?

Jill-flirt, variant of Gill-flirt.

Jilliflower, Jilliver, var. of Gillyflower.

Jilt (dʒilt), *sb.* Also 7–8 gilt. [In sense 1 = Gillot 1, of which it is perh. a syncopated form (though analogies are wanting). Sense 2 appears to be influenced by Jilt *v.*, whence also sense 4.]

†**1.** A woman who has lost her chastity; a harlot or strumpet; a kept mistress. *Obs.*

1672 Wycherley *Love in Wood* Dram. Pers., Mrs. Crossbite an old cheating Jilt, and Bawd to her Daughter. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 59 He whose wife is a common jilt .. and yet swears she is as chast as an untouch'd virgin. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 36 Is he not as vile a wretch, as she a mercenary gilt? 1815 W. H. Ireland *Scribbleomania* 232 A Jilt most consummate, and impudent Doxie.

2. 'A woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him' (J.); one who capriciously casts off a lover after giving him encouragement. (The current sense.)

1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Gilt* or *Jilt*, a Cheat, or Woman that has defeated her Gallant in his Amours. 1680 Otway *Orphan* I. i. 66 Dilatory Fortune plays the Jilt With the brave noble honest gallant Man, To throw herself away on Fools and Knaves. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 288 P 1 When you spoke of the Jilts and Coquets. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* III. lxxxi, Lord W—m .. was waiting in expectation of my coming, and might..imagine I was playing the jilt. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Marie Mignot* v, They'll teach you the guilt Of coquetting and ogling, and playing the jilt.

b. Rarely applied to a man.

1865 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 240/2 The offences of the jilt, whether man or maiden, are not, it is true, the most grievous that can be committed against society.

3. *Sc.* A contemptuous term for a girl or young woman: = Jillet.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, Though she's but a dirty jilt. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xxix, His wheat-close, you crazed jilt!

†**4.** ? A deception: cf. Jilt *v.* 2. *Obs.*

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 63, I beleev it wil be a slurr and blurr, or a base-foul Jilt upon themselvs.

Hence **Ji·ltish** *a.*, having the character of, or characteristic of, a jilt; **Ji·ltship** (*nonce-wd.*), a mock title for a jilt.

1690 Crowne *Eng. Frier* iv. 31, I let him know how your Jiltship has serv'd him. 1787 Burns *Addr. for Miss Fontenelle* 33 The wretch in love, Who long with jiltish arts and airs hast strove. 1897 Blackmore in *Blackw. Mag.* June 780 Eyes..wavering jiltish, deceitful.

Jilt (dʒilt), *v.* Also 7 gilt. [A 'new cant word' in 1674; origin not recorded; connexion with Gillot, or Jilt *sb.* in sense 1, is doubtful.]

1. *trans.* To deceive after holding out hopes in love; to cast off (a lover) capriciously; to be faithless to; to play the jilt towards. Orig. said only of a woman; in later use also of a man.

1673 [see Jilting below]. 1674 Blount *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Jilt*, is a new canting word, signifying to deceive and defeat ones expectation, more especially in the point of Amours. 1675 Wycherley *Country Wife* I. i Wks. (Rtldg.) 71/2 He can no more think the men laugh at him than that women jilt him. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* IV. xx. (1695) 403 Tell a Man, passionately in Love, that he is gilted; bring a score of Witnesses of the Falshood of his Mistress, 'tis ten to one but three kind Words of hers shall invalidate all their Testimonies. 1747 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) II. 78 You shortly after jilted the younger, and married the elder sister. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, Your mistress seems much disposed to jilt you. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 153 If the man jilts the woman he is fined, .. as men are liable to be fined on conviction of open treason.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To play the jilt.

1696 Congreve *Epil. to Southerne's Oroonoko*, She might have learnt to cuckold, jilt, and sham, Had Covent Garden been in Surinam. *a* 1736 Yalden *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 65 The nymph, when she betrays, disdains your guilt, And, by such falsehood taught, she learns to jilt. 1739 *Matrimony* 3 Where have you [wife] been Jilting all the Day?

2. *gen.* To deceive, cheat, trick, delude (*obs.*); to cheat (one's) expectation; to prove false or faithless to (any one); to 'throw over' or discard for another. (Now chiefly *fig.* from 1.)

1660 *No Droll but a Rational Account* 8 Treacherous tell-tales, that frequent clubs and Coffee-houses, whose chief business is to jilt others into discourse. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Hedge-Tavern*, a jilting sharping tavern. 1782 Miss Burney *Cecilia* VIII. iii, He is waiting for me at the inn: however, .. if you will give me some tea here, I shall certainly jilt him. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum.* iv. 181 But Fortune shook her swift wings and jilted him too.

Hence **Ji·lted** *ppl. a.*, **Ji·lting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Jilter**, one who is or has been jilted; **Ji·lter**, one who jilts, a jilt.

1673 Dryden *1st Pt. Marr. à la Mode* IV. i[i], It [masquerading] was invented first by some jealous Lover, to discover the Haunts of his Jilting Mistress. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 99. 3/2 Those cruel Jilters. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 141 Is it necessary .. that you insult the jilted suitor? 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* July 397 It is difficult to believe that..the jilter, not the jiltee is to be admired.

Jilt-flirt, erron. form of Gill-flirt.

Jim, Jimal, obs. forms of Gim, Gimmal.

Jimbang, variant of Jingbang.

Jimber-jaw (dʒi·mbəɹdʒɑ̄). *U.S. colloq.* [var. of *gimbal-jaw*: see Gimbal 5.] A projecting lower jaw. So **Ji·mber-jawed** *a.* = *Gimbal-jawed*.

1848–60 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Gimbal-jawed* or *jimber-jawed*, whose lower jaw is loose and projecting. 1885 Miss Murfree *Prophet Gt. Smoky Mount.* iii. 71 The long chin, of the style familiarly denominated jimber-jawed. 1889 Farmer *Americanisms, Jimber-jaw.*

Jimbol, Jimcrack, obs. ff. Gimbal, Gimcrack.

Jim-crow (dʒi·mˌkrōu·). *U.S.* [In sense 1 app. f. *Jim*, var. of *Jem* (cf. Jemmy *sb.* 6) + Crow *sb.*1 5: in 2, from *Jim Crow*, used as generic name for a negro, from the refrain of a popular negro melody, 'Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow'.]

1. An implement for bending or straightening iron rails by the pressure of a screw.

1875 in Knight *Dict. Mech.*

2. *attrib.* in *Jim Crow car*, slang term for a railway carriage or car for the use of negroes; *jim-crow planing-machine* (see quot.).

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1216/1 The jim-crow planing-machine is furnished with a reversing tool, to plane both ways, and named from its peculiar motion, as the tool is able to 'wheel about and turn about'. 1900 *Morning Leader* 19 Dec. 5/5 'Jim-Crow' Cars. In many Southern States there are laws compelling the railroad companies to run on their trains separate cars for colored people .. which are called 'Jim-Crow' cars.

Jiminy, obs. form of Gemini.

Jim-jam (dʒi·mˌdʒæm). [A reduplicated term, of which the elements are unexplained; perhaps only whimsical: cf. *flim-flam*, *trim-tram*, *whim-wham*, etc. Connexion with the first element of *gimcrack* is possible, but the latter is not found till later.]

†**1.** A fanciful or trivial article, a gimcrack, a knick-knack. *Obs. colloq.*

a 1550 *Image of Hypocr.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II. 446 These be as knappishe knackes As ever man made, For iavells and for iackes, A iymiam for a iade. 1565 Harding in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 381 To shew vs..whether he had some iimjam made for him to take it vp, hold it and put it on handsomely. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* 13 A thousand iymiams and toyes haue they in theyr chambers.

2. *pl.* Fantastic ways, peculiarities. *colloq.*

1899 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 8/3 Oh, that's all right. Every regiment has its little jim-jams.

3. *pl.* Delirium tremens. *slang.*

1885 J. Runciman *Skippers & Shellbacks* 42 I'll die on the flags with the jim-jams before I'll wet my lips with it again. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* May 702 One man was just recovering from an attack of the jim-jams.

Jimmal, Jimmer: see Gimmal, Gimmer 1.

Jimminy, obs. form of Gemini.

Jimmy (dʒi·mi), dial. and colloq. pronunciation of Jemmy, occurring in most of the senses of that word, and in numerous other slang, dialectal, and local uses, for which see Dictionaries and Glossaries dealing with such uses.

Jimmy, dial. form of Jemmy *a.*

†**Jimp** (dʒimp), *sb.*1 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 gimp, 6 gymp(e, iymp, iimp. [Perh. connected with Jimp *a.*]

1. A minute or subtle point; a trifling distinction; a quirk, subtlety; a tittle.

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* XII. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xvi, O man of law, let be thy subteltie, With nyce gimpis, and fraudis intricait. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. Prol. 124 For ane iymp or a bourd, I pray 30u note me nocht at euery wourd. 1563 Winȝet *Wks.* (1890) II. 15 To eschew al occasioun of wane stryfe .. for iimpis of Grammar or sik triflis. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IX. 226 In the leist iot or iimp tha neuer brak the papes authoritie.

2. A trick, prank.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* XXXI. 132 Nor with the hous of Guyis to mell, Quha is als godles as thair sell, And kens thair gymps, I trow.

Jimp, *sb.*2: see Jump *sb.*2

Jimp (dʒimp), *a.* (*adv.*) *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 gymp, (gympt), 8–9 gimp, 8– jimp. [Known in Sc. since *c* 1500; origin obscure. It has been compared with Gim *a.*, 'smart, spruce', of the same age, and with Jump *a.*, exact, precise, which appears later; but in neither case is the sense congruous.]

1. Slender, slim, delicate, graceful, neat. (A Scotch or northern word, introduced in 19th c. into English literature.)

1508 Dunbar *Tua Maritt Wemen* 69 Gymp, iolie, and gent, richt ioyus, and gentryce, I suld at fairis be found. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VI. x. 45 Apon his harp .. Now with gymp fingeris doing stringis smyte. *Iliad.* XII. Prol. 121 Gymp gerrafiouris thar royn levys vnschet. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* iii, Of all thir madynis .. Wes nane sa gympt as Gillie. 1719 Lady Wardlaw *Hardy Knute* I. 27 Her girdle shawed her middle gimp. 1788 Burns *'O, were I on Parnassus' hill'* ii, I see thee dancing o'er the green, Thy waist sae jimp, thy limbs sae clean. 1844 Willis *Lady Jane* II. 558 Satin waistcoat..Becoming to a youth so jimp and slim. *a* 1845 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Knt. & Lady* xii, Then his left arm he placed Round her jimp, taper wa'st. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Gimp* (a soft), thin, neat in figure.

2. Scanty; barely full; bare (measure).

1763 Ross *Helenore* I. 6 An' howsoon as the jimp three raiths was gane. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Jimp*,

..3. small, scanty, deficient in measure. *Mod. Sc.* I fancy he has given you but jimp measure to-day.

3. *Comb.*, as *jimp-waisted.*

1825 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 192 That bonny dark-haired..jimp-waisted lassie.

B. *adv.* Barely, scarcely.

1814 Scott *Diary* 10 Aug. in *Lockhart*, These islanders.. are sober, good-humoured, and friendly—but jimp honest. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* xv, He had jimp said the word.

Hence **Ji·mply** *adv.*, slenderly, scantily; **Ji·mpness**, slenderness.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxvii, We are jimply provided for in beds rather. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 43 Not of the jimpness engendered of corsets, but of nature.

Jim(p)son-weed: see Jamestown-weed.

[**Jimwhiskee**, error for Tim-whisky, q. v.]

Jin, variant of Gin *sb.*[2] and [3], Jinn.

Jing (dʒiŋ), *sb.*[1] *rare.* [Echoic; cf. *ping, ting*, etc.] A sharp ring, a jingle.

a 1653 G. Daniel *Idylls* iv. 93 The cag'd Squirrell, with a Iing of Bells.

Jing, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* In the asseveration *By jing!* (rarely *By jings!*) = By Jingo.

1785 Burns *Hallowcen* ix, While Willie lap, and swoor by jing. 1850 [A common asseveration apparently in all parts of Scotland (*By jingo* not in use).]

Jing, *v. rare.* [Cf. Jing *sb.*[1]] *intr.* To ring.

1884 R. Buchanan *Eng. Housewife's Gossip* Poems 95/1 Her tongue was like a bell upon a sheep—Her very motion seemed to make it jing.

Jingal, Jingko, variant of Gingal, Gingko.

Jingbang (dʒi·ŋbæŋ). *slang.* Also **jimbang.** [Origin not recorded.] In phr. *the whole jingbang*: the whole lot, company, concern, or affair.

1866 W. Gregor *Banffsh. Gloss., Jingbang*, the whole number. *a* 1834 Peerie *Nugæ Eccles.* i. 22 Here they come—the whole jingbang. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* vii. (1891) 61 The chief mate..was..'the only seaman of the whole jing-bang'. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 183 The best thing .. is to leave the whole jimbang in his hands altogether. *Ibid.* 321, I..bought the whole jimbang right out.

Jingle (dʒi·ŋg'l), *v.* Also 4–6 gyngle, 5 gyngel, gingelle, 6 gingil, iyngel, iengle, 7–9 gingle. [Imitative: cf. *dingle, tinkle*, Du. *jengelen*, and G. *klingeln.* There does not appear any original association with Jangle.]

1. *intr.* To give forth a mingling of ringing sounds, as by the striking together of coins, keys, or other small metallic objects; it expresses a more prolonged and continuous sound than *clink*, and a more complicated one than *tinkle.*

c 1385 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 170 Whan he rood men myghte his brydel heere Gynglen in a whistlynge wynd als cleere And eek as loude as dooth þe Chapel belle. 1530 Palsgr. 566/1, I gyngyll, I make a noyse, as thinges of metall do whan they be shaked togyther. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* II. x. 213 To haue a great sort of siluer sounded belles, gynglyng aboute their horse neckes. 1593 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Their bels iyngling. 1607 Middleton *Five Gallants* II. iii, To hear my money gingle in other men's pockets. 1628 Earle *Microcosm., A Gallant* (Arb.) 39 Hee..takes great delight in his walke to heare his Spurs gingle. 1653 A. Wilson *Jas. I*, 110 Her chains gingled as she came. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxx, The glasses jingled, and the palates tingled. 1870 Disraeli *Lothair* xxi. I. 173 The bells .. gingled. 1871–4 J. Thomson *City Dreadf. Nt.* ix. ii, The harness jingles, as it passes by.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (Cf. *ring.*)

1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 76 How .. their roaring oaths gingle in their mouthes. 1867 *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 379 There is not one word in the whole quotation but jingles false.

c. To proceed or move with a jingling sound.

1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 37 From the crack'd bagg the dropping Guinea spoke .. gingling down the back-stairs. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 To fairly disengage the mass, and send it jingling down, a good bowlder. 1894 Mrs. Ritchie *Chapters from Mem.* iii. 36 A yellow carriage jingled by.

d. quasi-*trans.* with *it.*

1631 Brathwait *Whimzies* II. *Pedler* 19 Here the Gugagirles gingle it with his neat nifles.

2. *trans.* To cause (something) to emit a mingling of ringing sounds.

1508 Kennedy *Flyting w. Dunbar* 506 Bot gif it war to gyngill Iudas bellis. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iii. (1570) C ij/1 The kitchin clarke..Iengling his counters. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 172 Fannes of brasse, hung about with rings, which they gingle in stops according to their marchings. 1760 Goldsm. *Cit. W.* xlv, Another..gingles several bells fixed to his cap. 1874 Burnand *My time* xi. 93 Jingling his keys in one pocket.

3. *intr.* a. Of prose or verse: To sound with alliteration, rimes, or other repetitions.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 67 Then comes the joy of joyes, when the parts jingle, or begin with the same letter; and especially if in Latin. 1780 Howard *Prisons Eng.* 115 In this chamber on the wall is inscribed a gingling verse,.. *Ad mala patrata, sunt atra theatra parata.* 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 535 Compositions of all sorts, from sermons with sixteen heads down to jingling street ballads.

b. To play with words for the sake of sound; (*depreciatively*) to rime.

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xvi. 113 Rich in Latine, though he doth not gingle with it in every company. 1708 Ockley *Hist. Saracens* Pref. (1848) 18 At other times jingling upon words. 1714 Pope *Let.* 13 July, I should be sorry and ashamed, to go on jingling to the last step. 1785 Burns *First Ep. Lapraik* ix, Whene'er my Muse does on me glance, I jingle at her.

c. *trans.* To rime. (*depreciative.*)

1894 F. Hall in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVIII. 252/1 Carlyle .. I have more than once seen spoken of as having first jingled *end* with *mend.*

Hence **Ji·ngle-ji·ngle**, reduplication of the vb.-stem, used *advb.* = with continued jingling.

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* iv. Poet. Wks. (1765) 85 Gingle gingle went her Bridle.

Jingle (dʒi·ŋg'l), *sb.* Also 6–9 **ginglo**, 7 **yingle**, 9 **gingoll.** [f. prec. vb.]

1. A noise such as is made by small bells, a chain of loose links, or loose pieces of metal when struck; a sound intermediate between clinking and ringing.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Pref. 35 The gingle of his spurre, and the ierke of his wande. 1678 Otway *Friendship in F.* 18 We know when a certain Spark of this Town is at hand by the new fangled gingle of his Coach. 1791 Mrs. Inchbald *Simp. Story* I. vii. 75 The gentle gingle of a teaspoon. 1826 Disraeli *Viv. Grey* v. vi, No other sound was heard, except the jingle of the dollars and Napoleons. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Three Ages* II. 73 Mrs. Reade heard the jingle of the chain. 1874 Symonds *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. ii. 30 The continual jingle of our sledge-bells.

b. Applied depreciatively to other sounds.

1827 Carlyle *Misc., Richter* (1869) I. 7 The jingle of the household operations seemed not at all to disturb him. 1842 Thoreau *Excurs., Nat. Hist. Mass.* (1863) 46 The gingle of the song-sparrow salutes us from the shrubs and fences. 1865 M. Arnold *Ess. Crit.* v. 184, I hear nothing but the.. scolding and the jingle of the piano.

2. Something that jingles; a jingling bell; anything adapted to produce a jingling sound.

1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 173 Who instead of musicall instruments, have sawcers of brasse (which they strike against one another) set about with gingles. 1625 Bacon *Ess., Plantations* (Arb.) 534 If you Plant, where Sauages are, doe not onely entertaine them with Trifles, and Gingles; But vse them iustly. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1248 The tambourine, ..and the Turkish jingle, used in the army.

3. The affected repetition of the same sound or of a similar series of sounds, as in alliteration, rime, or assonance; any arrangement of words intended to have a pleasing or striking sound without regard to the sense; a catching array of words, whether in prose or verse. Chiefly contemptuous.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1892) II. 658 In the perusal of these Parables .. you shall find no gingles in them. 1663 Bp. Patrick *Parab. Pilgr.* 157 Frivolous hearers, who are more pleased with little gingles, and tinkling of words than with the most perswasive arguments. *a* 1680 Butler *Rem.* (1759) II. 261 As if that old Gingle were logically true. 1717 Addison *Spect.* No. 297 ? 16 Milton..often affects a kind of Jingle in his Words, as in the following Passages.. 'And brought into the World a World of Woe'. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 26/2 Several pages of his sermons consisting of a series of verbal quibbles and jingles. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 35. 32 This gingle is certainly pleasing in itself. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* I. 534 Their so-called philosophy had become little better than a jingle of phrases.

4. A covered two-wheeled car used in the south of Ireland and in Australia. Also *attrib.*

1806 Carr *Stranger Irel.* v. 111, I mounted a jingle at the great jingle stand at the corner of Bagot Street. 1824 T. C. Croker *Researches S. Ireland* ii. 34 Jingles .. have been established between the principal towns. These are carriages on easy springs, ..to contain six or eight persons. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXV. 772/2 Ultimately the gingle was almost abandoned for the jaunting-car. 1842 Thackeray *Fitz-Boodle's Pap.* Pref., I got it..from..a jingle-driver. 1862 Clara Aspinall *Three Yrs. Melbourne* 122 (Morris) Gentlemen who have lived in India will persist in calling this vehicle a jingle;..it is a kind of dos-a-dos conveyance, holding three in front, and three behind, it has a waterproof top to it..and oilskin curtains to draw all round. 1887 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* I. 64 The jingle has been ousted by the one-horse waggonette. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Aug. 2/3 Queenstown is full. .. The jingle men, as they are called here..are making their fortunes.

5. An American name for the shell of the saddle-oyster, *Anomia.* Also *attrib.*

1887 *Fisheries U.S.* Sect. v. II. 543 A more fragile shell, such as a scallop, mussel, or jingle (*Anomia*) is certainly better. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 3/3 A large collection of scallop and jingle shells—gold and silver shells the little people call them.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also senses 4 and 5), as *jingle-bell*, etc. (see quots.); **jingle-boy** (*slang*), a coin, *spec.* a sovereign; also, a man who has plenty of money in his pockets.

1887 *Bicycling News* 21 May 99/1 My light was burning brilliantly, and my *jingle bell going at the time. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 71/1 The captain of the launch pulls the 'jingle bell' for full speed ahead. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Jingle-boxes*, Leathern Jacks tipt and hung with Silver Bells formerly in use among Fuddle Caps. *c* 1600 Day *Begg. Bednall Gr.* v. (1881) 111 Come, old fellow, bring thy white Bears to the Stake, and thy yellow *gingle boys to the Bull-ring. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* I. Wks. 1873 II. 16 There is a Gallant now below, a Gingle boy indeed, that has his pockets full of crowns that chide for vent. 1891 Farmer *Slang, Canary*, .. 2. .. a sovereign. *English Synonyms*..Yellow hammer; shiner; gingleboy; monarch. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, **Jingle-brains*, a Maggot-pated Fellow.

Jingle, obs. form of Jungle.

Ji·ngle-ja·ngle, *sb.* [Varied reduplication of *jingle*: cf. *dilly-dally, dingle-dangle, ding-dong, clink-clank*, etc.] a. An alternating jingle of sounds; a sentence or verse characterized by this. b. Something that makes a continuous and alternating jingle; a jingling ornament or trinket.

1640 *King & poore North. Man* 179 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 300 With so many jingle jangles about ones necke, as is about yours. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. vii. (1737) 22 The everlasting Jingle Jangle of the Bells. 1851 Hawthorne *Twice-told T.* II. xii. 191 The variety of rapid vehicles; and the jingle jangle of merry bells. 1864 *N. Brit. Rev.* Dec. 432 It was then he [Caracalla] made use of his famous jingle-jangle..'Inter Divos? Sit Divus..dummodo non sit vivus'! Let him [Geta] be a god, but don't let him live.

So **Ji·ngle-ja·ngle** *v.*, to jingle with alternation of sounds; to proceed with such jingling.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 3/1 Such a paltry collection of commonplace tunes, handled clumsily, as jingle-jangles and drums its way through the piece.

Jingler (dʒi·ŋglə). [f. Jingle *v.* + -er[1].]

1. One who or that which jingles; a rimer.

1599 B. Jonson *Ev. man out of Hum.* II. v, I had spurres of mine own before: but they were not ginglers. 1672 Eachard *Hobbs's State Nat.* 30 Thou shalt see that thou art ten times more an Owl, than I am a cheat and jingler. 1803 T. G. Fessenden *Terrible Tractoration* II. (ed. 2) 89 *note*, The wolf always makes it his first object to silence this jingler [the bell wether]. 1884 J. G. Bourke *Snake Dance Moquis* xi. 119 A fringe of small bells, or jinglers, of lead and tin.

†2. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jinglers*, Horse-Coursers frequenting Country Fairs.

3. A local name for the Golden-eyed Duck.

1829 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 360 The golden-eye is here provincially called gingler or ginging-curre, from the noise of its wings. 1888 G. Trumbull *Names & Portraits Birds* xxiii. 79 At Pleasantville .. *Jingler*; at Baltimore and on the Patapsco River, *Whiffler.*

†**Ji·nglespur.** *Obs.* In 7 **gingle-.** One who jingles his spurs; a cavalier.

1604 *Meeting Gallants at Ordinarie* (Percy Soc.) 9 Signior Ginglespur, the fine gallant I mette in Powles.

Jinglet (dʒi·ŋglĕt). *U.S.* [f. Jingle *sb.* or *v.* + -et.]

1. The loose metal ball which serves as the clapper of a globular sleigh-bell.

1881 *Sci. Amer.* XLIV. 323 This sand core, with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and the mould. 1884 in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb. 83 This little iron ball [in a sleigh bell] is called 'the jinglet'. When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles.

2. 'Any small jingling appendage, esp. one shaped like a sleigh-bell' (Funk, 1893).

Jingling (dʒi·ŋglin), *vbl. sb.* Also gingling. [f. Jingle *v.* + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Jingle, q. v.

14.. *Chaucer's Nun's Pr. Prol.* 28 (Harl. MS.) Gingling [6-*text*, clynkyng] of þe bellis þat on your bridil hong on euery syde. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 195/1 Gyngelynge of gay harneys..*resonancia.* 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 With theese Gods gingling [*voce deorum*], with sight moste geason apaled. 1601 Welver *Mirr. Mart.* E j, Jingling of fetters had no merie sound. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* I. iii. § 1 The puddle-Poet did hope, that the jingling of his rhyme would drown the sound of his false quantity. 1731 A. Hill *Adv. Poets* xxiii, Shame on your Jyngling, ye soft Sons of Rhyme! 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 105 The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels.

b. *attrib.*, as **jingling match**, a diversion in which all the players are blindfolded except one, who keeps ringing a bell in each hand, while the others try to catch him.

c 1786 Cowper *Let.* Wks. 1835 V. 355 All who are attached to the jingling art. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* IV. iii. § 31 Jingling match..a diversion common enough at country wakes and fairs. 1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 304 A smock-race and a jingling-match were to take place. 1888 *Daily Tel.* 23 Apr. 5/4 We hear nowadays less and less of..gingling and whistling matches.

Jingling (dʒi·ŋglin), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That jingles: see the verb.

1557–8 Phaer *Æneid* VI. R j b, From thens wer howlings heard..and gyngling noyse of draggyng chaynes. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 48 b, A hundred gingling belles do hang, to make his courage more. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* V. i. 232. 1634 Heywood *Witches Lanc.* IV. i. Wks. 1874 IV. 218, I wanted but a paire of gingling spurs to make you mend your pace. 1789 Burns *On Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* vi, Auld nick-nackets: Rusty airn caps and jinglin jackets. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes* iii. (1858) 252 Whatsoever is not sung is properly no Poem, but a piece of Prose cramped into jingling lines,—to the great injury of the grammar, to the great grief of the reader, for most part!

Hence **Ji·nglingly** (**ging-**) *adv.*

1840 Browning *Sordello* V. 953 Some shape..Approached, out of the dark, ginglingly near.

Jingly (dʒi·ŋgli), *a.* [f. Jingle *sb.* + -y[1].] Characterized by jingle or affected recurrence of words or sounds.

a 1806 K. White *Rem.* (1811) II. 249 It [has] a set of chiming and jingly terminations. 1885 E. D. Gerard *Waters of Hercules* xxvi, The jingly prayer rambled on.

Jingo (dʒi·ŋgo), *int., sb.*, and *a.* Also 7 **jeingo.** [Appears first *c* 1670 as a piece of conjuror's gibberish, usually *hey* or *high jingo!*, prob. a mere piece of sonorous nonsense with an appearance of mysterious meaning. In 1694 *by jingo* occurs in Motteux's transl. of Rabelais, where the Fr. has *par Dieu*: this, being contemporary with the

conjuror's term, may be presumed (though not proved) to be the same word, substituted, as in many other cases, for a sacred name: cf. *by Golly, Gock, Gom, Gosh, Jabers*, etc. In Scotland, *by jing* (or *jings*) has long been in common use.

A recent conjecture, since *Jingo* began to attract attention, would identify it with the Basque word for 'God', given by Van Eys and Larramendi as *Jinko, Jainko* (*Yinko, Yainko*), *Jincoa, Jaincoa*; the suggestion being that this may have been caught up from Basque sailors. Such an origin is not impossible, but is as yet unsupported by evidence. The grotesque notion that the word is short for *St. Gengulphus* is merely a joke of the author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*.]

A. *interj.* and *sb.*

I. †**1.** (Usually *Hey* or *High Jingo!*) A conjuror's call for the appearance of something: the opposite of *Hey presto!*, by which a thing is bidden to be gone. Hence, an exclamation of surprise at the appearance of something. *Obs.*

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 He..falls a flinging it out of one hand into the other, tossing it this way and that; lets it run a little upon the line, then *tanutus, high jingo, come again!* 1672 *Pasquil on Stair Family* in *Bk. Scot. Pasquils* (1868) 180 Jeingo! the taws. Presto, begon: a mace. 1679 OLDHAM *Sat. Jesuits* IV. (1685) 89 Where spiritual Jugglers their chief Mast'ry shew: Hey Jingo, Sirs! What's this? 'tis Bread you see; Presto be gone! 'tis now a Deity. 1707 FENTON *Fair Nun*, He..turns it round and round, and eyes it, Heigh jingo, worse than 'twas before! 1722–30 RAMSAY *Fables, Monk & Miller's Wife*, [He] Cries, Rhadamanthus husky mingo, Monk, horner, hipock, jinko, jingo, Appear in likeness of a priest.

2. *By jingo!* a vigorous form of asseveration. Also intensified, *by the living jingo! collog.* or *vulgar.*

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. lvi. 219 By jingo [Rab. *Par Dieu*], quoth Panurge, the Man talks somewhat like, I believe him. 1760 MURPHY *Way to Keep Him* I. ii, Their husbands care no more for them, no, by jingo, no more than they care for their husbands! 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ix, One of them .. expressed her sentiments .. in a very coarse manner when she observed, that by the living jingo she was all of a muck of sweat. 1773 — *Stoops to Conq.* v. ii, By jingo, there's not a pond or slough within five miles of the place, but they can tell the taste of. 1800 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* I. (1830) 8 Does he, by jingo? 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* xxx, No, by the living jingo! not till he treats us. 1878 G. W. HUNT *Song* (Chorus), We don't want to fight, yet by Jingo! if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, and got the money too. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* xiii, That was a parting shot he took at you, by jingo!

II. [Derived from the expression 'by Jingo!' in the refrain of the music-hall song, quoted in sense 2, 1878, which became the Tyrtæan ode of the party ready to fight Russia in 1878.]

3. A nickname for those who supported and lauded the policy of Lord Beaconsfield in sending a British fleet into Turkish waters to resist the advance of Russia in 1878; hence, one who brags of his country's preparedness for fight, and generally advocates or favours a bellicose policy in dealing with foreign powers; a blustering or blatant 'patriot'; a Chauvinist.

1878 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Daily News* 13 Mar. 3/4 The Jingoes in the Park. *Ibid.*, The Jingoes—the new tribe of music hall patriots who sing the jingo song. 1879 *Truth* 22 May, The Jingoes ought to rejoice and be glad that their 'tall talk' did not drive us into a war with Russia last year. 1880 GRANT DUFF in *19th Cent.* Apr. 667 Our interest in Russia is that the Muscovite Jingoes should learn a little more geography. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 46 The Jingo is the aggregation of the bully. An individual may be a bully; but, in order to create Jingoism, there must be a crowd. 1897 LD. SALISBURY in *Times* 19 Jan., A well-working arbitration system would be an invaluable bulwark to defend the Minister from the jingoes. 1898 *Times* 18 Jan. 6/1 (N. Y. Corresp.) A school of politicians..who, like the jingoes, are apt to use the word American aggressively, as the jingoes do.

4. The jingo spirit or policy personified.

1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. iii. 104 Nobody .. could be less given to the worship of Jingo.

B. *adj.*

†**1.** [from sense A. 2.] Exhibiting vulgar dash; suggestive of the man who asseverates *By jingo!*

1859 MILLAIS *Let.* 28 Apr. in *Life* (1899) I. 342 It is very good (well painted), but egregiously vulgar and commonplace, but there is enough in it of a certain 'jingo' style to make it a favourite.

2. [from sense A. 3.] Of or pertaining to the political jingo; characterized by jingoism.

1879 *Truth* 22 May, The consummation of the Jingo policy. 1879 *Scotsman* 1 Dec. 4 In the height of the Jingo fever in London, mobs, carefully organised, broke the windows of Mr. Gladstone's house. 1882 *Daily News* 19 July 5/5 He [M. Lockroy] is intensely Jingo, very hostile to M. de Freycinet. 1896 *Ibid.* 20 Jan. 7/6 Sentiment in Washington is overwhelmingly Jingo. 1900 E. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Impr.* 198 The imperialism of the so-called 'Jingo' party, which seemed to measure national greatness by the constant annexation of new territories.

Hence **Ji'ngo** *v. trans.*, to drive by the jingo spirit; **Ji'ngodom**, the realm or domain of jingoes; **Jingoe'sque** *a.*, jingo in style or manner; **Ji'ngoish** *a.* = JINGO B. 2.

1898 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 5/7 A member of the Cabinet stated in an interview to-day that President McKinley .. would not be jingoed into war. 1895 *Nation* (N. Y.) 19 Dec. 441/3 The resemblance of Jingodom in this to an Indian village is very remarkable. 1885 *Glasgow Herald* 3 Aug. 6/2 The continental press..is essentially Jingoesque. 1892 GOLDW. SMITH in *19th Cent.* Sept. 348 There is nothing more jingoish in tone than were the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell. 1896 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Dec. 421/3 Jingoish ideas of America's past and future.

Jingoism (dʒi'ŋgo$_{u}$iz'm). [f. prec. A. 3 + -ISM.] The policy or practices of the jingoes.

1878 A. HAYWARD in *Corr.* (1886) II. 291 Another year must pass away before 'Jingoism' receives its death-blow. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 46 We call it Jingoism in England; in France it is called Chauvinism; and in the United States, Bunkum. 1882 LD. DERBY in *Standard* 5 Jan. 2/3 'Jingoism' ..of which I suppose the leading idea to be that no State can be in a healthy condition that is not occasionally pitching into its neighbour. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Jan. 1/1 The essential infamy of Jingoism was its assertion as the first law of its being that might was right. 1895 *Times* 1 Nov., The President..puts himself on record against the empty bluster which is the note of jingoism.

So **Ji'ngoist** = JINGO A. 3 (also *attrib.*); **Jingoi'stic** *a.*, given to or characteristic of jingoism; jingo in style or spirit.

1884 *Ch. Times* 28 Nov. 915/2 Of an amusingly Jingoist turn. 1890 *N. Lindsey Star* 31 May 5/4 Terrible jingoists when in opposition. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July, We are not all Jingoistic noodles in New Zealand. 1894 MAX O'RELL *Jn. Bull & Co.* 97 When the Englishman is in his cups, he grows conservative and jingoistic.

Jingol, variant of GINGALL.

Ji'ngo-ri'ng. *Sc.* Also **jing-go-ring, jing-a-ring.** [With the first element, cf. JINK *v.*1] A girls' game in which they join hands in a circle, and move to music round a central girl, singing the ditty of which the beginning is cited in quot. 1841.

1841 in R. Chambers *Pop. Rhymes Scot.* 268 'Here we go the jingo-ring, The jingo-ring, the jingo-ring, Here we go the jingo-ring, About the merry-ma-tanzie.' 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 358 Little folk, that play at jing-a-ring. *a* 1872 W. MILLER *Hairst* in *Whistle-Binkie* II. 346 (Jam. Suppl.) An' han' in han' they jink about Like weans at jingo-ring.

Jingsing, variant of GINSENG.

Jink (dʒiŋk), *sb.*1 orig. *Sc.* [cf. JINK *v.*1]

1. The act of eluding; a quick turn so as to elude a pursuer or escape from a guard. *To give the jink*, to give the slip by way of a trick.

1786 BURNS *Bard gone to W. Ind.* i, Our billie's gien us a' the jink An' owre the sea. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxx, Now, lass, if ye like, we'll play them a fine jink: we will awa out and take a walk; they will mak unco wark when they miss us, but we can easily be back by dinner time. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 125 In pursuit of a small wild boar .. She followed his every 'jink' or jump striving to get him under her forefeet.

b. A 'turn' or 'point' in an argument.

1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. xiv. 158 At this jink o' their controversy, who should come in..but Winterton.

2. *Cards.* The winning of a game of spoil-five, twenty-five, or forty-five, by taking all the tricks in one hand.

1887 *Standard Hoyle* 225 Jinks, or, as it is sometimes called, Jink Game, is derived from Spoil-five. The game is won when all five tricks are taken. 1894 'HOFFMANN' *Card & Table Games* (1898) 248 A player making all five tricks is said to make a 'jink', and wins the game, whether at twenty-five or forty-five.

3. High Jinks: app. orig. high pranks. †**a.** A name given to various frolics formerly indulged in at drinking parties. *Sc. Obs.*

They mostly consisted in deciding by the throw of dice who should perform some ludicrous task for the amusement of the company, or who should empty a large bowl of liquor, failure in either case entailing a forfeit. See Hone *Year-bk.* (1892) 566; also Ramsay's note to quot. 1721, and the full context of quot. 1815.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Highjinks*, a Play at Dice who Drinks. 1721 RAMSAY *Elegy Maggy Johnstoun* iv, Often in Maggy's, at hy-jinks We guzzled scuds, Till we could scarce, wi' hale-out drinks, Cast off our duds. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxvi, The revel had lasted since four o'clock, and, at length..the frolicsome company had begun to practise the ancient and now forgotten pastime of *high jinks*. This game was played in several different ways. 1822–30 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 225 There were no *High Jinks*, or sprightly sayings, or songs; but a good deal of kindly personal banterings. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* May an. 1795, The evening ended in the full jollity of *High Jinks*. 1890 MRS. OLIPHANT *Roy. Edinb.* IV. i. 409 He only learned *to rhyme* from the necessity of taking his part in the high jinks of the club.

b. Lively or boisterous sport; romping games or fun; free or unrestrained merry-making. (Also simply *jinks*.)

1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xvii, High Jinks going on night and day at 'the court'. *a* 1845 HOOD *Forge* ii, Smiling with faces full of glee, As if about to enjoy High Jinks. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* iii. (1872) 25 The Navy Gardens were a scene for romps and jinks. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* i. (1889) 7 All sorts of high jinks go on on the grass plot. 1896 J. D. COLERIDGE *Eton in Forties* IV. 295 The high time for jinks was during the Windsor fair.

c. See quot.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., High Jinks*, a gambler at dice, who, having a strong head, drinks to intoxicate his adversary, or pigeon [*ed.* 1823 adds: chaps always on the look out to rob unwary country men at cards, &c.].

d. *attrib.* in form *high-jink.*

1853 W. JERDAN *Autobiog.* IV. iii. 33 In the midst of these high-jink enjoyments, it must not be thought that the real business..was quite neglected.

Jink, *sb.*2 *rare.* [var. of CHINK *sb.*3 Cf. JINK *v.*2] The sharp metallic sound of a coin, or the like, striking against a hard substance; *transf.* (*slang*) 'chink', coin.

c 1775 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII. 85 No race we shall have I think, for C—s is come without his jink. 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwin* (1900) 126/1 'Quid seems to jink all right, anyhow',... 'though I'm more used to the jink of a tanner than a quid'.

Jink (dʒiŋk), *v.*1 Chiefly *Sc.* [app. onomatopœic, expressing the idea of nimble motion.]

1. *intr.* To move with quick sudden action; to move or dart with sudden turns; to move jerkily to and fro. *To jink in*, to make a sudden indirect or clandestine dart in.

1785 BURNS *2nd Ep. to Davie* ii, Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbock jink an' diddle. *a* 1810 TANNAHILL *Poems, Midges dance aboon the burn*, The merry wren, frae den to den, Gaes jinking through the thorn. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxv, My lord couldna tak it weel your coming blinking and jinking in, in that fashion. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* xxi, Jink out of the room, will ye, for I am very drowsy.

b. To wheel or fling about in dancing; to dance.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xxiv, Was n'er in Scotland heard or seen .. Sic dancing and sic jinkin'. 1824 TARRAS *Poems* 12 (Jam.) Then Tullie gart ilk carlie jink it, Till caps an' trenchers rair't and rinkit. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 17 Here we were, jinking hand in hand under the trees in the moonlight.

2. *intr.* To make a quick elusive turn, so as to dodge a pursuer or escape from a guard.

1785 BURNS *Addr. to Deil* xx, But, faith! he'll turn a corner jinkin, An' cheat you yet. — *Hallowe'en* vi, But Rab slips out, an' jinks about, Behint the muckle thorn. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 650 He jinks under your elbow, and starts off. 1887 BLACK *In Far Lochaber* ii, Then ye jink round the corner and call it by another name. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 68 The boar..will often make a feint of jinking to one side, and will dart off in exactly the opposite direction. *Ibid.*, When the boar.. sees the spear point being lowered in his direction he will 'jink', or suddenly turn sharply to the right or left.

3. *trans.* To elude or escape by dodging; to dodge. Cf. JOUK *v.*2 3.

a 1774 FERGUSSON *Hame Content* Poems (1788) II. 107 There the herds can jink the show'rs 'Mang thriving vines an' myrtle bow'rs. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 180 In such a way as to cause him to jink his pursuers.

4. To trick, cheat, diddle, swindle.

1785 R. FORBES *Poems Buchan Dial., Ulysses Answ. Ajax* 15 For Jove did jink Arcesius. 1832 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 22 The gipsy, after all, jinked an old rich goutified coffee-planter. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 146 When they find he means to jink them.

5. *intr.* (*Cards.*) To win a game of spoil-five or forty-five by taking all the tricks in one hand.

1887 *Standard Hoyle* 221 (*Spoil-five*), Sometimes spoils are dispensed with altogether, and the game is made a fixed number (either twenty-five or forty-five),..at Twenty-five or Forty-five who wins all five tricks wins the game. This is called *jinking it*. Properly the jink belongs only to these games, but sometimes by agreement jinking is allowed at Spoil-five.

Jink (dʒiŋk), *v.*2 [Cf. CHINK *v.*3] *trans.* and *intr.* To chink; to make, or cause to make, a short metallic sound. Hence **Jinking** *vbl. sb.*

1828 *Craven Dial., Jink*, to chink or jingle. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 83 A dog barked, and jinked his chain upon the stones. 1888 AMÉLIE RIVES *Quick or Dead?* (1889) 20 An old spinet..from which Miss Fridiswig used to coax forth ghastly jinkings (this spinet could not utter anything so liquid as a jingle). 1898 (see JINK *sb.*2].

Jinker1 (dʒi'ŋkəɹ). Chiefly *Sc.* [f. JINK *v.*1 + -ER 1.] One who or that which jinks; one who suddenly eludes or dodges; one who is nimble and sprightly; a dodging beast.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc., Clout the Caldron* ii, I am a gentle jinker. 1786 BURNS *To auld mare* vii, That day ye was a jinker noble, For heels an' win'! — *Ep. to Logan* x, Ochon for poor Castalian drinkers, When they fa' foul o' earthly jinkers. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 89 A pig, and particularly a 'jinker', is more quickly reached with it.

Jinker2 (dʒi'ŋkəɹ). *Australia.* [Variant of JANKER.] A contrivance, used in the Australian bush, consisting of two pairs of wheels, having their axle-trees joined by a long beam, under which tree-trunks are suspended by chains.

1894 *Melbourne Argus* 7 July 8/4 (Morris) A rather novel spectacle was to be seen to-day on the Ballan road in the shape of a five-roomed cottage on jinkers.

Jinket (dʒi'ŋkĕt), *v. colloq.* [dim. of JINK *v.*]

1. *intr.* To indulge in (high) jinks. (Or ? To junket.)

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* IV. xiii, Tom .. is just come from the George; where it seems Joseph and the rest of them are a jinketting.

2. ? To dance *about* or *round.* Also *fig.*

1823 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, He has her often jinketing about, and back and forward, wi' a' the fine flichtering fools that come yonder. 1824 *Superfluous Woman* (ed. 4) II. 170 Lassies weary in time of jinketing round.

Ji'nkle, *v. rare.* [dim. or freq. of JINK *v.*1] *intr.* To move with sudden turns or swervings.

1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lx. (1893) 324 Our friend jinkled and jolted, and bumped and jumped in the ..style that characterizes country conveyances. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 800 It [a rabbit] diverts itself with queer sidelong cavorts, piaffes, jinklings and somersaults.

‖ **Jinn** (dʒin), *sb.* (prop. *pl.*) Also 7 dgen, 9 ginn, dschin, djin, jin. [a. Arab. جِنّ *jinn*, collect. pl., demons, spirits, angels; sing. *jinnī* (see next).]

In Mohammedan demonology, an order of spirits lower than the angels, said to have the power of appearing in human and animal forms, and to exercise supernatural influence over men. More commonly used as a *sing.* to denote one of this class.

a. (as *sing.*) 1684 *Tavernier's Trav.* II. 67 Some *Dgen* or evil Spirit. 1822 Byron *Juan* VI. xlviii, Giaours, and Ginns, and Gouls in hosts. 1838 Torrens *Arab. Nts.* I. 16 Tale of the Merchant and the Jin [1841 Lane I. 44 Story of the Merchant and the Jinnee]. *a* 1845 Hood *Drop of Gin* i, Ghost and vampyre, demon and Jin! 1859 Beaton *Jews in East* I. ix. 317 The Dschins grew weary or refractory.

b. (as *pl.*) 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. Notes to Introd. 30 The species of Jinn is said to have been created some thousands of years before Adam. 1884 J. Payne *Tales fr. Arabic* I. 272 Arise, let us depart this place, for it is full of Jinn and Marids.

‖ **Jinnee** (dʒinī). Also fem. jinneeyeh. [a. Arab. جِنِّيّ *jinnī*, fem. جِنِّيَة *jinnīyeh*, demon or spirit. A more frequent spelling in English is *genie*: see Genie 1 b.] The sing. of prec.

[1713 tr. *Arab. Nts.* I. 14 It was one of those malignant Genies, that are Mortal Enemies to Mankind.] 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. Introd. 8 It was a Jinnee of gigantic stature, broad-fronted and bulky, bearing on his head a chest. *Ibid.* 54 As soon as my wife awoke, she shook herself, and became transformed into a Jinneeyeh. 1885 Burton *Arab. Nts.* I. 27 O Jinni, thou Crown of the Kings of the Jann! 1900 F. Anstey *Brass Bottle* iv. 43 Seeing that, though a Jinneeyeh, she was of the believing Jinn. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Nov. 2/2 The Jinnee turns his rooms into an Arabian Palace.

Jinny (dʒi·ni). A female proper name (also *Jeanie*), pet-form of Jane; used locally in transferred uses. (Cf. Jenny.)

1. *Mining.* A stationary engine used to let down or draw up trucks on an inclined plane; also = jinny-road, a self-acting inclined plane; = Jig 6 d.

1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Jinny-road*, a gravity plane underground. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss., Ginny*, an engine by means of which a load is let down an inclined plane. A term used in coal-mining. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Jinny*, a self-acting incline where the full tubs of coal pull the empty ones up.

2. A name given in Long Island, U.S., to a bird, *Strepsilas interpres*, the Turnstone.

1888 G. Trumbull *Names & Portr. Birds* 186 At Moriches, *Maggot-snipe*; at Amityville, *Jinny*.

‖ **Jinricksha, jinrikisha** (dʒinri·kʃă, -ri·kiʃă), *sb.* Also -rickisha, -riksha, (jenny-, jinnyrickshaw). [a. Japanese *jin-riki-sha* (*j* = *z*), f. *jin* man + *riki* strength, power + *sha* vehicle.] A light two-wheeled hooded vehicle having springs and two shafts, drawn by one or more men. First used in Japan *c* 1870, but now common in other parts of the world; colloq. shortened to *rickshaw*.

1874 Lady Herbert tr. *Hübner's Ramble* (1878) II. iv. 280 The Jinriksha only came into fashion a year or two ago. 1876 *Times* 18 Aug. (Stanf.), We take seven jin-rick-shas, each with two runners, to convey ourselves and baggage. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 18 The *kuruma* or jin-ri-kisha consists of a light perambulator body, an adjustible hood of oiled paper, a velvet or cloth lining and cushion, a well for parcels under the seat, two high slim wheels, and a pair of shafts connected by a bar at the ends. 1895 C. Roper *Zigzag Travels* II. 169 It is curious to remember that these jinrikishas are not really Japanese at all. They were invented by a missionary, W. Goble, about 1870.

Hence **Jinri·cksha** *v. intr.*, to ride in a jinricksha.

1890 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Feb 3/1 Chumming with Chinamen, jinrickshaing with Japanese,..palavering with Peruvians.

Jinshang, Jinsing, variants of Ginseng.

Jintee, obs. form of Jaunty.

Jip. ? = Gip, Gipsy; cunning rogue.

1728 Ramsay *Twa Cut-purses* 29 The jip wha stood aboon them a' His innocence began to shaw.

Jip, obs. form of Gyp 1.

Jipper, dial. or corrupt form of Jeopard *v.*

Jippo, variant of Gippo, tunic. *Obs.*

Jirble (dʒə·rb'l), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [Imitative of the characteristic sound.] *intr.* and *trans.* To spill (a liquid) by shaking or unsteady moving of the vessel; to pour out unsteadily; hence, to pour (liquid) from vessel to vessel.

1760 *City Cleaned & Country Improven* 9 Two men scavengers with the sting and say can carry more water conveniently than ten single persons can do with an open jirbling tub between their hands. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 164 Frae the bottle o' his pride He jirbles out a dram. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* x, It's the jinketing and the jirbling wi' tea and wi' trumpery that brings our nobles to ninepence.

Jirk, Jis, obs. forms of Jerk, Gis.

Jist, variant of Gist *v.* and *sb.*2

1828 *Craven Dial., Jist*, cattle taken to depasture at a stipulated price, from agist. *Jist*, to take cattle to grass.

Jive, erron. spelling of Gyve *v.* and *sb.*

In mod. editions of some works.

Jo (dʒō). *Sc.* Also joe (*anglicized* joy). [In sense 1, Sc. form of Joy, F. *joie*. (In some dialects of 16th c. Sc., *oy, oi* ran together with ō: hence *jone* = *join*; *rois* = *rose*, etc.) In sense 2 app. the same word, and sometimes in 16th c. spelt *joy*.]

†1. Joy, pleasure. *Obs.*

c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv. 13 Hir court hes [*pr.* he] jo, quhair evir thay go. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 53 Now lat vs sing with myrth and Jo [*rime* principio]. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xvii. 180 God may conuert our cair In plesure and in Jo [*rimes* wo, fo, no].

2. As a term of endearment: A sweetheart, darling, beloved one.

a 1529 Skelton *Agst. Scottes* 91 Kynge Jamy, Jemmy, Jocky my jo, Ye summond our kynge,—why dyd ye so? [1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1302 Iennie, my Ioy [*Pinkerton* joe] quhair is thy dadie? 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1266 [Treigton, Bp. of Dunkelden] 'My ioy Deane Thomas, I loue you wel'. 1573 Sempill in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 255 Alace, my Joyis! ȝe had bot lytill skill. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* iii. 73 Judge of ȝour self by Julius, my joyes, Quhais fenȝeid freindis wer worse then open foes.] 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-ser. Disc.* 49 My Joe, quo' she, I need no' speer What wind it was that blew you here. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, Dear Roger, when your Jo puts on her gloom, Do ye sae too and never fash your thumb. 1790 Burns *Song*, 'John Anderson' i, John Anderson, my jo. 1816 Scott *Old Mort*, xxxviii, It's Miss Edith's first joe, your ain auld maister, Cuddie. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* IX. ii. (1869) 408 It might have been one of the servant girls with her jo. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* iii. 28 Just twa o' my old joes, my hinny dear.

Jo, variant of Joe, Portuguese coin.

Joab, Joal, obs. forms of Jobe, Jowl.

Joan (dʒōun). Also 5–7 Ione, 7 Ioane. [A female proper name, orig. *Joanna* or *Johanna*, fem. of *Jo(h)annes* John; hence in transf. uses.]

1. A generic name for a female rustic.

[*c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 (MS. H.) Ione, *Johanna*.] 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* III. i. 207 Some men must loue my Lady, and some Ione. 1595 — *John* I. i. 184 Now can I make any Ioane a Lady. 1612 Warner *Alb. Eng.* XIV. xci. 353 Many a countrie Ione. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Joan, a homely Joan*, a Coarse Ord'nary Woman. 1802 Mrs. Sherwood *Susan Grey* 48 You are such a dowdy, such a country Joan, no one will look upon you.

2. Name for a close-fitting cap worn by women in the latter half of the 18th century.

1756 Cowper in *Connoisseur* No. 134 ¶ 7 A grocer's wife attracted our eyes, by a new-fashioned cap, called a Joan. 1762 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 208 Now loose in a mob, now close in a Joan.

Joannite: see Johannite 1. **Joar,** variant of Jowar, millet. **Joate,** obs. form of Jot *sb.*1

†**Job,** *sb.*1 *Obs.* [Of unascertained origin; some have thought it an assibilated form of Gob *sb.*1; but, beside the phonetic difficulty, the approximation of sense is only distant.]

1. A small compact portion of some substance; a piece, lump; a stump, block; a tassel.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11941 Robbet þere Riches..Gemmes, & Iewels, Iobbes of gold. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xii. 210 Sometimes [God] letteth vs goe alone by our selues..and then stumble we at the next iob y^t we meete with. 1659 E. Burrough *Reign Whore* 11 Why must you have a soft Cushion with silken Jobs at the corners to lean on?

2. A cart-load, or what a horse and cart can bring at one time.

[It is not clear whether the essential notion is that of the mass or amount carried by a cart, or that of which the carrying constitutes a single job. In the latter case this would belong rather to Job *sb.*2, and might perh. be the link uniting the two words.]

1560 *Stanford Church-w. Acc.* in *Antiquary* (1888) Apr. 168 For faching a Jobbe of thorns and mending the hedges aboute the churche howsse x^s. 1571 *Ibid.* 170 For iij Jobbs of Strawe and the Caryage vij^s. iiij^d. [Cf. *Jobbet, Jobbet*, a small load, generally of hay or straw: widely used in Midland and Southern dialects.]

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.*2 Also 7–8 jobb. [Of obscure origin: prob. in colloquial use some time before it appeared in literature. Possibly connected with prec., sense 2.]

1. A piece of work; *esp.* a small definite piece of work done in the way of one's special occupation or profession.

a 1627 Middleton *Mayor Quinborough* IV. i, I cannot read, I keep a Clark to do those jobbs for need. 1688 *New Jersey Archives* (1881) II. 29 Old Smith I keep doeing jobs vp and down. 1721 Bailey, *Jobb*, a small Piece of Work. 1726 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 583, I am strongly tempted to send a parcel to be printed .. and make a ninepenny job for the bookseller. 1798 Bloomfield *Farmer's Boy* I. 56 He..never lack'd a job for Giles to do. 1806–7 J. Beresford *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxiv, Carpenter whom you have..entreated to come himself for the purpose of doing a variety of jobs. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Berkeley the Banker* I. v. 108 This, you see, was a pretty long job, and a profitable one, she says. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* iii. (1878) 36 Well, well, Rogers, Simmons shall have the job.

b. *Thieves' slang.* A theft or robbery; any criminal deed, esp. one definitely arranged beforehand.

1722 De Foe *Moll Flanders* (1840) 224 It was always reckoned a safe job when we heard of a new shop. 1800 W. B. Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 11, I knocked him down, then snatch'd it from his fob, Watch, Watch, he cried, when I had done the job. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxxiii, I thought the job was clayed over and forgotten. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 301/1 He..found .. stolen property sufficient to connect the thief with several 'jobs'.

c. *Printing.* A small piece of work of the miscellaneous kind, as the printing of posters, handbills, cards, etc.

1800 in J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 578 That every article under one sheet be considered a job. *Ibid.*, All jobs in foreign languages to be paid sevenpence halfpenny per thousand. 1810 *Ibid.* 582 Jobs of one sheet or under (except Auctioneers' Catalogues and Particulars) to be cast up at sevenpence per thousand.

d. Phr. *By the job.*

1733 Berkeley *Let. to Tom Prior* 1 May in Fraser *Life* (1871) 207, I do not design to hire one [gardener]..but only employ him by the job. 1792 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes Condol.* Wks. 1812 III. 108, I thank my stars, I am not like the Mob Whom Nature fabricated by the job. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xviii. 351 The teacher said he was paid by the job.

2. A piece of work, or transaction, done for hire, or with a special view to profit.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 2 June, I will do you all the good jobs I can. 1664 Evelyn tr. *Freart's Archit.* App 119 Workmen, who from .. some lucky jobb (as they call it) do generally ingrosse all the work they can hear of. 1727–38 Gay *Fables* II. xiii, Then marriage (as of late profest) Is but a money job at best. 1778 *The Saints* 4 Their Faith's a Dream, their Preaching but a Job. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* viii. 56 You see Mr. Haley's a puttin' us in a way of a good job, I reckon.

3. A public service or trust turned to private gain or party advantage; a transaction in which duty or the public interest is sacrificed for the sake of private or party advantage.

1667 Pepys *Diary* 10 Apr., It [Tangier] hath been hitherto ..used as a jobb to do a kindness to some Lord. 1724 Swift *Drapier's Lett.* iii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 46, I never can suppose, that such patents .. were originally granted with a view of being a jobb for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick. 1735 Pope *Donne Sat.* iv. 142 Who makes a Trust or Charity a Job, And gets an Act of Parliament to rob. 1769 *Junius Lett.* vii. 31 It would have been more decent in you to have called this dishonourable transaction by its true name; a job, to accommodate two persons. 1807–8 Syd. Smith *Plymley's Lett.* x. (ed. 11) 171 If Ireland is gone, where are jobs? where are reversions? 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvi. 153 Even when jobs are exposed by the press, each particular job seems below the attention of a busy people.

†b. Personal profit; private interest. *Obs.*

1661 Baxter *Mor. Prognost.* I. xcv. 24 Those dangerous Extreams, that seem to serve some present Exigence and Jobb. 1785 Burke *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. IV. 275 Territories, on the keeping of which .. the defence of our dominions, and, what was more dear to them, possibly, their own job, depended.

4. Anything one has to do; a 'business', affair, operation, transaction, matter to be done.

1694 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccxxxii. (ed. 6) 345 A Widow .. had a Twittering towards a second husband: and she took a Gossiping Companion of hers to her Assistance, how to Manage the Jobb. 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, I've had a hard job to find my way back. 1879 Browning *Martin Relph* xvii, 'Tis an ugly job: but soldiers obey commands. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 49 To drive them out is naturally a very difficult job. *Ibid.* 80, I was carried into camp and my wounds sewn up and dressed, a job which took nearly four hours.

b. Phr. *To do the job for*, or *to do* (a person's) *job*: (*a*) to do what is required by him; (*b*) *slang*, to 'do for', ruin, destroy. *To make a job of*: to transact or manage successfully. *Bad job*: a thing on which labour is spent in vain, a failure (see also 5 below).

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. xli. (1737) 165 The Sausage's Job being done. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. xviii, Had they thought fit to have gone to sleep there,..they had done the job for us. 1855 Motley *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 172, I should not like him to read it till he can do it all at once, and make a job of it. 1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & Burtons* lxix, He had given up religion as a bad job. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. ix, Bella..heaved a little sigh, and gave up things in general for a bad job.

5. An 'affair', 'business', occurrence, state of things: esp. in *good job, bad job*, a fortunate or unfortunate event, fact, or condition of affairs.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Badjob*, an ill bout, bargain, or business. 1802 Stephenson in *Naval Chron.* VII. 49 It would be a bad job. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 404 'We are, unfortunately, very much in debt.' 'That's a bad job', said my Lord. 1876 W. S. Gilbert *Trial by Jury* ad fin., So we've finished with the job, And a good job too! 1886 Fenn *Master Cerem.* vii, It is a jolly good job the old woman is dead. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* (Tauchn.) II. xxvii. 281 She would make the best of a bad job.

†6. Short for *job-carriage, job-horse*: see 7. *Obs.*

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXI. 10 It happens..that the horses are only Jobs. 1819 Moore *Tom Crib* 10 C—nn—g came in a job. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 361 Those jobs which the Most Noble Master of the Horse thought fit to harness to the shabby landau which held the future King and Queen of England.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Hired or used, not in the way of constant employment, but by the job or particular piece of work, or for a limited time; as *job-carriage, -coach, -coachman, -doctor, -gardener, -horse.* Also **job book** (see quot.); **job-broking,** dealing in jobs; **job lot,** a lot or parcel of goods, of sundry kinds or qualities, bought as a speculation with a view to profit; hence applied depreciatively to any miscellaneous lot of things, persons, etc.; **job note** (see quot.); **job-office** (*Printing*), an office at which only job-work is done (see 1 c); so **job-printer**; also **job-type,** type (of a special or ornamental kind) used in job-work; **job-price,** (*a*) a price paid for things hired or work done by the job; (*b*) a price paid for things bought as a job lot; **job watch** (*Naut.*) = *hack-watch*, Hack *sb.*3 6; **job-work,** work done and paid for by the job; piece-work.

1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 487 By means of a *Job Book,*

an Employer or Overseer will be enabled..to discover not only every charge that had been made upon a Job, but also for whom, the number printed, and the size and description, together with the full charge. 1701 De Foe *Freeholder's Plea* in *Misc.* (1703) 178 That the Scandalous Mechanick Upstart Mistery of *job-broking should thus grow upon the Nation. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIII. 183 The horses to be put to the *job carriage which he used. 1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 461 Some were in *job-coaches, at two guineas a day. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 9 He condescended to take a place as *job coachman in a livery-stable. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 207/1 A *job-doctor, or one whose engagement is likely to terminate with a particular service. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 30 Contenting ourselves with the services of a '*job gardener'..whose crops were always late and poor. 1790 H. M. Williams *Julia* II. xxii. 51 You had *job horses. 1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* xxxiv, The sight of Dr. Slocum's large carriage, with the gaunt job-horses, crushed Flora. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 272 Some few of them (pocket-books] may, however, have been damaged, and these are bought by the street-people as a '*job lot', and at a lower price. 1864 *Reader* 3 Dec. 707/3 Called 'job lots', because the articles included in them are not resold in the state in which they were purchased, but jobbed away, or, in other words, sold to different customers, as opportunity may offer. 1879 *Print. Trades Jrnl.* No. 26. 16 Job lots of paper and job lots of leather and sometimes old covers. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 395/1 Defendant .. saw two cows belonging to Kidd among a job lot of cattle. 1803 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 58 What is the nature of a *job note? It is .. an actual statement of the work performed by job and task, with the prices of the labour set against each article. 1853 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 12 Mr. Buckram's *job price, we should say, was as near twelve pounds a month, .. as he could screw, the hirer, of course, keeping the animals. 1886 *Daily News* 26 July 2/5 Home buyers .. not infrequently supply their wants from accumulated stocks at 'job' prices. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Job-watch*, or *Hack-watch*, for taking astronomical sights, which saves taking the chronometer on deck or on shore to note the time. 1803 R. Pering in *Naval Chron.* XV. 58, I conceive..*job work [in royal dockyards] to consist in pulling to pieces and repairing. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vi. 176 Once or twice I had come upon him doing job-work for the small employers.

Job (dʒɒb), *sb.*[3] Also 6–7 iobbe. [f. Job *v.*[1]] An act of 'jobbing'; an abrupt stab with the point or sharp end of anything; a peck, dab, thrust; a jerk or wrench of the bit in a horse's mouth.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 339 Nicholas Quercey toke the with his wife .. and gaue the a iobbe with hys Dagger. 1583 Golding *Calvin on Deut.* ciii. 635 A iob with his beake is not so great a matter. 1607 Markham *Caval.* II. (1617) 198 With his contrary spur to giue him a good stroake or Iobbe to bring him with spirit againe into the managing path. 16[2]1 Cotgr., *Vn rabat de bride*, a iob, or checke which a horse giues himselfe with his bridle. 1885 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr. 505 It requires a good job to drive the point of a large hook in beyond the barb.

† b. *Comb.* **job-nut**, name of a game in which hazel-nuts are perforated and strung through, in order to be knocked against each other; see Cob-nut 2. *Obs.*

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. D ij b, All his games..Are yert-point, nine pins, job-nut, or span counter.

Job (dʒōub), *sb.*[4]

1. Name of an ancient patriarch, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament; used in proverbial phrases as a type (*a*) of destitution, (*b*) of patience.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 210 Tushe, thou art as poore as Iob. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* x. viii, You would provoke the patience of Job. 1822 Byron *Werner* I. i. 401 He's poor as Job, and not so patient. 1884 W. E. Norris *Thirlby Hall* vi, My uncle bore it with the patience of Job. *Comb.* 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 355 Job-like couched on dung and crazed with blains. 1891 *Critic* (U.S.) 5 Sept. 114/2 There is no sound of lamentation or Job-cry in it.

2. Phrases with *Job's*. a. **Job's comforter**, one who, like Job's friends, under the guise of administering comfort, aggravates distress (cf. Job xvi. 2). b. **Job's news**, news of disaster; so **Job's post**, a messenger who brings such news: see Job i. 13–19. c. **Job's tears** (also † *Job's drops*), name for a species of grass (*Coix Lacryma*), having round shining grains resembling tears, and used as beads.

1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* iii, *Lady Sm.* I think your Ladyship looks thinner than when I saw you last. *Miss .. Your Ladyship is one of *Job's comforters. 1882 Mrs. Croker *Proper Pride* III. i. 22 You are a Job's comforter with a vengeance. 1831 Carlyle *Sart. Res.* III. v, This, we think, is but *Job's news to the human reader. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. III. iv, It was Friday..when this *Job's-post from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other Job's-posts, reached the National Convention. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. lix. § 4. 82 In English it is called *Iobs Teares or Iobs Drops, for that euery graine resembleth the Drop or Teare that falleth from the eie. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 129[2] Job's tears, mosses, and several kinds of fern. 1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 426 *Coix Lacryma*, the hard grains of which are known by the name of 'Job's-tears'.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.*[1] Also 5–7 iobbe, 7–8 jobb: see also Jab. [app. onomatopœic, expressing the sound or effect of an abruptly arrested stab.]

1. *trans.* To pierce to a small depth with a forcible but abruptly arrested action, as with the point of something; to peck, dab, stab, prod, punch; to hurt a horse's mouth with the bit; in pugilistic language, to strike with a sharp or cutting stroke.

*c*1490 *Promp. Parv.* 36/1 (MS. K.) Byllen or iobbyn as bryddys (*H.*, *P.* iobbyn with the byl), *rostro*. *c*1537 *Thersites* in *Four Old Plays* (1848) 79 Jynkyn Jacon that iobbed iolye Jone. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* x. 130 Then caught he a boore speare .. and as he laie iobbed him in with the staffe heade [*iacentem pila transverberat*]. 1741 E. Smith *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 199 With a small bodkin job the oranges as they are boiling, to let the Syrup into them. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 189 He measured his distance accurately, and jobbed his adversary about the head. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, He had 'jobbed out' the eye of one gentleman. 1860 Reade *Cloister & H.* xxiv, He..drew his long knife, and..prepared to job the huge brute as soon as it should mount within reach. 1884 Baring-Gould *Mehalah* v. 63 Let the horse go, but don't job his mouth in that way.

2. To thrust (something pointed) abruptly into something else. † *To job faces*, ludicrously used for 'to kiss' (*obs.*).

1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 89 If peacock and turkey leaue iobbing their bex. 1600 Heywood *1 Edw. IV*, III. i, What the dickens is it loue that makes ye prate to me so fondly? By my fathers soule, I would I had iobd faces with you. 1674 Josselyn *Voy. New Eng.* 186 Two crooked bones growing upon the top of the heart, which as she bowed her body .. would job their points into one and the same place. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 511 Immediately jobb a Penknife into the Throat. *a* 1795 *Robin Hood & Maid Marian* xiv. in Child *Ballads* (1888) III. v. cl. 219/2 With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces. 1845 Stocqueler *Hand-bk. Brit. India* (1854) 337 In some parts of India our sportsmen throw the spear—in others they thrust or job it.

3. *intr.* To peck (*at*) as a bird; to thrust (*at*) so as to stab or pierce; to penetrate *into*.

1566 Drury *Let. to Cecil* 27 Mar. (P.R.O., St. Pap. Dom., Borders II. 131 b), In Iobbyng att hym [Rizzio] so meny att onse. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Nicias* 457 Upon that palm-tree sate certain crows many daies .. and never left pecking and jobbing at the fruit of it. 1603 Holland tr. *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 33 After he [the woodpecker] hath jobbed and pecked into it [the oak] as farre as to the very marrow and heart thereof. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 169 The Tool will job into softer parts of the Stuff. 1882 Jessopp in *19th Cent.* Nov. 733 Pigmies of the Meiocene.. jobbing at the eyes of some mammoth floundering in a hole.

Job (dʒɒb), *v.*[2] Also 8 jobb. [f. Job *sb.*[2]]

1. *intr.* To do jobs or odd pieces of work; to do piece-work, work by the piece.

1694 Motteux *Rabelais* IV. Prol., By his Hatchet he earn'd many a fair Penny of the..Log-Merchants, among whom he went a Jobbing. *c* 1820 Mrs. Sherwood *Penny Tract* 7 in *Houlston Juvenile Tracts*, Cutting fruit-trees, and jobbing about in different gardens. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 873 He had worked .. and still jobbed about.

2. *trans.* Chiefly in colloq. phr. *that job's jobbed.*

1840 Marryat *Poor Jack* xix, That job's jobbed, as the saying is. 1847 De Quincey *Secret Societies* Wks. 1863 VI. 240 'Then', said Pyrrhus, 'next we go for Macedon; and after that job's jobbed, next, of course, for Greece'. 1864 Webster s.v., To job work.

3. To let out (a large piece of work) in separate portions to different contractors or workmen.

1882 in Ogilvie.

4. To hire (less usually, to let out on hire) for a particular job, or for a definite time (a horse, carriage, etc.). Also *absol.*, and in phr. *to job it.*

1786 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Birthday Ode* xliv, Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or job one, pray? Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best. 1829 Hood *Epping H.* xxxi, Some had horses of their own, And some were forced to job it. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlviii, She went to the livery-man from whom she jobbed her carriage. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* III. 358/1 The masters of whom I have spoken will job a carriage duly emblazoned .. with the proper armorial bearings .. and job coachmen and grooms as well. *Ibid.*, Very few noblemen at present bring their carriage-horses to town; .. they nearly all job, as it is invariably called.

5. To let or deal with for profit.

1726 in *Swift's Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 583 Your interest with me..procured Dr. Ellwood the use of that chamber, not the power to job it. 1812 Scott *Let. to Southey* 4 June in *Lockhart*, The clergy .. have a strange disposition to job away among themselves the rewards of literature. 1838 Lytton *Alice* II. iii, These old ruins are my property, and are not to be jobbed out to the insolence of public curiosity.

6. To buy and sell (stock or goods) as a broker; to deal with as a middleman; to buy from one person and sell to another at a profit.

1670 [implied in Jobber[2] 3]. 1721 J. Dennis *Pub. Spirit* 29 Stocks are jobb'd by People in the City, who have no real Stock but their Impudence. 1864 Webster s.v., To job goods. 1890 Walt Whitman in *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 7/2 The Essays are remarkably fine specimens of type, paper, and press-work—Chapman and Hall their English publishers —and jobb'd here by Scribners, New York.

b. *intr.* To buy and sell stock; to deal or speculate in stocks.

1721–2 Amherst *Terræ Fil.* No. 12 (1754) 59 Those persons, who could not raise money enough .. jobb'd in these little bubbles. 1781 Justamond *Priv. Life Lewis XV*, I. 84 This Nobleman had jobbed to advantage in the Quincampoix-street. 1809 R. Langford *Introd. Trade* 116 If he has lost..certain sums..in..jobbing in the funds. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov., The Bourses of the world have begun to job in currency.

7. *intr.* To turn a public office or service, or a position of trust, improperly to private or party advantage; to practise jobbery.

1732 Pope *Ep. Bathurst* 141 Statesman and Patriot ply alike the stocks,..And Judges job, and Bishops bite the town. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Jan., I daresay he jobs, as all other people of consequence do, in elections and so forth. 1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Rebell.* 47 *note*, He found it necessary to bribe and job on a larger scale than the boldest of his predecessors. 1859 *Spectator* 17 Apr. 463/2 If left unfettered he would job.

8. *trans.* To make a 'job' of (Job *sb.*[2] 3, 4 b); to deal with in some way; *esp.* to deal with corruptly for private gain or advantage.

1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* 25 Aug. (1894) II. xxiii. 344 The local magistrates .. seem to have jobb'd the matter sadly. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* ix, He meant to do his duty to his own kin, instead of founding charities to be jobbed by aliens. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept., They would regard this power as certain to be jobbed, and will accordingly never give it.

b. To give *away* by jobbery: to get (a person) *into* some position by jobbery.

1720 Ramsay *Wealth* 50 How..these..Have jobb'd themselves into sae high a state. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 141/2 The Colonial Office had all but jobbed away Vancouver's Island. 1864 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 30 Sept., The nominee may have been jobbed into the place to serve some dirty purpose. 1899 *Daily News* 20 July 7/2 [He] was then jobbed into the post of director of the deaf and dumb asylum.

9. To put *off* by artifice: cf. *Fob off.*

1876 Wriss *Wit, Hum., & Shaks.* xi. 379 When you try jauntily to job off suspicion before other persons, the cheek grows pale with dread of being contradicted. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 6/1 The policy of Scotland-yard, he [Mr. Pickersgill] said, was to 'job off' complaints made against the police.

Job, obs. form of Jobe *v.*

† **Jo'bard.** *Obs.* Also 5 iobbard. [a. F. *jobard*, f. *jobe* silly.] A stupid fellow, a fool.

14.. Lydg. *Min. Poems, Hors, Shepe & G.* (Percy Soc.) 119 Looke of discrecioune sette jobbardis upon stoolis, Whiche hathe distroyed many a comunalté. 14.. *Seven Maysters in MS. Cantab. Ff.* ii. 38 lf. 150 b, Þo seyde þe Emperour Sodenmagard, þen was þe Erle a nyse Iobarde.

Jobardy, obs. form of Jeopardy.

Jobation (dʒōbēi·ʃən). *colloq.* [f. Jobe *v.* + -ation. Dialectally, usually *jawbation*, as if derived from *jaw, jawing*.] The action of the verb Jobe; a rebuke, reproof, *esp.* one of a lengthy and tedious character; a 'talking to', a 'lecture'.

1687 J. Smith *Let.* 1 Aug. in Granville *Rem.* (1865) 137, I had far rather venture to be liable to a jobation for not having done my part. 1714 C. Johnson *Country Lasses* IV. ii, You see I have stood your jobation very patiently. 1785 R. Cumberland *Observer* No. 95 P 4 Neither will I disguise the frequent *jobations* I incurred for neglect of college duties. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xiii. (1889) 412 Don't be angry at my jobation; but write me a long answer. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Jawbation*, a long and tedious harangue; a prolonged disputation. 1888 J. Payn *Myst. Mirbridge* I. xvi. 268 Fathers .. deliver a didactic harangue, which the recipient terms a jobation.

Jobbe, variant of Jubbe, *Obs.*, a large vessel.

Jobbed (dʒɒbd), *ppl. a.* [f. Job *v.*[2] + -ed[1].] Hired, as a horse or carriage, for a particular job or for a definite time.

1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Remin.* I. xi. 188 We had some pleasant .. rides on jobbed horses. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 7/2 Driving about in jobbed carriages and pairs.

Jobber[1] (dʒɒ·bəɹ). *dial.* [f. Job *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which 'jobs', pecks, pokes, thrusts, etc.: see quots. and *cf.* Nut-jobber.

1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong* s.v. *Grimpereau*, Some do call that birde a nut iobber. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss., Jobber*, a small spade or iron tool for cutting up thistles from their roots.

Jobber[2] (dʒɒ·bəɹ). [f. Job *v.*[2] + -er[1].]

1. One who does jobs or odd pieces of work; one employed to do a job; a hack; one employed by the job, as distinguished from one continuously engaged and paid wages; a piece-worker.

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Jobb*, a small piece of Work. *Jobber*, he that undertakes such Jobbs. 1733 Swift *On Poetry* 312 These are not a thousandth part Of jobbers in the poet's art. 1791–1823 D'Israeli *Cur. Lit., B. Jonson on Transl.*, Our translators have usually been the jobbers of booksellers. 1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 424 Sailors and soldiers are improvident for the same reason as jobbers in a manufactory. 1841 D'Israeli *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 523 To this humiliated state of jobbers of old plays, were reduced the most glorious names.

2. One who lets out horses, etc. on hire for a particular job, or for a period; a job-master.

1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxxvii, Nobody in fact was paid. Not the blacksmith who opened the lock;.. nor the jobber who *let* the carriage. 1872 *Daily News* 25 Mar., The Hampstead donkey drivers and Greenwich mule jobbers.

3. One who buys goods, etc. in bulk from the producer or importer, and sells them to retail dealers, or to consumers; a broker, a middleman; a small trader or salesman.

In many compounds, as House-, Land-jobber, etc., q.v.

1670 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II*, c. 2 § 2 Jobber, Salesman or other Broker or Factor, who doe or shall commonly buy or sell Cattell for others. *c* 1680 *Politik Plot* 1 They have 100000*l.* in ready Money ..used in Trade by Graziers, Jobbers, and Bankers. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 245 A Fair for Cattle and Lambs,..of late..much lessened in that respect, owing principally to the Jobbers about Horsham, who ingross great Numbers and send them to Smithfield Market. 1805 R. W. Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 657 What the Yorkshire jobbers call *runts*. 1862 Merivale *Rom. Emp.* (1865) III. xxvi. 216 Ventidius..had been for a time a jobber of beasts of burden to the public officers. 1887 Jessopp *Arcady* vii. 213 In Norfolk a cattle dealer is commonly called a jobber. 1858 *Archæol. Jrnl.* LV. 156 One of the Irish jobbers who every autumn bring over Irish bred geese for sale to the farmers to fatten on their stubbles against Christmas.

4. A member of the Stock Exchange, who deals in stocks or shares on his own account; one who

acts as a middleman between holders and buyers of stocks or shares; a STOCK-JOBBER; called, in the Stock Exchange itself, a *dealer*.

1719 (*title*) The Anatomy of Exchange Alley .. by a Jobber. 1720 SWIFT *Fates Clergymen* Wks. 1755 II. II. 28 Acquainted with jobbers in Change-alley. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Sept. 577/1 This is one of the old tricks of the Stock-jobbers. .. But the jobbers do not appear to have thought it worth their while. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 6/6 The jobber exists to create a free market in securities. ..If the jobber were eliminated the trouble and worry of the broker would be so much increased that he would be forced at least to double his commissions.

5. One who improperly uses a public office, trust, or service for private gain or party advantage; a perpetrator of corrupt jobs.

1739 HILDROP *Lett. Commandm.* 18 An absolute Discouragement to all Sorts of Jobbers, Gamesters, Fortune-hunters, and Jockeys. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Corr.* (1766) III. 299 Every squire, almost to a man, is..a racker of his tenants; a jobber of all public works. 1794 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 194 He is an atrocious jobber. 1885 FLETCHER in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 183 Possibly it was what would now be called a 'job'. But, if so, the jobbers had been warned.

b. *Borough-jobber*: see BOROUGH 7 c, BOROUGH-MONGER.

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 7 ¶ 22 Captain Grim,who never owed any of his advancement to borough-jobbers, or any other corrupters of the people. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 2. 744 Others were 'close boroughs' in the hands of jobbers like the Duke of Newcastle.

Jobbernowl (dʒɒ·bəɹnōul). *colloq.* Also 6–7 iobbernowle, -noul(e, iobernol(e, 7 job(b)er-noll, 7–9 jobbernol(e, 8 -knowl, 9 (in Dicts.) jabbernowl. [app. f. *jobbard*, JOBARD + NOLL, OE. *hnol*, head; but evidence of the historical connexion is incomplete.]

1. A blockish or stupid head; a ludicrous term for the head, usually connoting stupidity.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* II. vi. 200 His guts are in his braines, huge Jobbernoule, Right Gurnets-head. 1636 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 356 Submit your jobernols to the sacred precepts of Nature. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 815 And, like the World, Men's Jobbernoles Turn round upon their Ears, the Poles. 1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1811) 32 Nothing from thy jobbernowl can spring But impudence and filth. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 480 The Giant, heightened by the ell-long bonnet and feather on his huge jobbernowl.

2. A stupid person, a blockhead.

1592 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* E iv, Gaffer Iobbernoule, ..how dost thou? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. Prol., A certain sneaking jobernol alledged that his [Horace's] verses smelled more of the wine then oile. 1711 E. WARD *Quix.* I. 94 How hard His Brother Jobbernole had far'd. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 512 Ministers, who are regularly called asses,..dunder-pates, jobbernowls. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* XX. II. 242 The numskull!..The jobbernowl!

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Stupid, dunderheaded.

1823 *Examiner* 4/2 Misled by the jobbernol applause of an audience. 1838 J. P. KENNEDY *Rob of Bowl* XV. 172 Our jobbernowl English..have gone back to their old sport.

Hence **Jo·bbernowlism**, the condition, or something characteristic, of a jobbernowl; stupidity; a stupid act, remark, etc.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 265 A more sanctified brother, whose zealous jobernolisme would never have affected .. Plato, Euclid, or Aristotle. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 289 Gabble pretty jobbernowlisms on the sky gods.

Jobbery (dʒɒ·bəɹi). [Cf. JOBBER[2] and -ERY.]

1. Jobs or small pieces of work collectively; jobwork. *rare*. (In quot. *attrib.*)

1832 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 294 Coal, which the foreign jobbery heavers are conveying into the vessel.

2. The practice of corruptly turning a public office, trust, etc. to private gain or advantage; the perpetration of jobs (see JOB *sb.*[2] 3).

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 7 A notable example of the ancient mode of Parliamentary jobbery. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxiv. 225 He was now staining the honour of that seat by his intrigues and jobbery. 1861 GOLDW. SMITH *Irish Hist.* 184 Inveterate habits of official jobbery and party corruption. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/5 Incited by his friends [he] aspired to wider opportunities of jobbery.

Jobbing (dʒɒ·bin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. JOB *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of JOB *v.*[1]; stabbing, thrusting, etc.

1573, *a* 1795 [see JOB *v.*[1] 2]. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 71 His adversary was not to be pinked away by left-handed jobbing. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 82 No jobbing or spurring would induce the horse to move.

b. *attrib.* Used for 'jobbing' or thrusting, as *jobbing-knife, -spear*.

1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 122 These men with their jobbing-knives in their leather belts. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 89 Two kinds of spear are used in India, the long or 'underhand' spear, and the short or 'jobbing' spear.

Jobbing, *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. JOB *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of JOB *v.*[2]

1. The doing of jobs or small pieces of work.

1800 *D. Corpor. Acc.* in Tomlinson *Doncaster* (1887) 255 For sundries as per jobbing bill. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. x. 105 Able to do much useful jobbing. 1861 *Bookseller* 26 Oct. Advt., The Founts of Type are..adapted for..every description of First-class Jobbing and Bookwork.

2. The buying of goods or stock from one person and selling to another in order to profit; the practice of a middleman or stock-jobber. (See also STOCK-JOBBING.)

1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Hist.* ii. (1752) 39 Amassing immense estates by the management of funds, by trafficking in paper, and by all the arts of jobbing. 1754 *Ess. Manning Fleet* 34 Regulations .. to prevent .. the Monopoly of Tickets, and the .. jobbing of them. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 170 The jobbing of the public funds. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 174 Forced to an undue price by the arts of jobbing.

3. The action of using a public office or service for private gain or party advantage; the perpetration of corrupt jobs; jobbery.

1784 J. BARRY in *Lect. Paint.* iv. (1848) 166 The influence and jobbing by which the doing of them is obtained. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* III. i, No jobbing was too gross for him. He was shamefully corrupt in the disposition of his patronage. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* I. vi. 322 The costly .. contracts, which this system of Parliamentary jobbing encouraged.

4. *attrib.*

1775 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man his own Broker* 14 Rash engagements in jobbing contracts. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodworking Factories* 144 A planing, moulding, and general jobbing machine. 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 Out of this post-horse system..has grown this jobbing system, which is revolutionizing the customs of all who 'keep their gig'.

Jobbing, *ppl. a.* [f. JOB *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That 'jobs', in various senses: see JOB *v.*[2]

1. That does jobs; employed in odd or occasional pieces of work.

1705 *Double Welcome* xlii, A starving Mercenary Priest, A Jobbing, Hackney, Vicious Pulpit Jest. 1746 T. LANGLEY *Builder's Jewel* Introd. (1757) A ij, Apprentices..bound to Jobbing Masters, who know but little. 1836–7 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Scenes* v, A jobbing man—carpet-beater and so forth. 1850 *Beck's Florist* 298, I never had a jobbing gardener that did not want to get in the saddle himself, and put you on the pillion. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 187 It is an easy matter .. to find a jobbing carpenter.

2. Dealing as a middleman.

1896 *Proc. New-Eng. Hist. Geneal. Soc.* 105 He was one of the prominent jobbing merchants of this city.

3. Using means to secure private gain or advantage in connexion with a public service, etc.; given to jobbery.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 27 The sentiments of the nation must finally decide the dispute between them and the jobbing ascendancy. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 70 Covered with the mansions of his jobbing courtiers.

Jobbing-master. *rare.* = JOBMASTER.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 362 These articles are usually sold at the several mews, stable-yards, and jobbing-masters' in and about the metropolis.

Jobbish (dʒɒ·biʃ), *a.* [f. JOB *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Of the nature of a job (see JOB *sb.*[2] 3); characterized by jobbery.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 436 Power is a very corrupting thing, especially low and jobbish power. 1829 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 June, I think it [a sale of property] has been a little jobbish. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 503 Such a court was incapable, stupid, abominable, jobbish.

Jo·bbism. *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] = JOBBERY 2.

1807 JEFFREY in Ld. Cockburn *Life* (1852) I. 177, I cannot dissemble my suspicions of jobbism.

Jobble (dʒɒ·b'l), *sb.* = JABBLE *sb.*

1847 SIR J. C. ROSS *Voy. S. Seas* I. 41 We found a harassing jobble of a sea. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 71 Fog again, thick drizzling rain, and a confused jobble of a sea this morning.

†**Jo·bble,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [Cf. prec. and JABBLE *v.*[2]] *intr.* To move unevenly like a choppy sea. Hence ppl. adj. **Jo·bbling** (*jobling*).

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Odcombes Compl.* To Rdrs., Wks. II. 59 T' accompany his all-lamented herse In hobling, iobling, rumbling, tumbling verse.

†**Jobe** (dʒōub), *v. Obs. collog.* Also 8 joab, job. [f. JOB *sb.*[4], in allusion to the lengthy reproofs addressed to Job by his friends.] *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, or reprimand, in a long and tedious harangue; to 'lecture'.

1670 RAY *Proverbs* 207 In the University of Cambridge, the young scholars are wont to call chiding Jobing. 1683 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* 205 The Kinge had talked earnestly to the Duke and jobed him (that was the word) soe that the teares stood in his eyes. 1709 *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 What bright Man says, I was Joab'd by the Dean. 1721–2 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 33 (1726) 178 A former president of St. John's college..would frequently Job his students for going constantly three or four times a day to chapel. 1794 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 1085 In consequence of an intimation from the tutor relative to his irregularities, his own father came from the country to *jobe* him.

Joberdie, -ertye, obs. forms of JEOPARDY.

Jobernol, -nole, -noll, obs. ff. JOBBERNOWL.

Jobism (dʒō·ubiz'm). *nonce-wd.* [f. JOB *sb.*[4] + -ISM.] A vehement lamentation like that of Job.

1855 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 268, I am tempted to break out into Jobisms about my bad nights.

†**Jobler.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **jobble* vb. as dim. of JOB *v.*[2]: perh. for rime's sake.] One who does jobs or small pieces of work; = JOBBER[2] 1.

1662 *Mock Remonstr.* in *Rump* I. 79 Weavers Dyers Tinkers Coblers And many other such like Joblers.

Jobless (dʒɒ·blės), *a. rare*[−1]. [f. JOB *sb.*[2] + -LESS.] Free from jobbery.

1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* xlvi. (ed. 11) 130, I ask him his opinion of a jobless faith, of a creed which dooms a man..to a lean and plunderless integrity.

Jobling: see JOBBLE *v.*

Jo·bman. *rare*[−1]. [f. JOB *sb.*[2]] = next.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 280 His coachman was the servant of a jobman.

Jobmaster, job-master (dʒɒ·bˌmɑ:stəɹ) [f. JOB *sb.*[2] + MASTER *sb.*]

1. A man who keeps a livery stable and lets out horses and carriages by the job or for a definite period: cf. JOB *sb.*[2] 7.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 182 A very respectable jobmaster and hackney-man. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 9 Mar. 5/4 A meeting of coachbuilders and jobmasters of Leeds. 1893 *Spectator* 29 July 136 A jobmaster .. who had a great many horses in his stable.

2. A master printer who does job-work.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 578 Job Masters' Resolutions. So **Jo·b-mistress,** a woman who lets out horses and carriages.

1885 *Law Rep.* 14 Queen's Bench Div. 893 The defendants..hired the horses and a driver from a job-mistress.

Jobmonger (dʒɒ·bˌmʌŋgəɹ). [f. as prec. + MONGER.] = JOBBER[2] 5.

1900 *Daily News* 24 May 4/6 The slum-owner, the corrupt contractor and the municipal jobmonger.

Jobsmith (dʒɒ·bˌsmiþ). [f. as prec. + SMITH.] A smith who does miscellaneous jobs.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 156 The comprehensive designation of 'jobsmith' which he [the blacksmith] mostly assumes.

†**Jo·bson.** *Obs.* [The surname *Jobson* used as a typical name: cf. *Hodge*. (Perh. associated with JOB *sb.*, *v.*)] A country fellow, a lout.

1660 *Chas. II.'s Esc. fr. Worcester* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 380 They had much ado .. to order his steps, and straight body, to a lobbing Jobson's gate, and were forced every foot to remind him of it. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Detracting Empirick* (1860) 65 His first adventures are upon the swetty toes and butter teeth of country jobsons.

Job-trot: see JOG-TROT.

Jocalat, obs. form of CHOCOLATE.

†**Jo·cant,** *a. Obs.* Forms: 5 iocande, 5–6 iocaunt(e, 6–7 iocant. [In form *jocant*, app. ad. L. *jocānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jocārī* (rarely *jocāre*) to jest, joke; but, in form *jocande*, prob. a corruption of *joconde*, JOCUND.] Mirthful, merry, jocund.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 116 (Harl. MS.) When the knyght harde this, he was iocaunt & murye. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VI. clxxxvi. 186 Iocande and mery tydynges out of Englande. 1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 218/2 The moonks [of Canterbury] on the other side were as brag and iocant. 1628 J. ROUS *Diary* (Camden) 28 The duke .. was very jocant and well pleased. 1687 J. NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* 87 And as they sung and play'd, the jocant orbs danc't round.

So †**Jo·cantry** [cf. *pleasantry*], mirth, merriment. *Obs.*

16.. H. MORE, Such Jocantry..is but like the dancing of men and women in an unswept room. 1664 — *Myst. Iniq.* II. i. xv, Two notorious Specimens of that Jocantry and Festivity, as I may so speak, that is sometimes observable in Divine Providence.

†**Jo·catory,** *a. Obs.* [f. L. *jocāt-*, ppl. stem of *jocārī* to joke: see -ORY.] Characterized by joking; jocular.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epil. B iv b, An epistle .. Jocatorie. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 67 And next..will we passe unto the title *Jocatorie*. The letters of this sute are such as of some pleasant conceited vaine, do proceed from one familiar friend..to another. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Jocatory*, pertaining to jesting.

Jock[1] (dʒɒk). *Sc.* Also 6 Iok. [The Scotch equivalent of JACK.]

1. A by-form of the name John; sometimes a generic name for any man of the common people, and thus used in association with Jean or Jenny; also prefixed, like Jack, to other words as in *Jock Fuil* = Jack Fool. **Jock Scott,** a kind of artificial fly used by anglers.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 73 To Iok Fule, my foly fre Lego post corpus sepultum. *a* 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 789 Iock Blunt, deid runt! I sall dunt whill I slay thee. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 350 Jock Scott..is a first-rate killer. 1885 W. H. RUSSELL in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 769/2 [They] see him cast a 'Doctor' or 'Jock Scott' straight as an arrow. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Mar. 4/7 The proverb says..that 'there is a silly Jock for every silly Jenny'.

2. A countryman, a rustic, a clown.

a 1568 SEMPILL in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 61 Scho will ressaif no landwart Jok. 1803 SIR A. BOSWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) 15, I ken't the day when there was nae a Jock But trotted about upon honest shanks-naigie. *Mod.* The country Jocks and Jennies at the fair.

Jock[2] (dʒɒk). *Colloq.* Abbreviation of JOCKEY.

1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 385 A neat horseman, and quite at the top of the tree amongst Northern jocks. 1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* xii. 211 Many clever young jocks..have ridden as many races by the time they are twenty. 1894 J. K. FOWLER *Recoll. Old Country Life* xv. 176, I don't think he performed as a gentleman jock over that celebrated course.

Jockey (dʒɒ·ki), *sb.* Also 6–7 iocky, 7–9 jockie. [dim. or pet-form of JOCK[1]; cf. JACKY: originally Sc. and northern Eng.]

1. A diminutive or familiar by-form of the name Jock or John, usually with the sense 'little Jock, Jacky, Johnny'; hence, applicable (contemptuously) to any man of the common people (chiefly Sc.); also, a lad; an understrapper. (Cf. JACK *sb.*[1] 2.)

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Scottes* 90 Kynge Iamy, Iemmy.

Iocky my io. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, v. iii. 304 Iockey [*a* 1548 HALL *Chron.* Iack] of Norfolke, be not so bold, For Dickon thy maister is bought and sold. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 142 What could Lesly have done *then with a few untrain'd, unarmed Jockeys, if we had been* true among our selves? 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 351 A jockey of Norfolk [see quot. 1594] who was inspired with the resolute ambition of becoming a citizen of France. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vi, 'You're Dombey's jockey, a'nt you?' said the first man. 'I'm in Dombey's House, Mr. Clark', returned the boy.

b. *transf.* Of a thing. Cf. *fellow, lad, chap.*

1827 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 24 June, Some apple dumplings were placed on the table, and my man .. burst forth with 'Them's the jockies for me!'

2. A strolling minstrel or beggar; a vagabond. *Sc. Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1683 G. MARTINE *Relig. Divi Andreæ* (1797) § 1 They are called by others and by themselves jockies, who go about begging and use still to recite the sluggornes. 1685 G. SINCLAIR *Satans Invis. World* xvii, He..turned a vagrant fellow like a Jockie, gaining Meal, Flesh, and Money by his Charms. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vii, The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or cairds.

†**3.** One who manages or has to do with horses; one who deals in horses, a horse-dealer. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1638 BROME *Antipodes* I. v. Wks. 1873 III. 246 Let my fine Lords Talk o' their Horse-tricks, and their Jockies, that Can out-talke them. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 4 Dec., I, and W. Hewer, and a friend of his, a jockey, did go about to see several pairs of horses, for my coach. 1721 BAILEY, *Jockey*, one who manages and deals in Horses. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Blas* I. ii. I. 7 If I had a mind to sell my mule, he was acquainted with a very honest jocky who would buy her. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 659 Perhaps I design to buy a horse for my riding.. I know there are enow to be had in town, and the jockeys will cheat one egregiously. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess., Hastings* (1887) 648 The crime..was regarded by them in much the same light in which the selling of an unsound horse, for a sound price, is regarded by a Yorkshire jockey.

b. (From the character attributed to horse-dealers.) A crafty or fraudulent bargainer; a cheat. (Cf. JOCKEY *v.* 1.)

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 615 They are meer Jockies in the Art of Wiving, and will Higgle for the other Hundred Pound in Portion. 1777 *Gamblers* 6 The growing Jockey, or the man of Dice. 1790 BAILEY, *Jockey*,..also a cheat.

†**4.** One who rides or drives a horse; a postillion, courier; a charioteer. *Obs.*

1643 *Char. Oxford Incendiary* in *Harl. Misc.* (1745) V. 473/1 Two of Gondemar's Jockies, that posted between Whitehall and Madrid. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* i. 16 The wise Ancients..heapt up greater Honours on Pindar's Jockies than on the Poet himself. 1850 [The usual name in South of Scotland for a postillion].

5. *spec.* A professional rider in horse-races. (The chief current sense.)

Dumb jockey: see DUMB *a.* 6 (quot. 1853).

1670 EVELYN *Diary* 22 July, We return'd over Newmarket Heath,.. the jockies breathing their fine barbs and racers, and giving them their heates. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2845/4 A Jockey's Saddle stitched with green Silk. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3928/4 A Plate of 30*l.* value will be run for on Nottingham Course, Jockies to ride, to carry 10 Stone weight. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 221 Prepares for meals as jockies take a sweat. 1820 COMBE *Dr. Syntax, Consol.* x, The jockies whipp'd, the horses ran. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 210 As jockeys meet upon a race-course.

6. 'A self-acting apparatus carried on the front tub of a *set*, for releasing it from the hauling rope at a certain point' (*Midland Coal Field*).

1882 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining.*

7. Short for *jockey boot, jockey pulley, jockey wheel*: see 9.

1851–62 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 49 (Hoppe) Top-boots (they're called Jockeys in the trade).

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* (*a*) That is a jockey, as (senses 3–5) *jockey-boy, -groom, -lord, -parson, -rider*; (sense 1) *jockey-pedlar.* (*b*) Belonging to or used by a jockey, as *jockey-frock, -pad, -seat, -whip.* (*c*) Practised by a jockey (sense 3 b), fraudulent, cheating, as *jockey trade, trick.* b. *Comb.*, as *jockey-cut, jockey-like* adjs.

1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 36 The anecdote..of poor Jack Clark the *jockey-boy, struck us most forcibly. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* ii, The men..wore *jockey-cut coats. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 93 His outer garment was a *jockey frock. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4441/4 John Hague, a *Jockey-Groom,..has lately ran away without accounting.. for Money receiv'd by him. 1765 *Universal Mag.* XXXVII. 371/1 The State Jockeys.. all, *jockey-like, whip to get the best places. 1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 7 He is a dry-jester to Gameing and *Jocky-Lords. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 62 P 10, I grew ashamed of the company of jockey lords. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Jockey-pad*,..a knee-pad on the forepart of a saddle. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. ii. 33 A sporting parson is quite as good as a *jockey parson surely. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 223 England deserved worse and heard worse than these *jockey pedlars [Scots] that chaffered away their King. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 1690 Force, enough to fly, And beat a Tuscan Running Horse, Whose *Jocky-Rider is all Spurs. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. (1872) 161 The latter with a regular *jockey-seat riding most comfortably. 1770 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth College* (1891) I. 149 It can't prosper,.. it's all a *jockey trick from first to last. 1802 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ct. Rumford* Wks. 1812 V. 144 Try every jockey trick to pass thy fame. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 58/2 Time..changes the youth to Harlequin, transforms his *jockey-whip to a wooden sword.

9. Special Combs.: **jockey-bar** (see quot.); **jockey-boot**, a top-boot formerly worn by jockeys; **jockey-box**, 'a box in a wagon, underneath the driver's seat, for carrying small articles' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); **jockey-cap**, a peaked cap of the style worn by jockeys; **jockey-cart** *local* [from its motion], a spring-cart; **jockey-club**, a club or association for the promotion and regulation of horse-racing; *spec.* the Jockey Club established at Newmarket, which is the supreme authority in Great Britain on all matters connected with horse-racing; **jockey-coat**, a kind of great-coat (? formerly worn by horse-dealers); **jockey-gear**, a set of jockey-wheels (see below) with their connected mechanism; **jockey-pulley, jockey-wheel**, a small wheel which 'rides' upon the top edge of a larger one, used for obtaining a high speed, or for keeping a rope in the groove of a grooved wheel; an 'idle' pulley or wheel which 'rides' upon the belt or rope between two working pulleys so as to increase its contact surface upon these and to tighten it up when slack; **jockey-sleeve**, (*a*) a sleeve like that of a jockey-coat; (*b*) a sleeve or free casing riding on a spindle or shaft, and carrying part of a train of mechanism; used in some forms of electric arc-lights.

1887 *So. Chesh. Gloss.*, **Jockey-bar*, the broad flat top bar of a kitchen grate. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* II. i. 51 The kettle was singing on the jockey-bar. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1810/4 A pair of *Jockey-Boots. 1725 SWIFT *Receipt to Stella*, All the squires from nine miles round,..With jocky boots and silver spurs. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 525 Jockey, hunting .. and dress boots. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. vi. 193 Having on a *jocky cap, one side of the peak was shaved off .. by a ball. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 43 Two young 'squires in jockey caps. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Michael Armstrong* xvii. (D.), [No] conveyance more rough and rude than Sir Matthew's *jockey-cart, which was constructed with excellent and efficient springs. 1775 (*title*) An Appeal to the *Jockey Club; or, a True Narrative of the late Affair between Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Walker. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 108 The unerring scales of the Jockey-Club. 1886 COVENTRY & WATSON *Racing* iii, Tradition .. assigns to the year 1750 the origin of the Jockey Club. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Helter Skelter* 10 With whips and spurs so neat; And with *jocky-coats complete. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* (1753) July 344/2 He was dressed in a long dun jocky coat. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xiii, His dress was also that of a horse-dealer—a close-buttoned jockey-coat, or wrap-rascal, as it was then termed, with huge metal buttons. 1893 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 715 A *jockey pulley attached to the main frame is arranged to take up the slack of the chain. 1896 E. T. CARTER *Mot. Power Electr. Mach.* 503 The advantage in the use of a jockey pulley is that the arc of contact of the belt on the working pulleys can be increased beyond what is obtainable with a free belt, thus shortening the necessary distance between the pulley centres. 1692 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2767/4 A buff-colour Cloth Coat with *Jockey-sleeves.

Hence **Jo·ckeydom**, (*a*) the world of jockeys, jockeys collectively; (*b*) the position or occupation of a jockey; **Jo·ckeyish** *a.*, like a jockey, 'horsy'; **Jo·ckeyism**, the style, phraseology, or practice of jockeys.

1869 *Punch* 10 July 10/1 The dearest interests of jockeydom stand in jeopardy. 1878 L. WINGFIELD *Lady Grizel* I. ii. 28 A man who never .. spends his nights at hazard, or affects jockeydom at Newmarket. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 326 But this, though sufficiently jockeyish, leaves out Hector himself, to make room for his horses. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 273 The slang of jockeyism. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxi, A mixture of slang and jockeyism.

Jockey (dʒɒ·ki), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To play the jockey with (see prec. 3 b); to gain the advantage of by adroit management or trickery; to trick, outwit, overreach, take in, 'do'.

1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 3 And as you jockey'd us, we jockey'd you. *c* 1740 A. ALLEN *MS. Dict.* s.v., To jockey a Man, is to impose upon, to cheat, overreach; to deal wth any one, as Jockeys usually doe wth all ye world. Nor is there any more deceitful race of Men than Jockeys, in their Sale of Horse flesh. 1785 R. CUMBERLAND *Observer* No. 96 P 6 Let us see if any bishop shall jockey us with the like jade's trick for the future. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxiv, The way in which she jockied Jos, and which she described with infinite fun. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iii, Whether the business in hand be to..promote a railway, or jockey a railway.

b. With *adv.* or *prep.* To get (*out, in, away*, etc.) by trickery; to cheat or do *out of.*

1719 T. GORDON *Cordial Low Spirits* I. 117 They would at any time Jockey away a small Tenement in Abraham's Bosom, for a rich Manor in England. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 83 When he finds that I have jockied him out of his mistress. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk., Caricatures*, Penniless Directors,..jockeying their shares through the market. 1855 — *Newcomes* xxxiii, When his Majesty, Louis XIV. jockeyed his grandson on to the throne of Spain. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Feb. 217/2 Having been jockeyed into a miscarriage of justice.

c. To play tricks with; to manage or manipulate in a tricky way.

1890 *Nature* 16 Oct. 587 In Foucault's pendulum a very slight jockeying can make the thing go as we wish. 1893 *Evid. Crt. Martial H. M. S. Victoria*, Admiral Tryon disapproved of any jockeying the engines. 1894 J. KNIGHT *Garrick* vii. 104 Quin..had been controlled or jockeyed.

d. *intr.* To play the jockey, play tricks, act fraudulently; to aim at an advantage by adroit management or artifice.

a 1835 *Comic song*, '*The Fox went out*', He cut up the goose with a carving knife, And the little ones jockeyed for the bones, O! 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* lxiii, An event for which she had been jockeying ever since she set eyes on young Newcome. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct. 3/4 When the preparatory gun was fired .. both yachts were jockeying under their mainsails, jibs, and staysails.

2. a. *intr.* To ride as a jockey (in quot. 1767 contemptuous). b. *trans.* To ride (a horse) in a race, as a jockey.

1767 ANNA SEWARD *Poems*, etc. (1810) I. p. cxcvii, She reads no curtain-lectures upon his jockying over to Nottingham to read the news three times a week. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 273 Eclipse was then jockeyed by Sam Merrit. 1837 [see JOCKEYING 2].

Jockeying (dʒɒ·kiˌiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOCKEY *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb JOCKEY.

1. Horse-dealing; the riding and management of race-horses. Also *attrib.*

a 1770 C. SMART *Duellist* 58 A thousand trifles not worth naming, In whoring, jockeying, and gaming. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 33 Unless Mr. Dalben thinks of bringing him up in the jockeying line.

2. Adroit management for the purpose of gaining an advantage, esp. an unfair one; trickery, cheating.

1807–8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 293 In their zeal to get a good seat .. a vast deal of jockeying and unfair play was shown. *c* 1810 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Stories of Ireland* v, It's not called swindling amongst gentlemen, who know the world: it's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t., Race of Life*, That turf where there is no more jockeying. 1897 W. M. RAMSAY in *Brit. Weekly* 20 May 78 No one among us will ever look back to it without blushing for the jockeying by which it was effected.

Jockeyship (dʒɒ·kiʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. a. The art of a jockey; skill in horse-racing. (Cf. *horsemanship.*) b. The practice of jockeying; trickery, artifice, adroit management for unfair advantage.

a 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Envy* Wks. 1764 II. 111 To vie in jockey-ship or cunning at a bett. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 276 We justly boast At least superior jockeyship, and claim The honours of the turf as all our own. 1787 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* ix. 87 Jockey-ship, a term of reproach .. frequently applied to the arts of those who sell horses. 1846 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 22 Aug. (1884), Newmarket does not afford more .. instances of jockeyship, than could be found in the secret history of episcopal promotion. 1894 *Daily News* 16 Apr. 3/7 This defeat was probably due to the inferior jockeyship of his rider.

2. As a mock title for a jockey.

1781 COWPER *Converset.* 420 If neither horse nor groom affect the squire, Where can at last his jockeyship retire?

3. Jockeys collectively.

c 1820 CHALMERS *Serm.*, The full assembled jockeyship of half a province muster together.

Jocko (dʒɒ·ko). Also **Jacko.** [a. F. *jocko*, erroneously made by Buffon out of *engeco*, properly *ncheko*, the native name of the chimpanzee in the Gaboon country, West Africa.] The chimpanzee; sometimes used as a familiar name for any ape (perh. influenced by *Jack* or *Jackanapes*).

[1625 BATTEL *Angola* in *Pinkerton* [illegible] VI. 332 The largest of them is called Pongo [illegible] language, and the other Engeco. 1766 BUFFON *Hist. Naturelle* (1837) III. 590 Jocko, Enjocko, nom de cet animal a Congo, et que nous avons adopté. *En* est l'article que nous avons retranché.] 1847 SAVAGE in *Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* V. 422 Their local name for the Chimpanzee is Enche-ko, as near as it can be anglicised, from which the common term Jocko probably comes. [1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Africa* xx. 359 In the Gaboon country the Chimpanzee is called Nshiego, in the interior it is known as the Nchecko. *Ibid.* 362 The Chimpanzee is called Engeco by Battel, 1625;.. Enjocko, Jocko, by Buffon, 1766; Inchego, by Bowdich, 1819; Enche-eco, by Savage, in 1847; Ntchego, by Franquet, in 1852; Nchego, by Aubry Lecomte, 1854–57; most of which are variations again of the Camma name, which, according to our English mode of spelling, should be, as I have given it, Nshiego..the negro name for the true Chimpanzee.] 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 14 Thus it was that Andrew Battell's 'Engeco' became metamorphosed into 'Jocko', and, in the latter shape, was spread all over the world, in consequence of the extensive popularity of Buffon's works.

Jockteleg (dʒɒktĕ·leg). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also *a.* 7 **Jock the Leg**, 8– **jocte-, jactaleg, 9 jockta-, joktaleg, jock-to-, jock-tae-leg.** *β.* 8–9 **jacklag, jack-o-legs, 9 jacka-, jacki-, jackylegs, jocka-, jocke-, jockylegs.** [The *α* forms are Sc., and the original; the *β* forms are Engl. dial. See *Note* below.] A (large) clasp knife.

a. 1672 *Acc.-bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 6 For a Jock the Leg Knife *cost.* 08*s. od.* Scots. 1727 RAMSAY *Twa Cutpurses*, Sma' gimcracks that pleas'd their nodles Sic as a joctaleg, or sheers. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* v, An' gif the custock's sweet or sour, Wi' joctelegs they taste them. 1789 — *Peregrin. Capt. Grose* viii, It was a faulding jocteleg, or lang-kail gullie. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxxii, After John Highlandman's sneckit this ane wi' his joctaleg. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 398 In a hole he had..jock-to-legs, keelavine-pens .. or whatever else he could purloin. 1835 JAS. GRANT *Royal Highlanders* (Rtldg.) 229 A large knife —like the genuine jockteleg of the days of old.

β. 1777 *Horæ Subsecivæ* 227 (E. D. D.) Jack-lag-knife. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Jack-o-legs*, a clasp knife. (*North.*) 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 26, I involuntarily got my 'Jackleg knife'. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jackalegs, Jockeleys*, a large clasped knife. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Jack-lag-knife*, a clasped knife. *Glouc.*

[*Note.* Lord Hailes *Spec. Sc. Gloss.* (c 1776) 12, says 'The etymology of this word remained unknown till not many years

ago an old knife was found having this inscription *Jacques de Liege*, the name of the cutler'. A similar statement is made by Smiles *Industr. Biog.* (1863) 101, and Jevons *Coal Question* (1866) 91. The former says 'Jacques de Liege, a famous foreign cutler whose knives were as well known throughout Europe, as those of Rodgers or Mappin are now'. On the face of it this account is plausible: it was not uncommon in Sc. for *de* to be corrupted to *the*, e.g. *the Bruce*; the change of *d* to *t* after *k* is also phonetically simple. But, for the present, Scottish antiquaries have failed to find any confirmation, in knife or document, of Hailes's statement; and inquiries made for us at Liege have been equally unsuccessful in finding any trace of *Jacques* the cutler.]

Jock-trot: see JOG-TROT.

†Jo·co. *Obs.* [Cf. It. *gioco* 'any kind of game or play' (Florio):—L. *jocus* jest.] = JOKE *sb.*

1663 *Flagellum, or O. Cromwell* (1672) 160 The like Joco's and Frisks he would have with other Company.

Jocolatte, -let, obs. forms of CHOCOLATE.

Jocond(e, obs. form of JOCUND.

Jocose (dʒokō·s), *a.* [ad. L. *jocōs-us* full of jesting or joking, f. *jocus*: see Joco and -OSE.]

1. Of persons, or their dispositions, etc.: Full of jokes; given to joking; playful, sportive, waggish.

1673 KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 247 It was enough to depress and tame the most Jocose and bravest spirit in the World. 1709 SHAFTESBURY *Ess. Wit & Humour* I. § 3 When they vouchsafe to quit their Austerity, and be jocose and pleasant with an Adversary. 1787 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIII. 263 Jocose Clergymen..cannot but dislike those who are steadily serious. 1882 L'ESTRANGE *Friendships Miss Mitford* I. vii. 176 That she was so far heart-whole was evident, for she could be jocose on the subject.

2. Of speech, writing, or action: Of the nature of a joke, or characterized by jokes; spoken, written, or done in joke; playful in style or character.

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 The Greek *Satyrica* was only a jocose sort of Tragedy. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 118 There are some Words, that are purely jocose, spoken with no other Intent, but only to promote Mirth and divert Melancholy. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, So he gave her three or four with a kind of jocose gallantry. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xix, He caught the sound of jocose talk and ringing laughter from behind the hedges.

Jocosely (dʒokō·slі), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a jocose manner; playfully; in joke.

? 1712 BROOME (J.), Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak jocosely, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity. 1728 CURL in *Pope's Dunc.* II. 3 *note*, What the Gentlemen of the long robe are pleased jocosely to call mounting the Rostrum for one hour. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 279 We have more than once, in the course of our work, been most jocosely familiar with great personages. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xix. 54 He protested against having serious things treated jocosely.

Jocoseness (dʒokō·snés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Jocose quality or character; mirthfulness of disposition or style; waggishness.

1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 385 He talks with the same liberty, familiarity, and jocoseness. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Sept., She has really some drollery about her, .. and is very fond of jocoseness. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xxi, The Baronet .. thought proper in his wisdom to water the dryness of his sermon with a little jocoseness.

Jocoserious (dʒ,kōsі·rіəs), *a.* [f. *joco-* as comb. form of L. *jocus* joke, jest + SERIOUS.] Half jocular, half serious; partly in jest and partly in earnest; blending jokes and serious matters. Hence **Jocosério·sity** (*nonce-wd.*).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* III. (1662) 61 Mr. Brounrig was appointed to perform the Joco-serious part thereof. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 176 Drink a joco-serious cup With souls who've took their freedom up. 1819 *Ann. Reg.* 21/2 The right hon. gentleman went on in this joco-serious strain. 1885 E. JOHNSON in *Browning Society Papers* VII. 29 Our own poet has lately characterized himself as a *jocoserious* genius; and in fact this jocoseriosity seems of much the same quality with the eironeia of the Greek.

Jocosity (dʒokɒ·sіti). [f. L. type **jocōsitās*, f. *jocōsus* JOCOSE: see -ITY. Cf. It. *giocosità* (1611 in Florio), Sp. *jocosidad*.] Jocose quality or disposition, mirthfulness; *esp.* as exhibited in speech or action: mirth, merriment.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 372 A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth and Jocosity. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Aug., A curious trait .. of Dr. Johnson's jocosity. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiv. (1875) 199 A low-minded creature, whose only idea of wit or jocosity is to give others pain.

b. A jocose saying or act; a piece of jesting.

1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* I. 42 Early fabliaux, passing from mouth to mouth as rude jocosities. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 29 July 151/1 A fabricator of small jocosities affecting the manner of a great humourist.

Jocound(e, obs. form of JOCUND.

†Jo·cular, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 ioculer. [a. OF. *joculer*, altered form (after L.) of *jougler, jougleur*: see JUGGLER.] A professional jester or minstrel.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 171 Thei be as ioculers [*histriones*] in behauor. 1498 *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VII* Aug., My Lord of Oxford's Iocular. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* I. 235 A sothsayer, and iocular, and minstrelle. 1806 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 536 The Normans had joculars or minstrels.

Jocular (dʒɒ·kiŭlăr), *a.* [ad. L. *joculāris* facetious, f. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus* joke, jest.]

1. Of persons or their dispositions: Disposed to joking or jesting; speaking or acting in jest or merriment; mirthful, merry.

1626 B. JONSON *Fort. Isles* 56 My name is Johphiel..An airy jocular spirit. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwickshire* (1662) 126 Though his [Shakespeare's] Genius generally was jocular, and inclining him to festivity, yet he could..be solemn and serious. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* II. i, He, he, he! pardon me for being jocular. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 46 He joined, with the best grace he could assume, in the merriment of the jocular giant.

2. Of speech or action: Of the nature of, or containing, a joke; said or done in joke; comic, humorous, funny.

1674 *Govt. Tongue* 128 Many can sooner forgive a solemn deep contrivance against them, then one of their jocular reproches. *a* 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 65 To..interpose a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 12 You that delight in a jocular Song. 1826 *Sheridaniana* 160 Sheridan made some jocular reply. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I. 6 Launched one arrowy metre and another, Tenders jocular o'er the merry wine-cup.

Hence **Jo·cularness** = next (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

Jocularity (dʒɒkiŭlæ·rіti). [ad. med.L. *joculāritās*, f. *joculāris*: see prec. and -ITY.] The quality of being jocular, mirthfulness; jocular speech or behaviour, jesting, mirth, fun.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 372 When men could..persist unalterable at all effortes of Jocularity. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 1, I .. applied my faculties to jocularity and burlesque. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 259 The jocularity which was always struggling with melancholy in his mind.

b. with *pl.* A jocular act or remark, a joke.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, Little jocularities, of which old Joe Bagstock was the perpetual theme.

Jocularly (dʒɒ·kiŭlăli), *adv.* [f. JOCULAR *a.* + -LY 2.] In a jocular manner; jestingly; in joke.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 42/2 Riddles .. which she used jocularly, like Dice upon occasions, only contesting with such as provoked her. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* Oct. 1778 He has sometimes suffered me to talk jocularly of his group of females. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. ii. 16 Henry..jocularly placed the Archbishop's cap on his head.

†Jo·culary, *sb. Obs. rare.* [app. an altered form of OF. *jouglerie, jogelerie*, with assimilation to L. *joculator*: cf. JOCULAR *sb.*] The art or practice of jesters or jugglers; jugglery.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 A mane, he says, quhik al his fantasy Has geffyne to vice and vesy ioculary. *Ibid.* 231 The instrumentis pertenande ioculary War neuer plesande to god 3eit sekyrly.

†Jo·culary, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *joculāri-us* ludicrous, f. *jocul-us*: see -ARY.] = JOCULAR *a.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 13 With Arts voluptuarie, I couple practises iocularie. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* I. (1662) 198 This is a joculary and imaginary Court, wherewith men make merriment to themselves.

Joculator (dʒɒ·kiŭlē·tɒr). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [a. L. *joculātor* jester, joker, agent-n. from *joculārī* to jest, joke, f. *joculus*: see JONGLEUR, JUGGLER.] A professional jester, minstrel, or jongleur.

a 1500 *Bernard. de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 223 A mane to lach at ioculatouris fantasy. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 Lawes..enacted against .. prophesiers, predictors, circulatours, joculators, or jugglers! 1782 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) II. iv. 355 The bounty of our first Norman sovereign to his Joculator or Bard. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 117 No monarch more needed a joculator than..Bolingbroke.

†Jo·culatory, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *joculātōri-us*, f. *joculātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characteristic of, or having the character of, a jester; jocular.

1623 COCKERAM, *Ioculatorie*, merrily spoken. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 348 They conclude them to be but joculatory pranks. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac., Cambridge Minion* (1860) 79 She..can if need be sing you a merry song and be pretty joculatory.

Hence **†Jo·culatorily** *adv. Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM II, Merrily, *Ioculatorily*. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 210 How, then, dare prophane men offer to do such a thing joculatorily, jugglingly?

Jocund (dʒɒ·kŭnd, dʒōu·kŭnd), *a.* Also 4-6 iocunde, 4-7 iocunde, (5 ioycounde), 5-6 iocond(e, 6 iocound, (giocounde), 7-8 jocond. [a. OF. *jocond, jocund* (also *ju-*) = Sp. *jocunde*, It. *giocondo*, ad. late L. *jocund-us*, modification (after *jocus* joke, jest) of L. *jūcundus* pleasant, agreeable, delightful, f. *juv-āre* to help, aid, delight, please. Hence the etymological form is JUCUND; the application of *jocund* to persons has been affected by association with *jocus*. Now exclusively a literary word.]

Feeling, expressing, or communicating mirth or cheerfulness; mirthful, merry, cheerful, blithe, gay, sprightly, light-hearted; pleasant, cheering, delightful. (Of persons, actions, things, etc.)

? *c* 1380 CHAUCER *To Rosemounde* 5 Therwith ye ben so mery and so iocounde. *c* 1386 — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* 43 He is ful iocunde also, dar I leye. 1388 WYCLIF 1 *Sam.* XXV. 36 The herte of Nabal was iocounde, for he was drunkun greetli. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII. (Percy Soc.) 127 An hevy herte it wolde make jocunde. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) 10 His jocunde jestes made me oftetyme full gladde. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 9 Iocond day Stands tipto on the mistie Mountaines tops. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 94 And the iocond rebecks sound. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iii. 94 To avoid more Ink-shed in these Tales of Blood-shed, let's fall on some that are of a Jocunder Humour. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* vii, How jocund did they drive their team afield! 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* I. xvii, Be laughter loud and jocund shout, And bards to cheer the wassail rout. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 202 His careless manners and jocund repartees might well seem incompatible with anything serious.

†b. Feeling pleasure at some particular event or circumstance; joyful, glad, well-pleased. *Obs.*

? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2897 Gerarde es jocunde, and joyes hym þe more! *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xx. 67 (Harl. MS.), I am more iocund þen any man may trowe, þat I se the hole. 1578 FLORIO *1st Fruites* 52 Gioconde was the Emperor Gratian, when he read the Posies of Ausonius.

c. *Comb.*

1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ii. 45 Rosalind is one of the most enchanting among jocund-spirited heroines. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. (1881) I. 131 Irving was very good and jocund-hearted.

†Jo·cundary, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *jocund-us* + -ARY: cf. *secondary*.] Jocund, mirthful, jocular. Hence **†Jo·cundarily** *adv. Obs.*, jestingly.

1618 DEKKER (*title*) The Owles Almanacke; prognosticating many strange accidents .. by Jocundary Merriebraines. 1624 FORD *Sun's Darling* III. i, Poor folly, honest folly, jocundary folly, forsake your lordship! 1660 *Trial Regic.* 155, I have found him jocundarily scoffing at it.

Jocundity (dʒɒkv·ndіti). [ad. late L. *jocunditās*, f. *jocund-us* JOCUND: cf. OF. *jocond-, jocundite*, It. *giocondità*.]

1. Jocund quality or condition; mirthfulness, gaiety; mirth, merriment, glee.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1121 Vngreyned grape in high iocundite Me may suppe of. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij, But mingle so in measure mirth and iocunditie. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 661 Iudas..With Thamar lay in his Iocunditie. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T., John* ii. 9 Marriages among the Jews were celebrated with great Feasting, where moderate jocundity was thought seasonable. 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* 160, I have seen many of them go up to the gallows .. with a seeming jocundity, as if they were mounting the guard. 1882 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. xviii, He overflowed with jocundity, though he was neither a wit nor a humourist.

b. A merry act or saying; a pleasantry.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 27 (1740) 43 The more Liberties he [Shaftsbury] took in the way of Pleasures and Jocundities .. the more acceptable he was to the King.

†2. Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness (of a high or spiritual kind). *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liii. 124 Noon anxiete, blisful iocundite, swete companye & plesant to beholde. 1492 RYMAN *Poems* LXXXII. 7 in *Archiv Stud. neu. Spr.* LXXXII. 251 In blisse with me thy place shall be Replete with alle iocundite. 1628 J. HUME *Jewes Deliv.* v. 76 He is joy and jocunditie to such as mourne.

Jo·cundly, *adv.* [f. JOCUND + -LY 2.] In a jocund manner; cheerfully, cheerily, merrily, gaily; with mirth or glee; with a light heart.

1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 11 When ethar party welcomyd and jocundly receyvyd othar with perfect frindlynes. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) E iij, Iocundly iesting with wordes of wantonnes. 1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat.* II. i, He woulde ieste uery iocondlye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 1361 They..clad themselves in the skins of the goats which they had sacrificed, and then fell to hopping and dauncing full jocundly. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1717) III. 498 He is ruined jocundly and pleasantly, and damned according to his Heart's desire. 1821 BYRON *Sardan.* I. ii. 637 At least we'll wear our fetters jocundly.

Jo·cundness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being jocund.

1. = JOCUNDITY 1.

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 86 He shewid alwey in wordys and countenans gladnes and iocundnes. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* v. 34 Where reason would that al thinges should be ful of mirth and iocoundnesse. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 178 Casting away..the clouds of the mind, and begetting jocundnesse in the heart.

†2. = JOCUNDITY 2. *Obs.*

1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 26 Ther is no tong that con tel,.. That joye, that jocundnes, that Ihesus wyl joyn hym to. 1625 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 264 Where is light and life, where is glory and jocundnesse, where is joy and exultation.

†Jo·cundry. *Obs.* Also 7 jocondrie. [f. JOCUND *a.* + -RY: cf. *pleasantry*.] a. Jocund action or behaviour, merriment. b. Jocund disposition, cheerfulness.

1634 MILTON *Corrections of Comus* Wks. 1738 I. 8 And favour our close Jocondrie, Till all thy Dues bee done, and nought left out. 1655 tr. *Mdme. Scuderi's Artamenes* IV. VIII. II. 111 No person upon Earth had a sweeter Jocundry of mind then she. 1670 E. R. *Ne Plus Ultra* 39 By way of jocundry.

Jod (dʒɒd, yōud), *sb.* [med.L. (German, etc.) spelling of Heb. יוֹד (*yōd*), the name of the letter י (*y, i*), the smallest letter of the square Hebrew alphabet: cf. IOTA, JOT.] = IOTA 2, JOT *sb.*[1]

1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* I. 55 Neither might he [Moses] Adde, detract or Alter any iod thereof. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-mart.* 277 The Canons..inflict an Anatheme vppon any Lay-man, which shall so much as dispute vpon, the text, or any one Iod of the Epistle of Pope Leo. *c* 1629 — *Serm.* IV. cx. 515 No Iod in the Scripture shall perish, therefore no Iod is superfluous. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* III. *Nativity* viii, As surely as the letter Jod Once cried aloud, and spake to God.

†Jod, *v. Obs. trans.* To strike, knock.

? 14.. *Stasyons Jerus.* 139 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 357 We fond þe holys in þe stone, There-in þei Joddyd hym onne þe gronde.

Jodel: see YODEL.

Joe (dʒōu), *sb.*[1] Also 8 Jo. Abbreviation of *Joannes* or JOHANNES, a Portuguese gold coin.

1772 in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth College* (1891) I. 262

note, Let Mr. Ripley have a guinea, half a jo, and 9 coppers. *1783* Wolcott (*P. Pindar*) *Odes R. Academ.* vii. Wks. *1790* I. 75 Or Sol's bright orb—be sure to make him glow Precisely like a guinea, or a jo. *1833* Marryat *P. Simple* xxxi, I think they were half a joe, or eight dollars each. *1840* Barham *Ingol. Leg., Hand of Glory* vii. The fair rose-noble, the bright moidore, And the broad Double-Joe from ayont the sea.

Joe (dʒōu), *sb.*[2] *colloq.* or *slang.* [Familiar abbreviation of the name *Joseph.*]

1. Short for *Joe Miller*: see 4.

1834 Southey *Doctor* xvi. I. 159 Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old Joes in Parliament. *1832* *Athenæum* 9 Sept. 337/2 Such venerable Joes as the 'Lapsus linguæ' story.

2. A fourpenny piece: = Joey 1.

1882 in Ogilvie.

3. **Joe Manton.** 'A name given to fowling-pieces made by Joseph Manton, a celebrated London gunsmith' (Farmer *Slang*).

1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxix, It's a capital gun; it's a Joe Manton, that cost forty guineas. *1885* W. H. Russell in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 771/1 Malachy .. shot with a Joe Manton.

4. **Joe Miller.** [From the name of Joseph Miller, a comedian (1684–1738), attached to a popular jest-book published after his death.] a. A jest-book. b. A jest or joke; *esp.* a stale joke, a 'chestnut'. Hence *(nonce-wds.)* **Joe-Mi·llerism**, the practice of retailing stale jokes; **Joe-Mi·llerize** *v. trans.*, to render jocular or comic, to turn into a joke (see -IZE, quot. *1866*).

[Miller's chief reputation was made for him after his death by John Mottley, who was commissioned by a publisher, T. Reid, in *1739* to compile a collection of jests, and unwarrantably entitled his work 'Joe Miller's jests, or the Wit's Vade-mecum'. *Dict. Nat. Biog.* s.v. *Joseph Miller.*]

1789 G. Parker *Life's Painter* xii, What .. should not be found in every common jest book or a Joe Miller, p. 14. *1816* Scott *Antiq.* xxxix, A fool and his money are soon parted, nephew: there is a Joe Miller for your Joe Manton. *1870* Ramsay *Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xxx, Many of the anecdotes are mere Joe Millers. *1882* Ogilvie, *Joe-Millerism.*

Joe, variant of Jo *Sc.*, darling, sweetheart.

Joe-caul, *obs.* perversion of Jackal.

Joell, obs. form of Jewel.

†**Joey**[1] (dʒōu·i). *Obs. slang* or *colloq.* [Diminutive from Joe *sb.*[2]: see -Y.] A fourpenny piece: see quot. *1876*.

1865 H. Kingsley *Hillyars & B.* xlii, A young man as has owed me a Joey. *1876* E. Hawkins *Silver Coins Eng.* 421 In *1836* it was resolved to issue groats for general circulation...The legend, four pence .. These pieces are said to have owed their existence to the pressing instance of Mr. [Joseph] Hume, from whence they for some time bore the nick-name of Joeys. *1834* Blackmore *Tommy Upm.* I. 288 Here is the eightpence—a couple of Joeys, as you call them.

Joey[2] (dʒōu·i). [Native Austral. *joè*: see quot. *1839*.] A young kangaroo; also *gen.* a young animal or child. See also quot. *1887*.

1839 W. H. Leigh *Reconnoit. Voy. S. Austral.* 93–4 (Morris) Here [in Kangaroo Island] is also the wallaba... The young of the animal is called by the islanders a joè. *1845* Moore *Tasman. Rhymings* (*1860*) 15 He was a 'joey' which, in truth, Means nothing more than that the youth Who claims a Kangaroo descent Is by that nomenclature meant. *1866* *Cornhill Mag.* Dec. 762 Large flocks of kangaroo .. the larger males .. towered above the flying bucks, flying does and joeys, the half-grown bucks, does, and young ones. *1887* *All Year Round* 30 July (Farmer), Joey..is applied indifferently to a puppy, or a kitten, or a child, while a wood-and-water-joey is a hanger about hotels, and a doer of odd jobs.

Jog (dʒɒg), *sb.*[1] Also 7–8 jogg. [f. Jog *v.*]

1. The act of jogging a thing or person (see Jog *v.* 1, 2); a shake; a slight push; a nudge.

1635 Quarles *Embl.* iv. iv. (*1718*) 202, I have none to guide me With the least jog. *1693* Evelyn *Refl. Agric.* xviii. 69 in *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.*, To pull up the Weight, and give a little Jog to the Pendulum. *1725* De Foe *Voy. round World* (*1840*) 330 A little breeze of wind .. which .. gave them a kind of a Jog on their way towards the shore. *1755* Ramsay *To James Clerk* 72 Should dreary care then stunt my muse, And gar me aft her jogg refuse? *1881* Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xii, The man Roger gave the dazed bridegroom a jog in the ribs. *1896* *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 1/2 The perpendicular jog usually experienced in dog-carts .. and also the side-to-side jog due to a horse with each step pulling first against one trace, then against the other.

2. a. The act of jogging or moving mechanically up and down. b. The act of jogging along (see Jog *v.* 4); a slow measured walk or trot; also *transf., e.g.* of the rhythm of verse.

1611 Cotgr., *Cahot*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, etc., in a rugged, or vneuen, way. *16..* in W. Blundell *Crosby Rec.* 135 Sir Humphrey Stapleton .. hath hit very right of the jog of an English style in his version of 'Strada'. *1657* H. More *Div. Dial.* v. xxv. (*1713*) 483 Not caring to bespatter others in this high jogg, as he himself was finely bespattered from others. *1889* Mrs. Oliphant *Poor Gentleman* xlviii, A carriage..was coming along with the familiar jog of a hack carriage which is paid for at so much an hour. *1890* Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (*1891*) 319 The slow, hopeless, leg-weary jog to which most of the horses .. had long been reduced.

Jog, *sb.*[2] Also 8 jogg. [In sense 1 var. of Jag *sb.*[1]; in sense 2, cf. Joggle *sb.*[2]]

1. A projecting point on an edge or surface; = Jag *sb.*[1] 4; a protuberance, swelling. *rare.* ? *Obs.*

1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. App. 440 The Beginnings..are a little rude..till the little Jogs are rubbed off by Experience and Time. *1744–50* W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. ii. 73 (E. D. S.) Hogs..jogged under their throats .. we discharge by cutting, or running a red-hot iron through the bunch or jogg. *Ibid.* IV. i. 127.

2. A right-angled notch, recess, or step, in a surface; any space cut out by such a notch. *U. S.*

'In the States, *jog* is used to signify any deviation from a straight line or even surface' (Farmer *Americanisms*, *1889*).

1881 Morgan *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 157 The thickness of the main wall .. diminishing every story by retreating jogs on the inside, from bottom to top. *1884* B. B. Warfield in *Chr. Treas.* Feb. 91/1 The parts historically dovetail together, jog to jog, into one connected and consistent whole. *1893* Mahan *Sea Power & Fr. Rev.* iii. 80 Her [Spain's] maritime advantages were indeed diminished by the jog which Portugal takes out of her territory.

Jog (dʒɒg), *v.* Forms: 6–7 iogge, 7 jogg, 7– jog, (9 *Sc.* jag). [Known only from 16th c.; origin unascertained: app. onomatopœic, and akin to Shog, which is to some extent synonymous and of earlier appearance.

The suggestion of a Celtic origin is not tenable. English phonology knows nothing of a change of *go* to *jo*. And the alleged Welsh *gogi*, given by Pughe as 'to shake, agitate', has no existence (Prof. Rhys).

For a vb. *jog*, *jogge*, which appears in Piers Plowman, varying with *jagge*, and *jugge*, see Jug *v.*[4] *Jogis* in *Wars of Alexander* l. *1507* (where the two texts differ widely, and are both corrupt) is evidently an error for some other word.]

1. *trans.* To shake or move (a heavy body) with a push or jerk; to throw *up* with a jerk; to shake *up*.

1548 Cooper *Elyot's Biblioth., Succutio*, to shake a thyng, to iogge vp, to lifte as the horse that trotteth harde lifteth one at euery steppe in the saddle. *1591* Lyly *Sappho* iv. iii, I thinke all her teeth will be loose, they are so often jogged against her tongue. *1640* Bp. Reynolds *Passions* xvii. 182 The Seamans needle which is jogged and troubled, never leaves moving till it finde the North point againe. *a 1648* Digby *Closet Open.* (*1677*) 109 Perfectly sweet cream, that hath not been jogged with carriage. *a 1770* Chatterton *Exhibition* in *Harper's Mag.* (*1883*) July 236/1 The prudent Mayor jogged his dinner down. *1878* Clark Russell *Wreck 'Grosvenor'* vi, Large masses of this froth .. were jogged clean off the water, and struck the deck or sides of the ship with reports like the discharge of a pistol.

b. *fig.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. x. 175 What wonder is it if agitation of businesse jog that out of thy head? *1688* Bunyan *Jerusalem Sinner* (*1886*) 119 Art thou jogged, and shaken, and molested at the hearing of the Word? *a 1734* North *Lives, Ld. Guildford* (*1745*) 239 This very project of getting the general gaol delivery of recusants .. was jogged upon his lordship to have had it been moved by him.

2. To give a slight push to, so as to shake; to nudge; esp. so as to arouse to attention.

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 45 Doron iogde Melicertus on the elbowe, and so awakte him out of a dreame. *c 1620* Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (*1855*) 12 Though I him jog and shake, its all in vaine. *1643* Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 195 Shall he pull those by the eares who are asleepe, or onely jogge them by the sides? *1663* Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 765 He jogg'd his good Steed nigher And steer'd him gently toward the Squire. *1725* Pope *Odyss.* xiv. 545 Sudden I jogg'd Ulysses, who was laid Fast by my side. *1889* J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* 32 A bored-looking man, with a fashionably-dressed woman jogging his elbow.

b. *fig.*; esp. *to jog the memory.*

1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (*1631*) 10 Providence ..jogs him, if vaine pleasures lull him in sensuality. *a 1764* Lloyd *Poems, Shakespeare*, Jog them, lest attention sink, To tell them how and what to think. *1778* (*title*) An Antidote to Popery; or, the Protestant's Memory jogg'd in Season. *1825* Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *The Convalescent*, Jogging this witness, refreshing that solicitor. *1840* Lady C. Bury *Hist. of Flirt* xi, I jogged his memory by reverting to our water-party. *1874* C. Keene *Let.* in *Life* vii. (*1892*) 165, I often jog him up with a letter, but he never answers.

3. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro with a heavy unsteady motion; to move about as if shaken.

1586 Bright *Melanch.* xl. *268* When the meate is perceaued to be loose and iogge in the stomach. *1611* Cotgr., *Cahoter*, to iumpe, iog, or hop, as a coach in vneuen way. *1676* Hobbes *Iliad* I. 50 His bow and quiver both behinde him hang, The arrows chink as often as he jogs. *1852* Mrs. Smythies *Bride Elect* viii, His sisters-elect, jigging and jogging in a mad polka. *1858* Greener *Gunnery* 370 One projection .. would make the ball jog and oscillate much after the manner that has been described. *1865* Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. xiv, Mr. Venus listened to these lamentations in silence, while Mr. Boffin jogged to and fro.

4. *intr.* To walk or ride with a jolting pace, 'to move with small shocks like those of a low trot' (J.); to move on at a heavy or laboured pace, to trudge; hence, to move on, go on, be off.

1565 [see Jogging *vbl. sb.*]. *1590* Greene *Mourn. Garm.* (*1616*) 38 He bade his man bee iogging. *1596* Lambarde *Perambl. Kent* (ed. 2) 229 This Iade .. driuen (as it were) by some diuine furie, neuer ceassed iogging till he came at the Abbay church doore. *1596* Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 213 There lies your way, You may be iogging whiles your bootes are greene. *1630* Dekker *2nd Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks. *1873* II. 145 Has thy husband any Lands?.. any Ploughs iogging? *1663* Butler *Hud.* I. i. 631 Few miles on Horseback had they jogged. *a 1754* Fielding *Fathers* I. ii, A Knight of the Shire used to jog to town with a brace of geldings. *1821* Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 26 The load jogg'd homeward down the lane. *1833* L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 182 You may see the farmer and his farmeress jogging to market .. on their respective steeds. *1876* Green *Stray Stud.* 51 The women sing as they jog down the hill-paths.

b. esp. with *on*, *along*.

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iii. 132 Iog-on, Iog-on the foot-path way, And merrily hent the Stile-a. *c 1631* Milton *2nd Poem Univ. Carrier* 4 While he might still jog on and keep his trot. *1697* Dampier *Voy.* (*1729*) I. 172 We jogged on after this with a gentle gale. *1758* Capt. Tyrrel in *Naval Chron.* X. 359 Whilst I made all the sail I could, they were jogging on under their foresails and top-sails. *1797* Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xii. (*1824*) 596 But Paulo .. jogged merrily along. *1892* Anne Ritchie *Rec. Tennyson*, etc. III. iv. 187 Our old white horse jogged steadily on.

c. *fig.* In reference to time, or continued action of any kind. Chiefly *jog on*.

1677 Horneck *Gt. Law Consid.* iv. (*1704*) *142* Unwillingness to lose a temporal advantage makes them jogg on in a course which perhaps they do dislike. *1683* Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 23 To jog sleepingly through the world .. cannot properly be said to live. *1698* Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 282 Through all these Scenes, Time keeps jogging on. *1702* C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* I. iii. (*1852*) 57 So they jogged on till the day twelvemonth after their first arrival. *1803* Scott *Fam. Lett.* 6 Mar. (*1894*) I. i. 18 My worldly matters jog on very well. *1893* F. F. Moore *I forbid Banns* (*1899*) 14, I want things to jog along as quietly as possible. Jogging along is true happiness, if people only knew it.

Hence **Jo·gging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1565 Cooper *Thesaurus, Succussatura*, a ioggynge: a trottinge. *1581* Mulcaster *Positions* xii. (*1887*) 61 Sore shaking or hard iogging doth [trouble] the wearied body. *1660* H. More *Myst. Godl.* I. vi. 17 A kinde of jogging or stirring up which is used to recover or prevent ones falling into a swoon. *1787* Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 12 Lead it [the line] in such manner as will sink the bait .. and permit its motion, without any violent jogging on the ground. *1884* *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Mar. 4/2 The official memory requires frequent jogging. *1886* Stevenson *Kidnapped* i, He .. set off..by the way that we had come at a sort of jogging run.

Jog *v.*, obs. form of Jag *v.*[1]; see also Jug *v.*[4]

Jog, jogg, *sb.* and *v.*: see Jougs.

Jogeler, -our, obs. forms of Juggler.

Jogg(e: see Jag *v.*[1], Jog, Jougs, Jug *v.*[4]

Jogged, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Jog *sb.*[2] + -ed [2].] Having a protuberance or swelling.

1744–50 [see Jog *sb.*[2] 1].

Jogger (dʒɒg·gəɹ). [f. Jog *v.* + -er [1].] One who or that which jogs (see the verb); a person who pushes or nudges, or who moves slowly and heavily; an instrument or appliance for giving a jog or slight push to some part of mechanism.

a 1700 Dryden (J.), They with their fellow joggers of the plough. *1884* R. Jefferies in *Pall Mall G.* 8 Aug. 4/2 A hand was placed on my elbow... The fair jogger beamed yet more sweetly..and went on among the crowd. *1888* *Sci. Amer.* 2 June 340/3 A receiving-table for cylinder printing presses, designed to facilitate the accurate piling of the sheets without the use of the ordinary form of jogger. *1895* *N. E. Daily Mail* 11 Mar. 4 Members who represent a 'happy medium' between the old 'joggers' and the new 'jumpers'.

Joggle (dʒɒg·g'l), *sb.*[1] [f. Joggle *v.*[1]] An act, or the action, of joggling; a slight shake, a jog, a jolt; a shaking loosely from side to side.

1727 Bailey vol. II, *A jog, a joggle*, a push or shove. *1822* Galt *Sir A. Wylie* xxxiv, She grippit wi' me like grim death at every joggle the coach gied. *1864* Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 280 Just as the guides had progued..the donkeys into a brisk joggle. *1893* Baring-Gould *Cheap-Jack Z.* I. vii. 109 Get into the waggon and drive along... I can't abear the joggle, answered the Cheap Jack.

Joggle, *sb.*[2] *Masonry* and *Carpentry.* [Origin uncertain; perh. from *jog* = Jag, a projection.] A joint at the meeting of two adjacent pieces of stone or timber, so constructed as to produce a pressure transverse to that by which they are held together, and thus to prevent them from sliding on one another; a notch in one piece, or a corresponding projection in the other, or a small piece let in between both, for this purpose.

1703 [see b]. *1793* Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 240 When a smaller piece of stone, of any shape, is let in between two larger stones, partly into one, and partly into the other, so as to prevent their shifting place with respect to each other, those pieces of stone are termed Joggles. *1823* P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 128 Joggles are the points at the meeting of struts, king-posts, queen-posts, and principal rafters. *1845* Parker *Gloss. Archit.* I. 218 Almost every sort of jointing, in which one piece of stone is let or fitted into another, is called a joggle: what a carpenter would call a rebate is also a joggle in stone. *1847* Smeaton *Builder's Man.* 110 The method of securing the joints of masonry by means of joggles .. consists in sinking a cavity in the two pieces in such a manner as to make them correspond with each other, and inserting in that cavity a piece of metal, stone, or even wood, so that any lateral thrust may not be able to separate them. *1869* Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xx. 456 The joggles for the continuous *longitudinal* angle-irons are cut out.

b. *Comb.*, as *joggle-beam, -joint, -piece, -post, -truss, -work* (see quots.)

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 122 Crown-post .. is also call'd a King-piece, or Joggle-piece. *1823* P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 225 *Joggle-piece*, a truss-post, with shoulders and sockets for abutting and fixing the lower ends of the struts. *1858* *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 45) 88 Joggle joints to 3 inch landings in cement. *1875* Knight *Dict. Mech., Joggle-beam*,.. a built beam, the parts of which are joggled together... *Joggle-work*,..work in which the courses are secured by joggles...so as to prevent their slipping on each other.

Joggle (dʒɒg·g'l), *v.*[1] [app. dim. or freq. of Jog *v.*: but found earlier in our quots. Cf. Shoggle.] To jog continuously or repeatedly.

1. *trans.* To shake to and fro, as by repeated jerks; to cause to move from side to side.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. vii. 55 The ilk schaft stak in hys cors anone: Pallas it jogglyt, and furth drew in hy. 1583 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Guts of mounten yrented From roote vp hee iogleth. 1640 Wilkins *New Planet* VIII. (1707) 244 The Earth is firm and stable from all such Motions whereby it is jogged or uncertainly shaken. 1738 Wheler in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 108 Striking or jogling the Vessel would make them subside. 1837 Brewster *Magnet.* 169 Something chanced to joggle the magnets..and they instantly rushed together. 1853 Mrs. Butler in *Recoll. G. Butler* v. (1892) 87 If he was long in replying I drove the dog-cart over some lumps on the roadside, and this joggled the answers out of him.

2. *intr.* To move to and fro with a succession of short jerky movements; to shake or rock about, as something loose or unsteady; *dial.* to jog *along*.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x. § 3. 178 That they may neither joggle nor tremble in working. 1706 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2253 That the Wheel may turn about upon the Pin..tight to the Ruler without joggling. 1825 Brockett, *Joggle*, to shake, to totter. 1869 Mrs. Stowe *Old-Town folk* xx. 239 My grandmother's broad shoulders joggling with a secret laugh. 1883 Miss Broughton *Belinda* I. iii. 37 They are ..joggling tranquilly along in the sunshine.

Hence **Jo·ggling** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.* **Jo·ggling-board**: see quot. 1883; **joggling-table**, a machine in which ore is made to separate according to its specific weight, by the joggling or shaking of an inclined table on which it is spread.

1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* xiii. (1849) 87 Wearied with the joggling of the cart. 1860 Russell *Diary India* II. i. 7 Camels slung along at their utmost joggling stride. 1883 C. F. Smith *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Joggle*, 'to shake up and down or move up and down on a plank suspended between supports at each end'... Joggling is a favorite amusement of children in South Carolina, and the joggling-board..is a common sight.

Joggle, *v.*[2] *Masonry* and *Carpentry.* [f. Joggle *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To join or fit together by means of a joggle; to fasten with a joggle.

1820 Dawson Turner *Tour Normandy* II. 33 The stones immediately over the entrance are joggled into each other, the key-stone having a joggle on either side. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vi. iv. 41 Sixteen pieces forming each circle, all joggled and cramped, so as to secure perfect solidity. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* ii. 34 One way would be to joggle the butt-strap over the keel angle-iron.

Hence **Jo·ggled** *ppl. a.*; **Jo·ggling** *vbl. sb.*[2], the action of the verb; also *concr.* a joggle, or work consisting of joggles.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 339 Joggled-joints. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 85 Sunk joggling to 3 inch and 4 inch landings, set in cement. 1865 G. E. Street *Goth. Archit. Spain* 83 The joggling of the joints of stone-work. 1899 *Hist. Northumbld.* V. 87 A fire-place with a skilfully joggled flat arch.

Joggly (dʒɒ·gli), *a. dial.* or *colloq.* [f. Joggle *v.*[1] + -y; cf. *jumpy*, etc.] Characterized by, or causing, joggling movement; shaky, unsteady.

1828 *Craven Dial., Joggly*, shaking, unsteady. 2. Rough, as joggly road. 1897 Crockett *Sir Toady Lion* 242 A joggly and much-rutted cart-track.

Jo·g-jo·g, *adv.* and *adj.* [f. Jog *v.*]

A. *adv.* With a jogging motion or pace.

c 1780 Cowper *Yearly Distr.* 13 For then the farmers come jog, jog. 1840 Browning *Sordello* I. 177 Quietly through the town they rode, jog-jog.

B. *adj.* Characterized by jogging; = Jog-trot B.

1837 W. E. Forster 10 July in Reid *Life* (1888) I. iii. 87 Enslavement to the common jog-jog way of doing things.

Jog,o)ler(e, -our(e, obs. forms of Juggler.

Jog-trot, *sb., adj., adv.* [f. Jog *v.* or *sb.*[1] + Trot: cf. quot. 1631 in Jog *v.* 4 b.

The Sc. *job-trot, jock-trot*, are earlier, and possibly distinct in origin.]

A. *sb.* (jo·g-tro·t).

1. *lit.* A jogging trot; a slow regular jerky pace (usually of a horse, or on horseback).

1796 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., To keep on a jogg-trot; to get on with a slow but regular pace. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 102 They ride..some in a jog-trot. *a* 1853 Thackeray *D. Duval* ii, Madame..rode entirely away from me, saying that she could not afford to go at my clerical jog-trot. 1866 in Engel *Nat. Mus.* viii. 291 Off they [Palanquin-men] set in a nasty jog-trot, which rattled every bone in my body.

2. *fig.* A slow, dull, monotonous, or easy-going progression in any action; a uniform unhurried pace or mode of doing anything, kept up continuously or pertinaciously.

[1709 M. Bruce *Serm. Soul-confirm.* 15 You that keeps only your old Job-troot, and does not mend your pace, you will not wone at Soul-confirmation.] 1756 *World* No. 193 P 3 They contented themselves indeed with going on a jog trot in the common road of application and patience. 1843 Lever *J. Hinton* xxxii, There was nothing to break the monotonous jog-trot of daily life. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 8 Nor does he [Grimald] ever fall into the worst kind of jog-trot.

B. *adj.* (jo·g-trot).

1. *lit.* Of the nature of a jog-trot, jogging; adapted for jogging along (quot. 1857).

1797 Holcroft *Stolberg's Trav.* III. lxxix. (ed. 2) 204 The stiff jog trot pace of our hack horses. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* i. Pleasant jog-trot roads, running through the great pasture-lands. 1885 Black *White Heather* i, The jog-trot clatter of the horses' feet.

2. *fig.* a. Of action, or manner of acting: Uniform and unhurried; kept up steadily without haste, and without interruption or variation; according to routine; monotonous, humdrum.

[1693 *Scotch Presbyt. Eloq.* (1735) 116 To preach the old Jock-trot Faith and Repentance]. 1826 Scott *Jrnl.* 17 Feb., A regular jog-trot way of busying themselves in public matters. 1877 T. A. Trollope *Peep beh. Sc. at Rome* xvii. 228 Numbers .. regret that the old jog-trot ways of the old jog-trot days were ever deserted. 1879 Hingston *Austral. Abr.* i. 3 A steady jog-trot trade is now done.

b. Of persons: Acting in a jog-trot way; easy-going; keeping up a monotonous routine.

[1709 M. Bruce *Serm. Soul-confirm.* 16 Your Old Job-troot Cuiats and your Old Job-troot Professors.] 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, Honest jog-trot men, who go on smoothly and dully, and write history and politics, and are praised. 1876 F. E. Trollope *Charming Fellow* II. xii. 191 A steady, jog-trot old fellow, who did his daily task like a horse in a mill.

C. *adv.* (jo·g-trot). At a jog-trot pace.

1845 Carlyle *Cromwell*, There came a man riding jog-trot through Stratford-at-the-bow. *Mod. Dial., Northampt.*, He got on the old mare and went off jog-trot, about three miles an hour.

Hence **Jo·g-tro·t** *v. intr.*, to go or move at a jog-trot, *lit.* and *fig.* (also *to jog-trot it*); hence **Jo·g-tro·tting** *ppl. a.* Also **Jog-tro·ttism** (*nonce-wd.*), jog-trot principles or practice; **Jog-tro·tty** *a.* (*nonce-wd.*), of a jog-trot character.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLII. 419/1 He merely desired to keep the even tenor of his way, and jog-trot it through life. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xvii, It's rather jog-trotty and humdrum. 1870 Miss Bridgman *Rob. Lynne* II. viii. 162 To .. be driven along the..roads at the Rector's jog-trotting pace. 1879 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXIV. 176 Prosaic, matter-of-fact jog-trottism stands awed. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 He.. compared .. the War Office to a four-wheeled cab that jog-trotted on neither better nor worse year in year out.

Joguler, -or, -(o)ur, obs. ff. Juggler.

Jogyll, obs. form of Juggle *v.*

Johannean (dʒohæ·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Johannē-s* (see next) + -an.] = Johannine.

1881 Fairbairn *Stud. Life Christ* xii. 199 The discourse to Nicodemus is much more elementary than the great Johannean discourses. 1892 J. Hutchison *Our Lord's Signs* Introd. 5 Dr. Martineau rejects entirely the Johannean authorship.

Johannes, Joannes (dʒoi·æ·niz). Also 9 **joanese.** [a. L. *Joannes* (see John), in the legend of the coin.] The name by which the Portuguese *dobra de quatro escudos* or *peça* of Joannes or João V (1703–1750), a gold coin of the value of 6,400 reis, or about 36*s.* sterling (also commonly called *João*), was known in the British American Colonies, etc. (Also familiarly *jo*, or Joe.) So *Double johannes, Half johannes.*

This coin was formerly largely current in New England, and in 1725 it was ordered by proclamation to pass current in Ireland for 40*s.*

1765 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1873) VII. 77 Be it Enacted .. That one Guinea shall be valued at Twenty-eight shillings, .. a Double Johannes or gold coin of Portygal of the value of Three pounds twelve shillings sterling at four pounds sixteen shillings. 1768 *Ibid.* 175 Counterfeit coin, mostly Dollars, Pistareens and Joannes. 1797 Sir H. Parker in *Naval Chron.* X. 126 The pattern johannes, which the maker values at 4*s.* 9*d.* 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 324 *Joanese, Johanes*, or *Joe*, a Portuguese gold coin, of 6400 rees. 1849 Freese *Comm. Class-bk.* 85.

Johannine (dʒohæ·nəin), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ine[1].] Of, belonging to, or having the character of, the apostle John. (In quot. 1874, Of or pertaining to John the Baptist.)

1861 *Nat. Rev.* Oct. 434 The Johannine 'Word made flesh', however, involves no miraculous conception, or birth from a Virgin. 1874 H. R. Reynolds *John Bapt.* i. 18 To imitate the mission of the Baptist, to repeat his work .. a Johannine Christianity. 1888 Mrs. H. Ward *R. Elsmere* 305 On..the Johannine authorship of the Fourth Gospel. 1894 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush, A Highland Mystic* i. 64 Johannine men are subject to sudden flashes of anger, and Donald blazed.

Johannisberger (dʒohæ·nisbɔ̄rgəi). Also (?) *erron.* **-berg.** [Ger. f. *Johannisberg* (lit. John's Mount), a castle and village on the Rhine above Rüdesheim.] A fine white wine produced at Johannisberg in the Rheingau.

1822 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* i, Two aums of Johannisberg. 1831 Disraeli *Yng. Duke* II. xiii, The Johannisberger quite converted them. They no longer disliked the young Duke.

Johannite[1] (dʒohæ·nəit). Also 6 **Iohannit,** 7–8 **Joannite.** [a. med.L. *Jo(h)annītæ* (plural), a. Gr. Ἰωαννῖται, f. *Jo(h)annes*, Ἰωάννης, John: see -ite.]

†1. A member of the order called the Knights of St. John. *Obs.*

1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 181/2 About the yeare of our Lord 1128, the order of the Knights of the Rhodes called Iohannits .. rose up. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 387 b, Hospitallers..an Order of Knights .. called the Joannites or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

†2. A disciple of John the Baptist. *Obs.*

1659 Gell *Ess. Amendm. Transl. Bible* 165 Most men leap over John Baptist's head, commence Christians, per saltum, before they have been Johannites.

3. A follower or adherent of John Chrysostom after his deposition from the patriarchate in 404.

1680 Baxter *Answ. Stillingfl.* xlix. 70 You confess the Joannites separation. 1681 — *Answ. Dodwell* 107 Did Cyril's Counsel against the Joannites win them, or harden them?

Johannite[2]. *Min.* [ad. Ger. *johannit*; so named by Haidinger, 1830, in honour of the Archduke Johann: see -ite.] Uranium sulphate containing some copper, found in green druses.

1835 Shepard *Min.* I. 288 Johannite .. dissolves easily in water. 1892 Dana *Min.* 978 Johannite. .. In a glass tube at a low heat does not change.

John (dʒɒn). Forms 2–6 **Iohan,** 3–5 **Ion,** 4 **Ioan, Ioon,** 4–6 **Ihon,** 4–7 **Iohn,** 5 **Ione,** 6 **Iohne,** 7– **John.** [=OF. *Jehan*, F. *Jean*:–L. *Joannes* (later *Johannes*), a. Gr. Ἰωάννης, ad. Heb. יוחנן *yōḥānān*, in full יהוחנן *y'hōḥānān* Johanan, or Jehohanan, explained as 'Jah (or Jahveh) is gracious'.]

1. A masculine Christian name, that of John the Baptist and John the Evangelist; hence, from early ME. times one of the commonest in England. b. Also used as a representative proper name for a footman, butler, waiter, messenger, or the like, and in other ways: see quots., and *cf.* Jack, Johnny (of which the transferred use is much more marked).

[*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* John i. 6 Man wæs fram gode asend þæs name wæs Iohannes.] *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 127 He is þet soðe lomb alswa Sancte Iohan þe baptist cweð. *c* 1200 Ormin 707 Forr att te come off Sannt Iohan Bigann all ure blisse. *Ibid.* 714 Sannt Iohan Bapptisste comm Biforenn Cristess come. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 78 Þæt was sein Iohan, in his moder wombe. *Ibid.* 106 He iseih his deorewurðe moder teares, & sein Iohannes euangelistes, & te oðre Maries. *c* 1275 *Passion our Lord* 223 in *O. E. Misc.* 43 Ion hedde enne mantel of cendal hym abute. 1297 R. Glouc. 7147 Seint Ion þe ewangelist. *Ibid.* 9924 Richard .. ȝef is broþer Ion [*rime* anon] þe erldom of gloucestre. *Ibid.* 11751 Sir Ion le fiz Ion. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 167 (Cott.) Sithen o þe baptist Iohan [*Fairf.* Ioan, *Gött.* ihon, *Trin.* Ion] þat Ieu baptist in flum Iordan. *Ibid.* 171 Siþen o Ions [*var.* Iones, ionis] baptisyng. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* v. 415 Al þat euere Marke made Mathew, Iohn [1393 C. VIII. 24 Iohan] and Lucas. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 325 On Seint Ihones day. *Ibid.*, Ioon cam to blisse wiþouten killing. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 Ion, propyr name (*S.* Ione, *P.* Iohn), *Johannes.* 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 77 Some saye, you are Iohan Baptiste.

b. 1633 B. Jonson *Tale Tub* IV. ii, All constables are truly Johns for the King, Whate'er their names, be they Tony or Roger. 1838 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 141, I knocked down 16 geese and sacked 'every man John' of them. 1848 Thackeray *Bk. Snobs* ii, Suddenly .. her Majesty's own crimson footmen, with epaulets and black plushes, came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor Johns slink off at this arrival! 1883 J. P. Groves *Fr. Cadet to Captain* ii. 15 My ignorance of the manners and customs of Sandhurst cadets prevented my knowing that 'John' was a generic title applied to all first-termers.

†2. A plant: old name for a variety of pink; usually Sweet John, q. v. *Obs.*

1572 Plat *Flowres Philos.* Addr. to Rdr., The Iohn so sweete in shewe and smell, distincte by colours twaine, Aboute the borders of their beds in seemelie sighte remaine. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxxiv. 478 Of Sweete Iohns, and Sweete Williams. *Armeria alba*, White Iohns. *Armeria rubra*, Red Iohns.

†3. *Sir John*: a familiar or contemptuous appellation for a priest: from Sir as rendering L. *dominus* at the Universities. Cf. also Mess John. *Sir John Lack-latin*: see Lack-latin A. *Obs.*

c 1386 Chaucer *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 44 Com neer thou preest, com hyder thou sir Iohn. 1553 Pilkington in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. i. xii. 114 Who is meeter for any of these businesses than Sir John Lack-latin? *a* 1721 *Ibid.* xxxiii. 253 Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a Sir John, which hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden, than in God's word. 1594 ? Greene *Selimus* Wks. 1881–3 XIV. 264 But our Sir Iohn beshrew thy hart, For thou hast ioynd vs, we cannot part. 1653 Baxter *Worc. Petit. Def.* 30 Most would have a Masse-Priest or Reading Sir John, that would humour them for a little.

4. Prefixed to another word, so as to form a name or nickname, or used in a phrase with specific sense. Such are *John Blunt* (*cf.* Jack *sb.*[1] 35), *John Cheese*; **John-a-dogs,** ? a dog-whipper; **John-a-dreams,** a dreamy fellow; one occupied in idle meditation; **John-a-droyne** (?); **John-a-nods,** one who is nodding, or not quite awake; **John Company,** a humorous appellation of the East India Company, taken over from the name *Jan Kompanie*, by which the Dutch E.I.C., and now the Dutch government, are known to natives in the East: see quot. 1785; **John Crow,** a name of the Turkey Buzzard in Jamaica; **John Doe** (*Eng. Law*), the name given to the fictitious lessee of the plaintiff, in the (now obsolete) mixed action of ejectment, the fictitious defendant being called *Richard Roe*; **John Dringle** (?); **John-go-to-bed-at-noon,** a popular name for the Goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis* (also simply *Go-to-bed-at-noon*: see Go *v.* VIII.), or other flowers which close about midday, as the Pimpernel and the Star-of-Bethlehem; †**John-hold-my-staff,** †**John-of-all-trades,** †**John-out-of-office** = corresp. phrases with *Jack* (Jack *sb.*[1] 36); **John**

Scott, an artificial fly: =*Jock Scott*; John Thomas, a generic name for a livery servant; John Thomson's man, *Sc.* [origin lost: Jamieson suggested *Joan Thomson's man*, but this is not the form exemplified], a proverbial appellation for a man who is guided by his wife; † John Trot, a man of slow or uncultured intellect, a bumpkin, a clown. For *John* Barleycorn, *John* Chinaman, Cheap *John*, Poor John, etc., see the other words.

1613 Jackson *Creed* II. xxviii. § 5 Never to swerve from the beadle of beggars or *John-a-dogs his determinations and resolutions in any point of logic, philosophy, or metaphysics. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 594, I, a dull and muddy-metled Rascal, peake Like *Iohn a-dreames. 1876 Henley *Bk. Verses* (1888) 91 Kate-a-Whimsies, John-a-Dreams, Still debating, still delay. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 214 Hogis head in hogstowne is no *Iohn a droyne. 1596 Nashe *Saffron Walden* P j b, That poor Iohn a Droynes his man, .. a great big-boand thresher. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 160 Hee would say The Apostle wrote like a good plaine *Iohn a Nods. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1880) 57 His name is Iohn, .. but neither *Iohn a nods*, nor *Iohn a Dreames*. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 142 For all the buddis of *Iohne Blunt, quhen he abone clymis. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 54 If thou be thrall to none of theise, Away good Peek goos, hens *Iohn Cheese. [1785 tr. *Sparrmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope*, etc. x. II. 21 The ignorant Hottentots and Indians not having been able to form any idea of the Dutch East-India Company, .. the Dutch from the very beginning in India, politically gave out the company for one individual powerful prince, by the christian name of *Jan* or *John*... On this account I ordered my interpreter to say farther, that we were the children of **Jan Company*, who had sent us out to view this country. 1808 *Life Ld. Minto in India* (1880) 184 (Y.) Preparations to save Johnny Company's cash. 1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xli. (Rtldg.) 223 John Company will some day find out the truth. 1886 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Paston Carew* ii, He was offered a position in India, in the service of John Company, under whose flag, as we know, the pagoda-tree was worth shaking. 1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xviii. 274 The security here spoken of .. is at present become a mere form: and *John Doe and Richard Roe are always returned as the standing pledges for this purpose. 1841 S. Warren *Ten Thousand a Year* viii, John Doe further says that one Richard Roe (who calls himself —'a Casual Ejector') came and turned him out, and so John Doe brings his action against Richard Roe. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 506 So common was it [the name Gaius] that it was selected in the Roman law-books to serve the familiar purpose of John Doe and Richard Roe in our own legal formularies. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* III. i. 918 Everie *Iohn Dringle can make a booke in the commendacions of temperance againste the seven deadlie sinns. 1758 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 508 Our country people long since called it **John-go-to-bed-at-noon*. 1897 Willis *Flow. Plants* II. 373 The flower-heads .. close up at midday, whence its common name of 'John-go-to-bed-at-noon'. 1682 15 *Comf. Matrimony* vi. 47 The poor Gentleman at home is like *John Hold-my-staff, she must Rule, Govern, Insult, Brawl. 1639 Mayne *City Match* II. v, You mungrel, you *John of all Trades. 1672 R. Wild *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 3 A Good King .. who sees no reason for putting down Haberdashers, and Johns of all Trades. 1563 Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 2113 Who now (God be thanked) is *Iohn out of office, and glad of his Neighbours good will. 1867 F. Francis *Angling* x. (1880) 375 *John Scott .. is a very tasty-looking fly. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lxii. 4 God gif 3e war *Johne Thomsounis man. 1637 R. Monro *Exp. Scots Regim.* II. 30 Some will alleage, he was Iohn Thomsons man. I answer, it was all one, if shee was good: for all stories esteeme them happie, that can live together man and wife, without contention. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, 'The deil's in the wife!' said Cuddie; 'd'ye think I am to be John Tamson's man, and maistered by women a' the days o' my life?' 1712 Steele *Spect.* Nos. 296 and 314 [Letters signed] *John Trott. 1753 Foote *Eng. in Paris* Epil., The merest John Trot in a week you shall see *Bien poli, bien frizé, tout à fait un Marquis.* 1762 Colman *Mus. Lady* II. i, Our travelling gentry..return from the tour of Europe as mere English boors as they went—John Trot still.

5. St. John's, in composition. † **St. John's berry,** the barberry. **St. John's bread,** the fruit of the carob-tree (see Carob 1); also the tree itself. † **St. John's disease,** † **St. John's evil,** a name for epilepsy. † **St. John's grass** = *St. John's-wort.* † **St. John's seal,** the plant Solomon's Seal. **St. John's-wort,** the common English name for plants of the genus Hypericum.

1562 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 22 b, *S. Ihons berries called in Latine Berberis. 1591 Percivall *Sp. Dict., Algarrova*, Carobes, or *S. Iohns bread. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* III. lxxv. 1241 This of some is called S. Iohns bread, and thought to be that which is translated Locusts, whereon S. Iohn did feed. 1706 Phillips, *St. John's Bread*, a kind of Shrub. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 622/2 The St.-John's-bread-tree, which does not bear until seventy years of age. *1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 42 To preserue one from the Falling sicknesse, otherwise called *S. Iohns disease. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 339 Against the falling sickness, called *Saint Johns-evill. 1538 Turner *Libellus* B j b, Hypericon .. uulgus appellat *Saynt Iohns gyrs. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. cl. § 3. 433 S. Iohns woort, or S. Iohns grasse. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 61 *Saint Iohnes seale, of Ruellius Salomons seale: of Monardus, Saint Maries seale. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/31 *Iperica*, *seynt Iohnys worte. 1551 Turner *Herbal* I. E iij, Great saint Iohnes wurte. *Ibid.*, A kynde of hyperici, called in englishe saint Iohns grass, or saynt Iohns wurt. 1625 K. Long tr. *Barclay's Argenis* I. ii. 4 Asswaging the heat with Oyle extracted from St. John's-woort. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 373 Upright St. John's Wort is an elegant species growing in woods and heaths. 1861 Delamer *Fl. Gard.* 102 The large St. John's Wort..has a very showy flower, almost filled with a silky tasselled tuft of stamens with red anthers. ..Tutsan is a hardy shrubby St. John's Wort.

† **Jo'hnanapes.** *Obs. rare.* = Jackanapes.

1633 Shirley *Bird in Cage* II. i, Do I look like a Johnanapes?

† **Jo'hn-a-no'kes.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 Iohn at Noke, of the Nokes, -a-noke, 7 John-a-noakes, an Okes, a Noke, 7–8 -a-Nokes, 7–9 a Nokes. [orig. *John atten Oke*, i. e. *John* (who dwells) *at the oak.*] A fictitious name for one of the parties in a legal action (usually coupled with John-a-Stiles as the name of the other); hence sometimes used indefinitely for any individual person.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. ix. 19 If a man haue lande for terme of lyfe of Iohan at Noke and make a lease. 1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetric* (Arb.) 53 Doth the Lawyer lye then, when vnder the names of Iohn a stile and Iohn a noakes [*Wks.* (1622) 520 Iohn of the Stile, & Iohn of the Nokes] hee puts his case? 1642 Howell *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 79 Nor indeed is he capable to beare any Rule or Office in Town or Countrey, who is utterly unacquainted with John an Okes, and John a Stiles, and with their Termes. 1714 *Spectator* No. 577 ₱ 6 The humble Petition of John a Nokes and John a Stiles, Sheweth, That your Petitioners have had Causes depending in Westminster-Hall above five hundred Years. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xlii, Adventurers who are as willing to plead for John a'Nokes as for the first noble of the land.

Jo'hn-apple. = Apple-John.

1609 N. F. *Fruiterers Secr.* Epist., Iohn-Apples be in some places called Dewzings or long-lasters. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 203 The John-Apple, or Deux-ans, so called from its durableness, continuing two years before it perisheth. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* I. 29 John-Apple whose *wither'd rind entrench't With many a furrow aptly represents* Decrepid Age. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 52 ₱ 3 She has not a Face like a John-Apple. 1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1781) III. v. 32 Like a withering John-apple that has never ripened kindly. 1884 Hogg *Fruit Manual* 244.

† **Jo'hn-a-sti'les.** *Obs.* Forms: 6 John at Stile, of the Stile, 6–7 -a-stile, 7 -a-Stiles, -a-Styles, 7–8 a Stiles. [orig. *John atte Stile*, i. e. *John* (who dwells) *at the stile.*] (See John-a-Nokes.)

1531 *Dial. on Laws England* I. vi. 12 If a man be outlawed, and after *by his wyll* byqueth certayne goodes *to Iohn* at Style. 1581, 1642 [see John-a-Nokes]. 1687 R. L'Estrange *Answ. Diss.* 34 Here is an Imperial Prerogative over-ruled by a Pamphlet; A Cause given against the King by John-a-Styles. 1714 Fortescue-Aland *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 51 Taking Goods in *Withernam*..is no more than to take other Goods of John a Stiles in lieu of Goods which he took under colour of distress.

John Bull. [Name of a character representing the English nation in Arbuthnot's satire (see quot. 1712).]

1. A personification of the English nation; Englishmen collectively, or the typical Englishman.

[1712 Arbuthnot (*title*) Law is a Bottomless Pit. Exemplified in the Case of the Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog and Lewis Baboon: who spent all they had in a Lawsuit. 1714 Pope *Key to Lock* (*sub init.*), If an honest believing nation is to be made a Jest of, we have a story of John Bull and his wife.] 1778 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 350 France .. assisted the American cause, for which John Bull abused and fought her. But John will come off wretchedly. 1788 W. Skerrett in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. x. 99 The French treat their slaves much better than we do..John Bull does not endeavour to conciliate their affections. *a* 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* ix. 374 A horse-race we met with near Chester-le-Street. This we could not resist, as some of us had never seen John Bull at his favourite amusement. 1822 Byron *Vis. Judgm.* lix, Here crash'd a sturdy oath of stout John Bull. 1899 Clifford in *Daily News* 3 Jan. 8/5 John Bull was now an Imperialist, and dwelt very much abroad.

attrib. 1824 Byron *Juan* xv. lxxi, Roast beef in our rough John Bull way.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) An individual Englishman who exemplifies the national character; a typical Englishman.

1772 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) I. 148 Both, like true John Bulls, fought with better will than justice for Old England. 1785 Boswell *Tour to Hebrides* 11 He [Johnson] was..at bottom much of a John Bull; much of a blunt true-born Englishman. 1815 Croker in *C. Papers* (1884) I. iii. 71 The Prince of Bavaria .. is, it seems, a great John Bull, and is highly flattered at being told that he speaks English like an Englishman. 1840 Dickens *Barn. Rudge* xlvii, By some he was called .. 'a thorough-bred Englishman', by some 'a genuine John Bull'.

2. A kind of game of chance played by a number of persons in which a coin is pitched so as to fall on a board divided into sixteen numbered compartments.

1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. vii. § 14.

Hence **John-Bu'llish** *a.*, typically English; hence *John-Bu'llishness*; **John-Bu'llism,** the typical English character; a typically English act, utterance, or characteristic; **John-Bu'llist,** one who favours the English.

1802 Southey *Lett.* (1856) I. 207–8 My taste has always been right English, and I grow more *John-Bullish every time I look into a newspaper. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 188 This John Bullish stolidity is very high, and mighty. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* (1883) I. 480 His face was intelligent, dark, pleasing, and not at all John-Bullish. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 14 Nov. 345/3 The stolid *John Bullishness with which England refuses arbitration of the whole question. 1796 Mad. D'Arblay *Camilla* VII. xi, This true *John Bullism Lynmere had neither sense to despise, nor humour to laugh at. 1847 B. Barton *Select.*, etc. (1849) 32 A finer sample of John Bullism you would rarely see. 1851 J. H. Newman *Cath. in Eng.* 25 Anglo-maniacs or *John Bullists, as they are popularly termed.

John Dory (dʒɒn dō·ri). Also 8 j. doree, J. Dorey, 9 J. Doree. [In sense 2 formed by prefixing the name *John* to *Dorée* or Dory, the name of the fish, which it bore for 300 years before this addition.

Doubtless a humorous formation; possibly suggested by 'a very popular old song or catch' printed in 1609, and often alluded to in 17th c., the subject of which is the career of John Dory, captain of a French privateer: see Nares. The guesses which purport to explain the name from an assumed Fr. *jaune dorée*, or from a bogus Italian *janitore*, in allusion to the Sp. name *San Pedro*, are only ingenious trifling.]

1. Used as a proper name.

1609 *Deuteromelia* in Hawkins *Hist. Mus.* App. 23 John Dory bought him an ambling nag to Paris for to ride a. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 363 Then asks my opinion of John a Nokes, and John a Stiles..I for my part think John Dory was a better man then both of them. 1655 Sir J. Mennis *Musarum Delic.* 17 But I to Paris rid along Much like John Dory in the song Upon a holy Tide.

2. A popular name of a fish, *Zeus faber*, formerly called simply the *dorée* or *dory*.

1754 Fielding *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1784 X. 274 The only fish which bore any price was the john dorée, as it is called. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 30 Apr., Your cook.. has committed felony on the person of that John Dory; *which is mangled in a cruel manner.* 1863 Ansted *Ionian Isl.* 25 The John dory, sole and other flat fish are common enough.

Johnian (dʒō·uˑniăn), *sb.* (*a.*) *Camb. Univ.* [f. John + -ian.] A member or student of St. John's College, Cambridge.

1655 Fuller *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 143 The Johnians, having intelligence by their emissaries, that the property of the person was altered. 1712 Henley *Spect.* No. 396 ₱ 2 The Monopoly of Puns in this University has been an immemorial Privilege of the Johnians. 1829 Praed *Vicar* ad fin., The doctrine of a gentle Johnian .. Whose phrase is very Ciceronian. 1885 *Athenæum* 7 Feb. 179/1 He..is nothing if not a Cambridge man and a Johnian.

B. *adj.* Of or belonging to St. John's College, Cambridge.

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v. *Hog*, Jonian hogs: an appellation given to the members of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1836 *Pall Mall G.* 19 June 4/2 By all the benefactors' merits, who bade us be, and raised our Johnian towers.

Johnny, Johnnie (dʒɒ·ni). [Familiar diminutive of the name *John*: see -ie, -y.]

1. Applied humorously or contemptuously to various classes of men: A fellow, chap; *spec.* a nickname given to Englishmen in the Mediterranean, to the Confederate soldiers in the American civil war, etc.; in recent use chiefly denoting a fashionable young man of idle habits.

1673 Hickeringill *Gregory F. Greyl* 46 As if it was such a marvel, Jonye should be chous'd when he comes to commence gentleman. 1724–27 ? Ramsay *Bonny Tweedside*, Where she that is bonny May catch her a johnny, And never lead apes below. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 417 The Johnnys rubbed their hands. 1824 Byron *Let. to Murray* 25 Feb., The English Johnnies, who had never been out of a cockney workshop before! 1842 E. E. Napier *Excurs. Shores Medit.* I. 226 Addressing us as 'Johnny', [they] were very officious in offering their services. 'Johnny' is, in this part of the country, the national appellation of an Englishman by the lower orders of Spaniards. 1889 *Daily News* 15 July 3/1 An idle and vacuous young aristocrat, of the class popularly known as 'Johnnies'. 1894 H. Gardener *Unoff. Patriot* 310 It took .. the entire regiment hitched to one of the cannon to pull it along the road the Johnnies retreated over.

2. Applied to various animals. a. A sportsman's name for a tiger. b. A sailor's name for a kind of penguin. c. Local American name of two fishes, *Oligocottus maculosus*, abundant on the western coast of the United States, and *Etheostoma nigrum*, a kind of darter. (*Cent. Dict.*)

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 9 We entered the jungle, and soon caught sight of three Johnnies. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 6/2 Reading the following paragraph on penguins—or Johnnies as they are familiarly called.

3. *Johnny Raw*: nickname for an inexperienced youngster; a raw recruit; a new hand; a novice.

1813 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 68 A grand attack was made on the Johnny raws of Blandford. 1823 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1395 There were some Johnny Raws on board. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1888) 39 You took me for a country Johnnie Raw, with no more mother-wit or courage than a porridge-stick.

Jo'hnny-cake. [Origin uncertain; referred to in 1775, and by some later writers, as *journey-cake*, which may be the original form.

The cake is said to be of negro origin.]

a. *U. S.* A cake made of maize-meal, in the Southern States toasted before a fire, elsewhere usually baked in a pan. b. *Australia.* A cake made of wheat-meal, baked on the ashes or fried in a pan.

1775 Romans *Florida* 125 Notwithstanding it [rice] is.. only fit for puddings, .. or to make the wafer-like bread called journey cakes in Carolina. 1793 J. Barlow *Hasty Pudding*, Rich Johnny-Cake, this mouth has often tried. 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* I. 229 My dear helpmate made us some johnny cakes, a West Indian sort of tea-bread. 1861 Mrs. Meredith *Over the Straits* v. 154 The dough-cakes fried in fat, called 'Johnny-cakes'. 1868 G. Channing *Early Recoll. Newport, R. I.* 25 The 'journey-cake', vulgarly called Johnny-cake,—how can I sufficiently describe it? 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 Aug. 13/1 Here I, a

new chum, could..make a sweet and wholesome johnny cake. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Mar. 168/2.

Johnsonese (dʒɒnsənī·z), *sb.* (*a.*) [f. the surname *Johnson* + -ESE.] The language or style of Dr. Johnson, or an imitation of it: see next, A.

1843 MACAULAY *Ess., Mad. D'Arblay* (1887) 766 It is a sort of broken Johnsonese. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 9/2 As the Rector of Marylebone lately expressed it in his extraordinary Johnsonese, .. 'the juvenile branches of our population are greatly dependent on this nutritious diet' [milk]. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* I. ii. 58 Who clothed the utterances of every orator..in sonorous Johnsonese.

B. *adj.* In the style of Dr. Johnson.

1882 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 729/1 A country clergyman who in 1784 .. protested vehemently against the Johnsonese language and the Johnsonian criticism of poetry.

Johnsonian (dʒɒnsōu·niăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84), a celebrated English man of letters and lexicographer; applied esp. to a style of English abounding in words derived or made up from Latin, such as that of Dr. Johnson.

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 154 The concluding line is much more Johnsonian than it was afterwards printed. 1856 Miss MULOCK *Noble Life* x. 172 In prolix and Johnsonian style. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. xii. 415 Johnsonian symmetry and balance in sentences.

B. *sb.* A student or admirer of Dr. Johnson.

1887 *Athenæum* 25 June 825/1 Many of its most distinguished members have been as enthusiastic Johnsonians as Dr. Birkbeck Hill

Hence **Johnso·nianism**, Johnsonian style, or a Johnsonian phrase; **Johnso·nianly** *adv.*, in a Johnsonian style. So also **Jo·hnsonism** = *Johnsonianism*; **Jo·hnsonize** *v. trans.*, to clothe in or imbue with the style or language of Dr. Johnson. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. p. xlii, I have Johnsonised the land; and I trust they will not only talk but think Johnson. 1807 T. HORNE tr. *Goede's Trav. Eng.* II. 142 In England, the Johnsonianism is a prevalent disease. 1856 WEBSTER, *Johnsonism.* *c* 1890 A. MURDOCK *Yoshiwara Episode*, etc. 78 Pompous, meaningless, and empty Johnsonianisms.

Joiaux, joiax, obs. pl. of JEWEL.

Joice, obs. form of JOIST, JUICE.

Join, *sb.* [f. JOIN *v.*1] An act of joining, or the fact of being joined; *concr.* the formation or the place in which two things or parts of a thing are joined, a line of junction, a joining.

1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comf.* v. 36 Saving six-pence..by having a join, which a good needlewoman can do in half an hour. 1884 H. R. HAWEIS *Musical Mem.* iii. 89 The obvious join between the neck and the head of old violins. 1894 COOK *Old Touraine* II. 187 To hide the join of the old masonry with the new. *Mod.* Let us see what sort of a join you have made. That is not a very good join.

Join (dʒoin), *v.*1 Forms: 3–7 ioin, 7– join; also 4–5 ioign, ioygn, 4–6 ione, 4–7 ioyn, (5 iony-on, iunge, 5–6 yoyn, iune), 7–8 joyn. [ME. a. OF. *joign-* stem of *joindre* (=It. *giugnere*) :—L. *jungĕre* to join: root *jug-* = Gr. ζυγ-, Skt. *yuj-*, Indo-Eur. *yug-*, whence OTeut. *juk-*, Eng. *yoke*. The rimes show the pronunciation (dʒain) in 17–18th c.; this is still dialectal.]

I. *trans.* To put together, to unite one thing to another, in any kind of connexion physical or immaterial.

1. To put (things) together, so that they become physically united or continuous; to fasten, attach, connect, unite (one thing to another); also, to connect by means of something intervening or attached to each, *e.g.* two islands by a bridge.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1616 Þe soule þoru godes grace out of helle he broȝte, & to is bodi is ioinede, & ȝef him cristendom. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 7 Oon to oon is ioyned. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 Ioynyn, or ionyon, *jungo, compagino.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 To lunge (*l.* Iune), *adiungere, apponere.* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 876 Some of them are..strangely ioyned without morter. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 120 Onely a lake when the River overfloweth; joyned thereunto by a chanell. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 77 Consisting of many Ilands joyned with Bridges. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 400 Seas but join the regions they divide. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 114/1 Joyn the ends of the Timbers together. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 567 Fig. 569 shews how two pieces may be joined by..a niche. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr. & Magn.* I. 244 The pairs are said to be joined in series.

†b. To harness (horses, etc. together, or to a vehicle, or the vehicle to the horses); to yoke.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 260 Grace gaue Piers a teme,.. And ioigned to hem one Iohan most gentil of alle, þe prys nete of Piers plow, passyng alle other. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* xlvi. 4 Ioyneth hors, and steȝeth vp, ȝee hors men. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* III. ii, I haue ioyned and bound [a bull and an ox] bothe to gyder. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 24 He bade the light-foot Houres without delay To joyn his Steeds. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 144 It was Erechtheus that first joyned a chariot to horses.

†c. To combine in a mixture. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 24 He [the ligament] is ioyned wiþ senewis to make cordis and brawnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3, & so ioyned with the golde, it is of more fresshe colour. 1530 PALSGR. 593/1 All the worlde can nat joyne fyre and water togyther. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 50 Pistachoes..joyned with Almonds in almond milk,..are an excellent nourisher.

d. *Geom.* To connect (two points) by a straight line; to draw the straight line between.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. vii, If D falls without the triangle ACB, let CD be joined. *Ibid.* xvi, Join FC, and IC; and produce ACG. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 686 Describe a circle, cutting the ellipsis in the four points k, l, m, n; join k, l, and m, n. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 72 The straight line which joins a pair of corresponding points.

2. To put or bring into close contact, cause to touch each other. *To join hands*: see 19.

c 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 393 A whelpe..Hylde doun hys hede and ioyned hys erys. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 333 Kynge Boors .. ioyned his feet and lept vpon the deed bodyes of men .. that he hadde slain. 1552 HULOET, Ioyne lyppes, *collabello.* 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* xxii. 25 The asse .. ioyned herselfe close to the wal, and brused the foote of him that ridde. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 85. 115 Alwayes ready to join my shoulder unto him that is ready to fall. 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 349 O'er the pale marble shall they join their heads.

3. To put together, combine, unite (immaterial things, or one *with* or *to* another or a person).

1340 *Ayenb.* 247 Þe yefþe of wysdom .. þet is alsuo y-goyned to god. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vi. 43 (Camb. MS.) The yiftes of fortune .. neyther they ne loignen hem nat alwey to goode men, ne makyn hem alwey goode to whom they ben I-ioigned. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxxxiii, Lat wisedom ay vnto thy will be Iunyt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 169 When we have learned usual and accustomable wordes to set forthe our meanyng, wee ought to ioyne them together in apt order. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 247 b, That they .. may ioyne theyr prayers with his, that is, with God and religion. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* III. xxii. 187 By reason of continuall moisture ioyned to the heate of the burning Zone. *a* 1626 BACON *New Atl.* 15 That King also still desiring to joyn Humanity and Policy together. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxxiii. § 18 Two Ideas that they have been accustom'd so to join in their minds as to substitute one for the other. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 248 The disaster that may be brought upon us by ignorance and vice in the citizen when joined to corruption and fraud in the suffrage.

†4. To put (something) to another thing or things, so as to increase the amount or number; to add, annex; to add in contribution. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 1008 3et Ioyned Iohan þe crysolyt, þe seuenþe gemme in fundament. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b, Ioynynge also therto the goostly exercyse and experyence of holy fathers. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. ix. 42 b, Terpandre the famous Musition, which ioined the seventh string to the quadricord. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 231 Who, with a Charme ioynd to their suffred labour I haue left asleep. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 411 Those five other Sacraments .. joyned by the Papists, are superfluous. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. to Ld. Dorset, Obsolete Words may then be laudably reviv'd.. when their Obscurity is taken away, by joyning other Words to them, which clear the Sense. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 346 While expletives their feeble aid do join.

5. To bring or put (persons, troops, etc.) into one body or company; to unite, combine. *To join forces, fig.* to combine efforts.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 224 b, That he myghte ioyne the munition of hys brother..and hys owne to gether. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 60 Tha conclude, and propones to June thair forces against the Erle Douglas. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 341 His first..is to joyne forces, and make up his defects of pollicy .. by partaking in anothers projects. 1715 VANBRUGH *Country Ho.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 462/2 Let's join companies. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xi. 256 All the ships being joined, the Commodore made a signal to speak with their Commanders.

†b. *refl.* To attach oneself *to*, associate oneself *with*, or go into the company *of*; to go up *to*. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4030 He a knyght of Grece slowgh..And joined him us among. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* viii. 29 Come to, and ioyne thee to this chare. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1284 He .. Ioynes him to Iosaphat: full ioyles he rydes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 167 Seeing these men..to flie,.. and to ioine themselves with the Governors his adversaries. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* viii. 29 Then the Spirit saide vnto Philip, Goe neere, and ioyne thy selfe to this charet. [So 1881 (R.V.).]

6. To link or unite (persons, etc. together, or one *with* or *to* another) in marriage, friendship, or any kind of association, alliance, or relationship; to unite, associate, ally.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7257 Normandie þoru be king & þoru þe quene engelond Ioyned were þo kundeliche as in one monnes hond. 1340 *Ayenb.* 88 Þis loue and þis wylnynge þet ioyneþ and oneþ zuo þe herte to god. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 106 An ȝif þe Iustise wol Iugge hire to be Ioynet with Fals, ȝit be-war of þe weddyng. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 65 Any waie or meane by the whiche he might reconcile and ioyne in amitee the twoo greate and mightie kynges of Englande and of Fraunce. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, We are gathered together .. to ioyne together this man and this woman in holy matrimonie. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xix. 6 What therefore God hath joyned together, let not man put asunder. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 96. 468/1 He was joined Emperour with his Father in his Fathers life-time. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* IV. i. Wks. 1757 II. 166 Life is the desart, life the solitude; Death joins us to the great majority. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii. 226 With these learned foreigners, the king joined four Anglo-Saxons.

†b. *refl.* To unite, associate, or ally oneself (*with*, *to*); to enter into alliance. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* i. 10 Yf there shulde ryse vp eny warre agaynst vs, they might ioyne them selues also vnto oure enemies. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. IV* 8 The best felowe and companion that a man in aduersitie can associat or ioyne him self withal. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xv. 15 He went and ioyned himselfe to a Citizen of that Countrey. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 Prone to joyne themselves purchasers with God, in this great worke.

II. *intr.* To come or be put together in any kind of connexion physical or immaterial.

7. To come or be brought into material contact or connexion; to become connected or fastened together; to combine, unite physically.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5426 Alle the other com after the, Ioinand bi hond to and to. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xvii. 51 Therfore behoueth us to Ioyne to the erthe. 1530 PALSGR. 592/2 The ryver of Tames begynneth where Tame and Yse ioyne togyther. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, II. i. 29 See, see, they ioyne, embrace, and seeme to kisse. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 101 Long taild (being thicke where it joynes to the body). 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 Two timber-beams, joyning angle-wise under it. 1639 T. BRUGIS tr. *Camus' Mor. Relat.* 308 All he could doe, was to make the Serpents head joyne to the tayle, I meane, make the first day of the yeare touch the last without borrowing. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 6 In twisting into a thread they joyn, and lie so close together, as to lose their own, and destroy each others particular reflections. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 198 The female joins with the male, as is asserted, *more humano*, and once in two years feels the accesses of desire. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I*, I. iv. 90 Parallel lines can no more join together in politics than in geometry. *Mod. colloq.* I tried to fit the pieces together, but they wouldn't join.

8. (Expressing the resulting condition.) To be in contact; to be contiguous or adjacent; to adjoin. † Const. *to*, *upon*, *with*.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4082 Under the brygge there is a swyke, Corven clos, joynand queyntlyke. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 751 þat preui pleyng place..loyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* v. 813 Here browes Ioyneden y-fere. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 þey haveþ þrittene celles .. bote þey joyneþ al to gidres. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 22 Araby..ioynes apon Ydumee. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 21 Cornewayle is in englond and ioyneth to deuenshire. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 7 Iustus .. whose house ioyned harde to the sinagoge. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 47 Two sides are washed by the sea, and the thyrd ioyneth vnto the firme land. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* 24 Whose breadth is narrow, and where it joyneth with both seas, it is but sixty miles. 1781 S. A. PETERS *Hist. Conn.* 164 The houses are..well built, but, as I have observed in general of the towns on Connecticut, do not join. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 443 It joins to the sea on the east side of the island. *Mod.* On the side where the two gardens join.

9. Of non-physical contact: †a. To come close together in time; to follow or precede something else immediately. *Obs.* b. To come together or exist together, in operation, as associated qualities, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11882 The last Ioy of ioly men Ioynys with sorow. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boeth.* II. met. vi. 37 O grevous hap whan wicked Sword To cruel Venom Joingnes. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 53 The condition of a souldiour, and that of a merchant are not used to joyne together. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 713 Three flashes of blue Light'ning gave the sign Of Cov'nants broke, three peals of Thunder join. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 361 Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join [*rime* line]. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* XXXVI, Tho' truths in manhood darkly join.

10. †a. To attach oneself *to*, associate oneself *with* (= 5 b). *Obs.* b. Of two or more: To come together, come into company.

a 1375 *Joseph. Arim.* 407 Hiderward he ioynes, With sixti þousent..of clene men of Armes, And Fifti þousend fot-men. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 512 His comaundment to kepe sho hir course held, and Ioynet by Iason iustly to sit. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 50 His horsmen..to ioyne with him against the rereward of Fraunce. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 255 That such as followed the kings partie .. might ioine with them. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 87 Philip joyn'd to him and askt him, If he understood what he read? 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Joyn*, to .. come together, to agree. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 235 These orders had been given before it was known at Versailles that the Dutch and English fleets had joined.

†11. *Astrol.* To come into conjunction. Also *pass.* To be in conjunction. See CONJUNCTION 3.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 And that he be nat retrograd ne combust, ne ioigned with no shrewe in the same signe. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII. (Percy Soc.) 161 Whan clere Diana joyned with Mercury, The crystall ayre and assured firmament Were all depured. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 460 Observe the starry Signs, Where Saturn houses, and where Hermes joins.

12. To come together or meet in conflict; to engage in conflict, encounter. ? *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 97 Oþer sum segg hym bi-soȝt of sum siker kny3t, To Ioyne wyth hym in iusting in Ioparde to lay. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12965 þat he might ryde with þat Orest & his ranke oste, To Ioyne with Engest for his vniust werkes. 1530 PALSGR. 593/1 Thoughe he be called never so peryllous, I dare ioyne with hym. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 82 b, When both armies were ready to ioyne in battel. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 233 Looke you pray..that our Armies ioyn not in a hot day. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 289 The captaine with great dexteritie to avoide the shotte, ioyned with them towards the prooe, and boorded the gallion. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 29 Straight the three bands prepare in arms to join.

13. To enter into association or alliance, to combine in action or purpose (= 6 b).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 726 Schal þay falle in þe faute þat oþer frekez wroȝt & ioyne to her iuggement her iuise to haue? 1563 WINȝET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 136 We will nocht only nocht iwne with ȝow generalie in religioun,..bot aluterlie fle ȝour cumpanie. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 34, I do thinke that all my countreymen will ioyne with me, and allow their children

the vse, of their letter and penne. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 820 *note*, Negro-slaues.. ioyning with the Indians, used to robbe the Spaniards. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 5 Their own security will oblige them to join with the enemy.

b. with *const.* To associate oneself or take part *in* an action, or *to do* something.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 39 Desyring them to ioyne with hym in disputation. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 111 The princes to ioine in their enterprise. 1672-5 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 36 The People vocally joyned in the Hymns and Psalms. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 19 ¶ 2 He makes it his business to join in Conversation with Envious Men. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon of World* I. 218 The elements of all that human thought Can frame of lovely or sublime, did join To rear the fabric of the fane. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 689/2 He..insisted that S. Lord .. must join in the conveyance to him.

c. also absol. *to join in* (the action being understood from the context).

1785 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writings* (1832) III. 459 The government joins in and agrees to the depreciation. *Mod.*, Some of them were singing. Presently other voices joined in.

III. *trans.* To form (a resulting whole) by the combination of parts.

14. To construct or compose (a whole) by putting parts together; *esp.* to make (wooden furniture, etc.) in this way, as a JOINER (see also JOINED 2). In quot. *c* 1400, To unite the edges of (a wound) in order to healing; in quot. *c* 1386, To compound (a word). *Obs.* exc. in phrases: see 21.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 21270 (Fairf.) Þe gu[l]elis ar ioyned with mani a dowle. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 95 Cecile, as I writen fynde, Is ioyned by a manere conioynynge Of heuene and lia. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 4458 For iolite of Iupiter 3e ioyen vp temiplis. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 34 Brynge þe parties of þe wounde togideris, þat it may be weel ioyned. 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Joyned as a stole or any other thynge is by the joyners crafte. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. iii. 88 This fellow wil but ioyne you together, as they ioyne Wainscot.

IV. *trans.* To come into contact, contiguity, company, or union with. *ellipt.* for *join oneself to* (5 b), *join to* (10 a).

15. To come or go into local contact or association with; to go to and accompany (a person); to come to and take up one's post in (one's regiment, ship, or the like).

1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 29. 186 A young Fellow joyns us from t'other End of the Room. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. xiv. 283 It would have been impossible..to have prevented their joining us. 1793 NELSON 26 Jan. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) I. 298, I think the Ship will be commissioned within a fortnight and I shall join her directly. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xli, I reported myself to the admiral, and joined my brig. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. iii, Then she joined her mother and Mrs. Leslie at breakfast. 1838 THIRWALL *Greece* II. 83 Here they seem to have been joined by other fugitives and soldiers of fortune.

b. To associate or ally oneself with, attach oneself to, take part with (a person, party, etc.); to become a member or associate of (a society, staff of workers, etc.); to take part with another or others in (an action).

To join the (*great* or *silent*) *majority*, to die: see MAJORITY.

1714 GAY *Trivia* III. 70 Injur'd Tenants Joyn the Hunters' Cries. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* ii. 41 Or, if a Court or Country's made a job, Go drench a Pick-pocket, and join the Mob. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 741 Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his praise. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 23 I..promise..to join the other bishops in all that they shall decide in conformity with the canon law. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 164 He .. asked me whether I would join him in an ascent of the Dom. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 1. 220 The blind King of Bohemia, who had joined Philip's army. *Mod.* Ten new members have joined the society. How long is it since he joined your staff? Many converts have joined the church.

c. *absol.* (in sense a or b).

1844 LEVER *T. Burke* xxi, When do you join?—where is your regiment? 1896 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 6/3 An old convict was brought in whilst we were there. He had only 'joined' that day. *Mod.* Is he a member of our society? When did he join?

16. Of a thing: a. To become or be connected or continuous with (something else); b. to be adjacent to, to adjoin.

1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 82 The two hands that joyn one another are Emblems of Fidelity. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 90 The bare-worn places join one another, all the grass between them is destroyed. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 48, I chatter, chatter, as I flow To join the brimming river. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 57 A rivulet .. was joined by the stream whose track I had pursued. *Mod.* The Cherwell joins the Thames just below Oxford. His land joins mine.

V. *Phrases*, from prec. senses.

†**17.** *To join action*: To enter upon a debate or dispute. *Obs.*

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* D iij, Perymides hearing his wife to alledge such sound reasons for Gamsters, thought to ioyne action with her in this manner. You resemble wife those subtill Lawyers, that onely alledge that clause in their euidence, which best serues for the proofe of their plea.

18. *To join battle* (formerly also *the battle*): to come together, as opposing forces, and begin a battle (cf. sense 12); to enter upon a battle, or (*fig.*) a contest of any kind.

1455 *Battle of St. Albans* in *Paston Lett.* I. 332 They joynid batayle anon; and it was done with inne di. houre. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 *Sam.* iv. 2 When they ioyned ye battel, Israel was put to the worse. — 1 *Kings* xx. 29 In the vii. daye the battayle was ioyned. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 190 That morning that he was to ioyne battell with Harold. 1673 LEYCESTER *Antiq. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iv. 122 Both Armies meet near the Town of Lincoln, and being put in order, joyn Battel. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 29/2 After the battle was joined, [he] routed his army, and took his city. 1893 R. WILLIAMS in Traill *Soc. Eng.* I. i. 33 When two armies were on the point of joining battle.

†b. *intr.* said of the battle. *Obs.*

c 1650 *Earles of Chester* 182 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 280 *Vpon the plaine before the towne, the battell* Ioyned couragiouslye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 108 On the rough edge of battel ere it joyn'd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 382 Legions in the Field their Front display..Before the *Battel joins.* *1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 396 The *tumult of* the Battle That hastes to joyn.

19. *To join hands* (from 2): a. *lit.* (*a*) To fold or clasp one's hands together; (*b*) of two persons, To grasp each the hand of the other, in token of amity, or *spec.* of marriage; (*c*) of a third person (*e. g.* the priest officiating at marriage), To cause two persons to grasp each other's hand.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Eche forgave other, and ioyned their hands together, when..their hartes were farre a sunder. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Then shal the prieste ioyne theyr ryght handes together, and say: Those whome god hath ioyned together: let no man put a sundre. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 532 If thou be pleas'd withall, Command thy sonne and daughter to ioyne hands. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 532 His hands ioyned in a praying gesture. 1817 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, Three Graves*, When the Vicar joined their hands. *a* 1835 MRS HEMANS *Tubal Cain* 50 And men..In friendship joined their hands. 1861 J. EDMOND *Children's Church at Home* iv. 60 The bridegroom and bride joined hands.

b. *fig.* (*j. hands, j. hand in hand*): To associate, to combine in some action or enterprise; to enter into alliance for some particular end.

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded. 1 May it please your Honors to ioyne hand in hand. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 626 Most part of Graecia .. readie to have rebelled and ioyned hands with the Christians. 1713 S. PYCROFT *Brief Enq. Free-think.* 35 The former argue..The latter urge..So that one wou'd think they had join'd Hands. 1886 MRS. LYNN LINTON *P. Carew* xx, A banker .. who joins hands with the lawyer in his ruin of thousands.

20. *To join issue* (†*join in issue*): see ISSUE *sb.* 13. Also elliptically *to join.*

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* III. ii, There Sir I joyn with you. A due decorum must be kept, the Court Distinguished from the City.

21. With various objects, expressing the result or the nature of the joining: as *to join* †*affinity, company, concert*, † *encounter*, † *unity*, etc.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13831 The coniunctoun vniust is Ioynit vs betwene. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 8 To ioyne vnity with the whole world. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Chron.* xviii. 1 Iehoshaphat .. ioyned affinitie with Ahab. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 364 Who intending to visit Fez, joyned company with me. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CIV. IV. x, 'Till with my Song the list'ning World Join Concert. 1859 REEVE *Brittany* 235 At St. Malo, we joined company, quite accidentally.

†**Join,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* [Aphetic for *ajoyne* (ADJOIN *v.* ¶), for ENJOIN.]

1. *trans.* To enjoin or impose (penance, a task, etc.) upon a person. Const. *to* (the person), or with simple dative. = ENJOIN 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11782 Blelyche in penaunce for to do Alle þat he ioyneþ þe vnto. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 291. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 112 þat makyth a man not gladly to do penaunce þat þe preest ioyneth hym. 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 155 They ioyne them penaunce, as they call it.

2. To enjoin or charge (a person) *to* (the task), or with inf. or subord. clause; rarely with complement (quot. *c* 1400). = ENJOIN 2 c, e.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 877 Who Ioyned þe be Iostyse our iapez to blame. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2355 First, I ioigne the, here in penaunce,—That .. Thou set thy thought in thy loving To last withouten repenting. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 52 And they that dede the dede were ioyned to penaunce. 1563 LORD J. GRAY in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 273, I wolde I were the Queenes Confessor this Lent, that I might ioine her in pennaunce to forgeve and forget. 1563 *Homilies* II. *On Rogat. Week* III, Remember .. your duetie of thankes...Stil ioyne your selfe to continue in thankes geuinge.

Hence †**Joined** *ppl. a.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 5145 To go and do ioyned pennaunce.

Join-, the verb-stem used in combination, as in †**join-hand** *sb.*, cursive handwriting, JOINING-HAND; whence †**join-hand** *v. intr.*, to write 'join-hand'; †**join-work**, work of joining, operation of combining (*obs.*).

a 1652 BROME *Queen & Conc.* IV. iii. Wks. 1873 II. 83, 3. *Girl.* Pray shall I have a *Joyn-hand Copy next? *Ent.* No child, you must not Joyn-hand yet. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 1 A little Boy..told her, that he was to go into Join-hand on Thursday. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 75 The four elements .. by their different commixtures produce other secondary elements, .. which being mingled..generate all the grosser bodies..By this wonderful *join-work the stores of nature are supplied.

Joinable (dʒoi·nǎb'l), *a. rare*–[0]. [a. OF. *joignable*, in 15th c. *joinnable*, f. *joindre* to JOIN: see -ABLE.] Capable of being joined.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Iuneabylle, *jungibilis.*

Joinant (dʒoi·nănt), *a.* Forms: 4–5 ioynant, 5 ioyn(e)aunt, iunant, 9 joinant. [a. F. *joignant*, pr. pple. (used adj.) of *joindre* to join: see -ANT[1].]

†**1.** Adjoining, adjacent: = JOINING *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 202 The grete tour..Was euene ioynant to the gardyn wal. 1447–8 SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* 86 A cloyster joynaunt to the seide Cathedrall Churche.

2. *Her.* = CONJOINED c.

1828–40 BERRY *Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss., *Joinant*, a term in Heraldry, which signifies the same as *conjoined.*

Joinder (dʒoi·ndəɹ). [a. F. *joindre* to JOIN, pres. inf. taken subst.] The act of joining; conjunction, union.

1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* V. i. 160 A Contract of eternall bond of loue, Confirm'd by mutuall ioynder of your hands. 1884 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* viii. 155 This incongruous and perfectly irrelevant joinder of words. 1887 *S. D.* HORTON *Silver Pound* p. xi, The reason of this joinder of subjects is apparent.

b. *spec.* in *Law*, in various connexions: see quots.

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Joynder* is the coupling of two in a suite or action against another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxi. 315 Upon either a general, or such a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it to be sufficient, which is called a joinder in demurrer, and then the parties are at issue in point of law. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Joinder in action*, ..*Joinder in pleading.* 1883 *Ibid.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Parties*, The Judicature Act, 1875, Ord. XVI., has made very full provisions as to the joinder of parties and the consequences of misjoinder and nonjoinder. 1875 *Rules Supreme Crt.* XIX. xxi, Such joinder of issue shall operate as a denial of every material allegation of facts.

Joined (dʒoind), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. JOIN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].]

1. Put together, connected, combined, united, etc.: see the verb.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Iuned, *coniunctus.* 1704 *Addr. Canterbury* 15 Aug. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4047/2 The Joyn'd Forces of Your Majesty's Enemies. 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV. 201 Pointing to the Backs of three Chairs, which I had placed in a join'd Row. 1885 *Athenæum* 21 Mar. 375/3 A new shorthand, with joined vowels.

2. Put together, as a whole; constructed by joining the parts; *spec.* of furniture, etc., Made by a joiner. ? *Obs.* *Joined stool*: see JOINT-STOOL.

1434 [see JOINT-STOOL 1]. 1520 SIR R. ELYOT *Will* in *T. Elyot's Gov.* (1883) I. App. A. 312 Al my beddyng and napryе ..., except my ioyned presse. 1560 *Trinity Coll. Inv.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 361 Item three Joyned trustles vnder the highe table. Item a joynid Chare for the maister. 1588 *Will in Trans. Cumb. & West. Arch. Soc.* X. 41 One coverlett one blanckett and also one ioyned bedstead. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 62 In laying on the lack upon good and fine joyned work they frequently spoil the joynts, edges, or corners of drawers of cabinets.

3. That has joined, or become a member of, some society; received into membership.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* viii. 110 Praise God!..I'm a joined Methody! 1889 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 691 A 'joined member' of the Wesleyan Society.

†**Joined,** *ppl. a.*[2]: see JOIN *v.*[2], to enjoin.

Joiner (dʒoi·nəɹ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 ioynour, -or, -ar, (5 ionyowre, ionour, iunour), 5–7 ioyner, (6 ioigner), 6–7 ioiner, 7–8 joyner, 7– joiner. [ME. *ioynour*, a. AF. *joignour*, OF. *joigneor*, f. *joigner* to JOIN: subseq. conformed to agent-nouns in *-er*: see -OR, -ER[1].]

1. One who joins, connects, unites: see JOIN *v*[1].

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 A Ionour, *junctor*,..*confederator.* 1593 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* XIII. viii, O ioyner of vertue and well of vnyte. *a* 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. i. § 8 Some, Housewrights; some, Shipwrights;..some, the Ioyners of smaller workes. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Excheq.* 38 The two Deputy Chamberlaines, being Joyners of the Tallies.

2. A craftsman whose occupation it is to construct things by joining pieces of wood; a worker in wood who does lighter and more ornamental work than that of a *carpenter*, as the construction of the furniture and fittings of a house, ship, etc.

1386 *Pat. Roll* 9 *Rich. II*, I. memb. 3. 10 Jan., Joynour. 1412–20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* II. xi, For eche caruer and curious ioyner. 1428 *E. E. Wills* 82 Y be-quethe to Iohn Hewet, Ioynour, my cosyn .. vjs. viijd. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen. VIII*, c. 2 Vsing any of the misteries .. of smithes, joigners, or coupars. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A ij b, Enbroderers, Caruers, Ioynars, Glassyers. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 23 Let .. the most exquisite Joyner make the coffin. 1710 *Tatler* No. 252 ¶ 4 What Method is to be taken to make Joiners and other Artificers get out of a House they have once entered. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 43 The workshops..of joiners and cabinet-makers.

b. In possessive case, denoting tools used specially by joiners: see quot. 1875. *Joiner's work*: (*a*) the work or occupation of a joiner; (*b*) woodwork made by a joiner.

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Ioyners worke, *menuyerie.* 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 199 Inclosing it with a Rail of Joiners Work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 236 The *Joiner's Bench* is composed of a platform or top, supported by four substantial legs [etc.]. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 582 Rebates are also used for ornamenting mouldings, and for many other purposes in joiners' work. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 150 English joiners' work of the fifteenth century. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1217/1 Joiner's-chisel .. Joiner's-clamp .. Joiner's-gage .. Joiner's-plane.

3. *transf.* A machine for doing various kinds of work in wood.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

4. *Comb.* **joiner-work** = *joiner's work*: see 2 b. (In quot. 1875 *fig.*)

1562 in *Our Eng. Home* (1861) 161 *note*, Buffet stoles of joyner worke. 1875 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 280 There is a passage..that comes near being fine; but the far greater part is mere joiner-work. 1893 Earl Dunmore *Pamirs* I. 278, I admired all the joiner-work; the patterns .. were thoroughly Chinese.

Hence **Joi'ner** *v. intr.*, to do the work of a joiner; **Joi'nering**, the work of a joiner, or a piece of this.

1839 Carlyle *Chartism* x. 183 They are twenty-four millions..weaving, delving..joinering. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Nov. 5/2 [He] had a workshop wherein he did carpentering and joinering. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 May 2/1 We found them busy joinering in a room in which, save for uniform of the warder, there was nothing to indicate that the prisoners were not ordinary carpenters.

Joinery (dʒoi'nəri). [f. Joiner + -y 3: see -ery.]

1. The art or occupation of a joiner; the construction of wooden furniture, fittings, etc.; also *concr.* such articles collectively; things made by a joiner.

1678 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* iv. (1683) I. 59 Joynery is an Art Manual whereby several Pieces of Wood are so fitted and joyned together by straight Lines, Squares, Miters or any Bevel, that they shall seem one intire Piece. *c* 1695 J. Miller *Descr. New York* (1843) 31 The trades of joinery, carpentry, masonry. 1794 Stedman *Surinam* (1813) II. xxviii. 347 Chests, cupboards, lockers, and all sorts of joinery. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 183 The higher branches of joinery approach cabinet-making and wood-carving.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Work analogous to that of a joiner; the process or product of joining or fitting parts together.

1774 Burke *Sp. Amer. Taxation* Wks. 1880 I. 425 Lord Chatham .. made an administration, so checkered and speckled; he put together a piece of joinery, so crossly indented. 1826 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 317 That hideous piece of female joinery, a patch-work counterpane. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Goethe* (1872) I. 186 Mind.. reasoned of as..some curious piece of logical joinery.

3. *attrib.*

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Frames*, Wooden Joinery Work of a triangular Form. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 106 Gloucester, in which town were then steam joinery works.

Join-hand: see Join-.

Joining (dʒoi'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Join *v.*[1] + -ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Join, or the fact of being joined. a. Connexion, combination, union.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xix. (Bodl. MS.) 172 b/1 Glew .. is good to ioynynge of schippis. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 30 § 1 Ioynyng of issues, and other pleadynges. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 178 Syntaxis is a part of Grammar, that teacheth the true joyning of words together. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9/2 The joyning of those two Arches, intersecting each other, makes an Angle. 1856 Emerson *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Time and law have made the joining and moulding perfect.

b. The action of coming together in conflict; engagement, encounter. Also *joining of battle.*

c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 454 Thies kene knyghtis to-gedir gan glide,.. theyre Ioynynge was so harde that tyde. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* To Rdr. 14 Befor the iunyng of ane battel. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 352 That his souldiers should in the first ioyning with the enemie sing certaine Hymnes. 1618 Bolton *Florus* II. vi. (1636) 96 An huge earthquake at the joyning of the battels..had forewarned our rash General of the event.

c. The occupation or work of a joiner; joinery.

1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 3 (1683) I. 193 The Office of Smoothing Plains in Joyning and Carpentry.

2. quasi-*concr.* a. An instance of such action or state; the place where two things or parts of something join or are joined; a junction, joint.

1382 Wyclif *Col.* ii. 19 Al the body by bondis and ioynyngis to gidere vndirmynistrid and maad. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 A Iunynge, *compages, compago, iunctura.* 1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Ioyning of bordes, *joincture.* 1611 Bible 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3 Dauid prepared yron .. for the nailes for the doores of the gates, and for the ioynings. 1764 Reid *Inquiry* vi. § 22 (1801) 395 In the steeple..the joinings of the stones are clearly perceptible. 1859 Gullick & Timbs *Paint.* 149 These joinings are unavoidable: these divisions ..are among the tests of fresco painting properly so called.

b. Something that joins or connects two things; a piece forming a junction.

c 1384 Chaucer *H. Fame* III. 97 Eke the halle and euery boure, Wythouten peces or ioynynges. 1816 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 424 Each group connected with those next it by slight joinings of wax.

3. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as **joining-place** (in quot. = place for joining battle); †**joining-work** = joiner's work; see Joiner 2 b.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. viii. 47 Formast he bownys to the ioynyng place. 1562 *Richmond Wills & Inv.* (Surtees 1853) 162 One counter of joynyng work.

Joining, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].]

1. That joins; connecting, uniting, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/2 Iunynge, *coniungens.* *a* 1631 Donne *Poems* (1650) 60 Our hopes joyning blisse. 1885 Leudesdorf *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 13 Produce the joining line to cut *OI* in *P*.

2. Adjoining, adjacent, contiguous: see Join *v.* 8. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1962 (*Ariadne*) The tour .. Was Ioynynge in the wal to a foreyne. 1530–77 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 67 Other that syt ioyning by them. 1616 *Marlowe's Faust.* 1228, I have a castle joining near these woods. 1747 Mrs. Delany *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 473 A pretty field..joining to my garden. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* (1872) I. 10 The Tuileries joining to the Louvre.

†**Joining-hand.** *Obs.* [f. prec. sb. or adj. + Hand *sb.* 16.] Handwriting in which the successive letters of each word are joined; cursive writing.

1583 Hollyband *Campo di Fior* 339 First I will write you, A, b, c, Then syllables: Then ioyning hande. 1612 Brinsley *Lud. Lit.* 31 Vnder them both a line or two of ioyning hand. 1809–12 Mar. Edgeworth *Mad. de Fleury* xi, The youngest..had but just begun to learn joining-hand.

†**Joi'ningly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Joining *ppl. a.* + -ly[2].] In the way of junction or connexion, jointly, unitedly; in the way of contiguity, adjacently.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xvii. (1869) 81 Hadde j not yit lerned that thou and Rude entendement weren oon ioyningeliche [F. *conioynctement*]. 1562 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 99 We two hauyng..Dwelt wall to wall, so ioygninglie That whispering soundeth through welny.

†**Joi'npee, joynpee,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. F. *joint* joined + *pié, pied* foot.] With the feet joined or put close together.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 180, I strogle and lepe diches joynpee [*les piez joincts*].

Join stool (*joyne stoole*): see Joint-stool.

Joint (dʒoint), *sb.* Forms: 3–7 ioynt, 4–6 ioynte, ointe, (ioynct(e, 5 geynt(t)e, iuynt, iunte, ionte, yonte, yuncte, 6–7 ioinct, ioint, 7 jonct, 8 *Sc.* junt), 7– joint. [a. OF. *joint* and *jointe*, sb. use of *joint*, *-te* (:—L. *junctum, juncta*), pa. pple. of *joindre* to join.]

I. The place or part at which two things or parts are joined or fitted together; a junction.

1. An arrangement, structure, or mechanism in an animal body, whereby two bones (or corresponding parts of an invertebrate animal) are fitted together, either rigidly, or (*esp.*) so as to move upon one another; an articulation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 186/42 Euerech Ioynt and senue. 1388 Wyclif *Dan.* x. 16 My ioynctis ben vnknit. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 19 In bringyng to her placis ioyntis þat ben oute. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 227 Tho men whych haue the neke wel dystyncted by his yontes. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxiii. 307 It will breke ilk ionte in hym. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 There be some men which thincke that Elephantes haue no ioyntes in theyr legges. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 75 A cold sweat saltish through my ioynctes fiercely dyd enter. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 75 How dare thy ioynts forget To pay their awfull dutie to our presence? 1665 Manley *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 299 For avoiding the Gout, and other pains of the Joynts. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* III. 34/1 The Joynt of the Wrist. 1873 Mivart *Elem. Anat.* ii. 23 The contiguous surfaces of such movable bones form the joints.

2. Phr. *Out of joint.* a. *lit.* Said of a bone displaced from its articulation with another; dislocated; also of the part or member affected.

To put any one's nose out of joint: see Nose.

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. x. 215 He .. is lame, oþer his leg out of ioynte. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 62 Whanne .. þe boon .. is to-broke atwo and dislocate—þat is to seie out of ioynte. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xxi[i.] 14 All my bones are out of ioynt. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* II. 109 Had her shoulder put out of joinct. 1652 Culpepper *Eng. Physic.* 3 It helpeth to strengthen the members that be out of joynt. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. x, He had like to have shook his shoulder out of joint.

b. *fig.* Disordered, perverted, out of order, disorganized. (Said of things, conditions, etc.; formerly also of persons in relation to conduct.)

1415 Hoccleve *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 200 Thow haast been out of ioynt al to longe. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 766 They might peradventure bring the matter so farre out of ioynt, that it should never be brought in frame againe. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. v. 188 The time is out of ioynt: Oh cursed spight, That euer I was borne to set it right. 1842 Tennyson *Locksley Hall* 133 All things here are out of joint. 1871 Lowell *Pope* Pr. Wks. 1890 IV. 18 The loyalty of everybody both in politics and in religion had been put out of joint.

3. A part of the stem of a plant from which a leaf or branch grows (esp. when thickened, as in grasses, so as to resemble a knee- or elbow-joint); a node.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 138 Se that it haue a good knot or ioynte and an euen. 1552 Huloet, Ioynt of a cane, rede, strawe, or suche lyke, *geniculum, nodus.* 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 84/2 The knot or joynt from whence a years growth proceeds. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 105 Its Leafs are small, and come out at its Joints. 1863 Fr. A. Kemble *Resid. in Georgia* 87 From each of the notches or joints of the recumbent cane. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 516/2 *G[aleopsis] Tetrahit* .. is well marked by its hispid stem, which is singularly swollen beneath the joints.

4. That wherein or whereby two component members or elements of an artificial structure or mechanism are joined or fitted together, either so as to be rigidly fixed (as *e. g.* bricks, stones, pieces of timber, nails, lengths of pipe, etc.), or so that one can move upon the other while still remaining connected with it (as in a hinge, pivot, swivel).

Universal joint, a contrivance by which one of two connected parts of a machine is made capable of moving freely in any direction with respect to the other.

c 1420 *S. Etheldred* 718 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 298 Þat ston was well ygraue euery geyntte. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 Ioynte, or knyttyn]ge to-gedur, what so they be, *compago.* 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/46 *Junctura*, a Juynt. 1550 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mich., Cornhill*, For new ioynts and ij cramps to Mr. Machyns pewe dore. 1589 Nashe *Pasq. & Marforius* 9 The ioyntes of that house begin to gape. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 876 Stones .. so cunningly layed that one could not see the ioints. 1793 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 51 Let Care be taken that Bricks be not laid Joynt on Joynt. 1831 Brewster *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 275 The part..to which the quadrants are attached, moves on a joint. 1856 S. C. Brees *Gloss. Terms* 463 The universal joint is of great use for conveying angular motion when it can be applied in couplings. 1834 W. C. Smith *Kildrostan* I. iii. 174 There is no armour but it has its joints, And where the joints are there the arrow sticks. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 62/2 The joints of the pipes were not properly cemented.

b. *To break joint*: see Break *v.* 31. †*Breaking joint*, an arrangement of bricks, stones, timbers, etc. in which the joints are not continuous (*obs.*).

1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 44 That the Bording be with breaking Joynts. 1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 666 Planting is done by laying the cuttings..three always together, with the eyes of each a little removed from those of the others—that is, all 'breaking joints'.

5. *Geol.* A crack or fissure intersecting a mass of rock; usually occurring in sets of parallel planes, dividing the mass into more or less regular blocks.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 611 The Bactrian Emerauds..be in chinks and ioints (as it were) of rocks in the sea. 1761 Catcott *Treat. Deluge* III. (1768) 306 The tops of rocks and summits of the highest mountains are sometimes divided by joints into separate pieces. 1833 Lyell *Princ. Geol.* Gloss. s.v., The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints. 1882 Geikie *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. II. 501 All rocks are traversed more or less distinctly by vertical, or highly inclined planes termed Joints.

†6. A connecting point of time. *Obs. rare.*

a 1638 Mede *Wks.* (1672) 585 To shew the connexion of that vision of the book with the joynt which begins the seventh Trumpet. *a* 1679 T. Goodwin *Knowl. Father & Son* in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cii. 24, I note these several joints of time, because the Scripture notes them.

II. One of the parts or sections by the longitudinal union of which a body is made up.

7. A portion of an animal or plant body connected with another portion by a joint or articulation (see 1–3); *esp.* such a portion or section of a limb, or of the stem of a plant, an internode.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 175 þe paume hath powere to put oute alle þe ioyntes, And to vnfolde þe folden fuste. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* v. 162 Kitte out a ioynt of reed, and in the side Therof let make an hole. *c* 1420 *St. Etheldred* 880 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 302 Þat ston was y-shape as mete for hurre body..Þat no geynte of hurre body lay þerinne amys. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 233, I haue with exact view perus'd thee Hector, And quoted ioynt by ioynt. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* II. 45 Of seven smooth Joints a mellow Pipe I have. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 303 Antennæ short, of nine joints. 1869 Huxley *Phys.* i. (ed. 3) 7 The several joints of the fingers and toes have the common denomination of *phalanges*.

8. *spec.* One of the portions into which a carcass is divided by the butcher, consisting of one or more bones (e. g. that of the leg or shoulder) with the meat thereon; *esp.* as cooked and served at table.

1576 Gascoigne *Flowers* Wks. (1587) 40 An olde frutedish is bigge ynough to hold a ioynte of meate. 1592 Nashe *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 21 There being one ioynt of flesh on the table. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 115 They serve small peeces of flesh (not whole joints as with us). 1726 Swift *Gulliver* III. ii, The joints that were served to his majesty's table. 1883 Matthew Williams in *Knowledge* 11 May 274 A single wing rib, or other joint of three to five pounds weight.

†9. *gen.* A portion, 'article', item. *Obs. rare.*

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5093 Y rede we þanke hym of euery poynt, Syn we may nat forbere þe lest Ioynt.

III. Something constructed with a joint or joints.

†10. (*app.*) A snuff-box (with a hinged lid). *Obs.*

c 1701 Cibber *Love makes Man* III. iii, Sir, I have lost my Snuff-box. .. I'll go to Paris, split me .. They make the best joynts in Europe there.

11. *Betting slang.* An outside bookmaker's paraphernalia of list-frame, umbrella, etc., some of which are joined together in movable pieces.

1899 *Daily News* 15 Mar. 5/5 It was positively ridiculous to see the police knocking down bookmakers' 'joints' every time the inspector came round, and looking passively on all the rest of the time.

IV. †12. = Jointure 4. *Obs.*

1513 Bradshaw *St. Werburge* I. 1900 Whiche place was gyuen to her Ioynt and dowry By Tombert her husbande. *Ibid.* 1951 Whiche (as afore is sayd) was her Ioynt and dowry.

†13. A coming together, meeting; the action of joining battle; attack, onset. *Obs.*

c 1540 tr. *Pol. Virg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 68 At the first ioncte [L. *in primo congressu*] many fell on both sides.

14. *slang* or *colloq.* (chiefly *U.S.*) A partnership or union, or a place of meeting or resort, esp. of persons engaged in some illicit occupation; *spec.* (in America) a place illegally kept (usually by Chinese) for opium-smoking, an opium-den; also applied to illicit drinking-saloons.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/1, I have .. smoked opium in every joint in America. 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* Aug. 179 A few months since the police made a raid on a 'joint' at No. 44 Clinton Place, and found seven men there smoking the drug. 1885 *Daily Tel.* 18 Aug. 3/2 (Farmer) This class of thieves, when they agree on a partnership or joint, as the slang phrase is, work one for the other as they best can. 1887 *Lippincott's Mag.* (U.S.) Aug. 290 The student, upon reaching his 'joint', as the club is called, hurriedly bolts a few mouthfuls of breakfast and swallows a cup of coffee. 1899 Rowntree & Sherwell *Temperance Prob.* iii. 197 There were from sixty to eighty 'joints' (i. e. illicit liquor places) in the city.

V. 15. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *joint-adhesion, -disease, -pain, -stiffening*; *joint-like, -racking* adjs.; (in sense 4) *joint-collar, -end,*

-maker, -making, -pin, -splice, -strip, -test; **joint-bedded** *a.* (*Masonry*), of a stone: placed so that its natural bed (or horizontal surface) forms a vertical joint of the work; distinguished from *face-bedded*, in which the horizontal surface is made to form the face of the work; **joint-chair** (*Railways*), a chair (see CHAIR *sb.* 12) supporting the rails at a joint; **joint-coupling**, 'a form of universal joint for coupling sections of shafting' (Knight); **joint-evil**, a name of *Elephantiasis nodosa*; **joint-file**, a small file of circular section, used for dressing the holes in hinge-joints; **joint-fir**, a name for plants of the N.O. *Gnetaceæ*; **joint-hinge**, the same as a strap-hinge; **joint-ill** (see quot.); **joint-oil**, the secretion which lubricates the joints between the bones, synovia; **joint-pipe**, a small section of gas- or steam-pipe, forming a connexion between two lengths of pipe; **joint-pliers**, a small kind of pliers used by watchmakers and mathematical instrument makers; **joint-rule**, a rule made of pieces jointed or hinged together so as to fold up; **joint-saw**, a saw with a curved working face, used in making the joints of compasses and the like; †**joint-sick** *a.*, diseased in the joints; so †**joint-sickness**, disease of the joints; **gout**; **joint-snake** = *glass-snake* (see GLASS *sb.*[1] 16); †**joint-sponge**, a morbid spongy concretion in the joints (*obs.*); **joint-water**, synovia (= *joint-oil*); *esp.* a flux of this in diseases of the joints; **joint-wire**, tubular wire, used for hinge-joints in watches, etc., a solid wire being passed through it to form the joint; **joint-wood** = JOINTER[2] 3 q. v. See also JOINT-ACHE, -GRASS, etc.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 381 The forcible breaking up of *joint-adhesions. 1883 *Stonemason* Jan., A great advantage is gained by working all string courses, cornices, and copings '*joint-bedded' with the exception of quoins which should be placed on their natural bed. 1856 S. C. BREES *Gloss. Terms* 100 The chairs for receiving the ends of two rails are termed *joint, or double chairs. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 44 Up to the year 1847 the ends of the rails rested on joint chairs. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 7 (1683) I. 201 The *Joynt-Coller is made of two Iron Cheeks .. moving upon a Joint. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 73 Neural arthritis comprises all *joint diseases which are the sequel of central or peripheral nerve-lesions. 1677 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* ii. (1683) I. 19 Put the *Joint-end of the Hinge into the Fire. 1669 B. WELLIS (*title*) Treatise of the *Joint Evil. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* xix. (1697) 419 Leprous Scabby Diseases, Joint-evils, and that which they call the Kings-Evil. 1744 MITCHELL in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 144 *Lepra Arabum*, two Species of which are called, the *Yaws*, and the *Joint-Evil*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 538/1 *Gnetaceæ*. (*Joint Firs.) .. Small trees or creeping shrubs .. with jointed stems and branches. 1892 DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 14 Anthrax .. a disease of cattle, known in the vernacular as .. '*joint ill'. *a* 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Willsh.* 145 The *joint-like knots .. will fat swine. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6380/2 James Low, .. *Jointmaker. 1900 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/1 The old system of *joint-making by 'junction pieces' or splicing and soldering, has also been abandoned. 1887 MIVART in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 111/1 An albuminous fluid called 'synovia', and commonly known as '*joint-oil'. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* b j, Foot-gout, knee-gout, and all *joint-pains whatsoever. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 433 Water of Millepedes .. is useful .. in scorbutic Joint-pains. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 74 The *joint-pins must either have nuts and screws, or other proper fastenings, to keep them in their several places. *Ibid.*, To drill both the arm frames .. and the circle .. together, that the joint pin-holes in all three may correspond exactly with each other, and particularly from the centre of each. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 488 Dropsies, and Asthma's, and *Joint-racking Rheums. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* ii. 77 Joint-racking Gout .. and pining Atrophy. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. § 7 (1683) I. 201 Moving upon a Joint..as the two insides of the *Joynt-Rule Carpenters use. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii. 160, I have no other Instrument but my Two Foot Joynt Rule. *a* 1618 J. DAVIES *Wit's Pilgr.* (1878) 41/1 How, from this *loynt-sick Age to bite the Gowt? 1545 ELYOT *Biblioth., Arthetica passio*,..the *ioynte syckenesse: the goute. 1684 T. GHYLES (*title*) Treatise of the Joint Sickness, or Gout. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 221 The *joint snake..is a great curiosity, [breaking into pieces when struck, without bleeding]. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* i. vi. 26 A *Joint-spounge is nothing else but a moisture of the sinew-water, which groweth on and turneth hard, and settleth there. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 How we shoulde restrayne the fluxion of the Synnue, or *Ioyntewater. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xiv. 102 The joynt water, that is, the humidity of joynts and sinews. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., Joint Water*, a term used by our farriers, for..a running of a clear ichor from the Joints, when they are either wounded or ulcerated.

Joint, *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare.* [Aphetic f. ENJOINT.] That which is enjoined, injunction, charge.

c 1475 *Partenay* 5019 In that doubte ye noght, in no maner point, Sin ye me commaunde, gree to such a ioynt.

Joint (dʒoint), *a.* Forms: 4–7 **ioynt**, 5–7 **ioint**, (5 **yont**, 6 **iont**, **ioncte**),* 7–8 **joynt**, 7– **joint**. See also JUNCT. [a. F. *joint* (:—L. *junctum*), pa. pple. of *joindre*:—L. *jungĕre* to join. In sense 2 often, in other senses occasionally, hyphened to the following sb.]

1. Put together, joined, combined, united. †**a.** Const. as *pa. pple.* or in predicate. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10625 (Trin.) Þe witt þe vertu of hir ioynt [*Laud* to hir ioynt] May no mon write wiþ penne poynt. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 253 Whan Pride is with Envie joint. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2037, I..knelide doun with hondis joynt. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix. 185 Next to him, And joint with him Castile and Saxony are welcome. 1727 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 280 The Presbytery of Glasgow.. are joint and unanimous for what I know.

b. as adj. in attributive relation. Rarely of material things; usually of the actions or attributes of two or more persons, etc. *spec.* Of the lives of two or more persons: Continuing together in time until one lapses, contemporaneous, concurrent.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 193 For 'tis a cause that hath no meane dependance, Vpon our ioynt and seuerall dignities. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 120 By their joynt endeavours. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 214 They therefore settled the crown, first on king William and queen Mary..for their joint lives. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. ii. 59 Civilized by the joint influences of religion and of chivalry. 1883 SIR E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* XLIX. 261/1 During the joint lives of the trustees.

2. Of a person or persons: United or sharing *with* another, or among themselves, *in* some possession, action, liability, etc.; having or doing (what is expressed by the noun) together or in common.

Often hyphened to the following sb., esp. in words of legal or technical use.

1424–5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 Now I declare here my laste wille, als wel to my saide feffez as to my joint feffes. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Rom.* viii. 17 Heyres of God and ioyntheyres [1611 ioynt heires] with Christe. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 106 Joint-laborers with him for honor and glorie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. vi. 32, I..Made him ioynt-seruant with me. 1698 F. B. *Free but Modest Censure* 4 Joint-partners in the same Principles. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Nov. (*O. H. S.*) II. 151 Having Two Churches, and Two Joint-Rectors. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 920 Joint owners of property insured for their joint use and on their own account. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 201 The directors..agreed with the G. N. and Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire lines in becoming joint-owners of the Stockport and Woodley Junction.

3. Of a thing, action, etc. (in *sing.*): Held, done, made, etc. by two or more persons, parties, or things, in conjunction; or of belonging to more than one at once; common to two or more.

1424–5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 60 Diuers men haf ioint astate whit me in diuerce of my purchace be wey of truste. 1503–4 *Act 19 Hen. VII*, c. 25 *Preamble*, As if the seid persones..had a iont astate..wt the seid suruiuours. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* v. 56–7 By the iointworking of the vnderstanding and will together. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 55 A ioynt burthen, laid vpon vs all. 1634 W. TIRWHYT tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 69 You remember..what our ioynt opinion hath beene. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 345 The joint Advantage both of the Emperor and his Subjects. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 117 In one corner Henry VII. and Ferdinand are conferring amicably on a joint throne. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 183 The remaining grand incident of joint-estates, viz. the doctrine of survivorship. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 553 It was determined that a joint committee of the two Houses should be appointed. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 250 All hopes of joint action were at an end.

†**4.** Made up of parts joined, fastened together, or combined (see also JOINT-STOOL); continuous, uninterrupted (quot. 13..); *fig.* with reference to an unopened rose (quot. *c* 1450). *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 355 On to þrenge þer-þurze [Niniue] watz þre dayes dede. Þat on Iournay ful Ioynt Ionas hym sede Er euer he warpped any woide. *c* 1429 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445 It' pro lj ped' de joyntable vj^{s} iiij^{d} ob. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 480 Al Ioint & Clos In Al manere tyme as was the Rose. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 301 O're the Stone Bridge, cross the Joint-Current laid.

†**5.** = JOINTED. *Obs.*

1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2054/4 Lost..a Joynt Cane, wrought with a Gold Head on it.

†**6.** Used *advb.* = JOINTLY. *Obs.*

1424–5 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 61 Als wel þo þat stande enfeffed by me, as þo þat ben ioint feffed with me. *a* 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xiii. (1692) 67 Our so much joint-esteemed friend Mr. Mercator.

7. *Comb.*, as **joint-awned**, having a jointed awn.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 348 Seeds numerous .. joint-awn'd with a long style.

Joint (dʒoint), *v.* [f. JOINT *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To connect by a joint or joints; to fasten, fit together, unite. **a.** *lit.* material things.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 142 Branches, which being dead many yeares, shall after reuiue, bee ioynted to the old Stocke, and freshly grow. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1692) 53 The fingers are strengthened with several Bones, jointed together for motion. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* 193 The manner of jointing the five courses of stone. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 94 Those which are jointed and soldered together.

b. *fig.* (usually with direct allusion to the literal sense).

1547 *Homilies* I. *Contention* ¶ 2 We cannot be ioynted to Christ our Head, except we be glued with concord and charitie one to another. *a* 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-glass* III. ii, He, with the pegs of amity and concord, .. Joints 'em together. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 58 They seem to be a sound Piece of the State, and fast jointed in with the rest.

c. To fill up the joints of stone, brickwork, etc. with mortar or the like; to point; to represent with (imitation) joints (quot. 1823).

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 They joint the long Joints, and also the Cross Joints. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 209 They joint the paving with mortar. 1823 RUTTER *Fonthill* 9 The walls and ceiling have been jointed to represent stone. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/1 They threw us a lot of red-lead, and each man carried a large piece ..ready to joint into any leak or crack he came across.

d. *Carpentry*, etc. To prepare (a board, stave, etc.) for being joined to another, by planing its edge with a jointer (see JOINTER[2] 1).

1864 WEBSTER, *Joint*, *v*.. To prepare so as to fit closely; to fit together; .. as to joint boards. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., To *joint* is to plane straight the edges of boards. *Ibid.* s.v., *Jointer-plane* (*Coopering*), The inclined sole being presented upward for the staves, which are jointed thereon.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To fit exactly into each other as in the joints of masonry, etc.

1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* 38 A small round Tower built of Stone .. so exactly Cut, as every one to Joynt into another. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 55/1 Bricks lying sideways, with their heads joynting into each other .. as a Man locks his right hand fingers into his left.

3. *trans.* To divide (a body or member) at a joint or into joints; to dismember, disjoint.

1530 PALSGR. 592/2, I joynte, I cut meate by the joyntes to make it meter for the potte or spytte. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Acodar vides*, to ioynt vines, to prune vines, *Ceniculare*. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 29 Her huge taile.. He with his sword it stroake, that without faile He ioynted it. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* IX. 1040 He joints the Neck: And with a stroke so strong The Helm flies off; and bears the Head along. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 59. 2/1 A Person is Joynting a piece of Meat, .. he finds it difficult to Joynt. 1898 R. KEARTON *Wild Life at Home* 78 'Jointing' two large worms, [she] flew off at once to her chicks with them.

†**b.** *fig.* To 'cut off' from or deprive *of* something. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 30, I shal be contentid to be bard of mi mastership and iointid of my fellowship too. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 290 Threaten their poore children to joynt them of this or that land or portion.

Joint-ache. An ache or pain in the joints.

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 60 The water of Iuniper berries..auayleth against all ioyntaches proceeding of colde. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* lix, It is good for the Sciatica and Joynt-Aches.

b. *transf.* Applied to a disease of trees.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XVII. xxiv. I. 538 No trees are exempt from the worme, the blasting, and the joint-ach [*dolor membrorum*].

Jointed (dʒoi·ntĕd), *a.* [f. JOINT *sb.* + -ED[2].] Furnished with, constructed with, or having joints (see the various senses of the sb.).

1423 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxii. 81 They ben wel ioynted and myghtely boned. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* IV. (1557) G ij b, The throwing spirit, and iointed limmes to loose. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 469 Or under Rocks thir food In jointed Armour watch. 1721 POPE *Let. to E. Blount* 3 Oct., I saw her sober over a Sampler, or gay over a joynted Baby. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* i. 24 The crayfish has a jointed and segmented body.

b. In *comb.* with qualifying word: Having joints of a specified kind.

1591 SPENSER *Muiopot.* 121 Beeing nimbler ioynted then the rest. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 188 This head is placed upon a narrow jointed portion of the worm. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 169 Iron-jointed, supple-sinew'd, they shall dive, and they shall run. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 369/1 My single short-jointed rod.

Hence **Joi·ntedly** *adv.*, connectedly; **Joi·ntedness**, quality or state of being jointed.

1846 WORCESTER, *Jointedly*, in a jointed manner. *Smith.* 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XX. 207 When he could talk faintly and jointedly. 1881 WHITNEY in *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 22 Articulation, in this its literal sense of jointedness.

Jointenant, obs. form of JOINT-TENANT.

†**Jointer**[1]. *Obs.* [? *i.* JOINT *a.* (or *joint-* in JOINTURE) + ER[1].] A joint possessor; one who holds a jointure.

1566 J. STUDLEY tr. *Seneca's Agamemnon* (1581) 147 b, Thou that dost rule with him, made jointer of his mace. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 8 He make thy daughter ioynter of it all, So thou consent to giue her to my wife.

Jointer[2] (dʒoi·ntəɹ). [f. JOINT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which joints.

1. Name of various tools. **a.** *Carpentry*, etc. A long kind of plane used in dressing the edges of boards, staves, etc. in preparation for jointing them; also, a machine used in jointing staves.

1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* iv. § 4 (1683) I. 65 The Joynter is made somewhat longer than the Fore-plane .. Its Office is to follow the Fore-plane, and to shoot an edge perfectly straight, ..especially when a Joynt is to be shot. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 25 The carpenter uses this jack plane first, and, subsequently, his longer trying plane, and still longer jointer, to put the final touches.

b. *Masonry.* A tool used for filling with mortar or for marking the joints between courses of brick or stone work.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A Jointer of Iron, with which, and the foresaid Rule, they joint the long Joints, .. the Cross Joints..being done with the Jointer without the Rule. 1812–16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 194 The iron tool used along with the jointing-rule, to mark the joints of brick-work, is called a jointer; its form is nearly that of the letter ω, though its flexure is not in proportion so considerable.

c. A bent piece of iron inserted into a wall to strengthen a joint. 1864 in WEBSTER.

2. A workman employed in jointing; *esp.* one who makes the junctions between parts of an electric wire, etc.

1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 235 Not only

should the jointer's hands be scrupulously clean, but he should see that the wires to be joined are equally so, the copper being scraped bright and clean. 1895 *B'ham Weekly Post* 16 Mar. 4/8 There are plenty of excavators, but the pipe jointers are very scarce.

3. In the West Indies, a common name of *Piper geniculatum*.

1847 Gosse *Birds of Jamaica* 73 The deserted provision-grounds are overgrown with a thicket, almost impenetrable, of jointer, or jointwood.

4. *Comb.* **Jointer-plane** = sense 1 a.

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 245 The Jointer-Plane is the longest of all the planes. . . It is used for shooting the edges to boards perfectly straight, so that their juncture may scarcely be discernible when their surfaces are joined together. 1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 244 Trying-planes and Jointer-planes differ from the jack-plane in being longer and set with a finer cut.

Joint-grass. [f. Joint *sb.* 3 + Grass.] A local name for the herbs Horsetail (*Equisetum*), and Lady's Bedstraw (*Galium verum*) (Britten and Holland); also, in southern U.S., the grass *Paspalum distichum* (Cent. Dict.).

1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Joint-grass*, yellow bedstraw.

Joint-heir, etc.: see Joint *a.* 2.

Jointing (dʒoi·ntiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Joint *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Joint.

1. The action of connecting or uniting by a joint; also *fig.*

1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. x. 90 An excellent Chirurgeon he was at joynting of a broken soul. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 8/1 The old piles . . showing the tool marks and evidences of morticing and jointing.

b. *concr.* The structure of a joint or junction.

1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 6 It defends the ends of Gristles, the Joyntings of the greater Bones. 1696 J. Edwards *Exist. & Prov. God* II. 94 Their joyntings and closures are wonderful. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will. IV*, c. 46 § 116 The said Commissioners shall . . form the jointing with the other pipes to be added thereto with proper and sufficient materials. 1885 *Athenæum* 22 Aug. 247/2 Another wall . . of fine squared white stone drafted at the jointings, so that it looks panelled.

2. The action of dividing at the joints, or into 'joints'; dismemberment, disjointing.

1591 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 233 Thair taking vp the bwreit people, and junting of thame, quhairof scho maid inchantit powder for Witchcraft. 1603 Holland *Plutarch* 750 About cutting it up, quartering, jointing, seething and rosting.

3. The formation of joints or cleavage planes in rocks, etc.; the nature or arrangement of these.

1698 Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 217 The universal Jointing of the whole Causway, is certainly otherwise. 1784 Twamley *Dairying* 27 [The cheese] when released from the Press, will heave, or puff up, by Splitting or Jointing, according as the Nature or State of the Curd happens to be. 1885 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 119 In one part the solid granite is only beginning to show its lines of jointing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **jointing-plane,** (*a*) a plane of 'jointing' or fissure, as in a rock; (*b*) = Jointer 2 1 a; **jointing-rule,** a long flat ruler used for guiding the jointer (Jointer 2 1 b) in marking the joints of brickwork.

1900 *Daily News* 10 May 6/4 *Jointing boxes and aigrettes used in the re-arrangement of the lightning conductors of St. Paul's Cathedral. 1854 Hooker *Himal. Jrnls.* I. xvii. 406 Whose surfaces are no doubt, cleavage and *jointing planes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Jointing-plane*, a plane with a long stock, used to true the edges of boards or staves which are to be accurately fitted together. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 247 A *Jointing Rule . . whereby to run the long Joints of the Brick-work. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 386 The Jointing-Rule is about eight or ten feet long, and about four inches broad.

Joi·ntist. *U. S.* [f. Joint *sb.* 14 + -ist.] The keeper of a 'joint' or illicit drinking-saloon.

1889 in *Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Sept., The Grand Jury had found nineteen indictments against jointists. 1893 *Arena* (U. S.) Mar. 467 In Kansas . . the liquor seller is the sneaking bootlegger, skulking jointist, criminal and outlaw.

Jointless (dʒoi·ntlĕs), *a.* [f. Joint *sb.* + -less.] Without joints, or the use of joints; having no joints, stiff, rigid.

1559 W. Baldwyn in *Mirr. Mag.* To Rdr., Looking for his strong jointless olyphants. a 1603 T. Cartwright *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 500 Your knees . . are ioyntlesse and Elephant-like in your obedience unto his precepts. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* (1811) VI. viii. 38 'Let me die here', were her words, remaining jointless and immovable. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 92 The pods are jointless.

Jointly (dʒoi·ntli), *adv.* [f. Joint *a.* + -ly 2.] In a joint manner; so as to be joined.

†1. So as to be joined in space; together (in position); in contact; adjacently. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 58 And þer-with ioyntly hold þi handes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 18 b, The tenaunt shall . . hold his handes iointly together betweene the handes of his Lord. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 But neere joynctle brayeth with rufflerye rumboled Ætna. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* iv. 180 That whole Paragraph . . being joyntly added, any Reader may compare them.

†b. Continuously in space or time. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1538 This Cite was sothely, to serche it aboute, þre iorneys full iointly to ioyne hom by dayes. 1548 G. Wishart tr. *Conf. Fayth Swesserland.* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 13 Yf there be any good that remayneth in man after the fall, that same beynge joyntelie made weaker and weaker by our vyce tournes to the worse.

†2. Together, in union; concordantly, harmoniously; at the same time, simultaneously. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 127 To loke if þe lawe wole lugge 30u Ioyntely to be Ioyned for euer. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1170 All þe Iewis of Ierusalem he Ioyntly assembles. 1545 Brinklow *Lament.* (1874) 84 Loke . . how iointly ye agre with the saide people of Iuda! 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1846 Then iointly to the ground their knees they bow. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xlii. 352 They . . went joyntly to a . . Tent.

†b. In conjunction with this. *Obs.*

1656 M. Ben Israel *Vind. Judæorum* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 405 Your Worship desir'd jointly to know what Ceremony or Humiliation the Jews use in their Synagogues, toward the Book of the Law.

3. In conjunction, combination, or concert; unitedly; conjunctly: opp. to *severally* or *separately*. (The only current sense.)

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 5850 Parfor men sal yhelde acount ioyntly Of bathe togyder, þe saule and þe body. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. vii. (1869) 139 Soothliche this is weylinge and sorwe ioyntliche. 1469 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 307 The saide Maire . . byndith them yontly and severally to stand by this acte. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 23 § 4 Landes . . wherof she . . was seised or possessed in her owne right . . or jointly with her said husband. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 52 The Rascall people . . Ioyne with the Traitor, and they ioyntly sweare To spoyle the City. 1676 Dryden *Aurengz.* II. i. 15 Where 'er you lead, We joyntly vow to own no other Head. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xii. 193 A devise to two persons, to hold jointly and severally, is said to be a joint-tenancy. 1875 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* App. B. (ed. 5) 450 The relation of Schleswig to Holstein, and of both jointly to the Danish crown.

†**Joi·ntmeal,** *adv. Obs.* [f. Joint *sb.* + -meal.] Joint by joint.

1548 Cooper *Elyot's Biblioth., Articulatim*, from ioinct to ioinct, ioynct meale. 1600 Holland *Livy* XLV. XXX. 1221 They seemed like creatures dismembred & plucked asunder joint-meale.

Joint-owner, -partner, etc.: see Joint *a.* 2.

Jointress (dʒoi·ntrĕs). [f. Jointer 1 + -ess.] A widow who holds a jointure; a dowager.

1602 Shaks. *Ham.* I. ii. 9 Our Queen Th' Imperiall Ioyntresse of this warlike State. 1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3296/4 Part being in present possession, and the other in Reversion after the death of a Joyntress. 1707 *Ibid.* No. 4320/3 One Estate . . subject to a Jointure, which the Jointress is willing to sell. 1892 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 490/2 Since the hearing . . one of the jointresses had died and her jointure of 1000*l.* a year had ceased.

†**Joint-ring.** *Obs.* A finger-ring made of two separable halves: = Gemel 4, Gimmal 1. Cf. the description in Dryden *Don Sebastian* v. i:

'Those rings . . a curious artist wrought them With joints so close as not to be perceived: Yet are they both each others counterpart; Her part had Juan inscribed, and his had Zaida . . and in the midst A heart divided in two parts was placed'.

1604 Shaks. *Oth.* IV. iii. 73 Marry I would not doo such a thing for a ioynt Ring, . . nor any petty exhibition. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3897/4 Lost or stolen, . . a Box, . . in which were . . 3 Rose Stone Rings, 24 Joint Rings.

Joint stock, joint-stock. *Comm.* [f. Joint *a.* + Stock.]

1. Stock or capital contributed and owned by a number of persons jointly; capital divided into shares; a common fund.

1615 E. S. *Brit. Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 655 For the good government and sincere disposition of this Joint Stock. 1694 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 400 The merchants of Amsterdam are fitting out with a joint stock 15 privateers of 40 guns each. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4868/3 The Joynt Stock of a Corporation to be erected to carry on a Trade in the South Seas. 1779 Hervey *Aav. Hist.* II. 200 A kind of open trade was carried on from England to the east, which greatly affected the merchants who traded on the joint stock. 1806 Hutton *Course Math.* I. 124, X, Y, and Z made a joint-stock for 12 months. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Joint-Stock Company*, The common property of the members, applicable to the purposes of the company, is called its joint-stock, and hence the name.

2. *attrib.* (joi·nt-stock). Holding a joint stock; formed or conducted on the basis of a joint stock; as *joint-stock bank, company, firm.*

1808 H. Day (*title*) A Defence of Joint Stock Companies. 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. xxi. 278 The people are all mad here about joint-stock companies. 1844 Disraeli *Coningsby* VIII. i, When he received a deputation on sugar duties or joint-stock banks. 1893 Bithell *Counting-ho. Dict.* s.v., A Joint Stock Company is defined by Act of Parliament to be 'A Company consisting of seven or more members having a permanent paid up or nominal capital of fixed amount, divided into shares, also of fixed amount, and formed on the principle of having for its members the holders of shares of such capital, and no other persons'. This definition excludes companies consisting of six or fewer members, whose affairs fall under the Law of partnership.

Hence **Joint-sto·ck** *v. trans.*, to turn into joint stock, or into a joint-stock company; **Joint-sto·ckery,** dealing in, or formation of, joint stocks; **Joint-sto·ckism,** the system or principle of joint-stocks. (All more or less *nonce-wds.*)

1894 Sir E. Sullivan *Woman* 99 Let some clever person invent something better, patent it, *joint-stock it, and get some good names on the direction, and he will have an immense success. 1899 *Contemp. Rev.* June 870 We refine the method of stealing, that is all—joint-stock it, and sometimes call it a dividend. 1864 *Realm* 6 Apr. 3 They are themselves so immersed in *joint-stockery, that they fancy all the rest of mankind are similarly inclined. 1856 *Tait's Mag.* XXIII. 304 *Joint-stockism has been successfully applied to many other branches of business. 1890 G. B. Shaw *Fab. Ess.* 137 The transfigured joint stockism of the present Co-operative movement.

Joint-stool (dʒoi·nt,stūl). Forms: α. 5–7 ioyned, ioyn'd, ioynd, ioin'd s. (with or without hyphen: see forms of Stool); β. 7 joyne-stoole; γ. 6–7 ioynt, 8 joynt-, 7–9 joint-stool. [In sense 1, orig. *joined stool.* In sense 2, f. Joint *sb.* 4.]

1. A stool made of parts joined or fitted together; a stool made by a joiner, as distinguished from one of more clumsy workmanship. (Cf. Joined 2.) *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Frequently mentioned in 16–18th c. as an article of furniture; also in allusive or proverbial phrases expressing disparagement or ridicule, of which the precise explanation is lost.

1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 102 Also a litil Ioyned stoll for a child, & a nother Ioyned stoll, large for to sitte on, whanne he cometh to mannes state. 1512 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 114 Duo scabella vocata joyned stoles. 1594 Lyly *Moth. Bombie* IV. ii, *Accius.* You neede not be so lustie: you are not so honest. *Selina.* I crie you mercie, I tooke you for a ioynt stoole. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 199 *Kath.* I knew you at the first, You were a mouable. *Petr.* Why, what's a mouable? *Kath.* A ioyn'd stoole. 1611 Cotgr., *Selle*, . . any illfauoured, ordinarie . . stoole, of a cheaper sort then the ioyned, or buffet-stoole. 1634 *Withal's Dict.* 553 *Ante hoc te cornua habere putabam*, I cry you mercy, I tooke you for a joynd stoole. 1638 Baker tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. III.) II. xii, Fitter to be read upon a Joyne-stoole, than pronounced at a Tribunall. 1712 Arbuthnot *John Bull* III. i, He used to lay chairs and joint-stools in their way, that they might break their noses by falling over them. 1784 Cowper *Task* I. 19 Joint-stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. Three legs upholding firm A massy slab, in fashion square or round. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xv, As passive an instrument of my accommodation as this ill-made and rugged joint-stool on which I sit. 1859 Jephson *Brittany* ii. 9, I seated myself on a joint-stool on the deck.

2. *Mech.* 'A block holding up the ends of pairs which belong in apposition, as railway rails, ways of vessels, etc.' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Joint-tenant. Forms: 6 ioynt tenaunt, ioyntenaunt(e, iointenaunte, 7 joyntenant, joyn-tenant, 7–8 jointenant; 7 joynt-tenant, 8–joint-tenant, joint tenant. [f. Joint *a.* + Tenant.] One who holds an undivided estate in the same right jointly with another or others, with a *jus accrescendi*, whereby the interest of each passes at his death to the survivors or survivor, till the whole remains in a single hand.

This right of survivorship distinguishes joint-tenants from *tenants in common.*

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng* II. xxv. 55 The ioynt tenaunt hathe ryght to the hole goodes. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 a, If two or three disseise another of anye landes . . to theire owne use, then the disseisoures be iointenauntes. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* s.v., If one Joyntenant grant that which belongs to him to a Stranger, then the other Joyntenant and the Stranger are Tenants in common. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xii. 184 While it [the joint-tenancy] continues, each of two joint-tenants has a concurrent interest in the whole; and therefore, on the death of his companion, the sole interest in the whole remains to the survivor.

fig. 1621 Quarles *Div. Poems, Esther* (1638) 91 These brave ioyntenants that surviv'd To see a little world of men unliv'd. 1645 — *Sol. Recant.* viii. 23 Nay, Heaven and Hel May sooner . . turn Joynt-tenants in one perfect Line. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 152 In nature's state . . Man walked with beast, joint-tenant of the shade.

So **Joint-te·nancy,** the holding of an estate by two or more joint-tenants.

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 364 The writ abating for some cause that cannot be imputed to the Plaintifes folly: as for . . ioyntenancie, and such like. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xii. 179 An estate in joint-tenancy is where lands or tenements are granted to two or more persons, to hold in fee-simple, fee-tail, for life, for years, or at will. 1844 Williams *Real Prop.* vi. (1875) 132 Any estate may be held in joint tenancy.

Jointure (dʒoi·ntiŭr), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 ioynt-, ioint-, ioynct-, (4 ioyngt-, 5 ioyntt-), -ure, -er, (4–6 -our, 5–6 -or(e, 6 -yre, -ur; 5 iuntor, yonture, 6 ionctour, gintur); 7 joinct-, 7–8 joynt-, 7– jointure. [a. F. *jointure*:—L. *junctūra*, f. *junct-*, ppl. stem of *jungĕre* to join; see -ure.]

†1. Joining, junction, conjunction, union. *Obs.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* II. pr. v. 32 (Camb. MS.) Ioyngture of sowle and body. 1550 Veron *Godly Sayings* (1846) 47 Lette hym notte goo from the joynture and compage of the members. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 326 That place where the ioincture is of the shoulders to the nape of the neck. 1606 Ford *Fame's Memorial* x, To . . sympathize in ioincture with thy courage.

2. *concr.* A joining, a junction, a joint. Now *rare.*

1382 Wyclif *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7, I prophecied . . and loo! a styryng to gydre, and bones wenten to boones, eche to his ioynture. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 109 Þei ben bounde togidere bi oon ioynture, þe which þat strecchiþ from bifore to bihynde to þe lenkþe of þe heed, þe which is clepid sagittales. *Ibid.* 157 Alle þese boonys . . þat ben in ioynturis, as þe schuldris, elbowis [etc.]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxi. 80 The necke . . is the ioynture of the hede and the body and maketh them bothe one. 1594 Daniel *Cleopatra* III. ii, Her disioyned Iointures as undone, Let fall her weak dissolved Limbs Support. 1609 Bible (Douay) 1 *Chron.* xxii. 3 Yron for the nayles of the gates, and for the ioyninges and ioynctures. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* III. 30/1 The jointures and commissures of both halves shou'd perfectly tally to each other. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 332 A wall whose every jointure is being attacked by vigorous little weeds.

†3. The holding of an estate by two or more persons in joint-tenancy. *Obs.*

[1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 13 § 7 Euerie personne ..which..shall haue iuncture in vse or in possession..of or in any manours.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 57 b, He that surviveth shal have onely the whole tenancy after such estate as he hath if ye iointure bee continued. 1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* 30 If lands be giuen to two, and the heirs of one of them, this is a good iointure, & the one hath freehold & the other fee simple, and if hee which hath the fee die, he that hath the frehold shal haue the entierty. 1650 Bonde *Scut. Reg.* 223 If Lands are given to the King and a subject, or if there be two jointenants and the Crown descend to one of them, the Jointure is severed, and they are Tenants in Common. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xii. 180 Such .. an estate is called an estate in joint-tenancy, and sometimes an estate in jointure.

4. *spec.* a. *orig.* The holding of property to the joint use of a husband and wife for life or in tail, as a provision for the latter, in the event of her widowhood. Hence, by extension, b, A sole estate limited to the wife, being 'a competent livelihood of freehold for the wife of lands and tenements, to take effect upon the death of the husband for the life of the wife at least' (Coke upon Littleton, 36 b).

1451 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 218/1 This Acte shall not extende to the prejudice of .. the Quene of hir Dower, joyntour or freeholder, to hir by you graunted. *a* 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 79 The maner of Estlexham, the qwych is parte of my juntor. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. (1557) 58 Yᵗ she might be restored vnto such smal landes as her late husband had giuen her in iointure. 1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. x. § 4 In every suche case every woman maryed havyng such Ioynter .. shal not clayme to have eny Dower of the residue of the Landes .. that .. were her said husbondes. 1556 *R. Arden's Will* in French *Shaks. Geneal.* (1869) 470, I will that my wyfe shall have butt iij.*li. vjs. viij.d.* and her gintur in Snytterfylde. 1684 Wood *Life* 11 May (O. H. S.) III. 95 He had married a widdow of 700li. per annum joynter. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. viii. 137 A jointure..strictly speaking, signifies a joint estate, limited to both husband and wife, but in common acceptation extends also to a sole estate, limited to the wife only. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* vi. 295 It became a common practice for a man upon his marriage to convey lands to feoffees to the joint use of himself and his wife for life or in tail, by which means a provision for the remainder of her life was secured to the wife. This was called a jointure.

†b. Used as equivalent to *dowry*: see Dowry 2.

1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VII. ccxxix. 259 For the withholdyng of the dowre, or ioyntoure, of his firste doughter, maryed vnto Wyllyam yᵉ Kynges sone. 1580 Lyly *Euphues* (Arb.) 280, I am perswaded yat my faire daughter shal be wel maryed, for there is none, that will or can demaund a greater ioynter then Beautie. 1598 Florio, *Indotato*, without a dowrie or iointer. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 364 She would make likewise a thousand pound Joyncture of her behaviour only, and Court-carriage.

5. *Comb.*, as **jointure-castle**, **-house**, one settled upon a woman as a jointure (sense 4); †**jointure-water** = *joint-water*, synovia (see Joint *sb.* 15).

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 324/2 We must not to suddaynly restrayne the Symme, or Ioyncture-water. 1773 Johnson in *Boswell* 18 Sept., Most of the great families of England have a secondary residence, which is called a jointure-house. 1830 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. IV. (1863) 273 Leaving the great town in which she had hitherto resided, and coming to occupy the family jointure-house at Oakhampstead. 1852 Miss Yonge *Cameos* (1877) III. ix. 73 Within this castle lay the little King, who was thus conveyed to her jointure castle at Stirling.

Joi·nture, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To settle a jointure upon; to provide with a jointure: see prec. 4.

a 1634 Randolph *Poems* (1638) 6 But what fond virgin will my love preferre, That only in Parnassus joynture her? 1657–8 Pepys *Diary* 10 Feb., She to have £600 presently, and..to be joyntured in £60 per annum. 1762 Foote *Lyar* III. Wks. 1799 I. 313 She'll be easily jointur'd. 1885 *Law Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 205 Trusts which gave *A.* and *B.* respectively..powers of jointuring their wives.

Jointured (dʒoi·ntiŭd), *a.* [See -ed.]

1. Provided with a jointure; holding a jointure.

1765 Burrow *Rep.* I. 215 Even jointured ladies of manors, might make voluntary grant, and incumber their posterity.

2. Of an estate: Saddled with a jointure.

1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 192 The charges the jointured estate was to be freed from.

Joi·ntureless, *a.* [f. Jointure *sb.* + -less.] Without a jointure; not provided with a jointure.

c 1611 Chapman *Iliad* IX. 150 Of all three, the worthiest let him take All ioynturelesse, to Peleus court; I will her ioyncture make; And that so great, as neuer yet, did any maide preferre.

Jointuress (dʒoi·ntiŭrės). [Altered form of Jointress, after *jointure*.] = Jointress.

a 1693 Aubrey *Lives* (1898) I. 136 He [Butler] maried a good jointuresse, the relict of Morgan, by which meanes he lives comfortably. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4905/3 The Reversion and Fee-Simple Estate, after the Death of a Jointuress. 1848 Wharton *Law Lex.*, *Jointress*, or *Jointuress*.

Jointweed (dʒoi·ntˌwēd). Popular name of different weeds having conspicuously jointed stems.

a. In U.S., *Polygonum articulatum*. b. Locally in Eng., various species of Horsetail (*Equisetum*); also the common Mare's-tail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).

a. 1856 *Treas. Bot.* 1884 Miller *Plant-n.*
b. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

Joi·nt-worm.

1. A tape-worm: as consisting of a series of joints.

1706 Mrs. Centlivre *Basset-Table* III. E iij, 'Tis the Joint-Worm, which the Learned talk of so much, .. or Vulgarly in English the Tape-Worm.

2. *U.S.* The larva of various species of hymenopterous insects belonging to the genus *Isosoma*, which are very destructive to grain.

Jointy (dʒoi·ntĭ), *a.* [f. Joint *sb.* + -y.] Full of joints; having numerous joints.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. cvii. 296 The..stalke is thicke, and ioyntie. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* E ij b, When it lies in a Body of considerable thickness, it is more Brickle and Joynty. 1855 G. Meredith *Shav. Shagpat* 332 They were as jointy grasshoppers through the action of the Flea.

Join-work: see Join-.

†**Joise**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 iois(s)en, iosyen; *Sc.* 4–6 ioys, 5–6 iois, 6 iose, ioyse, ioise, 7 ioiss, (9 joyse). [a. OF. *joiss-*, lengthened stem of *joir*: see Joy *v.* and Rejoice.]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To rejoice.

c 1320 *Seuyn Sag.* (W.) 92 That thai made so grete josying. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxlix. 2 Ioisen þe dougters of Syon in her kynge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 25 Þus him ioisseþ and him glorifieþ þe wreche ine his herte.

2. *trans.* (*Sc.*) To enjoy the possession or use of.

a 1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 41 (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Þan sall þe man ioys [*gaudebit*] all þe gudis of þat lande. 1508 Dunbar *Tua maritit wemen* 201, I wend I iosit a gem, and I hafe ane geit gottin. 1615 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1896) XXX. 56 To use and exerce the said office .. als frelie .. as vmquhile Schir William M'Dougall .. bruikit and joissit the samen of before. [*c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* V. 152 To be peaceably brooked, joysed, set, used and disposed of by him and his aboves, as specified.]

Joise, Joissh, obs. forms of Joist, Juice.

Joist (dʒoist), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 4 gieste, 4–6 gyste, geste, gyest, 5–6 giste, (5 gyyst), 6 geist, gyst, 6–7 geast(e, 7 geest. *β.* 7–8 gise (*pl.* gises, gise, 7 jyce). *γ.* 5–6 iest(e, 6–7 ieast, 7 *Sc.* jest, jeist. *δ.* 5–6 ioyste, 6–7 ioyst, 7 ioist, 7–8 joyst, 7– joist. *ε.* 6 ioyse (ioysse), 6–7 ioise, ioyce, 7 ioice (iuice), joyse, 7–8 jcyce (*pl.* joyces, joyce), 8 joice. [ME. *giste, gyste*, a. OF. *giste*, one of the beams supporting a bridge, in mod. F. *gîte* one of the small beams supporting a platform for artillery, a bed of mineral, etc., f. OF. *gesir* (mod.F. *gésir*):—L. *jacēre* to lie.

The later form *joist* has parallels in Hoise, Hoist, Foist *sb.*[3], and Joist *sb.*[2]. These developments of *oi* from *i* are of earlier date than the interchange of *ai* and *oi* in *boil, bile*, etc., and their phonetic history is as yet obscure.]

1. One of the timbers on which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed, and which themselves stand on edge parallel to each other stretching horizontally from wall to wall, or resting on supporting beams or girders; also, A timber which similarly supports the floor of a platform, a bridge, or other structure.

In a large floor the main joists (*binding joists*) are sometimes more widely apart, and are crossed by smaller *bridging joists* which bear the boards of the floor; in such a case there may be light joists beneath to bear the laths (*ceiling joists*). See also Trimming *joist*.

a. [1294 *Pat. Roll* 22 *Edw. I*, m. 3 in *Calr.* 102 Ad voltam vel gistas.] 1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100 Pro j gyste pro le flore in clocher—3*d.* 1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 8 The Gistes shall be on the one part squar vj inches and on the other part viij inches. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* xxii. 14 The sylinges and geastes maketh he off Cedre. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) III. 77 They drew down manie of Alex Clerks geests lying in the street.

β. 1674 Petty *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 54 Which saving of stuff is the reason of dividing Plank into Girders, Gise, and Board. *Ibid.*, 17 Gises of 9 inches deep. 1699 *Boston Rec.* (1881) VII. 237 From out side to out side of the Jyce of said Bridge. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 42 Which Girder contains but half the Stuff of the 17 Gise.

γ. 1413–14 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 441 Item pro xv Jestys longitudinis xiij ped'. 1581 *Hull Charterho. Acc.* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 1 ieast, 2 sparres, 1 furdeale. 1673 Wedderburn *Voc.* (Jam.), *Tignus*, a jest.

δ. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* VI. cxcvi. 201 Sodenly the joystes of the loste fayled, and the people fell downe. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cxxv. 150 They came to Poyssey, and founde the hiige broken, but the arches and ioystes lay in the ryuer. 1658 Rowland *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 899 Under the next ceiling between the joysts. 1667 Primatt *City & C. Build.* 78 The fourth being a Cross Joyst or Girder. *Ibid.* 81 Binding-Joysts with their Trimming-Joysts, thickness five inches, depth equal to their own floors. 1708 Swift *Baucis & Phil.* 58 The kettle to the top was hoist, And there stood fasten'd to a joist. 1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 118 When the supporting timbers of a floor are formed by one row laid upon another, the upper row are called bridging joists, and the lower row are called binding joists. 1899 R. Kipling *Stalky & Co.* 76 The floor-joists of one room are the ceiling-joists of the room below.

ε. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 215/46 Ioyse of a house, *trabula*. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 125 The tops of these temples..are made of ioises and planks. 1613 Sir R. Boyle in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I. 23, I recd out of ffrance..20 square Ioyce. 1633 T. Stafford *Pac. Hib.* III. viii. (1810) 560 To make Ioyces for the platforme. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 43 That the Joyses be framed 2½ or three Inches under the top of the Summers. 1703 S. Sewall *Diary* 25 Sept. (1879) II. 89 The Beams and Joyce of the old Hall Floor are laid.

†2. A beam, plank, or deal. *Obs.*

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 597 Of gret gestis ane sow thai maid. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II* (1814) VII. 252/2 Jeists of oak ilk twentie peices.

†3. (See quot. 1598.) *Obs.*

1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 85 That the brewars .. fill up the vessels after thei be leyde on the gyest. 1552 Huloet, Ioysse, whervpon great vessell are couched, or set, *incitega*. 1598 Florio, *Rincalzo*, .. a thing laide vnder a barrell to keepe it from rouling or falling...Some call it a ioyce.

†4. A mass of mineral in its natural bed. (F. *gîte*.) *Obs.*

1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 101 A quantity of very white, striated or fibrous gypsum is dug in the Chellaston pits, in thin beds, called joists.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *joist-hole*; †**joist-tree**, a joist, beam.

1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 95 Item the rood lofte sold to Johnne okelye and Robarte harwood and thei haue made a ioyce tree for a chamber. 1886 Mrs. Caddy *Footst. Jeanne D'Arc* 109 The joist holes are also visible.

Joist (joyest, joyse), *sb.*[2], obs. and dial. ff. Gist *sb.*[2], agistment. [As to the *oi* from *i*, see prec.]

1558 *Nottingham Bor. Rec.* (1889) IV. 118 For pyche to merke kye with all, at the first joyest taken in-to the Cow-pasture. 1621 *Nawerth Househ. Bk.* (Surtees) 158 Rec. of Henry Wilson for joyse cattle at Mosedall, xx*d*. 1854 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. i. 234 The farmers keep no sheep, but a man called a 'joist' shepherd brings his flock, and has the run of the stubbles and other food.

Joist (dʒoist), *v.*[1] Forms: see Joist *sb.*[1] [f. Joist *sb.*[1]] *trans.* a. To furnish with joists. b. To fix on joists.

a 1615 *Bricue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 20 He caused to joist and loft the chamber. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 95 A fair long gallery joiced, not boarded. 1839 Southey in *Q. Rev.* LXIII. 423 Large holes..in which the several floorings were joisted.

Joist, *v.*[2], obs. and dial. f. Gist *v.*, to agist.

1601 Holland *Pliny* XXI. x, By joi-sting and laying in of the said beasts. 1767 A. Young *Farmer's Lett. to People* 238 The common price of joisting a horse is one shilling and six-pence per week in clover. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 408 Many of the labourers keep a cow, or 'joist' one upon a neighbouring farmer's land.

Joisting (dʒoi·stiŋ). [f. Joist *sb.*[1]: see -ing[1] 1 g.] The timber-work of joists supporting a floor or the like; the mass or structure of joists.

1651 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Lit. Scott. World* IV. (1894) 43 The flooring and gisting to be directly the height of the place of repentance. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 4/2 About 12ft. by 12ft. of the flooring and joisting was involved in the flames.

Joi·stless, *a.* [f. Joist *sb.*[1] + -less.] Having no joists.

1861 Bp. Smith *Ten Weeks Japan* xix. 273 The houses .. were..joistless structures unfastened with clamps and ligatures at the angles.

Joit, obs. Sc. form of Jot *sb.*[1]

Joke (dʒōuk), *sb.* Also 7 joque, joc, 8 joak. [Appeared in second half of 17th c., app. originally in slang or colloquial use: cf. Joking *vbl. sb.*, quot. 1670; app. ad. L. *joc-us* jest, joke, sport: cf. It. *gioco* 'game, play, sport, jeast' (Florio).]

1. Something said or done to excite laughter or amusement; a witticism, a jest; jesting, raillery; also, something that causes amusement, a ridiculous circumstance.

Practical joke, a trick or prank played upon some person usually in order to have a laugh at his expense. Phr. *To cut, crack a joke*; *to turn a matter into a joke*, etc.

1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 34 To have the right knack of letting off a joque, and of pleasing the humsters. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 19 Coming off with so many dry joques and biting Repartees. 1683 Dr. Edw. Hooker *Pref. Ep. to Pordage's Myst. Div.* 15 Jocs, or Witticisms, Railleries and Drolleries, Quirks and Quillets. *c* 1710 in Hearne *Collect.* (O. H. S.) II. 463 His black Jokes or smutty Songs. 1726–46 Thomson *Winter* 623 The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart. 1741 Fielding *Ess., Conversat.*, Tossing men out of their chairs, tumbling them into water, or any of those handicraft jokes. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. xviii. § 17 A merry joak upon the stage. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 410, I .. should not forbear to cut a joke, were I upon a scaffold. 1749 Smollett *Gil Blas* III. i. P 5 The best joke of all was, I did not know my master's name. 1790 Beattie *Moral Sc.* I. i. § 7 The practice of turning every thing into joke and ridicule is a dangerous levity of imagination. *c* 1835 *Song*, '*Oxford Freshman*', Next night I got drunker than ever, And sang the Black Joke at his [my Tutor's] door. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* I. 186 All practical jokes do seem to be particularly foolish to those who suffer from them.

2. *transf.* An object of or matter for joking; a laughing-stock.

1791 '*G. Gambado*' *Ann. Horsem.* x. (1809) 109, I am the joke of the road wherever I go. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pilot* xvi, I shall be the standing joke of the mess-table, until some greater fool than myself can be found.

3. Something not earnest or serious; a jesting matter. *No joke*, a serious matter.

1726 Gay *Let. to Swift* 22 Oct., I wish, I could tell you, that the cutting of the tendons of two of his fingers was a joke; but it is really so. 1737 Pope *Hor. Ep.* II. ii. 261 Link towns to towns with avenues of oak, Enclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke! Inexorable Death shall level all. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* IX. viii. P 8 And indeed it was no joke. 1890 *Guardian* 29 Oct. 1721/1 An Irish faction fight is evidently no joke.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *joke-capping*; *joke-exchanging, -loving, -worthy* adjs.; **joke-fellow**, one with whom a joke is shared.

1821 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* III. xxiv. 197 That English Lord and his Leddy mak him joke-fellow wi' them-selves. 1866 *Ch. & State Rev.* 17 Aug. 518 A very joke-worthy subject. 1883 T. Wright *Unknown Public* in *19th Cent.*, Opportunities for using them in the way of joke-capping.

Joke (dʒōuk), *v.* [f. Joke *sb.*, or ad. L. *jocārī* to jest, to joke: cf. It. *giocare*, also Joke *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To make jokes, to jest.
[*Joking* is attributed to Milton in Warton's ed. of M.'s *Poems* 1785, p. 375; thence in Todd, and Globe ed. p. 575. But the actual reading (*Apol. Smect.* i. (1642) 26) is *jesting*, which remains in all edd. of the Prose Wks.]
1670 (see JOKING *vbl. sb.*]. 1723 STEELE *Conse. Lovers* IV. i, Your Honour is pleas'd to joke with me. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 337 They quote Elijah for a precedent, who joked upon the four hundred priests of Baal. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 10 The guides, who had so reluctantly agreed to ascend, now merrily joked upon our novel situation. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 286 The benchers joke with the women passing by, and are joked with back again.

2. *trans.* To make the object of a joke or jokes; to poke fun at; to chaff, banter, rally.
1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvii, Miss Snapper..pretended to joke me upon my passion for Narcissa. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* (ed. 2) 282, I often joked them with the text which is applied to their order. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France* II. 28 Sir Joseph Banks joked her about Otoroo. 1838 P'CESS ELIZABETH in *Lett.* (1893) 344 She loves to joke others. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xix. 100 It is my wish never to be joked upon subjects of this kind.

3. *trans.* To get or put (*out* or *away*) by joking.
1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x. 268 A fellow who will joke and laugh the money out of your pocket. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* July 194/1 The question was joked away between them.

Joke, variant of JOUK *v.*[1] *Obs.*

Jokee (dʒō·kī). *colloq.* [f. JOKE *v.* + -EE.] One on whom a joke is played.
1869 M. BROWNE *Chaucer's Eng.* I. 275 The practical joker..who was also, in due course, very frequently the jokee too. 1880 *Punch* LXXIX. 189/1 The fun is fast and the jokees [are] furious.

Jokeless (dʒō·klĕs), *a.* [-LESS.] Devoid of jokes, lacking humour or wit.
1846 D. JERROLD *Chron. Clovernook* Wks. 1864 IV. 419 The jokeless..become physically forlorn.

Jokelet (dʒō·klĕt). [f. JOKE *sb.* + -LET.] A little joke, a small witticism.
1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xv. (1879) 136 The lecturer to enliven his subject made some small witticism—or jokelet. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Str. World* I. i. 17 Justina began to laugh, as if it had been a green-room jokelet.

Joker (dʒō·kəɹ). [f. JOKE *v.* + -ER 1.]
1. One who jokes; a jester; a merry fellow.
1729 T. COOKE *Tales, Proposals*, etc. 118 St. Patrick's Dean, of holy Men the Pest, A scurril Joker, and of all the Jest. 1807–8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 164/1 Thou shalt be laid low by a joker of jokes, and he shall talk his pleasant talk against thee. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xviii. 12 The temptation to schoolboys and practical jokers of all kinds was irresistible. 1887 *Spectator* 9 Apr. 491/2 Some confirmed jokers,—verbal contortionists.
2. *slang.* Man, 'fellow', 'chap'. Also *transf.* to animals.
1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 50 Six jokers on horseback were standing stock still. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xli, You were another sort of a joker, in those days, you were! 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 136 We spotted some very fine turkeys, and my hungry companion said at once, 'There is a good feed for two men on one of those jokers'. 1894 *Times* 14 Feb. 3/2 We managed to get the sick joker out of his bunk, but we could not get him aft.
3. a. Something used in playing a trick.
1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf-t.* ii. (1883) 30 The thimble-rigger's 'little joker'. 1895 *Rev. of Rev.* Jan. (Farmer), These little jokers were attached to the left thumbs of certain judges of election as the ballots were being counted. These jokers are made of rubber and have a cross on them.
b. An odd card in a pack, either left blank or ornamented with some design, used in some games, counting always as a trump and sometimes as the highest trump.
1885 J. B. GREENOUGH *Queen of Hearts* iii. (Cent.), The White Knight, called the Joker, otherwise the Best Bower. 1894 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 July (Farmer), The game of poker is played with a pack of fifty-three cards, the fifty-third card being called the joker...American manufacturers of playing-cards are wont to include a blank card at the top of the pack; and it is, alas! true that some thrifty person suggested that the card should not be wasted. This was the origin of the joker. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 223 In euchre you can hold the joker every time.

Hence **Jo·keress**, a female joker. †**Jo·kery**, jesting, raillery.
1740 *Apol. Life Mr. T. C., Comedian*, When he spoke, that seriousness of joakery was discharged and a dry drolling levity took possession of him. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 66 She was the duly-appointed jokeress, if I may so speak, to the Duchess.

Jokesman (dʒō·ksmĕn). *nonce-wd.* [f. *joke's*, possess. of JOKE *sb.* + MAN: cf. *spokesman*.] A professional joker.
1882 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Nov. 598/2 To preserve the spirits of the Liberal party a jokesman was necessary.

Jokesmith (dʒō·ksmiþ). [f. JOKE *sb.* + SMITH: cf. *rimesmith*.] A manufacturer of jokes.
1813 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 336 (D.), I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper jokesmiths. 1820 — *Devil's Walk* (D.), My jokesmith Sidney, and all his kidney. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Mar. 400/1 To judge from the tone of the untimely jokesmith's letter.

Jokesome (dʒō·ksŭm), *a.* [f. as prec. + -SOME.] Characterized by jokes, facetious, jocular.
1810 H. V. ELLIOTT *Let.* in Bateman *Life* i. (1870) 16 Light and jokesome Terpsichore. 1885 B. L. FARJEON *Sacred Nugget* I. i. xiii. 185 He would indulge in jokesome reminiscences.

Hence **Jo·kesomeness**, humorousness.
1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* lvii. (1831) 435 Her husband excelled in jokesomeness.

Jokester (dʒō·kstəɹ). [f. JOKE *v.* + -STER: cf. *punster*.] A petty joker.
1877 *Daily News* 11 Oct. 5/6 Set in fashion by pious jokesters. 1899 *Ibid.* 13 Oct. 6/3 The opportunities which Sir Charles's fanaticism furnished to the satirists and jokesters of his time.

Joking (dʒō·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOKE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. JOKE; jesting.
1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 Punning, quibling, and that which they call joquing, and such other delicacies of wit. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccccii. (1708) 430 Singing and Joaking was his Delight. 1888 HENTY *Cornet of Horse* vii. 64, I .. have put up more than once with practical jokings.

Joking (dʒō·kiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. JOKE *v.* + -ING 2.] That jokes. Hence **Jo·kingly** *adv.*
1700 TOLAND *Life Harrington* in *Oceana* 24 Harrington jokingly said, That they had an excellent faculty of magnifying a Louse, and diminishing a Commonwealth. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week, Tuesday*, In joking talk. 1893 LIDDON, etc. *Life Pusey* I. iv. 90 His friends .. used to say jokingly 'you are looking towards Canterbury'.

Jokish (dʒō·kiʃ), *a.* [f. JOKE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Given to joking, jocular.
1785 O'KEEFE *Fontainebleau* III. i. (L.), Oh, dear, how jokish these gentlemen are!

Jokist (dʒō·kist). [f. JOKE *sb.* + -IST.] A professed or habitual joker.
1882 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 3/2 Elaborate inventions palmed off upon an uncritical public by unscrupulous 'jokists'. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 24 Apr. 5/4 Theodore Hook, the king of practical jokists.

‖ **Jokul**, *prop.* **jökull** (yō·kul). Also **yokul**. [Icel. *jökull* icicle, hence ice, glacier:—**jakuls*, dim. of *jaki* (:—**jakon*-) piece of ice: cf. ICKLE, ICICLE.] In reference to Iceland: A mountain permanently covered with snow and ice; a snow-mountain.
1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 233 The fire is generally contained in these mountains covered with ice, or, as they are called in the country, *jokuls*. 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 146/1 The great range of yokuls to the eastward of Mount Hecla. 1862 *Lond. Rev.* 23 Aug. 163 Will the Alpine Club..console themselves with the jokuls of Iceland? 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* III. i, Under the feet of the great Vatna Jökull.

Joky (dʒō·ki), *a.* [f. JOKE *sb.* + -Y.] Inclined to joke, jocular.
1825–80 JAMIESON, *Jokie*, jocular, fond of a joke, as, 'He's a fine jokie man'. 1894 H. GARDINER *Unoff. Patriot* 39 Feel jokey to-day, do you, you ridiculous Bob White?

Jole, variant of JOWL.

Jolely, joliflich, jolile, etc., obs. ff. JOLLILY.

Jolie, jolif, -ife, etc., obs. ff. JOLLY.

Jolifte, -ivete, -ite, etc., obs. ff. JOLLITY.

†**Jo·lious**, *a. Obs. rare.* Also 6 **iolyous**. [*joly, jolie*, JOLLY + -OUS.] Jolly.
1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 64 Iocund with Ioy, and Iolyous to Iaip. *Ibid.* I. 315 O Lustie lufe, thy lufesome obseruance So Ioyous is,..So Iolious, repleit of all plesance.

Jolious, obs. form of JEALOUS.

Joll(e, obs. form of JOWL.

Jollification (dʒɒ·lifikē·ʃən). *colloq.* [f. JOLLY *a.* + -FICATION.] The action of jollifying or making merry; merrymaking, jollity; a merrymaking.
1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* VI. i. (1849) 313 For some time this war of the cupboard was carried on to the great festivity and jollification of the Swedes. 1818 SCOTT *Let. to Morritt* 5 Nov. in *Lockhart*, We had a grand jollification here last week. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* viii. 200 She rates Sir Toby .. soundly, .. twitting him with his jollifications. 1872 HARDWICK *Trad. Lanc.* 117 There existed no impediment to unlimited jollification.

Jollify (dʒɒ·lifəi), *v. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -FY.]
1. *trans.* To make jolly or merry; to make slightly intoxicated; cf. JOLLY *a.* 3 b.
1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 600 Such things serve as shoeing-horns to draw on more bottles by jollifying the host.
2. *intr.* To make merry; *esp.* to indulge in drinking.
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 212 Noah was about performing a religious rite at the very moment that he jollified. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 3 The tens of thousands who jollified at Sydenham on Boxing Day. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. vi. 66 Here will they all jollify together; while the sky holds a cloud, or the locker a drop.

Jollily (dʒɒ·lili), *adv.* Forms: see JOLLY *a.*; also 4 **ioliflich, iolely**. [f. JOLLY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a jolly manner.
1. Cheerfully, gaily, merrily, jovially; †spiritedly, gallantly, boldly, insolently (*obs.*).
13.. *K. Alis.* 4753 (4737) Who þat haþ trewe amye Ioliflich he may hym in here afy3e. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 Redi .. to werre jolily a3enst cristene men. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxxix, So iolyly thes gentille iustede one were. 1547 HOOPER *Answ. Gardiner's Bk.* X. iv, Lord, I knew thy trewthe, and Iolyly pratyd of the same. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 36 b, Wherein you triumph so Iollylye. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* VI. Wks. (1847) 560/1 Sitting jollily at dinner. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 200 Having done a good day's work, they spent the evening jollily. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* ix, Baldwin was silent, thinking and smiling jollily.
†2. Amorously; licentiously. *Obs.*
c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7031 Prelat lyuyng iolily Or prest that halt his quene hym by.
†3. Finely, handsomely, gaily. *Obs.*
1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 201 Men arayit Iolely. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 16 He is a gentylman and jolyle arayd. *a* 1640 PEACHAM in Ellis *Spec. Eng. Poets* II. (R.), Their heads full jollily they dight.
4. Excellently, splendidly; finely; delightfully: Now *slang or colloq.*
c 1563 *Jack Jugler* in 4 *Old Plays* (1848) 34 You wold pommile him ioylile a-bout the pate. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. ix. (1713) 113 You come off jollily, methinks, .. apologizing thus in the general. *a* 1822 SHELLEY tr. *Faust* II. 23, I see one yonder burning jollily. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chaperon's Cares* II. ix. 117 When one meets nice people and gets on jollily with them.

†**Jo·lliment.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. JOLLY *a.* + -MENT.] Mirth, merriment, jollity.
1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 3 To feede her foolish humour, and vaine iolliment. 1596 *Ibid.* IV. xi. 12 Triton his trumpet shrill before them blew, For goodly triumph and great iollyment.

Jolliness (dʒɒ·linĕs). [f. JOLLY *a.* + -NESS.] The state or quality of being jolly, in the various senses of the adj.; jollity.
c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 281 In this Iolynesse I lete hem til men to the soper dresse. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xiv. (1869) 183 þat is a perile to which jolyfnesse [F. *jeunesse*] led me. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 475 For the jolynesse that was in hym and the myrthe. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iolynesse, *jolineté*. 1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. xlvi. Hh viij, This life of armes which custom hath taught to put on a gallant iollinesse in his outward behauiour. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 336 At his own table, among his own guests.. in the midst of his jolliness. 1894 *Yellow Bk.* I. 82 Times of jolliness and glad indulgence.

†**Jo·llitry.** *Obs.* [irreg. alteration of next; ? after *gallantry, pleasantry*, etc.] = JOLLITY 1, 2.
? *c* 1685 *Debtford Plumb Cake* in *Bagford Ball.* (1876) 72 Mark I pray what came to pass, which spoiled their jollitry. 1732 *Gentleman Instr.* (ed. 10) 537 (D.) To strain jollitry not into annual .. but into a daily madness. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 273 The officers were celebrating the Festival..in Mirth and Jollitry.

Jollity (dʒɒ·liti). Forms: α. 4 iolif-, -yf-, -ive-, -yvete. β. 4–6 ioli-, ioly-, (5 golly-), 6–7 ioyli-, ioyly-, iolli-, 7- jolli-; 4–5 -te, 4–6 -tee, 6 -tye, -ti, 6–7 -tie, 6– -ty. [a. OF. *jolivete, joliete, jolite*, f. *jolif, joli*: see JOLLY *a.* and -TY.]
1. The quality or condition of being jolly, light-hearted, or festive; exuberant mirth or cheerfulness; †levity, giddiness (*obs.*).
a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxx. 89 Wymmon with the jolyfté, thou thench on Godes shoures. 1382 WYCLIF *Judith* x. 3 She clothide hir with the clothis of hir iolite. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 3537 Quen al þe iolite of Giugne and Iulus was endid. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 75 The doughter of Iacob whiche for lyghtnes and iolyte of herte lefte the hous of her fader. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 105 Omnia fert ætas, both health and iolitie. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* V. Wks. 1738 II. 86 A Youth, through jollity of mind unwilling perhaps to be detain'd long with sad and sorrowful Narrations. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. xxv, The passion excited by beauty is..nearer to a species of melancholy, than to jollity and mirth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 238 O happiest Lovers, jollity live with you.
2. Merrymaking, festivity, revelry; *pl.*, Festivities, festive dissipations or enjoyments.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28147 Caroles, iolites, and plaies, Ic haue be-haldyn. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvi. 100 (Harl. MS.) The knyght yede to the tornement *scil.* as ofte as a man goþe to the Iolytees of worldlye speculacions. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ii. (*Town & C. Mouse*) 292 Thus as thay sat in all their jolitie. 1579 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 109 For all my treasure spente on Iewells and spylte in iolytye, what recompence shall I reape besides repentaunce? 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xiii. 21 It comes, like an arrest of Treason in a Jollity. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* X. § 170 Not keeping company with the other Officers of the Army in their jollities, and excesses. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 80 ₱ 7 Winter brings natural inducements to jollity and conversation. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 321 The coarse jollity of the afternoon was often prolonged till the revellers were laid under the table.
†3. Pleasure, enjoyment; esp. sexual pleasure, lust. *Obs.*
c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate sonnes þre, Tuo by tuo wifes, þe þrid in jolifte. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 Enuye couartis iolifte and oþer vices. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vii. 62 (Camb. MS.) Of whyche bestys al the entencyon hasteth to fulfylle hyr bodyly Iolyte. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 132 Nedes moste he fighte .. For paramour and Iolitee Of oon that shoon ful brighte. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 41 [Thei] that..thought more on her iolytees and the worldes delite .. thanne thei dede on the service of God. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 242 In gelt men..all vigour of lust and desire of ioylity is extinguished.
†4. Insolent presumption or self-confidence; presumptuous self-reliance. *Obs.*
a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 7 The trespasis of my 3outhed that is my iolifte and fole hardynes. 1549 LATIMER *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 112 The pore wyddowe .. wyth. ii. or thre wordes shall bryng hym downe to the grounde, and destroye his iolitye. 1581 *Confer.* II. (1584) H, This he spake with great iolitie and scoffingly. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 6. 375 In this iollitie of conceit, he determined to fight.
†5. Gallantry, bravery. *Obs.*
c 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 89 Wee will returne unto Carausius .. renomed throwghe his jolitee in warfare.
†6. A beauty, grace, or personal accomplishment. *Obs.*
1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 46 Yf by beaute of facion, or by

a body fayr grete or wel aourned, or by fayr here .. and by the other Iolytees shold a Squyer be adoubed Knyght.. lowe and vyle mayst thou make Knyghtes.

†7. A state of splendour, exaltation, or eminent prosperity; splendour, magnificence; finery of dress or array. *Obs.*

1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 113 He shewed him al the kyngedomes of the worlde, and all theyr iolitye. 1565 Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 363 In the time of Pope Boniface the Eight, when the Authority of the Bishop of Rome was in greatest iollity. c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* lxvi, To behold..needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1620 Sanderson *Serm. on 1 Kings* xxi. 29 (1689) 152 To proclaim judgement against an oppressing King [Ahab] in the prime of his Jollity. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 109 The Jollity and Pomp of the Heathens is much allayed by the Puritanism and unlimited Power of the Moors.

†8. Pleasantry, jocularity; joke, jest. *Obs.*

1581 Savile *Tacitus, Hist.* ii. lxviii. (1591) 92 Two souldiers, ..vpon a iolity challenged one another to wrestle. 1596 Br. W. Barlow *Three Serm.* Ded. 82 Others in their iollitie haue reported that they could neuer salute the Sunne in England. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 106 They must.. out of the humour of their jollities, give vent.

Jollop (dʒǫ·ləp), *sb.* Also jowlop, ? jellop: see Jolloped. [app. f. Jowl², *joll, jole* + **lop*, Lap *sb.*¹ 2: cf. Dewlap, which also occurs in the same or a cognate sense (1 b).

(It is tempting to conjecture that *dewlap* itself, of which the first element is unexplained, may have originated in some popular perversion of *jowlap* or *jewlap*; but at present this is not supported by evidence or analogy.)]

The wattle of a cock, turkey, or other fowl.

1705 Bosman *Guinea* 262 His Bill is Yellow; from whence to the Head grows out on each side a red Jollop. 1866 H. Clark *Introd. Her.*, Jellop [see Jolloped]. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jewlap.

†**Jo·llop**, *v. Obs. rare*⁻¹. *intr.* To gobble as a turkey-cock.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* ii. 310/2 (Of the Voices of Birds) The Turky Cock Jollopeth.

[Hence, erron. **Jollop** *sb.* 'the cry of a turkey', in Halliwell; whence in *Cent. Dict.* and Funk as 'Prov. Eng.' Not in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

Jollop, obs. form of Jalap.

Jolloped (dʒǫ·ləpt), *a. Her.* Also jowlopped, ? jellop(p)ed. [f. Jollop *sb.* + -ed²: cf. Dewlapped.] Of a cock, etc., borne as a charge: Having the wattles of a specified tincture different from that of the body and head; = Wattled.

1610 Guillim *Heraldry* iii. xx. 164 He beareth Gules three Cockes Argent, Armed Crested and Iellopped Or, by the name of Cocke. *Ibid.* xxi. 164 Three Capons Sable, Armed, Crested, and Iow-Lopped Or. *Ibid.* xxvi. 182 Hee beareth, Sable, a Cockatrice displaied, Argent, crested, membred, and iollopped, Gules, by the name of Buggine. 1622 Peacham *Compl. Gent.* xvi. (1634) 178 Three Cockes Gules, Armed, Crested, and jellopped, Sable. 1765 Porny *Heraldry* Gloss., *Jollopped* or *Jowlopped*, term used to signify the gills of a Cock, when bor'n of a different Tincture from his Head. 1864 Boutell *Heraldry, Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 A Game-cock is..jowlopped of his Wattles or simply wattled. 1866 H. Clark *Introd. Her.* (ed. 18), *Jellop, Jelloped*, terms occasionally used..to describe the comb of a cock, etc. when borne of a tincture different from that of the head. 1890 *Cent. Dict.*, Jewlapped.

†**Jo·llux.** *Obs. slang.* [f. Jolly *a.*: cf. dial. *jollus* fat, fleshy, *jollock* jolly, hearty, *sb.* (slang) a parson.] (See quot.)

a 1797 W. Mason *Ode to Sir Fl. Norton* 12 And find it the same easy thing To hit a Jollux or a king. (Poems (1810) 419/1 *Note*, A phrase used by the *bon ton* for a fat person.)

Jolly (dʒǫ·li), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: α. 4 iolife, -iffe, -yfe, -ef, 4–5 iolyf, 4–6 iolif. β. 4–6 iolye, 4–7 ioly, (5 iuly, yoly), 5–6 ioyly, 5–7 iolie, 6 iollie, iolly, ioylye, 7 jollie, 7– jolly. [ME. *jolif, jolyf, joly*, a. OF. *jolif, joli*, gay, festive, lively, merry, amorous, gallant, brave, finely dressed, handsome, fair, pretty, = It. *giulivo* merry, pleasant, cheerful, glad, gay (in Florio *giolivo* 'iollie, pleasant, ioyous, blithe, bonnie, buckesome'), OCat. *joliu* (Littré). For the loss of the final *f* in F. and Eng. cf. *hasty, tardy*. In 15–16th c. app. associated with *joy*, whence the spelling *joyly*.

The origin of OF. *jolif* is uncertain. French etymologists have generally followed Diez in referring it to ON. *jól* (= OE. *geól*) Yule, or to a cognate German name (indicated by Gothic *Juleis* November) for the midwinter feast of the northern nations, whence (in ON.) for 'a feast' generally; thus **jól-ivus, jól-if* would be = festive. But the historical and phonetic difficulties involved, whether the word is supposed to have been taken into F. from Norse after 900, or to have been Common Romanic, are such as to render this conjecture extremely doubtful. M. Paul Meyer suggests that OF. *jolif* might be after all:—L. **gaudivus*, f. *gaudēre* to rejoice, *gaudium* joy, with change of *d* to *l*, as in *cigada*, Pr. *cigala*, F. *cigale*, *Vadensis*, F. *Valois*, and some other words.]

I. 1. Of gay and cheerful disposition or character; bright, lively; joyous, gladsome, mirthful. Now *arch.* and chiefly of time.

α. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xvi. 52 Heo is dereworthe in day, Graciouse, stout, ant gay, Gentil, jolyf so the jay. ? a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 435 Ne she was gay fresh ne Iolyf But semed be ful ententyf To gode werkes.

β. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 169 Preiere is betre herd of god bi..stille devocion..þan bi..ioly chauntynge þat stireþ men & wommen to daunsynge. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* iii. (Arb.) 73 Wee .. with iollye tumult, where should that cittye be setled Streight ways demaunded. c 1636 Milton *Sonn. Nightingale*, While the jolly Hours lead on propitious May. 1647 May *Hist. Parl.* i. ii. 18 Though the times were jolly for the present..they could not chuse but feare the sequell. 1750 Dodd *Poems* (1767) 28 The jolly choir of maidens trim, Daughters of pleasance. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxi. 11 Come, for jolly the time, awake.

†2. In more physical sense: Having the freshness and lively spirits of youth or good health; fresh, lively, sprightly, spirited. *Obs.*

α. 13.. *Seuyn Sag.* 2565 Hit was a knight .. And [had a] yong jolif wif. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1582 A doȝty iolyf bacheler a ȝong man & a wiȝt þat is of body fresch & fier. c 1450 *Bk. Hawking* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 300 That hawke was never so jolyfe and so luste afore.

β. c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 75 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 165 An hounde þat is likyng, and Ioly And of sekenesse hol and sounde. c 1386 Chaucer *Miller's T.* 77 Wynsynge she was as is a ioly colt. c 1450 *Merlin* 47 Thei be yonge men and Iolye, and have grete nede of counseile. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxix. 308 Therle of Marche was as then a ioly yong herty knight. 1586 Bright *Melanch.* xxviii. 160 The bloude getteth a farther egernesse, and these iolie spirits be wasted.

3. In high spirits; exhilarated, joyful; †glad *of* or pleased *at* something. Chiefly *predicative.*

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 117 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 46 Þis gode man of þis tokning: iolyf was ynouȝ. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xiv. 20 Iob by-cam a iolif man and al hus ioye newe. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 249 Iason was Ioly of his Iuste wordes. 1600 Holland *Livy* x: 358 The Tuscans..got hart and were very iolie, saying that the Gods were in favour of them. 1656 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 266 Though some are soe jollie at the French entertaynement. 1780 Johnson *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 30 May, Taylor, who is gone away brisk and jolly, asked me when I would come to him. 1863 Kingsley *Water-Bab.* i, And then shook his ears, and was as jolly as ever.

b. *euphem.* Exhilarated with drink, slightly intoxicated.

1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 56 In his Tipsy Cups when he was Jolly. 1741 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 36 Young Churchill and a dozen more grew jolly, stayed till seven in the morning and drank thirty two bottles. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 33 I'm never more than jolly, and can take care of myself precious well.

4. Indulging in, or fond of, conviviality and social merriment; festive; jovial. *The jolly god*, Bacchus. *Jolly fellow, jolly dog*, a person of convivial tastes and habits: cf. Fellow *sb.* 3 a.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 332 The quhethir he glaid was and Ioly, And till swylk thowlesnes he ȝeid As the cours askis off ȝowtheid. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C iij, Them .. that so moche waste their good to be iolif and repayre their carayn. 1550 Crowley *Epigr.* 35 b, To lyue lyke a Lorde, and make iolye chere. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) II. 532 He was a jolly gentleman, both for camp and court, a great reveller. 1697 Dryden *Alexander's Feast* 49 The jolly god in triumph comes. 1750 *The Student*, There is another set .. who assume to themselves the name of jolly fellows and ridicule every body who has the folly to be sober. 1799 Ld. Melbourne in *M. Papers* (1889) 5 Miller himself is a little jolly dog. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLI. 88 A decent-looking man..who had sacrificed too freely to the jolly God. 1843 Thackeray *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 87 He became a viveur and jolly dog about town. 1871 R. Ellis *Catullus* xlvii. 6 They, my jolly comrades Search the streets.

II. †5. Of cheerful courage; high-hearted, gallant; brave. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 333 With jolif men of gest toward þe North he schoke, To chace Kyng Robyn. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 300 The Iolef Iapheth watz gendered þe þryd. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xi. 524 Thai war all ȝong men and Ioly, And ȝarnand till do cheuelry. c 1400 *Beryn* 2440 A trewe visage He had, & a manly, And Iuly was he. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. cccxlii. 779 The same season there dyed..the gentyll and ioly duke Vincelyns. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* i. i. 1 Full jolly knight he seemd, and faire did sitt, As one for knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 29 The only season of working a jolly and stout heart to crouch and creepe.

†6. Overweeningly self-confident; flushed with success or prosperity; full of presumptuous pride; defiantly bold, arrogant, overbearing. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* cxlvi. 12 Proude men & iolif [*v.r.* ioly], *nouþere dredis him na has hope in him.* 1474 Caxton *Chesse* i. i, Evilmerodach, a Iolye man without Iustyse and cruel. 1566 Stapleton *Ret. Untr. Jewel* iv. 111 Thinke you to outface us with ioyly bragges? 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 45 M. Brown..amongst other of his iolly vaunts..made this bost. 1648 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 232 It concerneth every one of us .. not to be too high-minded or jolly for any thing that is past. 1666 Sancroft *Lex Ignea* 40 Our Mountain which we said in our jolly pride should never be removed.

III. †7. Amorous; amatory; wanton, lustful.

1382 Wyclif *Amos* vi. 4 Ȝe sleepen in beddis of yuer, and wexen wijld [*gloss* or iolyf] in ȝour beddis. c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 1192 *Dido*, So prikyth hire thes newe iolye wo. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 36 Thou in al thi lust jolif The bodily delices soghtest. c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 235 The emperour was jolyf of blode, And hare councel undirstood. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* (1495) 256 He sholde send to her all the yonge men that were Ioly for to enforce and to make her do theyr wyll. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 181/2 (Gen. ii. 18) In the Song of Songs, which is generally believed, even in the jolliest expressions, to figure the spousals of the church with Christ.

b. Of animals: In heat. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxxxiv. 3 Quhone the biche is jolie and on rage. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* 1947 Quhen ane[s] iolie persauit wes ane beist..Scho suld be keipit closlie vndir cuir. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Jolly*, maris appetens.

IV. †8. Bright or gay in appearance; brilliant, showy, splendid. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 841 Thys Iherusalem lombe hade neuer pechche, Of oþer huee bot quyt [= white] Iolyf. c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 520 Jolye and gaye sadeles. a 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1200 Mony knyghtys herde of bone That yoly colourys bare. 1535 Coverdale *Job* xl. 10 Vp, decke the in thy ioly araye. 1688 South *Serm., Prov.* xii. 22 An apple of Sodom ..with a florid jolly white and red.

†b. Of immaterial things: Fine; fair; specious.

a 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.* (E. E. T. S.) 193 Trast hym nocht, suppose he were þi brudyr, Bot gef a ioly worde ay for ane vdyr. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 202 Then finenesse thought by trainyng talke to win that beauty lost. And whet her tonges with ioly wordes. 1562 Jewel *Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (1600) 146 Thus with a gay, and iollie shewe, deceiue they the simple. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 245, Those, which by outward gesture and habite of the body, make a jollie shew.

†9. Finely or 'bravely' dressed; = *Sc.* 'braw'.

c 1386 Chaucer *Frankl. T.* 199 A squier .. That fressher was and Iolyer of array As to my doom than is the Monthe of May. 1483 Caxton *G. de la Tour* C iij b, [I] spared myn araye on holy dayes for to shewe me fresshe and ioly tofore men of astate. 1508 Dunbar *Tua mariit wemen* 67 With silkis arrayit, Gymp, iolie and gent. 1593 R. Harvey *Philad.* 5 His multitude of rude Scythians and shepheardes could do more Actes than all the fine gay troopes and rankes of Baiazete,..vnlesse it be an infallible Item that the iolliest men are euer greatest actors by sea and land.

10. Good-looking; handsome; fair, pretty. Now only *dial.*

? a 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 829 So noble he was of his stature, So fair, so Ioly, and so fetys. c 1475 *Partenay* 343 Then spak the moste gentillest of thaim thre, The most goodlokest And iolyest to se. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1567) A a ij b, I know my selfe too bee A iollye fellow. For euen now I did behold and see Myne image in the water sheere. 1648 Beaumont *Psyche* iv. iv, When all the glorious Realm of pure Delight, Illustrious Paradise waited on the feet Of jolly Eve. 1650 J. Reynolds *Flower Fidel.* 20 This jolly Nymph..very joyfully conducted them through the Woods.

11. Healthy and well developed; of large make and fine appearance; well-conditioned; plump. Rarely of a plant. *dial.* and *colloq.*

a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 363 A dainty dame in her youth, and a jolly woman in her age. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1848/8 A brisk jolly Man, brown hair'd. 1707 *Curiosities in Husb. & Gard.* 205 One of these Branches .. was grown to be a very Jolly Plant. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 485 ⁋ 3 He is that Sort of person which the Mob call a handsome jolly Man. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 234 The Lady was brought to bed of a fine jolly Boy. 1825 Brockett, *Jolly*, stout, large in person. 'A jolly landlady'. 1887 *Kent Gloss.*, *Jolly*, fat; plump; sleek, in good condition.

V. 12. Used as a general expression of admiration: Splendid, fine, excellent.

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 31 To haue hym greatly estemed, and taken for a ioly felowe of euery body. 1576 Fleming tr. *Caius' Eng. Dogs* in Arb. *Garner* III. 239 This dog..taketh the prey with a jolly quickness. c 1620 C. More *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 316 This said jolly invention of Sir Thomas More's. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* iii. 146 Graze not too near the Banks, my jolly Sheep. 1805 Wordsw. *Waggoner* i. 118 My jolly team, he finds that ye Will work for nobody but me! 1859 Farrar *J. Home* 264 (Hoppe) They all drank his health with the usual honours: ..For he's a jolly good fe-el-low, Which nobody can deny.

b. *ironically.* (Cf. 'Pretty', 'fine', Sc. 'bonny'.)

The term *jolly fellow* was often thus used in the sixteenth cent., sometimes with allusion to sense 6, and is still applied in the same way dialectally.

1534 More *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1303/2 Here shall you see Iudas play the ioylye marchaunt I trowe. 1546 Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* 42 b, Is not he a ioylye workeman that wolde deuise to haue god done, otherwyse then he hath? 1586 Ferne *Blaz. Gentrie* 71 Mary, a iolly peece of worke it were, to see plow-men gentlemen. c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 82 They're joly praters, but are Jades to doe. 1645 Milton *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 343 It was my hap at length .. to finde not seeking .. a jolly slander, call'd *Divorce at pleasure.* 1831 *Leicester Gloss.* s.v., 'A jolly fellow' = 'a fine fellow', in the sense of one who prides himself on something he has no occasion to be proud of.

13. Exceedingly pleasant, agreeable, or 'nice'; delightful. Now *colloq.*

1549 Latimer *5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 142 A ioly praye for oure holye father. 1579–80 North *Plutarch, Sertorius* (1676) 493 The heat of Summer is nourished and inforced by the melting of the ice and snow, and so bloweth a joly coole winde. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 183 This Life is most iolly. 1610 Fletcher *Faithf. Sheph.* i. i, Sports, delights and jolly games That Shepherds hold full dear. c 1704 Prior *Henry & Emma* 122 A Shepherd now along the Plain He roves; And with his jolly Pipe, delights the Groves. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xv, How jolly it will be to see them. 1888 *Poor Nellie* 57 By Jove! but it is awfully jolly out here! 1890 'L. Falconer' *Mlle. Ixe* iii. (1891) 86 Good-bye, Mrs. Merrington; so jolly of you to give a dance. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 138 What was, by universal consent, the jolliest room in the house.

14. *Used as an admiring intensive, deriving its* meaning from the context: Admirably great, large, big, etc.; *ironically* 'fine', 'nice'. Now *colloq.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Salisbury* xxiv, With erles, lordes and captaynes ioly store. 1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 165 Indeede, thy Ball is a bold bigge curre, And could make a jolly hole in theyr furre. a 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 514 This king had four-and-twenty daughters, a jolly number. 1855 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 405 Are not these a jolly lot of assumptions? 18.. F. W. Robinson *Wrayford's Ward*, etc., *Tito's Troubles*, The fate that loomed before Tito .. was .. set down as a 'jolly shame'. 1880 Mrs. Riddell *Myst. Palace Gard.* xxx. (1881) 293 The jolly row there was between him and the mater. *Mod. slang*, 'I should call you a jolly fool, if you did.'

B. *adv.*

1. In a jolly manner; merrily, pleasantly.

1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* in *Juvenilia* (1633) 385 Willy, thou now full jolly tun'st thy Reeds. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 31 They eat and drink, and live jolly in the open air.

2. Qualifying an adj. or adv.; orig. appreciatively, then ironically, with intensive force: Extremely, very. Now *colloq.*

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* iii. 5, I thought my selfe a iolye fortunate man [*pulchre mihi videbar felix*], aswell for the nobylitie of my kyndred .. as also for my strayte obseruyng of ye law. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 171 The .. 25 chapter .. maketh a jolly inpertinent process. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 215 'Tis like you'll proue a iolly surly groome. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* VI. 43 Prince Rupert having got a jolly considerable Army in Holland. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* iv. 1 All was jolly quiet at Ephesus before St. Paul came hither. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ix, 'He is so jolly green', said Charley. 1898 R. KIPLING in *Morn. Post* 8 Nov. 5/1 My friend, you made a mistake, and you jolly well know it.

b. Formerly also *jolly and* —; cf. Sc. *braw and* —, *gay and* —; in *braw and able, braw and soon, it is gay and late.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 37 Is not your doctrine a ioyly and holesom doctrine? *Ibid.* 40^v^ Is not this religion of protestants like to be a ioyly and sounde religion? 1575 LANEHAM *Lett.* 58, I am of woont iolly & dry a mornings.

C. *Comb.*, as *jolly-cheeked, -faced, -timbered, jollylike* adjs.; **jolly-boys**, 'a group of small drinking vessels connected by a tube, or by openings one from another' (Farmer *Slang* 1896).

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 48 As if Alexandrus were With all his iollyke royaltie, in place among them there. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* III. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 145 Aristion is a jolly-timber'd man. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 118 The jollie-cheekit moon. 1898 F. C. GOULD in *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Dec. 2/1 Jolly-faced farmers.

Jolly (dʒɒ·li), *sb.*[1] *slang.* [JOLLY *a.* used as *sb.*]

1. A royal marine. *Tame jolly*, a militiaman.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xi, The jollies fired tolerably well. 1841 — *Poacher* xxvi, 'Jollies! what are they?' 'Why, marines, to be sure'. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., *Tame jolly*, a militiaman: *royal jolly*, a marine. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 176 I'm a Jolly—'Er Majesty's Jolly—Soldier and Sailor too.

2. A cheer.

1871 *Daily Tel.* 7 Mar. (Farmer), On a suggestion to give him a jolly, which appears to be the local phrase, they cheered the hero loud and long. 1894 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 The Chairman .. called upon those who benefited by it to give those gentlemen a 'jolly', a request which was carried out with amazing vigour.

3. A word of praise or favourable notice, esp. one uttered for some ulterior purpose, as to further the sale of goods; also, A sham purchaser (see quot. 1867).

1856 H. MAYHEW *Gt. World London* 46 (Farmer) The dependents of cheats; as jollies and 'magsmen', or the confederates of other cheats. 1867 *Morning Star* 25 Dec., The man Kelly was what is termed a 'jolly', that was, a person paid to bid so as to induce strangers to believe that he was a bonâ fide purchaser. 1873 *Slang Dict.* 205 'Chuck Harry a jolly, Bill', i.e. go and praise up his goods, or buy of him, and speak well of the article.

Jolly (dʒɒ·li), *sb.*[2] [Short for JOLLY-BOAT.] = JOLLY-BOAT.

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* xxii, There is the jolly for you: send the boat off as soon as you have landed. 1887 W. RYE *Norfolk Broads* 74 We took the jolly across the broad. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 172 The jolly was half full of water.

Jolly (dʒɒ·li), *v.* [f. JOLLY *a.* and *sb.*[1]; cf. OF. *jolyer.*]

1. *intr.* To make merry, enjoy oneself. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christs Tri.* I. XXXV, They jolly at his grief, and make their game. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* xii, Home at half-past three to dinner—when I jollied, as I call it, for the rest of the day.

2. *slang.* **a.** *trans.* To treat with rough merriment, ridicule, or horseplay; to chaff; to abuse.

1873 *Slang Dict., Jolly*, to abuse or vituperate. 1879 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 406 Jolleying is a common term among workmen in London, and is used to express nearly every description of verbal ridicule and abuse. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Sh.* 146 The way they hustled us and jollied us was cruel.

b. To cheer.

1891 *Licensed Victuallers' Gaz.* 9 Feb. (Farmer), The ring of spectators .. cheered and jollied both lads vociferously.

c. To treat (a person) in a pleasant, agreeable manner, with the object of keeping him in good humour or of obtaining a favour from him. Const. *up, along*, etc. *U.S.*

1893 GUNTER *Miss Dividends* 232 You've left her alone all to-day—you ain't been near to jolly her up. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIV. 60/1 It was very difficult to beg off. I jollied the trio as best I could. 1895 *Nebraska State Jrnl.* 23 June 3/1 They jollied Hiram Ebright and touched up the players. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* XXVIII. 529/2 We want you to jolly them up a bit.

d. *intr.* To make a sham bid at an auction; see JOLLY *sb.*[1] 3.

1859 *Echo* 11 Oct., Dealers who if they chance to see a likely purchaser in the crowd will forthwith commence to make false offers—termed 'jollying'—for their own horses when brought up for auction.

Jolly-boat (dʒɒ·libōt). [Known only from 18th c.: origin uncertain.

It has been supposed to be a perversion of JOLYWAT or *gellywatte*, an earlier name app. for the same or a similar ship's boat of small size. On the other hand the first element bears a strong (written) resemblance to a name (of unknown origin and uncertain age) applied to small boats of various kinds in many Teutonic langs.: e. g. Da. *jolle* (17th c.), Sw. *jol, jolle, julle*, LG. *jolle, jölle, gölle, gelle* (in Fischer 1741 *jol* or *jelle*, Brem. Wbch. *jelle*, E.Fris. *jûl, julle*, Wang. *jel*), Du. *jol* (1682 in Winschooten; Hexham, 1678, has the dim. *jolletjen* 'small bark or boat'). But in all these langs. the *j* is = Eng. *y*, and the actual corresponding word is F. *yole*, Eng. *yawl*. (An alleged F. *jol, jelle*, seems only to be the Teutonic word mentioned as a foreign word in an *Encyclopédie* of the 18th c.) Hence the exact historical relations of these words remain unascertained.]

A clincher-built ship's boat, smaller than a cutter, with a bluff bow and very wide transom, usually hoisted at the stern of the vessel, and used chiefly as a hack-boat for small work.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Boat*, The several boats, and their names are, a jolly boat, a long boat, .. a yaul, boats for ships. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 397 Sent jolly boat and yawl in search of him. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* (1861) 51 A little round Dutch boat, shaped not unlike a tub, which had formerly been the jolly-boat of the Goede Vrouw. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 9 Jolly boat or dingey, is used on all calls for market, or going round the ship squaring yards, or for any similar purpose.

†**Jo·llyhead.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. JOLLY *a.* + -HEAD.] Jollity, merriment.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. xi. 32 Despoyled of those ioyes and iolly-head, Which with those gentle shepheards here I wont to lead.

Jolt (dʒōult), *v.* Also 6–7 ioult. [Etymology obscure: see Note below.]

†**1.** *trans.* To butt or push with the head, elbow, or other blunt part; to give a push or knock to; to nudge. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Coudère*, to iog or ioult with the elbow. *Ibid., Tabuter*, to ioult, butt, or push. 1778 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 June, I jolted Mr. Crisp, who, very much perplexed, said, .. that it was a novel.

2. To shake up from one's seat or place with a sudden jerk or succession of jerks, esp. in locomotion; to carry or transport with jolts. (Chiefly in *passive.*)

1599 [see JOLTING *ppl. a.*]. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* II. iii. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 311 O fie vpont; a Coach? I cannot abide to be ioulted. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 268 We are yet to be jolted and rattled over the loose misplaced stones. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 247 Their object is to advance by steps as in walking, without jolting the carriage. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlvi. (1878) 370 We were once more jolted over the unmade roads.

3. To move or throw (anything) *up* with a jerk; to force *out* in a jerky manner.

a 1845 HOOD *The Desert-Born* 189 My scanty breath was jolted out with many a sudden groan. 1896 *Liberal Mag.* Dec. 507 The contest between State-aid and Rate-aid ended in jolting the two up together in one scheme.

4. *intr.* Of a vehicle, etc.: To receive an abrupt and rough jerk in moving; to move along with a succession of jolts, as on an uneven road.

a 1703 POMFRET *Last Epiph.* Poems (1790) 138 The globe shall .. backward jolt, distorted with the wound. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 34 ¶ 6 He whipped his horses, the coach jolted again. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 430 Waggons laden with the sick jolted over the rugged pavement.

5. *intr.* Of a person: To ride with constant jolts.

1730 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 266 Good-night; I have jolted all over the city, and am so tired I can only say I am .. Yours, M.P. 1880 DIXON *Royal Windsor* III. xxi. 210 To jolt along the road was painful.

6. *intr.* To move up and down or to and fro in a jerky manner.

1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Let. to Mr. Twining* 20 Jan., The shoulders .. jolting up and down in the convulsions of a hoarse laugh. 1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 125 With head, limbs, and trunk twitching and jolting in every direction.

[*Note.* The etymology of *jolt* vb. and sb., and their derivatives, and of words apparently allied in form and sense, is, in the present state of the evidence, involved in obscurity and difficulty. *Jolt-head* is known in 1533; *jolt-headed* (in the form *cholt-headed*) in 1552; *jolting pate*, app. in the sense of *jolt-head*, in 1579; while the simple vb. and sb. *jolt*, are not known till 1599. But JOT *v.*[1], largely identical in sense with *jolt*, is quoted at least from 1530, and may be a century earlier. Sense 1 of *jolt*, both in sb. and vb., has evident affinities with *joll*, JOWL *sb.*[4], *v.*[1], and perh. with JOWL *sb.*[3]; but the other senses of *jolt* vb. coincide with those of *jot* vb. *Jolt* has thus the appearance of an alteration of *jot*, influenced by *jowl*, and perh. by *jolt-head*, which latter is evidently related in some way to JOWL *sb.*[4] or JOWL *sb.*[3]: the form *cholt-headed* esp. recalls the *cholle* form of the latter. (Cf. also the mod. dial. *cholter-, chowter-headed* = JOLTER-HEADED.) It has been suggested that *jolt-head* may have been a phonetic variant of **jolled-* or **jowl'd head*, and that *jolt* vb. was a back-formation from it, perh. through *jolting pate*: but this has obvious difficulties, phonetic and semantic. Further evidence may harmonize facts, which are at present somewhat contradictory.]

Jolt (dʒōult), *sb.* Also 7 ioult. [See prec.]

†**1.** A knock (of the head, etc.) against something. *Obs. rare.*

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict., Coxorrón*, .. iolts of the head against the wall. 1618 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* ii. 22 He .. Who Mars his shields, staid with close thong, oft bears With jolts and sweat.

2. An abrupt shock or jerk which throws a person (or thing) up, to fall again by his (or its) own weight; esp. one received by a moving vehicle, or by a person driving or riding on a rough road.

1632 SHERWOOD *Cotgr.*, The ioult of a coach in vneuen way. 1688 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Feb., My daughter Evelyn going in the coach .. a jolt (the doore being not fast shut) flung her quite out. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) II. 33 My wound has been a good deal fretted by the vile jolts through the rascally towns of Stroud, Rochester, Chatham, &c. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 135 A series of jolts and jars, proving that the language had run off the track.

3. A jerky movement, an abrupt jerk.

1849 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (1851) 124 The exercise commonly began in the head, which would fly backwards and forwards, and from side to side, with a quick jolt.

Jolter (dʒōu·ltəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. JOLT *v.* + -ER[1].] One who or that which jolts; a jolting carriage.

1611 COTGR., *Secoueur*, a shaker, tosser, swinger, ioulter. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 146 It was two o'clock before Mr. Spraggon was again in his jolter.

Jolter, *sb.*[2] Also joulter. App. a variant of JOWTER, a hawker, pedlar.

Perhaps only an individualism of the writers; the form is not in *E. D. Dict.* and the word not cited from Ireland.

1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 157 A jolter, a man selling oysters, brooms and sundries, was as welcome to the servants' hall, as a pedlar with shawls and laces to the drawing room. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* x. 85 The widdy sould them [ducks] to a Cork joulter for eightpence a couple.

Jo·lter, *v. rare.* [Frequentative of JOLT *v.*: see -ER[5].] *intr.* and *trans.* To jolt, to move with continuous jolting.

1828 LAMB *Wife's Trial* i, I am jolter'd, bruised, and shook to death, With your vile Wiltshire roads. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 13 Oct., The luggage! It was coming joltering in a van to the place where we couldn't get a bed.

Jolter-head, jolterhead. Also *dial.* cholter-head, chowter-head. [An extension of JOLT-HEAD.]

1. (dʒōu·ltəɹˌhe·d) = JOLT-HEAD 1.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Jolter-head*, a vast large Head; also Heavy and Dull. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t., Merry England* (1852) 61 They judge of the English character in the lump, as one great jolter-head, containing all the stupidity of the country. 1823 MOORE *Fables Holy Alliance* ii. 10 The Easterns, in a Prince, 'tis said, Prefer what's called a jolter-head. 1829 SCOTT *Diary* 18 Mar. in *Lockhart*, A misshapen dwarf, with a huge jolter-head.

2. (dʒōu·ltəɹˌhed) = JOLT-HEAD 2.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xviii, Who was that Iolter-head that did subscribe or ratify a warrant for the attaching of a Knight? *a* 1818 LEWIS, etc. *Ct. Hamilton's Fairy Tales* (1849) 68 While my jolter-head of a Genius laboured with both his body and soul. 1881 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 275 A clerk so low .. that Prince Bismarck can disavow him as a jolter-head without remark. 1897 *E. D. Dict., Cholter-head.*

Jolter-headed (dʒōu·ltəɹˌhe·dĕd), *a.* Also *dial.* cholter- [f. prec. + -ED[2].] = JOLT-HEADED.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. xxvi. 111 Half-a-dozen jolter-headed crop-eared boys. 1765 *Treat. Dom. Pigeons* 69 The Dutch tumbler is .. larger, often feather-leg'd, and more joulter-headed. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvii, How didst thou come off with yonder jolter-headed giant? 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Cholter-headed*, stultified, heavy headed.

Hence **Jo·lterhea·dedness.**

1852 DICKENS *Lett., to W. Collins* Dec. I. 294 The jolter-headedness of the conceited idiots who suppose that volumes are to be tossed off like pancakes.

Jolter-pate. *rare*[−1]. [f. *jolter-* in *jolter-head* + PATE.] = JOLTER-HEAD 1, JOLTING *pate.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, Her little conceited noddle or her father's old crazy calculating jolter-pate.

Jolt head, jolt-head. ? *Obs.* Also 6 cholt-, iolte-, ioulte-, iollt-, 7 ioult-. [Origin obscure: see note to JOLT *v.*]

†**1.** *prop.* **jolt head** (dʒōu·ltˌhe·d): A large, clumsy, or heavy head; a stupid head. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 993/1 A mastyffe hath .. a greate iolte head, and a great mosel. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* v. viii, Your red saucy cap, that seemes (to me) Nayl'd to your iolt-head. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1531/4 The other a darker Bay with a jolt head. 1701 GREW *Cosm. Sacra* I. v. § 25 He must then have had a Jolt Head.

2. (dʒōu·ltˌhed) A heavy-headed or thick-headed person; a blockhead. Also *attrib.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 126 Take him for a ioultehedd and a senseless brute. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* Prol. (Rtldg.) 18 Hearken, Joltheads. 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xxv, Ninny-hammers, goose-caps, jolt-heads. *attrib.* 1664 *Flodden F.* I. 7 At home is left none in the Land, But joult-head Monks and brosten Fryers.

Jolt-headed (dʒōu·ltˌhe·dĕd), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED[2].] Having a 'jolt head', i.e. a large, clumsy, or heavy head; thick-headed. Now only *fig.*

1552 HULOET, Cholt headed felow, whose heade is as greate as a betle or mall, *tuditanus.* 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 274 A kind of jolt-headed Gudgeons. 1865 tr. *Hugo's Hunchback* v. iii. (Chapman & Hall) 169 'Twas cruel to make a Tantalus of the jolt-headed cub.

†**Jolting,** *a. Obs.* [app. from first element of JOLT-HEAD, with ppl. ending. See note to JOLT *v.*] In *jolting pate* = JOLT-HEAD 1, 2.

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Pericles*, This tyranne here, this heauy iollting pate. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* i. 7 Cratinus jesting at his monstrous joulting pate.

Jolting (dʒōu·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOLT *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. JOLT; the process of being jolted; a shaking in a carriage, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. ii. (1648) 161 Whether .. Unevenness of the Ground, will not cause such a jolting of the Chariot. 1713 DERHAM *Phys.-Theol.* I. iii. (1727) 25 *note*, They .. found him dead, and that he had been brought

thither in the same Posture on Horseback, notwithstanding the jolting of the Horse. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. iii. (1883) 16 The best thing to cure a crying fit is a good jolting..in a country cart.

Jolting (dʒō·ltiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Jolt *v.* + -ing 2.] That jolts (in senses of the vb.).

1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 183 Hurried In ioulting Coach. 1772 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg.* 221 From jolting stones An easy litter sav'd my bones. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Dec. 839 His unusually unmusical and even jolting verse.

Hence **Jo·ltingly** *adv.*, in a jolting manner, so as to jolt.

1843 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVII. 657 Off they started most joltingly. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 151 We drove joltingly over a rough lava plain deeply furrowed.

Jo·ltless, *a.* [f. Jolt *sb.* + -less.] Free from jolts.

1808 Moore *Corruption* v, Court and Commons jog one joltless way. 1898 *Spectator* 5 Feb. 190/1 To keep his part of the machine in steady and joltless motion.

Jolty (dʒō·lti), *a.* [f. Jolt *sb.* + -y.] Characterized by jolting; having or causing jolts.

1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* (1859) 417 The wains ..were rumbling and rattling on their jolty axle trees. 1867 Le Fanu *Tenants Malory* lxi. (1871) 354 Going slowly down the jolty hill. 1896 Marie Corelli *Mighty Atom* xi, The coach would be too jolty for him.

Joly, Joly- : see Jolly, Jolli-.

Jolyce, -yous, -ysye, obs. ff. Jealous, -ousy.

†**Jo·lyvet.** *Obs. rare*—¹. [a. OF. *jolivet, jollyvet*, dim. of *jolif, -ve* gay, pretty, Jolly.] A gay or pretty little creature.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 28 The byrd that syngeth on the braunche on hye, And sheweth hym self a lusty iolyvet, Vnto the deth is smyten sodeynly.

†**Jo·lywat.** *Obs.* Also 5 iolywet, 6-7 gelly-watte. [Of obscure origin and uncertain form, the earlier instances having *joly-*, the later *geliy-*.

Conjectured by some to be a corruption of Sp. and Pg. *galeota*, F. *galiote*, Du. *galjoot* (Galliot¹). But this is extremely doubtful. It is difficult to comprehend how *galeota* could be transformed into *jolywat*; and the *things* differ even more than their *names*, for the *galliot* was an independent vessel with sails and many rowers, while the *jolywat* was a ship's boat of small size. It is true that the Pg. *galeota* appears to have become *galleywat* or Gallivat, in the East Indies, but this, like the original, was a vessel of 60 or 70 tons with sails and 40 or 50 rowers, carrying sometimes 8 guns—a very different thing from the *jolywat*, to say nothing of the impossibility of any connexion between an Indo-Portuguese word and an English word before 1500. The variation *jolly-, gelly-*, reminds us of the numerous forms of the Scandinavian and Low German word *jol, jolle, gelle*, cited under Jolly-boat; but the evidence for this as yet does not carry us back to the date of *jolywat*.]

A ship's boat of small size; ? = Jolly-boat.

1495-7 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 143 The Soueraigne with her grete bote and Iolywet. *Ibid.* 181 The Soueraignes grete Bote and Iolywat. *Ibid.* 272 (The Regent) Cokke Botes Belongyng to the seid Ship j, Botes called Iolywates j. 1513 in Oppenheim *Admin. Roy. Navy* (1896) 80 For the boat 40 [men]; the cok, 20; the gelly-watte 10. 1613 Downton in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 501 As soone as I anchored, I sent..Master Spooner, and Samuell Squire in my Gellywatte to sound the depths within the sands.

Jompe, Jompre, obs. ff. Jump, Jumper.

Jonah (dʒō·nă). Also Jonas.

1. The name of a Hebrew prophet, the subject of the Book of Jonah; used allusively, in senses thence derived.

1612 T. Lavender *Trav.* Pref. to Rdr. C j, [He] thought it best to make a Ionas of him, and so cast both him and his bookes into the Sea. 1663 J. Spencer *Prodigies* (1665) 369 They were always presumed the Jonas's which raised all the storms in the State. 1679 *Establ. Test* 9 One of the Jonahs that was..heaved over the Decks to allay the Tempest. *a* 1885 H. Conway *Living or Dead* viii, You must be very lucky in love..for you are a regular Jonah at cards. 1887 *Spectator* 5 Nov. 1479 To make a Jonah of the one of its members who is probably least in fault.

2. **Jonah-crab,** a large crab (*Cancer borealis*) of the eastern coast of North America.

1893 in Funk.

Hence **Jonah** *v. trans.*, to bring ill luck to.

1887 Black *Sabina Zembra* 282, I seem to Jonah everything I touch. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 97 A Jonah's anything that spoils the luck...I've known a splittin'-knife Jonah two trips till we was on to her.

Jonathan (dʒo·năþăn). [A personal name; orig. that of the son of Saul, king of Israel.]

1. (esp. in phrase *Brother Jonathan.*) A generic name for the people of the United States, and also for a representative United States citizen.

Understood to have originated in the expression *Brother Jonathan* (*cf. 2 Sam. i. 26*), said to have been applied to Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, by General Washington, who often sought his advice. Hence it is believed to have been applied at first to a New Englander, and at length, like Yankee, in the wider sense.

1816 'Quiz' *Grand Master* I. 25 May she all Europe's arms withstand, Keep France and Jonathan in awe. 1816-18 F. Hall. *Trav. Canada & U.S.* 330 A humorous publication entitled 'John Bull and Brother Jonathan'. 1820 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1840) I. 372 We can inform Jonathan what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory: Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth. 1825 Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1894) II. 384 But I do not suppose brother Jonathan would like much so large a fortune passing out of his continent to gild a Marchioness's coronet in Britain. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 36 To move John [Bull] you *must make your fulcrum* of solid beef and pudding; an abstract idea will do for Jonathan.

2. See quot.

1847-78 Halliwell, *Jonathan*, an instrument used by smokers to light their pipes with.

Hence **Jonathaniza·tion,** an Americanizing.

1854 Emerson in *Corr. w. Carlyle* II. cxxxviii. 235 Come and see the Jonathanization of John. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Dec. 632/1 The Jonathanization of John is going on..symptoms of American corruption and misrule.

Joncade, -ate, jonckett, obs. ff. Junket.

Jonct(e, obs. forms of Joint *sb.* and *a.*

Jone, obs. form of Joan, Join, June.

Jonet(t, var. Jaunette, Genet.

Jonglery (dʒo·ŋglări). [ad. F. *jonglerie*, f. *jongleur*: see next and -ery. Cf. Jugglery.] The performance of a jongleur.

1616 Bullokar *Eng. Expos.*, *Ionglerie*, iugling. 1841 Lever *C. O'Malley* xiv. 79 These feats of *jonglerie* usually terminated in a row. 1842 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 309 The minstrel found it necessary to unite mimicry and jonglery with his rhymes.

‖**Jongleur** (ʒoŋglör). [F. *jongleur* (anciently a minstrel, now a juggler or tumbler), altered or erroneous form of *jougleur*, in OF. *jogleor*:—L *joculātōr-em* jester: see Juggler. (Hatz.-Darm. suggest that the *n* was due to influence of OF. *jangler.*)] The Norman French term (technically used by modern writers) for an itinerant minstrel, who sang and composed ballads, told stories and otherwise entertained people: = Juggler 1.

1779 W. Alexander *Hist. Women* (1782) I. vii. 232 It was that of the Troubadours, or Poets, who composed sonnets in praise of their beauty; and of the Jongleurs who sung them at the courts and castles of the great. 1835 Lytton *Rienzi* VII. viii, A minstrel, or jongleur..with a small lute slung round him, was making his way..through the throng. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. iv. (1864) IX. 189 The Jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licentious fabliaux).

b. = Juggler 2.

a 1851 Moir *Poems, The dark Waggon* xv, On stage his sleights the jongleur shows.

Jonk, -et, Jonkry, obs. ff. Junk, -et, Junkery.

Jonour, obs. form of Joiner.

Jonque: see Jonquil 3.

Jonquil (dʒo·ŋkwil, dʒo·ŋ,kwil). Also 6-7 iunquilia, 7-8 junquil(l, 8 jonquille, *Sc.* jonckeel. [ad. mod.L. *jonquilla* = F. *jonquille*, It. *gionchiglia*, or Sp. *junquillo*, dim. of *junco*, L. *juncus* rush; so called from the rush-like leaves. Walker pronounces *junkwill*; so all the poets down to Wordsworth; Smart 1836 has *jung'kwil.*]

1. A species of Narcissus (*N. jonquilla*), having long linear leaves and spikes of fragrant white and yellow flowers; the rush-leaved Daffodil.

Hence extended to allied species, as **Large J.,** *Narcissus odorus*; **Small J.,** *N. pusillus*; **Queen Anne's J.,** *N. pusillus plenus.*

1629 Parkinson *Parad.* ix. 90 The great *Junquilia* with the large flower or cup. 1633 Johnson *Gerarde's Herbal* I. lxxxiv. § 17. 129 There is also another Rush Daffodil or *Iunquilia*. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 198 *March* .. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, Junquills. 1696 — *Corr.* 28 Oct. (1871) 725 Beds of Tulips, Carnations,.. Jonquills, Ranunculas. 1699 Garth *Dispens.* VI. 70 And hence Junquils derive their fragrant Dew. 1713 Chelsea Winchelsea *Misc. Poems* 90 Now the Jonquille o'ercomes the feeble Brain. 1730 Swift *Panegyr. on Dean*, The crocus and the daffodil, The cowslip soft, and sweet jonquil. 1819 Wordsw. *Soun. to Snowdrop*, This border thickly set With bright jonquils. 1821 Shelley *Epipsych.* 450 And from the moss violets and jonquils peep. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/1 A sheaf of slender Jonquils.

2. A pale yellow colour like that of the jonquil. [F. *jonquille.*]

1791 Hamilton *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. iv. 67 The silk assumed a fine jonquille yellow. 1816 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 543. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 498 Jonquil, apricot, and cerulean blue..corded poplin.

3. A canary-bird of jonquil colour. Abbreviated *jonque.*

1865 *Derby Mercury* 25 Jan., The goldfinch mules were exceedingly good, the first prize in jonques being given to a choice specimen. 1891 C. L. Morgan *Anim. Life & Intell.* 225 It does not answer to pair two jonquils.

Jont(e, obs. forms of Joint *sb.* and *a.*

Jooar, variant of Jowar, Indian millet.

Joobba, joobey, variants of Jubbah.

Jook, var. spelling of Jouk.

‖**Joom, júm** (dʒūm). *E. Indies.* Also jum, and *erron.* jh-. [Arakanese. The name is native to the Hill country, east of Chittagong; but applied by Anglo-Indians to the same system in other parts.] A system of cultivation practised in the hill forests of India and Indo-China, under which a tract is cleared by fire, occupied and cultivated for a time, and then abandoned for another tract, which is similarly treated; a tract so treated. Also *attrib.* Hence **Joom, júm,** *v.* to clear a joom.

1855 H. H. Wilson *Ind. Gloss.* 242 *Jum, Joom*, a Mug village, or one belonging to a forest race on the east of Chittagong; any hill or forest village on the east of Bengal. 1869 *Trnl. Bot.* VII. 157 Joom cultivation is the term used to designate the rude cultivation practised by most of the hill tribes of India. 1876 Sir W. Hunter *Statist. Acc. Bengal* VI. 46 The sign of manhood among the Chakmás is when a lad is sent out to cut his first *júm*. *Ibid.* 67 Restrictions being placed on *júming* (the hill mode of cultivation). *Ibid.*, The people have there better *júming* lands. 1885 G. C. Whitworth *Anglo-Ind. Dict.* 140 *Jumáh*, a cultivator on the *jum* system. 1897 Ld. Roberts *41 Yrs. India* xl, We came across a large number of these jooms.

Jop, dial. form of Jaup.

Joparde, -ardie, -arte, -erte, obs. forms of Jeopard, Jeopardy.

Jope, jopee, joppe, -y, jopy: see Jowpy.

Jopen, jopoun, var. of Gipon *Obs.*

†**Joppe,** *sb. Obs. rare*—°. [Known only from *Promp. Parv.*, which equates it with a med.L. *joppus*, used also as one of the renderings of *javel*, and cited from earlier med.L. glossaries.] A fool. Hence †**Jo·ppery,** folly.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/1 Ioppe, or folte, *Joppus*, C[ampus] F[lorum] *joppa*. [Cf. Iavel, *Joppus, gerro*, Uguio.] *Ibid.* 264/1 Iopperye, or foltery, *Jopperia.*

†**Jopper,** *v. Obs. rare*—¹. [Onomatopœic, with frequentative ending.] *intr.* To jolter or jolt.

1607 Middleton *Phœnix* II. iii, Take heed the coach jopper not too much.

Joque, obs. form of Joke. **Joram:** see Jorum.

Jordan (dʒō·rdăn). Forms: 4-6 iurdan(e, iordan, 5 iurdone, 6 ycrdan, iourden, 6-7 iorden, 7 jur-, jor-, jourdon, jordain, 7-9 jurden, 8 jourdan, 7- jordan. [Origin uncertain.

The suggestion has been made that *Jordan* is short for *Jordan-bottle*, and meant orig. a bottle of water brought from the Jordan by crusaders or pilgrims; that it was thence transferred to 'a pot or vessel used by physicians and alchemists', and thence to the chamber utensil. But the earlier steps of this conjecture app. rest upon nothing but the later form of the word (which may actually be a corruption of something else), and the external probabilities of such an origin. It is remarkable that, though the early accentuation and spellings indicate a French origin, no trace of the word has been found in Old French; nor does the med.L. *jurdānus* appear to be known outside England. The river Jordan is in L. *Jordānēs*, a word necessarily familiar to the author of the *Promp. Parv.* and other glossarists, who used not this, but *jurdanus* for the 'jurdan'.]

†**1.** A kind of pot or vessel formerly used by physicians and alchemists. *Obs.*

As figured in Sloane MS. 73, and elsewhere, it has somewhat the shape of the bulb of a retort, or of a Florence flask with the neck cut off midway between the widest part and the mouth, and the top expanded somewhat to a rim. Possibly it was often used to hold urine for purposes of diagnosis, which would naturally lead to sense 2. Skeat puts the Chaucer example in sense 2.

[1384-5 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 265, j mortarium eneum cum pila ferrea, j stillatorium plumbeum cum olla erea sibi convenienti, j postenet, j jurdanus, j dorsorium antiquum.] *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor-l'ardoner Link* 19 (C. 305) Thyne vrynals and thy Iurdones [*v.r.* Iurdanes, Iordans, Iordanes] 'I hyn ȝ pocras and eek thy Galiones And euery boyste ful of thy letuarie. 14.. *Sloane MS.* 73 lf. 133 b (*olim* 138 b), Make a good lute .. and þerwiþ daub þi Iordan al aboute .. and putte al þi mater in þe Iordan and hange it ouer þe fier by þe necke þ⁺ þe glas be almoost an hond brede fro þe coolis.

2. A chamber-pot. Now *vulgar* or *dial.*

1402-3 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 217, 1 lectus de plumis; 7 iordan; 7 cappe pro noctibus. 1404 *Ibid.* 398, 1 fethyr-bed, 5 pulvinaria, 5 cathedre, 5 nyght chares, 5 iordan. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 267/1 Iurdone, pyssepotte, *iurdanus*. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. i. 22. 1622 B. Jonson *Masque Augurs*, Her Hand-maid with a Iorden. 1712 Puckle *Club* (1817) 92 Glasses, bottles, candlesticks, chairs, stools, and jordans were converted into weapons. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pickle* xlvii, Snatching up an earthen chamberpot. .. shaking his jordan at the imaginary guard. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, Jordan, *madula.*

3. Applied derisively to a person. (With the first quot. cf. the L. uses of *mattula* a vessel, pot; *spec.* a chamber-pot, urinal; *fig.* a term of abuse, Foolish, silly fellow, noodle.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 82, I shal iangle to þis Iurdan with his iust wombe To telle me what penaunce is. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* I. 38 Thairfoir Quhentyne was bot ane lurdane That callit him ane full plum Jurdane.

†**4.** *slang.* A blow with a staff. *Obs.* [Perh. unconnected with the above. Cf. Gen. xxxii. 10.]

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Jordain*, a great Blow or Staff.

5. *attrib.*, as *jordan-pot* = sense 1 or 2.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 751 A lewd fellow that tooke vpon him to be skilfull in physicke..was set on horsebacke, with his face towards the taile, .. and so was led about the citie, with two jorden pots about his necke.

Jordan almond. Also 5 iarden, iardyne. [In ME. *jardyne almaunde*, app. from F. or Sp. *jardin* garden; in later times associated with the Jordan.] A fine variety of almond, now coming chiefly from Malaga. Also simply *jordan*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 257/2 Iardyne almaunde, *amigdalum jardinum*. *c* 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 774 Creme of almond Iardyne & inameny. 1469 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 103 Item, Jardens and Valaunces 330 lb.—*4l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* 1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1663) 101 Take the best Jordan Almonds. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 13 Put in half a pound of Jordan almonds beat fine. 1838 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Jan. 5/2 With the Malaga raisins go the Jordan almonds, with which they are always eaten.

Jordanite (dʒō·rdănəit). *Min.* [Named 1864 after Dr. Jordan: see -ite.] A sulph-antimonide of lead, occurring in twin crystals, of a grey colour and brilliant metallic lustre.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 88 Jordanite..approaches closely sartorite in its planes and angles.

Jordeloo, var. of GARDYLOO.

† **Jorn,** *v. Obs.* Pa. pple. in Sc. with latinized ending **jornat.** [Aphetic f. *aiorn, ajorn* ADJOURN.] *trans.* = ADJOURN 1, 2.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 322 Þei com vnto þe kyng, for pes if it mot tide, Vpon þer askyng, he iorned þam to bide. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 266 Than mad the Kyng to crye, that this Parlement schuld be iorned tyl aftir Cristmasse. 15.. *Chart. Aberd. MS.* 153 (Jam.) The said Androw Elphinstoun hes bene lauchfullie procest, jornat, and summond to this court. *Ibid.*, Beand lauchfullie procest and jornat be the said reverend ffathyr.

‖ **Jornada** (dʒɒɹnā·dă). [Sp. (χornā·da), = It. *giornata*, F. *journée*, JOURNEY, lit. day's space, work, or journey; in Sp. also 'an act in a Comedy' (Minsheu, 1599).]

† **1.** An act of a play; a book or canto of a poem. *Obs.*

1656 FLECKNOE (*title*) Diarium, or Journall; divided into 12 Jornadas in Burlesque Rhyme or Drolling Verse. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesie* Dram. Wks. 1725 I. 30 The Spaniards at this day allow but three Acts, which they call *Jornadas*, to a Play. 1833 LONGF. *Outre-Mer* Pr. Wks. 1886 I. 197 The second act, or *jornada*, discovers Eusebio as the leader of a band of robbers.

2. In Mexico, etc.: A march or journey performed in a day; *spec.* a journey across a tract where there is no water and consequently no place to halt; also, the waterless district thus traversed.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* v. (1862) 49 The route led in a zigzag direction across the mountain chain from one watering-place to another, with frequent *jornadas* (journeys without water). 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xliii. 327 The events that occurred to us in the passage of that terrible *jornada*. 1859 MARCY *Prairie Trav.* xi. 52 In some localities 50 or 60 miles, and even greater distances, are frequently traversed without water; these long stretches are called by the Mexicans 'journadas', or day's journeys.

Jornall, Jorney, obs. ff. JOURNAL, JOURNEY.

† **Jornay.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *journée, journée*: see JOURNEY.] ? = next.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 300 *Item, to T. A. to be iij Jornayis and iij Comparisonis to the Kingis grace.

† **Jornet.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6 -ette. [app. corrupted from OF. *journade* 'habillement de dessus, sorte de casaque .. servant aux hommes et aux femmes' (Godef.); ad. Prov. *jornada*, the corresp. OF. being *jornée*: see prec.] A kind of cassock or cloak formerly worn by both sexes; 'a loose travelling cloak' (Fairholt); in 15–16th century worn by men over armour.

1502 *Will of Walsh* in Fairholt *Costume* (1885) II. Gloss. 262 Gown doublett, jacket salett, and iornett with bullions. 1539 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (Camden) I. 95 The constables in jornets of white satten. 1598 STOW *Surv.* 75 In bright harnesse, some ouergilte, and euery one a Iornet of Scarlet thereupon.

Joroffle, Jorour, obs. ff. GILLYFLOWER, JUROR.

‖ **Jorram, iorram** (yu·răm). *Sc.* Also **jurram.** [Gaelic *iorram, iurram.*] A Gaelic boat-song: improperly extended to other songs or choruses.

1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1772. 291 Our boat's crew .. gave a specimen of marine musick, called in the Erse, *Jorrams*. 1805 in Jamieson *Scot. Songs* (1870) 366 The cronach stills the dowie heart The jurram stills the bairnie. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. xiii. 170 What would they think to hear .. the girls sing a *jorram* at a waulking? 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlvi, The jorram, or melancholy boat-song of the rowers, coming on the ear with softened and sweeter sound. 1891 *Scottish Rev.* Oct. 331 The *iorram* was intended to be sung by the rowers.

Jorrour, obs. form of JUROR.

Jorum (dʒō·rəm). [Origin uncertain.

It has been conjectured to be the same as the name of *Joram* who 'brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass', 2 Sam. viii. 10. Cf. JEROBOAM. (It can scarcely be connected with WFlem. *djooren, djoorn*, half a pint.)]

A large drinking-bowl or vessel; also, the contents of this; *esp.* a bowl of punch.

1730 FIELDING *Auth. Farce* III. air xiii, The usurer is a swallow, sir, That can swallow gold by the jorum. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. ii, Then come put the jorum about, And let us be merry and clever. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Jorum*, a jug, or large pitcher. 1791 BURNS *'O May, thy morn'* ii, Here's to them that, like oursel, Can push about the jorum. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* I. xi. (1842) 69 A huge jorum of mulled port. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* XXXVII, The host smiled .. and shortly afterwards returned with a steaming jorum. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. ix. 148, I know how to brew a decent jorum of punch when I give my mind to it.

b. *fig.* A large quantity.

1872 *St. James's Mag.* Dec. 632 Treated to a jorum of gossip.

Jose, variant of JOISE, *Obs.*, to possess.

Jose, Josing: see JOWSE, etc.

Joseite (dʒō·zi,əit). *Min.* [Named 1853 from San Jose in Brazil: see -ITE.] Native telluride of bismuth, found in greyish black laminated masses.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 31 Joséite. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 381 Joseite.

Joseph (dʒō·zĕf). [A proper name repr. Heb. יוֹסֵף *yōsē·ph*, name of one of the twelve sons of Jacob, and of later Israelites, esp. of the husband of Mary the mother of Jesus Christ (*St. Joseph*); hence in derived uses.]

1. In allusion to the patriarch Joseph, Gen. xli. 48–57.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 16 These evil Josephs raise the price of corn so high that the unfortunate poor are placed beyond hope.

2. A long cloak, worn chiefly by women in the eighteenth century when riding, and on other occasions; it was buttoned all the way down the front and had a small cape. [See quot. 1708.]

1659 *Caterpillers of this Nation anatomized, Joseph*, a cloak. 1688 SHADWELL *Sq. Alsatia* II. i. *ad fin.*, Hide me, give me my Joseph. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 104. 2/1 Why is a great Coat call'd a Joseph? From the .. upper Coat, which .. Joseph left behind him. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, Olivia would be drawn as an Amazon .. dressed in a green joseph, richly laced with gold, and a whip in her hand. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 323 In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd; A pea-green Joseph was her favourite vest. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Joseph*, a very old fashioned riding coat for women, scarcely now to be seen. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* xi, Seated on a pillion, and attired in a drab joseph and a drab beaver-bonnet.

3. In names of flowers, as **Joseph and Mary,** Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*); **Joseph's coat** (in ref. to Gen. xxxvii. 3), a cultivated variety of *Amarantus tricolor*, with variegated leaves; **Joseph's flower** (in ref. to the bearded figure of St. Joseph in art), Goat's-beard.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xvii. 167 This hearbe is now called .. in English Goates barde, Iosephs floure,.. and Go to bedde at Noone. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxli. 596 Goates bearde is called .. in low Dutch Iosephes bloemen .. in English Goats beard, Iosephs flower. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 48/1 In the gardens of the Southern United States, these hues are so richly developed as to have procured for it [*Amarantus tricolor*] the appellation of Joseph's Coat.

Josephine (dʒō·zĕfin, -əin), *a.* [See -INE[1].] Of or belonging to Joseph II (1741–90), Emperor of Austria, and to the ecclesiastical measures introduced by him.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 527 In Austria the Josephine traditions were still continued [in concordat of 1855]. 1885 W. S. LILLY *Chapt. Europ. Hist.* I. 270 Germany .. crushed by Hohenzollern militarism or Josephine doctrinairism.

Hence **Jo·sephinism,** the ecclesiastical policy of the Emperor Joseph II; also **Jo·sephism.**

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1847 The Emperor [Joseph II] went on with that whole series of ecclesiastical reforms which is generally comprised under the name of Josephinism. 1891 *Amer. Eccl. Rev.* Feb. 123 The quintessence of the theology of Jansenism, Josephinism, Febronianism, and in our own times Doellingerism. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1310. 702 Josephism.

Josh (dʒɒʃ), *v. U. S. slang.* [Cf. *Josh Billings*, pseudonym of an American humorist.] *trans.* To make fun of, chaff, banter, ridicule.

1891 *Century Mag.* Nov. 63 'Oh go away .. I fear that you are joshing me'. 1895 *Weekly Examiner* 19 Sept. 4/2 The boys joshed Mr. Durrant some about it.

Joskin (dʒɒ·skin). *slang.* [Cf. *bumpkin*, and *joss* dial. to bump.] A country bumpkin.

1811 *Lex. Bal.* s.v., The drop-cove maced the joskin of twenty quid, the ringdropper cheated the countryman of twenty guineas. 1819 LAMB *Let. to Manning*, I hate the Joskins. 1885 *Fortn. in Waggonette* 38 In nine cases out of ten a country joskin was much more useful and informing than even the great Bacon's maps. 1887 FARRELL *How He Died* 87 The best thing she could do Was to go back .. and marry The joskin that followed the plough.

Joss (dʒɒs). Also 8 josse, 9 jos. [app. derived from Pg. *deos* god: cf. in same sense Du. *joosje*, dim. of **joos*.

In Javanese, the name given to a Chinese idol or image is *dejos*, i. e. dēyos (Prof. Kern in *De Indische Gids* XI. (1889) 1218), taken in 16th c. from Pg. *deos*. Quot. 1771 (though erroneous in details) indicates how *dejos* might be reduced to *jos*. Hence the Du. and Eng. forms of the word. The latter has been carried from Bantam or Batavia to the Chinese seaports, where it has become the 'pidgin'-English term; it is not Chinese, nor of Chinese origination.]

A Chinese figure of a deity, an idol. Loosely used of those of neighbouring peoples.

1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 181 (Y.), I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small Joss or God in his own House. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. liii. 266 Their Josses or Demi-gods are, some of human Shape, some of monstrous Figures. 1771 J. R. FORSTER tr. *Olof Toreen's Voy. China* (1750–52) in *Osbeck's Voy.*, etc. II. 232 The sailors, and even some books of voyages .. call the pagodas, Yoss-houses: for, on enquiring of a Chinese for the name of the idol, he answers, *Grande Yoss*, instead of *Gran Dios*. 1840 MALCOM *Trav.* 29/1 The 'Jos' was delineated in a large picture surrounded by ornamental paper-hangings. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log of a Sea-waif* 45 He might as well have appealed to a bronze joss.

b. *Comb.*, as *joss-candle, -god*; *joss-like* adj.; **joss-house,** a Chinese temple or building for idol-worship; **joss-paper,** gold and silver paper, cut into the shape of coins and ingots and sometimes inscribed with prayers, burned by the Chinese at funerals and other religious ceremonies; **joss-stick,** a thin cylinder or stick of fragrant tinder mixed with clay, used by the Chinese as incense, etc.

1898 *Tit-Bits* 21 May 154/2 The avidity with which they polished off *joss candles was a sight for the gods. 1826 HONE *Every-day Bk.* 28 Nov. I. 1526 A lion-like *jos-god figure, called Sing. 1771 *Yoss-house [see above]. 1831 *Edin. Rev.* LIII. 224 On the panels of the jos house, or temple, are painted figures seated upon broadswords. 1869 *Spectator* 6 Nov. 1290 To tax Chinamen to support churches was just as unfair as to tax Christians for the support of joss-houses. 1884 MISS GORDON CUMMING in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 1/2 Quantities of *joss paper inscribed with prayers for good luck were burned on each altar. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penins.* iii. in *Leisure Ho.* 83/2 Joss-sticks burn incessantly.

Hence **Jo·ssish** *a.*, resembling a joss, joss-like.

1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 159 A little jossish old woman, with a head as round as a humming-top.

† **Jossa.** *Obs.* [Conjectured by Prof. Skeat to be an adv. = 'Down here', repr. an OF. **jos-ça*, for the actual OF. *ça jus*. But it may be a sb. (in vocative) or vb. (in imper.).]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 181 Keepe, keepe, stand, stand, Iossa warderere, Ga whistle thou and I shal kepe hym heere.

Joss-block, Jossing-block. *local.* [f. *joss* vb. dial., to mount (a horse).] (See quots.)

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jossing-block*, a Block to get up on Horseback. 1847–78 HALLIWELL, *Joss-block, jossing-block*, a horse-block. 1887 *Antiquary* Oct. 146 There was an old wooden step—*jossing-block* is the local [Kentish] name.

Jostle, justle (dʒɒ·s'l, dʒʊ·s'l), *v.* Forms: 5 iustil, 6 iussell, iustell, ioustle, 6–7 iustle, 7 jussel(l, jusle, josle, jostel, 7– justle, justle. [f. JUST, *joust v.* + freq. suffix -LE. *Justle* was usual in the 17th c.; and the main form in the 18th (Johnson has *justle* as the main form and *jostle* as a variant); it has now largely yielded to *jostle*.]

I. *intr.* † **1.** To come into collision in the tournament; to just or tilt. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, S'Entr'essayer à la jouste*, to trye one an other at iustling. 1600 R. CAWDRAY *Treas. Similies* 398 No man iustleth with two Speares together. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Just*, or *Justle*, to run a Tilt. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 289 The horsemen themselves greatly added to those sports .. feigning by their gesture and attitude, sometimes a combat, and other times a justling, a chace, or dance.

† **b.** *transf.* To encounter sexually. *Obs. rare*[–1].

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12738 Engest, with his lapis, hade Iustilet hir with, And getyn in his gamyn on the gay lady, A doghter þat was dere.

2. To knock or push *against*, to come into collision *with*; also *absol.* to push and shove; to push one against another as in a crowd.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* II. v, Ech of his ioyntes agaynst other iustles. 1591 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 332 One that, having a burthen of wood on his back .. did then jussell upon a strainger .. which then was rydeing out of the towne. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* ii. 4 The charets shall rage in the streets, they shall iustle one against another in the broad wayes. 1699 POMFRET *Eleazar's Lament.* 49 The num'rous throng Was forc'd to jostle as they pass'd along. 1795 BURKE *Let. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 367 Nor am I of force to win my way, and to justle and elbow in a crowd. 1817 SCOTT *Rob Roy* v, All tramped, kicked, plunged, shouldered, and jostled. 1893 *Times* 18 May 5/6 Her Majesty's Justices jostled with mayors and aldermen.

fig. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ii, The clergy of that age, who counted themselves to want room except they jostled with princes. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 190 The old world of feudalism jostling with the new world of commerce. *a* 1894 FROUDE *Counc. Trent* iii. (1896) 54 As in most human things, the commonplace jostled against the sublime.

b. To contend for a place, the best path, or the wall, by pushing another away from it; hence, to vie or struggle *with* some one *for* some advantage.

1614 T. ADAMS *Serm. Ps. lxvi.* 12 Wks. 608 It were more braue for them to iustle with champions that will not giue them the way. 1631–6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 369 With whose legislative Power it never justled for the Wall. 1726 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* I. x. (1840) 133 Nations and tribes began to jostle with one another for room. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Decay Beggars*, None jostle with him for the wall, or pick quarrels for precedency.

3. To make one's way by pushing or shoving; to push one's way. Also *to jostle one's way.*

1612–15 BP. HALL *Contempt., O. T.* XVII. i, Adonijah .. will underworke Salomon and justle into the not yet vacant seat of his father David. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1186 Eager of a name, He thrusts about, and justles into fame. 1792 A. WILSON *Poems, to Andrew Clarke*, While bustling business justles through the mind. *c* 1819 SCOTT in *Croker Papers* (1884) I. v. 139 It requires a strong man to jostle through a crowd. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix. 122 Condemned to jostle their way in the world.

II. *trans.* **4.** To shake or drive by pushing; to come into rough collision with, to knock or push against; to elbow, hustle.

1575 R. B. *Appius & V.* in Dodsley *O. Pl.* (1825) XII. 361 What if case that cruelty should bussell me and jussell mee. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 533 Som boistrous winde, with stormy puff Joustling the clouds. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 29, I am in case to iustle a Constable. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 454 ₱ 4 The Coachmen took care to meet, jostle, and threaten each other for Way. 1717 PRIOR *Alma* III. 177 Each still renews her little labour, Nor justles her assiduous neighbour. *a* 1861 CLOUGH *Early Poems* xi. 6 Who standeth still i' the street Shall be hustled and justled about. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* xii, When a woman mixes among a crowd, she must expect to be jostled and pushed by the sterner sex.

fig. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 430 Enuie not thy betters, justle not thy fellowes. *a* 1764 LLOYD *Temple Favour* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 143 Far from the colleges of taste, I jostle no poetic name. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* I. iv. 224 Rampant theories jostled each other in the race for power.

5. To push, drive, or force, roughly or unceremoniously, *from, out of*, or *into* some place, condition, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 25 It would.. Justle that skipping feeble amorist Out of your loves seat. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 138 Howsoeu'r you haue Beene iustled from all sences. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 5 Must the new foe quite justle out the old friend? 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ii. 25 That dead senseless Atoms can ever justle and knock one another into Life and Understanding. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 106 ₱ 4 We justled one another out by turns, and disputed the post for a great while. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. i. 9 One atom can jostle another out of its place.

6. *Racing.* To push against (a competitor) so as to retard him. Often in *to cross* (cross the path of, get in front of) *and jostle.* Also *absol.*

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6167/8 Jostling allowed on by the two foremost Horses for these Plates and no other Horse. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 536 He marks, what dog sagacious vies, And just'ling strains to win the prize. 1754 *Articles rel. to H. M.'s Plates* in Pond *Sport. Calendar*, As many of the Riders as shall cross Jostle or strike .. shall be made incapable of riding any Horse in His Majesty's Plates hereafter. 1776 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 348 They all rode exceedingly well... Jostling was allowed, and Mr. Hanger declared he would jostle and whip whoever came near. 1858 *Rules Racing* § 42 in Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (1870) 374 If in running for any race one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse is disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerve of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise.

fig. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 139 We must be crossed and jostled by these meddling incendiaries. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) I. ii. 71 A thousand intrigues crossed and jostled one another in the forum.

7. To cause (one thing) to push against another; to bring (things) into collision. *lit.* and *fig.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 66 Where do the Churches.. clash and justle Supremacies with the Civil Magistrate? 1678 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* No. 6 § 35 (1683) I. 102 You must *jostle them one upon the other*, that the Glew may very well touch and take hold of the Wood. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* II. (ed. 2) 246 They are justling the furrow-cattle upon the plowed land.

Jostle, justle (dʒɒ·s'l, dʒʊ·s'l), *sb.* [f. JOSTLE *v.*] An act or bout of jostling.

†1. A just or joust; a struggle, tussle. *Obs.*

1607 MIDDLETON *Phanix* v. i, There was a villanous raven seen..in hard justle With a young eaglet. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* XIV. xxiii. 363 His armour..besprinkt with gore ..he is wel-nye lame With often iustles.

2. A shock or encounter, a collision; a push or thrust that shakes; the action of a pushing or *elbowing crowd. lit. and fig.*

1611 COTGR., *Gorrette*, .. a iustle, iurre; thumpe, or thwacke. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. ii, For what a lamentable folly 'tis, If we observe 't, for every little justle .. we must fight forsooth. 1641 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 288 He is fast riveted on that side, if the Commons give him not a jostle. 1710 *Tatler* No. 250 ₱ 10 All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous Expression, accidental Justle, or unkind Repartee. 1869 MRS. WHITNEY *Hitherto* ix. 117 This little sportive justle and antagonism. 1882 *Nation* (N.Y.) XXXII. 428 In the jostle of South African nationalities and civilizations.

Jostle, mod. dial. f. JUSSEL, a dish.

Jostlement (dʒɒ·s'lmĕnt). [f. JOSTLE *v.* + -MENT.] Jostling.

1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* II. xii, To the jostlement of all weaker people. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 216 Free from the jostlement of a foreign settlement.

Jo·stler, ju·stler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who jostles; in quot. one who tilts.

1599 MINSHEU *Sp. Dict.* II, A Iustler or tilter, *Iustador.*

Jostling, justling (dʒɒ·slĭŋ, dʒʊ·slĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOSTLE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb JOSTLE; † the shock of the tournament; clashing; collision; knocking or pushing about.

1580 [see JOSTLE *v.* 1]. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. (1617) 223 What else is violence, but a justling of two bodies together? 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 265 Martiall justlings or torneaments, were much practised. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxiv. 220 There is much justling for precedency. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 5 Oct. (O. H. S.) I. 52 Mr. Dalton..met with some High-Constable, who not giving way, there was some Justleing. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Snuff-box*, In the jostlings of the world. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, His life is but a labour and a journey; a bustling and a justling, till the still Night come.

Jo·stling, ju·stling, *ppl. a.* [f. JOSTLE *v.* + -ING 2.] *That jostles: see the vb.*

1562 PHAER *Æneid* VIII. C c ij b, A man wold thinke yᵗ mountaines meete In seas, or iustling wods wᵗ wods. 1600 J. LANE *Tom Tel-troth* 124 When iusling Iacks to walls their betters drive. 1716 SWIFT *Pethox*, As Epicurus shows, The world from justling seeds arose. 1758 HOME *Agis* I, Through justling multitudes. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* XXVI. 265 To moralise upon the hubbub and the jostling crowd.

Jot (dʒɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 6-7 iote, (6 ioate, *Sc.* ioyt, ioit), 7 iote; β. 6-7 iot, (6 iott(e, 7 jott), 7- jot. [ad. L. *iōta* (read as *jōta*, cf. Sp. *jota*, Ger. *jota* and *jot, jodt, jott*), a. Gr. ἰῶτα name of the letter I, ι, the smallest in the alphabet; see IOTA, and cf. JOD. The 16th c. *iote* is shown by the metrical quots. to have been monosyllabic, i. e. = *jōte.*]

The least letter or written part of any writing; hence, generally, the very least or a very little part, point, or amount; a whit. Often in the phrase *jot or tittle*: see quot. 1526. (Usually with negative expressed or implied.)

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 18 One iott or one tytle [WYCLIF oon. i. or titil] of the lawe shall not scape. 1538 BALE *God's Promises* III. in Dodsley *O. Pl.* I, I wyll not one iote, Lorde, from thy wyll dyssent. 1540-54 CROKE *Ps.*, etc. (Percy Soc.) 48 There shall remayne of theym no iote. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Good Works* i, Not giltie of transgressing any iot of Gods law. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* II. 19 b, And Ioseph ruled Egypt well, obseruing euery iotte Of Moyses lawe, and chastly kept his minde from any spotte. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 107 Yf, in any joyt, he sufferred the authoritie of the Pape to be violated. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* XII. (1599) 578 Not breaking one ioate of their order. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 306 This bond doth giue thee heere no iot of bloud. 1652 ROW *Lett.* 27 May *in Hist. Kirk App. iii. (Wodrow Soc.) 545 Befor I brake* my word in a jote to you. 1657 THORNLEY tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 200, I swear I will not lie a jott. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 31 The Solomon that succeeded him was not a jot less a tyrant. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* So He seems never to have..abated one jot of his claim.

† **Jot,** *sb.*[2] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. JOT *v.*[1]] A jolt.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. II. xxxix, Frequent jot Of his hard setting jade.

† **Jot,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* [Origin and meaning obscure: cf. *jolthead* and JOPPE.] ? A person of small intelligence, or of low condition.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 301 Souteris and seweris suche lewide iottis [*v.r.* iuttis] Percen wiþ a pater noster þe paleis of heuene. [So B. x. 460 iottes, iuttes.]

Jot, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. onomatopœic: cf. JOG, JOPPER. The final *t* naturally expresses sudden interruption of action. For relation to JOLT, see that vb.] To jog, jolt, bump. a. *trans.* b. *intr.* (The first quot. is doubtful.)

[*a* 1425 *Laugl.'s P. Pl.* A. II. 157 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb. R. 3. 14) Fabulers and Faytours as Folis iotten [*v.r.* þat on Fote rennen].] 1530 PALSGR. 593/1, I iotte, I touche one thynge agaynst another..What nedest thou to iotte me with thyne elbowe? 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* XXIV. 45 Nowe is iuste iustice, so iotted out of iointe. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XVI. 360 Numbers beneath their axle-trees .. Made th' after chariots jot and jump in driving over them. 1643 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* xlii. § 453 A trotter jotteth [*marg.* shaketh] the rider. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Jot, Jotter*, to jolt roughly.

Jot, *v.*[2] [app. f. JOT *sb.*[1]: the original sense being prob. to make the smallest mark with pen or pencil. Cf. DOT *v.*[1] 4. App. orig. Scotch, and in English familiarized by Scott and writers in *Blackwood.*] *trans.* To write down in the briefest and most hasty form, to make a short note or jotting of. Usually *to jot down*; the simple vb. is *rare.*

1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Thanks* xi, What will they have to crack about, Or jot into their journal? 1818 TODD, *Jot*, to set down; to make a memorandum of. *Modern.* 1822 GALT *Provost* XXXV. 254 Many of the things that I have herein jotted down. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 12 Feb., I have jotted down his evidence elsewhere. 1827 [see JOTTER]. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. xi. 165 Rude sketches of trees, rocks, and other materials of future pictures. These were evidently jotted down during his rambles. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 He must have jotted down a mass. 1871 WADDELL *Ps.* lxxvii. 6 The Lord he sal count whan he jots the folk that siclike was born tharin. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 241 Accounts .. too roughly jotted down to be very intelligible.

Hence **Jo·tter,** one who jots; **Jo·tty** *a.*, of the nature of jottings or fragmentary notes.

1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXII. 451 All the jottings that ever were jotted down on his jot-book, by the most inveterate jotter. 1844 H. TAYLOR *Let. in Autobiog.* (1885) II. ii. 10 Reading Alice's jotty journal. 1888 G. J. HOLYOAKE in *Co-operative News* 8 Sept. 9/1 The narrative is dreadfully jotty, jerky and confused.

Jot, *v.*[3], var. or error for JET *v.*[1], to strut.

c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iv. 81 Moir gentrice is to jott vndir ane silkin goun, Nor ane quhyt pittecott, and reddyar ay boun.

Jotsom, -on, -um, jottsome, obs. ff. JETSAM.

Jotting (dʒɒ·tĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOT *v.*[2] + -ING 1.] The action of JOT *v.*[2]; usually *concr.* Something jotted down; a brief hasty note or sketch.

1808-18 JAMIESON, *Jotting*, a memorandum. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxi, I'll mak a slight jotting the morn. 1818 TODD, *Jotting*, a memorandum; as, cursory jottings. Of very recent usage. The Scotch also employ this word. 1823 *Caled. Merc.* 29 Mar. (Jam.), Here his Lordship read the judgment, and the paper called Jottings respecting John Dalgleish's settlement. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 581 We have had perhaps too many of these jottings.

‖ **Jotun** (*yō·tən*), *prop.* **jötun** (*yō·tən*). [ON. *jotunn* = OE. *eoten*, ETEN :—OTeut. **ituno-z* giant.] One of a supernatural race of giants in Scandinavian mythology.

1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 207 The epithet of *Jotnar*, or Jotuns .. of frequent occurrence in the Sagas. 1865 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* iv. 38 Attributes .. appropriate to trolls and jötuns. 1869 LOWELL *Pict. fr. Appledore* v, A great mist-jotun you will see Lifting himself up silently.

Jou, variant of JOW *v.*, obs. form of JEW.

† **Joucat** (dʒu·kăt). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 ioucatte, iowcat, iucat. [Deriv. unknown.] An obsolete Scotch measure, the same as a Scotch gill.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 114 Be just calculation and comptrolment, the samin extended to 19 pintes, and a jucat. *Ibid.*, They therefore .. decernis and ordanis the Firlot to be augmented. .. And to conteine nine-tene pintes, and twa Ioucattes. 1892 P. COCHRAN *Mediæv. Scotl.* viii. 164 [In] 1587..the Commissioners discovered that an error had been made in 1457 with regard to the contents of the firlot which should contain 19 pints and a 'joucat' or gill.

Jouelere, obs. form of JEWELLER.

Joug, sing. of JOUGS; var. JUG *sb.*[2] and *v.*[2]

‖ **Jough** (dʒɒəχ). [Manx, = Gaelic *deoch* drink.] Drink.

1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* XV. 89 A long pint of Manx jough. 1890 — *Bondman* I. x. 223 Collared head, and beef, and pinjeen, and Manx jough.

Jougler, obs. form of JUGGLER.

Jougs (dʒʊgz, dʒʊŋz), *sb. pl. Sc.* Rarely in sing. **joug.** Forms: (6 jorgs), 7 jog(g)s, 8-9 jougs (9 jugg(s, jagg). [app. a. F. *joug* or L. *jugum* yoke: the sense seems to be confined to Sc. The *pl.* form app. refers to the construction of the collar in two hinged halves adapted to be locked together.]

An old Scottish instrument of punishment, analogous to the pillory; it consisted of an iron collar, which was locked round the culprit's neck, and was attached by a chain to a wall or post.

1596 in *Collect. Lives Reformers Ch. Scot.* (1848) II. 72 The Session [of Glasgow] appoint jorgs and branks to be made for punishing flyters. 1636 BP. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 262 Making them stand in 'jogs', as they call them,—pillorys .. fix'd to the two sides of the main door of the parish-church. 1661 *Kirk Session Rothesay* in A. Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* Ser. I. 311 If hereafter she should be found drunk, she should be put in the joggs. 1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl. in* 1769 (1790) 173 Observed on a pillar of the door of Calder church, a *joug*, i. e. an iron yoke or ring, fastened to a chain. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* x, He set an old woman in the jougs (or Scottish pillory). 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. IV. x. 518 The jougs, which consists of an iron collar, attached by a chain to a pillar or tree, forms the corresponding judicial implement to the English stocks. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 206 Offenders were put into the jugg and severely flogged at the church door. 1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* I. viii. 354 Those who cheated in the market were..borne by the executioner to the Cross, and thereto .. made fast with a jagg or iron collar.

Hence **Joug, jog,** *v.*, to confine in the jougs.

1632 *Act* in Barry *Orkney* (1805) App. 474 The Baillie of the paroch..shall cause him be jogged at the church, upon Sunday, from 8 in the morning till 12 hours at noon.

† **Jouisance, -issance.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 ioys-, *6 ioyss-, ioyis-, iouiss-, iouys(s)-, 6-7 iouis-*, 7 jouis(s)-, jovyss-, 7-8 *arch.* jovis-; 5-6 -aunce, 6-8 -ance. [a. late OF. *jouissance*, f. *jouissant*, pr. pple. of *jouir* to enjoy: see -ANCE. (Exemplified in Fr. only from 1534 by Hatz.-Darm.) *The spelling jovi-, a misreading of iovi-, has* been erroneously introduced by editors into Spenser and some other 16-17th c. texts.]

1. The possession and use *of* something affording advantage: = ENJOYMENT 1.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Toir* E vj b, He may not be peasyble to the reame ne haue the ioysaunce of it. 1539 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 599 He concluded that the Duk of Sax should have the joyssance of all them. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxxviii. (1632) 122 *In full iouyssance of them.*

2. Pleasure, delight (= ENJOYMENT 2); merriment, mirth, festivity.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 25 To see those folkes make such iouysaunce. *Ibid.* Nov. 2 When shall it please thee sing .. songs of some iouisaunce? 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 119 For such their comming, mirth and iouyssance. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* IV. 489 Till you have tasted of this ioyisance. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 126 All the Company betook them to make cheare and to jouisance. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 93 We cannot abdicate wonted jovisances. 1750 DODD *Poems* (1767) 45 They rioted in *jovisaunce secure.*

† **Jouise,** *v. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. F. *jouir, jouiss-*: see -ISH.[2]] *refl.* To rejoice oneself; with *of*: To have the enjoyment of, to enjoy (F. *se jouir de*).

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* *v, Let them iouise and ioy themselves of their privileadge.

Jouk, jook (dʒuk), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* Forms: 6 iouk, iowk, iuike, 8- jouk, jook. [f. JOUK *v.*[2]]

1. A sudden elusive movement; a quick turn out of the way; *fig.* a 'dodge'. *To give* (a person) *the jouk*: to give the slip, to elude, escape from.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XI. xiii. 101 With mony a curs [=course] and iowk, abowt, abowt, Quhair euir he fled scho followis in and owt. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 964 To George Durrie he played a iuike, That will not be foryet this oulke. 1871 C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* xxix, He has given the lass the jouk.

2. A bow or curtsy, a jerked obeisance.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 193 For all 3our Joukis and 3our noddis, 3our hartis is hard as ony stone. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* (1866) 202 She .. hailst her with a jouk. *Ibid.* 239 The honest shepherd..wondering at the kindness, gae a jouk.

3. A place into which one may dart for shelter; a shelter from a blow, a storm, etc. *Mod. Sc.*

1808-18 in JAMIESON.

† **Jouk,** *sb.*[2] *Obs.* In 7 iuke. [a. OF. *joc, jouc, juc*, roosting of a fowl, from *jokier, jouquier* (see next).] The state of roosting; *at juke*, at roost. (OF. *au jouc.*)

1626 BRETON *Fantasticks, Twelue of the Clocke* F ij b, The Beasts of the field take rest after their feed, and the Birds of the Ayre are at Iuke in the Bushes.

† **Jouk,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 iouke, ioyke, 4-6 iowke, 5-6 ioke, 6 ieouke, 7 jouk, juke, jook. [a. OF. *jok-ier, joqu-ier, jouq-ier* (3 sing. pr. *joke, jouque*) to be at roost, at rest, to lie

down, mod.F. *jucher*, Walloon *jouki*, Namur *joker*. Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. *intr.* Of birds: a. To perch, sit (upon branches). b. *Falconry.* To roost, to sleep upon its perch.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 82 þe Briddes .. On peren and pynappel, þei ioyken in pees. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A v (1496 a iij) The kyndeli termis that belong to hawkis. ..The .v. youre hauke Ioukith [*Rel. Ant.* I. 296 joketh], and not slepith. *Ibid.* C viij (1496 c iij) She Ioykith when she slepith. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 121 Make her jeouke all nyght in payne and in a moyste or colde place, and so shall she watch moste of the nyght. *c* 1575 *Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes* (ed. Harting) 32 Or elles sodenly awake her from jokin. 1672 Skinner, To juke or jug as birds doe, *se in pertica ad dormiendum componere.* 1886 Harting *Gloss. Perf. Bk. Sparhawkes* 44 *Jokin*, sleeping: now obsolete.

2. *intr.* To lie asleep or at rest; to lie close, lie, (?) to lurk; also, more vaguely, To abide, remain.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 182 Ionas þe Iwe .. Iowked in derne. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 409 For certes it noon honour is to the To wepe and in þi bed to Iowken þus. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xvi. 92 And þanne spakke *spiritus sanctus* in Gabrieles mouthe To a mayde þat hiȝte Marye.. bat one Ihesus a iustice sone moste iouke in her chambre, Tyl *plenitudo temporis*. *c* 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 300 Schal neuer kyng of ȝour kynde with croune be ynoymid, Ne Jewe for Jesu sake [i]ouke in ȝou more. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 4202 And sane þe Iolite of Iuly þai Iowke in þa strandis.

¶ b. *pseudo-arch.* To doze.

a 1652 Brome *Eng. Moor* III. ii. Wks. 1873 II. 44 *Buz.* Hey ho. I am very sleepy. *Nat.* See he jooks already.

Jouk, jook (dʒuk), *v.*[2] *Sc.* and *north.* Forms: 6 iouk, ioucк, iuke, iowk, 7 jowk, 8 juck, jeuk, 8–9 jook, 9 juik. 7– jouk. [A Scottish word of uncertain origin.

It has been compared with Duck *v.*, senses 2, 4 of which coincide with senses 1, 4 of this; and it is noteworthy that the sb. *duck* is in many parts of Scotl. *jook* or *jouk*; but this seems an inadequate explanation, since the sb. is in other parts dŭk or dŏk, and the vb. to *duck* (in water) is generally *dʌk*: see Duck *v.* The forms coincide to some extent with those of Jouk *v.*[1] (which is not Sc.), but the sense seems to be essentially distinct, coinciding to some extent with that of Jink *v.*]

1. *intr.* To bend or turn the body with a quick adroit movement downward or to one side, in order to avoid a missile or blow; to dodge; to duck.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. ix. 39 And iowkit in vnder the speyr has he. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* 4530 It is oure lait to juke quhen that the heid Is fra the hals. 1721 Kelly *Scot. Prov.* i. 92 Juck, and let a Jaw go o'er you. 1785 Burns *To Jas. Smith* xxv, I jouk beneath Misfortune's blows As weel's I may. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xvi, But we must jouk and let the jaw gang by. 1888 Barrie *Auld Licht Idylls* (1892) 146 The grey old man would wince, as if 'joukin' from a blow.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To swerve for a moment.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VIII. iv. 120 This rolk..Hercules it smyttis wyth a mychty tonk Apon the richt half, for to mak it jouk. 1573 Davidson *Commend. Vprichtnes* 152 in *Satir. P. Ref.* xl, He..did not iouk ane ioit from vprichtnes.

2. *intr.* By extension: To dart or spring with an adroit elusive movement out of the way or out of sight; to hide oneself by such action; to skulk.

a 1510 Douglas *Conscience* 21 For Sciens baith and fayth-full Consciens Sa corruptit ar with this warldis gude, That falset ioukis in everie clerkis hude. 1562 Rolland *Crt. Venus* I. 55, I Iowkit than but dout quhen I thame sa ', Behind the Bus, Lord bot I liggit law! 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 439, I think it manhood to play the coward and jouk in the leeside of Christ. 1780–1808 Mayne *Siller Gun* III, As he strack, The supple tailor skips and springs—Aye jouking back. *c* 1790 Burns *Pas'. Poetry* vi, Come forrit, honest Allan! Thou need na jouk behint the hallan. 1886 Stevenson *Kidnapped* (1888) 165 Jouk in here among the trees.

b *fig.* To dart in and out (of sight).

a 1810 Tannahill *Poems, Gloomy winter's now awa'*, 'Neath the brae the burnie jouks. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed. 3) 155 The reed lowe jookin' through the bars.

3. *trans.* To evade, elude, 'dodge', by ducking, bending, or springing aside.

1812 Ranken *Poems* 36 Fain wad he the bargain jeuket, But his honour was at stake. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* (ed.) 165 Ye micht possibly hae juiked the blunderbush. *Mod. Sc.* Every sodger at first tries to jouk the bullets.

4. *intr.* To bend the body adroitly (without any notion of dodging). †a. To bend oneself supply as a tumbler or acrobat. *Obs.*

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 789 Thus iowkit with iuperdyss the iangland Ia.

b. To bow in salutation or obeisance; *esp.* to make a quick jerky bow: cf. Jerk *v.*[1] 4.

1567 *Ps.* lxxxiii. in *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 105 Quhilk can not do, bot drink, sing, Iouk and beck. 1686 G. Stuart *Joco-ser. Disc.* 13, I jowkt to her, she baikt to me. 1728 Ramsay *Step-daughter's Relief* vii, Sax servants shall jouk to thee. 1795 Burns *Heron Ballads* I. iv, But why should we to nobles jouk?

c. *fig.* To cringe, fawn; to dissemble.

1573 Davidson *Commend. Vprichtnes* Prol. in *Satir. Poems Reform.* 276 That our watche men faint not, nor begin to iouk or flatter with the world for feir of Tyrannis. 1821 Galt *Ayrsh. Legatees* Let. xxxii. 274, I saw no symptoms of the swelled legs that Lord Lauderdale, that jooking man, spoke about.

Hence **Jou·ker**, one who jouks.

1573 Davidson *Death Knox* 34 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli, Thair ioukers durst not kyith thair cure, For fear of Fasting in the Fratour.

Jouk(e, obs. form of Juck.

Joukery, jookery (dʒu·kəri). *Sc.* and *north.* In 6 ioukrie, 7 jewkry, 8 jouckry, 9 jookery, joukry, -rey. [f. Jouk *v.*[2]: see -ery.] Dodging; 'underhand dealing, trickery'; 'deceit' (Jam.).

1563 *Ressoning betuix Crosraguell & Knox* B iij b (Jam.) Keip your promes, and pretex na ioukrie be my Lorde of Cassillis writing. 1822 Galt *Provost* v. 38, I was so displeased by the jookerie of the bailie .. that we had no correspondence on public affairs, till long after.

b. *Comb.* **Joukery-cookery** [cf. Cook *v.*[1] 3 c], 'artful management' (Jam.); **joukery-pawkery** [Pawky], clever trickery, jugglery, legerdemain.

1822 Galt *Sir A. Wylie* I. xxi. 182 As ye're acquaint wi' a' the *jookery-cookery of newsmaking. — *Provost* xiv. 112 Nothing could be more manifest than that there was some jookerie cookerie in this affair. 1685 G. Stuart *Joco-ser. Disc.* 59 Deil fetcht was it but *Jewkrypawkry. 1785 R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial., Ajax's Speech* 5 The sin o' Nauplius..His jouckry-pauckry finding out, To weir did him compell. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* x, That there has been some jookery-paukery of Satan's in a' this. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xxxvii, There's been mair joukry-pawkry wi' Dawvid nor ye're avaar o'.

Jouking (dʒu·kiŋ), *vbl. sb. Sc.* [f. Jouk *v.*[2] + -ing [1].] The action of Jouk *v.*[2]; evasive movement or action, dodging, eluding, bending.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiv. 144 This irksum traysing, jowking, and delay. 1573 Davidson *Commend. Vprichtnes* 51 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl, With iouking thay will jangil craftelie. 1631 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 73 Innocency and uprightness .. shall hold its feet .. when jouking will not do it. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xxiii, A bit canny joukin to let the jaw gae owre's.

Joul(e, obs. form of Jowl.

Joule (dʒaul). *Physics.* [Named 1882, after Dr. J. P. Joule, an English physicist.] An electrical unit, being the amount of work done (or of heat generated) by a current of one ampère acting for one second against a resistance of one ohm.

1882 *Athenæum* 26 Aug. 274/2 Dr. Siemens proposes to add to these [electrical] units four new ones, as follows: (1) a Watt..(2) a Weber..(3) a Gauss..(4) a unit of heat, to be called a 'Joule', and to be defined as the quantity of heat generated by an ampère flowing through an ohm for one second. *Ibid.* 2 Sept. 310/2 Two of his units were unanimously approved—namely, (1) the watt..(2) the joule.

Hence **Joule·meter**, a meter in which the Joule is used as the unit of work or energy. Also **Joule's equivalent**, = mechanical equivalent of heat: see Equivalent *sb.* 3 c.

Joult, Joulthead, obs. ff. Jolt, Jolt-head.

Joulter, *a. rare.* [Deduced from *joulter-head*, Jolter-head.] Clumsily stupid.

1854 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXVI. 22 He seems to have a collection of these puns..stowed away in his joulter jaws.

Jouncat, obs. form of Junket.

Jounce (dʒauns), *v.* [Of obscure origin: it has been compared to Jaunce *v.*, which it partly approaches in use, but with which it can scarcely be phonetically connected. Several words in *-ounce*, as *bounce*, *flounce*, *pounce*, *trounce*, are of obscure history.]

1. *intr.* To move violently up and down, to fall heavily against something; to bump, bounce, jolt; to go *along* with a heavy jolting pace.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/2 Iowncynge, or grete vngentylle mevynge [*v.rr.* iownsynge .. ioyuncynge], *strepitus*. 1711 S. Sewall *Diary* 11 Aug. (1879) II. 321 One of the Porters stoop'd to take up his Hat, by which means the .. Head of the Coffin joun'd upon the Ground. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jounce*, to bounce, thump, and jolt, as rough riders are wont to do. 1885 Howells *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 60 The mare jounced easily along. 1886 Hall Caine *Son of Hagar* I. viii, The lawyer was jouncing along towards the house with a lantern in his hand. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 267 [The blue jay] stamped his feet, and jounced (the only word to describe a certain raising and violent dropping of the body without lifting the feet).

2. *trans.* To jolt, bump, or shake up and down, as by rough riding; to give (a person) a shaking.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxiv. (1887) 96 Set him .. vpon a trotting iade to iounce him thoroughly or vpon a lame hakney to make him exercise his feete, when his courser failes him. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 314 You have become a little used to the bouncings and jouncings that greet your first attempts to go to sleep. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., At every step of the [camel's] long, ungainly legs the rider is bounced and jounced around and up and down. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 209 We weren't runnin' for a record. Harvey Cheyne's wife..were sick back, an' we didn't want to jounce her.

Hence **Jounce** *sb.*, a bump, a jolt, in which a thing is raised and allowed to fall by its weight; a jolting pace.

1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, *Jounce*, a jolt or shake. A jouncing trot, a hard rough trot. *Norf.* 1813 Sir J. Cullum *Hist. Hawsted* (ed. 2) Vocab. (E. D. S.), *Jounce*, a joult, a shock, or shaking bout. 1876 Mrs. Whitney *Sights & Ins.* II. xvii, She made straight for a bench .. sat herself down upon it with a jounce. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 341/1 You saw large individuals of the leisure class toiling it in their daily foot-jounce. 1893 Zincke *Wherstead* 261 A jolt, or a shake, is a 'jounce'.

Joun(e)k, obs. form of Junk *sb.*[3]

Joup(e, Jouperd, obs. ff. Jupe, Jeopard.

‖ **Jour** (ʒur). [OF. and F. *jour*:—L. *diurnum* neut. sing. (used in pop. L. as sb.) of *diurnus* of or pertaining to the day, f. *dies* day.]

†1. A day. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 67 On the xiᵉ iour of Pentecoste, the kynge satte at mete, and with hym the Duke of Tintagel. 1538 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 56 Mᵈ that ther is owyng Thomas Clere which he hathe Accompted for dewe uppon Joure.

2. *pl.* (See quot.) [F. *jour*: cf. Day *sb.* 4.]

1882 Cauldfeild & Saward *Dict. Needlework, Jours*, a term used by lacemakers to denote the open stitches that form the Fillings in Needle and Pillow Laces.

Jour, var. Giaour. **Jourer**, obs. f. Juror.

Journal (dʒɔ·rnăl), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 5 iurnalle, 5–7 iornall, 6–7 iournal(l, -el(l, 7 journall, (giornal), 7– journal. [a. OF. *jur-*, *jor-*, *journal*, *-el* daily (*livre, registre, papier journal* a day-book); as sb. a day, a day's work (so in AF.); a measure of land, a breviary, etc. (= Sp., Pg. *jornal*, It. *giornale*):—late L. *diurnāl-em* of or belonging to a day, Diurnal.]

†A. *adj. Obs.*

1. Performed, happening, or recurring every day; daily, diurnal.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. xi. 21 Phœbus..his faint steedes watred in Ocean deepe, Whiles from their iournall labours they did rest. 1611 Shaks. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 10 So please you, leaue me, Sticke to your Iournall course. 1637 Bastwick *Litany* II. 3 This is their journall practice. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 144 To see a hand..mark the journall houres..upon the flat of a quadrant.

2. Of or belonging to one day, restricted to the day; ephemeral. *rare.*

1685 *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 72 There are some who dayly differ from themselves. Their understanding is even journal, and much more their will and conduct.

B. *sb.* I. A book or record.

†1. *Eccl.* A service-book containing the day-hours: = Diurnal *sb.* I. *Obs.*

1355–6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 121 Ad repar. unius Jurnal. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 268/1 Iurnalle, lytylle boke, *diurnale*. 1454 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) cxlii, Also I wyte to y' said Thomas my jornenall that I bere in my slefe dayly. 1549 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI*, c. 10 § 1 All Books called .. Couchers, Journals, Ordinals..shall be..abolished.

†2. a. A book containing notices concerning the daily stages of a route and other information for travellers; = Itinerary. (Cf. Journey *sb.* 2, 3.)

1552 Huloet, Itinerary booke wherein is wrytten the dystaunce from place to place, or wherin thexpenses in iourney be written, or called other wyse a iournall, *hodoporicum*. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* II. x. § 2 It is written in an auncient Iournall of Burdeaux [marg. *Itinerarium Burdigal.*] that not farre from the Images there is a stone.

†b. A record of travel: = Itinerary *sb.* 2. (Now only as in 4 a and c.)

1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* To Rdr. A iij. It is..nothing else but a large Itinerarium or Iournal of his African voiages. 1700 Lawson (*title*) Journal of a thousand Miles' Travel among the Indians. 1783 Franklin in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 425 Containing the Journal of the first Aerial Voyage perform'd by Men.

attrib. 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* 1 The journal form hath the advantage of carrying with it a greater degree of credibility; and, of course, more weight.

3. A daily record of commercial transactions, entered as they occur, in order to the keeping of accounts. a. In a general sense = Day-book. b. In Book-keeping by Double Entry, A book in which each transaction is entered, in systematic form, with statement of the accounts to which it is to be debited and credited, so as to ensure correct posting in the ledger. These entries are either made at first-hand, or are 'journalized' from a *waste-book* or *day-book*, in which they have been entered as they occur, without consideration of the special accounts concerned.

Thus the waste-book entry, 'John Smith paid his acct of £100 due 3 months hence less discount at 5 %/—£98 15s. *od.*', would be entered in the journal as 'Dr. *Cash* £98 15s., *P. & L. Discount* £1 5s.; Cr. *John Smith* £100'.

1540 *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 228 The said Cofferer shall yearly within one moneth after the expirement of every yeare, make a *stett* in his booke called the Journall, for entring any Debentures or other Payments into the same. 1588 J. Mellis *Briefe Instruct.* B viij b, The parcels of the Iournall ought to bee written..in shorter sentence, without superfluous words, than be the parcels in ye Inuentory or Memorial. 1611 Florio, *Giornale*, a iournall or day-booke, such as Shop-keepers vse. 1622 Malynes *Anc. Law-Merch.* 363 The Iournall he [the Spaniard] calleth Manuall, .. and vnto this they keepe a Borrador or Memorial, wherein all things are first entred, and may vpon occasion be blotted, altered, or (by error) be miscast, or not well entred. 1760 Johnson *Idler* No. 95 P 9 He made two mistakes in the first bill, .. and dated all his entries in the journal in a wrong month. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/2 He..posts to their credit the several sums which he finds in the journal, carefully stating in his ledger the page in the journal where the entry came from, and in the journal the folio of the ledger where the entry is gone to. 1882 Bithell *Counting-Ho. Dict.* 162 The journal is..one of the principal books, in contradistinction to those which are auxiliary or accessory.

4. A daily record of events or occurrences kept for private or official use. a. A record of events or matters of personal interest kept by any one for his own use, in which entries are made day by day, or as the events occur. (In quots. 1670, 1781, a single day's record.) Now usually implying something more elaborate than a *diary*.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 18 Cæsar hath in his Iournels or Day-books [*in ephemeridibus*] written [etc.]. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* III. i, Good heaven, thy book of fate before me lay, But to tear out the journal of this day. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 276 An extract of his diary—no more, A tasteless journal of the day before. 1825 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 Nov., I have all my life regretted that I did not keep a regular Journal. 1855 MACAULAY *Jrnl.* 10 Jan., I am getting out of the habit of keeping my journal.

b. A register of daily transactions kept by a public body or an association; *spec.* in pl. *Journals*, the record of the daily proceedings in one or other of the Houses of Parliament, kept by the Clerk of the House.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 7 Having carefully perused the Journals of both Houses. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. II. 51 We find by an account of the Journals of the house of commons in the following session, that [etc.]. 1775 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 127, I hope the Journal of the Session will be published soon. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 374 The Speaker's Reprimand was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

c. *Naut.* A daily register of the ship's course, the distance traversed, the winds and weather, etc.; a log or log-book.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 77 What I could not .. collect from many reviews of our Seamens Journals. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Journal* .. in *Navigation*, a Book in which a particular Account is kept of the Ship's Way, the Changes of the Wind, and other remarkable Occurrences. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Y b, In all sea-journals, the day .. terminates at noon. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Journal*, synonymous at sea with *log-book*.

d. *Mining.* A record of the strata passed through in drilling a bore-hole or sinking a shaft.

†**5.** A record of public events or of a series of public transactions, noted down as they occur day by day or at successive dates, without historical discussion. Also in *pl. Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Commentarius, Diurni commentarij*, a iournall, conteynyng thynges for euery daye. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 84 That his Lordship purposed to imploy me in the writing of the History or Journall of Irish affaires. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxviii. (1739) 130 Nor [are] they good Historians, that will tell you the bare Journal of Action, without the Series of Occasion. 1687 RYCAUT *Contn. Knolles' Hist. Turks* II. 95 Memoirs, Giornals, or Historical Observations of their Times.

6. A daily newspaper or other publication; hence, by extension, Any periodical publication containing news or dealing with matters of current interest in any particular sphere. Now often called specifically a *public journal.*

1728 POPE *Dunc.* I. 42 Hence Journals, Medleys, Merc'ries, Magazines. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper* 170 Our weekly journals o'er the land abound. 1791–1823 D'ISRAELI *Cur. Lit., Lit. Jrnls.*, The Monthly Review, the venerable (now the deceased) mother of our journals, commenced in 1749. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III. 107 To the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal. *Ibid.*, To merit insertion in your very useful Journal. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Jan. 15/2 The opinion of this journal has been already more than once expressed on the subject. 1890 *Spectator* 21 June 875 The personalities and weedy gossip of the Society journals.

II. Other senses.

†**7.** A day's travel; a journey. *Obs.*

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 272 The Lord Deputy .. in his journall towards Cilkenny Knighted three Irish men. 1633 B. JONSON *Underwoods* xciii. Now sun looke, And .. tell In all thy age of journals thou hast tooke, Saw thou that paire became these rites so well?

†**8.** Provision for a journey. (In quot., the viaticum.) *Obs.*

1629 R. HILL *Pathw. Piety, Communic. Instr.* 35 If any departed without receiuing this journall, he was not to be interred in Christian Buriall.

9. As much land as can be ploughed in a day. Properly the Fr. word *journal* (ʒurnal), a land-measure varying in different departments.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Journal*, .. as much land as a Team of Oxen can plough up in one day. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 305 From Calais to Bologne and Montreuil the good land lets at 24 liv. the journal or arpent of Paris. 1882 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 13 The hiring price of land was from 45 to 50 francs a journal for the best.

10. in *Machinery.* The part of a shaft or axle which rests on the bearings. (Sometimes erroneously identified with 'bearing'.)

Originally used in a more restricted application: 'It was proposed by Buchanan, in his *Treatise on Millwork*, to apply the word *gudgeon* only to the bearing part at the end of a shaft or axle, which is exposed to bending action alone, and not to twisting action; and *journal* to an intermediate bearing part through which a twisting moment is or may be exerted; but the custom of using the word "journal" in both senses indiscriminately is so prevalent, that it is impracticable to carry out Buchanan's suggestion'. (Rankine *Machinery & Millwork* (1869) III. iii. iii. § 460.) [*Journal* or *journey* in this sense appears to have arisen in the Scotch workshops. No explanation of its origin has been found.]

1814 R. BUCHANAN *Shafts of Mills* 24 *note*, *Journals*, or *journeys*, are gudgeons subject to torsion. 1823 — *Millwork* 145 In the case of the small pinion .. a much greater stress would be thrown on the journeys (or journals) of the shaft. 1848 CRAIG, *Journal*, in Mechanics, that portion of a shaft which revolves on a support situated between the power applied and the resistance. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 247 The lower chamber of the axle-box, which contains the journal and bearing, is cast in one piece. 1860 C. D. ABEL *Constr. Machin.* 75 The bearing or journal should always be placed as near as possible to the gearing. *Ibid.* 78 For upright shafts the diameter of the bottom journal which has to carry the weight of the shaft and gearing should be determined by the amount of pressure [etc.]. 1881 *Design & Work* 24 Dec. 449/2 Those parts of a shaft which revolve or work in these blocks are known indifferently as necks, bearings, gudgeons, and journals. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 662 The oilers moved here and there, .. feeling and examining every journal, rod, and crank.

III. 11. *Comb.* **a.** General combinations, as *journal-wise* adv. (adj.).

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 54 Having written it [the account] journal-wise, to amuse and employ her time. 1742 *Ibid.* III. 415 At last I end my Journal-wise Letters as I may call them. 1839 R. M. M'CHEYNE in *Mem.* iv. (1872) 104, I would have written journalwise.

b. Special combinations: in sense 3 (Book-keeping), **journal-entry**, a formal entry in the journal; in sense 10: **journal-bearing**, the support of a shaft or axle; **journal-box**, the box or structure enclosing the journal and its bearings; **journal-brass**, a journal-bearing of brass, also of white metal, etc.; **journal-packing**, any mass of fibrous material saturated with oil or grease, and inserted in a journal-box to lubricate the journal.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1219/2 The circular system of anti-friction wheels for a *journal-bearing is described in Tate's English patent, 1802. *Ibid.*, A journal-bearing for a vertical shaft with journal box, in one piece. 1864 WEBSTER, **Journal-box.* 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 497 Each journal-box of the friction rollers is held in position by adjusting-screws, by which it can be moved horizontally to or from the center line of the machine. 1883 *Scribner's Mag.* 183/1 The other end is supported in a journal-box out of view on the other side of the machine. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 165/2 If .. the *journal entries already given are properly posted into a ledger.

Journal (dʒɜ̄·ɹnăl), *v.* [f. JOURNAL *sb.*] Chiefly in pa. pple. **Journaled.**

1. *trans.* To record in a journal.

1803 J. KENNY *Society* 107 Oft o'er the journal'd tale she cast her eye. 1892 *Idler* May 461 His journaled impressions of America.

2. In *Machinery.* To provide with or fix as a journal: see JOURNAL *sb.* 10.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 986/1 The grains..are placed.. in a glazing-barrell; this is journaled at the ends, and is caused to rotate for some ten or twelve hours. 1881 *Metal World* No. 12. 178 Plates in which pivots or small shafts are journaled as in clock work.

† **Jou·rnalary,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. JOURNAL + -ARY.] Of or belonging to each day; occurring or dealt with day by day.

c 1740 WARBURTON *Serm.* I *John* iv. 20 Hence the origin of friendship, .. which, while we are advancing towards .. a Whole, teacheth us by the way all our journalary duties to particulars. 1762 — *Doctr. Grace* II. ix, [As] Mr. Wesley hath amply shown in the journalary history of his adventures.

Jou·rnal-book. [f. JOURNAL *a.* + BOOK *sb.*, after F. *livre journal*, OF. *papier journal*, but the first element is now felt as JOURNAL *sb.*, as if the sense were 'book containing, or consisting of, a journal'.] A day-book of any kind; a diary of events; a book containing daily records.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xviii. (1897) IV. 184 So are the Jornal bookes [F. *papiers journaux*] of Alexander the great ..greatly to be desired. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 54 His Majesty did this present day..*manu sua propria* take the said Protestation out of the Journal-book of the Clerk of the Commons House of Parliament. 1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., Of this, entry was made in their [the Royal Society's] Journal Book. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. ii, My comb and silver snuff-box, my handkerchief and journal-book. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* IX. 305 Every traveller carries a Journal-book as regularly as a portmanteau.

Journalese (dʒɜ̄ɹnălī·z). *colloq.* [f. JOURNAL *sb.* + -ESE.] The style of language supposed to be characteristic of public journals; 'newspaper' or 'penny-a-liner's' English.

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Apr. 2/1 Translated from 'Journalese' into plain English. 1893 *Athenæum* 30 Dec. 901 It is sad.. to find [him] guilty of such journalese as 'transpired'. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Invent.* 166, I..refrained from putting any journalese into it.

† **Jou·rnalet.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. as prec. + -ET.] A little journal.

1776 T. TWINING in *Country Clergyman 18th Cent.* (1882) 41 Next in my little journalet stands our expedition to Ealand.

‖**Journalier** (ʒurnalye), *a.* & *sb. rare.* [F. *journalier* daily, a day-labourer, f. *journal* JOURNAL.]

†**A.** *adj.* Of newspapers: Published daily. *Obs.*

1714 E. LEWIS *Let. to Harley* 7 May in *Dk. Portland's Papers* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) V. 436 Since you left us we have several new journalier papers, viz., the 'Reader', the 'Monitor', the 'Patriot', and the 'Muscovite'.

B. *sb.*

1. (? dʒɜ̄ɹnălī·əɹ). A newspaper writer, a journalist. (Not in F.)

1712 SWIFT *Pub. Spirit Whigs* Wks. 1738 VI. 46 This Writer is reported to be what the French call a Journalier. 1883 *Hartford Courant* (U. S.) June, The statement made by a Broadway travelling commission firm to a journalier.

2. A day-labourer.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* xxxi, A tight-packed [third class] carriage of us poor journaliers would not have obstructed them with as much as a sneer.

Jou·rnalish, *a. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. JOURNAL *sb.* + -ISH [1].] Of the character of a journal.

1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. Stella* 8 Feb., I never saw such a letter .. so saucy, so journalish.

Journalism (dʒɜ̄·ɹnăliz'm). [a. F. *journalisme* (1781 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *journal* JOURNAL: see -ISM.]

1. The occupation or profession of a journalist; journalistic writing; the public journals collectively.

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 (Reviewing a French work '*Du Journalisme*') '*Journalism*' is a good name for the thing meant..A word was sadly wanted. *Ibid.* 196 The power of journalism is acknowledged..to be enormous in France. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. iv, Great is Journalism. Is not every Able Editor a Ruler of the World, being a persuader of it? 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 112 Journalism for money is Egyptian bondage. No slavery is comparable to the chains of hired journalism. *a* 1881 CARLYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* (1894) 26 Feb. 7/1 [He [L. Stephen] remembered Carlyle..saying to a young man who told him that he wrote for the papers,] 'Journalism is just ditchwater'. 1887 M. ARNOLD in *19th Cent.* May 638 We have had opportunities of observing a new journalism which a clever and energetic man has lately invented. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 6/1 It was Matthew Arnold who christened the 'New Journalism' (that much abused and much misapplied name) and identified it with Mr. Stead.

b. With *a* and *pl.* A piece of 'journalese'.

1893 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Jan. 7/1 A rather pleasant Indian novel, which would be better without some cheap journalisms.

2. The keeping of a journal; the practice of journalizing. *rare*$^{-0}$.

1848 CRAIG, *Journalism*, the keeping of a journal.

Journalist (dʒɜ̄·ɹnălist). [f. JOURNAL *sb.* + -IST. Cf. F. *journaliste* (Dict. Acad. 1718).]

1. One who earns his living by editing or writing for a public journal or journals.

1693 *Humours Town* 78 Epistle-Writer, or Jurnalists, Mercurists. 1710 TOLAND *Refl. Sacheverell* 16 They [the Tories] have one Lesley for their Journalist in London, who for Seven or Eight Years past did, three Times a Week, Publish Rebellion. 1812 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 31 Aug. 545/1 The congratulations of friends and brother-journalists. 1898 *Times* 18 Oct. 13/5 The writer is a 'newspaper woman'—which is, she tells us, 'the preferred American substitute for the more polite English term "lady journalist"'.

attrib. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 As we should put it in these days, he [Dryden] had the journalist spirit.

2. One who journalizes or keeps a journal.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 323 ¶ 2 My following correspondent .. is such a Journalist as I require. ..Her Journal .. is only the picture of a Life filled with a fashionable kind of Gaiety and Laziness. 1775 MICKLE *Dissert. Lusiad* App. (R.), The force..is thus..described by Hernan Lopez de Castaneda, a contemporary writer, and careful journalist of facts. 1828 WEBSTER, *Journalist*, the writer of a journal or diary. 1848 in CRAIG; and in mod. Dicts.

Journalistic (dʒɜ̄ɹnăli·stik), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. prec. + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to journalists or journalism; connected or associated with journalism.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playwrights* I. 297 The journalistic office seems quite natural to him. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ii. 42 Journalistic guides of the popular mind. 1882 C. PEBODY *Eng. Journalism* xii. 87 The old habits of the journalist, the old journalistic way of looking at public questions..still distinguish his speeches.

2. Addicted to journalism. *rare.*

1833 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 195 'The Frenchman', he [a French writer] again remarks, 'is beyond all others journalistic'. *Ibid.* England may be maintained to be as 'journalistic' as any part of the globe.

B. as *sb.* in *pl. Journalistics*, matters pertaining to journalism; the practice of journalism. *nonce-use.*

18.. CARLYLE (L.), It is a well-known fact in journalistics that a man may not only live but support wife and children by his labours in this line, years after the brain.. has been completely abstracted.

Journali·stically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY [2].] In a journalistic manner; in the matter of public journals or journalism; by means or through the medium of public journals.

1870 *Even. Standard* 26 Oct., Certainly the aggregate of articles in this journalistically barren land has been unprecedented. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Oct. 6/3 The Quakers are waking up journalistically. 1894 *Athenæum* 21 July 97/1 To establish a 'Court of Honour' in matters journalistically professional.

Jou·rnalizable, *a. rare.* [f. next + -ABLE.] Fit to be journalized.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 717 Few things journalizable have happened during the last month.

Journalize (dʒɜ̄·ɹnăləiz), *v.* [See -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To enter in a journal or book for daily accounts; *spec.* in *Book-keeping*, to make a journal entry in which the Dr. and Cr. accounts are specified, in order to its being posted to the proper accounts in the ledger.

1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 17 To journalize the inventory. 1786 W. LARKINS *Let.* in *Burke's Wks.* XIV. 225 He requested me to form the account of his receipts and disbursements, which you will find journalised in .. the Honourable Company's general books of the year 1781–2. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 345 A Waste-book..in which transactions are hastily entered, until more leisurely journalised in a proper form. 1849 FREESE *Comm. Class-bk.* 101 From the books above specified, the accounts are organised in the Journal, or as it is termed, journalised; and thence posted into the Ledger.

2. To enter, record, or describe in or as in a private journal.

1775 J. JEKYLL *Corr.* 29 July (1894) ii. 39 A little tour I had made for a week, and which I shall journalise after I have thanked you. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale*

29 Sept., He [Boswell] kept his journal very diligently; but then what was there to journalize? 1844 P. Harwood *Hist. Irish Rebell.* 61 *note*, He journalises the following note of a conversation. 1860 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 303, I would gladly journalize some of my proceedings, and describe things and people.

3. *intr.* To make entries in or keep a journal. (In first quot., to write letters in journal form.)

1774 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* Sept. (1889) I. 312 Willingly..do I comply with your request of journalizing to you during my stay at this place. 1843 Hawthorne *Amer. Note-bks.* (1883) 334 After dinner, I..began to journalize. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xix. 239, I have too much to attend to in my weak state to journalize.

4. To engage in journalism; to do the work of a journalist.

1864 *Realm* 13 Apr. 3 A writer who is also an actor in politics .. is a healthier man than the journalist who journalises *in sæcula sæculorum*.

Hence **Jou'rnalizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Jou'rnalizer**, one who journalizes.

1796 Lamb *Lett.* (1888) I. 25 To-day's portion of my journalising epistle has been very dull. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 9 Journalising is a dangerous temptation to the garrulity of women. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/1 The act of digesting these original entries is called Journalizing, because they are collected together in a book called The Journal. 1837 Lockhart *Scott* Nov. an. 1825, Though not a regular journalizer, he kept a brief diary.

†**Jou'rnally**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Journal *a.* + -ly 2.] Every day; daily, diurnally.

1553 Lyndesay *Dial. Exper. & Courteour* 372 All men begynnis for tyll de The day of thare Natiuitie; ..journelly thay do proceid, Tyll Atrops cut the fatell threid. 1592 Burghley *Let.* in *Unton's Corr.* (Roxb.) 281 To repeate your advertisements unto us..verie perticularly and journallie.

[**Journ-chopper**, a blundered representation of *yern-chopper*, yarn-dealer, in Cowell; reproduced more and more corruptly in succeeding law dictionaries down to Wharton's, 1883, as journey-chopper, journey-hopper. See Yarn-chopper.]

Journey (dʒə·ni), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 iurn-, 3–7 iorn-, iourn-, (5 iowrn-, iern-); 3, 6 -eie, 3–6 -e, -ay, 3–7 -ey, 4–7 -ee, 5–7 -y, -eye, 6 -aye, 6–7 -ie; 7 jorney(e, journee, -y, 7– journey. [a. OF. *jornee* (12th c.), *journee*, F. *journée* day, day's space, day's travel, work, employment, etc. (in OF. also travel, a conference, etc.) = Pr., Sp., Pg. *jornada*, It. *giornata*:—pop.L. **diurnāta*, f. *diurnum* day, sb. use of neut. of *diurnus* of the day, daily, f. *dies* day. For the suffix *-ata, -ada, -ee, -ey*, see -ade. OF. *journee* corresponded in various senses with med.L. *diēta*; hence *journey* and Diet *sb.*2 agree in some of their senses.]

I. †1. A day. *Obs.*

c 1305 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 178 Thi dawes beth i-told, thi iurneis beth i-cast. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xxiii. 254 All the cytees..senden hym riche presentes so þat at þat iourneye [F. *celle jurne*] he schall haue more þan lx chariottes charged with gold and syluer. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 155 The thyrde dyshonoure was, that euery man myght .. myssayne the Prynce for that Iorney. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Journee*, a day or whole day.

† b. *Law. Journeys accounts* (med.L. *diētæ computātæ* 'days counted'), the number of days (usually fifteen) after the abatement of a writ within which a new writ might be obtained. *Obs.*

1613 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 364 The writ abating for some cause that cannot be imputed to the Plaintifes folly: ..himselfe bringing another with speed in the same Court against the same partie, we call it a writ purchased by Iourneys accompts. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 191 b, If it be purchased by Iournies accounts (that is to say, within as little time as hee possibly can after the abatement of the first Writ)..And fifteen dayes have been held a convenient time for the purchase of the new Writ. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Journey's accounts*, the shortest possible time between an abatement of one writ and the issuing of another.

† c. An appointed day; in phr. *to give* (*assign*) *journey of battle, treaty*, to agree to or fix on a day for battle or negotiation. (Cf. OF. *mettre journée*.) (This has associations with senses 7 and 8.) *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 80, I gyue you iourney of batayll at the requeste of the knight straunger on suche day that he shall assigne. *Ibid.* 291 They had Counseyll that they shuld requyre king Vryan iourney of traytye vpon fourme of peas ..And the iourney was assygned by thaccorde of bothe partes on the iiij^d^ day.

II. 2. A day's travel; the distance travelled in a day or a specified number of days.

† a. *simply.* An ordinary day's travel, the distance usually travelled in a day. As a measure of distance, varying with the mode of travel, etc.; usually estimated in the Middle Ages at 20 miles.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1291 Fro Bersabe iurnes two Was ðat land ðat he bed him to [*MS.* two]. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 41/234 Þis holie Man ladde þene dede forth..Fyftene Iorneies grete are day..To þe mount of Ioie. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9192 (Cott.) Þe tune o ninive, þat was of vmgang thre iorne [*Gött.* jornays thrie]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 154 Tancrez was fulle hend, conueied him tuo iournez. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) xvii. 178 A 52 jorneyes fro this Lond..there is another Lond..that men clepen Lamary. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xxi. 63 The most surest way is thense a .xl. iurneys, & the other is but .xv. iurneys.

b. With qualification: *A* (or *one*) *day's journey* = a.; *two, three* (etc.) *days' journey*, the distance travelled in the number of days specified.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 11741 (Trin.) Of þritti dayes Iourney þro þou shal haue but a day to go. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) v. 15 Fra Beruch three day iourneez es þe cytee of Sardyne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 200 God sente the prophete Ionas to the grete Cite of Nynyvee, wyche was a thre-dayen Iornay. 1560 J. Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 188 b, Trent is .. thre dayes Iorney on this syde Venise. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 231 A whole Day's Journy. *Ibid.* 261 Sending at least Twelve Days Journy for their Fuel. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 102 The King said to him, How many days' journey distant?

† c. The portion of a march or expedition actually done in one day, or accomplished each day; a stage of a journey. *Obs.* or merged in 3.

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 They dyde soo moche by there iourneys that they cam to saynt Iames in Galyce. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 177 They set forward the King, and by easy iorneys brought him to London. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* To Rdr. ¶ 5 For the First Part of this Worke, it containes only a briefe narration of daily journies. 1759 Johnson *Rasselas* xxxvii, We travelled onward by short journeys.

d. The daily course of the sun through the heavens. (Now taken as *fig.* from 3.)

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 464 The Sunne, in his daily journey round about this vast Globe. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 559 Scarce the Sun Hath finisht half his journey. 1694 Prior *Hymn to Sun* 3 As thou dost thy radiant journies run. 1719 Watts *Ps.* lxxii. 11, Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successive journies run.

3. A 'spell' or continued course of going or travelling, having its beginning and end in place or time, and thus viewed as a distinct whole; a march, ride, drive, or combination of these or other modes of progression to a certain more or less distant place, or extending over a certain distance or space of time; an excursion or expedition to some distance; a round of travel. Usually applied to land-travel, or travel mainly by land, in contradistinction to a *voyage* by sea.

The normal word for this in English, often qualified by an adj., or phrase, as a *long, short, quick, slow, good, bad, cold, dangerous, difficult, easy, interesting, pleasant, prosperous, successful, tedious, uncomfortable journey*; a *j. by railway, railway j., j. on foot*; *j. to London, to the continent, into the country*, etc. Phrases: *to make* or *undertake a j.*; *to take one's j.*, to set out and proceed on one's way.

a 1225 [see b]. *c* 1375 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 123 When he was þus cumen hame ogayn, Of his iorne he was ful fayne. *c* 1380 *Sir Fernumb.* 4029 To morwe let ous our iorne take, Hamward aȝen to ryde. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* ix. 3 Whanne he made iourney, it bifel, that he cam nyȝ to Damaske. 1503 Hawes *Examp. Virt.* ix. vii, So forth I went walkynge my iournay. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xv. 13 Not longe after the yonger sonne..toke his iorney into a farre countre. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* cvii. 360 Within a shorte tyme they had sayled a great iourney. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 223 Kyng Edwarde .. made a iorney into Kente. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 151 And at parting..they wish him a happy journey. 1649 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 149 When you arrive att your iorneyes end. 1667 Temple *Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 42 My Sister took a very strong Fancy to a Journey into Holland. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 8 ¶ 4 Being tired..with so many long and tedious journies. 1763 Hume in Calderwood *Life* viii. (1898) 139 A journey to Glasgow will be one of the first I shall undertake. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 89 When he had made his journey, and accomplished his business. 1888 Ruskin *Præterita* I. vi. 188 On longer days of journey we started at six.

b. *fig.*, esp. the 'pilgrimage' or passage through life.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 352 Þe pilegrim iðe worldes weie..monie þinges muwen letten him of his iurneie. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4993 Where Elde abit, I wol thee telle .. If Deth in youthe thee not slo, Of this iourney thou maist not faile. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* ii. Wks. 934/2 That murmur and discencion against the clergy was than already farre gone onwarde in hys vnhappye iurney. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* ci[i]. 23 He hath brought downe my strength in my iourney. 1672 Grew *Idea Philos. Hist. Pl.* § 3 If we consider how long and gradual a Journey the Knowledge of Nature is. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 645 This life .. is a journey, or rather one stage of our journey through matter. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* (Househ. ed.) 375/1 We used to toast a quicker journey to the old man, and a swift inheritance to the young one.

† c. *transf.* Any course taken or direction followed; *spec.* (in making a mine), the line along which the gallery is carried. *Obs.*

1571 Digges *Pantom.* I. xxxv. L iij b, You may make by the former preceptes moste certeine plattes of your iorneis. 1591 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) xxxvi, Finde out the true distance of the place whither you meane to carrie the mine:..how many degrees from the East, Weast, or other principal Quarters of the Heauens the iourney lyeth. 1578 Banister *Hist. Man* I. 32 The beginning and iourney of ye greatest nerue.

d. *dial.* The load or amount carried at one journey: cf. Gang *sb.*1 7.

1859 *Trnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XX. II. 314, I can .. in a few hours have a journey of corn ready for market.

† 4. A military expedition, a campaign, etc. Sometimes, Any military enterprise, as a siege. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 349 Þis laste journe þat Englishemen maden into Flandres. 1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 56 Your saide Lifetenaunte..made many greate jernies and hostinges uppon one of the strongest Irishe enimies of Leynstre. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 101 b, Thei lefte that iourney for a tyme, and returned to the Castle .. and besieged the same. 1601 R. Johnson *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 62 The Spanish king never enterprised anie sole iourney against the Turke. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. 49 Other Deputies used to make some two or three iournies in a Summer against the rebels.

III. A day's work.

5. A day's labour; hence, a certain fixed amount of daily labour; a daily spell or turn of work (see quots.). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* † *In journey*, at work as a day-labourer (*obs.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5870 (Gött.) Fra þat time nedis had þai, Do tua iornays apon a day. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xii. 5 When here deuer is don and his daies iourne, þen may men wite what he is worþ. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxx. 349 They that holdeth werkemen in Iourney. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 97 Ordinaunces..against the excessive taking of Masons .. and other laborers for their daily iorneis. 1552 Huloet, Iourney with cattell at cartynge, plowynge, *opera*. 1706 Phillips, *Journey* .. Among Farmers a Days Work, in ploughing, sowing, reaping, etc. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Journey*, a day's work. 1881 *I. Wight Gloss.*, *Journey*, a day's work at plough.

fig. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 29 For þat nygtes iornay sche axede fredom for here mede.

† 6. A day's doings or business. Hence, generally, Business, affair. *To wish one a good journey*, to wish one well through a business. *Obs.*

a 1352 Minot *Poems* iii. 9 Thare he made his mone playne ..And all that land, untill this day, Fars the better for that jornay. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 123 In þe meen tyme þe Grete Caan died; and forþi þe iournee chaunged efter to þe werse. *c* 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 2579 Euer we will be at youre will, What iurney ye will put us tyll. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 141 Do it at your owne lesire; For all the labour and iornay is your. 1672 W. Mountagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 317 The trial .. stands appointed for the 2nd of May; so wish your Lordship a good journey.

† 7. *esp.* A day's performance in fighting; a battle, a fight; = Day 10. *To keep the journey*, to keep the field, to continue the fight. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 18 Adelwolf his fader saued at þat ilk iorne. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* xiii. 323 He did mony a fair Iourne, On sarisenis thre derenȝeis did he. *c* 1440 Lonelich *Grail* xiv. 75 A wondirful knyht..That Al this day hath kept the Iorrne Aȝen thy fowre batailles. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 336 Alle the Lordes that dyed at the jorney arn beryed at Seynt Albones. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 231 Lordes, barons, auaunce, the iourney is oure, For they may not vs escape. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron.*, 5 *Hen. VIII* (1809) 550 The Frenchmen call this battaile the iourney of Spurres because they ranne away so fast on horsbacke. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 171 What ciowne could haue bin gained and woon at the iourney of Cannæ. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* II. i. ii. 84 The Rebels lost in this iourney above 800.

† 8. A meeting held on an appointed day, *esp.* for public business; = Diet *sb.*2 5. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Melusine* 291 Thenne came to the iourney of traytye that was assigned the saudants and theire Counseyll. 1529 J. Hacket *Let. to Wolsey* (*Cott. Galba MS. B.* ix. 157) Som prolongassion of [the] iourne of Spirs. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 632 They hold their generall councell, called a iourney or a diet.

9. A round or turn of work, such as is done at one time, in a day or a shorter space.

a. At the *Royal Mint*. (*a*) The coinage of a certain weight of gold or silver, orig. representing the amount of one day's work: viz. 180.0321 Troy ounces of gold (701 sovereigns or 1402 half-sovereigns), or 720 oz. of silver. (*b*) The parts of the surfaces of a pair of rolls used to roll fillets down to the thickness of the coin required; supposed to have been so called because after a day's work it is necessary to select another portion of the surface owing to wear.

a 1600 *Harl. MS.* 698 lf. 157 Of euery iournie of silver contayning xxx lb. wt. tooe peaces [shall be taken]. *Ibid.* lf. 169 Certaine pec's of ev'ry iorny that was coyned the same moneth. 1789 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 230 The pix is a box kept at the Mint into which one piece of every journey is put. A journey is the technical term for the coinage of a certain weight of gold. 1852 A. Ryland *Assay Gold & S.* 83 *note*, The Trial of the Pix is an important and ceremonious proceeding.. Several coins are taken at random from a certain weight, called a journey, and are assayed by the jury. 1867 *Chamb. Jrnl.* No. 38. 105 Every distinct melting or coinage is technically called a *journey*; .. or rather the entire coining at one time is made up into journeys, each of one hundred and eighty ounces, or fifteen pounds of standard gold.

b. *Glass-making.* A round of work in the course of which a certain quantity of raw material is converted into glass.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 652 This waste is first of all calcined..from 24 to 30 hours being the period of a journey .. in which the materials could be melted and worked into bottles. 1886 *Leeds Merc.* 28 Sept., If all things were favourable a man could make 57 dozens of bottles on 'a journey', as it was called, in seven hours.

c. *slang.* A turn of work; a 'turn'; a time or occasion.

1884 *Longm. Mag.* V. 179 'Well', said the policeman .. 'as for him, he's got safe enough off, this journey!'

† 10. *Machinery.* a. = Journal *sb.* 10. b. See quot. 1833. *Obs.*

1814–1823 [see Journal *sb.* 10]. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 226 This carriage, with the forms of types properly secured upon it, is adapted to move backwards and forwards upon steady guides or journeys.

11. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *journey-bee, -guider, -hack, -milkman, -speed*; † *journey-bated* adj.; journey-book, an itinerary or road-book; journey-money (see quot. 1883); journey-ring, a kind of ring-dial or portable sun-dial; journey-weight = sense 9 a. Also Journeyman, etc.

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 26 So are the Horses of the Enemie In generall *iourney bated, and brought low. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 16 Their clergy, rouz'd from laziness, Laid not their charge on *journey-bees. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 358 Mentioned by Antonine the Emperour in *Journey-booke. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 327 As good a stock horse and *journey hack as ever you crossed. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1900) 43/1 His *journey-milkmen being more or less casually hired. 1883 — in *Longm. Mag.* July 266 The carter gets what is called *journey-money, that is, a small sum, mostly a shilling, for every journey taken beyond the bounds of the farm. 1889 R. KIPLING *Stalky* 186 Here's your journey-money. Good-bye. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 452 A brass ring-dial, probably of the kind formerly designated as '*journey rings'. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 1/2 This gives a mere gross '*journey-speed', i.e. speed including stops. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 483/2 The finished coins are delivered to the mint master in weights called '*journey weights', supposed to be the weight of coin which could be manufactured in a day when the operations of coining were performed by the hand. [Abolished 1901.]

Journey (dʒə̄·ni), *v.* Forms: 4–6 iorn-, 4–7 iourn-; 4–7 -ey, -ay, 5–6 -ie; 7–8 journy, 7– journey. [a. AF. *journey-er*, OF. *jo(u)rnoyer, -ier, -ier* to travel, to put off (a person), etc., f. *journee, jornee* JOURNEY *sb.*]

I. 1. *intr.* To make or proceed on a journey; to travel.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14071 He iorneyed þen fro land to land. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2249 A gentil-man full ioyles þen iornays hym after. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 230 Thus iournait gentilly thyr cheualrouse knichtis. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 976 Quhen Wallace thus throw Yorkschyr jowrnat was. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* ix. 3 And when he iorneyed..he was come nye to Damasco. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 173 Satan had journied on, pensive and slow. 1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* II. ii. 77 Think'st thou I journied hither To sport with thee? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 54 He .. journeyed south and settled at Clonmacnoise.

fig. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 251 b, Ye heuenly Ierusalem to the whiche we iourney. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 129, I would haue a good student passe and iorney through all authors.

†b. To travel by ordinary daily stages: cf. JOURNEY *sb.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 4 Finding that journying was too little exercise, we took post horses in our own chaise at Belfoord.

†c. *To journey it*: to make the journey. *Obs.*

c 1680 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS., Montagu Ho.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 333 After that time it will be too late to journey it.

2. *trans.* To travel, traverse. ? *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xi, Realmes, cities, sees, ryuers, and mountaynes, that..can nat be iournaide and pursued. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 151 When .. the pale moon had journey'd half the skies. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. vi, In a palmer's weeds arrayed..I journeyed many a land.

†3. To take (a horse) through a journey; to ride or drive. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* III. v, You shall have bits, And harness'd like my horses, draw my coach. ..I shall have occasion shortly to journey you. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 318 'The Pains' .. breedeth in the pasterns for lack of clean keeping and good rubbing after the horse hath been journyed.

†4. *intr.* To engage in a battle. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 485 Haue he grace to the gre in ilk Iornaying.

5. *trans.* (*Royal Mint.*) To weigh or count coins into 'journeys': see JOURNEY *sb.* 9 a.

II. †6. *Sc. trans.* To remand (a person) for justice, or put off (a matter in litigation) to another day; to adjourn. Cf. JORN *v.* *Obs.*

1478 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 75/2 Þai war lauchfully Iournait to the ferd court before hir bailȝe. 1493 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 302/1 James lord of abernethy..protestit It sulde turne him to na preiudice quhill he wer ordourly Journayit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 106 Quhatsomever parte be journeyed in quhatsomeuer Court, and the Baillie of that Court assignes ane certaine day and steid to them, for to receaue fulfilling of judgement, or dome be them asked.

Hence **Jou·rneyed** *ppl. a.*, travelled; **Jou·rneying** *ppl. a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 164 Some far iourneyed gentleman at their retourne home .. will ponder their talke with oversea langage. 1739 G. OGLE *Gualtherus & Griselda* 21 A Fairer, not the journeying Sun surveys. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Sphinx* 29 The journeying atoms..Firmly draw, firmly drive, By their animate poles.

Journey-cake: see JOHNNY-CAKE. **Journey-chopper, -hopper**: see JOURN-CHOPPER.

Journeyer (dʒə̄·niəɹ). [f. JOURNEY *v.* + -ER¹. With *iourneor* in first quot. cf. OF. *journeor* a day-labourer.] One who journeys, a traveller.

1565 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* I. Pref. 11 Which..the iourneors on horsback [may use] for a chariot or lesse painful meane of trauaile. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* liii. 370 Note, the ascendant is for the Journier. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 262 So is the Journeyer slain by the Robber. 1855 CHAMIER *My Travels* III. x. 219 The most entertaining journeyer along the high-road of life I ever knew.

Journeying (dʒə̄·niiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JOURNEY *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the vb. JOURNEY; travelling; †engagement in a battle (*obs.*).

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3515 No lete thai neuer jornaying, Til thai com to Ban the king. *c* 1475 [see JOURNEY *v.* 4]. 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi. 26 In iorneyinge (1611 -ings] often. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* x. 28 Thus were the iourneyings of the children of Israel, according to their armies. 1780 COWPER *Lett., to J. Hill* Wks. 1837 XV. 61 A time of year when journeying is not very agreeable. *attrib.* 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 70 A good journeying pace.

Journeyman (dʒə̄·nimæn). [f. JOURNEY *sb.* 5 + MAN.]

1. One who, having served his apprenticeship to a handicraft or trade, is qualified to work at it for days' wages; a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship or learned a trade or handicraft, and works at it not on his own account but as the servant or employee of another; a qualified mechanic or artisan who works for another. Distinguished on one side from *apprentice*, on the other from *master*.

1463–4 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 506/2 Aswell housholders as iourneymen, Servauntes and Apprenticez. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 If any of the Jornaymen of the saide crafte be electe Warden. 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* 56 To give my Iorney men iij^d a daye more. 1608 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 214 No younge man, journamen nor prentice. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 26 ¶ 8 My mistress .. rose early in the morning to set the journeymen to work. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 274 The government appears to have had no hold on such a man, except the hold which master bakers and master tailors have on their journeymen. 1863 W. G. BLAIKIE *Better Days Work. People* ii. (1864) 81 The journeyman tyrannises over the apprentice.

2. *fig.* (chiefly depreciatory): a. One who is not a 'master' of his trade or business. b. One who drudges for another; a hireling, one hired to do work for another.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 54 b, Every iorneiman of their faction .. put all their .. diligence to avance forward their sect and part. 1588 *Marprel. Epist.* (Arb.) 30 Nonresidents with their iourneimen the hedge priests. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 37, I haue thought some of Natures Iourney-men had made men, and not made them well. *a* 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 20 He attended at them..and acted in them *viva voce*, and did not put off the work to journeymen. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. vi. 62 A Lord being too Great to Pray to God himself, when he keeps a Journeyman or Chaplain to do that drudgery for him. 1762–71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV. 237 The colouring was worse..than that of the most errant journeymen to the profession. 1817 (May) *Title of Print*, A Master Parson and his Journeyman.

3. *Astron.* More fully, *journeyman clock*: a secondary clock in an observatory, used generally as an intermediary in the comparison of standard clocks.

1764 MASKELYNE in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 373, I fixed up a little clock there, which may be called a journeyman or secondary clock, having a pendulum swinging seconds. 1787 SMEATON *ibid.* LXXVII. 330 *note*, The journeyman clock was generally set to the transit clock on Sunday mornings. .. The journeyman will generally agree with the transit clock to 2' in 24 hours. 1890 J. SERVICE *Sk. Jas. Dunlop* in *Thir Notandums* 162 The journeyman employed was compared with a sidereal clock.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *journeyman tailor, work*; *journeyman-like* adj. and adv.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 407 Alle jorneymen straungers comynge to the seid cite. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 424 Journy-man-like hee trauailes from place to place, seeking to be set on worke before he hath learnt his trade. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 You may hire poor Journymen Taylors, here in the City. 1764 *Low Life* (ed. 3) 29 Journeymen Clergymen putting on their best Bands and Cassocks. 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 97 A journeyman parson comes and works in three or four churches of a Sunday. 1864 M. ARNOLD in *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 172 To raise the standard amongst us for what I have called the journeyman-work of literature.

Journeywoman. *rare.* [f. as prec.] A woman working at a trade for daily wages.

1732 FIELDING *Miser* I. ii, No journeywoman sempstress is half so much a slave as I am. 1843 C. ELIZABETH *Wrongs Wom.* I. 99 The journeywomen..receive very poor wages.

Journey-work (dʒə̄·niwə̄k). [f. JOURNEY *sb.* 5 + WORK.]

1. Work done for daily wages or for hire; the work of a journeyman.

1601 SIR W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. l. N n v b, The next .. worke iorney worke .. and trust themselues onely to their hire. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iv, When she could not get bread for her family, she was forced to hire them out at journey work to her neighbours. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 489 He may better qualify himself to act as a master, by doing journeywork in the interim.

2. *fig.* (chiefly depreciatory). Work delegated to a subordinate or done for hire; servile, inferior, or inefficient work; hackwork.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 55 Machiauell will no longer worke Iourney-worke with the Deuill, he will now cut out the garment of damnation himselfe. 1714 SWIFT *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 514 They would not give the dragon [Lord Oxford] the least quarter, excepting only a pension, if he will work journeywork by the quarter. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxxix. 64 Fancy decent and reverend men set to such a job of journey-work by virtue of their offices. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks.* App. (ed. 2) 215 The swift impatient journeywork of a rough and ready hand.

So **Jou·rney-wo·rker, -wo·rkman**, a journeyman.

1755 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 172 Servants, journey-workmen, and young people, that are to push into life. 1835 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iv, Besides the itinerant journey-workers there were also present [etc.].

Jous(e, Jousy, obs. forms of JUICE, JUICY.

Joust, *sb.* and *v.*, **Jouster, -ing**, common variant spellings of JUST, JUSTER, -ING.

Joust, obs. form of JUST *sb.*², a pot.

Jouster, hawker of fish: see JOWTER.

†**Joute, jowte.** *Obs.* Also 5 iouute, eowte, iute. [In form identical with OF. *joute* (*jote, jute*) vegetable, pot-herb (L. *olus*), later esp. beet; in med.L. *juta* (cf. *jutta* in Du Cange).] In *pl.*, Pot-herbs; usually, soup or pottage made chiefly of vegetables. (Cf. Sc. *kale.*)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 158, I was þe priouresses potagere .. And made hem ioutes of iangelynge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 162 To gadre some [herbs] In his gardin, of whiche his joutes He thoghte have. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. viii. (1839) 58 Þei..lyuen porely & sympely, with ioutes & with Dates [Fr. *des ioutes et des dates*]. *c* 1440 *Anc. Cookery* in *Housek. Ord.* (1790) 426 Joutes on Flesh Day. Take cole, and borage, and lang de beeff, and parsell, and betes, and arage, and avence, and vyolet, and saveray, and fenelle, and sethe hom; .. hewe hom smalle .. put thereto gode brothe .. and serve hit forthe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/2 Iowtys, potage, *brassica, ..juta.* 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 274 Than serue potage, as wortes, Iowtes, or browes.

Jove (dʒō·uv). [ad. L. *Jov-em* acc. (other oblique cases *Jovis, Jovi, Jove*) of OL. *Jovis*, for which in the classical period the compound *Juppiter, Jūpiter* (= *Jovis-pater*) was substituted; in It. *Giove.*]

1. A poetical equivalent of *Jupiter*, name of the highest deity of the ancient Romans: = JUPITER 1. b. Colloquially used in the asseveration *By Jove*: cf. L. *pro Juppiter, pro Jovem.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 673 (722) Ioue ek for þe loue of faire Europe, The whiche in forme of bole a-way bow fette. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 100 Therefore in fierce Tempest is he comming, In Thunder and in Earth-quake, like a Ioue. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 51 Believing but one supreme Deity, the Father of all other subordinate powers: .. whom they called Jupiter or Jove, with plain reference to the Hebrew name Jehovah. 1738 POPE *Univ. Prayer* i, In ev'ry clime adored By saint, by savage, and by sage, Jehovah, Jove, or Lord! 1886 SIR T. MARTIN tr. *Faust* 120, I even upheaved the glorious seat of Jove.

b. 1575 R. B. *Appius & Virginia* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 124 By Jove, master merchant..Would get but small argent, if I did not stand His very good master. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 495 By Ioue, I alwaies tooke three threes for nine. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, *Luc.* Did you ever see me before? *Roch.* Never, by Jove. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* ix, 'Venus and the Graces, by Jove', exclaimed Sir Sampson. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* I. i. 24 By Jove! here comes the Coroner.

c. In names of plants, as **Jove's beard** = JUPITER'S BEARD (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Jove's fruit**, a variety of wild Allspice or Feverbush (*Lindera melissæfolia*), growing in the southern United States (*ibid.*); **Jove's nut** (*dial.*), the acorn (Halliw. 1847–78).

2. The planet Jupiter (*poetic*). Hence (like *Jupiter*) b. *Her.* = Azure; c. *Alch.* Tin.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 576 (625) Saturne and Ioue in Cancro Ioyned were. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 129 The Torse is by nature wreathed with pure colours of wise Ioue and Pale Luna, Manteled of the first. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 45 When Ioue they turne to Sol or Luna fine. 1732 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 42 Ask..Why Jove's satellites are less than Jove. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 634 The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball.

3. *Comb.*, as *Jove begotten, -born, -like*, etc., adjs.

1613 HEYWOOD *Silv. Age* III. i. Wks. 1874 III. 123 Yet in her wombe the Ioue-bred Issue striues. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 676 Not that Nepenthes, which the wife of Thone In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XXIV. 581 The Jove-descended Maid. 1774 *Epist. to Sir W. Chambers* Her. Postscr. 84 So when o'er Crane Court's philosophic gods The Jove-like majesty of Pringle nods. 1848 BUCKLEY *Homer's Iliad* 115 There Jove-beloved Hector entered.

†**Jove·ncel.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *jovencel*, mod.F. *jouvenceau* = It. *giovincello*:—late L. **juvencellus* (cf. cl. L. *juvenculus*), dim. of *juvencus* young.] A young man, a youth.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iii. 18 The Iouencel blanchardyn, Ioyful and gladde. 1490 — *Eneydos* XXXVI. 124 One of the Iouencellys that thus dyde sporte hym selfe there.

[**Joves** = F. *joues*, cheeks (of a battery). See *List of Spurious Words.*]

Jovial (dʒō·uviăl), *a.* [a. F. *jovial* (Rabelais, *a* 1553), ad. It. *gioviale* 'borne vnder the planet Ioue' (Florio, 1598), ad. L. *jovīāl-is* of or pertaining to Jupiter, f. *Jovi-s*: see JOVE and -AL.]

†1. Of or pertaining to Jove; Jove-like, majestic. *Obs.*

1604 DRAYTON *Owl* 220 When this princely jovial fowl [the eagle] they saw. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* III. xxvii. (1620) 137 Merula the Iouiall Flamine cut his owne veines and so bled himselfe out of their danger. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 50 All that stand Sink in the weight of his high Iouiall hand.

2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter; also *absol.* as *sb.* An inhabitant of Jupiter.

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* 240 The highest of Jupiter's Moons is between twenty and thirty Jovial Semidiameters distant from the Center of Jupiter. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 450 b, Saturn..hath several .. lesser Planets, like the Jovial Satellites. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives, Guilford* (1826) II. 183 Applying Jovial observations to marine uses, for finding longitudes at sea. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 122 There must be four moons visible above the horizon of the Jovials.

†3. *Her.* Azure in colour. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 173 In Ioviall blew mantles, as a man would say in the colour of iust Iupiter.

†4. *Alchemy.* Of tin. *Obs.*

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* 137/1 This Jovial Benzartick is one of the best Preparations that can be made of Tin.

†5. *Astrol.* Under the influence of, or having the qualities imparted by, the planet Jupiter, which as a natal planet was regarded as the source of joy and happiness. Also *absol.* as *sb. Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 51 Therewith the Heauens alwaies iouiall, Lookte on them louely. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xi. 47 There are starres which haue their most colde and moyst spirites; .. others hote and moyst, as the Iouialls. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (J.) The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. 1656 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* s.v. *Endive*, A fine cooling, clensing, jovial plant. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 207/1 According to that Star..the Aspect of one is Saturnine, of another Jovial, &c. in their looks were read the nature of their Souls. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The Joviall, are the Hart, bull, elephant, lamb and sheep. 1863 MISS SEWELL *Chr. Names* I. 363 The word *jovial* is an allusion to the supposed influence of the planet Jupiter.

6. Characterized by hearty mirth, humour, or good fellowship; merry, jolly; convivial.

1596 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 223 As meerely Ioviall in my selfe was I. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 28 Be bright and Iouiall among your Guests to Night. 1631 R. BOLTON *Comf. Aff. Conse.* (1635) 293 The joviall, good-fellow-mirth of carnall men. 1685 DRYDEN *Misc.* II. Pref., Some of them (odes of Horace] are .. jovial (or, if I may so call them) Bacchanalian. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 265, I have often known the quinsey prove fatal to jovial companions. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fanat.* iv. 72 Men of the present age are .. merry or jovial rather than joyous. 1898 H. CALDERWOOD *Hume* iii. 28 A jovial spirit characterised even literary gatherings.

† **Jovialissime**, *a. Obs.* [after L. or It. superlatives in *-issimus, -issimo*], most jovial.

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 231 The exuberant diversitie of his jovialissime entertainment.

† **Jo·vialist.** *Obs.* [f. prec. + -IST.]

1. A person born under the planet Jupiter.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 50 b, She pronounceth this man a Saturniste or Iouialist. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1597) 319 Aeneas, for personage the Iouilist, for wel-spoken the Mercurilist. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* xv. 84 We must describe..a Jovialist, to be one of a comely stature [etc.]. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 151 So much for the Saturnines; now for the Jovialists.

2. A person of a jovial or convivial disposition.

1596 FITZ-GEFFRAY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 31 What marvell then though some base humorists..Extenuate the work of Iovialists. 1650 A. B. *Mutat. Polemo* 25 The great mirth of the Jovialists. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Sa'an's Fiery Darts quenched* III. v, Let the jovialists of the world drink wine in bowles, and feast themselves without feare.

3. A satellite of Jupiter. *rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 163 What then must we think of the Secondary Planets, as the..four Jovialists?

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* = JOVIAL.

1610 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poems* (1878) 5 There shall thy Iouialist Mechanicalls Attend this Table all in Scarlet Cappes.

Jovialistic (dʒōʊviăli·stik), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ISTIC.] = JOVIAL *a.* 5.

1883 *Wallenstein in Drama* in *Westm. Rev.*, The combination of saturnine and jovialistic influences promises greatness, but predicts danger.

Joviality (dʒōʊviæ·liti). [ad. F. *jovialité* (1624 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *jovial*: see -ITY.] The quality of being jovial; hearty mirth, humour, or good-fellowship; jollity, festivity, conviviality.

1626 BERNARD *Isle of Man* (1627) 67 Where Iovialitie taketh his place, there ioy will bid him welcome. 1788 H. WALPOLE *Remin.* i. 13 His majesty, fond of private joviality. 1846 WRIGHT *Ess. Mid. Ages* I. v. 183 A description of the jovialities of an English drinking party of the twelfth century. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* i.

Jovialize (dʒōʊ·viălaiz), *v.* [f. JOVIAL *a.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make jovial; to cause to be jolly.

1614 C. BROOKE *Leg. Rich. III.* vii, Here I began to jouialize my spirit. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 5 June, A spirit, a gaiety, and an activity that jovialised us all. 1860 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* xxii. 391 Lamb, whose countenance, a little jovialized, he engrafted upon an active little body.

†2. *intr.* To be jovial, to make merry. *Obs.*

1634 BREERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 51 At a great assembly, to feast and jovialize it. 1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* 134 No mens children lead merrier lives than theirs, dancing and joviallizing. *a* 1675 LIGHTFOOT *Rem.* (1700) 102 Their wicked inhabitants prospered and jovialized.

Jovially (dʒōʊ·viăli), *adv.* Also 7 **giovially.** [-LY².] In a jovial manner; †under the influence of Jupiter; with jollity or hearty mirth.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1634) 305 So are they more or lesse merrily and Giovially, or rudely and Saturnally incorporated. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. III. (1676) 203/1 The rich man lives like Dives Iovially heere on Earth. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* Ded., A Countrey Lass .. that Minerva-like was a brayn-born Child, and Jovially begot. 1704 C. JOHNSON *Epil. Cory's Metamorphosis*, Let us but Jovially jog on together. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 146 We dined together jovially. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 44 'That's right', said the old squire, jovially.

Jovialness (dʒōʊ·viălnĕs). [f. JOVIAL *a.* + -NESS.] Jovial quality, joviality.

1658 HEWYT *Serm.* 32 Swearing with such persons, is but a grace and lustre to their speech..drunkenness, jovialness, or good fellowship. 1764 in *Ann. Reg.* 173/1 By way of ridicule of their jovialness and hospitality, when a man was in liquor, they would call him *as drunk as a lord.*

Jovialty (dʒōʊ·viălti). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -TY, shortened form of -ITY: cf. *regality, royalty.*] = JOVIALITY.

1621 H. FARLEY *St. Paule's Ch.*, Ride on, likewise, yee worthy knights, With jovialty and pleasure. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.*, 1 *Peter* iv. 3 In the Bacchanals and Jovialties of their Idolatry. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 259 (*Æn.* I. 635) The gifts and jovialty of the god.

Jovian (dʒōʊ·viăn), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *Jovi-s* JOVE + -AN: cf. L. *Joviānus* as a personal name, and obs. F. *jovien* (Palsgr.).]

1. Of, belonging to, of the nature of Jove; Jove-like.

1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Jovyen of the nature of Jupiter, *Jovien.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 185 Nay, shall a trencher slaue .. magnificate Lewde Iouian lust? 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 126 A splendid pluralist .. would never stoop from his Jovian attitude. 1893 *Times* 5 Jan. 13/6 With Jovian recklessness he played with the artificial lightning which he generated. 1894 Sir E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 70 Helen..is the only woman to whom a Jovian parentage is allowed.

2. Of or belonging to the planet Jupiter.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xliii. App. 175 The Jovian system. .. The motion of Jupiter's four moons or satellites. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* VIII. 769 Shadow of a Jovian satellite.

B. *sb.* One who resembles or imitates Jove.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 161 Would damned Iouians, be of all men praised, And with high honors vnto heauen raised?

Jovicentric, *a. Astron.* Referred to Jupiter as a centre; viewed as from the centre of Jupiter.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* Vocab. 917.

Jovinianist (dʒōvi·niănist). [f. med.L. *jovinianista*, f. *Jovinian-us* Jovinian: see -IST.] A follower or adherent of Jovinian, a Milanese monk in the end of the 4th century, who denied the virginity of Mary, opposed certain forms of celibacy and asceticism, and maintained the equality of all sins, rewards, and punishments. Also *attrib.*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v., Augustine states that the Jovinianist heresy was quickly extinguished. 1882 J. LL. DAVIES in *Dict. Chr. Biog.* III. 463/2 It is..stated that the emperor [Theodosius] 'executed' the impiety of the Jovinianists.

So **Jovi·nian** = prec.; **Jovi·nianish** *a.*

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 277 Being once baptized, we can no more be tempted, as thought the Jovinians. 1614 BP. HALL *No Peace with Rome* xiii, The monkes of Burdeaux .. haue vpbraided vs with the opinion of a certain stoicall and Iouinianish parity of sinnes.

Jovisa(u)nce, variant of JOUISANCE.

† **Jo·vy**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *Jovi-us*, f. *Jovis* JOVE.] Jovial, merry.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 11154 And now I lepe Iouy pe; Now I sterte, & now I flle. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. v, Thou art a Iouy Boy! 1621 FLETCHER *Wild Goose Chase* III. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 554/1 In those daies I thought I might be jovy. 1657 DRYDEN *Sir M. Mar-all* v. i, Let 'em come in, and we'll be jovy.

Jow (dʒau), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [app. a dialect form of JOWL *sb.*¹ In south. Sc. and north. Eng. the diphthong is ou, in central Sc. *vu*; these are the dial. representatives of the standard Eng. *ōwl.*]

1. A knock, push.

1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* i. 38 They gav her a jow an she fell oa my Knee.

2. *Sc.* A single stroke or pull in the ringing of a bell: the ringing, tolling, or sound of a bell.

17.. *Barbara Allen* vii, And ev'ry jow that the dead-bell gied, It cry'd woe to Barbara Allen. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxiv, That's another jow of the bell to bid me be ready. 1833 CARLYLE *Let.* 18 Nov. in Froude *Life* II. xvi. 378 The jow of the old bell went far into my heart.

3. *Sc.* The dashing of a wave on the shore; the wave thus dashed; = JAW *sb.*²

1820 in *Edin. Mag.* May (Jam.), Wi' swash an' swow, the angry jow Cam lashan' doun the braes.

Jow (dʒau), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Cf. JOWL *v.*¹, to which this answers phonetically: see prec. It is not certain that the word is the same in all the senses.]

1. *trans.* To knock, strike (esp. the head).

1802 MRS. WHEELER *Westmld. Dial.* iii. (ed. 2) 94 Yee er sae knockd an jowd. 1863 *Lancash. Fents, New Shirt* 11 If aw wurt jow mi yed till aw seed blue leets flyin' eawt on't. 1882 in *Lanc. Gloss.* 1886 in *Chesh. Gloss.*

2. To ring or toll a bell, esp. without giving it a full swing (see quot. 1825). *Sc.*

1516 [see JOWING below]. *a* 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 46 He..caused immediatlie to jow the bell, and to give signification that he wald preach. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii, If ye'll just gar your servant jow out the great bell in the tower. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., Sometimes a bell is said to be jowed, when it receives only half the motion, so that the tongue is made to strike only on one side.

b. *intr.* Of a bell: To toll or ring. *Sc.*

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xxvi, Now Clinkumbell, wi' rattling tow Begins to jow and croon. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* x, There is the council bell clinking in earnest: and if I am not there before it jows in, Bailie Laurie will be trying some of his manœuvres. 1858 WHITTIER *From Perugia* xi, There! the bells jow and jangle the same blessed way That they did when they rang for Bartholomew's day.

3. *intr.* To move from side to side with a slow or rocking motion. *Sc.*

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvi, He kens weel eneugh wha..keeps a' tight thack and rape, when his coble is jowing awa in the Firth.

Hence **Jow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1516 *Council Rec. Edin.* (Jam.), That all maneir of persouns..compeir..to the said Presidentis, at jowyng of the common bell. 1813 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, Yon's the curfew, as they ca' their jowing-in bell.

Jow, variant of JEW, JHOW.

Jow(e, obs. forms of JAW.

Jowaile, joweler, -re, etc., obs. ff. JEWEL, etc.

‖ **Jowar, jawar** (dʒauā·r). *E. Ind.* Also joar, jooar, juar. [Hindī *jawār.*] = next.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 289/2 In the Khereef they have a good deal of rice, also Jooar (*Holcus Sorghum*). 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* p. xiiii, Samples of bajra and jowar. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 85 Joár is one of the most important rainy-season crops of India. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 640/2, I happened to be perched on a muchan in the middle of a jawar field.

‖ **Jowari, jawari** (dʒauā·ri). *E. Ind.* Also jawarri, jewary, -arree, jawaree, jowaree, -r(r)y, juarree, juwarree. [Hindī *jawārī.*] Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*, extensively cultivated in India. Also *attrib.*

1800 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 175 Jowarry, of which there is an abundance everywhere. 1801 *Ibid.* I. 359 Jowarry straw is the best kind of forage for horses and cattle. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 194 The soil .. produces juarree, bajeree, natchee, and some inferior grains. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 131 A vast plain, which ..is clothed with a gigantic grain, the Jawári, or *Holcus sorgum.* 1858 R. HUNTER in Mitchell *Mem R. Nesbit* 405 The chief grain cultivated in the Deccan is jowaree or the great millet.

Jowce, obs. form of JUICE.

Jowder: see JOWTER.

† **Jow·el.** *Obs.* Also 8 jewell. [Origin uncertain: cf. F. *jouelle* yoke, '*jouelles* arched, or yoaked vines; vines so vnderpropped, or fashioned that one may goe vnder the middle of them' (Cotgr.).] app. One of the piers or supporters of a wooden bridge. (See recent explanations in quots. 1788, 1828.)

1516 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VII. 6 To the ..bulding of new a brige of xxj jowelles adionyng the wallis of the forsaid Citie [Carlisle] standing over the river of Eden. *Ibid.*, Ther is bulded fyve jowelles and oon landstaple .. tymber is right skant to be gotten in any parte within xx myles of the saide Citie. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 56/14 Iowels of a bridge, *columnæ.* 1745 *N. Riding Rec.* VIII. 252 The jewells or supporters of Whitby bridge are not wide enough for the ship to come through. 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II. Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Jewel*, the starling of a wooden bridge. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jowel*, the space betwixt the piers of a bridge.

Jower (dʒauəɹ), *v. dial.* and *local U.S.* Also jour, jowr. [? Onomatopœic.] *intr.* a. To growl; to scold; to mutter or grumble in an undertone. b. To use a boorish dialect with a growling sound. Hence **Jow·ering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1628 R. HAYMAN *Quodlibets* II. 37 You may our cursings, swearing, louring mend. 1724-42 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 303 As this Way of boorish Speech is in Ireland called the Brogue upon the Tongue, so here 'tis named Jouring..The Difference is not so much in the Orthography, as in the Tone and Accent; their abridging the Speech, *Cham*, for *I am*; *Chill*, for *I will*..and the like. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 26 (E. D. S.) Ya purting, tatchy, stertling, jowering, prinking, mincing Theng. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx, [She] answered his petition .. with a volley of vituperation, couched in what is there called the *jowering* dialect. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Jour*, obsols., to mutter, or grumble in an undertone; generally used in the participial form—*jouring.* 1883 C. F. SMITH *Southernisms* in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 50 *Jower* or *jour*, quite common in the South in the sense of persistent quarrelling or scolding. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Jowering*, growling, grumbling.

Jowk, obs. form of JOUK *v.*

Jowl, jole (dʒōul, dʒaul), *sb.*¹ Forms: *a.* 1 **ceafl**, (? **ceáfl**), 3 **cheafl, chefl, chæfl**, (? **chouel**), 3-4 **chauel, chavel, cheuel, chevel**, 4 **chawl, chaul**, 4-5 **chavyl**(l, 4-7 **chaule**, 5 **chawylle**, 6 **chall(e**, 5-7 **chawle**; 9 *dial.* **chole**. *β.* 6 **ioule**, 7 **jowle, joll**, 9 **jole, jowl**. [OE. *ceafl* (? *ceáfl*), cognate to OS. **kafal* (only in dat. pl. *kaflun*), mod.Flem. *kavel*, Du. *kevel* gum; cf. MHG. *kivel*, Ger. dial. *kiefel, kiffel* = *kiefe, kiefer* jaw, chap; a deriv. of an ablaut stem *kef-, kaf-*, whence also ON. *kjaptr* (Sw. *käft*, Sc. CHAFT, q.v.). The OE. *ceafl* regularly gave ME. *chavel*, whence *chauel, chawl*. The later *jowle, jowl, joul, joll, jole*, is not a regular development; even with change of *ch* to *j*, *chawl* would have given *jawl*. But these forms coincide with the *j* forms in JOWL ² and ³, and they first appear late in the 16th c., contemporaneously with those of JOWL ², from *cholle, chowle*. From that time onward the three words have run together in form, although in this word *ch* forms have come down dialectally to the present day.

The origin of the *j*, first in JOWL *sb.*³, and then in JOWL *sb.*¹ and ², is at present unaccounted for; there is no OF. or other Romanic word to the influence of which it can plausibly be referred. This, with the obscurity which attaches to the origin of JOWL *sb.*² and JOWL *sb.*³, and the fact that all are in recent use levelled under the form *jowl*, makes the group a very puzzling one.]

1. A jawbone, a 'chaft'; a jaw; esp. the under jaw; *pl.* Jaws.

a. *a* 1000 *Whale* 59 in *Exeter Bk.*, Oð þæt se wida ceasl ȝefylled byð. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 572 Ða leon .. ðærrihte mid grædiȝum ceaflum hi ealle totæron. *c* 1205 LAY. 6507 þat deor to-dede his chæfles [*c* 1275 vndude his choules (? cheules)]. *Ibid.* 26056 Arður..þen chin him of-swipte mid alle þan cheuele. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 513 Dis cete ðanne hise chaueles luked, Dise fisses alle in sukeð. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7510 (Cott.) Pair chauelis [*Gött.* chaulis; *Trin.* chaules] cleue in twa. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 169 Mannis soul mut have two chauelis, boþe þe over and þe nebere, and þes moten eete Cristis bodi. *Ibid.* 170 þe over chawl. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 60/2 A Chawylle (Chavylle; *vbi* A chafte). 1489 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 349 My lord..had qwestyond John a Lowe of this fych..and he answerd, as for the nedyr chavyll therof, he had put it in sewrte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 75 The .ix. propertyes of an oxe...The fyfte [is] to be wyde betwene the challes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 326 If one take a tooth out of one of the chawles of a dead horse, it will ease his owne that aketh. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. i. 4 Let your hunting horse haue a large leane head, wide nostrils, open chauld, a big weasand. 1617 — *Caval.* I. 28 His tusks worne close to his chaule. [1861 E. WAUGH *Birtle Carter's T.* 23 Are yo noan flayed o' throwin' yo're choles off th' hinges?]

β. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-crafts* 410 [Of a horse] a lean bare bonny face, Thin joule, and head. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii, That prominent jowle of the Spermaceti whale. 1699 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, It has made my Jolls rhime in my head. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* I. 73 The Dragon dips his fiery-foaming jole. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 2 Feb., My portrait is like, but I think too broad about the jowls. 1892 BESANT *Ivory Gate* (1893) 268 His mouth was too large and his jowl too heavy.

b. *transf.* A toothed projection from the front of a cart, used for reaping the ears of corn (an ancient reaping machine).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VII. 34 A squared carre on whelis too they make.. His chaule aforn, that shal ete vp the whete, Is not right high .. That iowe is toothed thicke as the mesure Of eres wol not passe hem vpward bende.

†**2.** Idle or malicious talk; = JAW *sb.*[1] 6. *To lead chawle,* to give mouth. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 72 þet heo [our thoughts] .. ne uallen aduneward, & to uleoten ȝeond te world, ase deð muchel cheafle. *Ibid.* 76 Of the worldes maðelunge, & of hire chefle. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 150 That other reyson was for the devel, That he schal to mys-wende hys chevel. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 346 And cald vpon the houndes that were of choyce, Who leade no chawle, the game they found so warme.

3. The cheek, a cheek. (In late use often blending with JOWL *sb.*[2])

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. vii. 177 Cheek, Jole. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 32 ₱ 2 If his Sides are as compact as his Joles, he need not disguise himself to make one of us. 1713 — *Guard.* No. 42 ₱ 3 The merit of his wit was founded upon the shaking of a fat paunch, and the tossing up of a pair of rosy jowls. 1885 J. L. ROBERTSON *White Angel,* etc. 15 He has such a good crop of hair on his jowls.

4. Here perhaps belongs the phrase *Cheek by jowl,* in earlier usage *cheek by cheek*: see CHEEK *sb.* 5.

In this the *j* form is known from 1577, which is somewhat earlier than it is known in sense 1 above. The 17th c. variants *cheek by chole, chowl,* agree in form better with JOWL *sb.*[2] or [3]. But it is probable that, by the time the phrase came into use, all three sbs. were already felt as one. The following examples supplement those under CHEEK.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* VIII. XXV. 165 Cheeke by iole with the Emperour. 1589 *Hay any work* (1880) 46 That maidenly Doctor, (who sits cheek by ioll with you). 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 338 Follow? Nay, Ile goe with thee cheeke by iowle. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 336 Howbeit they may..set up their meer Transcriptions, so as to make them sit cheek by chole with the first Hand-writings. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 172 There to find Father Nitard cheek to jowl with me. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiv, In puir auld Scotland's Parliament they a' sate thegither, cheek by choul. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 146 The dragon and the grass-hopper actually lie, cheek by jole. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls* II. *Doctor* — 159 Old and young, rich and poor—crowd cheek by jowl.

5. *Comb.*, as †**chawle-bone,** a jawbone.

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xix. (MS. Bodl.) 78/2 Off an Asse cauhte a chaule bon, And a thousand he slouh off hem anon. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 70/2 Chavylbone, or chawlbone, *mandibula.* 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 86 Betwene his chall bones.

Jowl, jole (dʒōul, dʒaul), *sb.*[2] Forms: *α.* 4-5 cholle, choll, chol, 7 chowle. *β.* 6 ioule, 7 iowle, jowle, 9 jole, 7- jowl. [ME. *cholle, choll, chol,* coincides in sense with OE. *ceolur,* CHOLLER, a deriv. of same stem as OE. *ceolu, ceole,* ME. *cheole,* CHEL throat (cf. OLG. *kela,* OHG. *chela,* Du. *keel,* Ger. *kehle* throat). But the etymological relation of ME. *cholle* to these words is difficult to determine; and it does not appear possible to refer it to any OE. type. The 17th c. *chowle* was a regular development of ME. *cholle*: cf. *bowle,* BOWL *sb.*[1] from ME. *bolle*; but the *j* forms, which, as in JOWL *sb.*[1], appear late in the 16th c., are not accounted for. See prec., and next.]

The external throat or neck when fat or prominent; the pendulous flesh extending from the chops to the throat of a fat person, forming a 'double' chin; the dewlap of cattle; the crop or the wattle of a bird, etc.; = CHOLLER.

α. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2665 þar þe dragoun gan ariue..Eiste toskes at is mouþ stod out, þe leste was seuentene ench about, þe her, þe cholle vnder þe chin. *Ibid.* 2879 A hitte hem so on þe cholle, And karf ato þe þrote bolle. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 224 His chyn with a chol lollede As greet as a gos eye growen all of grece. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* V. i. 234 The chowle or crop adhering unto the lower side of the bill, and so descending by the throat.

β. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Cerbiguillo,* the necke of a bull, any fat necke or ioule. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 Its head is small, clean, and free from flesh about the jaws;..throat free from jowl or dewlap. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 25 Jungle fowl .. the cocks are of a black red with large combs and joles. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss., Jowl,..2.* The fleshy appendages which, in a fat person, hang down from the jaws, forming, as it were, part of the flesh of the throat. 1871 NAPHEYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* III. vi. 786 The pendulent jowls of the pig.

Jowl, jole (dʒōul, dʒaul), *sb.*[3] Forms: *α.* 4-5 choll(e, 5 choule. *β.* 5-6 iolle, 5 iol, 6-7 iole, 7 jolle, joule, (geoule), 7-8 joll, joul, joal, 7-9 jole, jowl. [The forms agree generally with those of JOWL *sb.*[2]; but the *j* forms appear here much earlier, and the *ch* forms disappear before 1500; in sense 2, the *ch* forms are not evidenced at all. For these reasons, and on account of the complete distinction of sense, this is treated provisionally as a distinct word; but its origin remains unknown.

The chronology of the forms of this word, and of JOWL *sb.*[1] and [2], suggests that it was in this word that the *j* forms originated, and that hence they passed in the 16th c. to the two others in which *ch* was original, so as to level all three under the form *jowl, jole.* But no extrinsic source of either *jolle* or *cholle* in the sense 'head' has been found.]

†**1.** The head of a man or beast. (In quot. 1562 applied app. to the head or top of an engine of war.) *Obs.* or ? *dial.*

α. *a* 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 501/314 So harde raced he þat Rolle, þat he chopped his Cholle Aȝeyn þe Marbel-ston [cf. AUDELAY 77 So hard Rofyn rogud his roll, That he smot with his choule Aȝayns the marbystone]. *c* 1400 *Vwaine & Gaw.* 1994 Sunder strake he the throte boll That fra the body went the choll, By the lioun tail the hevid hang yit, For tharby had he tane his bit.

β. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/2 Iol, or heed (*K, S, P.* iolle), *caput.* 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Ee ij b, Wher their engine ioynes his iolle, A huge vnweldie weight ye troians rumbling did doun rolle. 1783 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Lyric Odes* v. iv, St. Dennis, when his jowl was taken off, Hugg'd it, and kiss'd it. 1795 — *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 227 Leeds and Hawkesbury join'd their jowls together. 1825 BROCKETT, *Jowl,* the head.

2. *spec.* The head of a fish; hence (as a cut or dish), the head and shoulders of certain fish, as the salmon, sturgeon, and ling.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 61 Jollys of Samoun. *c* 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 622 The Iolle of þe salt sturgeoun thyn take hede ye slytt. 1530 PALSGR. 235/1 Iolle of a fysshe, *teste.* 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* I. ii, For the Captain of the Guards Table, three chines of Beef, and two joals of Sturgeon. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. v. xvi, Two geoules of sturgeon. 1659-60 PEPYS *Diary* 20 Jan., Went..to the Swan in Fish Streete .. where we were very merry at our Jole of Ling. 1719 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Mar. (1882) III. 216, I present his Excellency with a Joll of the Salmon. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* 241 Mercy on my Soul! Is there no hope? Alas!—then bring the Jowl. 1747 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* ix. 89 To dress a jole of pickled salmon. 1853 SOYER *Pantroph.* 225 The jole and belly were thought the most delicate parts. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* ix, I have kept for your Excellency the jowl of this salmon.

Jowl, joll (dʒōul), *sb.*[4] Now *dial.* Also 6 iole. [f. JOWL, JOLL *v.*[1]]

1. A bump; a blow, esp. on the head; a knock, a stroke.

c 1520 MORE *Mery Geste* 259 The wenche behinde lent him ..Many a iole about the nole with a great battill dore. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Jowl,* a jolt, a knock. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xix. (1884) 143 The wherrymen seize the opportunity..to plunge the spears into the mud, and so get a good many eels. The strokes of the spear are called 'Jowles'.

2. A knock on the wall of a coal-pit, given as a signal, or to ascertain its thickness: cf. JOWL *v.*[1] 4.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 32 *Jowl,* a sort of 'tattoo', beaten alternately upon the face of two places or drifts near holing, or intended to hole into each other, by a person in each place, for the purpose of ascertaining, by the sound, their relative positions.

3. *pl. Jowls,* a game resembling hockey.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. *Jowl,* The game of 'Jowls'..appears to have no more aim in it than that of sending the projectile from place to place by way of bodily exercise.

4. A single stroke of a bell; the tolling, knell, or clang of a bell: cf. JOW *sb.* 2. Chiefly *dial.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x, The dinner-bell is going to sound—hark, it is clearing its rusty throat with a preliminary jowl. 1883 THOMSON *Leddy May* 4 (E. D. D.) The deid-bell rings wi' solemn jowl.

Jowl, joll (dʒōul), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: 5 cholle; 6 iolle, geolle, 7 joule, jowle, 5- joll, 8- jowl, (9 joul, jole). [perh. f. JOWL *sb.*[3], the notion being app. to knock a head or ball; cf. also note to JOLT *v.* Sense 5 may be of distinct origin.]

1. *trans.* To strike (a ball) with a stick.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. ix. (1869) 181 A crooked staf me lakketh for to cholle with, and a bal to pleye me with. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., To Jowl,* to strike from the ground with a long stick or a boy's bat, a piece of wood or a ball, to a distance.

2. To bump; to strike, knock, or push; esp., to dash (the head, etc.) against something.

c 1470 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 276 There was jollyng, ther was rennyng for the sovereynte. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 132, I geolled my heed agaynst the walle. 1530 PALSGR. 593/1, I iolled hym aboute the eares tyll I made my fyste sore. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 103 Many a flie the flap hath iobde and iolde. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* I. iii. 50 They may ioule horns together. 1602 — *Ham.* v. i. 84 That Scull .. how the knaue iowles it to'th' grownd. 1640 GENT *Knave in Gr.* II. i. D iv, Yester night a scurvy boy did so ioule my head and the wall together. *a* 1811 CUMBERLAND in T. Mitchell *Aristoph., Clouds* II. 52 Who is he that jowls them [the clouds] thus together But Jove himself? 1863 MRS. TOOGOOD *Yorksh. Dial.,* He jouled his head against the wall. 1865 *Leeds Merc.* 7 Mar., She also 'joled' my head against the bed post.

†**3.** *intr.* To strike or bump *against* something.

1770 ARMSTRONG *Imitations* 85 Now they mount On the tall billow's top, and seem to jowl Against the stars.

4. *trans.* To strike (the wall of a coal-pit) as a signal or to ascertain the thickness of the wall.

1825 BROCKETT, *Jowl,* to knock, or rather to give a signal by knocking. 1862 *Times* 21 Jan., The men [imprisoned in the pit] have not been heard 'jowling' since 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

5. *intr.* and *trans.* To toll, knell, or ring slowly, as a bell; = JOW *v.* 2. Chiefly *dial.*

1872 E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* II. 120 Candles were lighted and bells were jowled. 1888 DOTTIE *Rambles* 88 (E. D. D.) It [the bell] kept on jowlin.

Jowl, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5-6 ioll, 7 jole, jaul, jawl. [Origin obscure.] *intr.* To talk noisily or angrily. Hence **Jow·ling** *vbl. sb.*

[*c* 1440 *York Myst.* XXX. 235 O, what javellis are ye þat jappis with gollyng (*read* jollyng).] ? *a* 1550 *Image Ipocr.* IV. 580 Thus the people seyne, With words true and playne How they iest and ioll. 1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hawkins *Eng. Drama* III. 317 Well, I'll not stay with her: stay, quotha? To be yauld and jaul'd at. *Ibid.* 342 Her father o' th' other side, he yoles at her and joles at her. 1632 I. L. *Womens Rights* 180 The poore woman can haue no quiet her husband keepes such a iawling. [In mod. s. w. dialect: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

†**Jowl,** *v.*[3] *nonce-wd.* [f. JOWL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To place 'cheek by jowl'.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 66 Sancho was cheek by jowle at dinner, and now he is jowl'd with him after dinner.

Jowled (dʒōuld), *a.* [f. JOWL *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Having jowls or jaws (of a specified kind).

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* III. 65 Drummle glanced at me, with an insolent triumph on his great-jowled face. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 248 The crowd about the town-hall doors—blue-jowled Portuguese.

Jowler (dʒōu·lər, dʒau·lər). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] A heavy-jawed dog. Used also as quasi-proper name for a dog of this kind.

1679 MULGRAVE *Ess. Satire* 109 Jowler lugs him still Through hedges, ditches. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 331 With deep mouth'd Jowlers too, and Rocks. 1721 BAILEY, *Jowler* a Dog's Name. 1755 JOHNSON, *Jowler,* the name of a hunting dog or beagle. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 138 When the jowlers tear him to pieces, he shows fecht, and gangs aff with a snarl.

Jowlop, Jowlopped: see JOLLOP, JOLLOPED.

†**Jow'l-piece.** *Arch. Obs.* Also 6 ioull-, ioull-. [f. JOWL *sb.* (it is doubtful which) + PIECE.] = JOWPY.

1533 *Hampton Court Acc.,* To J. H. painter .. for laying of the ioull-pecys rownde abowght the haull with green merbyll in oyle .. to R. S. moulder of Antykeworke, for a trayle of antyk sett in the great Ioull-pece .. for a creste goyng uppon the hedde of the sayd *iooll* pece.

Jowly (dʒōu·li), *a.* [f. JOWL *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Having large or prominent jowls.

a 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* I. viii, The face of the rural man is coarse-grained and perhaps jowly. 1896 *Chamb. Jrnl.* XIII. 585/1 A coarse, open-faced, jowly man.

Jowpoun, obs. form of JUPON.

†**Jowpy, jopy.** *Arch. Obs.* Forms: 4 iowpe, 5 iowpye, iopee, iope, ioppe, ioppy, 5-6 iopy. [A word recorded from Cambridge and East Anglia; app. orig. *jow-pece,* f. *jow* earlier form of JAW *sb.*[1]: cf. the later *jaw-piece* s.v. JAW *sb.*[1] 7, and JOWL-PIECE.] A cornice extending between the principals of a Gothic roof, and usually supporting the feet of the secondary principals.

1374 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 238 Wyndbems, suchlates Asthelers Corbels jowpes balkes summers. 1413-14 *Ibid.* II. 441 Item pro cariagio vnius trabis cum j jopy v^s. 1432-3 *Ibid.* 446 Pro vj joppyes precii joppe xij^d. 1438 in J. Gage *Suffolk* (1838) 140 Having atwix iche two principeals a purloyne a iope and iiij sparrys. 1448-9 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 10 The walplates of the seid hall shalbe..vij inches of Thiknes with jopees from bem to bem. 1452 *Ibid.* I. 282 Also Jowpyes xvj^{te} inche in brede with a Batylment by nethe with a Crest above.. Item atte euery end of the sengulers atte the Jowpye shalbe an Angell. 1466 *Ibid. III.* 93 Alle the gistes .. shal rest vpon the crosse dormauntes and on the said iopijs. 1504 in J. Gage *Suffolk* 150 Item, paid to Lyng for coloryng my closet, and the jopys in the hall 6s. 2d.

Jowse(, obs. forms of JUICE.

Jowser (dʒau·zəɹ), variant of DOWSER, one who uses the divining rod. So **Jowsing,** †**josing.**

1797 BILLINGSLEY *View Agric. Somerset* 22 By the help of the divining-rod vulgarly call'd *josing.* 1839 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1862 III. 323 These people are locally called *jowsers.* 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s.v. *Dowse,* In some parts of the country the operation is called *Jowsing,* and the operator a *Jowser.*

Jowte, obs. form of JOUTE.

Jowter (dʒau·təɹ). *dial.* Also jowder, -ler, chowter, chowder; and (? orig. fem.) jowster, jouster. A fish-hawker (Cornwall,

Devonsh.). Also, A hawker or pedlar of any kind.

1550 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. App. QQ. 142 (Cornwall) Item, when the fisher or jowtar bring any fish to the market, that then they sel the same at reasonable prices. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 131 b, When plenty of fish is vented to the fish-drivers, whom we call Jowters. 1630 in Westcote *Devon* (1845) 378 Fishing is a very commodious employment .. where they take sufficient .. and send by divers called Jouters, into the inland countries. 1808 *Monthly Mag.* II. 545 Chowter. 1848 C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 47 The *jowsters*, or hawkers are miles away. 1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* xiv, Mr. Treluddra, principal 'jowder', i.e. fish-salesman, of Aberalva. 1863 C. A. JOHNS *Home Walks* 187 The majority [of the Lobsters] being purchased at a set rate by the 'jowders', fish salesmen. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.*, *Chowter*, a female fish-vendor. More commonly *jouster*. Generally, those who go about the country in carts. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Jowder, jowler*, a hawker, pedlar.

Joy (dʒoi), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 ioie, ioi, 3-7 ioye, ioy, (3 ioiȝe, 4 ioȝe, ioyȝe, yoi, yoo, goye, 5 yoye, yoy), 7 joye, 7- joy. [ME. a. OF. *joie*, *joye* joy, jewel, F. *joie* (= Pr. *joia*, Sp. *joya*, Pg. *joia* jewel, It. *gioja* joy, jewel):—pop.L. **gaudia* fem. for L. *gaudia*, pl. of *gaudium* joy; cf. Pr. *joi*:—L. *gaudium*.]

1. A vivid emotion of pleasure arising from a sense of well-being or satisfaction; the feeling or state of being highly pleased or delighted; exultation of spirit; gladness, delight.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 218 Auh efter þe spreoue, on ende,—þeonne is þe muchele ioie. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 213 Al mi woa on eorðe schal turnen me to ioie. 1340 *Ayenb.* 226 More wes tocne of wepinge and of zorȝe þanne of goye and of ydele blisse. *Ibid.* 75 Ioye wyþoute ende. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 387 þi ioie is in japes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxvi. 5 They that sowe in teeres, shal reape in ioye. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxviii 7 When the morning starres sang together, and all the sonnes of God shouted for joy. 1651 BP. HALL *Solil.* 27 There is little difference betwixt joy and happiness. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. iv. 39, I have joy in the joy of all these good people. 1785 BOSWELL *Tour Hebr.* 30 Oct., Joseph .. reported that the earl 'jumped for joy'. 1802 WORDSW. *Resol. Indep.* vii, I thought .. Of him who walked in glory and in joy Following his plough, along the mountain-side. 1820 KEATS *Ode Melancholy* iii, Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips Bidding adieu. 1857 JEAN INGELOW *Dominion* 29 It is a comely fashion to be glad—Joy is the grace we say to God.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: an instance or kind of this.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23366 Ne hert mai think þaa ioies sere, þat iesu crist has dight til his. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* 261 There joye of alle joyis to the is sewre! *c* 1620 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) IV. 272 This third Joy .. is not a collateral Ioy .. but it is a fundamental Ioy, a radical Ioy. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 749 Averse from Venus, and from nuptial Joys. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. v. 3 A joy in which I cannot rejoice, A glory I shall not find.

c. The expression of glad feeling; outward rejoicing; mirth; †jubilant festivity.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3014 Isaac wel es for to sai A man þat takens ioy and plai. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 286 Whan thei dyen, thei maken gret feste and gret ioye and reuell. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxvi. 2 Then shall oure mouth be fylled with laughter, and oure tonge with ioye. 1552 HULOET, Ioye made for victorie, as bonefyres wyth hankettes, *epinicium*. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* lii. 9 Breake foorth into ioy, sing together, yee waste places. 1800 WORDSW. *Idle Shepherd-boys* I The valley rings with mirth and joy.

†d. *Maiden of joy*, a courtesan (F. *fille de joie*). *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xxv. 141 The lively drafts .. of a mayden of ioy or a common woman.

†e. *ellipt.* An expression of sympathetic joy, a congratulation. Cf. phr. *to give one* (*the*) *joy*. *Obs.*

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 11 In conclusion, a joy pronounced by the King and Queen, and seconded with congratulation of the Lords there present.

f. Used *interjectionally*, as an expression of joy.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xv. (1840) 266 Friday .. in a kind of surprise falls a-jumping and dancing .. 'O joy!' says he. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations* ix, O joy! that in our embers Is something that doth live. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Par. & Peri*, Joy, joy for ever! my task is done, The gates are passed, and heaven is won.

2. A pleasurable state or condition; a state of happiness or felicity; *esp.* the perfect bliss or beatitude of heaven; hence, the place of bliss, paradise, heaven; = BLISS 2 c, GLORY 7. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1275 *Passion Our Lord* 586 in *O. E. Misc.* 54 Þer is my vader and eke heore, and ioye euer ilyche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 535 Þer abbeþ kinges & mani oþere ofte ibe in ioie. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1519 Þat he wone wiþ vs wiþ-Inne, And aftur þis lyf to Ioye wende. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Þai go to þe ioy of Paradys [*il vait en paradis*]. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 150 Therfor Sholde a man lytill cowete .. the honnoure, the yoy, or the gladnysse of this worlde. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Morn. Prayer*, So that at the last we may come to hys eternall ioye. *c* 1646 MILTON *Sonn. Mrs. Thomson*, Thy works, and alms .. Followed thee up to joy and bliss for ever. [1870 J. ELLERTON *Hymn*, '*When the day of toil is done*' iv, Bring us, where all tears are dried, Joy for evermore.]

3. A source or object of joy; that which causes joy, or in which delight is taken; a delight.

Joys of Mary (*R. C. Ch.*), special occasions of joy to the mother of Jesus Christ. The mediæval church reckoned five; lists differ; an early 14th c. poem (Wright *Lyric P.* (1844) 95) has the Annunciation, Nativity, Epiphany, Resurrection, and her Assumption; later R. C. writers make seven, adding as second and fifth, the Visitation and Finding in the Temple, and making the seventh the Ascension.

c 1275 *Luve Ron* in *O. E. Misc.* 97 His sihte is al ioye and gleo, he is day wyþ-ute nyhte. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* iv. 1 My britheren moost dereworthe .. my ioye and my crowne. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 67 Quod man, y pleie, y wrastile, y sprynge, þese ioies wolen neuere wende me fro. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xlviii. 2 The hyll of Sion is a fayre place, & the ioye of the whole earth. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxxii. 14 The forts and towers shall be for dens for ever, a joy of wild asses, a pasture of flocks. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* I. 1 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vi. 151 You can see no horizon from it; that alone is the joy of the moor-land.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 89 Al thourh that levedy gent and smal, heried by hyr joies fyve. *Ibid.* 96 The thridde joie of that levedy That men clepeth the Epyphany. 1463 *Bury Wills* 17 Oure ladyes fyve joyes. 1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 281 They allow but 40 daies Pardon for saying seven *Paters* and *Aves* to the honor of the seven Joies.

b. Used (esp. *dial.*) as a term of endearment for a sweetheart, child, etc.; a darling: cf. Jo 2.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* IV. i. 4 While I .. kisse thy faire large eares, my gentle ioy. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 58 His remembrance lay In Egypt with his ioy. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc., Infant Joy* 7 Pretty joy! Sweet joy but two days old. 1875 B. L. FARJEON *Love's Vict.* xxv, She instructed her eldest joy how to behave. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'My bonny joy!' my pretty dear.

†4. The quality which causes joy; quality or faculty of delighting; = DELIGHT *sb.* 3. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 41 Þus þis dredful demers on dayes þider drewe, Al for gentrise and Ioye of þat Iewesse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 Ioy, .. *amenitas*.

†5. Joyful adoring praise and thanksgiving; = GLORY 4. Rendering L. *glōria* (Gr. δόξα), esp. in the doxologies. *Obs.*

When OE. *wuldor*, early ME. *wulder*, became obs., and L. *gloria*, OF. *glorie*, *gloire*, was not yet adopted, Eng. had no word distinctly representing L. *gloria*. Hence *bliss* and *joy* were used naturally at first of the glory of Heaven (see sense 2 above, BLISS 2 c, GLORY 4), and extended to this sense in which *gloria*, *gloire* represent Gr. δόξα: cf. BLISS 3.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11260 On hei be ioi, and pes on lagh. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Þe Iuge þat seeþ and demeþ alle þinges. (To whom be goye and worshipe bi Infynyt tymes Amen.) 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 289 *Gloria Patri* etc. þat is, Ioye to þe Fadir. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 17 Ioyȝe be to the fadir, and to the sone, and to the holy goost. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 Ioy, *adoria .. doxa, doxula*.

†6. A jewel. (F. *joie*, Godef.) *Obs.*

1599 BRETON *Miseries Manillia* II, Here my sweete Mistresse, take this Pearle-ioye Set it in the ring that hangeth at mine eare. 1611 FLORIO, *Gioia*, a ioy, a gemme, a iewell.

†b. In E. Indian use from Pg. *joia*. *Obs.*

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Chron.* 17/1 Shaik Ishmail was convicted of breaking into the house of Pittamber Narrain, and stealing from thence a variety of gold and silver joys. 1809 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* (1812) 3 To murder these helpless creatures for the sake of their ornaments or *joys*. 1824 *Sk. India* (ed. 2) 78 Groups of dancing-girls, covered with joys.

7. *Astrol. Joys of the Planets*: see quots.

[*a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 704 And how þe mode Marcure makis sa mekill ioy.] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Joyes* of the Planets, are when they are in those houses where they are most powerful and strong, as Saturn joyeth in Scorpio. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Joys of the Planets* .. are certain Dignities that befall them, either by being in the place of a Planet of like Quality or Condition, or when they are in a House of the Figure agreeable to their own Nature. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol., Joys of the Planets* .. Every planet, according to Ptolemy, is in his joy when another is dignified in any of his dignities... They are also said in modern astrology to have their joys in certain houses according to their nature, whether good or evil, thus ♄ joys in the 12th, ♃ in the 11th.

†8. Isolated obsolete uses. a. A stage-play.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 264/1 Ioy, or pley þat begynnythe wythe sorow, and endythe wythe gladnes, *comedia*. Ioy, or pley þat begynnythe wythe gladnesse, and endythe wythe sorow, *tragedia*.

b. (See quot.)

1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 9 Joye is when their idle men require meat and drinke out of meale tymes .. it is as much to say as a benevolence.

9. In various phrases:

†a. *To have joy of*, to be highly pleased or delighted with. †b. *To make joy*, to rejoice. With indirect obj., To give a glad welcome. †c. *To take joy*, to take pleasure, be glad, rejoice. d. *To wish* (arch. *give*) *one* (†*the*) *joy of*, to express sympathetic joy or give one's good wishes to a person on a happy occasion; to congratulate. Often *ironical*. Cf. Joy *v.* 5 b. e. *God give you joy, Joy go with you*, etc., ejaculations expressive of good wishes.

a. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 253 Al þe kun þat him iseiȝ adde of him ioye inou. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 768 They were so .. rauysshed and hadden so greet ioye of hire, that wonder was to telle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 184 Whan Gawein vndirstode the speche of his brother, he hadde of hym hertely ioye, and moche he hym preysed. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 60, I trust you shall have joy of me, and .. I doubt not but so to behave my selfe, that I shall well deserve this good liking .. of my master. b. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1209 Hise children .. maden ioie swiþe mikel. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1771 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.*, The apostlys and the martiris, The confessors and the virginis, Alle wolle him ioy makyn. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 79/1 Thenne ranne the dogge .. and cam home as a messager fawnyng and makyng ioye with hys tail. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. iii. 32 Such ioy made Vna when her knight she found. c. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 90 *Ros.* Am not I your Rosalind? *Orl.* I take some ioy to say you are. 1611 — *Wint. T.* v. i. 80 Such As .. it should take ioy To see her in your armes. d. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 200, I wish him ioy of her. 1631 T. ADAMS in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 147, I wish you much joy in the execution of that hopefull employment. 1638 W. MOUNTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.*, *Montagu Ho.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 277 Sir Christ. Yerlverton gave him first joy of his office. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 141 Ye Earle having just marry'd his Eldest daughter .. there was Company to wishe her joy. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) IV. Introd., I give you joy of having found out that. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II, Newcome, my boy .. I give you joy. 1885 J. PAYN *Heir Ages* xlvi, You will even go the length of wishing them joy of their bargain. e. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 608 Syr, yf you yoye of yowre chylde. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 550 So god .. gyf me Ioy of my chylde! 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 448 God giue thee ioy of him. 1596 — — *Merch. V.* III. ii. 190 To cry good ioy, good ioy my Lord and Lady. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 532 Ioy to you Mariana. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 54 Joy to great Chaos! let Division reign. 1824-46 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. I. 171 There we leave her, and joy go with her.

10. *Comb.* objective and obj. genitive, as *joy-killer*, *-maker*; *joy-bringing*, *-dispelling*, *-inspiring* adjs.; instrumental, etc., as *joy-bright*, *-encompassed*, *-rapt*, *-resounding*, *-wrung* adjs.; *joy-bereft*, *-mixt* adjs.; attrib., of or expressing joy, as *joy-gift*, *-note*, *-offering*, *-tear*; joy-bells, -fire, -gun, bells rung, a bonfire lighted [F. *feu de joie*], or a gun fired to celebrate a joyful event; joy-firing (*nonce-wd.*), lighting of joy-fires †joy-making, merrymaking; †joy-sop, a sop made by dipping cake in wine; joy-weed, a plant of the genus *Alternanthera* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884).

1836 MAYNE *Siller Gun* v. xliv, When now, in tune, The *joy-bells chime. 1894 MRS. FR. ELLIOT *Roman Gossip* i, Every church echoes joy-bells to the deep boom of Saint Peter's. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. ii, Cybell, *ioy-bereft, And Vesta .. Did both lament. 1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 91 Chief the glance Of wishful envy draws their *joy-bright eyes. *c* 1600 DAVISON *Ps.* CXXV, Peace, *joy-bringing peace And plentie shall for euer dwell With God's owne chosen Israell. 1812 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 54 Through all her *joy-deserted seats. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. III. 169 The *joy-encompassed path of Song. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I. 53 Old London was .. in a blaze with *joy-fires. 1864 — *Fredk. Gt.* XVII. vii, Such a '*joy-firing' for Lobositz. 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 123 And foiled The *joy-guns of their echo. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 170 The Bacchic dew Of *joy-inspiring grapes. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 336 To place .. the German fools or *joy-makers before a foreign public. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 56 In alle his *joy makyng .. He felle dede doun colde as any stone. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. xlvii, Oh .. fill with pious awe and *joy-mixt woe the heart. 1898 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 281/3 No *joy-peal was rung. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper., Twelfe Night* iii, Let us make *Joy-sops with the cake.

Joy (dʒoi), *v.* Forms: 3-6 ioyen, 4-5 ioie(n, 4-7 ioye, ioy, (5 ioi), 7 joye, 7- joy. [ME. a. OF. *joir* to rejoice, enjoy, welcome, etc., F. *jouir* = Pr. *gaudir*, *gauzir*, *jauzir*:—pop.L. **gaudire* = L. *gaudēre* to rejoice.]

†1. *refl.* To experience joy; to find or take pleasure; to enjoy oneself; to rejoice. *Obs.*

c 1260 *Somer is comen* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 100 This day beginniz to longe, And this foules everichon ioye hem wit songe. 1614 MERITON *Chr. Assur. House* 13 To joy our selves in things uncertaine is but an induction of griefe. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 ¶ 2 He has never joyed himself since.

2. *intr.* To feel or manifest joy; to be glad; to rejoice, exult. Occas. with *it* or cognate obj.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17976 Wiþ cry þei ioyeden euerychone. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl[i]. 12 Myn enemy ne shal nouȝt ioien up me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 387/1 Al the celestyal courte ioyed and songen thys verce. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xliv. 147, I shall neuer ioy in my herte vnto the tyme I haue slayne the. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 422 Ah, the poore rascall, never ioyd it since. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fooles* I. i, To ioy one ioy, and thinke both one thought, Liue both one life. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* III. 37 So joys a lion, if the branching deer Or mountain-goat, his bulky prize, appear. 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weird* xxiv, She had .. sympathised and sorrowed and joyed with them.

b. To rejoice or delight: const. *in* (†*of*, *at*, *with*), *to do* something, or with clause.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1990 Makayre ioyede þat þey were so stable. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* v. 14 Ioy sall all in þe þat lufis þi name. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. iii. 66 Þei ioy more at vanyte þan þou at troupe. *c* 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* iii. (*Cock & Fox*) 537 Pryd full he was, and joyit of his sin. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxxxii. (W. de W.) Fiij b/2 Some beasts Ioye of theyr owne colours. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Pet.* iv. 11 If they do repent, it is to be ioyed at. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii, I joy, my lord, your highness is so strong. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 255 This is sufficient to make us little to joy in foreigners money. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 345 O my good old Acquaintances, said I, I joy to see you. 1837 HOWITT *Rur. Life* III. vi. (1862) 274 Back to the scenes in which he early joyed.

c. *Astrol.* Of a planet: see JOY *sb.* 7.

1658, 1819 [see JOY *sb.* 7]. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sci.* 311 Cogent reasons are given why the planets should joy in these houses rather than others.

†d. *trans.* To rejoice at. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv, Edward Duke of Buckingham, whose end That Prelate ioyde, the people moend. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* IV. ii. Wks. 1878 II. 105 Thou shalt not joy his death. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xv. 86, I joy it, and I thinke it self does so.

3. *trans.* To fill with joy; to gladden, delight.

†a. quasi-*impers.*: with *of* or clause. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12110 Þe syxte grace of shryfte to neuene Hyt ioyeth alle þe court of heuene. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 214 It ioyes me, Iason, of þi iust werkes. *c* 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* x. 20 It joys me that such men .. should lay their liking on this base estate.

1652 Cromwell in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 366 It joyes mee to heere thy soule prospereth. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 320 It joys my heart that I have found you.

b. With ordinary subject. *arch.*

c 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 68 God wol be man, Mankend to save, and that joyth me. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 68 For his sake that ioyed vs all with his birth. 1657 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., *Which did mightily* joy me. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* ix. (1860) 209 O, how these strangers joy'd my sight. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whiteboy* ix. 76 The barrel was .. smooth enough to joy the heart of a Red Indian.

†c. *passive. To be joyed*, to be rejoiced or delighted, to find joy or delight. *Obs.*

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xxv. 10 A man that is ioyid [L. *jucundatur*, 1388 is myrie] in sones lyuende. 1486 *Surlees Misc.* (1888) 53 Gretely gladdit and joyed of the commyng *of his moost riall persone.* 1617 Morvson *Itin.* II. 273 How joied we are that so good event hath followed. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* xix. 165, I am joy'd The counsel you have given us to hear. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* VII. 355 My soul was joy'd in vain; For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main.

4. To derive enjoyment from; to possess or use with enjoyment; to enjoy. † Formerly, also, in weaker sense, To have the use or benefit of: = Enjoy 4, Joise 2. a. *trans. arch.*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 47 A forward fast þai bond þat ich a man schul ioien his. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 He schal ioi it as his oune. 1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv/2, I graunt thee Codrus to ioy my armony. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* II. x. 53 Him succeded Marius, Who ioyd his dayes in great tranquillity. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 1166 Who might have liv'd and joy'd immortal bliss. 1700 Dryden *Cymon & Iph.* 544, I will be there, And join'd by thee intend to joy the fair. 1865 Alger *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 282 He was at home, with the things he joyed.

†b. *intr.* with *of*. (F. *jouir de.*) *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. viii. 189 Who useth, or ioyeth wyttyngely of lettres or of graces so graunted. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B iv b, Yf that age was glorious in ioyeng of his persone, no lesse it is to vs to ioye of his doctrines. 1564 *Brief Exam.* ☞iv b, Howe lytle we shall ioy of them, and vse them.

† 5. *trans.* To salute or greet with expressions of joy, welcome, or honour; in early use, to give glory to, glorify, extol. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. Usk *Test. Love* I. x. (Skeat) I. 76 If thou laudest and ioyest any wight, for he is stuffed with soche maner richesse. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 579 'Sir', seide Merlin, 'I wolde ye dide ioy and honour these lordes that here be assembled to diffende youre reame'. 1693 Dryden *Persius* i. (1697) 412 Met by his trembling Wife, returning home, And Rustically Joy'd, as Chief of Rome. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* XIV. 489 The faithful servant joy'd his unknown lord.

† b. To give or wish (a person) joy *of* something; to congratulate. Const. *of* (*in*). *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 197/2 To Ioy, .. *coletari .. congaudere, gratari.* 1603 Knolles *Hist. Turks* (1621) 885 Embassadours from their neighbour princes, came to joy them of this victorie. 1660 Pepys *Diary* 22 Aug., In the House .. I met with Mr. G. Montagu, and joyed him in his entrance (as M.P.) for Dover. 1701 Rowe *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1578, I come to joy you of a Crown.

† c. *intr.* To offer honour or salutation *to*. *Obs.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 47 Then this goldsmyth .. wyth an enarnabulle gestur and behauing of gladnes ioyde to my leder and..ofte bowde done al hys body worshippyng and greting hym with innumerable thankys.

† 6. *trans.* To convert into joy. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1645 Rutherford *Trial & Tri. Faith* ix. (1845) 105 To the saints .. hell (to speak so), is heavened, sorrow joyed.

Hence **Joyed** (dʒoid) *ppl. a.* [cf. OF. *joï* rejoiced, delighted], rejoiced, delighted; †taking delight *in*.

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 15 Persones of evyll riotous and seditious dispositions joyed in rumor and rebellious novelries. 1640 Lady Goring in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 150 Truly hee waes the Most Ioyed man in the World. 1655 H. Vaughan *Silex Scint.* II. *Palm-Sunday* ii, Put on your best array; Let the joy'd road make holy-day. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 9 Each varied charm how joy'd would he pursue.

Joyance (dʒoi·ăns). Chiefly *poet.* Also **-aunce.** [f. Joy *v.* + -ance.

App. formed by Spenser; rare before 1800, and considered 'obsolete' by Johnson; reintroduced by Coleridge and Southey, and in 19th cent. a favourite word *with poets and* writers of imaginative prose. The corresponding word derived from OF. was the obsolete Jouisance.]

1. The state of feeling or action of showing joy; rejoicing; delight; enjoyment.

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* III. xii. 18 Chearfull, fresh and full of ioyance glad, As if no sorrow she ne felt, ne drad. 1607 *Trag. Nero* Kij b, Though Iulia .. made great ioyance, that it should be so. 1742 Shenstone *Schoolmistr.* 228 Ne for his fellows' joyaunce careth aught. *c* 1796 Coleridge *Autumnal Even.* 24 Chaste Joyance dancing in her bright-blue eyes. 1820 Shelley *To a Skylark* 76 With thy clear keen joyance Languor cannot be. 1859 Tennyson *Elaine* 1314 Then would I..Estate them with large land and territory..To keep them in all joyance.

b. Enjoyment *of* something. *rare.*

1596 Spenser *F. Q.* VI. xi. 7 Which gave him hope..That he in time her joyance should obtaine. 1850 Mrs. Browning *Poems* I. 20 God, Who gave the right and joyaunce of the world Both unto thee and me,—gave thee to me.

2. The action of enjoying or disporting oneself; disport, festivity, merrymaking.

c 1586 Spenser *Astrophel* 25 His sports were faire, his joyance innocent. 1662 Gunning *Lent Fast* 168 They abstained from .. public joyances. 1797 Southey *King Charlemain* xi, Now merriment, joyaunce, and feasting again Enliven'd the palace of Aix. 1878 *Masque Poets* 20 There too are jousts and joyance rare And beauteous ladies debonair.

3. Joyous character or quality; delight, charm.

1847 Disraeli *Tancred* I. i, The..illusion of an illimitable distance of sylvan joyance. *a* 1865 Bamford *Poems, Farew. Cottage*, Where I..met early spring with her buskin of dew, As o'er the wild heather a joyance she threw.

Joy·ancy. [f. Joyant; cf. prec. and see -ancy.] The quality or state of being joyant; joyousness.

1849 J. Wilson in *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 381 In a rapture of aimless joyancy. 1866 Carlyle in *Remin.* (1881) I. 202 One heard too that in Irving there was visible a certain joyancy and frankness of triumph.

Joy·ant, *a. rare.* [f. Joy *v.* + -ant, after *joyance.*] Feeling or showing joy; joyous.

1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) II. 6 It [the lark] is in fact more joyant in the sun. 1844 Ld. Houghton *Mem. Many Scenes, Dream Gondola* 97 O joyant earth! beloved Grecian sky! 1876 J. Ellis *Cæsar in Egypt* 126 The joyant day-dreams of my rising life.

Joyaus, obs. pl. of Jewel.

Joyce, obs. form of Joist, Juice.

Joycounde, Joyel(le, obs. ff. Jocund, Jewel.

Joyeusity, variant of Joyousitie.

†**Joyfnes.** *Obs. rare.* [Cf. OF. *joefnesce* (13th c.), early form of *jeunesse* youth.] Youth.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kut.* 86 Arthure .. watz so ioly of his Ioyfnes & sumquat child gered.

Joyful (dʒoi·fŭl), *a.* [f. Joy *sb.* + -ful. For earlier native synonyms, see Blissful, Blithe.]

1. Of persons, their feelings, etc.: Full of joy; having and showing a lively sense of pleasure or satisfaction; elated with gladness, delighted. †Formerly const. *of.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 50/112 Þeot was heore heorte glad, and ioyful, þo huy him founde. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 288 Were I at yow by-3onde þise wawez, I were a ioyful Iueler. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 974 Medea the mayden..Was ioyfull of Iason, aioynit hym to. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xcix. [c.] 1 O be ioyfull in God (all ye londes). 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* I. i. 51 A ioyfull mother of two goodly sonnes. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 75 Polimero taking him..for the Admirall, was the joyfullest man in the world. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* IX. 72 Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 87 He passed the night happy and joyful on account of his recovery. 1876 M. M. Grant *Sun-Maid* i, Ah, Monsieur, they are all joyful to receive you.

2. Of action, speech, looks, etc.: Expressing or manifesting joy; indicative of gladness.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20516 (Fairf.) He .. saide til ham wiþ ioiful steyuen comis wiþ me. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* lxiii. 5 When my mouth playseth the with ioyfull lippes. 1611 Bible *Ps.* lxvi. 1 Make a ioyfull noise vnto God, all yee lands. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 68 Being the first time that a joyfull looke was seene in that Court, sithence the departure of the Princesse. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) IV. 32 He was received .. amidst the joyful acclamations of almost all Italy. 1842 Tennyson *Captain* 30 Then the Captain's colour heighten'd, Joyful came his speech.

3. Of things, events, etc.: Fraught with, attended by, or causing joy; gladsome, delightful.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 786 Nere neuere king ne quene glad wanne hii him seie Ac to þe Ioiuol day hopede wanne he ssolde deie. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) ix. 34 He was putt oute of þat ioyfull place. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxvi. 232 All thynges and wethers fallen to me ioyfull and lykyng and gladsum. *a* 1592 H. Smith *Serm. Luke* xix. 6 Wks. 1867 II. 158 This was the joyfullest news that ever came to Zaccheus's house. 1680 Burnet *Rochester* 143 It was one of the joyfullest things that befe him. *a* 1808 Hurd *Serm. Rev.* xix. 10 Wks. 1811 V. 24 Contemplating with grateful admiration so joyful a state of things.

Joyfully (dʒoi·fŭli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly 2.] In a joyful manner.

1. With a feeling or manifestation of joy; with joy; with much gladness.

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4681 Ther thai setten ioifulliche. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xxv. 8 A sted in þe whilk þou wold ioyfully wonne. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 105 Ioyfully takyng eueriche other by the hand. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 488 He was receyued most ioyfully and honourably, namely by the Citezens of London. 1615 J. Stephens *Satyr. Ess.* 322 She hearkens joyfully to the numerous footing of horses. 1860 Wilkie Collins *Dead Secret* II. iii, '*In two months*', she exclaimed joyfully, 'I shall see the dear old place again'.

2. So as to occasion joy; with happy outcome or result.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 993 Pelleus..had pyne at his hert, þat Iason of his Iorney Ioifully hade sped. 1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par. Cath. Epist.* Ded., The Lorde Iesus .. Ioyfully preserue yowre longe prosperous healthe in hym. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 41 Th' Ambassadors from Norwey, my good Lord, Are ioyfully return'd. 1883 F. M. Crawford *To Leeward* iv. 42 However the tale ends, we would have made it end yet more joyfully.

Joy·fulness. [See -ness.] The quality or state of being joyful; gladness; lively happiness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1554 In Ioye of this Ioyfullnese. A songe of comforte lete vs expresse. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 All the collettes and orysons after this tyme be of ioyfulnesse. 1611 Bible *Ecclus.* xxx. 22 The ioyfulnes of a man prolongeth his dayes. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* lvi, With .. the joyfulness of pure benevolence. 1849 Ruskin *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 19. 49 The record of .. trials and heartbreakings—of recoveries and joyfulnesses of success.

Joygne, obs. form of Join.

Joying (dʒoi·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Joy *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of Joy vb.; rejoicing; enjoyment.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2087 He dide unto the borw bringe Sone anon, al with ioynge, His wif, and his serganz thre. *c* 1450 Lonelich *Grail* lii. 829 Thanne that damysele Made gret Ioyeng. *c* 1560 Ingelend *Disobed. Child* Epil., How short a feast is this worldly joying. 1633 P. Fletcher *Poet. Misc.* 65 Our sweet retired joying.

†2. *transf.* An object or source of joy. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* xxxi[i]. 7 Þou, my fulli ioiynge, delyuere me fro hem þat cumpassen me! *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 28 Ihesu, my king and my ioiynge!

†**Joy·ingly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. *joying*, pr. pple. of Joy *v.* + -ly 2.] With joy, joyfully.

c 1430 *Christ's Compl.* in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 199 Ioiyngly þou woldist it take anoon. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxii. 144 Suffre paciently, if þou can not suffre ioingly.

Joyke, obs. form of Jouk *v.*1

Joyless (dʒoi·lės), *a.* [f. Joy *sb.* + -less.]

1. *Destitute of joy; having, feeling, or manifesting* no joy; sad, cheerless. †Sometimes const. *of.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 252, I haf len a Ioylez Iuelere. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 1284 Full ioyles he rydes. Ay he gretis as he gase. 1593 Shaks. *Lucr.* 1711 While with a joyless smile she turns away The face. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IV. 766 Not in the bought smile Of Harlots, loveless, joyless, unindeard. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 336 The youthful Bull..Forsakes his Food, and pining for the Lass, Is joyless of the Grove. 1732 Berkeley *Alciphr.* II. § 13 It will barely subsist, in a dull joyless insipid state. 1883 *19th Cent.* Nov. 811 The lives of the people are joyless.

2. Causing or affording no joy; cheerless, dismal, dreary.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 146 Hit watz a ioyles gyn þat Ionas watz inne. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 67 A joylesse, dismall, blacke & sorrowfull issue, Heere is the babe as loathsome as a toad. 1740 Wesley *Hymn*, '*Christ whose glory*' ii, Joyless is the day's return Till Thy mercy's beams I see. 1804 J. Grahame *Sabbath*, On other days the man of toil is doomed To eat his joyless bread, lonely. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *There would I be* v, The crowd and the city are joyless to me.

Hence **Joy·lessly** *adv.*; **Joy·lessness.**

1625 Donne *Serm. Ps.* lxiii. 7 A faintnesse of heart, a chearlesnesse, a joylesnesse of spirit. 1766 G. Canning *Anti-Lucretius* v. 402 The lazy blood moves joylessly. 1881 Mary C. Hay *Missing* III. 240 Gravely and joylessly looking up into Alfred's face. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1307/2 The general joylessness of the lives of the poor.

Joylile, Joyly(e, obs. ff. Jollily, Jolly.

Joylite, joylity, etc., obs. forms of Jollity.

Joyne, obs. form of Join, June.

Joynter, obs. form of Jointer, Jointure

Joyous (dʒoi·ės), *a.* Forms: 4–7 **ioyous,** (5 **-uss, -eos, -eus, -eux, -ouse**), 5–6 **ioyus, -ouse,** (6 **-ws, -eous**), 7– **joyous.** [ME. a. AF. *joyous* = OF. *joios, -eus*, F. *joyeux*, f. *joie* Joy *sb.*]

1. Having a joyful nature or mood; full of glad feeling; blithe, gladsome, buoyant; also, expressive of, or characterized by, joy; = Joyful 1, 2.

c 1315 Shoreham 120 More encheyson hadde oure levedy Ioyous and blythe for to be. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 240 The good odure..makyth the herte oppyn and ſiolyouse. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* IV. 1028 Be Ioyeos now of mynd! 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Isa.* xxii. 2 A citie full of bruit, a ioyous citie. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VII. 515 The Earth Gave sign of gratulation, and each Hill; Joyous the Birds. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 128 ☞ 1 Women in their Nature are much more gay and joyous than Men. 1753 Hawkesworth *Adventurer* 20 Oct. 177, I had now ascended another scale in the climax; and was acknowledged..to be a *Joyous Spirit* [see also Jessamy *sb.* 4]. 1827 Hare *Guesses* (1859) 241 A laugh, to be joyous, must flow from a joyous heart. 1848 C. Bronte *J. Eyre* xvii. 168 A joyous stir was now audible in the hall.

† b. Const. *of* or with clause. *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. Swithin* 36 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 44 Alle men þat him iknewe ioyous þerof were. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 50 b, I am right ioyous of thy wele and worship. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 84 He was ioyous that power and princely estate was *now to him happened.* 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. v. 70 Wander we to see thy honest sonne, Who will of thy arriuall be full ioyous. 1599 — *Hen. V*, V. ii. 9 Right ioyous are we to behold your face.

2. Of things, events, etc.: Inspiring or productive of joy; gladdening, cheerful; = Joyful 3.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 753 Thow ioyus fleiss of Gedion. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 70 It was the ioieust and plesaunt sighte that ever .. Lisander had see. 1526 Tindale *Heb.* xii. 11 No manner learnynge for the present tyme semeth to be ioyeous but greveous. *c* 1630 Milton *Passion* 3 Of.. joyous news of heavenly Infant's birth, My muse with Angels did divide to sing. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) II. 43 Every return of that joyous season [harvest]. 1864 Kirk *Chas. Bold* I. II. i. 450 A new sovereign, on the occasion of his 'joyous entry', as his first visit to a place after his accession was called.

3. *Comb.*

1820 Shelley *Hymn to Mercury* xxi, Joyous-minded Hermes from the glen Drew the fat spoils.

†**Joyou·sitie, joyeu·sity.** *Obs.* Also 5 **ioyous(e)te, ioyeusete.** [a. F. *joyeuseté* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *joios, joyeux* Joyous: see -ty, -ity.] The quality or state of being joyous; joyous or mirthful behaviour; mirth, dispoit.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 128 To eschewe diuerse plesaunces, disportes, and other Ioyeusete [*printed* Ioyeuseie]. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 112/1 Hylaire is said of Ioyouste for he was ioyous in the seruyce of god. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xl. 61 b/1 She sawe alle Ioyousete and gladnesse. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* IV. Wks. 1846 II. 319 Such pastyme to thame is but joyeusitie, whairin our Queyn was brocht up. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 10 'Mid sic joyeusitie, I wot 'Th' east neuk o' Fife was nae forgot.

Joy·ously, *adv.* [f. JOYOUS + -LY 2.] In a joyous manner, joyfully, gladsomely.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 And went his way right ioyously. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 136 A greate nombre of horsses..whiche thei ioyously brought with them to Roan. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xi. 33 Whom when she saw so ioyously come forth, She gan reioyce. 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind & Helen* 525 Nor noticed I where joyously Sate my two younger babes at play. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 214 He is singing in his bunk, as joyously as ever.

Joy·ousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being joyous.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Jas.* iv. 1 Let outragious ioyousnes be chaunged in to holsome sadnes. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *St. Valentine,* She was all joyousness and innocence. 1874 SYMONDS *Sk. Italy & Greece* (1898) I. viii. 166 In his work..life is toned to a religious joyousness.

Joys(s)ance, variant of JOUISSANCE *Obs.*

Joyse, joyst(e, Joys(e, obs. ff. JOIST, JUICE.

Joy·some, *a. rare.* [f. JOY *sb.* + -SOME.] Fraught with joy, joyous, gladsome.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, Neere to the end of this all-joysome Grove. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* II. 103 Thee by heaven's joysome light And breezes..I entreat.

Joyssement, var. GISTMENT *Obs.*, agistment.

Joyt, obs. Sc. form of JOT *sb.*1

Joywell, obs. form of JEWEL.

J.P., abbreviation of *Justice of the Peace.*

Jr., jr., abbreviation of JUNIOR.

Ju, Juall, obs. forms of JEW, JEWEL.

†Jub1**, jube.** *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *jube, jubbe,* obs. ff. *jupe* JUPE.] A short coat or jerkin.

1611 FLORIO, *Giubba,* a iub, a trusse, a sleuelesse doublet, ierkin, iacket or mandillion. 1621 *Nawarth Househ. Bks.* (Surtees) 160 Making a pair of drawers and a jube.

†Jub2**.** *Obs.* or *dial.* [app. onomatopœic.] A thrust or knock with something blunt, a jog; the jog of a trotting horse.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 401, I am likely to run the Risque of Rubs and Jubs. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Jub,* the slow heavy trot of a sluggish horse.

Jub: see JUBBE.

‖Juba1 (dʒū·bă). [L. *juba* mane, foliage of trees: see JUBE 2.] (See quot. 1880.)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 100/1 Rice..beareth a seed in a sparsed juba, or tuft. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Juba,* the Main of a Horse..; among Herbalists a soft loose Beard which hangs at the end of the Husks of some Plants that are of the nature of Corn, particularly in Millet. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Juba,* a loose panicle, with axis deliquescent.

Juba2 (dʒū·bă). *U.S.* Also juber, jouba. [Negro.] A species of dance or breakdown practised by the plantation-negroes of the southern United States, accompanied by clapping of the hands, patting of the knees and thighs, striking of the feet on the floor, and a refrain in which the word *juba* is frequently repeated. Also in *Comb.*, as *juba-dance, -patting, -shuffle.*

18.. *Southern Sketches* 98 (Bartlett) Here were Virginia slaves, dancing jigs and clapping Juber, over a barrel of persimmon beer. 1885 *Libr. Mag.* July 1 On the rude floor of the forecastle, they danced their vigorous hoe-downs, jigs and jubah-shuffles. 1888 *Century Mag.* XXXVI. 770/1 The juba-dance and the corn-shucking were equally invested with elements of the unreal and the grotesque.

Juba, obs. form of JUBE *sb.*1

†Jubarb (dʒū·bărb). *Obs.* [a. F. *joubarbe*:—*jousbarbe* (=Sp. *jusbarba*):—L. *Jovis barba* Jove's beard.] The houseleek.

[*c* 1265 *Voc.* in WR.-Wülcker 558/26 *Iouis barba,* i. iubarbe, i. singrene.] *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 301 Yeve here jus of rasne and jubarde. 1524 *Gt. Herbal* ccclxxxi. xij, An herbe that is called also Iobarde. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 237 The lesse Sengreen or Iubarb groweth vpon walls..likewise vpon the tiles of house-roofs. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v., The Great Jubarb is a Plant that has great Pulpy and thick Leaves,..sharp at the Ends like a Tongue.

Jubarde, -die, obs. forms of JEOPARD, -DY.

†Juba·rtes. *Obs.* Also 7 jubertas, -artus, dubartas, 8 dubartus. [mod.L. *jubartēs,* F. *jubarte*; also called *Jupiter,* or *Jupiter-fisch* (Anderson *Nachrichten von Island,* Hamburg, 1748) and GIBBERT, F. *gibbar* in Cotgr.

As to the origin of the word, J. H. Trumbull in *Fisheries & Fish. Indust. U. S.* (1884) I. 29, says: 'Rondelet..gives a figure of a "Balæna Vera"..which the whale-fishers of Saintonge call *Gibbar* or *Gibbero Dorso,* that is "raised in a hump on which is the fin." From this provincial name came Gibbartas, Gubartas, Jubart, Jubartes, Jupiter, and half a dozen other corruptions, introduced first among mariners.' (Anderson calls *gibbar* a Basque word.)]

A name given in 17–18th c. to species of Rorqual, Fin-whale, or Finner, esp. that found near the coast of New England. (Sometimes applied erroneously, e.g. in quot. 1701 to the Cachalot.)

It figures in various works on Natural History, from Klein 1740 to Cuvier 1836, as *Balænoptera jubartes, Balæinoptère Jubarte, Rorqual Jubarte,* but the name has disappeared from more recent works.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 1 We saw many [whales]..a kinde of Iubartes, and not the Whale that yeeldes Finnes and Oyle as wee expected. *c* 1640 J. SMYTH *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 319 The Sturgeon, Porpoise, Thornpole, Jubertas or a yonge whale. 1663 *Charter of Rhode Isl.* (in *U. S. Fisheries* 1884 Sect. I. 28), Itt shall bee laweful for them, or any of them, having struck whale, dubertus, or other greate fish, itt or them to pursue unto any parte of that coaste. 1671 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 160 Saw many Sea Fowles .. with many Jubartesses. 1682 J. COLLINS *Making of Salt* 83 The Dutch..have the Priviledge to Fish..for Grampusses, and Dubartas, which is a bastard kind of Whale. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 39 A Dubartus is a Fish of the shape of a Whale, which have teeth where the Whale has Bone.

Juba's bush. A tall annual, *Iresine celosioides* (N.O. *Amarantaceæ*), growing in the southern United States and bearing panicles of small white flowers. Also called *juba's brush.*

Jubate (dʒū·bĕt), *a. Zool.* [ad. L. *jubāt-us* maned, f. *juba* mane.] Having a mane, or a fringe of hair like a mane.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. 278 *Jubate,* .. having long pendent hairs in a continued series.

‖Jubbah (dʒv·bă, dʒu·bbă). Also 6 iubbe, 9 jubbee, jubbeh, juba, jhuba, joobey, djubba. [ad. Arab. جبة *jubbah,* whence also Sp. (with Arab. article) *aljuba,* It. *giubba, giuppa,* Prov. *jupa,* F. *jube, jupe* (cf. JUB 1); derivative F. *jupon.* Another pronunciation of the Arabic is JIBBAH.]

An outer garment worn by Mohammedans and Parsees, consisting of a long cloth coat, open in front, with sleeves reaching nearly to the wrists.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 83 Thre were apparelled for Hector, Alexandre, and Iulius Cæsar, in Turkay Iubbes of grene cloth of gold wrought like Chamlet very richely. 1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti's Resid. Algiers* x. (1830) 201 Their robes, called *jubas,* are made like tunics. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1820) I. i. 1 [He] saw no reason why he should not..swing his jubbee, like a pendulum, from side to side. 1828 J. B. FRASER *Kuzzilbash* I. xii. 165, I had .. given him my Toorkoman jubbah and cap. 1831 *Literary Souvenir* 152 Over these hung a brown *joobba,* or cloak of camel's hair. 1896 *Strand Mag.* Jan. 88 He wore a crimson turban, yellow haik, brown djubba and saffron slippers.

†Jubbe. *Obs.* Also 4–6 iobbe, 6 iobb, 7 jub. [Origin unascertained.] A large vessel for liquor.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 442 With breed and chese and good Ale in a Iubbe. — *Shipman's T.* 70 With hym broghte he a Iubbe of Maluesye. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 154 Et pro j pare jobbes de iiij galonibus, iiij paribus potel botels, xij pottes galoners. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 181/30 Iubbe, *cantharus, scyphus.* [In BULLOKAR, COCKERAM, PHILLIPS as obsolete word, *Jub.*]

Jub(b)et(t, obs. forms of GIBBET.

‖Jube1 (dʒū·bi). Also 8 juba. [a. L. *jubē* 'bid' or 'order thou'; said to be from the words *Jube, domine, benedīcere,* pronounced from it by the deacon before the reading of the Gospel. (See *Myrroure of Our Ladye* (1873) 102.)]

1. A rood-loft or screen and gallery dividing the choir from the nave.

1767 DUCAREL *Anglo-Norm. Antiq.* 87 The *jube* or screen at the west end of the choir is a beautiful piece of architecture. 1838 JAMES *Richelieu* xxxv, Cross the jube, through the monks' gallery round the choir. 1861 BERESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19*th C.* 174 A feature..reduced to its subsequent form in the 11th or 12th century .. the *jube* having been then substituted for the primitive ambo.

†2. See quot. (erron. *juba*). *Obs.*

1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist. 17th C.* I. v. 68/2 The Preacher was plac'd in a Chair lifted up, which the Ancients call'd *Chair, Throne, Tribunal, Juba, Exedra*; which was ordinarily plac'd within the Enclosure of the Choir. The Bishops .. sometimes mounted the *Ambon* or *Juba,* which was betwixt the Choir and the Nave.

†Jube2 (dʒūb). *Obs. rare*—0. [a. F. *jube* (Cotgr. 1611), L. *juba.*] A mane.

1659 TORRIANO, *Giúba,* the long Jube or fleece that hangs down from beasts necks, namely of a Lion.

Jube, variant of JUB 1.

†Ju·beb, an obs. variant of JUJUBE.

1598 FLORIO, *Giubebba,* a drug called iubebes [1611 Iubebs]. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jubeb,* fruit..a kind of Pruan, used much in Physick. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Gourd,* To steep it ..in the Juice of Jubebs. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 334 Take syrup of Althea and Jubebs.

Jubeling, jubeting: see JUBIL *v.*

Juberdy, -erte, obs. forms of JEOPARDY.

†Jubil, jubel, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *jūbilāre,* orig. to halloo or call to any one ('jubilare est rustica voce inclamare' Festus), to shout, huzza; in Christian writers, esp. to shout for joy; cf. OF. *jubler,* F. *jubiler,* Ger. *jubeln,* Du. *jubelen,* to jubilate.]

1. *intr.* To halloo, shout (to dogs or the like).

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xi. 248 The earnestnes of showting, jubeling [*printed* jubeting] and hallowing.

2. To jubilate. Hence **Jubiling, jubeling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 4408 There, shal be gladnesse eterne and iubilyng bisyly. *Ibid.* 4954 Thi sawle alder-swettest [made] a magnyfy iubylyng.

Jubil, *sb.*: see JUBILEE, JUBIL-TRUMPET.

Jubilance (dʒū·bilăns). [f. JUBILANT: see -ANCE.] The fact of being jubilant; jubilation, exultation, gladness.

1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 234 This jubilance of praise. 1868 J. T. NETTLESHIP *Ess. Browning* vii. 241 Passionate wail that rises to triumphant jubilance. 1874 L. MORRIS *Evensong* liv, Then came a sudden hush, and the jubilance faded away.

Jubilancy (dʒū·bilănsi). [f. as prec.: see -ANCY.] The quality or fact of being jubilant.

1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) July 592 A note of jubilancy unmistakably spontaneous.

Jubilant (dʒū·bilănt), *a.* [ad. L. *jūbilānt-em,* pr. pple. of *jūbilāre* to shout, raise a shout of joy: see JUBIL *v.*] Making a joyful noise, rejoicing with songs and acclamations; now generally, Making demonstrations of joy, exultingly glad.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 564 The Planets in their station list'ning stood, While the bright Pomp ascended Jubilant. *c* 1798 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves, To Wordsworth* 35 Amid a mighty nation jubilant. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 33 All nature jubilant resounds thy praise. 1887 *Spectator* 25 June 859/2 At this Jubilee-time..by busy and jubilant England.

b. Expressing or manifesting joy.

1784 BP. HORNE *Disc. Ch. Mus.* Wks. 1818 IV. 16 Notes of joy, exulting and jubilant. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 152 Bursting into a jubilant canter.

Jubilantly (dʒū·bilăntli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a jubilant manner, with demonstrations of joy, exultantly, gladly.

1868 HOLME LEE *B. Godfrey* xlix. 272 She was welcomed .. by the children jubilantly. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 The shout is jubilantly renewed.

†Ju·bilar, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [In form, f. L. *jūbil-um* wild cry, shout, halloo, huzza, but in sense associated with *jūbilæus* JUBILEE + -AR: cf. F. *jubilaire* of or pertaining to a jubilee.] Of the nature or character of a jubilee.

1613 BP. HALL *Holy Panegyr.* 3 The tenth complete yeere of our Constantine deserues to be solemne and Iubilar.

Jubilarian (dʒūbilē·rĭăn). [f. med.L. *jūbilāri-us* JUBILARY + -AN.] One who celebrates his or her jubilee; *spec.* in *R. C. Ch.*, a priest, monk, or nun who has been such for fifty years.

1782 in A. Mary Sharp *Hist. Ufton Court* (1892) 233 May 13th 1782 died age 79 the Rev. F. Saward Madew, O. S. F. a jubilarian, many years missionary at Ufton Court. 1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Soc. Jesus* VII. 106 A jubilarian in religion, in the priesthood and in the mission. 1890 *Cath. News* 3 May 7/3 We have now three 'jubilarians' who have completed 50 years and over as professed nuns.

†Ju·bilary, *a.* (*sb.*) *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *jūbilāri-us* one that has continued 50 years in the same state; in form f. *jūbil-um* wild cry, shout, but in sense associated with *jūbilæus* JUBILEE. Cf. F. *jubilaire.*] Of or pertaining to a jubilee, jubilar: in quot. *absol.* as *sb.*

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j, How some brought forth Canonizations..some pardons, and these of wonderful varietie, some Stationaries, some Iubilaryes, some Pocularyes for drinkers.

‖Jubilate (dʒūbilē·ti, yūbĭlā·te), *sb.*1 [L. *jūbilāte* shout ye, the first word of the psalm.]

1. The hundredth psalm (ninety-ninth in the Vulgate), used as a canticle in the Anglican service; also, the music to which this is set.

1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* xi. 228 The Antient Tunes of the Te Deum, Jubilate [etc.]. 1857 F. PROCTER *Hist. Bk. Com. Prayer* 226 *Jubilate*..ordered, together with the *Te Deum,* on the occasion of a solemn thanksgiving.

2. *transf.* A call to rejoice; an outburst of joyous triumph.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 244 They would speedily be with us in a joint jubilate on the banks of the Avon. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 179 My heart sings *jubilate* thereat. 1877 *Tinsley's Mag.* XXI. 422 Heaven's grand courts with jubilates rang.

3. *R. C. Ch.* The third Sunday after Easter, so called because Ps. 66 (65 in Vulgate), which begins with *Jubilate,* is used as the introit on that day.

†Jubilate (dʒū·bilet), *sb.*2 *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *jūbilātus,* perf. pple. of *jubilāre* to JUBILATE, taken as sb.] = JUBILARIAN.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Jubilate* (a Term us'd in the Roman Church), a Monk, Canon, or Doctor, that has been Fifty Years a Professor.

Jubilate (dʒū·bilēit), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *jūbilāre*: see JUBIL *v.*]

†1. *trans.* To make glad, to rejoice. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. § 2. 168 Musicke..iubilating the heart with pleasure.

2. *intr.* To utter sounds of joy or exultation; to make demonstrations of joy; to rejoice, exult. In recent newspaper use, sometimes, To celebrate a jubilee or other joyful occasion.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 205 Such as Almighty God did..replenish..could not but jubilate. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiv. 3 To cry aloud, vociferate or jubilate. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *à Kempis' Vall. Lilies* xxvii. 83 O ye Cherubim and Seraphim..how fervently, and how excellently do ye sing and jubilate aloud before God. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i, Hope, jubilating, cries aloud that it will prove a miraculous Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* III. (1871) 358 The birds are jubilating in the woods.

Hence **Ju·bilating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk.* ii. Wks. I. 55 The hurrahs were yet ascending from our jubilating lips. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Feb. 2/3 In this morning of glad jubilating.

Jubilated (dʒū·bilēitĕd), *a.* [f. as JUBILATE *sb.*2 + -ED.] *R. C. Ch.* That has completed his fiftieth year in orders.

1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist. Friar Gerund* IV. ii. 21 There had died lately in the convent a jubilated father preacher, a man of great consideration in the order.

Jubilation (dʒūbilē·ʃən). [ad. L. *jūbilātiōn-em,* n. of action from *jūbilāre* to JUBILATE.] The

action of jubilating, loud utterance of joy; exultation, rejoicing, gladness; public rejoicing. With *a.* and *pl.* An expression of exultant joy.

1388 Wyclif *Ps.* cl. 5 Herie ȝe him in cymbalis sownynge wel: herye ȝe him in cymbalis of iubilacioun: eech spirit, herye þe lord! *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 292 Be of good chere and perfyte Iubylacion. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 184 b, In our hertes all solace, ioye & iubilacyon. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I) 133, I should remaine disconsolate amidst the publique Iubilations. 1657 Sparrow *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 58 The Te Deum, Benedictus .. being the most Expressive Jubilations .. for the Redemption of the world. 1789 Burney *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) III. i. 8 In Church Music whether jubilation, humility, sorrow, or contrition are to be expressed. 1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. VII. vi, Sansculottism is dead .. and is buried with .. deafening jubilation. 1879 Low *Afghan War* iii. 288 The jubilations of the garrison were short-lived.

Jubilatory (dʒūˈbilətəri), *a.* [f. L. *jūbilāt-*, ppl. stem of *jūbilāre* to Jubilate: see -ory.] Expressive of jubilation.

1872 J. Hatton *Vall. Poppies* II. i. 9 The jubilatory clashing and hammering and clanging and joyful turbulence of a grand marriage peal.

Jubile, *sb.*: see Jubilee.

Jubilean (dʒūbilēăn), *a.* [f. L. *jūbilæ-us* (see Jubilee) + -an.] Of or belonging to a jubilee.

1624 J. Gee *Holie fast* 41 To visit the holy Fathers Iubilean pompe. 1704 Hearne *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 10 The Sabbatical and Jubilean Years. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 583 The jubilean period of forty-nine years will be complete.

Jubilee (dʒūˈbilē), *sb.* Forms: 4–7 iubile, -lee, 6 iubely(e, 7 jubily, jubylee, (gubilie), 7–9 jubile, 7– jubilee. [a. F. *jubilé* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in Sp. *jubileo*, It. *giubbileo*, ad. late L. *jūbilæus* (Vulgate, etc.), used as sb. 'jubilee', but properly an adj. form (sc. *annus*), after Gr. *ἰωβηλαῖος* adj. (Origen, Epiphanius, etc.), f. *ἰώβηλος* 'jubilee' (Josephus *Antiq.* III. xii. 3), ad. Heb. יֹובֵל *yōbēl*, 'jubilee', orig., it seems, 'ram', hence 'ram's horn used as a trumpet', with which the jubilee year was proclaimed. The Latin form *jūbilæus* instead of *jōbēlæus* shows association of the O.T. word with the native L. *jūbilum* wild cry, shout, and *jūbilāre* to shout to, shout, halloo, huzza (see Jubil *v.*); and in Christian L. there was established an association of sense between these words and the Hebrew 'jubilee', which has extended to the modern langs. of Western Christendom. In Eng. the word was often, as in the Bible versions, spelt *Jubile*; this was usually, like the F. *jubilé*, of 3 syllables; but it was sometimes a disyllable, and referred directly to L. *jūbilum* or med.L. *jūbilus*, in the sense of an exultant shout. Cf. also *jubil* in *jubil-trumpet*.]

1. *Jewish Hist.* (more fully *year of Jubilee*). A year of emancipation and restoration, which according to the institution in Lev. xxv was to be kept every fifty years, and to be proclaimed by the blast of trumpets throughout the land; during it the fields were to be left uncultivated, Hebrew slaves were to be set free, and lands and houses in the open country or unwalled towns that had been sold were to revert to their former owners or their heirs.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxv. 10 Thow shalt halowe the fyftith ȝeer..he is forsothe the iubilee [*ipse est enim jubilæus*; 1535 Coverd. Iubilye, 1560 (Geneva) Iubile, 1569 (Bps.) Iubilee, 1611 Iubile]. *Ibid.* 13 The ȝeer of iubilee [*anno jubilæi*]. 1382 — *Josh.* vi. 4 The prestis shulen taak seuen trompes, whos vse is in the iubile [*buccinas, quarum usus est in jubileo*]. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 562 Iubely is of this Hebrew word *Iobel*, which in English, signifieth a Trumpet: a yeare of singuler mirth and ioy, and of much rest. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 126 Touching this yeare of Iubilee is much controversie. *Ibid.*, Scaliger .. proving that the Iubilee was but fortie nine yeares complete, and that the fiftieth yeare was the first onwards of another Iubilee or Sabbath of yeares. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 205 In Würtemberg, too, the Israelitish year of jubilee was preached to the peasants. 1897 Driver *Introd. Lit. O. T.* (ed. 6) 57 It is impossible to think that .. the institution of Jubile is a mere paper-law. .. At least so far as concerns the land .. it must date from ancient times in Israel.

b. *fig.* or *transf.* A time of restitution, remission, or release.

c 1584 in Gasquet & Bishop *Edw. VI & Bk. Com. Prayer* (1890) 10 Days of licence which are called days of jubilee. 1632 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* I. iii, *You arrive in jubilee*, And firme attonement of all boystrous rage. 1611 R. Fenton *Usury* II. xiii. 95 The land if it want a Iubile will in time grow hartlesse. 1614 Earl Stirling *Domes Day* IV. xcv, All prisoners at last, death must enlarge, At that great iubily. 1621 in Elsing *Lords' Deb.* (1870) 110 Moved, whether a generall jubelee shalbe for the debtes, or whether a moderacion? 1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 44 The first day of our Jubilee is Death. 1711 *Light to Blind* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 116 Noe one had .. apprehension to be punished for his religion thro-out the British empyre, which was a general jubily to those nations.

2. *R. C. Ch.* A year instituted by Boniface VIII in 1300 as a year of remission from the penal consequences of sin, during which plenary indulgence might be obtained by a pilgrimage to Rome, the visiting of certain churches there, the giving of alms, fasting three days, and the performance of other pious works.

It was at first appointed to take place every hundred years, but the period was afterwards shortened to fifty, *thirty-three*, *and twenty-five* years, and now 'an extraordinary jubilee is granted at any time either to the whole Church or to particular countries or cities, and not necessarily or even usually for a whole year' (*Cath. Dict.* 1885).

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 285 Bonefacius the viij*te* ..grawntede grete indulgences in vl*te* yere of his governayle [1300], whiche was þe yere iubile to men visitynge the apostles Petyr and Paule. *Ibid.*, *Harl. Contin.* 491 Pope Urban the vj*te* considerynge this tyme the age of men to decrease, ordeynede this yere to be the yere of iubile willynge that hit scholde contynue in every xxx*ti* yere folowynge. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 1, I vnderstode the Iubylee and pardon to be at .. Seynt Iames in Spayne. 1534 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 206 Item vij tables with scripiures vppon them to hange on the altars in the tyme of the Jubyle. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 Thys yere was the gret jubele at Powlles. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 *b*, Clemente appoynteth the yere of Iubile, which Boniface the eight had ordained every hundreth yeare, to be nowe everye fiftithe yeare. 1635 Pagitt *Christianogr.* III. (1636) 85 Leo the tenth .. sent a Iubile with his pardons abroad. 1682 *Loud. Gaz.* No. 1702/2 This week was published here a Bull for an Universal Jubily, Granted by the Pope. 1749 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 286 Here .. we imagine that a jubilee is a season of pageants, not of devotion. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 146 Bernardino da Polenta, lord of Ravenna..in the jubilee of 1350, beset the roads with his men-at-arms, robbed the male pilgrims, and .. dishonoured many of the females. 1900 *Cathol. Directory* 184 The conditions of the Great and Universal Jubilee of the Holy Year 1900.

3. The fiftieth anniversary of an event; the celebration of the completion of fifty years of reign, of activity, or continuance in any business, occupation, rank or condition. *Silver jubilee* (after *Silver Wedding*), a name for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary; so *Diamond Jubilee*, applied to the celebration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

c 1386 Chaucer *Somptn. T.* 154 Our Sexteyn and oure fermerer That han been trewe freres fifty yeer, They may now, god be thanked of his looue, Maken hir Iubilee and walke allone. 1548 Latimer *Ploughers* (Arb.) 26 Pamperynge of their panches lyke a monke that maketh his Jubilie. 1809 (*title*) Address to the Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland on the Jubilee. *c* 1830 De Quincey *Autobiog. Sk.* iv. Wks. 1862 XIV. 131 In Germany .. a married couple, when celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage day, are said to keep their golden jubilee; but *on the twenty-fifth anniversary* they have credit only for a silver jubilee. 1845 Graves *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 753/1 In 1838, Huschke published .. an offering *on the occasion of Hugo's jubilee from the faculty of law at* Breslau. 1861 C. Knight *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxix. 526 The 25th of October [1809] was celebrated throughout the Kingdom as 'The Jubilee'—*the fiftieth anniversary of* the accession to the throne of George the Third. 1887 *Whitaker's Almanack* 551/1 Henry III completed his year of Jubilee Oct. 27, 1266; his great grandson, Edward III, Jan. 24th, 1377; and George III, Oct. 24th, 1810. 1887 Tennyson (*title*) The Jubilee of Queen Victoria. 1887 Q. Victoria in *Suppl.* to *Lond. Gaz.* 25 June, The enthusiastic reception I met with..on the occasion of my Jubilee, has touched me most deeply. 1890 *Post Card* 16 May, 'Penny Postage Jubilee—1890. Guildhall, London'. 1897 G. B. Smith *Life Q. Victoria* xii. (Rtldg.) 169 The Royal Jubilee of 1887, and the Diamond Jubilee of 1897, will recall the memorable events of a memorable period in British history. 1898 *Daily Tel.* 19 July, The Rev. Arthur Robins, rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor .. celebrates his 'silver jubilee' in the Royal Borough to-day. *Ibid.* 20 July, The Sports Club are entertaining W. G. Grace on the occasion of his jubilee [50th birthday].

†b. A fiftieth year. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1618 Fletcher *Q. Corinth* III. i, He is 50, man, in's Jubile, I warrant.

†c. A period of fifty years, half a century. *Obs.*

1643 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 41 If there bee any truth in Astrology, I may outlive a Jubilee. 1645 Pagitt *Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., I have lived among you almost a Jubilee. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 12 Edward the third .. having reigned a jubilee, full fifty years. 1726 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* I. 249 A Jubilee, of 49 or 50 Years; a Seculum, or an Age, of 100 Years.

4. A season or occasion of joyful celebration or general rejoicing.

1592 Warner *Alb. Eng.* V. xxv, Then loue me, for beleeue me, so will proue a Iubilie. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin.* (1877) 152 It was the day when every Kitchen reekes, And hungry bellies keep a Iubile. 1634 Heywood *Maidenh. lost* III. Wks. 1874 IV. 137 Prepare we for this great solemnity. Of Hymeneall Iubilies. *a* 1711 Ken *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 99 In Heav'n they keep a Jubilee that day, When the good Shepherd brings a weeping Stray. 1804 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 161 The Democrats are all engaged in the celebration of the Jubilee, on the possession of Louisiana. 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/5 Witness said .. he was an old sailor, and had a 'jubilee' once in three months.

5. Exultant joy, general or public rejoicing, jubilation.

In this and next sense often written *jubile* and in some cases pronounced *jubil*, after L. *jūbilum*.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W.) 266 b, Fedeth them with ioye and iubile vnspekable. 1635 Shirley *Coronat.* II, The people's joy to know us reconcil'd, Is added to the jubile of the day. 1657 G. Starkey *Helmont's Vind.* 273 The Archeus ..with the joy and jubile conceived upon its speedy help found .. cheers up all its parts. 1823 Scott *Peveril* iii, Was it for Peveril of the Peak, in the jubilee of his spirits, to consider how his wife was to find beef and mutton to feast his neighbours? 1843 Prescott *Mexico* VI. viii. (1864) 406 They .. only thought of their triumph, and abandoned themselves to jubilee. 1899 E. J. Chapman *Snake Witch, Drama* 2 *Lives* 29 Only the toad, on night like this..Comes forth in fearless jubilee.

b. *Shouting; joyful shouting; sound of jubilation.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 211 b, God ascended .. in great iubylee & glory [*Vulg.* Ps. xlvi. 6 *ascendit Deus in jubilo*]. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 348 Heav'n rung With Jubilee, and loud Hosanna's fill'd Th' eternal Regions. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* V. xxi, All along the crowded way Was jubilee and loud huzza. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 481 (Zeph. iii.) Singing or the unuttered unutterable jubilee of the heart.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jubilee-bonfire*, *-coin*, *-issue*, *-masquerade*, *-post-card*, *-procession*, *-tree*, *-trumpet*, *-type*, *-year*, etc. (Often with special reference to sense 1, 2, or 3; in the last case esp. *frequent in the last two decades of the 19th c. in* reference to the two 'Jubilees' of the reign of Queen Victoria in 1887 and 1897, the Jubilee of Penny Postage in 1890, the Swiss (25 years') Jubilee of the Postal Union in 1900, and other celebrations.)

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* xxv. 28 The bigger shal haue that he bouȝte, vnto the iubilee ȝeer. 1647 Fuller *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 92 Few [popes] had the happiness to fill their coffers with jubilee-coin. 1749 H. Walpole *Lett.* (1846) II. 267 The next day was what was called 'a jubilee-masquerade in the Venetian manner' at Ranelagh. 1858 Doran *Crt. Fools* 59 The year 1480 was .. the very jubilee year of German fools. 1887 *Times* 31 Dec. 9/1 The pleasant associations of the Jubilee year. 1891 *Philat. Penny Postage Jubilee* 117 The Jubilee celebrations..at the Guildhall..on May 16, 17 and 19 (1890). *Ibid.* 118 The Jubilee Post Office was more patronised than any other part of the Jubilee exhibition. 1893 Sir W. Harcourt in *Daily News* 15 Mar. 2/2 The designs for the new coins .. were better than the Jubilee issue. .. Eighteen millions of the new gold coins issued were .. of the Jubilee type. 1897 (*title*) Illustrated Programme of the Royal Jubilee Procession.

Ju·bilee, *v. nonce wd.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To celebrate a jubilee.

1887 *Scot. Leader* 4 July 4 Why did Irishmen not Jubilee?

2. *trans.* To celebrate the jubilee of (a person).

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. 3/1 Some officials who 'jubileed' their colleagues at a banquet.

Jubilist (dʒūˈbilist). [f. L. *jūbil-um* shout, (later) joyful shout, or Eng. *jubile*, Jubilee + -ist.]

†1. One who jubilates, one who sings in praise or exultation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1471 Ripley *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. *Theatr.* Pref. (1652) 121 Of Hierarchycall Jubylestes the gratulant gloryfycation.

2. One who celebrates a jubilee. *rare.*

1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 108/1 Her lecturer described the feeling the Jubilists entertained toward their sovereign as 'chivalrous'.

Jubilize (dʒūˈbiləiz), *v.* [f. as prec. + -ize.] *intr.* a. To jubilate. b. To celebrate a jubilee. Hence **Ju·bilizing** *ppl. a.*

1649 *Test. conc. I. Beme* ii. 8 Jubelizing Tryumphant melodies of heart. 1650 Howell *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* I. (1664) 87 Let us jubilize for so high and signall a blessing. 1652 Ashmole *Theat. Chem.* Introd. 5 Then shall the People Jubilize In mutuall love. 1814 L. Hunt in *Haydon's Corr. & Table-t.* (1876) I. 270 Come, then, as soon as you can, and let us *jubilize* with you.

†**Jubilo·se**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. type **jūbilōs-us*, f. *jūbil-um*: see Jubilate *v.*, and -ose.] = Jubilant.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 110 Quikyn my spirit.. to cleue to þe in jubilose excesses.

Jubil-trumpet = Jubilee-trumpet.

1714 tr. *à Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* IV. 234 Angels..In Heav'n the Jubil-Trumpet blow.

Jubon, variant of Jupon.

Jucca, Juce, obs. forms of Yucca, Juice.

†**Juck**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 6 iuk, 6–7 iouk, 7 iucke. [Origin, form, and meaning uncertain.] ? A joint of a bird's wing.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 106 Giue hir but a little meate ..that when she is therewith accustomed, you maye giue hir plumage and a Iuk [ed. 1611 iucke] of a ioynt. *Ibid.* 217 They giue them [sparrowhawks] ioukes [so 1611] of wings of small birdes, & Quailes, when they haue fedde them, skaring them out with their teeth, and plucking away the longest feathers, and so giue it.

Juck, juke (dʒʊk, dʒūk), *v.* Forms: 7 iouk, iuke, juke, 8– juck. [Echoic: cf. Chuck *v.*[1]

But perh. orig. a transferred sense of Jouk *v.*[1], due to the accidental similarity to this of the sound uttered by the partridge when *jouking*, *jugging*, or settling down for the night. Quots. 1621, 1669, might refer to this act, rather than the call. Cf. also Jug *v.*[2]

intr. To make a sound or call imitated by this word, as a partridge. Hence **Ju·cking** *vbl. sb.*

1611 Cotgr., *Cabab*, the chucking, churring, or iouking of a Partridge. 1621 Markham *Prev. Hunger* (1655) 241 The place where you heard them iuke. 1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 252 Imitating their Notes at their Jukingtime, which is usually in the Morning and in the Evening. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Spread Net*, You will soon know if there be any of the Birds by their Calling and Jucking. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2619 They [partridges] have several calls .. One very important one, and to the practised sportsman readily recognised, is their jucking, when they settle down together for the night.

¶ Used in sense of Jug *v.*[2]; cf. also Jouk *v.*[1]

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 430 Bushing the fields where they are likely to *juck* or sleep.

Juck, variant of Jouk *v.*[2]

†**Jucu·nd**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *jūcund-us*

(in late L. *jocundus* JOCUND), f. *juvāre* to aid, help, delight, please: cf. also OF. *jucond, -cund*, beside *joconde*.] A by-form of JOCUND.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 2 In aduersitie faithfull, in prosperitie jucund and joyfull. 1721 BAILEY, *Jucund*, jocund, merry, pleasant.

Jucundity (dʒɪkʌ'ndɪti). ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *jūcunditās*, f. *jūcundus*: see prec. Cf. also obs. F. *jucundité*, beside *jocondité*. In Eng. *jucundity* appears as an effort to restore the original L. form; it is used not only in the subjective senses of JOCUNDITY, but in the objective sense of L. *jūcunditās* (sense 1 below).]

1. The quality of being pleasant to the senses or feelings; pleasantness, enjoyableness. With *pl.*, an enjoyable or amusing circumstance.

1520 VENNER *Via Recta* iv. 74 That the jucundity of it [food] entice them not to a perilous and nauseatiue fulnesse. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xvi. 372 The new unusuall or unexpected jucundities, which present themselves to any man in his life.

2. Pleasure, delight, happiness: = JOCUNDITY 2.

1536 *Primer Hen. VIII* 148 Iesu, the most highest benignitie, Of all hearts the great iucunditie. 1822 T. TAYLOR tr. *Apuleius, Philos. Plato* II. 265 The wise man .. is the only man who always enjoys jucundity and security.

3. Enjoyment, merriment, glee: = JOCUNDITY 1.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 510 To spend their time in sum Iucunditie. *a* 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 64 Health only is the true cause of eating..yet there accompanies it..a perilous jucundity, and goust, which mostwhat endeavours also to step before it. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1793) 28 His modesty would attempt some jucundity from the Lusus Priapi.

Jud, judd (dʒʌd). *local.* [Origin unknown: cf. JAD.]

1. *Coal-mining.* (*north.*) 'A block of coal about four yards square kirved and nicked ready for breaking down' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining*); also, a portion of a 'pillar' still unremoved.

1844 FARADAY in Bence Jones *Life* (1870) II. 181 Near Williamson judd were in some danger from a fall that fell in the midst of us. 1884 *Imp. & Mach. Rev.* 1 Dec. 6726/2 A jud of this strong coal, weighing about seven tons was brought down .. in good condition. 1885 *Newcastle Daily Chron.* 25 May, Killed in the Low Main seam, Alexandrina Pit, .. whilst 'drawing a jud'.

2. (*Somerset.*) = JAD. (Gresley.)

Judæophobe (dʒʊdɪ'ɒfəʊb). [f. Gr. Ἰουδαῖος, L. *Jūdæus* JEW + Gr. *-φοβος* fearing.] One who has a dread or strong dislike of the Jews. So **Judæopho'bia**, dread of Jews.

1882 H. ADLER in *Eclectic Mag.* XXXV. 176 Recent Phases of Judaeophobia. *Ibid.* 205 The most rabid Judaeophobe.

Judaic (dʒʊdɛ'ɪk), *a.* [ad. L. *Jūdaic-us*, a. Gr. Ἰουδαϊκός Jewish, f. Ἰουδαῖ-ος JEW.] Of or pertaining to the Jews, Jewish; of a Jewish character, or characteristic of the Jews.

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Require Agreem.* 17 For you Iewes I wil cite Iudaique matters. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xix. 190 He was not inspired with a Prophetic but a Judaic Spirit. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 93 The same stern, Judaic character .. marks every page of the Epistle of St. James.

Judaical (dʒʊdɛ'ɪkăl), *a.* Also 5 Iudeicall, 6 Iewdaical. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL. (Formerly much commoner than *Judaic*: now somewhat rare.)] = prec.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCV. *heading*, Easter..was celebrated accordyng to the Iudeicall Custome. 1546 *Supplic. Poore Comm.* (E. E. T. S.) 90 This more then Iewdaical superstition. *a* 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Conse.* (1619) 284 In the Iudaicall law. *a* 1769 RICCALTOUN *Notes Galatians* (1772) 115 The Judaical law, as given by Moses. 1875 ROGERS *Orig. Bible* vi. (ed. 3) 220 The Gentiles were not to be trammelled with Judaical restrictions.

Juda'ically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a Judaical manner; in Jewish fashion.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 14 If thou .. livest Gentile-like and not Iudaically. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 8 Who ..Excommunicated..all the Asian Churches for celebrating their Easter judaically. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1715) III. 177 Vargas said, it was not to be understood Literally; (in the Original it is *Judaically*).

Juda'ico-, combining adverbial form of JUDAIC, as in *Judaico-Christian*, Christian modified by Jewish, Jewish Christian.

1880 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii. 177 The whole scheme of Judaico-Christian anthropology.

Judaism (dʒʊ'dɛɪɪz'm). [ad. L. *jūdaism-us* (Tertull.), a. Gr. Ἰουδαϊσμός (2 Macc. ii. 21): see -ISM. Cf. F. *Judaïsme* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The profession or practice of the Jewish religion; the religious system or polity of the Jews.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 334 He anon renouncyd his Iudaisme or Moysen lawe, and was cristenyd, and lyued after as a cristen man. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* ii. 21 Those that behaued themselues manfully to their honour for Iudaisme. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 150 They being baptised, revolted to their former Iudaisme. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6437/1 Five [were found guilty] for Judaism. 1877 J. E. CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 93 Judaism and Christianity had given currency to the doctrines of one God.

2. The act of Judaizing; adoption of Jewish practices on the part of Christians; a practice or style of thought like that of the Jews.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. Wks. (1851) 168 As if the touch of a lay Christian..could profane dead judaisms. 1641 I. H. *Petit. agst. Pocklington* 21 The Lords day may be so termed [sabbath] without any danger of Judaisme. *a* 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 97 What I have already called the Judaism of his distinct party. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i, His ceremonial Judaism was so notorious that one author even affirms that he observed the rite of circumcision.

3. *Hist.* As a rendering of med.L. *Judaismus* = JEWRY 2; applied also in official documents to the revenue derived by the Crown from the Jews, and to the treasury which received the money.

[1251 *Close Roll.* 35 *Hen. III*, m. 12 Mandatum est Edwardo de Westm. quod Judaismum regis apud Westm. et magnum cellarium vinorum regis lambruscari..faciat. [Cf. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) I. 17 *note*, This Judaism or Jewry, was probably an exchequer or treasury..for receiving the sums levied on the Jews.] 1290 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 49/1 Quandem portionem de Judaismo suo sibi faciat assignari.] 1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 116 The Jews had also their Jewerie, or Judaisme, not for a 'corporation' merely, but also for the requirements of their faith and worship, and for their living together. 1884 S. DOWELL *Taxes Eng.* I. IV. vi. 90 The revenue of the Judaism, as it was termed, was managed by a separate branch of the exchequer, termed the exchequer of the Jews.

Judaist (dʒʊ'dɛɪɪst). [f. prec.: see -IST: cf. JUDAIZE.] One who follows or favours Jewish practice or ritual; a Judaizer; esp. in *Eccl. Hist.* used of Jewish Christians of the apostolic age.

1846 in WORCESTER citing *Eclectic Rev.* 1366 *Contemp. Rev.* I. 482 All the original apostles were Judaists. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 92 Christians who wished to stand aloof alike from Paulinists and Judaists.

So **Judai'stic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, Judaists.

1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* I. i. (1876) 14 There was nothing Judaistic in this conduct. 1880 *Academy* 10 Jan. 19/2 It is clear that the Judaistic party claimed to be thought loyal adherents of James.

Judaization (dʒʊdɛɪəɪzɛ'ɪʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action of judaizing; a becoming or making Jewish in character.

1814 SOUTHEY *Poet. Ep. to A. Cunningham*, Poor Smouch endured a worse judaization Under another hand. 1872 *Spectator* 5 Oct. 1258 How could anything be feared in the direction of the Judaisation of the State from the Jews?

Judaize (dʒʊ'dɛɪɪz), *v.* [ad. late L. *jūdaizāre* (Vulg.), a. Gr. *ἰουδαΐζειν* (Galat. ii. 14): see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To play the Jew; to follow Jewish customs or religious rites; to follow Jewish practice.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Gal.* ii. 14 How doest thou compel the Gentils to Iudaize? 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 378 Where Prester Iohn (though part he Iudaize) Doth in some sort deuoutly Christianize. 1625 BACON *Ess., Usury* (Arb.) 541 That Vsurers should haue Orange-tawney Bonnets, because they doe Iudaize. 1752 J. MACSPARRAN *America Dissected* (1753) 18 Sabbatarian Baptists .. in a Sort, judaize in their..Manner of keeping the Sabbath. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. VIII. 1831–3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* xvi. (1845) 356 It is probable that the church at Jerusalem contained some persons, who in some points Judaized.

2. *trans.* To make Jewish; to imbue with Jewish doctrines or principles.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 355 Error..in many other Points of Religion had miserably judaiz'd the Church. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 273 The English translation of the Bible had to a very great degree Judaized, not the English mind, but the Puritan temper. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 86 Judaism was more Hellenised by the contact than Hellenism was judaized.

Hence **Ju'daized** *ppl. a.*, **-ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1626 JACKSON *Creed* VIII. XVIII. § 4 The Lutheran..charges that translation .. with Judaizing. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. (1851) 30 The Apostat Aquila, the Heretical Theodotion, the Judaiz'd Symmachus. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* XXVII. (1739) 347 He confirmed the Judaizing Christians in their errors. 1883 *Athenæum* 19 July 73/2 Not an opponent ..of Judaizing Christians like St. Barnabas.

Judaizer (dʒʊ'dɛɪəɪzə1). [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who judaizes; one who adheres to, or insists on adherence to, Jewish practice or ritual.

1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb.* 155 They can do it as Christians, not as Iudaizers. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 210 St. Peter's behaviour among the Judaizers at Antioch. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. I. iv. 201 According to the Judaizers, their nation .. was ever to be dominant.

Judas (dʒʊ'dăs). Also 6 -ace. [a. L. *Jūdas*, a. Gr. Ἰούδας, ad. Heb. יְהוּדָה *y'hūdāh* Judah, name of one of the sons of Jacob, whence a common name among the later Jews, e.g. of Judas Maccabæus, and two of the disciples of Christ, of whom one is in Eng. commonly called (St.) Jude, Judas being retained for Judas Iscariot. Cf. F. *Judas*, with transferred uses as in Eng.]

1. The name of the disciple who betrayed Jesus Christ; hence allusively (cf. ISCARIOT): One who treacherously betrays under the semblance of friendship; a traitor or betrayer of the worst kind.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 209, I..shall be therfore taken all my lyffe as a Iudas [for betraying the sons of Aymon]. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 150 Inwardly very Iudasses. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 132 Three Iudasses, each one thrice worse then Iudas. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 216 Such unnaturall monsters, such trayterous Judasses, such execrable infamous Apostates as these. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xvi. 385 Those who were no better than Judasses.

2. (More fully *Judas of the Paschal*): see quot. 1877. Now *Hist.*

[1402–3 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 212 Et in j Judas de novo facto ad serviendum in choro per iij dies .. 3s. 4d.] 1453 *Acc. in* Sharp *Cov. Mysst.* (1825) 190. iiij newe torches & iiij judasses. 1476 *Ibid.* 189 A new bolle to the Judas ij^d. 1511 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary at Hill* (Nichols 1797) 107 Item, that the judas of the pascal [*printed* pastal], i.e. the tymbre that the wax of the pascal [*pr.* pastel] is driuen upon weigheth 7 lb. 1520 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 10 For makyng a Judas for the Pascale 1^d. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furn.* (1866) 77 Item albes paxes Iudaces with suche trifelinge tromperey—made awaie wee knowe not howe. 1877 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot.* I. Gloss. 421 The paschal candlestick in churches, which was usually of brass, had seven branches, from the seventh or middle one of which a tall thick piece of wood, painted like a candle, and called the Judas of the Paschal, rose nearly to the roof, and on the top of this was placed at Eastertide the paschal candle of wax.

3. A small lattice or aperture in a door (in some old houses, or in prison cells), through which a person can look without being noticed from the other side; a peep-hole.

1865 [see JUDAS-HOLE in 4]. 1883 *Century Mag.* Nov. 74/2 A thick oaken door with a judas. 1888 *Ibid.* Feb. 523/2 This contrivance..known to the..prisoners as the 'Judas', enables the guard to look into the cell at any time without attracting the attention of the occupant. *Ibid.* 527/2 The ..guard peeped through the 'Judas' and discovered what the prisoner was doing.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Like Judas Iscariot or his character or conduct, traitorous, as *Judas attack, Jew, kiss, trick*, etc. b. Special Combs.: **Judas-blossom**, the blossom of the JUDAS-TREE (q.v.); †**Judas candlestick** (see 2); **Judas-colour, Judas-coloured** *a.* (of the hair or beard) red (from the mediæval belief that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard); †**Judas cup**, an ornamental cup used in mediæval times on Maundy Thursday; **Judas-hole, Judas-trap** = sense 3; **Judas-like** *a.* and *adv.*, like Judas, treacherous, treacherously.

a. *c* 1590 *Robin Conscience* 134 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 235 That yov haue giuen him many a Jvdas kisse. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint., Rules & Lessons* 45 Who sels Religion, is a Judas Jew. 1875 *Dental Cosmos* (U. S.) XVII. 533 The convention .. had outlived all the Judas attacks which had been made upon it.

b. 1566 in Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (1866) 118 Item one sepulcre and one *Judas candlestick—sold. [*c* 1594 KYD *Sp. Trag.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 121 And let their beards be of *Judas his own colour.] 1695 MOTTEUX *St. Olon's Morocco* 124 Observations on the Judas-colour of his Beard and Hair. 1673 DRYDEN *Amboyna* I. i, There's treachery in that *Judas-coloured beard. 1879 DOWDEN *Southey* iv. 97 An ugly specimen of the streaked-carroty or Judas-coloured kind. 1593 *Anc. Mon. Durham* (Surtees) 68 A goodly great Mazer, called *Judas cup .. used but on Maunday Thursday at night in the Frater House. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov. 6/6 The man .. you may see through the *Judas-hole when you make a round of the Model Prison with the visiting magistrates. *c* 1675 *Roxb. Ball.* (1891) VII. 353 He gave me a *Judas-like kiss. 1677 HORNECK *Gt. Law Consid.* vi. (1704) 318 Shall I, (Judas-like); kiss thee and betray thee? 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 4 Dec. 578/3 The small *Judas-trap in a window.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Juda'sian** *a.*, of the character of Judas; **Ju'dasite**, a follower of Judas (opprobriously used for 'Jesuit').

1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 184 Some rebellious and traiterous popish preists and Judasites. 1877 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* VII. 326 Learn what these mean, Judasian Dives, if it may be.

†**Ju'dasly,** *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 1.] Like or characteristic of Judas; traitorous.

a 1626 BP. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1641) 8 Shall any of them .. ever have to do with any devilish or Judasly fact.

†**Ju'dasly,** *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In the manner of Judas; with abominable treachery or betrayal; traitorously.

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* CXXX. Wks. (1876) 203 To thentent he myght Iudasly flee from the face of our lorde god. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* IV. xvii. 519 It must needs be barbarously covetous and Judasly sacriligious.

Ju'das-tree. [From a popular notion that Judas hanged himself on a tree of this kind. So Ger. *Judasbaum*; F. *arbre de Judée*.]

1. The common name of *Cercis Siliquastrum*, a leguminous tree of Southern Europe and parts of Asia, with abundant purple flowers which appear in spring before the leaves. Hence extended to other trees of the same genus.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. iv. § 7. 118 Bearing elegant purple blossoms, and a thin Pod. 3. Judas tree. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Judas-tree, *Cercis.* 1861 MISS BEAUFORT *Egypt. Sepul.* I. vii. 136 The Judas-tree, with its tall spikes of bright and lovely lilac flowers on the leafless branches. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Judas-tree, *Cercis Siliquastrum.* —, American, *Cercis canadensis.* —, Californian, *Cercis occidentalis.* 1886 *Academy* 16 Oct. 262/1 Threading our way..through lanes gay with the blossoms of the judas-tree.

2. A local name for the Elder (*Sambucus nigra*); see under JEW'S EAR. (Britten & Holl. *Plant-n.*)

Judcock (dʒʌ'dkɒk). Also 7 iude-, iuge-, iug-, 9 jedcock. [app. for *judge-cock* from its black crown compared to the judge's black cap.] A name for the Jack Snipe.

1621 *Nanworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 168–9 Snipes and iude-cocks..6 iuge-cocks..Iugcocks. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 291 The Gid or Jack-Snipe or Judcock. 1839 STONE-

house *Axholme* 65 There were..judcocks, snipes, ruffs, and godwits. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 193 Jack Snipe ..Also called Jedcock, Jid, or Judcock.

Judd: see Jud.

† Judeish, Judish, *a. Obs.* Forms: α. 1–2 Iudeisc. β. 3 Iudaysse. γ. 2–3 (*Orm.*) Iudissken. [These are more or less distinct formations. The OE. adj. was *Iudēisc* (f. *Iudēa* Judea, *Iudēas* Jews) = OHG. *Iudeisc*; hence early ME. *Iudeisc*, and prob. *Iudaysse* (in which *I* prob. meant *J*). Ormin had (beside *Iudewisshe*) the distinct form *Iudissk* (always *Iudisskenn*, inflected form, ?gen. pl.), with which cf. OHG. *judisk*, MHG. *judisch*, Ger. *jüdisch*.] = Jewish.

α. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xviii. 35 Cwyst þu, eom ic iudeisc? *c* 1000 *Gosp. Nicod.* xi. (Thwaite) 5 Ða stod þar toforan þam deman an Iudeisc wer. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 Þa seiden þa iudeiscen men.

β. *c* 1275 *Wom. Samaria* 54 *in O. E. Misc.* 85 Heo wyten myd iwisse þat hele is icume to monne of folke iudaysse.

γ. *c* 1200 Ormin 263 Godess follc, Iudisskenn follc, þatt Godess laȝhess heldenn. *Ibid.* 7127 King off Iudisskenn þede. *Ibid.* 8751 Inntill Iudisskenn follkess land.

† Judew, Judeow. *Obs. rare.* [= OHG. *judeo* (beside *judo*), OS. *iudeo, giudeo, judeo*, ad. L. *Jūdēu-s* (*Jūdæu-s*). Ormin regularly has *-ew, -eow*, repr. L. *-ēus, -æus* in proper names: cf. *Andrew, Bartholomew, Hebrew, Jew, Matthew*; F. *dieu, Hébreu*, OF. *Jueu*; also Goth. *judaiw-isk* Jewish.] = Jew.

c 1200 Ormin 2245 ȝa þurrh Iacob, ȝa þurh Iudeow, Affterr gastlike lare. *Ibid.* 13628, & Iudew tacneþþ uss þatt mann, þatt witt tu wel to sobe.

Hence **† Ju·dewish** (Orm. -isshe), *a.* Jewish.

c 1200 Ormin 1324 Þe Iudewisshe follkess boc. *Ibid.* 1674 Amang þe Iudewisshe follc.

Judge (dʒvdʒ), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 iuge, 4–5 iugge, (4 iug, 5 iewge, ioge), 6–7 iudge, (7–8 judg), 7– judge. [ME. a. OF. *juge* = Pr. *jutge*; cf. Sp. *juez*, It. *judice* :—L. *jūdicem* (nom. *jūdex*), f. *jūs* right, law + *-dic-us* speaking, speaker.

The F. and Pr. forms do not phonetically represent L. *jūdicem*, of which the F. repr. would be *juze* (cf. *onze, douze, treize*); they are usually referred to a by-form *judic-us, -um*; though some explain them as conformed to the vb. *juger* :—*jūdicāre*.]

1. A public officer appointed to administer the law; one who has authority to hear and try causes in a court of justice.

As a generic or descriptive term, *judge* is applicable to any person occupying such an official position, but by usage, it has, in the United Kingdom, become much restricted as a particular designation. Collectively, the members of the Supreme Court of Judicature are 'His Majesty's Judges'; so we say 'the Judges of the Supreme Court', 'Common Law Judges', Chancery Judges', 'Equity Judges', 'Judges of Assize or of the Circuit Courts'; but individually these are mostly styled (Lord, or Mr.) Justice (q.v.). In Scotland, the Judges of the Court of Session and High Court of Justiciary are individually styled Lord. Certain judges have other special designations, as 'President', 'Recorder', etc. But the name is regularly given in England to the presiding officer of a County Court, who is officially styled 'His Honour Judge A——'. The persons presiding judicially in inferior courts are usually called 'justices' or 'magistrates'. In the United States 'Judge' is more widely applied to the presiding officer of any judicial court below the Supreme Court, in which the official name is 'Justice' (see b below); 'Judge' is also more used as a designation in some British colonies or dependencies. Historically, the name cleaves to certain noted persons as 'Judge Gascoigne', 'Judge Jeffreys'.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5639 Before þe Iuge was he broghte. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 171 ȝe Meires and ȝe Maister Iuges..for wyse men ben holden. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xviii. 2 Sum iuge was in sum citee, which dredde not God, nether schamede of men. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 662 Bathe iurrez, and juggez, and justicez of landes. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. (Shaks. Soc.) 246 They arn temperal jewgys. 1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Judge of a towne, *escheuin*. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* iv. i. 224 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel. O wise young Iudge, how do I honour thee. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 450 Ivdges ought to remember, that their office is *Ius dicere*, and not *Jus dare*; to interprete law, and not to make law, or giue Law. 1823 Mrs. Markham [Eliz. Penrose] *Hist. Eng.* (1872) 365 The cruelties perpetrated in the king's name by Judge Jeffreys and Colonel Kirk in the West of England have left a stain on their memories. 1844 Ld. Brougham *Brit. Const.* xvii. (1862) 273 The analogy of the Common Law Bench has been followed in the case of all the other Equity Judges. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. (1871) I. 518 Not a single Judge had ventured to declare that the Declaration of Indulgence was legal. 1855 *Ibid.* xxi. II. 566 The chiefs of the three Courts of Common Law and several other Judges were on the bench. 1856 Reade *Never too late* iii, It was revealed to me .. says he, as grave as a judge. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* ii. vi. 93 The judicial visitations, the 'judges' circuits', which still form so marked a feature in our legal system. 1885 Miss Yonge *Eng. Hist. Reading-bk.* iii. 142 One story says that one of the Prince's friends was carried before Judge Gascoigne.

b. With qualification, as *circuit-judge*, a judge of a circuit court; spec. in U. S. the judge appointed to preside alone, or with the district j., or a justice of the Supreme Court, over one of the nine circuits into which the country is divided; *city* (or *municipal*), *county, district judge*, local magistrates in U. S.; *judge ordinary*, spec. the judge of the Court of Probate and Divorce, previous to 1875; *judge-advocate, judge-arbitral, judge in eyre, puisne judge*, etc.: see Advocate, etc.

1469 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1597) § 26 Schiresses and vther Iudges Ordinar, quhilkis will not execute their office, and minister Iustice to the puir people. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 29 He was chosin ane juge-arbitrall to discus certane hie debates falling amang his freindis of Ireland. 1748 J. Lind *Lett. Navy* (1757) II. 81 The witnesses..give their evidence to the judge advocate. 1748 *Earthquake Peru* i. 62 With the Assistance of a Judge-Conservator. 1752 J. Louthian *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 63 The Prisoner may apply to any of the Lords of Justiciary, or Judge-competent. 1815 Wellington *Let. to Earl Bathurst* 2 June in Gurw. *Desp.* XII. 439, I find it scarcely possible to get on without some legal person in the situation of Judge Advocate. 1862 Latham *Channel Isl.* III. xv. (ed. 2) 356 The absolute cessation of the Judges-in-Eyre of Normandy visiting the island. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* II. xi. 572 The Judge Ordinary of the Court of Probate is constituted Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court. 1875 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* III. xix. 351 The pope had..appointed judges-delegate to hear the parties in England. 1889 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* (ed. 2) xxii. I. 227 The Circuit court may be held either by the Circuit Judge alone, or by the Supreme court Circuit justice alone, or by both together, or by either sitting alone with the District judge. *Ibid.* I. 597 The city judges are .. in most of the larger cities .. elected by the citizens...There are usually several superior judges..and a larger number of police judges or justices.

2. Used of God or Christ, as supreme arbiter, pronouncing sentence on men and moral beings. Cf. Judgement 4.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* vii. 12 God rightwis iuge stalworth and suffrand. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (*Laurentius*) 662 Þat þai come to þe Iug in hy. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xiii. 56 Before Godd þe soueraȝne Iugge. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Te Deum*, We beleue that thou shalt come to be our iudge. 1611 Bible *Gen.* xviii. 25 Shall not the Iudge of all the earth doe right? *a* 1769 Riccaltoun *Notes Galatians* (1772) 46 God the creator, Sovereign and judge. 1811 Heber *Hymn* 'Lord of mercy & of might' v, Soon to come to earth again, Judge of angels and of men. 1880 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 119 (Joel ii. 12) The strict Judge cannot be overcome, for He is omnipotent.

3. *Hebrew Hist.* An officer (usually a leader in war) invested with temporary authority in ancient Israel in the period between Joshua and the kings. b. *pl.* (in full, *the Book of Judges*): the seventh book of the Old Testament, containing the history of this period. [After L. *jūdex* as transl. Heb. שֹׁפֵט *shōphēt*. The *Book of Judges* represents *Liber Judicum, Hebraice Sophetim* (i. e. *Shōphṭ'tīm*) of the Vulgate.]

1382 Wyclif *Judg.* ii. 16 The Lord areride iugis, that shulden delyuer hem fro the hoondis of wasters. — *Ruth* i. 1 In the days of oon iuge, whanne the iugis weren before in power. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. 1 The childeryn of Israell .. were ruled bi hym [God] vndir Juges *regaliter et politice*. 1579 Fulke *Ref. Rastel* 756 In the Iudges, Manoah saide to the Angell..wee may offer to thee a kidde. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 422 O Iephta Iudge of Israel, what a Treasure had'st thou? *Mod.* The Song of Deborah and Barak is given in the fifth chapter of Judges.

4. A person appointed to decide in any contest, competition, or dispute; an arbiter, umpire.

c 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1779, I wol be trewe Iuge and no partie. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. IV* 12 That he wouldе..be the discoverer and indifferente iudge..of their couragious actes. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* v. 136 The same that sung Neæra's conqu'ring Eyes; And, had the Judge been just, had won the Prize. 1728 Pope *Dunc.* II. 376 To him we grant our amplest pow'rs to sit Judge of all present, past, and future wit. 1882 J. Parker *Apost. Life* I. 140 No blind man will be appointed as a judge of pictures in the Academy. *Mod.* He was one of the judges at a flower-show.

5. One who or that which judges of, determines, or decides anything in question. Often in phr. *to be judge* = to judge, determine, form an opinion, give a decision.

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VIII. 54 Now God be *juge*, the rycht he kennys best. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 The swete balle of the eye, whiche is the veraye receptacle interyor of lyght visible, and Iuge of the colours by reflection obgectyf. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 36 Oh Heauen be iudge how I loue Valentine. 1596 — *Merch. V.* II. v. 1 Well, thou shalt see: thy eyes shall be thy iudge. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 165 The received custome in the place where we live is the most competent iudge of decency. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) I. 322 If Fancy be left judg of any thing, she must be judg of all. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. IX. ii. 403 Approvable as a practical officer and soldier by the strictest judge then living.

† b. *transf.* A criterion. *Obs. rare.*

1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* I. vi. § 8 How could such a coppy be the Judge of all others, which could not be read or understood by those who appealed to it?

6. A person qualified to form or pronounce an opinion; one capable of judging or estimating.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 3 That the understanding of all Scripture must be fetched at his hande, as of a mooste certen iudge. 1653 Walton *Angler* To Rdr. 2, I here disallow thee to be a competent judge. 1713 Steele *Englishm.* No. 46. 302, I think my self a pretty good Judg of Mens Mien and Air. 1796 R. Bage *Hermsprong* xxv, I am no judge of the very handsome in men. 1836-9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Parlour Orator*, You, gentlemen, are the best judges on that point. 1891 E. Peacock *N. Brendon* I. 308 You are certainly not a good judge of character.

† **7.** Applied to the rook or castle in chess. *Obs. rare.*

Judge is here Fitzherbert's rendering of *justitiarius*, the name applied to the rook in the 13-14th c. Latin treatise *Moralitas de Scaccario secundum Innocentium tertium papam*, which is the source of Fitzherbert's chess-lore.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* Prol., The boke of the moralytes of the cheese .. deuyded in vi. degrees, that is to saye, the kynge, the quene, the byshops, the knightes, the iudges, and the yomenne.

8. *Angling.* Name for a kind of artificial fly.

1867 F. Francis *Angling* xi. (1880) 430 The Judge..A very tasty fly.

9. *Mining.* 'A staff used for gauging the depth of the holing' (Gresley *Gloss.* 1883).

1875 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* Gloss., *Judge*, a staff used for underground measurements. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Judge*, a measuring-stick to measure coal-work under ground.

10. *Comb.*, as *judge-like* adj. and adv.; judge-made *a.* (of law), constituted by judicial decisions; † judge-man, a judge.

1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xxv, I heard the *Judge-carle say it with my ain ears. 1670 Dryden *1st Pt. Conq. Granada* I. i. Wks. 1883 IV. 35 *Judge-like thou sit'st, to praise, or to arraign. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1873) II. xxix. 549 The term '*Judge-made law' would seem to denote law made by subject judges, as opposed to law made by the sovereign Legislature. 1863 H. Cox *Institt.* II. iii. 328 With respect to all judicial or judge-made law. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3402 Þe Iustis & þe gentils & *Iugemen of lawe. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 1 Full arely the juggemen demed hym to dye. 1672 Wycherley *Love in a Wood* II. i, Your chamber-wit, or scribble-wit, and last of all your *judge-wit, or critic.

Judge (dʒvdʒ), *v.* Forms: 3–5 iuge, 3–6 iuge, (5 iewge, 6 guge), 6–7 iudge, (7–8 judg), 7– judge. [ME. a. OF. *jugier*, AF. *juger* = Pr. *jutjar, jutgar*, Sp. *juzgar*, It. *giudicare* :—L. *jūdicāre*, f. *jūdex, jūdicem* Judge.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To try, or pronounce sentence upon (a person) in a court of justice; to sit in judgement upon. (Also said of God or Christ: cf. prec. 2.)

c 1290 *S. E. Leg.* I. 183/89 Heo stoden and luggeden hire a-mong heom alle. 1382 Wyclif *John* xii. 48 He that dispisith me..hath him that schal iuge him. 1483 Caxton *Cato* G iij, Whan tho seest somme persone euyl fortunate or accused or iuged of somme vyce. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 12 Our Mediator and our remeid, Sall cum to Juge baith quick and deide. 1667 Milton *P. L.* III. 330 Then all thy Saints assembl'd, thou shalt judge Bad men and Angels. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 408 The dead are first of all judged according to their deeds.

† **2.** *spec.* To pronounce sentence against (a person); to sentence, condemn. Const. *to* (the penalty), or *to do* or *suffer* (something). *Obs.*

c 1310 *Flemish Insurr.* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 190 The barouns of Fraunce thider conne gon..To jugge the Flemisshe to bernen and to slon. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 116 (Apostles' Creed) At þe laste he schal come doun here to man, and jugge sum to blysse and oþer to helle. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 291 He [Socrates] was iuggede to prison, and poysoned in prison. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 15 Ye shull neuer be luged to deth for my cause. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lxxxii. 252 The kynge iuged Huon to dye. *a* 1626 Bacon *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1635) 17 Some whose offences are pilfring .. they judge to be whipped. 1675 Brooks *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 129 To call the souls to an account, and judge them to their state.

3. To give sentence concerning (a matter); to try (a cause); to determine, decide (a question).

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 766 To remaine.. till the matter were .. examined .. and either iudged or appeased. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 142 It was agreed, that all matters concernyng the aforesayde articles or statutes.. should be demed and iudged by the French king. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 248 The Consul of the City there .. is vulgarly called Burgomaster, and he judgeth all civill and criminal causes. 1690 Tate & Brady *Ps.* xxxv. 1 Judge and defend my cause, O Lord.

4. To decide by judicial authority that something is to be done, or is the fact; to decree, order. (With *obj.* and *inf.*, or *obj. cl.*)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2609 Bi heighe mennes conseyl The king was iugged Ygerne to spouse. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* II. 106 ȝif þe Iustise wol Iugge hire to be Ioynet with Falsnesse, ȝit be-war of þe weddyng, for witti is treuþe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 101 Thenne the kyng iuged that the child shold be gyuen to her that wold haue hym to be saued. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 77 But the pretendents being heard, the King shoulde iudge to whom the Realme belonged.

5. To assign or award by judgement; to adjudge; to decree. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 Cesar is i made consul, and Gallia was iuged [*decreta*] to him. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2407 Yf þou luge it to Iono, this ioye shall þou haue. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* ci. 332 Ye false traytours, youre dethes is luged. 1595 [see Judged]. 1634 Milton *L'Allegro* 122 Ladies whose bright eyes Rain influence and judge the prize Of wit or arms. 1817 W. Selwyn *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 704 Where two persons are in possession, the possession is judged in him who hath right.

† **6.** To administer (law) as a judge. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 144 Þei syten in þe trones wiþ glorious myters iuging & demyng her owne made lawes. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 120 To deme and jugge commun lawe.

7. To have jurisdiction over, to govern or rule as an Israelitish judge (cf. prec. 3). Also *absol.* To hold the office of a judge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7012 Barach, and wit him Debbora, þai iuged fourti yeir or ma. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxx. (Shaks. Soc.) 303 Herowde is kyng of that countre, To jewge that regyon in lenth and in brede. 1558 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 40 The example of Debora..when she iudged Israel. 1611

Bible *Judg.* xii. 13 After nim, Abdon, the sonne of Hillel a Pirathonite iudged Israel.

8. To declare or pronounce authoritatively (a person) to be (so-and-so). Const. *for*, or with *inf.*, or simple complement. ? *Obs.* or merged in 11 b.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6311 God iugged me for a theef trichour. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 50 Beyng .. suche a one (as Appollo iudged hym by his Oracle to bee wise). 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 4 Hee was iudged an unprofitable servant. 1721 *St. Germain's Doctor & Stud.* 219 That he should be taken for heir, that should be iudged for heir by the law.

†b. with *obj. cl.* To pronounce as an opinion or authoritative statement; to declare. *Obs.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. I. 183 For Iames þe gentil iugged in his bokes, That faith with-oute þe faite is riȝte no þinge worthi.

9. To form an opinion about; to exercise the mind upon (something) so as to arrive at a correct or sound notion of it; to estimate; to appraise.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 No mon ne mei iuggen blod wel er hit beo cold. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 7 Quere-so-euer I Iugged gemmez gaye, I sette hyr sengeley in synglure. 1483 *Bk. St. Albans* E j b, The .vi. yere euermoore at the leest Thow shalt well Iuge the perche of thessame beest. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Cor.* x. 15, I speake vnto them which haue discrecioun: iudge ye what I say. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 194 Men iudge by the complexion of the Skie The state and inclination of the day. 1671 Temple *Orig. Govt.* § 6 The safety and firmness of any frame of government may be best judged by the rules of architecture. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* 337 But most by Numbers judge a Poet's song. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xxi. (1875) 378 Institutions, like men, should be judged by their prime:

†b. *transf.* To be a test or criterion of. *rare.*

1586 Marlowe 1*st Pt. Tamburl.* I. ii. If outward habit iudge the inward man.

10. To pronounce an opinion upon, to criticize; *esp.* to pronounce an adverse opinion upon, to condemn, censure. Also *absol.* (In quot. 1377, To express or pronounce one's opinion about.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. II. 94 To drynke at dyuerse tauernes, And there to iangle and to iape, and iugge here euene cristene. *Ibid.* VII. 161 þanne Iacob iugged iosephes sweuene. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* vii. 1, 2 Iudge not lest ye be iudged. For as ye iudge so shal ye be iudged. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, Prol. 34 Who Prologue-like, your humble patience pray, Gently to heare, kindly to iudge our Play. 1782 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 611 But if the wanderer his mistake discern, Judge his own ways, and sigh for a return. 1834 *Contemp. Rev.* XLVI. 99 Every workman was thus known and judged by those who could judge him best.

11. with *obj. cl.* To form the opinion, or hold as an opinion; to come to a conclusion, infer; to apprehend, think, consider, suppose.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4154 Ac þe king ne Iugede noȝt þat it ssolde be so ydo. *Ibid.* 9354 Me Iuggede wat it ssolde be to tokni þis cas. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 1203 He nyste what he Iuggen of it myghte. 1508 *Dunbar's Flyting* 48** Iuge in the nixt quha got the war. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 177 As by an Ivie garland, we iudge there is wine to sell. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 139, I see things too, although you iudge I winke. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 224 Small townes I iudge they were. 1796 Eliza Hamilton *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 206 Judge how this shocked and offended me? 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vii. (1859) 97 Some whalemen judge it does not attain its full size until twenty-five years.

b. with *obj.* and *inf.* or simple complement (rarely with *to* or *for*): To infer, conclude, or suppose to be.

1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 697 Iuno þe ioilese ȝe iuggen for noble. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. IX. 84 Iuwes þat we iugge Iudas felawes. *c* 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 169 þanne þe wounde is iugid mortal. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 13 Iuging in him grete corage. 1538 Starkey *England* I. ii. 58 The sanguyn complexyon ys gugyd of other chefe and best for the mayntenance of helthe of the body. 1591 Shaks. *Two. Gent.* III. i. 25 When they haue iudg'd me fast asleepe. 1653 Walton *Angler* i. 13, I hope you will not judge my earnestness to be impatience. 1727 Gay *Fables* I. xxiii, Who friendship with a knave hath made, Is judg'd a partner in the trade. 1755 B. Martin *Mag. Arts & Sc.* I. II. 119 They judge the Moon to be a Globe like our Earth. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 115 It was .. judged better to begin the attack at once.

12. with *cognate obj.* (esp. with qualification).

1526 Tindale *John* vii. 24 Iudge not after the vtter aperaunce: but iudge rightewes iudgement. 1560 [see Judgement 3].

†13. *refl.* ? To submit oneself to the judgement of; to commit oneself *to*. *Obs. rare.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 308 Yf þe trewth be sowth.. & that I Iugge me to skryptur.

II. Intransitive senses.

14. To act as judge; to try causes and pronounce sentences in a court of justice; to sit in judgement.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 54 (Te Deum) þou art bileeved to come for to juge at þe laste day. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. XXIII. 19 And *spiritus iusticie* shal Iugen, wol he, nul he. After þe kynges counsaile and þe comune lyke. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. viii. 41, 2. other officers, which..may iudge of small matters being under the value of twenty crownes. 1639 S. Du Verger tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 83 As for Civill matters they may iudge without appeale. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 312 It was not so with the Italian princes, who judged without appeal. 1865 Seeley *Ecce Homo* iii. (ed. 8) 25 A warrior-king, judging in the gate of Jerusalem.

15. To give a decision or opinion on any matter, esp. between contending parties; to arbitrate.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 304 Crist forsook to juge in temporal goodis. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xii, Yet wylle I [Arthur] Iuge..I wylle that ye gyue vnto your broder alle the hole manoir with the appertenaunce. 1535 Coverdale *Isa.* v. 3 Iudge I praye you betwixte me and my wyne gardinge. 1591 Shaks. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. iv. 10 Iudge you, my Lord of Warwicke, then betweene vs. 1694 Dryden *Love Triumph.* Prol. 18 If you continue judging, as you do, Every bad play will hope for damning too. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 278 God must judge 'twixt man and me.

16. To form an opinion; to arrive at a notion, esp. a sound or correct notion, about something; to make up one's mind as to the truth of a matter; in *Logic*, To apprehend mentally the relation of two objects; to make a mental assertion or statement. Const. *of.*

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. Proem 21 A blynd man ne kan Iuggen wel yn hewys. *c* 1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 282 Of þis ydropesie summen iugiþ liȝtli, and seien [etc.]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 52 Let her consider his frailety, and then iudge of my merit. *a* 1679 Hobbes *Rhet.* iii. (1681) 4 If he judg, he must judg either of that which is to come or of that which is past. 1711 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. 102 To be able to judg of both, 'tis necessary to have a sense of each. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 141 If we were to judge of its size by the horns. 1843 Mill *Logic* I. v. § 1 When the mind assents to a proposition it judges. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 From its form and colour he could..judge of its condition. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. Th.* I. I. II. ii. § 2. 157 Understanding never judges... It is the Will that really judges and decides on what is presented to it by the Understanding.

Judgeable (dʒʊ·dʒäb'l), *a. rare*—°. [f. prec. vb. + -able.] Capable of being judged or judged of.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 3/5 Iudgeable, *estimabilis.*

Ju·dge-and-ju·ry, *v. nonce-wd.* [A phrase used as a vb.] *trans.* To try by, or as by, a judge and jury; to try and pass sentence upon.

1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* xli, Now that 'tis put to me to judge-and-jury like, I can't call to mind. 1879 Browning *Ned Bratts* 249 There wants no earthly judge-and-jurying: here we stand—Sentence our guilty selves. 1887 Hall Caine *Deemster* xxxiv. 224 We're going to judge and jury you, but all fair and square.

Judged (dʒʊdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. Judge *v.* + -ed[1].] Tried or sentenced in court, decided, awarded, estimated, etc.: see the verb.

Rare exc. in the compounds Ill-judged, Well-judged.

1537 Starkey *Let. to Pole* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. II. App. lxxx. 190 If case be that you reach to the judged truth, you need not to fear. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wares* (1609) v. ci, As he to his iudged exile went. 1710 Prideaux *Orig. Tithes* ii. 42 Precedents and judged cases have ever had the like authority.

absol. 1667 Milton *P. L.* x. 81 Where none Are to behold the Judgement, but the judg'd.

Judgement, judgment (dʒʊ·dʒmĕnt). Forms: 3–5 iuggement, 3–6 iugement, (3 gugement, 4 iuiement, iugumen, 5 iugemente, iewge-, iugis-, yuge-, iugment), 6–7 iudge-, iudgment, (-e), 7- judge-, judgment. [a. F. *jugement* (11th c.), f. *juger* to Judge + -ment: cf. Pr. *jutgamen*, med.L. *judicāmentum.*]

1. The action of trying a cause in a court of justice; trial. (Now *rare* or merged in 3.) Also applied to trial by battle (quot. 1377: see Battle *sb.* 2) or ordeal (*Judgement of God*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1236 To bringe is neueu mid strengþe to stonde to Iugement. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. XVI. 95 þanne shulde Ihesus iuste þere-fore bi iuggement of armes, Whether shulde [fonge] þe fruit, þe fende or hym-selue. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 340 Unto the town this he besoghte, To don him riht in juggement. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 248 To..bryng him wp out of that vgly sell To iugisment. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. V* 6 b, They all foure were beheaded without iudgement. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 223 A Daniel come to iudgement, yea a Daniel. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 270 The Canton of Bern hath three Courts of Judgement. 1652 Needham tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 5 This caus could not by any pretens bee brought into judgment. 1672 Cowell *Interpr., Judicium Dei*, the Judgment of God, so our ancestors call'd those now prohibited Tryals of Ordeal, and its several kinds.

b. Phr. *To sit in judgement*: (*a*) *lit.* to sit as judge, to preside as a judge at a trial; (*b*) *fig.* to pass judgement *upon* (see 6), to judge, criticize (with an assumption of superiority).

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. vii. 18 (Harl. MS.) Whanne the Iuge was come down .. for to sitte in iugement, he sawe þis sight. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 161 The kyng hymself came into Kent, and there sat in iudgement upon the offendors. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. v, We shall all of us have enough to do, without sitting in judgment upon other folks.

2. The trial of moral beings by God (or Christ) as Judge; *spec.* (in full, *the last judgement*), the final trial of the subjects of God's moral government at the end of the world: = Doom *sb.* 6. Often in *day of judgement*: = Doomsday.

1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 2802 þan sal þai come til þe last iugement. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* x. 15 It shall be more suffreable to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the day of iugement than to that citee. [Cf. xi. 22, in the day of dome.] *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. iii. 4 Derke þinges, for þe whiche we shul not be blamed in þe iuggement. *c* 1511 1*st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 Of this people shalbe no iugement at the dredefull day of dome. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 188 The valley of Cedron .. where the generall Iudgement shall be, if the Iews..may be beleeved. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* I. 39 The saints and spirits of the blessed shall take possession of it, and there remain till the general judgment. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* IV. i. (1864) II. 173 In the Resurrection and Day of Judgement.

3. The sentence of a court of justice; a judicial decision or order in court.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 98/205 Is þis a guod Iyggement? *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6776 (Cott.) Þou sal it quit wit iuiement [*v.r.* iuggement]. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxv. 249 A wendyr case .. On wiche we must gyf iewgement. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 244 b, He confessed the Inditement, and so had Iudgement to bee hanged. 1560 Bible (Genev.) 1 *Kings* iii. 28 All Israel heard ye iudgement, which the King had iudged. 1647–8 Cotterell *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 5 If he caused judgment to be given in favour of his mother. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 501 Judgment is the Determination and Result of Law. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 342 Judgment that the daughters of Richard and Mathew took only estates for life. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 160 She appealed from the judgment of the legates to that of the pope.

b. *Law.* (*ellipt.*) An assignment of chattels or chattel-interests made by judgement or decree of court; the certificate of such judgement as a security or form of property. Cf. *judgement-debt* in 13.

'A Judgment, in consequence of some suit or action in a court of justice, is frequently the means of vesting the right and property of chattel interests in the prevailing party' (Blackstone *Comm.* (1767) II. 436).

1677 Yarranton *Eng. Improv.* 36 Bonds given to the King, although..never Recorded in the Exchequer, nor in any Court else; yet these Bonds are a Judgment in Law, and by virtue thereof will be first served. *a* 1718 Penn *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 845 As Judgments are paid before Bonds, and Bonds before Bills or Book-debts. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* i. 6 A judgment in goods, taken in early, is never lost. 1858 Ld. St. Leonards *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xxi. 167 Upon a marriage, a mother assigned an unregistered judgment to a trustee for her daughter for life.

4. Divine sentence or decision; *spec.* a misfortune or calamity regarded as a divine visitation or punishment, or as a token of divine displeasure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1591 (Gött.) In form of iugement a neu vengans on þaim god sent. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 444 If he discorde from juggement of his God. 1470–85 Malory *Arthur* IV. xxiii, That is the ryghtwys Iugement of god sayd the damoysel. 1560 Bible (Genev.) *Ezek.* xiv. 21 When I send my foure sore iudgements vpon Ierusalem. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. iv. 194 Hence I tooke a thought, This was a Iudgement on me. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3899/1 An Anniversary Thanksgiving .. for our Deliverance from the Terrours of that dreadful Judgment [earthquake]. 1797 Mrs. Radcliffe *Italian* xxii. (1824) 648 Some people said it was a judgement on him. 1816 J. Wilson *City of Plague* II. iii. 301 My sins have brought this judgment on the city.

5. Any formal or authoritative decision, as of an umpire or arbiter. (Now *rare.*)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 303 To whils þat oure trewe duellis on jugement. *c* 1386 Chaucer *C. T.* Prol. 833 Who so be rebel to my Iuggement Shal paye for al þat by the wey is spent. *c* 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 672 And all þey seyde wyth oon assente: We graunt wele to yowre yugement. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 14, I will confourme my wyll vnto your iudgemente. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 291. 1619 Sanderson *Serm. Rom.* xiv. 3. § 3 This third Verse: wherein is contained..Saint Pauls judgement; or his counsell rather, and aduice. 1878 Browning *La Saisiaz* 292 The show of things unfurled For thy summing-up and judgement.

†b. *Astrol.* A decision or conclusion as to a future event, deduced from the positions of the heavenly bodies: cf. *judicial astrology. Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 2 He can al the lawe deme, And yiven every juggement Which longeth to the firmament. *Ibid.* 107 [Astrology] The which in juggementz acompteth Theffect, what every sterre amonteth.

6. The pronouncing of a deliberate opinion upon a person or thing, or the opinion pronounced; criticism; censure.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 118 Þeo hwule þet te heorte walleð wiðinnen of ureðde, nis þer no riht dom, ne no riht gugement. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 462 Þere nis no iargoun no iangle ne iuggeme[n]tis falce. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 14 After the Iugement of the men ye are the very myrrour of al vertues. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* Ded. A ij b, The place and dignity, to the which (by the iudgement of al men) you are most worthely called. 1659 Ray *Corr.* (1848) 2 You have my designs, and I desire your judgment of them. 1671 Temple *Lett., to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II. 247 Upon all these Passages .. I have fixed my Judgment of the Affairs and Counsels at present in Design. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* III. viii. 31 Scripture .. with its selection of facts and moral judgements of them, has been ordained of God to be written thus rather than otherwise. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, We'll pass no judgement upon that.

7. The formation of an opinion or notion concerning something by exercising the mind upon it; an opinion, estimate.

c 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Wher men of worse liif mai sunner erre in þer jugement. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 45 Ek also Aeremance in juggement To love he bringth of his assent. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 86 This waye in my iudgement doeth excell all the rest. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, III. iv. 45 To morrow, in my iudgement, is too sudden. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 113 Wee may better make judgement of these Winds. 1741 Watts *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 1 If we would form a judgment of a Look. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 385 To form a sound judgment on political measures. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 Sept. 3/1 In his judgment they had no occasion to bow down to any one.

†b. A form of religious opinion or belief; a 'persuasion'. *Obs.*

1653 Cromwell *Sp.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 376 If I did seem to speak any thing, that might seem to reflect upon those of the Presbyterian judgment. *c* 1665 Mrs. Hutchinson *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1863) 66 Having been before of the Arminian judgement. 1687 *Assur. Abb. Lands* 90, I do

not herein aim at reflecting upon the Conformists in general; for..there are many sober, vertuous and religeous Persons of that Judgment.

c. *Private judgement*: the formation of personal or individual opinion (esp. in religious matters), as opposed to the acceptance of a statement or doctrine on authority.

1718 T. Herne (*title*) Defense of Private Judgment. 1840 Carlyle *Heroes, Priest* (1872) 115 Liberty of private judgment, if we will consider it, must at all times have existed in the world.

8. The faculty of judging; ability to form an opinion; that function of the mind whereby it *arrives at a notion of anything*; *the critical faculty*; discernment.

1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 11 Men of greter knowleg ..and more excellent iugement in holy scripture. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, III. vii. 58 You haue good iudgement in Horsemanship. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 636 Take heed lest Passion sway Thy Judgement. 1709 Pope *Ess. Crit.* I. 9 'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none Go just alike, yet each believes his own. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Revol.* 1688, Wks. 1846 II. 264 Clarendon was zealous, but of small judgment. 1870 J. H. Newman *Gram. Assent* II. ix. 347 Aristotle calls the faculty which guides the mind in matters of conduct, by the name of *phronesis*, or judgment.

b. Good or sound judgement; discernment, discretion; wisdom, understanding, good sense.

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* To Rdr. ¶ v, Whose minde is beautified with the amiable iuelles of knowledge, and iudgement. 1612 Rowlands *Knave Harts* 20 Boy, bring good wine, when men of iudgement cals. 1784 Cowper *Task* VI. 657 A deed .. owing more To want of judgment than to wrong design.

† c. *transf.* A person having good judgement; a competent critic; a 'judge'. (Cf. *genius*, *wit*.)

1605 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 208 Hee's a man good inough, hee's one o' th' soundest iudgement[s] in Troy whosoeuer. 1668 Dryden *Even. Love* Epil. 3 Looking for a judgment or a wit, Like Jews, I saw them scattered through the pit. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Chr. Mor.* II. § 4 To undervalue a solid Judgment, because he knows not the genealogy of Hector.

d. *Sc.* Reason, senses, wits.

1800 *Monthly Mag.* I. 239 The poor man has lost his judgement. *Mod.* He has gone out of his judgement. You nearly frichtit me out o' my judgements.

9. *Logic.* † a. = Disposition 1 c. *Obs.*

1628 T. Spencer *Logick* 149 Hitherto wee haue handled the first part of Logicke; called Invention. Wee come now to the second, termed Iudgement. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Judgment*, the second part of Logick which Disposes of Arguments for Disputation.

b. The action of mentally apprehending the relation between two objects of thought; predication, as an act of the mind. With *pl.* A mental assertion or statement; a proposition, as formed in the mind.

1704 Norris *Ideal World* II. iii. 125 The old Philosophy.. meaning by judgment the union or separation of things by affirmation or negation. 1725 Watts *Logic* II. Introd., The foregoing sentences which are examples of the act of judgment, are properly called *propositions*: Plato is a philosopher, &c. 1827 Whately *Logic* 59 Judgement is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions or ideas which are the objects of apprehension. 1850 Abp. Thomson *Laws Th.* II. § 67. 108 A Judgment, then, is an expression that two notions can or cannot be reconciled. 1854 Bowen *Logic* V. 105 Judgment is that act of mind whereby the relation of one Concept to another..is determined.

10. In various biblical uses, chiefly as rendering of Heb. משפט *mishpāt*, in its different uses.

a. Justice, righteousness, equity. (=Doom *sb.* 8.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlix. 22 [l. 21] Y shal stablis iugumen oȝayn þy face. 1526 Tindale *Matt.* xxiii. 23 The waygthyer mattres of the lawe..iudgement, mercy, and fayth. 1611 Bible *Isa.* lxi. 8 For I the Lord loue Iudgement, I hate robbery for burnt offering.

b. A (divine) decree, ordinance, law, statute.

a 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1343 The iugementz of god ben to vs hid. 1526 Tindale *Rom.* xi. 33 Howe incomprehensible are his iudgementes, and hys wayes vnsercheable. 1535 Coverdale *Ps.* cxix. 30, I haue choȝen the way of treuth, thy iudgmentes haue I layed before me. 1611 Bible *Exod.* xxi. 1 Now these are the Iudgements which thou shalt set before them [Coverd., *Genev., Bps.' Bible*, lawes].

c. Sentence or decision in a person's favour; (one's) right.

1611 Bible *Deut.* x. 18 He doth execute the iudgement of [Coverd. etc., He doeth right vnto] the fatherlesse and widow. — *Job* xxvii. 2 As God liueth, who hath taken away my iudgment [Coverd., my power: *R.V.* my right].

† 11. The function of a 'judge' or ruler (in the ancient Hebrew state: see Judge *sb.* 3). *Obs. rare.*

1553 Knox *First Blast* (Arb.) 41 It is euident, that her [Deborah's] iudgement or gouernement in Israel was no such vsurped power.

† 12. A district under a jurisdiction. *Obs. rare.*

1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 251 The third league called the tenne iudgments, (or iurisdictions) and consisting of tenne communities ioined in the league..1498.

13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *judgement bar, book, call, hour, house, -monger, peal, place, throne*; judgement-cap = Black cap 1; judgement creditor, a creditor in whose favour a judgement has been given ordering the payment of the debt due to him; judgement debt, a debt for the payment of which a judgement has been given; so judgement debtor, a debtor against whom such a judgement has been given; judgement-like *a.* (*Sc.*), 'applied to what is supposed to be like a token of divine displeasure' (Jam.); judgement note (*U.S.*), a promissory note containing a power of attorney to appear and confess judgement for the sum therein named (Bouvier); judgement summons, a summons issued in a County Court against a *judgement debtor*, to show cause why he should not be imprisoned for default in payment; judgement weather (*Sc.*) = 'judgement-like' weather (see above).

1613 T. Milles tr. *Mexia's etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 713/2 They would presume so farre as the *iudgement Bars, and there spread a Gowne on the ground before the Magistrate. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 159 He which will not celebrate it, let him undergo the penalty in the *Judgment-book. 1847 Mary Howitt *Ballads* 207 The last great *judgment-call. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 110 § 11 Providing adequate means for enabling *judgment creditors to obtain satisfaction from the property of their debtors. *Ibid.* § 17 Every *judgment debt shall carry interest at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum. 1875 Poste *Gaius* III. (ed. 2) 414. 1881 *Irnl. Inst. Bankers* Nov. 563 Every debt proved was made a judgement debt. 1838 *Act 1 & 2 Vict.* c. 110 § 15 No disposition of the *judgment debtor in the meantime shall be valid .. as against the judgment creditor. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7), *Judgment-debtor*, one against whom a judgment ordering him to pay a sum of money stands unsatisfied. 1526 *Iudgement housse [see Judgement-hall 1534]. 1708 M. Bruce *Good News in Exil T.* 11 It was *Judgment-like and a token of it to that poor Land, when Godly Baruch..fell into that fault. 1659 D. Pell *Impr. Sea* 475 God..likes not such a *judgement-out-braving temper. 1830 Scott *Doom Devorgoil* II. ii, That sounded like the *judgment-peal. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* I. i. 109 To old Freetowne, our common *iudgement place. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 11/2 A man marries on credit, and repents on *judgment summonses. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* I. 33 Why should Paul feare to set Christ in the *iudgement throne of God? 1776 Toplady *Hymn, Rock of Ages* iv, When I .. See Thee on Thy judgment-throne. 1822 Scott *Pirate* vi, It's no that I wad shut the door against decent folk, more especially in such *judgment-weather.

Hence **Ju·dgemented** *a.* [see -ed 2], having judgement or discernment (of a specified kind). (In comb. or with preceding adv.)

1548 Geste *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* App. i. (1840) 95 Wel learned and godly iudgemented. 1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 68 To make them Charitably iudgemented of the finall Estate of all such Infants. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 322 Boys..supreme-judgmented in taws, blood-alleys, and peg-tops.

Ju·dgement-day. [= *day of judgement*: see prec. 2. Cf. Doomsday.] The day of God's final judgement; the last day; doomsday.

1591 Shaks. *1 Hen. VI*, I. i. 29 Vnto the French, the dreadfull Iudgement-Day So dreadfull will not be, as was his sight. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* ad fin., Between this and the judgment day do not look for any arch deceivers. 1808 Scott *Marm.* VI. xi, From the tombs around Rising at judgment-day. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 87 The divine existence and a judgement-day.

Ju·dgement-hall. A hall or public building in which judgements or trials at law are held; a court of justice; a tribunal. (Chiefly *Hist.*)

1534 Tindale *John* xviii. 33 Then Pylate entred into the iudgement hall [1526 iudgement housse; Wyclif, mote hall; *Rhem.* palace] agayne, and called Iesus. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 53 They have a kinde of tribunall or iudgement-hall, wherein all contentions .. are presently decided. 1872 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* 232 A scene depicted in the judgment-hall of Osiris.

Ju·dgement-seat. The seat on which a judge sits when trying a cause or pronouncing judgement; a seat of judgement; a tribunal.

1526 Tindale *Rom.* xiv. 10 We shall all be brought before the iudgement seate [Wyclif, trone] of Christ. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 53 Forfare..quhair is ane Jugement sait and Justice courte haldne. 1604 Drayton *Owl* 341 Th' ambitious judgment seat I never sought, Where God is sold for coin, the poor for nought. 1819 Shelley *Cenci* III. ii. 24 The soul .. which now stands Naked before Heaven's judgment seat. 1871 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* IV. xviii. 105 He was driven from the judgement-seat with scorn.

Judger (dʒʌ·dʒəɹ). [f. Judge *v.* + -er 1. Cf. AF. *juggeour*.] One who or that which judges (in various senses), a judge; usually, one who forms, or who is (well or ill) qualified to form, an opinion.

c 1449 Pecock *Repr.* 414 Such a iuger schulde iuge ouer presumptuoseli. 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xcii. 51 Wrong iudgers, wrong iudgements. 1630 Lennard tr. *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 15 The eares..the Receivers and Judgers of sounds. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 1282 That..which a wanton fool, Or hasty judger would have called her guilt.

Judgeship (dʒʌ·dʒʃip). [f. Judge *sb.* + -ship.] The office or function of a judge.

a 1677 Barrow *Pope's Supremn.* (R.), Concerning the Pope, his universal pastourship, judgship in controversies, power to call councils. 1679 Penn *Addr. to Prot.* 180 The Umpiridge and Judgship of their Meaning. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, Steam Excurs.*, In the event of his not being previously appointed to a judgeship, it is probable that he will practise as a barrister. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 419/2 To fill up two High Court judgeships, a County Court judgeship .. and a registrarship in bankruptcy. 1898 *Expositor* Nov. 356 The period of Samuel's judgeship.

b. *humorously* with *foss. adj.* as title for a judge.

1820 *Examiner* No. 640. 463/1 So peremptory is your Judgeship against an unfortunate Radical Reformer! 1821 *Ibid.* 467/1 His Judgeship must be in a very comfortable state of ignorance.

Judgess (dʒʌ·dʒɛs). Now *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ess.] A female judge; a woman who judges.

1535 Coverdale *Judg.* iv. 4 At ye same tyme was Iudgesse in Israel the prophetisse Debbora, the wyfe of Lapidoth. 1632 Heywood *1st Part Iron Age* I. Wks. 1874 III. 279, I make you Iudgesse .. You needes must say I am the properer man. 1776 J. Adams in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 172 You are now..elected into an important office, that of judgess of the Tory ladies. 1889 E. Edwards *Sardinia* 304 Eleonora, the judgess.

Judging (dʒʌ·dʒiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Judge *v.* + -ing 1.] The action of Judge *vb.*; judgement.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 5403 To consente to a fals juggyng. 1495 Caxton *Eneydos* xxvii. 104 Her lyght empeseched from the verayе Iugyng in parfyt knowlege. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* ix. 131, I me confess .. Of parcial jugeing and pervess wilfulness. 1631 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 8 In all our private judgings of other mens speeches and actions. 1845 Mrs. S. C. Hall *Whitehy* viii. 63 It involved them in entanglements of false reasonings, false judgings, and crimes.

b. *attrib.*, as *judging chair, court, place*; judging-day = judicial day: see Judicial *a.* 4 c.

1542 Becon *News Heaven* Wks. (1564) I. 12 Al shall be present before the iudging-place of Christ. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) C ij, An apostem which doth not breake at the fyrst iudginge daye in a Feuer. 1603 B. Jonson *K. James' Entertainm.* Wks. (Rtldg.) 534/2 This place [Westminster] .. the cabinet To all thy counsels, and the judging chair To this thy special kingdom. 1633 P. Fletcher *Purple Isl.* v. li, Where 'twixt two little hils he keeps his *judging court*. 1896 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 2/5 (*Dog Show*) There were sixteen judging rings simultaneously in action.

Ju·dging, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That judges; having the function of judging, judicial; *spec.* Having good judgement, able to judge, judicious, discerning; also, Censorious.

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The imaginatiue and iudging powre. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* III. § 225 In so Grave and Judging an Assembly. 1735 Pope *Prol. Sat.* 246 Dryden alone escap'd this judging eye. 1856 Miss Winkworth *Tauler* Serm. xi. (1857) 267 Full of judging thoughts of other men who do not observe or approve of their ways.

Hence **Ju·dgingly** *adv.*, with judgement, judiciously, discerningly; censoriously.

1659 Milton *Civ. Power* Wks. (1851) 309 This work neither his own ministers nor any els can discerningly aroush or judgingly perform. 1847–85 *D. P. Page's Thc. & Pract. Teach.* (ed. Payne) 261 One should never judgingly declare..'You are a liar'.

Judgmatic (dʒʌdʒmæ·tik), *a. colloq.* [irreg. f. Judge *sb.* or *v.* + *-matic*, in imitation or parody of *dogmatic, pragmatic*, etc.] = next.

1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 575 *Sufficiently enlightened, so as to* make a judgmatic choice. 1898 R. Kipling in *Morn. Post* 10 Nov. 5/3 A man of twenty-five years' sea-experience—cool, temperate, and judgmatic, such an one as the ordinary Warrant Officer.

Judgmatical (dʒʌdʒmæ·tikăl), *a. colloq.* [f. as prec. + -al.] Characterized by good practical judgement; judicious, discerning; judicial.

1826 J. F. Cooper *Mohicans* xxv, A judgmatical rap on the head stiffened the lying impostor for a time. 1834 W. Maginn *Bob Burke's Duel* in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 751 What we call in Ireland a *judgmatical* sort of man—a word which, I think, might be introduced with advantage into the English vocabulary. 1888 *Spectator* 13 Oct. 1411/1 The tone is moderate and judgmatical throughout.

Hence **Judgma·tically** *adv.*, in the manner, or with the air, of a judge.

1814 Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) I. 113 Ably described and judgmatically criticised in almost every newspaper. 1855 Ld. Houghton in W. Reid *Life* (1891) I. xi. 525 Gladstone shakes his head most judgmatically over the notion.

Judgment, variant of Judgement.

Judicable (dʒū·dikăb'l), *a.* Now *rare.* [ad. late L. *jūdicābil-is*, f. *jūdicāre* to judge: see -able.] Capable of being judged; liable to judgement.

1647 Jer. Taylor *Lib. Proph.* ii. 32 They were Hereticks both in matter and form and judicable in both tribunals. 1688 H. Care *King's Right Indulgence* 39 No Opinion is Judicable, nor no Person Punishable but for a sin.

† **Judicant.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *jūdicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jūdicāre* to judge: see -ant.] One who judges, or passes sentence.

1570 Foxe *A. & M.* I. 225/2 That no bishop nor abbot, nor any ye clergy should be at the iudgement of any mans death or dismembring, neyther shoulde be any fauter of the sayd iudicantes [1596 -ants].

† **Judicate,** *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *jūdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *jūdicāre* to judge.] *trans.* To judge, decide.

1638 T. Whitaker *Blood of Grape* 5 But the degree whether more or less intense is judicated by nature.

† **Judicate,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [? ad. med.L. *jūdicātus* district under a judge, jurisdiction, f. L. *jūdex, jūdic-em* judge: see -ate 2.] ? *Jurisdiction.* *In* quot. *attrib.*

1526 in Dillon *Customs Pale* (1892) 85 All the kings iudicate officers of the towne and marches of Callis.

Judica·tion. [ad. L. *jūdicātiōn-em*, n. of action from *jūdicāre* to judge.] The action of judging, judgement (in various senses).

1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 9 Yet may many other circumstances crosse this iudication in any individuall person. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Phil.* s. (1701) 22/1 There is no certain note of Judication and Assent. 1825 Bentham *Ev.* (1843) V. 382/1 That all-pervading and all-ruling principle, the self-judication principle.

Judicative (dʒū·dikătiv), *a.* [f. L. *jūdicāt-*, ppl. stem of *jūdicāre* to judge + -ive: see -ative.] Having the function of judging.

1. Having the function of trying causes or passing sentences; judicial, juridical.

1641 Ld. Brooke *Eng. Episc.* i. vi. 31 It hath a power Judicative, (or if you will Juridicall,) but not Legislative. 1752 Hume *Ess. & Treat., Perf. Commw.* (1817) I. 499 The senate possesses all the judicative authority of the House of Lords. 1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* iv. v. II. 200 They were thus exclusively vested with the judicative power.

2. Having the function of forming opinions.

1647 Faringdon *Serm.* 120 It arises from some defect in the judicative faculty. 1678 *Lively Orac.* III. § 16 They ..make solemn appeals to their judicative faculties.

Judicator (dʒū·dikeɪtəɹ). [a. late L. *jūdicātor*, agent-n. from *jūdicāre* to judge.] One who judges, or acts as a judge.

1759 Robertson *Hist. Scot.* vi. Wks. 1813 I. 463 In this perilous position stood the Church, the authority of its judicators called in question. 1786 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 262/1 Until their legality shall have been decided.. by the judicators of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. *c* 1831 Chalmers in Jean Watson *Life And. Thomson* iv. (1882) 51 The very presence of such would have resistless effect on the divisions of our judicators.

Judicatorial (dʒū·dikātōˑriăl), *a.* [f. late L. *jūdicātōri-us* Judicatory + -al.] Of or pertaining to a judicator or judge; judicial.

1818 Jas. Mill *Brit. India* III. ii. 80 That very assembly .. which had already decreed, in its legislative capacity, that such evidence was useful, now, in its judicatorial capacity, decreed that it was the reverse.

Judicatory (dʒū dikātəɹi, -dikātɹi), *sb.* [ad. late L. *jūdicātōri-um*, neuter of *jūdicātōri-us* adj.: see next.]

1. A court of judicature; a body having judicial authority; a tribunal. Now chiefly *Sc.*

1606-7 *Act of Counsell of Scot.* 4 Feb., The Writers and Clerkes of all Iudicatories within this Realme. 1675 Owen *Worship of God* 83 From the highest Court of their Sanhedrim, to the meanest Judicatory in their Synagogues. 1707 Atterbury *Serm.* (1723) II. 172 Human Judicatories .. give sentence only on matters of right and wrong. 1765 *Act* 5 *Geo. III*, c. 49 § 4 A protest .. shall be registerable in the Courts of Session or other competent judicatories. 1801 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1885) VII. 226 The treaties of the United States had been infracted by State laws, put in execution by State judicatories. 1850 Hr. Martineau *Hist. Peace* II. v. vii. 313 The Scotch Church ..whose four judicatories..were still all elective.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 134/2 They assert that passions or affections are the Judges [κριτηρια]..To these assertions..concerning the Judicatories, agreeth what they assert concerning Ends. 1674 *Govt. Tongue* vi. § 10 These are arraigned at every table, in every tavern; and at such variety of judicatories, there will be as great variety of sentences. 1850 McCosh *Div. Govt.* (1852) 290 It [conscience] is the highest judicatory in the human mind, judging all and being judged of none.

2. Judicature; a system of judicature.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 205 Anent the college of justice, institutioun and judicatorie thairof. 1647 Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* viii. § 206 The Lords, as the Supreme Court of Judicatory. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxxvii. (1739) 55 Evidence..in the Saxon Judicatory, sometimes consisted in the pregnant testimony of the fact itself. 1884 *Law Times* LXXVI. 342/1 The judicatories of Scotland and England were as independent of each other, within their respective territories, as if they were the judicatories of two foreign states.

†3. A judicatory or critical stage, a crisis. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.* xix. 810 Judicatories (or Crises) which do not terminate the disease, are signs of a predominant and perverse humour.

Ju·dicatory, *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. late L. *jūdicātōri-us* of or pertaining to judging, f. ppl. stem of L. *jūdicāre* to judge: see -ory.]

1. Having the function of judging or passing sentence; of or pertaining to judgement.

1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xlix. (1739) 84 An influence upon that Judicatory power that must apply that Law. 1659 Pearson *Creed* vii. 602 The Son of man is thus constantly represented as making .. the last judicatory distinction between man and man. *a* 1718 Penn *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 679 A great Share in the judicatory Power. 1782 T. Warton *Hist. Kildington* 61 Druidical shrines, thrones of royal inauguration..and judicatory tribunals.

2. By which a judgement may be made; giving a decisive indication, critical.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* II. xii, To judge of the apparences .. we had need have a iudicatorie instrument. 1624 [see Indicatory *a.* 1]. 1625 Hart *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 21 Amongst such signes some are called Decretorie, or Iudicatorie.

Judicature (dʒū·dikătiŭ, -ɛtiŭ). Also 6 -oure. [f. med.L. *jūdicātūra*, f. ppl. stem *jūdicāt-*, of L. *jūdicāre* to judge: see -ure. Cf. F. *judicature* (1426 in Godef. *Compl.*).]

1. The action of judging; administration of justice by duly constituted courts; judicial process. Often in phr. *court of judicature.*

Supreme Court of Judicature in England, that constituted by Acts of Parliament in 1873 and 1875, in which were united the former separate Courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Admiralty, etc.

1539 Palsgr. 235/1 Judycature, *jugement*; *sentence.* *c* 1616 Bacon *Adv. Dk. Buckhm.* ii. § 4 Sir, the honour of Iudges in their Iudicature is the King's honour, whose person they represent. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 252 Let those which hold places of Iudicature, have as many Colleagues appointed to them. 1651 Hobbes *Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 17. 254 We have demonstratively shewed .. that all Judicature belongs to the City, and that Judicature is nothing else but an Interpretation of the Laws. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 52 It hath not power of Judicature of Life, and Death. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 31 As well in the Court of Chancery as in the other Courts of Judicature. 1799 Mackintosh *Study Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 372 All the improvements of mankind in police, in judicature, and in legislation. 1819 J. Marshall *Const. Opin.* (1833) 189 The superior court of judicature of New Hampshire rendered a judgment upon this verdict. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 251 The system of judicature in Ireland rests on the same principles as that of England, whence it was introduced by King John. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 3 The several Courts hereinafter mentioned..shall be consolidated together, and shall constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

2. The office, function, or authority of a judge; in quot. 1635–56, a judge's term of office.

1530 Palsgr. 34 A mynister of theyr common welth, outher as a capitayne, or in offyce of iudicatoure. 1621 Ld. Keeper Williams in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 166 Whose reversions (even of places under my judicature) I use to seale dayly. 1635-56 Cowley *Davideis* iv. Note 13 Granted, that the 40 years assigned by S. Paul (Acts 13. 20) to Saul, are to include Samuels Judicature. 1706 Phillips, *Judicature*, a Judge's Place, or Office. 1875 Maine *Hist. Inst.* iv. 111 If the property be acquired by judicature or poetry, or any profession whatever.

b. (See quot.)

1847 Craig, *Judicature* .. also, the extent of the jurisdiction of the judge, and of the court in which he sits to render justice. 1854 Webster cites Bouvier.

3. A body of judges or persons having judicial power; a court of justice; a legal tribunal, or such tribunals collectively.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 160 The saidis Assemblies and judicatoures [of the Kirk] sall direct their Bedle to the persone or personnes disobedient. 1651 Evelyn *Char. Eng.* in *Misc. Writ.* (1805) 167, I was curious before my return.. to visite their judicatures. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1191/4 An Act for erecting a Judicature to determine differences touching Houses burnt and demolished by the late dreadful Fire. 1796 Br. Watson *Apol. Bible* 257 If the witnesses of the resurrection had been examined before any judicature. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. ii. 299 The essential attribute of the judicature is the power of authoritatively interpreting the laws.

†4. *fig.* Mental judgement; formation or authoritative expression of opinion; criticism. *Obs.*

a 1631 Donne in *Select.* (1840) 205, I proceed the right way in judicature, I judge according to my evidence. 1758 Johnson *Idler* No. 18 ¶ 2 If he seats himself uncalled in the chair of judicature.

†5. The quality of being judicial (as opposed to moral): see Judicial A. 1 b. *Obs. rare*—1.

1643 Milton *Divorce* II. xii, Our Saviour disputes not here the Judicature, for that was not his Office, but the morality of Divorce, whether it be Adultery or no.

6. *attrib.*

Judicature Acts, a name given to the statutes establishing the Supreme Court of Judicature, and regulating its practice. These include esp. Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66 (1873), 38 & 39 Vict. c. 77 (1875); see also 59 & 60 Vict. c. 14, Sch. II (Short Titles Act, 1896).

1873 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Aug. 163 The Queen confidently expects that we shall thank God .. for the Budget, the Judicature Act, the Education and Endowed Schools Amendment Acts. 1880 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Dec., The Judicature Acts placed a great deal of power in the hands of the Judges. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 53/2 Court of Appeal..is constituted under the Judicature Act, 1873, the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, and the Judicature Act, 1881. *Ibid.* 801/2 The Supreme Court of Judicature Acts, 1873 and 1875..are commonly referred to as 'The Judicature Acts'.

Judicial (dʒudi·ʃăl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *jūdiciāl-is*, f. *jūdici-um* judgement: see -al. Cf. OF. *judicial* (in Gower), later *-iel.*]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to judgement in a court of law, or to a judge in relation to this function; pertaining to the administration of justice; proper to a court of law or a legal tribunal; resulting from or fixed by a judgement in court. (Also *fig.* in reference to God, conscience, etc.)

Judicial murder, murder (or what is asserted to be such) wrought by process of law; an unjust though legal death sentence.

1382 Wyclif *Neh.* iii 30 Unto the hous of sodeknys, and of the men sellende sheldis azen the judicial 3ate. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2683 He bad men fla hym quyk out of his skynne, And per-with keuyr þe iudicial see. *c* 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 71 Oracyons iudicialle be, that longe to controuersies in the lawe, and plees. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *On se sied en iugement*, they sit at the Iudiciall seat. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 6 Where all causes are adiudged, both criminall and judiciall. 1675 Baxter *Cath. Theol.* II. 239 Most Protestant Divines..say that Justification is a Judicial Sentence of God as Judge. 1767 Blackstone *Comm.* II. xxx. 461 A series of judicial decisions, which have now established the law in such a variety of cases. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* III. 290 The association of the legislative and judicial power was open to obvious objection. 1858 Ld. Sr. Leonards *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xii. 73 Judicial separation is a new term introduced for the old divorce *a mensâ et thoro*. 1861 J. Paget *Puzzles & Par.* (1874) 147 The many judicial murders which disgraced that period of our history. 1881 Gladstone *Sp. in Ho. Comm.* 22 July, A judicial rent was a rent fixed according to the judgment of a judicial body, a dispassionate and impartial body between man and man.

b. Enforced by secular judges and tribunals: in *judicial law*, opp. to *moral* and *ceremonial*.

1551 T. Wilson *Logike* (1580) 15 b, The Morall Lawe standeth forever, .. The Iudiciall lawe is next, the whiche .. we be not bound to observe as the Israelites were. 1650 Hobbes *De Corp. Pol.* 190 *Thou shalt not steal*, is simply a Law; but this, *He that stealeth an Ox, shall restore four-fold*, is a Penal, or as other call it, A Judicial Law. 1651 Baxter *Inf. Bapt.* 102 A meer Judiciall Law proper to the Jewish Common-Wealth. 1819 R. Hall *Wks.* (1841) V. 327 The laws given to the Israelites were of three kinds —ceremonial, judicial, and moral.

c. *Theol.* Inflicted by God as a judgement or punishment; of the nature of a divine judgement.

1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 151 That first Anathema and iudiciall curse .. denounced against the Samaritans for hindering the worke of the Temple. 1792 Burke *Pyr. St. Aff.* Wks. VII. 113 What is called a judicial blindness, the certain forerunner of the destruction of all crowns and Kingdoms. 1815 Southey in *Q. Rev.* XIII. 275 Almost it seems as if he, and the flagitious army by which he is supported, .. were stricken with judicial blindness. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 277 An infatuation such as, in a more simple age, would have been called judicial.

d. *Judicial factor* (*Sc. Law*): 'a factor or administrator appointed by the Court of Session on special application by petition, setting forth the circumstances which render the appointment necessary' (W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861): see Factor 5.

1849 *Act* 12 & 13 *Vict.* c. 51 § 1 The Expression 'Judicial Factor'..shall mean Factor loco tutoris, Factor loco absentis, and Curator bonis. 1861 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 484/1 Before a judicial factor can obtain his discharge, the Court must be satisfied that he has faithfully performed his duty. 1894 *Daily News* 6 June 8/6 Charged..with stealing 1,100*l.* from two estates on which he was judicial factor.

2. Having the function of judgement; invested with authority to judge causes.

1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. xii. § 1 We purpose not to speake of the righteousnesse of a worldly iudiciall courte, but of the heauenlye iudgement seat. 1601 Sir W. Cornwallis *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 4 Yet cannot these present their griefes to judiciall men. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxii. 103 The returning officer is not a judicial, but a purely ministerial officer. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. iii. 15 Parliaments were originally judicial as well as legislative assemblies.

b. *Judicial combat* (*duel*), one engaged in for formal decision of a controversy.

1820 Scott *Ivanhoe* xliv. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxv, That the pretended judicial combat was a mockery of the divine will, and of human laws. 1834 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Seine* 56 The practice of private duels grew naturally out of judicial combats. 1882 H. Spencer *Princ. Sociol.* § 522 Judicial duels ..continued in France down to the close of the 14th century.

c. *Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*: one of the two Appellate Tribunals in Great Britain, established in 1832 for the disposal of appeals made to the King in Council.

These are chiefly appeals from the Colonial and Ecclesiastical Courts. Other appeals formerly made to the King in Council now come before the Court of Appeal as constituted by the Judicature Acts.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 24 By 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 41, the jurisdiction of the privy council is further enlarged, and there is added to it a body entitled 'the judicial committee of the privy council'. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* II. vii. 485 Besides the House of Lords, there is another supreme tribunal of appeal—the Queen in Council, whose judicial functions are delegated to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Committee is exercised principally to review judgments of the Colonial, the Ecclesiastical, and the Admiralty Courts. 1872 J. Irving *Ann. Time* 985/2 (23 Feb. 1871) The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council give judgment in the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Purchas, known as the 'Brighton Ritual Case'.

3. Of a judge; proper to a judge.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 58/2 [These men] somewhat similar to aldermen in London .. did lately send a memorial desiring judicial salaries. *a* 1832 Mackintosh *Life More* Wks. 1846 I. 409 That concentration of authority in the hands of the superior courts at Westminster, which contributed indeed to the purity and dignity of the judicial character. 1856 Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 A political difficulty..was laid before the pope in his judicial capacity, in the name of the nation. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. II. xliii. 120 What is called, even in America where robes are not worn, the 'purity of the judicial ermine'.

4. Giving judgement or decision upon any matter; forming or expressing a judgement; disposed to pass judgement; relative to judgement; critical.

1589 Nashe *Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 8 More iudiciall in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundios, that spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete. 1632 Delonay *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 135 It becommeth not me to controule your iudiciall thoughts. 1841-4 Emerson *Ess., Over-Soul* Wks. (Bohn) I. 119 The intercourse of society .. is one wide, judicial investigation of character. 1846 Sumner *Pickering in Orat. & Sp.* (1850) II. 459 His mind was rather judicial than forensic in its cast. 1896 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 166/2 The *Quarterly Review* has for many years been distinguished for its judicial fairness.

b. Pertaining to the judgement of the reputed influence of the heavenly bodies upon human affairs. *Judicial astrology*: see Astrology 1 b.

c 1391 Chaucer *Astrol.* II. § 4 Theise ben obseruaunces of iudicial matiere & rytes of paiens, in which my spirit ne hath no feith, ne no knowyng of hir *horoscopum*. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb.) 60 The noble science of suche judicielle mater in causis naturelle concernyng the influence of the bodies of heyn. 1560 [see Astrology 1 b]. 1642 Fuller *Holy & Prof. St.* II. vii. 74 As for judiciall Astrology (which hath the least judgement in it) this vagrant hath been whipt out of all learned corporations. 1728 Pemberton *Newton's Philos.* 7 Addicted to judicial astrology .. and to such-like superstitions. 1827 Bentham *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 210 Among alchymists and judicial astrologers there have been those who have been dupes to the impostures by which they profited.

†c. *Med.* That determines the issue, or belongs to the crisis, of a disease: = Critical 4. (Sometimes with combination of prec. sense.) *Obs.*

1544 Phaer *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) G j b, If the iaundis .. appeare in the vj day, beyng a day iudicial or cretike of the ague, ..it is a very good sygne. 1651 Culpepper *Astrol. Judgem. Dis.* (1658) 32 The time or houses noted betwixt the Crisis, are called the judicial times, or such times wherein a man may judge what the disease is, or what it will be.

†d. *Rhet.* Critical. *Obs.*

1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* Ep. A, Of Epistles, some be demonstrative, some suasorie, and other some iudiciall. 1585 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 20, 4. speciall heads, that is to say; Demonstrative, Deliberative, Judicial, and Familiar Letters. 1620 T. Granger *Div. Logike* 3 Every proposite or matter conceived..is reduced to three heads, or kinds, Demonstrative, Deliberative, Judiciall.

†5. That has or shows sound judgement; judicious. *Obs.*

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 33 The same man .. *should..grow..to a iudicial comprehending of them.* 1616 Bullokar, *Iudiciall,* .. also wise; graue, of great iudgement. 1624 Capt. Smith *Virginia* v. 200 He shewed himselfe so iudiciall and industrious as gaue great satisfaction.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical uses of the adj.]

†1. A judicial law or ordinance: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

c1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 285 Sermonyalis of þe oolde lawe & summe iudycialis bynden nouȝt now. c1449 Pecock *Repr.* 18–19 The positýf lawe of the ceremonyes iudicialis & sacramentalis. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 404 The Iudicials teach the gouernment of an house or a common weale. 1652 Sparke *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 417 In all the judicials and ceremonials..there was ever somewhat moral wrapped up in them. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 344 By the law of God in the Old Testament, called the Judicials.

†2. Determination, decision, judgement. *Obs.*

1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 158 Aftyr the judycyal of very resoun To lovyn hys credytour most holdyn was he Wych of hys dette had most pardoun. 1589 Nashe *Anat. Absurd.* Epist. ¶ iij, Whose effectuall iudiciall of your vertues made such deepe impression in my attentive imagination. 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 32 There is no true judiciall of the falling and rising of commodities.

†b. *Astrol.* A determination or conclusion as to a future event from the positions of the heavenly bodies; the system of such determinations. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) i. xxxiv. 73 They that .. take hede to the Iudycyall of astronomye or to dyuynacyons. 1561 Eden *Arte Nauig.* Pref., The..phantasticall obseruations of the iudicials of astrologie. 1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 23 Where is obliquity but in the judicials of astrologie?

†c. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a disease; diagnosis. *Obs.*

1512 (*title*) Iudycyall of Uryns. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 10 The corporall physicians doo often tymes varie..in their iudicials of the diseases.

†3. A legal judgement. *Obs.*

1534 Barnes *Supplic. King* ii. Wks (1572) 209 It is to your condemnation, and to your ignomynie, that you doe exercise iudicials among you. 1660 Burney Κέρδ. δῶρον 99 Our Saviours own argument concerning the Iudicials of an Infidel, He can but kill the body.

†b. An instrument of legal punishment. *Obs.*

c1610 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 201 Stocks, cage, tumbrell, pillory, Cucking-stoole and other Juditialls and castigatories.

Hence **Judiciality** (dʒudiʃiˌæ·lĭti), **Judi·cialness,** the quality or character of being judicial; **Judicialize** (dʒudi·ʃăləiz) *v. trans.,* to treat judicially, arrive at a judgement or decision upon.

1727 Bailey vol. II., *Judicialness,* judicial Quality, State or Condition. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Jan. 1 His mind .. has something different, in its kind of judiciality, from what is usually meant by impartial intellectual judgment. 1877 T. Sinclair *Mount* 6 Must one .. judicialise the problem whether Shakespeare died from a debauch, before one can have soul-liftings with [him] on the divine spirit's wings.

Judicially (dʒudi·ʃăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².] In a judicial manner.

1. In the way of legal judgement, or in the office or capacity of judge; in, by, or in relation to, the administration of justice; by legal process; by sentence of a court of justice.

1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 223 Judicialy syttyng the seyde M. R. 1542 Hen. VIII *Declar. Scots* B iv b, Regesters and Recordes iudicially and autentiquely made. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* ii. 16 Indited, though absent, and condemned judicially of Treason. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s.v. *Ulysses,* For which reason, the armour of Achilles was judicially given to him, rather than to Ajax. 1853 H. Cox *Instit.* iii. vii. 693 As late as 1735, Sir Robert Walpole sat judicially in the Exchequer. 1865 Lecky *Ration.* I. i. 132 The last who perished judicially in England.

b. *Theol.* In the way of a divine judgement or punishment.

1654 Fuller *Two Serm.* 66 God .. may judicially harden those from whom his grace is withdrawne, *for making no* better use thereof. 1782 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 122 Though I love my country, I hate its follies and its sins, and had rather see it scourged in mercy, than judicially hardened by prosperity. 1835 J. H. Newman *Par. Serm.* (1836) II. x. 123 The multitude of sinners judicially blinded.

2. After the manner of a judge; with judicial knowledge and skill; critically.

1577–87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 1402/2 A noble mind iudiciallie grounded vpon the truth of diuine philosophie. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* iii. 37, I would have a Traveller .. speake of those things, whereof he could discourse most eloquently and judicially. 1863 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 165 He judicially sums up what was good and what was evil in him.

†b. So as to determine something; determinatively. *Obs.*

1609 Douland *Ornith. Microl.* 51 Rests are placed in Songs..Essentially, when they betoken silence. Iudicially, when they betoken not silence but the perfect Moode: and then their place is before the signe of Time.

†3. With sound judgement. judiciously. *Obs.*

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 81 All agreed that the King .. had not dealt therein iudicially, saying it was a meane to breed contention. 1653 Walton *Angler* iv. 108, I find Mr. Thomas Barker..deal so judicially and freely in a little book of his of Angling.

Judi·ciarily, *adv. rare.* [f. next + -ly².] In a judiciary manner or sense; judicially.

1611 Cotgr., *Iudiciairement,* iudiciarily, iudicially. c1619 R. Jones in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 The words .. may easily be taken judiciarily..or they may be taken popularly.

Judiciary (dʒudi·ʃări), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare.* [ad. L. *jūdiciāri-us,* f. *jūdici-um* judgement: see -ary, and cf. F. *judiciaire* (14–15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] = Judicial. **A.** *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to legal or formal judgement, or to a judge in his capacity of giving such judgement; pertaining to judicature or to courts of law. = Judicial A. 1.

1611 Cotgr., *Iudiciaire,*..iudiciarie, iudiciall, done in Court. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* ii. 13 Although he shall exercise his iudiciarie power. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.* Ded., Persons, Dignified with the Judiciary Scarlet Robe. 1787 Jefferson *Writ.* (1894) IV. 475, I like the organization of the government into Legislative, Judiciary and Executive. 1876 Digby *Real Prop.* ii. 64 Laws..are made indirectly by the tribunals in deciding upon particular cases. ..[These] are sometimes called judge-made, or judiciary laws.

†b. = Judicial A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1699 Burnet 39 *Art.* vii. (1700) 101 The Judiciary Parts of the Law were those that related to them as they were a Society of Men.

†c. = Judicial A. 1 c. *Obs.*

1656 R. Robinson *Christ all* 425 It is a judiciary hand of God upon the Papists. 1677 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* iii. 24 Judiciarie Hardnesse of heart and Blindnesse of Minde.

†2. Having the function of judging; deciding as a judge or arbiter: = Judicial A. 2. *Obs.*

1690 Child *Disc. Trade* (1694) 146 So many of the said Judiciary Merchants as heard the said Cause and Causes, and signed the Judgments or final Decrees in them.

b. = Judicial A. 2 b.

1768 Blackstone *Comm.* III. xxii. (1809) 337 The first written injunction of judiciary combats that we meet with, is in the laws of Gundebald, A.D. 501. 1826 Digby *Broadst. Hon.* (1829) I. *Godefridus* 273 The Clergy of Spain.. instead of compurgatory oaths and iudiciary combats, ordained the proofs by witnesses and regular examination.

†3. Forming a judgement or opinion, discerning: = Judicial A. 4. *Obs.*

a1631 Donne *2nd Serm. Gen.* i. 26, I have a power to judge, a judiciarie, a discretive power. 1656 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/2 This Judgment may not unfitly be termed Judiciary.

†b. Of, or in reference to, astrology: = Judicial A. 4 b. Also, Pertaining to the giving of judgements or decisions by any kind of divination, as 'physiognomy'. *Obs.*

1604 T. Wright *Passions* vi. 315 What vaine studies exercise..our iudiciarie Astronomers, by calculating nativitees telling events. 1640 Bp. Reynolds *Passions* ix. 78 All which .. I include under the name of Iudiciarie Physiognomie. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. vii. vii. 327 The wild chimeras of judiciary astrology.

†c. *Rhet.* = Judicial A. 4 d. *Obs.*

1776 G. Campbell *Philos. Rhet.* I. 17 Three sorts of orations, the deliberative, the judiciary and the demonstrative.

B. *sb.* [Cf. med.L. *jūdiciāria, jūdiciārius* sbs.]

†1. An art of divination: see A. 3 b. *Obs.*

1587 Golding *De Mornay* xxv. 382 What Art mooued Iacob to say it? .. If yee say Phiznomie or Iudiciarie, the good old man was blind. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 183 All the sciences belonging to the imagination..as the Mathematickes, Astrologie, Arithmeticke, Perspectiue, Iudiciarie, and the rest.

†b. A judicial astrologer. *Obs.*

1652 Gaule *Magastrom.* 136 May not the morose judiciaries be thus urged?

2. †a. A place or court of judicature. *rare.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 780 A Judiciary or place of Judgment.

b. = Judicature 3.

1802 M. Cutler in *Life, Jrnls. & Corr.* (1888) II. 81 He at length pointed out .. the impossibility of a government being supported without an independent judiciary. 1875 Gladstone *Glean.* VI. lxxxiii. 185 That strength depends on the magistracy, the police, the judiciary, the standing army. 1835 *Law Times* LXXIX. 83/1 Head of the Irish magistracy and chief of the judiciary.

Judicious (dʒudi·ʃəs), *a.* Also 7 *erron.* -itious. [ad. F. *judicieux, -euse* (Montaigne, 16th c.) = It. *giudizioso,* f. L. *jūdici-um judgement: see* -ous.]

1. Of persons (or their faculties, etc.): Having or exercising sound judgement; discreet, wise, sensible. a. in relation to intellectual matters: Forming correct opinions or notions; sound in discernment; wisely critical.

1598 Florio, *Giudicioso,* iudicious, learned, wise, discreet. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* iii. ii. 29 Now this ouer-done .. though it make the vnskilfull laugh, cannot but make the Iudicious greeue. 1626 Jackson *Creed* viii. xxii. § 2 It hath beene long agoe observed by the learned and judicious Hooker. 1669 Gale *Crt. Gentiles* i. Introd. 4 Thus also Judicious Chillingworth. 1685 Boyle *Enq. Notion Nat.* iv. 95 The famousest and judiciousest of the ancienter Rabbins. 1724 A. Collins *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 42 One of the most Judicious of Interpreters, the great Grotius. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* ix. i. (1819) III. 305 There were men who made the age famous, grave lawyers, judicious historians, wise philosophers.

b. in relation to practical matters: Wise in adapting means to ends; capable and careful in action; prudent. (Now the more frequent use.)

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 82 Being accounted..confident, iudicious, and diligent, although of no great experience. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* iv. ii. 16. 1658 W. Sanderson *Graphice* 20 To give honour to this Art of Painting many worthy Gentlemen .. are become Iuditious practitioners herein. a1704 T. Brown *Praise Pov.* Wks. 1730 I. 92 A judicious pilot. 1819 Scott *Leg. Montrose* vi, No judicious commander allows either flags of truce or neutrals to remain in his camp longer than is prudent.

2. Of action, thought, etc.: Proceeding from or showing sound judgement; marked by discretion, wisdom, or good sense. a. in relation to intellectual matters.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., That .. We might waigh massy in judicious scale. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. xv. (1651) 137, I would that all .. would read those judicious tracts of Dr. Henry Spelman. 1781 Cowper *Conversat.* 235 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct. 1861 Geo. Eliot *Silas M.* xi, As she concluded this judicious remark, she turned to the Miss Gunns.

b. in relation to practical matters. (Now the more frequent use.)

1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 201 This retraite .. yet was .. iudicious, the place being strong by nature. 1695 Temple *Introd. Hist. Eng.* 279 To surmount all Dangers .. by brave Actions and judicious Councils. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* (1869) I. xix. 530 A very judicious plan of operations was adopted. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* vi. 95 Selling again the judicious purchases they were enabled to make. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 143 A splendid and very instructive example of what may be effected by judicious combinations and arrangements.

†3. = Judicial A. 1. *Obs.*

(But in the two Shaks. quots. the actual sense is doubtful. *Judicial* does not occur in Shaks.)

1605 Shaks. *Lear* iii. iv. 76 Iudicious punishment, 'twas this flesh begot Those Pelicane Daughters. 1607 — *Cor.* v. vi. 128 His last offences to vs Shall haue Iudicious hearing. 1611 Coryat *Crudities* 279 Their courts of justice, their judicious proceedings. 1632 J. Hayward tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 178 To proceede against him by a judicious way.

Judi·ciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -ly².]

1. In a judicious manner; with sound or correct judgement; discreetly, wisely, prudently.

1601–2 Fulbecke *1st Pt. Parall.* Introd. 1 To excite .. some other .. farre more fully, iudiciously, and learnedly to accomplish this busines. 1688 Boyle *Final Causes Nat. Things* iii. 91 Opium..is now imployed as a noble remedy, as indeed it is, if skilfully prepared and judiciously exhibited. 1756 Dr. Delany in *Life & Lett. Mrs. Delany* (1861) III. 388 She read and wrote two languages correctly and judiciously. 1839 James *Louis XIV,* II. 325 [There are] few examples of remote dependencies upon great empires being well or judiciously governed. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* vi. 56 Money judiciously distributed among the leading politicians had secured the Senate's connivance.

†2. By a legal or formal judgement; judicially.

a1634 Coke & Davies (*title*) England's Independency upon the Papal Power, Historically and Judiciously stated. 1737 Whiston *Josephus, Antiq.* iii. xv. § 2 God .. had judiciously condemned them to that punishment.

†b. With the air of a judge 'laying down the law'; dogmatically. *Obs.*

1728 Morgan *Algiers* Pref. 7 How many [Englishmen] have I met with..most judiciously terming the best of them [Moors and Arabs] 'savages'.

Judi·ciousness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The quality of being judicious; soundness of judgement; discretion, wisdom, prudence, good sense.

1651 *Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) II. 121 He had not met with the like before for .. judiciousness. 1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 16 Such the soil of this Sir Thomas More, in which facetiousnesse and judiciousnesse were excellently tempered together. 1751–73 Jortin *Eccl. Hist.* (R.), The examination..requires, in due proportion, judiciousness and precaution. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 191/2 L. J. Bowen points out, with judiciousness and precision, some of the chief results of the great changes initiated in 1873.

Judy (dʒū·di). [A familiar pet-form of the female name *Judith.*] Name of the wife of Punch in the puppet-show of 'Punch and Judy'; hence (*slang*) applied disparagingly or contemptuously, *esp.* to a woman of ridiculous appearance.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Judy,* a blowen; but sometimes used when speaking familiarly of any woman. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* II. 65 Old Punch with his Judy. 1885 Runciman *Skippers & Sh.* 3 You get caught speaking to any of them steerage judies. *Mod. slang.* Doesn't she look a Judy?

b. *Comb.,* as *Judy-puppet;* **Judy-cow,** a local name for the lady-bird (cf. *lady-cow*).

1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Judy-cow.* 1897 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 331 They are simply Judy-puppets in the Policinello of conventionality.

Jue, obs. form of Jew.

Juel, Jueler, etc., obs. ff. Jewel, -er, etc.

†**Ju·elet.** *Obs. rare.* Pl. 4 iueles. [a. OF. *joelet, jouelet* (pl. *-ez, -etz, -es*), dim. of *joel* Jewel.] A plaything, a toy.

1340 *Ayenb.* 77 Þe conioun his bayþ [i.e. buyeth them] uor rubys, uor safyrs, oþer uor emeroydes, þet byeþ as iueles to childeren. [*orig.* (Cotton Cleop. A v. lf. 63) ce sont come joueles (*v. r.* in Godef., juweletz) a enfans.]

†**Ju·ffer.** *Obs.* [cf. Du. *juffer* maiden, young lady, miss; also, spar, beam, joint; worn-down form of *jufvrouw, jonkvrouw;* so Ger. *jungfer* (from *jungfrau*), also, in shipbuilding, *juffer.*] A piece of timber four or five inches square.

1677-83 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 162 *Juffers*, Stuff, about 4 or 5 inches square, and of several Lengths. Hence, 1688 in R. Holme, 1823 in Nicholson *Pract. Builder.*

†**Ju·ffle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [Origin and meaning obscure; perh. related to Shuffle, but app. of earlier appearance.] *intr.* (?) To shuffle; to fumble ineptly, to bungle, to 'maffle'. Hence †**Ju·ffling** *ppl. a.*; also †**Ju·ffler.**

1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* liii. 16 Ane hommilty jommeltye juffler, Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre, Interl. Auld Man* 218 Scho may call me ane iuffiane iok. 15.. *Rowll's Cursing* (Bann. MS.) 251 Than Iuffar Tasy with his iaggis, And Belly Bassy with his baggis, At hellis 3ettis sall mak sic reirding.

Jug (dʒʊg), *sb.*[1]

1. A pet name or familiar substitute for the feminine name Joan, or Joanna; applied as a common noun to a homely woman, maid-servant, sweetheart, or mistress; or as a term of disparagement. Now *rare*.

[Like *Suke, Suky* = *Susan* (*Sue*), *Jack, Jacky* = *John*, and other similar formations, this was prob. partly phonetic, partly a playful perversion. Forms app. related or parallel are the masculine *Jagge, Jegge* = *Jack*; *Juggin*, beside *Jankin, Jenkin, Junkin, Jackin*; *Juck* in *Juckson, Juxon*; all ultimately from *John*. (See E. W. B. Nicholson *Pedigree of Jack*, 1892.)]

1569 Preston *Cambyses* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 183 *Ruff.* I will give thee sixpence to lie one night with thee. *Mer.* Gogs heart, slave, dost thou think I am a sixpenny jug? 1594 *Knack to know a knave* ibid. VI. 511 Then comes a soldier counterfeit, and with him was his jug. 1605 Shaks. *Lear* I. iv. 245 *Foole* .. Whoop Iugge I loue thee. 1611 Cotgr., *Jannette*, Iug, Iinnie (a woman's name). *Ibid., Iehannette*, Iug, or Iinnie. 1631 Brathwait *Whimzies, Launderer* 59 She.. will not wet her hand lest shee spoyle the graine of her skinne: Mistris Joan ha's quite forgot that shee was once jugge. 1632 Rowley *Woman never vexed* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 115 *Clown* [to *Joan*] Bring him away, Jug. 1707 Mrs. Centlivre *Platon. Lady* iii, But hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd Jug, the Relict of a cheating old rogue. 1830 Monk *Bentley* xv. 424 Joanna.. was his favourite child: .. having received from him the fondling appellation of Jug in her infancy, she continued to be called Jug Bentley, as long as she remained unmarried.

2. As the second element in local names of various small birds, as *bank-jug*, the chiffchaff, also the willow warbler; *hedge-jug*, the long-tailed titmouse. [But cf. Jug *sb.*[3]]

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss., Jugg*, and *Juggy*, a diminutive of Joan or Jane. .. It is now, I believe, exclusively applied to sundry small birds. 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds* 26 Chiffchaff .. Bank-bottle or -jug (Bedfordshire). From the shape and situation of its nest. *Ibid.* 32 British Long-tailed Titmouse. .. The penduline form of the nest, and the feathers which compose the lining, have obtained for the bird the names of Jack in a bottle .. Hedge jug.

Jug (dʒʊg), *sb.*[2] [Origin uncertain: possibly, as suggested by Wedgwood, a transferred use of Jug *sb.*[1], the feminine name, for which there are analogies. But no actual evidence connecting the words has yet been found. (Cf. Skeat *Etymol. Dict.* s.v.)]

1. A deep vessel, of varying shape and size, for holding liquids, usually with a cylindrical or swelling body, or one that tapers upward, having a handle on one side, and often a spout. Frequently with qualification denoting use or kind, as *brown-, claret-, cream-, milk-, water-jug*, etc.

The name is applied locally with various extensions or restrictions to vessels, commonly of earthenware, also of glass or metal, sometimes even of wood or leather, occasionally, as in a *hot-water jug*, furnished with a lid; in U. S. having 'a narrow neck or orifice, usually stopped by a cork' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1538 Elyot *Dict., Cantharus*, a pot or a iugge. 1555 Eden *Decades* 38 They haue sundry kyndes of water pottes, iugges, and drinckinge cuppes, made of earthe. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Induct. ii. 90 You would presente her at the Leete, Because she brought stone-Iugs, and no seal'd quarts. 1678 Mrs. Behn *Sir P. Fancy* v. i, You're a Dutch Butterferkin, a Kilderkin, a double Jugg. 1756 Nugent *Gr. Tour, Germany* II. 403 There is a great sale of stone juggs and pitchers at Andernach. 1783 O'Keefe *Poor Soldier*, Song 'The Brown Jug' i, This brown jug that now foams with mild ale.. Was once Toby Filpot. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* Let. iv, A small jug, which he replenished with ale from a large black-jack. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 107 Common brown Toby Philpot jugs. 1885 J. Martineau *Types Eth. The.* I. 131 A jug is said to be empty when it has no water. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss., Jug*, a stone bottle, such as is used for wine or spirits, not such as a Milk-Jug, which is called a Pitcher. *Ibid., Pitcher*, .. the term Jug is applied to large stoneware jars.

b. A jug with its contents; the liquid in a jug; *esp.* beer, as distinguished from the contents of a bottle, i.e. wine. Also, locally, A measure of capacity for ale or beer, usually about a pint.

1635 D. Dickson *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 92 Carry out the refuse and jugs of the house. *a* 1716 South *Serm.* I. iv. (R.), The sordid temptations of the jug and the bottle. 1765 Cowper *Let. to Lady Hesketh* 14 Sept., He gave me..a black jug of ale of his own brewing. 1848 Dickens *Dombey* v, He came up with a jug of warm water.

2. *slang.* A prison, jail; more fully Stone-jug.

1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v, In a box of the stone-jug I was born. *Ibid.*, Thus was I bowl'd out at last, And into the jug for a lag was cast. 1861 Lowell *Biglow P.* II. i. Poems 1890 II. 229 They sentenced me .. to ten years in the Jug. 1890 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* 144 Men just out of the jug .. with their close-shaved faces, cropped heads, and prison-clothes. 1899 Besant *Orange Girl* Prol., That hospitable place .. the Black Jug—where before long you will pass a few pleasant days.

3. *Comb.*, as *jug-metal, -pot*; *jug-broke* adj.; also jug-bitten *a.* (*slang*), intoxicated; jug-fishing *U.S.*, a mode of fishing with the line and bait tied to a floating 'jug' or bottle (*Cent. Dict.*).

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), When any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems, Against Ale* ii, The *Jug-broke Pate doth owe to thee Its bloody Line and Pedigree. 1641 French *Distill.* i. (1651) 4 They may be of Copper .. or of *Jug-metall, or Potters-metall glazed. 1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 276 It may as well be denyed, that Duke D'Alva's face is not to be seen on *Jugge-pots in Holland.

Jug (dʒʊg), *sb.*[3] Also joug. An imitative representation of one of the notes of the nightingale, and some other birds, usually repeated as *jug, jug*; hence, used as a name for this note.

1523 Skelton *Garl. Laurel* Wks. 1843 I. 401 To here this nightingale,.. Warbelynge in the vale, Dug, dug, Iug, Iug, .. With chuk, chuk, chuk, chuk! 1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* (Arb.) 113 The next note to hir phy Is Iug, Iug, Iug, I gesse. 1773 Barrington in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 261 Nothing, however, can be more marked than the note of a nightingale called its *jug*. 1864-5 Wood *Homes without H.* xxxi. (1868) 624 The 'jug-jug' of one Nightingale is sure to set singing all others within hearing.

Jug, *sb.*[4] *rare*—[1]. Also jugg. [f. Jug *v.*[3]] The sleeping place of partridges, where they 'jug' or nestle together.

1834 Mudie *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 43 The night worms and other small animals .. have mostly retired into the earth before the partridges leave their 'jugg' or sleeping place.

[Jug, an error for Ing, meadow, in 17–18th c. Dicts., Halliwell, etc.]

Jug, *v.*[1] [f. Jug *sb.*[2]]

†1. *intr.* To use a jug; to drink. *Obs.*

1681 W. Robertson *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 781 Be jugging or jogging: *Aut bibe, aut abi.*

2. *trans.* (*Cookery.*) To stew or boil in a jug or jar (esp. a hare or rabbit).

1747 [see Jugged below]. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 135 To jug a Hare. 1868 Browning *Ring & Bk.* VIII. 1386 Gigia can jug a rabbit well enough. 1898 J. Arch *Story of Life* vii. 160 If I could catch that hare .. I would carry him home and jug him.

3. *slang.* To shut up in jail; to imprison. (Cf. Jug *sb.*[2] 2.) Also *transf.* To confine.

1841 Catlin *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxv. 36 The poor fellow was soon jugged up. 1877 Lowell *Lett.* II. viii. 230, I have been there every day except when I was jugged with the gout. 1890 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* 166 I'm not going to be jugged again, not if I know it.

Hence **Jugged** (dʒʊgd) *ppl. a.*, esp. in *jugged hare*; **Ju·gging** *vbl. sb.*

1747 Mrs. Glasse *Cookery* 50 A jugged Hare. Cut it in little pieces, .. put them into an earthen Jugg,..cover the Jugg or Jar you do it in, so close that nothing can get in, then set it in a Pot of boiling water. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. iii. ? 10 The second course consisted of pigs' ears, jugged game, and chocolate cream. *a* 1834 Lamb *Lett.* xviii. Th. Pres. Game 176 A hare to be truly palated must be roasted. Jugging sophisticates her. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug., A little discreet gagging, followed by jugging if necessary.

Jug, *v.*[2] Also joug. [Echoic: cf. Jug *sb.*[3]] *intr.* Of the nightingale or other bird: To utter a sound like 'jug'. Hence **Ju·gging** *ppl. a.*

1598 Yong *Diana* 427 Iugging nightingales are sweetely singing. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Nightingales began to jug and warble. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* (Morell) v, *Gurio*, .. to jug, or jouk, as a nightingale doth. 1898 *Daily News* 7 May 10/2 The blithe lark, the jugging nightingale.

Jug, *v.*[3] Also 7 jugg. [app. an altered by-form of Jouk *v.*[1] (*juke, joke*, etc.) with specialized application; cf. also Juck *v.*, used of the call of partridges when they *jouk* or *jug*.] *intr.* Of partridges, etc.: To crowd or nestle together on the ground; to collect in a covey. Also *transf.* Hence **Ju·gging** *vbl. sb.*

c 1600 Drayton *Miseries Q. Margaret* cxlvi, Like as you see when partridges are flown, .. They in the evening get together all, With pretty jugging, and each other greet. 1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* iii. 106 Jugging together like Partridges in smal Covies. 1660 Hexham, *Roesten*, to Jugge, or goe to Roest, as Hens, Partridges. 1672 [see Jouk *v.*[1] 1]. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Jug*, to squat, and nestle close together, as partridges at night. 1878 *Daily News* 12 Sept. 3/1 At night partridges roost and nestle close together on the ground in a cluster. .. When .. thus resting they are said to *jug*.

b. *trans.* To collect close together.

1653 Gauden *Hierasp.* 292 Some have taken [liberty] in these times, to separate themselves from the ordinary Ministry of this Church, and by a mutuall call of one an other to jugg themselves, like Partridges, into small coveys. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., Should they [kinreds of men] have liv'd and jugg'd together to this day.

†**Jug,** *v.*[4] *Obs.* Also 4–5 iag(ge, iog(ge. A variant of Jag *v.*, to 'prick'; to spur (a horse).

(The language of the whole quotation is *fig., justed, jugged*, and *overtilte*, being taken from the tilt or tournament.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 133 He iugged [*v.r.* iogged, 1393 C. xxiii. 134 iogged, *v.rr.* iagged, juggede] til a iustice, and iusted in his ere, And ouertilte al his treuthe.

Jugal (dʒū·găl), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *jugāl-is*, f. *jugum* yoke: cf. F. *jugal* (16th c. in Littré).]

†1. Of or relating to a yoke, esp. the matrimonial yoke or bond; conjugal. *Obs.*

1617 Middleton & Rowley *Fair Quarrel* II. ii, When heaven had witness to the jugal knot. 1624 Heywood *Gunaik.* VIII. 385 O those soft fifteene yeeres so sweetly past Which thou Calenus with Sulpitia hast In jugal consocietie. 1656 Blount *Glossogr., Jugal*, that is yoaked, or pertaining to .. Matrimony or Wedlock.

2. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma or bony arch of the cheek; malar, zygomatic.

1598 Florio, *Giugale osso*, the iugall bone, which is a portion of the bones of the head and of the vpper iawe. 1668 Culpepper & Cole *Barthol. Anat.* III. xi. 153 Arises outwardly from the Jugal process, and descending obliquely through the Cheeks, it is terminated in the space between the two Lips. 1766 Parsons in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 207 A strong membrane .. inserted all along the jugal bone on each side. 1864 Huxley in *Reader* 5 Mar., The jugal arch is much developed in proportion to the cranium.

B. *sb. Anat.* The jugal or malar bone.

1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 219 The jugal and squamosal are also confluent. 1883 Martin & Moale *Vertebr. Dissect.* 106 The jugal forms part of the middle of the suborbital bony bar.

Jugate (dʒū·gĕt), *a.* [ad. L. *jugāt-us*, pa. pple. of *jugāre* to join together: see -ate[2].]

1. *Bot.* Of a pinnate leaf: Having leaflets in pairs; usually in combination (see Bi-, Multi-, Tri-, Unijugate). Also of the leaflets: Paired.

[1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 59 The pairs of leaflets are sometimes called juga, and if only one pair exists, the leaf is unijugate .., if more pairs, multijugate.] 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Jugate*, coupled together, as the pairs of leaflets in compound leaves.

2. *Numism.* Placed side by side: = Accolled 3.

1887 B. V. Head *Hist. Numorum* 579 Jugate busts of Ptolemy IV. and Arsinoe (?). 1897 W. C. Hazlitt *Suppl. Coinage Continent* 7 The jugate busts of Maximilian I., Charles V., and Ferdinand.

Ju·gate, *v. rare*—°. [f. L. *jugāt-*, ppl. stem of *jugāre* to yoke together: see -ate[3].] *trans.* To yoke or couple together. So **Ju·gated** *ppl. a.* yoked together; in *Bot.* = Jugate *a.* 1.

1623 Cockeram, *Iugate*, to binde, to yoake. 1721 Bailey, *Jugate*, to yoak or couple together. 1727 Bailey II, *Jugated*, yoked or coupled together. 1856 Webster, *Jugated.*

Juge, etc., obs. forms of Judge, etc.

Jugelour, obs. form of Juggler.

Juger (dʒū·dʒəɹ). [ad. L. *juger-um*. (Formerly used in Lat. form, with pl. *jugera*.)] An ancient Roman measure of land, containing 28,800 (Roman) square feet, or 240 by 120 (Roman) feet, i.e. about three-fifths of an acre.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxix. (1495) 937 Iugerum is two hundryd fote and fourty in length and syxe score fete in brede, and two Actus makyth Iugerum. 1579-80 North *Plutarch* (1612) 594 (Stanf.), [20,000] Iugera of land. 1600 Holland *Livy* (*Summ. Mar.* I. i.) 1348 A valley .. in breadth foure jugera. 1853 Merivale *Rom. Rep.* i. (1867) 10 He allowed these claimants to retain in possession five hundred *jugers* each. 1881 Blackie *Lay Serm.* v. 169 Two jugers of land were allotted to each [Roman] citizen.

Jugful (dʒʊ·gful). [f. Jug *sb.*[2] + -ful.] As much as fills a jug. *By a jugful* (*U.S. slang*), by a great deal, 'by a long chalk'.

1834 Downing *Mayday in N. Y.* (Bartlett), Downingville is as sweet as a rose. But 'tain't so in New-York, not by a jug-full. 1840 Haliburton *Clockm.* Ser. III. xviii. (Farmer), The last mile..took the longest [time] to do it by a jugfull. 1893 *Family Herald* 25 Mar. 335/2 She overturned a jugful [of milk] upon the large black pool [of ink].

Jugge, obs. form of Judge, Jug.

Juggeler, -ellur, etc., obs. forms of Juggler.

‖**Jugger** (dʒʊ·gəɹ). Also -ar, -ur. [Hindī *jaggar*.] The common falcon of India (*Falco juggur*).

Juggernaut, ‖ **Jagannāth** (dʒʊ·gənɔ̄t), *sb.* Also 7 Jaggarnat, Jagannat, -ernot, 8 Jagernaut, (-arynat), 8-9 Jaganaut, 9 Jaggernaut, Jaga-Naut, (Jaghernaut, Jugunnath). [a. Hindī *Jagannāth*:—Skr. *Jagannātha* 'lord of the world', f. *jagat* world + *nātha* lord, protector. (The short *a* in Hindī is = *v*, whence the Eng. spelling *Jugger-*, with *u* and *er*.)]

1. *Hindu Myth.* A title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu; *spec.*, the uncouth idol of this deity at Pūrī in Orissa, annually dragged in procession on an enormous car, under the wheels of which many devotees are said to have formerly thrown themselves to be crushed. Also *attrib.*

The first European account of the Juggernaut festival, and its attendant immolations, is that by Friar Odoric, *c* 1321. See Yule, *Cathay and the Way thither* 28.

1638 W. Bruton in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1812) V. 56–7 Vnto this Pagod .. doe belong 9,000 Brammines or Priests, which doe dayly offer Sacrifice vnto their great God Iaggarnat. .. And when it [the chariot] is going along the City, there are many that will offer themselves a sacrifice to this Idoll. 1682 Hedges *Diary* 16 July I. 30 We lay by all last night till 10 o'clock this morning, ye Captain being desirous to see ye Jagernot Pagodas. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 384 *Jagarynat* .. his Effigie is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four Stories high. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* II. 555 In this province stands the idolatrous temple of Jaganaut. 1814 *Asiat. Jrnl.* (V.), Juggernaut made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since. 1825 A. Stirling in *Asiat. Res.* XV. 324 That excess of fanaticism which formerly prompted the pilgrims to court death by throwing

themselves in crowds under the wheels of the car of Jagannáth, has happily long ceased. 1827 POYNDER in *Asiat. Jrnl.* XXIII. 702/1 About the year 1790, no fewer than twenty-eight Hindoos were crushed to death .. under the wheels of Juggernaut. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 342 The temple and worship of Jagannath.

2. *fig.* An institution, practice, or notion to which persons blindly devote themselves, or are ruthlessly sacrificed. Also *Juggernaut car* in same sense.

1854 J. W. WARTER *Last Old Squires* iv. 32 A neighbouring people were crushed beneath the worse than Jaggernaut car of wild and fierce democracy. 1865 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 66 The locomotive is the American Juggernaut. 1865 OUIDA *Strathmore* I. vi. 89 Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph. 1873 J. FORSTER *Dickens* II. xix. 415 Poor Johnny Tetterby staggering under his Moloch of an infant, the Juggernaut that crushes all his enjoyments. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 536 Details .. will wholly disappear before that remorseless Juggernaut—'the needs of man'. 1883 *Standard* 3 Sept. 4/6 (Stanf.) Practical politics, that Revolutionary Juggernaut that grinds us all under its car.

Hence **Ju·ggernaut** *v. trans.*, to crush to death as a victim; **Ju·ggernautish, Ju·ggernautal** *adjs.*, of the nature or character of Juggernaut.

1819 *Abeillard & Heloisa* 340 Glad should we be to put the bridle On ev'ry Jaggernautish idol. 1830 *Examiner* 651/1 After Mr. Huskisson had been Juggernauted. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 47. 492, I escape with difficulty being Juggernauted to death by the ponderous wheels of the ox-waggons. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 190/1 An asthmatic pug sought a Juggernautal fate between the ponderous wagon wheels.

Jugging, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see JUG *v.*[1], 2, 3.

Juggins (dʒɒ·ginz). *slang.* [Origin uncertain. As a surname of plebeian origin (app. from *Jug*; cf. *Jenkins, Tomkins, Dickens*, etc.), *Juggins* is known in 1604 (Worcestersh.); it is given to a Lancashire collier in Disraeli's *Sybil.* But it does not appear whether or how far this is the source of the slang term; some take the latter as a fantastically perverted derivative of *mug* 'greenhorn', found 1861 in Mayhew *London Lab.* III. 203, and having also a derivative *muggins* (but this not certainly earlier than *juggins*).]

A simpleton, one easily 'taken in' or imposed upon.

[1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* III. i, 'Juggins has got his rent to pay, and is afraid of the bums' said Nixon, 'and he has got two waistcoats'.] 1882 *Punch* 7 Jan., 3 *'Arry.* 'The openin' of a new era. What's that?' *Second 'Arry.* 'Openin' of a new 'earer? Why a telephone of course, you Juggins!'—*Ibid.* 23 Dec. 292. 1884 JAS. GREENWOOD in *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. 'A Lucky Shilling.' Well, here's good luck to him as a soft-hearted juggins, and may we soon come across another! 1889 BESANT *Bell St. Paul's* I. 292 The pigeon .. exists no longer. In his place is the Juggins. 1894 DOYLE *Round the red Lamp* 19 Why, you juggins..there never was an operation at all. 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Ebb-tide* 211 Well, you are a juggins!

Juggle (dʒɒ·g'l), *v.* Forms: **4–5 iogly(n, 4–6 iogel, 5 iugille, 6 iogyl(l, iuggel, -yll, iugle, iugul, 6–7 iuggle, 7 jugle, 7– juggle.** [ME. a. OF. *jogler, jugler* (later *jougler*) = It. *giocolare*:—late L. *joculāre* for L. *joculārī* to jest.]

†**1.** *intr.* To act as a JUGGLER (sense 1); to amuse or entertain people with jesting, buffoonery, tricks, etc. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 232, I can noither .. Iape ne iogly [1393 C. XVI. 207 Iapen ne Iogelen] ne gentlych pype. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 To Iugille, *ioculari.* 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* 47 Will Sommers watcht to disgrace him, when he was jugling and jesting before the king.

2. To practise the skill or art of a JUGGLER (sense 2) in magic or legerdemain; to play conjuring tricks; to conjure.

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/2 Ioglyn (*K., P.* iogelyn), *prestigior.* 1530 PALSGR. 592/2 Mathewe iogyled the cleanest of any man in our dayes. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* ix. 187 He [the Devil] can juggle and play scurvy tricks. 1883 *Standard* 21 June 2/2 He .. painted, acted, juggled and mesmerised. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 The conjurer juggles with two oranges.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* To play tricks so as to cheat or deceive; to practise artifice or deceit *with.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., Why shall I not se the scripture .. that I maye know whether thyne interpretacion be the right sence, or whether thou iuglest and drawest the scripture violently vnto thy carnall and fleshly purpose? 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Wks. (1572) 63 Here he iuggeleth wyth me and would make me beleue that he tossed me mine own ball agayne, but when I beholde it, I perceaue it to be none of mine. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 437 A grievous thing to see incapable men, to jugle with the high mysteries of mans salvation. 1660 MILTON *Griffith's Serm.* Wks. (1851) 394 Prime Teachers, who to thir credulous Audience dare thus juggle with Scripture. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Mackery End*, She never juggles or plays tricks with her understanding.

4. *trans.* To deceive by jugglery; to deceive, trick, cheat, beguile; to cheat *out of* something.

1531 TINDALE *Exp. 1 John* ii. 33 God can not but let the deuell .. iuggle oure eyes to confirme us in blyndnesse. 1533 — *Lord's Sup.* 26 He neuer thus iugled nor mocked hys so dearely beloued discyples. a1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 29 If Men at first were juggled out of their Estates, yet they are rightly their Successours. a1764 LLOYD *The Poet* Poet. Wks. 1774 II. 19 When near his latest breath The patient fain would juggle death. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 21 The Spirit of Error .. juggles the plain understandings of men that they become the sport of every quibble. 1866 BRIGHT *Sp., Reform* 13 Mar. (1876) 344 They have no system of compounding which would juggle men out of their franchise.

b. To bring, get, convey, or change (*away, into*, etc.) by, or as by, magic or conjuring, or by trickery or deceit.

c1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* I. 99 He can make women of devils and he can juggle cats into costermongers. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* III. xix. (1636) 233 He juggled a nut into his mouth, filled with brimstone, and fire, and..spat fire as he spake. 1813 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 216 Our debt was juggled from forty-three up to eighty millions. 18.. G. MEREDITH *Poems, Juggling Jerry* viii, Now from his old girl he's juggled away.

Hence **Ju·ggled** *ppl. a.*, done by jugglery.

1536 *Protest. Lower Ho. Convoc.* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. App. lxxiii. 179 *Item*, That halowed water is but iogelled water. 1618 GAINSFORD *P. Warbeck* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 71 The fame of this juggled miracle was ..blown over Flanders.

Juggle (dʒɒ·g'l), *sb.*[1] [f. JUGGLE *v.*] A piece of juggling; a trick or act of skill performed by legerdemain; a conjurer's trick, *esp.* one claiming to be done by magic or occult influence; hence, an act of deception, an imposture, cheat, fraud.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. I. xvii. 327 Whether by the juggle of their Priests or the assistence of some officious Dæmons, there were several Miracles and strange Cures conceived to be done in the Temples. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 168 It's a meer juggle upon the senses. 1686 tr. *Claude's Persec. Fr. Protest.* 3 Juggles and amusing Tricks. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 16 The Money he had got by imposing on the Vulgar with his Juggles. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 62 At first the Magicians satisfied the curiosity of the people by juggle and trick. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* VI. viii, Or featly was some juggle played. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 200 By one of the most disreputable of juggles, France obtained the Italian Island of Corsica. 1882 T. A. GUTHRIE *Vice Versa* iii. (ed. 4) 41 As if he were actually the schoolboy some hideous juggle had made him appear.

Ju·ggle, *sb.*[2] [Cf. JOGGLE.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Juggle*, a block of timber cut to a length, either in the round or split.

Ju·gglement. *rare*[−1]. [f. JUGGLE *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *juglement* (Godef.).] The process of juggling; a piece of juggling; a juggler's trick.

a1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 26 The Miracles, which Jesus did, were not the Delusions and Jugglements of the Devil, but real Miracles.

Juggler (dʒɒ·glər). Forms: *α.* **1 iugelere, ȝeogelere, 2 iugulere, 3–4 iugelour, (4 -elur, -ellur), 3–6 iogeler, 4–5 ioguler, -or, -ur, -our, -owre, iogoler, -our(e, -ur, iuguler, -or, iugoler, iugillure, -our, 4–6 iogelour, (5 -owre), 6–7 iuggeler.** *β.* **3–4 iuglur, 4 ioglere, 5 ioglour(e, 5–6 iuglour, 6 iogler, iougler, iuglar, 6–7 iuggler, iuggler, 7 juglar, (jugleur), 7–9 jugler, 7– juggler.** [ad. OF. nom. *jog-, jug-, jouglere*, acc. *jogleor, jog-, jougelour*, later *jougleur* = It. *giocolatore*:—L. *joculātor, -ātōrem*, agent-n. from *joculārī* to jest. Some of the ME. forms may represent the OF. synonym *jogeler, jougler* = Sp. *juglar*, It. *giocogliere*:—L. *joculāris* jocular, droll, in med.L. as sb. = 'mimus, scurra'; but already in the late OE. *iugelere* we see the suffix levelled under the native *-ere*, later -ER [1]. The trisyllabic *iuguler, ioguler*, etc. were app. influenced by the Latin form. See also JONGLEUR.]

†**1.** One who entertains or amuses people by stories, songs, buffoonery, tricks, etc.; a jester, buffoon. (Often used with implied contempt or reprobation.) *Obs.*

α. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Þa liȝeres and þa wohdemeres and þa iuguleres, and þa oðer sottes. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 271/19 Is Iugelour a day bi-fore him pleide faste, And nemde in his ryme and in is song þene deuel atþe laste. a1300 *K. Horn* 1494 (Ritson) Men seide hit were harperis, Jogelers, ant fythelers. c1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 138 In a Iogulers lykenesse y wys He went to aspye what dede his fone. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* B v, Them that can kepe no thynge secretely as iogelers, mynstrellys, foles..and yonge chyldren. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 86, I meane me to disguize In some straunge habit .. like a Gipsen, or a Iuggeler.

β. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Summe iuglurs beoð þet ne kunnen seruen of non oðer gleo, buten makien cheres, & wrenchen mis hore muð, & schulen mid hore eien. a1300 *Cursor M.* 28382 Oure fele..sith haf i..to gleumen cald and to ioglere, in tent þai suld me luueworde bere. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Jugurth* I. 91, I haue no iougler nor dyzar with me to moue sportes and dissolute laughynge.

2. One who works marvels by the aid of magic or witchcraft, a magician, wizard, sorcerer (*obs.*); one who plays tricks by sleight of hand; a performer of legerdemain; a conjurer.

α. a1100 *Aldhelm Glosses* 4020 (Napier 106/2) *Aruspicum*, iugelera. *Ibid.* 4476 *Marsi*, dryas, iugeleras [*Brussels MS.* ȝeogelere]. a1300 *Cursor M.* 5898 Þan cald þe king his enchaunturs, Þe craftes of his iogulurs, Dun þai kest a wand ilkan, And þai wex dragons son onan. *Ibid.* 20891 Symon magus, þat iugelur [*v.rr.* iuglur, iugillure, Iogelour] ..ledd þe folk wit grett errur. c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 169 Ther saugh I pley Iugelours Magiciens and tregetours. 1509 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (W. de W. 1518) 12 Iames and Zambres the whiche were iogelers and wytches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 46 He conueygheth the piece of fleshe owte of his owne mouth like a iuggeler. 1601–2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 97 This is many waies done, and iuggelers and professors of feates can performe it.

β. a1300 [see *α.* above]. a1400–50 *Alexander* 410 Þe Iuse for his gemetry þat Iogloure takis. c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 770 In com iapand the Ia as a iuglour. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 200/2 The serpent of Moises deuoured all the serpentes..of the Egipcyan ioglers. a1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 5 No lesse deceytfull then ligier de meyne in the hand of a iuggler. 1662 PEPYS *Diary* 15 Aug., After dinner comes in a jugleur, which showed us very pretty tricks. 1761 CHURCHILL *Apol.* 122 It flies,—hey!—presto!—like a jugler's ball. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* xiv. 308 Buffoons and juglers, who come in groupes with music into the channel, and play their tricks. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 310 Phenomena travestied by the jugglers of the Egyptian Hall.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* One who deceives by trickery; a trickster; one who plays fast and loose (*with*).

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 16 Þai ere all faitors & ypocrites & iogulors þat dessayues man. c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 99 Þei [Prelatis] bicomen þe deuelis iogelours to blynde mennus gostly eiȝen. a1400–50 *Alexander* 4546 Iupitir þat Ioglour sum Iape bos haue. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 7 This [gem] is a maruellous Iugler, for it wil cause things obiect to be presented to our eies as it listeth. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 282 O me, you iugler, you canker blossome, You theefe of loue. 1651 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 226 The two great Jugglers..in Scotland, viz. Hamilton and Argyle. 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat.* Wks. 1842 I. 85 All the little tricks of finance which the expertest juggler of the treasury can practise. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 376 The Sophist .. is proved to be a dissembler and juggler with words.

4. *Comb.*, as *juggler-like* adj. or adv.

1639 HABINGTON *Castara* II. (Arb.) 97 Honour doth appeare To statesmen like a vision in the night, And juglerlike workes oth' deluded sight.

Ju·ggleress. [a. OF. *jug-, jougleresse*, fem. of *juglere*: see prec. and -ESS.] A female juggler.

c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxvi. (1869) 123 Ther is neither jogelour ne jogelouresse that maketh grettere solas there than j doo. *Ibid.* IV. xxxvi. 194 Jowgleresse. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 He sawe ..the moost excellent Iougleresse or Daunceresse that was in the cytee of Anthyoche. 1824 PRICE in *Warton's Hist. Poetry* ii. (1840) I. 46 *note*, A jugleress, whose pantomimic exhibitions were accompanied by her husband's harp.

Jugglery (dʒɒ·gləri). Forms: **4 iugolori, iugulori, iogelery, iugelri, iugilrie, iogelrye, 4–5 iogolori, -ry, 5 iogelorye, iogulyrye, iogulrye, ioglerie, 6 iouglarie, iuglarie, -ry, 7 juglary, 9 jugglery.** [ME. a. OF. *jogle-, juglerie* (12th c.), also *jogelerie*, later *jouglerie*, f. *jogler*: see JUGGLER and -ERY.]

1. The art or practice of a juggler; † minstrelsy, play; pretended magic or witchcraft; conjuring, legerdemain.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 19522 He wroght be-for þam gret ferli, And al was wit his Iugolori [*v.r.* iugelri]. c1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 537 To maken illusion By swich an apparence or Iogelrye. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* IV. xlvii. (1869) 198 Michel he loueth swich organe and swich song and swich jogelorye. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 49 Quhasaevir usis wichecraft, Nicromansie, Enchantment, Juglarie. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 81 Possessed .. professionally of some skill in jugglery. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 126. I could not detect them in any resort to jugglery or natural magic. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 50 The service appears little better than a profane sacerdotal jugglery.

2. *transf.* The playing of tricks likened to those of a juggler; trickery, deception.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* iv. (1700) 63 They could [not] .. pretend that there was any Deceit or Juglary in them. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii, This is a mere trick . the rascal had made himself sure of the existence of this old well .. before he played off this mystical piece of jugglery. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Hum. Mind* III. x, Neither by these denominations, nor by any other jugglery of words can he alter the nature of the case. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xiii. 85 As gross an example of political jugglery and falsehood.

3. *attrib.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 87 [If he] did thir thingis veralie and indeid, or be ane certane jouglarie craft. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/2 It looked like some insane jugglery practice.

Juggling (dʒɒ·gliŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUGGLE *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb JUGGLE; **a.** the practice of magic or of legerdemain, conjuring; **b.** the practice of trickery or deception.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 137 No jogelyng ne falsheed was ony tyme in Crist. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 A Iugulynge, *gesticulacio.* 1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* To Rdr., The worke of Antychrist and iugulynge of ypocrites. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 128 Let vs not .. abuse the name or worde of God, in coniuring, iugling, or sorcerie. 1667 DUCHESS NEWCASTLE *Life Duke of N.* III. (1886) 170 There was such juggling, treachery, and falsehood in his own army. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. ii. (1840) 47 Innocent art, secret and cunning contrivances to delude the sight; this we call juggling, legerdemain or philosophical delusion. 1788 H. WALPOLE in *Walpoliana* cxiv. 48 Ireland, by the infamous juggling of the 'Propositions' has lost all confidence in this country. 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 328/2 This disingenuous juggling with noble ideals.

c. *attrib.*

1530 PALSGR. 234/2 Iogelyng caste, *passe passe.* 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 28 He plais me a pretti iugling kast of leger de main. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* D iv, You haue lost your iugling stick. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. iii. (1840) 63 The juggling trade grew stale and dull. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 142 (222) Quirinus is a juggling stone found in the nest of the hoopoop.

Ju·ggling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING [2].] That juggles; playing tricks of magic or legerdemain; playing tricks, cheating, deceptive.

a1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* To Rdr., Sith we..will..not conferre and examine these iuggling mistes with the light of Gods word, our ignoraunce is wilfull. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 169 Though you..This iugling witchcraft with reuenue

cherish, Yet I alone, alone doe me oppose Against the Pope. 1652 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) 312 That juggling Cardinal will not suffer the K. of France to do any good for the K. 1756 Burke *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. I. 58 The government is..a juggling confederacy of a few to cheat the prince and enslave the people. 1814 Southey *Roderick* xx. 208 Fabling creeds, and juggling priests.

Hence **Ju·gglingly** *adv.*, in a juggling or deceptive manner; beguilingly.

1647 *Myst. Two Juntos* 5 It is known how malignantly and how juglingly writs for new elections were granted and executed. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 138 Who cunningly and jugglingly endeavours to infuse the poyson of Atheism into the mind of his Reader.

† **Ju·gial,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *jūgi-s* perpetual + -AL.] Continual, perpetual. Hence † **Ju·gially** *adv.*

1654 Vilvain *Theol. Treat.* i. 13 This is no plain evidence for jugial creation of every particular Soul. — *Epit. Ess.* v. lv. 109 They bring most harms to men jugialy.

Jugillure, -our, obs. forms of Juggler.

† **Jugland.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *jūglans, jūgland-em* walnut, f. *jū-*:—*Jovi-* Jupiter + *glans* acorn.] A walnut tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 1048 Juglande in lond now sprynge; Ek graffe hym now.

Juglandaceous (dʒŭglændē·ʃəs), *a. Bot. rare*—0. [f. mod.L. *jūglandāce-æ* the walnut family (f. *jūglans*: see prec.) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to the walnut family.

Juglar, -er, -our, etc., obs. ff. Juggler.

† **Ju·gle,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. Jug *sb.*2 + freq. suffix -LE.] To repeat the sound 'jug'.

1576 Gascoigne *Philomene* Arb.) 113 Some thinke that Iugum is The Iug, she iugleth so.

Jugoler, obs. form of Juggler.

Jugo-maxi·llary, *a. Anat.* [f. *jugo-*, taken as combining form of L. *jugum* yoke + Maxillary.] Of or pertaining to the jugal or zygomatic arch and the jaw.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Jugular (dʒū·gĭŭlăr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *jugulār-is*, f. L. *jugul-um* collar-bone, neck, throat: see -AR.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the neck or throat; *esp.* an epithet of the great veins of the neck, as the *external jugular vein*, which conveys the blood from the superficial parts of the head, and the *internal jugular vein*, which conveys it from the inside of the skull.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* xij b/2 The Iugulare or organicke vayne. 1643 J. Steer tr. *Exb. Chyrurg.* xiii. 52 Apply Leeches..unto the jugular veynes in the necke. 1655 Stanley *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 95/2 A Physiognomist .. said he was stupid, because there were obstructions in his jugular parts. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 335 Neither of the carotid arteries, or internal jugular veins were opened. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 51 Behind this, is a square eminence, covered with cartilage, which is articulated to the temporal bone, and is named the Jugular process. 1855 Holden *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 58 Immediately external to the condyles, the bone forms on each side a projection, termed the jugular eminence.

2. *Ichthyol.* Of a fish: Having the ventral fins situated in front of the pectoral, i.e. in the region of the throat; said also of a ventral fin so situated.

1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1769) III. 31, I have copied the great sections of the Bony Fish into Apodal, Jugular [etc.]. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. III. i. 294 The ventral fins placed more forward than the pectoral fins, as in the haddock, and then the animal is a Jugular-fish. 1875 Blake *Zool.* 185 In some fishes their relative position is in front of the pectorals, when they obtain technically the name of jugular fins.

B. *sb.* 1. *Anat.* Short for *jugular vein.*

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 435 Veines from the outward braunch of the external iugulars..whose ventral fins are nearer the mouth than the pectoral.

† **Ju·gulary,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. as prec. + -ARY.] = Jugular *a.* 1.

1626 Minsheu *Duct. Ling.* (ed. 2), *Jugularie*, of or belonging to the throat. 1658 Phillips, *Jugular*, or *Jugularie.*

Jugulate (dʒū·gĭŭlēt), *v.* [f. L. *jugulāt-*, ppl. stem of *jugulāre* to cut the throat of, to slay; f. *jugulum*: see Jugular and -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To kill by cutting the throat; to kill, slay, put to death.

1623 Cockeram, *Jugulate*, to slay or kill. 1657 Tomlinson *Renon's Disp.* 46 That were to jugulate, not to purge men. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vi. 421 They must have been too like the victims which they jugulated. 1834-43 Southey *Doctor* xxiii (1862) 55 And then for Death to summon the Pope and jugulate him.

2. *fig.* To 'strangle'; *spec.* to stop the course of (a disease) by a powerful remedy.

1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 313 It..so compresses the vessels as to jugulate the inflammatory process. 1894 *Columbus* (O.) *Disp.* 2 Jan., It is bad policy .. to attempt to jugulate advertising. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 123 Misplaced attempts to 'jugulate' the disease [pneumonia].

So **Jugula·tion**: **Ju·gulator.** *rare*—0.

1623 Cockeram, *Jugulation*, a cutting of ones throat. 1682 Ogilvie, *Jugulator*, a cut-throat or murderer. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jugulation*, the sudden arrest of a disease by a powerful remedy.

Juguler, -ur, obs. forms of Juggler.

Jugulo-cephalic (dʒū·gĭŭlōsĭfæ·lik), *a. Anat.* [f. *jugulo-*, taken as combining form of next + Cephalic.] Of or pertaining to the head and throat; in *jugulo-cephalic vein*, 'an occasional vein which connects the cephalic and the external jugular veins' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

‖ **Jugulum** (dʒū·gĭŭlŭm). *Anat.* and *Zool.* [L. *jugulum* collar-bone, also neck, throat, dim. formation from *jug-*, stem of *jungĕre* to join.] A name for the collar-bone; also for the throat, or the lower front part of the neck, esp. in birds; in *Entom.* applied to corresponding parts in insects.

1706 Phillips, *Jugulum*, the fore-part of the Neck, where the Wind-pipe is; the Neck-bone, Throat-bone, or Channel-bone: Also, the upper Breast-bone. 1826 Kirby & St. *Entomol.* III. 526 *Jugulum.* This part, which may be regarded as analogous to the throat in vertebrate animals, lies between the cheeks. .. It is particularly conspicuous and elevated in the Lamellicorn beetles. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 215 Plumage brown above, fulvous beneath; throat and jugulum black.

‖ **Jugum** (dʒū gŭm). *Bot.* Pl. **juga.** [L. *jugum* yoke.] **a.** A pair of leaflets in a pinnate leaf. **b.** Each of the ridges on the carpels of *Umbelliferæ.*

1857 Henfrey *Elem. Bot.* 59 The pairs of leaflets [in pinnate leaves] are sometimes called *juga*, and if only one pair exists, the leaf is unijugate. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 The ridges in the fruit of Umbelliferæ are termed *juga.*

† **Ju·gyl,** *v. Obs. rare*—1. [for **jugul*, ad. L. *jugulāre*: see Jugulate.] *trans.* To kill, slay.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxiv. 135 (Harl. MS.) Dethe, þe whiche iugylithe and sleithe vs alle.

Juice (dʒūs), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–5 iuys, (4 iuyshe, iwisch, iwissh, wisch), 5 iuwys, yuis, 6–7 iuyce, iuice, 7 juyce, 7– juice. β. 4–6 ius, iuse, (5 iwce), 5–6 iuce, iwse, (6 ieuse). γ. 5 ious, iows, iowce, 5–6 iowse. δ. 5 ioys, (ioissh), 6 ioyse, 6–7 ioyce, 7 joice. [a. F. *jus*, ad. L. *jūs* broth, sauce, juice of animal or plant. The β forms are normal from F.; with the others cf. those of *duke, flute, jupe*, and *bruit, fruit.*]

1. The watery or liquid part of vegetables or fruits, which can be expressed or extracted; commonly containing the characteristic flavour and other properties.

α. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 360/52 Iuys of smal-Ache do þar-to. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 83 Oynement maad of myrre, and of þe iuwys of þe herbe þat ys clepyd bletes. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 20 Þe yuis of þe eerbe þat is callid morsus galline rubri. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* II. xiv, The iuyce of theym [oranges] is colde in the second degre. 1596 Spenser *F. Q.* IV. i. 31 Like withered tree that wanteth iuyce [*rime* flowre-deluce]. *a* 1626 Bacon *New Atl.* (1900) 38 Wines we have of Grapes; and Drinkes of other Iuyce. — *Sylva* § 633 The juices of fruits are either watery or oily .. Those that have oily juices, are olives, almonds, nuts of all sorts .. etc., and their juices are all inflammable. 1673 Ray *Journ. Low C., Venice* 204 They take the juyce of Beet. 1884 Bower *De Bary's Phaner.* 192 The peculiar juice which flows from milky plants.

β. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 266 And tho sche tok vnto his vs Of herbes al the beste ius. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* II. 206 Vche herbe in his colour, odour, & Iuce [*rime* letuce]. *c* 1490 Iwse [see quot. *c* 1440 in γ]. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* XII. vii. 90 The hailsum ius of herb ambrosyane. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* aj b, Celendine, whose ieuse is citrine. 1553 Brende *Q. Curtius* S iv, A iuse which they wringe out of Sesama. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 182/15 Iuce of herbes, *succus.* v. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 84 Take þe iowse of þe poume-garnet swete, xxv Rotes, and of þe Iowse of swet appelys, x Rotes. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 339 Þe ious out he wrengis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/2 Iows of frutys, or herbys .. [*MS. K.* (*c* 1490) iowse or iwse], *ius, succus.* 1530 Palsgr. 235/1 Iowse of an herbe, *jus.*

δ. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 564/40 *Aporima*, ioys of gras. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Ioissh of persely or malves. 1553 Eden *Treat. Newe. Ind.* (Arb.) 34 The humoure or ioyse which droppeth out of the braunches of the date trees. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus* s.v. *Dens*, The ioyse anointed healeth the toothache. *Mod. Sc.* (Edinb., Peebles, Roxb., etc.) Joice, as 'bacca joice, the joice o' reid currans.

b. *spec.* that of the grape, made into wine.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 121 And schewede hem þe iuse of grapes and of buries. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 285 No more The iuyce of Egypts Grape shall moyst this lip. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* I. 136 Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. ix. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 206 An over-dose of the juice.

2. The fluid part or moisture of an animal body or substance; now usually in *pl.* the various liquid constituents of the body, the bodily 'humours'; also used in *sing.* in the names of the digestive secretions (*gastric j., intestinal j., pancreatic j.*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii. (Bodl. MS.) Þe lyuour .. foneiþ Ious [*W. de W.* Ius], woos, and humour wherof blood is bred. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* I. (1541) 14 Somme [meat and drink] is good, whiche maketh good iuyce, and good bloudde: some is ylle and ingendreth yll iuyce and yll bloudde. 1675 Traherne *Chr. Ethics* 325 The four humors of choler, melancholy, flegm, and blood are generally known: but there are many other juyces talkt of besides. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iii. 82 Marrow and Fat and Blood, and other Nutritious Juices. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 128 The man who dies of hunger, may be said to be poisoned by the juices of his own body. 1899 Cagney tr. *Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 171 The intestinal juice is a mixed secretion derived from several glands.

3. More generally, The moisture or liquid naturally contained in or coming from anything.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 240 Lette hem drie unslayn, and vp they drinke The londes iuce. 1503 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 30 The fylthe and juse that discendes..frome the sade stye. *c* 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* civ. vii, Oile, whose iuyce unplaites the folded brow. *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* (1688) IV. 489 It is the pure juyce of the Bee. 1695 Woodward *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 239 An Account of the mineral Juyces in the Earth. 1842 J. Aiton *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 171 So that the juice may run from the pig-sty down upon the dry coal ashes.

4. In figurative uses; usually denoting the essence or 'spirit' of something, in which its characteristic qualities are found, or which renders it useful, agreeable, or interesting.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 67 Þo prestis þat geten out juys of Goddis word. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 172 An oration is made to seme right excellent by the kinde self, by the colour and iuice of speeche. 1642 Rogers *Naaman* 127 The very spirit and roote of bitternesse, which giveth joice and nourishment to all branches. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* 18 A theory, pickled in the preserving juices of pulpit eloquence. 1895 Gladstone in *Evang. Mag.* Jan., The juice and sap of the Evangelical teaching .. I mean by its juice and sap, the positive and not the negative part of its teaching.

† **b.** The emoluments or profits of a profession or office. *Obs. colloq.*

c 1523 Latimer *Let. to Baynton* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1583) 1740 If I would .. gather up my ioyse, as wee call it, warely and narrowly, and yet neyther preache for it in mine owne Cure nor yet otherwhere. 1609 Sir E. Hoby *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 23 That the parochial endowments..are .. too little, to afford sufficient ioyce to those infinite superficiall students.

† **5.** Broth. [rendering L. *jūs.*] *Obs. rare.*

1388 Wyclif *Isa.* lxv. 4 It is a puple ..which eten swynes fleisch, and vnhoolt iwisch [*v.rr.* iwce, iuyshe, iwissh, wisch; 1382 broth].

6. *Comb.*

1800 Lamb *Let. to Manning* in Talfourd *Lett.* (1837) I. 190 The 'Falstaff's Letters' are a bundle of the sharpest, queerest, profoundest humours, of any these juice-drained latter times have spawned. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Harvest Song* iv, Rich and bursting juice-drops run On the vineyard earth in streams. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 6/1 A..tobacco-chewing, juice-squirting, tippling Westerner.

Juice, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To moisten or suffuse with juice.

1639 Fuller *Holy War* III. xxxi. 164 Some gallants .. count all conquests drie meat which are not juyced with bloud. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 109, I drove off .. to see them 'juice the sheep'. *Ibid.*, 'Juicing the sheep' ..a large sort of trough filled with liquid tobacco and soap, and into this the sheep were dipped one after the other.

Juice, obs. var. Gise *v.*; obs. f. Joist.

Juiced (dʒūst), *a.* [f. Juice *sb.* + -ED 2.] In combination: Having juice (of a specified quality).

1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 8 With balefull weedes, and precious Iuiced flowers. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 508 The Coloured [Berries] are more juyced and courser juyced. 1832 Tennyson *Lotos-Eaters* 78 The full-juiced apple, waxing over-mellow.

Juiceful (dʒū·sfŭl), *a. rare.* [f. Juice *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of juice; juicy; succulent.

1619 W. Whately *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 139 A most sappy and iuycefull Vine. 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* 49 Simples had that power,..they so juiceful were. 1647 Trapp *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 20.

Juiceless (dʒū·slĕs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid or deprived of juice; dry; dried up.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* Prol., Snarling gusts nibble the juyceles leaves. 1684 T. Burnet *The. Earth* I. 190 The earth .. by that time was more barren and juiceless .. than ours is now. 1746 R. James *Introd. Mouffet's Health's Improv.* 8 To render juiceless the Membranes, Tendons, Cartilages, and Bones of Animals. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 235 Fruit drupaceous, juiceless, with several cells.

b. *fig.* Devoid of interest; insipid, 'dry'.

1620 E. Blount *Horae Subs.* 204 The Epitome, which is for the most part a iuycelesse Narration. 1883 *American* VI. 29 The juiceless remarks of these good men. 1889 *Home Missionary* (N. Y.) Nov. 316 Those who suppose that life on the frontier is juiceless.

Juiciness (dʒū·sinĕs). [f. Juicy *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being juicy; succulence. Also *fig.*

1611 Cotgr., *Humidité*, ..sappinesse, iuycinesse, wetnesse, waterishnesse. 1643 T. Goodwin *Trial Christian's Growth* 16 Christ begins to shoot some sap of his Spirit into their hearts .. stirring up some juicenesse of affections. 1801 W. Taylor in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 648 Herder [is remarked] for the many-flavoured juiciness of his style. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 260 A fossilized city .. without enough life or juiciness in it to be susceptible of decay.

Juicy (dʒū·si), *a.* [f. Juice *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Full of or abounding in juice; succulent.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 54 Now wesseil N. unto thi Iousy pate, Unthrift and thou to-gidre be mett. 1552 Huloet, Iuycy, or full of iuyce, ..*succulentus.* 1620 Venner *Via Recta* vii. 113 The iuycie substance of the Pomegranet is wholsome. 1641 Milton *Animadv.* i. Wks. (1851) 195 Those hydropick humours not discernable at first from a fair and juicy fleshinesse of body. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* VII. 80 Nor with'ring Vines their juicy Vintage yield. 1714 Gay *Trivia* II. 434 Blue plumbs and juicy pears augment his gain. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* 86 The mutton.. became more tender and juicy.

b. Of weather: Rainy, wet, soaking. *colloq.*

1837–40 Haliburton *Clockm.* (1862) 497 The weather .. has been considerable juicy here lately. 1868 Helps *Realmah* xvii. (1876) 497 It rained incessantly .. A juicy day in the country promotes meditation of the most serious kind.

1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII. 139/1 We began the juiciest ride on record. How it rained!

2. *fig.* Rich in wealth, fit to be 'sucked' (quot. 1621); of rich intellectual quality, full of interest (the opposite of 'dry'). *colloq.*

1621 Sanderson *Serm. 1 Cor.* vii. 24 P 28 Those parcel-gallants that have .. no other use of their wits, but to distil a kind of maintenance from juycy heirs and flush novices by play. 1838 Darwin *Let. to Lyell* in *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 292 You have contrived to make it quite 'juicy', as we used to say as children of a good story. 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 30 His own style, juicy with proverbial phrases. 1894 *Academy* 85/3 His 'juicy' way of teaching (if we may be pardoned for a convenient Americanism).

b. In the slang of art criticism: Having a rich colouring suggestive of a moist surface.

1897 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/2 A fine bit of juicy landscape and rich colour. 1898 *Mag. Art* Feb. 196 The colouring is warm, rich, and juicy; the handling very rapid.

Juik(e, Juil, Juip(e, obs. ff. Jouk, July, Jupe.

Juis, obs. form of Juice; variant of Juise *Obs.*

†Ju.ise. *Obs.* Forms: α. 4 iuise, iuwise, -yse, 4–5 iuyse, iewise, -yse, 5 iewesse, iuwesse, iwyse. β. 4 iuis, iuwys, iewis, 5 iewys, iewes. [a. OF. *juise*, by suffix-exchange for *juice*, ad. L. *jūdicium* judgement; a later and further analogically altered OF. form was *juis*. (See -ise, and Schwan *Gramm. Altfranz.* (1893) § 72. 1, and Anm. 2.)] Judgement, doom; a judicial sentence, or its execution; penalty.

α. [1292 Britton I. xx. § 1 Quels del counte cleyment.. juyse de pillori ou de tumberel.] 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 7795 Satan comaundede for hys seruyse He shulde be put to hys Iuwyse. *c* 1350 *Usages Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* 355 Whanne þe ferþyng-lof is in defawte of wyȝte ouer þre shyllynges, þe bakere shal bere þe juwyse of þe town. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 38 Every man schal thanne arise To Joie or elles to Juise. *c* 1425 *St. Christina* viii. in *Anglia* VIII. 122/41 Whelis in þe whiche þeues were wonte to haue her iewesse. *c* 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame sans Merci* 622 And be nat deed, ne put to no Iuyse. [1626 Cockeram (ed. 2), *Iewise*, ..also ieward by reuenge.]

β. 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 6777 Nost for þy þe leste of þys, Myȝt brynge a man to iuwys. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 6106 þe day of iugements and of Iuwys. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 224 þenne nas .. counsel non oþer, Bot Ionas in-to his Iuis Iugge bylyue. 1399 Langl. *Rich. Redeles* III. 341 Per nas..ne Iuge, ne Iustice þat Iewis durste hem deme. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcviii, Ye shull be honged by reson, but the kyng hath foryeue you that Iewes.

b. *transf.* The instrument of penalty; the gibbet, the cross.

c 1320 R. Brunne *Medit.* 577 For cryste bereþ hys owne Iuwyse, Y fynde nat þat þe þeues ded þe same wyse. [1623 Cockeram, *Iewise*, a gallowes or Gibbet.]

‖ **Ju-ju, juju** (dʒū·dʒū). [W. African; generally thought to be a. F. *joujou* toy, plaything.] An object of any kind superstitiously venerated by West African native tribes, and used as a charm, amulet, or means of protection; a fetish. Also, the supernatural or magical power attributed to such objects, or the system of observances connected therewith; also, a ban or interdiction effected by means of such an object (corresponding to the Polynesian *taboo*).

1894 Amanda Smith *Autobiog.* xxvii. 215 The first thing we saw on entering was .. a large ju-ju, the head of an elephant. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* ii. 38, I shall never forget one tribe I was once among, who, whenever I sat down on one of their benches, used to smash eggs round me for ju-ju. *Ibid.* xi. 239 The extinguisher-shaped juju filled with medicine and made of iron is against drowning—the red juju is 'for keep foot in path'. *Ibid.* 396 There is always a fire-doctor, who by means of ju-ju, backed as ju-ju often is by sound common sense and local knowledge, decides which is the proper day. 1897 A. Boisragon *The Benin Massacre* ii. 29 The Niger Coast..is still the land of Juju. Juju here is everything, religion, superstition, custom, anything. 1900 H. Bindloss *Ainslie's Ju-Ju* i. 10 The black head-men have got the fetish priests to put a 'Ju-Ju' or taboo on the water-ways.

b. *attrib.*

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 19 These other charms are supplied by the ju-ju priests. *Ibid.* 278 They desired to collect the head of a gentleman for their Ju Ju house. 1897 Rear-Adm. Rawson *Disp.* in *Daily News* 8 May 7/3 In the main ju-ju compound the smell of human blood was indescribably sickening. 1897 A. Boisragon *The Benin Massacre* ii. 30 Nothing seemed to be celebrated properly in this Juju land unless it was accompanied by the death of some unfortunates.

Hence **Ju-juism,** the system of beliefs and observances connected with jujus, juju religion; **Ju-juist,** an observer of or believer in this.

1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 455 He is regarded by good sound jujuists as leading an irregular and dissipated life. 1899 — *W. Afr. Stud.* App. I. 559 Not only is the teaching of Christianity opposed to Ju-Juism, but it is also opposed to the whole fabric of native customs other than Ju-Juism.

Jujube (dʒū·dʒub). Also 7 jejub, 7–8 jujub, 8 jujeb. Also 4–8 in L. form **jujuba.** [a. F. *jujube*, or med.L. (and Sp.) *jujuba*, a much altered form of Gr. ζίζυφον. In cl.Latin, this was duly reproduced in Columella and Palladius by *zizyphum* (the fruit), *zizyphus* (the tree); these appear to have passed in late pop. L. and Romanic through *zizipum, -us. zizupum, -us* (cf. *Appendix Probi*, ed. Heræus, 1899, '*zizipus* non *zizupus*'), **zizubum, -us*, to **zuzubo, zuzibo*, whence (with the frequent change of *z* to *j*, and use of the neuter-pl. in *-a* in fruit-names as a fem. sing.) Old Aretine dial. of It. *giuggebo* (=*jujebo*) the tree, *giuggeba* the fruit, and med.L. *jujuba*, F. *jujube*. The forms *jujeb* and *jejub* come nearer to Old Aretine *giuggeba* and vulgar L. *zizubum*.]

1. An edible berry-like drupe, the fruit of various species of *Zizyphus* (N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*).

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 74 Take a potel of water of barly clensid iiij. ℥. Iuiube, sebesten ana ℥ ſs. [etc.]. *Ibid.* 182 Colre schal be purgid in þis maner .. sebesten .xv. in noumbre, iuiubas .xx. [etc.]. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* lxxxiii. (1585) Y ij b, Take of Violettes ℥ iii, of iuiubes, and of the iiii. cold sedes before namyd. 1580 Baker *Traheron's Vigo* 441 Iuiube are fruits, which the Latines call *zizipha*. 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 22 Damson-trees, sallowes by the waters side, and trees of Iuiubas. 1605 Timme *Quersit.* III. 181 Take .. of alkakeng berries, twenty in number; of iuiubes six couple. 1641 French *Distill.* ii. (1651) 57 Adde .. the best Jujubs, the kernels taken out, half a pound. 1654 Power *Exp. Philos.* I. 18 The Mites, in Jujubes and Sebesten's. *Ibid.* 19 Jejub's and Sebesten's. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 134 The Jujubs are the Fruit of a Tree which grows commonly in Provence. 1718 Quincy *Compl. Disp.* 134 Jujebs are an Italian Fruit. 1835 Thirlwall *Greece* I. vi. 212 The Lotus-eaters—whose favourite fruit still grows, under the name of the jujube, on the same coast. 1858 Carpenter *Veg. Phys.* § 557 This .. known under the name of the jujube, is a favorite dessert in Italy and Spain.

b. Any of the species of *Zizyphus* which produce this fruit, as *Z. vulgaris* of the Mediterranean countries, *Z. Jujuba* of China, *Z. Lotus* of N. Africa.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 37 a, Cypros is a tre in Egypt wyth leaues of iuiuba. 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* I. 73 A kind of Juiuba, whose leaves shine like silver. 1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 49 He was sitting on the sand, under the shade of a jujube. 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 99 Over our heads waved .. cocoanuts, breadfruits, jujubes, and hundreds of others.

2. A lozenge, made of gum-arabic, gelatin, etc., flavoured with, or in imitation of, the fruit (sense 1).

1835 [Remembered by Rev. C. B. Mount]. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 210/2 The term jujube is .. very generally applied by chemists and confectioners to a thickened mucilaginous lozenge. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1251/2 The dried fruits..are given to allay cough. The lozenges sold as Jujubes are commonly but erroneously said to be flavoured with them.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **jujube paste,** a jelly made from jujubes, or a confection flavoured with, or in imitation of, them; **jujube-plum** = sense 1; **jujube-tree** = sense 1 b.

1858 Hogg *Veget. Kingd.* 235 *Jujube paste..should consist of gum arabic and sugar dissolved in a decoction of this fruit..but as made in this country the fruit forms no part of the ingredient. 1884 J. Payne 1001 *Nights* VIII. 70 *Jujube-plums of various colours. 1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 82 Zizypha..maye be called in english *Iuiuba tree. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* VI. xlix. 722 This tree is called .. in English, the Iuiub tree. 1879 Sir E. Arnold *Lt. Asia* v. (1881) 110 Under dark mangoes and the jujube-trees. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 299 Jujube or Ber Tree .. A loosely-branched tree or shrub, ten to forty feet high.

Juke, obs. form of Jouk; variant of Juck.

†Jul. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *iūlus* Iulus, formerly sometimes written *jūlus*.] A catkin.

1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Ozier*, Seeds contained in their Juls or Catkins.

Julaceous (dʒulē·ʃəs), *a. Bot. rare.* [f. L. *jūl-us* (see prec.) + -aceous.]

1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Julaceous*, catkin-like, amentaceous.

Jule, obs. form of July.

Julep (dʒū·lep). Forms: 5–7 iulep, -lip, 6 iulepe, -lepp, 6–7 -leb, -lap, 7 jewlep, -lip, julipe, -loup, 7–8 julip, -lap, 7– julep. [a. F. *julep* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), in Pr. *julep*, Sp. and Pg. *julepe*, It. *giulebbe, giulebbo*, med.L. *julapium*, ad. Arab. جلاب *julāb*, a. Pers. گلاب *gul-āb* rose-water, f. *gul* rose + *āb* water.]

1. A sweet drink prepared in different ways; often, simply a liquid sweetened with syrup or sugar, and used as a vehicle for medicine; sometimes, a medicated drink used as a demulcent, 'comforting', or gently stimulating mixture.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 76 To ȝeue him in þe bigynnynge Iulep—þat is a sirup maad oonly of water & of sugre. 1543 Traheron *Vigo's Chirurg.* v. ii. 163 Vse them with a iuleb of vyolettes. *c* 1550 Lloyd *Treas. Health* (1585) F ij, Iuleb is a cleare potyon made of dyuerse waters and suger. 1597–8 Bp. Hall *Sat.* II. iv. 27 The wholesome julap, whose receat Might his diseases lingring force defeat. 1619 S. Jerome *Origen's Repent.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 245 It surmounts all juloups. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Hum. Lieut.* II. ii, The gentleman no doubt will fall to his jewlips. 1673 E. Brown *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 152 We drank frozen Julebs. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 174 P 3 Gruels and Julips. 1754–64 Smellie *Midwif.* II. 180 By this julap a slight fever was produced. 1789 W. Buchan *Dom. Med.* (1790) 679 Cordial Julep .. Expectorating Julep .. Musk Julep. 1859 W. S. Coleman *Woodlands* (1866) 62 A very soft well-flavoured pleasant saccharine julep.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Something to cool or assuage the heat of passion, etc.

1624 Massinger *Parl. Love* III. i. She is no fit electuary for a doctor: A coarser julap may well cool his worship. 1652 T. Philpot *Commend. Verses Benlowes' Theoph.* These pages do dispence A Julep, which so charms the Itch of sense That [etc.]. 1659 Chamberlayne *Pharonnida* (N.), Whose heat, not all The jewleps of their tears [could quench].

2. *U.S.* A mixture of brandy, whisky, or other spirit, with sugar and ice and some flavouring, usually mint.

1804 *Europ. Mag.* XLV. 18/1 The first thing he did on getting out of bed was to call for a Julep; and I .. date my own love of whiskey from mixing and tasting my young master's juleps. 1845 De Quincey *Nat. Temper. Mor. en.* Wks. 1862 XI. 172 An appetite for brandy, for slings, for juleps. 1891 B. Harte *Family Tasajara* II. 48 A dusty drive with a julep at the end of it.

Comb. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 76 San Francisco was all bustle and illumination, with glittering bars filled with julep-drinkers.

†Julet. *Obs. rare.* A coin; = Julio.

1632 Lithgow *Trav.* I. 38 A Crowne the dyet for each of us, being ten Julets or five shillings starling.

Julian (dʒū·liăn), *a.* [ad. L. *Jūliān-us* of or pertaining to *Julius*; in med.F. *julien*.] Pertaining to Julius Cæsar: used in *Chronol.* in connexion with the reform of the calendar instituted by him in the year 46 B.C.

Julian account, = 'old style' (see Style'; *Julian calendar* (see Calendar *sb.* 1); *Julian epoch, era*, the time from which the Julian calendar dates (46 B.C.); *Julian period*, a period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the numbers of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction (28 × 19 × 15); *Julian year*, a year of the Julian calendar, or the average year (= 365¼ days) of that calendar.

1592 Dee *Compend. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 22 Upon the Gregorian publishing of a Reformation of the vulgar Julian yeare. 1594 Blundevil *Exerc.* III. I. xli. (1636) 355 The Julian yeere is that which wee use at this present day. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 163 After Scaliger .. this yeare 1612 is the 1614 of Christ, of the world 5467 .. of the Iulian Period 6525. 1677 W. Hubbard *Narrative* (1865) I. 179 This 26 of March being the first Day of the Week, as the first of the Year after our Julian account. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 39 P 2 The Gregorian Computation was the most regular, as being Eleven Days before the Julian. 1816 Playfair *Ast. Phil.* II. 110 In the year 1582, the Julian year had fallen nearly 10 days .. behind the sun. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Nov. 433 The Julian reform of the calendar had come into force in the beginning of 45 B.C.

Ju·lianist. *Ch. Hist.* [See -ist.] One of a sect of Monophysites, named after their leader Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus early in the 6th century.

1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 272 Preposterous Julian birth, from whom came the Julianists. 1874 J. H. Blunt *Dict. Sects* (1886) 38/2 Called, in Armenia and its neighbourhood, Julianists.

‖ **Julienne** (ʒülyen). [F. (1722 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *Jules* or *Julien* the proper name.] A soup made of various vegetables, esp. carrots, chopped and cooked in meat broth. Also *attrib.*

1841 Thackeray *Lem. Gormandizing* Misc. Ess., etc. (1885) 390 The best part of a pint of julienne .. is very well for a man who has only one dish besides to devour. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 63 Uncompressed Julienne Vegetables .. Samples of Compressed Mixed Vegetables and Julienne as..food for fishermen.

†Juli·ferous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *jūlus* (prop. *iūlus*) catkin (see Iulus) + -ferous.] Bearing catkins, amentiferous.

1668 Wilkins *Real Char.* II. iv. 118 Whether such Pods are Catkins; called Juliferous trees. 1769 J. Wallis *Nat. Hist. Northumbld.* I. ix. 282 The short juliferous spikes are of a straw-colour.

So **Ju·liform** *a.*, having the form of a catkin or of the millipedes of the genus *Iulus*.

1882 in Ogilvie (Annandale), and in other mod. Dicts.

†Julio. *Obs.* Also 6 in anglicized form Iuly, 7 (Italian) giulio, pl. -ii, 9 (Latin) julius. [a. It. *giulio* Julius.] A silver coin worth about sixpence, struck by Pope Julius II (1503–13), formerly current in Italy.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* xxiii. (1870) 179 In syluer they [Italians] haue Iulys,—a Iuly is worthe .v.d. sterlynge. 1592 Wotton *Let. to Ld. Zouch* 8 May in *Reliq.* (1685) 657 The *Julios* of Bologna are disvalued two *quatrini*. 1612 Webster *White Devil* Wks. (Rtldg.) 23/1 He..(to my acquaintance) Receiv'd in dowry with you not one julio. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* IX. 109 The Expence of his Table was fix'd at Two Julio's a Day. 1718 Berkeley *Jrnl. Your Italy* 13 Apr., Wks. 1871 IV. 593 A fellow extorted a Julio with his gun. 1852 W. Anderson *Expos. Popery* (1878) 136 The theft of a julio—less than sixpence.

Julip(e, -loup, obs. forms of Julep.

July (dʒulәi·). Forms: α. 3 Iul, 3–5 Iule, 4–5 Iuil, Iuyl, 5–6 Iuyll(e. β. (2 *gen.* Iulies), 3, 6–7 Iulie, 6 Iulii, 5–7 Iuly, 7– July. [In OE. in L. form. In ME. *Jule, Juil*, a. OF. *Jule, Juil, Julle*:—L. *Jūlium* acc. of *Jūlius*; also *Julie*, a. AF. *Julie*, ad. L. *Jūlius*. The latter form was accented *Ju'ly* as late as Dr. Johnson's time; it is still (dʒū·li) in Southern Sc.; the modern Eng. pronunciation is abnormal and unexplained.]

The seventh month of the year, so named after Julius Cæsar.

[*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 316 Iulius on þam formman dæge anre niht eald. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* ibid. (1886) IX. 261 Me mæiȝ in Maio and Iunio and Julio on sumera fealȝian.]

α. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8221 In þe biginninge of Iul þis bataile was ido. *c* 1385 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 289 Er þat dayes eighte Were passed er the Monthe of Iuyl bifille.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxix. (1495) 910 Out take two monthes Iule and Decembre. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 229 In the monethes of Iuyn and Iuyll next folowyng. 1502 *Bill in Exch. Acc., Q. R.* Bundle 415 No. 7 (1) Made y^ xix^th day of Iuylle the xvij^th yeare [etc.].

β. [*a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1115 (Laud MS.) Æfter þan syððan innon Iulies monðe hider into lande com.] *c* 1290 *Beket* 2441 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 176 It was in þe monþe of Iulie. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 199/1 Iuly (*A.* Iule), *julius, quidam mensis.* *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI* 166 The xiij. day of Iulij. *a* 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* vii. vii. 36 Then came hot Iuly boyling like to fire, That all his garments he had cast away. 1606 Holland *Sueton.* Suppl. Begin. Cæsar P iv b, Cæsar .. was borne .. vpon the fourth day before the Ides of Quintilis, which moneth, after his death, was by virtue of the Law Antonia called for that cause, Iulie. *c* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 112 in *3rd Coll. Poems* 23/2 In May some odd Intelligence come newly Won't suffer you to hold them until July. 1755-73 Johnson *Dict.*, Ju'ly. 1888 Mrs. M'Cann *Poet. Wks.* 235 Scarce has July with frigid visage flown [in Australia]. 1895 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/4 There have been .. only two Julys with a larger aggregate of sunshine.

Julyflower, perversion of Gillyflower.

Jumart (dʒū·mart). Also 7 gimar. [a. F. *jumart*, formerly *jumare*, ad. mod. Pr. *gemerre, gemarre*, of uncertain origin.] A hybrid animal, erroneously believed to be the offspring of a bull and a mare or she-ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow.

1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 23 We have Reason to think this not impossible, since Mules, and Gimars [Wks. 1714 I. 206 jumarts], the one from the mixture of an Horse, and an Ass, the other from the mixture of a Bull, and a Mare, are so frequent in the World. 1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 397 A jumart..the pretended offspring of the mare and the bull.

Jumbal, jumble (dʒʌ·mb'l). Also 7–8 jumball. [perh. orig. the same as Gimbal I, Gimmal I.] A kind of fine sweet cake or biscuit, formerly often made up in the form of rings or rolls; now in U. S. 'a thin crisp cake, composed of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, flavored with lemon-peel or sweet almonds' (*Cent. Dict.*).

1615 Markham *Eng. Housew.* II. ii. (1660) 97 To make the best Jumbals, take the whites of three Eggs..a little milke and a pound of fine wheat flowre and suger together finely sifted, and a few Anniseeds..make them in what forms you please, and bake them in a soft oven upon white papers. 1673 Phillips (ed. 4), *Jumbals*, a sort of Sugared past, wreathed into knots. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* v. xxvii, O' Tuesdays, they us'd to twist store of Holy-bread..Jumbals and Biscuits. 1769 Mrs. Raffald *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 274 To make Barbadoes Jumballs. 1850 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* vii. (1891) 110 There were..hearts and rounds, and jumbles, which playful youth slip over the forefinger before spoiling their annular outline.

Jumbee, variant of Jambee.

Jumble (dʒʌ·mb'l), *v.* Also 6 iomble, -byll, ioomble, iumbyll, (gomble), (*Sc.* 5–6 iummil, *pa. t.* iwmlit; 9 jummle, *pa. t.* jummilt). [Known only from 16th c., and without cognate words. Prob. onomatopœic: cf. *bumble, fumble, mumble, rumble, stumble, tumble.*]

1. *intr.* To move about in mingled disorder; to flounder about in tumultuous confusion.

a 1529 Skelton *Sp. Parrot* 419 To iumbyll, to stombyll, to tumbyll down like folys. 1532 More *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 604/2 If..Tindalles horse..falle downe in the myre.. and his maister and he lye together and iumble .. till some good felowe helpe them vp. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. III. *Furies* 271 In that fearfull Cave They [Furies] jumble, tumble, rumble, rage and rave. 1628 Ford *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, Now! my braines are a Iumbling. 1858 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* II. xiv, His Germans .. left Wenzel to jumble about in his native Bohemian element, as King there.

† b. *fig.* To be or become mixed up or confounded; to come *together* as by shaking up. *Obs.*

a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* xvi, He wes nocht wyss With sic jangleurs to jummil. 1785 Cowper *Lett.* 15 Jan., But we shall jumble together again.

2. *trans.* To mingle *together* or mix *up* in confusion or disorder; to muddle, confuse.

1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xii. (1870) 266 If they dyd knowe what they dyd gomble togyther without trewe compoundynge. *a* 1556 Cranmer *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 19 You confound and jumble so together the natural members of Christ's body in the sacrament. 1600 Holland *Livy* XXXVII. xxiii. 957 Now the reereward had no roume left them toward the land: and thus..they hastily were jumbled together. 1655 Glanvill *Def. Vain Dogm.* 39 That the divided Letters of an Alphabet should be accidentally jumbled into an elegant and polite Discourse. 1779 Wesley *Hymns* Pref. 4 The hymns are not carelessly jumbled together. 1793 Burke *Rem. Policy Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 605 To jumble the innocent and guilty into one mass, by a general indemnity. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. Pref. 6 Jumbling up one with the other. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 562 William so jumbles together the events of 1051 and of 1055.

b. with *compl.* To put, bring, cast (*in, out, down*, etc.) in clumsy confusion or disorder. ? *Obs.*

c 1555 Harpsfield *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 168 Therefore he jumbleth in a blind false reason. *a* 1652 J. Smith *Sel. Disc.* iv. 72 Having once jumbled and crouded in a new kind of being. 1670-98 Lassels *Italy* I. 47 Making a man go before each horse, lest they should jumble one another down. 1743 H. Walpole *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. 235, I should not like having my things jumbled out of one ship into another.

c. To make *up* in a confused or random manner.

1572 Buchanan *Detect. Marie* in *Collect. Mary Q. Scots* (1727) II. 84 Then that all Men micht understand quhat it was that thay socht..thay jumbil up mariages. 1673 Blount *World Errors* To Rdr., A Bookseller .. employs some mercenary to jumble up another like book out of this. 1769 Burke *Late St. Nation* Wks. II. 14 Some strange disposition of the mind jumbled up of presumption and despair. 1812 H. & J. Smith *Rej. Addr.* xiv, Call'd by a Frenchified word..that's jumbled of antique and verd.

3. To stir up (a liquid, etc.) so as to mix the ingredients, or render turbid; to agitate, shake up, give a shaking or jolting to; hence *colloq.* to take for a drive. ? *Obs.*

1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 63 The Horse.. [would have] that which is puddly and troubled..if so be he iumble the water with his foote before he drinke. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 24 Oct., That I might go abroad with my wife, who was not well, only to jumble her. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 82 They bruise and jumble it [Indigo] in the Water, till the Leaf..becomes like a Kind of thick Mud. 1743-4 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* 6 Mar. (1861) II. 275 You should give the child meat now:—and make him to be jumbled about a good deal. 1799 M. Underwood *Diseases Childr.* (ed. 4) III. 160 As though infants must necessarily be jumbled in a cradle like travellers in a mail-coach. 1813 Shelley in Dowden *Life* (1887) I. 317 You will..be better able to see the country than when jumbled in a chaise.

absol. a 1568 *Wyf of Auchtirmwchty* 67 Than to the kyrn that he did stoure, And jwmlit at it quhill he swatt.

b. *intr.* To travel with shaking or jolting.

1748 Lady Luxborough *Lett. to Shenstone* (1775) 36, I don't love to jumble in a post-chaise alone. 1824 Scott *St. Ronan's* v, Trotting Nelly .. jumbled off with her cart. 1843 Lefevre *Life Trav. Phys.* I. i. x. 233 Little four-wheeled narrow carts in which they jumble to the fair.

4. *trans.* To put into mental confusion; to confuse, bewilder, 'muddle'.

1668 H. More *Div. Dial.* III. xl. (1713) 288 My mind has been so jumbled betwixt Time and Eternity, that I think I can speak sense in neither. 1724 Ramsay *Vision* x, Oppression dois the judgment jumble. 1858–61 Ramsay *Remin.* vi. (1870) 233, I like thae sermons best that jumbles the joodgment and confoonds the sense.

† 5. *intr.* To make a confused or rumbling noise; to play discordantly or noisily on an instrument, to strum. Cf. Jamble, Jangle. *Obs.*

1530 Palsgr. 595/2, I iumbyll, I make a noyse by removyng of heavy thynges. *Ibid.*, They have iombled so ouer my heed to nyght, I could nat slepe. *Ibid.*, To here him iombyll on a lute. 1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* III. B iij, A boysterous basse he bounsed out, and jumbled on his stringes. 1658 Willsford *Secrets Nat.* 131 If their guts jumble..very much. 1741 W. Gostling in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 873 Like the Reports of Cannon (which the Jumbling of my Sashes prevented my distinguishing). 1805 A. Wilson in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 141 Jumbling cowbells speak some cottage near.

† 6. a. *intr.* To have carnal intercourse. b. *trans.* To know carnally. *Obs.*

1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 100 Dido and thee Troian captayne doo iumble in one den 1611 Cotgr., *Toquer*, .. to iumble a woman. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxv. 202 The Lackeys..jumbled..his Wife.

Jumble (dʒʌ·mb'l), *sb.* [f. Jumble *v.*]

1. A confused or disorderly mixture or assemblage, a medley; also, disorder, muddle.

1661 Glanvill *Van. Dogm.* xviii, Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous jumble. 1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 551 There is a confused Jumble of Created, and Uncreated Beings together. 1711 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to Mrs. Hewet* (1887) I. 33, I have the oddest jumble of disagreeable things in my head that ever plagued poor mortals. 1751 Cambridge *Scribleriad* II. 184 *note*, The Macaronian is .. a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and latin words modernized. 1882 Flover *Baluchistan* 60 The scenery .. is..a reckless jumble of hills and rocks of every imaginable shape, size, and colour.

2. A shock, shaking, or jolting; *colloq.*, a ride in a carriage (with reference to the shaking experienced).

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 151 The Shows or Phænomena of the world .. even the worst of its shocks and jumbles. 1800 Mrs. Hervey *Mourtray Fam.* II. 139 Mamma has lent me her carriage to go a shopping, so I wish you would take a jumble with me. 1823 Mad. D'Arblay *Lett.* 29 Feb., Going out..either in brisk walks..or in brisk jumbles in the carriage. 1851 J. Colquhoun *Moor & Loch* (1880) I. 262 The jumble of the sea made shooting uncertain. 1855 Chamier *My Travels* I. x. 56 The carriage ought to be strong to bear the jolts and jumbles to which it is subjected.

3. *Comb.*, as **jumble-letters,** letters of a word thrown into disorder in order to exercise ingenuity in their proper re-arrangement; **jumble-sale,** a sale of miscellaneous cheap or second-hand articles at a charitable bazaar or the like; **jumble-shop,** a shop where very miscellaneous goods are sold.

1893 Q. [Couch] *Delect. Duchy* 287 Trudgeon that used to keep the jumble-shop across the water. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Nov. 2/3 Some cheap articles for a jumble sale. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 7/5 Competitions for money prizes for properly placing jumble letters.

Jumble, variant of Jumbal.

Jumbled (dʒʌ·mb'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. Jumble *v.* + -ed 1.] Mixed up in disorder, confused, muddled up, etc.: see the verb. (In quot. 1611, Strummed.)

1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, Like to the lacks of iumbled virginall. 1689 Prior *Ep. to F. Shepherd* 73 That jumbled words, if Fortune throw 'em, Shall well as Dryden form a poem. 1739 Cibber *Apol.* (1756) II. 119 These jumbled ideas had some shadow of meaning. 1859 Tennyson *Vivien* 345 The jumbled rubbish of a dream.

Jumblement (dʒʌ·mb'lmĕnt). [f. as prec. + -ment.] The action of jumbling or fact of being jumbled; confused mixture.

1706 J. Hancock in *Boyle Lect.* (1739) II. 210 Shall we think this noble frame .. was made by a casual jumblement of atoms? 1767 H. Brooke *Fool of Qual.* (1792) IV. xvii. 75 A jumblement of intention. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 271 Solitude has such a power of blending, past, present, and future, .. all into one confused jumblement.

Ju·mbler. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -er.] One who jumbles; in quot. 1618, A strumpet.

1611 Cotgr., *Barbouilleur*, a disorderly iumbler, hudler, mingler. 1618 Field *Amends for Ladies* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X. 111 She has been as sound a jumbler as e'er paid for't.

Jumbling (dʒʌ·mblĭng), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ing 1.] The action of the verb Jumble, q.v.

1562 J. Heywood *Epigr.* (1867) 217 Such rollyng, such rumblyng, ioysting and iumbling. 1600 Surflet *Countrie Farme* I. iv. 10 The iumbling and stirring of the water will rectifie it. 1852 B. Thackrah *Art Change-ringing* 7–8 As a true compass makes the ringing pleasant and harmonious, so..the want of it produces those 'jumblings'..that destroy all music. 1871 Dixon *Tower* IV. xviii. 190 A masterpiece of jumbling and confusion.

Ju·mbling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That jumbles, in senses of the verb.

1678 Norris *Coll. Misc.* (1687) 172 As ridiculous .. as to think to write streight in a jumbling Coach. 1748 Mrs. Delany *Autobiog. & Corr.* (1861) II. 489 Very jumbling roads. 1845 R. Brown in *Mem.* iii. (1866) 56 A rumbling, tumbling, jumbling sea.

Hence **Ju·mblingly,** *adv.*

1820 Wainwright *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 71 And Jarvey jolts Janus jumblingly over the stones.

Jumbly (dʒʌ·mbli), *a.* Also *Sc.* jumly. [f. Jumble *sb.* + -y.]

1. Confused, chaotic, in a jumble.

1865 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* XV. x. (1872) VI. 67 Gessler, noticing the jumbly condition of those Austrian battalions .. dashes through. 1896 B. Spencer in *Rep. Horn Exped.* I. 103 A series of low jumbly hills.

2. Turbid, 'drumly'. *Sc.*

? 18.. *The Water o Gamery* ix. in Child *Ballads* VII. ccxv F. (1890) 182/2 [A stream] That was baith black and jumly. 1896 J. Lumsden *Poems* 13 Jumly broo Of melted ice.

Jumbo (dʒʌ·mbo). [Of uncertain origin: possibly the second element in Mumbo Jumbo, a name applied (in English since the 18th c.) to a West African divinity or bogy.]

1. A big clumsy person, animal, or thing; popularized, esp., as the individual name of an elephant, famous for its size, in the London Zoological Gardens, subsequently sold in Feb. 1882 to Barnum; whence applied to an individual that is big of its kind or to a person of great skill or success.

1823 J. Badcock (J. Bee) *Dict. Turf, Jumbo*, a clumsy or unwieldly fellow. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 705/2 It is the Jumbo of crickets, and just as black. 18.. *Music & Drama* X. ii. 9 (Cent.) The combined successes of that jumbo of successful business men. 1892 Kipling & Balestier *Naulahka* 212 She's a Jumbo at theory, but weak in practice.

b. *attrib.* used to distinguish things of very large size, as *jumbo straw-plait*, a plait of an inch wide.

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 7/2 Near 250 yards of dark blue and white 'jumbo' plait were used.

2. Trade-name for a shade of grey, like that of an elephant.

1882 *Philadelphia Even. Star* 2 May, 'Jumbo' is a new gray hue.

3. A board for raising cockles, etc. out of the sand.

1886 *Westmld. Gaz.* 18 Dec., A 'jumbo' was a piece of wood used for the purpose of raising cockles and other similar fish out of the sand.

Hence (from sense 1) **Jumboe·sque** (whence **Jumboe·squeness**), **Ju·mboism, Jumboma·nia.** *nonce-wds.*

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 4/1 A 'Jumboesque monster'—a machine 'in which the beauty of outline has been swallowed up in ponderosity. 1882 *Punch* 11 Mar. 113 If Nature to one of my stature Gave such .. Jumboesqueness. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Aug. 7/1 Those who have a dislike of 'jumboism', whether in finance or otherwise. 1891 *Rev. of Rev.* 15 Sept. 289/2 The Musical Times' article on 'Jumbomania'. 1899 *Spectator* 21 Oct. 569/2 'Jumbomania', .. the worship of mammoth dimensions.

Jumboo, variant of Jambo.

Jumbuck (dʒʌ·mbʊk). *Australia.* [Native Australian, with the forms *jimba, jombok, dombock, dumbog*; said to have meant orig. 'the white mist preceding a shower', to which a distant flock of sheep was likened by the natives: see Morris *Austral Eng.* s.v.] A name given by Australian aborigines to sheep; in frequent colloquial use among stock-keepers in the Bush.

1845 C. Griffith *Pres. St. Pt. Phillip Distr. N. S. W.* 162 (Morris). 1855 W. Ridley in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 77 (Morris) *Jimbugg*, a slang name for sheep, they sound *jimbil*. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb., The process by which the 'jumbucks' are shorn. 1898 M. Roberts *Keeper of Waters* 136, I see this all white with cotton-bush, and it shall be white with jumbucks to eat it down.

‖**Jume** (dʒūm). [*Jume, gume*; native name.] A species of glasswort (*Salicornia*) found on the sea-coast of South America, which on being burnt yields a large amount of carbonate of soda.

18.. J. Ball in *Trnl. Linn. Soc.* XXI. 233 Gume. 1877 Schnyder *Contrib. Fl. Argent.* 28 *Jume*, native name for many Chenopodiaceous species growing in salt-marshes in Argentina. 1879 Beerbohm *Patagonia* ii. 18 A straggling, stunted bush, the jume, which grows here in considerable quantities.

‖ **Jumelle** (dʒuːmeˈl, Fr. ʒümɛl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. sb. and adj. fem. (masc. *jumeau*), doublet of *gemeau, -elle* :—L. *gemellus*, dim. of *geminus* twin. Formerly naturalized; now an alien French word.]

†**A.** *adj.* Twinned or paired; made or shaped in couples or pairs, double. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Partenay* 1182 The yates Iumelles, mighty and strong. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Poge* v, The whiche parte was iumelle that is to wete double. 1882 Cussans *Hand-bk. Her.* vii. (ed. 3) 116 A Gimmal or Jumelle Ring was formed of two flat hoops of gold, which fitted accurately within each other, and constituted but one ring.

B. *sb.* Applied to something which consists of a pair of things joined. **a.** A pair of opera-glasses. **b.** 'The side pieces of a loom in which the cylinders are fitted' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

1865 W. Cory *Lett. & Frnls.* (1897) 163 My jumelles box made a pillow.

†**Ju·ment.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *jūment-um* (contraction of *jugimentum*) yoke-beast, f. stem *jug-*, of *jungĕre* to join, *jugum* yoke. Cf. F. *jument*, in OF. beast of burden; now, mare.] A beast of burden, also a beast in general.

1382 Wyclif *Gen.* i. 25 And God made beestis of the erthe aftir ther special kyndes, iumentis [Vulg. *jumenta*], and al the crepynge thing. — *Acts* xxiii. 24 Make ȝe redy iumentis [*gloss* or hors]. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 24 b/2 A yonge damoysell, the whiche bi arte magyk was conuerted in to a lument or a mare. *c* 1510 Barclay *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D vj, Thy soule .. hath shape and ymage of God omnipotent Thy body is mortall as beast or vile iument. 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. II. i, That men should feed on such a kinde of meat, Which very iuments would refuse to eat. 1638-48 G. Daniel *Eclog.* i. 42 You can forsake the Citye to Converse With Earth and Iuments. *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne *Misc. Tracts* 32 Fit to fasten their Juments, and Beasts of labour unto them. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. I. 420 A jackass may be properly and lineally descended from Balaam's jument. 1820 *Ibid.* Apr. 311 *Jument.* This word .. is in danger of being wholly lost. It means a beast of burden.

†**Jumenta·rious,** *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. *jūmentari-us*, f. *jūmentum*: see -ARIOUS.] Of or pertaining to juments (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656).

Jumentous (dʒuːmeˈntəs), *a.* [f. L. *jūmentum* Jument + -ous.] Resembling that of a horse, said of urine.

1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 239 The urine presented this jumentous appearance for six days. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Jumentous*, a term applied to urine which is high coloured, strong smelling, and turbid, like that of the horse.

Jumme, obs. form of Yam.

Jump (dʒʊmp), *sb.*[1] [f. Jump *v.*: cf. F. *saut* and *sauter*.]

1. An act of jumping; a spring from the ground or other base; a leap, a bound: properly said of men or animals springing with the muscular action of the limbs. Sometimes with adv., as *jump-up*.

1552 Huloet, Iumpe, *subsultus*. Iumpe by Iumpe, *subsultim*. 1589 R. Robinson *Gold. Mirr.* etc. (Chetham Soc.) 59 Began with speed, for to plucke up my feete, Because the place did put me to my jumps. 1599 Marston *Sco. Villanie* xi, The orbs celestiall Will daunce Kemps iigge: they'le revel with neate iumps. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 265 The hare .. sildome looketh forward, because it goeth by iumpes. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 205 The cat .. then seized it with a jump. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* ix. 69 We will be back in a squirrel's jump. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Mar., The god comes out of the car with a jump-up like a Jack-in-the-box.

b. esp. in reference to the distance cleared (*long* or *broad jump*), or height jumped (*high jump*), as an athletic performance; also, a place to be jumped across, an obstacle to be cleared by jumping, in hurdle-racing, hunting, etc.

1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xl, Hoping he was..able to sit at the jumps. 1870 Blaine *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1648 This leap..was found to be twenty-four feet clear, which .. was, it must be allowed, no small jump. 1872 *Graphic* 6 Apr. 314/1 (Oxf. & Cambr. Athletic Sports) After ..the Broad Jump, and the spin for a quarter of a mile.. came the hammer-throwing. 1881 [see Athlete 2]. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 123 To educate them [horses] .. it is well worth while to keep up a small line of natural jumps somewhere in the neighbourhood. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 455/1 Oxford won all the runs, the high hurdle, and tied in the high jump with Yale, losing only the weights and broad jump.

2. A sudden involuntary movement caused by a shock or excitement; a start. In *pl.* nervous starts; an affection characterized by such, *spec.* (*a*) chorea, (*b*) delirium tremens (*slang*).

1879 Payn *High Spirits, Capt. Cole's Passenger* II. 204, I thought he had been drinking, and in fact was on the verge of 'the jumps'. 1881 W. E. Norris *Matrim.* I. i. 17 Pilkington saw it .. and .. it gave him the jumps to that extent that he couldn't eat a thing afterwards. 1886 Maxwell Gray *Silence Dean Maitland* I. x. 272 It gives me the most fearful jumps to think of. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* xxviii. (1899) 126/2 'I'm afraid he's got the jumps coming on'..'Delirium tremens', I returned; 'very likely, indeed'. 1890 Annie Edwards *Pearl-powder* vii, At Philippa's sudden apostrophe she gave a jump.

3. Of things: A movement in which a thing is suddenly and abruptly thrown up or forward. *spec.* in *Gunnery*: The vertical movement of the muzzle of a gun at the moment of discharge; the angle which measures this.

1611 Cotgr., *Cahot*, the iumpe, hop, or iog of a coach, &c., in a rugged, or vneuen, way. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exer.* I. 3 When a gun is fired, the whole system has a tendency to revolve in a vertical plane round the point of the trail or rear trucks; this lifting in front gives rise to the 'jump'. 1897 *Text-Bk. Gunnery, Jump*, is the angle between the line of departure and the axis of the piece before firing.

4. *fig.* A sudden abrupt rise in position, amount, price, value, or the like; an abrupt change of level either upward or downward; an abrupt rise of level in building; a fault in stratification.

1657 *North's Plutarch, Add. Lives* (1676) 8 He did much admire, men should quarrel and kill themselves for the honour of a jump or precedency, or some such toy. 1842 Francis *Dict. Arts, Jump*, one of the numerous appellations given by miners to a fault or dislocation of different mineral strata. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Jump*, an abrupt rise in a level course of brickwork or masonry to accommodate the work to the inequality of the ground. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Jump* (Jump-up, Jump-down), an up-throw or a down-throw, fault. 1883 *Stubbs' Mercantile Circular* 8 Nov. 982/2 The jump in the import of raw cotton, which has more than quadrupled itself in two years. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1173 The little barometrical jumps which have recently been observed. 1891 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 2/1 Canary seed exhibits a sudden upward jump of several shillings. 1896 *Ibid.* 18 June 3/1 Negatived by 293 votes against 118, a jump up of 100 in the majority.

5. *fig.* A sudden and abrupt transition from one thing or point to another, with omission of intermediate points; an interval, gap, chasm, involving such sudden transition, *e. g.* in argument.

1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 36. 587 By this means, there will not be so vast a Chasm and Hiatus..or so Great a Leap and Jump in the Creation. 1781 Cowper *Conversation* 154 Their nimble nonsense .. gains remote conclusions at a jump. 1871 Blackie *Four Phases* i. 62 Every one sees that there is a jump in the logic here.

†**6.** *fig.* The decisive moment of plunging into action of doubtful issue; dangerous critical moment, critical point, crisis. (L. *discrimen.*) *Obs.*

[The notion is evidently that of making a jump or taking a plunge into the unknown or untried.]

1598 Grenewey *Tacitus Ann.* II. iii. (1622) 36 Being therefore at a iumpe to hazard all [*igitur propinquo summæ rei discrimine*], thinking it conuenient to sound the souldiers minde. 1607 *Drewill's Arraignm.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 62 Being come to the very iumpe of giuing iudgement. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 212 Seeing..that he now stood upon the iumpe of his Salvation or Condemnation. *a* 1641 *Bp.* Mountagu *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 215 This testimony of Clemens .. must needs put our Imputers upon this jump, that if Sibyls Oracles were counterfaited by Christians, it was done in the Apostles times.

†**b.** Venture, hazard, risk. *Obs.*

1600 Holland *Livy* VI. xxxviii. 243 Presently .. they put it to the verie iumpe and finall triall what should become of those lawes. 1601 — *Pliny* II. 219 It [hellebore] putteth the Patient to a jumpe or great hazzard. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. viii. 6 Our fortune lyes Vpon this iumpe.

7. *Phrases.* † *At the first jump*, at the very start (of proceedings). *From the jump*, from the start or commencement. *On the jump*, on the move. *colloq.*

1577 Hanmer *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 158 Procopius, stepping forth at the first iumpe [εὐθὺς ἀπὸ πρώτης εἰσόδου] before the tribunall seate of the presidents. 1848 *New York Tribune* 11 Nov. (Bartlett), A whole string of Democrats, all of whom had been going the whole hog for Cass from the jump. 1888 *Daily Inter-ocean* 3 Feb. (Farmer), He can depend on a big crowd and fair play from the jump. 1900 *Daily News* 4 May 3/2 Keeping the foe on the jump.

Jump, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [perh. a corruption of F. *juppe* Jup, assimilated by popular etymology to Jump *v.* and *sb.*[1]]

1. A kind of short coat worn by men in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: see description in quot. 1688.

1654 Gayton *Pleas. Notes* IV. xv. 252 Even the Bedel .. without his blew Jump, and silver head tipstaffe loses reputation among the boyes and vagrants. 1665 J. Cosin *Mem. Answ. Prebends Durham* in *Surtees Misc.* (1858) 267 Wearing long rapiers, great skirted jumpes and short daggers. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 96/2 *Iumpe* .. extendeth to the Thighs is open or buttoned down before, open or slit up behind half way: the Sleeves reach to the Wrist. 1703 *Country Farmers Catech.* (N.), By'r lady, nothing but a drugget jump and a caster, a russet gown for my wife Susan. *c* 1746 Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lancash. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 41, I donn'd meh Sunday Jump o top o meh Singlet. 1828 *Craven Dial., Jump*, a child's leathern frock. [1887 *South Chesh. Gloss., Jumps*, clothes. Chiefly in the phrase 'Sunday jumps'=Sunday best.]

†**b.** *spec.* Applied in 17th c. to the short coat worn by Presbyterian ministers. *Obs.*

1653 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) I. 114 Here's the trunk-hose of the Rump..And a Presbyterian jump, With an Independent smock. 1656 *Artificial Handsom.* 119 What enemies were some Ministers .. to long cassocks, since the Scotch jump is looked upon as the more military fashion, and a badge of a Northern and cold reformation? 1680 Hickeringill *Meroz* 12 The Jesuits, and the Fanaticks, especially the rigid Presbyterian...One wears a Fryars weed, the other a short synodical Jump.

2. A kind of under (or undress) bodice worn by women, esp. during the 18th century, and in rural use in the 19th; usually fitted to the bust, and often used instead of stays. From *c* 1740 usually as plural *jumps* (*a pair of jumps*).

1666 *New Eng. Hist. & Gen. Register* (1864) XVIII. 329, I give to my sonn Williams wife, ye jump which was my sister Sarah Caps. 1706 T. Baker *Tunbr. Walks* v. i, I'll be sure to send for you when I have occasion for a new jump. 1740 in *Mrs. Delany's Life* II. 113 Her jumps will go next Sunday, and I daresay she'll put them on. 1755 Johnson, *Jump*, a waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber stays worn by sickly ladies. 1762 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 240 Now a shape in neat stays, now a slattern in jumps. 1784 *Specif. Jean Phillipe's Patent* No. 1444 These springs are for ladies' jumps who do not choose to wear hard incommodious stays. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Jumps*, a kind of easy stays, open before, worn by nurses.

3. *attrib.*, as *jump-coat* = sense 1, 1 b.

1660 Blount *Boscobel* I. (1680) 61 A leather-doublet .. a pair of old green breeches and a Jump-coat (as the Country calls it). 1703 *Cupid Strip'd* (N.), What long-winded brother in a short jump coat did preach to day. 1755 Carte *Hist. Eng.* IV. 642 The habit he came in, was .. a green cloth jump coat threadbare, the threads being white.

Jump, *sb.*[3] Also 9 *Sc.* jimp. (See quots.)

1709 Blair in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 146 After this I provided some Jumps, or Leather, such as Shoemakers use for the Heels of Shoes. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Jimp*, thin slips of leather, put between the outer and inner soles of a shoe, to give the appearance of thickness.

†**Jump,** *a., adv.* [Connected with Jump *v.* 5.]

A. *adj.* Coinciding, exactly agreeing; even; exact, precise.

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxx. (1887) 110 When .. some parte therof wanteth his due forme, his iumpe quantitie, his iust number, his naturall seat. 1584 Lyly *Campaspe* I. iii, *Cris.* Thou thinkest it a grace to be opposite against Alexander. *Dieg.* And thou to be jump with Alexander. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 714 Jump concord between our wit and will. 1622 Fletcher *Prophetess* I. iii, They are as jump and squar'd out to his nature. *a* 1637 B. Jonson *Underwoods, Execr. Vulcan*, Acrostichs, and Telestichs, on jump Names. 1828 *Craven Dial., Jump*, short, compact.

†**B.** *adv.* With exact coincidence or agreement; exactly, precisely. *Obs.*

1539 Taverner *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 36 Sure I am, that men of oure tyme kepe this sayenge so iompe. 1570 B. Googe *Pop. Kingd.* II. 20 b, In this they all do iumpe agree. 1574 Studley tr. *Bale's Pageant Popes* III. 43 Ye shall finde it also make iump six hundred sixty sixe. 1579 Twyne *Phisicke agst. Fort.* I. xxiv. 33 a, Thou art iumpe of mine opinion. 1589 R. Harvey *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21 Meete halfe way, and I standing iump in the middle will crie aime to you both. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* v. ii. 386 But since so iumpe vpon this bloodie question, You from the Polake warres, and you from England Are heere arriued. 1615 W. Lawson *Orch. & Gard.* III. x. (1668) 29 Make your graft agree iump with the cyon. *a* 1656 Ussher *Ann.* III. (1658) 13 The time of this Belus .. falls in jump with the age of this Amenophis.

Hence †**Ju·mply** *adv.*, coincidently, accordantly; exactly, precisely. †**Ju·mpness,** evenness, fitness.

a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* v. (1622) 450 My meeting so iumply with them, makes mee abashed. 1604 Pricket *Honors Fame* (1881) 12 Then in that time an vndermining wit, Did closly frame all actions iumply fit. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) I. 64 Age, time, place, .. and other circumstances so iumply occurre. 1611 Cotgr., *Justesse*, iustnesse, iumpnesse, euennesse.

Jump (dʒʊmp), *v.* [A word of mod. Eng., known only from *c* 1500; app. of onomatopœic origin: cf. *bump*, etc.

Words app. parallel are MHG. and dial. Ger. *gumpen* to jump, hop, Da. *gumpe*, Sw. dial. *gumpa*, Sw. *guppa* to move up and down, Icel. *goppa* to skip; but it does not appear how the 16th c. Eng. *jump* could be historically or phonetically related to these.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To make a spring from the ground or other base by flexion and sudden muscular extension of the legs (or, in the case of some animals, as fish, of the tail, or other part); to throw oneself upward, forward, backward, or downward, from the ground or point of support; to leap, spring, bound; *spec.* to leap with the feet together, as opposed to *hopping* on one leg.

1530 Palsgr. 556/1, I jumpe, as one dothe that holdeth bothe his fete togyther, and leape upon a thyng. 1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 347 Not the worst of the three, but iumpes twelue foote and a halfe by th' squire. 1676 Hobbes *Iliad* I. 504 And Thetis from it jumpt'd into the Brine. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 118 ¶ 2 He jumped across the Fountain. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. (1850) 259 Friday .. laughed, halloed, jumped about, danced, sung. 1797 Mrs. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 35 Jumping down half a dozen steps at once. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* lxviii, She jumped on to the beach and walked many paces. 1867 Francis *Angling* i. (1880) 52 He should..mark where he sees a barbel jump. 1875 Buckland *Log-Book* 88, I have never seen a salmon jump at sea.

b. To move suddenly with a leap, bound, or the like movement; to 'spring', 'dart', 'shoot'.

1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 15, I jumpt out of bed. 18.. L. Hunt *Rendeau*, Jenny kissed me when we met, Jumping from the chair she sat in. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* II. viii. 89, I jumped at once to the gun-stand. 1882 B. D. W. Ramsay *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. v. 90 He jumped up with apparent indignation. 1884 Payn *Lit. Recoll.* 121 To ambush in the wooded pass..and jump out upon me where it was darkest.

c. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk as the result of excitement or of a nervous shock; to start. *To jump for joy*, said *lit.* of children, etc., also *fig.* to be joyfully excited.

1715 De Foe *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 8 I'll thank him for it, for my heart jumps within me. 1775 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* (1889) II. 69, I could almost have jumped for joy when he was gone, to think the affair was thus finally over. 1861 Thackeray *Four Georges* iii. (1880) 137 So she jumped for joy; and went upstairs and packed all her little trunks. 1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* I. vi, You made me jump,

Charley. 1900 *Speaker* 19 May 190/1 A harsh penetrating voice that made me jump.

2. *transf.* Of inanimate things: To be moved or thrown up with a sudden jerk like the jump of a man or beast. With quot. 1511 cf. *bump.*

1511 Guylforde *Pilgr.* 60 The sayde ancre helde vs frome jumppynge and betynge vpon the sayde rok. 1568 [see Jumping *vbl. sb.*]. 1611 Cotgr., *Cahoter*, to iumpe, iog, or hop, as a coach in vneuen way. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 128 Such as jump in, die wise or cubically. 1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 134 It should..be set..accurately, so as not to jump or sway in any part when made to revolve. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. viii. 58, I..could see the stream..flashing as it jumped over the ledges. 1894 Hall Caine *Manxman* v. iii. 287 The sea was beginning to jump.

3. *fig.* To pass abruptly from one thing or state to another, with omission of intermediate stages; to spring up or rise suddenly in amount, price, etc.

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm., 2 Tim.* 856/1 If we goe about to bring them to some instruction, they iumpe from the cocke to the asse [*ils sauteront du coq à l'asne*]. 1727 De Foe *Syst. Magic* I. i. (1840) 36 To jump at once from the beginning of things to the present times. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. vi. 347 Our soundings gradually decreased .. to twenty-five fathom; but soon after .. they jumped back again to thirty fathom. 1885 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 189 Another upward bound was experienced, when wool jumped up suddenly to 46s. per tod.

b. To come *to* (†*into*), or arrive *at* (a conclusion, etc.) precipitately and without examination of the premisses.

a 1704 Locke in *Spect.* (1714) No. 626 ₱ 6 We see a little, presume a great deal, and so jump to the Conclusion. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. i. ₱ 62 [He] jumped to the conclusion that there was not a more ancient house in Spain. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 302/2 The rigid system of philosophy cannot allow us to jump at conclusions. 1884 Rider Haggard *Dawn* xlvi, So ill-natured—or rather, so given to jumping to conclusions—is society. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1044 The diagnosis..must not be jumped at without a careful consideration of the entire circumstances of the case.

4. With prepositions in special uses.

a. *To jump at* (rarely *for*): To spring as a beast at its prey; *fig.* to accept or take advantage of eagerly. *colloq.*

1769 Gray *Frnl., Let. to Wharton* 3 Oct., Butter that Siserah would have jumped at, though not in a lordly dish. 1844 Alb. Smith *Mr. Ledbury* vii. (1886) 21 The guests .. all jumped at the invitation. 1873 Black *Pr. Thule* xxvi. 443 Lavender jumped at that notion directly. 1894 R. Bridges *Feast of Bacchus* III. 988 She jumped at the bargain.

b. *To jump upon*: To spring or pounce upon as a beast upon its victim, or a victor upon the prostrate body of a foe; hence (*colloq.*), to 'come down' crushingly with word or act upon one who exposes himself to severe handling or insult.

1868 Miss Braddon *Dead Sea Fruit* v. I. 78 When a wretched scribbler was, in vulgar phraseology, to be 'jumped upon'. 1891 Church *Oxford Movem.* xvi. 274 Like a general jumping on his antagonist whom he has caught in the act of a false move.

5. To act or come exactly *together*; to agree completely, to coincide, tally. Const. *with.*

1567 [implied in Jumpingly]. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 27 Al this iumpid wel together. 1588 J. Udall *Demonstr. Discip.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 10 The iudgments..so iumping with mine. 1590 R. Sidney *Madrigal* in Greene *Never too late*, How love and folly jump in every part. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 70 b, The corners of which triangle did iumpe with the sides, and lymbus of the subjacent plynth. 1607 Walkington *Opt. Glass* 39 Wisedome and vertue jumpe in one with beauty. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Poems, Britannicus's Leap* 18 Good Wits may jump. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. iii. 1240 For all Men live and judge amiss Whose Talents jump not just with his. 1702 S. Sewall *Diary* 21 Feb. (1879) II. 53 Our Thoughts being thus confer'd, and found to jump, makes it to me remarkable. 1768 Goldsm. *Good-n. Man* v, Resolutions are well kept when they jump with inclinations. 1853 W. Irving in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 125 Our humors jump together completely. 1891 *Guardian* 5 Aug. 1273/2 One passage in Mr. Morley's speech jumps with a letter we print to-day.

b. *To jump awry*, to disagree.

1762 Sterne *Tr. Shandy* V. xxviii, The trine and sextile aspects have jumped awry.

II. Transitive senses.

6. To pass clear over by a leap; to leap or spring over; to clear. In the game of draughts, To jump over in moving, to take (an opposing man). *U.S.*

c 1600 Shaks. *Sonn.* xliv, For nimble thought can iumpe both sea and land. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xxii. (1856) 176 Alternately jumping these crevices and clambering up the hummocks between them. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* I. ix. 64 Jumping the adjacent fissures. *fig.* 1899 *Boston* (U. S.) *Transcr.* 24 Feb. 6/1 The appointee has received a promotion..by influence, and in doing it has jumped many of his fellow-officers quite as good or better than he.

b. To get on or off (a ship, train, etc.) by jumping. *U.S.*

1891 C. Roberts *Adrift Amer.* v. 81, I managed to jump a freight [train] the same night and got right up to Topeka. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 2/1 He was too old a sailor to give them a chance of 'jumping' her.

c. Of things: To spring off, to leave (the rails).

1883 *Leisure Ho.* 282/1 The cars had 'jumped the track'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 7/2 The near van jumped the metals and fouled the line just as the north-bound passenger train was approaching.

†7. To effect or do as with a jump. *Obs.*

1611 Shaks. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 Loue-songs for Maids .. Iump-her, and thump-her. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* IV. i. Why, there was Sr Iohn Monie-man could iump A Businesse quickely. 1633 W. R. *Match Midnight* III. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIII. 63 My father..swears, if I pleased him well, it should serve to jump out my portion. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* xxv. 230 The latter .. jump't up new Translations of the Bible.

8. To cause to jump; to give a jumping motion to; to drive forward with a bound; to startle. Also *fig.*

c 1815 Jane Austen *Persuas.* (1833) I. xii. 310 She .. ran up the steps to be jumped down again. 1849 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. i. 177 The gleans must then be jumped on the ground to level the roots. 1875 Blake-Humfrey *Eton Boating Bk.* 45 With a dashing stroke the Westminsters jumped their boat up to their opponents. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining, Jump* .. 2. To raise boring-rods in a bore-hole, and allow them to fall of their own weight. 1883 *American* VI. 40 Constructed with a view to 'jumping her' over the bars at low water. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 222 He nearly jumped his horse on to that last bullock's back. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 151 It is some time since I have felt so uncomfortable as I felt then, with .. this question jumped upon me like a flash of lightning. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 2/3 People..whose nerves have been jumped by scorchers.

b. To cook in a frying-pan, shaking (them) up from time to time. Cf. Jumped *ppl. a.*

1877 Ouida *Puck* xxiii. 265 The cook sent me word that he's invented a new style of jumping mushrooms in wine.

c. *Sporting.* To cause (game) to start; to 'spring'.

1885 T. Roosevelt *Hunting Trips* 59 We had half an hour's good sport in 'jumping' these little ducks. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 352 A bunch of antelopes which we had 'jumped' the day before.

9. To pounce upon, come down upon with violence or unawares; to rob, to cheat; to seize upon by sudden unexpected action; to 'steal a march' upon.

1789 Geo. Parker *Life's Painter* 160 (Farmer) They..pick him up and take him to the above alehouse to jump him, or do him upon the broads, which means cards. 1870 B. Harte *Roaring Camp* 134 (Farmer) The old proprietor..was green, and let the boys about here jump him. 1879 A. Forbes in *Daily News* 28 June 5/6 Some fellows..prowl around habitually with a single eye to 'jumping' anything conveniently portable. 1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 11 Feb., The violent manner in which the office of Prime Minister was 'jumped'. 1889 C. King *Queen of Bedlam* 106 The Cheyenne stage, they said, was 'jumped', the driver killed, and the .. passengers burned alive. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 1/2 To try to jump the Transvaal after the experience of three years ago ..would indeed be worse than folly.

b. *To jump a claim*, etc.: To take summary possession of a piece of land called a 'claim', on the ground that the former occupant has abandoned it, or has failed to comply with the legal requirements. Chiefly *U.S.* and *Colonial.* Also *transf.*

1854 in *Melbourne Argus* 21 Mar., Claims are being jumped daily. 1855 *Ibid.* 6 Jan., The meeting [of diggers] unanimously resolved to 'jump' all deserted holes. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/2 There was a word coined and current at the mines of California .. which exactly suits the transaction—'jumping'. .. We 'jumped' the Diamond Fields, we 'jumped' the Transvaal, and we intend to 'jump' Zululand if we can. 1890 Boldrewood *Miner's Right* iv. 37 If such work were not commenced within three days, any other miners might summarily take possession of or 'jump' the claim. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 July 3/1.

10. To skip over, skip, pass by, evade.

To jump one's bail, one's bill, to abscond, leaving one's sureties liable or one's bill unpaid. *U. S. slang.*

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* XII. iii, We have ourselves been very often..given to jumping, as we have run through the pages of voluminous historians. 1844 Emerson *Lect. New Eng. Reformers* Wks. (Bohn) I. 262 So they jumped the Greek and Latin, and read law, medicine, or sermons, without it. 1888 *Chicago Herald* (Farmer *Americanisms*), He arose at early dawn and jumped his bill.

†11. To hazard. *Obs.*

1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. vii. 7 But heere, vpon this Banke and Schoole of time, Wee'ld iumpe the life to come. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. iv. 188 You must .. iump the after-enquiry on your owne perill.

†12. To agree upon or make up hastily (a marriage, a match). *Obs.*

1589 Greene *Menaphon* (Arb.) 92 Doron smudgde himselfe vp, and iumpde a marriage with his old friend Carmela. 1590 — *Never too late* (1600) 103 She counts the man worthy to iumpe a match with her. 1615 Swetnam *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xxvi, I aduise thee .. to haue a speciall regard to her qualities and conditions before thou shake hands or iumpe a match with her.

13. a. *Iron-forging.* To flatten, 'upset', or shorten and thicken the end of a rail or bar by endwise blows. Also *transf.*

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 249 The ends of the rails will not be jumped up or flattened by the wheels coming in contact with them, which is now the case. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 434 Fine powder will not do it, but, on the contrary, would jump up the end of the harpoon, or bend it. 1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 99 Sometimes the butts..are fitted by chipping and 'jumping' them; that is, by hammering the butt of the plate until it fits against the butt of the next plate. 1883 Crane *Smithy & Forge* 43 The extreme end is made white hot, and instantly thrust down or 'jumped' several times upon the anvil.

b. To join by welding the flattened ends (cf. *jump-weld* in Jump-). c. To join (rails, etc.) end on end (cf. *jump-joint* ibid.).

1864 Webster, *Jump*... 3. (*Smith Work*) To join by a butt-weld. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., When a joiner, in putting up rails, nails them to the stumps exactly end to end..he calls it 'jumping' the rails.

14. *Quarrying.* To drill by means of a jumper.

1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 32 *Jump.*—To drill a hole for the purpose of blasting;..the drill is made of a greater length, and the opposite end from the chisel end swelled out to make it heavy, and the drill driven by hand. 1865 J. T. F. Turner *Slate Quarries* 13 A hole is jumped in the block [of slate], near the edge.

Jump-, the verb-stem used in *Comb.*: **jump-cord**, a cord to be jumped over; **jump-coupling**, a coupling of which the box consists of a collar of metal bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts = *thimble-coupling*; **jump-joint**, (*a*) a joint in which the parts are welded end to end together, a butt-joint (see Butt *sb.*[7] 2); (*b*) a flush-joint in which the edges of the plates or planking are laid close together and make a smooth surface; hence **jump-jointed** *a.*; **jump-ring**, a wire ring made by bringing the two ends together without welding; **jump-rocks**, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma cervinum*, of southern U.S.; **jump-seat**, a movable carriage-seat; also *adj.* and *sb.* (ellipt.) (a carriage) provided with such a seat which can be brought into use when required; **jump-stroke** (*Croquet*): see quot.; **jump-weld**, a weld effected by hammering together the heated ends of two pieces of metal; a butt-weld; hence **jump-weld** *v.*

1874 Thearle *Naval Archit.* 95 Among these early systems [of combining the bottom plates] was that of flush or *jump joints and butts connected by edge strips and butt straps on the inside surface. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, **Jump-jointed*, when the plates of an iron vessel are flush, as in those that are carvel-built. 1864 Webster, **Jump-seat*, a carriage constructed with a movable seat;..a movable carriage-seat. *Ibid.*, *Jump-seat, a.*, having a movable seat; as, a jump-seat rock-away. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Jump-seat*, .. a kind of open buggy which has a shifting seat or seats...It may be arranged as a double or single seat vehicle. 1874 J. D. Heath *Croquet Player* 41 The leapfrog or *jump stroke has lately been used .. with great success, for getting through narrow hoops at a very oblique angle... The effect of this stroke is to make the ball jump up when it strikes the further wire of the hoop. 1864 Webster s.v. *Weld*, Butt-weld, or *jump-weld.

Jumpable (dʒʌ·mpăb'l), *a.* [f. Jump *v.* + -able.] Capable of being jumped: a. of being leapt over; b. of being taken summary possession of, as a claim.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 51 One of the widest brooks ..and not jumpable in all parts. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 170 Every fence has a jumpable place in it. 1884 Boldrewood *Melbourne Mem.* xvi. 114 The Heifer Station was .. 'an abandoned claim' and possibly 'jumpable'. 1885 *Milnor* (Dakota) *Teller* 12 June 5/3 There is considerable land in this neighborhood that is jumpable.

Jump-about. Local name for Goutweed, *Ægopodium Podagraria* (also *Jack-jump-about*).

1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* xvi. 49 Ashweed, which some call Jump about. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*, Jump-about. *Ægopodium Podagraria...Warw., Oxf.*

Jumped (dʒʌmpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Jump *v.* + -ed[1].] Made to jump; cooked (as potatoes, etc.) in a frying-pan in which they are shaken from time to time (= F. *sauté*).

1871 *Standard* 24 Jan., I dined this evening on jumped liver. 1895 G. F. Browne *Off the Mill* 131 We regaled ourselves on larded beef, jumped potatoes, rum and cherries.

Jumper (dʒʌ·mpəɹ), *sb.*[1] [f. Jump *v.* + -er[1].] One who or that which jumps.

1. A man or animal that jumps or leaps.

1611 Cotgr., *Sautier*, a leaper, iumper, skipper. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 15 Almost as great a jumper as himself. 1886 Coventry & Watson *Steeple-chasing* iv, However much a horse may answer to the description of a natural jumper, he has to learn to be clever. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 May 8/2 The .. duties of the '*bus-jumper'—the ghostlike functionary who appears on the top of a 'bus and demands a sight of your ticket.

2. A name applied to the members of a body of Methodists which arose in Wales about the middle of the eighteenth century, who used to jump and dance as a part of religious worship; applied also to more recent sects following similar practices.

1774 in Sidney *Rowl. Hill* (1834) 101 Nothing..made him so angry as the enthusiasm of the jumpers, whom he called the caricaturists of religion. 1802 *Public Characters* 552 The Jumpers in Wales have started up as a sect within the last half century. 1852 M. W. Savage *R. Medlicott* III. xii. (D.), Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and Jumpers on Sundays. 1876 C. M. Davies *Unorth. Lond.*, The Walworth Jumpers.

3. An animal, esp. an insect (as a flea) or insect-larva, characterized by jumping: cf. Hopper[1] 2.

1785 *Gentl. Mag.* LV. I. 265 A very remarkable little animal... It is the *Mus Jaculus* or *Sauteur*; and in English may be called the Jumper. 1789 G. White *Selborne* xxxiv. 90 These eggs produce maggots called jumpers. 1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 391 The Jumpers or the Anisopoda.

4. One who jumps a claim. See Jump *v.* 9 b.

1855 F. S. Marryat *Mountains & Molehills* 240 My claim being carefully measured .. and found to be correct, the 'jumper' would be ordered to confine himself to his own territory. 1890 Gunter *Miss Nobody* vii. 86 Bob, the hero who saved the Baby Mine from the jumpers for us.

5. One who causes to jump, in quot., a flogger.

1842 Orderson *Creol.* ix. 96 This .. brute .. ordered the unhappy Rachael into the hands of the 'Jumper'.

6. Applied to various tools or contrivances having

a jumping motion.. a. *Quarrying.* A heavy drill worked either by hand or by means of a hammer, used in making blasting-holes in rock, etc. Also *attrib.* b. A spring or click controlling the star-wheel of a repeating clock. c. A form of plough-share for rough soil, or for soil filled with roots (*U.S.*). d. *Telegraphy.* A wire used to cut out an instrument or part of a circuit, or to close temporarily a gap in a circuit.

a. 1769 SMEATON in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 586 Eye-bolts fixed in holes bored [in stones] with a jumper. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jumper*, a miner's augur, used in making holes for the reception of gun-powder, for blasting or blowing up rocks. 1839–47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 213 The miner holds the jumper in both hands, raises it, and lets it fall in the hole, turning it continually. *Ibid.*, When the stone is of a very hard description, it is usual to pour water occasionally into the jumper-hole.

b. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Clock & Watch Making* § 92. 125 The thing called the jumper .. will .. drive the ray still farther forward .. The jumper also acts as a click to keep the star wheel steady. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 251 The pin in moving the star wheel presses back the click or 'jumper'.

7. *U.S.* A rough kind of sledge: see quot. 1893.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxix. (1869) 126/1 They frequently make these jumpers to convey their game home. 1893 C. G. LELAND *Mem.* II. 81 A jumper, .. the roughest form of a sledge, consisting of two saplings with the ends turned up, fastened by cross-pieces. 1898 R. A. GUILD in *New Eng. Mag.* June 455/1 My pulse quickens as I recall the glorious times with our 'jumper', and the hair-breadth escapes from posts and barberry bushes, in our swift descent upon the ice.

8. *Naut.* a. A preventer-rope made fast so as to prevent a yard, mast, etc. from jumping or springing up in rough weather. Also *attrib.* b. *Jolly jumpers*, sails above the moon-rakers (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 87 By a complication of purchases, jumpers, and shoves, we started the brig. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 30 Topping lift for spritsail gaff and jumper. *Ibid.* 51 The jumper is rove through a clump block on the cutwater, and is set up with a purchase in the head. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Feb. 10/2 These enable it [the compass] to be hoisted aloft on to the jumper stay, and it is in this way removed from all influences of the magnetism .. caused by the ship's iron.

Hence **Ju·mper** *v.*[2] *trans.*, to bore (a hole) with a jumper (sense 6 a). **Ju·mperism**, the principles of the Jumpers. **Ju·mpery**, practice or action of jumping; humorously applied to a dance.

1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 339 A hole .. is jumpered in the rock. 1800 J. WHITAKER *Let.* in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 524 On Methodistical Jumpers or Jumperism. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 64 Whether Jumperism is ceasing to merit its distinctive appellation, I cannot .. say. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* vi. 53 Such dances as the *bolero*, the *tarantellà*, and other national jumperies.

Ju·mper, *sb.*[2] [prob. f. JUMP *sb.*[2]]

1. A kind of loose outer jacket or shirt reaching to the hips, made of canvas, serge, coarse linen, etc., and worn by sailors, truckmen, etc.; also applied to any upper garment of similar shape, e.g. a hooded fur jacket worn by Eskimos.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vi. (1856) 45 A 'jumper' or close jacket, slipping on like a shirt, and hooded like the cowl of a Franciscan monk. *c*1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 80, 1 set of jumper and trousers for dirty work. 1860–1 GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* (1866) 255 A loose coarse canvas frock, which, in colonial phrase, is called a 'jumper'. 1879 *Unif. Reg.* in *Navy List* (1882) July 496/2 On the blue frock or jumper the badge is to be of red cloth. 1893 SELOUS *S. E. Africa* 87, I had a warm jumper over my cotton shirt.

b. *Comb.*, as *jumper-clad* adj.

1865 F. H. NIXON *Peter Perfume* 172 The jumper-clad diggers so rowdy and free.

2. (See quot.)

1894 *Daily Tel.* 13 Apr. 5/6 Witnesses..deposed that the 'jumper', a sort of sack used for purposes similar to that of the strait waistcoat, was in constant use in the workhouse.

†**Ju·mper,** *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 4–5 iompre, 5–6 iumpere. [Origin obscure.] *trans.* To introduce incongruously or discordantly; to jumble together.

*c*1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 988 (1037) Ne Iompre [*v.r.* iumpere] ek no discordaunt þing y-fere, As þus to vsen termes of Phisyk. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 30 How should than a frenche man borne soche termes conne iumpere in his matter, but as the Iay chatereth Englishe.

Jumper *v.*[2], **Jumperism**: see JUMPER *sb.*[1]

Jumping (dʒʊ·mpiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUMP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of JUMP *v.*, in various senses.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Saltatio*, daunsyng, iumpyng. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Nahum* iii. 2 The praunsing of horses and the iumping of charrets. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1836) I. 242 There was either a strange jumping of good wits, or Democritus was a sorry plagiary. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 25 Apr. 73 An organized and systematic 'jumping' of the claims of the men whose title rests on this fraud. *Mod. Newsp.* The jumping was exceptionally good.

b. *attrib.*, as **jumping-off ground, jumping-off place,** a place at which one jumps off from a conveyance or alights at the end of a journey, or from which one jumps off into the region beyond; **jumping-powder,** a slang name for a stimulant taken by a rider to nerve him for jumping; **jumping-sheet,** a stout sheet into which persons may jump from a burning building.

1897 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 5/5 The strip of territory on the Transvaal border, which Mr. Stead called .. the '*jumping-off ground'. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 May 3/1 To achieve the independence of the Republics, and from that jumping-ground begin anew. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* x. (1856) 70 It is the *jumping-off place of Arctic navigators—our last point of communication with the outside world. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Canada* 68 Yarmouth, the jumping-off place of Nova Scotia. 1900 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 6/2 If we may borrow a figure from South African politics, the Pamirs are a 'jumping off place' for the Russian invaders of Afghanistan and India. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 374 The fences come very quick in Shropshire, and a little *jumping-powder is often found useful. 1858 'SCRUTATOR' [HORLOCK] *Master of Hounds* (1864) 91, I have not yet had my glass of jumping powder. 1846 *Mechanics' Mag.* XLIV. 228 The canvass escape alluded to .. is the '*jumping sheet' of the philanthropic Captain Manby.

Jumping (dʒʊ·mpiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That jumps, in various senses of the verb. *Jumping cat*: see CAT *sb.*[1] 13 e.

1567 [implied in JUMPINGLY below]. 1611 BIBLE *Nahum* iii. 2 The noise of .. the praunsing horses, and of the iumping charets. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 416 They can very well .. abide the jumping waves of the Seas. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sport & Adv. Scott.* xiii. (1855) 118 There is .. what seamen call a jumping sea. 1899 *19th Cent.* Oct. 692 The worship of the Jumping Cat, and the appeal to the man in the street.

b. In names of animals characterized by their jumping or springing movement: **jumping-beetle,** an insect destructive to turnips, etc.; **jumping-bug,** an insect of the family *Halticoridæ*; **jumping-deer,** the black-tailed deer of N. America, *Cariacus macrotis* (Webster, 1864); **jumping-hare,** a rodent quadruped of S. Africa, *Pedetes caffer* or *Helamys capensis*, resembling the jerboa; **jumping-louse,** a flea-louse, a jumping plant-louse; **jumping-mouse,** (*a*) the American deer-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*; (*b*) = *jumping-rat*; **jumping-mullet,** a catostomoid fish of North America, *Moxostoma cervinum*; also a gray mullet, *Mugil albula*; **jumping-rat,** a rodent of the family *Dipodidæ*; **jumping-shrew,** the elephant-shrew of Africa, an insectivorous quadruped of the family *Macroscelididæ*; **jumping-spider,** one of the group of spiders which leap upon their prey, instead of spinning a web to catch it.

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 235 His turnips are devoured by the *jumping beetle. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 513/2 This is the..Spring-Has or *Jumping Hare of the Dutch. *Ibid.* 509/2 *Jumping Mice. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* IV. 41 The Labrador Jumping Mouse..is very common in the fur countries of North America. 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jrnl.* 14 Jan. in Stark *Acc. E. Florida* 35 Saw a mullet jump three times in a minute or two, which they generally do before they rest, so are called *jumping-mullets. 1813 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (ed. 4) III. 363 The *Jumping Spider ..does not, like many others, take its prey by means of a net, but is constrained to seize them only by its own activity.

c. **Jumping-bean, -seed,** the seed of a Mexican euphorbiaceous plant, which jumps about by reason of the movements of the larva of a tortricid moth (*Carpocapsa saltitans*) enclosed within it (*Cent. Dict.*); **jumping-betty,** a popular name of the Garden Balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina*, the seeds of which jump out of the elastic capsules when these are touched (Parish *Sussex Gloss.* 1875); **jumping-jack,** a child's toy made out of the merry-thought of a fowl; a toy figure of a man, which is made to jump by being pulled with strings; also *transf.*: see quots.; **jumping-Johnny** (see quot.).

1883 E. E. HALE in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 277/1 Barley-candy statuettes, *jumping-jacks, and other..toys. 1884 HENLEY & STEVENSON *Deacon Brodie* II. v. (1892) 50 He was my butt, my ape, my jumping-jack. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 May 3/2 By sailors the crested penguin is known by the name of the 'jumping jack', from its habit of jumping from the water. 1865 *Reader* No. 140. 264/1 The plate-sawing machine called a *Jumping Johnny.

Hence **Ju·mpingly** *adv.*, in a jumping manner.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte Poetrye* A iv b, Do not imitate So iumpingly, so precyselie And step, for step so strayte. 1855 *Chamb. Jrnl.* III. 388 This amphitheatre slopes roughly, jumpingly down to a river.

[**Ju·mpish,** error for *lumpish* in Nares.]

Jumply, Jumpness: see at end of JUMP *a.*

Jumpy (dʒʊ·mpi), *a.* [f. JUMP *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Characterized by jumps or sudden movements from one thing or state to another.

1869 *Daily News* 25 Nov., 'O Paradise' was thus sung to a jumpy measure in six-eight time. 1893 *Scot. Leader* 15 July 3 The stock markets were in that condition best described as 'jumpy', though the jumps were generally in the downward direction.

2. Characterized by sudden involuntary movements caused by nervous excitement.

1879 A. FORBES in *Daily News* 21 Aug. 5/3 Nothing .. makes a man so jumpy and nervous as a good steady rain of shell-fire. 1894 DOYLE *Round Red Lamp* 11 It made me jumpy to watch him.

b. Producing nervous excitement.

1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 75 The people seem to delight in standing, like wild goats, upon the dizziest of 'jumpy' peaks. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/1 The adventure which might be called the most 'jumpy'.

Hence **Ju·mpiness,** the state or condition of being jumpy.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 854 There is, indeed, a general condition of jumpiness and nervousness.

Jun., abbreviation of JUNIOR.

Juncaceous (dʒʊŋkē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Juncāce-æ* (f. *juncus* rush) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to N.O. *Juncaceæ* (the rush family).

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1864 WEBSTER, *Juncaceous* (*Bot.*), of, pertaining to, or resembling rushes.

†**Junca·de.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. obs. F. *joncade* (in Rabelais), 'a certaine spoone-meat made of creame, Rose-water, and Sugar' (Cotgr.), a. Pr. *joncada*, cheese-curd, fresh cheese.] = JUNKET 2.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/44 *Juncata*, Juncade, *sive* a crudde ymade yn ryshes.

Juncagineous (dʒʊŋkădʒi·nĭəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Juncāgine-æ*, f. *juncāgo* (f. *juncus* rush), Tournefort's name for the genus *Triglochin* + -OUS.] Belonging to the Natural Order of *Juncagineæ* (or *Juncaginaceæ*), comprising certain rush-like plants, by some included in *Naiadaceæ*.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1893 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Juncal (dʒʊ·ŋkăl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *junc-us* rush + -AL.] Belonging to the genus *Juncus*, or to Lindley's 'alliance' *Juncāles*, comprising the orders *Juncaceæ* and (according to some) *Orontiaceæ*.

†**Ju·ncary.** *Obs. rare.* [?ad. med.L. *juncāria*, f. *junc-us* rush: see -ARY. Cf. NFr. *jonquere, -quière*, F. *jonchère*.] Land overgrown with rushes.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 24 In a Writ the generall shall be put in demand, and in plaint before the speciall: as land before pree, pasture, wood, iuncary, marish, &c.

Juncat, -cate, obs. forms of JUNKET.

Junciform (dʒʊ·nsifɔm), *a.* [f. L. type **junciformis*, f. *juncus* rush: see -FORM.] Of the form of a rush; long and slender like a rush.

1855 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Junck, obs. form of JUNK.

Junckerite (dʒʊ·ŋkərəit, yu·ŋ-). *Min.* [Named 1834, after Juncker, director of the mine where it was found: see -ITE.] A synonym of SIDERITE.

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 444 *Junkerite*, spathic iron ore. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) § 725 Junckerite..proved to be only common spathic iron.

Juncket, obs. form of JUNKET.

Junco (dʒʊ·ŋko). [a. Sp. *junco*, ad. L. *junc-us* rush; cf. Sp. *junco ave* 'a bird in the Indies with a very long and narrow taile' (Minsheu, 1599).]

† a. A name formerly given to the Reed-sparrow or Reed-bunting (*Emberiza schœniclus*). *Obs.* b. Name of a North American genus of Finches, the Snow-birds; a bird of this genus.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Junco*, the Reed-Sparrow; a Bird. 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII. 492/2 Birds which had been isolated .. might be presumed to have acquired some slight but real idiosyncrasy of voice and language. But if this is true of the Carolina junco, I failed to satisfy myself of the fact. *Ibid.* 493/1 This is not to assert that the Alleghanian junco has not developed a voice in some measure its own.

Juncous (dʒʊ·ŋkəs), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *juncōs-us*, f. *junc-us* rush: see -OUS.] Rushy.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Juncose*, full of Bulrushes.] 1755 JOHNSON, *Juncous*, full of bulrushes. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* III. 565 Far as the juncous Van or wide Euphrates.

†**Junct,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *junct-us*, pa. pple. of *jungĕre* to join.] Joined, conjunct, joint.

1475 *Waterford Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 312 The payne .. to be levid by thofficers and by every of them, juncte and severall. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xi. 151 With handis iunct vphevit towart hevin. 1695 J. SAGE Wks. 1844 I. 141 The principal of four junct Regents.

Junction (dʒʊ·ŋkʃən). [ad. L. *junctiōn-em*, n. of action f. *jungĕre* to join: cf. F. *jonction*.]

1. The action of joining or fact of being joined; union, combination. a. physical, of material things, bodies of men, etc.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 165 ₱ 5 Upon the Junction of the French and Bavarian Armies. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 92 The latter effected a junction soon after with another part of their fleet. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* liii. VII. 27 The stream formed by the junction of the Hyphasis..with the Hesudrus. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 669/2 Wherever.. the junction of different railways renders such distinction necessary. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cathedr.* 51 The junction of the Nine Altars (eastern transept) with the Norman choir has been effected in a most skilful manner.

b. of abstract things, or of persons in reference to action, interest, etc.: Association, coalition.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xlv, A very unseasonable junction of gallantry, with the high sentiments and public-spirited passions which predominate in other parts [of the play]. 1792 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 459 The public interest certainly called for his junction with Mr. Short. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 187 The junction of a talent for abstruse reasoning with much literary inexperience.

2. The point or place at which two things join or are joined; a joint, meeting-place; *spec.* the place or station on a railway where lines meet and unite; often in proper names, as *Clapham Junction, Didcot Junction, Carstairs Junction.*

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 258/1 A crossing on a railway with two tracks, switches being placed at both junctions. 1845 *Ibid.* 1st Suppl. II. 669/1 The engine-driver of every train, on approaching the junction indicates by .. a signal light in what direction he wishes to proceed. 1860 W. COLLINS

Wom. White xiii. (1861) 75 Situated in a solitary sheltered spot, inland at the junction of two hills. 1876 *The World* No. 116. 10 They can only book to the junction. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 7/5 Worting Junction is what is known as a 'flying junction', that is, the up Bournemouth line is carried on a bridge over the West of England tracks, and then trails down on the Basingstoke side.

3. (In full, *junction canal, j. line, j. railway.*) A canal or railway forming a connexion between two other lines or with a centre of commerce.

Chiefly in proper names of canals and railways (now rare), as †*Lancaster and Preston Junction*, †*Grand Junction, Midland and South Western Junction Railway*, etc., *Grand Junction Canal*, etc.

1796 G. M. Woodward *Eccent. Excurs.* (1807) 161 Leicester has been much afflicted with the Junction Mania or Canal Madness. 1839 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIX. 17/1 On the Grand Junction railway, for 6 months, it [the ratio of revenue to profit] is 1 : 48. 1841 *Ibid.* XXI. 782/2 These canals are the Birmingham Old Canal .. and, above all, the Grand Junction. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 257/1 The station of the Brandling Junction railway at Gateshead.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *junction canal, line, railway* (see 3); *junction-box, -point, -rail, -signal, -socket*; also **junction-inkstand** (see quot. 1851); **junction-plate**, 'a break-joint plate riveted over the edges of boiler-plates, which make a butt-joint' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1839 Ure *Dict. Arts*, etc. 96 (*Beer*) *Il*, junction-pieces to connect the pipes *rr* with the kiln. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 634 Junction inkstand, containing black and red ink in one vessel. 1881 Young *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1101 Lateral drains .., entering the main drain and connected with it by junction-sockets and elbow-joints. 1889 G. Findlay *Eng. Railway* 83 Junction signals are not in any cases to be placed on the same post one above another.

Hence **Ju·nctional** *a.*, pertaining to a junction.

1875 O. P. Cambridge in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 289/1 (*Arachnida*) Showing the .. soldered up, junctional lines of the caput and thorax, and thoracic segments.

†**Ju·nctly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. Junct *a.* + -ly 2.] In a conjoined way; jointly, conjunctly; closely.

[1375 Barbour *Bruce* xvii. 689 (MS. C) Thai pressit the sow toward the wall, And has hir set thar-to Iuntly [*MS. E* gentilly, *ed. H.* cunningly].] *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* vii. 1148 The bryg..Off gud playne burd was weill and iunctly maid. 1517 in Leadam *Domesday Inclos.* (1897) I. 260 Henry Salter..and Iohn Iound..have Iunctely inclosed..xvj acres. 1600 Tourneur *Transf. Metamorph.* lix, A steeled coate So iunctly ioynted.

Juncture (dʒʊ·ŋktiŭi, -tʃəi). Also 5 -ture, 7 *Sc.* -tor, 8 **jonc**ture. [ad. L. *junctūra* joining, joint, f. *junct-*, ppl. stem of *jungĕre* to join: see -ure.]

1. The action of joining together; the condition of being joined together; joining, junction.

1589 Warner *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii, Signes workings, planets iuncturs, and The eleuated poule. 1643 Nethersole *Parables on Times* 14 The juncture and contignation those parts had with the whole frame. *a* 1657 Sir W. Mure *Historie* Wks. II. 239 The match and junctor of both families in one. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 218 Perhaps she means To treat in Juncture with her new Ally. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 282 Making arbitrary junctures for which she has given no foundation. 1821 Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 41 The juncture with what precedes and follows. 1893 F. Adams *New Egypt* 8 This Arabian Khalif, who anticipated the Suez Canal by his juncture of the Nile and the Red Sea.

2. The place at which, or structure by which, two things are joined; a joint, jointing, junction.

1382 Wyclif 1 *Kings* vi. 18 Hauynge his turnours, and his iuncturis forgid, and grauyngis ouerbeynge. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 339 Thou canst nat spy the iuncture though thou loke nie. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Hab.* ii. 11 The timber, that is betwen the junctures of the buildings. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 39 The place where the Stem and the Root join, is called the Juncture. 1763 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 27/1 It stands at the juncture of that great river with another. 1858 Hawthorne *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 153 The junctures of the marble slabs being so close.

†b. A joint of the body; = Joint *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 749/25 *Hic* [*sic*] *juncturа*, junctur. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* iv. xii. 103 The iuncturis and lethis of hir cors. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxvii. 7 And bones came to bones, everie one to his iuncture. 1657 Tomlinson *Renou's Disp.* 584 Cold diseases of the .. nerves and junctures. 1717 J. Keill *Anim. Oecon.* Pref. (1738) 10 The different Junctures of the Bones.

3. Something that connects two things; a connecting link; a means of connexion or union. *rare.*

a 1677 Hale *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 203 Since the Flood there have been some such Junctures or Land-passages between the Northern parts of Asia or Europe, and some Northern parts of the Continent of America. 1841 Myers *Cath. Th.* iv. § 32. 332 The Epistle to the Hebrews .. seems to stand as the uniting and harmonising juncture of the Pauline and the Petrine preaching. 1880 J. Martineau *Hours Th.* II. 23 The ascending juncture that reaches from nothingness to God.

4. A convergence or concurrence of events or circumstances; a particular or critical posture of affairs or point of time; a crisis, conjuncture.

1656 Ben Israel *Vindiciæ Jud.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 423 But at that juncture of time my coming was not presently perform'd. 1658 Phillips, s.v., Juncture of time, the very nick or moment of time. 1662 Pepys *Diary* 30 June, This I take to be as bad a juncture as ever I observed. The King and his new Queene minding their pleasures at Hampton Court. All people discontented. 1704 Addison *Italy* (1733) 58 As different Junctures and Emergencies arise. 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* xv. II. 266 The course of action required by new situations, and sudden junctures. 1853 Bright *Sp., India* (1876) 11 In the present critical juncture of things. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241 The most terrible plague which the world ever witnessed advanced at this juncture from the East.

†5. Joint-tenancy; = Jointure 3. *Obs.*

1533–4 [see Jointure 3].

Jundy (dʒʊ·ndi), *sb. Sc.* [Deriv. obscure.]

1. A push with the elbow; a jog, jostle, shove.

1737 Ramsay *Sc. Prov.* (1750) 53 If a man's gawn down the brae ilk ane gie's him a jundie. 1824 Macтaggart *Gallovid. Encycl., Jundie*, a blow.

2. *fig.* Ordinary or steady course, 'jog-trot'.

1894 'Ian Maclaren' *Bonnie Brier Bush, Wise Wom.* i. 206 He's aff on the jundy (trot) again. 1895 — *Auld Lang Syne, Drumsheugh's Love Story* 139 It wad tak a chairge o' gunpooder tae pit Leezbeth aff her jundy.

Ju·ndy, *v. Sc.* Also 8 **jundie, joundy**, 9 **junnie**. [Cf. the sb.] To push with the elbow or shoulder; to jog; to jostle. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1785 Burns *Ep. to W. Simpson* xvi, The war'ly race may drudge and drive, Hog-shoother, jundie, stretch and strive. 1804 Tarras *Poems, Ep. to Friend* 31 Sae junnied on frae day to day, Wi' ne'er a blink o' fortune's ray. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 98 They pous'd, they jundy'd ane anither.

June (dʒūn). Forms: 4-6 **Iuyn**, 5 **Iuyne, Ioyne**, 6 **Iung, Iuyng**; (*2 gen.* **Iunies**), 3 **Iun**, 4–7 **Iune**, (4 **Iunye**, 5 **Ione**), 7– **June**. [In OE. and sometimes in ME. in L. form *Jūnius*, also *Juni*; in ME. a. F. *juin*, †*juing* (= Pr. *junh*, Cat. *juny*, Sp. *junio*, It. *giugno*):—L. *Jūnius*; from 14th c. refashioned after L. as *June*.]

1. The sixth month of the year, in which the summer solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

a. [*c* 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc, Anglia* (1885) VIII. 312 Aprelis, iunius, september, and november. *a* 1100 *Gereſa* ibid. (1886) IX. 261 In Maio and Junio and Julio. *a* 1123 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1110 On Iunies monðe ætywde an steorra norðan eastan. 1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 245 In the honor of whom he ordeynede the monethe of Iunius, that is to saye, of yonger men.]

β. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 295 þe firste day of Iuyn. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 54 The xj day of Iuyne. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* ccxxiv. 229 In the monethes of Iuyn and Iuyll next folowyng. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 16 Theuen..of saint johan baptiste, whiche is on the xx. day of Iung [F. *juing*]. 1503 *Kalender of Sheph.* (colophon), Prentyt in parys the .xxiii. day of iuyng, oon thowsand ccccc & III. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VII* 37 The .xxv. daie of Iuyn.

γ. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 8310 Þus was þe þridde day of Iun antioche inome. 13.. *K. Alis.* 1844 (Bodley MS.) Mery it is in iune and hoot firmament. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xiv. (Bodl. MS.), þe monþe of Iune is þe ende of springing tyme. *Ibid.* (ed. 1495) The month of Iune is begynnynge of Somer. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10822 With the monith of May, & the mery Ione. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 84 The sayd .xxiiii. day of Iune, whiche was sonday and Midsomerday. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 75 He was but as the Cuckow is in Iune, Heard, not regarded. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. x, It was now a pleasant evening in the latter end of June. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xviii, A noise like of a hidden brook In the leafy month of June. 1848 Lowell *Vis. Sir Launfal* I. Prelude iii, And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days. *a* 1882 Kendall *Poems* (1886) 132 Twenty white-haired Junes have left us—gray with frost and bleak with gale [in Australia].

2. *Comb.*, as *June-like* adj.; **June-apple** = Jenneting (Fallows *Suppl. Dict.* 1886); **June-berry**, the fruit (also called *service-berry*) of a small N. American tree, the shad-bush (*Amelanchier canadensis*, N.O. *Rosaceæ*); also the tree; **June-bug**, a name for various beetles which appear in June: (*a*) of the European genus *Rhinotrogus*; (*b*) of the genus *Lachnosterna* of the northern U.S.; (*c*) *Allorhina nitida*, of the southern U.S.; **June-grass** (*U.S.*), the Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis*.

1864 Webster, **June-berry*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 641/2 *June-berry*, an American name for *Amelanchier*. 1862 *Standard* 12 Dec., He has lighted upon [General] Scott as a hawk lights upon a *June bug. 1897 *Daily News* 14 May 6/5 The weather..was anything but *June-like. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 316/1 It was early *June-time.

June, obs. form of Join.

Juneating, junetin, perverted ff. Jenneting.

†**June·sse.** *Obs.* [a. F. *jeunesse*, in OF. also *jounesce*, f. *jeune* young.] Youth.

c 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 32 Thouhe she be yong, yet wol she wele abide, Vncoupled to a fresshe man of Iunesse, & take a buffard, riche of gret vilesse.

Jungada, variant of Jangada, a raft.

Jungermanniaceous (dʒʊ·ndʒəɹmæni,ē·ʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Jungermanniace-æ* (f. *Jungermannia*, the typical genus, named by Linnæus after the German botanist Jungermann) + -ous.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Jungermanniaceæ*, the Scale-mosses, the largest order of *Hepaticæ*.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*

Ju·ngible, *a. rare*—°. [ad. L. *jungibilis*, f. *jungĕre* to join.]

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Jungible*, that may be joined.

Jungle (dʒʊ·ŋg'l). Also 9 **jangal, jingle, jungul**. [a. Hindī and Marāṭhī *jangal* desert, waste, forest, Skr. *jangala* dry, dry ground, desert.

The change in Anglo-Indian use may be compared to that in the historical meaning of the word *forest* in its passage from a waste or unenclosed tract to one covered with wild wood. In the transferred sense of *jungle* there is app. a tendency to associate it with *tangle*.]

1. In India, originally, as a native word, Waste or uncultivated ground (= 'forest' in the original sense); then, such land overgrown with brushwood, long grass, etc.; hence, in Anglo-Indian use, a. Land overgrown with underwood, long grass, or tangled vegetation; also, the luxuriant and often almost impenetrable growth of vegetation covering such a tract. b. with *a* and *pl.* A particular tract or piece of land so covered; esp. as the dwelling-place of wild beasts.

a. 1776 Halhed *Gentoo Code* xiii. 190 Land Waste for Five Years..is called Jungle. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Ayah & Lady* ix. 52 The banks were covered with thick jungle down to the very brink of the water. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Jungle*, brushwood, or very high grass. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 128 In loading and unloading, in moving through jungle. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/1 [My] concealment for safety in the fields of jhow and jangal.

b. 1783 Burke *Sp. India Bill* Wks. IV. 24 That land.. is now almost throughout a dreary desart, covered with rushes, and briers, and jungles full of wild beasts. 1804 W. Austin *Lett. fr. Eng.* 167 *note*, Lord Cornwallis writes that 3/5 of the territory has become a Jingle, that is deserted by the natives and possessed by wild beasts. 1858 J. B. Norton *Topics* 275 Transforming uninhabitable jungles into well cultivated plantations. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 45 A somewhat similar manner of beating is employed in the case of canal bank jungles.

c. Extended to similar tracts in other lands, especially tropical.

1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 603 It [Sedgemoor] was a vast pool, wherein were scattered many islets of shifting and treacherous soil, overhung with rank jungle. 1851 Layard *Pop. Acc. Discov. Nineveh* i. 4 We passed the night in the jungle which clothes the banks of the river. 1856 Stanley *Sinai & Pal.* vii. 282 The Jordan .. threading its tortuous way through its tropical jungle. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* x. 214 Our course passed though a dense thorn jungle.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A wild, tangled mass.

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. (1872) 74 What a world-wide jungle of redtape. 1853 Kane *Grinnell Exp.* xlvii. (1856) 433 We could see the perfect jungle of sea-weed that was growing under us. 1879 *Academy* 10 May 412/2 In that tangled jungle of disconnected precedents [Digest of Justinian]. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* xxi. 493 Out of the luxuriant jungle of information that followed I gathered that no man's soul dallies below long.

b. *The Jungle* (*Stock Exch. slang*): the West African share market: cf. *jungle-market* in 3 b.

Mod. Newspr. Signs of renewed activity in the jungle.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *jungle-bush, -fire, -folk, -grass, -growth, -land, -life, -people, -side, -tale, -tribe*; instrumental, as *jungle-clad, -covered, -worn*, adjs.; locative, as *jungle-travelling, -trudging, -walking*.

1884 *Sunday at Home* June 398/2 We crept under the shade of a thick crop of *jungle-bush. 1900 *Daily News* 30 July 6/3 Mr. H. C. P. Bell has done much in excavating the *Jungle-clad remains of Anuradhapura. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Dec. 13/2 *Jungle-covered wastes of abandoned cornfields. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 37 The destruction of his home by *jungle-fire or flood. 1810 Southey *Kehama* xiii. vii, The tall *jungle-grass fit roofing gave Beneath that genial sky. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 573 We clamber up into the long jungle-grass region. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/1 The *jungle-growth of seventeenth and eighteenth century dreaming has been .. cleared away. 1889 R. S. S. Baden-Powell *Pigsticking* 14 To.. foster the sport by the grant of waste *jungle lands to serve as preserves. 1894 R. Kipling *2nd Jungle Book* (1895) 14 He made the First of the Tigers .. the judge of the Jungle, to whom the *Jungle People should bring their disputes. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 322 Nags unworthy to contest the glories of either the turf or the '*jungle-side'. 1866 C. Brooke *Sarawak* I. 30, I did not admire Bornean *jungletrudging. 1889 R. Kipling *Fr. Sea to Sea* (1900) I. 229 Old friends, now *jungle-worn men of war.

b. Special comb.: esp. in specific names of animals inhabiting the jungles of India, as *jungle-hog, jungle-peacock*; **jungle-bear**, the Sloth-bear of India, *Prochilus labiatus*; **jungle-cat**, the Marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*; **jungle-cock**, the male jungle-fowl; **jungle-fever**, a form of remittent fever caused by the miasma of a jungle; the hill-fever of India; **jungle-fowl**, (*a*) an East Indian bird of the genus *Gallus*, esp. *G. ferrugineus* (*G. bankiva*); (*b*) a mound-bird of Australia, as *Megapodius timulus*; **jungle-hen**, the female jungle-fowl (*b*); **jungle-market** (*Stock Exchange*), the market in shares of West African Companies; **jungle-nail**, an East Indian tree, *Acacia tomentosa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **jungle-ox**, the gayal, *Bibos sylhetanus*; **jungle poultry**, jungle-fowls; **jungle-rice**, the millet-rice, *Panicum colonum*; **jungle-sheep**, an Indian ruminant, *Kemas hypocrinus*; **jungle-wood** (see quot.).

1895 I. Petrie in *Life* ix. (1900) 199 A huge *jungle-cat, who had discovered the milk-jug. 1803 Syd. Smith *Ceylon* Wks. 1867 I. 43 A low and malignant fever, known to Europeans by the name of the *jungle-fever. 1894 Fenn *In Alpine Valley* I. 24 I'm burnt up with the cursed old jungle fever. 1824–5 Heber *Narr. Journey* (1828) I. xviii. 508 A small flock or covey of *jungle fowl..crowing and cackling. My companions were not able to tell me whether the jungle poultry had ever been tamed. 1871 Mateer *Travancore* 2 The jungle fowl, a small bird with brilliant plumage, is perhaps the original of the common domestic fowl. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 289 Of the genus *Gallus*..four well-marked species are known. The first of these is the Red

Jungle-Fowl of the greater part of India, *G. ferrugineus*.. which is almost undoubtedly the parent stock of all the domestic races. 1890 LUMHOLTZ *Cannibals* 97 The *jungle-hens (mound builders)..The bird is of a brownish hue, with yellow legs and immensely large feet; hence its name *Megapodius*. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 292 Deer of the largest kind, bisons, bears, *jungle hog. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 9/1 The new *Jungle Market, or Assis Market, as it has been called because of the number of companies whose names bear the affix assis. *Ibid.* 16 Oct. 9/1 With all its prospectusless companies the Jungle Market is a regular Monte Carlo. 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* xiii. (1843) 118, I am taming some fine *jungle peacocks. 1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 50 This millet [Shama] sometimes called 'Wild Rice' or '*Jungle Rice', is a poor food. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 357 The *karamarda* (*Terminalia coriacea*), called '*jungle-wood', with bark very rough and cracked in squares, like a tortoise's back.

Jungled (dʒʊ·ŋg'ld), *a.* [f. JUNGLE + -ED 2.] Covered with jungle or wild undergrowth.

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1868) 96 Primeval forests.. where the jungled ground was never trodden by a human foot. 18.. ELIZA COOK *Song Red Indian* vii, The jungled hunting-ground. — *Old Man's Marvel* xii, The snake in the jungled brake. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 85 The savages were posted on a thickly-jungled island in the lake.

Ju·nglery. *nonce-wd.* [See -RY.] A complication like that of a jungle.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* XV. v. IV. 68 Austrian wild junglery..rolls homeward simultaneously.

Jungly (dʒʊ·ŋgli), *a.* [f. JUNGLE + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of or characterized by jungle; abounding in jungle; jungle-like.

1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lt.-Col. Close* 22 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 119 The country is so jungly that they could not act when they should arrive there. 1838 *Chamb. Edin. Jrnl.* 3 Mar. 47/3 The spot on which the cow was lying was exceedingly jungley. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 109 A stream..flowing under high banks bearing a dense jungly bush in a bed of mire and grass. 1856 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 5/5 An undulating expanse of stony, jungly, incult desert—a mere blasted heath.

2. Inhabiting a jungle.

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Feb. 285/2 The spirit of the jungly tribes was anything but divine.

Ju·nian, *a. rare.* [f. the proper name *Junius* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the 'Letters of Junius', a series of letters which appeared in the *Public Advertiser*, 1768–1772, the authorship of which is one of the problems of history.

1888 W. F. RAE in *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 192/3 The peculiarity of the Junian handwriting is its dissimilarity to that of Francis.

Junior (dʒū·niəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. L. *jūnior* (for *juvenior*), compar. of *juvenis* young.]

1. The younger: used after a person's name († or title) to denote the younger of two bearing the same name in a family, esp. a son of the same name as his father; also (after a simple surname) the younger of two boys of the same surname in a school. Abbreviated *jun.*, *junr.*, or *jr.*

[1409 *Durham Acc. Roll* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* XIV. 528 Per manus Johannis Falderle Junioris.] 1623 in COCKERAM. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2669/4 Lost; a Note of Mr. Tho. Symonds junior's Hand for Mr. Tho. Symonds senior,..for 50*l.* 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* Table 19 King of Bantam, Junior, espouses the Dutch Interest. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4475/4 Tho. Crabb, Sen. and Tho. Crabb, Jun. of Malborrow..Wooll-men. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* v, Snawley junior, if you don't leave off..shaking with the cold, I'll warm you with a severe thrashing. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 259 The whole .. are from the designs of James Rock, jun.

2. Of less standing or more recent appointment; of lower position, in a class, rank, profession, etc.

In American colleges and schools, Belonging to the third year of the course, next below the *senior* or last year, or to the first or second year of a three-year course, or the first of a two-year course.

1766 in B. Peirce *Hist. Harvard* (1833) 246 That the Senior Sophisters shall attend the Tutor *A* on Mondays... That the Junior Sophisters shall attend *B* on Mondays. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 41 His Majesty's ship *Pompée* (junior flag-ship). 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 309 The lord treasurer .. had eight thousand a year, and .. the junior lords had sixteen hundred a year each. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. ii. 12 From junior clerk, he worked his way up. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ii. 56 The chief of the firm went on what is called the 'junior partner' principle. His clerks became in time his partners.

†3. *Belonging to youth or earlier life*; youthful, juvenile. *Obs.*

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. *Trophies* 485 So shall his owne Ambitious Courage bring For Crown a *Coffin to* our Iunior King. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. § 8 Our first studies and *junior* endeavours may style us Peripateticks, Stoicks, or Academicks. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 37 One that in his Junior Days was brought up in the Fear of the Lord.

4. Of later rise or appearance in history, of later date; more modern. Now rarely said of persons.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iv. II. ii, [Hellebor] is still oppugned..by Crato and some junior physitians. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 34 There is yet a Fourth Atheistick Form taken notice of..though perhaps Junior to the rest, it seeming to be but the Corruption and Degeneration of Stoicism. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 85 Archestratus the Syracusian was junior to Plato. *Med.* The Cretan civilization was apparently junior to that of the Nile valley.

B. *sb.* (the *adj.* used *absol.*) A person who is younger than another, or of more recent entrance or lower standing in a class, profession, etc.: see A.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 Of bysshops, doctours of the lawe & lerned men, of senyours and iunyours, of iewes and gentyles. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 37. 45 Our Continual Creation of new Souls, by means whereof they become Juniours both to the matter of the World and of their own Bodies. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6102/4 The Juniors went first. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xx, He was pointed out by the fathers of the convent to the juniors as a great example. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 34 At least in some, the juniors of the number. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. vi. cii. 453 In an American college the students are classed by years, those of the first year being called freshmen, of the second year sophomores, of the third year juniors.

b. Preceded by possessive; cf. *better, elder, inferior, superior.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xiv. 7 Doctours in any vniuersitie .. Not one of them but he thynketh hymself to haue had a great iniurie doen vnto hym yf he go on the left hand of an other that semeth to be his iuniour or inferiour. 1676 *Prideaux Lett.* (Camden) 55 Christ Church is now altogether becom a stranger to you, we beeing al almost your juniors. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 413 Persons of Age and Authority spoke kindly to their Juniors. 1797 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 155, I am his junior in life, I was his junior in Congress, his junior in the diplomatic line, and lately his junior in our civil government. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* iv, His wife was not of his opinion; His junior she by thirty years. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxxiv, Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz..leads on the other side. That gentleman behind him is Mr. Skimpin, his junior.

c. *Comb.*, as **junior-right**, Borough-English.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* viii. 185 Junior-right .. has flourished not only in England..but also in some remote and disconnected regions. *Ibid.* [see JUNIORITY b].

Juniorate (dʒū·niŏrə't). *R. C. Ch.* [See JUNIOR and -ATE 1. Cf. med.L. *jūniōrātus* benefice or revenues given to junior clerics.] In the Society of Jesus, a two-years' course of instruction attended by junior members preparatory to entering the priesthood; a seminary for those taking this course.

1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 70 He was in the Juniorate, i.e. a candidate for the Ecclesiastical State. 1882 H. FOLEY *Rec. Eng. Prov. Soc. Jesus* VII. 71 He became Superior of the Seminary or Juniorate adjoining Stonyhurst College. 1891 *Tablet* 19 Sept. 467 A Juniorate for pupil teachers was established.

Juniority (dʒūniˌɒ·rĭti). [f. JUNIOR + -ITY.] The state or condition of being junior (in age, appointment, or rank); youthfulness; lower position; later standing.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 Iunioritye or youth, and good temperature are profitable vnto the resanation of woundes. 1612 HEYWOOD *Apol. Actors* I. 30 It becomes my juniority rather to be pupil'd my selfe then to instruct others. 1668 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 327/1 All the Aldermen went into the Hall, and there with them, according to my juniority I took my place uppon the bench. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xxi. II. 270 Presuming a difference of authorship between the two poems, I feel less convinced about the supposed juniority of the Odyssey.

b. A name proposed for Borough-English.

1882 C. ELTON *Orig. Eng. Hist.* viii. 185 We have a choice between 'ultimogeniture'.. or one must coin a new phrase, like juniority or junior-right.

Ju·niorship. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] a. The condition of a junior, juniority. b. *R. C. Ch.* Juniorate, juvenate.

1794 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Wandgs. Warwick* iii. 67 The boys who had..been the worst treated in their juniorships.. were almost always the greatest tyrants in their turn. 1882 MARY C. HAY *Missing* I. 276 There would have been some excuse for Drury to resent his juniorship.

Juniper (dʒū·nipəɹ). Forms: α. 4–7 iunipere, (4 iuny-, 5 -pre, -pur, iwnipre), 5–6 iunyper, (5 -pyr), 6–7 iuniper, (6 -peer), 7– juniper. β. 5 ieneper(e, ienyper, 6 ieni-, ieno-, iyneper; 5 gynypre, genopir, 5–7 geneper, (6 -par, -pre), 6 genne-, giniper, 7 ginnuper. [ad. L. *jūniper-us*, repr. in Romanic by F. *genièvre* (OF. *-evre, -eivre*, etc.), Prov. *genibre, -ebre*, Sp. *enebro*, Pg. *zimbro*, It. *ginepro*. The β-forms follow OF. in substituting *e* or *i* for the *ū*, but retain the *p* of the Latin. OF. *genevre* was adopted in MDu. as *genever* (Du. *jenever*): see GENEVA 1, JENIVER.]

1. A genus of coniferous evergreen shrubs and trees, of which about thirty species are found in different parts of the northern hemisphere; specifically and originally, the common European species *Juniperus communis*, a hardy spreading shrub or low tree, having awl-shaped prickly leaves and bluish-black or purple berries, with a pungent taste, yielding a volatile oil (*oil of juniper*) used in medicine as a stimulant and diuretic, also in the manufacture of gin. The common N. American species is *J. virginiana*.

The wood is occasionally used in joinery; the seeds and wood were formerly burnt as purifiers of the air. The coal of juniper wood was fabled to have a wonderful power of remaining glowing.

a 1400 *Pistel of Susan* 71 (Vernon MS.) þe Iunipere ientel, Ionyng be-twene. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 289 That Tre hathe many Leues as the Gynypre hathe. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 397 (E. E. T. S.) Bordis of cipresse Playn and direct, vpsette hem in their kynde A foote atwyn, and hem to gedir dresse Wit iunipur [*v.r.* ienyper]. box, oliue, or cupresse, So worchyng up thy wowis by and by. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccccxix. 734 A great large dyke full of busshes of genepar, and other small busshes. *c* 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) Sv, Give vnto the pacient .. a litle oyle of Ienoper. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxxxii. 763 Iuniper or the beries thereof burned driuen away .. all infection and corruption of the ayre. 1582 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 199 Paid for iyneper to swetten the Hall j^d. 1594 SIENSLER *Amoretti* xxvi, Sweet is the Iunipere, but sharpe his bough. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 301 Anoint all his breast over with the Oyl of Ginnuper and Pepper mixt together. *a* 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 58 The coals of Juniper raked up will keep a glowing Fire for the space of a year. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxix. 459 Common Juniper has three spreading, pointed leaves, coming out together, that are longer than the berry. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxiii, Holland .. That water-land of Dutchmen and of ditches Where juniper expresses its best juice. 1857 WHITTIER *Last Walk Autumn* ii, On a ground of sombre fir And azure-studded juniper. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* vii. (1872) 285.

b. Loosely applied to coniferous trees of other genera, as the American Larch or Hackmatack (*Larix Americana*), and the White Cedar (*Chamæcyparis sphæroidea*) of the Southern U.S.

1748 H. ELLIS *Hudson's Bay* 138 They are commonly of Fir, or Larch, which the English there call Juniper. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 642/1 *Juniper*,..also applied in Nova Scotia to the Hackmatack, Tamarack.

c. In the translations of the Bible, used, after the Vulgate, to render Heb. רתם *rethem* or *rōthem*, a white-flowered species of *Retama*, *R. Retam*, a shrub with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 4 The roote of iunyperis [1382a iunypere trees] was her mete. 1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ps.* cxx. 4 It is as the sharpe arrowes of a mightie man, and as the coales of Iuniper. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 711 These mine aduersaries, whose tongues are as the coales of iuniper. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 272 He saw the Prophet also, how he fled Into the Desert, and how there he slept Under a Juniper.

2. *slang.* Gin (cf. *juniper-brandy* below).

1857 J. E. RITCHIE *N. Side Lond.* 195 The pots of heavy and the quarterns of juniper are freely quaffed.

†3. A name for the Fieldfare. *Obs.*

[1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 25 People eate the feldefares vndrawen .. because they are full of the berries of Iuniper.] 1598 FLORIO, *Collurione*, a bird called a Fieldfare or Iuniper.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *juniper-berry, -leaf, -root, -shrub, -top, -tree, -wood*; †**juniper-beads**, (?) beads of juniper wood; **juniper-brandy**, a name for gin; †**juniper lecture** (*obs. colloq.*), a severe pungent 'lecture' or reprimand; so † **juniper letter**; **juniper-oil** = *oil of juniper* (see 1); **juniper pug**, a species of pug-moth (*Eupithecia sobrinota*), the larva of which feeds only on juniper; **juniper-resin** = *gum juniper*: see GUM *sb.*^{2} 3 a (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); **juniper-water**, a cordial drink made from or flavoured with juniper; **juniper-worm**, the larva of a N. American geometrid moth (*Drepanodes varus*), which feeds upon juniper-leaves.

1486 *Plumpton Corr.* 51 The first gift that my lady of Syon gave to me was a par of *Jeneper beads pardoner. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 June (O.H.S.) I, The Quaker read him a *Juniper [*misprr.* Jumper] Lecture ag^t. Lewdness. 1744–50 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. ii. 142 (D.) When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a juniper lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 29 Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth such a *Juniper Letter taxing him with extortion. 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxx. 4 The roote of *iunypere trees was the mete of hem. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x. iv, Okes, Planes, Elmes, Beches, Geneper trees. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 41 A valley in Tirol remarkable for the height of its juniper trees. 1666 TEMPLE *Lett., to Godolphin* Wks. 1731 II. 24 A little Bottle of *Juniper Water, which is the common Cordial in that Country.

Hence † **Ju·niperate** *v. trans.*, to impregnate or flavour with juniper; **Ju·nipery** *a.*, abounding in junipers.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* III. 181 Drinke..a little wine juniperated. 1882 *Three in Norway* viii. 61 The rockiest, brookiest, juniperiest country in the world.

†**Juniperine.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 -yn. [ad. L. type **jūniperin-us* of or pertaining to juniper: see -INE 1.] A juniper-tree.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. xc. 108 This ax which men clepen annoye of lyf.. with whiche j dullede sum time Helye vnder the juniperyn.

Juniperite (dʒū·nipərəit). [ad. mod.L. *juniperites*, f. *juniper-us*: see -ITE 1 2 a.] A fossil plant allied to the juniper. *1890 in Cent. Dict.*

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.*^{1} Forms: 5 ion(e)ke, 5–7 iunke, 7 junke, jonk, junck, 7– junk. [a. OF. *jonc, jounc, junc* = Sp., Pg. *junco*, It. *giunco* :—L. *juncus* rush.]

†1. A rush. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ii. 13 3if .. Men seyn that this Croune is of thornes, 3ee schulle understonde that it was of Jonkes [*Roxb.* iunkes] of the See, that is to sey, Rushes of the See, that prykken als scharpely as Thornes. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 33 a/2 His bedde was of Ioncke, and his vestyment of hayre. *Ibid.* 43 Made fyscellis woven with rede and Ionkes. [1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 302 b, Tough sharpe thornes, called the iunkes of ye see.]

2. *Surg.* A form of splint, originally stuffed with rushes or bents (cf. quots.).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 150, I appoint him

juncks, as some terme them, namely bents rowled up in canvas. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* 559 Junkes are made of stickes the bignesse of a man's finger, wrapped about with rushes, and then with linnen cloth. 1650 tr. *Glisson's Dis. Childr., Rickets* (1742) 226 Bandages, Jonks, and clasped Boots every Body knows to be very useful in the Rickets. 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Junk*, .. in Surgery, a thin cushion stuffed with horse-hair and strengthened or not by strips of wood or cane, used to support a broken or sprained limb... The original junk, which is still employed, consisted of reeds or stiff straw quilted between two pieces of stout calico.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 ionke, 7 iunke, junke, 8 junck, 8– junk. [Of obscure origin: though identical in form with prec., there is no evidence of connexion.]

†1. *Naut.* An old or inferior cable or rope; usually *old junk*. *Obs.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 49 Hausers grete and small .. iij, Jonkes .. iiij. *Ibid.* 55 Olde Jonkes .. iiij. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* (1810) III, We only roade by an old iunke. 1622 Sir R. Hawkins *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 155 Peeces of a Junke or rope chopped very small. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 Cables, hawsers or streame cables when that way vnseruiceable, they serue for Iunkes, fendors and braded plackets for brests of defence. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 Fenders are peeces of old Hawsers called Iunkes. 1769 Newland in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 86. You may make your ship fast with any old junk.

†b. A piece of old cable used in making a fender, etc. *Obs.*

[1626–7: see 1.] *a* 1642 Sir W. Monson *Naval Tracts* (1704) III. 374/1, I advise, that .. the uppermost part of the Ship be arm'd with Junks of Cables. 1716 *Glossogr. Nova, Bongrace*, to Mariners is a Frame of old Ropes or Juncks of Cables, laid out at the Bows, Stems, and Sides of Ships ..to preserve them from Damage of great Flakes of Ice.

c. Old cable or rope material, cut up into short lengths and used for making fenders, reef-points, gaskets, oakum, etc.

1666 Pepys *Diary* 14 July, Four or five tons of corke, to send..to the fleet; being a new device to make barricados with, instead of junke. 1704 *New Hampsh. Prov. Papers* (1868) II. 440 Ordered, that Mr. Treasurer, provide .. Junk for Wadding, Tar, Blacking &c. for the great Guns. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. ii. 133 We had not a sufficient quantity of junk to make spun-yarn. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* ii. 2 The steerage .. was filled with coils of rigging, spare sails, old junk, and ship stores. 1882 5 *Yrs. Penal Servit.* i. 23 Every morning the quantum of junk was served out.

d. *transf.* Any discarded or waste material that can be put to some use: cf. *junk-dealer* in 5.

1884 H. Frederic in *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 11/1 Many.. [shops] devoted to the sale of rags, and the sweepings of a city, bones, junk—a collection of pestilence-breeding filth.

2. *transf.* A piece or lump of anything; a Chunk.

[*Chunk* may have originated under the joint influence of *chuck* and *junk*.]

1726 G. Roberts 4 *Years Voy.* 155, I .. gave to each of them a short Junk of Pipe. 1764 Grainger *Sugar Cane* I. Note 41 The stem is knotty, and, being cut into small junks and planted, young sprouts shoot up from each knob. *Ibid.* III. 127 The Cane..Cut into junks a yard in length. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* i. (1859) 8 A large knot in his cheek from a junk of tobacco therein stowed. 1843 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 270 [He] snatched up a large pound-cake, cut it into junks. 1876 Miss Braddon *J. Haggard's Dau.* xxiii. 243 The huge junk of single Gloucester.

3. *transf.* orig. *Naut.* The salt meat used as food on long voyages, compared to pieces of rope; usually with epithet, as *old, salt, tough junk*.

1762 Smollett *Sir L. Greaves* xiii, Your mistress Aurelia, whom I value no more than old junk, pork-slush, or stinking stock-fish. 1792 M. Cutler in *Life, Frnls. & Corr.* (1888) I. 486, I had infinitely rather sit down with you to a piece of salt junk at one o'clock than be tormented with the parade .. of Philadelphia entertainments. 1852 Carlyle *Fredk. Gt.* x. v. (1872) III. 263 Steadfastly eating tough junk with a wetting of rum.

4. *Whale-fishery.* The lump or mass of thick oily cellular tissue beneath the case and nostrils of a sperm-whale, containing spermaceti.

1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* x. (1859) 135 What whalers call the junk, or mighty mass of blubber, was separated from the case. *c* 1865 Letheby in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 The dense mass of cellular tissue, called junk.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *junk-mat*, etc.; **junk-dealer**, *U.S.*, a marine-store dealer; **junk-hook**, a hook used in handling the junk of a whale; **junk-ring**, (*a*) a metal ring confining the hemp packing of a piston; (*b*) a steam-tight metal packing round a piston; **junk-shop**, a marine store, the shop of a junk-dealer; **junk-strap**, a chain for hoisting the junk of a whale to the deck of a vessel; **junk-vat**, in tanning, a large vat for holding weakened vat-liquor; **junk-wad**, a wad for a gun made of junk or oakum bound with spun-yarn. Also Junkman[2].

1882 Sala *Amer. Revis.* v. (1885) 70 The marine store or "junk" dealer, as he is styled in New-York. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 May 7/2 These 'exchanges' are bought by the pound from an old junk-dealer [in New York]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1416 *Junk mats. 1839 R. S. Robinson *Naut. Steam Eng.* 41 On the top of the packing rings comes the *junk ring, which occupies the whole space from the boss of the piston to the sides. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 61 The piston rod and nut are of wrought iron, so also are the junk ring bolts. 1800 Colquhoun *Comm. Thames* ii. 50 Receivers .. who kept Old Iron and *Junk Shops in places adjacent to the River. 1883 *Millionaire* v. xvii, Jeremiah Flint, who keeps the junk-shop down there close to the London Docks. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, **Junk-wad*. 1879 *Man. Artillery Exerc.* 323 When junk or grummet wads are used they are supplied by 5.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *sb.*[3] Forms: (6 giunco, iunco), 7 junke, junck(e, jounck, junc, yonk, 7–9 jonk, 8 joncke, 7– junk. [A word of Oriental origin, now adapted in most European langs.: Pg. *junco* (in 16th c. *jungo*, Barbosa), Sp. *junco*, It. *giunco* (16th c. *giunca*, Pigafetta), F. *jonque*, Du. *jonk*. App. ad. Javanese *djong* (occurring in compositions of 13th c. or earlier), 'ship, large vessel,' Malay *adjong*. The earlier Eng. forms are from other European langs.

Some have sought the origin of the word in the Chinese *ch'uan* 'ship or sailing vessel'; but the Portuguese and Dutch were established in Java and the Malay Archipelago before they visited China, and found the Javanese and Malay word (which has no connexion with the Chinese) applied to all large native vessels as well as to the Chinese ships which visited those shores.]

A name for the common type of native sailing vessel in the Chinese seas. It is flat-bottomed, has a square prow, prominent stem, full stern, the rudder suspended, and carries lug-sails.

The name is now applied to Chinese, Japanese, Loochoo, Siamese, and other vessels of this type; early writers applied it still more widely to Malay, Javan, and even South Indian native vessels.

1555 Eden *Decades* 215 [from It. of Pigafetta] From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought [to India] in shyps or barkes made withowt any iren tooles. .. These barkes they caule *Giunche*. 1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* I. iii. xxi. 115 Such ships as they haue to saile long voiages be called *Iuncos*.] 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage, Descr. India* (1864) 54 The viceroy having two ships sent him for supply, two Iunkes, eight or ten boates. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 184 We espied a Malabar Juncke of seventie Tunnes, bound for Acheen in Sumatra. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 396 The Chinese..have always hideous Idols on board their Jonks or Ships. 1720 De Foe *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 237 A Dutch junk, or vessel, going to Amboyna. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 332 The Chinese junks and boats..were most of them sunk. 1813 J. Burney *Discov. S. Sea* III. x. 255 The unwieldiness of the Chinese jonks. 1853 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1883) I. 442 All manner of odd-looking craft, but none so odd as the Chinese junk.

attrib. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 27 A Junck-man of Warre full of desperate Malabars. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 320 The total junk navy is 468,750 tons.

Junk, *sb.*[4] A local name for a Joint in the bedding of slate or other rock.

1652 Ray *Itin.* III. in Lankester *Mem. Ray* (1846) 185 At Denbyboul, about two miles from Tintagel, is the best quarry of slate in the country. .. It is divided..both longways and broadways, by cracks or rifts, which they call junks.

Junk (dʒʊŋk), *v.* [f. Junk *sb.*[2]] *trans.* a. To cut *off* in a lump; b. To cut or divide into junks or chunks. Hence **Junked** (dʒʊŋkt) *ppl. a.*, chopped in pieces.

1803 *Ann. Reg.* 802 Six feet junked off the smaller part of the root..will yield several gallons of water. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ii. (1859) 42 To produce a two-inch rope and junk it into three lengths .. was the work of an instant. 1847 R. Hill in Gosse *Birds Jamaica* 392 They trod and stirred the mashed biscuits and junked fish, with which we fed them.

Junk-bottle. *U.S.* A thick strong bottle made of green or black glass, 'the ordinary black glass porter bottle' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860).

1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 65 The following article was found in a junk-bottle. 1809 W. Irving *Knickerb.* VII. vii. (1820) 490 Stopping to take a lusty dinner, and bracing to his side his junk-bottle, well charged with heart-inspiring Hollands. 1881 E. H. Elwell in *Collect. Maine Hist. Soc.* IX. 217 Sawyer drank the last drop of rum from his junk bottle.

‖ **Junker** (yu·ŋkər). [G., from earlier *junkher*, *-herr*(*e*, f. MHG. *junc* (G. *jung*) Young + *herre*: see Her *sb.*, and cf. Younker.]

A young German noble; as a term of reproach, a narrow-minded, overbearing (younger) member of the aristocracy of Prussia, etc.; *spec.* a member of the reactionary party of the aristocracy whose aim it is to maintain the exclusive social and political privileges of their class. Also *attrib.*

1554 *Admon. Cert. Trewe Pastor & Prophet* Pref. A v b, And herewith let my Iunker papistes which now are in their ruff and tryumph..take their aduertisement. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 499 Luther said, the papist Junkers were in this respect more Lutheran than the Lutherans themselves. 1865 *Spectator* 11 Feb. 151 There is in Count Orloff's speech a trace of 'junker' feeling. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 462 Bismarck is by instinct a Junker.

Hence **Ju·nkerdom**, the body or world of junkers; the condition or character of a junker; **Ju·nkerish** *a.*, characteristic of the junker party; **Ju·nkerism**, the policy or spirit of the junkers.

1870 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., It may be that some of the younger German officers are somewhat imperious .. I myself have had disagreeable experience of Junkerdom more than once. 1890 *New Review* Apr. 290 These were his [Bismarck's] days of Junkerdom. 1878 Seeley *Stein* II. 522 These views of Münster were branded by Stein to myself as paltry and Junkerish. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 5/3 Many professors and journalists, presumably most opposed to Junkerism.

Junkerite, variant of Junckerite.

†**Ju·nkery.** *Obs.* Forms: 5 iunkerye, 6 ioncrye, ionkry, iunkerie. [Of obscure origin: agrees in sense with Junket *sb.* 3 and 4, but appears much earlier.] a. A banquet or feast. b. A dainty dish or sweetmeat.

1449 *Paston Lett.* (1901) IV. 24 Pertrych and his felaw bere gret visage and kepe gret junkeryes and dyneres. *a* 1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) II. 210 There shall no gentylman ..Be better serued..For a banket or a ionkry, For a dyshe two or thre. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. Clesse Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 Eschewynge bankettes, ieresoupers, ioncryes betwyxe meales. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* I. § 81. 104 Marchepaines or wafers w[t] other like iunkerie.

Junket (dʒʊ·ŋkĕt), *sb.* Forms: a. 4–7 ionket, (5 -ett, 6 -et(t)e), 6 ionckette, 6–7 iuncket, (6 -ete, 7 -ette), iunquet, iunket, 7–9 juncket, junkett, 7– junket. β. 6 ioncat, 6 iouncat, 6–7 iuncat, -cate, 7 iunkat, -kate, 7–8 juncate. See also Juncade. [Of somewhat obscure history, in respect both of forms and senses, but app. a. ONF. **jonket*, **jonquet*, or *jonquette*, rush-basket, f. *jonc* rush, Junk *sb.*[1] Norman patois has '*jonquette* espèce de crême faite avec du lait bouilli, additionné de jaunes d'œuf, de sucre et de caramel' (Moisy), and the related forms *jonchée* (=med.L. *juncata*, It. *giuncata*) and *jonchiere*, *jonquiere* (:—**juncāria*) are common in senses 1 and 2 of our word (see Littré and Godef.).

The β-forms in sense 2 may be directly from med.L. *juncata* (cf. Juncade); but their late occurrence in sense 3 is notable. The history of sense 2 is not quite clear; and the relationship of 3 to 4 is complicated by the earlier Junkery.]

1. A basket (orig. made of rushes); *esp.* a basket in which fish are caught or carried. Now *dial.*

1382 Wyclif *Exod.* ii. 3 Whanne he myȝte hide hym no lenger, he tok a ionket of resshen..and putte the litil faunt with ynne. — *Job* 2nd Prol. (1850) II. 671 If forsothe a junket with resshe I shudde make. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 198/1 A Ionkett for fysche. 1565–73 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Caudecæ*, little coffers of wickers: iunkets wherein yeeles are taken. 1703 Thoresby *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), *Junket*, a wicker long wisket to catch fish. 1829 in Hunter *Hallamsh. Gloss.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 366 Junkets .. hand Junkets. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Junket*, a basket for catching fish.

2. A cream-cheese or other preparation of cream (originally made in a rush-basket or served on a rush-mat: see Juncade); now, a dish consisting of curds sweetened and flavoured, served with a layer of scalded cream on the top. (Popularly associated with Devonshire, but answering to the 'curds and cream' of other districts.)

c 1460 J. Russell *Bk. Nurture* 93 Milke, crayme, and cruddes, and eke the Ioncate, þey close a mannes stomak .. þerfore ete hard chese aftir. 1513 *Bk. Kernynge* in *Babees Bk.* 266 Be ware of cowe creme, &..Iouncat, for these wyll make your soueravne seke but he ete harde chese. 1620 Venner *Via Recta* v. 91 There are also certaine Iunkets vsually made of milke .. as of the best of the milke coagulated, there is made a kinde of Iuncket, called in most places a Fresh-Cheese. *a* 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxiii, No artificers are then [August] held in greater Request than the Affonders of refrigerating Inventions, Makers of Junkets [F. *joncades*]. 1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 561 Junket, made of raw milk and rennet..sweetened with sugar, and a little cream added [at Penzance]. 1826 Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* II. 533 Cornwall produced nothing good but junket and the 'Weekly Entertainer'. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 609 Junkets identical with those for which Devonshire is famous, but made of ewe's instead of cow's milk.

†3. Any dainty sweetmeat, cake, or confection; a sweet dish; a delicacy; a kickshaw. *Obs.*

a. 1547–64 Bauldwin *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 137 To behold the furnished table..with variety of the most dainty iunkets, costly and delicate dishes. 1566 Adlington *Apuleius*, *Gold. Ass* x. xlv, Bread pasties, tartes, custardes and other delicate ionckettes dipped in honie. 1629 Parkinson *Parad., Orchard* xviii. 586 [Orange peel] Candied with Sugar to serve with other dryed Junquets. 1694 Westmacott *Script. Herb.* 85 Fillberds .. being an excellent Junket instead of Tobacco in their compotating humours. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. iv. x. 184 Junkets or Sweetmeats, were pompously brought in with the Solemnity of a Flute.

β. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 194 It agreeth not with them that make profession of manlie fortitude..to take such iuncates. 1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 815 The people .. do make of these Worms divers juncats, as we do Tarts, Marchpanes, Wafers, and Cheese-cakes. 1658 Rowland *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 914 Juncates or honey-meats, and wafers, they have divers names as the thing is made. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* III. iv. 134 A cake seems to be used for all juncates or dainty meats.

4. A feast or banquet; a merrymaking accompanied with feasting; also in mod. use (now only *U.S.*), a pleasure expedition or outing at which eating and drinking are prominent; a picnic-party.

1530 Palsgr. 235 Ionkette, *banquet*. 1540 Morysine *Vives' Introd. Wysd.* C j b, Spendynge his patrimonie vppon ionkettes [L. *comessationes*], mynstreles, and scoffers. *a* 1655 Vines *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 30 With these junkets and feasts they joyned the celebration of the Lords Supper. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 298 ₱ 5 At a late Junket which he was invited to. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 142 ₱ 6 She taught him..to catch the servants at a junket. 1814 Mad. D'Arblay *Wanderer* III. 73, I come .. to ask the favor of your company..to a little junket at our farm. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xxviii. 1873 Dixon *Two Queens* I. iv. viii. 229 Amidst his bridal junkets, Charles was told [etc.].

5. *Comb.*, as *junket-basket* (=picnic-basket).

1825 Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 439 Well-stored junket-baskets.

Hence **Junketa·ceous, Ju·nketous** *adjs.*, given to junketing. *nonce-wds.*

1760 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (1837) II. 16 You are as junket-taceous as my lady Northumberland. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) II. 66 She rather likes the thought, having a more junketous soul than me.

Junket (dʒʊ·ŋkĕt), *v.* Also 7 -cat. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To hold a banquet or feast; to make merry with good cheer; also (chiefly *U.S.*) to join in a picnic; to go on a pleasure excursion.

1555 [see JUNKETING *vbl. sb.*]. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xiv. 192 If a female child be borne there is small solemnitie only..some yong wenches stand about the cradle, and lift it vp with the child in it, and name it .. and after this they iunket together. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 350 A creature..rather made to wonder at, than to juncket on. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 86 A sad thing it is, that .. when some are fasting, others should be juncating. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. vi. 80 The Fire was in the middle of the Room, about which the Family did make Merry and Junket. *a* 1745 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* i. *General*, Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to junket with your fellow-servants at night. 1821 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* (1894) I. 205 The same party junket on Friday to Chiswick. 1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) III. xxiv. 122 The Chancellor had intended to go junketting on the Rhine.

2. *trans.* To entertain, feast. *rare.*

1745 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 64 The good woman .. was in such a hurry to junket her neighbours.

Ju·nketer. [f. prec. + -ER 1.] One who junkets or feasts; one who takes part in a junketing.

1825 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 29 Nov. (1894) II. 381, I have been asked to meet Lord Melville at several parties, which has made me more of a junketter than usual. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug., Steamboat companies, which..are sadly prone to carry excursionists and junketers about on Sundays. 1873 MISS BRADDON *Str. & Pilgr.* III. xii. 353 The junketers dispersed more or less unwillingly to their several chambers.

Ju·nketing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb JUNKET; feasting, banqueting, merrymaking; also (chiefly *U.S.*), a going on a pleasure excursion, picnicking; with *a* and *pl.*: A feast, banquet, picnic, etc.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. x. 235 Their Spiritualtie vsed Iunckettyng [L. *potationibus*] oftener then the Laietie. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 151 In these iunkettings. 1667 SOUTH *Serm. Ps.* lxxxvii. 2 The apostle would have no revelling, or junketting upon the altar. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 3 In my Absence our Maid has let in the spruce Servants in the Neighbourhood to Junketings. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 103 Depredations by guttling and tippling, junketting, gossiping, gaming, etc. are to be all item'd to the government. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 47 To the priest, of course, Carnival is simply a farewell to worldly junketings. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 646 The fishing and fowling and feasting and junketting that we saw.

b. *attrib.*, as *junketing dish, house, party, trip.*

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. lxviii. 298 The seede .. is often vsed in comfits, or serued at the table with other iunketting dishes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 148 The same being put into iunketting dishes .. giueth vnto them a delectable ..taste. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 158 Snug junketting parties at which I have been present. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Duchy* 67 The morals of the junketing houses underwent change.

† Ju·nketry. *Obs. rare*−1. In 6 iunquetry. [f. JUNKET *sb.* + -RY, perh. a refashioning of JUNKERY.] A confection; a sweetmeat; = JUNKET 3.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 23 Galingale, which Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth aboue all iunquetries or confectionaries whatsoeuer.

Ju·nkman 1. [f. JUNK *sb.*3] A man belonging to the crew of a junk.

1862 J. HENDERSON in *Mem.* iii. (1867) 103 (Shanghai) A large number of junkmen come from all parts of the country. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 382 The many ghosts in which junkmen believe.

Ju·nkman 2. *U.S.* [f. JUNK *sb.*2] A dealer in junk or marine stores.

1895 *Outlook* (N. Y.) 24 Aug. 304/2 What the Sheriff could get for the goods sold in a lump for cash..with possibly only a junkman for a bidder.

Juno (dʒū·nō). [L. *Jūno* (acc. *Jūnōnem*), in Latin mythology the wife of Jupiter; the goddess of marriage and child-birth.]

1. A woman resembling the goddess Juno in qualities ascribed to her; a woman of stately beauty; a jealous wife, etc.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Magnificence* 858 Here, many a Iuno, many a Pallas here .. Catch many a gallant Lord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. I. (1676) 371 It is an ordinary thing for women in such cases to scratch the faces .. of such as they suspect; as Henry the seconds importune Juno did by Rosamond at Woodstock. 1641 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 41 No envious Juno sate cross-leg'd over the nativity of any mans intellectual offspring. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 163 His be yon Juno of majestic size. 1859 READE *Love me little* II. i. 40 These Junones, severe in youthful beauty.

2. *Astron.* Name of the third of the asteroids.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 537/1, 1804, Harding discovers the planet Juno. 1858 LOCKYER *Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 214 The third planet discovered, Juno, which was supposed to be a third fragment of the hypothetical planet.

3. In plant-names: **Juno's Rose**, the white Lily (*Lilium candidum*); **Juno's tears**, Vervain.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxv. § 2. 581 Veruain is called .. in English Iunos teares. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Juno's Rose*, the Lilly.

4. *Comb.*, as *Juno-like* adj. and adv.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. ii. 53 Come, let's go .. and lament as I do, In Anger, Iuno-like. 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* 101 Durali was tall, erect, and Juno-like.

Hence **Junoesque** (dʒūnoʊe·sk) *a.*, resembling Juno in stately beauty.

1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. iii, A tall voluptuous-looking woman of what is called a Junoesque type. 1894 *Q. Rev. Jan.* 143 Her beauty was of that Junoesque type which .. requires time .. to expand to its full flower.

Junonian (dʒunōʊ·niăn), *a.* [f. L. *Jūnōni-us* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Juno.

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* V. xvi. (1824) II. 41 Sixteen women .. every fifth year weave a veil for Juno, and establish Junonian games. 1813 A. BRUCE *Life Alex. Morris* iii. 70 Her Junonian or rather Sinonian arts.

Also † **Juno·nical** *a. Obs.*

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 39 Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre Iunonical harbours. In straw thear lurcketh soom pad.

Junour, Junquet, obs. ff. JOINER, JUNKET.

Junr., abbreviation of JUNIOR.

† **Junt** 1. *Obs.* [app. ad. It. *giunta, gionta* 'a coosening, cheating, or conycatching tricke' (Florio, 1598), whence *giuntare* to trick.] A trick, cheat.

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch the old one* V. ii, *H.* Daintily abus'd, you've put a junt upon me! *L.* Ha, ha, ha! *H.* A common Strumpet.

Junt 2 (dʒʊnt). *Sc.* [Of obscure origin: cf. JUNK *sb.*2 1 d, and Sc. *dunt* a piece or lump.] a. A lump or large piece, esp. of meat or bread; a chunk; also, a large quantity of a liquid. b. *transf.* A squat, chunky person.

a. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xx, Twa good junts of beef, Wi' hind and fore spoul of a sheep. 1797 A. DOUGLAS *New Year's Wish* Poems (1806) 67 A junt o' beef, baith fat an' fresh .. in your pat. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.*, *Junt*, a large quantity of liquid of any kind .. Gowdie, the cow, gives a junt of milk.

b. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Sc. Poems* 26 Brave Jess, the fodgel junt, Did ha[u]d Dad's hands.

Junta (dʒʊ·ntă). Also 8 **juncta.** [a. Sp. (and Pg.) *junta* = It. *giunta* :—L. *juncta*, fem. pass. part. of *jungĕre* to JOIN, in Romanic used as a sb. The equivalent F. form is *jointe* JOINT; mod.F. *junte* junta, is from Sp.]

1. With reference to Spain or Italy: A deliberative or administrative council or committee.

In mod. hist. the term is best known as the name of the local councils established in different districts of Spain to conduct the war against Napoleon in the summer of 1808; the Central Junta was formed in Sept. of the same year.

1623 J. MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 162 At length the Junta of Divines [at Madrid] coming to agreement the marriage was declared. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. x. (1650) 52 A particular *Junta* of some of the Counsell of State and War, might be appointed to determin the business. 1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* II. 61 The senate [at Venice] consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the junta. 1809 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 6/1 Details of the weakness and tardiness of the Spanish Junta. 1887 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* II. viii. 342 Here the troops were on the side of the viceroy and his junta.

2. In general sense: = JUNTO 1.

1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. I. 214 Ready for any acts of violence, that a Junta composed of the greatest enemies to the constitution shall think fit to enjoin them. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 85 Some of the English Juncta moved that pains should be taken to unite the two parties. 1867 GOLDW. SMITH *Three Eng. Statesmen* (1882) 77 A junta of fanatics, who wanted to sweep away law, learning, and civil society.

Junte, Juntee, obs. ff. JOINT *sb.*, JAUNTY.

Junto (dʒʊ·ntǒ). Also 7–8 **juncto.** [Erroneous form of JUNTA, by assimilation to Sp. sbs. in *o* (cf. -ADO 2). The form *juncto* (after L. *junctum*) was very common down to 1700.]

1. A body of men who have joined or combined for a common purpose, especially of a political character; a self-elected committee or council; a clique, faction, or cabal; a club or coterie.

a. In politics or matters of public interest.

In English History the term has been chiefly applied to the Cabinet Council of Charles I, to the Independent and Presbyterian factions of the same period, to the Rump Parliament under Cromwell, and to the combination of prominent Whigs in the reigns of William III and Anne.

1641 LD. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* (1642) 35 Are these men fit .. to direct and advise .. in the Privie Juncto's; to sit at the Helme, to dictate Lawes. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* III. 102 This new *Junto*, doth so strong become By their conferring Offices and Places. 1657 HAWKE *Killing is M.* 5 How unworthily..doth this Impostor brand that pacifique and prudent Parliament..with the strange name of a *Junto*. 1680 LOVE in *Reflect. 'Curse-ye-Meroz'* 22 The Juncto [the Rump] at Westminster have .. received more Money in one year than all the Kings of England. 1708 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 289 You should form a small junto, and meet for that and other publick ends. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 32 (1740) 333 These subdivided Offices or Branches of Power, may be committed to single Persons or Junctos as Laws have provided. 1783 COWPER *Lett.* 27 Dec., Wks. (1876) 151 The patriotic junto whose efforts have staved off the expected dissolution. 1838 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. xxv. 374 There was believed to be often a secret Junto which really controlled the ministry.

† b. In ecclesiastical affairs. *Obs.*

1641 H. P. *Quest. Div. Right Episc.* 10 If London .. should arbitrate by a Junto of all her Divines. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* II. v. 87 The Trent *Juncto* hath voted for them. *fig.* *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) VII. iv. 70 One diocesan bishop, will better defend this enclosed garden of the church, than a juncto of five hundred shrubs, than all the quicksets of Geneva.

c. In general sense.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 171 And did the Juncto of the Gods agree, To make you Sol? 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 36 None were so loud, as a Junto of Wits. 1713 ADDISON *Guard. No.* 140 P 4 As..lately settled in a junto of the sex. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 47 At the corners are assembled juntos of village idlers and wise men.

† 2. = JUNTA 1. *Obs.*

1701 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 6 From Madrid, that the people seem dissatisfyed with their juncto. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 119 The deputation of the *nobless*, which they call the junto of the holy office.

3. *Comb.*, as **junto-lord**, one of the Whig combination in Anne's reign; **junto-man**, a member of a junto.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* IV. vii. (1854) 263 Lords, knights, and parliament men (otherwise juncto men). 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* I. 21 The Junto-men .. the State-Mountebanks. 1713 SWIFT *Hist. Last Sess.* Wks. 1758 IX. 28 The Juncto Lords as they were then called.

Hence **Junto·cracy** *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY], government by a junto.

1774 BURGH *Pol. Disquis.* in *Examiner* (1831) 140/2 The British government is really a juntocracy, .. or government by a minister and his crew.

Junyper(e, -pyr, obs. forms of JUNIPER.

† **Jup.** *Obs. rare.* Also juppe. [a. F. *juppe*, obs. var. of *jupe*: see JUPE and JUMP *sb.*2] A woman's jacket or bodice. Cf. JUPE 2.

1603 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure Ho.* (1884) 673/2, 43 saufegardes and juppes. 1670 FLECKNOE *Epigr., Damoiselles a la mode* 74 This Play of ours, just like some Vest or Jup, Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up. 1671 E. PANTON *Spec. Juventut.* V. v. 265 We had the confidence to take off her Juppe, which we have brought.

Jupard, -y(e, jupart, -ye, obs. ff. JEOPARD, JEOPARDY.

Jupe (dʒūp, Fr. *ʒüp*). Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (exc. as Fr.). Forms: 3 iuype, 4 ioupe, 5 iowpe, 7 juipe, joope, 9 joup, juip, jupe. [a. F. *jupe*, in OF. also *jube, gipe* (see GIPE) = Prov. *jupa*, Sp. and Pg. (with Arabic article) *aljuba*; also OF. *juppe* (see JUP), *jubbe* (see JUB), *gippe* = It. *giuppa, giubba*, a. Arab. *jubbah, jibbah* JUBBAH. Derivative forms are GIPEL, GIPON, GIPPO, and JUPON. For the treatment of the vowel in ME., cf. the forms of *duke, flute*, and *juice.*]

† 1. A loose jacket, kirtle, or tunic worn by men. *Obs.* (In later use chiefly *Sc.*)

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 455/215 Þe bischop eode into þe vestiarie: is cope he gan of strepe, he nadde under is vestimenz to habbe on bote is iuype. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1767 Also he seten, and sholde soupe, So comes a ladde in a ioupe. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/2 Iowpe, garment. 1635 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 188 Speech in Scotland .. for a man's coat, a juipe or joope. 1802 J. SIBBALD *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Jupe*, a wide or great coat. 1823 CARLYLE *Let.* in Froude *Life* (1882) I. xii. 203, I put on my gray duffle sitting jupe. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. II. ii, Frightful men ..clad in jupes of coarse woollen, with..girdles of leather.

2. *Sc.* A woman's jacket, kirtle, or bodice. Also *pl.* a kind of bodice or stays.

a 1810 in Cromek *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 64, I pat on my jupes sae green, An' kilted my coaties rarely. 1822 GALT *Steam-Boat* xvii. 356 The branch of a bramble bush caught her by the jupe. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (1860) 261 A bedgown, or loose female upper garment, is still in many parts of Scotland termed a jupe. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 138 The married *women usually wear a jupe, in shape, behind, recalling the* old swallow-tailed coat of Europe.

‖ 3. [mod. borrowing from Fr.] A woman's skirt.

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* III. iii. 18 This little French girl..was dressed so piquantely in a jacket and short jupe. 1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 288/1 The Morning Costume is a jupe of blue silk. 1883 BURTON & CAMERON *Gold Coast* I. iii. 57 Votaries prostrating themselves before a dark dwarf 'Lady' with jewelled head and spangled jupe. 1886 *Fall Mall G.* 10 July 10/2 The Princess of Wales wore a corsage of white and silver brocade over a jupe of *poult de soie.*

Juperd, -dy, jupert, -tie, obs. ff. JEOPARD, JEOPARDY.

Jupiter (dʒū·pitəi). Also 3–4 **Iubiter,** 4 **Iuppiter,** 6 **Iupyter.** [a. L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, f. *Jov-is* JOVE + *pater* father.]

1. The supreme deity of the ancient Romans, corresponding to the Greek Zeus; the ruler of gods and men, and the god of the heavens, whose weapon was the thunderbolt. Also in exclamations (cf. JOVE), but chiefly in literary use.

c 1205 LAY. 13905 We habbeð godes gode..þe feorðe heah Iupiter [*c* 1275 hatte Iubiter] of alle þinge he is whar. 1340–70 *Alex. & Dind.* 656 Minerua .. was engendred wiþ gin of iubiterus hede. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 183 (232) By þe goddesse Mynerue And Iuppiter þat maketh þe bonder ryngе..ye be the womman..That I best loue. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv. 1 O Iupiter, how weary are my spirits? 1611 — *Cymb.* II. iv. 121, 122 By Iupiter, I had it from her Arme. *Post.* Hearke you, he sweares; by Iupiter he sweares. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 499 [Adam] Smil'd with superior Love, as Jupiter On Juno smiles. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 822 Gods and goddesses discarded long .. Are bringing into vogue their heathen train, And Jupiter bids fair to rule again. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 564 By Jupiter! you said that I am fair.

transf. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 232 For, I [a physi-

cian] beeing Iupiter their helping Father, give life when I list. 1650 B. *Discolliminium* 26 They shall prove such Jupiters as to fall a thundring and lightning..over our heads.

2. *Astron.* The largest of the planets in the solar system, revolving in an orbit lying between those of Mars and Saturn.

c 1290 *St. Michael* 420 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 311 Saturnus is al a-boue, and Iupiter seth þe next. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xii. (1495) 319 Iubiter is a goodly planete hote and moyste. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* vi. 53 Nyxt saturne standis the spere & hauyn of Iupiter. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Jupiter appears almost as large as Venus, but is not altogether so bright. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* ii. 25 Jupiter, a world of huge magnitude, 1320 times greater in bulk than our Earth.

†b. *Alch.* A name for the metal tin. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 275 Sol gold is .. Saturnus leed and Iuppiter [*v.r.* Iupiter, Iubiter] is tyn. 1460–70 *Bk. Quintessence* 8 If it falle vpon a plate of venus or Iubiter into þis watir, it turneþ hem into lijknes of peerl. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 577/1 Drink with Filings of Jupiter, or Tin. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* I. 49 The Alchymists..bestowed on the seven Metals..the names of the seven Planets of the Ancients..Thus Gold was called *Sol*, Silver *Luna*, Copper *Venus*, Tin *Jupiter*, Lead *Saturn*, Iron *Mars*, and Quick-silver *Mercury*.

†c. *Her.* Name for the tincture AZURE in blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies. *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 58 b, The fielde is parted per fesse, Iupiter and Saturne, a goate saliant, of the moone. 1725 COATS *Dict. Her.*, *Jupiter*, has been by such Heralds as have thought fit to blazon the Arms of Princes by Planets instead of Metals and Colours, apply'd to stand in the Place of Azure. 1766 PORNY *Heraldry* iii. (1787) 21 Azure .. Its Precious Stone is Sapphire, and the Planet Jupiter.

3. In names of plants, as † **Jupiter's distaff**, (*a*) a kind of yellow-flowered sage, perh. *Salvia glutinosa* or *Phlomis fruticosa*; (*b*) ? = *Jupiter's staff*; **Jupiter's eye**, Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*; † **Jupiter's flower**, a rendering of Gr. Διὸς ἄνθος or L. *Jovis flos*, formerly identified with columbine; **Jupiter's nut**, rendering of L. *jūglans* (= *Jovis glans*), walnut; **Jupiter's staff**, name for Mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus*, from its tall upright stem. See also JUPITER'S BEARD.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccliv. § 3. 627 *Colus Iouis*. Iupiters *distaffe 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* xxiii. 48 Yellow Clary, or Jupiters Distaffe is hot and drying. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Jupiter's Distaffe*, a kind of Clary with a Yellow flower; it is otherwise called Mullein. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. CXXXV. § 2. 412 Housleeke, and Sengreene .. of some [called] Iupiters *eie. 1851 [see JUPITER'S BEARD]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 92 The summer floures, to wit, Lychnis, Iupiters *flower or Columbine, and a second kind of Lilly. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 640/1 In the golden age .. the gods lived upon Walnuts, and hence the name *Juglans*, *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's *nuts. 1664 R. TURNER *Botanologia* 216 Jupiters *Staff.

Jupiter's beard. [tr. L. *Barba Jovis.*] A name for various plants.

†a. *Chrysocoma Linosyris* (*L. vulgaris*), a South European plant with yellow composite flowers. *Obs.* b. *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, the Silverbush, a South European evergreen leguminous shrub, having leaves covered with silvery down; also applied to *A. vulneraria*, and the allied American genus *Amorpha*. c. The common houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum* = JUBARB. d. *Hydnum Barba-Jovis*, a hymenomycetous fungus with a white fibrous margin.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 47 Ivpiters Beard, called of the Greekes *Chrysokome*, as you would say Goldilocks. It is hairie like Isope. *Ibid.* 56 Penroyall, of some Chrusitis, of others Iupiters beard. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Jupiter's Beard, *Anthyllis*. *Ibid.*, Jupiter's Beard, American, *Amorpha*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXV. 353 That which is generally called Jupiter's Beard or Silver-bush, from the splendid whiteness of the leaves which is owing to a fine nap or down that covers them. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 57 House-leek .. is frequently called Jupiter's Eye, Bullock's Eye, or Jupiter's Beard. 1879 PRIOR *Plant-n.* 127 *Jupiter's beard*, .. the house-leek, so called from its massive inflorescence, like the sculptured beard of Jupiter.

Jupon (dʒūˑpɒn, dʒupˑn, F. *ʒüpoñ*). Forms: 5 iopon, -en, -oun, iupone, 6 iuppin, *Sc.* iowpoun, (7 juppon), 9 jupon. See also GIPON. [a. F. *jupon*, OF. also *juppon*, *gip(p)on* (= Sp. *jubon*, Pg. *jubão*, *gibão*, It. *giubbone*, *giuppone*), deriv. of *jupe*, etc. JUPE.]

1. A close-fitting tunic or doublet; esp. one worn by knights under the hauberk, sometimes of thick stuff and padded; later, a sleeveless surcoat worn outside the armour, of rich materials and emblazoned with arms. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c 1400 CHAUCER *Kn't's T.* 1262 (Camb. MS.) In a brest plate & in a lyȝt Iopoun [*other MSS.* gypon, Iepon, gippon]. *c* 1440 *Morte Arth.* 905 Aboven þat a iesseraunt of ientylle maylez, A iupone of Ierodyne inggede in schredez. *c* 1450 *Alexander* 2450 Sum in Iopons, sum in Ie-serantis. *Ibid.* 4722 ȝit wont men in þa woddis .. in Iopons of hidis. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 39 Without iopen [*Rolls ed.* gipoun] tabard clok or bell. [1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* 1304 Some wore a breastplate, and a light juppon.] 1826 W. ELLIOTT *Nun* 13 A jupon shone Over his armour. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xv. (ed. 3) 183 The shield and jupon of the effigy in Bristol Cath[edral].

†2. A short kirtle worn by women. Cf. JUP, JUPE 2. *Obs.*

1542 *Inv. R. Wardr.* (1815) 84 Item ane jowpoun of blak velvott lynit with gray. 1595 R. WHYTE *Let. to Sir R. Sydney* 13 Dec. in Collins *State Lett.* (1746) I. 376 In her Bed Chamber, [Sir John Packering] presented her with a fine Gown and a Juppin, which things were pleasing to her Highnes.

‖3. A woman's skirt or petticoat. (Only as Fr.)

1851 *Harper's Mag.* II. 576 (Stanf.) Jupon of plain, white cambric muslin.

Juppe, variant of JUP, *Obs.*

Juppertie, jupurdy, obs. ff. JEOPARDY.

† **Jur**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 jurre. [Echoic: cf. JAR *v.* and CHURR *v.*] *intr.* To butt with (or as with) the horns or head. Said of a ram, a battering-ram, etc. Hence **Ju·rring** *vbl. sb.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVII. xxxii. 963 By that time..the [battering] ramme was jurring also at the other part. 1601 — *Pliny* IX. xxxi. (1634) I. 253 Crabs .. will fight one with another, and then ye shall see them jur and butt with their horns like rams. 1668 G. C. in H. More *Div. Dial.* Pref. 1 (1713) 12 The Arietations or Jurrings of the Spirits in the Ventricles of the Brain. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Jur*, to hit, to strike, to push with the head.

† **Jur**, *sb. Obs. rare.* In 7 jurre. [f. prec.] A butt or push made by a ram or battering-ram.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXVI. xxiii. 932 When as the walls should be shaken with the rammes, they caught not hold of them .. and by plucking them aside, avoided their jurres. 1609 — *Anim. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 222 To breake whatsoever standeth against it, with nightie strokes and maine jurres.

Jura *beds, formations*, etc. (*Geol.*): see JURASSIC. *Jura-trias* = TRIASSIC.

Jural (dʒūˑrăl), *a.* [f. L. *jūr-*, stem of *jūs* law, right + -AL.]

1. Of or relating to law or its administration; legal; juristic.

1635 HEYWOOD *Lond. Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 289 Iuno .. to your Iurall seat Brings State and Power. 1676 R. DIXON *Nat. Two Test.* To Rdr., I prefer the Jural sense ..and make use of Jural Terms borrowed from Laws Ecclesiastical and Civil. 1783 E. STILES *United States elevated* 24 The jural systems of Europe where reigns a mixture of Roman, Gothic..and other local or municipal law. 1851 MAINE *Anc. Law* i. 2 Many jural phenomena lie behind these codes. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* IV. § 134 The question is as to facts, which ought to be stated according to their natural rather than their jural meaning.

2. *Moral Philos.* Of or pertaining to rights and obligations.

18.. WHEWELL (Webster, 1864) By the adjective jural we shall denote that which has reference to the doctrine of rights and obligations. 1845 — *Elem. Mor.* II. xviii, That balanced *jural* condition of Society, in which Rights are necessary. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* vii. (1876) 96 *marg.*, Distinction between jural and non-jural views of morality.

Hence **Ju·rally** *adv.*, with reference to law, or to rights and obligations.

1874 H. SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* III. vi 274 Sometimes there occurs a clear rupture of order in a society..and then a new order, springing out of and jurally rooted in disorder.

Jurament (dʒūˑrămĕnt). *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. L. (post-cl.) *jūrāment-um*, f. *jūrāre* to swear: see -MENT.] An oath. *To do juraments* (*Univ. slang*): see quot. 1877.

1575 *Galway Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 441 The parties have plighted their juramentes and put herunto their signes and seales. 1594 *Zepheria* XXXI, Ioue..smiles at louers iurament. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 10 July (O. H. S.) II. 118 Mr. Covert of Hart Hall..having been deny'd three times [for his Degree of B.A.] the reasons were given into the Vice-Chanc. —1. That he had not done Juraments. 1877 CHR. WORDSWORTH *Scholæ Academ.* 217 When a student was once senior Soph, he merely went into the Schools every term, and proposed one Syllogism *juramenti gratiâ*, and was said to be 'doing juraments'.

† **Jurame·ntal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL. Cf. med.L. *jurāmentālis* one who takes an oath.] Of or pertaining to an oath. Hence † **Jurame·ntally** *adv.*, with an oath.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* Proeme 2 Ecclesiastics .. in regard they have a dependance and juramentall obligation, in divers things, to another Prince, *viz.* the Pope. *a* 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 156 A Promise juramentally confirmed.

Jurant (dʒūˑrănt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *jūrānt-em*, pr. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear.]

A. *adj.* Taking an oath; swearing. In *Sc. Hist.* opposed to *non-jurant*, *non-juring* (q.v.).

1715 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 23 Some judicious Non-jurors, who are firmly of opinion that the spring of this is from some Jurant brethren. 1720 *Ibid.* 535 He had charged all his Jurant brethren as perjured, and yet came in afterwards and took the oath. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. i. vii, Such universally prevalent, universally jurant, feeling of Hope.

B. *sb.* One who takes an oath. In *Sc. Hist.* opposed to *non-jurant*, *non-juror* (q.v.).

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xii. 125 Whensoever they wulde sweare amitie and confederation..betweene both the Iurants. 1770 BP. FORBES *Jrnls.* (1886) 295 The fruit of my labours at Inverness may, perhaps, fall into the hands of a Jurant. 1849 *Life Rev. James Fisher* iii. 53 A religious clause declaring the jurant's profession and allowance..of the true religion as presently professed.

Jurassic (dʒurӕˑsik), *a. Geol.* [ad. F. *Jurassique*, f. *Jura* (see def.) after *Liassic*, *Triassic*.] Of or pertaining to the Jura mountains: applied to geological formations belonging to the period between the Triassic and the Cretaceous, characterized by the prevalence of oolitic limestone, of which the Jura mountains between France and Switzerland are chiefly formed.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 372 Sedimentary formations ..as modern as the jurassic or oolite formations. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 290 The Aube runs through cretaceous and Jurassic strata. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* viii. 189 The Trias is succeeded by a great and complex system of formations, usually known as the Jurassic.

Jurat[1] (dʒūˑrăt, F. *ʒüra*). Also 6 iurate, -att(e, 7–8 jurate. [ad. med.L. *jūrāt-us*, lit. 'sworn man', sb. use of the pa. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear. In sense 4 a. the equivalent of F. *jurat* (orig. a Prov. form = F. *juré*).]

1. One who has taken an oath; a person who performs some duty on oath; *spec.* one sworn to give information about the crimes committed in his neighbourhood, and in other ways to assist the administration of justice; a juror. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* III. vii, In iudiciall causes..witnesses and iurates which shall procede in the triall, doo make no lasse othe. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 7 They were thought to have been confederates and Iurates of this newe conspiracy. 1564 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. xli. 420 To every parish belongeth .. Four or eight jurats for offences given and taken. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 104 Aldred the Archbishop .. and Hugh the Bishop of London .. wrote that which the jurats had delivered. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 415 The first step the justices in eyre took..was to impanel four jurats from every township, and twelve from every hundred.

2. A municipal officer (esp. of the Cinque Ports) holding a position similar to that of an alderman.

1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 515/2 Provost and Baillif, Jurates men and Burgeis men and their Successours. 1485 *Ibid.* 338/1 Bailiff and Jurates..of all and every the said v Portes. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* XII. XVI. (1886) 209 M. L. Stuppenie, late Jurat of the same towne [New Romney]. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 7 May, Here were also all the Jurates of the towne of Dover. 1701 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1818) LXXXVIII. II. 402 Went to Church [at Gravesend] to which he had seen the Mayor go in procession..attended by his brethren the Jurats, twelve in number. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. VI. 79 A writ of error lies from the mayor and jurats of each port to the lord warden of the cinque ports, in his court of Shepway. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Rye*, The corporation .. consists of a mayor, 12 jurats, and the freemen. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 561 If these twenty-five jurats are the predecessors of the twenty-five aldermen of the wards.

3. In the Channel Islands, one of a body of magistrates, chosen for life, who in conjunction with the Bailiff form the Royal Court for administration of justice; they are ex officio members of the States. Their number is twelve for each of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, and six for Alderney.

[1339 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 109/2 William Payn, un des Jurez de l'Isle de Gereseye.] 1537 T. CUMPTUN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 92 [An] Inventory .. made in the presence of the Deane and of too Jurattes of this Isle. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* Pref. B iij b, A Gentleman of Jersey .. one of the Iurats of the Royal Court of that Island. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. § 4. 106 All causes are originally determined by their own officers, the bailiffs and jurats of the islands. 1873 J. LEWES *Census* 1871. 204 Twelve jurats chosen by the members of the 'States'.

4. With reference to France, etc.: a. A municipal magistrate in certain towns, as Bordeaux. b. A member of a company or corporation, sworn to see that nothing is done against its statutes.

1432 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 406/1 The Mair and Juratz of the Toune of Burdeux. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxiii. 85 They of Tourney .. made newe prouost, and iurates, acordynge to their auncyent vsages. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* III. IX. 420 Upon the Banks of the River Garonne; where the Jurats of Bordeaux came to receive him. 1714 *Fr. Bk. Rates* 123 The Jurats of the Merchants, wholesale Mercers, and Haberdashers of the City of Paris. 1804 *Med. Frnl.* XII. 542, I informed the Jurats, that .. my colleague or myself would return to the isle [Malta].

Jurat[2] (dʒūˑrăt). *Law.* [ad. L. *jūrātum* that which is sworn, neut. pa. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear.] A memorandum as to when, where, and before whom an affidavit is sworn.

1796 *Reg. Gen., Mich.* 37 *Geo. III* in *Term Reports* (1802) VII. 82 No affidavit shall be..made use of..in the jurat of which there shall be any interlineation or erasure. 1933 *Penny Cycl.* I. 164/2. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 2/6 The proof of the trustees .. was not admitted, the jurat being informal.

† **Ju·rate**, *pa. pple. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *jūrātus* sworn: see JURAT[1].] Sworn, bound by oath.

1433 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 295 Ony man jurate in an enqueste.

Juration[1] (dʒurēˑ·ʃən). *rare.* [ad. late L. *jūrātiōn-em*, n. of action from *jūrāre* to swear.] The action of swearing; an oath.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Juration*, an Oath. 1854 MRS. AUSTIN in J. Ross 3 *Generat. Englishw.* (1888) II. ii. 13 'Two oaths', or to speak more accurately (for there is no juration in the case), two 'd—ns'.

Juration[2], aphetic form of ADJURATION.

c 1425 *St. Christina* xxii. in *Anglia* VIII. 127/40 Pen Cristyn was preyed and adiurid of the wife ..Whos iuracyone Cristyn took at grefe.

Jurative, *a. rare.* [ad. late L. *jūrātīvus*, f. ppl. stem of *jūrāre* to swear.] = JURATORY. In mod. Dicts.

Jurator (dʒurēˑ·tɔɹ). *rare.* [a. L. *jūrātor*, agent-n. from *jūrāre* to swear; in med.(Anglo)L., a juror, a juryman.] = JURAT[1] 1.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 97 The Four and twenty Iurators in Kent in Rumney Marsh, who always upon their

Oaths set down every particular mans ground in certain .. and accordingly were the parties severally taxed. 1872 O. Shipley *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s.v. *Compurgator*, A jurator who .. swore to his innocence.

Juratorial (dʒūˑrătôˑriăl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of or belonging to a jury.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2 The most flagrant instances of juratorial perversity.

Juratory (dʒūˑrătəri), *a.* [ad. late L. *jūrātōri-us* confirmed by oath: see JURAT [1] and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to an oath or oaths; expressed or contained in an oath.

1553 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 32 Thos. More.. tooke the oathe of a Burgesse to doe all *thynges according* to the vertue of the burgesses oathe .. and also the laudable uses and customs of the sayd towne and not juratory. 1647 R. Stewart *Answ. Lett. Dr. Turner* 51 Freed from his juratory obligation. *a* 1734 North *Exam.* I. iii. § 136 (1740) 211 The juratory, dying Denials, of the whole criminal Charge of the Plot, made by every individual suffering Person at his Execution. 1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV 260 Affirmative or Juratory declarations of opinion.

Jurdan, -en, obs. forms of JORDAN.

† **Jure,** *sb.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *jūr-*, stem of *jūs* law, right: 'in jure' answers to L. *in jūre*.]

1. The science of law, jurisprudence.

1496 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 238/1 To remane thre 3eris at þe sculis of art and Iure, sua þat þai may haue knawlege .. of þe lawis. 1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* lxiii. 4 Doctouris in jure and medicyne. *Ibid.* lxv. 3 To speik of science..Off jure, of wisdome, or intelligence. 1556 Lauder *Tractate* 448 Thay suld haue knawlage of boith the Iuris, Als weill the Canone as Ciuile law.

2. A just privilege, a right.

1533 Bellenden *Livy* IV. (1822) 314 Gif the tribunis has.. tane fra the Faderis thare majesties and juris. *c* 1745 in *Gentl. Mag.* (1773) XLIII. 498 Sherlock the Elder, with his jure divine, Did not comply till the battle of Boyne.

‖ **Jure,** L., abl. of *jūs* right; in phr. **jure divino** by divine right (see DIVINE *a.* 2); hence **juredivinist,** a believer in the divine right of kings; **jure-divinoship** (*nonce-wd.*).

1663 Sir G. Mackenzie *Relig. Stoic* vi. (1685) 51 The sole jure-divinoship of all Ecclesiastical Rites. 1681 [T. Flatman] *Heraclitus Ridens* (1713) I. 237 All your Bishops, and Tantivy Clergymen, .. your *Jure Divinists*, who have renounced the Covenant. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* II. i, A *jure divino* tyrant.

Jure, *v. nonce-wd.*

1. Used contextually with reference to *juror*, as if = make jurors of you.

1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 97 You are Grand Iurers, are ye? Wee'l iure ye ifaith.

2. *nonce*-adaptation of L. *jurare* to swear (with allusion to Horace *Ep.* I. i. 14, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri*).

1818 Keble in Sir J. Coleridge *Mem.* iii. (1869) 24 If I must *jure* into any man's *Verbs* I think on the whole it would be his.

‖ **Jurel** (dʒūˑrĕl). [Sp.-American.] A fish of the genus *Caranx*, found along the southern coast of the United States.

1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 226 The chief kinds are cod, berrugates, the spur fish, sole, turbet, jureles, and lobsters. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Jurenay,** var. of JORNAY. *Obs.*

1495 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 226, ij ellis of crammesy vellous, to be a jurenay aboue his harnes

Jurgon, obs. form of JARGON *sb.*[1]

Juridic (dʒuriˑdik), *a.* [ad. L. *jūridicus*, f. *jūs*, *jūr-* law + *-dicus* saying, f. root of *dīcĕre* to say. Cf. F. *juridique* (1453 in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to law, legal: = next 1.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) Table Qij b, Division of causes iuridic. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 7 It is penned in a Juridic Stile. 1894 *Thinker* V. 439 This relationship was essentially juridic in character.

2. = JURIDICAL 2.

1892 *Monist* II. 298 The revolution of the last century .. forgot the rights of juridic persons, of corporations, and law became an .. individualiser.

Juridical (dʒuriˑdikăl), *a.* Also 6 **iurysdycall.** [f. as prec. + -AL. With the early form *jurisdical* (like *jurisdiction*), cf. OF. *jurisdiciable* (Godef.).]

1. Of, relating to, or connected with the administration of law or judicial proceedings; sometimes in more general sense = legal.

Juridical styles (Sc.), set forms of legal documents, = the 'common forms' of English lawyers.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxi. 250 Without lycence of the pope & concessyon Iurysdycall. 1584 Burleigh *Let. to Whitgift* in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* IX. v. § 9 (1655) 155 This Juridicall and Canonicall siftner of poor Ministers, is not to edifie and reform. 1611 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* I. 101 Ceremonial and juridical assemblies of magistracy. 1759 Johnson *Idler* No. 54 ₱ 1, I .. present you with the case .. in as juridical a manner as I am capable. 1839 James *Louis XIV*, II. 51 That trial .. as far as Juridical decision went, was a mere farce. 1884 Sir C. Bowen in *Law Times Rep.* LI. 531/2 The various uses that have been made by judges or juridical writers of the terms.

2. Assumed by law to exist; juristic.

1900 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 7/5 A Bill .. extending to juridical persons, that is, duly registered corporations or partnerships, the right to engage in mining.

Juridically (dʒuriˑdikăli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY [2].] In a juridical manner; with reference to the administration of law; with legal authority; legally; in the view of the law.

1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 10 To proue it iuridically, in a matter of lyfe and death. 1642 *Remonst. Div. Passages conc. Ch. & Kingd. Irel.* 24 Being called upon and examined juridically, upon oath he deposed these words. 1795 Burke *Tracts Popery Laws* Wks. 1842 II. 434 The received opinion, though not juridically delivered, has been [etc.]. 1823 Lingard *Hist. Eng.* VI. 321 He had examined that marriage juridically; had pronounced it good and valid.

† **Juridicial,** *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *jūridiciāl-is*: see JURIDIC and -IAL. Cf. obs. F. *juridicial* (*a* 1521 in Godef.).] a. Relating to the legality of an action. b. = JURIDICAL 1.

The two earlier quots. refer to the different classes of legal questions enumerated in Cicero's *De Invent.* II. xxiii. 69.

c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 79 Whan there is no dout but that the dede is done, and who dyd it, many tymes controuersy is had, whether it hathe bene done laufully or not. And this state is negociall or iuridiciall. 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 90 The State 1. Coniecturall. 11. Legall. 111. Iuridiciall. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* I. i. 2 The Legall part prescribes Methodicall & Juridiciall confines to the whole course of Survey.

Juried (dʒūˑrid), *a.* [f. Jury *sb.* + -ED [2].] Formed into a jury; hence *fig.* formed into a company of twelve.

1839 Bailey *Festus* viii. 92 You too, ye juried signs,..farewell!

† **Jurier.** *Obs. rare.* Forms: 5 **iuryour,** 6 **iuryer,** 7 **juriar.** [App. an alteration of *jurour* Juror, after *jury*: but cf. *clothier*, *furrier*, etc.] One who has taken an oath; a juror or juryman.

1496 *Bk. St. Albans* E v, A sentence of Iuges, A dampnyng of Iuryours. 1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* III. (1540) 132 Whan sentence is to be gyue to [= by] him that hath sworne or made an othe, let the iuryer remember that he taketh god to be wytnesse. 1687 Winstanley *Lives Poets* 55 He was found guilty by twelve common juriars.

Juring (dʒūˑriŋ), *ppl. a. rare.* [f. **jure* vb. (as ad. L. *jūrāre*) + -ING [2].] Taking the oath; jurant. (Opp. to *non-juring*.)

1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 43 Juring, Non-juring, and .. abjuring Clergy. 1870 *Union Rev.* 32 The number of juring clergy began to fail.

Jurisconsult (dʒūˑrisˌkŏnsʊlt). [ad. L. *jūrisconsultus*, f. *jūris*, gen. of *jūs* law + *consultus* skilled: see Consult *sb.*[2] Cf. F. *jurisconsulte* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] One learned in law, esp. in civil or international law; a jurist; a master of jurisprudence.

1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 2 In divers particular sciences, as of the jurisconsults. 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 365 Proper for jurisconsults, lawyers, and politicians. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 367 More interesting than a municipal judge or juris consult. 1871 Morley *Condorcet* in *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 60 It was to Condorcet's honour as a jurisconsult that he should have had so many scruples. *attrib.* 1870 Lowell *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 115 We must give his argument in the.. splendor of its jurisconsult latinity.

† **Jurisconsultor.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. = prec.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 144 The philosophovrs ande iuris-consultours in the anciant dais, hes familiarly discriuit one thing be the contrar thyng.

Jurisdiction (dʒūˑrisdikʃən). Forms: 4–6 **iure-,** (4 **iuri-, iurdiccion**), 4–7 **iurisdiccion,** etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*, *cc* and *ct*, *on* and *oun*), 5 **iurisdycion,** 7– **jurisdiction.** [orig. a. OF. *jure-, juri-, jurdiction, -dicion* (F. *juridiction*), ad. L. *jūrisdictiōn-em*, f. *jūris*, gen. of *jūs* law + *dictio*, n. of action f. *dīcere* to say, declare. Subsequently assimilated to the L. form, which was also used in F. in the 17–18th cents.]

1. Administration of justice; exercise of judicial authority, or of the functions of a judge or legal tribunal; power of declaring and administering law or justice; legal authority or power.

[1267 *Act* 52 *Hen. III*, c. 2 (Stat. Marleberge) Qui non sit de feodo suo, aut super ipsum habeat jurisdictionem per Hundredam vel ballivam que sua sit.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26524 He [a priest] has his iurediction tint o þis man al wit resun. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 265 Þes wordis of Crist meneþ two juridiccious, as spiritual and seculer. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Friar's T.* 21 Thanne hadde he thurgh his Iurisdiccion [*MS. Petw.* -diction, *Harl.* iurediccioun, *Camb., Corp., Lansd.* iurdiccion, -diction, -e] Power to doon on hem correccion. 1395 Purvey *Remonstr.* (1851) 30 Neithir the *king*, neithir his justisis han jurisdiccioun on clerkis, trespace þei nevere so moche. 1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xxix. 111 Whan som body hathe subimytted hymself.. to the iurisdicyon of some Iuge [etc.]. 1509 Hawes *Conv. Swearers* 10 By pryncely preemynence and Iuredyccyon. 1538 Starkey *England* II. i. 170 In admynystratyon of justyce .. in such thyngys as they had jurysdycyon of. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 246 Ecclesiasticall persones, should not .. exercise iurisdiccion, or any kynd of auctthoritie in temporall matters. *c* 1670 Hobbes *Dial. Comm. Laws* (1677) 153 To declare the Law, which is not Judgment, but Jurisdiction. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) III. 431 The nobility of the district of Padua had formerly the criminal jurisdiction, as it is called, over their vassals. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* II. 129 The districts..were not intended to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the Company's officers. 1863 H. Cox *Institl.* III. iv. 640 The Chief Justiciar..had general jurisdiction of pleas civil and criminal. 1864 Bryce *Holy Rom. Emp.* xix. (1875) 343 Free from all jurisdiction of the Pope or any Catholic prelate. 1892 F. T. Pigott (*title*) Exterritoriality: the law relating to Consular Jurisdiction. 1896 *Law Times Rep.* LXXIII. 690/1 This court has no jurisdiction over the property in America.

fig. 1594 Carew *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 128 If wee will faine a perfect Logician .. all the Sciences..appertaine to his jurisdiction.

2. Power or authority in general; administration, rule, control.

c 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 480 Euery other thyng in whom Dame Nature Hath any iurysdiccion. 1433 — *St. Edmund* II. 929 For God hath power and Iurysdicciouu Make tongis speke of bodies that be ded. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 319 To live exempt From Heav'n's high jurisdiction. 1756–82 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* II. IX. 113 The tranquillity and ease of the mind, depend upon a thousand things that are not under our jurisdiction. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* xii. 261 Man's language is higher than himself .. and still less subject than he to the jurisdiction of the laws of material nature.

3. The extent or range of judicial or administrative power; the territory over which such power extends.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 57 Prelatis letten & forbeden prestis to preche þe gospel in here iurdiccion or bischoperiche, but 3if þei han leue & letteris of hem. 1474 Caxton *Chesse* IV. iv. Kviij, The Iuge ought to deffende and kepe the labourers and possessyons which ben in his Iurisdyccion by al right and lawe. 1555 Eden *Decades* 23 In al this tracte, they passed throwgh the Iurisdiction of other princes. 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* 25 The other sequestrate Tuscan jurisdiction, is the little comonwealth of Luca. 1770 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1885) XIII. 399 Resolved that the said lines..shall be the jurisdiction lines..between the said towns. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Charmed Sea* ii. 15 Whether he should not send on this procession, and keep the next that might arrive within his jurisdiction. 1833 J. H. Newman *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. [III.] I. i. 4 Basil's care of the churches ..extended far beyond the limits of his own jurisdiction.

fig. 1635 N. Carpenter *Geog. Del.* II. xii. 191 God hath ..permitted the sea sometimes to breake his appointed limits, and inuade the Iurisdiction of the land. 1671 R. Bohun *Wind* 91 They [winds] never cease blowing within their own jurisdiction.

4. A judicial organization; a judicature; a court, or series of courts, of justice.

1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. Introd. § 3. 79 Peculiar laws .. adopted and used only in certain peculiar courts and jurisdictions. *Ibid.* I. vii. 242 No jurisdiction upon earth has power to try him in a criminal way. 1821 J. Q. Adams in Davies *Metric Syst.* III. (1871) 269 The jurisdictions to which resort must be had .. are those of municipal police. 1878 Lecky *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 67 The abolition of hereditary jurisdictions.

Jurisdictional (dʒūˑrisdikʃənăl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL: cf. F. *juridictionnel*.] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

1644 Jessop *Angel of Eph.* 25 The Jurisdictionall Pre-eminence of a Bishop over the Presbyters. 1780 in I. Allen *Hist. Vermont* (1798) 149 The Legislature of this State do lay a jurisdictional claim to all the lands whatever, east of Connecticut river. 1811 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 124 All jurisdictional seigniories are thereby abolished, and are declared incorporated with the nation. 1897 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 152 To avert the hostility of the canonists by.. conceding some of their jurisdictional claims.

Hence **Jurisdictionally** *adv.*, in the way of a judicial decision; with regard to jurisdiction.

1674 P. Walsh *Quest. Oath Alleg.* (1677) 13 A Formal and Authoritative Tribunal to decide Jurisdictionally who shall be Pope or King. 1881 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 196 In the East the patriarchates were of very wide extent, geographically and jurisdictionally.

Jurisdictive (dʒūˑrisdiktiv), *a. rare.* [f. *jurisdiction*, on analogy of *administration*, *administrative*, and the like (but adjs. in *-ive* are properly formed on vbs., and there is no L. **jūrisdīcĕre*).] Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

1640 Br. Hall *Episc.* II. vii. 47 Probabilities of a Super-eminent, and Jurisdictive power, in these speciall Angels. 1641 Milton *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, That jurisdictive power in the Church there ought to be none at all. 1649 Prynne *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 34. 1763–83 Cath. Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* V. 174 (Jod.) Who were to exercise jurisdictive power. 1862 Heveridge *Hist. India* II. v. v. 379 The jurisdictive powers and authorities of the supreme court.

Jurisprudence (dʒūˑrisˌprūˑdĕns). [ad. L. *jūrisprūdĕntia* (also *prūdĕntia jūris*): cf. It. *giurisprudenza*, F. *jurisprudence* 'the skille or knowledge of laws' (Cotgr. 1611): perh. the immed. source.]

1. a. Knowledge of or skill in law.

1628 Coke *On Litt.* Epil., For a farewell to our jurisprudent, I wish vnto him the gladsome light of jurisprudence. 1758 Blackstone *Study of Law in Comm.* (1809) I. 27 Aristotle himself has said..that jurisprudence, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal, and most perfect branch of ethics. 1795 Wythe *Decis. Virginia* 15 Being supposed to be known by men of jurisprudence.

b. The science which treats of human laws (written or unwritten) in general; the philosophy of law.

1756 J. Warton *Ess. Pope* I. vi. 300 The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, jurisprudence, philosophy. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xvii. II. 40 The youth ..who had devoted themselves to the study of Roman jurisprudence. 1799 Mackintosh *Stud. Law Nature & Nations* Wks. 1846 I. 345 Writers on general jurisprudence have considered states as moral persons. 1832 Austin *Jurispr.* (1873) I. Prelim. Explan. 32, I shall distinguish general jurisprudence or the philosophy of positive law, from what may be styled particular jurisprudence, or the science of particular law. 1861 *Q. Rev.* CX. 115 The domain of Comparative Jurisprudence, of which English Law forms a small province.

2. A system or body of law; a legal system.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Jurisprudence*... the stile or form of the Law. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xliv, Under his reign .. the civil jurisprudence was digested in the immortal works of the *Code*, the *Pandects*, and the *Institutes*. 1818 Hallam *Mid. Ages* viii. II. (1819) II. 467 The difference between our Saxon and Norman jurisprudence. 1839 Ld. Brougham *Statesm. Geo. III, Ld. Mansfield* (ed. 2) 58 Heads peculiar to Scottish jurisprudence, to which the English law affords no parallel. *a* 1859 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xxv. V. 235 The history of our medical jurisprudence. *a* 1862 Buckle *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 1 The noblest gift Rome has bequeathed to posterity, is her jurisprudence.

Jurispru·dent, *sb.* and *a.* [a. obs. F. *jurisprudent*, back-formation from *jurisprudence*: cf. *prudence, prudent.* The L. expression was *jūris-perītus*, or *jūre-perītus*.]

A. *sb.* One versed in, or treating of, jurisprudence; a man learned in the law; a jurist.

1628 [see prec. 1]. 1659 T. Pecke *Parnassi Puerp.* 12 Lawyers by Law, are Jurisprudents named. *a* 1859 De Quincey *Klosterheim* v. Wks. 1890 XII. 46 Klosterheim.. had been pronounced by some of the first jurisprudents a female appanage. 1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 363 Monogamy, as admirably defined by the great Roman jurisprudent.

B. *adj.* Versed or skilled in jurisprudence; having knowledge of the principles of law.

1737 R. West *Let.* 2 Dec. in *Gray's Corr.*, Adieu! I am going to my tutor's lectures on one Puffendorff, a very jurisprudent author. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* I. vii. § 50 The eulogy of Cicero on Scævola, that he was the most jurisprudent of orators, and the most eloquent of lawyers.

Jurisprudential (-de·nʃăl), *a.* [f. L. *jūris-prūdēntia* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to jurisprudence; rarely of persons: JURISPRUDENT B.

1775 C. Johnston *Pilgrim* II. x. 255 Three civil professions called liberal .. the sacerdotal, the juris-prudential, and the medical; or, as they are called here, the Gown, the Long-robe, and the Faculty. 1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 750/1 The doctor cannot be suspected of having any jurisprudential learning himself. 1852 S. Bailey *Disc. Var. Subj.* 100 It [relevant] had long been a jurisprudential word in Scotland. 1884 W. S. Lilly in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 251 The great jurisprudential ideas which we find in the literature of the decadent Empire.

Hence **Jurisprude·ntialist,** a writer on jurisprudence, a legal practitioner. **Jurisprude·ntially** *adv.*, in relation to jurisprudence.

1802–12 Bentham *Ration. Judic. Evid.* IX. III. vii, As to the jurisprudentialist, his most common state is, perhaps, a sort of middle state between the two [impostor and dupe]. 1828 *Examiner* 737/1 Viewing it jurisprudentially.

Jurispru·dist. [irreg. f. JURISPRUD-ENCE + -IST.] = JURISPRUDENT *sb.*

1793 *State Papers* in *Ann. Reg.* 213, I have forgotten what these mercenary jurisprudists have written upon the rights of nations. 1871 Lytton *Coming Race* xxvi, It is allowed by jurisprudists that it is idle to talk of rights when there are not corresponding powers to enforce them.

Jurist (dʒū·rist). [a. F. *juriste*, ad. med.L. *jūrista*, f. *jūs, jūr-* law, right: see -IST.]

†1. One who practises in law; a lawyer. *Obs.*

1481 Caxton *Myrr.* I. v. 26 They..become aduocates and iuristes for to amasse and gadre alway money. 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* I. i. 7 As wel auncyent nobles as iuristes and other. 1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xvii, The Parisians.. are by nature both good jurers and good jurists. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 375 All the ablest jurists and advocates of the Tory party had, one after another, refused to comply.

2. One who professes or treats of law; one versed in the science of law; a legal writer.

a 1626 Bacon (J.), This is not to be measured by the principles of jurists. 1765 Blackstone *Comm.* I. vii. 254 In respect to civil suits, all the foreign jurists agree. 1844 H. H. Wilson *Brit. India* I 415 The doctrines of the Mohammedan jurists are somewhat at variance on this matter. 1879 Froude *Cæsar* xiii. 177 The body of admirable laws which are known to jurists as the 'Leges Juliæ'.

3. In the Universities: A student of law, or one who takes a degree in law.

1691 A. Wood *Ath. Oxon.* I. 514 This person [John Jones] being entred and settled in a jurists place, he applyed himself to the study of the civil law. 1758 Blackstone *Study of Law* in *Comm.* (1809) I. 15 One of the three questions to be annually discussed at the act by the jurist-inceptors shall relate to the common law. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 1/3 Downing provided the Senior Jurist in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884.

Juristic (dʒuri·stik), *a.* [f. med.L. *jūrista* Jurist + -IC: see -ISTIC.] Of or belonging to a jurist; pertaining or relating to the subject or study of law; legal; created by law.

1831 Carlyle *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) III. 198 Men as brave as they of the Robber-Towers,..who in many a stout fight taught them a juristic doctrine. 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* III. II. vi, In the Convention Tribune, it drones continually, mere Juristic Eloquence. 1875 Poste *Gaius* I. 153 A University of persons in the private code is a fictitious or juristic person [cf. Ger. *juristische Person*].

So **Juri·stics** *sb.*, the study or theory of law.

1837 Carlyle *Fr. Rev.* III. II. v, The rest .. welter amid Law of Nations, Social Contract, Juristics, Syllogistics.

Juri·stical, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 483 The juristical training of his mind and the legal discipline of his intellect. 1871 Markby *Elem. Law* (1874) § 123 There is a fictitious person, or, as I prefer to call it, a juristical person..to which all the rights are supposed to belong.

Hence **Juri·stically** *adv.*, in relation to law, from a legal point of view.

1878 F. Harrison *Eng. Sch. Jurispr.* I. in *Fortn. Rev.* Oct. 489 Politically and socially speaking, law rests on something more than force. Juristically speaking, it rests on force, and force alone. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 540 Possession is morally as well as juristically nine points of the law.

Jurnalle, Jurney, obs. ff. Journal, Journey.

Jurnut, obs. variant of Gernut.

1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 39 *Jurnut*, Earth Nut, *Bulbocastanum.*

Juror (dʒū·rəɹ). Forms: 4–6 iurrour(e, 4–7 iurour, (4 ?ieror, 4–5 iuroure, -owre, 5 iorour, -owre, iorrour, 6 iourer, iewror), 6–7 iuror, (7 iurer, jurer), 7– juror. [a. AF. *jurour* = OF. *jureor* (later *jureur*, 12th c.) = Pr. *jurador*, It. *giuratore*:—L. *jurātōr-em*, agent-n. from *jūrāre* to swear. The L. *jūrātor* and AF. *jurour* occur in Eng. records long before the vernacular word.]

1. One of a company of men sworn to deliver a verdict on a matter officially referred to them; a member of a jury; a juryman.

The word has the same historical development as is seen in Jury, but has now a wider range of application than *juryman*, being freely used historically of members of the ancient inquests out of which the jury system arose, as well as of members of a jury chosen to adjudicate between competitors, and award prizes, to whom 'juryman' is seldom applied.

[1188 Glanvill II. xvii, Aut bene notum est ius ipsum ipsis iuratoribus omnibus aut quidam sciunt .. aut omnes ignorant. 1290 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 19/2 In cujus rei testimonium predicti Juratores Sigilla sua apposuerunt. Et dicunt .. quod dampna illa se extendunt ad Viginti Libras. 1292 Britton I. i. § 11 Et volums qe .. nos Justices .. ne pasent mie les pointz de nos brefs, ne des presentementz de jurours. *Ibid.* I. v. § 8 Cum .. les jurours soint venuz en court, si porunt il estre chalengez.] 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* VII. 44 Ac many a iustice an[d] iuroure wolde for Iohan do more. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 183 3it iurrouris in questis wolen forsweren hem wittyngly for here dyner and a noble. ?*c* 1400 Lydg. *Æsop's Fab.* viii. 133 Al suche raveyne .. Beganne at false jurrours and at false witnesse. 1530–1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 It shall be forthwith tried..by the same iurours of the same countie. 1579 Fulke *Heskins' Parl.* 389 We haue excepted against many of the Iewrors. 1602 T. Fitzherbert *Apol.* 12 Our Iurers are not to Iudge de Iure, but de facto, not of matter of Lawes, or right it self, but of matter of fact only. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, v. iii. 60, I shall both finde your Lordship, Iudge and Iuror, You are so mercifull. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. x. 140 The false verdict of jurors, whether occasioned by embracery or not, was antiently considered as criminal. 1821 J. Q. Adams in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 126 The attorney-general .. agreed to withdraw a juror and advised to leave the remedy to parliament. 1877 Ld. Cairns in *Law Rep.* 3 App. Cases 197 The judge has a certain duty to discharge, and the jurors have another and a different duty.

b. With qualification, as *grand juror*, *common* or *petty juror*, *special juror*. (Cf. Jury *sb.* 2.)

1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, II. ii. 96 You are Grand Iurers, are ye? Wee'l iure ye ifaith. 1681 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1667/3 The humble and joynt Addresse of .. the Grand Jurors of Your Majesties County of Montgomery. 1809 Tomlins *Law Dict.* s.v. *Jury* i, The Jurors contained in the panel are either *special* or *common* Jurors. 1823 J. F. Cooper *Pioneers* xxxiii. (1869) 141/2 On his way to hear and to decide the disputes of his neighbours, as a petit juror. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Jury*, There is no remuneration for common jurors...Special jurors get a guinea a cause by s. 34 of 6 Geo. IV. c. 50. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 205/2 The functions of a grand juror are too often those of the fifth wheel in the coach.

†2. (From the corrupt conduct formerly attributed to jurors.) One who brings false witness or a false presentment (against the innocent, or in favour of the guilty); a slanderer, backbiter; an oppressor; a covetous man. *Obs.*

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 63 þei .. hiren also iurrouris & obere gentil men of contre to forswere hem wyttyngly on þe bok. *c* 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 394 If þer be any cursid jurour extorsioner or avoutrer, he wil not be schryven at his owne curat, bot go to a flatryng frere, þat will asoyle hym falsely for a litel money by 3eere. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. lii. 372 (Add. MS.) Bi the foxe are vndirstondyn vokettes .. courteers, Iurrours, and wily men. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 151 Sclaunderers, lyers, and iurours of the syse. 1538 Bale *Johan Baptiste* 85 in *Harl. Misc.* I. 104 The covetouse iourer shall now be lyberall. 1550 — *Image both Ch.* (*Rev.* xiv. 18) Sodainly as a snare shall that terrible day light vpon them vnbewares, as did death on the couetous iourer.

3. One of a body of persons appointed to award prizes in a competition.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 34 If exhibitors accepted the office of jurors, they ceased to be competitors for prizes in the class to which they were appointed.

4. One who takes or has taken an oath; one who swears allegiance to some body or cause. (Cf. Non-juror.)

c 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* II. vi, I am a juror in the holy league. 1623 Cockeram, *Juror*, a swearer. *c* 1700 Ken in Anderdon *Life* xxiv. (1854) 691 [Frampton had] never interrupted communion with the jurors, [and would concur in anything which tended to peace). 1881 Agnew *Theol. Consol.* 287 The Presbyterian ministers who were jurors, were regarded as lukewarm servants of their Church and country.

b. A profane swearer. *nonce-word.*

1653 Urquhart *Rabelais* I. xvii, The Parisians .. are by nature both good Jurers and good Jurists, and somewhat overweening. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 137 ₱ 3 (Were there no Crime in it) nothing could be more diverting than the Impertinence of the High Juror.

†**Jurory.** *Obs.* In 5 iorory, iorowrye, iurrowry, iorourry. [f. Juror 2 + -Y: cf. OF. *jurerie* 'fonction du juré' (Godef.).] Bearing of false witness or false presentments; slander, defamation. (Cf. Juror 2.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 265/1 Iorowrye (*P.* iorory), *susurrium.* *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 639 And I vse Iorourry, Enbrace questes of periury.

Jurr. *Sc.* A low or worthless woman.

1786 Burns *A. Armour's Prayer* vii, As for the jurr, poor worthless body, She's got mischief enough already. 1885 Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scotl.* 337 The scandalous conduct of this 'jurr' led to a public demonstration of feeling.

Jurram, variant of Jorram.

Jury (dʒū·ri), *sb.* Forms: 4 iuree, 4–5 iure, 5 iurye, 6–7 iurie, 7 jurie, (6 iewrie, 7 jewry), 6–7 iury, 7– jury. [a. AF. *juree*, *jure* (as in senses 1, 2) = OF. *jurée* oath, juridical inquiry, inquest; med.L. *jūrāta*, sb. from fem. pa. pple. of *jūrāre* to swear (see -ADE suffix).]

I. In legal use.

1. A company of men sworn to render a 'verdict' or true answer upon some question or questions officially submitted to them; in modern times, in a court of justice, usually upon evidence delivered to them touching the issue; but in the earliest times usually upon facts or matters within their own knowledge, for which reason they were summoned from the neighbourhood to which the question submitted to them related, or in which the person or persons lived as to whose conduct or death an 'inquest' or investigation was held.

Originally, 'The question to be addressed to them may take many different forms: it may or may not be one which has arisen in the course of litigation; it may be a question of fact or a question of law, or again what we should now-a-days call a question of mixed fact and law. What are the customs of your district? What rights has the king in your district? Name all the land-owners of your district and say how much land each of them has. Name all the persons in your district whom you suspect of murder, robbery or rape. Is Roger guilty of having murdered Ralph? Whether of the two has the greatest right to Blackacre, William or Hugh? Did Henry disseise Richard of his free tenement in Dale? The jury of trial, the jury of accusation, the jury which is summoned where there is no litigation merely in order that the king may obtain information, these all spring from a common root' (Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 118).

Concerning the origin of the jury system in its various applications, and esp. of trial by jury, much has been written; but the name, in its English form, is not known to us till a *jury* had practically become what it is now, as a grand jury at an assize or at quarter sessions, a common or special jury in a criminal or civil trial, or a coroner's jury at an inquest (see Coroner and Inquest).

In England, juries in all criminal trials, in civil trials in the superior courts, and in writs of inquiry, consist of 12 men, who must be unanimous in their verdict. A grand jury and a coroner's jury may consist of any number from 12 to 23; and in these, the verdict of twelve (which is in fact a majority) is sufficient. Juries in county courts consist of 5. In Scotland, the number of the jury in a criminal trial is 15, and the verdict of a majority is accepted; in a civil trial the number is 12, as in England, and their verdict must be unanimous.

[1188 Glanvill IX. xi, Inquirentur autem huiusmodi purpresture..per iuratam patrie siue visineti. 1290 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 20/1 Cum jur[atores]illius Inquis[itionis] calumpniavit qui per calumpniam suam amoti fuerunt de Jur[ata] illa. 1292 Britton I. xxii. § 10 Des viscountes et des bailliffs qi ount plus de gentz somouns qe mester ne serroit en jureez et en enquestes. *Ibid.*, Et de ceux ausi qi ount mis en jureez et en enquestes gentz malades. 1328 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 19/2 Il ne doit estre en Jurrez et Assises, si est il[e]mys en un Jure de graunt Assise..devant les Justices du Baunk.] ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 662 Ordayne thy selvene bathe jureez, and juggez, and justicez of landes. 1467 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 305 There shal none of the saide counsaile .. passe in no jure betwene party and party. 1494 Fabyan *Chron.* 351 A quest of .xii. Knyghtes of Myddlesex, sworne vpon a iurye, atwene the abbot of Westmynster and the cyte, for certayne pryuyleges that the cytezens of London claymed within Westmester. 1533 More *Debell. Salem* Wks. 988, I dare as wel trust yᵉ truth of one iudge as of two iuries. 1603 Shaks. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 19 The Iury passing on the Prisoners life May in the sworne-twelue haue a thiefe or two. 1607 Cowell *Interpr.* s.v. *Homage*, Homage is sometime vsed for the Iurie in the Courte Baron..because it consisteth most commonly of such, as owe homage vnto the Lord of the fee. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 178 None are excused from tryalls of jurie and serving in juries under the degree of a noble man. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 50 ₱ 12 Submitting my self to be try'd by my Country, and allowing any Jury of 12 good Men, and true, to be that Country. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 An inquisition of office is the act of a jury summoned by the proper officer to enquire of matters relating to the crown, upon evidence laid before them. 1852 Forsyth *Trial by Jury* 206 It is quite clear that the separation of the accusing from the trying jury existed in the reign of Edw. III. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* II. xii, The jury did not even turn to consider. 1895 Pollock & Maitland *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 122 The great fiscal record known to us as Domesday Book was compiled out of the verdicts of juries.

2. With particularizing additions:

a. *Coroner's jury*: see Coroner and Inquest.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 55 The sentence of the quest, subscribed by the crowner .. and so the sayd Iury hathe sworne. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 22 Jan., Find the Crowner's jury sitting. 1762 Goldsm. *Nash* 96 The coroner's jury being impanelled, brought in their verdict lunacy. 1883

Wharton's Law-Lex. (ed. 7) s.v., Unanimity is not required from a grand jury or a coroner's jury.

b. *Grand jury*: a jury of inquiry, accusation, or presentment (as distinguished from a petty jury or jury of trial), consisting of from twelve to twenty-three 'good and lawful men of a county', who are returned by the sheriff to every session of the peace, and of the assizes, to receive and inquire into indictments, before these are submitted to a trial jury, and to perform such other duties as may be committed to them.

This body represents the *Grand* INQUEST (q.v.) of earlier times. In England its action has by statute and usage become greatly restricted; its principal duty being now 'to examine into accusations against persons charged with crime, and if it see just cause, then to find bills of indictment against them, to be presented to the court'; besides which, however, it may express opinions on changes in judicial procedure, make recommendations on this and kindred subjects, make presentments of nuisances, etc. Formerly, a Grand Jury of twenty-four was summoned also upon a writ of attaint, to inquire whether a petty jury had given a false or corrupt verdict (abolished by 6 Geo. IV, c. 50). In Ireland the Grand Jury had, down to 1898, very extensive powers in reference to the general administration of the country. In Scotland *grand juries* do not exist.

[1433 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 448/2 Pleder tiel feint & faux plee & delaier le graund Jurre, quant il fuist prest de passer.] 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 21 If it be founden by the graunde Iurie in the same Atteynt that the petite Iury haven geven a true Verdite, that then the graunde Iurie shall have auctoritie and power to enquire if any of the petit Iury toke or perceyved any Somme of Money, or other rewarde [etc.]. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 22 b, Euery man of the graunt iury, must haue landes to the value of .xx. li. of freholde. 1607 COWEL *Interpr.* s.v., The Grand Iurie consisteth ordinarily of 24 graue and substantiall gentlemen..to consider of all bils of Inditement preferred to the court. 1635 *Irish Acts* 10 *Chas. I*, c. 26 § 3 The said Iustices.. with the assent of the Grand-Iury, shall have power..to taxe..every Inhabitant .. for the new building, repayring [etc.] .. of such Bridges, Causeyes and Toghers. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. Pref. 12 The book..has been presented by the grand-jury, and condemn'd by thousands who never saw a word of it. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxiii. 301 As many as appear upon this panel are sworn upon the grand jury, to the amount of twelve at the least, and not more than twenty-three; that twelve may be a majority. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* (*Ho. Lords*) 1825 Irish Grand Jury Presentment Bill...The Earl of Donough more opposed the measure .. because .. it deprived grand juries of the power of appointing their own officers. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvi. 271 The grand jury of Kent .. presented accordingly a petition on the 8th of May 1701. 1881 HENDERSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 240/1 The power of imposing county rates [in Ireland] is, except in the case of the county of Dublin, exercised by the grand juries..at the assizes.

c. *Petty* (or *petit*) *jury* (in contradistinction to *grand jury*), *trial jury*, *traverse jury*, or *common jury* (in contradistinction to *special jury*): a jury which tries the final issue of fact in civil or criminal proceedings, and pronounces its decision in a 'verdict' upon which the court gives judgement.

1495 [see prec.]. 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 998/2 Yf it apere vnto the graund iurye in theyr conscience, that the petyt iury wylfully of som corrupt mynde regarded not the wytnesses. 1607 in COWEL. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 3 He..has been several times Foreman of the Petty-Jury. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 358 A common jury is one returned by the sheriff according to the directions of the statute 3 Geo. II. c. 25. which appoints that the sheriff ..shall not return a separate panel for every separate cause, as formerly. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. ix. 517 Where an information is filed..it must be tried by a special or petit jury.

d. *Special jury*: a jury consisting of persons who (being on the Jurors' book) are of a certain station in society, as esquires, bankers, or merchants, or occupy a house or other premises of a certain rateable value. *Good jury*: see quot. 1898.

a 1726 GILBERT *Cas. Law & Eq.* (1760) 130 The Court granted a rule for a good jury in Middlesex. 1730 *Act* 3 *Geo. II*, c. 25 § 15 In such manner as special Juries have been and are usually struck. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 357 Special juries were originally introduced in trials at bar, when the causes were of too great nicety for the discussion of ordinary freeholders: or where the sheriff was suspected of partiality. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6 (1862) 351 Tried by a special jury—that is, by persons of a superior rank. 1870 SIR W. BOVILL in *Law Rep* 5 C. P. 167 The practice of ordering a good jury existed long before the passing of the Acts which regulate special juries. 1898 THAYER *Evid. Com. Law* 419 The development of the mercantile law by the use of special juries. 1898 A. W. DONALD in *Encycl. Laws Eng.* (Renton) VII. 154 *A Good Jury*—a jury obtained by a judge's order for the purposes of a writ of inquiry. In London since the passing of the Juries Act of 1825, the sheriffs on receiving an order for a good jury have treated it as an order for a special jury.

e. *Jury de medietate* [med.L., = of halfness or moiety], a jury composed equally of two classes of men, a half-and-half jury; esp. (*j. de medietate linguæ*) one composed half of Englishmen and half of foreigners.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 360 Motion to the court for a jury *de medietate linguæ*. 1769 *Ibid.* IV. x. 128 Imbezzling or vacating records .. may be tried either in the king's bench or common pleas, by a jury *de medietate*: half officers of any of the superior courts, and the other half common jurors. *Ibid.* IV. xix. 278 By a jury formed *de medietate*, half of freeholders and half of matriculated persons, is the indictment to be tried [at Oxford]. 1870 *Act* 33 *Vict.* c. 14 § 5 From and after the passing of this Act, an alien shall not be entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*.

f. *Jury of matrons*: a jury of discreet women impanelled to inquire into a case of alleged pregnancy.

1710-11 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 1, I desired the Jury of Matrons, who stood at my Right Hand, to inform themselves of her Condition. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 395 In case this plea be made in stay of execution, the judge must direct a jury of twelve matrons or discreet women to inquire the fact. 1845 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) s.v., A jury of matrons is resorted to, in a writ *de ventre inspiciendo*, or when a feminine prisoner condemned to death pleads pregnancy in stay of execution.

II. *transf.*

3. Applied historically to the body of DICASTS (δικασταί) of ancient Athens, or the *judices* of ancient Rome, whose functions corresponded in part to those of an English jury.

1856 C. R. KENNEDY tr. *Demosthenes* Midias 63 The rudeness and the insolence, men of the jury, with which Midias uniformly behaves to all, are pretty well known, I imagine, both to you and to the rest of my fellow-countrymen. 1881 S. H. BUTCHER *Demosthenes* i. (1893) 10 In the time of Lysias corrupt officials often told the jury point-blank that unless they gave an adverse verdict there would be no funds to pay their salaries. *Ibid.* 12 It is not easy to see how juries consisting of five hundred members or more could be effectively bribed.

4. A body of persons selected to award prizes in an exhibition or competition.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 30 In announcing the Prizes, the Commissioners laid down certain general principles for the guidance of the Juries. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 8 May 10/1 The prize-jury .. examined the merits of no fewer than 990 competitive stories.

†5. (from the usual number of persons in a jury in sense 1.) A company of twelve; a dozen. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII. xxxvi. (1612) 172 Three-headed Cerberus in chaines should make the Iurie full. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 27 All the Jurie of the Apostles. 1650 — *Pisgah* Ezek. Vis. i, A compleate square ..with a just Jury of gates, three on each side.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *jury-packing*, *-panel*, *-roll*, *-room*, *-trial*; **jury-book**, a book containing the names of persons liable to serve on juries; **jury-box**, an enclosed space in which the jury sit in court; **jury chancellor**, the foreman of a jury (in Scotland): =CHANCELLOR 8; **jury-list**, a list of persons liable to be summoned to act as jurymen; †**jury-process**, a writ formerly issued for the summoning of a jury; **jury-trial**, trial by jury; **jury-woman**, one of a jury of matrons.

1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vict.* c. 77 § 12 No person whose name shall be in the *jury book as a juror shall be entitled to be excused from attendance. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 112/2 He does not conjure the farmers in the *jury-box, by the love which they bear to their children. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* xli, The men in the jury-box may decide it how they will. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* II. 10 The *jury chancellor..smote his new dry brow with a gesture of despair. 1825 *Act* 6 *Geo. IV*, c. 50 § 6 *marg.*, High Constables to issue Precepts to Churchwardens, etc... to make out *Jury Lists. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June, An address, in which they complain..of *jury-packing; of the land tenure; of trade regulations confining them to certain markets. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 21 Dec. 2/4 The usual charge against the Executive of jury packing. 1891 T. E. BRIDGETT *Life Sir T. More* 416 A *jury-panel was formed. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 127 A chance would thus be afforded of having an honest man on the *jury-roll. a 1832 MACKINTOSH *Revol.* 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 296 The friends of the Bishops watched at the door of the *jury-room, and heard loud voices at midnight. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 91 When a political libel is the offence, the form of *jury trial is but a melancholy farce. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 3 (1862) 126 The use of Jury-trial is admirable .. where a question of conflicting evidence arises. 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Desert* I. 236 We wish to bribe her *Jury-women, but they are inflexible. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7), *Jury-woman*, or *Jury of Matrons*.

Hence **Ju·ryless** *a.*, without a jury.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 29 By a wicked and jury-less Court of Conscience act. 1810 — *Packing* (1821) 115 A Jury-less Judge preferable to a covertly pensioned Jury.

Jury-, Jury *a.* (*Naut.*): see under JURY-MAST.

Juryer, juryour: see JURIER.

Juryman (dʒū·rimăn). [f. JURY + MAN.] A man serving on a jury; a member of a jury: =JUROR 1.

1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 389 To make him a lawfull Iewrie man. 1652 W. LEACH (*title*) The Bribe-Takers of Jurymen discovered. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 22 The hungry Judges soon the sentence sign, And wretches hang that jury-men may dine. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxiii. 380 Here therefore a competent number of sensible and upright jurymen .. will be found the best investigators of truth. 1851 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 24 The distinction of the judge of law from the judge of fact or juryman was derived from Italian sources many hundred years later.

b. As rendering of Gr. δικαστής DICAST or of L. *judex*.

1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* iii. 26 All cases of importance, civil or criminal, came before courts of sixty or seventy jurymen. 1881 S. H. BUTCHER *Demosthenes* i. (1893) 10 There were still jurymen eager to serve and litigants ready to supply cases.

c. With qualification, as *grand-juryman*, a member of a grand jury.

1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* 3 I'le be sworne hee was a grande iurie man, in respect of me. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 17 They haue beene grand Iurie men, since before Noah was a Saylor. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 196 Naming all the Grand Jury-mens Names without their Additions. 1881 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 786/1 The qualification of the grand jurymen is that they should be freeholders of the county,—to what amount appears to be uncertain.

Ju·ry-ma·st. [Origin unknown.

App. either a corruption of some earlier name, or a jocular appellation invented by sailors. For the suggestion that it may have been short for *injury-mast*, no supporting evidence has been found.]

1. *Naut.* A temporary mast put up in place of one that has been broken or carried away.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 50 We had reaccommodated her a Iury mast, and the rest, to returne for Plimouth. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* iv. 18 A Iury Mast, that is, when a Mast is borne by the boord, with Yards, Roofes, Trees, or what they can, spliced or fished together they make a Iury-mast. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.* 84 *Jury Mast.* Whatever is set up in the Room of a Mast lost in a Fight, or by a Storm, and fastened into the Partners, and fitted with a lesser Yard, Sails, and Ropes, is called a Jury Mast. 1782 in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) I. 55 We have been employed since in getting jury-masts yards and bowsprit, and stopping the holes in our sides. 1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 144 To keep the dismantled ship floating and fighting under jury-masts.

b. So *jury foremast*, *jury mainmast*, etc.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ii, Having no sails..but a main course, and a kind of square sail upon a jury fore-mast. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 297 We saw her main-top mast, which had hitherto served as a jury main-mast, share the same fate. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* (1863) 190 Before the day was over, a jury-foremast had been got up.

c. *transf.* An apparatus employed in the treatment of Pott's disease, to keep the spinal column straight, and prevent lateral curvature.

1883 HOLMES & HULKE *Syst. Surgery* (ed. 3) II. 413 In Professor Sayre's Plaster of Paris Corset and Jury-mast..we have a much better appliance. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1029.

2. Hence *jury-* is used in comb. to designate other parts of a ship put together or contrived for temporary use, as **jury-rig**, **jury-rigging** (whence **jury-rig** *v.*, **jury-rigged** *ppl. a.*), **jury-rudder**, **jury-tiller**; and humorously of other things, as **jury-buttocks**; **jury-leg**, a wooden leg, or any contrivance to supply the place of a disabled leg (whence **jury-legged** *a.*); **jury meal**.

1666 DENHAM *Direct. Painter* II. (1667) 25 Guard thy Posterior least all be gone; Though Jury-Masts, tho'hast Jury-buttocks none. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* I. vi, You jury-legged dog. 1788 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 116 The ships to be jury rigged: that is, to have smaller masts, yards, and rigging, than would be required for actual service. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, Having jury-rigged her aft, we steered our course. 1844 MACAULAY *Misc., Barère* (1860) II. 127 She may come safe into port under jury rigging. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 422/2 To rig him out with a sort of jury-leg, manufactured for the nonce from a young tree. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Jury-rudder*, a contrivance..for supplying a vessel with the means of steering when an accident has befallen the rudder. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 944/1 The steward..had a jury-meal rigged up in presentable shape.

b. Hence **Jury** is also taken independently as an *adj.* = temporary, makeshift.

1821 BYRON *Let. to Rogers* 21 Oct., I have..some jury chairs and tables. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xlvi, Rig something jury forward, and follow me. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iii. 38 We..set up the new topmast in place of the jury one.

Jurysdycall, *obs.* variant of JURIDICAL.

Jus, juse, obs. forms of JUICE.

Juspu·blicist. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *jūs public-um* public law: see -IST.] One who has to do with public law or rights.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 183 This..it is the province of the philosophical juspublicist to discover and display.

†**Jusquiam.** *Obs.* [=F. *jusquiame* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. late L. *iusquiamus* (Palladius).] =HYOSCYAMUS.

[*c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 94 Deos wyrt þe man..iusquianum nemneð, & oðrum naman belone, & eac sume men henne belle hatað. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 264. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* II. cclxxv. T ij b/1 The venimes of Opium and Iusquiamus. 1565 J. HALLE *Hist. Exapost.* Table 52 *Hyosciamus*, henbane is called in Greeke Ὑοσκυαμος: in Latin: Hiosciamus .. of the Apothecaries Iusquiamus.] 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Goose*, Henbane, or Jusquiam, call'd the Death of young Geese. 1736 BAILEY *Housek. Dict.* 318 Take half an ounce of .. the ointment of jusquiam.

†**Jussel.** *Obs.* Forms: 4–5 iusshell(e, 5 gusschelle, guissell, iuschel(le, iuselle, 5–6 iussell(e, 5–7 iussel, iussall, 7 jussel, 8–9 *dial.* jossel, jossle. [a. OF. *jussel* juice, broth (Godef.), ad. L. *juscellum*, dim. of *jusculum*, dim. of *jūs* broth, soup.] In ancient cookery, a name including various forms of mince or hotch-potch.

?c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culin.* (1791) 11 Jusshell. .. Jushell enforced. 14.. *Tourn. Tottenham, Feest* vii. in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 95 Ther come in iordans in iussall. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 11 Iusselle. Take myud bred, and eyren þou swynge; Do hom togeder with out lettyng. Take fresshe broth of gode befe, Coloure hit with safron, þat is me lefe, Boyle hit softly, and in þo boylyng, Do þer to sage and persely ioyng. *c* 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 16 Iuschelle of Fyxshe. Take fayre Frye of Pyke, and caste it raw on a morter, an caste þer-to gratid brede [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 262/1 Iusselle, or dyschelle, dyshemete... *jusselium*. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 27 Guissell. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge* in *Babees Bk.* 273 Blaunche manger, Iussell, and charlet. 1552 HULOET, Iussell, a meat made

of chopped herbes, *minutal*. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Jossel*, an hodge-podge. 1828 *Craven Dial., Jossle*, hodge podge, a dish composed of a variety of meat.

Jussion (dʒʌ·ʃən). *rare*. [a. F. *jussion*, ad. L. *jussiōn-em* order, command, f. *juss-*: see next.] Order, command. *Letters of jussion* [F. *lettres de jussion*], letters by which the French king ordered the parliament to register an ordinance.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 90*/1 The King sent a message to the parliament, that if they did not obey his letters of jussion, and resume their functions, he would remove the magistrates from their employments. 1830 BENTHAM *Official Aptitude Maximized* Pref., Wks. 1843 V. 270/2 *note*, Imperation, in its two shapes — positive command, or say jussion, on the one hand, and prohibition, or say inhibition, on the other.

Jussive (dʒʌ·sɪv), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. L. *juss-*, ppl. stem of *jubēre* to command: see -IVE.] Expressing a command or order: esp. in Grammar, applied to forms of the verb.

1846 T. H. KEY *Lat. Gram.* 58 The imperative mood commands .. The jussive mood directs. 1850 B. DAVIES tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gram.* xlviii, We must distinguish..between the common form of the Future and .. a shortened form (with a Jussive force). 1870 tr. *Lange's Comm., Song Sol.* vii. 166 The following voluntative or jussive future. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/2 We do not believe in the jussive pluperfect subjunctive. 1899 A. N. JANNARIS in *Expositor* Apr. 299 The above jussive, or hortative and desiderative function of this infinitive.

B. *sb.* A verbal form expressing command.

1900 R. C. THOMPSON *Rep. Magic. Nineveh* II. p. xxxv, *Lillik-limur* are the equivalents of the Hebrew jussive.

†**Jussory**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Of or pertaining to command.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 183 Every of his members also doe provoke him to performe those iussorie inventions.

†**Jussulent**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *jussulentus* having broth, f. *jūs* broth.] (See quots.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr., Jussulent* (*jussulentus*), that which is sod or stewed in pottage or broth. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Jussulent*, full of broth or pottage.

Just, joust (dʒʌst, dʒūst), *sb.*[1] Forms: 3–4 ioust, 7– joust; 4–7 iust, 7– just, (6–9 giust). [a. OF. *juste, joste, jouste*, F. *joute*, f. *juster*, etc. JUST *v.* For the spelling and pronunciation, see JUST, JOUST, *v.*]

1. A combat in which two knights or men-at-arms on horseback encountered each other with lances; *spec.* a combat of this kind for exercise or sport; a tilt. Usually in pl. *justs, jousts*, a series of such encounters, as a spectacular display; a tournament.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2898 Vor þer nas so god knit non ..þat in ioustes ssolde sitte þe dunt of is lance. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3785 And to þe iustes þai gonne ride. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 10 Whanne lordis ben fro hom in werris, in iustis. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 62, I was a yonge knyght and hauntyd the iustes and tornoys. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 For knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 52 What newes from Oxford? Hold those Iusts and Triumphs? 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 192 Right joyfull .. to light on by the way so solemne jousts. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 2 May, There had been in the morning a Just and Tournament of severall young gentlemen. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xv. 191 Great justs were made: the French King himself justing. 1755 JOHNSON, *Just*, mock encounter on horseback; tilt; tournament. *Joust* is more proper. 1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens' Lusiad* 330 At just and tournay with the tilted lance. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. i. 113 The just was a separate trial of skill, when only one man was opposed to another. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiv, Seldom hath pass'd a week but giust Or feat of arms befel. 1830 JAMES *Darnley* xxi. 93 Just after just, tourney after tourney. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) III. xi. 44 The knights..defied one another to jousts and tourneys. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 537 Down to the meadow where the jousts were held.

fig. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. *Colonies* 553 Less powrfull in the Paphian Joust For Propagation. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iv. 203 He entered the lists in those intellectual jousts, as they may be called.

†b. *pl.* as *sing.* A tournament. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 50 Coming fro..Ierico To a iustes in Ierusalem. *a* 1512 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 687 Chief chalengeour, at a royall iustyce and turney. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 303 The king did holde a royall Iustes in Smithfielde in London. 1593 PEELE *Order Garter* 44 As if the God of war Had held a justs in honour of his love. 1641–74 BAKER *Chron.* an. 1400, They would publish a solemn Justs to be holden at Oxford.

†2. Applied to the ancient Grecian games. *Obs.*

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 Olympades, þat beeþ þe tymes of here iustis and tornementis. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 18 Whanne iustus, doon oonys in fyue 3eer, was maad solempli in Tire.

†**Just**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Also iuste, iuyste, ioust. [a. OF. *juste, juiste, juyste*, ad. med.L. *justa* (sc. *mensūra*) right measure (of drink); the vessel holding this (Du Cange).] A large-bellied pot with handles, used for holding wine or beer.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 121 Hym was 3oven a iuste [*printed* viste, *MS. Harl.* 1900 (ibid. 513) iust, L. *iusta*] of gold, honoured wonderfully wiþ precious stones. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 598/16 *Obba*,..a Juyste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 263/2 Iuste, potte. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 192 For they go to roust Streyght over the ale-ioust. *attrib.* 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 83, I shal iangle to þis Iurdan with his iust wombe.

Just (dʒʌst), *a.* [a. F. *juste* (=Pr. *just*, Sp., Pg. *justo*, It. *giusto*) or immed. ad. L. *justus* righteous, equitable, rightful, f. *jūs* right, law, justice.]

1. That does what is morally right, righteous. *Just before (with) God* or, simply, *just*: Righteous in the sight of God; justified. Now chiefly as a Biblical archaism.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxiii. 12 The riȝtwisnesse of a iust man [Vulg. *justitia justi*] 1388 The riȝtfulnesse of a riȝtful man]. — *Luke* i. 6 Sothli thei bothe weren iuste [so 1388: Vulg. *justi*] bifore God. — *Rom.* iii. 26 That he be iust [so 1388: Vulg. *justus*], and iustifyinge him that is of the feith of Ihesu Crist. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 45 He.. sendeth his reyne on the iuste and on the iniuste [Vulg. *bonos et malos*]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 6 Scripture, declareth playnly, howe it is faith that maketh us iust before God. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. iv. § 28. 211 The iustest man passeth no one day wherein he falleth not many times. 1659 SHIRLEY *Ajax & Ulysses* iii, Only the actions of the just Smell sweet and blossom in the dust. 1719 WATTS *Hymn, 'Not to the terrors'* iii, Behold the spirits of the just, Whose faith is turn'd to sight! 1824 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 355 God can be at once the just and the justifier.

†b. *absol.* in singular. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 52 The prophetis..that bifore teelden of the comynge of the iust [1611 the Iust one]. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* vii. 52 That iust whom ye haue betrayed. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxvi[i]. 12 The vngodly layeth wayte for the iust, & gnas3sheth vpon him with his tethe [so 1611 and R.V.].

2. Upright and impartial in one's dealings; rendering every one his due; equitable.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *John* i. 9 If we knowlechen oure synnes, he is feithful and iust [Vulg. *justus*] that he forȝiue to us our synnes. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. Proem, The good ond Iuste be not subget to the lawe as we fynde and rede of alle the Athenyens. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 122 Scho ..bawd him be als just to awppis and owlis, As vnto pacokkis. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 209, I mistrust not the Iudges, because thei are iuste. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* v. iii. 170 The Gods are iust, and of our pleasant vices Make instruments to plagve vs. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 249 Some juster prince perhaps had entertained, And safe restored me to my native land. 1771 *Junius Lett.* lvi. 294 How much easier it is to be generous than just. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* Prol., Thou madest man, he knows not why..And Thou hast made him: Thou art just. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* v. iii, He was just, but as a matter of business. He made no allowances. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. IX. i. § 13. 204 Just! What is. that? .. dealing equitably or equally.

†b. Faithful or honourable in one's social relations. Const. *of, to. Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 90 He was my Friend, faithfull, and iust to me. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 3 He was very iust of his promise. 1727 POPE *Epit. R. Digby*, Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gert. Wyom.* III. xxix, Friend to more than human friendship just.

3. a. Consonant with the principles of moral right or of equity; righteous; equitable; fair. Of rewards, punishments, etc.: Deserved, merited.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 214 More it Ioyes me, Iason, of þi iust werkes. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 114 The hiȝest lessoun þat man may lere Is to lyue iust lijf. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 5 If honest commendacions be a iust reward dew to noble enterprises. 1590 R. HITCHCOCK *Quintess. Wit* 5 That warre is iust, that is necessarye. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 33, I will never rest, till I have executed just vengeance on him that unjustly slew thee. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* viii, You'll think it just that I should give them an opportunity to retaliate. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vi, Is this fair, or reasonable, or just to yourself? quasi-*sb.* 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 381 Strength from Truth divided and from Just: naught merits but dispraise.

b. Constituted by law or by equity, grounded on right, lawful, rightful; that is such legally; †legally valid (*obs.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 17 The degre be just successioune..Unto the kyng is now descended doune. 1542 in Marsden *Sel. Pl. Crt. Adm.* (1894) I. 116 Being in his lyfetyme juste owner and possessor of a certayne waterboote. 1642 *Perkins' Prof. Bk.* ix. § 581. 253 Where a just grant or other thing cannot take effect without a deed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 38 We now return To claim our just inheritance of old. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 60 The rebel Knave, who dares his prince engage, Proves the just victim of his royal rage. 1726–31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 100 Another Person has a juster title than she to the Crown. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 443 He [James II] would still go as far as any man in support of her [his country's] just liberties.

4. Having reasonable or adequate grounds; well-founded.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* III. 1178 (1227) Al quyt from euery drede and teene As she þat Iuste cause hadde hym to triste. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 217 Images we maie chaunge, as the matter shall give iuste cause. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XI. xii, A simple maid, With justest grief and wrong so ill apaid. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxix. 130 The excuse is a valid one if it is a just one. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 45 Alas! my fears were just. The pure spirit had fled. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxiv. 23 The justest object of jealousy to wise men in all ages.

5. Conformable to the standard, or to what is fitting or requisite; right in amount, proportion, æsthetic quality, etc.; proper; correct.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 60 Iuste weight halte justly the balaunce. 1588 W. SMITH *Brief Descr. Lond.* (*Harl. MS.* 6363 lf. 13) If they ffynd [the weights] not Iust: they breake them. 1598 YONG *Diana* 491 A marvellous sweete concent keeping iust time and measure. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 67 So that a just and moderate condensation is necessary to the constitution of Winds. 1734 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* II. xi. (ed. 6) 139 The First Root is 300 being less than Just. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 23 ¶ 9 Rules for the just opposition of colours, and the proper dimensions of ruffles and pinners. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 74 The first of these injunctions..commands that the standards should be just. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 203 The just balance between the moral and intellectual sides of his nature is often destroyed.

b. *Mus.* in *just interval, intonation*, etc.: Harmonically pure; sounding perfectly in tune.

1850 GEN. P. THOMPSON (*title*) Theory and Practice of Just Intonation. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. § 90 The differences of the old [mean-tone] and equal systems [of temperament], and their respective departures from just intonation. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 353 Just Intonation, where all the Fifths and Thirds are perfect, used only by singers and theorists.

6. Of speech, ideas, opinions, arguments, etc.: In accordance with reason, truth, or fact; right; true; correct. Often with mixture of sense 3.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 He refuseth to lene his eeres for to vnderstande my wordes that ben soo iuste and resonable. *a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 20 He maintaineth, that strangers speake wiser and juster things than his own fellow-citizens. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 306 Much he knows, and just conclusions draws From various precedents, and various laws. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 136 A single glance of a good plate or a picture imprints a juster idea than a volume could convey. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lxxv. 618 To present a just picture of American public opinion one must cut deeper.

†b. Of a copy, description, calculation, etc.: Exact, accurate. [So F. *juste.*] Said also of personal agents. *Obs.*

1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 60 We sett furth this iust copie without altering or eiking ony thing. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 33 Having given you a just account .. of the bread and drink of this Island. 1691 SWIFT *Athen. Soc.*, Like a just map. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* Pref. (1738) 7, I have since procured a just Translation. 1727 SWIFT *What passed in London*, I am apt to think his calculation just to a minute. 1798 G. FORSTER *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* I. 80 The Hindoos of this day are just imitators, and correct workmen; but they possess merely the glimmerings of genius.

†7. Adapted to something else, or to an end or purpose; appropriate; suitable. *Obs.*

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 211 [It] stant eke in so Iuste a place That euery sovne mot to hyt pace. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Introd. (1729) 187 How many Things to be done in their just Season. *c* 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 32 He was very liberal to them, but ever chose just times and occasions to exercise it. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 10 Our Instrument remains still unalterably just to every place where 'tis made use of.

†8. Of clothing, armour, etc.: Well adjusted, fitting exactly. Hence, Fitting too closely, tight. [So F. *juste.*] *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Perc.* 273 His hode was iuste to his chynne. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9505 Mekull iust armur. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 38 Streite and welle sittinge and iuste, that sum tyme the fruite that was in me suffered payne and was in perelle. 1649 LOVELACE *Poems, Aramantha*, It [a robe] sate close and free, As the just bark unto the Tree.

†9. Of a calculated result, measure, amount, number, date, etc.: Exact, as opposed to approximate. Also with defining word: That is exactly what is designated; ='(the) exact..'. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 3 To haue take a Iust Ascendent by their Astrilabie. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. iv, Open your compasse to the iust length of yᵉ line. 1594 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 118 [He] owes me .. the just some of iijli. xixs. id. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 327 If thou tak'st more Or lesse then a just pound. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 875 The forepart of the court was a just square. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. iv. § 3 We cannot exactly tell the just time thereof. 1723–4 CHAMBERS. tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 105 It shou'd be rais'd to the just height of the Windows. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. *Cornwall* 4 Its Height and just Balance.

†b. Of an instrument, natural action, etc.: Exact or uniform in operation, regular, even. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Somp. T.* 382 Thou shalt me fynde as Iust as is a squyre. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 26 The vnfallible motion of the Planets, the iuste course of the yeere. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 61 An instrument composed of two Rulers .. will be no longer just at all. 1721 BAILEY, *Just Divisors* are such Numbers or Quantities which will divide a given Number or Quantity, so as to leave no Remainder. 1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal. Fortune* in *Poems*, etc. (1777) 23 Mark'd the just progress of each rolling sphere.

†10. Corresponding exactly in amount, duration, position, etc.; equal; even, level. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. iv. (1895) 141 Dyuydynge the daye and the nyghte into xxiiii just houres. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxxiii. (1636) 343 Untill the last degree of the said Signe do appeare just with the upper edge of the Horizon. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 46 (1810) 52 That ..well in Derbyshire, which ebbeth and floweth by just tides. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIV. 483 The destin'd victim to dis-part In sev'n just portions.

†b. Characterized by or involving exact correspondence. *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xi. 83 They meet in just similitude. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xvi. (1819) 258 In consequence of the just collocation, and by means of the joint action of longitudinal and annular fibres.

†11. That is such properly, fully, or in all respects; complete in amount or in character; full; proper, 'regular'. *Just battle*, in quot. 1603, a regular (pitched) battle [=OF. *juste bataille*]. *Just age (years)*, full age or age of discretion. *Obs.*

1588 H. G. tr. Cataneo (*title*) Briefe Tables to know redily how manie ranckes of footemen..go to the making of a iust battaile. 1588 D. ROGERS in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 148 They are not minded to Crowne the yonge kinge, before he come to just yeares. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 663 The skirmish was like to have come to a

just battell. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Judith* To Rdr., I am the first in Fraunce who in a just Poem hath treated in our tongue of sacred things. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 42 This warre was rather a suppression of Rebels then a warre with a iust Enemie: 1624 BEDELL *Lett.* x. 136 It would require a iust volume to shew it. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 128 When a man comes to a just age. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 12 Published .. sometimes in just volumes, but often in pamphlets and loose papers. 1778 Br. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* ix. 7 *note*, A just poem, remarkable for the regularity of its disposition, and the elegance of its plan.

12. *nonce-use.* That just is or takes place: cf. JUST *adv.* 5.

1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, Two Camels* 117 A lip's mere tremble, Look's half- hesitation, cheek's just change of colour.

13. *Comb.* a. with a pple. (or another adj.), where *just* is adverbial in sense, =*justly*: as *just-borne, -conceived, -consuming, -dooming, -judging, -kindled, -tempered, -thinking*; *just-gentle*. b. parasynthetic, as *just-minded* (whence *just-mindedness*).

1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 345 Before we will lay downe our *iust-borne Armes. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* v. i, The boundless spleen Of *just-consuming wrath. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Noah* 94 The deeds of Heav'ns *just-gentle king. *Ibid.* 350 In my *just-kindled ire. 1848 BUCKLEY *Iliad* 110 *Just-minded, wise-reflecting Bellerophon. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 2/2 Confidence in the *just-mindedness of their employers. 1829 E. S. SWAINE in Bischoff *Woollen Manuf.* (1842) II. 238 At the very name of a drawback or bounty .. the *just-thinking legislator must shrink with an instinctive distrust.

Just, joust (dʒʊst, dʒūst), *v.*[1] Forms: 3–7 iust(e, 4–7 ioust(e, (5 youst, yust, iowst, iost, 6 iuyst), 7– just, joust. [a. OF. *juste-r* (11th c.), *joster* (12th c.), *jouster* (13th c.) = Pr. *justar, jostar*, Sp., Pg. *justar*, It. *giostrare*:—late pop.L. *juxtāre* to approach, come together, meet, f. *juxtā* near together. The sense 'approach, join', remained in OF.

The historical Eng. spelling from the 13th c. is *just*: cf. the cognate *adjust*:—L. *adjuxtāre* Under later French influence, *joust* was used sometimes by Gower, Caxton, Spenser, and Milton, was preferred by Johnson, and used by Scott, and is now more frequent; but the pronunciation remained as in the historical spelling; the second pronunciation above is recent, and suggested by the spelling *joust*.]

†1. (?) To join, to ally oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1589 Esau wiſuede us to dere Quan he iusted & beð so mat, Toc of kin ðe canaan bi-gat.

†2. *intr.* To join battle, encounter, engage; *esp.* to fight on horseback as a knight or man-at-arms.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21910 (Edinb.) Mikil leuer war him to here Hu roland iuste [*Gött.* iusted], and oliuere. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4379 Knyghte iustede, archers drowe On bope parties fol manie þey slowe. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 105, I wil kuþe on hem my miȝt and dyngen hem al to douste Wheþer þay wille on fote fiȝt ouþer on horse iouste. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 459 Fyfty of them issewed owte, For to juste in werre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 583 And all who since, Baptiz'd or Infidel Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban.

3. *spec.* To engage in a just or tournament; to run at tilt with lances on horseback.

13.. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 872 Oȝaines sir Gij þer com Gayer, To iuste wiþ him he drouȝ him ner. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1628 Al that Monday Iusten they and daunce. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 63 To se .. The lusti folk iouste and tourneie. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 41 Sende to Iuste ayenst me somme of thy barons. *c* 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 32 They Iousted moche worthyly but Reynawde iousted beste vpon his horse bayarde. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 85 The kyng..in his owne person Iusted to all comers. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* II. i. 116 There are Princes and Knights come from all partes of the world to Iust and Turney for her loue. 1755 JOHNSON, *To joust* and *to just*. 1773-83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XXVI. 524 Every chief .. He call'd to joust, and dar'd them to the field. 1825 WORDSW. *Prelude* IX. 455 Methought I saw a pair of knights Joust underneath the trees. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess., Milton* (1851) I. 15 Knights, who vowed to joust without helmet or shield. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. viii. 261 Not justing with his lance as in a mimic tourney.

b. With adverbial accusative.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Essex* (1662) 330 An Englishman challenged any of the French, to just a course or two on horse-back with him.

4. In various fig. applications. (In quot. 1639, To copulate.)

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XX. 133 He iugged til a iustice and iusted in his ere, And ouertilte al his treuthe. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 58 Lyik tua gait buckis iustand contrar vthirs. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. i. 515 Auster and Boreas justing furiously Under hot Cancer. 1608 *Ibid.* II. iv. IV. *Schisme* 941 So fare these miners; whom I pittie must That their bright valour should so darkly joust. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 51 His justing, howsoever without fruit, .. is but once only in the whole course of his life. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf.* I. ii, The lion and his tusky rebels...brought to joust In the arena.

Just (dʒʊst), *v.*[2] [Aphetic f. ADJUST.] *trans.* To adjust. Hence **Ju·sting** *vbl. sb.*

1628 in G. Barry *Orkney Isl.* App. (1805) 473 That every pundlar be justed and made equal with the King's pundlar. 1833 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/1 Thoroughly understands gauging, justing, and every branch of the business to the minutest details.

Just (dʒʊst), *adv.* [f. JUST *a.*: cf. adverbial use of F. *juste.*]

1. Exactly, precisely; verily, actually; closely: cf. EVEN *adv.* 6. *Formerly often even just.* Qualifying a prep., adv., or advb. phrase; or (in c, f, g) an adj., pron., or sb.

a. Of place or position. *Just at, in, over* (etc.) *the* = at, in, over (etc.) the very. †*Just to*, right up to, even to, as far as to; *just to the*, to the very.

?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1123 The gyaunt he hyttez, Iust to the genitales; and iaggede thanie in sondre. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 That ymage to be set just ageyn the peleer. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii. 259 He passyd iust by kyng Charlemayn. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 287 There was also a chapel iust by, wherin were burning innumerable Tapers. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 267 The Englishe Marshalles ranne abroade even iust to Parys, and brent Saint Germayns. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 2 Euen iust in the place whereupon the Sunne riseth. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* 160 You have now hit me just where *my* paine lies. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* v. 9 They double all the Stuff that is to be water'd, that is, they crease it just through the middle of it. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 251 ¶ 6 A beautiful young Creature who sat just before me. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* XXV. (1841) I. 248 We are butted and bounded just where we were in queen Elizabeth's time. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. x, Here is a very creditable, good house just by. 1884 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 25 Chanc. Div. 319 The case..appears to me to break down just at the critical point. *Mod.* You know where the path crosses a small stream: I met him just there; yes, just at that spot.

b. Of time.

1574 BOURNE *Regim. for Sea* Introd. (1577) C iij, Then ryseth the Sunne at fiue of the clocke iust, and setteth at seuen of the clocke iust. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iii. 13 A parted eu'n iust betweene Twelue and One. 1672 C. MANNERS in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 25 Mr. Cooper .. actually began it, but just then fell dangerously sicke. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 59 Just that Day Twelvemonth you left me Aboard Ship at Gravesend. 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., I purpose soon to be at Lichfield, but know not just when. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III. iv, Just at that precise moment, who should appear but Mr. Stirn! 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 18/1 New Guinea was filling a good deal of colonial thoughts just then.

c. Of manner. *Just as* = precisely in the way that, in the very way that. *Just so*, precisely in that way; exactly as has been said.

1607–12 BACON *Ess., Custom & Educ.* (Arb.) 368 To heare Men professe, .. give great wordes, and then doe iust as they have done before. 1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* lx. 57 A Sphere, which will..grow bigger, just after the same manner..as the waves or rings on the surface of the water. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 161 She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. clxvii, He was in love ..so was she Just in the way we very often see. 1836 CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT *Hymn*, Just as I am, without one plea. 1881 GRANT WHITE *England* xvi. 388 Just so, just so, is the most common phrase of general assent. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 217, I will do just as you advise.

d. Of degree. *Just as, just so*, to the same degree as.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xix, Then shall you make one right line iuste as long as two of those vnequall sides. 1688 J. SMITH *Baroscope* 51 So much of it as may sink it down just so low as the End of the Gage. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xx, Finding that my expectations were just as great as my purse. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 209 His object was to grant just so much favour to them as might suffice to frighten the Churchmen into submission. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 146 All other articles can be obtained just as well on the spot.

e. Of amount, number, or quantity: with a sb. or adj.

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 38 Such as..haue either iust nothing, or else very little at all. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* IV. i. 7 Euen iust the sum that I do owe to you. 1596 — *Merch. V.* IV. i. 326 Nor cut thou lesse nor more But iust a pound of flesh. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vii. (1712) 20 There are just five regular Bodies. *c* 1717 PRIOR *Epitaph* 12 They did just Nothing all the Day. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 229 The troy weights..had then been just one century in use. 1883 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 4/5 It is just a fortnight since Mr. Gladstone embarked.

f. Of likeness, sameness, identity, or the contrary, with a sb. or adj. *Just it*, precisely the very thing or point in question.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* IV. iv. § 1 They go about to make us believe that they are just of the same opinion. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. i. 56 'Tis iust the fashion. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 39 As dry as Stock-fish, and just such meat for flesh, as that is for fish. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* ii, The astonishment of the ladies was just what he wished. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* VII. ii. 73 You seem to be just the thing for him. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* ii. 19 St Vrain said I was just the man for their life. 1852 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. iii, 'You have eaten it all the season'. 'That's just it', answered Herbert. 'I have eaten so much of it that I am sick of it'. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 252 One cannot do just what one likes best.

g. in *U.S.* used freely before a demonstrative, an interrogative introducing a subject-clause, etc.

1884 G. B. GOODE *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 543 Just what makes the best lodgement for oyster spawn..has been greatly discussed. *Ibid.* 544 Just how many bushels a man will place on an acre depends upon both his means and his judgment. 1900 HEMPL in *School Rev.* (U.S.) June 322 Just this happened in Latin.

h. *Not just*: not exactly, not quite.

1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xix, Our guide being something before us, and not just in sight. 1816 CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) II. 59, I told you .. that I was not just so well.

†2. In an exact or accurate manner; so as to correspond exactly; with precision; accurately; punctually; correctly. *Obs.*

1549–62 STERNHOLD & H. *Ps.* ciii. 14 The Lord that made vs knoweth our shape, Our mould and fashion iust. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* II. ii, Her cock .. y[t] nightly crowed so iust. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 19 b, Borrowing that definition, which agreeth so iust with their testamentes. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cix, I returne againe Iust to the time. 1667 PEPYS *Diary* 1 Oct., The instrumental musick he had brought by practice to play very just. 1743 T. JONES in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 405, I .. send the enclosed plan, which describes the ground very near just.

†b. So as to fit exactly; in a close-fitting way: cf. JUST *a.* 8. *Obs.*

1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 16 b, This [coat] cleaueth iust to the body. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 310 The first pin would be somewhat flat in the midst, to the intent that the other, being round, may..close the juster together. 1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, You love to have your clothes hang just, sir.

†3. In replies and expressions of assent; = 'Exactly so', 'just so', 'right'. Also *even just. Obs.*

a 1533 FRITH *Answ. Rastel* Wks. (1573) 14 Euen iust, if heauen fell we should catche larkes. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. ii. 24 O 'tis a verse in Horace, I know it well... *Moore.* I iust, a verse in Horace. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 281 *Ros.* Rosalinde is your loues name? *Orl.* Yes, Iust. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ii, *F.* You know laughing without a jest is as impertinent; hee I as as—*C.* As dancing without a fiddle. *F.* Just, i' faith! 1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* II. ii, *T.* I guess the dialogue, madam, is supposed to be between your majesty and your first minister. *Lady P.* Just.

4. *absol.* of time: Exactly at the moment spoken of; precisely now (or then). a. with retrospective reference: Not before this (or that) moment; hence loosely, A very little before; with little preceding interval; within a brief preceding period; very recently. b. with prospective reference: Not after this (or that) moment; hence loosely, A very little after, 'directly', 'in a moment', very soon; also, of state or condition, On the point of being .., all but, very nearly. (See also *just now* in 7.)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 863 The western point, where those half-rounding guards Just met, and closing stood in squadron joind. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 177 Winds .. where they come just off from the Burning Sands. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 548 With what a stern and terrible Majesty he sits upon yonder flaming Throne, from whence he is now just ready to exact of ye a dreadful Account. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV 430 Broken Boughs and Thyme, And pleasing Casia just renew'd in prime. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xviii, Presently the captain replied, 'Tell his excellency I am just a coming'. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* v. 145 The apostle had just been speaking of Jesus Christ. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 10 (*Fille de Chambre*), I was just bidding her—but she did it of herself. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 492 His only child was just dead. 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5 The writer adds that he 'saw a man just dead, and he was crawling towards us'. [*Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *Pembrokesh.* 'He's just dead'=likely to die soon.] *Mod.* I have just seen him cross the street.

5. No more than; only, merely; barely. Often preceded by *but* or *only*. a. qualifying a *vb.* or *adj.*

1665 R. HOOKE *Microgr.* vii. 38 Distilled water, that is so cold that it just begins to freeze. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. lxxv, Let Horace, who is the Second, and but just the Second, carry off the Quivers and the Arrows. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 50 She..was just not ugly, and was just not mad. 1739 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1774) I. xxxvi. 125 He can just be said to live, and that is all. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. ii, The Western breeze Just kissed the lake, just stirred the trees. 1826 — *Woodst.* xiii, Everard had but just time to bid Wildrake hold the horses. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 157 Men who..seemed to think that they had given an illustrious proof of loyalty by just stopping short of regicide. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 92 Fissures just wide enough to admit a horse's leg.

b. with a *sb.*

1785 BURNS 1*st Ep. Lapraik* ix, I am nae Poet, in a sense, But just a Rhymer, like, by chance. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 279 Just a line to say that all goes well. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 92 Doris is not a Cleopatra .. she's just a Highland lady Touched with an Eastern strain.

c. Used to extenuate the action expressed by a verb, and so to represent it as a small thing.

1815 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii, As it's near the darkening, sir, wad ye just step in by to our house? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xvi, I will just walk on till I am beneath her window. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* VII. 129 Just tell my maid to bring me an old pair of gloves. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 4 Just imagine whether you are not quite as able to feed him as Gigi is. 1893 FLOR. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 13 Mother! do just get in with me for a few minutes till the train starts.

6. No less than; absolutely; actually, positively; really; quite; neither more nor less than, simply. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.*

1726 J. M. *Trag. Hist. Chev.* 24 When I heard this melancholy News, I was just ready to expire with Grief. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* I. 11 They were a' just like to eat their thumb That he with Nory sae far ben should come. *Ibid.* 30 Her stinking breath Was just enough to monise ane to death. 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 209, She just did, Sir. 1863 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* xix, If anybody asked you for your head, ma'am, you'd just cut it off and give it. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown of Olives* (1873) 75 'But what has all this to do with our Exchange?' .. My dear friends, it has just everything to do with it. *Mod. colleg.* He's got a double first, isn't it just splendid!

b. As an emphatic expletive; in *Sc.* and *north. dial.*, strengthening an assertion: Truly, indeed.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* v. 26 Won't they be surprised to see us, just? 1891 *Newcastle Exam. Chron.* 17 Mar. 3/4 *Mr. Williamson.* Was it a ferocious dog? *Witness.* It was, just. *Mod. Sc. A.* I did not take it! *B.* You did just.

7. *Just now.* a. Exactly at this point of time; at this exact moment; precisely at present.

1681-6 J. Scott *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 324 The Prince of Devils is just now mustering up all his Legions against me. 1860 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 43 Just now I am too vexed for making a good story. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 394 Just now he did nothing to check the panic. *Mod.* That is his residence; but he is not there just now.

b. But now; only a very short time ago.

1633 Ford *'Tis Pity* I. iv, My barber told me just now, that there is a fellow come to town [etc.]. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 6 The good Man whom I have just now mentioned. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 296 As you were saying just now.

c. Directly, immediately, very soon, presently.

1682 D'Urfey *Butler's Ghost* I. 75 That I will, Cries he. But (quoth the Squire) just now T'must be. 1879 Trollope *Thackeray* ix. 187, I will give one or two instances just now. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v., *Cumberl.* I'll come just now. [So in most local dialects.]

8. *Comb.* with pples., and with adjs.

1605 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captaines*, Just-Duked Josuah cheers the Abramides To Canaans Conquest. 1818 Bentham *Ch. Eng.* 55 An infant? Yea, a just-born infant. 1847 L. Hunt *Men, Women, & B.* (1876) 297 A just-bearable specimen of the way in which ladies of quality could write. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* lxiii, Her curls in as much disorder as a just-awakened child's. 1884 F. H. Myers in *Fortn. Rev.* 613 The companionship of the just-elder sister. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 27 There being a dismal, just-got-up sort of look about him.

‖ **Justaucorps** (*ʒüˑstokōr*). Also 7 justacorps, -acor, -icore, -icord, -ico, 9 justiecor; justi-, justycoat: see also Chesticore and Jeistiecor. [F., f. *juste* close-fitting + *au corps* to the body. The anglicized forms *justicore*, etc. now survive only as archaisms.]

A close-fitting garment: *spec.* a. A body-coat reaching to the knees, worn in the latter half of the 17th and part of the 18th cent. b. An outer garment worn by women in the latter part of the 17th c. c. *Sc.* A jacket or waistcoat with sleeves.

1656 Blount *Glossogr.* To Rdr., In London many of the Tradesmen have new Dialects .. The Taylor is ready to mode you into a .. Justacor, Capouch [etc.]. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 26 Apr., With her velvet-cap .. and a black just-au-corps. 1672 *Acc.-Bk. Sir J. Foulis* Mar. (1894) 4 For silk and threid .. to make my justicord. 1678 Dryden *Limberham* IV. i, Give her out the flower'd Justacorps, with the Petticoat belonging to't. 1705 Elstob in Hearne *Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 107 His justaucorps brac't to his body tight. *a* 1825 *MS. Poems* (Jam.), The justicoat syne on he flung. 1854 Mrs. Oliphant *Magd. Hepburn* I. 154 I'll buy him a bonnie justiecor. 1887 *Diary W. Cunningham* Introd. 28 He had also a Justycoat, or tightly-fitting body coat. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 July 1/3 The scene..is laid in the Pyrenees .. the women look gorgeous in red justaucorps.

† **Ju'sten,** *v. Obs.* [f. Just *a.*, after *fasten*, *hasten*, etc.] *trans.* To adjust, regulate.

1659 Leak *Waterwks.* 20 When the said Dyal shall be well justned, it shall continue a long time without alteration. *Ibid.* 23 To justen the course of the Hours, you must lengthen or shorten the Syphon. 1665 R. Hooke *Microgr.* Pref. cij, Having thus justned and divided it.

† **Justening, justninge,** an erroneous form, app. confounding Justing, *jousting*, and Gestening.

c 1330 *Florice & Bl.* (1857) 215 Th' Ameral hath to his justening [*v.rr.* iustninge, Iustinges, gestninge] Other half hondred of riche king [*v.r.* kinges]. *c* 1375 *Sir Beues* 3766 (MS. Caius Coll.) Sere wost þou no þyng Off þis ylke grete iustenyng [*v.r.* iustyng].

Juster, jouster (*ʒʊˑstəɪ, ʤüˑstəɪ*). [a. AF. *justour* = OF. *justeor, justeur*, f. *juster* Just *v.*[1]; for suffix, see -er[2] 3.] One who justs or fights on horseback with a spear, in battle or (esp. in later use) in tournament; a tilter; hence, † an antagonist.

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 7657 þey ar fighters and noble iustours. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3325 Iustere he is, with the beste, He can his launce thorugh threste. 14.. tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 215 In the ryght hande of thyne enemys, the Swerde mene; In the lyfte hande, the Iusters wyth Speris. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* x. xvii, A passyng good knyȝt, and the best Iustar that euer I sawe. 1598 Yong *Diana* 491 Let him that hath prooued himselfe so weake a iuster, row in my place. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxvii, No.. plumed iouster of the tilt-yard. 1856 Boker *Poems, Leonor de Guzman* III. i, Like two brave jousters at a course of spears.

† b. A horse for justing; a charger. *Obs.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 1400 (Lincoln's Inn MS.) Seven and twenty hundredis asonde, Strong in felde, apon iusters .. And fif hundred fot men, Y fynde. *Ibid.* 1867 The knyghtis redy on iusters. [MS. Laud Misc. 622 (a better text) reads *destrers* in both passages.]

Ju'stful, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [irreg. f. Just *a.* + -ful.] Just, rightful, righteous.

1534 Whitinton *Tullyes Offices* I. (1540) 14 Not to make promesse to a madde man .. may be ryght and iustfull. *a* 1634 Chapman *Alphonsus* (1654) 64 The rightfull Gods have pour'd their justfull wrath Upon thy Tyrants head. [1882 Jas. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 221 Aye hae justfu' dealins wi' them.]

Justice (*ʤʊˑstis*), *sb.* Forms: 2-4 iustise, (3 -ize), 3-6 -is, -ys, (4 iostyse), 3-7 iustice, 4-6 -yce, 5 -yse, (6 -es), 7- justice. [a. OF. *justise, -ice* (*jostise*) uprightness, equity, vindication of right, administration of law, jurisdiction, court of justice, infliction of punishment, gallows, judge, etc. (= Pr., Sp. *justicia*, Pg. *justiça*, It. *giustizia*), ad. L. *jūstitia* righteousness, uprightness, equity, f. *jūstus* Just. Sense 4 was the first to be adopted from Norman Fr.]

I. The quality of being just.

1. The quality of being (morally) just or righteous; the principle of just dealing; the exhibition of this quality or principle in action; just conduct; integrity, rectitude. (One of the four cardinal virtues.)

Commutative, Distributive *justice* see these words.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8748 (Fairf.) Alle loued salamon for his Iustise. 1387 T. Usk *Test. Love* III. i. (Skeat) I. 73 Vertues of soule .. whiche been Prudence, Justice, Temperaunce, and Strength. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* I. vii, Ther was he sworne vnto his lordes & the comyns for to be a true kyng, to stand with true Iustyce fro thensforth the dayes of his lyf. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. i, The auncient Ciuilians do saye iustice is a wille perpetuall and constaunt, whiche gyueth to euery man his right. 1600 E. Blount tr. *Conestaggio* 265 A certaine person .. said that in iustice they should burne these priests. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, III. i. 116 If you haue any Iustice, any Pitty. 1733 Pope *Ess. Man* III. 280 Forc'd into virtue thus by Self-defence, Ev'n kings learn'd justice and benevolence. 1769 *Junius Lett.* v. 27 In justice to our friends. 1848 W. J. O'N. Daunt *Recoll. O'Connell* I. i. 10 The most important ingredient in 'justice to Ireland' is the restoration of the Irish Parliament. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 212 It would be found that the path of justice was the path of wisdom.

† 2. *Theol.* Observance of the divine law; righteousness; the state of being righteous or 'just before God'. *Obs.*

1534 More *Treat. Passion* Wks. 1281/1 By the fall of Adam, the whole kynde of man..lost original iustice. 1563 Man *Musculus' Commonpl.* 117 b, Regenerate into new men, so that suppressyng the raygne of synne, we may serue iustice. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 187 Christ hauing fulfilled it [the law] for vs, is made our iustice, sanctification, &c. 1622 H. Sydenham *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 70 Whence I gather .. that that justice which is conferred on them consists rather in the participation of Christs merits .. than in any perfection of vertues or qualities infused.

3. Conformity (of an action or thing) to moral right, or to reason, truth, or fact; rightfulness; fairness; correctness; propriety; = Justness 2, 3.

1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* I. i. 2 Defend the iustice of my Cause with Armes. 1591 — *Two Gent.* IV. iii. 29 Thinke..on the iustice of my flying hence, To keepe me from a most vnholy match. 1608 — *Per.* IV. iii. 9 A Princes To equall any single Crowne a'th'earth, Ith iustice of compare. 1746 Morell *Judas Maccabeus*, '*Souna an alarm*', Justice with courage is a thousand men. *a* 1769 Riccaltoun *Notes Galatians* 148 With great justice does he bear the title of truth. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 130/1 Every lawyer .. will appreciate the justice of these observations.

† b. Just claim, right (*to* something). *Obs.*

1621 Fletcher *Isl. Princess* II. viii, What justice have you now vnto this lady?

II. Judicial administration of law or equity.

4. Exercise of authority or power in maintenance of right; vindication of right by assignment of reward or punishment; requital of desert.

Poetical justice: the ideal justice in distribution of rewards and punishments supposed to befit a poem or other work of imagination.

1137-54 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1137 þa the suikes under gæton ðat he [Stephen] milde man was .. & na iustise ne dide. *Ibid.* an. 1140 He dide god iustise and makede pais. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 150 Sal be sythen tald..o salomon þe wis How craftilik he did iustis. *c* 1460 Fortescue *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xix. (1885) 156 We shul nowe mowe enjoye oure owne goode, and live vndir justice. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 73 b, I am..an anoynted kyng, to whom .. it apperteineth .. to minister to them indifferent iustice. 1670 Clarendon *Contempl. Ps.* Tracts (1727) 60 Where justice is not, the fertilest land becomes barren. 1679 Dryden *Troilus & Cr.* Pref., We are glad when we behold his Crimes are punish'd, and that Poetical Justice is done upon him. 1751 Johnson *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 6 Addison is suspected to have denied the expediency of poetical justice because his own Cato was condemned to perish in a good cause [cf. *Spect.* No. 40]. 1873 Hamerton *Intell. Life* II. ii. (1876) 405 This rough justice of the world.

5. The administration of law, or the forms and processes attending it; judicial proceedings; † in early use, Legal proceedings of any kind (*obs.*).

Bed of j., College of j., Court of j.: see Bed 7, College 1 c, Court 11. *High Court of Justice*: see quot. 1873.

1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1310 þe fyfþe..ys sle no man wyþ þyn honde Wyþ outyn iustyce, for felonye. *c* 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 315 þo ilk men .. suld .. enforme 3our kynges, Withouten mo justise or trauaile of oþer lordynges. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* V. x, My fader was no legist .. ne also man of Iustyce. 1591 Lambarde *Archeion* (1635) 16, I gather..that the King himselfe had a High Court of Justice. 1612 Bacon *Ess., Judicature* (Arb.) 456 The place of Iustice is an hallowed place. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 62 Here the Vizier Bassas of the Port .. do sit in iustice. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) I. 300 The Lord Clarendon put the justice of the nation in very good hands. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. v. 48 In no Part of the World is Justice bought and sold more publickly than here. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 37 Assassins, and all flyers from the hand Of Justice. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 4 The said Supreme Court shall consist of two permanent Divisions, one of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's High Court of Justice', shall have and exercise original jurisdiction.

† b. The persons administering the law; a judicial assembly, court of justice. *Obs.* (In early quots. difficult to separate from pl. of sense 8.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14855 If ani man war tan for oght He suld before iustijs [*v.rr.* iustice, iustis] be broght. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 58 þerfor was þe dome gyuen þorgh þe Iustise, To exile þe erle Godwyn. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 3446 It es the assyse, Whils sityng es of the iustise. 1529 Rastell *Pastyme, Hist. Brit.* (1811) 222 There was a solempne justyce in Smythfylde where were present ye kynge of Englande [etc.]. 1654 Sir E. Nicholas in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 85 Touching the proceedings against the Brasilians and particularly such as were of the high justice there.

† c. Judicial authority, jurisdiction. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Merlin* 575 The xix kynges .. comaunded alle hem that were vnther theire Iustice. 1617 Moryson *Itin.* III. 205 Not onely the free Cities of the Empire have the priuiledge of the Sword, or capitall Iustice granted to them.

d. In colloq. phrases, as *Jedwood* or *Jeddart* (= Jedburgh) *justice*, trial after execution. Similarly † *Cupar justice*. *Justices' justice*, an ironical expression for the kind of justice administered by petty magistrates, esp. when marked by disproportionate severity.

1706 A. Shields *Eng. Ch. Commun.* Pref. 8 Guilty of Couper Justice and Jedburgh Law as the proverb is. 1802 Scott *Minstr. Scot. Border* Pref. (1869) 27 The memory of Dunbar's legal proceedings at Jedburgh, are preserved in the proverbial phrase, 'Jeddart Justice', which signifies trial after execution. 1828 — *F. M. Perth* xxxii, We will have Jedwood justice—hang in haste and try at leisure. 1831 *Examiner* 802/2 [An example of] Justices' Justice. 1867 Miss Braddon *Aur. Floyd* xvi, Servants'-hall justice all the world over. 1879 Farrar *St. Paul* (1883) 357 The 'justice's justice' of the Vibiuses and Floruses.

† 6. Infliction of punishment, legal vengeance on an offender; *esp.* capital punishment; execution. *To do justice on* or *upon* (*of*), to punish, esp. by death. *Obs.*

[1137-54: see 4.] *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7036 Blamed of any vyce, Of whiche men shulden doon Iustyce. *c* 1477 Caxton *Jason* 78 He sente to Zethephius that he sholde do iustice on his seruauntes. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* 584 Lete vs be drowned, hanged, or drawen, or what iustyse ye wylle. 1523 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* I. ccxxx. 310 Bycause of the marueylous cruell iustyece that he had done. *a* 1625 Fletcher *Bloody Brother* III. i, *Rob.* Take his head Off with a Sword. *Bel.*..'Tis the best Of all thy damned justices. [1876 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 520 Justice .. in the special sense of heavy and speedy vengeance on offenders .. was .. far more on men's lips than it had been in the elder day.]

† b. A place or instrument of execution; a gallows. *Obs.*

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 30 Thar ordand thai thir lordis suld be slayne: A iustice maid, quhilk wes of mekill mayne. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Æsop* VI. xiv, As men ledde hym to the Iustyce, his moder folowed hym and wepte sore.

7. Personified, esp. in sense 4: often represented in art as a goddess holding balanced scales or a sword, sometimes also with veiled eyes, betokening impartiality. (= L. *Justitia.*)

1599 Shaks. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. ii. 102 You are right Iustice, and you weigh this well: Therefore still beare the Ballance, and the Sword. 1629 Milton *Morn. Nativity* 141 Yea, Truth and Justice then Will down return to men, Orbed in a rainbow. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 683 Conducting trade At the sword's point, and dyeing the white robe Of innocent commercial justice red. 1872 Swinburne *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 28 He called upon justice by her other name of mercy; he claimed for all alike the equity of compassion.

III. An administrator of justice.

The name *Justitia* was applied (in the 11th cent.) in a general way to persons charged with the administration of the law, esp. to the sheriffs; it was subsequently limited to the president or one of the members of the Curia Regis, out of which the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer were developed. These judges were specifically denominated *justices itinerant, in eyre, of assize, of oyer and terminer, of jail delivery*, etc.: see these words. In the Court of Exchequer (which had a peculiar history) they were termed *barons*.

8. *generally.* A judicial officer; a judge; a magistrate.

[*c* 1172 *Vie de St. Thom.* 46 Et quant il s'en parte de la cambre de rei Justices et baruns, tel que numer ne dei, L'escrieren en haut a hu et a desrei. 1188 Glanvill VI. vii, Pone coram me vel iusticiis meis..loquelam quae est in comitatu tuo inter A. et N.]

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 105 Iusticia þat is rihtwisnesse... Hie awh wel to bene iustise inne godes temple. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 37/111 Abiatar þat þo was Iustise, Iubur inovȝ. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1416 Pilatus he sende þuder hor Iustise to be þere Vorto holde hom harde inou. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4617 Stiward of al mi kingrik Sal þou be made and hei iustis. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 877 Who loyned þe be Iostyse our iapez to blame. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3817 Alle..prayede god, þe heze iustys, Scholde scheld him fram ys enymys. *c* 1485 *E. Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 29 To ȝeyf aconthis at the laste, Befor the most feyrful Justyse. 1611 Bible 1 *Esdras* viii. 23 Thou, Esdras..ordaine iudges, and iustices, that they may iudge in all Syria and Phenice. 1685 Baxter *Paraphr. N. T., Acts* xiii. 15 Thus were their Rulers like Church Justices.

9. *spec.* In Great Britain and the United States: A member of the judicature. a. A judge presiding over or belonging to one of the superior courts, *spec.*, in England, one of the courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; since the consolidation of the courts in 1875, a member of the Supreme Court of Judicature; formerly applied also to various officers exercising special judicial functions, as the commissioners who governed Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant or the vacancy of that office.

High Justice (in quot.[2] 1297) = Justiciar 1. *Chief Justice* or *Lord Chief Justice*, formerly, the title of the judges presiding over each of the courts of King's Bench and of Common Pleas; both offices are now merged under the title of *Lord Chief Justice of England*. The judges of the Court of Appeal are called *Lords Justices*, and have the

style of *Right Honourable*; a judge of the High Court of Justice is called *Mr. Justice*, and has the style of *Honourable*. In the United States *Chief Justice* is the designation of the presiding judge in the U. S. Supreme Court, and in the supreme court of each state. So in the British Colonies. See also JUSTICE-CLERK, JUSTICE-GENERAL.

[1276 *Act* 4 *Edw. I*, Acorde est..que Iustices ailent parmi la terre, a enquere e oier et terminer les pleintes e les quereles de trespas.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10201 þe bissopes .. amansede vaste Alle þat suich dede dude, king & quene bobe, & hor Iustizes ek. *Ibid.* 10754 Sire steuene of segraue was imad þo hei iustise In sire hubertes stude de boru. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. III. 319 Al shal be but one courte, And one baroun be iustice. *a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 Þe wryt þat me pledeth in þe citee by-fore Justyces. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 81 That same nyght was browte in sir Roger Chamle cheffe justes of the kynges bench, sir Edwarde Montageu cheffe justys of the comyn place. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 33 The Lord chiefe Justice of England in the time of King Henry the fourth, who was so strictly bent to the observation of justice. 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* II May, The lord chief justice Pemberton told him, That..there were three of them, (Mr. justice Jones, Mr. justice Raymond, and my self) of opinion that his plea should be over-ruled. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guildford* (1825) I. 196 He was advanced to the post of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. *Ibid.* 312 This Sir William Scroggs was made Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, while his Lordship sat in the Common Pleas. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 5 The several Puisne Justices of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas respectively. *Ibid.* § 6 The ordinary and additional Judges of the Court of Appeal shall be styled Lord Justices of Appeal. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) 146/1 In 1881, after the promotion of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to the office of *Lord Chief Justice of England, the office* [of *Chief Justice* of the Common Pleas] was abolished .. under s. 31 of the Jud. Act 1873, and merged in that of Lord Chief Justice of England. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* II. 16 The burgesses of Beaumaris were summoned before the Justices Itinerant.

fig. 1622 BP. HALL *Serm.* v. 129 Every man makes himself a Justice Itinerant, and passeth sentence of all that comes before him. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 79 Thy conscience is a Justice Itinerant with thee.

b. A justice of the peace (see next) or other inferior magistrate; esp. in pl. *the Justices*.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 10 Being .. brought before a Justice upon suspition of his wretched living. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 49 Though wee are Iustices, and Doctors, and Church-men..wee haue some salt of our youth in vs. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. ii, A Kinsman of Iustice Silence. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* II. vi, Much less would have satisfied a bench of justices on an order of bastardy. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 June, The house was visited by a constable..with a warrant from Justice Buzzard to search the box of Humphry Clinker. 1867 *Act* 29 & 30 *Vict.* c. 118 § 15 Where a child apparently under the age of twelve years is charged before two Justices or a Magistrate.

10. Justice of the Peace (†Justice of peace): an inferior magistrate appointed to preserve the peace in a county, town, or other district, and discharge other local magisterial functions. Abbreviated J.P. Hence †*Justice-of-peaceship*.

Justices of the peace were instituted in England in 1327, and are appointed by the sovereign's special commission, directing them, jointly and severally, to keep the peace in the area named. Their principal duties consist in committing offenders to trial before a judge and jury when satisfied that there is a *primâ facie* case against them, convicting and punishing summarily in minor causes, granting licenses, and acting, if County Justices, as judges at Quarter Sessions. See also QUORUM.

[1320 *Rolls Parlt.* I. 379/1 Loco Thome Ynggelesthorp nuper assignati Justic. Pacis. 1363 *Act* 37 *Edw. III*, c. 12 En les commissionz des iustices de le peace.] 1439 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 33/1 Yat Justicez of yee Pees haue power to enquer therof. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Maye they bee Iustices of peace, Iustices of Quoram, Iustices of Assises. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, III. ii. 64, I am Robert Shallow..a poore Esquire of this Countie, and one of the Kings Iustices of the Peace. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Meere Common Lawyer* Wks. (1856) 86 The stating him in a Justice of peace-ship. 1662-3 PEPYS *Diary* 17 Mar., Our patent to be Justices of the Peace in the City. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* I. ii, The clerk .. doubted whether a justice of peace had any such power. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxii, You will answer the purpose a great deal better .. provided you are a justice of peace. 1898 J. K. JEROME *Sec. Thoughts* 266 The local J.P. of the period.

IV. Phrases and combinations.

11. Phrase. *To do justice to* (a person or thing): a. to render (one) what is his due, or vindicate his just claims; to treat (one) fairly by acknowledging his merits or the like; hence, To treat (a subject or thing) in a manner showing due appreciation, to deal with (it) as is right or fitting. *To do oneself justice*, to perform something one has to do in a manner worthy of one's abilities.

1679 DRYDEN *Troilus & Cr.* Pref., I cannot leave this subject before I do justice to that Divine Poet by giving you one of his passionate descriptions. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* II. i. (1841) I. 171 You must do your Master justice now: for, if I mistake not, you wrong him very much by your own account. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xxxix. 44 Let me do justice to a man, whose character and conduct have been infamously traduced. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. I. 463 James, to do him justice, would gladly have found out a third way. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II*, II. vii. I. 216 The abstract here given does no justice to the document. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 114 To the food he did ample justice. *Mod.* Being nervous in the course of his speech, he did not do himself justice.

†b. To pledge in drinking. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 50 *Cas.* To the health of our Generall. *Mon.* I am for it Lieutenant: and Ile do you Iustice. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v., *I'll do you Justice Sir*, I will Pledge you.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: attrib., as *justice-box, -business, -day, -hall, -height, -hill, -parson, -room*; objective, etc., as *justice-maker*; *justice-dealing, -like, -loving, -proof, -slighting* adjs.; **justice-broker**, a magistrate who 'sells' justice; †**justice-court**, a court of justice; *spec.* the Court of Justiciary; **justice-eyre** (-air): see EYRE; **justice-seat**, seat of justice, judgement-seat; *spec.* (see quot. 1641.)

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 53 Their whole soul lodged In the *Justice-box, and ne'er so pleased .. As when they give some criminal a gripe. 1691 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* IV. i. 42 The Devil take all *Justice-brokers. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv, Plunged in *justice-business. 1528 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1597) § 7 In the justice aires, or *justice courts. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 53 The toune of Brichine .. quhair is ane .. Justice court baldne. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 86 Warden of the east marches, keeping the days of truce and justice-courts. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* VIII. 348 As if your last howl weare not *iustice day. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 80 The *justice-dealing kings, Dorus and Xuthus. *c* 1500 *Adam Bel* 65 She went vnto the *iustice hall. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Elder Brother* Wks. (1856) 67 His ambition flies *justice-height. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. i. 76 Turn'd into a *Iustice-like Seruingman. 1845 MIALL in *Nonconf.* V. 197 Impartial and *justice-loving men. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 893 (Contents) These *Justice-makers .. pretend to derive their factitious Justice from Pacts and Covenants. 1824 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 48/2 The settlers take the law into their own hands, and give notice to a *justice-proof delinquent to quit the territory. 1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 92 The *justice-room in the Bail of Lincoln. 1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of Diuinitie* Rviij b, We must al appeare before the *iustice seate of Christe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 193 b, *Justice seat* is the highest Court that is held in a Forest, and it is alwayes held before the Lord chiefe Justice in Eyre of the Forest. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Forest Courts*, The court of justice-seat .. was a court of record; but since the Revolution in 1688, the forest laws have fallen into total disuse. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xii. 128 The idlers .. gather about the justice-seat.

Justice (dʒʌ·stis), *v.* Forms: 3-6 -ise(n, 4-7 -ice, 6 -yce, 7- justice. [a. AF. *justice-r* = OF. *justicier, -cer, -ser* (Pr. *justiziar*, Pg. *justiçar*, It. *giustiziare*), ad. med.L. *justitiāre* to exercise justice over, bring to trial, punish, *refl.* to submit to justice, f. L. *justitia* JUSTICE.]

†**1.** *trans.* To administer justice to; to rule, govern. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 298 Wip-oute whom he ne mai His kindom wip pees wysen, Ne wip rihte hit iustisen. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2230 Regned Rehudybras ..To iustice þe folk fol wys he was. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 289 [They] made an hye noble man .. named Raoul, for to be kynge vpon them, by whom they wold be Iustised and gouerned.

†**2.** To try in a court of law; to bring to trial; to punish judicially. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 100 þe kyng in þe courte of þe lay þe clerkes wild justise. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. ix. (1602) 39 The names of such, as (being indited) did flie, and did refuse to be Iustised. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. xxix. P 5 Perswading the iusticing her. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 415 The body of a subject is to be justiced *secundum legem terræ*, as Magna Charta .. saith.

3. *intr.* To administer justice (as a justice of the peace); see JUSTICING *vbl. sb.*

†**Ju·sticeable**, *a. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [f. JUSTICE *v.* (or ? misprint for *justiciable*).] = JUSTICIABLE.

1603 HAYWARD *Answ. Doleman* iii. H ij, Many pettie kings .. were subiect to their Nobilitie, and iusticeable by them.

Justice-Clerk. *Sc. Law.* [For *Justice's Clerk*.] (Since 1681, *Lord Justice-Clerk*.) The vice-president of the Scotch Court of Justiciary, presiding also over the Outer House or Second Division of the Court of Session. Hence JUSTICE-CLERKSHIP.

His title is derived from the fact that he was originally the Clerk of the JUSTICE-GENERAL, whose legal duties he eventually entirely performed.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1597) § 20 The Iustice Clerk be the inditement, sall gar sik trespassoures be corrected befoir the Iustice, and punished as said is. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 565 Item, The Justice-clerk sall have for ilk persoun that is clengit be ane assise..iiij.*d.* 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iv. 376 Lord Justice-Clerk .. he is the Second Person in the Justice-Court, being next to the Justice-General; but now he is one of the Officers of State, though the Justice-General be none. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 541 The Lord-Justice-Clerk in absence of the Lord-Justice-General, is the presiding judge in the Court of Justiciary... Prior to 1641 the Justice-Clerk was not one of the judges..but merely the clerk and assessor of Court.

Justice-General. *Sc. Law.* [f. JUSTICE *sb.* 9 + GENERAL *a.*: cf. *Attorney-General*.] (Now *Lord Justice-General*.) The president of the Scotch Court of Justiciary: an office which, having become a sinecure usually held by a nobleman (the actual duties being discharged by the Justice-Clerk), was by 1 Will. IV. c. 69. § 18 merged in that of Lord President of the Court of Session.

c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 565 It is statute and ordanit, that the Justice general sall have .. for ilk day of the air, five pundis. 1737 [see JUSTICE-CLERK]. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 3 The Justice-court had then for its Members, the Justice-General, the Justice-Clerk, the Justice-Deputes, the Clerk-Depute, the Dempster, the Officers, and Macers. 1830 *Act* 1 *Will. IV*, c. 69 § 18 *margin*, Office of lord justice general on next vacancy to devolve on lord president.

Hence **Justice-Generalship.**

1804 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 175 The Justice-Generalship of Scotland.

†**Ju·sticehood.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [see -HOOD.] The office or dignity of a justice; justiceship.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Expost. Inigo Jones* 77 Should but the king his justice-hood employ, In setting forth of such a solemn toy?

Ju·sticeless, *a. rare.* [f. JUSTICE *sb.* + -LESS.] Without administration of justice.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 245 þider bihoued him nedes to set þat lond in pes, For foles haf no drede, þat long is justieles.

†**Ju·sticely**, *a. Obs.* In 5 iustisly. [f. JUSTICE *sb.* + -LY^{1}.] Pertaining to a justice or judge.

1434 MISYN *Mend. Life* 111 To þame þat all þinge for hym forsakes hy worschip he has behest, & Iustisly power.

†**Ju·sticement.** *Obs.* [a. AF. and OF. *justicement* administration of justice, f. *justicer* vb., to JUSTICE + -MENT.] Administration of justice.

[1275 *Act* 3 *Edw. I*, c. 33 Qe nul Visconte ne seoffre .. Seneschaus de grant Seygnurs, ne autre sil ne seit attorne son Seygnur a suite fere, ne rendre les Iugements des Contez [*Laud MS. substitutes* a fer Iusticement del conte] ne prononcier les Iugemenz. 1642 COKE reads 'justicements', and glosses 'That is, all things belonging to Justice'.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* 1755 JOHNSON, *Justicement*, procedure in courts. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*

Justicer (dʒʌ·stisəɹ). Forms: 4-5 iustyser, 5 -icer, -ycer, 5-6 -iser, -icere, 5-7 -icier, 7- justiceer. [prob. orig. AF. form of OF. *justicier* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = med.L. *justitiārius*, and thus orig. the etymological equivalent of JUSTICIAR, JUSTICIARY; but commonly used in a less technical sense as agent-noun from JUSTICE *v.*: cf. OF. *justiceor, -eur* (in nom. case *justiciere*), agent-n. of *justicier* vb., of which also the Eng. form would be at length *justicer*.]

1. One who maintains or executes justice; a supporter or vindicator of right. *arch.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2221 Ne he coube be no iustyser. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 14 That afterward was a good prynce and a good iusticier. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 97 They said that the kyng had doo right wel as a valyaunt & lawfull iustiser shuld doo. 1585 FOXE *Serm. 2 Cor.* v. 72 So it pleased the gracious goodnesse of our mercifull God.. to become now of a terrible Iusticer, a tender father toward us. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gunaik.* IV. 179 That inhumane rashnesse..by which men have undertooke to be their owne iusticers. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trag.* v. iii, We are Heaven's iusticers! Our woes anoint us kings! 1869 LD. LYTTON *Orval* 79 (*Draws his dagger*) Out, thou sharp Straightforward justicer!

2. An administrator of justice. †a. In general sense: A ruler or governor invested with judicial authority. *Obs.* b. One who administers justice in a court of law; a judge, magistrate. *arch.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 29 They made in euery kynred or lygnage a prince whiche was theyr Iusticer. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 145 As high and supreame Iusticer of all the Army. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* III. vi. 25 Come sit thou here, most learned Iusticer. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 17 As it were chief Justicer amongst the Mahometans. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 513 The Corsican barristers claim that all the justicers .. shall be native and resident Corsicans. 1803 — in *Ann. Rev.* I. 458 His subdivided schedules of contents .. trace the bounds of their parish sovereignties, and note whether the presiding justicer be entitled a prince, a baronet, or an esquire. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Dante at Verona* liii, They named him Justicer-at-Law.

†c. *transf.* A judge, critic. *Obs.*

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXV. v. 271 If some severe Censor and precise Iusticer blame this act. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl., O. T.* XV. v, How severe Justicers wee can bee to our very owne crimes in others persons?

3. *spec.* = JUSTICE 9, JUSTICIARY *sb.*^{1} 1, 2. *arch.*

1535 *Act* 27 *Hen. VIII*, c. v. § 1 The said Iusticers..shal be sworne astricted and obliged to the kepinge of their sessions of the peace. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 21 Thereby the Justicers..may in their circutes be more vygelant to punish these malefactores. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 34 As for the civil government of Jews in England, the King set over them one principal Officer, called the Justicer of the Jews. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1113 The chief Justicers, or Justicers in Eyre in their Circuits. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 22 Nov., John Fineux, Chief Justicer to King Henry VIII.

Justiceship (dʒʌ·stisʃip). [f. JUSTICE *sb.* + -SHIP.] The office or dignity of a justice or judge; the functions of a justice, or their discharge. Similarly *Chief Justiceship*.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 26 § 13 Any office of Stewardeshipps Chamberlaineshipps Chancellourshipps or Iusticeshipps. *a* 1645 HABINGTON *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 428 His offyce of Cheyfe-Justiceshyp of the Marches of Wales. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. ix, Desiring her brother to execute justiceship (for it was indeed a syllable more than justice) on the wench. 1793 G. READ in *Life & Corr.* (1870) 547, I have at length determined to accept of the chief justiceship of the supreme court [of Delaware]. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Sept. 2/1 The *doyen* of English judges .. who retired from a Justiceship of the Queen's Bench in 1890.

b. With *poss. adj.* as a title for a justice.

1692 *Vindication* 12 Can any one..believe that His Justiceship .. was never so imposed on? 1736 LEDIARD *Life*

Marlborough I. 58 His exquisite Justice-ship employ'd..the whole Wisdom of the Nation, to undo his vile Undoings.

Justiciable (dʒʊstiˈʃiăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. AF. and OF. (F.) *justiciable* amenable to a jurisdiction, used also as sb., f. *justicier* to JUSTICE: cf. med.L. *justitiābilis.*] Liable to be tried in a court of justice; subject to jurisdiction.

[1370 *Rolls Parlt.*, Queux ne sont mye justiciables en touz cas.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Justiciable* (Fr.), under jurisdiction, subject to suit or Laws, that is to do his suit to the court of another. 1755 JOHNSON, *Justiciable*, proper to be examined in courts of justice. 1836 WHEATON *Elem. Internat. Law* II. ii. (1855) 175 Criminal offences..are justiciable only by the courts of that country where the offence is committed. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. 323 Offences against Federal statutes are justiciable in Federal courts.

B. *sb.* One who is subject to the jurisdiction (of another).

1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 125 He can prevent the king's officers from entering his precinct and meddling with his justiciables. 1900 *Athenæum* 5 May 556/3 Remedies which shall satisfy his justiciables that their position is ..positively enviable.

Hence **Justiciabi·lity**, the quality or fact of being justiciable.

1802 BENTHAM *Judicial Procedure* i. Wks. 1843 II. 9/1 Under the name of security for eventual justiciability. 1883 TRAILL *William III* 97 Exclusive privileges in the matter of justiciability which were possessed by the Peers.

Justi·cial, *a. rare.* [ad. med.L. *jūstitiāl-is*, f. *jūstitia* JUSTICE.] Of or pertaining to justice or its administration.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 904 Pesyble prelates, iustycyall gouernours. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 10 The present gouerment..is devided into three partes, Ecclesiastycall, Martiall and Cyuill or Justiciall. 1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 485 In argument, the difference, .. is, of course, made use of as a ground for difference in justicial decision.

Justiciar (dʒʊstiˈʃiăɹ). Also **justitiar, -cier.** [ad. med.L. *jūstitiārius*: cf. next. *Justiciar* and *justiciary* are not contemporary names, but appear in the 15th and the 16th c. respectively, as adaptations of the med.L. See also JUSTICEB.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings, who represented the king in all relations of state, acting as regent in his absence and as royal deputy in his presence, and presiding over the Curia Regis. Called more fully *Capital* or *Chief Justiciar*: = JUSTICIARY *sb.*[1] 1.

The office of justiciar came to an end in the 13th cent., his judicial functions passing to the Lord Chief Justice.

[*a* 1135 in Rymer *Fœdera* I. 12 Coram me vel capitali Justiciario meo. 1214 *Ibid.* 181 Sciatis quod constituimus Justiciarium nostrum angliæ Venerabilem patrem nostrum Dominum P. Winton. Episcopum.] 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1656) 449 *note*, The Greek hath it only thus, 'are called Victory', as it were in the abstract, as we call Our Lord Chief Justice, who is but a Justiciar. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xxxii. (1603) 288 Hubert, Arch Bishop of Canterburie, and Iusticier of England [in the year 1197]. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vi. § 3 Robert Earle of Leicester, Chiefe Iusticiar of England. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 432 The Justiciar, chief administrator of the law, .. was, while his office lasted, the most powerful subject in the realm.

2. A judge presiding over, or belonging to, one of the king's superior courts, or exercising special judicial functions: = JUSTICE 9 a. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1215 *Magna Charta* c. 18 Mittemus duos Justiciarios per unumquemque comitatum per quattuor vices in anno. *c* 1220 JOCELIN *Chron.* (Camden) 71 Venit tamen in questionem coram justitiariis ad scaccarium. *c* 1250 BRACTON II. I. vii. § 2 Habet etiam [rex] curiam et iustitiarios in banco residentes .. Habet etiam iustitiarios itinerantes de comitatu in comitatum.] 1485 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 348 The offices of Lieutenauntshipp, Justiciar and Chamberlaynshipp, of Carmardeynshire and Cardeganshire. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 140 Without speciall command of the King, or of the Justiciar of the forest. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. ix. (1623) 626 Another of the Kings Justiciars..was so confidently greedy that in one circuit he appropriated to himselfe aboue two hundreth pound lands. 1640 YORKE *Union Hon.* 14 Roger de Clifford .. whom the King had despatched into those parts, as Justiciar of all Wales. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 101 French justiciars and French clerks have become the exponents of English law.

b. In Scotland, under the early kings, the title of two supreme judges, having jurisdiction north and south of Forth respectively. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1318 *Sc. Acts* 13 *Robt. I*, c. 4 § 2 Ballivus in cuius ballia talis malefactor moratur habeat mandatum iusticiarii infra cuius iusticiariam transgressio facta fuit.] 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 21 [transl. prec.] The Ballie or Judge, within quhais jurisdiction the malefactor dwells, sall haue ane command of the Justitiar, within quhais Justitiarie the crime is committed. *Ibid.* 58 It is statute, that Justitiars salbe beath vpon the southside, and the northside of the water of Forth. 1828–40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 248 William the Lion..appears to have changed or new modelled these offices, by the creation of two great judges named Justiciars.

3. *gen.* An administrator of justice; one who maintains or executes justice: = JUSTICER 1, 2.

1623 *Kings of Scot.* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 462 He was a good justiciar, in whose time there was a law made, that [etc.]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 195 Ah spare this Monument, great Guests it keeps, Three grave Justiciars. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 115 The Duke of Suffolk..he suffered to be tried..for a Murder done upon a mean person, and by such means obtained the repute of a zealous Justiciar. *a* 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Guilford* (1808) I. 2 Considering the value of this great justitiar [Lord Keeper North].

4. Used to designate various foreign officials and functionaries.

1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 86 He was one of the Commissioners or Justiciars deputed to England as soon as Richard died. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 3/3 The narrative is put into the mouth of Hugo Gottfried, only son of the hereditary Executioner. For fourteen generations the Gottfrieds have held the office of Justiciar.

†5. *Theol.* = JUSTICIARY 5. *Obs.*

1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* 120 Against whom have you employed your pen .. Is it only against the proud justiciars?

Hence **Justi·ciarship**, the office of justiciar.

1677 *Spottiswood's Hist. Ch. Scot.* App. 36 King Charles .. gave him the hereditary Justiciarship. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* II. 2 The intrusion of foreign favourites into bishoprics and Justiciarships.

Justiciary (dʒʊstiˈʃiări), *sb.*[1] Also **justitiary.** [ad. med.L. *jūstitiāri-us, -ciāri-us* judge, f. *jūstitia* JUSTICE: see -ARY[1] B. 1. A doublet of JUSTICIAR.]

1. *Eng. Hist.* The chief political and judicial officer under the Norman and early Plantagenet kings; more fully, *Chief Justiciary*: = JUSTICIAR 1.

Found only in modern historians, as a rendering of med.L. *justiciarius*: the form JUSTICIAR was in use a century earlier.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 848 Hubert de Burgh the Justitiary. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. xxxiii. 416 [After the Conquest] the *aula regis* .. was erected: and a capital justiciary appointed. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii. II. (1819) II. 461 The King's Court .. was composed of the great officers; the chief justiciary, the chancellor, the constable, marshall, chamberlain, steward, and treasurer, with any others whom the king might appoint. 1863 H. COX *Institt.* II. viii. 506 In the time of William I, the Chief Justiciary was, after the King, the principal political person in the kingdom.

2. = JUSTICE 9 a, JUSTICIAR 2. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1761 *London* IV. 10 The citizens .. had .. the county of Middlesex added to their jurisdiction .. with a power of appointing .. a Justiciary from among themselves. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCVII. II. 495 On the 12th of February, 1267, Alexander III. issued a patent .. witnessed by the Earl of Buchan, Justiciary. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 36 He had been a travelling justiciary in 1179. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 5. 83 A royal justiciary secured law to the Jewish merchant.

3. One who maintains or executes justice; an administrator of justice; = JUSTICER 1, 2.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, 10 *Henry V*, This sheperd was such a iusticiary that no offence was vnpunished, no frendship vnrewarded. 1590 GREENE *Royal Exch.* Wks. 1882 VII. 240 Aristides, the perfect Justiciarie of his time. 1675 CAVE *Antig. Apost.* (1702) 14 The supream ruler and justiciary of the world. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* v. ii. II. 313 The Emperor is .. the supreme justiciary in his Gallic and German realm. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 6/5 The Right, in this instance, was the justiciary of the Republic.

4. Used to designate various foreign officers of state and judicial functionaries, esp. F. *justicier*, Sp. *justiciero*, It. *sindaco*, etc.

1763 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 36 The justiciary of Arragon, a name dreadful to royal ears. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ., Passport, Versailles* iv, The passport was directed to all ..generals of armies, justiciaries and all officers of justices. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* x. iv. IV. 378 The Senate and people of Rome .. had sent justiciaries into Tuscany .. to receive oaths of allegiance .. and to exact tribute.

†5. *Theol.* One who holds that man can of himself attain to righteousness. Cf. JUSTICE 2. *Obs.*

1532 BECON *Pomander Prayer* Wks. 1843–4 II. 89 Suffer me not therefore, O Lord, to be in the number of those justiciaries which, boasting their own righteousness .. despise that righteousness that cometh by faith. 1550 — *Govern. Virtue* ibid. I. 423 Christ 'came not to call the justiciaries, but sinners to repentance.' 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. P 6 Iusticiaries and hipocrites, which rob Almighty God of this honour, and ascribe it to themselues. *a* 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 456 The Pharisee .. is a type of all Iustitiaries hoping to be saued by the righteousness of the law. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) IX. 146 The pompous austerities and fastings of many religious operators, and splendid justiciaries.

Hence **Justi·ciaryship**, the office of justiciary.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 890 He required Him .. to give an Account of his Justitiaryship. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Aug. 11 De Olisard found his reward in a grant of lands in Roxburghshire and the justiciaryship of Lothian.

Justiciary (dʒʊstiˈʃiări), *sb.*[2] Also **justitiary.** [ad. med.L. *jūstitiāria, -ciāria*, f. *jūstitia* JUSTICE: see -ARY[1] B. 3.]

1. *Sc.* The jurisdiction of a justiciar or justiciary: see JUSTICIAR 2 b.

High Court of Justiciary, the supreme criminal tribunal of Scotland. *Circuit court of justiciary, justiciary court*, a circuit court held by judges of the High Court. *Commissioners of justiciary*: see quot. 1846.

[1318: see JUSTICIAR 2 b.] 1473 in *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* (1877) I. 68 Item gevin to the Justice Schire Dauid Guthere of that Ilk, knycht, for his fee of this 3ere of his office of Justiciary .. j°li. 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 43 The Clerke of the Iusticiarie sall take dittay therevpon, and they to be punished as oppressoures. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 86 To that effect [our soueraine Lord] ..grantis and giuis to them power and commission of Justiciarie. 1746–7 *Act* 20 *Geo. II*, c. 43 § 1 That all Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary .. within that part of Great Britain called Scotland .. shall be .. abrogated. 1752 *Scots Mag.* (1753) Oct. 493/1 The circuit-courts of justiciary. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 6 The five Lords .. are called Commissioners of Justiciary, and are invested with an equal Power and Jurisdiction in all Criminal Causes. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 223 The Court of Justiciary .. consists of five judges, who are also judges of the Court of Session, specially commissioned by the sovereign, together with the justice-general and justice-clerk.

attrib. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V* 128 To put an end to those disorders, the king established a justiciary court at Jedburgh. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 6. (1862) 367 The distinction of justiciary, session, and jury judges is done away.

2. Judicature.

1869 DRAPER *Amer. Civ. War* I. xxvi. § 6. 445 Already has that [non-slaveholding] power reduced the supreme justiciary to a mere temporary bulwark.

Justiciary (dʒʊstiˈʃiări), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *jūstitiāri-us*, F. *justiciaire* 'of or belonging unto Justice' (Cotgr. 1611).]

1. Pertaining to, or connected with, the administration of justice, or the office of a justice. (See also JUSTICIARY *sb.*[2] 1 *attrib.*)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 207 They may spare number enough .. to all martiall and militare affaires to all justiciarie functions. 1632 BROME *North. Lasse* III. ii. Wks. 187/2 III. 57 You have alwayes been so strict and terrible in your Iustitiarie courses. 1711 E. WARD *Vulg. Brit.* VI. 77 These Justitiary Fools Old Headboroughs and Constables. 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 102 The demarcation of justiciary areas.

†2. *Theol.* Pertaining to, or believing in, 'the righteousness which is of the law'; self-righteous: see JUSTICIARY *sb.*[2] 5. *Obs.*

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devill* 3 A justiciary, imaginary, self-conceited righteousnesse. 1630 SYMMER *Rest Weary* v. B iij b, The proud Pharisee and Iusticiarie Hypocrite. *a* 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 214 Such a kind of Christian or believer who savours much of the justiciary and legal spirit.

‖ **Justicies** (dʒʊstiˈʃiiz). *Law.* [med.L., 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *jūstitiāre* to JUSTICE.] A writ, now abolished, directed to a sheriff, empowering him to hold plea of debt in his county court for sums exceeding forty shillings; so called from the opening words: see quot. 1284.

[1284 *Stat. Wallie* 12 Edw. I, c. 6 Precepimus tibi quod justicies A. quod..sine dilatione reddat B. centum solidos.] 1534 FITZHERB. *Nat. Brevium* lv. (1598) 117 Et le brief dacompt que serra sue en le county est un Iusticies directal vicomte.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., By this Writ called Iusticies, the Shyreeue may hold plee of a greate summe, whereas of his ordinary authoritie he cannot hold plees but of summes vnder 40 shillings. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. iv. 36 The county court may also hold plea of..personal actions to any amount, by virtue of a special writ called a *justicies*. 1846 *Act* 9 & 10 *Vict.* c. 95 *Preamb.*, The County Court..having Cognizance..by virtue of a Writ of Justicies.

Justicing (dʒʊstisiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUSTICE *v.* + -ING[1].] The administration of justice. Chiefly *attrib.*, esp. in *justicing-room*, e. g. in the house of a justice of the peace.

1606 B. BARNES 4 *Bks. Offices* 14 That kinde of iustecying which is said to be common amongst the Turkes. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xx. (1623) 965 In this progresse, or rather itinirary Iusticing. 1820 MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange *Life* (1870) II. 97 He not the author of the book on justicing. 1866 READE *Griffith Gaunt* (1887) 39 Justicing-day brought him many visits. 1897 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* I. 19 Prayers are held in the justicing room.

Justico, -coat, -core, forms of JUSTAUCORPS.

Justifiability (dʒʊstiˌfăiăbi·liti). [f. next: see -ITY.] = JUSTIFIABLENESS.

1884 *Law Times* 6 Sept. 320/2 The justifiability of hostile acts unpreceded by declaration of war. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 921 Attacks..so slight as to make the justifiability of any operation a matter of question.

Justifiable (dʒʊˈstifăiăb'l), *a.* [a. F. *justifiable* (13–14th c.), f. *justifier* to JUSTIFY.]

†1. = JUSTICIABLE. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xviii. 33 Here you my lorde R. that I W. de C. fro thus day forth to you shalbe faythfull and lowly..and I shall be justifyable of body and of goodes. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* App. 17 Whom Cæsar .. calleth *Reguli*, little Kings, being themselves subjects and justifiable to the Nobility, who had all the Soveraignty.

2. Capable of being legally or morally justified, or shown to be just, righteous, or innocent; defensible.

Justifiable homicide: see HOMICIDE *sb.*[2]

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. xiii. (1634) 628 *marg.*, Departure from Monkerie to some other honest kind of life [is] justifiable. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* II. (1625) 39 May it not sometimes be justifiable to break a mans head? 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* Pref. § 4, The stile of a Souldier is not eloquent, but honest and iustifiable. 1717 J. KEILL *Anim. Oecon.* (1738) 8 In no Case..is the drawing off a large Quantity of Blood at a time justifiable. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiii. 104 Little artifices which a tradesman thinks himself justifiable in practising. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* II. 15 Emigration from one's own land seems hardly justifiable.

†b. Of an assertion, etc.: Capable of being maintained, defended, or made good. *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. to Drayton's Poly-olb.* viii. 127 It is iustifiable by Cæsar, that they vs'd to shaue all except their head and vpper lip .. but in their old Queenes I see no such thing warranted. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiv. 170 Some in the water doe carry a justifiable resemblance to some at the Land. 1651 *Rat. Ch's Ghost* 201 That so much raine could cause so great inundation.. may be made justifyable partly by reason, and partly by experience.

†3. Fitted to justify a claim or the like. *Obs.*

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 417 The justifiable Instruments of the Cargo and Loss of the Goods insured and

abandoned, the Assured ought to manifest and present to the Assurers.

Justifiableness (dʒʌ·stifəi,ăb'lnės). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being justifiable.

1640 BP HALL *Humble Remonstr.* 30 Our position is onely affirmative; implying the justifiablenesse, and holynesse of an Episcopall calling. 1684 N. RESBURY *Case Cross Baptism* 7, I will not stand accountable for the Justifiableness of these passages. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 4/7 The nation was .. divided in opinion as to the justifiableness of hostilities.

Justifiably (dʒʌ·stifəi,ăbli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY².] In a justifiable manner; so as to admit of justification.

1672 SOUTH *Serm.* 1 *Cor.* viii. 12 No man amongst us can justifiably plead weakness of conscience in that sense. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* III. i, Anything which this lady may not justifiably suffer. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. § 1 An English painter justifiably loves fog, because he is born in a foggy country.

†**Ju·stificable,** *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *jūstificābil-is*, f. *jūstificāre* to JUSTIFY: see -ABLE.] Capable of being justified, justifiable.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 57 We have thought .. this so plain and justificable a case. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 400 Let it be so, that much of their way was justificable upon the account of these motives.

†**Justi·fical,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type **jūstific-us* (see -FIC) + -AL.] *a.* Justificatory, justificative. b. Executing justice.

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* Pref. 8 For the justificall reasons of their rising in arms. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Justifical*, that executes or doth Justice.

Justification (dʒʌ·stifikē·ʃən). [ad. late L. *jūstificātiōn-em* (Augustine, etc.), n. of action f. *jūstificāre* to JUSTIFY. Cf. F. *justification* (12th c. in Godef.), perh. the immediate source.]

†1. Administration of justice or the law; execution of sentence; capital punishment. *Obs.*

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 88 How should mercie been proued, and no trespasse were, by due justification to be punished? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 211 Whan he shall Justificacion done, he sholde noone dyuersite of Persones make. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 18 Vnto the tyme that god hath herde hem and done his iustificacioun in vengeaunce doyng. [1878 VEITCH *Border Hist. & Poetry* ix. 286 A not less memorable case of 'justification', was that of Adam Scott.]

†2. An ordinance; an ordained form. *Obs.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lv. 131 Goode it is to me, lorde, þat þou hast mekid me, þat I mowe lerne þi iustificacions. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* i. 6 Walking in al the commaundements and iustifications of our Lord without blame. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* ix. 3 Let the children of Israel make the Pasch in his time .. according to al the ceremonies and iustifications therof.

3. The action of justifying or showing something to be just, right, or proper; vindication of oneself or another; exculpation; †verification, proof (*obs.*). b. That which justifies; a justifying circumstance; an apology, a defence.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 507 With many couert wordys to the .. iustyfycacion of hymselfe and excusynge of his owne dedys. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 240 Yet was he gladde to haue it tryed by iustice for the better iustification of his cause. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 39 Neither was she vnmindfull of this Lord Norris, whose Father .. in the business of her Mother, dyed in a Noble cause, and in the justification of her innocencie. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Forgiveness* Wks. 1874 II. 109 Nothing can with reason be urged in justification of revenge. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* ii. (1860) 32 The metre, and the style .. would immediately have lost their justification. 1870 MRS. RIDDELL *Austin Friars* iii, She could plead so much in her own justification.

4. *Theol.* The action whereby man is justified, or freed from the penalty of sin, and accounted or made righteous by God; the fact or condition of being so justified.

Protestant theologians regard justification as an act of grace in which God accounts man righteous, not owing to any merit of his own, but through imputation of Christ's righteousness, as apprehended and received by faith. Roman Catholic theologians hold that it consists in man's being made really righteous by infusion of grace, such justification being a work continuous and progressive from its initiation.

[1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* v. 16 Sothli dom of oon in to condempnacioun, grace forsothe of manye giltis in to iustificacioun.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 This grace is called the grace of iustificacyon, or grace iustifyenge, for it iustifyeth our soules before god. 1565 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. xi. § 2 (1632), We simply expound justification to be an acceptation, whereby God receiving us into favour, taketh us for righteous, and we say that the same consisteth in forgivenesse of sinnes, and imputation of the righteousnesse of Christ. 1571 39 *Articles Ch. Eng.* xi, Of the iustification of man... That we are iustified by fayth onely, is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort. *Ibid.* xii, Good workes, which are the fruites of fayth, and folowe after iustification. 1585 HOOKER *Serm. Justification* § 5 The first receipt of grace in their [Papists'] divinity is the first justification: the increase thereof, the second iustification. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 61 Justification doth not increase or decrease, but all sin is pardoned at the first act of believing. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 57 The plain Scriptural notion of justification is pardon, the forgiveness of sins. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1855) I. I. vi. 381 The tenet of justification or salvation by faith alone, called, in the barbarous jargon of polemics, solifidianism. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I. 6 They have seen so much goodness without faith, .. that they begin to preach justification by sincerity as a more human, if not a more divine formula than justification by faith. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 495/2 To the Catholic, sanctification and justification are the same thing, or at most two aspects of the same thing—viz. of the act by which God makes a soul just and holy in his sight.

5. *Law.* a. The showing or maintaining in court that one had sufficient reason for doing that which he is called to answer; a circumstance affording grounds for such a plea. b. The justifying of bail: see JUSTIFY 7 b.

1529 (see JUSTIFY 7 a). 1660 *Trial Regic.* 19 If you have any thing of Justification, plead Not guilty. 1781 W. BLACKSTONE *Rep.* II. 1179 After many nugatory notices of justification, the defendant's bail appeared in Court to justify. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., If the action concern a local thing, a Justification in one place is not a Justification in another place. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v., A defence of justification is a defence showing the libel to be true, or in an action of assault showing the violence to have been necessary. 1886 *Philadelphia Times* 10 Apr. (Cent.), Mr. M—— said that Recorder S—— had fixed bail at $25,000, and justification in $50,000 would be enough.

6. The action of adjusting or arranging exactly; *spec.* in *Type-founding* and *Printing*: see JUSTIFY *v.* 9.

1672 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 19 Jan. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 165/2) To expedite y^e justification of Matrices. 1727–41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Foundery*, The justification, as to thickness, is made on a piece of marble; and for the height on an iron compository. The justification of the height is guided by the *m* of some body of characters already justified. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 132 Where a line is even spaced, and yet requires justification. *Ibid.* 133 No reasonable excuse either for bad justification or improper spacing. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 644 When he comes to the end of his line, and finds that he has a syllable or word which will not fill out the measure, he has to perform a task which requires considerable care and taste. This is called justification.

Justificative (dʒʌ·stifikē·tiv), *a.* [f. late L. *jūstificāt-*, ppl. stem of *jūstificāre* to JUSTIFY + -IVE. Cf. F. *justificatif* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] Serving to justify; justificatory; of the nature of supporting evidence.

1611 COTGR., *Justificatif*, iustificatiue, iustifying, righting. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alteman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 242. 1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Some justificative, or extenuative, or exemptive, circumstance. 1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 245 With justificative selections from Buffon .. and other authorities.

Ju·stificator. [ad. late L. *jūstificātor*, agent-n. f. *jūstificāre* to JUSTIFY.] One who justifies.

The L. word occurs in a document of William Rufus (see first quot.), whence it has passed into the law dicts. as an English word.

[1[1].. *Writ* in *Liber Rameseæ* § 188 Will. Rex Angl. H. Camerario & Justificatoribus suis, omnibusque suis fidelibus Norff., salutem.] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Justificators* [in prec. quot.] seem to signify Compurgators. 1755 JOHNSON, *Justificator*, one who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Ess. Self-Justif.* in *Lett. Lit. Ladies* (1805) 225 To one of your class of justificators, this is the highest offence. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Justificators*, a kind of compurgators, or those that by oath justified the innocence, or oaths of others.

Justificatory (dʒʌ·stifikē·tări), *a.* [f. late L. *jūstificāt-*, ppl. stem of *jūstificāre* to JUSTIFY + -ORY.] Tending to justify; having the effect or purpose of justifying.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* VIII. (1599) 314 To hold fast that that hath bin gotten, is a colour iustificatorie to enable the title and interest of the thing. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 355 Printed at Amsterdam, with a justificatory preface. 1860 A. L. WINDSOR *Ethica* vii. 344 A man .. almost sarcastically justificatory of the claims of self-interest. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. vii. 109 The Newcastle administration .. summarily condemned the colony by rejecting its loyal justificatory address to the king.

b. Serving or intended to support a statement.

1779 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 576 Mr. Davis has .. suppressed one of the justificatory Notes on this passage. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 269/1 In 1752 followed a justificatory tract on several disputed points.

Justified (dʒʌ·stifəid), *ppl. a.* [f. JUSTIFY + -ED¹.] Made just or right; made or accounted righteous; warranted; supported by evidence; in *Printing*: see JUSTIFY *v.* 9.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1590) 128 That bad officer .. gave him leave .. to bear his sword prepared for the justified murther. 1671–2 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 9 Feb. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 169/1) A large Collection of Proofes from Jacques Vallet, wch shew ye various Sorts of justifyed Matrices he is willing to sell. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* CXVIII. vi, The Voice of Joy, and Love, and Praise .. Among the Justified is found. 1820 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 306 Either impenitent sinners or justified believers. 1891 J. WINSOR *Columbus* II. 55 A scholarly and justified narrative.

Justifier (dʒʌ·stifəi,əɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who justifies: see JUSTIFY *v.*

1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iii. 26 That he myght be counted iuste, and a iustifiar of hym which beleveth on Iesus. 1528 FRITH *Answ. Rastel* Wks. (1573) 16 You must graunt, that we haue a Christ or no Christ .. a iustifier or no iustifier. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 32 That I leaue to you, her justifier. 1711 STRYPE *Parker* III. xiv. 236 Justifiers of themselves and Hypocrites. 1838 J. H. NEWMAN *Justification* x. § 2 Faith is the sole justifier.

2. *Type-founding* and *Printing.* a. A workman who justifies: see JUSTIFY 9; hence, in a type-setting machine: see quot. 1888. b. A wedge or the like for fixing an adjusted part of a printing-press, as the stone in the coffin, etc.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xi. ¶ 17 Justifiers of Wood, the length of every side, .. must be thrust between the insides of the Coffin and the outsides of the Stone, to Wedge it tight .. after the Press-man has Bedded it. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 512 To admit of justifiers between the stone and coffin, which are put to keep the stone steady after it is bedded. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Justifier*, in type-founding, the workman who fits up a suite of strikes or unjustified matrices for use on one mold. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Sept. 11/2 Even more ingenious is the second machine, or 'justifier', to which the type set up by the typotheter is taken. The 'justifier' .. spaces out the lines with great regularity and in so short a time that 20,000 ens per hour is about the average output.

Justify (dʒʌ·stifəi), *v.* [a. F. *justifier* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late (chiefly eccl.) L. *jūstificāre* to act justly towards, do justice to, make just, pardon, vindicate, f. *jūst-us* JUST: see -FY.]

†1. *trans.* To administer justice to; to try as a judge, to judge; to have jurisdiction over, rule, control, keep in order; to do justice to, treat justly. b. *absol.* To administer justice, to judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 150 (Gött.) Of salomon þe wise, Hou craftili he did iustifie. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 229 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271, I iustifiet þis ioly toun .. more þene fourty wynter. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* XIX. 44 Þe iewes he iustified & tauȝte hem þe lawe of lyf. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 379 Hem [i.e. Clergy] oughte wel to justefie Thing, which belongith to here cure, As forto praie. 1449 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) 36/2 þat al Regaliteis .. be .. iustifiit be the kingis Justice, quhil þai remayn in þe kingis handis. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii. (1885) 112 Thai .. ordenyd the same reaume to be ruled and justified by suche lawes as thai all wolde assent vnto. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* III. ii. (1588) 338 Them that undertake for the partie, that he shall abide to be justified by law. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffes* 12 [The Statute] giveth power to Forresters, Parkers, and Warreners to kill the offendors if they will not be justified.

†2. *trans.* To execute justice upon (a malefactor); to condemn to punishment; to punish, *esp.* (*Sc.*) to punish with death, execute. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5987 Fadirs and modirs sal rekken þat tyde .. And loverdes alswa of þair men .. Þe whilk þai wald noght iustify. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xvi. 318 Thanne Axede him Nasciens .. Whi that so sore Iustefyed he were. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 353 To iustefie and punishe them for their offenses. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 596 Thay beand swa convict, sall be justifyit to the deid thairfoir. 1700 COLLIER *2nd Def. Short View* (1738) 399 In Scotland they say when a Man is hanged he's justified. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. i. 94 Let them be justified; and leave exposed Their wavering relics in the place of judgment. 1860 C. INNES *Scot. in Mid. Ages* vi. 182 The murderer taken red-hand .. was 'justified' .. without any unnecessary or inconvenient delays of process.

3. To show (a person or action) to be just or in the right; to prove or maintain the righteousness or innocence of; to vindicate (†*from* a charge).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 609 Non lyuyande to þe is Iustyfyet. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* I. 6 [li. 4] That thou be iustefied in thi woordis, and ouercome whan thou art demed. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxix. 99 Þou .. iustifiest me in all my disposicions. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* vii. 5 Iustifie not thy self before God. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 224 Some of his friendes, laboured to iustifie him. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 119 Justifying them from any Objections that might be made against them. 1868 M. PATTISON *Acad. Org.* v. 148 We have no longer the difficult task of justifying science in the eyes of the nation.

absol. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. XXXVI. (1739) 53 Neither Monk, Woman, nor Clerk was by Law to justify by Battle in their own person.

b. Of a state of things, circumstance, or motive: To afford a justification of. (Often in passive.)

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 82 The profane Idolatrizing of this Superlative Saint, will iustifie me in all eyes. 1709 ATTERBURY *Spittal Serm., Luke* x. 32 The publick burthens .. will not justify us in giving nothing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Concil. Amer.* Wks. III. 102, I think then I am .. justified in the sixth and last resolution. 1860 DICKENS *Uncomm. Trav.* xvi, The pair have a dejected consciousness that they are not justified in appearing on the surface of the earth.

4. To absolve, acquit, exculpate; *spec.* in *Theol.*, to declare free from the penalty of sin on the ground of Christ's righteousness, or to make inherently righteous by the infusion of grace: see JUSTIFICATION 4. Also *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 23 Wo .. that iustefien the vnpitous for ȝiftes. — *Rom.* iii. 26 That he be iust, and iustifyinge him that is of the feith of Ihesu Crist. *Ibid.* 28 Forsothe we demen a man for to be iustifyed by feith, withouten workis of lawe. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* iv. 25 Jesus .. Which was delivered for oure synnes, and rose agayne forto iustifye vs. 1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xxiii. 7 The innocent and righteous shalt thou not sley, for I iustifie not ye vngodly. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 15 For say they .. if the Sacramente dothe not iustyfye, & brynge grace of itselfe. then it is but bare breade & wyne. *a* 1620 DONNE *2nd Serm. John* xvi. 8 Only thy good life can assure thy conscience and the world, that thou art justified. *a* 1740 WATERLAND *Doctr. Justification* iv, God .. has made no promise or covenant to justify any one without the use of Baptism. 1859 J. CUMMING *Ruth* viii. 138 It is the office of Jesus to pardon, to justify, to welcome.

5. To make good (an argument, statement, or opinion); to confirm or support by attestation or evidence; to corroborate, prove, verify. † Formerly with *complementary obj.*, *obj.* and *inf.*, or *subord. clause.* (Now coloured by 6.)

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 140 Retheriqes eloquences .. Wherof a man schal justifie Hise wordes in disputeisoun. 1464 FABYAN *Chron.* v. civ. 79 So that I myght somwhat iustifie

my reporte by some Auctour of Auctorite. 1559 in Strypé *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. II. App. xi. 34 This shalbe justified ovt of Irenæus. 1600 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 128 Were I so minded, I heere could .. iustifie you Traitors. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 41 For who can justify, that Nature there Is ty'd to the same Laws, she acts by here? 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* v. § 33 He justified the notion to be innocent. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvi. (1869) II. 11 The narratives of antiquity are justified by the experience of modern times. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/3 It would be hard to justify this particular assertion by an appeal to facts.

†b. To maintain as true, affirm, aver. *Obs.*

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch, Marius* (1676) 353 The which would not be beleeved..for the uncredible force and Power of the Armies which was justified to come. 1658 OSBORN *Q. Eliz.* (1673) 461 An Inquisition .. which a Cursiter did about that time justifie he had inrolled. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 71 The Doctor .. to this day relates and justifies the truth of every circumstance I have mentioned.

†c. To acknowledge as true or genuine. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 219 She shall tell thee all; When thou shalt kneele, and justifie in knowledge, She is thy verie Princes. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xv. 110 The great God had a son, Whom he himself yet justifies.

6. To show or maintain the justice or reasonableness of (an action, claim, etc.); to adduce adequate grounds for; to defend as right or proper.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 7 He aunswered, that he woulde iustifye that, that he had done, eyther in present disputation, or by writinge. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii, How can they justify to have turned their domestic privileges into the bar of a proud judicial court? 1667 — *P. L.* I. 26 That..I may assert th' eternal Providence, And justifie the wayes of God to men. 1704 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 357, I justify not my son's folly. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* v. (1885) 155 All who thus claim supernatural authority must, of course, justify their claim.

b. To make right, proper, or reasonable; to furnish adequate grounds for, warrant.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* iii. 48 This very necessity had .. iustified the Act. 1718 PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 67 The end must justifie the means; He only sins who ill intends. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 419 Those Reasons seem to justify Bleeding. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 309 'Tis guilt alone can justify his death. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. viii, Much in the stranger's mien appears, To justify suspicious fears. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 526/2 The vast circle of his readers justified his complacency by their applause.

†c. To render lawful or legitimate. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xxii. 117 Whatsoever is commanded by the Soveraign Power, is as to the Subject..justified by the Command. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* VI. 346 Till .. public nuptials justify the bride.

7. *Law. intr.* and *trans.* a. To show or maintain sufficient reason in court for doing that which one is called upon to answer for; to show adequate grounds for (that with which one is charged).

1529 *Act* 21 *Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 2 The Lorde..may avowe or his Baylyffe or servaunt make conysaunce or justifye for takyng of the said dystresses upon the same landes..alegyng in the said avourie conysaunce and justificacyon the same Maners Landes and Tenementes to be holdin of hym. 1591 *Child Marriages* 150 The said Smith..did arreste the said Roger Dod .. and beinge charged to be a wronge, and contrary to the liberties and charters of this citie, iustifieth to be lawfull. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xiv. 429 A master likewise may justify an assault in defence of his servant, and a servant in defence of his master. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 258 If a man be impeached for beating another, he may justify by showing it was done in his own necessary defence: if for false imprisonment, he may justify under the warrant of a lawful magistrate. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 67/2 The appellant could not justify his attempt to force an entrance, and was rightly convicted of an assault.

b. *To justify* (†*oneself*) *as bail, to justify bail*: to show, by the oath of a person furnishing bail or other surety, that after the payment of his debts he is of adequate pecuniary ability.

1692 *Act* 4 *Will. & M.* c. 5. § 2 The Justices..shall make such Rules .. for the justifying of such Bails .. as to them shall seem meet. 1766–80 BURROW *Reports* IV. 2527 The sum he was required to justify in, was £9000. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xix. 291 The bail .. must justify themselves in court .. by swearing themselves house-keepers, and each of them to be worth double the sum for which they are bail, after payment of all their debts. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 49 They .. justified bail for sums to a considerable amount, though they were not possessed of property to the value of twenty shillings. 1880 *Standard* 9 Apr. 6/1 Bail for the husband was put in and justified. 1883 *Wharton's Law-Lex.* (ed. 7), *Justifying security.* Administrators in certain cases are required by the Court of Probate to give justifying security.

†8. To account just or reasonable; to approve of; to ratify. *Obs.*

1682 GREW *Anat. Plants* Pref., I was glad to see it [a book] so far justify'd by that Illustrious Society. 1729 BUTLER *Serm., Love Neighbour* Wks. 1874 II. 146 God himself will in the end justify their taste, and support their cause.

9. To make exact; to fit or arrange exactly; to adjust to exact shape, size, or position. Now only in technical use; esp. (*Type-founding*), To adjust a 'strike' or 'drive' by making the sides level and square, and keeping the impression at the proper depth, so as to form a correct matrix; (*Printing*) To adjust types of smaller and larger bodies together, so that they will exactly fill up the forme; to space out the line of type in the composing stick properly; also *intr.* of type.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 35 By true woorkinge to iustifie your Globe, whiche fyrste maye bee made as rounde, as any Turner can doo it, and then shall your instrument .. correct it exactlye if it be amysse. 1671-2 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 9 Feb. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 167/1) He undertakes to justify Matrices, but not cut Punctions. .. I suspend ye urging of ye Matrices to be justifyed by Mr. Van Dijke. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xvi. ¶ 2 Justifying of Matrices is, 1. to make the Face of the Sunken Letter, lie an exact designed depth below the Face of the Matrice, and on all its sides equally deep from the Face of the Matrice. 2. It is to set or Justifie the Foot-line of the Letter exactly in Line. 3. It is to Justifie both the sides, viz. the Right and left-sides of a Matrice to an exact thickness. *Ibid.* xxii. ¶ 4 Justifying (in Compositers Language) is the stiff or loose filling of his Stick, for if it be fill'd very stiff with Letters or Spaces, they say it is hard Justified, if loosly, they say it is loose Justified. *Ibid.* xxiv. ¶ 5 Justifying the Head is to put into the Mortesses in the Cheeks..an equal and convenient thickness of.. square pieces of Felt, Pastboards, or Scaboards..that when the Press-man Pulls, the Tennants of the Head shall have an equal Horizontal level Check. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 124 Taking care to space and to justify our matter. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., Types of different sizes will not justify with each other. 1892 *Brit. Printer* V. No. 26. 19 Ample knowledge of how to justify is not yet the common property of printers. 1900 H. HART *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* Pref. p. viii, Nowadays a type-founder desiring to enlarge the number of his founts, would be able .. to buy 'strikes', which when justified would become matrices.

Justifying (dʒʌ·stifəi,iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUSTIFY *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the vb. JUSTIFY. a. The action of making, proving, or accounting just; justification.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* iv. 25 The which is bitakun for oure synnes, and roos agen for oure iustifiynge. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 59 This excuse is so .. large, that it may extend as well to the iustifying of the absurdest errours. *a* 1769 R. RICCALTOUN *Notes Galatians* 109 Justifying implies more than bare pardon. It supposes a judicial procedure.

†b. Condemnation; execution. *Sc. Obs.*

a 1578 LINDESAY (Pitscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1899) I. 183 To saif the lordis from iustifieing in the Kingis furie.

†2. An ordinance; = JUSTIFICATION 2. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 5 Wolde God weren dressid my weies; to be kept thi iustifiyngus. 1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* 32 That thei kepe the iustifyingis of God, and seken out his comaundementis. 1526 TINDALE *Heb.* ix. 1 That fyrst tabernacle verely had iustifyinges and servynges off God.

3. In *Type-founding* and *Printing*: see JUSTIFY *v.* 9. *Justifying-stick*, an attachment to a type-setting machine for justifying the lines.

1671-2 T. MARSHALL *Let. to Dr. Fell* 19 Jan. (in H. Hart *Cent. Typogr. Oxford* 166/2) Y^e^ Founders..have no regard to cutting and justifying, unless perhaps to supply a Defect, or two. 1683 [see JUSTIFY *v.* 9].

Ju·stifying, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That justifies (in senses of the verb).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 The grace of iustificacyon, or grace iustifyenge. 1585 HOOKER *Serm. Justif.* § 3 There is a iustifying and sanctifying righteousnes here. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ii. 64 This is no warrantable or justifying reason. 1865 PUSEY *Truth. Eng. Ch.* 5 The Lutheran doctrine..that 'justifying faith is that whereby a person believes himself to be justified'.

Hence **Ju·stifyingly** *adv.*, in a justifying manner.

1711 *Peace in Divinity* 3 The unregenerate Man believes historically, though not justifyingly.

†**Justily, justislich,** *adv. Obs.* = JUSTLY 5.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1724 No man vpon mold miȝt oþer perceyue But sche a bere were to baite at a stake; So iustislich eche liþ ioyned by ihesu of heuen. *Ibid.* 2596 So iustili on eþer of hem were ioyned þe skinnes.

Justing, jousting (dʒʌ·stiŋ, dʒɑ̈·stiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUST *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The action of the verb JUST[1]; fighting or tilting on horseback with a lance; *spec.* a tournament.

13.. *Coer de L.* 252 The fyrste yere that he was kyng, At Salysbury he made a iustynge. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. iii. (1839) 17 A fair place for iustynges or for other Pleyes and Desportes. *c* 1440 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 635 Sire knyht, 3oure Iostyng lost han 3e. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 8 The kynge made a gret justynge be syde Kyngstone upon Temes. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* 106 The King .. kept Triumphes of Iusting and Tourney during all that Moneth. 1823 PRAED *Poems, Troubadour,* There was a jousting at Chichester. 1892 *Athenæum* 11 June 757/1 Major abhors the dangerous jousting with the spear.

fig. 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 103 In that erthquake, there was a great hurlyng and iustynge of one house ageynst an other.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *justing-field, -horse, -place, -spear.*

1478 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 212 Via eundo .. per le justyng-place ab antiquis diebus. 1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* 7 He ordeyned a Ioustyng place wythin his cyte of Uyenne. 1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Justynghorse, *cheual de iouste.* 1773–83 HOOLE *Orl. Fur.* XL. 461 With armour try'd, and swords of temper wrought And jousting spears. 1854 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* XI. i, They made her face the jousting field Of joy and beautiful alarm.

Justinianian (dʒʌstini,ə·niən), *a.* Also -ean. [f. *Justinian,* proper name + -IAN; *Justinianean* is f. late L. *Justiniāne-us* + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Justinian, Emperor of the East 527–565.

Justinianian code, a compilation of the best Roman laws made by order of Justinian, published in 529 and, in a revised form, in 534; also used as a general name for all the compilations of Roman law made by Justinian's command, including the *pandectæ, institutiones,* and *novellæ*: see DIGEST, INSTITUTE, NOVEL.

1826 C. BUTLER *Grotius* Introd. 32 The language and spirit of the Justinianean code. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 9 Comparison of the Justinianian Institutes with passages in the Digest..showed..that in several places the later work was a literal transcript of the earlier. *Ibid.,* The authors of the Justinianian compilation.

Justinianist (dʒʌsti·niənist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who is learned in the Institutes of Justinian; a student of the civil law, a 'civilian'.

1658 PHILLIPS, Students of the Civil Law are called *Justinianists.* 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex., Justinianist,* a civilian; one who studies the civil law.

‖ **Justitium** (dʒʌsti·ʃiəm). [L., cessation from business in the courts of justice, legal vacation, f. *jūs* law, right + *-stitium,* f. ppl. stem of *sistĕre* to stand, stop.] A legal vacation.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. xiii. 222 As though there were any seriation in nature or justitiums imaginable in professions, whose subject is naturall. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict., Justitium,* a ceasing from the Prosecution of Law and exercising Justice, in places Judicial: The Vacation. 1721 in BAILEY; and in later Dicts.

Justle, another form of JOSTLE *v.*

†**Ju·stless,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. JUST *a.* + -LESS.] Devoid of justice.

1578 T. PROCTER *Gorg. Gallery* in *Heliconia* (1815) I. 89 The Heavens Justles I will say to bee In case they shew the just revenge of mee.

Justly (dʒʌ·stli), *adv.* [f. JUST *a.* + -LY[2].]

1. Uprightly; righteously. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF *Esther* Prol., God helpith hem that .. lyuen iustli in the drede of him. — *Titus* ii. 12 That we .. lyue sobreli, and iustli, and piteuously in this world. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. i, No thyng is so good as to lyue Iustly and at lyberte. 1611 BIBLE *Micah* vi. 8 What doeth the Lord require of thee, but to do iustly, and to loue mercy, and to walke humbly with thy God?

2. In accordance with justice or equity; with justice; rightfully, rightly; deservedly.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnacioun? And treuly we iustly. *c* 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1222 Iustly vnto that ye shall me pryuy make. 1555 in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xliv. 126 How few are they that can justly excuse themselves. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 31 Without any pretext or iudgement to whom of them the estate did iustly appertaine. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. iii, There lives no prince that justlier can Challenge the princess' favour. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 150 ¶ 10 The old Gentleman was in some measure justly served for walking in Masquerade. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 589 His eldest daughter was justly popular.

3. With a proper use of reasoning or of language; with good reason or truth; rightly; properly.

14.. *Ephyphanye* in *Tundale's Vis.* 120 Therfor..Ye may justly Phagyphanye hit call. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 49 Thes are the most general partys of thys polytyke body, wych may justely be resemblyd .. to thos chefe partys in mannys body. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 267 They retired in a close body and good array..so as they could not be justly said to flie. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* I. i. (1692) 3 This I justly fear and take to be our case. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xxv, These Physicians have justly termed edged Tools. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 510 James justly regarded these renegades as the most serviceable tools that he could employ.

†4. In the way which the nature and purpose of a thing makes right; properly, rightly, correctly.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* To Rdr., Neither is mi wit so finelie filed .. that I maie perform iustlie so learned a laboure. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* Apr., The walkes are .. so justly planted with limes, elms, and other trees. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 286 The tiger will more willingly attack any other animal..than one whose strength is so justly employed.

5. With exactness, exactly, precisely, accurately; with accurate fitting, closely. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 241 Þei fleked þam ouerthuert, justely forto ligge. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 751 þat preui pleyng place .. Ioyned wel iustly to meliors chamber. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 29 To knowe Iustly the 4 quarters of the world. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lii. 592 Piers .. Made his hors Al Redy, & his helm gan lasen ful Iostly. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* D iij b, The Proiecture .. doth answer iustly with the thicknes of the pillor. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 449 The former part of this report agreeth iustly with that .. touching Cathay. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. xxxi. 143 Let them..justly fit the bore. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 28 The Pillion cannot sit justly upon the Spine. *Mod. dial.* I doänt justly know when my father died.

b. qualifying an *adv., adj.,* or *prep.* = Exactly.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 512 Sho..Ioynet by Iason iustly to sit. *a* 1563 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 602 It is six times so much, which cometh to nine foot justly. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 784 If the Cloud side-long sit .. or justly opposite To Sun and Moon. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 It could be brought justly horizontal by means of a pocket Spirit-Level.

†**Ju·stment**[1]. *Obs. rare*—[1]. [irreg. f. JUST *a.* + -MENT: after L. *jūsta* due ceremonies.] In *pl.* Due ceremonies or formalities, *esp.* funeral rites, obsequies (= L. *jūsta*).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper., To Shade of Father,* Neither haire was cut, or true teares shed By me, o'r thee (as justments to the dead).

Ju·stment[2]. *local.* A variant of GISTMENT, AGISTMENT, in the senses: a. The pasturing of a stranger's cattle; the payment made or received for this. b. A piece of land of which the pasture or grazing is let.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon* (1845) 323 The farm then let at justment for £4. 13*s.* 1715 *Exeter Merc.* 16 Sept. 5 To rent from Michaelmas next, a Justment of between Thirty and

Forty Pounds a Year..haveing a large Orchard now in its Prime. 1900 [Still in use in North Devon (J. Groves Cooper, Bideford).]

Justness (dʒʊ·stnės). [f. JUST *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being just: = JUSTICE in its non-legal senses: cf. F. *justesse* beside *justice*.

†1. The quality of being just or upright; righteousness; uprightness. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. cxxv. (1869) 66 Thilke scauberk is cleped humilitee..jn whiche thow shuldest thi swerd herberwe, and thi justnesse hide. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 40 Fayth seemeth here..to be taken..for faythfulnes and trustines, that is to wit, for iustnes, vpright dealing, and trueth. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 391 Good Men if they miscarry, do not only lose themselves but their Integrity, their Iustness, their Honesty. 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four Years Voy.* 346, I should not question his Justness, were it a Cargo of twice the Value.

2. The quality or fact of being morally right or equitable, or of having valid or reasonable grounds; rightfulness; fairness; validity, soundness.

1559 KNOX *Let. to Cecil* in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ix. 123 If..she grounded the justness of her title upon consuetude, laws, and ordinances of men. *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 479 The Justice that is said to establish the Throne of a Prince, consists no less in the Justness of his Title, than the just Administration of his Government. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. Wks. 1813 I. 10 Neither Edward nor the Scots seemed to distrust the justness of their cause. 1809 T. PAINE in *Naval Chron.* XXI. 117 Men are led away by the greatness of an idea, and not by the justness of it. 1884 *Chr. Commw.* 11 Dec. 119/2 We are not..concerned about the justness of what Lord Lytton says.

3. The quality or state of being right, proper, or correct; conformity to truth or to a standard; correctness; propriety; †exactness, accuracy (*obs.*).

1666–7 PEPYS *Diary* 16 Feb., Very good musique they made...Their justness in keeping time by practice much before any that we have. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 10 The Justness of the most Acurate Clocks cannot discover it. 1757 PRINGLE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 383 Some doubts he had then about the justness of Dr. Springsfeld's experiments with lime-water. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 102 The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* p. xxiv, After we have got all the facts of our special study, justness of perception to deal with the facts is still required.

Justninge: see JUSTENING.

†**Ju·stry.** *Sc. Obs.* [f. JUST *a.* + -RY: the formation from an adj. is unusual.] **a.** Justice. **b.** Jurisdiction (of a sheriff, etc.). **c.** The circuit court of an itinerant judge, a justice eyre.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 249 This Alysandyr..Wes throwcht the kynryk traveland, Haldand Courtis and Justrys. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VI. 103 The Makar above [*MS.* abow], Quilk has in hand off justry the ballance. 1503 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1814) 241 The part of Coule that is not within the bondis of my Erle of Ergilis Justry.

Jut (dʒʊt), *sb.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* [Of same origin as JUT *v.*[1]] The act of striking or knocking against an obstacle; the shock of collision; a push, thrust, or shove against a resisting body. Also *fig.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 43, Yond commeth Roister Doister..I will not see him, but giue him a iutte in deede. 1569 SIR J. HAWKINS *Voy. Guinea* in Arb. *Garner* V. 220, I thought it rather better to abide the jutt of the uncertainty, than the certainty. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 The least iutt that is [being able] to put out of ioynt the foote that hanged loose before. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii, The fiend, with a jut of his foot may keep off the old from a dread of the future.

Jut (dʒʊt), *sb.*[2] [var. of JET *sb.*[3]: cf. JUT *v.*[2]]

1. A jutting out; that which juts or projects; a projection or protruding point. Cf. JET *sb.*[3] I.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 132 Gaunt, ghastly, ghaist-alluring edifices, Hanging with threat'ning jut, like precipices. 18.. MOIR *Poems, The Fowler*, The land's extremest point, a sandy jut. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 50 Stepping down By zig-zag paths, and juts of pointed rock. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sent.* II. vii. II. 98 The jut of the porch sheltered this window.

†2. A jerking movement or swagger of the body; = JET *sb.*[3] 3. *Obs. rare.*

1709 CONGREVE tr. *Ovid's Art Love* III. Wks. 1773 III. 272 One has an artful swing and jut behind.

Jut, *sb.*[3], variant of JET *sb.*[4] = GIST *sb.*[3]

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.*[1] *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 6–7 **iutt(e.** [app. onomatopœic; expressing both in sound and feeling the obstructed action in question.]

†1. *intr.* To strike, knock, or push *against* something. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xi. 110 It shal no where stumble nor iutte against any thyng. 1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Incurro*, To runne & iutte or hitte against a thing in the darke. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Plausible man* (Arb.) 59 One that would faine run an euen path..and iutt against no man.

2. *trans.* To push, thrust, shove, jolt; to knock against something. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* II. xiv. (1611) 267 These two propositions..may well stand together without iutting the one the other out of place. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. vi. 59 C. Aufidius [dyed] by iutting his foot, when he was entring into Senat. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, *Jut*, to give one a sudden blow or concussion when still, particularly when writing. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., The waggons did jut us.

Jut (dʒʊt), *v.*[2] [Phonetic var. of JET *v.*[2]] *intr.* To project or protrude (prop. as a prominence beyond the main line). Often with *out* or *forth*.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Meniana*,.. Buildings of pleasure hanging and iutting out. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 24 This Processe iuttyng forth like a knot in a peece of wood. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 112 In a Snake's Skin part of one Scale juts over another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 223 A little summer-parlour that juts out towards the garden. 1819 W. ERSKINE in Welsh *Life Dr. T. Brown* iv. (1825) 152 The island of Salsette juts out into the noble bay of Bombay. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 250 The points and promontories jutting into the lake. 1886 SHELDON tr. *Flaubert's Salammbô* 22 Palm trees here and there jutting beyond the walls did not stir.

†**b.** *transf.* To encroach *upon*. *Obs.*

1623 [see JET *v.*[2] 1 b, quot. 1594].

Jut, *v.*[3], **jutting**, = JET *v.*[1], JETTING *ppl. a.*[1]

1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* I. 161 Then, with a self-complacent jutting air, It smil'd, It smirk'd, It wriggl'd to the chair. 1823 MRS. SHELLEY *Valperga* I. 286 Thus they jutted up and down before their master, fancying that he would admire them.

Jute[1] (dʒūt). [ad. Bengāli *jhōṭo, jhuṭo*:—Skr. *jūṭa*, less usual form of *jaṭā* braid of hair.]

1. The fibre obtained from the bark of the plants *Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius* (N.O. *Tiliaceæ*), imported chiefly from Bengal, and used in the manufacture of gunny, canvas, bagging, cordage, etc.

1746 *Log of Ship 'Wake'* 22 Sept. (R. C. Temple, in *Indian Antiq.* 1901) 8 (a.m.) Sent on shore 60 Bales of Gunney belonging to the Company wth all the Jute Rope.. 20 Ropes in all, 116 Bundles. 1801 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIX. 240 Paut is known in India and has been sent to Europe, by the name of jute. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 202 Samples of hemp, jute, and the fibrous substances prepared. 1879 *Daily News* 23 Aug. 6/2 The oil..is used..for giving a silk-like appearance to jute. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* VI. 337 Jute, or Gunny Fibre, is the produce of *Corchoris capsularis.*

b. The plant which furnishes this fibre, or any plant of the genus *Corchorus.*

Bastard jute, a name of *Hibiscus cannabinus*, the fibre of which is used to adulterate jute. *American jute*: see VELVETLEAF.

1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 373 Jute of large growth is sown in March and gathered in October.

2. *attrib.*, as *jute-bagging, -cloth, -fibre, -rope, -wood, -yarn*; **jute-butts** or **-cuttings**, the stump of the jute plant, the fibre of which is employed for inferior purposes.

1746 [see 1]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 513, 4 pieces of jute stair carpeting. 1870 *Daily News* 14 Feb., The girls in these jute works are employed..in parties of four or five each. 1870 J. YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 201 When wet, jute fibre quickly rots. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 1/1 The American cotton-growers require about 45 million yards of jute bagging every year in which to pack their cotton.

Jute[2] (dʒūt). [In pl. *Jutes*, a mod. rendering of Bæda's *Jutæ* and *Juti*, in OE. *Eotas, Iótas*, ? *Iútan* (gen. pl. *Iútna*), also *Geátas*; = Icel. *Iótar* people of Jutland on the mainland of Denmark.]

In *pl.* One of the three Low German tribes which, according to the account preserved by Bæda, invaded and settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries; they are said to have occupied districts now included in Kent and Hampshire.

[*c* 731 BÆDA *Hist. Angl.* I. xv, Advenerant autem de tribus Germaniæ populis fortioribus, id est Saxonibus, Anglis, Jutis. De Jutarum origine sunt Cantuari et Victuari.] *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* I. xv. (1890) 52 Comon hi of þrim folcum ðam strangestan Germanie, þæt [is] of Seaxum, of Angle, & of Geatum. Of Geata fruman syndon Cantware & Wihtsætan. (Cf. *O. E. Chron.* an. 449 Of Ald Seaxum, of Anglum, of Iotum. Of Iotum comon Cantwara, and Wihtwara..& þæt cyn on West Sexum þe man nu ȝit hæt Iutna cynn.) [*c* 731 BÆDA *H. A.* IV. xvi, Fuga lapsi sunt de insula [Vecte] et in proximam Jutorum provinciam translati.] *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xvi[ii.]. (1890) 308 Þa fluȝon þa cneohtas ut of [Wiht] þæm ealonde, & wæron ȝelædde in þa neahmæȝðe, seo is ȝeceȝd Eota lond. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 265 Of þe Iutes com þe Kentiche men, and þe men of the yle of Wight. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. Wks. (1847) 507/2 The Saxons..and..two other tribes..Jutes and Angles. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 167/2 The first Germanic invaders of Britain after the departure of the Romans were Jutes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 1 To the north of the English [in Sleswick] lay the tribe of the Jutes, whose name is still preserved in their district of Jutland.

Jute, variant of JOUTE *Obs.*, pottage.

[**Juter**, prob. a misreading of *niter*, NITRE.

1668 WORLIDGE *Dict. Rust.* in *Syst. Agric.* 272 *Juter*, a term, by some used for the fertile coagulating saltish nature of the Earth. Hence in KERSEY's *Phillips*, BAILEY, etc.]

Jutish (dʒū·tiʃ), *a.* [f. JUTE[2] + -ISH[1].] Of or pertaining to the Jutes.

1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 141 Two Jutish chieftains, Hengist and Horsa, arrived in the Isle of Thanet. 1865 T. WRIGHT in *Intell. Observ.* No. 37. 70 The same Jutish race.

Jutting (dʒʊ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. JUT *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The action of JUT *v.*[2]; *concr.* a projection or protruding part; = JETTING *vbl. sb.*[2] 1, JUT *sb.*[2] 1.

1565–73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Proiectus*, the iutting or leaning out of a building. *Ibid.*, *Proiectura*, the iutting or leaning out in pillers or other building. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Nov., On the battlements of the Church..you would imagine yourself in a town, so many are the cupolas, pinnacles, towers, juttings. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 233 There is scarce a strait..or the jutting of a promontory, that has not been minutely described. 1859 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 54 A time-worn pagoda, its numberless corners and juttings, edged with bronze and brass.

Ju·tting, *ppl. a.*[1] [f. JUT *v.*[1] + -ING[2].] That juts, knocks, or strikes.

1772 W. MASON *Eng. Gard.* II. 344 Oft the ram And jutting steer drive their entangling horns Through the frail meshes.

Jutting (dʒʊ·tiŋ), *ppl. a.*[2] [f. JUT *v.*[2] + -ING[2].] That juts; projecting, standing out beyond the main body.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 236 All the projected or jutting parts. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* I. II. iii. 64 Outwardly extended or jutting Buildings. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* iii. § 23. 91 Sloping roof, jutting porch, projecting balcony. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* XVI. II. 134 An angler sits Upon a jutting rock.

Hence **Ju·ttingly** *adv.*, projectingly.

1856 in WEBSTER.

†**Jutty**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **iutte**, 6 **iotye**, **iuttey**, **iuttie**. [A phonetic variant of JETTY *sb.*, a. F. *jetée* the action of throwing or casting, something thrown out, etc. The *u* for *e* as in JUT *v.*[2]]

1. A pier, breakwater, or embankment: = JETTY I.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* D j, I haue seen them made sum to sle the pie sum to sle the Tele vppon the Reuer: at the Iutte. *Ibid.* D j b, Iff youre hawke nym the fowle at the fer side of the Ryuer or of the pitt from you Then she sleeth the fowle at the fer Iutty. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 8 For the mayntenaunce of Piers, Iutties, walles or banckes against the rages of the sea. 1547 LD. GREY, etc. *Let. to Protector* 18 Apr. (*S.P.*, P.R.O., *Foreign* XIV. No. 121) 'No fort', said we, 'but a Iutty to amende the havon to save both your shippes and ours'. *a* 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll.* ii. 21 The Iutty of Discretion..drowned in the Tide. 1804 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XXII. 248 By a pier-head on the East and jutties on the West side.

b. Jutty-head = *Jetty-head* (JETTY *sb.* 4): see quot. 1750.

1559 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 739 There must be two juttie heddes towards the sea. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 When the two iuttie heads are once finished ..so as the hauens mouth be perfected. 1750 BLANCKLEY *Naval Expos.* 84 *Jutty heads*, Platforms standing on Piles which are made near the Docks, and project without the Wharfs for the more convenient docking and undocking Ships.

2. A projecting part of a wall or building; = JETTY *sb.* 2.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* xxix. R vj, Buyldynge chargydde with iotyes is parellous whan it is very olde, *Maniana ædificia vetustate corrupta periculo sunt obnoxia.* 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Salidizo*, the iuttie of an house, the bearing out of a wall. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. vi. 6 No Iutty frieze, Buttrice, nor Coigne of Vantage, but this Bird Hath made his pendant Bed. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 285 Leaving that Ledge, or Jutty..call'd a Water-table.

fig. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 b, To salue himselfe of a desperate debt, prosecuted the same so far forth, as he brought it to the iutty of a *Nisi prius*.

Ju·tty, *a. rare*−1. [f. JUT *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Characterized by jutting out.

1827 HOOD *Hero & L.* xlii, Hard by some jutty cape.

Jutty (dʒʊ·ti), *v. Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 5 **iutteye**, 7 **iuttie**, 7– **jutty**. [Related to JUTTY *sb.*: cf. also JETTY *v.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To project, jut, esp. as part of a building, or as a pier or breakwater. *arch.*

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 591/6 *Jutto*, to Iutteye. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 34 Where it beginneth to iuttie forth into the sea. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. IV*, xxvi, Some Common Principles may Iutty out And stand as Peirs, the lesser Barks to shroud. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 232 On this side and on that, prodigious rocks And twin(-like) cliffs jutty into the heaven.

†2. *trans.* To project beyond, overhang. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. i. 13 As fearefully, as doth a galled Rocke O're-hang and iutty his confounded Base.

†3. To cause to project or overhang; to build out; = JET *v.*[2] 2. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Voyer*, a Surueyer..who..limits, vnto those that build in a street, their ground and scope of iuttying. *Ibid.*, *Souspendu*,..hung ouer: iuttied, or set out beyond.

Hence **Ju·ttying** *vbl. sb.*, the action of the vb., also, a projection; **Ju·ttying** *ppl. a.*, projecting.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. ix. 318 He tooke away all those juttying galleries of pleasure called Meniana. 1611 COTGR., *Soupendué*, a penthouse; iuttie..a iuttying, or a leaning out or beyond.

†**Ju·t-wi·ndow.** *Obs. rare*−1. [f. JUT *v.*[2] or *sb.*[2] + WINDOW.] A jutting or projecting window; a bay-window.

1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. viii, Her eyes were the two jut-windows, and her mouth the great door.

Juu, obs. form of JEW.

†**Ju·vament.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *juvāmentum*, f. *juvāre* to help: see -MENT.] Help, aid, assistance.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 27 Þe secunde Iuuament is: þat þei hangen & bynden summe membris wiþ oþere. *Ibid.* 109 Þis ioynynge togidere of oon boon wiþ anoþir was maad bi-cause of iuvamentis þat I haue told to forn.

†**Juvate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *juvāre* to help: see -ATE[3].] *trans.* To help, aid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 232 Juvated by the Town's Proximity.

†**Ju·venal**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* Also 6–7 **-all**, 7 **iuvinal.** [ad. L. *juvenāl-is* (= *juvenīl-is*) of or belonging to youth, f. *juvenis* a young person.]

A. *adj.* Juvenile.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 More hot then ripe and juvenall age. 1733 [see JUVENILE B. 1]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 33/1 A classical book of juvenal sports.

B. *sb.* A youth; a 'juvenile'.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. ii. 8 How canst thou part sadnesse and melancholy my tender Iuuenall? 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* III. i. D.'s Wks. 1873 II. 320, I am one of his Iuvinals. 1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. (1741) 72 She the small Ascanius takes, Troy's Juvenal. [1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, (*Sir Piercie Shafton is represented as saying*) Touching this juvenal, he hath that about him which belongeth to higher birth.]

Juvenalian (dʒūvĭnē'liăn), *a.* [f. L. *Juvenālis* Juvenal + -AN.] Characteristic of Juvenal, the Roman satirist.

1839 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 71 Hall has more of the direct Juvenalian invective. 1892 DOBSON *18th Cent. Vignettes* 208 The Juvenalian manner of that great graphic satirist.

Juvenate (dʒū'vĭnēt). *R. C. Ch.* [f. L. *juvenis* young man + -ATE[1].] = JUNIORATE.

1889 in WORCESTER *Suppl.*

†**Juve·ncle.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *juvencula* (*Vulg.* Ps. lxviii. 26, 1 Tim. v. 2). Cf. JOVENCEL.] A young woman, a girl.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 And no iuvencle, for if thou say thus loo, Yong womman may do more than fyere heet, She thynketh thi colde for hir is nothing meet.

†**Juvenency.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *juvenis* a young person: see -CY.] Youth.

1656 RUTHVEN in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. III. 3 The Infancy and Juvenency of the Petitioner's father suffered 19 years Imprisonment in the Tower.

Juvenescence (dʒūvĭne'sĕns). [f. as next: see -ENCE.] The state of becoming young or youthful; youthful state or condition, youth.

1800 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) V. 275 Two impossible attainments, that of making gold by transmutation, and of renewing juvenescence by an elixir. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 255 The days of Ebony's juvenescence. 1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* iv. (1858) 49 The renewed soul's perpetual juvenescence. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 512 When his mind was scarcely out of its juvenescence.

Juvenescent (dʒūvĭne'sĕnt), *a.* [ad. L. *juvenēscent-em*, pr. pple. of *juvenēscĕre* to reach the age of youth.]

1. Becoming young or youthful.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Old Benchers Inner Temple*, Reductive of juvenescent emotions. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 192 Thy ecstatic influence To life renews..The juvenescent soul and sense.

2. *nonce-use.* Immature, undeveloped.

1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.* 223 The lama is a juvenescent and feeble copy of the camel.

Juvenile (dʒū'vĭnəil), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *juvenīlis* of or belonging to youth, f. *juvenis* a young person. Cf. F. *juvénile* (15th c.).

(L. *juventīlis* referred to a more advanced age than its Eng. repr.; *juvenis* being a young man or woman, beyond the stage of adolescence, i. e. between 21 or 25 and 40.)]

A. *adj.* 1. Young, youthful.

1625 BACON *Ess., Viciss. Things* (Arb.) 576 Learning hath his Infancy, when it is .. almost childish; Then his Youth, when it is Luxuriant and Iuuenile. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* vii. § 11 In its first and juvenile Constitution, it is a very Spongy and Sappy body. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xvii. 101 Man at every age seeks to be pleased, but more particularly at the juvenile age. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* I. vii, He was a blessing to all the juvenile part of the neighbourhood. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, Although the order was .. carried to Aunt Chloe by at least half a dozen juvenile messengers.

2. Belonging to, characteristic of, suited to, or intended for youth.

1651 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* Ep. Ded. A iij, I hope you'l consider, that Scepticism is .. no crime in a Juvenile exercitation. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 96 This inspires a juvenile warmth through his whole frame. 1844 (*title*) Juvenile Missionary Magazine of the London Missionary Society. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, Dressed in a very juvenile manner. 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* II. 381 At that period, few juvenile books were published.

B. *sb.* 1. A young person; a youth.

1733 P. ARAM in Gent *Rippon* 12 Thus angry speaks, and yet deceitful smiles, With Juv'nal Air, on tender Juveniles. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii. II. 83 'Yes—yes—yes!' cried the juveniles, both ladies and gentlemen. 'Let her come—it will be excellent sport!' 1871 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 172 Some bashful juvenile is even now timidly applying his hand to it.

2. *Theatr.* An actor who plays a youthful part.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Ju·venilely** *adv.*, in a juvenile or youthful way; **Ju·venileness**, youthfulness; **Juveni·lify, Ju·venilize** *vbs. trans.*, to make young or youthful.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Juvenilely, Juvenileness.* 1833 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIII. 848/1 Our system is juvenilized by all matin rural influences. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xii. (1859) 279 Our old friend .. quite juvenilified by the laughing scene. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Meth.* 246 Juvenilely facetious.

Juvenility (dʒūvĭnĭ'lĭti). [ad. L. *juvenīlitās* youth, juvenility, f. *juvenīlis* JUVENILE: see -ITY. Cf. mod.F. *juvénilité* (1866 in Littré).]

1. Juvenile condition; youthfulness; youthful manner, quality, character, or vigour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Iuuenilitie*, youth. 1629 PRYNNE *Old Antith.* Pref. 8 If it stand with my juvinility and your venerable and hoary gravity. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxvi. (1739) 118 He was in the nature or condition of a Pro-Rex, during the King's Juvenility. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. (1780) 15 Allowing for the Sallies of Juvenility. 1815 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1856) X. 141 Declining the engagement on account of the juvenility of our nation, the infancy of our government. 1885 *Leeds Merc.* 12 Sept. 6/5 The juvenility of his ideas is made manifest whenever he opens his mouth.

2. *concr.* Juveniles collectively; 'youth'.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* p. v, Trifles which were intended to attract juvenility. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Mem. Lady Colquhoun* iii. 93 The juvenility of the district all mustered at the same seat of learning.

3. *pl.* Juvenile characteristics, acts, or ideas.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogmatizing* Ep. Ded. (R.), Customary strains and abstracted juvenilities have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications. 1706 *Reflex. upon Ridicule* 380 Juvenilities unbecoming the character of old age. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* ii. 65 There was no question of the sentimental juvenilities of children crying for light.

†**Juvent.** *Obs.* Also 4–6 iuvente. [a. OF. *juvent* (12th c.):—L. *juventūs*; and *juvente* (11th c.):—L. *juventa* youth.] Youth.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XIX. 104 In his iuuente [*v. r.* Iuentee] þis ihesus atte iuwen feste Water in-to wyn tourned. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 262 Of which an Alter mad ther was ..And este an other to Iuvente, As sche which dede hir hole entente. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XCVI. i, Both young and fayre in florishyng iuuent. *c* 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B vj, Wherefore ought our iuvent be prudently conuayde. 1524 EARL AIREN in *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, IV. 158 Not as ane pupile in juvente and lese aige.

[**Juventate,** error for JUVENTUTE.

In ASH 1775; whence in WORCESTER 1859, followed by later Dicts.]

Ju·ventude. *rare.* [f. assumed L. type **juventūdo* for *juventūs, -tūtem*: cf. med.L. *juventitudo* (8th c. in Du Cange).] Youth.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXV. v, Sicilius .. crowned was, and dyed in iuuentude. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 2/3 Since the earliest days of our dramatic juventude.

†**Ju·ventute.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *juventūs, -tūt-em* the age of youth, f. *juvenis* a young person. Cf. obs. F. *juventute* (Godef.).] Youth; the age of youthful vigour or early manhood.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 13 a, Ages be foure: Adolescency to xxv yeres .. Iuventute unto xl yeres, hotte and drye, wherin the body is in perfyte growthe. 1542 [see JUVENTY, quot. *c* 1407]. 1742 in BAILEY (ed. 10).

†**Ju·venty.** *Obs.* In 4–5 iuuente(e. [ad. OF. *joveneté*, ad. L. *juventās, -tātem* youth: cf. *bonitātem, bonté, bounty*, etc.: see -TY.] Youth; = JUVENT, JUVENTUTE.

1377 [see JUVENT]. *c* 1407 SCOGAN *Moral Balade* 11 More I complayn my mispent juventè [*rime me*; *Chaucer's Wks., ed. Thynne* 1542, *Stowe* 1561, iuuentute]. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXXXII. iii, The virgyns then, of pure virgynitee, And then thynnocentes of tender iuuentee.

†**Juvyn,** *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. L. *juvenis* young.] Young, youthful.

(But perhaps we ought to read *juvynage* as one word.)

c 1450 in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr.* (1900) CIV. 308 And other rehersith, that this juvyn age .. To parfitnesse shuld sette yongly corage.

Juw(e, obs. form of JEW.

Juwel(e, Juweler, obs. ff. JEWEL, JEWELLER.

Juwise, juwys(e, var. JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

†**Juxt,** *adv. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *juxtā* near, by the side of.] Next, in the next place.

1614 P. FORBES *Defence* 29 It is, first, a vicious argumentation, and, iuxt, a contumelious blasphemie against the truth of God.

Juxta, *a. rare.* [The prefix JUXTA- used as a separate word.] Next-lying, immediately adjacent.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) iv. § 232 The juxta air comes in to occupy the space which that carried up by the vapour leaves behind it.

Juxta- (dʒʊkstă), *prefix*, repr. L. *juxtā* adv. and prep. 'near, by the side of, according to', used in recent formations, in which it stands in prepositional relation to the sb. represented in the second element. **Juxta-ampu·llary** *a.*, situated by the side of an ampulla. **Juxta-mari·ne** *a.*, situated by the sea. **Juxta-spi·nal** *a.*, situated by the side of the (or a) spine. **Juxta-ta·bular** *a.*, *Rom. Law*, according to a testament or written document.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 721 *Juxta-ampullary or peri-ampullary carcinoma. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Mar. 3/3 Caves that are subterranean and *juxta-marine. 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX. 190 There was no loss of lung-note between the scapulæ nor in the *juxta-spinal regions. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* II. (ed. 2) § 148 *Juxta-tabular [= *secundum tabulas*] possession .. if defeasible by an adverse claimant, is ineffective.

Juxtapose (dʒʊkstăpō'z), *v.* [a. mod.F. *juxtapose-r* (1835 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *juxtā* + F. *poser*: see COMPOSE *v.*] *trans.* To place (two or more things) side by side, or close to one another, or (one thing) by the side of another. Hence **Juxtaposed** (-pō'zd), *ppl. a.*

1851 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 2 A people whom chronology helps us to juxta-pose. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* II. ii. (1872) I. 191 They are juxtaposed and contrasted. 1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 20 If the colours of the juxtaposed objects are not of the same tone. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 191/2 When colours are juxtaposed, they become influenced as to their hue.

Juxtaposit (dʒʊkstăpɒ'zit), *v. rare.* [f. L. *juxtā* by the side of + *posit-*, ppl. stem of *pōnĕre* to put, place.] = JUXTAPOSE.

1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 171 So far from unity of Essence, that it consists of juxtaposited parts. 1758 BATTIE *Madness* iv. 25 Those particles are by such pressure differently juxtaposited. 1894 J. OWEN in *Academy* 3 Feb. 93/3 Parallel passages in which phrases of Enoch are juxtaposited by texts of the New Testament.

Juxtaposition (dʒʊkstăpozi'ʃən). [a. F. *juxtaposition* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. L. *juxtā* + F. *position*.] The action of placing two or more things close together or side by side, or one thing with or beside another; the condition of being so placed.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepsis Sci.* vii. 37 Parts that are united by a meer juxta-position. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* II. 140 There is but a Juxta-position of separable Corpuscles. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. ii. § 2 When the Mind cannot so bring its Ideas together, as by their .. Juxta-position or Application one to another, to perceive their Agreement or Disagreement. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 29 Plants .. receive their Nourishment by Intus-susception, and .. grow not like Stones, by Juxta-Position. 1840 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Widow Married* XXV, The ineffable two hours of their juxta-position at the dinner-table. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. App. 597 The juxtaposition of the words which follow is remarkable.

Hence **Juxtaposi·tional** *a.*, relating to or characterized by juxtaposition.

1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 539/2 Our own language, though classed as inflectional .. is in many respects as isolating and juxtapositional as any language of that class. 1868 MAX MÜLLER *Rede Lect.* II. in *Sel. Ess.* (1881) I. 84 The three stages in the history of the Aryan languages, the juxtapositional, the combinatory and the inflectional.

Juyce, juys, obs. forms of JUICE.

Juyll, Juyn, etc., obs. forms of JULY, JUNE.

Juyse, variant of JUISE *Obs.*, judgement.

Juyste, obs. form of JUST.

Juzail, variant of JEZAIL.

†**Jyane,** obs. Sc. form of GIANT.

a 1568 CLERK in *Bann. P.* 297/36 My vnspaynd jyane.

†**Jybbet,** var. of GIBBET *sb.*[2], a note on the horn.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. IV*, cclxix, Hee calls 'em in With Jybbet, which the Kennel now enflames.

Jybe, Jyce: see GIBE, JOIST.

Jymiam, Jymold: see JIM-JAM, GIMMALED.

Jyneper, obs. form of JUNIPER.

Jynx (dʒiŋks). Also 7 jyng. Pl. jynges (dʒi'ndʒéz). [a. mod.L. *jynx*, pl. *jynges*, = L. *iynx*, a. Gr. ἴυγξ, pl. ἴυγγες the wryneck, a bird made use of in witchcraft; hence, a charm, a spell.]

1. A bird, the wryneck (*Jynx* or *Iynx torquilla*); also called YUNX.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxcv, Where not a Silver Iyng, or Pigeon, fell To Pay the Markman. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Jynx*, the Wry-neck, or Emmet-hunter, or as some say, the Wag-tail. 1708 *Phil. Trans.* XXVI. 123 The Jynx or Wryneck..I first heard this year on March 29. [1845 *Zoologist* III. 1107 Its sharp and harsh cry, resembling a repetition of Jynx, Jynx, Jynx.] 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 297 A youth or females hold a bird, supposed to be the iynx, in their hands.

2. *transf.* A charm or spell.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. i. 23 These are the Philtres, Allurements, Jynges, Inveiglements [*les philtres, iynges, et attraictz*], Baits, and Enticements of Love.

3. Name of an order of spiritual intelligences in ancient 'Chaldaic' philosophy.

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 17/2 [tr.] Then is the Intelligible Jynx; next which are the Synoches, the Empyreal, the Ætherial and the Material; after the Synoches are the Teletarchs..Intelligent Jynges do themselves also understand from the Father By unspeakable Counsels being moved so as to understand.

Jys(se, Jyst, Jywel, obs. ff. GIS, JOIST, JEWEL.

K.

K (kē), the eleventh letter of the alphabet in English and other modern languages, was an original letter of the Roman alphabet, taken from the Greek *Kappa* Κ, originally ϰ, from Phœnician and general Semitic *Kaph* כ. Its sound in Greek and Latin was, as in English, that of the back voiceless stop consonant, or guttural *tenuis*. But at an early period of Latin orthography, the letter C (originally representing Greek *Gamma*) was employed for the k sound, and the letter K itself fell into disuse, except in a few words, notably the term *Kalendæ* and the prænomen *Kæso*, where the traditional abbreviations Kal. and K. kept up the memory of the archaic spelling. But, with the exception of such archaisms, C became the regular Latin symbol of the k sound, and, as such, was substituted for Greek Kappa when Greek words were latinized, as in *Κίμων, Κῦρος, κόμμα, Cimōn, Cȳrus, comma*. In late Latin, when the sound of C before a front vowel had become palatalized, or passed over to (tʃ), as in Italian *cento, città*, the same fate befell the C of latinized Greek words, such as *Cyrus*; but later Greek words in living (esp. Christian) use such as *kȳrie eleïson* (*κύριε ἐλέησον*), which retained the Greek pronunciation, continued to be written with K. To Latin scribes of the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries, K was thus known as a supplementary letter to C, of use in Greek or other foreign words which had the 'hard' or k sound of C before *e, i*, or *y*. Hence it was naturally put to use in the writing of Old High German, Old Saxon, Old Frankish, Early Italian, and some dialects of Old French, in which a k sound came before *e, i*, or *y*. In writing these languages, C was usually employed, as in Latin, before *a, o, u*, or finally; but in practice there was considerable overlapping, with the final result that, in German, K ousted C, and is now the proper letter for this sound in that language, as well as in Dutch and all the Scandinavian tongues; while, in French, K was ousted partly by C, partly by Qu, according to derivation. (Thus Old Northern French *kanon, karole, katre, ke, ki, kel*, became later *canon, carole, quatre, que, qui, quel*.) So 13th c. It. *ke, ki, perké*, became later *che, chi, perchè*.

In the Romano-British alphabet, K was, as in Latin, of rare use, and was not adopted as a regular letter in Welsh or Irish; though, as being quite familiar to Latin scribes, it was occasionally written as a casual variant of C. In Old English, the original Teutonic k-sound was already in the earliest times fronted or palatalized before original front vowels (not the umlauts of back vowels), and for this variety of sound (kʸ, ky) a distinct symbol was provided in the Runic alphabet. Yet, in the OE. use of the Roman alphabet, both the guttural and the palatal sound were represented by C, although in the practice of individual scribes K was by no means infrequent for the guttural, especially in positions where C would have been liable to be taken as palatal, or would at least have been ambiguous, as in such words as *Kent, kéne, kennan, akenned, kynn, kyning, kyðed, folkes, cðak, picke*. But, even in these cases, C was much more usual down to the 11th century; and K can be regarded only as a supplemental symbol occasionally used instead of C for the guttural sound. After the Conquest, however, the Norman usage gradually prevailed, in accordance with which C was retained for the original guttural only before *a, o, u, l, r*, and K was substituted for the same sound before *e, i, y*, and (later) *n*; while the palatalized OE. *c*, now advanced to tʃ, was written Ch. Hence, in native words, *initial K now appears only before e, i, y* (*y* being moreover usually merged in *i*), and before *n* (:—OE. *cn-*), where it is no longer pronounced in Standard English, though retained in some dialects. Medially and finally, *k* is used after a consonant (*ask, dark, twinkle*), or long vowel (*make, hawk, like, speak, week*); after a short vowel, *ck* is used instead of *cc* or *kk*, but the unstressed suffix, formerly *-ick* (*musick*), is now *ic*, though, when a suffix in *e* or *i* follows, *k* reappears (*traffic, trafficker, trafficking*).

The native K words, being thus confined to Ke-, Ki-, Kn- (with one or two from the dialects in Ka-, Ky-), are a small company. But their number is greatly reinforced by the foreign words of recent adoption, many of them very imperfectly naturalized, with which this letter is crowded. These include a few modern European words, Germanic or Slavonic; but they consist mainly of names of animals, plants, trade products, and native offices, from Oriental, African, American, Australian, and Oceanic languages. The number of these words is augmented by reason of the fact that some of those languages have two, or even three, distinct gutturals, for which, in ordinary English spelling, K has to stand; the combination Kh is similarly put for several fricative and aspirated sounds in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindī, and other tongues. (See the individual words, in the etymology of which the actual origin of the letter is stated.) In giving these words English hospitality, it was formerly usual to follow English analogies and write C before *a, o, u, l, r, h*; but the more recent tendency has been to favour the use of K in these positions also; giving the non-English initial combinations Ka-, Kh-, Kl-, Ko-, Kr-, Ku-, by which the uncouth or barbarous character of the words is more strongly suggested. Thus *cadi, Caffre, caique, Calmuck, Can* (*Chan, Cham*), *cloof, Coran, creese, cummerbund*, now more frequently appear as *kadi, Kaffir, kaik, Kalmuk, Khan, kloof, Koran, kris, kamarband*.

In words from Greek also, many prefer to retain K, instead of latinizing it to C; and this spelling is generally accepted in some words of recent formation, as *kaleidoscope, kamptulicon, katabolism, kinetic, kudos*, while in others, as *kainozoic, kakodyle, krasis*, C and K still struggle for predominance. In a very few words (not of English formation), K represents Greek χ, esp. in the words in *kilo-*, as *kilogramme, kilometre*, etc.

1. The letter. The plural appears as *Ks*, K's, *ks*, k's. (Although now generally pronounced (kēz), the pronunciation (kī) was formerly also current.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (Z.) 6, *B, c, d, g, þ, t* ȝeendiað on *e. h* and *k* ȝeendiað on *a* æfter rihte. *g* ȝeendað on *u*. 1552 Huloet s.v., Latin wordes begynninge with K be verye rare. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.*, *K Is* borrowed of the Greekes: and in writing of our English standeth vs in verie much stead. *c*1620 Hume *Brit. Tongue* 14 Behind the voual, if a consonant kep it, we sound it [c] alwayes as a k. 1674 Ray *Coll. Words* Err. Alphab. (E. D. S.) 25 C..if we use it in its proper power..differs not at all from k. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 6/2 She says women have no business to interfere with anything outside the four K's..The four K's are—'Kinder, Kirche, Küche, and Kleider—children, church, kitchen, and dress.'

attrib. 1887 Skeat *Princ. Etymol.* I. 354 The substantive *Care* preserves the *k*-sound. 1900 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 270 All the k-languages are spoken by peoples living either in the East of Europe or in Asia. *Ibid.* 272 The distribution of the k-peoples does not concern us.

2. Used, like the other letters of the alphabet, to express serial order, as in numbering the sheets or quires of a book, lettering parts of a figure, enumerating items of a list, etc.; the successive groups or sections of a classification; the companies of a military force; the batteries of the Royal Artillery; the different MSS. of a work, etc.

In serial order K is the 11th or 10th member, according as J is or is not reckoned as a member of the series (see J).

3. In *Chem.* K is the symbol for Potassium (mod.L. *kalium*). It was formerly used to designate a compound of gold (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). In *Meteorol.* K = cumulus. In *Assaying*, etc. K = carat. In *Astron. k* designates Gauss's Constant, the square of which is a measure of the mass of the sun. For *k* in Quaternions, see I (the letter) 6; in *Cryst.* see H 7.

1853 Sir W. R. Hamilton *Lect. Quaternions* 59 Let i, j, k, denote three straight lines equally long, but differently directed [etc.]. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 161/2 The fundamental i, j, k of quaternions.

4. K. is an abbreviation, *a.* for some Christian names, as *Kate, Katherine, Kenneth*. *b.* for *King*: formerly used alone; now usually in comb., as K.B., King's Bench; K.C., King's Counsel, King's College; K.Q., 'King and queen' iron. *c.* for *Knight* (standing alone Kt.); in K.B., Knight Bachelor; K.C.B., Knight Commander of the Bath; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander of the Star of India; K.G., Knight of the Garter; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; K.G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; K.H., Knight of Hanover (*Obs.*); K.P., Knight of the Order of St. Patrick; K.T., Knight of the Order of the Thistle, etc. *d. Electro-physiol.* = *Kathode* (also ka.), *Kathodic*, in K.C.C., kathodic closure contraction, K.C.Te., kathodic closure tetanus, K.D.T., kathodic duration tetanus, K.O.C., kathodic opening contraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *e.* kg. = kilogramme; km. = kilometre.

1614 Selden *Titles Hon.* 5 Where Moses speaks of Amraphel K. of Sinaghr, the Paraphrase of Onkelos hath expresly K. of Babel. 1623 *Shakspere's 2 Hen. IV*, I. ii. 86 Doth not the K. lack subiects? Do not the Rebels want Soldiers? 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 213 It was resolved by the Court of K. B. 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 391 They are manufactured from scrap iron (the best K. Q., or King and Queen as it is called). 1833 *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 584/2 Any list of K.B.'s or K.H.'s. 1851 Nimrod *The Road* II Axle trees of the best K. Q. iron. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 7/1 A movable drum weighing 2½ kg. .. a line of 23 km. length. 1898 Besant *Orange Girl* II. xi, Mr. Caterham, K.C., our senior counsel. 1899 Miss G. Palgrave *F. T. Palgrave* I Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H., Deputy Keeper of Her Majesty's Records.

Hence **K.C.B.-ship**, and the like; **K.C.B.** *v. nonce-wd.*, to invest with the order of K.C.B.

1881 Black *Beaut. Wretch* I. 24 [He] had got his K.C.B.-ship for long service in India. 1886 *Athenæum* 3 Apr. 456/3 In 1869 [he] accepted a K.C.M.G. ship in lieu of the peerage he had hoped for. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 127 He was K.C.B.'d the other day.

† Ka, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 6–7 ka, 6 kawe, 6–7 kaw, kay, k, 7–8 kae, 9 kaa. [Of obscure origin: the synonymous *claw me, claw thee* is found earlier (see Claw 5 b).

The various forms agree curiously with the various names of the letter K, which is itself used in quot. 1605, where there is also a pun on *key* (then pronounced kē).]

A word found only in the phrases *ka me, ka thee* or *ka me and I'll ka* (also *kob*) *thee*, which imply mutual help, service, flattery, or the like.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 34 Ka me, ka the, one good tourne askth an other. 1595 Lodge *Fig for Momus* Sat. i. B ij b, To keepe this rule, kaw me and I kaw thee. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 488 Now nature stood ever on this point, Kae mee, Ile kae thee. 1605 Chapman, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* II. i, K me, k thee, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said..Those Ks ope the doors to all this world's felicity. 1608 Armin *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 34 But kay me Ile kay thee, giue me an inch to-day; Ile giue thee an ell tomorrow. *a* 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II. i, If you'll be so kind to ka me one good turn, I'll be so courteous to kob you another. 1676 Marvell *Mr. Smirke* 42 Turn'd into Jackdaw, and grew as black as a Crow, Filching, and Kaw me and Ile Kaw thee, ever after. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 227 Kae me, and I'll kae thee; Spoken when great People invite and feast one another, and neglect the Poor. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s.v., 'Kaa me, kaa thee', or 'Kaa mee an' aa'll kaa thee', a common saying.

† Ka (kā), *v.*[2], var. *quo'*: see Quoth, Quotha.

a 1553 Udall *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 Enamoured quod you?.. Enamoured ka? mary sir say that againe. 1583 *Marprel. Epist.* 20 That is my meaning, ka dumb Iohn.

Ka, obs. variant of Kae, jackdaw; of Caw, cry of a crow; Sc. f. Call, drive.

Ka-, frequent variant of CA-, in ME., and in modern representation of alien words from oriental and other languages; e. g. *kaaba*, *kabaye*, *kabane*, *kackle*, *kadi*, *kaffeine*, *kage*, *kalme*, *kamel*, *kandle*.

†**Kaak**, *v. Obs.* [Imitative: cf. CAWK *sb.*[2] and *v.*] *intr.* Of a crow: to caw.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. I. *Vocation* 1276 As thick as Crowes in hungry shoals do light On new-sow'n lands, ..Kaaking so loud.

Kaak, obs. form of CAKE.

‖ **Kaama** (kāˑmă). Also caama, kama, khama (kgama). [Given by Burchell as the Hottentot name, but app. now current in Sechuana (Lloyd *Three Great African Chiefs* 18).] The hartebeest, a South African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*).

1824 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. 81 The Hartebeest of the Cape Colony is called Caama or Kaama by the Hottentots. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 90/1 The caama .. inhabits the plains of South Africa. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vi. 157 Much spoor of elands, zebras, gnus, kamas. 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn* 48 In the distance we sometimes descried the sly khama.

Kaan, Kaava, Kab, Kabac: see KHAN[1], KAVA, CAB *sb.*[1], CABAC.

‖ **Kabalassou** (kæbălæˑsu). Also cab-. [? Altered from next.] The giant armadillo, *Priodontes gigas*.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 50 The Kabalassous, or Priodontines, exhibit a still further deviation .. in the structure of the fore feet.

‖ **Kabassou** (kăbæˑsu). [F. (Buffon) a. Galibi *capaçou* (Sauvage *Dict.* 1763).] An armadillo of the genus *Xenurus*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. VI. iii. 471 The fifth kind of Armadillo is the Kabassou or Cataphractus, with twelve bands. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 354/2 The Kabassous, or fourth division of Baron Cuvier, have..five toes.

‖ **Kabaya** (kăbāˑyă). Also 6 cabie, cabaia, 7 cabbay, cabay(e, -ya. [Ultimately of Pers. or Arab. origin. The forms *cabie*, *cabbay* are perh. directly a. Pers. قبای *qabāy*; *cabaia*, *cabaya* are from Pg., whence also F. *cabaye*. *Kabaya* is immed. from Malay, whence also Du. *kabaaj*.] A light loose tunic such as is commonly worn in the East; now *spec.* that worn in Malay countries by native women and by Europeans in dishabille.

1585 R. FITCH in *Hakluyt's Voy.* (1810) II. 386 The King is apparelled with a Cabie made like a shirt tied with strings on one side. 1598 tr. *Linschoten's Voy.* 70 They wear sometimes when they go abroad a thinne cotton [?or] linnen gowne called *Cabaia*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 Attiring himselfe in red, his Tulipant, Cabbay, Boots, Scabberd. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav. E. I.* 64. 1883 MRS. BISHOP *Sk. Malay Penins.* iii. in *Leisure Ho.* 81/1 Their lower garment, or *sarong*, reaching from the waist to the ankles..above which is worn a loose-sleeved garment, called a kabaya, reaching to the knees.

Kabbala(h, -ism, -ize, var. CABBALA, etc.

Kabbelow, kabeliau, var. CABILLIAU, cod-fish.

Kabber, obs. form of CABER.

Kabitka, Kabob, var. KIBITKA, CABOB.

1798 T. MORTON *Secr. worth knowing* I. i, One of your fine kabobbed fricasees. 1883 H. W. V. STUART *Egypt* 296 Kabobs or little disks of various meats impaled upon wooden skewers,..and brought up hissing hot.

Kac(e)he, Kacchere, Kace, obs. ff. CATCH, CATCHER, CASE. **Kacheree**, var. CUTCHERRY.

Kad-: see also CAD-.

Kadarite (kæˑdărəit). Also **Kaderite**. [f. Arab. قدر *qadar* predestination + -ITE.] A member of a Mohammedan sect, *alqadariyah*, which denies predestination and maintains the doctrine of free will.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Kadari* or *Kadarites*. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 465/2 Kaderites.

‖ **Kaddish** (kæˑdiʃ). Also 7 kaddesch, kiddisch. [Aram. קדיש *qaddīsh* holy, holy one.] A portion of the daily ritual of the synagogue, composed of thanksgiving and praise, concluding with a prayer for the advent of universal peace; specially recited also by orphan mourners.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 181 The son of a deceased Iew is bound to say, for the space of one yeare, a prayer called *Kiddisch*. *Ibid.* 200 Then the..Chanter, singeth halfe their prayer called *Kaddesch*. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liii, If you think *Kaddish* will help me—say it, say it. You will come between me and the dead. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* xxii, Moses bore the loss with resignation, his emotions discharging themselves in the daily *Kaddish*.

‖ **Kadi, kadee**, variants of CADI. Hence **Kaˑdilik**, the jurisdiction of a cadi.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 27 The Man to be married .. goes to the *Kadee*, i.e. Judge, or Magistrate. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 368 Villages..added to the Kadilik of Mankup. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 48 These three offices, of Pacha, Kadi, and Bishop,..might all be obtained for money.

Kae (kē), *sb.*[1] *north. dial.* and *Sc.* Forms: 4-6 ka, 5 kaa, 6 ca, kay, ke, 5, 8- kae. [Northern form of ME. Co, corresponding to MDu. *ca*, *ka(e* (Du. *ka*), OHG. *chaha*, *chā* (MHG. *kā*), Da. *kaa*, Norw. *kaae*. The direct source may have been an ON. **kái*, *kǽ*. Cf. CHOUGH.] A jackdaw. Also *fig.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1539 Some gas hypand als a ka. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 191 Crawis and Cais, that cravis the corne. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 Ka (*A.* Kae), *monedula*. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 5241 *direct.*, An Crow or ane Ke salbe castin vp, as it war his saull. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 450 Kayis and piottis, clekit thair birdis in winter. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xxiv, In spite o' a' the thievish kaes That haunt St. Jamie's! 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* ii. (ed. 4) 25 At last he brought with him .. a Kae, or jackdaw.

b. *Comb.*, as kae-witted *a.*

1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 104 He maun been but a kae-witted bodie!

Kae, *sb.*[2] [Imitative.] The cry of a jackdaw.

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2913 The well known kae of the jackdaw.

Kae, variant of KA *v. Obs.*

Kaf, variant of COF *a. Obs.*, quick, fierce.

Kaf(e, kaff, north. dial. forms of CHAFF *sb.*[1]

†**Kafer.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [?a. G. *käfer*.] = CHAFER[1].

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 53 Nor eate they all, as greedy Kafers do.

Kafeyah, kaffiyeh, variants of KEFFIYEH.

Kaffir (kæˑfəɹ); prop. **Kafir** (kāˑfɪr). Also kaffer, kaffre; and see CAFFRE. [a. Arab. *kāfir* infidel: see CAFFRE.]

1. = CAFFRE 1, 'infidel', Giaour.

1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* v. 198 A Moor came by, and seeing him [the Goth], exclaimed Ah, Kaffer! worshipper of wood and stone. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 23 Oct. 5/1 Mecca..if the Moslems would permit..a 'kaffir' to come there.

2. = CAFFRE 2; one of a South African race belonging to the Bântu family. Also *attrib.*, and as the name of their language.

1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 346 The incursions of the tribe of people called Kaffers. 1834 BOYCE (*title*) Grammar of the Kaffir Language. 1857 *Chambers's Inform. People* II. 294/2 The Kafirs, a race strikingly different both from Hottentots and negroes. The Kafir nation consists of numerous sections. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 May 3/1, I asked questions about the Kafir voter.

b. *pl.* The Stock Exchange term for South African mine shares. Also *attrib.*

1889 *Rialto* 23 Mar. (Farmer), Tintos climbed to 12½, and even Kaffirs raised their sickly heads. 1895 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 2/2 Dealers in the Kaffir market. 1895 *Nation* (N.Y.) 19 Dec. 451/2 The mines floated on the London Stock Exchange which are classed under the general head of 'Kaffirs'. 1899 H. FREDERIC *Market Place* 32 It was one of the men I've been talking about—one of those Kaffir scoundrels.

3. A native of Kafiristan in Asia.

1854 LATHAM *Hum. Spec.* in *Orr's Circle Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 336 Kafiristan, or the Land of the Kafirs..on the watershed between the Oxus and the north-western system of the Indus. *Ibid.* 338 A Kafir, when sitting on the ground, stretches his legs like a European. 1896 SIR G. ROBERTSON (*title*) Kafirs of the Hindu Kush.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* **Kaffir-boom** [Du. *boom* tree] = *Kaffir-tree*; **Kaffir bread**, the name of several species of South African cycads with edible pith; **Kaffir corn**, Indian millet, *Sorghum vulgare*; **Kaffir date or plum**, or **Kaffir's scimitar** tree, a South African tree, *Harpephyllum caffrum*, N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*; **Kaffir tea**, the plant *Helichrysum nudifolium*; **Kaffir('s) tree**, a South African leguminous tree, *Erythrina caffra*.

1880 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 135 *Kaffir-boom .. wood soft and light. 1882 *Garden* 10 June 410/3 Encephalartos, or *Kaffir Bread, is a genus confined to South Africa. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 659/2 The soil is fertile, and has produced three crops of *Kaffre and Indian corn in the year. 1896 *N. Amer. Rev.* CLXIII. 715 Put the land into kafir corn. 1880 *Silver & Co.'s S. Africa* (ed. 3) 139 The *Kaffir Plum .. an edible fruit about an inch long. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 468/1 *Erythrina caffra*, the Kaffir-boom of the Dutch, or *Kaffir's tree.

Hence **Kaˑffirhood**; **Kaˑffirize** *v.*

1858 *Compend. Kafir Laws and Cust., Mount Cope, Brit. Kaffraria* 166 A Kafirized form of some tribal name given by the Hottentots. 1877 J. A. CHALMERS *Tiyo Soga* xxi. 435 He was disposed to glory in his Kafirhood.

Kaffle, kafle, variants of COFFLE, caravan.

Kafila, variant of CAFILA, caravan.

‖ **Kaftan**, var. CAFTAN. So **Kaftaned** *a.*

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* III. (1669) 56 Upon the *Kaftan* they wear a close Coat..called *Feres*. 1889 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* i, His Kaftan was of white cloth, with an embroidered leathern girdle. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 537/2 Wild Kaftaned drivers.

Kag-: see also CAG-.

†**Kaggerleȝe.** *Obs. rare.* [f. **kagger* (not recorded) + *-leȝe*, -LAIK.] Wantonness.

c 1200 ORMIN 2187 Forr kaggerrleȝȝe shall don þatt ȝho Shall dafftelesȝe forrwerrpenn. *Ibid.* 11655 All þe flæshess kaggerrleȝȝe & alle fule lusstess.

Kaght, kaȝt, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CATCH *v.*

‖ **Kago** (kāˑgo). Also cango. [Jap. *kango*, of Chinese origin.] A Japanese palanquin of basket-work slung on a pole and carried on the shoulders of bearers.

1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* viii. 191 That horses, kagos, and kago-bearers, should be in readiness. 1895 *Outing.* (U.S.) XXVI. 7 With the long kagos, three coolies are always used, and sometimes four. 1898 *Century Mag.* July 346 No kago, or swinging cars.

‖ **Kagu** (kāˑgu). [Native name.] A grallatorial bird (*Rhinochetus jubatus*) of unusual type, peculiar to New Caledonia.

1862 *Lond. Rev.* Aug. 30 The little Kagu..a newly-discovered bird from New Caledonia. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 175 Both the Kagu and the Sun Bittern..go through, even in captivity, the extraordinary antics.., characteristic of the Crane family. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 472 The Kagu..is rather a long-legged bird, about as large as an ordinary Fowl.

‖ **Kahau** (kāˑhau). [Malay كاهو *kāhau*, so called from its cry.] The proboscis-monkey of Borneo (*Nasalis larvatus*).

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 92/2 In the Kahau the hairs on the chin scarcely assume the appearance of a beard. 1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 41 In size the Kahau is about equal to the hoonuman, and seems to be an active animal.

Kahht, obs. pa. t. and pple. of CATCH *v.*

‖ **Kahikatea** (kāˌikăteˑa). Also kaikaterre, kakaterra. [Maori.] A New Zealand tree, *Podocarpus dacrydioides*, N.O. *Coniferæ* (or *Taxaceæ*); called by the colonists *White Pine*. Also *attrib.*

1823 CRUISE *Ten Months N. Zeal.* 145 (Morris s. v. *Kauri*) The timber purveyor of the Coromandel having given cowry a decided preference to kaikaterre. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* 304 (Morris) The kahikatea or kakaterra-tree. 1876 W. BLAIR in *Trans. N. Zeal. Inst.* IX. x. 160 (ibid.) This timber is known in all the provinces, except Otago, by the native name of 'Kahikatea'.

Kahute, Kaiak, var. CAHUTE, KAYAK.

Kai-apple, variant of KEI-APPLE.

Kaichspell, Kaicle: see CACHESPELL, KECKLE.

‖ **Kaïd**, variant of CAID: see also ALCAYDE.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 363/2 The kaïds administer justice in the same manner in the interior towns.

Kaid, var. KED. **Kaie**, obs. f. KEY.

Kaif, var. KEF. **Kaig**, obs. f. CAGE.

Kaik, var. CAIQUE; obs. Sc. f. CAKE.

Kail, variant of KALE, colewort, broth.

Kaiˑly, *a. Sc. rare.* [f. *kail*, KALE + -Y.] 1. Besmeared with kail.

a 1605 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 777 Pudding pricker..Kailly lippes.

2. *nonce-use.* Having the characteristics of the 'kailyard school': see KALE-YARD 2.

1897 *Academy* 3 Dec. 378/1 It is impossible to avoid the term 'Kailyard' in this connexion. More than a little kaily is the work.

Kails, -es, variants of KAYLES, ninepins.

Kaim, variant of KAME, COMB, ridge.

‖ **Kaimakam** (kaimăkăˑm). Forms: 7 chaima-, chayma-, cayma-, 7-9 caima-, 7- kaima-; 7 -con, 7-8 -can, 7-9 -kan, -cham, -cam, 8- -kam. [Turkish قایمقام *qāimaqām*, ad. Arab. قائم مقام *qā'im maqām* one standing in the place (of another), f. *qā'im* standing + *maqām* place, station.]

In the Turkish Empire: A lieutenant, deputy, substitute; a lieutenant-colonel; a deputy-governor; *spec.* the deputy of the Grand Vizier, and governor of Constantinople.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xxi. (1705) 127 He desir'd him to leave a charge with the *Caimacham*, his deputy. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* II. 180 All Civil and Criminal Causes are tryed by the Vizier, or his Deputy, the Chaimacham. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 10 Apr., I was forced to send three times to the *caimaikan* (the governor of the town). 1772 *Hartford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept. 1/1 The victory of Ali-Bey over the Kiaja of the new Caimacan of Egypt. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I. vi. 188 His caimacam or vice-roy. 1876 GLADSTONE *Bulg. Horrors* 61 The Turks..their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage.

Hence ‖ **Kaimakaˑmlik**, the jurisdiction of a kaimakam.

Kaiman, Kain: see CAYMAN, CAIN.

Kainite (kaiˑnəit). *Min.* Also cænite, cenite. [ad. Ger. *kainit*, f. Gr. *καιν-ός* new + -ITE: named by C. F. Zincken in 1865, with reference to its recent formation.] Hydrous chlorosulphate of magnesium and potassium, found in Prussia and Galicia, largely used as a fertilizer.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 642 Kainite .. is nothing but the impure picromerite. 1877 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 2/6 Since the memorable discoveries of kainit and other mineral salts nearly twenty years ago at Stassfurth and Leopoldshall. 1882 PLAYFAIR *Indust. U. S.* in *Manch. Mag.* XLV. 335 The old exhausted soils lost their productiveness chiefly by the withdrawal of potash, but this is now found in the minerals carnallit and kainit.

Kainozoic, var. CAINOZOIC, Tertiary (*Geol.*).

Kaip, obs. form of CAPE *sb.*[1], COPE *sb.*[1]

Kaipoun, Kaip-stone, obs. Sc. ff. CAPON, COPESTONE. **Kair**, obs. Sc. form of CARE *sb.*[1]

Kair, Sc. dial. form of *ca'er* for *calver*, pl. of CALF: see CAURE, KAWR.

1626 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 55 Persons .. have Kye and Kair daylie going throw ther nichtbours cornes.

Kairdique, Sc. var. of CARDECU *Obs.*

1645 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1819) VI. 197/2 The Rose Noble eleven punds. The Kairdique twentie shilling.

Kairine (kaiˑrəin). *Chem.* [app. f. Gr. *καιρ-ός* proper time, opportunity + -INE[6].] A chinoline-compound, *oxy-methyl-quinoline tetrahydride*, sometimes used in medicine as a strong antipyretic.

1883 *Times* 2 Aug. 10/1 Professor Fischer, of Munich .. found that .. a substance can be obtained, in the form of a white crystalline powder, from coal tar, which greatly resembles quinine in its action on the human organism.

Fischer has given it the name of 'kairin'. 1891 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* s.v., The hydrochloride..crystallises in colourless, lustrous, monoclinic forms.. and was at one time employed as a febrifuge, under the name of kairine.

Kairn, Kairte, obs. ff. CAIRN, CARTE.

Kaiser (kaɪ·zər). Forms: *α.* 2–4 caisere, 2–5 caysere, 3–4 kaisere, caiser, 3–6 cayser, 3, 6 caisar, (5 kayssar), 4–6 (9) kayser, 4–6, 9 kaisar, 3–4, 6, 9– kaiser. *β.* 3 keisere, (*Orm.* ke33sere), kæisere, 3, 7–9 keiser, 4 keyzar, 4–7 (9) keysar, 6–7 keisar, keyser. *γ.* 6–9 kesar, 6 keaser, 7–8 kæsar, 9 kezar. [Ultimately ad. L. *Cæsar* CÆSAR, which at an early period passed (perh. through Gr. *καῖσαρ*) into the Teutonic langs., appearing as Goth. *kaisar*, OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keisar*, G. *kaiser*), OS. *kêsur, -ar* (MDu. *keiser, keyser, keser*, Du. *keizer*), OFris. *keisar, -er*. In OE. *cásere* and ON. *keisari* the terminal syllable was assimilated to the *-ere, -ari* of agent-nouns. OE. *cásere* normally gave early ME. *cāser* KASER; the usual ME. forms *kaiser, keiser*, and later variants, were adopted afresh from other Teutonic languages. Ormin used both *kasere, kaserr* from OE. and *ke33sere* from ON.

In 14–15th c. the word was mainly northern, and the *ai*-form prevailed. About the middle of the 16th c. *ei* (*ey*) again became usual, prob. under Dutch or German influence. The mod. form *kaiser* is directly adopted from G., in which it represents a Bavarian (and Austrian) spelling which supplanted the normal *keiser* in the 17th c. (see Grimm and Kluge, s.v.).]

a. The Emperor: cf. EMPEROR 1 and 2.

†(*a*) The (ancient) Roman Emperor (*obs.*); (*b*) The Emperor of the West; the head of the Holy Roman (German) Empire (now *Hist.*); (*c*) The Emperor of Austria (since 1804); (*d*) (Now *esp.*) The German Emperor (since 1871). The mod. English use in sense *b*, whence *c* and *d* follow, appears to be mainly due to Carlyle.

c 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. xxii. 21 Agyfeð þan caysere þa þing þe þas cayseres synde. — John xix. 12 Ne ert þu þas caiseres freond. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3519 Forrþi chæs he to wurrþen mann O þatt Ke33seress time. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 67 Maximien þe mihti caisere of rome. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* v. 679 The Austria's keiser and the Russian czar. 1838 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. v. (1872) I. 43 Kaiser Leopold [I] ..had no end of Wars. *Ibid.* II. v. I. 70 Barbarossa himself, ..greatest of all the Kaisers. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1326 It is rumoured that the Kaiser intends to offer the Hungarians the possession of their own army. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Aug. 16/3 The author's personal intercourse with the late Kaiser. 1897 W. T. STEAD in *Contemp. Rev.* April 596 The Kaiser's chief..offence in the eyes of most Englishmen was his telegram of congratulation to President Kruger after the surrender of Dr. Jameson.

b. An emperor, as a ruler superior to kings.

Esp. in *king or kaiser*, an alliterative phr. common from 13th to 17th c.; in modern use an archaism, chiefly due to Scott.

α. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 138 Hire schuppare .. þet is King and Kaiser of heouene. *a* 1300 [see *β*]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1725 þe beste mete þat king or cayser wolde ete. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1894 We hafe cownterede to day,.. With kyngez and kayseres. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 15 Kayssaris in castellis grete kyndynes me kythes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. Prol. 137 Sum [wald be] capytane, sum Caisar, and sum King. 1563 GOOGE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 84 Court and Cayser to forsake, And lyue at home. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* xiv, This Life (indeed) is but a Comœdie, Where this, the Kaisar playes; and that, the Clown. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, And what signifies 't..to king, queen, or kaiser? 1825 — *Talism.* xi, As high as ever floated the cognizance of king or kaiser. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VIII. i, To ride by the side of king or kaisar. 1882 MRS. RIDDELL *Pr. Wales's Garden-Party* 19 Whether her husband were King or Kaiser, ..signified not a pin to the bishop's daughter.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 7331 Þu þenchest to beon keisere of alle quike monne. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 4 Icrunet .. keiser of kinges. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3359 (Cott.) Yon es þi keiser [*v.rr.* kayser, caisere] sal be þin. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* 9409 (Laud) Wytte and skylle he yaf..Ouyr alle this world to be keyzar. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Kyng or keyser *must* haue set them quight. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. i. 3 To tell neither King nor Keisar, nor any earthly Man. 1640 BROME *Antip.* II. v. Wks. 1873 III. 265 No degree, from Keyser to the Clowne. 1682 MRS. BEHN *Round-heads* I. i. Wks. (1716) 396 He is our General, our Protector, our Keiser.

γ. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1545) 64 Though he be hym selfe a prynce, a kynge, a kesar. 1567 TURBERV. in Chalmers *Eng. Poets* II. 648/1 He slayes the Keasers and the crowned Kings. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 570 Hir holie things, Which was the care of Kesars and of Kings. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. App. civ, Which were erect to the memoriall Of Kings, and Kæsars. 1722 ATTERBURY *Let. to Pope* 6 Apr., As far from Kings and Kæsars as the space will admit of. 1832–4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1862 IX. 7 Modern kings, kesars or emperors. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., They nowther heed for king nor kezar.

Hence **Kai·serling,** a minor emperor; **Kai·ser-ship,** the office of emperor, the rule of the Kaiser.

1852 *Tait's Mag.* XIX. 550 Let them bring us a kingling's or kaiserling's heir. 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* LIV. 622 The 'weakening' of Wilhelm's opposition to the Kaisership. 1892 *Daily News* 27 Feb. 5/2 That party in Germany which does not find the Kaisership a perfect instrument of progress.

Kaist, obs. Sc. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 127 Disciplis .. quha sauld thair geris .. and kaist the prices thairof at the Disciplis feit.

Kaitif, Kaitrine, obs. ff. CAITIFF, CATERAN.

Kaivle, obs. Sc. f. CAVEL *sb.*[1], lot.

Kajak, variant of KAYAK.

‖**Kajawah** (kădʒā·wă, ka·dʒăwă). Forms: 7 cajua, cajava, kedg-, cedgeway, 9 kedjavé, kidja-, kha-, kajawah, -weh. [Urdū (Pers.) كجاوه *kajāwah*; also Pers. *kajawah*.] A camel-litter for women; a kind of large pannier or wooden frame, a pair of which are carried by a camel.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 151 Women of note travell upon Coozelbash-Camels, each Camell loaded with two Cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them) which hang on either side the beast. 1678 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. iii. (1684) 63 Fifty Camels that carry'd his Women; their *Cajavas* being cover'd with Scarlet-cloth. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 309 Others in Kedgways, or Wooden-Houses, one on each side of a Camel, tied like Panniers. *Ibid.* 394 Nor must they stir abroad unvailed, unless shut up in Cedgewaies, and then well attended. 1783 G. FORSTER *Journ. fr. Bengal* (1798) II. xiv. 93 This pannier, termed in the Persic, kidjahwah, is a wooden frame [etc.]. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 160 His left leg was heavily chained to a *Kajáwah, or camel-saddle.* 1894 R. KIPLING *Jungle Bk.* 196 The men piled our kajawahs..outside the square.

Kajeput, Kaju, var. CAJUPUT, CASHEW.

‖**Kaka** (kā·kă). Also 8 kaghá́á. [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, esp. the typical species *Nestor meridionalis*; its general colour is olive-brown, varied with red or yellow.

c 1774 J. R. FORSTER (Newton) Kaghá́á. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. N. Zeal.* 54 (Morris) Kaka,—a bird of the parrot kind; much larger than any other New Zealand parrot. 1873 SIR W. BULLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 24 The existence .. of a species of Kaka Parrot (*Nestor productus*) on Philip Island. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays Maori* 38, I heard mocking Kakas wail and cry above thy corse.

b. **Kaka-beak, -bill,** 'a New Zealand plant, the *Clianthus*, so called from the supposed resemblance of the flower to the bill of the *Kaka*' (Morris *Austral Eng.* 1898).

1892 *Otago Witness* 24 Nov. (Morris) The *Clianthus puniceus* or scarlet glory pea of New Zealand, locally known as kaka beak.

‖**Kakapo** (kā·kăpo). [Maori, f. *kaka* parrot + *po* night.] The ground-parrot or owl-parrot of New Zealand, *Strigops habroptilus*, with green plumage, marked with dark-brown and yellow.

1843 DIEFFENBACH *Trav. N. Zeal.* II. 194 The bird called Kakapo by the natives. 1852 LYALL in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 32 The Kakapo lives in holes under the roots of trees, and is also occasionally found under shelving rocks. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 475 In captivity the Kakapo is said to show much intelligence, as well as an affectionate and playful disposition.

‖**Kakaralli** (kākăræ·li). Also -ali. [Native name.] The wood and bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*, N. O. *Myrtaceæ*, a tree found in British Guiana, the timber of which is very durable in salt water.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.*

‖**Kakariki** (kākārī·kī). [Maori, f. *kaka* parrot + (*r*)*iki* little.] A New Zealand green parrakeet of the genus *Platycercus*.

1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 404 (Morris) The Kakariki .. is a pretty light green parrot with a band of red or yellow over the upper beak and under the throat. 1867 HOCHSTETTER *N. Zealand* 167 The several Platycercus species, Kakariki of the Maoris, are parrots with brilliant colours.

†**Kakaroch,** obs. form of COCKROACH.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 52 They .. will not kill so much as a Louse..a Kakaroch.

Kake, Kakel, obs. ff. CAKE, COCKLE.

‖**Kakemono** (kækĕmō·no). [Japanese, f. *kake-* to hang + *mono* thing.] A Japanese wall-picture, painted on silk or paper, and mounted on rollers, so as to be rolled up and put away when desired.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 7/1 As for the 'kakemono', or native picture, one might be acquainted with a thousand specimens and yet..be still in oblivion as to the real appearance of the Sacred Mountain. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 3/1 The 'kakemonos' are rolled and placed away with.. remarkable care. 1894 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/5.

Kakerlak, variant of KAKKERLAK.

‖**Kaki** (kā·kī). [Japanese.] The Chinese date plum or persimmon of Japan, *Diospyros Kaki*.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411/2 The fruit of the Kaki or Chinese Date Plum, is as large as an ordinary apple, of a bright red colour. 1889 *Sci. Amer.* LX. 225 The hybridizing of the kaki and the American persimmon.

Kakistocracy (kækistɒ·krăsi). [f. Gr. *κάκιστο-ς* worst + *-κρατία* rule, after *aristocracy*.] The government of a state by the worst citizens.

1829 T. L. PEACOCK *Misfort. Elphin* vi. 93 Our agrestic kakistocracy now castigates the heinous sins which were then committed with impunity. 1876 LOWELL *Lett.* II. vii. 179 Is ours a government of the people, by the people, for the people, or a Kakistocracy rather, for the benefit of knaves at the cost of fools? 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 286 The..*régime* is at once a plutocracy and a kakistocracy.

So †**Kakistocra·tical,** *a.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUUS' *Vind. Answ.* vi. 82 But when the men in whose hands the government of the Church is, are bad; then it is τῶν κακίστων κράτος, or Kakistocraticall.

‖**Kakkerlak** (ka·kərlak). Also 8 kackerlake, 9 kakerlak, kakkerlac. [Du. *kakkerlak*, G. *kakerlak* cockroach, albino, believed to be of S. American origin. F. has *kakerla*(*t*, *cancrelat* in sense 1, *kakerlaque, chacrelas* in sense 2 (Littré).

The avoidance of light is supposed to be the connecting link between the senses.]

1. = COCKROACH, q. v.

1813 [see COCKROACH]. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 132 This family [the *Blattidæ*] includes the numerous species of Cockroaches, or Kakerlaks.

2. An albino (the Dutch name in Java).

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1796) II. IV. 69 The Kackerlakes are a degenerate breed, not a separate class of men. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Ka·kkerlakism** [F. *kakerlaquisme*], a synonym for albinism as existing in Java. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

Kako-, var. spelling of CACO-, repr. Gr. *κακο-* bad, evil, favoured by many recent writers, esp. in technical terms, or in such as directly represent Gr. words: e.g. *kakodaimon, kakodoxy, kakogenesis, kakography, kakotopia, kakotrophy, kakoxenite*, etc., and esp. **Kakodyl**(e. Examples of these are very rare before the 19th c., and appear chiefly in its later half. See the words under C.

Kakun, obs. form of CALKIN.

Kakyl, -ylle, obs. forms of CACKLE *v.*[1]

Kal, var. CAL, Cornish name of wolfram.

1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 196 The Kal connects the metallic parts [of tin].

Kal, kall, obs. forms of CALL.

‖**Kaladana** (kāl̆ădā·nă). [Hindī, f. *kālā* black + *dānā* grain, seed.] The plant *Ipomœa Nil*, N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*. The seeds (*kaladana-seeds*) are employed as a cathartic.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 643/2.

†**Kalader, -dre,** variants of CALADRIE *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 70, D. beareth Verte, a Kaladre gardante. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 256/1 The Kalader, or Kaladre..is..after the form and shape of a Hawk.

‖**Kalan** (kalān, kā·lăn). [Native name.] The sea-otter of the northern Pacific (*Enhydris lutris*).

1861 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* I. 386 The fur of the Kalan is extremely beautiful .. and very warm in character. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. v. II. 487 An adult kalan is an animal not much larger than a mature and well-conditioned beaver.

Kalander, Kalandes, etc.: see CAL-.

Kalange, obs. form of CHALLENGE.

Kalathos, Kalavansa, Kalculer: see CAL-.

Kald, Kaldhed, northern ff. COLD, -HED.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxv. 12 Þou led us in kaldhed to be [Vulg. *in refrigerium*].

Kale, kail (kēl), *Sc.* kēl). Forms: *α.* 3–4 cal, 3–9 cale, (5–6 *Sc.* cail(1, 6 call, 7 cayle), 4, 8– kale, (6–7 *Sc.* kaill), 7– *Sc.* kail. *β.* 5 kelle, 6 kel, 6–7 kele, keel(e, 7–9 keal(e, 8 kell. [Northern form of COLE, q.v. The normal north. Eng. spelling was *cale* (now rare), the Sc. *kaill, kail*; the latter still common in Sc. writers or with reference to Scotland, though *kale* is more frequent in general use. The *β*-forms are mainly southern spellings indicating the narrow Northern vowel.]

1. A generic name for various edible plants of the genus *Brassica*; cole, colewort, cabbage; *spec.* the variety with wrinkled leaves not forming a compact head (*B. oleracea acephala*), borecole.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12523 He sent him to þe yerd .. for to gedir þam sum cale. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* XXXVI. 2 As kale of gressis soen sall þai fall. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 Cale, *olus*. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 20 Brassica is named ..in englishe colewurtes, cole or keele. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 150 The Keel is to be found wild upon the Maritime Rocks. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 215 One of the sailors, who..had been sent to gather kale. 1813 Cale [see BORECOLE]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* VIII, Gardens, or yards .. stored with gigantic plants of kale or colewort. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 148 When times were tolerably quiet, they..cultivated their oats and kail in peace.

b. With qualifying word: *Curled, Curly,* †*Frizzled, German,* or *Green Kale,* the ordinary borecole, with green leaves, very much curled; †*Great, Lang, Scotch Kale,* a variety of borecole with less wrinkled leaves, of a purplish colour; *Wild Kale,* Colewort. Also *Corn-, Field-, Wild Kale,* Field-Mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*); *Indian Kale* (see quot. 1890). See also BOW-, SEA-KALE.

1673 WEDDERBURN *Vocab.* 18 (Jam.) *Brassica*, great kail, unlocked. *Brassica capitata alba*, white locked kail. *Brassica crispa*, frizzled or curled kail. *Brassica minor*, smaller kail. 1731–59 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 7), *Brassica Silerica*, Siberian Borecole, called by some Scotch Kale. 1773 HAWKESWORTH *Voy.* III. 564 The plant which in the West Indies is called Indian Kale and which served us for greens. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 58 Borecole, Scotch Kale, &c. 1890 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India, Indian Kale*, a name sometimes given to edible Aroids in those parts of the country where the leaves are eaten.

2. Broth in which Scotch kale or cabbage forms a principal ingredient; hence *Sc.* Broth or soup made with various kinds of vegetables. *Water-kale*, broth made without meat or fat.

As kale was long the chief element of dinner in Scotland, the word was often used to denote the meal itself.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* ii. (*Town & C. Mouse*) 321, I had lever thir fourtie dayis fast, With watter caill..Than all your feist. *a* 1480 *Burlesque* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 85 Ther whas rostyd bakon, moullyde brede, nw soure alle, Whettestons and fyrebrondys choppyde in kelle. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Vox populi* 19 Nother malte nor meale,..mylk nor kele. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 206 The Monkis of Melros maid gude kaill On Frydayis quhen thay fastit. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Viande*, No man can make of ill acates good cale [*vn bon potage*]. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 277 When he brings in the messe with Keale, Beef, and Brewesse, what stomach in England could forbeare to call for flanks and briskets?

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scott.* (1818) I. 198 Your ordinary fare has been little else beside brochan, cafe, etc. 1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* i, I will be back here to my kail against ane o'clock. 1858 Ramsay *Remin.* Ser. i. v. (1860) 108 The old-fashioned easy way of asking a friend to dinner was to ask him if he would take his kail with the family. 1873 C. Gibbon *Lack o' Gold* iii, We'll sup our kail out o't together.

b. *Sc.* Phrases: *Cauld kale het again*, something stale served up again; e. g. an old sermon doing duty a second time. *To give one his kale through the reek*, to treat one in some unpleasant fashion, to let one 'have it'.

1660 in J. Ramsay *Scotl. & Scotsmen 18th Cent.* (1888) II. 80 We will take cold kail het again tomorrow. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, When my mither and him forgathered they set till the sodgers, and I think they gae them their kale through the reek! 1823 Galt *Entail* III. xxx. 282 Theirs was a third marriage, a cauld-kail-het-again affair. 1840 C. Brontë in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* 142 He would have given the Dissenters their kale through the reek—a Scotch proverb.

3. *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *kale-blade, -castock, -knife, -leaf, -plant, -seed, -seller*, (sense 2) *kale-pot*: also kale-bell, the dinner-bell; kale-brose, oatmeal-brose made with the fat skimmings of meat-broth; kale-gully, a knife for cutting kale; kale-runt, -stock, the stout stem of a kale-plant, a castock: kale-time, dinner-time; kale-turnip = Kohl-rabi (*Chambers' Encycl.* 1890); kale-wife, a woman who sells kale or greens; kale-worm, the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly; a caterpillar in general. See also Kale-yard and Calgarth.

a 1776 *Watty & Madge* in Herd *Coll. Scot. Songs* II. 109 But hark!—the *kail-bell rings, and I Maun gae link aff the pot. 1849 *Sidonia Sorc.* I. 249 The sexton rung the kale-bell. This bell was a sign .. to the women-folk, who were left at home .. to prepare dinner. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxi, As caller as a *kail-blade. 1816 — *Old Mort.* xxviii, When the quean threw sae muckle gude *kail-brose scalding het about my lugs. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* ii. i, Arm'd wi a great *Kail-gully. 1612 *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 263 An assault with a *Cayle knife. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 A *Cale lefe .., *caulis*. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* III. 412 Scant worth ane kaill leif. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. lxxxi. 258 The leaues of the same rosted in a Call leaffe. *c* 1425 *Langl.'s P. Pl.* B. vi. 288, I haue percil and porettes and many kole-plantes [*MS. Cambr. Dd.* i. 17 *cale-plantes]. 1787 Grose *Prov. Gloss.*, **Kale-pot*, pottage-pot. *North.* 1862 J. Grant *Capt. of Guard* xlv, The iron bar whereon the kail-pot swung. 1785 Burns *Death & Dr. Horn-bk.* xvii, Fient haet o't wad hae pierc'd the heart Of a *kail-runt. 1871 C. Gibbon *Lack of Gold* v, 'Kail runts', from which the leaves had been picked clean. 1743 Maxwell *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 269 A Description of the Method of raising *Kail-seed, from burying the Blades in the Earth. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 A *Cale seller, *olitor*. *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1792) II. 241 John Calder, kail-seller there. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 644/5 *Hoc magudere*, *calstok. 1522 Skelton *Why not to Court* 350 Nat worth a soure calstocke. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 58 They..rooted out our kail stocks. 1821 Galt *Ann. Parish* xxviii. (1895) 178 Among the kailstocks and cabbages in their yards. 1787 Burns *Let. to W. Nicol* 1 June, After *kail-time. 1827 Scott *Jrnl.* 19 Mar., We will hear more in detail when we can meet at Kail-time. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 114 *marg.*, ȝea, the *cailwyfe seis ȝow heir, bund fute and hand. 1785 *Jrnl. Lond. to Portsmouth* in R. Forbes *Poems Buchan Dial.* 8 They began to misca' ane anither like kail-wives. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 51/2 A *Cale worme, *eruca*. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xii, It is but a puir crawling kail-worm after a'.

‖ **Kaleege, kalij** (kăli·dʒ, kā·lidʒ). *E. Ind.* Also kallege. [a. Hindī *kālij* (Yule).] An Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Euplocamus* or *Gallophasis*, found in the Himalayan region. (Corruptly *college-pheasant*.)

1864 Owen *Power of God* 43 Peacocks and kaleeges are indigenous to Southern Asia and its islands.' 1886 Yule *Anglo-Ind. Gloss., College-pheasant*, .. the name .. for the birds of the genus *Gallophasis* of Hodgson, intermediate between the Pheasants and the Jungle-fowls. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds*, *Kallege* or *Kalij*.

Kalei·dograph: [f. as next + Gr. -γραφος writing, writer.] An apparatus for displaying on a screen or a glass disk the symmetrical patterns seen in a kaleidoscope.

Kaleidophone (kăləi·dŏfo^{u}n). [f. as next + Gr. *φωνή* sound.] An instrument (invented by Prof. Wheatstone) for exhibiting the phenomena of sound-waves, by means of a vibrating rod or plate having a reflector at the end.

1827 *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* 344 Description of the Kaleidophone or phonic Kaleidoscope, a new philosophical toy. 1873 W. Lees *Acoustics* II. iv. 68 The magic disc, the thaumatrope, the kaleidophone..etc., all owe their action to this principle.

Kaleidoscope (kăləi·dŏsko^{u}p). [f. Gr. *καλ-ός* beautiful + *εἶδο-ς* form + -scope. Named by its inventor, Sir David Brewster, in 1817.

Calidoscope in Newman, *Gramm. Assent* I. v. (1870) 107.]

An optical instrument, consisting of from two to four reflecting surfaces placed in a tube, at one end of which is a small compartment containing pieces of coloured glass: on looking through the tube, numerous reflections of these are seen, producing brightly-coloured symmetrical figures, which may be constantly altered by rotation of the instrument.

1817 *Specif. Brewster's patent* No. 4136 (*heading*) A new optical instrument called the Kaleidoscope. 1818 Murray *Let. to Byron* in Smiles *Mem.* (1891) I. xvi. 393, I send you a very well-constructed Kaleidoscope, a newly-invented toy. 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 20 The Kaleidoscope of Dr. Brewster is here fabricated in a rude style, and in quantities so great, that it is given as a plaything to children. 1878 Huxley *Physiogr.* 62 The beautifully symmetrical shapes seen in a common kaleidoscope.

b. *fig.* A constantly changing group of bright colours or coloured objects; anything which exhibits a succession of shifting phases.

1819 Byron *Juan* II. xciii, This rainbow look'd like hope—Quite a celestial kaleidoscope. 1824 Macaulay *Misc. Writ.* I. 82 The mind of Petrarch was a kaleidoscope. 1864 Pusey *Lect. Daniel* Pref. 29 To allow truth and falsehood to be jumbled together in one ever-shifting kaleidoscope of opinions. 1878 Hutton *Scott* i. 8 A hundred changing turns of the historical kaleidoscope.

c. *attrib.*

1834 *Edin. Rev.* LX. 69 The few kaleidoscope passages, where ambitious words and crowded figures are so richly embroidered in. 1855 Brimley *Ess., Noct. Ambr.* 306 A kaleidoscope quickness and variety of intellect.

Kaleidoscopic (kăləidŏskǫ·pik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or belonging to the kaleidoscope; exhibiting brightly coloured or continually varying figures like those seen in the kaleidoscope.

a. With reference to (changing) colours.

1846 in Worcester. 1853 Forbes & Hanley *Hist. Brit. Mollusca* I. 9 Few bodies..exhibit such exquisite and kaleidoscopic figures as these..displayed in the combinations of the compound Ascidians. 1873 G. C. Davies *Mount. & Mere* viii. 56 Kaleidoscopic effects of sunshine and shade.

b. *fig.*

1855 H. Spencer *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. II. ii. 182 A perpetual kaleidoscopic change of feelings. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 153 An array of pleasant kaleidoscopic phrases. 1884 *Pub. Opinion* 12 Sept. 318/2 One brief incident of a kaleidoscopic career.

Kaleidosco·pical, *a.* [See -ical.] = prec.

1858 *Times* 1 Dec. 8/3 Brilliant, and prismatic, and kaleidoscopical are the intellects. 1861 T. L. Peacock *Gryll Grange* xiv. 114 His imagination .. is overloaded with minutiæ and kaleidoscopical colours.

Hence **Kaleidosco·pically** *adv.*, after the manner of a kaleidoscope, with continual changes.

1866 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Apr. 400 Mr. Gladstone is always in earnest .. But then he is so kaleidoscopically sincere. 1891 T. Hardy *Life's Little Ironies* (1894) 91 The long plate-glass mirrors..flashed the gyrating personages and hobby-horses kaleidoscopically into his eyes.

Kalend, -ar, etc.: see Cal-. **Kalenge**, obs. f. Challenge. **Kaleon**, variant of Kalian.

Ka·le-, kai·l-yard. *Sc.* [f. Kale + Yard. The strictly Sc. form is *kail-yaird* (kēl$_{i}$yē·rd).]

1. A cabbage-garden, kitchen-garden, such as is commonly attached to a small cottage.

1725 Ramsay *Gentle Sheph.* II. iii, A green kail-yaird. *c* 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) I. ii. 33 A fit Enclosure for a Cale-Yard, *i. e.* a little Garden for Coleworts. 1800 A. Carlyle *Autobiog.* 473 Trees..planted in every kail-yard, as their little gardens are called. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xxxviii, What comes o' our ain bit free house, and the kale-yard, and the cow's grass? 1894 Mrs. Walford *Ploughed* 42 The little rough gravelled approach and kail-yard.

2. Used with reference to a class of recent fiction, affecting to describe, with much use of the vernacular, common life in Scotland; hence *attrib.* as *Kailyard School*, a collective term applied to the writers of such novels or sketches; *kailyard dialect, vocabulary*. Hence **Kailya·rder, -ism.**

[The appellation is taken from the Scottish Jacobite song 'There grows a bonnie brier bush in our kailyard', from which 'Ian Maclaren' took the title of the series of short stories 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush' (1894), which was an early and popular example of this school of writing.]

1895 J. H. Millar *Literature of Kailyard* in *New Review* Apr. 384 Mr. J. M. Barrie is fairly entitled to look upon himself as *pars magna*, if not *pars maxima*, of the Great Kailyard Movement. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* June, Those romances in dialect, very fitly and cleverly called the Literature of the Kailyard by a recent critic. 1896 *Dundee Advertiser* 1 Aug., Having been assured by many critics that the Kailyard School is quite photographic in its reproduction of Scottish life and character. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 3/2 Among its contributors lately has been .. one of the minor 'kailyairders'. 1899 *Academy* 7 Jan. 3/1 But Mr. Crockett is no Kailyarder in his romances. *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 50/2 A little outburst of Kailyardism. 1900 *Athenæum* 9 June 709/3 He wrote as he spoke, and his kailyard vocabulary occasionally baffles his editor.

Kalf(f, obs. forms of Calf[1].

Kali (kā·lăi, kæ·li). Forms: 7 ohali, 8 kaly, caly, 6– kali. [Arab. قلي *qalī*: see Alkali.]

1. The Prickly Saltwort or Glasswort (*Salsola Kali*); = Alkali 2. Also applied to other species of *Salsola*, as Barilla (*Salsola Soda*).

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. lxxviii. 115 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* 116 A desart producing here and there .. a weed called Kali [*printed* Kall] by the Arabs. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 51 Glasse, whose materialls are fine sand, and the ashes of Chali or Fearne. 1766 W. Stork *Acc. E. Florida* 49 This herb resembles entirely our samphire in England, and is called barilla or kaly. 1884 *Evang. Mag.* 343 Here, among the softer sand..is growing..the Kali, or Saltwort.

b. *Egyptian Kali*, name for *Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*.

1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 316. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxi. 293 Egyptian Kali, esteemed for making the best potash, is also of this genus.

†2. A saline substance obtained by the calcination of saltwort; soda-ash; = Alkali 1; hence, vegetable alkali, potash. (Latinized *kalium*, whence the chemical symbol K for potassium.)

1799 W. G. Browne *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxv. 397 *note*, Twenty-five pounds of kali, and five pounds of pulverized chalk. 1811 A. T. Thomson *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 437 Take of nitrate of kali, six pounds. 1819 *Pantologia* s. v., The kali of the pharmacopeias is the vegetable alkali or potash.

‖ **Kalian, kalioun** (kalyā·n, kalyū·n). Also **kaleon, kalliyun, kalyan.** See also Calean. [Pers. کلیان *kalīān*, Arab. قلیان, قلیون *qalyān, qalyūn*.] A Persian form of the hookah or narghile, a tobacco-pipe in which the smoke passes through water.

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 65/2 Goorgoory kalian, or pipe smoked through water. 1876 A. Arnold in *Contemp. Rev.* June 49 They sit smoking a *kaleon*. 1881 *Daily News* 15 July 5/3 We had the usual half-hour's pause..to smoke the kalioun, or water pipe. 1890 *Times* 27 Feb. 13/2 Tobacco..adapted to the smoking of the Persian kalian, or Turkish narghileh.

Kaliborite (kælibō·rəit). *Min.* [f. Kali + Bor-on + -ite[1].] 'A hydrous borate of magnesium and potassium, found in small, white, monoclinic crystals' (Chester).

1892 in Dana *Min.* (ed. 6). 1895 Thorpe *Dict. Applied Chem., Kaliborite*, a mineral resembling *kieserite*, found by Felt in the salt deposits at Schmidtmannshall.

‖ **Kalidium** (kăli·diŏm). *Bot.* [mod.L. a. Gr. *καλίδιον*, dim. of *καλιά* hut.] In florideous algæ, a cystocarp containing undivided spores.

1872 Mrs. Hooker tr. *Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* (1876) 968 *Kalidia, capsules*, and *cystocarps* are bodies of the same form as the preceding but containing undivided spores. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Kallymenia*, The cystocarps or kalidia which are formed in the middle of the frond are hemispherical. 1900 Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Kalidium*, .. = Cystocarp.

Kaliform (kæ·lifɑm), *a.* [f. Kali + -form.] Having the appearance of the Kali or Glasswort.

1868 in Paxton *Bot. Dict.*

Kaligenous (kăli·dʒĭnəs), *a. Chem.* Also -geneous. [f. Kali + -gen + -ous; cf. F. *kaligène*.] Producing an alkali: said of metals that form alkalis with oxygen. Cf. Alkaligenous.

1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 438 The kaligenous metals, potassium and sodium .. readily admit of welding. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 371/2 We shall divide them into three classes; namely, metals proper, kaligeneous, and terrigeneous.

Kalij, variant of Kaleege.

Kalimeter, -metry, Kaline: see Alkal-.

1890 in Gould *Med. Dict.*

Kalinite (kæ·linəit). *Min.* [f. *kaline* (= alkaline) + -ite[1].] Native potash alum.

1868 in Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 652. 1887 Mallet *Mineral. India* 147 Kalinite occurs as an aggregate of minute crystals.

Kaliophilite (kæli$_{i}$ǫ·filəit). *Min.* [Named 1886, f. mod.L. *kali-um* potassium + Gr. *-φιλ-ος* loving + -ite[1].] A silicate of aluminium and potassium, found in colourless prismatic crystals.

1887 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXIII. 424 Mierisch describes a mineral allied to nephelite, calling it kaliophilite.

Kalioun: see Kalian.

Kalisaccha·ric, *a.* [f. Kali + Saccharic.] A synonym of Glucic, q.v.

Kalk(e, **Kalketrappe**, obs. ff. Caulk, Caltrop.

Kalkyn, Kall, Kallash, obs. ff. Calkin, Call, Caul, Calash. **Kallaut**, variant of Khilat.

Kalli-, a recent spelling of some words in Calli-.

Kallilite (kæ·liləit). *Min.* [ad. G. *kallilith* (f. Gr. *κάλλι-*, comb. form of *κάλλος* beauty + *λίθος* stone: see -lite), transl. *Schönstein*, name of the place where it is found.] Sulphide of bismuth and nickel. (Dana *Min.* 1892.)

Kalliver, Kalliyun: see Caliver, Kalian.

‖ **Kalmia** (kæ·lmiă). *Bot.* Also calmia. [mod.L., f. *Kalm*, name of a pupil of Linnæus.] A genus of American evergreen shrubs, N. O. *Ericaceæ*, with showy flowers; the principal species being the American Laurel, *K. latifolia*.

1776 J. Lee *Bot.* Table i. 282 *Kalmia*, dwarf American laurel. 1784 Anna Seward *Lett.* (1811) I. 15 Dr. Darwin .. asked if I had seen the Calmia. 1841 Bryant *Poems, Earth's Children Cling to Earth*, Yon wreath of mist that leaves the vale..Clings to the fragrant Kalmia.

Kalo-, a recent variant of Calo-.

Kaloge, obs. form of Galosh.

1373-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 578 Pro bots, kaloges empt. pro dicto d'no Priore, 2*s*.

‖ **Kalon** (kæ·lŏn). [Gr. *καλόν*, neut. of *καλός* beautiful, esp. in phrase *τὸ καλόν, to kalon*, 'the beautiful'.] The (morally) beautiful; the ideal good; the 'summum bonum'.

1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* v. v, Good fame is a species of the Kalon, and it is by no means fitting to neglect it. 1817 Byron *Manfred* III. i. 13, I should deem The golden secret, the sought 'Kalon', found. 1827 Lytton *Pelham* lxvi. III. 37 All philosophies recommend calm as the *to kalon* of their code.

‖ **Kalong** (kā·lŏŋ). [Malay كالغ *kalong*.] The Malay frugivorous fox-bat (*Pteropus edulis*), the largest known bat, found in immense numbers in

Java, Sumatra, and adjacent islands, where it is used for food.

1824 Horsfield *Zool. Res. Java, Pteropus rostratus*, The *Pteropus rostratus*..is far less abundant than the *Pteropus javanicus*, or *Kalong*. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 27/1 The flight of the Kalong is slow and steady, pursued in a straight line, and capable of long continuance. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 271.

Kalotrope (kæ·lŏtɪo^{u}p). [f. Gr. *καλός* beautiful + *-τροπος* turning.] The name given to a kind of geometric thaumatrope.

1846 J. Joyce *Sci. Dial.* xxii. 333 The Kalotrope is a modification of the dissolving views. *c* 1865 J. Wylde in *Circ. Sc.* I. 77/2 Mr. Rose..has invented a very interesting instrument, which he calls the kalotrope.

Kalotypography. Beautiful printing.

1834 Southey *Doctor* ii. 27 Perfect therefore it [the dedication] shall be, as far as kalotypography can make it.

‖ **Kalpa** (kæ·lpă). [*Skr. kalpa.*] *In Hindu* cosmology: A great age of the world (see quot. 1834); a day of Brahma; a thousand yugas.

1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. xliv. 287 The Hindoos are taught to believe that at the end of every kalpa, or creation, all things are absorbed in the Deity. 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* App. 117 The Bramins at this time chose to select a period of 4,320,000,000 years, which they called a Kalpa. 1899 A. B. Bruce *Moral Order World* i. 20 A great Kalpa is the period beginning with the origin of a world and extending beyond its dissolution to the commencement of a new succeeding world.

Kalpac(k, -pak, var. of Calpac(k, an oriental cap. Hence **Kalpacked** = Calpacked.

1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Lett., to C'tess Mar* 10 Mar. (1827) 225 Round her *kalpâc* she had four strings of pearl. 1882 E. O'Donovan *Merv Oasis* I. i. 15 There are kalpaked Tartars in the streets.

Kalsomine, erron. form of Calcimine.

Kalstocke, Kalunder, obs. forms of Castock, Calendar.

Kaluszite (kălu·sɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *kaluszit* (1872), f. *Kalusz* in Galicia.] = Syngenite.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1142 Analyses (made on specimens originally called kaluszite).

Kalver, variant of Calver *a.*

1342-3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 38 In 3 salmon Kalver, 3*s.*

Kalyan: see Kalian. **Kam-:** see also Cam-.

Kam, obs. var. Cham, Khan[1], var. Cam *a.* and *adv.*; obs. f. *came*, pa. t. of Come *v.* **Kama, Kamachi,** var. Kaama, Kamichi.

Kamacite (kæ·măsəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *kamacit* (Reichenbach, 1861), f. Gr. *κάμαξ, καμακ-*, vinepole: see -ite[1].] A variety of meteoric iron, exhibiting certain peculiar figures in its structure.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in Dana *Text-bk. Min.* 281.

‖ **Kamala** (kæ·mălă). [Skr. *kamala.* The Hindī form *kamīlā* or *kamēlā* is recognized, with pron. (kămī·lă), in some recent dicts.] A fine orange-coloured powder consisting of the glandular hairs from the fruit-capsules of an East Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Mallotus philippinensis* or *Rottlera tinctoria*), used for dyeing silks yellow, and employed as a vermifuge. Also *attrib.*

1820-32 in W. Roxburgh *Flora Indica.* 1858 Hanbury in *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* Feb. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 993/1 A red mealy powder..well known in India as Kámalá, and much used by Hindoo silk-dyers. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 444 The Kamala Tree is common in hilly districts of India.

Kamarband, variant of Cummerbund.

Kamas, variant of Camas, Quamash.

Kambe, Kambrell, obs. ff. Comb, Cambrel.

Kame, kaim (kē·m). *North.* and *Sc.* form of Comb *sb.* (q.v.) in various senses, esp. that of a steep and sharp hill ridge; hence in *Geol.* one of the elongated mounds of post-glacial gravel, found at the lower end of the great valleys in Scotland and elsewhere throughout the world; an esker or osar.

1862 [see Comb *sb.* 6 d]. 1863 A. C. Ramsay *Phys. Geog.* xxvi. (1878) 430 Those marine gravelly mounds, called Kames or Eskers. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* 565 He [Prof. H. Carvell Lewis] described in detail a number of marginal kames in Pennsylvania. 1894 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* June 388 The most southerly examples of true eskers or kames in this country.

Kame, obs. Sc. and north. f. Comb *v.*[1]

† **Kameka,** var. Camaca, silk, satin. *Obs.*

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 375, j pannus novus de serico viridis coloris de Kameka.

Kamel, -elle, obs. ff. Camel. **Kamela, -eela:** see Kamala. **Kamelyne,** var. Cameline *sb.*[1] *Obs.* **Kamester,** var. Kembster.

‖ **Kami** (kā·mi). [*Japanese*, = 'superior, lord'.] **1.** A title given by the Japanese to daimios and governors, = 'lord'.

2. In the Shinto or native religion of Japan, A divinity, a god (used by Protestant missionaries and their converts as the name of the Supreme Being, God). Also attrib., as *kami-religion.*

1727 Scheuchzer tr. *Kæmpfer's Japan* I. 206 Superstition at last was carried so far, that the Mikaddo's .. are looked upon..as true and living images of their *Kami's* or Gods, as *Kami's* themselves. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* ii. II. 317 The Japanese..have..kept up..the religion of their former barbarism. This is the Kami-religion, Spirit-religion. 1886 Huxley in *19th Cent.* XIX. 494 The state-theology of China and the Kami-theology of Japan. *note*, 'Kami' is used in the sense of Elohim, but is also, like our word 'Lord', employed as a title of respect among men.

‖ **Kamichi** (kă·mĭʃi). [Brazilian, through F. *kamichi* (Buffon), *Kamichy* (1741 Barrère, cited by Hatz.-Darm.).] The horned screamer (*Palamedea cornuta*), a bird of Guiana and the Amazon.

1834 M'Murtrie *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 154 The *Kamichi* resembles the Jacanas, but on a very large scale. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 155/2 D'Azara says that both this bird and the Kamichi are provided with a cottony down at the base of the feathers.

Kamila: see Kamala.

Kamis, Kamisado, var. Camise, -sado.

Kamme, obs. form of Cam *a.* and *adv.*

Kammede, Kammok, Kamp: see Cam-.

‖ **Kampong** (kampo·ŋ). Also **campong.** [Malay *kampong, kampung* inclosure: see Compound *sb.*[2]] A Malay village.

1844 Brooke *Jrnl.* in Mundy *Narrative Borneo* (1848) I. 371 His *campong* was at Singi. 1875 Thomson *Straits Malacca* 18 There are Malay *campongs* (villages) scattered over the island. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 401/2 The rebel chiefs..are hustled out of the kampongs.

Kampseen, Kamsin, variants of Khamsin.

Kamptulicon (kæmptĭū·likŏn). [A trade-name, made up from Gr. *καμπτ-ός* flexible + *οὐλ-ος* thick + *-ικόν* neut. adj. suffix.] Floor-cloth composed of a mixture of india-rubber, gutta-percha, and cork, mounted on canvas.

(The material was patented by E. Galloway in 1844 (No. 10054), but the word does not appear in the specification.)

1844 G. Walter (*title*) Description of the Patent Kamptulicon Life Boat. 1851 *Specif. L. Bunn's patent* No. 13713 Improvements in the manufacture of Kamptulicon. 1858 *Ann. Reg.* 196 The floor is covered with a carpet of Kamptulicon, an excellent non-conductor.

Kan, obs. f. Can *sb.* and *v.*, Khan[2]; var. Khan[1].

‖ **Kanaka** (kæ·năkă, in Australia *improperly* kănæ·kă). Also **canaker, kanaker, kanacka.** [Hawaiian *kanaka* = Samoan, Tongan, and Maori *tangata* man.] A native of the South Sea Islands, esp. one employed in Queensland as a labourer on the sugar plantations. Also *attrib.*

1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 The Catalina had several Kanakas on board. 1857 R. Tomes *Amer. in Japan* vi. 140 The Sandwich Islanders—or Kanakas, as they are now familiarly known to the sailors and traders. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* xv. 175 You must get a Kanaka crew that can't be drowned. 1893 R. Kipling *Banjo Song*, We've shouted on seven-ounce nuggets, We've starved on a kanaka's pay.

‖ **Kanari** (kănā·ri). Also **-rie, -ry.** [Malay *kanārī.*] An East Indian tree of the genus *Canarium* (N. O. *Burseraceæ*), producing edible nuts, from which oil is extracted. Also *attrib.*

1779 Forrest *Voy. N. Guinea* 152 Got a great many Kanary nuts, the kernels of which .. are full of oil. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 208/1 The kanary is a remarkably fine kind of almond. 1887 Anna Forbes *Insulinde* ii. 21 A long wide avenue of kanarie-trees.

Kanaster, var. Canaster, a kind of tobacco.

Kanat, kanaut, var. Canaut.

‖ **Kanchil** (kă·ntʃĭl). [Malay *kanchil, kanchīl.*] The smallest known species of chevrotain (*Tragulus Kanchil*), found in the forests of Borneo, Java, and Malacca.

1820 Sir S. Raffles in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1822) XIII. 263 It is a common Malay proverb to designate a great rogue, to be as cunning as a Kanchil. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 287 The commonest species, the Kanchil of the Malays.

Kancre, obs. f. Canker. **Kand,** var. Cand, fluor-spar. **Kandel, -dil,** obs. ff. Candle.

Kandjar, variant of Khanjar, dagger.

Kane, variant of *kain*, Cain, payment in kind.

Kane, obs. form of Cane *sb.*[1], Khan[1].

Kanell, variant of Canel, Cannel *sb.*[1]

† **Kaner.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. *kane*, Cain *sb.*[1] + -er[1].] One who collects cain or rent; a steward.

1590 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spald. Cl.) 193 Item to the Lairdis Kaner for keiping of the yair..three bollis victuell.

Kaneuas, obs. form of Canvas.

‖ **Kang** (kæŋ). Also **k'ang, khang.** [Chinese.] A kind of stove for warming rooms used by the Chinese; also, a brick or wooden erection for sleeping upon, warmed by a fire placed underneath.

1770 *Acc. of the Kang* in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 62 The parts of a Kang are, 1. a furnace; 2. a pipe for the heat [etc.]. 1870 *Mem. W. C. Burns* 514 Mr. Burns's room with its two chairs, table and khang. 1892 T. M. Morris *Winter N. China* 111 The ground floor was occupied by a k'ang about fourteen feet by six feet.

Kang, variant of Cang *sb.* and *a.*

Kangaroo (kæŋgărū·), *sb.* Also 8 **kanguru, -goorоо,** 8-9 **-guroo,** (8 **gamgarou**). [Stated to have been the name in a native Australian lang.

Cook and Banks believed it to be the name given to the animal by the natives at Endeavour River, Queensland, and there is later affirmation of its use elsewhere. On the other hand, there are express statements to the contrary (see quots. below), showing that the word, if ever current in this sense, was merely local, or had become obsolete. The common assertion that it really means 'I don't understand' (the supposed reply of the native to his questioner) seems to be of recent origin and lacks confirmation. (See Morris *Austral English* s.v.)

1770 Cook *Jrnl.* (1893) 224 (Morris) (Aug. 4) The animals which I have before mentioned, called by the Natives Kangoorоо or Kanguru. 1770 J. Banks *Jrnl.* (1896) 301 (Aug. 26) The largest [quadruped] was called by the natives *kangoorоо.* 1787 Anderson in *Cook's Voy.* (1790) IV. 1295 We found, that the animal called kangoorоо, at Endeavour River, was known under the same name here [in Tasmania]. 1792 J. Hunter *Port Jackson* (1793) 54 The animal..called the kangaroo (but by the natives patagorong) we found in great numbers. 1793 W. Tench *Compl. Acc. Port Jackson* 171 The large, or grey kanguroo, to which the natives [of Port Jackson] give the name of Pat-ag-a-ran. *Note*, Kanguroo was a name unknown to them for any animal, until we introduced it. 1834 Threlkeld *Austral. Gram.* (Hunter's River) 87 (Morris) *A'ang-go-róng*, the Emu .. likely the origin of the barbarism, kangaroo, used by the English, as the name of an animal called Mo-a-ne. 1835 T. B. Wilson *Narr. Voy. World* 211 (ibid.) They [natives of the Darling Range, W. A.] distinctly pronounced 'kangaroo' without having heard any of us utter the sound. 1850 *Jrnl. Ind. Archipelago* IV. 188 (*Kangaroo.*) It is very remarkable that this word, supposed to be Australian, is not to be found as the name of this singular marsupial animal in any language of Australia..I have this on the authority of my friend Captain King.]

1. A marsupial mammal of the family *Macropodidæ*, remarkable for the great development of the hind-quarters and the leaping-power resulting from this. The species are natives of Australia, Tasmania, Papua, and some neighbouring isles; the larger kinds being commonly known as *kangaroos*, and the smaller ones as *wallabies.*

The first species known in Europe was the great kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*), discovered by Captain Cook in 1770; the male of this is about 6 feet in height when standing erect.

(Also used by sportsmen as a collective plural.)

1773 Hawkesworth *Voy.* III. 578 (*1st Voy. Cook*) The next day our Kangaroo was dressed for dinner and proved most excellent meat. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VII. xvi. II. 434 The kanguroo of New Holland, where only it is to be found, is often known to weigh above 60 pounds. 1796 *Gentl. Mag.* LXVI. i. 467 The Gamgarou, or as Pennant calls it Kangaroo, is a native of New South Wales. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xix. (1852) 441 Now the emu is banished to a long distance and the kangaroo is become scarce. 1884 Boldrewood *Melb. Mem.* iii. 23 Though kangaroo were plentiful, they were not..overwhelming in number.

2. With qualifying words, as **Antelope** or **Antilopine Kangaroo,** one of the larger kangaroos (*Halmaturus antilopinus*); **Banded K.,** the banded wallaby (genus *Lagostrophus*); **Brush K.** = Wallaby (cf. Brush *sb.*[1] 4); **Forest K.** (cf. Forest *sb.* 5); **Giant, Great** († **Sooty**) **K.,** *Macropus giganteus* (see 1); **Hare-K.,** a small kangaroo, of the genus *Lagorchestes* (cf. Hare *sb.* 6); **Musk K.,** a very small kangaroo (genus *Hypsiprymnodon*); **Rat-K.** = Kangaroo-rat; **Rock K.,** the rock-wallaby (genus *Petrogale*); **Tree K.,** an arboreal kangaroo (genus *Dendrolagus*).

1802 Barrington *Hist. N. S. Wales* viii. 273 A place .. thickly inhabited by the small brush kangaroo. 1825 Field *N. S. Wales* Gloss., Forest-kangaroo, *Macropus major.* 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 129/1 A still larger species, called the sooty kangaroo..inhabits the south coast of New Holland. *Ibid.*, The banded kangaroo..inhabits the islands on the west coast of New Holland. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 463/1 Skeleton of *Macropus major* (the Great Kangaroo). 1841 J. Gould *Monograph Macropod.* i. Plate xii, That division of the family which includes the Rat and Jerboa Kangaroos. *Ibid.*, The name of Hare Kangaroo has been given to this species [*Lagorchestes leporoides*]. *Ibid.* ii. Plates xi & xii, *Dendrolagus ursinus* and *D. inustus*,.. two very remarkable and highly interesting species of Tree Kangaroos. 1846 G. R. Waterhouse *Nat. Hist. Mamm.* I. 96 The Antilopine Kangaroo is clothed with short stiff hairs, and these lie close to the skin, as in many of the Antelope tribe. *Ibid.* 168 The specimens of the Brush-tailed or Rock Kangaroo in the British Museum were .. procured by Mr. Gould from the Liverpool Range. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 712 The Hare-Kangaroo is a pretty little Kangaroo, about the size of the common hare. 1863 Gould *Mammals Austr.* II. 54 No other species of Rock Kangaroo has yet been discovered with such short and scanty hair as the *Petrogale brachyotis. Ibid.* 57 The Tree-Kangaroo has only in one instance been brought alive to Europe. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 840/2 The potoroos or rat-kangaroos are small animals, none of them exceeding a common rabbit in size.

3. *fig.* **a.** An animal which leaps like a kangaroo.

b. One who advances by fitful jumps.

1827 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* I. xvi. 290 A stock-yard under six feet high, will be leaped by some of these *kangaroos* (as we term them) with the most perfect ease. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 213 I'm capable of a great jerk, an effort, and then a relaxation—but steady every-day goodness is beyond me. I must be a moral kangaroo!

c. *humorous.* A native of Australia.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Apr. 5/2 The 'kangaroos'—as our colonial friends are sometimes dubbed. 1897 *Globe* 9 July 1/4 Thomas Atkins..has nicknamed the Colonial troops the 'Kangaroos'.

† **d.** A kind of chair (? named from its shape).

1834 Mar. Edgeworth *Helen* I. xv, It was neither a lounger, nor a dormeuse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a kangaroo.

e. A form of bicycle with sloping backbone, introduced in 1884: an early form of the 'safety' type.

1884 *Cyclist* 9 July 1 (*Advt.*) The 'Kangaroo'. 'Premier Safety Bicycle'. Since its introduction early in the present season [etc.]. 1884 *Wheel. World* Nov. 241/1 The long-anticipated 'Kangaroo Safety Bicycle' run duly came off. 1897 Mecredy & Wilson *Art Cycling* 28 In 1884 came the great 'Kangaroo' rage..the 'Kangaroo's' popularity waned rapidly.

f *pl.* In Stock Exchange slang: West Australian mining shares; also, dealers in these shares.

1896 *19th Cent.* Nov. 721 Westralian mining shares .. 'Kangaroos', as they were fondly called. 1897 *Westm.*

Gaz. 10 June 8/1 Even among the lively Kangaroos, practical joking in the House seems to have come to a full stop. *Ibid.* 1 Oct. 8/1 The Kangaroos are coming on .. but other markets..are still awaiting the public's pleasure.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General combs., as *kangaroo attitude, hunt, hunting, leather, market* (sense 3), *net, tail, tendon*; also *kangaroo-like* adj., *-wise* adv.

1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 82 Kangaroo-leather boots. 1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 11/2 The finical air and kangaroo attitude with which his kid-gloved hands hold the white reins. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I. 197 Kangaroo-tail soup, which was there [Melbourne] much esteemed. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* Note F 447 This kind of reasoning neither marches nor soars: it progresses kangaroo-wise—by wide leaps. 1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 96 The..Pocket-mice, a number of which are jerboa-like or kangaroo-like. 1894 Mrs. C. Praed *Chr. Chard* I. i. 8 They knighted him because he got up a kangaroo hunt for a prince. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 8/1 In the Kangaroo market..the outlook is equally favourable.

b. Special combs.: **kangaroo-apple**, the edible fruit of the Australian plants *Solanum laciniatum* (or *aviculare*) and *Solanum vescum*; also, the plants bearing this; **kangaroo-bear**, the Australian tree-bear or koala (*Encycl. Dict.* 1885); **kangaroo-beetle**, a beetle with enlarged hind-legs, *esp.* one belonging to the genus *Sagra*; **kangaroo-dog**, a large dog trained to hunt the kangaroo; **kangaroo-fly**, a small Australian fly (*Cabarus*); **kangaroo('s)-foot-plant**, the Australian plant *Anigozanthus Manglesii* (*Treas. Bot.*); **kangaroo-grass**, a tall fodder-grass (*Anthistiria australis*), found in Australasia, Southern Asia, and Africa; **kangaroo-hound** = *kangaroo-dog*; **kangaroo-mouse**, (*a*) the Australian pouched mouse; (*b*) a small American rodent of the genus *Perognathus*; **kangaroo-skin**, the skin of the kangaroo used as leather or fur; **kangaroo-thorn**, an Australian spiny shrub (*Acacia armata*) used for hedges; **kangaroo-vine**, an evergreen climber, *Cissus antarcticus* (Craig 1848). Also Kangaroo-rat.

1834 Ross *Van Diemen's Land Ann.* 133 (Morris) The *kangaroo-apple, resembling the apple of a potato. 1846 G. H. Haydon 5 *Yrs. Austral. Felix* 85 (ibid.) The kangaroo-apple..is a fine shrub found in many parts of the country. 1839 Westwood *Insects* I. 214 A South American insect, figured long since by Francillon, under the name of the *Kangaroo Beetle..in which the size of the hind legs is still more extraordinary. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* V. 348 The large brilliantly-metallic *Sagræ*, or Kangaroo-beetles of tropical Asia and Africa. 1806 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 265 (Morris) Four valuable *kangaroo-dogs. 1850 J. B. Clutterbuck *Port Phillip* iii. 35 A cross of the Scotch greyhound and English bulldog, called the Kangaroo dog. 1890 R. Boldrewood *Col. Ref.* (1891) 314 A brace of rough greyhounds—the kangaroo-dog of the colonists. 1833 C. Sturt *S. Australia* I. ii. 71 (Morris) Our camp was infested by the *kangaroo-fly, which settled upon us in thousands. 1827 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* I. xii. 209 Of native grasses we possess the oat-grass, rye-grass, fiorin, *kangaroo-grass, and timothy. 1884 Boldrewood *Melb. Mem.* 19, I .. feel the thick Kangaroo grass under my feet. 1865 Lady Barker *Station Life N. Zeal.* 28 (Morris) A large dog, a *kangaroo-hound (not unlike a lurcher in appearance). 1888 Macdonald *Gum Boughs* 256 (ibid.) The tiny interesting little creature known on the plains as the '*kangaroo-mouse'. 1777 Cook in Bischoff *Van Diemen's Land* (1832) II. 41 These females wore a *kangaroo skin. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 151 A desperate-looking ruffian habited in a huge hairy cap and shaggy kangaroo-skin jacket. 1872 C. H. Eden *In Queensland* 106 (Morris) Kangaroo-skin boots are very lasting and good.

Kangaroo (kæŋgărūˑ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To hunt the kangaroo. Chiefly in *pres. pple.* and *vbl. sb.*

1849 Sturt *Centr. Austr.* I. 91 [The natives] were about to go out kangarooing..They had their hunting spears. 1890 R. Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* 15 We were sick of kangarooing, like the dogs themselves. — *Miner's Right* (1899) 135/2, I lent it to him to go kangarooing.

2. *intr.* To make a great jump (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1889 *Chicago Advance* 12 Dec., Those who kangaroo from the foregoing inferences..to the conclusion that [etc.]. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2/3 When the horses kangarooed over the 8-ft. water-jump.

Kangaroo-rat.

1. A small Australian marsupial, belonging to one or other of several genera, esp. *Potorous* and *Bettongia*; a rat-kangaroo, potoroo, or bettong.

1788 Phillip in *Hist. Rec. N. S. Wales* I. ii. 135 (Morris) Either the squirrel, kangaroo rat, or opossum. 1828 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) I. 289 The kangaroo rat, or more properly rabbit, is about the size of the smallest of the latter kind of animal. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* III. 710 The manners of the Kangaroo-Rat are mild and timid.

2. An American pouched rodent, *Dipodomys*, common in the south-western States and in Mexico.

1891 Flower & Lydekker *Mammals* 479 *D[ipodomys] phillipsi*, the Kangaroo-Rat of the desert regions east of the Rocky Mountains.

Ka·ngled, *ppl. a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. *kangle*, to tangle; still in midland dial.] Tangled.

1577 Kendall *Trifles* 28 *The Combe*, Adornde with teeth on euery side..I parte the kangled locks. 1851 Sternberg *Dial. Northants* (E. D. D. s.v. *Cangle*), That thread be kangled.

Kanhschipe, var. Cangship *Obs.*, folly.

†**Ka·niker.** *Obs. rare*—1. Later form of Ganneker, a seller of ale.

1619 Dalton *Country Just.* vii. (1630) 32 In Townes which are no thorow-fare, the Iustices shall doe well to be sparing in allowing of any Alehouse .. And then Kanikers (onely to sell to the poore, and out of their doores) would suffice.

Kankar, another spelling of Kunkur.

†**Kankedo·rt.** *Obs. rare.* Also 4–5 **kankerdort.** [Of unascertained etymology.] ? A state of suspense; a critical position; an awkward affair.

c 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* II. 1703 (1752) Was Troylus nought in a kankedort [*v. r.* kankerdort, *rimes* sort, comfort] That lay and myghte whysprynge of hem here? [Cf. 1493–1500 Medwall *Nature* (Brandl) I. 1286 He wyll no lengar me support And that were a shrewd crank dort.]

†**Kanker, -kre**, obs. forms of Canker *sb.* and *v.*

1426 Lydg. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4239 Thow lefftyst the rust To kankren in thy conscience. *Ibid.* 11837 Vertues .. Han dyuers extremytes, Kankres at outher ende That ffrete on hem. 1530 Palsgr. 316/2 Kankred as brasse.., *vermolu.*

‖ **Kankie** (kæ·ŋki). Also 8 **canky.** [West African; *nkankye* in Ashantee, *kankyew* in Fantee.] Native African bread made from maize-flour.

1735 S. Atkins *Voy. Guinea* 90 Salary sufficient to buy Canky, Palm-oil, and a little Fish, to keep them from starving. 1863 R. F. Burton *W. Africa* II. ix. 144 Kankie is native bread; the flour..must be manipulated till it becomes snowy white; after various complicated operations..it is boiled or roasted and packed in plantain leaves. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 448 On the Gold Coast the natives..make it into a kind of bread resembling the kankie. *Ibid.* 451 Converted by the Fantes into kankie-cakes.

Kannakin, variant of Cannikin.

1851 H. Melville *Whale* lxxii. 359 Will you look at that kannakin, sir?

Kanne, obs. form of Can *sb.*1, Khan 2.

Kannell-bone, var. Cannel-bone. **Kannette**, var. Kennet 2. **Kanny**, obs. f. Canny *a.*

‖ **Kanoon** (kănūˑn). Also **kanun.** [a. Pers. or Arab. قانون *qānūn.*] A species of dulcimer, harp, or sackbut, having fifty to sixty strings, which rest on two bridges and are played with the fingers.

1817 Moore *Lalla R., Fire-Worshippers* (1854) 155 Singing over Some ditty to her soft Kanoon. 1864 Engel *Mus. Anc. Nat.* 45 Among the different species of dulcimers at present in use in the East the kanoon must be noticed. 1891 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* vii, He began to play on his Kánoon.

Kansamah, variant of Khansamah.

Kant, obs. form of Cant *a.*, and of Cant *sb.*1, esp. in sense 5; also an oblique arm of a pier.

1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 51 The bottom projection, which has been called the Kant, and which fills up the angle formed between the uprights and the sloping surface of the rock. 1861 Smiles *Engineers* II. vii. vii. 217 *note*, Two great piers, one..the straight part extending outwards about 154 yards, from which there were to be two kants of about 64 yards each. *Ibid.* 219 The moment the vessel gets within the outer angles of the two return arms or kants, she may be said to be in or out of the harbour, as the case may be.

‖ **Kantar** (kantāˑr). Also 7 **kintar**, 7–**cantar.** [Arab. قنطار *qinṭār*, pl. *qanāṭīr*, ad. (prob. through Syriac) L. *centēnārium* Centenary *sb.*1 In OF. *quantar, canter*, med.L. *cantār(i)um* (Du Cange), It. *cantáro*. The form *qinṭār* is represented by OF. *quintar*, Sp. and F. *quintal*, Quintal. (Sp. *cántara, cántaro*, a wine-measure, is unconnected.)] A weight, properly 100 (Arabic) pounds, but varying considerably in different parts of the Mediterranean; also, a vessel containing this weight of any article.

1555 Eden *Decades* 229 One Cantar is a hundreth pounde weight. 1615 W. Bedwell *Arab. Trudg.* N ij b, s. v. *Rethl*, Now an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar, or Kintar as some do pronounce it, that is an hundred weight. 1773 Brydone *Sicily* xvii. (1809) 186 Mortars to throw a hundred cantars of cannon-ball or stones. 1802–3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) I. 488 Vessels sailing under the Turkish flag are paid about one-third less for their freight, computed per Kantar. 1894 *Times* 6 Nov. 5/6 The Egyptian cotton crop is estimated at nearly 5,500,000 kantars (the kantar = 99 lb.).

†**Kantch.** *Obs. rare*—1. App. the dialect word *canch* (see *E. D. D.* s.v., and Kench 1) 'slice, small addition, pile', used for the sake of a rime.

1608 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 618 Of green hogs-fennel, take the lowest branches Of Nosewort sharp, so much: then to them joyn A like proportion of Roes horn in weight and kantches.

Kantel, obs. form of Cantle *sb.* and *v.*

Kantian (kæ·ntiăn), *a.* and *sb.* [f. the name of the celebrated German philosopher Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) + -ian.]

A. *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with Kant or his philosophy.

Kant's characteristic doctrine was that a critical analysis of our experience discloses: (*a*) in logic, that thought actively synthesizes the matter of sense under certain laws ('forms' and 'categories') which are *a priori* determinable as universally valid for and within experience; (*b*) in ethics, that an absolutely valid moral 'law' is similarly determinable, whence the reality of God, Freedom, and Immortality is deducible as 'practically necessary', even though to speculative thought the nature and very existence of the non-phenomenal or noümenal must remain 'problematic'.

Hence *Kantian* tends to connote 'apriorism' or 'transcendentalism', viz. the view that certain necessary truths are determinable as implications of our logical and moral experience. (R. R. Marett.)

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 491 Mr. Coleridge has ever since..been..floating or sinking in fine Kantean categories. 1858 W. R. Pirie *Inq. Hum. Mind* II. iv. 194 A strong bias in favour of the Kantian metaphysics. 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* I. iii. § 15 (1875) 49 Shall we then take refuge in the Kantian doctrine? shall we say that Space and Time are forms of the intellect—*a priori* laws or conditions of the conscious mind? 1877 E. Caird *Philos. Kant* 666 The ultimate decision..as to the Kantian Criticism of Pure Reason must turn upon the opposition of perception and conception, as factors which reciprocally imply, and yet exclude, each other.

B. *sb.* One who holds the philosophical system of Kant.

1832 *Edin. Rev.* LVI. 164 *note*, The Kantians 'make a broad distinction between the Understanding and Reason'.

Hence **Ka·ntianism**; so **Ka·ntism, Ka·ntist, Ka·ntite** (*rare*).

1803 Beddoes *Hygëia* IX. 205 *note*, I hate metaphysics.., that is, the school-learning of old and modern Kantianism. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v., Kantian Philosophy, Kantism, or Critical Philosophy. 1825 Carlyle *Schiller* (1845) App. 290 He answered me like an accomplished Kantite. 1830 Mackintosh *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 214 The..professor.. has rapidly shot through Kantianism. 1839 Carlyle *Misc., St. Germ. Lit.* (1872) I. 67 The Kantist, in direct contradiction to Locke and all his followers..commences from within. 1845 Maurice *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 667/1 Kantism, or the attempt to build upon this doctrine of a practical and speculative reason, has inevitably led to the loss of all these good consequences. 1886 Sidgwick *Hist. Ethics* (1892) 271 Kantism in the ethical thought of modern Europe holds a place somewhat analogous to that occupied by the teaching of Price and Reid among ourselves.

‖ **Ka·ntikoy, canticoy, kintecoy.** *Amer. Ind.* Also 7 **cantica, -co**; **kinticoy**, 9 **kentikaw, kantickie.** [An Algonquin word.] A dance practised by some of the American Indians on various occasions; a dancing-match. Also *transf.*

1670 D. Denton *Descr. New York* (1845) 11 At their Cantica's or dancing Matches, where all persons that come are freely entertain'd. 1671 *New Jersey Archives* (1880) I. 73 The Proposall..was to cause a Kinticoy to bee held. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 126 Several Indyans..are in a few Dayes to have a great Kintecoy at Seaquetalke. 1683 Penn *Wks.* (1782) IV. 309 Their worship consists of two parts, sacrifice and cantico. 1701 C. Wolley *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 37 Their Kin-tau-Kauns, or time of sacrificing is at the beginning of winter. 1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer., Canticoy*,..an Iroquois Indian word..It is still used by aged people in New York and on Long Island. 1866 Whittier *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Pr. Wks. 1889 I. 144 Wauwooneemeen ..told us that they did still hold their Kentikaw, or Dance for the Dead.

Hence **Ka·ntikoy** (**kintecoy**, etc.) *v.*

1649 *Broad Advice* in 2 *N. Y. Hist. Coll.* II. 258 (Cent.) The first of these Indians..wished them to let him kintekaeye—being a dance performed by them as a religious rite. 1675 in J. Easton *Narr.* (1858) 126 A Speciall Warrant .. to Demand the Indyans Armes of Rockaway and Seaquatalke, who are to Kintecoy there.

Kantref, Kantry, obs. ff. Cantref.

Kanvas, Kanyon, etc.: see Can-.

Kaolin (kā·ŏlin, kāˑ·ŏlin). Also 8 **kaulin**, 9 **kaoline.** [a. F. *kaolin*, ad. Chinese *kao-, kau-ling*, name of a mountain (f. *kao* high + *ling* hill) northwest of the town of King-tê-chên in North China, whence the material was orig. obtained.

The '*matière appelée kao-lin*' was made known in Europe in 1712 by Father d'Entrecolles, 'Lettre sur la fabrication de la porcellaine à King-te-ching' (in *Lettres édifiantes*, &c. *des missions étrangères* III. 210). His F. spelling approximately represented the Chinese word, which would be better expressed in Eng. by *kaûling* or *kauwling* (kăulĭŋ).]

A fine white clay produced by the decomposition of feldspar, used in the manufacture of porcelain; first employed by the Chinese, but subsequently obtained also in Cornwall, Saxony, France (near Limoges), United States, etc.

1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, The first earth, called Kaulin, is beset with glittering corpuscles. 1753 *Ibid., Suppl.* s.v., Persons who have been at the China works, say, that the porcelain is made of equal quantities of *petuntse* and *kaolin*. 1807 C. W. Janson *Stranger Amer.* 229 Different kinds of clay are found here, among which it is believed, is the real kaolin, to which the porcelain of China owes its reputation. 1813 Bakewell *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 404 Decomposed white felspar, or kaolin, produced from the granite rocks of Cornwall. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vii. 130 Fine impalpable clay known as Kaolin or China clay.

attrib. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 809 Most of the kaolin-clays contain some spangles of mica.

Kaolinic (kā-, kēˌ·ŏlĭ·nik), *a.* [f. prec. + ic. Cf. F. *kaolinique.*] Of the nature of kaolin.

1879 J. J. Young *Ceram. Art* 56 Natural porcelain is made from kaolinic clay.

Kaolinite (kā·-, kēˌ·ŏlĭnəit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ite 1.] A general term for those porcelain clays, found in masses of minute crystalline scales, of which kaolin is the typical variety.

1867 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XLIII. 351 We propose for it [the name] Kaolinite, in allusion to the material which furnishes it most commonly and abundantly. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 809. 1879 Rutley *Stud. Rocks* xiv. 285 By the careful levigation of some clays, Dr. John Percy has eliminated minute, but beautifully-developed, crystals of Kaolinite.

Kaolinize (kā·-, kēˌ·ŏlĭnəiz), *v.* [f. Kaolin + -ize.] *trans.* To convert into kaolin. Hence **Kaolinization.**

1874 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 339 The granite, which is uniformly decomposed to a great depth, becoming more or less perfectly kaolinized. 1878 Lawrence tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 207 A sign of commencing decomposition (Kaolinising of the felspar). 1886 Prestwich *Geol.* I. 57 Some Roman mill-stones of granite..were found to be converted throughout into a kaolinised grit. 1886 Sir J. W.

Dawson *Inaug. Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, [Not] a process of kaolinisation so perfect as to eliminate all alkaline matters.

Kap-: see Cap-.

Kape, obs. form of Cape *sb.*[1], Cope *sb.*[1]

‖ **Kapelle** (kape·lĕ). Also cap-. [Ger. ad. med.L. *capella* Chapel.] In Germany, a musical establishment consisting of a band or orchestra, with or without a choir, such as used to be maintained at most of the German courts. Hence ‖ **Kapellmeister** (kape·lməi·stər), the leader or conductor of a kapelle, chapel choir, or orchestra.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 341/2 In 1816 he became Kapellmeister to the king of Würtemberg. 1873 Ouida *Pascarel* I. 193 He was kapellmeister in our burgh. 1880 Pohl in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 705/1 To secure the young composer as his second Capellmeister.

Kaper, Kapnite, var. Caper, Capnite.

Kapnography (kæpnǫ·grăfi). [f. Gr. *καπνό-s* smoke + *-γραφία* writing.] Name for a mode of producing designs or pictures on a smoked surface of glass, etc. Hence **Kapnogra·phic** *a.*

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

‖ **Kapok** (kā·pǫk). Also kapoc, Capoc. [Malay كاڤق *kāpoq.*] A fine short-stapled cotton wool, known as silk cotton, surrounding the seeds of the tree *Eriodendron anfractuosum*; used for stuffing cushions, etc. Also *attrib*, as *kapok-tree*.

1750 [see Capoc]. 1858 in Simmonds *Dict. Trade.* 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1144 The kapok-tree .. of Java and the Indian Archipelago bears a seed resembling .. that of the cotton plant. *Ibid.*, Kapok cake. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 184. 1888 *Hatter's Gaz.* 1 Mar. 143/2 In Java, where it is met with abundantly, kapok has attracted considerable attention...It was first imported into Europe in 1851.

Kapp (kæp). [Named after Gisbert Kapp, a celebrated designer of dynamos, who adopted this unit for convenience in practical use. Cf. *Ampere*, *Ohm*, *Volt.*] A workshop unit of magnetic lines of force, = 6000 times the centimetre-gramme-second unit.

1891 L. Clark *Dict. Metr. Meas.* 50.

Kar, obs. form of Car, Care.

† **Karabe** (kă·rabe). *Obs.* [=F., It., Pg. *carabé* (also F., Pg. *karabé*), ad. Arab. *kahrubā*, a. Pers. كاهربا *kāhrubā* 'attracting straws,' amber, f. كاه *kāh* straw + ربا *rubā* carrying off.] Yellow amber. *Karabe of Sodom*, bitumen.

1545 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 126 Karabe, otherwise named Amber. 1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Amber*, *Succinum*, or *Karabe*. 1794 Sullivan *View Nat.* II. 105 The Karabe of Sodom...is black, not very weighty and solid. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 443 Take one ounce of the whitest Karabe (Amber).

Hence **Kara·bic** *a.*, in *karabic acid* = succinic acid (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

‖ **Karagan** (kā·răgan). [Turkī, f. *kara* black: so mod.F. *karagan.*] A species of fox, *Vulpes karagan*, inhabiting Tartary.

1800 Shaw *Zool.* I. 323 Karagan Fox..a small species, which, according to Dr. Pallas, is very common in almost all parts of the Kirghisian deserts. 1869 Gray *Catal. Mammalia* 205 *Vulpes karagan* (Karagan). Larger than the Corsac.

Karaism (kē·ră,iz'm). [f. as Karaite: see -ism.] The religious system of the Karaites.

1882-3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1225 The founder of Karaism was Anan, the son of David.

Karait, variant of Krait.

Karaite (kē·ră,əit). [f. Heb. קְרָאִים *q'rāīm* scripturalists (*f.* קָרָא *qārā* to read) + -ite[1].] A member of a Jewish sect (founded in the eighth cent. A.D.), which rejects rabbinical tradition and bases its tenets on a literal interpretation of the scriptures. They are found chiefly in the Crimea, and the adjacent parts of Russia and Turkey.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Caraite*, The Caraites themselves pretend to be the remains of the ten tribes led captive by Salmanassar. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia*, etc. 97/1 The Karaites deem it an act of piety to copy the Bible. 1893 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 5/4 There are at present but few Karaites, who all live in the Crimea, speak the Tartar tongue, and dress after the Tartar fashion.

attrib. 1900 *Expositor* Sept. 238 The British Museum contains a considerable number of Karaite MSS.

Hence **Ka·raitism** = Karaism.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Caraite*, A contrary party, continuing to keep close to the letter, founded Caraitism.

‖ **Karaka** (kărā·kă). Also **kuraka**. [Maori.] The bow-tree of New Zealand, *Corynocarpus lævigata* (N. O. *Anacardiaceæ*). Also *attrib.*, as *karaka-berry*, *-fruit*, *-leaf*, *-nut*, *-tree*.

The fruit has an edible pulp and poisonous kernel, which however may be eaten after being roasted and steeped in a running stream of water for a considerable length of time.

1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. New Zeal.* I. 233 (Morris) The karaka-tree much resembles the laurel in its growth and foliage. 1859 A. S. Thomson *Story New Zeal.* 157 (Ibid.) The karaka fruit is about the size of an acorn. 1883 Renwick *Betrayed* 35 Bring the heavy Karaka leaf.

Hence **Kara·kin** *Chem.* [-in[1]], a substance extracted from karaka-nuts by the process of washing.

1875 Watts *Dict. Chem.* 2nd Suppl. 710 The bitter substance, karakin, ..crystallises in beautiful radiate needles.

‖ **Karamu** (kærămū·). [Maori.] The name of several species of *Coprosma*, a genus of Australasian trees and shrubs (N. O. *Rubiaceæ*), some of which produce edible fruits.

Bush-karamu, the Otago orange-leaf, or Looking-glass bush (*C. lucida*).

1874 J. White *Te Rou* 221 (Morris) Then they tied a few Karamu branches in front of them. 1876 in *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.* IX. 545 (ibid.), I have seen it stated that coffee of fine flavour has been produced from the karamu.

Karat, obs. form of Carat.

‖ **Karatas** (kărē·tăs). Also 8 karata. [? Of Carib origin: the name is mentioned in 1667 by Du Tertre *Hist. Antilles* (Hatz.-Darm.).] A West Indian and South American plant (*Bromelia Karatas*), allied to the pine-apple, and yielding a valuable fibre; silk-grass.

1727-41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Karata*, by some called *caraguata maca*, a kind of aloe growing in America. 1768 Miller *Gard. Dict.*, *Karatas*, the wild Ananas or Penguin. ..This plant is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour. 1848 in Craig; also in later dicts.

Karat-tree (kæ·răt,trī). [f. Carat + Tree.] The Abyssinian Coral-tree, *Erythrina abyssinica* (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), with scarlet flowers, and seeds which have been supposed to be the original of the carat-weight (Paxton *Bot. Dict.* 1868).

Karausse, obs. f. Carousse. **Karavan, -serai**, obs. ff. Caravan, etc. **Karboy**, var. Carboy. **Karcas(e)**, obs. f. Carcase. **Karcheffe, -cher**, obs. ff. Kerchief, Kercher. **Kard(e**, obs. f. Card *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]; var. Carde. **Kardel**, var. Cardel.

† **Ka·rdester.** *Obs. rare.* [Obs. form of **cardster*, fem. of Carder.] A woman who cards.

1363 *Rolls Parl.* II. 278/1 Broudesters, Kardesters, Pyneresces de Leine. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 575/40 *Corptrix*, a kardestere.

Kardil, obs. f. Cradle. **Kardio-**: see Cardio-. **Kare**, obs. f. Care *sb.*

‖ **Kareao, kareau** (kare,ău·, -ā·o). [Maori.] The native name for the New Zealand creeping plant *Ripogonum parviflorum*. Also *kareao-vine*.

1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. New Zeal.* I. 218 (Morris) A tedious march..along a track constantly obstructed by webs of the kareau, or supple-jack. 1873 Buller *Birds New Zeal.* (1888) II. 317 Our shins aching from repeated contact with the kareao-vines.

Karect(e, var. Caract; obs. f. Carat.

Karelinite (kæ·rĕlinəit). *Min.* [Named 1858, after Karelin its discoverer: see -ite[1].] A lead-grey oxysulphide of bismuth found in the Altai.

1861 in Bristow *Gloss. Min.* 1868 in Dana *Min.*

Karelling, obs. form of Caroling.

† **Karemon**, var. Carman[2] *Obs.*, man, male.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 249 (Cotton MS.) Sche..karpyd to þat karemon, as she well kowthe.

Kareyn(e, Karf(e, obs. ff. Carrion, Carve.

Kari, Karibdous: see Karri, Karybdys.

Karite, variant of Krait.

† **Karité, karitep**, obs. forms of Charity.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Se ðe wuneð on karite, he wuneð on gode. *Ibid.*, Wunigen on karite, þat is, luue of gode and of mannen. 1706 Phillips, *Karite* or *Carite*, a Name which our Monks in former times gave to the best Drink or strong Beer that was kept in their Monastery.

Kark, var. Cark *sb.* **Karkaise, -keis**, obs. ff. Carcass. **Karkee**, bad f. Khaki. **Karknett, karkynet**, obs. ff. Carcanet.

Karl(e, Karl-hemp, obs. ff. Carl, Carl-hemp.

Karling, variant of Carline[1].

‖ **Karma** (kā·rmă). Also **karman**. [Skr. *karma*, *karman-*, action, fate.] In Buddhism, the sum of a person's actions in one of his successive states of existence, regarded as determining his fate in the next; hence, necessary fate or destiny, following as effect from cause.

1828 B. H. Hodgson in *Trans. R. Asiat. Soc.* (1830) II. 250. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 531/1 The progress of the soul towards matter is therefore the effect of a succession of acts (Karma—whence the name of the school Karmika) on the part of the soul. 1853 P. D. Hardy *Budhism* 39 As the cause of reproduction, karma, is destroyed, it is not possible for him (*the rahat*) to enter upon any other mode of existence. 1879 Max Müller *Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. 495 What the Buddists call by the general name of *Karman*, comprehends all influences which the past exercises on the present, whether physical or mental. 1882 Wood tr. *Barth's Relig. India* 112 The individual..entirely perishes. The influence of its karman alone, of its acts, survives it. 1892 *Month* Jan. 10 'Karma'.. literally signifies 'action', and in Theosophic phraseology indicates the unvarying chain of cause and effect that governs the universe.

Karmathian, Car- (kaɹmā··þiăn), *sb.* (*adj.*). [After Karmat, the founder of the sect.] One of a sect of Mohammedans, founded in the 9th cent. Also as *adj.* Belonging to this sect.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Karmatians*, a sect of Mohammedans, who once occasioned great disorders in the empire of the Arabs. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 259/2 As to the special tenets professed by the Karmathians...*they were, in their ultimate* expression, pantheistic in theory and socialist in practice. 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 594/1 Towards 887 A.D. an Ismailian, Hamdân, surnamed Karmat, founded the branch sect of the Carmathians.

Karmic (kā·rmik), *a.* [f. Karma + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, karma.

1885 A. P. Sinnett *Karma* II. 110 To seek .. some comprehension of the Karmic principle in operation.

Karn, -e, var. Cairn; obs. f. Kern *sb.*[1]

Karnel, obs. f. Kernel; var. Carnel.

Karob, -e, obs. forms of Carob.

1658-1706 in Phillips.

† **Karol, karolle**, etc. obs. ff. Carol *sb.* and *v.* Early examples of sense 5 of the sb.

1419-20 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 28 Et in soluc. facta pro karolles in claustro, 10*s.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/2 A Karalle or a wryting burde, *pluteus.*

Karolingian, variant of Carolingian.

‖ **Karoo, karroo** (kărū·). Also 8 karo, 9 karro. [Of Hottentot origin; but the precise etymology is uncertain. According to Lichtenstein (1811) and Burchell (1822), *karoo* or *karro* is a Namaqua Hottentot adj. meaning 'hard', but later authorities give for this *ka'rusa* (Tindall 1857) or *ga·rosa* (Kroenlein 1889), while the modern Hottentot name for the karroo is said to be *Toró* (Kroenlein). *Garo* 'desert', has also been suggested as a possible source. Lichtenstein and Burchell may have wrongly identified *Toró* or *garo* with the adj. meaning 'hard'. (See J. Platt, in *N. & Q.* 9th s. IV. 105; *Athenæum* 19 May, 1900.)

The earlier spellings indicate a pron. (*kărō*); it is not clear whether (*kărū*) is a phonetic development of this or due to the influence of Dutch orthography.]

The name given to barren tracts in South Africa, consisting of extensive elevated plateaus, with a clayey soil, which during the dry season are entirely waterless and arid.

The Great Karoo extends over an area 300 miles from West to East, and from 70 to 80 from South to North, in the centre of Cape Colony.

1789 Paterson *Narr.* 4 *Journeys* 44 Next day we proceeded through what the Dutch call Karo, an extensive plain. 1812 Anne Plumptree tr. *Lichtenstein's Trav. S. Afr.* 112 The Great Karroo, as it is called, a parched and arid plain. 1822 Burchell *Trav.* I. 207 A range of mountains..separates the great Karro from the inhabited parts of the colony. 1845 Darwin *Jrnl. Beagle* v. 89 Rhinoceroses and elephants [roaming] over the *Karroo* of Southern Africa. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 256 The karoos in the dry season are almost as barren as the wastes of the Sahara. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 155 Grasses and herbage found on the..Veldts and the Karroo.

b. *attrib.*, as *karoo bush*, *country*, *desert*, *shrub*; also **karoo beds, formation, series**, an important South African series of rocks, of Triassic age, chiefly sandstone mixed with volcanic matter; **karoo ground**, a yellowish iron-clay.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 257/2 The Great Karroo..is one of the most barren and desolate spots imaginable. ..The soil is a sand mixed with clay containing particles of iron, which gives it a yellowish colour: all soil of a similar colour in other parts of the Colony is called by the name of Karroo ground. 1842 Moffat *Miss. Tours S. Afr.* i. 17 The Karroo country..is a parched and arid plain. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 42/1 The 'Karroo beds'.. are believed from the abundance of fossil wood and fresh-water shells to be of lacustrine origin. 1885 Rider Haggard *K. Solomon's Mines* v. 64 The waterless desert covered with a species of karoo shrub. 1886 H. Carvell Lewis *Papers on the Diamond* (1897) 7 The diamond-bearing pipes [at Kimberley] penetrate strata of Triassic age which are known as the Karoo beds. *Ibid.*, The Kimberley shales belong to the lower Karoo formation.

† **Karos**, obs. f. Carus, heavy sleep, torpor.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* 356 The Karos, th' Apoplexie, and Lethargie. 1623 in Cockeram.

Kaross (kărǫ·s). Forms: *a.* 8 krosso, cross, 8–9 kross; *β.* 8– kaross, 9 caross, karross. [South African *karos*: see note below.]

A mantle (or sleeveless jacket) made of the skins of animals with the hair on, used by the Hottentots and other natives of South Africa.

a. 1731 Medley tr. *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 187 Their Krosses (as the Hottentots term them) or mantles, cover the trunk of their bodies. 1775 Masson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 295 These Hottentots were all cloathed in crosses, or mantles, made of the hides of oxen. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope in 1772*, etc. II. v. 187 These cloaks or Krosses, as they call them in broken Dutch. 1814 Thunberg *Acc. Cafe* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* XVI. 33 The sheepskin, which they call a Kross. 1839 Marryat *Phant. Ship* x, They wore not their sheepskin krosses.

β. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* (1786) I. 188 The women have a long peak to their karosses. 1822 Burchell *Trav.* I. 267 The kaross, a genuine Hottentot dress, made of sheepskin prepared with the hair on, was pretty much used by both sexes. 1824 *Ibid.* II. 350 *Kaross* and *kolo* are but two words for the same thing: the former belongs to the Hottentot, and the latter to the Sichuana language. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* i. 132 Dressed in the old sheep-skin mantle or caross. 1850 Sir S. Lakeman *What I saw in Kaffir-Land* 58 Blankets and karosses were also left behind. *Comb.* 1883 J. Mackenzie *Day-Dawn in Dark Places* 170 Disturbed..in their skin-dressing and kaross-making.

[Not a Bantu word, and app. not Hottentot. In W. Ten Rhyne's vocabulary of 1673 (in Churchill's *Voy.* IV. 249 '*Karos* colobium' (i.e. a jacket without sleeves or with armholes) is placed among the 'Corrupt Dutch Words', which are

separated from the 'Original Hottentot Words'. In Sparrman's *Voy.* 1772–6 (see quot. 1785) it is called 'broken Dutch'. P. Kolbe (1745, in Astley's *Voyages* III. 351) gives the name of *kut-kros* to the skin-apron worn by women, and *kul-kros* to that of the men: in these the first element is Dutch. But it has not been ascertained of what Dutch word *kros* or *karos* could be a corruption. (Mr. James Platt, to whom these data for the history of the word are due, has suggested the possibility of its representing Du. *kuras*, or Pg. *couraça*, Sp. *coraza*, cuirass. (Ten Rhyne's 'Corrupt Dutch Words' include *krallen*, kraal, really from Sp. *corral*, Pg. *curral*.) See *Notes and Queries* 9th Ser. V. 125, 236; *Athenæum* 19 May 1900.) But Hesseling, *Het Afrikaansch* (Leiden 1899) 81, thinks the word Hottentot.]

Karoyne, Karp(e, obs. ff. CARRION, CARP *v.*1

Karrat, Karrawan, Karre, Karreine, Karrek, obs. ff. CARAT, CARAVAN, CARR2, CARRION, CARRACK.

‖ **Karree** (kæ·rī). [S. Afr. Du. *karree* (*-hout, -boom*), from Hottentot name.] A South African tree (*Rhus viminalis*) resembling a willow, used for making bows.

[1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* I. 179 Very large bushes of *Karree-hout*, which .. have a great resemblance to our common willows.] 1824 *Ibid.* II. 199 The bow itself is made not always of the same sort of wood. . .The karree-tree..is most generally used for this purpose. 1842 MOFFAT *Miss. Tours S. Afr.* i. 6 Khaniee trees and shrubs umbrageous at all seasons of the year. 1876 MISS FREWER tr. *Verne's Adv. in S. Afr.* v. 39 The karrees with dark green foliage.

‖ **Karri** (kæ·ri). Also **kari.** [Native name (W. Australia).] An Australian tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*, one of the 'blue gums'); also, its hard red timber, used in street-paving. Also *attrib.*

1870 W. H. KNIGHT *W. Austral.* 38 (Morris) The Karri.. is another wood very similar in many respects to the tuart. 1875 T. LASLETT *Timber* 196 (ibid.) The kari-tree is found in Western Australia. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 5/3 A 'panel' of karri wood has been laid opposite the West Strand Post Office, where the wear and tear is exceedingly heavy. 1897 *Illustr. Lond. News* 1 May 598 They..neither rot in the ground nor yield to the ravages of the white ant..it is not necessary to creosote Karri or Jarrah sleepers.

Karroo, var. spelling of KAROO.

Karstenite (kā·rstĕnəit). *Min.* [ad. G. *karstenit*, named 1813, after D. L. G. Karsten: see -ITE1.] Anhydrous sulphate of lime; now called ANHYDRITE. 1844 in DANA *Min.*

† **Kart, Kart-,** obs. form of CART *sb.*, CART-.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 650/21 *Hic carpentarius*, kartwryght. 14.. *Ibid.* 568/16 *Bigata*, a kartlode. *Ibid.* 593/29 *Lolidolium*, a kartsadell. *Ibid.* 611/6 *Selabicalis* [? read *scala bigalis*], a kartladdere.

‖ **Kartel** (kā·ɪt'l). Also **cartle.** [S. African Dutch; app. ad. Pg. *catel*, *catle*, *catre* 1 little bed', according to Schuchardt (*Kreol. Stud.* IX. 119), a South Indian word, Tamil *kaṭṭil* bedstead, adopted and diffused by the Portuguese.] The wooden bed or hammock, in a South African ox-wagon.

1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 275 The worthy missionary had his waggon brought in front of the porch, swung a cartle in it, and made my bed there. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Story Afr. Farm* II. xii. (1887) 276 Next day Gregory carried her..to the waggon...As he laid her down on the 'kartel' she looked far out across the plain. 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* iii. (1887) 42 In this after part was a hide 'cartle' or bed.

Karthe, erron. f. *scart*, SCRAT, hermaphrodite.

Karval, -vel, obs. forms of CARVEL.

Karve, Karver, obs. ff. CARVE, CARVER.

Kary, Karyage, obs. ff. CARRY, CARRIAGE.

† **Karybdys, Karibdous,** obs. ff. CHARYBDIS,

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4713 It [Love] is Karibdous perilous, Disagreable and gracious. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Sylla and karybdys.

Karyn, karyun, obs. forms of CARRION.

† **Karyn(e,** var. CARENE 2 *Obs.*, forty days' fast.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 150 Here folowt the knowelege what a Karyne ys. . .He that fulfilleth allé thes poyntis vij. yere duryng, dothe and wynnethe a Karyne, that ys to sey a Lenton.

Karyo- (kæ·rio), sometimes **caryo-,** combining form of Gr. *κάρυον* nut, kernel, employed in a number of biological terms referring to the nucleus of an animal or vegetable cell, esp. to changes which take place in its structure. The earliest of these were *karyolysis*, *karyolytic* (introduced by Auerbach in 1874) and *karyokinesis* (Schleicher). Those generally recognized are the following:

Karyokinesis (-kəinī·sis) [Gr. *κίνησις* motion], the complicated series of changes observed in indirect or 'mitotic' division of a cell-nucleus; hence **Karyokinetic** (-kəine·tik) *a.*, pertaining to karyokinesis. **Ka·ryolymph,** the more fluid portion of a cell-nucleus. **Karyolysis**(kæriɒ·lisis) [Gr. *λύσις*], the dissolution of a cell-nucleus (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887); hence **Karyolytic** (-li·tik) *a.* **Karyomito·sis** [Gr. *μίτος* a thread], separation of the nuclear fibres in the process of cell-division; hence **Karyomito·ic, -mito·tic** *adjs.* **Ka·ryoplasm** [Gr. *πλάσμα* thing moulded], the formed substance or protoplasm of the nucleus; nucleoplasm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Karyorrhe·xis** [Gr. *ῥῆξις* breaking], bursting of a cell-nucleus. **Ka·ryosome** [Gr. *σῶμα* body], one of the segments into which the fibres of a nucleus break up during karyokinesis. **Karyosteno·sis** [Gr. *στένωσις* constriction], direct or 'amitotic' division of the nucleus, by simple elongation and constriction; hence **Karyosteno·tic** *a.*

1882 VINES tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 17 In the process of division into two the nucleus usually goes through a series of changes which are designated by the term *Karyokinesis. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* i. 80 The fertilised ovum has completed the complex preliminaries of Karyokinesis. 1885 SEDGWICK in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXIX. 243 The *karyokinetic figures characteristic of the ectodermal nuclei. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* Introd. 23 The ovular nucleus . . undergoes karyokinetic changes. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 491 Fine fibrils . . floating in the *karyolymph. *Ibid.* 168 The leucocytes, often at an early date, undergo fatty degeneration and necrosis, their nuclei disappearing both by *karyolysis and karyorrhexis. 1883 tr. *Ziegler's Path. Anat.* I. § 75 Radiating lines of granules making up the so-called *karyolytic figure. 1885 SCHÄFER in *Proc. R. Soc.* XXXVIII. 91 The cells of lymphoid tissue multiply abundantly by *karyomitosis. *Ibid.*, Those peculiar changes in the nucleus which have been termed karyokinetic or *karyomitoic. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 7 These cells . . frequently show the phenomenon of karyo-mitosis, that is, a division of their nucleus with a star-shaped figure at each end. 1899 *Ibid.* VI. 491 The nucleus or *karyoplasm, also shows a reticulum of exceedingly fine fibrils. 1890 WALDEYER in *Jrnl. Microsc. Soc.* XXX. 168 Distinguished as . . '*karyosomes', bodies that are stained blue; . . 'plasmasomes', which stain red; . . 'hyalosomes', which are not stained.

Kas-: see also CAS-.

† **Ka·ser.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 caser, 1–2 (5) casere, 1–3 kasere, 3 kaserr, 5 kasar, 7 cazard. [OE. *cāsere*, repr. the Comm. Teut. type *kaisar*, ad.L. *Cæsar* or Gr. *Καῖσαρ*, the *ai* giving OE. *á*, as in native words. The southern ME. form would have been *cōser*; but the word is known only in the northern form, having been early supplanted by the newer adoptions KAISER and CÆSAR.

The ending is conformed to the *-ere* of agent-nouns like *dómere, bócere*, etc.; cf. ON. *keisari*. But the *Dindisf. Gosp.* Gloss. has *caser* as dat. and acc. (dat. also *casere, -eri, -ari*), and in the genitive *cæsares, casseres, cessares.*]

The Emperor, an emperor; = KAISER.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 1 Þæs kaseres nama wæs Agamenon. *a* 900 *Martyrol. Fragm.* in *O.E. Texts* 178 Datianus se casere. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix. 15 Nabbo we cyning buta ðone caser. *a* 1154 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1106 ȝewinn betwux þam Casere of Sexlande and his sunu. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8329 Þe Romanisshe king..þatt ta wass Kaserr oferr hemm. *Ibid.* 9172 He wass sett to beon Kasere i Rome riche. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. ix. 2742 Casere, kyng, na empriowre. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiv. 220 That prynce that shalle ouer com in hy kasar and kyng. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* iii. 40 Sho [Fortune] counts not kings nor cazards mair nor cuiks. *Ibid.* xiv. 43.

Comb. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3270 An Romanisshe Kaserrking Wass Augusstuss ȝehatenn. *Ibid.* 3294, etc.

† **Kasi, Kasik,** obs. forms of KAZI, CACIQUE.

1748 *Earthquake Peru* iii. 226 The Kasik of Pisco coming to Lima to demand some goods.

† **Kask,** *a. Obs. rare*—1. [a. ON. *karsk-r* (Sw., Da. *karsk*, Norw. dial. *kask* brisk, bold = LG. *karsch, kasch, kask*).] Active, vigorous.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1841 Þe laddes were kaske and teyte, And vn-bi-yeden him ilkon.

‖ **Kassu** (kæ·su). [var. of CACHOU, CATECHU.] The kind of catechu obtained from the nuts of the Areca palm (*Areca Catechu*); used as a masticatory and in tanning leather and dyeing.

1862 BIRDWOOD *Catal. Econ. Prod. Bombay.*

Kast, -e, obs. forms of CAST *sb.* and *v.*

† **Kastainy, -and, -eyne,** variants of CASTANE *Obs.*, chestnut. In quot. *attrib.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1537 He castis on a Cape of kastand [*Dublin MS.* castans] hewes.

† **Kasté.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. ONF. *casté* = OF. *chasté*: see CHASTITY.] Chastity.

13.. in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 241 Vs preyen bileue, god wille, & pite, Vs kepen god hope, Mekenesse, & kaste.

† **Kastin,** var. *casten*, CASTE *v. Obs.*, to chasten.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 143 He besohte at gode þat naht ne scolde reinin, for ðe folke to kastin.

Kastril, obs. f. KESTREL. **Kastyn,** obs. inf. of CAST *v.* **Kat:** see KETE *v.*

Kat-: see also CAT-.

‖ **Kat.** [Arab. قَات *qat.*] A shrub, *Catha edulis*, N.O. *Celastraceæ*, a native of Arabia, where it is extensively cultivated for its leaves, which have properties similar to those of tea and coffee.

1858 *Penny Cycl.* 2nd Suppl. 107/1 *Catha*] *edulis* is the Kat or Khât of the Arabs. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 239 The use of Kât in Arabia is said..to have preceded that of coffee.

Kata-, *pref.* a direct adoption of Gr. *κατα-*, employed in some recent scientific formations in preference to the Latinized spelling CATA- (q. v.). See Introductory Note on letter K.

‖ **Katabasis** (kătæ·băsis). [a. Gr. *κατάβασις* a going down, descent, f. *καταβαίνειν* to go down; cf. ANABASIS.] A going down; a military retreat, in allusion to that of the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon, related by him in his Anabasis.

1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 112 The Russian anabasis and katabasis of Napoleon. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 May 4/1 Little space is devoted to the *Anabasis*; it is, as in the story of Xenophon, the *Katabasis* which fills the larger part.

Katabolic (kætăbɒ·lik), *a. Biol.* [f. as next + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting katabolism.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* § 30 (1888) 43 To distinguish the products . . into waste products proper, the direct results of katabolic changes, and into bye products..which cannot..be considered as necessarily either anabolic or katabolic. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 290 The act of fertilization is the anabolic restoration, renewal, and rejuvenescence of a katabolic cell.

Katabolism (kătæ·bŏliz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *καταβολ-ή* a throwing down (f. *καταβάλλειν* to throw down) + -ISM.] That phase of the metabolism of living bodies which consists in the breaking down of complex organic compounds into simpler ones; destructive metabolism.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* § 530 (1888) 807 Wherever destructive metabolism, katabolism, is going on, heat is being set free. 1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* ii. 27 The male reproduction is associated with preponderating katabolism. 1894 KIDD *Soc. Evolut.* ix. 287 The tendency—by itself disintegrating and destructive—known as katabolism.

‖ **Katabothron** (kætăbɒ·þrɒn). Also **catabothron, katavothron.** Pl. **-a** (**-ons**). [a. late and mod.Gr. *κατάβοθρον*, f. *κατά* down + *βόθρος* a hole.] A subterranean channel or deep chasm formed by the action of water.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II. xii. 311 A lake whose superfluous waters are carried off by a catabothron or subterranean channel. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 144 The gulphs (katavothrons) of the plain of Tripolitza have swallowed up of late years thousands of human bones. 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii. II. 596 Tegea and Mantineia—conterminous towns . . separated by one of those capricious torrents which only escapes through katabothra.

Katadicrotism (kætădəi·krŏtiz'm). [f. Gr. *κατά* down + DICROTISM.] 'The occurrence of dicrotism in the downward stroke of a sphygmographic tracing' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Commonly expressed by *dicrotism* without prefix (see DICROTIC *a.*), the opposite being *anacrotism.*

Kataphoric (kætăfɒ·rik), *a.* Also **cataphoric.** [ad. Gr. *καταφορικ-ός*, f. *καταφορά* a bringing down, f. *κατά* down + *φέρειν* to carry.] Of the action of an electric current: Carrying a fluid along with it, producing electric osmose.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 M. A. STARR in *Electr. Daily Life* 271 The second action of a continuous galvanic current is to move along with it the fluids which lie in its path. This is called its cataphoric action..

Kataplectic, -pleiitc, -plexy: see CATA-.

Katastate (kătæ·stĕt). *Biol.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *στατ-ός* placed.] One of the simpler products resulting from katabolism in a living organism.

1889 GEDDES & THOMSON *Evol. Sex* xii. 162 The essentially katabolic male cell . . brings to the ovum a supply of characteristic waste products or katastates, which stimulate the latter to division. 1893 J. R. DAVIS *Biol.* (ed. 2) I. 13 Katabolism..involves the degradation of protoplasm into simpler and simpler compounds (katastates).

‖ **Katatonia** (kætătōu·niă). *Path.* [f. Gr. *κατά* down + *-τονία*, from *τόνος* TONE.] A form of insanity, characterized by epilepsy and catalepsy (*Cent. Dict.*). Hence **Katato·niac,** one who is affected with katatonia.

1888 *Alien. & Neurol.* July 458 Kiernan found four head injuries among 30 katatoniacs.

Katch, obs. form of CATCH *sb.* and *v.*

‖ **Katchung** (kæ·tʃŋ). Also **katjang.** [f. Malay and Javanese *katjang* 'bean', applied to species of *Lablab, Dolichos, Phaseolus, Arachis*, etc.; *katjang-micnjak, -soecek, -tana*, are names, in different islands, of *Arachis hypogæa.*] The groundnut, *Arachis hypogæa* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*). Hence **katchung-oil,** expressed from the seeds of this, used in warm climates as a substitute for olive oil.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Katchung-oil. 1883 in PERCY SMITH *Gloss. Terms.*

Kate (kēt). A pet-form of the female name Katherine; now also used as a baptismal name. Also, a dialect name for several species of finches, as the brambling, hawfinch, and goldfinch.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 283 *note*, The London bird-catchers also sell . . the yellow hammer, twite and brambling [*note*, They call this bird a kate] as singing birds. 1802–33 G. MONTAGU *Ornith. Dict.* (ed. Rennie) 53 Mountain Finch..(*Provincial*) Kate. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 58 In the north, young goldfinches are called Grey Kates or Pates.

Katel(l, obs. form of CATTLE.

Katelectrotonus, -tonic: see CATELECTRO-.

1878 FOSTER *Phys.* I. ii. § 2. 61 The changes . . are spoken of as katelectrotonus, and the nerve is said to be in a katelectrotonic condition.

Kater, var. CATER *sb.*1 **Katereme,** var. QUATREME *Obs.* **Katereyn, -ryn,** var. QUATRIN *Obs.* **Kateryn cup:** see CATHERN.

‖ **Kate·xoken,** var. CATEXOCHEN [Gr. *κατ' ἐξοχήν*], pre-eminently. *Obs.*

1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* III. i, You are a lover already; Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet; And then you are mad—*katexokēn*, the madman.

Katharophore (kæ·þărɒfōə1). [f. Gr. *καθαρός* pure + *φορός* bearing.] An instrument for cleansing the urethra. 1890 GOULD *Med. Dict.*

Katharsis, Kathartic: see CATHAR-.

Kathenotheism (kăþe·noþī,iz'm). [f. Gr. καθ' ἕνα 'one by one' + THEISM. Cf. HENOTHEISM.] The form of polytheism characteristic of the Vedic religion, in which each god for the time is considered single and supreme.

1865 MAX MÜLLER *Sel. Ess.* (1881) II. 137 This surely is not what is commonly understood by polytheism. Yet it would be equally wrong to call it *Monotheism*. If we must have a name for it I should call it *Kathenotheism*, or simply *Henotheism—i.e.* a belief in single gods. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 321.

Katheran, obs. f. CATERAN: see KETHERIN.

Katheter, Kathetometer: see CATHET-.

1849 R. V. DIXON *Heat* I. 52 An instrument, since called a kathetometer..used in physical investigations for the purpose of measuring small differences of vertical heights.

Kathode, -odic, Kation, etc.: see CAT-.

‖ **Katipo** (kæ·tipo). [Maori.] A poisonous spider (*Latrodectus scelio* or *katipo*) of New Zealand and Australia.

1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 178 A bite on the face by a venomous spider called by the natives Katipo. 1870 CHAPMAN in *Trans. New Zeal. Inst.* II. 82 Proofs of the violently poisonous nature of the bite of the Katipo.

Katour, var. CATER *sb.*[1] **Katow**, obs. f. KOTOW. **Katri**, var. KHATRI. **Katt, -e**, obs. ff. CAT. **Kattair**, obs. f. CATARRH. **Kattamaran**, obs. f. CATAMARAN.

† **Ka·tted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [For *catted*, f. dial. *cat*, a lump of clay mixed with straw. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.] Plastered with clay.

1684 I. MATHER *Remark. Provid.* (1856) 5 b, A violent flash .. of lightning, which brake and shivered one of the needles of the katted or wooden chimney. [1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 874/1 The chimneys were usually built of sticks of wood and well plastered on the inside with clay. These 'Katted' chimneys, as they were called in New England, often took fire.]

Katterwayng, Kattesminte, obs. ff. CATERWAULING, CATMINT. **Kattie, katty**, var. CATTY. **Katwal**, var. COTWAL.

† **Katy.** *Obs. rare*[—1]. [dim. of the female name *Kate*: cf. KITTOCK, KITTY.] A wanton.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 267 Pray my Ladie Priores The suith till declair, Gif it be sin ta tak ane Kaity [*v.r.* Katy].

Katydid (kē[1]·tidid). *U.S.* Also **kattiedid, kittydid.** [Echoic.] A large green orthopterous insect of the family *Locustidæ*, of arboreal habits, which produces by stridulation a noise to which its name is due; the common or broad-winged species (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*) abounds in the central and eastern states of America.

1800 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 346 Owls, crickets, treefrogs, kittydids resound. 1805 *Ibid.* 113 October ..roused the katydid in chattering wrath. 1832 MRS. F. TROLLOPE *Dom. Mann. Amer.* (1894) I. 135 Locusts, kattiedids, beetles, and hornets. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 186 Voices..stridulous enough to sing duets with the katydids.

Katy-handed, *a. Sc.* [Of doubtful origin. Both form and meaning suggest connexion with Da. *keithaandet* left-handed (f. *keithaand, keite* the left hand); but cf. also Gael. *ciotag* left hand. Cf. KAY *a.*]

Left-handed.

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* ix. 191 The spurtle-sword .. was very incommodious to me on the left side, as I have been all my days Katy-handed.

Kau-: see also CAU-.

Kauce, obs. f. CAUSEY. **Kauch**, var. KIAUGH. **Kaue, Kauelacion**, obs. ff. CAVE *sb.*[1], CAVILLATION. **Kauersin**, var. CAORSIN. **Kaught, kauȝt**, obs. ff. *caught*: see CATCH. **Kauk**, var. CAUK *sb.*; obs. f. CAULK *v.* **Kaul(l**, obs. f. CAUL. **Kaulk**, var. CAWK *sb.*[1] **Kaupe**, obs. f. COPE *v.*[2], COUP *sb.*[1] **Kauret**, obs. f. COWRIE.

Kauri (kau·ri). Also **cowry, -ie, cowdi(e, kourie, kowrie.** [Maori *kauri*, in Lee's *New Zeal. Vocab.* (1820) written *kaudi*, *r* and *d* interchanging in Maori.]

A tall coniferous tree of New Zealand (*Agathis* or *Dammara australis*), which furnishes valuable timber and a resin known as kauri-gum.

1823 R. A. CRUISE *Ten Months New Zeal.* 145 (Morris) The banks of the river were found to abound with cowry. 1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Zeal.* 37 (ibid.) As a shrub .. the kauri is not very graceful. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 128 Thirteen fine young Kauris varying in girth from that of a quarter cask to a *hogshead*. 1883 RENWICK *Betrayed* 47 As some tall Kauri soars in lonely pride.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kauri bush, forest, pine, spar, trade, tree, wood*: also **kauri-gum, -resin**, the fossil resin of kauri, used as a varnish (cf. DAMMAR); obtained in quantities by digging where the trees have formerly grown.

[1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 204 Gum kauri, or Australian copal.] 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 127 A forest of the Kauri pine, the pride of the New Zealand Sylva. *Ibid.* 185 Intending to touch in that country to get Kauri spars. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 111/2 From the fossil deposits..the kowrie resin of commerce is obtained. 1867 HOCHSTETTER *New Zeal.* 148 The Kauri pine yields .. a second very valuable product, the Kauri gum. 1875 URE *Dict. Arts* III. 25 Kourie wood..It is also called cowdie and kaurie wood.

‖ **Kausia** (kǭ·siă, kau·siă). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **causia.** [Gr. καυσία.] A low broad-brimmed felt hat worn by the ancient Macedonians.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 338 (ed. 2) 402. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciv. XII. 337 Himself [Alexander the Great] steering his vessel, with the kausia on his head, and the regal diadem above it. 1860 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* (1886) 217 A glittering tiar above his kausia.

‖ **Kava** (kā·vă). Also **cava, kaava, kawa**; also AVA. [South-western Polynesian.] An intoxicating beverage prepared from the macerated (chewed, grated, or pounded) roots of the Polynesian shrub *Piper methysticum* or *Macropiper latifolium* (N.O. *Piperaceæ*). Also, this plant, or its root.

1817 J. MARTIN *Mariner's Tonga Islands* ix, Finow..proposed..to go into this cavern and drink cava. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 708/1 The root called by the Polynesians Ava or Kava. *Ibid.*, It appears that Kava has, like tobacco, a calming effect rather than an intoxicating one. 1890 STEVENSON *Lett.* (1899) II. 2, I hope some day to offer you a bowl of kava there, or a slice of a pineapple.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kava-bowl, -drinker, -drinking, plant, root*; also **kava-ring**, a ceremonious gathering to drink kava.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. ii, Strike up the dance! the cava bowl fill high! 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 708/2 All the lower classes of whites in Feejee are Kava drinkers. 1870 MEADE *New Zeal.* 302 When a kava-ring takes place .. the time for speaking terminates with the expression of the kava.

Hence **Ka·vain, Kawain**, *Chem.* [Fr. *kawaïne*, Ger. *kavahin*], a crystalline resin occurring in the kava root (Morley & Muir, 1892).

1865–72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 445 *Kawain*, a crystallisable non-azotised substance, from Kawa-root. 1881 *Ibid.* 3rd Suppl. 1145 Kawain agrees in many of its properties with cubebin. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 18 The root [of kava] contains .. a neutral crystalline principle discovered in 1844 by Mr. J. R. N. Morsori, and called *kavahine.* 1887 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kavahin*, *Kavaïn*, same as Methysticin.

‖ **Kavass** (kăva·s). Also **cavash, cavass, kawass, (kaouas, kervas).** [Turk. (Arab.) قوّاس *qawwās* bow-maker, f. قوس *qaws* bow.] An armed constable or police officer, an armed servant or courier (in Turkey).

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* (1828) II. 30, I..had, by way of retinue ..half a dozen kawasses to clear my way of canaille. 1852 BADGER *Nestorians* I. 335 The authorities..had sent a mounted *kawass*..to demand the restoration of the plunder. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimea* VI. x. 395 Engaging the services of a 'cavash'. 1885 *Times* 16 Dec. 5 The murderer..had been Hansal's cavass. 1897 MRS. RAMSAY *Every Day Life Turkey* ii. 65 He had been kavass at the French consulate.

Kave, Kaversyn, obs. ff. CAVE, CAORSIN.

Kavel, Kavia, obs. ff. CAVEL *sb.*[1], CAVIARE.

† **Kavis**, obs. Sc. f. *calves*, pl. of CALF.

15.. *Wyf of Auchterm.* 23 in *Bann. Poems* 342 Content am I To tak the pluche .. So ȝe will rowll baith kavis and ky.

† **Kavyd**, obs. f. *caved*, ppl. adj. from CAVE *v.*[1]

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* p. 449 And in kavyd stones ffounde an hoole, an yrchone to have his Reffuge ther Inne.

Kaw, obs. form of CAW; var. KA *v. Obs.*

Kawa, Kawain, var. KAVA, KAVAÏN.

† **Kawdron**, obs. form of CAULDRON.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 7/6 Pots of coppre, kawdrons.

Kaw-: see CAW-, CAU-. **Kax**, var. KEX.

‖ **Kawi, Kavi** (kā·vi). [f. Skr. *kāvya* poem.] The classic or poetic language of Java and the adjacent Bali, being the ancient language mixed with a great number of words of Sanskrit origin.

1817 RAFFLES *Java* (1830) I. 411 In Báli the Kawi is still the language of religion and law; in Java it is only that of poetry and ancient fable. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 608/1 The language of the old inscriptions and manuscripts .. is usually called Kawi.

Kay, key, *a. dial. rare.* [= Da. (obs. or dial.) *kei* (in *den kei haand* the left hand); cf. Sw. dial. *kaja* left hand, *kajhandt* left-handed (Rietz). App. limited to Cheshire and Lancashire; *keck-handed* is current in Shropshire and other midland counties.]

Left (hand or foot). Also *kay-fisted, -nieved, -pawed*, left-handed.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 422 Þe kay fote on þe folde he before sette. 1611 COTGR., *Gauchier*, left-handed, key-fisted. 1865 WAUGH *Besom Ben* vii. 90 He wur keigh-neighvt. 1886 *Chester Gloss.*, *Kay-fisted*, left-handed. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.*, *Key-paw*, the left hand. *Key-pawed*, left-handed. 1895 in *N. & Q.* 23 Mar. 235/2 In Lancashire it is said of a man who uses his left hand..that he is 'K-pawed'.

Kay, var. KA; var. or obs. f. KEY.

‖ **Kayak** (kai·ăk). Also 8 **kaiak, kiack,** 8–9 **kajak,** 9 **kayac(k, kya(c)k, kaiack, kajac, cayak.** [Eskimo; the term is common to all the dialects, from Greenland to Alaska. The *k*'s have a deep guttural sound, sometimes represented by *k, rk,* or *rkr.*] The canoe of the Greenlanders and other Eskimo, made of a framework of light wood covered with sealskins sewn together; the top has an opening in the middle to admit the single kayaker, who laces the covering round him to prevent the entrance of water.

[1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 71 The Greenlanders speak .. *Kajakka*, a little Boat.] 1757 J. SCOTT *Ode Winter* 22 Their hands .. The kajak and the dart prepare. 1768 WALES in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 108 Three Eskimaux in their canoes, or, as they term them, Kiacks. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789) Lb, The canoe is called *kaiak*, or man's boat, to distinguish it from *umiak*, the woman's boat. 1819 SIR J. ROSS *Voy. Arct. Reg.* iv. 54 Our Eskimaux returned with seven natives in their canoes, or kajacks. 1841–71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 597 The double-bladed oar with which the Greenlander so dexterously steers his kajac, or canoe. 1878 NARES *Polar Sea* I. ii. 20 A few of the officers became rather expert in the use of the kayak.

Comb. 1888 *Times* 16 Nov. 10/2 They hired two kajakmen to bring letters to Ivigtut.

Hence **Kay·aker**, one who manages a kayak; **Kay·aking**, the managing of a kayak.

1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxx. 416 Almost in an instant the animal charged upon the kayackers. 1887 *Cent. Mag.* Aug. 556/1 He had learned .. the rudiments of kayaking.

Kayan, Kaye, obs. forms of CAYENNE, KEY.

† **Kayface**, obs. perversion of *Caiaphas*: here used allusively.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 115 O cruell kayface, full of crafty conspiracion. Howe durst thou geve then falce iudgement?

Kaykylle, obs. form of CACKLE *v.*[1]

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 To kaykylle (*A.* kakylle), *gracillare.*

Kayles (kē[1]lz), *sb. pl.* Now *dial.* or *Hist.* Forms: α. 4 **keyles,** 5 **caylys,** 6 **cayles, kayls, kayells, keiles,** 6–7 **cailes,** (7 **keils, kyele-**), 4– **kayles.** β. 6–7 **keeles,** 6–8 **keels,** 7 **keales,** 8 **keals.** γ. *Sc.* 5 **kilis,** 7 **kiles,** 7– **kyles.** [Corresp. to MDu. *keghel, kegel* (also *keyl-* in *keylbane* skittle-alley; Du. *kegel*, pl. *kegels* and *kegelen*) = OHG. *chegil* (MHG. and G. *kegel*) tapering stick, ninepin, cone, etc. Da. *kegle* and Sw. *kegla, kägla* are from LG.; F. *quille* (known from 1320) is commonly supposed to be an adoption of the Teutonic word; Welsh has *ceilys* from English. The phonology of the Eng. forms presents difficulties: ME. *ei* (*ai*) does not normally give *ea, ee* in later English. The Scotch form was prob. from Fr.]

1. *pl.* The set of pins of wood or bone used in a kind of ninepins or skittles; more frequently, the game played with these.

α. c 1325 *Song* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 292 Ther-fore has ure mayster ofte horled mi kayles. 1388 *Act 12 Rich. II*, c. 6 § 1 Les..jeues appellez Coytes dyces gettre de pere keyles & autres tielx jeues importunes. c 1450 *Advice to Apprentices* in *Rel. Ant.* II. 224 Exchewe allewey .. Caylys, cardyng, and haserdy. 1540 *Order* in Rymer *Fœdera* (1710) XIV. 707 The Playes of Handeoute and Keiles. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1769) 10 The residue of the time they weare out at Coytes, Kayles or like idle exercises. 1633 B. JONSON *Chloridia*, All the furies are at a game called nine-pins or keils. 1737 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.), *Cales*, skittles ninepins. So they call them at Canterbury. 1838 MRS. BRAY *Trad. Devonsh.* II. 170 Kales .. This is our provincial name, for .. nine-pins or skittles. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Cailes*, skittles, ninepins.

β. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. (1622) 83 And now at keels they try a harmelesse chaunce. 1598 FLORIO, *Aliossi*, a play called Nine pins or keeles, or skailes. 1642 CHAS. I *Let. both Houses Parlt.*, You .. will quickly resolve all their debates and all their actions, into keales. 1721 B. LYNDE *Diary* 15 June (1880) 131 Playing keels. *Ibid.* 7 July 132 Played keels with Icha. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Keals*.

γ. 1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 275 Item, that samyn nycht in Drummyn, to the King to play at the kilis, xxviij s. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Kiles, or nine pinnes. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. i, They found nine Flaggons set in such order, as they use to ranke their kyles in Gasconie. 1715 *Sherrifmuir* in *Jacob. Songs & Ball.* (1887) 96 They houghed the clans like ninepin kyles. [*Kyles* or *kiles* were played in Hawick in early part of 19th c.]

b. *sing.* One of the pins used in the game. *rare.*

1652 URQUHART *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 278 To use their king as the players at nine-pins do the middle kyle, which they call the king, at whose fall alone they aim.

¶ Johnson has the following, apparently through confusion with another game: '*Kayle*, a kind of play still retained in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.'

2. *Comb.* (of the sing. *kayle-, keel-*, etc.), as *kayle-alley, -bone, -pin, play.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV, Keelpins, tronkes, coits, .. and many such, which are the common recreations of country folkes. 1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 51 Keale-bones and checke-stones to play with children. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1776) 261 Osiers good for hurdles, sieves .. kyele-pins [etc.]. c 1702 in Rogers *Soc. Life Scotl.* (1884) II. xii. 252 Bowling-greens, kyle-alleys. 1726 *Brice's Weekly Jrnl.* 11 Feb. 3 A very spacious Yard, for both Keal and Tennis-Play. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 238 Primitively the kale-pins do not appear to have been confined to any certain number.

Kaynard, var. CAYNARD *Obs.*, sluggard.

Kayr(e, Kayrd, Kaytefe (-yf), Kaythur, obs. ff. or var. CAIR *v.*, CARD, CAITIFF, CATHER.

‖ **Kazi** (kā·zī). Also 7 **kasi, casi, cazee, cazy,** 9 **cauzee, cauzy, kázi.** [a. Arab. قاضى *qāḍī* CADI. In Persia and India, Arabic ض is pronounced as *z*.] A civil judge; = CADI.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. 439 Ouer against the great gate [sc. at Agra] is the *Casi*, his seat of Chiefe-Iustice in matters of law. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 367 At the judgement of Criminal causes, joyntly with the Seder and the *Kasi*, and the other .. Judges. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 94 The Cazy or Judge .. marries them. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 235 The Caurees appointed by the King. 1880 *Bill introd. Council of Gov.*

Gen. 30 Jan. (Y.) The presence of Kazis .. is required at the celebration of marriages.

Kazoo (kăzū'). [Of U. S. origin; app. with some reference to the sound.] A noisy toy made of a wooden tube containing a piece of stretched catgut, which vibrates with a harsh sound when the tube is sung into.

1884 in *Lisbon* (Dak.) *Star* 31 Oct., A kazoo is an instrument invented to give pleasure and satisfaction to the small boy.

‖ **Kea** (kē'·ă). [Maori: from the cry of the bird.] The Green Alpine Parrot of New Zealand (*Nestor notabilis*), which destroys sheep in order to prey upon their kidney-fat.

It was originally frugivorous, but had become before 1881 a pest to sheep-farmers in the Southern Alps of N. Z.

1862 J. Von Haast *Explor. Head Waters Waitaki* in *Geol. Westland* (1879) 36 (Morris) A number of large green alpine parrots..the kea of the natives. 1871 *Nature* IV. 489/1 The Kea..may be seen and heard in certain localities amidst the wild scenery of the Southern Alps in the middle island of New Zealand. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 The rabbit, the sparrow, and the kea are getting so numerous that..the squatters are almost in despair. 1895 *Times* 20 Dec. 13/1 The Kea of New Zealand..a mountain parrot naturally frugivorous, which has developed a fatal taste for mutton.

Kea-, a frequent dial. (Sc. and N. Eng.) representative of Ca-, *Ka-*, as in *keake, keale*, etc.

Keach (kīʧ), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 4 keche, kecche, kyche, 6 kiche, 6–7 keech, 7 keatch, ketch, 7– keach. [Of obscure origin: cf. Cleach *v.* (sense 3).] *trans.* To take up (water, etc.) with a shallow vessel; to scoop up, ladle out: = Cleach *v.* 3.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 235 Ye schal kecche up water [*v. rr.* kyche, cleche]. 1598 Florio, *Intingere*, to dip in, to kiche up [1611 to keech up]. 1611 *Ibid.*, *Attingere*, ..to draw or keach water. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 89 The Oyle will swim at top, from whence it may be keeched with a pot. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Keach up*, to take up water by ladling.

Hence **Kea·ching** *vbl. sb.*, in *Comb.* **keaching-ladle**; **keaching-net** = Cleaching-net.

1624–5 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lix, For mending the drag nett & for 2 new keatching netts. 1633–4 *Ibid.* p. lxiii, To the tinker for mending the keeching ladle in the kitching.

Keach, keagh, variants of Kiaugh, *Sc.*

† **Keach-cup.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. *keach* vb. *dial.* to toss + Cup.] A toss-pot, drunkard.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 216 Gif þe gulchecuppe [*C.* keache cuppe, *T.* kelche cuppe] weallinde bres to drincken.

† **Kead**, obs. form of Cade *sb.*²

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 176/2 Kead Lamb, when brought up without the help, or sucking of the Ewe.

† **Keak** (kēk), *v. Obs. rare.* Also 6 keke, 7 keake, keek. [Imitative.] *intr.* To cackle.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 130 Theues on a night had stolne Iupiter, had a gouse not a kekede. 1598 *Herrings Tayle* A ij, Helpe sportfull Muse to tune my gander-keaking quill. 1621 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Taylor's Goose* Wks. (1630) I. 104/1 The sober Goose .. did harshly keake and hisse. 1634 T. Johnson *Parey's Chirurg.* II. (1678) 42 The Geese..take care, that by their keeking and their noise, they do not expose themselves to the rapacity of Birds of prey.

† **Keak**, *sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 7 keake. [f. prec. vb.] A cackle, cackling.

1600 Breton *Pasquils Mad-cappe* (1626) B, He..Must be attentiue to the Ganders keake, Or giue a plaudite, when the Goose doth speake. [1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Kayk*, the cry of a goose.]

Keal, -e, Keallach, Keame, Keap, var. Keel, Kellach, Kemb, Kep.

Keap-, Kep-, Keaping-stane, Sc. forms of Cope-, Coping-stone.

1610 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* (Spalding Club) II. 300 The keaping stane to be of outlairis, frie wark, and boulted with irne. 1667 J. Lamont *Diary* (1810) 246 By the fall of a keap-stone..his head was bruised into pieces.

Keare, Kearl, Kearmas, Kearn(e, Kearnach, Keatch, Keather, obs. or var. ff. Kier, Carl, Kermis, Cairn, Kern, Kernaugh, Keach, Cather.

Keave, dial. form of Cave *sb.* and *v.* **Keaver**, obs. f. Kiver. **Keavle**, Sc. dial. f. Cavel *sb.*¹

Keb (keb), *sb.*¹ *local.* Also 6 kebbe, 9 kebb. [Etymology uncertain; cf. G. *kibbe, kippe*, ewe.] A ewe that has lost her lamb, or whose lamb is still-born. Also *keb-ewe.*

1470–73 in *Rec. Andover* 20 Rec⁴ pro viij ovibus ecclie vocat[is] Kebbys viij⁵. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 66 Baytht ȝouis and lammis, kebbis and dailis. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 431 b, Full of sicknesse, and like an olde kebbe full of wrinckles. 1822 W. J. Napier *Pract. Store-farm.* 60 Of lambs, the superabundance of twins has far exceeded the loss by kebbs. 1824 *Galloway. Encycl., Keb-Ewes.*

b. *Comb.*, as **keb-house** (see quot.).

1886 C. Scott *Sheep-Farming* 118 Such a shed..is termed a keb-house,—a 'keb' being a ewe that has lost her lamb, and the house the place where she may be confined while being made to adopt another.

† **Keb, kebb**, *sb.*², var. Cab *sb.*² *Obs.*, Cavalier.

c 1645 T. Tully *Siege Carlisle* (1840) 45 Y⁶ whole body charging, the Kebs were put to a second retreat. 1664 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 118 Hee would banish both the informer and all his like, kebbs as they were.

† **Keb**, *v.*¹ *Obs. rare.* [Perh. from root of MDu. *kebbelen*, E.Fris. *kabbeln* to chatter, babble; MDu. *kabbelen* (Du. *kibbelen*), LG. *kabbeln* to quarrel, dispute.] *intr.* To boast, brag.

c 1315 Shoreham 96 Wanne he aldey swereth ydelleche, In kebbynge and in caute. *Ibid.* 111 Ȝef that kebbede eny of ous, Ich woȝt wel that he leȝ. *Ibid.*, Wyth kebbynges aperte.

Keb (keb), *v.*² *dial.* [Cf. Keb *sb.*¹] *intr.* Of a ewe: a. To cast a lamb prematurely, or dead. b. *To keb at*, to refuse to suckle (a lamb).

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* ii, Bewitching the sheep, causing the ewes to 'keb'. 1883 Graham *Writings* II. 36 (E.D.D.) She wad keb at it, as the black ew did at the white ew's lamb. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Keb*, to drop a dead lamb.

Hence **Kebbed** (kebd), *ppl. a.*

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 181 A kebbed ewe is one whose lamb dies. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v., When a lamb dies in birth it is called a kebbed lamb and the mother a kebbed yow.

Kebar, kebir, var. Caber, pole, spar. *Sc.*

† **Ke·bber.** *Obs.* Also 8 kebbar. [? Related to Keb *sb.*¹] An old or diseased sheep which is removed from the flock; a crone.

1538 Elyot *Bibl.*, *Reieculæ uel reijculæ oues*, sheepe drawen out of the folde for aege or syckenesse, kebbers, crones, or cullyars. 1611 Cotgr. s. v. *Rebut, Brebis de rebut*, Drapes, Cullings, or Kebbers; old, or diseased sheepe which be not worth keeping. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3) s. v., Kebbers or Cullers, refuse Sheep taken out of the Flock.

Ke·bbie, ke·bby. *north.* and *Sc.* [cf. Kibble, Kibbo.] A staff or stick with a hooked head.

1816 Scott *Old Mort.* xiv, Ane o' them was gaun to strike my mither wi' the side o' his broadsword—So I got up my kebbie at them, and said I wad gie them as gude. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.* 182/2 *Kebby stick*, ..a hook-headed walking-stick; shepherd's crook. [Also *kebby.*]

Kebbuck (ke·bək). *Sc.* Forms: 5–6 cabok, 7 kebeck, 8 cabbac(k, 9 kebbock, kibbock, (kebec), 8– kebbuck. [Of obscure origin: Gael. *càbag* cheese, not in Irish, may be from Sc.] A cheese: sometimes denoting a special kind (see quot. 1816). Formerly also *a kebbuck of cheese.*

c 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xviii, Ye sall ane cabok haif in to your hand. *Ibid.* xxiv. 1493 *Acta Audit.* (1839) 176/2 A cabok of cheiss takin for a halfpenny. 1565 *Prestwick Burgh Rec.* (1834) 68 Ane cabok of cheys. 1715 Ramsay *Christ's Kirk Gr.* II. xx, A kebbuck..that maist could creep. 1785 Burns *Cotter's Saturday Nt.* xi, The dame brings forth .. To grace the lad, her weel-hained kebbuck. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* viii, A huge kebbock—a cheese, that is, made with ewe-milk mixed with cow's milk. 1893 Crockett *Stickit Minister* 276 A little round kebbuck. *attrib.* 1787 Burns *Holy Fair* xxv, An' dinna, for a kebbuck-heel, Let lasses by affronted.

Kebla, Keblock, Kebob, Keeche, Keche, var. or obs. ff. Kiblah, Kedlock, Cabob, Catch *v.*, Keach *v.*

† **Ke·chel.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *cœcil*, prob. *cǽcil* = MHG. *chüechel* (G. dial. *küchel*):—**kōkilo-* related to OHG. *chuoche* (MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), MLG. *kōke*:—**kōkon-*; f. **kōk-*, ablaut-variant of **kak-*, whence Cake, q. v. See also Kichel.] A little cake. *A God's kechel*: a cake given as alms in the name, or for the sake, of God (cf. God 16 c).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 993 *Tortum* coecil. *c* 1200 Ormin 8662 Acc allre firrst macc þu to me Þærroffe an litell kechell. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Sompn. T.* 39 Yif vs a busshel whete malt or reye, A goddes kechyl [*v.rr.* -el, -il] or a trype of cheese.

Kechen(e, -in(e, -ing, etc., obs. ff. Kitchen.

Keck (kek), *sb.* Now *dial.* [A sing. of *kex, kecks*, mistaken as a pl. form.] Any of the large Umbelliferæ, or their hollow stems: = Kex. *Broad-leaved Keck*, the Cow Parsnip (*Heracleum Sphondylium*); *Trumpet-keck*, ? Wild Angelica.

a 1624 Br. M. Smith *Serm.* (1632) 234 The old man threw a dart; it had been as good he had thrown a kecke or a straw. 1706 Phillips, *Kecks*, dry Stalks. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 100 Half hid in meadow-sweet and keck's high flowers. 1827 — *Sheph. Cal.*, etc. *Last of Autumn* xi, Trumpet-kecks .. Whose hollow stalks inspired such eager joy. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss.* s. v., As dry as a keck.

b. *Comb.*, as *keck-stalk*; † **keck-bugloss**, some medicinal herb.

a 1693 Urquhart *Rabelais* III. xxxi, The Fervency of Lust is abated by .. Chastree, Mandrake, Bennet, Keck-buglosse [F. *orchis le petit*]. 1821 Clare *Somn. Night* in *Vill. Minstr.* II. 179 From keck-stalk cavity, or hollow bean.

Keck (kek), *v.* [Echoic.

Cf. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* IV. ii, Till I made her olde wesen to answere again, kecke.]

1. *intr.* To make a sound as if about to vomit; to retch; to feel an inclination to vomit; hence *to keck at*, to reject (food, medicine, etc.) with loathing. Also *fig.* expressing strong dislike or disgust.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 148 Their pouder is .. ordained for them who .. are ready to keck and heaue at euery little thing. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* Introd. Wks. (1851) 265 The worser stuffe she strongly keeps in her stomach, but the better she is ever kecking at, and is queasie. 1681 Temple *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 335, I had propos'd Lord Hallifax as one of the Lords, whom the King had indeed keck'd at .. more than any of the rest. 1710 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 61, I have taken a whole box of pills, and keckt at them every night. 1821 Lamb *Elia* Ser. 1. *Imperf. Symp.*, If they can sit with us at table, why do they keck at our cookery?

b. = Kink *v.*¹ (Cf. Norw. *kikje.*)

1721 Bailey, *To Keck, Keckle*, to make a Noise in the Throat, by reason of Difficulty in Breathing.

2. *intr.* Of a bird: To utter a sound like *keck.*

1844 in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Song* (1875) 347/2 Our grey clocking hen she gaed Kecking her lone. 1878 P. Robinson *Indian Garden* I. *Green Parrots*, The hawk now and again affords healthy excitement to a score of crows who keck at him as he flaps unconcerned .. through the air.

Hence **Ke·cking** *vbl. sb.*

1709 *Rambling Fuddle-Caps* 12 B'ing ready to spew, I suppose, by his kecking. 1751 Stack in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 275 When this medicine produces nothing more than keckings at stomach.

† **Ke·ckish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Keck *v.* + -ish¹.] Inclined to keck; squeamish.

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 781, Inordinate passion of vomiting, called Cholera, is nothing different from a keckish stomacke and a desire to cast.

Keckle (ke·k'l), *v.*¹ Forms: 6 kekell, kekkyl, 6–7 kekle, 7– keckle. [var. (chiefly Sc.) of Cackle *v.*¹, and in sense 2 of Checkle *v.*]

1. *intr.* Of a hen or other bird: To cackle.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. Prol. 118 And kais keklis on the ruiff abone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 39 Quhilk gart the hennis kekkyl. 1635 Barriffe *Mil. Discip.* (1643) 351 That will not take the liberty of a Hen to keckle over her owne egge. 1883 Graham *Writings* II. 31 (E. D. D.) Whan the hens begin to keckle.

2. Of a person: To chuckle, laugh, giggle, Checkle.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. iv. 40 The Troianis lauchis fast seand hym fall, And, hym behaldand swym, thai keklit all. 1728 Ramsay *Bob of Dunblane* i, For fainness, deary, I'll gar ye keckle. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xi. (1859) 246 He keckled at his small joke very complacently.

b. *trans.* To utter with or express by chuckling.

1857 Kingsley *Two V. Ago* iv. I. 104 'Ah, you're a wag, Sir', keckled the old man. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. ii. 58 Then she keckled a tiny laugh of supreme derision.

Hence **Ke·ckling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1719 Ramsay *3rd. Answ. Hamilton* xv, Gin ony .. Ca' me conceited keckling chucky. 1790 *Scots Songs* II. 51 A keckling hen To lay her eggs in plenty. 1834 M. Scott *Cruise Midge* xxi, The laughing, and fistling, and keckling we heard.

Keckle (ke·k'l), *v.*² *Naut.* See also Cackle *v.*² [Etym. unknown.] *trans.* To case a cable or hawser with rope in order to prevent chafing.

1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 30 To keckell or sarue the Cable, as is said, is .. to bind some old clouts to keepe it from galling in the Hawse or Ring. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Keckle* (in Navigation), to turn a small Rope about the Cable or Bolt-rope, when we fear the galling of the Cable in the Hawse. 1882 Nares *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 24 *Keckling a hawser* [is] serving it over with rope, which keeps it from being chafed.

Hence **Ke·ckling** *vbl. sb.*; also *concr.* (see quot.).

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., When the cables gaul in the hawse .. the seamen wind some small ropes about them; and this is called *keckling*. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kaicling*, or *Kecling*, a name given to any old ropes, which are wound about a cable.

Ke·ckle, *v.*³ *dial.* [freq. of Keck.] = Keck *v.* 1.

1619 W. Whately *God's Husb.* I. (1622) 72 The hypocrite .. can swallow a Cammell with the same throat, which did euen keckle at a Gnat. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Keckle*, .. to make a noise in the throat when swallowing.

Keckle (ke·k'l), *sb. Sc.* [f. Keckle *v.*¹] a. A short spasmodic laugh; a chuckle. b. Cackling, chattering, etc. (Cf. Cackle *sb.* 3 b.)

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 260 Miss Becky Glibbans gave a satirical keckle at this. 1822 Galt *Provost* xii. (1842) 38 'I' gude faith', cried the bailie, with a keckle of exultation, 'here's proof enough now'. 1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xlvi. (1873) 257 A bit keckle o' a lauch.

Keckle-meckle. *Mining.* ? *Obs.* (See quot.)

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Kivb, *Keckle-Meckle.* The poorest kind of mines that yields Ore, and the Ore is of the poorest sort. . . *Keckle-Meckle* Stuff has the Ore run with it in small Strings and Races, or spotted with it much like Birds Eyes.

† **Ke·cklish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Keckle *v.*³ + -ish¹.] = Keckish.

1601 Holland *Pliny* xx. xiv, The female Penyroiall .. staieth a kecklish stomack. *Ibid.* xxiii. Proeme.

Kecks, Kecksie, variants of Kex, Kexy.

Keck-shoes, -shose, obs. variant of Kickshaw.

Kecksy (ke·ksi). Chiefly *dial.* Also 7 keksy, 9 kicksey, kexy, gicksy. [f. *kecks*, Kex, prob. by taking the pl. *kexes* as = *kexies.*] = Kex, a hollow plant-stem.

1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. ii. 52 Hatefull Docks, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1800 Hurdis *Fav. Village* 109 Thou .. frost, that in a night .. covers the lake, E'en to the kicksey vulnerable. 1816 Coleridge *Lay Serm.* in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 326 Among other odd burrs and kecksies. 1825 Britton *Beauties Wilts.* III. (E. D. S.), *Kecks, Kecksy.* 1886 *S.W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v. *Kex*, As dry as an old kecksy.

† **Ke·cky,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. Keck *sb.* + -y.] Of the nature of a keck or kex; = Kexy.

a 1711 Grew (J.), A sort of cane..[which] consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft kecky body.

Ked, kade (ked, kēd). Also 6 cade, 7 (? kidde), kaid, 8–9 kead. [Of unknown derivation; the phonology points to *cāde* as the etymological form; this would give north.Eng. and south.Sc. *keād, keāde*, which, on the analogy of *hēād* head, would be anglicized as *kead, ked* (ked).] A sheep-tick or sheep-louse (*Melophagus ovinus*).

1570 Levins *Manip.* 8 A cade, sheepe louse. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Flyting w. Polwart* 492 Some, luikand lyce, in the crowne of it keeks; Some choppes the kiddes into their cheeks. 1653 W. Lawson *Comm. Scer. Angling* in Arb. *Garner* I. 196, I rather think the kades and other filth that

fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 34 (Jam.) Their swarms of vermine, and sheep kaids Delights to lodge, beneath the plaids. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Kead*, a sheep's louse. 1811 *Mann. & Cust.* in *Ann. Reg.* 443/2 The sheep are very much infested by vermin known in England by the name of ticks or keds. 1842–51 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (1891) III. 140 Keds become most numerous when sheep get from a lean to a better condition.

Ked, kedde, var. *kidde*, pa. t. and pa. pple. of KITHE *v.* **Keddah,** var. KHEDA. **Keddie, Keddle, kedel(l, Kede,** obs. ff. KIDDY *sb.*[1], KIDDLE, KID *sb.*[1]

Kedge (kedʒ), *sb.* [? short for KEDGE-ANCHOR. Also *catch*: see CATCH *sb.*[3]] = KEDGE-ANCHOR.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kedge*, a small anchor used to keep a ship steady whilst she rides in a harbour or river, particularly at the turn of the tide. .. The kedges are also .. useful in transporting a ship, *i. e.* removing her from one part of the harbour to another, by means of ropes. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* ix. (1859) 197 The schooner every now and then taking the ground, but she was always quickly warped off again by a kedge. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 22 The other moiety of the men, tugging hard on kedge and haulser, drew the vessel off.

Comb. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XII. 684/1 This is .. prevented by a kedge-rope that hinders her from approaching it.

Kedge, *a. E. Angl. dial.* Also 5 kygge, kydge (? kyde), 9 kidge. [Of unknown etym.; cf. KEDGY, CADGY.] Brisk, lively; in good spirits.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/2 Kygge, or ioly (*H.* kydge, *P.* kyde), *jocundus, hillaris, vernosus.* 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* 69 *Kedge*, brisk, budge, lively, *Suff.* 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T., Rich. & Kate* xxiv, I'm surely growing young again; I feel myself so kedge and plump. 1829 H. MURRAY *North America* II. III. iii. 367 Are his spirits kedge? 1856 in *W. S. Simpson's Life* (1899) 30, I ain't so well to-day as I was yesterday: I was quite kidge then.

Kedge (kedʒ), *v. Naut.* Also 7 kedg. [Perh. a specialized variant of CADGE *v.* For the change from *a* to *e*, cf. *keg, ketch*, from *cag, catch*, etc.

The earliest forms evidenced are those of the vbl. sb. *kedging* in the comb. *cagging-anchor, -cable*, and the agent-n. *kedger* (*cagger*) which are perh. to be referred to CADGE *v.* in the sense 'tie, fasten'. The vb. may be a back-formation from this, after the special sense was developed.]

intr. a. To warp a ship, or move it from one position to another by winding in a hawser attached to a small anchor dropped at some distance; also *trans.* to warp. b. Of a ship: To move by means of kedging.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 29 The least are called Kedgers, to use in calme weather .., or to kedg vp and downe a narrow Riuer. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *To Kedge*, to set up the Foresail or Foretopsail and Missen, and set a Ship to drive with the Tide [1706 letting fall, and lifting up the Kedge-Anchor, as often as Occasion serves] when in a narrow River we would bring her up or down, the Wind being contrary to the Tide. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiv. 75 She went to windward as though she were kedging. 1897 tr. *Nansen's Farthest North* I. 166 We 'kedged' the Fram with her anchor just clear of the bottom.

So **Kedging** (ke·dʒiŋ) *vbl. sb.* (also 5 cagger-ing (?), cagg(e)-, kaggyng), warping with a kedge-anchor; also *attrib.*

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 52 Cables .. vj, Caggering [sic] cables .. j. 1486 *Ibid.* 12 A caggeyng cable weying M^{c} iij quarterons. *Ibid.* 18 Caggyng cable .. j. 1495 *Ibid.* 192 Kaggyng Ankers .. ij. 1497 *Ibid.* 290 Ankers of diuerse sortes .. Caggyng Ankers j, Warpyng Ankers j. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* vii. 29 They row by her with an Anchor in a boat, and .. so by a Hawser winde her head about, .. and this is kedging. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., They .. let fall [a small anchor] in the middle of the Stream, and so wend or turn her Head about, lifting the Anchor up again. .. This work is called Kedging, .. and the Anchor .. the Kedger, or Kedge-Anchor. 1830 MARRYAT *King's Own* xlii. 1891 *Times* 24 Oct. 6/6 That he had, during a calm, propelled the Minnow by means of kedging.

Kedge-anchor. Now *rare.* [f. KEDGE *v.* Rarely *catch-anchor*: see CATCH *sb.*[3]] A small anchor with an iron stock used in mooring or warping; = KEDGE *sb.*

1704 [see prec.]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Kedge-Anchors*, are small Anchor[s] us'd in calm Weather, and in a slow stream. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 2 Came to with our Kedge-Anchor. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 110 The miserably slow method of warping out by a kedge-anchor.

†**Kedgell,** obs. form of CUDGEL.

1578 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1860) 19 To John Hedworthe, .. my browne kedgell staſe for a token.

†**Ke·dger**[1]. *Obs.* [f. KEDGE *v.* + -ER[1].] A small anchor or grapnel; = KEDGE *sb.*

1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 281 Ankers called Caggers. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 16 The streame Anchor, graplings or kedgers. 1630 — *Trav. & Adv.* 40 They boorded him againe as before; and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines. 1704 [see *kedging* above]. 1727–51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Kedging.*

Kedger[2], dial. form of CADGER.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 343 The Decoy-men Contract for them all at a certain Rate per Dozen, which the Carryers (Kedgers) are obliged to take off their Hands. [Still dial., Yorksh., Norfolk, etc.; see E. D. D.]

‖**Kedgeree** (ke·dʒərī). Forms: 7 kits-, ketch-, quiche-, kichery, cutcherry, 8 kitcheree, -aree, 9 kedjerie; keg-, kedg-, kidgeree, khichri. [Hindī *khichṛī*, Skr. *Ṛsara* 'dish of rice and sesamum'.] An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse, onions, eggs, butter, and condiments; also, in European cookery, a dish made of cold fish, boiled rice, eggs, and condiments, served hot.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 81 Their ordinary Diet being onely *Kitsery*, which they make of Beans pounded, and Rice, which they boile together. .. Then they put thereto a little Butter melted. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 81 Their delightfullest Food being only *Cutchery*, a sort of Pulse and Rice mixed together. *Ibid.* 320 Here is great Plenty of what they call *Ketchery.* 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 Some Doll and Rice, being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree. 1816 'QUIZ' *Grand Master* 51 The servant enters with a dish, Containing kedgeree and fish. 1867 BP. FRASER in Hughes *Life* (1887) 143 Kedgeree is a capital thing for breakfast. 1879 MRS. JAMES *Ind. Housch. Managem.* 88 Kegeree is composed of the remains of cold fish, and is usually a breakfast dish. 18.. MRS. BEATON *Househ. Managemt.* 140 Kegeree.

b. *Comb.*, as **kedgeree-pot,** a large earthenware pipkin, used for holding water and cooking.

a 1826 HEBER *Jrnl.* (1828) I. 123 On the Hoogly very large nets .. are used, with Kedgeree pots for floats. 1830 MOUNTAIN in *Mem.* (1857) vi. 117 A small raft of Kedgeree pots. 1839 THACKERAY *Major G.* i, To boil them in kedgeree pots.

Kedging: see KEDGE *v.*

Kedgway, obs. form of KAJAWAH.

Kedgy, dial. f. CADGY, brisk, sprightly.

1719 RAMSAY *Ep. to Arbuckle* 132 When we're kedgy o'er our claret. 17.. — *Ep. to Hamilton* ii, Kedgy carles think nae lang, When stoups and trunchers gingle.

Kedjavé, Kedle, var. KAJAWAH, KIDDLE *sb.*

Kedlock (ke·dlǫk). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: (? 1 cedelc), 4 ketelok, 6 kedlok, 7– ketlock, 7–8 cadlock, 9 keblock, kellock, 6– kedlock. β. 6–8 chadlock, 9 chedlock. [app. repr. OE. *cedelc* 'herb mercury', of unknown etym.; the difficulties as to form and orig. meaning are the same as in the case of the synonymous CHARLOCK, q.v. Connexion with the synon. G. *kettich*, LG. *köddich*, Da. dial. *kiddik*, has been suggested.]

1. A popular name of Field Mustard (*Sinapis arvensis*) and other yellow-flowered cruciferous plants common as field-weeds; = CHARLOCK.

[*a* 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 297/30 *Mercurialis*, cedelc, cyrlic. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 34 *Herba mercurialis* pæt is cedelc.] 13 .. HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 2 (MS. S.) Gressis þat grouys bi þaim ane in þe feld, as brisokis, or ketelokes. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 20 Kedlokes hath a leafe lyke rapes, and beareth a yelowe floure, and is an yll wede. 1620 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* (1625) 34 Darnell, ketlocks, docks, rape, and such like herball stuffe. 1794 MARTYN *Flora Rust.* III. 101 It [*Sinapis arvensis*] is known among husbandmen by the names of Charlock, Carlock, Garlock, Chadlock, Cadlock, and Kedlock. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Runch, Cherlock, Chedlock*, or *Kedlock.* 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Kedlocks, kellocks, kellock*, or *ketlock.*

2. Identified with KEX.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 86 Hemlock .. 'tis known to most, being called also Kex, or Kedlock. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Kedloch* (ky'ed-lŭk), an umbelliferous plant.

Kee, s.w. dial. f. *kye*, pl. of Cow: cf. KEY *sb.*[4]

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 21 Cic'ly the Western Lass that tends the Kee, The Rival of the Parson's Maid was She. [*Note*:—*Kee*, a West-Country Word for Kine or Cows.] *a* 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 202 Whan tha goast to tha melking o' tha Kee.

†**Kee,** weakened form of *quo(th*: cf. KA *v.*[2]

1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 575 Ile bee at hand, kee pickpurse.

Kee, Keeble, obs. ff. KEY *sb.*[1], KIBBLE *sb.*[3]

Keech (kītʃ), *sb. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also keach. [Of obscure origin. Some mod. dialects (Wilts, Hants) have a vb. *keech* to congeal, consolidate (as fat). Sense 2 appears to be related to the root of KECHEL; but cf. quot. 1879 in 1.]

1. A lump of congealed fat; the fat of a slaughtered animal rolled up into a lump. Also *dial.* with other allied meanings.

In quot. 1613 referring to Cardinal Wolsey, as the son of a butcher. *Tallow catch* in 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 252 is explained by some editors as *tallow keech.*

[1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. i. 101 Did not goodwife Keech the Butchers wife come in then?] 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, I. i. 55, I wonder, That such a Keech can with his very bulke Take vp the Rayes o' th' beneficiall Sun, And keepe it from the Earth. [Cf. STEEVENS *note* (1778).] 1773 JOHNSON in *J. & Steevens' Shaks., Hen. VIII*, II. i, A *keech* is a solid lump or mass. A cake of wax or tallow formed into a mould is called yet in some places a *keech.* 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Keech*, a cake of consolidated fat, wax, or tallow. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Keech*, the fat from the intestines of slaughtered animals: the caul. It is usually rolled up while warm into a solid lump.

2. (See quot. Cf. *N. & Q.* 9th s. VII. 94/2.)

1677 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict., Keech*, a kind of Cake, *collyra, libum.* 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampt. Gloss., Keech*, a large oblong or triangular pasty, made at Christmas of raisins and apples chopped together.

Hence **Keech** *v. dial.* (see quots.).

1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss., Ketch, Keach*, to set hard, as melted fat cooling. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Keech*, to consolidate, as warm fat, wax, etc. does in cooling. 1893 *Wilts. Gloss.* s.v. *Catch. Keach, Keatch*, to grow thick, as melted fat when setting again.

Keech, Keed, obs. ff. KEACH *v.*, KID *sb.*[1]

Keef, Keejang: see KEP, KIDANG.

Keek (kīk), *v.* Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4 kike, kyke, keke, 5 keky(y)n, kek, 5–6 *Sc.* keik, 7– keek. [Not known in OE., but has LG. cognates: MDu. *kiken, kieken* (Du. *kijken*), LG. *kiken* (formerly sometimes used in HG.); Da. *kige*, Sw. and Norw. *kika* (prob. from LG.). MDu. and LG. had also *kicken* (employed by Luther).

It is not clear whether the original ME. form was *kiken* or *kiken*; the former would agree with the continental forms, but the latter would better explain the variant *keken*, from which the mod. *keek* has come down. It is noticeable that the vowel of *keek* corresponds with that of other words of similar meaning, as *peek, peep, peer*, Sc. *teet*, and may be due to analogy or feeling of appropriateness.]

1. *intr.* To peep; to look privily, as through a narrow aperture, or round a corner; † to glance, gaze (*obs.*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 259 This Nicholas sat capyng euere vp-right As he had kiked [*v.rr.* kykyd, keked] on the newe moone. *Ibid.* 655 Into the roof they kiken (*so best MSS.*; *also* kyken, keken, kepen, loken), and they cape. *c* 1400 *Beryn* 900 *All that he set his eye on*, or *after list to* keke Anoon he shuld it have. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/2 Kekyyn, or priuely waytyn (*K., H., S., P.* kekyn), *intuor, observo.* 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxii. 47 In hoill and boir we byde .. Dar not keik out for Rebellis that dois ryde. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 491 Some .. in the crowne of it keeks. *a* 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 60 Keek into the draw-well, Janet. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 28, I keek by the haystack, and lissen, For fain wad I see Sally Gray. 1889 BARRIE *Window Thrums* xvi. 146 Up you'll be, keekin'.. through the blind to see if the post's comin'.

b. *fig.* Of things.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* viii. (*Preach. Swallow*), Quhen columbine up keikis throw the clay. 1723 RAMSAY *Fair Assembly* xxiv, Where they appear, nae vice dare keek. 1790 A. WILSON *Discont. Wren* Poet. Wks. (1846) 95 The morn was keeking frae the east. 18.. H. S. RIDDELL *Poet. Wks.* (1871) I. 36 (E. D. D.) The nest o' the birds keeking out between The leaves and the roots.

2. In verbal phrases used as sbs., as *keek-in-the-stoup, keek-round-corners.*

1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 226 Keek in the Stoup was ne'er a good Fellow. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 307, I want nae spies and keek-roon-corners in my hoose!

3. *Comb.* Keek-bo, peep-bo! bo-peep; Keek-bogle (*Sc.*), hide-and-seek.

[1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 168 Those who now his favour seek Wad stand afar, An' ne'er play at him bogle keik.] 1835 WEBSTER *Rhymes* 11 (E. D. D.) The sun .. seem'd as if playing keekbo wi' the moon.

Keek (kīk), *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KEEK *v.*] A peep; see the verb.

1773 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1785) 215 (E. D. D.) So glowr the saints when first is given A fav'rite keek o' glore and heaven. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xix, He by his shouther gae a keek. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xii, Take a keek into Pate's letter. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 231 From it down every Quayside-chare there's such a glorious keek. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. 174 Let's take another keek at the red-coats.

b. *Comb.*, as keek-hole, a peep-hole; keek-show, a peep-show.

1883 *Sunday Mag.* Sept. 574/2 A rich assortment of merry-go-rounds, keek-shows, and jugglers. 1891 R. FORD *Thistledown* 87 (E. D. D.) Keek-holes through which fitful glances are obtained.

Keek, variant of KEAK *v. Obs.*, to cackle.

Kee-kee, variant of KIE-KIE.

Keeker (kī·kəɹ). *north. dial.* [f. KEEK *v.* + -ER[1].] A peeper, a gazer; in *pl.* the eyes, 'peepers'; *spec.* an overlooker or inspector in a coal-pit, who sees that the coal is sent up in a proper state.

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Keekers*, a cant term for eyes. *Ibid., Starn-keeker*, a star-gazer. 1863 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 92 Tell wor keeker aw deed .. Tell wor owners an viewers aw'l howk ne mair coal. 1893 *Durham Direct.* 90 Bennett, J., keeker.

Keeking-glass. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [See KEEK *v.*] A looking-glass.

a 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 60 For the love ye bear to me Buy me a keeking-glass. *a* 1796 BURNS *Impromptu* 3 My face was but the keekin' glass, An' there ye saw your picture. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv, A breast-plate you might see to dress your hair in, as well as in that keeking-glass. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt & other Poems* 12 A bonnie lass That plaits her ringlets at the keeking glass.

Keek-keek, *int. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 *Sc.* keik, keik. [f. KEEK *v.*] A call used by children in the game of hide-and-seek.

a 1568 *Jok & Jynny* 13 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 358 'Te he', quod Jynny, 'keik, keik, I se 3ow'. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Keek-keek*, the word used by children in playing hide-and-seek.

Keel (kīl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 kele, (4 kelle, 5 keole, 6 kyele, kile), 6–7 keele, *Sc.* keill, 7– keel. [prob. a. ON. *kjǫl-r* (Da. *kjøl*, Sw. *köl*) :—*kelu-z*; not connected with Du. and G. *kiel* (KEEL *sb.*[2]). F. *quille*, in a Rouen document of 1382 (Hatz.-Darm.), was prob. also from ON.; Sp. *quilla*, It. *chiglia* may be from French. The sense-development of the English word has been influenced by its use to translate L. *carina* keel, hull, ship.

ON. *kjǫlr* is not parallel, either in sense or form, with the OE. (*scipes*) *celac*, which in the earliest glossaries renders L. *rostrum* beak.]

1. The lowest longitudinal timber of a ship or boat, on which the framework of the whole is built up; in boats and small vessels forming a prominent central ridge on the under surface; in iron vessels, a combination of iron plates taking the place and serving the purpose of the keel of a wooden vessel.

1352 [see *keel-rope* in 7 b]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 233 þe schippe was..britty cubite high from þe cule [*v. r.* kele] to þe hacches. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 17 b/1 Alle þe bones in þe body beþ ifounded in þe rigge, as a schippe of þe keole. 1496 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 181 For Reparacion..of the Soueraignes grete Bote & Jolywat..for the Kele & Belge of the same. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* I. (1895) 31 Afterwarde thei founde shyppes wyth rydged kyeles. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 The keele or bottome of the biggeste vessell ranne vpon a blynde rocke. 1611 FLORIO, *Dare carena*, to giue the keele, to carene as Mariners say. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law Merch.* 152 Then shall he (unfit. pilot)..lose his hire,..or else (by the Law of Denmarke) passe thrice vnder the Ships Keele. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5/1 A Vessel you have heard so much of with a double Keel. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* II. 468 The crooked keel the parting surge divides. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI. 212 A boat oversets and lies keel up. 1849 LONGF. *Build. Ship* 136 The keel of oak for a noble ship, Scarfed and bolted, straight and strong. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* ii. 18 The keels of iron ships were originally external, and not unfrequently of wood. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 10 Texture of upright pine with a keel's curved rondure uniting.

fig. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. i. 2 Our good wife sets up a sail according to the keel of her husbands estate. 1898 *Lit. World* 20 May 453 The keel of his education was laid at Dummer House, near Basingstoke.

b. With qualifying terms: **bar-keel**, a projecting keel formed by a bar or plate; **box-keel**, a composite iron keel whose section is that of a box; **dish-keel**, a keel formed of iron-plates with dish-shaped section; **drop-keel**, (*a*) a centre-board; (*b*) a projecting keel, as distinguished from a flat plate-keel; **false keel**, (*a*) an additional keel attached to the bottom of the true keel to protect it and increase the stability of the vessel; (*b*) an external keel subsequently added to a vessel; **inner keel**, the kelson of an iron vessel; **outer keel**, the plate-keel in the hull of an iron vessel; **plate-keel**, a keel formed by a line of iron plates, which do not project below the hull; **rank-keel**, a very deep keel; **sliding keel**, a centre-board; **vertical keel** (see quots. 1883 and 1890); etc. See also BILGE-KEEL, *fin-keel* (FIN *sb.* 6).

1627 False keel [see FALSE *a.* 17 b]. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 49 New Stirrups put to secure the false Keel. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Rank-keel* is a deep Keel, which keeps a Ship well from rolling. 1792 LD. CHATHAM in *Naval Chron.* XIII. 203 His Majesty's armed Vessel built with sliding Keels. 1805 *Ibid.* 201 In the year 1774, that gentleman [Capt. J. Schank, R.N.] first constructed a Boat with sliding keels. 1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights Scale Prices* 4 To chisel up the under side of the main or false keel. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 69 There are three principal forms of keel in vogue, viz:—bar, flat plate, and centre plate or side bar keels. Of these the former is the commonest. 1883 NARES *Constr. Ironclad* 4 The vertical keel..is placed upright on its edge on the outer keel. It is about 3½ feet high, and on it, parallel to the outer keel, is fastened the inner keel. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 65 On the blocks is laid the flat keel, which is practically the centre-line of plating; on this is placed the vertical keel, and on this come the keelsons.

c. Phr. †*In keel*, in the hull. *On* (or *with*) *even keel*, with the keel level: see EVEN *a.* 1 c.

1568 SEMPILL *Marg. Fleming* 9 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi, With evin keill befoir the wind Scho is richt fairdy with a saill. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xi. 54 Trying her sailing..upon an euen Keele. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* App. 209 Those who are in keel [are] as safe as those in the shrouds, if the storme rage. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* ix, A steady draw and an even keel.

2. A ship, vessel. (*poetic*, after L. *carina*.)

a 1547 EARL SURREY *Æneid* II. 229 The God that they by sea had brought In warped keeles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iv. 47 No Keel shall cut the Waves for foreign Ware. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 16 To buy a new keel with my gold, And fill her with such things as she may hold.

b. A yacht built with a permanent keel instead of a centre-board.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 453/1 Many keels are afloat.

3. That part of anything which corresponds in position, form, or otherwise to a ship's keel; the bottom or under surface; a keel-like lower part.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 10/1 The keel or bottom of any weight, that is to be drawn along, shou'd be even and solid. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 131 Tom knock'd his friend keel upwards on the floor. 1826 J. ADAMSON *Sk. Inform. Rail-Roads* 6 To the part projecting downwards.. we may apply the..designation of the keel of the rail.

4. A central ridge along the back or convex surface of any organ or structure, as a leaf, a petal, a glume of grass, the lower mandible of a bird, etc.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxxxvi. 138 The blades of the Leeke be long..hauing a keele or crest in the backside. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 327 The full-sized North Devon cow,..open bosom, with a deep chest or keel preceding and between its legs. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 45 The discoidal ammonites sometimes..have the keel on one side, instead of in the middle. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 595 The beak is rather short..with a keel above. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 214 Leaves with the keel usually setose.

5. *spec.* in *Bot.* and *Zool.*

a. The two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla, more or less united and shaped like the prow of a boat; the carina; also any analogous structure in other orders, as the lower petal in *Polygala*, etc. b. A prominent ridge along the breastbone of birds of the class *Carinatæ*, at first cartilaginous but afterwards becoming ossified. †c. A name for the notochord which appears in an egg during incubation (*obs.*).

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 35 The shaplings or tiny keeles of the great Malpighiuses eggs. 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 208 The crane is the next..which has such a turning of the aspera arteria in the keel of the sternum. 1770–4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 116 The medullary substance, with what Malpighi calls the keel (*carina*) and the nervous system, are latent in the egg. 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* Explan. Terms 396 *Carina*, the Keel, the lower Petal often in Form of a Boat. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 39 (*Polygala*) Petals hypogynous, 3; of which one is anterior and larger than the rest (the *keel*). 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 55 Birds are divided into two orders, the *Ratitæ*, in which the sternum has no crest.. and the *Carinatæ*, in which the sternum has a crest or keel.

6. *Arch.* A ridge or edge on a rounded moulding.

1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 248 The heaviness of large roll mouldings was often relieved by..raised edges or 'keels'. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 133 The large rounds have both narrow fillets or wings, and sharp edges or keels, worked on them.

7. *Comb.* a. General, as *keel-rib*, *-timber*; *keel-billed*, *-compelling*, *-shaped*, *-spanning* adjs.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 43 Having the Proportion of any one Ship..with the length of her Keel-Timbers. 1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 33 Perfianth]..the valvelets keel-compressed. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. xx, Blow, swiftly blow, thou keel-compelling gale. 1851–6 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 241 Their keel-shaped foot is adapted for ploughing through sand or mud. 1854 GOULD *Toucans* 2, *Ramphastos carinatus*, Keel-billed Toucan. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 245 The boats are built high stem and stern, with the keel-rib running up into an ornament at each end.

b. Special combs.: **keel-band**, a strip of iron fastened along the keel of a boat; **keel-bill**, **keel-bird**, a West Indian bird, *Crotophaga minor*, of the cuckoo family; **keel-block**, one of the short pieces of timber on which the keel of a vessel rests in building or in a dry dock (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); †**keel-drawing** = KEELHAULING; **keel-line**, (*a*) the line of timber forming the keel; (*b*) a small rope used in lacing a bonnet or additional sail to the foot of another sail; **keel-moulding**, a roll-moulding having a keel (sense 6) worked on it, frequent in mediæval architecture; **keel-petal**: see 5 a; **keel-piece**, one of the timbers or sections composing the keel (Hamersly *Nav. Encycl.*); **keel-plate**, one of the iron plates forming the keel in iron vessels; **keel-raking** = KEELHAULING; **keel-riveter**, a machine for riveting the keels of iron vessels on the stock; †**keel-rope**, 'a coarse rope formerly used for clearing the limber holes' by drawing it backwards and forwards (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); **keel-staple**, a staple used in fastening the false keel to the main keel (*ibid.*). Also KEEL-BOAT, KEELHAUL *v.*

1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 28 The *keel-band, a thin strong piece of iron coming up over the nose, and up to the transom. 1811 G. SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 382 The *Keel-Bill is a bird of a tame and gentle nature. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 10 This Punishment is call'd *Keel-halen*, which may be call'd in English *Keel-drawing. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 125 Prior to the *keel-line being placed on the stocks. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 37 Bonnets have a head tabling, 2½ inches broad, on which a line of 12-thread, named Keel-line, for forming the latchings, is sewed in bights. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* 155 They did not depress the *keel-petals so as to expose the anthers and stigma. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 75 A vertical *keel plate, extending from the inner surface of the flat keel plates to the inner bottom plates. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v. *Ducking*, If the Offence be great, he is also drawn under the Ships-Keel; which is termed **Keel-raking*. 1352 *Exch. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20 No. 27 (P. R. O.) Et de iis. solutis pro quadam corda de crine, vocata *Kellerope posit um (*sic*) in fundo navis ad faciendum per navem bonum exitum aque. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 14. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* vi. 28 The Keele rope..is of haire in the Keele to scower the Limber holes.

Keel (kīl), *sb.*[2] Forms: 5 kele, 5–7 keil(l, (6 keile, keyle), 6–7 keele, (8 kiell), 7– keel. [app. a. MDu. *kiel* (= MLG. *kêl*, *kîl*, MHG. *kiel*), ship, boat, repr. a Com. Teut. word (**keulos*) which appears (chiefly in poetry) as OE. *céol*, OS. *kiol*, OHG. *chiol*, *cheol*, *chiel*, ON. *kjóll*. These forms cannot be connected with ON. *kjǫl-r* keel (see KEEL *sb.*[1]); but under the influence of Scandinavian, English, or French, or of all combined, the Du. and G. *kiel* has since the 16th c. lost its original sense of 'ship' and acquired that of 'keel' (KEEL *sb.*[1]): see Grimm, Kluge.

OE. *céol* would have given **cheel* in modern Eng.]

1. A flat-bottomed vessel, esp. of the kind used on the Tyne and Wear for the loading of colliers; a lighter.

The name is or has been in local use in the east of England from the Tyne to the Norfolk Broads; it has also been used in U.S. locally both for a river and a coasting vessel. The old keel which brought coal from the upper Tyne to ships in the harbour at Tynemouth was carvel-built and had a square sail, as well as a heavy oar worked by three keel-bullies. The existing keel is clinker-built and used only for riverside traffic. See R. Oliver Heslop in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VII. 65–6.

1322 [implied in KEELER[1]]. 1421 *Act* 9 *Hen. V*, c. 10 Certeinz vesselx appellez Keles, par les queux tielx charbons sont caries de la terre jesques a les naefs en le dit port. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 18 Many shippes, keiles, cogges, and botes..haue heretofore had their franke passages..vpon the saide riuer. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* III. xi. 78 Phenicians [invented] the Keele or demye barke. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXI. lvii. 426 Convoy of victuals.. which came by the Po, in Keeles and such like vessels. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 342/4 Two Wisbidge Keels were forced upon the shoar in this Bay. 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1848) 48 Those Persons who live at the Ports and have Keels (which are much like to Lighters Built) to load the Ships. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 31 It..is 300 yards wide and navigable for large keels. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale Tyne* II. 41 A waggon was at the moment being emptied into a keel. 1863 in *Tyneside Songs* 16 Weel may the keel row, that my laddie's in. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 362 [The Wharfe] still navigable as high as Tadcaster for the small craft of the river, whose local name of keels suggests the memory of the first vessels which landed our fathers in the Isle of Britain. 1876 in Ruskin *Fors Clav.* VI. 395 Humber Keels are..house and home to the Keel family. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* iv. (1884) 32 There was another class of vessels called 'Keels', which were fitted with huge square lug-sails, and were chiefly used for carrying timber. These are now unknown.

b. The quantity of coals carried in a keel, now = 8 Newcastle chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt.

The statute of 1421 shows that a keel was then supposed to carry 20 chalders, but the weight of the chalder is not given (cf. quot. 1529 below).

[1421 *Act* 9 *Hen. V*, c. 10 Tieles Keles del portage..de xx chaldrez. 1529 W. FRANKELEYN in Fiddes *Wolsey* (1726) II. 165 A great substance of colis to the nombre of 25 score kele, every kele contayning 20. chald'.] 1750 CLEPHONE *Jrnl.* in C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* App. (1861) 550 A Kiell is 8 chalder. 1763 SIR S. JANSSEN *Smuggling* 112 An ordinary Ship-Load [of coals] is about fifteen Keel, every Keel is about eight Newcastle Chaldron, and each of those Chaldrons are seventy two Bushels. 1815 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 82 Scale for manning the ships..ships of six keels, four men two boys. 1852 KIPPING *Sail-making* (ed. 2) 92 *note*, A collier is said to carry so many 'keels of coals'.

2. Used to render OE. *céol* in the passage of the O.E. Chron. relating to the first coming of the Angles to Britain. (Cf. CHIULE, CYULE.)

In this use often erroneously identified with KEEL *sb.*[1], on the analogy of L. *carina* keel and ship.

[c 525 GILDAS *De Excidio Brit.* xxiii, Tribus, ut lingua ejus [gentis] exprimitur, cyulis, nostra lingual ongis navibus. *a* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* an. 449 (Laud MS.) Hi þa coman on þrim ceolum hider to Brytene.] 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* xv, Hingistus and Horsus .. had the conduction of these forces over into Brittains in three great and long shippes, then called keeles. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* v. 313 The Angles or Saxons..came hither in three Keels or long Boats at first. 1881 GREEN *Making Eng.* i. 28 In three 'keels'..these Jutes landed at Ebbsfleet in the Isle of Thanet.

3. *Comb.*, as *keel-holder*, *-owner*; **keel-deeter** (**-dighter**), *dial.* (see quot. 1789 and DIGHT *v.* 14 f). See also KEEL-BOAT, -BULLY, -MAN[1].

1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 262 *note*, The wives and daughters..who sweep the keels, and have the sweepings for their pains, are called Keeldeeters. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb. 4/2 A small keelholder in Hull. *Ibid.* 1 June 1/3 The son of a small keelowner.

Keel (kēl), *sb.*[3] Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 keyle, 6 keyll, keil, 9 keal. [Of uncertain origin. Gael. and Ir. *cil* may be from Sc.]

1. A variety of red ochreous iron-ore used for marking sheep, stone, timber, etc.; ruddle. Also, the red mark made with this on sheep, etc.

1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 57/2 To prufe þat þe gudis.. war one þe lard of fernyis avne landis, & had his keyle & his mark. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 82 At this time has Pallas..Markyt3ou swa..That by hys keyll3e may be knaw fra thens. 1596 *Compt Buik D. Wedderburn* (S.H.S.) 46 Twa furris hard Keill. 1728 RAMSAY *Betty & Kate* iii, With a piece cawk and keel..He can the picture draw Of you or me. 1789 BURNS *Captain Grose's Peregrin.* ii, He has an unco sleight O' cauk and keel. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 85/1 The ewes were..half covered with a new keel, with which Millar had himself marked them. 1882 J. HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* IX. No. 3. 430 A band of 'keel' or ruddle occurs in a quarry. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 362, I took..to the trade of selling..red keel for the sheep.

2. *Weaving.* A mark made (with keel or other substance) by the warper at each end of a warp of yarn before it is delivered to the weaver, to ensure his weaving and returning the full length of the yarn given out to him.

a 1813 A. WILSON *Poems, Hollander*, Anither's been upo' the push, To get his keel in claith. 1866 T. BRUCE *Summer Queen* 323 The pattern weel might stan' the light Fair woven to the keel. *a* 1885 W. SIM in *Poets Clackmannan.* 139 Tramp your treadles tell ye see Your himmost keel and thrum in.

†**Keel**, *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* [? a. LG. *keele*, *kelle*, *kelle* = G. *kelle* (OHG. *chella*), ladle, vessel, tub: in quots. 1617 and 1730–6 app. erron. associated with KEEL *v.*[1], KEELER[2].] A tub or vat for holding liquor.

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 72 Keeles..iij, Spittes et Iren..j, Gridirnes..ij. 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor* 259/1 Keele, a vessell to coole wort or new brewed Ale and Beere. 1648 HEXHAM, A Keel for wine or beer, *een vat ofte kuype* [etc.]. 1730–6 BAILEY (fol.), *Keel*, a vessel for liquors to stand and cool in.

Keel (kīl), *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cēlan, célan, 2–4 kelen, 4 keelen, 4–6 kele, 5 keyle, keille, 6 kiele, keale, 5–7 keele, 6– keel. [Com. Teut.: OE. *célan*, *célan* = Du. *koelen*, LG. *kölen*, OHG. *chuolen*, *kualen* (MHG. *küelen*, G. *kühlen*), ON. *kæla* (Da. *kjøle*, Sw. *kyla*):—**kōljan* f. **kōl-*: see COOL *a.* and *v.*, and cf. AKELE.]

1. *trans.* To cool; to cause to lose heat; to refresh by cooling.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. [xxxix.] 14 Dat ic sie gecoeled

[L. *ut refrigerer*]. *a* 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 18 Mar. 40 Se uplica sæ..celeð þæra tungla hæto. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12541 He..hent his hand and bleu þar-in Keland he made al hale his hand. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xvi. 24 Send Lazarus, that he dippe the laste part of his fyngur in watir, and kele my tunge. *c* 1470 Harding *Chron.* xciv. ii, In water [he] was cast, his fleshe to keele and lisse. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 168 And the North Weeste wynde haue kynde to kiele and drye too mych trees that be newe sett. 1581 J. Bell *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 483 b, You..may keepe your breath to keale your potage. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Keel*, to cool. 1883 *Almondb. & Huddersf. Gloss.* s. v., A person may keel himself, or let his tea keel.

b. *spec.* To cool (a hot or boiling liquid) by stirring, skimming, or pouring in something cold, in order to prevent it from boiling over; hence freq. in phr. *to keel the pot.* Also *fig.*

1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xxii. 280 And lerede men a ladel bygge with a long stele, That cast for to kele [B.-*text* xix. 275 kepe] a crokke and saue þe fatte aboue. *c* 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 11 Whenne hit welles up, thou schalt hit kele With a litel ale. 1536 *Remedy Sedition* 21 a. 1588 Shaks. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 930 While greasie Ione doth keele the pot. 1602 Marston *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I. 56 Boy, keele your mouth, it runnes over. 1607 — *What you will* in *Anc. Drama* II. 199 Faith Doricus, thy brain boils, keel it, keel it, or all the fat's in the fire. 1781 Hutton *Tour Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Keel*, to keep the pot from boiling over. 1846 Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* (ed. 3) I. 243 There is a local game called 'Keeling the pot', in which a girl says, 'Mother, the pot's boiling over'; and the answer is, 'Get a ladle and keel it'.

†**2.** *fig.* To make less violent, eager, or ardent; to assuage, mitigate, lessen. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þa twelf kunreden sculden þer mide heore þurst kelen. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 To kele þi lust wiþ fulþe of þi licome. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (*Clement*) 102 Þai cuth nocht keyle hyre care. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11464 His corage was kelit with age. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps.* cii. Wks. (1876) 158 To slake and kele the hete of vnlawfull desyre. 1641 Milton *Reform.* ii. Wks. (1851) 44 Likely to lessen and keel the affections of the Subject.

†**b.** With personal object and const. *of*, *from.*

c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* iv, Thay..Cumfordun hor kenettes, to kele hom of care. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 214 The kynge yet was not keled of the love of the stiwardes wif. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 118, I thee command, from cares the to keyle.

3. *intr.* To become cool or cold.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Take a pownde of ryse, and sethe hom wele, Tyl that thay brostene; and let hom kele. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 26 If thou ete and haue noon appetite, þe hete of thi stomak shalle kele. *c* 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 78 Than let hit kele to hit be lewke-warme. 1502 Arnolde *Chron.* (1811) 188 Set it ouer the fire ..and then let it keele awhile. 1883 [see sense 1].

4. *fig.* To grow cold, in feeling, etc.; to become less violent, fervid, or ardent, to 'cool down'; to diminish in intensity. Const. *of*, *from.*

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 32 Mi soru sal son kele. *Ibid.* 67 O pryde comes all his unsell, That neuer may slake ne kell. *a* 1340 Hampole *Psalter* xli. 13 He gars sa many kele fra godis luf. ?*c* 1460 *How a Marchande dyd hys Wyfe betray* 265 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* (1864) I. 208 The marchandys care be gan to kele. 1504 C'tess Richmond tr. *De Imitatione* iv. (E. E. T. S.) 265 Vnto me..that so often synnes, and so soon keles. 1818 Todd s. v., 'He keals', that is, he is cowardly; his courage cools. *Lanc.* 1891 *Sheffield Gloss.* Suppl. s. v., 'The door never keels of beggars'.

Keel (kīl), *v.*2 [f. Keel *sb.*1]

1. *trans.* To plough (the sea) with a keel. (*nonce-use.*)

1808 J. Barlow *Columb.* ix. 534 The Lombards keel their Adriatic main.

2. *intr.* Of a ship: To roll on her keel.

1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Keeling.*

3. *trans.* To turn up the keel of, show the bottom of. *Keel over*, to turn over, 'turn wrong side uppermost', turn (a man or beast) upon his back; to upset, capsize. (*lit.* and *fig.*) Orig. *U. S.*

1828 Webster, *Keel*, to turn up the keel; to show the bottom. 1856 Mrs. Stowe *Dred* I. 116 (Bartlett) When we get keeled up, that will be the last of us. 1876 Besant & Rice *Gold. Butterfly* (1877) 148 He was keeled back .. on a strong chair, with his feet on the front of the table. 1894 Stockton in Mrs. Clifford *Grey Romance*, etc. 175 We now all set to work to keel over the yacht. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* i. 6 It would take more than this to keel me over.

b. *intr.* To turn or be turned over; to be upset; to fall over or be felled as if by a shock. Orig. *U.S.*

a 1860 *N. Y. Despatch* (Bartlett), Keel over they must, and a gradual careen would be much better than a sudden capsize. 1895 Crockett *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 296 They keeled ower on their backs. 1897 Olive Schreiner *Trooper Pet. Halkett* II. 209 The third man keeled round on to his stomach again.

†**Keel**, *v.*3 *Obs. rare.* [f. Keel *sb.*2] *trans.* To convey in a keel. Hence **Kee·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1591 R. Hitchcock in *Garrard's Art Warre* 355 Where they sende it downe in keeles, to giue for keeling of a quarter iiij. d. 1599 Nashe *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 27 Their goods and merchandise, from beyond seas, are keeled up .. to their very thresholds [in Norwich].

Keel (kīl), *v.*4 *Sc.* [f. Keel *sb.*3] *trans.* To mark with ruddle. Hence **Kee·ling** *vbl. sb.*

1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 431 Thow has thy clamschellis, and thy burdoun kelde [*Bann. MS.* keild]. 1562 Winȝet *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 Be war to moue..seditioun in this nobyll town be ȝoure calking and keling. *c* 1817 Hogg *Tales & Sk.* I. 142 Sheep..all..smeared and keeled. 1886 C. Scott *Sheep Farming* 151 The sale ewe lambs in hill flocks are also keeled on the neck to distinguish them from the wether lambs.

Keel, obs. variant of Kiln.

Keelage (kī·lėdʒ). *rare.* [f. Keel *sb.*1 + -age; in med.L. *killagium.*] A toll or due payable by a ship on entering or anchoring in a harbour.

[1409 in Rymer *Fœdera* VIII. 573 Capit ibi Killagium, scilicet de qualibet Navi cum Batello applicante ibi, Octo Denarios [etc.].] 1679 Blount *Anc. Tenures* 146 Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed for the Keel of every ship, that came into his sea-port with a boat. 1685 *Termes de la Ley*, *Keelage* .. is a Custom paid at Hartlepool in Durham, for every Ship coming into that Port. 1825 Brockett, *Keelage*, keel dues in port.

Keelavine, variant of Keelivine.

Keel-boat (kī·lbōᵘt). [f. Keel *sb.*1 and 2.] †**a.** ? A small keel: cf. Keel *sb.*2 *Obs.* **b.** A large flat boat used on American rivers. **c.** A yacht having a keel instead of a centre-board.

a. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2073/1 An Act for the better Admeasurement of Keels and Keel-Boats, in the Port of New-Castle. 1746 *Act* 19 *Geo. II*, c. 22 Any Ship, Pink, Crayer, Lighter, Keil-boat, or other Vessel whatsoever. **b.** 1822 J. Flint *Lett. Amer.* 85 Keel boats are large shallow vessels, varying from thirty to seventy tons burden. They are built on a keel with ribs, and covered with plank, as ships are. 1837 W. Irving *Capt. Bonneville* III. 119 Captain Sublette was ascending the Yellowstone with a keel boat, laden with supplies. **c.** 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Oct. 5/3 On the other side of the Atlantic the most famous contemporary yachts have also been keel-boats. *Ibid.*, It has been a matter of general opinion that, other things being equal, a keel boat can run a centreboard.

Keel-bully. [f. Keel *sb.*2 + Bully *sb.*1 2.] One of the crew of a keel; a Tyneside lighterman.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Keel-bullies*, Lightermen that carry Coals to and from the Ships, so called in Derision. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 261 *note.* 1860 [see Bully *sb.*1 2]. 1863 in Robson *Bards Tyne* 73 The keelbullies a', Byeth greet an' sma'.

Keele, obs. variant of Kiln *sb.*

Keeled (kīld), *a.* [f. Keel *sb.*1 + -ed 2.] **a.** Of a boat: Having a keel; furnished with a keel.

1847 Medwin *Shelley* I. 239 The boat was..keeled and clinker-built. 1853 Sir H. Douglas *Milit. Bridges* 100 As is often the case with keeled boats, the sides and timbers are slight.

b. Having a central dorsal ridge; carinate.

1787 *Fam. Plants* I. 99 Perianth five-parted..the divisions, awl'd, keel'd. *Ibid.* 375 Seeds..keel'd, annexed to the gaping suture. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 85 Shell oblong,.. flattish on the posterior, and somewhat angulated and keeled on the anterior side. 1848 R. Tyas *Favourite Field Flowers* I. 3 Two strap-shaped, keeled, and blunt leaves. 1865 *Reader* 29 Apr. 486/2 The keeled sternum, the grand feature of the skeleton of birds, is very fully developed. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. xiii. 148 Their edges often filleted, or 'keeled', that is, decorated by an arris or edge projecting from their round surface.

Keeledar, Keeleg, var. Killadar, Killick.

Keeler 1 (kī·ləɹ). *rare.* Also 4 **keler.** [f. Keel *sb.*2 + -er 1.] †**a.** A keelman. **b.** (see quot. 1875).

1322 *Tynemouth Chartulary* (MS.) lf. 68 [cf Gibson *Monast. Tynemouth* I. 139] Et omnes..seruientes in bargiâ qui dicuntur kelers..venient quolibet anno ad Natale domini in festo sanctorum Innocentium apud Whiteley. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, *Keeler*, a manager of coal-barges and colliers in the Durham and Northumberland districts.

Keeler 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 5 **kelare, kyler,** 6 **kieler, kealer, -or,** 7 **keellar,** 7- **keeler,** (8-9 **killer**). [f. Keel *v.*1 + -er 1.]

1. A vessel for cooling liquids; a shallow tub used for household purposes.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/2 Kelare, vesselle, *frigidarium.* 1465 in *Paston Lett.* III. 435, vj kylers, ij clensyng sates. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 211 In the brewhouse, iiij leades for kealors. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 510 They vsed to seeth the same..and poure it into certaine troughs or broad keelers of wood. 1758 Franklin *Lett.*, etc. Wks. 1840 VI. 536 A shallow tray, or keeler, should be under the frame to receive any water that might drip from the wetted cloths. 1825 *Ann. Reg.* 72 A milk-tub, which they call a keeler. *Mod. dial.* (*Kent*), Put the water in that keeler and set it outside, it will soon cool then.

2. A shallow wooden box used in dressing mackerel (*Cent. Dict.* 1890).

3. *Comb.*, as *keeler-tub.*

1866 Lowell *Biglow Papers* Introd., *Keeler-tub*, one in which dishes are washed.

Keeles, Keel-fat, var. Kayles, Keel-vat.

Kee·lful. [f. Keel *sb.*2 + -ful.] As much as a keel will hold.

1478-9 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 647, 2 keylfulis lapidum.

Keelhaul (kī·lhǭl), *v.* Also 7-9 **-hale,** 8-9 **-hawl.** [ad. Du. *kielhalen* (with the elements englished as *keel*, *haul*); cf. also G. *kielholen*, Da. *kjølhale*, Sw. *kölhala*, app. all from Du.

Du. *kielhalen* occurs in an ordinance of 1629; the punishment itself is mentioned, in an ordinance of 1560, as *onder den kiele deurstricken*; abolished in Holland in 1853.]

trans. To haul (a person) under the keel of a ship, either by lowering him on one side and hauling him across to the other side, or, in the case of smaller vessels, lowering him at the bows and drawing him along under the keel to the stern.

[1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 4 To punish offenders..as ducking at Yards arme, hawling vnder the Keele.] 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 112/3 He..caused Blake to be loaded with Chains..and..ordered him to be three times Keel-haled (as they [the Dutch] call it). 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xxv. 231 He ought to be keel-hawled for his presumption. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Donner la grand Cale*, to keel-haul; a punishment peculiar to the Dutch. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* I. 203 If I catch any more on board, I'll keelhale them. 1882 *Standard* 11 Sept. 5/5 Two officers of Arabi's army..had been keel-hauled.

Hence **Kee·lhauling** *vbl. sb.*, the action of drawing under the keel; the fact of being keelhauled; also **Kee·lhaul** *sb.*, an act of keelhauling.

1753 Miss Collier *Art Torment.* 15 Some sorts of curious marine discipline, as the cat-of-nine-tails, keel-hawling, and the like. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 366 Even previous to 1797 the old punishment of 'keel-hauling', for slight offences, had entirely gone out. 1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* (1890) 450, I was about to treat him with a keelhale.

Keelie (kī·li). *north. dial.* and *Sc.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.]

1. A local name for the sparrow-hawk or kestrel.

1808 Jamieson, *Keelie*, a hawk, chiefly applied to a young one. *Loth.*, *Teviotd.* 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keely-haak*, the kestrel...Its note 'keely-keely' gives it the name. 1898 J. Colville *Scott. Vernacular* (1899) 11 Sclim the branchless stem of the fir for the keelie's nest.

2. A low or vulgar boy; a street-loafer or rough. *Sc.*

[*a* 1825 Scott (Jam.), A combination of young blackguards in Edinburgh hence termed themselves the Keelie Gang.] 1863 *N. B. Daily Mail* 18 Aug., The defender..said that I was a Saltmarket keelie, a fighting man, a thief.

Keeling (kī·liŋ), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3-9 **keling,** (4 **kyling,** 5 **chelynge,** 5-6 **kelyng(e,** 6 **kieling,** *Sc.* **keyling, killine,** 6-7 **killing,** 7 **killin,** 7-8 *Sc.* **keilling,** 8 **kiling**), 7- **keeling.** [Origin uncertain: the name, like Cod, seems to be confined to English, but may be ultimately related to Icel. *keila* 'gadus longus', or to Da. *kolle, kuller*, Sw. *kolja* haddock. Ir. *ceilliuin*, Gael. *cilean* are no doubt from English. The form *cheling* is difficult.] A cod-fish.

The exact sense seems to have varied, in different localities, from 'large cod' to 'small cod' or 'codling'.

c 1300 *Havelok* 757 Keling he tok, and tumberel Hering, and þe makerel. 1323-4 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 13 In 13 Kelinges. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In..4 kyling. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 72/1 Chelynge, fysche. *c* 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 94 Take paunches and lyuers of a codlyng, or haddok, or elles kelyng. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 13 Sindrie fresche water lochis..that abundes in mony kyndes of fische, cheiflie .. Killine, Skait, and Makrell. *c* 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 72 The Killings, Herrings, Castocks. 1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife* 51 *Asellus major vulgaris*, the Cod; our Fishers call it Keeling, and the young Ones Codlings. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 205 Large cod called Keilling are also got in Spring and Summer. 1860 C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* viii. 237 Our common sea fish..Keling, ling, haddock.

Keeling (kī·liŋ), *sb.*2 [f. Keel *sb.*1 + -ing 1.] The material or make of a ship's keel.

1884 *Lake's Falmouth Packet* 13 Sept. 5/5 The 'Mignonette'..was really half cutter, her keeling and timbers being those of a 40 ton vessel.

Keeling, *vbl. sb.*1 *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Keel *v.*1 + -ing 1.] The action of the vb. Keel; cooling.

1382 Wyclif *Acts* iii. 20 Whanne the tymes of kelynge [*gloss* or refreischinge]..schulen come. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. xix. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 10/1 Wiþoute keling þerof þe hert schuld be brende. 1573 *Art Limning* (1588) 106 Stirre it [Vermilion] well together in the keeling. 1657 R. Ligon *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 After much keeling, they take it out of the tach.

Keeling, *vbl. sbs.*2 and 3: see Keel *vbs.*3 and 4.

Kee·livine, keelie vine. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also (8 **kilie vine**), 9 **kyle-, keela-, keely-, guilli-, cala-, -vine.** [Of uncertain origin.

In South of Scotl. and Northumberland pronounced as two (or three) words *keelie vine* (or *keel i' vine*), (contracted in Scotl. *keelie*, in Northumb. *vine*), and commonly explained as from Keel *sb.*1 + *vine* (referring to the pencil 'vine' or cedar), the name being only applied to a pencil enclosed in wood. But in other districts the name is pronounced as one word, and applied to the substance black-lead itself: cf. Killow, another name of this. See other suggestions in Jamieson. If quot. 1720 belongs here, the correct etymology ought also to explain *kilie vert* there mentioned.]

A black-lead pencil, or more generally, any coloured pencil enclosed in wood (as a *red keelie-vine*); also, in some places, black-lead, plumbago.

[1720 Dr. Mitchell *Let.* (Jam.), If Gods Providence were not wonderful, I would long since been crying Kilie vine, and Kilie vert, considering I began upon a crown, and a poor trade.] 1808-18 Jamieson, *Keelivine*, a black-lead pencil. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 146 With the verra mere, naked unassisted keelivine (that day fortunately it was a red ane) I caught the character o' the apparition. 1884 *Scot. Ch. Rev.* I. 5 His appliances as yet are a keelyvine and a Balaam-box. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keely-vine*, a pencil, originally a pencil made from keel, but applied generally to 'vines' or pencils. 1899 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Calavine*, a black-lead pencil.

b. *attrib.*, as *keelivine pen*, a pencil.

1782 Sir J. Sinclair *Obs. Sc. Dial.* 120 Black-lead is called killow, or collow, in Cumberland; and a guillivine-pen, is probably a corruption of a fine killow pencil. 1816 Scott *Antiq.* xxxviii, Put up your pocket-book and your keelyvine pen. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 393 In a hole he had..jock-to-legs, keelavine pens.

Hence **Kee·livined** *a.*, marked with pencil.

c 1818 Scott in *Lockhart* xlii, I thought it had been well known that the keelavined egg must be a soft one for the Sherra.

Keelless (kī·l,lės), *a.* [f. KEEL *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] 1. Of a boat: Having no keel.

1879 *Daily News* 7 Apr. 3/3 The worst crew that either University has sent to Putney since the days when keelless boats first came into use, just 22 years ago. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 5/2, I was out since six o'clock in my shallow keelless boat.

2. *Zool.* Having no keel along the breast-bone.

1884 G. ALLEN in *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 293 Keelless and often almost wingless birds. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXI. 358 This great order of the Ratitæ, or keelless birds. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 762 All had keelless sterna.

Keelman[1] (kī·lmăn). [KEEL *sb.*[2]] One who works on a keel or barge.

1516 *Patent Roll* 8 *Hen. VIII*, Pt. 1, m. 15–16 (P. R. O.) The craftes of..Porters, Kelemen, Sclatters. 1592 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 251 Henrie Robinsone of the towne of Newcastell-upon-Tyne, keillman. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3193/3 Newcastle, June 12...The Keel Men are gone to work again. 1774 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 21 In the morning I preached at the Ballast-Hills among the glassmen, keelmen, and sailors. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* (1831) II. 56 It has become a place of colliers and keelmen.

Kee·lman[2]. *Sc.* [KEEL *sb.*[3]]

1. A dealer in keel or ruddle.

1796 *Acc.* in Scott *Old Mort.* Introd. (1862) 8 To 3 Chappins of Yell with Sandy the Keelman, 0 0 9.

2. One of a class of Irish linen-dealers (see quot.).

1821 BRENNER *Irish Linen Trade* in *Cassell's Gt. Indust. Gt. Brit.* (1878–80) II. xvi. 196 The 'Keelmen' were so-called from the first persons who got into the trade being very illiterate, and, unable to write in ordinary characters, they marked on each piece of linen the price at which it was bought with 'keel'.

Keels, variant of KAYLES.

Keelson (also **Keelsale**), var. KELSON.

†**Keel-toll.** *Obs.* [f. KEEL *sb.*[1] (or ? *sb.*[2]) + TOLL.] = KEELAGE.

?1499 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 44 (Chester) De qualibet Naue intrante libertatem predictam cum quibuscunque marcandisis seu victualibus vocatum Keyltoll iiii.*d.* et Clerico 1.*d.*

Keel-vat. *rare.* Also -fat. [KEEL *sb.*[4] or KEEL *v.*[1]] A wooden tub; a keeler.

1552 HULOET, Keelerue [?] or keele vat, for ale, wyne or beere, *labrum*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Keel-fat*, cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Keal*, a cold..almost out of use in this part of Lincolnshire, as is its compound, 'Keal-fat', a cooling-vat used in brewing.

Kee·ly, *a. rare.* Also kealy. [f. KEEL *sb.*[3] + -Y[1].] Abounding in keel; of the nature of keel.

1712 J. MORTON *Nat. Hist. Northampt.* I. § 38. 41 Our ordinary Sort of kealy Land is a Red-land, with a large Intermixture of Reddish Stones, which every one here calls Keale. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Kealy soil*, in agriculture, is used by the husbandmen for a sort of land, plentifully strewed with keale or kale.

Keelyvine, variant of KEELIVINE.

Keem, obs. f. KEMB *v.*

Keen (kīn), *sb.* [a. Ir. *caoine* (kī·nə), f. *caoinim* (OIr. *cáinim, cóinim*) I weep, wail, lament; cf. KEEN *v.*[2]] An Irish funeral song accompanied with wailing in lamentation for the dead.

1830 CROFTON CROKER in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 191 The following Keens .. I have translated from the Irish. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 226 The keener having finished a stanza of the keen, sets up the wail. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 319 His mother was famed .. for her skill in giving the keen.

Keen (kīn), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms: 1 cēne, 2–6 kene, 3–4 ken, 4–7 keene, (5 *Sc.* keyne, 6 kein(e), 7– keen. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cēne* = OS. **kōni* (MDu. *coene*, Du. *koen*), MLG. *kône*, *kœne*, OHG. *chôni*, *chuoni* (MHG. *küene*, G. *kühn*), ON. *kœnn*:—OTeut. **kōnjo-*. There are no cognates outside of Teutonic.

The original meaning is somewhat obscure. The prominent sense in OE., as in Low and High German, was that of 'bold, brave,' but ON. *kœnn* meant only 'expert, skilful, clever', a sense also represented in OE. (ODa. *kiön, kön*, OSw. *kön, kyn*, 'bold', are app. from LG., the original Scand. sense being found in ODa. *lovkiön* 'learned in the law'.) It has been suggested that the ON. sense is the original one, the connecting link with the other being the idea of 'skilled in war', 'expert in battle' (= ON. *vígkœnn*), but there is no clear evidence of this. The development of the specifically English sense 'sharp' is also obscure.]

†**1.** Wise, learned, clever. *Obs.* (Cf. 7 b.)

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 51 Se wæs uðwita ælces þinges cene and cræftig, þæm wæs Caton nama. *c* 1205 LAY. 4989 Þa alde quene, a wifmon wis and kene. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2070 Beo nu ken & cnawes .. hu heh & hu hali is þes cristenes godd. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1575 Þer comen mony Clerkes out of Caldye þat kennest wer knauen.

†**2.** a. Brave, bold, valiant, daring. *Obs.*

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xxxiii. 218 Betra bið se ðe ðyldeza wer ðonne se stronga & se kena. *c* 993 *Battle of Maldon* 215 Nu mæg cunnian hwa cene sy. *c* 1200 ORMIN 19962 Godess bodeword .. to kiþenn forþ Biforenn kafe & kene. *c* 1205 LAY. 520 He nom his kene men þa to compe weren gode. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 164 Whannes beo 3e, faire gumes,..Of bodie swiþe kene. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 259 Cenobia .. So worthy was in Armes and so keene That no wight passed hire in hardynesse. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xlvii, The knyȝte that was curtase cruail and kene. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold. Targe* 137 Scho had hir archearis kene Go me arrest. *a* 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xiii. 29 Love maks a couard kene.

†b. As an alliterative epithet of kings or other rulers; hence, Mighty, powerful, strong. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Ps.* l. (Cott. Vesp. D. vi.) 3 David wæs .. cyninga cynost, Criste liofost. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 181 Azein se kene keisere & al his kineriche. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 507 'King,' he sede, 'so kene Grante me a bene'. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1593 'Kene kyng,' quoth þe quene, 'kayser of vrþe'. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1467 To cache a castell þat was kene holdyn. *a* 1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* I. xviii, Harde by this castell of this King so kene.

†c. Fierce, savage (chiefly of beasts); cruel; harsh (*to* a person). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 322 (Gr.) Hæfdon him to seȝne.. gyldene leon .. deora cenost. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 372 Se þe hafað hundes heortan mid him, ne beoð ongean hine hundas cene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6715 If his lauerd kneu him kene o horn .. Þis ox þan sal be taght to slan. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1228 Wild bestes .. Als lyons, libardes and wolwes kene. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paulus*) 647 Nero, þat tyran kene. *c* 1398 CHAUCER *Fortune* 27 Whi seysthow thanne y am [to] the so kene þat hast thy self owt of my gouernaunce. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 11 The cruell serpent .. The auld kene tegir, with his teith on char. 1622 FLETCHER *Sea Voy.* III. i, I'll make ye..warry one another like keen bandoggs.

†d. Bold, proud, forward, insolent, heinous.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6471 Me ne dar noȝt cesse [= ask] weþer he were kene þo & prout. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 748 For þi kene carpyng cache now a shame. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2404 Gude ensampill, men to mene Meke to be, noȝt proude na kene. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 322 And knaw, kene skald, I hald of Alathya. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* v. 42 For to defend the tratoure kene. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii, Trait'ress too keend and cursed sorceress!

3. Of weapons, cutting instruments, and the like: Having a very sharp edge or point; able to cut or pierce with ease. Also of an edge or point: Extremely sharp. (Now somewhat rhetorical, exc. in *keen edge*, the ordinary word being *sharp*.)

a 1225 *Juliana* 57 Irnene gadien kene to keoruen. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1952 Þe hweoles beon þurhspitet mid kenre pikes þen eni cnif. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2654 *Hypermn.*, Out he caught a knyfe as A rasour kene. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poems* (1831) 172 He drew his bow with arrowes sharpe and kene. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* I. i. 6 His sythes keene edge. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xix, Plucke the keene teeth from the fierce Tygers jawes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* VI. § 8 The keen edge of a razor. 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* IV. i, Like that poor wretch ..Who, while in sleep..Draws his keen sword. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 374 The keen edge will not be blunted.

fig. *a* 1380 *Virgin Antioch* 24 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 26 Stured on .. Wiþ twey kene prikkes of couetise. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 5 Let vs be keene, and rather cut a little Then fall, and bruise to death. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* I. 186 Thou .. Hast felt the keenest edge of mortal pain. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 164 Set a keener edge On female industry. 1819 SHELLEY *Masque Anarchy* lxxiv, Words Keen to wound as sharpened swords.

4. *transf.* Of things, substances, or agencies that affect the senses: a. Operating on the touch or taste like a sharp instrument; causing pain or smarting; acrid, pungent, stinging. (Now unusual.)

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 229 b/2 Þouȝe al þe herbe in substaunce be kene and feruente. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban's* C vj a, Take hony..and a kene nettyll. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 43 For terre of hym selfe is to kene, and is a fretter, and no healer 1618 LATHAM 2*nd Bk. Falconry* (1633) 138 Take some of the keenest onions you can possibly get. 1658 in 12*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 6 The keenest mustard. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 192 Its fruit small, possessing, perhaps of all vegetables, the keenest acid. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 43 The genii of the storm..afflict me with keen hail.

b. Of cold (†or heat): Piercing, intense. Of wind, air, &c.: Very sharp, biting, piercing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3094 Þat fire is hatter and mare kene, þan al þe fire that here es sene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 908 But quicliche so kene a cold comes þer-after. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 190 This wind sa keine. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 1066 While the Winds Blow moist and keen. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 294 Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. iii. 27 The breeze at the summit was exceedingly keen.

c. Of sound, light, scent: Sharp, piercing, penetrating; shrill; vivid; clear; strong.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1206 Þe crie wax kene, crusshyng of wepyns. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1604 Lordis & ladis..Kest vp a kene crie. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 16 Keen lightning shot Through the black bowels of the quaking ayre. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 27 Pain, whose unheeded and familiar speech Is howling, and keen shrieks. 1822 — *Hellas* 344 One star..with keen beams, Like arrows through a fainting antelope. 1891 *Daily News* 6 Nov. 2/6 The scent was so wonderfully keen that they raced two consecutive foxes down.

5. Of agencies that affect the mind: a. Of circumstances, thoughts, feelings, etc.: Causing acute pain or deep distress. Also, of pain, grief, etc.: Acute, intense, bitter.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4724 Þe folk mon dei,.. þis hunger es sa ken. *Ibid.* 21492 Þis dome þat was sa kene. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 616 It komses of a kene þouȝt þat ich haue in hert. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 298 This cairfull cas so kene. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 191 It may be he retained too keen a memory of Those who had .. Persecuted him. 1742 GRAY *Dist. Prosp. Eton* viii, Keen Remorse with blood defil'd. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Tremlow .. had betrayed the keenest mental terrors.

b. Of language: Sharp, severe, incisive, cutting.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 199 Þe renkes reneyed þis comeliche accused with wordes wel kene. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. i. 182 Good Father Cardinall, cry thou Amen To my keene curses. 1670 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug., Enjoyning me to make it a little keene, for that the Hollanders had very unhandsomely abus'd him. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* I, They pointed their keenest satire against a despicable race. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 120 Keen speeches had been made, .. but nothing had been done.

6. Of persons: Eager, ardent, fervid; full of, or manifesting, intense desire, interest, excitement, etc. Also, of desire, feeling, etc.: Intense.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1011 Þan eiþer hent oþer hastely in armes, & wiþ kene kosses kuþþed hem to-gidere. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 252 Þough he crye to cryst þanne with kene wille. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 69/35 Keene, *feruidus*. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, IV. ii. 86 A dull fighter, and a keene Guest. 1715 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5383/3 The Courage of the.. Troops was never Keener. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. i. (1869) I. 10 When he first begins the new work he is seldom very keen and hearty. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 51 The keenest native sportsman I ever met with. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 38 In this age of keen competition. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* I. 10 They were listened to by high and low with the keenest enjoyment. 1886 MCCARTHY *Own Times* III. xlv. 346 He had a keen interest in some branches of science.

b. Const. *about, against, at, for,* †*of,* or with inf.; also colloq. *on* (*upon*).

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 1892 Corageous & kene 3oure clere gold to wyn. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 She wyl not holde to it, excepte she be kene of horsyng. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 116 ℙ 4 Sir Roger is so keen at this Sport. 1714 SWIFT *Pres. St. Aff.* Wks. 1755 II. i. 208 Men were not so keen upon coming in themselves. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. lviii, Still keen to listen and to pry. 1855 KINGSLEY *Serm. Times* xiii. 217 Religious professors..are just as keen about money. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* iii. 67 Who is more keen for gain than the modern Jew? 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* ix. 97 He was keen to say good-bye to ye. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 653 They'll let nature take its course if they don't feel keen on a man surviving.

7. Of the eyes or eyesight: Sharp, penetrating. Hence, of hearing, smell, or other sense: Acute, highly sensitive. Also of persons or animals: Sharp *of* (sight, smell, etc.).

c 1720 GAY *Songs & Ball., New Song New Similies*, Her glance is as the razor keen. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* i. Wks. 1812 II. 217 Hunting, like Blood-hounds, with the keenest noses. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ii. 30 Looking through those he saw, till you turned away from the keen glance. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, I for one have keener perceptions when an enemy is near. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvi. (1878) 448 She looked hard at me with her keen gray eyes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 28 Dogs keen of scent and swift of foot.

b. Of persons: Intellectually acute, sharp-witted, shrewd: often with mixture of sense 6. Also of the mind or mental operations: Endowed or conducted with great acuteness.

1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 324 He seems to me one of the keenest men living. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 75 When the keenest researches are..proceeding in the different parts of the European world. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 521 To this poor swain a keen attorney came. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I. 246 Nature had given him a keen understanding. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* IV. 102 Her letters are characteristic of the keen woman of the world.

c. Of the face or looks: Suggestive of mental acuteness or sharpness.

1798 WORDSW. *Peter Bell* I. xxiii, His face was keen as is the wind That cuts along the hawthorn-fence. 1894 *Punch* CVI. 109 Her hair which so cunningly curled About her keen face.

†B. *adv.* = KEENLY. *Obs.*

a 1400 CHAUCER *Merciles Beaute* 3 So woundeth hit through-out my herte kene. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 872 Thou art ane sarazine .. that counteris sa kene. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 636 Outthrow the hart thay thirll me sa kene. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 588 Hunger and thirst.. quick'nd at the scent Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keene.

C. *Comb.* a. Parasynthetic, etc., as *keen-aired, -bladed, -eared,* †*-edge, -edged, -eyed, -faced, -fanged, -nosed, -scented, -sighted* (hence *keensightedness*), *-visioned, -witted*, etc.

1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 434 The winds Blown o'er the *keen-air'd mountain by the North. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 219/2 With his *keen-edge spear He cut and carbonaded them. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. ii. 98 Here is my *keene-edg'd Sword. 1829 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 128 Unrivalled in..keen-edged satire. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 631 The *keen-eyed eagle. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 72 *Keen-nos'd Sancho..foretells a Partridge nigh. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* IV. 132 Hounds *keen-scented of race. 1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 3 May 278/2 His strength, his *keensightedness, and his ferocity. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 121 *Keen-visioned seer, alone. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 21 Sarcasms..dropped but too easily from the lips of the *keenwitted Dorset.

b. Adverbial, with active and passive ppples., as *keen-bent, -biting, -bitten, -cut, -judging, -piercing, -set*; also with adj., as †*keen-cold.*

a 1758 DYER *Fleece* II. 158 Rough winds *Keen-biting on tempestuous hills. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. ii. 698 The ..*keen-cold thicknes of that dampish Cloud. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 114 One *keen-cut group .. Sophocles could show. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* IV. iv. 115 Your gentleness and patience are no shield For this *keen-judging world. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L.* iv. (1877) 34 I'm just *keen-set for my supper.

†**Keen,** *v.*[1] *Obs. rare.* [f. KEEN *a.*] *trans.* To render keen; to sharpen.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dric Dinner* Aa iij b, Now, lest thou keen thy blunted appetence. *c* 1689 *Popish Pol. Unmaskt* 35 in 3*rd Coll. Poems* (1689) 23/1 You Cow the Bold, and Keen the Cowards heart. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 1259 When cold Winter keens the brightening flood.

Keen (kīn), *v.*[2] [f. Ir. *caoin-* (kīn), stem of *caoin-im* I wail: see KEEN *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To utter the keen, or Irish lamentation for the dead; to wail or lament bitterly.

1811 [implied in KEENER]. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 55 The men..in general suffer the women to 'keen' as long as they please. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xliii. (1890) 518 Peace, peace, Banshee—'keening' at every window! 1857 G. LAWRENCE *Guy Liv.* xvii. (1866) 165 It is the wild Irish women keening over their dead.

2. *trans.* To bewail with Irish wailing.

1830 CROFTON CROKER in *Fraser's Mag.* I. 200 Suppose that I am dead, and you were sent for to keen me..No one would keen you as I would.

3. To utter in a shrill wailing tone.

1893 W. R. LE FANU 70 *Yrs. Irish Life* 278 The wild, wailing Irish cry, 'keened' by many women. 1897 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 339 His witch-like voice keened out, 'Good God!' [etc.]

Hence **Kee'ning** *vbl. sb.*

1896 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* 248 When the body was laid down..the keening was suspended. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 264 The high voice of keening..strikes in the face of sorrow like a buffet.

Keen, var. KIN *sb.*[2]; obs. dial. var. *kine,* pl. of COW; obs. f. KEN *v.*[1]

Keend, obs. var. KEEN *a.*; obs. f. KIND *a.*

Keener (kī·nəɹ). [f. KEEN *v.*[2] + -ER[1].] One who keens or laments; a professional mourner at Irish wakes and funerals who utters the keen.

1811 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* (ed. 3), *Keeners,* the name of the Irish Singing Mourners. 1845 MRS. S. C. HALL *Whiteboy* vi. 55 The *ban caointhe,* or chief keener, had assumed her place beside the head of the bed. 1894 W. B. YEATS *Celtic Twilight* 101 As he drew near came to him the cry of the keeners.

†Kee'nly, *a. Obs. rare.* [ME. **kēnlīch* (superl. *kenlokeste*) = MHG. *küenlîch* (G. *kühnlich*): see KEEN *a.* and -LY[1.] Bold, courageous.

c 1205 LAY. 25429 Ah hit weoren men þa kenlukeste [*c* 1275 þe kenlokeste men] þa æi mon ikende. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxiii. 2 O kenely knicht, in martiall deidis most ding.

Keenly (kī·nli), *adv.* Forms: 1 cénlíce, 2–3 ken(e)liche, 3–4 ken(e)li, 4–5 -ly, 6– keenly. [OE. *cénlíce* = MDu. *cœnlijc, -like,* MLG. *kônlîken,* MHG. *küen.lîche* (G. *kühnlich*): see KEEN *a.* and -LY[2.] In a keen manner.

†1. Fiercely, boldly. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives, Oswald* (1890) II. 126 Oswold him com to, and him cenlice wiðfeahte. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Ȝif we kenliche fehtað. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24769 (Edin.) Selcuþe kenli cuþe he fiht. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7231 He keppit hym kenely, and coupid to-gedur.

2. Eagerly, ardently.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 859 Fayn sche wold..haue him clipped and kest kenely þat tide. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5270 What causes ye..so kenly to pray, This syre for to saue. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 1286 With dartis kenely owte thay caste. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 3 Thayr bustuus bowys keynly do thai bend.

† b. Sharply, quickly, in haste. *Obs.*

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 1048 Then frayned þe freke..Quhat derne dede had hym dryuen..So kenly fro þe kynge kourt to kayre al his one. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 945 Þise aungeles ..beden hem passe fast & þay kayrene con & kenely flowen. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1353 Þe kynge callez a clerke kenely on þe morne, Als radly as euer he rose.

3. With, or as with, a sharp edge or instrument; sharply: cuttingly, piercingly.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* III. iv, Whet thy sword on Sextus' bones, That it may keenly slice the Catholics. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* To Parlt., To smite so keenly with a reviling tongue. *a* 1794 SIR W. JONES *1st Nem. Ode Pindar* III. iii, For private woes most keenly bite Self-loving man. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* i, The wind was from the northward and blew keenly.

4. *transf.* Sharply, piercingly, incisively; a. Of sensuous impressions: Acutely.

c 1205 LAY. 21296 Þa clupede þe king, kenliche lude. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 635 Throgh the worlde wente the soun, Also kenely, and eke softe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2154 Knyghtez kest vp a cry & kenely þaim mene. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. i, The warning note was keenly wound. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg.* 154 His brightest hour..More keenly bright than Summer's settled sheen.

b. Of expression of (critical) opinion, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14621 Allan iesus þaim stod emid, Keneli to him þai resun did. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 214 Heo.. comaunded hem kenely þe ȝates to close. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 64 Woman! wher are þo wighte men went That kenely here accused þe? 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 36 The origin of these..monuments has been keenly disputed. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* II. xxviii. 350 Every detail was keenly criticised.

c. Of the exercise of the organs of sense, the attention, or the intellect.

1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 29 The attention of mechanics, thus keenly directed to the subject. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 201 'You are right', said Morley looking at her rather keenly. 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 323 Byron the most keenly intellectual of the three.

5. With reference to feeling: Acutely, intensely, deeply, strongly.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4151 Þan was kniȝtis of þe case kenely affraid. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* II. xxviii. 119 Perhaps no gentleman ever felt the poignant sting of ingratitude so keenly. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* p. v, There are..cases in which men feel too keenly to be silent. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 18 No one enjoyed more keenly the pleasures of life and society. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 5 Gordon was keenly interested in the questions of the day.

Keenness (kī·nines). [f. KEEN *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being keen; sharpness, acuteness.

1. Sharpness of edge or point.

1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kenesse, sharpnesse, *aspreté.* 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* XII. 143 The God of fire..Immortal keenness on the blade bestowed. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 19 A blade..with the greatest keenness of edge.

2. Piercing severity, intensity (of heat, cold, etc.).

1605 DRAYTON *Eclogues* x. i, The poor herds..Shudder'd with keenness of the winter's cold. 1694 SALMON *Bates' Dispens.* (1713) 509/1 It is good for any Disease proceeding from sharp Humours, because it..asswages them, taking away their Keenness. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, Exposed to the keenness of a Scottish blast in February. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 345 What could soften the keenness of that flame?

3. Intensity of feeling or action; eagerness, incisiveness.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 125 No mettall can..beare halfe the keennesse Of thy sharpe enuy. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 424 This..makes him with an unwonted keenness and severity cry out against them. 1723 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III. 11 Free from severity and keenness, that is ready to mix in with debates of this nature. 1875 M'LAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. 199 Youth has mostly a certain keenness of relish for life. 1878 LECKY *Eng. 18th Cent.* II. vii. 417 Abundant evidence of the keenness of the antagonism.

4. Intellectual sharpness; acuteness; shrewdness.

1707 WYCHERLEY *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 27 The Keenness of the Mind soonest wears out the Body. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 211 In the Poetry of Burns, keenness of insight keeps pace with keenness of feeling. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 407 His meagre and wrinkled..face strongly expressed..the keenness of his parts. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 4 Feb. 3/5 Severity in selection and..keenness in criticism.

5. Acuteness of the senses or organs of sense.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, There was no keenness in the eyes; *they seemed rather to be shedding love than making* observations. *Mod.* Their keenness of sight is remarkable.

†Kee'nship. *Obs. rare.* In 3 kenschipe, -s(c)ipe. [f. KEEN *a.* + -SHIP.] Keenness, boldness, fierceness.

c 1205 LAY. 6364 Þes biset þesne kinedom þurh kenschipe muchele. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* 11 Ich habbe adun the drake idust. ant his kenschipe akast.

Keep (kīp), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **kept.** Forms: *Infin.* 1 (2) cépan, 2–3 kepan, 2–4 -en, (4 -in, 5 -yn), 3–5 kep, 3–6 kepe, 5–7 keepe, (6 keype, *Sc.* keip(e), 6– keep. *Pa. t.* 1 cépte, 3–5 kepte, (3–4 kipte), 3– kept; 4–5 keped(e, 5 -id, -yd, 5–6 *Sc.* -it, -yt. *Pa. pple.* 4 i-kept, 4–kept; 6 *Sc.* kepit. [Late OE. *cépan*: no related words known in the cognate langs.; ulterior etymology unknown. The primary sense in OE. is also difficult to ascertain; the verb appears to have been orig. construed with a genitive.

The word prob. belonged primarily to the vulgar and non-literary stratum of the language; but it comes up suddenly into literary use *c* 1000, and that in many senses, indicating considerable previous development. The original sense may have been 'to lay hold' with the hands, and hence with the attention, 'to keep an eye upon, watch'. About 1000, it was taken to render L. *observāre* (orig. 'to watch, keep an eye upon, take note of'), and its subsequent development seems to have been largely influenced by the senses of this L. word, nearly all of which it has been used to render. It also renders the simple L. *servāre* (orig. 'to watch, observe'), and the compounds *conservāre, præservāre, reservāre.* In sense there is also close affinity between *keep* and HOLD (orig. 'to keep watch over', 'keep in charge'): in many uses they are still synonymous, and many phrases which have now the one verb formerly had the other; but in later usage, at least, *keep* implies the exercise of stronger effort to retain, so that *have, hold, keep,* form a series, the members of which pass into each other with progressive intensity of action. *Hold* has moreover often a sense of 'sustain, support, keep from falling', not belonging to *keep.*

If *cépan* was an old word, it would go back to an OTeut. **kôpjan*; but no trace of this vb. is found elsewhere. Some compare OE. *copiân* (found only once) = L. 'compilare', and ME. *copnien* to watch or wait for; but uncertainty as to the length of the *o* in these words makes it doubtful whether they belong to the root *kôp-*. Kluge (Beiträge VIII. 537) has suggested radical connexion with OHG. *chuofa,* OLG. *kôpa* cask, coop (as a thing for holding or keeping). The alleged Flem. *kepen* in Kilian is an error.

Uncertainty as to the original sense makes a historical scheme of the sense-development difficult. In the following, some early (and obsolete) senses are placed first under branch I; branch II has the chief trans. senses, *='pay attention, observe', **='guard, preserve', ***='hold in custody', ****='conduct, carry on'; III the intrans. senses derived from these; IV the combinations with adverbs. Although the four groups under II are distinct enough in the primary and literal senses, the distinction tends to melt away in the fig. uses, and esp. in the innumerable phraseological expressions into which *keep* enters; in several cases these combine the notions of two or more groups. In many phrases, also, the sense of *keep* is so indefinite and so dependent upon that of the object or complement, as to be scarcely capable of separate analysis; such phrases are treated under the sb. or adj. in question: e.g. *keep* COMPANY, *keep* WATCH, *keep* CLOSE.]

I. Early senses (with *genitive* in OE., afterwards with *simple object*).

1. To seize, lay hold of; to snatch, take. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 246 Swa hwilene swa ic cysse, cepaþ his sona. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Gif hi us ofercumeð ne cepeð hi of hus gold ne selfer bute ure bane. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2950 Eldol, erl of gloucestre..Barnde & kepte her & þer, & slou aboute wyde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 Fulle brobely & brim he kept vp a trencheour.

† **2.** To try to catch or get; to seek after. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 522 Se ðe oðerne lufaþ..nele he him hearmes cepan. *c* 1000 *St. Basil's Admon.* V. (1849) 46 Ne kep ðu..ðinum nextan facnes. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Þet weo on gode weorcas godes luue kepan, and naut idelselp. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1277 Fra þatt hire make iss dæd Ne kepeþþ ȝho nan oþerr.

† **3.** To take in, receive, contain, hold. *Obs.*

c 1020 *Rule St. Benet* XXXVI. (Logeman) 67 Ah þa sylfan untruman..ȝebyldelice sind to cepanne [L. *patienter fortandi sunt*]. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 399 Tu schalt..to curt cumen seoðen, & kinemede ikepen. *c* 1325 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 344/1 Ȝif schalt þou come..to court, and ich the with, For to kepen ure rihte pay. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5408 Helle bynethen þat es wyde and depe, Sal þan be open þam to kepe. *Ibid.* 7371 Helle yhit es swa depe, And swa wyde and large..that it moght kepe Alle the creatures..Of alle the world.

† **4.** To take in with the eyes, ears, or mind; to take note of, mark, behold, observe. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 580 Zacheus..cepte þæs Hælendes fær, and wolde geseon hwile he wære. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 268 Menn maȝon..cepan be his bleo..hwyle weder toweard byð. *c* 1127 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1127 Soðfeste men heom kepten on nihtes. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* cxxix. [cxxx.] 3 Lord, ȝif þou hast kept [*Vulg. si observaveris*] wickednes, Lord, who shal holde hem vp? *c* 1400 *Prymer* (1895) 53 Lord! if þou kepist wickidnessis, lord! who schal susteyne?

† **b.** To watch. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* lv. 7 [lvi. 6] (Bosw.) Hiȝ minne ho oððe hohsiot cepaþ oððe beȝemaþ. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. 476 While the stars and course of heaven I keep, My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep.

† **5.** To watch for, wait for, await (a coming event or person). *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 172 Þa munecas..ȝeorne ðæs andaȝan cepton. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2457 Þe wununge of euch wunne kepeð and copneð hi cume. *c* 1290 *Magdalene* 595 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 161 Seiȝe heom þat huy kepen me aftur þe midnihte, For þare ich hopie for to beo. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. x, Syre Trystram rode pryuely vnto the posterne where kepte hym la beale Isoud.

† **6.** To lie in wait for, watch for stealthily with hostile purpose; to intercept on the way. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 506 Þa ferde Martinus, and þæt folc his cepte, and hine ȝelæhton. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D.) an. 1052 Þa sceoldon cepan Godwines eorles ðe on Brycge wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 26887 Whar me heom kepen mihte in ane slade deopen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1964 A gret erl him kepte þer in a wod bi syde. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 10 Kebriht he kept at Humber, & on him he ran.

† **b.** *intr.* or *absol.* To lie in ambush. *Obs. rare.*

c 1205 LAY. 26937 Heo comen in ænne wude..sweoren heom bitwænen þat þer heo wolden kepen.

† **c.** *trans.* To intercept (a missile); to ward off (a stroke). See KEP *v. Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Þe duntes boð uuel to kepen, þet mon nat nefre on hwilche halue ho wilen falle. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 223 Frelent raised the axe..And he kepte the stroke upon his shelde.

† **7.** To meet in resistance or opposition; to encounter. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 23939 Frolle..igræp his spere longe, and kept Arður anan alse he aneoust com. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 307 When non wolde kepe hym with carp he coȝed ful hyȝe. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XIV. 197 Soyn with thair fayis assemblit thai, That kepit thame richt hardely. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8332 The knight hym kept, caupit with hym so, That bothe the hathell and his horse hurlit to ground.

† **8.** To intercept or meet *in a friendly way*; to greet, welcome. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 5028 Againe þe comyng of Ihesu Criste, To kepe him when he doun sal come [cf. 5051 to mete Criste]. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 1387 Thai..dight tham in thair best aray, To kepe the King that ilk day. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2004 Þe woman rase..And come Cuthbert for to kepe. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* XXXI. 48 There mon ye kepe hym at his come.

II. Transitive uses (in early use also *intr.*).

* *To have regard, pay attention to, observe.*

† **9.** To have regard, to care, to reck; in ME. only with negative: To care nothing, to 'reck nought'. a. Const. with *genitive,* or *of. Obs.*

a 1050 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1013 (MSS. C, E.) Hi nanre bryege ne cepton. *c* 1200 ORMIN 4408 Ȝiff þatt tu nohht ne kepesst her Nȝff Crist, nȝff Cristess moderr. *c* 1290 *Beket* 998 Go hunnes, of þe ne kepe y nost. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11359 He ne kepte noþing of hor seruise. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4738, I kepe nouȝt of þi kingdom..ne of þi louell lemman.

† **b.** With *inf.* or *obj. cl.* To care. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 55 Bute we bileuen ure ufele iwune, Ne kepeð he noht þet we beon sune. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7191 Ȝiff þatt teȝȝ..griþþ Ne kepenn nohht to follȝhenn. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 154 Ne kepe ich noht þat þu me clawe. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2102 Ne how the grekes pleye The wake pleyes ne kepe I nat to seye. — *Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 815, I kepe han [*v. rr.* to han, haue, to haue, for haue, for to haue] no foos Of my craft. 1477 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 188 To any suche bargayne I kepe never to be condescentyng. *c* 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 192 Yet I keepe nat to climbe so hye. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* I. viii. (Arb.) 36, I kept not to sit sleeping..till a Queene came.

† **c.** With *simple obj.* To care for, to reck of; to regard, desire. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 746 He ansuerede..Þat he ne kepte bote hire [Cordelia] one wiþ oute alle oþer þinge. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* IV. 156 So þat Concience beo vr counseiler, kepe I no letere. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* XII. 270 But as of grauel lond no thing they kepe. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxli, More ioy in erth kepe I nought but your grace. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. xv, I had kepte no more ioye in this world but to haue thy body dede.

† **10.** *intr.* To have care, take care; to give heed, attend, look *to. Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26170 (Cott.) Es na herd set for to kepe Wit right bot til his aun scepe. *c* 1340 *Hnd.* 20059 (Trin.) I shal biteche þe a fere þat trewely shal kepe [*Gött.* take

kepe] to þe. 1382 Wyclif *Zech.* xi. 11 The pore of the floc that kepen to me, knewen thus, for it is the word of the Lord. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 821 Comand kenely hys knyghtez to kepe to hys blonker.

11. *trans.* To pay attention or regard to; to observe, stand to, or dutifully abide by (an ordinance, law, custom, practice, covenant, promise, faith, a thing prescribed or fixed, as a treaty, truce, peace, a set time or day; see further under the sbs.).

In some of these the sense appears to blend with that of 'maintain, preserve intact'. In this sense it is usually the opposite of *disregard, violate, break.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 324 Swa swa ða clænan nytenu cepað heora timan. *Ibid.* I. 102 Nu ȝe cepað dagas and monðas mid ydelum wiȝlungum [*cf.* 1382 Wyclif *Gal.* iv. 10 ȝe kepen [*MS. Q gloss* or weyten] dayes [Vulg. *dies observatis*] and monethis, and tymes]. *a* 1380 *St. Ambrose* 1119 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 25 Whon I come at Rome I kepe þe maner of þat fay..To what churche so euer þou cum þer of kep þou þe custum. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 19 He bitook his breþeren þre poyntes to kepe, and seide þat he hadde kepte hem..al his lyf tyme. 1485 Caxton *Chas. Gt.* 195 Obeye and kepe hys comandementes. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* xlv. 151, I know you wyll kepe couenaunt with me in that ye haue promysyd me. 1549 Latimer *3rd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 87 Thy Iudges are vnfaythefull, they kepe no touche..they wil pretende this and that, but thei kepe no promise. 1563 Winȝet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 115 St. Paull commandit..his traditionis to be keipit. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 273 As breaking rules turn'd the first husbandman out of Paradise, so keeping rules will bring you into Paradise again. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 41 ¶ 7 It is certain no Faith ought to be kept with Cheats. 1867 Trollope *Chron. Barset* II. lxxx. 346 A gentleman should always keep his word to a lady. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 246 Such an oath was one which he certainly had no thought of keeping. 1891 G. Meredith *One of our Conq.* III. xii. 252 He rose; he had to keep an appointment.

12. To observe with due formality and in the prescribed manner (any religious rite, ceremony, service, feast, fast, or other occasion); to celebrate, solemnize.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 53 Ordeynenge þe faste of Lente to be kepede in his realme. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 17 The wiche messe of our lady I wille the Seynt Marie preest kepe in a whith vestement. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xxx. 16 They were scatred vpon all ye grounde, eatinge and drynkynge, and kepynge holy daye. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VI*, 167 b, Sent to the towre of London, where he without great solempnitie, kept a dolefull Christmas. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 224 But what tyme the maryage was in maner appointed to be kept, he died. *Ibid.* 451 b, Kyng Ferdinando kept her funerall at Auspurge. 1687 W. Sherwin in *Magd. Coll.* (O. H. S.) 216 They..keep disputations and other exercises. 1774 J. Hawley in *J. Adams' Wks.* (1854) IX. 344 He keeps Sabbath at Boston. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* III. i. 133 To keep the justs in a place appointed. 1877 Miss Yonge *Cameos* Ser. III. I. 4 The King was keeping the feast of Easter. 1887 Bowen *Virg. Eclogues* III. 76 To-day my birthday is kept.

13. To observe by attendance, presence, residence, performance of duty, or in some prescribed or regular way.

Formerly in to *keep church, evensong, market*, etc.; now chiefly in to *keep chapels, halls, roll-call* (at college or school), *to keep* (prescribed) *terms, residence*, etc. Also, in weakened sense, to *keep regular* or *proper* (and so *irregular, late, early) hours.* See the sbs.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 29 They that kepe the Chyrch ar parteners of theyr mynistracion. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 426 The Maire & Shiref shall..kepe theire Aduent sermondes. 15.. in *Pref. to Ld. Berners' Froiss.* (1812) 13 The King hymselfe..kepte euensong of saynt george in his robe of the garters. 1608 Br. Hall *Virtues & V.* II. 83 Hee..asks what fare is usuall at home, what houres are kept. *a* 1653 Binning *Serm.* (1845) 607 They know not how to be saved, unless their prayers do it, or their keeping the kirk. *a* 1713 Ellwood *Autobiog.* (1714) 81 A Dyer of Oxford, who constantly kept Thame Market. 1738 Swift *Pol. Conversat.* 125 What! you keep Court-Hours I see. 1746 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) XII. 76, I keep my church as well as any man. 1821 Shelley *Ginevra* 102 And left her at her own request to keep An hour of quiet and rest. 1824 Scott *Redgauntlet* ch. x, I keep the kirk, and I abhor Popery—I have stood up for the House of Hanover. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* I. x, So long as he kept his chapels, and did the college exercises required of him. 1894 Ld. Wolseley *Life Marlborough* I. 229 Early hours were generally kept.

** *To guard (from external violence or injury), to preserve, maintain.*

14. To guard, defend, protect, preserve, save. (Const. *from*, † *of.*) a. a person.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Þu..kep us from his waning, þat laþe gast, þet laþe þing. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14075, I sal þe kepe forth fra þis dai. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 48 To kepen his soule from þe qued. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 125 Crist kepe þe, sire kyng. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272/2 Kepyn, *custodio, servo, conservo.* *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xiv. 48 His goode shelde kept hym. 1593 T. Watson *Tears Fancie* xxii. Poems (Arb.) 189 My Mistres slept: And with a garland..Her daintie forehead from the sunne ykept. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, v. i. 71 God bu'y you, and keepe you, and heale your pate. 1669 Bunyan *Holy Citie* 18 It is called a City..to shew us how strong and securely it will keep its Inhabitants at that day. 1697 Ken *Evening Hymn* i, Keep me, O keep me, King of kings, Beneath Thine own Almighty wings. 1719 Hamilton *3rd Ep. to Ramsay* xiii, May thou..Be keeped frae the wirricow, After thou's dead. 1887 Swinburne *Locrine* iv. i. 234 God keep my lord!

b. a thing.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3378 He let bi-aften ðe more del, To kepen here ðing al wel. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10035 (Gött.) þer standis thre baylis widvte, þat wele kepis þat castel For [*v.r.* from] arw, schott and quarel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 161 Bernard of Bayoun, þat was kepand þe se. *c* 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 129 To kepe þe chaumbur and halle of noyse and dyn. *c* 1470 *Gaw. & Gol.* 44 The yettis war clenely kepit with ane castell. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* lii. 177 It were better for the to.. helpe to kepe a towne or a castell. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 400 b, The horsemen were left..to defende and kepe the passage. 1672 R. Montagu in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 519 To help in keeping my corner against your enemies and mine. 1683 *Plymouth Col. Rec.* (1856) VI. 114 Keeping the dores and not opening them to the said John Irish when hee come. 1842 Macaulay *Horatius* xxix, Now who will stand on either hand, And keep the bridge with me? 1892 *St. Nicholas Mag.* XIV. 541/2 They're not keeping our goal as they ought to.

c. *from* some injurious operation or accident.

1375 Barbour *Bruce* XVII. 177 Thai kepit that fra distroying. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVI. xciv. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 183/2 Salte..kepeþ and saueþ dede bodies fro rotinge. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 61 Keepe your sweete faces from scorching. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. ii. 59 To keepe him from stumbling. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrows* III. § 65. 304 They were wont..to annoint their rolles..with a liquour.. which kept them from rotting.

† d. *refl.* To defend oneself; to be on one's guard. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 59 To blecen..his nome and kepen us from hearm and scome. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 10071 (Laud) Was no man..Might kepe hym from that fend felle. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7860 We are folke full fele..Assemblit in this Cite oure seluyn to kepe. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* IX. xvii, Sir Tristram drewe oute his swerd, and said, sire Kehydius, kepe the. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* ix. 4 One must kepe himself from another. 1634 W. Tirwhyt tr. *Balzac's Lett.* (vol. I.) 15, I keepe my selfe as carefully as though I were composed of christall.

† **15.** To be on one's guard against some action or occurrence; to take care, beware (that ...). a. *refl. Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8389 (Trin.), I haue me kept þat neuer oþer wiþ me siþen slept. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 'Kepe þe, cosyn', quoth þe kyng, 'þat þou on kyrf sette'. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 179/1 Kepe y^e^ wel that thou telle thys vysyon to no man.

† b. *intr.* or with *obj. cl. Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* iii. (*Andrew*) 216 Þe Iuge..dange hym in a dongeone depe, þat he na schapit bad to kepe [=hade to take care that he escaped not]. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 130 Wel koude she carie a morsel and wel kepe That no drope ne fille vp on hire brist. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiii. 108 Before þe dure standez certayne lordes..for to kepe þat nane entre in at þe dure. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 112 Kepe wel ye borow nothing but that ye may yeld it ayen. 1526 Tindale *Pathw. Script.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 23 We tame the flesh therewith..and keep that the lusts choke not the word of God.

16. To take care of, look to the well-being of; to look after, watch over, tend, have charge of. a. a person.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2625 Ghe kepte it wel in fostre wune, Ghe knew it for hire owen sune. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 16761 Als for his moder John hir keped, And in his ward hir toke. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 66 Wiȝtliche wiþ þe child he went to his house, and bitok it to his wif tiȝtly to kepe. 1420 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 54, I will þat þ^e^ Nonne þat kepid me in my seknes haue ij nobles. 1513 More *Rich. III* (1883) 38 Mans law serueth the gardain to kepe the infant. The law of nature wyll the mother kepe her childe. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. i. 33 Cal'st thou mee Hoste..I sweare I scorne the terme: nor shall my Nel keep Lodgers.

b. cattle or the like.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2772 Moyses was numen..for te loken hirdnesse fare; Riche men ðo kepten swilc ware. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 8 þis cowherd comes..to kepen is bestes Fast by-side þe borw3. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 29 þe schepherdes of þat contrey..be wonte to kepe her flok of schepe in þe nyȝt. 1526 Tindale *Luke* xv. 15 A citesyn..sent hym to the felde to kepe [1611 feed] his swyne. 1535 Coverdale 1 *Sam.* xvi. 11 There is yet one..and beholde, he kepeth [so 1611 and *R. V.*] the shepe. 1600 Shaks. *A. V. L.* I. i. 40 Shall I keepe your hogs, and eat huskes with them? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* III. 93 Flockes of them feeding in the fields, and usually kept by children. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 567 This Neptune gave him, when he gave to keep His scaly Flocks. 1801 Strutt *Sports & Past.* II. ii. 65 David, who kept his father's sheep.

c. a thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5292 Þe lordshipe of al þis lond To reule & kepe is in myn hond. *a* 1325 *Maudelein* I in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 163 Martha keped swiþe wel Hir londes. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B.* XII. 115 *Archa dei* in þe olde lawe leuites it kepten. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 85 A theef of venysoun, that hath forlaft..his olde craft, Kan kepe a forest best of any man. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* lii. 10 ȝour Hienes can nocht gett ane meter To keip ȝour wardrope. 1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xxii. 7 Yf a man delyuer his neghboure money or vessels to kepe, and it be stollen from him out of his house [etc.]. 1585 T. Washington tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xi. 13 b, The Caddy, which keepeth the town upon tribute under the king of Alger. 1712-14 Pope *Rape Lock* v. 115 There Hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vases. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* xxiii, The shadow cloak'd from head to foot, Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.

17. To maintain or preserve in proper order.

1382 Wyclif *Ecclus.* xliii. 4 Kepende the furneys in the werkis of brennyng. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Merch. T.* 138 Wel may the sike man biwaille and wepe Ther as ther nys no wyf the hous to kepe. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 28 Yeerly to the Sexteyn..viij*s.* to kepe the clokke. 1667 Milton *P. L.* VIII. 320 This Paradise I give thee, count it thine To Till and keep. 1699 Lister *Journ. Paris* 188 This is the only House in Paris I saw kept..with the most exact cleanliness and neatness, Gardens and all. 1827 Steuart *Planter's G.* (1828) 352 This space is kept with the scythe. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 259 His rooms were as neatly kept as those of a woman.

18. To maintain continuously in proper form and order (a record, diary, journal; accounts of money received and paid, etc.). *To keep books*, to make the requisite entries in a merchant's books so that these shall always represent the state of his commercial relations: see Book-keeping.

1552 *Ordre Hosp. St. Barthol.* B v b (Treasurer) Ye shal also kepe one seueral accompte betweene the Renter & you. *Ibid.* C j (Almoner) Keping one entier and perfecte Inuentarie ..in a boke. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 175 Notaryes and scribes..whyche shoulde penne, and kepe althynges diligentelye. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. vii. 226 The first Registers of Entries are not so exactly kept as at this day. 1633 Massinger *Guardian* I. i, A hopeful youth, to keep A merchant's booke. 1751 Labelye *Westm. Br.* 66 The keeping proper Accounts of these was .. allotted to Richard Graham. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 14 (1806) II. 251 He had kept a diary of all his transactions. 1869 W. Longman *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xiv. 262 No record was kept of the losses of the English. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 531/1 The useful habit of keeping commonplace books.

19. To provide for the sustenance of; to provide with food and clothing and other requisites of life; to maintain, support. Also *refl.*

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 76 Thus þey geuen here golde glotones to kepe [A. Prol. 73 Glotonye to helpen]. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 960 Than Schir Rauf gat rewaird to keip his Knichtheid. 15.. in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 306/44 Spend pairt of the gude thow wan, And keip the ay with honestie. 1616 Beaum. & Fl. *Scornf. Lady* III. ii, What shall become of my poor family? They..must keep themselves. 1668 R. Steele *Husbandman's Calling* ii. (1672) 16 A husbandman is a man..that makes the ground that bred him keep him. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. i. 207 The land would barely keep the cows. 1889 Mrs. Lynn Linton *Thro' the Long Night* I. i. viii. 131 Should he ever be able to keep a wife? *Mod.* He cannot keep himself yet, but is dependent on his parents.

b. Const. *in* (the particular item provided).

1888 Miss Tytler *Blackhall Ghosts* II. xix. 117 Jem has to keep us in everything, in clothes as well as the rest. 1890 Mrs. H. Wood *House of Halliwell* I. xii. 323 He kept the younger ladies in gloves.

20. To maintain, employ, entertain in one's service, or for one's use or enjoyment: in reference to animals or things, there is a mingling of the sense of possession.

a 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV*, 233 b, [He] caused iij^xx^ C. men of armes to be kept secretly in their capitaynes houses. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* I. i. 284, I keepe but three Men, and a Boy yet, till my Mother be dead. 1607 — *Timon* IV. iii. 200 Because thou dost not keepe a dogge. 1637 *Star Chamb. Decree* § 28 No Master-Founder..shall keepe aboue two Apprentices. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* II. 237 November 24th 1697, there is an order of this society forbidding the apprentices..to keep horses, dogs for hunting, or fighting cocks. 1833 H. Martineau *Briery Creek* iii. 63 This morning, you thought of no such thing as keeping pigs. 1853 Lynch *Self-Improv.* v. 104 A man..who 'keeps a gig', but cannot 'afford to keep a conscience'. 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 42 Rich men kept a newsmonger, as they kept a valet. 1893 *National Observer* 6 May 619/2 He need not himself keep chickens.

b. *To keep a woman* as mistress; *to keep a newspaper* as a hired organ: cf. Kept I.

1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 49 Others kept harlots, and lived dishonestly. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 104 They say, he keepes a Troyan Drab. 1660 F. Brooke tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 36 Giving a box on the ear to a Lord that kept her for a time. 1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 276 ¶ 3, I am kept by an old Batchelor. 1728 Young *Love Fame* III. 196 Philander..In secret loves his wife, but keeps her maid. 1895 Miss Dowie *Gallia* 114 It was habitual for women to disapprove of a man who kept a mistress.

21. To have habitually in stock or on sale.

1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 57 The worser Liquor he keeps, the more he brews his own Profit. 1851 Hawthorne *Ho. Sev. Gables* iii. 41 [She] gave her hot customer to understand that she did not keep the article.

† **22.** *refl.* To conduct or comport oneself, behave. *Obs.*

1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* I. 92 Kynges and knihtes scholde kepen hem bi Reson. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Doctor's T.* 106 This mayde..So kept hir self, hir neded no maistresse. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 272, I tauȝte him how he schulde kepe him-silf, and how he schulde diete him-silf.

23. To preserve in being or operation; to maintain, retain, or continue to hold (a quality, state, or condition) or to practise or exercise (a habit or action). Cf. *keep up* in 57 d, e.

Hence in many phrases, as *to keep silence*; *to keep affinity, companionship, company, consort, converse, correspondence*; *to keep compass, measure, pace, step, time, tune, wing* (with); *to keep guard, a look out, sentinel, ward, watch*: for which when the sense is specialized, see the sbs.

c 1315 Shoreham 11 The prestes so thries duppeth..gode ȝeme kepeth The ned. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii. (*Machor*) 343 He kepyt ay his innocens. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 21 So þat þei kepen pacience and charite. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 Crist kepid at þat state. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 316 That king till him kepit kyndnes and luff. *a* 1480 in *Babees Bk.* 20/52 Honoure and curtesy loke þou kepe. 1500-20 Dunbar *Poems* xxix. 18 Than mon I keip ane grauetie. 1530 Palsgr. 556/2, I kepe abstynence, I forbeare meate and drinke. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 261 b, Charitie is not kept amongest you. 1552 Huloet, To kepe bawdrye or whoredome. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 32 Now almost no countrie kepeth either weight or measure one with the other to the great hurt of the Realme. 1597 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV*, v. iv. 65 Two Starres keepe not their motion in one Sphere. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 5 Let it keepe one shape. 1632 B. Jonson *Magn. Lady* II. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 447/1 You, that will keep consort with such fidlers. 1651 Wittie tr. *Primrose's Pop.*

Err. III. ii. 138 The Ancients .. did keep a frequent use of baths and frictions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 331 To make them [Lamb-skins] keep their Curl. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. iii. 51 To keep no farther correspondence with duke Hamilton. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* xix, Along the cool sequester'd vale of life They kept the noiseless tenour of their way. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xviii, Did Laon and his friend .. a lofty converse keep. 1822 — *Hellas* 18 Who now keep That calm sleep. 1890 F. M. CRAWFORD *Cigarette-maker's Rom.* I. iii. 99 The Count himself kept his composure admirably.

24. With complement: To preserve, maintain, retain, or cause to continue, in some specified condition, state, place, position, action, or course.

The complement may be an adj., sb., pple., adv., or prep. phrase, e. g. *to keep alive, clean, close, dark, dry, fast, holy, open, secret, still, sweet, warm*; *to keep a prisoner, a secret*; *to keep going, shut*; *to keep at arm's length, at bay, at it, at work, in countenance, in readiness, in repair, in suspense, in touch, out of mischief, to time*, etc. For these in specialized senses, and for phrases, such as *to keep the ball rolling, the pot boiling, one's hair on, one's eye upon, one's eyes about one, one's head above water*, etc., see the adjs. or sbs.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 8 Scho [the bee] kepes clene and bryghte hire winges. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* v. 623 Þe dore closed Kayed and cliketted to kepe þe with-outen. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xix. (Percy Soc.) 8 My synne[s], that I in schryfte schulde schewe, I kepe hem clos for schame or fere. *a* 1500 in *Babees Bk.* 19/42 Yt kepys hym out offe synne & blame. *Ibid.* 21/66 Hande, fote, & fynger kepe þou styll. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 70 Scho bad eik Juno .. That scho the hevin suld keip amene and dry. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xxii. 112 To keepe the Arabians .. in greater sobriety. *Ibid.* IV. xv. 130 They .. kept the portes and passages so shutte, that they kept away the corne. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. ii. 28 That Power that made you King Hath power to keepe you King. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 119 It is necessary that their kennel be kept sweet and dry. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 102 To keep it continually in the shade. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 125, I kept the Coolies to their Watch. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 263 ₱ 4 It is [thus] .. that Hatreds are kept alive. *Ibid.* No. 264 ₱ 2 While he could keep his Poverty a Secret. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 126 He is .. still kept fast by a string. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 225 The ploughmen could scarcely keep their ploughs in the ground. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 66 Keep the door shut and the devil passes by. 1854 DICKENS *Hard Times* I. xiv, In the daytime old Bounderby has been keeping me at it rather. 1883 G. M. FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxxi, I'll keep him to his promise. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 43 He kept the merchants and tradesmen Whigs by his sound commercial .. measures. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 281 There was the steam-kettle to keep on the boil. 1892 *National Observer* 17 Dec. 100/1 It promises help .. to keep him in funds when he is out on strike.

b. *refl.* To preserve or maintain oneself, or continue, in such condition, etc. (Hence the intrans. use in 39.)

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 169 Curatours þat schulden kepe hem clene of heore bodies. *a* 1380 *Virg. Antioch* 137 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 27, I may me kepe chast eueridel. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10513 Kepis you in couer, cleane out of sight! *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2835 This traitour kept him close that night. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 512 Baron, kepe you by reynawde. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 64 Yf ye can kepe your selfe without spekynge to hym, ye maye than well skape. 1549 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Wilt thou .. forsaking all other kepe thee only to her, so long as you both shall liue? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. iv. 3 b, Theyr watches keepe themselves in an ambush neare unto a wood. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt. Excurs.* 15 The Prince, by laying hold of the Howdah, kept himself in his seat. 1879 BROWNING *Martin Relph* 32 The many and loyal should keep themselves unmixed with the few perverse.

**** To detain or hold in custody, restraint, concealment, etc.; to prevent from escaping or being taken from one.*

25. To hold as a captive or prisoner; to hold in custody or in restraint of personal liberty; to prevent from escaping.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 219 Þat kept him in prisoun, Edward did him calle. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 512 He .. had haf him away in hy, And luk he kepit war stratly. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvi. 23 Thei senten hem into prisoun, commaundinge to the kepere that he diligentli schulde kepe hem. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12084 Þat commly be keppet, ne in cloese haldyn. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxviii. 16 Paul was suffered to dwell alone with wone soudier that kept hym. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. vii. 6 They kept me as prisoner. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 414/2 He did not think that the defendant ought to be kept in prison any longer.

26. To retain in a place or position by moral constraint; to restrain from going away; to cause or induce to remain; to detain. Also *fig.*

1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* v. iii, Keep life in him for further tortures. 1782 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 416 A dunce that has been kept at home. 1801 PITT in *G. Rose's Diaries* (1860) I. 291, I have been kept till this instant. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxix. 291 Colet would fain have kept Erasmus to lecture at Oxford. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* II. xviii. 29 Don't let me keep you. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* I. ii. 31 There was nothing to keep me in England.

27. To hold back, prevent, withhold; to restrain, control. Const. *from* (*off, out of*).

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 2893 (Fairf.) Ihesu criste 3ou kepe fra syn. *c* 1460 *Urbanitas* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 15 In chambur among ladyes bryght Kepe thy tonge and spende thy syȝth. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Ps.* xxxiv. 13 Kepe thy tonge from euell. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 355 Yea they .. have not kept their handes also from yonge babes and children. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, I. i. 160 The Earle of Salisbury .. hardly keepes his men from mutinie. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii, How hard is it when a man meets with a Foole to keepe his tongue from folly! 1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I* 139 The Bishops might have done better to have kept their voyces. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Balaam* Wks. 1874 II. 87 Those partial regards to his duty .. might keep him from perfect despair. 1858 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. I. 184 A cold, dry spring may keep the seed from germinating.

b. *refl.* To restrain oneself, refrain, hold back; to abstain. (Hence *intr.*, sense 43.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 954 Gude it es þat a man him kepe Fra worldisshe luf and vany worshepe. *c* 1460 in *Babees Bk.* 13/19 Fro spettyng & snetyng kepe þe also. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D v b, This is a good ensample to awarraunt and kepe hymself of fals beholdynge. *c* 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 295 Hys brother coude not kepe hym, but he asked after Melusyne. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 205 He .. coude not a kept hym selfe fro lawghynge. 1601 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. iv. 11 'Tis a foule thing, when a cur cannot keepe himselfe in all companies. 1892 *Black & White* 26 Nov. 610/1, I shall not be able to keep myself from strangling her.

28. To withhold from present use, to reserve; to lay up, store up. *refl.* To reserve oneself.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 970 (Fairf.) Of alkyn frute þat ys þine Kepe me þe teynde for þat ys myne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 52 The Gerneres .. to kepe the greynes for the perile of the dere 3eres. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* ix. 21, I .. haue kepte me a wyneberry of the grapes. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 17 Philip .. exhorted his friends to keepe their stomackes for the seconde course. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 258 The water of Jordan .. the longer it is kept, it is the more fresher. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 879 The Anarchs .. keep A throne for thee. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* II. x. 428 The .. Chronicler .. seems rather to keep himself for great occasions. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) III. xii. 77, I have purposely kept that question for this stage of my history.

29. Actively to hold in possession; to retain in one's power or control; to continue to have, hold, or possess. Also *absol.* (The opposite of *to lose*: now a leading sense.)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. xxiii. (1839) 252 Thei con wel wynnen lond of Straungeres, but thei con not kepen it. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* vi. (1885) 121 It is power to mowe haue and kepe to hym self. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1935 Off ryches he kepyt no propyr thing; Gaiff as he wan. 1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Suffolk* viii, To get and kepe not is but losse of payne. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, I. iii. 213 Ile keepe them all. By heauen, he shall not haue a Scot of them. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 8 With what care they are got, with what fear they are kept, and with what certainty they must be lost. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. II. 159 The great art of keeping him long was, the being easy, and the making everything easy to him. 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 8 (1806) II. 41 These poets now keep but a feeble hold of the stage. 1851 *Temple Bar Mag* III. 336 The variety keeps the children's attention. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* May 632 His slim forefinger between its leaves to keep the place. *Mod.* The difficulty now is not to *make* money, but to *keep* it; you make it and *lose* it.

†b. *To keep one's own* = to hold one's own (HOLD *v.* 31). *Keep your tuff, offing, wind*: see the sbs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 39 If you would .. keepe your owne, that is, not .. fall to lee-ward.

c. *fig.* in phrases, as *to keep one's temper* (i.e. not to *lose* it): see the sbs.

†d. *elipt.* To retain in the memory, remember.

1573 BARET *Alv.* I 27 We keepe those thinges most surely, that we learne in youth. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 141 Thus they shall keepe their Authours, which they haue learned.

30. To withhold (*from*): implying exertion or effort to prevent a thing from going or getting to another.

c 1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 73 It is a comon proverbe, 'A man xuld kepe fro the blynde and gevyt to is kyn'. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 282 Mine adversary, who kepeth wrongfully from me mine heritage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* IV. xvi. 131 Where they would not receive his salvation, the same for ever shalbe kept from them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 746 Great are thy Vertues, doubtless, best of Fruits, Though kept from Man.

31. To hide, conceal; not to divulge. Chiefly in phr., as *to keep* COUNSEL, *a* SECRET: see the sbs.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 6 Thingus .. kept ben that thou knowist not. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2858 A felowe that can welle concele, And kepe thi counselle, and welle hele. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 321 b, To the promotours they promise a reward and to kepe their counsel. 1781 D. WILLIAMS tr. *Voltaire's Dram. Wks.* II. 233 Take the money and keep the secret. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, 'You must keep our secret, Oswald'. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi, There is no keeping any thing from you. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morn.* II. xiv. 227 For a week he kept his counsel, and behaved as if nothing unusual had happened.

32. To continue to follow (a way, path, course, etc.), so as not to lose it or get out of it.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 256 Thowgh ye wepe yet shal ye before me Ay kepe your course. 1553 S. CABOT in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 259 All courses in Navigation to be set and kept by the aduice of the Captain. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 339 Vnlesse thou let his siluer Water, keepe A peacefull progresse to the Ocean. 1598 — *Merry W.* III. ii. 1 Nay keepe your way .. you were wont to be a follower, but now you are a Leader. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 258 The Friers and Souldiers removed; keeping their course towards Jericho. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. ix, We kept no path. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 98 Taking care to keep the middle of the road. 1892 *Field* 21 May 777/1 How the driver kept the track is a marvel.

33. To stay or remain in, on, or at (a place); not to leave; esp. in *to keep one's bed, one's room* (as in sickness); *to keep the house*. Cf. *keep to*, 44 b.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) I. xxii. (1859) 25 Thou kepyst now thy bed. Thyne ydlenes and slouthe hath this y bred. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1526 His doghtre Clarionas She kept the chambre, as Reason was. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xlix. 69 These engyns dyd cast night and day great stones .. so that they within were fayne to kepe vautes and sellars. 1534–1828 [see BED *sb.* 6 c]. 1542–1864 [see HOUSE *sb.* 17 d]. 1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 33 The weather being hot, her highnes kept the Castl for coolness. 1647 TRAPP *Comm., Titus* II. 343 The Aegyptian women ware no shoes, that they might the better keep home. 1667 SIR E. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 51, I have kept my chamber ever since last Tuesday. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* xiii, My poor mother is really ill, and keeps her room. 1885 EMILY LAWLESS *Millionaire's Cousin* iv. 76 Am I bound to keep my own side of the partition?

b. To stay or retain one's place in or on, against opposition; as *to keep the deck, the saddle, the field, the stage, one's seat, one's ground*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. vi. 2 But all's not done, yet keepe the French the field. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 99 The tempest continuing (our Boate not being able to keepe the Seas) we were constrained to seeke into a Creeke. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. i. 298 Only sixteen men, and eleven boys were capable of keeping the deck. 1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 555 Not a single tragedy of Beaumont and Fletcher's has been able to keep the stage. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. iv. 113 It [the story] kept its ground in spite of the interest .. in distorting or suppressing it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 579 The wonder is .. that they were able to keep their seats. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVIII. 435/2 A first-class boat, capable of keeping the sea all the year round.

***** To carry on, conduct, hold.*

34. To carry on, conduct, as presiding officer or a chief actor (an assembly, court, fair, market, etc.); = HOLD *v.* 8.

1432–50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 119 [Silvester] whiche kepede the firste grete cownsayle of Nicene. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 202 He wolde kepe parlyamente wyth them. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Macc.* iv. 43 Of these matters therfore there was kepte a courte agaynst Menelaus. 1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 222 In the same Towne there ys a merkett, wekely kepte. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 b, There .. they kept a generall chapter or assembly. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 42 This Towne [Boston] .. being the Center of the Plantations where the monthly Courts are kept. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* XI. iii, His wife soon afterwards began to keep an assembly, or, in the fashionable phrase, to be 'at home' once a week. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xxi. 196 Henry was keeping court at Lincoln, where he meant to spend Easter.

35. To carry on and manage, to conduct as one's own (an establishment or business, a school, shop, etc.). *To keep house*: see HOUSE *sb.* 17 a, b.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761 Edward the Noble Prince .. kept his house at Ludlow in Wales. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. ii. 81 Like a Pedant that keepes a Schoole i' th Church. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 29 He kept an Inn common to all passengers. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 194 Barbers .. seldom keep Shop, but go about the City with a checquered Apron over their Shulders. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 155 ₱ 2, I keep a Coffee-house. 1877 W. O. RUSSELL *Crimes & Misdem.* II. xxviii. 427 The keeping a bawdy-house is a common nuisance. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 747/2 They came here and kept lodgings.

36. To carry on, maintain; to continue to make, cause, or do (an action, war, disturbance, or the like). Cf. *keep up*, 57 f.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 1825 In man shall thow fynde that werre kept dayly. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 208 b, Warre was to be kepte upon hys frontiers. 1568–1807 [see COIL *sb.*² 4]. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 61 Who is that at the doore y^t keepes all this noise? 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iii. 76 What a catterwalling doe you keepe heere? 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* III. iv, What an idle prate thou keep'st, good nurse: goe sleepe. 1665 GLANVILL *Def. Vain Dogm.* 41 'Tis strange that the Ancients should keep such ado about an easie Probleme. *a* 1784 JOHNSON in *Mrs. Piozzi's Anecd.* 34 The nonsense you now keep such a stir about. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. vii, Ships from Propontes keep A killing rain of fire.

III. Intransitive uses.

* *Arising from ellipsis of reflexive pronoun.*

37. To reside, dwell, live, lodge. (Freq. in literary use from *c* 1580 to 1650; now only *colloq.*, esp. at Cambridge University and in U. S.)

[1402–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 217 Camera ubi pueri custodiunt.]

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 Þis emperour .. hase many men kepand at his courte. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 Sich as ben gaderid in coventis .. the whiche for worldly combraunce kepen in cloistris. 1504 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 102, I wyll y^t he or they shall keep at Cambryge at scoole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 Among the mountaines of this tract, the Pygmæans, by report do keepe. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* v. xxv, Here stands the palace of the noblest sense; Here Visus keeps. 1719 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 214 In ye Room where Mr Maynard keeps there was acted .. a Pastoral. 1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *J. Adams' Fam. Lett.* (1876) 128, I have .. been upon a visit to Mrs. Morgan, who keeps at Major Mifflin's. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 255 A little 'Virginny gal' who was 'keepin' there. 1859 [J. PAYN] *Foster Brothers* xvii. 314 Where does Mr. Hollis 'keep'? inquired he of his bedmaker. 1883 *Cambridge Staircase* viii. 137 Holtmore .. keeps out of college. 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 8 July 3/3 Just where Mrs. Stevens kept in Boston is unknown to history.

38. To remain or stay for the time (in a particular place or spot).

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 214 The rest .. were driven to kepe in caves and sellars under the earth. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., Being compelled to keepe at home. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. vii. 75 Marcus Octauius .. and Celius are for Sea: But we keepe whole by Land. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, We had kept co board. *Ibid.* xvi, I kept .. within doors. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* XXXV.

He suggested that she should keep in her own room. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxx. 136, I told him to keep where he was. 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* III. vi. ii. 112 The wind kept in the proper quarter.

39. To remain or continue in a specified condition, state, position, etc.

a. With adverbial or prepositional phrases: see also branch IV.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* III. iii. 89 Keepe in that minde, Ile deserue it. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 93 You must recede and keep at distance. 1670–98 LASSELS *Voy. Italy* II. 234 We strangers..must keep out of their way, and stand a loof off. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 986 Creusa kept behind. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 114 If they have not hit the Buffel they sit still, and keep out of Danger. 1805 NELSON 20 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VII. 136 To keep .. in sight of the Enemy in the night. 1823 *Douglas, or, Otterburn* II. viii. 202 Mervine kept by the side of his friend. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxviii. 171 The men kept in excellent health. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, VIII. iv. 48 He kept in touch with public opinion.

b. with adj. (or equivalent substantive).

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 26 This seruitude makes you to keepe vnwed. *c* 1600 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 80 This .. will kepe but one yeare good. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. III. iv. 47 When these hot Winds come the better sort of People .. keep close. 1814 DOYLE in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) I. 66 We were constantly making efforts to keep clear of them. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 406 It will keep sweet a very long time. 1870 LOWELL *Stud. Wind.* 120 It is the part of a critic to keep cool under whatever circumstances. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xiv. 78 We want to keep friends.

40. To continue, persevere, go on (in a specified course or action).

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 211 b, The Dukes messengers ..durst not kepe on their iorney. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 91 He had such comfort of the king, as he kept on his purpose. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, v. ii. 10 The Duke..With slow, but stately pace, kept on his course. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 48 ₱ 4 We kept on our Way after him till we came to Exchange-Alley. 1857 B. TAYLOR *North. Trav.* 48 We kept down the left bank of the river for a little distance. 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. ii. 41 Turn to the left and keep straight on. 1891 H. S. MERRIMAN *Pris. & Capt.* III. xiv. 235 After passing Spitzbergen they would keep to the north.

b. With pres. pple. as complement.

1794 GIFFORD *Baviad* (1800) 27 *note*, Some contemptible vulgarity, such as 'That's your sort!'..' What's to pay?' 'Keep moving', etc. 1806–7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) VI. *Miseries Stage Coaches* iv, The Monster .. keeps braying away. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* I. 124 Niagara..keeps pouring on forever and ever. 1890 T. F. TOUT *Hist. Eng. fr.* 1689, 134 He kept changing his plans. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 198 She kept tumbling off her horse.

41. To remain in good condition; to last without spoiling. Also *fig.* to admit of being reserved for another occasion.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1598) 76 Doth beauties keepe which never sunne can burne Nor stormes do turne! 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 627 Grapes..it is reported..will keep better in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine. 1705 *Lett.* in Chr. Wordsworth *Scholæ Academ.* (1877) 291 When he is to be buried I can't tell, but they say he can't keep long. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. xii, I had no hops to make it keep. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 106, I will defer any observations..till my next. And there was nothing but what will keep. 1847 MARRYAT *Childr. N. Forest* V, He brought home more venison than would keep in the hot weather. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xi. 92 Your story, however, can keep.

*** With prepositions in specialized senses.*

(Chiefly from 38, 39, 40.)

42. Keep at —. To work persistently at; to continue to occupy oneself with. Also *to keep at it*: see AT *prep.* 16 b.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 490 He should have kept at the law, he would have done for that. 1846 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. I. 130 By keeping at it all day he is able to get over nearly 2 acres. 1890 *Pictorial World* 9 Oct. 445/3 Who could keep at work on a morning like this? 1891 *St. Nicholas Mag.* 261 Still they keep at it, early and late.

b. Hence humorous *nonce-compounds.*

1882 *Three in Norway* v. 38 In a nice keep-at-it-all-day-if-you-like kind of manner. 1895 *Proc. 14th Conv. Amer. Instruct. Deaf* p. lxix, In school, and out of school,..at work or play; in short, by everlasting keep-at-it-iveness.

43. Keep from —. To abstain from; to remain absent or away from.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 767 The prosperitie whereof..standeth..in keeping from enemies and evill dyet. *c* 1586 C'TESS PEMBROKE *Ps.* LXXIV. x, What is the cause .. That thy right hand far from us keepes? 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 18 You would keepe from my heeles, and beware of an asse. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Op.* I. viii, I shall soon know if you are married by Macheath's keeping from our house.

b. To restrain or contain oneself *from.*

1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. III. xiv. 125 Nor was Louis able to keep from turning pale. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* ii. 20 We could not keep from laughter. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Feb. 150, I could hardly keep from smiling.

44. Keep to —. a. To adhere to, stick to, abide by (a promise, agreement, etc.); to continue to maintain or observe. Also with *indirect passive.*

1625 BURGES *Pers. Tithes* 24 He must keepe to his Rule, or hee damnably sinneth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 518 Not finding the Governour keep to his agreement with me. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* I. i, If they had kept to that, I should not have been such an enemy to the stage. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 85, I will keep to my resolution. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 511/2 The author has kept very closely to the historical facts. *Mod.* I hope the plan will be kept to.

b. To confine or restrict oneself to. *To keep to oneself*, also (colloq.) *to keep oneself to oneself*, to avoid the society of others.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 174 He is married to Four Wives, to whom he keeps religiously. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ₱ 1 Did they keep to one constant Dress they would sometimes be in the fashion. 1788 W. BLANE *Hunt. Excurs.* 17 They generally keep to the thick forests where it is impossible to follow them. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xv, We had much better keep to the road. 1881 G. M. CRAIK (Mrs. May) *Sydney* III. ii. 44 He had merely to keep to the sofa for two or three days. 1889 J. MASTERMAN *Scotts of Bestminster* I. iv. 142 Content with each other, they kept to themselves. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Apr. 483/1 She shall keep to her room and he will keep to his.

45. Keep with —. To remain or stay with; to associate or keep company with; to keep up with.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* liv. 181 He may as sone go to your enemyes parte as to kepe with you. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 344 Goe then; and ..keepe with Bohemia, And with your Queene. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 940 To keep with convoy during the whole voyage. 1891 *Field* 19 Dec. 956/3 The very select few who were fortunate enough to keep with hounds.

IV. With adverbs.

46. Keep away. a. *trans.* To cause to remain absent or afar; to prevent from coming near.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 211 Her frendes..said, that she was kept awaie .. by Sorcerers and Necromanciers. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 22 Let not your priuate discord keepe away The leuied succours that should lend him ayde. 1872 FREEMAN *Europ. Hist.* xvii. § 3. 352 The French frontier, which first reached the Rhine in 1648, is now kept quite away from it.

b. *intr.* To remain absent or at a distance; to hold one's course at a distance; to move off.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iv. 173 What? keepe a weeke away? Seuen dayes, and Nights? *a* 1889 W. COLLINS *Blind Love* (1890) III. liii. 130, I could not keep away from you.

c. *Naut. trans.* To cause to sail 'off the wind' or to leeward. *intr.* To sail off the wind or to leeward.

1805 SIR E. BERRY 13 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 118 *note*, I was determined not to keep away, and I could not tack without the certainty of a broadside. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v., *Keep her away*, alter the ship's course to leeward, by sailing further off the wind. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 127 If the vessel keeps away [from wind's eye] 5 points, she must steam or sail at the rate of 7·2 knots, to be in an equally good position.

47. Keep back. a. *trans.* To restrain; to detain; to hold back forcibly; to retard the progress, advance, or growth of.

1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* iv. 24 Dryue forth, and kepe me not bak with rydinge. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 463 b, I have kept backe no man from the true Religion. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 98. 468/1 He.. strongly kept back the Turk from encroachments upon his Dominions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 310 The Wheat stands, to endure a farther ripening, being kept back by the Chill Winds. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 556 Bine that has been kept back..by cold weather. 1890 FENN *Double Knot* I. iv. 129 She made a brave effort to keep back her tears.

b. To withhold; to retain or reserve designedly; to conceal.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxix. [xl.] 10, I kepe not thy louynge mercy..backe from the greate congregacion. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 The church will keepe no part of the liuing backe from the pastor, if he doe his dutie. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Seeming Wise* (Arb.) 216 Some are so close, and reserved, as they..seeme alwaies to keepe back somewhat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. II. vii, Long keppen back from your expecting sight. 1888 G. GISSING *Life's Morn.* II. xv. 302 It really seemed to me as if she were keeping something back.

c. *intr.* To hold oneself or remain back.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* iv, There was a request to 'keep back' from the front.

48. Keep down. a. *trans.* To hold down; to hold in subjection or under control; to repress.

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 3 b, Sudden flames by force kept downe. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 155 They keep them low and down by substraction of their meat. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 38 You should..keep down your spirits both in this and other cases. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 67 Will kept the man down who was under him. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. I. 34 A hundred thousand soldiers .. will keep down ten millions of ploughmen and artisans. 1889 *Repent. P. Wentworth* III. xvi. 291 She had hard work to keep down her tears.

b. To keep low in amount or number; to prevent from growing, increasing, or accumulating.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 201 The executors .. ought to keep down the interest. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 259 The Tartarian oats kept down the clover. 1851 *Beck's Florist* Jan. 21 Pick off decaying leaves, and keep down insects. 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III*, I. xvi. 309 Employers..combined to keep down wages.

c. *Painting.* (See quot. 1854.)

1768 W. GILPIN *Prints* 210 The effect .. might have been better, if all the lights upon it had been kept down. 1805 E. DAYES *Works* 290 Should the objects give a sufficient quantity of Light and Shade, the sky may be kept down. 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art, Kept down*, subdued in tone or tint, so that that portion of the picture thus treated is rendered subordinate to some other part.

d. *Printing.* To set in lower-case type, as a word or letter; to use capitals somewhat sparingly.

1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

e. *intr.* To remain low or subdued.

1889 MARY E. CARTER *Mrs. Severn* III. III. ix. 219 Praying that the wind would keep down for a few hours.

49. Keep in. a. *trans.* To confine within; to hold in check; to restrain; not to utter or give vent to; *spec.* to confine in school after hours.

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1015 We .. keepe muste our song and wordes in. *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 18 To kepe in his chyldern that they shold not sterte abrode fro the scole. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 209 It is more like to be feigned; I pray you keep it in. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 24 He is not able to keep in his anger. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. iv, Your zeal becomes importunate .. but learn to keep it in. 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* I. 28 He had been 'kept in'.., and his schoolmates had all gone.

†b. To keep from public currency. *Obs.*

1573 BARET *Alv.* K 25 To keepe in corne, to the end to make it deere. 1671 M. BRUCE *Good News in Evil Times* (1708) 68 Thanks be to him that hath ay keeped in our Black side yet, and hath not let the World see it yet.

c. To keep (a fire) burning: cf. IN *adv.* 6 g. Also *intr.* of a fire: To continue to burn.

1659 J. ARROWSMITH *Chain Princ.* 160 As culinary fire must be kindled and kept in by external materials. 1711, 1793 [see IN *adv.* 6 g]. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. I. 149 The fire..keeps in well twelve hours. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 Mar. 299/1 The fire can be kept in all night.

d. *Printing.* To set type closely spaced.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* Dict., *Keep in*, is a caution either given to, or resolved on, by the Compositer, where there may be doubt of Driving out his Matter beyond his Counting off. 1888 JACOBI *Printers' Vocab.*

e. *To keep one's hand in*: see HAND *sb.* 52.

f. *intr.* To remain indoors, or within a retreat, place, position, etc.

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 711 Euermore she kept hir in. 1518 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 18 The inhabitants of thos howses that be .. infectyd shall kepe in. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 250 It still keeps in (like an owle) all the day-time. 1850 F. T. FINCH in 'Bat' *Cricket Man.* 95 Though for years we may keep *in*, we must at length go *out.*

g. To keep in line or in touch *with.*

1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 35, I could never yet see any creature on two legs keep in with the Dogs.

h. To remain in favour or on good terms *with.* Cf. IN *adv.* 9 a. (Now *colloq.*)

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* IV. v. (1622) 96 He kept in with Cæsar in no lesse fauour then authority. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 1 July, Though I do not love him, yet I find it necessary to keep in with him. 1720 OZELL *Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 333 Cæsar .. resolved to keep in equally with the Senate and Antony. 1883 BLACK *Yolande* III. v. 86 He's violent enough in the House; but that's to keep in with his constituents.

50. Keep off. a. *trans.* To hinder from coming near or touching; to ward off; to avert.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 233 b, Covered with bordes, onely to kepe of the wether. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 54 Ile giue thee Armour to keepe off that word. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 24 Having white staves in their hands, to keep off the people. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* I. viii. (1729) 11 O Polly..By keeping men off, you keep them on. 1883 FENN *Middy & Ensign* xxii. 133 An umbrella held up to keep off the sun.

b. *intr.* To stay at a distance; to refrain from approaching; not to come on.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. iv. 21 You .. Keepe off aloofe with worthlesse emulation. 1803 J. HILLYAR Aug. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1845) II. 186 *note*, The Master..told the Boats to keep off. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* xxxix, I .. put him away. 'Stay!' said I. 'Keep off!' 1891 *Field* 7 Nov. 699/2 If the frost keeps off.

51. Keep on. a. *trans.* To maintain or retain in an existing condition or relation; to continue to hold, occupy, employ, entertain, or display.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 439 Till the end of the quarter..her family should be kept on. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 10 If young, they are sometimes kept on for another season, and sent to fold. 1889 ADEL. SERGEANT *E. Denison* I. I. xi. 138 Bingley asked him awkwardly whether he meant to 'keep on the house'. 1890 MRS. H. WOOD *House of Halliwell* II. viii. 213 Let me reproach him as I will, he keeps on that provoking meekness.

b. To keep (a fire, etc.) going continuously.

1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 287/2 When a fire is needed to be kept on all night.

c. *intr.* To continue or persist in a course or action; to go on with something. Now freq. with *pres. pple.*

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. iii. (Arb.) 83 In this manner doth the Greeke *dactilus* begin slowly and keepe on swifter till th' end. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 355 The Ponticke Sea, Whose Icie Current..keepes due on To the Proponticke. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 240 We kept on all night. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 516/1 'We shall never come across each other again', she kept on saying to herself. 1889 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* xxii. 224 Strike quick, strike hard, and keep on striking.

†d. To keep the head covered. *Obs.*

1652–62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 133/2 They keep on of all sides .. accounting it an opprobrious thing to see any men uncover their heads.

e. To remain fixed or attached; to stay on.

1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* July 469/2 [His] buttons never keep on.

52. Keep out. a. *trans.* To cause to remain without; to prevent from getting in.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 770 [He] Wold kepe out that other he shuld nat esyly entre. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 94 The Sea brake in over the walles, that we made to kepe it out. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxxiv. 575 He teaches them how to paint the glass, that he may keep out the light. 1780 COXE *Russ. Disc.* 169 In order to keep out the rain. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 84 Locks .. To keep out thieves at night. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. i, Keep her [a boat] out, Lizzie. Tide runs strong here.

b. *Printing.* To set type widely spaced.
1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing Dict.* s. v., He Sets Wide, to Drive or Keep out. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*

53. Keep over. *trans.* To reserve, hold over.
1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 6 Some breeders keep them [lambs] over until the next spring. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 331/2 Keeping over old wheat stocks for a rise in price.

54. Keep to. *Naut. trans.* To cause (a ship) to sail close to the wind.
1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xvi. 76 In keeping the Ship near the Wind, these terms are used..*keep her to, touch the Wind.* 1706 Phillips, *Keep your loof* or *Keep her to.*

55. Keep together. a. *trans.* To cause to remain in association or union. *To keep body* (†*life*) *and soul together*: to keep (oneself) alive.
1601 Shaks. *Twel. N.* III. i. 56 *Clo.* Would not a paire of these haue bred sir? *Vio.* Yes being kept together, and put to vse. 1693 Tate in *Dryden's Juvenal* xv. (1697) 375 The Vascons once with Man's Flesh (as 'tis sed) Kept Life and Soul together. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 43 It is a poor loose sand..only kept together by the roots of the sea-bent. 1884 *Century Mag.* Nov. 54/2 How on earth they managed to keep body and soul together.

b. *intr.* To remain associated or united.
1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 435 Let them .. kepe together, and in no wise scatter abrode. 1599 Shaks. *Hen. V*, II. ii. 105 Treason, and murther, euer kept together. 1768 J. Byron *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 13 It did not become him to desert it as long as the ship kept together. 1820 W. Irving *Sketch Bk.* (1859) 181, I have a particular respect for three or four..chairs..which seem to me to keep together.

56. Keep under. *trans.* To hold in subjection or under control; to keep down.
1486–1504 *Quinton MSS.* in Denton *Eng. in 15th cent.* Note D. (1888) 318 For mane men wyll fey owt more to kepe vnder the pore th(en) for to helpe thaym. 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 37 Giue them a bitte to keepe them vnder. 1611 Bible 1 *Cor.* ix. 27, I keepe vnder my body, and bring it into subiection. 1712 Berkeley *Pass. Obed.* § 13 Like all other passions, [they] must be restrained and kept under. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. I. 116 The services of birds in keeping under noxious insects. 1883 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* II. ix. 115 She had been accustomed to be kept under all her life.

57. Keep up. a. *trans.* To keep shut up or confined.
1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. ii. 59 Keepe vp your bright Swords, for the dew will rust them. 1654 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 191 Swyne..ought to bee kept up in their styes. 1673 Wycherley *Gentl. Dancing Master* II. i, Have you *kept up my daughter close in my absence? 1737 Whiston Josephus, Antiq.* IV. viii. § 36 If his owner..having known what his nature was..hath not kept him [an ox] up. 1847 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. I. 31 When sheep are kept up in sheds during the winter.

†b. To keep secret or undivulged. *Obs.*
1678 Cudworth *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. § 38. 177 So long as these things are concealed and kept up in Huggermugger. *a* 1715 Burnet *Own Time* (1823) II. 115 They..had not sailed when the proclamation came down: yet it was kept up till they sailed away. 1725 Ramsay *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii, What fowk say of me, Bauldy, let me hear; Keep naithing up.

c. To support, sustain; to prevent from sinking or falling. Also *intr.* To bear up, so as not to break down.
To keep the ball up (see Ball *sb.*1 18). *To keep one's wicket up* (*cricket*): to remain in, to continue one's innings.
1681 Flavel *Meth. Grace* ix. 190 Of great use to keep up the soul above water. 1694 F. Bragge *Disc. Parables* xiii. 425 To keep up their spirits. 1801 H. Swinburne in *Crts. Europe close last Cent.* (1841) II. 299 This ridiculous folly keeps the stocks up. 1868 Rogers *Pol. Econ.* ix. (1876) 88 The purpose of a trades-union is to keep up the price of labour. 1884 *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 60 He kept up his wicket until the finish. 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* II. xii. 262 But for her sweetness and bravery, I never could have kept up through all this terrible trial.

d. To maintain in a worthy or effective condition; to support; to keep in repair; to keep burning.
1552 Huloet, Kepe vp by cheryshinge, *alo, foveo.* Kepe vp by maintenaunce, *sustento.* 1670 Sir S. Crow in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Findeing that business .. a burden .. to keepe it upp in that perfection I found and made itt. 1678 Lady Chaworth *Ibid.* 51 The King had a mind .. to keep up his army and navy till that peace was made. 1701 W. Wotton *Hist. Rome, Marcus* vi. 106 The Athenians still kept up regular Professors for all those Sciences. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 86 We kept up a small fire, by which we cooked our mussels. 1875 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xii. 173 A causeway which is still in being and *which is kept up as a modern road.*

e. To maintain, retain, preserve (a quality, state of things, accomplishment, etc.); to keep from deteriorating or disappearing.
1670 A. Roberts *Adv. T. S.* 51 Orders of Men..that keep up the Honour of Religion amongst them. 1705 Addison *Italy* Wks. II. 132 Albano keeps up its credit still for Wine. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 20/2 The clergy would, from the calls of their profession..keep up their classical acquirements. 1836 Jas. Grant *Gt. Metropolis* I. ii. 44 They must maintain their dignity; they must keep up appearances. 1884 Mrs. Pirkis *Judith Wynne* I. v. 48 Oughtn't she *to* have a horse, and keep up her riding?

f. To maintain, continue, go on with (an action or course of action).
1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 778 For his dissimulation onely kept all that mischiefe up. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 2 The Difficulty of keeping up a sprightly Dialogue for five Acts together. 1781 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 161/1 Continual firing..was kept up during the day. 1869 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 367 The fight is kept up till night-fall. 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 11 He and I have kept up a correspondence.

g. To cause to remain out of bed.
1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* ix, Well pleased, that my little ones were kept up beyond the usual time. 1839 Thackeray *Fatal Boots* xii, Keeping her up till four o'clock in the morning. 1889 Adel. Sergeant *Luck of House* II. xxxvi. 228, I will keep you up no longer, for you look terribly pale and fagged.

h. *Printing.* To keep (type or matter) standing; also, to use capitals somewhat freely.
1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.*

i. *To keep up to*: to prevent from falling below (a level, standard, principle, etc.); to keep informed of. Also *intr.* for *refl.*
1712 Steele *Spect.* No. 308 ¶ 2 My Lady's whole Time and Thoughts are spent in keeping up to the Mode. 1726 Leoni *Alberti's Archit.* I. 46/1 This Strength in the Corners is..only to keep the Wall up to its duty. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. I. 244 It keeps him better up to his work. 1889 J. Masterman *Scotts of Bestminster* III. xv. 41 A London correspondent who kept the country-folk up to the doings of the townsfolk. 1890 *Univ. Rev.* Aug. 633 We should keep up to the mark in these matters.

j. *intr.* To continue alongside, keep abreast; to proceed at an equal pace *with* (*lit.* and *fig.*).
a 1633 G. Herbert *Country Parson* ii. (1652) 5 They are not to be over-submissive and base, but to keep up with the Lord and Lady of the house. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 35 He tries every Way..to keep up with his Leader. 1890 W. F. Rae *Maygrove* II. vii. 272 Don't walk so fast..I can hardly keep up with you.

†k. To stay within doors; to put up or stop *at.*
1704 D'Chess Marlborough in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 353, I am very sorry to hear Lord Monthermont has had any accident to make him keep up. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 195 (*Case Delicacy*) The Voiturin found himself obliged to keep up five miles short of his stage at a little decent kind of an inn.

V. 58. Combs., as †keep-door (*nonce-wd.*), a porter, door-ward; †keep-friend (see quot.); †keep-net, ? a net for keeping fish in; †keep-off, a means of keeping (persons, etc.) off; also as *adj.*, serving to keep (foes) off. Also Keepsake.
1682 Mrs. Behn *City Heiress* 45 Good Mistriss *keep-door, stand by; for I must enter. 1675 *Hist. Don Quix.* 45 He had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called A *keep-friend, or the foot of a friend; from whence descended two irons unto his middle. 1623 Whitbourne *Newfoundland* 75 Ten *keipnet Irons..Twine to make Keipnets, &c. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* VII. 121 He fought not with a *keep-off spear, or with a far-shot bow. 1615 — *Odyss.* XIV. 759 A lance .. To be his keep-off both 'gainst men and dogs.

Keep (kīp), *sb.* Forms: 3–5 kep, 3–6 kepe, (5 kype), 4–6 *Sc.* keip, 4–7 keepe, (9 keape), 3– keep. [f. Keep *v.*]

†1. Care, attention, heed, notice; usually in phrases *to nim, take, give keep*, to take or give heed, take notice. (Const. *of, infin.*, or *clause.*)
c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1333 Bi-aften bak, as he nam kep, faste in ðornes, he sa3 a sep. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 20128 Hir sun to serue was al hir kepe. *Ibid.* 20498 To þis ferli tas all nu kepe. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxix. [lxx.] 1 3eue kepe, God, to my helpe. *c* 1400 Maundev. (1839) v. 51 A Man ought to take gode kepe for to bye Bawme. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 174 What God hath done for you ye take no keepe. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 712, I tooke good keepe, and saw thee eke shedd teares. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* III. III. xxxvii, Who of nought else but sloth and growth doth taken keep. [1886 A. Lang *Lett. Dead Auth.* 36 As to things old, they take no keep of them.]

2. Care or heed in tending, watching, or preserving; charge; orig. only in phr. †*to take keep.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5729 (Gött.) Moyses þat time tok kepe To his elde fadris schepe. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 289 Partanope ys now softe falle on sleepe This fayre lady of hym takyth keepe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 640 Tak keip to my Capill, *that na man* him call. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 241 a/1 Take euer a besy kepe of thy selfe. *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 49 Vnder the kepe, and by the counsell, of some graue gouernour. 1586 J. Hooker *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 100/2 Your dominion in Ireland, whereof they haue so little keepe. 1647 H. More *Poems* 311 Of his precious soul he takes no keep. 1818 Keats *Endym.* I. 68 If from shepherd's keep A lamb stray'd far.

†b. That which is kept; a charge. *Obs.*
1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* July 133 Often he vsed of hys keepe a sacrifice to bring.

3. *Hist.* The innermost and strongest structure or central tower of a mediæval castle, serving as a last defence; a tower; a stronghold, donjon.
Perhaps orig. a translation of It. *tenazza.*
a 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1598) 249 He who stood as watch upon the top of the keepe. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* VI. iv. 244 The Tenaza or Keepe, which stands without the body of the Castell. 1654 Evelyn *Mem.* 8 June, The Castle itself is large in circumference..The Keep, or mount, hath .. a very profound well. 1796 Burke *Let. Noble Lord* Wks. VIII. 49 Like the proud Keep of Windsor rising in majesty of proportion, and girt with the double belt of its kindred and coeval towers. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* I. xiii, Buttress, and rampire's circling bound, And mighty keep and tower. 1819 W. Burgh *Notes Mason's Engl. Gard.* IV. Note L, The Gothic castle .. consisted, in every instance, of the keep or strong-hold, and the court or enclosure annexed to the keep. 1877 Tennyson *Harold* II. ii, The walls oppress me, And yon huge keep that hinders half the heaven.

4. An article which serves for containing or retaining something. †a. A meat-safe. *Obs. rare.*
1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s.v., A Keepe is .. also vsed for a safe, which is a thing to keepe the meate from the flies in Sommer season. 1649 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 221 A .. cupbord, a keepe, two wrought chairs.

b. A stew, pond, or reservoir for fish; a weir or dam for retaining water. *rare.*
1617 Minsheu *Ductor* s.v., A Keepe is also used .. for a place made in waters to keep and preserve fish. 1847 J. Dwyer *Princ. Hydraul. Engin.* 75 The motion of water over a bar or keep, such as had been calculated for the new cut.

†c. A clasp or similar fastening. *Obs.*
1615 Chapman *Odyss.* XVIII. 432 Buttons..made to fairly hold The robe together, all lac'd downe before, Where Keepes and Catches both sides of it wore.

d. *Coal-mining.* One of the set of movable *iron supports on which the cage rests when at the* top of the shaft: = Kep *sb.*
1851 Greenwell *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 33 The cage rising between the keeps, and forcing them back; but when drawn above the keeps, they fall forward to their places. 1867 W. W. Smyth *Coal & Coal-mining* 166 The cage is lifted .. a little above the plane of the bank ..and then allowed to drop on to the keeps.

e. *Mech.* In a locomotive engine: A part of the axle-box, fitted beneath the journal of the axle and serving to hold an oiled pad against it.
1881 *Metal World* No. 15. 227 Care should be taken in boring out the axle-box keeps, as if the keeps are not bored correctly the journals..will not work true in them.

†5. A keeper, a herd (in N. America). *Obs. rare.*
1641 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 60 If any goates be without a keep after the 14th day of the next moneth .. the owners of them shall forfett .. halfe a bushel of Corne. *Ibid.* 61 [They] shall agree with a Cowe keep for the towne for the present summer.

6. The act of keeping or maintaining; the fact of being kept. See Keep *v.* 19–24.
1763 in F. B. Hough *Siege Detroit* (1860) 191 The Safety and Protection of Schenectady depends in a great Measure on the keep of a good Guard in the Town. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 64 Our old spaniel..and the blue greyhound..both of which fourfooted worthies were sent out to keep for the summer. 1847–78 Halliw. s.v. *Keep, Out at keep*, said of animals in hired pastures.

b. *In good keep*, well kept, in good condition; so *in low keep*, etc.
1808 *Trial Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke* I. 215 Many of them exceedingly good horses, but in low keep. 1811 Lamb *Good Clerk* Misc. Wks. (1871) 384 As the owner of a fine horse is [solicitous] to have him appear in good keep.

c. The food required to keep a person or animal; provender, pasture; maintenance, support.
a 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., I am short of keep for my cows. 1829 Southey *Pilgr. Compostella* Poet. Wks. VII. 264 The Corporation A fund for their keep supplied. 1848 Lowell *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 148 You're so darned lazy, I don't think you're hardly worth your keep.

7. Phr. *For keeps*: to keep, for good; hence, completely, altogether. orig. *U.S.*
1886 *Advance* 9 Dec. (Farmer), We..promise not to play marbles for keeps, nor bet nor gamble in any way. 1897 R. Kipling *Captains Courageous* 263 I'm coming into the business for keeps next fall. 1899 H. Frederic *Market Place* 195 I've got something the matter with me..I've got it for keeps.

8. *Comb.*, as keep-tower = sense 3; keep-worthy *a.*, worth keeping, worthy of being kept.
1830 W. Taylor *Hist. Germ. Poetry* I. 182 Bodmer .. was the editor of the Zurich charter .., and of other keep-worthy documents. 1865 Street *Goth. Archit. Spain* 187 The enormous Keep-tower which rises out of its western face.

Keepable (*kī*-păb'l), *a.* [f. Keep *v.* + -able.] That can be kept or preserved.
1891 *Field* 21 Nov. 774/2 Another fish .. not..quite up to the size we had decided to be keepable.

Keeper (*kī*-pəɹ). [f. Keep *v.* + -er 1.] One who or that which keeps.

I. From trans. senses of the vb.

1. One who has charge, care, or oversight of any person or thing; a guardian, warden, custodian.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1096 Quen was i keper of þi child. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15812 Ne God wil namore þat þey be Keperes of þat dignete. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 137 He hyme mad hale kepare of al þe thinge, þat he had in-to gowernynge. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 9, I wote neuere; whether am I the keper of my brother? [Coverd. I knowe not: Am I my brothers keper?]. — *Acts* xvi. 27 The kepere of the prisoun .. seynge the 3atis of the prisoun openyd..wolde sle hym silf. 1388 — *Gen.* iv. 2 Abel was a kepere of scheep, and Cayn was an erthe tilyere. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 [Pai] ware made hirdmen and kepers of bestez. 1509–10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 The Keper of the said great Warderobe for the tyme beyng. *a* 1533 Ld. Berners *Huon* viii. 19 Gerarde..demandyd.. whether he was kepar of that passage or not. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 37 He was keipar of 3our commoun weill. 1631 Gouge *God's Arrowes* III. § 65. 304 The Church ..is a faithful keeper and preserver of the Oracles of God. 1693 Dryden *Juvenal* VI. (1697) 140 Keep close your Women, under Lock and Key: But, who shall keep those Keepers? 1718 Prior *Knowledge* 203 Untam'd and fierce the tiger .. seeks his keeper's flesh. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. xiv, The herds without a keeper strayed.

b. Forming the second element in many compounds; as *alphabet-keeper, ass-keeper, beast-keeper, book-keeper, bridge-keeper, cash-keeper, chapel-keeper, cow-keeper, deer-keeper, dog-keeper, door-keeper, gamekeeper, gate-keeper, goal-keeper, green-keeper, hound-keeper, housekeeper*, etc., of which those of permanent standing will be found in their alphabetical places.
c 1440 [see Housekeeper]. 1535 [see Dog-keeper]. 1555 [see Book-keeper]. 1670 [see Gamekeeper]. 1707 J. Chamber-

LAYNE *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* III. 679 Officers of the Foreign [Post] Office..Mr. James Lawrence, Alphabet-Keeper, 100*l.* 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 In the foreign office, there is also a comptroller, and an alphabet keeper. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 440/2 The old hound-keeper declared that [the bitch] would never come back. 1900 *Daily News* 3 July 7/5 One piece fell beside the register-keeper. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 2/3 The street chapel-keeper also wished to desert his post.

c. Special uses:

Keeper of the Exchange and Mint: the Master of the Mint, an office held since 1870 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Keeper of the Great* (†*Broad*) *Seal*: an officer in England and Scotland who has the custody of the Great Seal; in England the office is now held by the Lord High Chancellor. *Keeper of the Privy Seal*: (*a*) in England an officer through whose hands pass charters, etc. before coming to the Great Seal, now called Lord Privy Seal; (*b*) a similar officer in Scotland and the Duchy of Cornwall. †*Keeper of the Touch*: see quot. 1607.

1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 257/1 If..the..Keper of the touche afore seid touche ony such Hernois wyth the Liberdisheed. 1454 *Ibid.* V. 256/2 The Chaunceller of Englond, and the Keper of the prive Seale. 1467–8 *Ibid.* V. 634/1 Hugh Bryce of London, Goldsmyth, keper of the Kyngs eschaunge in London. 1477 *Act* 17 *Edw. IV*, c. 5 Such and as many keepers of the same Seals, as he shall think necessary. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 18 (*title*) An Acte declaring thauctoritee of the L. Keeper of the Great Seale of England and the L. Chancellor to bee one. 1607 COWELL *Interpr., Keeper of the priuy Seale*.. seemeth to be called Clerke of the priuy Seale. *Ibid., Keeper o' the Touch*, anno 2 H. 6. cap. 14. seemth to be that officer in the kings mint which at this day is termed the master of the assay. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 230 Thomas Lloyd Keeper of y^e^ Broad Seal. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* I. vii. 92 The Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper is..Prolocutor or Speaker of the House of Lords.

d. An officer who has the charge of a forest, woods, or grounds; now *esp.* = GAMEKEEPER.

1488–9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Stiwards Foresters and other kepers within the Kynges Forest of Ingilwode. *a* 1530 HEYWOOD *Weather* (Brandl 1898) 413 Rangers and kepers of certayne places, As forestes, parkes, purlewes and chasys. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 883, I causd the Keeper to seuer the rascall Deere from the Buckes of the first head. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 218 To George Betts, my keeper, five pounds. 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 108 Duke of Kingston, keeper of Sherwood Forest. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* i. (1889) 16 He did not know that a keeper is only a poacher turned outside in, and a poacher is a keeper turned inside out.

†e. A nurse; one who has charge of the sick.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3624 Walstede, he sais, entir with me, For my kepar sall' þou be. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* II. 366 Quhen Wallace was ralesched off his payne..His trew kepar he send to Elrisle. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1376/1 In some great extremitie of sicknesse .. some honest ancient woman a keeper, may watch with anie of them. 1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. iv. 144 Such as bee sick of feavers, for whom principally keepers are provided.

2. One who observes or keeps a command, law, promise, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliv. 8 Ȝe han putte keepers of myn obseruaūces in my sayntuarie to Ȝour self. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W, 1531) 54 He calleth the kepers of the commaundementes his frendes. 1625 BACON *Ess., Boldness* (Arb.) 519 For Boldnesse is an ill keeper of promise. *a* 1796 BURNS *Verses to Rankine* i, I am a keeper of the law In some sma' points, altho' not a'. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 428 From being a keeper of the law he is converted into a breaker of it.

3. One who owns or carries on some establishment or business.

Often the second element in combs., as *alehouse-, hotel-, lodging-house keeper*; INNKEEPER, SHOPKEEPER.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272/1 Kepare of an howse, or an howse holdare, *paterfamilias*. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII*, c. 2 § 5 To take suertie of the kepers of ale houses of their gode behavyng. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5141/4 Isaac Beckett ..Alehouse-keeper. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* iii. 39 A forlorn old maid, and keeper of a cent-shop. 1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 167 (Cent.) A weakly, aged keeper of a little shoe-store in a village.

†4. One who keeps a mistress. *Obs.*

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* I. i, An old doting keeper cannot be more jealous of his mistress. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 461 P 11 A Man may be a very fine Gentleman, tho' he is neither a Keeper nor an Infidel. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 151 The risk of a keeper, who takes up with a low-bred girl.

5. One who or that which keeps or retains, in various senses of the vb. Also *keeper-back*.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V* 81 There is no lesse praise to be geven to the keper then to the getter. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. ii. 70 He is a Flatterer, A Parasite, a keeper backe of death. *a* 1617 HIERON *Wks.* (1620) II. 457 Keepers from Gods ministers, that which they ought to haue. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 105 The best keeper of secrets in Europe.

6. a. Any mechanical device for keeping something in its place; a clasp, catch, etc. *spec.* (*a*) a loop securing the end of a buckled strap; (*b*) the mousing of a hook; (*c*) a jam-nut or check-nut; (*d*) the gripper in a flint-lock, securing the flint; (*e*) the box into which the bolt of a lock projects when shot. (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1875.)

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 37 A narro gorget, fastened afore with a white clasp and a keepar close vp to the chin. 1625 *Nayworth Housch. Bks.* (Surtees) 214 Tape, claspes and keepers. 1667 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 336 To Tho. Cooper for makeing a keeper for Mr Lambton's pew dore, *2d.* 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Higham*, Great catch-hooks and keepers of silver. 1857 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I. ii. 84 A gilt iron bar, ledge, or keeper, serves for an object-rest. 1888 *Sci. American* LVIII. 408/1 A glove fastener has been patented. ..It has a cylindrical keeper with one lower edge struck up to form a lip. *Ibid.*, A keeper with a slot in its upper surface adapted to receive the latch and tongue [of a glove fastener].

b. A bar of soft iron placed across the poles of a horse-shoe magnet to prevent loss of power; an armature.

Also, one of the lateral projections attached to the poles of an electro-magnet to bring these into close proximity to the revolving armature; a shoe (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884).

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 312 The weight was carefully removed, so as not to displace the armature or keeper. *c* 1850 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* v. 133. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 274 A pricker attached to the keeper of an electro-magnet.

c. A ring that keeps another (esp. the wedding-ring) on the finger; a guard-ring.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 499 (Hoppe) A gold ring, a silver ring, and a chased keeper. 1858 *Ann. Register* 7, 150 wedding rings and keepers. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* IV. xiv, She .. hurried every thing into it—the money, the earrings, the keeper off her finger, and then she paused at the touch of the wedding-ring.

II. From intr. senses of the verb.

7. One who continues or remains *at* a place.

1611 BIBLE *Tit.* ii. 5 To be discreet, chaste, keepers at home.

8. A fruit, or other product, that keeps (well or ill).

1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. II. 389 An excellent apple, and good keeper. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 178 The best Apple.. splendid keeper, will last until May. 1892 *Seed Catalogue*, Royal Ash-leaf kidney [potato], heavy cropper and good keeper.

Hence **Kee·pering**, the work of a gamekeeper.

1892 J. WILKINS *Autobiog. Gamekpr.* I. i. 13 It made me take a liking for keepering.

Keeperess (kī·pərĕs). *rare.* [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female keeper or custodian. b. A woman who keeps a man.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 359 (D.) Hardly ever, I dare say, was there a keeper that did not make a keeperess; who lavished away on her kept-fellow what she obtained from .. him who kept her. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III. 66 The keeperesses eclipsed the keepers in cruelty to the poorer patients.

Kee·perless, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Not having a keeper or guardian.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* (1850) I. iii. 40 People accounted sane and permitted to range the world keeperless.

Keepership (kī·pəʃip). [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a keeper.

1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 67 Richard Edys, nowe Keper of Bockardowe, to enjoy the kepershippe of Bocardowe. 1627 DK. NEWCASTLE *Let.* in *Life* (1886) 322 Since I am not repaired in the Keepership. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Observ. Peel's Sp.* (1830) 37 The keepership of the prison named after his judicatory [the King's Bench]. 1880 *Antiquary* May 227/1 The keepership of the mineralogical department of the British Museum.

†**Kee·pful**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. KEEP *sb.* 1 + -FUL.] Careful, heedful.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* I. xv. 43 He myght haue eschewid hys hurt yf he had be as kepefull.

Keeping (kī·piŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KEEP *v.* + -ING [1].] The action of the verb KEEP in various senses.

I. From trans. senses of the vb.

1. Observance of a rule, command, ordinance, institution, practice, promise, etc.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 350 Keping of Goddis mandementis. 1473–4 *Act* 12 & 13 *Edw. IV* in *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 33/2 The kepyng of assise of Brede, Wyne, and Ale. 1573 *Reg. St. Andrews Kirk Sess.* (1889–90) 389 Be superstitius keping of Ȝwill-day halyday. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. iii. § 15 474/1 The controversie about the keeping of Easter.

2. The action, task, or office of looking after, guarding, defending, taking care of, etc.; custody, charge, guardianship.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20106 Þan name þe apostil..In-til his keping, þat maidan. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 21 God almyȝty takiþ so gret kepyng of smale briddis [etc.]. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxxv. 357 (Addit. MS.) The porter said, 'have kepyng of thi self'. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lx. 209 We that hath this place in kepinge are frenchemen. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* III. xl. 25 The Book of the Law was in their Keeping. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. xxi. Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 92 As upright as a new Chancellor, who has the keeping of the King's Conscience. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 126 To hand over your impressions to the safe keeping of memory.

b. Guard, defence. *On* (*at, of, upon*) *one's keeping*, on one's guard. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1388 WYCLIF *Jer.* li. 12 Encreese ȝe kepyng, reise ȝe keperis. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 52 Amorow þay lefte good kypynge yn the syte. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxxxix. 167 Than she..sette good kepyng ouer them. 1571 HANMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 139 To be more upon their keeping, to prevent treachery. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. xi. 2 Henceforth, bee at your keeping well. 1668 *Ormonde MSS.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 71 Some actions.. put your petitioner on his keeping. 1898 KATH. TYNAN in *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 1/3 He was already, as they say in Ireland, 'on his keeping'; that is to say, a hunted man.

†c. A flock (of sheep). Cf. *herd. Obs. rare*—[1].

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 1 A flocke, a keepinge, or a fold of sheepe.

3. The taking care of a thing or person; the giving of attention so as to maintain in good order or condition; the state or condition in which a thing is kept.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14837 Giue Englische men euen kepynge, Mete & drynke, & oþer þynge. 1468 *Chron. Eng.* in Hearne *R. Glouc.* (1724) 482 His hondes .. shewethe sumwhat vnwyt and necclygence, for he vtterliche leueth the kepyng of hem. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 112 Cratches is a soraunce that wyll cause a horse to halte, and commeth of yll kepynge. 1523 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 19 Paid for kepyng of the clok iij^s^ iiij^d^. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 280 Farre exceeding anye of the companie for stature, and good keapinge. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 68 This Keeping consists in mowing the Grass often. 1880 *Ann. Rep. R. Hort. Soc.* 5 The Garden..in the highest state of keeping which the means of the Society allowed.

4. The maintaining of a state or condition.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptist*) 14 Angele als callit wes he, fore kepyng of verginite. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 35 To lese þe name and croune of ȝoure profession by kepynge of silence. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 170 Exhort them to y^e^ .. kepyng of good order within the citie. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* v. 261 Beneuolent keiping of kyndnes, cumpanie, and freindschip.

5. Maintenance, sustenance with food; food, fodder; = KEEP *sb.* 6 c.

1644 *Boston Rec.* (1877) II. 80 Charity White is allowed 26*s.* for thirteene weekes keeping of John Berry. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1260 My labours, The work of many hands, which earns my keeping. 1708 *Yorksh. Racers* 7 His stable-room and keeping are unpaid. 1876 HOLLAND *Sev. Oaks* xii. 162 Mike thought he could hire a horse for his keeping and a sled for a small sum.

†b. The maintaining of a mistress or lover; the fact or condition of being so maintained. *Obs.*

1675 WYCHERLEY *Country-Wife* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 73/2 But prithee..Is not keeping better than marriage? 1698 DRYDEN *Limberham* Pref., 'Twas intended for an honest Satyr against our crying Sin of Keeping. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. iv, Pray Madam were you ever in keeping? 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 49 *note*, On the death of the king she [Jane Shore] had been taken into keeping by lord Hastings.

†6. Confinement, imprisonment; prison. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxi. 12 Thei schulen sette hir hondis on ȝou .. bitakinge in to synagogis and kepingis [*gloss* ether prisouns]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13953 Telamoc,..come out of kepyng to his kid fadur. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 772 Her kepyng of the king his brother in that place.

7. The action or fact of retaining as one's own; retention; *pl.* things kept or retained.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5594 In getyng he hath such woo, And in the kepyng drede also. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 152 b, Of the gettyng of this mannes goodes ..I wil not speake: but the kepinge of them [etc.]. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 They concluded she was good prize and worth the keeping. 1857 W. SMITH *Thorndale* 573 If there is to be any keeping, there must be some limit put on the taking.

8. Reservation for future use; preservation.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 434 A piece of bread .. so drye..with longe kepinge. 1718. *Freethinker* No. 27 P 1 True Wit and Good Sense will bear keeping. 1730 SWIFT *Betty the Grizette*, A tawny speckled pippin Shrivel'd with a winter's keeping. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Miss Mitford* I. vi. 181 Are not poems, like port wine, the better for keeping? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 Fruits which spoil with keeping.

9. a. In *Painting. orig.* The maintenance of the proper relation between the representations of nearer and more distant objects in a picture; hence, in more general sense, 'the proper subserviency of tone and colour in every part of a picture, so that the general effect is harmonious to the eye' (Fairholt); the maintenance of harmony of composition.

1715 J. RICHARDSON *The. Painting* 224 The Composition is not to be justifyed..the Groups are too Regularly placed, and without any Keeping in the Whole, that is, they appear too near of an Equal Strength. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lv, [Parodying art slang] 'What do you think, sir, of that head in the corner, done in the manner of Grisoni? There's the true keeping in it.' 1768 W. GILPIN *Upon Prints* 20 *Keeping* then proportions a proper degree of strength to the near and distant parts, in respect to *each other*. 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* I May, There is contour, and keeping, and grace, and expression, and all the varieties of artificial excellence. 1792 *Resid. France* (1797) I. 87 Some mixture of splendour and clumsiness, and a want of what the painters call keeping. 1809 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Absentee* x, In Lady Clonbrony's mind, as in some bad paintings, there was no keeping; all objects, great and small, were upon the same level. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 172 The keeping and repose in this cartoon are inimitable.

b. *generally.* Agreement, congruity, harmony.

1819 HAZLITT *Eng. Com. Writers* vi. (1869) 153 There is the exquisite keeping in the character of Blifil, and the want of it in that of Tom Jones. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 406 For wit, fancy, invention, and keeping, it [the Rape of the Lock] has never been surpassed.

c. Phr. *in* or *out of keeping* (*with*): in or out of harmony or agreement (with).

c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 59 In what respect it is out of keeping; that is, what parts are too light, and what too dark. 1806 F. HORNER *Let.* in *Life* vii. (1849) 175 They were so in keeping with the whole that the prevailing tone was..never interrupted. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* xlvii, To use an artist phrase, nothing could be more in keeping with the day than the reception Miss S. met with. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 310 It is in 'fine keeping', as the phrase is. 1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* iv. 24 His own costume of black coat, leathers and tops, was in perfect keeping. 1842 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. v. 14 Such an utterance of Truth would..be out of keeping with our present condition in the flesh. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 26 Indications .. in thorough keeping with the view we have taken.

II. From intr. senses of the vb.

10. Staying or remaining in a place or in a certain condition; remaining sound.

1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 22 The Handful of

Salt..hinders their Ale from keeping. 1776 J. Hunter *Let. to Jenner* 22 Jan., Wks. 1835 I. 59 Their keeping into one substance would make me inclinable to believe that it is a new substance. 1785 Sarah Fielding *Ophelia* I. xxv, I took advantage of my disorder to excuse my keeping at home.

III. 11. With adverbs, as *keeping back, down, in, out, up*: see Keep *v.* IV.

1552 Huloet, Kepynge backe or a part, *reservatio, retentio.* *a* 1568 Ascham *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 48 Sharpe kepinge in, and bridleinge of youth. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 26 Apr., He says that the king's keeping in still with my Lady Castlemaine do show it. 1814 Wellington 15 May in Gurw. *Desp.* (1838) XII. 12 An allowance for the purchase and keeping up of a mule in the public service. 1835 Macaulay *Ess., Mackintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1887) 366 By resistance they meant the keeping out of James the Third. 1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 25 Sept. 927/3 The system of 'keeping in' [at school] is barbarous. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 371 The keeping down of uræmic accumulation.

IV. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *keeping-beer, ewe-lamb, -ground, -sheep*, etc.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. vi. 284 The Season for brewing Keeping-beer. 1773 *Hist. Brit. Dom. N. Amer.* II. ii. § 12. 217 When whales are much disturbed, they quit their keeping-ground. 1886 Scott *Sheep-Farming* 115 A new system of not weaning the keeping ewe lambs at all.

Kee·ping, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That keeps, in various senses (see the verb).

c 1430 *A B C of Aristotle* in *Babees Bk.* 12 [Be not] to kinde, ne to kepynge, & be waar of knaue tacchis. 1677 Mrs. Behn *Rover* II. ii, All this frights me not: 'tis still much better than a keeping husband. 1703 Rowe *Fair Penit.* I. i. 236 Some keeping Cardinal shall doat upon thee. 1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Tears & Smiles* Wks. 1812 V. 30 Daughters and dead fish, we find Were never keeping wares.

Kee·ping-room. *local* and *U. S.* [Keep *v.* 37.] The room usually occupied by a person or family as a sitting-room; a parlour.

1790 Marsham in *G. White's Selborne* (1877) II. 257 On the 24th I found a dark butterfly in my keeping-room. 1794 A. Young *Agric. Suffolk* (1797) 11 The door .. opening immediately from the external air into the keeping-room. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xv, In the family 'keeping-room', as it is termed [of the New England farm-house]. 1871 'M. Legrand' *Cambr. Freshm.* 55 Most fortunate to get into college in your first term, sir. Yes, sir, this is your keeping-room; and..this here's your study.

Keepsake (kī·pse̤ik). [f. Keep *v.* + Sake: *cf. namesake.*] Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of, or in remembrance of, the giver. *spec.* The name given to certain literary annuals consisting of collections of verse, prose, and illustrations, common in the early part of the nineteenth century; so called as being designed for gifts.

1790 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* Apr., She sent me a little neat pocket volume, which I accept..as just the keepsake [etc.]. 1794 Mrs. Radcliffe *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi, A beautiful new sequin, that Ludovico gave me for a keepsake. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Dec. 587 She pulls out a pair of scissors, and cuts out a patch as a keepsake. 1862 Thornbury *Turner* I. 249 About 1824, the frivolous keepsake mania .. gave an impetus to modern art. Keepsakes are said to have originated in an idea suggested by Mr. Alaric Watts. 1885 R. Buchanan *Annan Water* iv, Take the money and buy yourself a keepsake to remind you of me.

b. *attrib.*; *spec.* Having the inane prettiness of faces depicted in a keepsake volume; having the namby-pamby literary style of such books.

1848 (*title*) Keepsake Gift Book of Tales and Poetry. 1895 Hamilton Aidé *Elizabeth's Pretenders* 199 With the faintest touch of rouge..and her keepsake air, she felt herself to be irresistible. 1898 *Daily Chron.* 8 Oct. 4/7 'Eyes raised towards heaven are always fine eyes' may have a sort of 'keepsake' prettiness, but is really not common sense.

Hence **Kee·psaky** *a.*, of the style of the compositions or illustrations in a keepsake volume.

1871 Geo. Eliot in Cross *Life* III. 145 That keepsakey, impossible face which Maclise gave him [Dickens]. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/1 The more smooth and keepsakey style [of illustration].

Keercheef, obs. form of Kerchief.

Keer-drag. A form of drag-net having a very small mesh towards the end, used by zoologists for collecting small fishes and other marine animals.

1836 Yarrell *Brit. Fishes* I. 211 Fishing with a small but very useful net..called a keerdrag. 1853 P. H. Gosse in *Zoologist* II. 3993, I take it in considerable numbers in Weymouth Bay, by means of the net known as a 'keer-drag', which rakes the bottom.

Keere, Keerie: see Kier, Kerrie.

Keeslip, Sc. form of Cheeselip [1], rennet; also a name of *Galium verum* = Cheese-rennet.

Keest (kīst). *Sc.* Also kiest, kyst. [a. Du. *keest* marrow, kernel, best part of anything.] Marrow, sap, substance, vigour. Hence **Kee·st-less** *a.*. void of sap or substance.

1802 Sibbald *Chron. Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Kystless*, tasteless. 1814 Carlyle *Early Lett.* Oct. (1886) I. 26 So cold and kiestless am I. 1825 Jamieson, *Keest*, sap, substance. 1890 *Alison H. Dunlop* 132 The ceaseless wetting of the thread would take the substance—the very keest—out of his ward's body.

Keest, obs. pa. t. of Cast *v.*

Keething, Keetlyng: see Kithing, Kitling.

Keeve, kive (kīv, kəiv). Forms: *α.* 1 *cȳf*, 2 *cuf*, 3 kiue, 4–8 kive, 6 kyve. *β.* 5–6 keve, 8–9 kieve, 9 keave, 7– keeve. [OE. *cȳf* may represent an OTeut. **kūbjā*, but has no exact equivalent in the cognate langs. The sense is that of LG. *küven, keuben* and G. *kübel* (MHG. also *kübbel*; cf. OHG. *milich-chubili* milk-pail), but these have short *u* as stem-vowel.

The normal repr. of OE. *cȳf, cife* is *kive*, but the word is now practically obs., exc. in s. w. dial., where the form is *keeve*; cf. *fere, here, heve, kee=fire, hire, hive, kye.*]

1. A tub or vat; *spec.* a vat for holding liquid in brewing and bleaching; in *Mining*, a vessel in which tin or copper ore is washed.

c. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 58 Se het asyllan ane cyfe mid weallendum ele. *Ibid.* II. 178 Þa stod ðær an æmtiġ cȳf. *a* 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Hail be ȝe skinners wiþ ȝure drenche kiue, Who so smillip þer-to wo is him aliue. 1509 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 130 Payd to yᵉ hoper for hopyng of yᵉ kyve .. *id. a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies, Derbysh.* I. (1662) 230 They must brew every day, yea pour it out of the Kive into the Cup. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV. (ed. 2) 266 In Winter they ferment a little first in the Kive or Tun to put to the Wort in the Barrel. 1755 Shebbeare *Lydia* (1769) II. 100 (E. D. D.) A brewer's kive filled with new beer.

β. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 83 It. for the chetyl and the keve..*vid.* 1574 in Worth *Tavistock Par. Acc.* (1887) 30 For mendyng of the lyme Keve *vjd.* 1674 Ray *S. & E. Country Words* 69 *A Keeve* (Devon), a Fat wherein they work their beer up before they tun it. 1743 Maxwell *Sel. Trans. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 343 As for the Bleaching-house, it ought to be furnished with ..good Keeves or Tubs for Bucking. 1776 Bolton in A. Young *Tour Irel.* (1780) II. 201 (Cider-making) As the juice is thus pressed out, let it be poured into large vessels, usually called Keeves, to undergo the fermentation. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 107 A large kieve of water, in which the sieve is suspended by the iron rod.

2. A local name for the mill-hoop, the enclosing case of a run of stones in a flour mill (Hoop *sb.*[1] 2).

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *keeve-net* (Cornw.), *keeve-work.*

1550–1600 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Kive or dole eles, the barrell of either, xxxs. 1776 G. Semple *Building in Water* 60 *Keeve-work*, that is, making large Vessels of red Deal Boards, hooped both with Iron and strong Oak Hoops. 1883 *Leisure Hour* 697/2 These [pilchards] he catches .. in his 'kieve net'—a net somewhat like an angler's landing-net.

Keever, obs. form of Kiver.

‖ **Kef, keif, kief** (kef, kəif, kīf). Also kaif, keef, kiff. [Arab. كيف *kaif*, colloquially *kef*, well-being, good-humour, enjoyment, pleasure.]

1. A state of drowsiness or dreamy intoxication, such as is produced by the use of bhang, etc. b. The enjoyment of idleness; 'dolce far niente'. *To make* (or *do*) *kef*, to pass the time in idleness.

1808 R. Drummond *Illustr. Gram. Guzaratlee*, etc. (V.), A kind of *confectio Japonica*..causing keif, or the first degree of intoxication. 1852 Badger *Nestorians* I. 327 Parties of Christians were making *keif*, i. e. taking their pleasure and drinking arack. 1854 Sala in *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., You may smoke, you may enjoy your *kef*. 1865 W. Cory *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 163, I fell into *kef*, being incapable of sustained thought. 1885 Mrs. H. Ward tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1891) 72, I came to understand the Buddhist trance of the Soufis, the kief of the Turk. 1892 Marianne North *Recoll. Happy Life* II. 9 All the grand people were doing 'kef' after breakfast under the trees. 1897 Keith *Plea Simpler Faith* 137 To him [the Bedouin] the greatest enjoyment is his Kaif, his perfect idleness.

2. (In Morocco and Algeria, in form *kief, keef.*) Indian hemp or other substance smoked to produce this state. Also *attrib.*

1878 Hooker & Ball *Morocco* 188 The habitual uses of kief prepared from Indian hemp. 1889 Hall Caine *Scapegoat* (1891) I. 193 Men lay about holding pipes charged with keef. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426 The lazy slave of Wazan lounging in the sun, kiff-pipe in mouth.

Ke·ffekilite. *Min.* [f. next + -ite[1]: named (in Ger. form *keffekilith*) by Fischer 1811.] A greyish greasy lithomarge found in the Crimea.

1868 in Dana *Min.*

‖ **Keffekill.** *Min. Obs. rare.* Also kiffe-, kiefe-. ['Said to mean the earth of Keffe or Kaffe, the town of the Crimea from which it was shipped' (Chester, *Dict. Names Min.*). Perh. repr. Pers. كف گل *kef-i-gil* 'foam of clay'; but the classical Pers. name is كف دريا *kef-i-daryā* 'foam of the sea' (J. T. Platts).] = Meerschaum.

[1758 Cronstedt *Mineralogie* 79 states, that the *Keffekil Tartarorum* was used by the Tartars as soap.] 1784 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* 59 Meershaum of the Germans, Keffekill. 1796 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) I. 145 Keffekill or myrsen..is said to be when recently dug of a yellow colour, and as tenacious as cheese or wax. 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 477 To the first of these classes belongs the ruby; to the second, steatites and kiffekille.

Ke·ffel. *dial.* and *obs. slang.* Also 7–8 keffal, 8 kefield, 9 kephel. [a. Welsh *ceffyl* horse: see Caple.] A horse, *esp.* a sorry horse.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Keffal*, a Horse. 1706 E. Ward *Hud. Rediv.* I. xii. 26 At last a Negro Devil came On a dun Kefield, blind and lame. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* II. xx. 130 Old Robin at a distance, on his roan Keffel. *c* 1825 *Houlston Tracts* II. xlviii. 3 Thomas Shelton's kephels are so thin and weak, they can hardly lift one leg after the other. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Wyrd-bk.*; *Keffel*, a sorry, worthless horse.

‖ **Keffiyeh** (kefī·ye). Also kefiyeh, -ia, kef(f)oyah, keffie(h), kafieh, kaff-, kufiyeh. [Arab. كفية *kaffīyah* or *kuffīyeh*, by some held to be ad. late Lat. *cofea, cuphia*: see Coif.] A kerchief worn as a head-dress by the Bedouin Arabs.

a 1817 J. L. Burckhardt *Bedouins* (1831) I. 48 All the Bedouins wear on the head..a turban or square kerchief of cotton .. called *keffie*. *a* 1839 Lady H. Stanhope *Mem.* (1845) I. iii. 98 (Stanf.) A silk handkerchief, commonly worn by the Bedouin Arabs, known by the Arabic name of keffeyah. 1847 Disraeli *Tancred* III. vii, That audacious-looking Arab in a red *kefia*. 1881 L. Wallace *Ben Hur* I. i, His face was..hidden by a red *kufiyeh*. 1892 *Blackw. Mag.* Mar. 400 His head protected by a kefiyeh.

‖ **Kefir** (ke·fəi). Also kefyr, kephir. [Caucasian.] An effervescent liquor resembling koumiss, prepared from milk which has been fermented; employed as a medicine or food for invalids.

1884 *Nature* 3 July 216/2 Kephir has only been generally known even in Russia for about two years. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1072 Koumiss and kefyr are examples of sour fermented milk containing an excess of carbonic acid gas.

b. *Kefir ferment, grains*, or *seeds*, a composite substance used by the Caucasians to ferment milk.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898 Blackman in *Working Men's Coll. Jrnl.* V. 60 The inhabitants of the Caucasus have kephir grains. To produce kephir, about 6 parts of milk is mixed with 1 part of the grains..Kephir grains consist of 2 sorts of bacteria and a yeast.

† **Keft,** *pa. pple. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. ON. *keypt, keyft*, pa. pple. of *kaupa* to buy: see Coup *v.*[1]] Bought, paid for: = *abought*, pa. pple. of Aby *v.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 2005 Þus wolde þe theues me haue reft, But god þank, he hauen-et sure keft.

Keg (keg), *sb.* [Later form of Cag *sb.*[1], q. v.] **1.** A small barrel or cask, usually of less than 10 gallons.

1632 Sherwood, A kegge, *Cague. Voyez* a Cag. 1678 Phillips (ed. 4) App., *Kag*, or *Keg*..a large Vessel for the laying of Sturgeon in pickle. 1766 W. Gordon *Gen. Counting-ho.* 318, 5 kegs of barley. 1812 Byron *Juan* II. xlvi, Two casks of biscuit and a keg of butter. 1835 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* I. 47 One could have a little keg of salt herrings sent.

† b. A portion of sturgeon sufficient to fill a keg (cf. Cag *sb.*[1] 1, quot. 1704). *Obs.*

1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, A Kegge of Sturgion, .. *Vne piece d'esturgeon.* 1622 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xxv. (1748) 367 The Sturgeon cut to keggs (too big to handle whole).

c. *slang.* The stomach.

1887 F. Francis *Saddle & Mocassin* 270 (Farmer) We'd been having a time and my keg was pretty full too.

2. *attrib.*, as *keg-buoy, -head*; **keg-fig** (see quot.).

1868 Paxton *Bot. Dict., Keg fig* of Japan is the fruit of *Diospyros Kaki.* 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 127 Keg Buoy, for floating drift nets. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 570 He had on a keg hat, all shiny silk, and a red necktie.

Hence † **Keg** *v.*, to cut up (a sturgeon) into 'kegs'.

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Jack-a-lent* Wks. (1630) I. 117/1 The poore Anchoue is pittifully pepper'd in the fight, whilst the Sturgeon is keg'd, randed, and lold about the eares.

Kegeree, variant of Kedgeree.

Keghet, ke;te, obs. ff. *caught*: see Catch *v.*

Keg-meg, dial. variant of Cagmag.

† **Kegwort.** *Herb. Obs. rare*[−1]. Some plant.

1610 Markham *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 485 *Bettonicum*, which we call dogstone or kegwort.

‖ **Kehaya** (kehāyā·). Forms: 6 cahaia, 7 cayha, cahay, caya, kia(y(a, 8 kehaja, k(i)aya, kiyaya, chiaia, kaia, caia, 8–9 kiaja, 9 kiayah, kehaya. [Turk. كيا *kihayā*, كيا *kekhyā*, etc., corrupt forms of Pers. (and Turk.) كدخدا *katkhudā* (cf. *kad* house + *khudā* master), viceroy, vicar, deputy, etc.] A Turkish viceroy, deputy, agent, etc.; a local governor; a village chief.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. ii. 192 A *Cahaia* of the *Andaluzes* .. and another principall Moore. 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. III. xi. § 3. 256 The seuenth day, I was sent for to the *Cayhas* garden. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2308/2 Rageb the Caimacan, his Kiaia or Lieutenant. 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3875/2 The last having served him as his Kehaja. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Mar* 18 Apr., The Greek lady with me earnestly solicited me to visit the *kiyaya's* lady, saying, he was the second officer in the empire. *a* 1734 North *Lives* (1742) II. 450 The money demanded was .. twenty-five purses for the vizier, and five for the kaia and officers. 1819 T. Hope *Anastasius* (1827) III. v. 122 In the capacity of the Pasha's kehaja, he enjoyed both the direction of his councils and the command of his armies. 1895 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 5/6 They had a Kehaya who led them. ...A Kehaya is a leader or head man.

Kehte, obs. pa. t. of Catch *v.*

Kei-apple (kəi·æ·p'l). [f. *Kei*, name of a river formerly separating Cape Colony from Kaffraria.] The edible fruit of a South African shrub, *Aberia Caffra*; also, the shrub itself.

1859 Harvey & Sonder *Flora Capensis* II. 525, *Aberia Caffra*, hab. Eastern districts and Kaffirland. A shrub or small tree,..fruit edible like a small yellowish apple. Colonial name, the Kei apple.

Keiching, Keie, Keight, (keiȝt, keiht), **Keigne, Keik, Keil**(l, obs. ff. Kitchen, Key, Caught, Chain, Keek *v.*, Keel *sb.*[2], Kill *v.*

Keilhauite (kəi·lhauəit). *Min.* [Named 1844, after Prof. B. M. Keilhau.] A titano-silicate of calcium, yttrium, and other metals.

to £10, for their labours during the kelping season. 1852 Raine *Hist. N. Durham* 146 A ridge of kelpy stone, over which it is no easy matter to pass. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 659/1 The mother..struck out through the kelpy waters for the shore. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 33 The kelper's year may be reckoned from mid November. *Ibid.* 39 The old stories linger among the kelping people.

† **Kelp** 2. *Obs. rare*−1. [Obscure: connexion with Kilp *sb.* seems unlikely.] ? Sword-belt, scabbard.

13.. *Disp. Mary & Cross* 283 in *Leg. Rood* 140 His swerd he pulte vp in his kelp.

Kelpie, kelpy (ke·lpi). *Sc.* [Of uncertain etym.; Gael. *calpa*, *cailpeach*, bullock, heifer, colt, has been suggested, but positive evidence is wanting.] The Lowland Scottish name of a fabled water-spirit or demon assuming various shapes, but usually appearing in that of a horse; it is reputed to haunt lakes and rivers, and to take delight in, or even to bring about, the drowning of travellers and others. Also *water-kelpie*.

The beliefs relating to the kelpie are essentially the same as those connected with the Danish and Norw. *nøkken*, and the Icel. *nykur* or *nennir*; but in Scotland the kelpie was sometimes held to render assistance to millers by keeping the mill going during the night.

1747 Collins *Pop. Superst. Highlands* 137 Drowned by the kelpie's wroth. 1792 Burns *Let. to Cunningham* 10 Sept., Be thou a kelpie, haunting the ford or ferry. 1805 Scott *Last Minstr.* vi. xxiii, But the Kelpy rung, and the Mermaid sung, The dirge of lovely Rosabelle. 1813 Hogg *Queen's Wake* 192 The darksome pool..Was now no more the kelpie's home. 1881 Gregor *Folk-lore* 66 (E.D.D.) The wife..tried to dissuade him under the fear that Kelpie would carry him off to his pool.

Ke·lpwort. [f. Kelp 1 + Wort.] = Glasswort b, *Salsola Kali*.

1787 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2), (Br. & Holl.).

Kelson, keelson (ke·lsən). *Naut.* Forms: α. 7 **kelsine, kilson, 7– kelson, (9 kelston)**. β. 7 **keeleson, 7– keelson, (8 keelstone, 9 keelsale)**. [= Du. *kolzwijn*, *kolsem*, LG. *kielswîn*, G. *kielschwein*, Da. *kjølsvin*, Sw. *kölsvin*. The first element is app. Keel *sb.*1, but of the second the original form and meaning are obscure.

In all the equivalents cited, except Du. *kolsem*, the second element is identical with the word corresponding to E. *swine*, and it appears that in 18th c. LG. *swîn* was used by itself in the sense of 'keelson' (see Grimm). The English forms may therefore represent a ME. **kelswîn*: cf. the reduction of *boatswain* to *boteson*, *boson*, *bos'n*. The reason for calling the timber by this name does not appear, but this is also the case with many similar applications of the names of animals, as *cat*, *dog*, *hog*, *horse*, etc. The original may have been an unrecorded ON. **kjølsvín* or **kjalsvín*, independently adopted in Eng. and LG. The corruptions *keelstone*, *kelston*, *kelsom*, *keelsale*, originate mainly in the lack of stress on the second element. Eng. *stemson* and *sternson* are app. recent formations on the analogy of *keelson*. It has been suggested that the original form may be preserved in Norw. dial. *kjølsvill* = 'keel-sill', but this may also be an alteration, by popular etymology, of the usual *kjølsvin*.

The most usual spelling from the first has been *kelson*: recently, however, there has been a tendency to spell *keelson*, though the pron. (ke·lsən) still prevails.]

1. A line of timber placed inside a ship along the floor-timbers and parallel with the keel, to which it is bolted, so as to fasten the floor-timbers and the keel together; a similar bar or combination of iron plates in iron vessels.

α. *c* 1611 Chapman *Iliad* i. 426 The top-mast to the kelsine then with halyards down they drew. *a* 1618 Raleigh *Royal Navy* 4 Even from the Batts end to the very Kilson of a Ship. 1637 Heywood *Royall Ship* 44 That one peece of Timber which made the Kel-son. 1711 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Bolt the Kelson through every other Floor-timber. 1867 Macgregor *Voy. Alone* (1868) 6 She has an iron keel and kelson to resist a bump on rocks.

β. 1627 Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Lay your keeleson ouer your floore timbers, which is another long tree like the keele. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Some compare her to a Common-wealth, and carry the Allegory from the Vane down to the Keelson. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 172 Placing it on the keelsale. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 Everything has been moved in the hold, from stem to stern, and from the water-ways to the keelson. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Mar. 2/1 The ship is built up from a keelson, formed of a huge bar of iron.

fig. 1751 Smollett *Per. Pic.* IV. lxxxvii, Something shoots from your arm, through my stowage, to the very keel-stone. 1855 Walt Whitman *Song of Myself* 5, I know ..that a kelson of the creation is love.

b. With qualifying terms: **assistant kelson** or **keelson** = *side-kelson*; **bilge-k.**, an additional strengthening beam placed fore-and-aft in the bilge of a vessel, parallel to the kelson; **boiler-k.**, a bilge- or cross-kelson supporting the boilers of a steamer (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); **box-k.**, a kelson whose section is box-shaped; **cross-k.**, a beam placed across the kelson to support the boilers or engines of a steamer (Webster, 1864); **engine-k.**, a side- or cross-kelson supporting the engines in a steamer (Hamersly, 1881); **false k.**, an additional beam placed longitudinally above the kelson in order to strengthen it (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); **hog k.** ? = false kelson; **main k.**, the kelson proper, as distinguished from the side-kelsons, etc.; **rider-k.**, a false kelson, kelson-rider (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **side- or sister k.**, a second kelson parallel with the main one.

1825 Clark, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 16 Main, Hog, or Assistant Keelsons. *Ibid.*, All Hog Keelsons under 6 inches thick to be paid plank price. 1859 J. S. Mansfield in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 She was strengthened by the addition of two bilge keelsons, having been originally constructed with a keelson and two sister keelsons. 1867 Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Keelson*, The main keelson, in order to fit with more security upon the floor-timbers, is notched opposite to each of them. *Ibid.*, *Side-keelsons*.. First used in mortar-vessels to support the bomb-beds; later they have crept in to support the engines in steamers. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* i. 7 A large central box-keelson completed these lower strengthenings.

2. Used as = Keel *sb.*1 1. *rare.*

1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* II. 261, I could almost see the kelston as she rolled heavily. 1837 Marryat *Dog-fiend* x, Lowering him down over the bows, and with ropes retaining him exactly in his position under the kelsom, while he is drawn aft by a hauling line until he makes his appearance at the rudder-chains.

3. *Comb.*, as *kelson-bolt*, *-plate*; **kelson-rider** = *false kelson* (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1825 Clark, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 4 Main Keel, exclusive of Shores, Blocks, and Keelson Bolts. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1223/2 Pigs of iron..laid over the keelson-plates.

† **Kelsouns.** *Sc. Obs. rare*−1. [a. F. *caleçons* (in Cotgr. *calçon*, *calson*): see Calzoons.] Drawers, linen trousers.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. Scots* (1897) 512 Item ane curchshe [= curch]. Item ane pair of kelsounis.

Kelt 1 (kelt). Now only *Sc.* [Etym. unknown.] A salmon, sea-trout, or herling, in bad condition after spawning, before returning to the sea.

c 1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 36 In playces et keltis emp., 6*s.* 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Forfar.* VIII. 204 No salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul fish, or kelt, are caught. 1834 Jardine in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 3. 51 The return of the old fish or kelts to the sea. 1884 Speedy *Sport* vii. 80 Good runs with sea-trout kelts of considerable size.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 96 Large Kelt Salmon..with arrow-headed parasites in the gills.

Hence **Ke·lty** *a.*, like a kelt.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 204/2 Nothing but huge, lanky, kelty-looking fish.

Kelt 2. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of obscure origin. Ir. and Gael. *cealt* cloth, clothing, may be from Eng. or Sc. Cf. Kelter 1.] A kind of homespun cloth or frieze, usually of black and white wool mixed, formerly used for outer garments by country people in Scotland and N. England. Also *attrib.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 573 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Ane hamelie hat; a cott of kelt Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt. 1611 *Rates* (Jam. s.v. *Kendilling*), Kelt or kendall freese. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 356 They [farmers *c* 1750] were clothed in a homespun suit of freezed cloth, called Kelt. *a* 1833 Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* (1840) 123 *note*, An oaken staff, a pair of clogs, and a kelt surtout.

b. *fig.* Applied to a sheep's fleece.

1722–8 Ramsay *Ram & Buck* 38 Ye've a very ragged kelt on.

Kelt, -ic, -icism, etc.: see Celt 1, Celtic.

Kelt, erroneous form of Celt 2.

1862 Latham *Channel Isl.* iii. xviii. (ed. 2) 414 Kelts, arrow-heads..and hammers, all of stone.

Kelt, obs. form of Kilt *sb.*1

† **Ke·lter** 1. *north. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. Kelt 2. Ir. and Gaelic *cealtar* prob. from Eng.]

1. A coarse cloth used for outer garments. Chiefly *attrib.*

1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 198 For making of ane cote of kelter. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 38 For ane blak keltir cote to the King. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39, I gyue and beqwethe to Henry Warryner a kelter jacket. ? 16.. *Lord of Lorn* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1873) II. 350 He put him on an old Kelter coat, And Hose of the same above the knee.

2. A garment made of this cloth.

1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, v kelters and a blakene xliiij*s*. 1580 *Inv. T. Wilson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A Romeland keltar.

Hence **Keltering** *vbl. sb.*, ? lining with kelter.

1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 254 Item, for vj elne Rislis blak to be an cote to the King..vj*li.* Item, for keltering of it..iij*s*.

Kelter 2, **kilter** (ke·ltəɹ, ki·ltəɹ). [Etym. obscure. Widely diffused in Eng. dial. from Northumb. and Cumb. to Cornwall, and occasional in literature. More frequent in U.S. (in form *kilter*).] Good condition, order; state of health or spirits. Used in the phrases *out of kelter*, *in* (*good*, *high*) *kelter*, *to get into kelter*.

α. 1643 R. Williams *Key Lang. Amer.* 177 Their Gunnes they..often sell many a score to the English, when they are a little out of frame or Kelter. 1674 Ray *S. & E. Country Words* 69 *Kelter* or *Kilter*, Frame, order. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 50 If the organs of Prayer are out of Kelter, or out of tune, how can we pray? 1722 in *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 335 Mending, cleansing and keeping in good kelter the firelocks left with his Honour. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 May, The rest are in high kelter. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 Some part of her internal economy is chronically out of kelter.

β. *a* 1657 Bradford *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 235 Nether durst they scarce handle a gune .. ye very sight of one (though out of kilter) was a terrour unto them. 1681 in *New Eng. Mag.* (1898) June 450/1 The seats some burned and others out of kilter. 1862 Lowell *Lett.* I. 359, I must rest awhile. My brain is out of kilter. 1883 J. Hawthorne *Dust* I. 16 There's something awkward here. .. A joint out of kilter perhaps. 1893 Stevenson *Let. C. Baxter* 19 July in *Lett. Fam.* etc. II. 300, I..am miserably out of heart and out of kilter.

Ke·lter 3. *north. dial.* [Origin obscure. *Sheffield Gloss.* gives *kelt* in same sense.] Money, cash.

1807 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 138 His billet a bad yen, his kelter aw duin. 1825 Brockett, *Kelter*..also means money, cash. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kelter*, a cant term for money. *W. Yorksh. dial.* He's a rich man, he is worth plenty of kelter.

Ke·lter 4. *dial.* [In dialect use from Durham to S. Lincolnsh.] Rubbish; nonsense.

1847–78 in Halliwell. 1870 E. Peacock *Ralf Skirl.* II. 48 Lookin' at their tongues, feelin' of their pulses, or ony such like kelter. *Ibid.* III. 78 What can a man like you want wi' that kelter?

Kelto-, variant of Celto-.

† **Ke·lty.** *Sc. Obs.* [According to the *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XVIII. 474 (quoted in full by Jamieson), Keltie was a Scottish laird famous for his drinking powers.]

1. A term denoting the complete draining of a glass of liquor (indicated by turning it upside down).

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 108 With that she set it to her Nose, And off at once the Rumkin goes. ..Then turning Topsy [*Margin*: alias *Kelty*] on her Thumb, Says, look, here's Supernaculum. 1818 Scott *Rob Roy* xxviii, Are ye a' cleared kelty aff? Fill anither.

2. A glass or bumper imposed as a fine on one who does not drink fair. Also *Keltie's Mends*.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 143 Lord give thy Enemies the Papists and Prelates a full Cup of thy Fury to drink; and if they refuse to drink it off, then good Lord give them Kelty. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Perths.* XVIII. 474 Nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. *a* 1835 Hogg *Tales* (1866) 405 (E. D. D.) Gin he winna tak that, gie him kelty. 1879 P. R. Drummond *Perth Bygone Days* xii. 66 To drink 'Kelty' or another glass.

Kelyn, -yng, obs. ff. Keel *v.*1, Keeling.

Kelyphite. *Min.* [f. Gr. κέλυφος a pod, shell + -ite.] (See quot.)

1882 Dana *Min.* (1883) App. iii, *Kelyphite*..Grey serpentinous coating of pyrope crystals from Kremze, near Budweis, Bohemia.

Kelyt, obs. pa. pple. of Kill *v.*

Kem, kemb, keme, variants of *kam(b)e*, Comb *sb.*1, assimilated to Kemb *v.*

1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 83 A wyndocloth, ij kemys poiks, 16*s.* ? 16.. *Alison Gross* in Child *Ballads* (1857) I. 288 My sister Maisry came to me, Wi' silver bason, and silver kemb.

Kemb, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 **cemban**, (**cæmban**), 3 **kemben**, 3–7 **kembe**, (6 **kimbe**), 6– **kemb**. *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3–8 **kembed**, 3– **kempt**. β. 4 **cemme**, 6–7 **kemm**, 9 **kem**. γ. 4–6 **keme**, (6 **keame**, **keyme**), 7 **keem**. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cęmban* = OS. *kembian*, *kemmian* (MDu. *kemmen*), OHG. *chempan* (MHG. *kemben*, *kemmen*, G. *kämmen*), ON. *kemba* (Da. *kæmme*):— O.Teut. **kambjan*, f. *kamb-* Comb *sb.*1 Now displaced by Comb *v.*1 (f. the sb.; cf. Du. *kammen*, Sw. *kamma*), but partly surviving in the pa. pple. *kempt*, and the commoner *unkempt*.

In ME. the vowel usually remained short, and the commonest spelling is *kemb* or *kemm*: forms indicating a long vowel are much less frequent. In later Sc. it is difficult to separate *kemb* or *keme* from *kame* = comb.]

1. *trans.* To disentangle and smooth (hair) by drawing a comb through it; to dress or trim (the hair, head, a person, etc.) with a comb; to curry (a horse): = Comb *v.*1 1. Now *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Pecto* ic cembe [*v. r.* cæmbe]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 *marg.*, Ha mot oftere weschen & kemben hire holuet. *a* 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 562 Þat on his heued for to kembe þat oþer bringe towaille and bacin. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1285 His longe heer was kembd [*v. r.* kemb, kempte] bihynde his bak. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 99 As she kembed her hede atte a wyndow, the kinge perceiued her. 1562 Bulleyn *Def. agst. Sickness*, *Bk. vse Sicke men* 67 Then begin with a fine Combe, to kembe the heere up and doun. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* iii. (1662) 228 Not able to kembe his own head. 1725 Bailey *Erasm. Colloq.* 35 How often do you rub 'em down, or kemb them in a year? 1832 Motherwell *Poems* (1847) 131 While kembing locks like sunbeams glancing. 1874 Holland *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 64 Clean and kempt, the little oaf..went forth.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 188 Þe mane of þat mayn hors.. Wel cresped & cemmed. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iv. 13 He sawe a damysell kemmand hir hare. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I..kemm his cowit noddill. 1561 Hollybush *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Strake or kemme the heyres. 1812 W. Tennant *Anster F.* iv. lxxvi, The mermaids ..kem..Their long sleek oozy locks.

γ. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* vi. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Whan þe modir wascheþ and kemeþ hem. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 This day we trow shalle not this lady be kemed, and arraied. 1557 Seager *Sch. Vertue* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 338 Thy handes se thou washe, and thy hed keame [*rime* seame]. 1618 Sir T. Wilson *Jrnl.* 21 Sept. (R. Suppl.), He [Raleigh] told me he was wont to keem his head a whole hour every day. 1639 Horn & Rob. *Gate Lang. Unl.* liii. § 586 The bush of haire..is keem'd with a combe. *a* 1835 Hogg *Poems* (1865) 33 (E. D. D.) They kemed her hair.

b. *fig.* To trim, make smooth or elegant.

c 1386 Chaucer *Sqr.'s T.* 552 So peynted he and kembde at point deuys As wel hise wordes as his contenaunce. *c* 1391 — *Boeth.* i. met. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) The fraude couered and kembd with a fals coloure.

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 415 Keilhauite was found near Arendal in Norway. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 387 The Alve keilhauite has two cleavages inclined to one another 138°.

†**Keir**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. ON. *keyra* to drive.] *trans.* To drive off.

1562 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) I. 150 Be thai vnpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht To pund pure communis corne, and cattell keir [*rime* 3eir].

Keir, var. KIER. **Keire**, vár. CAIR *v. Obs.*

a 1650 *Scotish fiztelde* 154 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 220 He kee[peth] him in Carleile: & keire wold no further.

†**Kei·ri.** *Obs.* Also keri, keyri, -ry. [med. L. *keiri, cheiri*, Arab. خيري *khīrī*, Pers. خيرو *khīrū* (yellow) gillyflower.] The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*.

The generic name *Cheiranthus* was formed by Linnæus on *Cheiri* or '*Keiri* arab.', by arbitrary association with Gr. χείρ hand. *Philos. Bot., Nomina* § 229.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. iii. 151 Of the Wallfloure. ..The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violete called..of Serapio and the Apothecaries *Keyri*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 237 White, yellow, and red Gillo-flowres..especially the yellow..commonly called of Apothecaries Keyry. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1729) 196 Slip the Keris or Wall-flower. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Keiri* or *Cheiri*, Wall-flower.

Keiser(e, obs. ff. KAISER. **Keises**, *sb. pl.*: see KEYSIE. **Keist**, *Sc.* obs. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

‖**Keitloa** (kē·tlo,ă). Also ketloa. [Sechuana *kgetlwa, khetlwa.*] A species of South African rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Keitloa*), having two horns of nearly equal length.

1838-47 SIR A. SMITH in *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* (U. K. S., 1849) 40 The keitloa browses on shrubs and the slender branches of brushwood, using the upper lip as an organ of prehension. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 472/2 The *Keitloa* is of a very savage disposition. 1867 J. E. GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1025 *Rhinaster Keitloa*, the Keitloa or Ketloa.

Keke, var. KEAK *v. Obs.*; obs. f. KEEK, KICK *v.* **Kekshoes, -shose**, obs. var. KICKSHAW.

Kelassee, kelassie, variants of KHALASI.

†**Ke·lchyn.** *Sc. Obs.* In ancient Scottish law: One of the mulcts or payments exacted in compensation for homicide. (Cf. CRO.)

[*a* 1200 *Regiam Maj.* IV. lvii. (*Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 300) Kelchyn unius comitis est sexaginta sex et duæ partes unius vaccæ.] 1609 SKENE tr. *Regiam Maj.* IV. xxxviii, Item, Kelchyn of ane Earle is thriescore sax kye, and halfe ane kow. ..Ane husband-man [*rusticus*] has na Kelchyn. Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sall haue the Kelchyn, and her friend[s] sall haue the Cro and Galnes. Item, gif the wife of ane husband-man [*rustici*] is slane, the Lord of the land quhare she duelles sall haue the Kelchyn, and her kinsmen sall haue the Cro and the Galnes.

†**Keld**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [dial. form of COLD *sb.*; see KELD *v.*] Cold.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Casten y wol the from cares ant kelde.

Keld (keld), *sb.*² *north. dial.* Also 7 kell. [a. ON. *kelda* (Sw. *källa*, Da. *kilde*).]

A well, fountain, spring. b. A deep, still, smooth part of a river.

Frequent in place-names in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, e.g. *Gunner-keld, How Keld, Sal(t)keld, Springkeld, Threlkeld.* In *Cartul. Prior. de Gyseburne* (Surtees) I. 48, 49, 66, *Hildekelde* is given as *Fons Sanctæ Hildæ.*

1697 A. DE LA PRYME *Diary* (Surtees) 142 This day I was at a place called Kell Well, near Aukburrow. 18.. T. D. WHITAKER *Surv. Burton Chace* (ed. 3) 35 (Craven Gloss.) From cald keld super Camb to the Top of Penigent. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kelds*, the still parts of a river which have an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. 1828 *Craven Dial., Keld*, a well. *Halikeld*, a holy fountain. A *keal keld*, a cold well. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The keld head', the spring head. 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant Killers* 203 A very remarkable spring, or fountain, or keld it was.

†**Keld(e**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also **chelde.** [app. repr. OE. **cealdian* (see COLD *v.*). For the vowel, cf. *kelf* = calf.] *intr.* To become cold.

a 1300 *Maximian* 64 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 279 For þi min herte keldeþ And mi bodi ounbeldeþ. ?*c* 1325 *Old Age* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld wold keld an cling so the clai. *Ibid.* vii, Þro3 kund i comble an kelde.

Keldo, obs. pa. t. of KEEL *v.*⁴

Keldé, obs. Sc. form of CULDEE.

†**Ke·lder.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *kelder* a cellar: cf. the phrase HANS-*in-kelder.*] The womb.

1646 CLEVELAND *Kings Disguise* Poems (1647) 33 The Sun wears Midnight; Day is beetle-brow'd, And Lightning is in Kelder of a Cloud. 1658 BROME *New Acad.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 29 The unbegotten *Hans* that I mean to clap into thy *Kelder.*

Kelo, obs. f. KEEL; obs. Sc. var. KILL *v.*

‖**Kelek** (ke·lĕk). Also 7 kilet, 9 kellock, -ick. [Turk. كلك *kalak, kelek.*] A raft or float used on rivers in Turkey in Asia, etc., formed of inflated sheep-skins, bundles of reeds, and the like.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. v. 72 The Merchant must be careful to spread good store of thick Felts over the *Kilet.* 1840 J. B. FRASER *Trav. Koordistan* II. iv. 74 The canal was not fordable, and the only means of crossing it was by a kellick pulled across by a rope. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 26 Such vessels are sculptured on Assyrian monuments and under the name of *keleks* continue to be used.

Keleusmatically (kelĭusmæ·tikăli), *adv.* [Rendering Gr. *κελευσματικῶς* by way of command: see CELEUSMA and -ICALLY.] Imperatively.

1885 W. L. ALEXANDER *Zechariah* iii. 28 Here it is used hortatorily or keleusmatically.

Kelf¹, obs. dial. form of CALF¹.

†**Kelf**². *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? dialect survival of prec.: cf. CALF 1 c.] A lubber, blockhead.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Poet. Wks. (1734) 85 One Squire Æneas, a great Kelf, Some wandring Hangman like herself.

Kelf³. *Coal-mining. local.* In the Midland coal-field (Derby and Leicestersh.): 'The vertical height of the back cutting of the holing at any time during the operation of holing a stint' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

‖**Kelis** (kī·lis). *Path.* [a. Gr. *κηλίς* stain, spot.] = KELOID, q. v.

1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 24 Lepra, lupus, kelis, and elephantiasis.

Kelk. Now *dial.* The roe of a fish.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Take þo kelkes of fysshe anon, And þo lyver of þo fysshe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/1 Kelkys (*A.* kellys) of fyschis, *lactes.* 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 238 Cods have a Bladder in them full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern Men call the Kelk. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Kelks*, the roe or spawn of fish.

Kelk, dial. var. of KECK, KEX.

1880 in BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Kell (kel). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-6 kelle, 7 kel. [A northern form corresp. to ME. *calle*, CAUL *sb.*¹; the difference in vowel is not easy to account for, but cf. *mell*, Sc. form of *maul, mall.*]

1. A woman's hair-net, cap, or head-dress: = CAUL *sb.*¹ 1.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 128 (MS. A) By a wynliche welle Susan cast of hir kelle. *Ibid.* 158 (MS. I) Þan had sche kast of hire kell and hire courcheffe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiv. 82 The hair was of this damysell Knyt wyth a buttoune in a goldin kell. 1603 *Philotus* xxii, Than may 3e haue baith Quaiffis and Kellis..All for 3our weiring and not ellis. ?*a* 1700 *Childe Maurice* v. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. lxxxiii. 264/2 As many times As knotts beene knitt on a kell. 1817 LADY MARGARET in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Ball.* (1875) 55/2 To braid her hair she didna care Nor sett her golden kell.

b. *dial.* The back part of a woman's cap.

1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlvi. (1873) 256 A mutch that my wife hed ance wi' a byous muckle squar' kell.

2. A long cloak or garment; a shroud.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 656/15 *Hec caracalla*, kelle. [Cf. *ibid.* 571/34 *Caracalla*, a sclavayn or a cope.] ?*a* 1800 *Gay Goss-Hawk* xxx. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. xcvi E. 364/2 Then up and gat her seven sisters, And sewed to her a kell, And every steek that they pat in Sewd to a siller bell.

3. Gossamer threads forming a kind of film on grass. Cf. CAUL 3.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 54 Also there wyll be many kelles vppon the grasse, and that causeth the myldewe. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 76 Many tymes the cobwebbes fall from the skye and are not suche as spyders make, but a kind of kell. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* I. III. i (1623) 107 Those webs, kels, and flakes..lying on the earth, and a sheep licking them vp, do breed rottennesse. 1663 J. BEAL *Let. to Boyle* 9 Nov., Boyle's Wks. 1772 VI. 357 Those kells, which like cobwebs do sometimes cover the grounds.

b. The web or cocoon of a spinning caterpillar.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* iii. 42 Trees..With caterpillers kells, and duskie cobwebs hong. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* II. vi, [Love could] Bury himselfe in euery Silke-wormes Kell.

4. *Anat.* An investing membrane or film: = CAUL 4.

1540 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 19 The fleshy skinne..is compassed of fleshinesse, more then any other kell or skin in all the body. 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. 1538 *note*, The aspick hath a kell of skin which covereth his teeth until it be angry. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 She..has a speck or kell over one eye.

fig. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 271 She was soon scrapit of all the scurf and kell of her abominations.

5. *spec.* a. The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the omentum: = CAUL 5 a.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* V. 67 We call one part of the Kell the Anteriour or superiour Membran, and the other the inferiour or posteriour. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* V. iv, I'le have him cut to the kell, then down the seames. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* V. xvii, The inner thin Kell wherewith the Intrails are cover'd. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Kell*, the omentum or caul. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

b. The amnion inclosing the fœtus, and sometimes enveloping the head at birth: = CAUL 5 b.

1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kell in a womans belly, *taye.* 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i, A silly jealous fellow..seeing his childe new born included in a kell, thought sure a Franciscan ..was the father of it, it was so like the Frier's Coule. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., Brand mentions several advertisements in which these kells or cauls were announced for sale. 1883 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oor ohd mare, she foal'd e' th' neet, an' th' foal could n't braak th' kell, so it was droonded.

6. *Comb.* (sense 1), as *kell-knitter, -maker, -wise.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3500 Þis coppis upon kell-wyse knytt in þe wo3es. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 692/35 *Hec reciaria*, a kelmaker. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/2 A kelle knytter, *reticularius, reticularia.*

Hence **Kelled** (†keld) *a.*, webbed.

1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* Wks. 1534 The otter..feeds on fish, which..He with his keld feet and keen teeth doth kill.

Koll, obs. form of KALE, KILN.

Kellagh (-eg, -ick, -ock), **Kellaut, Kelle, Kellidar, Kellow, Kellus:** see KILLICK, KHELAUT, KILL *v.*, KILLEDAR, KILLOW, KILLAS.

Kelly (ke·li), *sb. U.S.* [cf. CALLOW *sb.* 3, the equivalent term in England.] The top-soil which is removed in order to get at clay for brick-making. Hence **Kelly** *v.* (see quot.).

1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks* 103 This vegetable soil is called in brickyard parlance, 'kelly', and the operation of removing it termed 'taking off the kelly'. *Ibid.*, The operation of placing the soil upon the places where the bricks are moulded is termed 'kellying the floors'.

Keloid (kī·loid). *Path.* [a. F. *kéloïde*: see CHELOID.] A form of skin disease, having the appearance of a hypertrophic scar; = CHELOID.

1854 [see CHELOID]. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 70 Deformities of Derma. Keloid. 1876 BRISTOWE *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 47 Such results are seen in keloid and in some forms of arterial atheroma. 1889 BUCK *Med. Sci.* IV. 266 Keloid..is most common on the chest and neck.

attrib. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 8 The 'keloid' thickening of the new cicatrix.

Hence **Keloi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of keloid.

1888 *Medical News* LIII. 442 Slight keloidal growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles.

Kelp¹ (kelp). Forms: 4 culp, 7 kilpe, 7-kelp. [ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*ii*), of unknown origin. Of this the normal mod. repr. would be *kilp*; *kelp* is app. a dialect variation: cf. *melt* and *milt* sb.]

1. A collective name for large seaweeds (chiefly *Fucaceæ* and *Laminariaceæ*) which are burnt for the sake of the substances found in the ashes.

Bull-head Kelp, a N. W. American species (*Nereocystis Luetkeana*) used by the Indians for fishing-lines.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 As culpes of þe see wagge wiþ þe water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. XXXII. vi. 437 As for the reits Kilpe, Tangle, & such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith, they are as good as treacle. 1663 BOYLE *Exp. Hist. Colours* xlix. Ann. i, In making our ordinary allom the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed (vulgarly called kelp). 1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 112 The cutting and burning of the kelp that grows on their shores. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* XIV. 35 We found the tide low, and the rocks and stones covered with kelp and sea-weed.

b. *spec.* The giant or great kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera* or *Fucus giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of America, the largest of seaweeds.

1834 DARWIN in *Voy.* '*Adventure*' & '*Beagle*' (1839) III. 303 There is one marine production, which from its importance is worthy of a particular history. It is the kelp or *Fucus giganteus* of Solander. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 88 We were continually passing broad patches of kelp..whose great leaves and cable-laid stems made quite reef-like breaks in the heaving waste of the restless sea.

2. The calcined ashes of seaweed used in commerce for the sake of the carbonate of soda, iodine, and other substances which they contain; large quantities were formerly used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1054 Kelp is made of a Seaweed, called Tangle, such as comes to London on Oysters. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 9 [It] is the nitre of the antients, not unlike the soda or kelp of the moderns. 1808 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Gigha*, Much sea-weed..partly employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. 514 The quantity of weed required to manufacture a ton of kelp averages twenty tons.

†3. A name for the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia*: cf. KALI 1. *Obs. rare.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 A Plant .. which the Botanists call Kali .. and we .. Kelp. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Kelp, *Salicornia.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kelp-ashes, -burner, -burning, -making, -weed, -wrack*; **kelp-fish**, the name given to several fishes found on the Pacific coast of the United States; see also quot.; **kelp-goose, -hen** (see quots.); **kelp-pigeon**, the sheathbill, an Antarctic sea-bird; **kelp raft**, a mass of kelp floating on the sea.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 420, 6 bushels of *kelp-ashes. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 355/1 The long swells..only half broken by the *kelp belt a mile away. 1845 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 161 These buildings have..been occupied..by the *kelp-burners. *Ibid.* 162 *Kelp-burning was carried on at Holy Island as early as the 13th century. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 533 The '*Butter-fish', or '*Kelp fish', of the colonists of New Zealand (*Coridodax pullus*)..It feeds on zoophytes, scraping them from the surface of the kelp. 1883 COPPINGER *Cruise 'Alert'* 56 The *kelp-geese (*Bernicla antarctica*) were paddling about with their young ones. 1899 EVANS *Birds* 247 These Rails are semi-nocturnal ..*Ocydromus fuscus* [of N. Z.] obtaining the name of *Kelp-Hen from the stretches of sea-weed that it frequents. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* VII. 706/2 They caught gulls, and tried to make them carry *kelp lines, but all was of no avail. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 146 The introduction of *kelp-making. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 782/2 *note*, In the Falkland Isles it is called the '*Kelp-Pigeon'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 250/1 We drew in toward the island..avoiding the great *kelp rafts. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 38 The *kelp-weed..lying upon the Shore. 1833 SIR J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* V. 268 It [*Fucus nodosus*] is said in the Hebrides to be preferable to all other Fuci in the manufacturing of kelp, and passes there under the name of *kelp-wrack.

Hence **Ke·lper**, a maker of kelp. **Ke·lping** *vbl. sb.*, the manufacture of kelp; *ppl. a.*, that makes kelp. **Ke·lpy** *a.*, abounding in kelp.

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* V. 100 The kelpers might employ their time between tides. 1822 P. WOODLEY *Scilly Isl.* 119 The Islanders seldom get more..than from £7

1846 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. II. 415 Keilhauite was found near Arendal in Norway. 1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 387 The Alve keilhauite has two cleavages inclined to one another 138°.

†**Keir**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. ON. *keyra* to drive.] *trans.* To drive off.

1562 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 150 Be thai vnpayit, thy pursevandis ar socht To pund pure communis corne, and cattell keir [*rime* 3eir].

Keir, var. Kier. **Keire**, var. Cair *v. Obs.*

a 1650 *Scotish fiielde* 154 in Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 220 He kee[peth] him in Carleile: & keire wold no further.

†**Keiri.** *Obs.* Also keri, keyri, -ry. [med. L. *keiri*, *cheiri*, Arab. خيري *khīrī*, Pers. خيرو *khīrū* (yellow) gillyflower.] The Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri.*

The generic name *Cheiranthus* was formed by Linnæus on *Cheiri* or '*Keiri* arab.', by arbitrary association with Gr. χείρ hand. *Philos. Bot., Nomina* § 229.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. iii. 151 Of the Wallfloure. ..The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violete called..of Serapio and the Apothecaries *Keyri*. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 237 White, yellow, and red Gillo-flowres..especially the yellow..commonly called of Apothecaries Keyry. 1664 Evelyn *Kal. Hort.* Mar. (1729) 196 Slip the Keris or Wall-flower. 1706 Phillips, *Keiri* or *Cheiri*, Wall-flower.

Keiser(e, obs. ff. Kaiser. **Keises**, *sb. pl.*: see Keysie. **Keist**, *Sc.* obs. pa. t. of Cast *v.*

‖**Keitloa** (kē·tlo,ă). Also ketloa. [Sechuana *kgetlwa*, *khetlwa.*] A species of South African rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros Keitloa*), having two horns of nearly equal length.

1838-47 Sir A. Smith in *Sk. Nat. Hist., Mammalia* (U. K. S., 1849) 40 The keitloa browses on shrubs and the slender branches of brushwood, using the upper lip as an organ of prehension. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 472/2 The *Keitloa* is of a very savage disposition. 1867 J. E. Gray in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1025 *Rhinaster Keitloa*, the Keitloa or Ketloa.

Keke, var. Keak *v. Obs.*; obs. f. Keek, Kick *v.*

Kekshoes, -shose, obs. var. Kickshaw.

Kelassee, kelassie, variants of Khalasi.

†**Ke·lchyn.** *Sc. Obs.* In ancient Scottish law: One of the mulcts or payments exacted in compensation for homicide. (Cf. Cro.)

[*a*1200 *Regiam Maj.* IV. lvii. (*Acts Parl. Scot.* I. 300) Kelchyn unius comitis est sexaginta sex et duæ partes unius vaccæ.] 1609 Skene tr. *Regiam Maj.* IV. xxxviii, Item, Kelchyn of ane Earle is thriescore sax kye, and halfe ane kow. .. Ane husband-man [*rusticus*] has na Kelchyn. Gif the wife of ane frie man is slane, her husband sall haue the Kelchyn, and her friend[s] sall haue the Cro and Galnes. Item, gif the wife of ane husband-man [*rustici*] is slane, the Lord of the land quhare she duelles sall haue the Kelchyn, and her kinsmen sall haue the Cro and the Galnes.

†**Keld**, *sb.*¹ *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [dial. form of Cold *sb.*; see Keld *v.*] Cold.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* 37 Casten y wol the from cares ant kelde.

Keld (keld), *sb.*² *north. dial.* Also 7 kell. [a. ON. *kelda* (Sw. *källa*, Da. *kilde*).]

A well, fountain, spring. b. A deep, still, smooth part of a river.

Frequent in place-names in Cumberland, Westmorland, and Yorkshire, e. g. *Gunner-keld*, *How Keld*, *Sal(t)keld*, *Springkeld*, *Threlkeld.* In *Cartul. Prior. de Gyseburne* (Surtees) I. 48, 49, 66, *Hildekelde* is given as *Fons Sanctæ Hildæ.*

1697 A. de la Pryme *Diary* (Surtees) 142 This day I was at a place called Kell Well, near Aukburrow. 18.. T. D. Whitaker *Surv. Burton Chace* (ed. 3) 35 (Craven Gloss.) From cald keld super Camb to the Top of Penigent. 1825 Brockett, *Kelds*, the still parts of a river which have an oily smoothness while the rest of the water is ruffled. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Keld*, a well. *Halikeld*, a holy fountain. A *keal keld*, a cold well. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'The keld head', the spring head. 1891 Atkinson *Last of Giant Killers* 203 A very remarkable spring, or fountain, or keld it was.

†**Keld(e**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also chelde. [app. repr. OE. **cealdian* (see Cold *v.*). For the vowel, cf. *kelf* = calf.] *intr.* To become cold.

a 1300 *Maximian* 64 (Digby MS.) in *Anglia* III. 279 For þi min herte keldeþ And mi bodi ounbeldeþ. ?*c* 1325 *Old Age* i. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 149 Eld wold keld an cling so the clai. *Ibid.* vii, Þro3 kund i comble an kelde.

Kelde, obs. pa. t. of Keel *v.*[4]

Keldé, obs. Sc. form of Culdee.

†**Ke·lder.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Du. *kelder* a cellar: cf. the phrase Hans-*in-kelder.*] The womb.

1646 Cleveland *Kings Disguise* Poems (1647) 33 The Sun wears Midnight; Day is beetle-brow'd, And Lightning is in Kelder of a Cloud. 1658 Brome *New Acad.* II. i. Wks. 1873 II. 29 The unbegotten *Hans* that I mean to clap into thy *Kelder.*

Kele, obs. f. Keel; obs. Sc. var. Kill *v.*

‖**Kelek** (ke·lĕk). Also 7 kilot, 9 kelleck, -ick. [Turk. كلك *kalak*, *kelek.*] A raft or float used on rivers in Turkey in Asia, etc., formed of inflated sheep-skins, bundles of reeds, and the like.

1684 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. v. 72 The Merchant must be careful to spread good store of thick Felts over the *Kilet.* 1840 J. B. Fraser *Trav. Koordistan* II. iv. 74 The canal was not fordable, and the only means of crossing it was by a kellick pulled across by a rope. 1872 Yeats *Growth Comm.* 26 Such vessels are sculptured on Assyrian monuments and under the name of *keleks* continue to be used.

Keleusmatically (kelĭu·smætĭkăli), *adv.* [Rendering Gr. κελευσματικῶς by way of command: see Celeusma and -ically.] Imperatively.

1885 W. L. Alexander *Zechariah* iii. 28 Here it is used hortatorily or keleusmatically.

Kelf[1], obs. dial. form of Calf[1].

†**Kelf**[2]. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [?dialect survival of prec.: cf. Calf I c.] A lubber, blockhead.

1664 Cotton *Scarron.* IV. Poet. Wks. (1734) 85 One Squire Æneas, a great Kelf, Some wandring Hangman like herself.

Kelf[3]. *Coal-mining. local.* In the Midland coal-field (Derby and Leicestersh.): 'The vertical height of the back cutting of the holing at any time during the operation of holing a stint' (Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

‖**Kelis** (kī·lis). *Path.* [a. Gr. κηλίς stain, spot.] = Keloid, q. v.

1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 24 Lepra, lupus, kelis, and elephantiasis.

Kelk. Now *dial.* The roe of a fish.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 19 Take þo kelkes of fysshe anon, And þo lyver of þo fysshe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/1 Kelkys (*A.* kellys) of fyschis, *lactes.* 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 238 Cods have a Bladder in them full of Eggs or Spawn, which the northern Men call the Kelk. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kelks*, the roe or spawn of fish.

Kelk, dial. var. of Keck, Kex.

1880 in Britten & Holland *Plant-n.*

Kell (kel). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 4-6 kelle, 7 kel. [A northern form corresp. to ME. *calle*, Caul *sb.*[1]; the difference in vowel is not easy to account for, but cf. *mell*, Sc. form of *maul*, *mall.*]

1. A woman's hair-net, cap, or head-dress: = Caul *sb.*[1] 1.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 128 (MS. A) By a wynlíche welle Susan cast of hir kelle. *Ibid.* 158 (MS. I) Þan had sche kast of hire kell and hire courcheffe. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* VII. xiv. 82 The hair was of this damysell Knyt wyth a buttoune in a goldin kell. 1603 *Philotus* xxii, Than may 3e haue baith Quaiffis and Kellis..All for 3our weiring and not ellis. ?*a* 1700 *Childe Maurice* v. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. lxxxiii. 264/2 As many times As knotts beene knitt on a kell. 1817 Lady Margaret in Whitelaw *Bk. Scot. Ball.* (1875) 55/2 To braid her hair she didna care Nor sett her golden kell.

b. *dial.* The back part of a woman's cap.

1871 W. Alexander *Johnny Gibb* xlvi. (1873) 256 A mutch that my wife hed ance wi' a byous muckle squar' kell.

2. A long cloak or garment; a shroud.

c 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 656/15 *Hec caracalla*, kelle. [Cf. *ibid.* 571/34 *Caracalla*, a sclavayn or a cope.] ?*a* 1800 *Gay Goss-Hawk* xxx. in Child *Ballads* (1886) IV. xcvi E. 364/2 Then up and gat her seven sisters, And sewed to her a kell, And every steek that they pat in Sewd to a siller bell.

3. Gossamer threads forming a kind of film on grass. Cf. Caul 3.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 54 Also there wyll be many kelles vppon the grasse, and that causeth the myldewe. 1576 Turbery. *Venerie* 76 Many tymes the cobwebbes fall from the skye and are not suche as spyders make, but a kind of kell. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* I. III. i. (1623) 107 Those webs, kels, and flakes..lying on the earth, and a sheep licking them vp, do breed rottennesse. 1663 J. Beal *Let. to Boyle* 9 Nov., Boyle's Wks. 1772 VI. 357 Those kells, which like cobwebs do sometimes cover the grounds.

b. The web or cocoon of a spinning caterpillar.

1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* iii. 42 Trees..With caterpillers kells, and duskie cobwebs hong. 1616 B. Jonson *Devil an Ass* II. vi, [Love could] Bury himselfe in euery Silke-wormes Kell.

4. *Anat.* An investing membrane or film: = Caul 4.

1540 Raynold *Byrth Mankynde* I. ii. (1634) 19 The fleshy skinne..is compassed of fleshinesse, more then any other kell or skin in all the body. 1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* Wks. 1538 *note*, The aspick hath a kell of skin which covereth his teeth until it be angry. 1766 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 120/1 She..has a speck or kell over one eye.

fig. 1823 Galt *R. Gilhaize* I. 271 She was soon scrapit of all the scurf and kell of her abominations.

5. *spec.* a. The fatty membrane investing the intestines; the omentum: = Caul 5 a.

1578 Banister *Hist. Man* V. 67 We call one part of the Kell the Anteriour or superiour Membran, and the other the inferiour or posteriour. 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *Philaster* V. iv, I'le have him cut to the kell, then down the seames. 1694 Motteux *Rabelais* V. xvii, The inner thin Kell wherewith the Intrails are cover'd. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kell*, the omentum or caul. 1877 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*

b. The amnion inclosing the fœtus, and sometimes enveloping the head at birth: = Caul 5 b.

1530 Palsgr. 235/2 Kell in a womans belly, *taye.* 1621 Burton *Anat. Mel.* III. iii. II. i, A silly jealous fellow..seeing his childe new born included in a kell, thought sure a Franciscan .. was the father of it, it was so like the Frier's Coule. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., Brand mentions several advertisements in which these kells or cauls were announced for sale. 1883 in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oor ohd mare, she foal'd e' th' neet, an' th' foal could n't braak th' kell, so it was droonded.

6. *Comb.* (sense 1), as *kell-knitter*, *-maker*, *-wise.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3300 þis coppis opon kell-wyse knytt in þe wo3es. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 692/35 *Hec reciaria*, a kelmaker. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 201/2 A kelle knyttere, *reticularius*, *reticularia.*

Hence **Kelled** (†keld) *a.*, webbed.

1630 Drayton *Noah's Flood* Wks. 1534 The otter..feeds on fish, which..He with his keld feet and keen teeth doth kill.

Kell, obs. form of Kale, Kiln.

Kellagh (-eg, -ick, -ock), **Kellaut**, **Kelle**, **Kellidar**, **Kellow**, **Kellus**: see Killick, Khelaut, Kill *v.*, Killedar, Killow, Killas.

Kelly (ke·li), *sb. U.S.* [cf. Callow *sb.* 3, the equivalent term in England.] The top-soil which is removed in order to get at clay for brick-making. Hence **Kelly** *v.* (see quot.).

1884 C. T. Davis *Manuf. Bricks* 103 This vegetable soil is called in brickyard parlance, 'kelly', and the operation of removing it termed 'taking off the kelly'. *Ibid.*, The operation of placing the soil upon the places where the bricks are moulded is termed 'kellying the floors'.

Keloid (kī·loid). *Path.* [a. F. *kéloïde*: see Cheloid.] A form of skin disease, having the appearance of a hypertrophic scar; = Cheloid.

1854 [see Cheloid]. 1864 W. T. Fox *Skin Dis.* 70 Deformities of Derma. Keloid. 1876 Bristowe *Theor. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 47 Such results are seen in keloid and in some forms of arterial atheroma. 1889 Buck *Med. Sci.* IV. 266 Keloid..is most common on the chest and neck.

attrib. 1897 W. Anderson *Surg. Treat. Lupus* 8 The 'keloid' thickening of the new cicatrix.

Hence **Keloi·dal** *a.*, of the nature of keloid.

1888 *Medical News* LIII. 442 Slight keloidal growths sometimes follow in the wake of the largest vesicles.

Kelp[1] (kelp). Forms: 4 culp, 7 kilpe, 7-kelp. [ME. *culp* or *culpe* (*ii*), of unknown origin. Of this the normal mod. repr. would be *kilp*; *kelp* is app. a dialect variation: cf. *melt* and *milt* sb.]

1. A collective name for large seaweeds (chiefly *Fucaceæ* and *Laminariaceæ*) which are burnt for the sake of the substances found in the ashes.

Bull-head Kelp, a N. W. American species (*Nereocystis Luetkeana*) used by the Indians for fishing-lines.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 181 As culpes of þe see waggeþ wiþ þe water. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. xxxii. vi. 437 As for the reits Kilpe, Tangle, & such like sea-weeds, Nicander saith, they are as good as treacle. 1663 Boyle *Exp. Hist. Colours* xlix. Ann. i, In making our ordinary allom the workmen use the ashes of a sea-weed (vulgarly called kelp). 1791 Newte *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 112 The cutting and burning of the kelp that grows on their shores. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xiv. 35 We found the tide low, and the rocks and stones covered with kelp and sea-weed.

b. *spec.* The giant or great kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera* or *Fucus giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of America, the largest of seaweeds.

1834 Darwin in *Voy.* '*Adventure*' & '*Beagle*' (1839) III. 303 There is one marine production, which from its importance is worthy of a particular history. It is the kelp or *Fucus giganteus* of Solander. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise of 'Cachalot'* 88 We were continually passing broad patches of kelp..whose great leaves and cable-laid stems made quite reef-like breaks in the heaving waste of the restless sea.

2. The calcined ashes of seaweed used in commerce for the sake of the carbonate of soda, iodine, and other substances which they contain; large quantities were formerly used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1054 Kelp is made of a Seaweed, called Tangle, such as comes to London on Oysters. 1756 C. Lucas *Ess. Waters* I. 9 [It] is the nitre of the antients, not unlike the soda or kelp of the moderns. 1808 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Gigha*, Much sea-weed..partly employed as a manure, and partly burned into kelp. 1862 Ansted *Channel Isl.* IV. xxii. 514 The quantity of weed required to manufacture a ton of kelp averages twenty tons.

†3. A name for the plants *Salsola* and *Salicornia*: cf. Kali 1. *Obs. rare.*

1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 101 A Plant .. which the Botanists call Kali .. and we .. Kelp. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Kelp, *Salicornia.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kelp-ashes*, *-burner*, *-burning*, *-making*, *-weed*, *-wrack*; **kelp-fish**, the name given to several fishes found on the Pacific coast of the United States; see also quot.; **kelp-goose**, **-hen** (see quots.); **kelp-pigeon**, the sheathbill, an Antarctic sea-bird; **kelp raft**, a mass of kelp floating on the sea.

1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 420, 6 bushels of *kelp-ashes. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI. 355/1 The long swells..only half broken by the *kelp belt a mile away. 1845 Selby in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 13. 161 These buildings have..been occupied..by the *kelp-burners. *Ibid.* 162 *Kelp-burning was carried on at Holy Island as early as the 13th century; 1880 Günther *Fishes* 533 The 'Butter-fish', or '*Kelp fish' of the colonists of New Zealand (*Coridodax pullus*)..It feeds on zoophytes, scraping them from the surface of the kelp. 1883 Copeinger *Cruise 'Alert'* 56 The *kelp-geese (*Bernicla antarctica*) were paddling about with their young ones. 1899 Evans *Birds* 247 These Rails are semi-nocturnal .. *Ocydromus fuscus* [of N. Z.] obtaining the name of *Kelp-Hen from the stretches of sea-weed that it frequents. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* VII. 706/2 They caught gulls, and tried to make them carry *kelp lines, but all was of no avail. 1810 *Edin. Rev.* XVII. 146 The introduction of *kelp-making. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 782/2 *note*, In the Falkland Isles it is called the '*Kelp-Pigeon'. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 259/1 We drew in toward the island..avoiding the great *kelp rafts. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 38 The *kelp-weed..lying upon the Shore. 1833 Sir J. E. Smith *Eng. Flora* V. 268 It (*Fucus nodosus*) is said in the Hebrides to be preferable to all other Fuci in the manufacturing of kelp, and passes there under the name of *kelp-wrack.

Hence **Ke·lper**, a maker of kelp. **Ke·lping** *vbl. sb.*, the manufacture of kelp; *ppl. a.*, that makes kelp. **Ke·lpy** *a.*, abounding in kelp.

1808 Forsyth *Beauties Scotl.* V. 100 The kelpers might employ their time between tides. 1822 P. Woodley *Scilly Isl.* I. v. 119 The Islanders seldom get more..than from £7

to £10, for their labours during the kelping season. 1852 RAINE *Hist. N. Durham* 146 A ridge of kelpy stone, over which it is no easy matter to pass. 1890 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 659/1 The mother..struck out through the kelpy waters for the shore. 1895 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 33 The kelper's year may be reckoned from mid November. *Ibid.* 39 The old stories linger among the kelping people.

†**Kelp**^{2}. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Obscure: connexion with KILP *sb.* seems unlikely.] ?Sword-belt, scabbard.

13.. *Disp. Mary & Cross* 283 in *Leg. Rood* 140 His swerd he pulte vp in his kelp.

Kelpie, kelpy (ke·lpi). *Sc.* [Of uncertain etym.; Gael. *calpa*, *cailpeach*, bullock, heifer, colt, has been suggested, but positive evidence is wanting.] The Lowland Scottish name of a fabled water-spirit or demon assuming various shapes, but usually appearing in that of a horse; it is reputed to haunt lakes and rivers, and to take delight in, or even to bring about, the drowning of travellers and others. Also *water-kelpie*.

The beliefs relating to the kelpie are essentially the same as those connected with the Danish and Norw. *nøkken*, and the Icel. *nykur* or *nennir*; but in Scotland the kelpie was sometimes held to render assistance to millers by keeping the mill going during the night.

1747 COLLINS *Pop. Superst. Highlands* 137 Drowned by the kelpie's wroth. 1792 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 10 Sept., Be thou a kelpie, haunting the ford or ferry. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* VI. xxiii, But the Kelpy rung, and the Mermaid sung, The dirge of lovely Rosabelle. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 192 The darksome pool..Was now no more the kelpie's home. 1881 GREGOR *Folk-lore* 66 (E.D.D.) The wife..tried to dissuade him under the fear that Kelpie would carry him off to his pool.

Ke·lpwort. [f. KELP^{1} + WORT.] = GLASSWORT b, *Salsola Kali*.

1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2), (Br. & Holl.).

Kelson, keelson (ke·lsən). *Naut.* Forms: α. 7 **kelsine, kilson, 7– kelson, (9 kelston).** β. 7 **keeleson, 7– keelson, (8 keelstone, 9 keelsale).** [= Du. *kolzwijn*, *kolsem*, LG. *kielswîn*, G. *kielschwein*, Da. *kjølsvin*, Sw. *kölsvin*. The first element is app. KEEL *sb.*^{1}, but of the second the original form and meaning are obscure.

In all the equivalents cited, except Du. *kolsem*, the second element is identical with the word corresponding to E. *swine*, and it appears that in 18th c. LG. *swîn* was used by itself in the sense of 'keelson' (see Grimm). The English forms may therefore represent a ME. **kelswîn*: cf. the reduction of *boatswain* to *boteson*, *boson*, *bos'n*. The reason for calling the timber by this name does not appear, but this is also the case with many similar applications of the names of animals, as *cat*, *dog*, *hog*, *horse*, etc. The original may have been an unrecorded ON. **kjǫlsvîn* or **kjalsvîn*, independently adopted in Eng. and LG. The corruptions *keelstone*, *kelston*, *kelsom*, *keelsale*, originate mainly in the lack of stress on the second element. Eng. *stemson* and *sternson* are app. recent formations on the analogy of *keelson*. It has been suggested that the original form may be preserved in Norw. dial. *kjølsvill* = 'keel-sill', but this may also be an alteration, by popular etymology, of the usual *kjølsvin*.

The most usual spelling from the first has been *kelson*: recently, however, there has been a tendency to spell *keelson*, though the pron. (ke·lsən) still prevails.]

1. A line of timber placed inside a ship along the floor-timbers and parallel with the keel, to which it is bolted, so as to fasten the floor-timbers and the keel together; a similar bar or combination of iron plates in iron vessels.

α. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 426 The top-mast to the kelsine then with halyards down they drew. a1618 RALEIGH *Royal Navy* 4 Even from the Batts end to the very Kilson of a Ship. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royall Ship* 44 That one peece of Timber which made the Kel-son. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 26 Bolt the Kelson through every other Floor-timber. 1867 MACGREGOR *Voy. Alone* (1868) 6 She has an iron keel and kelson to resist a bump on rocks.

β. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 3 Lay your keeleson ouer your floore timbers, which is another long tree like the keele. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 3 Some compare her to a Common-wealth, and carry the Allegory from the Vane down to the Keelson. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 172 Placing it on the keelsale. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xv. 39 Everything has been moved in the hold, from stem to stern, and from the water-ways to the keelson. 1866 *Morn. Star* 19 Mar. 2/1 The ship is built up from a keelson, formed of a huge bar of iron.

fig. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* IV. lxxxvii, Something shoots from your arm, through my stowage, to the very keel-stone. 1855 WALT WHITMAN *Song of Myself* 5, I know ..that a kelson of the creation is love.

b. With qualifying terms: **assistant kelson** or **keelson** = *side-kelson*; **bilge-k.**, an additional strengthening beam placed fore-and-aft in the bilge of a vessel, parallel to the kelson; **boiler-k.**, a bilge- or cross-kelson supporting the boilers of a steamer (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); **box-k.**, a kelson whose section is box-shaped; **cross-k.**, a beam placed across the kelson to support the boilers or engines of a steamer (Webster, 1864); **engine-k.**, a side- or cross-kelson supporting the engines in a steamer (Hamersly, 1881); **false k.**, an additional beam placed longitudinally above the kelson in order to strengthen it (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846); **hog k.** ? = false kelson; **main k.**, the kelson proper, as distinguished from the side-kelsons, etc.; **rider-k.**, a false kelson, kelson-rider (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); **side- or sister k.**, a second kelson parallel with the main one.

1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 16 Main, Hog, or Assistant Keelsons. *Ibid.*, All Hog Keelsons under 6 inches thick to be paid plank price. 1859 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII. 15 She was strengthened by the addition of two bilge keelsons, having been originally constructed with a keelson and two sister keelsons. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v. *Keelson*, The main keelson, in order to fit with more security upon the floor-timbers, is notched opposite to each of them. *Ibid.*, *Side-keelsons*.. First used in mortar-vessels to support the bomb-beds; later they have crept in to support the engines in steamers. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* i. 7 A large central box-keelson completed these lower strengthenings.

2. Used as = KEEL *sb.*^{1} 1. *rare*.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 261, I could almost see the kelston as she rolled heavily. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-fiend* x, Lowering him down over the bows, and with ropes retaining him exactly in his position under the kelsom, while he is drawn aft by a hauling line until he makes his appearance at the rudder-chains.

3. *Comb.*, as *kelson-bolt*, *-plate*; **kelson-rider** = *false kelson* (Young *Naut. Dict.* 1846).

1825 CLARK, etc. *Shipwrights' Scale Prices* 4 Main Keel, exclusive of Shores, Blocks, and Keelson Bolts. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1223/2 Pigs of iron..laid over the keelson-plates.

†**Kelsouns.** *Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [a. F. *caleçons* (in Cotgr. *calçon*, *calson*): see CALZOONS.] Drawers, linen trousers.

1568 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. Scots* (1897) 512 Item ane curchshe [=curch]. Item ane pair of kelsounis.

Kelt^{1} (kelt). Now only *Sc.* [Etym. unknown.] A salmon, sea-trout, or herling, in bad condition after spawning, before returning to the sea.

c1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 36 In playces et keltis emp., 6s. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Forfar.* VIII. 204 No salmon; except at the end of the fishing season, when a few of what are called foul fish, or kelt, are caught. 1834 JARDINE in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 3. 51 The return of the old fish or kelts to the sea. 1884 SPEEDY *Sport* vii. 80 Good runs with sea-trout kelts of considerable size.

attrib. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 96 Large Kelt Salmon..with arrow-headed parasites in the gills.

Hence **Ke·lty** *a.*, like a kelt.

1884 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 29 Mar. 204/2 Nothing but huge, lanky, kelty-looking fish.

Kelt^{2}. *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Of obscure origin. Ir. and Gael. *cealt* cloth, clothing, may be from Eng. or Sc. Cf. KELTER^{1}.] A kind of homespun cloth or frieze, usually of black and white wool mixed, formerly used for outer garments by country people in Scotland and N. England. Also *attrib.*

1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 573 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlv, Ane hamelie hat; a cott of kelt Weill beltit in ane lethrone belt. 1611 *Rates* (Jam. s.v. *Kendilling*), Kelt or kendall freese. 1791 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* I. 356 They [farmers c1750] were clothed in a homespun suit of freezed cloth, called Kelt. a1833 ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* (1840) 123 *note*, An oaken staff, a pair of clogs, and a kelt surtout.

b. *fig.* Applied to a sheep's fleece.

1722–8 RAMSAY *Ram & Buck* 38 Ye've a very ragged kelt on.

Kelt, -ic, -icism, etc.: see CELT^{1}, CELTIC.

Kelt, erroneous form of CELT^{2}.

1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 414 Kelts, arrow-heads..and hammers, all of stone.

Kelt, obs. form of KILT *sb.*^{1}

†**Ke·lter**^{1}. *north. Obs.* [Of obscure origin; cf. KELT^{2}. Ir. and Gaelic *cealtar* prob. from Eng.]

1. A coarse cloth used for outer garments. Chiefly *attrib.*

1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1900) II. 198 For making of ane cote of kelter. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 38 For ane blak keltir cote to the King. 1543 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 39, I gyue and beqwethe to Henry Warryner a kelter jacket. ?16.. *Lord of Lorn* in *Roxb. Ball.* (1873) II. 350 He put him on an old Kelter coat, And Hose of the same above the knee.

2. A garment made of this cloth.

1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152, v kelters and a blakene xliiij^{s}. 1580 *Inv. T. Wilson, Kendal* (Somerset Ho.), A Romeland keltar.

Hence **Keltering** *vbl. sb.*, ?lining with kelter.

1507 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 254 Item, for vj elne Rislis blak to be an cote to the King..vj*li*. Item, for keltering of it..iij*s*.

Kelter^{2}, **kilter** (ke·ltəɹ, ki·ltəɹ). [Etym. obscure. Widely diffused in Eng. dial. from Northumb. and Cumb. to Cornwall, and occasional in literature. More frequent in U.S. (in form *kilter*).] Good condition, order; state of health or spirits. Used in the phrases *out of kelter*, *in* (*good*, *high*) *kelter*, *to get into kelter*.

α. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 177 Their Gunnes they..often sell many a score to the English, when they are a little out of frame or Kelter. 1674 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* 69 *Kelter* or *Kilter*, Frame, order. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* vi. Wks. 1716 I. 50 If the organs of Prayer are out of Kelter, or out of tune, how can we pray? 1722 in *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1872) VI. 335 Mending, cleansing and keeping in good kelter the firelocks left with his Honour. 1828 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 20 May, The rest are in high kelter. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 Some part of her internal economy is chronically out of kelter.

β. a1657 BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* (1856) 235 Nether durst they scarce handle a gune .. ye very sight of one (though out of kilter) was a terrour unto them. 1681 in *New Eng. Mag.* (1898) June 450/1 The seats some burned and others out of kilter. 1862 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 359, I must rest awhile. My brain is out of kilter. 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* I. 16 There's something awkward here. .. A joint out of kilter perhaps. 1893 STEVENSON *Let. C. Baxter* 19 July in *Lett. Fam.* etc. II. 300, I..am miserably out of heart and out of kilter.

Ke·lter^{3}. *north. dial.* [Origin obscure. *Sheffield Gloss.* gives *kell* in same sense.] Money, cash.

1807 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 138 His billet a bad yen, his kelter aw duin. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kelter*..also means money, cash. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kelter*, a cant term for money. *W. Yorksh. dial.* He's a rich man, he is worth plenty of kelter.

Ke·lter^{4}. *dial.* [In dialect use from Durham to S. Lincolnsh.] Rubbish; nonsense.

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* II. 48 Lookin' at their tongues, feelin' of their pulses, or ony such like kelter. *Ibid.* III. 78 What can a man like you want wi' that kelter?

Kelto-, variant of CELTO-.

†**Ke·lty.** *Sc. Obs.* [According to the *Stat. Acc. Scotl.* XVIII. 474 (quoted in full by Jamieson), Keltie was a Scottish laird famous for his drinking powers.]

1. A term denoting the complete draining of a glass of liquor (indicated by turning it upside down).

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* 108 With that she set it to her Nose, And off at once the Rumkin goes. ..Then turning Topsy [*Margin*: alias *Kelty*] on her Thumb, Says, look, here's Supernaculum. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, Are ye a' cleared kelty aff? Fill anither.

2. A glass or bumper imposed as a fine on one who does not drink fair. Also *Keltie's Mends*.

1692 *Sc. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 143 Lord give thy Enemies the Papists and Prelates a full Cup of thy Fury to drink; and if they refuse to drink it off, then good Lord give them Kelty. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, *Perths.* XVIII. 474 Nothing is more common, at this very day, when one refuses to take his glass, than to be threatened with Keltie's Mends. a1835 HOGG *Tales* (1866) 405 (E. D. D.) Gin he winna tak that, gie him kelty. 1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perth Bygone Days* xii. 66 To drink 'Kelty' or another glass.

Kelyn, -yng, obs. ff. KEEL *v.*^{1}, KEELING.

Kelyphite. *Min.* [f. Gr. κέλυφος a pod, shell + -ITE.] (See quot.)

1882 DANA *Min.* (1883) App. III, *Kelyphite*..Grey serpentinous coating of pyrope crystals from Kremze, near Budweis, Bohemia.

Kelyt, obs. pa. pple. of KILL *v.*

Kem, kemb, keme, variants of *kam(b)e*, COMB *sb.*^{1}, assimilated to KEMB *v.*

1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 83 A wyndocloth, ij kemys poiks, 16s. ?16.. *Alison Gross* in Child *Ballads* (1857) I. 288 My sister Maisry came to me, Wi' silver bason, and silver kemb.

Kemb, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 1 **cemban, (cæmban), 3 kemben, 3–7 kembe, (6 kimbe), 6– kemb.** *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 3–8 **kembed, 3– kempt.** β. 4 **cemme, 6–7 kemm, 9 kem.** γ. 4–6 **keme, (6 keame, keyme), 7 keem.** [Com. Teut.: OE. *cęmban* = OS. *kembian*, *kemmian* (MDu. *kemmen*), OHG. *chempan* (MHG. *kemben*, *kemmen*, G. *kämmen*), ON. *kemba* (Da. *kæmme*):—O.Teut. **kambjan*, f. *kamb-* COMB *sb.*^{1} Now displaced by COMB *v.*^{1} (f. the sb.; cf. Du. *kammen*, Sw. *kamma*), but partly surviving in the pa. pple. *kempt*, and the commoner *unkempt*.

In ME. the vowel usually remained short, and the commonest spelling is *kemb* or *kemm*: forms indicating a long vowel are much less frequent. In later Sc. it is difficult to separate *kemb* or *keme* from *kame* = comb.]

1. *trans.* To disentangle and smooth (hair) by drawing a comb through it; to dress or trim (the hair, head, a person, etc.) with a comb; to curry (a horse): = COMB *v.*^{1} 1. Now *dial.*

α. c1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 168 *Pecto* ic cembe [*v.r.* cæmbe]. a1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 *marg.*, Ha mot oftere weschen & kemben hire holuet. a1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 562 Þat on his heued for to kembe þat oþer bringe towaille and bacin. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1285 His longe heer was kembd [*v.r.* kemb, kempte] bihynde his bak. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 99 As she kembed her hede atte a wyndow, the kinge perceiued her. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness, Bk. vse Sicke men* 67 Then begin with a fine Combe, to kembe the heere up and doun. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 228 Not able to kembe his own head. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 35 How often do you rub 'em down, or kemb them in a year? 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 131 While kembing locks like sunbeams glancing. 1874 HOLLAND *Mistr. Manse* xvi. 64 Clean and kempt, the little oaf..went forth.

β. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 188 Þe mane of þat mayn hors.. Wel cresped & cemmed. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 13 He sawe a damysell kemmand hir hare. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 275 Weil couth I..kemm his cowit noddill. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 2 Strake or kemme the heyres. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* IV. lxxvi, The mermaids ..kem..Their long sleek oozy locks.

γ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* VI. vi. (Tollem. MS.), Whan þe modir wascheþ and kemeþ hem. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 This day we trow shalle not this lady be kemed, and arraied. 1557 SEAGER *Sch. Vertue* 74 in *Babees Bk.* 338 Thy handes se thou washe, and thy hed keame [*rime* seame]. 1618 SIR T. WILSON *Jrnl.* 21 Sept. (R. Suppl.), He [Raleigh] told me he was wont to keem his head a whole hour every day. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* liii. § 586 The bush of haire..is keem'd with a combe. a1835 HOGG *Poems* (1865) 33 (E. D. D.) They kemed her hair.

b. *fig.* To trim, make smooth or elegant.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 552 So peynted he and kembde at point deuys As wel hise wordes as his contenaunce. c1391 — *Boeth.* I. met. v. 14 (Camb. MS.) The fraude couered and kembd with a fals coloure.

c. *humorously*. To beat, thrash; = COMB *v.*[1] 3. *c*1566 *Merie T.* in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. lix, Hys wife woulde diuers tymes in the weeke kimbe his head with a iii. footed stoole. 1769 WALLIS *Antig. Nhb.* in *N. & Q.* (1877) 5th S. VII. 208 *Kemb*, .. often used by borderers when they threaten in a passionate tone to beat an assailant.

†2. To prepare (wool, flax, etc.) for spinning by parting and straightening the fibres with wool-combs or cards; = COMB *v.*[1] 2. Also *absol. Obs.* *a*1300 *Sat. People Kildare* xix. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 155 Fi a debles knites that kemith the wolle. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 18 Carded with coueytise, as clotheres kemben here wolle. 1393 *Ibid.* C. x. 80 Bope to karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche. 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. iv. ii. 66 Unwashed woalle .. or towe wel kembed. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lx. 285 We are like Flax that's dress'd, and dry'd, and kemb'd. 1715 tr. *Pancirollus' Rerum Mem.* II. xxiv. 403 They were famous for kembing silken Fleeces.

†b. To tear or lacerate with a comb-like instrument. *Obs.*

*c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xx. (*Blasius*) 187 [He] gert þame keme his tendir flesch with Irne camys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 121 b/1 Thenne the bochyers toke combes of yron and began to kembe hym on the sides within the flesshe.

†3. *To kemb from* or *off*: to remove or obtain by means of combing, or by a similar process. Also with *out*. Cf. COMB *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* VI. xvii, They kembe from the leaves of their trees the hoarie downe thereof. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 194 Sericum which was a doune kembed off the trees among the Seres. 1622 FLETCHER *Beggar's Bush* II. i, No impositions, taxes, grievances..Lie lurking in this beard, but all kem'd out. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 617 There are some Tears of Trees, which are kembed from the Beards of Goats.

†**Kember.** *Obs.* [f. KEMB *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. MDu. *kemmer*, G. *kämmer*, Da. *kæmmer*.] One who combs (wool): = COMBER[1] 1.

1511-2 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The breker or kember to delyver..the same Woll so broken and kempt. 1697 *View Penal Laws* 66 Kember, Spinster or Weaver of Woolt.

Kembestere, variant of KEMPSTER.

†**Ke·mbing,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. KEMB *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb KEMB; combing.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 270/2 Kemynge of here, or wulle, *pectinacio*. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 182 He is.. Alse curtly of his clething, and kemmyng of his hair. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* CXXXIII. 49 After keymyng of the head. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xxiii. 74 Haire worthy the kembing.

2. *Comb.*, as **kembing-claith,** *Sc.*, combing-cloth; **kembing-stock,** the stock or frame on which the combs were fixed for dressing wool, rippling lint, and breaking flax.

1418 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 3, j par de wollecombes j kembyngstok. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 155 A payre of woll combes with a kemynge stoke. *a* 1568 *Wyf of Auchterm.* 84 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 340 He fell backward into the fyre, And brack his head on the keming stock. 1578 *Inv.* in Hunter *Biggar & House of Fleming* XXVI. (1862) 332 Ane kame caiss & ane auld kimi[n]g clayth about ye same. *a* 1776 *Country Wedding* in Herd *Coll. Sc. Songs* II. 89 A keam but and a keaming-stock.

Kembo, Kemelin(e, -ing, etc., **Kemelyng, Kemes, Kemester:** see KIMBO, KIMNEL, COMELING, CHEMISE, KEMPSTER.

Kemp, *sb.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cempa, (cœmpa), 2 cempe, 3-5 kempe, (3 kimppe), 4-6, 9, kemp. [OE. *cempa* wk. masc. = OFris. *kempa, kampa*, OS. **kempio* (MDu. *kemp(e, kimp(e*, MLG. *kempe*), OHG. *chemph(i)o* (MHG. *kempfe*; G. *kämpe*, from LG., for earlier *kämpfe*):—WGer. **kampjōn-*. It is doubtful whether this is an independent formation from *kamp-* (CAMP *sb.*[1]) battle, or ad. late L. *campiōn-em* (see CAMPION).]

1. A big, strong, and brave warrior or athlete; a professional fighter, wrestler, etc.; a champion.

*a*700 *Epinal Gloss.* 481 *Gladiatores*, cæmpan [*Erfurt* cempan]. 995 *Death of Byrhtnoth* 119 Him æt fotum feoll fæxe cempa. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Gif we ofercumed heom we scule bien imersed alle gode cempen. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 196 Iðe vihte aȝeines ham, heo biȝiteð þe blisfule kempene crune. *c*1300 *Havelok* 1036 He was for a kempe told. *c*1350 *Will. Palerne* 3352 Oþer kud kempes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. viii, They rasshed to gyders lyke two myghty kempys. 1527 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. *271 Item, to John Drummond, callit the kingis kemp .. xv li. 1562 WINJET *Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 33 Albeit thir twa ȝoure kempis dar not for schame ansuer in this mater. 1818 SCOTT *Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.* I. Introd. 62 Hammer Donald .. (like Viga Glum and other celebrated Kemps and homicides of the North). 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poems* (1847) 7 In starkest fight where kemp to kemp, Reel headlong to the grave. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Kemp*, an impetuous youth.

2. = KEMPER a.

1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii. 276 All the corne of the Countrie Be kempis hes not bene schorne, we see.

3. *Sc.* A seed-stalk of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), used in a children's game: see quot. 1825. [So Norw. *kjæmpe*, Sw. *kämpa*.] Cf. COCKS.

1825 JAMIESON s. v., Two children, or young people, pull each a dozen of stalks of rib-grass; and try who with his *kemp*, can decapitate the greatest number of those belonging to his opponent. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 170 It is customary with children to challenge each other to try the 'kemps'. 1893 in *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Kemp (kemp), *sb.*[2] [app. the same as CAMP *sb.*[4], a. ON. *kamp-r* beard, moustache, whisker of a cat, lion, etc.] A coarse or stout hair, as those of the eyebrows (*obs.*); now, hair of this kind occurring among wool. Also in *comb.* **kemp-hair**; **kemp-haired** *a.*

*c*1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1276 Lik a grisphon looked he aboute, With kempe [*v.r.* keempe] heeris on hise browes stoute. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 59/45 Kemp, haire, *grandebala*. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 9 To cutt of all the shaggie hairy woll .. this the shepheardes call forcinge of them, and cuttinge of kempe-haires. *Ibid.* 11 Sheepe which..are thinne skinn'd..or kempe-hair'd. 1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 170 Its staple was perfectly free from kemps and wild hair, so common upon the backs of northern sheep. 1849 ROWLANDSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. II. 436 The fineness of the Ryeland fleece and freedom from kemps.

†**Kemp,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare.* ? A barrel or cask.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 77/22 Pro ij kempes de rubiis allecibus. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 270/2 Kempe of herynge, or spyrlynge.

†**Kemp,** *sb.*[4] *Obs. rare.* A kind of eel.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 270/2 Kempe eel [no Latin]. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) C iv b/2 Fed .. with crudd, Or slimy kempes ill smelling of the mud. 1552 HULOET, Kempe or small eale, *anguilula*. 1884 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 243.

Kemp, *sb.*[5] *Sc.* [f. KEMP *v.*] A contest, *esp.* of reapers when kemping.

1786 *Har'st Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 50 The master .. cries with haste, 'Come, lads, forbear, This kemp let be'. 1844 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 372 The stormy *Kemp*, or emulous struggle for the honour of the ridge-end. 1870 HUNTER *Stud.* Pref. (E. D. D.), What ever lesson we began to, we gaed at it just like a kemp on the hairst rig.

Kemp (kemp), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [ME. *kempen* = MDu. *kempen, kimpen*, LG. *kämpen*, OHG. *chemfan* (MHG. *kempfen*, G. *kämpfen*), ON. *keppa* (:—**kempa*; Sw. *kämpa*, Da. *kæmpe*):—OTeut. **kampjan*, f. *kamp-*: see CAMP *sb.*[1] and KEMP *sb.*[1]] *intr.* a. To fight or contend in battle *with* another. b. To contend or strive in doing a piece of work; said esp. of a set of reapers striving to finish their 'rig' first.

a. ? *a*1400 *Morte Arth.* 2634 There is no kynge undire Criste may kempe with hym one! 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.* s. v. *Kemps*, They are called by children *kemps*..and are used to *kemp* or fight with.

b. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. x. 20 We .. kempand with airis in all our mane, Wp welteris watter of the salt se flude. 1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 95 (E. D. D.) [She] could .. kemp wi' Kate or Wull, On harvest day. 1786 *Har'st Rig* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 48 This sets the lave a-working fast—They kemp at length. *a* 1881 CARLYLE in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* (1883) II. 192 His reapers had taken to 'kemp' and spoiled him much stuff.

Ke·mper. *Sc.* or *arch.* [f. KEMP *v.* + -ER[1]; cf. MDu. *kemper*, MHG. *kempfer*, G. *kämpfer*, Da. *kæmper*.] a. *Sc.* One who kemps or strives for victory, esp. in reaping. b. *arch.* = KEMP *sb.*[1]

a. 1641 FERGUSON *Prov.* No. 70 A' the corn in the country is not shorn by kempers. 1776 C. KEITH *Farmer's Ha'* in Chambers *Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 28 The lasses..Are sittin at their spinnin-wheels, And weel ilk blythsome kemper dreels. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 401/1 Helping to give a hot brow to this bevy of notable kempers.

b. 1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 469 The spirit of the northern kempers.

†**Ke·mpery.** *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.: see -ERY.] The practice of kemping or fighting. Only in **kempery-man** = KEMP *sb.*[1] 1.

*a*1765 *King Estmere* liv. in Child *Ballads* III. lx. (1885) 54/1 Downe then came the kemperye man. *Ibid.* lxvi, Up then rose the kemperye men. [1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1867) I. 77, I knew you would turn Viking and kemperyman.]

Ke·mping, *vbl. sb.* [f. KEMP *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb KEMP.

1793 *Statist. Acc. Scotl., Dumfr.* VII. 303 A boon of sheaters..turned into large grey stones, on account of their kemping, i. e. striving. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxviii, A soldier, my lord; and mony a sair day's kemping I've seen. 1851 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II. 335/2 A desire frequently arises for striving, or what is..called *Kemping*..to finish the reaping of their ridges before those who had entered theirs prior to them. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Kempin*, a contest between reapers in the harvest field.

†**Ke·mpkin.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [ad. MDu. *kimmekijn*, var. of *kindekijn* KILDERKIN; cf. KINKIN.] A small barrel, a keg.

1580 *Shipping Lists Dundee* (S. H. S.) 199 Ihone Smyth ij kempkynnis of seap [=soap].

Ke·mple. *Sc.* ? *Obs.* Also 7 kimple. [Etym. obscure.] A Scotch measure of hay or straw, varying in amount (see quots.).

1629 *MS. Charter* (Byrehills, Fife), Et quatuor oneribus equorum straminum vulgariter nuncupatis ffour kimples of stray. 1676 *Charter* (of same lands), Ffoure kemples of strae. 1706 *Acc. Bk. Sir J. Foulis* (1894) 428 For 7 kemples of strae. 1805 *Edin. Even. Courant* 18 July (Jam.), The Kemple of straw must consist of forty windlens .. so that the kemple must weigh fifteen stones trone. 1849 H. STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* II. 347 The straw will weigh 9 kemples of 440 lbs. each. [In Morton's *Cycl. Agric.* (1863) given as = 358 lbs. trone.]

Kemp-shot(t, variant of CAMP-SHOT.

1795 *Act* 35 *Geo. III*, c. 106 § 23 Any Kempshot or other such Work, for the Purpose of haling Barges. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Lett.* (1895) 12 Bathed with Hughes in the Thames, having a header off the 'Kempshott'.

†**Ke·mpster.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 kemo-, 5 kempstaro, kembestero, cem-, kem-, 5-6 kemp-, (7 kemester). [f. KEMB *v.* + -STER. Cf. MDu. *kemster(e.*] A comber (of wool); properly, a female comber.

*a*1400 *Burgh Laws* c. 103 (*Sc. Stat.* I.) Gif ony kemestaris levis þe burgh to dwell wyth uplandys men. *c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 270/2 Kempstare, *pectrix*. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 601/10 *Pectrix*, a kembestere. *c*1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 32/12 Katherin the kempster..swore..That she kembyth never Wulle so well. 1530 PALSGR. 481/1 This felowe chattereth lyke a kempster,...*comme vne piegneresse de layne*. 1641 FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* No. 566 Kemsters are ay creishie.

b. *Comb.*

1356 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 283 [8 pairs of] kemster-combes, [and one] boweshawe, *11d.*

Kempt (kempt), *ppl. a.* Now *arch.* Forms: 1 cemd-, 5 kempte, kembyd, 6 kemmyt, kemt, 5-7 kembed, 4- kempt. [f. KEMB *v.*] Of hair or wool: Combed. Also with advs., as *well-kempt*, etc. Cf. UNKEMPT.

*c*1050 *Ags. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 387/23 *De stuppe staminco*, be cemdan wearpe. *c*1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 426 3if a man haue a kempt hed þanne he is a leccherous man. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* X. xiv. 19 Hys weyll kemmyt berd. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 228 A distaffe, drest and trimmed with kembed wool. 1863 MRS. WHITNEY *Faith Gartney* iv. (1869) 30 Carefully kempt tresses. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Æneid* 307 His kempt beard adown his bosom spread.

Ke·mpy, *sb. Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KEMP *sb.*[1]] A kemp or champion; one given to fighting; a rough or uncouth fellow.

1525 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 126* John Steill, alias Kempy Steill, convicted. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 172 I've heard some hair-brained kempy Growl when your chappin bottle's empty. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxviii, When kempies were wont, long since, to seek the habitations of the galdragons and spae-women. 1874 WAUGH *Chimn. Corner* (1879) 158 (E. D. D.) 'Never..quiet but when he're feightin'.' 'Ay, he're a regilar kempie'.

Kempy (ke·mpi), *a.* [f. KEMP *sb.*[2] + -Y[1].] Of wool: Abounding in kemps or coarse hairs.

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 242 Its wool was kempy, rough and thin. 1849 ROWLANDSON in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* X. II. 427 The great quantity of kempy locks which compose the fleece of this breed. 1868 *Daily News* 8 Dec., Like a black-faced sheep, but rather kempy in the wool.

Kemse, Kemster: see CHEMISE, KEMPSTER.

Kemstock, obs. var. of CAPSTOCK, CAPSTAN.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. xxv, Panurge took two great cables of the ship and tied them to the kemstock or capstane.

Ken (ken), *sb.*[1] Also 7 kenn(e. [f. KEN *v.*[1]]

†1. = KENNING *vbl. sb.*[1] 4b. *Obs.*

1545 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 815 The place, wher we be at this present, ys thwartt of Shorham, too kennys allmoste frome the shore. 1574 BOURNE *Regim. for Sea* xviii. (1577) 48 b, Neyther is it possible to see any lande further..wherefore 6. leagues or 9. leagues is called a ken. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 250 Lette this suffice, that they are safely come within a ken of Douer. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 6 Milford, When from the Mountaine top, Pisanio shew'd thee, Thou was't within a kenne. 1625 CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. (1635) 121 The Fisher-man iudging by sight, could not see about a kenne at sea.

2. Range of sight or vision; in phrases *in* or *within ken, beyond, out of*, or *past ken*. Now *rare.*

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 90 The bordering islands, seated here in ken. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 85 Out of ken we were ere the Countesse came from the feast. 1624 MASSINGER *Bondman* IV. i, The conquering army Is within ken. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 4 Beyond all Ken by the best Telescopes. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* V. 456 Scarce in ken appears that distant isle. 1882 F. MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 77 Thro' space, if space it be, past count or ken.

b. With possessive or equivalent.

1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* (R.), On which they might discern within their ken The carcasses of birds, of beasts, and men. *a* 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. viii. 365 The Intellect .. taketh a flight out of the ken or reach of Sense. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 15 The eye Is bounded in its ken to a stone's cast. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* V. x. (1881) 283 Many remarkable personages came under Evelyn's ken.

†3. Sight or view *of* a thing, place, etc.; possibility or capacity of seeing; chiefly in phrases *in, within, out of ken of. Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* clx, 'Tis double death to drown in ken of shore. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* v. v, Hardly We had lost the ken of Sicily, but we were Becalm'd. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 86 Scarce daring to venture out of the Ken of Land. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. viii. 64, I sent out my servant to watch..these..strollers, and keep.. within ken of them.

4. Power or exercise of vision; look, gaze.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxi, Each ambitiously would claim the ken That with first eyes did distant safety meet. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Nativity* xi, Faith led the van,..Steady her ken, and gaining on the skies. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* IV. 4, I..search'd, With fixed ken, to know what place it was Wherein I stood.

b. Mental perception or recognition.

*c*1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxv. 28 Every gait oft wicket stait Sall perreiss owt of ken. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* III. iii. 1340 Whose Orb, with streaming Glories fraught, Dazles the Ken of human thought. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xviii. (1870) 361 Acts of mind so rapid and minute as to elude the ken of consciousness. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* xlii. (1892) 235 My vera memorandum book blottit oot' o' ken.

Ken (ken), *sb.*[2] Also 6 kene. [Vagabonds' slang.] A house; *esp.* a house where thieves, beggars, or disreputable characters meet or lodge. Freq. with qualifying words, as *bousing-, dancing-, smuggling-, stalling-, touting-ken* (q. v.) Phr. *to burn the ken* (see quot. 1725).

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 83 *A ken*, a house. *Ibid.* 85 Tower ye [=look you], yander is the kene. 1612 FLETCHER

Beggars' Bush v. i, Surprising a boore's ken for grunting cheates. 1641 BROME *Jovial Crew* II. Wks. 1873 III. 388 Bowse a health to the Gentry Cofe of the Ken. 1725 *New Cant. Dict., Burnt the Ken*, when Strollers leave the Ale-house, without paying their Quarters. 1800 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 26 Called at a ken in the way home. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 351 Up she goes to any likely ken, .. and commences begging. 1860 DIXON *Pers. Hist. Ld. Bacon* v. § 15 These..skulk about the kens of Newgate Street.

Ken (ken), *v.*[1] Forms: 1 cennan, (cænnan), 3-4 kennen, (5 -yn), (3-5 kene, 3 cene, 5 keen), 3-7 kenne, 3- ken, (3, 8 kenn, 5 kyn). *Pa. t.* 3-5 kende, 3- kenned(e, kenn'd, kend; 9 *Sc.* kent. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cęnnan* (*cęnde, cęnned*) = Fris. *kanna, kenna*, OS. (*ant*)*kennian* (MDu. and Du. *kennen*), OHG. (*ir-, in-, pi-*) *chennan* (MHG. and G. *kennen*), ON. *kenna* (Sw. *känna*, Da. *kjende, kende*), Goth. *kannjan*, factitive of the preterite-pres. **kann-*, I know: see CAN *v.*[1]

The form is properly causative 'to cause to know', 'to make known', and was restricted to this use in Goth. and OE. At an early period, however, in all the Teutonic tongues, the verb also acquired the sense 'to know'. In Eng. this may have been taken from Norse, in which both senses were in early use. In mod. Eng. *ken* is only archaic (in sense 6) and has its pa. t. and pa. pple. *kenned* (cf. *pen, penned*); in Sc. (where it has entirely displaced *knaw* 'to know') the pa. t. and pple. are now *kent*; south Sc. *kend*.]

I. In causative senses. (All *Obs.*)

†1. *trans.* To make known, declare, confess, acknowledge. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1219 (Z.) Cen þec mid cræfte & þyssum cnyhtum wes lara liðe. *c*975 *Laws K. Edgar* IV. § 10 Gif he þonne cenð [§ 11 cænne] þæt he hit mid ȝewitnysse bohte. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii[i.] 8 Ic me to cyninge cenne Iudas .. ic Idumea ealle cenne. *c*1205 LAY. 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen..þat ich her king weore.

†2. To make known, to impart the knowledge of (a thing). Usually with dat. of person (or *to*): To make a thing known to one; to teach one something. *Obs.*

*a*1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1347, & tat we kennið þe wel .. þat we leaueð þi lahe. *c*1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 216 A fruit, ðe kenned wel and wo. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 3644, I sal þe ken ful gode a gin. *a*1352 MINOT *Poems* vii. 34 Calais men, now may ze care..Sir Edward shall ken zow zowre crede. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 90 Clerkes þat knowen hit scholde techen [*v. r.* kenne] hit aboute. *c*1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. ii. 114 Thir Papys war gud haly men, And oysyd the trowth to folk to ken. *c*1430 *Christ's Compl.* 508 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 199 Y loued not hem þat me good kende.

† b. with clause expressing what is made known or taught, the dat. of the person being later taken as direct obj., and so as subject of passive. *Obs.*

*a*1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Cuð me ant ken me hwi þe worldes weldent wunieð in þe. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. I. 136 3et mote ye kenne me better, By what craft in my corps it comseth. *Ibid.* XV. 156 Clerkis kenne me þat cryst is in alle places. ?*a*1500 *Chester Pl.* VII. 356 Why..the ayre is so cleare, now shall we be kent.

†c. *To ken thank*: to make known or express thanks: = CAN *v.*[1] 10, CON *v.*[1] 4. *Obs.*

*c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) III. viii, Sothly he wyll kenne the more thanke for thy meke wesshynge of his fete. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtyer* (1577) R viij a, Least..he ken them the lesse thanke for doing al things contrarily. 1567 EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 61 All right courtiers will ken me thank.

†3. To direct, teach, or instruct (a person). *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 2694 (Cott.) Abram..did als drightin can him ken [*Trin.* as god him hadde taust]. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 482 Al þat ware honeste men ȝarnit he suld þare barnis ken. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 5663 Þen folowet all the flete..Euyn kepyn hor course, as þai kend were. *c*1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (1494) I. lxxii, I am enformed & kenned in all thynges. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 824 Arrectyng my prayer to Mynerve..me to inform and ken.

†b. with inf. compl.: To teach one, show one how *to do* something. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 7363, I sal þe ken To knau him a-mang oþer men. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 4 Kenne me bi somme crafte to knowe þe fals. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* X. 544, I vndirtak..For to ken ȝow to clym the wall. *a*1529 SKELTON *P. Sparowe* 970 Now Phebus me ken To sharpe my pen.

†c. *absol.* To give instruction or directions.

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 663 Parys dide as Venus kende. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. V. 40 Thanne reson rod forth..And dude as conscience kenned.

†4. To direct, guide, show the way *to* (*unto, till*) a place or person. *Obs.*

*c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 He is cleped king, for þat he kenneð eure to rihte. *c*1325 *Metr. Hom.* 50, I openly Ken you till him of quaim I spek. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 104, I schal kenne þe to my Cosyn þat Clergye is I-hoten. *c*1440 *York Myst.* xxxiv. 350 If anye aske aftir vs Kenne thame to Caluarie. *c*1470 HENRY *Wallace* V. 414 A trew Scot .. kend thaim to that place. *c*1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxxvi. 55, I sall thame ken to consolatioun.

†b. *intr.* and *refl.* To direct one's course, betake oneself, proceed, go. *Obs.*

*c*1205 LAY. 26467 ȝif æuer aie is swa kene..þat us after kenne, ich hine wulle aquelle. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) App. xx. 482 Þe kyng to yrlonde wende In þe monþe of octobre, and sehþe in may hom kende. *c*1305 *St. Christopher* 212 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 65 Ouer Cristofre an arewe heng: þat toward þe king kende. *c*1320 *Sir Beues* 334 (MS. A.) Toward his court he him kende [*v. r.* went anoon].

†5. *trans.* To consign, commend, deliver, bestow. *Obs.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 1584 (Gött.) Al mankind forsoth he wend, To his will all suld be kend. *c*1340 *Ibid.* 8840 (Fairf.) Ne ware þai neuer þeiþen dispende Til þai ware til Iudas kende. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2067 Þis kastel to kryst I kenne, He gef hit ay god chaunce! *a*1400-50 *Alexander* 5383 With þat scho kende him a croun clustrid with gemmes. *c*1440 *Bone Flor.* 1566 To Florence they can hur kenne, To lerne hur to behave hur among men.

II. In non-causative senses.

6. To descry, see; to catch sight of, discover by sight; to look at, scan. Now only *arch.*

*c*1205 LAY. 1659 Þa Goffar þe king þane castel kennede .. swiðe wa him was. *a*1300 *Body & Soul* 109 Thine eiȝene are blinde and connen nouȝt kenne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4703 Takens sal be in þe son and in þe mone, And in þe sternes þat in heven men may ken. *c*1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 587 In a feld of siluer..Of a kynde colour thre coddis I kend. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. ii. 101 *As farre as I could ken* thy Chalky Cliffes..I stood vpon the Hatches in the storme. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Introd. (1682) 19 So great a space of the earth, as a quick sight can ken in an open field. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 286 To ken the prospect round, If cottage were in view. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* I. xx, And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn, And villager abroad at early toil. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* III. 67 Indistinctly may be kenned The vanguard, following close behind. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Unable to ken the course of the bird of Jove. 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 75 And far below him..a city exceeding fair to ken.

b. *absol.* To see, look. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1650) 166 Some watched diligently, kenning from towers, casements and high places. 1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. i. (1622) 63 Places, from whence a man might farthest kenne. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 374 Spaces distant from them as far as a man may ken. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. Wks. 1757 IV. 186 Not the keenest discernment can ken through the second of a minute.

7. To recognize (at sight, or by some marks or tokens); to identify. Now *north.* or *Sc.*

*c*1205 LAY. 21443 Nu þu scalt to hælle, þer þu miht kenne muche of þine cunne. *a*1300 *Cursor M.* 1152 Bituix quat lede sum þat þou lend, Euer sal þou and þine bi kend. *c*1450 *Merlin* 45 'Sirs', seide the kynge, 'yef ye myght se Merlin, cowde ye hym knowen?' 'Sire', seide thei, 'it myght not be but that we sholde hym kenne wele, yef we myght him se'. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 14 Me whenas he had privily espide Bearing the shield .. He kend it streight. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 63 To ken the lione be his taes. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 14 'Tis he, I ken the manner of his gate, He rises on the toe. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 506 King James, who did ken a man of merit as well as any prince in Christendom. 1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 446 He kenn'd In the beautiful lady the child of his friend! 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. iii. P 1 He kenned me in a twinkling, though I had changed my dress. *Mod. Sc.* Ye're grown that big, I hardly kent ye.

b. To (*be able to*) distinguish (one person or thing *from* another). Now *Sc.*

*c*1340 *Cursor M.* 23116 (Trin.), Fro comynynge of cristen men þo careful shul be eþ to ken. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 3911 The ton fro þe tother was tore for to ken In sight at þat sodan. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 42 The shepheards swayne you cannot wel ken, But it be by his pryde, from other men. *Mod. Sc.* They're that like, I never ken the tane frae the tither.

†8. To recognize, acknowledge, admit to be (genuine, valid, or what is claimed). *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 750 And thai as lord suld .. him ken. *c*1400 *Apol. Loll.* 77 Now new lawis kennyn prescripcoun, þat if ani be in possessioun of oþer mennis þingis by a cercle of ȝeris, he schal ioi it as his oune. *c*1400 in Neilson *Trial by Combat* (1890) 229 Schir, kenys thow this is thi sele and thine appele? *c*1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5196 His mysse þat he moght ken.

b. *Sc. Law.* To recognize (a person) as legal heir or successor *to* an estate, usually, to serve a widow to a life-rent of the third part of her deceased husband's lands.

1468 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 20 Mar. (Spalding Cl.) I. 28 Askande him to be kende to the saide lande as air til his fadir. *c*1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 106 Ane lady havand the tierce of ony landis..the schiref of the schire sould ken hir to hir thrid part thairof. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* II. Tit. ix. § 29 She..cannot remove tenants, till the Sheriff kens her to her terce. 1808 JAMIESON, *To ken a widow to her terce*,..a phrase still used in our courts of law.

†9. To get to know, ascertain, find out. *Obs.*

*c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 270 Clerkis and lewed men suld..trie þe soth and ken, in whom þe wrong lay. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1452 What myschefe befell, þere no cause was to ken but vnkynd wordes. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1325 Sa that the caus may be kend and knawin throw skill. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. 23 Calde .. To ken of whence and where they would.

10. To know (a person); to have acquaintance with; *to be acquainted with. Now Sc.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 327 That he wald trawaile our the se .. And dre mysceiff quhar nane hym kend. *c*1420 *Sir Amadace* ii, Sithun duelle here, quere I was borne .. And I am so wele kennit. *c*1450 *Merlin* 72 He mette with a man that he nothinge kenned. *a*1568 *Peebles to the Play* iii, Than spak hir fallowis, that hir kend, Be still, my joy, and greit not. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxvi, In Cupids court ȝe knau I haif bene kend. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 14 Al while that I you kenned not, I cald you L[ord] & King. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* ix, I have kend every wench in the Halidome of St. Mary's. *Mod. Sc.* 'Every-bodie kens Watty the Post.' Is there oniebodie ye ken here?

11. To know (a thing); to have knowledge of or about (a thing, place, person, etc.), to be acquainted with; † to understand. Now chiefly *Sc.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 12148 (Gött.), I kene wele þat ilk siquar Quen þat ȝu ȝur moderis bare. *c*1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 78 Symple men þat strange Inglis can not ken. *c*1418 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 243, I have wel lever No more kyn than my a, b, c. *c*1430 *Christ's Compl.* 489 in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* 198 Þouȝ y cowþe al kunnynge ken. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 85, I wote thou kenst little good, So vainely t'aduaunce thy headlesse hood. 1584 PEELE *Arraignm. Paris* I. iv, That kens the painted paths of pleasant Ida. *a*1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 281 He did ken the ambassador-craft as well as any in his age. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 218 Any governour that kens Hobbianism. 1827 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems II. 300 Yet well I ken the banks where amaranths blow. 1879 J. ARMSTRONG *Kielder Hunt* (in *Northumbld. Gloss.*), He kens the hauds on Tosson hills, he kens the holes at Rae.

b. To know, understand, or perceive (a fact, etc.); to be aware of, to be aware *that* (*what*, etc.). Now chiefly *Sc.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6418 Quils moyses heild vp his hend It was wel in þat bateil kend. *c*1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 375 ȝe suld wele ken, þat here slane has bene mony men. *c*1400 *Sowdone Bab.* 799 Litill kennyth he what I may doo. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 137, I ken rycht weill ȝe knaw ȝour dewtie. *a*1634 RANDOLPH *Poems, Eglogue Assemblies Colswold* (1638) 115 Dost thou ken, Collen, what the cause might be Of such a dull and generall Lethargie? 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* III. 89 Now plain I ken whence Love his Rise begun. 1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* iii. (Household ed.) 23/1 Little kenned the lamp-lighter that he had any company but Christmas. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 43, I dinna ken what ye mean, Alec.

c. With compl. (Chiefly in *pass.*) Now *Sc.*

*a*1300 *Cursor M.* 6715 (Cott.) If his lauerd kenne him kene of horn. *c*1300 *Ibid.* 25151 (Cott. Galba) For goddes sun may he noght be kend. *c*1400 *Melayne* 1437 ȝitt are we ten thowsande here .. þat wele for kene are kende. 1721 RAMSAY *Addr. Town Counc. Edin.* iii, To you, ne'er kend to guide ill..My case I plainly tell. 1829 HOGG *Sheph. Cal.* I. 232 Ye're kenn'd for an auld-farrant man. 1869 C. GIBBON *R. Gray* iii, Ivan Carrack was ay kenned to be ready tae flee in the face o' Providence.

12. a. *intr.* or *absol.* To have knowledge (*of* or *about* something). † Also with inf.: To know how to, to be able to (*obs.*).

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 357 Þenne he cryed so cler, þat kenne myȝt alle. *c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 1583 Of all þe craftes to ken as þere course askit. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 454 No creatur kennis of our doingis. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 3 If he be happy that can Causes scan, You ken to plead our Causes. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* i, A lairdship wide, That yields mair plenty than he kens to guide. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* XXXIX, It was his father then ye kent o'.

† b. *refl.* To have skill; to be accomplished *in.* (= F. *se connaître en.*) *Obs. rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 202 He kennede him in heore craft and kneuȝ mony gummes. *c*1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 703 The Boytour callit was cuke, that him weile kend In craftis of the ketchyne.

†**Ken,** *v.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: 1 cennan, 2-4 kennen. *Pa. t.* 1 cende, kende, 2 kennede, 4 kynned. *Pa. pple.* 1 (ȝe)cenned, 3-4 kennd, 4 (y)kennyd, (y)kend, kynned, 5 kynde. [OE. *cęnnan* = OS. *kennian* (pa. pple. *kennit*), OHG. (*bi*)*chennan*:— OTeut. **kannjan*, f. **kan-*, second ablaut grade of the series *kin-, kan-, kun-* (see KIN). See also KENE.]

1. *trans.* To generate, engender, beget; to conceive; to give birth to.

Leiden Riddle 2 Mec se ueta uong ..oh his innaðae aerest cnendae [*Exeter Bk.* cende]. *c*1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. I. 25 Heo cende hyre frum-cennedan sunu. *c*1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 31 Ure lafdi seinte marie kennede of holie lichame ure louerd ihesu crist. 1340 *Ayenb.* 12 Þe zone .. wes y-kend of þe holi gost. *c*1460 *Towneley Myst.* XVI. 210 He shalbe so kynde That a madyn, sothely, whiche neuer synde, Shall hym bere.

fig. *c*825 *Vesp. Psalter* VII. 15 Sehðe cenneð unrehtwisnisse. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 915 Hov schulde I huyde me fro hem þat hatz his hate kynned.

b. *absol.* To conceive or bear a child.

*c*1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* XVIII. 13 Sceal ic nu eald wif cennan? *c*1205 LAY. 15789 Wimmon þurh heore cræfte kenneð anan.

2. *intr.* To be conceived or born. Of eggs: To hatch out.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1072 Bot much clener watz hir corse, God kynned þerinne. 13.. *St. Erkenwolde* 209 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 271 Before þat kynned ȝour Criste by cristene acounte A þousande ȝere. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 51 [She] houeth the eyren .. And with hir corps keuereth hem till þat þey kenne.

Ken, obs. f. KEEN *a.* **Kenbow(e** : see A-KIMBO.

Kench (kenʃ), *sb.*[1] [Special sense of *kench, canch*, current in various dialects with the senses of 'slice, cut, section, etc.' See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Canch.*] A strip or slice of an arable field containing a number of furrows.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 62 The first deviation from run-rig was by dividing the farms into kavels or kenches, by which every field..was split down into as many lots as there were tenants.

Kench (kenʃ), *sb.*[2] *U. S.* [perh. the same as prec.] A rectangular bin or box used for salting seal-skins; a box used in salting and packing fish.

1874 SCAMMON *Marine Mammals* 161 The [seal] skins are all taken to the salt-houses, and are salted in kenches, or square bins. 1887 *Fisheries U. S.* Sect. V. II. 370 Sliding planks, which are taken down and put up in the form of deep bins, or boxes—kenches, the sealers call them. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 122 The silvery-gray kenches of well-pressed fish mounted higher and higher in the hold.

†**Kench,** *v. Obs. rare.* [repr. OE. **cęncean* :—**kankjan*, from the root *kank-*, found in OE. *gecanc* mock, gibe, *cancęttan* to laugh noisily, cackle, CANK, Icel. *kank* gibing, *kankast* to jeer;

the ablaut-grade **kink-* is the base of KINCH *v.*[1] and KINK *v.*[1]] *intr.* To laugh loudly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2042 Þer me mahte iheren .. Þe cristene kenchen and herien Þen healent. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Hu ..te deoueles hoppen & kenchinde beaten hondes to-gederes.

Kench, variant of KINCH, noose.

Kend, variant of KENT *ppl. a.*

Kendal (ke·ndăl). [f. *Kendal* in Westmorland, the place of manufacture.

Rymer's Fœdera II. 825 has a letter of protection, of the year 1331, to John Kempe of Flanders, who established cloth-weaving at Kendal. See *Westmorland Note-bk.* I. 241–250.]

†**1.** A species of green woollen cloth. *Obs.*

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certeines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appelez Cogware & Kendalecloth. 1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 643 Draps appelles Kendales, Kerseis, Bakkes, [etc.]. 1464 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 Payd for iiij. ȝerdys and ij. quarterys kendalle for a gowne and a sadyll clothe, the yerde ix. *d.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 18 Any Cloths called Kendals. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc., Scot.* I. 340 For vij elne of grene Kentdalee. 1595 *Ibid.* III. 37 For x elne Kentdale to be ane cote to the King. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 33 Of Kendall very course his coate was made. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 82 His Breeches..Were Kendal, and his Doublet Fustian.

†**b.** *attrib. Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 356 On hys hede he had a thredebare kendall hood. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 82 A servinge man was content to goe in a Kendall cote in somer. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, The Mayor of Hartlepoole..Put on's considering cap and Kendall gowne.

2. Kendal green. a. = sense 1. Now only *arch.* or *Hist.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. vii, His costly clothing was threadebare kendall grene. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 618/2 Tyl he do of his gray garmentes and clothe him selfe cumly in gaye kendall greene. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 246 Three mis-begotten Knaues, in Kendall Greene. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xv, A seemly gown of Kendal green.

b. The green colour of Kendal cloth; also, the plant Dyer's Greenweed, with which it was dyed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 526/1 The process by which was obtained the once celebrated Kendal green. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl., Kendal Green*,..a low bushy shrub of the bean family. ..It yields a yellow dye, but by a mordant becomes a permanent green.

Hence †**Kendaling** *Sc. Obs.*, Kendal cloth.

?15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) Ane coitt of grene kendilling. *Ibid.*, Ane grene kendelyng cloik.

Kend(e, Kendle, etc., **Kendly,** obs. ff. KIND, KINDLE, KINDLY.

†**Kene,** *v. Obs.* [ME. *kenien*, app. repr. a late OE. (W. Sax.) **cęnian* for *cęnnan*, KEN *v.*[2]] *trans.* To beget, conceive, bear. *intr.* To be born.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 100 Þer schal a child in Þe kenyen, and springe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/708 Formest Þare keniez Þar-of smale bollene Þreo. ..Þis beoth Þe Þreo hexte limes Þat formest i-kenede beoz. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1545 He Þoȝte he wolde wite & ise hou vair Þe chamber were War inne he was ikenede [*MS. B.* kenede] ar is moder him bere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5724 Gode sone, Þat in marye y-kened was.

Kene, obs. f. KINE, KEEN *a.*, KEN *v.*, KIN *sb.*

Kenedom, Kenet, Keng, Kenine, -ing, obs. ff. KINDOM, KENNET, KING, KENNING *sb.*

Kenk, obs. form of KINK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Ke·n-mark. *Sc.* [f. KEN *v.*[1] + MARK *sb.*] A mark by which a thing may be recognized.

1885 J. BULLOCH *Geo. Jamesone* ix. 112 It needs no such kenmark. 1896 in *Academy* 12 Dec. 533/1 Good writing and clear thinking are the ken-marks of *The Children of the Hour.*

Kenna *Sc.* = ken not, know not.

Kennah, obs. var. HENNA; cf. ALCANNA.

1731 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 163 The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd *Kennah*, dried and beaten to Powder.

Kenne, obs. form of CAIN 1.

1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 10 Fewmales, kennes, annuel rents.

Kenned, kend (kend), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. KEN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Known.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 683 Kyngis and patriarkis kend, with cardinalis hale. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, What if .. your Patie think his half-worn Meg And her ken'd kisses, hardly worth a feg? 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix, An auld kenn'd freend. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* ix, Among his own kenned faces, his holders and cottiers.

Kennedya (kenĭ·diă). [mod. bot. L. (Ventenat, 1804), from *Kennedy*, name of a gardener of Hammersmith.] A genus of perennial herbaceous climbing plants (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), natives of Australia and Tasmania, some of which are cultivated for the sake of their flowers; a plant of this genus. *K. prostrata* is the coral-creeper.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 75 An early vinery is exactly the place in which to grow Kennedyas. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 110 Vines of the crimson Kennedia trailed into the streamlet. 1885 — *Head Station* 191 Crimson kennedia and hoya tapestried the rocks.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4-6 kenel, 5 -elle, 5-6 -ell, (6 cannel), 6-7 kennell, 6-kennel. [app. a. ONF. **kenil* = F. *chenil* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—popular L. *canile* (in Wr.-Wülcker 198/29), f. *canis* dog, with suffix as in *ovile* sheepfold. Sense 2 may be partly due to OF. *kienaille, chienaille* (= mod. F. *canaille*) pack of dogs (Godef.).]

1. A house or cot for the shelter of a house-dog; a house or range of buildings in which a pack of hounds or sporting dogs are kept.

13.. [see *kennel-door* in 3]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kenel for howndys, *..canicularium.* 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 27 In the highest place of the Courte it shall be good to buylde the kennell or lodging for the Houndes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 47 From forth the kennell of thy wombe hath crept A Hell-hound that doth hunt vs all to death. 1642 CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 215 The Curre taken out of the Kennell, and provoked to barke. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 124 First let the Kennel be the Huntsman's Care. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 All the other dogs are in their kennels.

b. The hole or lair of the fox.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 54 While from his Kennel sneaks The conscious Villain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 190 The instant he perceives himself pursued, he makes to his kennel.

c. Contemptuously applied to a small and mean dwelling or hut.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, He got us a room—we were in a kennel before. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxxi, Jess .. never entered the Hottentot's kennel.

d. A woman's head-dress, of a shape suggesting a kennel.

See Fairholt's *Hist. Costume* (1885) I. 226, and cf. quot. for *kennel-shaped* in 3.

1896 *Gloucestersh. N. & Q.* No. 72. 138 On their heads they wear the kennel or angular head dress so generally worn during the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.

e. *fig.* Place to occupy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 The last-named came on board last, and found, though he is not a very large man, a sufficiently narrow kennel between the companion-ladder and the dinner-table.

2. A pack of hounds, or of dogs of any kind.

c 1470 in *Hors Shepe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 31 A brace of houndes, a kenel of recches. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge theyr game. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 47. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 62 It is hard to procure an even kennel of fast Hounds. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hurt a dog, and the whole kennel will fall on him and worry him.

b. A pack or troop of other animals.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 48 What a Kennell of these Wolves, Leopards, &c. was there in France. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 114 The howling of a kennel of wolves. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eöthen* (1847) 217 A kennel of very fine lions..I say a kennel of lions, for the beasts were.. simply chained up like dogs.

†c. *fig.* A pack, crew, gang, of persons. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Dionisius, and I know not how many more of the same kennell. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 12 Hear the whole kennel of Atheists come in with a full crie. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 77 We are enchanted by a stupid Kennel of Stock-Jobbers.

†d. Used for CANAILLE. *Obs.*

1726 *Penn's Tracts* Wks. I. 730 It has not only prevail'd with the Populace, the Kennel [*ed.* 1679 Cannale], the Vulgar. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 199 A liquor the London kennel much delight in.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kennel-door, -groom, -huntsman, -man*; *kennel-shaped* adj.; **kennel-book,** a book recording events of a kennel where dogs are bred; cf. *herd-book, stud-book.*

1890 MARG. DELAND *Sidney* iii. 42 One of these researches among *kennel-books resulted in a present to Ted of the mastiff puppies. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1140 Þenne þise cacheres Þat couþe, cowpled hor houndes, Vnclosed Þe *kenel dore, & calde hem Þer-oute. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 4 The kennel-door was thrown open. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 208 My *kennel-groom has orders frequently to lead the dogs to little distance from the kennel. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 23 Your *kennel-man should be constantly on the watch. 1898 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* No. 57. 7 His wife Margaret..wears the *kennel-shaped head-dress.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 kenell, 6-7 kennell. [Later form of CANNEL *sb.*[1] (q. v.); for the vowel, cf. *ketch, keg, kedge*, etc., from *catch, cag, cadge*, etc.] The surface drain of a street; the gutter: = CANNEL *sb.*[1] 2.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee streets and kennels are with slayne carcases heaped. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dieg. Lanth.* 9 Nay ile go low enough to the kennel, thou shalt not iustle me for the wall. 1608-33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* § 103 A Scavenger working in the Kennel. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XII. i. 35 Having no kennels in the streets to carry off the water, it was ancle-deep. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. i. 2 Raking with both hands in the grey dirt of the kennel.

fig. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., I will rake no deeper into this kennell. 1678 *Yng. Mans Call.* 317 Sometime thou wert the beautiful image of God, but now the stinking and filthy kennel of Satan. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 97 Descending into the kennel of obscenity and buffoonery.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kennel sink, water*; *kennel-muddy* adj.; **kennel-brow,** the top of the sloping side of a gutter; **kennel-dash,** a splash from the gutter; **kennel-nymph,** a girl of the streets; †**kennel wits,** muddy brains. Also KENNEL-RAKER.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 17 The step..with a pebble or two standing up in the *kennel-brow before, would secure the posts from being moved. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 332 To walk through Rag Fair in Dirty Weather..a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a slop in a third, a *Kennel-dash in a fourth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 16 *Kennel-muddy thoughts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, Let. i, He.. indulged himself..with one of the *kennel-nymphs. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. iii. 176 The *kennell sincke of slaues. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung, and *Kennel-Water, contribute beyond all belief to the forwarding of Plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 5 That men should haue such *kennel wits To thinke so well of a scald railing vaine.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Ke·nnelage** [cf. *drainage*] a system of kennels, gutters collectively; **Ke·nnelled** *a.*, lying in the gutter; **Ke·nnelly** *a.*, such as is found in a kennel or gutter.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 92 Kennellage is one of the chiefe kinds of Pipeage which passeth and voydeth away the stincking and filthy waters of citties and townes. 1794 COLERIDGE *To the Nightingale, 'Sister of love-lorn Poets'*, They..Mark the faint Lamp-beam on the Kennell'd mud. 1803 SIR R. T. WILSON *Brit. Exp. Egypt* 63 The miraculous qualities of the river [Nile]..the luxuries which the very kennelly waters would afford.

†**Kennel,** *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 6 kenel. Var. CANNEL *sb.*[1] 5: cf. CANNEL-BONE, neck-bone.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 902 The knot of the necke, *le neu du col*; the hole of the necke, *la fosse du col*; the kenel of the necke, *la canol du col.*

Kennel, *sb.*[4], obs. form of CANNEL *sb.*[2]

17.. BLACK in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 *note*, Parrot, or kennel coal is distinguished by producing a more copious bright flame. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 408 One large kennel coal keeps his chamber from excess of cold.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *v.* [f. KENNEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To lie or dwell in a kennel; to retire into a kennel. Of a fox or other wild beast: To retreat into a lair. Of a person (*contemptuous*): To lodge or lurk. Also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, *Acherusius*, a .. caue in hell wherin .. the dogge of hell cannelleth. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks., To such as find fault*, We see the dog that kenels in his den. 1599 J. FERNE *Let.* 4 May (Cecil MSS. Hatf. Ho. LXIX. No. 103), The book..was made by Campion while he kenelled at this house. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic, Ep.* xiii. 156 Glad here to kennell in a Pad of Straw. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Fox Kenneleth. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 102 The rest kennelling like Hounds on Deck, or where they could. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 279 All foul passions that kennel in a sensual soul. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/1 The dull, sodden faces of the man and woman who kennelled there.

2. *trans.* To put into, or keep in, a kennel.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* clii, Here kennelled in a brake she finds a hound. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 205 Kennelling the Wolfe and the Lamb together. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ₱ 3 That Quarter of the Town where they are kennel'd is generally inhabited by strangers. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/8 Mr. C. kennelled the harriers at the house of a friend.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To lodge, shut *up*; to put in a place of retreat or confinement.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld neere forrest vnder an angle Of rock. 1607 ROWLANDS *Diog. Lanth.* 12 Away with him,..chayne and kennell him vp in Iayle. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Adelazer* II. ii, Let's to the Queen's Apartment, and seize this Moor; I am sure there the Mongrel's kennel'd. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xviii, Hold the torch up till I've got to the end of the court, and then kennel yourself.

Hence **Ke·nnelled** *ppl. a.*; **Ke·nnelling** *vbl. sb.*, also *concr.* provision of kennels; also *attrib.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 65 His next kennelling Place was at the falls of Connecticut River. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 548 The kennelled hounds Mix in the music of the day again. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1945 The kennelling of greyhounds should equal that of foxhounds in amplitude. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, Gwendolen had lingered behind to look at the kennelled blood-hounds.

Kennelage, -nelled, -nelly: see KENNEL *sb.*[2]

†**Ke·nnel-raker.** *Obs.* A raker of the gutter; a scavenger; also used as a term of abuse.

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 27 You contemne such kenell rakers and scullions. 1618 WITHER *Motto* Wks. (1633) 552 Those gaudy Upstarts no more prize I doe Than poorest Kennell-rakers. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Treat. Scolding* 20 You did not love Cruelty, you Kennel-raker, you Gibbet-carrier.

Kennen, obs. form of KENNING *sb.*

Ke·nner. *rare.* [f. KEN *v.*[1]] One who kens.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Medicis* 63 The accurate Kenners of military discipline judged that the Town would have been taken forthwith. [1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 224 Go, consult the Crystal, the all-kenner.]

†**Kennet**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4-5 kenet, 5 -it. [a. ONF. *kennet* = OF. *chienet*, etc. (Godef.), dim. of *chien* dog.] A small dog, used in hunting.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1701 A kenet kryes Þerof, Þe hunt on hym calles. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 122 The Romaynes .. Cowchide as kenetez before Þe kynge selvyne. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1740 The lord a lytyl kenet hadde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Fiv b, Theis be the namys of houndes .. Rachys, Kenettys, Terroures. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 870 My father..keepes an open table for all kinde of dogges .. He hath your .. Leurier, your Spaniell, your Kennets. 1614 *Bk. Hauking in* Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1801) 17 Lemors, kenets, terrours.

†**Kennet**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 kannetto, 6 kenet(te. [prob. a. ONF. **canette*, **kenette* = OF. *chenette* (one example in Godef.), f. L. *cānus* hoary: cf. ONF. *canu, kenu*, F. *chenu*:—**cānūtus.*] A kind of grey cloth.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xii. 63 b/1 Wel semed he for age to tremble & had made his hed lyke as hit had been of kannette. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A certayne kinde .. of walshe clothes called whytes, russettes, and kenettes. [In Poulton *kennets*: hence in Blount, Phillips, etc.]

b. *Comb.* †**Kennet-colour** *a.*, grey-coloured.

1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kenet coloure, *cendré.*

[Kennet, *Naut.*; error for KEVEL (q. v.), in Kersey's Phillips 1706, whence in Bailey, Chambers, Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Century Dict.*, etc.]

Ke·nning, *sb. north. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] A dry measure: = two pecks, or half a bushel; a vessel containing this quantity.

[1299 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 496 In xlvij qr. ij ken. præbendæ.] 1344–5 *Inv. Norham Castle* (in *Northumbld. Gloss.*) Kenine. [1392 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 345 Will's Byng kennen bon.] *c* 1574 *Inv. Warkworth Cas.* in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 66 A bushell mett, a keninge, ij peckes. 1576 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 410, I gyve ..one kennyng of wheat to the poore. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 A kening of wheate flower for pyes. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kennen, Kenning*, a measure of two pecks. 1893 in HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Kenning (ke·nin), *vbl. sb.*1 Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (exc. sense 6). [f. KEN *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

†1. Teaching, instruction. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 644 Þe stedes hom to stable ran Wiþ oute kenning [*v.r.* techyng] of eni man. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2472 When y blamed my doughter 3yng, & gaf no kepe til hure kennyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 194 Þis is catounes kennyng to clerkes þat he lereth.

†2. a. Sign, token. b. Appearance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18332 (Cott.) Þou .. has þe kenening [*Gött.* taken of] þe rode Raised in erth of ur ranscum. *Ibid.* 24086 (Cott.) Vnethes i his kenning kneu.

†3. Visual cognition; sight or view: = KEN *sb.*1 3. Phrases *in, within, beyond, out of kenning. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2837 Nawther company..hade Kennyng of other, But past to þere purpos. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 490 There arriued in their sight a nauie of Shippes, which at the first kenning, they tooke to be french Shippes. 1586 R. LANE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 5 The passage from thence was thought a broad sound within the maine, being without kenning of land. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 34 He is in kenning of his wished Home. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 1. 102 We had also kenning of another Iland called Lissa. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xxiv. (1670) 491 Again, at a kenning we cannot see of the Earth above ten or twelve leagues. *a* 1697 STRATHSPEY in *Aubrey's Misc.* (1721) 203 The Lady Gareloch was going somewhere from her House within kenning to the Road which Clunie was coming.

†4. Range of sight: = KEN *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 431, I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennyng. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 15 Not dreaming that her loue in kenning were. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 61 Without your kenning lyeth Sardinia fast vpon the Africke sea.

†b. The distance that bounds the range of ordinary vision, *esp.* at sea; hence, a marine measure of about 20 or 21 miles. Cf. KEN *sb.*1 1.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Per distanciam de le narrow see..v kennyngys, et quilibet kennyng continet ..21 miliaria. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 104 He sawe the ship three kennynges ferre on the sea, that is, one & twenty legues ferre. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 19 Scylley is a Kenning, that is to say about a xx Miles from the very Westeste Point of Cornewaulle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 94, I see Land..'tis within a Kenning.

5. Mental cognition; knowledge, cognizance; recognition. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* † *Fleshly kenning*, carnal knowledge.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Þy seluyn hadde takyn deed, þurgh þe hete of fleschly kennynge with here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kennynge, or knowynge, .. *cognicio, agnicio.* 17.. in *Burns' Wks.* (Rtldg.) Life 45, I crept quietly owre the bed, out o' his kennin, and kneeled down beside him. 1828 *Craven Dial., Kennin*, knowing. 'Ye're seea feafully waxen, at ye're past kennen.'

b. A recognizable portion; just enough to be perceived; a little. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1785 BURNS *Unco Guid* vii, Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 187 (Jam.) Gif o' this warl, a kennin mair, Some get than me, I've got content. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., That string's just a kenning thicker than the other. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 103 His father was..a kenning on the wrong side of the law.

6. One of the periphrastic expressions used instead of the simple name of a thing, characteristic of Old Teutonic, and esp. Old Norse, poetry.

Examples are *oar-steed*=ship, *storm of swords*=battle. The term is adopted from the mediæval Icelandic treatises on poetics, and is derived from the idiomatic use of *kenna við* or *til*, 'to name after'.

1883 VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 448 The extreme development of the 'kenning' in Northern Poetry. 1889 COOK *Judith* Introd. 59 A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general, are the kennings. 1896 *Scott. Rev.* Oct. 342 *note*, The kennings for 'man' in Grōndal's *Clavis Poetica* extend to 33 closely printed columns.

7. *Comb.*, as †**kenning-glass**, a spy-glass, small telescope; †**kenning-place**, a place prominently in sight.

1603 *Reg. Stationers' Co.* 15 June (Arb.) III. 238 A Booke Called *A Kennyng glass for a Christian Kinge.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 It standeth forth as a Kenning place to the view of eyes.

†**Ke·nning,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 kinning. [app. f. KEN *v.*2 + -ING 1; cf. OE. *cennung* birth.] The cicatricula or tread of an egg.

1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Ovi umbilicus*, the streine or kenning of the egge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 There is found in the top or sharper end of an egge within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a nauil, rising aboue the rest, which they call a Kinning.

Kennit, obs. f. KENNED, KENT *ppl. a.*

Keno, kino (kī·no). *U. S.* [Origin unknown.] A game of chance based on the drawing of numbers and covering of corresponding numbers on cards, in a manner similar to lotto.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 386/1 To play cards and keno for small stakes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 11/2 He opened a door and ushered me in, and the first exclamation I heard was 'Kino' and a grunt of satisfaction...Some of the members were lying about asleep in the gaming room, having.. been hit hard by the latest American importation, kino.

†**Ke·nodoxy.** *Obs. rare*–°. [ad. Gr. *κενοδοξία*, f. *κενόδοξ-os* vain-glorious, f. *κενό-s* empty + *δόξα* glory.] 'The love, study, or desire of vain-glory' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; hence in Phillips 1658, and Bailey 1730).

Kenogenesis (kĭnŏdʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [irreg. for *cæno-* or *kainogenesis*, f. Gr. *καινός* new + *γένεσις* genesis.] Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which the true hereditary development of a germ is modified by features derived from its environment (opposed to *palingenesis*). Hence

Kenogene·tic *a.*

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 10 The term Kenogenetic process (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes of the germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primaeval parent-forms. *Ibid.* II This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not.. yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

‖ **Kenosis** (kĭnō·sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying, f. *κενόειν* to empty, with ref. to *Phil.* ii. 7 *ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε* 'emptied himself'.] The self-renunciation of the divine nature, at least in part, by Christ in the incarnation.

[1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 113 Here especially we behold that *κένωσις*, that voluntary emptying Himself of Divinity of which St. Paul speaks.] 1873 WATSON & EVANS tr. *Oosterzee's Christ. Dogmatics* (1881) 549 The idea of the Kenosis in its legitimate application. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Syst. Chr. Doctr.* III. 393 We cannot accept a self-emptying of the Logos in the sense of the modern Kenosis. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 115 My article .. is designed to show that the *kenosis* involved in the Incarnation may be a complete one. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 By the doctrine of Kenosis it is not held that the Divine Being in Christ is really limited.

Kenotic (kĭnǫ·tik), *a. Theol.* [ad. Gr. *κενωτικ-ός*, f. *κενόειν* to empty: see prec. and -ic.] Of or pertaining to kenosis; involving or accepting the doctrine of kenosis.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 The Kenotic view of Giessen is more in accordance with the facts of Christ's life. *Ibid.*, The Kenotic controversy was renewed recently. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 487 [A] leaning towards the Kenotic theories of the Incarnation.

Hence **Keno·ticism,** the doctrine of, or belief in, the kenosis of Christ; **Keno·ticist,** one who believes in, or maintains, the kenosis.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 Baur, Dorner, Rothe, and the modern Kenoticists. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 The Kenoticist does not deny them, but practically he gets rid of them..by his theory of kenosis. 1899 W. BRIGHT *Law of Faith* 337 Kenoticism may indeed be described as a solvent of faith.

Kenotism (ke·notiz'm). *Theol.* = KENOTICISM.

So **Ke·notist** = KENOTICIST.

1896 E. H. GIFFORD in *Expositor* Sept. 166 Speculation concerning the fulness of the Godhead in the Incarnate Christ, and the opposite doctrine of Kenotism. 1899 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 117 The Modern Theories of the Kenotists with reference to Our Lord's Knowledge.

Kenrik, Kenschipe: see KINGRIK, KEENSHIP.

Kenspeck (ke·nspek), *a. dial.* Also 8 -spack, 9 -spec, -spac. [Origin obscure: the form agrees with Norw. *kjennespak*, Sw. *känspak*, quick at recognizing persons or things (cf. ON. *kennispeki* faculty of recognition); but the change from the active to a passive sense makes difficulties. Some have suggested confusion with *conspicuous*, but evidence is wanting. *Kenspecked* is given by Skinner (1671) and Ray (1674), and in Craven and other Northern glossaries.] = next.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting* D j, The most Buckes haue some kenspeck marke to knowe them by vpon their heads. 1715 THORESBY *Leeds* in *Craven Dial.*, A convention at some noted oak, or to use a local word, kenspack ake. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 375 The Homeric metre..is certainly kenspeck, to use a good old English word—that is, recognisable. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As kenspac as a cock on a church broach'.

Kenspeckle (ke·nspe k'l), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -speckled; cf. prec. [See prec.; the ending may be -LE 1, as in *brittle*, etc.] Easily recognizable; conspicuous.

1714 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* III, *Eng. Man.* ..What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after? *Gib.* Geud troth, she's ne Kenspekle, she's aw in a Clowd. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* May, My phiz is sae kenspeckle that the very joiner's apprentice..knew it at once. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, It is a kenspeckle hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eckie of Canonbie. 1862 DARWIN *Let.* 25 Jan. in *Life* (1887) II. 385 Your notion of the Aristocrat being kenspeckle..is new to me.

†**Ke·nsy.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of unknown etym. The erron. form *kenyie* (see Jam.) is due to a misinterpretation of Ramsay's spelling *kenzie*, in his edition of *Christ's Kirk.*] A rough or rude fellow.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 16 Fowll jow jourdane heditjevellis, Cowkin kenseis and culroun kewellis. 15.. *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii. (Bann. MS.), The kensy cleikit to the cavell, Bot, Lord, than how they luggit. 15.. *Colkelbie Sow* I. 351 (ibid.) Curris, kenseis, and knavis, Inthrang and dansit in thravis.

Kent (kent), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north.* [Origin uncertain; in sense identical with the Kentish *quant*; for the difference in vowel cf. *kell* and *call* (CAUL *sb.*1).]

1. 'A long staff, properly such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks' (Jam.); a long pole used in leaping ditches, climbing mountains, etc.; a leaping pole.

1606 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 519 The said W. R., haifing ane grit grene Kent and squarit batoun in his hand. *a* 1700 N. BURN in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 196 Shepherds..With cur and kent upon the bent. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 19 A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 328/2 He placed his long pole or kent in front of him.

2. A punting-pole.

1844 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 *note*, When the stream is of equal depth, a *kent* or pole is used. [So on the Tweed and Teviot in 1850.]

Kent, *sb.*2 *Whaling.* = CANT *sb.*1 11.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 451 A band of fat, however, is left around the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.

Kent, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 6 kennit. [KEN *v.*1] Northern and western Sc. form of KENNED, known.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. x. 52 My childe, cleith the with 3one kennit [*v.r.* kend] childis visage. *c* 1787 BURNS *To a Painter*, You'll easy draw a weel-kent face. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 146 (E. D. D.) Far frae ilk kent spot she wandered. 1888 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* May 635 A gentleman..should mean a man of family, 'one of a kent house'.

Kent, *v.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KENT *sb.*1; cf. CONT *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To punt.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXV, They will row very slow,..or kent where depth permits, to avoid noise. 1846 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 A man had just been *kenting* over the Tweed.

Kent, *v.*2 *Whaling.* = CANT *v.*2: cf. KENT *sb.*2

1856 STEGGALL *Real Hist. Suffolk Man* (1859) 230, I might speak of '*kenting*' the animal, that is turning him round, so that other layers of blubber might be cut off.

Kental, obs. variant of QUINTAL.

Kenticism (ke·ntisiz'm). *rare.* [f. *Kent* after *Anglicism*, etc.] A word, idiom, or expression peculiar to the Kentish dialect.

1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 10 Having gathered together an handfull of those Kenticisms..I have ventured to send it to you.

†**Ke·nting.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 kentin. [app. f. *Kent*, the English county (cf. *Kentish cloth* under KENTISH *a.* 3) + -ING 1.] A kind of fine linen cloth.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Linnen Cloth, as Canvas and Kentings. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 31 Neck-cloaths...There is one sort more which comes from Hamborough, these are made of Kenting thread. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* IV, Buy any British cloth or Holland Kentins, Cambricks or Muslin? 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 175 Lawns, gauzes and linens called Kentings are exported to Ireland.

b. A piece of this used as a strainer.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plum*, Let the Syrup .. be strain'd through a Kentin upon your Plums.

Kentish (ke·ntiʃ), *a.* Also 1 Centisc, 3 Kentisc, -iss, 4 Kentissh(e. [OE. *Centisc*, f. *Cent*, ad. L. *Cantia* Kent + *-isc*, -ISH 1.]

1. Of or belonging to Kent. Chiefly of the inhabitants or speech. *Kentish man* (see quot. 1887).

a 1200 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999 Com þa seo Centisce fyrde þær ongean. *c* 1205 LAY. 7441 Kentisce [*later text* Kentisse] leoden. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 Þis Ethelbertus regnede among Kentisshe men fyfe and fifty 3ere. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 71 At last also the kentish-men yeelded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 346 The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers. 1887 *Kent. Gloss., Man of Kent*, a title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation: all others they regard as Kentish men.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* a. *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Kent. *rare.* b. The dialect of Kent.

905 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 905 Þa ætsæton ða Centiscan þær beæftan. 1670 RAY *Collect. Prov.* 233 *Kentish long-tails*..A note of disgrace on all English men, though it chanceth to stick onely on the Kentish at this day. 1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* 15 Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech. 1866 MORRIS *Ayenb.* Introd. 6 In the Old Kentish of the Ayenbite an *e* takes the place of the Southern *u*. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* Introd. 8 The specimens of Kentish in the Early and Middle English Periods.

3. a. Common in, or peculiar to, Kent, as *Kentish ague, cherry, codlin, pippin, tracery, tree*; made or manufactured in Kent, as *Kentish brick, cloth*, etc. b. Kentish balsam, Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Britt. & Holl.); †Kentish cap, a species of paper (see quot.); Kentish cousins, distant relatives; Kentish crow, one of the many names of the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; Kentish fire, a prolonged and ordered salvo or volley of applause, or demonstration of impatience or dissent (said to have originated

the ablaut-grade **kink-* is the base of CHINK *v.*[1] and KINK *v.*[1] *intr.* To laugh loudly.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2042 Þer me mahte iheren .. þe cristene kenchen and herien þen healent. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Hu ..te deoueles hoppen & kenchinde beaten hondes to-gederes.

Kench, variant of KINCH, noose.

Kend, variant of KENT *ppl. a.*

Kendal (ke·ndăl). [f. *Kendal* in Westmorland, the place of manufacture.

Rymer's Fœdera II. 825 has a letter of protection, of the year 1331, to John Kempe of Flanders, who established cloth-weaving at Kendal. See *Westmorland Note-bk.* I. 241–250.]

†1. A species of green woollen cloth. *Obs.*

1389 *Act* 13 *Rich. II*, c. 10 § 1 Certeines draps en diverses Countees Dengleterre appelez Cogware & Kendalecloth. 1410 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 643 Draps appelles Kendales, Kerseis, Bakkes, [etc.]. 1464 *Mann. & Household. Exp.* (Roxb.) 277 Payd for iiij. yerdys and iij. quarterys kendalle for a gowne and a sadyll clothe, the yerde ix. *d.* 1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III*, c. 8 § 8 Any Cloths called Kendals. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc., Scot.* I. 340 For vij elne of grene Kentdalee. 1505 *Ibid.* III. 37 For x elne Kentdale to be ane cote to the King. *c* 1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 33 Of Kendall very course his coate was made. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 82 His Breeches..Were Kendal, and his Doublet Fustian.

†b. *attrib. Obs.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 356 On hys hede he had a thredebare kendall hood. *c* 1550 *Disc. Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 82 A servinge man was content to goe in a Kendall cote in somer. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegyr. Verses, The Mayor of Hartlepoole..Put on's considering cap and Kendall gowne.

2. **Kendal green.** a. = sense 1. Now only *arch.* or *Hist.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshm.* (Percy Soc.) p. vii, His costly clothing was threadebare kendall grene. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 618/2 Tyl he do of his gray garmentes and clothe him selfe cumly in gaye kendall greene. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 246 Three mis-begotten Knaues, in Kendall Greene. 1812 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xv, A seemly gown of Kendal green.

b. The green colour of Kendal cloth; also, the plant Dyer's Greenweed, with which it was dyed.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 526/1 The process by which was obtained the once celebrated Kendal green. 1882 J. SMITH *Dict. Econ. Pl., Kendal Green*,..a low bushy shrub of the bean family. ..It yields a yellow dye, but by a mordant becomes a permanent green.

Hence †**Kendaling** *Sc. Obs.*, Kendal cloth.

?15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* XVI. (Jam.) Ane coitt of grene kendilling. *Ibid.*, Ane grene kendelyng cloik.

Kend(e, Kendle, etc., **Kendly**, obs. ff. KIND, KINDLE, KINDLY.

†**Kene**, *v. Obs.* [ME. *kenien*, app. repr. a late OE. (W. Sax.) **cęnian* for *cennan*, KEN *v.*[2]] *trans.* To beget, conceive, bear. *intr.* To be born.

c 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 100 Þer schal a child in þe kenyen, and springe. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 319/708 Formest þare keniez þar-of smale bollene þreo. ..þis beoth þe þreo hexte limes þat formest i-kenede beoz. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1545 He þozte he wolde wite & ise hou vair þe chamber were War inne he was ikenede [*MS. B.* kenede] ar is moder him bere. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5724 Gode sone, þat in marye y-kened was.

Kene, obs. f. KINE, KEEN *a.*, KEN *v.*, KIN *sb.*

Kenedom, Kenet, Keng, Kenine, -ing, obs. ff. KINDOM, KENNET, KING, KENNING *sb.*

Kenk, obs. form of KINK *sb.*[1] and *v.*[2]

Ke·n-mark. *Sc.* [f. KEN *v.*[1] + MARK *sb.*] A mark by which a thing may be recognized.

1885 J. BULLOCH *Geo. Jamesone* ix. 112 It needs no such kenmark. 1896 in *Academy* 12 Dec. 533/1 Good writing and clear thinking are the ken-marks of *The Children of the Hour.*

Kenna *Sc.* = ken not, know not.

Kennah, obs. var. HENNA; cf. ALCANNA.

1731 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 163 The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd *Kennah*, dried and beaten to Powder.

Kenne, obs. form of CAIN[1].

1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI*, c. 10 Fewmales, kennes, annuel rents.

Kenned, kend (kend), *ppl. a. Sc.* [f. KEN *v.*[1] + -ED[1].] Known.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 683 Kyngis and patriarkis kend, with cardinalis hale. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, What if .. your Patie think his half-worn Meg And her ken'd kisses, hardly worth a feg? 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* ix, An auld kenn'd freend. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* ix, Among his own kenned faces, his holders and cottiers.

Kennedya (kenĭ·diă). [mod. bot. L. (Ventenat, 1804), from *Kennedy*, name of a gardener of Hammersmith.] A genus of perennial herbaceous climbing plants (N. O. *Leguminosæ*), natives of Australia and Tasmania, some of which are cultivated for the sake of their flowers; a plant of this genus. *K. prostrata* is the coral-creeper.

1845 *Florist's Jrnl.* 75 An early vinery is exactly the place in which to grow Kennedyas. 1881 MRS. C. PRAED *Policy & P.* I. 110 Vines of the crimson Kennedia trailed into the streamlet. 1885 — *Head Station* 191 Crimson kennedia and hoya tapestried the rocks.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–6 kenel, 5 -elle, 5–6 -ell, (6 cannel), 6–7 kennell, 6– kennel. [app. a. ONF. **kenil* = F. *chenil* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.):—popular L. *canīle* (in Wr.-Wülcker 198/29), f. *canis* dog, with suffix as in *ovīle* sheepfold. Sense 2 may be partly due to OF. *kienaille, chienaille* (= mod. F. *canaille*) pack of dogs (Godef.).]

1. A house or cot for the shelter of a house-dog; a house or range of buildings in which a pack of hounds or sporting dogs are kept.

13.. [see *kennel-door* in 3]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kenel for howndys,..*canicularium*. 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 27 In the highest place of the Courte it shall be good to buylde the kennell or lodging for the Houndes. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. iv. 47 From forth the kennell of thy wombe hath crept A Hell-hound that doth hunt vs all to death. 1642 CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 215 The Curre taken out of the Kennell, and provoked to barke. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 124 First let the Kennel be the Huntsman's Care. 1882 MISS ERADDON *Mt. Royal* III. i. 16 All the other dogs are in their kennels.

b. The hole or lair of the fox.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 54 While from his Kennel sneaks The conscious Villain. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* II. 190 The instant he perceives himself pursued, he makes to his kennel.

c. Contemptuously applied to a small and mean dwelling or hut.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlv, He got us a room—we were in a kennel before. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xxxi, Jess .. never entered the Hottentot's kennel.

d. A woman's head-dress, of a shape suggesting a kennel.

See Fairholt's *Hist. Costume* (1885) I. 226, and cf. quot. for *kennel-shaped* in 3.

1896 *Gloucestersh. N. & Q.* No. 72. 138 On their heads they wear the kennel or angular head dress so generally worn during the latter part of the reign of Henry VII.

e. *fig.* Place to occupy.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxix. (1856) 355 The last-named came on board last, and found, though he is not a very large man, a sufficiently narrow kennel between the companion-ladder and the dinner-table.

2. A pack of hounds, or of dogs of any kind.

c 1470 in *Hors Shoe & G.*, etc. (Caxton 1479, ROXB. repr.) 31 A brace of houndes, a kenel of recches. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1531) 49 A kenel of houndes folowynge theyr game. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, IV. ii. 47. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 62 It is hard to procure an even kennel of fast Hounds. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iv, Hurt a dog, and the whole kennel will fall on him and worry him.

b. A pack or troop of other animals.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* I. 48 What a Kennell of these Wolves, Leopards, &c. was there in France. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. i. 114 The howling of a kennel of wolves. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* (1847) 217 A kennel of very fine lions..I say a kennel of lions, for the beasts were.. simply chained up like dogs.

†c. *fig.* A pack, crew, gang, of persons. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Dionisius, and I know not how many more of the same kennell. 1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 12 Hear the whole kennel of Atheists come in with a full cry. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 77 We are enchanted by a stupid Kennel of Stock-Jobbers.

†d. Used for CANAILLE. *Obs.*

1726 *Penn's Tracts* Wks. I. 730 It has not only prevail'd with the Populace, the Kennel [*ed.* 1679 Cannale], the Vulgar. 1771 E. LONG *Trial of Dog 'Porter'* in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 199 A liquor the London kennel much delight in.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kennel-door, -groom, -huntsman, -man*; *kennel-shaped* adj.; **kennel-book**, a book recording events of a kennel where dogs are bred; cf. *herd-book, stud-book.*

1890 MARC. DELAND *Sidney* iii. 42 One of these researches among *kennel-books resulted in a present to Ted of the mastiff puppies. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1140 Þenne þise cacheres þat coupe, cowpled hor houndes, Vnclosed þe *kenel dore, & calde hem þer-oute. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 4 The kennel-door was thrown open. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 208 My *kennel-groom has orders frequently to lead the dogs to little distance from the kennel. 1828 *Ibid.* XXIII. 23 Your *kennel-man should be constantly on the watch. 1898 *Yorksh. Archæol. Jrnl.* No. 57. 7 His wife Margaret..wears the *kennel-shaped head-dress.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *sb.*[2] Also 6 kenell, 6–7 kennell. [Later form of CANNEL *sb.*[1] (q.v.); for the vowel, cf. *ketch, keg, kedge*, etc., from *catch, cag, cadge*, etc.] The surface drain of a street; the gutter: = CANNEL *sb.*[1] 2.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 55 Thee streets and kennels are with slayne carcases heaped. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dieg. Lanth.* 9 Nay ile go low enough to the kennel, thou shalt not iustle me for the wall. 1608–33 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* § 103 A Scavenger working in the Kennel. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* XII. i. 35 Having no kennels in the streets to carry off the water, it was ancle-deep. 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. i. 2 Raking with both hands in the grey dirt of the kennel.

fig. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* Pref., I will rake no deeper into this kennell. 1678 *Yng. Mans Calt.* 317 Sometime thou wert the beautiful image of God, but now the stinking and filthy kennel of Satan. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 97 Descending into the kennel of obscenity and buffoonery.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kennel sink, water*; *kennel-muddy* adj.; **kennel-brow**, the top of the sloping side of a gutter; **kennel-dash**, a splash from the gutter; **kennel-nymph**, a girl of the streets; †**kennel wits**, muddy brains. Also KENNEL-RAKER.

1761 *Lond. Mag.* XXX. 17 The step..with a pebble or two standing up in the *kennel-brow before, would secure the posts from being moved. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 332 To walk through Rag Fair in Dirty Weather..a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a slop in a third, a *Kennel-dash in a fourth. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 16 *Kennel-muddy thoughts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 10 June, Let. i, He.. indulged himself..with one of the *kennel-nymphs. 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* I. ii. 176 The *kennell sincke of slaues. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 268 Horse-dung, and *Kennel-Water, contribute beyond all belief to the forwarding of Plants. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 5 That men should haue such *kennel wits To thinke so well of a scald railing vaine.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) †**Ke·nnelage** [cf. *drainage*] a system of kennels, gutters collectively; **Ke·nnelled** *a.*, lying in the gutter; **Ke·nnelly** *a.*, such as is found in a kennel or gutter.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 92 Kennellage is one of the chiefe kinds of Pipeage which passeth and voydeth away the stincking and filthy waters of citties and townes. 1794 COLERIDGE *To the Nightingale*, '*Sister of love-lorn Poets*', They..Mark the faint Lamp-beam on the Kennell'd mud. 1803 SIR R. T. WILSON *Brit. Exp. Egypt* 63 The miraculous qualities of the river [Nile]..the luxuries which the very kennelly waters would afford.

†**Kennel**, *sb.*[3] *Obs.* In 6 kenel. Var. CANNEL *sb.*[1] 5; cf. CANNEL-BONE, neck-bone.

c 1532 DU WES *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 902 The knot of the necke, *le neu du col*; the hole of the necke, *la fosse du col*; the kenel of the necke, *la canol du col.*

Kennel, *sb.*[4], obs. form of CANNEL *sb.*[2]

17.. BLACK in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 242 *note*, Parrot, or kennel coal is distinguished by producing a more copious bright flame. 1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 408 One large kennel coal keeps his chamber from excess of cold.

Kennel (ke·nĕl), *v.* [f. KENNEL *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To lie or dwell in a kennel; to retire into a kennel. Of a fox or other wild beast: To retreat into a lair. Of a person (*contemptuous*): To lodge or lurk. Also *fig.*

1552 HULOET, *Acherusius*, a .. caue in hell wherin .. the dogge of hell cannelleth. *a* 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks., To such as find fault*, We see the dog that kenels in his den. 1599 J. FERNE *Let.* 4 May (Cecil MSS. Hatf. Ho. LXIX. No. 103), The book..was made by Campion while he kenelled at this house. 1603 DRAYTON *Heroic. Ep.* xiii. 156 Glad here to kennell in a Pad of Straw. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say that a Fox Kenneleth. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years Voy.* 102 The rest kennelling like Hounds on Deck, or where they could. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Nurt.* II. iii. (1861) 279 All foul passions that kennel in a sensual soul. 1884 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 445/1 The dull, sodden faces of the man and woman who kennelled there.

2. *trans.* To put into, or keep in, a kennel.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* clii, Here kennelled in a brake she finds a hound. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 205 Kennelling the Wolfe and the Lamb together. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 62 ₱ 3 That Quarter of the Town where they are kennel'd is generally inhabited by strangers. 1887 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 3/8 Mr. C. kennelled the harriers at the house of a friend.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To lodge, shut *up*; to put in a place of retreat or confinement.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld neere forrest vnder an angle Of rock. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dieg. Lanth.* 12 Away with him,..chayne and kennell him vp in Iayle. 1677 MRS. BEHN *Adelazer* II. ii, Let's to the Queen's Apartment, and seize this Moor; I am sure there the Mongrel's kennel'd. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xviii, Hold the torch up till I've got to the end of the court, and then kennel yourself.

Hence **Ke·nnelled** *ppl. a.*; **Ke·nnelling** *vbl. sb.*, also *concr.* provision of kennels; also *attrib.*

1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I. 65 His next kennelling Place was at the falls of Connecticut River. 1730–46 THOMSON *Autumn* 548 The kennelled hounds Mix in the music of the day again. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* (ed. 3) § 1945 The kennelling of greyhounds should equal that of foxhounds in amplitude. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxv, Gwendolen had lingered behind to look at the kennelled blood-hounds.

Kennelage, -nelled, -nelly: see KENNEL *sb.*[2]

†**Ke·nnel-raker.** *Obs.* A raker of the gutter; a scavenger; also used as a term of abuse.

c 1589 *Theses Martinianæ* 27 You contemne such kenell rakers and scullions. 1618 WITHER *Motto* Wks. (1633) 552 Those gaudy Upstarts no more prize I doe Than poorest Kennell-rakers. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Treat. Scolding* 20 You did not love Cruelty, you Kennel-raker, you Gibbet-carrier.

Kennen, obs. form of KENNING *sb.*

Ke·nner. *rare.* [f. KEN *v.*[1]] One who kens.

1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Medicis* 63 The accurate Kenners of military discipline judged that the Town would have been taken forthwith. [1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 224 Go, consult the Crystal, the all-kenner.]

†**Kennet**[1]. *Obs.* Also 4–5 kenet, 5 -it. [a. ONF. *kennet* = OF. *chienet*, etc. (Godef.), dim. of *chien* dog.] A small dog, used in hunting.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn't.* 1701 A kenet kryes þerof, þe hunt on hym calles. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 122 The Romaynes .. Cowchide as kenetez before þe kynge selvyne. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1740 The lord a lytyl kenet hadde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F iv b, Theis be the namys of houndes .. Rachys, Kenettys, Terroures. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 870 My father..keepes an open table for all kinde of dogges. .. He hath your .. Leurier, your Spaniell, your Kennets. 1614 *Bk. Hawking* in Strutt *Sports & Past.* I. i. (1801) 17 Lemors, kenets, terrours.

†**Kennet**[2]. *Obs. rare.* Also 5 kannette, 6 kenet(te. [prob. a. ONF. **canette*, **kenelte* = OF. *chenette* (one example in Godef.), f. L. *cānus* hoary: cf. ONF. *canu, kenu*, F. *chenu*:—**cānūtus.*] A kind of grey cloth.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIV. xii. 63 b/1 Wel semed he for age to tremble & had made his hed lyke as hit had been of kannette. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 A certayne kinde .. of walshe clothes called whytes, russettes, and kenettes. [In Poulton *kennets*: hence in Blount, Phillips, etc.]

b. *Comb.* †**Kennet-colour** *a.*, grey-coloured.

1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kenet coloure, *cendré.*

[Kennet, *Naut.*; error for KEVEL (q. v.), in Kersey's Phillips 1706, whence in Bailey, Chambers, Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Century Dict.*, etc.]

Ke·nning, *sb. north. dial.* [Derivation obscure.] A dry measure: = two pecks, or half a bushel; a vessel containing this quantity.

[1299 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 496 In xlvij qr. ij ken. præbendæ.] 1344–5 *Inv. Norham Castle* (in *Northumbld. Gloss.*) Kenine. [1392 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 345 Will's Byng kennen bon.] *c* 1574 *Inv. Warkworth Cas.* in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 66 A bushell mett, a keninge, ij peckes. 1576 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 410, I gyve ..one kennyng of wheat to the poore. 1673 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 196 A kening of wheate flower for pyes. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kennen, Kenning*, a measure of two pecks. 1893 in HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.*

Kenning (ke·nin), *vbl. sb.*1 Now only *Sc.* and *north. dial.* (exc. sense 6). [f. KEN *v.*1 + -ING 1.]

†1. Teaching, instruction. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 644 Þe stedes hom to stable ran Wiþ oute kenning [*v. r.* techyng] of eni man. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2472 When y blamed my doughter 3yng, & gaf no kepe til hure kennyng. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 194 Þis is catounes kennyng to clerkes þat he lereth.

†2. a. Sign, token. b. Appearance. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18332 (Cott.) Þou .. has þe kenening [*Gött.* taken of] þe rode Raised in erth of ur ranscum. *Ibid.* 24086 (Cott.) Vnethes i his kenning kneu.

†3. Visual cognition; sight or view: = KEN *sb.*1 3. Phrases *in, within, beyond, out of kenning. Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2837 Nawther company..hade Kennyng of other, But past to þere purpos. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 490 There arriued in their sight a nauie of Shippes, which at the first kenning, they tooke to be french Shippes. 1586 R. LANE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* I. 5 The passage from thence was thought a broad sound within the maine, being without kenning of land. 1598 TOFTE *Alba* (1880) 34 He is in kenning of his wished Home. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 102 We had also kenning of another Iland called Lissa. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. xxiv. (1670) 491 Again, at a kenning we cannot see of the Earth above ten or twelve leagues. *a* 1697 STRATHSPEY in *Aubrey's Misc.* (1721) 203 The Lady Gareloch was going somewhere from her House within kenning to the Road which Clunie was coming.

†4. Range of sight: = KEN *sb.*1 2. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 431, I am within syght, as a shyppe is that cometh within the kennyng. 1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 15 Not dreaming that her loue in kenning were. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 61 Without your kenning lyeth Sardinia fast vpon the Africke sea.

†b. The distance that bounds the range of ordinary vision, *esp.* at sea; hence, a marine measure of about 20 or 21 miles. Cf. KEN *sb.*1 1.

a 1490 BOTONER *Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 110 Per distanciam de le narrow see..v kennyngys, et quilibet kennyng continet ..21 miliaria. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 104 He sawe the ship three kennynges ferre on the sea, that is, one & twenty legues ferre. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* III. 19 Scylley is a Kenning, that is to say about a xx Miles from the very Westeste Point of Cornewaulle. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xxii. (1737) 94, I see Land..'tis within a Kenning.

5. Mental cognition; knowledge, cognizance; recognition. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* † *Fleshly kenning*, carnal knowledge.

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 64 Þy seluyn hadde takyn deed, þurgh þe hete of fleschly kennynge with here. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kennynge, or knowynge, .. *cognicio, agnicio.* 17.. in *Burns' Wks.* (Rtldg.) Life 45, I crept quietly owre the bed, out o' his kennin, and kneeled down beside him. 1828 *Craven Dial., Kennin*, knowing. 'Ye're seea feafully waxen, at ye're past kennen.'

b. A recognizable portion; just enough to be perceived; a little. *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

1785 BURNS *Unco Guid* vii, Tho' they may gang a kennin wrang, To step aside is human. 1805 J. NICOL *Poems* I. 187 (Jam.) Gif o' this warl, a kennin mair, Some get than me, I've got content. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., That string's just a kenning thicker than the other. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 103 His father was..a kenning on the wrong side of the law.

6. One of the periphrastic expressions used instead of the simple name of a thing, characteristic of Old Teutonic, and esp. Old Norse, poetry.

Examples are *oar-steed*=ship, *storm of swords*=battle. The term is adopted from the mediæval Icelandic treatises on poetics, and is derived from the idiomatic use of *kenna við* or *til*, 'to name after'.

1883 VIGFUSSON & POWELL *Corpus Poet. Bor.* II. 448 The extreme development of the 'kenning' in Northern Poetry. 1889 COOK *Judith* Introd. 59 A characteristic ornament of Old English, as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general, are the kennings. 1896 *Scott. Rev.* Oct. 342 *note*, The kennings for 'man' in Grōndal's *Clavis Poetica* extend to 33 closely printed columns.

7. *Comb.*, as †**kenning-glass**, a spy-glass, small telescope; †**kenning-place**, a place prominently in sight.

1603 *Reg. Stationers' Co.* 15 June (Arb.) III. 238 A Booke Called *A Kennyng glass for a Christian Kinge.* 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 606 It standeth forth as a Kenning place to the view of eyes.

†**Ke·nning,** *vbl. sb.*2 *Obs. rare.* Also 7 kinning. [app. f. KEN *v.*2 + -ING1; cf. OE. *cennung* birth.] The cicatricula or tread of an egg.

1585 HIGGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator, Ovi umbilicus*, the streine or kenning of the egge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 298 There is found in the top or sharper end of an egge within the shell, a certaine round knot resembling a drop or a nauil, rising aboue the rest, which they call a Kinning.

Kennit, obs. f. KENNED, KENT *ppl. a.*

Keno, kino (kī·no). *U. S.* [Origin unknown.] A game of chance based on the drawing of numbers and covering of corresponding numbers on cards, in a manner similar to lotto.

1879 *Scribner's Mag.* XIX. 386/1 To play cards and keno for small stakes. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 11/2 He opened a door and ushered me in, and the first exclamation I heard was 'Kino' and a grunt of satisfaction...Some of the members were lying about asleep in the gaming room, having.. been hit hard by the latest American importation, kino.

†**Ke·nodoxy.** *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. Gr. *κενοδοξία*, f. *κενόδοξ-os* vain-glorious, f. *κενό-s* empty + *δόξα* glory.] 'The love, study, or desire of vain-glory' (Blount *Glossogr.* 1656; hence in Phillips 1658, and Bailey 1730).

Kenogenesis (kĭnŏdʒe·nèsis). *Biol.* [irreg. for *cæno-* or *kainogenesis*, f. Gr. *καινός* new + *γένεσις* genesis.] Haeckel's term for the form of ontogenesis in which the true hereditary development of a germ is modified by features derived from its environment (opposed to *palingenesis*). Hence

Kenogene·tic *a.*

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* I. i. 10 The term Kenogenetic process (or vitiation of the history of the germ) is applied to all such processes of the germ-history as are not to be explained by heredity from primaeval parent-forms. *Ibid.* II This distinction between Palingenesis or inherited evolution, and Kenogenesis or vitiated evolution, has not.. yet been sufficiently appreciated by naturalists.

‖ **Kenosis** (kĭnō·sis). *Theol.* [a. Gr. *κένωσις* an emptying, f. *κενόειν* to empty, with ref. to *Phil.* ii. 7 *ἑαυτὸν ἐκένωσε* 'emptied himself'.] The self-renunciation of the divine nature, at least in part, by Christ in the incarnation.

[1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Tempt. Christ* v. 113 Here especially we behold that *κένωσις*, that voluntary emptying Himself of Divinity of which St. Paul speaks.] 1873 WATSON & EVANS tr. *Oosterzee's Christ. Dogmatics* (1881) 549 The idea of the Kenosis in its legitimate application. 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr. *Dorner's Syst. Chr. Doctr.* III. 393 We cannot accept a self-emptying of the Logos in the sense of the modern Kenosis. 1884 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Stones of Stumbling* 115 My article .. is designed to show that the *kenosis* involved in the Incarnation may be a complete one. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 By the doctrine of Kenosis it is not held that the Divine Being in Christ is really limited.

Kenotic (kĭnǫ·tik), *a. Theol.* [ad. Gr. *κενωτικ-ός*, f. *κενόειν* to empty: see prec. and -ic.] Of or pertaining to kenosis; involving or accepting the doctrine of kenosis.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 461 The Kenotic view of Giessen is more in accordance with the facts of Christ's life. *Ibid.*, The Kenotic controversy was renewed recently. 1895 *Ch. Q. Rev.* 487 [A] leaning towards the Kenotic theories of the Incarnation.

Hence **Keno·ticism,** the doctrine of, or belief in, the kenosis of Christ; **Keno·ticist,** one who believes in, or maintains, the kenosis.

1882–3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 458 Baur, Dorner, Rothe, and the modern Kenoticists. 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Oct. 9 The Kenoticist does not deny them, but practically he gets rid of them..by his theory of kenosis. 1899 W. BRIGHT *Law of Faith* 337 Kenoticism may indeed be described as a solvent of faith.

Kenotism (ke·notiz'm). *Theol.* = KENOTICISM.

So **Ke·notist** = KENOTICIST.

1896 E. H. GIFFORD in *Expositor* Sept. 166 Speculation concerning the fulness of the Godhead in the Incarnate Christ, and the opposite doctrine of Kenotism. 1899 *Ch. Times* 3 Feb. 117 The Modern Theories of the Kenotists with reference to Our Lord's Knowledge.

Kenrik, Kenschipe: see KINGRIK, KEENSHIP.

Kenspeck (ke·nspek), *a. dial.* Also 8 -spack, 9 -spec, -spac. [Origin obscure: the form agrees with Norw. *kjennespak*, Sw. *känspak*, quick at recognizing persons or things (cf. ON. *kennispeki* faculty of recognition); but the change from the active to a passive sense makes difficulties. Some have suggested confusion with *conspicuous*, but evidence is wanting. *Kenspecked* is given by Skinner (1671) and Ray (1674), and in Craven and other Northern glossaries.] = next.

1590 SIR T. COCKAINE *Hunting* D j, The most Buckes haue some kenspeck marke to knowe them by vpon their heads. 1715 THORESBY *Leeds in Craven Dial.*, A convention at some noted oak, or to use a local word, kenspack ake. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homer* Wks. 1857 VI. 375 The Homeric metre..is certainly kenspeck, to use a good old English word—that is, recognisable. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'As kenspac as a cock on a church broach'.

Kenspeckle (ke·nspe k'l), *a. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also -speckled; cf. prec. [See prec.; the ending may be -LE 1, as in *brittle*, etc.] Easily recognizable; conspicuous.

1714 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Wonder* III, *Eng. Man.* ..What kind of a Woman is it you enquire after? *Gib.* Geud troth, she's ne Kenspekle, she's aw in a Clowd. 1795 BURNS *Let. to G. Thomson* May, My phiz is sae kenspeckle that the very joiner's apprentice..knew it at once. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiv, It is a kenspeckle hoof-mark, for the shoe was made by old Eckie of Canonbie. 1862 DARWIN *Let.* 25 Jan. in *Life* (1887) II. 385 Your notion of the Aristocrat being kenspeckle..is new to me.

†**Ke·nsy.** *Sc. Obs. rare.* [Of unknown etym. The erron. form *kenyie* (see Jam.) is due to a misinterpretation of Ramsay's spelling *kenzie*, in his edition of *Christ's Kirk.*] A rough or rude fellow.

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lx. 16 Fowll jow jourdane heditjevellis, Cowkin kenseis and culroun kewellis. 15.. *Christis Kirke Gr.* vii. (Bann. MS.), The kensy cleikit to the cavell, Bot, Lord, than how they luggit. 15.. *Colkelbie Sow* I. 351 (ibid.) Curris, kenseis, and knavis, Inthrang and dansit in thravis.

Kent (kent), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north.* [Origin uncertain; in sense identical with the Kentish *quant*; for the difference in vowel cf. *kell* and *call* (CAUL *sb.*1).]

1. 'A long staff, properly such a one as shepherds use for leaping over ditches or brooks' (Jam.); a long pole used in leaping ditches, climbing mountains, etc.; a leaping pole.

1606 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 519 The said W. R., haifing ane grit grene Kent and squarit batoun in his hand. *a* 1700 N. BURN in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 196 Shepherds..With cur and kent upon the bent. 1721 RAMSAY *Richy & Sandy* 19 A better lad ne'er lean'd out o'er a kent. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 328/2 He placed his long pole or kent in front of him.

2. A punting-pole.

1844 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 *note*, When the stream is of equal depth, a *kent* or pole is used. [So on the Tweed and Teviot in 1850.]

Kent, *sb.*2 *Whaling.* = CANT *sb.*1 11.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 451 A band of fat, however, is left around the neck [of the whale], called the *kent*, to which hooks and ropes are attached for the purpose of shifting round the carcass.

Kent, *ppl. a. Sc.* Also 6 kennit. [KEN *v.*1] Northern and western Sc. form of KENNED, known.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. x. 52 My childe, cleith the with 3one kennit [*v. r.* kend] childis visage. *c* 1787 BURNS *To a Painter*, You'll easy draw a weel-kent face. 1801 MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 146 (E. D. D.) Far frae ilk kent spot she wandered. 1888 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* May 635 A gentleman..should mean a man of family, 'one of a kent house'.

Kent, *v.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KENT *sb.*1; cf. CONT *v.*] *intr.* and *trans.* To punt.

1820 SCOTT *Abbot* XXXV, They will row very slow,..or kent where depth permits, to avoid noise. 1846 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table Bk.* VII. 175 A man had just been *kenting* over the Tweed.

Kent, *v.*2 *Whaling.* = CANT *v.*2: cf. KENT *sb.*2

1856 STEGGALL *Real Hist. Suffolk Man* (1859) 230, I might speak of '*kenting*' the animal, that is turning him round, so that other layers of blubber might be cut off.

Kental, obs. variant of QUINTAL.

Kenticism (ke·ntisiz'm). *rare.* [f. *Kent* after *Anglicism*, etc.] A word, idiom, or expression peculiar to the Kentish dialect.

1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* (E. D. S.) 10 Having gathered together an handfull of those Kenticisms .. I have ventured to send it to you.

†**Ke·nting.** *Obs.* Also 7–8 kentin. [app. f. *Kent*, the English county (cf. *Kentish cloth* under KENTISH *a.* 3) + -ING 1.] A kind of fine linen cloth.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 109 Linnen Cloth, as Canvas and Kentings. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware-ho.* 31 Neck-cloaths...There is one sort more which comes from Hamborough, these are made of Kenting thread. 1712 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Perplexed Lovers* IV, Buy any British cloth or Holland Kentins, Cambricks or Muslin? 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VII. 175 Lawns, gauzes and linens called Kentings are exported to Ireland.

b. A piece of this used as a strainer.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Plum*, Let the Syrup .. be strain'd through a Kentin upon your Plums.

Kentish (ke·ntiʃ), *a.* Also 1 Centisc, 3 Kentisc, -isse, 4 Kentissh(e. [OE. *Centisc*, f. *Cent*, ad. L. *Cantia* Kent + *-isc*, -ISH 1.]

1. Of or belonging to Kent. Chiefly of the inhabitants or speech. *Kentish man* (see quot. 1887).

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 999 Com þa seo Centisce fyrde þær ongean. *c* 1205 LAY. 7441 Kentisce [*later text* Kentisse] leoden. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 Þis Ethelbertus regnede among Kentisshe men fyfe and fifty 3ere. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 71 At last also the kentish-men yeelded. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 346 The wives and daughters of the Kentish farmers. 1887 *Kent. Gloss., Man of Kent*, a title claimed by the inhabitants of the Weald as their peculiar designation: all others they regard as Kentish men.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* a. *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Kent. *rare.* b. The dialect of Kent.

905 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 905 Þa ætsæton ða Centiscan þær beæftan. 1670 RAY *Collect. Prov.* 233 *Kentish long-tails*..A note of disgrace on all English men, though it chanceth to stick onely on the Kentish at this day. 1735 PEGGE *Kenticisms* 15 Thus the Kentish would have many particularities in their speech. 1866 MORRIS *Ayenb.* Introd. 6 In the Old Kentish of the Ayenbite an *e* takes the place of the Southern *u*. 1887 *Kent. Gloss.* Introd. 8 The specimens of Kentish in the Early and Middle English Periods.

3. a. Common in, or peculiar to, Kent, as *Kentish ague, cherry, codlin, pippin, tracery, tree*; made or manufactured in Kent, as *Kentish brick, cloth*, etc. b. Kentish balsam, Dog's Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis* (Britt. & Holl.); †Kentish cap, a species of paper (see quot.); Kentish cousins, distant relatives; Kentish crow, one of the many names of the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*; Kentish fire, a prolonged and ordered salvo or volley of applause, or demonstration of impatience or dissent (said to have originated

in reference to meetings held in Kent in 1828–9, in opposition to the Catholic Relief Bill: see N. & Q. series 2, I. 182, 423; VIII. 278); **Kentish glory**, a large beautiful moth, *Endromis versicolor*; † **Kentish Knocker** [f. *Kentish Knock* the sand-bank before the mouth of the Thames], a Kentish smuggler; **Kentish long-tails**, a phrase embodying the old belief that the natives of Kent had tails; also, the Bearded Wild Oat-grass, *Avena fatua* (E. D. D.); **Kentish nightingale**, the blackcap; **Kentish plover**, a ring-plover, *Ægialitis cantianus*, in Britain chiefly confined to Kent; **Kentish rag**, a hard compact limestone found in Kent, used for paving and building; **Kentish tern**, the Sandwich tern, *Sterna cantiaca*.

1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 239 Plain Work is done with the Grey *Kentish Bricks. 1766 C. Leadbetter *Royal Gauger* II. xiv. (ed. 6) 372 Names of Paper: *Kentish Cap. Dimensions of each Sheet—Length 21½ Bread. 18. 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c. 6 § 2 Anye Clothe commonly called *Kentyshe Clothe or Suffolke Clothe. 1803 J. Abercrombie *Ev. Man his own Gard.* 671/1 Apples, .. Holland Pippin, Kentish pippin, *Kentish codlin. *a* 1796 Pegge *Kenticisms, Proverbs* (E. D. S.), *Kentish Cousins. The sense of this is much the same with that [of]..cousins germans quite remov'd. 1893 P. H. Emerson *Lagoons* (1896) 156 (E. D. D.) We saw a hawk chasing a *Kentish crow. 1834 Ld. Winchelsea *Sp.* at Dublin, 15 Aug. (Reddall *Fact, Fancy & Fable*, 1889, 301) Let it be given with *Kentish Fire. 1883 Chamberlain *Sp. at B'ham* 30 Mar., The cheers ..are your prompt reply to the Kentish-fire with which Birmingham Tories are wont to solace themselves. 1891 W. C. Sydney *Eng. in 18th C.* I. 358 Gangs of forty or fifty '*Kentish Knockers', as these smugglers were called. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 620 Blackcap. ..It is frequently called the '*Kentish nightingale', which epithet it deserves. 1837 Gould *Birds Europe* IV. pl. 40 The habits of the *Kentish Plover are similar to those of the Ring Dottrel. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 341 The Kentish Plover..has its breeding place in Britain limited to the pebbly beach between Sandwich and Hastings. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 158 From the Weald of Kent..they bring..A Kind of Paving Stone, called *Kentish-rags. 1879 Rutley *Study Rocks* iii. 20 Some..as the Kentish rag, afford good building stones. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) II. 100 Thy trembling lip..Red as the cherry from the *Kentish tree.

Hence **Ke·ntishly** *adv.*, in the Kentish manner.

1588 W. Kempe *Educ. Childr.* C iv, Yea, in one house, we heare one speake Northernly, another Westernly, another Kentishly.

Kentle, obs. form of Quintal.

Kentledge (ke·ntlėdʒ). *Naut.* Forms: 7 **kintledge, kinttlidge**, 7–8 **kintlage**, 8 **kent(i)lage**, 9 **kentledge**. [Of obscure origin.

?f. *kentle, kental, kintal*, Quintal + -age; cf. *dunnage*.]

Pig-iron used as permanent ballast, usually laid upon the kelson-plates. Also *attrib.*

1607 Keeling in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) III. vi. § 2. 191 Our too great quantitie of kintledge goods, maketh our ship to labour marvellously. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 13 Ballast, kintlage, canting coynes. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6116/2 The Iron Kentilage from aboard the Carnarvon. 1860 H. Gouger *Imprisonm. Burmah* x. 111 Logs of pure silver, shaped like pieces of ship's kentledge, but..wanting the handle with which kentledge is furnished for the convenience of lifting. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 3/2 In order to give..greater stability..nearly one hundred tons of iron pigs or 'kentledge' was fitted into the open spaces along the keelson between her frames.

Kentrolite (ke·ntrŏlait). *Min.* [f. (1880) Gr. κέντρο-ν sharp point + -lite.] A silicate of lead and manganese, in small sharp-pointed crystals.

1882 Dana *Min.* App. III. 65 Websky calls attention to the fact that the angles of kentrolite agree very closely with those of descloizite.

† **Kenyon**, variant of Canion, *Obs.*

1588 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* III. 139 One new paire of round hose..lyned wᵗʰ satten and the kenyons of tuftafita.

† **Keo**, variant of Kae, Co, jackdaw, *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 272/1 Keo, or chowghe, *supra in* cadaw, *et infra in* koo, bryd, *monedula*.

‖ **Keora** (ki₁ōə·rā). *E. Ind.* [Hindī *keorā* the plant.] In *Keora oil*, an essential oil obtained from the male flowers of *Pandanus odoratissimus*; also called *Ketgee oil*. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*.

Keorfen, keorven, obs. inf. of Carve *v.*

Kep (kep), *v. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 **kepp**, 8 **keap, kaip**, 9 **cape**. [Differentiated form of Keep *v.* (cf. s. v. senses 6, 7, 8), the short vowel of the pa. t. *kept* having been carried into the present and infinitive. In some Sc. dialects, now *cape* (kēp), with abnormal lengthening.]

1. *trans.* To meet, intercept, throw oneself in the way of (a person or thing); to stop the course of; to receive the force of (a blow); † to catch hold of.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6875 Eneas to Aiax angarely rode, And he keppit hym cantly with a kene spere. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Douce MS.) 618 Gawayne bi þe coler keppes [*Thornton MS.* clekis] þe kniȝte. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* x. xiii. 97 The bytand brand vphevyt keppit he. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* II. 165 Thay prepare..and quiklie cumis furth to kepp the Scottis in thair cuming. *c* 1620 A. Hume *Brit. Tongue* iv. (1865) 12 Thre be, as it were, hammeres stryking, and the rest stiddies, kepping the strakes of the hammeres. *Ibid.* v. 14 Behind the voual, if a consonant kep it, we sound it alwayes as a k. 1793 T. Scott *Poems* 364 (E. D. D.) Whare Benlomond keps, an' cleaves the cluds. 1862 G. Macdonald *D. Elginbrod* I. 68 (E. D. D.) I'm no gaein to kep her at ilka turn.

2. To catch, in the hands or otherwise, so as to prevent from falling; to catch (falling liquid) as in a vessel.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xiii. 30 Sum standis besyd and skaild law keppis. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 88 Thay..keppit standfulis [of water] at the sklatis thair in. 1637 Rutherford *Lett.* (1862) I. 385, I shall be glad.. to kep and receive the off-fallings..that fall from His sweet fingers. 1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 40 To kep a Ball, is to catch it; to keep it from falling. ?17.. *Song, Lords Marie* (Jam.), The Lords Marie has kepp'd her locks Up wi' a gowden kame. 1790 Burns *Elegy Capt. Henderson* xii, Ilk cowslip cup shall kep a tear. 1795 Macneill *Will & Jean* I. vii, Will..just when fa'ing, Kepp'd her on his manly breast. *a* 1802 *Lanckin* x. in Child *Ballads* IV. 332/2 A bason..To cape this ladie's blood. *a* 1856 J. Ballantyne *Song*, '*Confide ye ay in Providence*', Ilka blade o' grass keps its ain drap o' dew.

† **b.** *To kep skaith*, to 'catch' or receive harm.

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxi. 14 That nane of ȝow kep ony skayth For laik of Premonitioun. 1721 Ramsay *Fygar rub her* iv, Laying a' the wyte On you, if she kepp ony skaith.

Hence **Kep** *sb.*, a catch; a haul; also in *Mining* = Keep *sb.* 4 d. **Kep-ball**: see quot. 1877.

1790 A. Wilson *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II. 90 She got an honest kepp Might ser't a decent miller Sax years an' mair. 1877 *N. Linc. Gloss.*, *Kep-ball* (1) the game of catch-ball. (2) The ball with which it is played. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Keps*, the catches or rests at the top of a pit-shaft on which the cage is caught...This word is often written *keeps*, but its spoken form is *keps*. *Mod. Sc.* Gie s a kep! [i.e. a catch of a ball]. A clever kep.

Kep, obs. f. Keep *sb.* and *v.* **Kepe**, var. Kipe, basket. **Kephalic, -al**, var. Cephalic, -al.

Kephalin (ke·fălin). *Chem.* [f. Gr. κεφαλή head + -in¹.] Thudichum's term for a substance obtained from brain-matter. So **Kephaloi·din**.

1878 Kingzett *Anim. Chem.* 290 Kephaline may be purified to some extent by its repeated solution in ether. *Ibid.* 294 To that furnished by 'buttery matter' Thudichum gives the name kephaloidine.

Kephalo- (ke·fălo), var. form of Cephalo-, combining f. Gr. κεφαλή head, preferred by some, as in *kephalograph*, *kephalometer*, *kephalotomy*, etc.

1802 *Gentl. Mag.* July 602 The ingenious contrivance of the Kephalometer, or head-measurer. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catal.* No. 3731 Kephalograph. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 186/2 The violent kephalotomic method for the abatement of party spirit proposed by Swift.

Kephir, variant of Kefir.

‖ **Kepi** (ke·pi). Also **képi**. [Fr. *képi* (1809 in Hatz.-Darm.), a. Ger. Swiss *käppi*, dim. of *kappe* a cap.] A French military cap, slightly tapering, with a flat top which slopes towards the front, and a horizontal peak.

1861 W. H. Russell in *Times* 14 May, The head-dress is generally..a smart cap like the French kepi. 1883 De Mille *Castle in Spain* lvi, She wore..an officer's 'kepi'.

Keppe, obs. form of Cap *sb.*¹

† **Kepper**. *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [? f. Kep *v.* + -er¹.] A device for catching fish.

1558 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 No person..withe any..Butt Tayning Kepper Lyme Crele..shall take..Spawne or Frye of Eeles Salmon Pyke or Pyckerell.

Kepper, obs. form of Kipper *a.* and *sb.*

Kepstone, obs. Sc. form of Copestone.

Kept (kept), *ppl. a.* [f. Keep *v.*] In various senses derived from Keep *v.*; spec.

1. a. Maintained or supported by a paramour.

1678 Dryden *Limberham* I. i, A kept mistress too! my bowels yearn to her already. 1741 tr. *D'Argens' Chinese Lett.* xxii. 152 Some..have Houses of their own, as do most of the Kept-Misses at Paris. 1747 Wesley *Jrnl.* 22 Nov., About six years ago, she was without God in the world, being a kept mistress. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 363 A kept woman..having been deserted by her protector, took to furious drinking.

b. Financially supported by, and in consequence under the private control of, interested persons.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 7/2 Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Nottingham, is reported to have said, '..The Irish party is a kept party'. 1900 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/4 The confederacy of international financiers working through a kept Press.

2. Maintained in ordinary or good condition.

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 6 The kept grounds are very limited, and in simple but quiet taste. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 67 Every village having a kept piece of ground outside it which is the dancing place for the village.

† **Ker, kerre**, obs. ff. Carr², wet marsh, fen.

Ker, kerr, variant of Car *a.*, left.

Ker- (also occasionally **ke-, ca-, ka-**). *U. S. vulgar.* The first element in numerous onomatopœic or echoic formations intended to imitate the sound or the effect of the fall of some heavy body, as *kerchunk*, *-flop*, *-plunk*, *-slam*, *-slap*, *-slash*, *-souse*, *-swash*, *-swosh*, *-thump*, *-whop*, etc.

1843 *Major Jones's Courtship* i. (Farmer), Kerslash! I went rite over Miss Stallinses spinnin' wheel onto the floor. *Ibid.* (Bartlett), Kerslosh he went into a tub of water. 1850 *Americans at Home* I. (ibid.), The dugout hadn't leaped more'n six lengths from the bank, afore..ke-souse I went. 1875 *My Opin. & Betsey Bobbet's* 99, I fell kerslap over a rail that lay in the grass. 1885 J. Runciman *Skippers & Shellbacks* 85 They hoists him over and lets him go ker-whop. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 127/2 Across the lower end of the swamp..back we go kerslosh-kersplash for another quarter of a mile. 1899 F. T. Bullen *Way Navy* 52 Down came the bunch of sacks kerslam on the deck below.

Kera- (ke·ră), from Gr. κέρας horn, occas. used in combination in place of Kerato-, as **Keracele** (ke·răsīl), [Gr. κήλη tumour], a horny tumour of the external surface of the hoof of the horse (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Ke·ralite** [-lite], hornstone. **Keraphy·llite** [Gr. φύλλον leaf], a variety of hornblende (Watts *Dict. Chem.* 1865–72). **Keraphy·llous** *a. Med.*, consisting of horny laminae (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) **Ke·ratome** = *keratotome*: see Kerato-; hence **Kera·tomy**, keratotomy.

1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 51 Keralite, with Chlorite.. This combination often forms the green keralite. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 160 Having made the section..either with a large keratome or with Graefe's cataract knife.

Keramic, -ist, variants of Ceramic, -ist.

Kerargyrite, variant of Cerargyrite.

1865–72 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 295 The protochloride [of silver]..occurs native as *horn-silver* or *kerargyrite*.

Ke·rasine, *a.* [Improperly f. Gr. κέρας horn + -ine; cf. Gr. κεράτινος.] 'Resembling horn, horny, corneous' (Webster, 1864).

Kerasite, variant of Cerasite.

† **Ke·rate**. *Min. Obs.* [Improperly f. Gr. κέρ-ας horn + -ate¹.] A synonym of Cerargyrite.

1846 in Worcester. 1852 Phillips *Min.* 613.

Keratectomy: see Kerato-.

Keratin (ke·rătin). [f. Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn + -in¹.] An organic substance found in horn.

1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 169/1 The form in which protein exists in hair, horn, nails, and the epidermis, and called by Simon *keratine*, has been but imperfectly examined. 1873 Ralfe *Phys. Chem.* 43 *Keratin*..obtained by treating pounded horny matter..with boiling alcohol and ether.

Keratinization (ke rătinəizēⁱ·ʃən). [f. as next + -ation.]

1. The change to a more horny texture of the cells of the epidermis, as they are pressed out by the growth of younger cells beneath.

1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1891 W. A. Jamieson *Dis. Skin* i. (ed. 3) 4 Unna regards it as connected with keratinization.

2. *Pharmacy.* The coating of pills with a horny substance, so that they may pass through the stomach without being dissolved, and act directly on the intestines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887).

Keratinize (ke·rătinəiz), *v.* [f. Gr. κεράτιν-ος horny + -ize.] *intr.* To grow horny.

1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 211 In squamous-celled carcinomata the keratinising cells themselves have been erroneously viewed as parasites.

Kera·tinous, variant of Ceratinous, horny.

1898 Martindale & Westcott *Extra Pharmacopæia* (ed. 9) 296 Originating from keratinous tissue, wool fat has affinity for, and is readily absorbed by, the skin.

Keratitis (kerătəi·tis). *Path.* [f. Gr. κερατ- horn + -itis.] Inflammation of the cornea.

1858 Hutchinson in *Ophthalmic Hosp. Rep.* I. 229 Chronic Interstitial Keratitis. 1859 Dixon *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 92 True Keratitis commonly occurs in children and young persons. 1884 E. O'Donovan *Story of Merv* xvi. 174 Keratitis, the ophthalmic malady commonly known by the name of 'pearl'.

Kerato- (ke·răto), before a vowel **kerat-**, var. of Cerato-, combining form of Gr. κέρας, κερατ- horn, used in various scientific terms relating to horny substances, or to the cornea of the eye: as **Kerate·ctomy** *Surg.* [Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out], excision of part of the cornea. **Keratoco·nus** *Path.* [Gr. κῶνος cone] = conical cornea (see Cornea). **Keratocri·coid** *Anat.* [Cricoid] *a.*, relating to the cornua of the cricoid cartilage; also as *sb.*, a short slender muscle arising from the cricoid cartilage (Stormonth *Man Scient. Terms* 1879). **Keratoglo·bus** *Path.* [L. *globus*], a spherical bulging of the cornea; hydrophthalmia (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Ke·rato-iri·tis** *Path.* [Iritis], combined inflammation of the iris and cornea; interstitial keratitis. **Kerato·lysis** *Path.* [Gr. λύσις loosening], 'Auspitz's term for a diminished growth of the horny part of the epidermis' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1887). **Keratony·xis** *Surg.* [Gr. νύξις pricking], a method of operating for cataract. † **Ke·ratophyte** *Zool.* [Gr. φυτόν plant], a coral polyp with a horny axis. **Keratopla·sty** *Surg.* [Gr. πλάσσειν to form], artificial restoration of the cornea (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Ke·ratoscope** [-scope], an instrument for inspecting the cornea; so **Kerato·scopy**, inspection of the cornea (*ibid.*). **Ke·ratotome** *Surg.* [Gr. -τόμος cutting], a knife with triangular blade used for making incisions in the cornea (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1855). **Kerato·tomy** *Surg.*, incision of the cornea.

1871 W. S. Watson in *Lancet* 8 July, On a new operation '*Keratectomy'. 1859 Dixon *Dis. Eye* (ed. 2) 85 Conical Cornea..has also received various other names, as *Hyperkeratosis*,..**Keratoconus*, &c. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 511 Imperfect optical iridectomy by Mr. Carter's method .. for Keratoconus. 1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3) **Kerato-iritis*, Aquo-Membranitis. 1879 P. Smith *Glaucoma* 23, I believe the disease first becomes a 'kerato-iritis'. 1898 J. Hutchinson *Arch. Surg.* IX. 372 A liability to urticarious irritation in association with *Keratolysis. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 172 The anterior operation, invented by Buchorn, or rather by Conradé, has been named *Keratonyxis. 1874 Lawson *Dis. Eye* 127 Operation by

Solution—Keratonyxis—consists in breaking-up with a fine needle the central portion of the capsule of the lens. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* VIII. 197 Coralines,..sponges, astroites, and *keratophytes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 79 Boeckmann and Kaurin have found *Keratotomy sometimes of use in saving a cornea from a growth [of leprosy] encroaching from the sclerotic.

Keratode (ke·rătōid). [ad. Gr. κερατώδης horn-like, f. κέρας, κερατ- horn.] = Keratose *sb.*

1872 Nicholson *Palæont.* 67 The ordinary sponges of commerce, in which the skeleton is composed of a horny substance called 'keratode'.

Keratoid (ke·rătoid), *a.* [ad. Gr. κερατοειδής horn-like: see prec. and -oid.]

1. *Math.* Resembling a horn in shape. *Keratoid cusp*: a cusp at which the two branches of the curve lie on opposite sides of the common tangent; a cusp of the first species.

1873 Salmon *Higher Plane Curves* 46 These two kinds of cusps have been called keratoid and ramphoid from a fancied resemblance to the forms of a horn and a beak. 1875 Todhunter *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 7) xxii. § 301 Cusps of the first species have been called 'keratoid cusps'.

2. Resembling horn in substance.

1885-8 Fagge & Pye-Smith *Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 117 The analogy of keratoid carcinoma..suggests that they may be in great part made up of pre-existing tissue elements.

Keratose (ke·rătōus), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. κερατ- horn + -ose.]

A. *adj.* Of a horny substance; applied to the texture of certain sponges.

1851-9 Owen in *Man. Sci Enq.* 365 They are divided.. into horny or 'keratose', flinty or 'siliceous' and limey or 'calcareous' sponges.

B. *sb* A substance resembling horn forming part of the skeleton of certain sponges.

1855 R. Patterson in *Pop. Sci. Rev.* Apr. 306 In the sponges in domestic use it [the skeleton] is principally composed of a substance termed Keratose. 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv. Anim* iii. 117 A skeleton, which consists .. of bands and filaments of keratose, and secondly, of silicious spicula.

Hence **Keratosed** *a.*, rendered horny.

1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1025 The distinguishing mark between a coccidium and an invaginated or keratosed cell.

Keraulophon (kerǭ·lŏfŏn). [f. Gr. κεραύλης hornblower + φωνή voice.] A manual stop on the organ (see quot.), first used in 1843.

1876 Hiles *Catech Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Keraulophon*, an 8 feet manual stop of metal, and of a pleasant, reedy quality of tone.

Kerb (kəːb), *sb.* Also kirb. [Variant of Curb *sb.*, used in special senses.]

1. In various uses in which *curb* is the more frequent spelling (see Curb III).

1664 [see Curb 8 b]. 1733, 1793 [see Curb 9]. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The skirting, or kirb, which keeps in the ground, may be cast, or framed, with the boxes. 1873 F. Hall *Mod. Eng* p. xi. Mistaking the kerb of our own little philologic well for the far-off horizon of science.

2. *spec.* An edging of stone or the like, bordering a raised path, side-walk, or pavement: = Curb 12. *On the kerb*: said of stock-exchange business done on the street-pavement, esp. after the exchange is closed for the day.

1805 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 359/2 A young man..fell down off the kirb, in Thames-street. 1851 *Illustr Catal. Gt Exhib.* 243 A section of a street, with improved kerb, for keeping the pavement clean. 1853 M. Hopkins *Hawaii* 71 An ancient lava road..defined on each side with a kerb or bordering of stones. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr. 4/4 Later in the day the trading was slow, and on the Kerb cash was done at £40. 2s. 6d.

b. *Comb.*, as *kerb-merchant, -vendor*, one who sells his wares on or beside the street-kerb.

1894 Fenn *Tiger Lily* I. 139 A silk umbrella—one of those ..declared by the kerb vendor as being better than new. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 6/4 Some kerb merchants..were also driving a good trade in loyal buttons.

Kerb (kəːb), *v.* [f. Kerb *sb.* Cf. Curb *v.*²] *trans.* To furnish with a kerb.

1851 [see Curb *v.*² 3]. 1887 *Athenæum* 8 Jan. 58 The muddy streets were gravelled and kerbed.

Kerbing (kəːbiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Kerb *v.* + -ing¹.] a. The act of furnishing with a kerb. b. The stones collectively forming a kerb.

1869 [see Curbing *vbl. sb.*²]. 1884 E. O'Donovan *Story of Merv* xi. 124 A canal, with kerbing of brick flush with the roadway. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII 618/2 The requirements of the respondents as to the kerbing.

Kerb-stone. Also kirb-. [Kerb *sb.*]

1. a. An edging of stone about the top of a well. b. One of the stones forming the kerb of a path; also, the kerb itself.

a. 1706 Phillips, *Kerb-Stone*, a Stone laid round the Brim of a Well.

b. [1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 614 From 600 to 800 tons of *kerb* and carriage-way stones. *Ibid.* 628 Kirb and carriage-way stones.] 1815 W. Taylor in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVII. 134 He calls the edge of the foot-pavement the kerb-stone instead of curb-stone. 1830 J. W. Croker in *C. Papers* 18 Sept. (1884), If one's foot had slipped at the edge of the kerbstone. 1882 Besant *All Sorts* xxxv, On the kerbstone the little girls are dancing.

2. *attrib.*, as **kerb-stone broker** (*U. S.*), a broker, not a member of the stock exchange, who transacts business in the streets; **kerb-stone merchant**, a street dealer.

1860, 1885 Kerbstone-broker [see Curbstone]. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/5 Among the kerbstone brokers to-day Diamond Match were sold at 150. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 6/1 It seems an anomaly that gentlemen of the Stock Exchange should have to sink to the level of kerbstone merchants.

† **Kerch, kerche.** *Obs.* [Another form of Curch: for vowel cf. Kerchief.

With ME. *keuerche, kerche* (disyllabic) cf. OF. *cuevrechié*, occas. form of *cuevrechief*, in pl. *cuevrechies*; the regular mod. repr. of this would be *kerchy*: cf. Kerchief 1 &.] = Kerchief 1.

c 1430 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 47 She weryd a keuerche. *c* 1430 Lydg. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 47 Upon hir hed a kerche [*v.r.* kerchef] of Valence. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 3827 With hir kerche she bekenyd hym aside. *Ibid.* 4398 Before hir eyne a kerche hanging side. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 33 A lityl grene coffre for kerchys. 1698 Martin *Voy. Kilda* (1749) 50 The Kerch, or Head-dress worn by herself. *a* 1800 *Sweet Willie* in Child *Ballads* (1861) II. 135 The scarlet sae red, and the kerches sae white, And your bonny locks hangin' down.

Ke·rcher. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 4 keverchor, 4– kercher, (5 -ere, -yer, 6 -eor, karcher, kircher); β. 6 courcher. [ME. *curcher, kercher*, by syncope from earlier **cover-, kevercher* a. OF. *couvre-, cuevrechier* (Godef. *Compl.*), erroneous forms of *couvrechief*, etc.] = Kerchief.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 65 3if þei 3euen benefis to clerkis ..for palfreis or keuercheris..it is foul symonye. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* v. (Shaks. Soc.) 54 With this Kerchere I kure thi face. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Shertes, shetys and kerchyeis. 1525 Ld. Berners *Froiss.* II. xxix. 84 Oure faces wrapped in kerchers, so that we coude nat be knowen. 1572 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 353 A worcett kirtle, a courcher, a raile. 1573 G. Harvey *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12, I having..usid mi self to a hat and a karcher, culd not abide ani while to be barehed. 1649 Bulwer *Pathomyot.* II. i. 88 This Muscle..Laurentius compares to a Maids Coife or Kercher. 1718 Br. Hutchinson *Witchcraft* 132 She..pulled off her Keicher. 1780 J. T. Dillon *Trav. Spain* 178 The women tie a kercher round their heads.

Hence **Ke·rchered** *a.*, covered with a kercher.

1610 G. Fletcher *Christ's Vict.* I. xii, Pale Sicknes, with his kercher'd head up wound.

Kerchief (kəː·tʃif), *sb.* Forms: α. 3–4 curchef, (5 -cheff, -chyfe), 5–6 courchef(e, (6 -chief, corecheffe), 6 curtchif. β. 4–7 kerchef, (5 -cheff(e, *pl.* -cheves, 6 -chefe, -cheife), 4–6 kerchif, (5 -chife, 6–7 -chiffe, 8 -tchiff), 5– kerchief, (6 *pl.* -chievis); also 5 keercheef, kyrchef(fe, 6 kar-, car-, c(h)arschaffe. γ. 5 kerchew(e, 6 -cheu, -chow, -cho, -chu, kirchowe, -tshaw. δ. kerchy. See also Kerch, Kercher. [ME. *curchef* and *kerchef*, syncopated forms of *coverchef* and *keverchef*, respectively a. OF. *couvrechief* and *cuevrechief*, in AF. also *courchief*: see Coverchief, and, for the vowel difference, Cover *v.*¹ In northern ME. *coverchef, curchef* and Curch were typical, while *keverchef, kerchef*, Kercher and Kerch were (like *kever*) midland or southern. From *kerchef* came also the obs. local variants *kirchef, karchef*, while the pl. *kerchevis* app. gave rise to the forms ending in *-ew, -o(w, -t*, etc. The form *kerchy* is still used in some dialects.]

1. A cloth used to cover the head, formerly a woman's head-dress.

α. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28013 (Cott.) Yee leuedis .. wit curchef, crisp and bendes bright. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 5243 A croune & a corecheffe clustert with gemmes. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 653 Hir courchefs were curious, Hir face gay and gracyous. 1535 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 359 j curtchif. 1552 Caius *Sweatyng Sicknes* 361 Chaucer's *couercephe*..written and pronounced comonly, *Kerchief* in ye south, & *courchief* in the north.

β. 13.. *Cursor M.* 28018 (Cott. Galba) With kerchifes crisp and billetes bright. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* x. 288 Lay doune þis kyrcheffe on myn eghne. 1482 *Act 22 Edw. IV*, c. 1 They shall not suffer their wives to weare any reife called a kercheffe, whose price exceedeth twentie pence. 1584 Cogan *Haven Health* ccxli. (1636) 274 It is good also to weare a kerchiffe .. in the night on our heads. 1632 Deloney *Thomas of Reading* in Thoms *E. E. Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 151 His Oastesse was very diligent to warme a kerchiffe and put it about his head. 1720 Gay *Poems* (1745) I. 109 Her goodly countenance .. Set off with kerchief starched and pinners clean. 1877 Bryant *Lit. People of Snow* 99 A broad kerchief, which her Mother's hand Had closely drawn about her ruddy cheek.

γ. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4424 Vppe he lift here kerchewe furth with all. 1482 *Croscombe Church-w Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 10 A ryng of sylver and a kerchew. 1505 *Rep. Ambass. touching the Queen of Naples*, Clothed in black cloth, and, also in black kerchoes. 1535 Coverdale *Ezek.* xvi. 11, I clothed the with kerchues. *c* 1540 in *Lanehamt's Let.* (1871) p. cxxix, *note*. Reyment off kercheus one your hed.

δ. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxxii. (Shaks. Soc.) 318 Sche[Veronyca] whypyth his face with her kerchy. ..I xal them kepe from alle mysese, That lokyn on thi kerchy.

† b. = Amice¹ 2. *Obs. rare.*

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs.* in *Ann. Lichfield* IV. 80 One albe & karcheffe to the same..one vestement of whyte sateyn with albe & karcheffe to the same.

† c. A woman who wears a kerchief. *nonce-use.*

1700 Dryden *Fables, Wife's T.* 245 The proudest kerchief of the court shall rest Well satisfied of what they love the best [cf. Chaucer *Wife's T.* 162].

2. A covering for the breast, neck, or shoulders; a breast-kerchief or neckerchief.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 954 Kerchofes..wyth mony cler perlez Hir brest & hir bryst þrote bare displayed. *c* 1460 Russell *Bk. Nurture* 900 On his shuldur about his nek a kercheff þere must lye. 1552 Huloet, Kerchiefe for the brest, *pectoralis fascia*. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 9 [If] Mrs. Oldmixon pins her kerchief a hair's-breadth awry. 1871 B. Taylor *Faust* (1875) I. vii. 115 Get me a kerchief from her breast.

3. A handkerchief.

1815 Southey *Roderick* xxii. 136, I ween That a thin kerchief will dry all the tears. 1821 Byron *Two Foscari* I. i. 103 Waving kerchiefs, and applauding hands. 1847 Whewell tr. *Hermann und Dorothea* in *Eng. Hexam. Transl.* 66 Each one wipes his brow with his kerchief.

b. A cloth resembling a kerchief or handkerchief.

1877 J. D. Chambers *Divine Worship* 273 Besides these [chalice-veils] there ought to be two other white linen kerchiefs.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kerchief cloth*, † *launder*, † *people, -taking, -turban.*

1483 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary Hill Lond.* (Nichols 1797) 97 For buryinge the Kerchiefe Launder's doghter. 1566 *Eng. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 63 A kerchef clothe and a crosse clothe solde..by the said church wardens. 1636 Davenant *Platonic Lovers* v. Dram. Wks. 1872 II. 88 Many of these tiffany Young kerchief people. 1833 L. Ritchie *Wand. by Loire* 182 Some of the women wore a kerchief-turban of the gaudiest colours. 1843 Marryat *M. Violet* xxvii, Kerchief-taking is a most common joke in Texas.

Ke·rchief, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To attire or cover with a kerchief; in *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* Kerchiefed (kəː·tʃift).

1600 *Look About You* xxiv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 454 I'll ne'er go more untruss'd, never be kerchief'd. 1632 Milton *Penseroso* 125 Morn .. kercheft in a comely cloud. 1813 Scott *Trierm.* II. Interl. i. Some phantom..With limb of lath and kerchief'd chin. 1855 Singleton *Virgil* I. 329 Be kerchieft o'er thy tresses, muffled up In crimson hood.

† **Kere,** obs. variant of *quere*, Choir.

c 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 465 Clerkes flizȝ þe travayle of þe queere [*v.r.* kere] and spended þe catel of holy cherche.

† **Kere,** syncopated f. *kever*, Cover *v.*², to recover.

c 1475 *Anturs of Arth.* 201 (Douce MS.) If..couentes in cloistre mi3te kere .. þe of care. 1515 *Scot. Field* 505 Christopher Savadge was downecaste that kere might he never!

† **Kere,** variant of Cair *v.*, *Obs.*, to go.

1515 *Scot. Field* 192 Then the mightie Lord Maxewell..kered to his King with careful tydings.

Kere·ctomy. *Surg.* [f. Ker(a)- + Gr. ἐκτομή cutting out + -y. Cf. *keratectomy.*] Excision of the outer layers of the cornea (Mayne 1855).

Kerf (kəːf). Forms: α. 1 cyrf, 4 kyrf, 5 kirf, 6 kyrfe. β. 4–7 kerfe, (4–5-ff(e), 4– kerf, (9 *dial.* curf, kurf). γ. See Carf. [OE. *cyrf*, app. :—**kurbi-*, f. **kurb-* (cf. ON. *kurf-r* chip, *kyrfa* to cut), ablaut-form of **kerb*, stem of OE. *ceorfan* to Carve. Hence ME. *kirf*, giving later *kerf* and *karf*; cf. *kernel* and *carnel* from ME. *kirnel*, OE. *cyrnel*. Cf. (with different stem vowel) Du. *kerf*, Ger. *kerb, kerbe*; also ON. *kjarf*, Icel. *kerfi*, bundle (of twigs, etc.), Sw. *kärfve* sheaf.]

1. The act of cutting or carving; a cut, stroke; † power of cutting. Now *rare.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 406 'Ælc treow ðe ne wyrcð godne wæstm bið forcorfen..' Be ðisum cyrfe spræc se Hælend on oðre stowe. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 372 'Kepe þe cosyn', quoth þe kyng, 'þat þou on kyrf sette'. 1390 Gower *Conf.* II. 152 With sondri kerf and pourtreture Thei made of goddes the figure. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxvii. (MS. Bodl.) If. 234 b/1 þe kuttinge [of vines] schal be aslonte..so þat in þe oþer side afore þe knotte þe kerfe schal passe. 1892 Vizetelly tr. *Zola's Débâcle* 289 Then, with a single kerf of the saw, he lopped them off.

† b. Humorous term for a company of pantrymen. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij, A Kerff of Panteris; a Credens of Seweris; an vnbrewyng of Kerueris. [1678 Phillips (ed. 4) App., A *Kerf* of Panthers (among some Venatory writers), is taken for a company of Panthers.]

2. The result of cutting; the incision, notch, slit, etc., made by cutting, esp. by a saw.

1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 136 Bycause it [a saw] is thyn, it wyll cut the narowe kyrfe. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 1776) 132 Cut your kerfe near to the ground, but have a care the Tree suffer not in the fall. 1792 Belknap *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 156 The felling of such a tree must require much labour, since those of but one inch have eight or ten strokes, distinctly marked, and a very good kerf is allowed. 1812–16 J. Smith *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 99 The saw, when cutting, takes away the wood at the two sides of the kerf. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 121 A matter-of-fact place is a sawmill. ..Its great problem is how to minimize the 'kerf', the kerf being the track of the saw.

† b. *fig.* The furrow made by a ship's keel. *rare.*

c 1422 Hoccleve *Learn to Die* 203 As a ship þat is sayllynge..Whos kerfe nat fownden is whan past is shee.

3. The place at which a tree or branch is or has been cut across; the cut end or surface either on a felled or pruned tree.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 190 Turne euery kirf aweyward from the grape; Lest droppyng do hit harm. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* 85 A Tree..thirteen foot diameter at the Kerf, or cutting place neer the Root. *Ibid.* 92 One foot of Timber neer the Root (which is the proper kerfe, or cutting place) is worth three farther off. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 251 The Oaks had none of them any roots, but plainly cut off at the kerf, as is used in felling Timber. 1858 Blackley *Word Gossip* (1869) 161 (E. D. D.) A woodman will say that a felled tree 'measures so and so, not counting the kurf'.

4. A piece or quantity cut off; a cutting (of anything).

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App. s. v., Among Woodmen Kerf signifieth a parcel of Loppings of wood. 1730 in Swayne *Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 352 Carrying away a Kerfe of half a foot of earth. 1890 *Cent. Dict., Kerf*, in a cloth-shearing machine, the wool taken off in one passage through the cutter.

5. *Comb.* as †*kerf-shears*.

1356 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 283 [4 small] ansfeldes [for goldsmiths, and 2] kerfsheres.

Hence **Ke·rfed** *a.*, having kerfs or slits. **Ke·rfing-machine**, a machine for sawing kerfs in a board (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Kerf, obs. pa. t. of CARVE *v.*

‖ **Keri** (kĕrī·) *Heb. O. T.* Also **k'ri**, **q'ri**. [Heb., imp. of קרא *qārā* to read.] In the Hebrew text of the O. T., the word, given in the margin, to be substituted in reading for that standing in the text (KETHIB), the latter having been retained by the Masoretes as evidenced by MSS. or tradition, though considered erroneous or unintelligible.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 46 Ask a Talmudest what ails the modesty of his marginall Keri, that Moses and all the Prophets cannot persuade him to pronounce the textuall Chetiv. 1659 Bp. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 112 Certain marginal notes in the Hebrew Bibles, where the Keri is the word that must be read, placed in the margin, with a "ף: the Ketib, or word written in the text, marked with a little circle or cipher. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* iii 16 These notes are called Keris, the word Keri being the imperative 'read!' The expression actually written in the text, but not uttered is called Kethib (written).

Keri(e, variants of KEIRI, KERRIE.

†**Kerimery.** *Obs. rare.* Also **kermery**, **kyrymyry**. [a. AF. *kyrymyry*, *kermery*.] ?Filigree work.

1424 in Sir F. Palgrave *Antient Kal. & Invent.* (1836) II. 117 Item i hanap d ore covre del ovrage d un kyrymyry. 1437 *Ibid.* 166 Item i peire basyns d arg dorrez chacez & pounsonez..faitz de kermery. 1449 *Ibid.* 202 Item i cuppe of gold coverd of kerimery werk.

‖ **Kerion** (kī·riǫn). *Path.* [a. Gr. κηρίον, lit. 'honey-comb'.] A pustular folliculitis of the scalp (Quain *Dict. Med.* 1882).

Kerite (kī·rəit). [f. Gr. κηρ-ός wax + -ITE[1]; named by the inventor A. G. Day (1866).] A kind of artificial caoutchouc for coating telegraph wires, made with tar or asphaltum, oils and sulphur.

1875 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.* s. v., The principal use of kerite has been as an insulating material in telegraphy.

†**Kerl**(e, obs. forms of CARL *sb.*[1]

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 173 Men sayen that 'of a kerle may nought come but poyson and fylth'. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. i. 65 As the Scotch Kerle saith.

Kerlew(e, obs. forms of CURLEW.

Kerling, variant of *carling*, CARLINE[1].

Kerloc(k, variants of CHARLOCK: cf. KEDLOCK.

a 1387 *Sinon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Rapistrum*, i. kerloc. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n. Kerlock* [in Gloucester, etc.].

Kermes (kō·mĭz, -mēz). Forms: 6-7 chermez, (8 chermes), 7 kermez, (cremes), 7- kermes. See also ALKERMES. [= F. *kermès*, It. *chermes*, Sp. *carmes*, Pg. *kermes*, ad. Ar. and Pers. *ḳirmiz* (whence also *carmine*, *cramoisy*, *crimson*).]

1. The pregnant female of the insect *Coccus ilicis*, formerly supposed to be a berry; gathered in large quantities from a species of evergreen oak in S. Europe and N. Africa, for use in dyeing, and formerly in medicine; the red dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of these insects; = ALKERMES 1.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. ii. 81 Drugs, as Mechoacan, Kermez, Methium, [etc.]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 738 The Scarlet Powder, which they call Kermez. 1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* I. iv. 245 To which add Juice of Chermes 1 Pound. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. IV. vi. 551 An insect of great use in medicine, is that..known by the name of the Kermes. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 537 Kermes has not been much used since the art of brightening cochineal with tin was discovered. 1865 *Morn. Star* 5 Apr., Plants infested by the aphis grub, weevil, kermes, cochineal, or tipula.

2. The small evergreen species of oak (*Quercus coccifera*) on which this insect lives. More fully kermes oak.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. I. *Eden* 600 There grows ..the Chermez, which on each side arms, With pointed prickles, all his precious arms. 1718 OZELL tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 177 The island..is fertile in fine plants, and covered with Lentisks, Kermes, and Cistus's. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 698 *Quercus coccifera*..is called the *Kermes Oak*.

3. Amorphous trisulphide of antimony, of a brilliant red colour. More fully kermes mineral.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The kermes mineral was a preparation of Glauber..made public in 1720. *Ibid.*, The more the kermes contains of a regulus easily revivified, the more it proves emetic. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 251 Mr. Sage thinks it [Red Antimonial ore] a natural Kermes. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 328 When administered in the dose of a few grains, kermes acts as an emetic. 1857 SEMPLE *Diphtheria* 10 Kermes mineral.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kermes-berry*, *grain*, *insect* (= sense 1); *kermes lake* (see quot. 1850).

1671 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 46, I did not then suspect it to be anything akin to the Kermes kind. 1673 — *Journ. Low C.* 457 As for the grains themselves they are so like the *Kermes* grains. 1676 GREW *Exper. Luctat. Meustr.* i. § 15 Kermes-berries, commonly, but ignorantly, so called. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 213/2 The Kermes insect, which yields so brilliant and permanent a blood-red dye. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Kermes lake*, an ancient pigment.

Kermesite (kō·mĭzəit). *Min.* [Named 1832, f. KERMES + -ITE[1].] Native red antimony, a compound of the oxide and sulphide, occurring in six-sided prismatic crystals of a cherry-red colour.

1843 E. J. CHAPMAN *Min.* 61 Kermesite. Sulphuret of Oxide of Antimony. 1887 MALLET *Min. India* 62 Kermesite and cervantite are found in connection with..stibuite.

‖ **Kermis** (kō·mis). Forms: 6 kirkemesse, 7 carmas, kermas, kirmish, 7- kermis, 8 kearmas, 9 kermess(e, kirmess(e. [a. Du. *kermis* (earlier *ker-*, *kirmisse*:—orig. *kerk-*, *kirkmisse*), f. *kirk* KIRK + *mis* MASS: cf. MHG. *kirmesse*, G. *kirmes*, *kirms* (also *kirchmesse*), OFris. *tserk-misse*, ON. *kirkjumessa* (Norw. †*kjörmes*, *-messe*); F. *kermesse*; orig. the mass or service on the anniversary of the dedication of a church, on which also was held a yearly fair or festival. (Cf. St. Giles's Fair in Oxford.)] In the Low Countries, parts of Germany, etc.: A periodical (properly, annual) fair or carnival, characterized by much noisy merry-making. Also *U. S.* an imitation of this, usually got up for charitable purposes.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xviii. (1877) I. 303 Albeit some of them [fairs] are not much better than the common kirkemesses beyond the sea, yet there are diuerse not inferiour to the greatest marts in Europe. 1612 L. WHITAKER in Coryat *Crambe* b ij a, Dutch *Pappigeay* and *Carmas gay* [*Margin.* A kind of drunken Dutch faire held on Sundaies and holidaies in afternoones in Sommer time]. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 28 July, It was now Kermas, or a fair, in this town. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.* Wks. 1821 XVII. 305 The painting of clowns, the representation of a Dutch kermis. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Lett. & Jrnlr.* (1884) 108 As we came through Harlem, it was Kearmas, which is a great fair, which all the towns in Holland hold once every year. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 406 It would..have done the readers good, To see the pair to kerk or kermis going. 1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 690/1 He arrived during the wildest powwow of the 'kermesse' [Holland]. 1888 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 12 Dec. 1/8 Salem Mechanic Light Infantry Kirmess .. is destined to prove a brilliant success.

Kern, kerne (kə·n), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4- kerne, 6 karn(e, 6-8 kearne, 6- kern. [ad. Ir. *ceithern*, (*ceatharn*), pronounced (ke·hĕrn) or (ke·ərn), OIr. *ceitern*, OCelt. *keterna*, a band of foot-soldiers; adopted in Eng. not only in its collective sense, but also to denote an individual soldier, = the Irish *ceithearnach*, *ceatharnach*, whence KERNAUGH. Cf. KETHERIN and CATERAN, representing adoptions of *ceithern* or the synonymous Sc. Gael. *ceatharn*, at a time when the dental was still pronounced.

Stanyhurst (*Descr. Irel.* viii.) gives a fanciful derivation of *ceithern* from *ceath* or *cith* shower, and *ifrinn* hell. 'Kerne signifieth (as noble men of deepe iudgement informed me) a shower of hell, because they are taken for no better than for rakehels.' In later Irish *cearn* (for *ceatharn*) is used in the sense of 'banditti'.]

1. *Hist.* A light-armed Irish foot-soldier (cf. quot. 1600); one of the poorer class among the 'wild Irish', from whom such soldiers were drawn. (Sometimes applied to Scottish Highlanders.)

Stanyhurst divides the followers of an Irish chief into five classes—daltins or boys, grooms, kerns, gallowglasses, and horsemen.

1351 *Ordin. Dubl. & Kilk.* ii. in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 257 Si nul..ne tiegne kernes, hobelours ne udives gentz en terre. *Ibid.*, Que kerne ou nul altre prenge nul manere des vitailles ou altre biens. 1358 *Ord. Hibern.*, 31 *Edw. III*, m. 11, 12 (Blount *Law Dict.*) Nec non de illis qui dicuntur homines ociosi. et malefactoribus, qui etiam Kernys dicuntur. 1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 199/1 What tyme the same Kernes hadde hym in governance, they bette hym. 1556 W. TOWRSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 112 The South part of Irelande..The country people which were wilde Kernes. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 156 Now for our Irish warres, We must supplant those rough rug-headed Kernes, Which liue like venom. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 7 The kerne is a kinde of footeman, sleightly armed with a sworde, a targett of woode, or a bow and sheafe of arrows with barbed heades, or els 3 dartes. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded. 58 Hibernia, prostrate at your feet..The sturdy kerns in due subjection stand. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xiv, Soars thy presumption then so high Because a wretched kern ye slew? 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. IV. viii. 227 He was..bribing Irish kernes to rise against the English rule.

b. In collective sense; †*orig.* a troop or band of Irish foot-soldiers (*obs.*).

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 133 He slowe the same Waltere wyth a grete kerne dyscomfitid. 1550 *Acts Privy Counc. Eng.* (1891) III. 79 To paie the waiges of the Kerne being at Chester and at London. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 182 Horsemen and kern should not be imposed upon the common people, to be fed and maintained by them. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I. iv. (1810) 58 John Fitz Thomas accompanied with one hundred Kerne. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. x, I've seen a ring of rugged kerne, With aspects shaggy, wild, and stern. 1872 *Deeside Tales* 125 (E. D. D.) The kern were makan' aff wi' a stirkie frae Rhineton as well.

2. *transf.* A rustic, peasant, boor; †*contemptuously* vagabond, rascal (*obs.*). Now *rare*.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* II. (1558) 82 He commaunded a kerne and hym also..be prynted with Thracean markes, to goo beefore with a drawne swoorde. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 43 What curst Myrmidones, what karne of cancked Vlisses? 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III. lxix. 135 The countrie kernes that fled (to Rome),..reported more foule and cruell outrages. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v., We take a *Kern* most commonly for a Farmer or Country Bumpkin. 1856 W. E. AYTOUN *Bothwell* (1857) 2 The villain kernes Who keep me fettered here.

Kern, *sb.*[2] *rare.* [A word of late appearance; related to KERN *v.*[1] and KERNEL. Cf. MDu. *kern(e*, (Du. *kern*), OHG. *cherno* (MHG. *kerne*, G. *kern*), ON. *kjarni* (Da. *kærne*, Sw. *kärna*) kernel, pip, etc.; but it may repr. an OE. **cyrne*; cf. Norw. *kyrne* grain, and see CURN *sb.*]

†1. Kernel (of a nut). *Obs.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 81/39 Kerne of a nut, *nucleus*.

2. A grain (of wheat, sand, etc.). Hence **Kern-stone**, ?coarse-grained sandstone; or perh. oolite.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Kern-stone*, The little grains of sand are still visible in all parts of this stone, and are what induced the people to call it *kern stone*, as they call these *kerns*, or *kernels*. 1867 ROCK *Jim an' Nell* cxiii, With that Jones hulled out a kern. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. 57 Grained with kerns of maxim'd thought.

Kern (kə·n), *sb.*[3] *Printing.* [For **carn*, a. F. *carne* 'projecting angle, nib of a quill pen', a northern form (for **charne*):—L. *cardinem* hinge.] A part of a metal type projecting beyond the body or shank, as the curled head of f and tail of j, as formerly made, and parts of some italic letters. (Cf. KERNED *ppl. a.*[2])

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 7 Every next Letter is turned with its Nick downwards, that the Kern of each Letter may lie over the Beard of its next. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 655 *Kern of a Letter*, that part which hangs over the body or shank.

Kern (kə·n), *v.*[1] Now chiefly *dial.* Forms: 3-4 curno, 4 kurne, 4-7 kerne, 7 kearn, (quern), 7- kern. [ME. *kerne*, *curne* (cf. G. *körnen*, *kürnen*, Norw. *kyrna*), app. repr. OE. **cyrnan*:—OTeut. **kurnjan*, f. *kurno-*: see CORN *sb.*[1]

An OE. *cyrnian* is app. implied in the obscure gloss *cecyrnode* (*cambas*) in Napier's *O. E. Glosses* 26/15.]

1. *intr.* Of corn: To form the hard grains in the ear, to seed; = CORN *v.* 6. Also of fruit: To set.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10044 Þe þridde time þo grene corn in somer ssolde curne. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 141 Reyne .. makyth herbis .. cornys, treis and rootes sprynge, blowe, and kerne. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict., Granar*, to kerne as corne doth, *in grana durescere*. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 5 The continued good Weather..gave the Corn so much time to knit and kearn, as they call it. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. i. 150 Unless wheat blooms well, it cannot kern well. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v. *Kerned*, 'The apple blowths have kerned'. 1897 BLACKMORE *Dariel* 63 While the corn began to kern.

†b. *trans.* To make into hard grains. *Obs.*

a 1571 JEWEL *Serm. Matt.* ix. 37-8 The corn..was ripened, and kerned by the Spirit of God. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 159, I told in those chests five compleat grains full kerned.

†2. *trans.* To cause to granulate; to make (salt) into grains; = CORN *v.* 1. *Obs.*

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 147 Salt kerned on the rocks very white. 1628 *The World Enc. by Sir F. Drake* 9 Salt..is increased upon the sands by the flowing of the sea, and the heate of the Sunne kerning the same. 1726 G. ROBERTS *4 Years' Voy.* 262 If too deep, those Hollows..could not, in so short time, kern any Salt.

b. To cover with crystalline grains of salt; to salt (meat); = CORN *v.* 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 333 *note*, If..a bird toucheth it with her wings they are kerned with salt. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turkes* II. 101 Masts, Yards, and Decks were querned with a white Salt. 1721 BAILEY, *To Kern*, to corn, to salt or powder, as Beef, Pork, etc. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Kerned*, That'll be a beautiful bit when he's well a kerned—not to zalt.

c. *intr.* Of salt, sugar, etc.: To crystallize in grains; to granulate; = CORN *v.* 2. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 90 A liquor..which they call Temper, without which, the Sugar would continue a Clammy substance and never kerne. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. iii. 56 The Salt begins to kern, or grain, in April. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. [of salt]. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s. v. *Kerned*, Metal fixed or concreted around quartz is also said 'to have kerned'.

¶ Halliwell's *kerne* 'to sow with corn', copied by later Dicts., is an error: in Purvey's *Isa.* xxviii. 24, misquoted by him, the correct reading is *kerue*, carve. The old ed. of *Roland & V.* has also *kerne* for *kerue* in line 312. So in various other cases.

Kern (kə·n), *v.*[2] *Printing.* [f. KERN *sb.*[3]] *trans.* To furnish (a type) with a kern; to make a kern on. Hence **Ke·rner**, a workman who makes or adjusts kerned type.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 5 Amongst the Italick-Letters many are to be Kern'd, some only on one side, and some both sides. The Kern'd-Letters are such as have part of their Face hanging over one side or both sides of their Shanck. *Ibid.* xiii. ¶ 4 They .. left the Letter-Kerner, after the Letter was Cast, to Kern away the Sholdering. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 23 Some founders have been more liberal than others in kerning letters. 1865 *Standard, Police News* (May) [A witness described himself as a kerner in Messrs..'s letter foundry].

Kern, variant of KIRN *sb.*[1], [2], and *v.*

†**Ke·rnaugh.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Ir. *ceitheirneach*, *ceatharnach*: see KERN *sb.*[1]] An Irish (or Highland) kern.

1535 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 242 He was inforced to leue horses, and goo to woodes, as a kernaugh. 1556 *Act* 3-4 *Phil. & Mary* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 255 No cottier nor

labouring man in husbandry nor horseboy, nor kernaugh shall not buy any horse. 1822 D. Stewart *Highlanders Scot.* (1825) I. ii. 40 There was a peculiar class called Kearnachs. ..Some of these Kearnachs died in my remembrance.

Kerned (kɔ̄nd), *ppl. a.*[1] [f. Kern *v.*[1]]

a. Of cereal grains or fruit: (Ill or well) formed, set, or hardened. Said also of a crop. †b. Of salt: (Small, large, hard, etc.) -grained. *Obs.* c. *dial.* = Corned *a.*[1] 2. d. Of ore: see quot. 1850.

1602 Carew *Cornwall* 20 b, An ill kerned, or saued Harvest, soone emptieth their old store. *c* 1682 J. Collins *Salt & Fishery* 53 It is a pure hard kerned Salt. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Kerned beef*, salted beef. *Hants.* 1850 Weale *Dict. Terms*, *Kerned*, a term applied to a heap of mundic or copper ore hardened by lying exposed to the sun. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 5/2 The straw was about six feet long, and the grain exceedingly well kerned.

Kerned (kɔ̄nd), *ppl. a.*[2] *Printing.* [f. Kern *v.*[2]] Said of a type which has its top or bottom projecting beyond the square metal or shank.

1683 [see Kern *v.*[2]]. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 122/2 Kern, or Kerned Letter; such as have part of their face hanging over..their Shanks. 1824 J. Johnson *Typogr.* II. 22 In Roman, f and j are the only kerned letters; but, in Italic, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *y* are kerned on one side, and *f* on both sides of its face. *Ibid.*, Most Italic capitals are kerned on one side of their face.

[**Kerned**, error for *kerued*, Carved, castrated.

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 126 Beasts, kerned Fowls, and barren Fish..as an Ox amongst Beasts, a Capon amongst Birds, and a Pike wounded in the Belly. 1661 Lovell *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Isagoge, The males are more strong..but the kerned are of a better nature.]

Kernel (kɔ̄·nĕl), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 cyrnel, 2–6 curnel, (3–6 kurnel, 5 curnyll, 6– -ell), 5–8 cornel, (6 -ell), 6 coornel(1. β. 3–7 kirnel, (4 -elle, 6–7 -ell), 5–6 kyrnel, (-ele, etc.) γ. 5–7 kernell, -e, 4– kernel. δ. 4–6 karnel, 4–7 carnell, (6 -ill), 5–7 carnel. [OE. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn* seed, grain, Corn :—OTeut. **kurnilo-*. Cf. (without umlaut) MHG. *kornel* a grain, MDu. *cornel* coarse meal; also MDu. *kernel* (f. *kern*; see Kern *sb.*[2]). OE. *cyrnel* gave ME. *curnel* in south. and *kirnel* in midl. and north. dial.; from *curnel* came *cornel*, *coornel*, while *kirnel* became *kernel*, whence again *carnel*.]

†1. A seed; esp. the seed contained within any fruit; the pip of an apple or similar fruit; a grape-stone. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

α. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* I. 236 Men ġeseoð oft þæt of anum lytlum cyrnele cymð micel treow. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 7/218 Ane Appel þare-of he nam And bi-tok Seth þreo curneles þar-of. 13.. *Creation* (Vernon MS.) in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 226 Þreo curnels of an appel þe angel tok. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* x. 163 By cornels or sleuynge The bisynesse of settynge [apples] ful wel spende is. 1572 Mascall *Plant. & Graff.* (1592) 61 Apples, ..in a leape yeere (as some do say) the Curnelles or Pepines, are turned contrarie. 1653 J. Hall *Paradoxes* 96 They may dye by the cornel of the grape. 1738 [G. Smith] *Curious Relat.* II. v. 150 Take some of the Cornels of Pine-Apples.

β. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1385 Mani kirnels of a tre mast. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2070 The kyng .. on þe kirnels [= onion-seed] bote. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 Kyrnel of frute, *granum*, *granellum*. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 85 Sowe kirnels and hawe, where ridge ye did drawe. 1632 Sanderson *Serm.* 554 A kirnell sprowt and grow into a tree.

γ. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxii. (W. de W.) 684 Whan the pyne appyll kernell shall be vsed: it nedyth to hete easely all the pyne appyll vpon coles. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* C vij, *Granatum*, or Pome-granate, of his multitude of grains or kernels. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 276. 1650 Fuller *Pisgah* II. x. 219 Grapes of goodly greatness; yea the Hebrews report them to have been without any kernels. 1764 Harmer *Observ.* III. v. 209 The pounded kernels of dates. 1863 Barnes *Dorset Gloss.*, *Kernel*,..commonly applied to the pips of pomaceous fruit.

δ. *c* 1375 *Cursor M.* 1385 (Laud) Thise carnellis lest & most Come from the holy gost. 1375 *Creation* 800 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 134 þat angel 3af him þre Karnelis of þat appel-tre. 1534 More *Treat. on Passion* Wks. 1282/2 All the sowre crabes .. do take theyr sowrenes of the carnell whereof the tree grew. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Ps.* viii. Comm., The huskes and carnels [of grapes] cast to hogges.

2. The softer (usually edible) part contained within the hard shell of a nut or stone-fruit.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 And ȝbera hnutena cyrnlu. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 79 Me breked þe nute for to habbene þe curnel. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14682 Luytel notes þey toke, & holede þem, þe kerneles out schoke. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 253 After þat bitter barke Is a kirnelle [*v.r.* curnel] of conforte. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 373 (Addit. MS.) The ape wil gladly Ete the kyrnell of the note, for it is swete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 5 b, As the shale of the nut to be broken that he may fede of the cornell. 1583 Stubbes *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 72 Bicause he cannot come by the carnell at the first, will therefore cast awaie both the nut and the carnell. 1640 Quarles *Enchirid.* II. xxxvi, He..casts away the Kirnell, because hee hath lost the Shell. 1780 Cowper *Progr. Err.* 419 We slight the precious kernel of the stone, And toil to polish its rough coat alone. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* xii, A man .. so strong that he could shake a nut till the kernel went to powder.

3. The body of a seed within its husk or integuments: a. A grain of wheat or other cereal or graminaceous plant.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 Heo breken þe eares bi þe weie & gniden þe cornes [*MS. T.* curnles] ut. 1483 Caxton *Cato* 2 b, At theyre ful rypyng there is no carnel ne good corn but chaff for the mooste parte. 1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* E viij b, Rize. Bright and cleare kernels, like Pearles Margarite. 1610 A. Willet *Daniel* 195 The henne .. contemneth a pearle, and preferreth a barley curnell. 1744–50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* III. II. 8 Long heads [of wheat] full of plump milky kernels. 1891 S. C. Scrivener *Our Fields & Cities* 146 The grain could not multiply to its natural extent when thirty kernels are thrown down upon a square foot of soil.

b. Of other seeds.

1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 307 Seeds thread-shaped, containing a kernel at the base. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 898 Bonastre employed the same method to analyze the husk and the kernel of the seeds [of Jamaica pepper]. 1846 J. Baxter *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 251 Good seed [sainfoin] may be known by the husks being of a bright colour, the kernel full and plump. 1880 Gray *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 417/2 *Kernel*, the nucleus of an ovule, or of a seed, i. e., the whole body within the coats.

4. A morbid formation of rounded form in any part of the body; *esp.* an enlarged gland in the neck or groin; an inflamed tonsil. Usually in *pl.* Now chiefly *dial.*

Wax or *waxing kernels*, a popular term for enlarged lymphatic glands in children, esp. in the neck.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 240 Missenlica adla .. cyrnelu uneaðlacnu & þam ȝelic. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 4 Of scrofules & glandeles þat bup curnellys þat comyth in þe fflessch. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 326/1 Of kyrnellys and botches of his face. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* R, By chance vnder yᵉ arme pittis and in the groynes. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 197 The flesh of goats decocted in water take[s] away all bunches and kernels in the body. 1721 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4921/4 A Kernel on the near side of his Neck. 1885 *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kernels* are very frequent with some individuals, and are often painful.

5. A gland or glandular body; a tonsil; a lymphatic gland or ganglion; a rounded fatty mass (see quot. 1790). Now *rare* or *dial.*

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 31/2 þe curnels vnder þe tunge þat bredeþ þe spotell to saue þe mouþe tunge .. [from] greete drynes. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 84 Glandeles, þat ben kirnelis [*MS. B.* kurnellys] þat ben in þe ground [= groin]. 1533 Elyot *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 31 b, The kernelles and gristell .. if they be well digested they make good nourishment. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 530 The beginning of this disease is in the Almonds, or kernels of the throat. 1674 Boyle *Excell. Theol.* II. iii. 148 That little kernel in the brain, called by many writers the Conarion. 1790 W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (1796) II. (E. D. S.), *Kernel*, a bundle of fat before the shoulder of cattle: the *shift*. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 15 Apr. 812 The thyroid [in the calf] is situated at the upper part of the neck..though the lobes are closer together than in man, they are spoken of as two, each being named a 'kernel' or 'gland'.

b. *dial.* The dug of a heifer. *Craven Dial.* (1828).

6. †a. A granule, as of sand or salt. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 230 þe kyrnelys of þe grauel or of sande arn wyth-oute noumbre. 1564 Becon *Nosegay* in *Early Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 206 Who having but a kernel of christian salt in his breast, will not hang wholly on this God? *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., A kernel of salt.

†b. *Mining.* (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—[1].

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 333 Kernel is the best and richest small ore.

7. The nucleus of any structure or formation; a core; a centre of formation.

1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 The lambes stones.. are accounted a very dainty dish, being fryed with parsley; ..after they are fryed browne, yow are to take of the uppermost filmes, and to eate nothinge but the very innermost kernells. 1665–6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 301 The Head..having in its middle onely one round, but very bright and big Kernel or speck. 1692 Ray *Dissol. World* iii. (1732) 21 The middle Part or as he calls it the Kernel of the Mountain. 1793 Holcroft tr. *Lavater's Physiog.* xii. 63 This point may be called the kernel of the future bone. 1799 Kirwan *Geol. Ess.* 49 The solid kernel of the globe. 1850 Leitch tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 85 Those images of the gods.. in which a kernel of wood was overlaid with ivory and gold. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 186 This settlement, the kernel of the great Norman Duchy.

b. A crystal or almond-shaped nodule of some mineral embedded in a trappean rock or the like.

1839 Murchison *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxvi. 500 The trap is, for the most part, an amygdaloidal greenstone, containing kernels of white calcareous spar.

c. A stone consisting of a nodule.

1892 *Skating & Curling* 344 (Badm. Libr.), If it can be secured as a boulder or kernel, it is perhaps of all stones the best.

8. *fig.* The core or central part of anything non-material; the gist of a narrative, the basis of a system, etc.

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* lxxviii. 73 Of my tale: the verie carnell or core, Must stand on two points. 1806 A. Knox in *Mem.* I. 13 That which is the kernel of Christianity—to be spiritually minded. 1843 Carlyle *Past & Pr.* IV. ii, Wherein lies for him the true kernel of the matter.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kernel bed*, *flavour*, *oil*, *refuse*; *kernel-bearing*, *-breaking*, *-like*, adjs.; †kernel-fruit, fruit having seeds or pips (distinguished from *stone-fruit*); so *kernel fruit-tree*; †kernel-relished *a.*, flavoured with seeds or kernels; kernel-substance, the substance forming the nucleus of an ovum or other cell; nuclein; †kernel-water: see quot.; †kernel-wort, the figwort, *Scrophularia nodosa*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 Those that are *Kernel-bearing Animals, or chewing the Cud. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Dict. s. v. *Beds*, *Kernel Beds are Nursery Beds, wherein the Seed or Kernels of Kernel Fruit are sown in order to raise Stocks to Graff upon. 1687 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 65 *Kernel-breaking machines have been introduced. 1791 E. Darwin *Bot. Gard.* II. 92 *note*, Apricot-kernels, peach-leaves..and whatever possesses the *kernel-flavour. 1612 Drayton *Poly-olb.* xviii. 298 Pippin, which we hold of *kernell-fruits the king. 1693 Evelyn *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. Dict. s. v. *Fruit*, Kernel-Fruit, is Fruit that comes of Kernels or Seeds, as Apples, Pears, Quinces. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 41 The time that Kernel Fruit-Trees require before they attain to a fit Age for Bearing. 1898 P. Manson *Trop. Diseases* xxxi. 472 Hard *kernel-like pieces can be felt in their interior. 1877 A. B. Horton in Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* (1887) 41 Second Palm *Kernel Oil. 1708 J. Philips *Cyder* II. 63 Blissful Cups Of *Kernell-relish'd Fluids. 1706 Phillips, *Kernel-water*, .. Liquor made of the Kernels of Cherries and Apricocks, pounded and steep'd in Brandy. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. ccxlv. (1633) 717 Figwort or *Kernel Wort is called in Latin *Scrophularia major*.

†**Kernel**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3–7 kernel, (*pl.* 3 kerneaus), 4 cernel, 5 kernell. β. (*chiefly north.*) 3–6 kirnel, (5 -elle), 4–6 kyrnell, (5 -elle,) 5–6 kyrnale, (5 -aill, -eill). [a. ONF. *kernel* in same sense, variant (by metathesis) of OF. *crenel* (now *créneau*); see Crenel. A third OF. form, *carnel*, *quarnel* (mod.F. *carneau*) gave ME. Carnel and Cornel[1].] An indentation or embrasure in the battlement of a wall; = Crenel *sb.* 1. Also *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) = battlements.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 62 And nis heo..to folherdi, þet halt hire heaued baldeliche uorð vt iþen open kernel..þe kerneaus of þe castel beoð hire huses þurles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10016 þe bailles thre o þat castel, þat ar sa wel wroght wit kirnel [*Gött.* cernel]. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 326 Wallis & kirnels stoute þe stones doun bette. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4195 In the kernels heere and there, Of arblasters grete plente were. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. i. 37 Ane archare in a kyrnale stude. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. iii. (1869) 2 At þe kernelles ouer þe yate..j seyh þe penselles hanginge. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* II. 586 With subtill wark it was sa roborat. Properlie alswa with kirnalis weill quadrat. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 196 Outjetting of kernels, erecting of prickets, barbicans, and such like.

†**Kernel**, *sb.*[3], obs. form of Cornel[3].

1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 301 Kernels or Corneols are of a very astringent and binding Taste.

Kernel (kɔ̄·nĕl), *v.*[1] Also 5 kyr-, 8 kir-. [f. Kernel *sb.*[1]

An OE. *cyrnlian* is implied in *gecyrnlude appla* (rendering L. *mala granata* (Napier *O. E. Glosses* 102/3841).]

†1. *intr.* To form kernels or seed. Of land: To produce grain or corn. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 To kyrnelle, *granare*, *granere*, *granescere*, *inchoatiuum*. 1611 Florio, *Inglandilire*,..to glandulate, to kernell. 1707 Mortimer *Husb.* I. v. vii. (1708) 108 In Staffordshire they sow Garden-Rouncivals in the Fields, and find them to kernel well. *a* 1722 Lisle *Husb.* 110 This ground kirnelled very fine.

2. *trans.* To enclose as a kernel in its shell.

1652 Benlowes *Theoph.* xii. xliv, Though in rough shels our bodies kerneld are Our roof is neat. 1869 Blackmore *Lorna D.* xvii, The lilacs and the woodbines, just crowding forth in little tufts, close kernelling their blossom.

Ke·rnel, *v.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 5 *Sc.* kyr-. [a. ONF. *kerneler*, variant of *carneler*, *creneler* (mod.F. *créneler*), f. *kernel*, *crenel* Kernel *sb.*[2]] *trans.* To furnish with embrasures or battlements; to crenellate. (Cf. next.)

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 597 Alle þe wallis ben of witte.. And kerneled with crystendome. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. i. 109 And kyrnalit it perfytly. 1610 Holland *Camden's Brit.* I. 753 Licence to fortifie and kernel his mansion house, that is to embatle it. 1747 Carte *Hist. Eng.* I. 688 It is evident..that no body could erect a castle or kernel a house ..without a license from the king. 1796 Pegge *Anonym.* IX. xxxv. (1809) 410 The manor-houses..are called..*castles* in case they had the privilege of being *kernelled*.

Hence **Ke·rnelled** *ppl. a.*

1706 Phillips, *Kernelled Walls*, Walls built with Cranies or Notches, for the better Conveniency of shooting. 1789 Brand *Hist. Newcastle* I. 172 The Keep, or Great Tower.. had, no doubt a kernelled battlement.

Ke·rnellate, *v. arch. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *kernellāre*: cf. prec. and Carnilate *v.*] *trans.* = prec. Hence **Ke·rnellated** *ppl. a.*

1851 Turner *Dom. Archit.* I. vi. 260 In..1315, he obtained the license to kernellate, or fortify, his house at Bampton. 1861 C. Innes *Sk. Early Sc. Hist.* 443 A stern square keep rudely kernellated.

Kernelled, -eled (kɔ̄·nĕld), *a.*[1] [f. Kernel *sb.*[1] + -ed[2].] †a. Of flesh: Full of kernels or glands. *Obs.* b. Of fruit: Having a kernel.

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 31/2 Kerneld and knottye [flesh] filleþ and occupieþ lere and voide place and socowreþ þe veines and þe senewes. 1719 London & Wise *Compl. Gard.* 89 The Anjou sweet kernell'd Apricot. 1841 Mrs. Loudon *1st Bk. Bot.* (1845) 24 Most of the kerneled fruits are indehiscent.

Kernelled, *a.*[2], var. Corneled[2], *Obs.*, cornered.

Kernelless (kɔ̄·nĕlˌlĕs), *a.* [f. Kernel *sb.*[1] + -less.] Without a kernel.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xvi. 51 We..assumed that the egg-cell..falls back into the kernel-less cytod stage. 1881 *Graphic* 15 Oct. 402/1 To pick up and crack the promising well-husked nut, but only to find it kernelless.

†**Ke·rnelling**, *vbl. sb. Obs. rare.* [f. Kernel *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The forming of kernels or grains.

1532–3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 10 As well in the sowing of the same corne and grayne, as at the riping and kernelling of the same.

†**Ke·rnellish**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. Kernel *sb.*[1] + -ish[1] 2.] = Kernelly 1; glandular.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* I. x. 10 The other parte of the Mesenterium is kernellysh.

Kernelly, -ely (kɔ̄·nĕli), *a.* Forms: see KERNEL *sb.*[1] [f. KERNEL *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

†**1.** Of flesh: Consisting of, or full of, glands; glandular. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* v. lxii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 31/2 þere is þre manere of flessche .. þe þrid is curnely. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* C iij, The other is .. cruddy and kymele. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 46 Karnels and fatnesse spread abroade euery where on the karnelly body. 1548–77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 22 Glandulus, knotty, or kurnelly fleshe. 1683 A. SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxiii. (1686) 48 These are glandulous, or kernelly.

†**b.** Containing granular concretions. *rare*—[1].

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 93 Þese ben þe tokenes of þe cankre..þe lippis ben grete, wan, or blak, hard, and wiþinne kirnely [*v. r.* kernelly).

2. Of the nature of, or like, a kernel.

1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 148 A Sow..her Throat (is never void) of Kernelly Apostems. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 511 Kernelly and fleshy substances. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. IV. 384 A sweet kernelly taste.

Hence **Ke·rnellinoss,** 'fulness of kernels' (Bailey).

Kerner: see KERN *v.*[2]

Kerning (kɔ̄·nin), *vbl. sb.*[1] [f. KERN *v.*[1] + -ING[1].] The process of forming into grains; seeding; granulation. Also *attrib.*, as *kerning-period, -season, -time*; **kerning-ground** (see quot. 1732).

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 135 The greater Trees, in their blossoming and kerning-time. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. II. 43 The Indians whose business .. is to gather the Salt thus into Heaps, wait here by turns all the Kerning Season. 1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* Gloss., *Kerning ground* is that which, drest well, will produce a great quantity of corn, as gravel does. 1744–50 — *Mod. Husbandm.* I. I. 47 A better kerning of the blossoms. 1894 *Agric. Gaz.* 16 July, The kerning period has been so favourable that there is every reason to expect a good yield in proportion to straw.

Kerning (kɔ̄·nin), *vbl. sb.*[2] [f. KERN *v.*[2] + -ING[1].] The operation of making kerns on type; the making of kerned letters. Also *attrib.* as **kerning-knife, -stick,** tools used in kerning letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xix. ¶ 5 This Kerning-stick is somewhat more than an Handful long.. He also provides a Kerning-knife. 1788 *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. *Foundery*, These .. are scraped on the broad-sides with a knife or file..This operation is called kerning. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 22 The kerning of letters, it must be owned, may serve many good purposes.

†**Ke·rnish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. KERN *sb.*[1] + -ISH[1].] Of, or of the nature of, a kern.

1581 DERRICKE *Image Irel.* II. E iv b, To wounde the harmlesse sorte, it is the Karnishe guise. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* I. vii, Ireland that was once the conquest of one single Earle with his privat forces, and the small assistance of a petty Kernish Prince.

Kern-stone: see KERN *sb.*[2] 2.

Kerography, -lite, var. CEROGRAPHY, -LITE.

Kerosene (ke·rŏsēn), *sb.* [irreg. f. Gr. κηρός wax + -ENE.] A mixture of liquid hydrocarbons, a commercial product of the distillation of petroleum; obtained also from coal and bituminous shale, and extensively used as a lamp-oil.

First manufactured by Abraham Gesner, shortly after 1846 (1865 Gesner *Coal, Petrol.* etc. 9), and frequently called *kerosene oil.* Also commonly known as *petroleum*, which properly denotes the crude mineral oil from which kerosene is obtained. But the usual name is *paraffin oil* or *paraffin*; sometimes *American paraffin (oil)* is used to distinguish kerosene from the oil obtained from British shales.

1854 A. GESNER in *U. S. Patent Rep.* 462 The new product or composition of hydrocarbon for illuminating and other purposes called .. Kerocene. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Kerosene*, a liquid hydro-carbon obtained from a species of bituminous shale in New Brunswick. 1864 ELIZ. MURRAY *Ella Norman* II. 206 He had brought in..a large tin of kerosine, to fill up and light the lamps in the bar. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1509 Illuminating Oil, Petroleum, Kerosene, Paraffin Oil, Refined Paraffin, has a large and increasing consumption for lamps, etc. 1894 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 434 The American oil gives about 80 per cent. of kerosene.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kerosene lamp, -manufacturer, oil, shale, spectrum, works*, etc.

1853 DICEY *Federal St.* I. 21 A store of Kerozene oil had caught fire. 1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 6 He lost his kerosene stove, and his square sail by the upset. 1879 *Gd. Words* Mar. 164 Pots, pans, vessels of wood, kerosene lamps. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 395 The color sensitiveness of a photographic plate..judged by a kerosene spectrum. 1896 MRS. CROKER *Village Tales* 221 Treasure, which was buried in a kerosene-oil tin.

Ke·rosene, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To saturate with kerosene, esp. in order to render inflammable.

1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 Mar. 7/1 The cities that are, forsooth, to be kerosened and dynamited. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 394 The cook who strains his master's soup through a much kerosened lamp-cloth.

Kerosolene (ke·rŏsolēn). [Arbitrary f. KEROSENE, with insertion of -OL q. v.] An oil with anæsthetic properties, distilled from petroleum; petroleum ether.

1861 *Shrewsbury Weekly Observer* 21 Sept., Under the name of 'kerosolene' a new anæsthetic has lately been undergoing investigation in America. 1888 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Kerp, obs. or dial. form of CARP *v.*[1]

c 1500 *Yng. Childr. Bk.* 120 in *Babees Bk.* 23 Be not besy forto kerpe. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., What's the good o' keeping on kerpin about it?

Kerr, kerro: see CAR, CARR, KER.

‖ **Kerrie, keerie** (ke·ri, kī·ri). Also 8–9 kirri, 9 kiorie, kiri, keeri, keri(o. [Hottentot or Bushman. Kolbe 1745 has '*Kirri* a stick or staff', Arbousset *Bushman Vocab.* 'Club, *Keri*'.] A short club or knobbed stick used as a weapon by natives of South Africa. See also KNOBKERRY.

1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 188 The *Kirri* is about three foot long; and about an inch thick. 1785 G. FORSTER tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) II. 9 They were all of them armed with..javelins, which they call hassagais, as well as with short sticks, to which they gave the name of *kirris*. 1815 BARROW *Trav. S. Africa* 367 The Keerie, or war-club. 1824 BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* I. 354 A *keeri* or *kirri* (a short knob-stick) in his hand. 1885 HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* x. (1887) 160 Savage-looking men..with spears in one hand and heavy kerries in the other.

attrib. 1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* I. 330 The women rarely trouble themselves to interpose when the men fight only with *Kirri* sticks.

Kerrite (ke·rəit). *Min.* [Named in 1873 after Prof. W. C. Kerr.] A kind of vermiculite found in North Carolina, of a pale greenish yellow colour with a tint of brown.

1873 *Amer. Philos. Soc.* XIII. 396 Kerrite..consists of innumerable fine scales, which under the microscope do not present a definite shape.

Kerry (ke·ri). [See def. 1.]

1. *attrib.* as *adj.* Belonging or native to Kerry, a county in the S.W. of Ireland. *Kerry security, witness* (see quots.).

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T., Kerry Security*, bond, pledge, oath and keep the money. 1828 C. CROKER *Fairy Leg.* II. 18 A Kerry witness .. signifies a witness who will swear to anything. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 99 Queer little Hindoo cattle, something like Brittany or Kerry cows.

2. *absol.* as *sb.* A cow of a breed belonging to Kerry, noted for the quality of the milk.

1880 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 5/5 The little Kerries are greatly prized as 'milkers'. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 812 The skin of a little Kerry sufficed to make two pairs.

†**Kerry-merry-buff.** *Obs. rare.* Also 6–7 kiri(o-)mirio-. [app. of fanciful coinage: the last element is prob. BUFF *sb.*[1]] Some kind of blow or buffet; perhaps a loud but not severe blow, such as one given in sport with the hollowed hand. (Halliwell's statement that the term denoted 'a kind of material of which jerkins were formerly sometimes made' appears to be quite unsupported by evidence.)

1598 FLORIO, *Tartôffola*, the..black and blue of a blow or hurt. Also a blow giuen with ones knuckles vpon ones head. Also a kirimiriebuff. 1602 MIDDLETON *Blurt, Master Const.* I. i. 223 Trickes; trickes; kerry merry buffe; how now lad, in a traunce? 1659 TORRIANO, *Buffettâre*, to buffet or clap one on the mouth, to give one a kirie-mirie-buff.

Kers, -se, -ss, obs. or dial. ff. CRESS.

Kersantite (kɔ̄·sântəit). *Min.* Also -yte. [f. *Kersanton*, a hamlet near Brest in Brittany.] A fine-grained porphyritic compound of oligoclase and mica, containing also hornblende and quartz.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 348 Oligoclase..occurs..in a micaceous dioryte (called *kersantyte*) at Visembach in the Vosges. 1879 (see next).

Kersanton (kɔ̄·sântɔn). *Min.* [See prec.: named by Rivière.] A dark-coloured rock allied to kersantite.

1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* (ed. 2) 112 The augitic rocks of this class have likewise numerous varieties, respectively called .. Diabase, Kersanton, [etc.]. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 239 Kersantite differs mainly from kersanton in containing more or less hornblende.

Kersen, dial. form of CHRISTEN *v.*

Kersey (kɔ̄·zi). Now *rare.* Also 5 kerseye, 5–6 carsey, -say, 6 carsy(e, -soye, -ssey, -esye, cassaye, kersay, karsey, 6–7 karsie, carsie, -zie, 6–8 kersie, -sy, 7 kerzie. [Possibly named from the village of Kersey in Suffolk (cf. *Kendal, Worsted*, etc., as names of fabrics); though evidence actually connecting the original manufacture of the cloth with that place has not been found. See note below.]

1. A kind of coarse narrow cloth, woven from long wool and usually ribbed.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 89 Pro iij[bus] vlnis et di. de kersey. 1481 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 17 Item, half yerd kersey for my lady. 1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 198 For iij elne quhit carsay to be ane cote to the King xiijs. vjd. 1543–4 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archæol. Jrnl.* XLIII, For iij quarters of yallow carssey for hose xv[s]. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 443 The Sunne .. shineth aswel vpon course carsie, as cloth of tissue. 1607 ROWLANDS *Dr. Merriman* (1609) 6 The Stockings that his clownish Legges did fit, Were Kersie to the calfe, and t'other knit. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 170 Her stockings were of Kersy green As tight as ony silk. 1772–84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 164 English broad-cloth, and red Kersey they highly esteemed. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* I. 17 A substantial petticoat of serge or cloak of kersey.

2. With *a* and *pl.* †**a.** A piece of kersey of a definite size. *Obs.* **b.** A make or variety of kersey (chiefly in *pl.*).

In the 16–17th c. *kerseys* are commonly contrasted with *cloths* or *broad-cloths*; the size of the latter was fixed by the statute of 1465 as 24 yds. long by 2 wide, while a kersey was only 18 yds. long and a yard and a nail in width. The act of 1552 enumerates various kinds of kerseys, as ordinary, sorting, Devonshire (called dozens), and check kerseys, and fixes their length as between 17 and 18 yards; in 1557 this was reduced to between 16 and 17. About 1618 we find three kersies reckoned as equal to one cloth (see CLOTH 8).

1465 *Act 4 Edw. IV*, c. 1 Ordeignez est..que chescun drap appelle Kersecie .. conteigne en longeure xviij aulnes ..& en laeure une aulne & la naile [etc.]. 1517 *Act Com. Counc.* 8 *Hen. VIII*, Broad-Cloths, Carsies, Cottons, Bridgewater Frizes, Dosseins, or any other manner of Cloth made of wool. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* ii. (1874) 12 Demand the clothyer, if he lyued not better whan he sold..his carseys for xxij or xxiij pownd the pack. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. I. 127 Also we had three kintals of cotten wooll for a carsie. 1603 BRETON *Poste with Packet* D iij, I have sent you ouer fourscore broadcloathes and thirty carzies. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 148 The great Demand of Kerseys for cloathing the Armies abroad. 1810 J. T. in *Ridout's Surv. Devon* p. xxiv, The Devonshire kersies were .. in great request, and were generally known by the name of Tiverton kersies.

†**c.** *pl.* = sense 1. *Obs.*

1567 in Hay Fleming *Mary Q. of Scots* (1897) 506 Item to be cotte and hoyss of blew carsis. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Short wide stockings of English cloth or Kersies.

3. *pl.* Trousers made of kersey.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. ix, Girt with thick double-milled kerseys; half buried under shawls and broadbrims. 1864 PAYN *Lost Sir Massingberd* 84 He was dressed in a blue lapelled coat, light waistcoat, and kerseys.

4. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of kersey.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. vii. (1877) I. 172 An Englishman..contented himselfe with his fine carsie hosen. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* II. 41 Let the same runne through a course white karsey gellie bagge. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlvii. (1612) 218 Blacke karsie stockings. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* II. 37 Thy neckcloth..o'er thy Kersey Doublet spreading wide. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvii, The old gentleman in the kersey hood.

†**b.** *fig.* Plain, homely. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 413 Henceforth my woinge minde shall be exprest In russet yeas and honest kersie noes.

5. *Comb.*, as *kersey-clothier, maker.*

1587 FLEMING *Contin. Holinshed* III. 1010/2 Now it is cheeflie inhabited with merchants, kersie-clothiers, and all sorts of artificers. 1598 STOW *Surv. London* (1754) II. v. ix. 267/1 Cloth and Kersy making decayed.

Hence †**Ke·rsey** *v.*, to clothe in kersey. *rare*—[1].

1627–47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxviii. 94 When the sunbak'd Peasant goes to feast it with a Gentleman, he washes, and brushes, and kersies himself in his holy day cloathes.

[*Note.* Historically the evidence is in favour of the name being of English origin; *Caersige* was the OE. form of Kersey in Suffolk (Earle *Land Charters* 484). *Panni cersegi* were manufactured in England in 1262; *Kerseyes* were important English exports in 1390; *drap de Kersy* is mentioned along with other fabrics named from places in 1399; *carisies d'Angleterre* are mentioned in French in 1630 (Godef. *Compl.*), and *kentischer kirsey* in German in 1716 (Grimm). At an early date the word appears in OF. as *carizé, carisé* (1453 in Godef. *Compl.*), later *carisie* and *carisel*. It is also common in M Du. as *kerseye, kaersay, carcey*, etc. (mod. Du. *karsaai*), and is found in G. as *kirsei, kirschei* (earlier *carisey*); also Da. *kersei, kirsei*, and Sw. *kersing*. It. and Sp. *carisea* are app. from the older F. forms.

1262 in Gross *Gild Merch.* II. 4 (Gild Merchant of Andover) Memorandum de illis qui ponunt lanam de Ispania in pannis cersegis [*misprr.* tersegis]. 1390 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 281/2 Les liges du Roialme qe amesnent une manere de Marchandise appellez Kerseyes as parties de dela. *Ibid.* 282/1 Touchant l'envoye des ditz Kerseyes franchement. 1399 *Ibid.* III. 437 Nul Drap de Kersy, Kendale-cloth, Frise de Coventree, Coggeware, ne nulle autre estreit ne remenant d'Engleterre, ne Drap de Gales, ne soloient .. paier nul Coket ne autre Custume.]

Kerseymere (kɔ̄·zimī·ə). Also **karsimir.** [A corruption of CASSIMERE (q. v.), due to erroneous association with KERSEY.]

1. A twilled fine woollen cloth of a peculiar texture, one-third of the warp being always above, and two-thirds below each shoot of the weft.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV. 577 The purple kerseymere, which is essentially requisite to this senatorial toga. 1802 *Med. Jrnl.* VIII. 254 That kind of cloth called Karsimir is best calculated for retaining the moisture. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 187 Waggon loads of cotton goods and kerseymeres. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix, A figure .. tall and physically impressive, even in his kid and kerseymere.

b. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Trousers made of kerseymere.

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her first Step* ii, If he had not lost some inches clear By looking down at his kerseymere. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxiv, Stripes..proceeded to gut my portmanteau, and to lay out my black kerseymeres.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Made of kerseymere.

1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* xi, Silk stockings, shoes, and white kerseymere kneed breeches. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* lvii. 324/1 A man about sixty, dressed in a grey kerseymere coat.

Kerseynette, corrupt form of CASSINETTE.

1846 in WORCESTER. Hence in later Dicts.

†**Kersp,** variant of *kirsp*, CRISP *sb. Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua mariit Wemen* 138 A curche of kersp allther fynest.

Kerss, obs. form of CARSE, CRESS.

Kert, obs. Sc. form of CARTE[1] 2, chart, map.

†**Kert,** var. of (or error for) *gert*, pa. t. of GAR *v.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 401 He þat kert blynd men clerly se..He helpe þe gyf it be his wil.

Kertill, -tyl, obs. forms of KIRTLE.

†**Kerua,** obs. form of CARAWAY.

1500 LLOYD *Treas. Health* (1585) D j, Suffumigacion of ye oyle of kerua.

Kerve, obs. and dial. form of CARVE *v.*

Kervel, -ell, -ale, -yle, obs. ff. CARVEL.

‖ **Kerygma** (kĕri·gmă). [Gr. κήρυγμα proclamation, preaching, f. κηρύσσειν to proclaim.] Preaching; proclamation of religious truth.

1889 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 315 My account of the Kerygma and the Rule of Faith. 1894 tr. *Harnack's Hist. Dogma* iv. 255 *note*, The traditional complex of the Christian Kerygma. 1899 STALKER *Christology of Jesus* i. 24 [The words of Jesus] are kerygma, not dogma; nature, not science.

Kerystic (kĕri·stik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. type *κηρυστικός, f. κηρύσσειν to preach.] a. *adj.* Relating to, of the nature of, preaching. b. *sb.* in *pl.* The study of preaching.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1011 Some..have discarded the term 'homiletics' altogether, and substituted in its stead, as more comprehensive, 'kerystics'.

Kes, Kesar, obs. forms of KISS, KAISER.

Kesh, kesk, dial forms of KEX.

Kesh-work: see KISH *sb.*[1]

Keskoo, keskossou, var. COUSCOUS, -COUSSOU.

1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 263 A dish of keskossou. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxv, Fifty camels' load of keskoo.

Keslep, -lip, -lop, northern ff. CHEESELIP, -LEP[1].

1534-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 112 Et sol. pro le kesseloppes..4*s*.. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 70/25 Keslep, renet bag *coagulum*. 1624 *Naworth Housek. Bks.* (Surtees) 216, ij keslops, viij[d].

Kesse, obs. f. KISS *v.* **Kest, -e,** obs. ff. CAST *sb.* and *v.*; obs. pa.t. of KISS *v.* **Kesteyn,** var. of CHESTEINE *Obs.*

Kestrel (ke·strĕl). Forms: α. 6-7 castrell, 6-8 -el, 6-9 -ill, 7-8 -il, -eril; kastrell, -il(l, -al, -el. β. 6-7 kist-, 7 kest-, kaist-, keistrell, 6- kestrel, -il. γ. 7-9 coistrell, -il, coystrel, -il. [ME. *castrel*, app. corresp. (through **cas'rel*, **casserel*) to OF. *cresserelle, crécerelle, quercerelle*, mod. Poitevin *casserelle*. The ulterior etymology is obscure, and it is difficult to reconcile the different OF. forms with each other or the It. equivalents. See Godef., Cotgr., and Rolland *Faune popul. de la France* II. 31. The rare *coistrel* is prob. due to confusion with COISTREL, groom, varlet.]

1. A species of small hawk (*Falco tinnunculus*, or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*), also called *Stannel* or *Windhover*, remarkable for its habit of sustaining itself in the same place in the air with its head to the wind. The name is extended to about 15 foreign species of the restricted genus *Tinnunculus*.

α. 14.. *Turn. Totenham, Feest* ix, Ther was castrell in cambys, And capulls in cullys. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* III. (1586) 170 There is a kinde of Hauke, that naturally is terrible to other Haukes, and preserveth the Pigion: the common people call it Castrell. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. IV. (1651) 268 Some reclaime Ravens, Castrils, Pies, etc., and man them for their pleasures. 1726 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 97/1 If in one corner..you enclose a Kastrel, it will secure your Dove-house from birds of prey. 1829 J. HOGG in *Four C. Eng Lett.* (Camden) 421 The hills of Westmoreland that can nourish nothing better than a castrill or stone-chat!

β. 1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr Parnass.* I ii. 175 Those eggs which have ben filcht from the nest[s] of Crowes and Kestrells. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 655 Those kind of Hawks which are called Kaistrels or Fleingals. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 149 The kestril breeds in the hollows of trees. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) I. ix. 288 Among the Accipitres the kestril devours abundance of insects. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 348 As on unheard wings The kestrel hangs above the mouse. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 479 Some of the islands of the Ethiopian Region have peculiar species of Kestrel, as the *T. newtoni* of Madagascar..and *T. gracilis* of the Seychelles;..the Kestrel of the Cape Verd Islands has been separated as *T. neglectus*.

γ. *a* 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1638) 183 Like a Coistrell he strives to fill himselfe with wind, and flies against it. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 1119. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 21, I would stake my noblest falcon against the vilest coystril in England.

b. *fig.*, or in fig. context, applied to persons, usually with contemptuous force.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 64 Nay I thought no lesse .. that you would proue such a kinde of kistrell. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* I. i, But there is another in the wind—some castrell That hovers over her. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xix, Thou art thyself a kite, and kestrel to boot.

2. *attrib.*, as *kestrel bird, breed, kind.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II iii. 4 In his kestrell kynd A pleasing vaine of glory he did fynd. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* K ij, One of these kistrell birds, called a wind-sucker. 1831 H. NEELE *Romance Hist.* I. 194 A bird of such a coystril breed.

Ket[1]. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6 kytte. [a. ON. *kjǫt* (:-**ketwo*[m]), flesh, in mod. Icel. also *ket* (Sw. *kött*, Da. *kjød*, *kjød*).] Raw flesh; carrion; also *fig.* trash, rubbish.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 438 He billeð one ðe foxes fel, Wo so telleð idel spel, And he tireð on his ket Wo so him wið sinne fet [=feeds]. 1586 *Scotter Manor Records* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, That no man throwe no kytte or caryon vnto the heighe waye. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 677 Your raw flesh meate (which amongst huntsmen is called ket). 1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Ket*, carrion. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Ket, kett*, carrion, the flesh of animals, especially sheep, that have died of disease or from accident. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Ket.*

Comb. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ket-craw*, a carrion crow.

Ket[2]. *Sc. rare*—[1]. [cf. COT *sb.*[2]] 'A matted, hairy fleece of wool' (Jam.).

1782 BURNS *Poor Mailie's Elegy* vi, She was nae get o' moorland tips, Wi' tawted ket, an' hairy hips.

Ketade (kē·tēt). *Chem.* [f. KET-ONE + -ATE[4].] An ether of ketone.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 101/2.

Ketch (kĕtʃ), *sb.*[1] *Naut.* [Later form of *cache*, CATCH *sb.*[2], with *e* for *a* as in *keg, kennel, kestrel*, etc.] A strongly-built two-masted vessel, usually from 100 to 250 tons burden, formerly much used as a bomb-vessel (see BOMB-KETCH); now a similarly rigged small coasting vessel.

[1481 —: see CATCH *sb.*[2]] 1655 CROMWELL *Let.* 13 June in Carlyle, Those [dispatches] which were sent by a ketch immediately from hence. 1665 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3/4 Thursday last the Drake Friggot, and a Ketch with Goods, .. were put back by the storms. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 315 She sailed..with square sail and mizen-mast, like a ketch. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. 44 Outside these lay the tanned sails of a ketch or smack.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ketch fashion, rig; ketch-rigged* adj.

1819 REES *Cycl.* s. v., At present only a few coasting vessels are rigged ketch fashion. 1845 NICOLAS *Disp. Nelson* II. 177 La Vierge de Consolation, one hundred and twenty tons, ketch-rigged. 1891 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 3/5 Some twelve thousand square feet of sail spread in what is known as the 'Salcombe ketch rig'.

Ketch, *sb.*[2] [See JACK KETCH.] The hangman. Hence **Ketch** *v. trans.*, to hang; **Ketchcraft,** the hangman's craft.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 14 'Squire Ketch rejoices as much to hear of a new *Vox*, as an old Sexton does to hear of a new Delight. *Ibid.* No. 18 Well! If he has a mind to be Ketch'd, speed him say I. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 80 For a running Noose, this new Ketch is but a Fool to him. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 210 Ignorant of many of the secrets of ketchcraft. 1859 MATSELL *Vocab.* s. v. (Farmer), I'll ketch you; I'll hang you.

Ketch, var. CATCH *sb.*[1]; obs. f. KEACH *v.*

† **Ketchepillar.** *Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. **ketche-, cachepill*, CACHESPELL + -ER[1].] A tennis-player.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 66 Sa mony rakkettis, sa mony ketche-pillaris, Sic ballis, sic nackettis, and sic tutivillaris..Within this land was nevir hard nor sene.

Ketchup (ke·tʃŏp). Also 8 **kitchup:** see also CATCHUP. [app. ad. Chinese (Amoy dial.) *kôe-chiap* or *kê-tsiap* brine of pickled fish or shell-fish (Douglas *Chinese Dict.* 46/1, 242/1). Malay *kĕchap* (in Du. spelling *ketjap*), which has been claimed as the original source (Scott *Malayan Wds. in English* 64-67), may be from Chinese.

The Japanese *kitjap*, alleged in some recent dicts., is an impossible form for that language. (? error for *Javanese*.)]

A sauce made from the juice of mushrooms, walnuts, tomatoes, etc., and used as a condiment with meat, fish, or the like. Often with qualification, as *mushroom ketchup*, etc.

1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* 128 Soy comes in Tubbs from Jappan, and the best Ketchup from Tonquin; yet good of both sorts are made and sold very cheap in China. 1748 MRS. HARRISON *House-kpr.'s Pocket-bk.* i. (ed. 4) 2, I therefore advise you to lay in a Store of Spices, ..neither ought you to be without..Kitchup, or Mushroom Juice. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* viii, Buy in gross..Ketchup, Soy, Chili-vinegar, and Harvey. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 91/1 Some lamb chops (breaded, with plenty of ketchup). 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 89 One important use to which several .. fungi can be applied, is the manufacture of ketchup.

Ketch-word, obs. f. CATCHWORD (sense 3).

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 4 Pamphlets become more and more..Ketch-words to Informers, ..Heart-ease to Censurers.

† **Kete,** *a.* and *adv. Obs.* [Early ME. *kete* (*kēte*), not known in OE.: etymology uncertain.

Perh. related to ON. *kæti* sb., cheer, gladness, f. *kátr* cheerful, merry. Kluge (*Paul's Grundr.* ed. 2) I. 939) suggests an unrecorded ON. *kátr*, beside *kátr*, but of this there is no evidence. Cf. also Björkeman *Scandinavian Loanwds. in ME.* (1900) 174.]

A. *adj.* 1. Of persons (or animals): Bold, forward; brave; distinguished.

c 1275 *Sayings of Bede* 47 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 506 Pikede beþ þe shete, And wormes þer beþ kete [*rimes* shete, ounimete] To don þe soule tene. *Ibid.* 131 Satanas þe kete [*rimes* strete, ounimete, biȝete] Here soule wille derien. [Cf. other versions in *Sinners Beware* 53, 143 in *O. E. Misc.* 73, 76.] *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 330 Whanne þou komest to kourt among þe kete lordes. *c* 1400 *St. Alexius* 201 (Laud MS.) He to a borugh com þat mychel was & kete [*rime* grete *inf.*]. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. i. 5 In this..holding thei ben so kete and so smert and so wantoun.

2. Of things: Great, strong, powerful, violent.

a 1290 *Magdalena* 369 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 472 þe stormes beoth so kete [*rime* lete *inf.*] To quellen us huy þencher. *a* 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 262 For the grete hete Of the sonne that is above, the leomes beoth so kete. *a* 1330 *Syr Degarre* 337 Thanne he herde a noise kete In o valai, an dintes grete.

B. *adv.* Boldly, bravely; quickly.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 3667 þe Sarasyn þat opon him set After Richard prikede ket. *Ibid.* 4556 A litel by-fore þe ȝeate..Charlys gan fiȝte..And sloȝe þe Sarsyns kete.

Hence † **Ketly** *adv.*, quickly, hastily. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1986 ȝhe..kom ketly to þemperour & kurteisly him gret. *Ibid.* 3023 þan þat comli quen ketli vp rises.

† **Kete** *v.*, obs. var. GET *v.* (pa. t. kat, pa. pple. (y)kete).

c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 673 For he shuld knowell þt he had kete of God mercy and grace, And kete wt hurr' repentaunce hevene blys. *Ibid.* 840 Kyng Edgarus douster ȝche wene he was, Y-kete bot upon a wenche. *Ibid.* 1094 And we his travell his lyf lode kat.

Kete, obs. f. KITE. **Ketel, Ketelok,** obs. ff. KETTLE, KEDLOCK. **Keth,** kethe(n, var. KITHE *v.* **Ketharan, -therin,** obs. ff. CATERAN *sb.*[1]

Kether, dial. corr. of QUOTHA.

1698 *Unnat. Mother* (N.) Hei, hei! handsom, kether! sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice.

‖ **Kethib, -ibh** (kĕþī·v). *Heb. O. T.* Also **ketiv, chetiv, cetib.** [Heb. כְּתִיב *k'thibh* written.] The name given to the traditional reading in the text of the Hebrew Old Testament: see KERI.

1644, etc. [see KERI].

Ketine (kī·tin). *Chem.* [f. KET(ONE + -INE[5].] An oily liquid, $C_6H_8N_2$, or one of a series of homologous bases $C_nH_{2n-4}N_2$ formed by the reduction of nitrosoacetone and its homologues by sodium (or tin) and hydrochloric acid.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 101.

Ketling, -yng, obs. forms of KITLING.

Ketlock, var. KEDLOCK. **Ketly:** see KETE *a.*

Ketone (kī·toun). *Chem.* [a. Ger. *keton* (pl. *ketone*), a modification of ACETONE, introduced by Gmelin, *Handbuch d. Chem.* (ed. 4, 1848) IV. 40, 187.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by oxidation of the secondary alcohols or carbinols, to which they stand in some respects in the relation of aldehydes. The lowest of the series, *dimethyl ketone*, is common ACETONE.

'The ketones, in their simplest form, contain a carbonyl group CO attached to two monad hydrocarbon radicles. If the two radicles are identical as in acetone, the compound is a *simple* ketone; if different, as in methyl-ethyl-ketone $CH_3 \cdot CO \cdot CH_2 \cdot CH_3$, it is a *mixed* ketone. Compounds containing two carbonyl groups are termed *diketones*; those containing three *triketones*' (Morley & Muir *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III. 102/2).

1851 BRAZIER & GOSSLETH in *Q. Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* III. 215 A new class of bodies known under the name of acetones or ketones. *Ibid.* In preparing the ketone of caproic acid. 1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handbk. Chem.* VII. 214 (*heading*) Acetones in general or Ketones. All ketones are highly combustible. 1872 — *Dict. Chem.* VI. 764 A peculiar penetrating smell, which deserves to be called the ketone-smell. 1873 — *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 595 The formation of a ketone by oxidation is the essential characteristic of a secondary alcohol. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 200 Glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) now regarded as a ketone of a hexatomic alcohol.

Hence **Keto·nic** *a.*, of or pertaining to ketones, as in **ketonic acid**, a compound containing the radical carbonyl, CO, and having the characteristic properties of both a ketone and an acid. So **Ke·tol**, a ketonic alcohol; **Ke·tose**, a sugar which is a ketonic alcohol, e. g. lævulose, or fruit sugar.

1892 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts Dict. Chem.* III. 103/1 Certain ketonic acids part with carbon dioxide, forming ketones. 1899 M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Organ. Chem.* 245 These alkylated aceto-acetic ethers..undergo either the 'ketonic decomposition' or the 'acid decomposition'.

Kettal, kettule, obs. forms of KITTUL.

† **Ke·tterel.** *Sc. Obs.* Also **kytral.** [Origin obscure.] A vile or filthy wretch.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 74 Thay kettereles, though they had but lyse, The twa part to us they will bring. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 447 They kow'd all the kytral the face of it before..They calld it peild Polwart.

Ketterick, -ing, corrupt ff. CATERAN.

Kettie waike, obs. form of KITTIWAKE.

Kettisol: see KITTISOL.

Kettle (ke·t'l). Forms: 1 cetel, -il, (cit-, cytel), 4 ketil, 4-6 -el, 5 -ill, -yl(l, 5-7 kettell, (6 -yl, -yll), 6 ketell, ke(a)tle, catell, kyttle, (7 kittle), 6- kettle. Also 3-5 chetel, -ill: see CHETEL. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cetel* (W. Sax. *cietel*) = OS. *ketel* (in comb. *ketel-kôp*; MDu. and Du. *ketel*) OHG. *kezzil* (MHG. *kezzel*, G. *kessel*), ON. *ketill*, Goth. *katils*, prob. a. L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* a food-vessel (or ad. L. *catinus* itself).

WGerm. *katil* regularly gave (through **cætil*, **cætil*, **ceatil*) W.Sax. *cietel* (with palatal *c*), whence ME. *chetel*, found from Kent and E. Anglia to Devonsh. The Mercian and Northumb. form was *cetel* (palatalization either absent or lost): cf Mercian **cæf, cæster*, **cælc* = southern *ceaf, ceaster, cealc*. Hence northern and general Eng. *ketel, kettle*. (The *k* is by some referred to Scandinavian influence.)]

1. A vessel, commonly of metal, for boiling water or other liquids over a fire; a pot or cauldron (cf. *camp-, fish-, gipsy-kettle*); now *esp.* a covered metal vessel with a spout, used to boil water for domestic purposes, a TEA-KETTLE.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 168 *Caccabum*, cetil. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 44 Wermod ȝesodenne on wætere on niwum cytele. *Ibid.* 87 ȝenim þonne tyn-amberne cetel. *a* 1100 *Gerefa* in *Anglia* IX. 264 Lead, cytel, hlædel. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cvii. 10 [cviii. 8] Moab ketel of mi hope is. *a* 1350 *St. Anastasia* 84 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 26 Pottes and pannes & oþer slyke Als ketils, crassetes, to kechin like. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 273/2 Ketyl, or chetyle, or caudrone, *cacabus, lebes*. 1527 ANDREW *Brunswyke's Distyll. Waters* Aij, Take for the erthen cappell a copper cappell or kettyll with a copper pype as before is fygured. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 393 She .. boils in Kettles Must of Wine. 1740 PINEDA *Sp. Dict., Sartèn* .. We say, The Kettle called the

Pot Black-Arse. 1755 JOHNSON s.v., In the kitchen the name of *pot* is given to the boiler that grows narrower towards the top, and of *kettle* to that which grows wider. 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shift. Winds* i. (1881) 1 The family kettle .. was singing on the fire.

2. Phrase. *A kettle of fish.*

a. On the Tweed, etc. A kettle of fish cooked *al fresco*, at a boating excursion or picnic; hence, applied to the picnic itself. Also simply *kettle.*

1791 NEWTE *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 394 It is customary for the gentlemen who live near the Tweed to entertain their neighbours and friends with a Fete Champetre, which they call giving 'a kettle of fish'. Tents or marquees are pitched near the flowery banks of the river..a fire is kindled, and live salmon thrown into boiling kettles. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xii, The whole company go to the water-side today to eat a kettle of fish. 1881 A. CARTER in *Picturesque Scot.* III A 'kettle' in Berwick parlance is a picnic party with this specialty about it that fish is the chief thing consumed, and this fish is salmon taken out of the river..and cooked upon the spot.

b. Usually with adj. ironically, as *pretty, fine, nice, rare* (†also simply *a fine kettle*): A mess, muddle, disagreeable or awkward state of things.

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 308 He has made a fine Kettle on't—han't he! 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xii, 'Here's a pretty kettle of fish', cries Mrs. Tow-wouse. 1749 — *Tom Jones* XVIII. viii, Fine doings at my house! A rare kettle of fish I have discovered at last. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Close* 2 Oct. in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 245 If so, we shall have a fine kettle of fish at Seringapatam. 1820 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 7 Oct. (1894) I. 184 Ministers are in a nice kettle of fish, to be sure. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T.* I. iv, Your training schools, and your whole kettle-of-fish of schools.

3. *A kettle of hats*: a quantity of hats dyed at the same time in a dye-kettle.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 184 Upon dying a Kettle of hats of twenty-four dozen. 1900 [Still in use in the trade].

4. *transf.* a. 'The brass or metal box of a compass' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

b. *Sc. Mining.* A kind of shallow tub or kibble in which miners descend and ascend the shaft, or in which material is brought to the surface.

1894 *Daily News* 9 May 7/7 Four pit-sinkers were being drawn up a shaft .. when the 'kettle' on which they were standing..swung from one side of the shaft to the other and three men fell off. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss., Kettle*, a Scotch mining term for the basket or kibble which takes the place of a cage in shafts not provided with 'guides'..It is like a half-barrel attached to the winding-rope.

c. A deep circular hollow scoured out in a rocky river bed, or under a glacier, etc.; a pot-hole. Cf. *giant's kettle* (GIANT 6), also HELL-KETTLE.

1874 J. GEIKIE *Gt. Ice Age* (1894) 431 Everyone who has visited the Glacier Garden at Lucerne will remember the fine display of 'kettles' seen there. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Kettle*, a pot-hole or circular hole, scoured out in a rocky river bed by the swirling action of pebbles.

†**5.** Short for KETTLEDRUM. *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 286 Let the Kettle to the Trumpets speake, The Trumpet to the Cannoneer without.

6. *Comb.* a. Gen. combs., as (sense 1) *kettle-boiling, -hanger, -hook, -iron, -maker, -prop*; (sense 4 c) *kettle-formation, -hole, -moraine, -valley.* b. Special combs.: kettle-boiler, an old type of steam-boiler, having a rounded top (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); kettle-bread, home-made bread, baked under a 'kettle' or pot; kettle-broth (see quot.); kettlecase, a popular name of *Orchis mascula*; kettledock, a popular name of the Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*; also applied to the Broad-leaved Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius* (Britt. & H., Miller *Plant-n.*); kettle-faced *a.*, having a face as black as a kettle: †kettle-fats = BATTERY 13; †kettle-fish, small fish; kettle-furnace, (*a*) a basket-furnace in which lead or solder is melted for plumbing; (*b*) a furnace for heating a kettle; kettle-holder, a piece of cloth or the like used in lifting a kettle, to protect the hand from the heated handle; *transf.* a kind of small bonnet; †kettleman, ? = KETTLER; kettle-maw, the angler (fish); †kettle-mill, a device for raising water; kettle-net, a form of net used in fishing for mackerel.

1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/3 A question of cigar-lighting or *kettle-boiling. 1882 EDNA LYALL *Donovan* XX. 239 Donovan sat down with the farmer and his wife to broth and '*kettle bread'. 1880 ELEANOR G. O'REILLY *Sussex Stor.* II. 187 (E. D. D.) '*Kettle-broth'..consists of pieces of stale bread liberally moistened with boiling water, and besprinkled with salt and pepper. 1680 OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. i, I'm an honest, black, tauny, *Kettle-fac'd Fellow. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 120 Metal prepared; and Battery, which are commonly called *Kettle Fats. This last is known by the dint of the mill-hammers upon the kettles. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 69 That no Peter-man..take any Flounders, or any other short Fish which they have usually called *Kettle-Fish. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 32 A small bit of pork suspended from the *kettle-hanger. 1853 MISS YONGE *Heir Redclyffe* I. 101 Charlotte worked a *kettle-holder. 1867 *Morn. Star* 17 Sept. 5 The small bonnets, which are known as 'kettle-holders'. 1887 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 612/2 A kettle-holder in Berlin wool. 1889 G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 11 A true terminal moraine is made up of knolls and bowl-shaped depressions called *kettle-holes. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Potte hokes..j, *ketle hokes..ij. *c* 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 46/37 Ysaac the *ketelmaker Gyveth four *ketellis. 1629 in *New Romney Par. Reg.*, Thomas Well, *Kittleman [buried]. *a* 1978 PENNANT *Journ. fr. Lond. to Isle of Wight* (1801) II. 74 The common angler .. from the vast width of its mouth, it is called here the *Kettle-maw. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 The sundry waves to force water to ascend, eyther by Tympane, *Kettell mills [etc.]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 49 b, Some pump to be made, or Kettle-Mill, or such like, as may serve the turne of a naturall streame. 1881 HAMERSLY *Naval Encycl. U. S.*, **Kettle-net*, a net formerly used in catching mackerel. 1881 LESLIE tr. *Nordenskiöld's Voy. 'Vega'* II. xv. 291 A high plain..interrupted at many places by deep *kettle valleys.

Hence **Ke·ttled** *a. Geol.*, worn into kettle-shaped hollows.

1898 *Amer. Geologist* Nov. 298 Crevasses and moulins would be formed .. producing such a profusely kettled surface as in the Glacier Garden.

Kettle-bottom.

1. *lit.* The bottom of a kettle. *fig.* A name given to a hill with broad flat top and sloping sides.

1746 *MS. Log of the ship 'Wake'* 13 Sept., The High Land of Pullicat from ye Kittle Bottom. 1809 HORSBURGH *Direct. Sailing* I. 322 Far inland..there is a round conical hill called the Kettle Bottom.

2. 'A ship with a flat floor' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). So **Kettle-bottomed** *a.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxix. 101 She was a good, substantial ship .. wall-sided and kettle-bottomed.

Kettle-de-benders: see KITTLY-*benders.*

Kettledrum (ke·t'l,drʌm), *sb.*

1. A musical instrument of percussion consisting of a hollow hemisphere of brass or copper, over the edge of which parchment is stretched and tuned to a definite note: cf. DRUM *sb.*[1] 1.

[1554 MACHYN *Diary* (Camden) 76 Thrumpets..and drumes mad of ketylles.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. iv. 11 The kettle Drum and Trumpet thus bray out The triumph of his Pledge. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II. iv, A noise, Great as the kettledrums of twenty armies. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 30 No Trumpet to sound, or Kettle-Drum to beat. *attrib.* 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. 68 His head being dandled up and down on the bed of the waggon like a kettledrum-stick. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 4/3 The kettledrum boy plays his incessant pom-pom-pom.

†**2.** = KETTLEDRUMMER. *Obs.*

1542 Sir T. SEYMOUR *Let. to Hen. VIII*, in *St. Papers* IX. 501 The captaynes that your Heynes wolde retayne, the dromes and fyffes, the ketyl dromes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 239 b, Trompettes .. twelve in nombre besyde two kettle Drommes on horsebacke. 1669 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4012/3, 6 Trumpets and 2 Kettle-Drums in rich Liveries. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* I. ii, The rogue had a kettledrum to his father. 1755 *Mem. Capt. P. Drake* I. xv. 143 One Morgrigg, a Kettle Drum to the Queen's Life-guard.

3. *colloq.* An afternoon tea-party on a large scale. A punning term, implying that the gathering was a smaller affair than the usual 'drum' (see DRUM *sb.*[1] 10) and associating it with the tea-kettle.

1861 *Times* 1 July 12 Then the 5 o'clock tea, the sort of little assembly so happily called 'kettledrum'. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct. 374/1 We ask them to afternoon tea, or have kettledrums at Le Repos.

Ke·ttledrum, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To beat the kettledrum; to make a noise like a kettledrum. Hence **Ke·ttledrumming** *vbl. sb.*

1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 277 There was a great deal too much trumpeting and kettle-drumming in the orchestra. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 175 He heard..his own heart kettle-drumming in his ears.

Kettledrummer (ke·t'l,drʌməɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].] One who plays the kettledrum.

1683 CLAVERHOUSE in *15th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. VIII. 284 Licence to import .. gray cloath for the trompeters and ketledrumers. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 72 The kettle-drummers .. are confounded and lost in the military crowd.

Kettleful (ke·t'l,ful). [f. KETTLE + -FUL.] As much as a kettle will hold.

1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 273 A kettleful of powder.

†**Kettle-hat.** *Obs.* A kind of helmet in use in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

1380 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* III. 654 *note*, Capelli de calibe dicti Ketilhattis. 1399 *Will* in *Hampole's Wks.* (1896) II. 449 My ketylle-hat. ? *a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2994 Ketelle hattes they cleve evene to þe scholdirs! *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 273/2 Ketylle hat, *pelliris*, .. *galerus.*

Kettle-pins, Kettles, variants of KITTLE-PINS, KITTLES.

†**Kettler, ketler.** *rare*[−1]. [f. KETTLE + -ER[1].] One who mends or repairs kettles, a tinker.

1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* in *Middleton's Wks.* (1840) V. 543, I would have the sometimes go disguised (in honest apparel), and so drawing in amongst bunglers and ketlers, under the plain frieze of simplicity [etc.].

Ke·ttle-stitch. [ad. G. *kettelstich* chain-stitch, f. *kettel* a small chain + *stich* stitch.] In bookbinding: A knot made at the head and tail of a book in sewing it, by which the thread holding one sheet is fastened to the thread in the next.

1880 ZAEHNSDORF *Bookbind.* 17 The head and tail must now be sewn in to imbed the chain of the kettle stitch. *Ibid.* 21 The needle brought out of the kettle-stitch hole on the left or tail of the sheet.

†**Kettlin,** obs. f. CATLING, lute-string, etc.

1578 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 280 Thread lace, garters, A gros of kettlins, iij^s. iij dos of mynykens iij^s. vj^d.

Ke·tton-stone. An oolitic limestone obtained from quarries at Ketton, in Rutland.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 83 Ketton stone, whose colour is reddish brown, and consists of small rounded particles compacted together like the roe of fish. 1817 J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 287 That species of limestone called ketton-stone, or compact limestone of Kirwan. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 116/1 The chemical analysis of this mineral is nearly that of the Ketton-stone.

Kettrin, variant of CATERAN.

Kettule, variant of KITTUL, jaggery palm.

Ketty (ke·ti), *a.* Now *dial.* [f. KET[1] + -Y[1].] Having bad flesh; carrion-like; rotten, foul, nasty; worthless. Of soil: Soft, peaty.

1607 MARKHAM *Cæval.* III. (1617) 25 If your horse be grose, fat, and a foule feeder, which is calld a kettie horse. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 40 A *Ketty Cur*, a nasty stinking Fellow. 1828 *Craven Dial., Ketty*, worthless. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss., Ketty*, putrid. 1872 in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., By the river some more [land] Rotten and ketty and bad.

Kettysol(l, variants of KITTISOL.

†**Keup.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [a. Du. *kuip*: see COOP *sb.*[1]] A barrel, cask, tub.

c 1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 44/16 Poule the couper Maketh and formaketh the keupis, Barellis, vessellis.

‖**Keuper** (koi·pəɹ). *Geol.* [A German miners' term.] The name given in Germany, and thence by English geologists, to the upper member of the Triassic system, consisting in Germany of marls, shales, sandstones, gypsum, and clays, in England chiefly of marls and sandstones.

1844 ANSTED *Geol.* I. xix. 295 The Keuper, the uppermost division of the Triassic system, is called by the French *marnes irisées.* 1858 WHEWELL *Novum Org. Renov.* IV. ix. (ed. 3) 288 The term *Pœcilite* [was] proposed by Mr. Conybeare to designate the group of strata which lies below the oolites and lias, including the new red or variegated sandstone, with the keuper above, and the magnesian limestone below it. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. (ed. 3) 332 It is mottled with red and green, like the New Red Sandstone or keuper.

Keuvrepane, variant of COVERPANE, *Obs.*

†**Keve,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Of obscure origin and meaning.

ON. *kefja* to dive, sink, has been suggested, but is scarcely satisfactory for the second passage.]

13 .. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 320 þy corse in clot mot calder keue. *Ibid.* 980. I .. blusched on the burghe .. Bysonde þe brok fro me-warde keued.

Keve, obs. form of KEEVE.

Kevel (ke·v'l), *sb.*[1] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 3-4, 9 **kevel**, (3 -il, 5 -yl), 5 -le, 6 **kewle**, 9 **keovel**, *Sc.* **kewl**. [a. ON. *kefli* a round stick, small roller, gag (Norw. and Da. *kjevle*; cf. Sw. *käfling*), related to *kafli* a piece, bit of anything.]

1. †a. A gag. *Obs.* b. A bit or twitch for a horse's mouth.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxxi[i]. 9 In keuil and bridel þair chekes straite. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 547 A keuel of clutes .. þat he [ne] mouhte [MS. -the] speke, ne fnaste. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 Kevle, or kevyl, for hors, *mordale, camus.* 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/39 Kewle, *postonis* [read *postomis*]. 1825-80 JAMIESON s.v., One who rides a horse, .. when he brings the halter under the horse's jaws and makes it pass through his mouth, is said *to put a kewl* on.

2. A rounded piece of wood; a staff, cudgel.

1807 C. WAUGH *Fisherman's Defence* 41 The pocknet is knit upon a keevel from six to seven inches in circumference. 1836 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* III. 304 Brandishing of flails and kevels showed they were determined to act.

Kevel (ke·v'l), *sb.*[2] Forms: 4 **kevile, kyvile**, 7- **kevel**, 9 **cavel**, -il. [a. ONF. *keville* (Godef. *Compl.*) = Central F. *cheville* pin, peg, CHEVILLE. The Fr. form *chevil* is given in sense 1 by Harris *Lex. Techn.* (1704), whence in Phillips (1706), Bailey, etc., but there is no independent evidence for it.]

†**1.** A pin or hasp for fastening anything; a tile-pin. (Perh. not English.) *Obs.*

1251 *Liberate Roll* 35 *Hen. III*, 2 July (P. R. O.), Per paviari capellam nostram et in eadem kiuellos ferri ad cathenas ad claudendum fenestras vitreas fieri. [Cf. TURNER *Dom. Archit. 13th C.* (1851) v. 230 Iron kevils with chains to shut the glass windows.] 1303-40 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* (1866) I. 490 [Tiles were fastened, as now, by pins .. These pins are also called] 'keuills' [*printed* 'kenills'], [a name found in Southampton, Westshene, Isleworth, and London].

2. *Naut.* A peg or cleat, usually fixed in pairs, to which certain ropes are belayed (see quot. 1769).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12062 Bowlyne on bouspret to sette & hale Cordes, kyuiles [*v.r.* keuiles], atached þe [*v.r.* to] wale. *a* 1642 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 The Kevels are to belay the Sheets. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn., Chevils* or *Kevils*, are small Pieces of Timber nailed to the inside of a Ship to belay or fasten the Sheets and Tacks. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kevels*, ..a frame composed of two pieces of timber, whose lower ends rest in a sort of step or foot, nailed to the ship's side, from whence the upper ends branch outward into arms or horns, serving to belay the..ropes by which the bottoms of the main-sail and fore-sail are extended. 1840 MARRYAT *Poor Jack* XXVII, The bight..he belayed..to the main-sheet kevel. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 73 What are 'cavils'? Timber heads, or small bollards for belaying important ropes to, such as the main tack.

b. *Comb.*, as *kevel-head, kevel-headed* adj.

1815 BURNEY *Falconer's Marine Dict., Kevel-Heads*, the ends of the top timbers, which, rising above the gun-wale, serve to belay the ropes, or take a round turn to hold on. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 98 Blocks for the .. lifts .. are kevel-headed blocks.

Kevel (ke·v'l), *sb.*[3] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Etym. obscure. GAVEL *sb.*[4] is probably a variant of this.] A kind of hammer for rough-hewing or breaking stone (see quot. 1793); also *kevel-hammer, -mell.* Hence **Ke·vel** *v.*, to break (stones).

1360 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 2 Pro factura ix. wegges et novo kevell et j melle ferri. 1368 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 571 Pro .. pikkis, hakkis, et kevellis faciend. 1404 *Ibid.* 397 In custodia Sementarii .. j kevyll. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 108 A tool called a Kevel, which is at one end a hammer, and at the other an axe, whose edge is so short or narrow that it approaches towards the shape of a pick. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Kavel-mell*, a sledge-hammer, a hammer of a large size used for breaking stones. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Kevel, kyevel*, a stone-hammer, the common gavel. *Kyevel-hammer*, a heavy hammer used by stone-breakers to break up the large blocks of road metal.

Kevel (kē·v'l), *sb.*[4] *Mining. local.* Also **keval**, **-il**. [Origin obscure.] The name given by Derbyshire lead-miners to a calcareous stone found mingled with the ore (see quots.).

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Ej, Burr [is] a hard Knot or Lump in the Vein, or Sticking, of Caulk, Chirts, Kevells, &c. mixed with the Ore. 1802 MAWE *Mineral. Derbysh.* Gloss., *Kevel*, a sparry substance found in the vein, composed of calcareous spar, fluor, and barytes.

†**Kevel**, *sb.*[5] *Obs.* [Given by Adanson as the native name in Senegal.] A species of antelope, now identified with the common gazelle.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Senegal.* 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. iii. 307-8 The .. second he calls the Kevel, which is rather less than the gazella. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 83/2 The kevel [is] found only on the opposite side of the great African desert to that inhabited by the dorcas.

Kevel, kevil: see CAVEL *sb.*[1] and [2].

Ke·vel, *v.*[1] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* In 5 kevylle, 6 kewle, 9 *dial.* kibble. [a. ON. *kefla* to bridle, gag, f. *kefli*, KEVEL *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To bit or bridle.

a 1400 *Syr Perc.* 424 (Thornton MS. lf. 164) Brydille hase he righte nane; ..Bot a wythe hase he tane, And keuylles his stede. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 95/41 Kewle an horse, *os obstruere.* 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Kibble*, to put the cord of a halter into a horse's mouth by way of bit.

Kevel, *v.*[2]: see under KEVEL *sb.*[3]

†**Ke·venhuller.** *Obs.* Also **Khevenhullar.** [f. the name of the Austrian general, Andr. von Khevenhüller (1683-1744).]

a. *attrib.* Applied to a high cock given to a broad-brimmed hat worn in the middle of the 18th c. (see Fairholt *Costume in Eng.* (1860) 299); hence also with *hat*. b. *absol.* A cock of this form; a hat cocked in this fashion.

1746 *Brit. Mag.* 309 A laced Hat pinched into what our Beaux have learnt to call the Kevenhuller Cock. 1750 COVENTRY *Pompey Litt. n.* iv. (1785) 58/1 Jockey-boots, Khevenhullar-hats, and Coach-whips. 1753 *Proc. Commission of Common Sense* (Fairholt I. 377) Is not the Dettingen cock forgotten? the noble Kevenhuller discouraged? 1762 *Lond. Chron.* XI. *Chapter of Hats* (Planchè), Hats are now worn, upon an average, six inches and three-fifths broad in the brim and cocked between Quaker and Kevenhuller.

Kever, common ME. form of COVER *v.*[1] and *v.*[2] in midl. and south. dial.; rare obs. f. COVER *sb.*[1]

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 74/38 Keuer, *operculum.*

Keverche, -cher, var. KERCH, KERCHER, *Obs.*

†**Keverfue**, obs. form of CURFEW.

Kew, kewe, obs. forms of CUE *sb.*[1], [2].

Kewery, variant of CURY [1] *Obs.*, cookery.

†**Kew-kaw, kew-waw**, *adv. Obs.* [Origin obscure.] Upside down. (Used as *sb.* in quot. 1399.)

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 299 In well and in woo þe werld euere turneth, 3it þer is kew-kaw þou3 he come late, A new þing þat noyeth nedy men and oþer. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 233 The Picture topsie-turuie stands kewwaw: The World turn'd vpside downe, as all men know.

†**Kewt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To mew as a cat. Hence †**Kewting** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 Kewtyn, as cattys, *catillo, glatio. Ibid.*, Kewtynge of cattys, *catillatus, glaticus.*

Kex (keks). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4- kex, 6-7 kexe, 6 keckes, 8 kecks, (9 *dial.* kesk, kesh). *β.* 4-6 kyx, 6-8 kix(e, (6 kickes, kykkes, 9 *dial.* gix, gicks, kish). See also KECK, KECKSY, CASSHE. [Origin unknown; W. *cecys* pl., sometimes cited as the source, is no doubt from Eng.]

1. The dry, usually hollow, stem of various herbaceous plants, *esp.* of large umbelliferous plants, *such as Cow Parsnip, Wild Chervil*, and Marsh Angelica.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVII. 219 Glowande gledes gladieth nouȝte þis werkmen .. As doth a kex [C. XX. 185 kyx] or a candel þat cauȝte hath fyre & blaseth. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277/2 Kyx, or bunne, or drye weed, *calamus.* 1530 PALSGR. 235/2 Kexes of humblockes, *tviav. Ibid.* 236/1 Kickes the drie stalke of humlockes or burres, *tuyau.* 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 177 b, Take a peece of a reede or a kex. 1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* C iv, Elders they may bee, which being fullest of spungie pith, proue euer the driest kixes. 1672 JOSSELYN *New Eng. Rarities* 74 The Stalkes are as hollow as a Kix, and so are the Roots. 1723 J. NOTT *Confectioner's Dict.* Pref., Upon the Battlements of the Castle [of pastry] were planted Guns made of Kexes. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 596 Taking for our support a withered kecks instead of the staff of life. 1842 AKERMAN *Wiltsh. Gloss., Gix*, the dry stalks of hemlock. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* (1892) 139, I should be as dry as a kex wi' travelling so far.

†b. Without *a*: collectively, or as a material. In some cases perh. taken as pl. of KECK, a form which was prob. evolved from this collective sense.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 106 Of kyks for cage woorke, to builde thy house hie. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xvii. § 1. 199 The stalke is rounde, smooth and hollow, like to Kexe or Casshes. 1607 WILKINS *Miseries enforced Marriage* IV. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 534 *Ilf.* Dost not know me, butler? *But.* For kex, dried kex. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* 7 You're so thin, a Body may see through you, and as dry as Kecks.

2. An umbelliferous plant with a hollow stalk.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xxiii. 306 Sagapenum is,the sap or gumme of a kinde of Ferula or kix. 1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1003 They are commonly found in Kexes, or Asse Parsly in the summer time. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 29 *Cicuta.* Common Hemlock, or Kex. 1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 118 Kex, or water-parsnip, .. grows in rivers and fens, is very noxious to cattle; also the lesser Kex called upright water-parsnip, in rivers and ditches. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 59 Tho' the rough kex break The starr'd mosaic. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gt. Estate* vii. 136 Cutting a dry 'gicks' so that it should be open at either end, like a tube.

†3. The husk, sheath, or hard case of a chrysalis.

c 1600 HOLLAND, When the kex, or husk. is broken, he proveth a fair flying butterfly. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 371/1 Kex, or husk of Worms.

†4. *fig.* A dried-up sapless person. *Obs.*

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & No King* V. ii, I'le make these withered kexes bear my body two hours together above ground. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XIV. 309 *Flo.* The issue madam? *Med.* None; nor ever shall With that sear, suckless kex. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 54. 3/2 If a weighty Boss She, And a slender Kecks He. *a* 1711 KEN *Edmund* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 360 I'll follow glorious Edmund to his Urn, The Embers of his Fire this Kix will burn.

†**Ke·xen**, *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 6 kicson. [f. prec. + -EN[4].] Made of kexes.

1579 PUTTENHAM *Parthenides* xi, One daye agayne will, in his rage, Crushe it all as a kicson cage, And spill it quite.

Ke·xy, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 7 kecksie, 9 *dial.* kecksy, kiskie. [f. KEX + -Y. Cf. KECKY.] Like a kex; dry and brittle; withered, sapless.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Schisme* 396 Thou .. Shalt play no longer thy proud Kingling's Part On such a Kixey stage. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 159 His Kecksie carkass was made to ride .. with his face to the horse tail. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* VI. x. 240 The Earth .. will become more kexy, and loose of its Solidity. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Kisky*, dry, juiceless, husky. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, s.v., Celery, when it is inclined to run up to stalks, would be called 'very kecksy'.

Key (kī), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cæʒ, cæge, (kæge, kaiȝe), 2 kæie, 3 keiȝe, *pl.* keyȝen, keien, 4 keyȝe; 3-4 kai, 3-8 kay, (4 cay, kaie, *pl.* caiss), 4-6 kaye, (5-6 *pl.* kaies); 3-6 keye, (*pl.* keis), 3-7 kee, 5-7 kee, 7 kie; 4- key, (*pl.* 4-6 -es, 4- -s). [OE. *cæg* str. f. (pl. *cæga*) and *cæge* wk. f. (pl. *cægan*) = OFris. *kei, kay*; not found in the other Teut. languages; ulterior etym. unknown.

The mod. pronunciation (kī) is abnormal. The other OE. words ending in *-æg* have uniformly mod. (ē), as *clæg* clay, *grǽg* grey, gray, *hwæg* whey; and that *key* had the same vowel as these in ME. is proved not only by the frequent spelling *kay*, but by its constantly riming with *day, way, say, play*, etc. This was evidently the standard pron. down to the close of the 17th c.; Dryden has the rime with *way* more than once in one of his latest works (1700). On the other hand, we find even in 15th c. a (northern) spelling *kee*; and in Scottish MSS. of the same cent. the form *key* (pl. *keis*) shows that the vowel in that dialect was not the same as in *day* or *clay*; in somewhat later Scottish (16th-17th c.) the identity of the vowel with that which gives mod. (ī) is established by rimes. In mod. Southern Sc. also, *key* has the same diphthong (kei) as *be, me, we, dee, see. tree*, etc., proving that it must from an early period have had the same sound as ē, *ee* had at the time. The vb. *weigh* has the same history in Sc. (wī), but in Eng. remains (wē). The mod. pronunciation (kī) thus appears to be of northern origin, and it is difficult to know how it came into general Eng. use. Cf. the surname *Kaye* or *Key* (*Caius*) in *Caius* (i.e. *Key's*) *College*, Cambridge.)

I. 1. An instrument, usually of iron, for moving the bolt or bolts of a lock forwards or backwards, and so locking or unlocking what is fastened by it; usually fitted on the bit or web with more or less elaborate incisions, etc., adapted to the wards of the lock.

a 1000 *Riddles* xliii. 12 (Gr.) Hwylc þæs hordgates cæȝan cræfte þa clamme onleac. 1018 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 76 § 1 Þæra cæȝean heo sceal weardian. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 200/14 Þe prior haueth þe keiȝe in warde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17357 Þai sperd fast wit lok and kai [*v.rr.* kay, key] þe seles alssua þai bar away. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3207 A .. schette þe dore wiþ þe keie [*rime* veie (= feyll. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xlvii. (*Effame*) 73 Þo he had þe keys brocht Vith hyme, durls opyn he [ne] mocht. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 22 A keye of the grete gardeyn gate. 1491-2 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc* (1896) 40, j key to the Organ dore & iij keyis to the quer dorys vijd. 1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* iii. 25 (For no man opened the perler dore) they toke the keye, and opened it. 1552 HULOET, Kaye, *clauis.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 18 Either through gifts, or guile, or such like waies, Crept in by stouping low, or stealing of the kaies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* IV. 137 The doore, that he had newly locked, and taken the key with him to the ship. 1700 DRYDEN *Sigism. & Guisc.* 133 The dame, who long in vain had kept the key, Bold by desire, explored the secret way. *Ibid.* 156, 294. 1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. 354 A key was found in his room. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xli. The key turns, and the door upon its hinges groans. 1877 J. M. PORTEOUS *Turkey* 20 A key was an emblem carried before the troops of the prophet.

b. Phrases and proverbs: † *Under key*, under lock and key (see LOCK). *As cold as a key* (cf. KEY-COLD *a.*). *To lay* (or *put*) *the key under the door*, to shut up house and go away. *To get* (*have*) *the key of the street* (ironical), to be shut out for the night, or have no house to go to. *Key and book* (or *bible*), used in a method of divination. *The King's keys* (see quot. 1824).

13 .. *Evang. Nicod.* 831 in Herrig *Archiv* LIII. 406 Yhe keped him vnder kay [*rimes* day, way, mayl. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 188 The Priest Thoas, which .. the Palladion of Troie Kepte under keie. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 674 With quaikand voce and hart cald as a key [*rimes* fey, pley. etc.]. *a* 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 121 What vaileth vnder kay To keep treasure alway, That never shall see day. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xli, My lyfe .. from my body fled, And left my corps als cold as ony kie [*rimes* thee, ee, thrie]. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 126 The Tenant lays the Key under the Door. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xix, Constables .. considered as worthy to use what are called the king's keys. [Cf. *Antiq.* xxi. *note*, The king's keys are, in law phrase, the crow-bars and hammers used to force doors and locks, in execution of the king's warrant.] 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlvii, It's too late now: you can't get in to-night; you've got the key of the street, my friend. 1894 G. PARKER *Transl. Savage* 161 A crossing sweeper early to his task, or holding the key of the street.

c. The representation of a key, in painting, sculpture, etc. *St. Peter's keys*, the cross keys borne in the Papal arms (see 4). *Greek key*, each of the key-like bends of which the Greek fret consists.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 345 Twa keyis our croce, of siluer so cleir, In a feild of asure flammit on fold. 15.. *Sym & his bruder* 25 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 315 Thay..clampit vp sanct Peteris keis [*rimes* leis, weis, sleuis] Bot of ane auld reid gartane. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 301/2 He beareth Azure, a key double Bited in Fesse. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Sept. 3/2 Its trimmings..running in vertical lines that end in Greek keys.

2. In pregnant sense, with reference to the power of custody, control, admission of others, etc., implied by the possession of the keys of any place; hence as a symbol of office, and *fig.* the office itself. *Gold key*, the office of groom of the stole.

a 900 [see 4]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3848 Þe conseil of france..ȝolde him vp al þat lond & þe keyen [*v.rr.* keyȝen, keyes] of parys. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2298 (*Philomela*) Myn yonge doughter..That beiyth the keye of al myn hertis lyf. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2147 Þai vnȝarked him þe ȝatis & ȝald him þe keys [*MS. D.* kees]. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 30 The kays hang not all by one mans gyrdell. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 162 All the townes in Acquitayne (except Bayon) delivered their keys, and became vassals. 1642 G. MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 299 These Lords, Holland and Essex, .. accordingly delivered their key and staff respectively to the Lord Falkland. 1676 C. HATTON in *H Corr.* (Camden) 138 His office of Chamberlaine is here incompatible wth his other character. It is generally beleeved he will lose his Key. 1761 DR. NEWCASTLE *Lett. Dk. Devonsh.* 13 Mar. in W. E. Manners *Mrg. Granby* (1899) 196 Lord Bute told me the King wished to give the Gold Key to the Duke of Rutland and the Staff to my Lord Talbot. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* VI. 168 Of every captured town the keys Restore to Charles.

II. *fig.* (often in figurative context).

3. Something compared to a key, with its power of locking or unlocking; that which opens up, or closes, the way to something; that which gives opportunity for or precludes an action, state of things, etc.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 524 ȝif onlucan wile lifes wealhstod..gastes cæȝon, run bið ġerecenod. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 Hie is kæie of alle oðre sennes non senne ne mai bien idon bute ðurh unhersumnesse. *c* 1450 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1872) 280/1 And as for Maunce and Mayne, alle lordes and comons in Englond knew well that it was the keye of well faire of alle the kynge's obeisaunce in Fraunce. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* i. 740 His victorious Hand became the Kay, To let yee in, to my rich Treasure. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 352 Love, the key of hearts, will open the closest coffers. *a* 1703 BURKITT *On N. T., Matt.* vii. 11 Prayer is the key that opens both His heart and His hand. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. 58 A supply of cigars, those keys to Spanish hearts.

b. *Golden* or *silver key*: Money, employed as a bribe to obtain the opening of a door or to gain a purpose.

[14.. *Purif. Marie* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 130 Thowgh that sche bare of gold no key To bye a lombe.] 1679 *Hist. Jetzer* 2 The Silver Key will open the strongest Gates of the strictest Monastery. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 63 Will Council open their Mouths without a Golden Key? 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 41, I was given to understand that the door, contrary to other doors, would not open with a silver key. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 100 Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys.

†c. A name for the principal claws of a hawk's foot (see quot.) *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij, Understond ye also that the longe Senclees be calde the key of the fote, or the Closer. For what thyng som euer it be yt yowre hawke strenyth, open that Sengle, and all the fote is oppen, for the strength ther of fortyfieth all the fote.

4. *Theol.* (With allusion to *Matt.* xvi. 19). Usually *pl.*: The ecclesiastical authority, held by Roman Catholics to be conferred by Christ on St. Peter, and transmitted to the Popes as his successors. In a wider sense: The disciplinary or spiritual power of priests, as successors of the Apostles.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 210 Þæt he [se papa] heofna rices cæȝan & helle geweald ahte. [*c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 19 Þe ic sylle heofona rices cæȝia [*Lindisf.* cæȝas, *Rushw.* kæȝen; *Hatton* kaiȝen.] *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 26150 He mai þe noþer lese ne bind, forqui þat kay es giuen to nan bot preist. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3838 Þa cays er noght elles to se

Bot playn power of his [the Pope's] dignite. 1426 AUDELAY *Poems* 20 Cal the clarge to 3our counsel, that beryn Cristis kay. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarche* 4820 Those spiritual keis quhilkis Christ to Peter gaif. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 437 Whether Priestes onlye have authoritye of the Keyes. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 43 They that distinguish between the Key of Order and the Key of Jurisdiction, do without question allow the former to the Presbyters. 1681 *Proc. Privy Counc.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1670/1 The Intrinsick Spiritual Power of the Church, or Power of the Keys, as it was exerced by the Apostles. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 131 Jesus to you the ghostly Keys commits, And those you here absolve, in Heav'n acquits. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* I. iv. 466 Lewis .. was in turn accused by the Pope of encroaching on the spiritual power of the keys.

5. A place which from the strategic advantages of its position gives its possessor control over the passage into or from a certain district, territory, inland sea, etc.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 71 Therfor þis kyng ryght as for a keye Of all hys kyngdame set hys town þer. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 153 Which towne was the kay and passage over the ryver of Soame, from Fraunce to Normandy. *a* 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 115 For these tua Castells ar the only kees Of all Turkie, and do divide the sees. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1954/3 A very Important place, which is the Key of Sclavonia. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 266 Whether the sea-ports of Galway, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford are not to be looked on as keys of this kingdom? 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xv. 291 He had now the key of Northern Greece in his hands. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 214/2 (*Gibraltar*) Henry IV, king of Castile..gave it the arms it still bears, viz. a castle with a key hanging to the gate, alluding to its being the key to the Mediterranean.

transf. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opin.* 5 May 506/1 And yet this is the key of the whole position.

6. That which serves to open up, disclose, or explain what is unknown, mysterious, or obscure; a solution or explanation.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xv. 90 Dæt word ðære ðreaunge is cæg, forðæm hit oft onlycð & ȝeopenað ða scylde þe se him self ær nyste se hie ðurhteah. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* Pref. (Z.) a Stæfcræft is seo cæg ðe ðæra boca andȝit unlicð. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 52 Woo to 3ou, wyse men of lawe, for 3e han take awey the keye of kunnynge. *c* 1422 HOCCLEVE *Learn to Die* 12 Thow of al science berst the keye. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 411 Euer Curage keipis the keyis Of knawledge at his belt. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III iv. 158 Get the Language (in part) without which Key thou shalt unlock little of moment. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 435 ₱ 6, I have one general Key to the Behaviour of the Fair Sex. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 21 July, I felt his meaning, though I had no key to it. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 305 It was the key to his success; he knew the value of time.

b. *spec.* The alphabet or explanatory scheme for the interpretation of a cipher, an allegorical statement, or other composition of hidden or veiled meaning; any scheme explaining the features of a picture, identifying the persons represented, etc.; an outline or simplified map or chart, intended to make a full map, etc., more intelligible; a work containing solutions of mathematical or other problems; a translation of a book or exercise in a foreign language, to facilitate the work of learners.

1605 Implied in *key-cipher* [see 16]. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 290 'Tis most of it in cypher, wch ye Key will unfolde. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 37 ₱ 2 The New *Atalantis*, with a Key to it. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Apr. 208/2 A burlesque upon some late..transactions; but seems to want a key. 1800 DK. WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 151, I beg also that you will send me a key of the cipher. 1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 102 Some of the best Greek and Roman classics should be immediately published, with keys. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1873) 296 Poetry is the key to the hieroglyphics of nature. 1870 A. R. HOPE *My Schoolboy Fr.* (1875) 52 Where the master used a Key to Henry's Exercises.

7. *Mus.* † a. [after Guido Aretino's use of *clāvis*.] The lowest note or tone of a scale or sequence of notes; the key-note. *Obs.* Hence, **b.** A scheme or system of notes or tones definitely related to each other, according to (or *in*) which a piece of music is written; such scheme being based upon and named after some particular note (the *key-note*), as *the key of C*. Hence, **c.** The sum of melodic and harmonic relations existing between the tones of such a system; tonality.

MAJOR, MINOR, NATURAL (etc.) *key*: see these words.

[There is app. some relationship between this sense and 11, but its precise nature is not clear; its origin prob. lies outside Eng.. in the use, in mediæval music, of L. *clāvis* (whence, also, through Fr., CLEF, q. v.).

1880 A. J. HIPKINS in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 369 The word *clavis*, key, in the solmisation system of Guido d'Arezzo, was used for note or tone.]

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 206 Both warbling of one song; both in one key. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 4 Now I praie you shew me all the seuerall Keyes wherein you may begin your sixe Notes [i. e. hexachords]. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 7 A Key is the opening of a Song, because like as a Key opens a dore, so doth it the Song. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 57 To shew in what Key the Song was set, and how each Musical Key had relation one to another. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 119 Draw a second Scale ..but let the Key, or First Note be *D Sol re*. 1731 KELLER *Rules for Thorow-Bass* in Holder *Harmony* 192 The extream Sharp in a sharp [i. e. major] Key, is the half Note [i. e. semitone] below the Key. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 421 To hear her pompously demand the Key Of every piece Musicians play. 1826 B'NESS BUNSEN in Hare *Life* I. vii. 268, I have often practised writing out parts in the different keys. 1898 STAINER *Dict. Mus. Terms* 253/2 The key of C requires no flats or sharps for this purpose, hence it is called the *normal* key.

8. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *transf.* (High or low) tone (of the voice); pitch.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* IV. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 84/1 There's one speaks in a key, like the opening of some Justice's gate, or a postboy's horn. 1623 MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* II. i. Plays (1868) 74/1 I'll speak to her, And in a high key too. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 46 Men speak in a high or a low key. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 10 Carefully to preserve the Key (that is, the Command) of your Voice. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* XXXV. (1878) 282 Loudly discoursing—in a high shrill and plaintive key—of his troubles.

b. *fig.* Intensity or force, 'pitch' (of feeling or action); tone or style (of thought or expression); sometimes, prevailing tone or idea, 'key-note'.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 36 As for my carriage, he knew hee was to tuene it at a key, either high or low, as he list. 1599 DANIEL *Musoph.* Wks. (1601) B v, His passions set to such a pleasing kay. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 131 Let peace and love exalt your Key of mirth. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 16 Which is the right Key of obedience. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 904/2 The key of politics, which he first touched, he kept to without variation. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 234 He returned in a high key of spirits in consequence of the reception he was favoured with. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. xiv. 129 The writs to the barons ..are shorter but in the same key.

c. Tone or relative intensity (of colour).

1851 H. WILSON *Compos. Light & Shade* 65 Pictures, painted in a 'light key', possess many advantages. 1876 RUSKIN *Arrows of Chace* (1880) I. 174 Their harmonies of amber-colour and purple are full of exquisite beauty in their chosen key.

III. Applied to various mechanical devices, in function or form suggesting the key of a lock.

9. A piece of wood or metal which is inserted between other pieces; usually, a pin, bolt or wedge fitting into a hole or space contrived for it so as to lock various parts together; a cotter.

Also, in special senses: (*a*) A piece of timber framed between floor-joists by mortice and tenon. (*b*) A piece of wood let into the back of a board or set of boards, across the grain, to prevent warping. (*c*) In stone-work: the piece or wedge of iron used to secure a dovetail in a hole, or driven between two 'feathers' to split a stone (see quots. 1793). (*d*) In bookbinding: a metal U-shaped instrument by which each band is secured in the sewing-press.

[1408-19 *Acc. Roll* in Raine *Brief Acc. Durh. Cath.* (1833) 88, *4d.* each for 280 'keys', or bosses for the crossings of the beams.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/2 Key, or knyttynge of ij. wallys, or trees yn an vnstabylle grownde, ..*loramentum*. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 84 Boltes forlokkes kayes lynces and a taile pynne for the said Curtowe. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 5 The bodye of the wayne..the crosse somer, the keys and pikstaues. 1603-4 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* (1896) 152 Boltes and kayes for the belles. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ii. 37 The brass Key (formerly described as a stopple in the brass Cover). 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 213 The Stones..are pieced together..with Keys of Iron or Stones left projecting out in what was already built, the better to join them. *Ibid.* 215 Keys or Cramps of Metal. 1787 WINTER *Syst. Husb.* 312 Take out the pins or keys which fasten the iron work of the brass collars. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 51 The iron stanchions .. were not fixed into the rock in the method of Key and Dovetail..but were fixed in with club ends. *Ibid.* § 147 A method sometimes used..for the division of hard stones, called the Key and Feather..The Key is a long tapering wedge..The Feathers are pieces of iron, also of a wedge-like shape. 1838 SIMMS *Pub. Wks. Gt. Brit.* 15 Two wrought iron keys for fixing the rail in the chair. 1857-62 NICHOLSON *Dict. Archit.* II. 86 When a key is passed through .. two or more thicknesses of metal or other material .. it is customary to clasp them together by gibbs, previous to inserting the key. 1892 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* 22 Keys are wedges, generally rectangular in section, but sometimes circular; they are made of wrought iron or steel, and are used for securing wheels, pulleys, cranks, &c., to shafts.

₱ In the following passages L. *clāvus* tiller, rudder, is confused with *clāvis* key.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) He is as a keye [L. *clauus*] and a stiere by which þat the edifice of this world is I-kept stable. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* c, O anker and keye of oure gude auenture.

10. That which completes or holds together the parts of any fabric; *esp.* the key-stone of an arch, which by its position and wedged form locks the other stones and holds together the structure.

Also (*a*) the last board laid in a floor (Nicholson *Dict. Archit.* 1857-62); (*b*) the bent bar of iron which in well-boring supports the train of rods (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 3 The shareheame, the whiche is the keye and the chiefe bande of all the plough. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Relig.* (1651) 290 If the great Doore be Arched with some brave Head, cut in fine Stone or Marble for the Key of the Arch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 The under side of the Arch at the Key to rise in height 18 Inches from the level of the place, whence you begin to spring the Arch. 1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 52 Keys .. ought to be .. a real support, and not stand for mere Ornaments as they frequently do. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 3/1 The hole will be lined all the way round with an iron plate two inches thick. This will be laid all round in 14 segments, and a 'key' at the top.

†**b.** *fig.* The leading person or mainstay of a society, etc.; one of the best dogs in a pack; a cardinal point or principle. *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag., Dk. Clarence* xviii, Where decayed the kayes of chiualrie. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 319 The key of all these wars consisted in this victory. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* vii. 18 That general, quhilk I called the keie of orthographie .. that is the congruence of the symbol and sound symbolized. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1809) 336 The one must keep his credit, and the other get money, and that is the key of the work. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* I. 103 Which..are among our Fruits that which those called the Keys in a Pack of Hounds are in Hunting.

c. That portion of a first coat of wall-plaster which passes between the laths and secures the rest; the hold which plaster has on a wall by means of roughnesses in the surface; the roughness of a wall-surface which enables plaster to adhere to it; the roughing on the under-side of a veneer, giving the glue a better hold.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 612 The plaster is crossed all over with the end of a lath, to give it a tie or key to the coat which is afterwards to be laid upon it. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 1899 A better key is obtained upon the bricks and mortar. 1888 C. F. MITCHELL *Build. Constr.* I. vii. (1889) 104 Tredgold recommends the arrises of wide timbers to be taken off, so as not to interrupt the key for plaster.

11. In the organ, pianoforte, and other ('keyboard') instruments: Each of the levers, or more usually only the exposed front end of each of these, which are pressed down by the fingers in playing, and actuate the internal mechanism so as to produce the various notes.

[This sense appears to be confined to Eng. It is app. related in origin to 7; see the note there.]

c 1500 *Prov.* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 407 He must handill the keyes all lyke. 1513 in Kerry *Hist. St. Lawr., Reading* (1883) 60 Payd for ye lokks to the same organs, one for the stopps and the oþer for the keyes. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 In Clericalls, the Keyes are lined. 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* 1 The unseen Bellows, nor the hand that plays Upon th' apparant note-dividing Kayes. 1664 PEPYS *Diary* 5 Oct., The new instrument .. the Arched Viall .. played on with kees like an organ. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 16 Dec., 'Are you sure you never play?—never touch the keys at all?' 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* II. i. 4 [She] began to run her fingers over the keys of the piano. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 28 The lower keys are called the naturals and, where seen, are covered with ivory; the visible ends of the shorter upper keys, called sharps, are raised to the height required by blocks of ebony glued upon them.

b. In some wind instruments, as the flute, oboe, clarinet, concertina, etc.: Each of the small metal levers, actuated by the fingers, which cover or uncover the holes so as to modify the length of the vibrating column of air and thus produce the various notes.

1765 CROKER, etc. *Dict. Arts*, etc. s. v. *Flute*, Stopped and opened by the little finger's pressing on a brass, or sometimes, a silver key, like those in hautboys, bassoons, &c. 1829 *Specif. Patent* 5803 Finger keys have also been added to such instruments [as the concertina]. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1105 D flute of ebony, with keys..Clarionets in B and D, in German silver, with all the keys.

†**c.** Each of the vibrating steel tongues of a musical box. *Obs.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 67 Long bits of steel called the keys of the instrument.

12. Hence **a.** In telegraphy, A mechanical device for breaking and closing an electric circuit. **b.** In a type-writer or similar instrument, each of a set of levers pressed by the fingers in the same manner as the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

1837 *Specif. Patent* No. 7390. 4 Giving signals .. by .. pressure of his..fingers upon suitable buttons or finger keys. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* 1st Suppl. II. 616/1 In M. Alexander's instrument, a set of keys resembling those of a pianoforte, and corresponding to the number of needles, were arranged on a frame or table. 1867 SABINE *Electric Telegraph* 41 The transmitting key used by Morse in his later apparatus.. consisted of a lever. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 58 To send dots and dashes by this key it is only necessary to tap or move it as one would the key of a piano.

13. An instrument for grasping a square or polygonal-headed screw, peg, or nut, and turning it by lever action; esp. (*a*) for winding a clock, watch, or clock-work machine; (*b*) for turning the wrest-pins of stringed instruments; a tuning-hammer; (*c*) for turning a valve or stop-cock; (*d*) for turning a nut; a screw-wrench or spanner.

The reference in quot. 1610 is somewhat uncertain. In quot. 1659 applied to the plug of a cock or tap.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 83 Thy false vncle .. hauing both the key, Of Officer, and office, set all hearts i'th state To what tune pleas'd his eare. 1659 LEAK *Waterwks.* 14 The Cock D; whose barrel is pierced..to the end that the key C turning either one way or the other,..the Water..may run when the hole of the key C shall agree with one or the other of them. 1729 SWIFT *Direct. Servants* Wks. (1879) 559/2 Hide the key of the jack. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict., Key*..3. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 443 Those stop-cocks must be turned by means of a key adapted to their square tops. 1828 WEBSTER s. v., The key of a watch or other chronometer. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1147 Ordinary tuning-keys are generally formed in one piece of hard iron. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 131 Capable of being wound without a key.

b. An instrument for extracting teeth, consisting of a firm handle, with a claw, beak, or hook at right angles to it, and moving upon a pivot.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 377/2 Since the time of Garengeot, the key has undergone a number of improvements .. almost every dentist has felt the necessity of modifying the instrument. 1856 DRUITT *Surgeon's Vade M.* 450 The key is..often employed for the extraction of the bicuspides and molars.

IV. 14. A dry fruit with a thin membranous wing, usually growing in bunches, as in the ash and sycamore.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xxix. (1539) 51 Ye may gette the Keys of asshes, nuttes, and suche other. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 6 They are called in Englishe ashe Keyes, because they hangh in bunches after the maner of Keyes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 4 Oaklings, young beeches, ash, and some others, spring from the self-sown mast and keys. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 387 Many ash-trees bear loads of keys every year. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) 294 The Samara, sometimes called in English a Key, is an indehiscent one-seeded fruit provided with a wing.

15. *Key of the sea*, the Pelican's foot shell.

1854 *Zoologist* XII. 4425 *Aporrhais pes-pelecani* .. This common shell is popularly known as the 'key of the sea'.

V. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

16. General combs., as (sense 1), *key-basket, -maker, -rack*; *key-headed*, adj.; (sense 6) *key-book, -cipher, -list, -map, -sentence, -word*; (sense 7) *key-relationship, -signature*; (senses 9 and 10) *key-beam, -course, -log, -piece, -pile.*

1888-9 *Century Mag.* XXXVII. 841 A mob-cap covering her grey hair, and *key-basket in hand. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop. Rom. West Eng.* (1896) 112 (E. D. D.) They were playing all sorts of pranks on the *key-beams and rafters. 1826 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. 1. 54 These two *key-books [Daniel and Revelations] and the treasure-books, which they unlock. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The kinds of Ciphers.. are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding; Wheel-ciphers, *Key-ciphers, Doubles, &c. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 282 The middle of the *Key-course will be the middle of the Arch. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primev. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 13 Clavi-formed or nail-headed, cleidi-formed or *key-headed, cuneiform or wedge-shaped. 1868 *Harper's Mag.* XXXVI. 423 The most vulnerable point, the *key-log of the jam is sought. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 200/1 A *kay maker, *clauicularius, clauicularia.* 1851 in *Illustr. Lond. News* (1854) 5 Aug. 119 Key-maker. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxviii. 346 This chart..with photo-lithographed *keymaps. 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 26/2 Single page plans of small districts on a fair scale with a key-map for reference. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Nov. 2/1 Fourteen segments and a *keypiece will make up a ring 2¼ ft. wide. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 297 The landlord .. rose from a business table under the *key-rack. 1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 371 So many stumbling-blocks, in the way of understanding *key-relationship. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primev. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 207 The inscriptions terminated with their *key-sentence. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 404/2 The *key signatures, including the clefs, are usually written on every stave. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 164 The different versions begin and end in the same *key-tonality. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primev. Lang., Mon. Assyria* 40 The *key-word of these inscriptions. 1885 MERRIAM *Sam. Bowles* II. xxxiv. 66 The key-word of life is 'Thy will be done'.

17. Special combs.: **key-action**, the mechanism by which sounds are produced in musical instruments that have a keyboard; †**key-band** *Mech.*, a pin or wedge used in tightening machinery; **key-bed** *Mech.*, the part of a shaft on or in which a key rests (see quot.); **key-bit** = BIT *sb.*[1] 7; **key-bolt** *Mech.*, a bolt which is secured in its place by a key or cotter (Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 1881); **key-bone**, (*a*) the collar-bone, clavicle (*nonce-use*); (*b*) a bone forming the key of a structure; **key-cheek** (see quot.); **key-chord** *Mus.*, the common chord of the key-note; †**key-clock**, ? a pine cone (cf. CLOCK *sb.*[1] 9); **key-colour**, the leading colour in a picture; **key-desk** *Mus.*, the case enclosing the keys and stops of an organ; **key-dovetailing**, a method of joining two pieces of wood, etc., by means of a key dovetailed into each; **key-drop**, an external keyhole-guard, which falls by its own weight; **key-fastener**, any device to prevent a key from being turned in a lock (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); a wedge securing the breech-block of a gun (*Cent. Dict.*); **key-file**, a flat file, of the same thickness throughout, used in filing the wards of keys; **key-frame** = KEYBOARD 2; **key-fruit** = KEY 14; **key-groove** *Mech.* = *key-seat*: hence *key-grooving machine*; †**key-gun**, = *key-pistol*; **key-hammer**, a hammer for driving in keys or wedges; †**key-herd** *Obs.* = KEY-KEEPER; **key-loader**, a workman who balances the wooden keys of a musical instrument by the insertion of lead pellets; †**key-locks**, lock and key; **key-money**, a payment required from the tenant of a house before he is allowed to have the key; **key-movement**, the mechanism of the keys of an organ; **key-pattern**, a fret or meander; **key-pin**, the pin on which a pianoforte or organ key is centred; **key-pipe**, in a lock, the tubular opening in which the shank of the key turns; †**key-pistol**, a small pistol disguised in the form of a key; **key-point** = KEY 5 (also *fig.*); **key-ring** (*a*) a finger-ring having a small key combined with it; (*b*) a ring on which a number of keys are hung; **key-screw** = KEY 13; **key-seat** *Mech.*, a key-bed or key-way (see quot. for *key-bed*); hence **key-seated** *a.*; †**key-shot**, shot consisting of a bunch of pieces of metal; **key-stop**, a key fitted to a violin to assist in stopping the strings (*Cent. Dict.*); **key-stringed** *a.*, having strings which are sounded by means of keys; **key-tail**, the part of a piano or organ key which lies behind the key-pin; **key-trumpet**, a trumpet fitted with keys; **key-way** *Mech.*, a groove cut in a shaft, or in the boss of a wheel, to receive a key (see quot. for *key-bed*); **key-winding** *a.*, of a watch, that is wound up with a key.

1881 EDWARDS *Organs* vi. (Heading) 67 *Key Action. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. No. 434 *Engraving*, The Screw or *Key-band to confine all close and tight. 1892 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw.* 22 The part of the shaft upon which a key rests is called the *key bed or key way, and the recess in the boss of the wheel or pulley into which the key fits is called the key way; both are also called key seats. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 142 By turning the handle, the *key-bit..is brought into contact with the works of the lock, so as to shoot and withdraw the bolt. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* v. 171 One with his huge falchion smote Fast by the *key-bone. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* in *Circ. Sc., Organ. Nat.* I. 206 It .. completes the neural arch, as its crown or key-bone. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 341 The pieces of wood on each side of the manual, to which the pin-rails are firmly fixed, are called **key-checks*. *Ibid.* 254 C, E, G is the *key-chord of C. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 95 The Pine..is planted not muche unlike to the Almond, the Kernels of the *Keie clockes being set as the Almond is. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 4/2 The console or *key-desk is movable. 1849 SMEATON *Builder's Man.* 90 The first method .. is called, amongst workmen, keying together; the second .. *key-dovetailing. 1851 *Cassell's Illustr. Exhibitor* 52 [Foucault's] Printing key frame by which the blind may write. 1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 21 The dexterous hands of the filer and driller are now superseded by the planing, the *key-groove cutting, and the drilling machines. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege Rhodes* Wks. (1673) 65, I hope he wears no charms About him, *Key Guns or Pistols charg'd with White Powder. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 59 The tools required are..1 rammer, 1 *key-hammer, 2 beaters. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 490 *Clavicularius*, *cæghiorde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 193 De heuenliche keiherde sainte peter. 1886 *Standard* 10 May 2/6 He had worked..as a *key-loader. 1018 *Laws of Cnut* II. c. 76 § 1 Buton hit under þæs wifes *cæg-locan gebroht wære, sy heo clæne. *a* 1687 COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 7 And here, in House, with her own Key-locks, She us'd to keep her Coach and Peacocks. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 6/7 The rent was higher than was stated on the rent book and the *key money exorbitant. 1881 EDWARDS *Organs* vi. (Heading) 67 The Claviers and *Key Movement. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Collector's Man.* iv, The figure known in Greek ornament as the '*key pattern. 1887 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbol.* 111 The cross..is enclosed in a rectangular frame of key-pattern. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* Index p. iv, A *Key-pistol [art. 44. a Key of a Chamber door, which..shall become a perfect pistol]. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* 256 They have not learned the art of concentrating their force on the *key-point of their hearers' interest. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 509 Upon the upper end of the sleeve..a *key-seat of from four to six feet in length is cut..; over this sleeve a pinion .. also key-seated, is slipped. 1652 *Sea-Fight betw. Eng. & Dutch* (30 Nov.) 4 So close and thick did they ply the enemy with *Key-shot, long Chains, and Bolts of Iron. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* (1898) 253 The striking apparatus of a *key-stringed instrument. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 652/3 The driving shaft is cut with a feather groove or *key way. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 5/2 He drilled three keyways out of solid steel in the collars and fitted steel bolts into them. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 240 The square in *key-winding watches by means of which the hands are set to time.

Key (kī), *sb.*[2] Now written QUAY. Forms: 4–5 keye, 4–9 key; also 5–8 kay, (5–6 kaie, 6 kaye, keay, 8 kea). [a. OF. *kay, kai, cay* (1311 in Godef. *Compl.*), whence also Du. *kaai* (earlier *kad, kae, kaeye*), Ger. and Da. *kai*, Sw. *kaj*. Cognate with the OF. word is Sp. *cayo* shoal, reef (see *next*): for the ultimate etymology see CAY. In Eng., 14–18th c., usually written *key* (less freq. *kay*), which latterly underwent the same change of pron. as KEY *sb.*[1] In early 18th c., the spelling *quay* was introduced, after later F. *quai*, but did not finally supersede *kay, key* till nearly a century later; in spite of this change of spelling the pronunciation remains that of *key* (kē).]

A wharf, a quay.

[1306 *Rolls Parl.* I. 200/2 Per exaltationem Caye & diversionem aquæ.] *a* 1400 *Sir Beues* (MS. S) 141/3056 Sir Saber..went him forth also bliue Tille þe keye þere þe schip scholde ryue. 1467 *Ord. Worcester* in *Eng. Gilds* 374 That the slippe and the keye, and the pavyment ther, be ouerseyn and repared. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 265 Ankers Receyved at the Kay in Hampton. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 209 The water rose three foote above the wharfe, where the Key stode in Andwarpe. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit., M'sex* I. 34 Billingsgate is a harbor or kaye for shipping. 1621 QUARLES *Div. Poems, Esther* (1717) 8 The Keel begins t' obey Her gentle Rudder, leaves her quiet Key. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 75 At her Ports and Keyes, Take in the wealth of Kingdomes and of Seas. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 P 4 A young Fellow .. fell from a Key into the River, and was drowned. 1721 PERRY *Daggenh. Breach.* 24 To lade and unlade their Goods..at the Keas of the City. 1759 MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. *Suffolk* 48 It is clean, and has a good Kay on the River Ald. 1773 BRYDONE *Sicily* II. (1809) 25 The key [at Messina] exceeds anything I have yet seen, even in Holland. 1779–81 JOHNSON *Lives, Drake* Wks. 1787 IV. 413 The people..ran in crowds to the key with shouts and congratulations. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 132 *Key, kay*, or *quay*, a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

fig. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* CCXXXI, A Key of fire ran all along the shore, And lightened all the river with a blaze.

†b. *transf.* A harbour, haven. *nonce-use.*

1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 41 That thou maist safely slide Into the bosome of thy quiet Key, And quit thee fairly of th'injurious Sea.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *key-duty, -gate, -master, -side, -wall*; **key-wood**, wood landed at a quay (see quot. 1467).

1425 *MS. Found. Chart. Thoruton's Hosp., Newcastle*, A via regia voc. le keyside. 1467 *E. E. Gilds* 383 That better gouernaunce and rule be hadd, and better ouersight, vppon keywood, crates, and colez. 1477 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 313 To stoppe the saide key yate with lyme and stone. 1638 *Plan walls Newcastle* in *Archæol. Æliana* XII. Pl. xiii. 230 The Newe Key Wall. 1764 *Newcastle Chron.* No. 1. 2/2 Capt. Giles, Key-master here. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Watchet*, The late Sir William Wyndham built the pier of the harbour, and had the key-duties.

Key (kī), *sb.*[3] Also 8–9 kay. [var. of CAY, ad. Sp. *cayo* shoal, reef. The spelling and pron. are due to the influence of prec.] A low island, sand-bank, or reef, such as those common in the West Indies or off the coast of Florida. Cf. the place-name *Key West.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 22 These Islands or Keys, as we call them, were first made the Rendezvous of Privateers in the year 1679. *Ibid.* 249 A mile and half from the shore there is a small Key, and within it is a very good Harbour. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 345 The Rock is..flat on the Top like a Key, which the Inhabitants call Kaay. 1761 *Descr. S. Carolina* 63 There a pretty many Indians among the Kays, about the Cape of Florida. 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1831) 167 He soon got entangled in a complete labyrinth of small islands and keys. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 22 The group, comprising seven or eight Keys, made up of coral, is surrounded by a long reef.

†**Key**, *sb.*[4], obs. pl. of Cow, q.v. Hence †**key-whit** (= -quit), money paid in lieu of the tithe of milk.

1507 *Pilton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 54 Item Receved of Willyam Townysende and Iohn Dore for Key Whyt..ix[s] v[d].

Key (kī), *v.* [ME. *keiȝe(n, keie(n*, etc. f. *keiȝe*, KEY *sb.*[1] An OE. *cæggian* is alleged by Somner.]

1. *trans.* To lock with a key; to lock up; to fasten securely. Also *fig. rare.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A* VI. 103 Þe dore I-closet, I-keiȝet and I-kliketed, to kepe þe þer-oute. *c* 1425 *Disp. Mary & Cross* 241 in *Leg. Rood* (1871) 205 Heuene gate was keiyed [*printed* keiped] clos. 1433 LYDG. *St. Edmund* I. 1072 Cloos in his herte ech uertu was I-keied [*v. r.* ykeyed]. 1555 ABP. PARKER *Ps.* cxix. 352 Keyd fast thy word: was so to me: in hope that I have done. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* V. 201 Mrs. Penleaze swore that the windows were constantly barred and keyed every night. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XXI. 286 Be the palace-door Thy charge,..key it fast.

2. a. To fasten by means of a pin, wedge, bolt, or wooden cross-piece.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. xi. (1877) I. 227 An ax, keied or fastened with iron into the wood. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 196 The bodyes of great trees squared, and..keyed togither by other great pieces of timber. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 302 To key home the plates of the cupola to the ribs. 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 57 It is keyed or wedged in, and rusted in so as to be immoveable. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 550 Immovably keyed upon the cranked shaft is a heavy wooden cone pulley.

b. To cause (plaster) to adhere (to laths).

1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1383 When the mortar is put over the laths, part of it penetrates between them, and when hard keys, as it were, the plaster to the laths and renders it difficult of removal.

3. To regulate the pitch of the strings of a musical instrument. Hence *fig.*: To give a certain tone or intensity (to feelings, thoughts); *to key up*, to stimulate, to raise to a high pitch.

1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge Beautie* Prol., And Poets strive to key their strings more loud. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. *Affliction* 36 Thus doth God key disorder'd man ..Tuning his brest to rise or fall. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat. & Man* IV. 257 The fervid quickness and strength of Rousseau's feelings keyed him on so high a pitch that [etc.]. 1888 HURLBERT *Irel. under Coerc.* I. I. 46 If Mr. Balfour keys up the landlords to stand out.

b. To fix the strings of a musical instrument upon the pegs or keys.

1872 W. SKEEN *Early Typogr.* 90 They were as useless to him as unstrung harp-strings are unmusical until they are keyed and stretched and tuned.

4. To insert the keystone in (an arch). Also with *in*.

1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Bridge Thames* 8 After the Arches are thus turn'd and key'd. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 75 The last Arch was key'd in. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97/2 The new bridge..fell down after it was key'd in.

Key, var. KAY *a.*, left (hand or foot).

Keyage (kī·ĕdʒ). Now written QUAYAGE. Also 6 kei-, 7 kay-, caiage. [a. OF. *kaiage, caiage* etc. (1295 in Godef.; med.L. *caiagium* is found in 1167); see KEY *sb.*[2] and -AGE.] Quay-dues; quayage.

[1324 in Gross *Gild M.* I. 195 note 4 De hujusmodi theolonio..anchoragio, terragio, kayagio.] *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 269/2 Keyage, or botys stondynge, *ripatum*. 1511 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 325 Noo man .. shall reise keiage of noo kaye nor othre place .. except it be buylded as a keay. 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* IV. I. 80 Profits of Faires, Markets, .. Pontage, Caiage, Cranage. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693)

784 Keyage or kayage, *portorium*. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Fowey*, The toll of the market and fairs, and keyage of the harbour.

Key-bearer. [f. KEY *sb.*[1] + BEARER: OE. had *cæghora* in same sense.]

1. One who bears a key or keys. (Cf. KEY *sb.*[1] 2.)

14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 684/9 *Hic claviger*, a kayberere. 1485 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E. E. T. S.) 22 The foure kayberers or ther deputies. 1552 HULOET, Kaye bearer or keper. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 254 The priestess of Juno is said to be the key-bearer of the Goddess. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 120 The figure of a key-bearer.

2. *fig.* One who is entrusted with authority symbolized by keys. Cf. KEY *sb.*[1] 4 and KEY-KEEPER 2.

a 1540 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 262/2 S. Petter..commaundeth you that you shoulde bee alonely but ministers, & keybearers of these keyes. 1569 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xi. (1671) 29 Christ made these Officers the Key-bearers of his Churches. 1895 *Tablet* 2 Nov. 700 The Prince of the Apostles, the key-bearer of eternal life.

So **Key-bearing**, *sb.* and *a.*

1669 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Past.* II. xii. (1671) 29 This Key-bearing power (never denyed them from Christs time). 1853 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 93, I should have lost the respect of the key-bearing woman [=guide].

Keyboard (kī·bōəd). [KEY *sb.*[1] 11.]

1. The set or row of keys in such musical instruments as the organ and piano.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Organ*, Worked by..a treadle, which comes out in the front of the instrument, under the key board. 1856 Mrs. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument.* 126 A large organ generally possesses five key-boards one above the other. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 5 The keyboard with its ivory and ebony notes [is seen] when the front of the instrument is opened.

fig. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 491 In this case the soul would stand .. before the open key-board of the central nerve-terminations. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 79 Uproar that runs..up and down the long key-board of the beach.

attrib. 1896 HIPKINS *Pianoforte* 46 The various keyboard instruments. *Ibid.* 65 A keyboard psaltery of a harp-shaped disposition.

2. The set of keys in a type-writing machine.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1187 A printing keyboard, by which the blind are enabled to write. 1881 *Spon's Dict. Indust. Arts* 1608 The 'Remington' machine has in front a key-board holding the letters and numerals.

Key-bugle. A bugle fitted with keys to increase the number of its sounds.

(Invented by James Halliday about 1815, and by him named the Kent Bugle.)

1835–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* (1850) 249/1 The loud notes of a key-bugle broke the monotonous stillness of the street. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* viii. 86 Each battalion marched out to the inharmonious braying of their key-bugles.

Key-clog. A piece of wood tied to a key, to prevent it from being easily lost.

1552 HULOET, Kaieclogge. [No Latin.] 1555 R. SMITH in Foxe *A. & M.* (1684) III. 343, I have sent you a key-clog for a token. 1632 I. L. *Wom. Rights* 19 She is able..to have the key clog at her girdle. 1805 G. ELLIS *E. E. Metr. Rom.* II. 381 The active princess..seized the *key-clog* which hung from his shoulder.

Key-cold, *a.* Now *rare.* [Cf. KEY *sb.*[1] 1 b.] As cold as a key; devoid of heat: *esp.* cold in death.

1529 MORE *Dyalogc* II. Wks. 185/2 That body bereth them yet about sicke and noughty and cay colde as thei be. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 Joyning burning sommer with kea-cold winter. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, I. ii. 5 Poore key-cold Figure of a holy King. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* III. ii, *Mill.* Feel whether she breathes, with your hand before her mouth. *Rose.* No, madam, 'tis key-cold. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. xiii. 405 The word was scarce out of his mouth when he was key-cold.

b. *fig.* Entirely devoid of warmth of feeling; having no zeal or fervour; apathetic.

1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. xxvii. (1847) 313 The consideration of his incomparable kindness could not .. fail to inflame our key-cold hearts. 1565 STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 123* Kaye colde christians. *a* 1659 Bp. BROWNRIG *Serm.* (1674) I. xxxi. 393 Men are many times..luke-warm, yea, key-cold in the execution of justice. *a* 1734 WODROW *Sel. Biog.* (1845–7) I. 397 (E. D. D.) The nobility .. are either key-cold, or ready to welcome Popery.

† B. As *sb.* (jocularly): A severe cold. *Obs.*

1602 DEKKER *Satiromi.* Wks. 1873 I. 206 Sir Adam is best you hide your head for feare Your wise brainestake key-colde.

Hence † **Key-coldness,** utter coldness.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Unlawf. Lim. Episc.* 5 The greatest part of your professed vertue, we find to consist in a key-coldnes.

Keyed (kīd), *a.* [f. KEY *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Of a musical instrument: Furnished with keys. *Keyed bugle* = KEY-BUGLE.

1796 BURNEY *Mem. Metastasio* II. 320 *note*, Pieces for keyed-instruments. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II. i. 99 Both which are, upon Keyed Instruments, performed with the same Keys. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanagh* xxix, Silas, who breathed his soul out upon the air of summer evenings through a keyed bugle.

2. In carpentry, engineering, etc.: Secured, fastened, or strengthened by means of a key.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Keyed-dado*, dado secured from warping by bars grooved into the back. 1874 THEARLE *Naval Archit.* 79 A keyed and riveted scarph, joining two arms.

3. Of an arch: Constructed with a keystone.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. iv. 155 In the time of Pericles..we discover in at least one of the great temples of Greece the keyed arch. *Ibid.* v. 183 The keyed arch was introduced for strength.

Keyhole (kī·hōul).

1. The hole by which the key is inserted into a lock.

In an ordinary house- or room-door the keyhole usually goes right through, and thus affords opportunities of peeping, listening, etc. which are often alluded to: see the quots.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 158/2 Yet through the key-hole will he talk to her. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1843) 57 If I would raunge abroad, and looke in at Sluggards' key-holes. 1635 ? HERRICK *Fairy Queen* ii. in *Hesper.* (1869) App. 478 When mortals are at rest .. Through key-holes we do glide. *a* 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 212 He looked through the key-hole and there saw him lying dead. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 222 A candle carried past a key-hole, throws its light on the opposite wall. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ii. 52 An ominously Æolian keyhole in a vile inn.

2. A hole made to receive a peg or key used in carpentry or engineering.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 33 Round-bolts..with a Head at one end, and a Key-hole at the other. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 61 The lower keyholes should be clear, to allow the water to run out freely.

3. In New Brunswick: A round harbour or cove with narrow entrance.

1896 W. F. GANONG in *Trans. R. Soc. Canada* Ser. II. II. 210.

4. attrib., as *key-hole prospect, slit, view*; **keyhole escutcheon,** an escutcheon-shaped plate of metal surrounding a keyhole; **keyhole guard, -protector,** a metal plate which falls over (or into) and closes a keyhole; **keyhole limpet,** a gastropod of the family *Fissurellidæ*, having a shell with an aperture at the apex; **keyhole saw,** a narrow saw for cutting keyholes, etc.; **keyhole whistler,** *slang.* (see quot.)

1889 *Sci. Amer.* LXI. 195 Bennett's improved *key-hole guard .. preventing any view through the keyhole. 1869 J. G. WOOD *Common Shells* 96 In the Tusk-shells there is an aperture at the peak, and the same is the case with the *Key-hole Limpet *Fissurella reticulata*. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* I. 320 The *Fissurellidæ*, or key-hole limpets, are structurally closely allied to the .. *Haliotidæ*. 1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 92 The *key-hole prospect was but a crooked and sinister one. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 107 A small kind of compass-saw, called a *Key-hole-saw, is used for quick curves such as key-holes. 1881 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 63 A man standing on his head to keep him quiet, and another cutting a '*keyhole' slit in his ear. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 311 '*Keyhole whistlers*', the skipper birds are sometimes called. .. They start early to good houses for victuals, when gentlefolk are not up.

Hence **Key-hole** *v.*, *trans.* (of a bullet in target-practice) to strike the target in such a way as to make a hole of the form of a key-hole.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* cites REYNOLDS.

Keying (kī·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KEY *sb.*[1] and *v.*]

1. The action of the verb KEY in various senses.

1596–7 in Swayne *Sarum Church-w. Acc.* 300 One Chiboll for his labor for the keyinge of a bell, *6d.* 1862 G. P. SCROPE *Volcanos* 290 The 'keying' of their flexures by the intrusion of molten matter from beneath, and its consolidation there. 1878 MARC. STOKES *Early Chr. Archit. Irel.* 10 Finished at the top by selecting a thicker or thinner stone, as the case might require, for keying.

† 2. Stone-work serving as the key of an arch. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1483 *Churchw. Acc. St. Mary hill, London* (Nichols 1797) 97 Keyenge of a gate of ston 8 fote of heyghte withynne boght of William Gemet mason.

Key-keeper.

1. One who has the custody or control of the key of a house, room, chest, etc. Cf. *key-herd*, KEY *sb.*[1] 17.

1534 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 219 To the Key Kepers to thuse of the body of the Town. 1576 *Ibid.* 388 The Key Kepers of thys Cytie shall delyver them xiij^d in money. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. App. 10 He must enquire, whether any money comes to the hands of the Superioress, without the Key-keeper's knowledge. *a* 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 205 That Angel..Of the Abyss Key-keeper made, Rules the infernal Shade. 1892 *Antiquary* Oct. 141 His application..was refused by the key-keeper.

2. = KEY-BEARER 2.

1563–87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 87/1 Left with Peter the holie keie keeper.

† 3. A regulator. *Obs.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 122 The best key-keeper of motion is an elater or bear.

Keyl, obs. form of KEEL *sb.*[2], *sb.*[3], *v.*[1]

Keyless (kī·lės), *a.* [f. KEY *sb.*[1] + -LESS.] Without a key or keys. a. Of a door or lock.

1823 BYRON *Island* IV. vi, A spacious cave, Whose only portal was the keyless wave. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xciv, Faith and simplicity had guarded that keyless door.

b. Of a watch or clock which is wound up otherwise than by means of a key. Hence of a mechanism, method of winding, etc.

1828 *Mech. Mag.* IX. 66 Berrollas' keyless watch or clock. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 133 The simple keyless mechanism used for going barrels is not suitable for the fusee. *Ibid.* 247 The ordinary method of keyless winding.

c. Of a musical instrument.

1875 tr. *Blaserna's Th. Sound* v. § 8 The primitive keyless trumpet.

d. Without explanatory key.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Ways & Words* 83 Such compositions have..a voice only for the initiated, but are keyless mysteries to all others. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Sept. 2/1 We find your work so abstruse, your parables so keyless.

Keylet (kī·lėt). [f. KEY *sb.*[1] + -LET.] A little or tiny key.

1860 *Artist & Craftsman* 367 To open the rose-wood case with the precious keylet she had left him.

Keyll, obs. form of KEEL *sb.*[2], KYLE.

Keyme, Keynard, var. KEMB, CAYNARD.

Key-note (kī·nōut).

1. *Mus.* The first, i. e. lowest, note of the scale of any key, which forms the basis of, and gives its name to, the key; the tonic. (Formerly called simply *key*: see KEY *sb.*[1] 7 a.) In quot. 1776 applied to the lowest tone of an ancient Greek scale or 'mode.'

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* I. v. 460 The key-note of the Dorian mode. 1782 *Ibid.* II. ii. 97 Transposed keys..represented by other sounds in the same relation to the key-note. 1859 JEPHSON *Brittany* iv. 41 They never leave off on the key-note; the ear is left unsatisfied. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* ii. 11 A melodic perfect cadence must end with the key-note.

b. *transf.* = KEY *sb.*[1] 8 a. *rare.*

1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* xviii. iv. (1774) II. 104 In reading, whether verse or prose, a certain tone is assumed, which may be called the key-note; and in that tone the bulk of the words are sounded.

2. *fig.* The leading idea of a discourse, composition, or course of action; the prevailing tone of thought or feeling.

1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* II. xxxi. 166 Much of the Orator's art and ability is shown, in thus striking properly at the commencement, the key note, if we may so express it, of the rest of his Oration. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 22 Dec. in *Lockhart*, I wrote a few verses..taking the key-note from the story of Clavers leaving the Scottish Convention of estates in 1688–9. 1862 J. SKELTON *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 404 This moderation was the key-note of Canning's character. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 14 The keynote of the Lancastrian policy. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gl. Men* I. II. 140 Such was the frequent keynote of his discourses in public.

Keyre, obs. form of KIER.

Keyry, variant of KEIRI *Obs.* wall-flower.

Keys (kīz). [Pl. of KEY *sb.*[1] in specialized use.] A body of twenty-four members which forms the elective branch of the Legislature of the Isle of Man. More fully *House of Keys.* (The reason of the title is not quite clear. It appears in Latin form *claves* in 1418, and in Eng. form in 1422. But it is not the recognized name in the Manx Statutes till 1585; from that date to 1734 the title is 'The Twenty-four Keys'; after this simply 'The Keys'. The Manx popular name is *Yn Kiare as Feed*, 'The Four-and-twenty.' The suggestion that *Keys* was some kind of corruption of *Kiare as* 'Four-and' has no historical basis.)

[1417–18 in Gill *Statutes I. of Man* (1883) I. 2 Hæc Indentura facta inter Thurstanum de Tyldesley [etc.] ex unâ parte, et..xxiiij Claves Mann. ex altera, Testatur qd. predicti xxiiij Claves legis cum judice Mann. dicunt, etc.] 1422 *Ibid.* I. 11 Alsoe we give for Law, that there was never xxiiij Keys in Certainty, since they were first that were called Taxiaxi, those were xxiiij free Houlders..Without the Lord's Will, none of the 24 Keys to be. 1585 *Order of Henry Earl of Derby* ibid. 59 To..impart your Proceedings to the 24 Keyes of that my Isle. 1594 *Art. of Doubt by R. Stanley* ibid. 67 The two Deemsters and 24 Keys of this Isle. 1706 PHILLIPS s. v., In the Isle of Man, the twenty four chief Commoners, being as it were the Keepers of the Liberties of the People, are call'd The Keys of the Island. 1715 Gov. HORNE *Let.* in A. W. Moore *Hist. I. of Man* 835 To the Gentlemen of the Twenty-four Keys. 1718 in Keble *Life Bp. Wilson* xii. (1863) 397 A complaint of this nature is not cognizable before the 24 Keys. 1739 in Gill *Statutes I. of Man* I. 239 By and with the Advice and Consent of the Governor, Councel, Deemster, and Keyes, in this present Tynwald Court assembled. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 452/2 The Keys were at one time self-elected, but in 1866 they consented to popular election. 1900 A. W. MOORE *Hist. I. of Man* 824 *note*, The right to try questions of the rights of members to their seats was specially reserved by the House of Keys Election Act of 1866.

Keysar, -ser, -zar, obs. variants of KAISER.

Keyse, keysie, keyshie, local ff. CASSIE.

Keystone (kī·stōun).

1. The stone at the summit of an arch, which, being the last put in, is looked upon as locking the whole together.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* xxx. *To Sir E. Sackville*, 'Tis the last key-stone That makes the arch. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 279 If you will add a Keystone.. to the Arch..let the breadth of the upper part of the Key-stone be the height of the Arch. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 206 Now, do thy speedy utmost, Meg, And win the key-stane of the brig. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* I. x. § 4 One voussoir is as much a keystone as another; only people usually call the stone which is last put in the key-stone; and that one happens generally to be at the top or middle of the arch. 1858 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Laird Norlaw* III. 272 The narrow door, with some forgotten noble's sculptured shield upon its keystone.

b. *fig.* Something occupying a position compared to that of a keystone in an arch.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 182 Christian Society is..like stones in an arch,..Christ himselfe being the key-stone. 1790 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 69 That hour, o' night's black arch the key-stane. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* i. (1852) 10 The sun, centre and sire of light, The keystone of the world-built arch of Heaven. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* (1883) I. xiii. 245 At the other end of the saloon sat one of the fathers, the plump key-stone of an arch of comfortable young students.

c. esp. The central principle of a system, course of action, etc., upon which all the rest depends.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 96 Religion, as both the corner stone, and the key-stone of morality. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xvii. 163 The keystone on which all government must ultimately rest. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 166 The tenet of predestination was the keystone of his religion. 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* ix. (ed. 3) 108 The principle of unlimited liability is the keystone of the system.

2. A bond-stone.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 339 *Key-Stones*, a term frequently used for bond-stones.

3. In chromolithography: see quot.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 135 A drawing of the subject, in outline,..is made..when transferred to a stone, this drawing is called the keystone, and it serves as a guide to all the others, for it must be transferred to as many different stones as there are colours in the subject. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Jan. 3/1 'Offsets'..are tracings of those portions of matter in the keystone which are to go in each colour, an offset for the red, one for the blue, and so on.

4. A block of cast-iron used to fill up certain spaces in a Scotch lead-smelting furnace.

1857 TOMLINSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XIII. 300/1 (*Lead*) The space at each end of the fore-stone is closed by a cube of cast-iron called a key-stone: two similar stones fill up the space between the fore-stone and the back part of the furnace.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *keystone-mask*; **key-stone-mill**, a kind of mill used for grinding tanning materials; **Keystone State**, *U.S.*, popular appellation of Pennsylvania, as being the seventh or central one of the original thirteen states.

1881 *Spon's Dict. Indust. Arts* 1227 The well known American 'keystone' mill. 1890 *Daily News* 26 Nov. 7/3 The quite famous sculptured keystone-masks on the east and west sides of the central arch of Henley Bridge.

Hence **Ke·ystoned** *a.*, having a keystone.

1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* I. iv. 52 Under that key-stoned doorway.

Keyth, var. KITHE *v. Obs.*, to make known, etc.

†Key·-turner. *Obs.* A turnkey.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 45 Hee's as surly as those Key-turners are. 1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* (1638) 29 The master of a prison is the primum mobile..and those key-turners and street-walkers are the petty and necessary slavish wheeles. 1786 J. ROBERTS *Life* 83 A piece of service I did him..officiating as key-turner, and preventing two notorious robbers from breaking out.

Keytyf, -teyves, obs. forms of CAITIFF, -S.

Key-whyt: see KEY *sb.*[4]

Khab(b)ar, variant of KHUBBER.

‖ **Khair** (kaiəɹ). Also kheir, kiar. [Hindī *khair, khayar*, = Skr. *khadirá*.] The *Acacia Catechu* of India, from which cutch is obtained.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 198 The kiar backstays, strong and elastic as they are, snapped like cast iron. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 112 Clumps of tamarisk, *khair, lan*,..and such other shrubs as are to be found in the Thurr. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* III. *India* 105 Kheir-gum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 646/1 Khair-tree.

‖ **Khakan** (kākā·n). Also khacan. [Turkī (hence Pers. and Arab.) خاقان *khāqān* king, emperor, Great Khan: see CHAGAN and KHAN [1].] A Tartar ruler: a khan.

1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East Nat.* 26 The Khakan used often to preside at their exercises of genius. 1859 C. FORSTER *Primeval Lang., Mon. Assyria* 314 *note*, When the present khacan shall have departed, this man will succeed to the throne.

Hence **Khaka·nship**, the office of khakan.

1859 C. FORSTER *Primeval Lang., Mon. Assyria* 314 *note*, They give the khacanship only to Jews.

‖ **Khaki** (kā·ki), *a.* and *sb.* Also khakee, ka(h)ki, kharki(e, karkee, etc. [Urdū (Pers.) خاکی *khākī* dusty, f. خاک *khāk* dust.]

A. *adj.* a. Dust-coloured; dull brownish yellow, drab. b. (*attrib.* use of B.) Made of khaki cloth.

1863 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 45 As to dress..he [Capt. Cureton] confined himself to causing their clothes to be dyed khakee, or mud-colour. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 395 The comfortable gray or dust-coloured native Khakee cloth. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 2 We had to provide ourselves with..Karkee jackets. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 35/2 The new Khaki cloth, the material adopted by the War Office for the troops on active service. 1890 WATT *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* IV. 566 It is needless to attempt an enumeration of all the Khaki dyes of India. 1898 B. BURLEIGH *Sirdar & Khalifa* ix. 128 The Kharkie trousers of the Lincolns and Warwicks. 1900 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/5 Stockings, gloves, sunshades, all are to be khaki.

B. *sb.* A fabric of this colour now largely employed in the British army for field-uniforms. Originally of stout twilled cotton (*Khaki drill*), but more recently made also of wool (*Khaki Bedford, K. serge*).

In India, khaki was used for uniforms by the Guide Corps under Lumsden and Hodson in 1848, by the troops in the Mutiny of 1857, in the Afghan campaigns of 1878–80, etc. It was worn in the Soudan Wars of 1883–98, and esp. by the British troops in South Africa in 1899–. (Quots. 1857–59 may mean simply the colour: cf. 'dressed in white'.)

1857 H. B. EDWARDES *Let.* 21 July in Lumsden & Elsmie *Lumsden of Guides* (1899) 200 The whole of the troops here are dressed in khâkee. 1859 SIR J. MURRAY *Disp.* 27 Apr. in *Delhi Gaz.* 23 June, The Infantry were dressed in khakee. 1879 E. S. BRIDGES *Round the World in 6 Months* 203 The troops here are dressed in khaki..It is a kind of strong brown holland, and appears to me to be made of flax. 1883 *Times* 11 July 7 Marksmen..in the case of some of the Indian team, in the light serviceable dust-coloured khakee. 1886 YULE s.v., The original khakee was a stout cotton cloth, but the colour was also used in broad-cloth. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 7/1 Khaki is not showy enough except when it is new and well made up, and if constantly worn it tends to promote slovenliness. 1899 S. CRANE in *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 749 In came Casper, thin, yellow, and in soiled khaki.

b. Used for a soldier clothed in khaki.

1899 LUMSDEN & ELSMIE *Lumsden of Guides* 85 There used to be a good deal of rivalry between the Guides and the 1st Punjab Rifles..the former were styled 'Khákis' from their dust-coloured clothing. *Mod. Newspr.*, Before daylight the Khakis were at them again.

C. As *adj., adv.*, or *sb.* in such constr. as *to vote khaki, a khaki election, a khaki policy, the khaki loan* (*khakis*), etc., used in reference to the South African War of 1899–, and the war spirit in England at the time.

1900 G. FABER *Sp.* in *Yorksh. Herald* 5 Jan. 6/2 Are you..going to..vote solid for our Government? Or may I put it in another way,..will you vote khaki? 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 2/2 The electors at York have voted khaki, as Mr. Faber invited them to do. *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 9/1 The market does not know whether the new war loan, Khakis, will be offered at 97, 98, 99, or 100. *Ibid.* 10 Mar. 2/2 The financial aspects of the 'Khaki' Loan of £30,000,000. *Ibid.* 23 Mar. 1/3 Complications of all kinds are likely to arise as the khaki feeling dies down. *Ibid.* 26 May 2/2 The result in South Manchester is a great deal more khaki than that in the Isle of Wight. 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 21 Aug. 4 What right has the Government to attempt to ride back to power on 'khaki'? 1900 *St. James's Gaz.* 21 Sept. 6/1 Khaki and Imperialistic allusions are worked in [to a play] to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

D. *Comb.*, as *khaki-bound, -clad, -clothed, coloured, -hued* adjs.

1879 F. POLLOK *Sport Brit. Burmah* II. 177 Khakie-coloured cloth is the best for shooting purposes. 1896 C. DOYLE in *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 2/1 We had speech with three khaki-clad men. 1899 *Keene's Bath Jrnl.* 2 Dec. 6/1 It was impossible to distinguish the khaki-clothed firing line. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/2 The eleven will wear khaki-hued jerseys. 1900 *Academy* 14 Apr. 313/1 A little khaki-bound collection of ditties about fighting and fighting-men. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 8/1 What boys they looked, some of the sunburnt khaki men.

‖ **Khalifa** (kălī·fā), variant of CALIPH, representing more closely the Arab. *khalīfah*. So **Khalifat**(e, **Khaleefate**, variants of CALIPHATE.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. iv. 153 From Alexandria .. came all the Mighty Armadas set on Foot by the Saracen Khalifas 1844 LD. HOUGHTON *Palm Leaves* 10 The just successor of the Khaleefate. 1898 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Oct., The Khalifate had belonged to the Khalifa, and not to the Khedive.

‖ **Khalsa**(**h** (kā·lsā). *East Ind.* [Urdū (Pers.) خالصه *khāliṣah, khālṣa*(*h*, fem. of Arab. خالص *khālis* pure, real, proper, properly belonging.]

1. The revenue department of the government in Indian states; the state exchequer. Also *attrib.*, as *khalsa-grain, -land*.

1776 *Trial Joseph Fowke* B 14/1, I will procure for you the Kallaut of the Aumeen [= Aumil] of the Khalsa. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 129 The injunctions on this head from the *khalsa*, or revenue department, are imperious and strong. *Ibid.* 157 The nankar lands of the zemindar, which have..been converted into khalsah lands 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vi. 418 The officers of the khalsa (revenue office). 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* iii. 427 The herdmen..refused to deliver the khalsa grain.

2. The Sikh community or sect.

1790 G. FORSTER *Journ. Bengal to Eng.* (1798) I 267 *note*, The government at large, and their armies, are [by the Sicques] denominated *Khalsa*, and *Khalsajee*. 1882 WOOD tr. *Barth's Relig. India* 246 Govind Singh .. completed the transformation of the sect, or, as it was henceforth called.. the Khâlsâ, 'the property, the portion (*of God*)'.

‖ **Khamsin** (kæ·msin). Forms: 7 camsim, 8–9 campsin, (9 kampseen), 9 kamsin, khamsin, -seen. [Arab. خمسين *khamsīn*, mod. colloquial form (= oblique case) of خمسون *khamsūn* fifty (see def.).] An oppressive hot wind from the south or south-east, which in Egypt blows at intervals for about 50 days in March, April, and May, and fills the air with sand from the desert.

1685 BOYLE *Salub. Air* 74 A kind of Dew, which..purifies the Air from all the Infection of Camsims 1757 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* L. 428 The wind we had, like the Campsin, actually blew hot. 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Soil U. S.* 142 The kamsin, or south wind, in Egypt, and the south-west at Bagdat and Bussora, have the same properties. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 65 The atmosphere is hot, dry, and oppressive as that of North Africa when the khamsin blows. *attrib.* 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 332 The hot khamseen winds parch the fields.

‖ **Khan** [1] (kæn, kān). Forms: 4 caan, 4–6 cane, 4–7 can, 6 canne, 7 caunn; 4–5 chaan, 4–6 chane, 7 chahan, chawn, 4, 7–9 chan; 7–8 han; 9 khaun, khan (kan, kaan). See also CHAM. [a. Turkī (hence Pers. and Arab.) خان *khān* lord, prince, generally regarded as a modified form of خاقان *khāqān*: see KHAKAN and CHAGAN.

The title became known in Europe partly through the Mongol invasions in the first half of the thirteenth century (appearing in med.L. as *chanis, canis*, Gr *κανης, κάνις*, OF. *chan, cham*, etc.), but more esp. through the European missions to the Mongol court in the same century (1245–1255) and by the narrative of Marco Polo (1298). In the original French text of the latter the spelling *Kan, Can* or *Chan* varies with *Kaan* or *Caan*, apparently intended to represent Tartar قاآن *qā'ān*, the special title adopted by Oktai, the son of Chingiz Khan, and his successors. *Caanus* is also found in med.L. (Du Cange, s. v. *Cagan*), but the usual forms in the European languages are based on *Khān*.]

a. *Hist.* The specific title (usually with *great*, †*grand*, or the additions *of Tartary, of Cathay*) given to the successors of Chingiz Khan, who were supreme rulers over the Turkish, Tartar, and Mongol tribes, as well as emperors of China, during the middle ages. b. In later use: A title (now of slight import) commonly given to rulers, officials, or men of rank in Central Asia, Afghanistan, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 Þis Tartary es halden of þe Grete Caan of Cathay. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 331 The Great Chaan of Tartharys..sent an hooste into the lande of Hungry. 1534 MORE *Comf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1241/1 Both Prester Iohns land, and the graunde Canes too. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 253 They haue much knowleage of the great cane of Cathay. 1623 *St. Papers, Col.* 1622–4. 211 Sold the small ship to the 'Caunn, being very desirous of her'. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 A Citie..under the Jurisdiction Royall of Emang Ally, the Chawn or great Duke of Shyras. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 388 Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1724/1 The last Week arrived here an Envoy from the Kam of Tartary. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4102/2 The old Han of Tartary is lately dead. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 562 The pride of the great khan survived his resentment. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 67 The power of the Chan being absolute. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 213 The chief of an Oolooss is called Khaun...In some Oolooses, the Khaun is elected by the people. 1857 MAX MÜLLER *Selected Ess.* II. 269 One of the Tatar Khans..sent for the Buddhist pilgrim. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* XIV. (1898) 101 He was a grand specimen of a frontier Khan.

‖ **Khan** [2] (kæn, kān). Forms: a. (4 alchan), 7 c(h)ane, kan(ne, 8 k(h)ane, 8– khan. β. 7 han(e, 7–8 hawn, 8 hann. [Arab. خان *khān* inn.] In the East: A building (unfurnished) for the accommodation of travellers; a caravanserai.

a. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 22 He dischargeþ hym his hors..of his berthen and so sendeth hym into swich a hows þat is cleped þere also alchan. [1612 *Trav. Four Englishm* 77 In Cities they haue very stately Canes, but not for trauellers, but for themselues to dwell in; for every rich man calleth his house a Cane.] 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 57 Legacies for..building of Canes for the reliefe of passengers. 1682 WHELER *Journ. Greece* I. 37 There is a Kanne there, which serveth for a Warehouse. 1759 RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans* LI. 533 At Seidon, great part of the Frank kane was overthrown. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 193 We stopped at the khan, while our men purchased provisions. 1880 A. H. HUTH *Buckle* II 161 The badly-cooked, indigestible stuff which most Eastern travellers eat at the Khans

β. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 84 They are great Founders of Hospitalls, of Hanes to entertain Travellers. 1653 GREAVES *Seraglio* 132 Divers Hawns (commonly called Canes) in which wayfaring men do lodge 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 173 A Hawn or Inn adjoyning to the Harbour. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Mrs Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., Their mosques are all of freestone, and the public hanns, or inns, extremely magnificent.

Khanate (kæ·n-, kā·neɨt). Also khanat. [f. KHAN [1] + -ATE [1].] A district governed by a khan; the position of a khan.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 37 This state split..into several petty khanates. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 375/1 Samarcand is a town in Asia, in the khanat of Bokhara. 1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 74, I was forthwith employed to draw up a full report of his son's claim to the Khánate. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* I. 80 In the Khanate of some Central Asian despot.

Khandgea, variant of CANGIA, a Nile-boat.

1819 T. HOPE *Anastasius* ii. (1827) 31, I resolved, after three or four days march along the banks of the Nile, to contend with its adverse current, myself in a light khandgea.

Khang, variant of KANG.

‖ **Khanjar** (kæ·ndʒăɹ). Also 7 canjare, 8 -jer, 8–9 -jar, 9 -jiar, -ciar, cunjur, khunjur, kandjar. See also HANDJAR. [Pers. (Arab., Turk., Urdū) خنجر *khanjar, ḫanjar* dagger.] An Eastern dagger.

1684 J. PHILLIPS tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. II. III. 200 The Canjare which he had in his hand, was a kind of Dagger, the blade whereof toward the Handle was three fingers broad. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XII. 346/2 A sabre and canjer (or dagger) worn in a bandelier. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* XXVII, A sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his canjiar. 1828 *Kuzzilbash* I vii. 89 All wore the khunjur, or common dagger. 1845 LADY H STANHOPE *Mem.* I. iii. 108, I always slept with a khanjâr..by my side.

‖ **Khanjee** (kā·ndʒē). Also khandjee, khanjhi. [Turk. خانجي *khānjī*, f. *khān* KHAN [2] + -*jī*, agent-suffix.] The keeper of a khan or inn.

1839 MISS PARDOE *Beauties Bosphorus* 141 There is a certain foppery about the khanjhi of a first-rate Caravanserai. 1884 BOND in *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Dec. 515, I spent the last night at a village *khan*, .. in the night the *khandjee* received a note from brigands, demanding £200.

‖ **Khansamah, -saman** (kā·nsāmā(n, kansā·ma(n). *East Ind.* Forms: 7 consaorman, 8 chan-, caun-sumaun, consumma, -sumah, (9 -somah), 8–9 khansaman, 9 khaunsaumaun, khansama(h, kansamah. [Urdū (Pers.) خانسامان *khānsāmān*, f. *khān* master, ruler, KHAN [1] + *sāmān*

household goods.] In India: A house-steward; a native male servant (usually a Mohammedan), the head of the kitchen and pantry department.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. xxviii. (1705) 39. I met with Camillo your Consaorman here lately. 1759 in R. O. Cambridge *War in India* (1761) 231 Order, under the Chan Sumaun, or Steward's seal. *Ibid.* 232 Caun Samaun, or Steward to his Majesty. 1776 *Trial Joseph Fowke* 6/1, I put the arzee under the care of the Consumma. 1788 Gladwin tr. *Mem. Kh. Abdulkurreem* 56 [He] asked the Khansaman, what quantity was remaining of the clothes. 1813-14 Mrs. Sherwood *Lit. Henry & Bearer* 7 His mamma's khaunsaumaun had told him so. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 116 The khansama, or butler, acts the part which, in a moderate English establishment, is acted by the mistress and the cook together.

‖ **Kharaj** (karā·dʒ), **khara·tch.** [Arab. خراج *kharāj*, in Egypt *kharāg*, in Turkish *kharātch* tribute.] Tribute; rent; poll-tax: see Caratch.

1860 *Times* 25 June 10/6 The allegation that the word 'tribute' is incorrectly used..'kharatch' or 'poll-tax' being the expression in the original. 1881 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 342 Unable to pay their kharag or rent.

Khas-k(h)as: see Khus-khus.

‖ **Khatri** (kæ·tri, kʌ·trī). Also 7 cuttery, quetery, 8 katri, khettrie, kittree, 9 ketra, khatrí. [Hindī *khatrī*:—Skr. *kshatriya*.] A member of the second or military caste among the Hindus (cf. Kshatriya).

1630 Lord *Banians & Persees* i. 5 And because Cuttery was of a Martiall temper, God gaue him power to sway kingdomes with the Scepter. 1665 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* (1677) 52 The *Cutteries*..being men of War they scruple not to shed blood, eat flesh, and..are for the most part called Rajaes or great men. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 193 Opium is frequently eaten in great quantities by the Rashpoots, Queteries, and Patans. 1723 R. Millar *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. vii. 208 The Katris are degenerate into Merchants. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 36/1 Another letter came to me with a peon and kittree, from Roopnarrain Chowdree. 1814 W. Brown *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 170 The Hindoos were originally divided into 4 casts or tribes; the Brahmin, the Ketra, the Bice, and the Sooder. 1885 *Panjab Notes & Q.* II. 75/1 These ceremonies are observed by Bráhmans, Khatris, and Baises.

‖ **Kheda, keddah** (kē·da, ke·dă). Also khedda(h, (kiddah). [Hindī *khēdā*.] An enclosure used in Bengal, Assam, etc., for the capture of wild elephants; corresp. to the corral of Ceylon.

1799 Corse in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 38 She was driven by Mr. Leeke's elephant hunters into a keddah. 1827 D. Johnson *Ind. Field Sports* 55 Elephants are numerous,.. The principal Keddah for catching them is in the district of Tipperah. 1879 F. Pollok *Sport Brit. Burmah* I. 80, I remember, when kheddahs were started in Burmah, nearly a hundred elephants had been driven into an inclosure. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 5/4 A kheda..has been formed in the jungle near an elephant cover.

‖ **Khedive** (kēdī·v). (Also 7 quiteue.) [a. F. *khédive*, a. Turk. (from Pers.) خديو *khedīv*, *khidēv* prince, sovereign.] The title of the viceroy or ruler of Egypt, accorded to Ismail Pasha in 1867 by the Turkish government.

[1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. iv. 1537 (Stanf.) He is called Quiteue a title royall and no proper name.] 1867 *Times* 24 May 11/1 At a council of the Turkish Cabinet, held on the 14th inst., the title to be granted to the Pasha of Egypt was at length definitely settled. His Highness is to be called 'Khedive', which is regarded as the Arabic equivalent of 'King'. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 187 A description..of the political system of the khedive. 1892 Milner *Eng. in Egypt* 44 The power of the Khedive is an emanation from the power of the Sultan.

Hence **Khediva** (-dī·vă), **Khediviah** (-dī·viă) [Arab. خديويه], wife of the khedive; **Khedi·val, Khedi·vial** *a.*, of or pertaining to the khedive; **Khedi·vate, Khedi·viate**, the office, authority, or government of the khedive.

1890 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 5/4 Miss E. M. Merrick..last year had the honour of painting a portrait of her Highness the Khediviah. 1899 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 6/3 The Khedivah, the Khedivah mère, and their enormous entourage. 1882 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 749/1 The Khedival and Turkish portion of the Government got away..to Alexandria. 1882 *Standard* 24 July 5 The fine Khedivial Library..grew..into a collection of fame. 1880 *Daily News* 12 July 5/6 It seems almost as though Midhat Pacha wishes to establish a Khedivate in Syria, with himself as Khedive. 1892 *Times* 15 Apr. 3/1 Turkish intrigues for reducing Egypt from the status of a Khedivat..to a vilayet.

Khemkaub, Khettrie, Khevenhuller, var. Kincob, Khatri, Kevenhuller.

‖ **Khidmutgar** (kidmʊtgā·r). Also 8-9 kid-, kis(t)-, 9 k(h)itmutgar; 8 khidmidgar, 9 khid-, khitmatgar, khid-, khed-, khitmutghar, khitmutkar, etc. [Urdū (from Pers.) خدمتگار *khidmatgār*, = *khidmat* service + *-gār*, agent-suffix.] In India: A male servant who waits at table.

1765 Holwell *Hist. Events* (1766) I. 60 They were taken into the service of Soujah Dowla ..: Hodjee, in capacity of his first Kistmutgar (or valet). 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 56/1 *Q.* Who came with Bollakey Doss? *A.* He came alone, only his kidmutgar. 1824 [Sherer] *Sketches in India* 247 His father had been a Khidmutgar to a British Colonel. 1873 Miss Thackeray *Wks.* (1891) I. 269-70 A Kitmutghar who had drained off a bottle of her eau-de-Cologne.

‖ **Khilat, khelat** (kilʌt). *East Ind.* Forms: 7 calaat, collat, 8 kali-, kellaut; 8-9 khilat, khelaut, 9 khelat, khellât, khillaut, calatte, (kholut, khillut, killut, -laut). [Urdū (Pers.) خلعت *khilʿat*, *khalʿat*, a. Arab. خلعة *khilʿah* (*-at*).] A dress of honour presented by a king or other dignitary as a mark of distinction to the person receiving it; hence, any handsome present made by an acknowledged superior.

1684 J. Phillips tr. *Tavernier's Trav.* I. III. v. 108 The Garment of Honour, or the Calaat, the Bonnet, and Girdle. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 87 He had a Collat or Scerpaw, a Robe of Honour from Head to Foot, offered him from the Great Mogul. 1774 Bogle in Markham *Narr. Mission Tibet* (1876) 25 A flowered satin gown was brought me. I was dressed in it as a *khilat*. 1803 Edmonstone in Owen *Mrq. Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 325 He is admitted to the privilege of investing the Peishwa with a khelaut. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 239 The king..maintains the royal privilege of conferring *khillauts*. 1876 Jas. Grant *Hist. India* I. xxxvii. 191/1 No peishwa could be appointed without first receiving the *khelat*. 1885 Yule, *Killut, Killaut.*

‖ **Khoja** (kō·udʒă). Forms: 7 hoiah, hodgee, -gia, hugie, hoggie, 7-8 hogi, 8 hoage, hogia, cojah, 9 hoja(h, hodja, khodgea, khodja, -djo, khoja. [Turk. and Pers. خواجه *khōjah*, prop. *khwājah*.] A professor or teacher in a Mohammedan school or college; a schoolmaster; a scribe, clerk.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* IX. xv. § 8. II. 1598 From fiue yeers of age vntill ten..they haue their Hoiah (that is, their Schoole-master) appointed them by the King to teach them. 1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 525 The third, are Hogi, Writers of Bookes; for they have no Printing. 1704 J. Pitts *Acc. Mahometans* 21 Rides in the Van of the Army, with two Hoages, or Clerks. 1786 *Art. Charge W. Hastings* in Burke *Writ.* (1852) VII. 27, I sent for Retasit Ali Khân, the Cojah. 1834 *Ayesha* I. xi. 265 They collected all that the city possessed of wisdom and learning,—Khodjas, Mollahs, Hakims, Imams. 1887 *L'pool Daily Post* 14 Feb. 5/4 This last savant brings a Khoja, who has just arrived from Bombay.

Khookheri, obs. form of Kukri.

‖ **Khor** (kɒ̄r). [Arab. خور *khurr*, *khorr*.] A watercourse, ravine, nullah, dry bed of a stream.

1884 *Times* 28 Mar. 5 Our route lay..along the bottom of the valley leading to the khor. *Ibid.*, The khor winds considerably, and splits into two or three smaller ravines. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 2/1 A swarm of Arabs came down upon them through a neighbouring khor.

Khotbah, -beh, variants of Khutbah.

‖ **Khubber** (kʊ·bəɹ). *East Ind.* Also khuber, khab(b)ar. [Urdū (Pers., Arab.) خبر *khabar*.] Information, news, report, rumour.

1878 *Life in the Mofussil* I. 159 (Y.) Khabar of innumerable black partridges has been received. 1879 *Vanity Fair* 29 Nov. 299 (Y.) He will not tell me what khabbar has been received. 1891 R. Kipling *City Dreadf. Nt.* 75 Just fancy, among these five thousand people, what sort of effect the *khuber* of an accident would produce!

‖ **Khud** (kʊd). *East Ind.* [Hindī *khad*.] A deep ravine or chasm; a precipitous cleft or descent in a hill-side.

1837 Bacon *First Impr. Hindustan* II. 146 (Y.) To look over the edge of the narrow footpath into the Khud. 1870 *Gd. Words* 133/2 The depth of the khuds is very great, and the slope so rapid that you can scarcely find footing when once off the beaten road. 1886 R. Kipling *Depart. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 87 Death .. drops the reckless rider down The rotten rain-soaked khud.

attrib. 1896 Sarah J. Duncan *His Honor & a Lady* xix. 244 The tin roofs of the cottages down the khud-side.

Khukri, Khunjur: see Kukri, Khanjar.

‖ **Khus-khus** (kʊ·skʊs). *East Ind.* Also khaskas, kuskos, kus-kus, kuss-kuss; see also Cuscus[2]. [Urdū (Pers.) خس خس *khas-khas*.] The sweet-scented root of an Indian grass, largely used in the manufacture of mats or screens ('tatties'), which are wetted to cool the air passing through them. Also *attrib.*

1810 [see Cuscus[2]]. 1851 *Art Jrnl. Illustr. Catal.* in Forbes *Veg. World* II. p. ivf, Deliciously fragrant screens are made by the Hindoos from khus-khus, the *Andropogon muricatum*. 1886 *Offic. Catal. Ind. Exhib.* 33 (Stanf.) Fans made of the fragrant root of the khaskas grass. 1890 Sir S. Baker *Wild Beasts* I. 233 With good tents, kuskos tatties, and cool drinks, the heat was bearable.

‖ **Khutbah** (kʊ·tbă). Also kootbah, khootba, khotbeh, -bah. [Arab. خطبة *khutbah*, *khotbeh*, f. خطب *khaṭaba* to preach.] A form of sermon or oration used at the Friday service in Mohammedan mosques; the name of the ruling sovereign is inserted near its close.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr.* 49/1 He repeatedly read the kootbah, or prayer, containing the name and titles of the prince of the age. 1815 Elphinstone *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 112 *note*, Inserting a prince's name in the Khootba, and inscribing it on the current coin, are reckoned in the East the most certain acknowledgments of sovereignty. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 325 His lieutenant deposed the Fatimite dynasty by a simple ordinance that the *khotbah* or public prayer should be read in the name of the Abbasside caliph Mostadhi. 1860 Gardner *Faiths World* II. 467/2 In the mosque on the Friday, which may be termed the Mohammedan Sabbath, the Khotbeh..is regularly recited.

‖ **Ki** (kī). [Hawaiian, = general Polynesian *ti*.] A liliaceous plant, *Cordyline terminalis*, found in China and the islands of the Pacific, of which the root is baked and eaten in the Sandwich Islands; the fermented juice yields an intoxicating drink.

1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 295 A kind of liquor,..a deadly stuff, expressed from the *ki* root. 1889 *Tablet* 18 May 762/2 Drinking fermented ki-root beer, home made alcohol.

Kiabooca, -bouca, variants of Kyabuka.

‖ **Kiack** (kiˌæ·k). [Burmese.] A Burmese Buddhist temple.

1599 Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 261 The people send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be.

Kioja, variant of Kehaya.

Kiang, variant of Kyang, a Tibetan wild horse.

Kiapootee, anglicized phonetic spelling of *Cajuputi*, Malay *Kayu-putih*, Cajuput.

1831 Trelawney *Adv. Younger Son* xxiii. III. 280 Among the rest was a large proportion of Kiapootee and colalava oil.

Kiar (kəi·əɹ), variant of Khair.

Kiaugh, kauch (kā·χ). *Sc.* In other Sc. dialects caigh, keach, keagh (kḗχ, kḗχʷ). [Origin obscure.] Trouble, worry.

1785 Burns *Cotter's Sat. Nt.* iii, His clean hearth-stane, his thrifty wifie's smile, The lisping infant, prattling on his knee, Does a' his weary kiaugh and care (*ed.* 1787 carking cares) beguile. 1794 *Poems, Eng. Scotch & Latin* 97 (Jam.) Your caigh and care ahint you fling. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* s. v., *To be in a kauch*, to be in an extreme flutter, not knowing which way to turn; over head and ears in business. 1825-80 Jamieson, *Keach, Keagh*, uneasiness of mind,..bustle, anxious exertion. Dumfr(ies). 1881 Mrs. Walford in *Gd. Words* 402/1 Me in a kauch of work, an' Meg kirnin', an' a' the hooss wrang side up maist.

Kibab, kibaub, variants of Kabob.

Kibble (ki·b'l), *sb.*[1] *dial.* Also 5 kyble, 7 keble. [Origin obscure: cf. Kebbie and Kibbo.] A stout staff or cudgel; a hooked stick.

1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. kyble, ob.; j. hacstok, jd.; j. horsmall'. 1570 Levins *Manip.* 113/22 Kibble, *baculus*. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* (E. D. S.), *Keble*, a timber-log. 1800 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* Suppl. (1814) 383 *Kibble*, a strong thick stick.

Kibble (ki·b'l), *sb.*[2] [Origin unascertained: ?from the surname *Kibble*.] More fully *kibble-hound*: A kind of hound, a cross between the beagle and the old English hound.

1590 Cokaine *Treat. Hunting* B j, You must breed fourteene or fifteene couple of small Kibble hounds, lowe and swift. 1831 Johnson *Sportsm. Cycl.* s. v., The first remove from the southern-hound is the kibble.

Kibble (ki·b'l), *sb.*[3] *Mining.* Also 7 keeble, 8 kible. [prob. ad. Ger. *kübel* 'tub,' in Mining used in the same sense as the Eng. word.] A large wooden or (later) iron bucket, for conveying ore or rubbish to the surface.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2104 A Winder with two Keebles (great buckets made like a barrel with iron hoops..) which as one comes up, the other goes down. 1684 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 744 The Rate..for getting of Copper-Ore was..from 8*s.* a Kibble to 2*s.* 6*d.*, every Kibble being near a Horse-Load in weight. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Yij, Somewhat below the Rope is placed a Hook, whereon to hang the Corfe or Kible. 1874 J. H. Collins *Metal Mining* 74 The kibble is simply an iron bucket made of boiler plates, riveted together. ..They..vary in capacity from 1 to 25 cwt.

b. *Comb.* **Kibble-chain,** the chain by which the kibble is drawn up and let down in the shaft.

1851 Kingsley *Yeast* viii, At the shaft's mouth, reaching after the kibble-chain.

Kibble, *sb.*[4] [? Altered form of *cobble*, or related to Kibble *v.*[1]] = Cobble *sb.*[1]

1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 4/5 The demand for coal, kibbles, and slack..is very active. 1893 *Daily News* 8 May 2/7 House coal is quiet,..kibbles 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*, with superior sorts approximately dearer.

Kibble (ki·b'l), *v.*[1] [Etym. obscure: the form is dim. or freq., but the root does not appear; cf. Kibble *sb.*[4]] *trans.* To bruise or grind coarsely; to crush into small pieces. Also *absol.* Hence **Ki·bbled** *ppl. a.*; **Kibbling-mill,** a hand-mill for kibbling grain, beans, etc.

1799 in W. Marshall *Midl. Counties* (E. D. S.). 1826 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 352 A question in your last Magazine, respecting kibbled corn for hunters. *Ibid.* XVIII. 75 There is no kibbling mill equal to the horse's grinders. *c* 1880 *Sale Catal.*, Those [corn crushing machines]..will kibble beans, peas, Indian corn.

Kibble (ki·b'l), *v.*[2] [f. Kibble *sb.*[3]] To convey ore or rubbish in a kibble.

1891 *Labour Commission Gloss., Kibbling.*

Kibbo (ki·bo). *dial.* ? *Obs.* [Obscure: cf. Kebbie and Kibble *sb.*[1]] A stick, cudgel.

1688 Shadwell *Sqr. Alsatia* II. i, And I tak kibbo, I'st raddle the Bones o' thee. *c* 1746 J. Collier (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* (1862) 52 With o Wythen Kibbo he had in his Hont.

Kibe (kəib), *sb.* Also 5-7 kybe. [Of uncertain origin; not from OE.; cf. Welsh *cibi* (also *cibwst*) of the same meaning, which, if native, may be the source of the English word.]

1. A chapped or ulcerated chilblain, *esp.* one on the heel.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 227 Also wiþ his penne he made þris croys on a kybe [L. *anthracem*] þat he hadde, and hit vanscheð awey. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 5 Of

wryncles, & chynes of handes, and kybis on þe ffete. 1544 PHAER *Bk. Childr.* (1553) R vij b, Sedes of nettels..sodden in oile..is verye good to heale the kybes of heeles. 1770 FOOTE *Lame Lover* I. Wks. 1799 II. 61, I..have no fear of corns, kibes, or that another man should kick my shins. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 82 When the inflammation becomes ulcerated or forms a kibe.

b. *fig.* in phrases, as: *To gall* or *tread on* (*one's*) *kibes*, to press upon closely so as to irritate or annoy, to hurt one's feelings; *to tread* or *follow on the kibes of*, to come closely at the heels of; etc.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 153 The toe of the Pesant comes so neere the heeles of our Courtier, hee galls his Kibe. 1771 *Smollett Humph. Cl.* 29 May, The hod-carrier, the low mechanic..the citizen, and courtier, 'all tread upon the kibes of one another'. 1820 BYRON *Blues* I. 157 We shall have the whole crew on our kibes. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 907 How closely this spectre [suicide] follows on the kibes of pleasure and extravagance.

2. *transf.* a. A sore on a horse's foot (see CREPANCE and cf. KIBY quot. 1886). ? *Obs.*

1639 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsem.* 38 Swellings in the hinder legs, foundrings, selenders, scratches, kybes [etc.]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Scratches*, a distemper incident to Horses..being distinguished indeed by several names, viz. Crepances, Rats tails, Mules, Kibes, Pains, etc.

b. A breaking out at the top of the hoof in sheep. (So Welsh *cibi.*)

1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 282 The foot-rot and kibe. *Ibid.* 283, I consider the kibe to be..contagious, and all sheep attacked with the disorder should..be removed from the flock.

†c. A hump or swelling. *Obs. rare.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 75 There are two kindes of Cammels, one which is onely in Arabie, which hath two kibes in his back: the other in many other countries, al plain in his back.

3. *Comb.*, as *kibe-heel*; *kibe-heeled* adj.

1630 DAVENANT *Cruel Bro.* II. Dram. Wks. 1872 I. 136 How they .. trip On their wanton toes, like kibe-heel'd fairies. 1658 ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat. Ins.* 1104 Their ashes..laid on with oyl of Roses cures Kibe-heels. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 17 Nothing so effectually cures Kibe Heels.

Kibe (kəib), *v. rare.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To affect with kibes or chilblains; *incorrectly*, to kick or gall (with allusion to quot. 1602 in prec. 1 b).

1757 Mrs. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) IV. 206, I had walked..to London-House, with..the Boots that had kibed me at Windsor on my Legs. 1887 A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 267 The toe of the peasant is indeed *kibing the heel of the courtier.*

Kibed (kəibd), *a.* Also 6–8 ky-. [f. KIBE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Affected with chilblains on the heels.

c 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 108 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 213 No wonder yf he halted, for kybed were his helys. 1546–62 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 134 How euer kybde heeles doo, kybd hartis do not weele. 1720 W. STUKELEY in *Ment.* (1882) I. 13, I used to be troubled in my youth..with kyb'd heels. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, A pair of kibed heels.

‖ **Kibitka** (kibi·tkä). Also 8–9 -ki, 9 -ke. [Russ. КИБИТКА *kibitka*, tent, tilt-wagon, f. Tartar *kibits*, with Russ. suffix *-ka*: cf. Arab. قُبَّة *qubbat* 'tent covered with skins'.]

1. A circular tent made of lattice work and covered with thick felt, used by the Tartars; *transf.* a Tartar household or family.

1799 W. TOOKE *View Russian Emp.* II. 86 The nether horde..consisting of 30,000 kibitkas. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 162 The Russians determine the number of families by that of the felt jurtes or kibitkes. 1884 E. O'DONOVAN *Story of the Merv* v. 55, I was conducted to the kibitka of the village smith. 1899 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 2/1 His typical studio should be a kibitka of the Steppes.

2. A Russian wagon or sledge with a rounded cover or hood; a sledge with a tilt or covering.

1806 HEBER *Let.* 4 Jan. in *Sat. Mag.* No. 444. 215/1 We performed the journey in Kibitkas, the carriages usually employed by the Russians in their winter journies. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xxx, There in a kibitka he roll'd on, (A cursed sort of carriage without springs). 1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 79 They were hurried off to Siberia, in the prisoners' kabitkas that stood ready to receive them.

‖ **Kiblah** (ki·blä). Also 8 kiblé, 8–9 kebl. [Arab. قِبْلَة *qiblah*, that which is placed opposite, f. *qabala* to be opposite.] The point (the temple at Mecca) to which Mohammedans turn at prayer.

For a short period in the early history of Islam the kiblah was at Jerusalem.

1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mahometans* 40 They all stand with their Faces one way, i. e. toward the Kiblah, or the Temple at Mecha. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* VII. vi. (1864) IV. 172 The prophet had wavered between Mecca and Jerusalem as the Kebla of prayer for his disciples. 1895 A. MENZIES *Hist. Relig.* 231 This setting of a new 'kiblah', as it is called, declared that Islam .. had an Arab not a Jewish centre.

b. A niche in a Mohammedan building on the side towards Mecca.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 143 The inside is mean, except the kiblé, or portion towards Mecca. 1825 [SHERER] *Impr. Egypt & Italy* 78 We alighted at a cool, clean serai..having its kiblah in the wall.

Kibosh (kəi·bɒʃ, kibɒ·ʃ). *slang.* Also kybosh, kye-bosh. [Origin obscure.

(It has been stated to be Yiddish or Anglo-Hebraic: see *N. & Q.* 9th ser. VII. 10.)]

1. In phr. *To put the kibosh on*: to dispose of finally, finish off, do for.

1836 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Seven Dials*, 'Hoo-roar, ejaculates a pot-boy in a parenthesis, 'put the kye-bosk [*sic*] on her, Mary'. 1856 *Punch* XXXI. 139 (To put the cibosh upon). 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift in America* 9 It was attending one of these affairs which finally put the 'kibosh' on me.

2. Nonsense, 'rot', stuff, humbug.

1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., 'It's all kibosh', i. e. palaver or nonsense. 1885 *Punch* 3 Jan. 4/1 Still I wish you a 'Appy New Year, if you care for the kibosh, old Chappie.

3. The proper style or fashion; 'the thing'.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 in FARMER *Slang.*

Hence **Ki·bosh** *v. trans.*, to finish off, 'do for'.

1892 MILLIKEN *'Arry Ballads* 50 (Farmer) A dig in the *ribs and a 'owl, Seemed to kibosh the Frenchmen completely.*

‖ **Kibrit.** *Alch.* [Arab. كِبْرِيت *kibrīt* sulphur.]

1706 PHILLIPS, *Kibrit*, a Word sometimes us'd by Chymists for Sulphur. 1730 in BAILEY (folio).

Kibsey, obs. var. KIPSEY, small basket.

Kiby (kəi·bi), *a.* Now *dial.* In 6 kyby, 7 kibie, 9 *dial.* kibby. [f. KIBE *sb.* + -Y.] Affected with kibes.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. of Laurel* 502 He halteth often that hath a kyby hele. 1611 COTGR., *Mulard*, one that hath kibie heels. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk., Kibby heels*, chapped heels—of horses.

Kiche, obs. form of KEACH *v.*

†**Ki·chel.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *cicel*, of obscure etymology. The retention of unpalatalized *c* (k) can be explained only by taking *cicel* as = **cycel*:—**kukilo-*; in which case this word would not be related to *cæcil*, KECHEL; but the identity of sense makes this difficult to accept.] A small cake.

In the quot. from Chaucer, all the MSS. of the six-text edition have *kechel*. The Harleian reading, however, is also that of Thynne's ed., and from these sources the word has passed into mod. dicts.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 30 Þonne se cicel coligе, þonne wyrc þu ma. *Ibid.* 134 Nim getemsud melu and bac hym anne cicel of. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Somon. T.* 39 (Harl. MS.) Yif us a busshel whet, or malt, or reye, A Goddes kichil, or a trip of chese. [1598 SPEGHT *Chaucer's Wks.* B b b b, A cake ..called a God's kichell, because godfathers and godmothers vsed commonly to giue one of them to their godchildren, when they asked a blessing. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Kitchell*, a kinde of cake. Also in Blount, Phillips, and later dicts.] [*a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Kickel*, a sort of flat cake with sugar and currants strewn on the top. 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Kickel.*]

Kichine, obs. form of KITCHEN.

Kick (kik), *sb.*1 [f. KICK *v.*1]

I. 1. An act of kicking; a blow or knock with the foot. In *Football*, the act of striking the ball with the foot. *Free kick*: see quot. 1892. *Drop-, penalty-, place-kick*: see these words.

1530 PALSGR. 236/1 Kicke of an horse, *ruade.* 1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* III. xi. 225 Robrus sprauling kicks, Fabius caper, Harries tossing tricks. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 11 ₱ 3 A Tall Man with a Hat and Feather, who gives his first Minister, who stands just before him, an huge Kick. 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ₱ 10, I lost my patience, and gave him a kick. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. v. 65 This imp..has always had a relishing fancy for the kicks and cuffs. 1892 *Outdoor Games & Recr.* 538 *Laws of Assoc. Football*, A Free Kick is a kick at the ball in any way the kicker pleases, when it is lying on the ground, none of the kicker's opponents being allowed within six yards of the ball. 1893 *Rugby Union Football Handbk.* 33 All free-kicks may be place-kicks, drop-kicks, or punts. ..If taken by drop or punt the catcher must take the kick.

fig. 1627–77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xi. 16 For we can never throughly try him, but in the kick of malignant Chance. 1833 LYTTON in *Hansard* XV. 1234 His [Irish] policy was wittily described .. as a 'quick alternation of kicks and kindness'.

b. In phr. *More kicks than halfpence*: more harshness than kindness: cf. MONKEY *sb.*

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxxiv, 'Which is like monkey's allowance, I suppose', said the traveller, 'more kicks than halfpence'. 1853 DARWIN in *Life* II. 39 Though I shall get more kicks than halfpennies, I will, life serving, attempt my work. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* I. i. 22 A life, in which the kicks might be more superabundant than the half-pence.

c. Ability or disposition to kick.

1885 W. J. FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 14 If .. the horse had any kick in him, a sensation scene took place. 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* XXV. (1900) 323 He had not a kick in him.

d. *fig.* Opposition, objection, repugnance.

1887 F. FRANCIS *Saddle & Mocassin* xviii. 308, I haven't got any kick against Don Juan. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Mar. 9/1 There is a strong kick among the few sportsmen here at this wholesale murder.

e. *The kick* (in phr. *to get* or *give the kick*): Discharge, dismissal, 'the bag', 'the sack'. *slang.*

1844 JAMIE *Muse* 100 (E. D. D.) She was soon to get the kick. 1885 FRASER *Poems* 50 (E. D. D.) Should a brither be sick, They'll no gie him the kick.

2. *transf.* a. The recoil of a gun when discharged.

1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* (1829) I. vii. 95 The kick of the rifle disconcerts your aim. 1846 GREENER *Gun* 294 It is..only when the 'Kick', as it is called, becomes painful, that it is essential to avoid or lessen it.

b. A jerk, jolt; jerking motion.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 187 The back of the trough being curved, permits the cloth to turn upwards before each successive kick. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 337 Our noble craft..had a cataclysmic kick in her. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being*, The twin-screws gave us more kick than was pleasant.

3. One who kicks. Usually with adj.: A (good or bad) kicker, *esp.* in football.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. v, He's cock of the school.. and the best kick and charger in Rugby. 1893 *Assoc. Football Handbk.* 57 Very safe with his hands and a fine kick.

II. Slang senses of which the relationship is obscure.

4. *The kick*: the fashion, the newest style.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s. v., *A high Kick*, the top of the Fashion. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 56 About the latter end of Queen Anne's reign, a rev. gentleman wrote a Treatise call'd *A farewell to French Kicks*. ..The author of it dissuades his countrymen from the use of French fashions. 1787 G. COLMAN *Inkle & Yarico* III. i, I march'd the lobby, twirled my stick..The girls all cry'd 'He's quite the kick'. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* June 413 This [head-dress] obtained the name of Nancy Dawson's new kick. 1894 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. viii. 190 Mrs. West naturally wanted 'the last new kick'.

5. A sixpence.

c 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd, Kick*, Sixpence. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Kick*, a sixpence, when speaking of compound sums only, as three and a kick, is three and sixpence. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* III. xiii. (1878) 260 Half a bull, three hogs, and a kick. 1871 *Echo* 15 May (Farmer), 'What do you mean by telling me that you will take it away for a kick?' ..'I'll do the job for sixpence'.

6. *pl.* Breeches, trousers. ? *Obs.* ▪Cf. KICKSEYS.

a 1700 in B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v., Tip us your Kicks, we'll have them as well as your Lour. 1819 MOORE *Tom Crib* 13 Old Georgy's bang-up togs and kicks.

7. A pocket.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 52, I having some ready in my kick, grabbed the chance, and stepped home with my swag. 1869 GREENWOOD *Night in Workhouse* (Farmer) I rifled his kick of his shiners so fine.

Kick (kik), *sb.*2 [Origin obscure: sense 1 may be humorously from KICK *sb.*1]

1. An indentation in the bottom of a glass bottle, diminishing the internal capacity. Also *kick-up.*

1861 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 451 You must know, sir, that some bottles has great 'kicks' at their bottoms. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* x. (1877) 59 He kept them in bottles without any 'kicks'. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 396/1 These were the 'kicks' of bottles whose long snouts were thrust into wooden racks.

2. The projection on the tang of a pocket knife blade, which prevents the edge of the blade from striking the spring. 1864 in WEBSTER.

3. In brickmaking: The piece of wood fastened to the upper side of a 'stock-board' to make a depression in the lower face of a brick as moulded. (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875.)

†**Kick,** *sb.*3 *Obs. rare.* In 6 kik, 7 kicke. [ad. Gr. κίκι.] The castor-oil plant.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxxxi. § 1. 400 *Ricinus*, Palma Christi, or Kik, hath a great round hollow stalke. 1621 COTGR., *Paulme de Christ*, Kicke, Ricinus, Palma Christi.

Kick (kik), *v.*1 Forms: 4 kike, 4–6 kyke, 6 keke, kicke, 5– kick. [ME. *kike, kyke*, of unknown origin. The W. *cicio*, often cited as the source, is from English (Prof. Rhŷs).]

I. 1. *intr.* To strike out with the foot.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 85 Ther is noon of vs alle If any wight wol clawe vs on the galle That we nel kike [*v. r.* kyke]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 355 þere þou myȝte assaye how stronglicheþese mares konneþ kyke [*v. r.* kike]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* VI. v. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 36 b/1 Whanne the modre wasscheþ and kemeþ ham [children] þei kikeþ and praunseþ. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Elynour Rummyng* 450 Of the tewsday in the weke Whan the mare doth keke. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 23 If they be prycked, they wyll kycke. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Induct., They.., like galled camels, kick at every touch. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 87 'Tis a Bear's talent not to kick, but hug. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IX. vi. (1872) III. 125 A dead horse, or a dying, in the next stall,..he at least will not kick upon us, think the neighbouring Kings.

b. *slang.* To die. Also *to kick it.* Cf. *kick up* (9 b), *one's heels* (5), *the bucket* (4), *k. out* (8 c).

1725 *New Cant. Dict., Kick'd*, gone, fled, departed. 1858 TROLLOPE *Dr. Thorne* III. vii. 123 There are fellows have done ten times worse than I; and they are not going to kick..you are trying to frighten me. 1892 HUME NISBET *Bail Up* 105 (Farmer) Four on them sickened all at once.. and after they had kicked it, my two mates went with me. 1899 E. PHILLPOTTS *Human Boy* 10 Then they get microbes on the chest, and kick.

c. Phrases. *To kick against the pricks* (*spur, goad*): to strike the foot against such sharp-pointed or piercing weapons; also *fig.* to be recalcitrant to one's own hurt. *To kick over the traces*: (of a horse) to get a leg over the traces so as to kick more freely and vigorously; *fig.* to throw off the usual restraints.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 436 It is hard to kyke aȝen þe spore. 1382 — *Acts* ix. 5 It is hard to thee, for to kyke aȝens the pricke. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 214 Advising that honest man is kicking against the pricks. 1861 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* xlii, I'll go about with the rogue. He is inclined to kick over the traces, but I'll whip him in a little. 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* i. 4 Kicking against the pricks of the constitution, and course of nature. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* II. 354 The effervescence of genius which drives men to kick over the traces of respectability. 1882 BESANT *Revolt Man* i. 32 Always..some kicking over the limits of convention.

2. *intr. fig.* To show temper, annoyance, defiance, dislike, etc.; to rebel, be recalcitrant. *To kick*

against or *at*, to object strongly to, rebel against, reject with anger or scorn; to spurn.

1388 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxii. 15 The louede puple was maad fat, and kikide azen. 1549 Latimer *4th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 126 He is none of these wynkers, he kyckes not when he heares hys fault. 1596 Bell *Serv. Popery* I. i. x. 33 The wicked do euer kicke against the preachers. 1611 Bible 1 *Sam.* ii. 29 Wherefore kicke ye at my sacrifice, and at mine offering? 1631 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 8 Our proposals are suspected; our counsels..scorned and kickt at. 1847 Tennyson *Prine.* iv. 393 A rampant heresy, such as.. Would make all women kick against their Lords. 1872 Freeman *Hist. Ess.* Ser. II. iii. 116 Human nature craves for something like religion, and it does not always kick at a little superstition. 1887 Besant *The World went* i, He was compelled to taste the medicines, and his stomach kicked thereat.

3. *transf.* a. Of firearms: To recoil when fired.

1832 Babbage *Econ. Manuf.* ii. (ed. 3) 23 If a gun is loaded with ball it will not kick so much as when loaded with small shot. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xix, I had no idea these small fire-arms kicked so. 1858 Greener *Gunnery* 322 Dirty guns ..kick violently, simply from the greater friction.

b. *Cricket.* Of the ground: To cause a ball to rebound in a more nearly vertical direction than usual. (Cf. 9 c.)

1882 *Standard* 29 Aug. 3/2 The rain had made the wicket 'kick' a good deal. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 5 The turf ..played..without the slightest trace of a desire to 'kick'.

4. *trans.* To strike (anything) with the foot. *To kick the wind* or *clouds*, to be hanged (*slang*). *To kick the bucket*, to die (*slang*): see Bucket *sb.*[2] *To kick one's heels*: see Heel *sb.*[1] 17.

1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* III. i. 17, I should kicke being kickt, and being at that passe, You would keepe from my heeles. 1598 Florio 96/1 *Dar de' calci a Rouaie*, to be hang'd, to kicke the winde. 1711 Steele *Spect.* No. 2 P1 Sir Roger.. had..kick'd Bully Dawson in a Coffee-house. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 112 P 4 An idle Fellow, and at that Time was kicking his Heels for his Diversion. 1787 'G. Gambado' *Acad. Horsemen* 39 By mounting thus, you avoid all danger of being kicked, or bit. 1811 *Lex. Bal.* s.v., To kick the clouds before the hotel door, *i.e.* to be hanged. 1842 Macaulay *Ess., Fredk. Gt.* (1858) I. 528 He reviled his Chancellor. He kicked the shins of his Judges. 1890 G. Allen *Tents of Shem* x, Sir Arthur..will do the right thing in the end before he kicks the bucket.

b. To work (a printing-press) with the foot (*Cent. Dict.*).

c. *U. S. slang.* To dismiss, discharge (cf. Kick *sb.*[1] 1 e); to reject (a suitor).

1860 Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* s.v., 'Miss A has kicked the Hon. Mr. B, and sent him off with a flea in his ear.' (Confined to the South.) 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 74/2 Some years ago, when a Suffolk gal kicked me.

d. *transf.* Of things: To strike (anything) with a violent impact. Of a gun: To strike in the recoil. *To kick the beam*: see Beam *sb.*[1] 6 b.

1667 Milton *P. L.* iv. 1004 The latter [weight] quick up flew, and kickt the beam. 1748 Smollett *Rod. Rand.* ix, A straw thrown into either scale would make the Balance kick the Beam. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 101 Riches are thrown into the scale, and virtue kicks the beam. *Mod.* The gun kicked my shoulder, and has made it all black.

5. With adv. or prep. (see also II.): To impel, drive, or move, by or as by kicking. *To kick down the ladder*: see Ladder. *To kick up one's heels*: see Heel *sb.*[1] 23.

1598 Florio, *Fare il pane*, to dye, to kick vp ones heeles. 1604 [See Heel *sb.*[1] 23]. *a* 1626 Fletcher *Nice Valour* I. Wks. (Rtldg.) 456/1 If he were not kick'd to th' church o' th' wedding day, I'll never come at court. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No. 57 P 3 [She] threatens to kick him out of the House. 1749 Fielding *Tom Jones* I. xiii, When once you are got up, to kick the stool from under you. 1775 J. Trumbull *McFingal* I. 96 Some muskets..though well aim'd..Bear wide and kick their owners over. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 98 The 'Efreet then kicked the bottle into the sea. 1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* iii. (1894) 86 Every little bit of snow that we kicked aside started a young avalanche on its own account. 1886 Stevenson *Treasure Isl.* IV. xviii, Ball after ball flew over or fell short, or kicked up the sand in the enclosure.

b. To drive forcibly and contemptuously; to drive or force (*out of*, *into*, etc.). *To kick downstairs*, to turn out, eject unceremoniously or ignominiously; hence, jocularly, *to be kicked upstairs*, to be removed from the scene of action by promotion to an ostensibly higher post.

1678 Marvell *Growth Popery* Wks. 1776 I. 643 In this manner they [the Parliament] were kickt from adjournment to adjournment. 1685 Wood *Life* 27 Feb. (O.H.S.) III. 133 *Musae repudiatae*, 'Muses kickt downe staires'. *c* 1728 Earl of Ailesbury *Mem.* (1890) 640 Forgetting, like good Christians..their kicking us out of the pepper trade in the Indies. 1809 J. Quincy *Life* 19 Jan. 175 To use a strong but common expression, it [the majority in Congress] could not be kicked into such a declaration [of war] by either nation. 1821 Croker *Diary* 31 May in *C. Papers* (1884) I. vii. 186 Lord Melville informs me that he is about to be kicked upstairs (his expression) to be Secretary of State for the Home Department. 1834 J. Hallev in *Life* (1842) 21 The Faculty.. kicked us out of college.

6. To accomplish, make, or do, by kicking. a. *Football.* To win (a goal) by a kick. b. To force or make (one's way) by kicking. Also *fig.*

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, It is all Lombard-street to a China orange that the School-house kick a goal. 1891 *Times* 15 Oct. 5/3 From this try Shorland easily kicked a goal. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Invent.* 136 The Rathmines kicked her way northward through the warm water.

II. With adverbs, in special senses (see also 5).

7. Kick off.

a. *trans.* To throw off (shoes) by kicking or jerking the foot. (So *kick on.*)

1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xlix, He..kicked off his shoes, and groped his way up-stairs. 1890 G. Gissing *The Emancipated* III. II. xvii. 289 He kicked off his boots, kicked on his slippers.

b. *Football, intr.* To give the first kick.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, The School are going to kick off. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 20 Dec., The Southern captain kicked off with the wind against him.

8. Kick out.

a. *trans.* To expel or turn out with a kick, or in an ignominious fashion.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* IX. 8 Kick'd out, we set the best face on't we cou'd. 1794 Ld. Sheffield in *L.d. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 168 You would be all kicked out before the end of the session. 1807–8 W. Irving *Salmag.* (1824) 254 A few noisy retainers, who have crept into office, and a few noisy patriots, ..who have been kicked out.

b. *Football, intr.* To re-start the game by kicking the ball towards the opposite goal from the 25-yard line, after the defending side has touched down or the attacking side has failed to make a goal from a try.

In the old Rugby school-game (to which quot. 1857 refers) the term was differently used. If one side touched down the ball behind the goal-line of the other, a player of the attacking side had the right to 'kick out' from the goal-line, giving to his own side (under certain conditions) the chance of a kick at goal.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, He will not kick out till they are all in goal.

c. *intr.* To die. *slang.*

1898 *United Service Mag.* Mar. 649 'Here comes the parson', I once heard a man say; 'he thinks I'm going to kick out, but I'm not'.

9. Kick up.

a. *trans.* To raise (dust, etc.) by or as by kicking; hence, to make (any disturbance or nuisance).

1756 Foote *Eng. fr. Paris* II. i, You must know he intended to kick up a riot tonight, at the play-house. 1786 Burns *Ordination* iii, This day the Kirk kicks up a stoure. *c* 1800 Rhodes *Bomb. Fur.* i. (1830) 11 Begone, brave army, and don't kick up a row. 1801 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 20 Robbie he kick'd up a dust in a crack. 1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scot.* ix. (1855) 88 The wind.. had..kicked up more sea than was..agreeable. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, He had been kicking up horrid stinks for some time in his study. 1886 J. K. Jerome *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 1 They kick up such a shindy.

† b. *intr.* To die (cf. 1 b). *Obs.*

a 1658 Cleveland *Poems, Obsequies* 82 The rest that kick'd up were the smaller Fry. 1813 Picken *Poems* I. 46 (E. D. D.) Soud ye kick up an' slip awa, They'll scrimply find anither As guid.

c. *Cricket. intr.* Of a ball: To rebound more or less vertically. (Cf. 3 b.)

1895 *Daily News* 29 May 8/5 A knock on the hand from a ball..which kicked up a little.

III. 10. Phrases used as sbs. or adjs.; *spec.* **kick-about**, an irregular form of football; **kick-ball**, *Sc.*, a football, or the game of football; **kick-out** (see 8 b). See also Kick-off, Kick-up.

1801 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Odes to Ins & Outs* vi. Wks. 1812 IV. 359 The tumult on that kick-out day Was mob-like at a house on fire. 1828 Moir *Mansie Wauch* v, Fleeing down the street, with the kickba' at their noses. 1854 E. H. Chapin *Humanity in the City* vii. 200 They are running about at kick-ball and cricket. 1862 Thackeray *Philip* I. x. 172 Phil, for his part, adopted towards his cousin a kick-me-down-stairs manner. 1877 *Day of my Life at Eton* 97 There's kick-about going on in the passage. 1889 *Standard* 23 Dec., Following the kick-out, Christopherson got possession and narrowly missed dropping a goal. 1893 Stevenson *Catriona* viii. 94, I will be a kick-ball between you and the Duke no longer. 1899 E. Phillpotts *Human Boy* 9 The halfhour 'kick-about' in the playground.

Kick (kik), *v.*[2] *slang.* [Possibly a transferred use of prec.] a. *intr.* To make a demand or request for money, work, etc. b. *trans.* To appeal to, dun (a person) *for* something; to obtain (something) by asking.

1792 Galloway *Poems* 31 (E. D. D.), I kik'd a saxpence frae my master. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 293 They do not like two coachmen kicking in fifty miles. 1858 A. Mayhew *Paved with Gold* 254 (Farmer) Ned Purchase suggested that they might as well try and kick him for some coppers. *Mod. Sc.* (tailors' slang) He cam into the shop yesterday to kick the cork [=master] for a job.

Kickable (kikăb'l), *a.* [f. Kick *v.*[1] + -able.] That may be kicked.

1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 26 Fitter to be kickt, if shee were of a kickable substance. 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* II. xii, He was not unconscious of being held kickable.

Kickee (kikī'). [-ee[1].] One who is kicked.

1832 *Examiner* 148/1 One man kicked another, and afterwards disclaimed personality. ..The kickee..was content with the explanation. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 21 Dec. 4/6 It was ..the kicker not the kickee who was entitled to the sympathy of the public.

Kicker (kikəɹ), *sb.* [f. Kick *v.*[1] + -er[1].]

1. One that kicks; *spec.* a horse or other animal given to kicking.

1573–80 Baret *Alv.* K 45 A kicker or winser, *calcitro.* 1611 Beaum. & Fl. *King & No King* IV. iii, The boy..being thorowly kick'd, laughs at the kicker. 1660 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 411 The Persecutors..kick against the pricks.. which pierce into the heels of the kicker. 1834 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 Sept. 4/2 The camel..is a powerful kicker.

b. *fig.* One who protests, objects, or rebels; one who breaks away from his party. Chiefly *U.S.*

1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lxiii. 459 He who takes his own course is a Kicker or Bolter. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 709/2 The pioneer is radical, impatient of dogmas, and a 'kicker' by instinct.

2. A cricket-ball that rises more than usual in rebounding from the pitch.

1894 N. Gale *Cricket Songs, Ode to W. G.*, Nothing comes amiss, Kicker, shooter, yorker.

3. *Mining.* 'A liberating catch made in the form of a bell crank lever rocking on a horizontal axis' (Giesley *Gloss. Coal Mining* 1883).

4. *Mining.* See quots. [perh. a distinct word.]

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Lj, *Kicker* [is] a Branch or small Piece of Wholes, left for the support of some Rider or large Stone, or else some Lid. 1881 Raymond *Mining Gloss., Kicker*, ground left in first cutting a vein, for support of its sides.

† **Kickie-wickie.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [app. a humorous formation: cf. Kicksey-winsey. Mod. editors usually adopt *kicksy-wicksy*, after the later folios.] A jocular or ludicrous term for a wife.

1601 Shaks. *All's Well* II. iii. 207 He weares his honor in a boxe vnseene That hugges his kickie wickie [2–4*th folios* kicksie-wicksie] heare at home.

Kicking (kiˑkiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Kick *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of the vb. Kick, in various senses.

1552 Huloet, Kyckynge, *calcitratio.* 1612 Sir H. Nevill in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 112 Much kicking there is both against you and me severally, but more against the coupling of us together. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* iii, Her sobs, and..stampings and kickings, amazed young gallipot. 1869 Ld. Clermont *Fortescue-Family Hist.* II. ix. 138 Having missed every shot..from the excessive 'kicking' of the gun.

b. *attrib.*, as *kicking-distance*, *room*, etc.: **kicking-muscle**, the muscle which raises the femur in kicking; **kicking-strap**, a strap adjusted to prevent a horse from kicking; also *fig.*

1838 J. L. Stephens *Trav. Greece*, etc. 40/1, I..measured off space enough to fit my body, allowing turning and kicking room. 1861 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxf.* vi. (1889) 56 They had..his belly-band buckled across his back, and no kicking strap. 1866 W. B. Hawkins *Artistic Anat. Horse* (ed. 3) 72 Prominent on the front and outer part of the haunch is the *glutæus medius*. ..It has been called the 'kicking muscle'. 1897 *Century Mag.* 562/2 Not to allow one's horse to approach within kicking-distance of another.

Ki·cking, *ppl. a.* [-ing[2].] That kicks, in senses of the verb; also in colloq. phr. *alive and kicking.*

1552 Huloet, Kyckynge horse. *c* 1610 *Women Saints* 25 The wanton or kicking flesh of yong maydes, she would represse with often or double fastings. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 The Turk..gave him two or three lusty kicks. ..Our traveller..begged the kicking Mussulman 'to accept his perfect assurances of high consideration'. 1860 *Grandmother's Money* I. 124 So I started off to Stamford Street, just to shew that I was alive and kicking. 1888 *Daily News* 5 July 5/2 He says that good batsmen to-day cannot play on a rough kicking wicket. 1890 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 20 Feb. 2/2 A kicking Democratic Senator in Ohio threatens to upset the..apportionment scheme.

Ki·ckish, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Kick *v.*[1] + -ish.] Given to kicking; irritable.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* 9 If he ride me, let the foole sit fast, for my wit is verie kickish. 1622 Dekker & Massinger *Virg. Mart.* II. 1 But that is a kickish jade, fellow Spungius. 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 Is *Majestas Imperii* growne so kickish, that it cannot stand quiet with *Salus Populi*? 1828 *Craven Dial., Kickish*, irritable.

Kick-off (kikˌɔ·f). [See Kick *v.*[1] 7 b.] The first kick to the ball in a football match.

1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* I. v, Hasn't old Brook won the toss..and got choice of goals and kick-off? 1895 Welldon *G. Eversley's Friendsh.* 161 The match was hotly contested from the kick-off to the finish.

fig. 1875 *Punch* 27 Feb. 88/2 Sir H. James asked the Attorney-General three questions, by way of kick-off.

Kicksey, variant of Kecksy.

Kicksey-winsey, kicksies (kiˑksiz), *sb. pl. slang.* Also **-eys.** [Cf. Kick *sb.*[2] 2.] Breeches; trousers.

1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict., Kicksey*, breeches; ..a purse..got from the kicksey. ..To *turn out* a man's *kicksey* means to pick the pockets of them. 1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* III. v. (1878) 189 Jist twig his swell kicksey and pipes. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 52 A pair of Kerseymere Kicksies, any colour, built very slap up.

† **Kicksey-winsey,** *sb., a.* and *adv. Obs.* Also **kicksie winsie, kicksy wincy, kicksee winsee,** *pl.* **kickshiwinshes.** [app. a whimsical formation, suggested by *kick* and *wince*; but the recorded senses seem to connect it with *kickshaws.*]

A. *sb.* A fantastic device; a whim or erratic fancy. (In quot. 1635 app. used interjectionally.)

1599 Nashe *Lent. Stuffe* 74 The lousy riddle..with eight score more galliard cross-points, and kickshiwinshes, of giddy ear-wig brains. 1619 J. Taylor (Water P.) *title*, The Scourge of Basenesse; a Kicksey Winsie or a Lerry come Twang. 1635 Brome *Sparagus Gard.* III. xi, *Wife.* [I long to be] here, and there, and here againe; and all at once. *Brit.* Hey kicksie winsie.

B. *adj.* Fantastic, whimsical, erratic.

c 1650 ? Cleveland *Obseq. J. Prideaux* in R. Fletcher *Epigr.*, etc. (1656) 168 Perhaps an *Ignis fatuus* now and then Starts up in holes, stincks and goes out agen. Such Kicksee winsee flames shew but how dear Thy great Light's resurrection would be here. *a* 1652 Brome *Covent Gard.* I. i. Wks. 1873 II. 17 This kicksy wincy Giddibrain will spoil all. I'le no more Italian tricks.

C. *adv.* ? Topsy-turvy.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Farew. Tower bottles* Wks. (1630) III. 126/2 And (but for me) apparantly 'tis knowne You had beene kicksie winsie ouerthrowne.

Kickshaw, -shaws (kiˑkʃǫ, -ʃǫz). Forms: *a. sing.* 6–8 (in 7 *pl.*) quelque chose; *pl.* 7 quelque(s)-, quelk-, kick-choses, quelque choices; kicke-shoses, -chawses. *β. pl.* 6-7 kick-shawes, 7 kick-shose, -shoes, -showes, -shores, -shews, -chawes, (quick-chaws); kek-, kec-shose, ke(c)k-, queck-shoes; 7- kickshaws. *γ. sing.* 7- kickshaw. [ad. F. *quelque chose* something.

The original Fr. spelling was frequent in the 17th c., but the commonest forms follow the pronunciation *que'que chose* formerly regarded as elegant, and still current in colloquial French. The word was sometimes correctly taken as sing., with plural *-choses*, etc.; more commonly it was treated as a pl., and a sing. *kickshaw* afterwards formed from it.]

1. A fancy dish in cookery. (Chiefly with contemptuous force: A 'something' French, not one of the known 'substantial English' dishes.)

a. 1598 FLORIO, *Carabozzada*, a kinde of daintie dish or quelque chose vsed in Italie. 1611 COTGR., *Fricandeaux*, short, skinlesse, and daintie puddings, or Quelkchoses. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 II. 285 He teach.. to make caudels, Iellies..cowslip sallads, and kickchoses. 1642 FEATLY *Dippers Dipt* (1643) 199, I made bold to set on the board kicke-shoses, and variety of strange fruits. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 366 Over curious Cookery, making..*quelque-choses* of unsavoury.. Meat. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. E. Ind.* (1665) 408 With these *quelque chos*:, was that entertainment made up. *a* 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 4 Longing after fine quelque choices of new and artificial composition.

β. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. i. 29 (Qo. 1) A ioynt of Mutton, and any pretty little tinie Kick-shawes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. II. (1651) 319 That scarce at first had course bread..must now feed on kickshoes and made dishes. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 ₱ 10 That substantial English Dish banished in so ignominious a Manner, to make Way for French Kickshaws. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 195 The kickshaws were half raw, the solids were mere rags. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* xiii. 187 You have a nice cut of wholesome leg of mutton..none of your made dishes and kickshaws.

γ. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xviii. 92 Another kickshaw that pleaseth them very much they make of Angelica. 1714 MACKY *Journ. Eng.* (1724) II. xvi. 227 They go to a Cooks Shop, and ask for a Kickshaw. 1840 THACKERAY *G. Cruikshank* (1869) 303 The Chef is instructing a kitchen-maid how to compound some rascally French kickshaw.

fig. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 63 Dished up to the mode of Familistick hashes, and Socinians .. Keckshoes. 1659 — *Tears Ch.* II. xix. 204 Enough..of these late Hashshes, Olives, and Quecksh oes of Religion.

2. Something dainty or elegant, but unsubstantial or comparatively valueless; a toy, trifle, gew-gaw. In 1634 applied to a person.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. iii. 122 *A.* I delight in Maskes and Reuels sometimes altogether. *T.* Art thou good at these kicke-chawses Knight? *a* 1626 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* IV. i, At my wives' instigation..(As women loue these Heralds' kickshawes naturally) I bought 'em. 1654 in *Ludlow's Mem.* (1894) I. 382 You..may think he had power, but they made a very kickshaw of him in London. 1722–3 SWIFT in *Pope's Wks.* (1871) VII. 36 Has he [Pope] some *quelque chose* of his own upon the anvil? 1823 SCOTT in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 403 He may be desirous of offering some test of his gratitude in the shape of a reprint, or such like kick-shaw. 1886 E. L. BYNNER *A. Surriage* xxxi. 378 Go buy some kickshaws to send home to your mother.

3. A fantastical, frivolous person. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1644 MILTON *Educ.* ad fin., The Monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful Youth..and send them over back again transformed into Mimicks, Apes, and Kickshoes. *a* 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 708 Xuthus a musitian, Metrodorus a dancer, and all the Asian comicks and kick-shaws crept into the Court. 1828 *Craven Dial., Kickshaw*, a proud, vain person.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.* Frivolous, trifling.

1658 SIR T. MAYERNE *Archimag. Anglo-Gall.* Pref. 4 The Kick-shaw Language, which these Chamæleon-Times love to feede on. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 61 v a, Waving all quick-chaws-like-devices. 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evelina* xiv. (1784) 127 It's all kickshaw work. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* xii, He sang..no kickshaw ditties.

Hence **Kickshawed** (kiˑkʃǫd) *a.*, consisting of or treated with kickshaws.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 111 Beware then of this..kick-shawed luxury. 1862 A. VANCE tr. *Hist. Jehan de Saintré* Introd. 29 Good..reading..risen at of our greasy palates as is plum porridge of a kickshawed stomach.

Kicksies: see KICKSEYS.

Kicksie-wicksie: see KICKIE-WICKIE.

†**Kiˑckumbob.** *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [A humorous formation: cf. *jigqumbob, thingumbob.*] (See quot.)

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Taylor's Trav.* Wks. (1630) III. 86/1 If any one or more do rob Gardens or Orchards..he or they are put into this same Whirligig, or Kickumbob, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this Cage [etc.].

Kick-up (kikʌp, kiˑkʌp). [f. the phr. *kick up*: see KICK *v.*1 9.]

1. The act of lifting the legs in, or as in, kicking.

1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* iii, With a kick-up of his hind-legs and a flourish of his tail. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xxx. (1884) 210 You used to sing..at the Canterbury, with a character dance and a topical song and a kick-up at the finish.

2. A violent disturbance or row; a great to-do.

a 1793 J. HUNTER in Jeaffreson *Bk. ab. Doctors* xxiii. (1862) 257, I knew nothing of this kick-up, and I ought to have been informed of it beforehand. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 246 No chance of a kick-up, or row being plann'd. 1877 BESANT & RICE *With Harp and Crown* iv. 33 Who stood between you and my lady when you had the kick-up?

3. A name given in Jamaica to two species of thrush, *Sturus noveboracensis* (*Bessy Kick-up*), and *Sturus aurocapillus* (*Land Kick-up*).

1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 151 When walking or standing, the tail is continually flirted up in the manner of the Wagtails, whence the local name of Kick-up. *Ibid.* 152 Land Kick-up..His manners are much like those of his cousin Bessy.

Kid (kid), *sb.*1 Forms: 3–5 kide, 4–5 kyde, kede; 4–6 kyd(de, (5 kydd), 4–7 kidde, 4– kid. [ME. *kide, kede, kid*, commonly regarded as ad. ON. *kið* (Sw., Da. *kid*):—OTeut. **kiðjo*^{n}, related to G. *kitz, kitze* from OHG. *chizzî, kizzîn*:—OTeut. **kittîn* from orig. **kiðnīn*.

The final *-e* of ME. *kide* is not explicable from ON. *kið*, but the initial *k* makes it still more difficult to refer the word to any OE. type.]

1. The young of a goat (cf. quot. 1562).

c 1200 ORMIN 7804 Þe firrste callf, þe firrste lamb, þe firrste kide, and swillke. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1535 Two kides he fette and brogt es hire. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3672 (Gött.) Iacob went in to þe fold, And broght þe kiddes. 1382 WYCLIF *Exod.* xxiii. 19 A kydde. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 74 She koude skippe and make game As any kyde [*v. rr.* kede, kid(e) or calf folwynge his dame. 1450–80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 32 Kedis, lambis, and geldid shepe. 1562 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (1579) 75 They remaine Kiddes for six monethes, and afterward..be called Goates. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 14 Leaping like wanton kids in pleasant Spring. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 344 Sporting the Lion rampd, and in his paw Dandl'd the Kid. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 78 Neither lamb nor kid nor calf..Dance like Buxoma. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* I. 23 Puppies resembled the hound, and the kids their mother the goat.

†b. A young roe-deer during its first year. *Obs.*

So G. *kitz* in various districts (Bavaria, Tyrol, etc.); cf. OHG. *rêchkizzî*, MHG. *rêchkitze*.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv, Iff ye of the Roobucke will knaw .. The first yere he is a kyde soukyng on his dame. [Hence in Turberville (1576), Manwood (1598), and later writers.] 1597 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. 891 The Roa-bucke is the first yeare a Kid, the second yeare a Girle, the third yeare a Hemuse. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Castle* 152.

c. A young antelope.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 365/2 There are five of them [antelopes]—two bucks, a doe, and two kids.

2. The flesh of a young goat.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 13 Take Vele, Kyde, or Henne, an boyle hem in fayre Water. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xvi. (1870) 274 Yonge Kyddes flesshe is praysed aboue all other flesshe..Olde kydde is not praysed. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* June 82/2 Our attendants now produced some kid and dried dates, which..formed our meal.

3. a. The skin of a kid. b. Leather made from kid-skins, or from lamb-skins, or other substitutes; chiefly used in the manufacture of gloves and shoes; *pl.* gloves (or boots) made of this leather.

1677 GREW *Anat. Fruits* vi. § 9 Having as it were, only a Coat of Kid, but this of good thick Buff. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2124/4 Stolen.., about 350 of the best Kids, some ready pared, and some in the Crust. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenswing* iv. His..hands are encased in lemon-coloured kids. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxxix. A figure..tall and physically impressive even in his kid and kerseymere. 1891 N. GOULD *Donb. Event* 151 A pair of yellow kids on his delicate hands.

4. *sing.* or *pl.* (Rendering L. *hædus* or *hædi.*) A pair of small stars in the constellation *Auriga*, represented as kids held in the hand of the charioteer. Cf. *kid-star* below.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XIX. ix. 134 Considering it grew toward the end of Autumne, and the starre named the Kids were risen. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 206 The setting Kid, sad Hyads, he safe sees.

5. *slang.* A child, esp. a young child. (Originally low slang, but of late frequent in familiar speech.)

[1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, I am old, you say, Yes, parlous old, kids, an you mark me well!] 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* IV. 183 At her Back a Kid that cry'd, Still as she pinch'd it, fast was ty'd. 1719 — *Pills* (1872) II. 193 Send your kid home to me, I will take care on 't. 1841 LD. SHAFTESBURY *Jrnl.* 26 Aug. in *Life* (1886) I. ix. 347 Passed a few days happily with my wife and kids. 1851 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) *i.* 161 Janey and kid are both very well. 1894 MRS. LYNN LINTON *One too Many* I. vi. 132 The mother cannot live, and the poor little kid must have gone to the workhouse.

b. In low sporting or criminal circles: A term of admiration for an expert young thief, pugilist, etc.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict., Kid*, ..particularly applied to a boy who commences thief at an early age; and when by his dexterity he has become famous, he is called by his acquaintances *the kid* so and so. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* VI. 79 The heavy torrents of rain informed the kids upon opening their peepers, that the game would again be put to the test. 1823 BEE *Dict. Turf.* s.v., People who imagine that all kids are thieves—carry the joke too far. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rookwood* (Farmer), Two milling coves..Vere backed to fight for heavy stake; But .. Both kids agreed to play a cross.

†c. In American Colonies. (see quots.) *Obs.* (Cf. KIDNAP.)

1724 H. JONES *Virginia* 53 The Ships..often call at Ireland to victual, and bring over frequently white Servants, which are of three Kinds..2. Such as come bound by Indenture, commonly call'd Kids, who are usually to serve four or five Years. 1895 J. C. BALLAGH *White Servit. Virginia* 34 The class of so-called 'Kids' was supplemented by a smaller class of persons who went on agreements for fixed wages for a definite time.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *kid-fell, -flesh, -leather* (also *attrib.*), *-milk*; *kid-like* adj.; †**kid-crow** [CREW 2], a pen for kids; †**kid-fox**, ? a young fox (in quot. *fig.*); **kid-star** = sense 4. Also KID-GLOVE, -SKIN.

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric., Dict. Rust.* (1681) 328 A **Kid-crow*, a place for a sucking Calf to lye in. 1346 in Riley *Mem. London* (1868) 234 [For the hundred skins of] hyndes-calves, 8*s.*; *kiddefelles 8*s. 1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 160 Wolle, wadmole, gotefel, kydefel also. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 95 Good fleisch, as motoun of a weþer, *kide fleisch sowkynge. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. iii. 44 The musicke ended, Wee'll fit the *kid-foxe with a penny worth. 1687 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* IV. viii, The daughters only tore two pair of *kid-leather gloves with trying them on. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 581 Ladies' and gentlemen's coloured kid gloves,..Kid leather gloves..manufactured from French dressed kid skins. 1881 TROLLOPE *Ayala's Angel* I. vii. 85 Then Ayala did go away, escaping by some *kid-like manœuvre among the ruins. 1866 CONINGTON *Æneid* IX. 314 The *Kid-star lowering overhead.

Kid (kid), *sb.*2 Now *dial.* Forms: 4–5 kidde, 5 kyd, 5–6 kydde, kyde, 7 kidd, 5– kid. [Of unknown origin: W. *cedys* pl., faggots (sing. *cedysen*) is prob. from English.] A faggot or bundle of twigs, brushwood, gorse, etc., used either for burning, or for embedding in a bank, beach, or muddy bottom to give firmness to loose soil, to stop shingle or sand from shifting, etc.

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 354 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 156 Sone he gert ordayn a fire Of kiddes and brandes birnand schire. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 Kyd, fagot, *fassis*. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 230 For fellyng of wodde .. Jat þe kyddes were made of. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 135 Than the vnder bowes wolde be cut away, and made kyddes thereof. 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 77 Shake down into the bottom of your Ponds good long Kids or Faggots of brush-wood. 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 151 The plants are supplied with much nourishment from the decay of the Kids in which they were planted. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 31 The woodman..bent away home with his kid on his back. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. II. 352 Many are allowed to grow up bushy for the purpose of making long faggots or kids.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kid-bearer, -faggot, -pile, -stack, -wood*; †**kid-helm**, a faggot-shed.

1477 in *York Myst.* (1885) Introd. 21 *note*, Kidberers, Gaythyners, erthe wallers, .. ground wallers with erthe. 1501 *Searchers Verdict* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 22 Ather of theym shall have theyr esyng drop upon other..yat is to wit ye said Ric' Thornton for his kid helme upon ye tenement or ground of ye said William Whyte. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 134 To sell .. the great woode by it self, and the kydde woode by it selfe. 1653 *Manchester Crt. Leet Rec.* (1887) IV. 105 No gorse Stacks or Kid-stackes should bee sett within or neare the houses in Towne. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., 'The rats find harbour underneath the kid-stack'.

Kid (kid), *sb.*3 *south. dial.* [Related to COD *sb.*1, perh. representing an OE. **cydde* (:—**kuðdjo*-).] A seed-pod of a leguminous plant; sometimes used of other seed-vessels.

a 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1757) 95 *Kid*, a pod. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VII. II. 98 [The seed of hornbeam] grows in kids or keys like the ash. 1776 [see KID *v.*3]. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 81 The ripening of the beans is shewn by the pods or kids turning of a black colour. 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss., Kids*, pods of peas, beans, and vetches.

Kid (kid), *sb.*4 [? variant of KIT *sb.*1]

1. A small wooden tub for domestic use; esp. a sailor's mess-tub.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Corbeillon*, a small kid, or tub, to contain the biscuit..distributed to the several messes. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xii, One of the ship's boys going forward with a kid of dirty water to empty in the head. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 88 Sched. i, A greater quantity of mess tubs or kids than are requisite for the use of the crew.

2. A pannier or basket for rubbish. *dial.*

1847–78 HALLIWELL *Dict.*

3. A box or wooden pen constructed on the deck of a fishing-vessel to receive fish as they are caught (*U. S.*). 1890 in *Century Dict.*

Hence **Kiˑdful**, as much as a kid will hold.

1811 W. MARSHALL *Review* III. 111 (E. D. D.) A kidful of the thick water.

Kid (kid), *sb.*5 *slang.* [f. KID *v.*4] Humbug, 'gammon'.

1873 *Slang Dict.* 207 'No kid, now?' is a question often asked by a man who thinks he is being hoaxed. 1876 HINDLEY *Cheap Jack* 64 (Farmer) One of these brother boys was well-known for his kid, that is gammon and deviltry. 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 18, I should think the trial was at three-quarters of the mile. The mile was so much kid.

†**Kid, kyd,** *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 3–4 kud(de, 4 ked. [pa. pple. of KITHE *v.*] Made known, mentioned, declared, renowned; well-known; famous; notorious: see also KITHE *v.* 5. (Freq. in alliterative poetry.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 342 Habbeð..to ower bihoue, þesne luttle laste ende, of alle kudde and kuðe sunnen. 1340–70 *Alisaunder* 556 Whan his menskfull menne might nought fynde Hur ked King in Egipt, carefull þei were. *c* 1350 *Will. Paterne* 111 Þe kud king of spayne was kindely his fader. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xliii. (*Cecile*) 593 Iubitere..þe name of a murtherere & of a kyd houlloure. *?a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 65 Aftyre at Carlelele a Cristynmese he haldes, This ilke kyde conquerour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 1223 Caulus, an other knyght on a ked stede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2124 Knightes

in our cuntre kyddist in Armys. *c* 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* II. v. 388 Threpyt thai ware spyis Or to the kyng kyd innymys. 15.. *Proph. Merling* in *Whole Proph. Scot.* (1603), He shall be kid conquerour, for he is kende Lord, Of all Bretaine that bounds to the broad Sea. [1875 J. A. H. Murray *Thomas of Erceldoune* Introd. 28 The belief in the 'kyd conqueror' yet to come must have cheered the Cumbrian Britons during the long struggle.]

Kid (kid), *v.*[1] [f. Kid *sb.*[1] Cf. Norw. *kia* (=**kida*).] a. *trans.* To give birth to (a kid). b. *intr.* To bring forth a kid or kids. Hence **Ki·dding** *vbl. sb.* Also *attrib.*

c 1400 *Master of Game* iv. (MS. Digby 182) Þan þe femell [the doe]..goþe to kydde hir kiddes fer þens. *Ibid.*, Men shulde leue hem þe femels .. into þe tyme þat þei haue kiddede. 1528 Paynel *Salerne's Regim.* G ij, Mylke of a gootte, nat to nere kyddynge tyme .. shulde be chosen. 1611 Cotgr., *Chevreter*, to kid, or bring forth yong kids. *Ibid.*, *Chevreté*, kidded, fallen as a young kid. 1614 Markham *Cheap Husb.* IV. v. (1668) 98 Goats above all other cattle are troubled with hardness in kidding. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 802 They found the goat was kidding by its cries. 1842 Marryat *Masterman Ready* II. 72 He had brought with him the other goat, which had kidded during the storm.

Kid (kid), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Also 6 kydde. [f. Kid *sb.*[2]] *trans.* a. To bind up (brushwood, etc.) in kids or faggots; also *absol.* to make faggots. b. To secure (loose soil, etc.) by means of kids.

1504 in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 315 Item payd vnto Stubley .. for feling .. and kyddyng for a dey .. viijd. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 132 Kydde the smal bowes & set them on ende. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 514 Set apart the largest for the Wheelwright, the smallest for the Cooper .. and the brush to be kidded. 1814 W. Marshall *Review* IV. 161 (E. D. D.) The refuse is kidded up for the bakers. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Kid*, ..(2) to use faggots for staithing, or for securing sod walls against the attacks of rabbits. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., He is kidding all the winter. 1897 R. E. G. Cole *Hist. Doddington* 149 Labourers..paring the sods and 'kidding' many hundreds of gorse 'kids'.

Hence **Ki·dding** *vbl. sb.* Also *concr.* kids used to secure loose soil, etc.; work in which kids are used.

1504 [see above]. 1566 in Harwood *Lichfield* (1806) 526 Payd, for choppynge the asshes, and kydding of the same, —ijs. *xd.* 1799 A. Young *Agric. Linc.* 383, 2½ miles kidding at a kidd a yard. 1864 *Fiversham Merc.* 13 Feb., A small length of kidding .. necessary at the west side of the creek.

Kid (kid), *v.*[3] *south. dial.* [f. Kid *sb.*[3] (If it were an old word, it might go back to an OE. **cyddan* :—**kuddjan*, f. **kuddo-z*, whence OE. *cod(d*, Cod *sb.*[1]).] *intr.* Of plants: To form pods (chiefly with *advs.*). Hence **Ki·dding** *vbl. sb.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 242 [It] seldom fails of a good burthen, though sometimes it doth not kid very well. 1776 T. Bowden *Farm. Direct.* 53 If the vetches are not cut green.. many farmers allow them to stand till they kid and the kids begin to fill. 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.* s. v., 'They beans have kidded uncommon well'.

Kid (kid), *v.*[4] *slang.* [perh. f. Kid *sb.*[1] in sense 'make a kid of'; cf. Kiddy *v.*; also Cod *v.*[3]] *trans.* To hoax, humbug, try to make (one) believe what is not true. Hence **Ki·dding** *vbl. sb.*; **Ki·dder**, one who hoaxes or humbugs.

1811 *Lex. Bal.*, *Kid*, to coax or wheedle. ..To amuse a man or divert his attention while another robs him. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.* s. v. *Kid-rig*, To kid a person out of anything, is to obtain it from him by means of a false pretence. 1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 473 (Farmer) He kids them on by promising three times more than the things are worth. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 505, I thought they was only kidding (deceiving) at first. 1895 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 2/5 The prisoner had told him that since he had been in Holloway he had 'kidded' the doctor into the belief that he was insane, and that he intended to 'kid' the judge.

Kid, obs. f. Kith; pa. t. and pple. of Kithe.

‖ **Kidang** (kidæŋ). Also kejang. [Javanese.] A small Javanese deer (*Cervulus Muntjac*), also called the Muntjac.

1824 Horsfield *Zool. Res. Java*, *Cervus Muntjak*, The chace of the Kidang, by means of dogs, affords occasionally a favourite amusement to the natives of rank in Java.

†**Ki·dcot(e.** *Obs.* Also 6 kydcote, -cott(e, kidcot, 7–8 -coat. [app. f. Kid *sb.*[1] + Cot, Cote.

The origin of the appellation is not certain; perhaps facetious; possibly transferred from one prison so named to others, as in the case of *Bridewell*. Cf. Kitty[4].]

The name formerly given in various towns (as York, Lancaster, etc.) to the lock-up or prison.

c 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 70 To the kydcotte and the masyndew, viijd. *c* 1540 *Surv. Bridlington Priory* in *Archæol.* XIX. 271 In the north syde of the same gatehouse ys there a prison for offenders within the towne called the kydcott. 1605 T. Bell *Motives Rom. Faith* 106 Did not old Sir John in the kidcote at Yorke so agree with Comberforth the priest? 1772 in Stark *Hist. Gainsborough* 285 That they procure a pair of moveable stocks to be kept in the kidcoat. 1886 E. Peacock *Let. to Editor*, My father could remember the old kidcote at Gainsborough. It was not used as a prison in his time, but there was a tradition that it had been.

Kidd, kidde, pa. t. and pple. of Kithe *v.*

Kiddah, variant of Kheda.

†**Kiddaw** (ki·dɔ̄). *Ornith. Obs.* [Cf. Caddow, *cadaw*.] A Cornish name for the guillemot.

1674 Ray *Collect. Words* 61 In Cornwal they call the guilliam a kiddaw. 1678 — *Willughby's Ornith.* 324 The Bird called by the Welsh and Manks-men, a Guillem; .. by the Cornish, a Kiddaw.

Kidded (ki·dėd), *a.* [f. Kid *sb.*[1] 3 + -ed[2].] Covered or furnished with kid-gloves.

1879 Cable *Old Creole Days*, 'Tite Poulette (1883) 52 The manager waited too, rubbing his hat and brushing his clothes with the tips of his kidded fingers.

†**Ki·dden,** *a. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Kid *sb.*[1] + -en[4].] Made of kid-skin.

1714 *Smock-race at Finglas* in Steele *Poet. Misc.* 201 Kidden Gloves shall by the third be worn.

†**Ki·dden,** *v. Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. Kid *sb.*[1] + -en[5].] *trans.* = Kid *v.*[1] b.

1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 181 There is no beast that is more prone and given to lust then is a Goat .. Seven dayes after it is yeaned and kiddened, it beginneth and yeeldeth seed.

Kidder [1] and [2]: see Kid *v.*[4], and Kiddier.

Kidder [3] (ki·dɔ). Short for next.

1893 Peel *Spen Valley* 343 The manufacture of Kidder carpets. 1899 Miss Broughton *Game & Candle* 158 Her eyes perusing the threadbare Kidder which is good enough for Willy's den.

Kidderminster (ki·dəminstəɹ). [The name of a town in Worcestershire.]

1. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to Kidderminster; *spec.* the distinctive name of a kind of carpet, originally manufactured there, in which the pattern is formed by the intersection of two cloths of different colours: also called *two-ply* and *ingrain* carpet.

1670–1 *Act* 22 & 23 *Chas. II*, c. 8 *Preamble*, Abuses .. in the makeing of Stuffes called Kidderminster Stuffes. 1685 *Reflect. Baxter* 25 When the Writings of these excel those of R. B. as much as the richest Arras, the meanest Kedderminster-Stuff. 1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 173/1 Double or Kidderminster carpeting is composed of two plies of cloth. *Ibid.* 174/1 Two-ply Kidderminster Carpet Loom. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/1 Kidderminster or Scotch carpets, or, as the Americans more descriptively term them, ingrain carpets, are wholly of worsted or woollen.

2. *absol.* = Kidderminster carpet or carpeting. Also *attrib.*

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI. 314/2 In Kidderminsters the shoot forms by far the greatest portion of what is visible. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 263 Figured Venetian carpets are woven in the two-ply Kidderminster looms. 1892 L. T. Meade *Medicine Lady* I. viii. 123 A carpet made of faded Kidderminster covered the floor.

Hence **Ki·dderminstered** *a.*, carpeted with a Kidderminster.

1852 Savage *R. Medlicott* III. i. (D.), The tradesman's contracted and Kidderminstered parlour.

Ki·ddier. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also kidder. [Origin obscure.] One who buys provisions from the producers and takes them to market to sell; = Badger *sb.*[1] (q. v.).

By the statute of 1552 the kiddier required a licence, and was forbidden to keep the provisions he bought for more than a month. Such carriers were commonly charged with *regrating* or *forestalling*, hence the def. quoted by Johnson from Ainsworth, 'an ingrosser of corn to enhance its price'; cf. under Badger.

1551–2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw. VI*, c. 14 § 5 The buying of anye Corne Fyshe Butter or Chese, by any suche Badger Lader Kyddier or Carrier. 1562–3 *Act* 5 *Eliz.* c. 4 § 5 Every person ..not..being in Service wth any Kyddyer or Carryer of any Corne Grayne or Meale. 1674–91 Ray *S. & E. Country Words*, A *Kidder*, Badger, Huckster, or Carrier of Goods on Horseback. 1755 Burn *Just. Peace* s. v. *Butter & Cheese*, Licence to be a badger, lader, kidder, carrier, buyer or transporter coastwise, of butter and cheese. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kiddier*, *kidger*, one who buys up fowls, eggs, pork, &c. at farm-houses..and carries them to market. [1895 *E. Anglian Gloss.*, *Kidder*, ..a pork-butcher, sausage-maker, a low dealer in poultry and provisions.]

fig. 1603 Harsnet *Pop. Impost.* 26 Meeting with the Common badger or Kiddier for Devils, Mr. Peckham at the L.-Staffords house in London.

Kidding, *vbl. sb.*: see Kid *v.*[1], [2], 3, and [4].

Kiddish (ki·diʃ), *a. rare.* [f. Kid *sb.*[1] + -ish [1].] 1. Of or pertaining to a kid; kid-like.

1552 Huloet, Kyddyshe, or of a kydde, *hædinus*. 1651 Ogilby *Æsop* (1665) 183 He oft drank kiddish gore.

2. *slang.* Childish.

1897 *Daily News* 13 Dec. 8/5 The Sunday school he deserts, partly because it is uninteresting, partly because it is 'kiddish'.

Kiddle (ki·d'l). Forms: 5–6 kiddell, 5, 7 kydle, 6 kydell, kedel(l, 6–7 kiddel, 7 kidle, (7–9 kettle, 8 kedle, 9 keddle), 6– kidel, kiddle. [a. AF. *kidel*, *kydel* (whence med.(Anglo-)L. *kidellus*), OF. *quidel* (1289 in Godef. *Compl.*), later *quideau* 'a Wicker Engine whereby fish is caught' (Cotgr.), also *guidel* (1322 in Godef.), mod.F. *guideau*, a stake-net, also, a line of sloping planks placed to direct a current; Breton *kidel* stake-net (Le Gonidec).]

a. A dam, weir, or barrier in a river, having an opening in it fitted with nets or other appliances for catching fish. b. An arrangement of stake-nets on the sea-beach for the same purpose (see quot. 1891).

The word is chiefly found in some early statutes (Latin and Anglo-French) and in later references to these: there is no clear evidence that it was actually current in sense a later than *c* 1550.

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxxiii. in Stubbs *Sel. Charters* (1895) 300 Omnes kydelli de cetero deponantur penitus de Thamisia, et de Medewaye, et per totam Angliam, nisi per costeram maris. 1275 in *Bundello Escaet.* de an. 3 Edw. I. (Du Cange) Et fuit seisitus de uno Kidello vocato a were, ac de libera piscaria in Potlok. 1350 *Act* 25 *Edw. III*, stat. 4, c. 4 Gortz molins estanks Estackes & kideux. 1393 *Act* 17 *Rich. II*, c. 9 § 1 Touz les Kydels en les ewes de Tamise.] 1477 Norton *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 71 Fishes love Soote smell, also it is trewe, Thei love not old Kydles as thei doe the new. 1529 in Picton *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 25 Weirs and kedells erect made or inhaunced within any of the said streams. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 10 Alle the kydelles and trungkes thorowghout the Temse. 1651 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. v. (1739) 26 The Lord Admiral gained the same within the low-water mark..and in all places where Kiddels were set. 1670 Blount *Law Dict.*, *Kiddle*, *kidel*, or *kedel*, ..Some Fishermen corruptly call them *Kettles*. 1724 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 233 An act for demolishing and removing Fishing Dams, Wears and Kedles set across the river Schuykill, was read. 1891 Ln. Herschell in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 566/1 A kiddle consists of a series of stakes forced into the ground occupying some 700 feet in length, with a similar row approaching them at an angle. The stakes are connected by network, and at the angle, where the two rows approach, a large net or bag is placed for the purpose of catching the fish.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kiddle-ground*, *-net*.

1629 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 749 Certain kidel grounds.. where nets do use to hang upon poles..set in the sands above the low water mark to catch fish. 1741 T. Robinson *Gavelkind* II. ix. 274 For the Use of their Kidel-Nets. 1880 Buckland *Fishes* 132 (E. D. D.) The mackerel here [at Rye] are caught in large fixed nets called kettle-nets. 1889 *Fishing Gaz.* 31 Aug. 126 (ibid.) The stake nets..locally [in Kent] called 'keddle' nets.

Kiddy (ki·di), *sb.* Also 6 kiddie, *Sc.* keddie. [f. Kid *sb.*[1] + -y[4].]

1. A little kid (young goat).

1579 Spenser *Sheph. Cal.* May 249 Well heard Kiddie all this sore constraint. 1597 *Witchcraft* in *Spald. Club Misc.* I. 129 At thy incumming, the keddie lap vpon the. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 30 Our poor kiddy .. which died yesterday of the shab.

attrib. 1855 Kingsley *Westw. Ho!* iv. (1881) 79 The goats furnished milk and 'kiddy-pies'.

2. *slang.* and *colloq.* A little child. [f. Kid *sb.*[1] 5.]

1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xx, They'd heard all kinds of rough talk ever since they was little kiddies. 1892 R. Kipling *Barrack-r. Ballads*, *Route Marchin'* iii, While the women and the kiddies sit an' shiver in the carts.

3. *Thieves' slang.* A professional thief who assumes a 'flashness' of dress and manner; one who dresses in a similar style. [cf. Kid[1] 5 b.]

1780 Tomlinson *Slang Past.* i, My time, O ye Kiddies, was happily spent. 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, *Kiddy*, a thief of the lower order, who .. dresses in the extreme of vulgar gentility. 1823 Byron *Juan* XI. xvii, Poor Tom was once a kiddy upon town. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 362 That such a kiddy should have made his public exit from the Tyburn stage in an embroidered dress..was befitting his 'exquisite' nature.

b. A hat of a form fashionable among 'kiddies'.

1865 *Lond. Rev.* 2 Sept. 241/2 The last fashion being a hat, apparently bred between an archdeaconal and a 'kiddy', with a broad ribbon passing in front through a large black buckle.

4. *attrib.* as *adj.*: Pertaining to, appropriate to, 'kiddies'; fashionable among persons of that class.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXVI. 56 The horse-dealer..in the kiddy phrase, had both his eyes closed up. 1823 in *Newcastle Daily Jrnl.* (1891) 31 Mar. 3/3 Replete with prime chaunts, rum glees, and kiddy catches. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz*, *Making a night of it* (1850) 164/2 It was his ambition to do something in the celebrated 'kiddy' or stage-coach way.

Kiddy (ki·di), *v. slang.* [Cf. prec. and Kid *v.*[4]] *trans.* To hoax, humbug, take in (a person).

1851 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* I. 462 (Hoppe) There they met with beggars who kiddied them on to the lurk. *a* 1864 Dickens (Webster), Some of the swell mob..so far kiddied us as to hire a horse and shay, start away from London by Whitechapel, and..come into Epsom from the opposite direction,..while we were waiting for them at the rail.

Kide, obs. f. Kith; pa. pple. of Kithe.

Kideneire, -nere: see Kidney.

Kidful: see Kid *sb.*[4] **Kidge,** var. Kedge *a.*

†**Kidgell,** obs. north. form of Cudgel.

c 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 264 He cutt 4 kidgells or houghells to hange salmon netts upon. 1575–6 *Ibid.* 295 [He] lyfted up his staff or kidgell.

Kid glove, ki·d-glove.

1. A glove made of kid-skin, lamb-skin, or other similar leather. *With kid gloves*, in a gentle, delicate, or gingerly manner.

1832 Marryat *N. Forster* xxxii, A new pair of grey kid gloves. 1834 W. Hull *Hist. Glove Trade* 69 Men and women's fine gloves, or those that pass in the shops under the denomination of kid-gloves, but which are really made from lamb-skins..dressed at Yeovil. 1888 Bryce *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lviii. 410 The Americans who think that European politics are worked, to use the common phrase, 'with kid gloves'.

2. *attrib.* as *adj.* Characterized by wearing kid-gloves; dainty or delicate in action or operation; avoiding real exertion or every-day work; free from roughness or harshness.

1856 H. H. Dixon *Post & Paddock* vii. 115 He was, in fact, a mere kid-glove sportsman. 1888 T. W. Higginson *Women and Men* 296 Anti-kid-glove literature is really no better than the kid-glove literature at which it affects to protest. 1892 Zangwill *Bow Mystery* 81, I don't like your kid glove philanthropists meddling in matters they don't understand.

Hence **Ki·d-glove** *v. trans.*, to cover (the hands) with kid-gloves. **Ki·d-gloved** *a.*, wearing kid-gloves; also *fig.*, refined, dainty, delicate, etc.

1848 Clough *Bothie* v. 117 Dancing and pressing the fingers kid-gloved of a Lady Maria. 1859 Sala *Gas-light & D.* xxiv. 276 You can descry a kid-gloved hand, with rings outside the glove. 1860 O. W. Holmes *Elsie V.* (1887) 11 The richer part of the community that..kid-glove their

hands. 1899 Stead in *Daily News* 19 July 5/5 He was always somewhat of a kid-gloved gentleman.

Kidknapper, obs. form of Kidnapper.

Kidling (ki·dlin). [f. Kid *sb.*[1] + -ling. Cf. ON. *kiðlingr*, Norw. and Sw. *kidling*.]

1. A little kid.

1586 Webbe *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 O were thou content.. tryn kydling flocke with me to driue to the greene fieldes. 1613–16 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* II. i, Mountaines where the wanton Kidling dallies. *a* 1732 Gay *Acis & Galatea*, O Nymph..Like kidlings blithe and merry! 1814 Southey *Roderick* xi, At yonder door Behold the favourite kidling bleats unheard.

2. *slang.* A little child; a baby.

1899 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/7 The poor little kidlings' feet would suffer, I should think.

Kidmutgar, variant of Khidmutgar.

Kidnap (ki·dnæp), *v.* [f. Kid *sb.*[1] 5 c + Nap *v.*, to snatch, seize (cf. Nab); possibly as a back-formation from Kidnapper. The words no doubt originated among the class which followed the practice of kidnapping. Bailey, Johnson, Ash, etc. stress *kidnǽp*, which is still usual in the north.] Originally, to steal or carry off (children or others) in order to provide servants or labourers for the American plantations; hence, in general use, to steal (a child), to carry off (a person) by illegal force.

1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 183 Mr. John Wilmore haveing kidnapped a boy of 13 years of age to Jamaica, a writt *de homine replegiando* was delivered to the sheriffs of London against him. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2360/3 John Dykes..Convicted of Kidnapping, or Enticing away, His Majesty's Subjects, to go Servants into the Foreign Plantations. 1693 I. Mather *Cases Consc.* (1862) 241 A Servant, who was Spirited or Kidnapt (as they call it) into America. 1723 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 266, I will kidnap her and send her to Virginia. 1809 J. Adams *Wks.* (1854) IX. 316 The practice in Holland of kidnapping men for settlers or servants in Batavia. 1849 James *Gipsy* xviii, You go kidnapping people's children, you thieves of human flesh. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 103, I am not a common seaman, to be kidnapped in this fashion.

fig. 1732 Swift *Corr.* Wks. 1841 II. 669 We [the Irish] have but one dunce of irrefragable fame, ..and the Scots have kidnapped him from us. 1850 Kingsley *Alton Locke* x, The people who see their children thus kidnapped into hell.

Hence **Ki·dnaˑpped** *ppl. a.*, **Ki·dnaˑpping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Kidnappingly** *adv.*

1798 *Anti-Jacobin* 22 Jan. (1852) 47 Courteny's *kidnapp'd rhymes. 1861 *Times* 10 July, Full freights of kidnapped Chinamen. 1878 Gladstone *Prim. Homer* 110 The kidnapped victims whom Phœnician vessels brought from abroad. 1682 Luttrell *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 187 The witnesses .. were .. to prove that there was .. such a trade as *kidnapping or spiriting away children. 1769 Blackstone *Comm.* IV. xv. 219 The other remaining offence, that of kidnapping, being the forcible abduction or stealing away of man, woman, or child from their own country, and selling them into another. 1830 Scott *Demonol.* iv. 127 This kidnapping of the human race, so peculiar to the whole Elfin people. 1867 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* I. v. 365 The kidnapping of persons of free condition was not unknown. 1887 *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 375/3 The *kidnapping grandmother..is not so repellent as might be supposed. 1838 *Tait's Mag.* V. 206, I hold it to have been wickedly, ..crimpingly, *kidnappingly done.

Kidnapper (ki·dnæːpəɹ). Also 7 -knapper, -nabber. [f. as prec. + -er[1]. Originally *kidnǽpper* (quot. 1679); also in Johnson, Ash, etc.; so still in northern use.] One who kidnaps children or others; a stealer of human beings. Also *fig.*

1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Kidknappers* [1696–1706 *Kidnappers*], those that make a trade of decoying and spiriting away young children to Ship them for foreign Plantations. *c* 1679 *Roxb. Ball.* (1890) VII, 13 How like kid-nappers all the day In every corner they survey. 1684 Bunyan *Pilgr.* II. 109 Thou practises the craft of a Kidnapper, thou gatherest up Women, and Children, and carriest them into a strange Countrey. 1778 A. Hamilton *Wks.* (1886) VII. 541 For punishing kidnappers or persons who aid the enemy in carrying off the peaceable inhabitants. 1834 Lytton *Pompeii* II. i, The Thessalian kidnapper had stolen the blind girl from gentle parents. 1865 Livingstone *Zambesi* xxi. 434 It is dangerous to remain in their villages at this time of year when kidnappers are abroad.

Hence **Kidnaˑppery.**

1890 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 463 The regions of kidnappery, slave-trading, and freebooting!

Kidney (ki·dni). Forms: 4 kidenei, 4–6 kydney (5 ? kidneye, 6 kydne), 6– kidney. ? *Sing.* or *Pl.* 4 kydnere. *Pl.* α. 4 kideneiren, kydeneyren; β. 4 kide-, kydeneris, kidneris, -nares, kydneers, -ners; γ. 6 kidneies, -neis, kydneys, -nes, 6–7 kidneyes, 6–9 kidnies, 6– kidneys. [Of obscure formation.

On the supposition that the sing. was *kid(e)nere*, this has been inferred to be a compound, having as its second element ME. *nere* kidney; and it has been conjectured that *kid(e)-* might represent OE. *cwiþ*, *cwiða*, or ON. *kviðr* belly, womb. But this is on many grounds improbable; above all, because the ordinary sing. in ME. was in *-ei*, *-y*, the solitary instance of *kydnere*, *c* 1420 (1 b below), being probably a pl. for *kydneren*. It is thus possible that *kidenei*, pl. *kideneiren*, had as its second element *ey*, pl. *eyren*, *eiren*, *eyre*, *eyer*, Egg. (Cf. Ger. *eier* testicles.) The pl. *kid(e)neris* might possibly owe its form to association with *neres*, *neeres*, pl. of *nere*; the later *kidneies*, *-neys*, was a new pl. from the unanalysed singular. But the first element remains uncertain.]

1. One of a pair of glandular organs situated in the abdominal cavity of mammals, birds, and reptiles, which excrete urine and so remove effete nitrogenous matter from the blood. Also a gland with similar functions found in some animals of lower organization. The kidneys of cattle, sheep, and pigs are an article of food.

a. *sing.*

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 149 L'etplen (*the nilte*), boueles (*neres*), et reinoun (*kideuei*). 13.. *Metr. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 627/8 *Ren*, kedney. *c* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 37 The Ire in the gawle. Auaryce in the kydney. 1520 Whitinton *Vulg.* (1527) 39 They may be wel compared to the kydne that lyeth rolled in fatte, and yet is lene hym self. 1601 Holland *Pliny* XI. xxxvii. 343 The right kidney in all creatures is the bigger. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* 82 The stones or calculous concretions in kidney or bladder. 1871 M. Collins *Mrg. & Merch.* I. ix. 293 Waiter, bring me a kidney and some stout.

b. *Of doubtful number.*

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* 10 Take þo hert and þo mydruv and þe kydnere, And hew hom smalle, as I þe lere.

c. *pl.*

α. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xxix. 13 And thou schalt take..the calle of the mawe, and twey kidneris [3 *MSS.* kideneiren, 1382 the two kydneers]. *Ibid.* 22 Twey kideneris [3 *MSS.* kideneiren, 1382 the two reynes]. —*Lev.* iii. 4 [see β]. *a* 1400 *Prymer* (1891) 104 For thou haddest my kydeneyren.

β. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxii[i]. 21 Myn kidnares [*v.r.* kydners] ben chaunged. 1382 Wyclif *Exod.* xxix. 13 [see α]. 1388 —*Lev.* iii. 4 Thei schulen offre twey kydeneris [*v.r.* kideneiren, 1382 the two reyns].

γ. *c* 1510 More *Picus* Wks. 20/1 My reynes or kidneis, hath chiden me vnto the night. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 904 The kydneys, *les rognons*. 1535 Coverdale *Lev.* iii. 10 The two kydneys with the fat .. and the nett on the leuer vpon the kydneys also. 1581 Mulcaster *Positions* xxii. (1887) 93 It drieueth also the stone from the kidneies into the bladder. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* 256 It is suspected to be hurtful to the Kidneys. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 82 Affections of the bladder and kidnies. 1857 G. Bird *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 424 Few remedies are so capricious in their action as those which..influence the functions of the kidneys. 1891 S. Mostyn *Curatica* 27 Don't you think the kidneys will be spoiled if they are not eaten at once?

fig. 1591 Sylvester *Du Bartas* I. ii. 585 If heav'ns bright torches, from earth's kidneys, sup Sum somwhat dry and heatfull Vapours up. 1710 Steele *Tatler* No. 268 ? 2 A Youth, who officiates as the Kidney of the Coffee-house.

2. *fig.* Temperament, nature, constitution, disposition; hence, kind, sort, class, stamp.

a 1555 Latimer *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 312 To pronounce all to be thieves to a man, except myself, of course, and those men..that are of my own kidney. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. v. 116 Thinke of that, a man of my Kidney; .. that am as subiect to heate as butter. 1652 J. Hall *Height Eloq.* p. lxxxii, Is it not better for us that are men of this Kidney to have a Ruler set over us then to be left to our freedome. 1733 Fielding *Don Quixote in Eng.* III. iv, This fellow is not quite of a right kidney, the dog is not sound at the bottom. 1880 Disraeli *Endym.* xvii, It was a large and rather miscellaneous party, but all of the right kidney.

† b. Proper condition or state, order. *colloq. Obs.*

1763 Colman *Terræ Filius* No. 1 Attempt to put their Hair out of Kidney.

3. Something resembling a kidney in shape, etc.

† a. An ovary. *Obs. rare*[−1].

1576 Turberv. *Venerie* lxvi. 186 The kydneys whiche gelders take awaye from a bytche when they spaye hir.

b. More fully *kidney potato*; an oval variety of potato.

1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xv. (1813) 249 The red nosed kidney..is a great favorite. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 291/2 The earliest potato is called the Superfine White Kidney. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 111 The next dish..was of very small, very waxy kidney potatoes. 1892 Zangwill *Child. Ghetto* II. 6 Kidneys or regents, my child?

† 4. *Kidneys of wheat*, an imperfect reproduction of the Scriptural expression 'fat of kidneys of wheat' Deut. xxxii. 14: cf. Ps. cxlvii. 14 'the fat of wheat', the finest of the wheat, in allusion to the fat, and esp. the kidney-fat, as the choicest part of an animal, which was therefore offered in sacrifice.

1611 Bible *Deut.* xxxii. 14. 1663 Jer. Taylor *Serm. Death Ld. Primate Irel.* 10 If the Corn dyes and lives again .. in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the Ear, in the Kidneys of the wheat. *a* 1673 G. Swinnock in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxvi. 8 [Bread] made of the kidneys of the wheat, of the finest flour.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attributive: Of or belonging to the kidneys, as *kidney disease, fat, form, substance, suet, -tube, -vein*, etc.; made of or containing kidneys, as *kidney pie, soup*. b. similative, as *kidney-form, kidney-shaped* adjs.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* LXI. 48 Liver and *Kidney Diseases. 1806 A. Hunter *Culina* (ed. 3) 213 The *kidney fat of a loin of veal. 1885 Hayter *Carboona* 3 Great virtues are attributed by the Australian aborigines to the kidney-fat of their enemies. 1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 30 *Kidney-form, or reniform, round elevations. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* II. 123 They are quite different from rolled pebbles, and are often of a flattened, sometimes a *kidney form. 1836–9 Dickens *Sk. Boz, The Streets* (1850) 33/2 The *kidney-pie man has just walked away with his warehouse on his arm. 1757 Pultney in *Phil. Trans.* L. 67 The receptacle is convex on both sides, and *kidney-shaped. 1887 W. Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes* 17 Lobes deflexed, kidney-shaped. 1887 *Spons' Househ. Man.* Index, *Kidney soup. 1873 T. H. Green *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 283 The capsule..cannot be removed without tearing the *kidney substance. 1822 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 93 Their skins, colour of veal *kidney-suet. 1847–9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 254 The epithelium of the *kidney-tubes. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 30/1 The fourth is the mediane, or *kidney-vayne, situated belowe the foote. 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anim. Life* 110 The pulmonary vein..is joined..before it enters the auricle by the efferent kidney veins.

c. Special combs.: **kidney-cotton**, a variety of *Gossypium barbadense*, a cotton plant of which the seeds are in kidney-shaped masses; †**kidney-fetch** = *kidney-vetch*; **kidney-link**, a coupling below the collar of the harness of a horse; †**kidney-lipped** *a.*, hare-lipped; **kidney ore**, hæmatite occurring in kidney-shaped masses; **kidney-paved** *a.*, paved with cobble stones; **kidney-piece**, a cam with a kidney-shaped outline; **kidney-potato**: see 3 b; **kidney-stone**, a stone of a kidney shape, a cobble; *spec.* see quot. 1861; **kidney table**, a table having a kidney-shaped top; **kidney-vetch**, a leguminous herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), Lady's-fingers.

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* I. 256, I prepared a parcel of the silk, and also a parcel of the *kidney, or Brazilian cotton. 1671 Skinner *Etymol. Ling. Angl.*, *Bot.*, *Kidney-fetch. 1794 Martyn *Rousseau's Bot.* xxv. 353 Ladies-Finger or Kidney Fetch is not uncommon in chalky pastures. 1883 J. P. Groves *From Cadet to Captain* xxii. 223 Harnessing ..Nellie's ponies..he managed to get the hames upside down, with the *kidney-links on the top of the collars. 1648 Herrick *Hesper.*, *Upon Jollie's Wife*, Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd; and lastly *kidney-lipt. 1750 R. Pococke *Trav.* (1888) 15 Three sorts of ore, the finest is the *kidney ore. 1852 Th. Ross *Humboldt's Trav.* I. xiii. 441 The metals appear only in kidney-ores, and present the most delusive appearances. 1889 *Daily Tel.* 19 Apr. 6/4 The principal street..emerged from the *kidney-paved condition and got itself macadamised. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 43 On the arbor of the annual wheel is fixed a brass cam or '*kidney piece'. 1861 Bristow *Gloss. Min.*, **Kidney-stones*, a local name for small hard nodules .. washed out of the cliffs on the north shore of Weymouth. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 842 Regimental highlows will not stand the rough kidney stones of the barrack stables for more than six months. 1845 Disraeli *Sybil* (1863) 193 He was seated in an easy chair, before a *kidney table at which he was writing. 1706 Phillips, **Kidney-vetch* and *Kidney-wort*, several sorts of Herbs.

Kidney bean, kidney-bean.

1. The ordinary name given to two species of *Phaseolus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*), known as the dwarf French bean (*P. vulgaris*), and the Scarlet Runner (*P. multiflorus*), of which the unripened pods and the ripe seeds are used as food: see Bean 3.

1548 Turner *Names of Herbes* 75 *Smilax hortensis*..may be called in english Kydney beane, because the seede is lyke a Kydney. 1548–62 [see Bean 3]. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 570 The Pulse called Phaseoli, *i.* Kidney Beans vse to be eaten cod and al together. 1732 Arbuthnot *Rules of Diet* i. in *Aliments*, etc. 251 Beans and Kidney-Beans have the same Qualities. 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 222/2 Few plants are more tender early in the season than Kidney Beans.

2. **Kidney-bean tree.** A climbing shrub of the leguminous genus *Wistaria* as the American species, *W. frutescens*, and the Chinese, *W. chinensis*, both grown as wall-climbers in Great Britain.

1741 *Compl. Fam.-Piece* II. iii. 380 There are several other Trees and Shrubs which are now in Flower, as .. Catesby's Climber, or Carolina Kidney-Bean-tree. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Kidney Bean-tree of Carolina, *Glycine*. 1897 Britton & Brown *Flora North. States Canada* II. 294 *Krauntia frutescens*—American Wisteria .. Called also Kidney-bean Tree.

Ki·dneywort. *Herb.* [See Wort.] The plant *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, also called Navelwort; see also quot. 1866.

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 741 Wall Pennywort, Hipwort, Kidneywort. 1854 Gissing in *Pharmac. Jrnl.* XIII. 459 One of the common names..is kidney-wort. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 646/2 Kidney-wort, *Umbilicus pendulinus*, also *Saxifraga stellaris*.

Ki·d-skin. The skin of a kid, esp. such skin tanned and used for gloves; also applied to skins of lambs and other animals used for this purpose. Also *attrib.*, as *kid-skin glove*.

c 1645 Howell *Lett.* xiv. (1765) 19 A dozen pair of the best white Kid-skin Gloves the Royal-Exchange can afford. 1657 Thornley tr. *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 29 Daphnis saw Chloe in her Kidskin, and her Pine coronet. 1719 W. Wood *Surv. Trade* 94 Kid-skins, Paper, Pruans, Linens and wrought Silks. 1826 Scott *Woodst.* i, What is a glover but a tailor working on kid-skin? 1826 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies* xv, Another had dipped his scooped palm in a kid-skin of wild honey.

Kidyer, variant of Kiddier.

Kie, variant of *kye*, pl. of Cow.

Kief, Kiefekil, variants of Kef, Keffekill.

‖ **Kie-kie** (kī·kī). Also kee-kee. [Maori.] A New Zealand climbing plant, *Freycinetia Banksii* (N.O. *Pandanaceæ*), the leaves of which are woven into baskets, etc. Also *attrib.*

1854 Golder *Pigeon's Parlt.* Notes 77 The trees were .. covered with a kind of parasite plant, called a keekee, having a thick cabbage-like stock. 1873 Buller *Birds New Zeal.* (1888) II. 317, I drew out the nest materials, consisting of shreds of kiekie-leaves and other dry litter. 1882 T. H. Potts *Out in the Open* 20 (Morris) The unused food .. together with the empty kie-kie baskets.

Kiele, obs. f. Keel *v.*[1], Kiln *sb.* **Kiell**, obs. f. **Keel**, *sb.*[2] **Kien**, obs. f. *kine*, pl. of Cow.

Kier (kīəɹ). Forms: 6 kearo, keyre, 7 keere, 9 keir, kier. [Known only from second half of 16th c.: cf. ON. *ker* vessel, tub (Norw. *kjer*, Sw.

Da. *kar*) = OHG. *char*, Goth. *kas*.] †a. A brewing-vat (also *boiling-*, *brewing-*, *gyle-*, *gyling-kier*). *Obs.* b. A large vat in which cloth is boiled for bleaching or other purposes (*bleaching-kier*).

1573 *Lanc. & Chesh. Wills* (Chetham, 1884) 64 One brewinge keare, and a troghe for y^e same ijs. A yailinge keare xij*d*. 1579 *Ibid.* (Chetham, 1861) 101 Six great vessels of tymber called keares wth other flurnyture for the brewehouse and backehouse. 1582 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) I. 132 Dyverse stone trowes keyres and arkes. 1635 Brereton *Trav.* (Chetham) 104, I took notice of that common brew-house .. and observed there..boiling keeres. [*c* 1746, 1775: see Gyle-ker.] 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 138 The wooden kieve, or kier, containing the cloth. 1879 *Spons' Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 515 For yarn and thread, it is very usual to have the false bottom of the bleaching kier, or pot, movable. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 7/2 This kier .. was used for boiling .. cotton flock and other substances used in paper-making.

Hence **Ki·erful.**

1879 *Spons' Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 515 A whole kierful of yarn or thread is chemicked at once. 1884 *Times* 15 Apr. 8 A large kierful of cloth of about 30 cwt.

‖ **Kieselguhr** (kī·zᵉlgūr). [Ger. (named by Ehrenberg), f. *kiesel* gravel, Chesil[1] + Guhr.] An earth composed of the siliceous remains of diatoms, used as an absorbent of nitroglycerine in the manufacture of dynamite; diatomite.

1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* II. 176 A porous, infusorial, silicious earth known in Germany as 'Kieselguhr'. *Ibid.*, None of these [absorbents] appeared thoroughly equal to Kieselguhr in their power of retaining a very large proportion of the oil. 1885 Martindale & Westcott *Extra Pharmacop.* (ed. 4) 226 Kieselguhr, a diatomaceous earth, known as white peat.

Kieserite (kī·zərəit). [Named (1861) after D. G. Kieser, of Jena.] Hydrous magnesium sulphate, usually occurring in fine, granular, white masses, in the salt-mines at Stassfurt in Prussia and elsewhere. Used in making Epsom Salts, and in the manufacture of potash salts.

1862 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. II. XXXIV. 214. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 17 Kieserite appears likely to prove a valuable accession to our..useful minerals. 1876 Page *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. The kieserite is in beds from 9 to 12 inches thick.

Kiest, Kiestein, Kiever: see Keest, Kyestein, Kiver. **Kiff:** see Kith *sb.*

Kight, Kijt, obs. forms of Kite. **Ki-hi:** see Ki-yi. **Kiht,** obs. f. *caught*, pa. t. of Catch *v.*

‖ **Kikar** (ki·kär). [Hindī *kikar*.] The name in India of species of Acacia, esp. *A. arabica*, yielding much of the best gum arabic.

1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Oct. 685/1 The *Coccus lacca*..is also found on..the Kikar (*Acacia arabica*). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Aug. 2/1 One evening..he called me to where he stood by the kikar tree.

Kike, obs. form of Keek *v.*, Kick *v.*

†**Kikelot.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. [Form and origin uncertain: cf. *gigelot*, Giglet.] A tattling woman, a magpie.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 88 Me seið upon ancren, þet euerich mest haueð..ane rikelot [*MS. C.* kikelot (piot)] þet cakeleð hire al þet heo isihð oðer ihereð.

Kil, obs. form of Kill *v.*, Kiln *sb.*

Kilampere (kiˈlæmpēə). *Electr.* [f. *kil-* (see Kilo-) + Ampere.] A thousand amperes.

1892 Barn. Smith & Hudson *Arithm. for Schools* 147 A thousand milliamperes make an Ampere, a thousand amperes make a Kilampere.

Kilbrickenite (kilbriˈkēnəit). *Min.* [Named from Kilbricken, co. Clare, Ireland, where found: see -ite[1].] Sulph-antimonide of lead, of a lead-grey colour and metallic lustre; Geocronite.

1840 *Proc. R. Irish Acad.* I. 472 *Kilbrickenite*, as Dr. Apjohn proposed to call this mineral, is obviously what Berzelius denominates a sulphur salt.

Kilbuck, Kilcow, Kildee, -deer: see Kill-.

Kilderkin (kiˈldəikin). Forms: *α.* 4 **kyner-**, 5 **kynder-**, 6 **kynterkyn, kinderkind,** 6–7 **kinderkin.** *β.* 4–6 **kilderkyn,** 5–6 **kylder-**, (6 **kilde-**), **-kyn, -kin,** (6 **-ken**), 6– **kilderkin.** [Of Du. or LG. origin: cf. MDu. *kinderkin*, more commonly *kindeken, kinneken* (or *-kijn*), also *kyntken, -kijn, kimmekijn* (see Kempkin, Kinkin), the fourth part of a tun, etc. (cf. Du. *kinnetje*, a firkin): a dim. form, referred to *kintal, quintal*, med.L. *quintāle*, Ger. dial. *kindel, kindle* (13th c. *chindel*): see -kin. (Cf. Grimm s. v. *Kindlein*[2], Verwijs & Verdam s. v. *Kindekijn*[2].) The change of *kin-* to *kil-* is app. peculiar to Eng., and is found already in 14th c.]

1. A cask for liquids, fish, etc. of a definite capacity (half a barrel).

By the statute of 1531–2 the kilderkin for beer had to contain 18 gallons, that for ale 16 gallons.

α. 1530 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 146 Payd for ij kynterkynnys to ye cherche howse..viij^d. 1598 Barret *Theor. Warres* v. iii. 135, 50 kinderkins and barrels to cary the small cordage. 1673 S. Parker *Reproof Rch. Transp.* 11 Some kinderkins, some hogsheads, some tuns.

β. 1390 *Letter Bk. H., Guildhall London*, lf. 247 Omnes anguille in undecim barellis et uno kilderkyn. *Ibid.*, Dicti barelli et kilderkyn cum anguillis in eisdem. 1530 Palsgr. 236/1 Kylderken, a vessell, *cacque*. 1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 4 The Ale bruers..have used..to make..theyr barrels kilderkyns and firkyns of moche lasse quantitie contente rate and assisse than they ought to be. 1639 in T. Lechford *Note-bk.* (1885) 118 Divers goods..wch were put up in foure chests, three butts,..three kilderkins. 1869 W. Molyneux *Burton on Trent* 249 These casks consist of kilderkins, barrels, hogsheads, and butts.

attrib. 1565 *Act* 8 *Eliz.* c. 9 § 1 Cowpers might have bowght..a thowsand of Kilderkin Boordes for nyne shillings.

2. A cask of this size filled with some commodity; the quantity contained in such a cask; hence, a measure of capacity for various kinds of goods.

It varied, according to commodity, from 16 to 18 old wine gallons; a kilderkin of butter weighed 112 lbs.

a. 1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 96 Pro iij kynerkynes de salmone salso. *Ibid.* 97 Pro j kynerkyn anguillarum. 1423 *Rolls Parlt.* IV. 256/2 Nether kynderkyns, Tercianes, and firdekyns of Heryng. 1587 in Wadley *Bristol Wills* (1886) 252 A kynterkin of heringes nowe Laden abourd the Peter of Milford.

β. 1392 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 158 Clerico coquine per manus Johannis Baunche de Linne pro j kilderkyn di. de storgon. 1410 *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 17 Y be-queþe xl., penyworth bred, & i. kylderkyn of ale, to be spended at my dirige. 1594 *Compt Bk. Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 44 Sauld..3 kildekins feggis. 1670 Eachard *Cont. Clergy* 85 The last kilderkin of drink is near departed. 1737 Berkeley *App. to Querist* III. § 158 Twopence advance in a kilderkin of corn. 1871 M. Collins *Mng. & Merch.* I. ix. 290 A huge ..kettle,..holding about a kilderkin.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1593 Peele *Edw. I* Wks. (Rtldg.) 382/1 Then..pluck out thy spigot, and draw us a fresh pot from the kinder-kind of thy knowledge. 1600 Nashe *Summer's Last Will* in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 57 To broach this little kilderkin of my corpse. 1682 Dryden *Mac Fl.* 196 A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ, But sure thow'rt but a kilderkin of wit.

Kile, variant of Kyle[1].

Kilerg (kiˈlɔig). *Physics.* [f. *kil-* (see Kilo-) + Erg.] A measure of work in the centimetre-gramme-second system, equal to a thousand ergs.

1873 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The gramme-centimetre is rather less than the kilerg, being about 980 ergs.

Kiles, Sc. variant of Kayles.

Kiley, variant of Kylie, boomerang.

Kilhamite (kiˈlāməit). [f. the surname *Kilham*: see -ite[1].] An appellation sometimes given to members of the 'New Connexion' of Methodists, after Alex. Kilham the founder of the body in 1797.

1815 Williams *Dict. Relig., Kilhamites*; thus the Methodists of the New connection are sometimes called, from Mr. Alex. Kilham, who was a considerable preacher among them. 1860 J. Gardner *Faiths Worlds* II. 440/2 This decided refusal on the part of the Conference to allow the introduction of the lay element into their body, gave rise to the formation of a new society of Methodists, commonly known by the name of Kilhamites, or as they styled themselves the Methodist..New Connexion.

Kilie-vert, kilie-vine: see Keelivine.

Kilin, variant of Kylin.

Kill (kil), *sb.*[1] Also 3 **cul** (*ii*). [f. Kill *v.*]

†1. A stroke, blow. *Obs. rare*[−1].

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128 Ase swin ipund ine sti uorte uetten, & forte greaten ajein þe cul of þer eax.

2. The act of killing an animal hunted as game.

1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* ix. 48 A run with a kill. 1883 E. Pennell-Elmhirst *Cream Leicestersh.* 404 The second run..led to a charming scamper, with a clean kill at the end. 1890 Sir R. Payne Gallwey *Lett. to young Shooters* 145 *note*, In all-round shooting, fifteen kills to twenty shots is rarely done.

3. A killed animal, esp. one killed by sportsmen or by beasts of prey.

1878 J. Inglis *Sport & Work* xxi. 287 In beating for tiger,..the appearance of the kill..often affords valuable indications to the sportsman. 1893 Selous *Trav. S. E. Africa* 424, I cherished a hope that the lions..would return and drive the hyænas off their kill.

Kill (kil), *sb.*[2] *U. S. local.* [a. Du. *kil*, MDu. *kille* river-bed, channel.] A stream, 'creek', or tributary river: so called in parts of N. America originally settled by the Dutch (esp. in place-names, as *Schuylkill*).

1669 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 29 A Certain Island..lying and being in a Kill which runnes into the Scholekill. 1796 Morse *Amer. Geog.* I. 494 A little pleasant stream, called Eusopus kill or creek. 1879 J. Burroughs *Locusts & W. Honey* 169 Kills and dividing ridges.

Kill (kil), *sb.*[3] Also kil. [a. Ir. and Gael. *cill*, OIr. *cell* (a. L. *cella* Cell), cell, church, burial place (esp. as first element of place-names).] The cell of an old Celtic monk or hermit; an ancient Irish or Scottish church.

1827 G. Higgins *Celtic Druids* 190 Ripon..where was a kil or cel of the Culdees in the time of Bede. 1851 H. Newland *The Erne* 191 It once contained a cell, or kill, and is the real Enniskillen.

Kill, *sb.*[4] Also kiln. [Origin unascertained.] On the Thames: An eel-trap or weel.

1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 66 No Fisherman..shall lay any Weels called Kills in any Place of the River. 1879 in *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. XI. 245 *Kiln*, an eel-trap, called also a 'weel' or 'weal'. In use on the Thames.

Kill (kil), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **killed** (kild). Forms: *α.* 3–4 **culle(n, kulle(n**(*ii*). *β.* 4 **kille(n,** 4–5 **kylle,** 6 **kyll,** 6–7 **kil,** 6– **kill.** *γ.* 5–6 **kelle.** *δ. Sc.* 5–6 **kele, keill.** *Pa. t.* 3–4 **culde,** 4–6 **kild(e,** 5 **kyld(e,** (5–6 **kelit,** etc.); 4– **killed.** *Pa. pple.* 4 (y-)culled,(i-)kilde), y-keld, 4–killed (5–6 kyld, kelyt, keild, etc., 6 kylt, 6– kilt). [Of obscure origin; not found in the cognate langs.

If in OE., its type would be **cyllan*, conjecturally referred to an OTeut. **kuljan*, ablaut-variant of **kwaljan*, whence OE. *cwellan* to Quell; but the original sense is against this. Known first in Layamon, and in southern texts, in form *cüllen, küllen*. In midl. dial. normally *kille(n, kill*, the common form in ME.; *kelle* is rare. The usual Sc. form in 15–16th c. was *kele, keill*, the vowel of which is difficult to account for. In ME. the pa. t. and pa. pple. varied between *killed* and *kild*; exceptionally the pple. appears as *kilt* (cf. *spilt*), now regarded as an Irishism, and sometimes used jocularly, esp. in sense 6 b.]

†1. *trans.* To strike, hit; to beat, knock. Also with *off*, and *absol.* or *intr.* Also *fig. Obs.*

c 1205 Lay. 20319 Ofte me hine smæt mid smærte yerden; ofte me hine culde; swa me deð crosce. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 þauh a word culle þe [=thee] ful herde up o þine heorte. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 876 We kylle of þyn heued. *a* 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 545 He starte vp and streiȝte to his hache, culles on mennes hedes þat þei doun lyen.

†b. To cast or throw *out*; to clear *out*.

(For a similar connexion between the notions of striking and throwing, cf. the senses of G. *schlagen* (Da. *slaa*) Slay, and *schmeissen* (Da. *smide*) Smite.)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 346 Auh to hire owune schrift-feder, oðer to summe oðre lif-holie monne: ȝif heo mei hine habben, kulle al ut þet is iðe kroche [*v. r.* culle al þe pot ut].

2. To put to death; to deprive of life; to slay, slaughter. In early use implying personal agency and the use of a weapon; later, extended to any means or cause which puts an end to life, as an accident, over-work, grief, drink, a disease, etc.

a. c 1330 *King of Tars* 179 The Sarazins withouten fayle The Cristene culde in that batayle. 13.. *Song Yesterday* 146 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 137 ȝif þi neiȝebor þe manas, Oþur to culle, oþur to bete. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 185 Thou we culled [*C-text* 199 hadde ycullid] þe catte, ȝut sholde þer come another. *Ibid.* xvi. 137 Thei casten & contreueden To kulle hym whan þei miȝte.

β. c 1374 Chaucer *Anel. & Arc.* 53 Yche other for to kylle With blody speris. 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 15 This is the eyr, sle we him. ..And thei killiden him. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 5 At Wycombmalban þey were i-kilde [*v. r.* y-keld]. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1343 þaire kyng was kylt. 1538 Starkey *England* I. iii. 98 Commynly they be other kyld where they are brede or sold. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. v. 26 What art thou, that telst of Nephews kilt? 1632 Lithgow *Trav.* x. 479 Men are rather killed with the impatience they have in adversity, then adversity it selfe. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 758 Orpheus..Whom ev'n the savage Beasts had spar'd, they kill'd, And strew'd his mangled Limbs about the Field. 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 358 This terrible blast..instantly kills all those that it involves in its passage. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* xlv, He was killing himself by late hours and intense application. 1895 *Law Times* C. 133/2 A man who had been killed at a level crossing by a railway train.

fig. 1614 Saul *Game Chesse* A iv b, But as they [pawns] march who so they finde doe in their colour stand, Such may they kill.

γ. 1387 [see *β*]. *a* 1400 *Octouian* 1063 Thy fader hath keld Well many a bole and doun yfeld. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 1054 Kelle these peuple of fals lawe. 15.. in *Bann. MS.* lf. 145 a, Telyeouris ar tyrranis in kelling of lyis.

δ. c 1470 Henry *Wallace* VI. 651 His brothir Hew was kelȝt thar full cald. 1508 Kennedie *Flyting w. Dunbar* 271 The feild, Quhair twelve thowsand trew Scottismen wer keild. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 46 Sair boistit thay my husband commoun-weill, And maid thair vowis and aithis him for to keill. *a* 1605 Montgomerie *Misc. Poems* lii. 29 Vncourtesly thus keill thay mo Than I.

b. With adverbial extensions, as *kill out* (*away*, †*down*, †*up*), *kill off*, to cut off completely, to remove, extinguish, or get rid of (a number, a whole tribe, etc.) by killing.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2377 þe kyng of þaire kythe was killid doun & heded. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 566 He.. Kelit dovne thar capitanis. 1530 Palsgr. 598/2, I kyll up, as one that kylleth the resydewe where many have ben kylled afore. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 520 Although the fœcundity of Swine be great, yet it is better to kill off two or three, ..then to permit them to suck their dam. 1641 Hinde *J. Bruen* xiv. 47 Hee presently killed up the game, and disparked the Parke. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 90/1 The wars of the Roses killed them out. 1876 Tennyson *Queen Mary* III. v, Sometimes I have wish'd That I were caught, and kill'd away at once Out of the flutter. 1894 H. Drummond *Ascent Man* 264 [Nature] produces fitness by killing off the unfit.

c. With complement expressing the result: *to kill to* (†*into, unto*) *death, to kill dead.* (Cf. Ger. *todtschlagen*, Du. *doodslaan*.)

1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 282 Poule þe apostil þat no pite ne hadde, Cristene kynde to kille to deþe. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1734 The Grekes..kyld all our kynnesmen into colde dethe. 1614 Bp. Hall *No Peace with Rome* 21 (L.) In the popish churches..their very walls kill us dead. 1670 Cotton *Espernon* I. i. 35 Some of the company..found the Horse.. kill'd stone dead. 1700 Farquhar *Constant Couple* IV. ii, Are you sure you killed him dead? 1882 J. C. Morison *Macaulay* iii. 92 Bentley did kill his adversary dead.

d. *absol.* To perform the act of killing; to commit murder or slaughter.

1535 Coverdale *Exod.* xx. 13 Thou shalt not kyll. 1593 Shaks. 2 *Hen. VI*, IV. iii. 8 Thou shalt haue a License to kill for a hundred lacking one. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Pers. Wars* I. 2 Which gives such force to the Arrow, that where it lights it kils. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 300 They killed in one of the new plantations near Blankney. 1883 W. Black in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 64/2 They had not been 'killing' at any of the farms.

e. *intr.* in passive sense: To be killed; to suffer killing. Of an animal: To yield (so much meat) when killed.

1857 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVIII. I. 162 On inquiry of butchers..I find that one characteristic of a beast which

kills well, is to have a little stomach. 1888 *Whitby Gaz.* 25 Feb. 4/7, I saw the cow in the slaughter-house. ..She killed 34 stones.

f. *trans.* To procure (meat) by killing animals.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *1 Sam.* xxv. 11 My bread, & my water, & my flesh that I haue killed for my sherers. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 511 The lords of the admiralty have sent orders..to kill beefe and pork for 65 men of war. 1838 JAMES *Robber* vi, The beef was not killed at the end of the table.

g. To represent as killed or as dead. *To kill off*: to remove the names of dead officers from the navy-list (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iii. 199 *note*, Richer seems to kill him [Rolf] at Eu in 925. *Mod.* A novelist who always kills the hero in the last chapter.

3. *transf.* To destroy the vitality of (any organism or organic substance), the activity of (a disease, etc.). Also, in later use, To destroy, break up, or ruin anything.

1530 PALSGR. 598/2, I kyll, as any freatynge medecyne kylleth deede flesshe. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* (1568) 40a, An oyntment to kill the plague. 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 725 With this they kill hair, for upon the place where the hair was puld off, they pour this bloud, and then it never groweth more. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* II. ix. 83 A Surgeon made experiment on him with the white of Eggs and Bole, whereby the Eye was killed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 225 Tough Thistles choak'd the Fields, and kill'd the Corn. 1799 YOUNG *Agric. Lincs.* 145 (E. D. D.) Potatoes have quite killed the land. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* I. 18 A burn may kill more or less of the skin. *Mod.* With us the fuchsia is killed down every winter, and so never grows to a shrub in the open air.

b. To destroy the active quality of (a substance); e. g. the fluidity of mercury, the ductility of wire.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 724 *note*, Some thinke that Quicke-silver cannot quite be killed. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 661/2 The Quick-silver, before it can be mixed with the other Ingredients, is to be killed with the Turpentine. 1865 *Morn. Star* 1 June, If the phosphorus had not been properly 'killed' by being mixed with gum, it would probably explode when chloride of potass was added. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 846 The lye will have lost its causticity, or, in technical language,.. it is killed. 1876 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 177 The wire .. to be then stretched ('killed') to the extent of two per cent. by passing round drums, either varying in diameter or differentially geared as to speed. 1881 YOUNG *Every man his own Mechanic* § 1406 Dampness in the air technically speaking kills the size, that is to say deprives it of its binding power.

c. To neutralize the effect of.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1863) 122 Indefinite quantities of black tea to kill any extra glass of red claret he may have swallowed.

4. *fig.* To destroy, do away with, put an end to, suppress (a feeling, desire, project, or other non-material thing).

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 81 Well vsyd in prayinge .. all wykkydnes kylland & vnclennes. 1573 CARTWRIGHT *Repl. Answ. Admonit.* 26 Sufficient to quench her thirst and kill her hunger. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 236 Too sodaine honour in youth killeth further desire of fame. 1617 R. WILKINSON *Barwick-bridge* 22 Yea, warre and contention kill up even conscience it selfe. 1710 *Tatler* No. 191 P 1 The monstrous Affectation of being thought artful, immediately kills all Thoughts of Humanity and Goodness. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* iv. 31 [He] detected his wife painfully endeavouring to kill a laugh. 1872 LIDDON *Elem. Relig.* vi. 214 In the Jew of the age of Tiberius, the national feeling..had almost killed out the human. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xix, You have killed her faith as well as ruined her life.

b. To neutralize, destroy, or spoil (an appearance or quality) by contrast or incongruity.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 117 The necessity of using body-colour, in order, by its opacity, to 'kill'—using the painter's phrase—..the unpleasant hue of the photograph. 1877 J. C. COX *Ch. Derbysh.* II. 378 The high blank walls.. kill the grace of the lancet windows on the..sides of the chancel.

5. To consume or spend (time, or any portion of time), so as to bring it to an end. Said of a person, or an occupation or amusement.

1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* I. 1, What think you, if we three sat soberly down to kill an hour at ombre? 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 578 It is ridiculous to see how many shifts are made to kill time, as it is called. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v, A sawney who was killing the half-holiday by looking out of the window. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ii. 64 Tapestry, in which ladies employed their needles by way of killing time.

6. In hyperbolic use: To come near to killing.

a. To overwhelm (a person) by a strong impression on the mind, as of admiration, astonishment, alarm, grief, etc.; to impress with irresistible force.

1634 (see KILLING *ppl. a.* 2c). 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 144 P 1 If they [Handsom People] do not kill at first Sight, as the Phrase is, a second Interview disarms them of all their Power. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* v. 68 Chloe stepp'd in and kill'd him with a frown. 1783 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* Jan., He behaves to me with a kind of deference that kills me.

b. To injure seriously; to affect with severe pain or suffering. (An Irishism.)

1800 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Castle Rackrent* 158 My lady Rackrent was all kilt and smashed, and they lifted her into a cabin hard by..and they say my lady can't live any way. 1824 C. K. SHARPE *Corr.* (1888) II. 303, I am so kilt all over with rheumatism, as Irishmen speak, that I can scarcely hold a pen.

7. In various phrases. a. *To kill a ball*: (*a*) in tennis, to strike a ball so as to prevent it from being returned (see quot. 1883); (*b*) in football, to stop a ball dead.

1883 *Daily News* 26 June 6/6 Posting themselves close to the net, to intercept the ball as it came over, and by a severe downward stroke to hit it in such a manner that it could not possibly be returned—or, in other words, to 'kill' it. 1900 *Ibid.* 23 Apr. 8/1 The ball had come in from the right, and McLuckie killed it, and shot a goal.

b. *To kill a bill* (in parliament): to defeat it totally; to prevent it from passing; to veto it.

1832 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 Apr. (1884), I have just had Haddington with me. He is confident of killing the bill. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. I. vi. 75 By 'killing' more bills than all his predecessors put together had done, Mr. Cleveland raised himself in public opinion.

†c. *To kill one's heart*: to depress or discourage one completely. *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* X. lviii, Fy vpon treason said sir Trystram, for hit kylleth my herte to here this tale. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 343 For their hearts were killed, because..they were ever overthrown. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 124 To see us totally ruined rather then deale with people according to their deserts, it kills our harts.

d. *To kill with kindness*: to destroy or fatally harm by mistaken and excessive kindness.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 211 This is a way to kil a Wife with kindnesse. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 100 Tom Coriat..was killed with Kindness by the English Merchants. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* III. i, I bear her an amorous grudge still..I could kill her with kindness.

e. *Kill or cure*, with reference to medical treatment or remedies, which either cure or prove fatal; also *attrib.*, and *absol.* as *sb.*

1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 162 Your Worship knows, that, kill or cure, I have contracted to physic the parish-poor by the great. 1778 in James *Dissert. Fevers* (ed. 8) 114 Dr. James's Powder, which I was determined to take, kill or cure. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 Asclepius..adopted the rough 'kill or cure' method. 1898 *Folk-lore* IX. 14 *The Lebanon mother knows no other* remedy than the kill-or-cure of a dip in the sea for her babe.

Kill, obs. form of KILN.

Kill-, *vb. stem*, prefixed to sbs., forming *sbs.* (chiefly 17th c. *nonce-wds.*) with sense 'one who or that which kills . . ', and *adjs.* = 'that kills . . ., -killing.' a. *sbs.*, as **kill-bishop**; **kill-Christ**, one who took part in putting Christ to death; **kill-courtesy**, a boorish person; **kill-crow**, (*a*) ? a good shot, one who can hit the mark well; (*b*) *dial.* = KILL-COW 3; **kill-herb**, a parasitic plant, Broomrape; **kill-lamb**, an American species of Andromeda (*A. mariana*) poisonous to sheep; **kill-man**, a man-slayer; also *adj.* man-slaying; **kill-pot**, a hard drinker. b. *adjs.* as **kill-calf**; **kill-duck**, suited for killing ducks; **kill-me-quite**, irresistibly bewitching or fascinating. Also **kill-curing**, that cures by killing. See also KILL-BUCK, -COW, -DEVIL, etc.

1672 WOOD *Life* 19 Nov. (O. H. S.) II. 253 Chester is a *kill-bishop. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), There they make private shambles with *kil-calfe cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther. 1628 CLAVELL *Recant. ill-led Life* 35 Then take heed of those Base Padding Rascalls, for their *kill-calfe* law I am not priuy to. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Acts* v. 28 They should be counted *kill-Christs. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 77 This lacke-loue, this *kill-curtesie. 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 83, I will tell you my reason, and if it iumpes with your conceite, say you mette with a *kill Crowe. 1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* VIII. 56 That suche feirce surgeons tooles shoold exercise On mans soft fleshe, *kill-curinge buttcheries. 1675 COTTON *Scoffer Scoft* 31 Yonder is the Bird of prey, I see him in a *Kill-duck place. 1671 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling. Angl., Bot.*, *Kill-herb. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Kill Lamb. *c* 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 573 Warlike Idomen..co-partner in the fleet, With *kill-*man Merion. 1638 BRATHWAIT *Ps.* cli, Gath flesht in battles, broiles, and blood, A kill-man from his youth. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v. 50 He sang too with a *kill-me-quite air, as if no lady could resist his strains. 1616 B. JONSON *Masque Christmas*, This Carol plays, and has been in his days A chirping boy, and a *kill-pot.

Killable (ki·läb'l), *a.* [f. KILL *v.* + -ABLE.]

1. Fit to be killed for food or other use.

1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 91 What animal produces flesh meat like the hog? .. The animal killable at all ages. 1823 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 267, I..honestly bagged 46 killable trout.

2. Capable of being killed; easy to kill.

1823 *Mirror* I. 296/1 That killable species of ghost that could be shot with a sixpence. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Life of Pius IX*, III. viii. II. 84 The experience..would have gone far to kill any man killable by disappointment and sorrow.

‖ **Killadar** (ki·lädär). *East Ind.* Also 8 **killahdaur**, 8-9 **kelli-**, **kille-**, **keeledar**. [Urdū (Pers.) قلعدار *qil'adār*, f. Arab. قلعة *qal'ah* (pl. *qilāʿ*) fort + Pers. *-dār* holder.] The commandant or governor of a fort or castle.

1778 ORME *Hist. Indostan* II. 217 The fugitive garrison.. returned, with 500 more, sent by the Kellidar of Vandiwash. 1783 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 97/1 The killedar or governor, with his rabble..fled into the fort. 1803 WELLINGTON *Let. to Col. Murray* 16 July in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) II. 95 It is imagined that the Killadar of Perinda is not unfaithful to the Nizam's government. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* I. III. xi. 622 The native governor or killedar.

Hence **Ki·lladary**, the governorship of a fort.

1803 WELLINGTON in *Desp.* (1844) I. 355 The letters respecting the killadary of Darwar.

Killas (ki·läs). Also 7-9 **kellus**, 8 **killos**. [Cornish.] The Cornish Miners' term for clay-slate; geologically, the clay-slate of Cornwall, of Devonian age, which rests on the granite.

1674-91 RAY *Coll. Words* Prepar. Metals (E. D. S.) 11 Above the spar lies another kind of substance like a white soft stone, which they call *kellus*. 1758 BORLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornwall* 92 Round the town of Marazion..there rises a very tender killas, of the cinereous, and also of the yellow colour. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 370 At the junction of the granite and killas in St. Michael's Mount. 1875 GEIKIE *Life Murchison* I. 301 The Devonshire killas answered in point of geological time to the old Red Sandstone.

attrib. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 11 *note*, The shillot or killas rock..will always be found accompanied with a similar soil or covering.

†**Killat.** *Obs. rare.* [a. Sp. or Pg. *quilate* carat.] = CARAT.

1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 170 At the tyme they melt yᵉ gold, .. that it may fine and ryse of more killats,.. they cast it [etc.]. 1589 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (1854) II. 303 Pearles..which..do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren.

†**Ki·llbuck.** *Obs. rare.* Also 7 **kilbuck**. [f. KILL *v.* + BUCK *sb.*[1] Cf. next.]

1. A fierce-looking fellow.

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* I. iv, *Thar.* Well, have you done now, Ladie? *Ars.* O my sweet kilbuck. *Thar.* You now in your shallow pate thinke this a disgrace to mee. 1660 HEXHAM, Kilbuck, or fierce-look, *Suyr gesicht.*

2. Applied to the keeper of a deer-park. *nonce-use.*

1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii, A poor kill-buck that never frightened anything before save a dun deer.

Ki·ll-cow, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 6-7 **kilcow**(e. [f. KILL *v.* + COW *sb.*[1]

A. *sb.* 1. A swashbuckler, bully, braggadocio; a terrible or great person; a man of importance.

1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A iij, What neede all this stir? this banding of kilcowes to fight with a shadow? 1639 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) II. 307 A captain he is, but no such great Kill-Cow as they would have him. 1650 BAYLY *Herba Paristis* 127 One Hamon (a notable kill-cow and noted dueller). *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 91 Well known to be one of the greatest kill-cows at drinking in the nation. 1896 *Dial. Notes* I. 22 (E. D. D.) 'He's no great killcow', i. e. he doesn't amount to much (of a person who thinks himself somebody).

2. *dial.* A serious affair; a matter involving great trouble or loss. (Usually in negative phr.)

1825-80 JAMIESON s. v., Ye needna mind, I'm sure it's nae sic great Kill-cow. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.* s. v., Twadn no such kill-cow job arter all.

3. A nickname for a butcher. *rare.*

.. *Old Ballad* (N.), I would not be a butcher .. For .. He shall be call'd Kill-cow, and so shall be named.

4. A kind of spike-rush: see quot.

1898 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. Canada*, Index, *Eleocharis tenuis.* Slender Spike-rush, Kill-cow.

B. *adj.* Bragging, bullying; terrifying. *Kill-cow fray*, something made up to terrify.

1589 NASHE *Ded. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 6 The ingrafted overflow of some kilcow conceipt. 1592 — *P. Penilesse* (ed. 2) 11 b, In this vaine of kilcow vanitie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. II. xii. 145 Like Semiramis Elephants which were but stuffed oxe-hides, kill-cow-frayes. 1633 SHIRLEY *Young Admiral* IV. iii, You are afraid Of him, belike: 'tis such a kill-cow gentleman!

Hence †**Ki·llcow** *v. trans.*, to terrify with threatening looks; to cow.

1592 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* in *Archaica* II. 142 A new art to kill-cow men with peremptory termes, and buggeswordes.

Ki·llcrop. *rare.* [ad. LG. *killkrop*, G. *kielkropf*, of uncertain etym. (see Grimm).] An insatiate brat, popularly supposed to be a fairy changeling substituted for the genuine child.

1652 H. BELL *Luther's Colloq.* 387 Near unto Halberstad, was a man that also had a Killcrop, who sucked the mother and 5 other women drie; and besides devoured very much. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 28 They may talk of..Canibals, Man-eaters, Killcraps, and the Devil and all. 1836 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1866) III. 90 Those little fairy changelings called Killcrops, which eat and eat, and are never the fatter. *a* 1843 SOUTHEY *The Killcrop* xvi, If killcrops look like children, by what power Know you they are not?

Kill-cu (ki·lkiū). *U. S. local.* [Imitative.] A name of two American species of yellowshanks (*Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes*), related to the snipes. 1888 TRUMBULL *Names & Portr. Birds* 168.

Killdee, killdeer (ki·ldī, -di·ɹ). Also kil-. [Imitative of its note.] The largest species of ring-plover (*Ægialitis vocifera*) of North America.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 176 The Chattering Plover. In Virginia they are called Kildeers, from some Resemblance of their Noise to the Sound of that Word. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Kildee or Chattering Plover. *a* 1862 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1865) 123 The kildeer plover.. fills the air above with its din. 1888 J. C. HARRIS *Free Joe*, etc. 26 As happy..as a killdee by a mill-race.

Ki·ll-devil, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. KILL *v.* + DEVIL.]

†1. A recklessly daring fellow. *Obs.*

c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* iv, 'Did ye see yonder tall fellow ..? he has killed the devil.' So I should be called Kill-devil all the parish over.

2. A West Indian name for rum. ? *Obs.*

Hence prob. F. *guildive* (1722: 'origine inconnue', Littré and Hatz.-Darm.). N. Darnell Davis in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1885-7, 714.

c 1651 in N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados*

(1887) 112 The chiefe fudling they make in the Island is Rumbullion, alias Kill-Devill, and this is made of suggar canes distilled, a hott, hellish and terrible liquor. 1654 *Connect. Col. Rec.* (1850) I. 255 Barbados Liquors, commonly called Rum, Kill Deuill, or the like. 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* II. 31 Rum-punch is not improperly called Kill-devil; for Thousands lose their Lives by its means. 1796 STEDMAN *Surinam* I. 96 The furnace which distils the kill-devil.

3. An artificial bait used in angling, made to spin in the water like a wounded fish.

1833 *Bowlker's Art Angling* 33 There are..three modes of Trolling...The third is called the kill-devil, and .. it answers I think the best of all. 1839 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 161 Lord Saltoun's brass 'Kill-devil,' the only artificial bait that I ever found to take in our river. 1860 C. SIMEON *Stray Notes Fishing* 22, I have fished with artificial spinning-baits (killdevils) of nearly every kind.

B. *adj.* That would kill devils; deadly.

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. of a Younger Son* III. xxxvi. 252 We distributed this kill-devil hell-paste in several parts of the vessel, ..destroying 'at one fell swoop', all the reptiles which infested and annoyed us.

Killed (kild), *ppl. a.* [f. KILL *v.* + -ED[1].]

1. Deprived of life; put to death. Usually of meat, with qualifying word, as *fresh-*, *country-killed*, etc.

*c*1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/2 Kyllyd, *interfectus*. 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 628/1 We have found here 2000 killed or amputated Russians. 1886 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/5 The small supply of fresh killed meat. 1887 *Ibid.* 11 May 2/6 The heaviest decline being on country-killed beef.

b. with *adv.* (In quot. as *sb.*)

1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized, Indications* (1830) 84 The deaths of Jefferies's killed-offs were speedy.

2. Of a substance: Deprived of active property.

1894 BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 5 Chloride of zinc (killed spirits of salt). *Ibid.* 7 Soldering with chloride of zinc ('killed spirits', 'soldering fluid').

Killedar, variant of KILLADAR.

Killer (ki·ləɹ). [f. KILL *v.* + -ER[1].]

1. One who or that which kills; a slayer, butcher.

1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* iii. 9 Thou kyller of thy huszbandes. 1552 HULOET, Kyller of mise and rattes, *myoph*[*o*]*nos*. 1696 *Statutes* (Scottish) c. 33 *title*, Act against killers of black fish, and destroyers of the fry and smolts of salmon. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 538 One Licinius, a killer of the victims for sacrifice. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Voltaire* (1872) II. 131 He has his coat of darkness,..like that other Killer of Giants. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ix. (1885) 225 She is a killer and a cannibal among other insects.

b. *fig.* in various senses.

1555 L. SANDERS *Let.* in Foxe *A. & M.* (1631) III. xi. 141/2 Christ the killer of death. 1819 *Hermit in Lond.* II. 170 She is the most desperate killer of time I ever met with. 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl., Ivy-bush* iv, What a killer of care, old tree, wert thou!

c. In many combinations, as *dragon-*, *giant-*, *lady-*, *lion-*, *pain-killer*, etc.: see these words.

2. A name of the grampus, *Orca gladiator*, and other ferocious cetaceans of kindred genera.

1725 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 265 These Killers are from twenty to thirty Feet long, and have Teeth in both Jaws...They..set upon a young Whale, and will bait him like so many Bull-dogs. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 196 A large bowhead rose near the ship. ..Three 'Killers' were attacking him at once, like wolves worrying a bull...The 'Killer', or *Orca gladiator*, is a true whale, but, like the cachalot, has teeth.

3. An effective angler's bait.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxv. § 4 (1689) 207 An admirable Fly, and in great repute for a killer. 1787 BEST *Angling* (ed. 2) 109 There are likewise two Moths..great killers about twilight in a serene evening. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 155 If he cannot find a killer among them his hopes of sport are very small.

4. A club of hard wood for killing fish with.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

5. An agent used to neutralize the active property of anything, e. g. to neutralize a colour, to remove spots or stains, prevent pitch-stains on pine-boards, or the like.

1893 in *Funk's Standard Dict.*

Killer, mod. dial. variant of KEELER[2].

Ki·llesse, -ese, var. CULLIS *sb.*[2], a groove or gutter; *spec.* in a cross-bow, or in a roof. Hence **Ki·lles(s)ed** *a.*, having a killesse.

1649 in Nichols *Progr.* II. 418 One barn of four bayes of building well tyled and killesed on two sides and one end thereof. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Killese*, the groove in a cross-bow.

Killick, killock (ki·lik, -ək). *Naut.* Also 7 kelleck(e, -ock, 8–9 -ick, 9 -agh, -eg, keeleg. [Of obscure origin; the spelling is unfixed, but most favour *killick* or *killock*.] A heavy stone used on small vessels as a substitute for an anchor; also a small anchor. † *To come to a killick*: to come to anchor (*obs.*). *Up killick*: to weigh anchor.

1630 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 40 The wind overblew so much at N.W. as they were forced to come to a killock at twenty fathom. 1632 T. MORTON *New Eng. Canaan* (1883) 262 The inconstant windes shiftinge at night did force the kellecke home, and billedge the boat. 1643 R. WILLIAMS *Key Lang. Amer.* 111 *Kunnosnep*, a Killick, or Anchor. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 107 Instead of Anchors, they have modern Crab-claws, or Kellocks. 1758 *Ann. Reg.* 292/1 They sent out another float, with killicks and ropes. 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Patagonia* (ed. 2) 82 We hove up our..Kellick, which we had made to serve in the room of our grapnel. 1837–40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* viii. (1862) 29, I shall up killoch and off to-morrow to the Tree mont. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xiv. 32 We usually keep anchored by a small kedge, or keeleg. 1883 *Times* 18 May 7 With some bits of wood and a large stone..(is) fashioned a very good kedge or killick. 1897 R. KIPLING *Captains Courageous* 63 Dad says next one [anchor] he loses..he'll give him the kelleg.

Killickinnick, variant of KINNIKINNICK.

Killifish (ki·lifiʃ). Also **killy-**. [Commonly supposed to be f. KILL *sb.*[2] + FISH; but cf. KILLING *ppl. a.* 1 b.] The name given to several genera of small fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*, found in sheltered places on the east coast of North America, and used as bait; esp. *Fundulus heteroclitus*, the *green killifish*.

1836 J. RICHARDSON *Fishes N. Amer.* 56 This Stickleback is said, by Dr. Mitchell, to inhabit the salt waters of New York, and to consort with the Killifish. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 170 The large family of Cyprinodontidæ or killifishes, is distinguished..by the structure of its mouth.

Ki·lligrew. *local.* Also **killo-**. An old name for the Cornish chough.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomasticon* 68 The Cornish Chough (.. *in Cornubia* .. *vulgo nuncupatur* the Killegrew). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Killigrew.*

Killin(e, killing, obs. forms of KEELING[1].

Killing (ki·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KILL *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the vb. KILL, in various senses.

*c*1400 *Destr. Troy* 6635 Pere was kyllyng of knyghtis, crusshyng of helmys. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 15, I beleeue we must leaue the killing out, when all is done. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 208 All delaies are euen a very killing to the soule. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 247 It is a very odd..Notion, which the Vulgar entertain, with relation to (what they call) killing of Quick-silver. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. iii. 325 The killing and preparing of provisions. 1850 BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 306 Killing is not the fashion much in this country.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *killing-clothes*, *-floor*, *-ground*, *-house*, *-tackle*, *-yard*; also **killing-sheep**, a sheep intended or fit to be killed for food; **killing-time**, (*a*) the time at which an animal is (fit to be) killed; (*b*) in *Sc. Hist.*, part of the year 1685, during which many covenanters were put to death (by later writers extended to 1683–85, or even the whole period 1679–88); **killing-value**, the value of stock when killed for food.

1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* v. 40 Out flew the flesher in his *killing-claiths. 1855 WHITMAN *Leaves Grass, Songs of Myself* 12 The butcher-boy puts off his killing-clothes. 1897 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Scalers* 70 He'll lie down on the *killing-grounds. 1578 *Nottingham Rec.* (1889) IV. 180 No butcher shall put into ye medowes aboue fiue score *killinge shepe. 1687 A. SHIELDS *Hind let loose* 200 In the beginning of this *killing-time, as the Country calls it, the first author and authorizer of all these mischiefs, Charles II, was removed by death. 1732 P. WALKER *Life Cargill* 90 He was taken in November 1684, the two slaughter years of Killing-Time being begun in the 15th day of August before. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, It was in killing time, when the plowers were drawing alang their furrows on the back of the Kirk of Scotland. 1842 J. AITON *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 236 The pig..will be about a year old at killing time.

Killing (ki·liŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. KILL *v.* + -ING[2].]

1. That kills or deprives of life. *lit.* and *fig.*

1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 89 Bittyr hony & kyllande fruyte. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xxii. 7, I wil sanctifie upon thee a killing man and his weapons. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, III. ii. 355 The third day, comes a Frost; a killing Frost. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Covt.* I. 95 These are the killing and destroying sinnes, that leave no remedy. 1703 KELSEY *Serm.* 130 The killing Interpretations of Pharisaical Pride. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 234 Apollo, Pan, and Love..Grew weak, for killing Truth had glared on them.

b. Of bait, etc.: Deadly; sure to kill.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 25 (1689) 56 As killing a Bait as any whatever. 1857 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 46 Fishing with the young frog is a very killing method of fishing for chub.

2. In hyperbolic use: Able to kill. a. Crushing, oppressive; fatal.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 194 Where they say that the blessed Virgine..fell into a trance at the sight of that killing spectacle. *a* 1711 KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 184 It was a killing consideration, to lie buried in such a sorrow. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 193 The killing languor..of those who have nothing to do. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvii. 37 Unshackled by the killing restraints of society. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxix, The General went on with killing haughtiness.

† b. Of a proof or argument: That 'settles' an opponent; overpowering, fatal. *Obs.*

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* (1661) 249 To this supposed killing argument I give three clear solutions. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewom.* 32 This is the killing Objection. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 30 Away he goes with it..and knocks all on the head with a killing Instance.

c. Overpoweringly beautiful or attractive.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* Ded. A ij b, Those who are suddenly taken with a killing beautie. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. Wks. (Rtldg.) 115/2 With you ladies too, martial men must needs be very killing. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 40 The maid..tiffing out her mistress in a killing attire. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xx, Curling her hair on her fingers,..and giving it some killing twists.

d. Physically overpowering; exhausting..

1850 T. A. TROLLOPE *Impress. Wand.* xxv. 383 The last three hours of our journey were the most killing part of the day's work. 1855 W. H. RUSSELL *The War* xxvii. 17 The pace at which they went was really 'killing'.

e. 'Excruciatingly' funny; that makes one 'die' with laughing. *colloq.*

3. As *adv.* = KILLINGLY.

1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. i, Having seen you once so killing Fair, A second Sight were but to move Despair. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 3 The ocean breeze blew killing chill.

Hence **Ki·llingly** *adv.*, in a killing manner; **Ki·llingness.**

[1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 134 Sight-killingly.] 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* Pref., Nothing could be more killingly spoken. 1642 J. EATON *Honey-c. Free Justif.* 124 We must all preach it [the Law] .. as killingly as we can. 1730 LILLO *George Barnwell* I. ii, *Mill.* How do I look to-day, Lucy? *Lucy.* Oh, killingly, madam! A little more red, and you'll be irresistible. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 313 There are three things I love half killingly. 1840 R. BREMNER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. I. 314 A large bunch of flowers in the hand, or on the breast, which most of the young fellows displayed with conscious killingness.

Killinite (ki·linəit). *Min.* [Named, 1818, after Killiney Bay near Dublin: see -ITE[1].] A mineral of a pale-green colour, an alteration product of spodumene.

1818 *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* XIII. 4 Killinite occurs imbedded, in elongated prisms. 1878 LAWRENCE tr. *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 19 Killinite is a product of the weathering or decomposition of spodumene.

Ki·ll-joy, *sb.* and *a* **A.** *sb.* One who or that which destroys joy or pleasure; one who throws a gloom over social enjoyment.

1776 BURNEY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. 455 The Gods were not then, says M. Rousseau, regarded as kill-joys and shut out of convivial meetings. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxv, Licentious young men, who detested him as the kill-joy of Florence. 1896 J. P. MAHAFFY in *Chautauquan* Oct. 49/2 Reserve, if apparent, is the real kill-joy of conversation.

B. *adj.* That kills or puts an end to joy.

1822 SCOTT *Pirate* i, His kill-joy visage will never again stop the bottle in its round.

Killock, variant of KILLICK.

Killogie, -logy (kilō·gi). *Sc.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7, 9 kiln-logie. [f. *kill*, KILN + LOGIE, sometimes used in the same sense as *killogie*.] The covered space in front of the fireplace of a kiln, serving to give draught to the fire and to shelter the person attending to it; formerly often used as a place for sheltering or hiding in.

15.. *King Berdok* (Bann. MS.) 31 Berdok fled in till a killogy. 1563 *Edin. Town Council Rec.* 18 June, Ihonne Knox was apprehendit and tane forth of ane killogye. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 27 This night he was laid in the kiln-logie. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* vi, The muckle chumlay in the Auld Place reeked like a killogie in his time. 1881 W. GREGOR *Folk-lore* 84 (E. D. D.) This clue was cast into the kiln-logie.

Killos, variant of KILLAS.

†Killow. *Obs.* Also 7 kellow, 8 cullow. [Of unknown origin.

Mod. dicts., into which the word has passed from Johnson, Todd, etc., repeat the suggestion of Woodward (cited by J.) that *killow* may be connected with COLLOW, soot, grime; but the form is against this.]

A name formerly given (orig. in Cumberland) to black-lead, plumbago, or graphite.

1666 MERRETT *Pinax Brit.* 218 Lapis cæruleus Killow dictus ducendis lineis idoneus. 1698 PLOT in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 283 The Mineral substance, called, Black Lead..found only at Keswick in Cumberland, and there called, Wadt, or Kellow. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Killow*, a sort of Mineral Stone. 1763 W. LEWIS *Comm. Phil. Techn.* 324 The black earthy substance called Killow...The killow has somewhat of a bluish or purplish cast mixed with its blackness.

Ki·ll-time, *sb.* (*a.*) [See KILL *v.* 5.] An occupation or amusement intended to 'kill time'.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 397 The more active and lively amusements and kill-times. 1811 COLERIDGE *Lect. Shaks.* (1856) 3 Where the reading of novels prevails as a habit..it is not so much to be called pass-time as kill-time. 1865 *Ch. Times* 11 Mar. 76/1 One of the pretty kill-times which consume modern society.

B. *adj.* Adapted to kill time.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Jan. 5/1 Play at this very scientific kill-time game [chess].

Killut, Killyfish: see KHELAT, KILLIFISH.

Kiln (kil, kiln), *sb.* Forms: α. 1 cyline, -ene, cyln(e, 4 kulne, 4–5 kylne (kyllne), 6–8 kilne, 6– kiln. β. 5–6 kylle, 6–7 kyll, 7 kil, 5–8 kill. γ. 6–8 (*g dial.*) kell. δ. 6–7 keele, 7 kiele. [OE. *cylene*, etc.:—**cwlina*, a. L. *culina* kitchen, cooking-stove, burning-place; with usual shifting of Latin stress (cf. *kitchen*).

Outside of English known only in Scand., ON. *kylna* (Norw. *kjølne*, Sw. *kölna*, Da. *kølle*), prob. adopted from Eng. (as Welsh *cilin*, *cil* certainly are). In ME. the final *-n* became silent (in most districts), hence the frequent spelling *kill* in place of the etymological *kiln*; cf. *mill*, MILL.]

1. A furnace or oven for burning, baking, or drying, of which various kinds are used in different industrial processes: e. g. (*a*) a furnace for burning a substance, as in calcining lime (LIME-KILN) or making charcoal; (*b*) an oven or furnace for baking bricks (BRICK-KILN), tiles, or clay vessels, or for melting the vitreous glaze on such vessels; (*c*) a building containing a furnace for drying grain, hops, etc. or for making malt.

α. *c* 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 906 *Forncula*, cyline, heorðe. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 185/30 *Siccatorium*, cyln, *uel* ast. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 158 *Toral* (kulne). *c* 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xv,

As kylne other kechine, Thus rudely he rekes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/2 Kylne for malt dryynge (*P.* kill), *ustrina.* 1625 *Markham's Farew. Husb.* 108 Having your Kilne well ordered and bedded, you shall lay as many sheaues thereon, as it can containe. 1683 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1789/4 A Kilne for making of Mault. 1703 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* 242 Lime ..newly drawn out of the Kiln. 1719 De Foe *Crusoe* I. ix, A Kiln, such as the Potters burn in. 1851 Longf. *Gold. Leg* i, A smouldering, dull, perpetual flame, As in a kiln, burns in my veins.

β. 1471 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 107 For makyng a kylle and yᵉ lyme-berner xᵈ. 1509 Barclay *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 107 As one potter maketh of one clay Vessels diuers, but when he must them lay Upon the kill [etc.]. 1577 Harrison *England* II. vi. (1877) I. 156 They carrie it [barley] to a kill couered with haire cloth. 1611 Bible *Jer.* xliii. 9 Hide them in the clay in the bricke kill. 1663 Gerbier *Counsel* 52 A Kill .. for the making of twenty thousand of Bricks. 1728 Ramsay *Monk & Miller's Wife* 48 Step ye west the kill A bow-shot, and ye'll find my hame. 1777 H. Gates in C. Gist *Jrnls.* (1893) 280 The extensive Buildings and Kills..are also laid in Ashes. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., A lime kill, a maut kill.

γ. 1577 Harrison *England* III. viii. (1878) II. 53 The Chiues ..are dried vpon little kelles couered with streined canuasses. 1625 Lisle *Du Bartas, Noe* 46 The Tyler bakes within his smoakie kell this clay to stone. 1706 Phillips, *Kell* or *Kiln.* 1875 *Sussex Gloss., Kell*, a kiln.

δ. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* B 1232 To make bricke in a keele. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 28 b, When it [barley] is watred I drie it vpon a floore or a keele. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 643 The drying [of malt] upon the Keele.

b. In phrases and proverbs: esp. *to set the kiln on fire* (Sc. *a-low*), *to fire the kiln*, to cause a serious commotion or turmoil; so *the kiln's on fire.*

1590 Lodge *Euphues Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell *Shakespeare* VI. 42 Tush, quoth Ganimede, all is not malte that is cast on the kill. 1603 Florio *Montaigne* (1634) 503 It is that which some say prouerbially, 'Ill may the Kill call the Quen "burnt taile"'. 1705 Hickeringill *Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 47 As for my Peck of Malt, set the Kiln on fire. 1722 Wodrow *Hist Suff Ch. Scot.* II. 206 They..told him, that his opposing the Clause, excepting the King's Sons and Brothers, had fired the Kiln 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, The Captain's a queer hand, and to speak to him about that..wad be to set the kiln a-low. 1819 — *Leg Montrose* xx, He has contrived to set the kiln on fire as fast as I put it out.

c. = Kilnful.

1744-50 W. Ellis *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. i. 21 They fetch five quarters of lime from the kiln, which they call a kiln of lime, because it is all they burn at once.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kiln-board, -burning, -dust, -fire, -man, -mouth, -wife*; *kiln-burnt* adj.; **kiln-barn**, a barn containing a kiln; †**kiln-cloth**, a cloth on which the grain was laid in a kiln; **kiln-eye**, (*a*) an opening for removing the lime from a lime-kiln; (*b*) = *kiln-hole*; †**kiln-haire** = *kiln-cloth*; †**kiln-hamer** (?); **kiln-hole**, the fire-hole of a kiln (see also quot. 1828); **kiln-house**, a kiln, or building containing one; **kiln-logie** (see Killogie); **kiln-pot**, ? the floor of a malting or drying kiln; **kiln-rib, -stick, -tree**, one of the sticks on which the grain is laid in a kiln. Also Kiln-dry *v.*

a 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) I. 61 Thay..schot hir self with hir barnes to duell in the *kilbarne. 1882 *Standard* 16 Sept. 8/2 Brickmakers' plant and stock, comprising..hack planks, *kiln boards. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 418 The mere process of *kiln-burning. 1850 Gosse *Rivers Bible* (1878) 174 *Kiln-burnt bricks. 1877 Raymond *Statist. Mines & Mining* 98 Kiln-burned coal would, it is estimated, weigh 20 pounds per bushel. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* K 60 The *kill cloth of haire, *cilicium.* 1660 Hexham, A Kill-cloath of hair. 1763 *Museum Rust.* I. 114 To distinguish the genuine malt-dust from that which is called *kiln-dust, which falls through the gratings from the malt whilst it is drying 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 70 A kill..havinge two lope holes in the bottome which they call the *kill eyes. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* II. 1228 The *kiln-fire is supplied with warm air. 1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 211 In the kilne, one seastron and one *kilne hare. 1551 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees, 1835) 134 In the kyell..a *kyllhame and a wyndooclothe x*. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 59 Creepe into the *Kill-hole. 1828 *Craven Dial., Kill-hole*, the hole of, or a hovel adjoining, the kill. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 12 The *kylne howse of the same Sir John. 1544 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 174 The kyll howses beneyth the [Oseney] mylls. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. *Babylon* 164 There, busie *Kil-men ply their occupations For brick and tyle. 1874 T. Hardy *Far fr. Madding Crowd* I. 86 The room inside was lighted only by the ruddy glow from the *kiln mouth. 1785 Burns *Halloween* xi. *note*, An answer will be returned from the *kiln-pot, by naming the Christian and surname of your future spouse. 1790 Fisher *Poems* 149 (E. D. D.) She straught gaed to a deep kiln pot Her fortune for to try. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 150 His Body as dry as a *Kiln-stick. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 792/39 *Hec ustrinatrix*, a *kylne wife.

Hence **Ki·lnful**, as much as a kiln can hold. *rare.*

1724 Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 9 A kilnfu' of corn I'll give to thee.

Kiln (kil, kiln), *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To burn, bake, or dry in a kiln; to kiln-dry.

1715 Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 4 It must be employ'd as soon as kiln'd, otherwise it wastes .. away. *Ibid.* II. 54 Lime, the manner of killing it. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Malt*, There is also another Error in drying and kilning of Malt. 1881 Blackmore *Christowell* xxv, The clay was so inferior, and they were kilned in such a doltish manner.

Kiln, variant of Kill *sb.*⁴

Ki·ln-dry, *v.* *trans.* To dry in a kiln.

c 1540 *Plumpton Corr.* 237 As for barly, is now much redy & in chambers..Yowr men also kiln dry. 1573 Tusser *Husb.* (1878) 127 The hop kell dride, will best abide. 1649 Blithe *Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 260 Drying it up, and housing it, and kilne-drying it. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bean*, The best way is to kiln-dry them [beans], or to dry 'em well in the Sun. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 363 Much..of the corn of Ireland could not be preserved, unless it were kiln-dried.

Hence **Ki·ln-dried** *ppl. a.*, **Ki·ln-dry·ing** *vbl. sb.*

1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Amusem.* 28 Heat, i. e. kiln-drying, ..will not answer the end proposed. 1854 Ronalds & Richardson *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 189 Kiln-dried earthy lignite (20 per cent moisture and no ash).

Kilo-. An arbitrary derivative of Gr. χίλιοι a thousand, introduced in French in 1795, at the institution of the Metric system, as a formative of weights and measures containing 1000 times the simple unit. Also **Kilo** (ki·lo) *sb.*, familiar abbreviation of Kilogramme.

1870 *Daily News* 2 Dec., They provide the bread at 35 cent. a kilo, the same price as .. in Belgium. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 77 The price for each hundred kilos of oil produced..varies according to the pressures.

Kilodyne (ki·lodəin). [f. Kilo- + Dyne.] A measure of force equal to a thousand dynes.

1873 *1st Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 224 The weight of a gramme.. is about 980 dynes, or rather less than a kilodyne.

Kilogramme, -gram (ki·lŏgræm). Also **chiliogramme.** [a. F. *kilogramme* (1795): see Kilo- and Gramme, Gram.] In the Metric system, a weight containing 1000 grammes, or about 2·205 lb. avoirdupois.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 299 The French weight called Kilogramme. *Ibid.* 301 Killogram (weight of cubic decimeter of water). 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 53 A man going up stairs for a day raises 205 chiliogrammes to the height of a chiliometre. 1871 [see next]. 1898 H. O. Arnold-Forster (*title*) The Coming of the Kilogram, or the Battle of the Standards.

Kilogrammetre, -meter (ki·lŏgræmi,mī·tə). [a. F. *kilogrammètre*: see prec. and Metre.] The quantity of energy required to raise a weight of one kilogramme to the height of one metre.

1866 Odling *Anim. Chem.* 104 It is convenient to apply the expression kilogram-metre to the product of the kilogrammes lifted into the metres of height. 1871 B. Stewart *Heat* (ed. 2) § 314 The unit of work being always the amount represented by raising one kilogramme one mètre against terrestrial gravity, or the Kilogrammetre. 1878 Tolhausen *Technol. Dict.*, Kilogrammeter.

Kilolitre, -liter (ki·lŏlītə). [a. F. *kilolitre* (1798): see Kilo- and Litre.] In the Metric system, a measure of capacity containing 1000 litres.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Killolittre, Metercube. 1828 Webster, *Kiloliter.* 1871 C. Davies *Metr. Syst.* 14 The kilolitre, or stere, is the cube constructed on the metre as an edge. Hence, the litre is one-thousandth part of the kilolitre.

Kilometre, -meter (ki·lŏmītəɹ). [a. F. *kilomètre* (1795): see Kilo- and Metre. (The stress is marked by Webster (1828), Craig, and Cassell as *kilo·metre.*)] In the Metric system, a measure of length containing 1000 metres, or 3280·89 feet, or nearly five-eighths of a mile. Also *Comb.*, as *kilometre-stone* (cf. *mile-stone*).

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301 Killometer, 1000 M. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb, The tunnel will cost 160,000*l.* per kilometre. 1881 Halsted *Mensuration* 2 The kilometer is used as the unit of distance. 1888 Pennell *Sent. Journey* 166 The kilometre-stones no longer marked the distance.

Kilometric (kilŏme·trik), *a.* [f. prec. + -ic: = F. *kilométrique* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*).] Of or pertaining to a kilometre; marking a kilometre on a road. So **Kilome·trical** *a.*, in same sense.

1867 *Even. Standard* 6 Aug. 5 The Public Conveyance Company of Paris invited, in 1861, designs for a kilometrical measuring machine. 1881 Halsted *Mensuration* 2 Along roads and railways are placed kilometric poles or stones.

Kilowatt (ki·lŏwŏt). *Electr.* [f. Kilo- + Watt.] A thousand watts. Also *attrib.*

1892 Barn. Smith & Hudson *Arithm. for Schools* 147 A Kilowatt is about 1¼ Horse-power. *Ibid.*, This is a Kilowatt-hour and is equivalent to 3·6 Megajoules. 1895-6 *Calendar Univ. Nebraska* 196 Dynamos and motors from 25 Kilo-watts capacity down.

Kilp. *north. dial.* Forms: 5-6 kylpe, 5 kelpe, 6 kilpe, 7-9 kilp, 9 kelp. [cf. ON. *kilpr* handle, 6 kilpe, 7-9 kilp, 9 kelp. [cf. ON. *kilpr* handle, loop; also Clip *sb.*¹ sense 2.] The movable or loop; also Clip *sb.*¹ sense 2.] The movable or detachable handle (pair of clips) of a pot or cauldron; also, a pot-hook or crook from which a pot is suspended; the bail or hoop-handle of a pot or kettle; rarely, a hook in general.

1425 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 156 Item pro scitulis eosdem, *id.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 A kylpe (*A.* kelpe) of a caldron, *perpendiculum.* 1599 *Inv. John Newlof Falding-worth*, One brasse pot with kilpes. 1674-91 Ray *N. C. Words* 40 *Kilps*, pot-hooks. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Kelps*, the iron pothooks suspended in the chimney; also the bow or circular handle of the pot itself. 1881 J. Sargisson *Joe Scoap* 287 (Cumberl. dial.) T' kilps an' creuks fer t' back band.

Kilt (kilt), *v.* Also 5 kylte. [app. of Scand. origin: cf. Da. *kilte* (also *kilte op*) to tuck up, Sw. (dial.) *kilta* to swathe, swaddle; ON. had *kilting, kjalta* skirt, lap.]

1. *trans.* To gird up; to tuck up (the skirts) round the body. Also with *up.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxiv. 7 [lxv. 6] Graythand hilles in þi vertu kiltid in powere [*accinctus potentia*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/1 To kylte,..*suffercinare, succingere.* 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. vi. 27 Venus..With..Hir skirt kiltit till hir bair kne. 1535 Lyndesay *Satyre* 1380 Then help me for to kilt my clais. *a* 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 144 Come kilt up ye'r coats And let us to Edinburgh go. 1792 Burns *Brawl Lads Galla Water* iii, I'll kilt my coats aboon my knee, And follow my love thro' the water. 1853 Reade *Chr. Johnstone* ii. 25 Of their petticoats, the outer one was kilted or gathered up towards the front.

2. To fasten or tie up; to pull or hoist up; to 'string up', to hang.

1697 Cleland *Poems* 30 (Jam.) Their bare preaching now Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow, Better than Scots or English kings Could do by kilting them [the thieves] with strings. 1810 Cock *Simple Strains* 69 (Jam.) Many ane she's kiltet up Syne set them fairly on their doup. 1828 Scott *Jrnl.* 20 Feb., Our ancestors brought the country to order by kilting thieves and banditti with strings.

3. *intr.* To go lightly and expeditiously (i. e. as with the loins girded).

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* xvii, He..maun kilt awa' wi' ae bonny lass in the morning, and another at night, .. but if he disna kilt himself out o' the country, I'se kilt him wi' a tow. 1894 Ian Maclaren *Bonnie Brier Bush* IV. iii. 150 Kiltin' up the braes.

4. *trans.* To gather in vertical pleats, fastened at the top and free at the bottom, as in a kilt.

1887 J. Ashby Sterry *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 171 The skirt is of flannel most cunningly kilted.

Kilt (kilt), *sb.* Also 8 quelt, kelt. [f. Kilt *v.*] A part of the modern Highland dress, consisting of a skirt or petticoat reaching from the waist to the knee: it is usually made of tartan cloth, and is deeply plaited round the back and sides; hence, any similar article of dress worn in other countries.

c 1730 Burt *Lett. N. Scotl.* xxii. (1754) II. 185 Those among them who travel on Foot..vary it [the Trowze] into the Quelt .. a small Part of the Plaid is set in Folds and girt round the Waste to make of it a short Petticoat that reaches half Way down the Thigh. 1746 *Act* 19–21 *Geo. II*, c. 39 § 17 The..philebeg or little kilt. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., His piper..has a right to wear the kilt, or ancient Highland dress, with the purse, pistol, and durk. 1771 Pennant *Tour Scot.* (1790) I. 211 The feil beag, i. e. *little* plaid, also called kelt..is a modern substitute for the lower part of the plaid. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xvi, The short kilt, or petticoat, showed his sinewy and clean-made limbs. 1850 R. G. Cumming *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 231 The dress of the [Bechuana] women consists of a kaross depending from the shoulders, and a short kilt. 1874 Boutell *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 Thus was formed a species of kilt of armour, or iron petticoat.

Kilt, obs. or dial. pa. pple. of Kill *v.*

Kilted (ki·ltèd), *a.* [f. Kilt *sb.* + -ed ².] Wearing a kilt.

1809 Byron *Eng. Bards & Sc. Review.* 526 The kilted goddess kissed Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist. 1848 Clough *Bothie* IX. 149 This is the letter of Hobbes, the kilted and corpulent hero. 1900 *Scott. Antiq.* XV. 31 The earliest kilted force..in the king's pay was the Black Watch.

Kilted (ki·ltèd), *ppl. a.* [f. Kilt *v.* + -ed ¹.]

1. Tucked up; having the skirts tucked up.

1724 Ramsay *The Toast* ii, If ye bare-headed saw her, Kilted to the knee. 1865 Hamilton *Poems* 88 (E. D. D.) Wi' kilted coats, knee-deep among the heather.

2. Gathered in a series of vertical pleats.

1896 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 6/5 Kilted silk, net, and lace will be largely used for capes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept. 3/2 The bodice is made with this same very closely-kilted chiffon drawn into a wide berth of cream lace.

Kilter, variant of Kelter *sb.*²

Kilting (ki·ltiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Kilt *v.* + -ing ¹.] The action of the vb. Kilt; the act of girding or tucking up, or of plaiting like a kilt; the result of this. Also *attrib.*, as *kilting-belt, -machine.*

1521 *Churchw. Acc. St Michaels, York* (Nichols 1797) 309 Pd for Kilting Belts 1ᵈ. 1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 300 *note*, Women, when they go to Work, truss up their Petticoats with a Belt, and this they call their Kilting. 1880 *Cassell's Mag.* June 441 Kiltings are yielding to box-plaits. 1884 *West. Morn. News* 9 Aug. 1/3 Kilting machine, workroom tables.

Kimbe, obs. form of Kemb *v.*

Kimberlite (ki·mbəɹlait). *Min.* [Named, 1886, from *Kimberley* in Cape Colony + -ite ¹ 2 b.] The eruptive rock, or 'blue ground', which is the matrix of the diamond at Kimberley and elsewhere in South Africa; it occurs in cylindrical 'pipes', often having a diameter of several hundred feet, and of unknown depth.

1887 H. Carvill Lewis in *Papers on the Diamond* (1897) 50 There appears to be no named rock-type having at once the composition and structure of the Kimberley rock. ..It is now proposed to name the rock *Kimberlite.* ..Kimberlite is a rock *sui generis*, dissimilar to any other known species. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 319 This 'blue' rock—named 'Kimberlite' by Professor Carvill Lewis—is really of a dull green tint, due to its impregnation with iron oxides.

Kimbling, var. *kimlin(g*: see Kimnel.

Ki·mbo, in phr. *on kimbo*: see A-kimbo.

†**Ki·mbo,** *a.* *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. A-kimbo.] Resembling an arm a-kimbo.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Past.* III. 67 Two [Bowls]..The Kimbo Handles seem with Bears-foot carv'd.

†**Ki·mbo,** *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 8 kembo. [f. A-kimbo.] *trans.* To set a-kimbo. Hence †**Ki·mboed** *ppl. a.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. xxxvi. 240 For a wife to come up with kemboed arm. 1754 — *Grandison* IV. xxxvii, He kemboed his arms and strutted up to me. 1808 SEDLEY *Asmodeus* I. 41 Who thrusts herself into every company with kimboed arms.

†**Kime.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. Also kyme. [Etym. obscure; app. the root of AKIMED; cf. also western dial. *kimet* silly, stupid, dizzy.] A simpleton, fool.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 11. 695 The emperour yaf the pope somtyme So hyghe lordship him about, That, at [the] laste, the sely kyme [*later edd.* kime], The proude pope putte him out.

Kimenell, obs. form of KIMNEL.

Kim-kam, *a.* and *adv. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 8 chim-cham. [app. f. *kam*, CAM *a.*, crooked, awry, reduplicated as in *flim-flam, jim-jam*, etc.]

A. *adj.* Crooked, awkward, perverse, contrary.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 44 Thee waucring Commons in kym kam sectes ar haled. *a* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. iii. § 47 (1740) 151 Now the Reason of all this Chim-Cham Stuff, is the ridiculous Undertaking, of the Author, to prove Oates' Plot..out of Coleman's Papers. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., Let's a none o' yore kim-kam ways.

B. *adv.* Crookedly, awry; in a wayward, perverse, or contrary way.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 452 Every thing then was turned upside downe, and .. all went kim kam. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop. Govt.* I. xii. (1700) 310 He presumes [etc.]..Kim Kam to the Experience of all Commonwealths. 1691-2 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) I. 47, [1666] This yeare all my businesses and affaires ran kim-kam. 18.. WHITTAKER in *Lancash. Gloss., Kim-kam*, (to walk) with a throw of the legs athwart one another.

Kimlin(g, kimmel: see KIMNEL.

Kimmen, -in, -ond, var. CUMMING *Sc.* (Cf. KIMNEL.) **Kimmer,** variant of CUMMER.

Kimmeridge (kiˑməridʒ). A village on the Dorsetshire coast, where extensive beds of the Upper Oolite formation are developed. Hence,

Kimmeridge clay, a bed of clay in the Upper Oolite containing bituminous shales. *Kimmeridge coal*, shale of the Kimmeridge clay containing so much bitumen that it may be burnt as coal; *Kimmeridge coal money*, disks of shale found near Kimmeridge, popularly supposed to have been used as coins by the ancient inhabitants.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 319 The Kimmeridge clay..has a considerable range, particularly over England and France. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. II. vi. 438 Objects on which the name of Kimmeridge coal-money was conferred. 1872 *Imperial Gazetteer Eng. & Wales* I. 1104/2 Bracelets made of the Kimmeridge coal were found in an ancient burial place at Dorchester in 1839.

Hence **Kimmeriˑdgian** *a. Geol.*, the specific epithet of that subdivision of the Upper Oolite which is prominent at Kimmeridge.

1853 DANA *Man. Geol.* 449 The British subdivisions are for the most part recognized in France..in the Oolite—1, Bajocian..6, Kimmeridgian.

Kiˑmnel. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: α. 3 (kembelina), 4 kym-, kemelyn, 5 kymlyn(e, 5-6 kemelin(e, 5-7 -ing, 6 kymlen, -ling, gim-, 7 kimline, -linge, -blinge, kemelling, 9 (*dial.*) kimlin(g, gimlin. β. 5-6 kymnell(e, 6 kimen-, kimn-, kimmell, 7 kym-, kimnel(l, kemell, 9 (*dial.*) kimnel. [ME. *kem(b)elin, kim(e)lin*, and *kim(e)nel*, of somewhat obscure formation, but app. related to OE. *cumb*, ME. *combe*, COOMB[1]; see sense 2 there.

The earlier form is that in *-lin*; for that in *-nel*, cf. *cracknel* from F. *craquelin* (also surviving as *cracklin(g)*. More obscure is the Sc. *kimmon(d* CUMMING, which also has a parallel in *cracon(d*=cracknel. Mätzner compares med.L. *cimiline, ciminile*, but this denotes a basin for washing the hands in, and is regarded by Du Cange as an aphetized form of *aquiˑ* or *aquamanile* used in the same sense.]

A tub used for brewing, kneading, salting meat, and other household purposes.

α. [*c* 1275 *Roll* 2–5 *Edw. I* in *Promp. Parv.* 274 *note*, Stephano le Ioignur, pro j. Kembelina subtus cisternam Regis, vii *d.*] 1335 in Riley *Lond. Mem.* (1868) 194, 5 kemelynes..10*d*. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 362 Anon go gete vs..A knedyng trogh or ellis a kymelyn [*v.r.* kemelyn(e, kemelyng]. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371 j kymlyn pro carnibus salsandis. 1545 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 59 Towe kymlings for salting of beefe, the one of woode, the other of leade. 1599 *Acct. Bk. W. Wray* in *Antiquary* XXXII. 243 Item, one gimlinge. 1641 H. BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 Our kimblinge is a just bushell. 1824 *Craven Gloss.*, *Gimlin*, a large, shallow tub, in which bacon is salted. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kimlin*, a large dough tub.

β. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 662/32 *Hec cima*, kymnelle. 1509 in *Market Harb. Rec.* (1890) 233, iiij payllys and iij kymnells. 1551–60 *Inv. Sir H. Parker* in H. Hall *Elizab. Soc.* (1887) 152 In the Brewehouse .. sixe Kimenelles iij*s*. *a* 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* IV. viii[i], Shee's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a Kimnell was. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Kimnel*, the shallow tub in which butter is washed and salted when fresh from the churn.

‖ **Kimono** (kimōˑnō). [Jap.] A long Japanese robe with sleeves.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Nov. 5/2 A troupe of geisha dancing girls .. dressed in pink, flower-variegated kimonos. 1894 *Yng. Gentlew.* 168 At a fancy ball one frequently sees real Japanese kimonos, of exquisite material.

Hence **Kimoˑnoed** *a.*, dressed in a kimono.

1894 *Yng. Gentlew.* 168 One accustomed to the kimonoed beauties of Japan.

Kimple, variant of KEMPLE *Sc.*

Kin (kin), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cyn(n, cinn, 1–6 kyn(n; 2–3 cun, 3–4 kun; 2 cen-, 2–4 ken(ne; 4–6 kynne, *Sc.* kine, kyne, 5–7 kinne, 3– kin. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cyn(n*, neuter, = OFris. *kin, ken, kon*, OS. *kunni* (MDu. *kunne, konne*, Du. *kunne*), OHG. *chunni* (MHG. *künne, kunne*), ON. *kyn* (Da., Sw. *kön*), Goth. *kuni*:—OTeut. **kunjōm*, from the weak grade of the ablaut-series *kin-, kan-, kun-* = Aryan *gen-, gon-, gn-*, 'to produce, engender, beget', whence also Gr. γένος, γόνος, γίγνομαι, L. *genus, gignère*, etc. Cf. KEN *v.*

In the Teutonic word, as in Latin *genus* and Greek γένος, three main senses appear, (1) race or stock, (2) class or kind, (3) gender or sex; the last, found in OE. and early ME., but not later, is the only sense in mod. Du., Da., and Sw.]

I. Family, race, blood-relations.

1. A group of persons descended from a common ancestor, and so connected by blood-relationship; a family, stock, clan; †in OE. also, people, nation, tribe (freq. with defining genitive, as *Israela, Caldea cyn*); = KIND *sb.* 11, KINDRED 2. Now *rare.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 8 Ne sien swe swe fedras heara, cyn ðuerh and bitur. *c* 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* xiv. 84 ge sint acoren kynn Gode. *a* 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 265 (Gr.) Mid yrmðum Israhela cyn. *c* 1000 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 449 Of Iotum comon Cantwara..& þæt cyn on West Sexum þe man nu ȝit hæt Iuttna cynn. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Þa wes hweðere an mæiie cynn [ÆLFRIC I. 24 mægð] þe nefer ne abeah to nane deofel ȝylde .. and þes cenne [ÆLFRIC mægðe] god sælde and ȝesette ae. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9137 So þat of þulke kunne þer nas þo no fere. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 438 By tho figuris mowe al ken..rekene and novmbre. 1604 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 11 You that deny the stocke from whence you came, Thrusting your selfe into some Gentle kin. 1879 HEARN *Aryan Househ.* xii. 280 By the natural expansion of the Household kins are formed; and these kins in turn form within themselves smaller bodies of nearer kinsmen, intermediate..between the Household and the entire kin.

†b. The family or descendants *of* a specified ancestor; offspring, progeny, posterity; = KIND *sb.* 11 b, KINDRED 2 b. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 7 Cynn ætterna [L. *progenies viperarum*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Hie wæron of Dauides cynnes strynde. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 150 Ðin cynn [L. *semen tuum*] sceal ælðeodiȝ wunian on oðrum earde. *c* 1200 ORMIN 9837 We sinndenn Abrahamess kinn & Abrahamess chilldre. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 179 Alle the kynne that of hym come Shulde have the same dome. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 8 Than pray..That ȝe may be of Isackis kin.

†c. The group of persons formed by each stage of descent in a family or clan; a generation; = KIND *sb.* 11 c, KINDRED 2 c. *Obs.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxxiv. 6 Ne aðene ðu corre ðin from cynne in cynn. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii. 7 Þæt hi heora hearnum budun .. and cinn oðrum cyðden. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 11401 (Cott.) Þis writte was gett fra kin to kin. *Ibid.* 1464 (Gött.), Iaraeth þat was þe fift kin fra seth.

†d. Genealogy, descent; = KIND *sb.* 11 d, KINDRED 2 d. *Obs.*

c 892 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 716 Eawa [wæs] Pybing, þæs cyn is beforan awriten. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2059 Ne tælde þe33 nohht te3re kinn..Bi wimmenn,..& all forrþi wass Cristess kinn..Bi Josæp 1eccnedd. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 464 ȝef þu wult cnawen my cun, ich am kinges dohter. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14975 Of Ethelbright haue I told þe kyn.

2. Ancestral stock or race; family. Usually without article and with descriptive adj. or sb., *esp.* in phr. (*come*) *of good* (*noble*, etc.) *kin*; = KIND *sb.* 12, KINDRED 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1067 Of ȝeleaffullan & æðelan cynne heo wæs asprungon. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 7 ȝif hie bieð of heiȝe kenne. *c* 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1233 þe leuedi of heiȝe kenne. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 442 What ys þy riȝte name; & of wat kyn þou ert y come; tel me al þat sope. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xci. 416 (Add. MS.) Some are prowde, that they come of noble kynne, and sayne they are Gentilmen. 1591 SPENSER *Teares Muses* 345 Some one perhaps of gentle kin. 1856 BALLANTINE *Poems* 206 (E. D. D.) He comes o' gude kin.

b. *By* or *of kin*, by birth or descent. *rare.*

c 1400 *Chaucer's Melib.* P 601 (Harl.) A free man by kyn [6 *texts* kynde] or burthe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 13 in *Babees Bk.* 299 Yf he be gentylmon of kyn, The porter wille lede the to hym. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 191, I am your cousing of kyn. 1898 CROCKETT *Standard Bearer* 76 (E. D. D.) She was gentle of kin and breeding.

3. The group of persons who are related to one; one's kindred, kinsfolk, or relatives, collectively. (Now the chief sense.) a. with possess. pron. (rarely *the*).

c 875 *Sax. Gen.* in *O. E. Texts* 179 Ða wæs agan..ccc ond xcvi wintra ðæs ðe his cynn ærest westseaxna lond on walum ȝeeodon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 For hwon wæron ȝyt swa treowlease, oþþe incer cynn. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 Ga to þine feder burinesse oðer þer eni of þine cunne lið in. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 253 Al þe kun þat him iseiȝ adde of him ioye. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 166 Vn-kuynde to heare kun and to alle cristene. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxiii. 63, I mett in the weye moche dyuerse peple..my frendes and my kyn and also many other. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump* 296 Thy chyld, nor any other of thy kynne. 1602 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* I. v. 123 One of thy kin has a most weake *Pia-mater*. *a* 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The father, mother, and the kin beside, Were overborn by fury of the tide. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IV. 543 Nor are our brothers thoughtless of their kin, Yet absent. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 737 His kin supposed him dead. 1891 BLAKISTON in *Colleges Oxford* (1891) 329 Sir Thomas Pope..did not saddle [Trinity College] with any of the preferences for founder's-kin which proved fertile in litigation elsewhere.

b. Without article or pronoun. Now *rare*, exc. in *kith and (or) kin*: see KITH.

c 1250 *Hymn to God* 30 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 259 Fader forȝif vs..Al swo we doð..to freomede & kunne. *c* 1325 *Chron. Eng.* 92 (Ritson) Bruyt hade muche folk with him, Bothe fremede and eke kun. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4326 Þai spared nouthir kynn na kyth. *a* 1592 GREENE *Jas. IV*, v. ii, What was I born to be the scorn of kin? 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. i. 121 One onely Daughter haue I, no Kin else. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 63 One of those anomalous beings..who seem to have neither kin nor country.

c. Used of a single person: Kinsman, relative; = KINDRED 4 b. *arch.*

c 1200 *MS. Digby* 59 in *Opera Symeon Dunelm.* (Surtees) I. 190 Sic dicimus vulgariter *Nother kyn nor wyn*, id est neque cognatum neque amicum. *c* 1205 LAY. 13730 He wes heore cun & heore freond. *Ibid.* 21462 Hercne me Cador; þu ært min aȝe cun. 1382 WYCLIF *Ruth* ii. 20 And eft she seith, Oure nyȝ kyn is the man. *c* 1475 *Partenay* 6278 Ny kyn he is to king off norway, For of Melusine discended all thay. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 237 Of charity, what kinne are you to me? 1790 SHIRREFS *Poems* 78 (E. D. D.) Were he a Laird, he'd be nae kin to me. 1864 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 398 O sweetest kin to me in all the world.

d. In predicative use passing into *adj.* = Related, AKIN (*to*). Also *fig.*

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. ii. 120 Like those that are kinne to the King. 1601 — *All's Well* II. i. 41 My sword and yours are kinne. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 175 One touch of nature makes the whole world kin: That all with one consent praise new borne gaudes. 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Light Chirurg. Put out* 37, I do not find it any the least Kin to a Miracle. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Years Voy.* 9 It is next kin to an Impossibility..to have their Water brought out of the Country. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* ii. § 2. 26 They are indeed Kin to each other. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* I. ix. 59 But we are kin; we have the same blood in our veins.

4. The quality, condition, or fact of being related by birth or descent; kinship, relationship, consanguinity. Now *rare.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 190 He..rode in poste to his kynsman, .. verefiyng the old proverbe: kynne will crepe, where it maie not go. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* I. 1161 The brother to the brother growes a stranger. There is no kin, but Cousnage. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1294 'Cause Grace and Virtue are within Prohibited Degrees of Kin. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* II. 108 Palamon, Whom Theseus holds in bonds..Without a crime, except his kin to me. 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird Norlaw* III. 156 The Mistress herself, after that first strange impulse of kin and kindness..relapsed into her usual ways.

II. Class, group, division.

†5. A large natural group or division of animals or plants, having presumably a common ancestry; the race (of men, fishes, etc.); a race (of plants); = KIND *sb.* 10. *Obs.*

In OE. freq. as the second element in compounds, as *déorcynn, fisccynn, fugelcynn, manncynn, wifcynn*, etc.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 5 Seo æreste modor þyses menniscan cynnes. *Ibid.* 83 Him biþ beforan andweard eal engla cynn & manna cynn. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xi. 67 Merestream ne dear ofer eorðan sceat eard ȝebrædan fisca cynne. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 He walde monna cun on þisse deie isundian. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 22084 (Fairf.) Alle mannis kin he [antechrist] salle for-do.

†6. A class (of persons, animals, or things) having common attributes; a species, sort, kind; = KIND *sb.* 13. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 21 Dis soðlice cynn ne bið fordrifen buta ðerh ȝebedd and fæstern. *c* 960 *Rule St. Benet* (Schröer) i. 9 Feower synt muneca cyn. Dæt forme is mynstermonna .. Oþer cyn is ancrena. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 Feole cunne beoð of weldede. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1396 Hi beoþ tweire cunne. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 488 Many Fysches of kynes sere. 1500 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 450 Any kinnes of corne bought for merchandise.

†b. In this sense, chiefly in a genitive phrase, dependent upon following sb. Cf. KIND *sb.* 14.

In OE. the genitive might be either sing. or pl., according to sense; e.g. *ælces* or *gehwylces cynnes déor*, animals of each or every kind, *monigra cynna scipu*, ships of many kinds, *þreora cynna treowu*, trees of three kinds. In ME., *cynnes* became *kunnes, kynnes, kyns, kins*; *cynna* became *kunne, kynne, kyn, kin*. For the latter the genitive sing. was often substituted; and conversely, *kynne, kin*, appeared in the sing., esp. in the north, where it was prob. viewed as an uninflected genitive, as in *man son, fader broder*, etc. The preceding adjectival word agreeing with *kynnes, kins*, dropped its genitival *s* somewhat early; sometimes it was transferred to *kinnes*, thus *alle skynnes* (= *alles kynnes, alle kynnes*), *no skynnes*, etc. Usually however the two words were at length combined, as in the later forms *alkin(s, anykin(s, fele-kin(s, manykin(s, nokin(s* or *nakin(s, otherkin(s, sere-kin(s, swilkin(s, same-kin(s, thiskin(s, whilk-kin (hwilkyn), whatkin(s.* Few of these came down to 1500, though in the north *whatkin* is found in the 16th c., and survives in Sc. and north Eng. as *what'u*, beside *siccan* from *swilk kin.*

The reduction of *kin* to its simple uninflected form may have been assisted by the equivalent use of *manere* (MANNER) from OFr., which is thus found, as *three maner men*=men of three kinds or sorts. In this, at an early period, we find *of* inserted: *an manere of fisce, al maner o suet spices*, the syntactical relation between the words being thus reversed, and although this appears to have rarely extended to *kin* itself, it affected its later representative *kind*, also *sort, species*, etc., so that we now say 'all kinds of things'=things of all kinds. This may have been facilitated by the fact that in the order of the words (as distinct from their syntactical relation) 'al kins thinges' is more closely represented by 'all kinds of things' than by 'things of all kind'. See

KIND, MANNER, SORT, etc., and, for the special combinations of *kin* with preceding adj., ALKIN, ANY-KYN, etc.

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 18 Apr. 58 Monigra cyna wil deor. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 63 Þreora cynna syndon morþras. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Þer wuniеð fower cunnes wurmes inne. *Ibid.* 79 Alles cunnes wilde deor. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2260 Ou alle kinne wise. *Ibid.* 9759 An kinness neddre .. Iss Vipera ȝehatenn. *a* 1250 *Owl and Night.* 886 Mi muth haveth tweire kunne salve. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27901 (Cott.) It es funden bodili foure kin maner [*v. r.* fowrkins maners] of glotony. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 12346 (Fairf.) Alle þai .. honoured him on þaire kin wise. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* x. 2 A Castel ..I-mad of foure kunne [*v. rr.* foure skenis, skynnes, kynnes] þinges. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 440 Alle skynnes condiciouns. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxi. 254 (Harl.) He shall telle yow what kynne tidynges that he bathe browte. *Ibid.* lxix. 316 (Harl.) What kynnys treson is þis? 25.. SIR A. BARTON in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Ye wott not what kine a man he is. 1572 *Lament. Lady Sc.* 325 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, Counterfuting hir in all kin things.

III. †**7.** Gender; sex; = KIND *sb.* 7. *Obs.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* vi. (Z.) 18 Æfter ȝecynde syndon twa cyn on namum..werlic and wiflic. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 144 Þæt þu meht witan on bearn-eacenum wife hwæþeres cynnes bearn heo cennan sceal. *c* 1200 ORMIN 3056 Till e33þerr kinn onn eorþe, Till weppmann & till wifmannkinn.

IV. Phrases. (from 3, 4.)

8. Of kin = AKIN: Related by blood-ties. Also, Related in character or qualities.

1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 47 For my sake and othre unto whome he is of kin. 1607–12 BACON *Ess., Atheisme* (Arb.) 338 Man is of Kin to the beastes by his body, and if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble Creature. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xix. 339 Kings, how nearly soever allied, are most of Kinne to their own interest. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 306 The Bones of the toes are much of kin [*ed.* 1782 a-kin] to those of the Thumb and Fingers. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* lvi. (1879) 685 You are of kin in heart to the prophet-murderers!

b. *Near of kin*, closely related. ? *Obs.*

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII*, c. 22 *Preamble*, They be ner of kyn. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 20 The man is neere of kin vnto vs. 1651 HOBBES *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 The nearer of kin, is the neerer in affection. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xiv. 219 The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock, by one degree, than the nephew. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. II. xxvi. 564 This probability, being so near of kin to certainty.

c. *Next* (†*nearest*) *of kin*, most closely related; chiefly *absol.* the person (or persons) standing in the nearest degree of blood-relationship to another, and entitled to share in his personal estate in case of intestacy.

[1426 *E. E. Wills* (E. E. T. S.) 76 My brethren and my sustren and next of my kyn. 1540 *St. Acts Jas. V*, c. 40 (1814) II. 377/2 þe nearest of þe kin to succeid to þaim sall haue þair gudis.] *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI* 104 b, The next of kynne to the lord Cawny chalenged the enheritaunce. *c* 1600 *K. Leir* in *Percy's Reliques*, Being dead, their crowns they left Unto the next of kin. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will. III*, c. 72 In the Case of a moveable Estate left by a defunct, and falling to his nearest of kin. 1827 JARMAN *J. Powell's Devises* II. 65 For the next of kin it was argued, that the estate was to be sold out and out. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 198/1 The next of kin must be ascertained according to the rules of consanguinity.

fig. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) IV. ii. 13 As for lying which is next of kin to perjury.

V. 9. *attrib.*, as *kin-bond, -marriage, -sphere*; †**kin-rest**, a general cessation from labour (with reference to the Jewish sabbatical year).

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) I. 103, I pray that .. this eighteth [yere] mowe to me bothe be kinrest and masse-day after the seven werkedays of travayle. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxii. (1852) 394 Fear The fate of your kin-sphere. 1881 E. B. TYLOR in *Academy* 9 Apr. 265 Exogamy is connected both with wife-capture and with barring kin-marriage. 1890 GROSS *Gild Merch.* I. 169 When the old kin-bond (the 'maegth') dissolved, various new institutions arose.

Kin (kin), *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* Forms: 4 kyn(n)e, 8 kinn, 8–9 kin, 9 keen. [var. of *chin, chene,* CHINE *sb.*[1], repr. OE. *cine, cinu.* For the *k*-, cf. *kedlock, keslop, kirk, kirn,* etc.] A crack, chink, or slit; *esp.* (*a*) a chasm or fissure in the earth; (*b*) a chap or crack in the skin.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1720 þey leye in dykes & in kynes [*rime* Peyteuyns]. *Ibid.* 13976 In chynes [*v. r.* kynnes], in creuesses, & in semes. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 244 Subject to what's called a Kin, or Crack in the lower Lip. 1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Kinns*, chinks and crevices in rocks, or breaks in the skin of the human body. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss., Kins, Keens*, cracks in the hands caused by frost.

Hence **Kin** *v.*, to chap or crack; **Kinned** *a.* or *pa. pple.*, cracked, chapped; chilblained.

1825 BROCKETT s. v. *Keen*, The hands are said to be keened with the frost, when the skin is broken or cracked, and a sore induced. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'Kinn'd hands', chopped hands. 'Kinn'd feet', chilblained feet.

-kin (kin), *suffix*, forming diminutives, corresp. to MDu. *-kijn, -ken*, MLG. *-kīn* = OHG. *-chīn*, MHG. *-chīn, -chein, -chin, -chen* (G. *-chen*), as in MDu. *kindekijn, -ken*, MLG. *kindekīn*, MHG. *kindichīn*, G. *kindchen* little child; MDu. *huse-kijn, huusken*, MHG. *hūsichīn*, G. *häuschen* a little house. No trace of the suffix is found in OE.

The suffix has only a limited use in English. It appears to occur first in some familiar forms of personal (chiefly male) names, which were either adoptions or imitations of diminutive forms current in Flanders and Holland, where such forms appear already in the 10th c. The earliest ME. examples noted are *Janekin, Malekin, Watckin*, and *Wile-kin*, found as early as 1250 (*O. E. Misc.* 188–191), and evidently then in familiar use. These and others of the kind were no doubt common in 13–14th c. (for *Jankin* and its variants see Nicholson *Pedigree of 'Jack'*), but are not prominent in literature till the second half of the 14th. The A-text of 'Piers Plowman' has *Malkin* and *Perkin*, the B-text adds *Haukyn*, and the C-text *Watkyn*; Chaucer uses *Jankin, Malkin, Perkin, Simkin*, and *Wilkin*; and in the 'Tournament of Tottenham' there occur *Datokyn, Hawkyn, Jeynkyn, Perkyn*, and *Tymkyn*. The 'Earliest English Wills' have *Idkyne* (1397), *Jankyn* (1417–22) and *Watkyn* (1433). As Christian names these seem to have mostly gone out of fashion shortly after 1400, though instances occur later (e. g. *Wilkin* in Lyndesay's 'Satyre', 2180); most of them have, however, survived as surnames, usually with the addition of *-s* or *-son*, as *Jenkins, Watkins, Wilkinson, Dickens, Dickinson*, etc.

Instances of the suffix being added to common nouns in the 14th c. are rare; but Langland has *baudekin, fauntekin*, and *feudekin*, perhaps on the analogy of the personal names. Other words in *-kin* from the same or immediately succeeding period are either adopted from Du. or are of obscure origin; and it is doubtful whether the ending was in every case felt as a diminutive: such are *barmkin, bod-kin, dodkin, firkin, kilderkin, napkin*. Considerable obscurity attaches to many later words (16–17th c.) of the same type, as *jerkin, bunpkin, pipkin, gaskin, griskin, bumkin, gherkin, ciderkin*, etc.: in some of these the ending may be of different origin, or due to assimilation, as in *pumpkin, tamkin* for earlier *pumpion, tampion*. Apparently from Du. are the 16–17th c. words *minikin, cannikin, catkin*, and *mannikin*. Outside of these, and some forms used in oaths, as *lakin* (? for *ladykin*), *bodykin, pittikin*, the suffix is comparatively rare; the only example which has obtained real currency is *tambkin* (1579), though a few others are occasionally employed, as *boykin* (1547), *devilkin, godkin, ladykin*, and nonce-words such as *glenikin, headikin, handikin* (after *mannikin*). *Bootikin* (18th c.) is not clearly a diminutive in origin, and in Sc. *cutikin, thumbikin* (cf. also *greenkin*) the force of the suffix is different.

Kina = CHINA[3], cinchona bark: cf. QUINA.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Kina*, the Jesuits Bark.

Kinæsthesis (kəinēsθī·sis). Also **kinæsthesia**. [f. Gr. *κίν-εῖν* to move + *αἴσθησις* sensation ÆSTHESIS.] The sense of muscular effort that accompanies a voluntary motion of the body. So **Kinæsthetic** (-θe·tik) *a.*, belonging to kinæsthesis.

1880 BASTIAN *Brain as an Organ of Mind* xxv. 543 We may..speak of a Sense of Movement, as a separate endowment. [*Note*] Or in one word, Kinæsthesis. .. To speak of a 'Kinæsthetic Centre' will certainly be found more convenient than to speak of a 'Sense of Movement Centre'. 1891 V. HORSLEY in *19th Cent.* June 859 Bastian coined the term 'kinæsthesis', ..further, he .. postulated the view that such kinæsthesis, or sense of movement, strain, effort, &c., must naturally find its seat or localisation in the so-called motor or Rolandic region of the brain. *Ibid.* 868 Given that the cortex of the Rolandic region is kinæsthetic, from which element of it does the efferent impulse start?

Kinate, obs. form of QUINATE.

†**Kinboot.** *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 kynbwt, -bute, 6 kinbute, 7 -but, (9 -bot). [f. KIN *sb.*[1] + BOOT *sb.*[1] 9.] A wergeld or man-boot paid by a homicide to the kin of the person slain. (Not the same as the OE. *cynebót* or royal compensation.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xix. 2282 For a yhwman twelf markis ay þe sclaare suld for kynbwt pay. 1478 *Acta Dom. Concil.* (1839) 9/1 þ^t walter blare sall..pay to Robert of Cargill..xxv mercis..for a kynbute. 1606 LD. ROXBURGH in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 32 [He then offers a sum of money..for] kinbut and satisfaction. [1876 A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* xxv. 328 He shall be free on payment of twenty-four merks of Kinbot.]

Kincajou, variant of KINKAJOU.

Kinch (kinʃ), *sb. Sc.* Also 6– **kinsch, kinsh**, 9 **kench**. [In sense 1, a parallel form to KINK *sb.*[1]: cf. *benk, bench*, etc. Sense 3 may be unconnected.]

1. A loop or twist on a rope or cord, esp. the loop of a slip-knot; a noose.

? *a* 1800 *Surv. Moray* Gloss. (Jam.), *Kinsch*, a cross rope capped about one stretched along and tightening it. 1808–80 JAMIESON, *Kinsch*, the twist or doubling given to a cord or rope, by means of a short stick passed through it, in order to draw it tighter. 1828 MOIR *Mansie Wauch* xix. 280 Having fastened a kinch of ropes beneath her oxters. 1844 CROSS *Disruption* xxviii. (E. D. D.), I hae maist got my neck intil a kinch for my pains. 1861 M'LEVY *Curios. Crime Edinburgh, Handcuffs* 29, I put his right hand into the kench.

2. *fig.* A catch, hold, advantage. ? *Obs.*

1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 78 Everyone seeking a kinsh of his neighbour. ? *a* 1800 *Surv. Moray* Gloss. (Jam.), *Kinsch*, an advantage unexpectedly obtained.

†**3.** ? (One's) lot. *Obs.*

a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1100 The man may ablens tyne a stot That cannot count his kinsch. — *Sonn.* xxxvii, I can not chuse; my kinsh is not to cast. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 11 Our Heroik burials are oft led like a martiall triumphe..But alas, if in death we could count our just kinsh, we might rather dismay and feare.

Hence **Kinch** *v.* a. (see quot. 1808–18); b. to put a string noose on the tongue of (a horse), in order to exercise control over it.

1808–18 JAMIESON, To *Kinsch*, to twist and fasten a rope. 1864 LATTO *Taunnas Bodkin* xxvi. (E. D. D.), The tooth cud be easily pu'd oot by means o a rosety string, kinched roon the root o't. 1891 *Scot. Leader* 17 Apr. 5 The cruelty attached to 'Kinching' a pit pony .. to hold that kinching in no cases should be resorted to.

Kinchin (kinʧin). *Cant.* Also 6 (kitchin), **kynchen, -ching, 7 -chin, 9 kinchen.** [The form of the word and the history of some other early words of the same class suggest that it was a corrupt form of G. *kindchen* or MLG. *kindekin*, MDu. *kindeken*, LG. *kindken*, little child.]

1. †**a.** *attrib.* in *kinchin-co(ve), -mort*, the terms used by 16th c. tramps to denote respectively a boy and girl belonging to their community. *Obs.*

b. *absol.* A child, a 'kid'. (Now convicts' slang.)

1561 AWDELAY *Frat. Vocab.* 5 A Kitchin Co is called an ydle runagate Boy. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* xxii. 76 A Kynching Morte is a lytle Gyrle: the Mortes their mothers carries them at their backes in their slates, whiche is their shetes. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Kinchiu*, a little Child. *Kinchin-cove*, a little Man. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii, I'll pray for nane o' him, said Meg..The times are sair altered since I was a kinchen-mort. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, The kinchins..is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers. 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 231 There yer are now, making the woman snivel, and you have frightened her kinchins too.

2. *attrib.* in **kinchin-lay**, the practice of stealing money from children sent on errands. Also *fig.*

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xlii, 'Ain't there any other line open?' 'Stop', said the Jew..'The kinchin lay'. 1888 *Academy* 29 Sept. 203/1 'The detective business', which is, at the best, the kinchin lay of fiction.

Kincob (kiŋkɒb). *East Ind.* Also **king-, khem-, keem-, quin-, -kaub, -qwab, -quab, -caub.** [ad. Urdū (Pers) کمخاب *kimkhāb*.] A rich Indian stuff, embroidered with gold or silver; also (with *a* and *pl.*), A piece or variety of this.

1712 [see b]. 1786 *Art. agst. Hastings* in *Burke's Wks.* (1852) VII. 23 (Y.) She would ransack the zenanah..for Kincobs, muslins, cloths. 1813 J. FORBES *Oriental Mem.* I. 224 Drawers of crimson and gold Keemcab. 1829 J. SHIPP *Mem.* vi. (1890) 86 We had glorious plunder, shawls, silks, satins, khemkaubs, money, &c. 184– MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 241 Many cushions of the richest kinquaub. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 210 Gold and silver brocades, called Kincaubs. 1882 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 103 Shawls, scarves, and pieces of silk and kincob.

b. *attrib.*

1712 *Spect.* (*Advt.*), One Isabella colour Kincob Gown, flowered with Green and Gold. 1781 *India Gaz.* 24 Feb. (Y.), A rich Kingcob Waistcoat. 1885 MRS. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kirkland* I. 21 That green shawl with the kincob pattern.

Kincough, variant of KINKCOUGH.

Kind (kəind), *sb.* Forms: [1 ȝecynde, ȝecynd, 2–3 i-cunde, i-kunde (2 i-chinde);] 1 cynd, 2–4 cunde, 2 cuinde, 3 kuinde, kund, 3–4 kuynde, kunde, 3–5 kende, (5 keende), 3–6 kynd, 3–7 kinde, 4–7 kynde, (5 kyynde), 3–kind. [OE. *ȝecynde* n., *ȝecynd* fem. and n., f. *ȝe-* (see I-, Y-) + **cynd(e:—*kundi-z*, f. the root *kun-* (see KIN[1]) + *-di-*, Aryan *-ti-*. OE. instances of *cynd* are doubtful, but the prefix disappeared early in ME., 1150–1250.

The only cognate sb. out of Eng. is a doubtful OS. *gicund* (suggested in *Hel.* 2476). But the adj. ending, Goth. *-kunds*, OS. *-cund*, OHG. *-chund, -kund*=OE. *-cund* 'of the nature of', is found in the other langs.]

I. Abstract senses.

†**1.** Birth, origin, descent. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Hymns* ix. 52 (Gr.) Þurh cläene ȝecynd þu eart cyning on riht. *c* 1200 ORMIN 7133 An child..þatt shall ben þiss Iudisskenn king All þurrh rihht aþell kinde. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* P 601 A free man by kynde or by [*v. r.* of] burthe. *c* 1415 12 *Art. Faith* (MS. Soc. Antiq.), Iesu Christ his owne son through kind. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* IX. xxvi. 41. 2751 His aire that of kynd wes kyng. *c* 1463 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 122 That they be free, nat bonde in kynde. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii. 238 His Grand-mother Mary, Queen of Scots, .. from whom he seems to have learnt, as it were by heart, or els by kind, .. his words and speeches heer.

†**b.** Hence, through the phrases *through, by, of kind*: Right of birth, right or position derived from birth, inherited right. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 25043 Heo..nu axeð mid icunde [*c* 1275 þorh cunde] gauel of þissen londe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2231 Þer nis no mon þat kunde abbe þer to. *Ibid.* 6664 He adde somdel to engelond More kunde þan þe oþer. *Ibid.* 7276 Wo so were next king bi kunde, me clupede him apeling.

†**2.** The station, place, or property belonging to one by birth; one's native place or position; that to which one has a natural right; birthright, heritage. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxv, Seo sunne..seċð hire ȝecynde, & stiġð..ufor & ufor oððe hio cymð swa up swa hire ȳfemest ȝecynde bið [cf. quot. *Boeth. Metr.* s. v. KIND *a.* 1 c]. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Normandige þet land waes his ȝecynde. *c* 1205 LAY. 16279 Þat ich mote .. bisite mine ikunde [*c* 1275 cunde]. *Ibid.* 21492 Cador cuðe þene wei þe toward his cunde lei. 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Þe children..þet hi heþ be spousbreche, berþ away þe kende.

†**b.** That which naturally belongs to or befits one. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* I. 217 Ane Ersche mantill it war thi kynd to wer. *a* 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (Spald. Cl.) I. 199 Thay took ane of the tounes cullouris of Abirdein, and gave it to the toune of Abirbrothokis soldiours..quhilk wes not thair kynd to cary.

3. The character or quality derived from birth or native constitution; natural disposition, nature. (Common down to *c* 1600; in later use rare, and blending with sense 4.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiv. § 11 Þa stanas..sint stillre ȝecynde & heardre. *Ibid.* xxxv. § 4 ȝif hio hire cynd [*Bodl. MS.* ȝecyad] healdan wille. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51

þis fis is of swulc cunde, þet [etc.]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2675 Marȝess child wass mann & Godd, An had i twinne kinde. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 120 He uorleosed monnes kunde, & .. uorschuppeð him into bestes kunde. · *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 189 And euerilc on in kinde good, Dor quiles adam fro sinne stod. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8452 Þe kind o thinges lerd he, Bath o tres, and gress sele. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 131 In Crist beeþ tweie willes and tweie kyndes of þe Godhede and manhede. . *c* 1491 *Chast. Goddes Chyld.* 12 In some men the bodely kynde is feblid by a soden heuynes. *a* 1547 SURREY *On Lady refusing to dance* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 219 My kinde is to desire the honoure of the field. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ii. 36 But young Perissa was of other mynd..And quite contrary to her sisters kynd. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 326 Sweet Grapes degen'rate there, and Fruits .. renounce their Kind. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 6 Th' associate of a mind Vast in its pow'rs, ethereal in its kind. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. viii. 524 For as to the men themselves, they merely acted after their kind.

† b. *Of his (own) kind*: by its (own) nature, of itself, naturally. *Obs. rare.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 19 þis beste, of his kinde, Secheth and sercheth þo schrewed wormes. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* II. x, The soule shall..perceyve of hys owne kynde. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. lx. 227 Hyssope groweth not of his owne kinde in this countrey. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. i. 163 Nature should bring forth, Of it owne kinde, all foyzon.

† c. *To do* (or *work*) *one's kind*: To act according to one's nature; to do what is natural to one; *spec.* to perform the sexual function. *Obs.*

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Leasse þen beastes ȝet, for þeos doð hare cunde..in a time of þe ȝer. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6576 þat water dude uorþ is kunde & was euere uaste. *Ibid.* 8353 Mid wimmen of painime hii dude hor foule kunde. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 83 Þe kinde of childhode y dide also, Wiþ my felawis to fiȝte and þrete. 1554-9 *Songs & Ball.* (1860) 1 Fortune worketh but her kynde, To make the joyfull dolorus. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Salerne's Regim.* (1634) 36 The stones of young beasts that be not able to doe their kinde. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 184 Let froward dust then do its kind.

† d. *To grow* (also *go*, *swerve*, etc.) *out of kind*: To lose the character appropriate to one's birth and family; to degenerate. *Obs.*

a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 714 Neoptolem is swarved out of kind. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Heb.* 20 Neither dyd Ioseph growe out of kynde, & become vnlike his auncestours in faith. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 100 So garden with orchard and hopyard .. That want the like benefit, growe out of kinde. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 254 God created man to be to him as a child, and man is growne out of kinde.

† 4. Nature in general, or in the abstract, regarded as the established order or regular course of things (*rerum natura*). Rarely with *the*. Freq. in phr. *law* or *course of kind*. *Obs.* (exc. as conscious archaism.)

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xiv. § 1 On swiðe lytlon hiera hæfð seo ȝecynd ȝenoȝ. *Ibid.* xvi. § 3 Seo ȝecynd hit onscunað þæt [etc.]. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 45 Ichulle halde me hal þurh þe grace of godd, as cunde me makede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 28491 Ic .. haf i broken .. þe lagh o kynd thoru licheri. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 335 Kynde bryngeþ hem [barnacle-geese] forþ wonderliche out of trees, as it were kynde worchynge aȝenst kynde. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Many .. diez for pure elde withouten sekeness, when þe kynde failez. ? *a* 1412 LYDG. *Two Merch.* 75 So strong of nature is the myhty corde. Kynde is in werkyng a ful myhty lorde. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* lxxviii, Venus..will have it so That Louers wanting sight shall followe kinde. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 86. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* Contents, God holds us by laws of kind as we do others by those of right. *Ibid.* 124 Those bounds that Dame Kind before had pitcht upon. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 90 O ye who sought to find Unending life against the law of Kind.

† b. Phrases. *By* (*by way of*), *of*, *through*, (rarely *in*) *kind*, by nature, naturally; *against* or *out of kind*, contrary to, or in violation of, nature.

In these phrases the distinction between 3 and 4 tends to fade away.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xiii. 17 þara micles to feola..winð wið ȝecynde. *a* 1000 *Hymns* vii. 24 (Gr.) Þin weorc .. þurh ȝecynd clypiað and crist heriað. *a* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107 Manege sædon þet hi on þam monan ..tacna ȝesawon, & ongean cynde his leoman wexende & waniende. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2320 All swa maȝȝ Godd don þe full wel To childenn gæness kinde. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 297 Engles & sawlen, þurh þet ha bigunnen, Ahten..endin þurh cunde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 2889 Oute of kind þe sin was don. *c* 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 241 Every Ryver to the see Enclyned ys to goo by kynde. *c* 1386 — *Frankl. T.* 40 Wommen of kynde desiren libertee. 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 66 b, At mydnyghte our lorde was borne, for by kynde all thynge was in peas and rest. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 210 She is given to it of kind. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 55 When bloud toucheth bloud in this kind, it is abominable out of kind. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* Thursday 37 Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind Their paramours with mutual chirpings find. 1792 BURNS *She's Fair & Fause* ii, Nae ferlie tis tho' fickle she prove, A woman has't by kind.

† 5. Natural state, form, or condition. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii. 62 Sona ȝecerreð ismere .. on his aȝen ȝecynd, weorðeð to wætere. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii. 70 Mylk in þe kynd is fayre & clere, bot in lopirynge it waxis soure. *a* 1380 *St. Ambrose* 538 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 16 His face..lyk to snouh hit wox al whit, But aftur to his oune kynde [L. *ad suam speciem*] turned hit. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 Þan sall scho turne agayne to hir awen kynde [F. *estat*] and be a woman [*cf.* 14 in to hir riȝt schappe, F. *fourme*].

† b. *In kind*, in proper or good condition; *out of kind*, out of order, in bad condition. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 247 Thi kyngdom þorw here couetyse wol out of kynde wende. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 2 Of a wounde bollid and out of kynde. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 The countrie people long retained a conceit, that in summer time they weare out of kind. 1623 COCKERAM III. s. v. *Iswan River*, Salmon, which is euer in kind all times of the yeare.

† 6. A natural quality, property, or characteristic. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 5 Vðwitan secȝað þæt hio [sio sawul] hæbbe þrio ȝecynd. .. Twa þara ȝecynda habbað netenu swa same swa men. *c* 1220 *Bestiary* 15 An oðer kinde he haueð, wan he is ikindled Stille lið ðe leun. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 þe pellican..haueð anoðer cunde: þet is, þet hit is euer leane. *c* 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 8 The bee has thre kyndis. Ane es that scho es neuer ydill. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 And thei han this kynde [F. *nature*] that thei lete nothing ben empty among hem.

† 7. Gender; sex; = KIN[1] 7. (L. *genus.*) *Obs.*

a 1000 *Phœnix* 356 God ana wat..hu his ȝecynde byð, wifhades þe weres. *a* 1380 *Virgin Antioch* 387 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 32 In to wyn Crist torned þe watur, And nou he leueþ not beohynde For to chaunge monnes kynde [L. *sexum*]. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. IV. 339 As adiectif and substantyf vnite asken, Acordaunce in kynde, in cas and in numbre. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* II. ix. (1895) 293 All they which be of the male kind..sitte before the goodman of ye house, and they of the female kynde before the goodwyfe. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 136 b, The opinion which some hold, that every haire should bee of both kindes, that is, male and female. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 4 To aske..what inquest Made her dissemble her disguised kind.

† b. The sexual organs. (L. *natura.*) *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gen.* ix. 23 Sem and Iafeth..heheledon heora fæderes ȝecynd [*cf.* 22 ȝesceapu]. *a* 1325 *Life Adam* 110 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 140 Aiþer of oþer aschamed was And hiled her kinde wiþ more and gras.

† c. The semen. *Obs. rare.*

a 1450 MYRC 1046 Take also wel in mynde, ȝef þou haue sched þyn owne kynde Slepynge or wakynge. 1552 HULOET, Kynde naturall of euerye thynge, *semen.*

8. The manner or way natural or proper to any one; hence, mode of action; manner, way, fashion. Freq. in phr. *in any, no, some, that, this kind*; *in a kind*, in a way. Common in 17th c.; now *arch.*

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol.* 25 Dec. 2 Þy ȝeare manig seah .. lamb spæcan on mennisc ȝecynde. *a* 1000 *Salomon & Sat.* 493 Swa ðonne feohteð se feond on feower ȝecynd. *a* 1330 *Roland & V.* 310 Braunches of vines Charls sett, In marche moneþ..As was þe riȝt kende. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 904 (855) Þis þyng stant al in a noþer kynde. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* xxi. L iij, An ordenaunce of a moche sauage and wyld guyse and ageynst the kynde of the tyme. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) iii. 4 Cast ȝow to conqueiss luve ane vþir kind. 1593 DRAYTON *Eclogues* x. 71 The Birds and Beasts yet in their simple Kinde Lament for me. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 75. 325 Such was Deborahs and Baraks kind of praising God. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 29 The worke..tended in a kinde to Gods honour. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 31 Being in no kind desirous that his Majesty should be under any Obligation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 47 P 3, I have done Wonders in this Kind. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* Pref., Nothing in the kind .. having been endeavoured before. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Intimations* vi, Yearnings she hath in her own natural kind. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 321 Mirthful he, but in a stately kind.

9. Character as determining the class to which a thing belongs (cf. sense 13); generic or specific nature or quality; esp. in phr. *in kind* (rendering L. *in genere* or *in specie*), used with reference to agreement or difference between things, and freq. contrasted with *in degree*.

1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* III. iii, Pray, my lord, [*Gives the paper-plot*] Hold and observe the plot; 'tis there express'd In kind, what shall be now express'd in action. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 1279 Though they do agree in kind, Specifick difference we find. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Reft.* II. iii. (1848) 104 'Tis all one..whether our Afflictions be the same with those of others, in Kind, or not Superiour to them in Degree. 1827 POLLOK *Course T.* VIII, All faith was one: in object, not in kind, The difference lay. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* iii. 105 There are such wide differences in degree as to constitute almost differences in kind.

II. A class, group, or division of things.

In this branch the senses of *kind* originally ran closely parallel with those of KIN; but later usage has so differentiated the words that there is now very little overlapping.

10. A race, or a natural group of animals or plants having a common origin; = KIN[1] 5. Cf. MANKIND, etc.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Nis nan ȝecynd þe wið hire scippendes willan winne buton dysiȝ mon. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 37 Ne forseoh þu næfre þine ȝecynd. *a* 1000 *Elene* 735 Ne mæȝ þær manna ȝecynd of eorðwȝum up ȝeferan. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14909 (Gütt.) Þat he for manes [*Cott.* mans] kind wil dei. 13.. *Leg. Rood* 145 Til God þat dyed for vch a kuynde For Monnes kuynde deyde. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4300 Goddes son of heuyn..come to our kynde throgh a cleane Maydon. *a* 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 25 Without this society of man and woman the kind of man could not long endure. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 1018 Till mutual overthrow of mortal kind. 1610 — *Temp.* V. i. 23 My selfe, one of their kinde. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 73 As when the total kind Of Birds..Came summond over Eden. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 95 Whence Men, a hard laborious Kind were born. 1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* 153 They would sooner starve than eat any Thing that lived upon human Kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 239 The Rabbit kind. 1784 COWPER *Task* V. 69 The sparrows..often scared As oft return, a pert voracious kind. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xxxi, Each..a ghastly gap did make In his own kind and kindred. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 212 The cunning of the Dwarf-kind.

b. Used in poetry, with defining word, in the general sense of 'race'.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 282 Poule þe apostil þat no pite ne hadde, Cristene kynde to kille to deþe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* III. 309 Thus Man innum'rous Engines forms, t' assail The savage Kind. 1739 COLLINS *Ep. Hammer* 138 Poets ever were a careless kind. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 207 The men are ripe of Saxon kind To build an equal state.

† c. A class (of human beings or animals) of the same sex; a sex (in collective sense). *Obs.*

1552 HULOET s.v., *Sexus fœmineus*, womankinde, or the female kynde. 1564 tr. *Jewel's Apol.* Ded., J.'s Wks. (Parker Soc.) 51 Besides the honour ye have done to the kind of women .. ye have done pleasure to the author of the Latin work. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 332 Far from the Charms of that alluring Kind. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 207 In Men, we various Ruling Passions find; In Women, two almost divide the kind.

† 11. A subdivision of a race of the same descent; a family, clan, tribe, etc. Also (with possessive pron.), One's family, clan, kin, or kinsfolk. = KIN[1] 1, KINDRED 2. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 23176 King heo wolden habben of seoluen heore cunden. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3434 King he was of westsex, & is ofspring al so, & atte laste þulke kunde alle þe oþere wan þer to. 13.. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 249 At þe grete day of dome..þei schol sitte on twelf seges wel And Iugge þe twelf kuyndes of Israel. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 111 The kynd of men discend from thir Troianis, Mydlyt with kyn of the Italianis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 76 The affectione that ilk had to his awne kinde. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 433 The Parent Wind, Without the Stallion, propagates the Kind.

† b. Offspring, brood, progeny; descendants; = KIN[1] 1 b, KINDRED 2 b. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Narrat. Angl. Conscript.* (Cockayne) 35 Hyra ȝecynda on weorold bringaþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 650 And or he was on werlde led, His kinde was wel wide spred. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 14864 Vr crist suld be born o bethleem, o dauid kind. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. XIX. 224 A book of þe olde lawe, þat a-corsed alle couples þat no kynde forth brouhte. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* vi. 21, I shall thi seede multyply,..The kynd of the shall sprede wide. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xvii. 28 Of his kinde also we are.

† c. A generation; = KIN[1] 1 c, KINDRED 2 c. *Obs. rare.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* lxxxviii[i]. 2 Y shal tellen þy soþenesses in my mouþe fro kynde to kynde. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xvi. 8 The chyldren of this worlde are in their kynde, wyser then the chyldren of light [so *Geneva* 1557].

† d. Descent, genealogy; = KIN[1] 1 d, KINDRED 2 d. *Obs. rare.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 363 Þys ys þe kynde, fro gre til gre, Bytwyxten Eneas & Noe.

12. The family, ancestral race, or stock from which one springs; = KIN[1] 2, KINDRED 3. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10161 Sir Ioachim o kinges kind Was commin. *c* 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 8 Here faders were barouns hende, Lordynges y-come of grete kende. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 121 Cecilie.. Was comen of Romayns and of noble kynde. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. i. 68 [If she] came of a gentle kind and noble stock. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 114 My Cromie is a useful cow And she is come of a good kyne. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xl, The oyster loves the dredging sang, For they come of a gentle kind. 1854-6 PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. ii. (1866) 244 Good families are so, Less through their coming of good kind, Than [etc.].

13. A class of individuals or objects distinguished by attributes possessed in common; a genus or species; also, in vaguer sense: A sort, variety, or description. (= L. *genus.*) Now the chief sense.

Something of the kind, something like the thing in question; *nothing of the kind*, nothing at all like it. *Of a kind*, of some sort, not a typical or perfect specimen of the class.

a 1000 *Guthlac* 15 (Gr.) Of wlite wendað wæstma ȝecyndu. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8040 Bi frut and leef bath moght man see O quatkin kind was ilk[a] tre. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 507 He..heuened vp an auter..& sette a sakerfyse þer-on of vch a ser kynde. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 þe heþun men had sex kyndis of similacris. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8746 The tabernacle..was atiryt..with triet stones, Of all kyndes. 1529 *Supplic. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 22 The Apostle Paul.. descrybeth two kyndes of doctrynes. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 8 The most usual Kindes of Apples. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 79, I saw but this one of the Kind. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* II. § 7 Suppose you saw a fruit of a new untried kind. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 321 Of the bear, there are three different kinds. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 13 Barbarisms and solecisms of all kinds abound. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiv. 111 There was never anything of the kind before. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 55 Something of the kind had been done. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 6 Before we can reply with exactness, we must know the kinds of pleasure and the kinds of knowledge. 1895 *Scot. Antiq.* X. 79 They had haversacks of a kind with them, but very little in them.

b. *Eccl.* In phrase *in* (*under*, † *with*) *one kind*, *both kinds* (= med.L. *species*), referring to each of the elements (bread and wine) used in the sacrament of the Eucharist.

1539 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 14 Whether it be necessary .. that al men should be communicate with bothe kindes or no. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 104 They must communicate in both kindes, both of the bread and the wine. *a* 1770 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) V. xiii. 293 The Church of Rome gives the Communion in one kind. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xi. 16 *note*, Communion in both kinds was certainly usual at this time. 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* xxviii. 76 Christ is received entire under each kind.

14. Kind of. Later usage transposes the syntactical relation in such constructions as *all kinds of trees* = 'trees of all kinds', *this kind of thing* =

'a thing of this kind'. For the history of this, see KIN 1 6 b.

As the original genitive phrase was in attrib. relation to the following sb., the natural tendency is still to treat *all kind of, no kind of, what kind of*, etc. (like ME. *alkin, nakin, whatkin*), and, hence also, the simple *kind of* (colloq. *kind o', kind a, kinder*), as an attrib. or adj. phrase qualifying the sb. Hence the uses in b, c, d.

c 1470 *K. Estmere* 193 in *Percy's Rel.*, He lett for no kind of thyng. 15.. *Sir Andrew Barton* xxxviii. in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 74 They came fore noe kind of thinge, But Sir Andrewe Barton they would see. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VII* 3 b, A newe kynde of sicknes came sodenly .. into this Isle. *a* 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 157 A grekysh kind of writing. 1583 T. WATSON *Centurie of Loue* xcviii, Learne of me, what kinde a thing is Loue. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* IV. 244 Vtterlie abiecteng al kynd of hope of ony helth. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II. liv, 'Twixt the rind and the Tree there is a Cotton or hempy kind of Moss. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* Pref., Vast Collections of all Kinds of Antiquities. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 166 They must be a different kind of people. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* ii, In a secret, stealthy ..kind of way. 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* ii. 25 See whether this is not the kind of thing that he is telling us in all of them. *Mod.* Few people have any notion what kind of life many of the poor live.

b. The feeling that *kind of* was equivalent to an adj. qualifying the following sb., led to the use of *all, many, other, these, those*, and the like, with a plural verb and pronoun, when the sb. was plural, as in *these kind of men have their use*. This is still common colloquially, though considered grammatically incorrect.

(Cf. the ME. use of *alkin, manykin, serekin*, etc.: see KIN. In quot. 1648, *other kind* is for the earlier *other kin*.)

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 47 A nette sent in to the see, and of alle kynd of fishis gedrynge. 1564 *Brief Exam.* B iv b, It is not lawfull to vse these kinde of vestures. 1586 LD. BURGHLEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 360 Fittest to impeche thos kind of havens. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 107 These kind of Knaues I know. *a* 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 543 Because of his Nephew's minority, and other kind reasons. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 378 Of vertues containing in their very essence these kind of inward felicities. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No. 43 (1713) II. 27 Such kind of Pamphlets work Wonders with the credulous Multitude. 1797 HOLCROFT *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III. lxxxii. 323 These kind of barracks..are..more expensive. *Mod.* What kind of trees are those?

c. *A kind of..*: A sort of..; a (person or thing) of a kind; an individual that is, or may be, included in the class in question, though not possessing its full characteristics.

A kind of gentleman and *a gentleman of a kind* differ in that the former expresses approach to the type, admitting failure to reach it, while the latter emphasizes the non-typical position of the individual. Hence, *a kind of* may be used as a saving qualification, as in 'a kind of knave'.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 262, I haue the wit to thinke my Master is a kinde of a knaue. 1598 — *Merry W.* I. i. 215 There is as 'twere a tender, a kinde of tender, made a farre-off by Sir Hugh here. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 81 Very little Grass, the Woods are so thick; much kind of long sedgy Grass. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* II. xvi, I .. thought myself a kind of a monarch. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. II. 110 Only a kind of huts were built there. 1761 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 10 June, One, a kind of gentleman, seemed displeased. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1868) 94 Dash is a sort of a kind of a spaniel. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems, Pomfret's 'Choice'*, A pretty kind of sort of kind of thing. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ix. 62 The rock..bent by the pressure so as to form a kind of arch.

d. *colloq. Kind of* (vulgarly *kind o', kind a', kinder*, etc.) is used adverbially: In a way, as it were, to some extent.

The adverbial use arises out of the adjectival: cf. 'She was a mother *of a kind* to me', 'She was a *kind of* mother to me', 'she *kind o'* mothered me'.

1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* lxiii, 'Theer's been kiender a blessing fell upon us', said Mr. Peggotty. 1857 HOLLAND *Bay Path* x. 120, I kind a' backed him down, I thought. 1861 LEVER *One of them* xvi. 125 This is a kinder droll way to welcome a friend. 1871 ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ix. (1892) 56 He's jist a kin' o' daumer't i' the heid like. 1885 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 105 Didn't you like the way his sack-coat set? .. kind of peeling away at the lapels? 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxxi, I kinder expected it. *Mod. Sc.* It had a kind o' sour taste.

15. *In kind* (rendering L. *in specie*: see SPECIE). a. In the very kind of article or commodity in question; usually of payment: In goods or natural produce, as opposed to money.

1622 BACON *Hen. VII*, Mor. & Hist. Wks. (Bohn, 1860) 426 He did..give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them; either to take them in kind, or compound for them. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 125 His very Food and Raiment were provided for him in kind. 1727 SWIFT *To Earl of Oxford*, The farmers.. Force him to take his tythes in kind. *a* 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 329 Their revenues were mostly paid, not in money, but in kind, such as corn, wine and cattle.

b. Of repayment: In something of the same kind as that received. Chiefly *fig.*

1726 G. ROBERTS 4 *Yrs. Voy.* Ded. A ij, Obligations you have laid me under... I despair of ever having the Opportunity to return them in Kind. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xii, The best of them are most willing to repay my follies in kind. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* I. iv. 199 These incursions were more than repaid in kind.

III. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †ki·nd-blind *a.*, blind by nature; †ki·ndlike *a.*, of like nature or character; natural; kind payment, payment in kind, or in natural produce instead of coin.

1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. IV. *Decay* 923 Imitating right The *Kinde-blinde Beast [the mole], in russet Velvet dight. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* B viij b, Shall a French hart be *kindlike enough to rule our Queene? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vii, It was but natural and kindlike to help your young kinsman. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 81 The Bank establishment .. will, in all probability, ultimately extirpate even *kind payments in part. 1883 G. CULLEY in *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. IV. XV. 7 That part of my district in which the kind payment is most developed.

Kind (kəind), *a.* Forms: 1 gecynde (?cynde), 3 i-cunde, kunde, 3–4 cunde, kuynde; 4–5 kende, 5 keend; 3–6 kynde, 3–7 kinde, 4–6 kynd, 3– kind. [OE. *gecynde* (:—OTeut. **gakundjo-z*), f. **gakundi-*, *gecynd* nature, KIND *sb.*]

I. Natural, native.

†1. Of things, qualities, etc.: Natural, in various senses. *Obs.* a. That is, or exists, in accordance with nature or the usual course of things; = KINDLY *a.* 1 a.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Þone deað þe eallum monnum is gecynde to þolianne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 78 His firme kinde dei..Of foure and twenti time riȝt; Þes frenkis men .. It nemnen 'un iur natural'. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 563 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 315 Bi-tweone somer and wynter..þanne is þe þondre kuynde Inov. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3662 Kende hit is, wimman te be Schamfaste and ful of corteisie. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10610 Of hym more men fynde In farre bokes, als ys kynde, þan we haue in þys lond. 1579 GOSSON *Ephem. Phialo*, It is but kinde for a Cockes heade to breede a Combe.

†b. Implanted by nature; innate; inherent; = KINDLY *a.* 1 b. Const. *to, for*, or dat. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2696 Ellen cyðan, cræft and cenðu, swa him gecynde wæs. *c* 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2771 (Gr.) Swa him cynde wæron. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8336 Herode king, ..wass ifell mann inoh, & well it wass himm kinde. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. I. 127 'Yit haue I no kuynde knowing' quod I, 'þou most teche me betere'. *c* 1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 198 And how kinde and propir it is to þee, ..On hem to haue mercy and pitee. 1522 *World & Child* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 245 All recklessness is kind for thee.

† c. Naturally pertaining to, or associated with, a person or thing; proper, appropriate, fitting; = KINDLY *a.* 1 c. In later use const. *for. Obs.*

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr. xiii.* 63 Oð his eft cymeð þær hire yfemeð bið eard gecynde. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5900 Þat child..dude is kunde fulȝhede. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9380 Til alkin thing he gafe, Þair kinde scrud al for to haue. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* IV. 768 (740) How sholde a plaunte or lyues creature, Lyue with-oute his kynde noriture? *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prol. 70 A Romayn..That Cornelius was cald to his kynde name. 1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) X ij, No honest women .. but such as be shamlesse, and worthy of kind rebuke. 1663 J. BEAL *Let.* in *Boyle's Wks.* (1772) VI. 357 What hay is kindest for sheep. 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 9 Cyder is a kind vehicle and proper menstruum for medical matters.

†2. a. Belonging to one by right of birth, descent, or inheritance; lawful, rightful; = KINDLY *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 3 ȝefrægn ic Hebreos .. cyningdom habban, swa him gecynde wæs. *c* 1205 LAY. 18158 Nim þu þene kine-helm; he is þe icunde. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2940 Ȝif ich miȝte wiþ eni ginne Me kende eritage to winne. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* x. 1055 And tak the croun; till ws it war kyndar, To bruk for ay, or fals Eduuard it war. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xiii. 130 Ȝe .. Baneist his Gudschir from his kynde heritage.

†b. Native (country or language). *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1279 [It] was noȝt is kinde lond. 13.. R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7544 (MS. *B*) In þe world ne is..countrey none þat he ne holdeþ his kynde speche, bote engelond now one. *c* 1440 *Eng. Cong. Ivel.* 7 Man thynkyth no Place so Myrry lyghtly as in his Kynd Place. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiii. 82 As thi kind ground and cuntre naturale.

†3. Of persons. *Obs.* a. Lawful, rightful (lord, heir, tenant, etc.). Cf. KINDLY *a.* 3.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 6 Gotan .. hæfdan him gecynde cyningas tweȝen. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1014, Him nan leofre hlaford nære þonne heora gecynde hlaford. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6429 Þe kunde eirs to bitraye. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 1398 Ariseþ vp..And welcomeþ ȝour kende lord. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1259 And crowne Mylys my brodur..For kyndyst heyre ys hee.

†b. *Native*; = KINDLY *a.* 3 b. Also with *to. rare. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 851 Many kundemen of þis lond Mid king Leir hulde also. *Ibid.* 937 Þe kunde volc of þe lond adde to hom onde. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 448 Thai war kynde to the cuntre.

† c. Having a specified character by nature, or a specified status by birth; by birth, natural, born. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 241 A kowherde, sire, of þis kontrey is my kynde fader. *Ibid.* 513 þough he were komen of no ken, but of kende cherls. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* v. v, Suche supposeth to be moche wyse whiche is a kynd and a very foole. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 63, I thought no lesse..that you would proue such a kinde kistrell.

†d. Related by kinship; of kin (*to*); one's own (people). *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8240 Þe sarazins..wende toward antioche, to helpe hor kunde blod. 1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. vi. (Skeat) I. 49 How turned the Romaine Zeodories fro the Romaines, to be with Haniball ayenst his kind nacion. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1874) I. 285 Than shall he rewarde them in heven right gloriously So mayst thou be callyd unto thy maker kynde.

II. Of good birth, kind, nature or disposition. (Sense 4 forms the link between I and II. Cf. L. *generosus.*)

4. †a. Well-born, well-bred, of generous or gentle birth, gentle (*obs.*). b. Of a good kind; hence, good of its kind, having the natural (good) qualities well developed. Now only *dial.* Cf. KINDLY *a.* 4.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1451 Ysaac he let al his god, For he was bigeten of kinde blod. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 2 Ibore heo was in Antioche, icome of cunde blod. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. III. 29 Ne on croked kene þorne kynde fygys wexe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2459 Þai crosse ouir toward þe kyng, as kyndmen [*Dubl. MS.* kene men] suld. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 58 The kindest Mastife, when he is clapped on the back, fighteth best. *a* 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 218 As Men graff Apples and kind fruits upon Thorns. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 136 It is a hardy and kind pasturage. 1890 *Gloucester Gloss., Kind*, healthy, likely, in perfection, thriving. A kind barley is one that malts well. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Our Fields & Cities* 143 The cultivation so far having been perfect, the barley crop will be 'kind'.

5. Of persons: Naturally well-disposed; having a gentle, sympathetic, or benevolent nature; ready to assist, or show consideration for, others; †generous, liberal, courteous (*obs.*). Also of disposition. (This (with c and d) is now the main sense.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20033 Sua kind..ar þou þat þou nu will mi wil a-lou. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 796 How gentil and how kynde Ye semed, by youre speche, and youre visage. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 240 An olde knyght .. That curtes was and kynde. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 19 We thank our God baith kynde and liberall. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 20 Giue vs kind keepers, heauens. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* Prol. 1 Now, luck for us, and a kind hearty pit. 1732 POPE *Ep. Cobham* I. 110 Who does a kindness, is not therefore kind. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 251 Some mansion .. By some kind, hospitable heart possessed. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 424 We have .. become, not only a wiser, but also a kinder people.

fig. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 98 Could no kinde coale, nor pitties sparke Within thy brest be plaste. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 187 Such cooling fruit As the kind hospitable Woods provide. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* III. i. 1502 Your kinder Stars a Nobler Choice have giv'n. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 53 In vain kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* i, Night is kinder in this respect than day.

†b. Well or favourably disposed *to*; bearing good will *to. Obs.*

1664 CHAS. II in Cartwright *Madame* (1894) 175 The Comte de Gramont will give you this, and he will tell you how kind I am to you. 1666 SIR J. TALBOT *Let.* in *Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 369, I hope you are not soe little kind to mee as to censure this freedome I use. 1680–90 TEMPLE *Ess., Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 125 It is..little to be hoped, that a Breach with Spain should make us any kinder to the War than we were.

c. Exhibiting a friendly or benevolent disposition by one's conduct *to* a person or animal. Also *fig.*

c 1315 SHOREHAM 90 Ha wole be the so kende, He wole be fo to thyne fon, And frend to thyne frende. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. XI. 243 Þat is, iche cristene man be kynde to oþer, And siþen hem to helpe. ? 1507 *Commonyc.* (W. de W.) B iij, Euer the kynder to me thou arte The more unkynder I am agayne. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. i. 167 Be kinde and curteous to this Gentleman. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 40 The Elements be kind to thee. 1707 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Anne Wortley* 2 May, I hope you intend to be kinder to me this summer than you were the last. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III. 842 Kind to the poor, and ah! most kind to me. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* (1849) 96/1 'You had as good be kinder to me'..said Hugh. *Mod.* They were exceedingly kind; they insisted upon our staying till our clothes were dry.

d. Of action, language, etc.: Arising from or displaying a kind disposition.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2155 Myche comforth he caght of þaire kynd speche. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas. & Pain* 27 You..gaue me wordis curteyse and kynde. 1670 EARL ANGLESEY in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 My sonne is at Newmarket .. or else would acknowledge your Ladyship's kind mention of him. 1779–81 JOHNSON *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 134 *Paradise Lost* broke into open view with sufficient security of kind reception. 1846 TENNYSON in *Mem.* (1897) 239 Your kind letter gave me very sincere pleasure.

6. Of persons, their actions, etc.: Affectionate, loving, fond; on intimate terms. Also *euphemistically.* Now *rare* exc. *dial.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 724 Þine sostren ssolleþ abbe al, vor hor herte is so kunde, & þou ssalt vor þin vnkundhede be out of al min munde. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3474 Wiþ clipping & kessing & alle kinde dedus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 b, If they had ben kynde & louynge to god. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* VIII. i, Women are kind by kind, but coy by fashion. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 The next Moon their Women flock to the Sacred Wells; where, they say, it is not difficult to persuade them to be kind. 1704 POPE *Autumn* 52 Do lovers dream, or is my Delia kind? 1735 — *Ep. Lady* 94 A Spark too fickle, or a Spouse too kind. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kind*, intimate—*not kind*, at enmity. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 184 Stiles where we stay'd to be kind, Meadows in which we met.

†7. Acceptable, agreeable, pleasant, winsome; = KINDLY *a.* 6. *Obs.*

In early use transl. L. *gratus*, which in med.L. had the sense of 'gentle, kind' as well as its correct sense of 'pleasing'. In later use passing into fig. use of 5, 5 d.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Trin.) Þis moyses was dere & kynde To god. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Tollem. MS.), This flexe is nouȝt moste stronge, but..þerof is kynde [L. *gratissimæ*] vestimentes made for prestes. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. i. 98, I have the kindest Sounds to bless your Ear with. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 15 Though at a kinder distance.

8. Grateful, thankful. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. x. 54 Be kynde þerfore for a litel þinge, & þou shalt be worþi to take gretter. 1530 PALSGR. 316/2 Kynde that remembreth a good torne, *grat.*

1563 *Homilies* II. *Time of Prayer* I. (1859) 339 He should declare himself thankful and kind, for all those benefits. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. iv, *Sob.* Why doe you not thanke her Grace? *Dap.* I cannot speake, for ioy. *Sob.* See, the kind wretch! 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., I'm very kind to Mrs...'cause she sent me them coals i' th' winter.

9. *dial.* or *techn.* Soft, tender; easy to work.

1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* U ij b, We drive at the Vein Head in the first Place, because there it is likely that the Vein may be the most Kind or Leppey. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kind*, soft. 'As kind as a glove.' *Kind-harled*, soft-haired. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 243 To distinguish between hard and kind steel, that is, between steel that has been more or less carbonated. 1848 KEARY in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. II. 429 Breeders..are now fully alive to the importance of kind hair and good flesh in a feeding beast. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining* 147 *Kind* generally signifies tender, soft, or easy to work.

III. 10. As *adv.* = KINDLY. (Here perh. belongs the phr. *to take it kind.*) Now *colloq.* or *vulgar.*

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* I. ii. 225, I take all, and your seuerall visitations So kinde to heart. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. i, Ye.. wha have sae kind Redd up my ravel'd doubts. 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II. 354 He took it mighty kind. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June in *Boswell*, Tell him, if he'll call on me.. I shall take it kind. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 102 All this would be mighty well .. if Lady C. behaved kind and tenderly to you. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlii, 'How kind he puts it!' said Uriah.

IV. 11. *Comb.*, as *kind-minded*, *-tempered*, *-thoughted*, *-witted*; *kind-contending*; *kind-cruel.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 109 Namore kan a kynde witted man..Come for al his kynde witte to crystendome and be saued. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 48 Pierc't with glance of a kinde-cruell eye. 1727–46 THOMSON *Summer* 39 The kind-temper'd change of night and day. 1728–46 — *Spring* 596 The thrush And woodlark o'er the kind-contending throng Superior heard. 1858 FABER *Spir. Confer.* (1870) 25 The kind-thoughted man has no..self-importance to push.

† Kind, *v. Obs. rare.*

1. [app. f. prec. adj.] *trans.* ? To treat kindly.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 112 The hynde..whanne the moder of other bestis be slaine, yet wolle she gladly of her gentille nature norishe the yonge..and kindithe hem tille they may susteine hem selff.

2. [f. KIND *sb.*] In *pa. pple.* Sprung, begotten. ? *pseudo-arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* V. v. 40 Not borne Of Beares and Tygres, nor so salvage mynded As that..She yet forgets that she of men was kynded.

Kindcough, erron. variant of KINKCOUGH.

† Ki·nded, *a. rare.* [f. KIND *sb.* + -ED [2].] In *comb.* Of (such a) kind, as *lean-kinded.*

1601 J. HARRINGTON *Let.* in *Monthly Rev.* XLII. 55 Many lean kinded beastes and some not unhorned.

Kinder = *kind of*: see KIND *sb.* 14 d.

Kindergarten (ki·ndəɹgāːɹt'n). [a. Ger. *Kindergarten*, lit. 'children's garden'.] A school for the instruction of young children according to a method devised by Friedrich Fröbel (1782–1852), for developing the intelligence of children by interesting object-lessons, exercises with toys, games, singing, etc.

('*Johannes Ronge*..took refuge in England in 1850, and, with the assistance of his wife, established at his house a kinder-garten.' Allibone *Dict. Authors.*)

1852 MOTLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. v. 145 Mary has not yet found a school. We have sent her to a kindergarten. 1854 *Rep. to Governor of Connecticut* in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 80 The first kindergarten was opened at Blankenburg, near Rudolstadt, in 1840. 1855 RONGE (*title*) Practical Guide to the English Kinder Garten. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 370 Such as would be of use in a Kindergarten.

Hence **Ki·nderga·rten, -ga·rtenize** *vbs.*, to employ the kindergarten method; **Ki·nderga·rtener** (**-gärtner**), a kindergarten teacher; **Ki·nderga·rtenism**, the kindergarten system.

1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug., You have been reading that article on Kinder Gartenism. [1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* 198 Your thorough going *Kindergärtner.*] 1889 *Jrnl. Educ.* 1 Aug. 410/2 A band of kindergarteners who teach them the rudiments of education. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* XV. 340 There is..no sectarian way of kindergartening.

Kinderkin(d, obs. variants of KILDERKIN.

† Ki·ndhead. *Obs. rare.* Forms: see KIND *a.* [f. KIND *a.* + -HEAD.] **a.** Kinship. **b.** Kindness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 756 Þe king of scotlonde vor reuþe & for kundhede [*v. rr.* kundede, kyndehede, kuyndhede] Hym nom to hym in to his hows. *Ibid.* 10589 Heyemen of engelond..Vor kundede hor herte to king henry bere. *Ibid.* 11834 Vor kundede of blode.

Kind-hearted, *a.* [KIND *a.* 11.] Having naturally a kind disposition.

1535 COVERDALE *Song* 3 *Childr.* 67 O geue thankes therfore vnto yͤ Lorde: for he is kynde harted. *c* 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* x, Be..gracious and kind, Or to thy selfe at least kind harted proue. 1681 DRYDEN *Prol. Univ. Oxford* 6 Of our sisters, all the kinder-hearted [are] To Edenburgh gone. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 336 He was by nature a friendly and kind-hearted man. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour.* 116 Donald, kindest-hearted and keenest of stalkers.

Hence **Kindhea·rtedness.**

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* li. 303 That God had no pitie nor kindeheartednesse. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Gulliver Decyphered* Misc. Wks. 1751 I. 84 Noted for her kindheartedness to her Husband's Patients. 1896 ANNE ELLIOTT *Ld. Harborough* II. 264 All this gratified her importance..and also her kindheartedness.

† Ki·ndlaik. *Obs. rare.* [f. KIND *a.* + -LAIK.] Kindness.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 2718 Quat bounte þou shewis, Quat curtassy & kyndlaike I ken alto-gedire.

Kindle (ki·nd'l), *sb.* Forms: 3 kundel, *pl.* -les, 4 *pl.* kyndles, -(e)lis, 5 -yll, kindil, 7, 9 kindle. [Appears in early ME. (along with the cognate KINDLE *v.*[2]): app. a deriv. of *cynd-*, stem of *gecynd*, KIND *sb.* Cf. G. *kind* child.]

† 1. a. The young (of any animal), a young one. **b.** *collect.* A brood or litter (of kittens). *Obs.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* (Elephant) 620 Ðanne ȝe sal hire kindles beren, In water ȝe sal stonden. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Heo is neddre kundel. *Ibid.* 200 Þe Neddre of attri Onde haue[ð] seoue kundles. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 2 Joon baptist and crist clepede hem ypocritis and serpentis and addir kyndles. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj, A Litter of welpis, a kyndyll of yong Cattis. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 132/1 [A company of] Cats [is] a Kindle. [An error of Holme.]

2. *In kindle* (of a hare): With young.

1877 *Daily News* 23 July 2 A fine hare, and..a doe in kindle. *Mod. Advt.* 3 pure Belgian hare does, in kindle.

Kindle (ki·nd'l), *v.*[1] Forms: *α.* 3 kundlen, kindlen, (*Orm.* kinndlenn), 3–5 kindel(l, kyndel(l, -il(l, -yl(l, (4 kinl-, kynl-), 5–6 kyndle, 5– kindle (*mod.Sc.* kynnle, kinnle). *β.* 4–6 kendyl, (6 *Sc.* -yll), 5–6 *Sc.* -ill. [app. f. ON. *kynd-a* to kindle (*trans.* and *intr.*) + -LE: cf. ON. *kyndill* a candle, torch.]

In most of the senses *up* may be added as an intensive.

1. *trans.* To set fire to, set on fire, ignite, light (a flame, fire, or combustible substance).

c 1200 ORMIN 16135 Hat lufess fir..Iss kinndledd i þatt herrte. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xvii. 9 Koles..Kindled ere of him glouand. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 915 Stickes kan ich breken and kraken, And kindlen ful wel a fyr. 1388 WYCLIF *Judg.* xv. 4 He..boond brondis in the myddis, whiche he kyndlid with fier. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 107 Dame..kendill on ane fyre. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* I. xiii, [He] put to gyder grete habondance of straws..and kyndeled it with fyre. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 24 Soom doe set on caldrons, oothers doe kendel a bauen. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 197 Fie, fie, fie, this is the way to kindle, not to quench. 1646 BOYLE *Let. to Marcombes* 22 Oct., Wks. 1772 I. p. xxxi, These two flints are striking such sparks, as are likely to kindle a fine bonfire for the English. 1707 WATTS *Hymn 'Come Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove'* i, Kindle a Flame of sacred Love In these cold Hearts of ours. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciphr.* I. § 11 A man must be a long time kindling wet straw into a vile smothering flame. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 40 Kindle the phosphorus with a piece of bent iron brought to a state of ignition in the fire. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 31 Bidding the elder boys and girls kindle up the fire. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* II. 122 Wordsworth seems to kindle his own poetic flame like a blind man kindling his own fire.

2. *intr.* Of a fire, flame, or combustible matter: To begin to burn, catch fire, burst into flame.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 296 Þe sparke..kecheð more fur..And þe deouel bloweð to from þet hit erest kundleð. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxvii[i]. 25 [21] Fire kindeled ful brinnand þare In Iacob. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. iv. (W. de W.) 606 Gleymy fatnesse..of this tree Abies kyndlyth full soone and brennyth wyth lyght leyle. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) P iij b, In great thycke and dry busshes, the fyres kendle moste easyly. 1679 BEDLOE *Popish Plot* 15 They know not how it [a fire] came to kindle there. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i, Think not, Mandane, this a sudden start; A flash of love, that kindles and expires. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 45 A spark of heavenly fire..which kindles up and blazes in the hour of adversity. 1848 C. BRONTË *J. Eyre* xii, My eye..caught a light kindling in a window.

3. *fig. trans.* **a.** To inflame, excite, rouse, inspire (a passion or feeling).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6791 And sal mi wrath be kindeld sua. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 240 Þis wolde kyndele oonhede and love. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 64 It is the synne of pride, and engenderithe and kendelithe lechery. 1547–8 *Ordre of Communion* 9 We kyndle Gods wrathe ouer vs. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 235 Kindling in his heart faith, whereby he is justified. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. Wks. 1813 I. 145 The protestant army, whenever it came, kindled or spread the ardour of reformation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5. 141 The wholesale pillage kindled a wide spirit of resistance.

b. To inflame, fire, excite, stir up (a person, the mind, etc.); to make ardent or eager. Const. † *in* († *of*), *to*, or with *inf.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19436 (Cott.) Eth es to kindel þat es kene. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 15390 (Trin.) Of al venym and of envye ful kyndeled he was. *c* 1440 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (ed. 2) 227/620 Kindele þou me in charitee. *a* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* II. 131 This kindled us more egre to enquire. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 179 Nothing remaines, but that I kindle the boy thither. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Nehem.* i. 4 These good men..by mutual confidence kindle one another. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 21 Some discontented Lord..would..have quickly kindled with equal heat a troop of followers. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XVI. xli, The thrilling wires Died from the touch that kindled them to sound. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xvi. 9 It shall kindle an icy thought to courage.

c. To arouse or give rise to († care, trouble, etc. (*obs.*), war, strife).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24149 Ye Iuus þat kindeld all þis care. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 37 Thai kindel baret wit bacbiting. *c* 1470 *Golagros & Gaw.* 1121 It semyt be thair contenance that kendillit wes care. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. viii. 99 As scho thus kyndillis sorow and wo. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xi. 48 Throw the is kendlit ciuil weir. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 151 He took measures for kindling a war with England. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) I. 95 The wars that were now kindled up between England and France. 1847 MRS. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 312 Time was gained for kindling the revolution in the neighbouring districts.

4. *intr.* **a.** Of passion or feeling († care or trouble): To rise, to be aroused, to be excited.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6791 (Trin.) Þenne shal my wreche kyndel [*other MSS.* be kindeld]. *a* 1352 MINOT in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 62 Rough-fute riveling, now kindels thi care. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 2724 Myn angire on þine arrogance sall at þe last kindill. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wemen* 94 Quhen kissis me that carybald, than kyndillis all my sorow. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xlii. (1869) II. 553 Their mutual resentment again kindled. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 18 As their fury kindled, they pushed into the nave of the building.

b. To become inflamed, ardent, or warm; to glow with passion or excitement; to become eager or animated.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6575 Then Alcanus, the kyng, kyndlit in yre. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 The Queene..began to kindle and chafe, and speake sore byting wordes. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* § 91 The words began thus to kindle in my spirit. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 27 We are both apt to kindle, warm of resentment. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 97 He kindled into warmth with the ardour of his contest. 1888 BURGON *Lives 12 Gd. Men* II. xii. 383 Very pleasant it was..to see the dear fellow kindle at the mention of Hebron and Jerusalem.

† c. To spread like fire. *Obs. rare.*

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 28 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 132 Þe meruailes of þir mawmettes two Thwrgh all þe cuntre kindeld so.

5. *trans.* To light up as with fire; to make bright or glowing. Also with *up.*

1715–20 POPE *Iliad* II. 537 The fires expanding..Shoot their long beams, and kindle half the skies. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, One of those intensely golden sunsets which kindles the whole horizon into one blaze of glory. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* 364 Brilliant costumes largely kindled up with scarlet. 1881 FREEMAN *Sk. Venice* 95 The mighty campanile of Spalato rises, kindled with the last rays of sunlight.

b. *intr.* To become glowing or bright like fire.

1797 CAMPBELL *Wounded Hussar* iii, Dim was that eye, ..That melted in love, and that kindled in war! 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* VII. v, The Orient,.. Kindles as it receives the rising ray. 1823 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 23 The western arc of the misty circle kindled, from a rosy to a deep reddening glow. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xvii. Hereward's face reddened and his eyes kindled.

Hence **Kindled** (ki·nd'ld) *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/1 Kynlyd, as fyyr.., *accensus*, *succensus*. 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* II. ii. (1847) 120 The fiery stedes did drawe the flame With wilder randon through the kindled skies. *c* 1632 *Poem* in *Athenæum* No. 2883. 121/3 When the furious Doggstarr raves throughout The Spanish soyle, which smoakes like kindled flax. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fountains* in *Poems* (1777) 48 The magick water pierc'd his kindled brain. 1898 *Daily News* 2 Apr. 5/5 The kindled sentiments of the Spaniards.

Kindle (ki·nd'l), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* Forms: 3 kundlen, 5 kyndlyn, kyndel, -il, (6 -yll), 5–6 kyndle, 7 kindel(l, 6–8 kindle; 4–6 kendle; 4 kynel-, kinel-, 5 kynle(n, kinlyn, 8 kinnel, 9 *dial.* kinnle, kennel. [Cf. KINDLE *sb.*] *trans.* Of a female animal: To bring forth, give birth to (young). Also *fig.*

c 1220 *Bestiary* 16 Wanne he is ikindled Stille lið ðe leun. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 328 Euerich on [sin] kundleð more and wurse kundles þen þe sulue moder. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* vii. 15 Bihald, he kyneld [*v. r.* kineled] un-rightwisnesse, Onfang sorwe and bare wickednesse. 1579–80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1895) III. 275 A rat was taken full of young, and kendled five young rats in the trappe. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* III. ii. 358 As the Conie that you see dwell where shee is kindled. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, When a Doe has kinnell'd one Nest, and then kinnell'd another, the first must be taken from her.

b. *absol.* (Of hares or rabbits.)

c 1310 *Prophecy* (MS. Harl. 2253) in *Thomas Erceld.* (1875) Introd. 18 When hares kendles oþe herston. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, Now of the hare .. Other while he is male.. And other while female and kyndelis by kynde. 1530 PALSGR. 598/2 A konny kyndylleth every moneth in the yere. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 131 The Females [of Rabbits or Conies] after they have kindled, hide their young ones. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 102 The Doe makes choice of some thick dry brake..to kindle in. 1810 *Treat. Live Stock* 170 (E. D. D.) The males or bucks should be parted from the does, or females, till the latter kindle. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kinnle*, to bring forth young.

† c. *intr.* To be born. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 696 Þat euer he kyndild [*Dubl. MS.* come] of his kynde kend he bot litill.

† Ki·ndle-coal. *Obs.* [f. KINDLE *v.*[1] + COAL.] A kindler of strife; a mischief-maker. Cf. next.

1632 SHERWOOD, Kindle-cole (or stirre-suit). 1635 R. N. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* IV. an. 42. 534 Essex .. hearkened to Cuffe and other kindle-coles of sedition. 1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 5 Art thou a kindle-coal and an incendiary? 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 175 In these civil wars among Saints, Satan is the great kindle-coal.

† Ki·ndle-fire. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + FIRE. Cf. F. *boute-feu.*] = KINDLE-COAL.

1601 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* VI. xiii, Warwick..The fatall kindle-fire of those hot daies. 1613–18 — *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 42 The Bishop..became the onely kindle-fire to set them all into more furious combustion. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xxv. § 4 Such a kindlefire sin is that the flames it kindles fly..from one nation to another.

Kindler (ki·ndləɹ). [f. KINDLE *v.*[1] + -ER [1].]

1. One who kindles; one who sets anything on fire.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 Delycious metes and drinkes..kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A kyndyller, *incensor*, *incendiarius*. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XVIII. lxxxv, A sudden..blast The flames against the kindlers backward cast. 1726 CAVALLIER *Mem.* I. 99 They discover'd great Fires every where, but cou'd

not find out the Kindlers of them. 1821 Byron *Diary* in *Juan* I. cxiv. *note* (Wks. 1846), The kindler of this dark lantern.

2. One who or that which inflames, incites, or stirs up.

1577-87 Holinshed *Chron.* III. 184/2 The sedition (whereof he himselfe had beene no small kindler). 1639 J. Corbet *Ungird. Scot. Arm.* 27 Be not the kindlers of this unlawfull war. 1714 Gay *Trivia* III. 321 Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 497 The kindler of endless wars.

3. Something that will kindle readily, used for lighting a fire.

1851 S. Judd *Margaret* ii, Put some kindlers under the pot 1854 Knight *Once upon a Time* II. 276 In those days there was a bundle of green sticks called a kindler, which no power but that of the bellows could make burn.

b. An arrangement to assist in kindling the fire in a stove (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

Kindless (kəi·ndlés), *a.* [f. Kind *sb.* + -less.]

†1. Without natural power, affection, feeling, etc.; unnatural. *Obs. rare.*

c 1200 Ormin 2310 Elysabæþ..Þatt ta wass swiþe winntredd wif, And kindelæs to tæmenn. 1599 Peele *David & Bethsabe* Wks. (Rtldg.) 466/2 Amnon's lusty arms Sinew'd with vigour of his kindless love. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* II. ii. 609 Remorselesse, Treacherous, Letcherous, kindles villaine!

2. [As if f. Kind *a.*] Devoid of kindness. *rare.*

1847 *Graham's Mag.* Mar., Calculated to draw out their true nature, whether it were kind or kindless. 1881 G. Macdonald *Mary Marston* xxxvii, It was a sad, gloomy, kindless November night. 1887 Swinburne *Locrine* III. ii. 75 One that had No thought less kindly—toward even thee that art Kindless—than best beseems a kinsman's part.

Hence **Ki·ndlessly** *adv.*, without affection.

1883 R. W. Dixon *Mano* I. xi. 32, I was .. by my parents kindlessly designed To marry one whom fate my equal made.

Kindlily (kəi·ndlili), *adv.* [f. Kindly *a.* + -ly 2.] In a kindly manner; with good nature and sympathy

1826 Southey *Lett.* (1856) III. 544, I have taken very kindlily to every thing in Holland. 1842 Longf. in *Life* (1891) I. 441 He thanks you most kindlily for your poems. 1858 *Contemp Rev* VIII 610 The golden chain linking it closely but kindlily with all that has gone before.

Ki·ndliness. [f. as prec. + -ness.]

1. The quality or habit of being kindly. b. with *pl.* An instance of this, a kindly deed.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 271/2 Kendlynesse of a gentyl herte.., *gratitudo.* 1561 Norton & Sackv. *Gorboduc* I. i, In kinde a father, not in kindlinesse. 1645 Milton *Tetrach.* Wks. (1847) 285/2 (Gen. ii. 24) The fleshly act indeed may continue, but..more ignoble than that mute kindliness among the herds and flocks. 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 17 Apr. an. 1778, A kindliness of disposition very rare at an advanced age. 1883 Black *Shandon Bells* xxxi, Their life..was..full of cheering activities and kindlinesses.

2. Mildness or amenity (of climate or season) favourable to vegetation.

1654 Whitlock *Zootomia* 427 Fruits, and Corn are much advanced by temper of the Aire, and Kindlinesse of Seasons 1794 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxv. 456 We ascribe..kindliness to dews.

Kindling (ki·ndliŋ), *vbl. sb.*1 [f. Kindle *v.*1]

1. The action of Kindle *v.*1 in various senses.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14389 (Gött.) His gode werkes ai to þaim ware Bot soru and kindling of care. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/1 Kynlynge, as fyyr, and oþer lyke..., *accensio, succensio.* 1550 Bale *Eng. Votaries* II. (R.), That the publicacion..of that vyce, gaue kyndelinges to the same in the hartes of ydel persons 1694 Kettlewell *Comp. Persecuted* 66 To warm ourselves at imaginary Fires .. of our own kindling. 1871 Macduff *Mem. Patmos* v. 60 So that there are no kindlings of soul as once there were.

2. Material for lighting a fire. In *U. S.* usually *pl.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* IX. ii. 89 Eftyr the fyre and kyndillyng did he cry. *a* 1568 *Wyf of Auchterm.* (Bann. MS.) 89 Than he beur kendling to the kill. 1824 Mactaggart *Gallovid. Encycl.* 308 If I had got a spunk o' kennelling on't it wad hae become my ain. 1878 Mrs. Stowe *Pogunuc P.* ix. 71 Backlog and forestick were soon piled and kindlings laid. 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 90 Brakes and waste afforded turf..and kindling which all had a right to carry away.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kindling brand, irons, matter*; **kindling-coal**, a piece of burning coal left banked in overnight in order to start the fire in the morning; so **kindling-peat**; **kindling-wood**, dry split wood suitable for lighting fires; wood only fit for lighting fires; hence *kindling-wood machine*, an apparatus for splitting such wood.

1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 134 One pare of tongs, .. ij kenling irons, one standing, one lying. 1577 Hellowes *Guevara's Chron.* 334 Stubble, stalkes, and strawe, and other kindling matter to burne.. 1592 Breton *Pilgr. Paradise* D ij, Thou kindling cole of an infernall fire, Die in the ashes, of thy dead desire. 1850 Scoresby *Cheever's Whalem. Adv.* vi. (1859) 82 The first whale .. knocked them [boats] into kindling wood. 1851 Stockhardt *Chem.* (1852) 105 The reason of its being so commonly used for all kindling purposes. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 673/1 The farmer sits by the hour splitting kindling-wood.

Ki·ndling, *vbl. sb.*2 [f. Kindle *v.*2]

1. The bringing forth of young.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kenlynge, or forthe bryngyng of yonge beestys (*K.* kindeling, *P.* kyndlinge), *fetura.* 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Rabbit*, The Tame [Coneys] at one Kindling, bringing forth more than the Wild do.

2. a. *collect.* A brood or litter; progeny, issue. b. *sing.* One of a brood or litter; a young animal.

13.. *K. Alis.* 5680 Swich is this addres kyndlyng. 1324 *Charter in Verse* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 168 Iche Edward Kynge Have yeoven of my forest the keping..To Randolph Peperking ant to his kyndlyng. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 315 Crist & baptist..clepeden hem kyndlyngis of eddris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kynlynge, yonge beeste (*S.* kyndelynge), *fetus.* 1563 Winzet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 118 *note*, The auld Serpent, and his poysonit Kenling Juliane the Apostate. 1781 W. Blane *Ess. Hunt.* (1788) 103 The three Leverets were the most in number I ever saw, that in appearance were the same Kindling.

Kindling (ki·ndliŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. Kindle *v.*1] That kindles, in senses of the vb. (chiefly *intr.*).

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 Kyndyllynge, *incendens.* 1728-46 Thomson *Spring* 184 Swift fancy .. Beholds the kindling country colour round. 1791 Cowper *Iliad* II. 113 A kindling rumour .. Impelled them. 1810 Scott *Lady of L.* III. viii, Before the kindling pile. 1833 Ht. Martineau *Vanderput & S.* i. 18 'Yes', added the pastor, gravely meeting the kindling eyes of Christian.

Hence **Ki·ndlingly** *adv.*

1885 G. Meredith *Diana* III. viii. 137 Man's nuptial half is kindlingly concerned in the launch of a new couple.

Kindly (kəi·ndli), *a.* Forms: see Kind. [OE. *gecyndelic*, f. *gecynde*, Kind + *-lic*, -ly 1.]

I. Pertaining to nature or birth.

†1. Natural, in various senses. *Obs.* a. That is, exists or takes place according to natural laws; consonant or congruent with nature; natural, as opposed to artificial; = Kind *a.* 1 a.

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxix. § 1 Hwy ne magon ge gebidon gecyndelices deaðes. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 90 Swa þæt þæt blod ne mæg hys gecyndelican ryne habban. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 964 Hit is aȝein riht, and aȝein leaue of euch cundelich lahe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2686 Bodily ded, þat is kyndely, Es twynyng betwene þe saule and þe body. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing. *Ibid.* xviii. 82 Simulacres ymages made to þe liknes of sum thing þat es kyndely. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. xlvii. 88/2 It is a kyndly thynge in somer tyme to thondre. *a* 1547 Surrey *Æneid* IV. 929 Neither by lot of destiny Nor yet by kindly death she perished. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 130 The whole estate of kindly hunting consisteth principally in these two points, in chasing the beast that is in hunting, or in taking the bird that is in fowling.

†b. Implanted by nature; innate; inherent in the nature of a person or thing; = Kind *a.* 1 b.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 7 Seo gecyndelice hætu..gestilleþ on þe. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Conse.* 2003 Þe dede fra a man his mynd reves And na kyndely witte with hym leves. 1480 Caxton *Descr. Brit.* 14 It accordeth better to kendly reson. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* i. 9 To loue company, and to clad himself.., (which things wee esteeme to be verie kindlie). 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 28 The earth shall sooner leave her kindly skil To bring forth fruit..Then I leave you. 1607 Shaks. *Timon* II. ii. 226 'Tis lacke of kindely warmth, they are not kinde.

†c. Naturally belonging to or connected with a person or thing; own, proper, suitable; = Kind *a.* 1 c. Const. *for, to. Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xiv. § 2 Þincð him ȝenoȝ on..þam fodre þe him gecyndelic bið. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1912 Þe beist thoght selcut-li god þat þai hade raght þair kindle fode. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 36 Lette frenchemen in their frenche also enditen their queinte termes, for it is kyndely to their mouthes. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2412 Thou shalbe wisest of wit..And know all the conyng, þat kyndly is for men. 1470-85 Malory *Arthur* XIX. x, Here we muste begynne at kynge Arthur, as is kyndely to begynne at hym that was the moost man of worshyp..at that tyme. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* III. (1627) 350 Doe you not know that daintinesse is kindly vnto vs? 1647 Ward *Simp. Cobler* 69 Ropes and hatchets are not the kindliest instruments to set it. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 79 The kindliest attributte of time, which is successiveness in abiding. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Cheese*, The Season of the Year denies a kindly Drying or Hardening thereof.

†2. That belongs to one by birth; native; hereditary; = Kind *a.* 2. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3914 (Gött.) To wend into þair kindly land. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 He hadde thus oppressyd his owne kyndely peple of his owne countre. 1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 314 It pertenit to him be kindly heritage. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 201 King Roboam..tynt his kyndlie Trybes ten *a* 1670 Spalding *Troub. Chas. I* (1850) I. 3 James erll of Moray..had cassin them out of thair kindlie possessions quhilk (past memorie of man) their predicessoris and they had keipit.

†b. Existing between kinsfolk. *Obs. rare*—1.

1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iv. 6 Traisting with ane.. Quha was the ruite quhair of I did spring, In honour to lue be kyndelie allyance.

3. Having a right to one's position in virtue of birth or descent; rightful, lawful (= Kind *a.* 3 a). Of children: Lawfully born, legitimate. Of a tenant (*Sc.*): Holding a lease of land which his ancestors have similarly held before him: such a tenant usually held his land on favourable terms, and the name was also extended to others admitted as tenants on similar conditions.

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. viii. (1890) 172 Þæs ylcan cyninges gecyndelice dohtor. *c* 1275 *O. E. Misc.* 90 Crist, kundeliche kyng, cuþ þu þi mayht Rihtwise louerd. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Ired.* 12 Trywly with hym for to hold frome þat tym forward, as har kyndly lord. 1513 More *Rich. III*, Wks. 67/2 As though the killing of his kinsmen could..make him a kindly king. 1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 44 To be the kyndely children of the heauenly father. 1563 *Sc. Acts Mary* c. 13 Na kyndlie lauchfull possessour tennent or occupyar of ony of the saidis Kirk landis be remouit fra thair kyndelie rowme. 1600 *Rental* in *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* (1851) I. 517 [The teinds of the parish of Lintoun] quhairof my Lord of Mortoun is kyndlie takisman. 1773 Erskine *Inst. Laws Scotl.* II. vi. § 37 A rental is a particular species of tack, now seldom used, granted by the landlord, for a low or favourable tack-duty, to those who are either presumed to be lineal successors to the ancient possessors of the land, or whom the proprietor designs to gratify as such: and the lessees are usually styled *rentallers*, or *kindly tenants.* 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* vii, Your service is not gratuitous—I trow ye hae land for it. Ye're kindly tenants. 1879 Hearn *Aryan Household.* 73 He must be a genuine or kindly son.. one born in lawful marriage.

transf. 1786 Mackenzie *Lounger* No. 87 ₱ 4 It was tenanted by kindly daws and swallows.

b. Native-born; = Kind *a.* 3 b. *arch.*

1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, God keep the kindly Scot from the cloth-yard shaft, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke. ? *a* 1833 *Otterburn* in Child *Ballads* III. 300 Let never living mortal ken That ere a kindly Scot lies here.

II. Characterized by good nature.

4. Of good nature or natural qualities; excellent of its kind; of a good sort; in good condition, thriving; goodly. Cf. Kind *a.* 4. *arch.* or *dial.*

Quot. 1548-9 is doubtful; some take it in sense 1.

c 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vii. 26 Balme þat es kyndely and gude es riȝt clere and ȝalow. 1541 R. Copland *Galyen's Terapeut.* 2 A iij b, It behoueth than that the sayd flesshe be kyndely. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, To geue and preserue to our use the kyndly fruytes of the earth. 1574 R. Scot *Hop Gard.* (1578) 9 The good and the kindely Hoppe beareth a great and a greene stalke. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* (1729) I. 419 The fattest and kindliest Beef, that I did ever taste. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 106/2 What the graziers call a *kindly* sheep; one that has always an inclination to feed. 1772-84 Cook *Voy.* (1790) IV. 1222 There is a large plain..producing a thick, kindly grass. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Kindly*,..healthy. 'My plants binna very kindly.'

5. Of persons: Having a friendly benevolent disposition; kind-hearted, good-natured. Hence also of character, feelings, actions, etc. Cf. Kind *a.* 5.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 100/14 Kyndly, *benignus.* 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. v. 78 Melt Egypt into Nyle; and kindly creatures Turne all to serpents. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 411 Nor cou'd his Kindred, nor the kindly Force Of weeping Parents, change his fatal Course. 1797-1803 J. Foster in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 242 How much kindly, friendly softness of heart. 1842 Barham *Ingol. Leg., Wedding-day*, Your father was a kindly man. 1872 R. Ellis *Catullus* lxv. 9 Ah! no more to address thee, or hear thy kindly requital! 1889 Jessopp *Coming of Friars* ii. 89 Those legacies..were left by kindly people a century or two ago.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of things, esp. of the weather, climate, or soil: Genial, benign; favourable to growth or *for* a particular crop.

1655 Fuller *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 44 In a kindly spring, bite it bare over night, next morning the grass will be grown to hide a wande therein. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* I. 29 You, who swell those Seeds with kindly Rain. 1699 Dampier *Voy.* II. i. 25 This [Rice] serves them for Bread-corn; and as the Country is very kindly for it, so their Inhabitants live chiefly of it. 1732 Pope *Ess. Man* II. 275 Behold the child, by Nature's kindly Law, Pleas'd with a rattle. 1789 G. White *Selborne* i. (1853) 14 A kind of white land..neither fit for pasture nor for the plough, but kindly for hops.

6. Acceptable, agreeable, pleasant, genial. In later use, of conditions, influences, etc., blending with 5 b.

1382 Wyclif *Lev.* iv. 7 Of moost kyndli encense to the Lord. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 53 Therefore my age is as a lustie winter, Frostie, but kindely. 1696 Whiston *The. Earth* IV. (1722) 359 The Heat in the one, and the Cold in the other, were more kindly. 1828 Carlyle *Misc., Burns* (1872) II. 5 The kindliest era of his whole life. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* c, But each has pleased a kindred eye, And each reflects a kindlier day. 1854 Mrs. Oliphant *Magd. Hepburn* III. 41 Standing before the kindly hearth.

III. 7. *Comb.*, as *kindly-dispositioned, -hearted, natured* adjs.; †**kindly-born** *a.*, native; **kindly-like** *adv.* in a manner suggesting kind feeling.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) IV. xxxviii. (1859) 64 Nought only straungeours, but also the kyndely borne men of this same land. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 136 [They] never carried more friendly and kindly-like than they did. 1859 Tennyson *Enid* 514 So spake the kindly-hearted Earl. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* viii. (1876) 227 It is the kindly-dispositioned men who are the active men of the world.

Kindly (kəi·ndli), *adv.* Forms: see Kind *a.* [OE. *gecyndelice*, f. as prec. + *-lice*, -ly 2.]

I. †1. a. In accordance with nature; naturally; by natural disposition; characteristically. *Obs.*

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xxxv. § 3 Ealla ȝesceafta ȝecyndelice..fundinð to cumanne to Gode. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 124 Þer ase muchel fur is, kundeliche hit waxeð mid winde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9431 Þe first lagh was kald 'o kind', þat es to sai kindli to do, Al þat him was biden to. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 111 Þe kud king of Spayne was kindely his fader. *c* 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret., Gov. Lordsh.* 114 Kepe þe fro a man þat kyndly is ȝalow and blew. 1575 *Mirr. Mag., Fall blacke Smith* vi, Nature hath so planted in ech degree, That Crabs like Crabs will kindly crall and creepe. *a* 1586 Sidney *Arcadia* (1622) 248 Because that out of the circumstance of her present behauiour, there might kindly arise a fit beginning of her intended discourse.

b. In the way suitable or appropriate to the nature of the thing; properly, fittingly. In later use, esp. said of processes which successfully follow their natural course. Now *rare.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1 Clannesse who-so kyndly cowþe comende. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cj, Who so will that an hawke endure and mew kyndli. 1548-77 Vicary *Anat.* v. (1888) 42 The Lippes..keepe the mouth close tyl the meate were kindly chewed. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 46, I vowd to be kindlye reuenged. 1641 H. Best *Farm. Bks.*

(Surtees) 50 It is a very rare thinge to see oates ripe kindely, for usually the ridges will bee ripe and ready to shake when the furres are greene. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 250 The Suppuration proceeding kindly, the Wound became a simple Wound. 1842 J. Aiton *Domest. Econ.* (1857) 197 The butter and the cheese..are kindliest dealt with at home.

c. In an easy, natural way; readily; congenially; spontaneously. Now *dial.* or *colloq.*

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. M) 95/1917 He gaue hym a dynt than, His sworde so kyndly yode, That at the breste the dynt stode. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8601 Thay knew hym full kyndly be caupe of his sworde. 1563 Hyll *Art Garden.* (1593) 5 Every ground doth not kindlie bring up Garden hearbes. 1658 Manton *Exp. Jude* verse 2 As we say of children that take the dug kindly, they will thrive and do well enough. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 259 The ground chain now came in kindly. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Mar. 327/2 One often hears it said, 'Such and such an animal knows So-and-so the moment he gets up, and always goes kindly with him'.

†d. Properly; thoroughly, exactly. *Obs.*

1340 Hampole *Fr. Consc.* 221 If he hym-self knew kyndely, He suld haf knawyng of God almyghty. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 319 A wyndow wyd In þe compas of a cubit kyndely sware. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. vi. 29, I knowe him as kuyndeliche as Clerk doþ his bokes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 65 Sich as ben gaderid in couentis togidere..this clepe we monasticall, that kendly is knowun. 1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 59 *Rom.* Meaning to cursie. *Mer.* Thou hast most kindly hit it.

II. 2. With natural affection, affectionately, lovingly; with sympathy, benevolence, or good nature.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2500 He it for-gaf hem mildelike, And luuede hem alle kinde-like. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1613 Eiþer oþer keste kindeliche þat time. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 657 The Knight was curtas, & kendly he saide:—'Most louesom lady, your lykyng be done!' 1535 Coverdale *Bible* Prol., How kyndly and fatherly he [God] helpeth the. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* I. i. 144, I thanke thee for thy loue to me, which..I will most kindly requite. 1611 Bible *Gen.* l. 21 Hee comforted them, and spake kindly vnto them. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 52, I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly welcomed both by the Captain and his Lieutenant. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 151 They would be..used kindlier. 1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xiv, Mr. Thornhill having kindly promised to inspect their conduct himself. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 206, I must earnestly request that you will kindly answer. *a* 1882 Abp. Tait in *Daily News* (1891) 26 June 7/2 Tell him he is an ass,—but say so kindly.

b. *fig.* Benignly, genially.

1792 Burns *Bessy & her Spinnin Wheel* ii, The sun blinks kindly in the biel'.

3. In a way that is pleasant or agreeable to the recipient or object; agreeably, pleasantly.

1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 15 Let him come, and kindly. 1609 F. N. *Fruiterer's Secr.* 19 There be pippins ..that haue the warmth of the sunne..they last long and eate kindly. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* I. xiv. 210 How it was possible .. that the coarse Bonaparte yoke of 1804 could be made to sit kindly upon the neck of France. 1875 H. C. Wood *Therap.* (1879) 688 Thus, purgatives act much more kindly when a number of them are united together.

4. Phrases.

a. *To take kindly*, to accept pleasantly, or as a kindness. b. *To take kindly to*, to be naturally attracted to or pleased with. c. *To thank kindly*, to thank heartily, with appreciation of the kindness shown.

a. 1622 Mabbe tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* (K.O.), Take it kindely at your hands. 1677 Littleton *Lat. Dict.*, To take a thing kindly, .. *æquo, bono animo accipere.* 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 14 ¶ 1, I took his Admonition kindly.

b. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* x. x. ¶ 26, I took very kindly to my condition. 1866 Mrs. Gaskell *Wives & Dau.* I. 330 They don't take kindly to me .. and so I suppose I'm not generous enough to take kindly to them.

c. 1662 in Chr. Wordsworth *Scholæ Acad.* (1877) 293 *note*, Mother I kindly thank yº for yᵉ Orange pills yº sent me. 1785 Burns *Ep. to Lapraik* II. v, Yet ye'll neglect to shaw your parts, An' thank him kindly! 1838 Jas. Grant *Sk. Lond.* 207, I thaunk'd her kindly for her condescension, and hoped she was weel hersel'.

5. *Comb.* with pples. and adjs., as *kindly-meant, -sheltering, -soft.*

1599 H. Buttes *Dyets drie Dinner* Aa iv, Then Whiffe, and smoke Tobaccos antidot From out thy kindly traunced Chimny-head. 1868 J. H. Newman *Verses Various Occas.* 36 In the Church's Kindly-sheltering fold. 1885 Ruskin *Let.* in *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr., Your kindly-meant paragraphs on my resignation.

Kindness (kəi·ndnės). Forms: see Kind *a.*; also 5 **kyndynes, kyndinesse.** [*f.* Kind *a.* + -ness. (OE. had *gecyndnys* in sense 'generation, nation'; but the existing word is of later formation.)]

†1. Kinship; near relationship; natural affection arising from this. *Obs.*

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* vii. viii. 228 Bathe kyn and kyndnes he foryhet. 1511-12 *Act* 3 *Hen. VIII*, *c.* 22 *Preamble*, The Kyng of Scottis..not regarding the kyndenesse and nigh aliaunce of your Grace. 1677 Gilpin *Demonol.* (1867) 39 The engagements of kindness, blood, affinity, and relation.

†2. *Sc.* Natural right or title derived from birth or descent; the status of a kindly tenant. *Obs.*

1536 Bellenden *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 221 The nobillis of Britane gaif to Fincormak..all the landis of Westmureland and Cumber. with clame and kindnes thairof perpetually. 1574 in *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* xx. (1899) 365 Forasmekill as I haif the present possessioun and kyndnes of the landis of Maristoun. 1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 112 To sie that the saidis kyndlie tennentes be satisfeit for thair kyndnes.

†3. Natural inclination, tendency, disposition, or aptitude. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1982 To ken þe to knaw my kyndnes here-eftir Bath my grace & my glori & my grete strenthe. *Ibid.* 4700 All 3oure lefing & 3oure lare, at ȝe so loude prayse, It comis bot of a kyndnes, & of na clene thewys. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 17 Either we want a kindness for the business..or else that we want respect enough for the Author.

b. Good natural quality or aptitude.

1834-43 Southey *Doctor* cxliii. (1848) 367/1 Kindness of disposition in a beast, importing in their language, that it fattens soon. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 171/1 A good loaf should have kindness of structure, being neither chaffy, nor flaky, nor crummy, nor sodden.

4. The quality or habit of being kind; kind nature or disposition, or the exhibition of this in action or conduct.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 321 [They] han al kindenes me kyd, & y ne kan hem ȝelde. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 66 Is there in the no drope of kyndenesse? 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The common people, which oftentymes more esteme, and take for great kindnesse a little courtesye then a great benefite. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 52 Na tung sic kyndnes can expres. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* I. v. 18 Yet doe I feare thy Nature, It is too full o' th' Milke of humane kindnesse, To catch the nearest way. 1750 Johnson *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 10 They..inflict pain where kindness is intended. 1871 Smiles *Charac.* viii. (1876) 228 Kindness does not consist in gifts, but in gentleness and generosity of spirit.

b. With *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this; a kind act; †a benefaction (*obs.*).

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 204/157 We ne beoth nouȝt so onkuynde, þat we it nellez ȝelde þe bliue For þe kundenesse þat þov to us come. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 441 The kyndenesse þat myne euene-cristene kidde me fernȝere. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* III. 435 For þise sixe kyndenessis. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 149, I thanke youe of þis kyndinesse ȝe kydde me. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. iii. 171 Do him that kindnesse, and take leaue of him. 1608— *Timon* III. ii. 22, I haue receyued some small kindnesses from him, as Money, Plate, Iewels. 1697 Dampier *Voy.* I. 460 This Tide, which did us a kindness in setting us through. 1862 Trollope *Orley F.* i. (1873) 8 All those numberless kindnesses which a lady with comfortable means and no children is always able to bestow.

†c. A benefit, an advantage. *Obs. rare.*

1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict., Belching* is a Kindness to the Person whose Belly is fill'd with Wind, and when he can do it, he always finds some Relief by it.

5. Kind feeling; a feeling of tenderness or fondness; affection, love. Also, Good will, favour, friendship. Const. *for* (†*to*). Now *rare.*

c 1385 Chaucer *L. G. W.* 665 (*Cleopatra*), But herkenyth ȝe that spekyn of kyndenesse.. Here may ȝe sen of wemen which a trouthe. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 483 Sum kissis me; sum clappis me; sum kyndnes me proferis. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 126 Hence..the Muscovites love the Greeks, and have a kindnesse for them. 1667 Pepys *Diary* 2 Sept., Sir C. Carteret..tells me he is sure he hath no kindness from the king. 1683 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 59 Unwilling to withdraw my kindness to the General Good. 1709 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Miss Wortley* 21 Aug., It is not in my power .. to hide a kindness where I have one. 1779-81 Johnson *L. P., Milton* Wks. II. 87 He left the university with no kindness for its institution. 1807-8 W. Irving *Salmag.* v. (1860) 112 A lady for whom he had once entertained a sneaking kindness.

†6. (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1603 Moyses *Mem.* (1755) 43 Upon the 25th of June [1580]..the inhabitants of Edinburgh contracted a strange sickness, which was called *Kindness.*

7. *Comb.*, as *kindness-proof* adj.

1692 South 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 514, I may truly say of the Mind of an Ungrateful person, that it is Kindness-proof.

†**Kindom.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 cyni-, cyne-, cine-, 2-4 kine-, 3-4 kyne-, (4 kene-), 3-5 kyndom, 4 kin-, kyndam, kyndome, -dum, kindome, (5 coindom). [OE. f. *cyne-*, Kine- + -dom: of parallel formation to *king-dom*, and of much more frequent use in OE.] = Kingdom, in various senses.

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 859 *Respublica*, cynidom. *c* 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 47 (Parker MS.) Claudius..Orcadus þa ealond Romana cynedome [*Bæda* rice] under þeodde. *c* 1121 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1107 Ymbe vii ȝear þæs þe se cyng Henri cynedomes onfeng. *c* 1200 Ormin 12104 To seon off all þiss middellærd þe kinedomess alle. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 198 Þe kinedom þet he haueð bihoten his icorene. *c* 1305 *Kenelm* 79 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 50 In þe four & tuenti ȝer of his kynedom Kenulf wende out of þis wordle. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13411 Bretaygne .. ys Hed of þritty kynedames. 1426 Audelay *Poems* 9 God wyl..in his kyndom the restore the lyf that lastyth ay. *Ibid.* 22 Thai wyl ȝow leede Into his court and his coindom.

Kindred (ki·ndrėd), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: *a.* 2 cunredden, 2–3 kun-, cunn-, 3–5 kyn-, kin-, -reden(e, -redin, -yn, -raden, -radin, 5 -redynge, -radone, -oun; 3 kindreden. *β.* 3 cun-, kun-, 3–6 kyn-, 3–7 kin-, 4–5 ken-, 4–6 kynne-, kinne-, 5–7 kine-, 3–5 -rede, 3–7 -red, (4 -rade, 6 -raid, -reid); 4, 6– kindred, (6 kyndrede, 6 -reade, 7 kindered). *γ.* 5–6 (*Sc.*) kyn-, kinrent. [Early ME. f. Kin 1 + *-rēden*, -red, OE. *rædden*, condition, reckoning. The occasional early ME. variant *kindred(en* may have been a parallel formation on *kynde*, Kind *sb.*; but the modern *kindred*, which first became common in the 17th c., appears to have arisen through phonetic development of *d* between *n* and *r*, as in *thunder*, *Hendry*, etc.]

A. *sb.* 1. The being of kin; relationship by blood or descent (occasionally, but incorrectly, by marriage); kinship.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 83 Hie giuen here elmesse noht for godes luue, ac for neheboreden oðer for kinraden. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9552 Þe kunrede iproued was, so þat king lowis þere & elianore is quene vor kunrede departed were. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) V. 29 Þese tweyne were y-ioyned to gidres boþe by kynrede and affinite. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. xi. 258 Of kyn ne of kynredene a-counteþ men bote lytel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A kynredynge *cognacio, consanguenitas, geneologia* [etc.]. 1587 Golding *De Mornay* xvi. 253 The kinred that is betweene all men, deriued from the father of their Soules, moueth vs very little, but the vile kinred of the flesh moueth vs very much. 1632 Heywood *1st Pt. Iron Age* v. i. Wks. 1874 III. 339 Wee plead not kinred Or neare propinquity. 1678 Butler *Hud.* III. iii. 451 Tho' we're all as near of Kindred As th' outward man is to the Inward. 1776 Paine *Com. Sense* (1791) 49 Every day wears out the little remains of kindred between us and them. 1874 Green *Short Hist.* iii. § 7. 148 A secret match with..the King's sister..raised him to kindred with the throne.

b. *fig.* Affinity in respect of qualities; resemblance, agreement.

1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 60 b, The smoke, for the Kinred it hath with the Onyon. 1638 Rouse *Heav. Univ.* iv. (1702) 29 Yet have we other fruits that by some kindred may seem to counterfeit som Lineaments of that taste. 1850 Tennyson *In Mem.* lxxiv, I..know Thy likeness to the wise below, Thy kindred with the great of old.

2. A group or body of persons related to each other by blood; a family, clan, tribe, etc.; = Kin 1 I, Kind *sb.* 11. Now *rare.* † *The human kindred*, the human race (*obs.*).

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 141 Þa twelf kunreden sculden þermide heore þurst kelen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4127 Do twelue kinderedes..He gaf blisceing. 13.. *K. Alis.* 6423 Unlossom is that kynrede. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xxiv. 30 Alle kynredis [*gloss* or lynagis], of erthe schulen weyle. 1480 Caxton *Chron. Eng.* cxcvii. 175 One kynred had no more pite of that other than an hungary wolfe hath of a shepe. *c* 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1065 To dye for the humaine kyndred. 1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., A patcht up Tongue from Lands and Kinreds round about. 1874 Stubbs *Const. Hist.* I. iii. 57 The little territory of Dithmarschen was colonised by two kindreds from Friesland and two from Saxony.

†b. The family, offspring, or descendants *of* a specified ancestor; = Kin 1 b, Kind *sb.* 11 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6624 Als was þe kinred o sir leui. *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 10730 (Gött.) Þe kin of dauid kindred all. *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 9 Kynewolf, of the kynred of Adelardes blode. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) vi. 22 He was successour of Macomete and of his kynredyn. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* I. v. 39 Bot we thi bluide, thy kinrent and afspryng..Hes lossit our schippis. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. of Notes* 323 Vnder the title of Circumcision and the kinred of Abraham. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 208 To signifie that they were of the posterity and kinred of their Prophet Aaly.

†c. A generation; = Kin 1 c, Kind *sb.* 11 c. *Obs.*

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* ix. 28, I sall noght be stirid fra getynge in getynge [*v.r.* kynreden into kynreden]. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Sel. Wks.* II. 405 Þis kynrede shal not passen til alle þingis be doon. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 122 That youre blood may..from kynrede to kynrede multeplye. 1450–1530 *Myrr. Ladye* 160 Hys mercy ys from kynred in to kynredes.

†d. Descent, pedigree; = Kin 1 d, Kind *sb.* 11 d. *Kindred's tree*, a genealogical tree. *Obs.*

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 289 Þe genelegies of þe Hebrewes and rekenynge of kynrede [*v.r.* kynrad] of oþer naciouns were i-write in bookes. 1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. III. 543 So far the branches of his fruitfull Bed Past all the names of Kinreds-Tree did spread.

†3. Race, family, or stock, from which one springs; = Kin 1 2, Kind *sb.* 12. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Meid Maregrete* x, Yef ho is boren of cunnraden free. *c* 1300 *St. Margarete* 62 Tel me of wham þu ert icome, and of what cunrede. *c* 1374 Chaucer *Troylus* v. 979 Þat ȝe ben of noble and heigh kynrede. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 279 in *Babees Bk.* 307 And he be comen of gret kynraden, Go no be-fore þawgh þou be beden. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. v. 75 Of Creit, as to hir kynrent, born was sche.

4. The family, clan, etc. of which one is a member. Usually with possessive pron.: One's kinsfolk or relatives, collectively; = Kin 1 3. *Of one's kindred*: related to one.

a 1225 *Juliana* 61 Þu leddest þurh moyses..þurh þe reade sea al his cunredden. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1675 Alle heo beoth of mine kunrede. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 161 For hatreden of hir kynrede. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 79 The kynge sente to alle the Dukes kenrede..that thei sholde come to hym. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* II. 196 On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thou rew? 1538 Wriothesley *Chron.* (1875) I. 77 An Irishman of my Lord Garrattes kynnered. 1653 Holcroft *Procopius, Goth. Wars* III. 94 Sending others, and one of his own Kinred with them. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* xv. 20 Her kindred's wishes, and her sire's commands. 1870 F. R. Wilson *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 In the grassy spot where Grace Darling sleeps with her kindred.

†b. Applied to one person: A kinsman or kinswoman; = Kin 1 3 c. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 2211 He had wedded hir nigh kynrede, He was the more trew to hir in dede. 1599 Massinger, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, *Cleanthes.* Be I ne'er so well, I must be sick of thee. *En.* What ails our kindred? 1631 T. Powell *Tom All Trades* 24 Some such helpe, as To be a Favourite, A Kindred. 1728 Young *Love Fame* vi. 392 Wives..ask, what kindred is a spouse to them?

B. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1. Of the same kin; related by birth or descent; cognate.

1530 Palsgr. 624, I make kynred, or make one a kynne to an other, *jemparente.* 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* IV. 546 The bright Quire their kindred Gods invoke. 1781 Gibbon *Decl. & F.* xxx. III. 161 The countries towards the Euxine were already occupied by their kindred tribes. 1809 Campbell *Gertr. Wyom.* III. viii, Nay meet not thou..thy kindred foe! 1887 Bowen *Virg. Æn.* III. 15 Ancient ally of the Trojans, with kindred gods to our own.

fig. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 396 The dame..looking upward to her kindred sky. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. ix, I long'd for Carrick's kindred shore. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 160 Yet to your household thou, your kindred palaces olden, Might'st have led me.

b. Belonging to, existing between, or done by, relatives.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, II. i. 182 (Qo. 1) His hands were guilty of no kinred [1623 kindreds] bloud. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 10 The tender Ties of Kindred-love were torn. 1739 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. vi, What kindred crime, alas! am I decreed To expiate. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxix, Ere childhood's flaxen ringlet turn'd To black and brown on kindred brows.

2. Allied in nature, character, or properties; possessing similar qualities or features; cognate.

1340 *Ayenb.* 228 'O', zayþ he, 'huet is uayr chastetè kenrede mid briȝtnesse'. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 14 Who hath read, or heard Of any kindred-action like to this? 1697 DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast* 95 'Twas but a kindred sound to move, For pity melts the mind to love. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xviii. II. 79 The kindred names of Constantine, Constantius, and Constans. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 38 To study the formation of rain and kindred phenomena.

Hence **Ki·ndredless** *a.*, having no kindred or relatives. **Ki·ndredly** *adv.*, in a kindred way, cognately. **Ki·ndredness, Ki·ndredship,** the quality or state of being of kin or akin; kinship.

1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* v. iv, Shouldst thou be friendless, *kindredless, alone..I may claim thee as my own. 1864 A. B. GROSART *Lambs all Safe* (1865) 85 Many *kindredly inscrutable and tremendous things. 1838 CHALMERS *Wks.* XIII. 96 A *kindredness in their heart with its flavour and phraseology is a kindredness with heaven. 1882 C. E. TURNER *Stud. Russ. Lit.* i. 10 The resemblance consists only in the form and in the kindredness of subject. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V* (1796) I. 256 He was deemed to have renounced all the rights and privileges of *kindredship. 1885 E. F. BYRNE *Entangled* I. i. v. 69 A certain kindredship of soul and likeness of quality.

†**Ki·ndsfolk.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [Cf. KIND *sb.* II.] = KINSFOLK.

1587 RALEIGH in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 203 My Lady's frends and kindsfolkes.

†**Ki·ndship.** *Obs.* [f. KIND *a.* + -SHIP.] = KINDNESS.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 170 He..seide hem for the kindeschipe, That thei have don him felaschipe, He wole hem do som grace ayein. 1591 *2nd Pt. Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 85 What kindship, lenitie, or Christian raigne, Rules in the man to bear this foul impeach? *a* 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 252 Herod, out of high stomach,..or distrust of his honesty, refused his kindship.

Kindtcough, obs. form of KINKCOUGH.

Kine, archaic pl. of COW *sb.*[1] (see 1 b β); occas. *attrib.* or in *Comb.*, as *kine-killing, -pox.*

1800 B. WATERHOUSE (*title*) A Prospect of exterminating the Small-Pox; being the History of the .. Kine-Pox, commonly called the Cow-Pox. 1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 3/5 The kine-killing practice of the Mohammedans at their festivals.

†**Kine-** (also rarely **kyne-, kini-, cune-**), the representative in early ME. of OE. *cyne-, cyni-*, used in numerous combs. with the sense of 'kingly, royal', as *cyne-bearn, -cynn, -dóm*, etc., also in personal names as *Cynebald, -gils, -mund, -wulf*, etc., corresponding to OHG. *chuni-* in *chunirîche, Chunipald, -per(h)t, -gund, -mund*, etc. (But in OHG., combs. are usually formed with *chuninc-*, king, as *chuninchduom, -helm, -rîche, -stuol*, whereas those formed with *cyning-* are comparatively rare in OE.: e.g. *cyning-cynn, -dóm, -feorm, -stán.*)

[Neither OE. *cyne* nor OHG. *chuni* is found as a separate word, and two views are possible as to the exact etymology of the element; either that it is the simple stem of OTeut. **kunjo-*, Goth. *kuni*, OE. *cynn*, KIN, race, in combination, or that it represents a masculine derivative of this, of form **kuni-z*, equivalent to ON. *konr* 'man of race, man of gentle or noble birth', taken also by some as the immediate source of OHG. *chuning*, OE. *cyning*, KING. For the former view, cf. the combining use of *dryht*, 'people, folk, army', in sense 'lordly', in *dryht-bearn* lordly or princely child, lit. child of the folk, etc.]

The following combinations of *kine-* are found in early ME.; few of them survived the middle of the 13th c. **Kine-ærd** [ERD], kingdom. **Kine-be(a)rn** [BAIRN], child of royal birth. **Kine-bench,** throne. **Kine-born** *a.*, of royal birth. **Kine-burh** [BURGH], royal city. **Kine-erþe** [EARTH], kingdom. **Kine-helm, -halm,** crown. **Kine-laverd, -loverd** [LORD], royal master, king. **Kinelich** *a.*, royal. **Kine-lond** [LAND], kingdom, realm. **Kine-mede** [MEED], royal reward. **Kine-merk** [MARK], a mark indicating royal birth. **Kine-mote** [MOOT], royal council or court. **Kine-ring,** royal ring. **Kine-sæte** [SEAT], throne. **Kine-scrud** [SHROUD], royal robes. **Kine-setle** [SETTLE], **Kine-stol** [STOOL], throne. **Kine-þeod** [THEDE], kingdom. **Kine-worþ, -wurþ** [WORTH] *a.*, royal; hence **Kine-wurþliche** *adv.*, royally. **Kine-ȝerde** [YARD], sceptre, royal power. See also KINDOM, KINRIK.

c 1205 LAY. 19433 He .. letten beoden uerde ȝeond al his *kine-ærde [*c* 1275 kine-erþe]. *c* 1000 *Andreas* 566 (Gr.) Synnige ne mihton oncnawan þæt *cynebearn. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Seinte Marie .. bar hire holie cunebern. *a* 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 273 Kine bearn .. of dauiðes kin. *c* 1205 LAY. 9693 Þus seide þe king, .. þer he sæt..an his *kine-benche. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Lives Saints* ii. 326 Þa wæs on rome byrig sum *cyne-boren mæden. *c* 1205 LAY. 22142 Þer come þreo ibroðeren, þe weore kiniborne. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1882 Under þis, come þe þurs Maxence..ageín to his *kineburh. *c* 1275 *Kine-erþe [see *kine-ærd*]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 23 Þa wundan beag of þornum & hine setton on heafod for *cynehelme. *c* 1205 LAY. 6766 He his kinehelm on-seng. *Ibid.* 18158 Nim þu þene kinehalm. *c* 1000 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 266 þurh hæse his *cynehlafordes Æðelredes cynges. *c* 1205 LAY. 2501 For Locrines lufe, þe wes hire kine louerd. *Ibid.* 9831 Þu ært me swa leof swa mi kine-lauerd. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* IV. xxvi[i]. (1890) 358 Seo *cynelice fæmne Ælfflæd. *c* 1205 LAY. 14130 Bi-tache me ænne castel oðer ane kineliche burh. *Ibid.* 183 He wes king & heo quen, & *kine-lond heo welden. *Ibid.* 2523 Heo ȝef Madan an hond Al his fader kine-lond. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 399 And tu schalt..to curt cumen seoðen, and *kinemede ikepen. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 604 On his rith shuldre a *kyne merk. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1979 And te king heold ta..hise *kinemotes. *Ibid.* 409 He .. sende iseelede writes wið his ahne *kinering. *c* 1200 ORMIN 2224 þatt illke *kinesæte þatt Daviþþ kinng hiss faderr held. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 193 Þu ham giuest *kinescrud, beies, and gold ringes. *c* 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 6 þæt hehste *cynesetl and heafod ealles eastrices. *a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 45 He set o kine setle. *a* 900 *CYNEWULF *Crist* 1217 (Gr.) Þonne Crist siteð on his *cynestole. *c* 1205 LAY. 4517 Stille he wes iswoȝen On his kine-stole. *Ibid.* 22300 Arður letten beoden ȝeond al his *kine-þeoden. *c* 1275 *Ibid.* 11026 þat he .. his *kineworþe lond Sette Custance an hond. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 14 Worschupe him..þat kineworþe kyng [is] vs aboue. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 62 Þus þu..of þe þreo kinges were *kinewurðliche iwurȝet. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 502 Hi to þæs caseres *cyne-ȝyrde ȝebugon. *c* 1200 ORMIN 8182 And himm wass sett inn hiss rihht hannd An dere kineȝerrde. 1306 *Sir Simon Fraser* in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 215 Hii .. token him a kyne-ȝerde, so me kyng sholde, to deme.

Kinematic (kəinĭmæ·tik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *κίνημα, κινηματ-* a motion (f. *κινεῖν* to move) + -IC.]

A. *adj.* Relating to pure motion, i.e. to motion considered abstractly, without reference to force or mass.

1864 *Athenæum* No. 1924. 340/3 Kinematic effects of revolution and rotation. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. 483 The design of a kinematic machine..essentially involves dynamical considerations. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 244/1 M. Mannheim has recently introduced the expression kinematic geometry..dealing with motion independently of forces and times.

B. *sb.* = KINEMATICS.

1873 W. K. CLIFFORD *Pure Sciences* in *Contemp. Rev.* (1874) Oct. 717 These rules are called the laws of kinematic, or of the pure science of motion.

Kinematical (kəinĭmæ·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to kinematics; kinematic.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 91 These and kindred curves, which give good instances of kinematical theorems. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 143/2 Kinematical Apparatus.

Kinema·tics. [In form a pl. of KINEMATIC: see -IC 2, and quot. 1840.] The science of pure motion, considered without reference to the matter or objects moved, or to the force producing or changing the motion. (Cf. KINETICS.)

1840 WHEWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I. 146 M. Ampère, in his Essai sur la Philosophie des Sciences (1834)..proposes to term it Kinematics (*Cinématique*). 1859 J. R. LUNN *Motion* v, The phænomena of Motion .. what has hitherto been called (though not universally) Kinematics. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* (ed. 2) Pref. 6 We adopt the suggestion of Ampere and use the term Kinematics for the purely geometrical science of motion in the abstract. 1882 MINCHIN (*title*) Uniplanar Kinematics of Solids and Fluids.

Kinematograph (kəinĭ·mătogrɑf, kəinĭmæ·togrɑf). Also cin- (səin-). [ad. Fr. *cinématographe*, f. Gr. *κίνημα, κινηματο-* motion + -GRAPH.] A contrivance (invented by Messrs. Lumière of Paris) by which a series of instantaneous photographs taken in rapid succession can be projected on a screen with similar rapidity, so as to give a life-like reproduction of the original moving scene.

1896 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 8/4 An exhibition of the 'Cinématographe', in the Marlborough Hall of the Polytechnic, Regent-street, yesterday afternoon. The 'Cinématographe' is an invention of MM. Lumiere, and it is a contrivance by which a real scene of life and movement may be reproduced before an audience in a life size picture. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 8/1 It was the lamp of the kinematograph which set the place on fire. 1897 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 180 In the cinematograph..they are projected upon a screen. 1899 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 385 What is called 'the American Biograph'—an improved form of the kinematograph.

fig. 1899 *Month* Apr. 378 Reducing to order and viewing synoptically the kinematograph of life.

Hence **Kine·matogra·phic** *a.*

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 May 8/2 The celluloid films upon which the cinematographic pictures are printed. 1900 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. VI. 206/2 A novel by..Galdós..with a wonderful kinematographic style.

Kineograph (kəi·nĭ,ogrɑf). Also **cineograph.** [irreg. f. Gr. *κινέ-ειν* to move + -GRAPH.] A picture representing objects in motion, produced by bringing separate pictures before the eye in such quick succession as to blend the images into one continuous impression.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 100 A simpler optical illusion still is that known as the 'kineograph'. 1899 *Daily News* 14 July 6/4 Cineograph, or better, Kineograph, means a picture of movement—of moving objects.

Kine-pox: see KINE.

Kinesi- (kəinīsi), before a vowel also **kines-**, combining form of Gr. *κίνησις* motion, used in certain scientific and medical terms: as **Kinesia·tric** *a.* [see IATRIC], relating to kinesiatrics (Ogilvie 1882). **Kinesia·trics** [see -IC 2], the treatment of diseases by means of gymnastics or muscular action. **Kinesio·meter,** 'an instrument for determining quantitatively the motion of a part' (Gould *Med. Dict.* 1890). **Kine·sipath** [cf. ALLOPATH], one who treats diseases by kinesipathy. **Kinesipa·thic** *a.*, pertaining to kinesipathy. **Kinesi·pathist** = *Kinesipath* (Webster 1864). **Kinesi·pathy** = *Kinesiatrics.* **Kine·siscope,** an electrical instrument (invented by Capt. McEvoy) placed at the sea bottom to detect the presence of steam vessels in the neighbourhood. **Kinesithe·rapy** [Gr. *θεραπεία* medical treatment; cf. F. *kinésithérapie*] = *Kinesiatrics.* **Kineso·dic** *a.* [Gr. *ὁδ-ός* a path; cf. F. *kinésodique*], transmitting motor impulses from the brain, efferent. **Kineso·pathy,** erroneous form of *Kinesipathy.*

1856 M. ROTH *Movem. Cure* (L.), The treatment by movements (which is also called kinesitherapy, *kinesiatrics). 1860 *All Year Round* No. 45. 450 One of these *Kinesipaths invented the amusing theory that 'synovia' was the cause of all bodily ailments. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Kinesipathy*, .. a system of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, invented by .. a fencing master and teacher of gymnastics in Stockholm. 1860 RUSSELL REYNOLDS *Yes & No* II. 139 He has gone the round of the 'pathies', ..he has tried homœopathy, hydropathy, kinesipathy, ..and I know not what besides. 1893 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 The hydrophone, in connection with a new instrument named a *kinesiscope. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, **Kinesodic.* 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. v. § 3. 488 They speak of it accordingly as kinesodic and æsthesodic, as simply affording paths for motor and sensory impulses. 1864 Miss MULOCK *Ld. Erlistoun* 231 He .. tried allopathy, homœopathy, *kinesopathy, and heaven knows how many pathies besides.

Kinesthesia, -esthetic: see KINÆSTHESIA.

Kinetic (kəine·tik), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. Gr. *κινητικός* moving: see -IC.]

1. Producing or causing motion. *rare*⁻°.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Kinetic..(Physiol.*), exciting to move, or to act.

2. Of, pertaining or relating to, motion; due to or resulting from motion.

Kinetic energy: see ENERGY 6. *Kinetic theory of heat, of gases:* the theory that heat, or the gaseous state, is due to motion of the particles of matter.

1864 *Reader* 2 Apr. 429/3 Till and about the year 1780.. the weightiest authorities inclined towards the kinetic theory of heat. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 615/2 Correct principles of kinetic science. 1870 P. G. TAIT in *Nature* 29 Dec. 163/2 The grand modern ideas of Potential and Kinetic Energy cannot be too soon presented to the student. 1871 SIR W. THOMSON in *Daily News* 3 May, The kinetic theory of gases, shadowed forth by Lucretius, definitely stated by Daniel Bernoulli, largely developed by Herapath, made a reality by Joule, and worked out to its present advanced state by Clausius and Maxwell. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 357 If, from any one configuration, two courses differing infinitely little from one another have again a configuration in common, this second configuration will be called a kinetic focus relatively to the first: or..these two configurations will be called conjugate kinetic foci. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerisque* (ed. 8) 111, I still remember that the spinning of a top is a case of Kinetic Stability.

B. *sb.* = KINETICS.

1873 CLIFFORD *Syllabus Lect.* in *Math. Papers* (1882) 516 Dynamic..is divided into two parts; Static..and Kinetic.. Properly speaking, Static is a particular case of Kinetic which it is convenient to consider separately.

Kinetical (kəine·tikăl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to kinetics.

1882 MINCHIN *Uniplt. Kinemat.* 107 D'Alembert, in enunciating the kinetical principle known by his name, speaks of force of inertia as effective force. *Ibid.* 190 To introduce here a proposition which is not kinematical but kinetical.

Kine·tics. [In form a pl. of KINETIC: see -IC 2.] The branch of dynamics which investigates the relations between the motions of bodies and the forces acting upon them; opposed to *Statics*, which treats of bodies in equilibrium.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 2 June 615/2 Between whiles he has his kinetics to get up for the next morning. 1882 MINCHIN *Uniplt. Kinemat.* 59 The particular case in which the resultant acceleration of a moving point is always directed towards a fixed..centre is deserving of special notice on account of the part which it plays in kinetics.

Kineto- (kəinī·to), repr. Gr. *κινητο-*, comb. form of *κινητός* movable, used in several terms of recent origin, as **Kinetoge·nesis,** the (theoretical) origination of animal structures in animal movements. **Kine·tograph,** an apparatus for photographing a scene of action in every stage of its progress; hence **Kine·togra·phic** *a.* **Kine·topho·nograph,** a kinetograph with mechanism for recording sounds. **Kine·toscope,** (*a*) 'a sort of movable panorama' (Webster 1864); (*b*) an apparatus for reproducing the scenes recorded by the kinetograph; (*c*) an instrument by which arcs of different radii are combined in the production of curves (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875); hence **Kine·tosco·pic** *a.* **Kine·to,sko·toscope** [Gr. *σκότος* darkness: see -SCOPE] (see quot.).

1884 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* (1887) 423 The 'law of use and effort'.. that animal structures have been produced, directly or indirectly, by animal movements, or the doctrine

of *kinetogenesis. 1893 OSBORNE in Williams *Geol. Biology* (1895) 324 The changes *en route* [in the Mammalia] lead us to believe either in predestination .. or in kinetogenesis. 1891 *Times* 29 May 5/1 [Mr. Edison said] The *kinetograph is a machine combining electricity with photography. 1894 DICKSON *Life Edison* 316 The *dramatis personæ* of the *kinetographic stage. *Ibid.* 303 The comprehensive term for this invention is the *kineto-phonograph. *Ibid.*, The kinetograph and the *kinetoscope .. relate respectively to the taking and reproduction of movable but soundless objects. *Ibid.* 311 A popular and inexpensive adaptation of *kinetoscopic methods. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar. 2/1 The *kinetoskotoscope. .. By means of this barbarously termed piece of apparatus it is possible, so we are told, to see the motions of the bones of the finger when bent backwards and forwards.

King (kiŋ), *sb.* Forms: 1 cyning, (-ineg), kyning, cining, cynig, 1–2 cyng, cing, (1 cyncg, ching), 1–6 kyng, 4–6 kynge, (4 kinge, kin, 5 kynnge, kink, keng), 2– king. [A Com. Teut. word: OE. *cyning* = OFris. *kin-*, *ken-*, *koning*, OS. *kuning* (MDu. *coninc*, Du. *koning*, MLG. *kon(n)ink*), OHG. *chun-*, *kuning*:—OTeut. **kuningo-z*, a derivative of **kunjo-*, Goth. *kuni*, OE. *cynn*, KIN, race, etc. The ON. equivalent was *konong-r*, *-ungr* (Sw. *konung*). Finnish *kuningas* king, and Lith. *kuningas* lord, priest, were early adoptions from Teut. In most of the Teut. languages two reduced forms appear: 1) OE. *cynig* = OFris. *kinig*, etc., OS. *kunig* (MDu. *conich*), OHG. *chun-*, *kunig* (MHG. *künic*, *künec*, G. *König*, † *künig*); 2) OE. *cyng*, *cing* = MHG. *künc* (obs. G. *küng*, *kung*), ON. *kóngr* (Sw. *kung*, Da. *konge*). Compare OE. *penig* (G. *pfennig*) PENNY, for *pening*; ON. *pengar* pl. (Da. *penge*) for *peningar*.

As to the exact relation, in form and sense, of *king* to *kin*, views differ. Some take it as a direct derivative, in the sense either of 'scion of the kin, race, or tribe', or 'scion of a (or the) noble kin', comparing *dryhten* (:—**druhtino-z*) 'lord' from *dryht* (:—**druhti-z*) 'army, folk, people', *dryht-bearn* 'lordly or princely child, prince', lit. 'child of the nation', ON. *fylkir* 'king' from *folk*, Goth. *þiudans* 'king', from *þiuda* people, nation. Others refer **kuningo-z* immediately to the supposed masc. **kuni-z*, preserved in comb. in OHG. *chuni-*, OE. *cyne-* (see KINE-), taking it as = 'son or descendant of one of (noble) birth'. See Hildebrand in Grimm, and Kluge, s.v. *König*; Franck s.v. *Koning*. etc.]

(The genitive plural in southern ME. was *kingene*, *-en*, *-yn*.)

I. 1. The usual title of the male sovereign ruler of an independent state, whose position is either purely hereditary, or hereditary under certain legal conditions, or, if elective, is considered to give to the elected the same attributes and rank as those of a (purely or partly) hereditary ruler.

In OE. the title appears first as the name of the chiefs of the various Anglian and Saxon 'kins', tribes, or clans, who invaded Britain, and of the petty states founded by them, as well as of the native British chiefs or princes with whom they fought, and of the Danish chiefs who at a later time invaded and occupied parts of the country. Among the Angles and Saxons the kingship was not strictly hereditary, according to later notions; but the *cyning* was chosen or accepted in each case from a recognized kingly or royal *cynn* or family (usually tracing its genealogy up to Woden). With the gradual ascendancy and conquests of Wessex in the 9th and 10th c., the king of the West Saxons became the king of the Angelcynn, Angelþéode, or English (*Angligenarum*, *gentis Angligenæ*, *Anglorum*), and the tribal kings came to an end. But there still remained a King of Scotland, and several petty kings in Ireland. In European and other more or less civilized countries, *king* is now the title of the ruler of an independent organized state called a *kingdom*; but in mediæval times, as still in the German Empire, some *kings* were really or nominally subordinate to the Emperor (as ostensibly representing the Roman *Cæsar* or *Imperator*), and a King is still held to rank below an Emperor. In reference to ancient times the name is applied, like L. *rex*, Gr. *βασιλεύς*, Heb. מֶלֶךְ *melek*, to the more or less despotic rulers not only of great dominions like Assyria, Persia, Egypt, but of petty states or towns such as Jericho, Ai, Mycenæ, Ithaca, Syracuse, and Rome. It is still applied to the native rulers of petty African states, towns, or tribes, Polynesian islands, and the like.

King designate, possessive: see the adjs. *Uncrowned king*, one who has the power, though not the rank, of a king.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 577 Her Cuþwine and Ceawlin fuhton wiþ Brettas, and hie .iii. kyningas ofslogon, Coinmail, and Condidan, and Farinmail. 858 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 438 Se cyning sealde .. wullase fif sulung landes. 875 *O. E. Chron.*, And for Godrum and Oscytel and Anwynd, þa .iii. cyningas, of Hreopedune to Grantebrycge mid micle here, and sæton þær an gear, 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 69 Hi .hine weorþodon swa cinige gerisenþ. *Ibid.* 71 He wæs to cinge ongyten & gehered. *c* 1001 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 1001 Þæs cyninges gerefa. *a* 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1123 Se kyng alihte dune of his hors. *Ibid.* an. 1124 Se king let don þone eorl .. on heftnunge. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 115 Ðes kinges rihtwisnesse areteð his kine setle. *c* 1205 LAY. 24609 þider weoren icumen seouen kingene sunen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 834 Nes ilc burȝe hadde ise louereding, Sum was king, and sum kumeling. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8179 He smot þoru out wiþ a launce on of hor hexte kinge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3382 Ysmael had wijfs thrin þat kinges twelue þar come of him. *Ibid.* 4243 To putifer, þe king stiward. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 263 Wel nyȝh al þe kyngyn lynage of straunge nacioun̄s come of þis Woden. *Ibid.* VI. 151 Cedwalla, a stalworþe ȝongelyng of kyngene kynde. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6851 These emperours .. Or kyngis, dukis, & lordis grete. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 888 Of the Rodes he was a king son. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 What dishonour is this, and abatynge of the glorie of a kynge. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Pet.* ii. 17 Feare God. Honoure the kynge [1382 WYCLIF Make ȝe the kyng honourable; 1388 onoure ȝe the king]. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 123 There's such Diuinity doth hedge a King. 1605 — *Lear* IV. vi. 109, I, euery inch a King, When I do stare, see how the Subiect quakes. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 836 Their Kings were no other then the chiefe in every Cottage, which consisted of one kindred. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* II. 37 The forme of their [Indians'] Common-wealth is a Monarchicall government, one as Emperour ruleth ouer many Kings or Governours. 1718 PRIOR *Power* 275 What is a king?—a man condemn'd to bear The public burden of the nation's care. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 188 War's a game, which were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings*, The great, the rich, the mighty men, The Kings and the chief captains of the world. 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 20 The title of King, by which the earlier Aztec princes are distinguished by Spanish writers, is supplanted by that of Emperor in the later reigns. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 206 Thus he [Henry I of Germany] was a king, but not an anointed sovereign.

b. In phrases and proverbs.

1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1552) 4 Kynges haue manye eares and manye eyes. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 39 Where as nothing is, the kynge must lose his right. 1591 *2nd Pt. Troublesome Raigne K. John* (1611) 106 A king is a king though fortune do her worst. 1659 HOWELL (N.), The king's cheese goes half away in paring, viz., among so many officers. 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV. xvi. (1737) 65 Which made the Dog get on his Legs, pleas'd like a little King. *a* 1732 [see HAPPY 4]. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 246 The king can do no wrong... The prerogative of the crown extends not to do any injury: it is created for the benefit of the people, and therefore cannot be exerted to their prejudice. 1788 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 16 Aug., The old Scottish proverb says well, 'Kings' caff is better than ither folks' corn'.

c. *The three Kings*, the Wise Men who came from the East to worship the new-born Christ.

Frequently called *the (three) Kings of Cologne*, from a prevalent belief that their bodies were preserved at that city, having been removed thither in 1164 from Milan, where they were alleged to have been discovered in 1158.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Þe þre kinges þe comen of estriche. *c* 1350 *Winner & Waster* 503 To þe kirke of Colayne þer þe kynges ligges. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 283 Þe þre kynges [L. *magi*] come to Ierusalem. *Ibid.* VIII. 43 Rauph biskhop of Coloyne broust þe bodies of þe (þre) kynges of Coloyne out of Melan. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 2 [Þe] þree holy and worshipfull kyngis of Coleyn: Iaspar, Melchyor, and Balthaser. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 669 As Culen Kyngis that Christ adorned, *Per aliam viam* he returned.

d. *The Books of Kings*: certain books of the Old Testament which contain the history of the Kings of Israel and Judah. Also ellipt. *Kings*.

In the original Hebrew text there was only one book so called, corresponding to 1st and 2nd Kings in the present English Bible. In the Septuagint, followed by the Vulgate, and so by the older English versions, these two are reckoned as the 3rd and 4th, the two books of Samuel being called 1st and 2nd Kings.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Kings* [i. e. 1 *Samuel*] Prol., In this book of Kingis the first is contened, how Anna .. axide of God to haue a sone. *c* 1460 FORTESCUE *Abs. & Lim. Mon.* i. (1885) 110 The viij^th^ chapiter of the first boke of kynges [1 Sam. viii.]. 1535 COVERDALE, The first boke of the kynges, otherwyse called the first boke of Samuel. 1611 BIBLE, The first Booke of Samuel, otherwise called, The first Booke of the Kings. *Ibid.*, Contents .. 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1. Kings, 2. Kings, 1 Chronicles [etc.].

2. With additions: **a.** As a title, now placed immediately before a personal name, as *King Edward*, † in OE. (rarely in later use) immediately after it, as *Ælfred cyning*, *Harold cyng*; formerly also *the King*, before or after the name.

In *O.E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) the annal of 1066 has *se cyng Eadweard*, *Harold eorl*, *Harold cyng*, *Willelm eorl*, *þe cyng Willelm*.

O. E. Chron. an. 588 Her Ælle cyning forþ ferde. *Ibid.* 604 East Seaxe .. under Sæbrihte cinge and Mellite biscepe. 836 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 453 Ecgbard .. ðes friodom waes bigeten aet Wiglafe cyninge. *c* 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* i, Þa .. ysel þe se cyning Ðeodric .. dyde. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 161 On Herodes dagum þæs cyninges. *a* 1020 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 9 Cnut cing gret Lyfing arcebisceop. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1066 Þe cyng Willelm ȝeherde þæt secgen. *a* 1150 *Ibid.* an. 1132 Ðis ȝear com Henri king to þis land. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7574 King Macolom spousede Margarete so; Ac king Willam .. Wende aȝen to normandie. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 12 Kyng Ezechias was syke to þe dethe. *Ibid.* 14 Þerfore god sent to Ezechias þe kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* i. 6 Dauid the kynge begat Salomon. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI*, II. v. 66 The lawfull Heire of Edward King, the Third of that Descent. *Ibid.* 76 Third Sonne To King Edward the Third. *a* 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 The people hath it to this day in proverb, King Harry loved a man. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 129 ¶ 10 We fancied ourselves in King Charles the Second's reign. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 663 Two staves, Sung to the praise and glory of King George. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., He is one of king John's men, eight score to the hundred: a saying of a little undersized man. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 16 The two great notes of time [in Domesday] are 'the time of King Eadward', and 'the time when King William came into England'. 1895 *Newspr.* King Khama's visit to England.

b. With specification of the people or country over which a king's rule extends, as *King of the Romans*, *of Italy*. Also *King of Kings*, a king who has other kings under him, an emperor: often assumed as a title by Eastern monarchs. *King of men*, translating Gr. *ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν*.

a 855 *O. E. Chron.* an. 488 Her Æsc feng to rice, and was .xxiiii. wintra Cantwara cyning. *Ibid.* an. 508 Her Cerdic and Cynric ofslogon ænne Brettisc cyning, þam was nama Natanleod. *c* 975 *O. E. Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 975 Eadgar Engla cyning ceas him oðer leoht. *a* 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1079 Melcolm cyng of Scotlande. *c* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1129 Se kyng of France. *c* 1205 LAY. 13320 Þe king of Norewæiȝe .. & þere Densemonne king. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11945 First com Epistrot þe kyng of Grece .. Pandras þe kyng of Egipte. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezra* vii. 12 Artaxerses, king of kingus, to Esdre the prest. — *Dan.* ii. 37 Thou art kyng of kyngus, and God of heuen ȝaue to thee kingdam. 1405 *Rolls Parl.* III. 605/1 The Wyrshipful Prince Robert the King of Scotland. *a* 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 547 Edwarde de Bruse, .. proclayming hym self King of Kinges yn Ireland. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 51 There is a quadrobulary saying, which passes current in the Westerne World, That the Emperour is King of Kings, the Spaniard, King of Men, the French King of Asses, the King of England, King of Devils. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIX. 54 The king of men, Atrides, came the last. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. v. 129 He leads an army against Augeas, king of Elis. 1876 A. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* June 32 The King-of-Kings .. signified his willingness.

c. *King Charles*, short for *King Charles's Spaniel* (see SPANIEL); *King Harry*, the goldfinch.

[*a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v., King Harry Redcap, is the gold-finch .. King Harry Blackcap, is the bird which is commonly called simply the blackcap.] 1848 *Zoologist* VI. 2186 The goldfinch .. is the King Harry from its beautiful crown. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 132 The King Charles of the present day is an interesting example of deterioration.

3. Applied to a woman, esp. one who rules or bears herself like a king. *rare.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 869 Hennin & Morgan .. adde despit þat womman king ssolde alonde beo. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 53 The Hungarian Subjects of Maria Theresa .. called her .. a King. .. She lived and died a King. 1898 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 4/5 After the King died his consort determined that her daughter should be a King, not a Queen.

4. Applied to God or Christ. Freq. in phr. *King of heaven, of bliss, of glory, King of kings*, etc.

871-89 *Charter* in *O. E. Texts* 452 ȝehalde hine heofones cyning in þissum life. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 203 To þæm cyninga cyninge, to Criste sylfum. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 8100 Pine on þat tre thole he sal, þe king o blis. *a* 1325 *Te Deum* in *Prose Psalter* 192 Þou, Christ, art kynge of glorie [1535 in *Goodly Prymer*, Thou art the kyng of glory O Christe]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 966 He .. [at the] last Iugment sall bryng nere hand all men befor þe kyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvii. 14 For he is Lord of lordes and kyng of kyngis [1611 For he is Lord of Lords, and King of kings]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 189 Kyngene Kyng schal destroye þis rewme wiþ double meschef. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 1 He þat was King of heuen and of erthe. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 28 To him that is of kingis King. 1548-58 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (Prayer Queen's Majesty), O Lord our heuenly father, high and mighty king of kynges, Lorde of lordes, the onely ruler of princes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 640 Th' all-bounteous King, who showrd With copious hand. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 179 What purpose has the King of Saints in view? 1871 E. F. BURR *Ad Fidem* iv. 68 The King whose twin names are Light, and Love.

5. A title given to certain persons holding a real or pretended supreme authority or rank, or to one who plays the king.

e. g. *King of Heralds*, the King Herald or King-of-Arms; *King of Ribalds*: see RIBALD; *King of the Sacrifices*, one of the Roman priests (*rex sacrorum*); esp. the leading person in some game or sport, as *King of the Bean, of the Cockneys, of May, of Misrule*: see BEAN, etc.; *King Arthur, King I am, King of Cantland, King of the Castle*, certain games (see quots.) so called from the chief player.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *King of Heralds* .. is an Officer at Arms, that hath the prehemínence of this Society. 1709 *Grecian Plays* 43 [The Greeks] had likewise their Basilinda, representing our Questions and Commands, or King I am. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 71 The King of the Sacrifices represented the person of Numa, and of his successors, in the religious functions, which could be performed only by royal hands. 1808-25 JAMIESON, *King of Cantland*, a game of children in which one of a company being chosen King o' Cantland, and two goals appointed [etc.]. 1847-52 HALLIWELL, *King-Arthur*, a game used at sea, when near the line, or in a hot latitude. It is performed thus [description follows]. 1890 *J. G. Wood's Boy's Mod. Playmate* 147 *King of the Castle*. .. One player stands upon a mound, crying, 'I am king of the castle', and the others try to pull him down.

6. One who in a certain sphere or class has supremacy or pre-eminence compared to that of a king. In recent use often applied to great merchants, manufacturers, etc., with defining word prefixed, as *alkali-*, *fur-*, *railway-king*.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xli. 25 [34] He [Leviathan] ys king vpon alle the sones of pride. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 326 Confess thy crime, hald Kenydy the king. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 12 Distroy the Deuill .. Quhilk of this warld is Prince and King. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* XXXII. lx, Why made he Man, of other Creatures, King? 1623 H. HOLLAND *Lines Shaks.*, Those bayes, Which crown'd him Poet first, then Poets King. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 46 What those kings of numbers did conceive By muses nine. 1789 BURNS *Willie brew'd* iv, Wha first beside his chair shall fa' He is the King among us three. 1792 — *Auld Rob Morris* i, He's the king o' gude fellows and wale of auld men. 1806 *Guide to Watering Places* 14 Richard Nash, the first King of Bath, was a native of Swansea. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xlviii, The kings of thought Who waged contention with their time's decay. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 154 Here the fur-kings of the North-West lived and spent their profits in generous hospitality. 1894 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIII. 380/2 Relics of the palmy days of the old sugar kings of Jamaica. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Mar. 6/3 Mr. Audubon, you are the king of ornithological painters.

b. Applied to things personified as *King Caucus*, *King Cotton*. *King of day*, the sun. *King of terrors*, death (see TERROR).

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 27 Two such opposed Kings encampe them still, In man as well as Hearbes, grace and rude will. *c* 1820 CAMPBELL *Last Man* 36 Yet mourn I not thy parted ray, Thou dim discrowned king of day. 1868 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* (ed. 3), *King Cotton*. ..The expression was first used by James H. Hammond in the senate of the United States 1858. 1881 tr. *von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* I The undemocratic 'King Caucus' was already so thoroughly hated that..his days were numbered.

7. *fig.* Something to which there is attributed supremacy or chief excellency in its class.

a. Of animals. *King of beasts*, the lion; *King of birds*, the eagle. Sometimes *forming part of an* ordinary or popular name; e. g.

King of the Ant-eaters, a South American bird (*Grallaria rex*). *King of the Breams*, the Spanish Bream (*Pagellus erythrinus*). *King of the Herrings*, (*a*) the Northern Chimæra (*C. monstrosa*); (*b*) the opah (*Lampris guttata*); (*c*) the oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*); (*d*) the allice shad. *King of the Mullets*, (*a*) a Mediterranean fish (*Mullus imberbis*); (*b*) the common bass. *King of the Salmon*, a deep-sea fish of the Pacific coast of America, *Trachypterus altivelis*. *King of the Sea-breams*, the becker or braize.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 74 As leon is the king of bestes. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxiv. (MS. Bodl.), Hatte leo kinge for he is kinge and prince of al oþer bestes. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard, Table*, Hoow the kynge of alle bestes the lyon helde his court. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iij, Now for to speke of the hare..That beest kyng shall be calde of all venery. 1503 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 103 The King of Beistis mak I the [the lion]. *Ibid.* 120 Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 94 Lastly the salmon king of fish, Fills with good cheer the Christmas dish. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp., King of the mullets*, see *Mullus imberbis*. 1836 King of the Herrings [see HERRING 1 c]. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 522 *Regalecus*.. the largest of all Ribbon-fishes..frequently called 'Kings of the herrings', from the erroneous notion that they accompany the shoals of herrings. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* III. 207 The popular name of opah, and king of the herrings.

b. Of trees, plants, or fruits.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 312 The Plantain I take to be the King of all Fruit, not except the Coco it self. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* iii, John Barleycorn, Thou King o' grain. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 50 Time made thee what thou wast, king of the woods. 1842 TWAMLEY in *Visitor* 131/1 The pine is king of Scottish woods. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Agric.* I. 59 Winter Sauce Apples..King of the pippins.

c. Of things, places, etc.

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 13 Her thoughts the king Of every virtue gives renown to men! 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. 273 Thames, The king of dykes. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 185 The King of worshipped places, the renowned Allahabad. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xiv, He taught me a fisherman's bend, which he pronounced to be the king of all knots. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 3 The organ..has..earned the title of the 'King of Instruments'.

8. †a. Applied by earlier writers, after Latin, to the queen bee. *Obs.* b. A fully developed male termite or white ant.

a. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 394 Thise flyes, that men clepeth bees, whan they maken hir kyng they chesen oon that hath no prikke, wherwith he may stynge. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* I. x. 48 He shall make cleane their hiues verie carefully and kill their kings. 1642 PRYNNE *Sov. Antid.* I. 4 Though all other Bees have stings,..yet the King among the bees hath no sting at all, for nature would not have him to be cruell. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 87. 2/1 The Kings are bred of the Brains.

b. 1895 SHARP *Insects* I. in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* V. 361 Termites live in communities..The king and queen may be recognised by the stumps of their cast wings.

9. In games.

a. In chess: The piece which each player must protect against the moves made by the other, so as to prevent it from being finally checkmated.

King's Gambit: see GAMBIT. *King's Bishop, Knight, Rook*, the pieces placed on the King's side of the board at the commencement of the game. *King's Pawn*, the pawn immediately before the King at the commencement of the game. *King's side*, the half of the board on which both Kings stand at the commencement of the game.

1411-12 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 2120 Somwhat I knowe a kynges draught. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* I. xxii. (Caxton 1483), Whan that a pown seyith to the kyng, chekmate. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV. ii. K ij, Al these yssues hath the kyng out of his propre place whan he begynneth to meue. 1562 ROWBOTHAM *Cheastr* A viij, Yf checke be geuen to the Kyng, the Paune can not marche asyde..for to couer his Kynge. 1645 Z. BOYD *Holy Songs* in *Zion's Flowers* (1855) App. 13/1 Kings, Pawnes, Knights, Aphens, heere and there stand, yet there wood is one. 1735 J. BERTIN *Chess*, The King's Pawn.. must move before the Knights. 1841 G. WALKER *New Treat. Chess* 2 The pieces on the King's side of the line are called ..King's Bishop, King's Knight, and King's Rook. 1882 MEYER *Guide to Chess* 21 The King is never taken; all the other pieces can be.

b. In ordinary playing-cards: One card in each suit, bearing the representation of a king, and usually ranking next to the ace. †Hence (with humorous allusion to 1 d) *the books* (or *history*) *of the four kings*, a pack of playing cards (*obs.*).

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 1298 Thoughe it were the Kyng of Clubbes. *c* 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. ii, Since thou hast all the cards within thy hands..thou deal thyself a king. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 44 Whiles he [Warwick] thought to steale the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxii, After supper were brought in .. the books of the foure Kings. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. (1781) 31 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxiv, Caned..for carrying four kings in his hat besides those which he used in playing. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 231 He can hardly think that ace and king are held up against you.

c. In draughts: A 'crowned' piece (see quot.).

1820 *Hoyle's Games* 313 When any man gets onwards to the last row on the end of the board opposite to that from whence his colour started, then he becomes a king and is crowned by placing one of the captives upon him, and he thereby obtains the privilege of moving and taking either backwards or forwards in any angular direction. 1899 *N. & Q.* 11 Feb. 115/1.

†d. In billiards. (See quots.) *Obs.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 262/2 The King is the little Pin or Peg standing at one end of the Table, which is to be of Ivory. 1873 CAVENDISH & B. *Billiards* 4 The peculiarity of the game at this time consisted in the use of a small arch of ivory called the 'port', which was placed where the pyramid spot now stands, and of an ivory peg or king, placed on a corresponding spot at the other end of the table.

10. Technical uses.

a. *pl.* A trade-name for one of the classes into which fullers' teasels are sorted (see quot. 1830). b. A kind of salmon-fly for angling.

1798 BILLINGSLEY *Somerset* III Teasels are sorted into kings, middlings, and scrubs. 1830 J. L. KNAPP *Jrnl. Nat.* 43-4 The terminating heads are ready first, and called 'kings': they are larger and coarser than the others and fitted only for the strongest kinds of cloth. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x. (1880) 396, I would prefer Purple and Green Kings.

11. *ellipt.* a. A toast in which the king's health is drunk. b. A king-post.

1763 CHURCHILL *Conference*, The King gone round. 1858 *Skyring's Builders' Prices* (ed. 48) 18 Truss, framed with king post..Ditto with king and queens.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. a. appositive, 'that is a king': as *king-bishop, -brother, -cardinal, -dauphin, -devil, -folk, -god, -industry, -parliament, -pedagogue, -poet, -pope*, etc.

1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 608 Cormac Mac Carthy, himself a *king-bishop. 1862 H. MARRYAT *Year in Sweden* I. 446 Horrified at the domestic misery of her *king-brother. 1613 SHAKS. *Henry VIII*, II. ii. 20 This is the Cardinals doing; The *King-Cardinall. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1184/1 The *king Dolphin and queene of Scots his wife. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 9 Þe *kyng deuyl seyde to hym [etc.]. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* III. 175 He is born of the Volsung *king-folk. 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 437 My *King-God, weary of War's tedious toile, In Ninive..Made Publique Feasts. 1875-7 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* I. v, So your *King-parliament suffer him to land. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. iv. 199 The first James..was fit for nothing except to be *king-pedagogue of a nation of pedants. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sanctorum* 618 This *King-poet..met with an untimely end. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Rev. Fox's Bk. Martyrs* II. 198 On the second day the *king-pope [Henry VIII] came down to the house.

b. simple attributive, 'of the king, royal': as *king-gear, -house*.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 322 Strip your Louis Quatorze of his *king-gear, and there is left nothing but a forked radish with a head fantastically carved. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 203/2 A *kynghouse, *basilica, regia*.

c. objective and obj. genitive, as *king-bane, -deposer, -murderer, -worship; king-becoming, -deposing, -dethroning, -ennobling, -murdering, -upholding*, etc., adjs. See also KING-KILLER, -KILLING, -MAKER, -MAKING.

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 21 Perswaded, while that *King-bane breathed, peace could never be maintained in the Realme. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 91 The *King-becoming Graces,..I haue no relish of them. 1780 COWPER *Table-t.* 57 That were indeed a *king-ennobling thought. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. III. iv. *Captains* 1262 The *King-maiming Kinglings of Bezec. *a* 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 311 A Persecution..From the traduc'd, *King-murd'ring Sect. 1844 MACAULAY *Ess., Chatham* (1887) 821 The Tories .. who had always been inclined to *King-worship. 16.. SIR R. BERKELEY in Hurd *Dial., Const. Eng. Govt.* (1759) 300 *note*, [Sir Robert Berkeley ..affirmed that] the law knows no such *king-yoking policy.

d. instrumental and locative, as *king-born, -descended, -favoured* adjs.; †*to the kingward*, towards the king.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* IV. Wks. (1847) 528/2 Under a thorn..lieth poor Kenelm *kingborn. 1832 TENNYSON *Œnone* 125 A shepherd all thy life but yet kingborn. 18.. CHR. ROSSETTI *Royal Princess*, I, a Princess, *king-descended. 1614-15 SYLVESTER *Panaretus* 543 That *King-favour'd Place. 1462 CLEMENT PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 53 Come to the *Kinge wards or ye meet with him. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxlix, Whan the tydyng came to the pope..tho was he to the kyngward ful wrothe.

13. *Special combs.*: †**king-ale**, *a feasting or* ale-drinking on some royal anniversary; **king-ball**, a ball at which others are aimed in bagatelle; †**king-bee**, the queen-bee; see 8 a above; **king-card** (see quot.); **king-closer** (see quot. and CLOSER[2] 3); **king-cobra** = HAMADRYAD 2; **king-conch, -conk**, a collector's name for a variety of conch (see quots.); **king-fluke**, *Sc.* the turbot; †**king-game**, ? = *king-play*; †**king-geld**, scutage; **king-herald** (see HERALD 1 e); **king-hood** = *king's-hood*; †**king-key**, the main keystone or point of support; †**king-land**, a kingdom; **king-mullet**, the goat-fish (*Upeneus maculatus*) of the West Indies; †**king-play**, a performance of the old drama of the Three Kings; **king-pot**, the largest crucible in a brass-smelting furnace; **king-rod**, an iron rod used in place of a king-post (= KING-BOLT a); **king-roller**, the middle roller in a sugar-press; **king-row**, the row of pieces next to the end of the draught-board; †**king-sacrificer**, the Roman king of the sacrifices (see 5 above); **king-salmon**, the Californian Salmon (*Oncorhynchus quinnat*); **king-snake**, a large North American snake (esp. *Ophibolus getulus*) which attacks other snakes; **king-truss**, a roofing-truss which has a king-post; †**king-wand**, a sceptre; †**king-wasp**, a queen wasp; **king-wood**, a Brazilian wood, prob. from a species of *Dalbergia*. See also KING-BOLT, KING-CRAB, KING-CRAFT, etc.

1470-73 *in Rec. Andover* 18 Rec[d] of William plomer and Alice flewar for a *Kyngale xxiij[d]*. 1600 *Wottone* (*Hants.*) *Acc.*, Receipts for the Kingale as followeth, for the Sunday after Midsomer Day, Junij xxix[s]. [Also for July 6.] 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov. Bees* 2 The Royal Race of *King-Bees, being natural Kings. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss., **King-card*, the best card left in each suit. Thus if the ace and King were out, the King-card would be the queen. 1888 MITCHELL *Building Construction* I. ii. (1889) 18 *King Closers are bricks cut so that one end is half the width of a brick. 1894 E. H. AITKEN *Naturalist on Prowl* 39 A Hamadryad, or *King Cobra,.. the most terrible of the whole serpent tribe. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 22 (E. D. D.) The shells of this man's stock-in-trade he called 'conks' and '*king-conks'. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 303 The queen-conch..has gone quite out of favour, and nothing but the king-conch—which, though smaller, is far richer in its colouring of dark chocolate and reddish brown—is looked upon with favour as an article of commerce. 1895 *Sea Fishing* (Badm. Libr.) 367 They [turbot] are called on the east coast of Scotland *king-fleuk. 1504 *Churchw. Acc.* in *Lysons Env. Lond.* (1810) I. 165 At the geveng out of the *Kynggam by [the] cherche-wardens, amounted clerely £4. 2s. 6d. of that same game. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Kingeld*, Escuage, or Royal Aid. 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* vii. 194 This is the *King-key of al the Fabric. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1262 His ix. [son] was tema, for-ðan Is ðor a *ku[n]glond teman. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles, Reading* 4 Rec[d] in gatheryng w[t] the *kyngplay at Witsontide. 1791 LYSONS *Environs Lond.* (1810) 165 *note*, It appears by the churchwardens' accounts in the parish of St. Lawrence at Reading, that the ancient drama of the three Kings of Cologne was..performed at that place, and that it was called the King-game or King-play. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 262 Nine great pots of fire-clay, the largest, or *king-pot, being in the centre. 1847 LONGF. *Ev.* I. iii. 80 Laughed when a man was crowned, or a breach was made in the *king-row. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 340 What time as L. Posthumius Albinus was *king sacrificer at Rome. 1893 *Arena* Mar. 490 Great numbers of *king salmon ascend the streams to spawn. 1883 COUES in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* IV. 319 Both Rattlesnakes and Mocassins will endeavour to get away from the '*King Snake'. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 22266 His corun and his *king wand. 1724 DERHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 54 The Queen, or Female-Wasp (by many called the *King-Wasp). 1851 *Dict. Archit.*, **King Wood* .. is beautifully streaked in violet tints..and is principally used for turning and for small cabinet work. 1885 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 26 Violet-wood and king-wood, which come to this country.. from the Brazilian forests.

b. in names of birds, as **king-auk** [tr. Norw. *alkekonge*], the little auk or rotche; **king-crow**, the leader of a flock of crows; also the name of several species of drongo, esp. *Dicrurus ater*; **king-duck**, **king-eider**, *Somateria spectabilis*, allied to the eider-duck; **king-hunter**, several species of African and Australian birds related to the king-fisher, but which do not feed on fish; **king-lory** = *king-parrakeet* (Newton *Dict. Birds* 1893); **king-ortolan** (see quot.); **king-parrakeet**, **king-parrot**, the name of several species of small parrots of the genus *Aprosmictus*, kept as cage-birds; **king-penguin**, *Aptenodytes longirostris*; **king-rail** (see quot.); **king-tyrant** = KING-BIRD 3; **king-vulture**, *Gypagus* (*Cathartes*) *papa*, of tropical America, having a gaudy-coloured head.

1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 69 The little sea-dove..or *king-auk, as it is styled by the Norsemen. 1866 *Intell. Observ.* No. 50. 106 The *King crows, or drongo shrikes. 1883 E. H. AITKEN *Tribes on my Frontier* 143 (Y.) The King-crow..leaves the whole bird and beast tribe far behind in originality and force of character. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxi. 270 A noble specimen of the *king duck. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xvi. 378 The Esquimaux shot three king-ducks. 1893 DIXON *Game Birds* 447 The *King Eider..is occasionally found in fresh water. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 154 These are the habits of the European kingfisher..and travellers affirm that the *king-hunters..pursue the same method. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 401 The giant kinghunter of Australia. 1893 SELOUS *Trav. S. E. Africa* 64, I saw a pair of the great African Kingfishers, and a handsome Kinghunter. 1888 TRUMBULL *Birds' Names* 122 *Gallinula galeata*..At Washington *King-Ortolan..The name King-ortolan is given by Coues and Prentiss..as an alias of *Rallus elegans*. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 315 Several..well known as cage-birds, such as the *King Parrakeet. 1879 GOULD *Birds N. Guinea* V. pl. 9 Yellow-winged *King Parrot. 1890 LYTH *Golden South* 127 The brilliant scarlet and green king parrot. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 59 The *king penguin of the Falkland Islands..and some other rocks and islands of the Antarctic Ocean. 1888 TRUMBULL *Birds' Names* 125 The present species (*Rallus elegans*)..being the *King Rail of 'the books'. 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II. 7 Bees appear to be a favourite food with..the *king tyrant of North America (*Tyrannus intrepidus*). 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 263 The tree on which the *King Vulture roosts. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 263 The bird of this group whose appearance is most striking is the king-vulture.

c. in names of plants, as †**king-apple**, an old variety of apple, of red colour and large size;

king-cob = KING-CUP; **king-cure**, name for American species of *Pyrola* and *Chimaphila*; **king-devil**, *Hieracium præaltum*, a troublesome weed, common in some parts of America, but originally introduced from Europe; **king-fern**, the royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*); **king-nut**, the name of a species of hickory; †**king-pear**, an old variety of pear; **king-pine**, † (*a*) the pine-apple: (*b*) a large and stately Himalayan fir, *Picea Webbiana*; **king-plant**, a Javan Orchid, *Anœctochilus setaceus*, having purple-brown leaves marked with yellow lines (Miller *Plant-n.*); **king-tree** (see quot.).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* I. (1708) 519 The *King Apple, tho' not common, yet is by some esteemed an excellent Apple. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccli. 805 Crowfoote is called ..in English *King kob. 1874 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *King cure, *Pyrola maculata*. 1898 BRITTON & BROWN *Flora North. U. S.* III. Index, King-cure. A name of *Chimaphila umbellata*. *Ibid.* 284 *King-devil..in north-central New York..a troublesome weed. Naturalized from Europe. *Ibid.* I. 486 *Hivoria laciniosa*. Big Shag-bark, *King-nut. 1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 99 b *Pirum regium*..A *king peare with a very little stalke. 1668 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug., That rare fruit call'd the *King-pine, growing in Barbados. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* ii. (1864) 38 The Moira-tinga (the White or *King tree) probably the same as, or allied to, the Moira Excelsa which Sir Robert Schomburgk discovered in British Guiana.

14. Combinations with **king's**. a. Used in numerous titles or appellations, in the sense Of, belonging to, in the service of the king, as head of the State (in which use it interchanges, during the reign of a female sovereign, with *queen's*), royal; as *king's coin, commission, court(s, customs, soldiers, taxes, tower*, etc.; also *King's* ADVOCATE, BEADSMAN, COUNSEL, ENGLISH, EVIDENCE, HIGHWAY, KEYS, PEACE, PRINTER, REMEMBRANCER, SCHOLAR, SCHOOL, SHIP, THANE, WIDOW, WRIT, for which see these words. b. †**king's ale**, the strongest ale brewed; **king's (bad) bargain** (see quots.); †**king's bird**: see KINGBIRD 1; †**king's books**, the taxation lists; **king's chair** = *king's cushion*; **king's coup**, lemonade; **king's cushion**, a seat made by the crossed hands of two persons; †**king's day**, the King's birthday, coronation-day, and similar anniversaries; †**king's fish** (see quots.); †**king's freeman**, *Sc.*, one who, in return for services rendered to the king, had the right to trade as a freeman without being member of a gild; †**king's friends**, *Hist.*, a political party which supported George III in his attempts to increase the power of the crown; **king's-hood**, *Sc.* [cf. Da. *konge-hætte*], the second stomach of ruminants; †**king's language** = *King's* ENGLISH; **king's letter men**, a former class of officers of similar rank with midshipmen (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867); †**king's piece**: see KING-PIECE; †**king's silver**, (*a*) silver blessed by the king, and intended for cramp-rings: (*b*) money paid in the Court of Common Pleas for licence to levy a fine; †**king's stroke**, the touch of the royal hand for king's evil; †**king's wand**, a sceptre; **king's yellow**, orpiment or yellow arsenic used as a pigment. See also KING'S BENCH, KING'S EVIL, KING'S MAN.

1574 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I. 25 That thair be na derare aill sauld nor sax penneis the pynt, and that the samyn be *kingis aill and werraye guid. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s.v., One of the *king's bad bargains: a malingeror, or soldier who shirks his duty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., King's bargain, Good or Bad*; said of a seaman according to his activity and merit, or sloth and demerit. *c* 1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* II. ii. (1881) 39 You are more in the *Kings Books than he, and pay more Scot and lot a fair deal, so ye do. 1892 *Cooley's Pract. Receipts* 948 *Lemonade. Syn.* Lemon-sherbet, *King's cup. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* vii, He was now mounted on the hands of two of the rioters, clasped together, so as to form what is called in Scotland, 'The *King's Cushion'. 1622 *Direct. Conc. Preachers* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 64 Upon the *Kings days, and set Festivals. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 278 Vast Shoals are taken of the Saffer, or *Kings-fish. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 77 La Plata..and Uraguay abound so with Fish,..one of the choicest, call'd the Kings-Fish, is small without Bones, and taken only in Winter. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1815 II. 258 The name by which they chuse to distinguish themselves, is that of king's men or the *king's friends. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. (1862) 103 'King's friends'—men for the most part attached to his service, by holding military or household places. 1685 *Lintoun Green* (1817) 92 (E. D. D.) Pow's-sowdy, *king's-hoods, mony-plies, Sheep's trotters. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 39 The second stomach, which is the anterior and smallest, is called..the *bonnet*, or *king's-hood*. *c* 1620 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* Ded. 2 Your courteoures, quha..sum tymes spilt (as they cal it) the *king's language. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 35 A rowund ryng of the *kyngis silvir. 1617 MINSHEU *Duct. Ling., Kings silver*, is properly that money, which is due to the King in the Court of common plees, in respect of a licence there granted to any man for passing a fine. 1888 W. RYE *Records and Rec.-search* 39 *note*, The King's Silver (or the Post Fine) was the fine paid to the King for liberty to compromise the imaginary suit. 1613 ZOUCH *Dove* 30 O! may some Royall Heau'n grac'd hand asswage This swelling Euils *Kings-stroke-asking rage! *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7864 þai sett a ceptre in his hand þat man clepes *kyngs wand. *c* 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 72 *King's Yellow is the most useful and most brilliant. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 414 King's Yellow is a pure orpiment, or arsenic, coloured with sulphur.

c. in names of plants, as **king's bloom**, the peony; **king's crown**, (*a*) = Melilot or King's Clover: (*b*) *Viburnum Opulus*; **king's ellwand**, the foxglove (Britt. & Holl.); **king's feather**, London Pride (Miller *Dict. Plant-n.* 1884); **king's flower**, a S. African liliaceous plant, *Eucomis regia*; **king's knob** = KING-CUP (Britt. & Holl.); **king's spear, kingspear**, *Asphodelus luteus* and *A. ramosus*; **king's taper**, the Great Mullein. Also *King's* CLOVER, CONSOUND, etc. q.v.

1611 COTGR., *Peone*, Peonie, *Kings-bloome, Rose of the Mount. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., *King's crowne is *Melilotus*. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, King's Crown,.. *Viburnum Opulus*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. lxiv. § 1. 88 The leaues of the *Kings speare are long, narrow, and chamfered or furrowed. 1625 B. JONSON *Pan's Anniv.*, Bright crown imperial, kingspear, hollyhocks. 1892 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* viii. 213 The tall white flowers of the king's spear. 1861 MRS. LANKESTER *Wild Fl.* 102 Great Mullein..The common name, 'Torch-blade', or '*King's taper', may have arisen from its candle-like appearance.

15. Phraseological combinations, as **King Charles's Spaniel** (see SPANIEL); †**King Harry cut** (see quot. 1611); **King Henry's shoestrings**, a dish in cookery; **King William's cravat**, a cravat of the kind worn by King William III (1689–1702).

1611 COTGR., *Balafre*, a slash ouer the face; a king Harry cut. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* II. i. 7 A King-William's-Cravat, or some such antique chin-cushion as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then the fashion. 1887 *Spon's Housek. Man.* 413 King Henry's Shoestrings. Make a batter with ½ lb. flour [etc.].

King (kiŋ), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* (mostly with *it*). To act the king; to perform the part of a king; to rule, govern.

c 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3307 Out of pitee, growith mercy and springib,.. What prince hem lakkith, naght aright he kyngeth. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 41 The Lord Deputy Kings it notably in Ireland. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* IV. i. 1677 You King rarely! You mean to be renown'd for early Justice. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 162 Some sacred bull of Memphis, kinging it in his manger.

2. *trans.* To make (one) a king.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, V. v. 36 Then crushing penurie, Perswades me, I was better when a King: Then am I king'd againe. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 24 It un-king'd him, and King'd his un-kingers in point of Power. *a* 1716 SOUTH *Twelve Serm.* (1744) II. 51 Those traiterous Captains of Israel, who kinged themselves by slaying their masters. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* VIII. viii, The recreant whom I kinged.

3. To rule over, to govern, as a king. *rare.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. iv. 26 Shee [France] is so idly king'd, Her Scepter so phantastically borne. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1852) 15 Why mad'st Thou not one spirit, like the sun, To King the world?

4. quasi-*trans.* To mention the name of 'king'. (Cf. BUT *v.*) *nonce-use.*

1605 *Tryall Chevalry* I. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* III. 271 King me no Kings.

Hence **Kinging** *vbl. sb.*, the act of making, or fact of being made, a king.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 64 Solomon also opprest the people so,..as it obstacled his son Rehoboams Kinging. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 95 Till once again he fell to Kinging, And then he got a Rope to swing in.

King-at-arms: see KING-OF-ARMS.

King-bird.

1. (Also *king's-bird, king bird of paradise.*) A species of bird of paradise, *Paradisea regia*.

1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 141 The late Linnens, as well as Count Buffon, reckon the King's bird among the birds of paradise. 1828 WEBSTER, *Kingbird*, a fowl of the genus *Paradisea*. 1862 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* II. 418 The Manucode, or King Bird of Paradise, so called because it was thought to exercise a regal sway over the other species.

2. A royal bird; ? the eagle.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* VI. 583 As the king-bird with ages on his plumes Travels to die in his ancestral glooms.

3. An American tyrant fly-catcher, usually *Tyrannus carolinensis* (also called 'Bee-Martin'), remarkable for its boldness and intrepidity during the breeding season.

1828 in WEBSTER. 18.. in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XVI. 569/1 With spring's return the king-bird hither hastes. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1865) 28 If you ever saw a crow with a king bird after him, you will get an image of a dull speaker and a lively listener. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 1000 The glory of the Family may be said to culminate in the king of King-birds, *Muscivora regia*.

4. A sailor's name for various species of tern (Newton *Dict. Birds* s.v.).

King-bolt. A main or large bolt in a mechanical structure.

a. An iron rod in a roof, used instead of a king-post. b. A vertical bolt passing through the axle of a carriage or railway car, and forming a pivot on which the axle swings in taking curves. c. A bolt from which the cage of a mining shaft is suspended.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 563 Constructed with one king-bolt in the middle. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 839/2 The king-bolt is the center of oscillation, and the fifth-wheel forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed. 1882 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met. U. S.* 591 As soon as these arms become engaged and fixed in the guides, the whole weight of the cage is transferred to the king-bolt by which it is suspended. 1888 C. F. MITCHELL *Building Constr.* I. ix. (1889) 129 Feet of King or Queen Bolts. These may pass through cast-iron sockets which are indented into the tie-beam.

†**King-by-your-leave.** *Obs.* A variety of the game of hide-and-seek (see quot. 1572).

1572 HULOET, *Kinge by your leaue*, a playe that children haue, where one sytting blyndefolde in the midle, bydeth so tyll the rest haue hydden them selues, and then he going to seeke them, if any get his place in the meane space, that same is kynge in his roume. 1611 FLORIO, *Abomba*, is properly the place, where children playing hide themselves, as at a play called king by your leave. [1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* iii, Is it anything worse than the children .. having a game of 'King by your leave'?]

Kingcough, variant of KINKCOUGH.

King-crab. [f. KING + CRAB *sb.*[1]]

1. A large arthropodous animal of the genus *Limulus*, having a convex carapace somewhat of the shape of a horseshoe; the horseshoe or Molucca crab.

Formerly classed among the *Crustacea*, but now generally placed under the *Arachnida* or Spiders; in structure it differs considerably from the typical form of both classes, and is considered to be the nearest living representative of the extinct Trilobites.

1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 394 A King Crab of the Molucos Island. 1782 ANDRE *ibid.* LXXII. 440 The *Monoculus Polyphemus*, or *King Crab* .. frequently grows to a very large size. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* ix. 188 The prawns and the king-crabs of the existing seas.

2. The British thornback-crab (*Maia squinado*). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

King-craft. The art of ruling as a king; the skilful exercise of royalty; *esp.* the use of clever or crafty diplomacy in dealing with subjects.

[1650 WELDON *Crt. Jas. I*, 102 Nor must I forget to let you know how perfect the King [Jas. I] was in the art of dissimulation, or to give it his own phrase (*King-craft*).]

1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 34 In this dissembling age; when King-craft is improved to the utmost. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 4 Solomon was endowed with this natural sagacitie..which kind of sagacitie Politicians cal King-craft. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xviii. 376 The king-craft and the priest-craft of the day taught other lessons. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 534 With Charles they were simply counters, in his game of king-craft.

King-cup. A name given in many parts of England to the common species of buttercup, *Ranunculus acris, bulbosus*, and *repens*; also to Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Ranvncvlvs*,..Kyngecuppe. 1551 — *Herbal* I. I v b, A yelow floure like vnto the kyngcuppe called Ranunculus. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* II. vii. 124 A garland of Bents, King-cups, and Maidens haire. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI. 303 To gather king-cups in the yellow mead. 1802 WORDSW. *Small Celandine* 1 Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies, Let them live upon their praises! 1833 TENNYSON *Poems* 38 Methinks that I could tell you all The cowslips and the kingcups there.

Kingdom (kiŋdəm), *sb.* Forms: 1 **cyning-**, 3 **kung-**, 4–5 **kyng-**, 4– **kingdom**; also 4 **king-**, 4–5 **kyngdam(e**; 4–5 **kinge-**, 5 **kynge-**, 4–7 **kyng-**, 6–7 **kingdome**, (7 **-doume**), (4 **kingdon**, 5 **kyngham**). [OE. *cyningdóm* = OS. *kuningdôm* (MDu. *koninghdom*, Du. *koningdom*), G. *königtum* (only since 18th c.), ON. *konungdóm-r*: see KING and -DOM.

OE. *cyningdóm* is found only in the poem of *Daniel*, the usual word being *cynedóm*, whence ME. *kinedom*, KINDOM. The use of *kingdom* in ME. was further limited by the existence of KINGRIK and KINRIK, with the same senses.]

†1. Kingly function, authority, or power; sovereignty, supreme rule; the position or rank of a king, kingship. *Obs.* a. Without article.

a 1000 *Daniel* 567 Se [metod] þec aceorfeð of cyningdome. *Ibid.* 680 Þa wæs endedæg, þæs þe Caldeas cyningdom ahton. *c* 1325 *Know Thyself* 76 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 132 Þauȝ þou haue kyngdam and empyre. 1529 RASTELL *Pastyme, Hist. Rom.* (1811) 13 Put downe from his dignyte of kyngdome. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 12 Avarice and desire of kingdome. *a* 1679 HOBBES *Rhet.* viii. (1681) 19 Monarchy .. which Government, if he limit it by Law, is called Kingdom; if by his own will, Tyranny.

b. With poss. pron. or *the* (passing into 2 or 3). *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 7613 He dred his kingdon [*v.r.* -dome] to lese, þat þai to king suld dauid chese. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 142 Thus was he from his kingdom Into the wilde Forest drawe. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 28 Sume of hys eldre to-fore hym hadden somtyme the kynge-dome of all Irland. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Sam.* xiv. 47 Whan Saul had conquered the kyngdome ouer Israel. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III*, IV. ii. 62 Else my Kingdome stands on brittle Glasse. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 767 Sigebert..resigned vp his kingdome.

2. An organized community having a king as its head; a monarchical state or government.

Latin Kingdom (see LATIN). *Middle Kingdom*, a translation of Chinese *chung kwoh* 'central state', originally the name given, *c* B. C. 1150, under the Chan dynasty, to the imperial state of Honan, in contrast to the dependencies surrounding it. In mod. use the term is sometimes confined to the eighteen provinces of China Proper, but is also used to denote the whole Chinese Empire. *United Kingdom*, Great Britain and Ireland, so called since the Act of Union of 1800.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2127 (Cott.) Þe mast cite .. And mani riche kingdon [*Gött.* mani a noþer riche kingdame]. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 31 Somtyme þere were foure principal kyngdoms .. þe firste kyngdom was vnder oure fore fadres from Adam to Moyses. 1657–8 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 403 The Commons of England will quake to hear that

they are returning to Egypt, to the garlick and onions of.. a kingdom. 1672 Temple *Ess., Government* Wks. 1731 I. 102 If..a Nation extended it self over vast Tracts of Land and Numbers of People, it thereby arrived in time at the ancient Name of Kingdom, or modern of Empire. 1734 Pope *Ess. Man* iv. 133 This world..Contents us not. A better shall we have? A kingdom of the Just then let it be. 1790 Burke *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 48 There is ground enough for the opinion that all the kingdoms of Europe were at a remote period elective. 1801 *Proclamation* 22 Jan., George the Third,..of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King. 1883 S. W. Williams *Middle Kingdom* I. 4 A third [name] is *Chung Kwoh*, or Middle Kingdom. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 *The Middle Kingdom has forwarded the.. articles.* 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Oct. 4/2 His invitation having been..only the second to a foreigner, by the Kingdom of the Chrysanthemum [Japan].

3. The territory or country subject to a king; the area over which a king's rule extends; a realm.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1260 A kungriche his name bar; And of duma his sexte sune, A kungdom dirima. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5567 (Trin.) Penne commaundide kyng pharao..Ouer al his kyngdome euery where [etc.]. *c* 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 8 In all þe londys and þe kyngdoms of þe eest. *a* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 210 Naverne and the kyngdom of Spayn. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* II. vii. 10 A true-deuoted Pilgrime is not weary To measure Kingdomes with his feeble steps. 1667 Milton *P. L.* II. 361 The utmost border of his kingdom. 1794 Burke *Corr.* (1844) IV. 255, I wish he may be able to find his kingdom in the map of the British territories. 1841 W. Spalding *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 71 The Kingdom of Naples consisted of the same provinces on the mainland which had been governed by the Bourbons.

b. A familiar name for the Scotch county of Fife, which was one of the seven Pictish kingdoms.

1710 Sibbald *Hist. Fife & Kinross* 3 It was from the large Extent of Fife of old, that the Vulgar are wont to call it The Kingdom of Fife. 1845-52 Billings in *Ordnance Gaz. Scott.* III. 19/1 A ramble amongst the grey old towns which skirt the ancient Kingdom of Fife. 1886 (*title*) The Kingdom; a handbook to Fife (ed. 3). 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Jan. 1/3 (*heading*) 'Kodaks from the Kingdom'.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. The spiritual sovereignty of God or Christ, or the sphere over which this extends, in heaven or on earth; the spiritual state of which God is the head.

The conception and the different phrases expressing it are of frequent occurrence in the first three gospels. In Matthew the common form is *the kingdom of heaven*, sometimes merely *the kingdom*; in Mark and Luke, as well as in the epistles of St. Paul, the constant phrase is *the kingdom of God*. *Cf. also Ps. cxlv, Daniel ii. 44, vii. 27, etc.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1615 (Gött.) Forto bring þaim..Als his aune his kingdam tille. 1340 Hampole *Pr. Consc.* 1108 þe way of lyfe..þat ledes us til our contre-warde þat es þe kyngdom of heven bright. *Ibid.* 8778 þat land es cald.. þe kyngdom of God alle-myghty. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 105 Pere crist is in kyngdome..to opne it to hem and heuene blisse shewe. 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* iii. 2 Do ye penaunce for the kyngdom of heuens shal neiz. — *John* xviii. 36 Jhesu answeride, My kyngdom is not of this world. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 116 The gloriousnes of thy kingdome [they] teiche. 1671 Milton *P. R.* III. 199 What concerns it thee, when I begin My everlasting Kingdom? *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas. I*, III. 28 Until Heaven's kingdom shall descend on earth. 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 197 'Augustine, sometimes I think you are not far from the kingdom', said Miss Ophelia.

b. Used in reference to the spiritual rule or realm of evil or infernal powers.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18245 Nu es all vr kingdom for-dune, O man-kind mon we gett sul sune. 1588 Shaks. *Tit. A.* v. ii. 30, I am Reuenge sent from th' infernall Kingdome. 1594 — *Rich. III*, I. iii. 144 High thee to Hell..Thou Cacodemon, there thy Kingdome is. 1629 Milton *Hymn Nativ.* 171 Th' old Dragon..wrath to see his Kingdom fail. 1667 — *P. L.* VI. 183 Reign thou in Hell thy Kingdom.

c. A realm, region, or sphere in which some condition or quality is supreme or prevails.

[1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. II. 65 Wip þe kingdom of Couetise I Croune hem to-gedere.] *a* 1382 *St. Ambrose* 755 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 20 To þe kyngdom of blis þat euer schal laste. 1594 Shaks. *Rich. III*, I. iv. 47, I past (me thought) the Melancholly Flood..Vnto the Kingdome of perpetuall Night. 1637 Milton *Lycidas* 177 In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love. 1872 Ruskin *Eagle's N.* § 33 The elastic and vaporous kingdom of folly. 1875 E. White *Life in Christ* III. xxiii. (1876) 361 The Kingdom of Darkness is man's arena of action separated from his God.

d. Any sphere in which one has dominion like that of a king.

c 1600 Sir E. Dyer *Poems* (ed. Grosart) 21 *My mynde to* me a Kyngdome is. 1781 Cowper *Truth* 406 His mind his kingdom, and his will his law. 1784 — *Tirocin.* 12 Hers [the soul's] is the state..An intellectual kingdom all her own. 1825 Scott *Talism.* vii, The sick-chamber of the patient is the kingdom of the physician.

e. Anything compared to a realm or country ruled by a king; a domain.

1595 Shaks. *John* iv. ii. 246 The body of this fleshly Land, This kingdome, this Confine of blood, and breathe. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 118 All the rest of this little Kingdome (Man). *a* 1822 Shelley *Chas I*, II. 383 To dispeople your unquiet kingdom of man. 1832 Tennyson *Pal. Art* 228 The airy hand..divided quite The kingdom of her thought.

5. A realm or province of nature; *esp.* each of the three great divisions of natural objects, the *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral kingdoms*.

[1642 M. R. Besler (*title*) Gazophylacium Rerum Naturalium, e regno vegetabili, animali, et minerali depromptarum.] *a* 1691 Boyle *Chr. Virtuoso* II. I. § 3 The mineral kingdom, as, after the chemists, most writers now call it. 1692 Bentley *Boyle Lect.* iv. 131 If they confine the Earth to Pigmie Births in the Vegetable Kingdom. 1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey) s. v., Chymists..call the three Orders of Natural Bodies, *viz. Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral*, by the name of Kingdoms. 1746-7 Hervey *Medit.* (1818) 153 Another subject of the verdant kingdom..demands my particular notice. 1776 Withering *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 5 The Animal, the Vegetable, and the Fossil or Mineral Kingdom. 1802 Playfair *Illustr. Hutton. The.* 178 The bodies of amphibious animals which now make part of the fossil kingdom. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 411 No kingdom of nature was left unexplored.

6. *Kingdom-come* (from the clause *thy kingdom come* in the Lord's Prayer).

a. Heaven or paradise; the next world. *slang.*

1785 Grose *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., He is gone to kingdom come, he is dead. 1789 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Subj. Paint.* Wks. 1812. II. 180 Sending such a Rogue to Kingdom-come. 1870 Miss Bridgman *R. Lynne* I. xii. 184 So old aunt Duncan has gone to kingdom come at last.

b. The millennial kingdom of Christ. Also *attrib.*

1848 Clough *Amours de Voy.* III. 76 It would seem this Church is indeed of the purely Invisible, Kingdom-come kind. 1873 Miss Thackeray *Wks.* (1891) I. p. x, A future ..bound to us by a thousand hopes and loving thoughts—a Kingdom-come for us all.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kingdom-quake* (after *earthquake*), *-making*, etc.

a 1721 Ken *Urania* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 463 In Kingdom-quakes the wise Feel no disquieting surprise. 1872 A. de Vere *Leg. St. Patrick, Disbelief of Milcho* 161 Exile, or kingdom-wearied king. 1882 *Times* 18 Mar. 4/2 The Russian intrigue which they say pushed on the kingdom-making.

Hence **Ki·ngdomful**, as much as a kingdom can hold; **Ki·ngdomless** *a.*, having no kingdom; **Ki·ngdomship**, a kingdom; a kingship.

1547 Boorde *Introd. Knowl.* Index, The thyrd chapter treateth of..the kyngdomeshyp of Irland. *Ibid.* ii. (1870) 132 Irland is a Kingdomship longing to the Kyng of England. 1882 Farrar *Early Chr.* II. 319 Provincial governors..here characterised as kings yet kingdomless.

Kingdom (ki·ŋdəm), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

†1. *intr.* (with *it*). To pose or figure as a kingdom. *Obs. nonce-use.*

a 1618 Sylvester *Dialogne* 24 Every Countie Kingdomes it a-part.

2. *trans.* a. To take possession of, as a kingdom. b. To furnish with a kingdom (only in *pass.*).

1887 J. Service *Life Dr. Duguid* 270, I was..Haunted for ever by a fleeting face..whose lips So often as I slept, would kingdom mine. *a* 1891 Ld. Lytton *King Poppy* xi. 480 King henceforth Thou art, and bravely kingdom'd.

Kingdomed (ki·ŋdəmd), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb.]

1. Furnished with, or constituted as, a kingdom.

1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 185 Twixt his mentall and his actiue parts, Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages, and batters gainst it selfe. 1838 S. Bellamy *The Betrayal* 22 Empire in its regal seat..And kingdom'd character.

2. Consisting of or divided into (so many) kingdoms: in parasynthetic compounds.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 265 The much-lacerated, many-kingdomed, state-splintered 'Fatherland'. 1898 M. Baxter in *Daily News* 11 June 7/4 A Ten-kingdomed Confederacy.

Ki·ng-fish. A name given to several fishes remarkable for their size, appearance, or value as food; esp. (*a*) the opah (*Lampris guttatus* or *luna*), a brilliantly-coloured fish of the mackerel family, occasionally found in British waters; (*b*) a carangoid fish (*Scriola Lalandii*) of New Zealand and New South Wales, also called 'yellow-tail'; (*c*) a scombroid fish of Florida (*Scomberomerus regalis* or *Cybium regale*); (*d*) an American sciænoid fish (*Menticirrus nebulosus* or related species); (*e*) a sciænoid fish of S. Australia (*Sciæna antarctica*).

1750 *Phil. Trans., Abridg.* (1756) X. 879 Plate v. The Opah, or King Fish. 1775 Romans *Florida* App. 7 Groopers are in great plenty, king-fish, Spanish mackrel and Barrows are also often caught towing. 1798 T. Hinderwell *Scarborough* II. ii. 229 The Opah or king-fish (very rare) was seen here a few years ago. 1827 P. Cunningham *N. S. Wales* I. 68 (Morris) King-fish, mullet, mackarel..are all found plentifully about. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 4. 82 The deep sea fish—the 'schnapper', the 'king fish', the 'grounder', and the rock cod—were beyond their reach. 1880 *Rep. R. Comm. Fisheries N. S. Wales* 22 The 'King-fish' [*Elacata nigra*] is about the most voracious and destructive of all the predacious fishes of these seas. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXIX. 330/2 Second in importance is the kingfish, whom the Fish Commissioners call a *Scomberomorus regalis*..He is wholly unrelated to the kingfish of the North, but is a variety of mackerel. He abounds off the coast of Florida.

Kingfisher (ki·ŋfi·ʃəɹ). Forms: α. 5 kyngys fischare, 6 kinges fisher, 6-8 king's fisher. β. 7- kingfisher.

1. A small European bird (*Alcedo ispida*) with a long cleft beak and brilliant plumage, feeding on fish and aquatic animals which it captures by diving. Hence, extended to other birds of the family *Alcedinidæ* or *Halcyonidæ*, esp. the Belted Kingfisher of N. America (*Ceryle alcyon*), and the Laughing Jackass of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*).

Various superstitions have been associated with the Common Kingfisher, some of which it shares with the Halcyon (which has been generally identified with it), esp. the belief that a dried specimen hung up indicated by its position the direction in which the wind was blowing.

α. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 275/2 Kyngys fyschare, lytylle byrde, *isida*. 1567 Maplet *Gr. Forest* 108 b, Beare a naturall grudge the one to the other; as doth the Eagle and the Kings Fisher. 1622 May *Virg. Georg.* III. (1628) 89 When..dew refreshing on the Pasture fields The Moone bestowes, Kings-fishers play on shore. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* bii, That a Kings fisher hanged by the bill sheweth where the winde is. 1688 J. Clayton in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 989 The Fishing Hauk is an absolute Species of a Kings-fisher. 1797 Burke *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 326 This sanguine little king's-fisher (not prescient of the storm, as by his instinct he ought to be).

β. 1658 Phillips, *Halcyon*, a bird called a King-fisher. *a* 1667 Cowley *On Poverty*, Here sad King-fishers tell their Tales. 1789 G. White *Selborne* II. xlii. (1853) 271 The kingfisher darts along like an arrow. *a* 1821 Keats *Imit. Spenser* ii, There the Kingfisher saw his plumage bright Vieing with fish of brilliant dye below. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 483 In habits Kingfishers display considerable diversity.

2. The name of an artificial salmon-fly. ? *Obs.*

1787 Best *Angling* (ed. 2) 109 Two salmon flies, which are the principal ones, called the Dragon and Kings-fisher..of the most gaudy feathers there are, especially the peacock's.

†**Ki·nghead.** *Obs.* In 4 -hed(e. [f. King *sb.* + -head.] a. = Kinghood. b. = Kingdom.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 9549 (Trin.) Wiþouten þese kyng haþ no mist For to reule his kynghede. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 143 A king, which hath to lede The poeple, for his kinghede.

Kinghood (ki·ŋhud). [f. King *sb.* + -hood.] Kingship; the rank, authority, or office of king; kingly spirit or character.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4059 King, i þe coniure .. bi alle þe kud customes to kinghod þat longes. *c* 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 471 Crist koude ensaumple kynghod. 1440 J. Shirley *Dethe K. James* (1818) 12, I am undir youre kynghood and yn the service of Love. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 69 What did any of their aforesaid Kings .. for their King-hoods? 1837 Carlyle *Misc. Ess., Mirabeau* (1888) V. 211 This gift was precisely the kinghood of the man, and did itself stamp him as a leader of men. 1875 Tennyson *Q. Mary* iv. i, Your father was a man Of such colossal kinghood.

Ki·nginess. *nonce-wd.* [f. **kingy* (like *doggy*, *horsy*) + -ness.] The quality of being 'the king'.

a 1849 H. Coleridge *Ess.* (1851) II. 159 There is an intense Kinginess about the elder Harry [Shakspere's Hen. IV] which takes from our sympathies with his sufferings.

†**Ki·ngist.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. [f. King *sb.* + -ist, after *papist*.] A partisan of the king.

1563 Winjet *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 59 Thai wald mok ws on lyke manere, and call ws Kingistis and Queneistis.

Ki·ng-ki·ller. One who kills a king; a regicide.

1607 Shaks. *Timon* IV. iii. 382 O thou sweete King-killer, and deare diuorce Twixt naturall Sunne and sire. 1681 T. Flatman *Heraclitus Ridens No. 24 (1713)* I. 158 *They'll* give you leave to roast them at Temple-Bar with their Brother King-killer the Pope. 1726 De Foe *Hist. Devil* (1822) 244 No less than a King-Killer and an assassinator.

Ki·ng-ki·lling, *sb.* The killing of a king or kings.

1606 *Proc. agst. late Traitors* 105 That King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs. 1662 *Rump Songs* (1874) II. 98 Murther and Lyes, King-Killing, Hypocrisy, Cheats. 1667 J. Corbet *Disc. Relig. Eng.* 4 The Jesuits Doctrine of king-killing, hath made them odious.

attrib. 1643 Prynne *Sov. Power Parlt.* I. (ed. 2) 3 This King-deposing, King-killing Popish Doctrine.

Ki·ng-ki·lling, *a.* That kills a king or kings; regicidal.

1598 Sylvester *Du Bartas* II. ii. II. *Babylon* 4 King-killing Treacheries Succeed a-row, with Wrack of Israel. *a* 1732 Atterbury *Serm.* (1737) IV. 21 They outstripped..even the bloodiest of their king-killing neighbours.

Kingless (ki·ŋlĕs), *a.* [f. King *sb.* + -less; cf. ON. *konunglauss*, G. *königlos*.] Without a king; having no king.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2289 þe king lai ded þar, þo was þis lond kingles. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9344 Kynges sal yee be fra þat dai. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 24 Sir, we ben Kyngeles, for he that we haue is naught worth. 1683 Williams *Answ. Hunt's Postscr.* 17, I find no approbation of such as the Kingless Keepers of the Liberty of England. 1822 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxvi, They fight for freedom who were never free; A Kingless people for a nerveless state. 1871 Tylor *Prim. Cult.* I. 353 The kingless Turkoman hordes say of themselves 'We are a people without a head'.

Hence **Ki·nglessness.**

1850 Carlyle *Latter-d. Pamph.* i. 7 Open 'kinglessness', what we call anarchy,..is everywhere the order of the day.

Kinglet (ki·ŋlĕt). [f. King *sb.* + -let.]

1. A petty king; a king ruling over a small territory. Mostly *contemptuous*. Cf. Kingling 1.

1603 Florio *Montaigne* I. xlii. (1632) 143 Cæsar termeth all the Lords .. to be Kinglets, or pettie Kings [= *reguli*]. *Ibid.* (1634) 146 So many petty-kings, and petty-petty kinglets have we now adayes. 1807 G. Chalmers *Caledonia* I. III. vii. 388 Sitrig, the kinglet of Northumberland. 1831 Carlyle *Misc., Early Germ. Lit.* (1872) III. 198 Who .. ventured into the field against even the greatest of these kinglets. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Aug. 11/1 The Kinglets of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. 1882 *Daily News* 16 Aug. 5/2 The Zulu King is to be restored under conditions..the same as those that Sir Garnet Wolseley imposed upon his thirteen Kinglets.

2. A popular name of the Golden-crested Wren, *Regulus cristatus*; also of two allied N. American species, *R. satrapa* and *R. calendula*.

1839-43 Yarrell *Hist. Birds* I. 347 The little Golden-Crested Regulus, or Kinglet..has a soft and pleasing song. 1869 J. Burroughs in *Galaxy Mag.* Aug., Wilson called the Kinglets Wrens. 1884 E. P. Roe in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/2 The golden-crested kinglet is a little mite of a bird.

Kinglihood (ki·ŋlihud). *rare*⁻¹. [f. Kingly *a.* + -hood.] Kingly or royal state; royalty.

1869 Tennyson *Coming of Arthur* 50 He neither wore on helm or shield The golden symbol of his kinglihood.

Kinglike (ki·ŋləik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. KING *sb.* + -LIKE.] **A.** *adj.* Resembling a king; characteristic of, or befitting, a king; kingly; regal.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. xix. (1634) 726 *marg.*, Rasure of the crowne [is] ministred in token of spirituall Kinglike dignitie. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. iii, 'Tis truly noble, having power to punish,—Nay, kinglike—to forbear it. 1661 GAUDEN in Birch *Milton's Wks.* (1738) I. 67 What was done like a King, should have a Kinglike Retribution.

B. *adv.* Like, or in a manner befitting, a king.

1884 TENNYSON *Becket* IV. ii, He..kinglike fought the proud archbishop,—kinglike Defied the Pope.

Kingliness (ki·ŋlinės). [f. KINGLY *a.* + -NESS.] Kingly quality or character.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* iii. 28 Shewed no poynte of Kingliness. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Apol.* 71 To that grace, and goodnesse, and Kinglynesse I referre my self. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* II. ii, Warwick, thou deemest ill of thy king's kingliness. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiv. 388 The kingliness was in the whole kin; one son of Woden was as kingly as another.

Kingling (ki·ŋliŋ). [f. KING *sb.* + -LING.]

1. A little or petty king. (Less contemptuous than *kinglet.*)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. IV. *Handie-Crafts* 381 Prince of some Peasants .. And silly Kingling of a simple Village. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 477 This Upstart Kingling would not wholly move by Example. 1764 CHURCHILL *Candidate* 82 Enough of Kinglings, and enough of Kings. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* II. 193 The romantic adventures of a little Kingling of Ithaca. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* Prol., You could not see the King for the kinglings.

†**2.** (See quot.) *Obs. rare.*

1658 *2nd Narr. late Parlt.* 2 A Catalogue of the Kinglings, or the names of those Seventy persons (most of them being the Protectors Kinsmen, and Sallery-men) that voted for Kingship.

Kingly (ki·ŋli), *a.* Also 4–6 kyng-. [f. KING *sb.* + -LY [1]. Not in OE., which had *cynelic* royal, kingly; but cf. OFris. *kining-*, *kenenglik*, MDu. *coninc-*, *koninglijc* (Du. *koninklijk*), OHG. *chuninclîh* (MHG. *küniclîch*, G. *königlich*), ON. *konungligr* (Da. *kongelig*, Sw. *kong(s)lig*).]

1. Of the nature of a king or kings; royal; of royal rank.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet.* ii. 9 ȝe ben a kynde chosun, kyngly presthod, holy folk. 1535 COVERDALE *Hos.* v. 1 Geue eare, o thou kingly house. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 167 He ..to my Kingly Guest Vnclasp'd my practise. 1618 LITHGOW *Pilgr. Farew.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I*, 338 Wer'st thou a kinglie sonne, and vertue want, Thou art more brute than beastes. 1652 SIR E. PEYTON (*title*) The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the House of Stuarts. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (ed. 3) I. iii. 108 In every Kingdom there was a kingly house, out of which..alone kings were chosen.

2. Of or belonging to a king; held, exercised, or issued by a king; fit or suitable for a king; royal, regal.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* I. v. (Skeat) l. 126 Dauid that from keping of shepe, was drawen vp in to the order of kingly gouernaunce. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 29 Lettres seled wyth his kyngly ryng. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 19 Yf it please the kynge, let there go a kyngly commaundement from him. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* I. xviii. 20 b, Governours..did chase them away with al the other kinglie officers. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 101, I thrice presented him a Kingly Crowne, Which he did thrice refuse. 1780 COWPER *Table-Talk* 174 Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares. *a* 1826 HEBER *Hymn*, The Son of God goes forth to war, A kingly crown to gain. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 42 Whether the magistrate to whom the whole kingly power was transferred should assume the kingly title.

b. Of government: Monarchical.

1658 *2nd Narr. late Parlt.* in *Select. fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 421 To change the government from kingly to parliamentary. 1676 TOWERSON *Decalogue* 232 Aristotle .. was no friend of the kingly government. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 163 The kingly form of government appears to have been the only one known in the heroic age. 1899 *Daily News* 8 May 8/4 [Mommsen's] conclusions regarding capital punishment in Kingly, Republican, and Imperial Rome.

3. Having the character, quality, or attributes of a king; kinglike; dignified, majestic, noble. Of persons, their actions, etc.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, v. i. 29, I am farre better borne then is the king: More like a King, more Kingly in my thoughts. 1605 *Play Stucley* 2138 in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 243 What a high spirit hath this Englishman He tunes his speeches to a kingly key. *a* 1618 RALEIGH *Prerog. Parl.* (1628) 5 There is nothing more kingly in a King, then the performance of his word. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 881 A generous, laudable, and kingly pride. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 24 The possession of this kingly look implies nothing whatever as respects kingly and commanding qualities.

fig. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlix. (1856) 461 The kingly bergs began their impressive march. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. 79 The kingliest Abbey in all Christian lands.

Ki·ngly, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY [2]. Cf. MDu. *coninclîke*, ON. *konungliga.*] In a kingly manner, royally; regally.

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. iii, Each man a crown! Why, kingly fought, i' faith. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 442 This Way he could not but dye Kingly, at least, like a Gentleman. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 207 Low bow'd the rest: He, kingly, did but nod. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 124 When I was frequent with him in my youth, And heard him Kingly speak.

Ki·ng-ma:ker. One who makes or sets up kings; *spec.* an epithet of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, in the reigns of Henry VI and Edward IV.

1599 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. xvi, That great King-maker Warwick, so far growne In grace with Fortune, that he gouerns it, And Monarchs makes. 1603 *Archpr. Controv.* II. 236 The kingmakers designes will come, as is the old prouerbe, from a wyndmill post to be pudding pricke. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 259 Sir Edward Poynings was sent to Dublin to put down this new king-maker. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 212 Warwick..filled..a place which never before or after was filled by a subject, and his title of Kingmaker was not given without reason. 1887 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 67/1 William Thompson, the great Maori chief and 'king-maker'.

So **Ki·ng-ma:king** *sb.* and *a.*

1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* III. xvii, And is this all the world has gain'd by thee, Thou first and last of fields! king-making Victory? 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* I. Prel. 11 Leofric had the first success in king-making.

King-of-Arms. Also (less correctly) King-at-Arms. [See ARM *sb.*[2] 14.]

The title of the three chief heralds of the College of Arms, viz. Garter, the principal King of Arms, and Clarenceux and Norroy, provincial Kings of Arms, the former of whom has jurisdiction south of the Trent, and the other north of that river. Besides these there are the Lyon King of Arms of Scotland, and the Ulster King of Arms of Ireland; also Bath King of Arms (see BATH *sb.*[1] 19). The appellation is given also to similar officers in other countries.

1449–50 *Will of W. Bruges* in Sir H. Nicolas *Testamenta Vetusta* (1826) I. 266 William Bruges, Garter Kyng of Armes, at London, Feb. 26, 1449. My body to be brought and buryed in the Church of Saynt George within Staunford, [etc.]. 1464 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 530/2 John Smert, otherwise called Garter King of Armes. 1530 PALSGR. 236/1 Kyng of armes, *roy de armes.* 1565 in Gross *Gild Merch.* (1890) II. 55, I Clarenciux, King of Armes of the Sowth est and West parts. *a* 1614 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 58 William Stewart, sumtyme Lioun King of Armes. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3804/1 Then the Deputy Garter King of Arms with his Coronet. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson's Fun.* 33 Garter, Principal King of Arms,..with his Sceptre. 1874 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. I. 146 The Crown of a Herald King of Arms.

β. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV*, 244 Causing Gartier, principal kyng at armes, to make a publique Proclamacion. *Ibid.* 245 They sent Lyon Kyng at Armes to the duke of Glocester. 1713 STEELE *Englishm.* No. 35. 224 The King ..dispatches Garter King at Arms with a Letter of Defiance. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. viii. *note*, It was often an office imposed upon the Lion King-at-arms, to receive foreign ambassadors. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 37 We find, from a household book of Edward I, that..Herthelm, king-at-arms of the 'King of Almaine', receives a present.

†**King-piece.** *Obs.* Also king's-piece. = KING-POST.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 133 The Hyperthyron which the Italians call Soppra frontale, and our Carpenters the King-piece. 1679 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 169 King peece, see Joggle peece. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 450/1 Kings piece..which stands upright in the middle of the Gable end [of a wooden house].

Ki·ng-pin.

†**1.** The tallest (central) pin in the game of kayles.

1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. 239 One of them..is taller than the rest, and this, I presume, was the king-pin.

2. = KING-BOLT. Hence *fig.*, that which holds together any complex system or arrangement.

1895 *Libr. Jrnl.* (U. S.) June 202 Mr. Vinton..believed cataloging to be the king-pin of the library system. 1898 R. KIPLING *Fleet in Being* vi. 76 The newer generation..know that he is the king-pin of their system.

Ki·ng-post. *Carpentry.* An upright post in the centre of a roof-truss, extending from the ridge to the tie-beam.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 115 The King-post, h. may be the same. 1817 B. HALL *Voy. Loo Choo* (1820) 54 The roof was well constructed, the rafters being mortised into the ends of the horizontal beams, and braced to the middle by a perpendicular beam or king-post. 1891 A. WHITE *Tries at Truth* iii. 15 In building a porch, the king-post is the beam on which the whole structure rests.

b. *attrib.*, as *king-post roof*, *truss.*

1845 *Ecclesiologist* I. 149 Tie-beams, which sustain a low king-post roof. 1886 E. S. MORSE *Japanese Homes* i. 10 [He] fairly loathes a structure that has no king-post..truss.

†**Ki·ngrick, -rik, -rich.** *Obs.* Forms: *α.* 1 kynyng-, 3 kung-, kinge-, 4 king-, kyng(e)-riche. *β.* 4 kinge-, 4–5 kyngrik(e, (5 -ryke), 4, 6 kingrik(e, 7 -rick. [OE. *cyningrice* (f. *cyning* KING + *rīce* kingdom, RICHE, RIKE) = MDu. *conincrike* (Du. *koninkrijk*), OHG. *chuninc-rîchi* (MHG. *künicrîche*, G. *königreich*), ON. *konungríki* (Sw. *konungrike*, Da. *kongerige*). Cf. KINRICK.] = KINGDOM, in various senses.

α. a 1067 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* IV. 229 For ælre ðere kynga sawle ðe æfter me ðyses kynyngriches wældeð. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1258 A kungriche his name bar. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 17 In none kinge-riche Nas non his iliche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 125 Crist kepe þe, sire kyng, And þi kyng-riche.

β. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 416 Als mighti king in his kingrike. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 57 Thai said, successioun of kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lik. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* CLXXXVII. iii, Aboue all men within his hole kyngrike. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* C vij b, Our Elizabeth..hauing the kingrike in her owne person.

attrib. 1663 BP. GRIFFITH *Serm.* 4 *Admir. Beasts* 10 The Regal or Kingrick office of Christ.

King's Bench. [See BENCH *sb.* 2 b.] A former court of record and the supreme court of common law in the kingdom; now, under the Judicature Act of 1873, represented by the King's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

1362– [see BENCH *sb.* 2 b].

b. In full, *King's Bench Prison*, A jail formerly appropriated to debtors and criminals confined by authority of the supreme courts at Westminster, etc.

1428 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 78 The prisons of Ludgate, Marchalsie, Kyngesbenche, And the Countours in London. 1436 *Ibid.* 106 The Prisoners of the Kynggis bench. 1501 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 89 To the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, to the Kyngs Benche, and to the Marshalsy, to eche of them vj *s.* viij *d.* 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* xlix, My feet will naturally tend towards the King's Bench Prison. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xxvi, A Newgate bird and a bird of the King's Bench.

King's evil. [tr. med.L. *regius morbus* (in classical L. = jaundice); cf. MDu. *conincsevel*, OF. *le mal le roy.*] Scrofula, which in England and France was formerly supposed to be curable by the king's (or queen's) touch. (Cf. EVIL *sb.* 7 c.)

The practice of touching for the king's evil continued from the time of Edward the Confessor to the death of Queen Anne in 1714. The Office for the ceremony has not been printed in the Prayer-book since 1719.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 49 [God] destroyed the secounde witnesse by the Kynges evel [1432–50 the kynges sekenesse]. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxiii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 224/1 Þe smel of leke..helpþ þe kinges yuel and þe dropsie. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 90 a, Swellinges in the neck ful of matter, called the kinges evyll. 1580 LYLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 322 There is nothing that can cure the Kings Euill, but a Prince. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 340 The seauenth Sonne is able to cure the Kings Euill. 1660 PEPYS *Diary* 23 June, Staid to see the King touch people for the King's evil. 1722 W. BECKETT (*title*) A Free and Impartial Inquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the King's Evil. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 41–2 Young Johnson had the misfortune to be much afflicted with the scrophula, or King's-evil, .. His mother.. carried him to London where he was actually touched by Queen Anne [1712]. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 The Confessor was the first who touched for the King's evil. 1898 BESANT *Orange Girl* I. iv, Rheumatism, gout, and the King's Evil.

fig. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks. (1851) 134 You had not then been bribed with Charles his Jacobusses. You had not got the King's-Evil.

Hence †**King's-e·vil'd, -e·villy,** *adjs.*, affected with the king's evil.

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. (1709) 257 Their children..Rickety, King's Evil'd, or Consumptive. *Ibid.* 335 Miserable small King's-Evilly..Infants.

King's Highway: see HIGHWAY.

Kingship (ki·ŋʃip). [f. KING *sb.* + -SHIP; cf. MDu. *conincscap* (Du. *koningschap*), G. *königschaft.* OE. had *cynescipe* (see KINE-). The early occurrence of the word in one MS. of *Cursor Mundi* is remarkable.]

1. The office and dignity of a king; the fact of being king; reign.

c 1325 *Cursor M.* 8583 (Cott.) In his kingscip [*Fairf.*, *Trin.* kingdome; *Gött.* king-riche] þe fourte [*other MSS.* forme, former] daus, O-mang his folk he sett his laus. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Relig.* 96 The Kingship and Priestship of every particular man. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vii. 249 Immediately upon the decease of the reigning prince..his kingship or imperial dignity..is vested at once in his heir. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* III. xiv. 374 The few days of life and kingship which still were his.

fig. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* 121 The kingship..which consists in a stronger moral state..than that of others.

2. The rule of a king; monarchical government.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* x. 78 They designed, and proposed to me the new modelling of Soveraignty and Kingship. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 409 While his army believed him real in his Zeal against Kingship. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. In rebellious ages, when Kingship itself seems dead and abolished, Cromwell, Napoleon step forth again as Kings.

3. With poss. pron.: The personality of a king; (his) royal majesty. Also *fig.*

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Past. Birth Pr. Chas.*, I a sheep-hook will bestow To have his little King-ship know, As he is prince, he's shepherd too. 1660 A. SADLER *Subj. Joy* 28 Though..his fifty Boyes Do run before his Kingship. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 870 Then shall we skirt his kingship [Scafell] all the way to the head of Seathwaite Tarn. 1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xii. 183 His ebony kingship.

4. The dominion or territory of a king.

1864 DASENT *Jest & Earnest* (1873) II. 158 So long as countries are split into small kingships, and each valley has its chief.

King's man, ki·ngsman.

1. A partisan of the king; a royalist. In *Sc. Hist.*, (see quot. 1862).

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1655) 253 [anno 1571] One professing to be the Kings man, another the Queens. 1659–60 *Hist. 2nd Death Rump* 1/1 Two Kings-men Last week to the Country did gallop. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1815 II. 256 The name by which they chuse to distinguish themselves, is that of king's men, or the king's friends. 1862 HUNTER *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* xxviii. 357 In the year 1571 .. the people of Scotland were divided into two inveterate factions, called respectively Queensmen and Kingsmen.

2. A custom-house officer.

1814 SCOTT *Diary* 25 Aug. in *Lockhart*, We observed a hurry among the inhabitants, owing to our being as usual suspected for king's men. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid.*

Encycl. (1876) 362 He was one of the greatest smugglers on ..the Solway, and outwitted the most sagacious kingsmen.

3. *slang.* (see quot.).

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 51 The man who does not wear his silk neckerchief—his 'King's-man' as it is called—is known to be in desperate circumstances.

King's Peace: see PEACE.

Kingston (kiŋstən). Also 7 **kingstone**, 8 **king's stone, kinson.** A name for the angel-fish or monk-fish (*Rhina squatina*).

1666 MERRETT Pinax 186 Squatina, a Kingstone. *1747* Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 163 Fish in Season .. Thornback, and Homlyn, Kinson, Oysters [etc.]. *1769* HEWSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 205, I next went to Brighthelmstone, where I found kingston, or monk-fish, a species of skate. *1836* YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 407 It is common on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, where it is called a kingston.

† **Kinhead.** *Obs. rare.* In 4 **kunhede, kinhed.** [f. KIN[1] + -HEAD.] Kinship: cf. KINDHEAD a.

c1350 Will. Palerne 4515 To litel þow me knowest or kinhed me kiþes. *c1400 R. Glouc.'s Chron.* (1724) 447 (Harl. MS.) Erl Roberd .. held hem boþe aȝe þe kyng, to þenche on kunhede [*other MSS.* kundhede] Vor [þe] emperesse was hys soster.

† **Ki'nhood.** *Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **kynhod.** [f. KIN[1] + -HOOD.] Kindred.

c1440 CAGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* I. 526 The kynhod of hir Had fovnded this Cite.

Kinic, *Chem.*, obs. form of QUINIC.

Kink (kiŋk), *sb.*[1] Also 7 **keenk,** 8 **kenk.** [prob. a. Du. *kink* twist, twirl, = G. *kink, kinke*, Da., Sw. *kink*, app. from a root **kink-*, **kik-*, to bend, twist; cf. Icel. *kikna* to bend at the knees, *keikr* bent back.]

1. A short twist or curl in a rope, thread, hair, wire, or the like, at which it is bent upon itself; esp. when stiff so as to catch or cause obstruction. (Orig. nautical.) Also *transf.* of a 'crick' or stiffness in the neck, etc.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) App., *Keenk* (in Navigation), is when a Rope which should run smooth in the Block, hath got a little turn, and runs as it were double. *1769* FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Kink*, a sort of twist or turn in any .. rope, occasioned by it's being very stiff or close-laid; or by being drawn too hastily out of the roll. *1778* NAIRNE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 834 Where there happened to be kenks in the wire. *a1825* FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Kink*, an entanglement in a skein. *1833* MARRYAT *P. Simple* xx, Your back with a bow like a kink in a cable. *1851* H. MELVILLE *Whale* iii, I tore myself out of it in such a hurry that I gave myself a kink in the neck. *1893* G. D. LESLIE *Lett. Marco* xxv. 167 The clematis, tomato, and some others, form kinks in their leaf-stems, which secure the plants very effectively. *1894* BOTTONE *Electr. Instr. Making* (ed. 6) 125 Care should be taken to wind this wire evenly, closely, and without kinks.

2. *fig.* a. A mental twist; an odd or fantastic notion; a crotchet, whim. b. An odd but clever method of doing something; a 'dodge', 'wrinkle'.

18.. CARLTON *New Purchase* (Bartlett), It is useless to persuade him to go, for he has taken a kink in his head that he will not. *18.. Major Jones's Courtship* 20 (ibid.), I went down to Macon to the examination, whar I got a heap of new kinks. *1876* W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 414, I have done a little towards bringing up young people without kinks. *1889 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 110 The hundred and one recent valuable wrinkles, dodges and kinks that float through the photographic press.

Kink (kiŋk), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KINK *v.*[1]: cf. the equivalent CHINK *sb.*[1]] A fit or paroxysm, as of laughter or coughing, that for the moment catches the breath.

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* Gloss. s.v. (E. D. S.), A kink of laughter. *1790* MORRISON *Poems* 215 (Jam.) We value their frowns not a kink. *1822* HOGG *Perils of Man* I. xii. 311 The honest man's gane away in a kink. *1880 Antrim & Down Gloss., Kink, keenk*, a paroxysm of coughing or of laughter.

Kink (kiŋk), *v.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: (1 *cincian*), 4 **kinc,** 5 **kynke,** 7 **kinck,** 7– **kink.** [Northern form of CHINK *v.*[1], OE. *cincian*, corresp. to LG. *kinken*, app. a nasalized variant of Teut. **kik-an*, whence MHG. *kichen*, Ger. *keichen*, Sw. *kikna*, Norw. *kikje*, to gasp, pant, fetch breath with difficulty. Occurs in most modern Teutonic langs., as the first element of the name of the *chincough, kinkcough*, or *kinkhost*.]

intr. To gasp convulsively for breath, lose the breath spasmodically, as in hooping-cough or a severe fit of laughing. a. with laughing.

c1050 Suppl. Ælfric's Voc. in Wr.-Wülcker 171/39 *Cachinnatio*; ceahhetung *uel* cincung. *c1325 Metr. Hom.* 83 Full ille bers us lah and kinc Quen apon this bischop we think. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xxx. 152 Peasse, I pray the, be still, I laghe that I kynke. *1607* WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 90 Hee laughs and kinckes like Chrysippus when he saw an asse eate figs. *1802* SIBBALD *Sc. Poetry* Gloss., *Kink*, .. to laugh immoderately. *1894* HALL CAINE *Manxman* VI. iv. 368 The child..laughed and squealed till she 'kinked'.

b. as in hooping-cough.

1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words*, To *Kink*, ..spoken of Children when their Breath is long stopped through eager crying or coughing. *1863 Mod. Yorksh. Dial.*, Poor child coughs till it kinks again. *1883* C. F. SMITH *Southernisms in Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 51 *Kink*..used in West Virginia, and perhaps elsewhere, of a child's losing its breath by coughing especially, or crying, or laughing. *1885 S. W. Linc. Gloss., Kink*, to .. labour for breath, as in the whooping-cough. *Mod. Sc.* She does not kink much, she has it lightly.

Hence **Ki'nking** *vbl. sb.*[1] and *ppl. a.*[1]

c1050 [see a above]. *1607* WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 81 With ever-kincking vaine The bellowes of his breath he tore in twaine.

Kink (kiŋk), *v.*[2] Also 8 **kenk.** [prob. a. Du. *kinken* (Hexham), f. *kink* KINK *sb.*[1]]

1. *intr.* To form a kink; to twist or curl stiffly, esp. at one point, so as to catch or get entangled: said of a rope or the like.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. II. 17 The Line in drawing after him chanc'd to kink, or grow entangled. *1787* BEST *Angling (ed. 2) 48 Always have* one, or more swivels on the line, which will prevent its kenking. *1867* F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 107 The running line snarls, and kinks. *1891* H. L. WEBB in *Electr. in Daily Life, Making a Cable* 193 Occasionally a sounding was spoiled by the wire kinking.

2. *trans.* To cause to kink; to form a kink upon; to twist stiffly. Also *fig.* (Usually in passive.)

1800 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 346 Arguments..such as none but a head, entangled and kinked as his is, would ever have urged. *1886* J. M. CAULFEILD *Seamanship Notes* 4 Cable is full of turns and kinked. *1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 651 The shortened bowel may be kinked or twisted.

Hence **Kinked** (kiŋkt) *ppl. a.*, **Ki'nking** *vbl. sb.*[2] and *ppl. a.*[2]; also **Ki'nkable** *a.*, liable to kink.

1794 Rigging & Seamanship 55 *Kinking*, the twisting or curling of a rope, by being twisted too hard. *c1865* J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 250/2 That there may be no loose or 'kinked' places. *1891 Daily News* 24 June, Garden hose..non-kinkable hose is preferred. *1897 Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 489 Pyloric kinking may occur with rapid aggravation of the state.

‖ **Kinkajou** (ki'ŋkədʒū). Also 8 **kincajou.** [a. F. *quincajou* (Denis 1672), from N. American Indian: cf. Algonquin *Kwingwaage*, Otchipwe *gwingwaage*, the wolverine. The same word orig. as CARCAJOU, which is still applied to the wolverine; but erroneously transferred by Buffon to the quadruped indicated below. (J. Platt, in *N. & Q.* 9th s. VII. 386, 18 May 1901.)]

A carnivorous quadruped (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*) of Central and South America, allied to the racoon; it is about the size of the common cat, has a prehensile tail, and is nocturnal in its habits. Also called *potto* or *honey-bear*.

[*1672* N. DENIS *Descr. des côtes de l'Amerique* 330 Le kincajou ressemble à un chat.] *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 198 Kincajou..makes havoc among the deer. *1863* BATES *Nat. Amazon* xii. *(1864) 400 A curious animal, known to naturalists* as the kinkajou,..has been considered by some authors as an intermediate form between the lemur family of apes, and the plantigrade carnivora or bear family. *1900* BARTLETT *Wild Beasts in the 'Zoo'* 41 The voice of the panda, kinkajou, otter and coati are wonderfully alike.

Kinkcough (ki'ŋkˌkɒf). *north. dial.* Also 7–9 **kincough,** 9 **king-cough.** [f. KINK *v.*[1] + COUGH *sb.*; cf. CHINCOUGH, and the earlier KINKHOST. (By Turner and others erroneously referred to Ger. *kind* child, and misspelt accordingly; cf. Kilian's *kind-hoest*.)]

The hooping-cough.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 54 The cough that yonge childer have, called in right English The kindt cough: for kindt is a chyld in Duche. *1674–91* RAY *N. C. Words* s.v. *Kink*, The Kink-cough, called in other places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aspirate. *1741* A. MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (ed. 3) 54 The *Tussis convulsiva*, Kinkcough. *1773* W. BUTLER (*title*) Treatise on Kinkcough with appendix on Hemlock. *1825* BROCKETT, *Kin-cough, Kink-cough*, Ching-cough or King-cough, the hooping-cough. *1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss., Kincough*, or kink-cough, the whooping-cough.

Kinkhost (ki'ŋkˌhɒst). *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* [f. KINK *v.*[1] + HOAST, cough, corresp. to MLG. *kinkhôste*, LG. *kinkhôst*, Du. *kink-, kiek-, kikhoest*, G. *keichhusten*, Da. *kighoste*, Sw. *kikhosta*: all containing the Teut. stem *kik-*, Saxon *kink-*.] = prec.

c1190 REGINALD *Vita Godrici* (Surtees) 373 Quod genus infirmitatis *Kinkehost* vocant Angli. *a1584* MONTGOMERIE *Flyting w. Polwart* 307 The kinkhost, the charbuckle, and the wormes in the cheiks. *1830* GALT *Lawrie T.* I. ii. (1849) 6 In teethings and kink host. *1858–61* RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1870) 115 I've had..the kinkhost.

† **Kinkin.** *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 **kynkyn,** 7 **kinkine,** 8 **kinken.** [a. MDu. *kintken, kinneken*, var. of *kindeken* KILDERKIN. See also KEMPKIN.] 'A small barrel, a keg, a kilderkin' (Jam.).

c1500 in Cosmo Innes *Scot. in Mid. Ages* viii. (1860) 248 (*The Abbot of Holyrood* is charged for a) kynkyn [of olives]. *1594 Compt Buik D. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 132 To by a kynkyn seap. *a1670* SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 469 He cumis down Die syd..plunderis about 20 barrellis or kinkenis of pulder. *1685* in *Scott. N. & Q.* (1900) Dec. 92/1 Half kinkin soap.

Kinkina, obs. f. QUINQUINA, Peruvian bark.

[Kin-kind, ken-kind, in Sc. phr. *a' kin-kind*, by erroneous analysis of *a'-kin kind*, ALKIN *kind*.

a1774 FERGUSSON *Poems, Leith Races*, We drink o' a' kin-kind. *1819* W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 17 Wi' leifsam pictures a' kinkind. *1833* SANDS *Poems* 116 (E. D. D.) Cannon o' a ken kinds.]

Kinkle (ki'ŋkˈl), *sb.*[1] [f. KINK *sb.*[1] Cf. E.Fris. *kinkel* kink.]

1. A little or slight kink or twist; also *transf.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. ii. 7 To shake the kinkles out o' back an' legs. *1881* BLACKMORE *Christowell* xvi, He stroked the cow; but she..made no other movement than a kinkle in her tail.

2. A herring-bone or zigzag arrangement in which bricks are laid in a kiln, etc., the alternate courses being inclined at an angle of 45° in opposite directions: *attrib.*, as in *kinkle form, shape, course.*

1855 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* II. 161/1 s.v. *Kiln*, The next is the stretcher and kinkle or skinkle course..in which the stretcher..lies over the solid arch, and the kinkle..over the hollow work. *Ibid.*, Roofing-tiles [are laid] in the kinkle shape. *Ibid.*, The large paving bricks are either laid up in the kinkle form, on their ends, or flat, like common bricks.

3. *fig.* A 'wrinkle', a hint. Cf. KINK *sb.*[1] 2 b.

a1873 LYTTON *Parisians* II. viii, I am not without a kinkle that you will be enthused.

Kinkled (ki'ŋkˈld), *a.* [f. prec. sb. + -ED[2].] Having kinkles or kinks; of hair: Frizzed, crisped like the fibre of crape.

1890 Cent. Dict. s.v. *Glass, Kinkled glass*, the surface of which is raised in small rounded elevations produced by blowing the glass into a mold formed of a more or less fine netting of wire. *1899 Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 692/2 They [Philippine islanders] had the kinkled hair of the race (not wool).

Kinky (ki'ŋki), *a.* [f. KINK *sb.*[1] + -Y.]

1. Having, or full of, kinks; closely curled or twisted: said esp. of the hair of some races.

1865 Publ. Opin. 31 Dec. 726 Sambo the blubber-lipped.. the kinky-haired. *1872* 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc. Abr.* viii. 55 With heads clean-shaven, except a kinky scalp-lock back of the ear. *1885 Century Mag.* XXIX. 644 The hair more kinky, yet altogether unlike the woolly headed negro of the Guinea coast.

2. *fig.* (*U. S. colloq.*) 'Queer, eccentric, crotchety' (Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* 1860): cf. KINK *sb.*[1] 2.

Kinless (ki'nlės), *a.* [f. KIN[1] + -LESS.] Having no relatives; without kin or kindred.

1720 T. BOSTON *Fourfold State* (1797) 219 The base things of this world, the kinless things (as the word [γενη] imports). *1840* THORPE *Anc. Laws* I. 79 A man, kinless of paternal relatives. *1882 Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 500 Cromwell's kinless judges were the first pure judges in Scotland. *1882* OGILVIE *Imperial Dict., Kinless loons*, a name given by the Scotch to the Judges sent by Cromwell, because they distributed justice solely according to the merits of the cases, being uninfluenced by family or party ties.

† **Kinlin.** *Obs. rare.* In 5 **kynlyn(e,-lym,kymlyn.** [?f. *kynle*, KINDLE *v.*[1]] = HEAD-BLOCK 1.

c1440 Promp. Parv. 237/2 Herthe stok or kynlym (*K.*, *P.* stocke; *S.* kynlyn), *repofocilium*. *Ibid.* 275/1 Kynlyne, or herthestok (*K.* kynny, erthestock, *H.*, *P.* kymlyn).

† **Kinnaut,** obs. variant of CANAUT.

1800 Asiat. Ann. Reg., Misc. Tr. 59/1 The seat was surrounded by a kinnaut, or tent wall.

Kinned, *dial.* chapped: see KIN *sb.*[2]

Kinnen, obs. Sc. variant of *cunning*, CONY.

16.. Johnie Armstrang ii, Make Kinnen and Capon ready then, And Venison in great Plenty. *1783 My Auld Man* in Whitelaw *Bk. Sc. Song* (1875) 571/1 Wheitbreid and wine, and a kinnen new slain.

‖ **Kinnikinic** (ki·nikini·k). Also 8 **killegenico,** 9 **killickinnick, kin(n)ikin(n)ick, -kineck, -kennic, kinnakinnec.** [Algonquin; lit. 'mixture'.]

1. A mixture used by North American Indians as a substitute for tobacco, or for mixing with it; the commonest ingredients are dried sumach-leaves and the inner bark of dogwood or willow.

1799 J. SMITH *Acc. Remark. Occurr.* (1870) 16 A pouch, which..contained tobacco, killegenico, or dry sumach leaves which they mix with their tobacco. *1817* J. BRADBURY *Trav. Amer.* 91 They did not make use of tobacco, but the bark of *Cornus sanguinea*, or red dog wood, mixed with the leaves of *Rhus glabra*, or smooth sumach. This mixture they call kinnikineck. *1865* Visc. MILTON & CHEADLE *Northwest Passage* 275 What the Indians call kinnikinnick —the inner bark of the dogwood. *1883* P. ROBINSON in *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 710/2 The 'kinnikinic' of travellers, a pale yellow pile of stuff resembling 'granulated' tobacco.

2. Any of the various plants used for this, as the Silky Cornel, *Cornus sericea*, Red-osier Dogwood, *Cornus stolonifera*, and esp. Bearberry, *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (also *trailing k.*, *k.-vine*).

1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer.* Ser. I. I. 198 The Kinnakinnec, or weed which the Indians smoke as tobacco, grew plentifully about it. *1883 Lit. World* (U. S.) 20 Feb. 55/2 The vine on the pretty cover design is the kinnikinnick, a Colorado creeper. *1886 Ogonts Masaic* Jan. 7/2 A soft carpet of pine needles and trailing killickinnicks.

Kinning, variant of KENNING[2].

Kino[1] (kī·no). [app. of W. African origin: cf. Mandingo *cano* = Gambia kino, the first kind used, called by Fothergill in 1757 (*Med. Obs.* I.) *gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense*, in Edinb. Pharmacop. 1774 *Gummi Kino*, and in London Pharmacop. 1787 *Resina Kino*.]

1. A substance resembling catechu, usually of a brittle consistence and dark reddish-brown colour, consisting of the inspissated gum or juice of various trees and shrubs of tropical and sub-tropical regions; used in medicine and tanning as an astringent, and also (in India) for dyeing cotton. Sometimes called *Gum Kino*.

African or **Gambia Kino** (the kind first known in Europe, but now out of use) is the produce of *Pterocarpus erinaceus* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); **Bengal K.**, of *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba* (N.O. *Leguminosæ*); **Botany Bay K.** or **Australian K.**, of *Eucalyptus resinifera* (N.O. *Myrtaceæ*) and other species; **East Indian K., Malabar K.**, or **Amboyna K.** (the kind most used), of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*; **West Indian K.** or **Jamaica K.**, of *Coccoloba uvifera* (N.O. *Polygonaceæ*).

[*1738* STUBBS *Voy. Gambia* 267, I shall now describe the Pau de Sangue, or Blood-wood, so called from a red gum which issues from it; it grows abundantly all up the river.. and by the Mandingoes called Cano.] *1788 Lond. Pharmac.* (ed. 2) 21 Kino, *Kino, Gummi Gambiense*. *1811* A. T. THOM-

son *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 216 Botany Bay kino is inodorous; tastes bitterish and more austere than the African. 1830 Lindley *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 91 Gum Kino is the produce of *Pterocarpus erinacea.* 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 69 African Kino, .. Asiatic Kino, .. American Kino, from a decoction of the fibrous wood of *Coccoloba uvifera.* The African, which is the most common kind, differs from the rest in coming in small, angular, glittering, black granules. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 200 After five days' treatment by kino with opium and ipecacuanha.

b. *attrib.*

1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1158 Kino-red yields by dry distillation a small quantity of watery and oily distillate. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 743 Compound kino powder in 10 grain doses is also very useful.

2. Any of the trees or plants which yield this substance: see above.

1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 644 Kino is a lofty tree.. native of Ceylon, and the adjacent part of India. 1887 Moloney *Forestry W. Afr.* 324 African or Gambia Kino.. Tree often 40 to 70 feet high, with a very hard, fine-grained red wood suitable for naval construction, planking, &c.

Hence **Kinofluous** (kinǫ·flu,əs) *a.* [after *mellifluous*], 'exuding kino' (*Cent. Dict.*); **Kino·ic** *a.*, of or pertaining to kino; **Kinoin** (kī·no,in), *Chem.*, a crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{12}O_6$) obtained from East Indian kino; **Kino-tannic** *acid*, **Kino-tannin**, the varieties of tannic acid and tannin occurring in kino.

1853 *Pharm. Jrnl.* XIII. 79 Hennig calls this substance kinoic acid. 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1158 By repeatedly crystallising..pure colourless crystals of kinoin are obtained..Kinoïn is anhydrous; it dissolves sparingly in cold water, easily in hot water and in alcohol. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kinotannic acid*, a reddish-brown translucent substance forming some 95 per cent. of kino. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 69 Kino-tannin forms a red mass, and yields no pyrogallic acid in dry distillation.

Kino ², variant of Keno, game of chance.

Kinology (kəinǫ·lŏdʒi). [irreg. f. Gr. κινέειν to move + -(o)logy.] That branch of physics which treats of motion; kinematics.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kinone, Kinovic, Kinoyl, Kinquina, etc.: see Quin-.

†**Kinrick, -rik, -rich.** *Obs.* Forms: α. 1 cynerice, 2–3 kine-, 3 kyne-, kune-, kinne-, cunn-, 4 kinriche, kynryche. β. 3 kun(e)rike, 4–5 kynryk, 5–6 -rik, (5 -rike, 6 -rick), 4–6 kinrik, (4 -ric, -rike, 5–6 -ryk, -ryke, 7 -rick); 6 kenrik. [OE. *cynerice*, f. *cyne-*, Kine- + *rice*, Riche, Rike, rule, realm: cf. Kingrick.] = Kingdom, in various senses.

α. c892 *O. E Chron.* (Parker MS.) an. 871 On þy cynerice be suþan Temese a1100 *Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1076 Harold ..feng to þe kynerice. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Hit scal king bon on þet endelese kineriche. 1258 *Eng Proclam. Hen. III*, Ouer al þære kuneriche on Engleneloande. 1393 Langl. *P. Pl.* C. I. 148 Crist kep þe, sire kyng and þy kynryche.

β. a1300 *Cursor M.* 21822 (Edin.) Þu mun me kaste of kinrik oute. c1300 *Havelok* 2804 Aþelwold was king of þis kunerike. c1325 *Metr. Hom.* 23 Kinric sal rohly rise Igain kinric. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 7 Of his kynrik þe xix ȝer. 1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 7 His croun agane and kinrik for to win. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 112 Dishershed..of all the lands in the Kinrick, that his father held.

Kinsfolk, -folks (ki·nzfōuk, -fōuks). Now *rare.* [f. Kin ¹ + Folk, after *kinsman.*] Persons of the same kin; relations by blood; relatives.

α. c1450 *Paston Lett.* (K. O.), Kynsefolke. 1526 Tindale *Luke* ii. 44 They..sought hym amonge their kynsfolke and acquayntaunce. 1546 Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 37 Many kynsfolke and few freends, some folke saie. 1598 Grenewey *Tacitus, Germanie* i. (1622) 260 Their family and friends, and kinsfolcke. 1855 Kingsley *Heroes, Argon.* I. 76 That I may go home to my fathers and to my kinsfolk.

β. 1514 *E. E. Gilds* (1870) 144 Hys kynfalkes benefactours and alle crysten saules. *Ibid.* 145 There kynsfolkes, benefactours. 1555 Eden *Decades* 70 The prosperitie of owre contrey and kynsefolkes. 1652 C. B. Stapylton *Herodian* 161 Their Friends and kinsfolks them upbraid.

Kinship (ki·n,ʃip). [f. Kin ¹ + -ship. A modern word: not in Johnson, Todd, Webster 1828.] The quality or state of being of kin.

1. Relationship by descent; consanguinity.

1833 Mrs. Browning *Prom. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 141 An awful thing Is kinship joined to friendship. 1868 Stanley *Westm. Abb.* iii. 172 In consideration of her kinship with no less than twelve sovereigns. 1880 Dixon *Windsor* III. xiii. 119 She was of kinship with the queen.

2. *fig.* Relationship in respect of qualities or character.

1873 M. Arnold *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 239 We see how far it has any kinship with that doctrine of the Godhead of the Eternal Son. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* iv. 90 Those mysterious instincts which vindicate our kinship to God. 1899 W. M. Ramsay in *Expositor* Jan. 42 Peter was.. among the older apostles.. the one with whom Paul felt most kinship in spirit.

†**Kinsing,** *vbl. sb. Obs. rare*⁻¹.

[Origin and meaning obscure: see Nares, and quot. 1899.]

1598 Bp. Hall in *Marston's Sco. Villanie* III. x. (1599) 223, I ask't Phisitions what their counsell was For a mad dogge, or for a mankind Asse? They told me..The dogge was best cured by cutting and kinsing. [1899 E. Gosse *Life of John Donne* I. 33 Marston..liked to be known by the nickname of Kinsayer, as one who 'kinsed' or docked the tails of wandering dogs and stray social abuses.]

Kinsman (ki·nzmæ̆n). Forms: 3–4 cunnes-, kun(n)es- (3–5 kenes-, 5 kennes-, -ys-), 3–5 kinnes(s-, 3–6 kynnes-, 4–5 kines-, 4–7 kinse-, 5–6 kyns(e-, 6– kinsman. [Early ME. f. *cunnes, kinnes*, gen. of Kin + Man.] A man of one's own kin; a relative by blood (or, loosely, by marriage). (Now chiefly literary.)

[c1052 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. C.) an. 1052 Hit wæs heom mæst eallon lað þat hig sceoldon f[e]ohtan wið heora agenes cynnes mannum.] c1200 *Vices & Virtues* 75 Ne ðine breðren .. ne ðine kenesmen, ne ðine neihibures. c1200 Ormin 7613 Cristess kinness menn þær brohhtenn Crist to kirrke. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 456/3 His freond and is cunnes-men þe gretteste maystres were. a1300 *Cursor M.* 6434 Ietro .. was moyses kynnes-man [*Gött.* kinesman]. c1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 106 My kennysmen and ancestres yn þe self lawe dwellyd. c1477 Caxton *Jason* 50 That my kinnesmen and frendes be assembled. 1555 Eden *Decades* 2 No..kynseman for kynseman..coulde do more. 1613 Purchas *Pilgrimage* (1614) 273 Hali, Mahomets nearest kinsman and sonne in lawe. 1768 Sterne *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 31 (*Captive*) Nor had the voice of friend or kinsman breathed through his lattice. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 605 It was no pleasant task to accuse the Queen's kinsman in the Queen's presence. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* i, He is your mother's kinsman.

fig. 1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.* v. i. 80 Moodie and dull melancholly, Kinsman to grim and comfortlesse despaire. 1635 Swan *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 148 Dew..being a near kinsman to rain.

Hence **Ki·nsmanly** *a.*, appropriate to or characteristic of a kinsman.

1838 J. Martin *Rem. & Serm.* vii. 168 True kinsmanly affection to our brethren in Christ. 1885 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 154/2 The claims of New England upon the kinsmanly interest and affection of all travellers from the mother-country.

Kinsmanship (ki·nzmæ̆nʃip). [f. prec. + -ship.] The relation of kinsmen; kinship. Also *fig.*

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 563 Little..did I surmise your kinsmanship with a man so disgraced. 1874 Sayce *Compar. Philol.* v. 189 The surest 'differentia' of linguistic kinsmanship.

Kinson, variant of Kingston.

Ki·nspeople. *U. S.* = Kinsfolk.

1866 Howells *Venet. Life* xviii. 267 Kinspeople of herself or her husband. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* July 266/1 Pike was .. free-handed, especially to his kinspeople. 1891 J. Winsor *Columbus* v. 86 Here his kinspeople ruled.

Ki·nswoman. Forms: see Kinsman. [f. as *kinsman* + Woman.] A woman of one's own kin; a female relative. (Now only literary.)

c1400 Maundev. xxviii. (1839) 288 Hire othere kynneswommen [*Roxb.* sibbe wymmen]. c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xi. 15 My dere kyns Woman. 1586 Q. Eliz. in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 23 Yow have not in the World a more lovinge kinswoman..then my self. 1699 Bentley *Phal.* 88 Autonoe, a Kinswoman of the Tyrants. 1741-70 Eliz. Carter *Lett.* (1808) 353, I wish, .. in the next edition Mr. Richardson would leave out the grievous old-fashioned word *kinswoman.* 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 168 He tried to restore harmony between his kinswomen. 1868 Freeman *Norm. Conq.* II. vii. 54 The murdered prince had married a kinswoman of the Earl.

Kintal, early form of Quintal, a weight of one hundred pounds.

Kintecoy: see Kantikoy.

Kintlage, -ledge, -lidge, obs. ff. Kentledge.

Kintra, kintry, Sc. forms of Country.

†**Kinyng,** var. *cuning*, obs. f. Cony, rabbit.

c1450 *Inv.* in *Archæologia* XXI. 264 Item, j redde panne of kinyng skynnys.

‖ **Kiosk** (ki,ǫ·sk). Also 7 (chouske), chiosque, 7–9 kiosque, 8 kioske, kiosc, chiosk, 9 keoschk. [= F. *kiosque* (It. *chiosco*), a. Turk. كوشك *kūshk* pavilion, Pers. *kūshk* palace, portico.]

1. An open pavilion or summerhouse of light construction, often supported by pillars and surrounded with a balustrade; common in Turkey and Persia, and imitated in gardens and parks in Western Europe.

1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* II. ix. 1581 Some [Rooms] also vpon the Sea side, which are called *Kiosks*, that is Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses. *Ibid.* 1626 Banquetting Houses, which they call *Chouskes.* 1682 Wheler *Journ. Greece* II. 204 A stately Chiosque, or Summer-house. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Mrs. Thistlethwayte* 1 Apr., In the public gardens there are public *chiosks*, where people go .. and drink their coffee, sherbet, etc. 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 289 The great Cedar .. Before it lost its top..must have nearly equalled the brass kiosk in elevation. 1863 Kinglake *Crimea* (1876) I. i. 20 The summer kiosks, and the steep shady gardens looking down on the straits between Europe and Asia.

2. A light ornamental structure resembling this, used for the sale of newspapers (in France and Belgium), for a band-stand, or for other purposes.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 5 Dec. 3/4 A 'kiosk'—*i.e.*, a place for the sale of newspapers. 1868 *Morn. Star* 26 Feb., The kiosques in which the two military bands were stationed, were illuminated by lampions and electric light. 1870 W. Chambers *Winter Mentone* i. 13 At kiosks on the Quai..several Paris daily newspapers may be purchased.

Kiotome (kəi·otōᵘm). *Surg.* Also ciotome. [irreg. for *kionotome, f. Gr. κίων pillar + τομός cutting. (Cf. Cionotome.)] An instrument invented by Desault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum or bladder; also used for removing the tonsils.

1842 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* (ed. 3). 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Kiotome*, see *Ciotome.* 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kiotome.*

Kip (kip), *sb.*¹ Also 6 kyppe, keippe, kepe, 7 kipp(e. [Of uncertain origin. Sense 2 corresponds to MDu. *kip, kijp*, pack or bundle, esp. of hides (see Verwijs and Verdam); but there is no direct evidence that sense 1 was developed from 2. Hardly to be connected with Flem. *kippe* new-born or young calf, G. *kippe* ewe.]

1. The hide of a young or small beast (as a calf or lamb, or cattle of small breed), as used for leather.

1530 Palsgr. 236/1 Kyppe of lambe a furre [no Fr.]. 1617 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 353 A kipp to make a cover for the charter. 1776 *Excise-book* in *Dorset County Chron.* (1881) 2 June, [Kinds of hides] sheep and lamb, butts and backs, calves and kips. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 146 Kips, consisting of the younger growth of the above animals [oxen, horses, cows, bulls, and buffaloes]. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 24 The tanners call the skins of young animals kips. The skins of full-grown cattle of small breed are also so called. a1882 Kendall *Poems* (1886) 192 A hero in moleskin and kip.

2. A set or bundle of such hides, containing a definite number: see quots.

c1525 *Northumbld. Househ. Bk.* (1827) 355, ij Keippe and a half [of lamb skin] after xxx Skynnes in a Kepe. 1612 A. Hopton *Concord. Yeares* 164 The skins of Goats are numbered by the Kippe, which is 50. 1674 Jeake *Arith.* (1696) 67 Skins of Goats. In 1 Kippe, 50 Skins. c1890 *Correspondent*, A kip of chamois skins is now 30.

3. *attrib.*, as *kip leather* (used chiefly for the uppers of shoes), *kip-skin.*

1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kip-leather*, the tanned hide of a stirk. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV*, c. 56 Calf Skins and Kip Skins, in the Hair, not tanned. 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 25 July 3/6 Half ton Hobart Town kip leather. 1891 *Auckland (N. Z.) Star* 1 Oct. 1/4 A hundred gross of Kip Leather Laces.

Kip, *sb.*² *Sc.* Also kipp. [Cf. Germ. (prop. LG.) *kippe* point, peak, tip.]

1. 'A term denoting anything that is beaked' (Jam.), e.g. the tip of the lower jaw of a male salmon at the time of spawning (cf. Kipper *sb.* etym. note).

2. A sharp-pointed hill; also, a jutting point, on the side of a hill, etc. (Jam.)

1815 Armstrong in Pennecuik *Descr. Tweeddale* 228 (Jam.) The kipps, above this, are remarkably steep and pointed hills.

attrib. 1868 J. Hardy in *Proc. Berwick. Nat. Field Club* 376 Kip rocks are numerous in Scotland, the name being applied to jutting eminences or upright points of rocks.

Kip, *sb.*³ *slang.* [Cf. Da. *kippe* mean hut, low alehouse; *horekippe* brothel.]

†1. A house of ill-fame, a brothel. *Obs.*

1766 Goldsm. *Vic. W.* xx, My business was to attend him at auctions..to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at tattering a kip, as the phrase was, when we had a mind for a frolic. [S. Baldwin *Note* Tattering a kip: we have never heard this expression in England, but are told that it is frequent among the young men in Ireland. It signifies, beating up the quarters of women of ill fame.]

2. A common lodging-house; also a lodging or bed in such a house; hence, a bed in general.

1879 *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501/1 So I went home, turned into kip (bed). 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 4/1 The next alternative is the common lodging-house, or 'kip', which, for the moderate sum of fourpence, supplies the applicant with a bed. 1892 M. Williams *Round London* (1893) 38 The sort of life that was led in 'kips', or 'doss-houses'.

Kip, *sb.*⁴ *Coal-mining.*

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms*, *Kip* (N.), a level or gently sloping roadway going *outbye* at the extremity of an engine plane, upon which the full tubs stand ready for being sent up the shaft.

Kip, *sb.*⁵ Also kipp. A local name for a tern.

1802–3 in Col. Hawker *Diary* (1893) II. 358 Kipps .. 5. [*Note*, A kipp is a genus of tern peculiar to the vicinity of Romney.] 1885 Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*, Common Tern .. also called .. Kip.

†**Kip,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3–4 kippe, 4 kip, kyp, 4–5 kyppe; *pa. t.* 3 kypte, 3–4 kipte, kipt, 4 kyppid. [ME. *kippen*: cf. ON. *kippa* to snatch, tug, pull; also MDu. *kippen* to catch, grip, G. dial. (Swiss) *kippen* to steal, 'prig'.] *trans.* To take hold of, take in the hand, seize, snatch, catch.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3164 Ðo was non biging of al egipte lich-les, so maniȝe dead ðor kipte. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2667 'Nimeþ ȝoure sexes', & is men þer wiþ Echon Kipte hor longe kniues. c1300 *Havelok* 1050 He..kipte up þat heui ston. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1510 Kyppe kowpes in honde kyngez to serue. c1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 27/478 Cayphas of þe kyst kyppid a rolle & radde. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 Kyppyn, *idem quod* hynton.

b. ? *absol.* or *intr.*

c1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii. 253 Be God, he bot syppys, begylde thou art; Behold how he kyppys. *Ibid.* xiii. 557 Any lord myght hym haue This chyld to his son. When he wakyns he kyppys, that ioy is to se.

¶ In many passages, *kip, kipte*, appear to be = *kepe, kepte*, from Keep *v.*

c1300 *Beket* 1841 That was signe of his baner, for other ne kipte he non [*S. Eng. Leg.* I. 158/1805 kepte]. c1305 *St. Dunstan* 64 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 36 He ne kipte of hem non hure. c1311 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 152 Thus y kippe ant cacche caresful colde. c1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 182 Togidir I rede we kip. c1340 *Cursor M.* 3079 (Trin.) Whenne [Ismael] hadde good elde kipte he spoused a wif.

Hence **Ki·pping** *vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*, as in kipping-line, ? some kind of fishing line: cf. next.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 Kyppynge, or hyntynge (*K.*, *P.* hentynge), *raptus*. *c* 1689 *Depred. Clan Campbell* (1816) 104 Ane long fishing lyne..and three kipping lynes.

†Kip-, the stem of KIP *v.* in comb., as **kip-hook, kip-net**, some kind of hook and net used in fishing; **kip-string**, some part of the harness of a draught horse; **kip-tree**, a wooden lever used in drawing water from a well.

1615 E. S. *Britain's Buss* in Arb. *Garner* III. 642 Each man fishing for Cod and Ling useth at once two *Kip-hooks. 1622 WHITBOURNE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* VI. 245, 10 *Kip-net Irons, 10*s*. Twine to make kipnets and gagging hooks, 6*s*. *c* 1330 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 518 In 40 capistris ..cum 2 *Kypstringges. 1364–5 *Ibid.* 568 In Kypstringes pro carectis. 1453–4 *Ibid.* 147 Pro..j kipstryng et iij capistris. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 276/1 *Kyptre of a welle, *telo*.

Kipe (kəip), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 cype, 3–4 (?) cupe(*ii*), 4 kype, 6 kepe, 8–9 kipe. [OE. *cýpe* wk. f., app. = LG. *küipe* (*keupe*) basket carried in the hand or on the back. LG. has also *kipe, kiepe* (recorded from 15th c., also spelt *kype, kypp*); whence mod.G. *kiepe*, Du. *kiepe*(*korf*). The relationship of the forms is obscure, as is that between LG. *küipe* basket and *küpe* tub, cask, and that of OE. *cýpe* to ME. *cūpe*: see COOP *sb.*1]

A basket; †*spec.* an osier basket used for catching fish (*obs.*); a basket used as a measure (*dial.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ix. 17 Man *nam þa gebrotu þe þar belifon, twelf cupan fulle. *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* xviii. 3 *Corbes*, cypan. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 1278 Twelf cupe-ful weoren vp i-bore. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 359 He was i-lete a doun in a cupe [*v. r.* kype] over þe wal. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVII cxliii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 227 b/2 Wylowe..þerof beþ made diuers nedefulle pinges to household as stoles sotels panyers and kuypes. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 3 No .. Person..shall fish..with any manner of Net, Tramel, Kepe, Wore [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) *Kipe*, a Basket made of Osiers, broader at Bottom, and narrow'd by Degrees to the Top, but left open at both Ends; which is used for taking of Fish, particularly at Otmore in Oxford-shire, where this manner of Fishing is called Kiping, and going to Kipe. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Kipe*, a strong osier basket with a twisted handle on each side, of circular form, but wider at the top than the bottom. *Ibid.* Intr. 85 A kype is often used as a measure for potatoes, apples, etc. When filled level with the top it equals a half-strike heaped.

Hence **Kipe** *v. intr.*, to catch fish with a kipe.

Ki·ping *vbl. sb.*

1705 [see above].

Kippage (ki·pėdʒ). *Sc.* [Aphetic ad. F. *équipage* EQUIPAGE.]

†1. 'The company sailing on board a ship, whether passengers or mariners' (Jam.). Cf. EQUIPAGE 13.

1578 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 104 Considder diligentlie how mekill flesche may serve euerie schip and thair kippage for that present veyage.

2. 'Disorder, confusion' (Jam.); a state of excitement or irritation.

Cf. such F. phrases as *mettre en piteux équipage* to wreck or destroy (Littré).

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* liii, The Colonel's in an unco kippage. 1818 — *Br. Lamm.* xxvi, Dinna pit yourself into a kippage. 1825–80 JAMIESON s. v., One is said to be in a sad kippage, when reduced to a disagreeable dilemma, *Loth.*

Kippeen, kippin (kipī·n, ki·pin). *Irish.* [a. Irish *cipín*: cf. Gael. *cipean, cipein* stump, peg, wooden pin.] A stick or dibble used for planting; a short thin stick.

1830–2 CARLETON *Traits* (1843) I. 133 A good root-growing kippeen. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* I. 122 The tree beside it grew out of the Kippin of the spancel which she carried in her hand.

Kipper (ki·pəɹ), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: (1 cypera), 4 kypre, 6–7 kypper, 6–8 kepper, 6– kipper. [Etymology uncertain; it is also doubtful how sense A. 2, which goes with KIPPER *v.*, is connected with 1, and indeed whether it is the same word.

At the approach of the breeding season, the lower jaw of the male salmon becomes hooked upward with a sharp cartilaginous beak known as the *kip*, which is used as a weapon by the fish when two or more fight for the same female; from this 'kip', the name 'kipper' is currently explained; but this is not compatible with the identity of *kipper* and OE. *cypera*, ME. *kypre*, which, itself, though phonetically unobjectionable, is also unproved, since the exact sense in which these words were used does not appear from the context. Moreover, in the quots. of 1376 and 1533–4, in B. 1, *kipper* appears to include both sexes.]

A. *sb.* 1. A name given to the male salmon (or sea trout) during the spawning season. (The female is then called a *shedder*.)

Some recent writers give as the meaning 'the male salmon when spent after the spawning season', thus making the term equivalent to KELT; but this is not borne out by the earlier instances, which, when clear, evidently relate to the time when the fish is full of milt, and needs protection on account of its breeding value; nor does it harmonize with some later authorities, e.g. Jamieson, who says, '*kipper*, salmon in the state of spawning'; it is directly challenged by some (cf. quot. 1879); and it seems to have arisen from misapprehension of such qualifications as 'unseasonable', 'not wholesome', really applied to fish from the approach of the spawning season. For this Pennant seems largely responsible: see quot. 1766 in B. 1.

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xix. 12 Hwy ge nu ne settan on sume dune fiscnet eowru, þonne eow fon lysteð leax oððe cyperan. *c* 1567 *Surv. Warkworth* in *Hist. Northumbld.* (1899) V. 151 The salmon fishing mainteyned, no kipper slayne alonge the water of Cockett. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* IV. iv. (1588) 450 Any Salmons or Trouts, out of season, that is being kippers or shedders. 1597 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* § 72 (ed. Skene) *heading*, Of slauchter of redde fish or Kipper. 1624 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1885) III. *n.* 228 For killing salmon in time of kipper. 1705 *Act* 4 & 5 *Anne* c. 21 The old Salmon or Kippers, which, during that Season [1 Jan. to 10 Mar.] are out of kind, and returning to the Sea. 1848 *Chambers' Inform. for People* I. 687 The adult fish [salmon] having spawned, being out of condition, and unfit for food .. are.. termed kelts; the male fish is sometimes also called a kipper, and the female a shedder or baggit. 1861 J. BROWN *Horæ Subs.* Ser. II. 243 The poaching weaver who had .. leistered a prime kipper. 1879 T. T. STODDART in *Academy* 30 Aug. 151/2 On the banks of our Scottish salmon rivers, the designation *kipper* is applied to the male fish before parting with its milt, when the beak is fully developed. After spawning, it shares along with the female fish the term *kelt*. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 7/2 The heaviest salmon .. was a fine 'kipper', weighing close on 30lb., which he captured on Saturday last [8th Oct.].

2. A kippered fish (salmon, herring, etc.); now *esp.* a herring so cured: see KIPPER *v.*

(It is doubtful whether the quots. from the Durham Acc. Rolls belong here; they may relate to the fish in sense 1, without reference to any particular mode of preparation.)

1326 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 15 In 11 Kypres emp., 3*s*. 4*d*. 1340 *Ibid.* 37 In 6 kypres emp. et 1 salmone salso, 2*s*. 2*d*. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 336 Preserving Salmon by making it into what they call Kipper: This is done by dividing it in the Middle from Head to Tail, and drying it slowly before a Fire. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* v, Ye're no eating your meat; allow me to recommend some of the kipper. It was John Hay that catcht it. 1824 CARLYLE in Froude *Life* (1882) I. 263 His heart..is as dry as a Greenock kipper. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 231 Some people, in order to give the kipper a peculiar taste .. carefully smoke it with peat-reek or the reek of juniper bushes.

B. *adj.* (attrib. use of sb.)

1. Said of a male salmon (or sea trout), at the breeding season: see A. 1. In quots. 1376 and 1533–4 'kipper' appears to include both sexes.

[1376 *Rolls Parlt.* II. 331/2 Qe null Salmon soit pris en Tamise entre Graveshend & le Pount de Henlee sur Tamise en temps q'il soit kiper: C'est assavoir, entre les Festes de l'Invention del Crois, & le Epiphanie.] 1533–4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII*, c. 7 That no maner of persone or persones ..frome the feaste of the exaltation of the holy crosse to the feaste of Seynt martyn in wynter .. kyll or distroye any Salmons not in season called kepper Salmons. 1558 *Act* 1 *Eliz.* c. 17 § 1 Any Salmons or Trouts, not being in Season, being Kepper-Salmons or Kepper-Trouts, Shedder-Salmons or Shedder-Trouts. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 118 In wynter, when..they are found kipper, leane and vnholesome. 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 136 The He Salmon..is more kipper, & less able to endure a winter in the fresh water, than the She is. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1769) III. 242 After spawning they [salmon] become very poor and lean, and then are called kipper.

2. *transf.* Shaped like the lower jaw of a kipper salmon: see etymological note above.

1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. ii. 50 Tam and Gibbie, with their long kipper noses, peeping over his shoulder.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as †**kipper-time**, the period of close-time for salmon.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Kipper-Time*, a Space of Time between the Festival of the Invention of the H. Cross May 3d. and Twelfth-Day; during which, Salmon-fishing in the River Thames was forbidden by Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. 3. [See quot. 1376 in B. 1.] 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* III. xii. 171 The ould kipper-box rolling on a block for a boat at sea—do you mind it? 1899 *Daily News* 27 Oct. 2/3 At Great Yarmouth, where there are some 350 boats and some 4,000 fishermen and kipper-girls engaged in the great herring fishery .. some 800 girls are curing the enormous catches for the Continental and the other markets of the world.

Kipper, *v.* [? f. prec. sb.

If really derived from the sb., it seems most reasonable to infer that this process was originally used for the preservation of 'kipper' salmon; but no direct evidence has been found.]

trans. To cure (salmon, herring, or other fish) by cleaning, rubbing repeatedly with salt and pepper or other spice, and drying in the open air or in smoke.

1773 [see KIPPERED below]. 1835 SOUTHEY in C. Southey *Life* VI. 281 Salmon which he had kippered the preceding night. 1848 *Life Normandy* (1863) II. 56 [Salmon out of season] are..more frequently kippered; that is to say, they are cured with salt, sugar, and spice, and then dried in the smoke. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 15/1 Smoking and kippering them [mackerel] for winter use.

Hence **Ki·ppered** *ppl. a.*; **Ki·ppering** *vbl. sb.*

1773 Mrs. GRANT *Lett. fr. Mount.* (1807) I. ii. 20 We had ..kippered salmon. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot., Stirlings.* XVI. 122 The kippering of salmon is successfully practised in several parts of the parish. 1863 in *Tynside Songs* 91 A cask o' the best kipper'd herrins. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 11 June 9/2 A large kippering establishment at Stornoway. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 31 Fisher-girls .. at Grimsby, splitting herrings for kippering, seven a minute.

Ki·pperish, *a. rare.* [f. KIPPER *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Characteristic of a 'kipper' fish: see KIPPER *a.* 1.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 296 [The salmon] is then prohibited the benefit of salt-water to bathe her fins.. which is the natural cause of her kipperish infirmity.

Kipper-nut. [Origin unknown.

The conjecture of Hempl (*Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. America* XIV. 455) that *kipper* is here a variant of *pepper, pickle*, in sense 'pungent', does not seem justified.]

1. = EARTH-NUT 1.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cccxv. 905 Earth Nut, Earth Chestnut, or Kipper Nut. 1611 COTGR., *Noix chastaigne*, the earth nut, Kipper nut, earth Chestnut. 1722 QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 2) 348 The Earth-nut, Kipper-nut or Pig-nut. 1846 SOWERBY *Brit. Bot.* (ed. 3).

2. The tuber of the Heath-pea: = EARTH-NUT 2.

1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants.* 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*

Kippe-sole, corrupt f. KITTISOL.

Kipple, Sc. and dial. f. COUPLE *sb.* and *v.*

†Kipsey, kibsey. *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 7 kybzey. [Origin uncertain: cf. KIPE.] A small wicker-basket.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* III. i. (1668) 96 With a gathering hook, gather those which be full Ripe, and put them into your Cherry-pot, or Kybzey, hanging by your side or upon any bough you please. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Kibsey*, a kind of Wicker-basket. 1754 MARTIN *Eng. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Kibsy*, a sort of wicker basket. 1879 HORSLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XL. 501, I was coming home with my kipsy (basket).

Kirat, obs. form of CARAT.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 50 If one kirat of it be geven in wine, it maketh a man wonderfully dronken. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos., Kirat, an Arabian word signifying the weight* of three graines.

Kirb, Kirble, Kirb-roof, Kirch, var. CURB, KERB, CURBLE, CURB-ROOF, CURCH.

Kirchenwasser: see KIRSCHWASSER.

Kircher, -chowe, obs. ff. KERCHER, KERCHIEF.

Kirie-mirie-buff: see KERRY-MERRY-BUFF.

Kirk (kɔ̄k, *Sc.* kėrk), *sb.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) kirrke, 3–7 kirke, 4–6 kyrke, 4–7 kyrk, (4 kire, 6 kerke, 6–9 kurk), 4– kirk. [Northern form of CHURCH: cf. OE. *circe*, and ON. *kirkja*, Da. *kirke*, Sw. *kyrka*.]

1. The Northern English and Scotch form of the word CHURCH, in all its senses.

a. In Northern English: formerly used as far south as Norfolk; and still extending in dialect use to north-east Lincolnshire: see E. D. D. Frequent in proper names all over its original area.

c 1200 ORMIN 3533 Hall3hedd inn hiss kirrke. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 92 Clerkes of holy kirke. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol., Þis boke..is mast oysed in halykyrke seruys. *c* 1400 *Melayne* 29 In kirkes and abbayes that there were. *c* 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1422 After the trewe kyrkes vsage. *c* 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xvi. 18 *note*, Yis word church..commeth of yᵉ greek κυριακόν..as ye north doth yet moor truli sound it, yᵉ kurk, and we moor corruptli and frenchlike, yᵉ church. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* July 97 To Kerke the narre, from God more farre, Has bene an old-sayd sawe. *a* 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* II. (1683) 234 That place which..all men did call a Kirk. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words* 41 *Kyrk*, Church, κυριακόν. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Wark* (Westmld.) 14 Be serious and devout, net come to kirk with a moon belief. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 24 Helter skelter frae the kurk. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s. v., He's as poor as a kirk mouse. 1877 *Holderness Gloss., Kirk*, a church. Not much used. That at Owthorne on the coast is called the 'Sister Kirk'.

b. Used in literary Sc. till 17th c., and still retained in vernacular use in the general sense of 'church'.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 71 Quhen he..In-till the kyrk Schyr Ihone haid slayn. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 574 The hie Mes was done, The King with mony cumly out of the Kirk is gane. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 11 We trow the kirk Catholik be Ane Faithfull Christin cumpanie. 1643 *Petit. Ass. Kirk Scot.* in Clarendon *Hist. Reb.* VI. § 340 The Kirk of England (which We ought to tender as our own Bowels). 1648 in *Rec. Kirk of Scot.* (1838) I. 507 All the corruptions that have been formerly in the Kirks of God in these Lands [England and Scotland]. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 49 The Scottish kirk the English church do name; The English church the Scots a kirk do call. *a* 1653 BINNING *Serm.* (1743) 607 Unless their prayers do it, or their keeping the kirk. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Cupid turn'd Tinker* Wks. 1730 I. 112 At play-house and kirk Where he slily did lurk. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 19 At kirk or market, mill or smiddie. 1894 'IAN MACLAREN' *Bonnie Brier Bush, Lachlan Campbell* iii. 145 Away on the right the Parish Kirk peeped out from a clump of trees.

c. In official use, the name 'Kirk of Scotland' gave place to 'Church of Scotland' at the date of the Westminster Assembly: see quots. 1645, 1648. But (d) in subsequent English (as opposed to Scottish) usage, the term 'kirk' has often been opposed to 'church' to distinguish the Church of Scotland from the Church of England, or from the Episcopal Church in Scotland. So *Free Kirk* for the Free Church of Scotland.

c. 1560 (*title*) The Booke of the Universall Kirk of Scotland. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1642) 3 Instructed..in the exact knowledge of the Estate of this Kirk of Scotland. 1645 in *Rec. Kirk of Scot.* (1838) I. 431/1 Subscribed in name of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, by the Moderator of the Assembly. [1648 *Ibid.* I. 506 (*title*) A Declaration and Exhortation of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, to their Brethren of England. 1691 (*title*) The principal Acts of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland conveened at Edinburgh the 16th day of October, 1690.]

d. *a* 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* XII. § 121 Nor did she [the queen] prefer the glory of the church of England before the sordidness of the kirk of Scotland. 1708 SWIFT *Sacram. Test* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 135 To swear..as they do now in Scotland, to be true to the kirk. 1791 HAMILTON *Mem. Wesley* II. 19 A member of the kirk. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess., Hampden* (1887) 219 This government..called a general assembly of the Kirk. 1850 WHIPPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I. 213 Examples which tell against kirk as well as against church. 1854 KINGSLEY *Let.* 22 Feb. in *Life* xii. (1879) I. 321 Erskine and others think [the lectures] will do much good, but will infuriate the Free Kirk.

2. Sometimes affected to render Du. *kerk*, LG. *kerke*, or Ger. *kirche*.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 25 Here [Delft] are two large

Churches, the one called the old, the other the new Kirk. 1851 Longf. *Gold Leg.* II. *Village Ch.* 69, I may to yon kirk go, To read upon yon sweet book.

3. Phr. (*Sc. colloq.*) *To make a kirk and a mill of*: to put to any use one pleases, to do what one will with. But Kelly gives what may have been the earlier meaning.

1721 Kelly *Sc. Prov.* 252 Make a Kirk and a Mill of it, that is, make your best of it: It does not answer to the English, 'Make a Hog or a Dog of it': For that means, bring it either to one use, or another. 1822 Galt *Entail* I. xviii. 147 The property is my own conquesting...and surely I may make a kirk and a mill o't an I like. 1887 Mrs. Alexander *Mona's Choice* II. vii. 173, I doubt but the man I let the land to is just making a kirk and a mill of it.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (see also, in many cases, corresponding combinations of Church): as *kirk act, bell, door, -goer, government, preacher, rent, steeple, stile, vassal, writer*; *kirk-greedy, kirk-like* adjs.; kirk-assembly, Assembly of the Church of Scotland; kirk-burial, burial within a church; kirk-fast, a fast ordained by the Church; †kirk-feuar *Sc.* = *church-feuar* (Church *sb.* 18); kirk-gate, the high-way or street leading to a church; kirk-keeper *Sc.*, a constant attendant at the kirk; †kirk-lair *Sc.*, 'a lair or burial place within a church, the right of burial within a church' (Jam. *Suppl.*); †kirk-loom, church machine or utensil; kirk-shire (see quot.); kirk-skail, -skailing *Sc.*, the dispersion of the congregation after divine service; kirk-work *Sc.* = Church-work a.; kirk-wynd, the lane leading to a church. Also Kirk-ale, -garth, -yard, etc.

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix, The *Kirk acts against *Kirk-buriall. 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III. 425 Going..to the *Kirk-assembly at Edenburgh. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* vi. ii. (1849) 257 To hear the far-off *kirk-bell ringing. 1814 Scott *Wav.* xxx, He would drive a nail for no man on the Sabbath or *kirk-fast. 1820 — *Monast.* xvii, The son of a *kirk-feuar is not the stuff that lords and knights are made of. 1643 *Declar. Commons* (*Reb. Ireland*) 56 Desires for establishing Unity of Religion, and Uniformity of *Kirk-government. 1882 J. Walker *Jaunt to Auld Reekie*, etc. 42 He neir was godly nor *kirk greedy. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xi, A constant *kirk-keeper she is. 1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xix, Secluding all from the *Kirk-laire. *c* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 82 The plesant Pacok...Constant and *kirklyk vnder his cler cape, Myterit, as the maner is. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 201 The mickle pu pit;..was the Cardinal's ain *kirk-loom, He brocht it in a ship frae Rome. 1844 Lingard *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iv. 144 *note*, These districts allotted to priests were called priestshires, shrift-shires, or *kirkshires. 1843 Bethune *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 283 Hame again At *kirk-skail time she came. 1819 Lockhart *Peter's Lett.* lxxiii. III. 265 When the service is over..(for which moment the Scotch have, in their language, an appropriate and picturesque term, the *kirk-skailing). 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 312 The cock on a *kirk-steeple. 1552 Lyndesay *Monarche* 4729 Thay hauld the Corps at the *kirk style. 1820 Scott *Monast.* iii, To hear ye even the Lady of Avenel to seeking quarters wi' a *kirk-vassal's widow! 1430 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. iii. 21 [A penalty of £20 Scots to be paid to the] *kirkwerk [of Glasgow]. 1467 [see Church-work]. 1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* Pref. i, Citing out of the *Kirk-Writers their Papal, ..Schismatical and Rebellious Principles. 1888 Barrie *When a Man's single* i, A kitchen in the *kirk-wynd of Thrums.

Kirk, *v.* Now *Sc.* [f. Kirk *sb.*]

1. *trans.* = Church *v.* 1.

c 1425 Wyntoun *Cron.* v. xii. 4904 In honoure off that madyn clere That wes kyrkkyd as that day. *c* 1470 [see Church *v.* 1 b]. 1818 Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xliii, I'm to be married the morn, and kirkit on Sunday. 1825 Jamieson, A bride is said to be *kirkit*, the first time she goes to church after she has been married; on which occasion she is usually attended by some of the marriage-company...A family is also said to be *kirkit*, the first time they go to church after there has been a funeral in it. 1891 Barrie *Little Minister* xliv, All he had to do was to re-marry him, and kirk him.

†2. To lay *up* or deposit in a church. (Cf. Church *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1606 Birnie *Kirk-Buriall* xi, The wel deseruing by the purse,..was in vse to be Kirked vp in burial.

3. To send or drive (the ball) to the church, as a goal.

1834 T. Brown in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 46 The person who succeeded in kirking or in milling—such are the phrases—the..golden ball.

Hence Kirking *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

c 1470 Henry *Wallace* xi. 352 It was bot till a kyrkyn fest. 1818 *Edinb. Mag.* Nov. 414 On Sunday comes the kirking. The bride and bridegroom, attended by their office-bearers, ..walk to the kirk. *Mod. Sc. saying*, 'A bride is a bride fra' her crying to her kirking' (i. e. from the proclamation of banns to her first attendance at church).

†**Kirk-ale.** *Obs.* In 5 kirkehale, 6 kirkall. = Church-ale. (But in quot. 1470 (if not simply an error) app. used as = Churching 1: cf. quots. 1568 s.v. Church *v.* 1 b, 1297 s.v. Church-gang.)

c 1470 Harding *Chron.* cxxii. iii, To light His Candill then, ..at his kirkehale and puryficacion. *c* 1570 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 243 This examinate being at a kirkall at the said Anne father's house.

†**Kirked,** *a. Obs.* ? a dialectal variant of Crooked (or perh. a scribal error for *kroked*).

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3137 His nose frounced fulle kirked stoode.

Kirkemesse, obs. variant of Kermis.

Kirker (kō·ɹkəɹ). *rare.* [f. Kirk *sb.* + -er 1.] A member or adherent of the 'kirk', i. e. the Church of Scotland. Now *Obs.* exc. *colloq.* in comb., as *Auld Kirker* (an adherent of the 'auld kirk'), *Free Kirker.*

1680 G. Hickes *Spirit of Popery* 5 Which is the Kirk, and Kirkers usual sence of free grace, according to the Assemblies larger and shorter Catechisms. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* II. 310 Twenty Episcopals..to one Kirker of the Calvinistical Order. 1893 *Daily News* 10 June 5/8 'What aboot..the ministers wha are na' auld Kirkers?' his companion,..a Free Kirker, rejoined.

Kirkereve, north. var. Church-reeve *Obs.*

Kirk-garth. *north. dial.* Also 3 (*Orm.*) kirrkegærd. [f. Kirk *sb.* + Garth, an enclosure: cf. Icel. *kirkju-garðr*, Da. *kirkegaard.* Cf. also Church-garth and Kirk-yard.] Northern English = Churchyard: formerly prevalent from Cumberland to Lincolnshire; now much restricted.

c 1200 Ormin 15254 To birrjenn 3uw i kirrkegærd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 27108 In kyrcgarth, chapell or kyrk. 1417 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 11 Anent Al Halow Kyrk garth wall on the Pament. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 Kyrkegarthe, *cimiterium.* 1508 *Will* in *N. W. Line. Gloss.* s.v., My body to be beried in the kirkgarth of our lady of ffrothingham. 1708 T. Ward *Eng. Ref.* III. (1710) 18 Crosses In Kirk-Garths, and in Market places. 1785 Hutton *Bran New Wark* 14 A covetous man trapes to th' kirk-garth on a sunday morning. 1839 *Cumbld. & Westmld. Dial.* 47 What they see i th Kirk-garth. [In *Swaledale Gloss.* 1873, *Cumbld. Gloss.* 1878.]

Kirkify (kō·ɹkifəi), *v. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -fy: cf. Churchify.] *trans.* To imbue with the principles of the 'kirk' or Church of Scotland; to make like a Scottish church.

1661 R. L'Estrange *Relaps'd Apostate* 6 Your Kirkify'd Reformers;..that made such Conscience of a Ceremony. 1854 Hawthorne *Eng. Note-bks.* II. 286 St. Giles's Cathedral,.. having been kirkified into three interior divisions by the Covenanters.

Kirkin-head. *Arch.* [app. f. Kirk *sb.*] The end of a building in which the upper half of the gable is hipped off; the truncated gable and the triangular piece of roof above it; = Jerkin-head, of which it is app. the original form.

1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 22 All Buildings, where there is either a Gable or a Kirkin-Head. 1727 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Barge-course.* 1851 *Dict. Archit.* I. 53 Any building where there was a gable or Kirkin-head.

†**Kirkist.** *nonce-wd.* [f. Kirk *sb.* + -ist.] An adherent of the 'kirk' or Scottish church.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 277 What hath been done by kirkists these last dozen of yeers.

Kirkland. *Sc.* and *north.* = Church-land.

c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 784 Thai ete of the corne in the kirkland. *c* 1500 *Rowlis Cursing* 31 in Laing *Anc. Poet. Scot.* 212 Kirkland hay, or gerss to a waill 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 128 With all manssis gleibs kirklands.

Kirkless, Sc. form of Churchless *a.*

1801 H. Macneill *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 171 After a Sunday's feast—or pascal, Wi' you, ye kirkless, canty rascal. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan. 8/1 The kirkless ministers of his country ..will applaud him.

Kirkman (kō·ɹkmăn). [Sc. and north. form of Churchman.]

1. An ecclesiastic; = Churchman 1. (In later use only *Sc.*)

c 1340 [see Churchman 1]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 560 In quhat wyse þe kirkmen did þar seruice. 1440 in *Corr.*, etc. *Priory Coldingham* (Surtees) 113 Baith temporal lords and kirkmen. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 255 b, Their Kirkmen preached, that in Englande was neither Masse, nor any service of God. 1638 *Act Assembly* in *Coll. Conf.* II. 115 (Jam.) The civil places and powers of Kirkmen declared to be unlawful. 1733 Neal *Hist. Purit.* II. 238 That part of it [the Act] which referred to the Apparel of Kirkmen. 1853 Cadenhead *Bon-Accord* 188 (E. D. D.) Nane but kirkmen daur'd to preach.

2. A member or adherent of the 'kirk', i. e. the Church of Scotland: see Churchman 4.

1650 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 205 The Kirkmen and their faction adhering still very rigidly to their mad principles. 1660 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 262 The English Presbyterians (who had most basely accepted a canting thing called the Covenant from the Kirkmen of Scotland). 1752 Carte *Hist. Eng.* III 425 A number of the most zealous kirkmen, meeting at Leonard's Craig near Edenburgh. 1893 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXXIII. 1002 Rothes had never been a fanatical puritan; he was a politician and a patriot rather than a kirkman.

Kirk-master, -maister. *north. dial.*

1. In northern English, A churchwarden.

1429 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 417 Item to the kyrkmasters a nobill. 1512 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols 1797) 205 Ye cayrke maysters of Wygtoft. 1674–91 Ray *N. C. Words* 41 *Kyrkmaster*, Churchwarden. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.* s.v. *Kirk*, Kirkmaister..often heard from old Mid-Yorkshire people.

†2. *Sc.* a. 'A deacon in the church, one who has the charge of ecclesiastical temporalities' (Jam.). b. The deacon of an incorporated trade: see Deacon 3. *Obs. rare.*

1505 in Pennecuik *Blue Blanket* (1756) 44 Compeired..the Kirk-Master and Brether of the Surgeons and Barbaris. 1522 in *Charters of St. Giles, Edin.* (Bann.) 213–16 Kirkmaisters of the confrary and altare of the haly blude. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) III. 76* Thair was not Kirkmaisteris or Deaconis appointit in the Parochinnis to ressaue the taxatioun appointit.

†**Kirkomanetic,** *a. nonce-wd.* Labouring under 'kirkomania'; adhering fanatically to the 'Kirk'.

1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 211 New Palestine, as the Kirkomanetick Philarchaists would have it [Scotland] called.

Kirk-scot: another form of Church-scot, q.v.

Kirk-session (kəɹkˌseˑʃən). The lowest court in the Established Church of Scotland and other Presbyterian Churches, composed of the minister and elders of the parish or congregation.

(The Free Church having revived the office of *deacon*, has as its lowest court a Deacons' Court.)

1717 De Foe *Mem. Ch. Scot.* (1844) 6 The Subordination of Judicatories is such, and the Proceedings so nicely accounted for by the Kirk-Sessions to the Presbyteries, by the Presbyteries to the Provincial Synods, and by the Synods to the General Assemblies, that there can no Mistake pass unobserved. 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) Introd. 19 The Kirk Session, composed of the minister, elders, and deacons of every parish, forms the lowest ecclesiastical court of Scotland. 1871 Sir H. Moncrieff *Pract. Free Ch. Scott* 7 The Pastor or Pastors of each Congregation, along with a suitable number of elders who are not pastors, constitute a governing body which is called the Kirk-session.

Kirkset: see Kirset.

†**Kirkship.** *nonce-wd.* [See -ship.] A humorous title for a church dignitary (? after *worship*).

1710 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 95 To know what his Kirkship wou'd have em to do.

[†**Kirk-shot:** known only in the ballad cited; taken as = Churchyard (but prob. a corruption of some kind).

a 1827 *Ballad, Weary Coble o' Cargill* x. (Motherwell *Minstrelsy* 232) And there they got the bonnie lad's corpse, In the kirk shot o bonnie Cargill.]

Kirk-shot: see Church-scot.

Kirk-town. *Sc.* Also kirk-ton. The town, village, or hamlet in which the parish church is: = *church-town* (Church *sb.* 18). b. A glebe.

1706 Semfill *Piper Kilbarchan* in *Chambers Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 24 Or who can for our kirk-town cause Stand us in stead? 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 16 May, The word Kirktoun..applied to all collections of houses, not farm touns, which surrounded parish kirks. 1872 E. W. Robertson *Hist. Ess.* 136 The ordinary amount of Kirktown or glebe assigned to the church..was a half-davoch. *a* 1894 Stevenson *Olalla* Wks. 1895 III. 313 The mountain village, which was, as we say in Scotland, the kirk-ton of that thinly peopled district.

†**Kirkward,** *sb. Hist.* = Church-ward *sb.* 1.

1883 I. G. Smith & P. Onslow *Worcester* 31 The kirkward of St. Peter's peaceably handed over the keys.

Kirkward, *adv.* (*adj.*) [See -ward.] Towards the kirk or church; churchward.

18.. *Ballad* in Scott *Hrt. Midl.* xl, When six braw gentlemen Kirkward shall carry ye. 1832 A. Cunningham in *Blackw Mag.* XXXI. 996 Much they talked upon their kirkward way.

Kirkyard. Now *Sc.* Also 4 kyrk-yarde, 4–5 kirk(e)-3erd(e, 5 kyrk3erd, kyrke3erde, kyrk-yharde, 7– *Sc.* kirkyaird. [f. Kirk *sb.* + Yard.] Northern form of Churchyard: now confined to Scotland: cf. Kirk-garth.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29349 In kyrk-yarde aght naman him deluen. [1377 Langl. *P. Pl. B* xiii. 9 No corps in her kirke3erde ne in her kyrke was buryed. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 722/12 *Hoc semiterium*, a kyrk3erd. *c* 1475 *Pict. Voc.* ibid. 803/5 *Hoc atrium*, a kyrke3erde.] *a* 1636 B. Jonson *Sad Sheph.* II. iii. Our dame Hecate Made it her gaing-night, over the Kirk-yard. 1816 Scott *Old Mort.* Introd., The Cameronian monuments, in the old kirkyard of Kirkchrist. 1896 *New-York Sock. American* Oct., The auld kirkyaird on the grey hillside.

Kirle, obs. form of Curl *sb.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), Artes to stiffen their kirles on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads.

Kirmess, -mish, variants of Kermis.

†**Kirmew.** *Obs.* [a. Ger. *kirrmeve*, f. *kirren* to coo, chirp, cry with a harsh sound + *meve* gull, Mew.] The common Tern.

It is doubtful whether the word has any standing in English except as occurring in quot. 1694 (transl. from German), which is also the source cited by Pennant, from whom subsequent writers get the name. Montagu (*Ornith. Dict.* 1802–13) gives also *kirman*, prob. an error.

1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 82, I have heard the Kirmew and Kutyeghf cry. *Ibid.* 92 The Kirmew hath a thin sharp-pointed bill as red as blood...It is commonly called Kirmew from its Cry. 1766 Pennant *Zool.* (1768) II. 428.

Kirn (kəin, *Sc.* kèrn), *sb.*1 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4–6 kirne, 5–6 kyrn(e; *north. Eng.* 7 kerne, 7–9 kern, kurn. [Northern form of Churn *sb.*: cf. ON. *kirna*, in same sense.]

1. A churn.

1338–9 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 311 In j kirne emp. pro eadem [dayerial, 5*d.* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/1 (MS. A.) A kyrne, *ciuba, fiscina.* 1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 207, j kirne with staffe xiiij*d.* 1681 *Inv.* in Hunter *Biggar & Ho. Fleming* vi. (1862) 62 Ane say, ane kerne and two four gallon trees. 1728 Ramsay *Betty & Kate* vii, Sae may your kirn with fatness flow. 1785 Burns *Addr. Deil* x. Countra wives..May plunge an' plunge the kirn in vain. 1820 Scott *Monast.* xxxv, I see it is ill' done to teach the cat the way to the kirn. 1825 Brockett, *Kern.* 1876 *Mid Yorksh. Gl.*, Kurn.

2. *fig.* 'Applied to a mire' in which the mud is churned up; 'a disgusting mixture'. 'The ground's a mere kirn.' (Jam.)

3. *Comb.*, as *kirn-milk*, *-staff*: see CHURN.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Thai maid grit cheir of .. reyme, flot quhaye, grene cheis, kyrn mylk. 1674–91 RAY *N. C. Words, Kern-milk*, butter-milk. 1684 G. MERITON *Praise Ale* 160 (E. D. D.) Sheel kedge our kites with good kirne-milk and whig. 1724 RAMSAY *Evergreen, Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* xii, He tuke the kirnstaff be the shank. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1807) 225 My kirn-staff now stands gizzened at the door. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. *note*, He dealt in the wholesome commodity called kirn-milk.

Kirn (kɜ̄n, *Sc.* kĕrn), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 9 kern, kurn, curn. [Of uncertain etymology: see Note below.]

1. A feast or merry-making held on the completion of the harvest; a harvest-home or harvest-supper. (Thing and name are passing out of use.)

1777 [see KIRN-BABY]. 1786 BURNS *Twa Dogs* 124 As bleak-fac'd Hallowmass returns, They get the jovial, ranting kirns, When rural life, o' ev'ry station, Unite in common recreation. 1806 DOUGLAS *Poems* 143 (E. D. D.) Hame they gang to get the kirn. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. Introd. 101 Who envies now the shepherd's lot,..His rustic kirn's loud revelry. 1883 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 657 The oldest rustic festival here [in Lothian] is the harvest home, or 'kirn'.

2. The cutting of the last handful of corn (the kirn-cut) on the harvest-field. Chiefly in the phrases *To win* (*get*) *the kirn*: to gain the distinction of cutting down the last armful of corn; to succeed in finishing the harvest; *To cry* or *shout the kirn*: to cheer or shout in token of this. (Now *rare*.)

1808–18 JAMIESON, *Kirn*, the last handful of grain cut down on the harvest-field. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* 400 (Jam.), I shall either gain a kiss from some fair lip for winning the kirn, or some shall have hot brows for it. 1836 J. M. WILSON *Tales Bord.* II. 209 (E. D. D.) An hour would be sufficient to terminate their harvest toils and win the kirn. 1866 HENDERSON *Folk-lore N. Counties* 66 When the sickle is laid down, and the last sheaf of golden corn set on end, it is said that they have 'got the kern'. [The words I have heard used in crying the kirn in Roxburghshire, *a* 1860, were 'The corn's shorn, the kirn's won, Kirnie, kirnie, coo-oo-oo!' the last word much prolonged. J. A. H. M.]

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kirn-bannock*, *-feast*, *-night*; **kirn-cut** = sense 2; **kirn-supper**, the harvest-home supper (see also *churn-supper*, s. v. CHURN *sb.* 5); **kirn-winning** = sense 2.

1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 405 A piece.. of the *kirn-bannock. 1810 CROMEK *Rem. Nithsdale Song* 259 From the same pin depended the *kirn-cut of corn, curiously braided and adorned with ribbons. 1852 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xlv, Above the mantelpiece hung the..kirn-cuts of corn gaily ornamented with ribbons—the trophies of the last year's harvest home. 1846 *Drummond's Muckomachy* 32 (E. D. D.) At fairs, *kirn-feasts, and penny weddins. 1789 BURNS *Let. Lady Glencairn*, At gala-times, such as New-year's day, a christening, or the *kirn-night,.. my punch-bowl is brought from its dusty corner. 1777 *Kern Supper [see KIRN-BABY]. 1822 BEWICK *Mem.* 26 The man..when he met me had been on his way to a 'kirn supper'. 1864 *Chambers' Bk. of Days* II. 376/2 In Scotland, under the name of the Kirn or Kirn-supper. 1819 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 65 To murry-neets, *kurn-winnins; Hannah ne'er went.

[*Note.* The instances of the word *kirn* or *kern* are quite recent, and leave us in the dark as to its earlier history. The popular notion often associates it with KIRN *sb.*[1], CHURN; and there are positive statements that a churnful of cream was a prominent item in the harvest-supper (J. Nicol *Poems* (1805) I. 154; Hone *Year-bk.* (1832) 10 Sept. 534/2; Haliburton *Puir Auld Sc.* (1887) 148–9). See also *churn-supper*, s. v. CHURN *sb.* 5. But this may be due only to popular etymology. If the word were old, it might in form represent an OE. **se-cyrn* = OHG. *gikurni*, shortened *kurni*, *churni*, MHG. *kürne*, *kürn*, 'corn collectively or of all kinds' (see Grimm, s. v. *Korn* 1 d). But this hardly suits the sense, unless indeed **gecyrn* could have meant something like 'completion (of the reaping or ingathering of all the corn)'. (Prof. E. Sievers.)]

Kirn (kɜ̄n, *Sc.* kĕrn), *v.* Also *dial.* kern, kurn. [Northern form of CHURN *v.*]

1. a. *trans.* and *absol.* To churn; to make butter by churning. b. *intr.* Of butter: To form by churning, to 'come'.

15.. *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* v, Scho kyrnd the kyrne, and skwmd it clene. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. iii, Tibby kirn'd, and there nae butter came. *a* 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* 74 (Jam.) Nae mair the thrifty gudewife sees Her lasses kirn. 1801 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 19 For tou can kurn, and darn, and spin. 1856 HENDERSON *Pop. Rhymes* 56 (E. D. D.) The gudewife's butter wadna kirn.

2. *transf.* a. *trans.* To mix or stir by a process like that of churning cream; to keep turning *over*, *up*, etc. b. *intr.* To perform the act of stirring something; to puddle, etc.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* xxxiv. (E. D. D.) It would hae been mair to the purpose had ye been kirning drogs with the pistle and mortar in your ain shop. 1869 R. LEIGHTON *Scotch Wds.* 20 I've just been kirnin' through the Word o' God. 1892 N. DICKSON *Auld Min.* (1896) 106 Busy kirnin' among clay an' makin' bricks.

Hence **Kirned** *ppl. a.*; **Ki'rning** *vbl. sb.*, churning. *attrib.* as *kirning-day*; **kirning-rung** = *kirn-staff* (KIRN *sb.*[1] 3).

1790 A. WILSON *Pack* Poems 59 Gin ye please our John an' me, Ye'se get the kirnan rung To lick, this day. 1808 ELIZ. HAMILTON *Cottagers Glenburnie* (Jam.), The very first kirning after, her butter was burstet and gude for naething. 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallovid. Encycl.* (1876) 39 'Twas fed on new kirned butter-milk. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 217 The morn..is kirning-day.

Ki'rn-ba:by. Also **kern-**. [f. KIRN *sb.*[2] + BABY *sb.* 2, 'doll, puppet'.] A rude semblance of a human figure made out of the last handful of corn cut on the harvest-field, and dressed as a female, which formerly played a part in the ceremonial of the kirn or harvest-home, and was afterwards often hung up on the farmer's kitchen wall until the next harvest, when its place was taken by a new one. Also called *kirn-doll* or *-dolly*, *maiden* or *kirn-maiden*, *harvest-queen*, and, in books, after a mistaken suggestion of Brand (quot. 1777), *corn-baby*.

In the most usual form, the cluster of ears formed the head of the figure, while part of the stalks were plaited into two arms, and the rest expanded as a body in skirts, the whole being decorated with ribbons or gaily dressed in doll's clothes.

1777 BRAND *Pop. Antiq.* xxxi. 307 *Kern Baby*.. the northern Word is plainly a Corruption of *Corn Baby* or *Image*, as is the *Kern* or *Churn* Supper of *Corn* Supper. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Kern-baby*, an image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers to their mell-supper, or harvest home. 1813 ELLIS *Brand's Antiq.* I. 422 *note*, An old woman..informed me that, not half a century ago, they used every where [in Northumberland] to dress up something, similar to the figure above described, at the end of Harvest, which was called a Harvest Doll, or *Kern Baby*. 1826 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 1166. 1846 RICHARDSON *Borderer's Table-Bk.* VII. 375 The corn-baby or kirn-dolly. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore N. Counties* 66 When the sickle is laid down and the last sheaf set on end..an image is at once hoisted on a pole.. crowned with wheat ears and dressed up in gay finery, a white frock and coloured ribbons being its conventional attire. The whole group [of reapers] circle round this harvest queen or Kernbaby, curtseying to her, and dancing and singing. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Kern baby*, an image, or possibly only a small sheaf of the newly cut corn, gaily dressed up and decorated with clothes, ribbons, flowers, &c.

Kirnel, -ell, -elle, obs. forms of KERNEL.

Kirre, obs. f. QUARRY *sb.*[1] (hunting term).

‖ **Kirsch** (kirʃ). Also **kirsh**. [F. *kirsch*, abbrev. of next.] = KIRSCHWASSER.

1869 *Daily News* 25 Aug., Distillers of the cherry-stone liquor, called kirsh. 1874 T. G. APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III. 229, I tried coffee and kirsch, and they had the good old taste.

‖ **Kirschwasser** (kirʃvasər). Also **kirschen-**. [Ger. *kirsch(en)wasser*, f. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water.] An alcoholic spirit distilled in Germany and Switzerland from a fermented liquor obtained by crushing wild cherries.

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* ii, We had drunk..about two mutchkins of *kirschenwasser. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* VIII. iv, A bottle of Kerchen Wasser, from the Black Forest. 1855 'E. S. DELAMER' *Kitchen Garden* (1861) 148 The famous cordials known as kirschwasser and maraschino.

Kirsen, -dom, obs. or dial. ff. CHRISTEN *v.*, CHRISTENDOM.

†**Kirset**[1]. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also **kerset, kirseth, kyrset(t.** [app. a. ON. *kyrrseta* or *kyrrsætt*, sitting in peace and quiet, freedom from disturbance.] Exemption from the payment of taxes, granted for one year to a new burgess (see quot.).

In some MSS. of the *Burgh Laws* the erroneous form *kirkset* is found: see Jamieson, s. v.

14.. *Burrow Lawes* c. 27 Quha sum evir be made new burges of a waste lande and he hafe na lande wythin þe burgh herberyt in þe fyrst 3ere he sall haf kyrset [*Latin text* kirseth] And efter þe fyrst 3ere he sall haf herberyt lande and byggyd. [1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 He may haue respit, or continuation for payment of his burrow mailes for ane zeare, quhilk is called hyrsett (*sic*).]

†**Kirset**[2], **kyrsede, -ett(e**, obs. ff. CRESSET.

1459–60 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 88 Le Kirsettez in domo capitulari et Refectorio. *c* 1497 *Inventory* in *MS. Ashmole* 1519, lf. 141 b, In coquina: a chawfere, a brandlet, a kirset. 1505–6 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 104 De 11 petr. feodi [coquinæ] pro le kyrsett ad portam abbathie. 1569 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 34 On Kyrsede & ij trepetts price *vs*.

Kirsine, -some, obs. corruptions of CHRISTIAN.

Kirsp, variant of CRISP *sb.*

Kirtle (kɜ̄·t'l), *sb.*[1] Forms: α. 1 cyrtel, 3 cuer-, cuyrtel, 3–6 cur-, kur-, -tel(l(e, -til, -tyll; 4–5 cortel, -yl. β. 2 cer-, kier-, 2–5 kertel, (5 -tyl), 6 kertle, 6–7 -tell. γ. 3 cirtil, 3–8 kir-, kyr-, -tel, -til, etc., 5– kirtle, (6–8 kyrtle). [OE. *cyrtel* = ON. *kyrtill* tunic (Da. *kjortel* tunic, gown, Sw. *kjortel* skirt, petticoat):—**kurtil-*, app. a dim. of **kurt-* 'short', commonly regarded as an early adoption of L. *curtus*. The sense 'short coat', as opposed to 'long gown', would suit the ordinary meaning of the ON. word, but does not apply to the use in Eng.]

1. A man's tunic or coat, originally a garment reaching to the knees or lower, sometimes forming the only body-garment, but more usually worn with a shirt beneath and a cloak or mantle above.

In early instances freq. transl. L. *tunica*. As the common name for an article of male attire, *kirtle* seems to have gone out of use about or shortly after 1500; writers of the 16th and 17th c. use it chiefly in describing robes of state. It survived to some extent in dialects, applied to a short jacket or blouse (see quots. 1706 and 1828).

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* I. i. § 17 Se byrdesta sceall gyldan ..berenne kyrtel oððe yterenne. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 64 Nimað þis gold..Biegað eow pællene cyrtlas. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. vii. 15 Warniеð eow wið leasan witegen, þe cumeð to eow on sceapene kertlen. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He ches..Stiue here to shurte and gret sac to curtle. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Se þe benimð ðe þine kiertel, 3if him þine mantel. *c* 1290 *Becket* 1155 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 139 Is Cuyrtel 3wijt hlaunket. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4161 His kyrtil [*Gött. MS.* cirtil] sal we riue and rend. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 135 I-clad he was..Al in a kirtel of a lyght waget. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 307 þe curtelle of wolle and a pilche. *a* 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1255 To onarme hym the knyght goys In cortyls, sorcatys and schorte clothys. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxxvii. 276 A man..barefote, and in a whyte kyrtell. 1552 HULOET, Kyrtyll of a kynge worne vnder the mantyll of estate, *trabea*. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 116 Giuing them [knights of the Garter] a kirtle, gowne, cloke, chaperon [etc.]. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Kirtle*, a kind of short Jacket. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* XIII. 485 In such a kirtle as the eyes of all Shall loath to look on. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Kytle*, a kirtle, or a short coat without laps or skirts. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 341 A white-haired elder clad in kirtle red.

2. A woman's gown. b. A skirt or outer petticoat. (See quot. *a* 1825.)

App. in common use down to about 1650, and now, as an archaism, much more frequent than sense 1.

a. c 995 in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 133 Hio becwið Æðelf[læde] Elhhelmmes dehter..hyre twili brocenan cyrtel. *c* 1205 LAY. 4993 Heo nom hire on anne curtel [*v. r.* cuertel] ..hire hem heo up i-tæh, hire cneon he was swiðe nehi. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 122 Scho 3ede out in hir smok..Withouten kirtelle or kemse. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 203 Her cortel..With precios perlez al umbe-pyghte. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 4395 The quene dede on hir kirtill fayre and well. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 165 Here entreth v. virgynes in white kertelys. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 23 Though ny be my kyrtell, yet nere is my smocke. *c* 1550 *Image Hypocr.* I. 417 in *Skelton's Wks.*, Your curtles be of silke With rochetes white as mylke. 1650 HOWELL *Giraffi's Rev. Naples* ii. (1664) 9 Ladies and gentlewomen were forbidden likewise to go abroad with wide-hoop'd gowns or kirtles. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* 65 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kirtle*, an outer petticoat to protect the other garments from dust, &c. in riding. ..Scarcely, if ever, heard of now that pillions are so gone out of use. 1873 OUIDA *Pascarèl* I. 217 In her ruddy serge kirtle and her great Tuscan hat.

3. *fig.* A coat or covering of any kind; a coating of paint.

1398, 1582 [see CURTEL]. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* I. 417 Thre kyrtils do theron, of marbul greyne; But first let on be drie, and then engre[y]ne A smaller cote aboue on that. 1878 GILDER *Poet & Master* 14 The gray rock had not made Of the vine its glistening kirtle.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 118 To by a kyrtilcloth for my mother. 1725 *Cock-laird* in *Orpheus Caledonius* (1729), I maun hae a silk hood, A kirtle-sark, wyliecoat, And a silk snood. *a* 1800 *Clerk's Twa Sons* in Child *Ballads* (1857) II. 67 Ben it came the Mayor's dauchters Wi' kirtle coat alone.

†**Kirtle**, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* ?An error for *kintle*, QUINTAL.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 106/2 Kirtle Flax is twelve heads in a bunch, and is about an hundred pounds in weight. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), A *Kirtle* of Flax is the quantity of about 100 pounds Weight, containing 12 Heads in a Bunch.

Kirtle (kɜ̄·t'l), *v.* [f. KIRTLE *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To cover or envelop as with a kirtle.

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* lxviii, Dreams Kirtle thee in robes too fair For jealous Dawn to see thee wear. 1896 J. LUMSDEN *Poems* 198 Corn fields..Kyrtle This God's acre like a queen.

Kirtled (kɜ̄·t'ld), *a.* [f. KIRTLE *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Clothed in a kirtle: often in parasynthetic comb.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 254 Amid'st the flowry-kirtl'd Naiades. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lviii, The wild Albanian kirtled to his knee. *a* 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 141 A lady..sweetly kirtled and enlac'd.

Kirve (kɜ̄v), *v.* Also **kerve, curve**. [a. ON. *kyrfa* to carve:—**kurðjan*: see KERF.]

†1. To carve. Hence *kirving-knife*, carving-knife. *Obs. rare.*

1484–5 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 649 Pro emundacione de le kirvyngknyffez d'ni Prioris, 12*d*.

2. *Coal-mining.* To undercut a seam; to hole. Hence **Ki'rving** *vbl. sb.*, the wedge-shaped excavation made with the pick at the bottom of a seam, previous to blasting or bringing down the coal.

1827 WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. xxvii, What he gat was varry sma', Frae out the kirvens and the nickens. 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 33 The coals obtained from the kirving are always small; and as the size of the kirving is pretty constant..it follows that a greater per centage of small is made in working a thin than a thick seam of coal. 1865 JEVONS *Coal Quest.* (1866) 72 The waste of coal in the 'kirving' or cut made by the hewer. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal Mining, Kirve*, to hole. Hence †**Kirver** (in 6 kyrvour), a carver. *Obs.*

1536–7 *Acc. Rolls Durham* (Surtees) 703 Sol. Thome Whythed, kyrvor, 20*s*.

Kirwanite (kɜ̄·wănəit). *Min.* [Named after R. Kirwan, an Irish mineralogist (1733–1812): see -ITE[1].] A fibrous, green, chlorite-like mineral, found in the basalt of the North of Ireland.

1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* I. 561 Kirwanite. 1833 *Philos. Mag.* III. 85 Kirwanite—Found by Mr. P. Doran in the Greenstone and Porphyry of Mourne, and named by Dr. Thomson.

†**Kis.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [a. Gr. κίς.] A weevil.

1658 ROWLAND *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 1026 The English call the Wheat-worm Kis, Pope, Bowde, Weevil, and Wibil.

Kish[1] (kiʃ). Also 8 kesh. [a. Ir. *cis* (kiʃ), *ceis* (keʃ) basket, hamper: cf. KISHEN.] A large wickerwork basket, used in Ireland chiefly for carrying turf; sometimes mounted on a car.

1780 A. YOUNG *Tour Irel.* I. 61 A kish of turf burns 2 barrels of lime. 1802 EDGEWORTH *Irish Bulls* x. (1803) 180 An Irish boy .. saw a train of his companions leading their cars loaded with kishes of turf. 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 125 *note*, He pointed to the potatoe Kish which was placed upon the table. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xix. 166 The cars were in great variety..some bore kishes in which a woman and some small children might be seen.

b. Used, like gabions, in building the piers of bridges, etc. (see quot.). Hence **Kish-work**.

1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 59 Kesh-work, that is, a kind of large Baskets, made of the Boughs and Branches of Trees, about the size of four or five Feet Square; these they sink in rows, by throwing stones .. into them till they ground, and then filling them up. *Ibid.* 60 They..so begin to build their Piers, banking the Kishes all round with other Stones and hard Stuff thrown in.

Kish[2] (kiʃ). [Etym. obscure. Cf. F. *chiasse*, in Normandy *quiasse*, *kiasse* scum of metals.] A form of impure graphite, which separates from certain kinds of iron in the process of smelting, floating on the top in the form of scales. Also, A dross on the surface of melted lead. Hence **Ki·shy** *a.* (see quot. 1825).

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 391 There is a substance formed in iron foundries called *kish*, of a brilliant appearance, usually in thin scales, analogous to plates of polished steel. It consists chiefly of carbonaceous matter united to iron. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 330 The appearance of this substance, called by the workmen *kish*, .. is so common an attendant on the production of the most highly carbonized iron, that the workmen have applied the term *kishy* to that peculiar sort of iron. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Kish*, the blast-furnacemen's name for the graphite-segregations seen in pig-iron and in the cinder of a furnace making a very gray iron.

‖ **Kishen** (ki·ʃən). *I. of Man.* Also kischen, kishon. [Manx *kishan* = Ir. *ciseán*, dimin. of *cis*, KISH[1].] A measure containing eight quarts.

1825 *Pious Manx Peasant* in *Houlston Tracts* I. No. 17. 8 She .. brought him two fat hens, and..a kishon of oats to feed them. 1890 HALL CAINE *Bondman* i. vii, The April rain would bring potatoes down to sixpence a kishen.

‖ **Kiskitomas** (-tǝ·mäs). Also kiskatom, kisky-Thomas. [Corruption of an Amer. Indian name.] *Kiskitomas nut*, a hickory nut.

1850 *Literary World* 2 Nov. (Bartlett), Hickory, shell-bark, kiskitomas nut, Or whatsoever thou art called. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 691 The fruit of *Carya alba*, or Shell-bark Hickory, are called Kisky Thomas Nuts, and are also much esteemed in America.

‖ **Kismet** (ki·smet). Also kismat, kismut. [Turk. *kismet*, Pers. *qismat*, a. Arab. قسمة *qisma(t)* portion, lot, fate, f. *qasama* to divide.] Destiny, fate.

1849 E. B. EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 46 One day a man related to me a story of Kismat or destiny. 1865 MRS. GASKELL in *Cornh. Mag.* Feb. 219 It's a pity when these old Saxon houses vanish off the land; but it is 'kismet' with the Hamleys. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. 19 The stars or the fates..or whatever you like to term your kismet.

Kiss (kis), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–4 cos, coss, 3–5 cosse, 4–6 kosse. β. 4 cuss, 5 cus, cusse, kus, 6 kusse. γ. 4–7 kisse, 5 kys, 5–6 kysse, 4, 7– kiss. [OE. *coss* = OFris. *kos*, OS. *cos*, *kus* (MDu. *cus*, *cuss*, Du. *kus*), OHG. *chus* (MHG. *kus*, *kos*, G. *kuss*), ON. *koss*:—OTeut. **kuss-oz*. ME. *cuss* (kus) was app. developed from *coss*, as it appears to have had (u) not (ü), and occurs in texts which do not use *cusse* (*ciisse*) for the vb. The mod.Eng. form (like Da. *kys*, Sw. *kyss*) is from the vb.]

1. A touch or pressure given with the lips (see Kiss *v.* 1), in token of affection, greeting, or reverence; a salute or caress given with the lips.

α. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 32 Ic hine to minum cosse nærde. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 48 Mannes sunu þu mid cosse sylst. *a* 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 309/8 *Osculum*, cos. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 194 Wo wurðe his cos: vor hit is Judases cos þet he ou mide cusseð. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1300 He had craued a cosse, bi his courtaysye. 1382 WYCLIF *Song Sol.* i. 1 Kisse he me with the cos of his mowth. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 He..with cossis and terys watryd the fete of the crosse. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* i. iii. 24, I will not sticke for a kosse with such a man as you.

β. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 348 Yit wol he stele a cuss or tuo. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virgin* 12 Ful curteis was þi comeli cus [*rime* iheʒus]. *c* 1440 *Partonope* *3236 Ther with she yaf hym a swete cus. *a* 1529 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 361 Many a prety kusse Had I of his swete musse.

γ. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 15779 (Götf.) Wid a kiss [*other MSS.* coss, cosse] has þu mannes sune vnto þi bandun broght. *Ibid.* 17198 (Götf.) Kisse of saghtling þu me bedis. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277/1 Kys, or kus, *osculum*, *basium*. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* ix. 39 To haue a kysse or cusse of her mouth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 278 b, Kysse me lorde, with the kysse of thy mouth. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 322 Speake cosin, or..stop his mouth with a kisse, and let not him speake neither. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 502 He.. press'd her Matron lip With kisses pure. 1796–7 COLERIDGE *To Sara* 4 Ah why refuse the blameless bliss? Can danger lurk within a kiss? 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* iii, He drew With one long kiss my whole soul thro' My lips. 1852 HOOK *Ch. Dict.* (1871) 424 The kiss of peace..was one of the rites of the eucharistic service in the primitive church. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* vii. 1 Ask me, Lesbia, what the sum delightful Of thy kisses.

2. *fig.* A light touch or impact.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 26 So sweete a kisse the golden Sunne giues not, To those fresh morning drops vpon the Rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Epipsych.* 547 Where the pebble-paven shore, Under the quick, faint kisses of the sea Trembles and sparkles. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cxvii, Every kiss of toothed wheels.

b. *Billiards*, etc. (See Kiss *v.* 3 c.)

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* III. 154 'That is a cannon however'. 'Not a bit of it!..a kiss!' 1859 CRAWLEY *Billiards* 95 All these canons are made by a kiss from the cushion. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 A proper laying of the balls will preclude the undesirable kiss.

3. Name for a small sweetmeat or piece of confectionery; a sugar-plum.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kisses*, small confections or sugar plums. Perhaps the same as Shakspeare's kissing-comfits. 1887 STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* I. 612/2 Munching a 'barley-sugar kiss'.

4. A fanciful term for a drop of sealing-wax accidentally let fall beside the seal.

1829 *Young Lady's Bk.* 337 No drops, or, as our country cousins designate them, kisses, will fall in the passage of the wax from the taper to..the seal. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvii, 'It's Peggy O'Dowd's fist', said George, laughing. 'I know it by the kisses on the seal'. 1850 DICKENS *Detective Police Party* Wks. (Libr. ed.) VIII. 307, I observed that on the back of the letter there was what we call a kiss—a drop of wax by the side of the seal.

5. *pl.* A local name for the heartsease (*Viola tricolor*); cf. *kiss-me*, etc., in KISS-, KISS-ME-QUICK 3.

1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. Forby*, *Kisses*, the pansy; heart's-ease.

6. *Comb.*, as *kiss-giver*, *-thrower*; *kiss-worthy* adj.; kiss-wise *adv.*, in the manner of a kiss.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* lxxiii, Thy most ki·sse-worthy face. 1735 *Fanshaw's* tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* II. i, She, that is The best kiss-giver, shall receive her mead. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Gryll Gr.* 298 A most beautiful kiss-thrower. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 291 Lips kiss-wise set.

Kiss (kis), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. kissed (kist). Forms: α. 1–2 cyssan, 2–5 kyssen, 3–6 kysse, (4 kyse, kise, 4–6 kys, kis), 4–7 kisse, 4– kiss. β. 2–6 cusse, 3–4 kusse, 4 cus, kus(*ii*); 4–6 cus, kus, kuss, 9 *dial.* kuss. γ. 3–5 kesse, 4 kes. δ. 1 cossian; 4 cosse, 6 kos. *Pa. t.* 1 cyste, 2–5 kyste, kiste, custe, keste; 4–6 kyst, etc.; 4– kist; 3–4 cussede, cossede, kyssede, 4–5 -ide, -ed, -id; 4– kissed. *Pa. pple.* 1 cyssed, 4–6 (y)cussed, cossed, (i)cust, kest, kost, etc.; 4– kist, kissed. [OE. *cyssan* (pa. t. *cyste*, pa. pple. *cysseđ*) = OFris. *kessa*, OS. *kussian* (MDu. *cussen*, Du. *kussen*), OHG. *chussen*, *kussen* (MHG. and G. *küssen*), ON. *kyssa* (Sw. *kyssa*, Da. *kysse*):—OTeut. **kussjan*, f. **kuss-*: see prec. Both vb. and sb. are wanting in Gothic, which has, in the same sense, *kukjan* (cf. E.Fris. *kükken*). Of the ME. forms those in *y*, *i*, were orig. Midland and Northern; of those in *u*, the earlier, down to *c* 1400, had *ii* as regular southern ME. repr. of OE. *y*; the later (in *u* not *ii*) are to be compared with the form *kuss* of Kiss *sb.*; those in *e* have partly *e* from *ii* as in Kentish; partly *e* as a broadening of *i*. The rare OE. *cossian* (pa. t. *cossode*), was a distinct formation, from the sb.; but the later examples (14–16th c.) of *coss*, *koss*, appear to be merely the ordinary vb. assimilated to the sb. in its vowel.]

1. *trans.* To press or touch with the lips (at the same time compressing and then separating them), in token of affection or greeting, or as an act of reverence; to salute or caress with the lips; to give a kiss to.

α. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* III. iv. (1890) 166 He..genom hine þa biȝ þære swiðran honda and cyste. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* xix. (Z.) 122 *Et osculor a te* and ic eom fram ðe cyssed. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 48 Swa hwæne swa ic cysse se hyt is. *Ibid.* 49 He cyste hyne. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2355 Euerilc he kiste, on ilc he gret. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 17649 (Cott.) He kist [*Götf.* kissed, *Trin.* cust, *Land* kyst] þaim all. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 111 þan kissit þai ilk oþer sammyne. *c* 1400 MAUNDEV. iv. (Roxb.) 13 He schuld kisse hir mouthe and hafe no drede of hir. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxciv. 170 He fell doune..and thryes kist the grounde. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 292 With vs the wemen giue their mouth to be kissed, in other places their cheek, in many places their hand. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 187 Where perceiving a Crosse, be kissed it with tears. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 3 (1754) 12 He takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy:..some have thought themselves sufficiently absolved from them by kissing their thumbs, instead of the book. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 208 Kiss her; take her hand, she weeps. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* ix. 9 Kiss his flowery face, his eyes delightful.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie his fet..mid hire muðe custe. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 102 Ure Louerd mid his cosse ne cusseð none soule þet luueð ei þing bute him. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 310 Brut hire clupte and kuste [*v. rr.* cussede, kyssyd]. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 5003 (Trin.) Þei him cussed swipe soone And dude her sackes to be vndone. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. Prol. 70 Þe lewede Men..comen vp knelynge and cusseden his Bulle. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 127 Oon þat hadde ycused [*v. rr.* y-cussed, kysshed, kisside] his douȝter in þe hiȝe weye. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 6 (St. Katherine, London) Euerich brother and suster ..atte resceyuynge schule kusse eueri other. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 88, I crye the mercy, Lord, and thin Erthe cus. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iii. (Arb.) 23 Ill chieue it dotyng foole, but it must be cust [*rime* must]. 1567 DRANT *Horace, De arte poet.* B vj, Thou mightst.. hugge, and busse, and cull, and cusse thy darling apishe fruite. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kuss*, to kiss.

γ. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 117 Rih(t)wisnesse and Sibsumnesse kesten hem to-gedere. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 24533, I kest him þan bath frunt and chek. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6804 Þe Romayns þem kesse, & wente þer weye. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii. (*Egipciane*) 1050 Zozimas ran To kes hyre fete. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 270 Thei kessiden the feete of the ymage.

δ. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 566 Heo ða mid micelre blisse hit awrehte, and wepende cossode. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxvii. 27 He com nerre, and cossyde hym. 1555 PHAER *Æneid* I. 11 And swetely kost his doughter dere. [So 1584 TWYNE].

b. *transf.* Of birds: To touch lightly with the bill by way of a caress.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XII. vii. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 117 b/2 Þe culuere is a lecherous bridde and kusseþ euerich oþer tofore ye tredinge. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Sp. Parrot* 269 Now kus me, Parrot, kus me.

2. *intr.* or *absol.*: usually of two persons, in reciprocal sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9750 (Cott.) And dom and pes do samen kys. . *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 86 He said þan his avis, 'Kisse & be not wroþe'. At þe first þei kiste, as frendes felle to be. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 27 Therupon thei kisten bothe. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* II. vi, Whan they were mette they putte of her helmes and kyssed to gyders. 1604 E. G[RIMSTONE] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. iv. 339 To make a certaine sound with their mouthes (like people that kissed). 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 156 Then kissing in sign of peace. 1710–11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 89 Kiss and be friends, sirrah. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VI. 271 Kiss and be friends, like children being chid! 1850 — *In Mem.* Concl., Farewell, we kiss, and they are gone.

b. *trans.* with cognate obj.; also, to express by kissing.

? 1830 TENNYSON *Sea-Fairies* 34 We will kiss sweet kisses, and speak sweet words. 1864 — *Aylmer's Field* 472 He pluck'd her dagger forth..Kissing his vows upon it like a knight. 1883 E. P. ROE in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 51/2 Coming to kiss good-night?

3. *fig.* a. *trans.* To touch or impinge upon lightly, as if in affection or greeting.

a 1420 [see 6 b]. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 872 As she runnes, the bushes in the way, Some catch her by the necke, some kisse her face. 1593 — *Rich. II*, III. iii. 191 You debase your Princely Knee, To make the base Earth prowd with kissing it. 1596 — *Merch. V.* v. i. 2 When the sweet winde did gently kisse the trees. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. [I.] i. (1628) 1 When a Rich Crowne ha's newly kiss'd the Temples of a gladded King. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* II. xi, The moon-beam kissed the holy pane. 1820 SHELLEY *Love's Philos.* ii, See the mountains kiss high heaven .. And the moonbeams kiss the sea. 1829 HOOD *Eug. Aram* xxxvi, While gentle sleep The urchin's eyelids kiss'd.

b. *intr.* (in reciprocal sense).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 11 Like fire and powder; Which as they kisse consume. 1818 SHELLEY *Woodm. & Night.* 54 Where high branches kiss. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Hafiz* Wks. (Bohn) I. 478 Let us make our glasses kiss. 1870 TENNYSON *Window* 24 Rose, rose and clematis, Trail and twine and clasp and kiss.

c. *spec.* in *Bowls*, *Billiards*, etc., said of a ball touching another ball lightly, esp. after it has struck it once, as in a 'cannon' at billiards. Const. *trans.* of the one ball, or (in causal sense) of the player; or *intr.* (in reciprocal sense) of the two balls.

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 60 At Bowles euery one craues to kisse the maister. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* II. i. 2 When I kist the Iacke vpon an vp-cast, to be hit away. 1873 BENNETT & CAVENDISH *Billiards* 181 If played a true half ball, the red and white will kiss and spoil the cannon. 1874 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 35 The roll of pressure of the mallett must not send the rear ball so as to catch or 'kiss' the front one. 1894 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 275 The balls kissed and glided off gently at the exact angle required. 1897 *Daily Chron.* 16 Feb. 5/7 Roberts made a pretty cannon off the red, kissing the white out of balk.

4. *trans.* with *adv.*, *prep.*, or *compl.* To put, get, or bring by kissing: as *to kiss away* = to remove, put away, or lose by kissing. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. x. 7 We haue kist away Kingdomes, and Prouinces. 1820 SHELLEY *Sensitive Plant* II. iv, The morn kissed the sleep from her eyes. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xix, Dews, that would have fall'n in tears, I kiss'd away. 1842 — *The Day-dream* L'Envoi iii, That I might kiss those eyes awake! 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* I. 52 Kissing full sense into empty words.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to kiss, fraternize, or associate. *Obs.*

1562 A. SCOTT *New Year Gift Q. Mary* 127 Sic Christianis to kis wt Chauceris kuikis God gife þe grace.

6. Phrases.

a. *To kiss the book*, i. e. the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels, in taking an oath (cf. BOOK *sb.* 4 a). b. *To kiss the cup*, to take a sip of liquor; to drink. c. *To kiss the dust*, to be overthrown, humiliated, ruined, or slain; to yield abject submission. d. *To kiss the ground*, (*a*) to prostrate oneself on the ground in token of homage; (*b*) *fig.* to be overthrown or brought low. e. *To kiss the hand* (*hands*) of a sovereign or superior, as a ceremonial greeting or leave-taking, or on appointment to an office of state under the sovereign; formerly, in complimentary speech or writing, merely = to pay one's respects, to salute or bid farewell. f. *To kiss the hare's foot*: see HARE *sb.* 2. g. *To kiss (the) pax*: see PAX. h. *To kiss the post*, to be shut out in consequence of arriving too late. i. *To kiss the rod*, to accept chastisement or correction submissively. † j. *To kiss the stocks*, to be confined in the stocks: so † *to kiss the Clink*, *the Counter* (see CLINK *sb.*[2], COUNTER *sb.*[2] 7).

a. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 20 b, I shall true constable be .. so helpe me god and my holydome, and kysse the boke.

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 145 Come, sweare to that: kisse the Booke. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. vi. (1809) 235 After this the king or queen shall say, 'The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep: so help me God': and then shall kiss the book. 1899 BESANT *Orange Girl* II. xii, After kissing the Testament .. he turned an unblushing front to the Prosecutor.

b. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3815 More is..honurable, a man compleyne of thrist, Than dronken be, whan he þe cuppe haþ kist. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 25 Kissing the cupp too often. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii, The bride kissed the goblet; the knight took it up, He quaffed off the wine, he threw down the cup.

c. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* x. 410 To kiss the dust before monstrous superstitions. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. lvi. 129 She had yielded, and had kissed the dust.

d. 1589 *Pasquil's Ret.* B, Ouerthrow the state, and make the Emperiall crowne of her Maiestye kisse the ground. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 149 In the Church he kisseth the grounde with his forehead. 1782 COWPER *Boadicea* 19 Soon her pride shall kiss the ground. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 86 He went again to the King, and kissed the ground before him.

e. *c* 1575 *Diurn. Occurr.* (Bannatyne Club) 332 The castell men kust thair hand with schutting of small artailyerie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, III. iii. 104 Thy thrice-noble Cousin, Harry Bullingbrooke, doth humbly kisse thy hand. 1654 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 94 My sonne will kiss your hands in a letter of his owne by the next post. 1670 LADY MARY BERTIE in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 21 The Dutchesse .. presented mee to kisse the Queene's hand. 1680 LADY CHAWORTH *ibid.* 55 Mr. Vice-chamberlaine..kisses your hands and begs your commands if any into France sudainly. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4722/2 He had this Day the Honour of kissing Her Majesty's Hand. 1768 in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 159, I had intended to set off, as soon as I could kiss hands. 1809 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 434 The Marquis could not kiss hands for the Seals. 1854 CDL. WISEMAN *Fabiola* II. xxx. 325 Fulvius..kissed the emperor's hand and slowly retired.

h. *c* 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* ii. (1570) B iv/2 Thou shalt lose thy meat and kisse the post. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw. IV*, Wks. 1874 IV. 47 Make haste thou art best, for feare thou kiss the post. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 475 You must kiss the post, or hares foot, *Sero venēre bubulci*.

i. *a* 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1867) 190 Yet he durst not but kiss his rod and gladly make much of his entertainment. 1628 SHIRLEY *Witty Fair One* I. iii, Come, I'll be a good child, and kiss the rod. 1774 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 271 If you will so far favour me, I will gladly kiss the rod. 1800 I. MILNER in *Life* xii. (1842) 209 When the fits of illness come, I do not, I believe, properly kiss the rod.

j. 1575 *Gamm. Gurton* v. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 235 Well worthy..to kisse the stockes. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 22, I will make thee kiss the Clinke for this geare. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1872) 11 You kisse the Counter sirra. 1626 *Letter* (N.), Some constables, for refusing to distrain, have kissed the Counter.

Hence **Kissed** (kist, *poet.* ki·sĕd), *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 277/1 Kyssed, *osculatus, basiatus.* 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 730 He..unto all doth yeeld due curtesie; But not with kissed hand belowe the knee. 1868 D. COOK *Dr. Muspratt's Patients*, etc., *Milly Lance* ii, It was hard to say which was the more..confused, the kisser or the kissed.

Kiss- in *Comb.*, forming *sbs.* and *adjs.* [*Kiss* is the imperative or stem of the vb.] †**Kiss-cheeks** *a.*, kissing or lightly touching the cheeks; †**kiss-cloud** *a.*, so high as to 'kiss' or touch the clouds, cloud-kissing; **kiss-cow** *a.*, that kisses the cow for the sake of the milk, that stoops to indignities for a consideration; **kiss-me**, local name for the wild heartsease; also, for London Pride, Herb Robert, and Spur Valerian (*Centranthus ruber*) (H. Friend *Devonsh. Plant Names* 1882); **kiss-me-at (or behind)-the-(garden-)gate**, the cultivated heartsease, also London Pride; **kiss-me-ere-I-rise**, heartsease; **kiss-me-twice-before-I-rise**, Love-in-a-mist, *Nigella damascena*; **kiss-my-loof** (*Sc.*), a person given to compliment (cf. KISS *v.* 6 e); **kiss-sky** *a.*, so high as to 'kiss' or touch the sky. See also KISS-IN-THE-RING, KISS-ME-QUICK.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 85 In rowes of *Kisse-cheeks teares they raine. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. III. *Law* 234 Driving forth to *kisse-cloud Sina's foot His fleecy Flock. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 498 If we are..to allow that the hope of living renowned in story is a sufficient motive for all sorts of despised labours..we have no such *kiss-cow tastes. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, **Kiss-me*, the wild heart's-ease. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 262 Viola tricolor..Heart's-ease..*Kiss me at the garden gate. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kiss-me-at-the-garden-gate.* 1884 BLACK *Jud Shaks.* vii, Did you never hear it called 'Kiss-me-at-the-gate'? 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* App., **Kisse me ere I rise* is Pansies. 1664 R. TURNER *Botanol.* 223 [Nigella] is also called..of some, *Kiss me twice before I rise. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 97 [The smuggler shouted] 'such a set of *kiss-my loofs, you king's men!' 1603 FAIRFAX *Eclogues* iv, Cypress with his *kiss-sky tops.

Kissable (ki·săb'l), *a.* [f. KISS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of or adapted for being kissed; such as to invite kissing.

1815 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 3 Love from all to all, and kisses as many as you please to give to the kissable part of the family. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrq. & Merch.* II. ii. 34 Her ..quiet kissable mouth. 1891 R. KIPLING *Light that failed* viii, Maisie looked more than usually kissable.

Hence **Kissabi·lity**; **Ki·ssably** *adv.*

1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* I. ii. 51 [Her lips] suggested to a critical eye the distinct notion of kissability. 1888 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Lady Hamilton & Ld. Nelson* I. vi. 86 The lips that curled so kissably.

Kissee (kisī·). [f. KISS *v.* + -EE.] One who is kissed; the receiver of a kiss.

1827 LYTTON *Pelham* l, This Hebe, Mr. Gordon greeted with a loving kiss which the kissee resented. 1887 *Athenæum* 1 Jan. 39/2 The shy *espièglerie* of the kissee and the innocent grace and audacity of the kisser.

Kisser (ki·səɹ). [f. KISS *v.* + -ER[1].] One who kisses; the giver of a kiss.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. bef. Convoc.* D j b, Some brought forth ..pedaries for pilgrimes, some oscularies, for kyssers. 1552 HULOET, Kysser, *basiator, osculator.* *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* II. i, A kisser of men, in drunkenness, and a betrayer in sobriety. 1788 LD. AUCKLAND *Diary* in *Corr.* (1861) II. 88 Everybody kissed everybody's hands .. there were 335 kissers, and eight that were kissed. 1832 L. HUNT *Poems* 169 Kissers of flow'rs, lords of the golden bowl.

Kissing (ki·siŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KISS *v.* + -ING[1].]

1. The action of the verb KISS.

a 1300 *Floriz & Bl.* 513 Here kessinge ileste amile And þat hem þuȝte litel while. *a* 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xxv. 70 Thin heved doun boweth to suete cussinge. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2931 Acoyntyng hom with kissyng & clippyng in Armes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 284 b, Goostly embracynges, clepynges, kyssynges. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* v. ii, Kissing goes by Favour; he likes you best. *a* 1714 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* (1820) III. 101 So many bowings, crossings, and kissings of the altar. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 82 Kissing in the East was a token of Divine honour, whether to an idol or to God.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kissing scene, -stuff*; †**kissing cause** (app.) = next; †**kissing-comfit**, a perfumed comfit for sweetening the breath; **kissing dance** = CUSHION-DANCE; **kissing-gate**, a small gate swinging in a U- or V-shaped enclosure, so as to allow only one person to pass at a time; †**kissing-strings** *sb. pl.*, a woman's bonnet- or cap-strings tied under the chin with the ends hanging loose.

1620 *Swetnam Arraigned* (1880) 12 Their very breath Is sophisticated with Amber-pellets, and *kissing causes. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 22 Let it .. haile *kissing-Comfits, and snow Eringoes. 1660 R. MAY *Accompl. Cook* (1665) 271 To make Muskedines, called *Rising Comfits or Kissing Comfits.* 1899 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 7/1 There was the famous *kissing dance, 'Joan Saunderson'. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss., Cuckoo Gate*, called in Hampshire a *kissing-gate. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kissing-gate* .. It is only made to open far enough for one person to pass at a time. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 7/1 The disappearance of the last of the kissing-gates on Parliament Hill. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. Misc. Wks. 1751 II. 89 The *kissing-Scene being at an end. 1705 *London Ladies Dressing-room* (N.), Behind her back the streamers fly, And *kissing-strings hang dangling by. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, The old-fashioned terms of manteaus, sacques, kissing-strings, and *so forth, would convey but little information even to the* milliners of the present day. 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Frier* III. 30 Fy Sir: you are a Priest, you have no *kissing-stuff about you.

Kissing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That kisses: see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 140 Thy lips, those kissing cherries. 1784 COWPER *Let. to J. Newton* 29 Mar., A most loving, kissing, kind-hearted gentleman. 1864 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 132 In the wood we met just one kissing shower.

b. *Comb.* **kissing-crust** (*colloq.*), the soft part of the crust of a loaf where it has touched another in baking; 'also the under-crust in a pudding or pie' (Farmer *Slang*); **kissing kind** *a.*, kind or friendly enough to kiss, on affectionate terms.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* 191 (R.) These brought him kissing-crusts. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimneysweepers*, How he would recommend this slice of white bread, or that piece of kissing-crust. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Nell Cook*, A mouldy piece of kissing-crust as from a Warden-pie. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 153 Our friends.. seemed more inclined to fraternize. Not that they were as yet kissing kind. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 3/1 Russia and Germany are once more kissing kind.

Hence **Ki·ssingly** *adv.*

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xxxix, The breeze came so freshly and kissingly on my cheek. 1892 *Pall Mall Mag.* 7 Sept., She pouted her lips kissingly.

Kiss-in-the-ring. An open-air game played by young people of both sexes, who stand in a ring with hands joined, except one who runs round outside the ring and touches (or drops a handkerchief behind) one of the opposite sex, who thereupon leaves the ring and runs after the first, kissing him or her when caught.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 691 There were several parties playing at 'Kiss in the ring'. 1862 *Guardian* 23 Apr. 386/2 Kiss-in-the-*ring once so popular* at Sydenham was decidedly at a discount. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Aug. 8/2 A peculiar custom on Hampstead Heath for the week following Bank Holiday is the playing of kiss-in-the-ring on a large scale on a special part of the West Heath.

Kissless (ki·slĕs), *a.* [f. KISS *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a kiss, unkissed.

1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 48. 3/2 Poor Lovesick, kissless Spark. 1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 158 He had been tucked in, kissless because unrepentant.

Kiss-me-quick. [See KISS-.]

1. A small bonnet standing far back on the head, formerly fashionable. (Also *attrib.*)

1852 G. W. BUNGAY *Crayon Sk.* (1854) 372 She wears .. a Kossuth hat instead of a 'kiss-me-quick'. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* I. 287 She has a new bonnet on. ..It has a horrid name, it is called a kiss-me-quick. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* ii, This Dolly Varden with panniers.. and a kiss-me-quick bonnet.

2. A ringlet in front of the ear. (Also *attrib.*)

1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duchy* 16 Her hair .. had .. been .. twisted in front of either ear, into that particular ringlet locally called a kiss-me-quick.

3. Local name for several plants, also called *kiss-me* (see KISS-). So *Kiss-me-quick-and-go*, Southernwood (*Artemisia Abrotanum*).

1882 H. FRIEND *Devon. Plant N.*, Kiss-me, Kiss-me-love, or Kiss-me-quick, (1) *Saxifraga umbrosa*. ..(2) *Geranium Robertianum*. ..(3) .. *Centranthus ruber*. *Ibid.*, Kiss-me-quick-and-go, *Artemisia Abrotanum*. Doubtless in reference to the other common names of Boy's Love, Maiden's Ruin. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Som. Word-bk.*, *Kiss-me-quick*, the pansy or heart's-ease. The wild variety.

Kisstiȝ, variant of CUSTI *Obs.*, munificent.

Kist (kist), *sb.*[1] *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: (1 **cest, cist, cyst**), 3–5 **kiste**, 4– **kist**, (4–6 **kyst(e**, 4 **kystte**, 6 **keste**). [Northern form of CHEST *sb.*[1]; either directly from Scandinavian, or owing its form to Norse influence: cf. ON. *kista*, Sw. *kista*, Da. *kiste*; also Du. *kist*, Ger. *kiste*. With the various senses, cf. CHEST 1, 3, 4, 5.]

1. A chest, box, coffer. (In Sc. the specific term for a servant's trunk.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 2018 Al þat he milhen [= hy mihten] fynde Of hise, in arke or in kiste. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 159 Ouer-*borde bale to kest,..Her kysttes & her coferes.* *c* 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xliv, Kistes and cofurs bothe ther stode, ..fulle of gold precius and gode. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 21 All tha buikis tha kist hes brocht till. 1792 A. WILSON *Watty & Meg* in *Chambers' Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 82 On a kist he laid his wallet. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kist*, a chest. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* viii. 272 The instances where an organ—or 'a kist o' whistles', as this noble instrument has been termed—has gained favour in a Scotch congregation, are exceptional. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 It bears the strongest family resemblance to carvings on the old Cumberland kists.

†b. Applied to the 'ark' of bulrushes in which Moses was placed; and to Noah's ark. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5614–17 (Cott.) *A rescen [MS. An esscen]* kyst [*Gött.* a kist of rises] sco did be wroght,..In þis kist þe barn sco did. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 449 'Now Noe', quoth oure lorde, '.. Hatz þou closed þy kyst with clay alle aboute?'

2. A basket. (Cf. CHEST *sb.*[1] 4.)

1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 29 Ane auld kist made with wands, And that sall be your coffer. 1861 CLINGTON *F. O'Donnell* 35 Servant maids..were collected around a kist or basket of potatoes..peeling them for the colcannon.

3. A chest or place in which money is kept; a treasury; also *transf.* the store of money itself.

1619 FLETCHER *Loy. Subj.* III. iii, When the kist increased not. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Yon kist is only silver, and I aye heard that Misticot's pose had muckle yellow gowd in 't.

4. A coffin; a stone coffin or sarcophagus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21018 *Siþen was his bodi..laid in kist o* marbil stan. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3439 Þar ligges a kist on þe north syde. *a* 1555 LYNDESAY *Tragedie* 266 Thay Saltit me, syne cloist me in ane kyste. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VII. 35 In a kist of leid he is laid. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 6 A' that you'll get will be a kist and a sheet after all. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'A kirk garth kist', a churchyard chest, a coffin.

b. *Archæol.* = CIST[1], KISTVAEN.

1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 208 In a conspicuous barrow..The kist contained a female skeleton. 1866 LAING *Preh. Rem. Caithn.* 45 This kist contained an extended male skeleton with a rude flint spear-head. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 255 In this kist lay four glazed pots or urns.. full of ashes and bones and charcoal.

Hence **Ki·stful**, as much as fills a kist.

? *c* 1644 *Lesly's March* in Scott *Minstr. Scott. Bord.*, The kist-fou of whistles, That mak sick a cleiro. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxiv, Sic another kistfu' o' silver.

‖ **Kist**, *sb.*[2] *East Indies.* [Urdū (Pers., Arab.) قسط *qist* portion, instalment.] An instalment (of the yearly land revenue or other payment). Hence **Kist-bundy**: see quot. 1764.

1764 *Ann. Reg.* 192/2 Kistbundee, a contract for the acquittance of a debt by stated payments. 1799 MRQ. WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* (1877) 188 Purneah had discharged the first monthly kist of the subsidy stipulated by the late treaty. 1805 SIR J. MALCOLM in Sir J. Kaye *Life* (1856) I. xiii. 346 We expect three or four lakhs of the kist due a twelvemonth hence to be paid immediately. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* VI. vii. (1830) VI. 63 Those districts, which are pledged for the security of his kists.

Kist, *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [f. KIST *sb.*[1] Cf. Du. and Ger. *kisten.*] *trans.* To put into a 'kist' or coffin.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1851) II. 390 Johne Logei's heid wes first keppit and kistet, and both togidder wes convoyit to the Gray Freir kirkyaird and bureit. 1808–18 JAMIESON, *Kistin'*, *Kisting*, the act of putting a corpse into a coffin, with the entertainment given on this melancholy occasion. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v. *Kisted*, 'I wad fain see thee kisted'..I should like to see you dead. 1882 J. WALKER *Jaunt to Auld Reekie* 179 Kisted mummies from the tombs of Thebes.

Kist, occas. pa. t. and pa. pple. of KISS *v.*

Kist(e, obs. pa. t. of CAST *v.*

Kistvaen, cistvaen (ki·stvain). *Archæol.* [Anglicized spelling of Welsh *cist faen*, i.e. *cist* chest, cist + *faen* (pron. *vaen*) aspirated form of *maen* stone.] = CIST 1.

1715 PENNECUIK *Wks.* (1815) 121 (E. D. D.) In trenching

the ground for a garden was discovered another tomb, kisti-vaen..of five flags, without an urn, or any remains of bones. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. ii. 84 Among the varieties, in the manner of burial,..the *Cistvaen* is remarkable. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 217 In the Welsh language called Kist-vaens, or stone-chests. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci., Lit.* etc. s. v., Cistvaens are commonly three stones placed on edge, like the three sides of a box, with a stone cover. 1881 *Athenæum* No. 2826. 857 The great megalithic forms of interment, consisting of kistvaens, or sepulchral underground chambers, formed of four huge slabs, covered with an immense capstone.

Kit (kit), *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 kyt, 4–7 kitt, 5–6 kytt(e, 6– kit. [app. a. MDu. *kitte* a wooden vessel made of hooped staves (Du. *kit* tankard): ulterior etymology uncertain.]

1. A circular wooden vessel, made of hooped staves; in different localities applied to vessels of various sizes, with or without a lid, and usually having a handle or handles; as, a small open tub with one or two of the staves fashioned into handles, used for holding water or 'washing up'; a deeper vessel with a lid used as a milking-pail; a tub- or pail-shaped vessel, often with a lid, used for holding or carrying milk, butter, fish, or other commodities; whence, by extension, sometimes, a square box used for the same purpose.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XVIII. 168 Thai strak his hed of, and syne it Thai haf gert salt in-till a kyt [*v. r.* kitt] And send it in-till Ingland. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 696/14 *Hoc multrum*, a kytt. 1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371, j kitt cum cooperculo. 1565 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* X. 31 In the brew howse A Leade, a mashe fat. ..Two Kytts. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 148/43 Kit, a litle vessel, *cantharus, fidelia*. 1633 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 71 Paid for three Kittis of Salmound. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* ix. (1653) 56 As a man doth with a hand-scoop, pail, or kit, cast water out of a ditch. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 27 A *Kit* or milking Pail..with two Ears and a Cover. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 55, I..ordered him to fetch a kit full of water and discharge it at them. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Sept., The following articles formed our morning's repast; one kit of boiled eggs; a second, full of butter; a third full of cream. 1795 J. RICHARDSON in J. Robertson *Agric Perth* (1799) 378 Salmon was..preserved in vinegar, and packed up in small wooden vessels called kits 1802 MAWE *Min Derbysh.* Gloss. (E. D. S.), *Kit*, a wood vessel of any size. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kit*, properly a covered milking-pail with two handles, but often applied to a small pail of any sort. 1832–53 *Whistle-Binkie* Ser. III. 114 We've kits fu o' butter—we've cogs fu' o' brose. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Butter kits*, square boxes used for conveying butter to market in a wallet on horseback. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 72 Samples of Red Herrings in kits. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Kit* or *Kitty*, ..a wooden tub with one handle, in which..grinders cool their knives, saws, etc.

b. A kind of basket, *esp.* one made of straw or rushes for holding fish.

1847–78 in HALLIWELL. 1859 SALA *Tw. round Clock* (1861) 20 Crabs are sold by the 'kit' (a long shallow basket) and by the score.

2. a. A collection of articles (called *articles of kit*) forming part of the equipment of a soldier, and carried in a valise or knapsack; also, the valise containing these, or this with its contents; sometimes = outfit, 'turn-out', uniform.

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* s. v., The kit is likewise the whole of a soldier's necessaries, the contents of his knapsack. 1813 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* II. 18 Considering that we were conspicuous *à cheval*, and in glittering kits, it is wonderful that no marksman fired with unerring aim. 1820 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 16 June (1884), Several [soldiers] ..removed their kits from the barracks. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI, His kit is as simple as a subaltern's. 1868 *Regul. & Ord. Army* ¶ 602 c, The Articles of Kit to be worn and carried in the different orders. 1870 *Illustr. Lond. News* 29 Oct. 446 They came without muskets or kits, but the officers had their swords.

b. A collection of personal effects or necessaries, esp. as packed up for travelling.

1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* XIV, I hardly need say that my lord's kit was valuable; and what was better, they exactly fitted me. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. XVI. 160 The widow and Laura..set about the preparation for Pen's kit, and filled trunks with his books and linen. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 107 He thereupon dressed, tied up his kit, and set off. 1866–7 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. v. 111, I sent a man to carry his kit for him.

c. The outfit of tools required by a workman, esp. a shoemaker.

[1825 BROCKETT, *Kit*, ..the stool on which a cobbler works.] 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* I. iii. 17 The workshop..contained a loom, a kit where the father of Margaret sometimes made shoes. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souter Johnny* 10 The Souter..Liv'd wi' his kit, And made gude shoon. 1881 *Pharmaceut. Jrnl.* 165 The kit of tools for a nipple maker consists of a small slanting case [etc.]. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 282/2 The laster is about the only shoemaker left who can still talk..of his 'kit'.

3. *colloq.* A number of things or persons viewed as a whole; a set, lot, collection; esp. in phr. *the whole kit.*

1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Kit*, ..is also used to express the whole of different commodities; as, Here, take the whole kit; i. e. take all. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 170 (Jam.) 'Twas whiskey made them a' sae crouse; ..But now I wad na gi'e ae louse For a' the kit. 1821 SHELLEY *Œdipus Tyr.* I. 92 I'll sell you in a lump The whole kit of them. 1861 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* XI, A better gentleman than the whole kit on you put together.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. (sense 1) **kit-dressing** (see quot.); **kit-haddock**, an inferior sort of haddock, sent away in kits for curing; **kit-trade**, the trade of putting up fish in kits for the market. b. (sense 2) *kit inspection*; **kit-bag**, a stout bag in which to carry a soldier's or traveller's kit; **kit-drill** (see quot.).

a. 1831 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 261 The rural festival of *kit dressing took place on the 4th of August 1829. ..Twigs of willow were bent over the tops of the kits. ..The maidens carried the kits on their heads. 1894 *Daily Free Press* (Aberdeen) 28 May 7/6 *Kit haddocks, 10s. to 13s. per box. 1866 MITCHELL *Hist. Montrose* XVI. 136 The Berwick-on-Tweed companies..commenced the boiling and *kit-trade.

b. 1890 *19th Cent.* Nov. 849 The man condemned to kit drill marches up and down the barrack square for two hours a day carrying his entire kit in his valise, including boots, his sword, carbine, and cloak. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Dec. 6/3 Two corporals and eleven privates .. absented themselves from a kit inspection. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 4/1, I looked at the marching boots..and wished they were in my kit-bag along with the wonderful assortment of articles ..technically described as 'small kit'. 1899 *Ibid.* 25 Sept. 3/1 An exceedingly handy form of knapsack or kit-bag that I bought..in Germany for the modest sum of 1*s.* 9*d.*

Kit (kit), *sb.*[2] Now *rare.* [Origin obscure. Perh. repr. the initial part of Gr. *κιθάρα* CITHARA, or some derivative form of that word.]

A small fiddle, formerly much used by dancing masters.

1519 *Interl. Four Elem.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 48 This dance would do mich better yet, If we had a kit or taberet. 1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX. Cciv b, His pastime chief was harpe and kit. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, Each did dance, some to the kit or crowd, Some to the bag-pipe. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 4 Pray let me see you dance: I play upon the Kit. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xiv, Prince Turveydrop then tinkled the strings of his kit with his fingers, and the young ladies stood up to dance.

attrib. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* I. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* XII. 220 Do you not hear her guts already squeak Like kit-strings?

Kit (kit), *sb.*[3] Also 6 kytte, kitt. A shortened form of KITTEN.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 203 Thy cat great with kytte. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsw. *Eccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 112 She would now and then show herself to be her mother's daughter, kit after kinde. 1729 MRS. DELANY *Lett., to Mrs. A. Granville* 225, I forgot to say my cat has four kits. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 127 Thank Miss Barton much for the kit;..my old woman is a great lover of cats, and hers has just kitted.

Kit (kit), *sb.*[4]

1. Abbreviated pet form of the name Catherine or Kate (cf. KITTY[1]), used *esp.* in the obs. phr. *Kit has lost her key.*

1533 MORE *Apol.* xxiv. Wks. 888/2 Certaine letters whiche some of the brethrene let fall of late, and lost theim of likelyhedde as some good kitte leseth her kayes. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* Pref. in *Eng. Garner* III. 71 Oblations and offerings..for deliverance of bad husbands, for a sick cow, to keep down the belly, and when 'Kit had lost her key'.

† 2. A light woman. *Obs.* (Cf. KITTOCK.)

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. (1587) 67 Kits of Cressides kinde. 1600 BRETON *Pasquil's Fooles-cappe* (1879) 21 Such foolish Kittes of such a skittish kinde, In Bridewell booke are euery where to finde.

Kit, *sb.*[5] [abbr. of *Christopher.*] In phr. *Kit with the canstick* or *candlestick* = JACK-O'-LANTERN.

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witches.* VII. XV. (1886) 122 They have so fraied us with bull beggers, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, hags, ..kit with the cansticke. [*a* 1626 MIDDLETON *Witch* I. ii.]

Kit (kit), *sb.*[6] *Naut.* [a. G. *kitt* cement, mastic, putty, etc., whence also Da. *kit*, Sw. *kitt*. There is little evidence of the use of the term in Eng.] A composition of resin, pitch, and tallow applied to the canvas used for covering carcasses (see CARCASS 7).

1815 in *Falconer's Marine Dict.* 1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Kit (kit), *sb.*[7] A local name for the fish also called mary-sole, smear-dab, and sand-fluke.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 241 The Kit of Jago is the smooth or small-headed dab. 1880–84 DAY *Fishes Gt. Brit.* II. 29 *Pleuronectes microcephalus*, ..[in] Cornwall ..it has likewise been known as *kit*; ..at Hove, as 'the kit'.

Kit (kit), *sb.*[8] *Photogr.* A thin frame inserted in a plate-holder to hold plates smaller than those for which the holder was originally constructed.

1885 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 74 A 5x8 is the best size for general use, and with a few 3x4' kits is all that is needed.

Kit, *sb.*[9]: see KIT-FOX.

Kit, *sb.*[10] [app. ad. Ger. dial. *kitte*, *kütte*, covey, flight of doves, etc.: see Grimm 2895/1.] A school of pigeons.

1880 *Times* 24 Nov. 10/3 Mr. Cotton's handsome birds from Sunningdale, and the Macclesfield tipplers, which fly in schools or 'kits' for hours against another school.

Kit (kit), *v.*[1] [f. KIT *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To put or pack in a kit or kits; esp. fish for the market. Hence **Kitted** *ppl. a.*, placed or packed in a kit.

1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* IV. ii, To leave his ram-horn spoons, and kitted whey. 1776 PENNANT *Zool.* IV. 290 The fish [salmon] is .. boiled, pickled, and kitted, and sent to the London markets. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot., Caithness* XV. 45 The salmon are kitted in the usual way and sent to London.

Kit, *v.*[2] *rare.* [f. KIT *sb.*[3]] *trans.* and *absol.* To kitten, kittle.

1758 *Brit. Chron.* 1 May 410 A few days ago a cat at Brinkley .. kitted two squirrels, which are now both alive. 1844 [see KIT *sb.*[3]].

Kit, obs. inf., pa. t. and pa. pple., of CUT *v.*

‖ **Kitar.** *rare.* Also **kittar.** [Arab. قيثار *qîthâr*, a. Gr. *κιθάρα* CITHARA.] A guitar or lyre.

c 1640 SHIRLEY *Capt. Underwit* I. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II. 330, I can play well o' the kittar. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Parad. & Peri* Introd., Striking a few careless but melancholy chords on his kitar.

Kit-cat[1] (kĭ·tkæt). Now *dial.* [Reduplicated from CAT *sb.*, or with KIT *sb.*[3]] The game of tip-cat.

1664 COTTON *Scarron.* IV. Poet. Wks. (1734) 88 Then in his Hand he takes a thick Bat, With which he us'd to play at Kit-Cat. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kit-cat*, a game played by three or more players. The cat is shaped like a double cone.

b. *Comb. Kit-cat-roll* (see quot.), probably so called from the shape of the 'cat' in the game.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Kit-cat-roll*, a bellied roller for land; ..going in the furrow, and the roller acting on the sloping surface of the ridge on each side.

Kit-cat[2] (kĭ·tkæt). Also 8–9 **kit-kat.** [f. *Kit* (= Christopher) *Cat* or *Catling*, the keeper of the pie-house in Shire Lane, by Temple Bar, where the club originally met.]

1. *attrib.* with *Club*: A club of Whig politicians and men of letters founded in the reign of James II.

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 6 Dec. (O. H. S.) I. 116 The Kit Cat Club came to have it's Name from one Christopher Catling. [*Note*, a Pudding Pye man.] 1710 *Acc. Tom Whig* 31 Your Kit-Cat Clubs, Calf's-Head Clubs, Junto's, and other infernal Cabals. 1821 (*title*) Portrait and Memoirs of the Celebrated Persons composing the Kit-Cat Club. 1829 LYTTON *Devereux* II. vi, That evening we were engaged at the Kit-Cat Club.

b. *absol.* in same sense.

1704 *Faction Displ.* 15, I am the founder of your lov'd Kit-Kat, A Club that gave Direction to the State. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* VI. 349 The Kit Cat, and the Toasters, Did never care a Fig. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* IV. ii, Thou mayest remember each bright Churchill of the gallaxy, and all the toasts of the Kit-cat.

attrib. c 1706 BLACKMORE *Poem Kit-cat Club*, Hence did th' Assembly's Title first arise, And Kit-Cat Wits spring first from Kit-Cat's Pyes.

c. A member of this club.

1704 *Faction Displ.* 14 Tosters, Kit-Kats, Divines, Buffoons and Wits. 1722 MARY ASTELL *Enq. after Wit* Ded., To the most Illustrious Society of the Kit-Cats. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 181/2 The Kit-Kats were the greatest gentlemen of the day.

2. *attrib.* with *size*, *portrait*, etc.: A particular size of portrait, less than half-length, but including the hands.

Said to have been so called because the dining-room of the club at Barn Elms was hung with portraits of the members and was too low for half-size portraits.

1754 A. DRUMMOND *Trav.* I. 31 There is .. a kit-cat size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix. 1778 PENNANT *Tours in Wales* (1883) I. 15 Here is another picture..a kit-cat length of Sir Roger Mostyn. 1875 MISS BRADDON *Strange World* II. i. 4 It was a kit-kat picture of a lad in undress uniform.

b. *absol.* in same sense.

1800 MALONE *Dryden* 534 *note*, The canvas for a Kit-kat is thirty-six inches long, and twenty-eight wide. 1840 *Polytechnic Jrnl.* II. 322 The portraits .. will be of the proportion of what is termed a Kit-Kat. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. 92 All the portraits in the Shire Hall are Kit-cats.

c. *fig.*

1803 *Edin. Rev.* II. 427 As Virgil did with his verses, leaving some half lengths, others kit-cat. 1822 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. II. 144, I destroyed the Kit-cat or bust at least of the letter I had meant to have sent you.

Kitchen (kĭ·tʃĕn), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 1 cycene, kycen(e, cicen(e; 3 kycchen. (4–5 -yne), 3–4 kichene, (3–7 -ine, 7 -en), 4–5 kychene, 5 -en, -ing, -o(u)n, 5–6 -yn(e, 6 kytchyn(e, -in(e, -en, kitchyn(e, -ine, (kitschine, chit-, citchen), 6– kitchen, (6–8 -in, -ing, 7 -ein). *β.* 3 ku-, 3–4 cuchene(*ii*); 5 cochyn(e, 5–6 kochyn. *γ.* 4–5 kechene, -ine, -yne, 4–7 -ing, 5 -ynne, 5–6 -yn, -en, 6 -in, (4–5 keitch-, keiching; ketchyne, chechyn). [OE. *cycene* wk. fem. = OLG. **kukina* (MDu. *coken(e*, *koekene*, *kuekene*, Du. *keuken*; MLG. *kokene*, LG. *köke(n*, *kök*; hence Da. *køkken*, also dial. *køken*, Sw. *kök*), OHG. *chuhhîna* (MHG. *küche(n*, *kuche(n*, G. *küche*, and obs. or dial. *kich*, *kuch(e)*:—vulg. L. *cucīna*, *cocīna*, var. of *coquīna*, f. *coquĕre* to COOK. Of the ME. forms, those in *y*, *i* were orig. midland and north.; those in *u* southern and esp. s.w., with *ii* = OE. *y*; those in *e* partly Kentish with *e* for OE. *y*, partly north. and midl. with *e* widened from *i*.]

I. 1. That room or part of a house in which food is cooked; a place fitted with the apparatus for cooking. *Clerk of the Kitchen*: see CLERK *sb.* 6.

a. c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 283/12 *Coquina*, cycene. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 166 Þa wurpon hi ða anlicnysse inn to heora kycenan. *c* 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 184/11 *Coquina*, *uel culina*, cicen. *c* 1275 LAY. 3316 We habbeþ cocus to cwecche to kichene. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 936 He bar it in, A[l] him one to the kichin. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 215 Sum men ben proude in her herte..of hise kycchynes. 1450 *Rolls Parlt.* V. 192/1 John Hardewyk Clerk of oure Kechon, William

Pecke Clerk of oure Spicerye. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xxxii. (Arb.) 90 Therwyth the wulf was had to kychen and his lyuer taken out. 1552 HULOET s.v., All kindes of meat dressed in the kitchen. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 3 The first foundation of a good House must be the Kitchin. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 168 Giving him a lodging to lye in and no Kitching to dress his meate in. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* v. 337 Kitchins to bake and boil the Sacrifices for the People. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 189 The dishes were conveyed from the kitchen by a kind of windlass, erected in the dining-hall.

β. *c* 1205 LAY. 24602 Þas beorn þa sunde from kuchene. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 214 He stikeð euer iðe celere, oðer iðe kuchene. *c* 1380 *Metr. Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LVII. 260 Vre Cuchene schaltou make clene. *c* 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 44 in *Babees Bk.*, Spare brede or wyne..To thy messe of kochyn be sett in sale. *Ibid.* 553 The clerke of the cochyn shalle alle þyng breue.

γ. 13 . *Coer de L.* 3429 Fro kechene com the fyrste course. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxx. (*Theodera*) 430 Nedful thing to þe keching. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* x. 253 Mawgys .. went to the kechyn for to haste the mete. 1562 WINJET Wks. 1888 I. 11 Mair cure had of the keching nor of the queir.

b. *fig.* (chiefly with ref. to the stomach.) † *The worms' kitchen*, the grave (*obs.*).

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* VIII. (*Preach. Swallow*) xlv, The bodie to the wormes keitching go, The saule to fire. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. To Rdr., The stomacke ..being as it were the kitchin of the body. 1651 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. II. iv. 17 The Ventricle or Stomack..the Kitchin (as it were) of the first concoction. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 11 The Stomach is the kitchen that prepares our discordant food.

c. Allusively, with reference to the furnishing of supplies for the kitchen.

1551 Abp. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1882) 99 That the giffar of that benefice may get in the laif to thame self and thair keching. 1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 8 Appropryng the Kirk landis .. to zour awin kechingis. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* III. iv. 132 Purgatory makes the Popes Kitching hot, and his inferior Clergies too.

†d. Culinary art; cooking. *Obs. rare.*

13.. *K. Alis.* 4933 [4917] (MS. Laud) Flesshe hij eten Raw & hoot Wiþouten kycchen.

e. The culinary department; = CUISINE.

1679 *Gentlem. Calling* x. 80 Cookery is become a very mysterious Trade, the Kitchin has almost as many Intricacies as the Schools. 1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) III. 274 The German kitchen is..execrable, and the French delicious; however never commend the French kitchen at a German table.

†2. A utensil in which food is prepared. a. Name in New England for a Dutch oven. b. *Sc.* A tea-urn. *Obs.*

1782 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Obs. Scot. Dial.* 171 *A kitchen*, a tea-urn, or vase. 1828 WEBSTER, *Kitchen*, a utensil for roasting meat; as, a tin kitchen. 1858 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (1870) 118 The kitchen [tea-urn] is just coming in.

3. (Formerly also *kitchen meat.*) Food from the kitchen; hence, any kind of food (as meat, fish, etc.), eaten with bread or the like, as a relish; by extension, anything eaten with bread, potatoes, porridge, or other staple fare to render it more palatable or more easily eaten. Thus butter or cheese is 'kitchen' to bare bread, milk is 'kitchen' to porridge. Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Ir.* (= Welsh *enllyn.*)

14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. C.) 96/1917 And seruyd hym..of the kechyne metys fyne. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 91 A verie smal portione of kitschine meit, buttir, milke, or cheis. 1721 KELLY *Scot. Prov.* 127 Hunger is good kitchen meat.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 81 Herbis grene and frutt.. And quhilis milk..Without kitching or ony kynd of kaill. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. Lvj b, The most part vse Basil and eate it with oyle and gare sauce for a sowle or kitchen. 1567 *Earl Mar's Househ. Bk.* in Chalmers *Mary* (1818) I. 178 Kiching to the violaris; Item, ij quarteris of muttoun; ij powteris; with potagis, and fische [etc.]. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scott.* XIV. 401 The cottagers .. have not always what is called kitchen, that is, milk or beer, to their meals. *Ibid.* XVI. 39 Salt herrings too made great part of their kitchen (*opsonium*), a word that here signifies whatever gives a relish to bread or porridge. 1862 *Hislop's Prov. Scot.* 41 Butter to butter's nae kitchen. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii. 227 We were glad to get the meat and never fashed for kitchen. *Mod. Sc. Prov.* Hunger is the best kitchen.

4. In a smelting-furnace: see quot.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Laboratory*, the space between the fire and flue-bridges of a reverberatory furnace in which the work is performed; also called the kitchen.

II. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

5. Simple *attrib.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with, a kitchen.

a. With names of persons, denoting esp. those employed in a kitchen, as *kitchen-artist*, *-boy*, *-clerk*, *-drudge*, *-girl*, *-lass*, *Malkin*, *-man*, *-page*, *-slave*, *-slut*, *-trull*, *-vestal*, *-woman.*

a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 235 The great Roman *kitchin-artist Apicius. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. ix. Why folowest thou me thou *kechyn boye? 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 11 He tooke me up as if I had bin but a kitchin boye. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. vi, Frog, that was my father's kitchin-boy, he pretend to meddle with my estate! *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 277 Stiwardis, or *kechene clerkis. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A vij b, Make him judge, Betwixt rare beauties and a *kitchin-drudge. 1700 W. KING *Transactioneer* 8 Every *Kitchen Girl about the Town knows Jamaica Pepper. 1826 GALT *Lairds* i. (E. D. D.), Jenny Clatterpans, the *kitchen-lass, answers the summons. 1507 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 224 The *Kitchin Malkin pinnes Her richest Lockram 'bout her reechie necke. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 187 He would be *kitchenman. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. v, Torne ageyn bawdy *kechyn page. 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* I. iv. Wks. III. 88 The kitchen-page, turning the spit. 1538 BALE *Thre Lawes* 381 Where are these vyllen knaues, The deuyls owne *kychyn slaues? 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* 393 He got among them *kitchen sluts. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* V. v. 177 Our bragges Were crak'd of *Kitchen-Trulles. 1590 — *Com. Err.* IV. iv. 78 The *kitchin vestall scorn'd you. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 77 The Welsh housemaid, whom I have decided to make *kitchen-woman.

b. With terms denoting the building containing the kitchen, its parts or surroundings, etc., as *kitchen-building*, *-chimney*, *-court*, *-door*, *-gutter*, *-hatch*, *-hearth*, *-lum* (Sc.), *-yard.*

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* III. 553 The *kitchen-building of S. John's College. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 219 Who took the *kitchin-chimney and dripping-pan for their delight. 1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 24 Let all the..heards..lay downe their life at his *kitching doore. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii, A knock might have been heard at the kitchen door. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 *Kychyne gotere, *alucium.* 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 64 A poor Irish scholar..begging some relief at the *Kitchen-hatch. 1790 *Laws Harvard Coll.* 40 The Waiters shall take the victuals at the kitchen-hatch, and carry the same to the several tables. *a* 1800 COWPER tr. *Bourne's Cricket* 2 Little inmate full of mirth, Chirping on my *kitchen hearth. 1819 SCOTT *Bride of Lamm.* xi, The thunner's come right down the *kitchen-lumm.

c. With names of utensils, articles of furniture, etc., belonging to the kitchen, as *kitchen-board*, *-boiler*, *-chair*, *-clock*, *-dresser*, *-fire*, *-furniture*, *-goods*, *-grate*, *-implement*, *-jack*, *-poker*, *-range*, *-stove*, *-table*, *-utensil*, *-vessel*, *-ware.*

1552 HULOET, *Kytchen boundes, or instrumentes perteyninge to the kytchen, *magida.* 1853 HICKIE tr. *Aristoph.* (1887) I. 188 A hole in the *kitchen-boiler. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xviii, In its place stood a deal table and a *kitchen chair. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Race* Wks. (Bohn) II. 24 The *kitchen-clock is more convenient than sidereal time. *a* 1643 SUCKLING *Poems* (1646) 12 No *Kitching fire, nor eating flame. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv, The *kitchen grate, the prodigious pots and kettles [etc.]. 1807 SOUTHEY *Espriella's Lett.* (1808) I. 158 Took me into his kitchen..to show me what he called the *kitchen-range. 1738 F. MOORE *Trav.* I. 17 (Jod.) Like a turtle on its back upon the *kitchen table of an alderman. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 94 Pottis, panis, and vthir *kitchine veshels. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 188 Some *Kitchin-ware for ordering their Food.

d. With products or requisites of the kitchen, as *kitchen-brewis*, *-fare*, *-grease*, *-herb*, *-lee.*

1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 760 All The *kitchen brewis that was ever supt. *a* 1715 WYCHERLEY *Bill of Fare* Posth. Wks. 1728 I. 175 But with him on his *Kitchen-Fare to fall. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 149 Tallow, vegetable oils, or *kitchen grease. 1638 FORD *Fancies* V. ii, To thrust my head into a brazen tub of *kitchen-lee.

e. With abstract sbs., as *kitchen-aphorism*, *-commentary*, *-invention*, *-science*, *-similitude*, *-skill*, *-term*, *-vassalage.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. (1686) 39 Culinary prescriptions and *Kitchin Aphorisms. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. 197 We .. studie *kitchin commentaries, as much as any good science. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) II. 423 You wou'd be apt..to have less appetite, the more you..descended into the *kitchin-science. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1636) 17 We first taught the French all their *Kitchen-skill. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 156 Thro' villain *kitchen-vassalage.

6. Objective and locative, as *kitchen-haunter*, *plunderer*; *kitchen-bred* adj.

1647-8 WOOD *Life* 15 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 140 Those greedie dogs and kitchin-haunters, who noint their chops every night with greese. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* Wks. 1875 IV. 83 He is a meer Kitchin-plunderer, and attacks but the baggage. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i, You little, impertinent, insolent, kitchen-bred [etc.].

7. Special Combs.: †**kitchen-bob** (BOB[1] 9), a wood-louse or myriapod; †**kitchen-cordial** = KITCHEN-PHYSIC; †**kitchen-gain** = KITCHEN-FEE; †**kitchen-garth**, **-ground**, a kitchen-garden; **kitchen-Latin**, inferior Latin, dog-Latin; **kitchen meat**: see sense 3; †**kitchen-medicine** = KITCHEN-PHYSIC; **kitchen-parlour**, a room serving both as kitchen and parlour; **kitchen-plot** = *kitchen-ground*; **kitchen-pokerness** *nonce-wd.*, a stiffness like that of a kitchen-poker; †**kitchen-tillage**, vegetables for the kitchen; †**kitchen-trade**, a set of kitchen-utensils. Also KITCHEN-FEE, -GARDEN, etc.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. xvii. (1660) 210 *Kitchin bobs, which being touched gather themselves round like a Ball. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* II. iv. 31 If nor a dram of treacle sovereign, ..Nor *kitchen cordials can it remedy, Certes his time is come. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 86 Thy sweat vpon thy face dooth oft appeare, Like to my mothers fat and *Kitchin gaine. 1520 in *Laing Charters* (1899) 82 A gardyne, called..the *kitchengarthe. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 These make the Perfection of the Art of Gardening..to consist in a *Kitchen-Ground. 18.. CARLYLE *Misc., Boswell's Johnson* (1872) IV. 129 Some Benedictine priests, to talk *kitchen-latin with. 1737 GRIFFITH JONES *Lett. to Mrs. Bevan* 526, I .. Incline to try *Kitchin Medicines with stricter Rules of living. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxvi, Her mother .. dived down to the lower regions of the house to a sort of *kitchen-parlour. 1843 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* 50 Another portion of his garden was half *kitchen-plot. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz, Watkins Tottle* (1839) 460 He..had a clean-cravatish formality of manner, and *kitchen-pokerness of carriage. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 45 They are sowen .. in the Spring with other the like *Kitchen-Tillage. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* x. (1697) 250 Pans, Cans, and..a whole *Kitchin Trade.

Hence **Ki·tchendom, Ki·tchenful; Ki·tchenward** *adv.*

1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* (1875) 50 A whole kitchenful of people. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 1044 Our good King Who lent me thee, the flower of kitchendom. 1876 LANIER *Clover* 28 in *Poems*, And, kitchenward, the rattling bucket plumps Souse down the well.

Kitchen (ki·tʃĕn), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. †a. *trans.* To entertain in the kitchen, to furnish with kitchen-fare. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 415 There is a fat friend at your masters house, That kitchin'd me for you to day at dinner.

b. *intr.* To do the work of the kitchen, to cook.

1893 *Month* Apr. 522 The indefatigable Brother .. was kitchening under difficulties.

2. *Sc. trans.* To serve as 'kitchen' or relish for (see prec. 3); to give a relish to, to render palatable, to season.

1721 RAMSAY *Poet's Wish* iii, I can be well content To eat my bannock on the bent, And kitchen 't wi' fresh air. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* vii, His wee drap parritch or his bread, Thou kitchens fine. 1835-40 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* (1851) XX. 205, I kitchened my loaf..with a penny-worth of butter. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* 271 There is an unpleasant sensation of wanting what the Scotch know by the word kitchen, ὄψον. We made the fat kitchen the lean.

b. *Sc.* To use sparingly as 'kitchen' with food; to make (a thing) go far; to husband carefully.

1787 in GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1825-80 in JAMIESON.

Hence **Ki·tchening** *vbl. sb.*, cooking, cookery.

1883 *Athenæum* 11 Aug. 172 Crying out for old books, and good kitchening, and good manners.

†**Ki·tchenary**, *a. Obs. rare*—[1]. In 7 **-inary**. [f. KITCHEN *sb.* + -ARY.] Of, or resembling that of, a kitchen; culinary.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 180 The Schooles do understand that there is in the heart a kindled, Kitchinary and smoakie fire.

Kitchener (ki·tʃĕnəɹ). [f. as prec. + -ER[1].]

1. One employed in a kitchen; *esp.* in a monastery, he who had charge of the kitchen.

c 1440 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* 53 Penance sall be kychynnere. 1614 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 319 To the black gard the kitchinners vs. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xv, Two most important officers of the convent, the kitchener and refectioner. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 110 Capons, eggs, salmon, eels, herrings, &c. . passed to the account of the kitchener.

2. A cooking-range fitted with various appliances such as ovens, plate-warmers, water-heaters, etc.

1851 *Catal. Exhib.* Class 22, No. 38 This kitchener or cooking grate is remarkable for economy in fuel. 1867 *Civil Serv. Gaz.* 29 June 402/1 Improved London-made Kitcheners. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 68/1 Patent Kitchener with two low ovens, boiler, gas hob, &c.

Kitchen-fee. [See FEE *sb.*[1] 8. So called as being a perquisite of the cook.] The fat which drips from meat in roasting; skimmings of fat; dripping.

1485 *Inv.* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 371, ij petræ et iiij lb. de kychyn fee, *vijd.* 1560 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 147 In tallowe, kytchynfye and butterr, x[s]. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* II. xxiii. (1668) 79 Anoint the place with Tarr, Turpentine, and Kitchin-fee, mixt together. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, The diet-loaf, raised wi' my ain fresh butter ..and no wi' greasy kitchen-fee.

Kitchen-garden.

1. A garden in which fruit and vegetables for the table are grown. Also *attrib.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Iardin à herbes & arbres*, a kitchin garden. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisus Terrestr.* title-p., With a Kitchen garden of all manner of herbes, rootes, & fruites for meate or sause. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 45 Dutch Turneps, sowed on beds in my Kitchen garden. 1884 J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* July 234/2 There is a kitchen-garden with..asparagus beds and potato-patches.

attrib. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 193 Kitchen-Garden Herbs may now be planted as Parsley, Spinage, Onions, Leeks. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 3 A Garden..fill'd with Kitchen-Garden Stuff.

2. A kindergarten in which house-work, esp. kitchen-work, is taught. *U. S. local.*

1893 in *Barrows' Parlt. Relig.* II. 1483 Kindergartens, kitchengartens, and nightschools..are among the methods employed.

Hence **Kitchen-ga·rdener, -ga·rdening.**

1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 191 The upper part is occupied as a warehouse by fruiterers and kitchen-gardeners. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 643 It was not till the beginning of the sixteenth century that any great progress was made in the art of kitchen-gardening in our country. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Jan. 5/5 'Kitchen-gardening' is the curious name bestowed upon their labours by the ladies of an American city, who teach a class of poor children to sew, cook, dust, sweep, make beds, and wash clothes.

†**Ki·tchenist.** *nonce-wd.* [See -IST.] One employed in a kitchen; a cook.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 427 Limeburners, Alchymists, Brickmakers, Brewers, Colliers, Kitchenists.

Kitchen-knave. *arch.* A scullion.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 Kechyne knave, *lixa.* 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VII. vii, This is but a kechyn knaue that was fedde in kynge Arthurs kechyn for almesse. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth & Lynette* 395 Grant me to serve For meat and drink among thy kitchen-knaves.

Kitchen-maid. A female servant employed in a kitchen, usually under the cook.

1550 BALE *Votaries* II. N iv, The king toke al their wiues, otherwise called their kichine maides .. and put them all in the tower of London. 1675 WOOD *Life* 31 Mar. II. 311 Disinherited .. because debauched and married his kitchin maid. 1892 MRS. OLIPHANT *Cuckoo in Nest* II. XXV. 133 The dinner, which an eager kitchen-maid .. had the charge of.

Kitchen-midden (kiˑtʃĕnmiˑdˈn). [A transl. of Da. *kjökken-* or *kökkenmödding*: see KITCHEN and MIDDEN, dung-hill, refuse-heap.] A refuse-heap of prehistoric date, consisting chiefly of the shells of edible molluscs and bones of animals, among which are often found stone implements and other relics of early man. Also *fig.* and *attrib.*

Such mounds are especially characteristic of the Danish coast, and were first brought into scientific notice by Danish archæologists, but they are also found in many other parts of the world.

[1852 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xviii. (ed. 2) 415 Just as in the Danish *kjokkenmiddings* whole heaps of shells of the edible mollusca have been preserved.] 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xix. 372 The old refuse-heaps, or 'kitchen-middens'. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 311 The accumulation of kitchen-midden stuff in the course of the occupancy of caverns. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 788 The mental kitchen middens of generations of savages.

Kiˑtchen-phyˑsic. *humorous.* Nourishment for an invalid, suitable for 'feeding up'.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 406 If I be ill at ease, I take kitchyn physicke, I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apoticaries shop. 1658 *Sir T. Mayerne's Archim. Anglo-Gall.* Pref. 2 The Excellency of Kitchin-physick, beyond all Gally pots. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* ii. 154 Well, after all, Kitchen-Physic is the best Physic. 1853 J. R. W *By-gone Days* 5 The Manse .. being the resort of the sick and aged .. when in want of what the minister's wife termed 'kitchen physic'.

So **Kiˑtchen physiˑcian.**

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* IV. i. 21 The fever took its departure, and left Rosa in the hands of an excellent kitchen physician.

Kitchenry (kiˑtʃĕnri). *rare.* Also 7 **kitchinree.** [f. KITCHEN *sb.* + -RY.]

†**1.** The body of servants employed in a kitchen.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm.-Marcell.* XIV. vi. 12 Next unto whom goeth the blacke guard and kitchinree [L. *atratum coquinæ ministerium*]. 1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 26 The Hall with Paintings of Neat-heards, .. Milke-maides Minding Cattle, in proper degrees, some other also, of Kitchenry.

†**2.** The art of cooking, cookery. *Obs.*

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 450 Those .. who beeing deinty toothed are iudicious clerkes in Kitchenrie.

3. Kitchen-utensils. 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kiˑtchen-stuff.

1. Material used in cooking; requisites for the kitchen, *esp.* vegetables.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* III ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1884) III. 52 To sooth their pallats with choyce kitchin-stuff. *c* 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 299 Another Garden for Kitchen Stuff. 1744 (*title*) Adam's Luxury and Eve's Cookery .. Containing .. Receipts for Dressing all sorts of Kitchen-Stuff.

2. The refuse or waste products of the kitchen; *spec.* dripping, kitchen-fee.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* (1586) 904 All those that smell of grease or kitchingstuffe. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 49 They make them [candle-] of all kind of kitchen stuffe, and other stinking baggage. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 537 When they want Oil, they make use of Kitchin-stuff. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 125 Come Maids bring out your Kitchen-stuff, Old Rags, or Women's Hair. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* v. (1849) 43/2 Shops for the purchase of rags, bones, old iron, and kitchen-stuff.

b. *fig.* Of persons or things. *contemptuous.*

1637 HEYWOOD *Royall King* III. Wks. 1874 VI. 46 Where be those kitchinstuffes here, shall we have no attendants? 1654 VILVAIN *Theol. Treat.* Suppl. 216 [They] scorn the book of Homilies as most cours contemptible Kitchin-stuf. 1754 WARBURTON *Ld. Bolingbroke's Philos.* (R.), Would you easily believe his lordship could pride himself in cooking up this old kitchin-stuff?

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yeare* F ij, All the way he went, was more greazie than a kitchin-stuffe-wifes basket. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* III. iv, Thou Kitchen-stuff-drab of beggary, roguery, &c. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phraseol. Gen.* (1693) 789 A kitchin-stuff-wench.

Kiˑtchen-wench. *arch.* A girl employed in the kitchen, a kitchen-maid. *contemptuous.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. ii. 96 She's the kitchin wench, & al grease. 1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* II. i, Chloris dwindles into a Kitchen-Wench. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol Leg., The Ghost*, His wife would .. strike with all her might, As fast as kitchen-wenches strike a light.

Kitcheny (kiˑtʃĕni), *a. rare.* [f. KITCHEN *sb.* + -Y.] Of or pertaining to the kitchen.

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* v. 100 A specialty .. hers was a very womanly .. not to say kitcheny one.

Kitchin, obs. var. of KINCHIN.

Kite (kəit), *sb.* Forms: 1 *cyta*, 4 **kete, kijt, kuytte**, 4–5 **kuyte**, 4–7 **kyte**, (6 **kight, -e, kyght**, *Sc.* **kyt**), 5– **kite.** [OE. *cyta* (:—**kūtjon-*); no related word appears in the cognate languages.]

1. A bird of prey of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Milvinæ*, having long wings, tail usually forked, and no tooth in the bill. a. *orig.* and *esp.* the common European species *Milvus ictinus* (*M. regalis, M. vulgaris*), also distinctively called *Fork-tailed Kite, Royal Kite*, or (from its reddish-brown general colour) *Red Kite*, and *Glede*, formerly common in England, but now very rare.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 333 *Butio*, cyta. 13.. *K. Alis.* 3048 Nultow never late ne skete A goshauk maken of a kete. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 321 Ther cam a kyte, whil they weren so wrothe, And baar awey the boon bitwixe hem bothe. *c* 1450 *Bk. Hawkyng* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 298 Draw hym oute of the mewe and put him in a grove, in a crowys neste, other in a kuytes. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 74 Their carkases there to lye to be deuoured by kytes & crowes. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, III. i. 249 Wer't not all one, an emptie Eagle were set, To guard the Chicken from a hungry Kyte. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess., Ode Liberty* vi, To kites and meaner Birds he leaves the mangled Prey. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 141 The kite generally breeds in large forests, or wooded mountainous countries. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, Her ear for bad news was as sharp as a kite's scent for carrion. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 301 With wide wing The fork-tailed restless kite sailed over her, Hushing the twitter of the linnets near.

b. Applied with qualifying words to other species of the genus, or of the subfamily *Milvinæ*.

Arabian K., *Milvus ægyptiacus*; **Australian** or **Square-tailed K.**, *M. isurus* (*Lophoictinia isura*); **Black K.**, *M. ater* of southern Europe and northern Africa; **Black winged K.**, *Elanus cæruleus* of northern Africa; **Brahminy K.**, *Haliastur indus* of Hindustan; **Indian** or **Pariah K.**, *Milvus govinda*; **Mississippi K.**, *Ictinia mississippiensis*; **Pearl** or **White-tailed K.**, *Elanus leucurus* of N. America; **Swallow-tailed K.**, *Elanoides forficatus* of N. America.

Also locally applied (or misapplied), with or without qualification, to birds belonging to other divisions of *Falconidæ*, as the Buzzard (**Bald K.**), Hen-harrier, and Kestrel.

1611 COTGR., *Buzart*, a Buzzard, or Bald-kite. *c* 1813 [see BRAHMINEE *a.*]. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* I. 72 The Swallow-tailed Kite .. is only an occasional visitor to this country. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* x. 321 We had to guard it by turns .. from a host of square-tailed kites (*Milvus isurus*). 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 491 There is a second European species .. the *Milvus migrans* or *M. ater* of most authors, smaller in size, .. In some districts this is much commoner than the red Kite.

2. *fig.* A person who preys upon others, a rapacious person; a sharper; also more indefinitely as a term of reproach or detestation.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* v. v. (Arb.) 83 Roister Doister that doughtie kite. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 80 Fetch forth the Lazar Kite of Cressids kinde, Doll Teare-sheete. 1605 — *Lear* I. iv. 284 Detested Kite, thou lyest. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 89 Ah you Kite. *c* 1614 FLETCHER *Wit without Money* I. i, Maintaining hospitals for kites and curs. 1841 CARLYLE *Misc., Baillie* (1872) VI. 235 Food for learned sergeants and the region kites!

3. [From its hovering in the air like the bird.] A toy consisting of a light frame, usually of wood, with paper or other light thin material stretched upon it; mostly in the form of an isosceles triangle with a circular arc as base, or a quadrilateral symmetrical about the longer diagonal; constructed (usually with a tail of some kind for the purpose of balancing it) to be *flown* in a strong wind by means of a long string attached.

Kites are also used of special shapes, or with special appliances, for various scientific and other purposes, e.g. the bird-kite, used to frighten partridges (see KITE *v.* 2); cf. also ELECTRIC *a.* 2 b, quot. 1898 here, and combs. in 9 b.

1664 BUTLER *Hud* II. iii 414 As a Boy one night Did flie his Tarsel of a Kite, The strangest long-wing'd Hawk that flies. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* I 58 He may make a great Paper-kite of his own Letter of 850 pages. 1789 MRS. PIOZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. 129 Boys flying kites, cut square like a diamond. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 22 A frame-work of split bamboos, resembling the frame of a paper kite. 1880 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The kite has been fiercely attacked as .. a mean advantage to take of the birds [partridges]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 10/1 Our own War Office have intimated that they are not prepared .. to make further trials with kites for military purposes.

fig. 1781 *Bell's Poets* I. *Life King* p. xxiii, Some of the political kites which flew about at that time.

b. *To fly* (or *send up*) *a kite* (*fig.*): to try 'how the wind blows', i. e. in what direction affairs are tending. (See also 4.)

1831 PALMERSTON in Sir H. Lytton Bulwer *Life* (1871) II. 65 Charles John [King of Sweden] flew a kite at us for the Garter the other day, but without success.

4. *Commercial slang.* (With jocular allusion to a paper kite, sense 3.) A bill of exchange, or negotiable instrument, not representing any actual transaction, but used for raising money on credit; an accommodation bill. A person thus raising money is said to *fly a kite*: see FLY *v.*[1] 5 a.

1805 *Sporting Mag.* XXV. 290 Flying a kite in Ireland is a metaphorical phrase for raising money on accommodation bills. ?1817 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Love & Law* I. i, Here's bills plenty .. but even the kites, which I can fly as well as any man, won't raise the wind for me now. 1859 *Riddles & Jokes* 98 Plunkett .. used to say there was this difference between boys' kites and men's kites—that with boys the wind raised the kites, but with men the kites raised the wind. 1894 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Bk. Recoll.* I. v. 84 The wretched piece of paper, with my autograph upon it. But no harm came to me from the little kite.

5. *Naut.* (*pl.*) A name for the highest sails of a ship, which are set only in a light wind. Also *flying-kites.*

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* ii. 33 Our good master keeps his kites up to the last moment, studding-sails alow and aloft. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Flying-kites*, the very lofty sails, which are only set in fine weather, such as sky-sails, royal studding-sails, and all above them. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* iv. (ed. 2) 90 When the glass falls low, Prepare for a blow; When it rises high, Let all your kites fly.

6. Local name of a fish, the Brill.

1836 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* II. 241 The Kite of the Devonshire and Cornish coasts is the same as the Brill. 1884 DAY *Brit. Fishes* II. 16.

7. Name for a variety of the Almond Tumbler pigeon, having black plumage with the inner webs of the quill-feathers passing into red or yellow.

1867 TEGETMEIER *Pigeons* xi. 118 Kites, though seldom regarded as exhibition birds are exceedingly valuable as breeding stock. .. An Almond and a Kite will often produce an Almond and a Kite in each nest.

8. *Geom.* A quadrilateral figure symmetrical about one diagonal (from its resemblance to the form of a toy kite, sense 3); also called DELTOID.

1893 in FUNK.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. in sense 1, as *kite-and-crow, kite-colour*; *-coloured* adj.; kite-eagle, name for *Neopus* (*Ictinætus*) *malayensis*, an East Indian hawk; kite-falcon, a hawk of the genus *Baza*, having a crested head and two teeth in the beak; kite-fish, a species of gurnard; †kite-key (*errors.* kit-key), a name for the 'key' or fruit of the ash-tree; kite-tailed *a.*, having a long tail like that of a kite, as the *kite-tailed widgeon*, a species of duck (*Dafila acuta*) found in Florida; †kite-wolf, rendering of Gr. *λυκίνος* (properly 'a kite', also a kind of wolf). b. in sense 3, as *kite expert*; *kite-flier, -flying* (also in sense 4); *kite-shaped* adj.; kite-balloon, a balloon with a long string or wire attached, used for scientific or other purposes; kite-photograph, a photograph taken by means of a camera attached to a kite or kite-balloon; kite-tail *attrib.*, in *kite-tail plug*, name for an obstetric dressing made with pledgets of lint or gauze affixed at intervals to a string or tape, like the pieces of paper in the tail of a kite; kite-track (see quot.).

1887 *Academy* 7 May 319/1 *Kite-and-crow struggles of Swabian and Wirtembeirger. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Mar. 10/1 The German military authorities are experimenting with *kite-balloons 1682 *Lond Gaz.* No. 1736/4 Stolen or Strayed ... two Mares, one of a *Kite colour 1702 *Ibid.* No. 3814/4 A large Sandy or Kite-colour Grey Gelding. 1676 *Ibid* No. 1092/4 A *Kite-coloured Roan Nag. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III 283 The *Kite Eagle is about thirty inches in length. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Mar. 10/1 *Kite experts, who .. are building up an art .. destined to be of the greatest utility to science and warfare. 1684 LITTLETON *Lat. Dict.*, The *Kite fish, *Milvus piscis* 1896 *Daily News* 1 Dec 8/5 Franklin's experiences as a scientific *kite-flyer. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 163 This .. man spent .. his time in .. pigeon flying, or paper *kite flying. 1834 *Blackw Mag.* XXXVI 500/2 Some accommodating associate in the noble art and mystery of 'kite-flying'. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxx 748 The huskes or fruite thereof [the Ash] are called in shoppes *Lingua auis*, and *Lingua passerina*: in English, *Kytekayes. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* (1650) 136 Ash-keys, commonly called Kite-keys of the Ash. 1656 BULLOKAR *Eng Expos., Kitkaies*, the fruit of the ashen tree 1897 *Daily News* 4 Nov 6/4 A view of the City Hall, New York, with a portion of Lower Broadway and adjacent streets .. what is called 'a *kite photograph'. 1828 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 321 The *kite-shaped shield of the Normans. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 439 For supporting the uterus and packing round the cervix several of these rolls are attached to the one string, forming the *'kite-tail' plug 1893 *Outing* (U. S.) XXII 97/2 A *kite track [for racing] consists of two stretches of one-third of a mile each, with a connecting curve of one-third of a mile. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f Beasts* (1658) 570 One of them hath a back of a silver colour, .. this is *Ictinus canus*, a gray *Kite-wolf.

Kite, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To fly, soar, or move through the air, with a gliding motion like that of a kite; also, *fig.* of a person. *colloq.*

1863 LE FANU *Ho. by Churchyard* II. 66 He has been *kiting all over the town. 1894 J. J. ASTOR *Journ other Worlds* II. iii. 145 Whenever a large mass seemed dangerously near the glass, they .. sent it kiting among its fellows.

b. *trans.* To cause to fly high like a paper kite.

1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 379 We pulled in our kited fancies soaring so high. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. Liv. Subj.* 62 We are going .. to be kited or aerially floated no more.

2. To terrify grouse or partridges by flying a paper kite, shaped like a hawk, over their haunts, so as to make them lie close till the guns come near.

1880 *Daily News* 1 Sept. 5/2 The practices known as driving and kiting.

3. *Commercial slang.* a. *intr.* To 'fly a kite': see KITE *sb.* 4. b. *trans.* To convert into a 'kite' or accommodation bill.

1864 WEBSTER, *Kite, v. t.* (Literally, to fly a *kite*) To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious. 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 10 Jan. 6/2 It seemed .. as if every one in London who had a sixpence to purchase a stamp had 'kited' paper with my signature forged to it.

Kite, obs. f. CUT *v.*; var. KYTE, belly.

†**Kitekin.** *Obs.* [f. KIT *sb.*[3] or *kitty* = *kitten* + -KIN.] = CATKIN.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. lxvii. 743 A Chatton, Kitekin, or Catteken.

Kite's-foot, kitefoot.

†**1.** Name of some herb. *Obs.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Pied de milan*, .. an

herbe called kitesfoote. 1611 in COTGR. s. v. *Milan.* 1706 in PHILLIPS.

2. Name of a variety of tobacco, from its colour. [1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 943 Aranoko Tobacco, whose Scent is not much minded, their .. aim being .. to procure it a bright Kite's-foot colour.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 544 The kitefoot tobacco.

Kitesoll: see KITTISOL.

Kit-fox. [perh. from KIT *sb.*3, in reference to its small size.] A small fox (*Vulpes velox*), peculiar to North-western America, scarcely half the size of the common fox, of a prevailing yellowish grey colour, with a black-tipped tail; the American corsak or swift-fox. Also, by ellipsis, *kitt.*

1812 J. CUTLER *Topogr. Descr. Ohio* 139 The Christenoes ..traffic in beaver, otter, lynx, ..small fox or kitts, dressed elk, and moose deer skins. 1815 LEWIS & CLARKE *Trav.* xxiv. III. 29 The kit-fox or small red fox of the plains. 1829 RICHARDSON *Fauna Bor. Amer.* I. 98 It has long been known to the Hudson Bay fur-traders, its skins forming a portion of their annual exports, under the name of *kit foxes.*

Kith (kiþ), *sb.* Forms: 1 cyþþo, cyþ(þ, 2 ceþ, cheþ, 3-4 cuþþe, (4 cuþþhe, kuþþe, cuth), 4 keþþe, kiþþe, kiþ, kyþ, (kyþthe, kitth, -e, kiyth, kuith, kuythe, kygth, kid, kidh), 4–5 kithe, kythe, (kyght, -e, 5 kyghth, kide), 4–6 kyth, 4– kith. *β.* 6–7 kiffe, 6–8 kiff. [OE. *cyðð, cýð*, earlier *cýððu* = OHG. *chundida*:—OTeut. **kunþiþô*, abstr. sb. from **kunþ-* known, OE. *cúð*, COUTH. In ME. the *u*(*ii*) forms were s. w., the *e* forms Kentish.]

†1. Knowledge, acquaintance with something; knowledge communicated, information. *Obs.*

c 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xxii[i.], Of minre sylfre cyþþe. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 396 þe nane cyððe to Gode nædon. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1281 So kyndly takes he that kyth, That up he rose and went hym wyth. *c* 1450 *Rel. Ant.* I. 308 Spare noyth an hauke yf he lye in thy kyth.

†2. Knowledge how to behave; rules of etiquette. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 331 Whanne þou komest to kourt among þe kete lordes, & knowest alle þe kuþþes þat to kourt langes. *c* 1470 *Gol. & Gaw.* 320 The king cumly in kith, couerit with croune. 1804 TARRAS *Poems* 32 (Jam.) But nature, thy feature, An' mien o' various kythe.

†3. The country or place that is known or familiar; one's native land, home; hence *gen.* country, region, quarter. *Obs.*

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 4 Þæt hi on heora agenre cyþþe ealne weg mæzen. *Ibid.* xxxiii. § 4 Þæs wæteres aznu cyþ is on eorþan. *a* 1175 *Cott Hom.* 231 Þa sende se king his ærndraches of sif ceðen to alle his underþeoden. *Ibid.* 235 Isent of sif cheðen. *c* 1205 LAY. 2435 Guendoleine he sende into hire fader londe, ..into hire cuðde. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5452 (Cott.) Drightin þan was our eldres wit, He mon yow bring in to your kyth [*Gött* kid]. *Ibid.* 9074 (Cott.) Far wil i fle In vnçuth kygth [*Fairf.* kiþ] fra þis cuntre. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 197 He hedde beo lord of þat lond .. And eke kyng of þat cuþþe. ?*a* 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3997 þe kyng .. kayres furthe with þe cors in kyghte þare he lenges. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 91 Us most flee Owte of oure kyth where we are knowyn. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. iii. 59 Sers and inquyr..of this kith quhair standis the cheif citee.

†4. The persons who are known or familiar, taken collectively; one's friends, fellow-countrymen, or neighbours; acquaintance; in later use sometimes confused with *kin*: see 5. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. as in 5.

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke ii. 44 Híz..hine sohton betux his maȝas & his cuðan [*Lindisf.* cuðo, *Rushw.* cyððo]. *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 108 Thai him soht Imang thair kith. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8443 þe men of kuythe þat he wel knewe, þat he wyste were gode and trewe. *c* 1615 W. BROWNE *Yng. Willie & Old Wernock* (R.), My near kith. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kith*, acquaintance. ..Not obsolete as stated in Todd's John. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. iii, High persons of his own kith.

5. Phr. *Kith and kin*: *orig.* Country and kinsfolk (see 3); in later use, Acquaintance and kinsfolk, one's friends and relatives; in mod. use often taken merely as a pleonastic phrase for Kinsfolk, relatives, family connexions. (Formerly sometimes corrupted to *kiff and kin.*)

a. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 497 How riȝtwis men..Fer fro kiith and fro kynne yuel yclothed ȝeden. *a* 1400 *Octovian* 1822 I-dryue Ywas, ..From ken and kyghth. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 23 Of saynt cuthbert kyth and kynne. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 150/36 Kith or kin, *cognatio.* 1794 BURNS '*My Lady's gown*' ii, My lady's white, my lady's red, And kith and kin o' Cassillis' blude. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. XXXI, Daughters, brothers, sisters, kith or kin. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* viii, If any extra bit of comfort or kindness is wanted for their own kith and *kin.*

β. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 22 For kiffe nor for kin. 1584 3 *Ladies Lond.* I. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VI. 250 They forsake.. prince, country, religion, kiff and kin. 1620 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* IV. i. 86 A mayd that's neither kiffe nor kin to me. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* IV. 151 To visit Kiff and Kin. *fig.* 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* I. 888 Mark the natural kiths and kins Of circumstance and office. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* IV. 156 That Greek and Latin were of the same kith and kin as the language of the black inhabitants of India.

†**Kith,** *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 cuðden, (*Orm.*) kiþþenn, 4 kuþþe(n, keþþe. [Early ME. *cuðden* (*ii*), repr. an OE. **cýððan*, f. *cýð*(ð, KITH *sb.*] *trans.* To make friendly or familiar; *refl.* to become acquainted, or associate oneself (*with*); to greet each other as friends or familiar acquaintances.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 45 Wille we..mid swiche weldede cuðden us wið alre kingene king. *c* 1200 ORMIN 16979 Þatt he wiþþ Crist i sunnderrrun Himm awihht haffde kiþþedd. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1011 Þan eiþer hent oþer hastely in armes, And wiþ kene kosses kuþþed hem to-gidere. *Ibid.* 4964 Whan þei samen mette, With clipping and kissing to keþþe hem to-gadere.

Kithe, kythe (kəið), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: see below. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cýðan* (ME. *cüþen, kyþen, kiþen, keþen*) = OFris. *ketha, keda,* OS. *kûðian*; MLG. *kunden,* MDu. *conden,* (Du. (*ver*)*konden*), f. **kundian* = OHG. *chundian, chunden* (MHG. *kunden, künden,* G. *künden*), ON. *kynna,* Goth. **kunþjan* (cf. *gasvikunþjan*):—OTeut. **kunþjan,* f. *kunþ-,* known, COUTH.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres. t. a.* 1 cýðu, cýðe, 1–2 kýðe, kýþe, 3–5 kype, kipe, 4–9 kythe, kithe, (4 kip, kyeth, 4–6 kith, 4–8 kyth, 5–6 kyith, 6 keyth, kaithe); 3rd pers. sing. 1 cyþ, 2–3 kyþ, 3 cip, kip. *β.* 2–4 cuþe, kuþe, cuiþe, 4–5 cuyþe, kuyþe, kuipe, (4 couth); 3rd pers. sing. 3 cuþ. *γ.* 4 keþe, kethe, keth.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix.[l.] 7 Ic cyðu ðe ðætte god god ðin ic eam. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxviii. 10 Farað and cyðað minum ȝebroþrum. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* (ibid.), Fareð and kyðeð mine ȝebroðre. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 þat he cið on alle wise. *Ibid.* 139 To kiðen cristes to cume. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12263 Nathing wald yee to me kyth [*v. rr.* kiþe, kiþ]. *Ibid.* 22737 His come to kyeth. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 912 *Thisbe*, I schal a-non it kythe. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 107 Kyith I am cummin hame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E vij b, That he wolde hym kith. 1530 LYNDESAY *Test. Papyngo* 128 To keyth hir craftynes. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xli. 34 Thair loukers durst not kyith thair cure. 1594 *Battell Batrinness* in *Scot. Poems 16th C.* II. 349 Giue he into this countrie kaithe [*rime* blaithe].

β. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 His leoman him cuþað þet he ne bið quic longe. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Þat child.. cuð mid his wope. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 215 Cuið in me hwat is milce. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2963 Cuþeþ nouþe þat ȝe beþ men [*v. rr.* Kithe, Cuyþe]. *c* 1320 *Cast. Love* 590 Þat so muche loue hi kuiþe wolde. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 181, I couth [*v. r.* kipe] it in owre cloistre þat al owre couent wote it.

γ. *c* 1315 SHOREHAM 7 God þorwe miracles keþeþ hit. *Ibid.* 20 To keþen ous hiis ryche. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 2131 Merlin..bad him orpedliche he schuld kethe [*rime* dethe]. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus minor*) 387 For-þi þi crafte þu keth one me, And waryse myn Infyrmyte.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 cýðde, 1–2 cydde, 2, 4–5 kydde, 3–6 kidde, (3–4 kidd), 4–5 kydd(e, kyd, 4–6 kid, (5–6 kyde); 4 kiþed, -id, kyþed, (4–6 -it, -yt, -yd), 4– kythed, kithed. *β.* 2–4 cudde, 3–4 kudde, 4 kud. *γ.* 3–5 kedde, 4 *Sc.* kethit.

a. *a* 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 65 [Hi] Cyðdon cristes ȝebyrd. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 33 Ða hyrdas .. cyddon [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* kydden] ealle þas þing. *a* 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Se ængel..cydde hyre þat godes sune sceolde beon acenned of hire. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1394 Rebecca..kidd it to hire broðer. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 281 þe were bigan, and kid it so couth. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5287 þe..messangers..kiþed here arnd. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 411 He turned to and kydde [*v. r.* kudde] al the myght of his wicche craft. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 100 The grit wonder and miraclis that tha kid. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 790 Sen ȝe on me befoir kyde sic kindnes. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 438 He kythed such great gifts.

β. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 35 þe engel cudde þe herdes.. þat þe helende was..iboren. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2379 Þere he kudde wat he was. 1387 Kudde [see *a*].

γ. *c* 1200 *Moral Ode* 193 (Trin. MS.) Muchel luue he us kedde. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3910 Thai kedden her noble might. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 232 Þat kethit wele þat he was meke. *c* 1460 *Launfal* 580 Gyfre kedde he was good at nede.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 ȝe)cýped, 4 i-kid, (kide, keid), 4–5 y-kyd, y-kidde, kyd, kydd(e, kidd(e, kid, 5 y-kydde, y-kid, kyde, (kyth, 6 kyith); 4–9 kythed, kithed, 5–6 -it, 6 -yd, kyithit. *β.* 3 ikudd, 3–5 kud, 4–5 icud, ikud, ykud. *γ.* 4 ked, 5 kedd(e.

a. *c* 900 tr. *Bæda's Hist.* v. xvii. [xix.] (1890) 460 Ealra heora dome wæs cyþed, þæt [etc.]. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* IV. 348 Þæt heo mæfre on hire life ȝecyðed wære. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 6609 It sal be kydd [*v. r.* kidd]. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 1060 It was loude kid. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 393 He hadde y-kyd [*v. rr.* kidde, ykud, kydde] his woodnesse. *c* 1460 *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 254 Cowþe ykid in euery cost. *c* 1470 HARDING *Chron.* XXXIX. xii. Vnto no manne was it kyde [*rime* hid]. 1528 LYNDESAY *The Dreme* 1050 Dame Fortune..hes lairglie kyith on the hir cure. *a* 1549 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 8 What, have ye kythyd yow a knyght? 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 46 Christ hes vs kyithit greit conforting. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* 33 Whereto the faction hath not kythed too passionate a love.

β. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 24 Hit were sone iseid þe keiser ant ikudd to þe kinge. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1328 He miȝte abbe..kid me loue. 1387 Ykud [see *a*].

γ. *c* 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1386 But they be kedd.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To make known. †*a.* To make known in words; to announce, proclaim, declare, tell. (With *simple obj.* or *obj. clause.*) *Obs.*

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1150 *Intimandum*, to cyðenne. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John xvii. 26 Ic him cyðde ðinne naman & ȝyt cyðan. *c* 1200 ORMIN 632 He comm dun wiþþ Godess heom cuðe. *c* 1200 ORMIN 632 He comm dun wiþþ Godess word, To kiþenn itt onn eorþe. *c* 1330 *King of Tars* 341 Heore sorwe couthe no mon kithe. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 235 Confess cleir can I nocht, nor kyth all the cass. 1530 PALSGR. 599/1, I kythe, I shewe or declare a thyng, as he kytheth from whence I am (Lydgate), *je demonstre.* This terme is nat vsed in comen spetche.

b. To make known by action, appearance, etc.; to manifest, show, prove, demonstrate, indicate. (With *simple obj., obj. clause,* or *obj.* and *compl.*) Also *refl.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 99 Elches monnes weorc cuðað [*printed* cuðan] hwilc gast hine wissað. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13983 Iesus ..mani a-pert meracle did, Quar-wit to mankind he him kid. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 492 Sche kytheth what she is. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* i. 45 Trees to florish & frute furth bryng, Thare kynde that it be kyd. 1515 *Scot. Field* in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II. Introd. p. xii, He kidde himselfe no coward. 1640–1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 156 They bothe..did kythe thameselfes enemeis to the gude caus. *a* 1734 WODROW *Sel. Biogr.* (1845) I. 100 (E. D. D.) He began to kyth his sickness the first of March. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* iii, Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe Hearts leal, an' warm, an kin. [1822 SCOTT *Nigel* v, It would have kythed Cellini mad, had he never done ony thing else out of the gate.]

c. To make manifest to the sight, to show, exhibit, discover; *refl.* to show oneself, appear.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5098 Wanne þe relikes of halwen yfounde were and ykud. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13095 Hu lang siþe Sal he him hide and not kiþe. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 3869 The other no might ben y-kidde Behinden hem thai werren y-hidde. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marjit Wemen* 433 As the new mone..Kythis quhilis her cleir face, through cluddis of sable. 1594 JAS. VI *Let. Q. Eliz.* 13 Apr. in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV 216 Ever plainliest kything himself where greatest confluence of people was. 1846 DRUMMOND *Muckamachy* 68 (E. D. D.) When the moon begoud to keek From Thetis' rim and kythe her disk.

2. *intr.* for *refl.* To show oneself or itself, come forth to sight; to manifest or display itself; to become known; to appear.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4276 (Cott.) Luken luue at þe end wil kith. *Ibid.* 11416 (Gött.) þe last þis stern it kid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 18 The langer ay the better it did kyth. 1585 *Papers Jas Carmichael* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* 430 Our true humility shall appear, and the fruit of our forming to that work kythe. *c* 1635 W. SCOT *Apol. Narrat.* (Wodrow Soc.) 80 They were insisting with his Majesty to kythe in action against the forfaulted Earles. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii. (1895) 83 A kindly spirit, which would sometimes kythe in actions of charity. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 309 In what colours other ladies intended to kithe before Majesty. 1829 HOGG *ibid.* XXV. 750 The evening star kithed like a gem. 1862 in *Hislop's Prov. Scot.* 108 If you loe me, let it kythe.

b. with *compl.* To show oneself or itself in some specified aspect; to appear, seem, or prove to be.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 240 With Leulyn gan he kith to be þe kynges traytour. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. vi. 167 Hir habeit fell down couering to hir feit, And..ane verray god did hir kith. 1565 *Sc. Metr. Ps.* xviii. 26 Pure to the pure, froward thou kythst Unto the froward wight. 1637–50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 169 Such as hes kythed favourers of the forefeited rebells. *a* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* II. (1677) 89 Nor did any kithe so foolish as the Priests. [1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xii, It kythes bright to the ee, because all is dark around it.]

†3. *trans.* To exhibit, display, or manifest practically (a feeling, quality, capacity, etc.); hence, to exercise, practise, perform, do. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2695 Andlongne eorl ellen cyðan. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Mildheortnesse God kudde monne. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1297 þer hii kudde hor prowesse. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 132 Warre on him gan he kithe. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 341 He kydde his tyrauntyse on his gestes. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xl. 149. I thanke youe of þis kyndinesse ȝe kydde me. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 37 In erd ȝe kyth sic mirakillis heir. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* I. (1869) 187 Your bountee on me kythe. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. of Liturgy with Mass-bk.* 77 None of all the reformed Churches have kythed more zeale against Images. 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 164 Well can my Jocky kyth His love and courtesy.

†4. To acknowledge, confess, own; to recognize. (With *simple obj.* or *obj.* and *compl.*) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. x. 32 Ælcne..þe me cyð beforan mannun, ic cyðe hyne beforan minum fæder [*c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* kyð, ic kyðe]. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1368 Vche duk ..Schulde com to his court to kyþe hym for lege. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 231 He..his trouthe me had iplyght, For everemore hys lady me to kythe. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. vi. 16 Nane persaywyd hyr woman But all kythyd hyr as man. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 152/3 Kythe, acknowledge, *agnascere.* 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. viii. § 1 That the sons of Isaac and Ishmael..should kithe each other with as little scruple as if they were full cousin germans.

5. *Pa. pple.* kid, kyd, i-kyd, etc. Made known, declared; hence, Known, well known, famed, renowned; with *compl.* Well-known as . . , acknowledged to be . . . (See also KID *ppl. a.*)

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 64 Heo .. wolde .. sone beon mit te wise icud [*v. rr.* cuððet, icuððet] and icnowen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1929 Seint eleine ys moder þat wis was wide ikud [*v. rr.* ykud, kydde, kud]. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 110 Komen was he of kun þat kud was ful nobul. *c* 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 274 In many a lond my name ys kud aboute. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 6.9 That ȝe nat discouere me; For I am deed, if that this thyng be kyd. *c* 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 504 Throwout Cristindome kid War the deidis that he did. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E iv b, The Robucke as hit is weele kyde At holyrode day he gooth to Ryde.

Kithing, kything (kəi·ðiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb KITHE, KYTHE; a making known, telling, showing, manifestation, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11656 Forth þair wai þai went..Wit-vten

kithing of ani man. 1591 R. Bruce *Serm.* (1843) 215 The manner or form of the Kything of the Sign. 1823 Galt *Gilhaize* i. (E. D. D.), His abundant hair..was also clouded and streaked with the kithings of the cranreuch of age.

†**2.** Acquaintance, recognition; also *concr.* Acquaintance, kith. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4817 Cuth [*v. r.* cowde] þai wit him na kything tak, And vncuthli to þam he spak. *Ibid.* 11080 All mad þai mirth at his bering, Fader and moder and þair kything.

Kithless (ki·þlės), *a.* [f. Kith *sb.* + -less.] Without kith or acquaintances; having no one whom one knows. (Cf. Kinless.)

c 1750 in Ld. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxxiv. 250 No thanks to them [Cromwell's Judges] kithless loons! 1861 *Times* 27 Mar. 8/4 The kithless outcasts of every country. 1887 Farjeon *Tragedy Featherstone* I. i. i. 6 He was alone in the world, kinless and kithless.

†**Kithly,** *adv. Obs.* Forms: 3 *Orm.* kiþþeliȝ, 3–4 kithli. [f. Kith *sb.* + -ly².] Perh. distinct formations. (OE. *gecyðelíc* 'manifest', in Bosw.-Toller is an error for *gecyndelíc* natural.)]

1. Familiarly.

c 1200 Ormin 16532 Ne lætenn kiþþeliȝ wiþþ hemm.

2. In a way that is known or manifest; manifestly.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22742 His oþer cuming sal he scau kithli til his werld.

Kitish (kəi·tiʃ), *a.* [f. Kite *sb.* + -ish¹.] Resembling or of the nature of a kite; greedy.

1565 W. Adlington *Golden Asse* (1893) 131, I could not escape the kitish eyes of the old woman. 1567 Turbervile *Aunswe. Wom. to hir Louer* Epitaphs, etc. 32 All your maners more agree vnto the Kytish kinde. 1608 T. Morton *Preamb. Encounter* Pref. 3 Is not your Defence.. a Kitish Doue?

Kitist (kəi·tist). *nonce-wd.* [f. Kite *sb.* + -ist.] One skilled in flying kites.

1844 *P. Parley's Ann.* V. 313 The great kitist turned to the boys who held her .. alleging .. that they held her too tight.

†**Kit-key:** see *kite-key* s.v. Kite *sb.* 9.

Kitling (ki·tliŋ). Now *dial.* Forms: 3 kiteling, 4 keetlyng, 5 kytylyng, cytlyng, 5–6 kytling, -lyng(e, 6 kytlyn, kitlyng, -linge, *Sc.* -lyne, 6–7 ketlyng, -ling, 6–9 kitlin, -ling, kittling, 7–9 -lin, 8 *Sc.* -len. [Commonly identified with ON. *kettling-r, ketling-r* (Norw. *kjetling*) kitten, dim. of *køttr* (stem *kattu*); though the form of the earliest Eng. instance, and the fact that the sense is not confined to 'young cat' make difficulties. But if from OE., the form would be **cyteling,* of which no explanation appears.]

†**1.** The young of any animal; a cub, a whelp.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lvi. 5 Þe kitelinges of liouns. 1382 Wyclif *Deut.* xxxiii. 22 Dan, keetlyng of a lyon. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lix. 243 (Harl. MS.) Thenne saide the serpent, 'I am a beste, and I have her in myn hole kytlingis, that I have browt forthe'. *c* 1450 [see Kitten 1 b, quot. 1495]. 1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 They [sea-weasels or sea-dogs] breed their young whelpes or kitlings alive within their bellies, and when they list, let them foorth.

2. A young cat, a kitten. Now *dial.*

a 1530 *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 591, I haue sene the day that pus my cat Hath had in a yere kytlyns eyghtene. 1530 [see Kittle *v.*² 1]. 1605 B. Jonson *Volpone* v. xi, Whether goe you, now?..to drowne kitlings? 1783 Johnson *Let. to Miss S. Thrale* 18 Nov., Bickerstaff..gives..an account of his cat. I could tell you as good things of Lily the white Kitling. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Kitling,* a young cat. 1894 Crockett *Lilac Sunbonnet* 187 I'm ower auld a Pussy Bawdrons to learn new tricks o'sayin' 'miauw' to the kittlins.

†**3.** Applied to a person; either = child, offspring (cf. *cub, whelp*); or as resembling or acting like a kitten in some way. *Obs.*

1541 *Aberd. Reg.* XVII. (Jam.) Calling of him theiff..howris geyt, preistis kitlyne. 1621 Fletcher *Wild-Goose Chase* iv. iii, Out, kitlings! What catterwauling's here! 1702 De Foe *Good Advice to Ladies* 83 Come, says the patient Kitling, Husband come. *a* 1745 Swift *Wks.* (1841) II. 59 Bid your mistress go hang herself..you whore's kirling.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.* Resembling a kitten or that of a kitten; inexperienced; diminutive.

1604 Middleton *Father Hubbards T.* Wks. 1840 V, Like an old cunning bowler to fetch in a young ketling gamester. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Oberon's Feast,* His kitling eyes. 1689 Philopolites *Grumblet. Crew* 3 A new Oath of Allegiance..which every Kitling Critic..takes upon him to censure.

Kitmutgar, var. Khidmutgar. **Kitool:** see Kittul. **Kitoun,** obs. f. Kitten. **Kitsol(l, kittasole:** see Kittisol.

Kitten (kit'n), *sb.* Forms: 4 kitoun, ketoun, 4–5 kyton, 5 kytton, 7– kitten. [ME. app. a. AFr. **kitoun,* **ketun* = OF. *chitoun, cheton,* obs. var. of F. *chaton* kitten.

The F. form *chitoun* occurs in Gower *Mirour de l'omme* 8221: Teut ensement comme du chitoun, Qi naist sanz viene et sanz resoun.]

1. The young of the cat; a young cat (not full-grown).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 190 þere þe catte is a kitoun be courte is ful elyng. *c* 1400 *Master of Game* ix. (MS. Digby 182) Þei beer hir kitouns..as oþer cattes, saue þei haue not but two ketouns at ones. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 665 He caste his net into the water, and drough oute a littil kyton as blakke as eny cool. 1596 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 129, I had rather be a Kitten, and cry mew, Then one of these same Meeter Ballad-mongers. 1776 Whitehead *Variety* 9 The Kitten too was comical, She play'd so oddly with her tail. 1852 Miss Mulock *Agatha's Husb.* i, Carrying not only the real black kitten, but the..allegorical 'little black dog' on her shoulder.

b. *transf.* Applied to the young of some other animals.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (W. de W.) 829 The wesell..nourysseth her kyttons [*MS. Bodl. (c* 1450) ketelinges] in howses and bereth them fro place to place. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 41/1 Each beaver-plew of full-grown animal or 'kitten' fetched six to eight dollars overhead.

c. *fig.* Applied to a young girl, with implication of playfulness or skittishness.

1894 H. Nisbet *Bush Girl's Rom.* 74 After fishing all she could, artful, artless little kitten that she is.

2. Short for *kitten-moth*: see 3.

1874 Newman *Brit. Moths* 210 The Alder Kitten.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kitten days, face; kitten-like* adj.; **kitten-hearted** *a.*, faint-hearted, timorous; **kitten-moth,** a collector's name for the bombycid moth *Cerura furcula*; also for species of *Dicranura,* as *D. bifida* **(poplar-kitten),** *D. bicuspis* **(alder-kitten).**

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 The gamesome plays That mark'd her happy *Kitten-days. 1813 *Sketches Character* (ed. 2) I. 157, I see her *kitten face looking about, trying to understand what's going forwards. 1831 T. Attwood 19 Sept. in *Life* xi. (1885) 171 The tame *kitten-hearted slaves. 1838 Dickens *Nich. Nick.* xxxiv, Pouncing with *kitten-like playfulness upon a stray sovereign. 1819 Samouelle *Entom. Useful Comp.* 248 *Cerura Vinula* (puss moth), *Cerura Furcula* (*kitten moth).

Hence **Kittendom, Kittenhood,** the state or condition of being a kitten.

1886 Besant *Childr. Gideon* II. xxii, A man whom they [the cats] had known and respected since kittendom. *a* 1843 Southey *Nondescripts* i. 50 Thou art beautiful as ever cat That wanton'd in the joy of kittenhood.

Kitten, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Of a cat: To bring forth kittens; also of some other animals: To bring forth young, to litter. (*intr.* and *trans.*) Hence **Kittening** *vbl. sb.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xviii. lxxiv. (W. de W.) eevj/1 Theyr opynyon is false..that wesels conceyue atte mouth and kytneth [*MS. Bodl.* whelhiþ] att the eere. 1597 Shaks. 1 *Hen. IV,* III. i. 19 If your Mothers Cat had but kitten'd. 1824 Miss Mitford *Village Sc.* I. (1863) 191 Two as fine litters of rabbits as ever were kittened. 1859 Mrs. Gaskell *Round the Sofa* 335 My cat has kittened, too.

Kittenish (kit'niʃ), *a.* [f. Kitten *sb.* + -ish¹.] Like a kitten, or that of a kitten; having the qualities or characteristics of a kitten; playful.

1754 Richardson *Grandison* (1812) IV. 115 Such a kittenish disposition in her. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* ii, She was all girlishness, and playfulness, and wildness, and kittenish buoyancy. 1895 M. E. Francis *Frieze & Fustian* 45 The kittenish grace of her small slight figure.

Hence **Kittenishly** *adv.*

1896 Locke *Demagogue & Lady Phayre* iii. 22 The little blue ribbon..with the bow tied kittenishly under her ear.

Kittereen (kitərī·n). Also kittar-, kitur-. [Origin unascertained.

The statement in Gardener's *Hist. Jamaica* (1873) 163, that it was named from being made at *Kettering,* proves to be unfounded; that in quot. 1880 is prob. not more reliable.]

A kind of covered vehicle. †a. In West of Eng., A kind of omnibus (*obs.*). b. In West Indies, A kind of one-horse chaise or buggy.

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 42 In 1787 were exported Chaises 40, Kittareens 10, Sulkeys 7. 1831 Jane Porter *Sir E. Seaward's Narr.* II. 336, I desired Drake to..hire a kittereen—a sort of one-horse chaise. 1865 R. Hunt *Pop. Romances W. Eng.* Introd. 14 Within my own memory [born 1807] the ordinary means of travelling from Penzance to Plymouth was a van called a 'kitterine', and three days were occupied in the journey. 1880 J. W. in *W. Cornw. Gloss.* s. v., The Kit-Tereen was an open car that ran between Penzance and Truro, set up by Christopher Treen. [Jago adds Kit Treen.] 1885 Lady Brassey *The Trades* 224 We..packed ourselves into buggies,..the body being in some cases sheltered by a movable hood, when they are called 'Kittereens'.

Kitth, -e, obs. forms of Kith.

†**Kittisol** (kitisǫl). *Obs.* Forms: 6–7 quitasole, 7 quita-, quitta-, quittusol; kittasole, kittisal, kitesoll, (kippe-sole, kettysol), kitsol(l, 8 kitysol, 8–9 kittisol, (9 ketty-, kettisol). [a. Pg. and Sp. *quitasol,* f. *quitar* to take away, ward off + *sol* sun.] A sunshade, parasol, umbrella: almost always in reference to the East Indies or China; *spec.* a Chinese umbrella made of bamboo and oiled paper.

'This word survived till lately in the Indian Tariff, but it is otherwise long obsolete' (Yule).

1588 Parke tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* (Hakluyt Soc.) II. 105 Two quitasoles of silke, and a horse. 1611 Hawkins in Purchas *Pilgrims* (1625) I. 217 Of *Kittasoles* of state, for to shaddow him, there bee twentie [in the treasury of Akbar]. 1615 R. Cocks *Diary* (Hakluyt Soc.) I. 28 The China Capt..brought me a present from his brother, viz., 1 faire *kitesoll.* 1625 Purchas *Pilgrims* I. iv. 559 Many Canopies, Quittusols and other strange ensignes of Maiesty. 1662 Br. Nicholson *David's Harp,* The Lord is thy shade—*umbraculum*—a quittasol upon thy right hand. 1687 *Let. Crt. Directors* in Wheeler *Madras in Olden Time* (1861) I. 200 (Y.) They [Aldermen of Madras] may be allowed to have Kettysols over them. 1698 Fryer *Acc. E. India & P.* 110 A great Attendance with Pageants, Mirxhals, and Kitsols. 1706 *Wooden World Dissected* (1708) 19 [He] believes a Kittisol a nobler Piece of Magnificence, than a good Table. 1813 Milburn *Orient. Comm.* II. 464 (Y.) Kittisols, large, 2,000 to 3,000. 1875 *Indian Tariff* (Y.), Umbrellas, Chinese, of paper, Kettysolls. *Ibid.,* Chinese paper Kettisols..duty 5 per cent.

Kittiwake (ki·tiwēk). Forms: 7 cattiwake, kittie wark, 8 kettie waike, kittiwaik, (*pl.,* kittawaax, 7– kittiwake, 9 kittywake. [Named in imitation of its cry. Early spellings show that the last syllable was meant to be (wāk).] Any sea-gull of the genus *Rissa*; esp. (and primarily) *R. tridactyla,* the common species of the North Atlantic and Arctic Oceans, a small gull having generally white plumage with black markings on the primaries, very long wings, and the hind toe very short or rudimentary. Also *kittiwake gull.*

1661 Ray *Three Itin.* II. in Lankester *Mem. John Ray* (1846) 155 The other birds which nestle in the Basse are these; the scout,..the cattiwake. 1684 Sibbald *Scotia Illustr., Nat. Hist.* II. iii. vi. 20 Avis *Kittiwake,* ex Larorum genere, egregii saporis. 1698 in Warrender *Marchmont* (1894) 184 Kittie warks, 12..Rost rabets 6. 1744 Preston in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 61 Many Sorts of Wild-fowl;..the Dunter Goose,..Solan-Goose,..Kittiwaiks..etc. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 341 In the mouth of the river Forth lie several islands..which abound with Fowl, particularly those called..Kittawaax..about the size of a Dove. 1877 W. Thomson *Voy. Challenger* I. iii. 199 A few kittiwakes followed the ship for the first days after we left Teneriffe. 1881 R. Buchanan *God & the Man* II. 263 Innumerable terns and kittiwake gulls were hovering over the vessel.

†**Kittle,** *sb. Obs. rare.* [app. shortened from Kitling.] A kitten.

1566 Drant *Horace, Sat.* v. (1567) M, I knowe who plaies the catte, and howe her ioly kittles mouses.

Kittle (ki·t'l), *a. orig. Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 kittil(l. [f. Kittle *v.*¹; the use of the simple verbal stem as an adjective is unusual.] Ticklish; difficult to deal with, requiring great caution or skill; unsafe to meddle with; as to which one may easily go wrong or come to grief; risky, precarious, 'nice', delicate.

1560 (implied in *kittleness*: see below). 1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlvi. 60 Scho will be kittill of hir dok. 1571 *Ibid.* xxvii. 22 Thow may hir tyne in turning of a tyde; Cast weill thy courss, thow hes ane kittle cwir. 1596 Jas. VI *Let. to Earl Huntley* in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 438 If your conscience be so kittle, as it cannot permit you. 1600 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* II. 284 My brother is 'kittle to shoe behind', and dare not enterprise for fear. 1641 Best *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 80 If an ewe bee kittle on her yower, or unkinde to her lambe. 1721 Ramsay *To Dalhousie* 22 Till frae his kittle post he fa'. 1728 — *Rob. Richy & Sandy* 78 Kittle points of law. 1765 A. Dickson *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 232 *note,* Every common plowman will tell you, that, when the plough-irons are short, his plough goes kittle. By this he means, that it is easily turned aside, and is difficult to manage. 1815 Scott *Guy M.* xxii, I maun ride, to get to the Liddel or it be dark, for your Waste has but a kittle character. 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xii, These are kittle times..when the people take the power of life and death out of the hands of the rightful magistrate into their ain rough grip. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 829 The kittler a question is, the mair successfully do you grapple wi't. 1869 C. Gibbon *R. Gray* xiv, Metaphors are kittle things to handle 1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxv, She is kittle cattle to shoe, I think. 1890 *Truth* 11 Sept. 526/2 Cleopatra is a kittle character for a London theatre, unless played by some French actress who has no character to lose.

Hence **Kittleness.**

1560 Rolland *Seven Sages* 185 Ye may persaue..Of wemen the gret brukilnes And of thair kynde the kittilnes.

Kittle (ki·t'l), *v.*¹ Now *dial.* and chiefly *Sc.* Forms: (1 *vbl. sb.* kitelung, 4 *vbl. sb.* kitlynge), 5 kytill, -ylle, (? kitell, ketil), 6 kyttyl(l, -il, kittil(l, kitill, (3*rd sing.* kytlis, *vbl. sb.* kitling), 7– kittle. [ME. *kytylle, kityll*; cf. late OE. sb. *kitelung,* ME. *kitlynge*; cognate with OS. *kitilôn* (MDu. *kitelen, kittelen, ketelen,* Du. *kittelen, kietelen*), OHG. *chizzilôn, chuzzilôn* (MHG. *kitzeln, küzz-,* mod.G. *kitzeln*), ON. *kitla* (Sw. *kittla*); not known outside Teutonic, and generally supposed to be of onomatopœic origin, with a double form in *kit-* and *kut-*.

The history of the word in English is not clear. The verb itself is not found before the date of the *Catholicon,* 1483; and it is now used dialectally from Scotland to East Anglia. Hence it might, as well as the sb. *kitlynge* in Hampole, *c* 1340, be of Norse origin. But the sb. *kitelung* occurring once in a late OE. gloss (*c* 1000), naturally suggests an OE. sb. **kitelian,* which could only stand for **cytelian,* parallel to the OHG. form in *chu-*. An original OE. **citelian* = OS. *citilôn,* would not have been written with *k,* and would have given ME. **chittle.* It thus remains uncertain whether *kittle,* the date and locality of which are consistent with Norse derivation, is of Scandinavian or OE. origin.]

1. *trans.* To tickle (in physical sense).

c 1000 [see Kittling]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 To kytylle, *titillare.* 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 265/2 She .. felt hym and ketild hym. 1564 Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (Bann. Club 1827) 120 Sche culd not refrain from putting hir hand in his nek to kittle him. *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 509 Gif..the band quhairwith thay ar bund tuich or kittle his sair bak. 1683 Kennett tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 22 How a man must hug, and dandle, and kittle..his bed-fellow. 1822 Galt *Steam-boat* x. 250 Kittling him in the ribs with his fore-finger. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia, Kittle,* to tickle. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., To kittle,* to tickle.

b. *transf.* Used of actions humorously or ironically likened to tickling, as the friction of the strings of a fiddle with a bow, a stab with a weapon, etc.

1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* v, I kittle up my rustic reed. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxix, 'Her ain sell', replied Callum, 'could..kittle his quarters wi' her skene-occle'. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* July 386/1, I wad kittle the purse-proud carles under the fifth rib wi' the bit cauld steel. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. x, The best fiddler that ever kittled thairm with horse-hair. 1828 *Craven Dial.* s.v., 'To kittle the fire', to stir it.

2. *fig.* To stir with feeling or emotion, usually pleasurable; to excite, rouse; to 'tickle'.

a 1340 [see KITTLING]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. xiv. 2 Glaidnes and confort..Begouth to kittill Eneas thochtfull hart. *Ibid.* XII. Prol. 229 Quhen new curage kytlis all gentill hartis. 1534 HACKET *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *St. Papers* VII. 556 Able to cawse the Kyng of Denmark to kyttyll Inglonde with out any infrangyng of peace betwix the Emperour and Your Hyghnys. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* II. i, I've gather'd news will kittle your heart wi' joy. 1819 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xiii, He kittles the lugs o' a silly auld wife wi' useless clavers. 1873 MURDOCH *Doric Lyre* 97 (E. D. D.) The corn-riggs kittle the farmer's e'e.

3. To puzzle with a question, a riddle, etc.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xv, To kittle the clergymen with doubtful points of controversy. *a* 1832 — in *Lockhart's Scott* (1839) VII. 195 [To a remark..that he seemed to know something of the words of every song .. he replied] I daresay it wad be gay ill to kittle me in a Scots one at any rate.

Ki·ttle, *v.*[2] Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 kyt(t)ell. [perh. a back formation from KITLING: but cf. Norw. *kjetla*, in the same sense.]

1. = KITTEN *v.*

1530 PALSGR. 599/1 Whan your catte kytelleth, I praye you, let me have a kytlynge. 1611 COTGR., *Chatonner*, to kittle. ?17.. in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bord.* II. 285 (Jam.) The hare sall kittle on my hearth stane. 1825 BROCKETT, *Kittle*, to bring forth kittens.

2. *fig.* (*intr.* and *pass.*) To be engendered or produced; to come into being.

1823 GALT *Entail* II. xxx. 282, I would be nane surprised if something had kittled between Jamie and a Highland lassie. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ii, Before ony of them were born, or ony sic vapouring fancies kittled in their cracked brains. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 277 The cursedest kintra that ever was kittled.

Kittle, obs. form of KETTLE *sb.*

Ki·ttle-pins, ke·ttle-pins, *sb. pl.* Now only *dial.* [The relation of this to SKITTLE has not been determined.] Skittles, nine-pins.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, clxiii, Quoyts, and Kettle-pins. 1649 SADLER *Rights Kingd.* 43 When shall our kittle-pins return again into the Grecian skyttals. 1679 *Trial Langhorn* 32, I saw him in the Garden with a Lay-Brother at Kittle-pins in the view of all the Colledge. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vii. (1810) 239 Loggatts .. is the same which is now called kittle-pins, in which the boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk., Kittle-pins*, skittles—applied to the pins and not to the game.

So **Ki·ttles** *sb. pl.*, skittles.

1697 *View Penal Laws* 329 If any person..shall by any Fraud..at..Kittles..Win Money. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 162 We merrily Play At Trap, and Kettles.

Ki·ttling, *vbl. sb.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [OE. *kitelung*: see KITTLE *v.*[1]] The action of KITTLE *v.*[1]; tickling (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c 1000 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 278/6 *Titillatio*, kitelung. *a* 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 4 Dissayued thurght quayntis of þe deuel and kitlynge of þaire flesch [*MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, lf. 4, kitellynge of thaire flesshe]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 A kytyllynge, *titillacio.* 1822 HOGG *Perils Man* II. vi. 234 A kind o' kittling, a sort o' prinkling in my blood like. 1830 GALT *Lawrie T.* VII. vi. (1849) 330 Ye'll never laugh or smile At the kittling o' your knee.

Kittling, kittlin, obs. forms of KITLING.

Kittly (ki·tli), *a.* *Sc.* and *U.S.* [f. KITTLE *v.*[1] + -Y; cf. Norw. *kitlug*, Sw. *kitlig*, LG. *kitlich*, G. *kitzlich.* For the sense 'risky' in the compound *kittly-benders*, cf. KITTLE *a.*] Easily tickled; susceptible or sensitive to tickling; ticklish; tickly.

1822 GALT *Steam-boat* viii. 155, I was no so kittly as she thought, and could thole her progs and jokes. 1830 — *Lawrie T.* v. ii. (1849) 199 It made the very soles of my feet kittly to hear it.

b. Kittly-benders (also corruptly *kettle-debenders*), thin ice which bends under one's weight; the sport of running over this. (*U. S. colloq.*)

1854 THOREAU *Walden* 353 Let us not play at kittlybenders. 1872 E. E. HALE *How to Do it* iii. 46 You will, with unfaltering step, move quickly over the kettle-debenders of this broken essay.

Ki·ttock. *Sc.* ?*Obs.* [f. as KIT *sb.*[4] + -OCK *dim.*] A familiar or disrespectful term for a girl or young woman; esp. a woman of loose character, a wanton; a mistress.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* III. (*Cock & Fox*) xx, He was sa lous and sa lecherous: He had..kittokis ma than sevine. *c* 1538 LYNDESAY *Against Syde Taillis* 108 He did lift ane Kittokis claithis. 1603 *Philotus* iv, Ha, ha, quha brocht thir kittocks hither The mekill feind resaue the fithir. 1706 R. SEMPILL *Piper of Kilbarchan* in *Chambers' Pop. Hum. Scot. Poems* (1862) 26 He was convoyer of the bride, With kittock hinging at his side.

Kittree, obs. variant of KHATRI.

‖**Kittul, kitool** (kitū·l). Also 7 **kettule,** 9 **kettal,** (?-**ul**), **kittool.** [Cingalese *kitūl.*]

The jaggery palm, *Caryota urens*; hence, a strong black fibre obtained from the leaf-stalks of this, used for making ropes, brushes, etc.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 The next Tree is the Kettule. It groweth streight; but not so tall or big as a Coker-Nut-Tree. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ii. 47 Ceylon abounds in..trees of great utility; among which, .. there is the kettul-tree, from the sap of which is produced a coarse sugar. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 647 *Kittool, Kittul*, a Cinghalese name for *Caryota urens*; also for the strong fibre obtained from its leaf-stalks. 1884 *Pub. Opinion* 11 July 47/1 Ropes made of kitool are used to tether and secure wild elephants...Kitool fibre is [used] .. in the manufacture of brooms and brushes.

Kitty[1] (ki·ti). Also 6 *Sc.* **kittie.** [One of the pet forms of the female name Catherine; cf. KATE, KATY, KIT *sb.*[4] (Cf. also CUTTY *sb.*, senses 2 and 3.)]

†**1.** A girl or young woman; a wench; sometimes (= *kittie unsell*) a woman of loose character. (Cf. KITTOCK.) *Sc. Obs.*

1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 76 Sa mony ane Kittie, drest vp with goldin chenȝe. *a* 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i, Thair come .our kitteis weschin clene, In thair new kirtillis. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvi. 19, I can thame call bot kittie vnsellis, That takkis sic maneris at thair motheris. 1572 *Lament Lady Scotl.* 112 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii, Bot at the last, throw filthy speiche and Counsell, That scho did heir of sum curst Kittie vnsell.

2. Local name for the wren; also *kitty-wren.*

1825 BROCKETT, *Kitty-wren*, or *Jenny-wren*, the wren. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 63. 295 The male wrens of North America..build 'cock-nests'..like the males of our distinct kitty-wrens. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 35 Wren...Familiar names. Kitty, Jenny. 1893 NEWTON *Dict. Birds, Kitty*, a local nickname of the Wren.

b. Also prefixed to, or forming part of the local names of other birds, as **kitty-coot,** the moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*); **kitty-needy,** the sandpiper; **kitty-witch** = KITTIWAKE; also name of a small swimming crab, *Porcellana platycheles.*

1850 *Zoologist* VIII. 2644 *note*, 'Kittie-needie' [Aberdeenshire]..the common sandpiper. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vii. (ed. 4) 125 The piping of the kittyneedy..the boom of the snipe, were often heard at night. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 178 Moor Hen. ..Kitty coot (Dorset).

Kitty[2]. [f. as KIT *sb.*[3] + -Y.] A kitten; used esp. as a pet name.

1719 D'URFEY *Pills* II. 82 A pretty young Kitty, She had that could Purr.

Kitty[3]. Short for KITTIWAKE.

1806 R. FORSYTH *Beauties Scotl.* IV. 460 Some people are fond of eating the young kitties.

Kitty[4]. *north. dial.* and *slang.* [Origin uncertain: cf. KIDCOTE.]

1. A prison, jail, or lock-up; a house of correction.

1825 BROCKETT, *Kitty*, the house of correction. Newcastle. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Local Poems* 28 We had a nice tollbooth, .. And in its stead we've got .. A vile pernicious kitty. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., The Provost [of Jedburgh] ordered another man to be taken into custody; said the crowd, 'If ane gangs t' the kitty, we'll a' gang'. 1888 *Monthly Chron. N. C.* June 285/1 Wey, man, that's a fine kitty.

2. 'A pool into which each player in a card-game puts a certain amount of his winnings, to be used in meeting expenses, as for room-rent, refreshments, etc.' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1892 *Daily Chron.* 5 Mar. 9/2 (Farmer *Slang*) Five or six men playing 'Nap', with a kitty for drinks, kitty being the pool and the payment to it of a half-penny.

Kitysol: see KITTISOL.

Kive, variant of KEEVE, tub, vat.

Kiver (ki·vəɹ). *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 5 **kevere,** 7 **keuer, keaver, kiever,** 8 **keever.** [app. connected with KEEVE, *kive*: but the force of the suffix is unexplained.] A shallow wooden vessel or tub.

α. 1407 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) II. 212 Et pro novo Cowele empto, ix^{d}. Et pro novo Kevere empto, viii^{d}. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* x. 1, Wiping the Bees, ..into a keuer or other vessel. 1610 *Althorp MS.* in Simpkinson *The Washingtons* (1860) p. vii, Itm little keavers..iiij. 1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 109 Either a tub or kiever or else a square chest. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Keeve* or *Keever*, a kind of Tub.

β. 1623 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* (ed. 2) x. 11, A Ridder, resting vpon Tongs ouer a cleane Pan or Kiuer that will not leake. 1744–50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* III. I. 129 Divide [the milk] into several pans, or leads, or kivers. 1750 — *Country Housew.* 19 Kneading-kiver, or trough, or tub. 1876 *S. Warwicksh. Gloss., Kiver*, the tub that the butter is made up in. 1881 *Oxfordsh. Gloss.* Suppl., *Kiver*, a trough to make dough, butter, &c. in. 1884 *W. Sussex Gaz.* 25 Sept., Brew vat and stand, oval Kiver, two 50-gallon casks.

Kiver, obs. and dial. form of COVER *sb.* and *v.*

‖**Kiwach,** another form of COWAGE.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 635 The Kiwach or Cowhage Plant..is a lofty climber.

‖**Kiwi** (kī·wi). Also **kiwi-kiwi, kivi.** [Maori.] The native New Zealand name of the APTERYX, now commonly used in English.

1835 W. YATE *Acc. New Zeal.* 58 (Morris) Kiwi—the most remarkable and curious bird in New Zealand. 1852 *Zoologist* X. 3409 On the Habits of the Kiwi-kiwi. 1873 BULLER *Birds New Zeal.* (1888) I. 237 Last Sunday I dined on stewed Kiwi, at the hut of a lonely gold-digger. *Ibid.* II. 313 Old experienced Kiwi-hunters. *Ibid.* 315 The heights of Rangitoto, where..there exists another Kiwi-preserve.

Kix, Kixen, obs. or dial. ff. KEX, -EN.

Kiyaya, variant of KEHAYA.

Ki-yi (kəi·yəi·), *v.* *U.S. colloq.* Also **ki-hi.** [Echoic. According to Farmer, of Negro origin.] *intr.* To howl or yelp as a dog, or utter a sound compared to this.

1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown* 332 (Cent.) Hang him [a dog] we did, and he ki-hied with a vigor that strikingly increased the moral effect.

Hence **Ki-yi** *sb.*, the howl or yelp of a dog; a whoop; a shout of exultation.

1884 *Breadwinners* 210 You ought to have heard the ki-yi's that followed. 1886 *Detroit Free Press* 4 Aug. (Farmer), Now and then you will hear a joyous ki-yi come from the direction of a woolly-headed worker.

Kiyn, obs. pl. of COW. **Kiyth,** obs. f. KITHE *v.*

Kjerulfin(e (kyē·rulfin). *Min.* [Named in 1873, after Prof. Kjerulf, a Norwegian mineralogist.] A variety of Wagnerite, occurring in large crystals and cleavable masses; found at Bamle in Norway.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 715 Kjerulfin differs from wagnerite, which it resembles in many respects, by containing less fluorine and sodium, and more calcium.

Kl-, occasional ME. spelling for *cl-*, as in *klath, klawe, kleane, klee*, for *clath* (*cloth*), *claw, clean, clee*, etc.; now only in words of foreign origin.

†**Kla·prothine.** *Min. Obs.* [Named in 1811, after Prof. M. H. Klaproth of Berlin.] = LAZULITE.

1837 PHILLIPS *Min.* 159 *Klaprothine*, a synonym of Azurite. 1852 *Ibid.* 524 Klaprothine. ..Is found in crystals, but more frequently massive.

Kla·prothite. *Min.* [f. as prec. + -ITE[1].]

a. = KLAPROTHINE. **b.** = KLAPROTHOLITE.

1872 [see next].

Klaprotholite (klæprō^u·tǒləit). *Min.* [f. as prec. + -LITE. Changed in 1872 from *Klaprothite*, the name given by Petersen in 1868.] A sulphide of bismuth and copper related to Wittichenite, occurring in steel-grey orthorhombic crystals.

1872 G. J. BRUSH in *Dana's Min.* App. I. 8 Klaprotholite is generally associated with a cobalt-tetrahedrite. .. The name klaprothite was given to lazulite by Beudant in 1824, we therefore change Petersen's name to klaprotholite.

‖**Kleenebok** (klē·nĕbǫk, klī·nbǫk). [S. Afr. Du., = little buck (antelope).] A small S. African antelope (*Cephalophus monticola*, Thunb.), also called Blue Duiker.

1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 82 The Kleenebok (*A. perpusilla*, H. Smith) very improperly called *guevi* by M. Desmarest, is about a foot high at the shoulder. 1867 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 809 The Kleeneboc .. in the thick brushes of South Africa.

Kleet, variant of CLEAT.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 45 Model of Collapsible Kleet, for instantly liberating entangled ropes.

Kleistian (kləi·stiăn), *a.* [After Ger. *kleistisch* (*kleistische, kleistsche flasche* a Leyden jar), f. name of Domherr von Kleist, one of the discoverers of the properties of the jar: see -AN.] *Kleistian jar*, a Leyden jar.

1881 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 31 A simple electric shock, such as is afforded by the discharge of a Kleistian jar.

Kleistogamous, variant of CLEISTOGAMOUS.

Kleket, Klene, Klenge: see CLICKET, CLEAN, CLENGE.

Klepht (kleft). Also **kleft.** [ad. mod. Gr. *κλέφτης*, ancient Gr. *κλέπτης* thief.] One of the body of Greeks who refused to submit to the Turks after the conquest of Greece in the fifteenth century, and maintained their independence in the mountains. After the war of independence (1821–28) those who continued this existence became mere brigands. Hence, A brigand, bandit.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily*, etc. I. vi. 178 Here we pitched our tent and dined, but the tatar would not permit us to sleep under it for fear of the kleftes or banditti. 1847 CHURCH in *Life & Lett.* 20 Apr. (1894) 106 The difficulty of the road, ..and the fear of klephts. 1888 BLACKIE in *Times* 7 Apr. 7/2 The assertors of Greek independence.. were, in fact, a sort of patriotic brigands, known as klephts.

Hence **Kle·phtic** *a.*, belonging to or characteristic of klephts; **Kle·phtism,** brigandage.

1834 LD. HOUGHTON *Mem. Many Scenes, Suliot to Frank* (1844) 28 The Suliot character and method of life..the rash impartiality with which they conducted their klephtic enterprises. 1858 FREEMAN in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. 239 Plenty of evils, peculation, klephtism, what not—but good stuff at the bottom.

Klepsydra, variant of CLEPSYDRA.

Kleptic (kle·ptik), *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [ad. Gr. *κλεπτικ-ός* thievish: see next.] Thievish.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Apr.. A laugh at the thief's clever impudence and a joke about his kleptic propensities.

Klepti·stic, *a.* *rare*$^{-1}$. [f. Gr. *κλέπτ-ης* a thief + -ISTIC.] Related to or consisting in stealing.

1742–3 FIELDING *Phil. Trans.* Wks. 1775 IX. 231 Indeed there is a method [of subdividing the guinea] called the *Kleptistic*..but this is too dangerous.

Kleptocracy (kleptǫ·krăsi). [f. as next + -CRACY.] A ruling body or order of thieves.

1819 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 12 (1822) I. 95 Titular ornaments, common to the Spanish *kleptocracy.*

Kleptomania (kleptomē^i·niă). Also **clepto-.** [f. Gr. *κλεπτο-*, combining form of *κλέπτης* thief + MANIA.] An irresistible tendency to theft, actuating persons who are not tempted to it by necessitous circumstances, supposed by some to be a form of insanity.

1830 *New Monthly Mag.* XXVIII. 15 Instances of this *cleptomania* are well known to have happened in this country, even among the rich and noble. 1851 *Critic* 19 Oct. 410 Persons .. subject to what has been characterised as

'Kleptomania'. 1872 Geo. Eliot *Middlem.* xxiii, When a youthful nobleman steals jewellery we call the act kleptomania.

Hence **Kleptoma·niac,** one affected with kleptomania (also *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Klepto·manist.**

1861 R. F. Burton *City of Saints* 74 The Dakota of these regions are expert and daring kleptomaniacs. 1874 Maudsley *Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 82 Many kleptomaniacs have .. been moral imbeciles. 1884 *Graphic* Christm. No. 21/1 A kleptomaniac ape. 1862 M. B. Edwards *John & I* xliv. (1876) 321 No more..than a kleptomanist can keep his fingers off the goods on a shop-counter.

Klepe, Kleþinge, Kley, obs. ff. Clead, Cleading, Clay. **Klick, -er, -et,** obs. ff. Click, etc. **Kling:** see Cling.

†Kli·ngstone. *Min. Obs.* [ad. G. *klingstein.*] = Clinkstone.

1800 Henry *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 364 Soda [has been found] in basalt; in pitch-stone; and in kling-stone. 1811 Pinkerton *Petral.* I. 175 The klingstone employed in the preceding experiments was from the Donnersberg.

Klino- (klə̄ino), var. of Clino-, as in *klinoclase, -crocite, -humite, -meter, -phœite, -pinacoid, -rhombic,* etc.; also **Klinocephalic** (-sĭfæ·lik), **-cephalous** (-se·făləs), *adjs.*, having a saddle-shaped depression at the vertex of the skull; hence **Klinoce·phalism, -ce·phaly. Klinostat** (klə̄i·nŏstæt), a stand on which germinating seeds or growing plants are placed, and which is made to revolve so as to counteract the influence of gravity on their growth.

1878 Bartley tr. *Topinard's Anthrop.* v. 177 *Klinocephalic, skull with vault in form of a saddle. 1866 Brande & Cox *Dict. Sci.*, etc., **Klinometer.* 1875 Bennett & Dyer tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 50 It is uncertain whether they belong to the hexagonal or the *klinorhombic system. 1855 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, *Klinorhomboid, -rhomboidal. 1880 C. & F. Darwin *Movem. Pl.* 93 Seven seeds were allowed to germinate..in a *klinostat, by which means geotropism was eliminated.

‖ **Klipdas** [S. African Du.]: see Hyrax.

‖ **Klipspringer** (klī·pspriŋəɹ). [S. African Du., f. *klip* rock + *springer* Springer.] A small S. African antelope (*Oreotragus saltatrix,* or *Nanotragus oreotragus*).

1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. Hope* II. 224 The klip-springer has obtained the name it bears from its running with the greatest velocity, and making large bounds even on the steepest precipices. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* vi. 204 Several species of beautiful wild animals—such as the quagga, zebra,..klipspringer. 1885 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 280/1 The klip-springer, the little chamois that is so clever at eluding dogs and men.

Klipsteinite (klī·pstəinəit). *Min.* [Named 1866 after Prof. A. von Klipstein of Giessen.] A hydrous silicate of manganese and iron, amorphous and of a dark brown colour.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 511.

Kloof (klūf). [a. Du. *kloof* (klōf) cleft: see Clove *sb.*6] In South Africa: A deep narrow valley; a ravine or gorge between mountains.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 18 The Lion is separated from the Table-Hill by a small Kloof, as the Dutch call it, i. e. a Cleft or Descent. 1775 Masson in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 273 We ascended the mountains by an exceedingly steep rugged path, which the peasants call Hottentot Holland Kloof. 1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* v. 209 Lofty hills .. broken by kloofs, or subsidiary dales. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 20 On a nearer approach, dark glens and gloomy 'kloofs' are found to furrow the mountain sides. *attrib.* 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* iv, Her face was rich in hue as a kloof lily.

Klop (klɒp), *sb.* Also clop. [Echoic: cf. Clip-clop, and Du. *klop,* G. *klopf.* In quot. 1893 prob. suggested by the Du. word.] The sound of the impact of something solid on a hard surface: see quots. Also reduplicated *klop-klop.*

1841 J. H. Sealy *Porcelain Tower, Marr. in Mask* 206 A rustle of pig-tails and a klop-klop of [Chinese] ladies' feet. 1854 W. Collins *Hide & Seek* i, He heard the heavy clop-clop of thickly-booted feet. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 2/3 A hard road beats musically to the klop-klop of galloping horse or march of men. 1893 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 444 The crack was heard, again followed by the fatal 'klop' [of a beast falling].

So **Klop** *v.*, *intr.* to produce a somewhat hollow sound by striking a hard surface.

1841 J. H. Sealy *Porcelain Tower, Hyson & Bohea* 99 The sad Bohea, who stay'd awake to weep, Rose from her couch, and lest her shoes should klop, 'Padded the hoof', and sought her father's shop.

Klopemania (klō·pĭmē·niă). [f. Gr. κλοπή theft + Mania.] = Kleptomania.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.*: whence in mod. Dicts.

‖ **Kloster** (klō·stəɹ). [Ger.: cf. Cloister.] A convent, a monastery (in Germany, Flanders, etc.).

1844 Longf. *Norman Baron* iv, Bells, that from the neighboring kloster Rang for the Nativity. 1878 Whittier *Vision Echard* 12 On minster tower and kloster cross, The westering sunshine fell.

Klote, Klotte, Klowet (kloyt), **Kluke, Klumst, Klyack, Klyfft, Klyppe,** etc., obs. ff. or var. of Clote, Clot, Clout, Clutch, Clumsed, Cliack, Clift, Clip.

Kn-, an initial combination common to all the Teutonic langs. and still retained by most. In English, the *k* is now silent, alike in educated speech and in most of the dialects; but it was pronounced app. till about the middle of the 17th c. In the later 17th and early 18th c., writers on pronunciation give the value of the combination as = *kn, tn, dn* or simple *n.* The last was prob. quite established in Standard English by 1750. The *k* is still pronounced in some Scottish dialects; in others the guttural is assimilated to the dental, making *tn-,* esp. after vowels, as *a tnife, my tnee.*

Knab (næb), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [Imitative: cf. Knabble and Knap *v.*2]

1. *trans.* To bite lightly, to nibble.

1668 R. L'Estrange *Vis. Quev.* (1708) 134 After this Manner these Asses Knab and Curry one another. 1694 — *Fables* 11, I had much rather lie knabbing of crusts .. in my own little hole. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk., Knab,* to bite gently and playfully. Horses knab each other when in good temper. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss., Knab,* to bite, of a horse. ..'I rather think hey knabs a bit'.

2. *intr.* To bite, nibble. Const. *on, upon.*

1630 J. Taylor (Water P.) *Dogge of War* Wks. II. 227/2 He seru'd his Master..In Holland, Zealand, Brabant..And if his fare were but a Crust, Hee patiently would knab on't. 1692 R. L'Estrange *Fables* cccxvii. 277 An Ass was Wishing .. for .. a Mouthful of Fresh Grass to Knab upon.

Knab: see Nab *sb.* and *v.*

†Kna·bble, *v. Obs.* Also 6 knable, 7 gnab(b)le, nabble. [dim. or freq. of Knab *v.*: cf. Du. *knabbelen,* LG. *knabbeln* (G. *knabbern*), also Nibble *v.*] To bite, gnaw, nibble. Usually *intr.* or *absol.* with *at, upon.* Hence **†Kna·bbling** *ppl. a.*

1567 Drant *Horace, Ep.* xvi. E viij, The puttocke from the bayted hooke her knabling neb will spare. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong, Ronger,* to knaw, to knabble. 1612 T. Taylor *Comm. Titus* iii. 3 No companie freeth it selfe but a man may observe some mens names nibled at, and gnabled vpon. 1622 Ward *Woe to Drunkards* Serm. (1862) 159 Take us these little foxes..for they gnabble our grapes. 1666 Harvey *Morb. Angl.* ix. 76 Left as a bone for every Readers discretion to knabble at. 1684 Otway *Atheist* I. i, Asses .. are always ready to nabble, because it is the certain way to be nabbled again.

Knack (næk), *sb.*1 Forms: 4-6 knak, 6-7 knacke, 7- knack. [ME. *knak*: in senses 1 and 2 = Du. *knak,* G. (orig. LG.) *knack, knacke* (also *gnacke*), *knacks,* Norw. *knak*; also Gael. *cnac* (? from Sc.). Of echoic origin: cf. the associated Knack *v.*]

†1. A sharp sounding blow, stroke, or rap. Cf. Knap *sb.*2 1. *Obs. rare.*

*c*1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4599 Charlis lokedem be-hynde ys bak, and saw dele þar many a knak, & myche noyse make.

2. A sharp sound or noise such as is made in striking a stone with a hammer; a crack or snap.

1565-73 Cooper *Thesaurus, Concrepare digitis,* ..to make a fillip or knack with the fingers. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 331 [Which] made the bone to return into his right place, with such a loud knack or crack, as it might be heard a great way off. 1609 B. Jonson *Sil. Wom.* I. ii, The fellow trims him silently, and has not the knacke with his sheeres, or his fingers. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 214 The knack of the fly [used by nail-cutters]..nearly equals in the rapidity of its repetition the ticking of a watch.

†3. A taunt, gibe, sharp repartee. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 Douglas *Æneis* Dyrectioun 21 Perpetualy bechydit with ilk knak. 1560 Rolland *Crt. Venus* IV. 386 Pointand thair hand with mony scorne & knak [*S. T. S. ed. prints* knax]. *a* 1568 in *Bannatyne MS.* 321/18 Than will thay mak at him a knak.

Knack (næk), *sb.*2 Forms: 4-6 knak, knakke (*pl.* knakkes, 5 knax), 5-7 knacke, 6- knack, (4 gnack(e, 6 neck, 9 nack). [Origin obscure: in age and forms agreeing with Knack *sb.*1, and possibly the same word; but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. A trick; a device, artifice; formerly often, a deceitful or crafty device, a mean or underhand trick; later *esp.* an adroit or ingenious method of doing something, a clever expedient, a 'dodge'.

*c*1369 Chaucer *Dethe Blaunche* 1033 She ne used no suche knakkes smale. *c*1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 184 Coueitous laweieris wiþ here gnackis & iapis. *a* 1420 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 1395 Al þis..Is but a iape, who seith, or a knak. *c*1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* v. (*Parl. Beasts*) xxx, 'Let be, lowrence', quod scho, 'your courtlie knax'. *c* 1540 Earl Surrey *Poems* (1854) 68, I have found a neck To keep my men in guard. 1548 Udall *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 13 Swete pleasaunte knackes and conceiptes. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* II. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 214 That ever son of thine should play such a lewd knack! 1584 R. Scor *Discov. Witchcr.* xii. xviii. (1886) 225 A knacke to knowe whether you be bewitched or no. 1660 *Dial. Tom & Dick* I If George does not do the knack, Ne're trust good-fellow more. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 174 Slander seemeth .. a fine knack, or curious feat of policy. 1735 Pope *Ep. Lady* 155 How should equal Colours do the knack? 1829 Carlyle *Misc., Germ. Playwrights* (1872) II. 91 He has some knack, or trick of the trade.

2. The 'trick' of dexterous performance; an acquired faculty of doing something cleverly, adroitly, and successfully. (Now the leading sense.)

1581 Mulcaster *Positions* v. (1887) 34 They that haue any naturall towardnesse to write well, haue a knacke of drawing to. *a* 1661 Fuller *Worthies* (1840) III. 287 Our Holland had the true knack of translating. 1710 Shaftesb. *Charac.* (1737) II. i. i. 189 A violent Desire .. to know the Knack or Secret by which Nature does all. 1713 Steele *Guard.* No. 10 ₱ 6 He who hath no knack at writing sonnets. 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I. 54 He always had a knack of making himself understood among the women. 1834 Beckford *Italy* II. xv. 83 Sister Theresa has an admirable knack for teaching arithmetic. 1845 Ford *Handbk. Spain* I. 68 Most Spaniards have a peculiar knack in making omelettes. 1851 D. Jerrold *St. Giles* v. 48 You think the knack to do this does you good. 1870 Emerson *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 68 Look up the inventors. Each has his own knack.

b. A 'trick' of action, speech, etc.; a personal habit of acting or speaking in a particular way.

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr., If the knack of borrowing, or robbing and pilfering rather, gets but a little further ground amongst us, ..it will .. be harder for an English-man to speak his own tongue without mingling others with it, than to speak a medly of sundry others without bringing in his own. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 31 ₱ 9 The Lady..has only, with a very brisk Air, a Knack of saying the commonest Things. 1741 Richardson *Pamela* (1824) I. 160, I have got such a knack of writing, that when I am by myself, I cannot sit without a pen in my hand. 1861 Miss Braddon *Trail Serpent* I. v, The Sloshy has quite a knack of swelling and bursting.

3. *concr.* An ingenious contrivance; a toy, trinket, trifle, Knick-knack. ? *Obs.*

1540 Heywood *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 349 Needles, thread, thimble, shears, and all such knacks. 1596 Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 67 Why 'tis a cockle or a walnut-shell, A knacke, a toy, a tricke, a babies cap: Away with it. *a* 1677 Barrow *Serm.* (1683) II. vii. 104 Springs, and wheels, and such mechanick knacks. 1715 tr. *C'tess D'Aunoy's Wks.* 557 A Thousand pretty Knacks .. which she made with Fish-Bones and Shells, with Reeds and Rushes. 1825 Lamb *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man,* All the glittering and endless succession of knacks and gewgaws. 1863 Cowden Clarke *Shaks. Char.* xiv. 360 The pedlar's knacks and gaudy trash [*Wint. T.* IV. iv.] absorb Mopsa's whole gloating vision.

† b. A choice dish; a delicacy, a dainty. *Obs.*

1548 Udall, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* viii. 56 The knackes and junckettes of the Rhetoricians, the royall dishes of the Philosophers. 1592 Greene *Disc. Coosnage* III. 10 Hee wanted no ordinarie good fare, wine and other knackes. 1616 Surfl. & Markh. *Country Farme* 574 The flower of meale, ..whereof the pasterers..doe make wafers, and such like daintie knackes. 1642 Milton *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. (1851) 283 (tr. Horace *Sat.* I. i. 24) As some teachers give to Boyes Junkets and Knacks, that they may learne apace.

† c. An ingeniously contrived literary composition; a quaint device or conceit in writing. *Obs.*

1605 Camden *Rem., Rythmes* 26 Our Poets hath their knacks .. as Ecchos, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses [etc.]. 1641 Denham *Petit. to Five Members* 41 All those pretty knacks you compose—Alas! what are they but poems in prose? 1644 Bulwer *Chiron.* 98 Ovid that grand Master of love knacks. 1660 H. More *Myst. Godl.* x. xiii. 532 You .. reproach them .. that they have not taken up your Allegorical knacks.

4. *local.* = Kirn-baby. See also Neck 2.

1813 Ellis *Brand's Pop. Antiq.* I. 443 *note,* At Werington, in Devonshire, ..when a farmer finishes his reaping, a small quantity of the ears of the last corn are twisted or tied together into a curious kind of figure, .. which is called 'a knack'.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.,* as *knack-maker, -shop*; **†knack-hardy** *a.*, bold in the use of trickery.

1549 Coverdale, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 2 *Pet.* 18 They .. contemne those that be set in public authoritie, being knacke hardie and shameless. 1607 Topsell *Serpents* (1658) 783 Not one dare be so knack-hardy as to break into their friends and fellowes fence and enclosure. 1649 *Mercurius Auticus* (*Thomasson Tracts* (B. M.) Vol. 438 No. 2. 14) Resolved by the supreme knack-makers that a knack be brought in for settling the college of Westminster. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Knacks,* or Toies, *a Knack-shop,* or Toy-shop.

Knack (næk), *v.* Also 4-7 knacke, 5-6 knak. [In senses 2 and 3 = Du. *knakken* (first in Kilian), MHG. *knacken* (also *gnacken*), MLG. *knaken* (hence prob. Sw. *knaka,* Da. *knage*); cf. also Sw. *knäcka,* Da. *knække,* Norw. *knekkja,* to break, snap. Of echoic origin: cf. Clack, Crack.]

†1. *intr.* To deal (sharp sounding) blows. *Obs.* Cf. Knack *sb* 1 1.

1575 R. B. *Appius & Virg.* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 121 Nay then, by the mass, it's time to be knacking.

2. *trans.* To strike (things or their parts) together so as to produce a sharp abrupt noise; to gnash (the teeth); to snap (the fingers). Now *dial.*

c 1489 Caxton *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 406 He knacked his teeth for angre. 1577 H. Rhodes *Bk. Nurture* in *Babees Bk.* 79 Cast not thy bones vnder the Table, nor none see thou doe knack. 1611 Cotgr., *Matassiner des mains,* to moue, knacke, or waggle the fingers, like a Iugler. 1735 E. Chicken *Collier's Wedd.* (Northumbld. Gloss.), The pipes scream out her fav'rite jig, She knack'd her thumbs and stood her trig.

† b. To break or crack with a sharp sound. [Cf. Swed. *knacke-brod,* a sort of biscuit or cracknel.]

1562 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 66 Knak me that nut. 1573-80 Baret *Alv.* K 85 To knacke, or breake a nut.

3. *intr.* To make a sharp abrupt noise, as when stones are struck together. Now *dial.*

1603 Holland *Plutarch's Mor.* 1276 Knacking (as it were) with his fingers over his head. 1617 Br. Hall *Quo Vadis?* § 20 If they can heare their beads knacke vpon each other. 1646 Fuller *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 282 Sheep..fly without cause, scared (as some say) with the sound of their own feet: their feet knack because they fly, and they fly because their feet knack. 18.. *Colliers' Pay Week* in Brockett *N. C. Gloss.*, He jumps, and his heels knack and rattle.

†4. *trans.* To 'break' (notes: see Break *v.* 2 h, Note *sb.*); to sing with trills or runs; to sing in a lively or ornate manner, to trill forth. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 192 Þre or foure proude & lecherous lorellis schullen knacke þe most deuout seruyce þat noman schal here þe sentence .. & þanne strumpatis & þeuys preisen sire iacke or hobbe, ..how smale þei knacken here notis. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 482 God seis not þat he is blessid þat syngus or knackus swete notis. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 659 For to sing vs emong right as he knakt it, I can.

† b. *intr.* To sing or speak in a lively manner; to 'descant'. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Agst. Comely Coystrowne* Wks. 1843 I. 15 Curyowsly he can both counter and knak of Martyn Swart and all hys mery men.

c. *intr.* To talk finely or mincingly. *dial.*

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Knack*, to speak finely. And it is used of such as do speak in the Southern dialect. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knack*, to speak affectedly, to ape a style beyond the speaker's education. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., She knacks and knappers like a London miss.

† 5. *trans.* To mock, taunt. *Obs.* (chiefly *Sc.*).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 1728 This Kyng Edward all wyth gawdys Knakkyd Robert the Brws wyth frawdis. *a* 1500 *Ratis Raving* II. 371 Thai wyll men..scorn & knak. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. [ii.] 13 A multitude 3ong Troianis Byssy to knak and pull the presoneir.

† **Kna·ckatory.** *Obs. rare.* A shop for knick-knacks. Cf. KNICK-KNACKATORY.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 56. 3/2 You keep a Knackatory.

Knacker[1] (næ·kəɹ). [f. KNACK *v.* + -ER[1].]

† 1. One who sings in a lively manner. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 191 3if þes knackeris excusen hem bi song in þe olde lawe.

2. Something that makes a sharp cracking noise; *spec.* a castanet. Now *dial.*

16.. MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Span. Gipsy* III. ii, Our knackers are the fifes and drums. Our knackers are the shot that fly. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* 220 Castinetta's; knackers of the form of chesnuts, used to this day by the Spaniards in their dances. 1649 W. CAVENDISH *Varietie* III. 43 A Bachanalian dancing the Spanish Morisco, with knackers at his fingers. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Knackers*, flat pieces of wood with which children beat time.

† **Knacker**[2]. *Obs.* [Cf. KNACK *sb.*[2] 1.] A trickster, deceiver.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 156 He þat..can helpe to anoie a pore man by knackis or chapitris..siche knackeris ben as proude of here veyn kunnynge as lucifer.

Knacker[3] (næ·kəɹ). [Origin obscure. In sense 1, the knacker may orig. have made only the *knacks* or smaller articles belonging to harness, and hence have taken his name; but this is doubtful, as is also the connexion of sense 2.]

1. A harness-maker; a saddler. *dial.*

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 137 Plowwrite, cartwrite, knacker and smith. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. § 6. 96 Men of these trades, as Codders, or Knackers, Cartwrights, Smiths, and the like. 1691 RAY *S. & E. Country Words* 104 A *Knacker*, One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horses. *Mod. Northampton Dial.*, You must take this collar to the knacker's to be altered, it wrings the horse's shoulders so much.

[Ainsworth *Lat. Dict.* (1736) has 'A Knacker, *Restio*'. (*Restio* is a ropemaker.) Johnson (1755) has *Knacker* '1. A maker of small work' (quoting 1573 above). '2. A rope-maker' (quoting Ainsworth). Craig 1847 has 'A maker of knacks, toys, or small work; a rope-maker; a collar-maker'. All these dictionary-explanations or misunderstandings seem to arise out of the sense 'harness-maker'.]

2. One whose trade it is to buy worn out, diseased, or useless horses, and slaughter them for their hides and hoofs, and for making dog's-meat, etc.; a horse-slaughterer.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 209 He was a knacker [*note*, A purchaser of worn-up horses]. 1824 *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 109 The nackers' and catgut-makers' yards. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press.* ii. 9 Four or five hundred horses are carried to the knacker's yard each week in London.

b. One who buys old houses, ships, etc., for the sake of their materials, or what can be made of them.

1890 *Times* 23 Aug. 4/6 Worm-eaten hulks .. sent by ship knackers to find freight or a grave in the North Atlantic. 1899 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 3/1 The old house knacker was bad enough, .. but he was innocence itself, compared with the new house knacker that has risen up. *Ibid.* 12 June 8/4 Lovers of old London have been grieved by the news that No. 47, Leicester-square .. where the painter [Reynolds] lived and worked .. was to be made over to the house-knackers.

3. *transf.* An old worn-out horse. *dial.*

1854 MAYHEW *German Life* I. 127 Such spavined knackers. 1867 OUIDA *Under Two Flags* (1890) 122 The famous English horse was dead beat as any used-up knacker.

Knackery (næ·kəri). [f. prec., sense 2: see -ERY.] A knacker's yard.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Evidence to show that the workmen in knackeries are in no way injured. 1888 W. WILLIAMS *Veterin. Med.* (ed. 5) 765 Dogs that frequent knackeries and slaughter-houses.

† **Kna·cking,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. KNACK *v.* + -ING[1].] The action of the verb KNACK in various senses.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 Veyn songis and knackynge and harpynge. *c* 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 484 þai wole no ferþer þen holy writte and olde seintus teche, for no newe knackynge of sotile cavellaciones. 1548 W. PATTEN *Exp. Scotl.* in Arb. *Garner* III. 71 Knakkynge of beadstones in every pew. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 633 A certain significant noise, made by knacking of the fingers. 1644 BULWER *Chirol.* 176 To compresse the middle-finger with the Thumbe by their complosion...This knacking with the Fingers.

† **Kna·cking,** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ING[2].] That knacks: in senses of the verb. *Knacking earnest*, downright earnest.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) I. lix. 102/1 This curyouse knackynge songe of the vycyouse mynystres in the chirche. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 33 *Fel.* Here you not howe this gentylman mockys. *Lyb.* Ye, to knackynge ernyst what an it preue? *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. ii. (Arb.) 41 Sure, the partie is in good knacking earnest. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 82 This knacking adjunct of expression. *Mod. Yorksh. Dial.*, He is a knacking sort of talker.

† **Kna·ckish,** *a. Obs. rare.* [f. KNACK *sb.*[2] + -ISH[1].] Characterized by knacks or tricks; artful, tricky; artificial.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* IX. viii, Beating the Air with knackish forms of gracious speeches and vain grandiloquence. 1694 S. S. *Loyal & Impart. Satirist* 20 With knackish Prayer he does the Poor undoe: So Cain could Sacrifice and Murder too.

Hence † **Kna·ckishness,** artificiality.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* X. xiv, A set Form will prevent all Pride and knackishness, and preserve the publick worship in its due reverence and honour.

Knacky (næ·ki), *a.* Also 8 nacky. [f. KNACK *sb.*[2] + -Y.] Characterized by or having a knack; artful, clever, adroit, ingenious.

1710 RUDDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas's Virgil* s.v. *Knak*, A knacky man; *i.e.* witty and facetious. 1719 HAMILTON *2nd Ep. Ramsay* xi, Mony a bonny nacky tale. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knacky*, ingenious, fond of knick-knacks. 1880 *Jubilee of Rev. W. Orr Fenwick* 72 His sermons—often exceedingly knacky in their division—were always logical in their structure. 1900 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 7/3 He stoops, with his back to the derailed trucks, and with a knacky sort of jerk gets them on the line again.

Knag (næg), *sb.*[1] Forms: 5 knage, 5–7 knagge, 5, 9 knagg, 6– knag. [ME. *knag* or *knagge* = G. (orig. LG.) *knagge* knot, peg, etc., whence prob. Da. *knag*, Sw. *knagg*. Gael. *cnag* may be from Sc. KNAG *v.* and KNAGGED, regarded as derivatives of this word, are evidenced before it.]

1. A short spur or stiff projection from the trunk or branch of a tree, as the stunted dead branch of a pine or fir; hence, a peg or hook for hanging anything on.

c 1440 *Syr Gowghter* 194 in Utterson *Early Poetry* I. 169 He made prestes and clerkes to lepe on cragges, Monkes and freres to hong on knagges. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1795 Take here the golde in a bagg, I schall hyt hynge on a knagg, At the schypp borde ende. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 A knage. 1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 3090 (Bannatyne MS.) It will hurt bettir,..Richt now, quhen ye hing on a knag. 1662 in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* III. 605 It wes hung wp wpon an knag. 18.. HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1838) III. 250 Where is my cloak? ..It is hanging on one of the wooden knags in the garret.

† 2. One of the knobs or points of a stag's horn; a tine. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 Sharpe but not so slender, as the knagge of a hartes horne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 324 The ashes of Harts horn serueth .. the very tip and points of the knags are thought more effectuall. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1276 Woonderfull hornes for bignesse, and most dangerous by reason of their sharpe and branching knagges. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* CCXXXVIII, [Leaves] gashed in on both sides into three or four gashes, and pointed at the ends, resembling the Knaggs of a Bucks-horne.

3. A knot in wood, the base of a branch.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 Trees .. of a wondrefull heigth, smothe, and without knagge or knotte. 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsem.* 41 If the staffe have knags or knots upon it. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Knag*, a Knot in Wood. 1852 SEIDEL *Organ* 44 The knots and knags in the wood are glued over with leather.

4. A pointed rock or crag.

1552 HULOET, Knagge, *scopulus*. 1825 BROCKETT, *Knaggs*, pointed rocks, or rugged tops of hills.

Knag, *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [Origin uncertain: cf. NOGGIN.] A small cask or barrel; a keg.

a 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 790 Buttrie bag, fill knag! thou will rag with thy fellows. 1596 *Compt Buik Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) 46 Ane Knag of Vinacre. 1703 *Rules Edin. Fire Co.* in Maitland *Hist. Edinb.* V. (1753) 329 Threttie sex Stings with Knags..whereof sex standing full of Water. 1804 W. TARRAS *Poems* 8 (Jam.) To slock our drouth's a knag o' berry brown.

Hence **Knaggie** (*dim.*), a small wooden vessel (of the capacity of a pint or so) with an upright handle. *Sc.*

† **Knag,** *sb.*[3] *Sc. Obs.* The Woodpecker.

1639 SIR R. GORDON *Gen. Hist. Earls Sutherland* 3 In these fforests..steares or stirlings, lair-igigh or knag (which is a foull like unto a paroket or parret, which makes place for her nest with her beck in the oak tree). 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* IV. 261.

† **Knag,** *v. Obs.* Also 5 gnag. [f. KNAG *sb.*[1]] *trans.* To hang, fasten up.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 577 Greuez With polaynez piched per-to, .. Aboute his knez knaged wyth knotez of golde. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xli. (Shaks. Soc.) 384 Sweche schul ben .. gnaggyd up by the gomys tyl the devyl doth hem grone.

Knag, etc., early var. NAG *v.*, etc.

† **Kna·gged,** *a. Obs.* Also 5 gnaggid. [f. KNAG *sb.*[1] + -ED[2].] Furnished with protuberances, knobs, or knots; knobbed, toothed, jagged.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4973 A tre, þat was tried, all of tru gold, ..And frut on yt fourmyt fairest of shap, Of mony kynd þat was knyt [*ed.* 1874 kuyt], knagged aboue. *c* 1430 *Lydg. 2nd Compl.* 97 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 211 Thou *Virg. 2nd Compl.* 97 in *Pol., Rel. & L. Poems* 211 Thou scourge maad of ful toug skyn, Knottid & gnaggid. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XI. XXXVII. In some she hath made them [horns] knagged and branched, as in Deere. 1631 R. H. *Arraignm. Whole Creature* v. 32 A knagg'd staffe. 1711 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 394 Narrow, knagged Alatern.

Knaggy (næ·gi), *a.* [f. KNAG *sb.*[1] + -Y.] Abounding in pointed protuberances, knobs, or knots; knotty, rough, rugged.

1552 HULOET, Knaggye, or full of knagges, *scopulosus*. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* III. xv. 131 The place was .. so knaggy and hanging that the wayes were inaccessible. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 153 The head of a flail, or flagel, knaggy and knotty. 1729 HOOLE *Comenius' Vis. World* (1777) 38 The elke .. hath knaggy horns. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 96 Old bushes..all knaggy and wormed.

Hence **Kna·gginess.**

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Knagginess*, fulness of Knots, as Wood.

Knaif, etc., obs. Sc. form of KNAVE, etc.

† **Knaifatic,** *a. Sc. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *knaif*, KNAVE, after *dogmatic*, etc.] Of the condition or character of a knave; low-born; knavish.

c 1550 LYNDESAY *Peder Coffeis* 33 Knaifatic coff misknawis him sell, Quhen he gettis in a furrit goun.

† **Knal.** *Obs. rare*—[1]. [Echoic: cf. G. *knall* loud report, blow (hence Da. *knald*, Sw. *knall*), Du. *knal*; cf. KNELL *sb.* Mod. dial. (Lincolnsh. etc.) has *knowl*, *knoll* in same sense.] A stroke, knock, esp. on the head.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 463* On þyn heued y 3eue þe a knal.

Knap (næp), *sb.*[1] Forms: *a.* 1 cnæpp, cnepp, 1–2 cnæp, 6 knappe, (knape), 7 knapp, 6– knap, (7, 9 nap). *β.* knop. [OE. *cnæp(p*, top, summit (of a hill); perh. cognate with ON. *knapp-r* knob, head of a stick, button, etc. (see KNOP *sb.*[1]). Irish, Gael., and Welsh *cnap*, knob, knop, boss, button, lump, knap, hillock, knoll, may be from Norse or Eng.]

1. The head, crest, or summit of a hill; a small hill, hillock, or knoll; a rising ground; a short steep ascent. Chiefly *dial.* (Cf. KNOB *sb.*[2], NAB.)

a. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Exod.* xix. 20 Dribten eode uppan þæs muntes cnæp. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Luke iv. 29 Hiȝ..læddon hine ofer ðæs muntes cnæpp. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 109 The Castelle..stændith..on the very Knape of an highe Hille, stepe up eche way. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Maudeville* 102 b, Three men setting vp a poast, vpon a little knap close by the high-way. 1685 *1st Cent. Hist. Springfield* (1899) II. 176 To the first Pine Tree upon the knap or Hill by Stony Brooke side. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Knelworth*, Its situation is on a hill or knap, from whence it has its name. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II. xlvi. 235 'Now where's the inn?' said Mountclere. ..'Just on the knap', Sol answered. 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* 215/2 With the exception of a steepish knap on leaving the Doubs Valley, ..the road was good and nearly level. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delect. Duchy* 19 A..pathway..winding..around the knap of a green hill.

β. a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VI*, 136 The toune of Auraunches, standyng upon the knop of an hill. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 62 There remained yet a little knop aboue them..where the enemies guards did sit.

2. *fig. Knap of the case* (*obs. Rogues' Cant*), the head or goodman of the house. [Doubtfully placed here.]

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 29 The knapp of the case, the goodman of the house calleth secretly unto him the third person. *Ibid.* 34 A reward unto her by knap of the case, & the cut-throats his accomplices.

Knap, *sb.*[2] *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 9 nap. [Echoic: goes with KNAP *v.*[1]: cf. KNACK *sb.* and *v.*, and Sw. *knäpp*, Da. *knep*, a rap, fillip. Gael. *cnap*, a sharp blow, may be from Sc.]

1. An abrupt stroke or blow; a smart knock.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6437 Mony strokes, ..þo stithe men hym gefe, Till þe knight, vndur knappis, vppon knes fell. 14.. *Sir Beues* (MS. N) 1895+4, I wol fonde to 3eue þe a knap. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 143 At that counter wes mony crwell knap. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 100 You myght chaunce to catch a knappe of hir beake. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280, I have by it gotten store of Knappes on my head and shoulders. 1737 RAMSAY *Scot. Prov.* (1750) 109 When the lady lets a pap, the messan gets a knap. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knap*, a blow.

b. The sound of a sharp blow.

1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civiliz.* IX. (1875) 408 Sounds .. The collision of hard bodies..as clap, rap, tap, knap, snap.

2. The clapper of a mill.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *A Thiefe* Wks. (1630) II. 119/2 A fellow..hearing neither noyse of knap or tiller, Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.

† 3. A cheating trick with dice: see quots. s. v. KNAPPING *vbl. sb. Obs.*

a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 200 Doublets? or Knap? The Cog? low Dice? or high? *a* 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 83 Engages blind and senseless Hap 'Gainst High, and Low, and Slur, and Knap.

Knap, variant form of KNOP *sb.*[1] and [2].

Knap (næp), *v.*[1] Now *dial.* Forms: *a.* 5– knap, 5–6 knappp, 9 nap. *β.* 5–7 knop. [Echoic, going with KNAP *sb.*[2]; cf. Du. and G. (orig. LG.) *knappen* to crack, crackle, etc.; to break (a thing) with a sharp crack. Gael. *cnap* to strike, knock, is prob. from Sc. As in the case of other words that express an action by an imitation of its sound, the sense diverges in various directions, according as the sound or the action is prominent. In *knack* we think more of the sound, in *knap* of the stroke and its result.]

1. *trans.* To strike with a hard short sound; to knack, knock, rap.

a. *c* 1470 Henryson *Mor. Fab.* ix. (*Wolf & Fox*) iii, Thow can knap doun caponis on the nicht. 1550 Coverdale *Spir. Perle* vi. (1588) 63 The heuenly scholemaster knappeth vs on the fingers, til we apprehend and learne his will. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 133 Knap a pair of Tongs some depth within the Water, and you shall hear the Sound of the Tongs well. 1835 Crockett *Men of Moss Hags* iii. 27 It was ever his wont..to knap his toes on the edge of the step.

β. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 408, I can my hand vphefe and knop out the skalys.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1535 Stewart *Cron. Scot.* II. 467 This Gregour gaif him feild, ..knappit on quhill mony ane wes keild. 1676 Wiseman *Surg.* vii. v. (R.), The people standing by heard it knap in, and the patient declared it by the ease she felt. 1886 *Gd. Words* 86 The noise my crutches made knap, knapping up and down the deck.

2. *trans.* To break into parts or pieces with a sharp cracking sound; to snap or break by a smart blow. Now used *spec.* of the breaking of flints or of stones for the roads: cf. Knapper 3.

1535 Coverdale *Ps.* xlv[i.].9 He hath knapped the speare in sonder. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 147 Rockettis war rent, typettis war torne, crounis war knapped. 1647 Fanshawe *Pastor Fido* (1676) 120 Pil'd in one heap dogs slain, spears knapt, men wounded. 1648 Herrick *Hesper., Bracelet to Julia*, 'Tis but silke that bindeth thee, Knap the thread and thou art free. 1820 J. Cleland *Glasgow* 107, 330 persons knapping stones for the road. 1862 *Instructor* I. 122 Picking up flints and knapping them, as the method of breaking them is called.

β. 1675 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 218, 8 halfe crownes, ..the said Auty clipt that night, for she heard the knoping of them, being in the next room.

b. *intr.* To break off short; to snap.

1545 Ascham *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 111 The string .. beynge sore twined must nedes knap in sunder. 1623 Gouge *Serm. Extent God's Provid.* § 15 The Summier .. being overburdened..knapt suddenly asunder in the midst.

3. *trans.* To break *off* by a smart blow, stroke, or tap; to strike or knock *off*.

1600 Holland *Livy* I. liv. 38 With his rod..he knapt of the uppermost heads and tops of the poppies. 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extemp.* 170 A Scorbutic Foment .. knappeth off the sharp points of the Salt. 1830 Galt *Lawrie T.* iv. i. (1849) 143 He took the cigar from his lips, and knapped off the ashes.

4. To utter smartly; to talk, chatter (a language): = Crack *v.* 5. Also *intr.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

In quot. 1886 said of the stonechat, 'so called from the similarity between its alarm note and the striking together of two pebbles' (Swainson *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 1885).

1581 J. Hamilton *Facile Treat., Quest. Ministers* xiii, King James the fyft, .. hering ane of his subjectis knap suddrone, declarit him ane traiteur. 1681 Colvil *Whigs Supplic.* I. (1695) 56 Like Highland Lady's knoping speeches. *c* 1690 *Lintoun Addr. to Prince of Orange* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) I. 20 English Andrew, who has Skill, To knap at every word so well. 1812 Scott *Let. to Morritt* 29 Nov. in *Lockhart*, He answered..that he could knap English with any one. 1816 — *Old Mort.* vii, Ilka auld wife in the chimley-neuk will be for knapping doctrine wi' doctors o' divinity. 1886 Mary Linskill *Haven under Hill* II. xi. 147 There was a stone-chat knapping out its song.

Knap (næp), *v.*[2] Now *dial.* [Cf. Gnap *v.* and Knab *v.*; also Du. and G. (orig.LG.) *knappen* to crack, snap, bite, which unites the senses of this and the prec. In Eng. also, the sense 'snap' seems to unite this with sense 2 of Knap *v.*[1] See also Knep *v.*]

intr. and *trans.* To bite in a short or abrupt way; to snap; to nibble.

1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 141 If she chaunce to knappe or byte at the sticke let hir bite hardly. 1596 Shaks. *Merch. V.* III. i. 10 As lying a gossip..as euer knapt ginger. 1611 Cotgr., *Brouter*, to brouze; to knap, or nible off the sprigs, buds, barke &c., of plants. 1617 *Janua Linguarum* 22 Mules knap one another. 1721 Strype *Eccl. Mem.* I. i. xxxi. 222 These Elyot compared to a galled horse .. always knapping and kicking at such examples and sentences as they felt sharp. 1819 W. Tennant *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 52 Some knapp'd awa' at kebbuck-stumps. 1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 106 Horses .. turn'd to knap each other at their ease.

Knap, obs. form of Nap *sb.* and *v.*

†Kna·p-bottle. *Herb. Obs.* The Bladder-campion, *Silene inflata*, so called from its inflated calyx which snaps when suddenly compressed.

1640 Parkinson *Theat. Bot.* 263 Some with us call it Knap bottle, and others Spatling or Frothy Poppy.

Knape. *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 cnapa, 2–3 cnape, 3–6 (8 *dial.*) knape, 6 *Sc.* knaip, 7 (9 *dial.*) knap. [OE. *cnapa* = OFris. *knapa*, ODu. *knapo* (MDu. *knape*, Du. *knaap*), MLG. (hence MHG.) *knape*, ON. *knapi* (ODa. and OSw. *knape*) :–OTeut. **knapon-*. The ulterior etym. and relation to OE. *cnafa*, knave, are uncertain: see note to Knave.]

†1. A male child, a boy (= Knave *sb.* 1); a lad, young man, youth, fellow. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxi. 19 Heo of þam sealde þam cnapan drincan. *c* 1200 Ormin 4106 To clippenn swa þe cnapess shapp. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2573 De knapes to deade giuen, And leten de mayden childre liuen. *c* 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7821 Ac right now a litel knape To Bedingham com with iape. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2136 Paye he be a sturn knape.

†2. A man-servant, male attendant, 'man': = Knave *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxii. 19 Abraham þa gecyrde sona to hys cnapum. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 6 Min cnapa lið on minum huse lama. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 477 His knape wende it were a der. 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 321 This cherles knape Hath lad this maiden ther he wolde. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 125, I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* xii. ii. 87 The byssy knaipis and verlettis of his stabill.

b. *dial.* A thatcher's requisite. (See quots.)

1764 Burn *Poor Laws* 127 The thatchers to this day have an instrument that holds their straw, which they call a knape. 1895 *East Anglia Gloss., Knape* or *Knave*, the frame which contains the straw which is carried up the ladder to the thatcher.

3. As term of contempt or reprobation (also jocularly): A rascal, rogue, knave: = Knave *sb.* 3. *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

a 1450 Lydg. *Merita Missæ* 190 Prowde knapys, That make in holy chyrche lapis. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* ix. ix. 77 Turnus..Thus dyd hym chyde: O cative rakles knaip. *a* 1553 Udall *Royster D.* v. vi. (Arb.) 88 Good night Roger olde knaue, knaue, knap. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., A Knap*, a person not strictly honest. ..'A regular knap'.

4. *attrib.*, as †knape child (= Knave-child).

c 1200 Ormin 7903 Forr cnapechild is afledd wel Affterr weppmanne kind. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2585 Euerilc knape child of dat kin, ben a-non don de flod wiò-in.

Knapholt, knappald, var. Knapple *sb. Obs.*

†Kna·ppan. *Obs.* [Welsh *cnapan*, deriv. of *cnap* knob, lump, round piece.] An old Welsh game in which a wooden ball was hurled through the air by successive players, each side endeavouring to drive it as far as possible in one direction; also the ball with which this game was played.

1573 Phaer *Æneid* vii. *marg.*, This play is yet used in Wales, and the ball is called Knappan. 1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 271 Of these Knappan daies in Penbrokshere there were wont to be fyve in nomber. *Ibid.* 273 There is a rounde bowle prepared..of some massye wood, .. and should be boyled in tallow, for to make it slipperye, and harde to be holden, this bowle is called Knappan, and..he that catcheth it hurleth it towardes the countrey he playeth for, for gole, or appointed place.

Hence †**Kna·ppaner,** a player at this game.

1603 Owen *Pembrokeshire* (1892) 280 Saw none but himselfe and this old rude Knappaner in place.

Knapped (næpt), *ppl. a.* [f. Knap *v.*[1] + -ed[1].] Broken by a sharp blow, broken off short.

1861 *Times* 28 Sept., Advt., Freehold Villa Residence, .. in the style of the domestic architecture of the 14th century, most substantially built of knapped flints, interlaced with brickwork and with dressings of Bath stone. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/6 The fragment of a bridge; ..a fine piece of work, with alternations of stone and knapped flints.

Knappell, var. Kneppel *Obs.*, clapper of a bell.

†Knapper[1]. *Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 -ar. [Jamieson suggests derivation from Knape.] 'A boor, a menial' (Jam.).

1513 Douglas *Æneis* viii. Prol. 121 Grathit lyke sum knappar [*Camb. MS.* gnappar].

†Knapper[2]. *Obs.* [f. Knap *v.*[2] + -er[1].] One who bites abruptly, or snaps.

1500–20 Dunbar *Poems* xxvii. 10 Off seme byttaris and beist knapparis. 1611 Cotgr., *Rongeur*, a gnawer, knapper, nibler.

Knapper[3] (næ·pəɹ). *dial.* and *local.* [f. Knap *v.*[1] + -er[1].] One who or that which 'knaps'; one who knaps or breaks stones, flints, or the like; *esp.* one whose occupation is the shaping of flints by strokes of a hammer.

1870 *Spectator* 13 Aug. 976 They [flints] then pass into the hands of the 'knapper'. His implements are a small anvil, called a 'stake', set obliquely .. and a 'knapping-hammer' of fine steel, of which the face is set obliquely also. ..One smart blow strikes off the rough end, another detaches a piece of the proper size for a gun-flint. 1894 *Athenæum* 27 Jan. 111/1 'Knapping' flints, as practised on Brandon Heath, in Suffolk, is exceedingly hard work, though there the 'knapper' labours for 'his own hand'.

b. A hammer used for shaping flints; also, *Sc.* a stone-breaker's hammer; a knapping-hammer.

1787 Shirrer *Jamie & Bess* iv. i, A finer lad .. ne'er cocked his knapper to the lift. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/1 Palæolithic implements, ..together with the flint tools, or knappers, by which they were shaped. *Ibid.* 818/2 Neolithic knappers were shown, ..with knapping hammers of the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

Kna·pper[4]. *slang.* or *dial.* Also knepper, napper. The knee.

1764 T. Brydges *Homer Travest.* (1797) I. 237 The bully on his bare Kneppers knelt down. *Ibid.* II. 243 On his knappers down he dropp'd. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Nappers*, the knees.

Kna·pping, *vbl. sb.* [f. Knap *v.*[1] + -ing[1].] The action of Knap *v.*[1]; the action of striking or knocking; a. *spec.* a form of cheating in throwing dice (see quots., and cf. Knap *sb.*[2] 3); b. in mod. local use, the action of breaking stones or flints.

a. 1680 Kirkman *Eng. Rogue* iv. 226 Knapping, is when you strike one Die dead. 1822 Scott *Nigel* xxiii, Men talk of high and low dice, ..topping, knapping, slurring.

b. 1835 Carlyle *Let.* in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. i. 24 Walk out of this if even into the knapping of stones. 1887 *Magazine of Art* X. 406 The third process, or 'knapping'... Holding the flake or strip of flint with its face uppermost upon a 'stake' of iron [etc.]. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/1 There has never been a cessation of the Brandon flint 'knapping'.

c. *attrib.*, as *knapping-hammer*, *-machine*, *-tool.*

1785 Burns *1st Ep. to Lapraik* xi, Ye'd better taen up spades and shools Or knappin-hammers. 1883 *Archæol. Cant.* XV. 103, I have..discovered numerous flint hammers, and knapping tools.

†Kna·ppish, *a. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [f. Knap *v.*[2] + -ish[1]. Cf. *snappish.*] Rudely abrupt or froward, testy.

1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 809 He rejected the Dukes request with many spitefull and knappishe wordes. 1542 Udall *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 165 A certaine saucie or knappishe young springall. 1577–87 Stanyhurst in Holinshed *Chron.* I. 35/1 Answering your snappish 'Quid' with a knappish 'Quo'. 1629 Z. Boyd *Last Battell* 169 Your spirit is so knappish and way-ward.

Hence **†Kna·ppishly** *adv.*, **†Kna·ppishness.**

1549 Chaloner *Erasm. on Folly* T iij b, If ought shall seeme to you to have been saied..more knappishely. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* F 1154 Frowardly..malapertly, knappishly, *proterue*. 1617 Minsheu *Ductor*, Knappish, knappishnesse.

†Knapple, knappel, *sb. Sc. Obs.* Also knappald, knapholt. [Scotch variant of *clappalde, -olde*, Clapholt; app. with substitution of *knap* for *clap.*] = Clapboard.

1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 285 Item, for leding of ix[c] knapholtis furth of Leith to the Castel of Edinburgh..iij*s.* iiij*d.* *Ibid.* 278 Item..for ix[c] knappaldis..iiij *li.* x*s.* *c* 1575 *Balfour's Practicks, Custumis* (1754) 88 The great hundreth knapple, contenand xxiiij small hundrethis. 1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II*, c. 33 (Jam.) That the whole coupers..make the said salmond barrels of good and sufficient new knappel. 1707 G. Miege *St. Gt. Brit.* II. 30 Pitch, Steel-Kits, Knapple, Oak, Wainscoat. 1753 Maitland *Hist. Edinb.* III. 248 For every hundred of Dantzic Knappell..4 pennies. [1898 *Compt Buik Dav. Wedderburne* (S. H. S.) Introd. 44 The Norwegian timber consisted of.. roofspars, knapholt and burnwood.]

†Kna·pple, *v.*[1] *Obs.* In 7 knaple. [Frequentative of Knap *v.*[2]: see -le and cf. Knabble.] To bite shortly and repeatedly; to nibble.

1611 Cotgr., *Grignoter*, .. to gnaw, knaple, or nible away. 1847–78 Halliwell, *Knapple*, to bite, or nibble. *North.*

†Kna·pple, *v.*[2] *Obs. rare*–[0]. [Frequentative of Knap *v.*[1]; see -le.] = Knap *v.*[1] 2, 3.

1755 Johnson, *Knapple*, to break off with a sharp quick noise. *Ainsworth.*

Kna·ppy, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. Knap *sb.* and *v.* + -y.] (See quots.)

1552 Huloet, Knappye, or full of knappes, *verrucosus.* 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Nappy*, ill-natured, testy. 'As nappy and as nasty as you please.' [E. D. D. *Knappy*, snappish.] 1887 Jamieson *Suppl., Knappy*, in small roundish lumps, abounding in small lumps; Orkn.

Knappy, obs. form of Nappy.

Knapsack (næ·psæk). [a. LG. *knapsack* (Du. *knapzak*, G. *knappsack*), first recorded in 16th c. The first element is somewhat obscure, but is generally taken as LG. and Du. *knappen* = Knap *v.*[2], G. *knapp* eating, food; cf. also Snapsack. Also adopted in F. (about 1600) as *canapsa* (now obs.).]

A bag or case of stout canvas or leather, worn by soldiers, strapped to the back and used for carrying necessaries; any similar receptacle used by travellers for carrying light articles.

1603 Drayton *Bar. Wars* I. (R.), Each one fills his knapsack or his scrip With some rare thing that on the field is found. 1608 Capt. Smith *True Relat.* Wks. (Arb.) 20 One that vsually carried my Gowne and Knapsacke after me. 1645 *Mass. Col. Rec.* (1854) III. 40 Every souldier..with muskett, sword, bandaleers, and knapsacke. 1793 Burns *Sodger's Return* i, My humble knapsack a' my wealth, A poor but honest sodger. 1858 Lytton *What will He do* I. xix, He packed up his knapsack, and started for the train. 1868 *Regul. & Orders Army* § 604 *d*, The havresack is to be worn on all occasions when the knapsack is worn.

fig. *a* 1658 Cleveland *Char. Country-Comm.-man* Wks. (1687) 76 A short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knapsack of his Understanding. 1841–4 Emerson *Ess., Nature* Wks. (Bohn) I. 224 The knapsack of custom falls off his back.

b. *attrib.*

1633 Shirley *Yng. Admiral* I. ii, *Vittori.* He is valiant truly That dares forget to be rewarded. *Soldier.* This Is but cold comfort for a knapsack-man. 1823 Crabb *Technol. Dict.* s. v. *Drill*, 'Knapsack-Drill', a sort of punishment for minor offences, which consists in marching soldiers round the barrack-yard, &c. for a certain time, with 6 or 12 lb. shot tied to their knapsacks. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 12/2 An Oxford Bible..printed on Oxford India paper .. and bound in khaki..will be known as the Knapsack Bible, and is specially designed for use by soldiers and sailors.

Hence **Kna·psacking** *vbl. sb.* (cf. *coaching, training*), travelling with a knapsack; **Kna·psackwise** *adv.*, in the manner of a knapsack.

1877 H. Drummond in G. A. Smith *Life* v. (1898) 115, I was glad to..go knapsacking with Professor Geikie. 1886 *Ibid.* xi. 269, I have often marked this spot in my knapsacking days. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 162/1 A large basket carried knapsackwise.

†Knapscall. *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5 knapescall, 6 knapscall, -scull, -shal, -ska, -skaw, -scha, knopska, 6–7 knapiskay, 7 knapskall, -schaw, 9 *arch.* knapskull. [The first element has been supposed to be Knape *sb.*, lad, attendant, man, or its possessive *knap's*; the second is doubtful.]

Some kind of helmet or headpiece; generally worn by persons of inferior rank; perhaps originally by the servants of the men-at-arms.

1498 in *Durham Eccl. Proc.* (Surtees) 42 Galea, Anglice a Salet or a knapescall. *a* 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 150 To address thame selves in thare most warlyk array,

with jack, knapscall, splent, speir, and axe. 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxiii. 264 To ride furth to the weir, With Jak and Sword, gude hors, Knapscull, and speir. 1586 J. CARMICHAEL *Let.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 442 He did use you to go before uthers..with the reade Knapska. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 6 b (*Acts Will.* c. 23) Ane habergeon, ane knapiskay of iron, ane sword, ane dagger. [1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxvi, Get on your jacks, plate-sleeves, and knapsculls.]

†**Kna·pscap.** *Sc. Obs.* app. an altered form of prec.; conformed to *cap*.

a 1802 *Jamie Telfer* xxxv. in Child *Ballads* VII. cxc. (1890) 7/2 Willie was stricken ower the head, And through the knapscap the sword has gane. 1830 R. CHAMBERS *Jas. I*, I. iii. 94 We find..knapscaps burnished up.

Knapweed (næ·pwīd). [Orig. *knopweed*, f. KNOP *sb.*[1] + WEED *sb.*; from the hard rounded involucre.] The common name of species of *Centaurea* (N. O. *Compositæ*), esp. *C. nigra*, a common weed with a hard tough stem, and light purple flowers set on a hard rough dark-coloured globular 'head' or involucre.

a. 14.. *MS. Laud* 553 lf. 13 *Iasia nigra*..is an herbe yt me clepitth maidfeloun or bolwes or yrnehard or knopwed. 1530 PALSGR. 236/2 Knoppe wede an herbe. 1691 RAY *Coll. Words* Postscr. 171 For Knapweed, Knopweed, because of the knops at the top. 1787 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 2), Knopweed. 1863 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, Knap-weed, Knop-, or Knob-weed.

β. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. ccxxxviii. 588 Matfellon or blacke Knapweede is doubtlesse a kinde of Scabious..the flowers do grow at the top of the stalks, being first small scaly knops, like to the knops of Corne flower. 1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 38 Some grow in knaps like bottles as knapweed. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 401 Common or Black Knapweed..which the country people in some places call Hard-heads. 1896 R. F. HORTON in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 722 Within the enclosure were ragwort, knapweed, and scabious.

Knar (nār). Forms: 3-4 knarre, 7, 9 knare, 9 knar, knaur; 5, 7 gnarre, 9 gnar(r. [ME. *knarre* = LG. *knarre*(*n*, Du. *knar* stump (of an old tree), knot, knob. Cf. KNUR.

The history in Eng. is obscure. From 14th to 19th c. there are app. no genuine examples of its use, Dryden's *knare* (*copied by later writers*) being based on *knarie*, KNARRY in Chaucer. The spelling with *gn-*, usual in recent glossaries, may be partly due to *gnarled*.]

1. A rugged rock or stone. Now *dial.*

a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 999 That lond nis god,.. Ac wildernisse hit is and weste, Knarres and cludes. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hy3e bonkkez & brent .. & ru3e knokled knarrez, with knorned stonez. 1837 THORNBER *Hist. Blackpool* 184 (E. D. D.) Gnarrs are large beds of stones, covered with incrustations formed by insects for their habitations.

2. A knot in wood; *spec.* a mass originating in an abortive branch, forming a protuberance covered with bark, on the trunk or root of a tree.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 13 A crokid tree, and ful of knarres [1388 knottis]. 1623 COCKERAM, *Gnarre*, a hard knot in wood. 1700 DRYDEN *Palamon & Arc.* 1146 Prickly stubs, instead of trees,..Or woods with knots and knares deformed and old. 1805 MISS SEWARD in Polwhele *Trad. & Recoll.* (1826) II. 572 The .. knots and knares with which it was covered. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* XIII. 4 Not light The boughs and tapering, but with knares deform'd. 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampt. Gloss.* s. v. (E. D. D.), The stick with which the game is played, having a gnar or knot at the end of it. 1869 MASTERS *Veg. Terat.* 419 Knaurs may occasionally be used for purposes of propagation.

†3. A knotted, thick-set fellow. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 549 He was short scholdred, brood, a thikke knarre [*so most MSS.*; *Lansd.* gnarre].

Hence **Knarred** (nārd) *a.*, knotted, gnarled.

1849 LONGF. *Building of the Ship* 59 The knarred and crooked cedar knees. 1856 AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 19 Gnared with knots and knobs.

Knark (nāik). *slang.* Also nark. [Cf. Da. *knark* an old crabbed person.] a. A hard-hearted, unfeeling person. b. (See quot. 1873.)

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 343 (Hoppe) He was a good man; he couldn't refuse a dog, .. but he had a butler, a regular 'knark'. 1873 *Slang Dict., Nark*, a person in the pay of the police; a common informer; one who gets his living by laying traps for publicans, etc.

Knarl (nāil). *rare.* [Related to KNAR; cf. *knur* and *knurl*.]

†1. A tangle, knot. *Obs.*

1598 GRENEWEY *Tacitus, Ann.* III. ii. (1622) 65 The poison was found hidden in a knarle of her haire.

2. *dial.* 'A hunch-backed or dwarfish man' (Brockett *N. C. Gloss.* 1825).

Knarle, Knarled, obs. ff. GNARL, -ED.

Knarry (nā·ri), *a. rare.* Also 7, 9 gnarry. [f. KNAR + -Y.] Having knars or knots; knotty.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1119 A forest .. With knotty knarry [*Thynne's ed.* knarie] bareyne trees olde, Of stubbes sharpe. 1567 TURBERV. tr. *Ovid's Epist.* 22 This rygor to the woods and knarrie trees expell. *Ibid.* 23 My brothers bones with balefull blowes of knarrie clubbe he brake. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph., Knarry*, knotty, stubbie. 1623 COCKERAM II, Knotty, *Gnarry*. 1882 SWINBURNE *Athens* 7 in *Tristr. Lyonesse* 179 Boughs all gaunt and gnarry.

Knash, obs. or erron. variant of GNASH *v.*

c 1600 BUREL *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 25 Sick hashing and knashing, Cums not of cleinlie cukis. 1826 J. DOYLE *Ess. Cath. Claims* 248 Some tub for a whale of prejudice to knash its teeth against.

Knast, variant of GNAST *sb.*

c 1440 CAIGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* L 159 Ovre wyt on-to his wyt is but a knast.

‖ **Kna·ster,** German spelling of CANASTER 2, a kind of tobacco.

1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* 306–7 Who Knaster loves not, be he doom'd to feed With Caffres foul, or suck Virginia's weed. .. But Knaster always, Knaster is my song, In studious gloom, or 'mid th' assembly's throng. 1853 *Blackw. Mag.* LXXIV. 132 The dried leaves, coarsely broken, are sold as canaster or knaster. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* V. vii. (1872) II. 118 Long Dutch pipe in the mouth of each man; supplies of knaster easily accessible.

Knat, *obs. form of* GNAT [1] *and 2.*

Knatch, variant of KNETCH *v. Obs.*

Knau(e, Knaulag(e, obs. ff. KNOW *v.*, KNOWLEDGE.

Knauling: see KNAVE-LINE.

†**Knavate.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* A knave.

a 1529 SKELTON *Epitaphe* Poet. Wks. 1843 I. 170 *Fratres, orate*, For this knauate, By the holy rode, Dyd neuer man good.

Knave (nē[1]v), *sb.* Forms: 1 cnafa, 3 cnafe, 3–4 cnaue, 3–7 knaue, (4–5 knawe, knaf(e, 5 knaffe, 5–6 *Sc.* knaif(f), 4– knave. [OE. *cnafa* = OHG. *knabo, chnabe* (MHG. and G. *knabe*):—OTeut. **knabon-*. The relation between this and the synonymous *cnapa*, KNAPE (q. v.) is not clear. OHG. had also *knappo* (MHG. and G. *knappe*): on the supposed relationship between this and *knabo*, see Streitberg *Urgerm. Gram.* p. 151.]

†1. A male child, a boy. *Obs.*

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* lv. (1889) 172/19 Na gedafenað þam se to fulfremednysse hogað, gamenian mid cnafan [L. *cum parvulo*]. *c* 1205 LAY. 292 Þa þe time com: þat þe cnaue wes iboren. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1151 So ðat he haueð .. on eiðer here a knaue bi-geten. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 10267 Þe lagh .. Biclepis þat man for maledight þat has na barn, ne mai ne knaue. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 362 Grant ws grace a barne to hafe, othire a madyne or a knaf. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xiii. 554 Is youre chyld a knave?

2. A boy or lad employed as a servant; hence, a male servant or menial in general; one of low condition. (Freq. opposed to *knight*.) Now *arch.*

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxxv. 16 (Bosw.) Syle mihte cnafan þinum [L. *puero tuo*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 380 Þe kokes knaue, þet wassheð þe disshes iðe kuchene. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3153 He bad cum *wit him knaues tua*. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* VI. 54 Men sholde constreyne no clerke to knauene werkes. *a* 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 506 There may no lord take up a newe gise, But that a knave shalle the same uptake. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (1845) 135 Icham a gentylman of much noble kynne, Thoughe Iche be clad in a knaves skynne. 1600 DYMMOK *Ireland* (1843) 7 Every Horseman hath two or thre horses, and to every horse a knave. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 22 What Nonsense wou'd the Fool thy Master prate, When thou, his Knave, canst talk at such a rate! 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xiii, A man seeks but *his* awn, and yet folk shall hold him for both miller and miller's man, that is miller and knave. 1825 — *Talism.* xx, Thou art an apt, and wilt doubtless be a useful, knave.

3. An unprincipled man, given to dishonourable and deceitful practices; a base and crafty rogue. (Now the main sense. Often contrasted with *fool*.)

In early use the sense may have been 'one of low or ignoble character', 'a mean person'.

c 1205 LAY. 16303 For vnwis is þe king, .. & a cnaue is his broðer. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 855 What! he wonded no wohe of wekked knauez. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any Brother .. dysspysse anoder, callenge hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder mysname. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 39 In Hevin ȝe salbe sanctis full cleir. Thocht ȝe be knavis in this cuntre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 His accusers .. were nowghtye felowes, abhominable knaues & vylaynes. 1668 PEPYS *Diary* 29 Jan., The veriest knave and bufflehead that ever he saw in his life. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. vi, The honest dealer is always undone, and the knave gets the advantage. 1800 WELLINGTON *Let. to Lieut. Col. Close* in Gurw. *Desp.* (1837) I. 258 The common practice is to accuse a man of being either a fool or a knave. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 110 Knaves are men, That lute and flute fantastic tenderness, And dress the victim to the offering up.

b. In various proverbial expressions.

1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 29 Two false knaues neede no broker, men say. *Ibid.*, Some saie also, it is mery when knaues meete. *Ibid.* 47 An olde knaue is no childe. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* III. 5 Thus the English Prouerb saith, No knaue to the learned knaue.

c. *Jocularly, or without seriously* implying bad qualities (cf. *rogue, rascal*). Now *rare.*

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii. (Arb.) 46 Good night Roger olde knaue! 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. iv. 107 How now, my pretty knaue, how dost thou? 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 4 Lads, that are arch knaves at the nominative case. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* v, A roar would follow from all the circle of young knaves, usher and all.

4. In playing-cards: The lowest court card of each suit, bearing the representation of a soldier or servant; the jack.

1568 FULWELL *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 309 (*Stage direction*) Here entereth Nichol Newfangle .. and hath a knave of clubs in his hand. *a* 1612 HARINGTON *Epigr.*, A sawcy Knave, to trump both King and Queene. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 87 The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts, And wins..the Queen of Hearts. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* I. 150 If any one of the figures has any claim to European origin, it is that of Knaves. 1868 PARDON *Card Player* 11 The old German cards had neither queen nor knave.

†5. A contrivance in which a spool or spindle revolves. *Obs. rare.*

1564 *Inv.* in Noake *Worcestersh. Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoppe ij pare of shuttels, a swiste and a knave to the quiltourne. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 287/2 The Reeling Pin (which some call a Knave ..) is for the Spool to run or turn upon whilst it is Reeling upon the Reel.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knave-fool; knave-born* adj.; †**knave-seller,** a slave-dealer; †**knave's grease,** a flogging; †**knave's mustard,** some cruciferous plant. Also KNAVE-BAIRN, -CHILD.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxxxviii. 112 Get up *knave-born falsehoods against the people and governors of foreign countries. 1627 DRAYTON *Moon-calf* Poems (1810) 129/1 Whilst that *knave-fool .. Smiles at the coxcomb, which admires him so. 1552 HULOET, *Knaue seller, or he that selleth knaues or slaues. 1608 *Withal's Dict. Childr.* 73 *Mastigophorus*, .. that is worthie to bee beaten, or scourged, they cal it *knaues grease. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. xix. 206 The thirde kinde of treacle Mustarde, named *knaues Mustard (for that it is too bad for honest men).

Knave (nē[1]v), *v.* [f. KNAVE *sb.*] *trans.* In various nonce-uses: a. To call (any one) knave. b. To make a knave of. c. To steal like a knave. d. To force knavishly. Hence **Kna·ving** *vbl. sb.*

1545 *1st Exam. Anne Askewe* in *Bale's Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 173 Dog's rhetoric and cur's courtesy, knavings, brawlings, and quarrellings. 1598 J. M. *Seruingmans Comf.* (1868) 162 What cares a Gentleman now adayes to knaue and rascall his Man at euery worde? 1605 KYD *1st Pt. Jeronimo* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 361 He's a great man, therefore we must not knave him. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii, To be knav'd out of our graves. 1732 *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10) 477 (D.) How many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and knave themselves. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 18 Sad deeds bewailing of the prowling fox; How in the roost the thief had knav'd his way.

†**Knave-bairn.** *Sc.* and *north. Obs.* = next.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2668 Do your knauebarns to circumces. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) 31 Gyf I consawyt haf þis nycht a knafe barne. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xiii. 115 Þe Erlys awyn wyf wes lychtare Of a Knaive Barne. *a* 1800 *Tam-a-Line* in Child *Ballads* (1857) I. 366 If it be a knave bairn, He's heir o' a' my land. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xi, He tell'd the Laird that the Evil One wad have power over the knave-bairn.

†**Kna·ve-child.** *Obs.* A male child.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 77 Þu scald..bare Knaue child. *c* 1275 LAY. 15526 ȝef man funde..eny cnaue child, þat neuere fader nadde. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3714 Fond he þer noþer ȝong ne elder, Boute twei heþene knaue childer. *c* 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. lxxii. 390 (*Add. MS.*) With in few dayes after she was delyuered of a fayre knave childe.

†**Kna·ve-line.** *Naut. Obs.* In 7 knauling, knaueline. One of the small lines in the tackling of a vessel (see quot. 1627).

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Small cordage, as head lines, the knaulings, gassits or furling lines. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram.* v. 24 The Knaue-line is a rope [that] hath one end fastened to the crosse trees, and so comes downe by the ties to the Rams head..to keepe the ties and Halyards from turning about one another when they are new. 1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Knave Line.* 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. *Line.*

†**Kna·vely,** *adv. Obs. rare*—[1]. [f. KNAVE *sb.* + -LY [2].] In the manner of a knave.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* IV. v, Knavely spoke, and like a man at arms.

Knavery (nē[1]·vori, nē[1]·vri). Also 6 *Sc.* knaifrie. [f. KNAVE *sb.* + -ERY.]

1. Performance characteristic of a knave; dishonest and crafty dealing; trickery, roguery. With *a* and *pl.*, A knavish deed or practice.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* Wks. (1573) 147/2 Because of a litle knauery which a Deacon at Constantinople plaide thorough confession with one of the chiefe wiues of the citie. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1560) 64 All suche knaueryes must haue a pretensed colour. 1612 DEKKER *If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 312 The Sun sees much Knauery in a yere, and the Moone more in a quarter. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess., Ireland* Wks. 1731 I. 115 The Unskilfulness, or Carelessness, or Knavery of the Traders. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* xiii, Knaivry, and slaivrie, Ar equally dispysd. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xiv, Either through the Ignorance or Knavery of Physicians. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. 10 He frustrates their knaveries, and makes their promising plots to end in nothing.

b. As a mock title: = KNAVESHIP 1.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxxiii. 5 Please your knaveries hoist a sail for exile, Pains and privacy?

†2. In weakened sense: Roguishness, waggishness, playing of tricks. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 346 This is thy negligence, still thou mistak'st, Or else committ'st thy knaueries wilfully. 1599 — *Hen. V*, IV. vii. 52 He was full of iests, and gypes, and knaueries, and mockes. 1646 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Oct., Yet are they chereful and full of knavery.

†b. *concr.* Tricks of dress or adornment. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. iii. 58 With Scarfes, and Fannes, and double change of brau'ry, With Amber Bracelets, Beades, and all this knau'ry.

†3. A popular name for the plant *Narthecium ossifragum*, Bog Asphodel. (Cf. *honesty, pride, thrift.*) *Obs.*

[1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* § 151 Put no Lubberworte into theyr potage, and beware of knaueryn3e aboute theyr hert.] 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1219 My good friend Doctor Anthony Salter of Exeter, ..could understand of the countrey people no other name thereof, or propertie appropriate unto it but knavery.

Knaveship (nē[1]·vșip). Also (*Sc.*) 6 knaship, knaifschip, 7 knawship. [f. KNAVE *sb.* + -SHIP.]

1. The condition of being a knave: used with a possessive, as a mock title.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* B, Your Knaueship brake you[r] fast on the Bishops. 1630 *Revenge* I. i. 6 What, Mr. Trick-

well, does your Knaveship dare walk the street? 1767 THORNTON tr. *Plautus* II. 322 Let him try the cause.. whether too your knaveship Should not be clapt in prison. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* II. ii. 28 The liar will say no more —his heart misgives His knaveship.

†2. *Sc.* The quantity of corn or meal payable to a miller's servant (cf. KNAVE *sb.* 2, quot. 1820) as one of the sequels or small dues levied on each lot of corn ground at a thirlage mill. *Obs.*

15.. *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.), Prewing of the auld statutis & vse that thai hed wownt to hef of the multur of ilk boll, and quhat knaship. 1575 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Mait. Cl. 1832) 37 Taking furth þairof of v multours and thre knaifschips of malt. 1596 *Reg. Mag. Sig.* (1890) 176/1 Cum astrictis multuris acrarum de F. vocat. le knaifschip. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 3 (*Act Will.* c. 9) Ane free man or ane free halder, sall gif for multure at the milne..of tuentie bolles, ane firlot (as knawship). 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* II. ix. § 19 The sequels are the small parcels of corn or meal given as a fee to the servants, over and above what is paid to the multurer; and they pass by the name of knaveship. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Regular payment of.. multure, lock, gowpen, and knaveship, and all the various exactions now commuted for money.

Kna·vess. *nonce-wd.* [See -ESS.] A she-knave.

1833 CARLYLE *Ct. Cagliostro* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 89 Cullies, the easy cushions on which knaves and knavesses repose and fatten.

†Knaviga·tion. *Obs.* [Jocular, after *navigation*.] A knavish invention or relation.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VII. viii. 693 For my part.. I could wish such complaints to be but calumnies, and to be the knavigations of false discouerers.

†Knavinge, obs. form of GNAWING.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knavynge, or gnavynge (*K., H., P.* knawynge), *corrosio.*

Knavish (nē·vĭʃ), *a.* [f. KNAVE *sb.* + -ISH 1.] Characteristic of or appropriate to a knave; having the character of a knave.

†1. Low, vulgar; obscene. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 101 His wyf anoon hath for hir lemman sent. Hir lemman? certes, þis is a knauyssh speche. Forȝeueth it me. *a* 1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 653 Howe ye were wonte to drynke Of a lether bottell With a knauysshe stoppell.

†2. Roguish, rascally, mischievous, impertinent.

1552 HULOET, Knauishe, *proternus.* 1573 BARET *Alv.* K 87 A Knappish, or knauish tongue, *lingua proterua.* 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 32 That shrew'd and knauish spirit Cal'd Robin Good-fellow. *Ibid.* III. ii. 440 Cupid is a knauish lad, Thus to make poor females mad. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 15 You may be ashamed to lay such knavish burden upon old age's shoulders.

3. Basely unprincipled, fraudulent, rascally.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 145/33 Knauish, *peruersus.* 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 250 'Tis a knauish peece of worke. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Schol.* Wks. 1730 I. 8 Some.. are poor and cannot pay, and others knavish and will not pay. *a* 1800 COWPER *Ep. Protest. Lady* 6 Praise is the medium of a knavish trade. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 405 It was a knavish piece of business. *a* 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 38 He had employed a knavish Jew to forge endorsements of names.

Knavishly (nē·vĭʃlĭ), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a knavish manner; villainously, dishonourably, dishonestly, fraudulently; roguishly, trickily.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 94 Alas there rauysshyd he and forcyd my wyf so knauisshly that I am ashamed to telle it. 1552 HULOET, Knauishly, *proterue, proteruiter.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 423 One of those slaves .. had behaved himselfe somewhat too insolently and knavishly against him. *c* 1720 PRIOR *Viceroy* 95 That he did likewise traitorously..Enrich himself most knavishly. 1825 M'CULLOCH *Pol. Econ.* II. ii. 84 As it has been sometimes ignorantly or knavishly represented.

Knavishness (nē·vĭʃnés). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being knavish; knavery; petty villainy, dishonesty, trickery.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* III. (1570) Cij b/2 If thou haue one with knauishenes infect, Then all the other shall folowe the same secte. 1783 *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.*, Knavishness, *nequitia, scelus.*

Knavyn, knaw(e, obs. forms of GNAW.

Knaw, Knawe(n, Knawledge, obs. var. KNOW, KNOWN, KNOWLEDGE.

Knawel (nǭ·ĕl). [a. Ger. *knauel, kneuel* knot-grass; cf. Ger. *knauel, knäuel* clew, ball of yarn: see Grimm.] A book-name of the knot-grass, *Scleranthus*, a weed frequent in sandy soil.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 97 Amongst the kindes of Knot grasse, we may well recken that herbe, whiche doth so wrap and enterlace it self, and is so ful of ioynts, that the base Almaignes cal it Knawel, that is to say, Knot weede. 1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 446 The Germanes Knawell sendeth forth from a small slender threddy roote, divers small branches. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 Knawel, *Scleranthus.* 1816-43 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* I. 270 The scarlet grain of Poland..is found on the roots of the perennial knawel.

Knawin, knawyn, obs. ff. GNAW, KNOW.

Knax, obs. pl. of KNACK. **Kne,** obs. f. KNEE.

Knead (nīd), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. **kneaded.** Forms: see below. [Orig. a strong vb.: OE. *cnedan*, pa. t. *cnæd*, pl. *cnǽdon*, pa. pple. *cneden*, = OS. *knedan* (found in pa. pple. *giknedan*: MDu. and Du. *kneden*), OHG. *chnetan, cnetan* (MHG. *kneten*, Ger. *kneten*) :—OTeut. type **kned-, knad-, knǽdum, knedano-*. A different formation of the present stem, with weak grade of root-vowel, appears in ON. *knoða* (Norw. *knoda*, Sw. *knåda*); cf. *troða* = Goth. *trudan*, to TREAD.

The modern form *knead* corresponds in spelling to *tread*:—OE. *tredan*, but has the original short unstopped vowel lengthened to (*i*) as in *mead, eat, meat.* In some dialects, e. g. in Sc., the *e* remains short (ned) as in *tread.* The pa. t. **knad* does not appear to be known in ME., where also the pa. pple. *kneden* was partly displaced by *knoden* (cf. *trodden*; also, ONorthumbr. *ȝecnoeden*); and eventually both pa. t. and pple. assumed the weak form *kneaded.* The shortened pa. pple. *kned* (*knead*) might arise out of either *kneden*, or *kneded* (*kneaded*).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Present stem.* 1 cnedan, 2-4 -en, 4-5 kneden, -yn, 5 cnede, 5-6 knede, 6-7 kneade, 6-8 kneed, (6-8 kned), 6- knead.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 134 Nim cumin and merces sæd and cnede to þan hlafe. *c* 1200 [see B. 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedyn paste, *pinso* [*v. r. pistrio*]. 14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 594/23 *Malaxo*, to cnede. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* vii. 17 The fathers kyndle the fyre, the mothers kneade the dowe, to bake cakes. 15.. *Wyfe of Auchtermuchty* v, First ye sall sift, and syne sall kned. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* K 91 To knead dowe: waxe: or other things, *depso.* 1606 Knede [see B. 3]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* viii. 171 You may kneade with your Paste..white or yellowish wool.

2. *Pa. t. a.* 1 *cnæd, pl. cnǽdon*, 2-4 *knad, 4 *knod. *β.* 6 kneed, kneded, 7- kneaded.

1537 BIBLE (Matthew) 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 24 The woman..toke flower & kneed it. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *ibid.*, The woman ..toke flowr and kneded it. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* ii. § 2. 134 The fine meal that Sarah kneaded for the Angels entertainment.

3. *Pa. pple. a.* 1 ȝecnoeden, cneden, 2-4 (i-) cneden, 5 kneden, 7 knedden. *β.* 4-6 knoden, (-yn, -on), 5-7 (*dial.* -9) knodden, 6 knodde. *γ.* 5 knedid, 6 kneded, (knoded), 7 kneeded, 7- kneaded. *δ.* 4-5 ikned(de, 5 knedde, 5-7 kned, 7 knead.

a. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xiii. 21 Dærste þ..wif gehydeð in meolo..oððæt sie ȝedærsted *vel* ȝecnoeden [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* cneden] all. 13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 83/31 Þenne is hit..grounden to mele, ffeire I-kneden. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxvii. 643 Mele..kneden and moulde to shape of louys and bake. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 472 Verie choice earth..verie cleane and verie well kneaden.

β. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* I. 223 þat þis be not knodyn.. in þe whete flour. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knodon, *pistus.* 14.. *Noble Bk. Cookry* (1882) 47 A paist of pured flour knoddene with mylk of almondes. 1550 LEVER *Serm., at Shrouds* (Arb.) 46 Wheate..knoden into dough. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 40 When ye were baptized, ye were as a man should say, knode together. 1562, 1688 Knodden [see B. 1]. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., Clay or any soft substance is said to be knodden when indented with the fingers.

γ. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (MS. K) Knedid, *pistus.* 1550 R. HUTCHINSON *Image of God* vii. (1842) 37 The liquor of water knoded into dough. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron., Irel.* 88 Hauing well nighe knedded the dough. *c* 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1705) 289 No Creature that's kneeded of Clay. 1819 Kneaded [see B. 2].

δ. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. 67 (MS. Bodl.) lf. 206/2 Mele..is iknedde and ymolded to þe schap of loues and ibake. *c* 1400 Kned [see B. 2]. 1625 TUKE *Conc. Holy Euchar.* in Farr *S. P. Jas. I* (1848) 313 Wheat-flower, ground with man's hand, and knead. 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Esther* vii. 6 Dirt kned with blood.

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To mix and work up into a homogeneous plastic mass, by successively drawing out, folding over, and pressing or squeezing together; *esp.* to work up (moistened flour or clay) into dough or a paste; to make (bread, pottery, etc.) by this process.

c 950 [see A. 3 *a*]. *c* 1000 [see A. 1]. *c* 1200 ORMIN 1486 Sibbenn winndwesst tu þin corn,..and grindesst itt, and cnedesst itt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 174 He half a busshel of hir flour hath take, And bad his wyf go knede it in a cake. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlvii[i]. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 228 b/1, Storase..moche and grete in quantite ..may be tempered and made rowe wiþ handelinge and knedinge in hande. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 160 Hellebore ..knodden wyth mele and honye. 1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 166 Maides, three a clock, knede, lay your bucks, or go brew. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. vi. § 56 A Simnell is a thick copped cake, or loaf made of white bread, knodden up with saffron and currans. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 331 Courser Wool of their Sheep stand[s] them in some stead, they kneading it into Felts. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 263 Take some flour and knead it with oil. 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* iii. 18 The flour is mixed with yeast and salt and water laboriously kneaded together.

2. *fig.* a. To blend, incorporate, weld together, or reduce to a common mass, as if by kneading. b. To manipulate, mould, shape, form, as by kneading.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4811 It [love] is a sykenesse of the thought, Annexed and kned bitwixe tweyne. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 45 Had gods or fortun no such course destenye knedded. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. Introd. 12/2 No earth or other Orb as yet kned together. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* I. 614 Mighty realms..Whose sons are kneaded down in common blood. 1848 H. ROGERS in *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 329 Inconsistencies..incapable..of being kneaded into any harmonious system. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vii. 1 15 Knead and shape her to your thought.

3. *transf.* To operate on or manipulate by an action similar to that in working dough, etc. Said esp. in reference to massage.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 231, I will kneede him, Ile make him supple. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 121 And kneads his flesh. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* v. 76 He turned his bed over, and shook it, and kneaded it. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 997 The muscles of the extremities and of the thorax should be gently kneaded.

Hence **Knea·ded, Knea·ding** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Knea·dingly** *adv.*, in the manner of one who kneads.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 121, I, but to die!..This sensible warme motion, to become A kneaded clod. 1738 G. LILLO *Marina* II. i. 23 To bury kneaded earth for dead Marina. 1818 L. HUNT *Foliage, Nymphs*, She..pressed kneadingly, As though it had been wine in grapy coats. 1860 J. F. CAMPBELL *Tales W. Highland* (1890) I. 163 He reached the kneading wife.

Knead, *sb. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb.] An act of kneading; an application of pressure in massage.

1854 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxvi. 326 James Stewart..had to wag his leg half an hour..each wag being accompanied by a shampooing knead.

Kneadable (nī·dăb'l), *a.* [f. KNEAD *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being kneaded.

1804 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* I. 309 It does not form so kneadable a mass as the preceding. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 612 A stiff but kneadable paste. 1892 *Field* 19 Mar. 412/1 The whole [was] stirred..until it became kneadable on a board.

Hence **Kneadabi·lity.**

1791 NICHOLSON *Chem.* 101 A remarkable..ductility or kneadability serve to distinguish moistened clays.

Knea·d-cake. *dial.* [f. *knead*, pa. pple. of KNEAD *v.*] Kneaded cake; griddle-cake.

1810 J. HODGSON in Raine *Mem.* (1857) I. 66 We had.. excellent oat-cake and knead-cake of fine white bread.

Kneader (nī·dəɹ). [f. KNEAD *v.* + -ER 1.] One who, or that which, kneads; *spec.* a kneading-machine.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedare of paste. 1552 HULOET, Kneder, *pinsor, pistor.* 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1199 A mechanical kneader for the use of bakers. 1885 *Truth* 21 Aug., Two huge revolving blades within the kneader then perform their important task of thoroughly mixing the ingredients. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 The Panama grand lottery prize..has..been won by a 'kneader' ..who works in a bakery belonging to his uncle.

Kneading (nī·dĭŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. KNEAD.

1398 [see KNEAD *v.* B. 1]. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/1 Knedynge, *pistura.* 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 211 P 1 That when Prometheus made his Man of Clay, in the kneading up of his Heart, he season'd it with some furious Particles of the Lion. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciatica* 48 Vigorous kneading of the calf and hamstring muscles should be practised.

†b. *concr.* Yeast. *Obs.*

1638 PENKETHMAN *Artach.* G iv b, For Yeast or kneading.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *kneading-friction, -machine*; †**kneading-tub, -vat** = next.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 408 Tomorwe at nyght..In to our knedyng tubbes wol we crepe. 1472-3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 38/1 Item, II knedyng Fates. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 169 A kneadinge tube..a kneadinge bassyn. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 336 The kneading-friction or shampooing of the Egyptians and Turks. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Kneading-machine*, an apparatus for working dough by means of a revolving spiral. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 376 Kneading movements, chiefly with the heel and palm.

Knea·ding-trough. A wooden trough or tub in which to knead dough.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 362 Go gete vs faste in to this In A knedyng trogh. 1411 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 86, j. knedyngtrow. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* xii. 34 The people tooke their dough before it was leauened, their kneading troughes being bound up in their clothes vpon their shoulders. 1894 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/4 He had just been released..from military service and had returned to the kneading trough.

Kneaf, dial. form of NEAF, fist.

Knealing, erron. f. NEALING, annealing.

1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6203/3 That temperate Heat, that prevents the Knealing of the Combs or Burning of the Wooll.

Knebelite (kne·bĕlait). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Knebelit*, named in 1817 after Major von Knebel: see -ITE 1.] Hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, usually of a red-brown, greyish, or black colour.

1818 *Ann. Philos.* XII. 391 Knebelite. This is a name given by Dobereiner. 1892 DANA *Min.* (ed. 6) 467.

†**Kneck,** *Naut. Obs.* or *erron.* var. of KINK.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Knecks*, the twisting of a Cable or Rope, as it is veering or putting out. 1867 in SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*

Kned, knede, obs. forms of KNEAD.

Knede, obs. erron. form of NEED *v.*

Knee (nī), *sb.* Forms: α. 1-3 cneow, cnew, (1 cneu, kneu), 3 cneo(u)w, (*Orm.*) cnewwe, 4 know(e, knew; *pl.* 1 cneow, -u, -a; 3 -en; 2-4 -es. *β.* 1-3 cneo, 3 cne, 3-5 kneo, 3-6 kne, 5- knee; *pl.* 1 cneo; 1-5 -en, -n; 3- -s. [Com. Teut.: OE. *cnéow, cnéo* neut., = OFris. *kniu, kni, knē*, OS. *knio, kneo* (Du. *knie* fem.), OHG. *chniu, kneo* (MHG. *kniu, knie*, Ger. *knie*), ON. *knē* (Sw. *knä*, Dan. *knæ*), Goth. *kniu*, gen. *kniwis* :—OTeut. **knewo*(*n*) = pre-Teut. **gneuo-* : cf. L. *genu*, Gr. γόνυ, Skr. *jānu* knee; also Goth. *knu-ssjan* to kneel, Gr. γνύξ with bent knee, Skr. *abhi-jnu* to the knee. These forms point to an orig. ablaut stem *geneu-, goneu-, gneu-*, liable to shortening of the second syllable.]

I. The part of the limb, etc.

1. The joint, or region about the joint, between

the thigh and the lower leg; by extension, the part of the thigh of a sitting person over the knee.

a. *c* 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cviii. 24 Cneow min ȝeuntrumad sind fore festenne. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 43 Hine besencton .. æt his cneowa. *c* 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) cviii. 24 Me synt cneowu swylce cwicu unhale. *c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 186 Beþe þonne þa fet & þa cnewu. *c* 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 He ðat alle cnewes to cnelið. *c* 1290 *St. Michael* 725 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 320 Þe kneuwene in eiþur eiȝe. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 359 Clement the cobelere .. leyde hym on his knowes.

β. *a* 1000 *Phoenix* 514 Þonne anwald eal .. ban ȝegædrað .. fore cristes cneo. *c* 1200 Ormin 4775 Cnes, & fet, & shannkess. *c* 1275 *XI Pains Hell* 96 in *O.E. Misc.* 149 þat stondeþ vp to heore kneow. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 12685 Hes knes war bolnd sua þat he ne moght vnnethes ga. *c* 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) V. 461 He wolde .. lenye on his kneon [*v.r.* knees]. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* I. 323 On kneis he faucht. ? *a* 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) 403 Hym honour we and all men, devoutly kneling on our knen. 1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, II. iv. 247 Sit on my Knee, Dol. 1711-12 Swift *Lett.* (1767) III. 291 The queen has the gout in her knee. 1800 Wordsw. *Pet Lamb* 7 With one knee on the grass did the little maiden kneel. *a* 1835 Mrs. Hemans *Graves of a Househ.* vii, Whose voices mingled as they prayed, Around one parent knee. 1841 H. Smith *Addr. Mummy* xi, Have children climbed those knees and kissed that face? 1858 Gen. P. Thompson *Audi Alt.* (1859) II. lxxix. 36 One of the earliest stories learned at a mother's knee.

2. In various phrases: a. *Knee by knee*, side by side and close together; *kneeto knee*, = prec.; also, facing each other with the knees touching. b. *To offer* or *give a knee*, to act as second in a pugilistic encounter, it being customary for a second to give a principal the support of his knee between the rounds. c. *On the knees of the gods* (Gr. θεῶν ἐν γούνασι, Hom.), dependent on superhuman disposal, beyond human control.

a. 1759 Cooper in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 39 Another old woman sitting knee to knee with her companion. 1798 Coleridge *Anc. Mar.* v. xii, The body of my brother's son Stood by me, knee to knee. 1842 Tennyson *Vision of Sin* 84 Sit thee down, .. Cheek by jowl, and knee by knee. 1899 *Daily News* 27 June 5/7 Men were wedged tightly knee-to-knee as they rode at a gallop.

b. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* v, Every body was anxious to have the honour of offering the conqueror a knee. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. v, Tom .. with Martin to give him a knee, steps out on the turf.

c. 1879 Butcher & Lang *Odyssey* I. 9 Howbeit these things surely lie on the knees of the gods, whether he shall return or not. 1900 *Daily News* 17 Aug. 6/5 Such things are yet upon the knees of the gods.

3. *esp.* In phrases having reference to kneeling or bowing in worship, supplication, or submission.

a. With governing prep.: *On* or *upon the (one's) knee(s*; *to fall, go, kneel,* † *lie,* † *set oneself,* † *sit down on one's knees* († *on knee(s*), *to bring one to his knees*; see also Aknee, Fall *v.* 20. b. With governing vb.: *To bend, bow, drop,* † *fold, put the (one's) knee*; see also Bow *v.*[1] 9 c, Bended. c. As the part of the limb used in kneeling or bowing; *to owe a knee*, to owe reverence or adoration; † *with cap and knee*: see Cap *sb.*[1] 4 g.

a. *c* 893 K. Ælfred *Oros.* III. ix. § 14 Þeh þe hie hiene meðigne on cneowum sittende metten. *a* 1000 *Elene* 1136 (Gr.) Cwene willa heo on cneow sette. *c* 1200 Ormin 6627 Buȝhenn himm o cnewwe. *Ibid.* 6467 Þe33 .. fellenn dun o cnewwess. *c* 1205 Lay. 12685 Ȝe bidden for me on eower bare cneowen. *Ibid.* 12941 He .. feol on his cneowen. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 1017 Doun on knees wente every maner wight. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 286 Sche began merci to crie, Upon hire bare knes. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. V*, 50 On theyr knes desired to have theyr lives saved. 1717 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to C'tess Bristol* 1 Apr., A minister of state is not spoken to, but upon the knee. 1800 I. Milner in *Life* xii. (1842) 204 In a very short time you may be on your knees to this very B[uonaparte]. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 402 The Marshal reasoned: he implored: he went on his knees. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 4 Nov. 10/3 A very efficacious method of bringing a .. troublesome class of offenders to their knees.

b. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvii. 29 Cnew [*c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* kneu] ȝebeȝed bifora him. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* ibid., Bigdon heora cnew beforan him. *a* 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 191 To þe ich buwe and mine kneon ich beie. 1382 Wyclif *Acts* xx. 36 His knees putt, he preiede with alle hem. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 51 The kneis of my hart sall I bow. 1580 Sidney *Ps.* v. iii, I .. in Thy feare, knees of my heart will fold. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, IV. i. 165, I hardly yet haue learn'd To insinuate, flatter, bowe, and bend my Knee. 1611 Bible *Prayer Manasses*, I bow the knee of mine heart, beseeching thee of grace. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 788 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1715 R. Nelson tr. *A Kempis' Chr. Exerc.* III. vi. 116 When with knees bended, thou entreatest for the Pardon of thy Sins. 1857 Keble *Euchar. Ador.* 3 If we kneel and bow the knees of our hearts to receive a blessing.

c. 1513 More in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 761, I would never have wonne the curtesie of so many mens knees with the losse of so many mens hands. 1596 Shaks. *1 Hen. IV*, IV. iii. 68 The more and lesse came in with Cap and Knee. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 57 What 's this? your knees to me? To your corrected son? 1640 Br. Reynolds *Passions* xiii, I cannot but think that .. the reed and knees of those mocking and blasphemous Jews were so many drops of that full cup. *a* 1699 Kirkton *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1817) 210 (E. D. D.) When they came to town they were so attended with salutations, caps, and knees.

4. A joint in an animal likened to, or regarded as corresponding in position or shape to, the human knee. a. The carpal articulation of the foreleg of the horse, cow, cat, or other quadruped. b. The tarsal articulation or heel of a bird. c. The joint of an insect's leg between the femur and the tibia.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 116 Lete a fesaunt blode in the mouth .. & kutt a-wey .. the legges by the kne. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B j, The federis that bene at the Ioynte: at the hawkes kne thay stonde hangyng. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 45 A pottage of strong nourishment..made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Supp., Knee* in the *Manege*, is the joint of the fore quarters, that joins the fore thigh to the shank. 1831 Youatt *Horse* (1848) 339 In examining a horse for purchase the knees should be very strictly scrutinised. 1858 Fred. Smith *Catal. Brit. Foss. Hymenopt.* III *Didinetis lunicornis* .., Female .. the legs simple, with the knees of the anterior femora .. of a testaceous yellow. 1893 Newton *Dict. Birds* 498 *Knee*, a term commonly misapplied by many ornithological writers to the intertarsal (often called tibio-tarsal) joint.

5. The part of a garment covering the knee.

1662 Pepys *Diary* 12 June, I tried on my riding-cloth suit with close knees .. I think they will be very convenient, if not too hot to wear any other open knees after them. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* x, His coat and waistcoat off, and his knees unbuttoned. 1887 Miss Braddon *Like & Unlike* I. iv. 107 There is always a new man coming to the front, with advanced theories upon the cutting of the knee. 1896 Mrs. Caffyn *Quaker Grandmother* 30 The very knees of your flannels won't flop and bag.

II. Something resembling the knee in position or shape.

6. a. Part of a hill, tree, etc., regarded as corresponding to the knee.

c 1586 C'tess Pembroke *Ps.* lxxii. vii, The woods, where enterlaced trees .. Joyne at the head, though distant at the knees. *c* 1640 J. Smyth *Hundred of Berkeley* (1885) 4 The sydes, knees, and feete of those hills. 1842 Tennyson *Talking Oak* 29 Hall, hidden to the knees in fern, Broad Oak of Sumner-chace!

b. A natural prominence, as a rock or crag. *rare.*

1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. ix. 34 All about old stockes and stubs of trees..Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees.

7. A piece of timber having a natural angular bend, or artificially so bent; also a piece of metal of the same shape. a. *Shipbuilding* and *Naut.* A piece of timber naturally bent, used to secure parts of a ship together, esp. one with an angular bend used to connect the beams and the timbers; by extension, a bent piece of iron serving the same purpose; † formerly applied to any naturally grown bent timber used in shipbuilding. *Knee of the head*, a cutwater: cf. Head 21.

Hence Carline-, Cheek-, Dagger-, Head-, Heel-, Standard-, Sternpost-knee: q. v.

1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* (Bundle 20. No. 27. P. R. O.) Pro iij. lignis maer[emi] curvis vocatis 'knowes' sic emptis et positis in nave predicta. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 293 Boltes of yron for Knees in the seid Ship. 1600 Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 864 Carpenters to set knees into her, and any other tymbers appertaining to the strengthening of a shippe. 1626 Capt. Smith *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 9 All the beames to be bound with two knees at each ende. 1706 Phillips s. v., The Cut-water of a Ship is also called the Knee of the Head. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knees* are either said to be lodging or hanging. The former are fixed horizontally. .. The latter are fixed vertically. 1878 A. H. Markham *Gt. Frozen Sea* i. 3 Extra iron knees were introduced in order more effectually to resist the enormous pressure of the ice.

b. *Carpentry* and *Mech.* A piece of timber or metal naturally or artificially shaped, so as to fit into an angle; also, the bend in such a piece, or one made by the junction of any two pieces.

1677-83 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 142 Knees of the principal Rafters, to be made all of one piece with the principal Rafters. *Ibid.* 162, *Knee*, a piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 146 When Rafters are cut with a Knee, these Furrings are pieces that go straight along with the Rafter from the top of the Knee to the Cornish. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 103 Two knees of cast-iron, to support the posts that the gates are fixed to.

c. *spec.* (*a*) An elbow-piece connecting parts in which the side plates are let into the pieces of timber and bolted thereto. (*b*) 'A piece framed into and connecting the bench and runner of sled or sleigh'. (*c*) 'An elbow or toggle-joint' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

8. *Arch.* (See quots.)

1823 P. Nicholson *Pract. Build.* 201 A Knee, in a dog-legged and open-newelled stair-case, is the lower end of a hand-rail. 1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Knee*, a part of the back of a handrailing, of a convex form, being the reverse of a ramp, which..is concave. 1850 Parker *Gloss. Archit., Knee*, ..the *projectura* or projection of the architrave mouldings, at the ends of the lintel in the dressings of a door or window of classical architecture.

9. *Bot.* † a. An articulation or joint; esp. a bent joint in some grasses (cf. Kneed 1 b, *kneesick*). *Obs.* b. A spur-like process on the roots of the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and tupelo (*Nyssa*), rising above the water in which the tree grows: cf. *cypress-knee* (Cypress 4).

[1597 Gerarde *Herbal* I. xii. 14 Kneed grasse .. is so called, bicause it hath ioints like as it were knees.] 1678 Phillips (ed. 4), *Knees*, in the Art Botanick, are those Partitions, which in some Kinds of Plants are like Knees or Joynts. 1878 *Folk-Lore Rec.* I. 221 (E. D. D.) Find a straw with nine knees. 1889 *Science* (U. S.) XIII. 176/2 Inquiries concerning the knees of the swamp cypress .. led me to the supposition that these peculiar processes from the roots served in some manner to aerate the sap. *Ibid.* 177/1 At this stage .. if the crown be permanently wet, the knees [of *Nyssa uniflora*] become an extremely conspicuous feature.

10. *Anat.* (See quots.)

1840 G. V. Ellis *Anat.* 33 [In the brain] The part of the corpus callosum that bends is called the *knee*, and the prolonged portion the *beak*. 1881 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Beak of corpus callosum*, the recurved anterior termination of the corpus callosum of the brain beyond what is called the knee.

† 11. *fig.* A degree of descent in a genealogy.

c 1000 *Laws of Ethelred* VI. c. 12 in Schmid *Gesetze*, Ne ȝeweorðe, þæt cristen man ȝewifige in vi. manna sib-fæce, on his ægenum cynne, þæt is binnan feorðan cneowe. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 444 Lamech is at ðe sexte kne, ðe seuende man after adam. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 4691 Yde, .. com of woden þe olde louerd, as in þe teþe kne. *c* 1340 *Cursor M.* 9260 (Trin.) Who so wol se fro adam þe olde How mony knees to crist are tolde.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

12. General Comb., as *knee-apron, -band, -bath, -bolt, -buckle, -cords, -end, -giver, -height, -labour, -line, -muscle, -shorts, -smalls, -splint, -sprain,* † *-stead, -tribute, -trick, -ward, -way, -worship*; *knee-crooking, -high, -propt, -shaped, -worn* adjs.

1885 *Daily News* 22 Jan. 3/3 A *knee-apron and cape belonging to..the driver of the cab. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 330 A narrow tub for a *knee-bath, just wide enough to hold the feet and reach the knees. 1874 Theakle *Naval Archit.* 36 The whole of the fastenings of the shelf, including the *knee bolts. 1772 Henley in *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 135 His stock, shoe, and *knee-buckles, ..were all uninjured. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xiv, It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, *knee-cords, and tops. 1604 Shaks. *Oth.* I. i. 45 A dutious and *knee-crooking knaue. 1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xv. 286 The *knee-ends of the girder are connected with the bulkheads by double vertical angle-irons. 1834 H. Miller *Scenes & Leg.* xxiii. (1857) 334 The white table.. raised *knee-height over the floor. 1843 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IV. ii. 309 Heath growing *knee-high. 1640 Brome *Antipodes* v. vi. Wks. 1873 III. 330 She kneeles. Tis but so much *knee-labour lost. 1798 Sotheby tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 124 Rests on her *knee-propt arm her drooping head. 1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 545/2 The same *knee-shaped bend. 1844 Dickens *Mart. Chuz.* xxvi, A flannel jacket, and corduroy *knee-shorts. 1838 — *Nich. Nick.* xxiii, Played some part in blue silk *knee-smalls. 1591 Greene *Farew. Folly* Wks. 1881-3 IX. 294 Sugar candie she is, ..fro the wast to the *kneestead. 1667 Milton *P. L.* v. 782 Coming to receive from us *Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 349 Knit it on the side towards the leg to the *kneeward. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Sept. 10/1 There are umbrella-stands at the ends of the seats, and plenty of *knee-way is given. 1832 R. Cattermole *Beckett* 8 My prayers rose from no *knee-worn cell. 1630 Sanderson *Serm.* II. 262 The *knee-worship, and the cap-worship, and the lip-worship they may have that are in worshipful places and callings.

13. Special Combs.: knee apparatus, surgical apparatus for fracture, etc., of the knee; knee-ball: see quot.; knee-bent, -bowed *adjs.*, of grasses and straws, bent or bowed at the knees or joints (see 9 a); † knee-board, the part of the leg at the back of the knee, the back of the thigh or hough; knee-bone, the patella, knee-cap; knee-boot, (*a*) a boot reaching to the knee; (*b*) a leathern apron to draw over the knees in a carriage; knee-boss, a piece of armour used in the Middle Ages to protect the knee, consisting of a cap of leather or other material; knee-breeches (*Sc.* -breeks), breeches reaching down to, or just below, the knee (hence knee-breeched *a.*, wearing knee-breeches); knee-brush, (*a*) a tuft of long hair, immediately below the carpal joint, on the legs of some antelopes; (*b*) a hairy mass covering the legs of bees, on which they carry pollen (cf. Brush *sb.*[2] 4); knee-drill, kneeling to order for prayers: a term of the Salvation Army; knee-elbow position, 'the prone position of the body when supported on a bed or couch by the knees and the elbows, so that the face is lower than the pelvis, and the abdominal muscles become relaxed' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1888); † knee-evil = *knee-ill*; knee-fringe, a fringe on the bottom of knee-breeches; † knee-grass: see Kneed 1 b; knee-guard, a genouillère; knee-hul(l, † -hulver = Knee-holly; knee-ill, -iron, -jerk: see quots.; knee-jump, -kick = *knee-jerk*; knee-knaps, 'leathers worn over the knees by thatchers' (Barnes *Gloss. Dorset* 1864); knee-piece, (*a*) a bent piece of timber used in shipbuilding: = sense 7 a; (*b*) = *knee-rafter*; (*c*) a genouillère; knee-pine, a dwarf variety of the European mountain pine; knee-plate, a broad steel plate worn from the 15th to the 17th c. as a protection for the thigh; knee-process = 9 b; knee-punch: see quot.; knee-rafter, a rafter the lower end of which is bent downwards; knee-reflex = *knee-jerk*; knee-roof = Curb-roof; † kneeshive [Ger. *kniescheibe*, Du. *knieschijf*], the knee-cap; knee-sick *a.*: see quot.; knee-stop = *knee-swell*; knee-strap, (*a*) the strap used by a shoemaker to keep a boot in position on his knee; (*b*) *U. S.* 'in a railroad-car, a wrought-iron facing to a knee-timber, connecting the end-sill and the stirrup or drawbar carry-iron' (*Cent. Dict.* 1890); knee-strings, strings worn round the

knee at the bottom of knee-breeches; **knee-swell**, in the harmonium and American organ, a lever operated by the performer's knee for producing crescendo and diminuendo effects; **knee-table**, a knee-hole table; †**knee-ties** = *knee-strings*. Also KNEE-CAP, -DEEP, -HALTER, etc., q. v.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 385 *Molula* (the *Knee-ball), the convex and sometimes bent head of the Tibia, armed with a horny process on each side, by which it is attached to the thigh. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 119 *Stravo* not only ascending, but *knee-bent. 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, **Knee-bowed*, said of corn after much rain. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 637/13 *Hec fragus*, *kneborde. *c* 1420 *Chron. Eng.* 758 Hys legges by corven of anon, Faste by the *kneo-bon. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 July 7/1 [He] stated that successful cases of the binding of the knee-bone had been known after a fortnight's delay. 1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) I. 205 At the top of some *knee-boots, an iron-jointed rod is sewed in the leather, which fixes in spring sockets on the elbow-rail. 1892 *Gentlewomen's Bk. Sports* I. 97, I wear a waterproof skirt, and india-rubber knee-boots. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 II. 275 There he is,—wi' his .. licht casimer *knee-breeks wi' lang ties. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lugger* I. i. 4 It is so odd to see such a little fellow with knee-breeches. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* Gloss. (ed. 2) 400 The plain tight knee-breeches, still worn as court-dress. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 303/1 Some two hundred and fifty apostles of the *knee-breeched cultus. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* II. 75/2 Another [species of antelope] differs from the general type in the possession of *knee-brushes. 1882 BESANT *All Sorts* xii, The brave [Salvation Army] warriors were now in full blast, and the fighting, '*knee-drill', singing..were at their highest. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 768 If the patient..assume the *knee-elbow position for a short time, the dulness disappears. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 73 F. Bacon..called it the *knee evil, and seemed to consider it as a new complaint among race-horses. 1674 DRYDEN *Prol. open. New House* 27 The dangling *knee-fringe and the bib-cravat. 1706 PHILLIPS, **Knee-grass*, a sort of Herb. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* vii. (1874) 113 These secondary defences were entitled *coudières* and *genouillières*, elbow-guards, that is, and *knee-guards. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 208 Upon the knee-guards are depicted small raised shields. 1808–18 JAMIESON, **Knee-ill*, a disease of cattle, affecting their joints. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl., **Knee-iron*, an angle-iron at the junction of timbers in a frame. 1876 FOSTER *Phys.* (1888) 913 Striking the tendon below the patella gives rise to a sudden extension of the leg, known as the *knee-jerk. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 367 The physiological deep reflex called the 'knee-jerk' or 'patellar reflex'. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 135 His *Knee-jump was poor. 1889 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* xliii, Fresh leggings, *knee-naps, and corduroys. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 68/1 One [Fly-boat] of 300 Tuns, with..Deal, *Knee-pieces, and other Oak timber for ships. 1677–83 [see *knee-rafter*]. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* x. (1874) 190 The *pouleyns*, *genouillières*, or knee-pieces became general before the close of the 13th century. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* 231 *Pinus Mugho var. nana*, *Knee Pine. 1889 *Science* (U. S.) XIII. 176/2 The trees [swamp cypresses] which grew upon high ground failed to develop any *knee processes. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 135 **Knee Punch*, a cranked punch for removing plugs from cylinders. 1677–83 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* (1703) 162 A piece of Timber growing angularly, or crooked..being made out of one piece of stuff: It is called a Knee-piece, or *Knee-rafter. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.*, *Knee-rafter*, a rafter in the principal truss of a roof. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Knee reflex*. Same as *knee-jerk*. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* IX. 336 His knee-reflexes were good. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 224/1 Heerwith must the Woman annoyncte herselfe in and rownde about her Navle, and *kneeshive. 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wilts* in *Archæol. Rev.* (1888) Mar., *Knee-sick*, wheat is *knee-sick [when] weak in the stalk and dropping on the first joint. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Knee Stop*, a mechanical contrivance on harmoniums, by which certain shutters are made to open gradually when the knees are pressed against levers. 1897 *Mus. Times* 1 Jan. 57/1 American organ..11 stops, including two knee-stops. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 14 A significant dangle of my *knee-strap. *a* 1892 WALT WHITMAN *To Working Men* 6 The awl and knee-strap. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 4 Tied my *Knee-strings, and washed my Hands. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 67 When we set ourselves to think intensely, few of us leave our limbs entirely at rest;..some play with their buttons, some twist their knee-strings. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 286 The knee-strings were generally also loose. 1882 OGILVIE, **Knee-swell*. 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 157 He..took a seat at the *knee table. 1825 H. T. B. in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 563 *Knee-ties depending halfway down to the ancles.

Knee (nī), *v.* Forms: 1 cneowian, 2 kneowien, 3 kno(u)wien; 6– knee. [In sense 1, OE. *cnéowian*, f. *cnéow*, KNEE *sb.* Cf. OHG. *chniuwen*, *knewen*, MHG. *kniuwen*, *kniewen*, *knien*, Ger. *knien*. But the orig. verb does not appear after 13th c.; the existing vb. being a new formation of 16th c. from KNEE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To go down on, or bend, the knee or knees; to kneel or bow, esp. in token of reverence or submission. Const. *to* (a person), whence indirect passive *to be kneed to*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 154 Benedictus .. mid wope on his gebedum cneowode. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Þet folc.. knewede to-foren him on bismer. *c* 1250 *Passion our Lord* 387 in *O. E. Misc.* 48 Seþþe hi knowede and seyde, hayl gywene king.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 122 To bowe downe is to cap and to knee, to ducke with the heade. 1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 42 The Lawyer whilst he liues may..be capt and kneed to like a Prince.

b. *trans.* with complement or cognate obj.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. i. 5 Go..fall downe, and knee The way into his mercy. 1864 EARL DERBY *Iliad* XXII. 409 Knee me no knees, vile hound! nor prate to me Of parents! 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 4 It was a rare sight to see the throng ..kneeing their way up stair by stair.

2. *trans.* To supplicate, or do obeisance to, by kneeling or bending the knee. *arch.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (1842) 45 Thou has capd and kneed him..for a chipping. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. iv. 217, I could as well be brought To knee his Throne, and Squire-like pension beg. 1784 COWPER *Task*, VI. 937 Sycophants, who knee Thy name, adoring. 1888 R. BUCHANAN *City of Dream* VIII. 162 They knee strange gods.

3. To strike or touch with the knee.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Mar. 2/1 B...whilst defending the College goal..was 'kneed a violent blow in the groin'. *Ibid.*, P. B. received injuries in an Association game..it is fair to infer that the injury was received from kneeing the ball. 1899 M. HEWLETT in *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 333 Evenly forward she came..without so much as kneeing her skirt.

4. *Carpentry.* To fasten with a knee or knees.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 71 To be Dovetail'd into the Clamps and double Knee'd. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 129 The clamps..are..supplied, the beams knee'd.

5. *Sc.* a. *trans.* To give a knee-like or angular bend to. b. *intr.* To bend in an angle.

1808–18 JAMIESON s. v., The wind is said to knee corn, when it breaks it down so that it strikes root by the stalk. 1825–80 *Ibid.*, *To knee irne*, to bend iron into an angular form. *Ibid.*, *To knee*, to bend in the middle, as a nail in being driven into the wall. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 117 When bulky the culms knee over above the first joint from the ground.

6. *trans.* To make a cut in the knee of (a beast), in order to disable it.

1890 L. C. D'OYLE *Notches* 37 (U. S.) 'Dandy' took out his knife, and, had I not been close by, would have 'kneed' the steer before letting him up.

Hence **Knee'ing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1240 *Ureisun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Þu miht forȝelden .. Al mi swinc and mi sor and mine kneouwunge.

Knee-cap (nī'kæp). [f. KNEE *sb.* + CAP.]

1. A cap or protective covering for the knee; *spec.*, a genouillère.

1660 *Survey Arm. Tower Lond.* in *Archæologia* XI. 98 Cushes, Knee capps. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 23 Jan., I have got a piece of armour, a knee-cap of chamois leather. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Knee-cap*, a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling horse. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng.* (ed. 2) 128 Small plates of metal also begin to appear at the elbows and knees...The knee-caps were styled *genouillères*. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. II. 72, 4 pairs of knee-caps. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* iv, Thatcher's knee-caps, ploughman's leggings.

b. (*Surgical.*) A water- or ice-bag for topical appliances to the knee.

1884 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl.

2. The convex bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-pan.

1869 HUXLEY *Elem. Phys.* (ed. 3) 186 The ligament of the knee-cap, or patella. 1884 BOSANQUET tr. *Lotze's Metaph.* 506 If we touch any part of the skin that is stretched above a bone, whether it be the forehead, the knee-cap, or the heel, feelings are..aroused which have a common tone.

Kneed (nīd), *a.* [f. KNEE *sb.* and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Furnished with knees: chiefly in parasynthetic compounds, as *broken-*, *weak-*, KNOCK-KNEED.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 186 That loose kneed, signifies lascivious, and baker kneed effeminate. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, My breeches..were..open knee'd.

b. *Bot.* Having joints like knees; bent like a knee; knee-jointed; geniculate. *Kneed grass*, a name of *Setaria verticillata*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* I. iii. 4 Slender bentie stalks, kneed or jointed like those of corne. *Ibid.* I. xii. 13 Kneed grasse hath straight and vpright strawie stalks. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 214 The branchlets..of the Oak [are] irregular, kneed, and spreading. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* VI. 57 Stem kneed at the joints.

c. Having an angle like a knee; also *techn.*, Having a knee or knees (in senses 7, 8 of the sb.).

1775 LIND in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 353 This cover and the kneed tube are connected together by a slip of brass. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 201 The same part of a rail may therefore be both ramped and knee'd. 1848 B. WEBB *Continental Ecclesiol.* 151 The gables are universally kneed; i. e. the lines of the gable..spread outwards in a larger angle towards the bottom.

†2. Having the knees bent, as in kneeling. (In quot. *fig.*) *Obs.*

1637 N. W[HITING] *Albino & Bellama* Ep. Ded. (1639) A ij b, These lines, In which..shines Your worth, en-fired by my kneed quill.

3. Of trousers: Bulged at the knees.

1887 *Trade testimonial*, If the trousers are kneed it has the effect of taking it out.

Kneed, obs. form of KNEAD.

Knee-deep, *a.*

1. So deep as to reach to the knee. Said of water, snow, mud, grass, etc.; also of the ground submerged or covered by these.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 619 In wynter in ane kne deip snaw. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 116 They make a hole in the earth knee deape. 1647 H. MORE *Insomn. Philos.* xii, Great fields of Corn and Knee-deep grasse were seen. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. iv. 160 Her decks were almost constantly knee-deep in water. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. VII. v. 148 Rice fields and plains knee-deep in water.

2. Sunk to the knee (*in* water, mud, etc.). Also *fig.*

c 1400 *Sege Jerus.* (E. E. T. S.) 32/573 Kne-depe in þe dale, dascheden stedes. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 186 Ynch-thick, knee-deepe; ore head and eares a fork'd one. 1646 EVANCE *Noble Ord.* 42 Wee have bin but anckle-deepe in the one, but wee have bin knee-deepe in the other. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 48 (1754) 256 To keep his court knee-deep in a bog. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallib.* II. ix. 194 Half the women round us are knee-deep in Bankes's books. 1895 SUFFLING *Land of Broads* 51 Hundreds of oxen..standing knee-deep in the cool water.

Knee'-ha:lter, *v. local* esp. in South Africa. To fasten a cord or halter from the head of a beast to its knee, so as to restrain its movements. Hence **Knee'-ha:ltered** *ppl. a.* Also **Knee'-ha:lter** *sb.*, the cord or halter used in doing this.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 16 Whilst the 'knee-haltered' horses, and out-spanned oxen, were busily engaged. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 129 Having off-saddled our horses, we knee haltered them. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Knee-halter*, to apply restraint to an animal's motions by means of tying. 1892 *Cradock* (S. Afr.) *Reg.* 4 Mar. 2 Brown mare..marks of kneehalter on left front leg below knee. 1898 *Daily News* 13 June 5/5 Should one man be shot, the others would kneehalter their horses and go on working the gun.

Knee'-hole. A hole or space between the pedestal drawers of a writing-table, to receive the knees and enable one to sit close up to it. Also *attrib.* b. *ellipt.* A knee-hole table.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 214 The arm-chair by the fireplace; the knee-hole writing-table beside it. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Apr. 6/3 His desk of mahogany..with knee-hole and drawers, stood in the recess. 1895 *British Weekly* 10 Oct. 395/2 [His] writing table is a plain, substantial kneehole.

Knee'-ho:lly. In OE. cnéow-holen. [f. KNEE *sb.* (perh. in reference to its height) + *holen*, HOLLY (as a prickly evergreen).] A name of Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 162 Wiþ þone dropan,..genim twegen scenceas fulle woses ðysse wyrt þe man..cneowholen nemneð. *c* 1265 *Voc. Names Pl.* in Wr.-Wülcker 557/33 *Frisgonem*, i. fresgun, i. cnehole. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 448 Asparagus, grasse, knee holly, marsh-mallows. 1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* XXIX. (1794) 461 Butcher's Broom, or Knee Holly, bears its flowers in the middle of the leaves. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 999.

Knee'-holm. [f. as prec. + HOLM [2].] = prec.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 121 b, Ruscus is named .. in English Kneholme, or Knehull, and of other Bucher broume. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 485 *Brusco*, which we cal butchers broome, or knee holm. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 66 Berries of the Bigness of Holly-Oak, or Knee-Holm. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n.*, *Knee-holm*, *-hulver*, or *-holly*, referred to the holms or hollies on account of its evergreen leaves.

†**Knee-hull, -hul, -hulver.** *Obs.* [See HULL *sb.*3, HULVER.] = prec.

1562 [see prec.]. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* VI. xiii. 674 In English, Kneeholme, Kneehul .. and Petigree. 1864 [see prec.].

†**Knee'ify**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* To make a knee of: in quot., to attach (the toe of a shoe) to the knee by a chain, as was the fashion in the 14th c.

c 1630 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 50 This chayne doth (as it were) soe tooefy the knee, and so kneefye the tooe, that betweene boeth it makes a most methodicall coherence.

Knee'-joint.

1. The joint of the knee.

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* I. v. 36 The weight of the body doth bear most upon the knee-joints. 1831 YOUATT *Horse* (1848) 337 Many horses are sadly blemished .. by wounds in the knee-joint. 1876 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 176, I ordered..an evaporating lotion to be kept applied to the knee-joint. 1891 FLOWER *Horse* 148.

2. *Mech.* A joint formed of two pieces hinged together endwise so as to resemble a knee, a toggle-joint. †Formerly applied to a ball-and-socket joint. Also *attrib.*, as *knee-joint press*.

1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 81 The Semicircle is mounted upon a Knee-Joint, or Ball, for the Conveniency of turning it every way. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 287 The introduction of the knee-joint gives to the dies a variable motion, and causes the greatest force..at the closing of the joint. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Knee-joint Press*, one in which power is applied by means of a double knee-joint articulated at the top to the upright framework, and at the bottom to a cross-head, from which proceeds the shaft which applies the force.

So **Knee'-jointed** *a.*, geniculate: cf. KNEED 1 b.

1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 120 *Alopecurus geniculatus*, spiked straw knee-jointed. *Ibid.* 454 *Geum*.. Seeds many, with a knee-jointed awn. 1855 *Loudon's Encycl. Plants* Gloss. 1101 *Kneed* or *knee-jointed*, bent like the knee-joint.

Kneel (nīl), *v. Pa. t.* and *pple.* kneeled (nīld), knelt (nelt). Forms: *a.* 1 cnéowlian, 2–4 cnewlen, 3 cneoulen, kneuli(ȝen, 3–4 kneulen, 4 knewlen. *β.* 2 cnylen, 2–3 cneolen, cnelen, 3 cneoli, -ly, kneolien, -ly, -len, 3–4 knelen, (kn-, cnely), 3–6 knele, (5–6 knyl, *Sc.* kneil(l), 6–7 kneele, 7– kneel. [Early ME. *cneolen*:—OE. *cnéowlian* = Du. *knielen*, MLG., LG. *knelen*; deriv. of *cnéow*, *knie*, KNEE *sb.* The pa. t. and pple. *knelt* appear to be late (19th c.) and of southern origin. Cf. *feel*, *felt*.]

intr. To fall on the knees or a knee; to assume, or remain in, a posture in which the body is supported on the bended knees or on one of them, as in supplication or homage. Const. *to*; also, with

indirect passive, *to be knelt to*. Sometimes of the knee: To bend to the ground in supplication or reverence.

a. ?*a* 1000 *Canons of K. Edgar* (MS. Cott. Tiberius A. iii. lf. 96), Silf he on diglum cneowlie [*v.r.* (Thorpe *Anct. Laws* II. 282) ȝecneowiȝe] ȝelome and hine on eorðan swiðe aþenie. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 After þe forme word of þe salme [þu] abuȝest gode and cnewlest toȝenes him. *c* 1300 *Beket* 540 The Bischop of Northwich.. Kneulede tofore him wepinge. *c* 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 259 Þerl knewlede to þempertur.

β. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 51 He ðat alle cnewes to cnelið. *Ibid.* 145 Cnyle ðar niðer to-foren hise fet. *c* 1205 Lay. 19976 Þer to gon cneoli [*c* 1275 cneoly] þe king. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 20 Et tis word..buweð oðer kneoleð. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7607 Þis heyemen, in chirche me may yse Knely [*v.rr.* Kneleþ, Kneuliȝeþ] to god. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 39 Ther Kneled in the weye A compaignye of ladyes. *c* 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 124 Þou cluldest cnely bifore Crist. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* VII. 578 The hardy Scottis..Be fors off hand gert mony cruell kneill. 1548–9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, Make your humble confession to almightie God..mekely knelyng upon your knees. 1610 Shaks. *Temp.* II. i. 128 You were kneel'd too, & importun'd otherwise By all of vs. 1637 Pocklington *Altare Chr.* 154 His knees may not buckle to Baal, nor kneele at the Communion. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) II. 231 On these stones St. Peter kneeled. 1818 Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 14 The clerk kneels before the ordinary, whilst he reads the words of the institution. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xvii, The homely altar where they knelt in after-life. 1884 F. M. Crawford *Rom. Singer* I. ii. 25 Most of the people around him kneeled.

fig. 1633 Herbert *Temple, Businesse* 38 Who in heart not ever kneels. 1821 Shelley *Prometh. Unb.* I. i. 378 Let the will kneel within thy haughty heart. 1855 Browning *Childe Roland* xx, Low scrubby alders kneeled down over it [the river].

b. With *down* (*adown*): To go down on the knees. So *kneel up*, to rise on the knees.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Heo bigon on hire cneon to cneolin adun. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4816 Dun þai kneld [*v.rr.* knelid, kneled] at his fette. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1145 Þai knelyd doune at þe water syde. 1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1321/1 Who..falling downe prostrate on his face, and then kneeling up, concluded this noble exercise with these words to her Majestie. 1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* III. ii. 19 But as for Cæsar, Kneele downe, kneele downe, and wonder. 1750 N. Lardner *Wks.* (1838) III. 292 They kneeled down to the elect to ask their blessing. 1817 Shelley *Rev. Islam* x. xxxix, He knelt down upon the dust. 1849 Dickens *Dav. Copp.* ii, When I kneel up, early in the morning, in my little bed..to look out.

c. With refl. pron. (see Him 4 b). *arch.*

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 9 A lord aroos..and kneled hym doun before þe queen. 1595 Daniel *Civ. Wars* II. lxiii, He kneeles him downe euen at his entering. 1805 Scott *L. Minstr.* VI. xxix, There they kneeled them down.

d. With impers. object: *To kneel it.*

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 91 We beg and entreat, and bend also; yea and kneel it.

Kneeler (nī·ləɹ). [f. prec. + -er 1.]

1. One who kneels, esp. in reverence; *spec.* in 16–17th c., one who received the Lord's Supper kneeling.

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 3 Whos knelere, I, am unworþi to unbinde þe lace of his shoon. 1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 264 Hercules, whom the greekes do call Engonasin, as it were the kneeler, bicause of his gesture. 1665 Livingstone *Charac.* in *Sel. Biog.* (1845) I. 344 They would not communicat with Kneelers. 1748 Richardson *Clarissa* II. 332 Down the ready kneeler dropped between me and the door. 1864 J. Walker in *Faithful Ministry* IV. 84 He then retired..waving his hand and blessing the kneelers.

2. *Ch. Hist.* a. One belonging to the third class of penitents in the early Eastern church, so called because they knelt between the ambo and the church-door during the whole of divine service. b. In the Apostolic Constitutions, one of the second class of catechumens, who received the bishop's blessing on bended knee.

1719 T. Lewis *Consecr. Churches* 95 In this Part of the Church..stood the Class of the Penitents, who were call'd Kneelers. *a* 1773 A. Butler *Moveable Feasts* (1852) I. 279 The third rank of penitents was that of the kneelers or prostrators. 1882–3 Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 202 The Catechumens proper, both the *Audientes*..and *Genuflectentes* (kneelers).

†3. *Arch.* a. The return of the dripstone at the spring of an arch: cf. Knee *sb.* 10. b. Each of the terms or steps of the 'fractable' of a gable; a crow-step or corbie-step. *Obs.*

1617 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 204 Doorsteedes with .. heddes and cornishes and kneelers over ye same. *Ibid.* 205 Cornises and kneelers over everie windowe. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 472 A *kneeler*, ..stones that stand upright, that makes a Square outward aboue, and inward below.

4. A board, stool, or hassock on which to kneel.

1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* III. x. 381 At the lower end of the church were about three ranges of movable benches, with backs and kneelers. 1894 *Daily News* 22 May 7/1 There are also fauld-stools and kneelers.

5. *Mining.* (See quot.)

1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms, Kneeler*, a quadrant by which the direction of pump rods is reversed.

Knee·less, *a. rare.* [f. Knee *sb.* + -less.] Without a knee or knees: in quot. (*nonce-use*) That refuses to kneel.

1631 G. Widdowes (*title*) The lawlesse kneelesse schismaticall Puritan.

Knee·let. *rare.* [f. Knee *sb.* + -let: cf. *armlet, earlet.*] A piece of armour or clothing protecting or covering the knee; *spec.*, a genouillère.

a 1843 Southey *Doctor* clxxxviii. (1848) 497 A necessary part of a suit of armour was distinguished by this name (*genouillères*) in the days of chivalry; and the article of dress which corresponds to it may be called *kneelets*, if for a new article we strike a new word. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Mar. 3/2 This is, properly speaking, not a garter at all: it is a kneelet, if I may coin the term.

Kneeling (nī·liŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. Kneel *v.* + -ing 1.]

1. The action of the vb. Kneel; a falling down, or remaining, on the knees in worship, submission, etc.; in quot. 1631, advancing on the knees; formerly often with *pl.*, a genuflexion.

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 127 Oððer mid cnewlinge, oððer mid swinke. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxvi. 122 Þai do grete wirschepe also to þe sonne, and mase many knelinges þerto. 1509 Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 294 The blessyd Martha is commended, in orderynge of her soule to god, by often knelynges. 1631 Weever *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 There was ..such creeping and kneeling to his Tombe. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. (1835) 72 A Court, in which prayers are morality and kneeling is religion. 1881 Miss Yonge *Lads Langley* ii. 69 The next time there was a kneeling; that is to say, when the children and Miss Dora went down on their knees, as Frank had never seen any one .. except perhaps the clergyman, kneel before.

2. *transf.* A place or space for kneeling in a place of worship.

1587 in Picton *Lpool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 105 Highest place in that form where they have been and are accustomed to be and have their kneeling. 1645 Habington *Surv. Worc.* in *Worc. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 507 In the .. highest windowe, under which Habington's auncesters haue formerly had theyre kneelinge. 1852 *Ecclesiologist* XIII. 309 The Chapel of the Holy Trinity, which .. is also furnished with similar kneelings. 1861 Beresf. Hope *Eng. Cathedr. 19th C.* 116 Space beyond that which is required for the sittings or kneelings of the average place of worship.

3. *Comb.*, as *kneeling-cushion, -desk, -place, -stool, -support*; †kneeling-rail, a rail of triangular section, to the vertical face of which the pales or boards of a fence are nailed; **kneeling-sap**, a mode of sapping in military engineering (see quot.).

1876 T. Hardy *Ethelberta* (1890) 368 Chickerel turned towards the chancel, his eye being attracted by a red *kneeling-cushion. 1853 Dale tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 200 *note*, An uncovered *kneeling-desk before the Altar. *a* 1847 Eliza Cook *Thanksgiving* ii, My temple dome is Thy broad sky, my *kneeling-place Thy sod. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 217 Making and setting up of Palisado-pales (if the Heads are handsomely cut, . and the Rails, *Kneeling-rails) is worth 14*s.* per Rod. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* I. II. 72 The mode of executing the sap .. is done in two ways, called, *kneeling sap, and standing sap, from the attitude in which the leading sappers work. .. In the kneeling sap it is imperative to use shields for the protection of the sappers. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* (ed. 8) 798 Carpeting of a sober pattern .. for *kneeling stools in a church.

Knee·ling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing 2.] That kneels (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1317/2 The bowed knees of kneeling hearts. 1593 Shaks. *Rich. II*, v. iii. 132 O happy vantage of a kneeling knee. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* XX. IV. 387 On the day when he told the kneeling fellows of Magdalene to get out of his sight.

Hence **Knee·lingly** *adv.*, in a kneeling posture, on one's knees.

1388 Wyclif *Jer.* xxxviii. 26 Knelyngli y puttide forth my preiris bifore the kyng.

Knee-pan (nī·pæn). [f. Knee *sb.* + Pan.]

1. The bone in front of the knee-joint; the patella, knee-cap.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 590/18 *Internodium*, the knepanne, or wherlebon. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1593) 206 Hir leannesse made her joints bolne big and kneepannes for to swell. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2406/4 The Bone in one of his Legs sticks out below his Knee-Pan. 1881 Mivart *Cat* 109 The articular surfaces of the condyles .. form an elongated, transversely concave, ascending articular surface for the knee-pan.

2. *Entom.* 'A concavity at the apex of the thigh, underneath, to receive the base of the Tibia' (Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1826) III. 384).

Kneesberry, variant of Naseberry.

Knee-timber. Timber having a natural angular bend, suitable for making knees in shipbuilding or carpentry; = Knee *sb.* 7. Also *fig.*

1607–12 Bacon *Ess., Goodness & Goodness of Nat.* (Arb.) 206 Like to knee-tymber that is good for Shipps .. but not for building houses. 1673 E. Brown *Trav. Germ.*, etc. (1677) 55 It is built with large Knee Timber, like the ribs of a Ship. 1791 Cowper *Yardley Oak* 99 Thy tortuous arms .. Warped into tough knee-timber. 1898 *Archæol. Æliana* XIX. III. 265 A plantation of oaks growing to provide 'knee-timber' for his ships.

b. with *pl.* A bent piece of timber used in carpentry or shipbuilding.

1739 Labelye *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br.* 24 Every Angle .. had three Oaken Knee-Timbers, properly bolted and secured. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* VII. 606 Many a ship .. to him hath owed Her strong knee-timbers.

Knele, knely, obs. forms of Kneel.

Knell (nel), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–3 cnyll, (1 cnyl), 3 cnul, 5–6 knyll, (6 knyle), 7 knill; β. 4 knel, 6– knell. [OE. *cnyll* masc.:–**cnulli-*, from stem of *cnyllan*, Knell *v.* (perh. a late formation, after orig. *i*- sbs. from strong vbs.): thence app. Welsh *cnul, cnull*, 'death-bell, passing-bell, knell'. The later form *knell* goes with the same form in the vb. Cf. Ger. and Du. *knoll* 'clap, loud report' from *knellen.*] The sound made by a bell when struck or rung, *esp.* the sound of a bell rung slowly and solemnly, as immediately after a death or at a funeral.

α. *c* 961 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* xlviii. 74 Siðþan hy þone forman cnyl to none ȝehyren, gangen hy ealle from hyra weorce. *c* 1000 *Ælfric's Colloq.* in Wr.-Wülcker 103 Hwilon ic ȝehyre cnyll, and ic arise. *c* 1300 *Vice & Wolf* 251 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 277 Thi soul-cnul ich wile do ringe. *a* 1512 Fabyan *Will* in *Chron.* Pref. 5, I will that my knyll be rongyn at my monethes mynde after the guyse of London.

β. *c* 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 149 Laste knel, *le dreyne apel.* 1530 *Aberd. Counc. Reg.* (1844) Pref. 37 The watch that beis in Sanct Nicholass stepill ..quhen he seis ony man cummand to the toun ridand.. [sal] gif bot a knell with the bell, and gif thair beis tua, tua knellis. *a* 1541 Wyatt *Lover showing continual paines* (R.), The doleful bell that still doth ring The woful knell of all my ioyes. 1591 Spenser *Daphnaida* 334 Let .. the ayre be fil'd with noyse of dolefull knells. 1605 Shaks. *Macb.* II. i. 63 The Bell inuites me. Heare it not, Duncan, for it is a Knell, That summons thee to Heauen, or to Hell. 1750 Gray *Elegy* I The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. 1814 Scott *Ld. of Isles* IV. xx, The Convent bell Long time had ceased its matin knell. 1881 Besant & Rice *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 3 All the morning the funeral knell has been tolling.

b. *fig.* A sound announcing the death of a person or the passing away of something; an omen of death or extinction. Also, allusively, in phrases expressing or having reference to death or extinction.

β. 1613 Shaks. *Hen. VIII*, II. i. 32 Brought agen to th' Bar, to heare His Knell rung out, his Iudgement. 1784 Cowper *Task* IV. 148 No stationary steeds Cough their own knell. 1878 Emerson *Misc., Fort. Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 393 Men whose names are a knell to all hope of progress.

c. *transf.* A sound resembling a knell; a doleful cry, dirge, etc.

α. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* I. III. xxi, Ever and anon a dolefull knill Comes from the fatall Owl.

β. 1820 Shelley *Witch of Atlas* XXV, A knell Of sobbing voices came upon her ears.

d. *Comb.*, as †*knell-man, -voice.*

1611 G. Vadianus *Panegyr. Verses* in *Coryat's Crudities*, Bell-man and knell-man gentrie of the steeple. 1900 *Speaker* 9 June 276/1, I still must only hearken To these knell-voices in the blood.

Knell (nel), *v.* Now chiefly *arch.* Forms: α. 1 cnyllan, 4 knulle (*ii*), 4–5 knylle; β. 4–5 knelle, 6 knel, 7– knell. [OE. *cnyllan*:–**knulljan*; app. in ablaut relation to MHG. *er-knellen* (OTeut. **knell-, knall-, knoll-*: see Grimm s. v. *knellen*): thence app. Welsh *cnulio* to toll (a bell). The later *knell* was prob. an onomatopœic modification.]

†1. *trans.* To strike with a resounding blow, to knock; also *absol. Obs.*

α. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnysað *vel* cnyllas ȝe [*pulsate*] & un-tyned bið iuh. *c* 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Luke xi. 10 Ðæm cnyllende ontyned bið. *Ibid.* xii. 36 Miððy cymeð & cnyllað [*Lindisf.* cnyllsað] sona ontyned bið him. *c* 1311 *Pol. Songs* (Rolls) 193 Ther hy were knulled y the put-falle, This eorles ant barouns ant huere knyhtes alle.

β. 13.. *Propr Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 84/70 Whos heued þei knelled wiþ moni a knoc.

†2. *trans.* To ring (a bell); in later use *esp.* to ring slowly and solemnly, as for a death or at a funeral, to toll; also *absol. Obs.*

a. c 961 Æthelwold *Rule St. Benet* xlviii. 74 Hy calle.. don hy ȝearuwe, þæt hy magon to cirican gan, þonne mon eft cnylle. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1349 Now knyllyne thay the comone belle. *c* 1400 Maundev. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He knyllez a lytill bell of siluer.

β. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 189 When the more Bell at Powles chirch is knelled. 1530 *Aberd. Counc. Reg.* (1844) Pref. 37 And quhowsone the watch..heirs him knelland continuall and fast, than he sall jow the comond bell. 1563–7 Buchanan *Reform St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 11 At ten he sal knel; at half hour to xi knel; at xi ryng to the dennar. *a* 1651 Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 362 A little before midnight..the trumpets were blowin, the commoun bell knelled.

3. *intr.* a. Of a bell: To ring; now esp. for a death or at a funeral; to toll.

a. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 689 When thou herest to masse knylle, Pray to God with herte stylle.

β. *a* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. IV. 571 3it schul ȝe preye .. Til þat þe belle knelle. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 231 O birdis of Israel, heir ȝe the Lordis bell, Knelland fast in ȝour eir. 1622 Fletcher *Span. Curate* V. ii, Not worth a blessing, nor a bell to knell for thee. 1820 Byron *Mar. Fal.* IV. ii. 182 The sullen huge oracular bell, Which never knells but for a princely death.

b. *gen.* To give forth a reverberating or a mournful sound. Usually *transf.* or *fig.* from a.

a. a 1400–50 *Alexander* 775 So knellyd [*Ashm. MS.* kinlid *for* knilid] þe clarions bat all þe clyff rongen.

β. *a* 1450 Holland *Howlat* 764 Claryonis lowde knellis, Portatiuis, and bellis. 1808 Scott *Hunting Song* I, Hawks are whistling, horns are knelling. 1827 Dowden *Shelley* II. xii. 499 The waves began to cry and knell against the rocks.

c. *fig.* To sound ominously or with ominous effect. Also said allusively in reference to death or extinction. (Cf. Knell *sb.* b.)

1816 Scott *Bl. Dwarf* VII, The words of the warlock are

knelling in my ears. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* (1881) 161 Her natural blankness of imagination read his absence as an entire relinquishment: it knelled in a vacant chamber.

4. *trans.* To summon or call by or as by a knell; to ring (*into*, etc.).

1800 COLERIDGE *Christabel* II. 2 Each matin bell, the Baron saith, Knells us back to a world of death. 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* 65 Ladies who become countesses are knelled into marriage.

b. To proclaim by or as by a knell.

1840 Lady C. BURY *Hist. of Flirt* iii, Mr. Flynn's requiem was knelled in the hearts of the elders. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 137 Let..the bell of beetle and of bee Knell their melodious memory. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* x, Benson's tongue was knelling dinner.

Hence **Kne·lling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/2 Knyllynge of a belle, *tintillacio.* 1662 T. W. *Thorny Abb.* 14 Are these sounds the knelling obsequies You use to keep at a King's Funerall? 1863 THORNBURY *True as Steel* III. 142 The knelling shots of the harquebusses. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 4 The mournful knelling of the bells from the steeples of Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.

Kneo, Kneol(i)en, obs. ff. KNEE, KNEEL.

Kneot, obs. form of KNIT *v.*

Knep, *v.* Also 7 knneppe. Dial. var. KNAP *v.*[2]

1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 118 Horses,..are on mendinge hand when they kneppe one with another. *c* 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 67 Os greadly o Lad as needs t' knep oth 'Hem of a keke. 1828 *Craven Dial., Knep, knipe*, to crop with the teeth, to bite easily. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They [sick cattle] are nobbut just yabble to knep a bit', only able to eat a little at a time.

† Kne·ppel. *Obs.* In 5–6 knepill, knappell. [a. LG. *knäpel, knepel*, Du. *knepel, kneppel*, var. of *kleppel* (see Grimm).] The clapper of a bell.

c 1500 *Churchw. Acc. Heybridge* (Nichols 1797) 152 For the makynge of the cage of the great bell Knepill. *c* 1560 *Ibid.* 154 For newe mendynge of the third bell Knappell agense Hallowmasse.

Knet, knete, obs. forms of KNIT *v.*

† Knetch, *v. Obs.* Also 6 knatch. [app. a phonetic variant or deriv. of KNACK *v.*] *trans.* To knock (on the head), destroy, crush, suppress.

a 1564 BECON *Common-pl. Holy Script.* in *Prayers*, etc. (1844) 339 He that killeth a sheep for me knetcheth a dog. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* 29 b, With a great clubbe [Commodus] knatched them all on the hed, as they had been Giauntes. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 17 Now for vs to feret and knetch these Vermin. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 3 That treason was knetched before it was fully hatched.

Knettle: see KNITTLE.

Knevel, erroneous form of KEVEL *sb.*[2]

1627 Capt. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 Kneuels are small pieces of wood nailed to the inside of the ship, to belay the sheats and tackes vnto. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Knivels* [1706 (ed. Kersey), *Knevels* or *Kevels*].

Knevel, var. NEVEL *v.* **Knew, Knewleche, Knewlen,** obs. ff. KNEE, KNOWLEDGE, KNEEL.

‖ Knez (knez). Also 6–9 knes, 9 knias. [A Slavonic word: Servian, Slov. *knez*, Boh. *kněz*, Sorbian *knjez*, Russ. КНЯЗЬ *knjazь*:—Old Slav. КЪНАЗЬ *kŭnęzĭ*, prehistoric a. OTeut. **kuning-* KING. From Slov., also Romanian *knêz*, Alban. *knez*, Magyar *kenez.*] A title among Slavonic nations = 'prince'; sometimes implying sovereignty, as in Montenegro and formerly in the various Danubian Principalities; sometimes merely rank, as now in Russia: often rendered in western langs. by 'duke': cf. the title ВЕЛИКІЙ КНЯЗЬ *velikiĕ knjazь* 'great prince', usually englished 'grand duke'.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 596 The great Knes, or duke of Moscovia. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* xi. (Arb.) 57 Mosco, the court of the great Knez. 1650 — *Lett.* II. To Rdr., The Knez of them may know, what Prester John Doth with his Camells in the torrid Zone. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 41 These three Women..were the Wives of so many Knezes or Dukes of the Ostiacky. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 31 They are divided into three ranks, the Nobility, called *Kneas*; the Gentry..and the Peasants. 1847 Mrs. A. KERR *Hist. Servia* 45 After consultation with the Kneses, the tax was imposed proportionably on the respective districts. *Ibid.* 409 It was of advantage to the enemies of the Knias, that neither Russia nor the Porte was satisfied with his political administration.

Knib, obs. form of NIB *sb.* and *v.*

† Knick, *sb. Obs. rare.* [= MDu. *cnic*, Du. *knik*, MLG. (whence mod.G.) *knick.* Orig. echoic. *Knick* bears the same relation to *knack*, that *click, snip*, bear to *clack, snap.*] A light-sounding snap or crack as with the fingers.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong, Niquet*, .. a knicke made with the thombes, nailes, and teeth. 1611 COTGR., *Niquet*, a knicke, klicke, snap with the teeth, or fingers.

Knick (nik), *v.* [Goes with prec. = MDu. *cnicken* (Du. *knikken*), MLG. (whence mod.G.) *knicken.*] *trans.* and *intr.* To snap, or crack lightly (the fingers, etc.); to 'knack' lightly.

1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 350 O Gout! thou puzzling knotty point Who knick'st man's frame in every joint. 17.. *Laird o Logie* in Child *Ballads* VI. CLXXXII E. (1889) 455 May Margaret sits in the queen's bouir, Knicking her fingers ane be ane. 1887 JAMIESON 2nd Suppl. s.v., He can gar his fingers knick.

Knick, variant of NICK *v.*, to deny.

Knick-a-knock. [Cf. prec. and KNOCK; also KNICKETY-KNOCK.] An echoic word expressing a succession of knocks of alternating character.

1600 *Look About You* xxiv. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VII. 457 Our gates are like an anvil; from four to ten, nothing but knick-a-knock upon't.

Knicker[1] (ni·kəɹ). [In sense 1, understood to be a. Du. *knikker*, local Ger. *knicker*, marble (used in school-boy play), app. agent-n. from *knikken, knicken* to crack, snap, KNICK; adopted in U. S. But NICKER (q. v.) in this or a similar sense is much earlier in Eng. The connexion of the other senses, and their spelling with *kn-* or *n-* is also uncertain.]

1. A boys' 'marble' of baked clay; esp. one placed between the forefinger and thumb, and propelled by a jerk of the latter, so as to strike at another marble.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanisms, Knicker* or *Nicker*, a boy's clay marble; a common term in New York.

2. (Also *nicker*). A large flat button or disk of metal, used as a pitcher, in the boys' game 'on the line', played with buttons.

1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 185/2 The buttons of the coachman type, with the shank battered down, made a good 'nicker', or 'knicker'.

3. A game played in Suffolk with stones (of the same nature as *duck* or *duck-stone*). Also the stone thrown by each player.

1900 F. HALL in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Knicker[2] (ni·kəɹ). In pl. *knickers*: colloquial contraction of KNICKERBOCKERS.

1881 JEFFERIES *Wood Magic* I. i. 15 It was not in that pocket,..nor in his knickers. 1900 *Times* 29 Jan. 10/3 The Imperial Yeomanry .. In their well-made, loosely-fitting khaki tunics and riding knickers.

b. *attrib.* (in form *knicker*) as *knicker suit.*

1899 *Daily News* 13 July 6/6 A well-known North Country flockmaster,..in a light check knicker suit.

Knicker, variant of NICKER *v.*

Knickerbocker (ni·kəɹbɒkəɹ). Also 9 nicker-. [The name of the pretended author of Washington Irving's *History of New York.*]

I. (*with capital initial*). 1. A descendant of the original Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands in America, hence, a New Yorker.

[1809 W. IRVING (*title*) History of New York.. By Diedrich Knickerbocker.] 1848 *Ibid.* Author's Apol., When I find New Yorkers of Dutch descent priding themselves upon being 'genuine Knickerbockers' [etc.]. 1876 S. OSGOOD in D. J. Hill *Bryant* (1879) 158 We can all join,..whether native or foreign-born, Knickerbockers, or New-Englanders.

2. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Knickerbockers of New York.

1856 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 303 The dreadful Knickerbocker custom of calling on everybody. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 10/1 A descendant of one of the Knickerbocker families.

II. 3. (*with small initial*). *pl.* Loose-fitting breeches, gathered in at the knee, and worn by boys, sportsmen, and others who require a freer use of their limbs. The term has been loosely extended to the whole costume worn with these, = *knickerbocker suit.* (Rarely in *sing.*)

The name is said to have been given to them because of their resemblance to the knee-breeches of the Dutchmen in Cruikshank's illustrations to W. Irving's *History of New York.*

1859 Ld. ELCHO in *Times* 23 May 12/3 The suggestion .. is that volunteers should not wear trowsers, but I would recommend as a substitute what are commonly known as *nickerbockers*, i. e. long loose breeches generally worn without braces, and buckled or buttoned round the waist and knee. 1859 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1878) II. 90 The puffed trunk-hose..in the country, where they were ill made, became slops, i. e. knickerbockers. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Pap., De Juventute* 71 Children in short frocks and knickerbockers. 1862 Mrs. FRESHFIELD *Tour Grisons* i. 3 Mountain solitudes..undisturbed by visions of crinoline and knickerbockers. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 202 In cases not few the knickerbocker has of late been more familiar than the buckskin.

attrib. 1861 *Times* 12 July, One knickerbocker company, wearing the same uniform as the London Scottish. 1864 Miss YONGE *Trial* II. 236 A little knickerbocker boy, with floating rich dark ringlets. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 15 June 4/2 The assumption that the knickerbocker ladies [cyclists] were doing something confessedly unseemly. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 2/1 A talent..quite ignored in knickerbocker days.

Hence **Kni·ckerbockered** (-ɔɪd), *a.*, wearing knickerbockers.

1869 *Echo* 28 Sept., The tall, knickerbockered Q.C. from Dublin. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 462/2 A knickerbockered, travel-stained, dusty-shoed guest.

Knickered (ni·kəɹd), *a.* [f. KNICKER[2] + -ED[2].] Clothed in knickerbockers.

1897 *Punch* 28 Aug. 85/1 Three human legs..hygienically knickered.

Knickety-knock (ni·kĕtiˌnɒk). [Echoic: cf. KNICK-A-KNOCK.] An echoic word imitating an alternation of knocking sounds; hence adverbially: striking from side to side with alternation of sound.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr., Rebuilding*, His head as he tumbled went knickety-knock Like a pebble in Carisbrook well. 1825 CHR. WORDSWORTH in *Life* (1888) 28 You know that the pebbles cry nickety-nock when they arrive at the bottom.

Knick-knack, nick-nack (ni·kˌnæk). Also 7–9 knick-nack, knicknack; 8–9 nicknack, 9 nic-nac, nicnac. [Redupl. of KNACK *sb.*, with first element lightened as in *crick-crack*, etc.]

† 1. A petty trick, sleight, artifice, subterfuge.

1618 FLETCHER *Loyal Subj.* II. i, If you use these knick-knacks, This fast and loose. *a* 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* I. i, These foolish mistresses do so hang about ye, So whimper and so hug..Soft vows and sighs, and fiddle-faddles, Spoils all our trade [of war]! You must forget these knick-knacks. 1673 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* II. 312 You by the advantage of some knick-knacks have got the ascendant over them.

2. A light, dainty article of furniture, dress, or food; any curious or pleasing trifle more for ornament than use; a trinket, gimcrack, kickshaw.

a. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* I. *Argt.*, Miss won't come in to Buy, before She spies the Knick-knacks at the Dore. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. ii. 179 Two Knick-nacks of the fair. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Colloq.* (1877) 377 (D.) He found me supporting my outward tabernacle .. with some knick-knacks..at the confectioner's. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. clvii. 61 Knick-knacks, butterflies, shells, insects, &c. are the objects of their most serious researches. 1822 W. IRVING *Bracceb. Hall* iii. 25 The many little valuables and knick-knacks treasured up in the housekeeper's room. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Lit. Foxes* 27 Knick-nacks.

β. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 349 Watch-makers and others that sell toys, superfluous nicknacks, and other curiosities. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* (1849) 386 He is a plain John Bull, and has no relish for frippery and nick-nacks. 1823 W. COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 347 Two or three nick-nacks to eat instead of a piece of bacon and a pudding. 1836–9 DICKENS *Sk. Boz* ii. (1850) 6/1 The little front parlour, ..the little nicnacs are always arranged in precisely the same manner.

attrib. 1860 SALA *Lady Chesterf.* V. 74 Not mere millinery and gloves and nicknack shopping.

b. A feast or social meal to which each guest contributes in kind.

1772 FOOTE *Nabob* I. Wks. 1799 II. 298 Robins has a rout and supper on Sunday next.. A nick-nack,.. we all contribute, as usual.

3. An alternation of knacking sounds; an instrument that produces such, as the bones.

1650 H. MORE *Observ. Anima Magica* (1655) 144 Some idle boy playing on a pair of Knick-knacks. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 56. 3/1 Death-Watches perplex, With repeated knick-knacks.

Hence **Kni·ckknacked** (-nækt) *a.*

1891 *Faith of Our Fathers* Sept. 201 Furnitured, and knick-knacked, as though its hospitable inmates had been in since Quarter-day.

Knick-knackatory, nick-n. (nikˌnæ·kătəri). Also 8 nick-kn-. [f. KNICK-KNACK after *conservatory, laboratory*, etc.] A repository of knick-knacks. Also *loosely*, a knick-knack.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 15, I keep a nicknackatory, or toy-shop. 1721 AMHERST *Terræ Fil.* No. 34. (1754) 178, I went .. to the [Ashmolean] musæum, vulgarly called the nicknackatory. *a* 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 180 He was single, and his house a sort of knick-knackatory. 1812 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Baillie* 4 Apr. in *Lockhart*, You see my nick-nackatory is well supplied. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XC. 13 Collecting the .. nicknackatories of every virtuoso within reach.

Hence **Knick-knackato·rian, -a·rian** *sb.* and *a.* (also **nicknackitorian,** -arian -aterian). a. *sb.* One who keeps a 'knick-knackatory'; a dealer in knick-knacks; b. *adj.* Devoted to knick-knacks.

1802 in Hone *Every-day Bk.* I. 1284 The plaintiff was a *nicknackitarian*, that is, a dealer in curiosities. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 445/1 A profession technically called a Nicknackitorian, that is a dealer in all manner of curiosities, such as Egyptian mummies, Indian implements,..antique shields, helmets, &c. 1842 *United Service Mag.* II. 7 Those of a knicknackaterian tendency.

† Kni·ck-kna·cker. *Obs. rare*[−1]. [f. KNICK-KNACK + -ER.] A trifler.

1622 BRETON *Strange Newes* (1879) 6/2 Other kind of knick-knackers..which betwixt knaue and foole can make an ilfauoured passage through the world.

Kni·ck-kna·ckery, nick-nackery. [f. KNICK-KNACK + -ERY.] a. Knick-knacks collectively. b. A slight or trifling ornament. c. A fanciful dish or confection, = KNICK-KNACK 2.

a. 1812 G. COLMAN *Poet. Vagaries, Lady of Wreck* Advt., A short epic poem, stuffed with romantic knick-knackeries. 1813 MOORE *Horace, Odes* I. XXXVIII, Boy, tell the Cook that I hate all nick-nackeries. 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 130 They eagerly collected all sorts of knick-knackery. 1876 Mrs. WHITNEY *Sights & Ins.* II. xxxi. 588 She took the duster .. and went round whisking among knicknackery and books.

β. 1800 *Ann. Reg.* 2362 Too much drapery, ornament, and various nick-nackery. 1870 Miss BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* II. iii. 58 Nicknackeries from China and Japan.

Knick-kna·cket. *Sc.* [f. KNICK-KNACK + -ET dim. suffix.] A little knick-knack.

1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose's Peregrin.* vi, He has a' fouth o' auld nick-nackets: Rusty airn-caps and jinglin jackets. 1892 KEENE in *Life* ix. 212 An omnivorous collector of knick-knackets.

Knick-kna·ckically, *adv. nonce-wd.* In a knick-knackish way, frivolously.

1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1792) II. CXCV. 234 Do not run through it, as too many of your young countrymen do, musically, and (to use a ridiculous word) knick-knackically.

Knick-knackish (ni·kˌnæ·kiʃ), *a.* [f. KNICK-KNACK + -ISH.] Of the character of a knick-knack; light, trifling, flimsy.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 165 A fondness for all that is neat, effeminate, finical, and nick-knackish. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 55/1 The plan of this dinner..was..a trifle too knick-knackish [*misprr.* -ashish].

Knick-knacky, *a.* Also nick-nacky. [f. as prec. + -Y 1.] Of, pertaining to, knick-knacks; addicted to knick-knacks; affected, trifling.

1797 Mrs. A. M. Bennett *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 30 The *parsonage, which the knick-knackey taste of the late incumbent had rendered like* [etc.]. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 201 That any nick-knacky gentleman, like Hope, could .. inhale from Byron's works the spirit of his bold, satirical, and libertine genius. 1824 Miss Ferrier *Inher.* viii, His dressing-room is..so neat and nicknacky. 1828 Miss Mitford *Village* Ser. III. (1863) 519 John Hallett .. was rather knick-knacky in his tastes; a great patron of small inventions.

Knicky-knackers. [f. Knacker, with varied reduplication.] (See quot.) Cf. Knick-knack *sb.* 3.

1875 Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms, Knicky-knackers,* the common instrument of percussion known as bones.

Knie, obs. form of Knee.

Knife (nəif), *sb.* Pl. **knives** (nəivz). Forms: 1–3 **cnif,** 3–7 **knif,** (3 **cnife, cniue, kniue**), 3–4 **knijf,** 3–5 **knyue,** 4–5 **knyf, knyff**(e, 4–6 **knyfe,** 4– **knife.** *Pl.* 3 **cniues,** -**fes,** -**fen,** 3–6 **kniues,** (5 **knyfes,** -**ys,** 6–7 **knifs**), 7– **knives.** [Late OE. *cnif* (11th c.) = Fris. *knif,* MDu. *cnijf* (Du. *knijf*), MLG. *knif* (LG. *knîf, knief, knif*), Ger. *kneif* (prob. from LG.), ON. *knif-r* (Sw. *knif,* Da. *kniv*):—OTeut. **knîbo-z,* of uncertain etym. Forms with *p* are also found in Du. *knijp,* LG. *knîp, kniep,* G. *kneip* (also *kneupe, gneip, gnippe*): as to the relation between these and the forms with *f,* cf. *knape* and *knave.* F. *canif* (1441 in Godef. *Compl.*) is from Teut.]

1. A cutting-instrument, consisting of a blade with a sharpened longitudinal edge fixed in a handle, either rigidly as in a *table-, carving-,* or *sheath-knife,* or with a joint as in a *pocket-* or *clasp-knife.* The blade is generally of steel, but sometimes of other material, as in the silver fish- and fruit-knives, the (blunt-edged) Paperknife of ivory, wood, etc., and the flint knives of early man.

a 1100 *Ags. Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 329/17 *Artauus,* cnif. *c* 1200 Ormin 4128 Patt cnif wass .. Off stan, and nohht of irenn. *c* 1305 *Pilate* 234 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 117 Len me a knyf þis appel to parie. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 369 Hir knyues [*v.r.* knyfes] were chaped noght with bras But al with siluer wroght ful clene and wel. *c* 1460 *Stans Puer* 58 in *Babees Bk.* 30 Brynge no knyves vnskoured to the table. 1552 Huloet, Knife to cut vynes, or graffynge knyfe. 1573–80 Baret *Alv.* K 100 A Shoemakers paring knife. 1663 Pepys *Diary* 23 Oct., Bought a large kitchen knife, and half a dozen oyster knives. 1708 W. King *Cookery* iii, Silver and gold knives brought in with the dessert for carving of jellies. 1796 C. Marshall *Garden.* xii. (1813) 142 A slip of the knife may wound a neighbouring branch. 1846 Brittan tr. *Malgaigne's Man. Oper. Surg.* 214 Lisfranc uses a double-edged knife, and passes it round the limb so as to carry it with its point downwards on the anterior surface of the tibia. 1874 Knight *Dict. Mech., Double-knife,* a knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as Valentin's knife, from the inventor.

b. A knife used as a weapon of offence or defence; a knife-like weapon; applied to a short sword, cutlass, or hanger. *War to the knife*: war to the last extremity, fierce or relentless war (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 We ne maȝen þe fond from us driue Ne mid sworde ne mid kniue. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 2286 He drou is knif,& slou þe king. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. v. 165 Hadde þei had knyues, bi cryst, her eyther had killed other. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 864 Ilk ane a schort knyfe braidit out sone. *c* 1507 Dunbar 7 *Deadly Sins* 32 Than Yre come in with sturt and stryfe; His hand wes ay vpoun his knyfe. 1590 Spenser *F. Q.* I. iii. 36 The worthie meed Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody knife. 1606 Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* I. i. 63 Thou lai'st in euery gash that Ioue hath giuen me, The Knife that made it. 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 255 If I had been Stab'd, or had had my Flesh cut with Knives. 1812 Byron *Ch. Har.* I. lxxxvi, War, *war* is still the cry, 'War even to the knife!' 1876 Gladstone *Relig. Thought* i. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 7 'Catholicism' has..declared war to the knife against modern culture. 1894 Mrs. H. Ward *Marcella* II. 5 If Westall bullies him any more he will put a knife into him.

†c. *Pair of knives,* a set of two knives, esp. as carried in one sheath. *Obs.*

Davies and others following him have explained the term as='a pair of scissors', but this is apparently erroneous.

[1302–3 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 504 In uno pare de Cultell. empt. pro Priore, 5*s.*] 1575 Laneham *Let.* (1871) 38 A payr of capped Sheffield kniuez hanging a to side. 1594 Barnfield *Aff. Sheph.* II. xvii, A paire of Kniues, .. New Gloues to put vpon thy milk-white hand Ile giue thee. 1610 F. Cocks *Diary* 1 Oct. (1901) Paide for a paire of knyves for my vallentine]: 2*s.*, a string for them 10*d.* *c* 1645 Howell *Lett.* I. i. xiv, Half a dozen pair of Knifs. *a* 1658 Ford, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* II. ii, But see, the bridegroom and bride come, the new pair of Sheffield knives, fitted both to one sheath. 1893 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 17/2 At a meeting of the British Archæological Association, in 1860, was exhibited a pair of wedding knives in their embossed sheath of courbouilli.

d. A sharpened cutting-blade forming part of a machine, as of a straw-cutter, turnip-cutter, rag-engine, etc.

1833 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* II. 261 These knives are placed obliquely to the axle..so as to operate with a sort of draw cut upon the matter presented at the end of the box. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show Gloucester* 31 The knives are as easily sharpened and set as in an ordinary chaff cutter. 1873 J. Richards *Wood-working Factories* 105 It would be impossible to change the cylinders when a machine has a variety of work to do, but by having some extra knives ground at different bevels it becomes an easy matter to change them.

e. *Phr. Before* (*one*) *can say knife*: very quickly or suddenly. *colloq.*

1880 Mrs. Parr *Adam & Eve* xxxii. 443 'Fore I could say knife he was out and clane off. 1893 R. Kipling *Many Inventions.* 334 We'll pull you off before you can say knife.

2. *Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *knife-age* (see Age *sb.* 11), *-back, -basket, -blade, -box, -case, -cut, -feat, -girdle, -haft, -man, -shaft, -stab, -stroke, -thrust, -tray, -trick,* etc.; objective, obj. gen., and instrumental, as *knife-cleaning, -eater, -fancier, -hafter, -juggling, -maker, -sticking, -swallower*; similative, etc., as *knife-backed, -featured, -jawed, -like, -shaped, -stripped* adjs.

1889 R. B. Anderson tr. *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 94 The third patriarch begins the '*knife-age and the axe-age with cloven shields'. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, A cook .. and *knife-and-shoe-boy. 1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 124 Shoulders..no thicker than a *knife back. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* Dict., **Knife backt Sculptor,* is a Sculptor with a thin edge on its back. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade,* **Knife-basket,* a tray for holding table-knives. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* I. 231 To etch 100 or more *knife-blades at once. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vii, An old-fashioned crabbed *knife-box on a dumb waiter. 1869 *Daily News* 11 Dec., *Knife-cleaning machine maker. 1883 Stevenson *Treas. Isl.* IV. xvi, With a *knife-cut on the side of the cheek. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 117 The medical journals .. are numerous in their descriptions of London *knife-eaters. 1865 J. H. Ingraham *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 190 *Knife-girdle of lion's hide. 1720 Strype *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xii. 298/1 The skill of making fine Knives and *Knive-hafts. 1864 *Leeds Merc.* 24 Oct., Richard Rhodes, *knife hafter. 1896 Lydekker *Roy. Nat. Hist.* V. 349 The *Knife-Jawed Fishes. ..A small genus.. (*Hoplognathus*) .. characterised by the jawbones having a sharp cutting edge. 1874 Lisle Carr *Jud. Gwynne* I. vii. 202 Some terrible feats of *knife-juggling. 1856 Kane *Arct. Expl.* I. xxiv. 315 Her great fault was her *knife-like bow. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 14 Apr. 362/3 [The *simoom's] passage leaves a narrow 'knifelike' track. 1632 Sherwood, A *knife maker. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4082/4 William Dickenson, .. Scizer or Knife-maker. 1643 R. Williams *Key Lang. Amer.* (1866) 126 They call English-*men* Chauquaquock, that is, *Knive-men, stone formerly being to them in stead of Knives. 1852 W. Willison in *Midland Florist* VI. 9 Serving as knife-man in the Gateshead nursery. *a* 1763 Shenstone *On Taste* Wks. 1764 II. 320 A *knife-shaft made from the royal oak. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 312 Compressed *knife-shaped bill. 1851 Mayne Reid *Scalp Hunt.* xxvii. 204 Dogs .. growling over the *knife-stripped bones. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 117 Cummings, the *knife-swallower. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 27 June 6/7 That successful *knife-thrust.

b. Special Combs.: **knife-bar,** a bar bearing the knives in a cutting machine; **knife-bayonet,** a combined knife and bayonet, carried when not in use in a sheath, a small sword-bayonet; **knife-boy,** a boy employed to clean table-knives; **knife-cleaner,** a machine for cleaning and polishing knives; **knife-dagger,** an ancient form of one-edged dagger, having a long and heavy blade; **knife-file,** a thin and tapering file, with a very sharp edge; **knife-fish,** a species of carp (*Cyprinus cultratus*); **knife-grass,** a stout American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*) with sharp-edged leaves; **knife-guard,** a small metal piece or arm hinged to the back of a carving-fork to protect the hand against the slipping of the knife; **knife-head,** 'that piece in the cutting apparatus of a harvester to which the knife is fastened, and to which the pitman-head is connected' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. 1884); †**knife-hook,** a sickle; **knife-lanyard,** a lanyard to which a sailor's knife is fastened; **knife-money,** an ancient Chinese currency consisting of bronze shaped like a knife; **knife-polisher** = *knife-cleaner*; **knife-rest,** a small pillow of metal or glass on which to rest a carving-knife or -fork at table; also, a support to keep a knife in position while it is being ground; **knife-scales,** the sides of the haft of a knife; **knife-sharpener,** an instrument, usually of steel, for sharpening knives; **knife-smith,** a maker of knives, a cutler; †**knife-stone,** a hone; **knife-tool,** (*a*) a knife-shaped graver, (*b*) a minute disk used to cut fine lines in seal-engraving; †**knife-warper,** a knife-thrower, a juggler; **knife-worm,** a caterpillar that cuts leaves. See also Knife-board, -edge, -grinder, -handle, etc.

1881 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* 1603 *Knife-bar, with diagonal slots, to give the lateral movement as it descends. 1848 Thackeray *Van. Fair* vi, The *knife-boy was caught stealing a cold shoulder of mutton. 1891 *Month* LXXII. 19 The apple-parer and *knife-cleaner are American. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* Dict., **Knife-file,* a file with a thin edge. 1799 W. Tooke *View Russian Emp.* III. 176 The *knife-fish. *a* 1599 Spenser *F. Q.* VII. vii. 38 In his one hand, as fit for harvests toyle, He held a *knife-hook. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade,* **Knife-rest. Ibid.,* **Knife-sharpener.* 1884 *Yorksh. Post* 9 Jan., '*Knife-scales' are those parts of a knife that form the sides of the handle .. of horn, bone, ivory, or tortoiseshell. 1738 Wesley *Wks.* (1872) I. 131 Augustine Neusser, a *knife-smith. 1836 J. Pendleton *Hist. Derbysh.* 195 The knifesmith's homely forge. 1571 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 352, ij dosen *knyff stones and iiij dosen rebstones. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 212 He is his *knif-worpare, & pleieð mid *sweordes.* 1860 Emerson *Cond. Life, Fate* Wks. (Bohn) II. 327 Such an one has curculios, borers, *knife-worms.

Knife (nəif), *v.* [f. Knife *sb.* (See also Knive.)]

1. *trans.* To use a knife to; to cut, strike, or stab with a knife.

18.. *Greathcart* III. 174, I should get you pistoled or 'knifed' as sure as eggs are eggs for this insolence. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 18 Apr. 3 Pirate..who was only 'knifed' just prior to winning at Doncaster, secured the judge's fiat easily at the finish. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 72, I knew better than to knife my oyster. 1890 Doyle *Sign of Four* xi. (ed. 3) 209, I would have thought no more of knifing him than of smoking this cigar.

b. To lift (food) to the mouth with a knife.

1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 460/1 These knowledge-seekers ..knife their food, feeding both brain and stomach simultaneously. What they lost in manners, they gained in time.

c. *U. S. slang.* To strike at secretly; to endeavour to defeat in an underhand way.

1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 5 July 3/1 He speaks favourably of them in a leading article, and 'knifes' them slyly in paragraphs. 1892 *Boston* (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 5 Nov. 12/7 The idea is to knife Moise for Congress. 1895 *Times* 19 Dec. 8 The liberal knifing of Senators Lodge and Chandler will confirm wavering Irish voters to support the 'Grand Old Party'.

2. *Techn.* a. To spread or lay *on* (paint) with a knife. b. *Boot-making.* To trim (soles and heels) with a knife.

1887 *Ch. Times* 24 June 516/3 The pigments..are knifed on to the canvas. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 18 May 17/3 For boots..1*s.* a dozen [was paid to the finisher] for knifing.

Knife and fork.

1. *lit.* as used in eating at table. Hence in various phrases referring to eating, as *to play a good knife and fork,* to eat heartily.

1727–38 Gay *Fables* I. *Farmer's Wife & Raven,* Then, to contribute to my loss, My knife and fork were laid across. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* I. vi. ¶ 2 Domingo, after playing a good knife and fork..took himself off. 1852 Dickens *Bleak Ho.* xlv, My digestion is much impaired, and I am but a poor knife and fork at any time. 1888 Annie S. Swan *Doris Cheyne* i. 21 I'll be glad to see you over to a knife and fork. 1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xlv, Moran..played a good knife and fork.

b. *attrib.* (knife-and-fork).

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 25 These dextrous knife-and-fork men. 1841 Gresley *C. Lever* 183 With one class, it is what has been termed a knife-and-fork question; with the other, a moral or political affair. 1895 Péronne *Veil of Liberty* ix. 182 A good knife-and-fork breakfast.

2. A popular name of Herb Robert (*Geranium Robertianum*) and the common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 1879 in Britten & Holland.

Hence **Knife-and-forker,** one who plays a good knife and fork, a hearty eater.

a 1845 Hood *Literary & Literal* vi, Not a mere pic-nic.. But tempting to the solid knife-and-forker.

Knife-board.

1. A board on which knives are cleaned.

1848 Thackeray *Vanity Fair* xxxvii, Raggles rose from the knife-board [= position of knife-boy] to the foot-board of the carriage. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade, Knife-board,* a piece of wood, plain, or cased with leather for cleaning and polishing table-knives.

2. A popular name for the original roof-seat on omnibuses consisting of a double bench placed lengthways on the top.

1852 Leech in *Punch* 15 May (Cartoon), You don't catch me coming out on the knife board again to make room for a party of swells. 1869 Trollope *He knew,* etc. xxxiii, He sat smoking on the knife-board of the omnibus. 1894 Sala *London up to Date* 135 There was added to the top of the 'bus two long rows of seats .. which soon acquired the popular designation of the 'knife-board'.

Knife-edge.

1. The edge of a knife; also *transf.*, anything keenly cutting. Also *attrib.* = knife-edged.

1876 Geo. Eliot *Dan. Der.* xxiii, Her pride had felt a terrible knife-edge. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* ii. 60 To insert the knife-edge of a sharp discrimination. 1884 Tennyson *Becket* II. i. 140, I would creep, crawl over knife-edge flint Barefoot.

2. A wedge of hard steel, on which a pendulum, scale-beam, or the like, is made to oscillate.

1818 Capt. Kater in *Phil. Trans.* 35 For the construction of the pendulum, it became of..importance to select a mode of suspension..free from objection. Diamond points, spheres, and the knife edge, were each considered. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1266 The pendulum..is suspended on a knife-edge of very hard bronze. 1854 J. Scoffern in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 4 Delicate balances have their points of oscillation composed of a steel knife-edge working on agate planes.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1871 L. Stephen *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 120 Balancing ourselves on a knife-edge of ice between two crevasses. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag.* Aug. 524 She had come to the party..on the knife-edge of anticipation and alarm.

Hence **Knife-edged** *a.*, having a thin sharp edge like a knife.

1853–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 46 A pair of knife-edged scissors. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 118 A mere knife-edged crest, shelving steeply into the glens on either side. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 445/2 A knife-edged craft with wide keel.

Knifeful (nəi·fˌful). [-FUL.] As much as a knife will hold or carry.

1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldorado* ix. (1862) 86 Every knifeful brought out a quantity of grains and scales. 1894 R. MANSFIELD *Chips* 187 He proceeded to shovel knifefuls of fat into his throat.

Knife-grinder.

1. One whose trade it is to grind knives and cutting-tools, esp. in the process of making these; also, an itinerant grinder or sharpener of knives and scissors.

1611 FLORIO, *Arruotatore*, a sheare or knife grinder. 1797 CANNING *Knife-Grinder* iii, Tell me, Knife-grinder, how you came to grind knives? 1813 *Examiner* 17 May 317/2 Tricks that are called nervous,—such as..playing the knife-grinder with your leg. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 265 The case of the Sheffield knife-grinders.

2. A grind-stone, emery-wheel, or other appliance for grinding steel cutting tools.

1875 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

3. a. A name for a species of cicada. b. The Night-jar or Goatsucker (*Cent. Dict.*); see GRINDER 7.

1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* (1860) I. 267 The cicada..makes the forest re-echo with a long sustained noise so curiously resembling that of a cutler's wheel that..it has acquired the highly appropriate name of the knife-grinder.

Kni·fe-ha·ndle.

1. The handle or haft of a knife.

1798 WILCOCKE tr. *Stavorinus' Voy. E. Ind.* I. vi. 377 *note*, The iron point..together with the blade of a knife..set in a knife-handle, common to them both.

2. Popular name of species of Razor-shell, *Solen siliqua* or *S. ensis*. Chiefly *U.S.*

1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 33 Knife-Handles, *Solen s.* Their figure..resembles the handle of a knife.

Kni·feless, *a. rare.* In 6 kniueles. Without a knife.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 188 Some kniueles their daggers for brauerie weare.

† **Kni·fely,** *a. Obs. rare*⁻¹. [-LY 1.] Of the nature of a knife.

1548-67 THOMAS *Ital. Dict., Coltellate*, strypes with a sword, or other knifely weapon.

Kni·fe-play·ing. † a. Tossing and catching knives, as practised by jugglers. *Obs.* b. Wielding a knife as a weapon.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1044 (Bodl. MS.) Knijf pleyeyng and syngyng. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* VI. I. (1866) 784 'We came nearly to knife-playing', said the most distinguished priest in the assembly.

Knifer (nəi·fəɹ). *Boot-making.* [f. KNIFE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who knifes or trims the soles and heels of boots.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Apr. 7/2 Charles Solomon, a Jew, described himself as a knifer or 'master', taking boots to make at 4*s.* per dozen pairs, out of which he got 2*s.* per dozen for knifing. 1890 EARL DUNRAVEN *Draft Rep. Sweating Syst.* 3 An inferior master in the boot trade, or what is called a 'knifer'.

† **Kniff-knaff.** *Obs. slang.* A kind of jest.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 What shal wee sai .. of .. Railleries and Drolleries, Quirks and Quillets, Trics and Trangams, Kniff-knaffs, Bimboms, &c. ?

Knight (nəit), *sb.* Forms: α. 1–3 cniht, (1 cnæht, cneoht, 3 *Orm.* cnihht), 4 cnizt, (3 cnih, 5 cnect); 1–5 knyht, (2 knicht, 3 kniȝt, knict), 3–4 kniht, 3–5 kniȝt, knyȝt, (5 knyȝht), 4–6 knyght, (5–6 knygt, *Sc.* knicht, knycht), 4– knight. (β. 3 cnipt, knicth, 4 knitht, knytht, knigth, kniȝth, 5 knygth; 3–4 knith, 4–5 (6 *Sc.*) knyth. γ. 3 knit, 4 knite, 4–5 knyte, 6 knytt.) [A common WGer. word: OE. *cniht, cneoht* = OFris. *knecht, kniucht*, OS. (*in*)*knecht* (MDu. and Du. *knecht*), OHG., MHG. *kneht* (G. *knecht*). In the continental tongues the prevailing senses are 'lad, servant, soldier'. The genitive pl. in ME. was occas. *knighten*(*e*.]

I. † 1. A boy, youth, lad. (Only in OE.) *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* III. vii. § 2 Philippus, þa he cniht wæs, wæs Thebanum to gisle geseald. *c* 925 *Laws of Ine* c. 7 § 2 Tyn-wintre cniht mæg bion þiefðe ȝewita. *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 9 Is cnæht an her. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 175 He wearþ færinga ȝeong cniht & sona eft eald man.

† 2. A boy or lad employed as an attendant or servant; hence, by extension, a male servant or attendant of any age. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 45 Onginneð .. slaa ða cnæhtas & þiuwas. *a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 180 Cnihtas wurdon, ealde ȝe ȝiunge, ealle forhwerfde to sumum diore. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 15 Þæs brydguman cnihtas. *c* 1205 LAY. 3346 Heo sende .. to þare cnihtene inne, heo hehte hem faren hire wei. *Ibid.* 29636 Þus spac ure drihten wið Austin his cnihten. *c* 1250 *Hymn Virgin* 16 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 Swete leuedi, of me þu reowe & haue merci of þin knicht [*cf.* 22 ic am þi mon].

3. With genitive, or poss. pron.: A military servant or follower (of a king or some other specified superior); later, one devoted to the service of a lady as her attendant, or her champion in war or the tournament; hence also *fig.*, and even applied to a woman (quot. 1599).

This is logically the direct predecessor of sense 4, the 'king's knight' having become the 'knight' *par excellence*, and a lady's knight being usually one of knightly rank.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1087 Þa wæron innan þam castele Oda bisceopes cnihtas. *Ibid.* an. 1094 Rogger Peiteuin .. & seofen hundred þes cynges cnihta mid him. *c* 1369 CHAUCER *Dethe Blaunche* 1179 That she wolde holde me for hir knyght, My lady that is so faire. *a* 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 328, I my self wille wyth you abyde, And be youre servante and youre knight. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 14 Syne thus he said, in presence of his men, 'My knichtis kene [etc.]'. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. ii. 142 O find him, giue this Ring to my true Knight. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. iii. 13 Pardon goddesse of the night, Those that slew thy virgin knight. 1712–14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 129 So Ladies in Romance assist their Knight, Present the spear, and arm him for the fight. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 958 In all your quarrels will I be your knight.

4. Name of an order or rank. a. In the Middle Ages: Originally (as in 3), A military servant of the king or other person of rank; a feudal tenant holding land from a superior on condition of serving in the field as a mounted and well-armed man. In the fully-developed feudal system: One raised to honourable military rank by the king or other qualified person, the distinction being usually conferred only upon one of noble birth who had served a regular apprenticeship (as page and squire) to the profession of arms, and thus being a regular step in this even for those of the highest rank. b. In modern times (from the 16th c.): One upon whom a certain rank, regarded as corresponding to that of the mediæval knight, is conferred by the sovereign in recognition of personal merit, or as a reward for services rendered to the crown or country.

The distinctive title of a knight (mediæval or modern) is *Sir* prefixed to the name, as 'Sir John Falstaff'; *Knight* (also abbrev. *Knt.* or *Kt.*) may be added, but this is now somewhat unusual. A knight who is not a member of any special order of knighthood (see 12 b below) is properly a *Knight Bachelor* (see BACHELOR 1 b). Various ceremonies have at different times been used in conferring the honour of knighthood, esp. that of the recipient kneeling while the sovereign touches his shoulder with the flat of a sword; knights of the higher orders are now frequently created by letters-patent. In point of rank the mediæval knight was inferior to earl and baron; modern knights rank below baronets, and the dignity is not hereditary.

In early use the *knight*, as the type of the military profession, was freq. contrasted with *clerk, merchant*, etc., and, in point of rank, with *king*. The characteristic qualities expected in a knight, as bravery, courtesy, and chivalrous conduct, are frequently alluded to, and the name (esp. with adjs., as *a good knight*) often implied these qualities as well as the mere rank.

a 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1086 Þænne wæron mid him ealle þa rice men .. abbodas & eorlas, þegnas & cnihtas. *a* 1124 *Ibid.*, þes kinges stiward of France..& fela oðre godre cnihte. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1573 Moni chapmon, and moni cniht, Luveth and halt his wif ariht. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11608 Þo turnde grimbaud pauncefot to sir edward anon & was imad kniȝt. *c* 1315 A. DAVY *Dreams* 4 A kniȝth of mychel miȝth, His name is ihote sir Edward þe kyng. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Hi .. makeþ heggeres þe knyȝtes and þe heȝemen þet uolȝeþ þe tornemens. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 72 He was a verray parfit gentil knyght. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 All the Knyhtes and Esquiers and Yomen that had ledynge of men on his partie. *c* 1425 *Eng. Conq. Irel.* 92 Now we wyllen turne ayeyne to our knyghten gestes yn Irlande. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, He was a passyng good knyght of a kynge, and but a yong man. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 22 There was slayne kynge Henrys sone and many other lordes and knyttes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 114 Knights be not borne, neither is anie Man a Knight by succession. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* VIII. 57 Alex^r Leuingstoun knicht .. is elected gouernour of the Realme. 1648 *Art. Peace* c. 7 The estates .. of the lords, knights, gentlemen, and freeholders..of Connaught. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 Oct., We found the knight sitting on a couch, with his crutches by his side. 1800 COLERIDGE *Lowe* iv, She leaned against.. The statue of the armed knight. 1818 *Letters Patent* in Nicholas *Hist. Ord. Knighthood* (1842) IV. 7 The said Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, shall..consist of Three Classes of Knights of the said Order.

c. More fully *Knight of the Shire*: A gentleman representing a shire or county in parliament; originally one of two of the rank of knight; with the abolition of almost all distinctive features of the county representation, the term has lost its distinctive meaning and is only used technically and *Hist.*: cf. BURGESS 1 b. Formerly sometimes *Knight of the Commonty* or *of Parliament*.

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* IV. 41 Thei must .. mete togedir, þe knyȝtis of þe comunete and carpe of the maters, With Citiseyns of shiris. 1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 110/2 All other that will be atte the assessyng of the wages of the Knyghtes of the Shire. 1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* (1554) 132 b, Sherifes must returne such persons knights of the parliament which be chosen by be greater nombre of the freholders. [1544 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 11 The Knights of all and euery Shire .. chosen for their assembly in the Kings high Court of Parliament.] 1617 MINSHEU *Ductor*, Knights of the Shire, .. otherwise bee called Knights of the Parliament, and be two Knights, or other Gentlemen of worth, that are chosen in *Pleno Comitatu*, by the Freeholders of euery County. 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* B iij b, The King .. might call two Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to Parliament. *Ibid.* C j b, There could be no Knights of Shires .. to serve in Parliament. 1679 EVELYN *Mem.* 4 Feb., My Brother, Evelyn, was now chosen Knight for the County of Surrey. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 7 He served his Country as Knight of this Shire to his dying Day. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. ii. 128 With regard to the elections of knights, citizens, and burgesses. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* iii. (1862) 47 The knights are to represent the 'community of the counties', the citizens and burgesses the 'community of the towns'.

d. Name of an order or rank in the political association called the 'Primrose League'.

1885 *Primrose League* 10 Obtain thirteen Signatures to the form of Declaration as Knights, or Dames. *Ibid.* 12 After having been a Member of the League for twelve months, .. a Knight, as a special reward for meritorious service, may be elevated to the rank of Knight Companion. 1885 *Primrose Rec.* 17 Sept. 109 It is needless to say that they will induce as many as possible to enrol themselves as Knights, Dames, or Associates of the League.

† 5. Applied to personages of ancient history or mythology, viewed as holding a position or rank similar to that of the mediæval knight. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 406 'Assaracus wes god cniht; Wið Grickes he heold moni fiht. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 283 Do wurð he drake ðat ear was kniȝt. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4185 Hardy Iulius, knyght war & wys. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2740 Parys the pert knight, and his pure brother Comyn vnto courtte with company grete, Of thre thowsaund þro knightes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. xi. 48 Equicolie A lusty knycht in armis rycht semly. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* ix. 25 And Iehu sayde vnto Bidekar the knyghte. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 86 This Aiax .. This blended Knight, halfe Troian, and halfe Greeke.

b. freq. transl. L. *miles*, a common soldier.

Miles was the regular med.L. equivalent of 'knight'.

c 1200 ORMIN 8185 Hise cnihhtess alle imæn Forþ ȝedenn.. Wiþþ heore wæpenn alle bun. *c* 1300 *Cursor M.* 19824 Cornelius..calde til him tua men and a knite. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* XXVII. 27 Thanne kniȝtis of the president takynge Jhesu in the mote halle, gedriden to hym all the cumpanye of kniȝtis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14 b/2 He is delyverd to knyghtis for to be beten. 1563 WINȜET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 77 That knycht quha peirsit our Lordis syde with the speir.

fig. *c* 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii. (*Paul*) 218, I am cristis lauchtful knycht. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Tim.* ii. 3 Trauele þou as a good knyȝt [Vulg. *miles*, TINDALE, etc. soudier, souldier] of crist ihesu. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 In parte they be weyke, and not of the strongest knyghtes of god.

6. a. *Roman Antiq.* (tr. L. *eques* horseman). One of the class of *equites*, who originally formed the cavalry of the Roman army, and at a later period were a wealthy class of great political importance.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 210 Off Rynȝis .. That war off knychtis fyngerys tane He send thre bollis to Cartage. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 There were none at Rome vnder the degree of a knight or gentleman that carried rings on their fingers. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1852) I. 79 The leader of the senate, the patron of the knights, .. Pompeius.

b. *Greek Antiq.* (tr. Gr. ἱππεύς horseman). A citizen of the second class at Athens in the constitution of Solon, being one whose income amounted to 300 medimni.

1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristophanes*, The Knights, or, The Demagogues. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 37 The members of the second class were called knights, being accounted able to keep a war-horse. 1885 STEWART & LONG *Plutarch's Lives* III. 498 The knights rode..in solemn procession to the temple of Zeus.

7. In games: a. One of the pieces in the game of chess, now usually distinguished by the figure of a horse's head.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxi. 71 (Harl. MS.) The chekir or þe chesse hath viij poyntes in eche partie..þe knyȝt hath iij poyntes. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. C iij b, The knight ought to be maad al armed upon an hors in such wise that he have an helme on his heed [etc.]. 1562 ROWBOTHAM *Play of Cheastes*, The knight hath his top cut asloope, as thoughe beynge dubbed knight. 1689 *Young Statesmen* vi. in *Coll. Poems Popery* 8/2 So have I seen a King on Chess, (His Rooks and Knights withdrawn). 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Chess* 39 The knight has a power of moving which is quite peculiar.

† b. The knave in cards. *Obs.*

1585 HIGINS tr. *Junius' Nomenclator* 294 b, Playeng cards .. *Eques*, the knight, knaue, or varlet.

† 8. *Naut.* Each of two strong posts or bitts on the deck of a vessel, containing sheaves through which were passed the jeers or halyards used in raising and lowering sails. (See quot. 1627.) *Obs.*

1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 200 Shyvers of brasse.. in the Knyght of the fore castell. 1611 COTGR., *Teste de More*,..the Knights, a crooked peece of timber in the forecastle of a ship. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 7 The Ramshead,..to this belong the fore Knight, and the maine Knight, vpon the second Decke. ..They are two short thicke peeces of wood, commonly carued with the head of a man upon them, in those are foure shiuers apeece, three for the halyards and one for the top rope to run in. *a* 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* III. (1704) 345/2 The Knights belong to the Halyards.

9. in *pl.* A boys' game.

'Two big boys take two smaller ones on their shoulders; the big boys act as horses, while the younger ones seated on their shoulders try to pull each other over' (Alice Gomme *Dict. Brit. Folk-lore* 1894).

II. Sense 4, with descriptive additions.

10. Followed by an appositive sb. † *Knight adventurer* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knight baronet* = BARONET. † *Knight brother*, a brother in a society or order of knights. † *Knight wager*, a mercenary soldier. See also BACHELOR 1 b, BANNERET 1 c, COMMANDER 4, COMPANION 5, HARBINGER 2, HOSPITALLER 3, TEMPLAR.

1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* II. ii, *Knight adventurers are allowed Their pages. *a* 1652 BROME *Queenes Exch.* V. Wks. 1873 III. 547 With Knights adventurers I went in quest. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. vi. v. (1651) 579 A Gentlemans daughter and heir must be married to a *Knight Barronets eldest son at least. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Knight Baronet*, a Combination of Title, in regard the Baronetship

is generally accompany'd with that of the Knighthood; but the latter was made a distinct Order by K. James I...These Baronets were to have Precedency .. before all ordinary Knights Banneret, Knights of the Bath, and Knights Batchelors. 1687 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2251/3 That Order [of the Thistle], consisting of the Sovereign and Twelve *Knights Brethren. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. i. [I. xii.] 12 Quhat Marmidon..Or *knycht wageor to cruell Vlixes.

II. With adj. (before or after the sb.). † *Knight adventurous* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knight caligate of arms*: see CALIGATE. *Military* († *naval, poor*) *knight of Windsor* (see 12 b).

1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 346/2 The said Chapelle [of St. George] was founded by the right noble and worthy Kyng Edward the Thridde syn the Conquest .. upon a Wardein, Chanons, poure Knyghtes, and other Ministres. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 279/2 Knyghte awnterows (*S.* knyht a-ventowrs), *tiro*. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. xviii, Here am I redy, an auentures knyghte that wille fulfylle ony aduenture that ye wylle desyre. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) I. 124 The thirteene chanons and six and twentie poore knights haue mantels of the order [of the garter]. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 First went the Poor Knights.

12. Followed by a genitive phrase.

a. Denoting a special set or class of knights (real or by courtesy). † *Knight of adventurers* = KNIGHT-ERRANT. † *Knight of arms* (see 11). *Knight of Grace*, a knight of Malta, of a lower rank in the order. *Knight of Justice*, a knight of Malta possessing full privileges. *Knight of the carpet* (see CARPET *sb.* 2 c). † *Knight of the chamber* = prec. † *Knight of the community* or *parliament* = Knight of the Shire (see 4 c). *Knight of the Round Table*, one of King Arthur's knights (see TABLE). † *Knight of the Shire* (see 4 c). † *Knight of the Spur*, a knight bachelor. † *Knight of the square flag*, a banneret. Also, *Knight of the Rueful Countenance*: see quot.

1530 PALSGR. 236/2 *Knyght of aventures, *cheualier errant*. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 206 Another person of some note..was Sir John Godsalve, created 'knight of the carpet at the king's coronation. 1672 COWELL *Interpr.*, **Knights of the Chamber*,.. seem to be such Knights Batchelors as are made in time of Peace, because knighted commonly in the Kings Chamber. 1788 *Picturesque Tour thro' Europe* 18 The *Knights of Justice are alone eligible to the posts of Bailiffs, Grand Priors, and Grand Masters: the *Knights of Grace are competent to all excepting these. *c* 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw.* 5 Ywayne and Gawayne .. war *knightes of the tabyl rownde. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* iii. (1840) I. 113 The achievements of king Arthur with his knights of the round table. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 305 *Knights of the Spurre, or those which generally are known by the name of Knights. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* I. xvi, The champion that routed them is..the famous Don Quixote de la Mancha, otherwise called the *Knight of the Rueful Countenance.

b. Denoting a member of some order of knighthood, as *Knight of the* BATH, GARTER, THISTLE, etc. q. v. *Knight of St. John, of Malta, of Rhodes* = HOSPITALLER 3. *Knight of the Temple* = TEMPLAR. *Knight of Windsor*, one of a small number of military officers (*military knights of W.*) who have pensions and apartments in Windsor Castle. (From 1797 to 1892 there were also *naval knights of W.*; cf. 11.) † Also, jocularly, *Knight of the forked order*: see FORKED 4 b; *Knight of the order of the fork*, one who digs with a fork (cf. 12 c).

a 1500 [see GARTER *sb.* 2]. 1530 PALSGR. 236/2 Knight of the order of saynt Michaell. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World, my Masters* II. v, Many of these nights will make me a knight of Windsor. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Great Eater of Kent* 4 Some get their living by their..feet, as dancers, lackeyes, footmen, and weavers, and knights of the publicke or common order of the forke. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* (1876) 171 A poore Knights place of Windsor. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* I. i, You are, sir, A Knight of Malta, and, as I have heard, Have served against the Turk. 1704 *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill) III. 690/1, 8 Persian Horses led by eight Knights of the Golden Sun. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4799/1 The Marquis de Suza..was lately Install'd Knight of the Order of St. Maurice. 1783 *Royal Warrant* in Nicholas *Hist. Ord. Knighthood* (1842) IV. 6 Letters Patent..for creating a Society or Brotherhood, to be called Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick. 1803 *Naval Chron.* IX. 158 Seven Lieutenants of the Navy are to be installed Naval Knights of Windsor. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 49 The Knights of the Bath take oath to defend injured ladies.

c. Forming various jocular (formerly often slang) phrases denoting one who is a member of a certain trade or profession, has a certain occupation or character, etc.

In the majority of these the distinctive word is the name of some tool or article commonly used by or associated with the person designated, and the number of such phrases may be indefinitely increased. Examples are:

† *Knight of the blade*, 'a Hector or Bully' (B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *a* 1700). *Knight of the brush*, a painter, an artist. *Knight of the cleaver*, a butcher. † *Knight of the collar*, one who has been hanged. *Knight of the cue*, a billiard-player. † *Knight of the elbow*, a cheating gambler. † *Knight of the field*, a tramp. † *Knight of the grammar*, a schoolmaster. † *Knight of (the) industry*, a sharper or swindler (F. *chevalier d'industrie*). † *Knight of the knife*, a cutpurse. *Knight of the needle, shears, thimble*, a tailor. *Knight of the pen*, a clerk or author. *Knight of the pestle*, an apothecary. *Knight of the quill*, a writer, author. *Knight of the road*, a highwayman. *Knight of the spigot*, a tapster or publican. † *Knight of the vapour*, a smoker. *Knight of the whip*, a coachman. *Knight of the wheel*, a cyclist. *Knight of the whipping-post*, a sharper or other disreputable person. See also KNIGHT OF THE POST.

1885 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 78 A distinguished *knight of the brush. *c* 1554 *Interl. Youth* in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 15 Thou didst enough there For to be made *knight of the collar. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 55/2 The '*knights of the cue' keep the balls a-rolling. 1693 *Humours Town* 92 Sharpers are divided into Bullies and *Knights of the Elbow. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flyting w. Dunbar* 430 Because that Scotland of thy begging irkis, Thow scapis in France to be a *knycht of the felde. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. M.'s Wks. (1851) 285 A Stipend large enough for a *Knight of the Grammar, or an Illustrious Critick on Horseback. 1658 CLEVELAND *Rustic Rampant* Wks. (1687) 475 Our Hacksters Errant, of the Round Table, *Knights of Industry. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She wou'd if She cou'd* III. iii, Let me commend this ingenious Gentleman to Your Acquaintance; he is a Knight of the Industry. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxiv. 310 Our hero was a professed enemy to all knights of industry. 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii, Is this..a *knight of the knife? .. I meane..a cutpurse. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* I. 24 The *knights of the needle are another sort of people at our end of the town. *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Apoth.* Wks. 1751 II. 111 There being no part of Mankind, that affords a greater variety of uncommon Appearances than the *Knights of the Pestle. 1691-2 *Gentl. Jrnl.* Mar. 2, I know some of your sturdy, tuff *Knights of the Quill, your old Soakers at the Cabbaline Font. 1665 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* xxvi. 86 An Oath, which every young Thief must observe .. at his investation into the honour of one of the *Knights of the Road. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* viii, When an old song comes across us merry old *knights of the spigot, it runs away with our discretion. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 139 A gallant *knight of the thimble. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Great Eater of Kent* 5 Some [live] by smoake; as tobacconists, *knights of the vapour, gentlemen of the whiffe, esquires of the pipe. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 84/2 We cannot too often caution the *Knights of the Whip against so dangerous..a practice. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Son Walter* 4 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Blacklegs and sharpers, and all that numerous class whom .. we [call] *knights of the whipping-post.

d. *Knights of Labour*, an extensive association in the United States, embracing many of the Trade Unions; *Knights of Pythias*, a secret order, founded at Washington in 1864 (Funk *Stand. Dict.*).

1886 *Harper's Weekly* 3 Apr. 213/3 The order of the Knights of Labour was founded in 1869 by five workmen of Philadelphia. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. III. lvi. 370 The enormous organization or league of trades unions known as the Knights of Labour.

III. 13. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

a. With *knight-*, as *knight-martyr*; † **knight-bairn**, a male child; † **knight-cross** = *knight's cross*; † **knight-money** = *knighthood-money*; † **knight-weed**, the dress of a knight; † **knight-wered**, a band of warriors; † **knight-wife**, a female knight or warrior.

c 1205 LAY. 15526 3if mon funde..æuer æi *cniht bærn, þe mæuere fæder no ibæd. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict., Jerusalem-Cross*, called by some the *Knight, or Scarlet Cross. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Exam. Fox's Cal. Prot. Saints* 49 The condemnation of this .. gentlewoman and *knight-martyr. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parlt.* II. 31 *Knight-mony, Ship-mony, with sundry other unlawfull Taxes. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 544 Hee cast of his *Knightweede, & clopes hym neew. *c* 1205 LAY 26766 Al þa *cniht-weored fluen an heore steden. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 A *knyghte wyfe, *militissa*.

b. With *knight's*, chiefly in names of plants: **knight's cross**, Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonica*; † **knight's milfoil**, a yellow species of *Achillea*; † **knight's pondwort**, Water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*; **knight's star, -star lily**, the amaryllidaceous genus *Hippeastrum*; † **knight's water-sengreen, wort, woundwort** = *knight's pondwort*. See also KNIGHT'S FEE, KNIGHT-SERVICE.

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* App. 316 *Knight's Cross, *Lychnis*. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ci. 143 The second is called..in English *Knights Milfoyle: souldiers Yerrow, and yellow knighten Yerrow. *Ibid.*, The first is called .. in English Knights worte, Knights wounde worte, or Knightes water woundworte, *Knights Pondeworte, and of some Knights water Sengreene. 1855 *Loudon's Encycl. Plants* 1176 *Knight's Star. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 590/2 The Knight's Star Lily, a genus .. consisting of South American and West Indian bulbs, remarkable for their showy flowers.

c. With *knighten* (ME. gen. pl.): **knighten court** (also **knights-court**): see quot. 1701; **knighten-gild**, a gild of knights; **knighten-milfoil** = *knight's milfoil*; **knightenspence**, some local rate; **knightenway**, a military road; **knighten-yarrow** = *knight's milfoil*.

c 1050 *Charter Edw. Confessor* in *Calendar Letterbks., Guildhall London* (1891) III. 218 Mine men on Anzioce cnihte gilde [*read* mine men on Englisce cnihte gilde.] 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXXIX. (Add. MS.) If. 332 Agger is an huple of stones or a tokene in þe hihe way and histories clepiþ such a wey knyztene weye [*viam militarem*]. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 390 That then he pay taske tallage, knyghtenspence, wacches, and other charges. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. ci. 143 Yellow knighten Yerrow. *Ibid.*, The other with the thousand leaues, called Knighten Mylfoile. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 426 King Edgar established here without Aldgate a Knightengield or Confrery, for thirteene knights or souldiers. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr., Knighten-Court*, Is a Court-Baron or Honor-Court, held twice a Year under the Bishop of Hereford at his Palace there; wherein those who are Lords of Manours, and their Tenants..are Suiters.

Knight (nəit), *v.* Also 3 knizti, 3–4 knizte, 4 knyhte, knyzte. [ME., f. prec.] *trans.* To dub or create (one) a knight.

a 1300 *K. Horn* 492 Hit nere noȝt forlorn For to knizte child Horn. *Ibid.* 644 Nu is þi wile iȝolde, King, þat þu me knizti woldest. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* I. 103 And crist king of kinges knistide [*v.r.* knyhtide] tene, Cherubin and Seraphin [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1236/1 This man..was knighted by the king. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 192 This Drone yet neuer braue attempt that dar'd, Yet dares be knighted. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ₱ 2, I was knighted in the thirty fifth Year of my Age. 1876 J. SAUNDERS *Lion in Path* xii, Sir Richard Constable had been knighted by King James.

Hence **Kni·ghted** *ppl. a.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Don Zara* II. iv. 101 That his Isabel and Mortimer was now compleated by a Knighted Poet. 1896 J. H. WYLIE *Hist. Eng. Hen. IV*, III. 321 The flood of knighted names in the lists of fighting men.

Knightage (nəi·tĕdʒ). [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -AGE.]

a. A body of knights; the whole body of knights.

b. A list and account of persons who are knights.

1840 DOD (*title*) The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, of Great Britain and Ireland. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* I. III. v. 238 He rode thither with his Anspach Knightage about him, 'four-hundred cavaliers'. 1900 *Whitaker's Peerage* 44 Wherever in the Knightage the husband is styled 'Sir', the wife, in conventional usage, has the title 'Lady' or 'Dame'.

Kni·ght-e·rrant. *Pl.* **knights-errant.** In 7 erton. -errand. [See ERRANT *a.* 1.]

1. A knight of mediæval romance who wandered in search of adventures and opportunities for deeds of bravery and chivalry.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Kn.* 810 He calde, & sone þer com A porter..& haylsed þe knyȝt erraunt. *a* 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1311 ȝondur ys a knyȝthe erraunt. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. (1652) 2 The Knight-Errant that is lovelesse, resembles .. a body without a soul. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* III. Wks. 1873 III. 394 Never did Knight Errants..merit more of their Ladies. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 540 ₱ 4 In Fairy-land, where knights-errant have a full scope to range. 1713 BERKELEY *Guard.* No. 83 ₱ 5 From what giants and monsters would these *knight-errants undertake to free the world?* 1847 PRESCOTT *Peru* (1850) II. 224 A cavalier, in whose bosom burned the adventurous spirit of a knight-errant of romance.

attrib. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 668 This knight-errant humour of seeking adventures and perilous encounters. 1868 W. CORY *Lett. & Jrnls.* (1897) 223 The armies which resisted Bonaparte, and made us the knight-errant nation.

2. *transf.* One compared to a knight-errant in respect of a chivalrous or adventurous spirit. Sometimes used in ridicule, with allusion to the character or actions of Don Quixote.

[1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV*, v. iv. 24 Come, come, you shee-knight-arrant, come.] 1751 EARL ORRERY *Remarks Swift* (1752) 115 Descartes was a knight errant in philosophy, perpetually mistaking windmills for giants. *a* 1857 R. A. VAUGHAN *Essays & Rem.* (1858) I. 38 Reason was the knight-errant of speculation.

Hence **Knight-e·rranting** *gerund* or *pr. ppple.*, playing the part of a knight-errant.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cvii. 21 You are not to go out knight-erranting in all corners of the town.

Knight-e·rrantry. [f. prec. + -RY.]

1. The practice of a knight-errant; the action of knights who wandered in search of adventures.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* 9 This order of Knight-errantry is very ancient; when there were but three persons in the World, one was of this order, even Cain. 1764 REID *Inquiry* I. Ded. 95 If all belief could be laid aside, piety, friendship, &c., would appear as ridiculous as knighterrantry. 1814 SCOTT *Chivalry* (1874) 9 They achieved deeds of valour .. only recorded in the annals of knight-errantry. 1860 ADLER *Fauriel's Prov. Poetry* xv. 342 In the poetical monuments of Southern France I find the most ancient indications of knight-errantry.

attrib. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Apr., The prizes being distributed by the ladies after the knight-errantry way.

2. Conduct resembling that of a knight-errant; readiness to engage in romantic adventure. Often depreciative: Quixotic behaviour.

1659 *Gentl. Calling* (1696) 104 But to anticipate the Proposal, to go in quest of such Opportunities, looks with them like a piece of Knight-errantry. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 168 ₱ 5 It is a noble Piece of Knight-Errantry to enter the Lists against so many armed Pedagogues. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 73 The charge of knight errantry which Newton had made against Leibnitz..for challenging the English to the solution of mathematical problems. 1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 427 That spiritual knight-errantry which undertakes the championship of every novel project of reform.

3. The body of knight-errants. *rare.*

1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 35 He, Prince of Love's knight-errantry. 1872 TENNYSON *Gareth* 613 That old knight-errantry Who ride abroad and do but what they will.

Knight-e·rrantship. *rare.* [See -SHIP.] The condition or personality of a knight-errant.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* I. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 125 My house shall bee no enchanted Castle to detaine your Knight-errandship from your adventures. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 59 There was a more daring set of People, with whom His Knight-Errantship had to encounter.

Knightess (nəi·tĕs). *rare.* [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -ESS 1.] a. A woman who fights like a knight. b. A female member of a knightly order. c. The wife of a knight.

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* IV. viii. (Arb.) 78 Too it againe, my knightesses, downe with them all. 1693 tr. *Emiliannе's Hist. Monast. Ord.* II. ii. 238 The Order of the Nuns Knightesses, Sword-bearers of St. James in Spain. 1843 *Mirror* II. 161/2 There is reason to believe that as well as Knights there were knight-*esses*, or ladies, of that order. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II. ii, The 'honourable baronetess'..or the 'honourable knightess'.

Kni·ghtfully, *adv. nonce-wd.* [cf. *manfully.*] Like a knight, bravely.

1845 NEALE *Mirr. Faith* 82 Gallantly and knightfully They toil'd the live-long day.

Knight-head (nəi·t,hed). *Naut.* a. One of two large timbers in a vessel that rise obliquely from the keel behind the stem, one on each side, and support the bowsprit, which is fixed between them; called also bollard timbers. †b. A windlass-bitt (*obs.*). †c. = KNIGHT 8 (*obs.*).

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 115 They are reev'd through Knight-heads, and so hal'd home. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knight-Heads*, two strong pieces of timber, fixed on the opposite sides of the main-deck, a little behind the fore-mast. ..They are sometimes called the *bits*, and in this sense their upper parts only are denominated knight-heads,..being formerly embellished with a figure designed to resemble a human head. ..*Knight-heads*, was also a name formerly given to the lower jear-blocks, which were then no other than bits. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* Oct. 946/2 Her.. bows would be buried in a smother of foam clear to the knight-heads.

†Kni·ghthed, -hede. *Obs.* Also kniht-, knizt-, etc. (see KNIGHT *sb.*); 4 -ed(e, 5-6 *Sc.* -heid. [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -HEAD. Cf. next.]

1. The rank of a knight: = KNIGHTHOOD 2.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 139 A kniht That thoru kind was bond and thralle Bot kniht hed gat he wit catelle. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilzear* 960 Schir Rauf gat rewaird to keip his Knichtheid. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Turnament* 56 To comfort him, or he raid forder, The Devill off knychtheid gaif him order.

2. The vocation of a knight: = KNIGHTHOOD 3.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalene*) 70 To k[n]ychthed hyre brubir lazare Halely hyme gafe, & lytil rocht Of landis. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* lvi. 153 He hadde lefte his offyce and hadde taken hym self to the fayttes of knygthed. *c* 1500 *Lancelot* 822 He goith ymong them in his hie curage, As he that had of knyghthed the wsage.

3. Knightly character or accomplishments: = KNIGHTHOOD 4.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8422 To be lered him-self to lede, Wit clerge bath and wit knighthede. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5549 Of knighthede to count pere was the clene floure. 1450-70 *Golagros & Gaw.* 376 Thai war courtes and couth thair knyghthed to kyth. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI. vi. 39 Eneas, ful of piete and knychtheid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* I. 575 Suppois he was of all knychtheid the floure.

4. A body of knights, or (= L. *militia*) of fighting men: = KNIGHTHOOD 5.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (*Placidas*) 68 A knycht callit placydas Prynce of his knychted was. 1382 WYCLIF *Jer.* viii. 1 The sunne, and the moone. and al the kny3thed [1388 kny3thod, L. *militia*] of heuene.

Knighthood (nəi·t,hud). Forms: 1 **cnihthād**; 3- **kniht-**, etc. (see KNIGHT), 3-6 **-hod, -hode**, 5-6 **-hoode**, 6- **hood.** [OE. *cnihthād*, f. *cniht* boy, lad + *-hād* -HOOD. In ME. following the current sense of KNIGHT.]

I. (OE. *cnihthād.*) †1. Boyhood, youth. *Obs.*

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxviii. § 5 Þa hwile þe hit on cnihthade bið, & swa forð eallne ziozoðhad. *c* 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* ix. (Z.) 56 *Pubis*, cniht oððe cnihthad.

II. (ME. and mod.Eng.)

2. The rank or dignity of a knight.

a 1300 *K Horn* 440 Þat he me 3ive dubbing Þanne is mi þralhod Iwent in to knizthod. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi. 222 Kinghod and knizthod..Helpiþ nou3t to heuene. 1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 31 *Preamble*, Diuers of the Kinges Subgiettes .. ar commaunded .. to take uppon them the honour & degree of Knyghthode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, v. iii. 132, I would not take a Knighthood for my Fortune. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* II. 277 A gentleman..who had long been earnestly ambitious of the honour of Knighthood. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 22 You'll gain at least a Knighthood, or the Bays. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 9/1 It is expected that several knighthoods will be conferred.

b. *transf.* Applied to one having this rank; a knight.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 76 [The Garter] Buckled below faire Knight-hoods bending knee.

c. With poss. pron. as a mode of address.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, I only desired to know if your knighthood proposed the chivalrous task.

d. The ceremony of knighting a person.

1711 MADOX *Exch.* i. 2 There Coronations. Marriages and Knighthoods of the King's Children..were celebrated.

3. The profession or vocation of a knight.

c 1325 *Song Mercy* 155 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 Corteis kniht hod and clergye ... Are now so roted in rybaudye. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. vi. 31 Yf the studye [of science] wente out of ffraunce, knyghthode wold goo after. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. i. 75 By that, and all the rites of Knight-hood else, Will I make good against thee..What I haue spoken. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* III. 10 The champions..Who knighthood loved, and deeds of chivalry. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 145 The old virtues of knighthood—its truth and honour, its chastity and courage.

†b. (tr. L. *militia.*) Military service; soldiery; warfare. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* x. 4 The armers of oure kny3thod ben not fleischly. — 2 *Tim.* ii. 4 No man holdinge kny3thod to God [Vulg. *militans Deo*], inwlappith him silf with worldli nedis. *c* 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. l. 122 Þis frayl lif, þat is all temptacion and kniȝthode. 1535 COVERDALE *Judith* vi. 4 Then shal the swerde of my knyghthode [*militiæ meæ*] go thorow thy sydes. 1552 HULOET, Knighthode, *militia.*

4. The character and qualities appropriate to a knight; chivalrousness.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XVIII. 96 Cursed caytyue! knizthod was it neuere To mysdo a ded body. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 652 He was of knyghthod and of fredom flour. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 56 Ther Pendragon dide merveloise knyghthode a-monge his enmyes. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxcviii. 441 The noble knighthode that was in them reconforted them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, Would it grow and bear the noble fruit of 'gentle, very perfect knighthood'? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* VIII. ii. (1876) 290 The perfect knighthood of Sydney.

5. The collective body of knights; a company of knights. *Knighthood-errant* (cf. KNIGHT-ERRANT).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. Prol. 116 The kyng and kny3thode and clergye bothe Casten þat þe comune shulde hem-self fynde. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 b, By whiche ..the people be susteyned the knyghtehode multiplied and the houses full of richesse. 1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* v, The knighthood now-a-dayes are nothing like the knighthood of old time. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 457, I was first .. who drew The knighthood-errant of this realm .. together under me. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 4. 76 It was against the centre of this formidable position that William arrayed his Norman knighthood.

†b. (tr. L. *militia.*) Military force, host. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 4 The Lord of ostes comaundide to the kny3thod of the bataile. — *Luke* ii. 13 A multitude of heuenly kny3thod, heriynge God, and seyinge, Glorie be in the hi3este thingis to God. — *Acts* vii. 42 To serue to the kny3thod of heuene.

6. *attrib.* †**knighthood-money**, a fine exacted from persons who refused to be knighted. (Abolished by Act 16 Chas. I, c. 20.)

c 1670 WOOD *Life* Jan. an. 1643 (O. H. S.) I. 79 He was fined in October 1630 for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtaine money for his majestie's use. This money which was paid by all persons of 40*li.* per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called knighthood-money.

Kni·ghtify, *v. nonce-wd. trans.* = KNIGHT *v.*

1682 MRS. BEHN *Round-heads* v. i, I wonder with what impudence Noll and Dick could Knightifie your husbands.

Kni·ghting, *vbl. sb.* [f. KNIGHT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of making one a knight; the fact of being knighted.

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 491 Woulde God all our knightes dyd minde colinge no more, than this Colier dyd knyghtyng. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 308 The Honor of taking armes (which in our present idiom may be calld Knighting). 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 28 Sept. (O. H. S.) I. 50 Upon the Knighting of Dr. Hann's and..Dr. Wm Read. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* V. xxiii. 324 Randolf of Chester was at Henry's knighting, and did homage to David.

b. *attrib.*, as *knighting-sword*; †**knighting-money** = *knighthood-money.*

1625 in *Crt. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I. 15 On Monday, Maurice Abbot..had the maidenhead of the king's knighting sword. 1641 *Jrnls. Ho Comm.* XI. 145 For the Judges, unto which the Consideration of Knighting-money is referred.

†Kni·ghtless, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -LESS.] Unbecoming a knight; unknightly.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 41 Thou cursed miscreaunt, That hast with knightlesse guile..Faire knighthood fowly shamed, ? 17.. *Ld. Ingram* xxiii. in Child *Ballads* III. lxvi E. 134/2, I laugh at the knightless sport That I saw wi my ee.

Knightlihood, -ness, etc.: see KNIGHTLY *a.*

Knightlike (nəi·tlaik), *a.* and *adv.* [See -LIKE.]

A. *adj.* Like or befitting a knight; knightly.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. viii. 20 In Tornementis, and Justyngis, And mony oþir Knychtlyk Thyngis. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 204 Agreeable to the last rule, which was the better and more Knightlike. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* XII. 202 That great and puissant Knight (in whose victorious dayes Those knight-like deeds were done). 1847 TENNYSON *Prine.* IV. 577 He knightlike in his cap instead of casque..assumed the Prince.

B. *adv.* = KNIGHTLY *adv.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* XV. 53 Thai mantemyt that gret melle So knychtlik apon athir syde. *c* 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IX. 1047 Rycht knychtlik he thaim kend, In that jornay othir to wyn or end. *a* 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 22 If he die, he knight-like dies in blood. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. xviii, If, knight-like, he despises fear.

Knightling (nəi·tliŋ). *rare.* [See -LING.] A petty knight.

1640 BROME *Sparagus Garden* III. iv. Wks. 1873 III. 159 Tis such a Knightling, Ile but give yee his Character, and he comes, I warrant thee. 1845 *Lives Eng. Saints, Aelred* iv. 57 It was found that every knightling possessed not only a castle, but a seal, like the king of England himself.

Knightly (nəi·tli), *a.* [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -LY 1.]

I. (OE. *cnihtlic.*) †1. Boyish. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Prose Life Guthlac* ii. (Goodwin) 12 Ne he cnihtlice galnysse næs begangende.

II. (ME. and mod.Eng.)

2. Having the rank or qualities of a knight; noble, chivalrous. Now *rare.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* viii. 9 A knizstly man, and in thingus of bateil most expert. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 184 Elda the kinges Chamberlein, A knyhtly man after his lawe. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. lxiii. (1869) 173 He is michel the more corageows after, and the more knightlich. 1813 BYRON *Ch. Har.* Add. Pref., He was..knightly in his attributes.

3. Of things, actions, etc.: Of, belonging to, suitable, or appropriate to a knight. †*Knightly fee* = KNIGHT'S FEE.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 386 His knychtly clething..he gef away for godis sak. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 519 For knichtly pietie and memoriall Of fair Cresseid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 1 As one for knightly giusts and fierce encounters fitt. *c* 1630 RISDON *Surv. Devon* § 334 (1810) 346 William Fitz-Morice held Hagington by one knightly fee. 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Honoria* 389 Preferr'd above the rest, By him with knightly deeds. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 55 The use of the knightly sword or lance.

4. Consisting or composed of knights. *rare.*

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 127 The knightly order had taken no part in the diet. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* IV. xii. 131 The romances of chivalry which were the delectation of the knightly world in those days

Hence **Kni·ghtlihood** (†-hede), **Kni·ghtliness,** knightly condition or qualities.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 212 Wherof his knyhtlihiede Is yit comended overal. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. vii. 45 Some gentle swaine..Traind vp in feates of armes and knightlinesse. 1890 'ÆLIAN PRINCE' *Of Joyous Gard* ii. 47 Sir Tristram yearned to largely breathe again Sharp air inspiriting of knightlihood. 1900 *Longm. Mag.* July 227 Scott has created for us a true type of Saracen knightliness in the Talisman.

Knightly (nəi·tli), *adv.* [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + -LY 2.] After the fashion of, or in a manner befitting, a knight; gallantly, chivalrously.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2085 *Ariadne*, God .. synde 3ow grace..3ow to defende & knyghtly slen 3oure fo. *c* 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 79 b, They dyde so knyghtly and cheuauerously. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II*, I. iii. 12 Say .. why thou com'st thus knightly clad in Armes? 1822 BYRON *Werner* IV. i, Whose plume nods knightlier? 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 40 He..Made such excuses as he might, and these Full knightly without scorn.

Knight Marshal (a title of certain marshals who were knights): see MARSHAL.

Knight of the post. [i. e. (?) of the whipping-post or pillory: see quots.] A notorious perjurer; one who got his living by giving false evidence; a false bail.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 39 b, Men, ..who will not let to sweare vpon a booke, .. beyng hyred therevnto for money..called..Knightes of the poste, more fitter for the Gallowes, then to liue in a common wealth where Christ is professed. 1592 CHETTLE *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 11 A knight of the post, whome in times past I haue seen as highly promoted as the pillory. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse*, A Knight of the Post, .. a fellow that will sweare you any thing for twelve pence. 1597 E. S. *Discov. Knights Post* B, Knightes of the Poste, Lords of lobs pound, and heires apparant to the pillory: who are ready to baile men out of prison. 1641 BROME *Joviall Crew* Wks. 1873 III. 366 He was taken up a Knight o' the Post; and so he continued, till he was degraded at the whipping-post. *a* 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 330 When once Men have by frequent use lost the reverence that is due to an Oath, they easily become Knights of the Post and may be hir'd to swear anything. 1772 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 45 Does not the publisher.. deserve to lose his ears more than a common knight of the post? 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Jas. V*, 132 They hired knights of the post, who were evidences against him.

Kni·ght-service. Also knight's service.

1. Under the Feudal System: The military service which a knight was bound to render as a condition of holding his lands; hence, the tenure of land under the condition of performing military service.

a. 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 31/2 Eny of youre said Comunes, holdyng of you by Knyghtes service. *c* 1500 *Corte Barune* in *book of Brome* 155 If they holde be skwage, that is knytes serwyce. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 774 He hath nothing by dissent holden by knightes service, but by socage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 74 Tenure by homage, fealty & Escuage, is to hold by Knights Seruice.

β. c 1500 *Corte Barune* in *Book of Brome* 155 The chylde.. þat holdith be þat tenuer of knyte serwisse. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 11 b, What fees they holde .. and wheder it be by socage or by knight seruyce. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 63 This tenure of knight-service had all the marks of a strict and regular feud. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. x. 305 As a special boon to tenants by knight-service, their demesne lands are freed from all demands except service in the field. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 39 Tenure *per militiam*, in chivalry or by knight-service.

2. *fig.* Such service as is rendered by a knight; hence, good service.

a. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VI. vi. (R.), He [the devil] never knights any one, but he expects more than knights-service from him in return.

β. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 263, I have done you knight-service. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Mad. Crowd* I. xxv. 283 Doing the mistress of the farm real knight-service by this voluntary contribution of his labour.

Knight's fee. Under the Feudal System: The amount of land for which the services of an armed knight were due to the sovereign.

Historical writers now agree that the different knight's fees were not equal in extent (see quots. 1876, 1895); whether they were approximately equal in value is still doubtful.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 309 How meny knystene fees, how meny teme lond [etc.]. 1427 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 318/2 Ye subsidees of ye saide Knyghtes Fees with ye rate yrof. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. ccxxii. 246 *marg.*, viij. hydes make a knyghtes fee, by the whiche reason, a knyghts fee shuld welde. c. lx. acres. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 36 Commonly thirtie Acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish Acre, and foure Cornish Acres a Knight's fee. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. App. ii. 251 *note*, The relief of a barony was twelve times greater than that of a knight's-fee. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* i. 36 Where land is held by military service every portion amounting to twenty pounds in annual value constitutes a 'knight's fee', for which the service of a knight fully armed and equipped must be rendered. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 235 The term 'knight's fee' does not imply any particular acreage of land. The knight's fee is no unvarying areal unit; some fees are much larger than others.

Knightship (nəi·t,ʃip). [See -SHIP.]

1. †a. The performance of a knight or soldier; military service. *Obs.* b. Knightly character; valour. *Obs.* c. The rank or position of a knight; knighthood. d. The territory of a knight.

a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 243 Cnihtscipe [L. *militia*] is mannes lif upen eorðe. *c* 1205 LAY. 26747 Cuðeð eouwer cniht-scipe. *c* 1325 *Poem Times Edw. II* 265 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Knihtshipe is acloied and deolfulliche i-diht; Kunne a boy nu breke a spere, he shal be mad a kniht. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14405 Of knyght-schipe nobely he proued. 1620 in *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 214 Sir James Whitelocke is gone to be judge of Wales and Chester, which place came not to him gratis, though perhaps his knightship was cast into the bargain. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 123 A..government..formed out of the several knightships which were now become absolute and independent sovereignties.

2. With poss. pron. as a title or form of address.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. v. (1737) 17 We have not the Honour to be acquainted with their Knightships. 1832 *Keepsake* 307 Gout and sixty well-spent years Had made his knightship tame.

†Knightte. *Obs. rare.* In 4 **knyȝtte.** [f. KNIGHT *sb.* + *?-te*, -TY: but perh. some error.] A knight's estate or property.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 In þe same wise as þe baron or the knyȝte occupieþ & gouerneþ his baronrye or his knyȝtte, so after þe amortesynge occupieþ þe clerke..þe same lordeschip.

Knill, obs. form of KNELL.

†Knip, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [Parallel to GNIP, NIP; cf. LG. and Du. *knippen* to clip, snip; also north. dial. KNEP, *knipe* to nibble.] *trans.* Of cattle: To bite or crop (grass). Also *absol.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 13 With gentill horss quhen I wald knyp, Than is thair laid on me ane quhip. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. Prol. 94 As far as catal..Had in thar pastur eyt and knyp away.

†Knip-knap. *Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. [Redupl., app. based on KNAP *sb.*; cf. *snip-snap.*] (?)

1599 HARSNET *Agst. Darell* 179. I told him..that if he would not leave I would set such a paire of knip-knaps upon him as should make him rue it. [1600 DARRELL *Detect. Harsnet* 128 Wee are to observe heere that Shepheard threatened Somers with a Payre of Knip-Knaps if he were in a Fit again.]

Knipper, variant of NIPPER.

Knipperdolling (nipərdɒliŋ). *Ch. Hist.* Also 6 **cnipper-, kniper-,** 6–7 **-dolin(g, -dollin.** An adherent of Bernhard Knipperdolling, a leader of the Münster Anabaptists in 1533–35; an Anabaptist; hence, a religious fanatic.

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 56 All the Crue of Cnipperdolings and Muncers. *a* 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* VIII. vi. § 14 Some Kniperdoling, with his retinue, must take this work of the Lord in hand. 1653 J. LILBURN *Tryed & Cast* 107 Tyrants, Traytors, Murderers, Knipperdolings. 1690 D'URFEY *Collin's Walk* I. 38 Hold, quoth Collin, I am not such a Knipperdollin; Not to allow..That you are stronger of your hands. [1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xliv, Four Germans.. right Knipperdolings and Anabaptists.]

Knipperkin, variant of NIPPERKIN.

†Knipse, *v. Sc. Obs. rare*$^{-1}$. In 6 **knypse.** [prob. a. G. *knipsen* in same sense.] *trans.* To strike sharply, to rap.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* I. Wks. 1846 I. 147 Rockettis war rent, typpetis war torne, crounis war knapped [*MS. G.* knypsed].

Knit (nit), *v.* Forms: 1 **cnyttan,** 3–4 **knutte(n** (*ii*), 4 **kneotte(n,** 4–5 **knette(n,** 4–6 **knytte,** **knyt(e, knitte,** 6– **knit** (*dial.* **knet**). *Pa. t.* 1 **cnytte,** 3–4 **knutte**(*ii*), 4 **knette,** 4–5 **knyt(te,** 4– **knit** (*dial.* **knet**), 5–6 **knytted,** 5– **knitted.** *Pa. pple.* 1 (**ȝe**)**cnyted,** 3 **i-knut,** 4 **i-, y-knyt,** (**y-knitte**), 4–6 (–9 *dial.*) **knet,** (5 **-tte, -te**), **cnyt, knyt,** (**-ytte, -yt, -ut(t**), 4–5 **knytted,** 4– **knitted, knit,** (4–7 **knitt**(e, 6 **nit,** 7 **knite**). *β. Pa. t.* 6– (*north. dial.*) **knat.** *Pa. pple.* 3 **i-cnutten, i-cnute.** 5–6 (9 *dial.* and *arch.*) **knitten.** [OE. *cnyttan,* weak vb. = MDu. and MLG. *knutten,* G. *knütten*:—OTeut. **knuttjan,* f. stem *knutt-,* of OE. *cnotta,* KNOT *sb.* The pa. pple. is regularly *knitted,* contr. *knit*; but *knitten,* after the analogy of strong vbs., has also been used, and (in the north) a strong pa. t. *knat*; cf. *sit, sat, sitten.*]

†1. *trans.* To tie in or with a knot; to tie, fasten, bind, attach, join, by or as by knotting. With cogn. obj. *to knit a knot. arch.* and *dial.*

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram.* XXXVI. (Z.) 214 Ic cnytte, *necto. c* 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 218 Cnyte mid anum ðræde on anum clænan linenan clape. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 396 Mon knut his kurtel uorte habben þouht of one þinge. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 33 Beo þe cnot icnute anes of wedlac. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 169 To bugge a belle of brasse..And knitten on a colere.. And hangen it vp-on þe cattes hals. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 209 Thou knyttest [*v.r.* knettest] thee ther thou art nat receyued. 14.. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 249 Cryst for vs on croys was knet. *c* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1356 For him behoued knyt þe knott [of monkhood] 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Thre or four splentes that the bees may knitte theyr combes vnto. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* X. 11 A greate shete knytt at the iiij. corners. 1595 SHAKS. *John* IV. i. 42, I knit my hand-kercher about your browes. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 404 Look to the first marriage that euer was; the Lorde Himselfe knit the knot. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* VIII. 107 Knit with three Knots the Fillets, knit 'em straight. 17.. *Ploughman* i. in *Burns' Wks.*, His garters knit below his knee. 1805 *Log H. M. S. 'Prince'* 21 Oct. in Nicolas *Disp. Nelson* (1846) VII. 189 *note*, Knitting fore and mizen rigging, and securing the masts.

†b. To fasten up, shut up. Cf. 10 a and b. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxxv. (1495) 726 His tonge is bounden and knytted. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2092 Alle my jowelle loke and knette, I bynde undir this litel keye. *c* 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 677 Ye have hys tonge cnyt. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* iii. 451 Now ar the weders cest and cateractes knyt. 1509 *Parl. Dewylles* xxiii, Thy conclusyon knytteth me so feruently.

†c. To geld (a ram) by tying the scrotum. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 482 Then do they use to knit them [rams], and so, in time, their stones, deprived of nourishment..by reason of knitting, do dry and consume away. 1744-50 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* IV. i. 129 When he is five years old, he is to be knit and fatted off.

†d. *intr.* To attach itself, adhere. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* XXXVI. 11 Heereunto knitteth righteousnesse, as the effect of the cause.

2. *trans.* **†a.** To knot string in open meshes so as to form (a net); to net. *Obs.*

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 436/168 Ase man knut a net: i-knut swiþe harde and stronge. *a* 1687 WALLER *Mrs. Baughton* Wks. (1730) 41 Those curious nets..thy slender fingers knit.

b. To form (a close texture) by the interlooping of successive series of loops of yarn or thread.

Now the chief specific sense. App. so called from a general resemblance to the formation of network.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knyt bonettes or hosen. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 312 She can knit him a stocke. 1660 *Seas. Exhort.* 11 In Knitting, and Sewing of garments. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. III. (1869) I. 259 In the time of Edward IV. the art of knitting stockings was probably not known in .. Europe. 1834-7 SOUTHEY *T' terrible Knitters*, We knat quorse wosset stockings. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288, I have knitted myself a pair of garters. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* s. v., Oor Sarah's knitten yards an' yards on it.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To do knitting (as in b).

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knyt, as a matte maker knytteth. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 310 Item she can knit. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* III. xv, A number of women, busily knitting.

3. *trans.* To interlock, interlace, intertwine; to twine, weave, or plait together. *arch.* or *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* VIII. xxii, Kynge Mark and sire Tristram toke eyther other by the handes hard knyt to gyders. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 139 The aungell sate downe & knyt roddes. & wrought on ye basket. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 143 Com, knit hands. *Ibid.* 862 In twisted braids of lilies knitting The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair.

4. To draw closely together; to contract in folds or wrinkles; **†** to clench (the fist).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 270 This Palamon gan knytte his browes tweye. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 48 He frompeled his forhede and knytted his browes. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI*, III. i. 15 He knits his Brow, and shewes an angry Eye. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* v. i. Wks. 1856 I. 132 They all..knit their fists at him. 1611 COTGR., *s'Acroupir*, a Horse to knit, or draw vp, or gather togither, his hinder parts. 1710 *Tatler* No. 253 ¶ 8 May a Man knit his Forehead into a Frown? 1817-18 COBBETT *Resid. U. S.* (1822) 41, April 18. Cold and raw.. The lambs don't play, but stand knit up. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* iv. 34 Knitting his eyebrows.

b. *intr.* said of the brows.

1815 [see KNITTING *ppl. a.*]. 1852 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* xx, His brows knit and his eyes loured.

5. *trans.* To make compact or firm by close contraction or consolidation of parts; to make close, dense, or hard; to compact; to concentrate.

1423 Jas. I *Kingis Q.* cxciv, Go litill tretise .. And pray the reder..Of his gudnese thy brukilnese to knytt. *c* 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 31 William wichttar wes of cors Nor Sym, and bettir knittin. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 19 Knitting all his force, [he] got one hand free. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* I. (1617) 4 The .. sharpenesse .. [of] winter .. will ..harden and knitte him [a foal]. *a* 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew. & Punishm.* v. 231 With striving we knit our strength. 1872 J. L. SANFORD *Estim. Eng. Kings, Chas. I* 335 His mind was much more firmly knit..than that of his father.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become compact, firm, or strong by close consolidation of parts; to become consolidated.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 4 Young men, when they knit and shape perfectly, do seldom grow to a further stature. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 45 After your mares have beene covered, ..you shall let them rest three weeks, or a moneth, that the substance may knit. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § III. 182 Warm water, .. sprinkle this powder thereon, and keep it stirring with a stick, otherwise it wil knit to a stone in the bottom. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1264 Hence the limbs Knit into force. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 67 Weakness knits stubborn while it's bearing thee.

c. *intr. spec.* Of fruit: To form, 'set'. Also of the tree, or of the blossom: To form fruit. (Said also of corn and potatoes.)

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2737 In the moneth of May.. frutes were knyt [*ed.* 1874 *nusþr.* kuyt]. *Ibid.* 4973. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* (1807-8) II. 317 The fruit was knit before the growth .. could be hindered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 473 Some trees..doe not knit nor shew their fruit immediatly vpon their blooming. 1699 *Poor Man's Plea* 5 Continued good Weather..gave the Corn..time to knit and kearn, as they call it. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 33 The new Shoots..blossom extremely, but little of the Fruit knits. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* s. v., Potatoes also are said to knit when the tubers begin to form. 1894 *Cath. News* 1 Dec. 8/1 A friend..remarked..that the gooseberries he had planted in his garden were 'knittieg' well.

†d. Of a female animal: To conceive, form fruit: cf. quot. 1614 in b, and KNIT *ppl. a.* 3. *Obs.*

1732 W. ELLIS *Pract. Farmer* 139 At five weeks end let her take buck, that the former brood may go off before she knits, about a week.

6. *trans.* To conjoin or unite closely and firmly (contiguous members, broken parts). Cf. KNITTED, quot. 1855.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 3 The vpper head of the thighe, where it is knit with the Bone of the hippe. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), Nature cannot knit the bones while the parts are under a discharge. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* VIII. 393 There, where the juncture knits the channel bone. 1811 PINKERTON *Petral.* II. 624 A piece.. which had at some former time been separated from it .. was again knitted to the stock in such a perfect manner that the joint was scarcely perceptible. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 41 The whole of the beds are so knit together. 1862 STANLEY *Jewish Ch.* (1877) I. xviii. 346 The good physicians who knit together the dislocated bones of a disjointed time. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 786 Huge timbers of oak knitted to timbers, a fabric that reaches to heaven.

b. *intr.* To become closely united; to grow together.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 91 Leaving of the grief undressed for two daies, that the veins may knit. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* XV. 150 And invites the severall ioynts to knit again. *Mod.* In young people fractured bones soon knit.

c. *intr.* Of bees: To cluster together in a mass. Now *dial.*

[1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 122 Whan the swarme is knytte, take a hyue and splent it within.] 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 181 Bowes and branches, .. whereupon they may knit and settle themselves. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. x. (1668) 77 If your swarm knit in the top of a tree. 1832 W. HOWITT *Seasons* 144 The queen-bee alights..and the rest of the bees clustering, or as it is termed knitting, about her, form a living, brown, dependent cone. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v., I never like to see the bees knit on the ground—it's a sure sign of a berrin' [= burial].

d. *trans.* To form out of parts compacted. *rare.*

1896 A. E. HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad* xxxii, From far, from eve and morning And yon twelve-winded sky, The stuff of life to knit me Blew hither: here am I.

7. *fig.* To conjoin as by knotting or binding together; to bind, join, or connect firmly; to unite or combine intimately.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1855 God, .. First body and saul togyder knyt. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Franklt. T.* 258 Ne shal I neuere been vntrewe wyf..I wol been his to whom þat I am knyt. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 295 Manhode was knytte unto godhed in his persone. 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* A ij, So nere neighbors..knitte in Christes faithe. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 6 The mind may ..knit some things together in fictitious Ideas. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 69 ¶ 6 They [merchants] knit Mankind together in a mutual Intercourse of good Offices. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 335 Never [hath] love so well his children in harmony knitten. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 69 These lords were closely knit by marriage.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To join; to grow together, unite closely.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Edw. IV* 206 b, To..allure the hartes of other men, to ioyne and knit with hym, against all hostilitie. 1627 E. F. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 69 And then retreat to knit with their Confederates. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 252/1 The city..is broken into two parts which will never knit again. 1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* Wks. 1859 X. 10 Everywhere the members of this empire had begun to knit; the cohesion was far closer.

8. *trans.* To make or constitute by joining (a covenant, agreement, or the like); to make fast or firm, to establish (a relation of union); to 'tie', 'cement'.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 564 He knyt a couenaunde .. with monkynd here. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11863 Soche acord was here knyt with kynges. *a* 1541 WYATT *Defence* in *Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiii, Them that knit company with Chappins. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXV. xxix. 570 When peace was knit again. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 296 It was the very issue, knit by the express words of the plea.

9. *intr.* To effervesce, form froth, as wine or beer. In *pa. pple.*, effervescing, brisk; not still or dead.

[Perh. related to intrans. senses under 5. But it may be a different word, and properly written *nit*: cf. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Nit*, wine that is brisk, and pour'd quick into a Glass. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.*]

1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 220 In Winter they commonly heat their Parcels to invigorate the new Drink..and then..the Malt-Liquor will knit and sparkle in a Glass, though drawn out of a Barrel. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xvi, If the gooseberry wine was well knit, the gooseberries were of her gathering.

10. Knit up. **a.** *trans.* To tie up; to fasten up; to string up, to hang; to compose or repair by knitting. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2014 Þai..knitten vp þe saile, Atyrit the tacle. *Ibid.* 11460 All..knit vp þere couenaunte. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Folys* (1570) 241 All my vesture is of golde pure,..In siluer net my heare up knet. 1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knytte up a man, I holde hym shorte or kepe hym from his lybertye. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* II. ii. 37 Sleepe that knits vp the rauel'd Sleeue of Care. 1610 — *Temp.* III. iii. 89 These (mine enemies) are all knit vp In their distractions. 1725 RAMSAY *Gent. Sheph.* I. ii, They're fools that slav'ry like, and may be free; The chiels may a' knit up themselves for me. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* XXVII. (1862) 371 We see how entirely his own life is knit up with his child's.

†b. To 'shut up', take up; to snub. *Obs.* Cf. 1 b.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knyt one up, I take hym up, I reproue hym. 1571 EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 46 So sternly he frowned on me, and knit me up so short.

c. To close up; to conclude, finish, or end.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knytte up a mater, I make an ende or conclusyon of a matter. 1566 ADLINGTON *Apuleius* VIII. xxxii. (1893) 163 To end and knit up all sorrow. 1587 THYNNE in *Holinshed's Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 377 Before I knit up this exordium. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* V. ix.

196, I will heere knit vp this Epistle. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxv. 434 The tragedy was being knitted up in the deaths of the last actors in it.

†d. To sum up; to express concisely. *Obs.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Lit. & Doctr. Edw. VI* (Parker Soc.) 499 Will you that I knit up in a brief abridgment all that belongeth both to God and men? 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 84 b, To knit up the matter in fewe wordes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 280 Briefly to knit up their succession.

11. *Comb.* **Knit-back, knit-wort,** the herb Comfrey; **knit-beggar** = COUPLE-BEGGAR.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. clxxiv, It is called..in English, Comfrey..of some Knitbacke. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Asne, Oreille d 'asne*, th' hearbe Comfrey, knit-backe, knit-wort, blackewort. 1700 *Wilmslow Parish Register* Aug. 25, in Earwaker *E. Cheshire* (1877) I. 99 Were married by [a] knitbegger, Daniel Hulme and Esther Hunt.

Knit (nit), *sb.* [f. KNIT *v.*]

†1. The style or stitch in which anything is knitted; knitted work; texture. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* IV. i. 95 Let..their garters [be] of an indifferent knit. 1603 *Q. Eliz. Wardr.* in *Leisure H.* (1884) 739/2 A paire of sleeves of gold and silver knytt.

2. Knitting, uniting of parts. *rare.*

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 7/1 A palmist on Mr. G. G...He has the knits of order but no science.

3. Contraction or wrinkle (of the brow).

1895 *Daily News* 29 Jan. 5/4 He..has..a permanent knit of the brow.

4. *Mining*: see quot. (Perh. properly *nit.*)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Knits* or *Knots*, small particles of ore.

Knit (nit), *ppl. a.* [Pa. pple. of KNIT *v.*]

1. Knotted, tied, fastened together; contracted together: see the verb.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 270/2 Knytte, *nodatus, nexus, connexus.* 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 79 The knit vnitie and conioyned concord of the Saxons. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XX. 554 Where the knit nerves the pliant elbow strung. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xiv. 139 He turned with knit eyebrows to his wife.

b. With qualifying adv., as *well-knit.*

1725 POPE *Odyss.* XVIII. 259 Thy well-knit frame..Speaks thee an hero, from an hero sprung. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. xiv. 122 Well-knit harangues full of the poetic figure and metaphor of the professional orator.

2. Formed as a texture by knitting: see KNIT *v.* 2 b. Formerly sometimes hyphened, as *knit-stockings.*

[1488 *Will* in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 286, j knyt gyrdyll.] 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xxii. (1877) I. 342 In colouring their knit hosen 1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 71 Knit stockings with loome, which is a late Inuention of one Maister Lee. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 302 He.. obtained it for a knit cap. 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 86 A knit silk scarf. *Mod. Trade Rep.*, The knit goods market is in a flourishing condition.

†3. Having conceived, pregnant. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 218 No sooner doth she perceive herselfe to be knit with egge, but she falleth presently to build her nest. 1781 W. BLANE *Ess. Hunting* (1788) 118 The Doe .. seldom holds an end, unless knit; or at the end of the season has kindled.

Knit, variant of NIT *sb.* and *v.*

Knitch (nitʃ). Now *dial.* Forms: *α.* 4 **knucche, knoche, knycche,** 4-6 **knytche,** 5 **knyche,** 6 **knoche,** 6- **knitch.** *β.* 6 **nytche,** 8- **nitch,** [ME. *knücche, knycche*:—OE. *gecnycc(e* (occurring in the sense 'bond'); from same root as LG. *knuck(e,* Ger. *knocke,* a bundle of heckled flax. Ultimate etym. obscure: cf. *tocnuicte* and *gecnyht* from a vb. *cnycc(e)an* in Lindisf. Gl.] A bundle (of wood, hay, corn, etc.) tied together; a sheaf or faggot.

α. [*c* 950 *Durham Ritual* (Surtees) 59 From synna usra gicnyccum [L. *a peccatorum nostrorum nexibus*]. *Ibid.* 66 Deaðes gicnyccum [L. *mortis nexibus*].] 13.. *XI Pains of Hell* 77 in *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 253 *Ligate per fasciculos* .. Bynde þ hem in knucchen [*MS.* knucchenus]. ? 13.. *Coer de L.* 2085 The ffootmen kast in knohches of hay,..And ffylde the dyke fful upryghte. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 30 Gedre 3ee to gedre dernels,..and byndeth hem to gidre in knytchis [*gloss* or smale bundelis]. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii, (Tollem. MS.), [Flax] bounde in knytches [1535 nytches] and bondeles. 1481 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 320, xvj. knitche de strey lates. 1519 *Churchw. Acc. Stratton* in *Archæologia* XLVI. 207 Paid for strow v knochys *jd.* 1552 HULOET, Knytche or bownche of woode, *fascis.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 Himselfe tooke out of the sheafe or knitch the darts..one by one. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* xxviii, If I dared break a hedge for a knitch o' wood, they'd put me in prison.

β. 1535 [see 1398 in *α*]. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6447/4 Taking Straws out of a Nitch of Straw. 1823 *Examiner* 574/1 He was seen to go towards the thicket, for the purpose ..of getting a nitch of fern. 1882 *West. Morn. News* 25 Nov. 4/2 Wanted, 200 Nitches of well-made good reed, for thatching. 1888 *Edin. Rev.* July 129 Nitch is a faggot of wood which a hedger has..a right to carry away at night.

Knitchel. [f. prec. + -EL.] A small bundle.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxii. 72 Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell, With dispensationis bund in knitchell. 1901 *Eng. Dial. Dict., Knitchell*, a bundle,..a cluster.

†**Knitchet.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. KNITCH + -ET.] A small knitch; a handful (of reeds, etc.).

But in quot. perh. misprint for *knitches*, usual in Holland.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. xx. xvii. 100 The said stems are slit and clouen..when they be dried, they ought to be made up into knitchets or handfuls.

Knit-knot. *rare.* [f. KNIT *ppl. a.* + KNOT, with effect of alternative reduplication, as in *knick-knack.*] A knitted or knotted piece of work.

1703 *Country Farmers Catech.* (N.), Not to spend their time in knit-knots, patchwork,..and such like fooleries.

†**Knitster.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. KNIT *v.* + -STER.] = KNITTER 2. (In form, feminine.)

1648 MAYNE *Amorous War* v. viii, My two Troilus's transform'd to Knitsters.

Knitted (ni·tĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. KNIT *v.* + -ED 1.] = KNIT *ppl. a.*

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex., Knitted*, applied to that stage in the union of fractured bones in which ossification has so far advanced as to give a certain degree of firmness to a broken limb. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Knitting-machine*, a machine for weaving and making knitted work. 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Met.* 263 She sate, Cross-legged and knitted-fingered in the gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 20 She Set her slim hand upon her knitted brow.

Knitter (ni·tər). [f. KNIT *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which ties, knots, unites, or closely joins together. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2311 On oo god I beleue..I beleue on Ihesu..I leue in the goost, knettere of hem too. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xiv. 225 Wee see in mans body..a greate nomber of sinewes, Fleshstrings, and knitters. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 74 He means this day to be married..Frier Anselmo is the Knitter.

2. One who knits or works up yarn or thread into a looped texture, for hosiery, etc.

c 1515 *Cocke Lorell's B.* 10 Spynsters, carders, and cappe knytters. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iv. 45 The Spinsters and the Knitters in the Sun. 1723 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6224/9 Thomas Pratchitt, late of Nottingham, Frame Work Knitter. 1778 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 7 Apr., A knitter of stockings. 1834-7 SOUTHEY *Doctor, (title)* T' terrible Knitters e' Dent. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* vii. 209 A frame-work knitter (the technical name for a stocking maker).

b. A knitting-machine.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 12 June, Some sort of an invention ..a knitter.

†3. (app.) Some knitted article of dress. *Obs.*

1530 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890) 145 My wyfes best cap, her best gowne, her best knytter. 1532 *Ibid.* 105 His eldest dowter a cape and a knytter—to the iij[de] dowter a aprone and a knytter. 1534 *Ibid.* 107 A cap with a knytter.

Knitting (ni·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb KNIT. Fastening in or with a knot, tying, binding, conjunction, compacting, etc. *lit.* and *fig.*

a 1420 HOCCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4542 Opne hem [bags]; hir knyttynge al to sore annoyeth. *c* 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 42 Þe lawfull knyttyng of matrimony. 1550 BALE *Image Both Ch.* (1560) A iij, The very complete summe and whole knyttyng up. 1617 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 4 Wks. (1628) 691 Blossomes..nipped..with an Aprill frost when they should come to the knitting. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 131 The knitting of Christian nations together into a vast commonwealth.

†b. *concr.* A tie, fastening, knot (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

13.. *Sir Beues* (MSS. S. and N.) 149/3220 On hur gurdul 3he made a knyttyng riding [*other MSS.* knotte riding], Aboute his necke 3he hit þrew Him to honge hard and fast. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxxiv. (W. de W.) V iv b/1 Bendes and knyttynges [*Bodley MS.* knyttels] made to bynde vp vynes. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII*, 96 Betwene the knittynges Flowers of Golde. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* I. XXV. (1639) 43 Apply it to the Hanches, and to the..Knittings of the joynts.

2. *spec.* The formation of a fabric by looping (see quot. 1883). b. *concr.* Work so done or made, knitted work.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 108 ₱ 3 A Pair of Garters of his own knitting. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* VII, Aunt Dora was occupied with her knitting. 1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s. v., The art of Knitting was unknown in England until the sixteenth century. 1883 *Chambers' Encycl.* V. 810 *Knitting* consists in using a single thread, and with it forming a continual series of loops across the whole fabric; the next row [of loops] passes through these; and they in their turn receive another set, until the whole is completed. 1892 MRS. ALEXANDER *For his Sake* I. 220 Please bring me my knitting.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knitting-cotton* (cotton thread for knitting), *knitting-machine, -mill, -silk, -work*; **knitting-case,** (*a*) = *knitting-sheath*; (*b*) a case for keeping knitting-needles in; †**knitting-cup,** a cup of wine handed round at a marriage feast; **knitting-pin,** †**knitting-prick, knitting-wire** = KNITTING-NEEDLE; **knitting-sheath,** a cylindrical sheath for holding a knitting-needle steady in the act of knitting; **knitting-stick,** an elongated form of the knitting-sheath. Also KNITTING-NEEDLE.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 786 Complete fancy *knitting-basket. *Ibid.* 785 *Knitting cases. 1888 E. EGGLESTON *Graysons* xxx. 332 She paused to take the end of one needle out of the quill of her knitting-case. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1106 *Knitting and sewing cotton yarn. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* IV. ii, Doe, doe, and mind The Parsons pint .. A *knitting Cup there must be. 1858 *Knitting-machine [see KNITTED]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1236/2 The Bickford knitting-machine .. is a specimen of the circular system. 1898 *Folk-lore* Sept. 219 The old *knitting-parties which once formed centres of social life in winter evenings. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *R. Lynne* I. xi. 178 The..click of the *knitting-pins ceased. 1597 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 283, ij lbs. and a half of *knitting prickes 2s. 1d. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 82 In making *knitting-sheaths and plain-work. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xix. 187 Miss Ophelia..pulled out her *knitting-work, and sat there, grim with indignation.

Knitting (ni·tiŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That knits, in various senses: see the verb.

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) I. 3 The deliciousnesse of iestes and of ryme, by queynt knittinge coloures. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1617) 152 The knitting parts, that is to wit, the bones, the skin, the sinewes and such like. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 342/2 Knitting and congealinge Playsters. 1815 BYRON *Parisina* x, With downcast eyes and knitting brow. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 88 Four knitting young ladies and their knitting mother.

Knitting-needle. A long straight blunt 'needle' or slender rod used, two or more at a time, in knitting; either of steel for fine work, or of wood, ivory, etc., with a knob at one end, for larger work.

These are sometimes distinguished as *kn.-needles* and *kn.-pins.* In Scotland steel *kn.-needles* are called *wires.*

1598 FLORIO, *Agucchiare*, to knit with knitting needles. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. ii. She would prick him with her knitting needle. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs. Bob* (1891) 48 She plied her knitting-needles.

Knittle (ni·t'l). Also 7 **knettel,** 7-8 **-le,** (8 **nittle,** 9 **nettle**). [A derivative of KNIT *v.*: see -LE, -EL 1. OE. *cnyttels* is found once as a gloss to L. *nervus.*]

†1. A string or cord for tying or fastening. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xcvii. (Tollem. MS.), þred to sewynge, ropes to bindynge, and strenges to schetynge, knittels to knittynge [*Ligamma ad connectendum*]. *Ibid.* XVII. clxxv. (Bodl. MS.), Of persche beþ nedefulle bondes and knyttels [*ed.* 1495 knyttynges] made to binde up vines.

2. *spec.* a. *Naut.* A small line made of yarn, used on board ship. Also *attrib.*

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* v. 25 Knettels are two rope yarnes twisted together, and a knot at each end, whereunto to sease a blocke, a roope, or the like. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* II. 194 The reef enwrapp'd, th' inserted nittles [*ed.* 1769 inserting knittles] ty'd. *c* 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 30 Cut a nettle about two feet long. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk., Knittle*, see *Nettle. Ibid., Nettles*, small line used for seizings, and for hammock-clues. 1885 J. RUNCIMAN *Skippers & Shellbacks* 185 If any hammock looked baggy or if the 'knittles' were not hauled taut.

b. (See quots.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Knittle*, a string fastened to the mouth of a sack to tie it with. *Sussex.* 1875 in PARISH *Sussex Gloss.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/1 *Knittle*..2. a draw-string of a bag 1881 in *Isle of Wight Gloss.*

Knitty, variant of NITTY.

Knitwork (ni·twɔ:k). [f. KNIT *ppl. a.*] Knitted work; knitting.

1628 *World encomp. by Sir F. Drake* 74 His attire vpon his head was a cawle of Knitworke. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* I. viii. 105 Garments of Knit-work. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* I. 202 Resuming her knitwork while I read.

Knive (nəiv), *v.* [f. KNIFE *sb.*, on analogy of *wife, wive*; *strife, strive*, etc.] = KNIFE *v.*

1850 F. WALPOLE *The Ansayrii* II. 8 A brute who in cold blood knived and tortured them with his own hand. 1883 E. F. KNIGHT *Cruise 'Falcon'* (1887) 53 These race-meetings,..he said, end as a rule in considerable kniving.

Knived (nəivd), *a.* [f. KNIFE *sb.* + -ED 2.] Armed with a knife or knives.

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 The whole gang of us, belted and knived, bronzed to the elbows.

Kno, obs. form of KNOW *v.*

Knob (nɒb), *sb.* Forms: *α.* 4-6 **knobbe,** (7 **knobb, knobe**), 6- **knob.** *β.* 5-7 **nobbe,** 7-9 **nob.** [ME., = MLG. and mod.G. *knobbe* knot, knob, bud, etc., Flem. *knobbe* (*n* lump (of bread, etc.): cf. KNOP, NOB, KNUB, NUB.]

1. A small rounded lump or mass, esp. at the extremity or on the surface of something, as on a stick, a branch or trunk of a tree, a plate of glass (see BULL'S-EYE 1), the antenna of an insect, the pistil of a flower, etc.; a rounded protuberance, boss, stud; the handle of a door or drawer, the hinder end of a gun (see CASCABEL).

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. clxi. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 230 b/2 Hurden,..is clensing of offal of hempe oþer of flaxe..þerof is þrede sponne þ[e] is fulle grete: vneuen and ful of nobbes. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbe, or knotte yn a tre, *vertex.* 1557-8 PHAER *Æneid* VII. U j b, Another caught a clubbe, with heauy knobbes. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 15 He had a long staffe in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims staffes. 1774 FOOTE *Cozeners* III. Wks. 1799 II. 190 That..is a watch: if you touch the nob that juts out, it strikes .. like a clock. 1776-96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 184 Pist[il]..Style thread-shaped..Summit a knob. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 278 The bolt is moved by .. a fixed knob or handle, as in the common door catch. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) § 1872 *a*, The great advantage of sheet glass is that of..avoiding the waste arising from..the knob or bull's eye in the centre. 1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast Bacchus* v. 1574 A little knob of a nose.

b. A rounded protuberance or swelling on the skin or on a bodily organ; a bump, hump, wart, pimple, pustule, etc. *Obs.* or merged in 1.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 633 The knobbes sittynge on his chekes. *c* 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (MS. K) Knobbe of a mannys hande, or in another part of him [*a* 1485 *MS. S.* knoble; 1499 *ed. Pynson* knolle], *callus.* 1530 PALSGR. 326/2 Kyrnell or knobbe in the necke or otherwhere, *glandre.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, III. vi. 108 His face is all bubukles and whelkes, and knobs, and flames a fire. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 39 It also dissolves any Knob or swelling in any part. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) II. 517 The dark-coloured or hepatised knobs.

c. The bud or rudiment of a horn; in quot. *fig.*
1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 658 Those knobs that grow Much harder on the marry'd brow.

d. *Arch.* A rounded prominence or boss of carved work, esp. at the end of a raised moulding or at the intersection of ribs.
1730 W. WARREN *Collectanea* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 230 The Cieling being Timber-work, Pannels and Knobs. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms, Knot* or *Knob*, a boss; a round bunch of leaves or flowers, or other ornament of a similar kind.

2. A prominent isolated rounded mound or hill; a knoll; a hill in general; esp. in *U. S.*
1650 T. B. *Worcester's Apoph.* 30 The ground..is said to rise up, in a round Knob; whereupon St. David pitched his Crosse. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 338 The surface of the land..is..uneven, occasioned by natural mounds or rocky knobs. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 108 Those dividing ridges of streams, which in Kentucky, are called knobs. 1863 E. HITCHCOCK *Remin. Amherst Coll.* 241 Hilliard's Knob, the highest point of the Holyoke range. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 81 The rocky knob called Whitemoss Howe.

3. A small lump (of sugar, coal, etc.). Also KNUB, NUB.
1676 WORLIDGE *Cyder* (1691) 150 Bottling it with a knob of sugar. 1768–74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 70 Is your tea bitter? You may sweeten it by putting in a knob of sugar. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Ct. Rumford* Wks. 1812 V. 144 Rummage the dark Coal-hole of his brain But not one Knob is in it. 1865 *Gd. Words* Feb. 125/1 These children .. when they are 'very good', and work hard, .. sometimes get a 'knob o' suck'..on Saturday.

4. *slang.* The head. Usually NOB, q. v.
1725 *New Cant. Dict., Knob*, the Head or Skull. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Myst.* xvi, It were s'posed the guilty deed were one too much for 'is knob. 1899 R. WHITEING *No.* 5 *John Street* xxvii, They invariably..'ketch it in the knob' in the form of bilious headache.

5. A small collection of widgeons, dunbirds, teals, or the like.
1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. ix. § 1 A 'knob' is a still smaller number [than 30] of the above birds [wildfowl].

6. = KNOBSTICK 2.
1838 *Ann. Reg.* 204/1 *note*, The chastisement of 'knobs', the assassination of oppressive and tyrannical masters.

†7. Phr. *To make no knobs*: to make no difficulty, not to hesitate. (Cf. 'to make no bones'.)
1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. III. xvi. 259 Instead of 6 Centuries defalked by the Jews, they make no Knobs in cutting off 9 of them together.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knob-end, tail*; *knob-billed, -like, -nosed* adjs.; **knob-fly**, a kind of fly used in angling; **knob-hole**, a hole for the insertion of a knob; **knob-lock**, a lock which is opened with a knob. Also KNOBSTICK, -WEED, etc.
1878 GOULD *Birds N. Guinea* V. pl. 50 *Knob-billed Fruit-Pigeon. 1894 'J. S. WINTER' *Red Coats* 65 He came to a door on which he rapped with the *knob-end of his stick. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 177 The following .. are well known to the expert angler; viz. barm fly, black fly,..*knob fly. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1458 The *knob holes of the curtains form, in stitching, the grape leaf. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 51 In touching a nettle lightly, the *knob-like head is broken off, and the sharp point of the sting enters the skin. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 294/2 J. Charlesworth,..*knob-lock-maker. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. ix. 331 A .. snub- or rather *knob-nosed .. simpleton. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 212 An old buck-rabbit with a *nob tail.

Knob (nɒb), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]
1. *trans.* To furnish with a knob or knobs; to form knobs upon.
1879 *Spon's Encycl. Indust. Arts* I. 701 A thin sheet of copper, whose surface has been 'knobbed', or raised into rows of oval knobs, by the application of a blind punch.

2. *intr.* To form a knob or knobs, to bunch; to bulge *out*.
1566 [see KNOBBING below]. 1631 MARKHAM *Way to Wealth*, To make Hasty Pudding..when it boils put in a spoonful of Flower, but not let it knob. 1876 BLACKMORE *Cripps* xxiv, Tapering straight as a fishing-rod, and knobbing out on either side with scarcely controllable bulges.

3. *trans.* To free from knobs, to rough-dress (stone in the quarry). 1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *trans.* To hit. *slang.*
1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 211 He knobbed his adversary well.

Hence **Kno·bbing** *ppl. a.*
1566 DRANT *Horace* I. ix. (1567) N ij b, Stitche, or coughe, or knobbing gowt.

Knobbed (nɒbd, -ĕd), *a.* Also 9 nobbed. [f. KNOB *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Furnished with or having a knob or knobs; formed into or ending in a knob.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knobbyd, or knottyd as trees, *vertiginosus, verticosus*. 1563 SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag., Induct.* xxxix, His knuckles knobd. 1673 GREW *Anat. Roots* I. § 6 Round [roots] are Tuberous, or Simply Knobbed, as Rape-Crowfoot. 1776–96 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 230 Pist[il]...Summit knobbed. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlix. 333 Experiments on the preferable utility of pointed or knobbed conductors, for preserving buildings from lightning. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 583 The workman [glass-blower] having..taken possession of the globe by its bottom or knobbed [*ed.* 1875 II. 657 knobbled] pole attached to his punty rod. 1850 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* x. (1874) 188 The knobbed surface of the thong.

Knobber (nɒ·bəɹ). *Venery.* ? *Obs.* [f. KNOB *sb.* 1 c + -ER 1.] A male deer in its second year: cf. KNOBBLER 1; a brocket.
a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, A Knobber*, the second [year]. 1891 C. WISE *Rockingham Cast. & Watsons* 152 The Hart of the second year was a 'Knobber'.

Knobbiness (nɒ·binés). [f. KNOBBY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being knobby.
1611 COTGR., *Nodosité*, knottinesse, knobbinesse. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 614/1 The knobbiness of her spine. 1893 W. H. HUDSON *Patagonia* v. 61 The surface carved to almost symmetrical knobbiness.

Knobble (nɒ·b'l), *sb.* [dim. of KNOB *sb.* = Du. and LG. *knobbel* knob, knot: cf. G. *knobel* (*knöbel, knübel*) knuckle, knot.] A small knob.
a 1485 [see KNOB *sb.* 1 b quot. 1490]. 1577 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 92 One standeinge cup .. with .. roses upon the knobble off the cover. 1849 ALB. SMITH *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 46, I always endeavour to act right by gentlemen's coals, and wouldn't rob them of a knobble.
Hence **Kno·bbled** *a.*, knobbed.
1875 [see KNOBBED, quot. 1839].

Kno·bble, *v. dial.* and *techn.* [f. KNOB *sb.*]
a. To knock, etc.; *spec.* = KNAP *v.*1 2, KNOB *v.* 3. b. *Metallurgy.* To shingle; also NOBBLE, q.v.
1842–76 GWILT *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Knobbling*, knocking off the rough protuberances of hard rock stone at the quarry. 1863–9 *Dict. Archit., Knobbling*, the term used near London and in the west of England for .. reducing a mass of stone in the quarry to a somewhat square block. .. In flint work it is called 'knapping'. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Knobble*, v. to strike with a club. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk., Knobble*, to hammer; to knock, but not forcibly. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss., Knobbling-fire*, a bloomary for refining cast-iron.

Knobbler (nɒ·bləɹ). [f. KNOBBLE *sb.* + -ER 1.]
1. = KNOBBER.
1686 BLOME *Gent. Recreat.* II. 75 The Hart is called the first year a Calf,..the second year a Knobler. *a* 1832 SCOTT (Webster 1864), He has hallooed the hounds upon a velvet-headed knobbler.

2. *Metallurgy.* A shingler; also NOBBLER, q. v.

Knobbly (nɒ·bli), *a.* Also **nobbly**. [f. KNOBBLE *sb.* + -Y 1.] Full of or covered with knobbles; of the nature of a knobble; knobby.
1859 SALA *Gaslight & D.* xxv. 284 To clink his boot-heels upon the nobbly stones. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountaineer.* xii. 98 The snow was steep but knobbly. 1894 IOTA *Yellow Aster* I. xv. 184 He..returned shortly with a big knobbly parcel in one hand.

Knobby (nɒ·bi), *a.* Also 6–7 **knobbie**, 9 **nobby**. [f. KNOB *sb.* + -Y 1.]
1. Full of, abounding in, bearing, or covered with knobs or protuberances; knotty.
1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 166 Ovide sayth .. no medicine can heale the knobbie gout. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 235 A crooked and knobby tree must first be hewed and squared. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. xxxiii, Humours did arrive His knobby head, and a fair pair of horns contrive. *a* 1722 LISLE *Husb.* (1752) 140 The smooth loose land should be first rolled, and the rough knobby land be deferred. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xxxiii, His face was almost as hard and knobby as his stick.
fig. 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 124 The Informers continued in a knobby kind of obstinacy.

2. Of the nature of a knob, knob-shaped.
1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* IV. 274 When no more Round knobby spots deform, but the disease Seems at a pause. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* x. (C. D. ed.) 82 The captain..brought out his wide suit of blue..and his knobby nose in full relief.

Knobkerrie (nɒ·bkeːri). Also **-keerie, -kerry**. [f. KNOB *sb.* + KERRIE, after Cape Du. *knopkirie, -kieri*.] A short thick stick with a knobbed head, used as a weapon or missile by South African tribes. Also extended to similar weapons used by other tribes, e. g. in Polynesia and Australia.
1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 82 The 'knob keerie' ..hurled with unerring aim, brings the smaller animals to the ground. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 231 Their [the Bechuana's] arms .. consist of a shield, a bundle of assagais, a battle-axe, and a knobkerry. 1879 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 731 Two aboriginal Australian skulls with occipital thickening, supposed to be induced by the blows of the native knobkerries. 1899 HOWARTH *Shield & Assegai* 93 The Kaffirs were armed with assegais and knobkerries.

Knobstick (nɒ·bˌstik).
1. A stick, cane, or club, having a rounded knob for its head; a knobbed stick.
1824 [see b]. 1867 *Crim. Chronol. York Castle* 190 Beating him over the head with knobsticks. 1887 JESSOPP *Arcady* vii. 192 With the knob sticks of the mob.
b. Such a stick used as a weapon; a knobkerrie.
1824 BURCHELL *Trav. S. Afr.* I. 354 A keeri..(a short knobstick) in his hand. 1859 BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 266 Terrifying the enemy with maniacal gestures, while stones and knobsticks fly through the air. 1894 B. MITFORD *Curse Clement Waynflete* vii. 241 The warrior's heavy knobstick, hurled with deadly precision.

2. A name given, by workmen, to one who during a strike or lock-out continues to work on the master's terms; a black-leg. (See also quot. 1892.) Also *attrib.*
1826 *Examiner* 663/2 Skirmishes..between the turn-outs and those whom they call 'knobsticks'. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 151/2 One man, a weaver, was accused of being 'a knobstick spinner'. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *Mary Barton* xvi, Taken up last week for throwing vitriol in a knob-stick's face. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, A *knobstick* is one who takes the work of an operative on strike, or refuses to go out on strike along with his fellow-workmen. ..Workmen..who are not members of a trade union are frequently called knobsticks by the unionist workmen. The term is also applied to men who work at a trade to which they served no apprenticeship.
b. A master who employs men on terms not recognized by a trade-union.
1851–61 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* III. 220 (Hoppe), I next went to work at a under-priced hatter's, termed a 'knobstick's'.

Knobweed (nɒ·bˌwīd). [f. KNOB *sb.* + WEED *sb.*]
a. = KNAPWEED; also applied to other British species of *Centaurea*. b. Name for *Collinsonia canadensis*, a N. American labiate plant.
1785 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 401 Common or Black Knapweed, perhaps more properly Knobweed. 1879 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Knobweed (in allusion to the hard, round flower-heads), *Centaurea nigra, C. Cyanus*, and *C. Scabiosa*. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex., Knobweed*, the *Collinsonia canadensis*.

Knobwood (nɒ·bˌwud). A local name of the Wild Cardamom of S. Africa, *Xanthoxylon capense*, the hard close-grained wood of which is used for implements.
1887 in *Kew Bulletin* Sept. 11. 1894 SIM *Flora of Kaffraria* 27.

Knoccle, obs. form of KNUCKLE.

Knock (nɒk), *v.* Forms: 1 **cnucian, cnocian**, 2 **cnokien**, 4 **cnoke**, 4–5 **knoke, knokke**, 4–6 **knok**, 4–7 **knocke**, 4, 6– **knock**. [Late OE. *cnocian*, beside usual WS. *cnucian*; cf. ON. *knoka*; prob. of echoic origin. The relations between the *u* and *o* forms are obscure.]
I. 1. *intr.* To strike with a sounding blow, as with the fist or something hard; *esp.* to rap upon a door or gate in order to call attention or gain admittance (const. *at*, † *on*, † *upon*).
c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 382 He..cnucode æt ðære dura. *c* 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnuciað and eow bið ontyned. — Luke xii. 36 þonne he cymð and cnucað. 10.. in Assmann *Angels. Homil.* (Kassel) 188*g* Heo .. fæstlice on þære cytan duru cnocode. *c* 1160 *Hatton Gosp.* Matt. vii. 7 Cnokieð and eow beoð untynd. — Luke xii. 36 þanne he cymð and cnokeð. *c* 1320 *Orfeo* 363 Orpheo knocked at the gate. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 726 Quen such þer cnoken on þe bylde, Tyt schal hem men þe 3ate vnpynne. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 7 Knocke 3e, and it shal be opnyd to 30u. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 246 Clepe at his dore, or knokke with a stoon. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. xxxv. 72 Þare knokide he Wyth-owte þe Dure. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. i. 16 What's he that knockes as he would beat downe the gate? 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 13 They knockt to the dresser, and the dinner went up. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 195 To knock upon the back of the Cleaving Knife. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix, She stood before her lover's door and knocked for admittance. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 115 He knocked at the door.
fig. *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mars* 84 With torch in honde of whiche the stremes brigt On venus Chaumbre knokkide ful lygt. 1563 WINJET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* To Rdr., Wks. 1888 I. 61 Sa grete is the guidnes of God to knok at *the breist of man*. 1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 8 The cry did knocke Against my very heart. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnls.* II. 2 A sense of his agony .. came knocking at my heart.
b. Without reference to the sound produced: To give a hard blow, to beat; to give blows; † *elliptical*. To strike upon the breast (*obs.*).
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29092 Knock on brest wit hand. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 414 Ta now þy grymme tole to þe, & let see how þou cnokez. 1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* (1824) I. i. xxix. 503 Divers communicants..superstitiously both kneel and knock. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ii. (1590) 87 To fall downe before a stocke and a stone, and to doo it reuerence, capping, kneeling, knocking, ..and such like.
c. *trans.* with indefinite obj. *it*, To give knocks; also, with cognate obj.
1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII*, I. iv. 108 Let the Musicke knocke it. 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* II. 183 He resolv'd at a Dead pinch to knock it. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxxv, We have knocked double-knocks at the street-door. 1865 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* § 1 A visitant Is knocking his dire summons at my door.

2. *trans.* To give a hard blow or blows to; to hit, strike, beat, hammer; † to beat into small pieces, pound (*obs.*). Also with extension expressing result, as *to knock to* (or *in*) *pieces*, etc.
c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 142 3enim þonne þa leaf, cnuca on anum mortere. *Ibid.* 168 3enim þa wyrte 3ecnucude [*MS. B.* 3ecnocode]. *Ibid.* 382 Cnucige ealle ða wyrta. *c* 1075 *Indicia Monasterialia in Techmer's Zeitschrift* II. 125 þonne we3e þu þine fyst, swilce þu wyrta cnocian wille. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 397 He bygan *benedicite* with a bolle, and his brest knocked. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvii. (Tollem. MS.), It [flax] is .. knokked and bete, breyed and carfled. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2601 Kylle of hor knightes, knocke hom to dethe. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 639 Him wald he kenely on þe croune knok with his tablis. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 172 b, Some knocked other on the elbow, and said softly he lieth. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, II. i. 58, I haue an humor to knocke you indifferently well. 1602 — *Ham.* II. i. 81 His knees knocking each other. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 37 The Bar knocking in pieces all that are inflexible. 1822–34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 424 [He] runs to open the door when it is knocked.
† b. *fig.* To strike with astonishment, alarm, or confusion; to confound; to 'floor'. *Obs. colloq.*
1715 S. SEWALL *Diary* 1 Feb. (1882) III. 37 Mr. Winthrop was so knockt that he said it could not be done.
c. To 'strike' forcibly, make a strong impression on; to move to admiration, 'fetch'. *slang.*
1883 *Referee* 6 May 3/3 (Farmer) 'It's Never too Late to

Mend', with J. H. Clynds as Tom Robinson, is knocking 'em at the Pavilion. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 97 There is nothing knocks a country audience like a hornpipe. 1892 CHEVALIER *Song*, Knocked 'em in the Old Kent Road.

3. *To knock on* (†*in*) *the head* (also rarely *at head*): a. *lit.*; *esp.* to stun or kill by a blow on the head; often *loosely*, to kill in any summary way, dispatch, put to death.

c 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 427, I care not if the old witch were dead: It were an almsdeed to knock her in the head. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* II. 117 S. James..was knockt in the head like an Oxe, or Calfe, after he had been thrown down from a Pinacle of the Temple. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ₱ 5 The Knight goes off,..seeks all Opportunities of being knock'd on the Head. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 316, I had better knock the Horse o' th' Head, and dispatch him at once. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg., Grey Dolphin*, To lie snoring there when your brethren are being knocked at head.

b. *fig.* To put an end to, bring to nothing.

1579 W. FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 327 To knocke his..mallice in the head. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VIII. iii. (1886) 129 Witchcraft,..is knocked on the head. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 63 Endeavour to knock all on the head, urging that it will be of great prejudice to the King. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 186 One unlucky action knocked it all on the head. 1852 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 158 We were to have gone to Germany, but that is all knocked on the head.

4. *trans.* To drive or bring (a thing) violently against something else; to strike against or upon something else; to bring into collision.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* CXXXVI. 12 Blisful he þat shal holde, and knok his smale [*paruulos suos*] til þe stone. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V*, IV. i. 54 Ile knock his Leeke about his Pate. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 111 Buffola's..knock Foreheads with a Force adequate to such great Engines.

b. † *To knock heads with*: to congregate thickly or associate closely with (*obs.*). *To knock one's head against*: to strike with one's head; *fig.* to hurt oneself by coming into collision with resisting facts or conditions; *To knock head* = to KOTOW.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knocked my heed agaynst the poste. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* Ep. Ded., Our patrician loves, That knock heads with the herd. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. i. § 17 In danger of knocking their heads against the Stars. 1824 BYRON *Juan* XV. xci, I always knock my head against some angle About the present, past, or future state. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* XXXIII, I hear him a-knockin' his head again the lath and plaster now. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* I. xcii. 497/1 The ambassador who refused to 'knock-head'. *Mod.* An angular man—always knocking his head against stone walls.

5. *intr.* To come into violent collision with something; to strike, collide, bump, clash.

1530 PALSGR. 599/2, I knocke, or hyt agaynst a thing. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 18 Our Ship beating and knocking.. fearefully. 1724 BENTLEY *Serm.* (T.), The atoms..must needs knock and interfere. 1881 *Standard* 19 Dec. 6/3 Olive Branch has been assisted into Harwich very leaky, having knocked over the Knock Sand.

b. Of mechanism: To rattle on account of parts being loose and striking each other.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 19 Mar. 579/3 There was less 'knocking' where a little play..had..begun. 1896 R. KIPLING *Seven Seas* 32 They [engines] knock a wee—the crosshead-gibs are loose.

†c. *To knock under board, under* (*the*) *table*: to succumb in a drinking-bout; to give in, submit, yield; = *knock under* (15). *Obs.*

1691-2 *Gentl. Frnl.* Mar. 10 He that flinches his Glass, and to Drink is not able, Let him quarrel no more, but knock under the Table. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1724) VI. 17 For the Government to knock under-board to the Faction. 1700 ASGILL *Argument* 105, I..knock under table That Satan hath beguiled me to play the Fool with my self. 1703 *Levellers* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) V. 447 We will not knock under-board to the men.

d. with *adv.* or *advb. phr.*: To stir or move energetically, clumsily, and noisily, or in random fashion, about a place. (See also *knock about*, 7 b). *colloq.*

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Knock*, to stir or to work briskly. Ex. 'He came knocking along the road in a great hurry'. 1839 W. E. FORSTER 20 Dec. in T. W. Reid *Life* v. (1888) 134 A true hearty old Navy Captain,..who has knocked about Africa half his life. 1884 *Marcus Clarke Memor. Vol.* 88, I thought it advisable to 'knock round' in search of him. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* ii, Knocking up and down all over..the country.

6. *trans.* With extension: To drive by striking; to force or send by means of a blow (*away*; *into*, *out of*, *off*, etc. something, or *into* or *out of* some state or condition). See also 7–14. Also *fig.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 69 Ile yeeld him thee asleepe, Where thou maist knocke a naile into his head. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 85 Knock the Fuse up to the head within one quarter of an Inch. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* I. iv, I knocked pieces into the wall of the rock, to hang my guns..up. 1880 TROLLOPE *Duke's Childr.* xlvii. 272 He was completely 'bowled over',—'knocked off his pins!'

b. Phr. *To knock the bottom out of*: (*fig.*) to render invalid, make of no effect, bring to nought. (Cf. 'It won't hold water'.) *colloq.*

1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide to Wigtownshire* 93 This explanation knocks the bottom out of a great many theories. 1887 LD. R. CHURCHILL in *Times* (weekly ed.) 24 June 9/3 We shall have knocked the bottom out of Home Rule.

†c. To 'knock down' at an auction: see 8 c.

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. i. Thy maiden-head Shall not be worth a chequin, if it were Knock'd at an out-cry.

d. To rouse or summon (a person, esp. from sleep) by knocking at his door. (Usually with extension: see also *knock up*, 16 f.) *colloq.*

1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* II. 344, I have been..sometimes knock'd out of Bed, to Children just dying. *Mod.* He asked to be knocked at seven o'clock.

e. In various slang or colloq. phrases, as *to knock into a* COCKED HAT, *to knock* SPOTS *out of*, *to knock into the middle of next* WEEK, etc.

II. In combination with adverbs.

7. **Knock about.** a. *trans.* To strike hither and thither by a succession of blows; hence, to treat roughly and without respect.

1876 FERGUSSON *Ind. & East. Archit.* 198 The building..has been so knocked about and altered. 1889 CONSTANCE F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* i. 4 Great waves began to toss her and knock her about.

b. *intr.* To move about, wander, or roam, in an irregular way; also to lead an irregular life. *colloq.*

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* II. 87 (Farmer) I've been knocking about on the streets. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* i. 3 I've..no dog-cart to knock about in. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* XI. 267 The man admits that in youth he 'knocked about a little'.

8. **Knock down.** a. *trans.* To strike or fell to the ground with a blow or blows; *fig.* to overcome, vanquish, cause to succumb.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxix. 110 Brynge to nouȝt folkes, þat wol haue bateiles. Knocke hem doun in þy miȝt. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI*, IV. vi. 9 Knocke him downe there. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 479 Cut down Hammoks, knock down wooden stanchions. 1787 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode upon Ode* Wks. 1812 I. 443, I would rather be knocked down By weight of argument, than weight of Fist. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 261 Mackie, who had been knocked down by the sun the day before and had died that afternoon.

b. To drive (a stake, etc.) into the ground by blows; to fasten (a rivet) by knocking the end flat.

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 64 If the plants are in danger to be shaken by the winds, then knock down a stake close to every one. 1869 SIR E. REED *Shipbuild.* xvii. 329 The various modes of forming the rivet-point, or, in technical language, of 'knocking-down' the rivet.

c. To dispose of (an article) to a bidder at an auction sale by a knock with a hammer or mallet.

1760 C. JOHNSTON *Chrysal* (1822) III. 205 It was..knocked down to the last bidder. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* IV. i, This shall be your hammer, and now you may knock down my ancestors. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 20 Dec. 603/1 The first Aldine Horace, of 1501..was knocked down for fifteen guineas.

d. To call upon, nominate (*for* some function, etc.); from the chairman at a dinner, etc., doing this with the knock of a hammer or mallet. *colloq.*

1759 GOLDSM. *Ess., Clubs* Wks. (Globe) 284/2 The Grand ..had knocked down Mr. Spriggins for a song. 1789 G. PARKER *Variegated Char.* (Farmer), He was knocked down for the crap [gallows] the last sessions. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v, The call is with you, Ned,..knock some one down for a song.

e. To summon (a person) downstairs by knocking at his door. (Cf. *knock up*, 16 f.) *rare.*

1881 *Athenæum* 3 Sept. 303/2 At an early hour..the farmer's wife said to her son, 'Thomas, go and knock your father down'.

f. To disconnect the parts of (a structure that is 'knocked together': see 14 c) by blows; to take to pieces. (The opposite of *knock up*, 16 d.)

1776 [see KNOCKED]. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 A chair complete and box to hold a dozen knocked down.

g. To lower effectively in amount or degree. *colloq.*

1867 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Ser. II. III. 533 A very plentiful season has knocked down prices. 1895 *Times* 27 Apr. 12/2 When the picture leaves the exhibition, whether it would not be well to 'knock down', as they say, those somewhat too brilliant tones.

h. *Australian slang.* To spend in drink or riot.

1869 MARCUS CLARKE *Peripat. Philos.* (reprint) 80 (Morris) Knocked down thirteen notes, and went to bed as tight as a fly. 1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Memories* xiii. 99 They could earn money, and..proceeded to 'knock down' the same by means of..alcoholic indulgence. 1884 *Marcus Clarke Memor. Vol.* 135 At shearing time, when the 'hands' knocked down their cheques.

i. *U. S. slang.* To appropriate or embezzle (passengers' fares).

1882 MCCABE *New York* 158 The driver of a stage was furnished with a cash-box,..he had frequent opportunities of 'knocking down', or appropriating a modest sum to his own use. 1888 *Boston Frnl.* 31 Oct. 2/4 The street car conductors..have been 'knocking down' from $100 to $200 a day, and several have been arrested. 1892 BALESTIER *Average Woman*, He's knocking down fares every day.

j. *intr.* To deal a knock or blow downwards (e. g. on the floor, to arouse a person below).

1724 R. WODROW *Life Prof. Wodrow* (1828) 166 He had given a groan, and the person in waiting knocked down. When I came up, I observed his lips quivering.

9. **Knock in.** a. *trans.* To drive or force in by blows or as by blows.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 87 Put down a piece of Paste-board, and knock it in hard. 1891 T. HARDY in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 704 They knocked in the victuals and drink till they could hold no more.

b. *intr.* (*Univ. slang.*) To knock so as to gain admission to college after the gate is closed.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 155 Close the oak, Jem, and take care no one knocks in before [etc.]. 1829 J. R. BEST *Pers. & Lit. Mem.* 103 Mr. Langton, you knock in very often: why do you visit so much out of college? 1862 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xli, There's twelve striking, I must knock in.

10. **Knock off.** a. *trans.* To strike off by or as by a blow; also *fig.* *To knock off a person's head*, to 'beat' or surpass him.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 199 Knocke off his Manacles. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qualities*, If a parcel of Matter be knockt off from another. 1719 YOUNG *Busiris* II. i. (1757) 35 'Till death shall knock them [chains] off. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* June 655, I could knock his head off in Greek Iambics.

b. To cause to desist or leave off from work.

1651 GATAKER in *Fuller's Abel Rediv., Ridley* (1867) I. 230 He returned..to his study, where he sat, unless suitors or some other affairs knocked him off. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 13 Dec. 3/2 The men were knocked off earlier.

c. *intr.* To desist, leave off; to cease from one's work or occupation; *slang* to die.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch., Hen. V*, ccxliii, The Sun (who quaffit French blood, to Harrie's health) knock's of And can noe more. 1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1886) 159 If thou do not..knock off from following any farther. *a* 1704 *Let.* in *T. Brown's Wks.* (1760) IV. 183 Perverse people.. that would not knock off in any reasonable time, but liv'd long, on purpose to spite their relations. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxix. 110 We were forced to knock off through sheer fatigue.

d. *trans.* To stop, discontinue, give up (work).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxiii. 71 After we had knocked off work and cleared up decks for the night. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship* xvii, I heard that you had knocked off the sea some years ago. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Matt.* viii, He at once knocked off painting for the day.

e. To dispatch, dispose of, put out of hand, accomplish; to complete or do hastily. *colloq.*

1817 PEACOCK *Melincourt* III. 68 He had .. to dispose of .. a christening, a marriage, and a funeral; but he would knock them off as fast as he could. 1820 J. W. CROKER *Let.* in Smiles *Mem. J. Murray* (1891) II. xxiii. 87, I am anxious to knock off this task whilst .. it is fresh in my recollection. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conscience* I. xiii, If you have any business..with me, the sooner we knock it off the better.

f. To strike off, deduct from an amount or sum.

1858 *Frnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. II. 305 The saltpetre diminished the yield 5 bushels..and the salt..also knocked off 3 bushels. 1889 JESSOPP *Coming of Friars* v. 244 The steward graciously knocked off seventy-five per cent. 1892 SIR W. GRANTHAM in *Law Times* XCIV. 63/2 Most of the plaintiff's bill was passed by the Taxing Master, and only £63 knocked off.

11. **Knock on.** *trans.* To drive on or forward by a blow (also *fig.*); *spec.* in *Rugby Football*: To propel (the ball) with hand or arm in the direction of the adversary's goal; also *absol.*

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. xxi. 353 Loving Subjects .. being more kindly united to their Sovereigne then those which are onely knock'd on with fear and forcing. 1660 MILTON *Free Commw.* Wks. (1851) 442 Shackles lock'd on by pretended Law of Subjection, more intolerable .. than those which are knock'd on by illegal Injury and Violence. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 5/1 If a full back 'knocked on' when a try was otherwise inevitable. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Dec. 7/3 Hind spoiled a chance of scoring by knocking-on a pass from Jones.

12. **Knock out.** a. *trans.* To strike or dash out by a blow.

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI*, III. i. 83 Many haue their giddy braynes knockt out. 1727 GAY *Beggar's Op.* I. x. (1729) 14, I shall knock your brains out if you have any. 1887 I. R. *Lady's Ranche Life Montana* 102 Knocking the ashes out of his pipe.

†b. To stop or drown the voice of (a speaker) by making a knocking noise. *Obs.*

1574 in Peacock *Obs. Stat. Camb.* App. p. vi, If the Father shall upon his Chyldrens Aunswer replie and make an Argument, then the Bedel shall knocke hym out.

c. (See quots., and KNOCK-OUT *a.* and *sb.*)

1876 W. GREEN *Life Cheap Jack* 203 The concern would ..be 'knocked out' at once, that is resold by auction among themselves and the profit divided. 1896 FARMER *Slang, Knock-out*, a man frequenting auction rooms and joining with others to buy at a nominal price. One of the gang is told off to buy for the rest...At the end of the sale the goods are taken to a near hand public-house, where they are re-sold or knocked-out among the confederates.

d. *fig.* To drive out of the contest; to vanquish, exhaust. *To knock out of time* (Pugilistic), to disable an opponent so that he is unable to respond to the call of 'Time'.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 4/1 (Farmer) Foxhall .. was second favourite for some time, but he has now been knocked out to comparatively long odds. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Jan. 108/1 A man of weak physique..knocked out of time by a more robust..adversary. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Apr. 11/2 The light-weight champion 'knocked out' his two first opponents. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister?* 95 They call it..'knocked out of time', when a fellow doesn't come to at once. 1894 *Daily News* 26 Feb. 5/1 Two years ago Aston Villa [football club] knocked out Sunderland. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Apr. 7/3 You have to have your horses fit, otherwise you knock them out.

e. To make roughly or hastily. (Cf. 10 e.) *colloq.*

1856 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 422 We may knock out a series of descriptions .. without much trouble. 1881 T. HARDY *Laodicean* III. v. (1882) 185, I wish..you could knock out something for her before you leave town.

f. *intr.* (*Univ. slang.*) To gain exit from a college by knocking at the gate after it has been shut.

1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. (1864) 503 'Hullo!' he said, getting up; 'time for me to knock out'. 1862 H. KINGSLEY *Ravenshoe* vii. I. 82 Five out-college men had knocked out at a quarter to three.

g. 'To lose the scent: said of hounds in fox-hunting' (*Cent. Dict.*).

13. Knock over. a. *trans.* To overthrow by, or as if by, a blow; to prostrate. Also *fig.*

1814 S. Pegge *Anecd. Eng. Lang., Suppl. Grose's Prov. Gloss.* 384 *To Knock a man over*, to knock him down. *North.* 1855 Russell *War in Crimea* xxiv. 167 The 'Sampson' pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, knocking them over right and left. 1857 Lady Canning in Hare *2 Noble Lives* (1893) II. 343 Sunstroke..knocks them over quite suddenly. 1893 Selous *S. E. Africa* 69 That evening two of my Kafirs .. were knocked over with fever.

b. *intr.* To succumb; to die. *colloq.* or *slang.*

1892 Stevenson in *Illustr. Lond. News* 9 July 42/1 Captain Randall knocked over with some kind of a fit or stroke.

14. Knock together. a. *trans.* To drive or bring into collision or contact.

1398 (see Knocking *vbl. sb.* 1 b]. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. i. 122 Let us knog our praines together to be reuenge on ..the Host of the Garter. 1609 Bible (Douay) *Jer.* li. 20 Thou doest knocke together the vessels of warre.

b. *intr.* To come into collision.

1641 J. Jackson *True Evang. T.* III. 209 Two pots floting upon a pond,..with this word, If we knock together, we sink together. *a* 1699 Lady A. Halkett *Autobiog.* (1875) 44 Our heads knockt together.

c. *trans.* To put together, or construct, hastily, rudely, as for a temporary purpose.

1874 Farrar *Christ* (1894) 612 It [the Cross] would .. be .. knocked together in the rudest fashion. 1893 Kath. L. Bates *Eng. Relig. Drama* 226 A temporary stage has been roughly knocked together.

15. Knock under. *intr.* Short for *knock under board*, 5 c. To acknowledge oneself beaten; to give in, yield, submit, 'knuckle under'.

1670 *Merry Drollery* II. *Capt. Hick* 288 He .. Made the wits at the board to knock under. 1684-94 tr. *Plutarch's Mor.* III. 219 (L.) He knocked under presently, and a single glass dozed him. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Diary* 10 Nov., Is not this a triumph for me..? Pray let my daddy Crisp hear it, and knock under. 1852 Thackeray *Esmond* III. i, When he heard this news .. Colonel Esmond knocked under to his fate, and resolved to surrender his sword. 1887 Rider Haggard *Jess* xxvii, Our government is not going to knock under because it has suffered a few reverses.

16. Knock up. a. *trans.* To drive upwards, or fasten up, by knocking; *spec.* in *Bookbinding*, etc. to make even the edges of (a pile of loose sheets) by striking them on a table.

1660 Pepys *Diary* 30 Jan., Knocking up nails for my hat and cloakes. 1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxv. ¶ 3 Having thus Gathered one Book, he Knocks it up. *Ibid.* p. 382 *Knock up a Letter* .. a Letter may be worn so low that it will not Print well .. The Workman then .. beats lightly upon the Foot of the Shank, till he have battered Mettle enough out of the Shank, to raise it higher against Paper. 1888 Jacobi *Printers' Vocab.* 71 *Knock up*, to make the edges of a heap of paper straight and square by knocking up to one edge.

b. *intr.* To be driven up so as to strike something. *To knock up against*, to come into collision with; *fig.* to meet with, come across, encounter.

1887 A. Birrell *Obiter Dicta* Ser. II. 264 When Montaigne was in Rome .. he complained bitterly that he was always knocking up against his own countrymen. 1895 *Times* (weekly ed.) 27 Dec. 1034/3 One can't remember all the people one knocks up against in one's holiday-making. 1898 *Daily News* 24 Nov. 7/2 The smack eventually knocked up high on the shore under the cliffs.

c. *trans.* To make up (hastily or off-hand), to arrange summarily.

c 1580 Jefferie *Bugbears* I. iii. 30 We wile knocke vp this maryage. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 A match was knocked up betwixt Dogherty .. and a man named Burn. 1852 H. Rogers *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 167 This gentleman, with whom Harrington .. has knocked up an acquaintance. 1872 F. W. Robinson *Coward Conscience* I. viii, Why didn't they knock up a match between you and Ursula?

d. To put together hastily; = 14 c.

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc., Printing* xxiv. ¶ 10 The Balls are well Knockt up, when the Wooll is equally dispersed about all the Sides. 1812 L. Hunt in *Examiner* 12 Oct. 642/2 The carpenters that knock up our hustings. 1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. i. 271 A range of farm buildings can be roughly knocked up.

e. To get or accumulate by labour or exertion; *spec.* in *Cricket*, to run up (a score), make (so many runs) by striking the ball. *colloq.*

1837 Whittock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 360 [He] obtains almost full employment, ..and 'knocks' up £3 or £4 or more weekly. 1888 *Sporting Life* 10 Dec. (Farmer), With only 29 to win, White at his next attempt knocked up the necessary item. 1891 *Times* 12 Oct. 11/5 The Englishmen ..knocked up 305 runs before their innings closed.

f. To arouse by knocking at the door.

1663 Pepys *Diary* 11 Sept., This morning, about two or three o'clock, knocked up in our back yard; ..I found it was the constable and his watch. 1737 Pope *Hor. Epist.* II. i. 161 Time was, a sober Englishman would knock His servants up, and rise by five o'clock. 1851 Thackeray *Eng. Hum., Steele* (1858) 121 They knock up the surgeon.

g. To overcome or make ill with fatigue; to exhaust, tire out. (esp. in *pass.*)

1737 Bracken *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 167 Where the Horse is young, ..it would splint him, or knock him up (as we say) if the Rider were to make his Flourishes upon his Back like a Rope-dancer. 1770 Mad. D'Arblay *Early Diary* 7 Feb., Here is a lady who is not at all tired, ..and here am I knocked up. 1856 T. A. Trollope *Girlhood Cath. de Medici* xvi. 253 *He is completely* knocked up from over-work. 1883 Ld. R. Gower *My Reminis.* II. 244 Walter was too knocked up to join those who rode to the grove.

h. *intr.* To become exhausted or tired out; to become unserviceable; to break down.

1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., In passing the sands without a guide, his horse had knocked up. 1849 Alex. Smith *Pottleton Leg.* (repr.) 255 Every literary man, however great his success, knocks up at last.

i. *trans.* To break up, destroy, put an end to.

1764 Foote *Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 173 This plaguy peace..has knock'd up all the trade of the Alley. 1776 in *New York during Amer. Rev.* (1861) 99 The arrival of the fleet, since which almost all business in town is knocked up. 1857 De Quincey *Whiggism in Relat. to Literature* Wks. VI. 67 The establishment was knocked up, and clearly from gross defects of management.

Knock, *sb.*[1] Forms: 4–5 knokk(e, 4–6 knok, 6 knoke, 6–7 knocke, 7– knock. [f. Knock *v.*]

1. An act of knocking; a sounding blow; a hard stroke or thump; *spec.* a rap at a door to call attention or gain admittance.

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 327 Panne shal þe abbot of Abyndoun and alle his issu .. Haue a knokke of a kynge. 1460 Capgrave *Chron.* (Rolls) 284 He schal for his spoilyng have as good knokkis as evyr had Englischman. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, As a nayle, the moo knockes it hath, the more sure it is fixed. *? a* 1550 *Freiris of Berwik* 154 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 290 His knok scho kend, and did so him in lett. 1663 Butler *Hud.* I. i. 200 And prove their Doctrine Orthodox By Apostolick Blows and Knocks. 1742 Pope *Dunc.* IV. 443 A drowsy Watchman, that just gives a knock, And breaks our rest, to tell us what's a-clock. *a* 1844 L. Hunt *Our Cottage* 10 No news comes here, .. not a postman's knock. 1866 Mrs. Carlyle *Lett.* III. 317 The telegraph boy gave his double-knock.

fig. 1649 T. Ford *Ludus Fort.* 92 Our bodies are but fraile, earthen vessels, subject to every knock of sicknesse. 1898 Doyle *Trag. Korosko* ii. 37 We get hard knocks and no thanks, and why should we do it?

2. A clock. *Sc.*

1502 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* II. 159 To Schir James Petegrew, to his expens cumand to Strivelin to divis ane knok iijli. xs. 1559 Kennedy *Lett. to Willock* in *Wodrow Misc.* (1844) 270 Att ten houris of the knoke. 1826 J. Wilson *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 272 Do you put back .. the lang hand o' the knock.

Comb. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 305* William Purves, Knok-makar and smyth. 1663 *Inv. Ld. Y. Gordon's Furnit.*, A going knock and knockcaice. 1885 Edgar *Old Ch. Life Scot.* I. 29 The Knock house stood in a little gallery called the Knock loft.

Knock (nɒk), *sb.*[2] *Sc.* [In sense 1, a. Gael. (also Ir.) *cnoc* knoll, rounded hill. With 2 cf. Danish dial. *knok* little hillock (Molbech).]

1. A hill; a hillock, a knoll.

? 17.. Jacobite Relics II. 148 (Jam.) Round the rock, Down by the knock. 1820 *Glenfergus* I. 108 The knock, an insulated hill behind the church.

2. A name given on the coast of Lincolnshire, etc., to sand-banks. Cf. *Kentish Knock*, a sand-bank near the mouth of the Thames; also *Knock Sand.*

1587 Fleming *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1538/2 To make [at Dover] certeine groins or knocks, which at the havens mouth should cause such a depth, as thereby the whole harborough should lie drie at a low water. 1881 Knock Sand [see Knock *v.* 5]. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 7/2 The surf boat..when near Kentish Knock was taken in tow by a tug..no vessel can be found on the Knock.

† **Knock, knok,** *sb.*[3] *Obs. rare*—[1]. [app. a. LG. *knoche* in same sense: see Knitch *sb.*] A bundle of heckled flax.

1573 *Lanc. Wills* III. 62, xx knokes of hatchelled lyne.

Knock, variant of Nock.

Knock-, the vb.-stem or noun of action in Comb. **Knock-bark** (*Mining*), ore that has been crushed; **knock-stone,** a stone (or cast-iron plate) on which ore is broken. Also with adverbs, as **knock-on** (*Football*), an act of 'knocking on' (see Knock *v.* 11); **knock-under,** an act of 'knocking under' (see Knock *v.* 15). See also Knock-about, Knock-down, Knock-knee, etc.

1653 Manlove *Lead Mines* 266 Fell, Bous, and *Knock-barke. 1747 (see *knock-stone*). 1828 *Craven Dial., Knock-bark*, ore after it is reduced by the hand or machine. 1883 *Daily News* 5 Oct. 5/2 A *knock-on gives a free kick. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* Lj, Knockbark [is] all that is carried to the *Knock-Stone and there knocked down with the Bucker. 1839 Ure *Dict. Arts* 749 A very hard stone slab, or cast-iron plate, ..called a knock-stone. 1894 Blackmore *Perlycross* 51 They seem to have brought him down to a flat *knock-under.

Kno·ck-about, knockabout, *a.* (*sb.*) [The phrase *knock about* (see Knock *v.* 7), used attrib., and hence by ellipsis as sb.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Characterized by knocking about, or dealing blows; rough, violent, boisterous.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Apr. 4/1 The rage for this knockabout sport [football]. 1891 *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 7/1 Prize fights, and street-fights, and knockabout performances.

b. *Theatr. slang.* Of noisy and violent character.

1892 *Daily News* 10 May 3/4 The 'knockabout' character of sketches. 1893 *Times* 25 Dec. 6/2 Two very droll and daring knock-about comedians. 1897 G. Floyd in *Compl. Cyclist* vi. 156 The intelligent foreigner..imagines that the type of English humour is a knockabout entertainment.

2. Characterized by being driven to and fro, or wandering irregularly about.

1885 Morris in Mackail *Life* (1899) II. 158 Such a knock-about day as I had on Monday! 1890 Blackmore *Kit* III. xvi, A knockabout fellow swore to find out all about you.

b. Of a garment, etc.: Suitable for travelling or 'knocking about'.

1880 *Echo* 23 Nov. 4/4 Knockabout Corduroy Cloth. 1895 M. E. Francis *Daughter of Soil* 130 Any make, ..from knock-about suits to dress-clothes. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 25 Aug. 3/2 Concocting with their own nimble fingers tasteful blouses, useful knockabout skirts, and dainty trifles of lace and muslin.

c. *Australia.* Applied to a labourer on a station who is ready to turn his hand to any kind of work. Cf. Rouseabout.

1876 W. Harcus *S. Australia* 273 (Morris) Knockabout hands, 17*s.* to 20*s.* per week. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* xix, We're getting rather too many knockabout men for a small station like this.

B. *sb.* **1.** *Theatr. slang.* A 'knockabout' performer or performance: see A. 1 b.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 3/2 Bounding brothers, knock-abouts, step-dancers. 1892 *Daily News* 7 June 6/3 Singers, dancers, knockabouts, and quick-change artistes.

2. *Australia.* A 'knock-about' man: see A. 2 c.

1889 Boldrewood *Robbery under Arms* xvi, The knock-abouts and those other three chaps won't come it on us.

Knock-down, *a.* and *sb.* [The phr. *knock down* (see Knock *v.* 8) used attrib. and as sb.]

A. *adj.* **1.** Such as to knock down or fell to the ground; *fig.* irresistible, overwhelming.

1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* I. i, This same Arbitrary Power is a knock-down Argument. 1802 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ld. Belgrave & his Motions* Wks. 1812 IV. 514 You've learnt to face a knock-down laugh. 1840–1 De Quincey *Style* Wks. 1859 XI. 220 These .. are knock-down blows to the Socratic .. philosophy. 1885 Courthope *Liberal Movement Eng. Lit.* iv. 114 The view that Johnson propounded in his direct 'knock-down' style.

b. Adapted to be fastened by being knocked flat at the end: see Knock *v.* 8 b.

1869 Sir E. Reed *Shipbuild.* xvii. 383 It is advantageous to have plain knockdown or conical points to steel rivets.

2. *Knock-down price*, the price below which an article will not be 'knocked down' at an auction; the reserve price.

1895 *Daily News* 6 May 6/5 Fairy, favourite spaniel of Lady Bulwer's, ..40 gs.; .. the knock-down price last year was 54 gs.

3. Constructed so as to be easily 'knocked down' or taken in pieces for removal: see Knock *v.* 8 f.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 The shook may be said to be a knock-down barrel. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* LIX. 187 To make a knockdown wigwam, the framing should be lashed together with ropes or twine, and the bark tied to the rafters with twine.

B. *sb.* **1.** Something that knocks one down; something overpowering; *e.g.* strong liquor. *slang.*

1698 W. King tr. *Sorbière's Jrnl. Lond.* 35 He answer'd me that he had a thousand such sort of liquors, ..Old Pharaoh, Knockdown, Hugmatee [etc.]. *a* 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Knock-down*, very strong Ale or Beer.

2. An act of knocking down; a blow that knocks down or fells to the ground; *fig.* An overwhelming blow. Also, A stand-up or free fight.

1809 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIII. 6 This round produced the first blood, and first knock-down. 1818 Lady Morgan *Autobiog.* (1859) 85 It is a knockdown to all Morgan's arguments and mine. 1837 Dickens *Pickw.* xxxvii, 'I'll try and bear up agin such a reg'lar knock-down o' talent' replied Sam. 1845 E. Miall *Nonconf.* V. 437 Let us turn to and have a real Irish knockdown.

3. A 'knock-down' piece of furniture: see A. 3.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1239/2 *Knock down*, a piece of furniture or other structure adapted to be disconnected at the joints so as to pack compactly.

Knocked (nɒkt), *ppl. a.* [f. Knock *v.* + -ed [1].] Struck, hit, beaten, etc.: see Knock *v.*

† *Knocked bear*, barley beaten in a stone mortar in order to remove the hulls (*Sc. Obs.*). *Knocked knees*, knees turning inwards: cf. Knock-kneed. Also with adverbs as *knocked-down, -up*, etc.: see Knock *v.* II.

c 1537 *Thersites* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 405 Thou shalt have knocked bread and ill-fare. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrvis* 467 Knocked beir, Herbis to the pot, and all sic geir. 1776 *Rhode Isl. Col. Rec.* (1862) VII. 571 Shaken or knocked down casks. 1784 J. Barry in *Lect. Paint.* ii. (1848) 94 Knocked or baker knees. 1890 Boldrewood *Col. Reformer* (1891) 257 His .. knocked-up horses showed .. the effects of a long journey.

Knockel, obs. form of Knuckle.

Kno·ck-'em-dow·n, kno·ckemdow·n. [A phrase used as a name.] A stick with a cocoa-nut or the like stuck on it to be aimed at.

1828 J. Bee *Pict. Lond.* 263 The charms of nine pins—whether they be skittles, knock-em-down, bowl-and-tip, dutch-pins, or the more sturdy four-corners. 1847 R. Brown in *Mem.* vii. (1866) 126 The fair and whirligigs and knock-emdowns. 1870 *Daily News* 4 June, At the deserted knock-'em-down grounds the sticks stood in melancholy rows, protesting against the public contempt for cocoa nuts.

Knocker (nɒ·kəɹ). [f. Knock *v.* + -er [1].]

1. One who or that which knocks; *esp.* one who knocks at a door in order to gain admittance; also = *knocker down* (see 5).

1388 Wyclif *Pref. Ep. Jerome* viii, To the askere me ȝyueth, and to the knockere me openeth. *c* 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 5 The asker .. schall receyue, the seker shall fynde, and the rynger or knokker shall entre. 1552 Huloet, Knocker, *percussor, pulsator.* 1652 Sparke *Scintilla Altaris* (1663) 103 Lest with those untimely knockers at the bride-chamber door, we..be repulsed. 1821 Byron *Juan* III. xxxiv, Rocks bewitch'd that open to the knockers. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 11/2 Cardiff sent up two boxers.

.. The more terrible .. eventually succumbed to a talented Irishman, who knocked out the would be knocker.

b. A spirit or goblin imagined to dwell in mines, and to indicate the presence of ore by knocking.

1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* L ij b, Miners say that the Knocker is some Being that Inhabits in the..Hollows of the Earth. 1885 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 371/2 In the Cardigan mines, the knockers are still heard, indicating where a rich lode may be expected. 1898 Watts-Dunton *Aylwin* iii. (1899) 24 She had not only heard but seen these knockers. They were thick-set dwarfs.

c. *slang.* A person of 'striking' appearance, or who moves others to admiration. (Cf. Knock *v.* 2 c, and Stunner.)

1612 Field *Woman a Weather-cocke* I. C ij, You should be a Knocker then by the Mothers side. 1620 Middleton *Chaste Maid* II. ii, They're pretty children both, but here's a wench Will be a knocker. 1664 Cotton *Scarron.* 88 That old Knocker good Anchises.

d. A knock-down blow. *rare.*

1674 N. Fairfax *Bulk & Selv.* 96 The backstroke will be sure to give him a knocker. 1842 *Newcastle Song Bk.* 148 (E. D. D.) He lifted up his great long airm, Me soul he gave him sec a knocker.

2. An appendage, usually of iron or brass, fastened to a door, and hinged so that it may be made to strike against a metal plate, to attract the attention of those within. (The most usual sense; cf. Knock *v.* 1.)

1598 Florio, *Picchiatoio*, a hammer to knocke at a doore with, a striker, a knocker. 1709 Steele *Tatler* No. 77 ₱ 2 One could hardly find a Knocker at a Door in a whole Street after a Midnight Expedition of these *Beaux Esprits.* 1791 Mrs. Radcliffe *Rom. Forest* ii, La Motte, ..advanced to the gate and lifted a massy knocker. 1863 Geo. Eliot *Romola* xviii, Tito found the heavy iron knocker on the door thickly bound round with wool. 1898 J. T. Fowler *Durham Cath.* 63 The famous bronze knocker on the great north door.

Comb. 1844 J. T. Hewlett *Parsons & W.* vi, Knocker-wrenching and sign-removing were in vogue in my day.

†b. *colloq.* or *slang.* A kind of bob or pendant to a wig. *Obs.*

1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. No. 106. 27 The physicians with their great wigs had disappeared, and had given place to those who wore a wig with a knocker. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 550 Pig-tails and 'knockers' superseded the ponderous 'clubs'.

c. Phr. *Up to the knocker*: in good condition; in the height of fashion; 'up to the mark'. *slang.*

1844 Selby *London by Night* I. ii, *Jack.* How do you feel? *Ned.* Not quite up to the knocker. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 1/3 We was dressed up to the knocker.

†3. A castanet: cf. Knacker[1] 2. *Obs.*

1648 Gage *West Ind.* xi. (1655) 37 Capering and dancing with their castannettas, or knockers on their fingers.

4. 'An attachment in a flour-bolt to jar the frame and shake the flour from the meshes of the bolting-cloth' (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875).

5. With adverbs, as *knocker-down*, also = Knock-down B. 1; *knocker-off* = Knock-off A.; *knocker-up*, a person who goes round the streets in the early morning to awaken people.

1611 Cotgr., *Assommeur*, a knocker, feller, or beater, downe. 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* I. i, A taker-up, Rather indeed a knocker-down. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 315/1 The Axe, which is the right form of the Butchers Knocker Down. 1697 *Praise Yorksh. Ale* (Craven Gloss.), We've ale also that is called knocker-down. 1861 E. Waugh *Lake Country* 223 (E. D. D.) That curious Lancashire character the 'knocker-up'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.*, *Knocker-off.* (*Knitting.*) A wheel with projections to raise the loop over the top of the needle and discharge it therefrom. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Oct. 3/2 The stock in trade of the 'knocker-up' consists of a long pole .. with pieces of wire at the end. This pole is raised to the bedroom, and the wires are rattled against the window pane. Knockers-up charge 2*d.* a week for this service.

Knocking (nɒ·kiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ing[1].]

1. The action of the verb Knock, q. v.

a 1340 Hampole *Psalter* lxi. 8 In knokynge of brest. *c* 1500 *Adam Bel* 226 Who is there nowe, sayde the porter, That maketh all this knocking? 1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 63 Lightyng of candels to images, knockyng and knelyng to them. 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* II. ii. 74 Wake Duncan with thy knocking: I would thou could'st. 1662 Stillingfl. *Orig. Sacr.* III. ii. § 17 There is no such knocking of particles. 1762 Foote *Orator* II. Wks. 1799 I. 210 Certain thumpings, knockings, scratchings. 1845 M. Pattison *Ess.* (1889) I. 22 Roused by a loud and continued knocking at the door of the house.

b. With adverbs: see Knock *v.* II. (Also *attrib.*)

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* VII. v. (MS. Bodl.) lf. 49/2 Grysbating and knokking togedres of teeþ. 1768–74 Tucker *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 472 It seems..probable..that bowing the knee answers to the very vulgar expression of knocking under. 1868 in Hughes *Tom Brown* (ed. 6) Pref., The old delusion ..that knocking about will turn a timid boy into a bold one.

2. *pl.* a. (See quot. 1678.) b. *Mining.* Ore that has been broken with a hammer before being crushed. c. Small pieces broken off from stone by hammering or chiseling.

1678 *Phil. Trans.* XII. 1063 A third sort of Salt we have which we call Knockings, which doth candy on the Stailes of the Barrow. 1747 Hooson *Miner's Dict.* P ij, To break the Knockings, and crush them to Knockbark, to make the Ore merchantable. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1240/1 The sorting of lead ore by the sieve develops three qualities, *knockings*, *riddlings*, and *fell.* The former are large scraps, which are picked out.

3. *Comb.*, as *knocking-bucker* (see Bucker[2]), *-mell*, *-mill*, *-room*, *-stone*, *-trough*: see quots.

1686 Plot *Staffordsh.* 166 Three sorts, viz. round Ore, small Ore, and Smithum; the two last whereof are first beaten to pieces with an instrument called a *Knocking-bucker. 1847–78 Halliwell, **Knocking-mell*, a large wooden hammer used for bruising barley. 1858 *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. VI. 8 A strong knockin-mell or wooden pestle. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.*, *Stamping-mill*, or **knocking-mill*, an engine used in the tin-works, to bruise the ore small. 1887 N. D. Davis *Cavaliers & Roundheads Barbados* 9 The pots were removed to the *Knocking Room. Here they were knocked with force against the ground, causing the sugar to come out in a loaf. 1805 Ramsay *Scot. in 18th C.* (1888) II. ii. 70 Its place was supplied by knocked bear. Every family had therefore its *knocking-stone. 1825 Brockett, **Knocking-trough*, a conical trough in which the rind is beat off barley with a mallet.

Kno·cking, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ing[2].] That knocks (see the verb); †*fig.* violent, forcible, 'thumping'; 'knock-down', clinching, decisive.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 17 b/1 Prickinge, knockinge, or beatinge payne. 1624 Gee *Foot out of Snare* v. 33 Heere is a knocking and long-lasting lie, worthy to be nailed vpon a post or pillory. 1711 Swift *Jrnl. to Stella* Lett. 1767 III. 269 The lords..they say, are preparing some knocking addresses. 1732 Pope *Ep. Cobham* 236 Still to his wench he crawls on knocking knees.

Knock-knee (nɒ·kˌniˑ). [f. Knock *v.* + Knee *sb.*] *pl.* Knees that knock together in walking from inward curvature of the legs. *sing.* The condition of being knock-kneed.

1827 Hone *Every-day Bk.* II. 857 With knock-knees, and a..large head. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 614 Knock-knee..treated by the long-continued application of splints.

Kno·ck-kneed, *a.* [f. prec. + -ed[2].] Having the legs bent inwards so that the knees knock together in walking. (The opposite of *bandy-legged.*)

1806 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 720 Parents, whose children from bad nursing are become knock-kneed. 1838 Dickens *O. Twist* xlii, Those long-limbed, knock-kneed, shambling, bony people. 1862 Sala *Seven Sons* I. vii. 142 The knock-kneed horse.

b. *fig.* Halting; feeble.

1865 Dickens *Mut. Fr.* III. iv, It was constitutionally a knock-knee'd mind. 1887 Saintsbury *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* i. 5 So stumbling and knock-kneed is his [Wyatt's] verse. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Dec. 4/1 There are no shambling, knock-kneed verses.

Knockle, obs. variant of Knuckle.

Kno·ck-me-dow·n, *a.* and *sb. colloq.*

A. *adj.* Such as to knock one down (*lit.* or *fig.*); violent, riotous; overbearing, defiant; prostrating, overpowering.

1760 Foote *Minor* I. Wks. 1830 I. 35 No knock-me-down doings in my house. 1848 J. H. Newman *Loss & Gain* II. xviii. (1858) 250 He's so positive, so knock-me-down. 1863 Ouida *Held in Bondage* (1870) 104 The overbearing, knock-me-down Marchioness .. who gave the law to everybody. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 691 The term 'knock-me-down fever' (applied sometimes to dengue).

B. *sb.* = Knock-down B. 1.

1756 W. Toldervy *Hist. Two Orphans* II. 112. 1828 *Craven Dial.*, *Knock-me-down*, strong ale. 1892 *Daily News* 3 Aug. 6/1 A savant who muddled my poor brains with geological knock-me-downs which he declares will be heard in Section C.

Kno·ck-o·ff, *sb.* and *a.*

A. *sb.* A contrivance for knocking something off, or point at which something is knocked off.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1240/1 *Knock off* (*Knitting-machine*), the piece which, at the proper moment, removes the loops from the tier of needles. 1883 Gresley *Gloss. Coal Mining Terms*, *Knock off.* (1) The point upon an engine plane at which the set is disconnected from the rope, or where a jockey comes into play. (2) A joint for disconnecting the bucket sword from the pump rods.

B. *adj.* as in *knock-off time*, time to 'knock off' or leave off work.

1899 F. T. Bullen *Log of Sea-waif* 108 It was 'knock-off' time.

Kno·ck-ou·t, *a.* and *sb.*

A. *adj.* Characterized by 'knocking out' (see Knock *v.* 12); *spec.* a. of, or in connexion with, an auction sale (see quots.); b. of a blow, etc.: Such as to disable or knock out of the contest.

a. 1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 373/1 Combinations, by a set of men who attend real sales, and drive, by various means, respectable purchasers away, purchase at their own price, and afterwards privately sell the same, under a form of public auction, termed 'Knock-out Sales'. 1895 W. Roberts *Bk.-Hunter in London* iii. 121 This auction [1726] is interesting .. as being the genesis of the knock-out system. 1896 Farmer *Slang* s.v., The lot is knocked down to the knock-out bidders.

b. 1898 *Times* 24 Dec. 8/5 The effect of the 'knock-out' blow,..delivered, not straight from the shoulder, but sideways and on the tip of the chin, was to produce unconsciousness.

B. *sb.* 1. The practice of 'knocking out' at auction sales or in similar transactions; a knock-out sale; also, one of the confederates who 'knock out': see A. a, Knock *v.* 12 c.

1854 *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Oct. 342/2 A knock-out is a combination of bidders at a sale, who, deputing one to bid, save the increase of price which further competition causes, and subsequently have a private sale among themselves. 1864 *East London Observer* 25 June, Witness said a knock-out was where a sum of money was divided among the contractors, and the officials generally,.. out of the contract price over and above what ought to be paid for the work... Those who did not get the work had money for putting in tenders so that the favored one got it, and the officials also. 1883 A. Lang in *Longm. Mag.* II. 522 The auctioneer put up lot after lot, and Blinton plainly saw that the whole affair was a knock-out.

2. A knock-out blow: see A. b.

1894 Morrison *Tales Mean Streets*, *Three Rounds* 138 It was a hard fight, and both the lads were swinging the right again and again for a knock-out.

3. *Polo.* (See quot.) *U. S.*

1894 *Rules of Amer. Polo Assoc.* in M. H. Hayes *Mod. Polo* (1896) 314 When the ball goes out ends, the side defending that goal is entitled to a knock out from the point at which it crossed the line. When the player having the knock out causes unnecessary delay, the Referee may throw a ball on the field and call play.

Knocle, knokel, etc., obs. ff. Knuckle.

Knod, knodden, obs. or dial. pa. pple. of Knead *v.* **Knok(e, knokk(e,** obs. ff. Knock.

Knoledge, -lege, obs. forms of Knowledge.

Knoll (nōul), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1–2 cnol(l, 3–5 knol, 5 (9 *dial.*) knolle, 7 (9 *dial.*) knowle, (nowle), 7–9 knole, knowl, 6– knoll. [OE. *cnoll* hill-top, cop, summit, hillock, from same root as Du. *knol*, formerly *knolle* clod, ball, turnip, Ger. *knollen*, MHG. *knolle* clod, lump, knot, tuber; Norw. *knoll*, Sw. *knöl*, Da. dial. *knöl*, *knöld* hillock.

OE. *cnoll* might represent an OTeut. **knod-lo*, with usual assimilation of *ðl* to *ll*, and thus be radically connected with Knot. Cf. for the form Ger. *knödel* dumpling.]

1. The summit or rounded top of a mountain or hill (*obs.* exc. *dial.*).

c 888 K. Ælfred *Boeth.* xii, Se þe wille fæst hus timbrian, ne sceall he hit no settan upon þone hehstan cnol. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* viii. 5 On þam teoþan monþe æteowodon þæra munta cnollas. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4129 At munt nemboc on ðat knol fasga,..Saȝ ðe lond of promission. 1706 Phillips, *Knoll*, the top of a Hill, a Word much us'd in the West; especially in Hereford-shire. 1825 Brockett, *Knoll*, *Knowl*, *Knowe*, the top of a hill, a bare rounded hillock.

b. *Naut.* 'The head of a bank, or the most elevated part of a submarine shoal' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

2. A small hill or eminence of more or less rounded form; a hillock, a mound.

c 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) xli. 7 On þam lytlan cnolle, þe Ermon hatte. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 111 He cumeð stridende from dune to dune, and ouer strit þe cnolles [L. *colles*]. *a* 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxiv. 13 [lxv. 12] Gird sal be knolles with faines. 1513 Douglas *Æneis* v. ii. 5 Eneas .. Syne spak thir wordis on a knollis hycht. 1523 Fitzherb. *Husb.* § 128 To cary grauell & fyll it vp as hygh as y° other knolles be. 1604 Edmonds *Observ. Cæsar's Comm.* 84 A knowle exceedingly fortified. 1628 Le Grys tr. *Barclay's Argenis* 82 A Knole fitly placed..for a Cittadell. 1686 Evelyn *Diary* 23 Oct., It stands on a knowle..insensibly rising. 1780 A. Young *Tour Irel.* I. 92 A knole of lawn rises among them. 1816 W. Smith *Strata Ident.* 21 Rounded low hills, which are called knolls or knowls. 1865 Geikie *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vii. 153 Hills and crags of every size, down to mere hummocks and knolls. 1884 Q. Victoria *More Leaves* 64 At half-past two we five ladies lunched on a heathery knoll.

†b. (See quot. and cf. Hummock 1 b.) *Obs.*

1772 J. G. W. De Brahm *Hist. Georgia* (1849) 45 The second Species of Pine..is only met with on the Knowls (small Islands in Swamps).

†3. A swelling upon the skin; = Knob *sb.* 1 b.

1499 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 (Pynson) Knolle (*K.*, *H.* Knobbe) of a mannys hande or in another part of him.., *callus.*

†4. A turnip. *Obs. dial.*

1669 Worlidge *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 328 *Knolls*, Turnips. 1674 Ray *S. & E. C. Words* 70 *Knolles*; Turneps, *Kent.*

5. A lump, a large piece. *Sc.*

1829 Hogg *Sheph. Cal.* II. 19 The auld wife .. brought a knoll o' butter like ane's nieve.

Knoll (nōul), *sb.*[2] Also 5 knolle, 7 knole. [Formed with next, from same root as Knell, perh. with later onomatopœic modification.]

1. An act, or the action, of 'knolling' or tolling a bell; the sound of a large bell. *arch.* and *dial.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 100 Pro factura campanæ del knoll. 1497 Bp. Alcock *Mons Perfect.* Ej, At the fyrst knolle of y° bell they departe fro theyr celles. 1615 G. Sandys *Trav.* IV. 233 The watch of one Fort giues two or three Knoles with a bell. 1795–1814 Wordsw. *Excurs.* vi. 801 The bells..before The last hath ceased its solitary knoll.

†2. A large bell; a church-bell. *Obs.*

1379 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 99 In viij stanges meremii sarrandis .. pro le knoll [*margin*, Custus del klank knoll]. 1412–13 *Durham Acc. Rolls* 403 Pro reparacione del knoll.

Knoll (nōul), *v.* Forms: 5 knollen, (-yn), 5–6 knolle, 6–7 knol, 6–8, 9 *dial.* knowl, (8 knowll), 7– knoll. [Goes with Knoll *sb.*[2]]

1. *trans.* To ring, toll (a bell); = Knell *v.* 2. Also *fig.* Now *arch.* and *dial.*

1467 *Eng. Gilds* 401 As often as they shallen here the grete belle of the parisshe of Seint Androwe to be knolled .. and after that rongen out. *a* 1485 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 (MS. S.) Knollyn, *pulso.* 1605 Shaks. *Mach.* v. viii. 50, I would not wish them to a fairer death: And so his Knell is knoll'd. 1871 Browning *Pr. Hohenst.* 1942 So do the old enthroned decrepitudes Acknowledge, in the rotten hearts of them, Their knell is knolled. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Knowl*, to knoll; to toll a bell.

2. *intr.* Of a bell or clock: To sound, ring a knell, toll; = Knell *v.* 3. Now chiefly *dial.*

1582 Munday *Eng. Rom. Life* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 179 Soon after, the bell knowleth againe, when as the students.. walk to the Romayne colledge. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 114 Where bels haue knoll'd to Church. 1612 *Two Noble K.* I. i, Remember that your fame Knolls in the ear o' the

world. 1815 Byron *Parisina* xv, For a departing being's soul The death-hymn peals and the hollow bells knoll. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Knoll*, to toll as a bell. 1886 *S. W. Linc. Gloss.* s.v., I heard the bell knoll a piece sin [= a bit since].

b. *trans.* To ring a knell for. c. To ring or toll out.

1597 Shaks. *2 Hen. IV*, I. i. 103 His Tongue Sounds euer after as a sullen Bell Remembred, knolling a departing Friend. 1842 Tennyson *Gardener's D.* 180 All that night I heard The heavy clocks knolling the drowsy hours.

3. *trans.* To summon by the sound of a bell.

1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 121 We haue seene better dayes, And haue with holy bell bin knowld to Church. 1820 Byron *Juan* v. 1, They heard No Christian knoll to table. 1844 Lytton tr. *Schiller's Fridolin* 90 From the church-tower clangs the bell Knolling souls that would repent To the Holy Sacrament. 1894 *Times* 17 July 9/3 Every woman who ever has been knolled to church.

Hence **Kno·lling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Kno·ller**, one who knolls.

1480 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 315 The knollyng of the bell in the chappell. 1538 *Injunctions* in Strype *Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I. xlii. 322 The Knoling of Aves after service..henceforth to be left. 1611 Cotgr., *Carillonneur*, a chymer, or knowler, of bels. 1837–9 Hallam *Hist. Lit.* (1847) III. 122 The knolling of Church bells. 1877 Lee *Gloss. Liturg., Knoller*, 2. a sexton or sacristan.

Knolled (nōuld), *a.* Also 7 nol'd. [f. Knoll *sb.*[1] + -ed [2].] Having a knoll or knolls: in parasynthetic combs., as *high-knolled*.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* IV. iii, I have a mount of mischiefe clogs my soule, As waighties as the high-nol'd Appenine.

Knolly (nōu·li), *a.* [f. Knoll *sb.*[1] + -y.] Full of or abounding in knolls or hillocks.

1821 Clare *Vill. Minstr.* II. 68 While Dobbin .. patient goes to gate or knowly brake. 1870 Miss Broughton *Red as Rose* I. 151 A grassy, knolly park.

Knop (nɒp), *sb.*[1] Forms: *α.* 4–6 knoppe, 5–6 knopp, knope, (6 noppe), 5– knop. *β.* 4–6 knappe, (5 cnap), 6 knapp, (knepp), 5– knap, (7–8 nap). [ME. *knop* = OFris. *knop*, MDu. *cnoppe, cnop* (Du. *knop*), MLG. *knoppe* (hence Da. *knop*, Sw. *knopp*), OHG. *chnoph, chnopf* (G. *knopf* knob, head, knot, button, etc.) The form *knap* may repr. ON. *knapp-r* knob, stud, button (Sw. *knapp*, Da. *knap*), perh. cognate with OE. *cnæp*, Knap *sb.*[1] The ulterior etymology is obscure.]

1. A small rounded protuberance, a knob (esp. one of an ornamental character, *e. g.* upon the stem of a chalice, a candlestick, etc.); a boss, stud, button, tassel, or the like; in *Arch.* = Knob *sb.* 1 d. (Sometimes prob. a carved representation of a flower-bud; cf. 2 below.) *Obs.* or *arch.* exc. in specific applications.

α. ? *a* 1366 Chaucer *Rom. Rose* 1080 With a bend of gold tasseled, And knoppis fyne of gold enameled. 1455 in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 369 With Knopps and Tassells. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 A knoppe of a scho, *bulla*. 1527 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 225 Sex silver spones with knopis of oure Ladie. 1535 Coverdale *Jer.* lii. 22 Vpon the rope were brasen knoppes. 1676 Worlidge *Cyder* (1691) 182 A knop at the end of a slender handle or stick. 1861 *Times* 12 July, The crown and the knops which adorn the turret were gilt by him. 1865 S. Evans *Bro. Fabian* 105 Ornan..Unlooped the ruby knops Loosing her kirtle.

β. [*a* 1000 in Wr.-Wülcker 238/33 *Fibula*, cnæp, sigl, spennel.] 1362 Langl. *P. Pl. A.* VII. 257 His cloke of Calabre, with..knappes of Gold. 1420 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 45 A becure of seluer y-keueryd, .. þe cnap of þe couercle ys an-amylyd with blewe. 1563–87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 80/2 Scourge him then with whips .. with knaps of lead at the ends. 1577 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 92 Twelve silver spones with kneppes gilt wrought with a lyon. 1623 Hart *Arraignm. Ur.* v. 27 To snatch and pull the naps of the coverlid. 17.. in Child *Ballads* VIII. 295/2 The naps of gold were bobbing bonnie.

2. The bud of a flower; a compact or rounded flower-head or seed-vessel. (Cf. Knapweed.) *arch.*

α. 1388 Wyclif *Num.* xvii. 8 Whanne knoppis weren greet, the blossoms hadden broke out. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knoppe, or bud of a tre. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XVII. cxxxvi. (W. de W.) 692 The fruyte of the rose is smalle rounde knoppes [*Bodl. MS.* knappes] and harde. 1508 Dunbar *Gold. Targe* 22 The rosis yong, new spreding of thair knoppis. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. xxv. § 2. 217 At the top of the stalke growe small knops, from which come flowers. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 793, I have..wondered..to see those little Snails..on the Knops and Branches of the Vine. 1894 R. Bridges *Shorter Poems* 97 The chestnut holds her gluey knops upthrust.

β. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. xxiv. (MS. Bodl) lf. 196 b/1 Þe cipresse .. haþ leere knappes in stede of frute. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* I. xxxii. 45 The floures..do likewise turne into little knappes, or heads. 1656 W. Coles *Art of Simpling* xii. 38 Some [seeds] grow in Knaps like Bottles, as Knap-weed. 1879 Britten & Holland *Plant-n., Knap*, flowers of *Trifolium pratense*.

b. Hence, A popular name of Red Clover. *U. S.*

1897 Britten & Brown *Flora North States* II. 276 *Trifolium pratense* .. Honeysuckle Clover, Knap, Suckles.

†3. The rounded protuberance formed by the front of the knee or the elbow-joint. *Obs.*

α. 14.. *Nominale* in Wr.-Wülcker 678/29 *Hoc internodium*, the knope of the kne. 1590 W. Burch *MS. Scrap Bk.* in *Chapter Libr. Canterb. Cathedr.*, The Arme in lenghthe must com shorte of ye knop of the kne.

β. 1652 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (Burgh Rec. Soc.) II. 242 The knap of hir elbow. 1734 *Act Crt. Session* in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. IV. 125/2 Heads, knaps, tongues, and marrow bones cut out by themselves. *c* 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* IV. 146 His breeches came exactly to the knap of the knee.

†b. A swelling upon the skin; a wart, pimple, etc.: = Knob *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1556–8 Phaer *Æneid* IV. L j, From a tender colt they take the knapp. 1562 Turner *Baths* 4 It is good..for suche as have any knoppes or hard swellinges upon any membre. 1598 Florio, *Verruche*, .. also wartes or knops of flesh rising in the bodie.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as knop-fly (*Angling*) = *knob-fly*; knop-sedge, the bur-reed, *Sparganium*.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. 143 b, It maye be called bede sedge or knop sedge. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 113 For to snip, in the foaling, from front of fillye the knap-knob. 1799 G. Smith *Laboratory* II. 310 Knop-fly. Dubbing, of the down of an otter-cub.

Knop (nɒp), **knap** (næp), *sb.*[2] *north. dial.* [Origin obscure.] A large wooden tub.

a. 1563 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 169 A kneadinge bassyn, a knoppe, a gielfatte. 1588 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 75 The great brewinge knopp. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 One knopp one handle 2 salt pres dishes. 1802 in Anderson *Cumbld. Ball.* 51, I dung owre the knop.

β. 1614 *Inv.* in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Arch. Soc.* III. 114 In the butterye 3 barrells 2 staues one Knapp. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 432 But stoups are needed, tubs, and pails, and knaps.

†**Knop**, *v. Obs.* [f. Knop *sb.*[1]]

1. *trans.* To furnish or adorn with knops; to stud.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7260 High shoes knopped with dagges. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/2 To Knoppe, *bullare*. 1505 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* (1901) III. 40 For ij pypanes blak silk to knop the said hat. 1539 in *Inv. R. Wardrobe* (1815) 52 Ane capparisone..bordourit with silvir and knoppit with silvir & yallow silk.

2. *intr.* To put forth 'knops', to bud. *Sc.*

a 1584 Montgomerie *Cherrie & Slae* 40 Sum knopping, sum dropping Of balmie liquor sweit. *c* 1600 Burel *Pilgr.* in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1706) II. 23 Ranie Orion, That dropit and knopit, Baith upon tre and stone.

Knop, obs. form of Knap *sb.*[1], *v.*[1]

Knopped (nɒpt, *poet.* nɒ·pĕd), *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Knop *sb.*[1] or *v.* + -ed.] Having knops; knobbed; bearing buds, or compact rounded flower-heads.

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 424 Wiþ his knopped schon clouted full pykke. 1434 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 101 A litell basyn knopped. 1501 Douglas *Pal. Hon.* Prol. 76 The knoppit syonis with leuis aggreabill. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 447 With knopped Majoram or Saiorie. 1655 Moufet & Bennet *Health's Improv.* (1746) 320 The unset Leek, or Maiden-leek, is not so hot as the knopped ones.

b. Formed into a knop or knob; knob-shaped.

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xii. 161 Lyke to..Cyanus floures .. in his Scaly knopped buttons.

Kno·ppy, *a.* ? *Obs.* [f. Knop *sb.*[1] + -y. Cf. G. *knöpfig*.] Full of knops; knop-like; knobby.

1562 Turner *Herbal* II. R, Polygonum..hath many knoppy ioyntes. 1578 Lyte *Dodoens* II. xvii. 167 Whan this seede is ripe, his knoppie head openeth. 1597 Gerarde *Herbal* II. clxv. 458 This kinde hath certaine knoppie tufts.

Knopweed, obs. or dial. form of Knapweed.

Knor, -re, Knorry, obs. ff. Knur, Knurry.

Knorcock, Anglicized form of next.

‖ **Kno·rhan.** *Obs.* [Du. *knorhaan*, f. *knorren* to growl, snarl + *haan* cock.] A name of a S. African species of bustard: = Koran [2].

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 139 *The Knorhan.* Among the wild fowls at the Cape there is a sort of birds, a male of which the Europeans there call *Knor-cock*; a female they call *Knor-hen*. 1777 G. Forster *Voy. round World* I. 85 The Knorhan, which is..the African bustard.

Knosp (nɒsp). *rare.* [ad. Ger. *knospe* a bud, boss, knob.] An architectural (or other) ornament in the form of a bud, or forming a bunch-like or rounded protuberance; a knop, knob, boss, stud.

1808 Scott *Marm.* V. Introd. iv, Ere from thy mural crown there fell The slightest knosp or pinnacle. 1820 — *Abbot* XXXII, The black letter Bible..adorned with massive silver clasps and knosps. 1855 Milman *Lat. Chr.* XIV. viii. (1864) IX. 297 Prodigality of ornament, knosps, shrine work, corbels, gurgoyles.

Hence **Knosped** (nɒspt, *poet.* nɒ·spĕd) *a.*, furnished with knosps.

1818 Milman *Samor* 290 The iron or the knosped brass.

Knot (nɒt), *sb.*[1] Forms: 1 cnotta, 3 cnot, 3–5 cnotte, 3–7 knotte, 5–8 knott, 3– knot. [OE. *cnotta* = Du. *knot*, LG. *knütte*, MG. *knotte*, MHG. *knotze* knob, knot, etc.:—OTeut. **knutton-*, (whence Knit *v.*); cf. OHG. *chnodo, chnoto* (MHG. *knode, knote*, G. *knoten*):—OTeut. **knóþon-, knoþón-*, with variation of consonant due to difference of stress.

ON. had *knútr* knot, knob, *knúta* knucklebone (Sw. *knut* Da. *knude* knot), which may be connected with the above forms, but the difference in vowel makes difficulties. The relationship (if any) of ON. *knøttr* (:—**knattu-z*) ball, and L. *nōdus* (perh. for *gnōdus*) knot, is also obscure.]

I. 1. An intertwining or complication of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, or strips of anything flexible enough, made for the purpose of fastening them together or to another object, or to prevent slipping, and secured by being drawn tight; a tie in a rope, necktie, etc.; also, a tangle accidentally drawn tight. *To make*, †*knit*, or *tie a knot* (*in*), to knot a piece of string or a handkerchief, esp. as a reminder. Also in allusions to the knot in a halter for hanging.

c 1000 Ælfric *Hom.* II. 28 He asunde .. þa snode mid eallum cnottum swa fæste gewriðen swa heo ær wæs. *c* 1290 *Beket* 1445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 148 Þe knottes gnowen al is flechs: a-boute bi eche side. 14.. *Chaucer's Sqr.'s T.* 663 (Lansd.) Bot I wil here nowe maake a knotte To þe time it come next to my lotte. *c* 1449 Pecock *Repr.* II. v. 166 Make a knot on his girdil. 1542–3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 3 The bonde of euerywhiche faggotte to conteine three quarters of a yarde at the leaste, besyde the knotte. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* IV. iii. 163 This is Mounsieur Parrolles the gallant militarist, .. that had the whole theoricke of warre in the knot of his scarfe. 1631 R. Bolton *Comf. Affl. Conse.* (1635) 333 One knot in a thread will stay the Needle's Passage as well as five hundred. 1647 Cowley *Mistr., The Tree* v, Go tye the dismal Knot (why shouldst thou live?). 1838 Thirlwall *Greece* II. xiv. 200 He tied sixty knots in a leathern thong, and bade them unfasten one every day, till the prescribed interval had expired. 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vict.* c. 71 § 39 Such mesh [in a net] shall not be less than one and a half inch from knot to knot.

b. Often with qualifying word, naming different forms of knots, as *barber's k., bowline k., diamond k., draw-k., fisher's k., French k., granny's k., loop-k., reef-k.*, †*riding k., running k., slip-k., surgeon's k., wall-k., water-k., weaver's k.*, etc.; for the more important of these, see the first element.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 3220 On a towaile þe made knotte riding, Aboute his nekke þe hit þrew. 1552 Huloet, Knotte whiche runneth to, called a rydynge knot, *capulum*. 1726 G. Roberts *4 Years Voy.* 112 And making a running bowling Knot on the End of another Rope, I cast it over. 1769 Falconer *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Knot*, a..knob formed on the extremity of a rope, by untwisting the ends..and interweaving them..amongst each other. There are several sorts, which differ in..form and size: the principal of these are the *diamond-knot*, the *rose-knot*, the *wall-knot*, or *walnut*. 1795 Hutton *Math. Dict.* s.v., Fig. 11, a *Barber's knot*, or a knot for cawls of wigs. 1813 J. Thomson *Lect. Inflam.* 267 We passed,..a crooked needle under the artery, threaded with a double waxed thread, part whereof we passed above the aperture in the vessel, and the other below, which were afterwards tied with a double knot called the surgeon's knot. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 382 'Which knot?' asked Toby. 'Single or double wall, single or double diamond, Matthew Walker, spritsail-sheet, stopper, or shroud?' 1881 Hamersly *Naval Encycl.* 421 They [knots] ..are named either from the manner in which they are made, or the use to which they are applied, as *stopper* knot, *diamond* knot, *double-diamond* knot, *single* and *double wall* knots, etc. *c* 1885 *Weldon's Pract. Needlework* III. 3/1 Flowers are mostly worked in satin stitch highly raised, embellished with French knots. 1899 W. G. P. Townsend *Embroidery* vi. 90 French Knots.—A very ancient stitch, much used by the Chinese for all kinds of elaborate embroidery.

†c. *Astron.* The star *α* Piscium, situated in the 'tie' of the lines or ribbons imagined to connect the two fishes in the constellation Pisces. *Obs.*

1551 Recorde *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 267 The Fyshes, tyed by the tayles with a common Lyne:..and where those two lines are knitte togyther, there is one starre more, whiche is called the Knotte. 1727–41 Chambers *Cycl.* s.v. *Pisces*, That [star] next the knot in the north. line. ..1st before the knot in the south. line.

2. Such a tie used or worn as an ornament or adjunct to a dress; a bow of ribbon; a cockade or epaulette; esp. in obs. phrase *a suit of knots*.

Often with distinctive word prefixed: as *breast, shoulder, sword, top, true-love knot*, q. v.

a 1400–50 *Alexander* 4917 With cumly knottis & with koyntis & knopis of perle. 1552 Huloet, Knotte of a capbande, or hatbande, or lace. 1668 Etheredge *She would if she could* III. i, We will only fancy a suit of Knots or two at this shop. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 75. 4/2 The Officers to wear..a mourning Knot on their left Arm. 1713 Gay *Guard.* No. 149 P 18 A lady of genius will give a genteel air to her whole dress by a well-fancied suit of knots. 1891 Mrs. Newman *Begun in Jest* I. 209 Her grey morning gown, with its soft frillings of lace and knots of pale, coral-coloured ribbon.

b. *Her.* (See quot. 1892.)

1828–40 Berry *Encycl. Her.* 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* Prel., The badge in the 'Wake Knot', in which..two monks' girdles are worked into the form of the letter W. 1892 Woodward & Burne *Heraldry* II. 585 Knots of particular form were not infrequently used as badges; *e. g.* the Stafford knot, the Bourchier knot, the Wake and Ormond knot; in all these the silk is twined having some resemblance to the initial letter of the family name. In the Bowen knot the allusion is double, it is formed of four *bows*, or loops, and each bears a resemblance to one form of the Greek letter B. Knots were also used to unite the badges of two families which had merged into one; or the badge of an office to a personal one.

3. *Naut.* A piece of knotted string fastened to the log-line, one of a series fixed at such intervals that the number of them that run out while the sand-glass is running indicates the ship's speed in nautical miles per hour; hence, each of the divisions so marked on the log-line, as a measure of the rate of motion of the ship (or of a current, etc.). Also *attrib.* with prefixed numeral = 'running (so many) knots'.

1633 T. James *Voy.* 24 It did runne two knots. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* IV. 146 The distance between every one of the Knots must be 50 Foot; as many of these as run out in half a Minute, so many Miles or Minutes the Ship saileth in an Hour. 1760–72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 9 The distance between the knots on the log-line should contain $\frac{1}{120}$ of a mile, supposing the glass to run exactly half a minute. 1840 R. H. Dana *Bef. Mast* xxvi. 87 A light wind .. carrying us at the rate of four or five knots. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 169 A ten-knot breeze was blowing. 1900 *Daily News* 10 Jan. 5/1 A torpedo-boat destroyer .. had made a record speed of 35½ knots, which was almost exactly equal to 41 miles an hour.

Knottiness (nɒ·tinės). [f. KNOTTY + -NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being knotty (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 409 Such children, the knottines of whose nature is refined and reformed and made smooth by grace. 1616 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. cxxxvii. 463 The wryness, the knottiness, the entangling of the serpent. 1662 HERNE in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 246 The bark of such pollards cannot be gotten off because of its knottyness. 1858 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* II. 1167 Never was such a tangled knottiness, But thus authority cuts the Gordian thro'.

2. *Geom.* The minimum number of nodes in the projection of a knot (sense 9) on a plane or similar surface.

1877 TAIT in *Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXVIII. 148 There are, therefore, projections of every knot which give a *minimum* number of intersections, .. this minimum number ..we will call *Knottiness*.

Knotting (nɒ·tiŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KNOT *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of tying a knot, or of tying or entangling in a knot.

1758 J. BLAKE *Plan Mar. Syst.* 7 Exercising those who are received into the service, in knotting and splicing, in handing and reefing of sails. 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* v. 196 The peculiar knotting of their curly wool. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii. 587 The affected hairs are bent and twisted and tend to produce matting and knotting.

2. The knitting of knots for fancy-work, similar to TATTING; *concr.*, fancy work done by knitting threads into knots.

1697 [see 6 below]. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 536 ¶ 2 Knotting is again in fashion. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 616, I have sent you by Mr. Dubourg, .. all the knotting and knotting thread I have. 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 3 June, Next to mere idleness, I think knotting is to be reckoned in the scale of insignificance; though I once attempted to learn knotting. 1801 *Monthly Rev.* XXXV. 342 The young females of the Cape .. are expert at .. all kinds of lace, knotting, and tambour work. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. II. (1863) 317 The whole fringe of the bed and window curtains being composed of her knotting. 1879 MRS. MACQUOID *Berksh. Lady* 123 Taking her knotting out of a black velvet reticule.

3. The formation of knots or protuberances; the production of buds, etc., budding.

1611 COTGR., *Nouëment de jeunes arbres*, the knotting of young trees; their springing, or shooting out from knot to knot. 1620 BRINSLEY *Virg. Ecl.* 119/2 In the new flower (viz. at the first knotting). 1848 B. WEBB *Continent. Ecclesiol.* 116 It is like a finger deformed by the knotting of the knuckles.

4. The process of covering the knots in wood with a special preparation, previously to painting; *concr.*, the preparation used for this.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 587 *Knotting*; in painting, the process for preventing knots from appearing in the finish. 1852 *Nicholson's Dict. Archit.* s. v., Knotting is a composition of strong size, mixed with red lead. 1881 YOUNG *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1578 All the knots in the wood must be killed with knotting...Knotting is a preparation of red lead, litharge, boiled oil, and a little turpentine.

b. A preparation used as a cement or covering for metals.

5. The process of removing knots from cloth, pulp, etc.: see quots.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1240/2 *Knotting*. ..2. (*Cloth-making.*) Removing weft knots and others from cloth by means of tweezers. 1880 SIR E. REED *Japan* II. 44 The processes of straining, knotting (the separation of knots, impurities, or of matted fibre which has formed into strings, or is insufficiently ground,) making [pulp into paper].

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2).

1697 in Doran *Ann. Eng. Stage* (1864) I. xii. 250 A black taffety cap, together with..a knotting needle, and a ball of sky-colour and white knotting. 1763 MRS. HARRIS in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury* I. 94 Lady Weymouth..and the Duchess of Ancaster sat knotting, with a knotting-bag hanging on their left arm. *a* 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* II. x. 26, I then .. seated myself at the table, with my knotting-shuttle in my hand.

†**Knoˑttish**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. KNOT *sb.*1 + -ISH 1.] Knotty.

1530 PALSGR. 317/1 Knottysshe, knorisshe, or full of knottes, *noueux*.

†**Knoˑttle**. *Obs.* [dim. of KNOT *sb.*1: see -LE.] A small knot; a knob; a tangle (of rope).

?*a* 1500 *Life Alexander* (in *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17 lf. 1) (Halliwell), He hade a heued lyke a bulle, and knottilles in his frount, as thay had bene the bygynnyng of hornes. 1568 FULLWELL *Like will to Like* in Hazl. *Dodsley* III. 333 A bag and a bottle, or else a rope knottle.

Knotty (nɒ·ti), *a.* [f. KNOT *sb.*1 + -Y.]

1. Of a cord, etc.: Having or full of knots; tied or entangled in knots.

a 1240 *Wohunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 281 Þu wes..wið cnotti swepes swungen. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knotty, *nodosus*. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 112 She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 18 Make..Thy knotty (*Qo.* knotted] and combined locks to part. And each particular haire to stand an end. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 14 Their haire curld,..blacke and knotty. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 310 Regardless of..the crack of his little knotty whip.

2. *fig.* Full of intellectual difficulties or complications of thought; hard to 'unravel', explain, or solve; involved, intricate, perplexing, puzzling. (Sometimes with mixture of sense 4.)

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1157 Ich habbe uncnut summe of þeos cnotti cnotten. 1573-80 BARET *Alv.* K 122 Knottie, full of knots, or difficulties. 1625 BACON *Ess., Regim. Health* (Arb.) 59 Auoid..Anger fretting inwards; Subtill and knottie Inquisitions. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 192 Reckoned amongst the knotty pieces of Christian Religion. 1701 *Stanley's Hist. Philos.* Biog. 14 Æschylus, the most knotty and intricate of all the Greek Poets. 1702 POPE *Jan. & May* 140 The knotty point was urg'd on either side. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 79 (1879) 83 The man who is..in a complete reverie, unravelling some knotty subject.

3. Abounding in or covered with knots, knobs, or rough protuberances; rugged, gnarled; containing knots, as a board.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Kn.'s T.* 1119 A forest, ..With knotty knarry bareyne trees olde. *c* 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 377 Ffertile, & fressh, ek knotty, sprongen newe Thy graffes be. *c* 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knotty, wythe-in the flesche, *glandulosus*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. viii. (1636) 287 Like knots in a knotty board. 1692 BENTLEY 8 *Serm.* (1724) 331 The scragged and knotty Backbone. 1762 R. GUY *Pract. Obs. Cancers* 75 A Cancer in her Breast, rough on the Surface, with knotty Vessels. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 122 The wild shelter of a knotty oak. 1881 MISS YONGE *Lads & Lasses Langley* ii. 97 She knelt upon the grass, with her bare hard-working knotty hands clasped.

4. Hard and rough in character; rugged.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* I. (Arb.) 34 A witte .., that is not ouer dulle, heauie, knottie and lumpishe. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Pref., Wks. (1851) 19 To doe this .. with a smooth and pleasing lesson, which receiv'd hath the vertue to soften and dispell rooted and knotty sorrowes. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 341 A kind of blunter wedges provided by divine Wisdom to work upon those knotty tempers, upon which those instruments of a finer edg .. can do no good. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Symp.*, They beat up a little game peradventure—and leave it to knottier heads .. to run it down.

5. Comb., as **knotty-pated** [perh. associated with *not-headed*, *not-pated* (I Hen. IV, II. iv. 78)], blockheaded.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 251 Thou Clay-brayn'd Guts, thou Knotty-pated Foole.

Knotweed (nɒ·tˌwīd). [f. KNOT *sb.*1 + WEED *sb.*]

†a. Lyte's name for Knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*). *Obs.* b. Name for various species of *Centaurea* (Knapweed, etc.), from the knobby 'heads'. c. Name for various species of *Polygonum*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. lxvii. 97 The base Almaignes cal it knawel, that is to say, knot weede. 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 49 They pull the little blossom threads From out the knotweed's button heads. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Knotweed,.. Alpine, *Polygonum alpinum*. .. Amphibious, *Polygonum amphibium*.

Knotwork (nɒ·twōuk).

1. Ornamental work consisting of, or (as in *Arch.*) representing, cords or the like intertwined and knotted together.

1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. ii. 237 The interlaced knotwork so favourite a device of Celtic Art. *Ibid.* II. iv. iv. 292 The ornamentation vulgarly called Runic knot-work. 1863-9 *Dict. Archit., Knot work*, the term lately given to a species of ornament of great variety and beauty, met with in manuscripts, on articles of attire, on monuments, and in the architecture, of the middle ages. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 389 The borders themselves, with their varied sculpture of knotwork and rope work, seem decidedly British.

2. A kind of fancy needlework.

1882 CAULFEILD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Knot Work*, this is an old work recently introduced from the continent into England .. the modern Knot Work is made with fine silk on thread knotted over crochet cotton or cord, with its edging made with crochet.

Knotwort (nɒ·twūɹt). [See WORT.] a. The common knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). b. *pl.* Lindley's name for the N.O. *Illecebraceæ*.

1845 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* (1853) 499 Order..*Illecebraceæ* ..Knotworts. 1864 PRIOR *Plant-n., Knot-grass*, or *Knot-wort*, the centinode, from its trailing jointed stems and grass-like leaves.

Knou(e, Knouleche, obs. ff. KNOW, KNOWLEDGE.

Knout (naut, nūt), *sb.* Also 8 knoute, knowt, 8-9 knoot. [a. French spelling of Russ. КНУТЪ *knut'*.] A kind of whip or scourge, very severe and often fatal in its effects, formerly used in Russia as an instrument of punishment.

1716 J. PERRY *State Russia* 218 *note*, The Knout is a thick hard Thong of Leather of about three Foot and a half long, fasten'd to the end of a handsome Stick about two Foot and a half long, with a Ring or kind of Swivle like a Flail at the end of it, to which the Thong is fasten'd. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 6/1 The Russian government has been rendered more mild, by an abolition of the severe punishment of the knout. 1780 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 578/1 Death is often the consequence of a punishment apparently more mild, viz. the knoot. 1808 SIR R. R. PORTER *Trav. Sk. Russ. & Swed.* (1813) II. xxviii. 20, I have been to witness the execution of the Knout, to a height of torture which very seldom is now inflicted. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* I. iv. viii, Shall I weep if .. an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout?

Knout, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To flog or punish with the knout.

1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 216 At 16 years of age he was knowted, had his nose slit, and was banished to Siberia. 1863 SALA *Murderous Ischoostchik* 91 One was knouted to death only the other day, at the top of the Nevski, for the murder of a German commercial traveller.

Hence **Knouˑting** *ppl. a.*, **Knouˑting** *vbl sb.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* II. 644 Hast thou found..No repose, Russia, for knouted Poles? 1887 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 6/1 Happily M. Verestschagin, who paints a Russian hanging, did not paint a Russian knouting.

Knoutberry, variant of KNOTBERRY.

Know (nōu), *v.* Pa. t. **knew** (niū). Pa. pple. **known** (nōun). Forms: *Inf.* 1 cnáwan, 3-4 cnawe(n; 2-4 cnowe(n, 3 cnoue(n, 4-5 cnow; 3-5 knawe(n, 3-4 knaun, 5 *Sc.* knaue, (5-7 knau); 3-5 (3- *Sc.* and *dial.*) knaw; 3-4 knowen, (3 kneowen, 3-5 knoue(n, 5-6 knou, 6 knowne), 3-7 knowe, (6-7 kno), 5- know. *Pa. t.* 1-3 cnéow, 3 cneou, cnew, cneu, 3-4 kneow, 3-6 kneu, (4 kneuȝ, kneuh, kneȝ, knev, knuȝ, 5 kneew, knogh), 4-6 knewe, 3- knew. Also 3 cnawed, 5 knowede, 9 *dial.* knowed. *Pa. pple.* 1 cnáwen, 3-5 knawen, 3-4 knauen, (3 knaun(e), 4 knawe, 6 knaw, 7 *Sc.* knawne, 9 *Sc.* and *north.* knawn; 3-5 cnowe(n, 4-7 knowen, (4 -un, 4-5 -yn), 4-5 know(e, (5 kno, 6 knouin, knoen, 7 knouen), 6-7 knowne, 6- known. Also 2-3 i-cnawe(n, 3 -cnowe(n, 2-4 i-, ykna(u)we(n, -knowe(n. Also 3 knawed, knaued, knaud, 4 (9 *dial.*) knowed. [A Com. Teut. and Com. Aryan vb., now retained in Eng. alone of the Teut. languages: OE. (*ge*)*cnáwan*, pa. t. (*ge*)*cnéow*, pa. pple. (*ge*)*cnáwen* = OHG. *-chnâan*, *-chnâan*, *-chnâhan*, ON. pres. ind. *knd*, pl. *knegum*, Gothic type **knáian*, **kaiknô*, **knáians*, a redupl. vb. not found in existing remains. Outside Teut. = OSlav. *zna-tĭ*, Russ. *zna-t* to know; L. **gnō-*, whence the inceptive (*g*)*nōscĕre*, perf. (*g*)*nōvi*, pa. pple. (*g*)*nōt-us*; Gr. **γνω-*, whence redupl. and inceptive γι-γνώ-σκειν, 2 aor. ἔ-γνω-ν; Skr. *jnā*- know. Generally held to be from the same root (*gen-*, *gon-*, *gn-*) as CAN *v.*, and KEN. Already in early times the simple vb. had sustained various losses; in L. and Gr. the pres. stem survived only in derived forms; in Gothic the word is not recorded; in ON. the pres. inf. was obs.; in ON. and OHG. the orig. strong pa. t. and pa. pple. were lost; in OHG. and OE. the vb. was app. known only in composition, as in OE. *gecnáwan*, *oncnáwan*, *tócnáwan*. The first of these may be considered as the historical ancestor of ME. and mod. *know*, for although it came down in southern ME. as *i-knowen*, *y-knowe*, the prefix was regularly dropped in midl. and north., giving the simple stem form *cnawen*, *knawe(n*, *knowe(n*, which was well-established in all the main senses by 1200 (a single instance being known *a* 1100). The verb has since had a vigorous life, having also occupied with its meaning the original territory of the vb. WIT, Ger. *wissen*, and that of CAN, so far as this meant to 'know'. Hence Eng. *know* covers the ground of Ger. *wissen*, *kennen*, *erkennen*, and (in part) *können*, of Fr. *connaître* and *savoir*, of L. *nōvisse*, *co-gnōscĕre*, and *scīre*, of Gr. γιγνώσκειν and εἰδέναι (οἶδα). But in Sc. the verb KEN has supplanted *knaw*, and come to be the sense-equivalent of 'know' in all its extent of signification. As *gecnáwan* came down as late as 1400 in form *iknowen* YKNOW, the pa. pple in *i-*, *y-*, in southern ME., may belong to either form.]

Signification. From the fact that *know* now covers the ground formerly occupied by several verbs, and still answers to two verbs in other Teutonic and Romanic languages, there is much difficulty in arranging its senses and uses satisfactorily. However, as the word is etymologically related to Gr. γιγνώσκειν, L. (*g*)*nōscere* and (*g*)*nōvisse*, F. *connaître* (:—L. *cognōscĕre*) to 'know by the senses', Ger. *können* and *kennen*, Eng. *can*, *ken*, it appears proper to start with the uses which answer to these words, rather than with those which belonged to the archaic vb. to WIT, Ger. *wissen*, and are expressed by L. *scīre* and F. *savoir*, to 'know by the mind'. This etymological treatment of the word, and the uses to which it has been put, differs essentially from a logical or philosophical analysis of the notion of 'knowing', and the verbal forms and phrases by which this is expressed, in which the word 'know' is taken as an existing fact, without reference to the history of its uses.

Know, in its most general sense, has been defined by some as 'To hold for true or real with assurance and on (what is held to be) an adequate objective foundation'. Mr. James Ward, in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 49 s. v. *Psychology*, assigns to the word two main meanings: 'To *know* may mean either to perceive or apprehend, or it may mean to understand or comprehend...Thus a blind man, who cannot *know* about light in the first sense, may *know* about light in the second, if he studies a treatise on optics.' Others hold that the primary and only proper object of knowing is a fact or facts (as in our sense 10), and that all so-called knowing of things or persons resolves itself, upon analysis, into the knowing of certain facts about these, as their existence, identity, nature, attributes, etc., the particular fact being understood from the context, or by a consideration of the kind of fact which is usually wanted to be known about the thing or person

in question. Thus, 'Do you know Mr. G.?', 'Do you know Balliol College?' have different meanings according to the kind of facts about Mr. G. or Balliol College, which are the objects of inquiry.

I. 1. *trans.* To perceive (a thing or person) as identical with one perceived before, or of which one has a previous notion; to recognize; to identify. Sometimes with *again*; also, later, with *for*.

[*Beowulf* 2047 Meahte ðu, min wine, mece gecnawan þone þin fæder to gefeohte bær. *c* 1000 Ælfric *Gen.* xxvii. 12 gif min fæder me handlaþ and me gecnawþ. *Ibid.* xxxviii. 26 Ða he ða lac gecneow.] *a* 1100 in Napier *O. E. Glosses* 76 *Noscuntur, .i. intelleguntur*, þa beoð cnawene. *c* 1200 Ormin 1314 Lamb..cann cnawenn swiþe wel Hiss moderr þær þho blæteþþ. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2162 De .x. comen ..To Iosep, and he ne knewen him nogt. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 4209 Quen his fader his kirtell kneu Moght na gamen him com to gleu. *c* 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxvii. 348 All sone he hym with-drogh, ffro he saw that we hym knogh. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 232 This question, .. whether that in the life everlasting, we shal know one an other. 1634 Sir T. Herbert *Trav.* 11 After two leagues pursuit, they knew her for a Portugall Carrack. 1706 Pope *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., They would not be chang'd so much, but any one would know them for the same at first sight. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 26 For four days more I knew nobody. 1865 Kingsley *Herew.* v. (1877) 111, I knew you, in spite of your hair, by your eyes. 1867 Howells *Ital. Journ.* 63, I wonder how he should have known us for Americans?

b. To recognize or distinguish, or be able to distinguish (one thing) *from* (another) = OE. *tócnáwan*.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 6402 (Fairf.) Mony atte..knawes noȝt þe gode fra þe ille. 1406 Hoccleve *La male regle* 23 Now can I knowe feeste fro penaunce. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* III. iii. 44 We'll teach him to know Turtles from Iayes. 1704 Pope *Windsor For.* 175 Scarce could the Goddess from her nymph be known. 1843 Macaulay *Mme. D'Arblay* Ess. 1865 III. 295 Burney loved his own art passionately; and Johnson just knew the bell of Saint Clement's church from the organ.

c. *intr.* To distinguish *between*. *rare*.

1864 Lowell *Fireside Trav.* 3 Let him know between the good and evil fruits.

†**2.** *trans.* To recognize in some capacity; to acknowledge; to admit the claims or authority of. = Beknow 3. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2066 To him we kennið & cnaweð to lauerd. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3995 Þat þou nelt him iknowe [*v. r.* knowe] ne do þin seruage. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* C. 519 Wyȝez wyl torne, & cum & cnawe me for kyng. 1382 Wyclif 1 *Thess.* v. 12 We preien ȝou, that ȝe schulen knowe hem that trauelen among ȝou, and .. that ȝe haue hem more haboundantli in charite [1611 and *R. V.* to know them]. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 169, I .. know the for my lorde. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 38 Thinke you that they wyll knowe or obey any civill Magistrate?

†**3. a.** *trans.* To acknowledge, confess, own, admit: = Acknow 2, Beknow 2. *Obs.*

c 1200 Ormin 9818 Ne wollden þeȝȝ nohht cnawenn Ne ȝatenn þatt teȝȝ wærenn ohht Sinnfulle. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 5107 Þat we haue misdon we will knau. *c* 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 51 Lered & lewed þat wil .. knowe to god þat þai are ille. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 67 Knowe þi synne to vs, ȝif þou be gylty. 1467 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 2 Dec. (Spald. Cl.) I. 27 The said Thomas sal .. opynly knaw that he has offendit til him.

†**b.** *refl.* To make confession, confess; also with *compl.*, to confess oneself (to be) something.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 132 Al ha cneowen [*v. r.* icneowen] ham crauant & ouercumen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 18488 Loues nu vr lauerd dright, And knau yow til him o yur plight. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* (Fairf. MS.) 26959 Qua buxumli him-self knawes [*Colt.* be-knaus] sal haue mercy. 14.. *Masse* in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 148 Sey ye with hym *Confiteor* Or ellis in Ynglysch thus therfor I know me to God. 1478 *Croscombe Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 7 Comes ..and cnowth hym dettar to the Cherch for his servant xx*d*.

†**c.** *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 71 Kneoweð ure louerd *(confitemini domino)*. *a* 1350 *Cursor M.* 18488 (Göll.) Louis nu vr lauerd dright, An knau til him of ȝur plight. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. xi. 273 For he kneu3 on þe crois & to crist shref hym.

†**d.** *pass.* = **b.** Const. *of, that.* = Acknow 4, Beknow 4. *Obs.*

c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 21 Ðat ic scolde bien icnawe of mine sennes. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Þe man .. þe beð is gultes cnowe. *c* 1205 Lay. 26433 ȝif þu wulle icnawen beo þat Arður is king ouer þe. *c* 1310 *Marina* 53 in Böddeker *Alt. Eng. Dicht.* 258 He nolde be knowe for no þyng þat hit wes a mayde ȝyng. *c* 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 534 (Br. Mus. Add. MS.), ȝif .. he wille on his last þrowe Schryue him & ben y-knowe.

†**4.** *trans.* To perceive (with the senses). *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1684 Coryneus .. busched þem on a rowe þat þe Frensche moughte þem nought knowe. 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxi. (1495) 69 The sighte knoweth hewe and colour and the tauste knoweth sauour. *a* 1400–50 *Alexander* 63 He saȝe þam in þe hiȝe see ..Carrygis comand he knewe keruand þe ithis.

II. 5. To be acquainted with (a thing, a place, or a person); to be familiar with by experience, or through information or report (= F. *connaître*, Ger. *kennen*). Sometimes, To have such familiarity with (something) as gives understanding or insight.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 For hereword to habbene and beon iwurðeȝede fir and neor ðer þe heo icnawene beoð. *c* 1205 Lay. 4623 Ne þas strond we ne cnoweð þe we isoht habbeð. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ii. 202 He kennede him in heore craft and kneu3 mony gummes. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Prol.* 240 He knew the Tauernes wel in al the toun. 1485 Caxton *Prof. Malory's Arthur*, Alysaunder the grete, & .. Iulyus Cezar..of whome thystoryes ben wel kno and had. 1598 Shaks. *Merry W.* II. ii. 188 You haue been a man long knowne to me, though I had neuer so good means as desire, to make my selfe acquainted with you. 1634 Milton *Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, ..of this wilde Wood. 1710 Addison *Tatler* No. 192 ₱ 5 A Story that is very well known in the North of England. 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* IV. 400 The external use of cold water has been known and practised from the earliest periods. 1849 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 365 Whoever could make himself agreeable to the prince, ..might hope to rise in the world..without being even known by sight to any minister of state.

b. *refl.* To know oneself.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 þe man cnoweð him seluen þe þencheð of wu medeme þinge he is shapen. *c* 1305 *Knowe þi self* 3, in E. E. P. (1862) 130 Vche cristen creature knowen hym self ouht. 1484 Caxton *Æsop* II. Fable 17 Who that knoweth hym self lytel he preyseth hym self. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. iii, *Nosce te ipsum*, whiche is in englysshe, know thy selfe. 1707 Norris *Treat. Humility* ii. 58 We say of proud men that they do not understand themselves, or that they ought to be made to know themselves better. 1860 Pusey *Min. Proph.* 455 In order to repent, a man must know himself thoroughly.

c. To have personal experience of (something) as affecting oneself; to have experienced, met with, felt, or undergone. Also *fig.* of inanimate things. Chiefly in negative forms of expression.

1390 Gower *Conf.* I. 7 Justice of lawe tho was holde..The citees knewen no debat. 1591 Shaks. *Two Gent.* I. iii. 16 In hauing knowne no trauaile in his youth. 1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* III. 530 Whole Months they wander, grazing as they go; Nor Folds, nor hospitable Harbour know. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 151 'He has never known trouble'; 'He knows no fear', meaning that the person spoken of is not familiar with these feelings. 1879 R. K. Douglas *Confucianism* iii. 71 Running water which knows no stagnation. 1896 A. E. Housman *Shropshire Lad* I, And lads knew trouble at Knighton When I was a Knighton lad.

d. *To know as*, to be familiarly acquainted with under the name of; *pass.*, to be commonly called.

1887 *Co-operative News* XVIII. 242 The timbers..are not what is technically known as 'blue'.

6. To be personally acquainted with (a person); to be familiar or intimate with; †to become acquainted with (*obs.*).

1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. vi. 222 If þow fynde any freke þat fortune hath appeyred, ..fonde þow suche to cnowe; Conforte hem with þi catel. *c* 1386 Chaucer *Knt.'s T.* 345 Duc Perotheus loued wel Arcite And hadde hym knowe at Thebes yeer by yere. *a* 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 170 Hir kinrede, hir cosyns and al þat hire knewe. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Hen. VIII* 244 [He] curssed the tyme that ever he knewe Doctor Barnes. 1575 Laneham *Let.* 1, I am..acquainted with the most, and well knoen too the best, and euery officer glad of my company. 1726 G. Roberts *Four Yrs. Voy.* 313 [He asked] If I was acquainted with any of the Signores of the City? I told him, I knew some of them. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* III. 131 As to knowing people, you won't take any trouble at all! *Mod.* They are neighbours of ours, but we do not know them.

†**b.** *pass. To be known*, to be personally acquainted or on familiar terms *with*. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 14 Ne ich neuer þat ich wite nes wið him icnawen. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 178 He was homly and knowyn with þis lady. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 532, 'I am knawin with the Quene', said Schir Rolland. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 117 b, He was so well knowen with the Emperour Soliman.

†**c.** *intr.* Of two persons: To be (mutually) acquainted. (= F. *se connaître*.) *Obs.*

1606 Shaks. *Ant. & Cl.* II. vi. 86 You, and I haue knowne sir. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. iv. 36 Sir, we haue knowne togither in Orleance.

7. *trans.* To have carnal acquaintance or sexual intercourse with. *arch.*

Chiefly a Hebraism which has passed into the mod. langs., but found also in Gr. and L. So Ger. *erkennen*, F. *connaître*.

c 1200 Ormin 2406 ȝho..se3de; Hu ma3 þiss forþedd ben þurrh me þatt nan weppmann ne cnawe? *c* 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 38 *It was igain the lawe His brother wif fleȝslic to knawe.* *c* 1330 R. Brunne *Chron.* (1810) 155 He stode, & proued it.. þat his fader Henry þat ilk Aleyse had knowen. 1382 Wyclif *Gen.* iv. 1 Adam forsothe knewe Eue his wijf. 1535 Joye *Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 48 Before she knew (that is) slept with hir howsbonde. 1572 *Depos. Canterb. Cath. Libr.* bk. 18 lf. 166 (MS.) To haue to doo with her, meaning carnallye to knowe this deponentes boddye. 1601 Shaks. *All's Well* v. iii. 288 By Ioue, if euer I knew man, 'twas you. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 203 That is Angelo, Who thinkes he knowes, that he nere knew my body. *c* 1613 Middleton *No Wit like a Woman's* II. iii, Will you swear here you never yet knew woman?

III. 8. To have cognizance of (something), through observation, inquiry, or information; to be aware or apprised of (= F. *savoir*, Ger. *wissen*); †to become cognizant of, learn through information or inquiry, ascertain, find out (*obs.*).

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 463 ȝef þu wult cnawen mi cun, ich am kinges dohter. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerne* 577 ȝit coupe non by no craft knowen hire sore. 1362 Langl. *P. Pl.* A. ix. 63 'What art þou', quod I 'that my nome knowest?' *c* 1375 *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 5 in Skene *Reg. Maj.* 85 b, All hurdes and treasures hid vnder the earth .. quhereof the awner is not knawin. *c* 1425 Lydg. *Assembly of Gods* 175 He hit desyryd to know hys offence. 1531 Elyot *Gov.* III. xxvi, Galene..exhorteth them to knowe exactly the accustomed diete of their patientes. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 38 How to divide a Triangle (whose Area or Content is known) into two Parts. 1706 Pope *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Pray let me know your mind in this. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 23/1, I do not know his age exactly. 1891 Morley *Voltaire* (1886) 10 The free-thinker [would fain pass] for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them.

9. To be conversant with (a body of facts, principles, a method of action, etc.) through instruction, study, or practice; *esp.* to have practical understanding of (a science, language, profession, etc.); to have learnt by study or practical experience; to be versed or skilled in; †to acquire skill in, to learn (*obs.*).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 24 Þus thei lerne hire þe lawe, Cleer Clergye to knawe. *c* 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 20 Galienus seiþ, þat it is necessarie a surgian to knowe anotamie. 1598 Florio *Ital. Dict.* Ep. Ded., Well to know Italian is a grace of all graces. 1639 Massinger *Unnat. Combat* I. i. Wks. (Rtldg.) 271/1 Nay, if a velvet petticoat move in the front, Buff jerkins must to the rear, I know my manners. 1749 Johnson *London* 115 All sciences a fasting Monsieur knows. 1762 Goldsmith *Cit. W.* lxi, To know one profession only, is enough for one man to know. 1808 Scott *Marm.* I. viii, Each, chosen for an archer good, Knew hunting-craft by lake or wood. *c* 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories on Catechism* x. (1873) 83 Know you not the commandments of God? 1872 L. Carroll *Through Looking Glass* ix. 192 Of course you know your ABC.

b. phr. *To know better* (†*better things*), to have learnt better from experience; hence, to be more prudent or discreet (*than to do* something).

a 1704 L'Estrange (J.), One would have thought you had known better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy. 1782 Mad. D'Arblay *Let. to S. Crisp* Aug., You and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner. 1872 *Punch* 24 Feb. 78/2 Some persons who should know better than to talk nonsense. 1886 Ruskin *Præterita* I. 431 Nothing to blame themselves in, except not having known better.

c. To have learnt by committing to memory; more fully, *to know by heart*: see Heart *sb.* 32.

1855 Pusey *Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 602 Sozomen mentions a celebrated Ascetic .. who .. knew the Holy Scriptures by heart. *Mod.* To know one's lesson; to know one's part, as in a play.

†**d.** *refl.* (in later use *pass.*) To be versed or skilled *in*. (= F. *se connaître en.*) *Obs.*

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11064 Þer were chanons of clergye, & knewe þem wel in astronomye. *Ibid.* 11198, Y ne knowe me nought in swylk chaffare. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* XI. 412 Wallace beheld, quhilk weill in weir him knew. 1630 Lord *Banians & Persees* 33 To bee knowne onely in his owne busynes, and not to enquire after the things of the world. 1655 [see Known 2].

10. To apprehend or comprehend as fact or truth; to have a clear or distinct perception or apprehension of; to understand or comprehend with clearness and feeling of certainty. Formerly, sometimes, †To get to understand, to find out by reasoning.

When the feeling of certainty is emphasized, *know* is often contrasted with *believe*.

c 1200 Ormin 15624 He cnew hemm alle wel & alle þe3re þohhtess. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217 Meny þinges beeþ þat mowe be knowe by manis kynde wyti. 1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxviii. 75 Why is it thenne that he vseth nought discours of reason to knowe oute the trouthe? 1601 Gill *Treat. Trinitie* in *Sacr. Philos.* (1625) 215, I conclude, that there is nothing which is beleeved, but it may also be knowen. 1667 Milton *P. L.* IX. 804 Mature In knowledge, as the Gods who all things know. 1744 Berkeley *Siris* § 253 We know a thing when we understand it. 1845 Trench *Huls. Lect.* I. (1854) 16 We must pass into, and unite ourselves with, that which we would know, before we can know it more than in name. 1855 Macaulay *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 It seems probable that..he did not know his own mind. 1874 Blackie *Self-Cult.* 14 Count yourself not to know a fact when you know that it took place, but then only when you see it as it did take place.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To have understanding or knowledge.

c 1200 Ormin 13811 þu cnawesst rihht & trowwesst. 1377 Langl. *P. Pl.* B. x. 464 Suche lewed iottes..þat imparfitly here knewe, And eke lyued. 1561 T. Norton *Calvin's Inst.* III. 277 When menne do with minde and vnderstanding conceyue the knowlege of things, they are thereby sayd (*Scire*) to know. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 22 By Speculation we know that we may the better know. 1832 Tennyson *Pal. Art* xli, Large-brow'd Verulam, The first of those who know. 1850 — *In Mem.* Prol. vi, We have but faith: we cannot know; For knowledge is of things we see. 1892 Mrs. H. Ward *David Grieve* II. 164 A word, a look from a real artist—from one of the great men who *know*.

11. To be cognizant, conscious, or aware of (a fact); to be informed of, to have learned; to apprehend (with the mind), to understand. With various constructions:

a. with dependent statement, usually introduced by *that*.

† Formerly sometimes passive, *to be known that*, in same sense.

[*a* 1000 *Juliana* 356 Þæt þu..sylf gecnawe þæt þis is soð.] *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 127 Þo nam he 3eme of mannes lifelode and cnew þat here dedes weren iuele. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 1905 (Trin.) Penne was noe wel I knawe þat þe flood hit was wiþdrawe. *c* 1470 Henry *Wallace* III. 273, I knaw he will do mekill for his kyne. 1479 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 37 Be it knawen to all maner of men to whom this present writyng commys, that Robert Elwalde..is a trewe Ynglish man. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 375 You knowe, howe they were both letted by the war..and..also by sickne. 1602 Shaks. *Ham.* IV. iii. 69 Till I know 'tis done, How ere my happes, my ioyes were ne're begun. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* I. 15 The Hollander..knows it right well, that there are none like English for Courage at Sea. 1702 Addison *Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I. 437 You do not know but it may have its usefulness. 1712 — *Spect.* No. 415 ₱ 3, I know there are Persons who look upon some of these Wonders of Art as Fabulous. 1743

RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 336, I know you will expedite an answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 158 Tyrconnel threatened to let the king know that the lord president had..described his majesty as a fool. 1878 J. COOK *Lect. Orthod.* vi, You know that you know that nothing can be known! How do you know that you know? 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 41 It is now known that the increased refraction .. is the result of an increase in the convexity of the lens. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in a Boat* 275, I know for a fact that they are there.

b. with dependent question, introduced by *who, what, when, where, how*, and the like; as *I know who did it, I know where he lives*. Often *elliptical*, giving rise to subst., adj., and advb. phrases, as *I know not who, I know not how, dear knows where*, etc.

The fact known is the answer to the question directly or indirectly expressed.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 Warbi we mihten cnowen gif hit soð were þat þu seist. *c* 1275 LAY. 4621 Ne cnowe non of þis gomes..in woche londe we beoþ icome. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 47 3if helle is in myddel of þe erþe doun riȝt, me myȝte knowe how meny myle is to helle. *c* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 1 Rekene and knowe which is the day of thi monthe. 1406 HOCCLEVE *La male regle* 41 Myn vnwar yowthe kneew nat what it wroghte. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xviii, I coulde neuer knowe who founde firste that disporte. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Othersome..arise up of their owne accord not known how. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xvii. Wks. (1847) 317/1 Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom thir Successors. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. v. Wks. 1874 I. 211 We do not know what the whole natural or appointed consequences of vice are. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 44 He who does not know what is true will not know what is good. 1892 MRS. ALEXANDER *Mammon* II. 95 Chief manager, a millionaire, and I don't know what.

c. with accusative and infinitive, as *I know him to be a friend*; also in the corresponding passive, as *he is known to be friendly*.

The infin. *to be* is sometimes omitted; its place may be taken by *as* or *for*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6715 If his lauerd kneu him kene o horn ..If he sla man or womman, þis ox þan sal be taght to slan. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. IV. 164 Who-so wilneth hir to wyf .. But he be knowe for a koke-wolde kut of my nose. *c* 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 29 So knaw bischopis hem to be .. þe more þer souereyns. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 139, I haue kinges in my kyne, knowene for kene. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 353 b, He would urge .. those thinges chiefly, wherewith he knawe theyr myndes to be moste offended. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 505 You sirha, that knew me for a foole, a Coward. 1611 — *Cymb.* I. i. 76, I will be knowne your Aduocate. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 263 An enemy whom he knew more powerful than himself. 1809 *Med. Jrnl.* XXI. 479 It would be an insult to common reason to suppose..that you would encourage prejudices which you knew to exist. 1817 LD. ELLENBOROUGH in *Maule & Selwyn's Rep.* VI. 316 When he knew himself insolvent. 1891 SIR R. BALL in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 440 The stars were known to be bodies more or less congenerous with our sun.

d. The perfect tenses with acc. and inf. have the sense, To have had perception or experience of something as a contemporary fact.

Here the infin. *to* is usually omitted after the active voice (*I have known them fall*), but is retained after the passive (*they have been known to fall*). Cf. HEAR *v.* 3.

1703 EARL ORRERY *As you Find it* I. i, I have known some of 'em dog-cheap. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11, I have sometimes known the Performer..do no more in a Celebrated Song, than the Clerk of a Parish Church. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xv, I never knew a man die of love,..but I have known a twelve-stone man go down to nine stone five under a disappointed passion. 1850 M'COSH *Div. Govt.* III. ii. (1874) 397 Criminals have been known..to jest even upon the scaffold. 1884 MRS. H. WARD *Miss Bretherton* vii. 86, I never knew anyone do so much in so short a time.

e. *absol.* Often parenthetically, esp. in colloquial use, in *you know* (cf. 'you see'), *we know, do you know*.

Grammatically the parenthetic clause is often the chief sentence, and the fact stated its object; but it can often be taken as = *as you know to be the fact*.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1174 He is my lege man lelly þou knowes. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol.* 50 Chaucer ..Hath seyd hem in swich englissh as he kan Of olde tyme as knoweth many a man. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a iv b, Yet Time (you know) is *Edax rerum*. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 475 ¶ 5 How can he help that, you know? 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northang. Abb.* vi. (1833) 24 Do you know, I saw the prettiest hat you can imagine. 1885 ANSTEY *Tinted Venus* I. 7 Ought I to have cried both my eyes out? You haven't cried out either of yours, you know.

f. with a word or phrase standing in place of a fact referred to.

e. g. to know *it, that, what has been said, the fact, all about it, the existence of the book, the goodness of his heart* (= that his heart is good). (This last passes into 8). *Not if I know it*, a colloquial phrase intimating that one will take care not to do the thing referred to.

[*c* 1000 *Juliana* 443 Ic ðat sylf ȝecneow to late micles.] 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/1 Nichol Brembre .. with stronge honde, as it is ful knowen..was chosen Mair. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 857 The Romayn Emperour ..hath by lettres knowe The slaughtre of cristen folk. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11721, I haue comynt in this case, knowith hit your-selfe. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 14949 (Trin.) Þese iewes ben, ȝe hit knowen [*Cott.* Yon Iues ar, wel wat ȝee it]. *c* 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 549 Whan the kyng charlemagn knewe the comyng of reynawd. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 177 b, But that time knew I none of all this gere. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God, Vives Comm.* (1620) 103 This I think is knowne to all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 639 O happy, if he knew his happy State! 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. i. (1841) I. 6 How do we know that he dwells there?..we know it in two ways. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* (1889) 32 After that do you think I could marry you? Not if I know it. 1891 MRS. NEWMAN *Begun in Jest* I. 47 As soon as Dorothy wished it to be known. 1892 W. S. GILBERT *Mountebanks* I. 24 *Ni.* I say—don't lose that. *Pie.* Not if I know it. 1897 HINDE *Congo Arabs* 147 Oh, we know all about Mohara.

IV. 12. *To know how* (formerly also simply *to know*): to understand the way, or be able (*to do* something): cf. CAN *v.*[1] 3.

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 174 We have so many clothes in our handes, that we knowe not how to utter them. 1566 W. ADLINGTON tr. *Apuleius' Golden Ass* IX. xl. (1893) 188 By and by the old woman which knew well to babble, began to tell as followeth. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. ii, Abandon fruitless fears, Since Carthage knows to entertain distress. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 364, I know how to curse. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Not one .. of a thousand among them, knowing how to write. *a* 1763 SHENSTONE *Elegies* iii. 13 He little knew to ward the secret wound. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III. 107 Tell them we know to tread the crimson plain. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 11 Nov. 3/2 Told by a lady who knows exactly how to write for children. 1893 *Bookman* June 82/2 Nobody writes moral-allegorical tales now, because nobody knows how.

b. *elipt.* in colloq. phr. *All one knows*, all one can; also *advb.*, to the utmost of one's ability.

1872 *Punch* 27 Jan. 40/2 Both men will do all they know, and a clinking good contest is expected. 1883 D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* II. 206 He was not accustomed to be badgered in this way, and it cost him all he knew to restrain his anger. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* II. ii. 21 A good many men tried all they knew to be prepared and have a show for it. 1889 R. S. S. BADEN-POWELL *Pigsticking* 173 If they find themselves being pursued .. they will shoot round on the instant, and make the running 'all they know' back again.

†**13.** To make known: a. To disclose, reveal, manifest; *refl.* to make oneself known; b. to make (a person) acquainted or (a thing) familiar.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11161 Caym sagh his sin was knaud, And wist þat þe erth had scaud. *a* 1350 *Ibid.* 3838 (Gött.) Iacob.. kneu him þar wid may rachel. *a* 1400 *Hymn Virgin* iii. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. (1840) II. 109 Heil reson of al rihtwysnesse, To vche a caityf comfort to knowe. *c* 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6090 For certeyn, they wolde hate me, If ever I knewe hir cruelte. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 2872 (Ashm.) He knew his knistis þat cas. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 143 Of falsnes and vntrowth he shal be Proclamyd and knowe. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 110 Whanne this was opened, know, and tolde thorughe the kingges court.

14. In biblical language, used to render Heb. ידע in various inferential senses: To take notice of, regard, care for; to look after, guard, protect; to regard with approval, approve.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* i. 6 For the Lord bath knowe the weie of the riȝtwise. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxi. 7 Thou hast considred my trouble, thou hast knowne my soule in aduersite. 1611 BIBLE *Gen.* xxxix. 6 And he left all that he had, in Ioseph's hand: and he knew not ought he had, saue the bread which he did eate. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1823) I. 77 To know, in scripture language, is to approve; and so, not to know, is to reject and condemn.

15. Used (chiefly in sense 8) in various colloq. and slang phrases expressing sagacity, cunning, or 'knowledge of the world', as *to know what's what, to know a thing or two, to know the time of day*, etc.

c 1520 *Vox Populi* 373 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 281, I knowe not whates a clocke. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Prov.*, He knew which way the winde blew. *a* 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. ii. (Arb.) 17 Mary, nowe I see you know what is what. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 71, I know on which syde my bread is buttred. 1631 POWELL *Tom All Trades* 171 He knowes how many dayes goe to the weeke. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. i. 149 He knew what's what, and that's as high As metaphysick wit can fly. 1792 HOLCROFT *Road to Ruin* (Farmer), You know a thing or two, Mr. Selby. 1817 SCOTT *Search after Happiness* xviii, She loved a book, and knew a thing or two. 1867 *All Year Round* 13 July 56 (ibid.) The tramp who knows his way about knows what to do. 1882 SALA *Amer. Revis.* (1885) 54 The foreigner who does not 'know the ropes'—that is to say, who is crassly ignorant.

V. With prepositions.

(For other constructions in which the vb. and prep. had their ordinary independent meanings, see the simple senses.)

16. Know about—. To have information about. Often used to express a knowledge of externals, as opposed to real understanding or actual acquaintance.

1854 KINGSLEY *Alexandria* ii. 50 It is better to know one thing than to know about ten thousand things. 1876 J. P. NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. iv. 70 Knowing God is an infinitely better thing than knowing about God.

†**17. Know for—.** To be aware of. *Obs. rare*—[1].

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, I. ii. 6 He might haue more diseases than he knew for.

18. Know of—. †a. In various obsolete senses: To be or become assured of, to have or obtain information about or experience of, etc. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 354 Þe pepull..Haden..wilfulde desyre To knowe of þere comyng and the cause wete. *Ibid.* 10862 Pantasilia..purpost..The grekes to greue..And of maidyns might make hom to know. *c* 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xix, Certis or thay hethun fare, Thay knaue of mekil care.

b. To be cognizant of (something as existing, an event as having occurred); †to become cognizant of (*obs.*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 192 Therto we be swore, That non bot only thou and we Schal knowen of this privete. 1573 BARET *Alv.* To Rdr., Knowing then of no other Dictionarie to helpe vs, but Sir Thomas Eliots Librarie. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV*, II. iv. 19 Sir John must not know of it. *a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), There is but one mineral body that we know of, heavier than common quicksilver. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 40 He knew of no case where an agreement, though all written with the party's own hand, had been held sufficient, unless it had been likewise signed by him. 1857 TROLLOPE *Three Clerks* i, All the English world knows, or knows of, that branch of Civil Service which is popularly called the Weights and Measures. *Mod.* I know *of* him, of course; but I do not know him.

c. Colloq. phrases. *Not that I know of*, not so far as I know, not to my knowledge. †*Not that you know of*, an expression of defiance addressed to a person in reference to something he is about to do (*obs.*).

1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 310 As Mr. B. offer'd *to take his Hand, he put 'em both behind him*—Not that you know of, Sir! 1753 FOOTE *Englishm. in Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 49 May I flatter myself that your Ladyship will do me the honour of venturing upon the fatigue of another minuet this morning with me? *Buck.* Not that you know of, Monsieur.

†**19. Know upon—.** To take (judicial) cognizance of. *Sc. Obs.* Cf. F. *connaître de*.

1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 47/2 The caussis þt þe lordis of þe Sessione sall knaw apone. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 118 (*Form Baron Courts* c. 81) The Judge may of law, gar knaw vpon the dead be ane assise.

†**Know,** *sb.*[1] *Obs.* In 3 cnaw. [Early ME. *cnaw*, prob. repr. an OE. **gecnáw*, f. *ge*)*cnáwan* to KNOW: cf. *gefeoht, geheald, gesc*(*e*)*ád, geweald, gewinn*, etc.; also OE. *gecnáwe* adj. 'conscious of, acknowledging'.] Acknowledgement, confession; in early ME. phr. (*soð*) *cnawes beon*, to acknowledge truthfully, to confess. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1078 Beo nu soð cnawes, ȝef ich riht segge. *Ibid.* 2041 Beo nu ken & cnawes, of þat þat tu isehen hauest. *a* 1225 *Juliana* 54 Sei me ant beo soð cnawes hwer weren þe itaht þine wichecreftes. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 25 Beo nu soð cnawes for to kele þi lust wið fulðe of þi licome ..for gode hit is wlateful þing.

Know (nōu), *sb.*[2] [f. KNOW *v.* A new formation.] The fact of knowing; knowledge. Now chiefly in colloq. phr. *in the know*, in possession of information which is not generally known.

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie* 119 What booteth it of Gentries brag to boast,..When we ourselues no warlike practise trow, But rest ourselues with this old idle know? 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 44 That on the view and know of these Contents ..He should the bearers put to sodaine death. *a* 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., 'Poor fellow! he has but little know'. 1827 *Sporting Mag.* XXI. 42 The mare .. was jockied by a raw young lad..who had not that kind of know about him to enable her to win. 1883 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/2 People in the 'know' are playing with loaded dice. 1885 *Times* 19 Mar. 3 To those in the know the spectacle was painful in the extreme.

Know, var. KNOWE, knoll; obs. f. KNEE.

Know-, the vb.-stem in comb. forming adjs. and sbs. mostly nonce-words. **Know-all,** one who knows or professes to know everything; so *know-it-all*; **know-all-about-it** *a.*, having the air of knowing all about something; **know-everythingism,** pretension to universal knowledge; **know-little,** a simpleton; **know-not-what,** an indescribable something; †**know-thy-master,** a name given to the sweating sickness; †**know-worth** *a.*, worth knowing. Also KNOW-NOTHING.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Nov. 3/1 Nothing must be hidden from this Imperial *Know-All. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 65/1, I have no desire to send a young *know-it-all to the shop. 1887 RUSKIN in Spielmann *Life* (1900) 193 Their girls have an energetic and business-like "know-all-about-it" kind of prettiness. 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. p. xvii, The ignorance and insolence of modern *know-every-thingism, that is of modern sciolism. 1652 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* IV. xliii. 386 The same might be said of some *know-littles that practice Physick. 1877 FURNIVALL *Introd. Leopold Shaks.* p. cxix, Wooden-heads and pert know-littles, we've had in plenty. *a* 1641 SUCKLING *Fragm. Aurea, Sonn.* ii, I ask no red and white .. Black eyes, or little *know-not-whats, in faces. *a* 1681 ALLESTREE *Serm.* 297 (L.) Exact features, perfect harmony of colours, ..a graceful presence, cheerful air, and all those other know not whats. 1551 in *Archæologia* XXXVIII. 107 The Swatt called new acquyntance, alles Stoupe knave and *know thy Master, began the xxiiij[th] of this monethe [June] 1551. 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* Ep. xliv, Phrix hath a nose: who doubts what ech man knowes? But what hath Phrix *know-worth besides his nose?

Knowable (nōu·ăb'l), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. *Know v.* + -ABLE.] That may be known; capable of being apprehended, understood, or ascertained.

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. viii. 41 Fyndeable and knoweable bi mannis resoun. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 24 Pretending and presuming .. to foreknow all things knowable. 1692 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ix. Wks. 1727 II. 417 Who is it will say .. that it is knowable, that any National Religion .. is that only true Religion? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 349 Reasoning concerning the knowable Relations of unknown things. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 26 The direction taken by the vote is in each instance known or knowable. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 69 A spiritual art whereby the possible is forsaken for the impossible—the knowable for the unknowable. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 270 An insatiable curiosity as to all things knowable and unknowable.

b. Capable of being recognized.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 582 We were hardly knowable to each other. 1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* i. (1703) 10 Not being knowable by his fair Mistress. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 296 Counterfeits .. are knowable in a very little time. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 29 The body .. was too much hacked and disfigured to be knowable.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* A knowable thing; usually in *pl.* knowable things.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* Pref. B j, I doubt not but the opinionative resolver, thinks all these easie Knowables. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. vi. § 1 To distinguish well between knowables and unknowables.

Hence **Knowabi·lity, Know·ableness,** the quality of being knowable.

1660 N. INGELO *Bentivolio & Urania* I. (1682) 162 God is the most Knowable and most Lovely Thing in the world; excess of Knowableness following the Greatness of his Essence. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penitent Pardoned* I. iii. (1713) 58 Respect is had to the knowledge or knowableness of that rule. 1865 MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 48 The argument is only tenable as against the knowability and the possible existence of .. 'The Infinite' and 'The Absolute'. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 828 Not the unknowability, but the knowability of his 'ultimate scientific ideas'. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempiric* 172 Without ideas there is no perception, no knowableness.

Knowe, know (nau, *Sc. dial.* nou, nvu), Sc. and North. Eng. form of KNOLL, hillock, rising ground.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII. iii. 37 From a hyll or a know To tham he callis. *a* 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flyting* 73 Many ȝeald ȝow hast thou cald ouer a know. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) II. 167 Riding over a Knough, I met with a Farmer's Daughter. 1804 J. GRAHAME *Sabbath* 295 He roam'd O'er hill and dale, o'er broomy knowe. 1879 E. WAUGH *Chimney Corner* 252 (*Lancash. dial.*) Till I geet at th' top of a bit of a knowe. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* XXX. 352 The path rose and came at last to the head of a knowe. [In E. D. D. from the six northern counties of England.]

b. *Comb.*, as *knowe-head, -top.*

15.. *Wife of Auchtermuchty* xiii, Then up he gat on a know heid, On hir to cry, on hir to schout. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xlv, I will just show myself on the knowe-head.

Knowe, -en, pa. pple. of KNOW *v.*

Knower (nō·ər). [f. KNOW *v.* + -ER 1.] One who knows (in senses of the vb.).

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xvi. 20 Forsothe in heuene is my witness; am I knowere of myself in heiȝtis? *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* 449 Yᵉ beste lapidary and knower of stones that was in all the world. 1575-85 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 122, I will not be a knower, but a doer of thy law. 1681 TEMPLE *Mem.* III. Wks. 1731 I. 334 The pretending Knowers among them, ..pretended now to know nothing of it. *c* 1728 EARL OF AILESBURY *Mem.* (1890) 277 An honest man, but no knower of men. 1881 P. BROOKS *Serm.* 88 Like the knowledge of the rocks or the stars, something quite independent of moral conditions in the knower.

†b. One who has or takes cognizance, a judge (L. *cognitor*). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. iv. 100 (Camb. MS.) Yif thow weere..yset a Iuge or a knowere of thinges, trowestow þat men sholden tormenten hym þat hath don the wrong or elles hym þat hath suffred the wrong? 1581 STYWARD *Mart. Discipl.* I. 65 God is the knower and determiner.

Know·ful, *a. dial.* [See -FUL.] Endowed with knowledge, well-informed. Hence **Know·fulness.**

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'He was skilful and knowful.' 'A knowful kind of a body.' 1891 ATKINSON *Last of Giant-Killers* 140 His canny and knowful counsellor. *Ibid.* 196 If one had knowfulness and experience enough.

Knowing (nō·iŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. KNOW *v.* + -ING 1.] The action or fact denoted by the verb KNOW.

†1. Acknowledgement; recognition. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 280 Edmod cnowunge of þin owune wocnesse & of þine owune unstrencðe. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. II. 206 Freres..fetten him þennes; For knowynge of Comers kepten [*B.* coped] him as a Frere.

†2. Personal acquaintance. *Obs.*

Fleshly knowing, carnal knowledge.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11749 Þar þai fand nan o þair knaing, At þat þai cuth ask at þair gesting [*Fairf.* þer þai fande na knawinge of quam þai muȝt aske gesteninge]. *c* 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2155 *Ariadne*, Ther as he had a frend of his knowinge. *c* 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 105 Lete fleischeli knowynge from þee be lent Saue oonli bi-twene man & wijf: þis is þe sixte comaundement.

3. The action of getting to understand, or fact of understanding; mental comprehension of truths or principles; knowledge; †understanding *of* or skill *in* something (*obs.*).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 166 Geffrey..made it alle in Latin þat clerkes haf now knawyng in. 13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 858 Al-thagh oure corses in clottez clynge, .. We thurgh-outly haven cnawyng. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 147 The spyryte of knowinge and of pytye. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* I. (1520) 6/1 Athlas..is lykened to bere up heven on his sholders bycause of his knowynge in sterres. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 35 The Knowing of the Medicine and of the Disease must go hand in hand. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 15 He did not mean to assert that mere indiscriminate knowing is always good. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 451 Knowing is the acquiring and retaining knowledge and not forgetting.

4. The fact of being aware or informed of any thing; acquaintance with a thing or fact; cognizance, knowledge; †notice, intimation (*obs.*). Now chiefly in the phrase, *there is no knowing*, one cannot know, no one can tell.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5405 (Gött.) A neu king, þat of ioseph had na knouyng. *c* 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 293 Deyntees mo than been in my knowyng. *c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13199 When hit come to the knowyng of hir kid brother, Polipemus prudly preset hir after. *c* 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 1273, I send hym knowyng of crystes deth. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xix. (1623) 929 Without the knowing and assent of the Lords. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, There is no knowing how young women will act. 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg., Proc. E. Ind. Ho.* 60/2 There was no knowing what it might lead to. 1860 GEO. ELIOT *Mill on Fl.* II. ii, There's never any knowing where that'll end.

†b. A means whereby to know something; a sign, an indication. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 271 Whanne þe bowels fallip þoruȝ dindimum, he makiþ þe ballok lepir neuere þe lengere, & þis is a good knowinge.

†c. Something known, an experience. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iv. 4 This sore Night Hath trifled former knowings.

Knowing (nō·iŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. KNOW *v.* + -ING 2.] That knows.

1. That knows or has knowledge; conscious; mentally perceptive; cognitive.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. Sect. x, We believe a story which we love .. in which cases our guides are not our knowing faculties, but our affections. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* II. *Quickness* iii, Life is a fix'd discerning light, A knowing joy. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 16 This Spirit .. being the natural Transcript of that which is knowing or perceptive. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. x. (1695) 355 There has been also a knowing Being from Eternity. 1865-75 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.*, A matter which does not fall within the scope of our ordinary knowing faculties.

2. That has knowledge of truths or facts; understanding, intelligent, instructed, enlightened, well-informed.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 27153 (Fairf.) Prest agh be skilful soft & meke Knawande, riȝtwise, loueli in speke. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 Knawynge, *scius, sciolus.* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 26 He's very knowing, I do perceiu't. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 61 Like rare Musick, which .. the knowingst Artists still do highliest value. 1652 BP. HALL *Invis. World* I. § 5 So perfectly knowing are the angels that the very heathen philosophers have styled them by the name of Intelligences. 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. II. iii. 359 Adults .. are not catechised, when they are found to be sufficiently knowing. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 34 He is the most knowing of all living men. *Ibid.* III. 200 A man who is knowing about horses.

b. Skilled or versed *in* something.

1651 CLEVELAND *Poems* 35 To return knowing in the Spanish shrug. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 497 Both of them were knowing in astronomy. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. I. vii. 113 In such drugs was Helen knowing.

†c. Of an act, etc.: Showing knowledge or skill. *Obs.*

1793 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* Wks. 1832 II. 307 Dumouriez writes that the retreat was a knowing or skilful one. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 5 Feb., There is a very knowing catalogue [of pictures] by Frank Grant himself.

3. Of persons, their actions, looks, etc.: Having or showing discernment or cunning; shrewd, cunning, acute, 'wide-awake'. (Often implying the air of possessing information which one does not or will not impart.)

Knowing one, much used *c* 1750-1820 for a person professing to be well up in the secrets of the turf or other sporting matters.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII*, c. 6 Knowing Thieves and other Pickers that steal..Pewter and Brass. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 314 ₱ 2 He is the most knowing infant I have yet met with. 1749 *Whitehall Evening Post* No. 537 The Odds being very high for Booby, the Knowing Ones were taken in. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 22 The knowing ones were perfectly satisfied. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV. ii, When I saw my master, who was thought the knowingest gentleman about court, taken in every day. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. i. 13 'But he takes out a part by the way', interrupted Enoch, with a knowing look. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 371 'I believe you', replied George, with a knowing jerk of his head.

4. Showing knowledge of 'what is what' in fashion, dress, and the like; stylish, smart. *colloq. Obs.* or merged in 3.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xix, Many young men.. drove about town in very knowing gigs. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 135 Not a knowing man in the room!—and, as to the women,—look at their horrid figures! 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* III. viii, Colonel Delmington is at Cheltenham, with the most knowing beard you can possibly conceive. 1837 MRS. SHERWOOD *Henry Milner* III. iii. 43 A little foot-boy, dressed in a very knowing costume.

5. Cognizant, informed, aware. Const. *of, in, to.* ? *Obs.*

1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 480 Every man that lives under a law is supposed to be knowing of it. 1664 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 37 To them who are commonly knowing enough in the affaires of that kind. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* (1753) 294/2 It was a premeditated thing, to which I must have been knowing. 1790 in Dallas *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 24 He was not knowing to any corrupt agreement. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. liv. 187, I must be supposed to be knowing to and familiar with the whole circumstances.

Knowingly (nō·iŋli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a knowing manner; with knowledge; intelligently, consciously, intentionally, etc.: see prec.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xiii. 5 Of the mykilnesse of fairnesse, and of creature, knowendeli shal moun the creatour of these ben seen. 1435 MISYN *Fire of Love* 103 He truly þat knawyngly & wilfully fallis in-to þe lest [sin], vnauisyd to gretter oft-tymes sal fall. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 b, Wylfully & knowyngly .. to chose .. yᵉ thynge that is of lesse goodnes. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 46 Did you but know the Cities Vsuries, And felt them knowingly. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 8, I have not knowingly left anything unobserved. *a* 1708 BEVERIDGE *Thes. Theol.* (1710) II. 362 Then perform these duties,..knowingly. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, A good-looking, smart little man upon a pony, most knowingly hogged and cropped, as was then the fashion. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* vi, His eyes twinkled knowingly. 1875 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. viii. 213 It is not likely that any such feeling was knowingly present to the mind of any man.

Knowingness (nō·iŋnės). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being knowing.

1. The quality or state of being intelligent or well-informed; cleverness, cunning, shrewdness, appearance or air of shrewdness; affectation of knowing, sciolism.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Knowingness*, knowledge. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, A thief .. who .. affects a knowingness in his air and conversation. 1877 T. A. TROLLOPE *Peep beh. Sc. at Rome* iv. 41 The glossy cylindrical hat .. stuck with somewhat cynical knowingness over his left ear.

2. The state of being conscious, consciousness. *rare.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. 138 It grows to be the universal belief, sole accredited knowingness. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* II. (1864) 28 We are not conscious of the reason; that is to say, we do not feel it with *knowingness.*

Knowl. *Sc.* Also mod.Sc. **knool, knule.** [Cf. LG. *knull, knulle* knot, hump, swelling, etc.] A knob, knot, swelling, excrescence. *attrib.* in knowl taes, toes with swollen joints.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii. 19 That hes vpoun his feit a wyrok, Knowll tais, nor mowlis in no degrie.

Knowledge (nō·lėdʒ), *sb.* Forms: (*north.*) 3-7 knau-, 4-7 knaw-, (5-6 knawe-); (*midl. and south.*) 4-5 knou-, 4- know-, (4-6 knowe-, 5-7 kno-); 3-6 -lage, (4-6 -lag, 5-6 -leage, 6 -lauge), 4-5 -lache, (4 -lach), -leche (-lech, 5 -lich(e, -lych), 5-7 (8) -lege, (5 -legge); 5 -ledge, (6-8 -ledg). [ME. (north. dial.) *knaulage*, in Wyclif *knowleche.* The first element is identical with KNOW *sb.*[1], and the stem of KNOW *v.*; for the formation of the word and its relation to KNOWLEDGE *v.*, see *Note* below. The second element was presumably, as in the vb., originally *-leche*; but the earliest cited instances (northern, *c* 1300) have already *-lage*; *-lache, -leche*, appear in southern Eng. late in the 14th c. The shortening of *o* in the first syllable is phonetically normal; cf. the 15-17th c. spelling *knoledge*; (nō·lėdʒ) used by some, is merely a recent analytical pronunciation after *know.*]

Signification. The earliest sense goes with the original sense of KNOWLEDGE *v.* But the word was app. soon laid hold of to supply a noun of action to KNOW *v.*, for which *cnowinge*, KNOWING, was in earlier use, and continued to be used in part.

I. Senses related to KNOWLEDGE *v.* and early uses of KNOW *v.*

†1. Acknowledgement, confession. b. Acknowledgement or recognition of the position or claims (of any one). *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11193 (Cott.) To mak knaulage [*Gött.* knowlage, *Trin.* knowleche] with sum-thing Til sir august, þair ouer-king. *Ibid.* 12162 (Cott.) Mang barns als barn i wit yow spac, To me knaulage [*Gött.* knauleche, *Fairf.* knawlage, *Trin.* knowleche] nan wald ye tac. *Ibid.* 27355 (Cott.) For nakin scam þat he ne mak Opine knaulage of all his sak. *c* 1375 *Ibid.* (Fairf.), Bid him opin knawlage make & lette for na shame to shew his sake. 1491 *Act* 7 *Hen. VII*, c. 18 If the..seid knowledge had never be made. 1531-2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The maires of the Stapull .. might laufully take reconisance or knowledge for dettes. *a* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 142 To pay me for a knowlege euery yere .iiii. drams of gold. *a* 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 253 b, In knowlege of our superioritie over them.

†2. The fact of recognizing as something known, or known about, before; recognition. *To take knowledge of*, to recognize. *Obs.*

a 1350 *Cursor M.* 4817 (Göttl.) To Ioseph siþen þai soght, .. Coud þai of him na knaulag [*Colt.* kything] take. *a* 1400 *Sir Perc.* 1052 Now hase Percyvelle .. Spokene with his emes twoo, Bot never one of thoo Took his knawlage. *c* 1480 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* 393 Sum had na knawlege Of hir, becaus sho was sa deformait. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 337 Demetrius..stole away secretly, disguised in a threadbare cloak..to keep him from knowledge. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXIV. xx. 865 The Lacetanes, when they took knowledge of their armor and colours, ..sallied out upon them. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* iv. 13 They tooke knowledge of them, that they had been with Iesus.

†3. Legal cognizance; judicial investigation or inquiry. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1398 *Sc. Acts Robt. III* (1814) I. 211/2 þe Justice sal tak knaulage of þe officeris how þai gouerne þaim in þair officis. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 4/2 Lele men and discret; .. the quhilkis sall byde knawlege befor þe king gif þai haif done thair deuoir. 1472-3 *Rolls Parlt.* VI. 5/1 After suche serches, enquetes, and knoweleche taken and had. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 21 When Paul had appealed to be kept vnto the knowledge [so COVERD., *Great, Rheims*; WYCLIF knowynge, *Genev.* examination, 1611 hearing, *R. V.* decision] off Cesar. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IV. xxvi. 156 The taking knowledge of such, as pretended to bee freed, .. was put off untill the war was ended. 1732 LOUTHIAN *Forms of Process Scotl.* 272 And remit them and the Libel, as found relevant, to the Knowledge of an Assize.

†4. *gen.* Cognizance, notice: only in phr. *to take knowledge of*, to take cognizance or notice of, to notice, observe; in quot 1609, to become aware of (cf. 8). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. i. 13 Take you as 'twere some distant knowledge of him. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* XXVII. ii. 305 When knowledge was taken with exceeding great sorrow, of this overthrow. 1611 BIBLE *Ruth* ii. 10 Why haue I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger? — *Isa.* lviii. 3

Wherefore haue wee afflicted our soule, and thou takest no knowledge? 1611 B. Jonson *Catiline* iv. vi, A state's anger Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. 1623 J. Robinson *Let.* 19 Dec. in W. Bradford *Plymouth Plantation* (1856) 163 So are we glad to take knowledg of it in that fullnes we doe.

II. Senses derived from the verb KNOW, in its later uses.

* *The fact or condition of knowing.*

5. The fact of knowing a thing, state, etc., or (in general sense) a person; acquaintance; familiarity gained by experience.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15931 Coth petre, 'knaulage [*Gött.* cnaulage, *Fairf.* knawlage] of him had i neuer nan'. *a* 1350 *Ibid.* 5061 (Gött.) Mi fadir faris wele, sir, I wat. Knaulage [*Cott.* knauing] of 3oures haue I nan. 1375 Barbour *Bruce* i. 337 Knawlage off mony statis, May quhile availȝe full mony gatis. 1484 Caxton *Fables of Alfonce* i, I herd of two marchaunts whiche neuer had sene eche other..but they had knowleche eche of the other by theyr lettres. 1535 Coverdale 2 *Chron.* viii. 18 Hiram sent him shippes by his seruauntes which had knowlege of the See. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 169 The Antient Geographers ..had no knowledge of these Tartars. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv. 281 His knowledge of human nature must be limited indeed. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. x. 67 Thus expanding my knowledge of the glaciers.

† **b.** *absol.* in phr. *to grow out of (one's) knowledge*: to cease to be known, to become unknown or unfamiliar. *Obs.*

1578 Lyte *Dodoens* v. xliii. 167 Albeit it be nowe growen out of knowledge, yet we haue thought it good to describe the same. 1623 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 6 The Hebrew it selfe..grew so out of knowledge among the people that they understood not our Saviours Eli, Eli, lammasabactani. 1722 De Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 199, I was grown out of everybody's knowledge. 1754 Foote *Knights* i. (1778) 3/1 Master Timothy is almost grown out of knowledge, Sir Gregory. 1854 D. G. Mitchell *Sev. Stor.* 33 Now, he must have grown out of my knowledge.

† **6. a.** Personal acquaintance, friendship, intimacy. **b.** Those with whom one is acquainted, one's acquaintances; = Acquaintance 3. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Luke* ii. 44 Thei..sougten hym among hise cosyns and his knouleche [1382 knowen]. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 þe brethren and sustren of þe bretherhede .. shul euery 3er..hold to-geder, for to norishe more knowelech and loue, a fest. *c* 1483 Caxton *Dialogues* 4/13 And ye mete ony That ye know Or that they be of your knowelech [*de vostre cognoissance*]. 1509 Bp. Fisher *Fun. Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 She was bounteous and lyberall to euery persone of her knowlege or aquayntaunce. 1600 Shaks. *A. Y. L.* i. ii. 297, I shall desire more loue and knowledge of you.

7. Sexual intimacy. Const. *of* († *with*). Now only in *carnal knowledge*. (*archaic* and *legal.*)

a 1425 *Cursor M.* 11056 (Trin.) þe ton was 3onge mayden þon, þe toþer had knowleche wiþ mon. *c* 1450 *Merlin* 17 Neuer erthely man hadde I of knowleche. wherethrough I sholde haue childe. 1540 *Act* 32 *Hen. VIII*, c. 38 § 2 Such mariages beyng..consummate with bodily knowlage. 1686 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 176 He was accused of having Carnall Knowledge of his Brother in Law's women Servants. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7) 691/1 *Rape*, the carnal knowledge of a woman by force against her will.

8. Acquaintance with a fact; perception, or certain information of, a fact or matter; state of being aware or informed; consciousness (of anything). The object is usually a proposition expressed or implied: e. g. the knowledge that a person is poor, knowledge of his poverty.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Nycholas*) 114 He t[h]ocht to wak..for til get knawlag & to se quha It wes helpyt hyme sa. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 208 By the eeris we haue knowlech of Sovne. *a* 1548 Hall *Chron., Edw. IV* 200 So that this civill warre should seme to all men, to have been begon without his assent or knowledge. 1604 E. G[rimstone] *D'Acosta's Hist. Ind.* iv. viii. 230 They labour in these mines in continuall darkenes and obscuritie, without knowledge of day or night. 1725 Pope *Odyss.* ii. 185 Till big with knowledge of approaching woes The prince of augurs, Halitherses, rose. 1796 Jane Austen *Pride & Prej.* ii, Till the evening after the visit was paid she had no knowledge of it. 1832 Ht. Martineau *Demerara* ii. 16 The knowledge that he might at any hour be called upon .. stimulated his studies of his duties.

b. *absol.* Acquaintance with facts, range of information, ken. Esp. in phrases as *to one's knowledge*, so far as one is aware; also, as one is aware, as one can testify (in latter sense, also, *of one's k.*); *to come to one's knowledge*, to become known to one.

1542 N. Udall in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 3 To my knowlege I have not eftsons offended. 1576 Fleming *Panopl. Epist.* 103 According to the measure of your knowledge, and proportion of your policie. *c* 1592 Marlowe *Massacre Paris* i. ii, Of my knowledge, in one cloister keep Five hundred fat Franciscan friars. 1662 J. Davies tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 168 Who, ..if ever it should come to their knowledge, that they had sold any fish. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 641/2 A better paid witness..had never come to his knowledge. 1872 E. Peacock *Mabel Heron* II. i. 17 What came to my knowledge.

9. Intellectual acquaintance with, or perception of, fact or truth; clear and certain mental apprehension; the fact, state, or condition of understanding. † Formerly, also, the faculty of understanding, intelligence, intellect.

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 217, God wole þat meny þinges passe þe knoweleche of man. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret., Priv. Priv.* 212 A stronge argument to Shewe..the Sotilte of thy knowleche. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 300 Ay the fule did forȝet, for febilnes of knawlege. 1593 Q. Eliz. tr. *Boeth.* pr. v. 115 That is not opinion, but an included purenes of the hyest knoledge that is shut in no lymites. 1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv. i. § 2 Knowledge .. seems to me to be nothing but the perception of the connexion and agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy of any of our ideas. 1748 Hartley *Observ. Man* ii. Introd. 1 The Infinite Power, Knowlege, and Goodness of God. 1828 Whately *Logic* (1857) 164 *note*, Knowledge..implies..firm belief, .. of what is true, .. on sufficient grounds. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1859) I. iii. 58 Philosophical knowledge, ..is thus the knowledge of effects as dependent on their causes. 1857 Buckle *Civiliz.* I. v. 246 The knowledge on which all civilization is based, solely consists in an acquaintance with the relations which things and ideas bear to each other and to themselves. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 193 Knowledge is composed of judgments: the criteria of the judgments composing it being truth and certainty.

b. *Const. of* (something). Also in *pl.* (now *rare*).

1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 27 Mannes vnderstondynge & inwytte gadreth knowlege of some thynge of the knowlege of other thynges. 1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 73 Disputing & arguing for to haue knowlech of yᵉ trouth of a thing. 1670 A. Roberts *Advent. T. S.* 146 They do it by the Knowledges that they have of Nature. 1878 Jevons *Prim. Pol. Econ.* iii. 31 Knowledge of nature consists, to a great extent, in understanding the causes of things.

c. with *pl.* A mental apprehension; a perception, intuition, or other cognition. *rare.*

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Rogation Week* i. (1859) 470 To have a knowledge of the power and divinity of God. 1626 T. H. *Caussin's Holy Crt.* 123 To proceed..by such knowledges, as are common, with brute beastes, and forsake those of men. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 128 It is the office .. of reason, to bring a unity into all our conceptions and several knowledges. 1836–7 Sir W. Hamilton *Metaph.* (1859) I. iii. 57 These two cognitions or knowledges have, accordingly, received different names. 1872 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) IV. 184 With Dante wisdom is the generalization from many several knowledges of small account by themselves.

† **d.** *Med.* Diagnosis: cf. Knowledge *v.* 5. *Obs.*

1541 R. Copland *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* etc. N ij, Is the Cyrurgyen bounde to haue the knowledge of the blode that is drawen?..No, but the beholdynge of the said blode belongeth to Physycyens. 1655 Culpepper, etc. *Riverius* x. v. 292 The Knowledg in general is manifest. .. The Parts sending have a more difficult Diagnosis or way of Knowledg.

† **e.** *To come to* (*one's own*) *knowledge*, to recover one's understanding; to come to one's senses. *Obs.*

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 1702 Penne he wayned hym his wyt ..þat he com to knawlach & kenned hym seluen. *c* 1489 Caxton *Blanchardyn* xiv. 49 Euyn at these wordes cam the prouost tyl his owne knowlege ageyne.

10. Acquaintance with a branch of learning, a language, or the like; theoretical or practical understanding *of* an art, science, industry, etc.; † skill *in* or *to do* something (*obs.*). (Rarely in plural.)

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl. (*Ninian*) 130 Pane trawalit he besyli, til he in knavlage of clergy..wes wise Inuch. *c* 1475 *Rauf Coilȝear* 325 The King had greit knawledge the countrie to ken. 1508 Dunbar *Tua Mariit Wemen* 455 Folk a cury may miscuke, that knawledge wantis. 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidane's Comm.* 201 He had no greate knowledge in the latyn tongue. 1669 Sturmy *Mariner's Mag.* i. 15 Mariners brought up in Practical Knowledge of Navigation at Sea. *a* 1774 Goldsm. *Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 210 Nor were the ancients without a great knowledge in this art. 1782 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Ode to R.A.'s* iii. Wks. 1812 I. 20 With scarce more knowledges than these He earns a guinea every day with ease. 1841 Lane *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 A knowledge of all the medical and other sciences. 1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 1278 This article is..made by young women who have no knowledge of drawing.

11. In general sense: The fact or condition of being instructed, or of having information acquired by study or research; acquaintance with ascertained truths, facts, or principles; information acquired by study; learning; erudition.

1477 Earl Rivers (Caxton) *Dictes* 27 Knowlege is better than ignoraunce. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 46 Knowledge hath no enemie but ignoraunce. 1596 Dalrymple tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 71 In gret honour for his eruditioun and knawledge. 1611 Bible *Eccles.* i. 18 Hee that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow. 1784 Cowper *Task* vi. 96 Knowledge is proud that he has learned so much; Wisdom is humble that he knows no more. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. iii. § 17 The highest knowledge always involves a more advanced perception of the fields of the unknown. 1870 M. D. Conway *Earthw. Pilgr.* xviii. 220 One might say that no kind or amount of human knowledge were too much for woman.

** *The object of knowing*; *that which is known or made known.*

† **12.** Information; intelligence; notice, intimation. *Obs.*

1417 Hen. V in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I. 62 We remitte hem to have ful declaracion and verrai knaweleche of you in that matere. *c* 1440 *Generydes* 1160 Whan she hadde tideng And trew knowlage of Auferius. 1473 Warkw. *Chron.* 11 He yaff knoleage to his peple that he wulde holde withe the Erle of Warwyke. 1568 Grafton *Chron.* II. 327 He imediatly sent knowledge into the whole countrie. 1600 Holland *Livy* xxvi. xxvi. 603 There hee published and gave knowledge, That hee would shape his course from thence for Anticyra. 1722 De Foe *Plague* (1756) 49 Shall give knowledge thereof to the Examiner of Health.

13. The sum of what is known.

1534 Starkey *Let.* in *England* (1878) p. x, I..passyd ouer in to Italy, whereas I so delytyd in the contemplacyon of natural Knolege. 1559 W. Cunningham *Cosmogr. Glasse* 142 The proper nature of suche in whose mynde knoweledge have once builded her Boure. *a* 1628 Preston *New Covt.* (1634) 446 You .. may have abundance of emptie and unprofitable knowledge, without Grace. 1667 Milton *P. L.* viii. 126 Knowledge is as food, and needs no less Her Temperance over Appetite, to know In measure what the mind may well contain. 1753 Johnson *Adventurer* No. 85 ¶ 7 He is by no means to be accounted useless or idle who has stored his mind with acquired knowledge. 1823 De Quincey *Lett. to Young Man* Wks. 1860 XIV. 58 All knowledge may be commodiously distributed into science and erudition. 1833 (*title*) The Penny Cyclopædia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1877 E. R. Conder *Bas. Faith* iv. 139 We speak of knowledge as stored up in books. But in reality what books contain is not knowledge, but only symbols of knowledge. *Mod.* Every branch of knowledge.

14. (with *pl.*) A branch of learning; a science; an art. (Rarely in sing.)

1581 Sidney *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 Poetry, .. the .. first nurse, whose milk by little and little enabled them to feed afterwards of tougher knowledges. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 9 The mathematics, which are the most abstracted of knowledges. 1662 J. Chandler *Van Helmont's Oriat.* To Rdr., Many clear fundamental Knowledges and Arts. 1825 Coleridge *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. Pref. 19 A land abounding with men, able in arts, learning, and knowledges manifold. 1860 Marsh *Eng. Lang.* 28 The superior attractions and supposed claims of other knowledges.

† **15.** A sign or mark by which anything is known, recognized, or distinguished; a token.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 204/2 A knawlege, *nota*, ..*specimen, experimentum*. 1523 Lb. Berners *Froiss.* I. cclxxviii. 416 At theyr departyng they thought to make a knowledge that they had ben there; for they set the subbarbes afyre. 1555 W. Watreman *Fardle Facions* ii. iv. 141 Thei deuised.. circumcision, because thei would haue a notable knowledge betwene them and other nacions.

III. 16. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knowledge element, power, -tree*; *knowledge-full, -kindled, -proof* adjs.; **knowledge-box, -casket,** humorous names for the head.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 194 His head being differently formed to that of others, by producing what had been his *knowledge-box, my word could not be doubted. 1874 Burnand *My time* v. 42 With all these odds and ends, my knowledge-box was fairly stored. 1879 Bain *Education as a Science* xii. 402 The work of teaching *knowledge elements. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 793 In his concise but *knowledge-full work on the pathology of the ear. 1886 Lowell *Wks.* (1890) VI. 150 There are some pupils who are *knowledge-proof. 1598 Rowlands *Poems on Passion, Christ to Wom. Jerus.*, Life's arbour next, which grace did fill; And *knowledge-tree of good and ill.

[*Note.* The origin of *knowledge* sb. and vb. and the question of the original relations between the sb. and vb. themselves, are a difficult problem. According to the extant evidence, the vb. is exemplified nearly a century before the sb., and is found only in southern Eng., with a form in *-lechien, -lecche*, while the sb., when it appears *c* 1300, is found only in northern dialect, and has its earliest form in *-lage*. Thus the northern MSS. of *Cursor Mundi* have numerous examples of the sb.—the earliest known,—but do not use the vb. Late in the 14th c., the sb. is found in midl. and south. (first in Wyclif, a northern man), with the forms *-lache, -leche*; in the 15th c. the vb. appears sparingly in the north, with the form *-lage, -lege*. If the sb. were at first only northern, the want of earlier examples may be explained by there being no northern literature of the 12th and early 13th c.; but this does not account for the app. absence of the sb. from southern literature before Wyclif, and leaves the early relations between the vb. and sb. very perplexing. It can hardly be doubted, in view of the earliest sense of both, that they have a common origin; but what this was it is not easy to determine. The sb. has no parallel in Eng., nor app. in any Teutonic lang. Some have thought it related to ONorse derivative sbs. in *-leik-r* 'play, exercise, action', e. g. *kunnleik-r* knowledge. The OE. cognate ending was *-lāc*, as in *wedlāc* wedlock; but neither the ON. nor OE. form could have given an early ME. *-leche*; this would have required an OE. *-lǣce*, of which there is no trace. If, on the other hand, we start from the vb. *i)cnawlechien*, there are difficulties in explaining the formation of this also. It has been proposed to associate it with OE. verbs in *-lǣcian*, pa. t. *-lǣhte*, a few of which came down into early ME. in *-lēchen, -lēhte*. In OE. these usually go with derivative adjs. in *-līc* (from an adj. or sb.), to which they are supposed to stand somehow in ablaut relation; e. g. *cūðlīc* friendly, *cūðlǣcan* be friendly with, to treat like a friend, *efenlīc* equal, *efenlǣcan* to make equal, imitate, *nēahlīc* near, *nēahlǣcan* to draw nigh, approach, *rihtlīc* right, correct, *ge)rihtlǣcan* to make right, correct, *sumorlīc* summerlike, *sumorlǣcan* to draw near to summer, *winterlīc* winterly, *winterlǣcan* to draw near to winter, etc. Here the radical part is an adj. or sb. If now early ME. *cnaw*, Know sb.', 'acknowledgement, confession', went back to an OE. *gecnāw*, it is possible that, either immediately by analogy, or through an adj. **gecnāwlīc* = *gecnāwe* 'conscious of, acknowledging', there was formed a derivative vb. **gecnāwlǣcan* 'to become conscious of, make acknowledgement or confession of', which would give an early ME. **i-cnawiechen, -lehte*. True, these are not the ME. forms actually found; but some variation in the formation of these verbs appears in the instances cited by Sievers (*Ags. Gram.*, ed. 3, § 407, Ann. 17, 18), including a pa. pple. *gerihtlǣced*, in the West Saxon *Past. Care*, beside *gerihtlæht*, while the Rushw. copy of the Lindisfarne Gloss shows, for *nēahlǣcan*, a form *nēolicaga*, pa. t. *nēolicade*, *nēalocade*, pa. pple. *ginēolicad*; so that, perhaps, the early ME. *i)cnawlechien, i-cnoulechien, -lechede*, may be taken as having this origin. If this was so, the verb *to knowledge* was first formed, and the sb. was derived from it, which would also agree with the extant historical data for the two words, and account for the original sense of the sb.]

† Knowledge, *v. Obs.* Forms: 3 cnaw-, cnou-, (5 cnow-), 3–5 (6) knou-, (4 kneu-, 5 knew(e-), 3–7 know-, (4–5 (6) knowe-, 5–6 kno-); *north.* 5–7 knaw-, (5 kna-); 3 -lechi(en, 3–5

-leche(n, (4–5 -lech, -lich(e, -lych(e, -lach(e), 5–6 -lege, (5 -legh, 6 -lage), 6–7 -ledge, (6 -ledg). [Early ME. *cnawlechien*, in 14th c. *knowleche(n*, prob. f. *cnaw*, KNOW *sb.*¹, and ultimately from *cnáw-an*, *know-en*, to KNOW, with a second element of obscure origin: see note to prec. A single example of *i-cnoulechien* in same sense, from *gecnáw-*, *i-know-*, is known in the 13th c. Northern instances of the vb. are unknown before the 15th c., and are rare at all times. The unstressed ending *-leche*, became by 1400 *-lege*, whence the later *-ledge*. (Cf. *Grinnidge* = *Greenwich*, *Swanage* from *Swanewic*, *Swanwich*.) See also the sb.]

1. *trans.* To own the knowledge of; to confess; to recognize or admit as true: = ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* 1.

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 9 ȝif ha .. cnawlecheð soð; Ich habbe ham to witnesse ha lickeð huni of þornes. *a* 1240 *Lofsong* in *Cott. Hom.* 205 Al þis ich i-cnoulechie þe. *a* 1380 *St. Ambrose* 672 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 18 Þus þis gode mon..Knouleched þat al þat was his Was pore mennes at heore nede. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 He knawleged and graunted his trespas. 1438 *Waterf. Arch.* in 10*th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 330 John Franches..didd knolech hym to ow to William Lyncoll..x. *li.* of money currant. 1439 *Sc. Acts Jas. II*, c. 3 (1814) 54 (Jam.) The said princess .. knawlegis that quhat thing the said personis did, .. thai dide it of gude zele and motife. *c* 1440 *Partonope* 3522, I knowlech a traytoure am I. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 37 Thanne she knowleged her misdede. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 205/1 To knawlege, *fateri, confiteri* [etc.]. 1537 *Act* 28 *Hen. VIII* in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 129 Them that..doe professe and knowledge Christs religion. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* Transl. Ep. (1895) 18 Knowing, and knowledging the barbarous rudenes of my translation. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* II. (Arb.) 48 My flight from prison I knowledge. [1660 STILLINGFL. *Iren.* II. viii. § 2 The Cleregie .. did knowledge and confesse according to the truth, that the Convocations of the same Cleregie hath ben and ought to be assembled by the Kings writt.]

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To make confession or acknowledgement; to confess. Const. *to* (a fault, etc.).

1382 WYCLIF *John* i. 20 And he knowelechide, and denyede not, and he knowlechide, For I am not Crist. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. VIII. 148 For dedes þat we han don ille, dampned sholde we be neuere Yff we knewelechid and cryde crist þer of mercy. *a* 1450 MYRC 916 When thow herest what thow hast do, Knowlache wel a-non ther to. 1526 TINDALE *Rom.* x. 10 To knowledge with the mougth maketh a man safe.

†**c.** *intr.* with *to* (in biblical versions): To give thanks to, to praise. *Obs.*

A literal rendering of L. *confitērī* of Vulg., repr. Heb. ידה *yōdāh*, Gr. ἐξομολογεῖσθαι.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxix. 35 She conseuyde, and bare a sone, and seith, Now I shal knowlech [Cov. geue thankes] to the Lord. — *Ps.* xli[i]. 12 Hope I in god, for ȝit shal knoulechen to hym. — *Matt.* xi. 25, I knowleche to thee, fadir ..for thou hast hid these thingis fro wijse [men] and ware and hast shewid hem to litil men. 1535 COVERDALE *Rom.* xiv. 11 All tunges shal knowlege vnto God [WYCLIF Ech tunge schal knowleche to God].

2. *trans.* To recognize or confess (a person or thing to be something); **a.** with *complement*. **b.** *simply*: To recognize (one) to be what he claims; to own the claims or authority of: = ACKNOWLEDGE 2.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1352 Her we cnawlecheð him soð godd, and godes sune. *a* 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 335 That thouȝ woldest God knouleche. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. XII. 193 He..knewleched hym gulty. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 8 Ech man which euer schal knowleche me byfore men, ..mannis sone schal knowleche him bifore þe aungelis of God. *c* 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 138 Knowlyche thiself ffor a cockewold. 1535 *Goodly Primer* (1834) 82 They knowledge thee to be the Father of an infinite majesty. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 89 A Greeke my self I doe knowledge. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 113 Knowledging, and affirming..the same Bishop to be supreme. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parll.* App. 28 Charles dying, his sonne Charles the eight, was..reputed and knowledged King.

3. To own as genuine, or of legal force or validity; to own, avow, or assent in legal form to (an act, document, etc.), so as to give it validity: = ACKNOWLEDGE *v.* 3.

1531–2 *Act* 23 *Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 The cognisor ne the cognisee, that did knowledge and take the same reconisances. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. iii. (1588) 136 Assaults .. do draw after them the forfaiture of a Recognusance, knowledged for the keeping of the Peace. 1594 WEST 2*nd Pt. Symbol.*, The said L. M. his heires and assignes shall .. do, make, knowledge, and suffer, or cause to be made, knowledged and suffered al and everie act and acts [etc.]. 1797 *Burn's Eccl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 204 If any ecclesiastical person knowledge a statute merchant or statute staple, or a recognizance in the nature of a statute staple.

4. *refl.* To make oneself known to, or bring oneself into acquaintance *with* a person. **b.** *intr.* To have carnal knowledge *with*.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11056 (Fairf.) The tone was yong maidyn þan The tothir had knowlechid with man [*Trin.* had knowleche wiþ mon]. *a* 1425 *Ibid.* 3838 (Trin.) Iacob..knowleched him [*Cott.* kythed him, *Gott.* kneu him] þere wiþ rachel.

5. *trans.* To recognize; in *Med.* to recognize and identify (a disease), to diagnose.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Terap.* 2 C iij, It is leful yᵉ moste often to knowlege the dysease at the begynnynge, and it is necessary that the indication be taken of the sayd dysease. *a* 1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 442 Vouchsafe mee, ..As in a glasse to see and knowledge Him.

6. To take legal cognizance of (a cause, etc.).

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 105 (Form Baron Courts c. 15) Gif it [the judgement] be againe said in the Schiref Court, it sould be knawledged in the justice Court.

Hence †**Know·ledged** *ppl. a.*, known, acknowledged.

c 1450 *Bp. Grossetest's Househ. Stat.* in *Babees Bk.* 330 That they admitte youre knowlechyd men, familiers frendys, and strangers.

Knowledgeable (nǫ·lėdʒăb'l), *a.* [f. KNOWLEDGE *sb.* and *v.* + -ABLE.]

†**1.** [from the verb] Capable of being perceived or recognized; recognizable; noticeable. *Obs.*

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 575 Let him but set up a stick or staffe, or some such other knowledgable mark, in the middle space betwixt him and the Wolf, and it will scare him away. 1619 T. MILLES tr. *Mexia's, etc. Treas. Anc. & Mod. T.* 49 They took a branch cut off from a fruite tree, which they would cut into diuers peeces, with certaine very knowledgable markes made vpon them.

2. [from the sb.] Possessing or showing knowledge or mental capacity; well-informed; intelligent. *colloq.* (orig. *dial.*).

1831 S. LOVER *Leg. Irel.* 45 'A gintleman like you, that ought to be knowledgable'. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxviii, 'If yo, sir, or any other knowledgable patient man..says he'll larn me what the words mean..why, in time I may get to see the truth of it'. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 17 A very intelligent, knowledgeable man, thoroughly understanding the business and the machinery. 1897 *Spectator* 18 Sept. 367 Inquiries..conducted in a careful, a reasonable, and a knowledgeable spirit.

Hence **Know·ledgeableness**; **Know·ledgeably** *adv.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 3/1 Many's the lady they've beguiled—there is fifty-six sorts of Patience as can be played with em [cards] on a tea-tray placed knowledgeably on the bed. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Mar. 232/3 Feelings of sympathy and good-fellowship, which almost took the place of 'knowledgeableness' in art matters.

Knowledged (nǫ·lėdʒd), *a. rare.* [f. KNOWLEDGE *sb.* + -ED².] Furnished with knowledge.

1548 GESTE *Pr. Masse* in H. G. Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. i. 71, I am slenderly knowledged in Scripture matters. 1595 tr. *Savielo's Practise* N j a, Is it possible that he which neuer saw the warres can be better knowledged than he which hath spent his life wholye therein? 1864 *Times* 10 Oct. 7/4 He is turned out .. a schoolboy knowledged up to the highest mark the material and the system of mentalfacture would admit.

Know·ledgeless, *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of knowledge, ignorant.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. v. 196 He will.. bid you be knowledgeless, desireless, motionless. 1900 F. W. BULLEN *With Christ at Sea* iv. 101 So helpless, so utterly knowledgeless..is the new born Christian.

Know·ledgement. [f. KNOWLEDGE *v.* + -MENT.]

†**1.** Formal acknowledgement; legal cognizance.

a 1625 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 260 No writ shall be abated by knowledgement of villenage. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 158 b, *Cognitio* is knowledge, or knowledgement, or opinion, and recognition is a serious acknowledgement or opinion vpon such matters of fact as they shall haue in charge, and thereupon the Iurors are called *Recognitores assisæ*. 1641 *Cases of Treason* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malham) V. 27 [These justices] do take knowledgement of all fines.

2. Knowledge, cognizance. *arch.*

1650 HUBBERT *Pill Formality* 153 They can look no further then after the things of this world; their knowledgment is bounded here. 1889 R. S. FERGUSON *Carlisle* ix. 158 No record has come to our knowledgment of the reception this letter met with.

†**Know·ledger.** *Obs.* In 4 -lechour, -lechere. [f. KNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ER¹ (earlier -OUR: see -ER¹ 2).] One who acknowledges or confesses.

13.. *Propr. Sanct.* (Vernon MS.) in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXI. 106/126 Þat is þat God, vr saueour, þat ȝaf so to his knowelechour. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecclus.* xx. 1 Hou good..to not forbeden the knoulechere in orisoun.

†**Know·ledging,** *vbl. sb. Obs.* [f. KNOWLEDGE *v.* + -ING¹.]

1. The action of the vb. KNOWLEDGE; acknowledgement, confession; formal acknowledgement; also (rendering L. *confessio* of Vulg.), Thanksgiving, praise.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1388 Iþe cnawlechinge of his kinewurðe nome. *c* 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10778 Knowlechyng til hym þey bed. *c* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 327 Confession generaly is knowlechynge made wiþ wille. 1382 — *Ps.* cxlviii. 14 The knouleching of hym vpon heuene and erthe. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxii. 259 The kynges of Englande .. shall .. holde all the forenamed countreys .. without any knowledgynge of any souerayntie, obeysaunce ..or subiection..to the crowne of Fraunce. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 48 Peter,..the fyrst that with his mouthe vttered that confessyon and knowlegynge by which all Christen men must be saued. 1594 WEST 2*nd Pt. Symbol.* § 59 At the knowledging of every fine, if the Justice..do not know the cognisors, it is requisite that some other credible person..be present.

2. The action, condition, or faculty of knowing; = KNOWLEDGE *sb.*; understanding, cognition, cognizance, notice, recognition, acquaintance, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 92 God wule .. ȝiuen ou liht .. him uorto iseonne & icnowen; & þuruh þe cnoulechunge, ouer alle þing him luuien. *c* 1330 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 725 What mannes soule .. þurw dedli sinne ifiled is, His knowelaching is al gon. *a* 1425 *Cursor M.* 15931 (Trin.) Petur seide knowlechyng of him had I neuer none. *c* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 6896 On his finger she knew the ring, Of him had shee noo knowleching. *c* 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 135 Was neuere Child In wommannes body with-Owten mannes knowlechinge. 1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* XIX. i, They bare .. no maner of knoulechynge of their owne armes but playne whyte sheldes. *Ibid.* XX. xiv, Ye shall..lete hym haue knowlechynge that.. I my self shall brynge my lady Quene Gueneuer vnto hym. 1500–20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxv. 18 ȝe clarkis..Fullest of science and of knawlegeing. 1509 HAWES *Conv. Swearers* 3 How sholde we nowe haue ony knowledgynge Of thynges past but by theyr endytynge. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* IV. 154 Traistant richt weill be perfite knawleging, ȝe will not thoill.

3. Meaning, signification. *rare*⁻¹.

1387–8 T. USK *Test. Love* Prol. (Skeat) l. 29 Many termes ther ben in Englyshe [of] whiche vnneth we Englishe men connen declare the knowleginge.

Knowman, perverted form of GNOMON.

Known (nōᵘn), *ppl. a.* (*sb.*) [pa. pple. of KNOW *v.*]

1. Become an object of knowledge; apprehended mentally, learned; familiar; often, in pregnant sense, familiar to all, generally known or recognized.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15895 A knaun freind he had þare-in, in he did him late. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* XIII. i. (W. de W.) 440 There is noo ryuer but he spryngeth of some welle knowen or vnknowen. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 789 Those that by their favors more resembled other knowen men then him. 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* Serm. (1862) 53 Death is the knownest and unknownest thing in the world. 1647–8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 22 Men of known courage. 1673 PENN *The Chr. a Quaker* iii. Wks. (1726) 525 Paul..is very express in that known Passage to the Romans. *a* 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. French King* Wks. 1730 I. 59 Thou mak'st me swear, that am a known Non-juror. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. iii. 241 All known bodies possess more or less of this molecular motion. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 116 Some man of known ability and high reputation.

b. *The known*, that which is known; that which is objective in knowledge; the totality of known things.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 142 The condition of clear thought upon metaphysical subjects, is the separation of the two elements of knowledge, the knowing and the known. 1884 F. HARRISON in 19*th Cent.* Mar. 502 Knowledge is of course wholly within the sphere of the Known.

†**2.** Possessed of knowledge; acquainted with something; learned or skilled *in*; informed or aware *of*. *Known men*, a name assumed by the Lollards. *Obs.*

c 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* 53 Thei besien hem silf forto leerne & knowe the Bible, .. thei..clepen hem silf knowun men as thouȝ alle othere than hem ben unknowun. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 820 After the great abiuration aforesayd, which was vnder William Smith Bishop of Lincolne: they were noted and termed among themselues by the name of knowne men, or iust fast men. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. ii. § 42 The two Lord chief Justices were in the same Treason (whose Education made them more known in the Laws of the Land).

B. *absol.* or as *sb.*

†**1.** With *poss. adj.* One's acquaintance. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Ps.* lxxxvii[i]. 8 Thou madest my knowen fer fram me. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 44 Thei .. souȝten him a mong his cosyns and knowen [1388 his knouleche].

2. A well-known person. *colloq.*

1835 *Court Mag.* VI. 47/1 It is chiefly from among this latter band of Small Knowns that we shall take the liberty of drawing the Sketches.

Hence †**Know·nly** *adv.*, in a known manner.

a 1643 LD. FALKLAND *Infallibility* (1646) 194 Lawes, .. to be obeyed, unless they should be publiquely and knownely found contrary to a greater authority.

†**Know·ness.** *Obs. rare*⁻¹. In 3 cnownesse. [? f. KNOW *sb.*¹, or stem of KNOW *v.*, + -NESS.] Acknowledgement.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Þu seist þat on gode bileuest, and dost cnownesse þat he is þi louerd.

Know-nothing (nōᵘ·nɒþiŋ), *sb.* and *a.* [f. KNOW *v.* + NOTHING; cf. DO-NOTHING.]

A. *sb.* **1. a.** One who knows nothing, a very ignorant person, an ignoramus. **b.** One who holds that nothing can be known, an agnostic.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipopopr.* 140 Knownothing appears a desirable word to signify one very ignorant. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 24 The know-nothings really feel towards God as if they knew something of Him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) II. 443 Socrates is represented in the character of a know-nothing.

2. A member of a political party in the United States, called also the American party, prominent during the years 1853–56; so named because, having been originally organized as a secret society, its members, to preserve this character, professed to outsiders complete ignorance regarding it.

The chief principle of the party was that none but native citizens should be permitted to share in the government. It disappeared about 1859.

1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 15 Washington is, at this time, governed by the Know Nothings. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 22 In the campaign of 1855 .. the Know-nothings carried the state again by a large majority. 1884 T. W. BARNES *Mem. Thurlow Weed* 224 (Cent.) If a member of the order was asked about its practices or purposes, he answered that he knew nothing about them, and 'Americans', for that reason, soon came to be called Know Nothings.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1. a. That knows nothing; grossly ignorant. **b.** That holds that nothing can be known; agnostic.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s.v., A poor know-nothing creature! 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Fiend* xx, I'm .. a know-nothing ninny. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* I. xxx. 116 The know-nothing or deceptive government at home. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life* vi. (1861) 121 Here are know-nothing religions, or churches that proscribe intellect. 1897 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 334 A rationalistic and know-nothing philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to the American Know-nothings: see A. 2.

1856 Olmsted *Slave States* 172 The *Richmond Whig*—the leading Know-nothing newspaper in the Southern States. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 394 The great Know-Nothing movement. 1885 Lalor & Mason tr. *Von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* 116 One-half of the Know Nothing programme was unacceptable to the South.

Know-no·thingism. [f. prec. + -ism.]

1. The profession of knowing nothing, the practice of wilful ignorance; the doctrine of agnostics, agnosticism.

1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1007 He must have long felt that the ignorance which is sedulously kept up of practical physiology adequately reflects the 'knownothingism' of middle-class Englishmen. 1871 R. H. Hutton *Ess.* I. 27 A sort of know-nothingism, or Agnosticism, or belief in an unknown and unknowable God. 1881 *Standard* 7 Feb., The age is ..face to face..with Agnosticism or Know-nothingism.

2. The political doctrine of the American Know-nothings: see Know-nothing A. 2.

a 1860 *New York Times* (Bartlett *Amer.*), The Know-Nothings have had their day... The earth hath bubbles, and Know-Nothingism was one of them. 1885 Lalor & Mason tr. *Von Holst's Const. Hist. U. S.* 112 Know-Nothingism had very ardent partisans in the southern states.

Know-no·thingness. [f. as prec. + -ness.] The state or quality of knowing nothing; complete ignorance.

1884 *N. & Q.* 21 June 493/1 Jo..scandalized by his distressing know-nothingness the coroner and jury at the inquest .., in *Bleak House*. 1899 *Chamb. Jrnl.* II. 92/1 One meets with more of this curious, half-reticent know-nothingness, real or assumed.

Knowperts. *Sc.* A local name of the Crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*.

1863 *Phytologist* New Ser. VI. 474 *Empetrum nigrum* (Crowberry), 'Knowperts'. 1886 G. Macdonald *What's Mine's Mine*, Heather, ling, blueberries, knowperts, and cranberries.

Knoxvillite (nɒ·ksvilәit). *Min.* [Named from Knoxville in California, where found: see -ite 1.] Hydrous sulphate of chromium, iron, and aluminium, of a greenish-yellow colour.

1889 G. F. Becker in *Geol. Surv. U. S.* Monogr. XIII. 343.

Knub (nʌb), *sb.* Now *dial.* or *techn.* Also 6 knubbe, 7 knubb. See also Nub. [Early mod.E. = LG. *knubbe*, MLG. *knubbe*, *knobbe*, knot, knob, protuberance, lump, etc., Da. *knub* block, log, stump: see Knob.]

1. A small lump, a protuberance; *esp.* a small swelling on the body, a boil; = Knob *sb.* 1, 1 b.

1570 Levins *Manip.* 181/31 Knubbe, *bruscum*, *callum*. 1575 Turberv. *Faulconrie* 344 If a hawkes feete be but swolne and have not any Knubs in the ball of the foote. 1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 434 Frogs .. with two knubs bearing out in their front like horns. *Ibid.* 196 The same juice.. healeth the clifts and swelling knubs in the fundament. 1662 R. Mathew *Unl. Alch.* 137 A Woman far gone in a Scurvie, ..ful of spots and knubs as big as French Nuts about her body. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Knub*, a knob. 1897 F. T. Bullen *Cruise 'Cachalot'* 178, I came butt up against something solid, the feel of which gathered all my scattered wits into a compact knub of dread.

†2. A stag of the second year, a knobber. *Obs.*

1617 Assheton *Jrnl.* (Chetham Soc.) 61 A knubb was killed and a calf.

3. The innermost wrapping of the chrysalis in a silk cocoon: usually Nub.

1812 J. Smyth *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 214 Husks and Knubs are the refuse, which is thrown aside by the windster, during the process of winding the Silk from the cocoons. 1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade* s.v., A large quantity is imported under the names of 'knubs and husks' which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.

†**Knub**, *v. dial. Obs.* [Kindred in origin to Knab *v.*]

1. *trans.* To bite gently, nibble.

a 1652 Brome *City Wit* iv. i. Wks. 1873 I. 344 As you have beheld two Horses knubbing one another; Ka me, Ka thee.

2. To beat; to strike with the knuckle. Also Nub.

1721, 1828 [see Knubble *v.*].

Knu·bbed, *a. rare*—1. [f. Knub *sb.* + -ed 2.] Having 'knubs', or of the nature of a 'knub'; knobbed.

1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* VII. (1593) 173 If of cornell tree, It would be full of knubbed knots.

†**Knubble**, *sb. dial. Obs.* [dim. of Knub *sb.* = LG. *knubbel*, dim. of *knubbe*: see also Nubble.] = Knobble *sb.*; in quot., a knuckle.

1671 Skinner *Etym. Ling. Angl.*, Knubble, knub, *Nodus seu Condylus digiti*.

Knubble (nʌ·b'l), *v. dial.* [dim. and freq. of Knub *v.*: see also Nubble.] = Knobble *v.* a: see quots.

1721 Bailey, *To Knub*, *Knuble*, to beat with the Fist or Knuckles. 1783 Morell *Ainsworth's Lat. Dict.* 1, To knubble, *Pugnis contundĕre*. *a* 1825 Forby *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Knubble*, to handle clumsily; using thumbs and knuckles, as in kneading dough. 1828 Webster, *Knub*, *knubble*, to beat; to strike with the knuckle. [*Not used.*]

Knubbly (nʌ·bli), *a. dial.* [f. Knubble *sb.* + -y.] Full of or covered with 'knubbles' or small knobs: more usually Nubbly.

1858 Mayhew *Upp. Rhine* I. § 2 (1860) 35 A queer-looking knubbly little angel. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 42. 363 Up and down the knubbly street. 1883 *Gd. Words* Nov. 721/2 The grand old gnarled knubbly beech.

Knubby (nʌ·bi), *a.* [f. Knub *sb.* + -y.] Full of 'knubs', or of the form of a 'knub'.

1882 *Standard* 14 Dec. 5/3 [Jamaica], On the other side of the .. bamboo fence rise .. 'knubby cabbages', with their bullet heads.

Knublet (nʌ·blĕt). [dim. of Knub *sb.*: see -let.] A small knub or lump.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 1/2 Putting knublets of ice into my coffee.

Knucche, ME. form of Knitch, bundle.

Knuckle (nʌ·k'l), *sb.* Forms: 4 knokel, 5 -il, -yl(le, 6 -ulle, knoc(e)le, **knockel**, **nuckul**, 6–7 (9 *dial.*) knockle, 7 knucle, 8 nuckle; 6– knuckle. [ME. *knokel* = OFris. *knok(e)le*, MDu. *knökel* (Du. *kneukel*), MLG. *knokel* (LG. *knukkel*), MHG. *knuchel*, *knüchel* (G. *knöchel*); app. dim. of a word for 'bone' which appears as MLG. *knoke* (Du. *knook*, *knok*), MHG. *knoche* (G. *knochen*).]

†1. The end of a bone at a joint, which forms a more or less rounded protuberance when the joint is bent, as in the knee, elbow, and vertebral joints. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Rel. Ant.* I. 190 Bynethe the knokelys of the fete Wyth two weynis thow myȝt mete. *c* 1425 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 636/10 *Hic nodus*, knokylle. 1565 Golding *Ovid's Met.* I. (1593) 24 With wearie knockles on thy brim she kneeled sadly downe. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 42 The backebone .. consisteth of manie bones, .. which are called the knuckles or turning ioyntes of the backebone. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 359 His [a lion's] neck very stiffe, because it consisteth but of one bone without joynts, .. There are no knuckles or turning joynts in it called *Spondyli*, and therefore he cannot look backward. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 152 Sometimes the Elbows-Knockle is broken.

2. *spec.* The bone at a finger-joint, which forms a rounded protuberance when the hand is shut; esp. applied to those at the roots of the fingers. (Sometimes in *sing.* for collective plural.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/1 Knokyl of an honde..,*condilus*. 1519 Horman *Vulg.* 25 b, In euery fynger be .iii. ioyntes, and as many knokulles: saue in the thome, that hath but ij. 1580 Hollyband *Treas. Fr. Tong*, *Condyle*, the roundenesse or knots in the knee, anckle, elbow, and knuckles. 1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* II. xxv. 153 A Fracture near the Knockles is worse than that in the middle. 1753 Hogarth *Anal. Beauty* x. 65 The dimples of the nuckles. 1792 Cowper *Lett.* 11 June, Adieu! My knuckles ache with letter writing. 1867 A. Dawson *Rambl. Recoll.* (1868) 4 He switched their shoulders and knuckles with his cane. 1884 Pae *Eustace* 96 The leader and spokesman of the party gave a low but distinct tap with his hard knuckle.

b. Hence several colloquial phrases.

1579 J. Stubbes *Gaping Gulf* C iij b, Assuring ourselues that if they went up to the knocles in french blood, they wyll vp to the elboes in English blood. 1759 Dilworth *Pope* 78 Some who did not absolutely deserve that appellation, he has rapped over the knuckles. 1790 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Adv. Fut. Laureat* I. 79 He sighs—upon his knuckles he is down. 1809 Malkin *Gil Blas* v. ii. P 3 The boiling courage of knighthood, pledged up to the knuckles or the chin on the behalf of female innocence. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 161 The father-in-law had everything arranged to his own knuckle. 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* ii, When he's had plenty of English exercise, and brought out his knuckle a bit, he'll be a Lingon again as he used to be. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 390 A severe rap on my moral knuckles from my conscience.

3. The projection of the carpal or tarsal joint of a quadruped; hence, a 'joint' of meat, *esp.* veal or ham, consisting of the knuckle joint with the parts immediately above and below it. In a leg of mutton, the rounded muscular part adjacent to the knuckle joint of the animal.

1625 Massinger *New Way* II. ii, 'Tis the quintessence Of five cocks of the game, .. Knuckles of veal, potato-roots, and marrow. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 45 Jelly..which they use for a restorative, is chiefly made of knuckles of veal. 1726 Gay in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 65 Take a knuckle of veal .. In a few pieces cut it: In a stewing-pan put it. 1771 Smollett *Humph. Cl.* 5 June, One wit, like a knuckle of ham in soup, gives a zest and flavour to the dish. 1840 Dickens *Old C. Shop* xxvi, The tea-things, including..a cold knuckle of ham.

4. Something shaped or protruding like a knuckle of a bone. *spec.* †a. A thickened joint of a plant, a node. b. *Anat.* A projecting bend of the intestine. c. *Mech.* The projecting tubular part of a hinge through which the pintle runs. d. *Shipbuilding.* An acute angle in certain timbers.

1601 Holland *Pliny* II. 255 The swellings or blind piles appearing like bigs or knuckles within the fundement, are cured with five-leafe grasse. 1611 Cotgr., *Les nerfs*, the knuckles that sticke out on the backe of a booke. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 589 Divers Herbs..have Joynts or Knuckles..As have .. Pinks, .. Corn, .. and Canes. 1825 J. Nicholson *Operat. Mechanic* 591 The knuckle of the hinge is a portion contained under a cylindric surface, and is common both to the moving part and the part which is at rest. 1835–6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* I. 503 *note*, A knuckle of the intestine. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Knuckle*, a sudden angle made on some timbers by a quick reverse of shape, such as the knuckle of the counter timbers, &c. 1894 Crockett *Raiders* 230, I..sat on a solid knuckle of rock that shot up from the ribs of the mountain. 1897 *Clin. Soc. Trans.* IX. 108 A knuckle of bowel having been exposed by incision.

5. = Knuckle-duster (see quot. 1861 s.v.)

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *knuckle-hinge*, *-rap*, *-summons*, *-walker*, *-work*; **knuckle-bow**, **-guard**, a guard on a sword-hilt to cover the knuckles; **knuckle-end**, the lower or small end of a leg of mutton or pork; **knuckle-kneed** *a.*, having prominent or bulging knees; **knuckle thread**, a rounded thread in a screw; **knuckle timber**, a timber having or forming a knuckle (see 4 c).

1895 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 7 Feb. 297 There is a *knucklebow with an extra guard attached by a ring. *a* 1845 Syd. Smith in *Mem.*, Scotland, that garret of the earth—that *knuckle-end of England. 1883 'Annie Thomas' *Mod. Housewife* 48 A good leg of Welsh mutton .. its knuckle-end makes a pretty little extra dish braised and stewed brown with celery and haricot beans. 1866 G. Macdonald *Ann. Q. Neighb.* v. (1878) 54 They [the horses] were so fat and *knuckle-kneed. 1837 Wheelwright tr. *Aristophanes* II. 176 With *knuckle-raps, we will put out the lamps. 1864 Browning *Sludge the Medium* 720 Suppose I blunder in my guess at the true sense O' the *knuckle-summons, nine times out of ten. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 15 The angles of the square thread are frequently rounded... If this rounding is carried to excess we get the *Knuckle thread shown at (*d*). 1721 W. Sutherland *Shipbuild. Assist.* 54 The Planks under the *Nuckle Timbers forward. *c* 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 128 *Knuckle-timbers*, those top-timbers in the fore body whose heads stand perpendicular, and form an angle with the hollow of the topside. 1874 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 25 When these creatures [the gorilla, chimpansee, and orang-outan] aid their steps by placing the hands on the ground, they have the curious habit of resting the knuckles on the ground .. From this peculiarity, the three apes have received the appropriate title of *knuckle-walkers. 1885 T. Mozley *Remin. Towns*, etc. I. 298 All the communications between the postal officials and the public were done through an aperture fifteen inches by twelve,..to be opened after some *knuckle-work.

Knuckle (nʌ·k'l), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To place one's knuckles upon the ground in shooting or casting the taw in playing at marbles: see sense 4. Usually *knuckle down*.

1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Knuckle* or *Knuckle down* (*v.*).. is a particular phrase used by lads at a play called taw, wherein they frequently say, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fit your hand exactly in the place where your marble lies. 1784 Cowper *Tiroc.* 307 As happy as we once, to kneel and draw The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw. 1842 Tennyson *Will Waterpr. Monol.* xvii, A something-pottle-bodied boy, That knuckled at the taw.

2. *intr.* (*fig.*) To acknowledge oneself beaten; to give way, give in, submit. Usually *knuckle down* or *knuckle under*.

1740 Dyche & Pardon, *Knuckle* or *Knuckle down*, to stoop, bend, yield, comply with, or submit to. 1791 Wolcott (P. Pindar) *Remonstrance* 73, I knuckle not—I owe not to the great A thimble-full of obligation. 1871 Carlyle in *Mrs. C.'s Lett.* II. 237 He had to knuckle and comply in all points. 1882 Miss Braddon *Mt. Royal* II. iv. 63 They must all knuckle under to him. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Nov. 12/3 He would not knuckle down under the attacks of the Land League.

b. *To knuckle down to*, to apply oneself earnestly or vigorously (Webster 1864).

3. *trans.* To tap, strike, press, or rub with the knuckles.

a 1793 J. Pearson *Polit. Dict.* 49 Little Shiells, who is a mercenary dog, knuckles them [reporters] just as he pleases. *c* 1825 Beddoes *Poems*, *Life a Glass Window*, Uncourteous Death Knuckles the pane. 1842 H. Smith *Addr. Mummy* vi, I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd, Has any Roman soldier maul'd and knuckled. 1890 Clark Russell *Ocean Trag.* I. xii. 251 The seaman knuckled his forehead and wheeled round.

4. *trans.* To propel or shoot (a marble, etc.) from between the knuckle of the thumb and the bent forefinger.

1803 W. Taylor in *Ann. Rev.* I. 354 Flying kites, knuckling marbles, chuck-halfpenny, etc. 1897 Crockett *Lads' Love* x. 90 'Go on', she said, knuckling little stones at a puddock.

5. *intr.* To protrude or project like a knuckle.

c 1862 in *Circ. Sc.* I. 272/2 There is no danger of the conductor knuckling through the gutta-percha.

Hence **Knuckle-down** as *sb.*: a. a game at marbles (see prec. 1 and 4); b. submission; as *adv.* = submissively.

1859 Ruskin *Two Paths* iv. (1891) 178 How that vagabond child at the street corner is managing his game of knuckle-down. 1878 E. Jenkins *Haverholme* 215 Our people are bent on nothing but a complete knuckle-down. 1880 Blackmore *Mary Anerley* III. 184 Long sighs only lead to turn-up noses. He plays too knuckle-down at it.

Knu·ckle-bo·ne.

1. Any bone forming a knuckle; the rounded end, at the joint, of any of the bones of the fingers; also, †the projecting bone of the knee or elbow (*obs.*). *Down on the knuckle-bone*, hard up (*slang*).

1577 Dee *Diary* (Camden) 3 My fall upon my right nuckul bone. 1690 Dryden *Amphitryon* II. i, Bless me, what an arm and a fist he has ..; and knuckle-bones of a very butcher. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 4 Aug. 2/1 Some one who was 'down on the knuckle-bone' in consequence of having been 'put away' since the previous October.

2. In an animal: a. A limb-bone with a ball-like knob at the joint-end, or the rounded end of such a bone; also, a joint of meat consisting of this part of an animal's leg; = Knuckle *sb.* 3.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 280/2 Knokylle bone of a legge, *coxa*. 1530 Palsgr. 236/2 Knoccle bone, *joincte de la hanche*. 1677 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1226/4 A black brown Gelding..(having) a white spot upon one of his knuckle bones. 1857 Hughes *Tom Brown* II. iii, He..hauled out an old knuckle-bone of ham, and two or three bottles of beer.

b. One of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones of a sheep or the like; hence, (usually *pl.*) a game

played with these, by tossing them up and catching them in various ways; also called *huckle-bones* or *dibs*.

1759 tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal* 52 The girls had for ornament round their waist a girdle of glass toys, or, .. of a *requien's* knuckle-bones, or of cockle-shells. 1880 C. R. Markham *Peruv. Bark* xii. 106 Courtyards very neatly paved with round pebbles and llama's knuckle-bones in patterns. 1884 J. Sharman *Hist. Swearing* iv. 63 School-boys still play at the game of knuckle-bones. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 316 Knucklebones..is pre-eminently a game for man-by-himself-man.

Knuckled (nʊ·k'ld), *a.* [f. Knuckle *sb.* + -ed 2.]

†1. Having projections or protuberances, knobbed, rugged; thick-jointed, as the stem of a plant. *Obs.* in gen. sense.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hyȝe bonkkez & brent,..& ruȝe knokled knarrez, with knorned stonez. 1626 Bacon *Sylva* § 656 The Reed or Cane is a Watry Plant, .. Knuckled, both Stalke, and Root.

2. Having (prominent) knuckles; protuberant like a knuckle. Also with defining word, Having knuckles of a specified kind.

1842 *Tait's Mag.* IX. 289 His forehead high, broad, bony, knuckled, and shiny. 1852 R. S. Surtees *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lxvi. 365 His red knuckled hands thrust a long way through his tight coat. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVIII. 158 His knees slightly knuckled over through the wear and tear of time and excessive exercise. 1897 *Outing* (U. S.) XXX. 125/1 The feet should be round, ..toes well-knuckled, close and compact.

Knu·ckle-dee·p, *adv.* Up to the knuckles; with the whole hand in; hence *fig.*, deeply, 'up to the hilt'.

1589 *Pappe w. Hatchet* (1844) 41 Haue with thee knuckle deepe, it shall neuer bee said that I dare not venter mine eares where Martin hazards his necke. 1629 Massinger *Picture* iii. i, Methinks I am already Knuckle-deep in the flesh-pots. 1765 Cowper *Lett.* Wks. 1837 XV. 4, I dare say you were knuckle-deep in contrabands. 1829 Scott *Anne of G.* xiii, Shall we ..be knuckle-deep in the English budgets.

Knu·ckle-du·ster. [f. Knuckle *sb.* + Duster. (orig. criminals' slang, U. S.)]

A metal instrument made to cover the knuckles, so as to protect them from injury in striking, and at the same time to add force to a blow given with the fist thus covered.

1858 *Times* 15 Feb. (Farmer), Knuckle-duster..a formidable American instrument, made of brass, which slips easily on to the four fingers of the hand, and having a projecting surface, across the knuckles, is calculated..to inflict serious injury on the person against whom it is directed. 1861 *All Year Round* 13 July 372 But what the crew most feared, was the free use of the 'brass knuckles' or 'knuckle dusters'... These are brass finger-guards, not unlike what the Roman gladiators called the cestus; they constitute a regular portion of the equipment of an officer of the American mercantile marine. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Jan. 51/2 The American 'shoulder-hitters', 'knuckle-dusters', and 'gum-ticklers'. 1862 *Ann. Reg.* 193 One of them struck him a fearful blow with a 'knuckle-duster'. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s. v., Sometimes a knuckle-duster has knobs or points projecting, so as to mutilate and disfigure the person struck.

attrib., 1870 *Standard* 15 Dec., I have been in many mobs, and have been charged both by cavalry and the knuckleduster brigade in Paris.

Knu·ckle-joint.

1. *lit.* Each joint of the knuckles (of the hands), or the joint of the leg of an animal called a knuckle.

2. *Mech.* A joint or coupling forming a connexion between two parts of a mechanism, in which a projection in one is inserted into a corresponding recess in the other (like the knuckles of the two hands when clasped or placed together); also extended to other joints; such as universal joints.

1863-9 *Dict. Archit., Knuckle Joint*, an old name for a Rule Joint. 1873 *Spon's Dict. Engineering* 2663 The knuckle-joint, at the back of the vibrating form-frame. 1881 Young *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 819 Some of these racks are fitted in the centre with a grooved joint technically called a 'knuckle joint'. 1887 D. A. Low *Machine Draw.* (1892) 100 Form of ordinary knuckle joint.

Hence **Knuckle-joi·nt** *v.*

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Dec. 5/3 The plates will be placed on in dovetail fashion, .. the Herreshoffs having decided that the plan of *knuckle-jointing them was not feasible.

Knu·ckler. [agent-n. f. Knuckle *v.*]

1. *Thieves' slang.* A pick-pocket.

1834 H. Ainsworth *Rookwood* iii. v, No knuckler so deftly could fake a cly.

2. A schoolboy's marble used in knuckling.

1896 Crockett *Cleg Kelly* ii. 7 One noble knuckler of alabaster.

Knu·ckly, *a.* [f. Knuckle *sb.* + -y.] Having large or prominent knuckles.

1870 *Daily News* 3 June 5 Such hands! .. The sturdy, the knuckly, the wrinkled, and the scarred—all handing in their written bits of paper. 1886 Stevenson *Dr. Jekyll* x. 121 The hand which I now saw, ..was lean, corded, knuckly.

†**Knuckylbo·nyard.** *Obs.* [app. f. Knuckle-bone (or f. **knuckle-bony*) + -ard.] A clumsy fellow.

1526 Skelton *Magnyf.* 485 A knokylbonyarde wyll counterfet a clarke, He wolde trotte gentylly, but he is to stark. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 33 He is a knuckylbonyard veraie meete, To match a minion nother fayre nor sweete.

Knuffe, variant of Gnoff *Obs.*, churl.

Knulling, variant of Nulling: cf. Knurling.

1842-76 Gwilt *Archit.* (ed. 7) Gloss., *Knulling*, a moulding nearly flat, and similar in character to a bead and reel ornament. It is chiefly used in cabinet work.

Knur, knurr (nɜ̄r). Also 4-5 knor, 5-6 knorre, 6 knour, 6-7 knurre, 7-9 (*dial.*) knorr, 9 nurr. [ME. *knorre, knurre*, corresp. to MDu., MLG., MHG. *knorre* (Du. *knor*, G. *knorre(n)*, Sw. dial. *knurr, knurra* hard swelling, knot, knob; ulterior etym. uncertain. The ME. word may be older than the quotations show: cf. the related Knurned.]

†1. A hard excrescence, swelling, or concretion in the flesh. *Obs.* Cf. Knob *sb.* 1 b.

c 1400 *Beryn* 2513 Strecching forth his fyngirs, ..Without-outen knot or knor or eny signe of goute. 1547 Boorde *Brev. Health* (1575) cix, Knottes, knobbes, knorres, or burres, the which is in man's flesh or fatnesse. 1621 Molle *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* i. v. 11 Hard knurs or knobs in his hands with working in the fields.

2. A knot or hardened excrescence on the trunk of a tree, a Knar; a hard concretion or kernel in stone; any swollen formation, a bur.

1545 Elyot *Dict., Bruscum*, a bunche or knur in a tree. 1548 Cooper, *Centrum*, .. an hard knotte or knurre in tymbre [1565-73 *adds* or stone]. 1563-87 Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 1429/2 The euil tree of our harte, .. with al the crooks, knots and knoures. 1601 Holland *Pliny* I. 467 The bunch or knurre in the Maple, called Bruscum, is passing faire. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1679) 28 Oaks bear also a knur, full of cottony matter. 1725 Bradley *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Seminary*, If you raise your Trees of such sorts as bear a Knur or Burry Swelling, set that part into the Ground. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 143 The knots or knurs on the stem are in repute for making snuff boxes. 1861 C. A. Johns *Forest Trees Gt. Brit.* 150 We may often see, on the bole of a beech, scattered excrescences called knurs, varying in size from a pea to a large marble.

3. A wooden ball or a hard knot of wood used in the north country game of *Knur and spell* or *Spell and knur*, resembling 'bat and trap', or trap-ball. Also, A similar ball used in other games, as hockey.

1852 *Househ. Words* 23 Oct. 139 The mysterious game of Nurr and spell. 1855 Robinson *Whitby Gloss., Knor* or *Gnar*, a small ball of *lignum vitæ* for playing at cricket with, or a similar game which is called 'Spell and Knor'. 1868 *Morning Star* 10 Feb., A *well-known Yorkshire game* known as 'knurr and spell', in which an ordinary stick some two feet in length has a solid piece of wood 3 in. long and 2 in. in depth screwed on for the purpose of striking a marble. 1872 Prior *Croquet* 15 Bandy is the same game as hockey, and is played..with a wooden ball that .. is cut from a blackthorn bush and called a 'knurr'. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss., Knur*, a hard wooden ball with which children play. *Ibid., Nur*, a small ball, such as that used in the game of hockey.

4. *north. dial.* = Knurl 2. (See quots.)

1691 Ray *N. C. Words* 135 *A Knor* or *Knurre*, a short stubbed dwarfish Man. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss., Knorr*, a dwarfish fellow, a hard fellow.

Knurl, nurl (nɜ̄l), *sb.* Also 7-9 knurle. [app. a derivative (? dim.) of Knur; but cf. also Knarl, Gnarl *sb.*]

1. A small projection, protuberance, or excrescence; a knot, knob, boss, nodule, etc.; a small bead or ridge, esp. one of a series worked upon a metal surface for ornamentation or other purpose.

1698 *2nd Pt. Def. Ministers' Refus. Subscript.* 131 [It] grew up naturally from the roote, ..without knot or knurle, right and streight. 1611 Cotgr., *Goderonner*, .. to worke, or set with knurles. *Ibid., Neud*, a knot .. a knurre, or knurle in trees. 1651 J. F[reake] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 272 From the crown of the head to the knurles of the gullet is the thirteenth part of the whole altitude. 1658 R. White tr. *Digby's Powd. Symp.* (1660) 117 A knurle either of waxe, gumme, or glue. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 374 Those small fine blue knobs, that are to be seen round the rim or upper knurl of the coat [of a sea-anemone]. 1806 J. Grahame *Birds Scot.* 48 The nest deep-hollowed, well-disguised as if it were a knurll in the bough.

2. A thick-set, stumpy person; a deformed dwarf. *dial.*

1674-91 Ray *S. & E. C. Words, Knurl*, a little dwarfish person. 1793 Burns *Meg o' the Mill* ii, The laird was a widdiefu', bleerit knurl. 1811 Willan *W. Riding Gloss., Knurl*, a hunch-backed dwarf.

3. A knurling-tool.

1879 *Sci. Amer.* XL. 224 Knurls of various patterns .. are employed in 'beading', 'milling', or knurling the heads of screws, the handles of small tools, &c. *Ibid.*, Examples of knurling done with the different knurls.

Knurl, nurl, *v.* [f. prec. sb. The vbl. sb. *knurling* is recorded long before the simple vb.] *trans.* To make knurls, beadings, or ridges (on the edge of a coin, a screw-head, etc.); to mill, to crenate.

1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 A sunken groove, indented so as to form the counter-part of the bead which is to be nurled on the head of the temper-screw. 1879 [see Knurl *sb.* 3].

Knurled, nurled (nɜ̄ld), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ed 2.] Having knurls wrought on the edge or surface; crenated, milled.

1611 Cotgr., *Godeyound*, .. knurled, wrought or set with knurles. 1696 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3224/4 Lost, .. a large Knurl'd Cup and Cover of French work. 1705 *Ibid.* No. 4162/4 Two small Silver Salts nurl'd. 1884 F. J. Britten *Watch & Clockm.* 118 There is a knurled lock-nut to ensure the hand being held fast.

Knurling, nurling (nɜ̄·rlin), *vbl. sb.* [See Knurl *v.*] The action of the verb Knurl; also *concr.* knurled work.

1611 Cotgr., *Goderon*, .. a fashion of imbossement vsed by Goldsmithes, &c., and teamed knurling. 1862 Mayhew *Lond. Labour* IV. 377 Then you file the edges of the coin to perfect the 'knerling'. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 *Nurling*, the indentations or fluting on the edges of coins, the heads of temper and set screws, and similar objects.

attrib. 1875 Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1536/2 *Nurling-tool*, a milling-tool. One for indenting the heads of temper and tangent screws, etc. 1879 *Sci. Amer.* XL. 223 Knurling tool.

Knu·rling, -lin, *sb. Sc.* [f. Knur *sb.* 4, or Knurl 2: see -ing, -ling.] = Knurl *sb.* 2.

1794 Burns *Pastoral Poetry* iii, Wee Pope, the knurlin, 'till him rives Horatian fame. 1899 J. Lumsden *Edinburgh Poems & Songs* 149 Ouphes, knurlins, goblins, ghouls.

Knu·rly, *a.* [f. Knurl *sb.* + -y.]

a. Having knurls or knots; gnarled. b. Of the nature of a knurl, dwarfish.

1602 Marston *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii, Till by degrees the tough and knurly trunke Be riv'd in sunder. 1610 W. Folkingham *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 The high timbring Oake .. denotates a rich and battle soile: .. the knurly, crooked and crabbed..starueling bewraies his barren and hungrie bedde. 1758 J. Adams *Diary* 3 Dec., Wks. 1850 II. 51 A little knurly, ill-natured horse. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 182/2 This..apple..is knurly and imperfect at first.

†**Knu·rned,** *a. Obs.* In 3 enurnede, 4 knorned. [From **knurn*, deriv. form of Knur or parallel form of Knurl.] = next.

a 1225 *St. Marher.* 10 His twa honden to his enurnede cneon heteueste ibunden. 13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2166 Hyȝe bonkkez & brent, vpon boȝe halue, & ruȝe knokled knarrez, with knorned stonez.

Knu·rred, *a.* ? *Obs.* Also 5 knorred, 6 knurd. [f. Knur + -ed 2.] Knotted; rugged, gnarled.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. cxxi. (1869) 120 It is a staf for a cowheerde, .. for it is hard, and knorred, and writhen. 1577 Stanyhurst *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* II. 18/2 To cleaue knurd knobs with crabbed wedges. 1582 — *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 27 Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannacled hardly With steele bunch chayne knob, clingd, knurd, and narrolye lincked.

†**Knu·rrish,** *a. Obs. rare*—0. [f. Knur + -ish 1.] Knurry.

1530 Palsgr. 317/1 Knottysshe knorisshe or full of knottes, *neueux*.

†**Knu·rry,** *a. Obs.* [f. Knur + -y.]

1. Full of knurs, knotty, gnarled.

1513 Douglas *Æneis* vii. ix. 71 Wyth ane knotty club and knorry heid. 1582 Stanyhurst *Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 Thee knurrye knob oake tree, .. in strength surpasseth a smooth slip. 1602 Deacon & Walker *Spirits & Divels* To Rdr. 7 Knottie or knurrie hard logs doe craue strong yron wedges. 1664 Evelyn *Sylva* (1776) 217 Poplars and Abeles [on] coming to be very old are apt to grow knurry and out of proportion.

2. *fig.* 'Knotty', perplexing.

1615 Crooke *Body of Man* 304 The second Question is more obscure and the more knurrie knotte a great deale to riue. 1652 Urquhart *Jewel* Wks. (1834) 225 Set all their braines awork how to contrive the knurriest arguments.

†**Knush,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. OE. *cnyssan* to strike, dash, beat; OHG. *knusjan, knussan* to dash, Ger. *knüssen* to push, beat, Du. *kneuzen* to bruise; also Ger. dial. *knuschen* to crush, to knock or strike with the fist; Icel. *knúska* to knock, ill-treat.] *trans.* To crush.

13.. *K. Alis.* 1844 (Bodl. MS.) In justes & fiȝtes nys obere rente Bot bones knusshed & hard dent.

Knyl, obs. f. Kneel. **Knyll(e,** obs. ff. Knell.

Knypse: see Knipse.

Ko, = *quo'*, abridged f. Quoth: cf. Ka.

‖**Koa** (kō·ă). [Native Hawaiian name.] A valuable forest-tree of the Sandwich Islands, a species of Acacia, yielding a beautiful dark wood which is used in building and cabinet-work; the bark is employed in tanning. Also *attrib.*

1850 Scoresby *Chevver's Whalem. Adv.* ii. (1859) 19 Overgrown with huge roots of the kamani and koa trees. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 270 Koa, a kind of Hawaiian mahogany. 1887 *Science* X. 115 The remarkable boards of koa-wood,..standing on which they rode through the surf.

Koala, variant of Koolah.

‖**Kob** (kɒb). [Given by Adanson as the native name (among the Joloffs) in Senegal.] An African water antelope of the genus *Kobus*, represented by several distinct species.

1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. 308 The Gazelles, of which there are several kinds... The fifth he calls the *koba*, and the sixth the *kob*. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/2 The Kob (*Antilope*) *koba*, Erxleben) called *Petite Vache brune*, or little brown cow, by the French settlers on the western coast of Africa, is described as being about the size of the fallow-deer. 1850 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 133 It is called Dacoi, or White Mouth, by the Mandingoes, Kob and Koba by the Joliffs.

Kob, obs. form of Cob *v.*

‖**Koba** (kō·bă). [Given by Barth and Reichardt, as the native name in Fulah.] = Kob. But by earlier naturalists often taken as the name of a distinct species.

1774 [see Kob]. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 79/1 The Koba (*Antilope*) *koba*) called *Grande vache brune*, or large brown cow, by the French of Senegal, is in size equal to the European stag.

‖**Kobang** (kō·bæŋ). Also 7 coban, 8 cupang. [Jap. *ko-ban*, f. *ko* little + *ban* (a. Chinese *fan*)

division: cf. OBANG.] An oblong gold coin, rounded at the corners, formerly current in Japan. The original weight was 222 grains troy, but it was afterwards reduced to about a quarter of this owing to the unfavourable rate of exchange. Also *attrib.* in † *coban gold.*

1616 COCKS *Diary* 17 Sept. (1883) I. 176, I receved two bars Coban gould with ten ichibos, of 4 to a coban. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. 86 My Friend..complimented the Doctor with five Japon Cupangs, or fifty Dutch Dollars. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 57 The exportation of the gold coin called kobangs is permitted. 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 842/1 Bus were essential for another purpose, the purchase of kobangs.

Kobellite (kōu·bĕləit). *Min.* [Named 1839, after Professor F. von Kobell, a German mineralogist: see -ITE.] Sulph-antimonide of bismuth and lead, occurring in lead-grey radiated masses.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 496 Kobellite comes from the cobalt mine of Hvena in Sweden. 1886 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXXI. 73 Kobellite from Colorado.

Kobil, obs. form of COBLE, fishing-boat.

‖ **Kobold** (kǭu·bǫ̆ld). [G. *kobold, kobolt* (dial. *kob(b)elt, kubbelt*), MHG. *kobolt* (*chowolt*) = MDu. *cobout* (*cobbout, coubout*, Du. *kabouter*); ulterior etymology uncertain.

Hildebrand, in Grimm, favours an original **kobwalt*, f. *kobe* house, COVE *sb.*[1] + stem of *walten* to rule, WIELD; cf. OE. *cofgodas, -godu* as renderings of L. *lares* and *penates.*]

In German folklore: **a.** A familiar spirit, haunting houses and rendering services to the inmates, but often of a tricky disposition; a brownie. **b.** An underground spirit haunting mines or caves; a goblin or gnome.

[1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* IX. 568 The Parts Septentrionall are with these Sp'ryts Much haunted .. About the places where they dig for Oare. The Greekes and Germans call them Cobali. *Ibid.* 574 Kibaldi.] 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* 121 The Kobolds were a species of gnomes, who haunted the dark and solitary places, and were often seen in the mines. 1849 A. J. SYMINGTON *Harebell Chimes* 11 Witch, kobold, sprite..and imp of every kind. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of the grand tools with which we engineer, like kobolds and enchanters? *fig.* 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. I. (1873) 217 There in the corner is the little black kobold of a doubt making mouths at him.

Kobold, obs. form of COBALT.

Kocatrice, obs. form of COCKATRICE.

† **Kocay.** *Obs. rare.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 281/1 Kocay, priuy, *cloaca.*

Kock(e, Kockerell, etc., obs. forms of COCK, COCKEREL, etc.

Kockowe, obs. form of CUCKOO.

Kocks nownes, perversion of *God's wounds* as an oath: see COCK *sb.*[8]

a 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* I. iv. (Arb.) 26 Kocks nownes what meanest thou man.

Kocok-pyntyl, obs. form of CUCKOO-PINTLE.

a 1400 *Stockh. Medical MS.* ii. 731 (*Anglia* XVIII. 325) Of dragans arn spycis iij..Kocok pyntyl is þe ton.

Kod, obs. form of COD *sb.*[3], QUOTH *v.*

Kodak (kōu·dæk), *sb.* [An arbitrary word invented by Mr. G. Eastman for trade-mark purposes.] A special type of portable photographic camera with a continuous roll of flexible sensitized film upon which successive photographic negatives are made.

1890 *Kodak Man.* 9 The principal thing to learn in using the Kodak is to hold it steady. 1890 *Rev. of Rev.* II. 489/2 The use of even a Kodak is attended with considerable difficulty. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* III. 124 A clever young 'new chum'..who had brought a Kodak, took photographs.

fig. 1899 F. C. GOULD in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 Printed on the endless roll of sensitised material with which our brain kodaks are fitted.

b. *transf.* A photograph taken with a kodak.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 2/3 That a photographer in ambush could get .. a 'Kodak' of the document, which would be legible under a microscope.

c. *attrib.*

1890 *Kodak Man.* 76 Any Kodak negative that will make a good contact print, will make a good enlargement. 1893 F. HARRISON in *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 3/2 The Kodak school of romance, the snap-shots at every day realism with a hand camera.

Kodak (kōu·dæk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* and *intr.* To photograph with a kodak.

1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 59 A next door neighbor, who is just beginning to 'kodak'. 1892 *Ill. Sport. & Dram. News* 23 July 695/2 Chloe .. insisted upon kodaking us all in every conceivable position.

b. *fig.* To 'catch' or describe quickly or vividly.

1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 6/1 His only aim having been to 'kodak'..with camera and pen a few phases of life in Japan. 1897 *Ibid.* 2 Mar. 8/2 The President of the Transvaal, as recently kodaked by Labouchere out of Rhodes. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Jan. 1/2 His writing had, naturally enough, the defects of its qualities—there are obvious drawbacks in the process of kodaking.

Hence **Ko·daker, Ko·dakist**, one who photographs with a kodak; **Ko·dakry.**

1890 *Kodak Man.* 51 If .. the Kodaker wishes to develop and print his own negatives, he can easily learn to do so. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Mar. 9/2 The Prince had to pass through a triple file of kodakers, each anxious to get a good shot. 1895 WORKMAN *Algerian Mem.* 13 The opportunity here offered the kodakist is a rare one. 1893 YORK POWELL in *Classical Rev.* May 229/1 In these days of Kodakry, a little photograph can usually be secured of any larger object on the spot.

Kode, Kodeling, obs. ff. COD *sb.*[1], CODLING[1].

1340 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 37 In .. 7 kodeling.

Kodet (kouˈde·t). [Arbitrarily f. KOD-AK + -ET.] A smaller variety of KODAK.

1894 *Forum* (N. Y.) June *Advt.*, The Kodet is the youngest member of the Kodak family. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 May 7/1 All the latest aids to war, such as .. the field telephone, the Kodet.

Kodlomb, obs. f. *cade-lamb*: see CADE *sb.*[2]

Kodpeasid; see COD-PIECED.

‖ **Koel** (kōu·ĕl). Also **coel, koïl.** [Hindī *kōïl*, f. Skr. *kokila.*] A cuckoo of the genus *Eudynamis*, esp. the *E. honorata* of India, and the *E. flindersi* of New Guinea and Australia.

1826 ERSKINE tr. *Baber's Mem.* 323 *note*, The koel .. has a kind of song, and is the nightingale of Hindustân. 1834 A. PRINSEP *Baboo* I. ii. 18 The ever-green shrubberies formed..a sheltered choir for the mango-bird, the meina, and the coel. 1865 GOULD *Handbk. Birds Australia* I. 632 Australian Koel. 1886 R. KIPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 113 The rose has lost its fragrance, and the *kōïl's* note is strange. 1888 GOULD *Birds New Guinea* IV. pl. 41 The Koels or Black Cuckoos of the genus *Eudynamys.*

Kœnleinite (kö·nləinəit). *Min.* [Named (*Könleinit*) 1838, after Kœnlein, its discoverer: see -ITE.] A reddish-brown hydrocarbon, found in the brown coal of Uznach, Switzerland.

1861 in BRISTOW *Gloss. Min.*

Kœttigite (kö·tigəit). *Min.* [Named, 1850, after O. Köttig: see -ITE.] Hydrous arsenate of zinc, containing also cobalt and nickel.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 487 Köttigite .. [occurs] in crusts with a crystalline surface.

Kof, var. of COF(E *a.* and *adv. Obs.*, quick(ly.

‖ **Koff** (kǫf). *Naut. rare.* Also **kuff.** [Du. *kof.*] A clumsy sailing-vessel with two masts, used by the Dutch, Germans, Danes, etc.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 238 *Koffs* are Dutch vessels of burthen, with a main and fore mast, and a large spritsail set abaft each. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1895 *Times* 19 Nov. 10/5 Danish kuff 'Gebrœders' Nyhuis .. is ashore at Thisted.

Koffle, variant of COFFLE, a caravan.

† **Koffry.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. In 5 **koffre.** [? f. COFE *sb.* bargain, pedlar + -RY.] Bargaining, peddlery.

c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* VIII. 526 Thai sawft na Sotheroun for thair gret riches; Off sic koffre he callit bot wretchitnes.

‖ **Koft.** *E. Indian.* Also 9 **kuft.** [See next.] *attrib.* in *koft-work* = next.

1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* 163 One of the finest examples of the *kuft* work of the Panjab. 1883 J. L. KIPLING in *Harper's Mag.* June 62/2 Modern damascening, or *koft*-work, is apt to degenerate into .. meaningless ornament. 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/2 This..can be well studied in the 'Koft', or steelware inlaid with silver and gold.

‖ **Koftgari** (kǫftgărī·). *E. Indian.* Also **koftgaree.** [Urdū (Pers.) كوفت گري *kuft-, koftgarī* 'beaten-work,' f. *kuftan* to beat + *-garī* making, work.] A kind of Indian damascene-work, in which a pattern traced on steel is inlaid with gold.

1874 BIRDWOOD in Cole *Obj. Indian Art* 60 Even European tradesmen gave their orders for koftgaree through me. 1874 COLE *ibid.* 121 Armour of kuftgari .. was worn by the Sikh horsemen. 1887 HUNTER *Imp. Gaz. India* XII. 447 The famous *koftgári* or damascene work manufactured at Kotli.

Kog, kogg(e, obs. ff. COG [1] and [2]. **Kogh**, obs. f. COG *sb.*[1] **Koghe, koghwhe**, obs. ff. COUGH.

‖ **Kogia** (kōu·dʒiă). [Mod.L.] A genus of pygmy sperm-whales.

1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* x. (1900) 127 It was but a school of kogia or 'short-headed' cachalots. 1900 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 6/3 One of the whales, known as the Kogia, is peculiar from the inferior position of its mouth. This gives to the creature, ..a curiously shark-like aspect.

‖ **Koh-i-noor** (kōu·hi,nūə.ɪ). [Pers. كوه نور *kōh-i nūr* mountain (*kōh*) of light (*nūr*).] An Indian diamond, famous for its size and history, which became one of the British Crown jewels on the annexation of the Punjaub in 1849; hence, *allusively*, any magnificent large diamond; *fig.* something that is the most precious or most superb *of* its kind.

1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvi, Miss Laura Bell .. had such a sparkling and brilliant koh-i-noor in her bosom, as is even more precious than that famous jewel. 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 34 The tiniest flaw or fracture in a diamond vitiates the whole gem—be it a very Koh-i-noor. 1892 *19th Cent.* Feb. 213 The great kohinoor of reciprocated affection. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 June 2/3 A scene at once so varied, so magnificent. .. It is, verily, the Koh-i-Noor of spectacles.

‖ **Kohl**[1] (kō·h'l, kōul). Also 8 **kohhel**, 9 **kochhel, kohol, cohol.** [Arab. كحل *kuḥ'l, koḥ'l*; see ALCOHOL.] A powder used in the East to darken the eyelids, etc., usually consisting of finely powdered antimony.

1799 W. G. BROWNE *Trav. Africa*, etc. xxi. 318 If any thing be applied in these *flussioni* .. it is generally *kôhhel* (calx of tin mixed with sheep's fat). 1817 MOORE *Lalla R., Veiled Proph.* II, Others mix the Kohol's jetty die, To give that long, dark languish to the eye. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* viii. 195 The cohol, the cosmetic by which pearls and eyebrows are indelibly stained black. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* viii. 215 Their eyes were blackened round with Kohl.

attrib. 1900 *19th Cent.* Feb. 319 The Louvre possesses a beautiful Kohl pot.

Kohl[2], abbrev. of next.

1880 *Daily News* 18 Oct. 3/1 No bright green leaf of beet or turnip, or paler tops of kohl or swede.

‖ **Kohlrabi, kohl-rabi** (kōulrā·bi). Also *erron.* **khol-.** [G. *kohlrabi* (also formerly *kol-, kal(i)-, kaulirabi*, and dial. *koll(e)rāwi*) 16th c. ad. It. *cavoli* (or *cauli*) *rape*, pl. of *cavolo rapa* (F. *chou-rave*) 'cole-rape': the first element being assimilated to G. *kohl* (earlier ad. L. *caulis*, COLE *sb.*[1]).] A cabbage with a turnip-shaped stem, varieties of which are cultivated as food for cattle in England, and as a vegetable in India and Germany; the turnip-cabbage.

1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 191 The khol rabi, or above-ground turnip cabbage. 1808 J. C. CURWEN *Hints Econ. Feeding* 50 The ground was cropped with .. one [acre] of kohlrabi. 1851 STEPHENS *Bk. of Farm* (ed. 2) II. 88/2 Two varieties of Kohl rabi are cultivated—the green and the purple. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Sept. 17/1 A large breadth of kohl-rabi, which was a fair plant. 1899 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longm. Mag.* 512 The kohlrabi are coming up on the new-drained field.

Kointise, Koir, obs. ff. QUAINTISE, COIR.

Kok, obs. form of COCK, COOK.

‖ **Kokako** (kokā·ko). [Maori.] The New Zealand Wattle-crow or Wattle-bird, *Glaucopis cinerea* and *G. wilsoni.*

1873 BUTLER *Birds N. Zeal.* (1888) I. 3 In disposition the Kokako inherits the true characteristics of the Crow family. *Ibid.* II. 316 The rich flute-notes of the Kokako .. in the low timber at the edge of the forest. 1882 T. H. POTTS *Out in Open* 194 (Morris) The kokako loving a moist temperature will probably soon forsake its ancient places of resort.

Kokall, obs. f. COCKLE. **Kokam**, var. of COCUM. **Kokatrice**, obs. f. COCKATRICE. **Koke** = *quoke*, obs. pa. t. of QUAKE *v.*; obs. f. COOK *sb.*

† **Ko·kell**, *a. Obs.* [Cf. COCKLE *a.*, COCKLE *v.*[2]] ? Unsteady, wavering, shaky.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2588 (MS. D) Commandes hys knyghtez ouer to carye; þai hed kokell hertes, Seghen þe streme be so styff, þai stoned [*A.* stonaid] þe helder.

† **Koken.** *Sc. Obs. rare*[−1]. [? a. F. *coquin.*] ? Rogue, rascal.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 48 Thrimlaris and thriftaris [? thristaris] as thay war woid; Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude.

Kokeney, Koker, Kokerel(le, Kokery, Kokeswayne, obs. ff. COCKNEY, COCKER, COCKEREL, COOKERY, COCKSWAIN.

Koket, var. COCKET *sb.*[2] *Obs.*, leavened bread.

Kokewold(e, obs. forms of CUCKOLD *sb.*[1]

‖ **Kokila** (kōu·kilă). Also 8 **cocila**, 9 **kokeela.** [Skr. *kokila.*] = KOEL.

1791 SIR W. JONES *Lett.* (1821) II. 157 (Stanf.) The cocila sing charmingly here in the spring. 1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Jrnl. Resid. India* 22 The *mina*, the kokeela, and a few other birds of song.

‖ **Koko.** Also **coco, Cocco.** [*Koko*, native name in Fanti lang.] The taro-plant, *Colocasia esculenta*, of West Africa.

1874 C. A. GORDON *Life Gold Coast* 30 Another root that was used for the table deserves to be mentioned; .. their ordinary name, indeed, was Cocos. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 292 Koko is better than yam, I may remark, because it is heavier. *Ibid.* 601 A plantation of giant kokos mid-leg deep in most excellent fine mould.

‖ **Kokoon** (kokū·n), **kokong** (kokǫ·ŋ), *sb.*[1] [Sechuana *kgokoñ* or *khokong.*] A large antelope (*Antilope taurina*) of South Africa.

1806 SIR J. BARROW *Journ. Leetakoo* 409 It was called by the Booshuanas the Kokoon. 1822 BURCHELL *Trav.* II. x. 278 The Bichuanas call it Kokun (Kokoon), or rather, with a nasal sound of the N, Kokung (Kokoong). 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 91/1 The habits and manners of the kokoon closely resemble those of the gnu, but it possesses neither the speed, spirit, nor activity of that animal. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* vii. 135 The kokong or gnu, kama or hartebeest .. and the giraffe.

‖ **Kokoon** (kokū·n), *sb.*[2] [Singhalese.] A large forest tree, *Kokoona zeylanica*, growing in the central provinces of Ceylon.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 650/1.

Kokum, var. COCUM. **Kokur**, obs. f. COCKER *sb.*[1], a quiver. **Kokylle**, obs. f. COCKLE. **Kola**, var. of COLA. **Kold, Kole**, obs. ff. COLD, COAL, COOL. **Koleye**, variant of COLEY *v.*

† **Kolfysch**, obs. form of COAL-FISH.

1338 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 35 In xl kolfysch, 4*s.*

Kolibri, var. COLIBRI. **Kolier, Kolk**, obs. ff. COLLIER, COLK[2]. **Kollow**, var. COLLOW *sb.*

Kolloxylin (kǫ̆lǫ·ksilin). [f. Gr. κολλο-, comb. form of κολλά glue, gum + OXYLIN.] A form of pyroxylin or nitro-cellulose less highly nitrated than common gun-cotton.

1884 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* 120 The time necessary for the conversion of cotton into kolloxyline depends on the state of concentration of the nitric acid. *Ibid.*,

Nitro-cellulose (kolloxyline ..). This substance is not to be confounded with gun-cotton, which is not soluble in alcoholic ether.

Kollyrite, variant of COLLYRITE.

Kolpo-, var. of COLPO-, from Gr. *κόλπος* bosom, womb, used to form pathological and surgical terms relating to the vagina, as *kolpocele,* COLPOCELE, etc.

†**Kolte, Kolys,** obs. ff. COLT *sb.*, CULLIS *sb.*[1]

Komande, Komli, Kommende, obs. ff. COMMAND, COMELY, COMMEND.

Kompo·logy. *rare*—[1]. [ad. late Gr. *κομπολογία,* f. *κόμπος* boast + *-λογια* speaking.] Boasting or vaunting speech.

1854 W. OSBORN *Monum. Hist. Egypt* I. 409 They are mere kompologies; mythic fables, invented by the Alexandrian apologists of Egypt.

Kon, kon(n)e, obs. ff. CAN *v.*, CON *v.*

Kongsbergite (kɒ·ŋzbəɹgəit). *Min.* [Named, 1872, from Kongsberg in Norway, where found: see -ITE.] An amalgam of silver and mercury occurring with arquerite. 1880 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 32.

Kongyr, obs. form of CONGER[1].

Ko·nilite. *Min.* [f. Gr. *κόνις* dust + -LITE. So named in 1821 by MacCulloch, who had previously (1819) called it CONITE, unaware that this had previously (1795) been applied by Retzius to a variety of dolomite.] A powdered form of silica found in the cavities of trap. 1821 MACCULLOCH in *Q. Jrnl. Sc.* XI. 219.

Koninckite (kōu·niŋkəit). *Min.* [Named, 1884, after Prof. L. G. de Koninck, of Liège: see -ITE.] Hydrous phosphate of iron, found, at Visé in Belgium, in small globular forms with a radiated structure.

1885 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XXIX. 342 *Koninckite,* a new hydrated phosphate of iron.

Konite, variant of CONITE.

Konne, obs. form of CAN *v.*[1], CON *v.*[1]

Konning, -yng, konyng, obs. ff. CUNNING.

Konyne, -yng, obs. forms of CONY *sb.*

Koo, variant of CO[1] *Obs.*, jackdaw.

‖ **Koochahbee** (kū,ʧā·bī). [American Ind.] The larva of a fly, *Ephydra californica,* found in enormous quantities in Lake Mono in California.

When dried in the sun and the shell rubbed off these worms form a very important article of food among the Indians.

1885 BREWER in *Stand. Nat. Hist.* II. 432 My guide, an old hunter there, told me that everything fattens in the season of the koo-chah-bee; that ducks get very fat.

Koodoo, kudu (kū·dū). Also 8 **kosdoe,** 8–9 **coodoo,** 9 **koudou.** [Xosa-Kaffir, given as *iqudu* in Davis' *Kaffir Dict.* (1872).] A large and handsome antelope (*Strepsiceros Kudu*) widely distributed over the southern half of the African continent, having a brown coat marked with vertical white stripes; the male has spirally-twisted horns, attaining in full-grown specimens a length of 3 feet or more.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 84 The Coodoo, or Kolben's *bock ohne nauen* (goat without a name). 1785 — tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* II. 213 Koedoe is the name given by the colonists to a beautiful tall gazel with long and slender shanks. 1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 141 The n'gou and koudou are also inhabitants of Caffraria. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jrnls.* (1873) I. vii. 161, I got a fine male Kudu. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Trip Boërland* 155 Advancing.. with their beautiful spiral horns towering high above them, were two magnificent koodoos.

‖ **Kookaburra** (kū·kăbʊ·ră). [Native Australian: given as *kūkūburra* by Ridley *Kámilaróí,* p. 21.] The Laughing Jackass of Australia (*Dacelo gigas*); the GOBURRA.

1890 *Argus* (Melbourne) 25 Oct. 4/5 You might hear the last hoot of the kookaburra then. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Apr. 8/1 Offers of Australian animals and birds from emus to kookaburras.

Koolah, koala (kū·lă). *Australia.* Also 9 **coola(h, kool-la.** [Native name: given as *kūlla* in Dippil, *kūlā* on George's River (Ridley *Kámilaróí,* pp. 64, 104); *koala* was perhaps orig. a misreading of *koola.* Hence the name of the town *Coolah* in New South Wales.] An arboreal marsupial mammal of Australia (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), of an ashen-grey colour, small, clumsy, and somewhat resembling a sloth in form, and feeding on the leaves of eucalyptus. Also called the *Australian* or *Native Bear.*

1808 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 305 The koala is another species of the wombat. The natives call it the koala wombat; it .. was first brought to Port Jackson in August, 1803. 1813 *Hist. N. S. Wales* (1818) 432 (Morris) The koolah or sloth is likewise an animal of the opossum species, with a false belly. 1827 CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* I. 317 (Morris s. v. *Bear*) Our coola (sloth or native bear) is about the size of an ordinary poodle dog, with shaggy, dirty-coloured fur, no tail, and claws and feet like a bear. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xiv. (1878) 382 The climbing, leaf-eating koala.

Koolestocke, obs. f. *cole-stock*: COLE *sb.*[1] 3.

Koomiss, variant of KOUMISS.

Koorbash, variant of KOURBASH.

Kooskoosoo, variant of COUSCOUSSOU.

Koot, -e, obs. forms of COAT.

Kootbah, Kootoo, var. KHUTBAH, KOTOW.

Kope, obs. form of COPE *sb.*[1]

Kopec(k, -peek, -pek, variants of COPECK.

Koper, obs. form of COPPER *sb.*[1]

‖ **Kopje** (kɒ·pi). Also **koppie, kopjie, koppje.** [Du. *kopje,* dim. of *kop* head, COP *sb.*[2] (The dim. ending *-je* has usually sunk in colloquial Du. to *-i.*)] In South Africa: A small hill.

1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 226 The insurgents strongly posted in a rocky 'koppie'. 1883 OLIVE SCHREINER *Afr. Farm* viii. (1890) 216 There at the foot of the 'kopje' goes a Kaffir. 1899 *Athenæum* 30 Sept. 450/1 The gallant deeds of the kopje and the karroo.

Comb. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 25 Jan. 5/2 A stretch of kopje-strewn, river-cut country.

Koppite (kɒ·pait). *Min.* [Named, 1875, after Prof. Kopp of Heidelberg: see -ITE.] Columbate of calcium, sodium, and the cerium metals, found in transparent brown crystals.

1880 DANA *Min.* App. ii. 32 Koppite .. occurs with apatite and magnoferrite in a granular limestone near Schelingen, Kaiserstuhlgebirge, Baden.

Koprolith, variant of COPROLITH.

Kopy, obs. form of COPY.

†**Korahl,** obs. form of CORRAL *sb.*

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 360 A certain korahl, ..in which most of the elephants in Ceylon are caught.

Korait, variant of KRAIT.

Koran[1] (korā·n, kōu·rān). Also 7 **core, currawn,** 9 **coran, kuran.** [a. Arab. قرآن *qurān, qorān* recitation, f. *qara'a* to read: cf. ALCORAN.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans, consisting of revelations orally delivered at intervals by Mohammed, and collected in writing after his death: it is in Arabic, and consists of 114 *surahs* or chapters.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. iii. v. 264 [Nicetas] Anathematiseth the *Core,* that is, Mahomets Scripture, and all his learning. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 271 Gunnet.. imposed that new Currawn as they term it upon the Persian. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *Lett. Study Hist.* iv. (1777) 97 Maraccio's refutation of the Koran. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxviii. III. 93 *note,* The Moors of Spain, who secretly preserved the Mahometan religion, above a century, .. possessed the Koran, with the peculiar use of the Arabic tongue. 1813 BYRON *Corsair* I. ii, And less to conquest than to Korans trust. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 316 To dispose him to question the infallible authority of the Korán. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii. 173 We reached a wall and gateway with inscriptions from the Kurán.

Koran[2] (kŏrā·n). [ad. S. African Du. *kor-* or *knorhaan,* f. *kor-, knor-,* an imitation of the bird's cry (cf. Du. *korren* to coo, *knorren* to grumble, snarl) + *haan* cock. (In Holland *korhaan* is the woodcock; cf. Ger. *kurrhahn* heathcock.)] The name given to certain species of South African bustards, of genus *Eupodotes,* esp. *E. afra.*

1775 MASSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 317 The fields abounded also with korhaans (a kind of bustard). 1819 STEPHENS *Gen. Zool.* XI. 451 [*Otis afra*] Native of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Korhane,* or *Knorhaan,* from its cry. 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I. 49, I saw and shot the black koran, an excellent game-bird, allied to the bustards, so abundant throughout South Africa. 1880 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* 106, I observed a new variety of 'koran' on these flats ..a brown-coloured species.

Koranic (korae·nik, -ā·nik), *a.* Also **co-.** [f. KORAN[1] + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Koran.

1811 H. MARTYN *Diary* in *Mem.* (1825) III. 368, I produced another sentence, and begged to know why it was inferior to the Koranic one. 1858 W. MUIR *Life Mahomet* (1861) I. p. lxxxi, Romantic legends .. reared upon the authority of a Coranic basis. 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 229 *note,* This belief is summed up in the Koranic saying, 'Verily, the commandment of God is a prevenient decree'.

Korck, korke, Korn, var. CORK *v.*[2], CORN.

Koren, korn, obs. pa. pples. of CHOOSE *v.*

†**Kornack,** obs. var. CARNAC, elephant-driver.

1785 *Europ. Mag.* VIII. 362 The kornack sits on the tame animal with his sharp-pointed hook. 1785 *Eng. Rev.* VI. 100 These kornacks or huntsmen have a trifling pension.

Korner, obs. form of CORNER.

Korneru·pine. *Min.* [Named, 1884, after A. N. Kornerup, a Danish geologist: see -INE.] A silicate of aluminium and magnesium, somewhat like sillimanite, found in prismatic aggregates.

1892 in DANA *Min.* (ed. 6).

‖ **Koromiko** (kŏrŏmī·kō). [Maori name.] A New Zealand shrub, a white-flowered arborescent species of Veronica (*V. salicifolia*).

1855 R. TAYLOR *Te Ika a Maui* 454 (Morris) Koromiko.. bears a tapering-shaped flower of a purplish white. 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf* I. i. 2 A ditch, With flowering koromiko rich. 1884 BRACKEN *Lays Maori* 21 The early breeze That played among the koromiko's leaves.

Koroscopy (korɒ·skŏpi). [f. Gr. *κόρη* pupil + *-σκοπία* from *-σκοπος* watching, observing.] Landolt's name for the 'shadow-test' for the refraction of the eye. 1887 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Korray, variant of CONREY *Obs.*

Korse, obs. form of CORSE *sb.*

Korue(n, var. *corven,* obs. pa. pple. of CARVE *v.*

Kos, koss, var. Coss *sb.*[2], a measure of 2 miles.

Kosack, variant of COSSACK.

†**Kosche,** *a. Sc. Obs. rare*—[1]. [cf. Gael. *còsach* full of holes or crevices, f. *còs* hole, cave.] Hollow.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. viii. 55 The mekle kosche fir tre [L. *cava pinus*].

Kosen, -in, -yn, obs. forms of COUSIN.

‖ **Kosher** (kōu·ʃəɹ), *a.* (*sb.*) Also **coshar, cosher, koscher.** [Heb. כשר *kāshēr* right.] Right, good; applied to meat and other food prepared according to the Jewish law.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 121 The meat killed according to the Jewish law is known as 'Coshar'. 1864 *Times* 4 Aug. *Advt.,* They will be supplied with Kosher meat of the best quality. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* vi. (1893) 66 The butter and cheese were equally kosher, coming straight from Hebrew Hollanders. 1892 M. WILLIAMS *Round London* (1893) 107 We [Jews] get our kosher meat killed in our own way by our co religionists according to the law of Moses.

b. Hence of shops, houses, etc., where such food is sold or used.

1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 85 The defendant kept a 'kosher' shop. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. 250, I should have to keep a kosher house, or look how people would talk.

B. *elliptical* as *sb.* 'Kosher' food; also, a 'kosher' shop.

1886 W. J. TUCKER *E. Europe* 125 Would we have to feed her on 'Koscher'? 1889 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VIII. 85 The Jews had to buy all *the things* they required *for the* Passover from a 'kosher'. 1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* I. xii. (1893) 119 He was almost ashamed to ask whether he could eat *Kosher* there.

Hence **Ko·sher** *v.,* to prepare (food) according to Jewish ritual.

1892 ZANGWILL *Childr. Ghetto* viii. (1893) 83 She .. would never fail to light the Sabbath candles nor to kosher the meat.

Kosschen, Kost(e, Kostome, Kostorell, obs. ff. CUSHION, COAST, CUSTOM, COSTREL.

Kot, obs. form of COAT, COT *sb.*[1], CUT *v.*

‖ **Kotal** (kōu·tăl). *E. Ind.* [Pushtō کوتل *kōtal* mountain pass.] The pass over a mountain; a col; the ridge or summit of a pass.

1880 *Times* 15 Oct. 4/2 The three Afghan guns on the ridge, or *kotal,* as these ascents are called in Afghanistan. 1890 *Ibid.* 31 Jan. 8/3 From the fourth and last of these *kotals* the traveller descends on to a level.. plain. 1897 LD. ROBERTS *41 Yrs. India* xxxiv. (1898) 282 By noon the kotal was reached.

Kote, obs. form of COAT, COTE.

†**Kotle-loft,** obs. var. COTLOFT, *cockle-loft,* COCK-LOFT.

1661 WOOD *Life* 19 Feb. (O. H. S.) I. 382, I laid up 4 broken fir boxes in the kotleloft.

‖ **Koto** (kōu·tō). [Japanese.] A Japanese musical stringed instrument played with both hands.

It has thirteen silk strings stretched over a long box as a resonance chamber, each string having a bridge of its own, by shifting of which it is tuned.

1864 ENGEL *Mus. Anc. Nations* 46 The strings of the koto are generally twanged with small plectra fastened on the fingers of the performer.

‖ **Kotow** (kōtau'), *sb.* Also **kow-tow, -too, ko-too, -tou, ka-tou, koo-too.** [Chinese *K'o-t'ou,* f. *K'o* knock + *t'ou* the head.] The Chinese custom of touching the ground with the forehead in the act of prostrating oneself, as an expression of extreme respect, submission, or worship.

1804 BARROW *Trav. China* (1806) 213 The Chinese were determined they should be kept in the constant practice of the koo-too, or ceremony of genuflection and prostration. 1817 ELLIS *Jrnl. Emb. China* 213 Lord Macartney's performance of the ko-tou was asserted. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 193 He felt some reluctance when called upon to perform the ko-tow. 1864 D. F. RENNIE *Brit. Arms N. China* 232 *note,* The kowtow is the Chinese obeisance indicating extreme respect.

b. *fig.* An act of obsequious respect.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 230 Thus speaks the high-priest of fashion, and the *beau monde* perform the koo-too with all imaginable submission. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1872) VI. xvi. ix. 235 Voltaire from of old had faithfully done his kowtoos to this King of the Sciences.

Kotow (kōtau'), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To perform the kotow.

1864 D. F. RENNIE *Brit. Arms N. China* 232 He kow-towed to him in proof of his anxiety to follow his advice and give up opium. 1892 *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Aug. 326 The literary graduates kneel and kotow before each one of these shrines. *Ibid.,* A *tien,* or cushion, to kneel on in kotowing.

b. *fig.* To act in an obsequious manner.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* II. xii, The Marquess kotooed like a first-rate Mandarin, and vowed 'that her will was his conduct'. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 578/2 The doctor kowtowed to him.

Hence **Kotow·ing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also **Kotow·ism,** the practice of kotowing.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* II. 55 Hull, who watched his worship with an almost Koo-too-ing kindness. 1837 — *Jack Brag* viii, The little group in the full exercise of Koo-too-ism. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. of Snobs* xxxvi, It was nothing compared to the bowing and kotooing.

Kottabos, -bus, variants of COTTABUS.

‖ **Kotwal** (kɒ·twāl). *East Ind.* Forms: 6–7 **catual(l,** 7 **cutwal(l, coute-, cotoval,** 8 **cautwaul, catwal,** 9 **outwahl, -wal, -waul, kat-,**

cot-, kutwal, kotwal(l. [Hindī *koṭwāl*, Urdu and Pers. كوتوال, *kotwāl, katwāl*, porter or keeper of a castle or fort, magistrate.]

A chief officer of police for a city or town in India; a native town magistrate.

'The office in Western and Southern India, technically speaking, ceased about 1862. In Bengal the term has been long obsolete' (Yule).

1582 N. Lichefield tr. *Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* 50 The Catuall sent to the Captaine generall a Horse. 1616 Sir T. Roe in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1811) VIII. 5, I was conducted by the Cutwall to visit the Prince. 1680 tr. *Trav. Tavernier, etc.* II. 119 The Cotoval, who is, as 'twer, the great Prevost. 1727 A. Hamilton *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 197 Mr. Boucher ..presently knew the Poison, and carried it to the Cautwal or Sheriff. 1763 Orme *Hist. Mil. Trans. Ind.* (1803) I. 26 The Catwal is the judge and executor of justice in criminal cases. 1822 15 *Yrs. India* 188 The oldest and most venerable looking man in a village is Cutwal, with a court under him. 1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 410 The Katwal, or chief officer of justice. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 42, I was enticed away from my home by the Kotwall (native police officer).

Hence ‖ **Kotwa'lee**, police station.

1845 Stocqueler *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 227 In the centre of the city is the *cutwallee*, police-office. 1884 Mark Thornhill *Advent. Ind. Mut.* xvii. 158 We should have to pass the kotwallee to reach the fort.

Kotyn, obs. form of Cotton *sb.*[1]

Kou, Kouard, Kouch, Kouckery, obs. ff. Cow, Coward, Couch, Cookery.

Koude, kouȝde, Kouel, Kouenand, Kouer, obs. ff. Could, Cowl *sb.*[1], Covenant, Cover.

Kouȝe, kouȝhe, kouȝwhe, obs. ff. Cough.

Koukri, variant of Kukri.

‖ **Koulan, kulan** (kū·lăn). [Tartar *kulan.*] A species or sub-species of equine quadruped (*Equus onager*), closely allied to the Dziggetai (with which it is united by some), found in Central and Southern Asia: the wild ass of Mesopotamia, Persia, and the banks of the Indus.

1793 Pennant *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) I. 11 The manners of the *Koulan* or wild ass, are very much the same with those of the wild horse and the Dshikketaei. 1836 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XIV. 153/1 The Onager, or wild ass, called *koulan* by many of the tribes of Asia, differs from the domestic breed in its shorter ears, the greater length and finer form of its limbs [etc.]. 1856 Knight *Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I. 327 The Persians and Tartars hold the flesh of the Koulan in high esteem. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 252 The specific name *hemionus* 'half ass' was given to the kulan by the Greeks, on account of its stature, which is between that of the horse and the ass. *Ibid.* 253 The kulans..migrate in the spring and fall to more suitable pasture grounds.

Koule, obs. form of Cole *sb.*[1]

‖ **Koumiss** (kū·mis). Forms: (6 cosmos, 7 cosmus, cossmos: see Cosmos[2]), 7 chumis, 8 kumisse, (kumish), 8– koumiss, kumiss, kumis, 9 koumis, koomiss, kumys(s, (kimmiz, khoumese). [= F. *koumis*, G. *kumiss*, Pol. *komis, kumys*, Russ. Кумысъ *kumys*, a. Tartar *kumiz.*] A fermented liquor prepared from mare's milk, commonly used as a beverage by the Tartars and other Asiatic nomadic tribes; also applied to a spirituous liquor distilled from this.

The fermented beverage is used dietetically and medicinally in various diseases, as phthisis, catarrhal affections, anæmia, chlorosis, etc., and for these purposes imitations are also prepared from asses' milk and cow's milk.

1598–1630 [see Cosmos[2]]. 1607 Topsell *Four-f. Beasts* 332 The Tartarians drinke Mares Milke, which they dress like white wine, and call it Chumis. 1723 *Pres. St. Russia* I. 276 [The Kalmucks] drink Kumis, a sort of Brandy drawn off from Mares-milk. 1771 *Gentl. Mag.* XLI. 594 The sour milk which they [the Tartars] drink they call Kumisse. 1839 E. D. Clarke *Trav. Russia* 52/1 A subsequent process of distillation afterwards obtains an ardent spirit from the koumiss. 1876 Bartholow *Mat. Med.* (1879) 22 By the fermentation of mare's milk an alcoholic liquor, named koumiss, is prepared in Tartary, and has been introduced into medical practice as a remedy for phthisis. 1892 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 Mrs. Isabel Hapgood .. gives some interesting particulars of koumiss (or 'kumys', as she prefers to spell it).

attrib. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Sept. 11/2 The koumiss cure is growing greatly in popularity. ..Sometimes patients spend six or seven summers at the koumiss establishments.

† **Koundee**, var. Condue *v. Obs.*, to conduct.

c 1450 Lonelich *Grail* xiii. 434 That In theke tyme so wel koundeed & ladde.

Koupholite: see Coupholite.

‖ **Kourbash, koorbash** (kurbaʃ), *sb.* Also corbage, courbash, -bache, coorbatch, kurbasch, cur-, kur-, korbash. [a. Arabic *qurbāsh*, ad. Turk. قرباج *qirbāch* whip: cf. F. *courbache.*] A whip made of hide, esp. that of the hippopotamus; an instrument of punishment in Turkey, Egypt, and the Soudan.

1814 W. Brown *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II. 40 A Corbage, which consists of a strap of the skin of the hippopotamus, about a yard in length. 1842 R. R. Madden *United Irishmen* I. xi. 337 Persons subjected to the torture of the 'courbash', in Damascus. 1866 Emmeline Lott *Harem Life Egypt* II. 90, I soon after heard stifled cries, and a cracking of the courbache. 1884 J. Colborne *Hicks Pasha* 189 It *is* the peculiar mission of the hippopotamus to supply Kurbashes for the backs of the natives. 1885 Mrs. E. Sartorius *In the Soudan* viii. 129 An unlimited application of the koorbash. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Aug. 107/3 To plead urgently for the abolition of the kurbash.

Kourbash, koorbash, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To flog with the kourbash.

1850 *Punch's Alm. for* 1851. 7 He [the Persian Prince] had one of his attendants courbashed or flogged yesterday. 1884 Clifford Lloyd in *Times* 30 June 8/2 The Mudir had seized 77 sheikhs and other respectable men, .. and had kourbashed and tortured them all.

† **Kours**, obs. form of Curse *sb.* and *v.*

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2619 Þai hadden mani mannes kours, Whar þourȝ hii ferden wel þe wors. *Ibid.* 3719 Terri .. koursede biter þat while.

Kourtepy, Kourtt: see Courtepy, Court.

Kouskous, -koussou, var. Couscous, -sou.

‖ **Kousso** (kū·sō). Also kuosso, cusso, kosso, koso. [Abyssinian.] The dried flowers of an Abyssinian plant, *Hagenia* (*Brayera*) *abyssinica* (N.O. *Rosaceæ*), used as an anthelmintic.

1851 *Illustr. Catal. Gt. Exhib.* 197 Kuosso, from Abyssinia (*Brayera anthelmintica*). The blossom of a tree .. the native remedy .. for the removal of tapeworm. 1876 Harley *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 620 Kousso is an irritant. 1889 Watt *Dict. Econ. Prod. India* I. 534 *Cusso* or *Kousso* .. a bazaar commercial article in Bombay; it comes direct from Africa.

Kouth(e, Koup, obs. pa. t. of Can *v.*[1]; obs. f. Couth *a.* **Kouuele**, obs. form of Cowl *sb.*[2]

† **Kove.** *Obs. rare.* [a. AF. *couve* for F. *cuve.*] A variant of Cuve, cask, vat.

c 1320 *Sir Beues* (MS. A) 2591 Þe beschop cristnede Iosian. For Ascopard was mad a koue [*MS. M.* a toune; *Afr. text*, un grant couve funt aparailer].

Kow, obs. form of Cow *sb.* and *v.*

Koward, -yse, Kowartnes, obs. ff. Coward, Cowardice, Cowardness.

Kowch, obs. form of Couch *sb.*[1] and *v.*[1]

Kowd, obs. pa. t. of Can *v.*[1]; obs. f. Couth *a.*

† **Kowe.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *cowe, coue*, etc., var. of *queue* tail, Queue; cf. Cue *sb.*[3]] A 'tail', tag, or additional short line after a couplet or at the end of a stanza of verse. (Cf. Couwee.)

c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 88 If it were made in ryme couwee, .. Þat rede Inglis it ere inowe Þat couthe not haf coppled a kowe.

Kowe, obs. form of Cow *sb.*[1] and [2], Cough *v.*

‖ **Kowhai** (kōu·hai). *New Zealand.* Also kowai, kohai, goai. [Maori.] A leguminous plant of New Zealand (*Sophora tetraptera*) bearing golden-yellow flowers.

1845 E. J. Wakefield *Adv. N. Zeal.* I. 58 (Morris) The kohai..with bright yellow blossoms. 1860 J. Blair *N. Zeal.* (ibid.), The land of the goai tree. 1872 Domett *Ranolf* vi. i. 107 Amohia,..scarlet-crowned with Kowhai-flowers. 1883 Renwick *Betrayed* 42 Gather the kowhai, wet with showers. 1896 R. Kipling *Seven Seas* 113 Buy the kowhai's gold Flung for gift on Taupo's face.

Kowhe, Kowke, obs. ff. Cough, Cook.

‖ **Kowl**, variant of Cowle (*Anglo-Ind.*), written engagement.

1897 R. Kipling in *Pearson's Mag.* Dec. 622/1 Things for which we need a kowl.

Kowle, Kowlt, obs. forms of Cowl, Colt.

Kownnage, Kownsayle, etc., **Kownt**, obs. forms of Coinage, Counsel, Count.

Kowrs, Kowschot, obs. ff. Course, Cushat.

Kowse: see Couse.

Kowter, Kowth, obs. ff. Coulter, Couth *a.*

Kowuele, obs. form of Cowl *sb.*[2]

Koy, koye, obs. forms of Coy, Quey.

Koyf(e, Koyne, Koynt(e, Koyt, obs. ff. Coif, Coin, Quaint, Quoit.

Kozack, -ak, variants of Cossack.

Kraal (krāl), *sb.* Also 8 crawl, 8–9 craal, 9 crall, kraul. See also Crawl *sb.*[2] [a. Colonial Du. *kraal*, a. Pg. *curral, corral*: see Corral.]

1. A village of Hottentots, Kaffirs, or other South or Central African natives, consisting of a collection of huts surrounded by a fence or stockade, and often having a central space for cattle, etc. Also *transf.* the community of such a village.

1731 Medley *Kolben's Cape G. H.* I. 75 The Kraals, as they call them, or villages, of the Hassaquas are larger. 1771 Sir J. Banks *Jrnl.* (1896) 441 They [the Cape Hottentots] train up bulls, which they place round their crawls or towns in the night. 1785 G. Forster tr. *Sparrman's Voy. Cape G. H.* I. 179 A craal or community of Hottentots, to the amount of about thirty persons. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 229 Kraals of Bosjesmans north of the Orange river who seemed to live in peace under a chief. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 316 The huts which compose their kraals are of a circular form. 1891 R. W. Murray *S. Africa* 194 A kraal is .. a collection of huts surrounded by mud walls or palisading.

b. Used loosely for a poor hut or hovel.

1832 G. Downes *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 70 That solitary attraction which the poorest kraals of Ireland possess—hospitality.

2. An enclosure for cattle or sheep (esp. in South or Central Africa); a stockade, pen, fold. (Cf. Crawl *sb.*[2] 1.) In quot. 1861 applied to an enclosure formed by wagons.

1796 tr. *Thunberg's Cape G. H.* in *Pinkerton's Voy.* (1814) XVI. 23 A place or fold, where sheep as well as horned cattle were inclosed in the open air, was called a Kraal.

1843 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* iv. 180 He led us out towards the kraals or cattle-folds. 1849 E. E. Napier *Excurs. S. Afr.* I. 313 At the door of the Calf kraal. 1861 G. F. Berkeley *Sportsm. W. Prairies* xi. 179 My three waggons could not make a crall or fence around my mules and horses. 1878 H. M. Stanley *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 202 The traveler's first duty in lands infested with lions is to build a safe corral, kraal, or boma, for himself and oxen.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1817 Coleridge *Ess. Own Times* (1850) III. 957 The Kraul-men from whose errors they absterged themselves. 1858 O. W. Holmes *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 209 The selectmen of an African kraal-village. 1900 *Daily Tel.* 5 June 7/5 The English Yeomanry horses had been kraaled, and, taking fright at the firing, burst through the kraal walls and stampeded.

Kraal, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To enclose in a kraal or stockade.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Oct. 6, 25,000 cattle and 8,000 horses were thus kraaled on the top of a mountain. 1877 T. Baines *Goldfields* 8 The necessity of kraaling the cattle at night within the village. 1899 Rider Haggard *Swallow* vi, Now I go out to see to the kraaling of the cattle.

Krablite (kræ·blait). *Min.* [Named from Krabla in Iceland (properly *Krafla*), where found: see -ite.] An impure orthoclase, the crystals enclosing quartz and other minerals.

1844 Dana *Min.* 618 Krablite [*printed* Krahlite] is a kind of pearlstone. 1861 Bristow *Gloss.* 204 *Krablite*,..a mineral allied to Spheralite.

Kragg, obs. form of Crag.

‖ **Krait** (krait). *East Ind.* Also karait, korait. [Hindī *karait.*] A venomous snake of the genus *Bungarus*, esp. *B. cæruleus*, common in Bengal.

1874 Fayrer *Venom. Snakes Ind. Penins.* (ed. 2) 14 After a night's dâk in a palanquin, a lady .. found a Krait coiled up under her pillow. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 18 Nov. 5/3 His charm against 'the black snake' and the 'korait'. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 196/2 The krait is probably, next to the cobra, the most destructive snake to human life in India. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Christm. No. 583 The snake .. was a fine specimen of the karait.

Krak, Krake, obs. forms of Crack, Crake.

‖ **Kraken** (krā·kĕn, krē·kĕn). Also 8 craken, cracken, kraaken. [Norw. *kraken, krakjen* (the *-n* being the suffixed definite article), also called *sykraken, sjökrakjen* sea-kraken. The name was first brought into general notice by Pontoppidan in his *Første Forsög paa Norges naturlige Historie* (1752).] A mythical sea-monster of enormous size, said to have been seen at times off the coast of Norway.

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Hist. Norway* II. vii. § 11. 211 Amongst the many great things which are in the ocean, ..is the Kraken. This creature is the largest and most surprizing of all the animal creation. 1770 Douglas in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 41 Enquiry..as to the existence of the aquatic animals, called Kraakens. 1830 Tennyson *Kraken* 4 Far, far beneath in the abysmal sea, .. The Kraken sleepeth. 1848 Lowell *Ode to France* 30 Ye are mad, ye have taken A slumbering Kraken For firm land of the Past. 1862 Longf. *The Cumberland* vi, Like a kraken huge and black, She crushed our ribs in her iron grasp!

Kra-kra, kraw-kraw, var. Craw-craw.

1803 Winterbottom *Pres. State Med. Sierra Leone* II. 164 *Kra-kra* is an Ebo word, corrupted from *kra-thra* which signifies the itch. 1897 Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 438 The kraw-kraw is a frightfully prevalent disease.

‖ **Krameria** (krămē·riă). [Mod.L.; named by Linnæus after J. G. H. Kramer, an Austrian botanist.] a. *Bot.* An anomalous genus of *Polygalaceæ* (allied to *Leguminosæ*), comprising branched spreading undershrubs, natives of America, having strongly astringent properties. b. *Med.* The root of *K. triandra* (ratany-root), or a drug prepared from this.

1855 in Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1863–76 Curling *Dis. Rectum* (ed. 4) 115 Vegetable astringents, such as simaruba and krameria. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 651/2 The infusion of the roots of the *Krameria* is blood-red, on which account advantage is taken of it to adulterate port wine. 1870 L. P. Meredith *Teeth* 214 Tincture of krameria.

Krameric (krămē·rik), *a. Chem.* Also crameric. [f. prec. + -ic.] In *Krameric acid*, a doubtful crystalline substance supposed to have been discovered in the root of *Krameria triandra.*

1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 834 The krameric acid discovered by Peschier. 1852 Morfit *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 83 [Decoction of rhatany] is composed of tannin, woody fibre, gum, starch, saccharine matter and krameric acid.

Kranage, Krane, obs. ff. Cranage, Crane.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Cum rollagio, kranagio, et conductione unius boot.

Krang, variant of Kreng.

‖ **Krantz, kranz** (krænts). *S. Africa.* [a. S. African Du., = Du. *krans*, in Kilian *krants*, coronet, chaplet; cf. Ger. *kranz* coronet, garland, circle, ring, encircling horizon of mountains, cornice.] A wall of rock encircling a mountain or summit; hence, more widely, any precipitous or overhanging wall of rocks bordering high ground or hemming in a valley.

1834 Pringle *Afr. Sk.* 43 Our Lothian friends with their good Mother dwell Beside yon Kranz. 1849 Napier *Excurs. S. Afr.* II. 183 'The river', says Farley,..'runs under yon krantz' [*note*, Wooded cragg, or cliff]. 1880 *S. Africa* (ed. 3) 132 The forests are generally situated in kloofs and

mountain sides, and in steep krantzes. 1892 *Midl. News & Karroo Farmer* 4 Mar. 6 The krantz that overhangs the Maraisburg road..is in a very dangerous state, and yesterday a large stone .. fell into the road.

Krantzite (kræ·ntsəit). *Min.* [Named after Dr. Krantz: see -ITE.] A fossil resin allied to amber, occurring near Nienburg in Hanover.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 741.

† **Krany**, obs. form of CRANNY *v.*

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 536 A drowthe..That causyd hit [the earth] to chyne & krany more & lesse.

† **Kravers**, var. *cravas*, *craves*, obs. f. CREVICE.

c 1425 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 534 In a krauers forthe he gan hym dresse.

Kreas, obs. var. *kreese*, CREESE. **Kreasote**, obs. f. CREOSOTE. **Kreat**: see CREAGHT. **Kreatic, Kreatine**, etc., var. CREATIC, CREATINE, etc.

‖ **Krede·mnon.** *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. *κρήδεμνον*.] Part of a woman's head-dress; a sort of veil of which the ends hung down on each side.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 538 Ino-Leucothea has the kredemnon (her regular distinguishing sign..) wound three times round her body.

Kredill, obs. form of CRADLE.

† **Kreeker, kreker.** *Obs.* Also kreekar. [Origin obscure: perh., as stated in quots., for *craker*, f. CRAKE, CRACK *v.*, to boast.] (See quots.)

a 1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. VIII* 119 b, Sir Jhon Walop .. had..a M. proper men and hardy..whiche lived alonely on their aventure, wherfore of some they were called adventurers, of some they were called kreekars. *Ibid.* 127 The Frenchmen knewe well their hardines, but yet thei called theim Crakers, whiche by missoundyng, was commonly called Krekers. *Ibid.* 145 All the men of warre..wer called home, and the shippes brought into the havens, and many a kreker wist not how to lyve. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Crakers* were a certain choice number of daring English Souldiers, we had in France in the time of H. 8. by some called Kreekers.

Kreese, var. CREESE, Malay dagger.

Kreil, krele, obs. forms of CREEL.

Kreittonite (krəi·tŏnəit). *Min.* [Named, 1848, f. Gr. *κρείττων* stronger, superior, as being of higher specific gravity than other spinels: see -ITE.] A variety of gahnite or zinc spinel, from Bodenmais in Bavaria, containing a considerable amount of iron.

1850 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) 371 *Kreittonite*, a black spinel. 1893 CHAPMAN *Blowpipe Pract.* 211 Kreittonite [is] a ferruginous variety.

Kreke, obs. f. CREAK. **Kreme**, obs. f. CREAM; var. CRIM *v. Obs.* **Kremele**: see CRUMBLE *v.*

Kremersite (kre·məisəit). *Min.* [Named, 1853, after Dr. Kremers, who first described it: see -ITE.] Chloride of iron, potassium, and ammonium, occurring as a sublimation product in the fumaroles of Vesuvius.

1854 DANA *Min.* (ed. 4) 90 Kremersite. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 384 *Kremersite*..Cubic. In octahedra.

Kremlin (kre·mlin). Also 7 **cremelina**, 8 **kremelin**, 9 **kremle**. [a. F. *kremlin*, f. Russ. кремль *kreml* citadel, of Tartar origin.] The citadel or fortified enclosure within a Russian town or city; *esp.* that of Moscow, which contains the imperial palace and various public buildings.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 57 The Great Duke's Palace, called Cremelena, and which is of greater extent than many other ordinary Cities. 1698 A. BRAND *Emb. Muscovy to China* 5 The Castle, called Cremelina, where the Czars of Muscovy keep their ordinary Residence. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 91 It stands in the Kremelin, one of the interior circles of the city. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 227 The inhabitants of Moscow being assembled in the Kremlin. 1839 E. D. CLARKE *Trav. Russia* 38/1 The Kremle is derived from the Tartar word *krim*, or *krem*, which signifies a fortress. 1888 *Century Mag.* May 10 *note*, A Kremlin, or to use the Russian form of the word, a 'Kremle', is merely a walled inclosure with towers at the corners, situated in a commanding position near the center of a city.

Kreng (kreŋ). Also **krang**, CRANG. [a. Du. *kreng*, MDu. *crenge* carrion, carcass; of uncertain origin. (See Franck.)] The carcass of a whale from which the blubber has been removed.

[1821: see CRANG.] 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. 2nd Voy.* vi. 88 Some of the krang of a whale had been seen in the morning. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck of Favorite* 39 After the..blubber, whalebone, and jaw-bones are removed,..the remaining part, called 'the kreng', is left to become the food of sharks and birds. 1851 *Zoologist* IX. 3021 An ivory gull..stooping down to a piece of 'krang'.

Hence **Kre·nger**, ? one who strips the blubber from a dead whale; **Kre·nging-hook**, an instrument for doing this.

1886 *Gd. Words* 83 The krenging hook is used in preparing the kreng for the oil copper. *Ibid.*, *note*, The Closh is a pronged instrument, also used by the Krengers.

Krennerite (kre·nərəit). *Min.* [Named, 1877, after Dr. J. A. Krenner, who first described it: see -ITE 1.] A telluride of gold and silver, found in prismatic crystals.

1878 *Amer. Jrnl. Sc.* Ser. III. XVIII. 482 Vom Rath.. proposes the name Krennerite after the discoverer.

Kreope(n, early form of CREEP.

Kreophagism, -ist, Kreosote: see CREO-.

Krepe, Kreppet, obs. inf. and pa. t. of CREEP *v.*

Kresol, Kresoline, etc., var. CRESOL, etc.

Kressibulle, Kreste, obs. ff. CRUCIBLE, CREST.

Kreton, variant of CRITON *Obs.*

‖ **Kreutzer** (kroi·tsər). Also (6 **crocherd(e)**, 7 **creitzer**, 8 **creutzer, crutzer**, 9 **kreuzer**. [Ger. *kreutzer*, f. *kreuz* cross; the coin having been originally stamped with a cross.] A small coin (originally silver, afterwards copper) formerly current in parts of Germany and in Austria.

The value has varied, the most recent being the Bavarian kreutzer = about ½ of a penny, and the Austrian = about ½*d.*

1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* xiii. (1870) 157 They [the Dutch] haue crocherdes; iii crocherds is les worth than a styuer. 1617 MORYSON *Itin.* I. 67, I paid for my supper twenty creitzers. 1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3914/5 Worth..16 Creutzers, which is about 8 Pence English. 1756–7 tr. *Keysler's Trav.* (1760) I. 121 This castle was built..in times when artificers worked for a *crutzer* a day. 1822 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) II. 103 The gentlemen..pay each a piece of six kreutzers. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors Clav.* IV. 69 By this time I shouldn't have had a bit of skin left as big as a kreutzer.

Krevise, -ys, obs. forms of CRAYFISH.

Krewelle, obs. form of CRUEL.

† **Kreyscloth.** *Obs.* A kind of linen fabric.

1507 *Yatton Church-w. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 129 Kreyscloth and holland bought for bordclothes and surplices.

Kricket(t, obs. forms of CRICKET.

‖ **Kriegspiel** (krī·gˌspēl). [Ger., = war-game.] A game in which blocks representing parts of armies, guns, etc., are moved about on maps: see quot. 1811. Introduced into the English army after the Franco-German War of 1870.

[1811 *Q. Rev.* May 403 In Switzerland a game has lately been made of war (*Das Kriegspiel*), which is played with figures upon a map, and recommended as exceedingly instructive to military students, because the principles upon which it is constructed are applicable to real operations in the field.] 1878 BESANT & RICE *By Celia's Arbour* xxxiii. (1887) 248 They tell me that the officer of to-day is scientific and plays Kriegspiel. 1887 *Athenæum* 12 Mar. 344/3 As in a game of 'kriegspiel', the onlooker will often find himself wondering what on earth was the object of this or that move.

Krieker (krī·kəɹ). *U. S.* [ad. Ger. *kriecher* creeper.] A name in N. Jersey and Rhode Island of the Pectoral Sandpiper, *Tringa pectoralis*.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

Kries, variant of CREESE.

Krik, krike, obs. forms of CREEK *sb.*[1]

† **Krime.** *Obs. rare.* [? ad. Gr. *κρύμός* frost.] (See quot.)

1599 T. M[OUFET] *Silkwormes* 56 While Scythian krime doth fleete [*marg.* 'Boreas, the north-west wind'].

Krioboly (krəiɒ·bŏli). *Gr. Antiq.* [f. late Gr. *κριοβόλιον*, in 4th c. L. *criobolium*, f. *κριοβόλ-os* ram-slaying.] A sacrifice in which many rams were slaughtered; a bath in the blood of rams.

[1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 422 A kriobolion of the Phrygian worship.] 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1884) I. xviii. 187 *note*. 1882 — *Early Chr.* 3 *note*, The taurobolies and kriobolies (baths in the blood of bulls and rams) mark the extreme sensuality of superstition.

Krippin, variant of CREPINE *Obs.*

Kris, kriss, krist, var. CREESE, Malay dagger.

Krishnaism (kri·ʃnăˌiz'm). [f. *Krishna*, name of a great deity or deified hero of later Hinduism, worshipped as an incarnation of Vishnu.] The worship of or belief in Krishna. So **Kri·shnaist, Kri·shnaite**, a worshipper of Krishna; also *attrib.*

1885 C. J. STONE *Chr. bef. Christ* 180 The system of philosophy, afterwards adopted in both Krishnaism and Buddhism. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 156 Krishnaism has been the strength of Hinduism. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Christ & Krishna* x. 47 The other Krishnaist festivals. *Ibid.* xi. 51 The modern discussion of Krishnaite origins.

Krisu·vigite. *Min.* [Named, 1842, from Krisuvig in Iceland, where found: see -ITE 1.] A synonym of BROCHANTITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* (ed. 2) 617 *Krisuvigite* is an emerald green salt of copper, from Krisuvig.

Kritarchy (kri·taɹki). *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *κριτής* judge + *-αρχία* rule, after *monarchy*, etc.] The rule, or period of rule, of the Judges in ancient Israel.

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1838) V. Interch. xvii. 337 The Lays of Samson, Jephthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the Kritarchy.

‖ **Krobylos** (krɒ·bilɒs). *Gr. Antiq.* [a. Gr. *κρωβύλος*.] A roll or knot of hair on the crown of the head.

1850 LEITCH tr. *C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) 473 The hair is..knotted together into a krobylos in the undraped statues of Venus produced by later art.

Kroci-, krokydolite, *Min.*, var. CROCIDOLITE.

1837 PHILLIPS *Min.* 151 Krokydolite.

Krocket (krɒ·kĕt). *Sc.* A name in Aberdeenshire of the Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus ostrilegus*). (Swainson *Prov. Names Birds*, 1885.)

Krœhnkite (krö·ŋkəit). *Min.* [Named, 1876, after B. Kroehnke: see -ITE 1.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and sodium, found in blue crystalline masses in Chili.

† **Kroket.** *rare*–[1]. [var. CROCKET 1.] ? A hook.

1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* (E. E. T. S.) 461 A large dyssh ..In hyr hand..she held; And in hyr ffyfthe hand a kroket.

‖ **Krone** (krō·nĕ). [Ger. *krone* (pl. *kronen*), Da. *krone* (pl. *kroner*), Sw. *krona* (pl. *kronor*) crown: cf. CROWN *sb.* 8.]

1. A silver coin of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, of the value of 1*s.* 1½*d.*, containing 100 öre.

1875 JEVONS *Money* viii. 72 Some merchants [of Sweden] are said already to keep their accounts in kroner and öre. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 5/1 For the past business year the Norwegian National Bank shows accounts which leave a balance of 2,232,919 kroner (say £125,000).

2. The 10 mark gold piece of the modern German Empire.

1898 *Whitaker's Almanac* 695 [*Earlier edd.* 'crown'].

3. A silver coin of the new monetary system of Austria, = 100 heller, or 10*d.* sterling.

[1895: see HELLER.] 1898 *Whitaker's Almanac* 695 [*Earlier edd.* 'crown'].

‖ **Kronia** (krɒ·niă). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. Κρόνια, neuter pl. of Κρόνιος of or pertaining to Kronos or Saturn.] An ancient Greek festival in honour of Kronos, resembling in its features the Roman Saturnalia. It was held at Athens in the month Hecatombæon (corresponding to parts of July and August).

Kronk, var. CRONK, cry of wild goose.

Kronykele, obs. form of CHRONICLE.

Kroo, Kron, Kru (krū). [W. African.] *attrib.* or as *adj.* Of or pertaining to a negro race so named on the coast of Liberia, very skilful as seamen.

1835 MARRYAT *Pirate* vii, These were Kroumen, a race of blacks..who inhabit the coast near Cape Palmas, and are often employed by our men-of-war. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 3/1 The Englishmen,..assisted by Krooboys, sallied out and put their assailants to flight. 1894 AMANDA SMITH *Autobiog.* xxv. 198 The kroomen .. let a great wave break over us. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* App. i. 646 The Kruboys, as the natives of the Grain Coast are called, irrespective of the age of the individual, by the white men. *Ibid.* 649 They speak their version of our own—Kru-English, or 'trade English', as it is called.

b. (See quot.)

1884 H. H. JOHNSTON *River Congo* i. 26 There is a subtle distinction between Kru-boy and Kru-man, or, to use its Portuguese form, Krumano...The Kru-man is an artificial name given to the indigenous slaves of the country..men, for instance, of the lower Congo tribes, that are sold by their chiefs to European merchants.

Kross, obs. form of KAROSS.

† **Krotte**, ? variant of CROT *Obs.*

c 1466 SIR J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 294, I sende yow..iij tracle pottes..I mystruste moost the potte that hathe a krotte abovyn in the toppe, lesse that he hathe ben ondoone.

Kroude, Kroun, obs. ff. CROWD *sb.*[1], CROWN.

Krout: see SOUR-CROUT.

Krugite (krū·gəit). *Min.* [Named, 1881, after D. Krug von Nidda: see -ITE 1.] A sulphide of potassium, calcium, and magnesium, akin to Polyhalite. (A. H. Chester *Names of Minerals*, 1896).

‖ **Krummhorn** (kru·mhōn). *Mus.* [Ger., f. *krumm* crooked, curved + *horn* HORN.] a. An obsolete wind-instrument of a curved form. b. An organ reed-stop of 8 ft. pitch, resembling the clarinet in tone; called also CROMORNE, and corruptly CREMONA 2.

1694–6, 1880 [see CROMORNE]. 1864 WEBSTER, *Krummhorn, Krumhorn*, an instrument of music of the cornet kind, formerly in use.

Kryme, variant of CRIM *v. Obs.*, to crumble.

Kryo- (krəiɒ), another spelling of CRYO- combining form of Gr. *κρύος* frost, in various scientific terms: see CRYOGEN, CRYOHYDRATE, CRYOLITE, etc. Also **Kryo·konite** [Gr. *κόνις* dust], a name for meteoric dust found in the Arctic regions; **Kryo·meter** [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a thermometer for measuring very low temperatures; **Kryo·scopy** [Gr. *-σκοπία* observation] (see quot.); hence **Kryosco·pic** *a.*, of or relating to kryoscopy.

1889 G. J. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 9 Nordenskiöld attributed the initial melting of ice-surface to accumulations of meteoric dust which he named 'kryokonite. 1891 *Standard* 9 Feb., The mysterious 'kryokonite' of the vast icefields of Greenland is now believed to be ..simply dust blown from America or Europe. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 427 'Kryolite from spathic iron. 1882 BRANNT tr. *Thausung's Malt & Beer* 38 Alcohol and sulphuret of carbon are used as thermometrical substances for measuring very low temperatures. ..Thermometers for such low temperatures are called 'Kryometers [cold meters]. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 5 Jan., The clinical value of 'kryoscopy, that is estimation of the osmotic tendency of fluids by means of freezing. *Ibid.*, In renal disease there is a lowering of the 'kryoscopic index of the urine.

Krypto-, variant of CRYPTO-.

Krypton (krĭ·ptŏn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κρυπτόν*, neuter of *κρυπτός* hidden, concealed.] The name given to a rare gas discovered by Ramsay, and announced as a new 'element', in 1898.

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 June 4/2 M. Berthelot read a letter from Professor Ramsay,..giving the first announcement of another discovery...This new gas he proposes to call krypton. 1898 SIR W. CROOKES *Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 19 During the course of the present year he [Prof. Ramsay] has announced the existence of no fewer than three new gases—krypton, neon, and metargon. 1899 *Hazell's Ann.* 83 Krypton forms a fifth constituent of the atmosphere, but is present in very minute quantities. 1899 L. DOBBIN *Ladenburg's Develop.*

Chem. xvi. 347 In the case of crypton, the ratio of the specific heats has been ascertained to be 1·66, so that this gas is also a monatomic element.

Ksar, obs. form of Czar.

‖**Kshatriya, Kshatri** (kʃa·tri,ya, -trī). *E. Ind.* Also 8 **Chittery**, 8–9 **Cshatriya**. [Skr. *kshatriya* a member of the military or reigning order (which in later times constituted the second caste), f. *kshatra* rule, authority.] A member of the military caste, the second of the four great castes or classes among the Hindus (cf. Khatri).

1782 G. Forster *Journ. Bengal* (1798) I. 54 *note*, The Chittery occasionally takes himself to traffic, and the Sooder has become the inheritor of principalities. 1794 Sir W. Jones *Inst. of Menu* i. § 31 Wks. 1799 III. 69 He [Brahma] caused the Brahmen, the Cshatriya, the Vaisya, and the Súdra..to proceed from his mouth, his arm, his thigh, and his foot. 1834 Caunter *Orient. Ann.* ix. 120 She was the daughter of a wealthy Cshatrya, in the neighbourhood of Delhi. 1849 E. B. Eastwick *Dry Leaves* 7 Here Indra, Rudra, Brimha, and Vishnú are said to have re-produced the warrior caste or Kshatris, who had been extirpated by Parsurám on account of their impiety.

Ku, Kuafe, obs. ff. Cow *sb.*¹, Cue *sb.*², Coif.

Kua·nthropy, bad form of Kynanthropy.

1865 Baring-Gould *Werewolves* vii. 97 The president went on to say that Lycanthropy and Kuanthropy were mere hallucinations. 1866 *Athenæum* 24 Mar. 393/2 [Review of prec.] Traditions of kuanthropy, and boanthropy.

Kub, obs. form of Cub *sb.*², sheep-pen, crib.

[**Kuchiez kote**, erroneous reading of *knauez kote* = servant's cottage.

13.. *E. E. Allit. P.* B. 801 Comez to your kuchiez-kote..; I schal fette yow a fatte your fette for to wasche.]

Kuchyn, Kuckold, Kuckstole, obs. ff. Cushion, Cuckold, Cuckstool.

Kud, kudde, pa. t. and pple. of Kithe.

‖ **Kudos** (kiū·dǫs). *University slang* and *colloq.* [a. Gr. κῦδος praise, renown.] Glory, fame, renown.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 391 He obtained *kudos* immense. 1841 Disraeli 23 Feb. in *Corr. w. Sister* (1886) 171, I am spoken of with great *kudos* in 'Cecil'. 1859 Darwin in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 168 Lyell has read about half of the volume in clean sheets, and gives me very great kudos. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 17 Aug. 729/1 Our champion was held to have lost no *kudos* in the encounter.

Hence **Ku·dize** *v.*, **Ku·dos** *v.* (*nonce-wds.*), to praise, laud, glorify.

1799 Southey *Eng. Ecl.*, etc., Poet. Wks. III. 57 Lauded in pious Latin to the skies; Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greek. 1873 M. Collins *Squire Silchester* I. xix. 234 He kudized Louisa, who blushed when he compared her to Penthesilea.

Kue, obs. f. Cue. **Kuead, Kuel**, var. Qued(e *Obs.*, Quell *v.* **Kuen, Kuff**, obs. ff. Queen, Cuff. **Kufic**, var. Cufic.

Kuik, Kuith, Kuipe, Kuitle, obs. forms of Cook, Kith, Kithe, Cuittle *v.*

‖ **Kukang** (kū·kæŋ). [Malay *kūkang.*] The slow-paced lemur or loris (*Stenops javanicus* or *Nycticebus tardigradus*) found in the East Indies from Hindustan to Java and China.

1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 107 The Slow-paced Loris, or Kukang, is very similar in its habits to [the Slender Loris]. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* I. 245 Naturalists term him the Slow Loris or Kukang.

Kuke, Kukkowe, obs. ff. Cook, Cuckoo.

Kukeri, variant of Kukri.

Ku-Klux (kiū·klɒks). More fully **Ku-Klux-Klan.** [A fantastic name said to be made out of Gr. κύκλος circle + Clan.]

1. A widespread secret society, which arose in the Southern States of North America after the civil war of 1861–65, beginning with the effort to overawe the negro population by whipping and arson, and developing a system of political outrage and murder; it was finally put down by the U.S. military forces. Also *attrib.*

1871 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Apr. 359/1 The House of Representatives has passed a bill making Ku-Klux crimes in the south punishable in the Federal Courts. *Ibid.* 29 Apr. 414/3 The Ku-Klux Bill has passed both Houses at Washington with considerable modifications. 1872 Whittier *Presid. Elect.* Pr. Wks. 1889 III. 164 Let us not despair of seeing even the Ku-Klux tamed into decency. 1880 E. Kirke *Garfield* 54 That the horrors of the Ku-klux and the White-Lives should not run riot at the poles. 1884 *Century Mag.* July 398/1 No chapter in American history is more strange than the one which bears for its title: 'Ku Klux Klan'.

2. A member of the Ku-Klux.

1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 402 The 'proceedure' was to place the would be Ku Klux in an empty barrel..and to send him whirling down the hill.

Hence **Ku·klux** *v.*, to outrage or maltreat in accordance with the methods of the Ku-Klux-Klan. **Ku·kluxism**, the system or methods of the Ku-Klux; outrage or murder.

1879 *Philadelphia Inquirer* 28 Nov. 1/5 Ten men .. were to-day taken .. on a charge of kukluxing a man named McAlpine, his son and daughter. 1881 *Philadelphia Rec.* No. 3452. 1 A word..suggestive of kukluxism. 1884 *American* VIII. 72 Not only a Confederate but was sent to the Albany Penitentiary for Ku-Kluxism.

Kukow, obs. form of Cuckoo.

‖**Kukri** (ku·kri). Also 9 **khookheri, kookaree, -cree, -i(e, -y, kookree, -i(e, kukrie, kukeri, kukkri, koukri.** [Hindī *kukrī.*] A curved knife, broader at the point than at the handle, and usually having the keen edge on the concave side, used by the Gorkhas of India.

1811 Kirkpatrick *Nepaul* v. 118 The dagger, or knife, worn by every Nepaulian, and called Khookheri. 1832 Mundy *Pen & Pencil Sk.* I. 197 Arming himself with a kookaree or mountain dagger. 1859 Lang *Wand. India* 312 By the side of him knelt the little Goorkha, armed with the kookeree. 1884 A. Forbes in *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 1/2 The Ghoorka kukrie, the American bowie knife, or any other kindred instrument. 1897 Ld. Roberts 41 *Yrs. India* lxviii. (1898) 538 The Maharaja gave me a gold-mounted kookri.

Kukstole, Kukwald, -wold(e, obs. forms of Cuckstool, Cuckold.

Kulan, var. form of Koulan.

Kull, obs. form of Cull *v.*², Kill *v.* **Kulne, Kulter, Kum**, obs. ff. Kiln, Coulter, Come.

Kumbecephalic, kumbo-kephalic, bad forms of Cymbocephalic.

1863 D. Wilson *Preh. Ann.* I. 236, I suggested the term *kumbecephalic*, or boat-shaped,..for this form of skull. 1866 Laing *Prehist. Rem. Caithn.* 64 The kumbo-kephalic, which so many of the best authorities believe to be the primitive British type.

Kumeling, obs. form of Comeling.

‖ **Ku·mera, -ara.** *N. Zeal.* [Maori name.] The sweet potato, *Ipomæa edulis.*

1773 S. Parkinson *Jrnl. S. Seas* in *Trans. N. Zeal. Inst.* X. ix. 124 (Morris) Several canoes came alongside .. of whom we got some fish, kumeras or sweet potatoes, and several other things. 1884 Bracken *Lays of Maori* 18 Some more dainty toothsome dish Than the kumera and fish. 1900 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 231 A great pie-dish full of kumaras.

Kumis, -iss, -ys, variants of Koumiss.

Kum-kat, Kumlee, var. Cumquat, Cumbly.

‖ **Kümmel** (kü·mĕl). [G. *kümmel*, repr. MHG. *kümel*, OHG. *kumil*, var. *kumîn* Cumin.] A liqueur, flavoured with cumin, manufactured in North Germany.

1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 687/1 In the preparation of *Allasch*—which is a rich *Kümmel.* 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 3/2 Coffee, dry..kummel and good cigars.

Kummer, Kummerbund: see Cum-.

Kummul, Kumquat, var. Cumbly, Cumquat.

Kumraid, obs. Sc. pa. t. of Cumber *v.*

Kumshaw, variant of Cumshaw.

Kun: see Can *v.*, Con *v.*¹ **Kund-**: see Kind-.

Kundah: see Coonda.

Kundit, -ute, obs. forms of Conduit *sb.*

Kune, obs. Sc. form of Cun *v.*

Kunfort, Kunger, obs. ff. Comfort, Conger.

‖ **Kunkur** (kʊ·ŋkʊ̆ɹ). *E. Ind.* Forms: 8 **konker, concha,** 9 **conca, concher, conker, kankur, -ar, kunkar, -er, -ur.** [Hindī *kankar* = Prakrit *kakkaram*, Skr. *karkaram.*] A coarse kind of limestone found in many parts of India, in large tabular strata, or interspersed throughout the surface soil, in nodules of various sizes; it is burned to lime, and also used for constructing roads, binding to a compact, hard, and even surface.

1793 W. Hodges *Trav. India* 110 The river Jumna, the sides of which consist of what in India is called concha. 1810 Williamson *Vade M.* II. 13 A weaker kind of lime is obtained by burning a substance called kunkur. 1834 Medwin *Angler in Wales* I. 195 A round mass of 'concher'..which he rolled before him. 1859 R. F. Burton *Centr. Afr.* in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 102 Small calcareous nodules of weatherworn 'kunker'. 1879 Medlicott & Blanford *Geol. India* I. 397 In places the kankar forms compact beds of earthy limestone.

attrib. 184. Mrs. Sherwood *Lady of Manor* III. xxi. 239 The site of his habitation was on a conca rock. 18.. — in *Life* xxiii. 381 Our long, long voyage terminated under a high conker bank. 1895 Mrs. Croker *Village Tales* (1896) 169 There he sat, on the kunker heap.

Kunne(n, obs. inf. of Can *v.*¹, Con *v.*¹

Kunning(e, kunyng, obs. ff. Cunning.

Kunscence, -sence, Kunsent, Kuntenaunce, Kunteyne, obs. ff. Conscience, Consent, Countenance, Contain.

†**Kuny**, obs. form of Coin *sb.* Cf. Cunye.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 282/1 Kuny, or conye of mone.

Kunynȝare, variant of Conyger *Obs.*

‖ **Kupfernickel** (ku·pfər,ni:k'l). *Min.* [Ger., f. *kupfer* Copper + *nickel* Nickel.] = Niccolite. (Cf. *copper-nickel* s.v. Copper *sb.*¹ 12.)

1796 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 271 Found with Native Bismuth, Kupfernickel and Cobaltic efflorescences. 1812 Sir H. Davy *Chem. Philos.* 421 Nickel exists in an ore called kupfer-nickel, combined chiefly with sulphur. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 226/2 Kupfernickel, which is a compound of this metal [nickel] with arsenic.

Kupfferite (ku·pfĕrəit). *Min.* [Named, 1862, after Prof. A. T. Kupffer: see -ite¹.] An emerald-green form of magnesium silicate coloured by chromium.

1868 Dana *Min.* (ed. 5) 231 The original kupfferite, from a graphite mine in the Tunkinsk Mts., is a chromiferous amphibole.

‖ **Kuphar** (ku·fāɹ). Also **kufa**; properly **kuffah.** [ad. Arab. قفّة *quffah*, circular basket or pannier, circular wicker boat.] A circular coracle of wicker-work covered with skins, used on the Euphrates. See Herodotus I. § 194.

1800 J. Rennell *Geogr. of Herodotus* 264 These [boats] were of a circular form, and composed of willows covered with skins...The same kind of embarkation is now in use in the lower parts of the same river, under the name of kufa, that is, a round vessel. 1827 Tennyson *Poems by Two Brothers* 65 Where down Euphrates, swift and strong, The shield-like kuphars bound along.

Kuple, obs. form of Couple *v.*

Kurbasch, -bash, variants of Kourbash.

† **Kurch(e, -ie**, obs. ff. Kerch, Kerchief.

1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.* 155 (*Treat. Crimes* iv. c. 39) Women suld not come to the kirk..with her face covered,..vnder the paine of escheit of the kurche. *a* 1700 *Cock Laird* ii. in *Ramsay's Wks.* (1877) II. 222 Kurchis and kirtles Are fitter for thee. *a* 1724 in Ramsay *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) II. 170 Her kurchy was of holland clear. 1828 Buchan *Ballads* (1875) I. 157 (E. D. D.) She's taen the kurchie frae her head.

Kure, obs. f. Cure *v.*¹, to take care.

Kure, var. Cure *v.*² *Obs.*, to cover.

Kurgan (kurga·n). [Russ. курганъ *kurga·n* barrow, tumulus; of Tartar origin.] A prehistoric sepulchral tumulus or barrow in Russia and Tartary.

1889 J. Abercromby *E. Caucasus* 218, I remarked two green basins. .. They had been found in a kurgan. 1890 Huxley in *19th Cent.* 769 These Tschudish kurgans abound in copper and gold articles .. but contain neither bronze nor iron.

Kuriologic, -al, variant of Curiologic, -al.

1826 *Edin. Rev.* XLV. 101 The method of Egyptian writing called .. the Hieroglyphic,—of which one sort is *kuriologic* (or expressive of objects in a proper, not figurative or metaphorical, manner). 1862 H. Spencer *First Princ.* (1875) 349 The picture-writing of the Mexicans .. had been partially differentiated into the kuriological or imitative, and the tropical or symbolic.

Kurisee, ? corrupt form of Cuirassier.

1649 Cromwell *Lett.* 19 Dec. in *Carlyle*, The horse..took Three-hundred-and-fifty prisoners—amongst whom..the renegado Wogan, with twenty-four of Ormond's kurisees.

Kurl, Kurlu, obs. forms of Curl, Curlew.

Kurne, Kurnel, etc., obs. ff. Kern *v.*¹, Kernel *sb.*¹, etc. **Kurnock**, obs. f. Curnock, a measure.

‖ **Kuroshiwo** (kūro,ʃī·wo). [Japanese, f. *kuro* black + *shiwo* tide.] The Black Current or Gulf Stream of Japan.

1885 Sir J. Murray in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 118/2 The Kuro-Siwo or Japan current—wholly a warm oceanic river during the S. E. monsoon similar to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic.

‖ **Ku·rrajo:ng.** *Austral.* Also **curra-, curre-, curri-, -gong.** A native Australian name for any plant or tree having a tough bark yielding a fibre; hence applied with qualifications to various trees, some called also *Cordage-trees.*

Black K., *Sterculia diversifolia*, and *S. quadrifida*; **Brown K.**, *Commersonia echinata*, and *Brachychiton gregorii*; **Green K.**, *Hibiscus heterophyllus*; **Tasmanian K.**, *Plagianthus sidoides.*

1823 Uniacke *Oxley's Exp.* (Morris), The nets..are made.. from the bark of the kurrajong (*Hibiscus heterophyllus*). 1847 L. Leichhardt *Overland Exp.* III. 91 (ibid.) Dillis neatly worked of koorajong bark. 1888 *Cassell's Picturesque Australasia* III. 138 (ibid.) Quaint currajongs..very like in form to the stiff wooden trees we have all played with in childish days. 1890 Lyth *Golden South* ix. 78 Forests of native apple, eucalypti, she oaks, kurragong, cedar, and wattle trees.

Kurre, obs. form of Cur.

‖ **Kursaal** (kū·r,zāl). [G., f. *kur*, *cur*, Cure *sb.*¹ + *saal* hall, room.] A public building at a German health resort, provided for the use and entertainment of visitors; hence, sometimes, a similar building at an English watering-place.

1849 Thackeray *Pendennis* lvi, The resolute old gentleman .. made his appearance in the halls of the Kursaal. *Ibid.*, The Kursaal band at the bath. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 10/2 The Margate and Southend Kursaals, Limited.

Kurs(e, Kurt, obs. ff. Curse, Court *sb.*¹

‖ **Kurung** (kuru·ŋ), **kurunj** (kuru·ndʒ). *E. Ind.* [Hindī *kurung*, Marhātī *kurunj*:—Skr. *kurunja.*] A tree, *Pongamia glabra*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, widely diffused from India to China and N. Australia; its seeds yield *Kurung oil*, much used in India for illuminating purposes.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 919/1 In India, an oil, called Kurunj, or Poonga oil, is expressed from the seeds. 1883–4 *Med. Annual* 48/1 Kurung Oil is obtained from the seeds of a leguminous tree common in most parts of India.

‖**Kurveyor** (kɒɹvē·əɹ). *S. Africa.* [Anglicized spelling of Du. *karweier*, f. *karwei* job:—MDu. *corweie*, ad. F. *corvée*, Corvee.] A travelling trader in S. Africa.

1885 W. Greswell in *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 285/2 The *kurveyor* or carrier who drags the trade of the country about in his ponderous ox waggon with spans of 16 or 20 oxen. 1896 *Blackw. Mag.* 645 It was a very paying thing for the individual 'transport-rider' or 'Kurveyor' to convey goods to and from Kimberley.

Kus, Kushen, obs. forms of Kiss, Cushion.

‖ **Kusima·nse.** [Native name.] A small burrowing carnivorous mammal, *Crossarchus obscurus*, of West Africa.

1861 Wood *Nat. Hist.* I. 242 The food of the Kusimanse consists of the smaller mammalia, of various insects, and some kinds of fruits. 1883 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* II. 207 The

Crossarchus, Mangue, or Kusimanse, presents a good deal of resemblance to the Cynogale.

Kuskos, -kus, var. KHUS-KHUS (= CUSCUS²).

Kusshew, obs. form of *cusshewe*, CUISSE.

Kusshowne, Kussin, obs. ff. CUSHION, COUSIN.

‖ **Kusti** (kustī·). *E. Ind.* [Pers. کستی *kustī*, girdle, cincture; Gujarātī *kusti*, *kasti*.] A woollen cord worn round the waist by Parsees, consisting of seventy-two threads to represent the chapters of the Yašna, a portion of the Zend-Avesta.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faiths World* II. 620/1 The *kusti* is a thin woollen cord. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 325/1 A long coat or gown is worn over the sadara .. fastened round the waist with the *kusti* or sacred cord, which is carried round three times, and fastened in front with a double knot. *Ibid.*, This cincture is a cord woven by women of the priestly class only... The ceremony of the *kusti* or encircling of the girdle.

Kustume, Kut, obs. forms of CUSTOM, CUT.

Kutch, Kutcha, var. CUTCH², CUTCHA.

Kutchenel, obs. form of COCHINEAL.

Kutcheri, -erry: see CUTCHERRY.

‖ **Kuteera** (kŭtī·rā). Also **kutera, katira**. [Hindī *katīrā* (name of the gum).] In *Kuteera gum*, a kind of gum obtained from an Indian shrub, *Cochlospermum Gossypium* (N. O. *Bixineæ*); also a gum obtained from several species of *Sterculia*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 676 *Gum kuteera*. This gum, according to Dr. Roxburgh, is the produce of the *Sterculia urens*, a tree which grows in Hindostan. 1885 *Guide Museums Kew* No. 1. 15 Specimens of Kuteera Gum of the Indian bazaars furnished by *Cochlospermum Gossypium*, DC., used in the North Western Provinces as a substitute for Tragacanth.

Kuth, Kuthe, obs. ff. COUTH, KITH, KITHE.

Kuth, kuyth, var. *cuth*, COOTH, coal-fish.

1884 DAY *Brit. Fishes* I. 295.

‖ **Kuttar** (kŭtā·r). *E. Ind.* Also 7 **catarre, -arry**, 8 **cuttary**. [Hindī *kaṭṭār*:—Skr. *kaṭṭāra*.] A short dagger used in India, having a handle of two parallel bars, joined by a cross-piece which forms the part grasped by the hand.

1696 OVINGTON *Voy. Surratt* 236 With a Catarry or Bagonet in his hand. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 93 They go rich in Attire, with a Poniard, or Catarre, at their Girdle. 1763 SCRAFTON *Indostan* (1770) 19 A little dagger at their waist, which is called a cuttarry, the principal use of which, is to stab on occasion. 1826 HOCKLEY *Pandurang Hari* xvii, He bore a common kuttar in his girdle.

Comb. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* 815/2 *Katār*-hilted daggers. *Ibid.*, Blades mounted *katār*-fashion.

Kutte, Kutteable, obs. ff. CUT, CUTTABLE.

Kuttle, var. CUITTLE *v. Sc.*, to wheedle.

Kutwal, variant of KOTWAL.

Kuuant, Kuuele, obs. ff. COVENANT, COWL *sb.*¹

Kuy, kuyn, Kuynd, obs. ff. KINE, KIND.

Kuyte, Kuythe, obs. ff. KITE, KITH, KITHE.

‖ **Kvass** (kvas). Forms: 6-9 **quass**(e, 8 **quas**, 8-9 **quash**, 9 **kuass, kvass, kvas**. [Russ. КВАСЪ *kvas* 'leaven, kvass'.] A fermented beverage in general use in Russia, commonly made from an infusion of rye-flour or bread with malt; rye beer.

c 1553 CHANCELOUR *Bk. Emp. Russia* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1886) III. 51 Their drinke is like our peny Ale, and is called Quass. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* iv. i. Wks. 1874 V. 216 The Russe drinkes quasses. 1609 *Pimlyco* (N.), The base quasse by peasants drunk. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxi. 283 Beer, quash, and bad wine. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 672 The drink..was quas or sour small beer. 1823 *Mechanics' Mag.* No. 4. 58 The common drink of the Russians is kuass, which is not so good as our small beer. 1863 MRS. ATKINSON *Tartar Steppes* 232 They have bread in unlimited quantity, quass,..farinaceous food. 1894 GARNETT tr. *Turgenev's Ho. Gentlefolk* 121 'Fetch the kvas', repeats the same woman's voice.

Kw-, a ME. spelling of OE. Cw-, mod. Qu-, q.v.

† **Kwne**, obs. north. form of *cun*, CON *v.*¹

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1565, I kwne the thanke for thy come.

Ky, pl. of COW (now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*).

‖ **Kyabuka, kiabooca** (kəiăbū·kā). Also **kia-, kyabooca, -buca**. [Malay *kayu-buku* knot-wood, i.e. *kayu* tree + *buku* knot, joint; in Du. spelling *kajoe-boekoe*.] A Malaysian tree (*Pterospermum Indicum*) furnishing an ornamental wood, known also as *Amboyna wood* (q.v.).

1831 TRELAWNEY *Adv. Younger Son* II. 304 A variety of gums and resins, cocoa-nut oil, sandal and kiabouka wood. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms* 246/2 *Kiabooca wood* .. imported from Sincapore, is very ornamental, and is used for small boxes and writing-desks. 1861 H. CLEGHORN *Forests S. India* 279 Kiabuca-wood, or Amboyna-wood. 1865 SIR G. BIRDWOOD *Veg. Prod. Bombay* 346 *Pterospermum indicum* is the tree which yields Amboyna or Kyabuca wood.

Kyan, earlier form of CAYENNE.

‖ **Kyang** (kyæŋ *monosyll.*). Also **kiang**. [Tibetan *kyang, rkyang*.] A species or sub-species of equine quadruped (*Equus kiang*), a wild horse or ass, inhabiting the high table-lands of Tibet.

Blanford, *Fauna Brit. Ind., Mammals* 476, treats it as a variety of the *Koulan*.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Kiang*. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* V. 251 Three forms [of the wild horse], which are known as the kulan, the djiggetai, and the kiang. *Ibid.*, The Kiang is only found in the mountainous regions of Thibet. 1894 C. P. WOLLEY *Big Game Shooting* (Badm. Libr.) II. 361 The kyang .. is an ugly donkeyfied fiddle-headed brute, with straight shoulders.

Kyanite, variant of CYANITE, now more usual.

Kyanize (kəi·ănəiz), *v.* [f. the name of J. H. Kyan, the inventor of the process (patented in 1832) + -IZE.] *trans.* To impregnate (wood) with a solution of corrosive sublimate, as a preservative against decay. Hence **Ky·anized** *ppl. a.*, **Ky·anizing** *vbl. sb.*

1837 C. VIGNOLES in *Mech. Mag.* XXVI. 258 A railway bar..to be laid upon half baulks of Kyanized timber. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 417 Let their timbers be Kyanized, their cables of iron. 1872 HARTWIG *Subterr. World* xxiii. 268 Many remedies..among which kyanizing, or saturating the wood with a solution of corrosive sublimate, is one of the most efficacious.

Kyano-, var. f. CYANO-: **Kyanophyll** (kəi,æ·nŏfil), *Bot.* and *Chem.* [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], Kraus's name for a blue-green substance, supposed to be a constituent of chlorophyll.

1885 GRAY *Physiol. Bot.* 291 According to Wiesner kyanophyll is nearly pure chlorophyll freed from its associated yellow pigment xanthophyll.

Kyanol (kəi·ănŏl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *κύαν-ος*, CYANO- + -OL.] A synonym of ANILINE.

1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Kyanole*. 1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Kyanol*.

Kybe, Kybed, kybde, obs. ff. KIBE, KIBED.

Kybosh: see KIBOSH. **Kybyte**, obs. var. CUBIT.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 274/1 Kybyte, *cubitus*.

Kyby, Kybill, kyble, obs. ff. KIBY, KIBBLE.

Kybzey, Kyche, obs. ff. KIPSEY, KEACH.

Kyd, kydd(e, kyde, obs. forms of KID.

† **Kyd, kydde**, *v. Obs.* (*pseudo-arch.*) [Evolved from ME. *kyd, i-kyd*, pa. pple. of KITHE *v.* misunderstood by Palsgrave, and misused by Spenser.] *trans.* To know.

1530 PALSGR. 598/2, I kydde (Lydgate) I knowe .. This terme is nat yet in use. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 92, 93 Ah! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute, That kydst the hidden kinds of many a wede, Yet kydst not ene to cure thy sore hart-roote. [Gloss: *kidst*, knowest.]

Kydcote, -cott(e, Kyddier, -yer, obs. forms of KIDCOT, KIDDIER.

Kydell, kydle, Kydenere, -eyre, obs. forms of KIDDLE, KIDNEY.

Kydgel, -ell, obs. form of CUDGEL.

Kydling, obs. form of KIDLING.

Kydne, -neer, -ner(e, -ney, obs. forms of KIDNEY.

Kydy: cf. KID *sb.*⁴ 3.

1486 in *Nottingham Rec.* III. 266 Item paid for a spyld to þe kydy þat þe fisshe was in..*id.*

Kye, kyen, obs. and dial. pl. of COW.

Kyebosh, variant of KIBOSH.

Kyestein (kiˌe·stĭin). *Chem.* Also **kystein, kiestein(e, kiestin(e, kyesteine**. [ad. F. *kiestéine*, the term invented by Nauche (*Journ. de Chimie Médicale*, 2nd Ser. V. 64, 1839), loosely f. Gr. *κύησ-ις* conception, app. after *protéine* and the like. When spelt as in Fr., often pronounced (kĭstin, -əin); but more usually written *ky-* after Gr. *κυ-*. With more accurate knowledge of the nature of the thing, the name is now little used.] A whitish substance occasionally found as a cloud in or pellicle upon urine; erroneously supposed by Nauche to be diagnostic of pregnancy.

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 329 Nauche regards kystein as an indubitable sign of pregnancy. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 461/1 During pregnancy, a substance, kiestein..is eliminated by the urine. 1888 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Kyestein* .. is now known to be chiefly composed of ammoniaco-magnesian phosphates, with fat-particles, vibrios, and bacteria, and to be found in putrefying urine other than that of a pregnant woman. It is probably produced by the decomposition of the urea in contact with mucus.

Kyeth, kyith, var. KITHE *v.*, to make known.

Kyght, Kyghth, obs. forms of KITE, KITH.

Kyjik, variant of CAIQUE.

1859 *All Year Round* No. 36. 219 To observe the keen swift kyjiks poise and skim over the Bosphorus.

Kyke, Kyld(e, Kylderken, -kin, -kyn, obs. ff. KEEK, KILL *v.*, KILDERKIN.

Kyle¹ (kəil). Now *dial.* Also 4-5 **kylle**, 5 **kile**, 7 **keyll**. [a. ON. *kýli* boil, abscess; prob. related to *kúla* ball, knob.] A sore, ulcer, boil.

(Wrongly rendered by Levins, through some confusion.)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 2995 Som, for envy, sal haf in þair lyms, Als kylles and felouns and apostyms. 14.. *Rel. Ant.* I. 53 A gude oyntment for kyles, woundes [etc.]. 14.. *MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48 lf. 85 (Halliw.) Thai fare as dos a rotyn kile, That rotys and warkys sore. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 202/2 A Kyle, *ulcus, ulcerosus*. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 230 A Kyle, *bilis*. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 314 To breake a botch, byle, or keyll, seethe the roots in water. 1876 *Whitby Gloss., Kyles*, boils on the flesh.

Kyle² (kəil). *Sc.* [a. Gael. *caol* (kōl), gen. *caoil* (kōil) 'narrow strait or sound', sb. to *caol* narrow.] A narrow channel between two islands, or an island and the mainland (in the west of Scotland); a sound, a strait.

1549 D. MONRO in P. H. Brown *Scot. Ref.* 1700 (1893) 247 Ane right dangerous kyle or stream. 1703 MARTIN *West. Isl.* 205 The Horses and Cows .. swim to the Main Land [from Skye] over one of the Ferries or Sounds called Kyles.

1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* 61 Outmost Lewis, Haco, and Skye, with winding kyles. 1900 MACKENZIE *Guide Inverness* 81 The narrow kyle between Rona and Raasay. *Mod.* The steamer passes through the Kyles of Bute to the Crinan Canal.

Kyle³ (kəil). *dial. rare.* [= LG. *kîl*, G. *keil* (MHG. *kîl*), Da. *kile*, Sw. *kil* 'wedge': the precise source is not clear.] A small iron wedge used to fasten the head of a pick, hammer, etc., on the shaft.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* E j b, When the Miner haums a Pick..and when he has put in his hard Wood-Wedges and Iron Kyles [etc.]. 1893 *Northumbld. Gloss., Kyle*, a wedge. 'Is thor a kyle i' this mell, Bob?'

Kyler, obs. f. KEELER².

Kyles, var. KAYLES, the game. **Kylevine**, var. of KEELIVINE.

‖ **Kylie** (kəi·li). *West Austral.* Also **koilee, kiley**. [Native name.] A boomerang.

1839 N. OGLE *Col. W. Australia* 57 (Morris) In every part of this great continent they have the koilee, or boomerang. 1846 J. L. STOKES *Discov. Australia* I. iv. 72 One of them had a kiley or bomerang. 1885 LADY BARKER *Lett. to Guy* 177 (Morris) The kylie (what is called the boomerang in other parts of Australia), a curiously curved and flat stick, about a foot long and two or three inches wide.

‖ **Kylin** (kī·lĭn). Also **kilin**. [ad. Chinese *ch'i-lin* (Wade), f. *ch'i* male + *lin* female.] A fabulous animal of composite form, commonly figured on Chinese and Japanese pottery.

'According to the *Erh Ya*, it has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, and a single horn, from which it is often called the *Chinese Unicorn*' (Mayers' *Chinese Reader's Man.*, Shanghai, 1874, 127).

1857 MARRYATT *Pottery & Porcel.* (ed. 2) 217 Dragons, kylins, and all manner of hideous and strange monsters. 1894 *Times* 26 Jan. 11/3 Sale of General Gordon's Chinese objects of art.. A vase and cover, of rock crystal, with pierced dragon handles, kylin on the cover .. A small cup, the handle carved as a kylin. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/4 A piece of old Satsuma, representing a kylin playing with a ball and cord.

Kylix, variant of CYLIX.

Kyll(e, Kylne, obs. ff. KILL *v.*, KILN *sb.*

Kyloe (kəi·lō). *Sc.* Also kylie. [Origin uncertain. ? Related to *kyle*².] One of a small breed of cattle with long horns reared in the Highlands and Western Islands of Scotland.

1811 AITON *Agric. Ayr.* xiv. 414 Some have imagined that Kyloes, the name given to the Cattle of Argyleshire, is derived from Kyle. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xi, Killancureit talked .. of..dinmonts, and stots, and runts, and kyloes. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. viii. 380 Making little or no export from the country beyond the few lean kyloes, which paid the rent. 1882 *Ordnance Gaz. Scot.* I. 71 The cattle are chiefly Kyloes or West Highlanders, a small shaggy race.

Kylpe, Kylt(e, obs. ff. KILP, KILT.

Kylt, obs. pa. pple. of KILL *v.*

‖ **Kymation** (kəimæ·tĭən). [ad. Gr. *κυμάτιον*, dim. of *κῦμα* wave, billow, CYMA.] = CYMATIUM.

1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* iii. 51 Wave-spiral or kymation. *Ibid.* iv. 83 The 'kymation', or rippling line of waves.

Kymbe, Kyme, obs. ff. KEMB *v.*, KIME.

Kymelyn, kymelen, kymnel(l(e, etc.: see KIMNEL.

Kymmond, obs. f. CUMMING *Sc.*, brewer's vessel.

Kymograph (kəi·mŏgraf). [f. Gr. *κῦμο-*, combining form of *κῦμα* wave + -GRAPH.] An instrument for graphically recording variations of pressure of a fluid, esp. of blood in the vessels of a living animal; a recording manometer. Also called *kymographion*.

1867 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* (ed. 3), *Kymographion*, an instrument which shows the relation between the pulse-wave and the undulations produced by respiration. 1872 *Lancet* I. 675 Fick's spring manometer or spring kymograph..are excellent instruments for registering the pulse-motions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 934 The kymograph registered a very rapid..fall of the arterial pressure.

Hence **Kymogra·phic** *a.*, pertaining to or made with a kymograph.

1885 *Med. Times* 26 Dec. 888 The new method of writing kymographic curves. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 106/2 Mercurial kymographic tracing from carotid of a dog.

Kymric, var. of CYMRIC. Hence **Ky·mricize** *v. trans.*, to make Kymric.

1890 *Spectator* 31 May 749 Welsh Disestablishment and Kymric autonomy. 1888 RHYS *Hibbert Lect.* 273 A late Kymricizing of the Latin *Segontium* has yielded a much less correct Welsh form *Seiont*.

Kyn, obs. f. KIN; obs. form of *kine*, pl. of COW.

Kynanthropy, var. CYNANTHROPY. Hence **Kynanthro·pic** *a.*, of or pertaining to kynanthropy.

1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* viii. 426 Paulus of Aegina omits only the kynanthropy. *Ibid.*, They who are seized by the kynanthropic or lycanthropic disease, go forth by night imitating in all things wolves or dogs.

Kynde, obs. f. KIND; pa. pple. of KEN *v.*²

Kynderkyn, kyner-, obs. var. KILDERKIN.

Kyne, obs. form of *kine*, pl. of COW.

Kyng, kyning, obs. forms of KING.

Kynny: see KINLIN *Obs.* **Kyntal, Kynterkyn**, obs. ff. QUINTAL, KILDERKIN.

Kyp, Kyp-: see KIP, KIP-.

Kypho-. Another form of CYPHO-, from Gr. *κύφο-ς* crooked. Hence **Kyphosis, -otic** = CY-

PHOSIS, -OTIC. Also **Ky·phoscolio·sis (cy-)**, a combination of kyphosis and scoliosis; backward and lateral curvature of the spine. Hence **Ky·phoscolio·tic** *a.*

1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Cyphoscoliosis.* 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 164 Deformity of the chest—as the result of kyphoscoliosis. 1900 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* No. 2040. 278 The pelvis was extremely kyphoscoliotic.

†**Kyr,** *v. Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *kehren*, Du. *keeren* to turn (used in same way).] *trans.* To turn.

1448 *Paston Lett.* (1901) IV. 19 As Davy shuld a kyrt the horse, he slenkyd behynd and toke his master on the hepe suyche a stroke that..brake his hepe.

Kyrchef(e, -cheffe, obs. forms of KERCHIEF.

†**Kyre,** var. *kaire*, CAIR *v. Obs.*, to go, proceed.

1515 *Scot. Field* 240 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II, Then the mightie lord..took to his king with carefull tithindes.

Kyrf(e, obs. form of KERF, cut.

‖ **Kyrie** (kəi·ri, kəi·ri,i, kī·rie). Also 6 kirie. [Short for *Kyrie eleison*: see next.]

1. = next, 1. b. *esp.* A musical setting of the Kyrie eleison in the Ordinary of the Mass, or of the Response to each of the Commandments in the Anglican Communion Service.

1519 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles Reading* 6 A Pryk-song boke..wherin is conteyned iiii masses, iij kyries, iij allohuies and ij exultands. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 153, I remember a peece of composition of foure parts of maister Tauernor in one of his kiries. 16.. *MS. Music Bk. at Durh. Cath.*, Mr. Brimley his kerrie to Mr. Sheperd's Creede. 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1664) 241 Then follow the Commandments, with a Kyrie, or *Lord have mercy upon us*, after every one of them. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 41 His first essay in Church Music,—the Kyrie of a mass for four voices and four stringed instruments. 1866 J. H. BLUNT *Annot. Bk. Com. Prayer* 167 The Kyrie thus said appears to represent the ancient Litany element of the Eucharistic Office.

†**2.** = next, 2. *Obs.*

15.. *Jack Jugler* in Grosart *Two Enterludes* (1873) 63 He shoulde haue suche a kyrie, ere he went too bed, As he neuer had before in all his lyfe. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneid* I. (Arb.) 21 This kyrye sad solfing, thee northern bluster aproching Thee sayls tears tag rag, to the sky thee waues vphoysing.

‖ **Kyrie eleison, eleëson** (kī·rie ēlē·isɒn). Also 4-6 kyrieleyson, 6 Kyrie-eleyson, Kirie-eleeson, 7 (Kerry-Elison). [The Greek words Κύριε ἐλέησον 'Lord, have mercy', occurring in the Gr. text of *Ps.* cxxii. 3, *Matt.* xv. 22, xvii. 15, etc. The Gr. words were written in L. *kyrie* (med.L. also *kirie*), and (by itacism of η) *eleison*. As in other Christian words (e.g. Maria, Sophia, Helena, Jacobus, etc.), the Gr. accent was retained, giving *ele·ison*, later *elē·ison*, or *elei·son*. Since the Renascence, some have represented the Gr. more literally and quantitatively by *ele,ē·son*. Hence many varieties of pronunciation in Eng., some retaining the med.L. (which is also mod.Gr.) given above, some following the school pronunciation of ancient Gr. or L., or with various Eng. modifications of the vowels, as ki·rie, kəi·ri,ī, kəi·ri, ēlī·isɒn, eli,i·sɒn, eli,əi·sɒn, ēləi·sɒn.]

1. *Eccl.* The words of a short petition used in various offices of the Eastern and Roman Churches, esp. at the beginning of the Mass; represented in the Anglican service by the words, 'Lord, have mercy upon us', etc., in the Response to each Commandment in the Communion Service. b. A musical setting of these words, esp. as the first movement of a Mass.

[a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 30 Hwose wule, mei siggen þesne psalm, 'Ad te levavi' biuoren þe Paternostres, & seoben 'Kirieleison, Christeleison, Kirieleison'. *Ibid.* 22. *Ibid.* 30 Her also siggeð 'De Profundis' biuore þe Paternoster. Kiriel. Christel. Kiriel. *Ibid.* 36 Beateð on ower breoste..& siggeð..Kiriel. Christel. Kiriel.]

13.. *St. Alexius* 422 in Horstm. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 183 þe folk on knees fell..And kyrieleyson thries þai sange. ?14.. in *Q. Eliz. Acad.* (1879) 34 Att every Kyrie lyson, one to say with an high voice for yᵉ sowle A Pater noster. 1551 BP. HOOPER *Later Writ.* (Parker Soc. 1852) 145 They were wont to sit when they said or sang the psalms, kneel at Kyrie-eleyson, and stand up at Magnificat. 1563 PILKINGTON *Confut.* C iv b, Platina .. affirmes, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe, Gregory the Kirieeleeson. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* II. iv. § 27. 454 That very Form of Prayer..*Kyrie Eleeson, Lord have mercy upon us*, was anciently part of the Pagans Litany to the Supreme God. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. xiv. 71, I have had pretty nearly my fill of motets, and Kyrie eleisons. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v., The Second Council of Vaison, ..which met in 529, ordered the Kyrie Eleison to be said at Mass and other services.

†**2.** *transf.* A complaint; a scolding. *Obs.*

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 130 b, He gave me a Kyrieleyson. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships* Wks. I v b/1, I would..haue sung him a Kerry-Elison, that should haue made him beene glad to haue promist me a brace of Bucks more, to haue stop'd my mouth withall.

‖ **Kyrielle** (kiri,e·l). Also 3 kyriel, 7 kiriele. [a. F. *kyrielle*, OF. (13th c.) *kyriele*; in med.L. *kiriel*, pl. *kyrieles* (Du Cange); so MHG. *kiriel*; shortened from *kyrie eleison*: see prec.]

1. A long rigmarole.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxi, With him he mumbled all his Kiriele and dunsical breborions [*orig.* avecques icelluy marmonnoit toutes ces Kyrielles].

2. A kind of French verse divided into little equal couplets and ending with the same word which serves for the refrain.

1887 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Dec. 770/1 Among the verse-forms..The kyrielle, of which we have three specimens, is not a form at all, and ought to have been discarded.

Kyriolexy (kəi·riɒle·ksi). *rare*—°. [ad. Gr. *κῡριολεξία*, f. *κῦριος* authoritative, authorized, proper + -λεξία speaking (cf. λέξις speech, word).] The use of literal expressions.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Kyriologic, variant of CYRIOLOGIC.

Kyrlewe, obs. form of CURLEW.

Kyrnaill, -ale, -el, etc., obs. forms of KERNEL.

Kyrne. obs. form of CHURN.

Kyrosite (kəi·rŏsəit). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *kyrosit* (Breithaupt, 1843), f. Gr. *κύρωσις* confirmation, because its specific character was thought to be confirmed: see -ITE.] A variety of marcasite, containing a small amount of arsenic. (Chester *Names of Minerals*, 1896.)

Kyrre, obs. f. QUARRY, beast killed in hunting, etc.

Kyrsede, kyrsett(e, obs. ff. CRESSET: see KIRSET 2. **Kyrspe,** obs. f. CRISP. **Kyrvour, Kyrymyry:** see KIRVE *v.*, KERIMERY.

Kys, kyse, kysse, obs. forms of KISS.

Kyst, kyste, obs. pa. t. of CAST *v.*, KISS *v.*; obs. forms of KIST.

Kyt, obs. inflexion of CUT *v.*; obs. f. KITE.

Kyte (kəit). *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 7 kyt, 7-9 kite. [Etymology uncertain. Cf. early mod.Du. (Kilian) *kijte, kiete* (mod.W. Flemish *kijte, kiet*), var. of MDu. *cuyte, kuite* a fleshy part of the body, esp. the thigh (Du. *kuit* calf of the leg), = MLG. *kût*, fleshy part, entrails (Lübben). The suggestion of Jamieson, repeated by later dicts., that *kyte* represents OE. *cwiδ*, ON. *kviδ* belly, is inadmissible.]

The belly, stomach, paunch.

c 1540 LYNDESAY *Kitteis Confessioun* 140 Thocht Codrus kyte suld cleue and birst. *a* 1585 POLWART *Flyting w. Montgomerie* 754 Misly kyt! 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 27 A *Kite*; A Belly, *Cumb.* 1787 BURNS *To a Haggis* iv, Till a' their weel-swall'd kytes belyve Are bent like drums. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* xxxiii, To dress dainties at dinner-time for his ain kyte. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Kite*, stomach. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* xxxvi. 259 His horse.. is now filling his kyte in my stable, as his master is eke doing in hall.

Kyte, obs. form of KITE, the bird, etc.

Kyth, kyp, etc., obs. forms of KITH, KITHE.

Kythe, another spelling of KITHE *v.*, often used.

Kytill, Kytlyn, obs. ff. KITTLE, KITLING.

Kyton, kytton, obs. forms of KITTEN.

Kytt(e, obs. inf., pa. t., and pa. pple. of CUT *v.*

Kyttyl, kytylle, etc., obs. forms of KITTLE.

Kytylyng, obs. form of KITLING.

Kyuer(e, kyver, obs. ff COVER *v.*[1] and *sb.*[1]

Kyul, -e, var. CYULE: cf. CHIULE, KEEL *sb.*[2] 2.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. (1847) 507/1 Three long gallies, or kyules.

Kyuse, variant of CAYUSE.

†**Kyvar-knaue** *a.*, *nonce-wd.* = Cover-knave, that covers a knave.

1563 STOWE in *Pol., Rel., & L. Poems* Pref. 15 *note*, His [a criminous parson's] gown, and his (kyvar-knaue) hatt, borne after him.

Kyx, obs. form of KEX, a dry hollow stalk.

END OF VOL. V.